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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL, Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862. [NO. 1.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday,

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

Single Numbers ..... 15 cts.
Subscription, 1 Month ..... 50 "

ADVERTISEMENTS:

1 Square or less, 1 time ..... 50 cts.
" " 3 Months $2 50
10 lines " 1 time 1 00
" " 3 Months 5 00

Longer Advertisements in proportion.

Society Notices, 3 Months 2 50
Births and Marriages ..... 25 cts.
Deaths ..... gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices ..... 50 cts

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

We have taken the liberty to appoint the following gentlemen our Agents, and we hope they will endeavor to extend the circulation of the APPEAL.

Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Mr. Rich, Oakland.
Isaac Morton, Carson City, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, B. C.

Agents will receive papers at the Monthly Rates, we to be at expense of Mail or Transportation.

Business Communications addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Correspondence addressed to
P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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WANTED.

BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room in a Private Family preferred. References exchanged. Apply at this Office.
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SALUTATORY.

'Tis now more than a quarter of a century since we first assumed editorial duties. During that period nearly a generation of mankind have been born, lived and passed away, and we are spared, by the mercies of God, to renew again our labors in a land then only known in geography, or in the tales of travelers and distant voyagers.

We were then the humble assistant of that father of Colored Editors, the late Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, whose vigorous mind and friendly council guided our otherwise inefficient labors. We were afterwards joined by that ripe scholar and finished gentleman, Dr. James McCune Smith, who still continues to enlighten the world with his earning and experience, wit and judgment, through the columns of the *Anglo-African* and *Frederick Douglas' Paper*. On the retirement of our senior Editor, Rev. Charles B. Ray joined us in conducting the *Colored American*, who was not far behind Messrs. Cornish and Smith, and whose ability as a writer, and efficiency as an editor many who are now in California well remember.

We say not these things boastingly, but to show that we commence the task anew with some experience and judgment, we trust, tempered by age.

Twenty years have elapsed since we retired from the *Colored American*, and we thought while there are so many younger men and abler scholars than ourself, we would never again be called upon to assume the arduous and onerous duties of an editor: but fate wills it otherwise. A Weekly Paper is needed in Califarnia as much as in the Atlantic States: one which will be the exponent of our views and principles, our defense against calumny and oppression, and our representative among one of the recognized institutions of Civilization.

Our friends have selected us for the position, and with great misgivings of our ability to meet the requirements demanded, and with many fears that we are behind the age in our ideas and opinions, we gird on our armor and commend ourselves to the task, trusting in God that we will not be found wanting.

Not of our own will have we entered into this work, for notwithstanding our boasted experience, we doubt our ability to conduct a paper to the satisfaction of those we represent, or even of our most sanguine friends; others we neither expect nor seek to please. It is then the urgency of the case which impels us, and having commenced we will continue, God willing, as long as our health, strength and means last—or until we find one more capable, from education and ability than we are, but until such time arrives we will neither hesitate nor falter.

PHILIP A. BELL.

Our Proprietor.

We have said above so much about ourself, the Editor, that we cannot refrain from introducing our Proprietor to our readers.

Stand forth, Mr. Proprietor. Reader, we will introduce Mr. Peter Anderson, an old and well-known Californian. He is likewise acquainted with journalism, having been, for some years, Correspondent and Agent for our Eastern papers, and was one of the founders and a contributor to that pride of Colored Californians, "*The Mirror of the Times*."

He is known in the Eastern States, under the *nom-de-plume* of "The Tall Son of Pennsylvania."

With such a team we must go ahead.

OUR NAME.

A name should be indicative of some principle or design, should be of itself sufficient to explain some object or purpose, to express some attribute or quality, or commemorative of some event or circumstance. A name which does none of these things is a misnomer, or it apparently intends to disguise its object and mission.

We have nothing to disguise; we enter the field boldly, fearlessly, but with dignity and calmness to *Appeal* for the rights of the Colored Citizens of this State.

As we say in our Prospectus, our paper "is devoted to the interests of the Colored People of California and to their moral, intellectual and political advancement."

It will advocate their rights, their claims to humanity and justice; it will oppose the wrongs inflicted on them, and the disabilities under which they labor. It will urge the repeal of all oppressive laws, particularly that law which deprives them of the right to testify in courts, in cases in which a white person is a party.

Such laws are disgraceful to the statutes of our State, are relics of barbarism and slavery, retard the wheels of justice, degrade our manhood, and inflict irreparable injury on our rights and liberties.

We shall *Appeal* to the hearts and consciences of our rulers, not to their passions and prejudices; we shall *Appeal* to their sense of right and justice; not to their feelings of pity and commiseration.

We issue our first number a week in advance of our date, to give us time to organize our carrier's list. We shall thoroughly canvass the city, and deliver this number ourselves, to receive subscriptions and advertisements.

We start on our voyage without a single subscriber, but we must have, at least, one thousand subscribers, in less than six months. We will want to enlarge our paper soon, but we must have five hundred subscribers, before we can do that.

There are said to be six thousand Colored people in California, sufficient, if only one tenth subscribe, to support our paper; that proportion, say six hundred, we must have within six months, for the remaining four hundred, we must depend on our neighbors on the northern coast.

Our price, fifteen cents, we know is high but we can not afford it for less, without a large subscription list. As we say above, when we have five hundred subscribers w will enlarge our paper or else, reduce the price to ten cents.

Our paper will be for sale at the following places.

Mayflower Saloon,	Washington	Street
Golden Eagle "	Kearny	"
Union Club Rooms,	Pacific	"
Lodge House	"	
Georgia Restarant,	Kearny	"
Mr. H. Cornish's,	Battery	"

One copy 15 cents, two copies 25 cents, 1 month 50 cents. Subscriptions payable *invariably in advance*.

Correspondents.

We have not made any arrangements for correspondents, but we will before the issue of our next number. We have friends in all parts of the State, as well as in Oregon, the Territories, and in British Columbia, many of whom corresponded with the *Mirror of the Times*, and some who labored with us in the days of the *Colored American*.

We shall expect, not only their co-operation, but we shall call upon all who feel an interest in our cause.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

GOVERNMENT.

The great problem of human government is yet unsolved. Since the earliest ages of the world, mankind has been experimenting and planning, without success, to produce a perfect form of government, and the experiment is still going on, and probably we will be no nearer a solution when the millenium arrives, than we are at this present time.

Families, tribes, kingdoms, nations, each have governments suited to their peculiar condition or requirements; so likewise must governments be varied according to the circumstances of the people, their habits of life, the country in which they live, (the latitude and climate having probably considerable influence,) and, above all, their advancement and progress in civilization. Thus the form of government which is best calculated for the North American Indian, with his active life and predatory habits, would be wholly inapplicable to the inert Esquamaux, who, like his cousin, the Polar bear, dreams away half his life in sleepy, lazy indolence. Both have a government of some kind; both have their chiefs, rulers or heads of tribes or families, to whom they pay a partial obedience, but they are essentially different, as much so as their country, their condition or habits of life.

Again, the liberal Government of the United States, with their free institutions and almost equal laws, would not answer for Russia. The condition of the various tribes and peoples which a e constituent parts of that vast empire, on account of their semi-civilization, require a despotism or a centralization of power. The mild, limited monarchy of England would produce anarchy in Turkey; the spiritual rule of the Pope, under which the luxurious, mercurial and indolent Italian has suffered for ages, but from which he is now escaping, would never have been tolerated in America by the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, o the settlers of Jamestown. The nations of South America are unfitted for a Republican form of government, and even Mexico, another sick man of European diplomacy, has not the elements of government within itself, and will, ere long, be obliged to accept a ruler of the Austrian dynasty, unless, the United States should extend their protection over it.

The nearest approach to a perfect human government is our own; but even here the inconsistencies of man are apparent. Slavery! with her cruelties, her law of power, her tyranny, and her Oligarchy, has so warped the minds of American rulers and American statesmen that oppression has become the rule, and justice the exception. This has continued until the American nation has become a hissing and a by-word, and the noble Republic of modern times is nearly rent in twain.

We believe, however, that the end of slavery is fast approaching, and with its downfall our country will assume her true position among the nations of the earth.

THE EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The all absorbing topic is the war which is now waging for the overthrow of our government, the ruin of our country, the perpetuation of slavery, and the inauguration of anarchy and despotism on one side, and on the other, for the restoration and preservation of peace and order, the integrity of the Constitution, the inviolability of our institutions and the maintainance of the government of our common country.

The Government have not as yet declared that with the termination of this war must come the termination of slavery, but to this conclusion must they come at last; for war and slavery are one and inseperable—they must end together. Peace can no longer exist in this fair land unless slavery is forever banished from our soil. Henceforth the battle cry will be "Peace to the Country, Freedom to the Slave!"

The end is fast approaching. Victory after victory perches on the banner of the Union; and when on those banners are inscribed "Freedom to the Slave," then thousands, aye! tens of thousands of the hardy freemen of the North and West will rush gladly to the fight, and battle not only for the freedom of the slave but for their country's freedom from the tyrannical rule of the Oligarchy of the South; an Oligarchy more odious than ever ruled in Venice or Rome.

The black men, too, of the Northern States and Canada will joyfully join the armies of the Union, when they know they are fighting for the freedom of their enslaved brethren.

We give such details of the glorious victories of our armies as our limited space will permit.

The other event which most concerns us is our petition to the Legislature for our right of oath. In another column we allude more particularly to that subject.

Thus do events crowd thick and fast upon us, and we shall endeavor to keep our readers apprised of what is passing generally, not only as concerns the world, but particularly everything which effects us in any way or manner.

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.

The trial of Schell, for the murder of George W. Gordon, the colored barber, on the 29th of October last, was a complete mockery of justice.

The fact is well known that it was one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded murders that ever disgraced California, even in her rudest and most lawless days.

And what was the result? The only witness for the prosecution was, by direction of the Court, subjected to a private examination by two pretended *experts* in the new-fangled science of hairology, (we know no other name by which to designate it) which professes to trace the ethnological descent of an individual, from an examination of the hair and nails, and to determine the race from which his ancestors sprang, for countless generations back. This witness was excluded from giving his evidence, because two M. D.'s, both from the Sunny South, *believed* he had one-eighth negro, or African blood in his veins.

After that, the trial was a mere farce. The only witnesses examined were for the defence, personal friends of the murderer, upon whose testimony the jury found a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

ALMOST ANOTHER VICTIM.

As long as those unjust laws which exclude our testimony in courts remain on the Statute books of California, so long will we be fitting subjects for assaults on our persons and property, by knavish and brutal white men, who, knowing we have no protection in law, think they can rob and murder us with impunity.

Mr. Edward Cain, a colored man, who is well known as a respectable citizen, and as highly respected by all classes as any man in the community for honesty, sobriety and uprightness of conduct, was assaulted and dangerously wounded, on Saturday, 22d March, by a white man, named Legar.

The following account we transcribe from the *Bulletin* of that date, which we believe is a correct version of the affair;

SERIOUS CUTTING AFFRAY.—Edward Cain, a colored whitewasher, was seriously cut with a hatchet by a man named Legar, on the corner of Jackson and Mason streets. It' seems that Cain had been doing some work for Legar for some days past, when to-day a misunderstanding arose as to what amount of work was to be done. Legar refused to pay Cain until he should do certain work, which Cain declared was not in the contract, and from that a quarrel arose between them, when Legar seized a hatchet and cut the negro about the head severely. Cain is lying at his residence, No. 33 John street, near Mason, and the police are after Leugar.

OUR PETITION.

Before the date of our issue our Petition for the right of Testimony will probably have passed both houses of the Legislature, and will have received the signature of the Governor, and the Statutes of California will be cleansed from the foul blot which now disgraces the State and brutalizes us.

In that case the paragraph in the article headed "Our Name," which says: "It will urge the repeal of all oppressive laws, particularly that law which deprives them of the right to testify in courts, in cases in which a white person is a party,"—may appear superfluous, but we were obliged to print our paper before the final action on our petitions, and as it was written while the bill was pending in the Assembly, we concluded to let it remain.

The prospects of success now look clear, and our hopes are joyous and bouyant.

The Rights of Testimony.

The daily papers of this city, with one exception, have nobly advocated our petition for the right of oath.

The *Morning Call*, from whom we scarcely expected as much, merits our especial thanks. That paper, which we supposed was exclusively Caucasian, honestly admits that we are Americans and Christians, and, as a class, are as truthful and as reliable as any others, and credence should be given to our testimony.

The *Herald and Mirror*, the *Bulletin* and the *Alta* are also favorably disposed towards our petition, for which we likewise tender them our thanks.

The *Evening Journal* is the exception. That paper is as deeply imbued with Negrophobia as the most violent slave-driver from Secessia. Arguments are thrown away on one who, to heap burdens on an already over-oppressed class, will pervert facts, falsify history and wholly ignore the infallability of the teachings of Christianity and the examples of civilization.

That paper of March 20 rebukes the *Morning Call* for its advocacy of our right of oath, and sneeringly says—

"They make the air resound with their lamentations, because a negro has been killed, and a white man is not to be hung for killing him."

Just as if the life of that poor negro was not as dear to him, as valuable to his friends and family, and as sacred, in the sight of God, as the fairest in the land, be he Celt, Saxon or Tueton.

The same journal, on Saturday, copied an article on the "Spirit of Intolerance" from a New York paper, which, it says, "is, of course, edited by a Knickerbocker."

Why does not the *Evening Journal* give the name of the New York paper? Is it ashamed of its authority?

It is from the *Caucasian*, a rabid pro-slavery, secession paber, and is edited by Dr. Van Evrie, a renegade Englishman, who formerly edited the *Day Book*, which was suppessed, for its treasonable sentiments and Secession sympathies; he then started the *Caucasian*, which has, likewise, been suppressed, for like causes.

OUR FIRST NUMBER.

Reader! Our first number is before you. Will you sustain us in our infant enterprise?

We have engaged in an undertaking which requires pecuniary outlay, energy, perseverance and ability. We have

"Set our boat before the blest,
Our breast before the gun,"

and while there is a breeze to swell our canvas we will continue our voyage;—while we have a hand to wield a weapon (the pen,) we will battle against oppression and injustice.

Will you support us?

We wish no aid on account of sympathy and friendship alone; we claim it because we intend to merit it. Neither do we wish any to withhold their support because they dislike the Proprietor or Editor, but if we merit your support, give it irrespective of personal considerations.

We do not present this number as an example of what we intend doing, nor of what our paper will be, but only as an evidence of what we are capable of doing.

Our Object

In publishing the *Pacific Appeal* is to become the organ and representative of the Colored population of the Pacific Coast.

We shall not confine ourselves particularly to California, nor to the States and Territories of the American government, but we include within the sphere of our duties the British Possessions. Wherever there is a Colored man, there we claim to have a brother: whether he suffers from

the oppressive and unjust laws which American slavery has forced into the otherwise Free States, or whether he is annoyed by the prejudice which the same infernal institution has introduced into British America.

Wherever there is a philanthropist whose heart beats responsive to the calls of suffering humanity, there we claim to have a friend.

Our object is to form a bond of unity among the Colored community of this country, to bind them together for one common purpose—for our mutual benefit. In an object so laudable who will not support us?

THE LUNAR VISITOR.

We enter the field of journalism as the co-adjutor of the *Lunar Visitor*. There is sufficient room for us both to occupy successfully. The *Visitor* is a monthly periodical, or more properly speaking, a Magazine, which position we hope it will soon acquire, as we need a representative here in the higher walks of periodical literature, and Mr. Moore is better calculated than ourselves to conduct a publication of that kind.

Ours is emphatically a newspaper—a journal of general information—making no pretensions higher than that. The *Visitor* should be, (and we know Mr. Moore is capable of making it so,) didactic, ethical, and reasoning. We will be perceptive, sententious and argumentive; the sphere of each will be in a different direction, and there is space, and we hope patronage enough for both.

We recommend *The Lunar Visitor* to our readers as an instructive, useful and well conducted paper, and it is well worthy support.

The *Visitor* is published monthly by Rev. John J. Moore. Office, No. 321, Union st.

SELFISHNESS AND MONOPOLY.

Yes! reader, we plead guilty to the charge of selfishness and monopoly made against us by our worthy Proprietor. We, the Editor, have selfishly monopolized the whole of our little sheet, to the exclusion of, perhaps, more important matter; but it is so long since we have had control of types, that, like the man in Douglass Jerald's story, we "couldn't help it."

First, Mons. Cuisine, the French restaurant keeper, wanted us to insert a communication on the antiquity of clam chowder; but we couldn't do it.

Next, Dr. Psharlatan, the great Arabian physician, sent us an advertisement of two and a half columns, of his Panacea for the cure of all the ills which human or brute nature is heir to, and various other diseases, for which he promised to pay us by making our hair so straight that the most expert expert could not tell whether we were of pure Anglo-Norman-Saxon extraction, or were one-twentieth Negro. But we had not room, much to the chagrin of our Proprietor, who rather favored Mre. Cusine, as he has one failing, and that is, he has a passion for clam-chowder. But we were inexorable; so we took Mons. C.'s communication to light our segar.

You are a selfish monopolist, says Mr. Proprietor, and left us in despair.

But, dear reader, pardon us for this time, and we promise you we will not do so again.

True, we have freighted our little bark, from keel to kelson, with our own wares; but we had so much to say, we really "couldn't help it."

In our next paper we will give place to some valuable correspondence, and henceforth our paper will not be of one idea,

TO ADVERTISERS.

As we intend making the APPEAL a general newspaper, we call upon our friends to send in their advertisements.

Colored people use everything, and buy everything, from a paper of pins to a sewing machine, from a spade to a town lot, and merchants, traders, mechanics and others, will find it to their advantage to offer their wares and labor through our columns.

Special Notices.

The Colored Methodist Society worshipping in Scott street, commonly known as the "African Methodist Episcopal Church," have purchased the property known as Grace Church, on Powell street, near Jackson, for the sum of fifty-five hundred dollars. They expect to take possession about the middle of June. The Rev. T. M. D. Ward is their pastor.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Trustees:

J. Madison Bell, J. B. Sanderson, Jas. P. Dyer, Barney Blotcher, Daniel Keath, Edward Tappan, James Anderson, John Givens, Henry C. Cornish.

☞ We have understood that the election for Officers of the Y. M. U. B. Society will be held on the evening of the first Monday in April, at their place of meeting, at the M. E. Church, Scott street.

We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Wm. H. Blake, for some valuable books, which will be of great use to us in our profession. Similar favors will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

This association is now in the second year of its existence, and while it does not progress in accordance with its merits, it is slowly, but surely, becoming a recognized institution among our people.

We will shortly open our Library, and then we will call on our friends and the public for their contributions of books, &c.

The following correspondence, which we publish by authority, will show that the Institute appreciates merit, and will, we hope, absorb whatever of literary talent there is among us:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21st., 1862.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON—Sir: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the San Francisco Literary Institute, held on the 20th of this month, you were unanimously elected an Honorary Member of said association.

While this may be considered a feeble compliment in view of the valuable services rendered the society on several occasions, yet we hope you may find it agreeable to accept the honor offered as an acknowledgement of your eminent worth and social standing in the community. You have always been ready and willing to aid our little Institute with your eminent talents and abilities. I have the honor to be,

Yours, respetfully,
JAMES RYLANDER STARKEY,
Corresponding Secretary.

MR. J. R. STARKEY, and Members of the San Francisco Literary Institute: The communication containing the action of your Society in electing me an honorary member, was received with pleasure.

The unexpected token of confidence and esteem that is shown in your kind expressions towards me, more than compensate for the meager assistance rendered by my humble efforts. It has created an epoch in my history that will be treasured in the autumn of life as a rich memento.

I accept with feelings of gratitude the honor confered, and hope in the providence of God it may be in my power yet to assist in the good cause that excites emotions in the march of mind, and adds a leaf to the intellectual depository that contains many pages.

Yours, fraternally,
E. R. JOHNSON.

San Francisco, Feb. 22d, 1862.

We are also desired to publish the result of the last semi-annual election:

At a meeting of the San Francisco Literary Institute, held on the 10th February, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, J. P. Dyer; Vice President, J. E. Brown; Recording Secretary, P. A. Bell; Corresponding Secretary, J. R. Starkey; Treasurer, W. H. Blake; Board of Directors, J. M. Bell, W. H. Hall, Charles Smith, J. Bowers, C. H. Dutton, G. W. Bell, Walter Dodson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ DR. E. R. JOHNSON'S wonderful cures are not fabulous. We have witnessed several cases of almost immediate relief of Rheumatism, and similar complaints.

☞ To our friends wishing situations we recommend the Intelligence Office of Mr. J. O'BRIEN & Co., No. 610 Montgomery street. Parties applying for situations there will be honestly dealt by. We have had business connections with Mr. O'Brien, and can speak with confidence of his integrity and gentlemenly conduct.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

African Methodist Zion Church, Pacific Street, between Mason add Powell, Rev. J. Moore, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

Third Baptist Church, Dupont near Pacific Streets, Rev. Thomas Howell, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7 o'clock A. M., and 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

MASONIC LODGES.

Hanibal and Victoria Lodges meet N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason Streets.

Olive Branch Lodge meets at No. 306 Stockton Street.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

J. B. Sanderson ..... *President.*
Edward Quinn ..... *Vice President.*
John Lawrence ..... *Secretary.*
R. T. Houston ..... *Treasurer.*

☞ THE LADIES' UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee ..... *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones ..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. Depee ..... *President.*
Mrs. Mary Fountain, Mrs. Lavinia Fletcher
Mrs. C. Osborn, Mrs. Mary Bevins,
Mrs. Caroline Lewis, Mrs. S. Westermore,
Miss Eliza Williams, Mrs. Sarah E. Smith,
Mrs. Sophia Ambrose.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MARRIED.

DANGERFIELD—STEVENS—On Thursday Evening, March 13th, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. James W. Dangerfield of Detroit, Mich., to Mrs. Elizabeth Stevens of New York

DIED.

On Wednesday, March 12th, Mr. Rueben McGowan, of Mobile, Ala., aged 28 years.

On Wednesday, March 16th, Mr. Charles T. Mitchell, of Baltimore, Md, aged 28 years.

On Sunday, March 23d, Mrs. Jane Taylor of Buffalo, N. Y., age 47.

Advertisements.

JOHN O'BRIEN. A. B. MCKEAN.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., Sanfrancisco.

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13

Poetry.

THE PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA

God looked to the earth! 'twas bristled with spears.
'Twas wet with the blood of the brave;
He saw the widow's and orphan's tears,
He heard the groaning slave.

Yea! even his chosen people bow'd
To tyranny's iron rod;
For Egypt's despot fierce and proud,
Mock'd Israel and their God.

God spake! an angel sprang from the throne,
High the commission he bore,
Redeem the earth from zone to zone,
Spread freedom from shore to shore.

Rapidly rapid that angel sped
Past many a glittering star,
That laughed in the light his glory shed,
And flash'd their joy afar.

Careering onward his course to earth,
He saluted each sister orb,
Who blush'd as she breath'd the balmy breath
Of freedom's angel Lord.

And soon he waved o'er Egypt's vale
His plume of fire and flame:
But tyranny's breath had so poisoned the gale
That few dared breath his name.

He stood on that vale's luxuriant soil
And said, "God's sons, be free!
From the hidden source of the dark, deep Nile,
To the Mediterranean Sea."

And free they were, and away they sprung
With hearts of mirthfelt joy,
While one loud Hallelujah flung,
Their rapture to the sky.

Then on! on! on! to their deep, deep tread
Their Hallelujah's rose:
Even those who sentineled their bed
Praised God for their repose.

And soon accross the deep Red Sea,
The morning gleams afar.
Oh! where shall Israel's thousands flee
From Pharioh's hosts of war.

Freedom's angel breathed! The flood
Divided! On they go!
While panting with a thirst for blood,
On came the murderous foe.

Their battle chariots quickly throng
To fill oppression's van,
While Pharaoh flew the hosts among,
And cheered them man by man.

"Where they have fled we can pursue,
On! on!" he sternly cried,
"Miss not the chance, the game's in view."
Then headlong on they hied.

To heaven the Hallelujah's ring!
Freed Israel treads the shore.
Freedom's angel waves his wing!
Proud Pharaoh breathes no more!

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Domestic Summary.

The steamer Golden Age, arrived on Wednesday, from Panama, with 420 passengers.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Wednesday afternoon, in a house on the corner of Geary and Dupont Streets, but was soon and easily extinguished.

Both Houses of the Legislature rescinded the resolution to adjourn on the 31st March, and fixed the time for the 14th April, thereby extending the term exactly two weeks.

SMALL POX DECREASING.—There were 29 cases of small pox in the pest house on Thursday afternoon. The disease is diminishing.

STRANGE AND SIGNIFICANT.—Every secession sheet in the State has copied the articles published in the *Evening Journal* against the bill admitting negro testimony.

Judge Tracy's funeral, on Sunday, was attended by great numbers of citizens.

A fire broke out about 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, on Bush street, between the Mercantile Library building and Calvary Church, which for a time threatened to destroy many of the surrounding buildings. The real origin of the fire is not known. It is supposed that it started from the kitchen.

STABBED AND BADLY HURT.—Mr. George Duffie, a porter to the present Legislature, and also the proprietor of a boarding house on Broadway wharf, was stabbed on Sunday morning, about two o'clock, at the corner of Battery and Chambers streets. The stabbing is said to have been done by George Bates.

CHINESE FIGHT—HOMICIDE.—On Sunday morning a couple of Chinamen, named Lee Ah Chog and Ah On, got into an altercation at a wash-house on Pacific, three doors above Powell street, which resulted in the death of the former, Ah On cutting him terribly in the bosom, chest and shoulders; he says he was first struck by the deceased over the head with a flat-iron. The Chief and the Police had a long and toilsome hunt, extending all over the city and to some of the shipping in the harbor, after the homicide, who was finally discovered by officer Lees in a washing shanty at Tichenor's Dock, Rincon Point, hid away under a pile of blankets. The fugitive, on being arrested, acknowledged the killing, but said he had been attacked first.

One Romines was killed in San Joaquin county, on Sunday, by J. C. Shepherd, who shot him with a revolver. Cause: Romines had slandered Shepherd's wife, and made threats against her life.

John Irvings, aged 22 years, formerly of Haysville, Ohio, was caved on at Michigan Bluffs, on the 14th of March, and was killed.

Nearly one million bales of cotton were received in England last year from Bombay.

"The work goes bravely on."

RECOVERING.—George Lloyd, brother of the man killed in the Sacramento fracas, is rapidly recovering, and there is no doubt of his final recovery.—*Sacramento Bee.*

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The News.

In the House, Hickman, of the Judiciary Committee, reported back several bills and resolutions on the subject of confiscating rebel property, including slaves, with a recommendation adverse either to their passage or adoption.

In the Senate, Trumbull, of the Judiciary Committee, reported back the joint resolution for co-operation with States, in accordance with the President's message, with recommendations. It passed.

Burnside has captured Beaufort. The rebels blew up Fort Mason and burnt the steamer Nashville.

The steamer Vanderbilt has been converted into an iron-clad man-of-war. The steamship Ocean Queen is to be converted into an iron ram steamer.

It is reported at Philadelphia that Commissioner Yancey was captured while attempting to run the blockade.

There is an impression among naval and military circles that New Orleans is ours, the mortar fleet having attacked the rebel fort at the Rigolettes on the 11th. Letters from Ship Island confirm this.

Nothing has been seen or heard of the Merrimac. The Monitor remains near the fleet.

The rebels have evacuated Island No. 10, leaving their transports, gunboats, and a large number of guns. Everything on the Island was captured, as the enemy had no time to carry away anything.

Steamer Ariel left Aspinwall on the 7th, and arrived on the 16th.

An engagement took place at Winchester, between Gen. Shields' brigade, numbering eight thousand men, and the rebel division under Jackson, numbering fifteen thousand. Jackson was routed, with a loss of one hundred killed.

The Naval Committee have formally voted in favor of an appropriation sufficient to complete Steven's battery, and $15,000,000 for the construction of iron-clad steamers.

Burnside, to-day, was confirmed Major General.

Part of Gen. Banks' army had reached Manassas.

Provisions at Charleston were very high. Butter and coffee were at $1 a pound.

It is positively asserted, from Manassas, that a number of graves of Federals, killed at Bull Run, were opened by the rebels to obtain the bones, to manufacture into knife-handles, pipes and spars. It was said that hundreds of Rebels sent skulls home, they being considered as the best of trophies.

Stanten, Secretary of War, declines Lime Point at any price, and will substitute for it another Monitor.

The Custom House salaries are raised to an average of 8 per cent, above last year's salaries.

Gen. Halleck has received orders from Washington to furnish troops to protect the Overland Mail from the Rebels on the route.

The enemy's fleet on the Mississippi river is cut off from advance or retreat. Gen. Pope prevents its passage at New Madrid, and Commodore Foote's squadron at Island No. 10, holds it in chancery.

Col. Ehrenstone Magoffin, of the Missouri Rebels, has been sentenced to be shot.

A report is in circulation at Washington, and believed, to the effect that New Orleans has been taken.

Jeff. Davis issued a proclamation on the 15th, calling all the male population, between 16 and 60, to form themselves into companies, and report immediately at headquarters.

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Federal transports, to the number of 80, have been collected at Savanna.

The Rebel forces were concentrating at Decater, Ala., and Corinth, Miss. It was estimated that the forces at those places numbered 40,000.

Key West advices of the 10th report the sailing of Porter's mortar fleet.

A Nassau letter of the 9th states that the steamer Ella Worley, with 1000 bales of cotton, arrived there from Fernandina.

Government has information from several sources, that the Rebels are building two steam rams, at Mobile, and two at New Orleans, similar in construction to the Hollins' turtle.

Gen. Pope at New Madrid has repulsed the Rebel gunboat fleet, sinking one and damaging others.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—A Rebel dispatch from Fort Smith to the Memphis papers acknowledges the death of Generals McCullouch and McIntosh at the battle of Pea Ridge.

From Island No. 10, to-day. The bombardment still continued. Transports laden with troops are continually arriving.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Senate is in Executive Session to-day, and confirmed as Major-Generals—Buel, Curtis, Pope, Sigel and McClernand. Wallace and Smith, the Colonels who commanded brigades at Fort Donelson, were confirmed as Brigadier-Generals.

Mr. E. D. Harte, formerly connected with the *Times*, in this city, died in Washington on the 15th.

Fremont left for New York to-day. It is said that his department has been enlarged so as to include Ohio and other points.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man was found Wednesday morning, near Drumm street, in a badly decayed condition. It was conveyed to the Dead House where it was recognized as that of Patrick Lawlor, latterly a watchman in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Later European Intelligence.

PORTLAND, March 19.—The steamship Anglo Saxon brings dates from Liverpool to 6th of March.

The importance of the Federal victory at Fort Donelson was generally recognized, causing an advance in American securities and a depression in cotton. The *Times* admits the recent successes of the Federals.

Lord Palmeston, in response to inqnries, said that the Government originally intended to send a much larger force to Canada than that which was despatched, and it was only in consequence of the representations by the colonial authorities that the number was reduced.

The Bermuda left Liverpool on the 1st of March, with a cargo including considerable quantities of merchandise, under the designation of hardware. It was believed that the cargo was destined for the Southern ports of the United States.

It was reported that Smith O'Brien had challenged Sir Robert Peel, offering to meet him in France or Belgium.

Garibaldi had presided over a large meeting of popular delegations at Genoa. He deplored the absence of representatives from the excluded provinces, and took oath to deliver these provinces.

Miramon had arrived at Cadiz, and was about to proceed to Madrid.

Later from Mexico.

It appears that one of the stipulations made in the conference between Prim and Doblado was that no more troops should be landed. Under this some Spanish troops returned to Cuba. The French reinforcements were returned without landing. The English force would return *via* Bermuda.

Advices from Venezula report four victories by the Government troops over the Rebels.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday,

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

We have taken the liberty to appoint the following gentlemen our Agents, and we hope they will endeavor to extend the circulation of the APPEAL.

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Selections.

Away Down South in Dixie.

CONTRABANDS.

Ascending the stone stairway to the 3d story of the building, (the Washington City Jail,) entering a dark corridor and passing along a few steps, we come to a room about twelve or fifteen feet square. Here are about twenty colored men. They are still at their dinner of boiled beef and corn cake. Here is one old man sitting on the stone floor, silent and sorrowful. He has committed no crime. Around, standing, sitting, or lying are the others, of all shades of color, from jet black to the Caucasian hue, the Anglo Saxon hair and contour of features. They are from ten to fifty years of age. Some are dressed decently, others are in rags. One bright fellow of twenty has a pair of trowsers only, and tries to keep himself warm by drawing around him a tattered blanket. A little fellow, ten years old, is all in rags. There is no chair or bed in the room. They must stand or sit, or lie upon the brick and granite floor. There is no mattress or bedding each has his little bundle of rags, and that is all. It is no exaggerated picture, but a plain statement in simple language. There is nothing for their comfort, nothing for their convenience. They look up inquiringly as I enter the room, as if to make out the object of my visit. They are not criminals. They are not all slaves. Why then are they here? I will answer the inquiry by writing out a few notes taken from the lips of the men, and corroborated by the jailor, who, from all I can see, is a kindhearted man.

MEMORANDA.

James Monroe. Sixteen years old. A bright intelligent boy. Owned by Capt. Dunnington. Capt. Dunnington was captain of the Capitol Police during Buchannan's administration. Left Washington for Virginia in April last. Is now commanding one of the rebel batteries on the Potomac. A letter written by him was published in one of the Richmond papers last week. When he went away he left James behind. James has committed no crime. He was arrested by the city police because he had no master. He has been in jail five months. He is a good, well behaved boy, the jailor says.

Charles Jackson.—From Fairfax county. Owned by Wm. Dulin, now under arrest by the Federal authorities. Lived in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House. About fifty years old. When the army advanced to Falls Church his wife and children were sold and sent off south. He fled to the Union lines, came into Washington, was arrested by the police, and has been in jail nearly three months. He is sick; cannot eat the prison fare. He came to the jailor and begged him that he would do something to help him out. It was touching to hear him. After pleading with the jailor he turned to me and said, "You see, sir, when they sold my wife and children, it gazed at me through the grated door, and when I said "good bye, boys," there came a chorus of "Good byes" and "God bless yous" through the bolted door.

I had not dreamed that there were such inmates within the walls of that jail. It broke me all up. My mind is almost gone. I don't expect to live long, but I don't want to die here." He has committed no crime. He was around the city, and the police arrested him, presuming him to be a runaway slave.

George Washington.—Owned by Benjamin Walker of Oak Grove, Orange county, about 80 miles from Richmond. His master is a secessionist. He ran away once last year, reached Washington, was arrested, lodged in jail, and was taken back by his master. He says liberty is sweet to him. Has been here eight months. He don't want to go back.

—— Curtis.—A free negro of Alexandria. Has committed no crime. Was in Washington and was arrested by the police, on the supposition that he had been a slave. Has no one to pay his jail fees.

William Call.—Twenty-one years old; from Northumberland county. His master is Thomas E. Harding, a secessionist. He was a hand on a Massachusetts schooner plying on the Potomac. Was in Washington, and taken up by the police, on the presumption that he was a slave.

Robert Paine.—An intelligent man; owned by George Silkman, near Occoquan Mills. His master is in the rebel army. He took a boat on the Occoquan and sailed to Washington. He was employed on the fortifications. He boarded in Georgetown. Worked forty days at $1 25 per day. Government owes him for fourteen days labor. He was arrested one night by the Georgetown police, and has been in jail ten weeks. He has committed no crime. The jailor speaks highly of him. All the negroes respect him.

——.—A little boy in rags; ten years old. Lived near Miner's hill. Was arrested by our pickets, in company with others, brought to Washington, and put in jail by the police.

John H. Parker.—Owned by Daniel Howe, who is in the rebel army. Came up to Washington; was employed in the government stables, in the first ward, at $1 a day; worked one month; was arrested by the police because he was a slave; has committed no crime; the government still owes him.

Charles ——, from near Mount Vernon. His master is in the rebel army. Came to Washington; worked for the railroad company at $1 per day; was arrested on the presumption that he had been a slave; is not charged with any crime.

These are all from Virginia, and there are ten or fifteen more from the same State. About thirty are from Maryland. I give the memoranda as noted down on the spot. It is the declaration of the slaves—whether true or not I have no means of knowing. It is certain, however, that no crimes are charged against them. They are imprisoned because negroes about town without a master always have been dealt with in that manner.

The police, when the slaves have been reclaimed have been sure of their pay, or if they were sold, their pay came from the auctioneer. I cannot dwell upon the scenes which I witnessed within the walls of that prison. When they saw me making notes they imagined that I was doing something for their deliverance, and with eagerness they crowded round me, saying "Please put down my name, sir," "I do want to get out, sir," and similar expressions. They followed me into the passage, was only to-day that I was informed of it. Well informed gentlemen of Washington were ignorant of the fact, as I have this evening ascertained. When I called upon the Deputy Marshal for permission to visit the jail, he assured me that there were no negroes from Virginia there, but that they were all from Maryland, and I believe that he was sincere in his belief.

There is need of immediate action by Congress in this matter. The whole thing must be investigated.

Since writing the above, I have laid the matter before a Senator, who expresses astonishment at the state of things. Your readers may rest assured that the Washington police will have an overhauling. It cannot be that this government will permit such outrages upon humanity.—*Carlton of the Boston Journal.*

The Black Code of the District of Columbia.

Senator Wilson has introduced the following Bill:

A BILL to repeal certain laws and ordinances in the District of Columbia, relating to persons of color.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the first section of the act of Feb. 27, 1801, providing that the laws of the State of Maryland, as then existing, should be and continue in force in the District of Columbia, be and the same is hereby repealed; and the said laws of the State of Maryland shall hereafter have no force or effect in said District.

SEC. 2. That the eighth section of the act of May 1, 1820, giving power and authority to the corporation of Washington, to pass certain laws and ordinances concerning the negroes, mulattoes, and slaves, be and the same is hereby repealed; and all acts and ordinances passed or in force by virtue of the authority of said section, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That so much of the act of March 3, 1809, as gave to any of the laws of the State of Maryland form or effect in the Corporation of Georgetown, and so much of the act of March 3, 1805, and of the act of March 3, 1809, as gave to the said Corporation of Georgetown power or authority to pass laws or ordinances for the government of free negroes, mulattoes, or slaves, be and the same is hereby repealed; and all laws or ordinances now in force in said Corporation of Georgetown by virtue of any power or authority conferred by such portions of said acts are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That all persons of color in the District of Columbia, or in the corporate limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, shall be subject to and amenable to the same laws and ordinances to which free white persons are, or may be, subject and amenable. That they shall be tried for any offenses against the laws in the same manner as free white persons are or may be tried for the same offenses, and that upon being legally convicted of any crime or offense against any law or ordinance, such persons of color shall be liable to the same penalty or punishment, and no other, as would be imposed or inflicted upon free white persons for the same crime or offense; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1852.

Our position in this country bears no analogy to that of any other race or people who ever existed; neither history or tradition, give any account, nor trace any description of a race whose position was similar to ours.

"Exiles in our native land," aliens in the country that gave us birth, outlaws for no crime, proscribed without offence, amenable to the laws without being protected by them, thus we stand, innocent victims of an unholy and unrighteous prejudice—truly our condition is most deplorable.

It is not the result of our physical organism, neither are we punished for the sins of our fathers, for we have been oppressed and sinned against for centuries; neither is it owing to any natural prejudice in the whites against the blacks; for prejudice against color is unnatural, not instinctive—it only arises from education and acquires ascendency in the human mind from the force of example.

To what, then, is to be attributed our anomalous position? There can be but one solution, but one answer given: if not in our color, it must be the condition of a majority of our race—Slavery. That is the incubus which lays its heavy weight upon us, and presses us to the ground.

Not to laud our virtues, not to boast of qualities not our own, we will say we are a peaceful and forgiving race, (not cowardly, as the annals of our country, if read aright, will show); not forgetful, we are noted, our enemies being judges, for tenacity of memory; we remember, not to revenge, but to forgive. We are yielding, plastic, imaginative; ignorant, if you will, from want of culture, but quick to learn, and slow to forget; of poetic temperament and artistic sympathies, but neither poets nor artists. We are highly immitative, have a just appreciation of the beautiful, but are deficient in system, (the effect of training) which makes the poet and the artist.

We are loyal to our country and its laws, our Government and its Constitution, yet we do not believe that half the enormities committed in the name of the Constitution are sanctioned by that instrument. Ours is a race which is famous for their order-loving and law-abiding proclivities; there is an instinctive moral and religious sentiment within us, a natural reverence for law as well as gospel, which makes us such. Neither are we habitual violators of law, and when we are, it is more from circumstances than inclination.

Our greatest fault, a crime, almost, in Americans—which we pride ourselves to be—is *inertia*. We are *inert*—not habitually nor naturally so, but from the dependence to which we have hitherto been subjected; the inevitable effects of Slavery. But, thank God, we are fast emerging from that torpid state in which we have so long remained. We are acquiring the energy, activity and enterprize of Americans, and the Colored American will, ere long, equal his white brother in all those attributes which tend to make the American character noticable and enviable throughout the world.

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The Convention of 1855.

The interest manifested for the success of our Petitions to the Legislature for the "Right of Testimony," induces us to give a brief history of our struggles to obtain a boon so priceless.

Those odious laws which are disgraceful to the State, and which take from us all legal protection, were passed in the years 1850 and '51. From 1851 until 1855, public meetings were held in San Francisco, and in the interior of the State, and petitions were sent to the Legislature, praying for redress of our grievences.

The following gentlemen were prominent in those movements, and took active part: Messrs. H. M. Collins, Wm. H. Yates, M. W. Gibbs, J. J. Moore, A. H. Francis, P. Lester, J. H. Townsend, N. Pointer, J. Francis, W. H. Newby and others.

The Petitions met with an adverse fate; they were either indignantly thrown out of the window, or laid on the table, no member being bold enough to advocate a consideration.

The first general effort made by the Colored citizens of California was in 1855. In September of that year a meeting was held in the rooms of the Athenæum Library Company in this city, when it was resolved to call a Convention, and the following Circular was issued:

STATE CONVENTION
OF THE
COLORED CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA.

Brethren—Your state and condition in California, is one of social and political degradation; one that is unbecoming a free and enlightened people. Since you have left your friends and peaceful homes in the Atlantic States, and migrated to the shores of the Pacific, with hopes of bettering your condition, you have met with one continued series of outrages, injustices and unmitigated wrongs, unparalelled in the history of nations.

The Statute Book of the Common Law, the great bulwarks of society, which should be to us as the rivers of waters in a dry place, like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, where the wretched should find sympathy and the weak protection, spurns us with contempt, and rules us from their very thresholds, denying us a common humanity.

Then, in view of the wrongs which are so unjustly imposed upon us, and the progress of the enlightened spirit of the age in which we live, and the great duty that we owe to ourselves and the generations yet to come, we call upon you to lay aside your various avocations, and assemble yourselves together on Tuesday, the 20th day of November, A. D., 1855, in the City of Sacramento, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of devising the most judicious and effectual ways and means to obtain our inalienable rights and privileges in California.

All of which is most respectfully submitted and signed.

James Carter, Sacramento City,
J. H. Townsend, San Francisco,
Peter Anderson, "
W. H. Newby, "
D. W. Ruggles, "
} *Committee*

San Francisco, Sept. 27, 1855.

P. S.—Every Assembly District is recommended to send two Delegates for every member of the Assembly, in the said District, to the Convention.

The call was nobly responded to, and on the 20th of November, forty-nine Delegates assembled in Sacramento, representing ten counties.

From El Dorado County—E. R. Phelps, William Thomas, John Butler, William Quinn, Peter Blackstone, Charles H. McDougall, John Galley, Wm. H. Hardin, I. Morton, 10.

From Sacramento County—J. B. Sanderson, George W. Booth, John G. Wilson, Emory Waters, Thomas Detter, D. Brown, James Nicholas, Clayton Miller, James R. Starkey, David Lewis, 10.

From Yuba County—Edward P. Duplex, Isaac Triplett, 2.

From Sierra County—Albert Vaniel, 1.

From Nevada County—Daniel Mahony, Denis Carter, George Duvall, 1.

From San Joaquin County—J. King, 1.

From San Francisco County—H. M. Collins, J. H. Townsend, W. H. Newby, J. P. Dyer, D. W. Ruggles, E. G. Barbadoes, H. F. Sampson, J. D. Gilliard, T. M. D. Ward, D. P. Stokes, Henry Cornish, Edward J. Johnson, J. J. Moore, M. W. Gibbs, W. H. Yates, Jacob Francis, Peter Anderson, W. H. Harper, 18.

From Contra Costa County—F. Smithea, 1

From Santa Clara County—W. D. Moses, 1

From Tuolumne County—A. J. White, J. H. Morris, 2.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Convention.

For President—William H. Yates of San Francisco.

For Vice Presidents—Joseph Smallwood, of El Dorado; Dennis Carter, of Nevada; Albert Vaniel, of Sierra; Fielding Smithea, of Contra Costa.

Secretaries—J. B. Sanderson, Sacramento; John H. Morris, Tuolumne; Frederick G. Barbadoes, San Francisco.

For Chaplain—Rev. J. J. Moore, San Francisco.

A Committee on resolutions was appointed of which the lamented Wm. H. Newby was Chairman, who reported a series of resolutions, from which we select the following, as more particularly applicable to the object for which the Convention was called:

1. *Resolved*, That the laws of evidence in judicial investigations should be accommodated to and identical with the laws of the human mind; and, therefore, every fact and circumstance having a tendency to throw light upon the subject under investigation, should be heard and judged of according to their relative weight and value, and with reference to all the circumstances of credit or discredit connected with them.

2. *Resolved*, That past experience has abundantly shown that all attempts to establish artificial standards of credibility, depending upon such tests as race, color, creed or country, are as unwise as they are unjust; that they serve only on the one side to obstruct the investigation of truth by the erection of useless barriers, and on the other to defraud the excluded classes, while at the same time they subject them in their lives, in their persons, and in their property, to outrage and injustice with impunity, from the more favored classes.

3. *Resolved*, That the true and only tests of credibility in a witness, are his intelligence, integrity, and his disinterestedness; and that, as a race, we are willing to be subject to these tests, to be applied in each case as it occurs, and that we ought not to be subject to any other.

4. *Resolved*, That to a class of people, the right of testimony is as valuable as the right of self-defense; a right which no generous foe will deny, even to an enemy.

5. *Resolved*, That all classes, without distinction, are interested in the removal of all barriers as witnesses, imposed upon the African race in California, as unwise, unnecessary for the protection of the white race, and unjust towards the proscribed classes, "as taking that which naught enriches it, but leaves them poor indeed;" that these classes, in the consciousness of the injustice done them in this respect, say with the old Grecian, "Strike, but hear me."

6. *Resolved*, That we memorialize the Legislature at its approaching session, to repeal the third and fourth paragraphs of section three hundred and ninety-four of an Act passed April 20th, 1851, entitled, "An Act to regulate proceedings in civil cases, in the Courts of Justice in this State," and also for the repeal of section fourteen of an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments," passed April 6th, 1850.

The Convention also adopted a form of Petition to the Legislature, and appointed "persons in each county to circulate petitions and procure signatures to the same."

The Convention appointed a State Executive Committee of ten, viz:—J. H. Townsend, H. M. Collins, M. W. Gibbs, P. Anderson, of San Francisco; J. B. Sanderson, Emory Waters, Thomas Detter, Geo. W. Booth, of Sacramento; E. P. Duplex, Geo. Sims, of Marysville.

This Committee called the Convention of 1856, which was also held at Sacramento; and of its action we will hereafter make known through our columns.

Apologetical.

Our first number was the result of four days labor. We made up our minds on Monday, 30th of March, to commence a weekly journal; by noon we had concluded an engagement with our printer, and decided on our name;—the most difficult task of all.

Friday noon, 4th inst. we went to press; so we had but four days to complete our work. There are many typographical errors in our first number, which were unavoidable, in consequence of the haste in which we got out our paper. We hope nothing of the kind will happen again.

Those "Books."

HINT NO. 2.

Our friends have not responded to our hint of last week in presenting us with Books, &c.

We are greatly in want of books, and in particular need of &c. We don't want any steel pens, we have a score or more which will last us a year for office use, but if any of our friends have any gold pens laying around loose we will be obliged to them if—you understand.

Hint No. 3.—A saddle is of no use without a horse, and a gold pen for the pocket is useless without a case.

Hint No. 4.—If the case contains all the appurtenances so much the better.

Correspondence.

We have received words of cheering import from numerous friends, all of whom think we have commenced our journal in the right time.

Mr. James C. Nichols of Sacramento, says:

"I was quite agreeably surprised on the receipt of the first number of the *Pacific Appeal*, and I can assure you that there is nothing that will afford me a greater pleasure than in using my influence in its support.

If you can get some person that would take the same interest in the paper that I would take, (if my business arrangements permitted,) to go around among the people and solicit their patronage, I think you can get from forty to fifty monthly subscribers now, and, in the course of three or four months, Sacramento will be again flourishing and she will answer nobly to the support of the *Pacific Appeal*.

M. S. P. Clanton of Benicia writes as follows:

On looking over the *Alta* of yesterday, I saw a notice of the new enterprise into which you have embarked in the shape of a journal, to be called the "*Pacific Appeal*," which is to be devoted to the interests of the Colored people generally, and those of the Pacific Coast in particular. Believing, as I do, in the innumerable benefits which can confidently be expected from the influence of a properly conducted journal, and having a firm faith in the ability and integrity of parties named as managers and proprietors, I hail the the *Pacific Appeal*, as the mediator between us and that arbitrary power, to whose ear we can find no other means of access.

Mr. G. W. Miller, of Petaluma, thus discourses:

I am in receipt of the advance copies of the "*Pacific Appeal*," and am happy to know that we have a weekly paper and shall use all my endeavors to keep it in circulation. Immediately on receipt of the same I enclosed and mailed one to every Colored inhabitant in the county. By 7 A. M. the next morning your paper, like a messenger of glad tidings, was oursing over every mail route in the county; but before sending it, I reviewed it column by column, to greedy listeners, and to prove that it is worthy the undertaking, we had four subscribers immediately.

The bill for the repeal of the laws which render Colored persons ineligible to testify in cases where a White person is a party, still lingers in the Senate. Unless the Session is prolonged, we fear it will not be acted on, as it is low down on the file.

We hope, however, it may be reached, as we think, from the liberal tendency of the Senate, there is a fair probability of success.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SMALL POX.

Mr. Editor: Although fresh cases of small pox come under notice, upon the whole, this terrible pestilence is abating; nevertheless, it is due to the public that they should be made aware of the imperative necessity for re-vaccinnation.

Of every 100 adult cases of re-vaccination, not more than 18 fail to pass through the regular course; in most cases the old scar was visible; while in the cases of three children—respectively aged 8, 11 and 14 years, the original mark of vaccinnation being visible, perfect vesicles were formed on re-vaccinnation, yielding a supply, at the seventh day, of colorless, limpid virus, and the local phenomena proceeded regularly, showing, clearly, these children, having crossed the Isthmus, that the duration of the protection of the first vaccination was effected by change of climate.

The researches of the most eminent physicians of France, Germany, Prussia, Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston, NewYork and London, prove, beyond all doubt or denial *that there is a decadence*, in the prophylactic power of the virus within two and three years, and that the *only security* against the infection, is vaccinnation and re-vaccinnation, until the system is thoroughly impregnated with its protective power.

In Philadelphia, when small pox was so prevalent, out of 155 *cases unprotected*, 85 *died*, while out of 65 cases protected by vaccinnation and re-vaccinnation, only *one died*.

Puberty, change of climate, severe sickness, certain condtions of the atmosphere, together with the peculiarities of habit, operate upon the protective power of the virus.

Every adult owes it to society to protect himself, or herself, by re-vaccination, from this pestilence.

Medicus.

We are authorized to refer to medical gentlemen in this city for the correctness of the above statement.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Kind Reader! Allow me to introduce my kind friend: that he is my friend, I have no doubts, as he often gives me every assurance of his friendly feeling. He never slights me—no, not him; not so much as to ask any other person to do him a small favor, in a financial way.

He is a philosopher withal, and reasons thus: What is the use of a friend, if you can't use him? He is also the most rigid and scrutinizing critic of all your acquaintance, simply because he is your friend. It matters not what others may say of you, whether good, bad or indifferent, he is bound to have it cut, dried, hashed or stewed, and served up in a variety of styles, and feeds it to you in homœopathic doses, just when you most don't ne2 it. But he is your bosom friend, and you must bear it like a martyr. At Balls, Lectures, Theatres, etc., he is either at your elbow, or turns up when you least expect him, and insists upon your introducing him to each and all of your acquaintances, the female portion in particular. Well, he is your dear friend, and being of a humane disposition, how can you refuse him.

Many a young married man owes his first introduction to his wife's *Caudle* qualities, to some excellent friend, who just stopped him on his way home, and insisted on his taking a smile, or having a social chat.

Nailer.

Special Notices.

Grand Festival of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

We attended by invitation the above Festival on Thursday evening, 10th inst., and we found the whole arrangement worthy of praise. The management was in the hands of a committee of ladies, and they acquitted themselves with credit, and, we hope with profit to the object to which the proceeds are to be applied.

It is well known that the Trustees of the Methodist Church worshipping in Scott st. have recently purchased Grace Church in Powell street, and the Festival was given for the benefit of that enterprise.

Short and eloquent Addresses were delivered by Mr. Isaac Starkey and Dr. R. E. Johnson which merited and received the applause of the audience. The tables, which were under the charge of Messrs. B. Fletcher and W. Waugh, were bountifully spread with substantials and delicacies, and the whole affair was conducted to the entire satisfaction of a numerous audience; over 200 persons being present.

☞ Healing Power.—All persons that are suffering in mind or body can secure immediate and permanent relief, if human skill can reach the disease, by employing Dr. E. R. Johnson, at 710 Washington st., opposite the Plaza, whose extraordinary cures are greatly facilitated by animal electricity. Hundreds in this City and State can attest to his skill and success in removing the most difficult cases of long standing.

Meetings, &c.

African Methodist Episcopal Church, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

African Methodist Zion Church, Pacific Street, between Mason add Powell, Rev. J. Moore, Pastor. Services every Sunday, at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

Dupont street Baptist Church—Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 6 P, M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MASONIC LODGES.

Hanibal and Victoria Lodges meet N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason Streets.

Olive Branch Lodge meets at No. 306 Stockton Street.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

J. B. Sanderson ..... *President.*
Edward Quinn ..... *Vice President.*
John Lawrence ..... *Secretary.*
R. T. Houston ..... *Treasurer.*

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee.. *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones ..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. Depee ..... *President.*
Mrs. Mary Fountain, | Mrs. Lavinia Fletcher
Mrs. C. Osborn, | Mrs. Mary Bevins,
Mrs. Caroline Lewis, | Mrs. S. Westermore,
Miss Eliza Williams, | Mrs. Sarah E. Smith,
Mrs. Sophia Ambrose.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every Thursday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st Thursday in each month.

JAMES P. DYEE, President.
Philip A. Bell, Recording Secretary.

The Daughters and Sons of Zion Benevolent Association,

Was organized May 14th, 1860; and meets every second Monday Evening, in each month, at 7½ o'clock, at Zion Church, Pacific street.

Names of Officers.

Mrs. Emma Smith, President; Mrs. Sarah Moody, Vice President; Mrs. Frances J. Cain, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. B. Smith, Treasurer.

Managers.

Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, Mrs. Sarah F. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Mrs. Priscilla Miller.

Stewards.

Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Lucinda Bryant, Mr. Wm. Heron, Mr. Lewis Berry.

TO AGENTS.

Our Agents will please write us soon, and transmit whatever money they may have, as the success of our paper depends upon the promptness of our friends and subscribers.

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DIED.

On Saturday, April 5th, George Ervin son of William H. and Sarah E. Prescott, aged 14 months.

Farewell till Gabriel's trumpet
Shall shake the vast profound,
And wake from dreamless slumber
The tenants of the ground.

Then we shall meet *thee*, loved one,
Where shining millions dwell,
In realms of light all peerless,
Where comes no sad farewell.

W.

In this city, April 9th, of consumption, Elizabeth M. Townsend, wife of Wm. E. Carlile, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 40 years.

Another, yet another! We have to record, this week the death of another of our warm and intimate friends, Mrs. Carlisle, who, after a lingering illness, expired on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst.

Mourning friends followed her remains to the quiet repose of the grave, feeling that the death of the mortal elements is but the commencement of a spiritual existence of eternity, in heaven.

We heard last week, with grief and pain, the melancholy news of the death of our friend, Mr. Peter Williams Downing. We did not learn the particulars of Mr. Downing's death, but were informed that he died in Liberia, Africa, to which place he emigrated about a year ago.

We have known Peter Downing from his infancy, and a more intelligent, high minded, generous and gentlemanly young man, we never had the pleasure of calling friend.

To his father and brother, Messrs. Thos. and Geo. T. Downing, we tender our sincere condolence in their bereavement, and to his young and interesting wife, our heartfelt sympathy.

Advertisements.

News on the Day.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles.

FOR SALE,

A BARBER SHOP AND BATH ROOMS, a few miles from San Francisco. It is one of the oldest Establishments in the State, and is doing a good business. The Proprietor is going East, and will sell cheap. Enquire at the Office of this paper.

Dress Making and Machine Sewing,
By Mrs. MATILDA THOMPSON,
Mission street, between 3d and 4th sts. (Store No. 5.) tf

GEORGIA BAKERY,
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
Open all Night.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
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NO. 926 KEARNY STREET,
WM. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Liquors and Cigars,
Of the Best Quality.
ap5

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SONG.

By pledge and vow I oft were bound,
But still my heart was free—
Free as the wild deer on the mound,
Until I met with thee,

Ere I had heard thy dove-like voice,
I 'd roamed o'er land and sea,
Midst friends I 'd had a *friendly* choice,
But still my heart was free.

In friendship's social hall I 'd met,
Where all was joy and glee;
I bade adieu with much regret,
But still my heart was free.

I 'd strolled where Cynthia's silver face
Was smiling down on me,
With one possessing youth and grace,
But still my heart was free.

I 'd stood, at midnight's lonely hour,
Where none could hear or see.
And mused on love and of its power—
But still my heart was free.

I sat me down close by the side
Of those who fain would be
My heart's delight, my only pride—
But still my heart was free.

I 'd seen the handsome and the good,
As good as any be—
I 'd strove to love, but never could—
My heart was always free,

But when I saw those laughing eyes,
And heard thy pedigree,
My heart at once became thy prize,
And lost its liberty.

O tell me, can my heart's first love
Reciprocated be?
Thou charmer of my heart, my dove,
Say, am I loved by thee?

J. M. B.

Miscellaneous.

J. STELLA MARTIN.

We copy the following from the Tower Hamlets (London) *Express:*

"During his stay in England he has been able to gain the ears of gentlemen of high station in society, whose great influence it was of the highest importance to secure on behalf of the United States. The Earl of Gainsborough, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and other noblemen and gentlemen have honored him with special soirees and conversaziones, at which he has been able to address large numbers of distinguished guests.

The good that has thus been done cannot be over-estimated, and Mr. Martin deserves the best and warmest thanks of the American Government and of every patriotic citizen for the valuable service he has rendered to the Federal cause.

Every lecture and address that he has delivered on this side of the Atlantic has been a powerful blow struck at the Southern Confederacy, and we doubt not that Mr. Yancey and Mr. Dudley Mann owed much of the polite but icy coldness with which they have been received in this country, to his influence."

THE NEGRO ELEMENT AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—We find in late English papers another fact showing the fitness of the negro to receive and maintain the arts of civilization. The International Exhibition, in London, is beginning to receive wares of exhibitors, and the first that came to

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hand were from the government and people of Liberia.

Perhaps Mr. Yancey will protest against the reception of the Liberian products before those of the "Sunny South," as an insult to South Carolina.

THE EFFECT OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION. All the officers and privates who entered the tobacco prisons at Richmond Pro-Slavery Democrats, have returned, as far as can be discovered, Abolitionists. Our whole army, excepting a few West Point officers, is said to be rapidly tending in the same direction.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HOW FORT DONELSON WAS CAPTURED.—A contraband who escaped from Fort Donelson, informed General Grant of the flight of Floyd and Pillow, and the demoralized condition of the garrison. General Grant finding him very intelligent, and his statement being confirmed by other circumstances, invested the Fort and demanded an unconditional surrender, which was done with an ill grace by the rebel commander.

JOHN BROWN REVIVIDUS.—The City Guard held their eighth anniversary on the 4th instant, by a parade in the afternoon and a supper at their armory in the evening. During the parade the company marched through Montgomery street in the "route step" to the "John Brown Anthem," which attracted a great deal of attention.

The News.

Wm. Fitzpatrick, who stabbed Michael Harrigan, in St. Mark's Place, is out on bail. Harrigan, has nearly recovered.

CARIBOO AND SALMON RIVER MINES.—The rush to the gold mines still continues. The steamer Brother Johnathan, which left on the first inst., and the Sierra Nevada, on the eighth, were crowded with passengers. May every good fortune attend them.]

BIG SLIDE.—The Petaluma *Argus* learns that the land upon which J. Dowdies house was located, near Sonoma, recently slid about 300 feet, carrying buildings, fences, trees, etc., and depositing them "right side up with care." The floor of the dwelling house was raised and broken, but nothing else was injured. The earth was moved to the depth of about ten feet.

FATAL CASE OF ERYSIPELAS, SUPERINDUCED BY VACCINATION.—G. Reineck, an old resident of Sacramento, and one of the "Lady Adams Company," while that firm was in operation, died at 4 o'clock this morning, at the Vernon House, of erysipelas, superinduced by vaccination. He was a native of Brunswick in Germany, and had been a resident of this city since the early times of '49.—

DROWNED.—First Lieutenant William F. Sands, of the U. S. steamer *Active*, fell off the dock at Benicia and was drowned. The body has been recovered.

LUCKY MINERS.—A few days since a party of six or eight Welchmen, who had been engaged in mining at Port Wine, Sierra county, left for their native land, having in their possession upwards of $20,000 in coin which they concealed in their belts, not wishing to trust the same in bills of exchange.

DROWNED BODIES FOUND.—The bodies of C. H. Gardenier and William Becker, who were accidentally drowned in the Sacramento river on the 29 th of January last, were found near Sacramento city a few days ago.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN VISALIA.—The Mariposa *Gazette* of April 1st says that the temperance revival is making great progress in Visalia, or thereabouts.

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EDWARD STANLY, Esq., of this city, has been appointed Military Governor of North Carolina. He has accepted the appointment, and will leave here in the next steamer, which departs on the 21st inst.

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT.—R. D. Furgerson, member of the Assembly from Sacramento, made an unmanly and disgraceful attack on Speaker Barstow, on Wednesday.

RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE.—Rodney B. Schell, who shot Geo. W. Gordon, and convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment—the highest term for the degree of crime of which he was found guilty.

CAPTURED AT LAST.—Island No. 10, which was reported last week to have surrendered to the Union forces, was finally captured on the 8th inst., by General Pope, without the loss of a single man. General Pope captured three rebel Generals, 6000 men, and a large amount of arms, ammunition, &c.

The State of Illinois is blessed with a constitutional Convention, which—having been elected when public attention was absorbed by the war, in which many thousands of her best men had embarked—contains a large majority of Democrats. Of course it is incumbent on these to strengthen their hold on the baser portion of the Whites, by additional persecution and oppression of the disfranchised and downtrodden Blacks. And yet the Black Laws of Illinois are already so abominable that it seems difficult to add to their enormity. A proposition that all negroes be banished from the State has been tried and voted down—46 to 21. But of course further efforts will be made.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mr. George Wilkes, in a recent letter, shrewdly suggests that as the leaders of the Southern Conspiracy have proposed to France and England that the Seceding States shall emancipate their slaves, as the condition of recognition and support from those Powers, it is not too much to require the same of them as the condition of their restoration to the Union. By this Mr. Wilkes means the restoration of the States—not the incomparable criminals who have plunged them into this atrocious war against the Republic.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MURDER IN SACRAMENTO CITY.—A Chileno, named Luis Gamboa, was killed in a Mexican house of low repute in Sacramento, last week, by a Spaniard named Ramon Romero. A difficulty occurred between the two, when Romero drew his knife and stabbed Gamboa to the heart. He died instantly; the murderer was arrested.

SERIOUS SHOOTING AFFRAY AT COLUMBIA.—On the afternoon of April 4th, says the Columbia *Courier*, one Sherman, a native of Ohio, was shot at Negro Gulch, near Gold Springs, by J. Wetherell. Both parties were miners, residing in that locality, Sherman armed himself with a doublebarreled gun, and went around Wetherell's cabin in search of him, and it is said fired at Wetherell as he was coming out of his cabin. Wetherell then fired and lodged two buck-shot in Sherman's brain. One of the balls entered the skull on a level with the top of the ear, and about an inch in front of it, and the other ball glanced and entered some distance behind the ear. A portion of the brain exuded from each wound. The man's case is an exceedingly critical one—probably fatal.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—B. H. Oellrich, a young man residing at Tomales, was killed in that place, March 28th, by the explosion of a gun.

INJURED.—Joseph Dyngherty, mate of the Sacramento boat, was severely injured by a kick in the breast from an animal, on the up trip Wednesday night.

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PACIFIC APPEAL.—A copy of the first number of this paper has been laid on our table. It is to be a weekly journal, devoted to the interests of the people of color. Peter Anderson is Proprietor, and Philip A. Bell, Editor.—*Alta.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.—This is the name of a new weekly journal laid upon our table yesterday, "devoted to the interests of the people of color," of this State. It is pretty well written up, and devotes the major portion of its space to a discussion of the disability bill, which is now a prominent question in the Legislature.—*Call.*

NEW JOURNAL FOR THE COLORED.—A few weeks since we noticed the appearance of a journal for the Colored, bearing the title of *Lunar Visitor*. A competitor this week appears in the field under the title of *The Pacific Appeal*, published by Peter Anderson and edited by Philip A. Bell.—*Herald.*

The Pacific Appeal is the name of a new Saturday journal published at San Francisco, by Peter Anderson and edited by Philip A. Bell. It is "devoted to the interests of the people of color."—*Sac. Bee.*

We have received the first number of *The Pacific Appeal*, a weekly newspaper published in San Francisco, devoted to the interests of the Colored race. It presents a neat typographical appearance, and is edited with some ability.—*Placerville Rep.*

We received the following from Wm. H. Mills of Stockton:

"I am in receipt of your note of the 29th of March last, wherein you tender me the agency of your paper. I accept it, sir, with pleasure and shall do all in my power for the success of your undertaking."

CUT HIS THROAT.—News was brought to Sacramento, on Thursday, that the body of Christopher Myers, a German, living in Yolo county, ten miles from Sacramento, was found on Monday last, in the cellar of the house belonging to deceased. A razor was in his hand, and his throat was cut from ear to ear.

☞ Many a person in a fine suit of clothes, is but an ugly maggot in a good-looking nut-shell.

That is according to where they buy their clothes. At Quincy Hall they fit you so well, that the ugliest man becomes good-looking. They not only sell good clothes, but they also sell cheap. We deal at Quincy Hall.

JOHN O'BRIEN. A. B. McKEAN.

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Consultation, free. ap5tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862. [NO. 3.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday,

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Single Numbers ..... 15 cts.
Subscription; 1 Month ..... 50 "

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10 lines " 1 time 1 00
" " 3 Months 5 00

Longer Advertisements in proportion.

Society Notices, 3 Months 2 50
Births and Marriages ..... 25 cts.
Deaths ..... gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices ..... 50 cts

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

We have taken the liberty to appoint the following gentlemen our Agents, and we hope they will endeavor to extend the circulation of the APPEAL.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, "
Isaac Sparks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
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Jacob Francis, Victoria, B. C.
Wm. Page, Sonora.
A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Elijah Booth, "
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.

Agents will receive papers at the Monthly Rates, we to be at expense of Mail or Transportation.

Business Communications addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

Correspondence addressed to

P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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Selections.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE SLAVES.

Extract from FREDERICK DOUGLASS'S Speech at the Cooper Institute, Feb. 12.

My answer to the question, What shall be done with the four million of slaves if emancipated? shall be short and simple. Do nothing with them, but leave them just as you leave other men, to do with and for themselves. We would be entirely respectful to those who raise this enquiry, and yet it is hard not to say to them just what they would say to us, if we manifested a like concern for them, and that is: please to mind your business, and leave us to mind ours. If we cannot stand up, then let us fall down. We ask nothing at the hands of the American people but simple justice, and an equal chance to live; and if we cannot live and flourish on such terms, our case should be referred to the Author of our existence. Injustice, oppression and slavery, with all their manifold concomitants, have been tried with us during a period of more than two hundred years. Under the whole heavens you will find no parallel to the wrongs we have endured. We have worked without wages; we have lived without hope, wept without sympathy, and bled without mercy. Now, in the name of a common humanity, and according to the law of the Living God, we simply ask the right to bear the responsibility of our own existence.

Let us alone. Do nothing with us, for us, or by us, as a particular class. What you have done with us thus far has only worked to our disadvantage. We now simply ask to be allowed to do for ourselves. I submit that there is nothing unreasonable or unnatural in all this request. The black man is said to be unfortunate.—I affirm that the broadest and bitterest of the black man's misfortunes is the fact that he is everywhere regarded and treated as an exception to the principles and maxims which apply to other men, and that nothing short of the extension of those principles to him can satisfy any honest advocate of his claims. . . . What shall be done with the four million of slaves, if emancipated? I answer, deal justly by them; pay them honest wages for honest work; dispense with the biting lash, and pay them the ready cash; awaken a new class of motives in them; remove those old motives of shriveling fear of punishment which benumb and degrade the soul, and supplant them by the higher and better motives of hope, of self-respect, of honor, and of personal responsibility. Reverse the whole current of feeling in regard to them. They have been compelled hitherto to regard the white man as a cruel, selfish and remorseless tyrant, thirsting for wealth, greedy of gain, and caring nothing as to the means by which he obtains it. Now, let him see that the white man has a nobler and better side to his character, and he will love, honor and esteem the white man.

But it is said that the black man is naturally indolent, and that he will not work without a master. I know that this is a part of his bad reputation; but I also know that he is indebted for this bad reputation to the most indolent and lazy of all the American people—the Slaveholders—

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men who live in absolute idleness, and eat their bread in the briny sweat of other men's faces. That the black man in Slavery shirks labor—aims to do as little as he can, and to do that little in the most slovenly manner—only proves that he is a man. Thackeray says that all men are about as lazy as they can afford to be—and I do not claim that the negro is an exception to this rule. He loves ease and abundance. If this is a crime, then all men are criminals, and the negro no more than the rest.

Again, it is affirmed that the negro, if emancipated, could not take care of himself. My answer to this is, let him have a fair chance to try it. For 200 years he has taken care of himself and his master in the bargain. I see no reason to believe that he could not take care, and very excellent care, of himself when having only himself to support. The case of the freed slaves in the British West Indies has already been dwelt upon in the course of these lectures, and facts, arguments and statistics, have been presented demonstrating beyond all controversy that the black man not only has the ability and disposition to work, but knows well how to take care of his earnings. The country over which he has toiled as a slave is rapidly becoming his property—that freedom has made him both a better producer and a better consumer.

It is one of the strangest and most humiliating triumphs of human selfishness and prejudice over human reason, that it leads men to look upon emancipation as an experiment, instead of being, as it is, the natural order of human relations.—Slavery, and not Freedom, is the experiment; and to witness its horrible failure we have to open our eyes, not merely upon the blasted soil of Virginia and other slave States, but upon a whole land brought to the verge of ruin.

We are asked if we would turn the slaves all loose. I answer, Yes. Why not?—They are not wolves nor tigers, but men. They are endowed with reason—can decide upon questions of right and wrong, good and evil, benefits and injuries—and are therefore subjects of government precisely as other men are.

But would you have them stay here? Why should they not? What better is here than there? What class of people can show a better title to the land on which they live than the colored people of the South? They have watered the soil with their tears and enriched it with their blood, and tilled with their hard hands during two centuries; they have leveled its forests, taken out the obstructions to the plow and hoe, reclaimed the swamps, and produced whatever has made it a goodly land to dwell in, and it would be a shame and a crime little inferior in enormity to Slavery itself, if these natural owners of the Southern and Gulf States should be driven away from their country to make room for others—even if others could be obtained to fill their places.

But unjust and revolting to every right-minded and humane man as is this talk of the expatriation of the slaves, the offense is not more shocking than it is unwise.—For a nation to drive away its laboring population is to commit political suicide. It is like cutting off one's right hand in order to work the better and produce the more. To say that the negroes shall not

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live in the Southern States, is like saying the lands of the South shall be no longer cultivated. The city has all along been, We must have negroes to work in the South, for white men cannot stand the hot sun and the fell diseases of the Rice swamp and sugar plantation. Even the leaders of the rebellion made it one of their grievances that they could not get more negroes, though from motives of policy they have now dropped this plank from their platform. No man doubts that the Gulf States mean to have more slaves from Africa just as soon as they shall get well settled in their independence.

Again, why not allow the colored people of the South to remain where they are? Will they occupy more room in Freedom than in Slavery? If you could bear them as objects of your injustice, can they be more offensive as objects of your justice and your humanity? Why send them away? Who wants to take their places in the cotton field, in the rice swamp and sugar field, which they have tilled for ages? The whole scheme of colonization would be too absurd for discussion, but that the madness for the moment has drowned the voice of common sense as well as common justice.

The number of colored people now on this continent and in the adjacent islands, cannot fall far below twenty millions. An attempt to remove them would be as vain as to bail out the ocean. The whole naval power of the United States could not remove the natural increase of our part of this population. Every fact in our circumstances here marks us as a permanent element of the American people. Mark the readiness with which we adapt ourselves to your civilization. You can take no step in any direction where the black man is not at your back or side. Go to California and dig gold: the black man is there. There is a vitality about him that seems alike invincible to hardship and cruelty. Work him, whip him, sell him, torment him, and he still lives, and clings to American civilization—an Uncle Tom in the church, and an Uncle Ben on the Southern coast, to guide our Burnside expeditions.

My friends, the destiny of the colored American, however this mighty war shall germinate, is the destiny of America. We shall never leave you. The allotments of Providence seem to make the black man of America the open book out of which the American people are to learn lessons of wisdom, power and goodness—more sublime and glorious than any yet attained by the nations of the Old or New World.—Over the bleeding back of the American bondman we shall learn mercy. In the very extreme difference of color and features of the negro and the Anglo-Saxon, shall be learned the highest ideas of the sacredness of men and the fullness and perfection of human brotherhood.

COLONIZATION.

The President in his annual message to Congress recommends that the slaves, when emancipated, shall by colonized in some part of the West Indies or Central America. Mr. Gurley of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, proposes that they shall be settled in Florida—a plan suggested originally by the *Tribune*. It has been proposed by others to set apart South Carolina as their future home and gather-

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ing place—by way of poetical retribution upon that State for beginning the civil war, with the express purpose of laying the foundations of a great negro-holding empire on the ruins of the American Republic.

All these projects indicate existence of a conviction, more or less prevalent in the minds of thinking men, that after the slaves are emancipated, much trouble is to be apprehended if they are left in immediate contact with their late masters. It cannot but occur to those who reflect on the subject, that the masters are a fierce, vindictive, arrogant and ignorant race, to restrain whose turbulence the whole force of the United States has been called out, and who are yet only beginning to be coerced into order and submission to law by arraying against them half a million of bayonets. On the other hand, the slaves are a singularly mild, peaceable and inoffensive people, who, for a long time after they have been restored to liberty, must necessarily be very poor and feeble, socially and politically, and little able to protect themselves against their former oppressors.—And those oppressors, we may be sure, will not abstain from hampering, insulting, robbing and degrading in every possible way their liberated victims, so far as can be done with safety to themselves. If the two races, therefore, are left in contact, the weaker and less numerous—that is to say, the blacks—will inevitably be harassed and persecuted by the stronger and more numerous race, who are not likely to be very scrupulous or tender in their treatment of men whom they regard as property forcibly taken from their possession.

It is the apprehension of this continual collision and persecution if the slaves are simply emancipated on the spot and left in the midst of their defeated, but yet sullen and at heart disloyal ex-masters, that has led intelligent and humane men, like Mr. Gurley, to advcate their removal to some portion of the country specially set apart for them, where they will be out of the way of injurious contact with evil-disposed whites, and able, without hindrance or molestation, to work for themselves, and improve their own condition in their own way. It is easy to say, as Mr. Frederick Douglass said in his recent address in this city, that all that is requisite is for the whites to let the blacks alone, and they will take care of themselves. We do not doubt the truth of this remark. But the question is—if the loyal whites of the country let the blacks alone and abandon them to their fate, will they be let alone by the disloyal whites? Can the blacks protect themselves and hold their own in the midst of superior numbers of still hostile and vindictive, though beaten Rebels, who, in spite of any act of Congress or military proclamation of freedom, will still regard them as rightfully their slaves and property?

A solution of this great question was suggested to us a few days since by a correspondent, which is worth a little consideration. That suggestion was, that instead of colonizing the slaves, we should colonize the slaveholders. The slaves are peaceable, industrious and orderly people, whose labor we can hardly dispense with. The slaveholders are a disorderly, idle, lazy, and troublesome set, who have kept the country in hot water for the last twenty years, and have at last, by the foulest treason and rebellion, involved it in a desperate and costly civil war. Let us keep the slaves, who are valuable, and will make good citizens, and get rid of the slaveholders, who are only a nuisance. It is almost hopeless to attempt to reclaim these gentry. Their habits, opinions, and even their very religion, have become so corrupted and perverted by slavery, that they cannot be expected ever to settle down into quiet and honest workers for their own livelihood. We shall have no peace till the

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country is rid of them, fully and forever. Their proper home is in Africa, where alone they will find the institutions to which they are so fanatically attached. If left anywhere on the American Continent, they will sooner or later resume their favorite project of bringing Africa over here to civilize. Instead of permitting them to bring Africa here, let us send *them* to Africa. In that immense and fertile continent, they would have an unlimited and uncontested field for the propagation of their peculiar form of civilization and Christianity. There they could rear their slaveholding republic or empire on the broadest foundation, unvexed by Abolitionists, and unshackled by Wilmot Provisos, and could demonstrate to their hearts' content the awful failure of free society, and the superiority of institutions based on mudsills. To soldiers like Beauregard and Bragg, to statesmen like Davis and Toombs, the conquest of Africa and the reduction of its countless millions of barbarians to plantation civilization and patriarchal Christianity, would be an easy as well as a grateful and a profitable task.

Above all other lands Africa is rich in "niggers," the only wealth which the true Southerner considers desirable,—and its plunder, therefore, would be a booty surpassing that of Ormus or of Ind. At present, and on this side of the Atlantic, the scarcity of this species of property is such that to each white person in the South the census reckons only a half a nigger. "In Africa, on the contrary, there are enough to give every head of a family a number sufficient to stock a large plantation. On every principle of political economy, therefore, the removal of the slaveholders strikes us as much more desirable and feasible than that of the slaves. The slaves have no desire to go. *They*, we may be sure, will not complain of the abolition of slavery, nor declare that it has made the country unfit to live in. The Rebels, on the contrary, cannot fail to be delighted at the chance of escaping from a land in which Abolitionism is dominant, which niggers are regarded as men, and in which every principle of the patriarchal and Mosaic dispensation is systematically violated. They have proclaimed that their mission is to civilize the African, and to bring the race of Ham into proper relations with that of Japhet. They surely cannot shrink from their destiny and refuse to go, if they are offered a free passage, to the only quarter of the globe where society exists on their own sanctified and philosophical basis—and where alone that society is susceptible of unlimited expansion.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1852.

We stated our postulate last week; that condition, not color, is the cause of our anamolous position in this country; also, that prejudice against color is unnatural, not instinctive, and is the effect of slavery.

We shall now endeavor to establish our hypothesis, and prove our assertions.

1st. It is condition, not color. Was it color it would only appertain to blacks, and the farther removed we were from that complexion, the less would be the prejudice against us, and the more favorable our position; but such is not the case;—the individual possessing one eighth or less of Negro, *i. e.* black blood, is in the same legal, social and political condition as if he was entire black. And it is well it is so, were it otherwise there would be no hope of enfranchisement of our race. There are

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persons in this community, we state it not invidiously, of complexion as dark as any mulatto, and often with frizzly hair, who are recognized as white, and have all the privileges and immunities of the purest Saxon. But they are not of African* origin, nor the descendants of a race of slaves. Those persons are from Southern Europe, Mexicans or South Americans. If it was color, they would suffer the same indignities, and be subject to the same unrighteous laws, which we are.

2d. Prejudice is unnatural. Were it not, it would show itself everywhere, and at all times. In the Southern States where it exists in its greatest violence, it is not innate. The aristocratic Southernor is suckled and reared by a black nurse; in infancy he has no prejudice against his "mammy" nor against the little black children who are his constant associates; it is only when he becomes aware of their *condition* and his power over them, that prejudice arises in his mind, and as it is fostered and encouraged by education, example and circumstances, it "grows with his growth and strengthens with his strength."

In European countries, where the influence and power of slavery is unknown, that prejudice, which is the handmaiden of slavery, is also unknown.

In the Northern or Free States, prejudice also exists, but it arises from the same cause—slavery! Prejudice against the Negro was one of the dogmas of the old Democratic party. Southern politicians had so influenced and corrupted that party, that they made hatred to the Negro one of the principal articles of their political faith. The rebellion has gone far to purge the adherents of that extinct party, of their prejudice against color, and many of them are daily showing redeeming traits of their conversion from a heresy so pernicious to American Institutions, but it still occasionally shows itself. Witness the recent action of the Illinois Constitutional Convention.

That, however, is no evidence that prejudice is not decreasing: it is the expiring struggle of Slave Oligarchy to retain power in the West under another phase. Illinois has ever been, until recently, the firm friend of that oligarchy, which under the pseudo name of Democracy, has ruled and ruined the country.

Prejudice against color has no foundation in ethics, equity or religion, it is as unjust as it is unnatural, and must die with Slavery, for they are one and inseparable.

* The colored people of the North are more of European than African lineage. Probably some eight or ten generations back a remote ancestor on one side may have come from Africa, but the majority are as much European descent as the White Americans.

The Conventon of 1856.

Before alluding to the proceedings of the Convention of 1856, we will refer to the action of the State Executive Committee, appointed by the Convention of 1855.

The Committee held four Sessions during the year 1856, as follows: At Sacramento, January 31 and February 22; at Marysville, May 14; and at Sacramento,

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October 29. The business transacted by them had reference, principally, to collecting funds, circulating petitions and receiving reports from County Committees. They also appointed a general traveling Agent, Jonas H. Townsend, who, by his indefatigable efforts in holding meetings, delivering Lectures and organizing Committees, prepared the people, after the failure of our petition to the Legislature of 1855, to renew their efforts the succeeding year.

The Executive Committee corresponded with the County Committees relative to holding another Convention, and finding the opinions of the people favorable to that object, they finally agreed to issue a Call for a Convention, to assembie in Sacramento, December 9, 1856.

The Convention met, pursuant to Call, and the following delegates were present, representing 17 Counties:

COMMITTEE OF CREDENTIALS.

M. S. Haynes, Sacramento; E. K. Phelps, El Dorado; W. H. Newby, A. E. Dennison, San Francisco; Jacob Francis, Yuba.

The Committee made the following report:

Number of counties represented, 17
Number of delegates in convention, 61
Sonoma County, Geo W Miller.
Marin County, A Sisco.
Shasta County, B B Young, E Vincent.
Yuba County, J J Vosburgh, M J Brown, Jacob Francis.
Nevada County, Emory Waters, E A Booth.
San Mateo County, R A Hall.
El Dorado County, Wm H Hall, Andrew Collins, G B Brown, F Hutfield, E K Phelps, John Buckner, J B Sanderson, G W Booth, F Lawrence, J C Mortimer.
Sacramento County, F G Barbadoes, T. Detter, G F Fletcher, J M Flowers, M S Haynes, J B Handy, James Hubbard, R W Freeman, S Holmes, David Lewis, John Wilmot.
San Francisco County, W M Newby, J H Townsand, J J Moore, E J Johnson, A G Dennison, G W Gordon, C B Bass, H M Collins, Peter Anderson, Wm F Courts, F R Carter, Nathan Pointer, E H Parker, M W Gibbs, C H McDougal, D P Stokes, Daniel Seals, Charles Satchel, J E Brown.
Butte County, W H Hall, J B Johnson, Alex. Ferguson.
Mariposa County, Thomas Duff.
San Joaquin County, Sam'l B Hyer, Wm Robins n.
Siskiyou County, C M Wilson.
Placer County, I P Gibbs.
Napa County, C A Gibson,
Alameda County, W H Harper.
Tuolumne County, H F Smith, N F Henry.

After going through the usual forms of organization, the officers were elected:

The Nominating Committee, through their chairman, Mr. W H Harper presented the following report:

For President—William H Hall, Butte county.

For Vice Presidents—B B Young, Shasta county; H T Smith, Tuolumne county; T Duff, Mariposa county; F G Barbadoes, Sacramento county; Wm H Newby, San Francisco county.

For Secretaries—J B Sanderson, El Dorado county; F J Vosburgh, Yuba county; S Howard, Sacramento county.

For Chaplain—Rev J J Moore, San Francisco county.

For Door Keepers—Mitchell S Haynes, Sacramento county; C. B. Bass, San Francisco county.

In addition to the main subject for which the Convention was called, viz:

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our ineligibility as witnesses, and to petition the Legislature to remove that disability, several other important and equally relevant subjects were acted on.

Since the Convention of 1855, a Weekly Journal, named *The Mirror of the Times*, had been established by the citizens of San Francisco, and Messrs. Newby and Townsend were appointed editors. To give it greater efficiency and extend its influence, it was proposed that it become a State Paper, or the official organ of the Colored People of California.

The Convention adopted the *Mirror of the Times*, thus, for a time, securing its publication.

A Committee was also appointed on Education, who were directed to report through the *Mirror of the Times*.

The following Resolutions were reported from the Business Committee, of which J. H. Townsend was Chairman.

Whereas, The state and condition of the colored citizens of California is one of political as well as social debasement, and calls loudly upon them to exert themselves in behalf of reform, and to unite their energies to repeal and overthrow the cruel and unjust laws of this State which are imposed upon them, and

Whereas, We are satisfied that our condition, according to the opportunities enjoyed, will bear a favorable comparison with that of any other class of men in this State; and being fully determined to use every proper exertion to obtain those great and inestimable rights for which our fathers fought and bled, in common with others, that they might secure them as an inheritance to us, their children: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will use every means in our power to exhibit a true state of our condition, repudiating the base slanders and falsehoods that have been fabricated against us.

Resolved, That we will continually remind our white fellow-citizens that they are imposing upon us the same wrongs and grievances which caused their forefathers to rebel against Great Britain, and to appeal to their arms, and to the God of battles.

Resolved, That the laws of the State of California disfranchising its colored citizens, on the ground of color, are a foul blot upon the Statutes of the State, having no precedent in the annals of the world, unworthy of, and disgraceful to, the enlightened and progressive spirit of the American people.

Resolved, That we claim our rights in this country, as any other class, not as citizens by adoption, but by right of birth; that we hail with delight its onward progress; sympathise with it in its adversity; and would freely cast our lot in the fortunes of battle, to protect her against foreign invasion.

Resloved, That the laws of evidence in judicial investigation, should be accommodated to, and identified with, the laws of the human mind, and therefore, every force and circumstance having a tendency to throw light upon the subject under investigation, should be heard and judged of according to their relative weight and value, and with reference to all the circumstances of credit or discredit connected with them.

Resolved, That past experience has abundantly shown, that all attempts to establish artificial standards of credibility, depending upon such tests as race, color, creed or country, are as unwise at they are unjust; that they serve only on the one side to obstruct the investigation of truth, by the erection of useless barriers; and, on the

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other, to defraud the excluded classes, while, at the same time, they subject them in their lives, in their persons, and in their property, to outrage and injustice, with impunity, from the more favored classes.

Resolved, That the true and only tests of credibility in a witness, are his intelligence, integrity, and disinterestedness; and that, as a race, we are willing to be subject to these tests, to be applied in each case as it occurs, and that we ought not to be subject to any other.

Resolved, That to a class of people, the right of testimony is as valuable as the right of self-defense—a right which no generous foe will deny even to an enemy.

Resolved, That we recommend the creation of a contingent fund, to be controlled by a committee, having discretionary power, to enable them to carry forward any measures that have for their object the amelioration of our condition.

Resolved, That a State Executive Committee be appointed by the Convention, with full powers to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to accomplish the objects in view.

Resolved, That the common law, and the common school, are the only hope of a free and enlightened people; the former their shield, and the latter their guide; and no people can be prosperous and happy who are deprived of these inestimable rights of God to man.

Resolved, That the character, integrity, industry, and intelligence of the colored citizens of California, will compare favorably with that of any class of men in this State, and are deserving of better treatment from the authorities than that to which they are exposed, by the legalizing of the principle (as applied to them) that "might makes right."

Resolved, That we will memorialize the Legislature, at its present session, for the repeal of so much of the 3d and 4th paragraphs of Section 394 of an Act passed April 29th, 1851, entitled "An Act to regulate proceedings in civil cases in the Courts of Justice in this State," as relates to negroes; also, to repeal so much of Section 14 of an Act, entitled "An Act concerning crimes and punishments," passed April 16th, 1850, as relates to negroes and mulattoes, and which disqualifies negroes and mulattoes from being competent witnesses in the Courts of Justice in this State, in cases or proceedings to which white persons are parties.

Whereas, The Constitution of this State denies us the right of suffrage, the only safeguard of a free people, and

Whereas, We believe such a course is not only unjust, proscriptive and cruel, but inconsistent with the spirit of our Constitution, based, as it is, upon the doctrine that all men are created free and equal; therefore

Resolved, That we will use all lawful means in our power to secure the abrogation of the provision which deprives us of this right.

Resolved, That as a means of elevating themselves, we recommend to the colored people of California, the engaging in agricultural pursuits; also, the cultivation of a knowledge of the arts and sciences, believing it would tend to dissipate prejudice and proscription, by establishing the fact of our ability to compete with our oppressors in those branches requiring practical skill, ingenuity, and high intelligence.

Which were adopted, with some immaterial amendments.

The Executive Committee, for the year 1857, consisted of—

San Francisco—J. H. Townsend, H. M. Collins, M. W. Gibbs, W. H. Newby.
Sacramento—J. B. Sanderson, F. G. Barbadoes, M. S. Haynes, Thos. Detter.
Marysville—E. P. Duplex, G. R. Smyes.
Shasta—B. B. Young.

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Oroville—Wm. H. Hall.
Michigan Bluff—J. J. Underwood.
Columbia—H. T. Smith.
Mariposa—Thos. Duff.

Correspondence.

We continue to receive encouragement from our friends, which emboldens us to think we have commenced our labors about the right time. We have been fortunate in securing the right kind of men for our Agents, as the following extracts will show.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of San Jose, says:

SAN JOSE, April 15, 1862.

P. A. Bell, Editor "Pacific Appeal"

Dear Sir: Your communication, bearing date April 3d, requesting me to serve us Agent for this county for the "PACIFIC APPEAL," was received in due course of mail, together with 5 copies of the "APPEAL." * * * * * *. To be brief, I will state that on Sunday the 13th inst. I visited a few friends and obtained eight subscribers to whose address you will please send the *Appeal*.

In conclusion I cannot but express myself highly gratified that a medium has been established through which we, as a people, in this State, can be impartially heard. I know the people will rally to its support.

From Mr. E. P. Duplex, of Marysville:

Your favor of March 31st, together with copies of *Pacific Appeal* were duly received. The papers I have distributed around gratuitously, and it meets with much favor.

The conclusion of Mr. D.'s letter is too flattering. "You know that we are modest." He sends us 9 subscribers.

Mr. Isaac Sanks, of Grass Valley, writes as follows:

Your papers came safe to hand, and I feel myself under great obligations to you for them, and also the position you have given me as your agent. I hope you will be successful in your new enterprise; I am much interested in the paper and the cause it is intended to advocate. I will do all in my power for it, and it is more than likely I will get 8 or 10 subscribers in the vicinity of Grass Valley. When I collect the money I will forward by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

At the suggestion of Mr. James Jenkins, we have appointed Mr. A. L. Sanderson our Agent at Placerville.

Our Petition.

Our friends must not be discouraged at the apparent delay of our Petitions in the Senate. The bill is on file, and it will be reached in due course. It is carefully watched by the Committee of our League, and they will use all their exertions to effect a favorable result.

Our brethren in the interior who approve of our action should join the League, as we intend to make it a permanent institution. Mr. F. G. Barbadoes is Secretary of the League, and will give any necessary information. A line addressed to him, in this city, will be responded to.

Slavery Abolished in the District of Columbia.

One of the altars of the Dagon of Slavery is thrown down! Congress has at last recognized its power over the "peculiar institution" of Cottondom; Slavery no longer exists in the District of Columbia, and the Capitol of our nation will never more be cursed with the footsteps of a slave. The Senate Bill to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, passed the House of Representatives, the 11th inst., by a vote of 98 to 36—*Laus Deo.*

Those "Books," &c.

They begin to come in slowly, 'tis true. We are indebted to Mr. John D. Courcy for a valuable book of reference, and to Capt. S. Grooms for some useful and entertaining publications.

Those large quantities of &c. which we anticipated have not turned up yet. We are waiting patiently. The smallest favors—*verb sap.*

The small pox is still prevalent in this city. We would advise *all* who have not been recently inoculated to be so quickly; it is the only preventive. Dr. Smeatham, Brenham Place, opposite the Plaza, is very successful, having vaccinnated several hundred lately. Dr. E. R. Johnson has a new method of vaccination, which, he assures us, is as sure a prevention as the old, no danger of erysipelas ensuing. We believe both these medical gentlemen are reasonable in their charges.

Report of the Supper.

The officers of the 2d African M. E. Church, Scott street, now engaged in the purchase of Grace Church, Powell street,—take great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of $ 407,50 from the committee of Ladies who conducted the supper given at the Scott street church on the evening of the 10th inst.

To the committee for their indefatigable efforts, and to the generous public for their noble response: the official board express but the sentiments of the entire church, in extending to each and to all, their hearts' unfeigned thanks. The following are the names of the Committee;

Mrs. E. Dodson, Elizabeth Fletcher, M. A. Waddy, C. Hall, J. P. Dyer, C. Lewis, Ellen Bell, Jane Brown, E. Tappan, W. Waugh, Alice Colman, Caroline Smith, B. Fletcher, John Byrd, J. Anderson, Martha A. Baily, Mary Fountain, L. Colman, John Billings, Z. Fletcher.

T. M. D. WADD,
In behalf of the Board of Trustees.

SAM PRIDE'S ORIGINAL COLORED MINSTRELS.—We have witnessed the performance of this troupe, and can speak favorably of their ability. They are equal, and in some cases superior to any in their peculiar line. Their performances are amusing and highly ludicrous—exaggerated, of course; all such burlesques must necessarily be, whether of Yankee, Irish or Negro character, but with all, well calculated to excite the risible faculties. All who like to enjoy a good hearty laugh, should go and see them. There is nothing offensive or indelicate in their performances.

Mr. Sam Pride is truly the Champion Banjoist of the world: he produces sounds from his Banjo which we never thought an instrument so crude was capable of expressing; he imitates an entire Band, in fact he almost makes the Banjo play itself. His performances are inimitable.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SONG.

Toward Mecca's tomb the Moslem turns
His face, 'mid deserts drear,
And offers up his orisons,
Misguided, but sincere.
Nor am I, dearest, less devout,
—Idolatrous than he;
To thee, my prayers are offered up,
My heart still clings to thee.

As to the ark the gentle dove
Returned, though free to roam,
And found, beneath its sheltering roof,
Affection and a home—
So from the arts and luring wiles
That falsehood may suggest,
My spirit turns to thy pure heart
For refuge and for rest. J. G. C.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Incentive to Action.

An organic law requires that all the powers of the body be properly exercised. Health and strength are found in action, not in ease. Without suitable exercise, the organs of the body would gradually lose their power, and their appropriate functions would be inadequately performed; when this is the case, the consequences are, weakness of the muscular system, nervous irritability, and a fearful train of diseases incident to a life of inactivity. There is an indissoluble connection between the offense and its appropriate punishment. The penalty has a special and definite relation to the nature of the transgression. Let muscular motion be suspended, and in one year the strong arm would become weak and powerless. For this infringement of the law the offender would probably be deprived of the use of his limbs, a penalty corresponding to the nature of his demerits. The same is true of the mind. Exercise is necessary to the proper development of its powers. All the faculties become strong and vigorous by being suitably employed. This is an organic law of the mind, and it operates invariably as those that relate to to the body. As exercise is necessary to the perfection of our powers, whether of body or mind, to likewise it is the *secret of success* in every *enterprise*. Obedience to this law is ever rewarded with *physical strength* and *intellectual energy*, and every violation is punished with bodily weakness and mental imbecility.

W. H. C. S.

Sacramento, April 16.

☞We are under many obligations to Rev. T. M. D. Ward for the interest he takes in the circulation of our paper. He is authorized to obtain subscribers for us in Stockton or elsewhere.

☞We want agents and correspondents in the Eastern States. Will some of our many friends "at home" communicate with us?

☞Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

TO AGENTS.

Our Agents will please write us soon, and transmit whatever money they may have, as the success of our paper depends upon the promptness of our friends and subscribers.

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

African Methodist Zion Church, Pacific Street, between Mason add Powell, Rev. J. Moore, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 6 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MASONIC LODGES.

Hanibal and Victoria Lodges meet N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason Streets.

Olive Branch Lodge meets at No. 306 Stockton Street.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A Special meeting of Hannibal Lodge No. I, F. & A. Y. Masons, will be held on Wednesday Evening, April 23d, 1862, at 8 o'clock, in their Hall, N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason sts.

By order of the W. M.

J. M. BELL, Sec'y.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

J. B. Sanderson.....*President.*
Edward Quinn.....*Vice President.*
John Lawrence.....*Secretary.*
R. T. Houston.....*Treasurer.*

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson .....*President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee..*Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones.....*Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher .....*Secretary.*

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San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

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The Daughters and Sons of Zion Benevolent Association,

Was organized May 14th, 1860; and meets every second Monday Evening, in each month, at 7½ o'clock, at Zion Church, Pacific street.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Emma Smith, President; Mrs. Sarah Moody, Vice President; Mrs. Frances J. Cain, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. B. Smith, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, Mrs. Sarah F. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Mrs. Priscilla Miller

STEWARDS.

Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Lucinda Bryant, Mr. Wm. Heron, Mr. Lewis Berry.

MARRIED.

In Stockton on the 12th inst. by Rev. H. B. Anthony, at the African Methodist Church, Mr. James Bradley to Miss Mary Elizabeth White, both of Stockton.

At Benicia, 16th inst, by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Mr. Simon P. Clanton to Mrs. Sarah Jane Barnes, all of Benicia.

DIED.

In this city, on the 14th inst., Mary wife of Jacob Gale, a native of St. Louis, aged 21 years.

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Miscellaneous.

"This is the White Man's War;" Negroes have nothing to do with it.

A member of the Indiana 20th regiment, now encamped near Fortress Monroe, writes to the *Indianapolis Journal*, on the 23d ult. as follows:

Yesterday morning, Gen. Mansfield with Drake de Kay, Aid-de-camp, in command of seven companies of the 20th New York German Rifles, left Newport News on a reconoissance. Just after passing Newmarket Bridge, seven miles from camp, they detached one company as an advance and soon after their advance was attacked by 600 of of the enemy's cavalry.

The company formed to relieve cavalry but the cavalry advancing deployed to the right and left when within musket range, and unmasked a body of seven hundred negro infantry, all armed with muskets, who opened fire on our men, wounding two lieutenants and two privates, and rushing forward, surrounded the company of Germans, who cut their way through, killing six of the negroes and wounding several more. The main body, hearing the firing, advanced at double quick in time to recover their wounded and drive the enemy back, but did not succeed in taking any prisoners. The wounded men testify positively that they were shot by negroes, and that not less than seven hundred were present, armed with muskets.

This is indeed a new feature in the war. We have heard of a regiment of negroes at Manassus, and another at Memphis, and still another at New Orleans, but did not believe it till it came so near home and attacked our men. There is no mistake about it. The Germans were actually attacked and fired upon and wounded by the negroes.

It is time that this thing was understood, and if they fight us with negroes, why should we not fight them with negroes too? We have disbelieved these reports too long, and now let us fight the devil with fire. The feeling is intense among the men. They want to know if they came here to fight negroes? and if they did they should like to know it. The wounded men swear they will kill any negro they see, so excited are they at the dastardly act. It remains to be seen how long the government will now hesitate, when they learn these facts. One of the lieutenants was shot in the back part of the neck, and is not expected to live.

A Nut for Yancey.

The Virginia Convention which pretended to withdraw that State from the Union has recently held an adjourned session to revise the State Constitution. The loyal (Western) members having long ago quit the concern, the slave-breeders had everything their own way; and here are two sections of their revised Constitution. We find them in the *Wheeling Press*, copied from an extra of the *South Branch* (Rebel) *Intelligencer*, ostensibly issued at Romney, but evidently printed at Richmond.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 20. The General Assembly may prohibit the future emancipation of slaves, impose such restrictions as they shall deem proper on the power of slave-owners to emancipate the slaves, and may pass laws for the relief of the Commonwealth or otherwise.

SEC. 21. The General Assembly shall not emancipate any slave, or the descendant of any slave, either before or after the birth of such descendant.

☞ The Sabbath School at Scott Street Church is held every Sunday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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Advertisements.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862. [NO. 4.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,
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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

We have taken the liberty to appoint the following gentlemen our Agents, and we hope they will endeavor to extend the circulation of the APPEAL.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Business Communications addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

Correspondence addressed to

P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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Selections.

Negro Equality Governments.

It is curious to observe that the States of Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee, for many years after their organization, negroes were placed upon an equality with white citizens in regard to the right of suffrage. In the first Constitution of Maryland, adopted August 14th, 1775, the 5th Article of the Declaration of Rights, says:

"Every man having property in, a common interest with, and an attachment to the community, ought to have a right of suffrage." The 2d article of the Constitution relating to electors, says: "The House of Delegates shall be chosen in the following manner—all freemen above twenty-one years of age, haying a freehold of fifty acres of land in the county in which they offer to vote, and residing therein; and all freemen having property in this State above the value of thirty pounds, current money, and having resided in the county in which they offer to vote, one whole year next preceding the election, shall have a right of suffrage in the election of delegates for such county." Negroes voted in Maryland till 1802, when the Constitution was changed, restricting the right of suffrage to whites only. In the Constitution of North Carolina, adopted December 18th, 1776, the 7th article, relating to elections, specifies that the elective franchise shall be extended to "All freemen of the age of twenty-one years," etc. Free negroes voted in North Carolina till 1835, when the Constitution was amended, restricting them thereafter. The Constitution of Tennessee, adopted the 6th day of February, 1796, in Article 3d, Section 1, declares that "Every freeman of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, possessing a freehold in the county wherein he may vote, and being an inhabitant of this State; and every freeman being an inhabitant of any one county in the State six months immediately preceding the day of election, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly for the county in which he may reside." Under the provision, free negroes were allowed the right of suffrage for many years; but subsequently it was restricted to white citizens.

A Prayer Meeting among the Contrabands.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* describes a prayer meeting among the contrabands at Fortress Monroe. We copy as follows:

The whole exercises were rendered decorously—"decently and in order," verging at times undoubtedly, upon the ludicrous: but so simple, earnest and unaffected; so free from the fear of man, so inspired with the love of God—that "perfect love that casteth out fear"—that if any man came to scoff, they learned to respect the devout piety of those, the humblest children of our common Father. I must admit that our risibilities were sorely tried by the chorister, a perfect squab, black as ebony, with open vest displaying a broad white shirt-bosom, with snow-white dickey reaching above his ears, and the sharp points almost over his nose, "deaconing" out the hymns from memory, and in perfectly rapt unconsciousness of everything around him, pouring all the fervor of the negro's emotional nature into the mangled fragments of the Songs of Zion. All the exercises, exhortations, prayers and singing, are filled with considerations of the future existence; the joys of heaven and the woes of hell. Poor souls! This life has been so barren of comfort or hope that no wonder all their fears should centre in that hell of which this life has been one long foretaste, and all their aspirations should be for that world "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest; where the prisoners rest together, hearing not the voice of the oppressor."

I was struck with the fervent prayers for "de union man," for the Presidents, for the expedition on "sea taking de enemy," for "de white gemmen dat comes in to hear de cullered population," for "de poor soldier that called God to put a dam on his 'mortal soul." I was struck, too, with the use of the terms father and master interchangeably—God, 'almighty Father," or "God a'mighty master," "if you please Lord," do this or do that—painfully illustrating the servile habits of their condition even in their communion with the Infinite Father of all.

I had noticed, during the service, a very intelligent looking quadroon, forty odd years old, with a delicate and graceful figure, and a life of suffering written in the premature wrinkles of her face. Her name was Jane—that was all—the slave of Jos. Fidget, who owned two plantations up the James river. She had five children, two safely in their graves, and the remaining three—girls—carried off by their master. She and her husband were on the "lower farm," and when our troops landed, fled to our lines. The children were on the "upper farm," and thus they were separated. She said, "Massa said when the Yankees come, run away from them; but *I* knew better, and run *to* them." She said that her mother always said that her master was her father, and that her mistress, knowing that fact, had made her master, against his heart, treat her with extreme cruelty, and that her life had been a very hard one. Many and many a time, she said, her master had her stripped naked, tied up, and whipped her with is own hands! I asked her if she did not want to go to her girls. "No; I can do them no good; and I had rather be free myself than be a slave with them." Do you ever expect to see them agan?' 'The Lord only knows. If it is His will, I shall; and if not, I shan't". This is the common feeling—faith or fate—one or both. How I longed to tell her, as well as them all, that I hoped Mr. Lincoln was trying to set them free, and reunite husband and wife, brothers and sisters, parents and children; but I dared not, and I did not, throughout the whole trip, whisper one word of hope, lest I should raise expectations only to be disappointed. I preferred to leave them to their own simple faith, that God would bring it all out right.

GLOOMY FOR THE SOUTH.—A letter from New Orleans, dated Dec. 10th, says:—There is a great deal of suffering in New Orleans. All the papers are issuing half sheets. There exists a large Union sentiment, and people are beginning to express their opinions pretty freely; no doubt that on the approach of the Federals, the city will be surrendered without any fighting.

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A Lesson in Emancipation,

The experience of Russia in the emancipation of her twenty millions of serfs is decidedly adverse to that gradual approach to justice and to right which it was supposed the magnitude and the difficulties o the undertaking required. The nine yeors compromise with Slavery which the ukase of emancipation demanded, in order to fit these Sclavic slaves for the freedom which it bestowed upon them, is found to be a failure—a failure so utter and so miserable that the nobility, the slave holders themselves, are petitioning the Czar for immediate emancipation.

In an address to the Emperor, recently presented, the noblesse of the Government of Moscow, after reminding him of their devotion in 1812, beg leave to suggest that it is necessary, in order to render the great measure of emancipation more just, and to secure from it its legitimate fruits, that the elective principle should be extended to certain offices, executive and judiciary, that the right of property should be affirmed, that the budget of receipts and expenditures should be published, that banks of credit should be established, that a national assembly should be convened, and "that "the term of nine years prescribed by the "ukase be shortened, so that *emancipation may be complete*, and the peasant "may be entirely free from all engage"ments with the proprietor in relation "to lands."

Shylock in a New Guise.

To please the tyrranous spirit of the age and country, England's greatest poet wrote the "Merchant of Venice." In the distorted character of "Shylock," the Hebrew people were exposed by the hand of genius, to the hatred and derision of a nation, in which they are denied the privileges of men, where the tyrant's foot was upon their necks, and his spittle upon their garments.

The Hebrew, mourning for his departed natural glory, shunned the theatre, for fear of being insulted by the coarse ribalds, who rejoiced at the discomfiture of the exacting Jew, never thinking that Jonathan and David, Ruth and Rebecca were of that despised and persecuted people. But the Israelite was patient; mark how he was avenged; how he has wrought his golden toils about his oppressors, until he has bound and wrested from them the keys of the national treasury. Entering the bank of England, he now asks in triumphant irony, "Hath not a Jew eyes? hath not a Jew hands, senses, organs, dimensions, passions?" Bending over the national press, he says, "If you wrong us, shall we not avenge?" and going to the door of Parliament, he declares, "If we are like you in other things, we will resemble you, also, in this!"

When Rothschild enters the theatre, the rabble no longer revile; when he knocks at the palace door, obsequious lords show him to the audience chamber; and when D'Israeli would speak in Parliament not one of the Christian peers cough in derision, or voids his spittle. When the proud

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British Queen would borrow of the Jew, she does not order the players at the Princess' Theatre to rehearse the once popular drama of "Shylock," to mock the despondency and miseries of "Salathiel." Oh, what a wonderful transformation has "Shylock, the Jew," undergone! How the Queen of the Briton reverences the Hebrew, whom her royal ancestors scorned as he stood shrinking in the market place! It is no longer "Shylock," but "my lord, the noble Jew."

The Israelite praises the God of his fathers, for the disenthrallment wrought by the mighty autocrat of kings—gold. Even now one of his brethren could restore to his former people all the hills of Palestine, Mount Zion, Moriah, the groves of Olivet, the field where the beautiful gleaner bared her round brown arms, when she gathered the scattered corn, and the sacred wells where Abraham and Jacob bathed and drank, when the summer sun smote heavily on the journeying patriarchs. And all the enlightened Christian world will rejoice that the long, dark night of intolerance and oppression has passed from over the Ancient People.—*Sierra News, April 5th.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1862.

The Vincibility of Prejudice.

An idea has long prevailed that prejudice is invincible, and to such an extent has it gained credence that it is looked upon as a self-evident proposition. The whites, from a natural love of arbitrary rule, yield to its seductive influences, and the blacks succumb before its baneful power; liberal men deplore its existence, but take no measures to eradicate the evil; the vicious rejoice in the power it gives them to oppress a race already borne to the earth with cruelty and injustice, and endeavor to perpetuate it: all classes, without examining into it or analyzing the subject, take it for granted that it is instinctive, therefore invincible. Hence, between irresolute friends and virulent foes, we suffer all the indignities which prejudice can heap upon us.

We have shown, in former numbers of our paper, its origin—Slavery—and we will now endeavor to show that it is conquerable, and how. While the abolition of Slavery will go far to abolish prejudice, by removing the cause, of which that is but the effect, that will not wholly eradicate it. As long as we are inferior to the whites, in any respect, so long will we be subjects of their contempt and prejudice. We must equal them in all that appertains to civilization: we must equal them in Wealth and Education, and then prejudice will vanish, like mist before the rising sun. An old illustration, but none the less apposite.

We are not the only race who have suffered from an unjust prejudice, and as others have conquered it so can we.

During the middle ages, when Europe was enveloped in a cloud of ignorance and superstitious bigotry, the Jews were the subjects of a prejudice almost as bitter as that under which we suffer. The had endured that prejudice for centuries, and it endured for centuries after. It was not until the present century that the Jews had any rights which a Christian was bound to

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respect. In those days, learning was confined to the monks and the Jews. The Hebrew possessed that love of letters, that devotion to the arts and sciences which he inherited from his ancestors, and which is still characteristic of the race. The Jews then, as now, were as famed for their Wealth as for their Learning: they were the bankers, the brokers, the physicians or leeches, the chemists, the botanists of Europe. Their superiority over the ignorant, warlike, but almost barbarous nations of Europe, increased the prejudice against them, for prejudice is a passion of such a contradictory nature, that superiority as well as inferiority can be made a disposing cause; hence the Jews suffered from prejudice, not only on account of their religious faith, but because of their excelling others in Wealth and Education.

To what, then, is owing their present position? Partly to the influence of Learning and Knowledge, to which they greatly contributed; for when the nations among whom they lived, equaled them in Learning, one cause of prejudice became extinct; an equilibrium was established, and prejudice cannot exist among equals: the progress, also, of liberal ideas has likewise aided in removing prejudice, and their intellectual merit and immense Wealth, which was formerly the cause of prejudice, has become the means of freeing them from it. To these causes must be attributed the amelioration of the condition of the Jews, and not to their fair complexion and Caucasian origin.

The same levers, Wealth and Education, which elevated them, will raise us. Those are the arms by which prejudice must be met and conquered. As long as we remain in Ignorance and Poverty, so long will we suffer from the prejudice which those drawbacks, connected with Slavery, are sure to bring upon us. But Slavery is the cause of our Ignorance and Poverty. Abolish that, throw open to us the avenues of Wealth and Education, and in one generation we will compete with those who are now the favored classes. We, too, will have our bankers, our poets, and our artists. We have all the elements within us; remove Slavery, give us but an equal chance, and we will conquer prejudice.

Triumph of Oppression.

While we rejoice in the triumph of freedom at our national capital, we mourn our failure at home. The bill to restore to us our judicial rights, we fear, is lost in the Senate. True, the Assembly right nobly triumphed over oppression by a decided majority, and we had strong hopes of success in the Senate, but the vote on Thursday has almost caused us to despair this session. On that day, our just prayer was refused by a vote of 15 to 13, but two majority against us, and in favor of depriving Colored Americans and Christians of the right of Testimony, and leaving us victims to every lawless ruffian who choose to murder, rob and oppress us.

Our hopes are blasted for this year, but our failure must urge us to renewed efforts. Next year we will assuredly succeed. The people of California are right-

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ly disposed, as our success in the lower house plainly shows: the Assembly are right from the people, and of the people, and we believe next year the Senate will be composed of better men.

We thank those noble men, in both houses, who, by their votes, showed that they believe a negro can speak truth, and that the ermine of justice is not soiled, nor the Courts disgraced by admitting his Testimony. For the others, we will bring no railing accusation against them: we pity their wilful ignorance and blinded prejudices.

Despair not, brethren! Another trial is all that is needed. We must Appeal from Senators besotted with hatred, injustice, oppression and secession tendencies to the people, sober with loyalty, humanity and justice. As we said our first number, "We shall Appeal to the hearts and consciences" of the people. In the name of every age and sex, we shall Appeal for right and justice. Despair not, then, but hope on, hope ever!

Correspondence.

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!"—Our friends continue to write us of the favor with which our little sheet is received. Our Agent in Victoria thus expresses the approval of the colonists:

"We were highly pleased at the reception of your paper. In this growing and thriving town, which will soon be a city, we do not require 'appeals,' but we will sustain you in your generous undertaking of supporting liberal institutions.

* * * *

"I send you a list of subscribers, and we intend to add a few more in my next, with, perhaps, a few comments on the state of our colony. Except my regards.

"Yours in the cause of freedom.

"JACOB FRANCIS."

Come along, Jacob; we know of old your zeal and ardor. We have fond and abiding recollections of the interest you took in the *Colored American*. You will be ever welcome to our columns, old friend.

From Napa we have the following flattering communication:

"I am pleased to inform you that I have received two numbers of the *Appeal*, through the politeness of Mr. Edmons, which took us by surprise, as we had not supposed there was any such enterprise in contemplation in California, since the death of the *Mirror*. The principles and the neatness of your paper meet the hearty welcome of our people, which will be apparent by the number of subscribers enclosed, and may you, as Editors, conduct the *Appeal* with unflinching courage, while there is a slave in this, our beloved country. Yours, respectfully,

"E. HATTON."

We place Mr. Hatton's name in our list of Agents.

Mr. G. W. Miller of Petaluma is doing good service for us; his letter containing the names of fifteen subscribers is received. He has scoured the county and says:

"These are all the parties in this county that can read, and *every one of them* has subscribed to your paper."

We expected ere this to have heard from our old friend, Robert Banks. Let us hear

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from you, dear Bob. If you have no subscribers for us, send us your thoughts, as you was wont to do in days of yore, in the columns of the *Colored American*.

☞ We have only about 150 subscribers in the city; not half enough to pay our current expenses. Come up! friends; we need all your aid: we want to enlarge our paper soon, or else lower our price; but we must have those 500 first.

We have received a very flattering communication from J. F. M., but as we think it too laudatory of our humble efforts, we decline publishing it.

We depart, in this instance, from our rule, not to give our reasons for omitting communications without criticisms, but Mr. M. will understand it is only the subject matter we object to.

Several communications are omitted this week, but shall appear in our next.

Communications must be sent in by Wednesday, or we cannot promise an insertion.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PETALUMA, APRIL 15, 1862.

MR. EDITOL—I did not promise you a horse nor a saddle, but if you'll take a ride with me in a mail-wagon, I will pledge myself to give you one of the best shakings down you've had in a lifetime. Well! Here we go! in the 7-o'clock mail line, for Santa Rosa. Billy has got the reins; there is no danger of a turn-over; but I will not assure you that you will not find out the quality of the soil up here. The morning broke beautiful; all nature seemed gay—birds chirruping from every leafy bough. Now we are flying by beautiful orchards, fields of waving grain; now we are passing the old Petaluma Brewery, where we've quaffed many a mug of ale in days gone by—it is now a standing monument of the past. The next scene which breaks to our view is the beautiful villa of Mr. Doyle, on our right. Next we run up before the Magnolia: the "Doctor" is on hand to serve out the choice brands of the vineyards. Will you smile?* O, you don't imbibe! Well, bit saved. All aboard! Now we are crossing the "Black Doby Land." What ominous word is that I hear? "All gentlemen will please get out and walk." Here we go, knee-deep in mud. Mr. Editor, don't turn back; I promised you a rough time. I know the mud sticks hard to your boots, and it is commencing to rain. That's nothing. You are on a mission for the paper, and the PACIFIC APPEAL is worth more than your old clothes, or them "ten dollar boots" that you was bragging about this morning before we started. You say the sole is ripped on one of them. Well, you've only got about a mile further to walk, through this Doby. Now we are on solid ground again. All aboard! Now we're going at a spanking gait of ten miles an hour. Trees, farm-houses whirl by us, like flakes of snow. It is astonishing what damage the rain has done to our roads in this section of country; small ditches, a year ago, now are large and frightful chasms; and miniature creeks have swollen to large rivers. The country looks broken, as though it had passed through a terrible ordeal, although the grain in the up-

* Try us, Mr. Agent.

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land looks well. Here we are at the Half-way House—a one-story edifice, with a dubious sign of "Liquors 12½ cts. per glass." We won't imbibe, rather fearing the effects of strychnine. The horses being watered and ready for a run, the cry was "All aboard!" Now we are passing through the long lane, with beautiful grazing land on either side. "Gentlemen will please get out and walk." Now we are plodding through the adobe again, for another mile. "All aboard!" Thus we pass on into the beautiful valley of Santa Rosa, which is bounded, on either side, by high and lofty mountains. At ten minutes to eleven we reined up before the Santa Rosa Hotel, after being five hours on the road.

Santa Rosa is the county seat of Sonoma county, with a population of about 700. The town is situated upon a level plain. The most prominent feature is the Court House and Jail, which cost the county some $55,000. It has a beautiful Plaza, well laid out with shrubbery and shade trees; and towering high, stands a liberty pole, some 80 feet, the stars and stripes floating from its peak.

Immediately calling on my old friend Richards, I found him and his amiable madam enjoying the best of health. My appetite being keen, after such a journey, I partook of mine host's offered refreshments. We adjourned from the house to the garden, to take a view of the premises, and a more handsome laid out garden is not in Sonoma county. Fruit trees of every variety, vegetables of every description; grounds laid out in beautiful and tasteful manner. After viewing the grounds we left for the stable, where old "Jim" is kept. Mr. Editor, you don't know old "Jim." I'll introduce him to you. He is a fine gray gelding, standing about 17 hands high, making his mile in about 4 minutes. The weather clearing up, my host and myself concluded to take a ride. He promised me that I should have no more mud holes to go through, and by a more strict pledge of the Rev. Mr. Cox, that the roads were straight and narrow; but, O for human short-sightedness: Having taken me up a lane, that leads to the Santa Rosa Cemetery, my host had the politeness to dump me out in the mud, in a chuck-hole, about 3 feet deep, alongside of the grave-yard. I waited a few minutes to hear the rites and ceremonies of the dead performed, and hearing nothing but his jovial laugh, I concluded I wasn't half dead. After rubbing off some of the mud, we continued on our journey, and in a few moments we struck the main road to Healdsburgh over a beautiful rolling country of teeming farms and grazing lands. We crossed the Marques Creek, which bears the name of the proprietor, who formerly migrated from "Castile." Then we passed up the Rev. Mr. Cox's straight road, which was as muddy and crooked as a ram's horn, to the farm of Mr. Tooney. There we spent a very agreeable afternoon with himself and his beautiful wife. He showed us over his grounds, which stand on the banks of the Marques Creek, which is about five miles below the bridge. Mr. Tooney has put in about 60 acres of grain this season, and everything on his farm appears to be in a thriving condition. Night coming on, and the roads being bad, we concluded to start for home, and as we struck the suburbs of Santa Rosa, the full round moon, in all her majesty, came rising up over the hills of Sonoma. The journey was a profitable one, as far as the *Appeal* was concerned, but rather a rough one to your humble agent.

G. W. M.

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For the Pacific Appeal.

Life and Health.

MR. EDITOR: What manifold thoughts are comprehended in the word "Life!" The struggle of contrasting passions; the destinies continually combating against each other; the everlasting endeavor to acquire knowledge which can never be attained; these and a thousand other feelings contribute to swell up the ideas combined with the single word "Life;" the flower is lovingly inclined towards the life-giving light, the nightingale joyfully greets with its song the life-bringing spring; the stream flows more merrily to the sea after its liberation from the torpidity of death caused by its ice-bound prison, and who has experienced even the deepest and most heart-felt sorrows in life, is desirous of being separated from his earthly existence? Most assuredly no one whose mental powers may not yielded to the pressure of dire calamity, for where no selfish or foreign motives have mitigated against the beneficent and systematical laws of the Great Creator, all things in the superlative arrangement of God exult triumphantly in life and stand aghast at the horrors of death!

Every day of our lives, some noble specimen of humanity, who, in the morning of life or in the ripeness of years, with stores of intellectual acquisition garnered up for noble and beneficent uses, pass suddenly away to the world of spirits. If we desire to retain the vital spark within us, and live to a good old age, we should adopt the best means that has been entrusted to us by God, to promote a healthy structure of the body and mind.

When we are in the enjoyment of good health there is a free circulation of the blood, and pain does not exist. The elastic limbs and ruddy checks are emblems of a vigorous, active and sound constitution. It is easy to be ill, and so easy it must be to become well, provided health has not been destroyed by diseases that sap the foundation of our organism, or old age with its natural weaknesses is not operating against it. Wherever a system exists which is not able to cure a person under fifty years of age, being still in the vigor of life, it is not a true healing method and is of but little value.

I believe the remedy that overcomes all diseases that human agency can reach, is found in my treatment. Aristotle said that there is no logic so forcible as that which is based upon experience. The affliction wherein I endured suffering almost insupportable by a complication of painful diseases, for nearly twenty years, was entirely removed by my own treatment—More than five hundred persons within one year have testified that my method is the safest and most reliable. They recommend it because they have received great benefit therefrom; hence the success that has attended my efforts to alleviate suffering and restore those to health that have had but a faint ray of hope for a continuance of life.

My treatment will animate, strengthen and prolong life, by restoring the disordered organs to a healthy and vigorous state of activity. It imitates nature intelligently and honestly. E. R. J.

[From our Sacramento Correspondent.]

SACRAMENTO, April 23, '62.

It affords me much pleasure to extend to you a cordial welcome, as a practical laborer in the field of human elevation. After perusing your Journal, and becoming conversant with the objects and design, you have in publishing the APPEAL, I could not, injustice to myself, and without doing violation to the *interests, progress* and *rights* of my own race, with whom I am, by *color* and *birth*, identified, lay down my pen, and not say to you, God speed you in your laudable and most noble enterprise. I can offer you this encouragement: That with very few exceptions, the Colored citizens of

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Sacramento will aid you financially, by subscribing and paying punctually for the *Pacific Appeal*. They will also look for its punctual appearance.

Notwithstanding the immense loss which the Colored people of this city have suffered, from a devastating waste of water, caused by the overflowing of the Sacramento and American rivers, during the past winter, yet they will not shrink from engaging in any enterprise that will tend to their religious, moral, intellectual and political advancement. The Colored citizens of this city, in real estate and personal property, have lost by the flood, I find by a careful examination, an amount of not less than thirty thousand dollars, within the last four months. Many have had to seek asylums elsewhere, until the waters subside. Whilst others, with the tenacity of the other race, have clung to their homes. Our churches have been injured; the Methodist Church, fortunately, not seriously. The Baptist Church, recently erected at great expense, for the last three months has been nearly submerged by water, and is so at the present time. Our school house is totally destroyed. These losses fall heavily on our people—more so than any other. In regard to the public instruction of our children, we are not as well situated as are our people in your city. The school committee find us a teacher, but all other expenses are defrayed by the people taxing themselves. Through the instrumentality and exertions of Mr. W. D. Beryhout, a young Colored man, whose heart is alive to every good work, a room has been secured, and the school is again in operation. The people who left their homes on account of the flood are now returning, and putting in order what is left of their former prosperity.

In my next I will give you a sketch of the City of the Plains as it now is.

W. H. C. S.

New Advertisements.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
SACRAMENTO.

Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishmenf and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of

JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles.

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DIED.

At Providence, R. I., February 26, CAROLINE, daughter of the late Peter W. and Caroline Downing, about 8 years of age.

April 18th, THOMAS ALONZO, son of R. H. and Mary F. SCOTT, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Rest, till the orient morn,
Shall break upon the just,
Then shall we meet thee, loved and lorn,
Triumphant from the dust.

Among other calamities growing out of the recent floods, was that of the loss of life.

JAMES BURRIS was one of those who lost his life in that sad disaster. About the 5th of March, vague rumors were afloat that he was not to be found. His friends, however, supposing him to be on a visit to this city, were not particularly diligent in their search for him. His brother William, receiving this intelligence, at once repaired to Sacramento, and to his horror found him a few feet from his own door beneath the devouring waters.

For many years he was a member of the A. M. E. Church, and at the time of his death, Treasurer of the Society. But a short time previous his wife had gone to her reward in the skies. He emigrated to this country in 1850—born in Dover, Delaware, in 1809. He was ever characterized for his benevolence, industry and integrity; and is doubtless to-day basking in the radiance of that city, whose dwellers shall sip from sorrow's chalice never more. T. M. D. W.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

The Daughters and Sons of Zion Benovolent Association,

Was organized May 14th, 1860; and meets every second Monday Evening, in each month at 7½ o'clock, at Zion Church, Pacific street.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Emma Smith, President; Mrs. Sarah Moody, Vice President; Mrs. Frances J. Cain, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. B. Smith, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, Mrs. Sarah F. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Mrs. Priscilla Miller

STEWARDS.

Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Lucinda Bryant, Mr. Wm. Heron, Mr. Lewis Berry.

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee.. *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones ..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. C. Depee ..... *President.*
Mrs. Mary Fountain, | Mrs. Lavinia Fletcher
Mrs. C. Osborn, | Mrs. Mary Bevins,
Mrs. Caroline Lewis, | Mrs. S. Westermore,
Miss Eliza Williams, | Mrs. Sarah E. Smith,
Mrs. Sophia Ambrose.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

J. B. Sanderson ..... *President.*
Edward Quinn ..... *Vice President.*
John Lawrence ..... *Secretary.*
R. T. Houston ..... *Treasurer.*

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Abolition of Slavery in D. C.

Thank God! from our old ensign
Is erased one mark of shame,
Which leaves one less to rupine,
One less to blight our fame.
For two and sixty summers
Has our broad escutcheon waved,
Amid the ceaseless murmurs
And wails of the enslaved;
But in the blest hereafter
Shall our oft afflicted ears,
Be solaced with bright laughter,
With gladsome praise and cheers.
For freedom's altar's basis
More permanent shall be,
When rid the gaunt embraces
Of fell barbarity.

* * * * * *

If Congress hath the power
To expel from ten miles square
The Goliah of the hour,
And charge the tainted air
With the pure breath of freedom,
As to baffle all return,
Should she not o'en from Sodom
The vaunted monster spurn?

Roaring like distant waters
Which no power can repress,
Up from ten thousand quarters.
Comes the responsive yes!
Yes! yes; Our nation's banner
We should purge from all its stains,
Nor yield to might nor manner,
Till Right triumphant reigns. J. M. B.

Miscellaneous.

A Nuptial Tragedy.

A wealthy merchant of New Orleans had married a creole lady of fortune, and with the estate and servants came into possession of a mulatto seamstress and her daughter, a child of seven years. The gentlemen was so much struck with the extraordinary beauty of the child, which had the purest Italian features and complexion, that he resolved to save it from a life of degradation which was before it, and to free it and educate it.

He sent the child to a Northern school, and there she remained until her sixteenth year—by all supposed to be a patrician Creole maiden. She herself knew not to contrary, so young was she when sent to the North. Beloved by all her companions, the idol of the institute, and caressed by all, she left it, to return South, as she supposed, to the roof of her uncle

A young Louisiana gentlemen, who had seen her in Philadelphia, and loved her, and was beloved by her, sought her hand on her return.

The day for the marriage was fixed, nay arrived, when the mother, who had been long sold away in the interior, in order that she might not appear as a witness against her child, re-appeared, and in the bridal hall, in the very hour after the ceremony had been performed, and claimed the magnificent and now miserable bride as her own daughter—a bound-slave by birth, and an African by blood! That night, the bridegroom, after charging the adopted father of his bride with gross deception, shot him through the body, and disappeared, carrying, no one knew whither, his infamy and bitter sorrow. The next morning, the bride was found a disfigured corpse, in the superb nuptial chamber which had been prepared for her reception. She had taken poison. Education, a cultivated mind and taste, which made her better understand how great was her degradation, now armed her hand with the ready means of death. The unhappy planter recovered from his wound, and has gone to the North, where he resides, buried in the deepest seclusion—the residue of his years embittered by the deepest regret.

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A Poet on Chaucer and Shakspeare.

Chaucer's range is as wide as that of Shakspeare—if we omit that side of Shakspeare's mind which confronts the other world, and out of which Hamlet sprang; and his men and women are even more real, and are more easily matched in the living and breathing world. For in Shakspeare's characters as in his language, there is a surplusage superabundance; the measure is filled out and running over. Romeo is more than a human lover: and the stabbed Mercutio more than a mortal wit. The kings in the Shakesperian world are more kingly than earthly sovereigns; Rosalind's silvery laughter was never heard, save in the Forest of Arden. The madmen seem to have eaten of some "strange root;" no such boon-companion as Falstaff, ever heard earthly chimes at midnight; the very clowns are transcendental, with startling scraps of wisdom springing out of their foolishest speech.

Chaucer, lacking Shakspeare's excess and prodigality of genius, could not so err: and his creations wearing no superfluous *nimbus*, have a harder, drier, more realistic look; are more like the people we hear uttering ordinary English speech and see on ordinary country roads, against an ordinary country sky. If need were, any of them could drive a pig to market.

Chaucer's characteristics are individual enough, their idiosyncrasies are sharply enough defined, but they are to some extent literal and prosaic, they are "of the earth, earthy."

Out of his brain no Ariel ever sprung, no half-human, half-brutish Caliban crept. He does not efflorese in illustrations and images, the flowers do not hide in the grass; his pictures are masterpieces, but they are portraits, and the man is brought out by a multitude of short touches—caustic, satirical, humorous and matter-of-fact.

Reading his poems is like going into a country town on a market day; you see lots of people, every one different from the other in countenance, speech and attire, but you do not find, nor do you expect to find an angel or a demi-god.—*Alexander Smith.*

Application to Sell Church Property.—The Second African M. E. Church have applied to the 4th District Court for permission to sell certain real estate property of the church. Judge Reynolds referred the matter to Henry J. Wells to take testimony in the premises and report accordingly.

EDITORIAL INSTRUCTORS.

We are daily receiving advice from our good, kind friends, how to conduct our paper to make it succeed. We tell them, once for all, their counsel and advice is gratuitous and wholly unnecessary.

There are some whose advice we need, and for which we will be always grateful; to name them would be invidious; they are the ones who modestly refrain from intruding their opinions on us until solicited.

The cream of the joke is, no two of the dozen or more, who wish us to conduct our paper according to their plan, agree; and as we cannot please all, we shall not try to please any. Their opinions are as diametrically opposite as the poles.

When we make our paper an organ of personal abuse or political invective; when we fail to advocate the cause in which we are engaged in a firm, calm, dispassionate manner; when we swerve from a course of direct interest to our people, let us sink into that retirement from which we emerged, and which is most congenial to our habits and disposition; but, until then, we will pursue the even tenor of our way, satisfied if we can please our Proprietor, and meet the approbation of the public, uninfluenced by the counsels of those who only interfere with that, about which they are perfectly ignorant.

"Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law,
No friends shall sway us, and no foes shall awe."

We shall continue our history of the Conventions held by the Colored people of California in our next number.

Our price, fifteen cents, we know is high but we can not afford it for less, without a large subscription list. As we say above, when we have five hundred subscribers we will enlarge our paper or else, reduce the price to ten cents.

Our paper will be for sale at the following places.

Mayflower Saloon,	Washington	Street
Golden Eagle "	Kearny	"
Union Club Rooms,	Pacific	"
Lodge House	"	
Georgia Restarant,	Kearny	"
Mr. H. Cornish's,	Battery	"

One copy 15 cents, two copies 25 cents, 1 month 50 cents. Subscriptions payable *invariably in advance.*

☞ Mr. H. M. Collins, in his recent visit to Victoria, attended a meeting of a Colored Military Company—the Rifle Guards—held in their Armory; after which a meeting was organized, relative to the Pacific Appeal, and *Lunar Visitor.* The meeting determined to support both papers, and several subscribers were obtained.

☞ We want agents and correspondents in the Eastern States. Will some of our many friends "at home" communicate with us?

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected.

That was a fine as well as a true phrase in John Stuart Mill's recent essay: "A fight against Slavery is a fight for God." Just now, however, there is in this country a great effort to convert the war, which Slavery began, and which has hitherto been more or less waged against that accursed institution, into the means of strengthening and perpetuating it. This effort cannot succeed. "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera."

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Advertisements.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

Dress Making and Machine Sewing,
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THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN AND GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR. HE will warrant it to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief. His office and residence are at 710 Washington street, opposite the Plaza.
Consultation, free. ap5tf

P. ANDERSON,
Coat Renovator,
STEAM SCOURER,
—AND—
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 79 Merchant Street,
(Between Montgomery and Sansome Sts.)
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ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED by P. A. BELL, at the Office of the Pacific Appeal, No. 79 Merchant Street.
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Executed Neatly, Cheaply and Expeditiously.

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Hanibal and Victoria Lodges meet N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason Streets.

Olive Branch Lodge meets at No. 306 Stockton Street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862. [NO. 5.

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PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Longer Advertisements in proportion.	
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Funeral and Obituary Notices	50 cts

The Appeal will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

We have taken the liberty to appoint the following gentlemen our Agents, and we hope they will endeavor to extend the circulation of the Appeal:

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
John Jones, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Business Communications addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor.
Correspondence addressed to
P. A. BELL, Editor.

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Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

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Selections.

Restoring the Union by Extinguishing Slavery.

Extract from a Speech by Carl Schurz, delivered at the Cooper Institute, N. Y., March 6th, 1862.

I shall have to speak of Slavery, and I wish you would clearly understand me. I am an Anti-Slavery man. [Cheering.] All the moral impulses of my heart have made me so, and all the workings of my brain has confirmed me in my faith. [Loud applause. Hear, hear.] I have never hesitated to plead the cause of the outraged dignity of human nature. I could not do otherwise; and whatever point of argument I might gain with any one if I denied it, I would not deny it, I shall never deny it. [Applause.] And yet, it is not my lifelong creed, which would make me urge the destruction of Slavery *now.* As an Anti-Slavery man, I would be satisfied with the effect the course of events is already producing upon Slavery. When formerly I argued in favor of its restriction, I knew well and clearly that as soon as the supremacy of the slave-interest in our political life was destroyed, the very life of slavery was gone, and the institution would gradually disappear. For many reasons I would have preferred this gradual and peaceful process. I never was in favor of precipitate measures, where a quiet and steady reform was within the limits of practicability. [Cheers.] But the rebellion, which placed Slavery in a direct practical antagonism with the inititutious most dear to us, has prodigiously hastened this development. I have said already that I do not deem another victory of Slavery over the national conscience impossible; but this reaction will produce new struggles, with passions more fierce, with resentments more acrimonious and reckless, and dangerous to our democratic institutions, and violent in their nature; but as to Slavery, radical and conclusive in their results. [Applause.] This rebellion has uprooted the very foundations of the system, and Slavery is not far from its death. [Cheers.] It will die, and if you would, you could not prevent it. (Applause.] And thus, as an Anti-Slavery man, I might wait and look on with equanimity. But what I do not want to see is, that Slavery, in this death-struggle, should involve the best institutions that ever made a nation great and happy. It shall not entangle the Union in its downfall, and, therefore, the Union must deliver itself of its pernicious embrace. [Great applause long continued, and huzzas.] And now listen to what I have to say of the third possible result of the revolution through which we are passing, the only result which will restore the Union, and save the spirit of its democratic institutions.

The ambition, the aspirations of men grow from the circumstances in which they live. As these circumstances change, these aspirations will take a corresponding direction. A slaveholding population, wedded to the peculiar interests of their peculiar institutions, will, in their aspirations and political action, be governed by the demands of those interests. If their interests are incompatible with loyalty to a certain established form of Government, that population will be disloyal in its aspirations. Their way of thinking, their logic, their imaginations, their habits, are so affected and controlled by their circumstances, that, as long as the latter remain the same, the former are not likely to change. Imagine this slaveholding population with a Union army on their soil. Their forces may be dispersed, their power paralyzed, but their former aspirations, although checked, are not eradicated. They move still in the same circle of ideas, and not only their memories of the past, but also their desires for the future, are still centred in that circle which Slavery has drawn around them. Is not the intention and desire mother to the act? You may tell us that, however ardently they may long for a dissolution, their experience of the present rebellion will not let the idea of attempting another rebellion spring up. Are you so sure of this? True, they will not repeat the same thing in the same way. But have you never thought of it, that this Republic may be one day involved in difficulties with foreign powers, and that, in her greatest need, the disloyalists may discover another opportunity? And have you considered what our foreign policy will be when we harbor an enemy within our own limits, ready to join hands with them? [Sensation.] How can you rely upon the Southern people unless they are sincerely loyal, and how can they be sincerely loyal as long as their circumstances are such as to make disloyalty the natural condition of their desires and aspirations? They cannot be faithful unless their desires and aspirations change. And how can you change them? By opening before them new prospects and a new future. [Cheering.]

Look at the other side of the picture. Imagine—and I suppose it is not treasonable to imagine such a thing—imagine Slavery were destroyed in consequence of this rebellion. Slavery, once destroyed, can never be restored. [Applause.] A reaction in this respect is absolutely impossible, so evidently impossible that it will not even be attempted. Slavery is like an egg—once broken, it can never be repaired. [Cheering.] Even the wildest fanatic will see this. However ardent a devotee of Slavery a man may be, Slavery once destroyed, he will see that it is useless to brood over a past which is definitively gone, and cannot be revived. He will find himself forced to direct his eyes towards the future. All his former hopes and aspirations vanish: his former desires are left without a tangible object. Slavery having no future, his former aspirations and desires, founded on Slavery, have gone. He feels the necessity of accommodating himself to the new order of things, and the necessities of the present will make him think of the necessities of the future. Insensibly his mind drifts into plans and projects for coming days, and insensibly he has based these plans and projects upon the new order of things. A new circle of ideas has opened itself to him, and however reluctantly he may have given up the old one, he is already active in his new sphere. And this new circle of ideas being one which moves in the atmosphere of Free-Labor society, new interests, new hopes, new aspirations spring up, which closely attach themselves to the political institutions with which, in this country, Free-Labor society is identified. That is the Union, based upon general self-government. Gradually the reformed man will understand and appreciate the advantages of this new order of things, and loyalty will become as natural to him as disloyalty was before. It may be said that the arch-traitors, the political propagandists of Slavery, can never be made loyal; that their rancor and resentment will be implacable, and that only the second generation will be capable of a complete reform. But such men will no longer be the rulers of Southern society; for Southern society being, with all its habits and interests, no longer identified with Slavery, that element of the population will rise to prominent influence which most easily identifies itself with Free-Labor; I mean the non-slaveholding people of the South. [Cheers.] They have been held in a sort of mental subjection by the great slaveholders. The destruction of Slavery will weed out the prestige of their former rulers; it will lift the yoke from their necks; they will soon undertake to think for themselves, and thinking freely they will not fail to understand their own true interests. They will find in free-labor society their natural elements, and free-labor society is naturally loyal to the Union. [Applause.] Let the old political leaders fret as they please; it is the free-labor majority that will give to society its character and tone. [Cheering.] This is what I meant by so reforming Southern society as to make loyalty to the Union its natural temper and disposition.

Curious Intelligence in a Slave.

"I lived in the family of a Cotton Planter who worked from fifteen to twenty hands. He employed no overseer. During the planting season he gave his personal attention to the field work of his slaves, but during the rest of the season contented himself with inspecting their work once a week, or the like, and carefully questioned them at night as to their work during the day. This he commonly did through one of the older and more trustworthy slaves, whose name was Allan. Cotton picking lasts some three months, the hands going over the field once a week, and oftener, if possible, so as to gather the contents of the freshly opened balls before it is bleached by the sun, or soiled by the rain. My host entrusted the weighing to Allan, who was required to report at night the amount picked by each man. Allan just weighed with the common steelyards each one's basket—and the picker must use the same basket through the season. This weight of the basket Allan recorded in his memory. At noon all came up to the 'gin house' to empty their baskets, and Allan weighed each one's basketfull, subtracted the weight of the basket, and set the amount of cotton against the negro's name—all in his memory, for he could not make a figure, nor read it if made with a pen. This work was repeated for the afternoon's picking, and the sums added together for each picking. When the negroes came up at dark, the first thing was to attend to their own little household cares and get their suppers. Then Allen called at the door of his master, sometimes at the window, and reported the amount of cotton picked by each hand during the day. As my pedagogueship made it usual for me to be at my table in the evening, with pen, ink and paper before me, my host used to ask me to take down Allan's numbers. This

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I did regularly for two years; and though I subjected Allen to the severest tests I could think of to be assured of his accuracy, I never found a single occasion to doubt it. Allan's pleasant voice at the window near my table, so often repeated, "Take down the cotton now, if you please, mass'r," is one of the most distinct remembrances of my Southern home."—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1862.

We have a year before us in which to work for the obtainment of our rights at the hands of the next Legislature. We failed this year from want of time, and from lack of unity of action among ourselves. We should not have so many different plans of action, but we should work in harmony together, each one, if necessary yielding somewhat of his own opinion for the sake of uniting on some general measure.

While we are thankful to our white friends, and are willing to receive aid and advice from all parties, we are unwilling to leave the whole responsibility on them. We are the most interested in this case, and while we admit the white community are also deeply interested, still, being the ones who are personally injured by the existence of these unjust laws, we maintain that we should take the initiative.

Action was commenced this year too late. Nothing was done until after the Legislature had convened, and then a petition was hastily got up in this city, and, by the exertions of a few persons, we succeeded in obtaining about 250 signatures. Our action was crude, hurried and undeveloped. Notwithstanding, we did wonders: we achieved a triumph in the Assembly, and we believe, with a full house, we should have succeeded also in the Senate. Let us not, however, be discouraged. Let us harmonize all conflicting opinions, and come together on one common basis. We should send in petitions from every county, aye from every township in the State, and let members know they are violating the instructions, and acting contrary to the wishes of their constituents by opposing our just prayer.

It is not our province to suggest any particular plan of action; we are not at present prepared to recommend any mode of operation, but we hope our friends will communicate with us on the subject, and perhaps, by a free interchange of opinions, we may arrive at something definite.

But above all, delay not. Let our failure this year, be but the incentive to renewed exertion. Be active! Be vigilant! Let discretion be your tutor! Be not discouraged! Say not "it is useless, the whites will never grant us our legal rights." Be not governed by any such fallacy. Show the white man it is not only an act of justice and humanity, but it is one of deep interest to the community.

Another year, and the people of California will be convinced that it is no longer to their interest to yield obedience to the demands of the Slave Oligarchy. Chivalry will then be an extinct institution, and our State will be freed from the domineering influence of Secessionists.

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But one daily paper of this city, the *Morning Call*, has spoken in reprobation of that foul act of injustice perpetrated by the Senate last week by defeating the Bill to restore the right of testimony to Colored Americans in criminal cases.

The *Evening Journal* true to its pro-slavery instincts, rejoices in the iniquity. From that paper we expected nothing else, but we did expect the other daily papers, which are of more liberal tendency, would have condemned the action of an accidental majority in the Senate. The bill for the admission of Negro Testimony in civil cases is on file in the Senate; having passed the Assembly by a large majority, it will probably come up soon, and we will then see whether the Senate have repented of their sin, and are willing to give us our rights in a small degree.

We copy the following from the *Morning Call* of April 25th.

ARE THEY IMPERVIOUS TO THE VOICE OF REASON?—We are more than astonished at the vote of the Senate yesterday on the Negro Testimony Bill. Ignorance cannot be charged to that body! what influence, then, impelled it to a vote at which Reason rebels and Intelligence stands appalled? Has Prejudice seized the mind and warped the judgment of the Conservative branch of our Legislature? Is the antipathy to color so rooted that it prompts an act which cannot be justified either on principles of justice or the dictates of humanity? It was well remarked yesterday that the interpretable intelligence of a dog may be received as testimony, and yet the distinct utterances of a human being, whose morality stands unimpeached, may not be given to an intelligent jury or be listened to to by a discerning judge. The white citizen may be waylaid and murdered by a white scoundrel, in the presence of a negro witness, and yet the assassin must go unwhipt of justice because, forsooth, one drop in every eight of the blood of the witness invalidates his testimony.

Thus, a law which can prove beneficial to villainy alone, is perpetuated, and that, too, by men whose intelligence, should place them above the ignorant influences of prejudice. Let us hope, for the honor of our race, and for the immutable principles of justice, that the Senate will to-day reconsider this shameful vote, and perform a lustration to cleanse the temple of legislation of the foul statue.

The Convention of 1857.

We conclude in this number the synopsis of the doings of the Conventions held by the Colored citizens of California.

The last Convention was held in this city, in 1857, commencing October 13. We copy our extracts from the published Minutes of that body.

The Executive Committee of that year held three Sessions: December 13, 1856, at Sacramento; July 8, 1857, at Sacramento; and October 3, at San Francisco.

Their principal business related, as in the former year, to collecting funds for the support of *The Mirror of the Times*, circulating petitions for signatures, to be presented to the Legislature at their ensuing Sessions, and receiving reports from County Committees. Finding the general opinion throughout the State was in favor of holding another Convention, they issued a call to that effect, and the Convention assembled, as above stated.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following list of Delegates:

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No. of Counties represented,.....17
No. of Delegates in Convention,.....55

San Francisco Co.—M. W. Gibbs, H. M. Collins, J. H. Townsend, E. J. Johnson, J. A. Barber, P. Anderson, Rev. J. J. Moore, D. M. Ruggles, J. D. Marshall, J. Francis, C. H. Wood, T. P. Freeman, P. Taylor, Rev. J. B. Sanderson, G. C. Smith, W. Brown, W. H. Yates, G. W. Gordon.

Sacramento Co.—R. A. Hall, F. G. Barbadoes,* J. G. Wilson, J. J. Underwood, C. A. Rogers, C. W. Parker, T. Detter, G. W. Booth, J. R. Starkey, D. L. Cartaux.

Santa Clara Co.—R. Shorter,

Alameda Co.—W. W. Rich, W. H. Harper, N. B. Speights.

Yuba Co.—J. R. Johnson, E. P. Duplex.

Butte Co.—W. H. Hall, P. Blackstone.

Siskiyou Co.—S. E. Cuney.

Shasta Co.—D. McReynolds.

El Dorado Co.—I. Morton, J. Buckner, W. H. Smith, Jas. D. Wilson, H. Palmer.

Amador Co.—E. Reeves, P. J. Addison, G. Brooks.*

Nevada Co.—G. W. Thomas.

Sonoma Co.—G. W. Miller.

San Joaquin Co.—A. Outley, Rev. B. Fletcher.

Tuolumne Co.—L. McDowell, H. T. Smith.

Sierra Co.—J. Freeman, Jr., W. H. Gordon, G. W. Brown.

Mariposa Co.—Gen. T. Duff.

Napa Co.—R. H. Johnson.

The permanent organization of the Convention was effected by the election of the following officers:

For President:—John Freeman, Jr. of Sierra.

For Vice Presidents:—M. W. Gibbs, Dr. Rodgers, G. W. Thomas, A. Outly, Gen. T. Duff, J. G. Marshall.

For Secretaries:—J. B. Sanderson, T. Taylor, J. G. Underwood,

For Chaplain:—Rev. J. J. Moore.

The Convention passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we, the Colored people of California, believe that the laws which invalidate our testimony in the Courts of Justice, and compel us to labor and toil without any security that we shall obtain our just earnings, to be unjust in themselves, and oppressive to every class of the community; and,

Whereas we are taxed equally in common with our white fellow citizens in this State, for its support; and,

Whereas, We believe that a careful investigation of our social, moral, religious, intellectual and financial condition, will demonstrate that as a class, allowing for the disability under which we labor, we will compare favorably with any class in the community; therefore

Resolved, That we will continue to petition the Legislature of this State to repeal so much of the unjust laws, now upon the Statute Book of this State, as prevent Colored persons from being competent witnesses in the Courts of justice of this State, in cases where white persons are parties.

Resolved, That the opinion rendered by Chief Justice Taney, and concurred in by other Judges, in the Dred Scott case, is a palpable violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, of falsification of manhood, and a flagrant injustice to 800,000 freemen of the United States, and as such, merits the reprobation of every freeman.

Resolved, That the late Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, which declares that Colored men have no rights that white men are bound to respect, is a doctrine so horrible in its effects, that the civilized world is put to blush, when they turn their eyes toward that Government which ought to be the most liberal in its principles.

Resolved, That the outrages that are almost daily perpetrated upon that class of persons in our State whose testimony the Statute invalidates on account of their complexion, is a reflection upon the enlightened spirit of the age in which we live, a base relic of barbarism, and unworthy the confidence of an intelligent and free people.

Resolved, That we, as free and law-abiding citizens of the State of California, who are, in this enlightened day, in the nineteenth century, deprived of all the laws and Acts of Justice that are so lavishly and abundantly bestowed upon our powerful and scourging oppressors, the American people, do oppose, and will oppose, by all lawful and just means, the code of unjust laws that is imposed upon us.

Resolved, That the Colored citizens of California, in Convention assembled, do here reiterate the sentiments expressed in the two preceding Conventions: that the Black Laws that remain on our Statute Books are calculated to increase, instead of diminishing crime in our State, by affording the robbers and plunderers a sure guarantee that they shall not be punished for any depredation committed upon us as a class.

Resolved, That this Convention take this method of impressing upon our people the necessity of furthering the means of education, and supporting the mechanical branches pursued by our people throughout the State.

Whereas, There has been a growing disposition among the free Colored people to locate claims upon the national domain, to obtain competency and standing, by turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, therefore

Resolved, That it is the expression of this Convention that the late decision of the Secretary of the U. S. Land Office, prohibiting Colored Americans from pre-empting claims to the public lands, in point of injustice is a fitting successor to the ever-to-be execrated "Taney decision."

Resolved, That, to upbraid the free Colored people with servility, to taunt them with proclivity to crowd the cities in their eagerness to fill the most menial positions, and at the same time prohibit them from obtaining respectability and independence as tillers of the soil, is as inconsistent in its conception as it is malignant in its effects, and deserves the withering scorn and reprobation of every friend of impartial justice.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

San Francisco—M. W. Gibbs, J. P. Dyer, J. H. Townsend, J. G. Marshall, E. J. Johnson.

Sacramento—F. G. Barbadoes, J. G. Wilson, R. A. Hall, W. Bedford, G. W. Booth.

El Dorado—I. Morton.

Yuba—E. P. Duplex, G. R. Symes.

Butte—W. H. Hall.

Siskiyou—C. M. Wilson.

Amador—E. Reeves.

Mariposa—Thos. Duff.

Santa Clara—R. Shorter.

Nevada—G. W. Thomas.

Sonoma—G. W. Miller.

Alameda—W. H. Harper.

Napa—R. H. Johnson.

San Joaquin—A. Oatley.

Tuolumne—H. T. Smith.

Sierra—W. H. Gordon.

Shasta—D. McReynolds.

The Convention appointed Committees on Education, Agriculture, Statistics of Wealth, Professions, &c., and on other subjects, who presented able reports, which were printed in the Minutes.

THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES.—We wish to make up a complete file of the *Mirror of the Times*. If any of our friends have odd copies, and will send them to us, they will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

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Correspondence.

Our Agents are indefatigable in their labors, and we thank them for the interest they manifest.

Mr. Page, of Sonora, writes us as follows:

"* * * * * * I have been very diligent since I have been acting as your Agent. I have been to Columbia, Jamestown, Chinneseburgh and Montezuma, and I have obtained a few subscribers, and if the paper comes regularly and continues as it has begun, in a few weeks I will have many more; as I can get subscribers in all the camps."

Mr. Joseph Smallwood, of Coloma.—Much obliged to you, but cannot comply with your very reasonable request. Your excuse is very plausible, but we enlist you nevertheless, for we know your heart is in the cause.

Judge C. called.

From Mr. Francis Vaundry Mills, of Sonoma City:

"Gentlemen—I shall endeavor to obtain subscribers amongst my friends for your invaluable paper, and I hope the PACIFIC APPEAL may sound its prosperity throughout the State of California."

CARSON CITY, April 25, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—I was much surprised and pleased at receiving a copy of your paper. It supplied a want that I have felt most keenly for many years, viz: some channel through which our people might communicate with one another, and have, at the same time, a paper that was not afraid to espouse the cause of the oppressed.

We have had a terribly severe winter, which always has a bad effect in mining countries.; provisions are very high-priced at present, with a prospect of a still further advance, should the trails across the mountains remain in their present state. Our roads have been very bad, but are improving, and the prospect for the coming summer appears to be very good.

The mineral resources of this Territory are every day proving more extensive and valuable, but Quartz mining is very slow work at first, and requires money and time ere any return can be expected.

A great many are going from here to the northern mines, and many companies are coming here daily from California, on their way to the Salmon and Cariboo mines.

This is the best route to take for many reasons, as supplies are readily obtained here, and the distance is not as great as from Portland or Victoria and then you are not exposed to the impositions of steamboat companies; besides, you have a better chance to get back this way.

I remain, truly yours,

F. F. HATFIELD.

Our Library.

We cannot boast of a very extensive editorial "Library," but we hope, through the liberality of our friends, it will increase.

We have still to content ourself with an old-fashioned wooden pencil, our unknown friend not having made his donation.

Can't you get up a Library Club somewhere?

Don't be bashful! Send along those "Books, &c."

"Kingstonian's" communication is received. We would willingly give it a place in our columns, but our friend will perceive that his remarks are inapplicable at the present time.

We shall be glad to hear from "Kingstonian" on other subjects, and will insert his communications with pleasure.

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We received a visit from our friend, Isaac Sanks, of Grass Valley. He brings cheering news from Nevada county. Our paper is well received in the Mines and Mountains.

Mr. John Richards, of Santa Rosa, is in town. Parties wishing to bargain with him for the lease of his Barber-Shop and Bathing Rooms, can see him at our office.

We did not send all our Agents their full compliment of papers last week. We printed our usual number, but we were too lavish in distributing them about, so we fell short before we were aware. We shall be more careful in future, so as to have a supply always on hand.

We have received *The Lunar Visitor*, No. 5. The Editor nearly coincides with us in our views on Prejudice against Color; its cause, effect and remedy.

The May Festival at Apollo Hall.

On Thursday evening, May 1st, the children attending our Public and Sabbath Schools, accompanied by their friends and parents, had an ovation tendered them, under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies.

The exercises consisted of singing by the children and an address by Dr. Johnson. On entering the Hall, the children, accompanied by the Orchestra, sang, "God Save the Queen."

After the singing, Miss Lucy E. Johnson was crowned as the May Queen. A similar ceremony was had over Geo. Bell, a youth, as the May-King. Hence those two, among the juveniles, were the crowned heads of the evening.

The children were tastefully dressed and observed the strictest decorum.

The company, as a whole, was large and respectable. The festivities ended with Terpsichorean exercises, participated in by nearly all present.

The proceeds, arising from the refreshment tables, with the one-dollar admission fee, are to be applied, we are informed, to the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. P. A.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Observation.

SACRAMENTO CITY, April 22d.

As the art of pleasing is to be learnt only by frequenting the best companies, we must endeavor to pick it up in such companies, by observation, for it is not sense and knowledge alone that will acquire esteem; these certainly are the first and necessary foundations for pleasing, but they will by no means do, unless attended with manners and attention.

There have been people who have frequented the first companies all their lifetime, and yet have never got rid of their stiffness and awkwardness; but have continued as vulgar as if they were never out of a servant's hall; this has been owing to carelessness, and a want of attention to the manners and behavior of others.

There are a great many people likewise who busy themselves the whole day, and who, in fact, do nothing. They have possibly taken up a book for two or three hours, but, from a certain inattention that grows upon them the more it is indulged, know no more of the contents than if they had not looked into it; nay, it is impossible for any one to retain what he reads, unless he reflects and reasons it as he goes along.

When they have thus lounged away an hour or so, they will saunter into company, without attending to anything that passes there; but, if they think at all, are thinking of some trifling matter that ought not to occupy their attention: thence, perhaps, they go to the play, where they stare at the company and the light without attending to the piece, the very thing they went to see.

In this manner they wear away their hours, that might otherwise be employed to their improvement and advantage.

This silly suspension of thought they would have pass for absence of mind.

Ridiculous! wherever you are, let me recommend to you to pay attention to all that passes; observe the character of the persons you are with, and the subjects of their conversation; listen to everything that is done, and (according to the vulgar saying) have eyes and ears about you.

A continual inattention that occurs is the characteristic of a weak mind; the man who gives way to it is little else than a trifler—a blank in society, whom every sensible person should not recognise, but overlook. Surely what is worth doing is worth doing well, and nothing can be done well, if not properly attended to.

If I hear a man say, on being asked about anything that was said or done in his presence, "that he was not paying attention, that his thoughts were otherwise engaged, or that he was not aware of it," I am always ready to knock such a simpleton down. Why does he not pay attention? Why should he be otherwise engaged? Why was he not aware of it? What else had he to do? A man of sense and fashion never makes use of this paltry plea; he never complains of a treacherous memory, but attends to and remembers everything that is done. Sir Isaac Newton or Mr. Locke might, occasionally, have excuses for such things. Oftimes, when a man is in conversation with the fair sex, you hear him answer with a weak and effeminate voice, or scarcely understandingly, Y—e—s.

Whenever, then, you go into good company, that is, the company of people of fashion and intelligence, observe carefully their behavior, their address, and their manners; imitate it, as far as in your power. Your attention, if possible, should be so ready as to observe every person in the room at once—their motions, their looks, and their terms of expression, and do that without staring, and glaring, or having the appearance, in any way, shape or manner, of being an observer.

This kind of Observation may be acquired by care and practice, and will be found of the utmost advantage to you in the course of life. A. E. V.

[From our Sacramento Correspondent.]

According to promise, I now take up my pen, to give you a faint sketch of the city of the Plains, its appearance at the present time, and the desolating aspect of one portion as it now is, caused by the ever-memorable overflow of the American river, which flooded the city, on the 9th of December, 1861.

Up to the 8th of December 1861, compared with the destruction and desolating aspect, in the utter ruin of property, which now meets the view of the spectator on every side, Sacramento then exhibited an unexampled degree of prosperity—the Paradise of California.

Prior to the events of which I now write, but a few years had elapsed, since Sacramento has suffered from both fire and floods, but not so destructive and so crushing to the energetic spirit of her citizens, as the flood which visited this city the past winter.

On the morning of the 9th of December, between the hours of seven and eight, intelligence was sent by those who resided near the eastern bank of the American river, that the water had effected an opening, and from that direction was rapidly flowing into the city.

The idea that the whole city would be submerged was not entertained, but for those who resided in the southern section, below L street, serious fears were felt for their safety. Beginning at K street and above the same, the northern portion of the city, the inhabitants considered themselves comparatively out of all danger or inconvenience.

But so rapidly did the overwhelming waters rush into the city, that in two or three hours after the alarm had been given of its entrance, all persons were obliged to seek refuge in the upper parts of their dwellings for safety, as the city was completely indundated.

The city, at the time, might have been compared to a cup, owing to the water being dammed in by the railroad embankment in the southern portion of the city. An opening was soon made into the same, and the roar of the torrent, as it passed through, and found an outlet into the Sacramento river, sounded like the heavy peal of distant thunder.

Houses, barns, fences, with horses, cows, hogs and other animals, were drawn into the vortex, and swiftly doomed to destruction.

It was astonishing, considering the suddenness of the calamity, how soon the streets became covered with boats, sailing craft, of every shape imaginable, sprang into existence, as if by magic. Strenuous exertions were made by all, who had the power, (with a few exceptions,) to save many persons, who were in imminent danger of being drowned in their own homes.

But the depravity of the human heart, in all its hideousness, was depicted in the shape of beings, calling themselves men, who turned deaf ears to the entreaties for succour, from helpless women and children, until they had wrung from them the last farthing.

While others, noble and god-like in their nature, perilled life and limb in the service of mercy, by saving many from a watery grave.

The present aspect of the southern portion of the city is deplorable. Houses are jumbled together in confusion, and streets are barricaded with the same. Gardens are covered with a thick sediment of sand, and trees, flowers, shrubbery, the sweat of many days toil, lost forever. Destruction appears to reign supreme.

The colored people, living principally in this section of the city, in proportion to their number, suffered more than any others. Most of them lost all. The ravages of the destroying waters were sudden and effectual. Where once was the picture of beauty, comfort and happiness, the beholder, as he gazes on each side of him, can see nothing but the wreck of happy homesteads, masses of mud, ruined fruit trees, surrounded by dead shrubbery, decaying matter, and standing water, which fills the air with its effluvia, a breeder of pestilence and death. W. H. C. S.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

LOVE'S FAREWELL.

Whene'er we part, since part we must,
Say, shall we ever meet again,
Or is the hope wherein we trust
A cheerless hope, embraced in vain?
And e'en the future that we deem
So bright on fancy's radiant scroll,
Is it a rainbow tint, a dream,
A mere delusion of the soul?

And shall I ne'er again behold
That gentle form, so highly prized?
But, ah! the term is light and cold;
Dear form of love, how idolized!
For there is not, in all the earth,
A being so endeared to me,
Nor is there one that e'er had birth
Of more angelic symmetry.

And am I never more to heed
The gentle wooings of thy voice,
So soft and low, so sweet and clear,
That oft hath made my heart rejoice?
For, oh! there is nor lute nor bird
With notes or voice so sweet as thine;
Thy every smile, thy every word,
Are music to this heart of mine.

And should I never, never more
Exchange a pleasant thought with thee,
Though all our meetings now are o'er,
Yet wilt thou still remember me?
For while adown the stream of time
My shattered bark may slowly tend,
In fancy strolls from many a clime
I'll meet thee oft, thou more than friend.

J. M. B.

The News.

Congressional.

The Senate unanimously ratified the Seward-Lyons treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade. The main points are the mutual right of search, without regard to the number of vessels employed, and the summary trial and punishment of those persons engaged in the traffic.

The bill for a line of steamships from San Francisco to Shanghae was taken up and passed.

In the House, the decision was announced on the proposals for carrying the mails on the Pacific coast and in the West. A large number of bidders were present. The proposals for the Pacific coast were much higher than formerly.

The house, by a vote of 9 to 31, referred all Confiscation and Emancipation bills to a Committee.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 24th.—SENATE.—The Bill recognizing Liberia and Hayti passed by a vote of 32 against 7. Senators Latham and McDougall of California, voting in the affirmative.

In the House, the Senate bill on the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was before the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Special dispatches to the New York papers state, that the War Department has received an order for supplies of arms and clothing for loyal blacks, to be enrolled in Gen. Hunter's Division.

A special despatch to the St. Louis

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Democrat from Cairo, states that passengers who arrived there that day from Pittsburg Landing, report that an engagement took place on Thursday, between the advance guards of the Nation al and Rebel Armies, and that the latter were driven back towards Corinth.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh Landing says: Major General C. F. Smith dies at Savannah, April 25th of dysentery.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Sonora arrived on Saturday with passengers from New York, April 9. She brought four hundred cabin passengers, and over six hundred in the steerage; in all over one thousand. One of the Colored waiters, named Charles Morina, jumped overboard and was drowned. He had been severely punished by the Captain for supposed theft.

The Steam-ship Golden Gate, which sailed for Panama Thursday morning, carried about 300 passengers. She also took $838,512 90.

By the new arrangements, a Steamer will leave weekly, with passengers and mails.

SHIP FORFEITED.—By a decree of Judge Hoffman, the clipper ship Joseph Peabody has been forfeited to the General Government, for smuggling certain Chinese goods recently. The matter is to be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Police officer J. D. Abbot died, very suddenly, on Thursday morning, of convulsions.

VALEDICTORY OF THE RAINY SEASON.—The parting shower of the rainy season occurred, we *hope*, on Friday morning.

General Wright has issued an order declaring the property of rebels, in his Military Department, confiscated.

Several cases of small pox have occurred at Dayton, Nevada Territory.

The death of Samuel B. Todd, brother of Mrs. Lincoln, is announced. He died on the battlefield, from the effects of wounds received at Shelah, (Pittsburg Landing,) in the action of April 7th.

Southern papers speak in a most dismal strain or the surrender of New Orleans. The Norfolk *Day Book* says it is the most serious reverse of war.

There was great rejoicing at Sacramento on Tuesday night, on the arrival of the news of the capture of Naw Orleans.

CURIOUS LARCENY.—A second-hand anchor, weighing about one hundred pounds, was stolen on Friday night, from the shipchandlery store of Marks & Gove, at the foot of Clay street.

The Senate is engaged with the Hardy Impeachment trial.

The religious ceremony of Baptism was performed last Sunday, by Rev. T. M. D. Ward at North Beach. There was a large concourse of people in attendance. Eleven converts were immersed.

New Orleans is in possession of the Union troops! The city surrendered on Friday last, without a suruggle.

The Secretary of War has ordered troops to be sent forward until all the stations on the Overland Mail route are fully protected.

In Great Britain, a deputation of the Anti-Slavery Society presented an address, on the 16th ult., to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, in which the hope is expressed that the restoration of the Union will be founded on abolition—the true cause of the strife. Mr. Adams' reply is described as having been satisfactory to the deputation.

SACRAMENTO—STILL IN FLOOD.—The Sacramento *Bee* of April 30th remarks: During the past week the water in the American river has risen at least 3½ feet, which has caused the current in Burn's slough to be greatly increased. In fact, last evening it was seen that the free

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bridge was not trustworthy, so teamsters and others who wished to cross the slough had to patronize Colby's bridge and pay the toll required.

During last night the water did not fall and to-day the water has risen 6 inches, with still a rapid upward tendency. In one or two places the water is running over the upper part of J street, and the water in the city is slowly advancing. The Sacramento river is also showing a disposition to rise. Persons who have been out to the slough this morning say, that, if the current becomes much more swollen, the free bridge will certainly be swept away.

UNION CLUB ROOMS, APOLLO HALL.—MR. C. Balfour has charge of the above rooms, where members of the Club and visitors can while away an hour very pleasantly.

DIED.

In Napa Valley, April 21st, of consumption, LEWIS, son of Aaron and Charlotte Rice, aged 11 years and 8 months.

In this city, April 18, JOSEPH G., the only son of Joseph G. and Hannah Armstrong, aged 2 years, 1 month and 1 day.

"Little angel, thou art gone
At last, to fill the prophecy.
Farewell, my only child, forever;
What is now this world to me?"

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting 1st Tuesday in each month.

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Advertisements.

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

We have taken the liberty to appoint the following gentlemen our Agents, and we hope they will endeavor to extend the circulation of the APPEAL.

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PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

Correspondence addressed to

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Selections.

[From the New York Times.]

A RIVAL OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

THE ADVENTURES OF "POTOMAC JIM."

I spent three weeks at Liverpool Point, the outpost of Hooker's Division, almost opposite Aquia Creek, waiting patiently for the advance of our left wing to follow up the army, becoming, if not a participator against the dying struggles of rebeldom, at least a chronicler of the triumphs in the march of the Union army. During this time, I was the guest of Col. Graham, of Mathias Point memory, who had brought over from that place, (last November,) some thirty valuable chattels. A part of the camp was assigned to them. They built log huts, and obtained from the soldiers many comforts, making their quarters equal to any in the camp.

They had friends and relatives. Negroes feel as much sympathy for their friends and kin as the whites, and from November to the present time, many a man in Virginia has lost a very likely nigger, for the camp contains now upwards of a hundred fat and healthy darkies, in addition to its original number from Mathias Point.

One of the number deserves more honor than that accorded to Toussaint L'Ouverture,* in the brilliant lecture delivered by Wendell Phillips. He is unquestionably the hero of the Potomac, and deserves to be placed by the side of his most renowned black brethren.

The name of this negro is James Lawson, born near Hempstead, Virginia, and belonged to a Mr. Taylor. He made his escape last December. On hearing his praises spoken by the Captains of the gunboats on the Potomac, I was rather indisposed to admit the possession of all the qualities they gave him credit for, and thought possibly his exploits had been exaggerated. His heroic courage, truthfulness and exalted christian character, seemed too romantic for their realization; however, my doubts on that score were dispelled, and I am a witness of his last crowning act.

Jim, after making his escape from Virginia, shipped on board of the Freeborn, flag gunboat, Lieut. Samuel Magaw, commanding. He furnished Capt. Magaw with much valuable intelligence concerning the rebel movements, and from his quiet everyday behavior, soon won the esteem of the commanding officer.

Capt. Magaw, soon after Jim's arrival on board the Freeborn, sent him upon a scouting tour through the rebel fortifications, more to test his reliability than any thing else, and the mission, although attended with great danger, was executed by Jim in the most faithful manner. Again Jim was sent into Virginia, landing at the White House, below Mount Vernon, and going into the interior for several miles, encountering the fire of picket guards and posted sentries, returned in safety to the shore, and was brought off in the Captain's gig, under the fire of the rebel musketry.

Jim had a wife and four children at that time still in Virginia. They belonged to

* An historical error. Toussaint L'Ouverture was a hero and statesman: an experienced General, and an accomplished Diplomatist.—ED. P. A.

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the same man as Jim did; he was anxious to get them; yet it seemed impossible.—One day in January, Jim came to the Captain's room and asked for permission to be landed that evening on the Virginia side, as he wished to bring off his family.—"Why, Jim," said Capt. Magaw, "how will you be able to pass the pickets?" "I want to try, Captain; I think I can get 'em over safely," meekly replied Jim.—"Well, you have my permission;" and Capt. Magaw ordered one of the gunboats to land Jim that night on whatever part of the shore Jim designated, and return for him the following evening.

True to his appointment, Jim was at the spot with his wife and family, and was taken on board the gunboat and brought over to Liverpool Point, where Col. Graham had given them a log house to live in, just back of his own quarters. Jim ran the gauntlet of the sentries unharmed, never taking to the roads, but keeping in the woods, every footpath of which, and almost every tree, he knew from his boyhood up.

Several weeks afterward, another reconnoissance was planned, and Jim set on it. He returned in safety, and was highly complimented by Generals Hooker, Sickles, and the entire flotilla.

On Thursday, a week ago, it become necessary to obtain correct information of the enemy's movements. Since then, batteries at Shipping and Cockpit Points had been evacuated, and their troops moved to Fredericksburg. Jim was the man picked out for the occasion, by Gen. Sickles and Capt. Magaw. The General came down to Col. Graham's quarters, about nine in the evening, and sent for Jim. There were present the General, Col. Graham and myself. Jim came into the Colonel's.

"Jim," said the General, "I want you to go over to Virginia, to-night, and find out what forces they have at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg. If you want any men to go with you, pick them out."

"I know *two* men that would like to go," Jim answered.

"Well, get them, and be back as soon as possible."

Away went Jim over to the contraband camp, and returning almost immediately, brought into our presence two very intelligent looking darkies.

"Are you all ready?" inquired the General.

"All ready, sir," the trio responded.

"Well, here, Jim, you take my pistol," said Gen. Sickles, unbuckling it from his belt, "and if you are successful, I will give you $100.

Jim hoped he would be, and bidding us good-bye, started off for the gunboat Satellite, Capt. Foster, who landed them a short distance below the Potomac Creek Batteries. They were to return early in the morning, but were unable to do so, from the great distance they went in the interior. Long before daylight on Saturday morning the gunboat was lying off the appointed place. As the day dawned Capt. Foster discovered a mounted picket guard near the beach, and almost at the same instant saw Jim to the left of them, in the woods, sighting his gun at the rebel cavalry. He ordered the "gig" to be manned and rowed to the shore. The rebels moved along slowly, thinking to intercept the boat, when Foster gave them a shell,

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which scattered them. Jim with only one of his original companions, and two fresh contrabands, came on board. Jim had *lost the other*. He had been challenged by a picket when some distance in advance of Jim, and the negro, instead of answering the summons, fired the contents of Sickles' revolver at the picket. It was an unfortunate occurrence, for at that time the entire picket guard rushed out of a small house near the spot, and fired the contents of their muskets at Jim's companion, killing him instantly. Jim and the other three hid themselves in a hollow, near a fence, and after the pickets gave up pursuit, creeped through the woods to the shore.—From the close proximity of the rebel pickets, Jim could not display a light, which was the signal for Foster to send a boat.

Captain Foster, after hearing Jim's story of the shooting of his companion, determined to avenge his death; so, steaming his vessel close in to the shore, he sighted his guns for a barn, where the rebel cavalry were hiding behind. He fired two shells—one went right through the barn, killing four of the rebels and seven of their horses. Capt. Foster, seeing the effect of his shots, said to Jim, who stood by, "Well, Jim, I have avenged the death of poor Cornelius," (the name of Jim's lost companion.)

Gen. Hooker has transmitted to the War Department an account of Jim's reconnoissance to Fredericksburg, and unites with the army and navy stationed on the left wing of the Potomac in the hope that the Government will present Jim with a fitting recompense for his gallant services.

Stripes and Death for the Loyal.

We copy from an eastern paper the following letter from Gen. Hooker's Division, dated Jan. 10th. Can men who in the ordinary affairs of life, are not idiots, look for the success in putting down the rebellion, so long as crimes like that recorded in the subjoined extract are aided by us?

"One of the most cruel and atrocious deeds of the barbarous slavemaster was perpetrated by one Samuel Cox, living five miles below Port Tobacco, who is said to be an ex-State representative, a returned Rebel, the captain of a cavalry company organized for the Rebel army, but disbanded by the rebel troops, and a contraband trader. When Col. Dwight of the Excelsior Brigade scoured that portion of the country with his regiment, Jack Scroggins, a slave, represented to the Colonel that Cox and his Confederates had secreted a large amount of ammunition and arms, and true enough, these arms and ammunition were found in Cox's house in an adjoining marsh. The regiment moved down to its present encampment above Hilltop. Jack, joined them, and this was about 11 miles from his home,

"Cox dared to lay claim to his slave, and under the promise that he would not harm the slave, he was surrendered up to him, but not without difficulty; for the men protested and forcibly rescued him, when an officer rode up and declared he would shoot the first man that again interfered with the master, and thus was this man returned to bondage by an officer of

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the United States Army. Such was the reward of distinguished loyalty.

"Cox tied the slave to his horse and rode at a rapid rate, the poor slave running to keep up behind him. When he left the regiment he had on a pair of good shoes, but when he reached his master's house his shoes were gone, and his bleeding feet were found to be bursting open from coming in contact with pebbles and stones. He had been dragged eleven miles behind his master's horse! He tied him to a tree and called his overseer, Franklin Roby, and a man by the name of John Robinson. They commenced whipping him about 12 o'clock, and whipped him until 3 o'clock—three hours—taking turns with the whip; when one was tired and breathless, another would apply the lash.

"The only words he uttered up to 2 o'clock were: 'I shall not live after this.' 'Oh, no, you rascal, I intend to kill you,' said Cox. 'Mr. Cox,' said Robinson, 'he is dying.' 'No he is not; he is stout hearted and able bodied; he can stand as much more. However, give me the whip; let his blood be upon my head,' replied Cox. The lash was then applied until about two hours before day. About 3 o'clock he was cut down and sank to the earth insensible. He had on a new cotton shirt when they began to whip him, and when they were done there was nothing left of it but the collarband and wristbands. Then commenced the rubbing down to bring back sensibility, but all of no avail. Their unfortunate victim breathed his last before sundown on Saturday evening. Thus perished a loyal negro at the hands of a traitor."

We have Union Democrats and weak-kneed Republicans among us, who, if they would not actually justify the rendition of that loyal to his rebel master, still regard it as one of the fearful necessities imposed upon them by the Constitution to fight the battles of the Union with one hand, and up hold slavery with the other.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

War and Slavery.

The war which is now ravaging our conntry, bringing in its path ruin and desolation, has hitherto been, on the part of the Government, a war of ideas alone. The South has all along, had two objects in view; with them it has been a war of facts and ideas: they fought for Slavery: the preservation, the extension and the perpetuation of Slavery—a living, tangible and actual fact: they fought also for the idea of Government; that, however, was but a secondary consideration: the great primal cause was Slavery. The Government ignoring the cause, contended not for the extinction of Slavery; they fought only for an idea—the preservation of Government; hence there was not that ardor, that enthusiasm among our troops, as that which actuated the Southern armies.

At a later period another fact became apparent to the Confederacy: they were fighting for their homes: the leaders knowing, that in case of failure, their fortunes and their lives were forfeited; apart from the chances of the battle-field, defeat

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brought to them ruin and desolation, exile or the gallows; hence they fought with a hatred and desperation unknown and unfelt by our troops.

But a nobler object now actuates the armies of the Republic; a higher, holier cause than even the integrity of the Constitution or the stability of the Government inspires them to deeds of valor; they now fight "for truth, for right and suffering man."

The President's Emancipation Messages, the recent Confiscation and Emancipation Acts of Congress, the Contraband Proclamations, and "the signs of the times" are shadows of coming events—are indications that our leaders have abandoned the ideal war, and are now fighting for the stern reality of Emancipation.

"Freedom to the Slave" is now inscribed on the banners of the Union, and with that inscription the doom of Slavery is written.

The Negro and his cause have become an element in the controversy, and the war will not fail a space, until Victory and Emancipation become synonymous. Without that, the war would be interminable; the same cause would produce the same effects, and although a hollow truce might be declared, a compromising peace be concluded, the Republic would always be in danger from the irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, which will last as long as the contending institutions exist.

The prestige of the Democratic Party, which so long protected Slavery, is lost to the Oligarchy, and even if the old Democratic Party should be ever re-instated, the South will never again have sufficient influence to make them, as formely, drag their car of Juggernaut over their bleeding victims. With them it is either rule or ruin, and at every Presidential election, failing to elect a Pro-Slavery President, (the race became extinct with the last administration) they would "secede" again, in order to worry the North into a further compromise.

Eradicate the evil, abolish Slavery, declare that henceforth the foot of a Slave shall never more disgrace American soil, and Peace, and Harmony, and Liberty, and Union, will be one and inseperable, now and forever.

The following Proclamation has been issued by the President: It arrived in the Golden Age on the 5th inst, consequently Sunday next, (to-morrow) is the appointed time for complying with its requirements in Christian Churches.

We hope, not only in Churches, Synagogues and places of public worship, but from every household altar throughout the land, prayers, and praises and thanksgiving will beraised to the Throne of Grace, for Victory, Peace and Emancipation!

WASHINGTON, APRIL 10th, 1862.

It has pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe signal victories to the land and naval forces engaged in surpressing an internal rebellion, and at the same time to avert from our country the dangers of foreign intervention and invasion.

It is therefore recommended to the people of the United States that, at their

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next weekly assemblages in their accustomed places of public worship, which shall occur after the notice of this Proclamation shall have been received, they especially acknowledge and render thanks to our Heavenly Father for these inestimable blessings; that they then and there implore spiritual consolation in behalf of all those who have been brought into affliction by the casualties and calamities of sedition and civil war, and that they reverently invoke the Divine guidance for our national counsels, to the end that they may speedily result in the restoration of peace, harmony and unity throughout our borders, and hasten the establishment of fraternal relations among all the countries of the earth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 10th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the 86th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Slavery in the Church.

MR. EDITOR:—You know how much has been said and written about the high-toned morality and *piety* of the self-styled chivalry of the South. In relating the following, as characteristic of these devoted *christians*, a few evenings since, to a friend, he requested me to write it out and send it to you for publication in the APPEAL. The facts, as stated were told to me, in 1840, by a member of the church spoken of; I took pains to enquire of others, living in the neighborhood, and found his story *literally true*. There are several persons at this time in San Francisco, from Southern Virginia, who are perfectly familiar with the facts.

In the year 1825, a widow lady, residing in Prince Edward county, Virginia, died possessed of a large property, including many slaves. In her will she donated to the Presbyterian Church, at or near Prince Edward Court House, and, of which she was a member, a family of seven, consisting of a man and wife with five children. These slaves were placed in the possession of one of the trustees, a man named Venable, to manage as he might think best, for the benefit of the church. Venable made but small returns for the services of the negroes, and though often urged to come to a settlement, kept delaying it from year to year, under one pretence or another—finally, in 1837, there was a meeting of the church and congregation called, to ascertain what action should be taken to regain possession of the slaves, which had, by this time, increased to the number of forty or more, and also to recover a large sum of money, which it was alleged was due for their services.

At the meeting, Venable came forward and very coolly informed them that these persons were *legally free*; that he nor they had any right to their services—that by some quibble in the law, at the time the donation was made, they could not legally be held in bondage. Upon enquiry they ascertained such to be the facts.

Now this was a stumper! What course, think you, did these *pious Christians* pursue—tell these poor slaves they were free and to go about their business? By no means—they went to work and compromised the matter—Venable proposing to give up to them possession of the slaves, if they would relinquish all claims for services.

The trustees of the church, as soon as they got these poor people within their clutches, had them sent to Richmond and sold *to go south*, and the church realized, a handsome sum thereby.

The person who first related this story to me, represented these slaves as a quiet and inoffensive people—several of them being members of this same church.

O shame where is thy blush! In the language of the immortal Jefferson—"I tremble for my country, when I remember that God is just, and his justice will not sleep forever." L.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL—SIR: I have been asked, can Colored people appreciate the benefits of free institutions? Are they morally and intellectually fit to enjoy equal political and civil rights with white men? By their public acts and general reputation will public opinion judge them! If, with their large population on the Pacific coast, they cannot support one small paper—if they cannot make some pecuniary sacrifice—if they are not ready, (if necessary,) to lay down their lives for freedom, then they are not worthy of it. It is only through the fiery ordeal of battle, heavy sacrifice of life and property, by patient endurance, by education, that oppressed nationalities have won their freedom. They are not going to be an exception to the general rule. Through the conquering armies of the Union, the advent of their freedom is proclaimed, every victory of our troops brings hope to the oppressed, and death to tyranny. Disguise it as politicians may, slavery in the South is doomed: the safety of the Union requires it, the masses North and West demand it; the skeleton by our firesides must be removed, and the infernal stigma on our country forever crushed. To gain these objects, white men sacrifice their lives, leave their parents, wives and little ones, to the mercy of a cold world. The people and race most interested in this crusade against tyranny and slavery, should endeavor to be worthy of it; they are not asked to fight the battles of their country, but policy and interest, the cause of their enslaved brethren, require them to have an independent journal to represent their opinions and appeal for their rights.

If they cannot accomplish this small undertaking, they cannot command the respect and confidence of their friends, by a proper spirit of union and energy they must succeed, remembering that God and man help those who help themselves.

F.

Petition to the State Legislature.

We give below the form of a Petition to the Legislature of the State of New York:

To the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York:

The undersigned, citizens and inhabitants of ————, State of New York, believing *slavery* to be the great cause of our present national calamities, earnestly desire you to instruct the Senators and request the Representatives in Congress, from this State, to immediately institnte measures for the abolition of slavery under the War Power.

The negro boys about Annapolis have caught the "Army Hymn," and old John Brown's "Glory Hallelujah," from the New England soldiers. As for the latter, an Annapolis resident says, "the niggers are clear carried away with it."

9

Selections.

From the New York Anti-Slavery Standard.

Bancroft on Taney.

George Bancroft, in his oration delivered in this city on the recent anniversary of the birthday of Washington, pronounced judgment upon Judge Taney in terms to which every friend of justice and freedom will heartily respond. These are his words:

"But at last 'we have fallen on evil days,' 'The propitious smiles of Heaven'—such are the words of Washington—'can never be expected on a nation that disregards the eternal rules of order and right.' During eleven years of perverse government those rules were disregarded, and it came to pass that men who should firmly avow the sentiments of Washington and Jefferson and Franklin and Chancellor Livingston were disfranchised for the public service; that the spotless Chief Justice whom Washington placed at the head of our Supreme Court could by no possibility have been nominated for that office, or confirmed. Nay, the corrupt influence invaded even the very home of justice. The final decree of the Supreme Court, in its decision on a particular case, must be respected and obeyed; the present Chief Justice has on one memorable appeal accompanied his decision with an impassioned declaration, wherein, with profound immorality which no one has as yet laid bare, treating the United States as a shrew to be tamed by an open scorn of the facts of history, with a dreary industry collecting evidences of cases where justice may have slumbered or weakness been oppressed, compensatiug for want of evidence by confidence of assertion, with a partiality that would have disgraced an advocate neglecting humane decisions of Colonial Courts, and the enduring memorials of Colonial statute books, in his party zeal to prove that the fathers of our country held the negro to have 'no rights which the white man was bound to respect,' he has not only denied the rights of man and the liberties of mankind, but has not left a foothold for the liberty of the white man to rest upon.

"That ill-starred disquisition of Taney, who, I trust, did not intend to hang out the flag of disunion, is the fountain-head of this rebellion: that offence to the conscious memory of the millions convulsed our country with the excitement which swept over those of us who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and sufficient though narrow isthmus that might stand between the conflicting floods. *No nation can adopt that judgment as a rule and live;* the judgment has in it no element of vitality. I will not say it as an invocation of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted such opinions. If we want the opinions received in the days when our Constitution was framed, we will not take them second-hand from our Chief Justice; we will let the men of that day speak for themselves.

"How will our American magistrate sink when arraigned, as he will be, before the tribunal of humanity; how terrible will be the verdict against him, when he is put in comparison with Washington's political teacher, the great Montesquieu, the enlightened magistrate of France, in what are esteemed the worst days of her monarchy. The argument from the difference of race which Taney thrusts forward with passionate confidence, as a proof of complete disqualification, is brought forward by Montesquieu as a scathing satire on all the blood of despots that were supposed to uphold slavery as tolerable in itself. The rights of mankind, that precious word which had no equivalent in the language of Hindostan, or Judea, or Greece, or Rome, or any ante-Christian tongue, found its supporter in Washington and Hamilton; in Franklin and Livingston; in Otis, George Mason and Gadsden; in all the greatest men of our early history."

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Stores and Teachers for the Contrabands at Port Royal, S. C.

On Mmnday, March 6, the steamship Atlantic sailed from New York for Port Royal, with a large cargo of army stores for our troops, and about 60 persons in company with Mr. Edward L. Pierce, the Government agent, who has charge of the plantations and negroes at that point.

Some of them will act in the capacity of superintendents of the abandoned estates, and are to direct the labors of the negroes; some go out as teachers in the Industrial School to be established at Port Royal, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mansfield French of New York. They are all thoroughly qualified for the duties about to devolve upon them, and have been recommended by the National Freedman's Relief Association, and the Educational Commission at Boston. The Atlantic also took out a large quantity and variety of articles of clothing and books for the contrabands, sewing-machines, seeds, agricultural implements, and other useful articles. Before going on board the steamer, the following oath was administered to all the superintendents and teachers:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true and faithful allegiance and loyalty to the same, any allegiance, resolution or law of any State Convention to the contrary notwithstanding. And further, that I do this with a full determination and pledge to perform it, without any mental reservation whatever; and further, that I will faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God."

No man who would not, in an exigency, fight for his country, was accepted by Mr. Pierce, so none have gone who do not believe in fighting.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Confiscation."

Supposing the Civil War ended, treason utterly crushed, and the Union fully restored, a very serious and practical question next arises—"Who shall pay the fiddler?" Shall the State of New York and New England, the North and the West be heavily taxed for generations, because South Carolina and her slaveholding sisters saw fit to defy and seek to destroy the Republic?

The question is by no means free from difficulties. We do not pretend to decide it, except in so far as we feel confident that the loyal States ought not to pay *more* than a fair and equal proportionof the taxes rendered necessary by Southern treason and rebellion.

We do not urge a vindictive or sweeping confiscation of Rebel property in case the Union should be fully triumphant. If Slavery—the great first cause of the Rebellion—shall only perish amid the ruins, we will cheerfully forego confiscation, consent to be taxed invidiously, and let the Rebel States bear by much the lighter burthen. In any other case, we trust the taxes may be so adjusted that the loyal States may not pay more than their equal share of them.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Winchester, Va., relates the following: "Horrors will never cease. I witnessed some scenes to day which impressed me strongly with the civilization of the South.

"I visited the medical college in this town, where M. D.'s are furnished to the Southern Confederacy. Prominent among the objects in the museum was

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the body of John Brown, the integuments taken off, and the muscles, veins and arteries all preserved, the top of the cranium sawed off, and the lips purposely distorted with disrespect." [It was the son of John Brown, whose body was treated as above described by the secession slaveholders.]

"Loyal Kentucky," which the President has done so much to protect and conciliate, received his message inviting the border States to "initiate emancipation," in the following spirit: On the 12th inst., a Mr. Martin moved in the Legislature (House) of Kentucky, a suspension of the rules to enable him to offer the following:

"*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any persons who have or may advocate the doctrine of the abolition or emancipation of slavery in the State of Kentucky, either directly or indirectly, or who sympathize with the same, be and are hereby disfranchised for life.

"2. That any persons so offending shall take no part in elections, either as judges, clerks, or sheriffs of the same, and be requested to leave the State within ten days.

"3. That this act shall take effect ten days after its passage."

The *loyal* and Union-loving House (having expelled all the open traitors) gave 48 yeas (for suspending the rules) to 29 nays; but, the former being less than two-thirds, the motion did not prevail.

A relic of barbarism, still remains in Philadelphia. We know that the colored people were excluded from the city cars, some years ago, but we supposed, long ere this, Philadelphia had grown more civilized, and like New York and Boston, had abolished such predjudices; but the following petition, shows to the contrary way;

PETITION FOR THE COLORED PEOPLE OF PHILADELPHIA TO RIDE IN THE CARS.

To the Board of Managers of the various City Passenger Cars.

The Colored Citizens of Philadelphia suffer very serious inconvenience and hardship, daily, by being excluded from riding in the City Passenger Cars. In New York City, and in all the principal Northern Cities, except Philadelphia, they ride; even in New Orleans, (although subject to some proscription,) they ride in the cars; why then should they be excluded in Philadelphia, in a city standing so pre-eminently high for its Benevolence, Liberality, Love of Freedom, and Christianity as the City of Brotherly Love?

Colored people pay more taxes here than is paid by the same class in any other Northern City. The Members of the "*Social and Stastistical Association*," although numbering less than fifty members, pay annuly about *Five Thousand Dollars* into the Tax Collector's Office.

Therefore, the undersigned respectfully petition that the various Boards of the City Passenger Cars rescind the rules indiscriminately excluding colored persons from the inside of the Cars.

An office has been opened at Washington for embalming the dead. The system is that of the celebrated Surquet of Paris—by an injection of a pbwerful antiseptic fluid, which soon hardens the tissues to a marble substance, and perfectly preserves the color and features, and heeps the body free from all offensive odor. This is the process by which the body of President Lincoln's younger son was embalmed, by a Mr. Alexander, late of Califorula.

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To Correspondents.

"De Roy" is respectfully declined.

"Sister, I will come back," is under consideration.

"The Present Age," to be continued, is too long for our columns.

"A. D. B." There are no *mis-statements* in the communication you refer to. The writer, not being connected with your Association, made no allusion to it. It was inserted as an advertisement.

We have been favored by Mr. Anthony Osborn, with the perusal of a letter received by him from Mr. N. W. Dupee, of Philadelphia, under date of 28th March, and are permitted to extract therefrom:

"In regard to the war, I may, say the world moves, and the Abolition of Slavery must be among the results. This morning about 300 contrabands arrived at our port. I have just returned from seeing them, and they were received generously by our people. I believe every one of them found homes among us, and I have not heard of one who went to a white family.

It is rumored about 600 more will be here this evening, who are on their way. I expect to go down again, with the view of taking a few more of them, until they can look around for themselves, in their new position."

Mr. Charles M. Wilson, of Siskiyou, passed through this city, last week, on his way to Salmon River.

Another Advocate.

The *San Jose Mercury*, in a spirited article, which we regret we have not room to copy, reprobates the action of the Senate, in defeating the Negro Testimony Bill.

From Messrs. Carter & Booth, Nevada:

"Your paper meets with great encouragement here, considering the limited number of Colored persons in this place.

* * * * *

We herewith send you a list of subscribers and we think we will soon be able to add to the number, all of whom will be permanent, if the paper comes regularly.

Thank you, sirs. We mail on Saturday. Send by check, as less expensive.

Mr. Thomas M. Groves merits our thanks for his labors in our behalf. He will please act as our Agent in San Antonio.

New Advertisements.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENCY AND EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

TO ANNIE.

Ask me not *if* I love thee;
A glance would declare,
Though the words were not spoken,
The flame that was there.
My spirit would seek thee,
Though severed apart,
And speak its own language
Direct to thy heart.

Ask me not *why* I love thee:
Why murmur the trees,
When their foliage is kissed
By the evening breeze?
As the stream from the mountain
E'er tends to the sea,
So my heart's devotion
Flows only to thee.

Blame me not *that* I love thee:
Nay, rather forgive;
In the light of thy beauty
Permit me to live,
A kind word or token
Thou surely canst spare,
To one whom thy coldness
Would plunge in despair. J. G. C.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.
JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

The Daughters and Sons of Zion Benevolent Association,

Was organized May 14th, 1860; and meets every second Monday Evening, in each month, at 7½ o'clock, at Zion Church, Pacific street.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Emma Smith, President; Mrs. Sarah Moody, Vice President; Mrs. Frances J. Cain, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. B. Smith, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, Mrs. Sarah F. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Mrs. Priscilla Miller

STEWARDS.

Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Lucinda Bryant, Mr. Wm. Heron, Mr. Lewis Berry.

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee.. *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

DIED.

In this city, May 2d, Mr. WM. ANDERSON, of Yankee Jim, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., aged 41 years.

At the Nevada Hospital, on the 28th of April, Mr. DANIEL BROWN, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

In this city, on Thursday, 8th inst., Mr. ISAAC GRAHAM.

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The News.

The *Sunday Mercury*, a new weekly journal, will issue its initial number on Sunday.

We have received the first number of a new religious monthly called *The World's Crisis*, edited by J. L. Hopkins. It is devoted to the promulgation and explanation of the prophecies of the millenium, and the end of the world. It is a neatly gotten up and well conducted paper.

A party of armed menwent to the Farrallone Island the other day and drove off the Egg Company, who own the Island. Captain Pease, of the revenue service, has gone over to the scene of disturbance to quiet the muss.

C. L. Brittan and S. E. Morton, an employee in the Mint, got into a dispute, on Wednesday evening, on politics, which resulted in Brittan's shooting Mr. Morton, who died in a few hours. Brittan is in custody.

AT WORK.—Rodney B. Schell, convicted of manslaughter, in killing George W. Gordon, in this city, and sentenced to the State Prison ten years, has been set to work in the tobacconist department of that institution.

The Law compelling all barber-shops and bath-houses to close their doors in San Francisco after 1 o'clock P. M. on the Sabbath, goes into effect on the 26th inst.

A LAW.—The bill providing for a measurer of wood in this city, has become a law.

The steamer Sonora left for Panama, on Thursday morning with 120 passengers and $399,827 in treasure.

The P. M. steamer Golden Age arrived Monday morning, with more than 1,000 passengers, etc., from New York, April 11th.

Monday was quite a gala-day with the Firemen of San Francisco. The Annual parade of the Fire Department, was the finest demonstration of the kind ever made in this city. The procession was composed of three Divisions, each led by an Assistant Engineer, and Chief Engineer David Scannel acting as Grand Marshal. The following companies joined in the procession:

ENGINE COMPANIES.

1. Broderick; 2. Manhattan; 4. California; 5. Knickerbocker; 6. Monumental; 7. Volunteer; 8. Pacific; 9. Vigilant; 10. Crescent; 11. Columbian; 12. Pennsylvania; 13. Young America; 14. Tiger.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES.

1. St. Francis; 2. Lafayette.

HOSE COMPANIES.

Washington, Liberty, Eureka. and Alert.

Monumental six and Pennsylvania twelve exhibited their Steam Engines, and also their Hand Machines.

A MURDERER SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Thomas Burke, convicted of the crime of murder, was sentenced by Judge McFarland on April 22d, to be hung on 23d May next. The case was to be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Austin E. Smith, of California, in sympathy with the Rebels, and a long time prisoner of State at Fort Lafayette, has been released.

The Federals have taken possession of Yorktown, and seized a large amount of ammunition, stores and guns, which the Rebels were unable to carry away.

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Congressional.

The House adopted a resolution declaring that F. W. Low is not entitled to a seat from California.

The Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill has passed by 35 majority.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Special despatches in the New York papers say that the Select Committee of the House on the Confiscation and Emancipation bill have instructed their Chairman to report. Of the two bills, the first is agreed to by Noell, (Mo.,) Elliot, Hutchins, Beamin and Sedgwick, and opposed by Mallory (Ky., and Cobb (N. J.) It confiscates all real and personal property of leading classes of the rebels, who shall continue in rebellion after the passage of the bill. By another section, the property of all others who continue 60 days (in the rebellion) after the passage of the act, shall share the same fate. The President is to seize the property, but the Courts are to institute proceedings. The claims of loyal citizens are made liens on the property taken.

Senator Sumner's bill, of which he gave notice, to repeal the three sections of the act of 1808, for the regulation of the coastwise slave trade, makes the transportation of slaves from one part of the United States to another, a penal offence.

General McClellan's army was in full pursuit of the retreating Rebels.

It is rumored that the rebels have evacuated Corinth. Gen. McClellan's division fought a hard battle at Williamsburg, on Monday, 5th inst, and gained another victory.

The rebels were in full retreat, with our Cavalry in pursuit. The enemy left their sick and wounded. The rebel loss is very heavy, the Federal,s comparativeiy light.

The Secessionists at Fredericksburg say that the capital of the Southern Confederacy had been temporarily removed to Danville, N. C.

Advertisements.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week..... 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

UNION CLUB ROOMS.
APOLLO HALL, *Pacific Street.*
Members and Visitors accommodated with all the necessaries and luxuries of life.
CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.
☞ The Club meets every Friday night. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance.
my3tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
SACRAMENTO,

Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

16

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three salerooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishmeuf and Lease the premises, from one to two years.
Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.
For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

Dress Making and Machine Sewing,
By Mrs. MATILDA THOMPSON,
No. 725 Mission street, between 3d and 4th sts. ap12tf

GEORGIA BAKERY,
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
Open all Night.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON,
NO. 926 KEARNY STREET,
WM. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor
Liquors and Cigars,
Of the Best Quality. ap5*
JOHN O'BRIEN. A. B. MCKEAN.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.
Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.
Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.
Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.
Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., Sanfrancisco.
The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN AND GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR. HE will warrant it to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief. His office and residence are at 710 Washington street, opposite the Plaza.
Consultation, free. ap5tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.
my3tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862. [NO. 7.

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Selections.

How Washington became the Capital.

During the Revolution the Continental Congress sat for the most part at Philadelphia, although it was compelled by the movements of the British army to vacate that city, and to pass through a migratory career at Baltimore, Lancaster, York, Annapolis, Princeton, Trenton and New York. The Federal Government, under the present Constitution, was inaugurated at New York in 1789. At the first session, which commenced immediately, petitions came in from various town and state governments in regard to the permanent location of the seat of Government. The Eastern States and New York were opposed to the premature agitation of the question when there were other measures which their representatives considered of greater national importance, demanding immediate attention. Among these important matters was the proposition to assume the debts of the States by the Federal Government—a measure in which the New England States were doubly interested, first, because, as they alleged, they had made the greatest pecuniary sacrifices in support of the war; and, secondly, because their citizens were in possession of an undue share of State securies. They were also averse to the removal of the Capital to any point south of New York; and the latter State, as a matter of course, concurred with them in this policy. Pennsylvania was divided between Philadelphia and a point on the Susquehanna called Wright's Ferry, near Havre de Grace. New Jersey was for Philadelphia; Delaware would, perhaps, have preferred a point lower down the river; Maryland was divided in its preferences between Baltimore and some point on the Potomac. The Southern States, including Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, were unanimous for the Potomac.

In the first session the House passed a resolution for the permanent establishment of the seat of Government at Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, as soon as suitable buildings could be erected; and in the mean time the Government was to remain at New York. This resolution was matured into a bill and sent to the Senate, whence it was amended by the substitution of Germantown for Wright's Ferry. Going back to the House, this important amendment was agreed to. But an amendment being added, that the laws of Pennsylvania were to remain in force until repealed by Congress, by preventing the immediate consummation of the plan, spoiled Germantown of its destiny. The Senate, availing itself of this trifling amendment, postponed the whole subject until the next session of Congress.

In the mean time, before the meeting of the next Congress, the Legislature of Virginia adopted a resolution, offering ten miles square of its territory on the Potomac to the Federal Government for the location of the capital. It also offered one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for the erection of public buildings on condition that the offer of territory, or a portion of it, should be accepted. At the suggestion of the Virginia authorities, Maryland made a similar offer of territory with seventy-two thousand dollars. The Southern people were deeply aroused and agitated about the subject; and Mr. Madison said that Virginia would not have ratified the Constitution except with the understanding that the seat of Government was to be located south of Pennsylvania.

A compromise was at length agreed upon. The capital was to be permanently located at some point on the Potomac "between the East Branch and some point on the Conecogeague;" and until suitable buildings could be erected, the Government was to reside at Philadelphia. By an amendment the ten miles square might extend below the mouth of the East Branch, so as to include Alexandria, on the Virginia side of the main Western Branch, but the public buildings were to be on the Maryland side. The unpronouncable Conecogeague, which is "named in the bill," was forgotten in the execution of its provisions, and is practically as far from the seat of Government as the jilted Germantown; and, we believe, it has never ceased to murmur its discordant complaints to the hills and gorges of Washington county, Maryland, beyond the Blue Ridge.

Immediately after the settlement of this question, the Funding Act, with an amendment providing for the assumption of the State debts, to the amount of twenty-one millions, was taken up in the House and passed, "two members representing Potomac districts" changing their votes and coming to its support. "Others," says Judge Marshall, "would have done likewise if necessary to carry the bill." He subjoins, by way of apology, that the gentleman who changed their votes were understood to have been all the while favorable to the policy of assumption; but if the capital was to be located north of Maryland, they were opposed to any measure calculated to strengthen the Federal Government.

Mr. Jefferson, whose writings were not published until long after Judge Marshall wrote, gives a full explanation of the tranaction in his "Anas," substantially agreeing with the above, except as to the feelings which governed the "Potomac members" in changing their votes. He states that never, in his day, was the Union so near its dissolution as at the date of the of the above transactions.

Alexandria, town and county, which were included within the original limits of the District, were, in 1846, retroceded to Virginia.

The situation of Washington itself is one of great beauty. From the top of the Capitol, or of the unfinished Washington Monument, the city is seen to be situated in an amphitheatre surrounded by graceful hills on the east, north and west; while on the south the broad and beautiful Potomac opens out a magnificent vista, where placid waters mirror the hills and tree-tops of Virginia and Maryland for many miles. The view down the river, of a fine summer morning or afternoon, from any elevated point in Washington or Georgetown, is one of surpassing loveliness.

Letters from Havana state that Jeff Davis, within the past six weeks, has had a large amount of money deposited in the banks of that city. If this is reliable, it would seem to indicate that the rebel chieftain is looking forward to an early "emigration movement," and is sending on his "valuables in advance."

3

A Slave Legacy to the American People.

Some years ago an aged African, who had been set free, spent some months in New York, while waiting for a vessel in which he was to return to his native country. He had been educated for a teacher in the kingdom of Footah, and kept school for about 20 years, when, during a visit to the sea-coast, to purchase paper for the use of his pupils, he was treacherously seized, brought to the United States and sold as a slave. He bore a high character from his late master, who gave him his freedom when past 70. During his stay in New York one of her citizens, finding him intelligent, conscientious, and ready to communicate, questioned him concerning his country, and became so much interested in the accounts which he gave, that he held long and frequent interviews with him, and drew from him a great amount of information on the manners, customs, history, arts, learning, &c., of the Fulahs, Seracoolies, Mandingoes, Jalunkas, and other people of Nigritia, and took stenographic notes of all. The old man early lamented the prevalent ignorance of his country which he had found in America, and expressed an earnest desire to leave on record such an account as he could give; and when his interrogator expressed his willingness to perform the task he took unwearied pains to recollect everything which he thought important, and to satisfy himself that his statements were correctly understood and written down.

The materials thus collected were very voluminous; and they have since been written out in systematic order and compared with standard authorities, with most satisfactory evidences of the truth, novelty and importance of the statements they contain. In consequence of a brief notice of the subject, formerly published, repeated applications for further particulars have been made by the Geographical Society of Paris; and that paper is made, by German and English philologists, one of the only authorities on the Seraculy language.

We design to give some sketches of this remarkable work in future numbers of our paper.—*New York Century.*

A TOUCHING BEQUEST.—The New York Institution for the Blind lately received a small legacy of $100, under circumstances of peculiar interest. The testator was a Colored woman, born a slave at New Utrecht, Long Island, of the name of Elizabeth Van Vuyl; after her freedom she came to the city, and lived out as a cook. She died at the age of 70, having accumulated about $700, of which she left $300 in special bequests, and the remainder to the grand-daughter of her old master. She was for 15 years in the service of the gentleman who now acts as her executor, and he says of her that "he never met with a person more scrupulously honest—white or black." To remember the afflicted blind, and to contribute, even in this humble way, to their relief, "points a lesson" which others, more fortunately circumstanced, may take to heart.

4

A Contraband Operation.

The following order shows how Gen. Curtis deals with contrabands:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST,
Cross Timbers, March 5th, 1862.
Special Order No. 125.]

Charley Morton, Hamilton Kennedy, Alonzo Lewis, Colored men, formerly slaves, employed in the rebel service, and taken as a contraband of war, are hereby confiscated; and not being needed in the public service, are permitted to pass the pickets of this command northward, without let or hindrance, and are forever emancipated from the service of masters who allowed them to aid in efforts to break up the Government of our country.

By command of Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis.
H. Z. CURTIS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This order is brief and to the purpose, says the *St. Louis Democrat.* It is within the intent of the Act of Congress of August, 1861. Its effect is to set the slaves free, beyond any lawful reclamation hereafter. The order being one which it was unquestionably competent for Gen. Curtis to make as a military commander, has the force and efficacy of a judicial decree to these men, and having thus become legally free, they can never become lawfully enslaved again, unless they voluntarily incur the penalties prescribed against free blacks in some of the slave States.

The precedents are abundant to establish the principles which is ample warrant for Gen. Curtis. These precedents are found in the conduct of Gen. Gaines, Gen. Taylor and Gen. Jessup, in the Florida war, and show that slaves, by military law and usage in this country, belonging to an enemy, are belligerents; slaves, men, women and children, when captured, are prisoners of war, to be set free, or otherwise disposed of by the commander.

Deliverance in Virginia.

A gentleman of Baltimore, just returned from Winchester, Va., where he has been to look after some relatives of his, who had not bowed the knee to the Jeff Davis Baal, reports a scene of desolation utterly indescribable. He says the country looks much like the desert between Cairo and Suez in Egypt. There are nooks, however, out of the way of the main roads, in and about Winchester, and the same is true of the region around Loesburg where the foot of the destroyer did not get, but they are few and far between. The slaves are rapidly making their way out of bondage, across Maryland into the land of free labor. Nobody is found to distrust them any longer. Large squads of them, confiscated by our generals in front, under the act of Congress, are furnished with evidence of their freedom. A few days ago 99, of all ages and sizes, passed through this city in charge of an officer to Philadelphia, from Gen. Bank's division. They were surrounded at the cars by hundreds of their own color, who poured their scanty offerings into the hands of the redeemed, amid general rejoicing. It was a most touching scene, for there were in the group two aged women, bowed down with slave-

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toil, and they evinced great emotion at their deliverance. Another squad of some hundred or more went through Frederick last week to Pennsylvania, where there is great demand for farm labor. Hundreds are daily released by the generals in front of Washington, in the advance.

The father and son of a Union family took to the woods to avoid being impressed into the rebel army. They were fed and subsisted by the wife and daughters as best they could. One day one of the daughters, being at the upper window of the house, espied the approaching Union forces. She ran below stairs, crying out to her mother, "The Yankees are coming, the Yankees are coming!" The whole party rushed to the lookout, and sure enough the gleaming bayonets of our soldiers saluted their gladdened eyes, they shouted and wept for joy. In a short time their hidden father and brother were at their house door to welcome our men, and they did it with a will. They owned no slaves.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The XIII Session of the California Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Thursday, 15th inst. This was, perhaps, the most liberal body of Legislators ever elected in this State, and probably came nearer to representing the views and wishes of their constituents than any which has ever preceded them; still they were not wholly up to the spirit and tendendency of the age.

The action of a majority of the Senate in defeating the Negro Testimony bills, will ever stamp that majority as unjust, illiberal and oppressive.

A brief history of the progress of these Bills through both houses; their success in the Assembly, and defeat in the Senate, may not be uninteresting, and may serve for future reference.

No action was taken by the Colored People in the premises until February, when a petition was circulated for signatures, praying for the repeal of so much of Section 14 of the Criminal Practice Act, passed 16th of April, 1850, as disqualifies Negroes, Mulattoes and persons having one eighth Negro blood, from giving testimony in cases where a white person is a party, and also to repeal so much of Section 394 of the Civil Practice Act, passed in 1851, which disqualifies Colored persons from giving testimony in Civil cases, for or against white persons. In a few days about 250 signatures were were obtained of respectable and responsible names, comprising Judges, Lawyers, Merchants, and professional men of all grades.

* The petitions were presented to the Assembly by Hon. Mr. Fay, and were referred to the Judiciary Committee, who reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, that is, they recommended its indefinite postponement. The House not agreeing with the recommendation of the Committee, the bills were taken out of their hands, and the Criminal Practice Bill finally passed the Assembly on the first day of April, by a vote of 38 for, to 31 against.

Honorable gentlemen were desirous of 'going on the record' *right*; we will oblige those who were so anxious for that distinction; by placing them on the roll of Honor, and the roll of Infamy.

AYES—ROLL OF HONOR!

Ayes—Amerige, Avery, Barton of Sacramento, Battles, Bell, Benton, Bigelow, Brown, Campbell, Cunnard, Dean, Dore, Fay, Gordon, Hillyer, Hoag, Leach, Love, Maclay, McCullough, Meyers, Moore, Orr, Porter, Reed, Reeve, Sargent, Sears, Seaton, Shannon, Smith of Sierra, Tilton of San Francisco, Tilton of San Mateo, Van Zandt, Warwick, Worthington, Zuck, and Mr. Speaker Barstow—38.

NOES—ROLL OF INFAMY!

Noes—Ames, Barton of San Bernardino, Dennis, Dow, Dudley of Placer, Ferguson, Frazier, Griswold, Hoffman, Irwin, Jackson, Kendall, Loewy, Lane, Machin, Mathews, Morrison, O'Brien, Pemberton, Parker, Printy, Saul, Smith of Fresno, Thompson of San Joaquin, Thompson of Tehama, Thornbury, Waddell, Watson, Woodman, Wright and Yule—31.

A few days after the Civil Testimony Bill was passed, by a decreased minority. (We have not the record, but we believe the vote of the majority was about the same.)

The Criminal Practice Bill was first sent to the Senate, and was made the special order for April 24th.

The passage was strongly advocated by Messrs. Perkins, Shafter and others, and opposed by Messrs. Merritt, Van Dyke and Harvey, and was finally lost by the following vote:

AYES—ROLL OF HONOR!

Ayes—Banks, Chamberlain, Crane, Gaskill, Harriman, Hathaway, Kimball, Oulton, Powers, Perkins, Rhodes, Shafter and Soule—13.

NOES—ROLL OF INFAMY!

Noes—Baker, Denver, Harvey, Heacock, Holden, Irwin, Lewis, Merritt, Pacheco, Shurtleff, Van Dyke, Warmcastle, Watt, Williamson—14.

An effort was made the next day to reconsider the vote, but with the same result.

On the 9th inst., the Civil Practice Bill was called up in the Senate by a vote of 17 to 15, when it was decided by Lieutenant Governor Chellis, that it required a two-third vote. Mr. Shafter appealed from the decision of the Chair, but in consequence of the multiplicity of business, and the final adjournment being so near, no action was taken on the appeal.

The Right of Testimony should be as inalienable as the right of self-defence: it should be cherished and protected: no limits should prescribe it, and it should have no bounds except those which the well-being of society demands.

In the early days of California, a majority of the settlers came from the Northern and Eastern States, and were not imbued with that Negro-hating spirit, which the Southern chivalry and Pike county boors brought with them: they were of more liberal ideas, and would have been naturally inclined to the equal laws and liberal institutions of their own sections, but political associations made them eschew the right, and prefer the wrong.

The Democratic was the ruling political party in this State, and Slavery had its fangs so fast on that party, and the cry of "dissolve the Union" was so often raised to hide the encroachments of the South, that Northern demagogues and Eastern doughfaces were ready and willing to lick the very feet of their task-masters, in order to perpetuate and preserve a union with women-whippers and baby-stealers. They thought that one of the proofs of their Democratic faith was to oppress the Negro; therefore, at the command of their Southern task-masters, they deprived him of those rights around which all the duties and obligations of Christianity and Civilization center.

In the same oppressive spirit they deprived the Indian and Mongolian of their right of oath. One of the grandest and most sublime features of Republican Institutions is, to invite the oppressed of all nations to become partakers in the blessings of our *liberal* government, and when the Chinese accepted that invitation, the Democracy, finding they could not convert them to the Democratic persuasion, and make political tools of them, as they had for years made the Irish and Germans in the Atlantic States, they oppressed them, and reduced them to the same social and and political level with the Negro.

This was inhuman, barbarous and unjust, but a more plausible excuse might be offered for depriving the Indian and Chinese of their oaths than the Colored American: they being heathens and not comprehending the nature and obligation of our oath or affirmation, and also the difficulty of finding any form of oath or obligation which would be binding on their consciences.

The loose manner though, of administering a judicial oath in California, makes it of little more reverence to the Christian and Hebrew than to the infidel and heathen.

The Negro is a Christian: there is a strong religious sentiment in his nature, a feeling of awe and reverence for the sanctity of an oath which renders his judicial testimony sacred to him. It matters not how wicked and profane he may ordinarily be, the idea of perjury is abhorrent to his soul;—he looks upon it as the unforgiven sin.

No one is better acquainted with that phase of the Negro's character than the slaveholder, hence to deprive him of his right of testimony was not only a disgrace to him, but it inflicts an irreparable injury on the whole community.

* Previous to that a bill had been presented to the Senate by Hon. Mr. Perkins, to grant the right of oath to Negroes, Chinese and Indians, which was laid on the table.

The Sunday Mercury.

This new hebdomadal made its first appearance on Sunday morning according to previous announcement. It is a large, handsome sheet, about the size of the *Evening Bulletin*, well printed and tastefully arranged. The reading matter is good, the editorials well written, and the selections interesting and instructive. The Editors and Proprietors are all practical printers, and from their knowledge of the business, professionally and mechanically, they will surely make a good and successful paper.

While finding many things to commend in the *Sunday Mercury*, we regret the Editors could not commence their paper without ridiculing the "Negro Testimony Bill." We doubt whether either of the gentlemen connected with the *Mercury* would object to the testimony of a Negro, even if it were against them, merely because he was a Negro.

Why then offend good taste and wound our feelings, already bruised and sore from failure and continued oppression, by those vulgar flings, (witticisms they are not,) which only please the thoughtless, and cater to the prejudices of the depraved.

We shall expect better things of the *Mercury* in future.

Ante Mortem Liberality.

George Peabody, Esq., the great London Banker, is a wise, as well as a benevolent man. He performs his works of charity himself, while he can superintend their operations and witness their results. He does not, as do other millionaires, leave to his heirs the task of dispensing his charities, and to posterity the benefits resulting therefrom.

Mr. Peabody is an American, born in Denvers, Mass. In the year 1852 he donated a large sum for the purpose of founding an Institute and Library, for the benefit of the people of that town, which is now in successful operation.

Subsequently, in 1857, he founded an Institute in Baltimore, Md., devoted to Science and the Arts, with a free Library.

He has recently, March 15th, 1862, given the enormous sum of £150,000 ($750,000) "to ameliorate the condition and promote the comfort and happiness of the poor of the city of London."

He has appointed Charles Francis Adams, U. S. Minister, Lord Stanley, Sir James Emerson Tennent, C. E. Lampson, Esq., and his partner, J. L. Morgan, Esq., trustees of this munificent charity.

Only one condition of importance is attached to this gift—namely, that "now and for all time there shall be a rigid exclusion from the management of this fund of any influences calculated to impart to it a character either sectarian as regards religion, or exclusive in relation to local or party politics."

Zion Church Benefit.

A festival was given at Apollo Hall, Pacific st., on Thursday Evening, 15th inst., the proceeds of which are to be applied to the benefit of said Church. A large number of its members, and those of the A. M. E. and Baptist Churches were in attendance. The tables were well supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Previous to the surrounding of the tables by the guests, the Pastor of the church, Rev.

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J. J. Moore, made a few remarks, and was followed by short and appropriate addresses from Reverend Messrs. Howell and Smith, after which the company commenced to relieve the tables of the weight of luxuries they were loaded down with.

The Committee was composed of the following persons, Jas. Hargrave, G. McDowell, Mrs. J. Done and Mrs. Sims, and their management gave entire satisfaction to the patrons of the occasion.

Among other good things in the first number of the *Sunday Mercury*, we notice reminiscences of two notable New Yorkers, whom we knew in our younger days: Colonel Aaron Burr and John Jacob Astor.

We also knew Henry and George Astor. Henry died, we think, about the year 1835, at No. 42 Bowery: he formerly lived, we believe, where the Old Bowery Theatre now stands; (not 37, it is on the side of the even numbers;) after he moved, until the Theatre was built, it was a Drover's tavern, called "The Bull's Head."

George, the youngest brother, was a bachelor.

☞ The Union Club was reorganized on 1st inst. by electing Henry F. Sampson President, F. De Herigee Secretary, and P. Anderson Treasurer. Mr. Charles Balfour was appointed Manager.

The Club meets every Friday evening, in the Committee Room.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

THE PRESENT AGE.

The present age is an age of *Revolutions*. The whole civilized world is agitated with political convulsions, and the down-trodden millions of the old world, as well as the new, are shaking thrones to their foundations.

The spirit of *Liberty* is again being kindled in the hearts of the people, and tyrants tremble. The pent up fires of *Freedom* are again bursting forth, and, like a volcano, are spreading consternation, devastation and death amidst the ranks of those who would abridge the rights of the people.

From the four quarters of the earth every arrival from abroad brings us intelligence of the highest moment.

Political strife for the reins of Government has reached a crisis, unknown before the present since the union of the States.

The very foundation of the nation is shaken, and statesmen stand aghast, when they view the slender thread that binds together the present *Confederation*.

Every year *Slavery* clogs the wheels of Government. It impedes the whole machinery; and the prosperity of the nation suffers while law-makers are engaged in laying their plans for the *perpetuation of human bondage*..

The present conflict is a war waged between the North and South. It is a contest, with Liberty arrayed on one side, and Tyranny, of the foulest and most despotic character, on the other. It is a conflict of *force* against *right*—of *truth* and *error*. What is the object of this sanguinary struggle? What is to be the end of this desperate encounter?

I answer that the final result will be to establish the principles of *freedom*, and to obtain an extension of individual *liberty*.

Mankind have become wearied of submitting to names and forms. In short, there is now an effort being made throughout the world to give the widest possible extent to individual liberty.

The great elevation of the masses, to prepare every nation for the changes which are now going on, and to occupy that position which can only be attained by intellectual development, is to thoroughly *educate*. Education is what the Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Norman needs for the development of his faculties—his intellectual energies—and it is what the Anglo-African needs, for the full and perfect development of his.

Educate the Colored man, and his mind proves itself, at once, as profound and masterly in its conceptions, and as brisk and irresistible in its decisions as the mind of any other man.

Our attention to the subject of Education, to the motives of intellectual action, to the education of that mind to which the hopes of millions, who are now in bonds, are looking, and which will be instrumental in hastening their redemption from the thraldom of oppression, and demand that respect and power which is only attained through knowledge, presses upon the people of Color, with peculiar force in America. For there is nothing between us but Slavery and Prejudice, which is degradation, and intelligence, which sees the *right*, it being a permanent and solid foundation of human liberty.

By the wreck of shattered States, by the downfall of nations, by the quenched lights of promise, by the long deferred hopes of crushed and bleeding humanity, by all that has been suffered and done in the cause of liberty, by the memory of those we hold most dear, by the memory of our forefathers who assisted to establish the liberties of the American people, we are called upon to be faithful to the trust which God has committed to our hands, that is, to remember those in bonds, as bound with them.

Hope delayed may sicken the hearts of the friends and defenders of the oppressed. Their exertions, for awhile, may appear in vain; brave hearts may despond; reverses may ensue in the conflict going on, apparently disastrous to the progress of freedom; but the cause of Liberty, the overthrow of oppression, is the cause of God, and it must triumph. W. H. C. S.

From our Victoria Correspondent.

I write this in anticipation of the arrival of the mail Steamers Hermann and ———, as both are due to-morrow, and a number of passengers for the mining district are expected, who will, no doubt, proceed forthwith to the locations where they intend to prospect. By the last Steamer, many of the men, some of them known at your office, intended to go to Salmon River, but "seeing, is believing," and they heard such miserable accounts of the prospect there, at Portland, Oregon, that they come off at once in the same steamer to this place, and have since proceeded to Cariboo, which place now commands especial attention.

You will perceive, by our local daily papers, that the Government have at length gone heart and soul into the matter, and we are to have grand trunk roads through British Columbia, which will open up a very valuable farming and grazing country. This is most desirable, as we have to depend upon Washington Territory and Oregon for supplies of beef, etc., and even in the potato and vegetable market, they are able to compete with us, at present; but this will not last long.

Outside of the town of Victoria there are 35 to 40 camps, occupied by Canadians, waiting "for the moving of the waters." Many of these have taken lots in Vancouver Island, British Columbia and Salt Spring Island, which they intend to occupy upon their return from the mines, and send for their families, intending to make this their home.

I am well aware that there is a great deal of falsity about this country and the mines, scattered abroad in California, but the proof rests upon the quantity of gold that has been exported and the number of vessels that leave San Francisco for this port and the value of the cargoes, irrespective of the line of ships that leave London and Liverpool, fully freighted.

Our spring is showing forth her buds, and the early primrose, sweet violet, wild strawberry, and those dainty flowers of nature that make our morning and evening walks so refreshing here, spring up and spread forth, as if by magic, after our severe winter; but we see and discern the hand of Him who caused Aaron's rod to bud.

If any of your friends are coming, they have no time to lose. By the first of May, everybody that intends to go to the mines from this town will have started. We have a few land-sharks here, but a note from you will enable us to know who we have to deal with, and govern ourselves accordingly. J. F.

Victoria, V. I., May, 1862.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 27, by the Rev. J. J. Moore, Mr. ROBERT FRANCES, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY JANE CROOKES, of the same place.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secy.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting, 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

The Daughters and Sons of Zion Benevolent Association,

Was organized May 14th, 1860; and meets every second Monday Evening, in each month, at 7½ o'clock, at Zion Church, Pacific street.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Emma Smith, President; Mrs. Sarah Moody, Vice President; Mrs. Frances J. Cain, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. B. Smith, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, Mrs. Sarah F. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Mrs. Priscilla Miller

STEWARDS.

Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Lucinda Bryant, Mr. Wm. Heron, Mr. Lewis Berry.

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee.. *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

Domestic Summary.

The steamer Golden Age sailed yesterday for Panama. She carried 250 passengers and $811,138.83 treasure.

MURDER.—At about 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a Colored man, named Forrest M. Hill, was shot and killed at his residence, on Thirteenth and I streets, by a white man named E. Easterbrook.—*Sac. Union, May 14th.*

MORE CARIBOO EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Oregon, on Thursday, carried off over 500 adventurers to the new gold regions of the North.

Edward W. Bonney was executed on Friday, 9th inst., at San Leandro, Alameda co., for the murder of Auguste Hirsch. He attempted suicide, but did not succeed. He died, protesting his innocence of the crime for which he was convicted.

JUDGE HARDY CONVICTED.—The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 12, (more than the necessary two-thirds vote) convicted Judge Hardy of the charge contained in Article 15 of the bill of Impeachment, accusing him of uttering treasonable and seditious language at various times and places. On all the other charges a verdict of Not Guilty was rendered.

From Mr. Lewis G. Green, of Los Angeles:

"I have received a copy of the APPEAL. I am very glad to see our people getting up another paper, and I will endeavor to get subscribers to help you out."

Names and money received. Many thanks.

Advertisements.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week	6 00
Lodging, per week	2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,

SACRAMENTO,

Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza my10-tf

Real Estate Agency.

P. A. BELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 79 Merchant st.

Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SISTER, I WILL COME BACK!

Dear sister, I will come back again,
And change thy home of gloom and sorrow
To joy's abode—and love's refrain,
Shall animate thy heart to-morrow :—
Sister, I will come back!

Thine arms are waiting to embrace me,
And tears of joy thou hast in keeping,
That will, when heaven and fate replace me,
Course forth like rain, in gladsome weeping :—
Sister, I will come back!

Yes, sister dear, I'll soon come back
To Mother. Home and Thee caressing,
And thou shalt henceforth, nothing lack,
I'll crown thee with a brother's blessing :—
Sister, I will come back!

Though 'twixt us long the restless ocean
Has rolled, and time has wrought his changes,
Yet, sister dear, with heart-devotion,
I turn to thee whose heart ne'er ranges :—
Sister, I will come back!

CASSANDRA.

Petaluma, May —, 1862.

Selections.

A CALIFORNIAN PATRON OF THE ARTS.—"I heard, the other day, of a very odd, perhaps lucky circumstance, which has just befallen a friend of mine, a young American artist, residing in Rome. A Mr. W., a rich Californian, who has amassed a great fortune by keeping a hotel and restaurant, at which were served 2500 meals a day, and who seems endowed with a love of the fine arts as well as the culinary, was so much taken with this artist's works that he bought, *tout d'un coup*, not only his whole stock of paintings, at a wholesale price, but the artist himself, whom he has engaged to go to California and paint pictures for him, for the space of a year; after which time he trusts the painter will be able to make his own fortune. I understood that other American artists wished to make a similar arrangement with Mr. W., but the eccentric Californian declined, thinking that one painter and one studio full of canvas was enough for the present. He did not want too much of a good thing."—*Paris Correspondent of the N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The gentleman referred to is Mr. Woodward, of the What Cheer House of this city.

Death of a Female Slave-Trador.

The papers chronicle the death, recently, at Cadiz, of Mrs. Watson, the notorious female slave-trader, who but recently was a resident of this city, of which she was a native. Her maiden name was Mary Jane Lackey. Her peculiar business had been for a long time known in this city, but she was permitted to pursue it with impunity until the change in the Administration at Washington placed our Government judicial offices in other hands when three indictments for complicity in the slave-trade were made against her. She was, however, too nimble of foot to be caught, and managed to get off to Europe, turning up at Cadiz, where she very soon fitted out three other slavers, when the United States Consul at that port, being advised of her movements, withdrew the registers of the vessels referred to, and they could not sail. It is said that the female slaver then resolved to drink and die.—*N. Y. paper.*

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The News.

A LARGE FIRE.—NEW YORK, May 13.—The most destructive fire that has ever visited Long Island has been raging for the last four days, destroying a large amount of property. The fire broke ont near Stony Brook, on Friday last, and has swept over an area of 60 square acres, principally in the town of Brookhaven. A dispatch from Port Jefferson, of the 12th, says that the damage is variously estimated at three hundred to five hundred thousand dollars.

A great fire occurred at Troy, N. Y., on Saturday, 10th inst., destroying between 500 and 600 buildings, and burned over 50 acres of ground in the 2d, 2d and 4th wards. The loss approximates $3,000,000. Several lives were lost: among them were Dr. Carry, and Messrs. Ransom, Haight and Merchant. Some ten persons are missing, 1000 feet of the Rensalaer and Saratoga Railroad bridges was destroyed.

Norfolk surrendered to the Federal troops under General Wool, on the 4th inst.

Portsmouth and the Navy Yard are ours. The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels. The Navy Yard has been completely destroyed, together with a large number of steamboats and other vessels. The Navy Yard will be immediately rebuilt by the Government.

A naval engagement, lasting an hour and an half, took place at Fort Wright on Saturday. One rebel boat was sunk and two were blown up.

Gen. Viele has been appointed Military Governor of Norfolk. He has established his headquarters at the Custom House, formerly occupied by Gen. Huger.

BEAUREGARD REINFORCED.—It has been definitely ascertained that Gen. Lovell, from New Orleans, has arrived at Corinth with 30,000 troops.

In the House, the bill prohibiting Slavery henceforth and forever in all Territories now existing, or hereafter to be formed, passed—85 to 50.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.—The special despatches to the New York papers state that the Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad Bill agreed, May 9th, to report the House Bill, without amendment, and urge its passage. The bill seems to be generally acceptable.

THANKS TO GEN. MCCLELLAN.—The House adopted a resolution tendering Gen. McClellan their thanks for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little loss of human life.

European News.

New York, May 12th

The Ætna, from Queenstown, has arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Herald*, writes that a strong feeling is growing up there in favor of intervention in America. The impression is so powerful as to cause uneasiness among the Northern party in Paris. It is believed serious overtures have been made by the French Cabinet to Palmerston, with a view to joint action to put an end to the war, which, according to official information received, is now as far from terminating as ever,

The *Daily News'* correspondent gives a similar rumor, derived from both French and American sources, and says the two Governments are giving serious consideration to the question of intervention in America.

The *Times* claims that England has observed the most self-denying course, and concludes by asserting that the real question rests entirely as to whether the heart the South is set on separation.

The English Government taxes heads of amilies for the servants they employ.
f

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Advertisements.

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.
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For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
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Consultation, free. ap5tf

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Prospectus.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday,
PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Business Communications addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Correspondence addressed to
P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862. [NO. 8.

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Selections.

From the Golden Era.

Development as Distinctive of Races.

To a philosohpic mind, the affirmative might arise of a possible limit to human progression. Some of the most prominent races seem to have reached the apex of advancement, and to be stationary, or on the retrograde. The Mongolian race affords a striking example of inert civilization, if not of actual decay. For hundreds of years their arts and sciences have stood where they are to-day. They have ceased to originate, and therefore to expand—to wax in knowledge, either practical or imaginative—and hence they have ceased to advance. The Caucasian race, in some of its genealogical branches, seems also to have approximated to the perfect ripeness that precedes loss of flavor and cessation of growth. Some of the old nations of Europe, that were once the upper and most vigorous of civilization, have ceased to throw out new shoots, as though the sap of enterprise had been withdrawn to new channels, or had developed them to its utmost powers of perfection. Italy and Greece are to-day as far behind as they were once ahead of the civilized world. Civil, religious, social and commercial rottenness are the characteristics of the country and people. They are comparatively dead-letters—corpses of past power and greatness, borne along in the procession of yet youthful and aspiring nations. Their songs, their ships, their inventions, their customs are all old—speak only of the past, and are precursive of no future. There is no improvement upon what has been, as though improvement were impossible. Their pomp and glory are written upon faded leaves, and the genius that once inspired the land reclines upon its mournful ruins, wrapped in deep and lethargic sleep, as though her mission were fulfilled and her presence no longer wanted. The Anglo-Saxon mind, with its great grasp, nervous tension, inquisitive restlessness and indomitable perseverance, seems to have a vast unresearched area yet before it, in which to evolve novelties of knowledge, train its sinewy young achievements into perfect giants, and drape them with the panoply of eternalized power. But may there not come a time when the Anglo-Saxon mind even—the present epitome of all that is strong, bright, good and impenetrable—shall have reached the end of its multifarious avenues of advancement; shall have exhausted the resources of nature in its laboratories of Science and Art; shall have reached out, gathered and rendered to itself everything capable of being made conservative to its own ends, and then fall back, perforce, to a repetition of its "has beens?" Shall we ever know so much that there will be nothing more to know? Are the fountains of knowledge open to human lips inexhaustible? Shall we never drink so deep as to nevermore be dry? Is the highway of Progression a stretch of endless distance, or shall we, at some remote period, find its *Ultima Thule*, and our own, and stand with both feet squared to the barrier of the Impassable?

We are aware that we have, in the elaboration of this article, plunged deeply into the open arena of conjecture—perhaps have even touched bottom, and brought up a little of the genuine Utopian deposit on our adventurous heels; but the question of a possible limit to Progression as effecting human civilization, may, without incurring ridicule, exercise the most matter-of-fact minds, whether susceptible of practical solution or not. Certain it is, a contemplation of the past, inclines our convictions toward a belief in a limit to all development hinging upon human powers.

Debates in the Secret Session of the Constitutional Convention in 1787.

We recently, says the *Call*, came across a copy of the debates in the Secret Session of the Constitutional Convention, held in Philadelphia in 1787. By resolution, the debates were to be held secret by the members, never to be divulged. This resolution is sufficient evidence that the country was greatly excited on the question discussed, and that it was feared untoward results might follow a public revelation of the debates. The badge of secrecy was religiously kept for several years, when Luther Martin, of Maryland, in explaining to his constituents certain matters connected with the formation of the Constitution, divulged a portion of the secret session.—It seems that James Madison, afterwards President of the United States, kept extensive notes of the debates, as did also Mr. Yates. In 1818, for the first time, they were compiled and given to the public under the sanction and authority of the gentlemen named; and from the following extracts it will be seen that "Dixie," as usual, was "on the rampage" in regard to the Slave Question:

The Convention met in Philadelphia on the 25th of May, 1787, when George Washington was selected to preside. The conflict of opinion at the time was upon Art. 1, Sec. 2 and Sec. 9, and part of Art. 4, Sec. 2, of our Federal Constitution. The first question was the small States desiring equal power in the Government, as States, which was compromised, after much rancor, by giving them equal representation in the Senate; the next question of contention was giving power to Congress over Navigation Acts; but this was carried by the Eastern States "swopping off" with the South on the "Nigger Question." When the above mentioned parts of the Constitution were under discussion, great earnestness was displayed—so much so, that after five days' debate, the Convention come near breaking up. The effect of rupture in that conclave would have been to destroy the Confederation.

In the debate it will be observed that the Palmetto State led off for the slave interest, and carried her point, supported by Georgia, and partly by North Carolina.—We cull from the debates seriatim the positive points advanced by each of the principal speakers:

PATTERSON, (of New Jersey).—"If negroes are not represented in the States to which they belong, why should they be represented in the General Government? * * What is the true principle of representation? It is an expedient by which an assembly of certain individuals chosen by the people, is substituted in place of the inconvenient meeting of the people themselves. If such a meeting of the people were actually to take place, would the slaves vote? He could regard negro slaves in no light but as property."

MADISON proposed that the House of Representatives be based on freemen only, and the Upper House on property, slaves included.

BUTLER, (of South Carolina,) insisted "that the labor of a slave in South Carolina was as productive and valuable as that of a freeman in Massachusetts; that, as wealth was the great means of defense and utility to the nation, slaves were equally valuable with freemen; and that an equal representation ought to be allowed them in a Government instituted principally for the protection of property."

WILSON, (of Pennsylvania).—"Are they admitted as citizens—then why not on an equality with white citizens? Are they admitted as property—then why is not other property admitted into the computation? He thought the people of Pennsylvania would be disgusted at this blending of blacks and whites."

DAVIE, (of North Carolina,) hitherto a silent member, now rose and declared that "it was time to speak out. He saw that it was meant by some gentlemen to deprive the Southern States of any share of representation for their blacks. He was sure that North Carolina would never confederate on any terms that did not rate them at least three-fifths. If the Eastern States meant, therefore, to exclude them altogether, the business was at an end."

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, (of Pennsylvania.)—"Upon what principle is it that slaves shall be computed in the representaion? Are they men? Then make them citizens, and let them vote. Are they property? Why, then, is no other included? The houses in this city [Philadelphia,] are worth more than all the wretched slaves that cover the rice swamps of South Carolina. The admission of slaves into the representation, when fairly explained, comes to this, that the inhabitant of Georgia or South Carolina, who goes to the coast of Africa in defiance of the most sacred laws of humanity and tears away his fellow-creatures from their connections, and damns them to the most cruel bondage, shall have more votes in a government instituted for the protection of the rights of mankind than the citizen of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who views with a laudable horror so nefarious a practice." He moved to confine the representation to free inhabitants.

IMPORTATION OF SLAVES.

LUTHER MARTIN, (of Maryland).—"Slaves weaken the Union which the other parts were bound to protect; the privilege of importing them was therefore unreasonable. Such a feature in the Constitution was inconsistent with the principles of the Revolution, and dishonorable to the American character.

RUTLEDGE, (of South Carolina).—"Religion and humanity had nothing to do with the question. Interest alone is the governing principle with nations. The true question at present is, whether the Southern States shall, or shall not, be parties to the Union."

CHARLES PINCKNEY, (of South Carolina.)—"South Carolina can never receive the plan, if it prohibits the slave trade."

MASON, (of Virginia).—"The evil of having slaves was experienced during the late war. * * Slavery discourages arts and manufactures. * * They prevent the immigration of whites, who really enrich and strengthen a country. They produce a most pernicious effect on manners. Every master of slaves is born a petty tyrant.—They bring the judgment of heaven on a country. By an inevitable chain of causes and effects, Providence punishes national sins by national calamities. * * * He held it essential, in every point of view, that the General Government should have power to prevent the increase of slavery." [The speaker was the ancestor of the present great Rebel Mason.]

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.—"South Carolina and Georgia cannot do without slaves. * * It would be unfair to ask South Carolina and Georgia to confederate on such mongrel terms."

BALDWIN made a similar declaration on behalf of Georgia. "She would not confederate if not allowed to import slaves."

WILLIAMSON, (of North Carolina) expressed his conviction that they would not become members of the Union, if prohibited to import slaves.

If the slave trade was prohibited, he ELLSWORTH, (of Conn.,) "was afraid we should lose two States, with such others as might be disposed to stand aloof; should fly into a variety of shapes and disasters, and most probably into several confederations—not without bloodshed."

JAMES MADISON—"It is wrong to admit in the Constitution that there can be property in man." Phrases were purposely changed to avoid such an implication.

The slave trade was compromised by limiting it for twenty years, by an arrangement with the Eastern members, that the South would go with them for a Navigation Act. The provision for the surrender of fugitives was passed without debate, as the South had gained every other point, and threatened disruption if they were foiled in that measure.

War of 1812.

From an article in the New York Historical Collections, prepared by William Jay, Esq., mostly from official sources, it appears the whole number of Americans killed and wounded during the war of 1812, extending from June, 1812, to March, 1815, was 7738; of these, 2816 were of the number killed; this includes both the naval and land forces. The largest number in the naval forces were at the engagement between the Chesapeake and Shannon, where the number of Americans killed and wounded was 145, and the British 85. At the battle of New Orleans there were 52 Americans and 2074 British killed and wounded. The Americans appear to have suffered more at the battle of Bridgewater, where they had 743 killed and wounded, and the British 643. In the various skirmishes among the Indans, the Americans had over 1100 killed and wounded. In the engagement between the Constitution and Java, the Americans had 34 and the British 161 killed and wounded. During the whole war the whole number of British killed and wounded is put down at 8774, of which 2560 were among the killed.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

WANTED.—A Carrier and City Canvasser for the PACIFIC APPEAL. An active, intelligent man can make good wages. Apply at this office.

We have again glorious news from the East. Not only are the Armies of the Republic "marching on" to victory, but with them, the Slaves are "marching on" to Freedom.

In our first number, 5th of April, not two months since, we said, "The Government have not, as yet, declared that with the termination of this war must come the termination of Slavery, but to this conclusion must they come at last." We were not alone in this opinion; it was the general opinion of all liberal-minded men, throughout the country. In us, as in many others, "the wish was father to the thought," but all knew that Peace and Slavery could no longer exist together: all felt that the irresistible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, which has been going on for ages, had culminated, and Freedom must inevitably triumph.

The events of the past few weeks have shown us that we were correct in our opinion—prediction we cannot call it, for it was as clear as a mathematical problem, and as easy of demonstration as a logical deduction.

We have scarcely subdued the joy which sprung up in our hearts, on hearing of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and President Lincoln's Emancipation Messages: the words of thanksgiving are yet on our lips, when "thick as hail, came post with post," bearing more cheering intelligence. By General Hunter's proclamation, a synopsis of which we give in another column, "persons in Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as Slaves, are forever declared free."

We do not, of course, know, at this present writing, whether the Administration will endorse General Hunter's action, but from the circumstances of the case, we are inclined to think it was done by direction or with the concurrence of the Government.

A new Military Department has been recently organized, embracing the States of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, called the department of the South, General Hunter in command, whose first act was to declare martial law, and its sequence—Emancipation. This was on the 24th of April, and three weeks later, May 14th, Captain Rufus Saxton was appointed Military Governor of this Department, and as no intimation is given that Government disapproves of the proclamation of General Hunter, it is fair to suppose it has official sanction.

It is also said that General Hunter is organizing a Negro brigade and had directed officers to train the contrabands in the use of arms.

This is as it should be. If Freedom is

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not worth fighting for, it is not worth enjoying. That man who would not peril his life for Freedom, deserves to live and die a Slave.

The war was commenced to rivet firmer the chains of the Slave than even a pro-slavery Constitution sanctioned, or a too willing North could strain their consciences to allow, and it is but right the Slave should be used as one of the instruments to conquer a peace, to ensure his own freedom.

Since writing the above, the President's Proclamation has been received, in which he disclaims the action of Gen. Hunter. We will notice it farther in our next.

An interesting Baptism took place on Sunday week, at the North Beach, at 11 o'clock.

The candidates, seven in number, were members of Zion's Church, on Pacific st.

The ceremonies were performed by Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor of said church. A vast concourse of persons were in attendance; the scene was solemn and imposing, and the decorum was of a marked character.

LECTURE.—Mrs. Frances H. Green will deliver a Lecture, on Monday evening, 26th inst., in Zion Methodist Church, Pacific st. Subject—EDUCATION: Its value as a means of Development, Success and Progress. The Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

Mr. R. Small's communication and remittance received just as we are going to press. Thank you kindly for your efforts. Our neglect was unintentional, but we will admit almost inexcusable.

☞ Agents, Correspondents and others, writing us on business of the PACIFIC APPEAL, will please send by mail. Remit by check, when convenient, or by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Business Correspondence, or remittances, addressed to PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. Communications addressed to P. A. BELL, Editor.

☞ THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES.—We wish to make up a complete file of the *Mirror of the Times*. If any of our friends have odd copies, and will send them to us, they will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

☞ We want Agents and Correspondents in all the Eastern States. Will some of our many friends "at home" communicate with us?

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of May, and remit as speedily as possible.

☞ City as well as Country Subscribers will please remember our terms are payable in advance. You need not be afraid that the paper will stop and we will cheat you out of your money: we are a permanent institution, but as our full subscription list does not pay our current expenses, we wish those who feel the importance of our paper to comply with our conditions. We ask no aid or assistance beyond what we will give full value, and we hope to make the PACIFIC APPEAL a household necessity.

The steamer St. Louis arrived on Sunday morning from Panama, bringing nearly one-thousand passengers from New York.

"Il Roberto." It won't do; we must have yon-out. "A bird that can sing, &c," so we'll make you, Master Bob.

We will always have a spare corner in our little sheet for your epistles, and value

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them as highly as when we were "hand and glove" together.

Mr. S. received your communication, all right; so you can satisfy your constituents.

COSMOPOLITE.

We have received a very encouraging letter from Mr. Isaac Morton, Carson City, N. T.

He says, "The descendants of Africa in this region seem to be much pleased with the paper, and we hope your labors will be crowned with success.

Business is very dull with us at this time, and we cannot do much, but we hope to be able to do more after a while."

Thank you Sir, for what you have done. Subscriber's names and money received.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jim Crow Exhibitions and Negro Extravaganzas.

MR. EDITOR—I have been patiently and hopefully waiting for some individual among your numerous contributors to take up the subject to which we now invite attention, who was adequate to the task of treating it in such a manner, as to give force and effect without being offensive.

And yet, I am not sure that it is really best to be very choice in the use of either words or means in the exposition or treatment of a moral ulcer. Antidotes are seldom pleasant or palatable therefore when an evil is to be averted, perhaps, the shortest and surest method should be employed, without any reference to their offensiveness.

The subject of ridicule is one that should concern the colored people generally, put more especially, just now, in consequence of the phase it has recently assumed in the State.

Those Jim Crow Exhibitions and Negro Extravaganzas, for which Americans are so notorious; together with all their burlesquing caricatures of the southern plantation Slave;—were gotten up by pernicious men, at the expense of the poverty and ignorance of an oppressed, long-outraged and downtrodden people—a people in whose midst no ray of intellectual light has been permitted to shine—and from whom every means through the use of which mankind has been enabled to rise above, and distinguish themselves from the brute, has been ingeniously withheld.

At the expense of this unfortunate class—*America's home-cultured-Church-approved Barbarians*—have men, as base in feeling as their representations have been cruel and fiendish, drawn their ridiculously highly exaggerated similitudes—upon which to satiate a sordid curiosity, by gratifying the eyes and ears of the depraved and vulgar, and thereby obtaining an ill-gotten gain, to be as ill disposed of, in support of their habits of revelry, licentiousness and excess.

Those pernicious exhibitions exert a powerful influence on the communities where they are tolerated—an influence that is always detrimental to the best interest of the people, or class of people, thus ridiculously represented.

This seemingly truth-palpable assertion forms the basis of our position.

And so self-evident does it appear as scarcely to require a word of argument in its establishment;—for it must be admitted that there is no class in community, nor in the world, that would not suffer greatly by being constantly and only represented in the light of ridicule. In those cities and communities where the rights of the Colored man are mostly respected, those burlesquing exhibitions are never tolerated.

While in those cities and communities where their rights mostly are disregarded, these exhibitions in ridicule, are of common occurrence,—for instance:—

In the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, these Negro delineators cannot obtain permission of the city authorities, to exhibit, in consequence of the indecorousness of their performances.

In the City of San Francisco, State of California, Jim Crow Exhibitions and Negro Extravaganzas are of nightly occurrence, receiving the countenance and patronage (for ought we know) of both reeve and judge.

In the City of Boston, Robert Morris, Esq., a Colored gentleman and a lawyer, is admitted as a practitioner to the bar.

In the City of San Francisco, a man's oath is rejected if his hair, after undergoing a strong microscopic examination, is found to be less straight than a plumb line.

In Boston, Colored and white children are educated at the public schools in common, and Colored men have not only the right of oath, and the right of franchise, but the right of office, all of which they know how to appreciate, just about as well as their paler brethren.

In San Francisco, Colored men are refused a seat in omnibusses, and, until recently, in rail-road cars, and all save a reserved and back seat in some of the churches.

It requires no learned mathematician to obtain from this sheet a large balance in favor of the abolition of exhibitions, so nefarious.

Aside from the Negro, perhaps, there are no class in community made so often the subject of ridicule as the Irish, and we all know there is not a class in Christendom that stand so low on the calendar of respect (except the Negro,) as the Irish.

And were it not for the relief afforded by the many positions of prominence assigned them, and the more faithful representation given them by men of their own nation, their claims to respect would be of but little more value than that of the negro.

We stated, in the onset, that the subject of ridiculing the negro had assumed a new phase in this State, and to that portion of our subject we now come, with feelings of sadness.

Heretofore we have represented the work of burlesquing and caricaturing as being performed by men with white bodies and blackened faces, and upon this feature we could look forever with a nettled brow of scorn, and treat its contemptuous perpetrators as vile, traducing dogs. But, on the other, while the lip curls with scorn the eye moistens with a tear, and we tremble for the fate of our people; for, recently, to our utter astonishment and disgust, we learn, that men, naturally black, and subject to all the indignities and inconveniencies consequent upon being identified, by blood and birth, with their brothers, the negroes of the South, have been induced, through ignorance, lack of principle, or sheer cupidity, to be a party in representing, by public entertainment, their own degredation and that of their unfortunate race.

This, Mr. Editor, is by far the "the unkindest cut of all"—an act standing alone upon the calender of debasement. Think of it; a people reveling in their own disgrace. For a parallel we might,

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with safety, challenge the learned world to produce one from the history of any other nation, that has graced or cursed this earth since Adam.

The captive Jew, upon the banks of Babylon's rolling waters, hung his harp upon the willow bough; his soul contained no song for a stranger's land, in which he was oppressed.

And is there a man among us who has witnessed these exhibitions and has not felt his manhood outraged while gazing upon them? Or are we, in the midst of a community of Colored men, so morally depraved as not to feel an intuitive uprising of their manly nature, in revolt against such ridiculous performances? If so, well may we tremble for the fate of our people, in view of the great slough of moral depravity between their present condition and that eminence of self-respect which must necessarily be attained ere the first principle in our elevation as a people can be established. J. M. B.

SANTA ROSA, May 17, '62.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL—Sir:—Each day for the arrival of the *Appeal* finds me anxiously awaiting its welcome visit. If reading its columns causes the many pleasing reflections in others as in your humble correspondent, its more than satisfactory success is certain. We, as a race, have bitterly felt the urgent necessity of such a medium, through which to express our wants—have felt its necessity as an advocate of our rights—through its columns alone, may we expect to insure unity of action among ourselves. This accomplished, we may then reasonably expect to perfect the "good work" commenced during the late session of the Legislature, the repeal of many of the unjust and inhuman laws in reference to us, which now disgrace our Statute Book.

Such being the mighty influence of your paper, I hope every one will lend a helping hand in establishing it on a firm basis, and fearing the *Appeal* alone could not accomplish all we desire, I would recommend the calling of a Convention of delegates from each county, for consultation, and for the appointment of committees for the circulation of petitions to the next Legislature, for the redress of our grievances. This I merely throw out as a suggestion. Should such a course be pursued, we would have an opportunity for a free interchange of thought. In this way we would be enabled to make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," which would not fail of accomplishing beneficial results, driving back the black cloud which has so long overhung our political and social horizon. Too long have we been driven and pursued by the slave oligarchy, for no crime, for no offence. Thanks to many of our white friends they see the deep wrong and the inhumanity of the whole thing, and seem desirous of assisting us in breaking the welded chain. If we do not hang back and act sluggishly, before another year has been numbered with the past, we will be freemen in something more than the mere name, we will be freemen in deed and in truth. And our freedom then will not, as now, be a bitter mockery, a poisoned chalice, which makes our life one of painful dependence, in a measure; then let us be up and doing, and soon we will see dark, blinded and bigoted prejudice hiding herself from the onward march of the immutable principle of justice. But enough of this at this time.

We are having very unseasonable weather in this valley at present—yesterday it hailed considerably at intervals during the day—and to-day and this evening it is cold enough to sit by a large fire. Should this weather continue a few days longer, the crops will be an entire failure. Already they have been very much injured, and the fruit has become dwarfish, so that it will

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not be much account. The oldest inhabitants say they have never known such inclemency of weather since their residence in this State.

We had a destructive fire here a few days since, consuming the hotel leased by Mr. Van Doren, and destroying its entire contents: everal persons barely escaping with their lives. The loss is estimated at $12,000—the fire is supposed to have originated from accident.

We have little or no news in this section, hence you must excuse this dull, tiresome letter.

Yours, &c. KINGSTONIAN.

STEAMER ORIZABA, (near Acapulco,) April 28th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—It has given me much pleasure and satisfaction to peruse the three copies of the PACIFIC APPEAL, which you so kindly handed me a few moments before my departure, and which should, and I trust, will receive a good support from the Colored people on the shores of the Pacific.

It is something we have much needed. We want an organ of our own, an exponent of our principles, a chronicler of our acts and doings. We want to tell to the world, what we are doing, how we are advancing in our Churches, Schools, Literary Societies, etc., and although our improvement is certain. We, as a race, have not retrograding, although crushed by the iron heel of oppression. And, especially at this time, when the Star of Destiny of the Black Man seems to be in the ascendant, and the grand notes of freedom are already being heard in the White House, and which, I trust, will soon be re-echoed to the remotest rice-swamp and cotton-field.

Let us then, like Hercules, put our own shoulders to the wheel, and with one united effort, we may soon see that hated wall of Prejudice, Caste, Tyranny and Oppression, (which is now tottering,) fall to rise no more- W. C. P.

Several valuable communications are omitted this week for want of room.

Miscellaneous.

MCCLELLAN'S WIFE DISTRIBUTING TRACTS.—The New York correspondent of the *Bulletin* is responsible for the following:

The Washington *Chronicle* relates a fact concerning the wife of the commanding General which is looked upon in Washington political circles as possessing much significance. It is said that the wife of Gen McClellan is engaged in circulating the books and tracts of the Boston Tract Society among the soldiers—writing her name in each book. As the Boston Society is known as the anti-slavery organization in contradistinction to the New York Tract Society, the ecclesiastics will consider this a significant item of news. The reason why Mrs. McClellan distributes the tracts of the Boston Anti-Slavery Tract Society, instead of those of its rival society in this city, is doubtless owing solely to the fact that the Boston organization has got the start of the other in the matter of furnishing her with their publications.

LARGEST PRINTING PRESS IN THE WORLD.—At the printing establishment of the Appletons, in New York, is a press made expressly for Webster's spelling book, which prints both sides at once. As this is the only one of the kind in existence, so Webster's spelling book is the only one requiring a press so rapid, and on which a single book is being printed without interruption, from January to December. The sale of Webster's speller is more than a million per annum, and more have been sold than there are people in the United States.—*N. Y. Albion.*

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DIED.

At Grass Valley, Nevada county, MARTIN OGLEY, of Kentucky.

In Marysville, JOSEPH DUNLOP, of N. Bedford.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.

PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

The Daughters and Sons of Zion Benevolent Association,

Was organized May 14th, 1860; and meets every second Monday Evening, in each month, at 7½ o'clock, at Zion Church, Pacific street.

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Emma Smith, President; Mrs. Sarah Moody, Vice President; Mrs. Frances J. Cain, Secretary; Mrs. Wm. H. Hamilton, Assistant Secretary; Mr. A. B. Smith, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, Mrs. Sarah F. Johnson, Mrs. Mary Ann Jackson, Mrs. Priscilla Miller

STEWARDS.

Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Lucinda Bryant, Mr. Wm. Heron, Mr. Lewis Berry.

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee.. *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

J. B. Sanderson..... *President.*
Edward Quinn..... *Vice President.*
John Lawrence..... *Secretary.*
R. T. Houston..... *Treasurer.*

New Advertisements.

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

UNION CLUB SOIREES.

CHARLES BALFOUR, Manager of the Union Club Rooms, Apollo Hall, at the solicitation of many of his friends, will give semi-monthly Soirees, the first of which will be given on Thursday evening, May 29th.

A Committee of gentlemen will act as Floor Managers.

Good Music will be provided. Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock. Tickets $1, to admit a gentleman and lady. m24tf

NEW YORK

BREWERY,

No. 119 Post Street,

(Between Dupont and Kearny.)

LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER.

Public Houses supplied on liberal terms.

m24tf WUNENBURG & CO.

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The News.

The election in this city on 20th inst., passed off very quietly. The entire People's Ticket was elected.

A destructive fire occurred at San Antonio, on Thursday night, consuming several houses. Loss about $25,000.

Gov. Stanley has arrived in Washington from California.

Gen. Fremont arrived at Franklin, Va., at the head of the army, having come by forced marches to the relief of Schenck and Milroy.

Commodore Vanderbilt has given his splendid steamer "Vanderbilt" to President Lincoln, for Government uses.

A fracas occurred on Wednesday night between two colored men named John Scott and Wm. Freeman, which terminated in Scott's stabbing Freeman, it is supposed morfally.

A Chinaman was murdered at Grass Valley on Monday night, and robbed of eighty dollars which he had borrowed to purchase a claim with.

A fire took place at Boston on the night of the 11th, at the corner of Broad and Milk streets, which destroyed property valued at $200,000.

Washington, May 16.—Union prisoners from Richmond report a large number of families going South. They also say that Jeff Davis had gone to Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Secretary of War has ordered the release of the rebel Colonel Baldwin, who is to be exchanged for the gallant Colonel Corcoran.

The Confiscation Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

The Senate Select Committee on the Confiscation and Emancipation bills, reported a bill yesterday, which defines the punishment of treason as death, and the liberation of slaves, or, if the case be less criminal, imprisonment and fine—the latter to be levied on property in slaves, which property is freed. It also punishes rebel aiders of rebels with forfeiture of personal and life estate, and real property, and disqualification to hold office. In all cases it requires the President to seize the property of the leading classes enumerated and hold it until the owner be convicted, or, after due search not found when it is forfeited, and the slaves are freed; authorizes the President to confiscate the personal property seized by the army by proceedings *in rem*, and to proclaim freedom to the slaves of rebels if they do not submi within thirty days; to enlist negroes, adt issue an amnesty. Claimants of fugitive slaves are required to take an oath of continued loyalty. The bill forbids slave-catching in any form by officers of the army or navy. The bill was agreed to by six of the Committee. The House Special Committee on Confiscation reported a bill which provides all estate, property and money of persons holding, or hereafter holding office under the so-called Confederacy, be forfeited to us. The President is requested to issue a proclamation, giving sixty days warning.

Later European Intelligence.

Halifax, May 15.—The steamer Niagara from Liverpool has arrived.

In Great Britain vague rumors of the threatened intervention in American affairs continue in circulation. The dullness and decline of cotton is attributed to them.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 1st, says: It is positively stated to-day in official circles that the French and English Ministers at Washington have received identical instructions to attempt moral intervention, exclusive of the great idea of forcible intervention in hope of puting an end to the war.

The opening of the great exhibition, in London, was a perfect success.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

What Shall We Do with the Contrabands?

Shall we arm them? Yes, arm them! give to each man
A rifle, a musket, a cutlass or sword;
Then on to the charge! let them war in the van,
Where each may confront with his merciless lord,
And purge from their race, in the eyes of the brave,
The stigma and scorn now attending the slave.

I would not have the wrath of the rebels to cease,
Their hope to grow weak nor their courage to wane,
Till the Contrabands join in securing a peace,
Whose glory shall vanish the last galling chain,
And win for their race an undying respect
In the land of their prayers, their tears and neglect.

Is the war one for Freedom? Then why, tell me why,
Should the wronged and oppressed be debarred from the fight?
Does not reason suggest, it were noble to die
In the act of supplanting a wrong for the right?
Then lead to the charge! for the end is not far,
When the Contraband host are enrolled in the war.

J. M. B.

Selections.

Slave-Hunting in the South.

A clergyman in the South tells the following story:

"The hunter was out once with another man, when, after a long search, they found the dogs barking up a large cottonwood tree. They examined the tree closely without discovering the negro, and concluded that the dogs must have been foiled, and were about to go away, when Mr.—— from some distance off, thought he saw a negro's leg very high up in the tree, where the leaves and moss were thick enough to hide a man lying on the top of a limb, with his feet against the trunk. He called out as if he really saw a man, telling him to come down, but nothing stirred. He sent for an ax and called out again, saying he would cut the tree to the ground if he did not come down. There was no reply. He then cut half through the tree on one side, and was beginning on the other, when the negro hallowed out that if he would stop he would come down. He stopped cutting and the man descended to the lowest limb, which was still far from the ground, and and asked the hunter to take away his dogs and not let them tear him, and he would come down. But the hunter swore he would make no conditions with him after having been made to cut the tree almost through. The negro said no more, but retained his position until the tree was nearly cut in two. When it began to totter he slid down the trunk, the dogs springing upon him as soon as he was within their reach. He fought them hard and got hold of one by the ear; that made them fiercer, and they tore him till the hunter was afraid they would kill him, and stopped them. I asked if dogs were allowed to tear the negroes when they caught them. "When the hunters come up they always call them off, unless the negro fights. If the nigger fights 'em, that makes 'em mad, and they let 'em tear him good,' said the clergyman."—*Olmstead's "Journey in the Back Country."*

ONE OF THE HORRORS OF WAR.—A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper, speaking of the capture of Fort Donelson, says:

Col. Kinney, of the Ohio 50th, related to

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me one of the most strange and melancholy incidents which the fortunes of war sometimes bring to pass. As he was riding along the breastworks, a day or two after the surrender, and while many of the dead were still unburied, he observed, before him, a private in his regiment, named Bowman strolling along. As he came up he noticed the latter suddenly start back, as if transfixed at the sight of a body before him. Approaching him, the Colonel asked him what surprised him, and added that he supposed he would have become accustomed to seeing dead bodies by this time. Turning to his inquirer, with an expression on his face such as only a discovery like this could produce, and pointing to the body he replied, "Colonel, *that is my brother!*" His brother had been a resident of Tennessee, and had joined the rebel army, but he had no knowledge of his whereabouts, or thought of his being one of the victims of the bloody conflict, until he thus accidentally stumbled across his dead body. Procuring a blanket, and the assistance of some comrades, he wrapped him in it, and buried him on the spot where he had fallen.

STAMPEDE OF MASON'S SLAVES.—The slaves of James M. Mason, a recent inmate of Fort Warren, now in England, have decamped from Winchester in a body, and made their way to Philadelphia. It is currently reported, also, that one of Mr. Mason's daughters has become hopelessly insane from the various family misfortunes.

Advertisements.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
SACRAMENTO,
Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen; Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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P. A. BELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 79 Merchant St.
Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

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Advertisements.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

Dress Making and Machine Sewing,
By Mrs. MATILDA THOMPSON,
No. 725 Mission street, between 3d and 4th sts. ap12tf

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of

ap12tf JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

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MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

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Of the Best Quality. ap5*

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JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO.

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

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Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,

THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN AND GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR. HE will warrant it to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief. His office and residence are at 710 Washington street, opposite the Plaza.

Consultation, free ap5tf

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Prospectus.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday,

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

Single Numbers ..... 15 cts.
Subscription, 1 Month ..... 50 "

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10 lines " 1 time 1 00
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Longer Advertisements in proportion.

Society Notices, 3 Months 2 50
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Deaths ..... gratis.
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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
John Jones, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
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Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Mr. Rich, Oakland.
Wm. Page, Sonora.
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Wm. Payne, Virginia City, N. T.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Correspondence addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Business Communications addressed to
P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, *Pacific Street.*
Members and Visitors accommodated with all the necessaries and luxuries of life.
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☞ The Club meets every Friday night, Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. my3tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL, Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862. [NO. 9.

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Selections.

From the New York Independent.

~~PROGRESS.~~

The history of the anti-slavery cause is a curious, though, as yet, an unwritten one.

The Cardinal Ximenes, a prelate as eminent for his sanctity as his humanity, and for his unbounded influence over the mind of the greatest sovereign of Spain—greatest though a woman—was its father; and he could discover no better remedy for the servitude which was rapidly destroying the natives of the West Indies, and consigning them to perdition, than to make slaves of the blacker heathens of Africa.

That bold divine of New England, Cotton Mather, questioned, in the next century, the accepted dogma that an African had no soul; and though he believed men were permitted by divine Providence to follow the devices of their own sinful natures, and enter into leagues and make compacts with the Evil One, he doubted if God created any creature in his own image but with the nature only of the beasts that perish.

Another century passed away, when good people in England began to question whether even the interest of the West India trade could justify the horrors of the middle passage—whether the annual sacrifice of many thousands of lives, for the sake of an increased profit on sugar, could be justified to a Christian people.

Ximenes was deemed, in the court of Isabella, a fanatic, not because he could not see that a black was a man, but because he believed that an Indian had a soul.

It was set down as among the eccentricities of a bold speculator that Mather questioned whether the blacks were not included in the scheme of salvation.

And whoever will turn to the debates of the British Parliament of three quarters of a century ago, upon the African slave-trade, will find that they might very well answer for any debate upon slavery, within the last ten years, in the Congress of the United States.

It is curious to see that though we have made some progress upon the theological question since the time of the Cardinal, and are ready even to acquit the Boston divine of being too heretical in his notions upon the souls of Africans, in the humanitarian view of the subject we are not yet much beyond the Lords and Commons of England in the last century. There is a tacit assent to the proposition that the good Lord has a place somewhere in his heaven even for the darkest hued of the human creatures whom he saw fit to create.

But the highest judicial officer of the greatest Republic on earth—whose decisions, let us be thankful, are only mortal—has declared that black men have no rights which a white man is bound to respect, and now, as aforetime, whether in Spanish court, in the infant church of America, or in the British Parliament, when

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"good King George was King," to act upon any other opinion is held so be rank fanaticism.

We do not intend to enter upon any abstract argument upon this subject, for a case in point, of recent occurrence, will serve our purpose better. In relating it, we do not trust to mere newspaper reports, but to the more trustworthy evidence of the decision of a coroner's jury.

In the progress of the anti-slavery cause, it happens, as a consequence of this present war, that some fortunate intellect—whether the credit be due to Gen. Butler, or somebody else, we do not take it upon us to decide—hit upon a new application of the word "contraband," to describe the present *status* of those whom, under the circumtances, we do not like to acknowledge as slaves, and are not willing to confess as men, for the reason given by Montesquieu, that "it is impossible for us to suppose these creatures to be men, because, allowing them to be men, a suspicion would follow that we ourselves are not Christians." However this may be, theword "contraband" has been universally accepted by the Government and people as a happy term, by the use whereof we escape from an intellectual dilemma, and are enabled to describe, to our own great convenience, a class who we are yet undecided as to whether the proper place was given it in the scale of being by the pious prelate of Queen Isabella, or by the Declaration of Independence.

Now wherever our armies go these "contrabands" flock to them, nothing doubting in their own minds, whatever we may think of it, of their inherent right in the pursuit of happiness, and that it is to be found in that direction. About the 5th of November last—though the facts have but recently been made public—one of these, whose human relations were sufficiently recognized as to be considered entitled to so much distinctive name as there is in "Jack," left what home he had, kennel or otherwise, and attached himself to the 5th Regiment of Gen. Sickles's Brigade, then near Port Tobacco, in Maryland. When a few days later Jack—he was a negro not a dog—lay dead at the house of his late master, it was in evidence before the coroner's jury that he had been of service to that regiment as a guide, traveling in one day and night to and fro forty miles on their behalf. Nor were the men unmindful or ungrateful for these services, when, some days later, there appeared in camp one Cox, who named himself master and owner of the "boy Jack"—aged 60—and demanded rendition. But he received only retaliation instead, for the rough soldiers of the 5th Regiment pushed him from place to place with their muskets, to the slight damage of his face, the utter loss of his hat, and to the complete confusion of the dignity and placidity of one known as a "best citizen," a "gentleman" and a "model master." Thus Jack was delivered out of his hands for the time being, but only for a time. In the regiment is one captain—we regret that history has

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not yet recorded his name—whose respect for "one of the best citizens," and whose compassion for a "model master" laboring under difficulties, were greatly moved by the spectacle of a slave-owner, whose rights no one felt bound to respect, and who who was pursuing in vain a contumacious fugitive from labor. It may be that this captain, in common with the rest of the regiment—which the rest of the regiment would not forget—owed his life to the skill and fidelity of Jack the guide; but a Maryland master in pursuit of a "nigger"—the respectable Cox, demanding his rights under Art. IV., Sec. 2, of the Constitution of the United States, was an appeal he could not resist. Humanity and gratitude, and the happy extrication from all such difficulties provided for by the invention of "contraband," might be well enough for your mere common soldier, but a captain had a higher notion of duty. So he comforted that estimable citizen, Mr. Cox, that his indignities should be atoned for by the speedy delivery into his hands of the contumacious Jack.

It was done. On a Friday night, the "model master for humanity and kindness," "one of the first citizens" of lower Maryland, tied Jack to his saddle-bow, as though he were the captive of his sword and his spear, and started for home. It is asserted, on the one hand, that the distance was eleven miles; Mr. Cox's defenders declare that it was not more than five;—it is asserted, on the one hand, that the sixty-year-old boy was made to run the distance, whatever it was, and that his mounted master, exasperated by the indignities visited upon him by the "mudsills" of the northern army, permitted no lagging to the bruised and bloody feet of the slave; on the other, it is declared that the journey was made at a gentle walk, the model master never forgetting his humanity and kindness.

But on another point there is entire agreement: Jack was subjected to punishment the next morning—cruel and unusual punishment, says one party; only an ordinary punishment "across the glutea muscles," says the other; but at any rate, that day he died. And why? This it was the purpose of the coroner's jury to ascertain. This jury was made up of Mr. Cox's white friends and neighbors; Jack was a black man and a slave. Was the poor wretch, with sixty years upon his head, made to run eleven miles, or even five miles, by the side of a rapid horseman? He went that distance somehow, tied to Cox's saddle-bow. Was he, exhausted and worn down by such a journey, subjected to stripes so cruel that he fell and died? He was subjected to stripes and he died before the sun set.

We would not know more if we could. The faithful creature had passed days as a guide to the Union troops: guarded them, perhaps, from ambushes; led them by the easiest and nearest roads; pointed out to them the weakness of the enemy, and aided them, it may be, to victory; and his reward was a surrender to the man who dared to call him slave, a pun-

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ishment—more or less terrible, it matters not—and a speedy death. The bruised and bloody feet; the lacerated and gory back; the cries of agony; the prayer for mercy; all of the horrible that the torture of one poor human creature at the hand of another, driven almost to madness by the indignities he had been compelled to suffer, can portray—we do care to know how much of this is true, how much is false. Rather let us bow in deepest humiliation and contrition that even so much as we know, past doubt, in such a case, could have been in our country and our time, and pray that the light which, for so many centuries, has been struggling to break out may yet shine fully forth, and teach us that God's image is not to be defiled though it be in black.

Free Blacks.

In another article we have directed attention to the radical measures to restrain the entrance within our borders of the hordes of Asiatics now seeking our shores—a present and practicable evil of great magnitude. But there is an impending danger of equal if not greater importance to the future welfare of our State, which should be provided against by timely Legislative enactments. Whatever may be the result of the war of rebellion now raging in the Eastern States, one consequence is certain—vast numbers of blacks heretofore held in bondage will become free, and, to preserve that freedom, must seek homes where slavery has never existed or has been long extinct.

So terrible is such a prospective irruption to those States most accesible to its advance, that their Legislatures have already enacted laws, or are engaged in the consideration of decrees, prohibiting the settlement within their limits of persons of color, bond or free. That California has not thus far been seriously affected by the immigration of the African race, is owing to the difficulty and expense of the journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As, however, these people find themselves shut out from the rich and fertile States of the West, it is almost certain that all that can do so, by any means of combination or otherwise, will seek a home under the mild skies of the Pacific, in preference to the frozen regions of the North, unless we likewise take prompt and efficient means to prevent it. In lands where slavery is the condition of the inferior race, its presence is looked upon, by the wise and good, apart from any consideration of bondage, as a moral wrong—as a terrible social evil; and able statesmen, fortified by experience, conceive that this evil is enhanced when this race, released from the restrictions and restraints which the interests of a master demands, is thrown among a free population, which will never extend to it social privileges or social equality. The laws existing on our Statute Book are not sufficient for the exigency which has now arisen, and which will doubtless increase in magnitude in

the rapid progress of events growing out of the great civil war; and we doubt not that the people of California will be speedily aroused to the importance of the subject to which we have so briefly averted.—*Police Gazette.*

The District of Columbia Emancipation Act.

By this Act the capital of the American Republic has ceased to be a slave-holding and slave-trading city. The event is one of vast importance. It places the American Government in its proper position with reference to human bondage, embracing, as it does, a declaration that the sympathies of the "freest Government on earth," as far as they can be constuitionally exercised, are against slavery and are to be employed henceforth in the interests of Freedom. Thus has been removed from among us another of the ready causes of partisan agitation and sectional strife. It only remains to put down the rebellion, and to take one or two other steps to shake off the hold of slavery on the Federal Government, and to force it into its true position as a merely domestic institution.

That done, there can be no more national struggles over the question. Emancipation will be discussed in the States, and parties therein may and will divide upon the question of accepting Federal pecuniary aid in getting rid of slavery; but the institution will no longer constitute a political power to debauch and corrupt public men, and poison all the fountains of political wisdom and action.

The President announced his signature of the bill in the following message:

Fellow-cetizens of the Senate and House of Representatives—The Act entitled "An Act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia, has this day been approved and signed.

I have never doubted the constitutional authority in this District, and I have ever desired to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been in my mind any question upon the subject except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances. If there be matters within and about this Act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both recognized and practically applied in the Act.

In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented within 90 days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and there is no saving for minros, *femmes coverts*, insane or absent persons. I suppose this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental Act. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, April 16, 1862.

The passage of this Emancipation Bill has created less sensation in the District than was anticipated. Still the death-throes of Slavery did not fail to evolve more or less of keenest suffering. In anticipation of the law, many slave-families have been torn asunder, and separated forever by inhuman masters, who hurried their living chattels over into Maryland or Virginia, that they might escape the benefits of emancipation. The slave-catchers were busy, night and day, for a fortnight, hunting everywhere for human beings, who, panting for liberty, and hoping to enjoy the saving efficacy of the new law, had hidden themselves away from their masters, to escape being sent out of the District before the day of jubilee should come. The period of convalescence is often more painful to the sufferer than the torpor attendant upon the crisis of the malady. And so the passing of a nation out of its leprosy into the light and health of freedom, is attended by pangs somewhat commensurate to the sin: but this must always be so; and it is to future years and unborn generations we must look for full fruition of the hopes and joys just budding on the tree of Emancipation. A few men and women suffer to-day; but their sorrows save from servitude, outrage and moral death tens of thousands woo are to follow them.—*Washington Correspondence Evening Bulletin.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

CITY AGENT.—Mr. John F. Moore will act as City Agent and Carrier. He will commence next week.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of June, and remit as speedily as possible.

The *Police Gazette* of this city is a well-conducted, and, generally, a very liberal paper: its usual view of matters, social, moral and political, is above the narrow minds and sordid principles of the debased and vulgar; it avoids the slang of political partizans, and the cant of those papers which pander to the prejudices of the ignorant and seek for popular favor by encouraging those prejudices. Thank God, they are passing away, "marching on" to oblivion: we believe the class, in this city, is confined to a little diurnal, of little circulation, less influence and no principles.

But it appears the Editor of the *Police Gazette* is following in the wake of the journal referred to: from the tenor of a leading article, in his last number, on "Free Blacks," (which we copy,) we fear he has fallen below the standard we hitherto assigned him.

He assumes that the emancipated slaves, because of their former condition, will be a curse to any community among whom they may settle, and he urges upon the people of this State, to prevent their immigration by legislative enactments. He argues from false principles. Facts recently brought to light have shown the slaves in their true character. That they are not all models of Christian virtue we will candidly admit: they have their faults, but also redeeming qualities, which far overbalance all their vices. Their faults are the effects of their condition; the besetting sins of their masters; their virtues, we are proud to say, are all their own—the characteristics of their race. Hope, reverence, a strong religious fervor, confidence in the will of God, and even in man, until too basely betrayed, humility, obedience, love, are all attributes of the Negro.

Can they be expected to be scrupulously honest where they are continually, and have been forever, robbed of everything—time, labor, parents, children, the necessaries of life, nay, even life itself? Can they be truthful to those whose every look, every word, every action is a lie, as false as hell? Is it strange that licentiousness is the rule and chastity the exception, when the holy marriage-tie is disregarded (not of their choice) and dissolved at the will of another, and the female is taught, by force and example, that prostitution is the badge of all her race? How can they be otherwise than idle, when they are forced to toil that others may enjoy the fruits of their labor, and receive no remuneration but stripes?

Yet, with all these incentives to immorality, as a class they are honest, truthful, virtuous and industrious, far more so than the whites of the Southern States—the lying, stealing, lazy, bragging, licentious, cowardly, rebellious slave-holders, the notorious "*Chivalry* of the South."

Those who read aright the annals of the present war will find all we say to be true. Among whom did the commanders of our armies and navies find more loyal and faithful subjects than among the contrabands? Not even among their own troops. Who were the surest pilots, the best guides, the most reliable spies? The contrabands. And it is well known that the arduous, dangerous and honorable duty of a spy is only entrusted to the most faithful, intelligent and bravest in the army. Where would Burnside's and other naval expeditions have been but for their Negro pilots? Who have performed the most heroic actions in this war? The Negro, William Tilman, who, last summer, recaptured the schooner S. J. Waring from the pirate crew of the Jeff Davis, and the Negro pilot who, the other day, ran a rebel vessel from Charleston past the guns of Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and delivered her to the commander of the blockading squadron. Had they been whites, they would have been brevetted, and received, through Congress, "the thanks of a grateful country;" but, alas! they are only Negroes, and history will scarcely record their deeds. The name of the latter hero is not even given; he is only known as a "smart Negro."

The greatest experience of the contrabands has been at Port Royal, S. C. In the interior of that State slavery exists in its deepest degradation, in its most brutalizing forms: there the master is most cruel, the slave the most ignorant and vicious, and yet how did the Federal troops find them? Burning the plantations and villages from which their boasting, cowardly masters had fled? Pursuing and murdering the laggards whom the *brave* Chivalry had left behind? Rioting in drunkenness and debauchery? No! Peaceful and hopeful! Their only songs were those of prayer and thanksgiving to God for their deliverance; their only shouts were welcoming the Yankees, whom their former masters had told them were coming to consign them to a worse slavery in Cuba.

Some had taken a few things, mostly clothing from the deserted mansions, far less, probably, than was taken by the soldiers: a few were, perhaps, boisterous in their exuberant joy, but the majority were orderly, peaceful and anxious to be put to work to "save the cotton;" some, feeling their own inefficiency, desired to have a white man to direct them, to oversee the work, but they all desired to be free.

Would not such people make good, peaceful citizens, and add materially to the wealth of the country, by increasing the producers and consumers? And these are the people to prevent whose coming the Editor of the *Police Gazette* would pass prohibitory laws. Let him consider the subject calmly and dispassionately. We ask but justice, strict, even-handed justice.

The Editor alludes to Free States passing laws prohibiting the settlement within their limits of persons of color, bond or free." No State, except the Egypt of the West, the Slave-Democracy-ridden State of Illinois, has attempted such an outrage against humanity, and the white Democratic slaves of Illinois have not as yet succeeded, and never may.

The subject is inexhaustible. We may refer to it again.

Our correspondent, "Kingstonian," in his communication, last week, "recommends the calling of a Convention, for the appointment of Committees to circulate petitions," &c., as a means towards gaining our judicial rights.

We refrained from giving our opinion in our last number, in hopes of hearing from some other of our correspondents on the subject, but as none have replied to "Kingstonian," we proceed to give our own views.

We are not altogether in favor of Conventions; they are expensive and cumbersome machineries, and when the same end can be accomplished by other and easier means, such means ought surely to be used.

Conventions have filled their mission: they have demonstrated the Legislative ability of Colored men, and have shown we are as capable of conducting deliberative assemblies as any class of men; we think, therefore, a Convention should not be called, unless on the most urgent necessity, and where no other means will accomplish the desired end: whether the exigency of the case now requires it, we will not determine, but will be governed by the opinions of our leading men, whom we hope will present their views through our columns.

We would reccommend a plan, something like the following, subject of course to such modifications and alterations as circumstances may make necessary.

1st. Have organizations in each County, to be called Legal Rights Associations, with branches in places where there may be a sufficient number of Colored people.

2d. The Central Association to be in San Francisco, the officers of which shall form an Executive Board, to which County Associations can, at any time, send a representative, who shall, for the time, become a member of the Executive Board. Persons from the interior are continually coming to the Bay, and they could receive power from their Associations to confer with the Executive Board, without additional expense or loss of time.

3d. The Executive Board to be the receiving and disbursing power, and the representatives from the County Associations to be furnished with statistics, petitions, funds and whatever of information they can acquire in their County.

4th. As the Ladies are always very efficient workers in every good cause, let the County Associations form Female Branches, wherever it is practicable.

We believe an organization of some kind is in contemplation in this city, but we do not speak by authority.

A Visit to Napa.

We seldom can spare the time to leave the city for business or pleasure, but the tempting invitation extended to us by Mr. E. Hatton induced us to make an arrangement whereby one of us might be absent, from last Saturday until Monday following, and make the trip one of business as well as pleasure, and, if possible, increase our subscription list. Accordingly, on Saturday, 24th inst., at 11 A. M., we left for Napa, on the steamer C. M. Weber, and put ourself in charge of the gentlemanly steward, Mr. Edmonds, who did all in his power to make our trip pleasant and agreeable. After the boat stopped at Vallejo and Mare Island, to land freight and passengers, we steamed inland for the valley-creek, and at 4 P. M. arrived at Suscol landing. Here the boat had to stop, as is usual when the tide is low, and stages were in readiness to convey the passengers to the town of Napa, which is said to be distant seven miles. In common with other passengers, owing to the stages being crowded, mostly with families, we preferred a seat with those who were compelled to crowd the driver. Post-haste we rode for a mile or so, before we could get ourself in steadiness to take an observation of the surrounding country. The most striking feature that presented itself, and which seemed strange to our observation, was the stone fences, on either side of the road, in lieu of picket fences. Stone, which seems to abound in this county, is taken from the quarry, and piled up to the hight of about four feet, as a substitute for the usual picket fence. As we neared the town the fragrance of the "new-mown hay," the chirping birds with their jolly songs, the echoes of the lowing cattle in the distance, the glorious king of day, the sun, declining in the west with all his majestic grandeur, together contributed to make a scene truly sublime. All nature seemed to rejoice, from the cloud-capped hills, descending to a beautiful valley of green fields, to the rivulets and brooks that can be perceived in the distance, and which are said to abound with trout and other fish, that wend their way to the more extended waters, temporarily, to return with the incoming tide. Our speed was now checked, and we were abruptly drawn from this contemplation, and, after crossing a bridge, our attention was attracted immediately to the suburbs of the beautiful town of Napa. As the coaches slowly entered the town to the main street, all the inmates of the hotels, restaurants, express and stage offices, etc., were apparently anxiously in waiting on the sidewalks to give the dusty passengers their welcome, some to their homes, some as sojourners to the Sulphur Springs. The stage we were on having stopped, we dismounted, and were immediately notified by a messenger to repair, forthwith, with the said messenger, to the barber-shop of Mr. E. Hatton, Napa Agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL. We made no hesitation, and were then conducted to his hospitable mansion, which is one of the best, situated on one of the main streets, where we were most cordially received.

On our entrance, we were forcibly reminded of the saying. "Here the weary shall find rest." Here "mine host" and "the hostess," Mr. and Mrs. E. Hatton, made our sojourn the most pleasant since our advent from Pennsylvania, and in their treatment of their guest, we were forcibly impressed with the like hospitable manners and characteristics of the people in the interior towns of the Keystone State. On Sunday morning we were induced to accompany the family of Mr. Hatton to the Episcopal Church, of which they are members, the congregation, with their exception, being white; but, in consequence of the indisposition of the pastor, no service was performed. Our time was afterwards occupied, up to 2 P. M., in visiting some of the most beautiful orchards and gardens we have seen in this State, one of which is owned by Mr. E. Hatton. At 3 P. M. we were summoned to partake of a sumptuous dinner at the residence of Mrs. Penn, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Hatton and the minor Hattons. We found the company composed of neighbors from the surrounding country, far and near, some living as far as ten miles off, and subscribers to the APPEAL. The healthy appearance of these new faces clearly indicated the salubriousness of the valley, and the effects of a care-worn city life upon the visage are in striking contrast with those which surrounded us.

About 4 o'clock Mr. E. Hatton excused himself, but in a few minutes returned with McKenzie's best "team," a fine buggy, and induced us to accompany him to the Soda Springs, which is said to be seven miles from Napa, and is the great fountain or depot of the soda-water establishment. Here we witnessed the bottling of soda, which is in its natural purity. The effervescence or gas it contains is said to be produced without artificial means. The process is by a machine, though it is not clear to us how sufficient gas can be infused in each botttle, in a natural state, to force its cork, without artificial means. But leaving the discussion of this point, we shall only say, that we drank of this natural soda, spring freely. After perambulating the hills for awhile, our attention was suddenly attracted to a grave-mound, lately enclosed with a wooden railing, and having the usual head and foot stakes. Standing beside this grave-mound we could view the expansive valley, far beyond the town of Napa, over to the hills of Sonoma, beholding nature in all its grandeur. How melancholy the thought that here lies one, whose eyes were recently closed in death, outside of a cemetery or city of the dead, whose mouldering limbs are dumb, even to mother-earth, whose green carpet yielded softly, with joyous spring-life, as we strode away to the vehicle, to wend our course to the town, which we reached about 7 P. M. After a visit to Mr. Sewell's and Mr. Joseph Hatton's, we gladly retired for the night. With the family of the latter we enjoyed a fine breakfast before our departure. At each place we were most kindly entertained, and left for the city on Monday morning.

The condition of the Colored people at Napa far exceeded our expectations. Those living in the town are industrious, respectable, and civilly treated by the white people. In the valley, we understand that Mr. Geo. Holman and others have large tracts of land under cultivation. We left the town with but one regret, and that is, while the Colored property-holders are taxed, their children are denied the common school privileges. A.

SOIREE AT APOLLO HALL.—The first of a series of these pleasant entertainments, to be given monthly, by Mr. Charles Balfour, came off on Thursday evening last, and was well attended. Frances' Brass and String Band of Colored Musicians was a feature of the evening.

NEW MUSIC.—A. Kohler, No. 630 Washington street, has sent us one of O'Neil's favorite ballads, "O Think of Me." Words by Eugene Russell, Esq.; Music by Mr. P. H. Nichols. A musical friend pronounces it beautiful.

☞ Correspondents will please date ther communications, and write on one side of the sheet only.

Mr. J. C. Jenkin's note is received just as we are going to press. The obituary will appear next week.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Vancouver's Island and British Columbia Correspondence.

DEAR SIR.—"The cry is still they come." The Frazer, Cariboo, Stickeen, and now another creek is reported by the magistrate of Antler Creek, which is likely to prove very valuable.

The truth is, Cariboo and its creeks, gulches, etc., etc., are not yet known; every day brings into view the shining, glittering, coveted golden ore.

One idea must strike us: how nature, or rather Providence, provided in the bowels of the earth for the coming increase of its inhabitants. What would California or Australia have been without the mines? Or what would nine-tenths of the world have known of Vancouver's island but for British Columbia, which would have had no name but for the Frazer River excitement in 1858. This idea may be worth following up. The wisdom of the Great Architect must not be forgotten in our adoration of the god Mammon.

By the bye, we have received numbers 1 and 3 of the APPEAL, but we have to *appeal* to you for No. 2 which has not yet arrived. Now, some of our friends desire to file your paper, and if you continue the principle enunciated in your leader in No. 3, it will be as record, a testimony, to show our children, (those of us who have such blessings,) that their fathers have not been unsupported in their demands for all the privileges that appertain to a freeman.

Thank God, we live in a free country, and the laws are administered without partiality.

I send you the Governor's proclamation in relation to the disposal of lands in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia. If I might make a suggestion, it might be advantageous to publish the whole. The number of Islands dependent upon Vancouver are numerous.

Salt Spring is numerously settled, but there are still many lots open to pre-emption. Chemona and Cowichen ditto.—These and many others produce potatoes and vegetables, as fine as any agricultural exhibition can show. The potatoes are remarkable for their soundness, and far superior to those of California. The prolific potato will at once tell the practical man that feeding hogs is a profitable speculation, but after the little pigs are well grown, they provide for themselves—roots, berries, &c. fatten them, and a few peas, which are most prolific in this land, make them A 1 for market, either at Victoria, Neniomo or New Westminster. Fowls fetch a high price with us, and eggs sometimes fetch a fabulous price. Our Island barley is valued much higher than that of California, the grain being much plumper, with less of the beard. Cabbages, turnips, beets, mangle wortzel, in fact, every kind of vegetable grows most luxuriantly. The wild fruits, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, &c. are in abundance. They make excellent preserves, consequently a good store for the winter. As for fish, you have salmon, rock-cod; smelts you rake into a canoe or on shore with a hay-rake; crabs, oysters or herring for the seeking, deer for the killing, and grouse in swarms. But it must be told that the settlers have to to work—they all have had to clear homesteads, the Islands being all wood-lands—but it is astonishing what progress has been made by energy and perseverance.

A gentleman, a correspondent of the *Victoria Press*, F. F. D., who has frequently visited Salt Spring Island, gave the public, some time since, several letters upon the country, if you could get hold of the papers, there may be hints that would aid your philanthropic intention.

The *Colonist* will furnish you with our May-day review of the Fire Department of this town. On the same day a symmetrical flag-staff was erected in front of th Bull's Head. The golden ball on its apex is seen from afar, but the banner that floats under it, is noticed wherever the sun rises or sets. J. F.

The Governor's Proclamation was not received.—ED.

For the Pacific Appeal.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL.—It does seem marvellously strange that, in the model republic of the world, the chosen home of freedom, the refuge of the oppressed and persecuted, in the cosmopolitan city of San Francisco, that a few restless members of the press would abuse their position and assume to dictate to the people on a question that is already exhausted by small fry politicians, and veritably played out. These gentlemen—peace-at-any-price democrats, Union men, *par excellence*—will write fulsome pages on our great and glorious country, will sing Fourth of July peans to the goddess of liberty, cheer the Declaration of Independence, execrate the hypocrisy of perfidious Albion, and with the same breath, the same dubious patriotism, suggest that human beings, born of the soil, trained by us to our wants, habits and vices, should be turned adrift, with their wives and children, on the cold, unsympathizing world; for, practically, this is what the reformer of abuses, the liberal, enlightened editor of the *Police Gazette* proposes, in his last number. But it was always so. When a man or a people are down, say these prejudiced writers, keep them down; they have got no friends; when our ideas are muddy, they are fruitful themes for our pen; their weakness, which theorists may respect, protects us from retaliation; so hit them again. But the whole country demands a truce to this agitation. Congressional and State legislators have more important work on hand, and, ceasing to wrangle, have framed wise statutes, and left action to the people, good generals and patriotic statemen. Its destiny is to be decided by rifled cannon. When this rebellion is crushed, then, and not till then, will the people, at the ballot-box, forever decide for or against Slavery. In the meantime, it were futile, mischievous and seditious for individuals to inoculate their poison on the public mind. This proscription and persecution has been attempted by the Know Nothings: the ballot-box then decided for justice and the rights of man. Where are its originators now? Still plotting and suggesting, while their opposers are in the front ranks of the soldiers of the republic. Even the much-abused Negro, by individual acts of bravery, has excited our sympathy, if not our respect and forbearance. All true friends of Humanity, Liberty and Union will rejoice when the death-knell of Slavery rings through the length and breadth of this favored land. Already "coming events cast their shadows before." The spirit of Universal Liberty is abroad, and still "marching on" to the music of the Union, the prayers of the captive, and the dying groan of that exploded spawn of iniquity, Southern Chivalry. AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

New Advertisements.

MRL. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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Between Dupont and Stockton sts., San Francisco.
Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

TO ANDALUSIA.

You ask me if I think of you,
And of the hours we've past,
At even, or in the twilight dew,
Hours too bright to last.

And of the love-tales we have told,
In whispers soft and low,
While watching distant twinkling stars,
That seemed to come and go.

And how we've watched the pale moonbeams
Flit o'er the summer sky,
Sweet souvenirs of love's bright dreams,
Now lost to you and I.

Don't ask me if I think of you,
Such questions now were vain :
In sadness have we bade adieu,
And ne'er must meet again.

The tie which once united us,
Is parted now for aye :
The cause we will not now discuss,
Let come whatever may,

Time and space must intervene,
Between us, now and ever :
When coldness reigns where love has been,
'Tis best to part forever.

A fond regret in parting thus,
May sometimes cause a sigh !
It matters not, since part we must,
So now for aye, good bye.

NOMIS.

MARRIED.

In this city, May 27th, by the Rev. Thos. Howell, ROBERT WIERMAN to SOPHIE TURNER, both of San Francisco.

DIED.

At Sacramento, on Friday, May 23, JOHN W. MORRIS, proprietor of the Chrysopolis Saloon, aged 41 years. Mr. Morris was a native of Washington, D. C.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.
JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching every Sunday, at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The News.

Among the prisoners captured at the battle of Pittsburg Landing by the Federals, is John C. Breckenridge.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Orizaba arrived yesterday morning with the passengers, per North Star, from New York, May 1st. It is stated the Orizaba brought 1400 passengers.

The steamer St. Louis sailed for Panama this morning. She had on board about 130 passengers, mostly for Eastern cities

There has been no telegraphic news for several days. The wires are down.

Amongst the passengers by the steamer Orizaba, is Rev. O. Wadsworth, pastor elect of Cavalry Church.

MURDER CASES—There are no less than 16 persons confined in the county jail of Sacramento, on the charge of murder.

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A friend in Healdsburgh, Sonoma county, thus encourages us in our labors :

MESSRS. EDITORS :—Allow me to congratulate you for the good work you are doing for the interests of the people of color, and I hope your little sheet, in which we all take so much interest, may, in a few years, be fourfold its present size, and increase tenfold in circulation and influence.

I noticed a paragraph in last week's paper about our armies marching on to victory, and the slaves marching on to freedom ; allow me to say that I hope the colored population of California will not forget them in their prayers, which is all at present we can do for them, and I hope we may all live to see the day when Freedom's flag floats to the breeze over the whole United States. T. W.

Thank you, friend Tom, for your kind wishes for our success ; but we require something more than sympathy. We want every subscriber who feels an interest in our success, and who thinks we are doing a good work, to procure, at least, one additional subscriber, and by so doing we can soon enlarge our paper.

Several valuable communications are omitted this week for want of room.

Advertisements.

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.
my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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SACRAMENTO,

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The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature ; Rheumatism, Neuralgia ; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.
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Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound ; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2 00.) ap26-3m

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—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
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Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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NATHANIEL GRAY,
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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location :—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

GEORGIA BAKERY,
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Consultation, free. ap5tf

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NO. 926 KEARNY STREET,
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Liquors and Cigars,
Of the Best Quality. ap5*

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

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Prospectus.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS :

Single Numbers ..... 15 cts.
Subscription, 1 Month ..... 50 "

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10 lines " 1 time 1 00
" " 3 Months 5 00
Longer Advertisements in proportion.
Society Notices, 3 Months 2 50
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Deaths ..... gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices 50

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
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James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Mr. Rich, Oakland.
Wm. Page, Sonora.
A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Elijah Booth, "
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
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Wm. Payne, Virginia City, N. T.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Business Correspondence addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Communications addressed to
P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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NEW YORK
BREWERY,
No. 119 Post Street,
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CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862. [NO. 10.

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Selections.

Good Conduct of the African People.

The remarkably good conduct of the African people, during the convulsions of the past year, ought to excite the attention and gratitude of good men. The free Colored people have avoided any course calculated to excite prejudices already too sensitive. In the South, they have justified all the good opinions that have been entertained of them, and put to shame the popular expectations. For the people have, for a generation, been brought up and fed on the fears of insurrection, rapine, blood, cruelty, conflagration, robbery and lust, should the slave lose the control of his master. Instead of this, the thousands and thousands of escaped or liberated slaves have proved themselves as kind, obedient, and as industrious as was possible in their circumstances.

They have never proved fractious or indocile.

They have never been revengeful or sullen.

They have shown no indisposition to be restrained and guided by civil and special police regulations.

They have, in the main, been industrious, faithful, and as careful as their training would allow.

They have gladly received religious instruction, and shown an eagerness in learning to read and write. These things give great encouragement to Christians. In the Providence of God we are called to an extraordinary work. The least misconduct of the slave or colored population will be a spark upon the most inflammable materials, and produce disastrous consequences. Nothing but Divine help can prevent the development of the worst passions of the ignorant and unprincipled part of our white population. Christians never so much needed to be clothed with the sbirit of the Master. Let much prayer be offered, not only for our rulers, but for those who are under them. Especially, let unceasing supplication be made that out of the churches of this land may go forth an influence which shall hold in restraint the cruel prejudices and the selfish passions of men. Should this people be enabled to deliberate and justly settle the momentous questions now before them, it will present the world one of the noblest triumphs of Christianity. It would also unalterably convince the world that a Republican Government, under Christian auspices, is the safest as well as most efficient of all.

We entirely agree with Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, that God has committed the African people to this nation as a solemn trust. They are a trust. God will require them at our hands ! Dr. Palmer would execute this trust by imposing the slave-law upon the African. We would execute the trust by breaking their bondage to men, and by giving to them the liberty of the Gospel. They are among us. They are weak, ignorant and despoiled. We cannot escape responsibility. We must take care of them ! Many think that the question may be settled by avoiding it ; by dexterous management ; by casting it out of Congress and keeping it out of politics ; by excluding it from church-goers, and from the pulpit.

This will not do. There are Divine Decrees at work. Four millions of human beings are not to be ignored easily. They pull at us on every side. They come upon us from the most unexpected quarters. Do what we will, we shall not be able to rid ourselves of the black man. He cannot vote, and yet he will count at the ballot-box. He is dumb, yet it is he that keeps this whole nation in endless discourse. He meddles with our laws, and corrupts them. He shuts the school-book from our Southern brethren, and locks the schoolhouse. He casts his shadow on the pulpit ; he sits behind the judge, and grins over his shoulder. He interrupts the caucus, and sends confusion into Congress. The African is the pivot on which public affairs will turn for half a century.

It is time that men should cease talking about ridding themselves of this subject. They have no more control over it than they have over the seasons. Our only chance is, whether we will accept and administer this truth in a spirit of Christian justice and mercy, or will leave it to be settled by hate, lust and selfishness ?—*Independent.*

We rejoice in the continued success of our old friend and school-mate, Ira Aldridge, the African Roscius. His professional tour through Russia was triumphant, and resulted not only in honors, but was also pecuniarily successful.

We clip the following notice from the New York *Anglo African* :

The Great Tragedian, Aldridge.

The following from a London paper will be read with much interest by our readers :

MR. IRA ALDRIDGE.—We have received further intelligence of the progress of this distinguished actor. Having been successful in Odessa, he fulfilled an engagement at Keshenoff, in Bessarabia, where his reception was of the most enthusiastic character. Mr. Aldridge was feted by the Governor General, the houses were filled to overflowing, at double prices of admission. Mr. Aldridge has been inscribed a life member of the Assembly of Nobles, and has been presented with a magnificent gold crown or Wreath, the names of the donors being inscribed on each leaf. We extract the following tribute from the "*Bessarabian Gazette*," of the 18th of January last :—At the present moment, at Keshenoff, the undivided attention of the public is directed to Mr. Ira Aldridge and his performances. Every time he performs our theatre is full, (at double prices.) The public attention is so absorbed by the artist, that they requested him to give a few more performances, and amongst them "King Lear," to which he consented. The Keshenoff public are fully sensible of this favor, and endeavor to show it in every way in their power, by expressing to the talented artist their admiration, love and consideration. A dinner was given on the 31st of December, in the ball room of the Assembly of Nobles, in honor of Mr. Aldridge ; 50 persons assisted at this dinner, amongst them a few artists of our theatre. The dinner was not one distinguished by luxury, but for its hospitable reception of the artist ; it was, in fact, more like an agreeable meeting, in which much real sympathy was expressed on both sides. Mr. Aldridge was surrounded by friends met to express, with one voice, their sympathy and friendship for the greatest talent as an artist that his race ever produced. One of the company, in proposing the health of our valued guest, expressed in a few words all the pleasure, the wonder experienced, on assisting at his performance, and the wish of the whole assembly to show him hospitality, and to divide their bread and salt with him ; also the desire of the assembled nobles and others, to commemorate this event by inscribing Mr. Aldridge's name as an honorary life member of the society in assembly. (The next day a letter in due form was received by Mr. Aldridge to that effect.) He then turned to Mr. Aldridge and expressed a wish that all his race might enjoy freedom and all the

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rights of a free people. Mr. Aldridge, touched by the warm reception given to him, thanked the assembly from his soul for it, and was deeply affected when reference was made to his race, so long sufferers, and the wish expressed that they might enjoy all the privileges of freemen. Tears stopped his utterance when expressing his thanks for this wish, so sincerely expressed in so distant a part of the world.

Mr. Aldridge several times expressed his warm thanks to all around him, and to the directors of the theatre in particular, saying that his visit to Keshenoff will ever remain impressed on his mind as one of the most agreeable events of his life. In conclusion, Mr. Aldridge begged to propose the health of the ladies of Keshenoff, whose bright eyes, directed toward him, had so much contributed to induce his exertions—consequently to his success, and that it was not possible to refuse their request to play Macbeth again. The dinner given to Mr. Aldridge was remarkable for its simplicity and unostentatiousness ;—there every class of our society was represented. Many of the Jewish nation, occupying various positions in our town, expressed their warmest sympathy for the illustrious artist. We were much amused by the manner of one of our good citizens, who, not able to speak to Mr. Aldridge to be understood, begged to express his feelings and that of the society by kissing him. In the evening Mr. Aldridge was invited, in the name of the nobles, to assist at the ball at the English Club, where the governor and all of our chief persons were assembled, and according to custom, they welcomed the new year in by drinking each others health in a goblet of champagne.

Recognition of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia.

Mr. Sumner's bill for the recognition of the republics of Liberia and Hayti has passed the Senate, by *yeas* 32, *nays* 7.

Senators Latham and McDougall both voted in the affirmative. The *nays* were Messrs. Bayard and Saulsbury of Delaware, Carlile of Virginia, Powell of Kentucky, Stark of Oregon, and Thompson of New Jersey. The bill authorizes the President to appoint to each of these republics a diplomatic representative of the United States, to be an accredited Commissioner and Consul-General, with an annual salary of $4,000. There is no reason to doubt but that the House will readily pass the bill. In the debate Mr. Sumner advocated the measure at considerable length, illustrating the trade and productions, the general statistics and commercial and political importance of those States of the Colored race. The area of the territory of Hayti, embracing 35,000 square miles, was about equal to Ireland ; its soil was rich with tropical luxuriance, its productions abundant to profusion, with metalic treasures of gold, silver and platinum, and a population of 600,000. The territory of Liberia is 500 miles in length along the coast, with a breadth of about 50 miles, embracing an arena of 30,000 square miles, containing a civilized population of American negro emigrants and their children, of 1500, and a native population, subject to their control and tuition in industrial and personal improvement, of 200,000. Its productions are important—sugar, cotton, coffee and palm oil. In the production of sugar, Liberia bids fair to attain a superiority above all others. Among 60 countries with which the United States maintain

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commercial relations, the list being written in order of relative importance, Hayti stands 27th, Liberia 29th, or by a fairer estimate, the 16th and 18th in importance. The exports from Hayti to this country were greater than those received from Russia, while the imports from Hayti from this country were $2,062,000, against $1,500,000 of similar imports into Russia. Yet Russia and each of these sixty countries, with three exceptions, were represented by diplomatic agents, while twenty-one of them were lower in the scale of trade than those two negro States. Our commerce with Turkey and China was inferior to that of Hayti, while expensive commercial agents were maintained there. The measure was one also of political importance, in adjusting the balance of power in the West Indies.—*Wash. Corr. Bulletin.*

An Emancipation "Scene" at Washington.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* furnishes a graphic description of a scene that occurred at the Bethel Church, near the Capitol, on Sunday morning, April 15th—the day of fasting and prayer appointed by the President. The Colored Preacher took for his text the words, "If God be for us, who can be against us ?" and, after speaking of the deliverance of Moses and the Children of Israel from bondage, referred, by a natural transition, to the condition of the slaves in America, and especially in the District of Columbia. The narrative proceeds as follows :

He thanked the Lord most fervently that he had been permitted to livo to see this day ; 43 years ago he was tarred and feathered in Washington, because he would preach the Lord Jesus as he understood it ; "but now," shouted the sable speaker, "let Ethiopia lift up her hands to God, for a great good is coming out of the war ! —a good for me, for us, and for our people, whom every nation has set its heel upon !"

His audience was boisterously joyous, from the beginning to the end of the discourse. Of course, the expressions and demonstrations were extravagant—true to the quick fancy and fervent hearts of the race. Some rubbed their hands in glee, some laughed outright, some leaped up in the air or twisted themselves into grotesque attitudes, as their joy was too intense to be entertained at a staid perpendicular ; many shouted "Glory to God !" "Hallelujah !" "Amen !" "The blessed day has come !" &c. ; while nearly all were in tears. When the speaker thanked the Lord that the slaves were to be free, the jubilee became utterly indescribable. What a Babel of triumphant voices ! An old "aunt," off in the right-hand upper corner, shouted and wept persistently. Probably she had a reason for it, I thought—perhaps two or three of them, helpless, and in the hands of the kidnappers. "Glory to God !" said the preacher, solemnly and slowly. "Glory to Lovejoy !" yelled a voice at the right, that belonged to a strongly-built mulatto. "No," commanded the speaker instantly, "*I* tell you glory to *God !*" for he seemed determined, from the first word, that God should have the undivided praise, refusing to give a moiety to the President or Congress.

A pair of hands clenched spasmodically the top of the seat in which I was sitting. I looked back and the man was hopping up and down, as if he had just caught a glimpse of heaven, and presently interrupted the speaker by trying to sing, "I

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am bound for the happy land of Canaan." His face bore a deep scar across the nose and tears were streaming from the long furrows of his cheeks; he had seen 30 years, perhaps, and the light gray rags that he gathered about him told that he had "come out of the house of bondage."

Most of the hearers were partly white, many were mulattoes, quadroons, octoroons, and one or two women, I imagined, would attract attention for their good looks in Broadway.

But what a day of sunshine it was to the stricken souls! They seemed to think little of the kidnapper; they were full of hope and looked ahead. Such a chorus of exultation I never heard before; such joyful gestures I never beheld—it was a spectacle for men and angels.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

CITY AGENT.—Mr. John F. Moore will act as City Agent and Carrier.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of June, and remit as speedily as possible

Special Work for Colored Men.

Living in a community where we are ostracised, disfranchised, deprived of our rights, civil, political and judicial, we have special duties to perform, a special work to accomplish, different and distinct from any other class in the community.

We are Americans by birth, habits, custom, education, religion; we are part and parcel of the country, homogeneous with the American people; "natives here and to the manner born," and we cannot be alienated nor driven away. We have, however, from oppressive laws, the effect of slavery, no rights nor privileges in common with the American people.

While we love our country, we are debarred from that right which was dear to every Roman citizen—defending, protecting and fighting for our country: we honor our institutions, but are denied all the benefits arising from them: we revere our laws, but are deprived of the protection which the ægis of justice throws over all. This being the case, having special rights and privileges to contend for, we must necessarily have special work to perform.

Organizations for moral, religious and political purposes are American institutions, and we should organize for the obtainment of our legal rights. We should establish societies or clubs, wherever there are half a dozen Colored people; meetings should be held, weekly or semi-monthly, petitions circulated for signatures, and whatever information may be required, bearing on the main question, should be circulated.

The right of petition is co-ordinate with the right of oath: while it is desirable that our white friends should petition, still, as we are the parties most concerned, we should petition ourselves. The name of every Colored man and woman in the State should be enrolled and sent to the halls of legislation. The majority of white people are lamentably ignorant as regards our condition and position, of our requirements and acquirements: it should be our province to instruct them, and let them know that our necessities, our hopes and our aspirations are the same as their own.

In every town or precinct where there are Colored children, we should petition for our educational rights. If there are not sufficient to establish a school, and if they will not admit our children into the public schools, insist that the teacher should form

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a class for their instruction; we pay our proportion of taxes, and we should receive our proportion of the benefits.

We should support, liberally, a well-conducted and efficient paper, as the organ of the people. (If the PACIFIC APPEAL does not meet the views and wishes of the people, establish another, or make the LUNAR VISITOR the organ.) Support, also, your own local papers and institutions—not as colored men, but as citizens.

These things are a portion of the special work which Colored men have to perform; and they are derelict to themselves, their country and their race if they neglect them. There are, also, special duties which we have to accomplish, and which are no less important than the above.

We should emulate, and, if possible, excel the white American in every sphere of life: we should apply ourselves to acquiring wealth, and obtaining education: we should learn all the arts, sciences, professions and trades which the progress of civilization has made necessary—not superficially, but thoroughly, so as to compete with any. More than others should we be particular in our moral and religious duties, consistent in our lives, irreproachable in our conduct, so as to gain the esteem and respect of all men.

The Mirror of the Times.

We wish to preserve the records of the principal events which have occurred in the history of the Colored people in California. We have heretofore given brief accounts of the several Conventions which have been held in this country, and we shall occasionally reter to the effects which have resulted thereform.

One of the most important events which has transpired, and which was one of the results of the Convention of 1855, was the establishment of the *Mirror of the Times*.

Several of our most prominent citizens felt the importance of a paper at, that time, to continue the work commenced by the Convention. After consultation on the subject, they agreed to call a public meeting of the Colored people of this city; the proceedings we copy from the first number of the *Mirror*, Sept. 13, 1856.

At a public meeting of the colored citizens of San Francisco, held at St. Cyprian's church, on Tuesday evening, August 19th. Peter Anderson was called to the chair, and J. H. Townsend chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman:

On motion of H. M. Collins, a Committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions in relation to a State Press. The following persons were appointed said Committee: H. M. Collins, J. H. Townsend, W. H. Newby, W. Kecling and Peter Lester.

Interesting remarks were made on the subject of a State Press by Rev. Mr. Ward, W. H. Newby, J. H. Townsend, Peter Anderson and others; after which the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening, Aug. 26th.

Pursuant to adjournment, a public meeting was held at St. Cyprian church, Aug. 26th.

Minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed at the previous meeting reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted.

WHEREAS, The state and condition of the colored citizens of the State of California is one of social as well as political degradation, which is derogatory to the character of enlightened freemen, and calls loudly upon us to exert our influence in behalf of reform; and whereas it is evident that many of the disabilities and wrongs under which we are compelled to

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labor in this State, are imposed upon us on account of the ignorance which so generally prevails among the masses in relation to our true character; and believing, as we do, that the most effectual remedy for changing a corrupt public sentiment, and disseminating correct views in relation to our true character, and the rights of freemen, are to be attained through the medium of a well-conducted weekly paper: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of the citizens of San Francisco, the time has fully arrived when a weekly paper should be established in this city to be devoted to the interests of the people throughout this State, to enable them to defend their character against the aspersions which are continually circulated in the community by the corrupt partizan press of California.

Resolved, That we recommend that steps be taken immediately to establish a weekly paper in this city, which shall be devoted to the interests of the colored citizens of this State.

Resolved, That a Committee of five persons be appointed as a Publishing Committee, whose duty it shall be to get out a specimen number of a Weekly Journal in this city.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand dollars ought to be raised in this city, to carry forward this great enterprise for the benefit of the people in the Far West.

Resolved, that we believe that the State Executive Committee ought to make an appropriation of a portion of the funds in their possession to establish a State Press, as the people's organ.

Resolved, That we are well satisfied, in our own opinions, touching that old maxim which declares that knowledge is power, that in union there is strength; therefore we call upon the people throughout the State, to rally on this question, and present one unbroken front, which shall be terrible only to tyrants.

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen compose the Publishing Committee: H. M. Collins, J. H. Townsend, W. H. Newby, J. J. Moore and Nathan Pointer.

After addresses by several persons, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening, Sept. 2d.

PETER ANDERSON, *Chairman*.
J. H. Townesnd, *Secretary*.

An adjourned meeting of the colored citizens was held on Tuesday evening, Sept. 2d.

President in the chair. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The Publishing Committee reported that they were about to make an arrangement to publish the first number of a weekly journal, to be called the "*Mirror of the Times*."

They likewise reccommended the appointment of a Finance Committee, and the following persons chosen: Nathan Pointer, H. F. Sampson, W. D. Moses, Charles Mechison, B. Fletcher, Chas. B. Smith and Mr. Spotts.

The sum of forty dollars was subscribed for the paper; eighteen dollars cash paid in.

Remarks were made by several gentlemen on the importance of a well regulated paper.

After which the meeting adjourned.

PETER ANDERSON, *Chairman*.
J. H. TOWNSEND, *Secretary*.

The following is the address of the Chairman of the meeting to the Publishing Committee:

In presenting yourselves, in our behalf, before a discriminating public, in your editorial positions, we can only hope your efforts will not prove unavailing. That your labors may be judged with that impartiality usually bestowed upon those whose advantages have been far superior, is all we ask, and all we expect.

Our confidence in your knowledge of the condition and wants of our people, who have been born and reared on American soil, and have migrated to this State, in

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common with the white people, from the Northern as well as the Southern States of this Republic, leads me to make a few remarks, which I hope will not be deemed wholly inapplicable or out of place.

Many of you have been educated, in common with others now in different spheres of duty, by the liberal school system of the Free States; and, where abilities and circumstances have allowed, some are in possession of classical attainments, and have enlarged their mental capacities by an early resort to seminaries, academies, and, in some instances, colleges. By those means they are better acquainted with a Republican form of Government, perhaps, than many white persons of our own or from foreign shores. Of those there are around us many who are without moral or political qualifications, unable to read or write, or even understand the alphabet.

Notwithstanding the evidences of capabilities manifested by us as a portion of the people, and in the face of past experience and the enlightened legislation in older States, the Legislature of California did, on the 29th of April, 1851, enact statutes to exclude us from testifying in courts of justice. There are many who, ever since this unjust enactment, have taken every opportunity to wrong us, both civilly and criminally, and to this day, with impunity defy the most valuable citizens to bring them to justice, while they remain sheltered under these unjust statutes.

We believe past experience has fully proved these restrictions to be greatly detrimental to the administration of justice, and that the majority of citizens in this State are opposed to them—to doubt which would be an insult to their intelligence. The will of the majority will yet be expressed, some day, when fairly tested. With these views, we are fully persuaded that it is the minority and not the majority that wish to perpetuate these enactments against us. But we have every reason to believe, that the next direct question to the people will be, whether the minority shall rule, and be allowed to perpetuate its prejudices upon the statute-book or not: that the great majority will answer, by acclamation, No! we cannot doubt, as it is generally admitted that these obnoxious restrictions only defeat the intentions of justice.

It is also generally conceded that the minority has so controlled the political affairs of this State, by their pro-slavery enactments and endorsements, as to make its political complexion more resemble a country under the servile and humiliating circumstances of slavery, than as one of the sovereign and independent States of a free and enlightened people.

These are the issues of the present time; all others are quite foreign to our object. The slavery question is but secondary in importance, as was decided by the action of our State Convention, held last November. Our sole object is, to present our grievances to the people at large, in our own way, and through the columns of our own press; show them the disabilities we labor under; ask them, in respectful terms, to remove them, and we have every reason to believe they will be stricken from the statute-book. In your appeal to the people at large, and on the eve of the political tempest, you may expect to have gigantic intellects to battle with; foes to our interests, socially, morally, intellectually, and, we know, politically. But, nevertheless, by keeping yourselves circumscribed within the limits of reason and truth, we have every reason to believe the object will be obtained.

In this brief recapitulation we not design to instruct, but to make you cognizant of the facts and the important duties devolved upon you, for your considerations.

We have enlarged our paper a trifle, whereby we will be enabled to print about two columns more matter. Our subscription list scarcely warrants us in going to the small additional expense, but we were so cramped for room, that we were compelled to do so in order to make our paper more interesting.

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STOP MY PAPER. — This is a favorite phrase with some people, when they wish to show their disapprobation of some particular article in the paper, the rejection of some senseless communication from themselves or friends, or, perhaps, their personal dislike of the Proprietor, Editor, Printer, Carrier, or the boy who sweeps the office, in printer's technicalities, called the devil.

One says, "Your paper is too irreligious; it contains no high-toned religious sentiment. Stop my paper." Another complains that we are too religious—"I don't want a church organ," says he; "my minister gives me sermons enough; why can't you tell us about the last race at the Willows, or give us something funny. Stop my paper." A third grumbles because his neighbor, over the way, gets his paper an hour sooner, and cries, "Stop my paper." Number four says, "You are always begging for 'books, &c.' I don't know what '&c.' means. Stop my paper." We dunned one man for his second month's subscription—"I ain't going to runaway," says he; "your paper won't live long, if you can't do without four bits. Stop my paper." If we refuse eleemosynary aid, and say we wish no contributions nor donations—"books, &c." excepted,—nor pecuniary assistance, except in the way of subscriptions and advertisements, nor aught but for what we will give full value, the reply is, "You are too independent, and can do without my subscription. Stop my paper."

Well, gentlemen! if you cannot appreciate the good we are doing, you can go; or, if you think we will consult the whims and peculiarities of every one who pays us fifty cents a month, you are greatly mistaken. We established the PACIFIC APPEAL for the good of the whole people, not to indulge individual idiosyncracies. We have no friends to flatter, no foes to punish. We have been engaged two months and a half in this enterprise, and it has not found us in segar-money, and we can publish the APPEAL a year longer on the same salary. So your "Stop my paper!" will never stop our labors in the work we have commenced.

P. A. B.

☞ We are glad to be able to inform our friends and subscribers that the Rev. Mr. Ward is recovering from his afflicting illness. Rev. Mr. Sanderson is convalescent, and will soon resume his duties.

☞ We acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of a valuable addition to our Editorial Library, from Mrs. M. E. R., of Petaluma. "THE POETS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY" shall have a conspicuous place on our shelves.

BEGGING AGAIN.—Yes! and we must continue to do so until our wants are supplied. Our patronage is not sufficient to admit of our purchasing books of reference, absolutely necessary, and we are averse to borrowing, so we must beg.

We are sadly in want of Webster's Dictionary, not having seen one for a month, and we have grown rusty, not having had access to books of any kind since we have been in California.

We find our country subscribers far more liberal than those in the city, and we must "appeal" to them.

Mr. Wm. Holmes, of Oroville. Your letter and enclosure received. Thank you kindly: can't you get us a few subscribers in your vicinity.

We understand that the LUNAR VISITOR for June is out. We have not yet received our copy.

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Communications.

The following communication was received, last week, too late for insertion. We can form no idea of the source from whence it came; and from absence of any indication by the writer of his whereabouts, it might have come from the moon or the antipodes.

Our correspondent will please comply with our rules, which are essential to an insertion of communications.

All communications must have place and date. We should prefer the name of the writer, not for publication, but as evidence of authenticity, and they must be received by Wednesday. Write only on one page. We might have crowded in the following last week, but we had to copy it entire. We do not mind correcting, but we cannot copy:

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—Your able correspondent, Kingstonian, in your last week's APPEAL, recommends the calling of a Convention of delegates from each county for consultation, and for the appointment of committees for the circulation of petitions to the next Legislature for the redress of our grievances. I heartily approve of his suggestion, and hope it will be acted on. I would also recommend that some of our leading men in your city issue a call, for that purpose, through the columns of our APPEAL.

We have experienced, in this country, the beneficial effects arising from Conventions, and the history you have given in your columns of those assemblages of 1855, '56 and '57, has recalled in the minds of many, your present correspondent included, fond recollections of the pleasant times we then had, and a desire for their renewal, for the free interchange of thoughts and unanimity of action.

I know the mountain boys will readily respond to a call issuing from such authority, and published in the APPEAL, which, I believe, has their entire confidence, and which it well merits. ONE OF '55

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—In perusing your APPEAL, I noticed that you stated that you had not room for all of your communications in the last week's paper and it made me think that your contributors were increasing in number, and that the day is fast approaching when the APPEAL will be invoking an unknown influence throughout the State of California. May God speed the day and time when the APPEAL shall not only ring and resound throughout the State of California, but throughout all the Eastern and Western States, so that our people may know that we are not yet dead, but alive and awake to the sense of our incumbent duty, and live in hopes of the long-wished-for day, when our people will be recognized as a nation and a people. Knowing the oppression which we have been laboring under, for so many years past—knowing the obstacles which we have had to encounter, and that our ancestors have borne the burthen and heat of the day, let the APPEAL increase fourfold in its present size, and tenfold in circulation, and contributors may increase accordingly. I love to see the prosperity and success of the new papers, and believe them to be in a prosperous condition. If, at any time, I can render you any assistance, call upon me, for here a ready hand and heart awaits you. A. E. V.

Sacramento, June 2d, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Knowing your purpose of desiring to diffuse among us all information that is instructive and benefical, I have sent you this clipping, which goes far to show the South had no hand in this crushing disability.

Yours, with respect. C. S.

Mail Carrying by Blacks.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Sir: Sixty years ago, Postmaster-General

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Gideon Grangor, of Connecticut, who had been appointed a few weeks previously by President Jefferson, wrote a private letter to Senator Jackson, Chairman of the Senate Postal Committee, urging the passage of a law against the employment of colored persons as mail carriers. With that desire to protect the "peculiar institution" which Northern Democrats were just then beginning to display, he wrote:

"Everything which tends to increase their knowledge of natural rights, of men and things, or that affords them an opportunity of associating, acquiring and communicating sentiments, and of establishing a chain or line of intelligence, must increase your hazard, as it increases their means of effecting their object. The most intelligent are employed as post-riders. These are the most ready to learn and the most able to execute. By traveling from day to day, and hourly mixing with the people, they must, they will acquire information. *They will learn that a man's rights do not depend on his color.* They will, in time, become teachers to their brethren. Whenever they wish to act, they are an organized corps, circulating our intelligence openly, their own privately."

Congress accordingly prohibited any other than free white persons to carry the mails, and at the present time any contractor, even in Massaccusetts, who shall even permit, so the statute runs, "any other than a free white person to convey the mail, shall, for every such offense, incur a penalty of twenty dollars."

Early in the present session, Senator Sumner, with no small care, framed a brief bill which removes this disability on account of color from the statute-book, and it was referred to the Senate Committee on Postal Affairs. Senator Collamer, chairman of that Committee, reported it back with a favorable recommendation, and yesterday morning, Senator Sumner calling it up, it was passed without a word of debate. This is the first time within the recollection of your correspondennt that any bill having *the negro* in it, direct or indirectly, has been passed by the Senate without debate. What a good time is coming when the negro questions shall all have been legislated upon, and when the African race will no longer be a bone of contention in our legislative halls!

From the New York Anglo-African.

Mr. J. P Williams to his California Friends.

DEAR FRIENDS—On my departure from California for Hayti, I promised that I would furnish you with all the information that I could gather in regard to that country and keep you advised of the working of the emigration scheme, then, apparently, going on smoothly. Owing to the great difficulty in transmitting letters to points much nearer than California, I made up my mind that it would be useless to attempt a correspondence with you, consequently my promise was unfulfilled. However, I will now endeavor to make amends for my delinquency by furnishing you with a brief statement of my experience in that island, although it may come too late to reach some who had determined to go there, and perhaps have already gone.

I left San Francisco, with my wife, for Panama, arriving there Oct. 21st, crossed the Isthmus to Aspinwall, from which place I started for St. Thomas, Oct. 22d. After spending a short time there, we left for Kingston, Jamaica, remaining in that city about three weeks. From Kingston we again sailed for Port au Prince, arriving there Dec. 19th. On our arrival in said city, we took board in a private family, but after being there a short time my wife discovered among the occupants of the mansion house a number of persons with whom she was acquainted when in America, and who prevailed on her to change our quarters. On the 30th of Jan. I was attacked by the fever, as was my wife a few days subsequent. After an illness of thirteen days she died, Feb. 14th, and so sick was I at the time, that I was not cognizant of the hour she expired, although lying alongside of her. I continued ill, but recovered sufficiently to take passage in a vessel for New York, leaving Port au Prince on the 3d of April,

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arriving here on the 18th inst., much shattered, physically and pecuniarily.

My opinion in regard to the country is, that it is not the place for the colored American to emigrate to, for many reasons: the danger attending the accclimating process; the difficulty in cultivating the land from the want of water; the distasteful and disgusting habits of the people; the opposition of the Haytien laboring classes to immigration from this country, are a few of them. It is said by many that the fever has no terror if the laws of health are strictly attended to; this may be the rule, but to it I saw many exceptions. Many have thought that the wrong course in regard to labor has been pursued. While there I saw three colored men from Canada, Messrs. George Cary, Morris and Brady, who had gone to Hayti for the purpose of showing the other emigrants what could be done by industry and good management. They succeeded in getting employment at cutting cane upon the President's plantation, for which labor they wanted fifty cents a day, but were given so much per task. After laboring three weeks, during which period, Cary died, the surviving two received, as compensation for the whole labor performed, forty six Haytien dollars, or about three and a half dollars in our currency. These men, when I left, were watching an opportunity to escape from the Island, as were hundreds of others.

When space and time allows, you shall hear further from me on this subject.

J. P. WILLIAMS.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on Friday, 30th ult., the wife of Mr. John Barber, of a son.

DIED.

At Port au Prince, Hayti, of the fever, Feb. 14th, Mrs. FRANCES PALLUM WILLIAMS, consort of John Pallum Williams, late of Marysville, Cal.

She is not dead, but sleep th:
Her spirit watcheth round
The bed of those that weepeth,
Whilst she is under ground.

Why mourn her loss? 'Tis better
Her spirit should ascend,
Unto the God that gave it,
Where earthly sorrows end.

Her Christian soul has joined
The hosts of ages past;
She has paid the debt of nature—
We all must pay at last.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting, 1st THURSDAY in each month.
JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching every Sunday, at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

New Advertisements.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. M.
—WILL GIVE—
A GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL

At Apollo Hall, Pacific Street, on the evening of June 24th, 1862.

The order of exercises will consist of Music, Address, &c.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Henry Talbot, James Stevens,
Dawson Thomas, Edward Quinn,
Henry F. Sampson, Chas. H. Mercier,
Nelson Cook.

Tickets to admit a Gentleman and Lady, $2 50
Single Tickets, $1 50, supper included.
☞ For particulars, see Programme in Pamphlet form. je7

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The News.

The Orizaba sailed, on Saturday last, for Panama, with 115 passengers for New York, and $801,961,03 treasure. Senator Perkins was amongst the passengers.

The rebels evacuated Corinth on the 29th ult. Gen. Pope took possession and occupied that place, but has since advanced and taken 10,000 rebel prisoners. One entire regiment, 13th Louisiana, deserted from the enemy at Corinth.

The Northern Light arrived at New York, 31st May, with California passengers and treasure. She captured a rebel schooner, off Wilmington, N. C., and brought her into New York.

Horatio King has been nominated and confirmed, in place of Mayor Berret, to the Commission on the claims arising out of the District Emancipation Act.

The Emancipation Commissioners of the District of Columbia have assembled and commenced their business.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has arrived at Raleigh, N. C. under the escort of Senator Gwin.

Slaves are not confiscated by the bill which passed the House, the amendment giving freedom to them receiving only 32 votes.

A motion was pending before the House to re-consider the vote by which the bill for the emancipation of slaves was rejected on Monday. An attempt was made to-day to lay the motion on the table, which was lost by 69 to 73.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* says that the women and children are being removed from the city by advice of Gen Smith.

A New Orleans letter says that Gen. Butler has taken the wife of Beauregard, who was found at New Orleans, under his protection.

A fire recently occurred at Williamsburg, New York, which destroyed six schooners, the bark *Storer Cloud*, and 1500 barrels of oil. The property mostly belonged to Scheffiin Brothers. Loss, 3,000,000.

Gov. Stanly having issued an order prohibiting schools in North Carolina for the benefit of the blacks, the matter was made the subject of inquiry in both houses today.

Earl Russel, in submitting the new treaty with America to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President Lincoln to put a stop to slave trafic.

It was rumored that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico.

The bill recognizing Hayti and Liberia passed the House—86 to 37. [This bill had previously passed the Senate. Latham and McDougal both voted for it.]

The steamer Princess will be immediately placed on the Sacramento River as an opposition boat.

A telegraph dispatch has just been received at the War Department, from an official source, stating that the rebels left Corinth last night and that General Nelson occupied their entrenchments this forenoon.

A colored resident of Rocky Hill, Vermont, attained the advanced age of one hundred and fifteen years, upon the 27th of last month. He has been known as "Old" Murray for the past fifty years.

HEAVY PENALITY.—Charles Denman, who plead guilty to the charge of burning the Forrest theatre at Sacramento, was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

THE WOMEN'S PETITION.—A petition, asking Congress to abolish slavery, signed bo 2007 women, of whom 1250 are residents of New Bedford, 572 of Dartmouth, and 185 of Fairhaven, was forwarded to Philadelphia on Wednesday. We presume it is to be presented in the House by Judge Kelley.

MR. BUCHANAN'S BOOK.—The New York *Herald* understands that Ex-President Buchanan's "Life and Times" is now in press, at Philadelphia. It is said to be very well written, very severe and sarcastic, and pitches into Buchanan's Cabinet in the roughest possible style. Its object is to prove that Mr. Buchanan is, and always has been, true to the Union.

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AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

African Methodist Zion Church, Pacific Street, between Mason add Powell, Rev. J. Moore, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 6 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee.. *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

J. B. Sanderson..... *President.*
Edward Quinn..... *Vice President.*
John Lawrence..... *Secretary.*
R. T. Houston..... *Treasurer.*

Advertisements.

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

BROADWAY BREWERY.

ALBRECHT & CO.,
Nos. 629, 631, 633, 635 and 637 *BROADWAY,*
Between Dupont and Stockton sts., San Francisco.

Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand. my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week..... 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
SACRAMENTO,

Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

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NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

Dress Making and Machine Sewing,
By Mrs. MATILDA THOMPSON,
No. 725 Mission street, between 3d and 4th sts. ap12tf

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishmenf and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of

ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

GEORGIA BAKERY,
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

Open all Night.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

JOHN O'BRIEN. JA. B. MCKEAN.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., Sanfrancisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,

THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN AND GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR. HE will warrant it to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief. His office and residence are at 710 Washington street, opposite the Plaza.

Consultation, free. ap5tf

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON,
NO. 926 KEARNY STREET,
WM. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Liquors and Cigars,
Of the Best Quality. ap5*

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

Real Estate Agency.

P. A. BELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 79 Merchant St.

Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

Don't lend your paper.

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Prospectus.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday,

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

Single Numbers..... 15 cts.
Subscription, 1 Month..... 50 "

ADVERTISEMENTS:

1 Square or less, 1 time..... 50
" " 3 Months..... $2 50
10 lines " 1 time..... 1 00
" " 3 Months..... 5 00

Longer Advertisements in proportion.

Society Notices, 3 Months..... 2 50
Births and Marriages..... 25
Deaths..... gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices..... 50

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
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Business Communications addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

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P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862. [NO. 11.

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☞ For Prospectus and Contents see last page.

Selections.

Death of a Noble Woman.

Some of the readers may remember an item which appeard in the *Boston Traveler*, which gave some account of little 'Daisy,' a child whose father was formerly a slave, and both whose parents had African blood in their veins, though they, as well as their child, were so nearly white as with difficulty to be distinguished from their Anglo-Saxon neighbors. Mrs. Peak, the mother of little Daisy, was exceedingly well educated, having been sent to Northern schools for that purpose. She might readily have separated herself from her despised race, denied her allegiance to it in lineage, and thus escaped contumely. She would not do this, bnt refused, like Moses of old, to be considered one of her people's oppressors, 'choosing rather to suffer affliction with' them, than to enjoy such sinful pleasure as forsaking them might afford. She devoted her time to their instruction. She married a slave, but together they bought his freedom. He became independent in means, (the slaves cannot take care of themselves, you know!) owned two houses in Hampton, Virginia, and one or two thousand dollars. She constantly taught the colored people as far as possible, keeping a private school in her own house—*very private* the laws of Virginia and their penalties required it to be—and through her instrumentality many an else ignorant slave was taught to read and write, several of whom were, at least, useful as preachers of the Gospel to their people. When Hampton was burned by the Rebels, Mr. and Mrs. Peak lost their all in the flames. But she still continued her vocation as teacher, and opened a free school for the contrabands in the little red cottage where they found a resting place. Teaching in a cold room—the best her means could afford—some consumptive tendencies were developed, and she soon was laid on the bed of sickness. But she continued her usefulness and gathered the children about her bed, and taught them as well as her feeble health allowed. On Saturday I saw and prayed with her at her request. It was a pleasant day, that last earthly day of hers, and particularly pleasant in her sick-room. She asked her friends to sing two hymns which are in our book of "Army Melodies," and which she loved especially. One is entitled "Homeward Bound," and its last verse is as follows:

"Into the harbor of Heaven now we glide,
We're home at last, home at last,
Softly we drift on the bright silver tide;
We're home at last, home at last.
Glory to God! all our dangers ar o'er,
We stand secure on the glorified shore;
Praise be to God, we will shout evermore,
We're home at last, home at last."

The other hymn seemed significant of the 'rest' to be enjoyed in that glorified 'home,' which though to one whose life had been so full of trial as had Mrs. Peak's, it is not wonderful should be a sweet and comforting one. It speaks of rest in the final home, even to those who had been slaves, as had been her husband and most of her associates—yes, even for the despised people of color to whom she was allied by some slender tie of blood, which, slender as it was, she was neither ashamed of nor would deny, but felt the obligation it imposed to labor for her oppressed and scorned race. Yet, doubtless, she often found comfort from the sentiment which

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these lines contained, and which were favorites with her in her last sickness:

"In the Christian's home in glory,
There remains a land of rest;
There my Saviour's gone before me,
To fulfil my soul's request.
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for you."

Just at midnight, on all the ships in Hampton Roads, and which are so near us that the cry on shipboard is distinctly heard on shore, the watchman cried aloud, as usual, "Twelve o'clock, and all's well." The sound penetrated the sick chamber, and the dying invalid, apparently, heard it. She smiled sweetly, and then breathed her last sigh, and entered upon that 'rest for the weary,' exchanging midnight's earthly gloom for the radiant noon of Heaven.

Fortress Monroe.

REV. A. B. FULLER.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Ten or twelve years ago, Dr. Bailey, the editor of the *National Era*, a weekly paper published at Washington City, wrote a note to the following effect:

MY DEAR MRS. S.—I enclose a $100 bill. Please send me a story—anything you choose.

This was addressed to Harriet Beecher Stowe, a lady then comparatively unknown to literature—the sister of the famous Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Mrs. Stowe accepted the offer of the editor, and wrote a note to her brother:

MY DEAR BROTHER HENRY—Look out for the next numbers of the *National Era*. I shall have a little story in them.

Yours, HARRIET.

This story, originally intended to occupy about a dozen columns of the paper, and to be concluded in three or four months, was called "Uncle Tom, or Life Among the Lowly." Scarcely had the almost unthinking authoress written her first instalment, when she found the subject growing into magnitude, spreading with the rapidity of Elijah's cloud, and embracing a vast number of new and highly interesting characters. From week to week the story continued, the interest increased, the public became absorbed, political thunder was provoked, sectional jealousies aroused, sides were taken, and hot and fierce debate was the result. Thus began and continued the now world-famous book of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The three or four chapters swelled to a thick volumne, although published only as yet in the newspaper. Among those who become early and deeply interested in the story, was the wife of a Boston publisher. Long ere the tale was concluded, she urged her husband to print it in a book. He was slow to see as she did; but after much persuasion he undertook it. What was the result? It was this: no work of fiction in the English language ever had a circulation at all comparable to it. In the United States four different editions were published—one illustrated and one in German—and not far from 400,000 copies were sold. In England, not being protected by copyright, editions were issued at all prices from 6d. to 10s., and more than 500,000 copies were sold. It was translated into every language of Europe, and several of those of Asia, including Arabic and Armenian; and in many of these, as in the German, French, Italian, Welch, Wallachian and Russian, there were from two

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to twelve different translations. The British Museum has a long shelf filled with its different translations, editions and versions.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

Emancipation Society of the State of Missouri.

It is perhaps not generally known among our American population, that there is a society organized in this city, bearing the name and style which heads this article. The objects of the association are just what the name, in connection with the "preamble," (published herewith) to the constitution, indicates. The German papers of this city have recently given more or less information in regard to it, and some have entertained the idea that it is a movement confined principally to our German fellow citizens. This impression, however, is erroneous. American citizens of native and foreign birth, and of all nationalities among us, are cordially invited to co-operate in this movement, which is one that will commend itself to the serious attention of all citizens of Missouri, who have the best interests of the State at heart. The Society is denominated "The General Emancipation Society of the State of Missouri." Auxilliary societies will be formed in every part of the State to co-operate with the mother society in carrying out the great object of ridding the State of Missouri of an institution which all history, and more particularly that connected with the present rebellion, has shown to be an unmitigated evil. There is scarcely an unprejudiced mind in the State that will question the correctness of the position assumed in the following:

PREAMBLE.

Believing the institution of slavery to be detrimental to the moral and material interests of Missouri, and a serious impediment to the growth and development of her resources, and that its abolishment by the people of the State would prove fruitful of blessings to ourselves and our posterity, we therefore form and constitute ourselves into a society organization to further, by all lawful and proper means, the emancipation of the slaves in the State of Missouri.

Here is a platform upon which all good men can stand. And not even slaveholders who look upon this subject in any but a narrow and selfish light, can deny that to accomplish the end aimed at by this society, would be of incalculable material advantage to the State, and place it upon the high road to that permanent prosperity which its soil, climate and mineral resources ought to secure. The dollar and cent view of the case alone ought to secure the co-operation of our entire population for the removal of slavery. For, in comparison with our adjoining sister free States, with less natural advantages than we possess, we find ourselves entirely outstripped in the race of civilization and material progress. *The disparity against us is due alone to slavery.* Then again, the census of 1860 shows that *only one in fifty* of our population has any interest in slavery; and as a political right, it is high time the *forty-nine* were allowed a voice in shaping the institutions of the State. The common laborer, the small farmer who works his own farm, the mechanic whose only capital is in his labor, and the manufacturer who is obliged to compete with free skilled labor in the production of his goods, all have a deep interest in this question, and all of them have rights which the State is bound to respect. Hence, it will not do to ignore longer the rights of the great mass of our people, and continue to legislate exclusively for a small minority—a class interest.

The "pledge" and condition of membership are stated as follows, by two sections of the constitution:

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PLEDGE.

The pledge or obligation of membership shall be as follows:

I,——, do solemnly pledge my honor that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri: that I will not take up arms against the Government of the United States nor the government of the State of Missouri, nor give aid or comfort to the enemies of either, and that I will, to the best of my ability, faithfully demean myself as a member of the Society and further the object and interests thereof.

MEMBERSHIP.

All white male persons of the age of eighteen years and upwards may become members of the Society, upon their being proposed for such membership by some member of good standing in the Society, and paying such initiation fee as the by-laws shall specify, and signing the Constitution and pledge or obligation thereof. And all members of the society shall be required to pay such monthly dues as the by-laws may provide to be paid.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Colored Property-Holders in the District of Columbia.

The report of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, relative to the colored property-holders of the District of Columbia, whether intentionally or otherwise, does them the greatest injustice. He says: "The real estate is owned by 508 persons, averaging $1,205 each. The real and personal property is owned by 1,175 persons, averaging $646 each. The total free colored population in the District of Columbia is 11,131. * * * * * * * * * "The number of free colored males over 20 years of age is 2,486." After recapitulating the numbers who own property valued at or over certain specified sums, he concludes with the statement, "9,956 return no property." This is true on its face, but grossly false in the idea which it conveys.

"The number of free colored males," says Mr. Kennedy, "is 2,486." Then the 9,956 whom he represents as having made returns of "no property" are women and children, and persons under 20 years of age. But suppose Mr. Kennedy had been called on for the property statistics of some New-England town having 11,131 white inhabitants, would he have reported that a certain number of the voters in the town returned real and personal property to a given amount, and that the 9,956 persons constituting the balance of the town "returned no property?" In other words, is it customary for assessors, in making up their valuation in a given instance, to put down the head of the family as returning a certain amount of property, and his wife, children, and the other members of his household as returning "no property."

Who will say, after this, that "figures tell no lies?" Now the truth in the matter is, that while by Mr. Kennedy's returns the colored population is made to appear a mass of paupers, there are few communities of whites in which there are so many property-holders in proportion to the whole population. In this very District of Columbia the ratio of white property-holders to the gross white population is smaller by almost one half than in the case of the colored people, who are thus stigmatized as paupers.—*Eastern Exchange.*

A Noble Act.

A noble ship was bearing down on the English coast, under a stiff breeze and a lowering sky. It was not many hours be-

Retake of Preceding Frame

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The News.

The Orizaba sailed, on Saturday last, for Panama, with 115 passengers for New York, and $801,961,03 treasure. Senator Perkins was amongst the passengers.

The rebels evacuated Corinth on the 29th ult. Gen. Pope took possession and occupied that place, but has since advanced and taken 10,000 rebel prisoners. One entire regiment, 18th Louisiana, deserted from the enemy at Corinth.

The Northern Light arrived at New York, 31st May, with California passengers and treasure. She captured a rebel schooner, off Wilmington, N. C., and brought her into New York.

Horatio King has been nominated and confirmed, in place of Mayor Berret, to the Commission on the claims arising out of the District Emancipation Act.

The Emancipation Commissioners of the District of Columbia have assembled and commenced their business.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has arrived at Raleigh, N. C. under the escort of Senator Gwin.

Slaves are not confiscated by the bill which passed the House, the amendment giving freedom to them receiving only 32 votes.

A motion was pending before the House to re-consider the vote by which the bill for the emancipation of slaves was rejected on Monday. An attempt was made to-day to lay the motion on the table, which was lost by 69 to 73.

The Vicksburg *Citizen* says that the women and children are being removed from the city by advice of Gen Smith.

A New Orleans letter says that Gen. Butler has taken the wife of Beauregard, who was found at New Orleans, under his protection.

A fire recently occurred at Williamsburg, New York, which destroyed six schooners, the bark *Silver Cloud*, and 1500 barrels of oil.—The property mostly belonged to Scheffiin Brothers. Loss, 3,000,000.

Gov. Stanly having issued an order prohibiting schools in North Carolina for the benefit of the blacks, the matter was made the subject of inquiry in both houses today.

Earl Russel, in submitting the new treaty with America to the House of Lords, bore testimony to the efforts of President Lincoln to put a stop to slave trafic.

It was rumored that the French troops were to be withdrawn from Mexico.

The bill recognizing Hayti and Liberia passed the House—86 to 37. [This bill had previously passed the Senate. Latham and McDougal both voted for it.]

The steamer Princess will be immediately placed on the Sacramento River as an opposition boat.

A telegraph dispatch has just been received at the War Department, from an official source, stating that the rebels left Corinth last night and that General Nelson occupied their entrenchments this forenoon.

A colored resident of Rocky Hill, Vermont, attained the advanced age of one hundred and fifteen years, upon the 27th of last month. He has been known as "Old" Murray for the past fifty years.

HEAVY PENALTY.—Charles Denman, who plead guilty to the charge of burning the Forrest theatre at Sacramento, was sentenced to fifteen years in the State Prison.

THE WOMEN'S PETITION.—A petition, asking Congress to abolish slavery, signed by 2007 women, of whom 1250 are residents of New Bedford, 572 of Dartmouth, and 185 of Fairhaven, was forwarded to Philadelphia on Wednesday. We presume it is to be presented in the House by Judge Kelley.

MR. BUCHANAN'S BOOK.—The New York *Herald* understands that Ex-President Buchanan's "Life and Times" is now in press, at Philadelphia. It is said to be very well written, very severe and sarcastic, and pitches into Buchanan's Cabinet in the roughest possible style. Its object is to prove that Mr. Buchanan is, and always has been, true to the Union.

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AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

African Methodist Zion Church, Pacific Street, between Mason add Powell, Rev. J. Moore, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching to-morrow, at 11 A. M., at 3 P. M., and at 6 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
Mrs. Cornelina Depee ..... *Vice President.*
Mrs. Martha Jones ..... *Treasurer.*
Mrs. Barney Fletcher ..... *Secretary.*

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

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There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand. my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week 87 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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Prospectus.

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Selections.

Death of a Noble Woman.

Some of the readers may remember an item which appeard in the *Boston Traveler*, which gave some account of little 'Daisy,' a child whose father was formerly a slave, and both whose parents had African blood in their veins, though they, as well as their child, were so nearly white as with difficulty to be distinguished from their Anglo-Saxon neighbors. Mrs. Peak, the mother of little Daisy, was exceedingly well educated, having been sent to Northern schools for that purpose. She might readily have separated herself from her despised race, denied her allegiance to it in lineage, and thus escaped contumely. She would not do this, bnt refused, like Moses of old, to be considered one of her people's oppressors, 'choosing rather to suffer affliction with' them, than to enjoy such sinful pleasure as forsaking them might afford. She devoted her time to their instruction. She married a slave, but together they bought his freedom. He became independent in means, (the slaves cannot take care of themselves, you know!) owned two houses in Hampton, Virginia, and one or two thousand dollars. She constantly taught the colored people as far as possible, keeping a private school in her own house—*very private* the laws of Virginia and their penalties required it to be—and through her instrumentality many an else ignorant slave was taught to read and write, several of whom were, at least, useful as preachers of the Gospel to their people. When Hampton was burned by the Rebels, Mr. and Mrs. Peak lost their all in the flames. But she still continued her vocation as teacher, and opened a free school for the contrabands in the little red cottage where they found a resting place. Teaching in a cold room—the best her means could afford—some consumptive tendencies were developed, and she soon was laid on the bed of sickness. But she continued her usefulness and gathered the children about her bed, and taught them as well as her feeble health allowed. On Saturday I saw and prayed with her at her request. It was a pleasant day, that last earthly day of hers, and particularly pleasant in her sick-room. She asked her friends to sing two hymns which are in our book of "Army Melodies," and which she loved especially. One is entitled "Homeward Bound," and its last verse is as follows:

"Into the harbor of Heaven now we glide,
We're home at last, home at last,
Softly we drift on the bright silver tide;
We're home at last, home at last.
Glory to God! all our dangers a'er,
We stand secure on the glorified shore;
Praise be to God, we will shout evermore,
We're home at last, home at last."

The other hymn seemed significant of the 'rest' to be enjoyed in that glorified 'home,' which though to one whose life had been so full of trial as had Mrs. Peak's, it is not wonderful should be a sweet and comforting one. It speaks of rest in the final home, even to those who had been slaves, as had been her husband and most of her associates—yes, even for the despised people of color to whom she was allied by some slender tie of blood, which, slender as it was, she was neither ashamed of nor would deny, but felt the obligation it imposed to labor for her oppressed and scorned race. Yet, doubtless, she often found comfort from the sentiment which these lines contained, and which were favorites with her in her last sickness:

"In the Christian's home in glory,
There remains a land of rest;
There my Saviour's gone before me,
To fulfil my soul's request.
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for you."

Just at midnight, on all the ships in Hampton Roads, and which are so near us that the cry on shipboard is distinctly heard on shore, the watchman cried aloud, as usual, "Twelve o'clock, and all's well." The sound penetrated the sick chamber, and the dying invalid, apparently, heard it. She smiled sweetly, and then breathed her last sigh, and entered upon that 'rest for the weary,' exchanging midnight's earthly gloom for the radiant noon of Heaven.

Fortress Monroe.

REV. A. B. FULLER.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Ten or twelve years ago, Dr. Bailey, the editor of the *National Era*, a weekly paper published at Washington City, wrote a note to the following effect:

MY DEAR MRS. S.—I enclose a $100 bill. Please send me a story—anything you choose.

This was addressed to Harriet Beecher Stowe, a lady then comparatively unknown to literature—the sister of the famous Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Mrs. Stowe accepted the offer of the editor, and wrote a note to her brother:

MY DEAR BROTHER HENRY—Look out for the next numbers of the *National Era*. I shall have a little story in them.

Yours, HARRIET.

This story, originally intended to occupy about a dozen columns of the paper, and to be concluded in three or four months, was called "Uncle Tom, or Life Among the Lowly." Scarcely had the almost unthinking authoress written her first instalment, when she found the subject growing into magnitude, spreading with the rapidity of Elijah's cloud, and embracing a vast number of new and highly interesting characters. From week to week the story continued, the interest increased, the public became absorbed, political thunder was provoked, sectional jealousies aroused, sides were taken, and hot and fierce debate was the result. Thus began and continued the now world-famous book of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The three or four chapters swelled to a thick volumne, although published only as yet in the newspaper. Among those who become early and deeply interested in the story, was the wife of a Boston publisher. Long ere the tale was concluded, she urged her husband to print it in a book. He was slow to see as she did; but after much persuasion he undertook it. What was the result? It was this: no work of fiction in the English language ever had a circulation at all comparable to it. In the United States four different editions were published—one illustrated and one in German—and not far from 400,000 copies were sold. In England, not being protected by copyright, editions were issued at all prices from 6d. to 10s., and more than 500,000 copies were sold. It was translated into every language of Europe, and several of those of Asia, including Arabic and Armenian; and in many of these, as in the German, French, Italian, Welch, Wallachian and Russian, there were from two to twelve different translations. The British Museum has a long shelf filled with its different translations, editions and versions.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times.*

Emancipation Society of the State of Missouri.

It is perhaps not generally known among our American population, that there is a society organized in this city, bearing the name and style which heads this article. The objects of the association are just what the name, in connection with the "preamble," (published herewith) to the constitution, indicates. The German papers of this city have recently given more or less information in regard to it, and some have entertained the idea that it is a movement confined principally to our German fellow citizens. This impression, however, is erroneous. American citizens of native and foreign birth, and of all nationalities among us, are cordially invited to co-operate in this movement, which is one that will commend itself to the serious attention of all citizens of Missouri, who have the best interests of the State at heart. The Society is denominated "The General Emancipation Society of the State of Missouri." Auxilliary societies will be formed in every part of the State to co-operate with the mother society in carrying out the great object of ridding the State of Missouri of an institution which all history, and more particularly that connected with the present rebellion, has shown to be an unmitigated evil. There is scarcely an unprejudiced mind in the State that will question the correctness of the position assumed in the following:

PREAMBLE.

Believing the institution of slavery to be detrimental to the moral and material interests of Missouri, and a serious impediment to the growth and development of her resources, and that its abolishment by the people of the State would prove fruitful of blessings to ourselves and our posterity, we therefore form and constitute ourselves into a society organization to further, by all lawful and proper means, the emancipation of the slaves in the State of Missouri.

Here is a platform upon which all good men can stand. And not even slaveholders who look upon this subject in any but a narrow and selfish light, can deny that to accomplish the end aimed at by this society, would be of incalculable material advantage to the State, and place it upon the high road to that permanent prosperity which its soil, climate and mineral resources ought to secure. The dollar and cent view of the case alone ought to secure the co-operation of our entire population for the removal of slavery. For, in comparison with our adjoining sister free States, with less natural advantages than we possess, we find ourselves entirely outstripped in the race of civilization and material progress. *The disparity against us is due alone to slavery.* Then, again, the census of 1860 shows that *only one in fifty* of our population has any interest in slavery; and as a political right, it is high time the *forty-nine* were allowed a voice in shaping the institutions of the State. The common laborer, the small farmer who works his own farm, the mechanic whose only capital is in his labor, and the manufacturer who is obliged to compete with free skilled labor in the production of his goods, all have a deep interest in this question, and all of them have rights which the State is bound to respect. Hence, it will not do to ignore longer the rights of the great mass of our people, and continue to legislate exclusively for a small minority—a class interest.

The "pledge" and condition of membership are stated as follows, by two sections of the constitution:

PLEDGE.

The pledge or obligation of membership shall be as follows:

I,——, do solemnly pledge my honor that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri: that I will not take up arms against the Government of the United States nor the government of the State of Missouri, nor give aid or comfort to the enemies of either, and that I will, to the best of my ability, faithfully demean myself as a member of the Society and further the object and interests thereof.

MEMBERSHIP.

All white male persons of the age of eighteen years and upwards may become members of the Society, upon their being proposed for such membership by some member of good standing in the Society, and paying such initiation fee as the by-laws shall specify, and signing the Constitution and pledge or obligation thereof. And all members of the society shall be required to pay such monthly dues as the by-laws may provide to be paid.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Colored Property-Holders in the District of Columbia.

The report of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, relative to the colored property-holders of the District of Colombia, whether intentionally or otherwise, does them the greatest injustice. He says: "The real estate is owned by 508 persons, averaging $1,205 "each. The real and personal property "is owned by 1,175 persons, averaging "$646 each. The total free colored population in the District of Columbia is "11,131. * * * * * * * * * "The number of free colored males over "20 years of age is 2,486." After recapitulating the numbers who own property valued at or over certain specified sums, he concludes with the statement, "9,956 return no property." This is true on its face, but grossly false in the idea which it conveys.

"The number of free colored males," says Mr. Kennedy, "is 2,486." Then the 9,956 whom he represents as having made returns of "no property" are women and children, and persons under 20 years of age. But suppose Mr. Kennedy had been called on for the property statistics of some New-England town having 11,131 white inhabitants, would he have reported that a certain number of the voters in the town returned real and personal property to a given amount, and that the 9,956 persons constituting the balance of the town "returned no property?" In other words, is it customary for assessors, in making up their valuation in a given instance, to put down the head of the family as returning a certain amount of property, and his wife, children, and the other members of his household as returning "no property."

Who will say, after this, that "figures "tell no lies?" Now the truth in the matter is, that while by Mr. Kennedy's returns the colored population is made to appear a mass of paupers, there are few communities of whites in which there are so many property-holders in proportion to the whole population. In this very District of Columbia the ratio of white property-holders to the gross white population is smaller by almost one half than in the case of the colored people, who are thus stigmatized as paupers.—*Eastern Exchange.*

A Noble Act.

A noble ship was bearing down on the English coast, under a stiff breeze and a lowering sky. It was not many hours be-

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fore she was in the teeth of a violent storm, rolling and plunging in the angry waters. The wind shrieked through her cordage and her huge timbers groaned from stem to stern. She at last struck and became unmanageable, and hoisted signals of distress. A crew of brave and hardy men from the shore put out to rescue her living freight. Among these on board was a negro, with two orphan childen under his charge. The boat was soon filled with the affrighted passengers, and there was room but for *one more*—room for the negro, or the two little ones. Who should be saved—who left behind to perish? The faithful negro did not hesitate. Over the ship's sides he lowered the helpless children into the life-boat, and only called out, "Tell master, Cuffie did his duty."

Hannah More was asked to write a poem on this touching event, but she declined, saying, "No art could embellish so noble an action."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

CITY AGENT.—Mr. John F. Moore will act as City Agent and Carrier.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of June, and remit as speedily as possible.

We have refrained, hitherto, from commenting on President Lincoln's Pro-slavery Proclamation in reference to the proclamation issued by Gen. Hunter, declaring the slaves free in the department of the South, over which he had military command, in hopes that the President only denied that Gen. Hunter had "been authorized by the Government to make any proclamation declaring slaves free," in order that action in the premises might come from the highest source, *i. e.* the President himself, moreover, he intimates in his proclamation that he is yet undecided. He says, "whether it is competent for him, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to declare slaves in any State free, and whether at any time it shall become necessary and indispensible for the maintenance of Government to exercise such supposed power, are questions which he reserves to himself, and which he cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field."

The President exhibits as much tergiversation as ever did our New York Magician, as Martin Van Buren was called, in former days. He is as non-committal as that "Northern man with Southern principles."

Recent dispatches, however, have given us to understand that the Cabinet has revoked Gen. Hunter's proclamation, and hence slavery is still recognized in the department of the South. We thought from President Lincoln's confiscation messages, his emancipation recommendations and other liberal actions, that it was his intention to strike at the root of the tree of strife. We supposed he was possessed of judgmemt sufficient to know that it was useless to lop off the extraneous branches, and leave the trunk of the Upas of discord and disunion—slavery—still standing to branch forth again and diffuse its malignant and pestiferous poison over the land; and we still hope he will abide by the principles he has hitherto avowed, on the strength of which he was elected.

The success of the Republican party in the Presidential election of 1860 was predicated on the resolutions passed by the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, commonly called the Chicago Platform, and on the principles therein enunciated, and the President has frequently declared that he would abide and be governed in his administration by those principles.

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How does the present action of President Lincoln agree with the Chicago Platform? The 7th and 8th resolutions of that Convention, passed unanimously, read as follows:

7. That the new dogma, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous expositions, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom: That as our Republican fathers, when they abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "No person should be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it; and we deny the authority of Congress, of Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

An adherence to these resolutions gives the President power over the institution of slavery in the Territories, as they declare freedom to be the "normal condition of all the territory of the United States." The action of the President in appointing Military Governors over the rebellious States, and subjecting them to martial law, reduces such States to the condition of Territories, the "normal condition" of which is "freedom."

We fear the Administration is pursuing a course detrimental to the best interests of the country, and encouraging the Rebels in their efforts to overthrow the Union, and perpetuate slavery.

Generals who are on the ground where slavery exists, and see what effects emancipation would produce, are the best judges when to strike the blow, and, by eradicating the evil, end the war.

We also fear, by the course he is pursuing, the President will alienate his ablest generals from him, and he will be unable to find capable men to take command of departments most infected with the evil. He must either grant them unrestricted power, or appoint such ingrates as Edward Stanly.

☞ Our friends and correspondents will please comply with our rules, or we cannot promise that attention to their favors which they desire, and we wish to give. Letters purely on business of the paper must be directed to "Peter Anderson." Money must also be sent to Mr. A. We have no aptitude for the business details, and do not wish to interfere with the Proprietor's department.

Communications for the PACIFIC APPEAL must be directed to "P. A. Bell," and the following rules are imperative:

1st. Write only on one side of the sheet.

2d. Always put place and date.

3d. Communications sent after Wednesday cannot inserted; and even if received by that time, we cannot always promise an immediate insertion.

Our correspondents will endeavor to write plain, and be as correct as possible in their spelling. That, however, is not so material, as it is our province to decipher and correct; but as we have no Dictionary, and cannot afford to get one, we have to trust to a treacherous memory.

Friends having donations of "Books, &c.," for the Editor's Library, will please send to that individual.

THE LUNAR VISITOR was left last week, but we did not get it until after our paper went to press. Mr. Moore has a very able article on education, showing "The obstacles in the way of the education of the present generation of our people." We regret our space prevents us from copying it entire, as it should be read as a whole.

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☞ The *Anglo-African* notices our publication, by compiling more than a column of "California Items" from our little sheet. Want of space prevents us from reciprocating this week, but in our next we will give a batch of Eastern Items.

☞ The *Evening Journal* copies a portion of our leading article in the APPEAL of 7th instant, without note or comment. We allude to it to request our contemporaries to quote *verbatim et literatim*. The extract in the *Journal* is *verbatim*, but not *literatim*. The Italics are not ours. Editors will please "follow copy" or explain.

By request of our friend, Mr. F. G. Barbadues, we appoint the following gentlemen as our agents: J. D. Brown, Jackson, Amador co., and Mr. Green, Michigan Bar.

MRS. FRANCIS H. GREEN'S LECTURE in Zion Church, on the 20th ultimo, was a most eloquent production. It abounded in rare historical quotations, on subjects in sympathy with the history of the African race and their condition in this country. It contained thrilling panegyrics on some of our most distinguished colored gentlemen in America. It ought to have been listened to by as many as could have crowded the largest hall in the city.—*Lunar Visitor.*

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—Our people have of late been frequently called upon to contribute towards buying, enlarging and beautifying churches, and liberally have they responded to the demands made upon them. Such sacred movements are highly creditable to the movers therein, and are justly deserving the encouragement of all who have been raised in a Christain land, who have imbibed the principles of a Christain education, and felt the influence of the Christain faith. I am glad to see our people are turning their attention towards enlarging and adorning their places of public worship. Sacred history furnishes us with a precedent for erecting fine edifices dedicated to the worship of Almighty God. The Temple of Solomon was the first building erected for Divine worship, and the readers of Scriptural and Jewish history all know the splendor and magnificence of that holy edifice. The Heathens were also famous for the splendor of their temples of idolatry.

But it is not in grandeur nor ornaments that I would recommend our people to emulate the wise, good and rich King of Israel, nor endeavor to imitate the gorgeous temples of heathen superstition; but there has always been an accompanyment to worship in which we are sadly deficient. Among his many acquirements King Solomon was doubtless a musician, and we all know he made vocal and instrumental music a portion of the worship of the temple; and in every form of worship music is considered essential; but in our own churches it is shamefully neglected. Now, if we wish to have well regulated churches, and the worship of God conducted according to its true spirit, we should have well regulated church choirs, without which the intent and meaning of worship is but half accomplished.

Music is an indispensible auxilliary to the worship of God, and no church organization can be complete without a good choir. This aid to worship being so apparent it is strange that so few feel or see the necessity of it. This is not the case in the Eastern States, and why should it be so here? We are the same people, and it is universally acknowledged that our race have a much finer and more accute natural ear for music than any other race; it is true we have not the acquired science, which others have, from want of the opportunities which they possess of superior musical education, but our natural ability in that respect being greater, we can equal if not surpass them with less tuition.

Such being the case, why not commence a school for the education of our young people in church music? We have many good singers among us, male and female, possessing fine and beautiful voices, who need but culture, and they can be taught to sing with such skill that the blending of harmonious notes would fill our church domes with echoes of sweet melodies which would vibrate and revibrate until all who are within the influence of the sound would be filled with joy and gladness. Let the sermons be ever so good, the effect of worship is marred by not having good singing. It is true there are usually a number of people occupying that portion of our churches appropriated to the choir, but they do more to distract the congregation than add to the solemnity of the services. This is the case in all our churches; they have as many books before them as Julien or Herold, the conductor of the opera troupe, but if you should ask them a simple question in the science they profess, not one out of a dozen could give a correct answer. Now away with such imperfections, and shame to those who attempt to lead in our glorious science, about which I will admit they have some experience, and pretend to teach a system of correct singing by ear. It is impossible ever to learn music that way, and the same length of time is required to learn a melody after an instrument, as to learn it scientifically, and the poor pupil then only knows that tune, and has to go through the same process in learning every tune, whereas, if the true science of music is taught, and a thorough knowledge thereof given, the learner understands one tune as well as another.

In my next, I will present a plan for organizing an association for the study of sacred music. A LOVER OF MUSIC

FORT YALE, May 28th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Dear Sir — A journey to the Cariboo mining region is no slight affair under the most favorable circumstances. In the first place, the preparations necessary for starting, and then the villainous accommodations, on the filthy, crowded Steamers, inviting sea, and all other kinds of sickness, render the journey anything but a pleasure trip, until you reach the end of that kind of conveyance.

After that, comes a different order of troubles. To undertake a trip of over three hundred miles, through a mountainous, precipitous and unbroken country, with the certainty of meeting all kinds of hardships, is equal to the fortitude of the stoutest heart.

This may be considered preliminary to what I have and will have to experience. However, I have nothing more to complain of than is generally met with.

On my arrival at Victoria, I found many of our people getting ready for the Cariboo.

One pleasing feature I noticed in their case was, they appeared much better provided for the enterprize, and much better conditioned, on the whole, than the Whites. Almost all of them were provided with animals of a good class, with all that is necessary for the journey. The numbers going to that region will rate in about the order of their numerical ratio. So far as their prospects are concerned, they are of course more encouraging than in California, for the reason that the laws know no distinction.

In regard to the general condition of matters in this region, the papers furnish about what is the true state of affairs.

This town, (Yale) I might mention, is doing quite a lively business in the way of furnishing merchandize of every description needed in the mines. There are about a thousand animals leaving here weekly, averaging 300 pounds, freight each, and some 150 tons for the upper country. This does not include what goes the other (Douglas) route, which amounts probably to as much more.

There will therefore be an ample supply of provisions at the mines, as soon as the season will permit.

In relation to my own matters, I arrived here safe and well, with my animal, and have been doing well at my business. I leave for the Cariboo about the first of June.

So, no more until I arrive at Quesnelle City, B. C., at which place direct me some papers. W. N. M.

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For the Pacific Appeal.

Surprise Promenade.

A Surprise Promenade was given by the ladies of Sacramento, on Tuesday eve, June 3d, on the corner of Ninth and R streets. The invited guests started from the main landing, on Sixth street, had a very delightful boat-sail,—a moonlight one. Everything was conducted in fine order. The sail was pleasant, both going and coming. Music awaited the reception of the guests, and the house was thrown open, and a hearty welcome awaited them all. This Promenade, being the first since last fall, was highly appreciated, as well as being well attended. The company consisted of between twenty-five and thirty couple. At twelve o'clock the tables were sumptuously filled, and I believe all enjoyed the participation in the luxuries. The ladies were plain in their apparel, but appropriately dressed for the occasion.

OBSERVER.

Selections.

MEASURES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SLAVE INTRODUCED INTO CONGRESS.

1. Recognition of the Empire of Hayti.
2. Abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
3. Prohibiting our army officers from returning fugitive slaves.
4. Establishing a free negro Colony in South Carolina, to receive government support.
5. Proposes to aid the States to abolish Negro Slavery, by taxing the Southern people to pay for the slaves.
6. To repeal the Fugitive Slave Law.
7. To repeal the law which forbids Colored men from being Stage Drivers or from carrying the United States Mail.
8. To prohibit slaveholders from taking their slaves into Arizona Territory.

A FREEDMAN'S FIRST ACT!—On the return march of Mix's 3d New York Cavalry from Winchester to Washington, a large number of male contrabands followed the regiment. They were not permitted to be turned back or molested by the commanding officer, Col. Mix. They built camp fires and groomed horses for the troops, who in return fed them from their rations. Lieut. Chamberlain of Rochester, adopted one of them, a fine looking boy of about 20 years, as his servant. On reaching Washington he gave him money to purchase an extra supper out of camp. The young man went without the supper, and invested the money in a spelling book. He has studied this intensely every leisure hour, and although perfectly ignorant of the alphabet one week ago, he is now master of his letters.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HAYTI.—It is reported that when the republic of Hayti is recognized by the United States, President Geffrard will send hither a white man to represent his government at Washington. This may be a concession to those American prejudices against black men which are so much talked of; and if may, on the other hand, be a hint from the Haytien government that it would like the same way to have its prejudices respected. If Geffrard sends us a white Minister, surely we can do no less than send a black man as Commissioner to Hayti.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THRIFT OF FREE NEGROES.—In the Seaman's Savings Bank, in New York city, as we learn from a depositor, there is $17,000 placed to the credit of a colored depositor. In the Bank of Savings, in Bleeker street, in which a deposit is limited to $1,000, a black man has had that sum so long on deposit that its accumulations have reached $5,000. A large sum in the aggregate is deposited by colored men in that city. This is certainly an indication of industry and thrift in this class.—*Washington Republican.*

AN INCIDENT.—When the United States vessels were on their way to attack Fernandina, they picked up a contraband, who had ventured to sea in a small boat, to notify them that the rebels were deserting the place. While questioning the black, some of the officers of the Alabama remarked, that he should have brought them newspapers to let them know what was going on. "I thought of dat," replied the contraband, "and fotched a Charleston paper wid me." With this he put his hand in his bosom and brought forth a paper, and, with the air of a man who was rendering an important service, handed it to the circle of inquirers. They grasped it eagerly, but one glance induced a general burst of laughter, to the profound astonishment of poor Cuffee, who it seems could not read, and imagining that one paper was as good as another, had brought one dated 1822. This South Carolina relic was forwarded to Thomas B. Stillman, Esq., of this city, as one of the curiosities of the war. It is a little odd that this paper, which has floated so long down the stream of time, contains an *article in favor of negro emancipation.—New York Tribune.*

FREE NEGROES.—According to the census of 1860, there were 222,746 free negroes in the 19 free States, and 259,078 in the 16 Slave States, including the District of Columbia. The South had an excess of free negro population of 36,333 over that of the North. Of the free States, Pennsylvania had the highest number—56,373, and Oregon the lowest number—121. California had 3,816. Of the slave States, Maryland had the highest number—83,708, and Arkansas the lowest number—137.

ONE OF THE "BOYS."—An official despatch from Commodore Dupont gives an account of the surrender of the rebel armed steamer *Planter*, on the 13th, by her Colored Pilot, in the absence of her officers. That morning the pilot, with the aid of some contrabands, took her from the wharf, close to the government offices in Charleston and brought her past the forts in the harbor with the rebel flag flying. After getting out of the range of the guns of the forts he hauled down the flag and surrendered to the fleet. She was armed with a 32-pounder and a 24-pound howitzer, and had also on deck four other guns which were to be taken to a new fort on the middle ground, the morning of her escape.

Gen. Hunter's Action.

Gen. Hunter began in April last, to issue, in his military division, free papers to the Negroes entitled, under the Act of Congress, to their freedom, by virtue of services compulsorily rendered to the Rebels. Printed forms are prepared, requiring only to be filled with the name of the former slave and the signature of the General commanding who emancipates him. The following is a copy of the first paper, and which probably caused so much discussion as to Gen. Hunter's measures for emancipation:

"It having been proven, to the entire satisfaction of the General commanding the Department of the South, that the bearer, William Jenkins, heretofore held in involuntary servitude, has been directly employed to aid and assist those in rebellion against the United States of America:

"Now, be it known to all, that, agreeably to the laws, I declare the said person free, and forever absolved from all claims to his services. Both he, and his wife, and his children, have full right to go North, South, East or West, as they may decide.

"Given under my hand, at the Headquarters of the Department of the South, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1862.

"D. HUNTER,
"Major-General Commanding."

Take, in connection with the above, also, the following order in the same spirit:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH
FORT PULASKI, Cockspur Island, Ga.
April 23, 1862.

All persons of Color, lately held to involuntary servitude by the enemies of the United States, in Fort Pulaski, and on Cockspur Island, Ga., are hereby confiscated and declared free, in conformity with law, and shall hereafter receive the fruits of their own labor. Such of said persons of Color as are able-bodied, and may be required, shall be employed in the Quartermaster's Department, at the rates heretofore established by Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman.

By command of Maj. Gen. DAVID HUNTER.
CHAS. G. HALPINE, Ass't Adj't-General.

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.—A Washington dispatch of the 16th inst. says that a thousand slaves left their homes in Prince George county, Maryland, as if by preconcerted movement, and went to the District of Columbia, where they now are. They had doubtless heard of the Act of Congress freeing the slaves in the District, and acted under the impression that, by going there, they would be free also.

DIED.

In this city, on Saturday, 7th inst., MRS. MARTHA FLOWERS, late of Sacramento, aged 40 years. The funeral services, in Dupont st. Baptist Church, were solemn and impressive.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.
JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching every Sunday, at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

New Advertisements.

S. WINANT. C. H. PATRICK. J. J. WINANT.

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Produce, Poultry, etc.,

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Articles sold on commission, if desired. Ships and Steamers supplied.

☞ Dealers in Shoalwater Bay Oysters jc14-3m

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE,
No. 5, F. & A. MASONS,
Under jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York,
Will celebrate St. John's Day,
On TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, 1862,
— BY —
A GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL
— AT —
APOLLO HALL, ... PACIFIC STREET.

The Committee of Arrangements will spare no pains to make this the most agreeable Entertainment ever given by this Lodge.

All Masons and Friends of the Order are invited to be present.

A superior BRASS and STRING BAND is engaged, and the Exercises of the Evening will be interspersed with brilliant music.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

1. PRAYER, by ..... Chaplain
2. MASONIC ODE ..... Members
3. MUSIC ..... Band
4. REMARKS, by ..... P. Anderson, W. M.
5. MUSIC ..... Band
6. MASONIC ADDRESS, Bro. Wm. H. Yates
7. FINALE & GRAND MARCH ..... Band

SUPPER.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Henry Tolbert, James Stevens.
Dawson Thomas, Edward Quinn,
Henry F. Sampson, Chas. H. Mercier,
Nelson Cook.

Exercises to commence at 8½ o'clock.

Tickets to admit a Gentleman and Lady, $2 50
Single Tickets, ... $1 50
Tickets to be obtained of either of the Committee.

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The News.

Wires down again. No telegraph dispatches for nearly a week.

The steamship Sonora arrived from Panama on Monday morning, with about 600 passengers, and mails from New York. She left on the 16th of May.

The steamship Golden Gate left for Panama, on Saturday the 7th inst., with 175 passengers and $631,532 31 in treasure.

SMALL POX.—This disease has broken out among the Indians of the north, and is sweeping them off rapidly.

The Election in Oregon on the 2d inst., resulted in the complete success of the Union Party. The majority will probably be over 3000.

KILLED.—A Frenchman, named Ballofret, a native of the city of Lyons, was instantly killed in his mining claim at Negro Gulch, near Columbia, by the falling of a large lime-stone boulder.

The quantity of wine made in California in 1861, exceeded 3,000,000 of gallons.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The Boston *Journal* says that it is reported that several thousand uniforms and equipments have been issued for black regiments, who are to be mustered into service at Port Royal, under General Saxton. The plan of raising the regiments is said to have been urged by General Hunter, with the view of relieving white soldiers from the perils of the climate in the coming months.

SICKNESS.—Small pox prevails to a considerable degree in Dayton and other towns in Nevada Territory.

A refugee from New Orleans says the best drilled regiment of Home Guards there is composed entirely of negroes, under the command of "Old Jordan," a negro sutler of Jackson's time.

The House has passed the bill organizing a Territorial Government for Arizona. It provides the usual machinery for a Territorial Government, and repeals all laws in the organization of the Territory recognizing the relations of masters and slaves, and prohibits slavery therein.

Mr. Lovejoy's bill for the establishment of freedom in all the Territories, dock yards, navy yards, &c., of the United States, having been modified by himself so as to relate to Territories only, has passed the House by a vote of yeas, 85; nays, 50.

Forts Wright, Pillow and Randolph all surrendered to the Federal gunboats.

Memphis surrendered without resistance, to the Federal flotilla. This opens the Mississippi river, and places Tennessee under Federal control.

The Federals are investing Charleston, S. C.

Three rebel steamers had been captured and sent to New York.

Hon. Churchill C. Cambreleng, a leading politician some twenty years ago, and celebrated as a political writer and thinker, died at his residence on Long Island, April 30th.

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—During the late sheep-shearing festival in Marysville about eleven hundred pounds of wool was taken from the forty-five French merino sheep of Brannan & Bingham. The *Express* says:

This wool has been sold for forty cents per pound, to the proprietors of the California Woolen Factory at San Francisco, and is to be manufactured into cloth immediately. Thirty-two gentlemen have already given their orders for suits of clothes to be made from the cloth. Cloaks are to be made up within thirty days to be presented within two months to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State. We think the manufactured article will reflect much credit on the enterprise and skill of our young State.

A new sewing machine to collect rents, mend manners, and repair family breeches, is much needed.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

In Response to the Gift of a Flower, from Miss G. E. L,

This simple flower, O lovely one,
Is well befitting thee;
For in thy far off humble home,
I pray thee think of me;
And still though years of joy may come,
With some faint trace of sorrow,
The drooping heart of a weary one,
From hope some joy may borrow.

The song of the "Gaudy Chaplet,"
Perhaps you ne'er may see,
But after a gentle shower,
This flower has come to me:
And I think of the gentle giver,
And that dark and sparkling eye,
And the memory of a simple flower,
Lingers as time goes by. W. H. M.

Petaluma, April 16th.

Miscellaneous.

FROM SAN DOMINGO.—The steamer brings us nothing of interest from Panama. We find, however, the following in the *Star* and *Herald* with regard to Hayti:

From St. Domingo we learn that there is a prospect of a misunderstanding between the Spanish and Haytien Government concerning the old question of the boundary line. Spain is determined to have the old limits established, but the Haytiens are inclined to resist what they regard as an unjust and illegal claim. The Spanish forces are concentrating at Agua, and it is expected they will attack the Haytiens unless they do as they are bid. The Spaniards say that, if urged to make war, they will compel Geffrard to give up the line claimed and to pay all the expenses. The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing on the 30th ult., states that a royal decree, signed by the Queen of Spain, has created the* famous Santana, who sold St. Domingo to the Spanish Government, the "Marquis de las Carreras," this being the name of the place where the Haytiens and Dominicans had a combat some years ago.

* Infamous, it should be.—ED.

HOW THE ACT OF EMANCIPATION WORKS.—A few days before the passage of the Act through the house and after it had passed the Senate, a gentleman of Georgetown applied to the Orphan's Court, Judge Purcell, to bind a girl of eleven years of age to him till she was sixteen, the laws not allowing girls to be bound till over sixteen. The mother of the girl was free; the father a slave of the man who desired the child to be bound. The Court wisely continued the case for a week, to ascertain whether the evidence would so warrant the binding of the child. In the mean time the Emancipation Act freed the father, and he appeared in Court to resist the application. The Judge asked him, "Do you love to work? can you take care of Mary yourself?" "Yes, massa, I always loved to work for massa, and now I am free I'se work better than ever. I'se take good care of Mary, massa. Bet on dat?" The Court ordered Mary to the custody of her parents.

DEATH OF FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, THE POET.—Another scholar and hero, one who fought side by side with Lander, and received his death-wound in the same battle in which his commander was struck down, has just been laid in his last resting place. Fitz James O'Brien was a young Irish gentleman who had attained an enviable position in the literary world, as a writer of poetry and prose, both in the daily press and several of our most prominent magazines. He was at one time attached to the editorial staff of the New York *Times*. When the war broke out he accompanied the 7th as a volunteer on its three months' service at Washington, and subsequently received a Lieutenant's commission in the regular army. At the time he received the wound which terminated in his death, he was attached to Gen. Lander's staff. The story of his brilliant skirmish on the upper Potomac, where he met the Rebel leader hand to hand, and killed him on the spot, receiving at the same time his own death-wound, has already been told. His wound was thought at first to be a slight one, but subsequently it was found necessary to amputate his arm, when lock-jaw supervened and soon terminated his life. The last production of Lieut. O'Brien's pen was the graceful verses entitled "The Picket Guard," which you will find floating through the columns of the newspapers, without the author's name. He was buried at Greenwood, a detachment of the 7th Regiment doing the escort honors, and a large number of literary men accompanying his remains to the tomb.

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AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

African Methodist Zion Church, Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell, Rev. J. Moore, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

☞ THE LADIES, UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson ..... *President.*
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Advertisements.

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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ALBRECHT & CO.,
Nos. 629, 631, 633, 635 and 637
BROADWAY,
Between Dupont and Stockton sts., San Francisco.

Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand. my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week.... 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. myl0-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
SACRAMENTO,
Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

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For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of

ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

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UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. myl0-tf

NEWS OF THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

GEORGIA BAKERY,
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
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Open all Night.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

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JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
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Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO

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Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,

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Consultation, free. ap5tf

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WM. R. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Liquors and Cigars,
Of the Best Quality. ap5*

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Prospectus.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Business Correspondence addressed to PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

Communications addressed to P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862. [NO. 12.

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☞ For Prospectus and Contents see last page.

Selections.

Contrabands in Philadelphia.

As various statements and conflicting rumors have been currently reported relative to the arriving of contrabands in Philadelphia, it may be well for the public to know the facts in the case.

On Friday, March 28th, ninety one (no more) contrabands, men, women and children, reached here, coming from Harper's Ferry, via Baltimore. From the Ferry they came as far as Baltimore under charge of an officer, who had a list of their names, and who also procured their passage to this city, and sent them on. On arriving here they were refreshed at the Union Refreshment Saloon, and while left to take care of themselves, the news of their arrival having gone out, many, both white and colored, rushed to see them, and as though they had been long looked for relations, all were soon kindly welcomed to temporary homes in Colored families, which favors were received with evident marks of gratitude on their part.

In less than two days the number of applicants from the city and country, for house servants and farm hands, of both sexes, were far greater than could be supplied; and as the rumor spread that five hundred or a thousand were daily expected, the applications very greatly increased from all directions—which proves that a very great scarcity of laborers exist in the country, and that the public must suffer everywhere in being obliged to pay high prices for produce, if farmers fail to obtain the required help to bring it forth.

As a general thing occupations were found for them in the country, at such labor as they had been accustomed to do, and, most of them being young and able-bodied, and cheerful withal, promise to do well in their new relations.

One alone is incapable of self-support. In this case charity will be required. The individual referred to is 104 years of age, if she has been correctly informed. She is nevertheless very cheerful, and claims to be a thorough Christian.

How much ground there may be for the belief that large numbers are still expected, I am unable to say, but it is quite certain that there is not the slightest foundation for the prevalent rumors that a subsequent arrival had taken place, as such is not the fact.

And still further, I am quite convinced that those who have inquired most anxiously and diligently to know if other arrivals are not soon to come, have utterly failed to gain any light on this point.

WM. STILL.

Corresponding Sec. of the S. C. & Statistical Association of the Colored people of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 5th, 1862.

P. S. Quite a number of the contrabands were captured while in the rebel service; others were left destitute. At the time they were forwarded North, two hundred of their relatives and friends, young men, were sent South, for servants, teamsters, &c., in the Union army. W. S.

Maryland Slavery.

The Baltimore *American*, a paper of the first respectability, has a significant article on the situation and prospects of slavery in Maryland. It affirms that the mad course of the cotton States has virtually ruined the interests of the slaveholders in Maryland, as, in consequence of their action, the value of slaves has been reduced to a nominal sum, as negroes, who a year ago were worth fifteen hundred dollars, now sell for three hundred; and the *American*, suggests that it is time for the State to save what it can of this species of property. It adds:

"That the loyal men of the nation will longer tolerate slavery as a 'political hobby' is not possible. It has to go to the wall, 'peaceably, if it will—forcibly, if it must;' and those who debate its merits in future, even here in Maryland, will have to confine themselves to its pecuniary aspects. The 'precipitators' have pretty nearly *precipitated* it; have dragged it at last to the brow of a precipice, and it is idle to disguise the truth. So far as the Constitution can be appealed to for its safety it is for the present safe. But we hazard nothing in warning the people of Maryland to lose no time in considering the question presented by the President in his late message, and again presented from a high source in the letter we have given. Those most deeply interested as its defenders—the believers in the doctrines put forward by South Carolina, by Stevens and Yancey—may now, after the mischief is done here, fold their arms, throw themselves back on their dignity—on their 'reserved rights'—and ignore what is impending; but the nation is aroused by an unprovoked war, this civilized world is aroused—according to the late declarations of Mr. Yancey himself—and none here need attempt to ignore facts so full of meaning."

Robert Small.

The House of Representatives at Washington, it is to be hoped, will be more just to their own sense of right and to their more generous impulses than to put aside again the Senate bill giving the prize-money they have so well earned to the crew of the steamer Planter. Neither House would have done an act unworthy of their dignity had they promptly passed a vote of thanks to Robert Small and his fellows for the cool courage with which they planned and executed their escape from Rebel bondage, and the unswerving loyalty which prompted them, at the same time, to bring away such spoils from the enemy as would make a welcome addition to the blockading squadron.

If we must still remember with humiliation that the Confederate flag yet waves where our National colors were first struck, we should be all the more prompt to recognize the merit that has put into our possession the first trophy from Fort Sumter. And the country should feel doubly humbled if there is not magnanimity enough to acknowledge a gallant action because it was the head of a black man that executed it. It would better, indeed, become us to remember that no small share of the naval glory of the war belongs to the race which we have forbidden to fight for us; that one negro has recaptured a vessel from a Southern privateer, and another has brought away from under the very guns of the enemy, where no fleet of ours has yet dared to venture, a prize whose possession a Commodore thinks worthy to be announced in a special dispatch.

Whether Robert Small had heard of Gen. Hunter's Proclamation we do not know. It is, however, more than probable. At any rate, his skillful and brave exploits is a justification of Gen. Hunter's assumption that in the class to which Small belongs in South Carolina, there is some intelligence and patriotism which is worth appealing to.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Senate bill to repeal the law which prohibits colored men from carrying mails, was defeated in the House.

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THE COLORED FOLKS OF GOTHAM REJOICING.—The New York correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin* gives the following account of the great emancipation celebration on the 12th ult:

Our colored citizens held a grand jubilee on Monday in commemoration of the emancipation of their brethren in the District of Columbia. Religious services were held in the morning in their churches, where ceremonies appropriate to the occasion were performed, not omitting the offering up of heartfelt thanks to that Being under whose providential guidance of the war they attributed the great boon which had been vouchsafed to their brothers and sisters in bonds. The grand demonstration was reserved for the evening, when the Cooper Institute was crowded to the ceiling with an audience composed almost entirely of blacks, the chief among whom was the venerable oysterman, Thomas Downing, whose smiling countenance and buoyant movements seemed to challenge the fullest credence for his asseveration that he was now 20 years younger than he was but two months ago. The series of resolutions that were passed at this meeting were conceived in the right spirit, and give unmistakable indications that the good that has been already achieved for the blacks in this country, as well as that more extensive manifestation that is sure to follow hereafter, as one of the consequences of the secession rebellion, will be accepted by them in a spirit that ought to set at rest, at once, the fears, or pretended fears of the pro-slavery conservatives.

Eastern Items Compiled and Condensed from the Anglo-African.

The rite of confirmation was performed in St. Philip's Church, N. Y., on the 2d of April, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by Wm. L. Morris, D. D., late minister in charge of that congregation, and Rev. Wm. J. Alston, pastor of the Church. Eighteen candidates were confirmed.

The Old Mutual Relief Society celebrated the fifty-second anniversary on the 25th of March. The exercises were diversified. The usual Oration was omitted, but we know the Annual Address of the President, Rev. C. B. Ray, was a very good substitute. Extracts from orations delivered before the Society by Mr. John Teasaman and Rev. Peter Williams, in the year 1810-'11 were read by Messrs. J. J. Zuille and John Peterson; singing and performances on the piano, by Misses C. E. Ray, F. Clark, M. R. Lyons, L. & J. Voglesang, daughters of Rev. C. B. Ray; Messrs. E. V. Clark, A. Lyons and P. Voglesang, assisted by Misses M. Remsen and M. W. Wray, and Messrs. J. Spelman, G. Bodee and J. C. Gambier. Voluntary Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Lively and Mr. G. T. Downing. The ode "Mutual Relief," written and composed by Mr. James Latham, was sung by a volunteer choir.* A hymn written by the first President of the Society, Mr. William Hamilton, was also sung. After the exercises a collation was furnished the guests, prepared by Mr. E. V. Clark. The conclusion was a very agreeable "Sociable."

Emancipation celebrations have been held in all the principal cities of the Eastern States. In New Haven, Con., a large meeting was held in Temple Hall, on the 28th of April, over which Rev. Amos G. Beman presided. Among the Vice-Presidents we notice the names of Mr. Robert J. Cowes and our old Californ-

* This ode has been sung at every anniversary of the society for nearly fifty years. It has been lately re-arranged by Mr. Edward Latham, son of the Composer.—*Ed. Pac. Ap.*

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nia friend, Robert G. Cromwell. Dr. C. V. R. Creed was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and introduced the resolutions. Speeches were made by the President, Dr. Creed, Mr. Catto, Rev. Dr. Bacon and others. It is represented as being one of the largest meetings ever held in New Haven. A like meeting was held in Troy, N. Y., on the 28th of April. Rev. M. Wells presided, and Mr. M. R. Dunmore acted as Secretary. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

In Hartford an Emancipation Meeting was held on the 13th ult. Mr. G. W. Offley was appointed President, and Messrs. E. C. Freeman and R. B. Mason, Secretaries. Resolutions were passed and speeches made by Rev. James A. Jones, and Messrs. Freeman and Norton.

A meeting was held in Middletown, Ct., Rev. John Williams, Chairman, and J. A. Jones Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman and Messrs. J. L. H. Stewart, H. W. Foster and L. C. Beman, who introduced the resolutions.

Dr. J. S. Rock, of Boston, delivered a lecture "A Plea for my Race," in Washington, D. C., by invitation from Members of Congress and many of the prominent citizens. A number of strangers were visiting Washington, among whom were Rt. Rev. Wm. A. Paine, Rev. Alexander Crumwell, John D. Johnson, Esq., of Liberia, and Mr. Benjn. C. Gregory, of Boston.

A Bazaar and Fair, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum, was held in Mozart Hall, during Anniversary week. Among the Directresses we notice Mrs. Emeline Bastien, first Directress, assisted by Mesdames Ransom F. Wake, Wm. J. Wilson, Chas. L. Reason, Miss Fanny Tompkins and others. We know it must have been a splendid affair, and eminently successful, for those ladies never fail in anything they undertake.

The emancipation in the District of Columbia was celebrated in New York on the 12th ult. A flag was raised on Shiloh Church, Prince street, and a great demonstration meeting was held in Cooper Institute in the evening. Nearly 3000 persons were present. Mr. John Peterson presided, assisted by a lare number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. An address was delivered by the President, and speeches were made by D. J. McCune Smith, Messrs. John J. Zuille, Geo. T. Downing and other gentlemen. Appropriate resolutions were passed. An original song, (for which see last page,) was sung by the author, accompanied by the vast audience.

The President of Liberia has appointed John D. Johnson, Esq. formerly of Williamsburg, N. Y., a special Commissioner on behalf of said Republic to this government.

Died in New York, March 24th, Mrs. Sarah Tate, daughter of the late Wm. P. Johnson. [The father of this lady was an old and intimate friend of ours. Before the organization of the Underground Rail Road, Mr. Johnson, the late Dr. D. Ruggles and ourself constituted an independent, self-appointed Vigilance Committee, and many a "likely boy" from ten to sixty, comely young girls and good old aunties, have we "run off." The V. C.'s of the Northern States and the U. G R. R. were organized by Dr. Ruggles. Alas! we are the only one remaining of the "true originals."]—ED. APPEAL.

COLORED ARTIST.—Mention is made in the A. A. of a painting by Mr. Chaplin,

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"the Huntington artist." The subject is the Adoration. It was painted for Mr. Solomon G. Brown.

An Anti-Emigration meeting was held in Boston, Apl 29th. Robert Morris, Esq. presided. Resolutions deprecating all ideas of removal of the Colored citizens of the United States, and denouncing "certain citizens of Liberia," who are said to have proposed to take charge and pay the passages to Liberia of such persons as shall be expelled from the United States.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

CITY AGENT.—Mr. John F. Moore will act as City Agent and Carrier.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of June, and remit as speedily as possible.

The great question which now excites the civilized world, and commands the attention of Governments and Peoples, is the future destiny of the African race on this continent.

Stocks rise and fall on the Parisian Bourse; Consols fluctuate on London 'Change; the struggle of European nationalities ceases for awhile; Kossuth and Garibaldi almost forget Hungary and Italy, and watch with eagerness the progress of liberal ideas in America; the Czar of Russia scarcely thinks now of the "sick man" who, not long since, excited his fears and jealousies; even Ireland is quiet under English rule and oppression, and the mighty Thunderer of Printing House Square can find no more important topic for a heavy leader than "The Position of the Negro in America." In a long article on this subject, in the London *Times* of April 26, the following are the conclusions at which it arrives:

Notwithstanding all that is said on behalf of the negro, his real position is very simple. He is the denizen of a country 8,000,000 of the inhabitants of which are willing to allow him to exist there in the capacity of a slave, and 18,000,000 are unwilling to allow him to exist there in any capacity at all. The South forces him to labor, but gives him food, clothing and a home. The North insists that he shall no longer be forced to labor, but refuses him a home in the land of his birth, and, while emancipating him from slavery, denies him all the privileges of freedom. The opinion of Russia has decided that the emancipation of the serfs carries with it the necessity of granting them a portion of the land for their subsistence. No such idea is maintained in America. The black must either be a slave or an outcast. He has no choice, no intermediate step between forced labor and expulsion. The opinion that would protect him against the first is silent, and, could it speak, is powerless to protect him against the second. For him no middle state between the two is possible. The desperate precipitation of the South, and the lust for dominion of the North, have hurled on matters to a point which leaves no possibility of dealing gradually and temperately with this terrible question. Popular passions have been evoked and excited, and it may well turn out that the only point on which the two Confederacies who are pouring forth each other's blood like water, may be able to agree, will be in the destruction or expulsion of that unhappy race which has served as the pretext for their quarrel.

The *Times* argues from false premises. It assumes, because the pro-slavery Democracy of Illinois are endeavoring to embody in the Constitution of that State an article to prevent the immigration of free blacks, and a few of the same breed in Pennsylvania are circulating a petition having a like object in view; therefore, the whole of the Northern and Western States are

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the same opinion, and the extinction of our race must be the inevitable consequence. The great autocrat of the press is sadly "out of joint." The free North has not yet spoken; the East has scarcely felt the effects of the war, and the mighty West is as busily engaged in its agricultural pursuits as if the war was in India. New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, and their sister States will declare, when the proper time arrives, that the policy of the Russian Government must become the policy of this Government, and that Emancipation carries with it the necessity of subsistence.

President Lincoln, it is said, declares he will, if necessary, call for a million of men to suppress the rebellion: he can get them, if he inscribes on his banners Universal Freedom, and enrolls among his legions all who will fight for freedom: the Negro and Irish, bond and free. Then will there be such an uprising as the world never saw, and the thrones of Europe will totter, as the reverberation of the tread of our armies echoes across the wide Atlantic. Failing to do that, the President may as well call spirits from the vasty deep—they will come as soon.

Our friends at the East contemplate opening an Anglo-African Exhibition or Fair, this fall, in New York or Brooklyn, for the exhibition and sale of inventions, manufactures and works of art, by Colored inventors, mechanics and artists. We opine it will astonish the pro-slavery libellers, who imagine there is no inventive nor artistic genius in our race.

In connection, we will notice a patent sewing machiue, for sewing hose, sails, bags, &c., which we have lately examined, invented by Shadrick Howard of this city. In his card, Mr. H. says:

"Hose sewed with four seams, and arranged to break joint; universally praised by those who have used it, making it doubly secure."

This machine has gained the first premium at several State and County Fairs in California. Mr. Howard is from New Bedford, Mass.

☞ Parson Brownlow has been in New York, where he edified the Gothamites with his quaint, original, warlike speeches; in return for which the New Yorkers victimized him, as said New Yorkers always do their lions. The stalwart Parson has become an Anti-Slavery man: he declares that the Abolition of Slavery is the only way to procure peace. His reverence is right, and he is welcome to our Platform. President Lincoln ought to make a Major-General of him. We will pit him against that Rt. Rev. Scoundrel, Bishop Leonidas Polk, any day. He will first confound the Rev. hypocrite and traitor, in Scripture and Theology, and then defeat him in the field.

VINDICATING THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.—The names of the noble and patriotic Colored men who run the steamer Planter from Charleston harbor, past the guns of the Forts, and delivered her to the blockading squadron, have been rescued from oblivion. We will record them in our Roll of Honor: Robert Small, Pilot; John Small and Alfred Gradine, Engineers; Abraham Jackson, Gabriel Turno, Wm. Morrison, Samuel Chisholm, Abraham Alston and David Jones.

☞ We must apologize to our readers for the appearance of some of our papers last week. There was something the matter with the press, which was not discovered until half our paper was worked off. That must also be our excuse for the delay in delivering and mailing our paper.

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☞ CORRESPONDENTS will please "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the following rules, a non-compliance with which will cause the delay or rejection of their communications:

Write only on one side of the sheet, and give place and date. We will reject the best article in the world, and from the most valued friend, if written on both sides. In future, we will not read a communication intended for insertion, unless this rule is complied with: it is imperative. We do not care who it is from, nor how important the subject, we will burn them all, by Jupiter!

We must receive all communications by Wednesday.

The name of the writer must accompany communications involving personal matters. We would prefer all our contributors to comply with this rule, but we will not make it imperative, except as above.

Our friends will oblige us by sending by mail or express. Remittances we prefer by draft, when convenient, or by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

☞ "Emigration to Hayti" is received. It is personal, and we cannot publish it without the signature of the writer.

"Millions for an Inch of Time" was received in due season, but it is unavoidabty crowded out this week. It will keep.

Acknowledgments.

From A. Kohler, 630 Washington, we have received the following pieces of new Music:

The Dying Volunteer, a Patriotic Song. Longfellow's beautiful Poem of Excelsior, set to music and a set of Waltzes, called "Dreams of Childhood." Our "musical critic" is delighted with them; he pronounces them all excellent; he promises to have the Waltzes introduced at the Grand Masonic Festival, on the 24th inst.

Mr. J. Francis of Victoria, has sent us a file of Victoria papers. We are obliged to him for his attention.

Mr. E. Hatton of Napa has sent the editor a very valuable book of reference, for which he will please receive the sincere thanks of that humble *individual*.

Who comes next? Don't be ashamed good friends. We are like Oliver Twist, we still cry for more. That Gold Pen and the accompanying &c. has not come along yet. We still hope.

☞ We are indebted to our friend, Mr. Daniel Seals, for the loan of copies of the *Liberator*, Philadelphia *Ledger*, and other Eastern papers.

In our second number we published, on what we supposed was reliable information, a notice of the death of Mr. Peter W. Downing, which we have since learned was incorrect; it was his young and amiable wife.

We thus apologize for the error. Our friend Pete will accept the brief notice as our sentiments when he does "step out," which we hope will be long subsequent to our own demise.

☞ The Grand Masonic Festival, on the 24th inst., will, we presume, be a fine affair. The Committee are, we understand, making arrangements for a large company, and expect guests from the surrounding country.

LETTERS RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE.—F. V. Miller, Sonoma; S. P. Clanton, Benicia; I. Sanks, Grass Valley; J. Francis, Victoria; James Day, Stockton; Jas. C. Nichols, Sacramento; E. Hatton, Napa.

☞ If you want a good meal, and cheap withal, go to the Georgia Restaurant, No 919 Kearny st. McCarthy serves up good "feed," and is a polite, obliging and intelligent host.

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DEATH OF AN EMINENT AMERICAN CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. G. W. Bethune, D.D., the distinguished clergyman of New York, died at Florence, Italy, April 28th, in the 58th year of his age.

Dr. Bethune was distinguished for his learning, eloquence, literary genius, but, above all, for his servility to the South, his colonization and pro-slavery proclivities, and also for his negro-hating prejudices.

☞ Our Sacramento Agent, Dr. W. C. H. Stevenson, is in town, on professional business.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Isaac Sanks, of Grass Valley, dated June 13:

"Our town was visited, yesterday, by a destructive fire. It broke out about 3 o'clock, P. M., in a carpenter shop, corner of Main and Church sts., and destroyed seven buildings. Loss about $30,000. We must thank the Grass Valley Fire Company for saving our town from total ruin."

☞ We understand there was a Picnic given somewhere across the bay one day this week. If our friends expect us to notice meetings, festivities, etc., they should inform us of what is going on. We wish to make our paper one of general interest, which we cannot do unless the community will co-operate with us.

☞ We are compelled to omit this week several important and valuable communications, for want of room.

We wish to enlarge our papea, but we cannot do it unless our people patronize us more liberally.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Just Legislation,

MR. EDITOR:—The Colored People of this Country have recently been made to rejoice, in view of the humane but long-deferred legislation in Congress, which has given freedom to three thousand human beings; and Massachusetts, my native State, has good reason to feel proud of the triumphant result of the labors of her Senators in bringing about this important movement.

Gen. Wilson first introduced the bill, and urged its passage in one of the most telling speeches ever delivered before that body.

I have enjoyed an acquaintance with Mr. Wilson for many years, and have had the pleasure of addressing by invitation, a large public meeting, called by the Mayor of our City, in company with this distinguished philanthropist, to protest agninst the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill.

We will revere his name. His eloquent appeal in our behalf will gladden the hearts of millions in our own land.

In his straight-forward, matter-of-fact speech, he startled the nation by disclosing the following important particulars relating to the free colorad people in the District of Columbia.

"To-day," said Mr. Wilson, "the free colored men of the District of Columbia possess hundreds of thousands of dollars of property, the fruits of years of honest toil—they have 12 churches, costing some $75,000, and 8 schools for the instruction of their children. They are even compelled to pay for the support of public schools for the instruction of the white children, from which their own children are excluded by law, custom and public opinion. Some of these colored men are distinguished for intelligence, business capacity, and the virtues that grace and adorn men of every race. Some of these men have in possession considerable property, real and personal. If Senators will go to the office of this city where deeds are recorded, they will find there a mortgage-deed, dated the 30th of January, 1858, in favor of Alfred Lee, a colored man of this District, to secure a debt of $12,000, signed by two Senators of the the United States and their wives. One of these Senators, signing a mortgage-

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deed to secure a colored man of this District a loan of $12,000, is a member of the Senate to-day; the other sleeps on the shores of Lake Michigan, in the city of his adoption, and the State that honored him."

The evidence of thrift among our people is a source of much encouragement. In this connection I will offer the following estimated statistics, which show the prosperity of the Colored people in this City and State.

1. Their population is estimated at five thousand.
2. Population of San Francisco, fifteen hundred.
3. Real Estate in S. F. $250,000
4. Personal Property 50,000
5. Total wealth of the whole population 2,500,000
6. Total amount of Taxes paid in the State 50,000

This is the result of our industry while suffering under the crushing weight of unjust legislation and cruel prejudice, which generally consigns us to menial avocations that do not yield profits equal to those of the favored class. E. R. J.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"What is to be Done With the Emancipated Slaves?"

BENICIA, June 12, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—This is a question which is often asked me by men, when speaking of the present emancipation scheme and probable results of a general liberation of the slaves in the South. Where will they go? and how will they make a living for themselves? will they not overrun the Northern and Western free States, and become as great a nuisance as the Chinese have in California? Already many of the Western States are passing laws to prevent them from coming into their borders, in anticipation of such a result. My replies to all such silly questions are, first, that I do not believe that such a general liberation is contemplated in the President's scheme—therefore, all such ideas are visionary; secondly, and even admitting the probability of such a hypothesis, I can see no just reason why persons who are now held as slaves, and whose sole labor maintains themselves, their masters and families, and accumulate wealth for them at the same time, could not as well maintain themselves as freemen; thirdly, that the passage of all anti-immigration laws by the free States, now, are premature and uncalled for, and I believe has only been attempted by portions of one or two States, which have not yet got, entirely, from under the control of the slavery ridden democracy. As to what shall be done with them in case they are emancipated? let them stay right where they are, if they desire to, and a great majority of them will; for their attachment to their place of birth is as strong in them as any people that live; so strong, in many instances, that they have preferred living there, as slaves, to leaving to enjoy freedom elsewhere. Not that they did not wish to be free, but they could not bear to leave the only home they ever knew, their kindred and friends and the old familiar scenes of their childhood. And in God's name, they have paid dear enough for their homes to be allowed the poor boon now of enjoying their liberty there in peace; for to them every bush or tree seems invested with a charm which still lingers around their tenderest heart-memories, and every spring or rippling stream, as it dances laughingly down over its pebbly bed to the embraces of its mother, the great ocean, discourses a sweet music with a lingering endearment which they cannot forget; therefore, like Hamlet, they think "it is better to bear the ills they have than fly to others which they know not of." Then that is their home, for "Home is where the heart is," if there is room for them as slaves, there will be room for them as freemen. The South will not get any smaller, by becoming a free country, than it is as a slave country; on the contrary, there are thousands of acres of land that at present are undeveloped because of the blighting curse of slavery, which, under the benign influence of free institutions and the energetic arm of free labor, would become flourishing fields and pleasant homesteads.

Granted that there may be a few lazy,

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trifling ones among the colored people, what nation has them not? Does that justify the continued enslavement of a whole race of people because there are a few bad ones among them? If it does, where ought the great American people be today? It is argued that the slaves being ignorant, and uneducated, and unused to exercising the rights of freemen, would become inflated over their notions of unrestrained liberty, would grow arrogant and impudent to such an extent that it would arouse the indignation of the white people against them, causing, perhaps, riot and bloodshed. For the information of my dear deluded friends, I tell them there is not the least ground for apprehension under that or any other head, and they really show how little they know about a class of people, among whom they have been raised all their lives. Like the illustrious Jeff—but not in the same spirit—all they want is to be "let alone," and they will live in peace and harmony, feed and clothe themselves, and compare favorably, for honesty, industry and moral integrity, with their more favored white brethren—"or any other man"—at all events give them a chance, do not taunt them with being incompetent to perform deeds which you know you placed out of their reach by proscriptive enactments.

Apropos, Mr. Editor, that brings to my mind your article under the head of "Special Work for Colored Men." I think if your advise, given therein, was properly followed up, it would cure all the possible evils that could arise—even from a general emancipation of our people in the South. I cannot say anything more eloquently in favor of your remarks than this:—I endorse every word of it.

C. P. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Sentiments upon Nature, together with the Immensity of its Works.

SACRAMENTO, June 5th, 1861.

I was yesterday, about sun-set, walking in the open field, and nature before me; the night insensibly fell upon me. I at first amused myself with all the richness and variety of azures which appeared in the western part of heaven;—In proportion as they faded away and went out, several stars and planets appeared one after another, till the whole firmament was in a glow. The blueness of the æther was exceedingly hightened and enlivened by the season of the year, and by the rays of all those luminaries that passed through it.

The galaxy appeared in its most beautiful white. To complete the scene, the full moon rose at length in that clouded majesty, which Milton takes notice of, and opened to the eye a new picture, which was more finely shaded, and disposed among softer light, than that the sun had before discovered to us.

As I was surveying the moon, walking in her brightness, and taking her progress among constellations, a thought was in me which I believe very often perplexes and disturbs, not only one like myself, but men of serious and contemplative natures. David himself fell into it in that reflection: "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy hands, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained; what is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou regardest him."

In the same manner when I considered that infinite hosts of stars, or, to speak more philosophically, of suns which were then shining upon me, with those innumerable sets of planets or worlds, which were moving around their respective suns; when I still enlarged the idea and supposed another heaven of suns and worlds rising still above this which we had discovered, and these still enlightened by a superior firmament of luminaries, which are planted at so great a distance, that they may appear to the inhabitants of the former as the stars do to us; in short, while I pursued this thought I could not but reflect on that little insignificant figure which I myself bore amidst the immensity of God's works.

Were the sun which enlightens this part of the creation, with all the hosts of planetry worlds that move about him ut-

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terly extinguished and annihilated, they would not be missed more than a grain of sand upon the seashore. The space they possess is so exceedingly little, in comparison of the whole, that it would scarce make a blank in the creation. The chasm would be imperceptible to an eye that could take in the whole compass of nature, and pass from one end of the creation to the other; as it is possible there may be such a sense in ourselves hereafter, or in creatures which are at present more exalted than we are.

We see many stars by the help of glasses, which we do not discover with our naked eyes, and the finer our telescopes are, the quicker are our discoveries. Huygenius carries his thoughts so far that he does not think it impossible there may be stars whose light has not yet traveled down to us since their first creation. There is no question but the universe has certain bounds set to it. Prompted by infinite goodness, with an infinite space to exert itself in, how can our imagination set any bounds to it?

To return, therefore, to my first thoughts. I could but look upon myself with secret horror, as a being who was not worth the smallest regard of one who had so great a work under His care and superintendency. I was afraid of being overlooked amidst the immensity of natnre, and lost among that infinite variety of creatures, which, in all probability, swarm through all these immeasurable regions of matter.

In order to recover myself from this mortifying thought, I considered that it took its rise from those various conceptions, which we are apt to maintain, of the divine nature. We ourselves cannot attend to many different objects at the same time. If we are careful to inspect some things, we must of course neglect others. This imperfection which we observe in ourselves is an imperfection that cleaves, in some degree, to creatures, that is, beings of finite and limited natures. The presence of every created being is confined to a certain measure of space, and consequently his observation is suited to a certain number of objects. The sphere in which we move, and act, and understand, is of a wider circumference to one creature than another, according as we rise one above another in the scale of existence. But the widest of these, our spheres, have their circumferences. When, therefore, we reflect on the divine nature, we are so used and accustomed to this imperfection in ourselves, that we cannot forbear, in some measure, ascribing it to Him in whom there is no shadow of imperfection. Our reason, indeed, assures us that His attributes are infinite, but the poorness of our conception is such that it cannot forbear setting bounds to everything it contemplates, till our reason comes again to our succour, unawares, and natural to the mind of man. A. E. V.

The News.

No telegraphic dispatches from the East: the wires are still down.

☞ The congregation of the Unitarian Church in Stockton st., Rev. Thomas Starr King, pastor, have made arrangements for building a new Church. They have purchased a lot in Geary st., between Stockton and Dupont, for $16,000. The building will cost $40,000.

The steamer Brother Jonathan arrived on Saturday last, in 65½ hours from Victoria, the quickest time on record. She brought passengers and gold dust to the amount of $58,000.

FOR THE EAST.—The Sonora, for Panama, sailed on Saturday last, with 100 passengers, and $881,174 24 in treasure.

The steamship Golden Age arrived on Monday from Panama, with the mails and about 450 passengers for California, that sailed from New York for Aspinwall on the 24th ult.

Thomas Burke, convicted of the murder of J. M. M. Wright, escaped from the Nevada jail, between 11 and 12 o'clock, 17th June.

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John Doherty was severely injured in the head, at Sacramento, on Monday, by the explosion of a soda apparatus.

An unoccupied house in Greenwich street, between Mason and Powell, in the rear of the Convent of Presentation, was discovered to be on fire at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The building was totally destroyed.

Two brothers, named Cassidy, were arrested on the charge of stealing from a vessel. The only witness being the Colored Steward, they *of course* escaped.

John R. Ridge, formerly editor of the *S. F. Evening Journal*, has assumed the editorial chair of the Red Bluff *Beacon*.

Daniel E. Sickles has been confirmed as Brigadier General.

F. F. Low, congressman from this State, was sworn in and took his seat on the 3d inst.

HUNG HIMSELF.—A Chinaman, confined in the Tuolumne jail, for the murder of his countryman, hung himself the other day.

Ex-Judge Hardy announces his intention of practicing law in the 16th Judicial District, of which he was formerly judge. He declines being a candidate for re-election.

The steamship Great Eastern arrived in New York, on Saturday, 17th of May, from Liverpool, making the passage in less than 10 days.

GREAT FIRE IN JAMAICA, W. I.—A great fire occurred in Kingston, March 31st, consuming all the buildings between Church street on the east, King street on the west, Harbor street on the north, and the harbor on the south. The loss is estimated at £300,000 currency, or $1,200,000.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, March 19. ESTHER, wife of Mr. John P. Burr, aged 67.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching every Sunday, at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday evening in each month, in the M. E. Church, Scott st.

New Advertisements.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. F. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
2 doors below Montgomery.

je21-tf

13

Poetry.

All Hail! Day of Gladness.

BY ROBERT HAMILTON.

Sung at the New York Celebration of the Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Air—"Annie of the Vale."

All hail! day of gladness,
We banish fear and sadness;
Our voices clear in loudest strains we raise—
And freedom's praises singing
Our hymns of joy out-ringing
To Him who crowns the labors of our day.
CHORUS.—Sing! sing! ye grateful hearted! Bring
Songs of triumphant melody
In sweetest numbers sounding
While hills and vales resounding
"Fair Washington, our capital, is free."

O! tell wide the story,
How like a crown of glory;
She rests by bright Potomac's gentle stream—
Her name now ascending,
Her influences blending
In beauteous rays, o'er Southern plains shall beam.
Sing! Sing! &c.

There freedom's sun is shining,
The slave no more repining;
For wife and children separated wide—
Nor scourges without number
From slave-marts, by the river's flowing tide.
Sing! Sing! &c.

Let hope on faith's pinions,
O'er all our vast dominions;
Anticipate the day now coming on—
When LINCOLN'S proclamation,
Shall say unto the Nation,
Foul slavery's curse no longer shall be known.
Sing! Sing! &c.

Advertisements.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE,
No. 5, F. & A. Masons.

Under jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York,
Will celebrate St. John's Day,
On TUESDAY ENENING, June 24, 1862,
—BY—
A GRAND MASONIC FESTIVAL
—AT—
APOLLO HALL, ...PACIFIC STREET.

The Committee of Arrangements will spare no pains to make this the most agreeable Entertainment ever given by this Lodge.

All Masons and Friends of the Order are invited to be present.

A superior BRASS and STRING BAND is engaged, and the Exercises of the Evening will be interspersed with brilliant music,

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

1. PRAYER, by.....Chaplain
2. MASONIC ODE.....Members
3. MUSIC.....Band
4. REMARKS, by.....P. Anderson, W. M.
5. MUSIC.....Band
6. MASONIC ADDRESS, Bro. Wm. H. Yates
7. FINALE & GRAND MARCH.....Band

SUPPER.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Henry Tolbert, James Stevens.
Dawson Thomas, Edward Quinn.
Henry F. Sampson, Chas. H. Mercier,
Nelson Cook.

Exercises to commence at 8½ o'clock.

Tickets to admit a Gentleman and Lady, $2 50
Single Tickets,.....$1 5
Tickets to be obtained of either of the Committee.

J. J. WINANT. SAM. WINANT.

WINANT & CO.

Dealers in

Shoalwater Bay Oysters,

Pacific Fruit Market, Clay st. San Francisco.

Articles sold on commission, if desired. Ships and Steamers supplied. jc14-3m

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

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THE GREAT
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET,
☞ (Opposite the Plaza, ☜
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
—AND—
GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the to flicted that visit him come from one hundred afsix hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜
ap5-je21tf

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

BROADWAY BREWERY.

ALBRECHT & CO.,
Nos. 629, 631, 633, 635 and 637
BROADWAY,
Between Dupont and Stockton sts., San Francisco.

Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.
my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week.... 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
SACRAMENTO.

Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

Real Estate Agency.

P. A. BELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 79 Merchant St.

Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

15

NEW YORK
BREWERY,
No. 119 Post Street,
(Between Dupont and Kearny.)

LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER.

Public Houses supplied on liberal terms.
m24tf WUNENBURG & CO.

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Coat Renovator.
STEAM SCOURER,
—AND—
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(Between Montgomery and Sansome Sts.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Corner of Webb. SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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By Mrs. MATILDA THOMPSON,
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ap12tf

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

GEORGIA BAKERY,
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

Open all Night.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON,
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WM. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Liquors and Cigars,
Of the Best Quality. ap5*

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

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Prospectus.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday,
PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor
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SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

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Subscription, 1 Month.....50 "

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Deaths..... gratis.
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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
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Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Business Correspondence addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Communications addressed to
P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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Selections.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M.

African Methodist Zion Church, Pacific Street, between Mason add Powell, Rev. J. Moore, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

☞ THE LADIES' UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY meet on the first Monday in each month, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Scott st.

OFFICERS:

Mrs. Eleanor Dodson .....*President.*
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Hanibal and Victoria Lodges meet N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason Streets.

Olive Branch Lodge meets at No. 306 Stockton Street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862. [NO. 13.

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☞ For Prospectus and Contents see last page.

Selections.

Out From the House of Bondage

BY HORACE GREELY.

Along a frontier of some two thousand miles, where the soldiers of the Republic are facing the dupes and victims of Slave-holding Treason, the angel of Liberty has for the first time opened the door of many a poor man's prison. Men who have worn out their lives in unrequited toil on some taskmaster's farm or plantation are astonished, on waking some morning, to find the oppressor fled in conscious guilt before the advancing, triumphant legions of the Nation, and no one left behind to counsel their further labor or dole out the course and scanty food whereby their lives have been thus far sustained. Practically, inevitably, by the operation of causes which he did not incite and could not control, each of these late bondman finds himself suddenly free—not merely enabled but compelled to act as though "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" were as truly and indisputably his birthright as though he had been born white, sent to school in due season, and paid for his labor. It is a strange and sudden transition: the freedman is constrained to rub his eyes and convince himself that this is not one of the dreams by which he has aforetime been cheated: his next impulse is to take to his heels.

Yes, he must flee; for he cannot abide in freedom and security on the soil which he has so long moistened with his sweat and which has often been redeemed from the wilderness by his toil. To-morrow the Union forces may be driven or drawn back and the Rebels return in force; nay, to-morrow he may be betrayed by some epauletted slave-hound in the Federal service into a new and bitterer bondage, in defiance of every dictate of humanity, policy and good faith. In vain has Congress enacted and the President approved that the National forces shall no longer act as slave-catchers; the law is evaded or defied and slaves are still handed over, even to Rebels, in nearly or quite every State where the war is now in progress, South Carolina and Georgia probably excepted. The base will act out their nature, any law of God or man to the contrary notwithstanding.

The freeman must fly: but whither?—To whom can he look for hospitality and protection, for food and shelter, if the Christian charity of the Free North does not proffer him a welcome? The Free West is in good part closed against him by prospective, inhuman laws, impelled by the blind hate and bitter prejudice of the uneducated Whites whom slavery has exiled from the South, and who know no better than to attribute their poverty and degradation to the innocent Blacks. The slave of a Tennessee or Missouri Rebel who flees across the Ohio or Mississippi into Illinois, violates thereby the law of the latter *Free* State and subjects himself to the dreaded penalties—penalties to be rendered more stringent by the New Constitution about to be accepted or rejected by her people. The laws of the Middle and Eastern Free States are generally harsh enough towards the colored man, but they do not deny him a right to exist. So, if the choice be open to him, the slave, deserted by his Rebel master and thus virtually enfranchised, turns his face in this direction. Thousands have already made their way somehow across Maryland into Pennsylvania; thousands more will doubtless follow in their footsteps. What shall be their reception?

These poor fugitives, with scarcely an exception, have always earned all they had, and a good deal that was stolen from them, by the hardest, coarsest labor; and they have no idea of gaining it without labor hereafter. Unlearned as they doubtless are, stupid as they are generally supposed to be, they understand that every one's livelihood must be fairly earned by himself or by others; and they are quite aware that they lack the power and the wit to compel others to work for their profit. Ninety-nine in every hundred of these fugitives are trained to manual labor, mainly agricultural, expect to work for all they receive, are perfectly willing to work, and only ask a fair chance. Shall it not be accorded?

Two distinct perils stretch across their path: the first that of the blind and brutal negro-hate which would deny them any chance to work at all, under the plea that whatever wages they may receive must be abstracted from the aggregate earnings of White laborers. This assumption is as mistaken as the spirit which impels it is base. No country was ever impoverished, nor were the wages of its laborers ever reduced, by an increase of its laboring, producing population. An influx of gamblers, grog-sellers, lottery, or policy-office keepers, and the like, *does* tend to diminish earnings and increase pauperism: not so the immigration of honest useful workers. If one hundred thousand of the laboring class were to flock into the Free States *per month* for the next twenty years, those States would be more prosperous and their labor better employed and rewarded during that whole time than if their immigration were reduced to an inconsiderable fraction. Every immigrant family would need a shelter, and this would create and maintain a healthy and constant demand for new habitations; they would need clothing, bedding, tools, household implements, and a thousand conveniences, stimulating trade, keeping up a demand for real estate, and in every way creating a market for more and better rewarded labor than the immigrants would supply. In a stagnant, decaying country, where population is stationary or declining, labor seeks employment in vain; not so in one which is rapidly growing, and where new farms, new houses, new shops, new factories, are constantly required and provided.

The outery against southern fugitives at the North is as dishonest as it is cruel. It is the cant of base political self-seekers who would mainly be partizans of the rebellion if they dare; but who not being sufficiently brave to stand up for the slaveholding traitors, gratify their disloyal inclinations more safely by exciting prejudice against their most defenceless victims. Those who sought to excite a riot in Philadelphia against a couple of car-loads of fugitives from slavery to rebels who recently reached that city, were of the very breed that insisted, until after the uprising of the people at the bombardment of Fort Sumter, that we ought to avert the civil war and preserve the Union by accepting the Montgomery constitution, and recognizing Jeff. Davis as our president, vice Abraham Lincoln, ignominiously kicked out. The very presses that urged that notable expedient for "peace," "compromise," and "reconstruction," are now doing their utmost to excite mobs against these poor fugitives and deny them any chance to earn a living. Let them succeed in this, and they will point to our alms-houses, and other refuges for destitution, crowded with negroes, and exultingly ask, "Did we not tell you that negroes would only work while enslaved—that to free them is to compel the whites to support them in idleness and vagrancy? *Now* won't you be satisfied to "let Slavery alone?" etc., etc.

The other class of oppressors of poor fugitives from the house of bondage is less ruffianly than that already portrayed, but not a whit less despicable. It consists of smooth, sharp, cunning, grasping men who, seeing them ignorant, needy, friendless, and helpless, will take advantage of their necessities to wrench from them the largest possible quantum of labor for the least conceivable recompense—playing the slaveholder in everything but the name—laying aside the cowhide and trusting to the potent lash of Necessity. Now it is clear enough that the unlettered slave of forty or fifty years who is accustomed only to doing rude work in the rudest way can hardly earn the wages of a white American whose early years were in good part spent in school, who have traveled and observed, and whose efficiency in all the various processes of the farm and garden is hardly equaled on earth. It would be no more just to pay the rude laborer for skill he does not possess than to deny him payment for the strength he actually exerts. But it is greatly desirable that humane, generous citizens should give employment to these poor fugitives—should seek them out for that purpose—should advise them how to expend their earnings to the best advantage—should afford them comfortable shelter at the lowest rates—should trust them with the requisite clothing and bedding till they can realize the amount from their earnings—and in every way treat them as unfortunates to be befriended rather than as helpless subjects out of whom the last possible cent may by hard bargains be extorted. Let good men everywhere, but especially in the Free States which borders on the Slave, take prompt and concerted action on this subject—let them see that no fugitive stands idle at this busy season for lack of an employer—that none is compelled to work for less than he honestly earns—that each has good advice as to the disposal of his wages so as to secure his family the largest amount of necessaries and comforts—so that each shall feel that Freedom and Slavery differ in something more than name, and be encouraged to labor with an energy and assiduity for which Bondage supplies no motive, and to endeavor constantly to acquire that knowledge and skill which will insure him a larger recompense. Many things, in these eventful days, press upon the attention of those who would mitigate the miseries which follow in the track of this desolating war; but none of them is more urgent than the duty of seeing that the fugitives from Slavery to Rebels are afforded a fair opportunity to earn their livelihood by useful labor in this land of Freedom.

Spain on Slavery in her Dependencies, and on the Slave Trade.

A writer in the *London Quarterly*, speaking of San Domingo, as again a colony of Spain, says:

"The Spanish Government has given the most satisfactory pledges that slavery shall *not* be reintroduced. Indeed, the reintroduction of slavery into the recent acquisition of the Spanish crown, is morally impossible. A special enactment of the Cortes would be necessary to legalize it, and *opinion in Spain would not sanction the act.*"

The Prime Minister, on a recent occasion, emphatically declared that the public opinion of his country had been pronounced decidedly against the slave trade, and that his government was using its best endeavors to put an end to it."

Francis Datcher.

Nothing indicates innate dignity and self-respect more than a regard for the verdict of those who come after us. Many things may make an ignoble man desire the approbation of his contemporaries, and take pains to conserve it. The very selfishness that demeans him, makes it his interest to stand well with those upon whom his gains or indulgencies depend. But when, in the faithful discharge of duties too humble to extract public praise, a man carefully lays up cause for grateful or respectful remembrance when he is gone, there is argument of nobility in his course. Such an instance has come to light in the case of Francis Datcher, a negro, for many years a messenger in the War Department, who died last month in Washington. A couple of months ago, he entrusted to a gentleman connected with the New York press a parchment, which was his chiefest treasure, with the injunction that upon his death it should be made public. This sheet is covered with certificates from the various secretaries to his faithfulness. The first is from John C. Calhoun, dated March 3, 1825, and is followed by those of James Barbour, P. B. Porter, J. R. Poinsett, Lewis Cass, John H. Eaton, J. Spencer, J. M. Porter, W. L. Marcy, Geo. W. Crawford, C. M. Conrad, Jefferson Davis, John B. Floyd and Simon Cameron; all these testimonials evince a personal respect and regard which many of their writers never could have merited or enjoyed themselves. Mr. Marcy says:

"My predecessors seem to have exhausted the language of praise in their testimonials of the merits of F. Datcher, assistant messenger in the War Department; but after four years' acquaintance with him, I can truly say that they have done only bare justice to his character and accomplishments. As a man he has my sincere respect; as an officer my high commendation."

Mr. Davis.—"In Francis Datcher I have found what Mr. Pitt is said to have declared he had, through his long public life, sought for in vain—a man exactly suited to the place he held."

Mr. Floyd.—"With a perfect knowledge of all the duties of his place, he discharged them with a fidelity, sagacity, and perfectly well-bred courtesy worthy of all praise. He is, and deserves to be, the object of respect with all strangers visiting the Department, and of sincere regard to its inmates."

Mr. Cameron—"More than forty years ago I came to Washington, a boy, on business connected with the War Department, and was kindly and courteously received by Francis Datcher, a colored man, having the manners and deportment of a gentleman, who ushered me into the presence of Mr. Calhoun, then Secretary of War. Almost every year since, in passing through the various grades of life open to every American, I have had occasion to visit the War Department, and have always found Datcher at his post, as courteous and civil as when I first saw him. When I entered upon my duties at the head of this Department, I was glad to have the opportunity to say: 'Francis, while I am here, you will do me a great favor if you will remain, and extend to me the treatment which I have received at your hands during the long years of our acquaintance.'"

The last is certainly an extraordinary

commendation. The Secretary could not ask from his lowest subordinate more respectful treatment than, when he was a lad with no claim upon his attention, he had received from him. We give what currency we can to the last wish of this faithful and noble man, who deserved so well in his humble station, and give it with the moro pleasure, because he belonged to a despised and oppressed race.—*Examiner.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

CITY AGENT.—Mr. John F. Moore will act as City Agent and Carrier.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of June, and remit as speedily as possible.

The North has always been cursed with a class of politicians nick-named, by the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, "Doughfaces," or as they are more appropriately called "Northern men with Southern principles." In former years this class of men generally belonged to the Democratic party, though a Whig would occasionally become infected with the disease, until finally it became epidemic. Every prominent politician of the North, who sought for place and power, was willing to sacrifice conscience, principle, everything, and bow down before the Dagon of slavery. Even the Great Daniel Webster, the man who was

"Born for the universe, but narrowed his mind,
And the party gave up what was meant for mankind."

he, who in his early career was almost considered an apostle of liberty, became an apostate from the true faith, and worshipped at the altar of Baal. His early senatorial efforts were effulgent with the lights of truth, liberty and justice. In his contest with the picked men of South Carolina, those intellectual giants, Hayne, Calhoun and McDuffie, he had the ring of the true metal; but when his soul became filled with the awful glory of "a crown, that bright reward of every daring mind," he forgot the teachings of his former days, and on the fatal 7th of March, 1850, signed his contract with the spirit of darkness, and sold himself, soul and body, his big heart and great principles, his earthly prospects, and almost his heavenly hopes, to the Oligarchy of Slavery; and what was his reward? He did not ever get the nomination he so eagerly sought, and for which he had bid so high. And then his great heart broke: he could have borne defeat, but not neglect.

This has ever been the case with Northern statesmen and politicians. A few slaves of the Democratic party, such as Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan, have been raised to office by Southern influence; but the South was afraid to trust even them. They were surrounded by the spies and tools of the Oligarchy, and no Northern President was ever supported by the South for a second term.

A few of our Northern politicians have kept their garments pure, their names unsullied: the Kings and Jays of New York, the Adamses and Rantouls of Massachusetts, the Binneys and Sergeants of Pennsylvania, and a few others, who, amidst the allurements of office and the dazzling effects which success has on the human mind, have remained true to the principles enunciated by the founders of our Government; and their reward is sure. They now find their bitter opponents of former days coming up to their standard. Even Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, (Scripture Dick, as Greely calls him), the very embodiment of "old hunkerism," a New York name for pro-slavery Democracy, and John Cochrane, —who was sometimes Loco-foco, sometimes Free-soil, sometimes Hunker, sometimes Barn-burner, but always called himself a Democrat—even they have avowed anti-slavery principles, and advanced views on that subject, which, a few years ago, the Kings, Jays and Hamiltons would not dare avow. When such changes take place we may hope even for California.

The Grand Masonic Festival, on the 24th inst., given by Olive Branch Lodge No. 5, to celebrate St. John's Day, was truly the fete of the season.

The ceremonies were appropriate and impressive. The Address, by Mr. P. Anderson, W. M. of the Lodge, on the Antiquity and Origin of Masonry, was instructive to the uninitiated, and evinced industry and research. The Address, by Mr. Wm. H. Yates, on the Attributes and Symbols of the Order, was a profound and philosophical discourse, and was worthy the reputation of the author.

After certain Masonic Ceremonies, understood only by the "brothers of the mystic tie," and of which we failed to discover the "hidden meaning," the company adjourned to the supper-room, where the tables were filled with all the delicacies of the season, as well as the substantials.

From Supper to the Hall again, where the band discoursed most exquisite music, and we joined in the dance until "daylight glimmered in the East."

Among the guests we noticed the lady of Mr. E. Hatton, of Napa. Mr. Hatton, Jr., was also there. We had the pleasure of meeting with several of our New York friends, and it seemed to us like a reunion of former days.

We will not attempt to describe the ladies. Jenkins was not present, and our descriptive powers are not adequate to the task.

☞ We publish, in another column, a call for a Public Meeting on Tuesday evening next, July 1st, to make arrangements "to commemorate the two most important events of the present century," on the first of August—the Anniversary of British West Indian Emancipation, and the recent Emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia.

We hope our people will turn out *en masse* on that occasion, and make such arrangements as will insure the grandest celebration ever seen on the Pacific coast.

Our most prominent citizens are signers of the call, and all classes are in favor of having a rousing time.

☞ In our notice of the great Emancipation celebration, held in New York, on the 12th ult., we omitted noticing the committees to whose exertions all the credit is due. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Messrs. Jeremiah Powers, J. H. Townsend, Robert Vosburgh, J. W. Bowers and R. Hamilton. Committee on Resolutions: J. J. Zuille, Dr. J. McCune Smith, G. T. Downing, J. W. Williams and Professor Charles L. Reason.

We know all these gentlemen, and can speak with confidence of their ability. More efficient men cannot be found in any class of community; either one of them is capable of the whole work, and combined, they were an irrepressible host. Some of them are favorably known in California, and the reputation of all is known and acknowledged everywhere.

☞ Persons desirous of sending the PACIFIC APPEAL to their friends in the Eastern States, can have it mailed from this office.

GONE HOME.—The following named gentlemen left here on Monday in the steamer Golden Gate: Messrs. J. Glasgow, of Sacramento, Gains, of Sonora, for Philadelphia, George Hammon, of this city, for New Bedford, and Nutter, also of this city, for Boston. We understand they all contemplate returning to this country.

From the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of May 16th:

A COLORED EDITOR.—We have received three copies of the *Pacific Appeal*, published at San Francisco, Cal., by Peter Anderson, a colored man, and a native of Philadelphia. He was an active member of the Masonic Fraternity, in this city, from 1837 until 1853, and ranked as a Past Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. J. W. Williams, of New York, arrived here on the 16th inst. Mr. W. is the Agent of the *Anglo-African* for the Pacific coast.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our Library is filling up slowly. From Rev. T. M. D. Ward we have received a copy of Pope's Poetical Works—an old favorite of ours, for which we tender our reverend friend our sincere thanks. Mr. Morris Cowes presented us a handsome gold pen; one of Morton's best. When that case comes we will have an opportunity of testing its merits. Giles' Paste for Razor Strops is a good article—it obviates the necessity of a hone.

☞ NEW AGENCIES.—Mr. L. A. Monroe, of Mariposa, will act as our Agent for that place. Mr. J. M. Hernandez, of New Westminster, B. C., is our Agent for that province.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The approaching "1st of August" suggests to every one of our race some very pleasing thoughts in relation to our history and hopes. But there is still another subject to increase still higher our gratitude to God, and our warmest appreciation, of the times—the first great *American act*, in our time: the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Many other sections of the Union have already given full expression to their feelings, and shall we, in this favored land, be less alive to our cause?—Could you, as I do, feel how much there is to be thankful for, you would eagerly seize the first opportunity to offer up our united gratitude to God, and our heartfelt thanks to those fearless patriots who dared the right in preference to policy.

The District of Columbia free! The thought astounds me, when I look back 30 years ago, when the representatives of foreign courts used daily to witness gangs of manacled slaves driven through the city—when auction blocks were crowded by greedy purchasers of human beings—when slave-pens were within stone-throw of the capitol—when the President of the "first nation in the world" was driven by a slave coachman—when *federal offices* (menial) were filled by slaves, and Morris of Ohio, the unsullied patriot, read his valedictory in the Senate of the United States, the notorious Williams drove through the capitol yard an hundred slaves in chains, singing, as they passed, to taunt the advocates of Liberty—then, oh then, to tell me the District is free! my soul rejoices.

It was sad to me when I left the scenes of early youth—not that I loved Washington less but Liberty more. Eleven years since, after long absence, I paid a visit to my old home, and when I gazed on the familiar scenes, a few thoughts suggested themselves to me, the following verse closing:

There mounts the capitol's proud dome—
There, too, the slaver's pen—
There the boasted seat of Freedom's home.
And there—*a mart for men!*

But how happily the scene changes, and freely do we change the burthen of our song—

All hail! all hail! the gala-day!
The fettered slave is bounding free!
Open the gates of heaven, we pray.
And witness ye our jubilee!

But, Mr. Editor, I have already trespassed on your indulgence. I propose, therefore, to celebrate, on the 1st of August, this great American act. Who will second the motion? AMIGO.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—What are we going to do with the negroes? Shall we transport them to Liberia or Hayti? Shall we exclude them, by State laws, from our midst? This question, tried by the lights of history, experience and common sense, requires no great sagacity or statesmanship in our rulers to solve. Sacred and profane history alike bear ample evidence to enlighten us on this subject. If, as Christians, we learn from sacred writ, we find the Assyrians, the Egyptians, the Romans, undertook, by laws and force of arms, to exterminate the Jews; yet they live still and flourish. The Roman Emperors undertook the same task with the Christians, with like results. The Almighty, through the inspiration of His agents, thus teaching us the folly and short triumph of vain, sinful man. If we examine profane history we find the standard rule of all barbarians is to exterminate and make slaves of their enemies; even the refined Grecians and brave Romans followed the baser impulse of human-nature.

In modern times the French practiced on the Hugunots, the Christians on the Jews, Edward I. on the Scotch, Cromwell on the Irish and the Holy Alliance on Poland, all with the self-same result; for French Protestants and European Jews have full liberty of conscience, and Poles, Scotch and Irish are making their mark through the world. It remains to the future historian to chronicle, if the great republic of the West, the great innovator and inventor of the age, is to follow the darkness of the past or the wiser counsels of humanity. But it will be said these were nations, white men, who rebelled against the laws and were punished for their acts, which does not apply to colored people. I assert the principle is the same—it is might against right, gold against conscience—by no other rule can we pass laws to expatriate a people whom we have raised, kept wilfully in ignorance, without an alleged crime, to a living banishment from their homes. Rather let us be guided by sound political economy, by the laws regulating trade and labor. Admit the whole colored race in the South free, it follows they have to work to support themselves and families; where will they so naturally seek it, as in the labor they have been accustomed to? They will be employed as freemen, at the very work they were at as slaves. A part of the money that pampered their aristocratic masters, and made them rebels, will be devoted to their families. The bare subsistence, earned as slaves, would, as men, give way to wants and comforts, requiring further demands on the industrial and manufacturing resources of the country; thus a large amount, now squandered in foreign countries, would be circulated at home by the requirements of four million human beings left to take care of themselves. To hear the groans of *interested patriots* a person would naturally think there was no more cotton or sugar to be raised, or there was a large surplus of the white population going into the business, forgetting that this business had to be learned as well as any other, and that at present the colored men of the South have a monopoly of the practical in the labor market, and will have it for some time. Transport them, or drive them away by State laws, and Uncle Sam's revenue will suffer to a large amount, which, when added to the price of banishment, would pay for their freedom in full. Rather let it be the duty of a wise administration and a liberal people to efface the primary curse of this rebellion, to mark a new era in the history of the world, trusting to the laws of supply and demand to define the relative position of white and colored labor. Give the emancipated colored man a fair show, and no favor, and when he becomes a burthen or a drawback on the country, then, but not till then, legislate him out of it. McC.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Thoughts on Our School.

MR. EDITOR:—My desire in making my thoughts public is to draw attention, and I hope successful action, thereby remedying the evil.

The school allotted exclusively for our children, in which to receive their education, does not meet the requirements for them, nor suit the age in which we live, and is a sad commentary upon the intelligence and moral worth of the citizens. When we see so much among the favored schools to facilitate the developement of the mental and physical abilities of their pupils, the idea suggests itself to me, if you would, through your growing sheet, call public attention to the absolute necessity of our remedying the evil, it certainly would not go unnoticed. These remedies are within our reach; we see and hear of the favored schools having and giving public benefits for what they need, and their efforts are generally a success. Now, sir, we must have a demonstration to give vent to our long pent up feelings, in celebrating the emancipation of 3,000 loyal Americans, sooner, if possible, than on the 1st of August; but the celebration must be. And to what better purpose, to what higher and holier aim could we devote our merits, than to build a school for those who will soon take our places. We can give them learning, not superficially, but such as will make them learned, virtuous, industrious, temperate, and above all things else, honest. We want every article in the school, to assist the children, which is in other public schools, for which we pay our proportion of taxes. We want an assistant female teacher. We want a location for our school, where the children can have playgrounds; where there is more ventilation and less dampness than in the place now occupied. And all these wants are in our power to remedy, if we will only think of what the future has in store for our children. In conclusion let me say, whatever the demonstration may be, let it be for the benefit of our school. C. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Cottage Homes.

MR. EDITOR—This is a subject that I desire to call public attention to. It must be observed that buildings are being rapidly erected, and that great improvements are being made in the suburbs of this city. Real estate has advanced one hundred per cent. during the past twelve months, and it will most probably continue to advance for many years to come. The tide of emigration to this country is setting in, and will be immense. Our ability to secure a comfortable home will diminish in proportion to the influx of the population.

Now is the time to secure a homestead, and if our means are limited we can accomplish this work by establishing a Building and Loan Society among our people. This will enable every person to own a house and land, that can afford to appropriate a small monthly installment that will not exceed the common rents demanded.

In a period of from two to three years the cost of a dwelling may be cleared off by easy monthly payments; the occupant feeling, on the discharge of each installment, that he is getting nearer to the ownership of his own homestead. The amount that is paid to landlords, for half-houses and shantees, by our people in this city, will not fall short of seventy-five thousand dollars annually. Many of us are exhausting our money by paying rents, and living in discomfort for want of a knowledge, though trifling, yet, not easily learned in the ordinary channels of life.

If we ever expect to have a home that we can call our own, we should negotiate for it while it can be purchased at a reasonable rate, for soon it will be out of our power to secure a foot of land within a league of the City Hall. I hope that some gentlemen, that have a business capacity, and time on their hands, will attend to the organization of an institution that would be instrumental in increasing our comfort and independence.

In my article entitled "Just Legislation," you made me say the personal property of the colored people in this city amounted to the small sum of $50,000. It should have read $150,000—a slight mistake indeed—but it would be considered of some consequence, I presume, if it could be equally divided among half a dozen editors and proprietors, unless their organ of acquisitiveness had not been so much excited as to render them fungus-minded.

Let us watch closely the tide in our own business affairs, and be sure to take it while at the flood.

Our Victoria Correspondence.

VICTORIA, V. I. June 11, 1862.

The cry is, "Still they come!" The arrivals here of stalwart men, both from Great Britain and the Canadas, have been numerous, since I last wrote to you; many, no doubt, having built golden castles in the air, while others have allowed their imaginations to roam over the broad acres they hope to possess and the lowing of cattle, the neigh of the steed, the bah-ing of the sheep, the grunt of the swine, and the crowing of the cock, are already music to their ears. May their hopes be realized, and their expectations fulfilled. In many cases they will be, but like all human undertakings, some will be doomed to disappointment.

There is considerable interest being manifested at home about these colonies. Indeed, from the tone of the English press, there is an excitement there that may carry the unweary too far, and the ignorant into grievous errors. "All is not gold that glitters," and however bright and shining our prospects may be, dark and heavy clouds overhang the horizon; difficult steeps have to be ascended, and a false step may prove destructive. The prize is great, but the attainment of it attended with many difficulties. Not so with the husbandman, the field is before him, and he has only to delve a spade's depth to prepare for the fruits of his labor.

In London they are preparing, in a spirited manner, to further the interests of these colonies. We have a mint in British Columbia, and a branch-bank of the British North American establishment, but the merchants of London and Liverpool are about to establish, for British Columbia and this Island, a Joint Stock Bank; the capital, £100,000, is already taken up, and shares are at two to three per cent. premium. Now this looks like confidence. There are six large ships on the way from England with full cargoes and many passengers. This indicates that the old commercial enterprise, what has made our country what it is and her colonies so prosperous, still exists. One of these vessels deserves notice by reason of a class of passengers: The screw steamship Tynemouth has about twenty females on board—young English girls—sent out by the "British Female Emigrant Society," under the charge of an experienced matron, who, during the voyage, will complete their education and further instruct them in the arts of housewifery, in the duties of which British lasses are generally well versed. This addition to our population is much needed. Women are great civilizers.

The town of Victoria is about to be incorporated, and it is expected that a municipality will add to our comforts, although we have not much to complain about. Public free schools are also engaging the attention of our local Parliament. There are a number of private schools, and colonial schools in the districts, but as yet no institution on a comprehensive scale has been established in the town; indeed before the excitement of '58 scarcely ten children could be mustered in Victoria, the residents being scattered over the Island.

The Pioneer Volunteers are moving their armory from rented ground, to a piece of land of their own. Of this corps I will give some account in my next.

I yesterday paid a visit, by invitation, to a smart little craft, the United States Revenue Cruiser, Joe Lane, and was highly pleased with the trim style of her arrangement, and highly complimented by the urbanity of her officers, who may well be proud of their little civil monster. She cruises on the American side, but occasionally gives us a call.

Wishing you a good summer's harvest for the APPEAL, I conclude for the present.

Yours, truly, J. F.

DEATH OF REV. WM. DOUGLAS.—This eminent servant of God, who has been the pastor of St. Thomas's Church, Philadelphia, for the last twenty-eight years; departed this life, 24th inst. aged 58 years.

He was buried in a vault attached to St. Thomas's Church. His funeral was attended by Bishops Potter and Stevens, accompanied by about twenty-five clergymen of Philadelphia. Rev. Richard Hall officiated, and Bishop Potter, Rev. Thomas G. Allen and Rev. Alexander Crummell, in short addresses paid tribute to the memory of the deceased.—*Anglo-African.*

Masonic Notice!

THE Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Y. Masons, for the State of California, working under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of North America, was held at the Masonic Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and Mason streets, city of San Francisco, June 22d, 23d, and 24th, when the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing Masonic year:—

John A. Barber	Rt. W. G. M.
D. D. Carter	Rt. W. Deputy G. M.
N. E. Speights	Rt. W. Senior G. W.
Chas. H. Curry	Rt. W. Junior G. W.
Barney Fletcher	Rt. W. G. Treasurer.
J. Madison Bell	Rt. W. G. Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS:

John W. Staton, Rt. W. Deputy G. M. for the Middle District	
D. W. Ruggles	Rt. W. D. G. M., S. D.
Adam B. Smith	Grand Chaplain.
A. F. Holland	Grand Senior Deacon.
James Johnson	Grand Junior Deacon.
James R. Starkey	Grand Pursuviant.
Richard Shorter	Grand Senior Steward.
H. C. Cornish	Grand Junior Steward.
A. J. Carvan	Grand Sword Bearer.
John F. Moore	Grand Standard Bearer.
Walter Perpins	Grand Marshal.
Solomon Becket	Grand Tiler.

At the close of the session the Rt. W. G. Secretary, on behalf of the Members of the Grand Lodge, and in testimony of their confidence and esteem, presented to the M. G. W. Master, a splendidly finished gold jewel, an ensign of his office, bearing the following inscription:

PRESENTED TO
BRO. JOHN A. BARBER, P. G. M.
of California.
By the Members of the Grand Lodge.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 24th, 1862.

The following presentattion address was delivered by the Rt. Worthy Grand Secretary:

Right Worshipful Sir:—

In behalf of the members of this Right Worshipped Grand Lodge of Free & A. A. Y. Masons, we have the honor of presenting this slight memento in testimony of the respect and esteem entertained for you as a man and a Mason, and the unbounded confidence imposed in your faithfulness, skill and ability to discharge the onerous duties incumbent upon you in the high official position to which your fitness has assigned you.

To your zeal and untiring efforts, in our behalf, during the past four years, do we in a great degree, attribute the life and prosperity of our Lodge at this time.

Notwithstanding Frazer river and other great excitements, common to this land of adventurers, have drawn from among us many a worthy brother, with whom have gone much of that strength so needful to support, and brilliancy of intellect so indispensible in the adornment of our mystic labors; yet, through the exercise of those manly principles of self-reliance, that you in your official capacity have so earnestly endeavored to inspire, our glory has not faded; for never, within the history of our symbolic institution upon the Pacific coast, was our condition more prosperous than now, and never, not even in the palmy days of California, was our depository so amply supplied with those precious metals so essential in the prosecution of our labors.

So flattered are we, Right Worshipful, with present appearances, that we cannot refrain from looking forward with hope and mingled pride, through your able guidance and our united efforts, to that not far distant day, when, beneath the mild skies of California, in this fair land of our adoption, a stately edifice shall be erected to the glory and honor of ancient Free Masonry, whose *firm foundation, stone and towering spire, and every intermediate brick and board and nail shall be our own.*

Pardon us for having wandered, and long may you live to enjoy the respect and confidence of your brethren.

And may this slight memento, this ensign of your office in the grand councils of this time-honored body, be but one of the numerous, meritions tokens of regard you shall receive, as adown the path of life you wend your way, in the discharge of every duty.

Letters Received since our Last Issue.

L. A. Munroe, Mariposa, 2.
F. V. Miller, Sonoma.
Wm. Brown, Santa Rosa.
J. Francis, Victoria.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday, 20th inst., MR. HENRY NUGENT, of Georgetown, D. C., aged 46 years.

In Columbia, Tuolumne co., June 12th, MRS. CHARLOTTE O'HARA, aged 66 years.

At Sagharbor, N. Y., May 1st, REV. JOHN P. THOMPSON, aged 57 years 4 months.

In Brooklon, N. Y., on Sunday, May 25, at the residence of his son-in-law, Peter Vogelsang, MR. GEORGE DEGRASSE, aged 90 years.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching every Sunday, at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Call for a Public Meeting,

A GREAT EVENT HAS OCCURRED IN American history. The Capital of our nation, so long the mart of slave-traders, and cursed with the existence of Slavery within its limits, has at length been redeemed, disenthralled, regenerated, and slavery no longer finds an abiding place where the laws are made for the government of a free people.

This event should be to us a subject of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

The Anniversary of the day which gave freedom to 800,000 human beings in the British West Indian Islands is approaching, and we deem it a fitting season to commemorate the two most important events of the present century, and while we celebrate freedom's natal day of the British Government, we will also celebrate the first step towards the entire abolition of slavery by our own Government.

We, the undersigned, therefore, call the colored citizens of San Francisco to assemble in public meeting, on Tuesday evening next, July 1st, 1862, at Zion Methodist Church, Pacific st., to make arrangements to celebrate, on the 1st day of August, the Emancipation of Slavery in the British West Indies, and the Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

Pastors of Churches will please read the above call on Sunday.

Henry M. Collins.	Dr. E. P. Johnson,
Wm. H. Yates.	J. H. Moore.
T. M. D. Ward.	J. B. Sanderson.
P. Anderson.	J. Madison Bell.
J. P. Dyer.	James R. Starkey,
Daniel Seals.	Shadrick Howard,
Richard A. Hall.	James Brown.
Z. F. Bell,	Edward Cain,
C. Smith.	John A. Barber,
F. G. Barbadoes.	Wm. H. Blake,
Nelson Cook.	James Johnson.
P. A. Bell.	James C. Brown.

New Advertisements.

LODGING.

PERMANENT & TRANSIENT LODGINGS,

No. 418 Washington st., cor. of Stone.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON can accommodate a few Lodgers with clean, airy rooms. je28

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
jy21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery

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The News.

A notice of Dr. Setephenson's lecture will appear in our next issue.

The telegraph is again in operation, bringing news to 25th inst. The following is a brief summary.

The Steamer Golden Age left this port on Monday, 24th inst, for Panama, with nearly 200 passengers and $643,101 25 in treasure, for New York.

The Steamer St. Louis, Captain Lapidge, arrrived at 12 o'clock on Thursday, from Panama, with passengers from New York, June 2d. She brings about 500 passengers.

An Englishman named George, an employee of the California Stage Company, was drowned in the Trinity river on Monday last.

The following are the literary appointments for the Fourth of July celebration in this city: Reader of the Declaration of Independence, W. H. Tiffany; Orator of the Day, R. C. Rogers; Poet, Frank Soule.

To be Hung.—G. N. Symonds, convicted in Sacramento of the murder of B. F. Russell, at Benson's Ferry, two years ago, has been sentenced to be hung on the 25th of next month.

Acquitted.—Easterbrook, accused of the murder of a negro named Hill, has been tried and acquitted in Sacramento.

George W. Degear, who committed a murderous assault, with a hatchet, on the person of Edward Cain, about three months ago, was tried last week in the Court of Sessions. The jury failed to agree, and were discharged. He will be tried again at the August term.

The capture of Memphis is confirmed. A severe fight took place on the Mississippi river, two miles above Memphis, on the 5th inst. Four of the rebel gun-boats were destroyed in the engagement, and the remainder of the rebel fleet returned down the river, pursued by our boats, the pursuit resulting in the capture of three of the rebel gunboats which had been abandoned by their crews.

On demand of Commodore Davis, the Mayor of Memphis surrendered the city. Five steamers lying at the levee were captured.

The Federal troops have invested Charleston, S. C. They landed at James Island, four miles from the city: severe skirmishing between the contending armies from 4th to 6th inst. The result is not yet known.

A battle, near Harrisonburg, Va., commenced on the 9th inst. It lasted from 8 o'clock, A. M., until dark. The dispatch says: The loss on both sides is great, ours very heavy among officers. We are encamped on the field, as the battle may be renewed any moment.

Jackson's army attacked Gen. Shield's advance on Monday, June 9th, near Port Republic, and the conflict was maintained far some time, but the rebels were in such overflowing numbers that our advance retired in good order, until it met the main body, when the rebels were driven back. The fighting is said to have been very severe, and the loss heavy on both sides.

The rebel General Lovel's army had gone to Vicksburg.

A negro plot for murdering the whites in Akiebbeahe county, Mississippi, on June 18, was discovered in time to be frustrated.

Fremont's Position.—A Wheeling, (Va.) paper of the 21st ult. says: Soldiers recently from Gen. Fremont's army say he will fortify Mount Jackson, and endeavor to hold the position, although no doubt Jackson has been largely reinforced. Fremont is not thought to be in danger. Gen. Banks was at Winchester, and Gen. Sigel is moving from Stratsburg, towards Mount Jackson, at last accounts.

A letter to the New York *Tribune* says: Gen. Fremont has removed Gen. Blenker for insolence, and Carl Schurz has been appointed to succeed him.

Congressional.—The Pacific Railroad bill passed the House, 104 to 31, and only waits the signature of the President.

The Tax bill passed both Houses. In the Senate unanimously, and in the House only seven negative votes.

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European news to the 15th inst has been received.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th, Lord Palmerston said, in answer to a question, that a communication had been received from the French Government on the subject of mediation with America, and that the British Government had no intention, at present, to offer meditation.

The London papers are again showing their sympathy with the rebels. The *Post* denounces, in the bitterest terms, Gen. Hunter's proclamation, and thinks the Government bound to recall and court-martial him. It says, such an act not promptly disavowed, would soon turn the scales in favor of the Confederate cause.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, approves of the mediation, and says Europe ought not to look calmly on, and if the offer of mediation be delayed, a most important question, that of a recognition of the Confederate States, may have to be cousidered. The *Times'* advocacy of a mediation had no effect on the Liverpool cotton market.

Advertisements.

THE GREAT

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

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NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET.

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ap5-je21tf

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Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
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Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

News on the Day.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

15

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WINANT & CO.

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JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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—AND—

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Prospectus.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday,

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

Single Numbers	15 cts.
Subscription, 1 Month	50 "

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10 lines " 1 time	1 00
" " 3 Months	5 00

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The Appeal will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Business Correspondence addressed to PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor

Communications addressed to P. A. BELL, Editor.

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my2tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862. [NO. 14.

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☞ For Prospectus and Contents see last page. ☜

Selections.

THE ZOMBI:

—OR THE—

MULATTO OF MURILLO'S STUDIO.

In the year 1630, one fine summer's day, at Seville, several young men coming from different streets, walked, singing as they went, in the direction of the house of the famous painter Murillo. Arriving at the same moment under the doorway, they bowed to each other in a friendly manner, calling each other by the names of Isturitz, Carlos, Fernandez, Mendez, Gonzalos, and Cordova; and running up stairs in pursuit of each other, they reached the entrance of a studio.

The master had not yet arrived, and each student ran hurriedly to his easel, to examine the work of the day before—to see whether the painting was dry, and also to admire each his own handiwork.

"By St. James of Compostella!" exclaimed Isturitz, "which of you gentlemen remained last at the studio?"

"Are you not wide awake yet?" answered Cordova and Fernandez, in the same breath. "Do you not remember that we all went out together?"

"This is a poor joke, gentlemen," said Isturitz, petulantly. "Yesterday I cleaned my palette, with particular care, and this morning it is as dirty as if one of you had used it all night."

"There is another little face in the corner of my canvas," cried out Carlos. "It is not a bad head; ah! who is it that amuses himself every morning with painting faces, sometimes on my canvas and sometimes on the wall? On your easel yesterday, Fernandez, some one scribbled a head."

"It is Isturitz; his palette informs against him," said Fernandez.

"I swear that you are mistaken, gentlemen."

"You need not swear; we believe you without that, for you do not draw well enough to have executed this head."

"I do not draw so badly as you do, Carlos; you seem to take pleasure in scrawling."

"And here are my brushes all wet," cried Gonzalos in his turn. "By the patron saint of Spain! something extraordinary goes on here every night."

"I expect to hear you state directly, that it is the *Zombi*, the African spirit which the negro Gomez believes in, that paints these pictures."

"Faith, if it is the Zombi of the African that paints these little faces," exclaimed Mendez, who had not yet spoken, and was occupied in the examining of the faces—a bold, wonderful composition, such as every day was found scattered about as if they had sprung into being out of the night—"he had better do my Virgin in the Descent from the Cross. In vain do I endeavor to depict her pure and lovely—my pencil refuses to second my imagination."

Saying these words, Mendez approached his easel. At the same moment an exclamation escaped him, and he remained pale and mute before his canvas.

A beautiful head of the Virgin, newly painted in, but with the most admirable expression, stood out pure in its hues, and so graceful in contour in the midst of the other figures which surrounded it, that it seemed to be a spirit risen among human beings.

"Why, what has happened to you?" exclaimed a harsh and broken voice, which recalled the students from their astonishment, and caused them respectfully to salute the speaker.

"Look for yourself, Senor Murillo," answered they, pointing to Mendez's easel.

"Who painted this? who painted this head, gentlemen?" said Murillo, in a lively manner. "Speak! speak! he who has sketched this Virgin will one day be the best artist of us all. Well! well!" added he, seeing that no one spoke, "well! why don't some one speak? Murillo, I, Murillo, would have been proud of it, gentlemen! By the soul of my father, what a touch! what purity! what delicacy! Mendez, my dear pupil, was it your work? speak!"

"No, senor," answered Mendez, with a look of pain.

"It was then Isturitz, or you, Fernandez, or you, Gonzalos?"

But all answered as Mendez had done: "No, senor, it was not I."

"It did not come here without hands, however," said Senor Murillo, impatiently.

"I suppose not, senor," answered Cordova, the youngest of the pupils, whom these ghostly pictures alarmed to no slight degree. "It is not the first supernatural thing, however, which has happened in your studio. There are ghosts here, senor."

Senor Murillo laughed.

"Pshaw! I am not so foolish as Cordova," said Fernandez.

"Thank you," answered Cordova.

"No thanks required, my dear boy. As I was telling you, senor, I am not so foolish as Cordova; nevertheless, it is true that for some time past things happen here which are incredible."

"Such as what?" asked Murillo, who still stood gazing with admiration on the Virgin painted by the unknown hand.

"According to your orders, senor," continued Fernandez, "we never leave the studio without putting everything in order, cleaning our palettes, wiping our brushes, putting away our easels; and in the morning when we reach here, not only is everything upside down, our brushes full of color, and our palettes covered with paint, but besides all that, there are everywhere exquisite faces, sometimes heads of angels, sometimes of demons, sometimes the profile of a young girl, or an old man; but all of the most admirable kind, senor; you see for yourself what there is to-day, and if he, who works better by night than by day, is not you, we must believe, with Cordova, that it is the devil himself."

"I wish it were my work, gentlemen; I would not disown either those features or this painting. This sketch is a little wanting in body, however, but that is nothing; it is full of sentiment—Sebastian! Sebastian!" cried he, interrupting himself; "Sebastian! We shall soon know who has done this, gentlemen. Sebastian," added he, addressing a little mulatto, not more than fourteen years of age, who ran in at his call, "did I not tell you to sleep here every night?"

"Yes, master," answered the child, timidly.

"Then speak! Who was here last night, or this morning before these gentlemen? Speak, slave, or I will make you acquainted with the whip," said Murillo, angrily, to the boy, who played with the tassel of his little cap, without replying.

"Ah, you do not choose to speak," added Murillo, pulling his ear.

"Nobody, master, nobody," said Sebastian, quickly, and trembling violently.

"You lie."

"Nobody but I. I swear it, master," said Sebastian, throwing himself on his knees in the middle of the studio, and holding up his little hands in supplication to his master.

"Listen to me," said Murillo. "I wish to know who has painted this Virgin's head, and all these faces that my pupils find here every day as they come into the studio. To-night, instead of sleeping, you are to watch, and to-morrow, if you have not discovered the artist, you shall have twenty-five lashes—do you hear? I mean what I say—go and mix your colors, and you, gentlemen, go to work."

The hour of study now commenced—at first quietly enough; Master Murillo was there, and, at soul an artist, he thought his art too sublime to permit in his studio any conversation which had no reference to painting; but after he had gone the students made up for their silence; and as, at the moment, what most occupied their minds was the little delicate heads which sprung up into being every night—the conversation turned upon that subject.

Mendez exclaimed the first—

"Beware of the whip, Sebastian, if you do not discover the guilty one by to-morrow morning. Pass me the Naples yellow."

"You do not need it, Senor Mendez; you are yellow enough already. As for the guilty one, I tell you it is the Zombi."

"How ridiculous these negroes are with their *Zombis*," said Gonzalos, laughing.

"The Zombi is the same as a ghost. But take care, Senor Gonzalos," said Sebastian, with a cunning look, "for the Zombi without doubt has been stretching out the arm of your St. John, so that he can easily untie his sandal-strings without stooping."

"Do you know, gentlemen, that Sebastian's observation is a very just one?" said Isturitz, glancing at the St. John on the easel of Gonzalos.

"Oh! negroes are monkeys with parrots' tongues," said Gonzalos, affecting indifference.

"The parrot only repeats, and Sebastian originates," observed Fernandez.

"By chance, like the parrot," answered Gonzalos.

"Well, by dint of mixing colors, he has learnt to distinguish them," said Mendez, who did not quite relish the jest at the expense of his complexion.

"To distinguish is a different thing from knowing how to use them, senor," replied Sebastian, whom the freedom of the studio emboldened to mix frequently in the conversation of the students. His intelligence and the accurate taste which he possessed often led the students to consult him when uncertain as to a touch or a shade, and to follow his suggestions which were always admirable; besides which, although they plagued him, every one of them loved him, and there was not one who, on that evening, as he went out, failed to give the slave a friendly tap on the shoulder, saying—

"Watch well, Sebastian; catch the Zombi, or beware the lash."

* * * * * *

[To be concluded.]

All the slaves in the Dutch West India colonies will be set free on the 1st of July, 1863.

2

3

4

A CARD.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S RIGHTS AND BRITISH SOCIAL CUSTOMS SET AT DEFIANCE BY FOREIGNERS.

"Hath not a Jew eyes? (for Jew read colored man) hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? * * * and if you wrong us shall we not revenge? If we are like you in the rest, we will resemble you in that."

Merchant of Venice.

"All men are free and equal."

American Declaration of Independence.

The case which came before the Police magistrate this morning, Francis vs. Lovett, may be viewed in the broad light of principle, or narrowed down to the dusky times of prejudice. Those who advocate civil and religious liberty as a reality will sustain one side of the question, whilst those who permit others to think, reason, and dictate to and for them, may come to other conclusions.

The cause of complaint was that Mr. Jacob Francis, the proprietor of the Bull's Head Tavern, who was transacting business with a highly respectable firm, when something was solicited (a sketch of miners sluicing) by Mr. Francis, which was granted in a jocular manner by the firm, provided he stood treat; one of them led the way to the Bank Exchange. The partners were served, and a friend who was with them, but the individual who acted as servitor informed Mr. Francis that he would not serve *him*. Mr. Francis wanted the reason why? "I am an Englishman, and have a right to refreshments in any licensed public house, or hotel." The gentlemen were indignant, and immediately offered Mr. F. their glasses, to show the waiter what their feelings were at such contemptible behaviour, and to express their heartfelt sentiments with regard to colored men of character and respectability. Their glasses he declined, standing, properly, on his own right, and immediately appealed to the Law, to sustain that right. A summons was issued and the decision of the Court was, as no doubt will appear in the *Press*.

Now the hospitality of a country is manifested in its Inns and Hotels, and there is no country in the world, where that hospitality is so apparent, or where the traveler or the casual visitor is more cared for, without any destinction of nation or color, than in the British Isles and there dependencies. Why then are we to permit foreigners to intrude regulations that are not congenial, and opposed to our customs, feelings and habits. Our Inn and Tavern keeper, (the designation *Saloon* is not English,) has great privileges in which he is protected, but he has also duties to perform towards the public, and the compact must be sustained. Assume the case of soldiers being billeted upon the Bank Exchange, Mr. Lovett, is bound as a publican, to provide for them; would he fly in the face of the British master and say, "I guess I won't serve your drum Major, or your big drum men!" because, (as it frequently happens in British regiments) they are colored? If he did this, he would soon find that he calculated without his host.

The California rule, that the testimony of a colored person is not to be taken, cannot apply to this or any other British Colony, nor does the liberal constitution of our country regard or permit any distinction, consequent on the complexion of any person within its borders. Several attempts have been made by Americans and others who adopted America as their

country, and with it, their prejudices, to raise a barrier in our society—the church first, then the tavern, and finally the theatre. Places of public amusement and recreation are to be exclusively fitted up to keep the white population separate from the colored. In the first case that came before the Police magistrate the warning was distinct, that any refusal to serve refreshments to a colored person would be sufficient grounds for cancelling the license of the party so refusing. Report says that Mr. Lovett will spend $500 sooner than serve a colored inhabitant, but dollars and cents are of no weight in the English scales of Justice, whatever they may be in the State from whence he came. Those of us who have been in the Northern and Southern States of America, can fully appreciate the canting political humbugs, who with the anti-slavery cry of liberty and equality on their tongues, carry the slave-lash in their hands, and have their hearts imbued with the slave-crushing instinct. Who is the individual behind the bar, who has the presumption to dictate to English gentlemen who they are, or who they are not, to associate with? The insult was not to Mr. Francis alone, it was a downright impertinent sneer, a treating with contempt the whole party, because one of them was a few shades darker than the other. Mr. Francis is a respectable man, and well educated, holds such a position that a number of his fellow townsmen considered him a fit and proper person to represent them in the Legislative Assembly, and put him forward as a candidate; but the survitor at the Bank Exchange Tavern thought it beneath his dignity to serve him with a glass of sherry in company with the parties before named. Can such things be allowed or tolerated in *our* free country? No! no! no!

AN ENGLISHMAN.

who knows his rights and will uphold them.—[*Daily Press, Victoria, V. I., June 27.*

come no near the consummation of our desires, we should not now cease our efforts, nor stop short in the good work we have so auspiciously commenced, but encouraged by the past, we should make renewed efforts for the future.

We came as near succeeding as we possibly could and fail, and then we did not make half the efforts we were capable of doing. We failed in consequence of our inertia. We were too late in beginning. We did not commence until the Session of the Legislature was half over; and as much care was not taken as the importance of the case demanded: the whole people were not interested as they should have been; and our petitions were not brought before the people of the State, nor were the merits thereof canvassed by the white community, by which members could have known the opinions of their constituents, nor were members who were favorably disposed, furnished with statistics, facts and documents, whereby they could substantiate their arguments in our favor.

We have sufficient time for all this if we commence now; every day's delay is dangerous. We again call upon our leading men to act. The league formed last winter should be re-organized, or others should take it in hand. Above all, *organize!* ORGANIZE!!! ORGANIZE!!!

We had a fine meeting on Tuesday night in Zion Church, (for proceedings of which see next page); it was the largest public meeting we have ever attended in California. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and all seemed determined on having, on the 1st of August, as Mr. Yates very happily expressed it, "a rousing time."

The ladies turned out in full force, and they also are willing to contribute their aid.

An efficient committee of twenty-five were appointed, who have organized and appointed sub-committees who will be prepared to report progress at our next meeting, on Saturday.

We expect to have a full report for our next number, and we hope all parties will second the committee in their efforts.

We have received a note from a lady "from home," one of our New York friends, from which we are induced to give the following extract:

"I hope the ladies of San Francisco will be called upon to aid in this glorious enterprise, and I know we will not be behind our sisters of New York, whom you know are always ready and willing to contribute their aid whenever called upon, and I believe the ladies of San Francisco will do all in their power to encourage the Committee."

Many thanks, Mrs. Davis; we will attend to the ladies.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862.

What is Doing to Secure Our Right of Oath?

As the acknowledged organ of the people of Color of the State of California, we must urge on them the important necessity of making efforts to procure our legal rights at the next session of our Legislature.

We were not wholly successful in the last Legislature, but we came nearer succeeding than we anticipated, and although we failed in the complete realization of our hopes, we accomplished, notwithstanding, a great work. We commanded the respect of our opponents, which was one important step towards success; we convinced even our bitterest political foes, that for merit, intelligence and a high standard of moral and religious character, and for a just appreciation of the right for which we petitioned, we will equal any class in the community; we also convinced the lukewarm that we were worthy, reliable, law-abiding citizens, and as such, it was but just that we should have the right to testify in all courts of law, in all cases, for and against all men; it was essential, not only for our own safety, but for the benefit of the community at large: we likewise confirmed our friends in their opinions of our worthiness, our intelligence and our capability to enjoy that inalienable right for which we so earnestly prayed, and to grant our petition would not only be fulfilling an act of justice towards us, but would redound to the honor and credit of our adopted State, and raise her higher in the scale of civilization than she has yet attained in all her career of greatness and grandeur.

Having established so much, having

We have now entered into our fourth month, and notwithstanding the poor encouragement we have met with, we intend (D. V.) to continue publishing the PACIFIC APPEAL as long as we remain in this country, or until we can transmit it into abler hands.

Our Proprietor's books show that the income does not meet the expenses of printing, and for three months both Editor and Proprietor have been working for nothing.

Of that we do not complain, as we did not expect to make money when we commenced the enterprise, but we do expect those who receive our paper to pay us for it.

We have been sending the APPEAL to several of our friends in the country since the first number, from whom we have not received our subscription. We notify such, that if we do not hear from them by 18th inst., we will "stop their paper."

We will be compelled to pursue the same course by those gentlemen whom we have appointed Agents, but who have never informed us whether they would serve, nor have they transmitted to us even their own subscription.

EXHIBITION AT APOLO HALL.—One of the most respectable and intelligent audiences that have assembled together in this city, for a long time, were attracted to the exhibitions given on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 2d and 3d inst., for the benefit of the Third Baptist Church.

The parents and friends of the juvenile amateurs were out, *en masse*. The large hall being well lighted, produced a dazzling effect upon the appearance of the audience, making it a scene the most brilliant and fashionable we have ever witnessed at an exhibition in this city. All the children spoke their parts well, but they seemed to lack a proper tuition of gesture, that is so essentially necessary to exhibitions of public delineation.

The Misses Laura Miller, Sarah Cook, Lavina Davis, assisted by Messrs. Harrison and J. Johnson, Masters George Bell and Thomas Wilcox, exhibited a competency in dramatic skill.

The piano-forte was presided over by Mrs. Wilcox. The duet, "Would I were with Thee," by the Misses Scott and Johnson, with the piano accompaniment, was well rendered.

As the exhibition was announced to be repeated, what few defects were apparent were remedied on the second representation, on Thursday evening.

As a whole, the entertainments reflected great credit upon the parents and teachers of our Public and Sunday Schools. A.

We have received a communication from Mr. Wm. H. Foote, of Weaverville, Trinity county, from which we make the following extracts. We hope to hear from Mr. Foote frequently.

"Your note and the accompanying copies of the APPEAL were duly received, and, in reply to the former, I have only to say, that whatever of influence I have in this section shall be fully given.

* * * * * *

"I shall go immediately to work, and, as soon as practicable, report the success with which I may meet."

We learn, from a notice in the *Lunar Visitor*, that a meeting of the Trustees of the Livingston Institute is to be held in this city on the second day of August.

☞ We have received a valuable communication from our friend, Wm. H. Hall, which is omitted this week, but we will give it a conspicuous place in our next.

CITY AGENT.—Mr. John F. Moore will act as City Agent and Carrier.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Millions for an Inch of Time.

MR. EDITOR:—Extraordinary cures are performed by animal electricity, modified in the human system. The electricity is infused in the human frame and cures, by friction, all diseases that are caused by a deficiency or irregular action of the nerves. The wonderful power of imparting electricity, thus adapted to the human constitution, enables the operator to annul sensation, and restore the equilibrium of disordered nervous action; to renovate the capability of moving the limbs, completely paralyzed, to relax contracted muscles, to impel the blood in its proper direction, and to impart the strength that results from a sufficient supply of nervous fluid.

One important case, among many that I have treated successfully, may suffice for the present. The patient was a merchant, sixty years old. He had suffered from a painful disease for upwards of thirty years. His medical friends advised him to have the limb amputated to prolong his life. The trouble was a ghastly ulcer on his leg. The family engaged me to prepare the patient for a surgical operation. My method was to discharge vital fluid into the nerves by manipulation. By this invisible agent the patient does not experience any pain, and the preparative means that were used in this remarkable case, unaided by chloroform or any other anodyne, astonished the surgeons and their attendants.

The patient was placed on a cot, unpinioned, while the operation was being performed. I stood by him and poured forth vital fluid into the organs most susceptible, which quieted and strengthened his nervous system.

The incision was made and the bone sawed off, above the knee, without producing any apparent pain; a slight twitch of the nerves, and the unavoidable exhaustion caused by the loss of blood, were the only visible effects of the operation. He conversed during the operation, which lasted twenty-five minutes. Under my treatment he recovered in six weeks.

There are but few persons in a civilized and enlightened community, possessing their rational faculties, but what would freely submit to a similar operation, or be willing to sacrifice their earthly possessions, however large they may be, if, by so doing, it could insure the continuance of life, even for a short space of time, and, like Queen Elizabeth, they would exclaim, "Millions for an inch of time!"

It is a lamentable fact that the multitude continue careless and thoughtless, rushing precipitant down the stream of time, freighted with diseases that were introduced into their bodies by false treatment, or by a disregard and violation of the laws of health, and in the best of their years sink into their grave.

A skillful engineer often examines the works under his charge. He knows that an obstruction of the machinery would endanger precious lives entrusted to his care. His motto is, vigilance.

The prudent and sagacious mariner that commands his majestic flotilla, often applies the test to determine whether his vessel is seaworthy, and when the furious storm rages he is better prepared to encounter its terrific consequence and escape the direful result.

And so we should act in entering upon the voyage of life; we should use all the means that a wise and beneficent Creator has bestowed upon us, in order to make a pleasant, easy, and safe passage across the ocean of life. We should apply the test in season, and obtain the evidence that our machinery, which is so complicated and "wonderfully made," is in good order. We should remove all poisonous fluids that accumulate in our bodies, and obstruct the circulation of the blood. We must also learn self-denial, and obey the physical laws of our nature; then we will be better prepared to meet the pestiferous storm of disease, with its fearful surges dashing against our earthly vessel, spreading sorrow into our otherwise happy and contented habitation.

We have said that a man will give all that he hath to save his life, but by my treatment of diseases, for a trifle, hundreds of invalids that have been pronounced incurable by physicians are made joyous in

the full realization of good health, and all that are suffering can find relief, if it be possible for human skill to mitigate or destroy the disease that gnaws at the thread of life and threatens to usher them into "the valley and shadow of death." Who will be admonished? E. R. J.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Victoria Correspondence.

I write you a few lines by this steamer, to inform you that the desired information, relative to the Stickeen diggings, has arrived, and fully confirms the reports. The results are not equal to Cariboo, but $10 to $15 worth of dust is easily obtained, so that the man of limited means can have a good return for his labor, there being no need of the expensive machinery of sluicing, &c. The accounts from Cariboo are prodigious. I enclose a letter, published by order of our Governor, from the Assistant Gold Commissioner of the Cariboo District, which, of course, may be relied upon. We have had arrivals from New Zealand and Australia, with many gold hunters; three vessels are on the berth at the latter place, and a goodly number of experienced miners had engaged their passages. The rich ore is the is the magnet; this will draw people hither, and the period is not far distant when this colony will be, like others under British rule, great and prosperous, forming on the Pacific a nation of freemen, as on the Atlantic coast, glorying, all, in the great and good mother at home.

Yours, &c., for the present, J. F.

Victoria, June 17th, 1862.

From the Victoria Daily Press, of June 12.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
22d June, 1862.

The following extract from a report received this day from the Assistant Gold Commissioner of the Cariboo District, is hereby published for public information.

By order of the Governor,

WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG.

FORKS QUESNELLE, 26 May, 1862.

Above this point there are already about 1700 men, and the arrivals here average from 20 to 30 a day. Provisions all over the upper country are very scarce, and are held at almost famine prices. Flour here is selling at 70 cents per lb, and on William's Creek at $1 80, other articles of food in like proportion. At Alexandria three men, who came through from Bentinck Arm, paid the Hudson Bay Company $4 a pound for flour, and even at that price could only get a very few pounds. I trust that several pack-trains, laden with provisions, will soon arrive from Lilloet and Lytton. Unless supplies come in plentifully within the next three weeks, I greatly fear that many men will be obliged to return below.

The accounts brought from the mines are of a most encouraging nature. The claims on Williams' creek, which are already being worked this year, are yielding even better returns than they did last autumn. Messrs. Steele & Co. are taking out of their claims on that creek, at the rate of from 250 to 350 ounces per diem. Some bank claims have also been struck, near the Steele claims, which are expected to pay even better than those on the creek. The banks of the principal crecks are now being prospected, and, in most cases, with great success. It is my opinion that bank-claims will prove the most permanent feature in the mining done this year.

I find it impossible to give a detailed account of the mines from this point. I shall leave here on the 2d June, and immediately on arriving at Cariboo, will report to you touching the mining operations going on in the District in a full and particular manner. I have, &c.

(Signed) THOS. ELWYN, P. M.
Alexander District.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of July, and remit as speedily as possible.

☞ We want Agents and Correspondents in all the Eastern States. Will some of our many friends "at home" communicate with us?

Lecture.

An excellent lecture was delivered in Zion Church, in this city, on the 26th ult., by Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, of Sacramento, on the "Supremacy of Mind over Matter." It was highly philosophical—abounded in beautiful thought; it was chaste in language and elegant in diction. The lecturer spoke of man's physical imbecility and tardiness compared with animals around him: as the strength of the horse; the fleetness of the deer; the flight of the eagle—the man's physical strength and agility is weakness and torpidity, comparatively; but in the power and exercise of his enlightened intellect, he far transcends them in their ultimate controling power. By the instruments of his inventive genius—at the twitch of his finger—the powerful horse stands trembling under his rod; with his piece, powder and bullet, the proud eagle is made to lick the dust at his feet; and as if by magic the fleet deer stops at his bidding. The lecturer also spoke of man in the power of his enlightened intellect, intruding himself into the secret chambers of physical nature inanimate—where thunderbolts game in revelry, chaining and dragging them from their retreat, sending the lightnings to do his errands of thought.

We trust the time will come that our people in this community, as in the Eastern States, will appreciate these useful lectures.—*Lunar Visitor.*

Emancipation Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled in Zion's African M. E. Church, Pacific st., on Tuesday evening, July 1st.

The meeting was called to order at 8½ o'clock, by Mr. P. A. Bell. H. M. Collins was elected President. Shadrick Howard, John A. Barber, J. R. Starkey as Vice-Presidents, and P. Anderson and F. G. Barbadoes as Secretaries.

The meeting was then opened with a prayer by Rev. J. B. Sanderson.

Mr. P. A. Bell offered a resolution, which was adopted, endorsing the call of the meeting. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, by an Act passed April 16th, 1862, emancipated the slaves in the District of Columbia, and prohibited slavery forever in the Territories of the United States, and wherever the government holds supreme authority, it becomes us, as connected by consanguinity of race and lineage with those who have been redeemed from slavery, to rejoice with them in their freedom as we have mourned with them in their bondage: be it, therefore, by the Colored citizen of San Francisco in public meeting assembled,

Resolved, That we commemorate the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia by prayer, thanksgiving and rejoicing, on the first of August, next ensuing.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to nominate a committee of 20, who shall make all necessary arrangements. The President appointed the following persons as a Nominating Committee: J. B. Sanderson, David W. Ruggles, Richard A. Hall, Edward Cain, and Barney Fletcher.

During the absence of the Nominating Committee several gentlemen were called for, by the audience, to address the meeting. Among those who responded were Dr. E. R. Johnson, Rev. J. J. Moore, Mr. Pennington, W. H. Yates, F. G. Barbadoes, J. M. Bell, J. W. Williams, Mr. S. Howard, and others.

The Nominating Committee returned and reported the following names as the General Committee of Arrangements:

P. A. Bell,	H. M. Collins,
F. G. Barbadoes,	J. Madison Bell,
Chas. Smith,	John A. Barber,*
J. P. Dyer,	J. R. Starkey,
Shadrick Howard,	P. Anderson,

* At the meeting of the Committee, Mr. J. A. Barber resigned, and Mr. Wm. H. Blake was appointed in his place.

Nelson Cook,	Charles Balfour,
James Brown,	Anthony Osborn,
S. J. Groomes,	Edmund B. Brown,
Benjamin McFee,	Thomas Depee,
John Kenny,	Henry F. Sampson.

Moved, That the Nominating Committee be added to the General Committee. Carried.

Moved, That the Committee of Arrangements be empowered to fill vacancies, and if necessary to add to their number. Carried.

A difference of opinion prevailing as to whether the celebration was to be exclusively in commemoration of the Emancipation in the District of Columbia, or whether the British Emancipation was to be recognized, on motion of Mr. Barbadoes it was

Resolved, That this meeting endorse the idea of uniting the acts of Emancipation in the District of Columbia and the British West Indies, and the Committee are hereby empowered to make all the necessary arrangements for the proper celebration of both acts, on the 1st of August, 1862.

A resolution was offered by Mr. C. Smith, which was referred to the Committee of Arrangements.

Moved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL. Carried.

After which the meeting adjourned.

HENRY M. COLLINS, President.
PETER ANDERSON, Secretary.

Notice.

THE COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS for the first of August will meet this afternoon, 5th instant, at 6 o'clock, at Mr. Sanderson's school-room, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets.

P. ANDERSON
Secretary.

jy 5-1t

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

Letters Received Since our Last Issue.

E. Hatton, Napa.
E. P. Duplex, Marysville.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity co.
J. D. Brown, Jackson, Amador county.

☞ THE MIRROR OF THE TIMES.—We wish to make up a complete file of the *Mirror of the Times*. If any of our friends have odd copies, and will send them to us, they will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

☞ Agents, Correspondents and others, writing us on business of the PACIFIC APPEAL, will please send by mail. Remit by check, when convenient, or by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Business Correspondence, or remittances, addressed to PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. Communications addressed to P. A. BELL, Editor.

☞ City as well as Country Subscribers will please remember our terms are payable in advance. You need not be afraid that the paper will stop and we will cheat you out of your money: we are a permanent institution, but as our full subscription list does not pay our current expenses, we wish those who feel the importance of our paper to comply with our conditions. We ask no aid or assistance beyond what we will give full value, and we hope to make the PACIFIC APPEAL a household necessity.

MARRIED.

In Napa City, June 29, by Rev. Mr. Carpenter, Mr. GEORGE F. WANT, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss JOSEFA SOLANO, of Chili.

DIED.

In Grass Valley, June 25, JACOB, eldest son of Mr. Isaac Sanks, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor—Preaching every Sunday, at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Selections.

From the Third Annual Report of the Ohio Sabbath School Convention we extract the following item:

Mr. Fitch, of Oberlin, said, that in his school of 600, about 30 were colored; that committing to memory had been constantly practiced; that premiums had rarely been offered, but that, some months since, he brought in five elegant Bibles, and offered them to the five pupils who should, in three months, commit and recite, correctly, the greatest number of verses from religious hymns. In the result, two had committed over 4000 verses each, and the first, third and fourth prizes—three out of the five, were taken by colored pupils.—*Oberlin Evangelist.*

MOSES BRYAN.—Among the contrabands who have come in to Gen. Burnside are Moses and Africa Bryan. The former asked for Gen. Burnside. His tent having been pointed out, he entered it, and proceeded to introduce himself. Bowing to the General, he says:

"I took the liberty to call on you—I am Moses Bryan."

"Well," says the General, "I am General Burnside. Are you a good Union man, Moses?"

"I am that," says Moses.

"Well, then, give me your hand," says the great-hearted hero; and he at once clasped the hand of the sable ally of the nation. "Have you been looking for me?" he continued.

"Yes, massa, I and my people have watched, and prayed for you so long and often," was the late bondsman's answer.

"What, wasn't you afraid we would sell you to Cuba?" the General next asked.

"No, sir," said the other, "we know you never do that."

And here, after the mutual interchanges of good wishes, the visitor, with a native politeness which would have set well on the shoulders of any one, had the good sense to see that the interview had continued long enough, and withdrew.

ORIGIN OF THE F. F. V's.—Many of our readers have heard of the "First Families of Virginia," but few, we take it, know how the term originated. An exchange, explains it thus:

"In the early settlement of the State, it was found impossible to colonize it unless women went there. Accordingly, a ship load was sent out, but no planter was allowed to marry one of them until he had first paid one hundred pounds of tobacco for her passage.

When the second ship load came, no one would pay more than seventy-five pounds for the matrimonial privilege, except it were very superior. Consequently, the descendants of all those who were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco were ranked as the first families, while those who brought but seventy-five pounds are now ranked as the second families; and the reason why no one can ever find any of the second families, is because you can't get a Virginian to admit that his mother brought only seventy-five pounds of tobacco."

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco.

je28-tf

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—This effusion is the result of a remark, made to me by a white man, who in a conversation about the causes of the present rebellion, said "the Negroes have done it." If you deem it worthy of insertion in the APPEAL, I would like to see it published; if not, spare my blushes.

"The Negroes have done it;"
What? caused this dread strife,
Where father and son
Are contending for life,
Where the corses of brothers
Encumber the plain,
And the earth has been quenched
With the blood of the slain?

"The Negroes have done it;"
Oh! why say you so?
When you *know* from what source
Your calamities flow.
Demagogues out of office,
Well—where could they pitch,
But ruin their country,
Or seek "the last ditch?"

"The Negroes have done it;"
Yes! what have they done!
They have stood in the van
When your battles were won.
The first blood in this land
That for Freedom was shed,
Was the blood of a *black* man,
Although it was *red*.

"The Negroes have done it;"
Yes! few people on earth,
Would still love the land.
(Tho' it gave them their birth,)
Where oppressed and enslaved,
As we have been—'tis true!
Make us *men* like yourselves,
Then see what we can do.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship St. Louis, Captain Lapidge, left this port for Panama, on Tuesday morning, with 134 passengers, and $1,267,160 58 in treasure.

The trial of Appleton Oakes Smith, in Boston, on a charge of fitting out slavers, resulted in a verdict of guilty.

It is said that the leading planters in the island of Cuba are in favor of immediate steps being taken for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, and with this view have made representations to the Queen of Spain.

COST OF COLONIZATION.—The cost of the Government of deporting negroes to Liberia, Hayti and Chiriqui, from New York and Fortress Monroe, will be $35 each to the former, and $25 to the other places.

Rev. Samuel Green, a colored local Methodist Episcopal preacher in Maryland, who some five years ago, was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the Penitentiary for "having in his possession Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been pardoned by the Governor, on condition of leaving the State. He intends removing to Canada.

INFANCY OF COTTON.—At the close of the Revolution cotton was not raised in the United States as a source of profit. In 1790 less than one hundred bales were exported. At that time the wonderful inventions destined to give importance to cotton culture were in their infancy. In Europe, the "jenny" of Arkwright and the steam engine of Watt were being developed. The gin of Whitney was introduced in 1793.

THE WORTH OF TIME.—"What is time worth?" asked Dr. Young; and then adds, "Ask death-beds, they can tell." Yes, "they can tell." "Millions of money for an inch of time," was the exclamation of Elizabeth, England's vain and ambitious Queen, as she lay on her death-bed.

WEIGHT OF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD.—To the question, "What is the weight of a million dollars in gold?" an officer of the mint answers as follows: "The weight of one million dollars United States currency in gold, is 53,750 troy ounces. This makes 4,470 pounds, 2 ounces—or nearly two tuns and quarter, reckoning 2,000 pounds to each tun."

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THE DIFFERENCE OF EDUCATION.—An intelligent German gentleman states, that if the same liberty was allowed in Germany to children as exists here, there would be no comfort or pleasure in a family. There the children are brought up with the greatest strictness, and not even allowed to enter the parlor when a visitor is present, unless called in, and never to speak in presence of a stranger, unless spoken to first. This is right, and if parents here would exercise more strictness with regard to their children, there would be less complaints.

Advertisements.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
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Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. P. J. REILLY,
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HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 29, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜
ap5-je21tf

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There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.
my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

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Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
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JACOB FRANCIS.
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—AND—
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Prospectus.

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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John Jones, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
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Business Correspondence addressed to PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Communications addressed to P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishmenf and Lease the premises, from one to two years.
Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.
For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
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P. ANDERSON,
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—AND—
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
No. 79 Merchant Street,
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862. [NO. 15.

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☞ For Prospectus and Contents see last page. ☜

Selections.

THE ZOMBI:
—OR THE—
MULATTO OF MURILLO'S STUDIO.

PART II.

Night had fallen, and the studio of the famous Murillo, the most celebrated painter in Seville—that studio so gay in the daytime, so noisy and so animated, had become solitary and silent; a single lamp burned on a marble table, and, not far from this table, a youth—whose complexion seemed to resemble the shades of night which fell around him, but whose eyes sparkled like diamonds—stood up, leaning against an easel.

Motionless, upright, and firm, he might have seemed asleep, so deeply was he absorbed in reflection;—his thoughts must have been of a serious nature, for the door of the studio was opened abruptly, and an individual, whose features the darkness hid, approached him, and called him twice by name, "Sebastian," without obtaining any answer. At the third call he touched him.

Sebastian raised his eyes. A tall and handsome mulatto stood near him.

"What do you wish, father?" said he, in a melancholy tone.

"To keep you company, Sebastian."

"It is not worth while, father; go to bed. I will watch alone."

"And should the Zombi come?"

Sebastian smiled sadly.

"I do not fear it, father."

"If it bore you away from me, the poor mulatto, Gomez, would have no consolation in his slavery."

"Oh, how frightful it is to be a slave!" said the boy, weeping.

"What can be done, my son? God has willed it," said the mulatto, with resignation.

"God!" said the youth, raising his eyes towards the vaulted dome of the studio, through which the stars of heaven were shining, "God! I pray to Him so often, father, that one day He will listen to me, and we shall be slaves no more. . . But go to rest, father—go. I too will sleep in my straw bed, and so good-night, father—good night."

"And you really are not afraid of the Zombi, Sebastian?"

"Father, the Zombi is but a superstition of our country. Fra Eugenio explained to you, as well as to me, that there is no supernatural creature upon earth. God does not permit that there should be."

"Why, then, when the students ask you who draws the little faces which they find here in the morning, do you answer 'the Zombi?'"

"For fun, father, and to make them laugh; that is all."

"Then good-night, my son," said Gomez; and after embracing his child, he retired.

When Sebastian found himself alone, he gave a bound of joy. "To work, now!" said he; but suddenly recalling himself. "Twenty-five lashes if I do not tell to-morrow who draws these faces, and perhaps more lashes if I do tell. Ah, heaven, inspire me!"

And Sebastian knelt upon the mattress which served him for a bed every evening. But sleep soon surprised the boy in the midst of his prayers, and his form sank back close to the wall of the studio. Soon he slept soundly.

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A glimpse of morning light had already penetrated the studio when Sebastian awoke. It was three o'clock in the morning; any other child would have turned over and gone to sleep again; but Sebastian had but three hours which he could call his own—three hours of true liberty—so he forced his body to rise, forced his eyes to stay open and his limbs to move. "Courage, courage, Sebastian," said he to himself, giving himself a shake; "three hours are yours, my boy—only three hours; profit by them; the rest is thy master's—let me be my own master for three hours at least."

And the boy roused himself fully.

"First," said he, "let me efface all the faces;" and he took a brush dipped in color, then he approached the Virgin, which appeared more pure and lovely in the early dawn.

"Efface it!" said he, "efface it! . . no, I prefer to be beaten, to be killed! Efface it! they did not dare to, and I—I cannot—oh, no! it breathes, it lives, it speaks. Ah, heaven! if I efface it my heart will break—it will be murder! No, no. I will finish it."

Scarcely had he formed this good resolve, ere the palette was grasped in Sebastian's hands—the colors were mixed; soon it was ready, and Sebastian set to work.

The day broke, the sun rose, and Sebastian, absorbed in his work, which grew beneath his hand, worked on—painted on.

"Still a few touches," said he; "now a softer shade here—now the mouth—oh, heaven! the lips speak! the eyes smile upon me! How purely the forehead gleams! Oh, beautiful Virgin!" And Sebastian forgot the hour, forgot his servitude, and the twenty-five lashes; he forgot all—all, everything, and was only an artist—before his work he saw naught beside the head of the Virgin Mary, which seemed to smile upon him. He thought that he was about to expire, poor boy, when hearing a noise behind him, he turned, and saw the master, and all the students, standing together.

He did not even think of trying to justify himself; his palette in one hand, his brushes in the other, he lowered his head, and awaited in silence the punishment which he thought he had deserved.

There was a moment of profound silence. For if Sebastian was surprised at being caught in the very act, Master Murillo and his scholars were no less surprised with what they saw.

Murillo, imposing silence upon his pupils by a gesture—for their admiration was about to break forth—and hiding his emotion under a cold and stern air, looked at his slave, who seemed to be turned into a statute, and then at the almost breathing Virgin, and said—

"Who was your teacher, Sebastian?"

"You," answered the boy, in an almost inarticulate voice.

"Your teacher of painting, Sebastian?"

"You, senor," again answered the trembling child.

"I never gave you a single lesson!" answered the astonished Murillo.

"But you instructed the students, and I listened," said the boy, made bolder by the softened tone of his master.

"You did more than listen, by the old patron of Spain! you profited by my instructions!" answered the painter, whose admiration burst forth in spite of himself. "Gentlemen," added he, "does this child deserve punishment or reward?"

At the word punishment, Sebastian grew giddy; the word reward reanimated him; still thinking his ears deceived him, he looked timidly towards his master, as if to implore forbearance.

"A recompense, senor," exclaimed all the students at once.

"That is true; but what recompense?" Sebastian recovered his breath.

"At least ten ducats," cried Mendez.

"Oh, fifteen, gentlemen," said Fernandez.

"No," said Gonzalos. "A new dress for the Feast of the Blessed Virgin."

"Speak for yourself, Sebastian," said Murillo, looking at his slave, for he did not appear to heed the suggestions of the students. "Are these rewards to your taste? I am pleased with thee, child—with your composition, your light and admirable touch, your flesh-tints, with this Virgin's face, and with all your pencil has created; and I will grant whatever you wish. Yes, speak; tell me what you may desire—do not fear, Sebastian! I swear, by the soul of my father, that whatever you may ask—if it is in my power—shall be granted!"

"Oh, master! if I dared ——" And Sebastian fell on his knees before his master; he joined his hands, and in the parted lips of the boy—in his eager eyes—his brow stamped by genius—a wild thought was visible, which timidly prevented him from expressing.

Thinking to make him bolder, or to suggest a brilliant idea, each student gave him a friendly tap, whispering in his ear—

"Ask him for gold, Sebastian." "Ask him for some handsome clothes." "Ask him to take you for his pupil, Sebastian."

"Ask him for the best place in the studio," said Gonzalos, whose easel was in the most ill-lit place; he being the latest pupil.

"Come, Sebastian, courage!" said Senor Murillo, smiling at the indecision which he thought the child felt; "decide, and ask."

"The master is so good to-day," said Fernandez, almost aloud, "that you had better ask for your liberty."

Sebastian uttered a cry of anguish; then raising his eyes to his master, he exclaimed, in a voice choked with tears—

"Oh! my father's freedom! my father's freedom, master!"

"And thine, too, child," said Murillo; and unable to control his emotion, he caught up Sebastian in his arms, and pressed him to his breast.

"Thy pencil has proved thee to be a man of genius—thy request proves thee to be a man of feeling—thou art thus a complete artist. From this day, not only art thou my pupil, but my child! Happy Murillo! I have done more than make pictures, I have made a painter!"

Murillo kept his word; and Sebastian Gomez—better known as "Murillo's mulatto"—became, thanks to his master, one of the greatest painters Spain has ever known. In the churches of Seville, his "Virgin Mary with the Infant Jesus in her arms," his "St. Ann," his "St. Joseph," and a "Christ bound to the Cross," with St. Peter at his feet, are beyond all praise.

Here was a child, obscurely born, who sprung into celebriiy by his own merit. If it be noble to bear with honor the name of one's parents, how much more noble it is to make a name, illustrious in itself!

Benjamin F. Whilden of New Hampshire has been nominated as the Commissioner to Hayti.

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From the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

The Fruits of Free Labor in the Smaller Islands of the British West Indies.

The emancipation of an enslaved race seems, at first sight, a most uncertain and perilous undertaking. To do away with inherited and constantly strengthening tendencies toward irresponsibility and idleness—to substitute the pleasure of activity or the distant good from industry for the very palpable influence of compulsion—to implant forethought and alertness and ingenuity, where, before, labor was stolid and sulky and unthinking—to confer the habit of self-dependence and the courage for unknown tasks on a people timid, child-like and dependent—to teach self-control in place of the custom of control by master, or by caprice and passion—in a word, to make a free man out of a born slave—appears, at first sight, the most difficult task which any legislator or reformer could ever attempt.

Leaving out of view all possible moral changes which might be induced by time and patient labor on such a being, we should say beforehand that, at least economically—that is, regarding the production for the wants of the world by the freed man—the experiment of emancipation would prove, in all probability, a failure. We put it to the reader. Suppose that you, an Anglo-American, not born a slave, had by some misfortune been captured fifteen years since by an Algerine pirate, and during those years, under fear of lash and bayonet, had been vigorously adding to the commodities of the word in the production of cotton. At length, in some moment of Algerine sentiment for human rights, you are set free by the government, and are enabled to possess a little farm of your own in the African mountains. What would probably be your views as to the economic duty of adding to that great benefaction to the human race, the production of cotton? What would be your personal sentiments towards cotton and all species of labor connected therewith? How, especially, would you be apt to view the estate where you had spent so many agreeable years, and the master for whom you had produced so much without reward? Fancy an effort on his part to *hire* you,—possibly even at lower wages than other laborers receive, in view of your many obligations to him!

It is barely possible that you might prefer even the small farm, where you were producing nothing but "pumpkins" for the world, to increasing the exports of Algeria on the old property, under the same master and at half-wages. For some years at least, the world's production would not probably be greatly assisted by you. A certain degree of idleness would have a charm for a time, even to an Anglo-American, after such an experience.

What shall we say, then, of an inferior race, slave-born, ignorant, and undisciplined by moral influences, placed suddenly in such new and strange circumstances? Could we reasonably expect that they would at once labor under freedom as they did under slavery? Could we demand that the properties which had been sprinkled with the sweat of their unrequited toil for so many years, which possibly had witnessed their sufferings under so many nameless wrongs, where the tone even of the labor-paying landlord must have something of the old ring of the slave-master—that these should be cultivated as eagerly as their own little farms by freed men? Especially could we ask it, if the masters undertook to exercise their old sway over political economy, and paid less wages than the market rate, and even these with irregularity? Should we be rightfully shocked, if the products of these large estates even entirely failed through want of labor? What else could we expect?

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Suppose, still further, as years went by, the former masters, all the wealthy and powerful classes of society, united in discouraging the improvement and opposing the general education of this, the lowest and poorest class. What would be the almost certain result?

If we should hear that such an emancipation was an economic failure, we should not be in the least surprised. If we were told that the freed men would not work on the old estates,—that the products were falling off,—that the emancipated slaves were not willing to work at all,—that they were idle, and were growing constantly more ignorant and corrupt in morals, and useless to the world,—we should sigh, but say—"It is the natural retribution for injustice. These are the harvests of slavery."

But if—contrary to our expectation—the results of this emancipation were entirely different: if the freed man produced more than the slave,—if he was more industrious, more active, more laborious and self-dependent,—if he even labored for his former master for hire—if the latter confessed that the hire of the free man was cheaper than the ownership of the slave,—if tables of export and import showed that he added far more to the wealth of the world than ever before,—if the increasing price of land proved the efficiency of his industry,—if independent freeholds were created in large numbers since emancipation,—if additional churches and schools made evident the improvement of character and the desire of advancement—we should be obliged to say that there was but one explanation of this most happy and unexpected improvement, namely, that the human soul by virtue of its very nature and capacities, is somehow adapted to freedom, so that the most inbrutted and degraded is better and more useful, when he cares and labors for himself, than when another utterly controls him.

That the negro will not work unless he is forced to, is the strong and almost invincible objection in the minds of multitudes of persons to emancipation.

What, then, are the facts bearing on this important point? We propose, under the guidance of candid observers and travelers, such as Schomburg, Breen, Cochin, Burnly, and, best of all, Sewell, briefly to examine a field where the experiment has been fairly tried, namely, the smaller islands of the British West Indies. A full examination of the larger island, Jamaica, would of itself demand an entire article, or even a volume.

The remark is often repeated by West Indian travelers, that no sweeping conclusions on economical points can ever be true of the West Indies as a whole,—that each island is distinct from the others, and to be judged on principles which apply to itself alone. This important fact must be borne in mind by the reader, in examining the question of the results of emancipation in the West Indies.

In Barbadoes the governing peculiarities are the dense population to the area, and the great numbers of the laboring class. The number to the square mile is greater than in China, averaging eight hundred. This fact alone placed a much greater power in the masters' hands after emancipation, as the competition of labor must be so much more severe than with a more sparse population.

With something of the perversity induced by slavery, the planters maintained a species of land-tenure among their freed slaves which could not but have a disastrous effect.

In the first years succeeding the act of emancipation, the tenant worked for twenty per cent. below the market rate of wages, and his service was considered equivalent to the rent. Now he possess a house and land-allotment on an estate for which he pays a stipulated rent; but, as a condition of renting, he must give a certain number of days' work at certain wages, generally from one-sixth to one-third lower than the market-rate. The usual wages are twenty-four cents per day; by this system of tenancy at will, the freed negro of Barbadoes must labor for twenty cents.

What would be the natural results of such a system? Can we wonder at such facts as Mr. Sewell quotes from a Tobago paper, in which the writer "deplores the perverse selfishness of the laborers," (that is in buying farms of their own,) and complains that "the laborers have large patches of land under cultivation, and hire help at higher wages than the estates can afford to pay," and otherwise oppress their former benefactors? The remedy which the aggrieved correspondent suggests is the immediate importation of Coolies.

(To be continued.)

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1862.

The Causes of the War.

"THE NEGROES HAVE DONE IT." Our poetic correspondent J. G. C. in his communication last week denies the charge made by a white man that the "Negroes" are the cause of the present war; we are willing to assume the responsibility and to acknowledge that "we have done it," and we shall endeavor to show how.

The United States Government is almost on the verge of dissolution; a fierce intestine war dissolates the fairest portion of our land, and what is the cause? It is not because the South, who commenced the war, have been deprived of their share of the offices of the Government, for they have held a majority of the offices since the organization thereof: it is not inequality of representation, for they have always had more than their proportionate ratio of representatives in the National Congress: it is not a desire to rule the judicial, military or financial departments of Government, for the two former have long been filled with creatures of their own, whom no change of Administration could effect, (with the exception of the hero of an hundred wars, Lieutenant General Scott, whom they vainly tried to ostracise,) and the latter they have, for years, robbed, almott beyond repletion: it is not foreign diplomacy, for they have had their immediate representatives, or Northern tools, in almost every foreign court: it was neither Bank nor Tariff, Internal Improvements nor Coast and Harbor Defenses, for these Institutions have been arranged, from time immemorial, to the interests and satisfaction of the South. We again ask what is the cause? We answer, Slavery!

We know, by documentary evidence, recently brought to light, and by the acknowledgment of prominent traitors, that this rebellion has been fomenting over thirty years; so the Abolitionists are not the cause; for, when that grand arch-traitor, John C. Calhoun, the Lucifer of American politicians, first plotted Secession, under the name of Nullification, the Abolitionists were unknown. That far-seeing, wily, unprincipled demagogue, mighty in intellect and fertile in resources, who bent all the energies of his great mind and powerful talents to the perpetuation of Slavery and the overthrow of the best Government ever instituted by man, saw he could only succeed in his first idea by the accomplishment of his second, and it was only in consequence of the iron will and honest purpose of that stubborn old hero, Andrew Jackson, that he did not succeed in both.

Calhoun saw that the vast European emigration was fast filling the North with free laborers, who would not be content with the sterile fields and bleak hills of the North and East, but would, in company with the enterprising Yankee, soon fill up the then existing States and Territories, and, by a natural transition, seek the fertile fields of the sunny South. The Missouri river was then supposed to be the boundary of civilization. Our Pacific slope had not dawned on the imagination, and since the failure of Burr to dismember Texas from Mexico, that province had been nearly forgotten.

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Of such neighbors as the hardy European laborer and the bustling, inventive, ubiquitous Yankee, Calhoun had a natural dread, and knowing that Slavery and Free labor could not long exist together, and that his pet institution must inevitably perish in the contest, he plotted a treason of far greater magnitude than that of Burr's, for Burr only contemplated the establishment of a monarchy or an independent form of government in a portion of Mexico, whereas Calhoun's idea was to destroy the American Union, sever the Slave States from the North and establish a Government of which he would be the ruler: yet one was tried for his life, lived in disgrace and died in poverty and obscurity; and his name is execrated by mankind; the other, after "treasons capital, confessed and proved," held offices of high renown, was honored in life and his death lamented; and his name almost adored by the American people—yet he was by far the deeper traitor of the two.

These ideas of treason and secession did Calhoun leave as a legacy to his successors, and thus it will be seen, that Slavery or the Negro is the cause of this unnatural war, which may be interminable, and which is deluging the land with blood and spreading ruin and devastation far and wide. While the poor, unfortunate Negro is the indirect cause of this condition of things, it was produced by no instrumentality of his, although he is the principal actor in the great drama, and the only way by which "the rude scene may end," is to give him his appropriate role—make him a freeman, and peace will spread her wings over the land.

N. B. The last act must be what Gen. Scott advises, "a system of judicious but liberal hanging.

☞ Our Committee of Arrangements for the first of August are progressing in their work: they have appointed sub-committees and selected officers and speakers.

Rev. John J. Moore has been selected as Orator, and Messrs Barbadoes and Brannan as Readers. Wm. H. Yates, Esq., is appointed to preside, assisted by a number of Vice-Presidents. Rev. T. M. D. Ward will officiate as Chaplain.

We believe that the sub-committee on location have engaged Hayes' Park.

We hope we will be able to publish the programme and full particulars in our next.

The Committee meet on Monday evening. See notice.

☞ The Fireman's torchlight procession on Thursday night, to celebrate the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill, was truly a grand affair. The firemen turned out in large numbers, with their machines beautifully decorated. Banners, transparencies, music and fireworks enlivened the scene.

New York is "great" on firemen's celebrations, but we will give in—even New York can't beat the procession of Thursday night.

☞ The following gentlmen have visited our city during the present week: Messrs. George W. Miller, Petaluma; J. Cork and Bush, Marysville, Charles Bundy, Sacramento, and H. Lee, Bloomfield.

"Speak Gently," is respectfully declined. It is deficient in metre, and wants rhythm and harmony.

Letters Received Since our Last Issue.

Francis Green, Michigan Bar.
L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
T. M. Groves, San Antonio.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Robert Small, Centerville.

New Agents.

L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity county.

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The ingrate, Edward Stanley, who was appointed by President Lincoln Military Governor of North Carolina, has shown his pro-slavery proclivities, and his disregard of his implied duties. He commenced his infamous career by closing the schools for contrabands, which had been opened with the knowledge and probable consent of the government. His next act was to announce his willingness to become a slave-catcher and return fugitive slaves. The following from the correspondence of the New York *Times* is an evidence of his complicity with the rebels:

"One Nicholas Bray, living a few miles from town on the Falmouth road, obtained an order to carry off two slave women. With his wife he proceeded to an old school building where one of them was lying sick in bed, he dragged her forth and drove away with her to the plantation. Her sister, a bright mulatto young woman of unusual attractions, hearing of the proceedings, was almost made frantic, and sought asylum at the only place she knew—the headquarters of the poor. Elated at his success, Bray drove up, and without ceremony began a search of the premises. Mr. Colyer at the time was away. Apprised of his coming, Harriet flew with lightning speed, and concealed herself in an out-building almost under the eaves of Gen. Burnside's headquarters. Not finding the object of his search, Bray drove off, probably to renew the search at a more convenient season. Harriet is about 17 years of age, and Bray asserts that he has been offered *fifteen hundred dollars for her*. Bray is a brother-in-law of A. G. Eubank, the Quartermaster of the rebel militia, lately at this place. He is a well-known rebel; was mustered into the service, it is said, and only escaped taking part in the battle at Newbern on account of some alleged injury to his back. He *promised to* take the oath of allegiance."

It is stated, by good authority, that Bray did *not* take the oath.

The last act of tyranny and usurpation committed by him, was the banishment of H. H. Helper, who had written him a mild, courteous letter, remonstrating against this edict closing the Negro schools.

Gov. Stanley has got himself in hot water. The Washington correspondent of the *Evening Bulletin*, says:

"It is not officially announced yet what course the President will take in the premises; but it is well understood that orders will go to Mr. Stanley immediately, rebuking his course towards Mr. Helper, ordering the re-opening of the negro free schools, and forbidding the exercise of Federal power in any way for the maintenance of slavery."

The only apologist the unfortunate governor can find is the infamous *New York Herald*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We tender our sincere thanks for the following favors:

We have received late Eastern and domestic papers from Mr. H. D. Burr.

"John Brown," set to music, has been sent us by Mr. A. Rosenfield, of No. 602 Montgomery street.

The appropriate and well-timed articles on our first page were selected for us by Z. F. Bell.

From Hon. Charles Sumner we have received a copy of his eloquent speech on the Recognition of the Republics of Hayti and Liberia.

Extract from a speech delivered by the Rev. Henry H. Garnet, at the Great Emancipation Meeting held in Cooper's Institute, New York:

Rev. H. H. Garnet, the next speaker introduced was received with such hearty demonstrations of welcome, that some minutes elapsed before he could commence to speak. Mr. Garnet said that he stood before the largest colored audience ever assembled in the great metropolis of the Empire State. A stranger looking on would be led to ask, What means this great gathering of joyful souls? He

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would tell them that they had come together to commemorate the abolition of slavery in the National Capital, for the Capital of our country is now free. [Applause and continued cheering.] On the 16th of April, about 2 o'clock, the President dipped his pen in ink, moved it upon a parchment, and the shackles fell from the limbs of every bondman within the limits of that beautiful spot bearing the sacred name of Washington. At this hour, slavery fell prostrate; opened her lank jaws, snapped her snaggy teeth, and with a spasmodic kick gave up the ghost. He believed President Lincoln's mind was made up to sign the bill long before it was passed. He believed President Lincoln to be one of the first statesmen and rulers in the nation, whose tardiness he belikened to a hostler with a vicious horse, who first cautiously slicks down the animal and then takes him with a master's hand by the mane. By the act of Emancipation in the District of Columbia the death blow has been struck upon the head of Slavery and, though its tail, like the snakes, may wriggle about for a while, it must die before sundown.—*Anglo-African.*

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Thoughts for the People.

The colored Americans of the United States, especially in California, have adhered to the dogma of "National Equality," as a basis for social and political elevation for the future. So far as inalienable rights are in the question, and the possession of high moral principles, they have undoubtedly assumed a tenable ground, but in point of practical utility, the only means of demonstrating a people's capacity, they are certainly very deficient. That such a humiliating condition actually does exist, and that it is to be attributed to many uncontrollable circumstances, none will attempt to deny; but when it is taken into consideration that we live in an age of progress, where the relative qualities of individuals are computed in accordance with the resources they command, it seems almost impossible that human understanding should become insensible to the incentives and rewards that await determined energy. Some men affect not to be moved by the sentiments or triumphs of others, but few can resist the disparity which is exemplified between superior and inferior conditions.

If one class keep measure with every new improvement, while the other continue the votaries of theories that have merely imprisoned the mind down to indefinite and abstract speculation—if they follow the example of those ancient philosophers, who taught their sublime doctrines through mystery and theory, so that the vast multitude never became instructed—if they adopt vague propositions, and for inferences substitute facts, can they hope to change their status or realize their anticipations? The difference between the white and colored American does not seem to rest upon the complectional prejudices, more than that the color identifies degrading associations. One race, though very often engaged in menial labor and subject to all its disadvantages and insults, yet they are never content until something more exalted relieves the burthen, and guides them through the excitement and pleasure of commercial and political advancement. Occupation is derived from the self-respect that one may have of his own merits; in its choice, it is beyond all human enactment and independent of all restrictions and competition.

The man who forfeits his rank and sacrifices his position to menial labor, is unacquainted with the great wrongs he entails upon others. Members of a dominant race become imperious and cruel towards the subject race, because no equal ties of interest bind them. On the other hand, towards an equal, every action becomes just, kind, and very often noble. Self-respect induces all equals to respect those who belong to their order, interest impels them to cultivate good understanding with those whose assistance may at any moment be necessary to preserve life or property. Here lies the germ of that equality

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which the colored American has theoretically dreamed of, but which has been practically applied in too few cases. Equality among the races of men is a gift from God, but to maintain its inherent force, to exercise its essential connections and impart the vitality of its power, every human being, despite of surrounding circumstances, must manifest, in a comparative view, their merits and claims to universal acknowledgment.

Within a half century public opinion, among the American people, has undergone a great change: there was a time when almost every one sought polite learning with avidity, and became acquainted with great sciences by careful reading and deep meditation. The charm of eloquence and the investigation of argument were carried to nearly perfection by Clay's irresistible art of persuasion, Webster's inimitable power of illustration, and Adams's convincing logic. The nation was enlightened and electrified with unbounded joy. It was an era to our country that resembled the splendor of Greece, when Pericles swayed the destiny of Athens. The patriotism exhibited by statesmen, and the beneficent tendencies of wise governments always finds a response through every voice of society, and imparts hope and encouragement to its humblest subject. It was at such a moment, so opportune to the exploits of genius, that the great natural ability of Fred. Douglass, the unsurpassed oratory of Sam'l Ward, and the scientific research of James McCune Smith shone forth in undimmed brightness, to illumine the minds of darkness with an unfading light. From every child of tender years to those of maturity, the necessity of refined instruction became paramount; but another generation has grown up, selfish, proud and mercenary—everything noble has been enclosed in the tomb of forgetfulness, generosity has receded before the waves of cupidity, wealth controls the brain and sinews of the human family and coins men's standard from the amount of money possessed and the positions conferred. Gold, with all its corrupting enchantments, with all the devastation it has visited upon the world, and with the accumulated train of miseries it has yet in store for unborn millions, has been declared King in the dominions of the American heart; the prerogatives he exercises are unlimited, and in proportion as men share his bounties, in the same ratio will they hold places of power, combined with social and political privileges.

To predicate an argument in favor of gaining Gold and its concomitants, in preference to the acquirement of Knowledge and the culture of Morality and Virtue, would be an outrage upon acute sensibility, and revolting to the lessons impressed upon youthful memories by departed ancestry.

The position of the Colored American is anomalous and without parallel; in their case "Necessity knows no law?" the transactions of the past belong alone to history; they serve to guide the events of the present, and prepare for the changes that must agitate the future. W. H. H.

Pacific Ocean, June 24th, 1862.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR:—At a meeting held at the house of Mr. Ellis, on Monday evening, July 7th, by the colored residents of Sacramento, for making arrangements, by appointing committees, &c., for celebrating the Anniversary of Emancipation in the British West India, and the recent Act of the Congress of the United States in the Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia, Mr. Scott was called to the Chair, and J. M. Murphy was appointed Secretary.

Mr. George W. Booth stated the object of the meeting, and moved—

That we, the colored citizens of Sacramento, celebrate, on the 1st of August, those two important events. Carried.

Moved, by Mr. Harper, That the Chairman appoint a committe of three to select suitable place, &c. Carried.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Harper, Jones and Whitaker.

It was moved, by Mr. Blue, That a committee of three be appointed to select Orator of the Day. Carried.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. A. Berghart, John Staten and J. Slaughter.

Mr. George W. Booth was appointed, by the Chairman, to forward a copy of the

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proceedings of this meeting to the editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL for publication.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday the 16th inst., at the M. E. Church, on 7th street.

MR. SCOTT, Pres't.

J. M. MURPHY, Sec'y.

Yours, most respectfully,

GEORGE W. BOOTH.

Meetings, &c.

Notice.

THE COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS for the first of August will meet MONDAY Evening, July 14th, at 7½ o'clock at Mr. Sanderson's school-room, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets.

P. ANDERSON
Secretary.

jy 5-1t

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Napa City, July 3, Mr. WM. STONE, of Missouri, to Mrs. MARY ROBERTSON, of California.

New Advertisements.

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco.

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The News.

☞ The corner stone of the Pioneer's Hall in Montgomery street, near Jackson, was laid on Monday, with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. The Masonic Grand Lodge of California officiated.

On the morning of July 3d a fire broke out in Petaluma, which destroyed three or four houses.

The steamer Orizaba arrived from Panama on the 4th inst. with 304 passengers, and mails from New York of June 9th.

The steamer Golden Gate arrived on Thursday, with mails and passengers from New York, June 16th.

The Orizaba sailed yesterday for Panama, carrying 230 passengers and $1,541,384 in treasure.

The accounts from the seat of war are appaling. There has been a week's hard fighting on James river, "before Richmond." It was perhaps the most terrific battle of modern times. The telegraphic dispatches are not in detail, but we condense the following account:

The battle commenced on Thursday, the 26th of June, when the enemy crossed the Chickahominy in immense force, endeavoring to drive the Federals away from their position, which they failed to do, although outnumbering our men ten to one. The contest continued daily until the 1st inst., inclusive with varied success. Up to Monday, June 30th, our forces appear to have had the worst of the engagement; but subsequently it was all in their favor.

The loss on both sides is immense. The Federal losses in killed, wounded and missing are not known positively, but estimated all the way from 15,000 to 20,000.

The Rebels admit their losses to be 30,000, of which 700 were prisoners taken by the Federals.

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It is estimated that there was near 300,000 men engaged during that long struggle. The Rebel forces were full 200,000 strong, while McClellan's army did not number over 90,000.

General McClellan has been steadily advancing towards Richmond since the 4th. He is now seven miles above Key Bend, and within twelve miles of Richmond by land.

There is nothing definite from the womb of the rebellion, Charleston, S. C. The following is the latest from that hell-hole:

The United States troops under General Benham made an attack on the morning of the 16th, and were repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, with the loss of 668 killed, wounded and missing. The 8th Michigan had but 250 men left at roll call. The New York 79th also suffered severely. Our troops were obliged to retreat under cover of the gunboats.

If there is any place in Secessia where the Rebels will "die in their last ditch," it is Charleston.

Gen. Benham is under arrest for disobedience of orders in making an attack on the Rebel batteries at Secessionville, near James Island, (Charleston), on the 16th inst.

OMINOUS—RATS LEAVING.—The Charleston *Mercury* says: In view of the storm which soon is to break over the head of our devoted city, we have removed our office to Columbia. In other words it says: We must remove beyond the danger of the bombardment.

Fremont having been superseded in command of his department, by the order appointing Gen. Pope, his inferior in rank, and having been refused leave of absence, has, at his own request, been relieved from duty. He leaves for York to-morrow.—Many of his officers accompany him.

Brig.-Gen. Rufus King succeeds Fremont in the command of the 1st Army Corps of Virginia.

A special Washington dispatch says that Gen. Shields has resigned.

Vicksburg has been taken by Commodore Farragut, after a most destructive bombardment.

It is stated that on the recommendation of the Governors of the loyal States, the President will call for 200,000 volunteers, to hold points which have been acquired, until the close of the war.

Governor Morgan issued to-day (July 2d) a stirring and patriotic appeal to the citizens, calling upon them to come forward at the call of the country and furnish their quota towards the new force of volunteers demanded by Government.

Governor Andrews has issued a call to the people of Massachusetts, to fill up to a maximum number all the regiments now in the field, and for fifteen volunteer regiments.

General Scott's wife died at Paris on the 10th of June, aged 72 years.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell recently telegraphed to Secretary Stanton for instructions in regard to bridge-burners and guerrillas: The Secretary's answer was specific: "Let them swing."

On the 12th ult., the City Council of New York appropriated an additional $500,000 for the relief of families of soldiers in that city.

The Senate, on Saturday, substituted its Confiscation bill for the one which had passed the House some days since.

Senator Wright offered a resolution of expulsion of Senator Simmons, for using official influence to procure contracts from Government for one C. B. Shubarts, for which it was agreed Simmons should receive $50,000. The resolution was laid over.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent has excellent authority in stating that the evidence already taken in Ben Wood's case is stronger than that which expelled Senator Bright. Wood's expulsion is considered certain; others, however, speak less partial.

The bill to carry into effect the African slave trade treaty with Great Baitain has passed the Senate, 4 votes being in the negative.

The President has approved and signed the Pacific Railroad Bill and Internal Tax Bill.

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Poetry.

Good Night.

Downward sinks the setting sun,
Soft the evening shadows fall;
Light is flying,
Day is dying,
Darkness steals'th over all—
Good night!

Autumn garners in her stores—
Poison of the fading year:
Leaves are dying,
Winds are sighing—
Whispering of the winter near—
Good night!

Youth is vanished, manhood wanes,
Age its forward shadow throws:
Day is dying,
Years are flying,
Life runs onward to its close
Good night!

Miscellaneous.

THE FREE COLORED POPULATION OF MARYLAND.—The census of 1860 gives Maryland 83,718 free Colored people. It should have been over 100,000, and would have been, but for an organized system of kidnapping which has been carried on in this State for the last ten years under color of law, and indeed, stimulated by law. Since the a doption of the Constitution, which declares slavery to exist in Maryland, but does not say who are or who shall be slaves, so that a white as well as a black man may be a slave, our State took a new departure in the descending scale of public morals, and law after law followed creating disabilities for the colored man. Amongst these laws are provisions for binding out colored children as apprentices to white men, and this was the first step towards kidnapping and selling the victims into slavery. The late Marshal of Police, Col Kane, rescued from bondage a large number of these victims. It is estimated that 2,500 Colored people have been thus kidnapped and sold into slavery within ten years. The Colored people of Maryland are not excelled for industry, obedience to law and good citizenship, by the same number of whites who labor for a subsistence, notwithstanding they have to carry such a load of disabilities.—*Baltimore Correspondence.*

Compliment to a Colored Captain.

The Schooner John J. Finlayson, Capt. Wm. H. Stuart, from Nassau, N. P., arrived here on the 27th inst. with a cargo and a portion of the passengers of the wrecked steamer Karnick. The passengers presented Capt. Stuart with the following complimentary card on his arrival at New York.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1862.

CAPT. W. H. STUART, Schooner John J. Finlayson—Dear Sir: The undersigned, passengers on board your vessel from Nassau to this port, feel it their duty, before leaving you, to thank you for your attention during the passage, and in token of the high regard in which they hold you as a commander and a seaman who thoroughly understands his duty, they beg of you to accept the accompanying marine glass, trusting your voyage through life may be made as safely as theirs in the late boisterous and perilous passage to New York.

JOSEPH SEXTON,
C. L. BRIGGS,
and other passengers.

We had the honor of a visit from Capt. Stuart, and found him to be an officer that would be likely to receive such testimonials as the above, being gentlemanly and intelligent. We were shown a splendid gold chronometer watch presented to him by James Buchanan, late President of the United States. The inscription on the case reads: "The President of the United States to Capt. W. H. Stuart, for the zealous aid to the barque 'George Thomas,' of New York, stranded on Bahama Bank, 1859."—*Anglo-African.*

A COLORED SHARPSHOOTER IN A TIGHT PLACE. An army correspondent of the New York

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Herald before Yorktown, writes that among the Rebel sharpshooters there are many colored men who show a good deal of ability in the use of the rifle; in fact our pickets declare that the best shot among them is a colored man, "who climbs up inside the chimney of a recently burnt house, and, knocking out a brick for a porthole, sits perched inside watching his chance for a shot at our people. Our sharpshooters watch him very closely, so closely, in fact, that he has been unable to reach his den, and is this morning fastened in behind an apple tree, where he will probably be kept from doing any harm to-day."

Advertisements.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and Complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
Yankee " "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German " "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
2 doors below Montgomery

je21-tf

THE GREAT
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET.
Opposite the Plaza.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
AND
GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

Consultation Free!

ap5-tf

BROADWAY BREWERY.
ALBRECHT & CO.,
Nos. 629, 631, 633, 635 and 637
BROADWAY,
Between Dupont and Stockton sts., San Francisco.
Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEADSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

MRS. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week	6 00
Lodging, per week	2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

J. J. WINANT. SAM. WINANT.
WINANT & CO.
Dealers in
CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
Produce, Poultry, etc.,
24 Metropolitan Market,
Between Sutter and Market sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW YORK
BREWERY,
No. 119 Post Street,
(Between Dupont and Kearny.)
LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER.
Public Houses supplied on liberal terms.
m24tf WUNENBURG & CO.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
SACRAMENTO.
Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.
The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC AND ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER. SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
AND
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc. With the above, we have a Home Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

GEORGIA BAKERY,
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
Open all Night.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant. SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O'BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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Prospectus.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday,
PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

Single Numbers	15 cts
Subscription, 1 Month	50 "

ADVERTISEMENTS:

1 Square or less, 1 time	50
" " 3 Months	$2 50
10 lines " 1 time	1 00
" " 3 Months	5 00

Longer Advertisements in proportion.

Society Notices, 3 Months	2 50
Births and Marriages	25
Deaths	gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices	50

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS:
The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
John Jones, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, "
Isaac Sunks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Petaluma.
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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

Business Correspondence addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.
Communications addressed to
P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

P. ANDERSON.
Coat Renovator.
STEAM SCOURER,
AND
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 79 Merchant Street,
(Between Montgomery and Sansome Sts.)
SAN FRANCISCO.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office. No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.

my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

Real Estate Agency.

P. A. BELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 79 Merchant St.
Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862. [NO. 16.

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For Prospectus and Contents see last page.

Selections.

From the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

The Fruits of Free Labor in the Smaller Islands of the British West Indies.

(Continued.)

The truth is, however, that, owing to the crowded population of Barbadoes, the planters have had everything in their own hands, much more than in other islands. In Trindad or British Guiana the negroes were not obliged by competition to submit to the obnoxious tenure; and they soon found, where land was so cheap, that a path to independence lay open before them in working their own little properties. The planters became more stubborn and more rigid, and the result was in many cases the absolute abandonment of large estates for want of labor.

The industry of the Barbadoes population is shown in the fact, that, out of the 106,000 acres of the island, 100,000 are under cultivation,* while the average price of land rises to the unprecedented height of five hundred dollars an acre.

Notwithstanding the high prices of land and the low rate of wages, the freed slaves have increased the number of small proprietors with less than five acres from 1100 to 3537,† during the last fifteen years,—an increase which alone testifies to the remarkable thrift of the emancipated negro in Barbadoes.

Mr. Sewell has talked with all classes and conditions, and "none are more ready to admit than the planters that the free laborer is a better, more cheerful, and industrious workman than was ever the slave."

"The colored mechanics and artisans of Barbadoes," says the same author, "are equal in general intelligence to the artisans and mechanics in any part of the world equally remote from the great centres of civilization. The peasantry will soon equal them, when education is more generally diffused."

The surest evidence, however, on this question are those of figures. Land has doubled in value on the island since emancipation.‡ Of the increased value of estates, we quote as an example, the case mentioned in a published letter of Governor Hincks, January, 1858:—

"As to the relative cost of slave and free labor in this colony, I can supply facts upon which the most implicit reliance can be placed. They have been furnished to me by the proprietor of an estate containing three hundred acres of land, and situated at a distance of about twelve miles from the shipping port. The estate refered to produced during slavery an annual average of 140 hogsheads of sugar of the present weight, and required 230 slaves. It is now worked by 90 free laborers: 60 adults, and 30 under 16 years of age. Its average product during the last seven years has been 194 hogsheads. The total cost of labor has been £770 16s., or £3 19s 2d. per hogshead of 1700 pounds. The average of pounds of sugar to each laborer during slavery was 1,043 pounds, and during freedom 3,660 pounds. To estimate the cost of slave-labor, the value of 230 slaves must be ascertained; and I place them at what would have been a low average—£50 sterling each—which would make the entire stock amount to £11,500. This, at six per cent. interest, which on such property is much too low an estimate, would give £990; cost of clothing, food, and medical attendance I estimate at £3 10s., making £805. Total cost, £1,495, or £10 12s. per hogshead, while the cost of free labor on the same estate is under £4.

* Schomburg. † Governor Hincks.

‡ B. T. Young's Letter of January 12th, 1858, and other letters from planters, published in the *National Era*, August, 1858.

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In 1853, the French committee charged by the Governor of Martinique to visit the island, reported, that "in an agricultural and manufacturing point of view the aspect of Barbadoes is dazzling."

Sugar is the most important export.—The following were the amounts exported before emancipation, according to Schomburg and Sewell:

Average export,	1720–1800.	23,000 hhds.
" "	1800–1830.	20,000 "
Particular export,	1830.	22,769 "
Particular export in year of emancipation.	1834.	27,318 "

(The weight of a hogshead of sugar, it should be noted, was only 12 cwt. between 1826 and 1830; from 1830 to 1850, 14 cwt.: and now it is from 15 to 17 cwt.)

Yield in	1852.	48,610 hhds.
"	1853.	38,319 "
"	1854.	44,492 "
"	1855.	39,602 "
"	1856.	43,552 "
"	1857.	38,858 "
"	1858.	50,778 "
Average export,	1835–50.	26,000 "
" "	1851–58.	43,000 "

That is, an average more that double the export for ten years preceding emancipation.

Besides sugar, other articles are exported now to the value of $100,000. In addition, there is a large production for home-consumption, of such articles as sweet potatoes, eddoes, yams, cassava-root, etc.

If imports are the true expression of a nation's economic well-being—as all sound political economists affirm—then can Barbadoes show most conclusively how much more profitable to a people is freedom than chattledom.

Average imports,	1822–32.	£600,000
Imports	1845.	682,358
"	1856.	840,000

The imports from America are increasing in rapid measure. Thus they were in

1854,	36,416 bbls. flour.
"	1,500 " beef.
"	9,438 " pork.
"	49,106 " meal.
1858,	78,766 " flour.
"	2,646 " beef.
"	12,196 " pork.
"	67,053 " meal.

Under slavery, the value of American imports was not more than £60,000 per annum. Under freedom, it is from £300,000 to £400,000.

The shipping before emancipation (in 1832) numbered 689 vessels of 79,000 tons. In 1856, 966 vessels of 114,800 tons.

The population of Barbadoes is supposed to be now about 140,000; of whom 124,000 are blacks. Of these, only 22,000 are believed to be field laborers, against 81,000, just before emancipation, of men, women, and children, who labored in the field,—a fact which shows the aversion slavery had implanted to laboring on the soil, as well as the indiscreet policy of the planters. Yet, despite this decrease of the most profitable kind of labor, so great is the advantage of freedom over slavery, that the island has been enabled to make this prodigious increase in production and wealth since emancipation,—more than doubling its exports of sugar, increasing its imports by $1,200,000, quintupling its imports from America, and doubling the value of land.

The progress in education and morality has not been at all so rapid as in wealth. The freed slave could not at once escape from the debasing influences of years of bondage, and the planters have deliberately set themselves against any system of popular education. Crimes against property, Sewell says, are rife, especially thieving; petty acts of anger and cruelty are also common, as well as offences against chastity; while, on the other hand, crimes of violence are almost unknown. From

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the last census it appears that more than half the children born in the island are illegitimate. This sad condition of morals Mr. Sewell attributes principally to the imperfect education of the lowest classes—the schools being principally church schools and somewhat expensive. These schools, however, have increased from 27 in 1834, with 1,574 children, to 70 with 6,180 in 1857, and an infant school with 1140; the children in Sunday-schools have increased in the same time from 1,679 to 2,071.*

St. Vincent is generally considered by the passing traveler as another example of the axiom that "the freed negro will not work," and of the "melancholy fruits of emancipation."

The decline of the wealthier classes began before emancipation and continued after it. The planters were deeply in debt, and their estates heavily mortgaged. Slavery there, as everywhere, wasted the means of the masters, and exhausted the soil. When the day of freedom came, these gentlemen, instead of prudently endeavoaing to retain the laborers on their estates, offered them lower wages than were paid on the neighboring islands. The consequence was, that the negroes preferred to buy their own little properties or to hire farms in the interior, and let the great estates find labor as they could. Mr. Sewell states that he inquired much in regard to the abandoned sugar-estates, and never found one which was deserted because labor could not be procured at fair cost, the more general reason of their abandonment was want of capital, or debt incurred previously to emancipation. That the condition of the island is not caused by the idleness of the negro is shown by the facts, that since the emancipation houses have been built by freed slaves for themselves and their families, containing 8,209 persons; that from 10,000 to 12,000 acres have been brought under cultivation by the proprietors of small properties of from one to five acres; that the export of arrowroot (which is one of the small articles raised by the negroes on their own grounds) has risen from 60,000 pounds before emancipation to 1,352,250 pounds in 1857, valued at $750,000, and the cocoanut export has also increased largely.

**Letter from the Bishop of Barbadoes*, Feb. 23, 1858. It appears in the same letter that the church-attendants have increased from 5,000 in 1825 to 28,00 in 1858.

(To be continued.)

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.—The hero of the following daring exploit, which we copy from the editorial correspondence of the *Bulletin*, is Joseph Rodman Drake De Kay, son of the late Commodore George C. De Kay, and grandson of Dr. Joseph Rodman Drake, author of the beautiful poem entitled "The American Flag." Such deeds of daring are characteristic of the family, and Capt. De Kay can no more help performing them, than he can help breathing.

We could recount many similar feats of his father, who was always successful.

Capt. De Kay is a native of New York, a graduate of West Point, and is now nearly 29 years of age.

Capture of Smithfield—Daring Exploit.

If Capt. Drake De Kay, Aid to Gen. Mansfield, don't find his way to the inside of a rebel prison some of these days, it will not be because he fails to take risks occasionally that are as impudent and about as foolhardy as they are bold, and have, thus far, been successful. A few days ago he was sent to reconnoitre sundry rivers and creeks setting in from James river. The captain started with a sailboat and eight men, and examined the Nansemond river and Chuckatuck creek, and then proceeded to Smithfield creek. This being narrew and tortuous, he hoisted the rebel flag, and ran up some five miles to the town of Smithfield. This town is situated on a hill, stretching back from the river, contains some 1,200 inhabitants, is very prettily laid out, has several handsome churches, and fine "old family" homesteads. The people are all rank Secesh—hardly a man, woman or child to be seen in the streets who does not scowl at the Yankees. The negroes, even, did not speak, as their masters had forbidden it, and beaten them severely for doing so.

Upon arriving at the town the rebel flag was pulled down on board the sailboat and the United States ensign run up, to the horror of the citizens who had come down to congratulate the (as they supposed) escaped rebel boat. Capt. De Kay proceeded on shore with his bodyguard, sent for the mayor and authorities, who called a meeting of the citizens. At this meeting a resolution was read, setting forth "that the citizens would surrender as the conquered to the conquerors, and that they were and always would remain true and loyal citizeds of the Confederate States of America." Thereupon Capt. De Kay seized and imprisoned the mayor, aldermen and committee—*no resistance being made by their fellow-citizens, from the fear of a supposed gunboat outside the bar of the creek!* The authorities, left to themselves, and wisely removed from all excitement, began now to see the error of their ways. Visions of Fortress Monroe dungeons in the foreground, and handsomely constructed gallows, with patent drops, in the background, worked upon their imaginations, so that, one by one, and stoutly contesting point after point, they came down at last to Capt. De Kay's simple propositions, which were:

1. To surrender the town and all public property to the United States forces unconditionally.

2. To hoist the flag of the United States officially over the Town Hall and protect it there.

3. To each and all take the oath of allegiance to the United States of America.

To this they came at last, and after the oath the mayor (a bitter seceesh) rwiled up with his own hands the glorious Stars and Stripes. Lying opposite the town was a fine schooner, the *Beauregard*, with a full cargo of soft coal for the *Merrimac*. A prize crew (one man) was put on board, and with some contrabands to work her, she was sent to Fortress Monroe—the first prize vessel taken on the James river. Thus Smithfield was captured by eight men. The "supposed gunboat in the offing" never appeared.

An Interesting Case of a Freed Slave Girl.

The Boston *Traveler* furnishes the following narrative of one of the phases of life among the F. F.'s in Virginia.

There is now living at Yorktown (Va.) a wealthy young lady of 18, named Griffin, who has straight brown hair, clear blue eyes, a fair skin, and as fine Caucasian features as any woman that ever was born beneath a Northern sky. And yet this young woman was the daughter of a slave, and but for the will of her father, Robert Anderson, which freed her from bondage and gave her a fortune, she would still be a slave, liable to be bought and sold, like any other bondwoman in the South, though with her spirit and education it is certain she would not submit to it. What is still more singular about the matter is, that under the will, and by the laws of Virginia, this young woman is the absolute owner of her mother and two younger sisters. One of the little sisters has long flaxen ringlets and light blue eyes, but the other sister and the mother show more or less the marks of negro blood. The mother in her day has been a woman of much beauty, and still retains marked traces of it.

Robert Anderson, the father, was for-

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merly a wealthy resident of Williamsburg, Va., and his wife was even richer than he, but owing to some difficulty he removed to Yorktown with his favorite slave, Miss Griffin's mother, and died there three years since. He was an old line Whig, descended from one of the oldest Virginia families. Miss Griffin received an excellent education, and was for several terms at Mrs. T. P. Smith's school in Medford, Mass many of the young ladies at which will, doubtless remember her as Catherine Haidee Griffin, she taking her mother's name. Her property consists of five different squares in Williamsburg, several brick houses in Yorktown, several thousand acres of land in the same vicinity, and a large estate in New Jersey. The wife and other relatives of Mr. Anderson are trying to break his will, which would reduce this beautiful white girl and her mother and sisters to the condition of Mrs. Anderson's slaves, and take away her property. The estate in New Jersey is thought to be safe enough, however, and in the worst event, Miss Anderson can fall back upon that, and receive from many friends a warm welcome to the position in society which her education, wealth and pleasant disposition entitle her to.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1862.

Events of import crowd thick and fast upon us.

The news of the past week is of thrilling interest. The din of McClellan's week of battles has scarcely subsided, and we are not yet able to decide whether it was victory or defeat, a strategetical movement or forced change of ground, when the rumor reaches us, that the leaders of the Southern movement have determined on a new programme. "It is said that the new policy is, to fight as long as it is possible to do so, but when they can do so no longer, instead of surrendering and having their property confiscated and themselves disfranchised, the leaders will make a direct proposition to either France or England to be made a colony or appendage." That such may be the policy of the Southern leaders we are ready to believe, but we are doubtful whether either England or France would accept the protectorate of the Confederacy if offered. Notwithstanding the apparent friendly alliance between those two nations, it is well known that no very warm feelings of love exists between either the Governments or the people themselves: the tie which unites them is to prevent the balance of power from turning in favor of Russia or Austria: the *entente cordiale* is fixed on no other basis than policy.

It would not be friendship towards the Federal Government which would prevent either of those nations from interfering directly in favor of the rebels, as they already do indirectly, but it is only jealousy of each other and fear that the spoil would not be equally divided.

Next comes the report that Commodore Farragut, by order of Gen. Butler, has confiscated three thousand slaves employed on the Vicksburg canal. As we said a few weeks ago, in reference to Gen. Hunter's Proclamation, "Generals who are on the ground where slavery exists, and see what effects emancipation would produce, are the best judges when to strike the blow."

Then follows the news of the passage of the Confiscation Bill. The Negro is at last acknowledged as a part of the effective force of the country: not the fighting force, it is true, but the working force: the other must naturally follow, for they who construct entrenchments, build fortifications and perform any kind of military or naval service, will soon be called upon to defend, by arms, the forts, camps and ships wherein they are employed as servants.

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Another feature of the bill just passed by Congress, and which only awaits the signature of the President to become a law, is, it makes free all contrabands employed in the service of the Government, and also their families, forever.

Have we not sufficient cause for Prayer, Thanksgiving and Rejoicing, and even more "noisy demonstrations?"

☞ We have received a pamphlet entitled "A PLAN FOR THE REMOVAL OF SLAVERY," by Charles Scofield, of the Volunteers.

It is a well written document, as far as literary ability is concerned, but it is full of sophistry and inconclusive reasoning from false premises. It is, in fact, the old fox, Colonization, in a new mask.

The author is evidently a disciple of Horace Greely, whose humanitarianism it is to get rid of the blacks for the benefit of the whites; he would not enslave them, nay more! he would liberate every slave, but he would literally force them out of the country, their home as much as it is that of any Americans, by the *persuading* process of proscription and starvation.

It won't do, gentlemen; here we are and here we will remain.

"This is our home, this is our country—here we were born and here we will die, and we will tell the white Americans that their country is our country, their God our God: we will breathe the same air, and worship at the same altars: where they live we will live, where they die there will we be buried, and our bones shall remain as monuments of their justice and our triumph, or our failure and their disgrace."

The pamphlet is for sale at G. H. Bell's bookstore, corner of Merchant and Montgomery sts. Price 25 cts.

*A resolution offered by P. A. Bell at the Great Anti-Colonization meeting held in Broadway Hall, New York, Jan. 8, 1838. Published in the *Colored American*, Jan. 13, 1838.

☞ The arrangements for our Emancipation Festival, on the 1st of August, are progressing finely. As we stated in our last number, Haye's Park has been engaged for the occasion. A fine band of music will be in attendance, and no efforts will be spared, on the part of the Committee, to render the entertainment all that can be desired.

We inadvertantly omitted mentioning in our notice of the appointments, last week, that Mr. J. Madison Bell will deliver on original poem. We need not eulogize the production in anticipation, for all who know that gentleman's ability are aware it will be worthy the occasion.

In consequence of the heavy expense the Committee will incur, they are compelled to put the price of admission at one dollar.

Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of children, who will be conveyed to Hayes' Park and returned, free of charge, under care of a competent committee.

David McReynolds will act as Agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in Shasta.

NEW MUSIC.—A. KOHLER, No. 630 Washington st., has sent us "Lizzie Dies To-Night," a beautiful ballad, and the Volunteer's Hymn, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

Letters Received Since our Last Issue.

R. H. Small, Coulterville.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
F. V. Miller, (3) Sonoma.
James A. Day, Stockton.
Francis Green, Michigan Bar.
E. Booth, Nevada City.
A. H. Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Jacob Francis, " "
A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.
David McReynolds, Shasta.

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☞ We call attention to the article on our first page, which we commenced last week, from the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Fruits of Free Labor in the Smaller Islands of the British West Indies." At this time it is of special importance, as showing the favorable results of emancipation where it was supposed it would be most disastrous.

Philadelphia is not behind the other Atlantic cities in commemorating the recent emancipation events. A large meeting of the colored citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity was held in National Hall, Market st., on the 5th of June. We copy the following notice from the Philadelphia *Press* of 6th ult.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION ACT BY COLORED PERSONS.—Yesterday the colored citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity assembled at National Hall, in Market st., above 12th, for the purpose of celebrating the Emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia. The attendance in the morning was rather slim, owing to the inclemency of the weather. The majority of the audience were ladies. There were also a number of whites in the assemblage. The stage was decorated with a huge American flag, and occupied by an orchestra, in addition to the officers of the meeting.

About noon the meeting was called to order by the Rev. John A. Williams, the chairman, and after the performance of the Star Spangled Banner by the band, a prayer was delivered by the Rev. John Givens.

The permanent officers were then read off, as follows:

President—Rev. John A. Williams.

Vice Presidents—John Anderson, Jas. Prosser, jr., Rev. Stephen Smith, William Scott, Thomas J. Dorsey, and Dr. H. J. Brown, of Burlington.

Secretaries—F. C. Revels, S. M. Smith, and C. B. Colley.

The Emancipation Act was then read, and was followed by the reading of an address on "The Ransom of the Slaves at the National Capital," written by the Hon. Charles Sumner.

The meeting then took a recess until afternoon.

The exercises of the afternoon consisted of music by the band and addresses by Thos. Hamilton, Esq., senior editor of the *Anglo-African*, Rev. Francis Church, Rev. J. Sella Martin, late pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston, J. C. Bowers, Esq., and William Nicholson, Esq. The attendance was much larger than in the morning, and the audience was respectable. The Rev. J. Sella Martin, in the course of his remarks, asserted that he believed in the course of time the negro race would become the owners of the soil and the legitimate citizens of the States where slavery now exists, claiming that they were in no ways anxious to be removed to a more Northern climate, but that, in the course of a very short time, as the mass of those now living in slavery grew to realize their condition and their power, they would rise in their strength and assert their rights, and become the possessors and rulers of their own territory.

Evening Exercises.—The exercises in the evening were opened, about 8 o'clock, by a short address by the Rev. J. Sella Martin. He was followed by Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, of New York, whose remarks were listened to with attention, and elicited rounds of applause. He alluded to the passage of the Emancipation Act as bruising the head of the serpent whose tail must die before sundown. So with slavery; the blow had been given and it surely would fall. He thought no more slave States would be admitted into the Union. The present unhappy war, he said, had brought good to the colored people. God had sent it, but the devil brought it in the shape of Jeff Davis. He thought, therefore, we should thank God for what Jeff brought.

The remainder of the programme consisted of singing and music. The programme was concluded by the entire audience joining in the "Star Spangled Banner." The singing was excellent.

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At the conclusion of the exercises, it was stated that the Concert would be repeated on next Thursday evening for the benefit of the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, which has thrown open its doors and fed the squad of contrabands who arrived in this city sometime since.

A Grand Concert was also given on the evening of the 12th ult., for the benefit of "the sick and wounded soldiers."

The principal artists on the occasion were the Black Swan, Miss E. Greenfield, the Colored Mario, (Mr. T. J. Bowers,) Madame Brown and Miss Sedgwick, (Miss Sarah S. Bowers.)

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Victoria Correspondence.

VICTORIA, V. I. July 12, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The Fourth of July passed here with such celebrations as are usual where a kindly feeling exists between the old and the new country; but upon that day our Police Court was a scene of an inquiry which marred, to a great extent, that union and friendship which has existed, and which it is so desirable to maintain between nations holding many ideas in common, but differing, it is true, "and pity 'tis 'tis true," upon one question, a great one in the eyes of a true Englishman, the rights of a man, born under the flag of his country; be his color indigo or red, black, yellow or white, his rights and liberties are sacred, and must be sustained. Our authorities have, properly and boldly, placed a final quietus upon any further attempt to erect barriers in hotels and public houses, and I hope that common sense and interest, which is the ruling passion with Americans, and bastard Americans will learn that our society is not to be regulated by Yankee notions or Polish Jew presumption, although they are now free to live in a free British colony, without let or hindrance. Surely the past experience of some of them ought to teach a little humanity, a little forbearance. We need not go back to the Crusades, or look to the white-haired Jew of Cochin China, or to Russia, or to even my own country, to learn the lesson of the great *Law*, or of the *great teacher*. If we admit the Great Architect, we must admit *all* in a brotherhood in the human family.

But to the case in point: A certain person from San Francisco, and other places too hot to hold him, presumed to refuse a colored man, in company with three of his countrymen—all Englishmen—refreshments in a licensed tavern. The parties were indignant, and an immediate application was made to the Magistrate who, after due deliberation, issued a summons. Unfortunately the colored man retained an Irish lawyer, who was mean enough to play him false; but thanks to the principles of British law and equity, the said wig and gown was ejected out of court, and the Justice, to his credit, and our Judge stood firmly by the rights of Englishmen, and, as I have said above, rated the law as every lover of liberty acknowledges it. I refer you to the *Press'* reports.

As to the mines, Stickeen is fully carrying out the ideas I previously communicated. J. F.

GRASS VALLEY, July 10th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—A dreadful accident occurred at Nevada this morning: the New Suspension Bridge fell, while two large wagons loaded with hay and drawn by five yoke of oxen each were on it; the two drivers were killed and all the cattle—it was caused by some of the iron work giving away.

I will also inform you of the death of Manuel Fitzpatrick; he died on the 5th inst. It is supposed that he was worth three thousand dollars, but we can get no trace of it. He came to this country in 1850, and was about 61 years of age.

Truly yours, ISAAC SANKS.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of July, and remit as speedily as possible.

☞ We want Agents and Correspondents in all the Eastern States. Will some of our many friends "at home" communicate with us?

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From the Oberlin Evangelist.

Are Negroes Susceptible of High Cultivation.

The great question of the *mental capabilities* of the African race must be met by the philanthropists of this generation. All real philosophers will call for the evidence of facts; and when furnished will candidly accept it. Hence we appreciate very highly the testimony presented below by Rev. E. H. Fairchild, the worthy Principal of the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College. It has appeared in the *Lorain News*. We are happy to give it a still wider circulation:—

"To persons who have had experience in the instruction of colored pupils, this question seems to absurd for grave discussion. But as it is a practical question, on which light is called for, I propose, begging pardon of all colored people for the apparent insult, to treat it as a matter still in doubt, and needing investigation.

Twenty-four years ago, the writer taught a colored school of sixty pupils in the city of Cincinnati. Since that time he has been personally acquainted with more than fifty teachers of colored schools, in this country, Canada, Jamaica and Africa, and it is their general, if not uniform, testimony that, *ceteris paribus*, they see no marked distinction between colored and white pupils, as to their intellectual capacity.

But I ask special attention to the following facts, which have passed under my own observation during the last eight years, the period of my connection with this Institution as Principal of the Preparatory Department. Our school has averaged about twelve hundred students a year during that time, of whom sixty, or about one twentieth, have been colored. Some of them have been among our most successful students, and some have evinced their manhood by a dullness hardly surpassed by any of our white pupils. But their reports will show that their average is not materially below that of the whites. They have graduated with honor from all departments of the Institution, and some of them are occupying important positions as teachers and preachers.

"One of our citizens, of dusky face but hoary head, was once a slave in North Carolina. He purchased himself, wife, children and father, at the enormous price of five thousand dollars, and removed to this place. Four of his sons have honorably graduated from the college, and the fifth, with commendable perseverance, if not encouraging success, is on his way.

The present Senior Class embraces four colored members. One of them, not now present, has few superiors in the school. Another, a young lady from North Carolina, is a capital scholar. There are no colored members in the Junior Class. In the Sophomore Class there are two. One of them is a superior scholar; the other, a native of Africa, is quite equal to the average of his class. Another entered with the class, and at the usual class exhibition was chosen on the first ballot one of the speakers on the important occasion.

†The Freshmen Class contains three of the despised race, and two of them are among the best of the class. The Senior Preparatory Class contains two, and both are excellent scholars, decidedly above the average. Over two years ago I commenced a class in Greek composed of fifty members, six of whom were colored. Three of the six were included among the best ten of the class; and two of the three, by studying one vacation of three months, entered college a year in advance of their class; and one of the two a few years ago was a slave in Maryland.

Of our Union School, embracing nearly four hundred pupils about one-eighth are colored. On being asked how the white and colored children compared as to scholarship, five of the six teachers promptly answered that they could see no difference;

*Allen Jones, of Raleigh, N. C. Two of his sons are well known in this country. Monroe Jones is an eminent machinist and inventor. He took the premium at several California State Fairs for a repeating pistol, pronounced by judges superior to Colt's. Another of his sons, John Jones, is now residing at Victoria.

†One of the students in the Freshmen Class, George Collins, is the son of our friend, Henry M. Collins, Esq., of this city. —(Ed. PAC. APPEAL.)

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some of the best and some of the poorest were colored. One answered that her best scholars were white; she had but few colored.

In a spelling match where twenty-eight pupils were engaged, selected as the best spellers from four departments, the whole were spelt down by a colored girl from Virginia.

Meetings, &c.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting, 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock. P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

BIRTHS.

At Coulterville, July 5th, the wife of Mr. Robbert H. Small, of a son.

New Advertisements.

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Nimitz Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-4f

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMMODATE a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-4f

The News.

The steamship Sonora, Capt. Hudson, arrived on Friday morning, with about 300 passengers, and mails from New York to June 16th.

CHILDREN DROWNED AT SACRAMENTO.—On July 9th the bodies of two children were taken from a hole filled with water on a lot on the south side of K street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. It appears that the children, two boys, had been playing in the water, and wading off too far they got drowned. When the bodies were recovered life was extinct. The names of the children were Caleb M. Cave, son of Jesse H. Cave, aged 5 years and nine months, and John Francis Harkins, son of James H. Harkins, aged 3 years and eleven months.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that the health of the city will suffer, unless some means are employed to neutralize the unhealthiness which so many hospitals bring.

Beauregard's wife died recently at New Orleans. He is said to be sick of fever at Richmond.

The House passed a bill abolishing Congressional mileage and extending its provisions to the present Congress.

Washington, July 12.—The Confiscation Bill has passed both houses, and now only awaits the President's signature.

CAIRO, July 12th.—It is reported that Com. Farragut has confiscated by order of Gen. Butler, three thousand slaves employed on the Vicksburg Canal.

WASHINGTON, July 16th.—The Confiscation Bill has not yet been returned to Congress with the President's approval. It is generally thought that the postponement to adjourn was made in reference to that measure.

The following is the text of the sections in drafting the bill relative to negroes which passed the Senate yesterday: "The President is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States for the purpose of constructing entrenchments,

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performing camp service, and any other military and naval service for which it may be found competent for persons of African descent to do. Such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws which may be made as the President may prescribe.

"When any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or given to the enemy aid and comfort, shall perform service as provided for in this Act, his family forever thereafter shall be free, any law to the contrary, notwithstanding.

"Persons of African descent, under this law, shall receive $10 per month and one ration."

The Senate yesterday passed a drafting bill, by which the President is authorized to call out the entire militia of the country for a period not exceeding nine months. The bill also provides for the use of the slaves of rebels in the army, and giving them freedom in consideration of their services.

Miscellaneous.

Joys of Contrabands.

A gentleman recently returned from Newbern relates the incidents connected with the meeting of two contrabands, husband and wife, who had been separated for some time. They were on a road near Newbern, each with ox teams. As they approached the husband discovered his wife and gave a loud "guffaw." He then dismounted and commenced to sing. Then he turned summersaults, and finally stood bolt upright on his head and for several minutes knocked his feet together. He went through with these performances for some time, all the while singing vigorously. The wife was less ecstatic. As she expressed it she was so "discomfused" she didn't know what to do. They finally commenced talking, and went on their way rejoicing.—*Providence Journal.*

A COLORED SOLDIER AT BULL RUN.—When Governor Sprague's battery was about to leave Providence for Washington a few months ago, the officers wished to engage the services of a colored citizen of that State, as a servant. He replied that he was perfectly willing to go, but would only go as the rest went, a full private in the corps. After a little demurring, he was regularly enlisted as a volunteer. At the battle of Bull Run, the captain of his gun was killed early in the action, and the colored soldier took command and held it to the last moment; for which he was highly complimented on the return of the troops to Providence. The name of the hero is Mr. James Reeder. Pass him round.—*Anglo-African.*

Correspondence regarding the raising of a negro brigade in Hunter's Department, was laid before the House to-day. Gen. Hunter says there is a fine regiment of persons, whose late masters are fugitive rebels. This is in accordance with Secretary Cameron's instructions to Gen. Sherman, which distinctly authorized the employment of all loyal persons offering their services in defense of the Union, and for suppressing the rebellion in any manner that circumstances might call for, there being no restrictions as to the character or color. Hunter concludes that his authority was sufficient for the enlistment of fugitive slaves as soldiers.

A special Washington dispatch states that the President had an important interview with the Slave State members in Congress, and urged upon them his policy of gradual emancipation. It is hinted that if the plan is not adopted, a general emancipation would come under less pleasant circumstances.

INDEMNITY TO COLORED SEAMEN.—The House passed the Senate bill for the relief of Robert Small and others (colored), concerned in delivering the rebel steamer Planter from the port of Charleston to our fleet—121 against 9. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Calvert, Dunlap, Harden, Johnson, Kerrigan, Norton, Shiel, Vallandingham and Voorhies.—*Pine and Palm.*

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STOPPED HIS PAPER.—Whittier, the Quaker poet, passed the first week of the present month among acquaintances, old and new, in Hartford. He was sitting in his always sociable mood at one of the newspaper offices one day, when the conversation turned upon newspapers, and a purse-proud, puffy old burgher began telling how he had been for some time a subscriber to the *New York Tribune*, but on a recent occasion, from some miff or other, he had stopped it. The poet's eye twinkled with mischievous humor as he replied, "I fear, friend, thy loss was greater than theirs."—*Winsted Herald.*

SLAVES IN THE DISTRICT.—The following statistics of slavery in the District of Columbia are from the last census tables. The number is materially decreased since; but the list may be interesting as furnishing an idea of the relative proportion of male and female, young, old and middle aged.

The total when summed up, is 3,815—1,212 males, 1,973 females—of whom 68 are under 1 year, 285 between 1 and 5 years, 361 between 5 and 10, 527 between 10 and 15, 450 between 10 and 20, 638 between 20 and 30, 327 between 30 and 40, 260 between 40 and 50, 192 between 50 and 60, 110 between 60 and 70, 48 between 80 and 90, and 1 between 90 and 100.

How NEW YORK STANDS THE WAR.—The great Empire State has furnished 106,000 men to the Union army; yet despite the withdrawal of so many from active industrial pursuits, the State tax for 1862 is less by nearly one-fourth than it was in 1861, and the public debt is steadily decreasing. The tax for State purposes is only three mills on the dollar; added to which the tax for national purposes—to meet the Federal War Tax—is two mills.

A CONSTITUTION FOR RUSSIA.—On the 25th of August next, the ninth centennial anniversary of the Empire of Russia, the Government will be declared changed from an autocratic to a constitutional one. The Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor, and the most intelligent and far seeing of the Romanoff family, is the instigator of the movement, and Prince Gortzchakoff also favors the plan.

POPULATION OF THE REBEL STATES.—The States of New York and Pennsylvania combined, contain 1,217,000 more free population than all of the Rebel States together, as the following figures taken from the census returns of 1860 will show:

New York and Pennsylvania	6,787,105
Eleven Rebel States	5,570,080
Difference	1,217,025

GOING TO EUROPE.—GRAIN.—Almost a million and a half of bushels were shipped from New York in one week, besides 35,432 barrels of flour. This is a fine fact, considering that Europe is at peace, while we have a civil war that employs something like a million of men on both sides, rather more than less.

The Danish Government offers to take all our contrabands, to ship them at its own expense to St. Croix, to apprentice them for three years, to pay them wages, and to release them unconditionally at the end of their apprenticeship. It is a handsome offer, and should be accepted. It has been referred to Congress.

HARD TO BEAT.—MRS. Sidney Foster, Mercer county, Pa., has seven sons, one son-in-law, one grand-son and five nephews in the Union army. Five sons, one grandson, one son-in-law and two nephews are under McClellan; two sons under Pope, one nephew under Grant and two nephews in the 3d Maryland regiment.

A good Methodist minister, who lived on a very small salary, was greatly troubled at one time to get his quarterly instalment. He had called a number of times, but had each time been put off with some excuse. At length he called on the treasurer of the society and told him he *must* have money to supply his family with the necessaries of life. "Do you preach for money?" asked the treasurer. "I thought you preached for the good of souls!—"Souls!" replied the minister, "I can't eat souls, and if I could, it would take a thousand such as yours to make a decent meal."

13

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Good Night.

1.

Good Night—is but a little word;
Yet beautiful—though brief,
And fails upon the gentle heart,
Like dew upon the leaf.

2.

A verdant Olive Branch of peace,
Upon our pillow's rest.
Flinging its graceful odors round,
Before we sink to rest.

3.

A kindly wish that each may dwell
In undisturbed repose,
Until the morn her robe of light
Round every sleeper throws.

4.

Then scorn not thou this little word
Of peace and amity,
It is a link in love's bright chain,
How small so e'er it be. VAUNDRY.

Sonoma, July 17th.

Selections.

EMANCIPATION.—The question of emancipating their slaves is being freely discussed in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the propriety of accepting or rejecting the proposition of Congress to purchase their slaves is likely to be the leading issue in the next election. They recognize it as a very liberal offer on the part of the Government—it is altogether too liberal—and should any of those States accept the offer, before the resolution is rescinded, the Government would be bound in honor to pay them the value of their slaves. Delaware is almost certain to accept the proposition, and take measures to emancipate her slaves; but the proposition meets with great opposition in the other border States, and no opinion can at present be formed as to how the vote will stand. It is probable they will hang on to "the institution" until all the slaves of any value are sent further south, and then conclude to emancipate, provided the Government pays a good round sum for the few old and decripit slaves that would bring nothing in the market. Slavery will soon disappear in the border States, and the process of emancipation will hardly be accelerated by the bounty offered by Congress.

WHAT AILS THEM?—Col. Jennison, Kansas 1st Cavalry is a small man—delicate constitution; a physician; originally from Livingston county N. Y. When the Border Ruffian horde went into Kansas to elect the first Territorial Legislature, they passed Jennison's house. His wife and only child, attracted by the cavalcade, went to the door; and while standing there were both shot dead by the ruffians. "That's what ails Jennison, the Jayhawker."

Montgomery is a Kentuckian—a mild, gentlemanly, highly educated man—a clergyman, and a graduate at Oberlin. When the Border Ruffians, in one of their raids, reached Montgomery's home they took him prisoner—tied him to a tree, and brought out his wife—an educated, accomplished lady—and violated her person in the presence of her husband; "and that's what ails Montgomery."

A parrot, said to be 100 years old, which was born in the reign of Louis XV., lately escaped from its master and was caught by a tailor, who charged with the fact, denied having seen the bird; but just as he told the lie, Poll herself cried out her master's name from the next room, and thus the tailor was discomfited.

Another story—We once knew an old man from New Jersey, "Communipaw" by name, who bought a parrot to see if it would live a hundred years.

Jeff Davis's Adjutant General publishes a general order directing the drafting of every white and mulatto male in the South capable of bearing arms, whether they have substitutes or not.

Don't lend your paper.

14

Advertisements.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery

THE GREAT

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET.
☞ Opposite the Plaza. ☜
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GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
—AND—
GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜
ap5-je21tf

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ALBRECHT & CO.,
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BROADWAY,
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Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.
my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

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UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

Real Estate Agency.

P. A. BELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 79 Merchant St.
Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

15

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
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Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
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Public Houses supplied on liberal terms.
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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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—AND—
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MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

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16

Prospectus.

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P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

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For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of

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P. ANDERSON,
Coat Renovator,
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—AND—
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 79 Merchant Street,
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TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor. PHILIP A. BELL Editor.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862. [NO. 17.

1 2 3 4

☞ For Prospectus and Contents see last page. ☜

Selections.

From the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

The Fruits of Free Labor in the Smaller Islands of the British West Indies.

(Continued.)

The export of sugar has declined as follow:—Under slavery, (1831–34,) it was 204,095 cwt.; under apprenticeship, (1835–38,) 194,228; under free labor, (1839–45,) 127,364 cwt.; in 1846, 129,870 cwt.; in 1847, 175,615 cwt. †

† Cochin's *L'Abolition de l' Esclavage.*

The moral condition of the island seems most favorable. In a population of 30,000, there are *no paupers*, and 8,000 is the average church-attendance, while the average school-attendance is 2,000. The criminal records show a remarkable obedience to law; there being only seven convictions in 1857 for assault, six for felony, and 162 for minor offences. The proportion under slavery was far greater.

Grenada presented clear evidences of decline long before emancipation. The slave population decreased as follows:—

1779 ..... 35,000 slaves.
1827 ..... 24,442 "
1837 ..... 23,541 "

this last number being that for which compensation was made.

The total value of all the exports in 1776 was about $3,000,000; in 1823, less than 2,000,000; in 1831, a little over $1,000,000.

The sugar export declined from 24,000,000 pounds in 1776 to 19,000,000 pounds in 1831; or more exactly, under slavery, (1831–34,) it was 193,156 cwt.; during apprenticeship, 161,308 cwt.; under free labor, (1839–45,) 87,161 cwt.; in 1846, 76,931 cwt.; in 1847, 104,952 cwt.; showing in the last year considerable increase.

The policy of the Grenadian planters in offering low wages—the rate being from 5s. to 5s. 6d. a week—has driven the negroes to their own little properties, and has caused a diminution in the production of sugar on the large organized estates. Yet the production of other smaller articles has greatly increased, and the general well-being of the people is much advanced.

Before 1830 there were no small freeholders; now there are over 2,000. Nearly 7,000 persons live in villages, built since emancipation, and 4,573 pay direct taxes.

Last year there were only 60 paupers on the island, and those are aged and sick persons; only 18 were convicted of felony, 6 of theft, and 2 of other offences. There is an average church-attendance of 8,000, and a school-attendance of 1,600. In 1857, out of 80,000 acres, 43,800 were in a state of cultivation, and 3,800 acres were added to the the cultivation of the previous year.

The sugar export of 1857 was only half that of 1831, while the aggregate value of all the exports had risen from £153,175 to £218,352. The imports had risen in the same time from £77,000 to £109,000. *

Tobago also showed a gradual decline before emancipation; and since that event the production of sugar has fallen off as follows: In 1831–34 it was 99,579 cwt.; 1835–38, 89,332 cwt.; 1839–1845, 52,962 cwt.; 1846, 38,882 cwt.; 1847, 69,240 cwt. One great cause of this decline is the drawing off of capital from the old, worn-out lands to the fresh, rich, and profitable culture of Trinidad, where land is very cheap. Moreover, the climate of Tobago is not entirely favorable to sugar.

Yet a great improvement is manifest among the people. Small proprietors have much increased; even the field-hands now possess houses and lands of their own. There are 2,500 freeholders, and 2,800 taxpayers. The average church-attendance is 41 per cent. of the whole population; the average school-attendance, 1,600.—Commerce is rapidly advancing. The imports have risen from £50,307 in 1854 to £59,994 in 1856; and the exports from £49,754 to £79,789 in the same time.

In St. Lucia the planters have followed a more wise and liberal policy towards the emancipated slaves. Better wages have been offered; liberal inducements have been held out to the negroes to cultivate the estates; efforts have been put forth to improve the social and moral condition of the laboring class. Tenancy-at will is unknown, and the *metairie* system (laboring on shares) has been introduced. In other words, the rich and educated have manifested some kind of human interest for the laborers, and in return the latter have worked well and cheerfully.

Yet, in St. Lucia, as in so many other West India colonies, the financial condition of the planters, at the time of emancipation, was exceedingly embarrassed: their registered debts amounting in 1829, according to Breen, to £1,189,965.

The exports of sugar is stated in Cochin's carefully prepared tables as follows: In the period of slavery, (1831–34,) 57,549 cwt.; during the apprenticeship, (1835–38), 51,427 cwt.; under free labor, (1839–45), 57,070 cwt.; in 1846, 63,566 cwt.; in 1847, 88,370 cwt.

The imports have not risen till recently, and indicate a greater consumption of articles grown on the island. In 1833,* they were in value, £108,076; in 1840, £114,537; in 1848, £70,340; in 1851,† £68,881; in 1857, £90,064.

Of the total value of exports Breen gives tables only to 1843. In that year, they were £96,290 against £74,580 in 1833.

Since emancipation, 2,045 of the negroes have become freeholders, and 4,603 pay direct taxes.

In Trinidad, the question of the effects of emancipation has some peculiar elements. The island is a very large, fertile country, with a sparse population, where of course land is cheap and labor dear. Out of its 1,287,000 acres,‡ only some 30,000 are cultivated. Its whole population is but about 80,000, of whom the colored number near 50,000. Emancipation would work upon such a country somewhat as it might on Texas, for instance. There were 11,000 field hands on the estates when slavery was abolished. The planters undertook to maintain or introduce the tenacy-at-will system, and to reduce the wages below the marke-rate. Whenever the negroes retired from the estate-work, they were summarily ejected from their houses and lands, and their little gardens were destroyed. The natural effect of such an injudicious policy was, that the negro preferred squatting on the government lands about him, or buying a small, cheap plot, or hiring a farm, to remaining under the planters, and soon some 7,000 laborers had left the estates.

Many associated the idea of servitude with labor in the fields, and, abandoning agriculture, took to trade in the towns and villages, which they still pursue. Some 4,000 remained on the estates, and have never progressed, like their more independent brethren. The criminal records show a greater proportion of crime among them than among any other class. Of the others, five-sixths became proprietors of farms from one to five acres each, and 4,500 hire themselves occasionally to the estates every year.

One effect of the unfortunate contentions between capital and labor in the island has been, that no general system of public instruction was introduced till recently; education was entirely neglected: though now, under the new system, the people will receive much more general instruction, for which purpose $20,000 were appropriated in 1859.

The public morality under such circumstances is of course of a low order. Out of 136 children born in Port-of-Spain, 100 were illegitimate. The convictions in the island for felony were 63; for misdemeanor, 865; for debt, 230.

The records of material progress show a much better result. The sugar cultivation in the last twenty years has nearly doubled, and the land in cane has risen from 15,000 to 29,000 acres. The production of cocoa has increased, though in a less proportion; while the production and consumption of home necessaries and luxuries have immensely advanced. Great practical improvements are being made everywhere, such as the substitution of steam-power for cattle and water-power. The export of sugar,* especially since the introduction of Coolie labor, has advanced rapidly. Before emancipation the highest export was 30,000 hhds., equal to 24,000 hhds. at present weight. Late export,—

1854,	27,987 hhds.	1857,	35,523 hhds.
1855,	31,693 "	1858,	37,000 "
1856,	34,411 "	1859,	40,000 "

The molasses trade shows a similar increase. Cocoa, which is entirely a product of negro labor, has advanced from 3,200,000 lbs. before emancipation to 5,200,000 lbs. in 1859.

* Cochin's tables give the sugar export of Trinidad as follows: Under slavery, (1831–34), 316,338 cwt.; during apprenticeship, (1835–38), 295,787 cwt.; under free labor, (1839–45), 292,023 cwt.; in 1846, 353,393 cwt.; in 1847, 393,537 cwt.

(To be continued.)

* Sewell's *Ordeal of Free Labor*, etc.

† Sewell.

‡ Barnley's *Trinidad.*

* Breen.

(From the San Francisco Guide.

The Light of the Body.

MR. EDITOR:—I think you will agree with me in the opinion that man stands upon the highest pinnacle of this earth, and without hesitation we may consider the eye upon the loftiest point of his organic arrangement. Man can only be fully and entirely estimated by purely minded spirits that withdraw themselves from our view; so the eye ranks next to the spirit, which is reflected from the eye. The Bible therefore sublimely informs us that, "The light of the body is the eye," and it is invariably the case, that when any one wishes to scrutinize the thoughts and intentions of his fellow-man, he looks steadfastly and keenly at the eyes. It is a well known fact that a wicked countenance causes the eye to avert a searching look. How clearly and distinctly can we see through the eye into the soul; with what certainty can we discover, by observing the eye—love, faith, benevolence, innocence, intelligence and decision, and detect cunning, indecision, deceit and crime. Those who exercise this power can seldom or never be deceived, although, perhaps, they cannot express their sentiments and thoughts in language sufficiently clear. How uninteresting, nay, we might say, how repulsive, is the most beautiful countenance with an expressionless eye, and how attractive and charming do the plainest features become when lighted up by beautiful, expressive and intelligent eyes.—With his look man strikes terror into animals, and the wild horse is tamed by the stern look of the bold Rarey. With his look the General animates and directs his warriors. No man can be a great commander unless he has a masterly look, for it is ever the mind that comes out through the eye. The eye is the immediate connecting member between the soul and the outward world. The highest knowledge and the greatest education that we may be desirous to obtain, can be reached only through the medium of the eye; without this faculty, the teachings and laws of nature would remain closed to us.

Let us observe the wonderful construction of the smallest mineral, or let us look into the depths of astronomy, and we are seized with a sweet comprehensive view—a foretaste of eternity. We learn through these means more respecting the wonderful power of the Almighty than all the explanations that man can teach us. The light of the sun is the source of the purest joy and enjoyment, and the absence of it makes life an appearance without a reality, a shadow without substance, in short, a miserable existence. Let us reflect further, and consider how many treasures of great and incalculable value the earth contains, and ask ourselves this simple question: "Would we exchange the light of the eye for them?" We would reply promptly and resolutely, "No!" There is no equivalent for the light of the eye. Then let us preserve it with all care, in its greatest possible perfection. Spare that organ in health that it may not become weakened or diseased. Whenever disease does assail that precious member, do not allow any person to apply exciting salves and poisonous substances to so noble and so tender an organ. Having had my eyesight injured by long continued scrofulous affection that produced a feeling bordering on somnolency, the effects of which weakened my optical faculties, while engaged in mental labor; and also having been restored by my own treatment, even to enable me to see with the greatest distinctness fine print, I can, with confidence, express an opinion relative to the mirror, so universally used, as an indispensible eye reflector. I furthermore believe that persons who accustom themselves to use spectacles, whether convex, concave, or plain, sustain a permanent injury to the eyesight, except in cases where the disease in the visual organ is incurable. If that organ is kept in a healthy condition, and the vital fluid is pure, the blood having free circulation; no distemper can arise, and the optic nerves will continue unimpaired according to nature's unerring laws. The wonderful efficacy of my treatment, and the success that has crowned my efforts in difficult and distressing cases of eye disease, speaks volumes in its favor, and as it becomes known and practiced, it will remove the misty veil, and render useless all artificial means, because all diseased eyes must yield to my treatment, which is nature's invaluable health restorer. E. R. J.

We chronicle, this week, the heroic achievements of another old friend, Major, now Gen. Phil. Kearny. His fame is not confined to the present war—he was Aid to Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, and had his left arm shot off during the siege of Mexico, where he performed deeds of daring which will emulate his present dare-devil exploits. He is a nephew of the Gen. Kearny of California reputation:

The Second General Kearny.

A correspondent thus speaks of the General Kearny who is now with McClellan. This is not the Kearny of Salt Lake and San Juan Island fame, but he appears to have some of his characteristics:

"General Phil. Kearny is in his glory now." He has the post of honor and of danger, something he has long desired. It is singular how the soldiers confide in the man, and simply because of his daring, and devil-may-care spirit. Next to McClellan himself, I really believe "Mad Phil." is the most popular of Generals. Our soldiers talk by the hour of how he performed innumerable impossible feats in the last battle, and exaggerate what he really did do. But, notwithstanding, Kearny really is the "Mad Anthony Wayne" of this war, and when its history is written, will occu-

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by no mean space upon its page. For a General, he may be too careless of self, but as a leader in the critical hour, when the result depends upon personal bravery, he has few superiors. It is not the fact of Napoleon, who knew the proper moments, to head his armies in the field, but rather the man's nature which prompts him to say "Come on boys!" and not "Go on." The rebel prisoners connect Kearny with Satan, by terming him the "Mad Devil." Such is the character of the General who leads our Advance Division."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1862.

The American people have been taught by the instructions of our great men, to view the Constitution of this country as an infallible instrument, as pure and faultless as the Bible; too sacred to be touched, they considered it impious even to discuss its alteration: they thought it was to last for all time, suitable for all generations, applicable to all nations and peoples; they forgot that what would well answer for the government of thirteen colonies, of three millions of people, might not answer equally as well when there were thirty-four States in the Union, and our population exceeded thirty millions. Then the inhabitants were homogeneous, now they are as diversified as the nations of the earth. How is it possible, then, that an organic law, which was intended for a government of limited powers, with small territory, no dependencies, but little commerce, neither army or navy, their permanency doubted without, and beset by fears and jealousies within, should be as suitable after three-quarters of a century, when that primitive government had become one of the leading powers of the world, and had made more rapid strides in civilization, in the sciences, and in the arts of war and peace, within the seven decades of its existence, than the most favored nations of ancient or modern times in as many centuries.

☞Yet, such was the tenacity with which the American people clung to the Constitution, "the legacy of their fathers," that they would, a few years ago, have sacrificed to the manes of those fathers, the man who would have intimated, that it was capable of any improvement, or that it should be altered or amended to meet the exigencies of the times.

That truth has at last forced itself upon them. It has come through hard teachers, —war and treason—but it is nevertheless the teachings of time and experience, and when peace is once again restored to our country, we must be prepared to meet it.

We are daily convinced of the importance and necessity of a paper devoted to the interests of the people of Color in this country; and we are also convinced that it should be no ephemeral concern of uncertain course and vacillating opinions, but one of fixed principles, and firm, undeviating character. If it comes up to that standard, and its proprietors are capable of the task devolving upon them, and have the confidence of the people, they should receive sufficient support so as to enable them to devote their whole time and attention thereto, also to enable them to publish a paper of respectable size, and at a price which will place it within the reach of all.

Whether THE PACIFIC APPEAL comes up to that standard it is not for us to say, for we are well aware that we have not learning commensurate with the importance of our enterprise, and we are deficient in judgment and knowledge, and experience in

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the wants and requirements of our people: but we aae devoted to the cause, and have an inflexible determination to persevere.

Every class, every creed, every nationality in this community, have their representative organ, and we must not be behind our compeers, for the PRESS is the Archimedean lever which is moving the world.

Every periodical established among us if of only mediocre ability, places us nearer an equality with our more favored neighbors; but if it fails for want of energy or support, it throws us a generation back, and does us more injury in its failure than it ever did us good in its existence.

The *Mirror of the Times* was an ably conducted paper: its editors were men of learning and talent, its correspondents intelligent and industrious, and it established for the colored people of this country a character for ability, which can never be wholly eradicated, but its failure exhibited a lack of enterprise and want of stability which counteracted whatever of good it effected.

We believe our paper is doing a good work; we hope it will effect a union of feeling and action among our own people: we have no idea of failing; but for want of sufficient support, we are "cabined, cribbed, confined," and have not "scope and verge enough."

We want not only to enlarge our paper, but we also want to reduce our price. We want likewise more paying advertisements, not to fill our sheet with profitless matter, but advertisements which will be of advantage to the advertisers, and profitable to us.

Our Agents, with few exceptions, are doing all we can expect, considering the material with which they have to work, but our city patronage is far below what it should be.

Will our friends endeavor to aid us in enlarging our subscription list in the city?

The arrangements for our celebration are complete. We give the programme on our next page. We hope the recommendation of the committee, in reference to prayer meetings in churches, will be carried into effect, not only in our own churches, but we would like to see our white friends recognizing the importance of the emancipation act, and imploring the interposition of Heaven for the overthrow of the rebellion, the restoration of peace, and the final extinction of slavery.

As this will probably be the last general celebration of the first of August by Colored Americans, we will make the Emancipation of the British West Indian Islands a prominent feature in our ovations to Liberty. While we are celebrating the Emancipation of Slavery in the Capital of our Government, and the eradication of that vile institution from all the Territories and Possessions of the nation, we will not forget the event we have so long honored.

We hope, ere another year has passed, we will have occasion to celebrate the total, unconditional emancipation of our race: then will good come from evil intentions, and the very means by which the traitors hoped to perpetuate Slavery will cause its overthrow.

FRANCIS vs LOVETT.—This case came off on the 4th inst., in the Police Court, Victoria, before Judge Pemberton. Mr. Francis did not prosecute for damages, but merely for his rights as a British subject.

The Judge decided in Mr. Francis' favor, and declared he would refuse a license to any tavern keeper who would not accommodate any customer, irrespective of color.

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We copy the following relative to our old New York acquaintance, from the *Herald and Mirror* of this city.

Friend Jacob must be an octogenarian: we remember him forty years ago, and he then appeared to our youthful imagination quite an old man. The sturdy old Quaker is as much behind the age in politics now as he was, in those primitive days, in advance of the financial world, when he was swindling the New Yorkers with his Washington and Warren and Exchange Banks.

We republish, as an evidence of what the semi-traitors of the South require:

JACOB BARKER, THE NEW ORLEANS FINANCIER.—It has been announced that Jacob Barker, the great financier of New Orleans, a native of New Bedford, and once a banker in New York, has started a newspaper in that city. His purposes in entering upon this enterprise appear to be purely political. According to the New York *Sun*, he proposes to organize a new party at the South, with the view of rallying the Conservative Union sentiment. The programme might suit many in the South, but not the country at large.

1. Opposition to the emancipation and anti-slavery policy of the Administration.
2. Opposition to its financial policy.
3. Opposition to its confiscation policy, its irregular and unconstitutional action, and its alleged corruptions.

The Confiscation Bill, as amended in accordance with the Constitutional objections of the President, has received his signature, and is now the law of the land. The objections of President Lincoln were based on the second clause of Section III, Article III of the Constitution, which says, "no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of person attainted."

☞The exercises on the 1st will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, M. The Reception Committee will meet at Hayes' Park at 10 1-2 o'clock. and ALL the members of the General Committee will please be there by 11 o'clock. *Punctuality* is particularly desired.

P. A. BELL, Chairman.

THE SONGS FOR THE DAY.—We have published the Songs which will be sung at our Festival on the first of August, in ballad form. We will furnish them to our friends at $2 per hundred.

Send along your orders.

EXTRA PACIFIC APPEAL.—We will issue an EXTRA on the first of August, containing the Programme of our Festival, Songs and other articles suitable for the occasion. They will be for sale at Hayes' Park on that day. Price, 10 cents.

Our badges for admission to the Grand Festival on the first proximo, are printed on white satin ribbon; the design is beautiful, and they will be a tasteful remembrance for preservation. All the members of the committee have them for sale. Price, $1.00.

☞Visitors from the country to our Festival can be accommodated at the following places: Ladies and families will find good board and lodging at Mrs. Washington's, No. 720, Broadway, and at Mrs. G. Smith's, Stone street, near Washington. Gentlemen can procure the same at H. Smith's Lodge House, No. 5 Broadway, and at R. Turner's Union House, on Battery street. Mrs. James Johnson, No. 918 Washington street, can furnish good lodgings for gentlemen. Meals can be procured, at all hours, at McCarthy's, Georgia Saloon, No. 419 Kearny street.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach in the A. M. E. Church, at 2½ P. M.

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☞We hope our white friends who employ colored domestics, will grant them a holiday, next Friday, to enable them to attend our grand Emancipation Festival at Hayes' Park.

☞The magnificent Saloon at Hayes' Park will be splendidly decorated next Friday with the flags of all nations who have made progress in the work of emancipation, and other appropriate devices.

☞Charles Balfour, Manager of the Union Club Rooms, Apollo Hall, will raise the Haytien flag at sunrise on the 1st of August, and the American flag at high meridian.

He will receive his friends on that galaday, with his usual urbanity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We return our sincere thanks to Wm. H. Huff, Esq., for the donation of a beautiful octavo edition of Livingstone's Travels in Southern Africa. We appreciate the gift.

Geo. H. Bell, Bookseller and Stationer, corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts., has sent us a supply of late Eastern papers and magazines.

"A response to a lady" received. It may be very good, for all we know, but it is written on both sides of the sheet, and in accordance with our established rule, we will not even read it, although it is from an old and valued rrient.

Contributors will please notice.

☞"Past the Hour," received too late for insertion this week, will appear in our next.

"A Fable," also received: for reasons for not noticing see "Response to a Lady."

Letters Received Since our Last.

J. D. Brown, Jackson, Amador co.
Wm. H. Huff, Placerville.
Thos. M. Groves, San Antonio.
Dr. Stephenson, Marysville.
P. V. Miller, Sonoma.
A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.
Jacob Francis, Victoria.

The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will take possession of their new place of worship, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on the 10th day of August.

As there is still a debt of $2,500 to be paid upon the property, will not the friends of Moral and Religious progress make a strong effort to cancel the debt at once, and give to the Lord of Hosts a temple free from mortgages and debts.

The people have done nobly, their liberal offerings have been unparalleled in the history of church enterprize. Now we can easily wipe out this balance

While the God of battles is leading on the armies of the free, and breaking, with His strong right hand, the bonds of the oppressed, let us show our gratitude, by laying our offerings at His feet.

T. M. D. WARD.

Minutes

Of a meeting of the Colored people of Stockton, held at the A. M. E. Church, on Monday Evening, July 21st, 1862.

Mr. S. B. Serrington was called to the Chair. Messrs. Patrick and Hutton were appointed Secretaries.

The Rev. P. Green opened the meeting with Prayer. The President then stated the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. P. Anderson, who made an elaborate address upon the events of the times, and concluded by showing the great necessity of, and the benefits to be derived from, the publication of a paper devoted to the interests of our people. After which a call was made for Mr. Serrington, who responded ably and eloquently, concurring with Mr. Anderson, and urging the people to the support of the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Mr. Lee, Mr. Ambrose, Rev. Mr. King,

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Mr. Day and others, made appropriate remarks in favor of that publication.

The following resolution taking the sense of the meeting in regard to the PACIFIC APPEAL was offered, read and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That we, the colored people of Stockton, unanimously agree and resolve to support the PACIFIC APPEAL.

A number of persons then came forward and subscribed for the paper.

*On motion of Mr. E. Brown, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Trustees of the A. M. E. Church.

The meeting then adjourned.

S. B. SERRINGTON, Chairman.
GEO. B. PATRICK, } Secretaries.
EDWARD HUTTON, }

* Mr. John Jones, one of the Agents of the PACIFIC APPEAL, in Stockton, having removed, Mr. James A. Day was selected by the meeting to supply his place, in which selection we concur.—ED. PACIFIC APPEAL.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PLACERVILLE, July 23, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—The colored residents of Coloma held a meeting in the M. E. Church, July the 10th, to make the necessary arrangements to celebrate the Anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies, and the recent Act of the Congress of the United States in the Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. J. Tomson was called to the Chair, and Mr. R. Burgest was appointed Secretary.

Rev. P. Killingsworths stated the object of the meeting, and moved—

That we, the colored citizens of Coloma, celebrate, on the 1st of August. Carried.

Mr. J. Buckner moved, That we extend an invitation to the citizens of Placerville to join us. Carried.

Resolved, That a Committee of Ten be appointed, who shall make all necessary arrangements—carried.

The following are the names of the Committee of Arrangements:—S. Ball, R. M. Moore, J. Smith. P. Ray, L. Nail. J. Johnson, E. Dempsey, E. McCabe, B. Turk, and A. L. Sanderson.

Orator of the Day—Mr. R. L. Brown, of Greenwood.

A. L. Sanderson was appointed, by the Chairman, to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL for publication.

Yours, with respect,
A. L. SANDERSON.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21st.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON—Dear Sir:—The undersigned being among the number of your numerous patients and friends, desire to offer a small token, as a memento of our appreciation of your professional ability, and also of your moral, intellectual and religious worth, which never fails to secure the highest commendation and respect in our community.

Please appoint the time and place when the presentation may be made, and oblige,

your friends,
Mrs. EMMA J. TURNER.
Mrs. M. PALLIER,
Mrs. ANN COOK.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22d, 1862.

Mrs. Emma J. Turner, Mrs. M. Pallier, Mrs. Ann Cook:

DEAR FRIENDS:—I received your communication of the 21st inst. with much pleasure. Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your kind expressions of approval, for the humble part that I have performed in "Life's" drama.

Your Gift will be thankfully received. I have appointed Friday, August 1st, at "Hayes' Park," as a suitable time and place for you to make the presentation.

I remain, with feelings of grutitude,
Yours, for the right,
EZRA R. JOHNSON.

A Narrow Escape.

Amos Munroe, a colorod man, who arrived at this port on 21st inst., and had taken quarters at the Union House, on Battery street, kept by Mr. Turner, during a temporary fit of insanity, jumped from the second story window, receiving severe injuries, though, we believe no bones were broken. He was originally from Rhode Island.

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EMANCIPATION.

GRAND FESTIVAL
—IN—
COMMEMORATION
OF THE
EMANCIPATION OF SLAVERY
IN THE
BRITISH WEST INDIA ISLES,
BY ACT OF THE
BRITISH PARLIAMENT, AUG. 1. 1834,
AND THE
EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES
IN THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
BY ACT OF THE
AMERICAN CONGRESS, APRIL 16, 1862.

The Colored Citizens of San Francisco will Celebrate the above events by

A GRAND FESTIVAL
—AT—
HAYES' PARK,
—ON—
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1862.

*A full and efficient Band of Music has been engaged for the occasion.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY—

PRESIDENT,
WM. H. YATES.

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

J. B. SANDERSON, SHADRICK HOWARD, BARNEY FLETCHER, JAS. P. DYER, E. CAIN, E. B. BROWN, ADAM B. SMITH, of San Francisco; NATHANIEL CHRISTOPHER, Sacramento county; EDWARD P DUPLEX, Marysville, Yuba co.; ALFRED WHITE, San Jose county; GEORGE W. MILLER, Petaluma, Sonoma county; ALEXANDER FURGUSON, Oroville, Butte county; NEWPORT HENRY, Sonoma, Tuolumne county; DENIS D. CARTER, Nevada county; WM. H. LEE, Stockton, San Joaquin co.

CHAPLAIN,
REV. T. M. D. WARD.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—

P. A. Bell,	H. M. Collins,
F. G. Barbadoes,	J. Madison Bell,
Chas. Smith,	Wm. H. Blake,
P. Anderson,	J. R. Starkey,
Shadrick Howard,	J. P. Dyer,
Nelson Cook,	Charles Balfour,
Thomas Taylor,	Anthony Osborn,
S. J. Groomes,	Edmund B. Brown,
Wm. Burris,	Thomas Depee,
John Kenney,	Henry F. Sampson,
J. B. Sanderson,	Edward Cain,
David W. Ruggles,	Barney Fletcher,
Richard A. Hall,	

RECEPTION COMMITTEE—

Henry M. Collins,	James R. Starkey,
Nelson Cook,	Peter Anderson,
Henry F. Sampson,	Wm. H. Blake,
Thomas Taylor,	David W. Ruggles,
Richard A. Hall,	Charles Smith,
Anthony Osborn,	Philip A. Bell.

ORDER OF EXERCISES—

Invocation to the Throne of Grace.....Chaplain
Music—"Hail Columbia,".....Band
Reading of Declaration of Independence and Act of American Emancipation.....F. G. Barbadoes
Music—"Star Spangled Banner,".....Band
Reading of Act of West Indian Emancipation.....F. A. Branan
Music—"God Save the Queen,".... Sung by the Audience.
Oration.....J. J. Moore
Music.....Band
Poem.....J. Madison Bell
Music—Freedom is Marching On.
Air—"John Brown,"...Sung by the Audience
Benediction.....Chaplain

☞The Exercises will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

☞The Restaurant will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season, at ordinary prices. A collation will be served for the children at 25 cents each.

Cars will leave the corner of Kearny and Market streets every half hour until midnight.

An efficient Police will be in attendance.

Badges of admission $1.00, to be obtained of the Committee, and at Hayes' Park. Visitors will please wear their badges in a conspicuous place.

The Reception Committee will be designated by yellow rosetts.

A Prayer Meeting will be held in the Churches on the morning of the 1st of August, commencing at 6 o'clock.

Meetings, &c.

Notice.

THE COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS for the 1st of August will meet on MONDAY evening, the 28th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Mr. Sanderson's, school-room, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets. P. ANDERSON,
jy26-1t Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the San Francisco Literary Institute will be held on Thursday evening next, Aug. 7, at the corner of Broadway and Mason st.

The semi-annual election will be held.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. P. A. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5. F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Miscellaneous.

From the Anglo African.

Grand Lodge Election in New York.

At the annual communication of the M. W. United Grand Lodge, F. A. M. of the State of New York, convened June 4th, A. D. 1862, A. L. 5862, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year.

M. W. Patrick H. Reason, G Master,
R. W. Jonas H. Townsend, D. G. Master,
" Dr. Peter W. Ray, S. G. Warden,
" John M. Thomas, J. G. Warden,
" B. N. C. Warrick, G. Registrar,
" John R. Porter, G. Sec,
Jno. Peterson, G. Treasurer,
" Abram R. Jarvis, G. Chaplain.
" William A. Mars, G. Marshall,
" James Bowser, G. M. Ceremonies,
" Moses M. Coss, G. S. B.
" Edward Ricketts, G. Sword B.
Worshipful Wm. F. Randall, } G.
James K. Polk, } G. Stewards.
" Pleasant Smith, S. G. Deacon,
" Wm. R. Williams, J. G. "
" Stephen Lawrence, G. Pursuivant.
" John Baker. G. Tyler.

Also, the following Standing Committees were appointed:

Committee on Jurisprudence—Patrick H. Reason, Jonas H. Townsend, Peter W. Ray, John M. Thomas, John R. Porter, John Peterson.

Committee on Land Marks—Ransom F. Wake, Alexander Elston, B. N. C. Warrick, Wm. C. H. Curtis, John R. Porter.

Committee of Charity.

William F. Randall, Abram R. Jarvis, John M. Thomas.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

John Peterson, Wm. R. Conner, Moses B. Coss.

Committee on Finance.

Stephen Lawrence, William A. Mars, William R. Williams.

Committee on Appeals.

Ransom F. Wake, Edward Ricketts, B. N. C. Warrick.

Committee on Correspondence.

Patrick H. Reason, Jonas H. Townsend, Peter W. Ray, John R. Porter, John M. Thomas.

Office of the Grand Master, 253 Bowery.
" " " " Secretary, 70 Grove st.

☞We want Agents and Correspondents in all the Eastern States. Will some of our many friends "at home" communicate with us?

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The News.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.—About three hundred prisoners escaped on Tuesday Afternoon, from that apology for a prison at San Quentin. A number of them were recaptured immediately, but the majority fled to the woods, carrying off Lieut. Gov. Chellis as prisoner and hostage.

Several of the State prison guard were wounded, but the citizens of San Raphael turned out *en masse* to the rescue. At last accounts they were all recaptured, with the exception of about 30.

It is reported that ten were killed or seriously wounded, and about twenty slightly.

Gov. Chellis escaped after having been several hours in their hands.

The Mission and Hayes' Park railroad has increased its facilities for travel between the city and our beautiful suburbs. Henceforth, cars will leave each terminus every twenty minutes.

The steamer Golden Age arrived at this port on Thursday with mails to 1st inst., and nearly 400 passengers.

The steamship Golden Gate sailed on Monday last for Panama, carrying 274 passengers for New York. The amount of treasure sent by this steamer was $1,400,747 24.

EXECUTION.—Jack Robinson, convicted of the murder of his partner, Robinet, near Greenwood, El Dorado county, some fifteen months ago, was executed in the jail-yard at Placerville, on Friday, the 18th instant.

A Colored man who escaped from Richmond, says the rebel loss during the seven days' battle was 32,000. Gen. Ewall was severely wounded. Gen. Johnston had experienced a relapse, and mortification had set in. His wound, it is feared, will be fatal.

The Richmond papers of the 18th contain an account of the death of General Twiggs, at Augusta Island, on the 15th.

A rumor was current in Richmond that President Davis had demanded the surrender of Gen. Butler for hanging Mumford, and if refused, he would hang one of our captured generals.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a stirring proclamation for volunteers for 20 regiments, and to fill the ranks of regiments now in the field—the former to serve for nine months; the latter for twelve months. The Governor trusts to citizens to contribute the funds to provide a bounty equal to that given by adjoining States.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 20th states that Beauregard is in command of 30,000 men on the south side of the James river, between City Point and Richmond, to cover rebel forts.

A Newbern, (N. C.) letter, dated the 15th says that Hamilton, N. C., was captured on the 9th by three of our gunboats and a company of Hawkins' Zouaves, under Capt. Holmes.

NEW YORK, 17th.—The House adjourned *sine die*, at 2 o'clock to-day. Nearly the entire session of the Senate, to-day, was spent in executive session. The list of appointments is very large.

The President has approved the Confiscation Act, and a resolution supplementary thereto.

Among the important bills postponed by the House are the following: for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union; for a Uniform System of Bankruptcy; granting a Commission to ascertain the losses incurred by loyal citizens from the appropriation of their property by the United States; appropriating $200,000,000 for the emancipation of slaves in the Border States.

The Senate took no definite action upon the bill abolishing the franking privilege and the bill to repeal laws allowing mileage.

The House bill providing for discharge of State prisoners also failed in the Senate.

Numerous acts were signed by the President. One authorizing the issue of postage and other Government stamps as currency, and prohibiting under a penalty, banks and other corporations from issuing notes below the denomination of $1.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

FREEDOM IS MARCHING ON.

AIR—*John Brown.*

Written for the Emancipation Celebration, Aug. 1, 1862.

BY Z. F. B.

Hail! All hail! 'Tis Freedom's jubilee
That made the Isles of Western Ocean free,
And burst the bonds of Negro Slavery;
For Freedom's marching on.
Glory hallelujah, &c.

The District of Columbia is free,
Our Capital no longer 's the mart of Slavery:
May Washington henceforth be the home of Liberty.
For Freedom's marching on.
Glory hallelujah, &c.

To Heaven we 'll raise our joyous songs;
To Heaven on high all praise belongs;
God has redeemed the captive's many wrongs;
For Freedom's marching on,
Glory hallelujah, &c.

Selections.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.—On May 18th, in New Orleans, Abraham McLane, Daniel Doyle, Edward C. Smith, Patrick Kane, George L. Williams, and William Stanly were found guilty of a violation of their parol of honor, given at Fort Jackson, in having organized a military company for service in the Confederate army. They were sentenced to be shot, which sentence was approved by the commanding General. On the morning in which the sentence was to be executed they were taken out to receive the penalty awarded to their crime. They were drawn up, the guard were all ready to obey the command to fire, when a reprieve was read, and they were sent to Ship Island, where they are to be confined.

Mr. Joseph J. Underwood, of Carson City, was shot dead, on the morning of July 8th, by a man named Charley, who had been in his employ, and whom he had discharged. Mr. Underwood kept a hair-dressing establishment, and was well known and highly respected. He was a member of one of our State Conventions.

NEW YORK CITY.—Notwithstanding the immense number of men that have left New York city in the service of their country, and the breaking up and scattering of families since the commencement of the war, there has, contrary to the general expectation, been a slight increase of population of the city during the past year, as proved by Trow's Directory issued about the 1st of June. In last year's Directory the number of names was 152,825; this year, 153,186. The war has effected particular branches of business temporarily, but, the great current of foreign and domestic commerce has followed on in full channels.

The infamous attempt to force upon the people of Illinois a Pro-slavery Constitution has failed, as we thought it would. The people of the Sucker State are not sunk so low in political degradation as to obey the behests of Vallandigham and his traitorous followers. There is some hope yet, even for Egypt.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ILLINOIS.—Last fall delegates were elected in Illinois to a Convention to revise the State Constitution. A majority of the Convention were Democrats—a few of them of the Vallandigham stripe—and in consequence of an attempt to produce disaffection among the Illinois volunteers, the Convention became unpopular among the people. After a session of about three months a new Constitution was framed, containing many excellent provisions—among others to abolish the banks and prohibit the circulation of bank bills in the State. The document was submitted to a vote of the people on the 17th of June, commissioners having been appointed to receive the votes of soldiers, and, according to the St. Louis correspondent of the Union, it was rejected by an overwhelming majority.—*Evening Journal.*

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Advertisements.

WINANT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fresh San Pablo Oysters,

Stall 24 Metropolitan Market.

WE RECEIVE, *FRESH* EVERY morning, from our Floating Car, at the foot of Fifth street, LIVE OYSTERS, superior to any others in the city, as we are the only dealers who have a Floating Car for the preservation of our Oysters.

☞ Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

Residence—756 Harrison st., below Third.

jy26-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complet assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a numbe of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
Yankee " "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German " "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery

THE GREAT

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,

NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET.

☞ Opposite the Plaza, ☜

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,

THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN

—AND—

GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases—of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minute he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜

ap5-je21tf

BROADWAY BREWERY.

ALBRECHT & CO.,

Nos. 629, 631, 633, 635 and 637 *BROADWAY,*

Between Dupont and Stockton sts., San Francisco.

Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

NEW YORK

BREWERY,

No. 119 Post Street,

(Between Dupont and Kearny.)

LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER.

Public Houses supplied on liberal terms.

m24tf WUNENBURG & CO.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,

SACRAMENTO.

Office—Sixth Street, between J and K, No. 158, corner of the Alley.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

BULL'S HEAD,

YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER. SPANISH and FRENCH WINES. French Brandy and Scotch Whisky. Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENCY

—AND—

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. myl0-tf

GEORGIA BAKERY,

Hotel & Restaurant,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

Open all Night.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS. ap5*

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.

EMPLOYMENT

And Real Estate Office,

610 Montgomery Street,

Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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Prospectus.

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Will be published every Saturday,

PETER ANDERSON, Proprietor

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

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PETER ANDERSON, PROPRIETOR.

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P. A. BELL, EDITOR.

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No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of

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P. ANDERSON,

Coat Renovator,

STEAM SCOURER,

—AND—

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

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(Between Montgomery and Sansome Sts.)

SAN FRANCISCO.

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

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Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.

my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862. [NO. 18.

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Business Correspondence addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

From the Atlantic Monthly Magazine.

The Fruits of Free Labor in the Smaller Islands of the British West Indies.

(Concluded.)

Leeward Islands. Antigua was almost the first of the British West Indies to emancipate her slaves, and this she had the wisdom to do summarily and at once, without probation or apprenticeship. The consequences have been most happy. She has escaped the vexations and heart-burnings of the other colonies, and has established a better relation between employers and employed. With a small area, a soil not very rich, and a climate not especially adapted to sugar-growing, she has notwithstanding taken a prominent position among the West India Islands. The prosperity of the island under free labor has been most encouraging. Of the 70,000 acres, 38,000 are owned by large proprietors, whose estates average 320 acres each. Its only export, with the exception of a little arrow-root, is sugar; of this, the largest crop on record (20,000 hogsheads) has been obtained since the slaves were emancipated. Ten years before emancipation, the average annual export, as given by Sewell, was 12,500 hogsheads, obtained by a field-force of 18,320 hands, of whom one-third were non-effective. From 1840 to 1850, the average was 13,000; from 1850 to 1860, 13,500, of superior weight, with a field-force of 6,000.

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The export of sugar, according to Cochin, has been as follews: 1831–34, 180,802 cwt.; 1835–38, 143,878 cwt.; 1839–45, 189,406 cwt.; 1846, 102,644 cwt.; 1847, 200,201 cwt.

Besides this crop, the small proprietors raise arrow-root and provisions.

The imports show the advancing prosperity of the island. From 1822 to 1832, they amounted to £130,000, of which £40,000 were from the United States; in 1856, under free labor, they reached £266,369, of which £106,586 were from the United States,—the American imports being mostly articles of food. This remarkable increase of importations, it should be observed, is not due to an increase of population, as the population of Antigua is less now than it was twenty years since.

In commerce, it appears that ten years before emancipation, 340 vessels of 30,000 tons entered the ports of the island every year; in 1858, there were 688 of 42,534 tons.

Labor costs less in Antigua than in the other islands, wages being 20 cts. a day; while in Barbadoes they are 24 cts., and in Trinidad 30 cts. The production of sugar is more profitable, as respects the labor, than in the slave-islands,—costing but 1½ cts per lb.

Though the average price of land is fifty dollars and acre, the freed negroes seldom squat on the public lands, but buy little farms of their own. In 1858, the emancipated slaves had built, since 1834, 5187 houses, in which 15,644 people resided. There were that year only 299 paupers in the whole island. Education and morality had advanced. Owing to the wise liberality of the planters, nearly *one-third* of the whole revenue of the island (£10,000) was appropriated to educational, charitable and religious purposes. The great proportion of the youth attend school. At the time of emancipation, the whole number of scholars in all the schools was 1886; in 1858, there were 52 schools with 4467 scholars, and 37 Sunday-schools with 6418. The number of illegitimate births was only 53 per cent., which is a much more favorable proportion than exists in the other islands.

The planters all agree that emancipation has been an entire success. The only drawback is a singular one, and illustrates the dependent habits which slavery generates. Under their masters, the slaves were always provided with sufficient medical attendance; but when free, they had not the means or were not prudent enough to secure this, and the consequence has been a great mortality of children, so that the births now scarce exceed the deaths.

An intelligent English traveler, writing on "Antigua and the Antiguans," in 1844, says in regard to the question, whether the freed negro will work, that he has often observed, when a piece of land was to be *holed* for sugar-cane by task-work, the negroes rising by one or two o'clock in the morning during moonlight, going to the field and accomplishing a usual day's work (300 cane-holes) by five or six o'clock in the forenoon; then, after resting a short time, they were prepared for another task, which they completed; and still had some hours left for their own provision-grounds. When the heat is considered, and the labor of digging one cane-hole, (a trench three or four feet square and one foot deep), we may imagine what the work of opening 600 in a day must be. The same author states that plantations which could not find a purchaser before emancipation are now worth £10,000. Another writer, quoted by Cochin, says in 1845, with reference to the efficiency of labor of the Antiguan negroes, and their employment of machinery, "The colony has made this year, with a field-force of less than 10,000, a harvest almost equal to that which has employed 30,000 laborers in Barbadoes."

Of the other Leeward Islands, Sewell says, (p. 164), "The condition of the free peasant rises infinitely above that of the slave. In all, the people are more happy and contented; in all, they are more civilized; in all, there are more provisions grown for home consumption then ever were raised in the most flourishing days of slavery; in all, the imports have largely increased; in all, a very important trade has sprung up with the United States; from all, there is an exportation of minor articles which were not cultivated twenty years ago, and which, in estimating the industry of a people under a free system, are often most unjustly overlooked. These are considerations from which the planter turns with contemptuous indifference. Sugar, and sugar alone, is his dream, his argument, his faith." Yet the following table of exports of sugar shows that even in that free labor has been successful.

*Comparative Table of Sugar Exportations in pounds from Leeward Islands.**

Islands.	Annual average from 1820 to 1832.	Exports in 1858.
Antigua.	20,580,000 lbs.	26,174,000 lbs.
Dominica.	6,000,000 "	6,263,000 "
Nevis.	5,000,000 "	4,400,000 "
Montserrat.	1,840,000 "	1,308,000 "
St. Kitt's.	12,000,000 "	10,000,000 "
Total.	45,420,000 lbs.	48,145,000 lbs.

Table of Imports in Value.

Islands.	Annual average value from 1820 to 1832.	Value of imports in 1858.
Antigua.	£130,000	£266,364
Dominica.	62,000	84,906
Nevis.	28,000	36,721
Montserrat.	18,000	17,844
St. Kitt's.	60,000	109,000
Totol.	£298,000	£514,835

Excess of sugar exportations under free labor, 2,725,000 lbs.

Excess of imports with free labor, £216,835.

Of Guiana, a resident writes,—"The portion of the native population which in other countries constitutes the working class is estimated at 70,000 souls. They present the singular spectacle, which we can contemplate in no other part of the world, of a people hardly escaped from slavery, enjoying already properties in land and houses for which they have paid nearly £100,000."

In a single county, (Berbice,) says Cochin, there had been built in 1843, since emancipation, 1184 houses, and 7,000 additional acres had been put under cultivation. In the whole colony there were 15,906 landed proprietors among the negroes who had become such since 1834. The imports, according to Lord Stanley, during the last six years of slavery, were about $13,915,000; during apprenticeship, about $17,890,000; in the first year of liberty, over $20,000,000; in the second year, about $17,463,670.

We have given, perhaps, a rather dry account of the effects of emancipation on a portion of the British West Indies. But it should be remembered that this question, as it now stands before the world, is mainly a question of figures. The great and damning argument against emancipation is the supposed experience of the West Indies, *that the negro will not work except under slavery.* The evidences of labor are in part given by figures: the number of freeholds, the price of land, the amount of the productions, the quantity consumed, and the quantity exported. The amount of imports, too, shows the desire and the means of the people to procure foreign commodities. By these plain and irrefutable evidences, we have proved that free labor in the Windward Islands, Trinidad, the Leeward Islands, and Guiana has "paid" much better than slave labor.

As Mr. Sewell has summed it up with reference to four colonies,—British Guiana, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Antigua,—the total annual export of sugar before

* Sewell's *Ordeal of Free Labor*, etc.

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emancipation was 187,300,000 pounds, while now it is 265,000,000 pounds; showing an advantage under free labor of *seventy-seven millions, seven hundred thousand pounds!* The total imports of the same colonies amounted before emancipation to $8,844,000; they are now $14,600,000; showing an excess of imports under free labor, as compared with slave labor, of the value of *five millions, seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars!*

It is a remarkable experience of the West Indies, to be seriously considered in the settlement of our American problem, that the islands which abolished slavery the most summarily and entirely succeeded the best after emancipation. Half-freedom, both there, and in Russia, during the last year, has proved a source of jealousy to the freedman and of annoyance to the master, and ultimately in the West Indies, interfered with production, and the permanent welfare of the islands.

It is true, that the moral curse of slavery upon the habits of the people is not so easily removed, and that we do not behold as favorable a moral and educational condition of the West India Islands as could be desired. But it should be remembered how large a share of the blame, for this falls now upon the wealthier classes, who are opposed or indifferent to the education of the lower. Even these evils are being gradually removed, and emancipation is establishing itself, not merely as a grand act of justice, wisely done, but as a successful moral and economical reform, whose fruits are to be seen in the good morals, industry, and increasing wealth of many happy communities.

Extracts from a speech delivered by Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C. from Illinois, before the Emancipation League of New York, at Cooper's Institute, June 18th, 1862:

EMANCIPATION A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

Coming now to the statement I have made, that emancipation is a national necessity, it is worthy of notice at the outset that all the civilized nations of modern times have found it necessary to abolish slavery as destructive of the public peace, injurious to the national prosperity and contrary to the moral and religious sentiments of their own people and of mankind. And the British West Indies stand out before the world, not only as an illustration of this necessity, but also as a triumph of Christian civilization, and as a living, irrefutable proof of the safety, policy and beneficence of immediate emancipation—transforming the slave into a man, and the scourged, unpaid bondsman into a voluntary, compensated laborer. If other nations, with governments more or less despotic, have found the removal of slavery a necessity, how can we hope to evade that necessity? how can we hope to escape the operation of those laws of social, religious and political progress, and the demands of an advancing civilization, which have compelled other nations to adopt this policy.

HOW TO USE THE SLAVES.

Every one who will come to the rescue in the hour of our country's peril and take sides with the republic against the rebels should be free and respected. That simple fact ought to melt his chains as the summer sun melts the untimely frosts. Was there ever such infatuations since Pharoah resisted God, as that which leads a government to keep loyal slaves in the grasp and clutch of armed and rebellious traitors? Kept and used to supply subsistence, dig trenches, and sometimes to fire their guns! And now, as I have glided into this matter, I will say a few words upon it. Do you not think that loyal black men are good enough to kill disloyal white men? I am not anxious that any

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special favor should be shown slaves as to employing them in the war. All I ask is that they should be used at the time and in the place and mode when, where and how they can be made the most useful to the country and best aid in the suppression of the rebellion. I stated in my place in Congress, at the extra session, that I was in favor of employing any muscle that could and would fight, either white, black or mixed. I still hold that opinion. Who would refuse to allow a black man to carry a bucket of water if his house was on fire? All we need is to be guided in this matter by the plain dictates of common sense—to let the negro help where and in such modes as he is able to lend us his aid. I think we are wise above what is written when we attempt to be wiser than the patriots of the Revolution.

I do not feel that it is any degradation to imitate the example and follow the practice of the leaders of the Revolution and that of the hero of New Orleans. It is but a simple matter of justice to a despised and enslaved race to say, that among the most intrepid individual achievements of the war have been the exploits of Robert Small, who took the steamer Planter out of the harbor of Charleston, whistling his signals, and gliding out under the very muzzles of the guns of the enemy, and sailing into our fleet with a white flag, and delivering up the vessel with a valuable armament to the Federal authorities. Had he been detected and foiled in his plans, death would have been the forfeit, of which he was unquestionably aware.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

Our readers will please excuse our want of variety in this week's paper: we are so filled with joy in view of the future which is now dawning on our hitherto benighted prospects, that we have scarcely room in our mind for anything else. We feel that there is some happiness yet in store for us: our countrymen are repenting of the great sin they have committed against us for centuries, and the good time is coming when the colored American will be recognized as one of the free institutions of the land; when it will no longer be a disgrace to own that we have African blood in our veins.

Now that our celebration is over, and we have commemorated with "prayer, thanksgiving and rejoicing," the first act of justice which our government has awarded us, we will have time and opportunity to pay attention to our local affairs.

The right of testimony demands our first care. We must organize our Committees in every county of the State. The election is approaching: colored men of property and standing, and there are many in this State, must go to work. If they have no votes, they have influence with voters, and that influence must be used towards electing men of liberal views to the next Legislature.

We have been waiting to hear from our friends on this subject. Some plan of general organization should be effected, and speedily. We are ready to co-operate in any plan which has the above for its object.

The next subject, and one of scarcely less importance, is the education of our children. We require increased and improved school facilities for them.

The rising generations are destined to assume a higher position than ever we aspired to, and they must be prepared by education to take upon themselves the duties of citizenship. Our race will not always be the Perians of the land, and it is only by education that our offspring can rise above our degenerate and servile condition.

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We shall ere long allude to the importance of Mechanical trades. Parents are derelict in their duties to their children if they neglect procuring for them education and the knowledge of some branch of Mechanics beyond that of Barbers. We know our ablest men are of that profession, and also it is a lucrative and respectable business, but we wish they had higher aspirations.

There was a State Celebration at Ithaca, N. Y., July 8th, "to commemorate the Act of Emancipation in the District of Columbia," also "to perpetuate in the minds of the people the noble act, giving freedom and protection to the colored citizens of the Empire State in 1827."

The Oration was delivered by Frederick Douglas.

The bells were rung, flags raised and cannons fired.

Newark, N. J., has had an Emancipation Celebration, which came off on the 18th of June. It was a general celebration, as the whole State was represented. Mr. Peter Hedges was President, and the Vice Presidents were from nearly every county. The Speakers on the occasion were Rev. E. J. Adams and Jas. M. Gloucester, Messrs. J. D. Bagwell, E. Freeman and others. Appropriate resolutions were passed.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets for the Festival of the Hannibal Literary Association at Stockton, August 1st.

To Correspondents.—"Past the Hour" is deferred again, until next week.

"The Contraband," and "From Africa our native land," will appear as soon as possible.

Visitors.—Among the strangers in town are Denis D. Carter, of Nevada; Joseph Smallwood, of Coloma; E. Hatton, of Napa; Alfred White, of San Jose, and a host of others from the mountain towns, too numerous to mention, participants in the celebration of August 1st.

We have just received the *Lunar Visitor*, for August, edited and published by Rev. J. J. Moore. It is now changed from a newspaper to a magazine form. It is neatly gotten up, its contents instructive and interesting. From the well known ability of the Editor as a writer, we are confident of its success as a standard periodical of the day. It is devoted to Education, Morality and Social Improvement.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach in the A. M. E. Church, Scott street, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., on Sunday.

The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church will take possession of their new place of worship, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on the 10th day of August.

As there is still a debt of $2,500 to be paid upon the property, will not the friends of Moral and Religious progress make a strong effort to cancel the debt at once, and give to the Lord of Hosts a temple free from mortgages and debts?

The people have done nobly; their liberal offerings have been unparalleled in the history of church enterprise. Now we can easily wipe out this balance.

While the God of battles is leading on the armies of the free, and breaking, with His strong right hand, the bonds of the oppressed, let us show our gratitude, by laying our offerings at His feet.

T. M. D. Ward.

☞ Correspondents are solicited to write to us from all parts of the State.

The Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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The Celebration.

Never in the annals of our recollection has there been a celebration by Colored persons equal to the one at Hayes' Park yesterday.

The day was all that could be desired; it opened with one of those bright sunshiny mornings peculiar to our California climate.

The people, at an early hour, commenced arriving at the Park, all in fine spirits and prepared to enjoy this, our gala-day. The cars commenced running at 9 A. M., and continued till a late hour in the evening, filled with people prepared to enjoy the Festival.

On the arrival of the 12 o'clock car, containing the children and others, a national salute of 34 guns was fired, on the grounds. While the children entered the Hall in procession, the band discoursed excellent music, being, at the same time, very appropriate. Amidst the stirring sounds and display of beautiful emblems, we were often reminded of the words—

"Our country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee we sing."

The Hall at the Park, was decorated with flags of all nations and presented a beautiful appearance. The most conspicuous among which was the glorious Stars and Stripes.

The exercises, which should have commenced at 12 o'clock, were delayed in consequence of the non-arrival of the train, which should have left the city station at 12, but did not leave until 1 o'clock.

W. H. Yates, Esq., the President of the day, opened the exercises by a few spirited and highly appropriate remarks, which were received with decided approbation by the audience.

Then the Band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and "God Save the Queen," the children joining in the chorus.

In the absence of F. A. Branan, the President announced Mr. J. M. Bell, who read a short poem, applicable to the British Emancipation Act, which was received with unbounded applause.

Rev. J. J. Moore, the Orator of the Day, was then announced. The oration was a masterly effort, abounding with freaks of burning eloquence, causing frequent bursts of applause.

During its delivery the following telegraphic dispatch was received by Mr. Carter, of Nevada, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Day, from Grass Valley, and dated August 1st, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M:

Grass Valley, Aug. 1, 1862.

Mr. Carter—Hayes' Park:—Nevada and Grass Valley send greeting. Three cheers for San Francisco, Union and Liberty.

Canteen, President.

Greenback, Secretary.

After the Oration the Band played "Yankee Doodle," and then, on motion of H. F. Samson, three cheers for Union and Liberty were given.

Mr. J. M. Bell, then being introduced, read his poem, which was quite lengthy, but well written and appropriate. It certainly reflects much credit upon the author. This poem is published, and will, doubtless, be perused by most of our readers; therefore comments upon its excellency, on our part, may be deemed unnecessary.

Then was sung the original song, "Freedom is Marching On"—air "John Brown"—which was followed by the "Pirate's Chorus," by the Band.

The following resolutions were then offered by Peter Anderson, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Whereas, The Congress of the United States did, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1862, enact a law for the freedom of slaves in the District of Columbia, we, the colored people of California, hail the event with gladness, thanks and joy. Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we give thanks to God, who of His great mercy, has turned the hearts of our rulers to justice, and has shown that the troubles and afflictions, which now oppress the nation, are the sure effects of slavery, which has so long been a stain on the otherwise bright escutchon of the Union.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Congress of the United States in abolishing Slavery in the Territories, and all places where Government holds supreme authority, has declared that color is no longer presumptive evidence of slavery, and has also abolished that odious practice which custom has almost confirmed into a law, that, as regards the African race and their descendants, slavery is the rule and freedom the exception.

3d. *Resolved*, That we deem this a fitting season to express, in the name of the Colored citizens of California, our gratitude to the President, his Cabinet, and the 37th Congress for the boon of Liberty bestowed upon a portion of our race.

4th. *Resolved*, That we will beseech Congress to remove all disabilities that prevents us from entering the army and navy, in order that we may have an opportunity to demonstrate to the American nation our willingness and ability to fight for the cause of human freedom, for we are assured with that, the overthrow of this gigantic treason, will come the downfall of slavery, and then our Government will be in fact, as it ever has been in name, the freest on earth, and this will truly be

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

5th. *Resolved*, That we recommend every Colored male citizen of California to pay cheerfully and willingly the war tax of two dollars, and thus aid the Government by supplying the "sinews of war."

6th. *Resolved*, That the recognition of the Liberian and Haytien Governments, awakens the hope that this nation, in strict justice, will acknowledge our claims to freedom and political equality.

Then followed the benediction by the Chaplin, and thus ended that portion of the Festival.

After the exercises, the young people and others so disposed, resorted to the dining saloons and parlors adjoining the Hall; after which the Quadrille Band engaged the attention of the company until a late hour, all enjoying themselves in the happiest manner, and a general feeling of delight and pleasure seeming to animate the whole assembly until the time of separation arrived.

This may be truly considered the ne plus ultra of all Emancipation Celebrations ever held by colored persons on the Pacific shores.

Letters of Declination.

Marysville, July 20, 1862.

Peter Anderson, Sec'y Committee of Arrangements.

Dear Sir—Your favor of the 23d, informing me of my election as one of the Vice Presidents of the day, was duly received. You will please tender the Committee of Arrangements my most sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me. It is with deep regret that I shall not be able to accept, as I have some business matters that will mature on the 1st, that will compel me to be at home. Hoping that at the next anniversary of Emancipation in the British West Indies we may also celebrate the Emancipation of the United States of America, I remain your most obedient, &c.

E. P. Duplex.

Stockton, July 28th, 1862.

To the Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the two important events:—The Emancipation of Slaves in the District of Columbia and in the British West Indies.

Gentlemen:—Through the polite attention of friend P. Anderson, I came in the possession of a notice, that your body have elected me a Vice President of your Committee for the city of Stockton.

It affords me the greatest pleasure to find

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that we have brothers on the Pacific coast, that have the heart and the soul in them, to feel a brother's love for those on the Atlantic side, who have shaken off their chains of oppression.

I am very sorry that it is out of my power to be with you in person, but I am with you in feeling for our people.

"A man's a man for a' that."

Yours, most respectfully,

Wm. W. Lee.

A Testimonial.

Agreeable to advertisement, the presentation of a beautiful volume of Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Illustrated Dictionary was made, yesterbay afternoon, at Hayes' Park, to Dr. Ezra R. Johnson, as a token of respect of his moral, intellectual and religious character, and of his professional ability. A very large company was present, who evinced a lively interest in the proceedings. The presentation address was prepared by the ladies, and it was read by the Rev. J. B. Sanderson, as follows:

Dr. Ezra R. Johnson—Dear Sir: In presenting to you this volume as a memento of our respect, we do it in consideration of your moral, intellectual and religious character. Under the influence of your graceful and genial manners and urbanity associated with your profession, our respect has ripened into mutual friendship, which has been attested on your part by purely disinterested acts of kindness, that have been gratefully received by us. We do not claim or expect any honor in making so small a present, but we consider the credit, if any, is due to the motives and principles which underlie our actions. We were anxious to testify our appreciation of the prominent traits in your character which are worthy of emulation. We admire and respect your manly deportment and exemplary life. You have occupied a prominent place in public affairs for a space of time exceeding a quarter of a century. Your education and natural endowments well fitted you for the enviable and successful career that has marked your progress and achievement in ascending the ladder of fame. Your general and correct knowledge of men and things, aided by patience, perseverence and industry, has been the foundation of your success is life. In the dark days of slavery, when oppression and a cruel prejudice reigned supreme in our land, you was true to the instincts of your noble nature; although often surrounded by formidable obstacles, you did not yield to expediency, nor swerve from the path of duty.

You have always maintained the reputation of being a reliable advocate of liberty and equal rights. Your eminent talents have often been displayed. Your eloquent pleadings in behalf of the downtrodden and the dumb has elicited encomiums from the forum and from the press. We feel proud of the meritorious course that you have pursued. Our prayer is that you may continue to enjoy the invaluable blessings of good health, and bask in the sunshine of God's favors, and may you add a lustre to the esteem that now clusters so luxuriant upon your worthy brow. These emblems of unfading beauty can only be obtained through the influence of an unsullied reputation, which is of infinite value.

We take great pleasure in presenting to you this volume of "Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary."

We remain your friends and well-wishers,

Mrs. Emma J. Turner.
Mrs. M. Pallier.
Mrs. Ann Cook.

San Francisco, August 1st, 1862.

Dr. Johnson, rising, said:

Dear Friends—The language contained in your pathetic and highly complimentary address conveys to me a pleasure which I have never heretofore experienced. You have struck a tender cord which is surcharged with electric fire, and it vibrates through the very fibres of my sympathetic organism. You have opened the fountain of my heart. I find it difficult to repress the tears that struggle to be released from their torpidity and natural-bound restraint. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this token of kind remembrance and good-will. I assure you I am gratified and happy in being considered worthy of this beautiful testimonial. I accept this

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key of knowledge with pleasure and inexpressible delight. You could not select a present that would be more acceptable and of greater value to me. This book will be useful in all of my studies. It will be a constant and faithful companion that will illuminate the chamber of the mind. It will often remind me of the benevolent donors, and it will increase my respect for them. It will afford me a solace in my declining years, while the lamp of life burns dim and its streams are ebbing fast away. I hope to bequeath this volume to my child, as a legacy which was presented to her father when far away from home, as an expression of approbation and esteem for his humble efforts in promulgating correct principles while engaged in the battle of life.

May the wisdom that cometh from above be your guide through life, and may you enjoy all the felicity that flows from a cultivated understanding, a pious and affectionate heart and pure benevolence, for herein is contained the principles that reason recommends, that religion authorizes, and that God approves.

Again I thank you, in the name of our common humanity, and in the name of Christianity.

Correspondence.

Carson City, July 24, 1862.

Mr. Editor—It becomes my painful duty to relate a most villainous and very deplorable murder in this city. Our friend J. J. Underwood was murdered about 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., by one Charles Butler, who had been keeping a boot-blacking stand in front of Mr. Underwood's barber-shop, some three or four days before the said event. They had had a quarrel, on account of Butler's inattention to business. It was a frivolous affair, and, as I understood it, they had settled the matter, for I had talked with them both about the affair. But, on the morning of the 16th inst., Butler stationed himself on the street, where Mr. Underwood had to pass, in going from his lodging to his place of business, and made an attack on him. Mr. Underwood, not expecting anything of the kind, and not being able to defend himself, tried to go out of the way, and ran towards his shop, and was followed up by Butler, who shot at him three times: the third shot took effect in his back, and lodged in his breast. He succeeded in reaching his shop, and fell as soon as he got in, exclaiming, "Butler has shot me; I am dying," and died ten minutes after he was shot. Thus cut off in the prime of his life, by the hand of a relentless murderer, he leaves some $4,000 or $5,000 worth of property, in this city, which has gone into the hands of the Administrator appointed by the Probate Court. Friend Underwood's reputation needs no eulogy from me—he was one of the most enterprising young men in this Territory, or on the Pacific coast, and the most cultivated and closest reasoner that it has been my good fortune to be acquainted with. He is well known, both here and in California, and much respected by the better portions of every community in which he has resided.

I can only add, Peace to the departed spirit of nature's nobleman; may it go well with him in the spirit world.

The man Butler, who murdered him, was born and raised in Pennsylvania, and he has a wife and child, but he tells the people here that he is from Louisiana. I think that he will get justice here at the hands of the courts.

Isaac Morton.

Homicide.—Yesterday morning a colored man, called Dr. Charles Butler, shot a mulatto, named Joseph. J. Underwood, killing him instantly. The Doctor gave himself up to the authorities immediately after. As there are reasons for every act committed during a man's life, we have taken the trouble to ascertain what was the cause of this homicide, and give what we learn concerning it, as follows: Dr. Charles Butler is a stout, athletic and si-mon-pure negro, about thirty-seven years of age, born in Pennsylvania. Subsequently he traveled throughout the Southern States as a freemen and gentlemen's servant, until the rebellion broke out, when he left, and crossing the plains, arrived in this city last summer, since which time he has secured a livelihood by doing chores about town. John J. Underwood was a medium sized mulatto, about thirty-five years of age, born in Oberlin, Ohio. He

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had resided in this city since 1859, and was professionally a tonsorial artist and rather airish on account of the white blood reputed to course through his veins, and an education received at Oberlin College. A short time since, the Doctor, noted for his humble demeanor, purchased of Underwood a boot blacking stand, situated in front of the latter's barber shop. The Doctor, in addition to his polishing business, kept the rooms of several gentlemen in order, in this manner making a pretty good livelihood. Of late Underwood has evinced a great deal of dissatisfaction on account of the Doctor's temporary absence in the morning, although he kept a substitute in his place during his absence. He also took every occasion, it is said, to annoy the Doctor, by referring to the kinks in his hair, and the heavy shade of his color. This the Doctor stood pretty well, until Underwood commenced villifying and maligning the white men he done chores for. Then affairs waxed warm, and finally ended by Underwood's moving or causing to be moved, the Doctor's boot-blacking stand away from its site to another in front of Munckton and Warner's drug store, and substituting for the Doctor and his esfablishment a new man and a new stand. Previous to this the Doctor and Underwood had many altercations, in which the latter had threatened to perforate the former with bullet holes. The removal of the stand capped the climax, in the Doctor's estimation, and he determined to have satisfaction, calculating to take even chances. Accordingly, yesterday morning, between the hours of five and six, the Doctor encountered Underwood on Second street, between Ormsby and Carson streets, and demanded to be satisfied concerning the treatment he had received. Upon this demand Underwood turned partially around and put his hand in his pocket, and the Doctor, supposing that he was in search of a Derringer which he usually carried with him, anticipated the movement by drawing a revolver upon him. This last act of the Doctor startled Underwood, who hastened away as fast as his legs would carry him, and the Doctor tells us that, by way of frightening him, he fired three shots at him, one of which unfortunately, took effect. After the shot struck Underwood he ran a distance of about one hundred yards, to his shop, and opening the door, is reported to have fallen dead. A *post mortem* examination being had, it was discovered that the pistol ball had entered the back, and penetrated, cutting the main artery of the heart. A coroner's inquest was held soon after. The jury decided that the deceased came to his death by a shot from a pistol in the hands of Doctor Charles Butler. The Doctor is now incarcerated in the adobe building used as a county jail. He is heavily ironed and thinks it will go "mighty hard with him." He will be examined to-day before Justice Stewart. We can only express our regrets that the Doctor has been so unfortunate as to get into the scrape, for of all the colored men in this town, he has, by his respectful and quiet demeanor, won our respect.—*Silver Age, July 17th.*

From the Silver Age of July 22d.

J. J. Underwood.

Daily Age:—Having seen in the local column of the *Age* of the 17th what purported to be the facts of the homicide of Joseph J. Underwood, which goes on to state that his age was about thirty-five years, and born in Oberlin, Ohio. It was about as near the truth as the supposed facts furnished you by some person who did not know, or was disposed to misrepresent the facts in the case. Joseph J. Underwood was born in Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, about seven miles from Wheeling, Va. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Pleasant and Jane Underwood. He was, when murdered, in his twenty-eighth year, instead of thirty-five. He received an early education in Mount Pleasant, leaving there in 1845 for Detroit, Michigan, where he was adopted by the Rev. Mr. Monroe, of that city, who carefully educated him for the Ministry, but not choosing to follow that profession he learned the barbering business. In 1850 he came to California, and resided in Sacramento, Yankee Jim and Michigan Bluff, in Placer county. He came to this Territory in 1859, where he has resided until the day of the homicide.

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Your informant does assert that he was rather airish on account of the white blood reputed to course through his veins: but I, who have been personally acquaintnd with him for the last seven years, who have worked with him and been on intimate terms, do assert that he was not proud of the white blood that did course through his veins, and not reputed, for he was a gentleman of two much good sense and culture. The account goes on to say that he took every occasion to annoy the Doctor by referring to the kinks in his hair and the heavy shade of his color; but, sir, I do assure your informant that I am just as black a man as the Doctor is, and I must say that Underwood did not do anything of the kind, and Butler has talked with me himself about the same matter, and expressed his astonishment that Underwood was so circumspect on the subject. I told him that Underwood was a man of too much sense for anything of that sort. As to his villifying and maligning the white men that the Doctor done chores for, that is false. Now, as to the difficulty in relation to the boot stand, it was a very frivolous matter, and, as I understood it, was all settled, until the morning of the homicide. As to the fact of Underwood putting his hand into his pocket, pretending to the Doctor that he had a pistol, or was some way armed, I could not say. If he did, there was no such fact given in at the Coroner's inquest.

Isaac Morton.

Eastern Items Selected and Condensed from the Anglo-African.

We see by the last number of the *Anglo-African*, which we have just received, that our friends in the Eastern States are making good progress in "The National Exhibition of Anglo-African Industry and Art," which will be held in the City of New York, during the month of October.

The Exhibition was projected by Mr. Edward. M. Thomas of Washington, who is President of the Association.

The Exhibition will comprise Works of Art, Steam Engines and Machinery, Organs and other Musical Instruments, Carriages and Vehicles, Agricultural Implements, House and Ship Carpentry, Furniture, etc.

We shall send a file of the Pacific Appeal.

The Fair for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum of New York was very successful. We knew it would be so, as the ladies who undertook its direction are of that kind who make everything in which they are engaged a success.

Their total receipts were	$2,010 60
Expenses	546 60
Balance paid to Managers of the Asylum	1,464 00

The Africa-Americans are progressing in the ornamental as well as the useful arts. A Grand Dramatic and Musical Entertainment was given in New York on the 19th of June, at which, scenes from Othello were performed, Mr. Aaron Potter personating the Moor. We know something of this young gentleman's ability, having officiated as stage manager at a private dramatic entertainment in Williamsburg, a few years ago, in which he took a prominent part. He has talent in that line of a high order, and with cultivation and study he might almost equal Ira Aldridge.

There is a celebrated African Tight Rope performer, Professor C. L. Trower, who is entertaining the New Yorkers with his feats. He professes to rival Blondin, and he is going to Europe to eclipse the daring of the Frenchman.

Then there is Professor J. Kellis, "the only African Prestidigitational Philosopher in the known world." He is said to equal Anderson in ability, if not in humbug, and performs all the feats of *magique* of that famous charlatan.

Those gentlemen are both to perform at the "Grand Union Celebration of the Emancipation of the British West India Islands, the State of New York, and the District of Columbia," at Hanft's Myrtle Avenue Park, Brooklyn, E. D., formerly Williamsburg.

Letters Received Since our Last.

C. P. Duplex, Marysville.
S. B. Serrington, Stockton.
James A. Day, Stockton; Wm. Mills, do.
Isaac Morton, Carson City.
Mrs. Payne, Napa; C. Hatton, Napa

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

My Mother's Sentiments.

BY M. E. REED, OF PETALUMA.

1.

A little stream that is never dry,
When summer suns are glowing,
That when the wintry storm sweeps by,
Is never overflowing.
Such is the wealth that I implore,
And God has given me such and more.

2.

Daughter more excellent than fair,
A son not great but good;
A house for comfort, not too small,
Nor large enough for pride.
A garden and a garden wall,
A little brook beside.

3.

In these I have so sweet a home.
A little land to graze my cow.
Whose milk supplies my table.
A warm sty for my good old sow.
All have there space for food and play,
And all are glad, both I and they.

4.

I feed the poor man in his cot.
The beggar at my gate;
And thankful for my quiet lot,
I envy not the great;
But rather praise my God on high:
Happy to live, prepared to die.

Selections.

Negrophobia.

The *Pacific Echo*, published at Napa, and said to be a seceeh paper, in "an article headed "For White Men," comments thus on an extract from a speech by J. Sella Martin.

FOR WHITE MEN.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of a celebration over the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia, by a mixed crowd of whites and blacks, and gives the following remarks from one of their noted speakers:

Rev. J. Sella Martin, a young colored minister from Boston, spoke at some length. He was glad to unite in the celebration which was to commemorate the isolation of slavery in the District of Columbia. This was one step taken by the nation towards justice. It might be the beacon light on which to hope that hereafter property in a man will not be recognized. He hoped that soon the Government would be able to "proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof." Viewed in itself, the liberation of a few hundred bondsmen would not appear to be much, but it may be auspicious of something more potent. It may have its influence upon the millions who are still held in bondage. The blacks, even if they be freed, would not be subjects for emigration. They would be freemen in a free land, to remain in the same territory in which they were born. The whites have always looked upon the blacks with disdain, but the time will come when the blacks will not be frowned upon. When no longer held by despotism throughout the Southern States by amalgamation with the whites, they will form a society, if not a nation of people far superior to any nation in the world. They will cultivate literature, art, science, and manufactures will flourish with a degree of success before unparalleled. The freedom of the black must be obtained, no matter how—whether through the preservation or dissolution of the Union. Before the South will give up and be conquered by the North, against whom she will ever bear the utmost enmity, she will free her slaves and bid them help her fight the North The colored people have been refused when they wanted to fight under the "star spangled banner." They were told that it was for the Anglo-Saxon alone. But their freedom and liberty must be attained, and to get it, no matter under what banner they rally. They will even fight for Jeff Davis, if by so doing they receive their freedom.

How do you like the Republican programme, white man? "The freedom of the black must be obtained, no matter how," says this black advocate of Republicanism. "whether through the preservation or dissolution of the Union," and they must be allowed to live in the land where they were born, amalgamating with the whites.

We shall only say in reply, do not *amalgamate* with the blacks.

EMANCIPATION.—The negroes of San Francisco are to have a grand celebration on the 1st of August, over Emancipation in the District of Columbia, and Hayti and Liberia. Emancipation in the last named place was brought about by negroes slaughtering white men, women and children; in the former by what is termed a Republican Administration. We need say no more. —*Napa Echo.*

MARRIED.

In Jersey City, June 19th, by Rev. J. B. Smith of St. Matthew's Church, AMOS BRAZIER to Miss MARY P., youngest daughter of Francis R. Bastion.

DIED.

In Carson City, July 16th, 1862, JOSEPH J. UNDERWOOD, the fourth son of the Rev. Pleasant and Jane Underwood, a native of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio; in the 28th year of his age.

Meetings, &c.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election of Officers will be held on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the A. M. E. Church, Scott street. A punctual attendance is requested.

By Order. ELMORE DUDSON, Pres't
BARNEY FLETCHER, Sec'y. au2-1t

Notice.

THE COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS for the 1st of August will meet on MONDAY evening, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Sanderson's school-room, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets. P. ANDERSON,
jy26-1t Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the San Francisco Literary Institute will be held on Thursday evening next, 7th inst., at the corner of Broadway and Mason st.

The semi-annual election will be held.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. P. A. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Advertisements.

Real Estate Agency.

P. A. BELL, REAL ESTATE AGENT. Office No. 79 Merchant St.

Houses Let, Lots, Ranches, &c. Leased or Sold. Bills Collected. ap5

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

BROADWAY BREWERY.

ALBRECHT & CO.,
Nos. 629, 631, 633, 635 and 637
BROADWAY,
Between Dupont and Stockton sts., San Francisco.

Lager Beer, Bottled Porter and Ale. Saloons, Hotels and Families supplied. my31-3m

15

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
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Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
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Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
jy21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery

THE GREAT
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Plaza,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
AND
GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

Consultation Free!

ap5-je21tf

WINANT & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Fresh San Pablo Oysters,
Stall 24 Metropolitan Market.

WE RECEIVE, *FRESH* EVERY morning, from our Floating Car, at the foot of Fifth street, LIVE OYSTERS, superior to any others in the city, as we are the only dealers who have a Floating Car for the preservation of our Oysters.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

Residence—756 Harrison st., below Third.
jy26-tf

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THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

NEW YORK
BREWERY,
No. 119 Post Street,
(Between Dupont and Kearny.)

LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER.

Public Houses supplied on liberal terms.
m24tf WUNENBURG & CO.

16

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
ap12tf JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES,* and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
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Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MARER.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant. SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages spoken at this office. ap5*

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
AND
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc., With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.

my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862. [NO. 19.

1

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
James A. Day, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart, "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Wm. W. Rich, Oakland.
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A. L. Sanderson, Placervil e.
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S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
E. Hatton, Napa.
Joseph Smallwood, Coloma.
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Isaac Morton, Carson City, N. T.
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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

From the New York Independent.

The Nation's Opportunity:—A Theme for Independence Day.

BY HORACE GREELY.

For the past eighty-six years of our National existence, the legalization of Human Slavery in our country has been our standing reproach, our chronic weakness, and our greatest peril. Republicanism has been shamed and liberal institutions subjected to unjust discredit, because of the flagrant contradiction between our fundamental principles and what were accounted our National practices. The champions of monarchy, the apologists of venerable injustice and moss-grown abuse, who from time to time came among us to spy out the nakedness of the land, while they found much food for detraction in the coarseness of our manners, the vulgarity of our habits, the rudeness of our ways of living, settled at last upon the one flagrant, undeniable blot of Slavery as the theme of their fiercest and most damaging invectives. "Why, look here, laborers of Europe," they would forcibly say, "in that boasted land of liberty and equality across the Atlantic, we saw husbands and fathers put up on the auction-block and sold into eternal separation from their wives and children; we saw men maimed and killed for refusing to work all their lives for nothing; we saw sons sold into exile to fill the pockets and pamper the vicious appetites of their unnatural fathers: How do you like such liberty and equality as that?" And, while we of the Free States could plausibly urge that we had abolished Slavery to the extent of our power, our plea was fatally damaged by the fact that the Federal Metropolis, wherein the authority of the Nation was unchecked and complete, as a slave-mart, and the National treasure and blood had repeatedly been lavished to extend the area and increase the power of Human Bondage.

At length, a great opportunity has, through the wickedness of Man overruled by the goodness of God, been vouchsafed us. Slavery has conspired and rushed to arms to divide and destroy the Republic. It is to-day waging deadly war against the very existence of the Nation. What was till recently a barrier to any action on our part looking to universal freedom is rightfully a barrier no longer. Slavery fighting to destroy the Union has forfeited the guaranties of tolerance and protection which were plausibly invoked by Slavery loyally within and sustaining the Union. It is the case of a guest or trusted inmate of a household who, attempting to rob and fire the mansion that shelters and protects him, renders himself liable to immediate and unceremonious expulsion.

During the eighty-six years of our country's independent existence, nearly the whole civilized world has been purged of the crime and shame of making merchandise of human beings. In Western Europe, indeed, it had previously yielded to the genial influence of Christianity and Civilization. Russia and Turkey in the far East alone cherished this hateful remnant of a darker and more barbarous age. But America, from La Plata to the Kennebec, vied with Asia and Africa in the universality and the cruelty of her bondage, of which the seeds had been planted here by Columbus himself, and which, after destroying the soft Aboriginal tribes of the West Indies, had let loose upon the harder, more indurated children of Africa, the double force of lust of Power and greed of Gold. When the united colonies first declared themselves a Nation, Slavery raged and reigned on this continent wherever frightful sterility or Arctic rigor did not absolutely forbid. Now, a portion only of these States, two Spanish islands, and the Empire of Brazil, are cursed by its hateful presence. Even European conservatism of the most frigid type cannot endure its cruel wrongs. The vast Empire of Russia, covering nearly half of Europe and Asia, with a considerable slice of America, is just shaking it off. Even Turkey in Europe has recently softened its rigors, and will soon be free of what is left of it. France through revolution and carnage; Great Britain and Denmark by more peaceful and legal methods, have utterly extirpated the scourge, as Holland has virtually done. Spain in two of her tropical islands, Brazil, and our Southern States, are the sole remains of that legalized robbery and oppression of the weak and benighted which, when our Declaration of Independence was put forth, covered nearly every civilized portion of our continent.

Can the revolution stop here? Is it possible that Slavery is to win a signal triumph, whether within or over the Union, in the issue of our present struggle, and thus cast back the shadow on the dial of Human Progress?

Vain is the weak and cowardly device which abdicates Duty under a pretense of boundless Faith. God will doubtless cause Slavery, like any other evil, to wither and perish at the proper time; but that time will be sooner or later as we shall prove true or false to our own responsibilities. If we prove undeserving the honor of ridding our country of its most gigantic and scandalous crime, a generation will be raised up who will profit by our recreancy and correct our errors. But our opportunity, once lost will not return. If we do not improve the chance proffered us by the present Slaveholder's Rebellion to say that Slavery in this country shall cease to exist, it is not probable that another will be presented to this generation.

There are those who honestly say, "We would gladly abolish Slavery, but we must save the Union." Ah, friends! did you never hear of those who would save their lives yet lose them? Had all we Unionists but the courage to be thoroughly right, we should surely save the Union. It is our timidity, and hesitation, and lack of faith in the might of Justice, that seriously endanger it. Had our Government in November, 1860, been in the hands of a President and Cabinet ready to proclaim and act up to the truth that Rebellion suspends all obligations of the loyal to the rebels, and to give fair notice—"Every State that professes to secede from the Union forfeits thereby all protection or respect for her Slavery on the part of the Union," there would have been no serious struggle. The slaveholders would have shrunk from putting at deadly hazard their most cherished possession. But they believed the loyal States would not choose or dare to take issue with Slavery, and so rushed upon ruin.

The past cannot be recalled. Its errors are beacons to warn us of peril and shield us from disaster. If, on the 4th of July now at hand, The loyal people of this land could but come together in their several counties, and, reading the Declaration of Independence, resolve to make its fundamental principles the lamp of their path evermore, thus proclaiming Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof, the rebellion would soon be suppressed. It is our suicidal attempt to uphold at once that Liberty which is the life of our Nation and that Slavery which would fain be its death, that is digging the grave of the Republic. We persist in trying to serve two masters, one an enemy and a fiend. Slavery does not hate the Union and its defenders one whit less than if they were, as it knows they ought to be, its deadly enemies. It misinterprets as weakness the deference we still pay to a compact which the other party has utterly and vengefully repudiated. Slavery compels helpless bondmen to dig its trenches and rear its battlements; we do not permit them to render us a like service. Slavery compels the Blacks to grow food and in every way to serve as the material base of that Rebellion which ostentatiously makes their eternal degradation and chattlehood its corner-stone; we will not permit them volunterily to fight nor even to dig for that Union which the Rebellion is bent on destroying. All the world beside, including our antagonists, recognize this as a war between Freedom and Slavery; our enemies glory in putting it on that ground, and we shrink from accepting their challenge. Oh for a public sentiment that should speak to statesmen and generals in a voice of thunder—"Let Slavery fill the grave it has dug for the Republic, and make ours a Nation of Freemen!"

From The Pine and Palm.

Geffrard's Invitation to Hayti.

Hayti will soon regain her ancient splendor. This marvellous soil that our fathers, blessed by God, conquered for us, will soon yield to us the wealth now hidden in its bosom. Let our black and yellow brethren, scattered through the Antilles, and North and South America, hasten to co-operate with us in restoring the glory of the Republic. Hayti is the common country of the black race. Our ancesters, in taking possession of it, were careful to announce in the Constitution that they published, that all the descendants of Africans, and of the inhabitants of the West Indies, belong by right to the Haytian family. The idea was grand and generous.

Listen, then, all ye negroes and mulattos who, in the vast Continent of America, suffer from the prejudices of caste. The Republic calls you; she invites you to bring to her your arms and your minds. The regenerating work that she undertakes interests all colored people and their descendants, no matter what their origin or where their place of birth.

Hayti, regaining her former position, retaking her ancient sceptre as Queen of the Antilles, will be a formal denial, most eloquent and peremptory, against those detractors of our race who contest our desire and ability to attain a high degree of civilization.

From The Pine and Palm.

Call for Emigration.

Men of our race dispersed in the United States! Your fate, your social position, instead of ameliorating, daily becomes worse. The chains of those who are slaves are rivited; and prejudices, more implacable, perhaps, than servitude, pursues and crushes down the free. Everything is contested with us in that country in which, nevertheless, they boast of liberty; they have invented a new slavery for the free, who believed they had now no masters: it is this humiliating patronage which is revolting to your hearts. Philanthropy, in spite of its noble efforts, seems more powerless than ever to lead your cause to victory. Contempt and hatred increase against you, and the people of the United States desire to eject you from its bosom.

Come, then, to us! the doors of Hayti are open to you. By happy coincidence, which Providence seems to have brought about in your behalf, Hayti has risen from the long debasement in which a tyrannical government had held her; liberty is restored there. Come and join us; come and bring to us a contingent of power, of light, of labor; come, and together with us, advance our own common country in prosperity. We will come by this means to the aid of the philanthropists who make such generous efforts to break the chains of those of our brethren who are still in slavery.

Our institutions are liberal. The government is mild and moderate. Our soil is virgin and rich—we have large tracts of good land, nearly all uncultivated, which only need intelligent workmen to till them. Everything assures you in this country of a happy future. For those among you who possess capital, it will be easy to find at once a place among us. The country offers them immediate resources. They can count on the solicitude of the Government, and on its special protection. Our society is ready to adopt them and prepare for them a fraternal welcome. They will enjoy here all the considerations that they merit;—they will occupy the rank that their respectibility assigns them—all the things that a blind and barbarous prejudice refuses to them in countries inhospitable to our race.

The poorer emigrants shall have the right to all that their situation demands. The Government will provide for their first necessities, and will take the proper measures to secure to them a quiet and honorable asylum, as well as to facilitate for them the means of obtaining employment.

It is very natural that you should ask, before coming to an unknown country, what are the facilities that will be afforded to you, as well for the satisfaction of your first needs, as for your definite settlement. This thought has seriously occupied the Chief of the Republic and his Government.

I proceed to state the determination to which it has come:

13

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

My Mother's Sentiments.

BY M. E. REED, OF PETALUMA.

1.

A little stream that is never dry,
When summer suns are glowing,
That when the wintry storm sweeps by,
Is never overflowing.
Such is the wealth that I implore,
And God has given me such and more.

2.

Daughter more excellent than fair,
A son not great but good;
A house for comfort, not too small,
Nor large enough for pride.
A garden and a garden wall,
A little brook beside.

3.

In these I have so sweet a home.
A little land to graze my cow.
Whose milk supplies my table.
A warm sty for my good old sow.
All have there space for food and play.
And all are glad, both I and they.

4.

I feed the poor man in his cot.
The beggar at my gate;
And thankful for my quiet lot.
I envy not the great;
But rather praise my God on high:
Happy to live, prepared to die.

Selections.

Negrophobia.

The *Pacific Echo*, published at Napa, and said to be a secesh paper, in "an article headed "For White Men," comments thus on an extract from a speech by J. Sella Martin.

FOR WHITE MEN.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of a celebration over the emancipation of slavery in the District of Columbia, by a mixed crowd of whites and blacks, and gives the following remarks from one of their noted speakers:

Rev. J. Sella Martin, a young colored minister from Boston, spoke at some length. He was glad to unite in the celebration which was to commemorate the isolation of slavery in the District of Columbia. This was one step taken by the nation towards justice. It might be the beacon light on which to hope that hereafter property in a man will not be recognized. He hoped that soon the Government would be able to "proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof." Viewed in itself, the liberation of a few hundred bondsmen would not appear to be much, but it may be auspicious of something more potent. It may have its influence upon the millions who are still held in bondage. The blacks, even if they be freed, would not be subjects for emigration. They would be freemen in a free land, to remain in the same territory in which they were born. The whites have always looked upon the blacks with disdain, but the time will come when the blacks will not be frowned upon. When no longer held by despotism throughout the Southern States by amalgamation with the whites, they will form a society, if not a nation of people far superior to any nation in the world. They will cultivate literature, art, science, and manufactures will flourish with a degree of success before unparalleled. The freedom of the black must be obtained, no matter how—whether through the preservation or dissolution of the Union. Before the South will give up and be conquered by the North, against whom she will ever bear the utmost enmity, she will free her slaves and bid them help her fight the North. The colored people have been refused when they wanted to fight under the "star spangled banner." They were told that it was for the Anglo-Saxon alone. But their freedom and liberty must be attained, and to get it, no matter under what banner they rally. They will even fight for Jeff Davis, if by so doing they receive their freedom.

How do you like the Republican programme, white man? "The freedom of the black must be obtained, no matter how," says this black advocate of Republicanism. "whether through the preservation or dissolution of the Union," and they must be allowed to live in the land where they were born, amalgamating with the whites.

We shall only say in reply, do not *amalgamate* with the blacks.

EMANCIPATION.—The negroes of San Francisco are to have a grand celebration on the 1st of August, over Emancipation in the District of Columbia, and Hayti and Liberia. Emancipation in the last named place was brought about by negroes slaughtering white men, women and children; in the former by what is termed a Republican Administration. We need say no more. —*Napa Echo.*

MARRIED.

In Jersey City, June 19th, by Rev. J. B. Smith of St. Matthew's Church, AMOS BRAZIER to Miss MARY P., youngest daughter of Francis R. Bastion.

DIED.

In Carson City, July 16th, 1862, JOSEPH J. UNDERWOOD, the fourth son of the Rev. Pleasant and Jane Underwood, a native of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio; in the 28th year of his age.

Meetings, &c.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election of Officers will be held on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the A. M. E. Church, Scott street. A punctual attendance is requested.

By Order, ELMORE DUDSON, Pres't
BARNEY FLETCHER, Sec'y. aug2-1t

Notice.

THE COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS for the 1st of August will meet on MONDAY evening, the 28th instant, at 8 o'clock, at Mr. Sanderson's school-room, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets. P. ANDERSON,
jy26-1t Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the San Francisco Literary Institute will be held on Thursday evening next, 7th inst., at the corner of Broadway and Mason st.

The semi-annual election will be held.

The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. P. A. BELL,
Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Advertisements.

Real Estate Agency.

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Fresh San Pablo Oysters,

Stall 24 Metropolitan Market.

WE RECEIVE *FRESH* EVERY morning, from our Floating Car, at the foot of Fifth street, LIVE OYSTERS, superior to any others in the city, as we are the only dealers who have a Floating Car for the preservation of our Oysters.

☞ Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

Residence—756 Harrison st., below Third.
jy26-6f

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THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.
my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

NEW YORK
BREWERY,
No. 119 Post Street,
(Between Dupont and Kearny.)

LAGER BEER, ALE & PORTER.
Public Houses supplied on liberal terms.
m24tf WUNENBURG & CO.

16

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.

Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.

For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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MARYSVILLE.

Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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GENERAL AGENCY
AND
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc., etc. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

NEWS OF THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862. [NO. 19.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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PETER ANDERSON,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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" " 3 Months 5 00
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Society Notices, 3 Months 2 50
Births and Marriages 25
Deaths ..... gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices 50

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
James A. Day, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
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Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
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Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity county.
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Isaac Morton, Carson City, N. T.
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J. M. Hernandez, New Westminster, B. C.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

From the New York Independent.

The Nation's Opportunity:—A Theme for Independence Day.

BY HORACE GREELY.

For the past eighty-six years of our National existence, the legalization of Human Slavery in our country has been our standing reproach, our chronic weakness, and our greatest peril. Republicanism has been shamed and liberal institutions subjected to unjust discredit, because of the flagrant contradiction between our fundamental principles and what were accounted our National practices. The champions of monarchy, the apologists of venerable injustice and moss-grown abuse, who from time to time came among us to spy out the nakedness of the land, while they found much food for detraction in the coarseness of our manners, the vulgarity of our habits, the rudeness of our ways of living, settled at last upon the one flagrant, undeniable blot of Slavery as the theme of their fiercest and most damaging invectives. "Why, look here, laborers of Europe," they would forcibly say, "in that boasted land of liberty and equality across the Atlantic, we saw husbands and fathers put up on the auction-block and sold into eternal separation from their wives and children; we saw men maimed and killed for refusing to work all their lives for nothing; we saw sons sold into exile to fill the pockets and pamper the vicious appetites of their unnatural fathers: How do you like such liberty and equality as that?" And, while we of the Free States could plausibly urge that we had abolished Slavery to the extent of our power, our plea was fatally damaged by the fact that the Federal Metropolis, wherein the authority of the Nation was unchecked and complete, as a slave-mart, and the National treasure and blood had repeatedly been lavished to extend the area and increase the power of Human Bondage.

At length, a great opportunity has, through the wickedness of Man overruled by the goodness of God, been vouchsafed us. Slavery has conspired and rushed to arms to divide and destroy the Republic. It is to-day waging deadly war against the very existence of the Nation. What was till recently a barrier to any action on our part looking to universal freedom is rightfully a barrier no longer. Slavery fighting to destroy the Union has forfeited the guaranties of tolerance and protection which were plausibly invoked by Slavery loyally within and sustaining the Union. It is the case of a guest or trusted inmate of a household who, attempting to rob and fire the mansion that shelters and protects him, renders himself liable to immediate and unceremonious expulsion.

During the eighty-six years of our country's independent existence, nearly the whole civilized world has been purged of the crime and shame of making merchandise of human beings. In Western Europe, indeed, it had previously yielded to the genial influence of Christianity and Civilization. Russia and Turkey in the far East alone cherished this hateful remnant of a darker and more barbarous age.—But America, from La Plata to the Kennebec, vied with Asia and Africa in the universality and the cruelty of her bondage, of which the seeds had been planted here by Columbus himself, and which, after destroying the soft Aboriginal tribes of the West Indies, had let loose upon the harder, more indurated children of Africa, the double force of lust of Power and greed of Gold. When the united colonies first declared themselves a Nation, Slavery raged and reigned on this continent wherever frightful sterility or Aretic rigor did not absolutely forbid. Now, a portion only of these States, two Spanish islands, and the Empire of Brazil, are cursed by its hateful prescence. Even European conservatism of the most frigid type cannot endure its cruel wrongs. The vast Empire of Russia, covering nearly half of Europe and Asia, with a considerable slice of America, is just shaking it off. Even Turkey in Europe has recently softened its rigors, and will soon be free of what is left of it. France through revolution and carnage; Great Britain and Denmark by more peaceful and legal methods, have utterly extirpated the scourge, as Holland has virtually done. Spain in two of her tropical islands, Brazil, and our Southern States, are the sole remains of that legalized robbery and oppression of the weak and benighted which, when our Declaration of Independence was put forth, covered nearly every civilized portion of our continent.

Can the revolution stop here? Is it possible that Slavery is to win a signal triumph, wheter within or over the Union, in the issue of our present struggle, and thus set back the shadow on the dial of Human Progress?

Vain is the weak and cowardly device which abdicates Duty under a pretense of boundless Faith. God will doubtless cause Slavery, like any other evil, to wither and perish at the proper time; but that time will be sooner or later as we shall prove true or false to our own responsibilities. If we prove undeserving the honor of ridding our country of its most gigantic and scandalous crime, a generation will be raised up who will profit by our recreancy and correct our errors. But our opportunity, once lost will not return. If we do not improve the chance proffered us by the present Slaveholder's Rebellion to say that Slavery in this country shall cease to exist, it is not probable that another will be presented to this generation.

There are those who honestly say, "We would gladly abolish Slavery, but we must save the Union." Ah, friends! did you never hear of those who would save their lives yet lose them? Had all we Unionists but the courage to be thoroughly right, we should surely save the Union. It is our timidity, and hesitation, and lack of faith in the might of Justice, that seriously endanger it. Had our Government in November, 1860, been in the hands of a President and Cabinet ready to proclaim and act up to the truth that Rebellion suspends all obligations of the loyal to the rebels, and to give fair notice—"Every State that professes to secede from the Union forfeits thereby all protection or respect for her Slavery on the part of the Union," there would have been no serious struggle. The slaveholders would have shrunk from putting at deadly hazard their most cherished possession. But they believed the loyal States would not choose or dare to take issue with Slavery, and so rushed upon ruin.

The past cannot be recalled. Its errors are beacons to warn us of peril and shield us from disaster. If, on the 4th of July now at hand, the loyal people of this land could but come together in their several counties, and, reading the Declaration of Independence, resolve to make its fundamental principles the lamp of their path evermore, thus proclaiming Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof, the rebellion would soon be suppressed. It is our suicidal attempt to uphold at once that Liberty which is the life of our Nation and that Slavery which would fain be its death, that is digging the grave of the Republic. We persist in trying to serve two masters, one an enemy and a fiend. Slavery does not hate the Union and its defenders one whit less than if they were, as it knows they ought to be, its deadly enemies. It misinterprets as weakness the deference we still pay to a compact which the other party has utterly and vengefully repudiated. Slavery compels helpless bondmen to dig its trenches and rear its battlements; we do not permit them to render us a like service. Slavery compels the Blacks to grow food and in every way to serve as the material base of that Rebellion which ostentatiously makes their eternal degradation and chattelhood its corner-stone: we will not permit them volunterily to fight nor even to dig for that Union which the Rebellion is bent on destroying. All the world beside, including our antagonists, recognize this as a war between Freedom and Slavery; our enemies glory in putting it on that ground, and we shrink from accepting their challenge. Oh for a public sentiment that should speak to statesmen and generals in a voice of thunder—"Let Slavery fill the grave it has dug for the Republic, and make ours a Nation of Freemen!"

From The Pine and Palm.

Geffrard's Invitation to Hayti.

Hayti will soon regain her ancient splendor. This marvellous soil that our fathers, blessed by God, conquered for us, will soon yield to us the wealth now hidden in its bosom. Let our black and yellow brethren, scattered through the Antilles, and North and South America, hasten to co-operate with us in restoring the glory of the Republic. Hayti is the common country of the black race. Our ancesters, in taking possession of it, were careful to announce in the Constitution that they published, that all the descendants of Africans, and of the inhabitants of the West Indies, belong by right to the Haytian family. The idea was grand and generous.

Listen, then, all ye negroes and mulattoes who, in the vast Continent of America, suffer from the prejudices of caste. The Republic calls you; she invites you to bring to her your arms and your minds. The regenerating work that she undertakes interests all colored people and their descendants, no matter what their origin or where their place of birth.

Hayti, regaining her former position, retaking her ancient sceptre as Queen of the Antilles, will be a formal denial, most eloquent and peremptory, against those detractors of our race who contest our desire and ability to attain a high degree of civilization.

From The Pine and Palm.

Call for Emigration.

Men of our race dispersed in the United States! Your fate, your social position, instead of ameliorating, daily becomes worse. The chains of those who are slaves are rivited; and prejudices, more implacable, perhaps, than servitude, pursues and crushes down the free. Everything is contested with us in that country in which, nevertheless, they boast of liberty; they have invented a new slavery for the free, who believed they had now no masters: it is this humiliating patronage which is revolting to your hearts. Philanthropy, in spite of its noble efforts, seems more powerless than ever to lead your cause to victory. Contempt and hatred increase against you, and the people of the United States desire to eject you from its bosom.

Come, then, to us! the doors of Hayti are open to you. By happy coincidence, which Providence seems to have brought about in your behalf, Hayti has risen from the long debasement in which a tyrannical government had held her; liberty is restored there. Come and join us; come and bring to us a contingent of power, of light, of labor; come, and together with us, advance our own common country in prosperity. We will come by this means to the aid of the philanthropists who make such generous efforts to break the chains of those of our brethren who are still in slavery.

Our institutions are liberal. The government is mild and moderate. Our soil is virgin and rich—we have large tracts of good land, nearly all uncultivated, which only need intelligent workmen to till them. Everything assures you in this country of a happy future. For those among you who possess capital, it will be easy to find at once a place among us. The country offers them immediate resources. They can count on the solicitude of the Government, and on its special protection. Our society is ready to adopt them and prepares for them a fraternal welcome. They will enjoy here all the considerations that they merit;—they will occupy the rank that their respectibility assigns them—all the things that a blind and barbarous prejudice refuses to them in countries inhospitable to our race.

The poorer emigrants shall have the right to all that their situation demands. The Government will provide for their first necessities, and will take the proper measures to secure to them a quiet and honorable asylum, as well as to facilitate for them the means of obtaining employment.

It is very natural that you should ask, before coming to an unknown country, what are the facilities that will be afforded to you, as well for the satisfaction of your first needs, as for your definite settlement. This thought has seriously occupied the Chief of the Republic and his Government.

I proceed to state the determination to which it has come:

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To such of you as are not able to pay the expenses of your passage, aid will be given from the public treasury.

Agents whom I shall presently appoint in the United States, will be charged to make the necessary arrangements in this respect.

On their arrival here, the emigrants will find lodging gratuitously, where, during the first few days, their needs will be provided for.

Government will occupy itself from this time with providing means to offer to each person, on arrival, either on private estates or the public domains, sufficiently remunerative work.

Every individual, the issue of African blood, may immediately on arrival, declare his wish to be naturalized: and after one year's residence, he can become a citizen of Hayti, enjoying all his civil and political rights. The emigrants will be exempt from military service, but their children, when they are of the requisite age, shall be held to perform the service conformably to the laws of the country; that is to say, for a limited time, and by the result of conscription. [*Par suit de tirage au sort.*] This conception does not constitute, in their favor, a modification of the law on the National Guard, of which every citizen must perform a part.

You will have power, also, freely to exercise your religion.

I have spoken here only of the members of the African race, who groan in the United States more than elsewhere, by reason of the ignoble prejudice of color; but our sympathies are equally extended to all those of our origin, who, throughout the world, are bowed down under the weight of the same sufferings. Let them come to us! the bosom of the country is open to them also. I repeat it, they will be able to acquire, either on the public or private estates, fertile lands, where, by the aid of assiduous labor, they will find that happiness which, in their actual condition, they cannot hope to find.

The man whom God has pointed out with his finger to elevate the dignity of his race, is found.

The hour for the reunion of the children of Hayti is sounded! Let them be well convinced that Hayti is the bulwark of their liberty!

Given at the office of the Secretary of State of the Interior, at Port-au-Prince, the 22d of August, 1859, 56th year of Independence.

The Secretary of State of Justice and of worship, charged *par interim*, with the portfolio of the interior and of Agriculture. F. E. Dubois.

A Notable Invention.

Whilst in Canada we were shown a newly invented lamp, an invention of Mr. Ulysses B. Vidal, bearing date of July 23, 1861. Since our return we have used this lamp, and find it a great improvement on the lamps in general use. What Mr. Vidal claims as his invention, is the burner, which answers all the purposes for which it is designed, namely, to burn coal oil without a chimney and without smoking; it also gives a very brilliant light. This burner is made to fit the ordinary lamps, and takes No. 1 wick, so that in using it one is not compelled to purchase an entirely new lamp. The chimneys in general use are fragile glass, and sometimes a change in the temperature of the weather will snap them to pieces. This is obviated by using Mr. Vidal's patent burner. We have seen other similar contrivances, but we have never seen any that did not smoke.—*Anglo-African.*

Meeting of Colored Citizens.—Pursuant to a call made through the public journals of Buffalo, N. Y., a large and highly respectable number of colored citizens of that place assembled at the old Court House, on Sunday evening, 28th ult., together with a large number of our white citizens, for the purpose of commemorating the "Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia." The meeting was called to order by George Weir, Jr., and presided over by Mr N. D. Johnson, supported by a number of Vice Presidents. The meeting being duly organized, on motion, Mr. John H. Burch, Secretary, read the call upon which the meeting had assembled, together with a series of resolutions adopted at a previous meeting and also the Act of Emancipation. —*Liberator.*

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1862.

The columns of this paper will, in future, be open to the pens of our most able writers. It has been, and will continue to be, the intention of the publisher to make the Pacific Appeal the standard paper of our people—a vehicle for general information, and a proper medium for the concentration of all the available talent that has long been slumbering on the Pacific shores, for the want of a liberally conducted sheet through which to show it forth to the world in its unalloyed beauty. The necessity for the establishment of a weekly paper among us has long been felt, and the propriety of sustaining it in this community must be apparent to all, and this sentiment has induced us to commence this enterprise, confident of approbation and help. If it is deemed worthy of support, the united efforts of our whole people are invoked. On our own part, we shall spare neither time, patience, energy or expense in endeavoring to make the Pacific Appeal a high-toned and permanent institution. Shall we be sustained? "Ah! there's the rub." "Let the mountains speak to the sea!" that we, of the Pacific shores, may speak to our Atlantic brethren in unison, as "two souls with but a single thought, and as two hearts that beat as one" on the great questions of the day, concerning our social, moral, religious, intellectual and political elevation.

We announce the names of several well known gentlemen as contributors to our columns. In addition to this array of literary talent, we are completing arrangements to present to our readers, in future, a large amount of valuable and interesting correspondence, from all parts of this State, Oregon, British Columbia, etc., and from the Atlantic States. We introduce the following names to our readers with pride and pleasure:

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

Dr. EZRA R. JOHNSON,
Rev. J. J. MOORE,
Rev. T. M. D. WARD,
J. B. SANDERSON,
J. M. BELL,
WM. H. YATES,
E. P. DUPLEX,
WM. H. FOOTE,
WM. H. HALL,
WM. A. SMITH,
J. W. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
Dr. WM. H C. STEPHENSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

The Committee of Arrangements

For our Celebration, which took place on the 1st of August, met on Tuesday evening last, in Mr. Sanderson's school room, to consider the expenses incurred. All bills that were presented were promptly paid, and the surplus, if any, will be accounted for in the Treasurer's Report, which will be published in the Pacific Appeal as soon as completed. There will not be enough left, however, to raise a contention, as the expenses incurred to make it a celebration in accordance with the extraordinary events for which it was held, was nearly as great as the receipts. The Committee spared no pains or expense in presenting every feature with refined taste and superior judgment.

The twenty-five members of the committee included some of our best men, and their management of the celebration certainly reflects the highest credit upon our whole people; at least, they deserve the thanks of all that were participants on the occasion.

Public Meetings.—It is highly gratifying to us to have an expression of approbation for our humble efforts in the locality in which we reside. It gives new vigor to our labors, and, in some respects, is more valuable than gold, affording a moral incentive that helps us on amazingly. For such public expressions of encouragement of our efforts as were recently given in Stockton, and at the Scott Street A. M. E. Church in this city, on Monday evening last, we feel extremely grateful. We would like to have public expressions from every town in the State. No matter whether *pro* or *con*, we will publish them, for public information, if for no other reason, and for an interchange of opinions. We shall try to make the Appeal all that its friends and patrons could wish.

Loss of the Steamship Golden Gate.

The burning of this magnificent steamer and the loss of life in consequence, has caused a deep gloom in our community. The anxious inquiry by those who had friends on board the ill-fated vessel, is answered by melancholy details contained in the published reports, in all the daily papers. Among those lost we notice a number of Colored persons—our acquaintances. Charles Miller, John Peterson, well known in this city for their industry, H. W. Bracey of Marysville, and several others that were employees on the ship. Their loss is deplored by a large circle of friends in this city and State.

We may add still further to this list, John B. Johnson and Samuel Burris, also of this city.

Mr. Mathewson, the steward, and the greater number of the waiters in the cabin, are among the saved.

F. G. Barbadoes.—In the limited time allowed us for getting up the proceedings, for our last issue, of the late Celebration at Hayes' Park, August 1st, we unintentionally omitted a part in the programme which was rendered with great credit by the above-named gentleman. In the reading of the Declaration of Independence and Act of Emancipation of Slavery in the District of Columbia, he elicited great admiration for distinctness of articulation and style of delivery. He reads well.

Sojourners.—Several of our mountain visitors to the Celebration have sojourned among us during the present week, seemingly enjoying themselves among their old acquaintances. Among those whom we have met in our intercourse through the city, together with those who have called upon us, we would mention: Joseph Smallwood; E. Hatton, of Napa; Wm. Bird, of Tuolumne; D. D. Carter, of Nevada; Mr. Williams, of Shasta; Thos. Watson, of Healdsburg; Thos. Street, of Carson City.

We are proud to see the favor in which the Poem of Mr. J. M. Bell has met in a discreminating community. The following notice, from the *Herald and Mirror*, is one of the many encomiums that have been passed upon it:

Emancipation Festival Poem.—We have received a copy of an original poem, read at the late Emancipation Festival at Hayes' Park, by the author, J. Madison Bell. In literary merit it is quite equal to the average run of productions for similar occasions gotton up by white poets, and quite clearly expresses the very excusable natural feelings of the colored race upon a question which, from necessity, is viewed by them in a different light from that in which it presents itself to the dominant race.

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Consecration.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church, Powell street, near Jackson, will be consecrated on Sunday afternoon, 10th inst., with the following ceremonies:

I. Reading of and response to the 84th Psalm.
II. Chant by the Choir.
III. Prayer.
IV. Consecration Hymn.
V. Sermon.
VI. Anthem by the Choir.
VII. Special collection for the removal of the Church debt.
VIII. Benediction.

Bev. Dr. Anderson, Rev. M. C. Briggs, and other eminent divines will be present.

Bring up your offerings.

The bell will cease tolling at a quarter to three, at which time the services at the Altar will commence.

A. M. E. Sabbath School.—A short address was delivered, by invitation, before this school, last Sunday afternoon, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, in his usual felicitous manner. The Doctor has had a ripe experience in this department of religious instruction. He was engaged as Superintendent of a large Sabbath School at the East, and he is well qualified to sow useful seed in the juvenile nursery of the Church.

The Livingston Institute.—The annual meeting of the Trustees was to be held on Monday evening, Aug. 4th. A quorum not being present, the meeting was postponed, to some time in the present month, of which due notice will be given by the President.

☞ The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society held their annual meeting on Monday afternoon, August 4th, in the Scott st. A. M. E. Church, and elected officers for the ensuing year.

☞ The Poem, delivered at the celebration, August 1st, by Mr. J. Madison Bell, can be obtained at this office, 79 Merchant st. Price 25 cts.

The Lunar Visitor.—We commend this excellent magazine to our readers, and hope they will patronize it, in common with the Appeal.

☞ Mr. John H. Moore, our City Agent, is the only authorized person to collect debts due the Appeal in this city.

Rev. Mr. Moore's Oration.—We shall endeavor to make room for this excellent production next week.

We are in receipt of several copies of the *Mirror of the Times*, for which the donor, Mr. Chas. H. Curry, has our thanks.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of August, and remit the same as early as practicable.

Preaching in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Letter of Declination.

Weaverville, Trinity co, Aug. 4, 1862.

Mr. Editor—I was extremely flattered by your kind invitation to be present at the first of August festivities, but however great my inclination had been to accept, I could not have done so, as business, at this season, would not allow it. I hope, however, that the celebration was general, for the occasion was certainly sufficient to elicit the enthusiasm of every individual identified with the race. Yours truly,

W. H. Foote.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville.
W. McHughen, Michigan Bar.
J. M. Wiley, Marysville.

The Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Voice of the People.

In pursuance of notice, a public meeting of Colored Citizens was held, Monday evening last, in Scott Street Church, to consider the claims and merits of the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. James P. Dyer was called to the chair, and Charles Smith appointed Secretary.

The Chairman addressed the meeting in a lucid and practical manner. He was in favor of sustaining the paper, and would use his influence to further the object.

Dr. E. R. Johnson also advocated the claims of the paper, in a speech that was earnest and convincing. He offered the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Knowledge is power, and a Free Press is the only Palladium by which this important instrumentality can be exemplified. Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the Colored Citizens of San Francisco that the Pacific Appeal, published by Peter Anderson, should be sustained.

2d. *Resolved*, That we adopt the Pacific Appeal as our official organ, and we will use our influence to extend its circulation; also, to assist the Proprietor in carrying out his well-begun work of our social, moral and intellectual improvement, believing this paper to be a useful and indispensable auxiliary in communicating our thoughts, and in disseminating the principles that must ultimately triumph over unjust legislation, which now inflicts a grievous wrong upon an innocent and defenseless people.

Mr. Anderson returned his thanks for the interest that had been manifested in his behalf, and assured the meeting that every effort on his part should be made to furnish his patrons with a sheet that would fulfil their most sanguine expectations. He expected the co-operation of gentlemen of well-known ability, who would assist in adorning the columns of the paper.

Several new subscribers were obtained.

It was voted that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Appeal.

JAS. P. DYER, President.

Charles Smith, Secretary.

Resolutions of the Emancipation Meeting at Sacramento, August 1st.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered at the Emancipation celebration at Hooker's ranch, August 1st, 1862, by Cornelius Brown.

"Whereas, another anniversary of the emancipatron of our brethren in the British West Indies has been vouchsafed us by the Providence of God, and believing that it behooves us especially to manifest our gratitude and thankfulnes for an event so marked in the history of our race; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cherish with reverence, gratitude and honor the memories of those immortal champions of human liberty, Wilberforce and Channing—the men who nobly battled for the freedom of the African race, and who, during long and weary years, toiled till the chains were stricken from the slave, and the bondsman was released from his captivity.

Resolved, That we hail with joy and delight the dawning of the Pentecost of Freedom: that we see in the signs of the times a higher hope and more exalted future for our oppressed and down-trodden race. Already the capital of the nation has been redeemed from the curse of slavery, and the present unholy and ungrateful rebellion has placed the final seal upon its doom.

Resolved, That while we mourn over the present calamities of the nation, we believe that liberty is dearer than life: that though thousands of martyrs may be sacrificed on liberty's altar to-day, the Almighty God will accept the oblation, and give us in return the immortal boon of Freedom.

Resolved, That we pledge to the Government of the United States our unwavering fealty and constant devotion: and if, in the hour of her trial and calamity, our lives should be demanded in her defense, we will yield them with thankfulness and joy.

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Resolved, That while enjoying the blessings of Freedom ourselves, we are not forgetful of our brethren who are groaning in captivity and doomed to a cruel bondage; and humbly invoking the blessings of God upon our efforts, we will leave no constitutional means untried till the last shackle is stricken from the limbs of the bondsman, and slavery is utterly extinguished in the land."

WM. SINCLAIR, President.

James C. Nichols, Secretary.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Grass Valley, Aug. 4, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—On the 1st of August our people were out, *en masse*, from Nevada, Grass Valley and the vacinities aroundd. At about 11 o'clock the President, Mr. Elijah Booth, called the assembly to order. The Chaplain, Mr. Isaac Sanks, offered a prayer suitable to the occasion. The song "America" was then sung. Mr. A. F. Holland then read the Declaration of Independence in a bold, distinct tone of voice, much to the satisfiction of all present. Then followed the Oration, by Rev. T. H. Hubbard. The meeting was dismissed after singing "John Brown," and giving three cheers for the Emancipation in the British West Indies; three cheers for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and three cheers for the Union.

I send you the Oration, which I hope you will publish. Yours, for the cause,

Isaac Sanks.

ORATION.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen:—We are happy to meet you on the present occasion. Proud are we to see so many assembled. We see before us hoary-headed sires and aged matrons, upon whose heads have fallen the snows of fifty winters; young men rejoicing in their strength and blooming Misses of sixteen bright summers; prattling children are here, on this glad day. We have met to celebrate, that is, to keep holy. As human rights and hopes are holy, so is the event that chronicles the struggling for the same, not only to keep holy, but also to praise, which is due—1st, to God, as being the Supreme Ruler of heaven and earth, by the agency of whose spirit, men of sagacious minds and extended influence have labored successfully in the cause of human freedom. 2d, Our praise is due to those noble men, who, only through benevolent motives have contributed so much to the great cause. We have not convened more to praise than to make famous—that those who live in our neighborhood, country and day, may read in our movements, our appreciation of the right.

We would not have it cease for the present, but rather that it should be known in future ages, that the heart of the black man was ever grateful.

Again, we say we have again met to celebrate, what? Some act of disinterested charity that rescued thousands of our brethren from the devouring jaws of famine? No, more than this. Is it, then, a discovery in the world of science by one of our race, that has revealed to the world hidden laws in nature hitherto unknown? It is not of this we would particularly speak. The smiles of your countenances and the throbbings of your hearts seem to say: We meet to celebrate the boon of Freedom. Rather let thousands die the unhappy death of starvation than live enslaved.

Yes, better let the hidden laws of nature remain concealed, her phenomena unexplained, than that millions should lay crushed and bleeding beneath the oppressor's rod.

We celebrate to-day the Emancipation of Slaves in the British West India Islands on the 1st of August, 1834.

The tyrant's rod was there broken; and yonder sun that had, in prior days, risen to give them light during their unrewarded labors, looked upon them not as in times past. No! "the light of other days had faded" and sank in oblivion's turbid sea. The scene was changed. Not *things*, but men and women, were they now—not bond, but free—not only *called* husband or wife, but enabled to feel the power of the endearing tie. Not merely to *be* parent or child, but to enjoy the responsibility and

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affection arising from the relation. Never before to them did the orb of day shine so brightly. And as he rose that morning, from the chambers of the East, it seemed to betoken the gradual uprising of our race. The dawn of the day may indicate the "opening of the prison-doors to them that are bound." The tinselled clouds show the fame of these things, before they are noised abroad. The sun shining in his strength is typical of the prosperity of our people, and when at his meridian, also the greatness of our race in the sciences and arts, morality and religion. On that glad day, unbounded joy was the burthen of every heart.

I ask what shall be capable of erasing from the minds of the survivors or offspring of the 800,000 freed men, the recollections of that hallowed day? Will the turmoils of life, the opposition of enemies, or the barriers of prejudice do it? We answer, neither. Not all of these will be competent to the task. The trembling lips of age shall rehearse it into the the listening ears of youth, and they to their offspring. So it will be kept in remembrance even though the historian's page should crumble into dust. On this great day they meet. And from the first faint blush of the morning, till the deepening glooms of midnight, their rejoicings go forth upon the ocean's breeze. With prolonged thanksgiving they keep this festal day. Amidst these joys, music, heaven-born music, lends its power—and when their myriad voices raise the loftiest notes of the soul-stirring anthem, "God save the Queen," a pathos almost unspeakable crowns the scene. The enchanting strains are borne upon the balmy breeze to the courts of heaven, where it rises as "a sweet smelling savor" in the nostrels of the Supreme Ruler.

We are also here to celebrate the Abolishing of Slavery in the District of Columbia: of this we shall speak farther, by-and-by. Years of mingled joy and sorrow, hope and despondency, have passed since we met upon a like occasion. Then clouds of thick darkness lowered upon us. Across the path of our destiny there streamed no unfading ray of refulgent light. The hands of Time has introduced new scenes into the Panorama of our country's history. When last we met, Peace sat upon the country's templed hills, and crowned her vallies with abundant harvests. Time, in order to reveal the present had to roll away the past. The canvas of the Panorama began to move and the National Flag is made to trail on Sumter's bloody ramparts. The Dove of Peace winged her flight from the shores of our land, at the sight of which many a fond father's pulse beat quick, doting mothers sighed, loving brothers pressed their lips together with stern determination, sisters wept over the coming future. Many a fire-side, hitherto comfortable, was doomed to suffer an irreparable loss, ere a twelve-month should expire. War, cruel unrelenting war rushed in. Tell me, you that can, who has waged this war with the sons of the Revolution? Have the hosts of the British Queen invaded American soil? They have not. Has then the army of Napoleon, with hostile intentions, landed upon our coasts? The answer is, they have not. Is it then the demonstration of Egypt's power, who has been reinstated in her former greatness, as in days when her Ptolemies and Plinies swayed their sceptres of learning and influence? Not so, not so. Is it the conquering legions of Rome, as when led on by the younger Scipio, that has inaugarated this devastating war? No, in centuries past the Roman Eagle did, for the last time, soar amid the full blaze of the noonday's sun.

I am informed by the divided sentiment of the American people; the sanguinary struggle; the fierceness of the conflict, that it is indeed, though fearful to tell, an intestine war.

"Woe betide the day," when brothers meet in battle's strife. Who so well informed of each other's resources, who so well acquaintdd with each others strong defences as brothers? Every eastern gale brings to our ears the wailing of widowed mothers and the cries of fatherless children. What tongue can depict, in its true light, the horrors of war. The learned Chalmers, the eloquent Athenian, Rome's famed orator, and Webster, of undying memory, were each and all inadequate to the task.

The thundering cannon, the vollies of

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musketry, the fearful charge, the stifling smoke, the moanings of the wounded, the ghastly countenances of the dead, and the faint strugglings of the dying, with no mother's hand to smoothe their hard pillows, no bosom companion to cheer, with friendly voice the gloomy hours. The good and brave have fallen during this conflict.

Colonel Baker is no more; he died gloriously fighting the battles of his country. That erect form we shall no more see, nor shall we hear that stately step, nor listen to that unsurpassed eloquence, before which the mightiest in the land would quail. Thousands have fought and fell as he did, and no tomb-stones will mark their resting-place, no well-finished epitaph tell the virtues of the departed; but their graves have been noticed by the God of Nature and of Liberty, and each returning spring shall bloom and breathe their fragrance over them. Feathered songsters of plumage fair will sing above them their matin lay to the God of the Free. Of these we may say, as did Halleck, the poet of the Grecian Warrior Chief—

Come to the bridal-chamber, Death!
Come to the mother, when she feels
For the first time her first-born's breath;
Come, when the blessed seals
Which close the pestilence are broke,
And crowded cities wail its stroke;—
Come in Consumption's ghastly form,
The earthquake's shock, the ocean's storm;—
Come when the heart beats high and warm,
With banquet song, and dance, and wine,
And thou art terrible; the tear,
The groan, the knell, the pall, the bier,
And all we know, or dream, or fear
Of agony, are thine.
But to the hero, when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in its hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be.

Slavery is said to have "arisen out of the selfishness of barbarism." It has existed, in some form, in all ages. It was known among the Patriarchs, and practiced among the Jews. It existed in Ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt and Phœnicia. Debtors were seized and sold for the liquidation of their debts. Gamblers, having lost all their money, staked their persons as a last chance, and, losing the game, became the property of the fortunate winner. Men were sold publicly for their crimes. In the time of famine, parents disposed of their children as a marketable commodity, to obtain sustenance for themselves and remaining offspring, and lastly came war, the scourge of mankind and the immediate cause of slavery.

Slavery was sustained in the states of antiquity on no well-spun plea that one man was radically inferior to another; but was sustained, then, by sagacity and force, as it is now. While some slaves plowed their masters' fields, other bondmen taught their masters the sciences; while some existed in abject misery, others lived in luxury. About the time of the Christian Era, you might see, in the house of a rich citizen, slaves from all parts of the earth, filling appropriate places in their establishments—dark-haired beauties from the East, golden haired beauties from the North, musicians and learned men from Egypt or Greece, cooks from the South of Italy, drudges and menials from the remotest parts of Scythia, the centre of Africa, or the remote Island of Britain. Eighteen centuries ago, when Britain was a distant colony of Rome, the peaceful inhabitants of Britain toiled, slaves, for Roman citizens, along with the native of Ethiopia.

What sane-minded man doubts our patriotism? Take us to the palace halls and royal courts of Europe, we would not be content; for in the land where the orange flower blooms and the myrtle grows we wish not to dwell. If we should live for a short period in either of the above mentioned countries, our minds would still linger around the scenes of America; our hearts would constantly recur to the land of our birth and the scenes of our youth. We now see the day of which our fathers spake; and we said, "let it come peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must!" And as the Tree of Liberty has been planted in this soil, may it grow and flourish until all men shall repose in its ample shade.

During the delivery of the oration the speaker was frequeptly interrupted by loud bursts of applause.

A number of advertisements and other matters are unavoidably crowded out this week.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

BY M. E. REED, OF PETALUMA.

Past the Hour.

Sure, I 've sought the gate so long,
E'en the hedges know me;
Birds laugh at me in their song,
Streams reflect and show me!
Not a flower that smiles so sweet
Seems my grief to soften;
E'en the meadows hate my feet,
I 've been there so often.
But if ere I pass this way,
Meet me at some future day;
May I? Hush! Yet stay—yet stay!
Don't I hear her coming?

Coming? No! 'Twas but the trees!
I do not hear her coming:
E'en the very wasps and bees
Mock me with their humming!
Vowed she not, by all that 's just,
All that 's true, she 'd meet me?
And is it thus she breaks her trust,
Thus she strives to meet me?
But if e'er again I'm cast
In such meshes as the past,
May I—'tis her step at last!
Now indeed she 's coming!

O my love! my life's delight!
Treasure of my being!
All my sorrows take to flight,
Thee, my aching one, seeing!
Yet how couldst thou keep me here,
Heart and spirit failing?
How? But no—we 'ell have no tear—
It is no time for wailing.
For, despite my wayward freaks,
I 'd stay waiting twenty weeks,
But to see theo coming!

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our California Poet.

Among the noticeable features of the first of August, was the original poem read by J. Madison Bell.

The whiteman has said that the pages of Poetry have never been embellished by the genius and erudition of colored men.

That they did not possess the capabilities of enriching that department of learning.

This poetic effort has demonstrated the fallacy of that statement.

What a terrible commentary upon the Peculiar Institution.

A man born under its blighting shadow, rising above it, initiating influences demonstrating to our enemies that the colored man has powers and attributes of mind equal to the more favored race.

Great judgment is evinced in the illustrations, while for terseness of style, depth and originality of thought, and pureness of diction, it is not excelled by any living Anglo-African Poet.

Burning sarcasm and thundering philippics are hurled against the minions and myrmidons of oppression.

The immortal statesmen who stood by us when we had no helper, were appropriately and tenderly remembered.

The era of ultimate deliverance is seen marching up the through the ages, bidding the crushed and broken of heart be strong, for the time of the world's grand jubilee is not far off. Peace and plenty, with the olive branch and cornucopia would again return to bless the land purchased by the blood of patriot sires.

Rapine, robbery and wrong will skulk away to their hiding places, before the rising orient light of freedom.

Loyal hearts, under sable skins, would rush to meet the foe, were Humanity and Liberty to be the heritage of the Africa-American.

May this sweet harper continue to pour the strains of truth, love and justice, reflecting renown upon his people and adding fresh lustre to the radient galaxy which already pours floods of brightness upon a race destined to shine in the commonwealth of letters. W.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—"Put down the rebellion at all hazards!" is the cry of the Governors

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and people of the loyal States; but there is one hazardous step yet to be taken, which would help the work wonderfully. There have been many killed and much money spent, but the fighting has only passed from one white American's hands to that of another, and yet the rebellion is not put down. The U. S. Covernment must make an alliance with her own people, i. e. the people of color to help to do it. Also, abrogate or nullify the odious Dred Scott decision, which takes from every colored man his rights as a man and a citizen; and if that is not enough to make him a man, in common with other men, make a law that will open the ranks to him, according to merit, and let there be no slavery under the stars and stripes. Let this be done, and you have my word for it, the President of the United States will soon stand at the head of the greatest and most valiant army the world ever saw, or perhaps ever will see again. J. M. W.

Marysville, Aug. 2, 1862.

The News.

Committee Meeting.

The Committee appointed at a meeting held in Zion Church, 24th ult., in relation to conferring with the League, met in Mr. Sanderson's school-room, on last Thursday evening, and decided to make a call for a public meeting on Tuesday evening next.

The names of the Sub-committee are, J. G. Wilson, J. Flowers and Shadrack Howard.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The special dispatch to the New York papers states that a delegation of Western men, including two Senators, made an offer of certain negro regiments to the President, yesterday, to which offer the President replied that he had decided not to arm negroes, but would accept as many as offered as laborers. This is understood to be the settled policy of the Government. This refusal excites surprise among parties interested in Gen. Jim Lane's plans, as he stated positively, before leaving, that the Administration understood his intention of enlisting negroes in Kansas.

Latest advices from Sperryville say that prisoners continue to be brought in from Madison. Loyal blacks are coming into our lines in great numbers, from the direction of Stannardsville. They are represented as a very superior class and will make excellent teamsters.

A scouting party yesterday found between twenty and thirty negroes, in irons, twelve miles from Madison, nearly in a starving condition. They were caught by the rebels while trying to escape.

PROVIDENCE, R. I, Aug. 5.—Gov. Sprague has called on the colored citizens to form a regiment, as part of the quota of the State, and promises to accompany them to the field and share the perils with them.

WASHINGTON, July 26th.—The President has issued a brief proclamation warning all persons within the contemplation of the 6th section of the Confiscation Act to cease participating in aiding, countenancing or abetting the existing rebellion, to return to their proper allegiance to the United States under pain of seizure and forfeiture, as within and by said section provided.

The sixth section of the Confiscation Act, to which President Lincoln's proclamation refers, includes all persons within any State or Territory engaged in armed rebellion against the Government, or aiding in abetting such rebeilion, except the President and Cabinet officers, Members of Congress, and army and navy officers. In their case the law went into immediate effect.

A brigade of Gen. Sigel's corps is now subsisting entirely upon the enemy.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Thos. Howell, GEORGE W. JACKSON to JANE SMITH, both of San Francisco.

In this city, July 31st, by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, ISAAC WILLIAMS, of Sacramento, to MARTHA A. BAYLY, of this city.

Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

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DIED.

In this City, on the evening of the 7th instant' ROBERT RIDGEWAY, a native of Delaware, in the 39th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Jackson, Prospect Place, between California and Jackson streets.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Meetings, &c.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society.

At the annual meeting, held on Monday afternoon, Aug. 4th, 1862, at the A. M. E. Church, on Scott street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Cornelia Dupee, President.
" Mary Bevans, Vice-President.
" Martha Jones, Treasurer.
Mr. Barney Fletcher, Secretary.
Mrs. Charlotte Davis, Assis'nt Secretary.
" Elizabeth Fletcher, Chaplain.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

Mrs. Elnora Dodson, Mrs. Mary E. Tappan,
" Maria Phillips, Miss Mary Turner,
" Caroline Lewis, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott,
" Levina Fletcher, " Ellen Bell,
" Susan Westheimer.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the cor'er of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secr tary.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Advertisements.

S. K. G. NELLIS.

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....AT....

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....ON....

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 9.

Doors open at 2, to commence at 3 o'clock.

TICKETS,.....25 cents.

aug9

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soaps small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
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German "
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Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery

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16

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ap12tf* JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

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Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

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JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENCY

—AND—

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Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza my10-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.

my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862. [NO. 20.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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10 lines " 1 time..... 1 00
" " 3 Months..... 5 00

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Births and Marriages..... 25
Deaths..... gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices..... 50

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
James A. Day, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Peteluma.
Wm. W. Rich, Oakland.
Wm. Page, Sonora.
A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Elijah Booth, "
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
E. Hatton, Napa.
Joseph Smallwood, Coloma.
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Isaac Flood, San Antonio.
Robert H. Small, Coulterville.
J. D. Brown, Jackson, Amador Co.
Francis Green, Michigan Bar.
L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity county.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Wm. Payne, Virginia City, N. T.
Isaac Morton, Carson City, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
J. M. Hernandez, New Westminster, B. C.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Our Contributors.

DR. EZRA R. JOHNSON,
REV. J. J. MOORE,
REV. T. M. D. WARD,
J. B. SANDERSON,
J. M. BELL,
WM. H. YATES,
E. P. DUPLEX,
WM. H. FOOTE,
WM. H. HALL,
WM. A. SMITH,
J. W. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H C. STEPHENSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

Selections.

ORATION

ON EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORIES, AND EMANCIPATION IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

DELIVERED BY REV. J. J. MOORE, SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 1ST, 1862.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Scarcely has subsided the echoes of the shouts of jubilant millions of a

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Nation, commemorating its liberty's birthday, written in the memory of the blood of their fathers, when public sentiment requires us to honor, by popular demonstration, the same hallowed subject, involved in recent events of general interest that have fallen out in our country's history.

For the last twenty years, I have had the pleasure of participating in such or such-like demonstrations as the present; and sometimes I have had the honor of consenting to assume the responsibility of my present position; but in no instance, have I been impressed with the weight of my responsibility equally to the present;—peculiarly so at present, because at a time when our Nation rocks and trembles from centre to circumference, by the surging billows of civil revolution, At a time when the public nerve tingles with excitement and solicitude. At a time when *Radicalism, Conservatism* and *Secessionism*, look on with an eye of criticism. At a time when the great principles our cause involve must be fearlessly and fairly vindicated, by every lover of American liberty; let it be statesmen or clergymen, soldiers or civilians, black men or white men;—weighty, because at a time when our Nation's history is pregnant with grand events. It is weighty, Fellow-Citizens, because I stand here to-day as the representative of a disfranchised people, whose common cause is jeopardized in every deficiency the public judgment notes against them: Thus it is no light task to conceive the weight of our present pledge.

Every popular and exciting event that transpires in the history of a country or people, necessarily involves certain primary considerations, that always engage public attention.

These relate to the thing effected—the cause—those immediately interested, and the indirect following results.

These are general features of all exciting events that engage the public mind; calling forth popular demonstrations expressive of the public sentiment, lauding or deprecating, honoring or contemning the occurrence.

The grand events, fellow-citizens, that by public consent have called forth this day's demonstration, one of them at least should be specifically considered in this the ordinary light of popular events. The one first and mostly to be considered by us at present, is that of the glorious 16th of April last, which placed upon record the emancipation of the slaves in the Federal District, and the eternal exclusion of Slavery from all the Nation's Territorial domain, as the act of the Federal Government.

We do not wish, fellow-kinsmen of neighboring climes, to ignore, or give the go-by, to-day, to the grand event that this day is the twenty-eighth anniversary of, in the British West India Islands, that has been our adopted cause of annual celebration for years in the United States; that glorious event of the first of August, twenty-eight years ago.

When Nature's sun rose silently up the Oriental Aurora, with freedom's tidings on each ray; when 800,000 souls chimed with new inspirations, and 800,000 hearts beat with new palpitations; when the echoes of the hills and valleys fled at the tread of the foot of song, and the isles trembled with vocal thunder peals, and the waves of the resounding seas fled before freedom's voice; then new joys fired the altars of devotion, and prayer and praise rose like holy incense to the God of liberty. Fellow-kinsmen, we hallow the memory of that event.

We hallow it as a triumph of freedom. We hallow it for humanity's sake. We hallow as a standing, immutable, and indubitable attestation of general, unconditional emancipation of slavery anywhere.

But to-day, fellow-citizens, the event

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that leads the chorus of our song, is the glorious 16th of April last.

Let us contemplate this event (1st) in the thing effected or its immediate issues.

Fellow-kinsmen, while the swarthy Sons of America, for a quarter of a century past, have been paying festive tribute to one of Freedom's Anniversaries, under the banner of a foreign clime, the bold Lion and Unicorn entwined upon each fold.—Thank Heaven! We have been furnished with a new theme for our chorus song, in the Eternal march of Freedom's cause; a theme to which History has given birth under that banner, upon whose sublime visage the Celestials have sprinkled stars, and immutability and humanity have painted in crimson and azure stripes a Nation's holiest vows, the banner borne aloft by the flight of that Eagle's pride, the king of the winged world, whose talons forge thunderbolts, the glare of whose eye gambols with fluids that print their footsteps in fire, and upon whose pinions the political hopes of the world may yet repose, the happy destiny of nations yet unborne may securely rest

To that proud eagle, to-day, America's sun-burned children begin hopefully to look; we grasp, with a swarthy hand, its pinion tower, to be borne aloft with the favorite sons of Columbia's far-famed land, in their highest hopes. This hope, newly inspired, is written in the chief event of our joy to-day—the glorious 16th of April, past.

The first grand feature of which was: It gives back to 3,000 beings, bearing God's image, their Divine heritage, the re-possession of their souls and bodies, rent from them by the sanction of a Christian Government.

Secondly, In a single hour it changed 3,000 human beings from chattleism to manhood.

Thirdly, By it at once were bound up the broken spirits, and alleviated the burdened hearts of thousands whose only consolations from a life of bitterness lingered upon the dark precincts of the grave.

Fourthly, It restored the forfeited assurance, that Christian Governments give for the maintenance of the happiest human ties, that nature has ordained in social arrangements—in *husband, wife, parent and child.*

He who witnessed the storm of eloquence, poured forth by gratitude, in *prayers*, in *tears*, *songs*, *shouts*, *thanksgivings*, *proclamations*, and *gesticulations*, be it man, or angel, that views the scene, he might admire with accelerated astonishment, the day that the Nation's Executive with one stroke of Freedom's pen, snapped the taut chain that bound 3,000 souls panting for liberty.

Fifthly, In it the Government has taken the first grand step towards the renewal of its pledge, to the maintenence of the geat fundamental principles of its Constitution, as embraced in Jefferson's *Declaration of Human Rights*, and their protection by just human Government, which are expressed in the six following principles:

1. That all men are created equal. (That is, have *equal, natural, moral* and *social* claims to humanity; as, human *kindness, sympathy* and *benevolence.*) The man or nation of men, who would sustain the first great doctrine in Jefferson's Declaration, must render these claims of humanity to all mankind. Thank God! our Government has moved towards this requirement.

2. That all men possess the three *inherent rights*, of LIFE, LIBERTY, and the PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS; which *rights* cannot be taken from them. (That is, all men have a *natural, moral* and *political* Right of Life, Liberty and Pursuit of Happiness; that these cannot be taken away except by injustice or violence.) And whenever men or nations of men take away from a man, or any set of men these rights, (except they

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are forfeited by felony), commit the highest outrage upon such a man or men. This is the spirit of Jefferson's second principle, and the American people are awakening to this great truth.

3. To secure these *rights*, human Governments are established. (That is, that men should unite with common consent, under a form of Constitutional laws, to secure to each other these sacred rights, and that where a Government fails to secure these ends, it is unjustly founded and maintained. This is the spirit of Jefferson's third principle.

4. That the power, (that is, just authority) of human Government is derived from the consent of the governed.

5. That whenever a human Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the people's right to alter or abolish it.

6. He says after a long train of abuse and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evincing a desire to reduce them under obsolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government.

Thank Heaven! the Federal Government, which should be the voice of God and the Nation, has moved towards the vindication of those great constitutional basis.

Sixth. The Government has assumed its Constitutional perogative, in arresting and suppressing a national evil, carried on under the cover of the Federal Government, even in its own direct jurisdiction.

If the Federal Government has a power to force one State to submit to the will of another, on the slavery question, it has power to dictate measures to all the States on that question.

The Fugitive Slave law, was the Federal Government forcing the free States to the dictates of slave States, under the false pretex of a general Constitutional provision for the slavery interest.

That the Constitutional clause, that requires the rendition of persons held to service or labor in one State, escaping to another, is falsely interpreted in making it the constitutional basis of the Fugitive Slave law, is clearly shown by the following motion in the Federal Convention at the framing of the Federal Constitution; in selecting a proper word to designate the persons to be surrendered as provided for in the above clause:

"On motion of Mr. Edmund Randolph, the word *'servitude'* was struck out and *'service'* unanimously inserted—the former being thought to express the condition of *slaves* and the latter the obligation of *free* persons."—*Madison Papers, vol. 3, p. 1560.*

(2dly) Fellow-citizens, let us glance at the cause of this glorious event. Every human occurrence in life, is subject to superhuman, and human agency. Every thing is brought to pass by primary and secondary causes. So in this grand event of ours.

God was the great moving cause of this gracious result; bringing it to pass by sub-agencies. God, whose eyes does not escape the notice of a sparrow's fall, is not heedless to the cries of millions of creatures bearing his own image, deprived by brute force of their inherent rights given them by Him.

And hence, He ever has and ever will vindicate the helpless, by His own sub-agencies.

The grand instrumentalities God has used to effect this happy relief of suffering, outraged humanity, are the noble sons of philanthrophy of our modern times, endued with Christian principles.

At the head of this rank of noble spirits, God's instruments, stands the illustrious sons of England, Granville Sharp and Thomas Clarkson.

The former battled with the Constitutionality of slavery in England, for more than 20 years, and in 1772 he stripped it

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of its constitutionality, (when Lord Chief Justice Mansfield presided in the Court of the King's Bench). He printed, wrote and agitated the slavery question, till Blackstone confessed his error on the constitutionality of slavery in England, and Justice Mansfield, from the force of public sentiment, reversed his own former decisions on the rendition of slaves, claimed under the Constitution of England, in deciding in the case of a fugitive named James Summerset, whose freedom was claimed by Granville Sharp; Justice Mansfield declared "*that a slave could not breathe in England.*" From thenceforth all slaves were free in England.

Next, Thomas Clarkson, in 1788, commenced to battle for slavery emancipation in all British Dominions; and fought oppression in Parliament and out of it, up to 1834, when he won the final triumph of British Emancipation.

Next, see the generous son of France, Marquis de Lafayette, vindicating in 1784, the abolition of slavery in the French colonies, and purchasing a plantation of slaves in Cayenne, a colony in South America, and freeing and educating them, at his own expense.

Note next the illustrious philanthropist, (son of America), Benjamin Lundy, who formed the first Anti-Slavery Society in America, in St. Clairville, Virginia, in 1815, established the first Anti-Slavery Journal in America, called the *Philanthropist*.

Next, the far-famed Wm. Lloyd Garrison; the martyred son of Illinois,—Lovejoy—all pointing to the alleviation of suffering at the hand of oppression.

Then the immortal hero of Harper's Ferry, John Brown, whose martyred ashes are breeding millions for freedom.

And lastly comes a *modern Cyrus*, President Lincoln, with his legions of statesmen and soldiers at his side; and God has written in his stern decree upon the Palaces of Slavery, MENE, TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

And the gates of Liberty have been thrown open for our race, at the Capital of our country.

(3dly.) We come to those immediately interested in this happy event. Aside from those into whose broken spirits new hopes were inspired—the three thousand, whose oppressed forms bent in obedience to tyranny under the very shadow of the Capital of a Christian land—next, are interested, every swarthy son of America; deeply interested, not only on the common score of humanity, but as it is the beginning of the end of an institution that has entailed upon every colored man a withering social prejudice, and as a class of men, general illiteracy, indigency and political and social degradation.

Arming the Blacks.

The policy of declaring general emancipation of slaves of rebels and employing them in the Union armies to aid in crushing the rebellion, has been gaining friends in Congress and throughout the country. Its adoption has long been looked upon as a question of time, should the war last; and it would, perhaps, have been decided upon before this, except for the radical fanatics who ceaselessly vituperate everybody who did not believe the time had come when it was wise or necessary to employ that element of power. There are few thoughtful men who have ever taken ground against employing the negroes, except upon arguments of temporary expediency. When the time for using the blacks shall have forced itself upon the country, few loyal men will be found to oppose it; and that time seems to be rapidly approaching, if the rebellion shall long continue to maintain formidable proportions. An interesting debate on this subject occurred in the Senate, just prior to the adjournment of Congress. Senators Grimes of Iowa, Sherman of Ohio, Fessenden of Maine, Rice of Minn., and Wilson of Mass., spoke strongly in favor of arming the slaves; Senators Saulsbury of Delaware and Carlisle of Va., opposed it; Senator Collamer argued that the laws confined the militia to white men; Senator Davis of Ky. opposed employing negroes as soldiers, but would use them as laborers; and Senator King of New York proposed to receive into the service persons of African descent, "for the purpose of constructing entrenchments or other camp service or labor for which they are fitted." The question was treated entirely in its practical bearing, and with a view to legislation

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for filling up the new requisition of troops called for by the President. The speakers were very serious, and their views were evidently greatly affected by the recent rebel doings on the Peninsula. There was strong opposition to what was called the "white-kid-gloved," "rose-water" mode of conducting the war; and Mr. Sherman argued that we "could not fight against savages unless we became part savage ourselves," and that "ratheo than that the Union should be destroyed, he would organize a great army of black men and desolate every Southern State." Other speakers were not behind this in strength of expression or in determination to adopt any and every means to put down the rebellion.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

Change of Sentiment.

In every State in the Union public opinion has undergone a visible change, and the merits of the Colored American are being more seriously entertained and discussed. In California, Oregon and Washington Territory we seldom hear of the outrages that were constantly perpetrated upon our defenseless race. All political parties with one exception, the Breckenridge Democracy, have recently organized upon principles more in accordance with the spirit of the age—Human Progress and Universal Freedom. We have grounds to hope that the next Legislature will be composed of members who will act in accordance with public opinion, by repealing the statutes which disqualify us from testifying in civil and criminal cases, in common with all other men.

It is clearly demonstrated that the colored people who have migrated to this State are not the ignorant-worthless-idling-sort-of creatures whom our proslavery friends (?) have so long *mis*-represented them to be.

In California, as in all other States, our deportment—our character for honesty, sobriety and industry—will compare favorably with all other classes. We might demonstrate another fact, that we have a less number of paupers and criminals among us, according to statistical accounts, than any other class of people forming the population of this State. This fact is conceded, but seldom made known.

As the coming Legislature will probably be composed of liberal-minded men, and be sustained by a liberal-minded constituency, we have every reason to hope that the disqualifying statutes will be repealed, not from sympathy, but from a sense of justice and our merits alone. But, still, let us be active in this matter, and remember that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

LIVINGSTON INSTITUTE.—Eight of the trustees met on Thursday Evening, 14th inst., in the studio of Rev. Mr. Briggs' Church, on Powell street, and held an informal meeting. The President has called a special meeting of the Board, to be held in the same place on Thursday Evening, September 4th.

The adjourned public meeting of the 24th ult., in relation to a conference with the League, was held on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., in the Church on Scott street, recently vacated by the A. M. E. Society.

The sub-committee submitted a report which was adopted.

A Committee of five, was then appointed to report, at a future meeting, the most feasible plan of organization, for the purpose of petitioning the next Legislature for the repeal of the statutes, relative to our right of testimony in the Courts of Justice in this State.

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Consecration of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell Street.

On Sunday, 10th inst., the Church edifice on Powell street, near Jackson, recently vacated by the Episcopal congregation, was consecrated to Almighty God, in the services of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination.

The time appointed for the services at the Altar, was a quarter to three.

The bell in the spire of the Church commenced tolling at half past two, P. M., at which time the Church was well filled by members and those of other denominations, together with a large number of white persons. Immediately after the bell ceased tolling, which was a few minutes to three o'clock, a procession of clergy proceeded up the middle aisle, to the altar, headed by the Rev. T. M. D. Ward, reading from the 84th Psalm, as follows,

How amiable *are* thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts!

2. My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God.

3. Yea, the sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, *even* thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King and my God.

Blessed *are* they that dwell in thy house: they will be still praising thee. Selah.

Blessed *is* the man whose strength *is* in thee: in whose heart *are* the ways *of them.*

6. *Who* passing through the valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the pools.

7. They go from strength to strength, *every one of them* in Zion appeareth before God.

8. O Lord God of hosts, hear my prayer: Give ear, O God of Jacob. Selah.

9. Behold, O God our shield, and look upon the face of thine anointed.

10. For a day in thy courts *is* better than a thousand. I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness.

11. For the Lord God *is* a sun and a shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good *thing* will he withhold from them that walk uprightly.

12. O Lord of hosts, blessed *is* the man that trusteth in thee.

The alternate verses were given in response by the distinguished persons composing the clerical procession. Among them were the Rev. Wm. B. May, of the Bethel M. E. Church; Rev. Mr. Howell, of the First Baptist Church; Rev. J. J. Moore, of Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. J. B. Sanderson, and Messrs. Green and Rev. Campbell of Stockton.

The services were composed of the following exercises:

Prayer of Consecration. By Rev. Wm. B. May.

Hymn of Consecration. Read by Rev. Mr. Howell.

Sermon. By Elder T. M. D. Ward.

At intervals the following pieces of music were rendered with pleasing effect by the choir, with organ accompaniment.

1st. Anthem. "The earth is the Lord's."

2d. Hymn of Consecration. (Park St.)

3d. Anthem. "We wait for thy loving kindness."

4th. Chant. "This my rest forever."

5th. Anthem. "I was glad when they said unto me."

Hymn. (Duke street.)

Benediction.

The services were imposing and impressive. The Choir under the charge of Mr. Geo. Pennington, added greatly to the sublime occasion.

The Alto, or Second Soprano, by Miss Scott, and the Tenor, by Mr. L. H. Brooks, were good features.

The Organist is a youth, the son of Mr. T. Taylor, and is proficient in the management of the instrument.

This Choir is evidently "marching on," in musical science.

The evening was set apart for the Eucharist, or Communion, which was administered to 69 persons.

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The collections taken up, morning and evening, amounted to the sum of $654.95.

From the excellent sermon on this occasion we give extracts below. The Rev. Gentleman's text was from 1st Kings, 8th chapter, 27th verse:

"But will God indeed dwell on the earth? Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain Thee: how much less this house which I have builded."

I. The Character of a Supreme God.

That there is a Being possessed of Infinite Power, cannot be denied or successfully contradicted.

He is the source of life, the fountain of all good.

He is a living essence, uncreated, unoriginated, self-existent and eternal.

The unborn character, who is without beginning and without end.

Possessing ubiqnity, omnipotence, omniscience and unchangeability.

He is therefore the Great Eternal One. He created all worlds from nothing. He uttered the omnific fiat, saying, Let there be light.

Worlds upon worlds leaped into being, systems, planets and suns were placed in their stations, and from age to age obey his law.

The glad music which is heard sounding through the spheres, thunder forth the praise of an Infinite Intelligence.

Old Ocean, as he kisses the thirsty earth, and the stars, as they sparkle from Heaven's broad arch, all celebrate the acts of this wonderful God.

Millions of Angels bow in reverence at his feet. Cherubim and seraphim extol his praise.

The lightning is his battle-spear.

Clouds, storms and thunders herald His coming.

Hell, through all its doleful dominions, trembles when He utters his voice.

The nations are as grasshoppers before Him, and melt away before the fierceness of His ire.

Even now, He is riding through America breaking the red arm of oppression, and saying to the millions of bleeding bondsmen, Come forth, for the hour of deliverance is come.

May God lead on the armies of the free.

II. Will this Eternal God dwell on Earth?

Originally this earth was pure and holy

Man in his primordial state was a spotless and holy being.

Sin had not clouded his intellect, nor sullied his spirit, nor tarnished his frame.

The roses of Innocece and Purity spangled the earth.

Harmony, Peace, Truth and Love reigned everywhere.

The dwelling of God; the abode of Angels.

The pillar of cloud and fire, which was the guide and safe-guard of the Ancient Church, was a symbol of Divine Glory.

He will dwell with us and by us.

His Spirit purifying our hearts, illuminatiug our minds and leading us over life's rugged pathway, to a land of peace and joy.

Will He make this house His dwelling place? Will his feet rest here?

If we are pure and good, zealous and faithful, the Lord will assuredly be with us.

May His presence and glory now fill this sacred temple.

The living fires of liberty will be kindled upon these altars to-day, and, they shall be perpetually fed by the sons and daughters of freedom, who will worship here henceforth.

The great cause of letters shall be cherished and encouraged within these consecrated walls.

We shall be the friends of learning and the foes of ignorance.

If we permit the Heavenly Guest to dwell with us while living, after life's fitful dream is over, we shall dwell with the Lord in that world, where

Soft is the voice of golden lutes,
Soft bloom Heaven's ambrosial fruits.
Bright beams the dazzling lustre shed
From radiant gems in order spread.
From golden streets, from emerald floors,
From crystal floods and pearly doors,
From rainbow tints, from angel's wings,
And all unuttered glorious things.

We shall then pass from the lower to the

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upper sanctuary, and dwell forever in the celestial mansion prepared for the holy and the just.

SACRAMENTO LITERARY INSTITUTE.—This Institute is composed of ladies and gentlemen, and was organized May 30, 1862. It is in a flourishing condition, and we are glad to learn that the Institute has made such fine progress since the organization. They have had some very interesting meetings, debates, compositions, declamatory pieces, &c., including addresses before the Institute occasionally. Our friends of the Sacramento Literary Institute would like to have a communication with the S. F. Literary Institute.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—This Committee held their final meeting on Tuesday evening last, in Mr. Sanderson's school room.

All bills were considered and paid by Mr. H. M. Collins, Treasurer. The surplus, amounting to thirty-three dollars, was, by a vote of the committee, ordered to be divided between the following churches; First Baptist Church, Dupont street; A. M. E. Church, Pacific street, and the A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

THE ORATION.—We begin to-day the publication of the Rev. Mr. Moore's able and eloquent Oration at Hayes' Park, which was so gratefully listened to by the large assembly present. Those who did not hear it delivered have a rich treat in store in its perusal, and those who did hear it delivered cannot fail to read it as presented in our columns with satisfaction. It will be finished in our next number.

We are pained to find the death of WM. DUBOIS announced in the *Courier* of the 9th inst., published at Columbia, Tuolumne co. He was a native of New York city. Besides the many personal friends he had in California, his death will be regretted by a large circle in his native city.

☞ We tender our thanks to Mrs. Charlotte Davis for several copies of the *Mirror of the Times.*

☞ We are compelled again, this week, to crowd out a large quantity of reading matter and several advertisements.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of August, and remit the same as early as practicable.

☞ MR. JOHN H. MOORE, our City Agent, is the only authorized person to collect debts due the APPEAL in this city.

Correspondence.

Friends and patrons receiving epistolary correspondence relating to our public action in the late celebration, should send it to us for publication as soon as received. The following letter, addressed to one of the members of our 1st of August Committee, has just been handed to us, this week, for publication. As it is from one of our tried friends, of the favored race, we gladly welcome it to our columns:

PETALUMA, July 29th, 1862.

Mr._____, and Gentlemen of the Committee: Dear Sirs—I received, in due time, your kind and polite note of invitation to attend your anniversary. In answer, I regret to say, that, having just returned home, after an absence of nearly five weeks, all worn and nearly sick, I find it inconvenient to attend; but be assured of one thing, that my interest in the freedom and elevation of the colored race has in no way diminished. The times are ominous and full of meaning. The land shakes with the earthquake of revolution. Dark clouds hang, thick and gloomy, around our political horizon, but they portend good to your long oppressed and crushed people. It is now positively certain that American Slavery

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must go down in the contest. But how a people, long crushed and brutalized by an exhaustive system of oppression, can rise up to the condition of enlightened self-governing freemen, is a question that you should never lose sight of.

He who expects ends without means is a *fanatic.* You want freedom, but you want more than freedom, you want the *rights* and *privileges* of freemen, and with them an intellectual and moral qualification to use them without abuse. You want education and a pure gospel. I don't mean you of San Francisco, who already enjoy these in a good degree, but the millions who are now in chains and darkness. A responsibility lies at your doors, in respect to these, that calls for the exercise of your greatest zeal. As events develope the probabilities of the future, the more important do the interests of the Livingston Institute appear to me, and the greater interest do I feel for its ultimate success. The want of means to live has driven me, for the time, to suspend operations; but let no enemy report that we have abandoned the enterprise—let no friend despond. Wishing you a pleasant day, I remain your sincere friend. J. W. B.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28th, 1862.

MR. A———: SIR—I am the happy recipient of several numbers of the precious little sheet—the PACIFIC APPEAL. It was a gratification, after an absence of three years from San Francisco, to hear from old friends, some of whom I thought I was forever isolated from and forgotten. I have taken one week in writing to friends in San Francisco. I am happy at your goaheadativeness. The APPEAL reminds me of the *Mirror of the Times*, and among my friends, I have shown copies to Redding Speights, Capt. Joseph G. Anderson, the musician and leader of Johnson's Band, and others whom you are acquainted with in your native "City of Brotherly Love." It was received with great eclat.

Hoping the enterprise will meet with success, I remain yours, etc.

F. R. CARTER.

[Mr. Carter was one of the delegates from this city to our Convention held in Sacramento City, in 1856.—ED]

PORTLAND, Oregon, Aug. 5, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—By accident I have seen a copy of your paper, the APPEAL. I am somewhat pleased with it and approve the enterprise, and wish it success. I send by the bearer of this note two months' subscription, in advance. Hoping you will send the paper as often as convenient, etc., yours, for your cause. W. P.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Freedom Marching On.

BY E. R. J.

When the war broke out, Colored men expressed their loyalty wherever the Federal Government was supreme. They assembled in every city, town and hamlet, and with a true devotion for liberty and the preservation of the Union, offered to buckle on their knapsack and to encounter the perils that awaited them.

I was honored with a call to preside over a large and enthusiastic meeting in New Bedford, at the City Hall. Patriotic speeches were made and appropriate resolutions were passed, and the Company roll was soon filled, comprising many of our best men who were ready to march at a moment's warning. We sent a petition to Governor Andrew and asked to be enrolled with the Militia. The Governor in his reply stated that he had no power to grant our petition. The pro-slavery press was exultant over our disappointment: they assured us that it was the white man's war, and that they could easily subdue the rebels. The events of the campaign, during the past fifteen months, have somewhat dispelled this idea, and the latest news from Washington assures us that the President, with kind condescension, will allow colored men to be employed as laborers, but not as soldiers.

We have only to wait until another call is made for men, and then if they are not forthcoming, colored men will be invited to pass through the fiery ordeal, and test their intrepidity and capacity on the battle-field.

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There is no doubt as to what the result will be. The spirit that animated the hearts of their grandsires in 1776 and 1812 will lead them on to a glorious victory.

They will "Strike for their altars and their fires, for the green graves of their sires, and for God and Liberty."

President Lincoln expected to vanquish the rebels with an army of seventy-five thousand men in three months. He has called a million of men to arms, with all the appliances of modern warfare. One hundred thousand brave men have sacrificed their lives, and many a hill and many a vale has become a grave-yard; while on lonely wastes and prairie wilds the wind moans over the tombs of those who died in defense of a great principle; while the despairing cries of the bereaved echo from ten thousand hitherto happy homes,—but the end is not yet.

Government has acted wisely and humanely in abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, and in excluding Slavery forever from all the Territories, but the work cannot stop here. The fiat has been proclaimed in high Heave, and my people must go free.

It will be a herculean task to crush out this rebellion; great deeds are to be done. Valorous feats of arms and complex movements of strategy will be enacted, while the mighty host of freemen are marching on. But the overthrow of Slavery is a foregone conclusion; this only can restore Peace to our beloved country.

Slavery inaugurated this wretched war. Slavery breeds treason, as certain as a miasmatic swamp breathes agne. It is a foul Upas-tree, polluting everything that comes beneath its shadow, it must be destroyed. Government must dig down deep and burn the root, then gather the ashes and cast them into the depths of the deepest sea. Government has decided to emancipate the Slaves belonging to the rebels; then they must lease the land to them, that was owned by their former masters, with the privilege of purchasing in, fee simple, upon the payment of a fair valuation. This policy must be adopted or Government will be compelled to maintain an immense army in the rebellious States for the next one hundred years.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Pacific Railroad.

The bill to construct a railroad across the continent, cementing the interest and future prosperity of the Atlantic and Pacific communities, has now become the law of the land.

The question frequently arises, How long before the great highway will be completed? The answer involves considerations of momentous import, and California is deeply interested in the issue. A delay of so necessary an improvement will retard the growth of the young giant of the West, and greatly embarrass the affairs of her old sisters—the General Government will be unable, for a long time, to contribute any material aid, in the way of men or money, owing to the obstinacy of the rebellion.

The slaves who have so recently been made free, and who are perplexing the governing powers as to what disposition shall be made of them, seem to form an important element of labor, which may be here turned to useful advntage. Suppose the States of California, Oregon, Kansas, and the Territories concerned in the immediate building of the road, accept the services of the contrabands, provide for them food and clothing for one year, and secure grants of land, to be cultivated by the laborers, equal to their wants while working upon the railway, and the great object would soon be accomplished, without interfering with existing arrangements. The agricultural character of these humble people, united to their industrious habits, when fostered by kindness and reward, would develope astounding results, sending destruction to intestine warfare, relieving a loyal people from the burden of taxation, preparing a good though ignorant class to become capable of self-government, bringing the hardy and intelligent of all climes in direct intercourse with the integral parts of the nation, and disseminating civilization, by rearing towns, churches and schools upon the broad prairies, now inhabited by the wild buffalo or traversed by the savage and unstable Indian. W. H. H.

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For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—I see, by your telegraphic report, and by the different journals, that Gov. Sprague has called on the colored citizens of Rhode Island, to form a regiment, as part of the quota of the State. I simply ask what are they to fight for? In 1814, the year that gave me birth, Great Britain, by the overthrow of the French Emperor, found herself in a condition to employ the whole of her great navaii and military resources in an effort to humble or to crush the United States. The first blow fell on the shores of the Chesapeake: the seat of the national government fell into the hands of the enemy, and the blackened walls of the Capitul gave warning of the ruthless spirit with which the war was thenceforth to be conducted. This wound to the national pride was inflicted at a time when the public credit was at the lowest ebb. The recruiting service went on sluggishly, and gave no promise of an adequate increase of the regular army, and the whole of the seacoast was exposed to the attacks of the enemy. It became manifest that the Gulf coast was to be the scene of operations, and, at a later period, that New Orleans was to be the point of attack. Its protection and defense were assigned to Gen. Jackson. He called, in strains of inspiring eloquence, upon the colored inhabitants of Louisiana, to protect their native soil from invasion and pollution by a foreign foe. He offered freedom to the slaves, and invoked them to the rescue. They responded, and on the 8th day of January, they met, and, in a sanguinary battle, overcame more than double their number of veteran troops, led by experienced generals, flushed with recent victories on the battle-fields of Europe, and closed the war in a blaze of glory, and for what? To rivet the chains of slavery and misery tighter upon a set of noble-hearted men, women and children, sharing no crime, save the blood of the African coursing through their veins. Again we can see, by the course that the General Government has taken, after the proclamations of Generals Fremont and Hunter, that the black man of this nominally free republic has nought to fight for. Now we do not desire to do anything that will tend to degrade us—we do not wish to go upon the battle-field in the degraded condition of things, looked upon as goods and chattels; but we are willing to go into battle as men, enjoying all the political rights and privileges of other men. Therefore, if the General Government would put down this rebellion, and inscribe her name in golden letters upon the brighter pages of American history, let her do an act of justice and of duty—emancipate the slaves, repeal the fugitive slave law, abrogate the Dred Scott decision, cancel all laws that destroy our position as men, raise us from the degraded position of goods and chattels to our true position of men, women and children, then call upon us to assist in putting this rebellion down, and she will strike a blow and achieve a victory that will make all Europe admire her and tremble. J. C. J.

VICTORIA, V. I., June 30th, 1862.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—When a new country is just emerging into life, it is natural for those who pitch their tents and are about to establish themselves upon untried ground, to look for examples; perhaps Western Canada affords a near approach to what this colony is likely to be. In 1828 the number of its inhabitants did not exceed the number that is now amongst us, 100,000; in 1854, the population exceeded a million and a quarter. Then the resources were merely agricultural, but the minerals of this country form an attraction which will cause it to be developed in a much shorter period. The richness of her gold fields (far exceeding California or Australia) can only be surpassed by what cannot be mined out, or dug out, or ploughed out of our agricultural resources, which are immense. British Columbia, exclusive of Vancouver Island and its dependent isles, covers a space of 200,000 square miles, abounding in fertile hills, luxuriant valleys and wide-spreading pasture plains; wood abounds, and what is still more valuable, good water everywhere springs up.

The bugbear of the Hudson Bay Company, that the Indians are hostile, is a myth, raised to prevent explorers entering the country which has proved so profitable to

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them; while, on the other hand, we observe morality and civilization advancing with every step of the immigrant adventurers.

One of the great advantages to a new country is good roads, and our colonial government, though somewhat tardy, has commenced a Great Trunk Wagon Road, from Fort Yale, which is the head of uninterrupted navigation on Fraser river, to Lytton, and from thence on to the Mines. This work is being done partly by contract and partly by sappers and miners, the whole being under the observance of Royal Engineers. The interests of the miner, the merchant and agriculturalist is thus brought together, and the value of the undertaking is duly appreciated. I have dwelt rather longer on this subject than, perhaps, your space can afford, but the interest attached to British Columbia is being felt in all civilized nations.

We have had a number of arrivals from England and from Canada, these latter, hardy sons of the soil, are the bone and sinew to open up a country. We have also the Rev. W. Satchel, spending a couple of Sabbaths here: he preached in the Pioneer Volunteer's Hall, a most excellent sermon, but his audience was not so large as was expected. The fact is, there is no desire to form a separate and distinct church; it strikes at the root of the principle we desire to maintain,—equality,—and would be an admission we must not tolerate. Besides, every church is open freely to us, and most of the thinking portion of our brethren feel that a separate church would be a failure. J. F.

The News.

New enlistments in the Border States are quite encouraging. Maryland probably will fill half her quotas under the first call. This is more than was expected. The militia will be drafted.

The delegation from Delaware are strong in the belief that if more time were afforded, both quotas would be filled by volunteers.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The War Department has information from the Army of Virginia, in front of Richmond, up to yesterday evening.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The prize steamer Madonna, captured in Ogechee river, has arrived, valued at $400,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A meeting of those interested in building the Pacific Railroad, which was called for the first Tuesday of September, in this city, promises to be of great interest, and also to be largely attended. A large number of prominent managers of different railroads have signified their intention to be present. The entire Board, under the direction of the American and United States Express, have already secured accommodations during the session of the Convention.

CULPEPPER, Va, August 11th.—Buford's Cavalry Brigade arrived to-night and made several reconnoissances beyond Madison Court House, towards the Rapidan. He found rebels in every direction. At one time the Brigade was surrounded at almost every road. Its escape was considered almost miraculous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The War Department has ordered as follows: First—By direction of the President, that no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country. All marshals and military officers are directed, and all police authorities especially, at points on the United States seaboard and frontier, are authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order. Second—Any person liable to be drafted who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made, will be arrested wherever found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot, where they will be placed on military duty for the term of the draft. Third—The writ of *habeas corpus* is hereby suspended in respect to all persons so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* believes that the American question occupies the most serious attention of Na-

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poleon, and that a council of Ministers has been held upon it, and he would not be surprised if the subject be laid before the English Government in a still more pressing manner, with the view of a speedy solution.

Garibaldi, in the course of a recent speech delivered at Marsalla, made use several times of the phrase "Rome or death," to which the people responded each time "Rome or death." He also spoke in violent terms of Napoleon and said: We have given away Savoy and Nice, and he still wants something more. He has one price ready for Rome—and ond for Naples."

Miscellaneous.

FATAL RESULT.—Talbert Augusta, who fell over the precipice, at the corner of Greenwich and Battery sts., on Sunday evening, died at the County Hospital, at 2 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday morning.

LORD BROUGHAM ON HIS BLACK HOBBY.—Lord Brougham has been in his glory this week, for he has had an opportunity of riding his anti-slavery hobby to a great extent. He has presided at a large meeting convened for the condemnation of the slave trade, and this gave him a splendid opportunity of castigating Spain. Last night he presided at a banquet given in honor of his Excellency, the Negro President of Liberia, Mr. Stephen Allen Benson, at which banquet, the ex-President of Liberia, Mr. Roberts, was also present.

Lord Brougham, after praising the energy and perseverance displayed by the negro republic, paid a very handsome compliment to the party in the United States who have assisted so much in securing its success, and specially praised Mr. Lincoln's government for its recognition of the Liberian Republic.—*London Cor. Even. Bulletin.*

The Washington *Star* publishes a large number of extracts from a Maryland papers, all showing the rapid progress of emancipationists in the State of Maryland. Ex-Governor Hicks, Hon. Beverdy Johnson and Senator Sellman are said to be open advocates of the new order of things. The Baltimore *American*, the ablest paper in the State, keeps up its fire in support of the President's policy on this subject.

EMANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—The Dutch have decided to abolish slavery in all their colonies by progressive emancipation. All the slaves in the Dutch American possessions are to be free on the first of July, 1863. We hope that before the date specified the same consummation will have been reached in the United States, albeit by a more summary procedure.—*Pine and Palm.*

The Haytian John Brown fund, which has been so long held back, is to be distributed forthwith. It amounts to something over $3,300, of which Mrs. Brown is to receive one-half, and the rest is to be distributed among the survivors or relatives of those who were engaged in the raid on Harper's Ferry. Mrs. Leary and Osborn Anderson are requested to send their addresses forthwith to James Redpath, Boston, and all relatives of John Brown's men are also desired to do likewise.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

Meetings, &c.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.
JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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Letters Received Since our Last.

A. D. Berghaut, Sac. city	J. C. J., Marysville,
Wm. Holmes, Oroville, 2	E. P. Duplex, "
Cor. Sec., Sac. city,	E. H., Portland, O.
Wm. Prescott, Port'd, O.	J. Francis, Victoria, V.I
F. R. Carter, Philad'a,	M. S., Sonora.
J. W. B., Petaluma.	L. Green, Michigan Bar

BIRTHS.

In this City, August 14th, the Wife of EDWARD S. SIMMONS of a Daughter.

DIED.

In this city, August 12, TALBERT AUGUSTA, aged 35 years.

In Columbia, Tuolumne co., on Wednesday, Aug. 6, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM DUBOIS, a native of New York city, aged 42 years. The funeral services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Huff, on Thursday, at the Baptist Church, on Broadway, Columbia.

Advertisements.

THE SURPLUS FUNDS, PROCEEDS of the 1st of August Festival at Hayes' Garden, by vote of the General Committee, has been donated to the 3 Churches. THOS. TAYLOR, Sec'y Finance Committee.
San Francisco, Aug. 13, 1862.

THE GREAT
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Plaza,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
AND
GREAT PAIN-ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,
THE undereigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.
There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be purchased. Game of all kinds always on hand.
my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—
Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. jmy10-3m

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MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.
DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

BARBER SHOP AND BATH-HOUSE FOR SALE.
The undersigned wishes to dispose of the good will and Fixtures of the Establishment and Lease the premises, from one to two years.
Location:—County Seat of Sonoma County.
For further particulars, enquire at the Office of this Paper, or of
ap12tf JOHN RICHARDS, Santa Rosa.

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.
WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.
Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.
Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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MARYSVILLE,
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.
The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.
ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m
JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.

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EMPLOYMENT And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO
Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.
Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.
Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.
Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.
The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky. Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
AND
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.
Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

LODGING HOUSE.
MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

NEWS ON THE DAY.—The largest Stock of Clothing, the cheapest Goods, the best styles and the finest material can be found at Quincy Hall. A further reduction in prices has been made, enabling purchasers to make their selections, from a great variety, at rates far below those usually charged. The three sale-rooms, on Washington street, in Montgomery Block, are now filled with apparel of every description and embracing the latest spring styles. ap12

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862. [NO. 21.

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WM. H. HALL,
WM. A. SMITH,
J. M. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H C. STEPHENSON.
And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.
The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
James A. Day, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, Stockton, Cal.
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
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Denis Carter, Nevada.
Elijah Booth, "
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
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Isaac Morton, Carson City, N. T.
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J. M. Hernandez, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Ex-President Roberts of Liberia is about to visit the United States, and there is some talk about President Benson coming also. They were, when last heard from, in London.

The Southern Confederacy seems to be losing some of its English backers of late. The London *Times* of the 18th May calls the Rebels "the Transatlantic dregs of the English cavaliers."

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ORATION
ON EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY IN THE FEDERAL TERRITORIES, AND EMANCIPATION IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

DELIVERED BY REV. J. J. MOORE,
SAN FRANCISCO, AUGUST 1ST, 1862.

(CONCLUDED.)

It is the begining of the end of an institution (slavery) that affects the interest of every white American, directly or indirectly.

An inatitution that has muffled the American pulpit, trammeled the public press and suppressed free speech. It has degraded free labor—reducing its votaries to a level with the lowest condition of human society. It is the beginning of the end of a system that for the last quarter of a century has bred political strife in the counsel halls of the Nation; to be arbitrated with weapons of blood in the sacred chambers of civil legislation; the end of a system that was blotting out the common instincts of humanity, with the American people, towards a race, whose ancestors they dragged from their native land, to this country, as vassals, and now, by a heartless scheme of the institution's (slavery) own lestigations and fostering, would exnatriate America's own native born sons, with broken spirits, bleeding hearts, crippled intellects and indigency, to the stranger's land, under the falso name of colonization. Shall we have such colonizations? forcing a man from his native soil, that he may be free, and secure his inherent rights in common with men, no! We swear as did the Moabite to her matron kin, when she said—"Intreat me not to leave thee; or turn from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be burried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."

This is our country—our fathers fought for its liberty—and if needs be we are ready for the altars of immolation for freedom's sake. The grand event of our glory to-day, fellow-citizens, is also an important step towards the annihilation of an element of our country that has corrupted our holy religion; an element that has rent the American Christian Church, as well as state. This glorions movement points towards governmental consistency.

When the last vestige of that wicked system, that has inaugurated the storm of bloodshed with iron hail, that is now sweeping over the harvest of America's fondest hopes, shall have found an eternal consignment to oblivion's gulf, then will the blanched-faced son of the isles of early times, and the brow-burnt son of the torrid climes, on Columbia's soil, in friendship's happiest ties, look alike with pride and hope upon the sacred folds of that banner, borne proudly aloft by the king wing who claims his field of flight in those celestial precincts where sublimity holds unquestioned sway.

May the Gon of gods, direct the Nation in the way of right, in the hour of peril, until every human chain shall be severed, and the five millions of America's swarthy sons shall rise and stand up in the dignity of manhood, in the pride of her citizenship, the patriotism of her fathers, with the heroes of her battle-fields, in the wisdom of her statesmen, the learning of her sages, the arts of her mechanics, the prosperity of her merchants, and the respect of her professionalists.

Cassius M. Clay will be assigned a very important command west of the Mississippi.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of July, and remit as speedily as possible.

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From the Alta California.

General Hunter's Answers to Congressional Inquiries.

It will be remembered that Gen. Hunter excited a considerable breeze a short time ago, by the issuance of a proclamation declaring all the slaves in his department free. The subject was made a matter of discussion in the House of Representatives and resolutions were passed inquiring

1st. Whether Gen. Hunter had organized, or was organizing, a regiment of fugitive slaves in his department:

2d. Whether any authority had been given him from the War Department for such organization; and

3d. Whether he had been furnished, by order of the War Department, with clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, etc., for such a force.

These resolutions were transmitted through the Adjutant-General of the army to Gen. Hunter, whose reply, which for style is a curiosity in its way, has just come to hand.

The General says:

"To the first question, therefore, I reply that no regiment of fugitive slaves has been, or is being, organized in this department.

There is, however, a fine regiment of persons whose late masters are "fugitive rebels"—men who everywhere fly before the appearance of the National flag, leaving their servants behind them to shift as best they can for themselves. So far, indeed, are the loyal persons composing this regiment from seeking to avoid the presence of their late owners, that they are now, one and all, working with remarkable industry to place themselves in a position to join in full and effective pursuit of the *Fugacious* and traitorous proprietors.

To the second question, I have the honor to answer that the instructions given to Brigadier-General T. W. Sherman by Hon. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and turned over to me by succession for my guidance, do distinctly authorize me to employ all loyal persons offering their services in defence of the Union and for the suppression of this rebellion in any manner I might see fit, or that the circumstances might call for. There is no restriction as to the character or color of the persons to be employed, or the nature of the employment, whether civil or military, in which their services shall be used. I conclude, therefore, that I have been authorized to enlist fugitive slaves as soldiers, could any such be found in the department. No such characters, however, have yet appeared within view of our most advanced pickets, the loyal slaves everywhere remaining on their plantations to welcome us, aid us, and supply us with food, labor and information. It is the masters who in every instance have been the fugitives, running away from loyal slaves as well as loyal soldiers, and whom we have only partially been able to see, chiefly with their heads over ramparts, or, rifle in hand, dodging behind trees in the extreme distance.

In the absence of any fugitive master law, the deserted slaves would be wholly without remedy had not their time of treason given the right to pursue, capture, and bring back these persons, of whose protection they have been thus suddenly bereft.

To the third interrogatory, it is my painful duty to reply that I never have received any specific authority for issues of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, etc., to the troops in question. My general instructions from Mr. Cameron, to employ them in any manner I might find necessary, and the military exigencies of the department and the country, being my only, but in my judgment sufficient, justification. Neither have I had any specific authority for supplying those persons with shovels,

4

spades and pickaxes, when employing them as laborers, nor with boats and oars when using them as lightermen; but these are not points indicated in Mr. Wickliffe's resolution. To me it seemed that liberty to employ men in any particular capacity implied with it, liberty also to supply them with the necessary tools, and acting upon this faith, I have clothed, supplied, and armed the only loyal regiment yet raised in South Carolina. I must say, in vindication of my own conduct, that had it not been for the many other diversified and imperative claims on my time and attention, a much more satisfactory result must have been hoped for, and that in place of only one, as at present, at least five or six well drilled, brave, and thoroughly acclimated regiments should by this time have been added to the loyal force of the Union. The experiment of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even a marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive, and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier. They are eager beyond all things to take the field and be led into action, and it is the unanimous opinion of the officers who have had charge of them, that, in the peculiarities of the climate and country, they will prove invaluable auxilliaries, fully equal to the similar regiments so long and successfully used by the British authorities in the West India Islands.

In conclusion, I would say, it is my hope, there appearing no possibility of other reinforcements owing to the exigencies of the campaign on the Peninsula, to have organized by the end of next fall, and to be able to present the Government from 48,000 to 50,000 of these hardy and devoted soldiers."

From the above extract it will be seen that the General talks right out for the negroes. It will startle some of our readers when they learn that Gen. Hunter expects to have organized by the end of next fall 48,000 to 50,000 of these, as he terms it, "hardy and devoted soldiers." The General, too, is a Southern man. His birth place is the District of Columbia. There is much food for thought in the remark which he, a thoroughly trained soldier, makes in regard to the practicability of making soldiers out of the deserted, not deserting slaves. "The experiment," he writes, "of arming the blacks, so far as I have made it, has been a complete and even a marvelous success. They are sober, docile, attentive and enthusiastic, displaying great natural capacities for acquiring the duties of the soldier."—*Alta California.*

[Though there is a telegraph report that Gen. Hunter has disbanded his contraband regiments, it needs confirmation; but if true, it does not prove that the black men would not make brave and efficient soldiers. History proves that assumption false.]

SLAVERY GOING OUT OF THE CHURCH.—The Methodist Episcopal Church South is losing a large number of members in the Border States. In Missouri there seems to be a general desire, on the part of the loyal members, to disconnect themselves from a Church which has been using her influence in favor of the rebellion. Many members of the Church in Missouri have joined the Church North, whose ministers and laity are unanimously in favor of Emancipation. A general Convention of loyal citizens, heretofore connected with the Southern Methodist Church, has been called to meet at Louisiana, Mo., on the first Wednesday of August inst., to deliberate on the expediency of a separation from the Rebel Church. Parson Brownlow has likewise announced his intention of leaving the Southern Methodist Church, and, on his return to Tennessee, to "set up a Church of his own."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

Teeming Events.

All over the American continent the signs of the times are pregnant with great events. The war in the East is still being waged. Accounts of desperate battles are, at intervals, flashed over the continent with lightning speed, announcing, in detail, the numbers slain on either side. Observers in the eastern hemisphere, who look on the deadly strife, can see the causes and solve the problem with greater facility than those at our far distance from the immediate scenes of turmoil. Proclamations have been issued by generals, and then revoked by their superiors, or modified in a manner to make them inoperative.

Confiscation bills have been passed, and more troops called for, and regiments enrolled and disbanded, and others enrolled again, and with new levies the tide of war increases, while generals with their armies make strategic movements that nonplus the public.

The question is, What is this equivocation for?

Loyal blacks, in every State, are ready at command, at a moment's call, to fight their country's battles, as in days of yore.

But the stumbling-block and ordeal so difficult to pass is, Shall the Negro be recognized as a man and a brother!

Until that can be done, approximately in a political sense at least, America, proud America, will not cease to shed the blood of her valiant sons. Until then Europe will not cease to mock at her calamities. Until then, Garibaldi, Kossuth, and a host of other champions of Freedom, will not incite their countries' patriotic masses to join in the contest for freedom's cause; for they, too, have shackles to break, peoples to redeem, nationalities to sustain.

Strike but the shackles from the manacled limbs of the American slave—enroll the freemen of the colored skin, and York's Peninsula will swarm with legions of every color and clime, and with one triumphant shout, the mighty host of dusky warriors with their pale-faced comrades in arms will on to victory through Richmond, bearing Freedom's banners as far and as wide as the chief captains of the Union forces may choose to lead.

Departures.—Among the departures on the steamer of the 11th, were Messrs. John Richards of Santa Rosa, and Richard Johnson of this city. The destination of the former is Springfield, Mass., of the latter Brooklyn, N. Y. They intend to return in a few months.

Solomon Pennington (and not George Pennington) is the name of the leader of the choir on the occasion of the Consecration ceremonies of the A. M. E. Church. We make this note to correct an inadvertent misprint in our last number.

Consumption Cured.—Dr. E. R. Johnson has recently been successful in an important case of Consumption, which had defied all medical skill, and it was considered hopeless by the physicians. The patient now rejoices in the enjoyment of good health. The Doctor continues daily to win golden opinions from all sorts of people for the success which attends his treatment.

We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Patrick for a file of the *Panama Bulletin*, and other favors.

John Scott, who was tried in the Court of Sessions, this week, for stabbing Abram Freeman, was acquitted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Horsetown, August 13th, 1862.

Mr Editor—I received yours of the 5th, and also the copies of the Appeal, with which I was much pleased, and hope that it may be well sustained.

In answer to yours I can say that I hold it to be a duty to try and assist such enterprises, and therefore will readily promise to contribute something, if it is acceptable. If you think it advisable, I will endeavor in a series of short articles, continued from week to week, to take a brief glimpse at the past history, present condition, and future prospects of the Negro race. Or perhaps it will be better to omit the first point, and treat only of the present condition and future prospects. Please let me know if it will be acceptable; if it will, I will commence immediately. It is but fair to say, that I shall probably indicate what I conceive to be the duty of our portion of the race under the circumstances, and believing our condition in the United States to be the worst that men ever have, or probably ever will be placed in, I am in favor of every movement calculated to promote the emigration of our people to those countries where color is not considered a badge of degradation, and has ceased to act as a barrier to honorable advancement.

I was going to write over the signature of my own initials, but as I see you have one correspondent already who signs himself J. M. W., I propose to take the *nom de plume* of Negro.

[Our friend, J. M. W., will always be welcome to our columns, under any signature.—Ed.]

San Jose, August 20, 1862.

P. Anderson, publisher Pacific Appeal:—Agreeable to the polite notice in last week's issue of the Appeal, informing subscribers of their indebtedness to the above named journal, I have enclosed the sum of $10, hoping it will cover the delinquency of this agency.

The only incident I have to relate is:—On Monday last, my little daughter, only seven years old, received a simple fracture of the leg, between the ankle and knee, by the kick of a horse. She is doing remarkably well under the circumstances. Apart from this we are all in good health, etc. Yours, truly,

Wm. A. Smith.

P. S.—Send the Appeal also to the address of Jacob Madden, San Jose.

W. A. S.

[We are greatly indebted to Mr. Smith for the energy and promptitude with which he has acted on this and other occasions.]

Nevada, Aug. 17, 1862.

Mr. Editor—It may not be amiss to state, through the Appeal, that Messrs. Levington & Taylor, of this place, will, on the evening of the 28th inst., give a grand Invitation Ball, and, according to the programme and from the well known liberality of the above-named gentlemen, it will be a handsome affair. D. D. C.

Michigan Bar, Aug. 20, 1862.

Mr. Editor:—There was a Union meeting held at this place last night, at which I was interested until 11 o'clock. Allusion was made, during the evening, by one of the speakers, to the injustice of the statute which deprives us from giving testimony in all cases. The remarks were received with approbation. F. G.

Dalles City, Oregon, Aug. 3, 1862.

Mr. Editor— A few of us, formerly residents of California, not being willing to permit such an auspicious day as the 1st of August to pass without manifesting our appreciation of its importance by a demonstration of some kind, such as our limited number would justify, (although so remote from those whom it was our pride as well as pleasure to be associated with.) We accordingly assembled at the Mount Hood Club Rooms, at 12 o'clock, to partake of a fine collation, served up by Mr. Robert Plumer. On motion of Mr. C. H. Wood, Mr. W. H. Stewart was called to the chair, when Mr R. W. Freeman was appointed Secretary. The chairman, on taking his seat, congratulated us on the bright prospect that presented itself to view at this

time in our favor as Colored Americans; for, since our last celebration of the Emancipation from Slavery of the British West India Islands, we have had an Act of Emancipation passed in our own country, and at the capital of the nation, and from the political complexion of things, we have abundant reason to "hope on hope ever." Speeches were made on the occasion by Messrs. Tilghman, West, Freeman and others. Songs and toasts, embodying lively and appropriate sentiments, passed freely, interspersed with refreshments.

The company adjourned at a late hour, after having enjoyed themselves to their heart's content, with three rousing cheers for "the Union as it should be," cherishing the hope that a brighter day may dawn upon the destinies of our race. R. W. F.

Dalles City, Oregon, Aug. 10th, 1862.

Mr. A——: Dear Sir—You will please forward five copies of your valuable paper to Mr. C. H. Wood or myself; there are not many of us up here, yet we are very anxious to hear how you are all getting on in California, and there is no better way of obtaining such information than by subscribing to your paper. I hope you will be punctual in forwarding it, as we shall look for it with a deal of anxiety.

Yours truly, R. W. Freeman.

Steamship Orizaba, Aug. 5, 1862.

Mr. Editor—You are indebted to Mr. E. Simon, Editor of *Panama Bulletin*, for the following extract, he having kindly permitted me to copy it.

"All Slaves in the Dutch West India Colonies will be set free on the 1st of July, 1863, under the following conditions.

The sum of 300 Guilders is to be paid to the owner of each Slave, whether man, woman or child, and the Slaves are to remain under an apprenticeship for a term of 3 years, during which time they are to be paid wages for their work, half of which wages to accrue to the Government.

The Dutch Government will grant two millions of guilders per annum, for Emigration."

Truly the good work goes bravely on. God grant that the time may soon come, when the foul blot of Slavery may be eradicated from every soil, and Freedom's Banner float on every hill-top.

Yours ever, for the wrongs that need resistance, W. C. Patrick.

[We have heretofore published the above item, so kindly transcribed for us by our correspondent; but repeat it now, knowing so important an historical event is good news for our people, and will bear repetusal.]

Victoria, V. I., Aug. 14, 1862.

Mr. A——: Dear Sir—I now send you, by Mr. Isaac Starkey, per steamer Pacific, $2 50, received by me from Mr. J. M. Hernandez; your agent in New Westminster, B. C. Mr. H. has obtained five subscribers, and if the papers are sent regular he will, no doubt, make a very efficient agent.

I sent you the amount due here, per Express, by a preceding steamer.

Yours in haste, J. F.

New Haven, July 22, 1862.

Friend A——: I have seen several copies of the Pacific Appeal. I am much pleased with the enterprise, and hope it will be encouraged. If the people will help do their part, it must succeed. Perusing the columns of the Appeal, and perceiving the public action of old associates in California, almost induces me, at times, to return to San Francisco. The war makes times very dull in the States. Of the war news, politics, etc., I need not inform you, as you are aware, doubtless, of what is going on. Respectfully yours, etc.

Robt. G. Cromwell.

We have been permitted to extract the following from a letter received by Mr. Anthony Osbourn:

Philadelphia, June 18, 1862.

"You will please accept my thanks for the Pacific Appeal. The copies are before me. It is a neat and well printed little sheet, and calculated to reflect much credit upon the race of people whose interests it advocates. Much credit is due to the parties who get it up, and an oppressed and grateful people will accord it.

N. W. Dupee.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Pleasures of Single Life.

BY E. R. J.

Charles Threewill was endowed by nature with a healthy physical organism. He was good natured, generous and benevolent. He had enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, under the fostering care of indulgent parents. At the age of sixteen he entered upon the social pleasures of life, being surrounded by friends and admirers among the youth of both sexes. His modest and unassuming deportment were household words. His studious habits and enlightened education, blended with a prepossessing disposition, excited emotions of pleasure in many a fond heart, which in secret meditation indulged in the hope that some kind fairy would convey the enchantment to their anxious and confiding spirit. The dear mothers also claimed the young man as a favorite. They saw much in Charles that was amiable, and they cautiously intimated that it would be a fortunate epoch if Cupid would send his barbed arrow, quivering into the heart of their own dear daughter. To have so worthy a son, whose heart and mind was laid out and planted in the beautiful flowers of life, so luxuriant in growth, would be the height of their felicity.

In private and in public gatherings it was amusing to witness the aspirants for special favor vie with each other, in their efforts to please. Charles was very fond of reading the news papers, and the young ladies soon discovered the importance he attached to this department of literature.

On one occasion, while a group of ladies were attentive listeners, he told Laura Patience that by devoting a little time and attention to reading the papers it had qualified her to understand the current events of the day, and to discuss their merits in an intelligent manner. He said the ladies should form an opinion and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral and political improvement of our times.

This was a happy moment for Laura. She felt elated, and the overpowering impression flashed through her mind when she said mentally, how glad am I that reading the newspapers has been a portion of my education.

A few ladies that were present suffered an agony that tongue cannot express. They had spent much of the time in frivolity, and in reading fictitious books, which did not add to their fund of knowledge, and in the presence of Charles they felt a painful imperfection, being unable to excite his admiration or to win his heart. They expected to make a favorable impression on his mind, because of their graceful deportment and beautiful appearance. Laura, however, was never considered beautiful, but her comeliness was proverbial. Charles was not unmindful of the influence and esteem which his favored position in society exerted, and in due time he expected to select the most valuable gem in the cluster. He felt confident of success, because his character and motives were pure acd exalted. The task was difficult, as he was surrounded by a galaxy of attractions. He was finally relieved from the dilemma, after repeating the following lines:

"What is the blooming tincture of the skin,
To peace of mind and harmony within?
What the bright sparkling of the finest eye
To the soft soothing of a calm reply?
Can comeliness of form, or shape, or air,
With comeliness of words or deeds compare?
No: those at first the unwary heart may gain.
But these, these only can the heart retain."

Charles decided to offer his hand and heart to the highly cultivated and devoted Laura, whose life reflected the refulgent rays of virtue, industry and benevolence. He believed that, in so doing, his happiness would be increased, and that he would find Laura a comfort and support in time of adversity; and whenever prosperity smiled on him, Laura, too, would thank God in her morning and evening prayer.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Moral, Social, Religious and Intellectual Improvement."

Mr. Editor—I see, quite frequently, I may say, constantly, in the columns of the Appeal, allusions to the colored people with regard to their moral, social, religious and intellectual improvement. We have the

words "moral, religious, social and intellectual improvement" as the motto of our newspapers and magazines. We employ these words whenever we compliment a friend or benefactor; we employ them whenever we wish to extend the circulation of a newspaper, and make it a paying institution: whenever we introduce a resolution in a public meeting for the accomplishment of any object whatever, the preamble very kindly informs us that it is all done for the purpose of advancing us in morality, religion and intellectuality. In fact, we often employ these magic words for the advancement of our peculiar and selfish interests—for "buncombe."

Now, sir, I am very glad to see all this: it looks very well on paper: it sounds very well to the ear; and here I will state, for fear of misapprehension, that I do not yield the palm to any one in reverence and appreciation of these godly attributes. I am fully aware of their importance to us as a people, and while I acknowledge all this, I also contend, that the colored people, as a class, in this community, are as moral, are as sociable, are as religious, and, according to the disadvantages under which they are *forced* to labor, as an oppressed people, I might even say, are as intellectual as any other people.

Colored people are peculiarly sociable, and you have but to examine the police and criminal records of the country to find that we are as moral and law-abiding as any other race of people: and as to religion, why, it is acknowledged on all hands that we, as a race, are pre-eminently religious, excelling, in fear of future punishment and in religious fervency and zeal, any other people on earth. As regards our intellectuality, are we not (taking our disadvantages into consideration) tolerably well represented? Did not the literary exercises at Hayes' Park, on the first of this month, show we are? Did not the extraordinary good order which prevailed on that occasion, and which was remarked by every paper in the city, show that our morality compares favorably with any other class in the community?

If all this be true, then does it not sound a little "hackneid," a little like "buncombe," to be ever sounding these phrases in our ears, (no matter what the object sought to be accomplished,) as if desiring to impress upon the mind of the dominant race, upon the world, an acknowledgment, on our part, of our inferiority in these respects?

But, sir, I did not commence this article so much for the purpose of condemning the use of these expressions, as for the further purpose of suggesting to our public writers and leaders, that, while they *ever* encourage "social, moral, religious and intellectual improvement," they should impress upon the minds of our people the importance of achievnig a business, or, rather, an industrial improvement—a proficiency in the various mechanical trades, in acquiring lands and tilling the same, of becoming importers and exporters, of engaging in mercantile and professional pursuits. Some advice or encouragement in this direction might prove advantageous. We are getting on very well, just at this time, in sociality and religion, as compared with the more favored class of our country, and we only need an effort, in the direction indicated, to satisfy the world of our ability to conduct successfully every pursuit of life.

How differently would the colored people be looked upon, could our oppressors pass along a few of the principal thoroughfares, and read over the doorway of several first-class business houses the firm-name of *Blackman & Co.*? Or, taking up the morning paper, read the arrival of a ship consigned to *Negroman & Co.*? Or, as they passed along the confines of some metropolis, they should notice a first-class factory, in full operation, over the door of which they should read, *Black, Son & Co.*? Again, taking up the evening paper, and glancing over the advertisements, they should behold, *African & Co., Builders and Contractors*, standing, in large capitals, before their gaze? If this could be so, would it not so neutralize the prejudice against our race as to speedily remove oppressive legislation? If this were so, a respectably dressed colored man, passing along the street, would not be *presumptive* evidence that he is a barber or a body-servant. Colored men, generally, would not be looked upon as a nation of steamboat waiters, as was

remarked by a white person in this city, not long since, on seeing a lodge of colored Freemasons, with their white aprons, on their way to bury a deceased brother. He inquired, "Where are all those waiters going in procession?" He being informed they were colored Freemasons, why, he had never heard of such a thing as a *negro* mason before! So it only remains for us to put forth an effort, and show ourselves men, and we can and will command the respect of those who oppress us with unjust laws. Then we shall not only ask for, but *demand* the repeal of all oppressive laws, and that demand will not pass by unheeded.

J. R. Starkey.

[Note.—It is evident Mr. Starkey has been seeking whom he might devour. Little did we think that we could be the subject of such an article; but "whom the gods intend to destroy they first make mad." It will be perceived that the ostensible object of the writer, by the cunning preface of his article, is to drive a sort of entering wedge of discord, by drawing us into a controversy, by contradiction, etc.

Now this kind of spirit is very much like that manifested by those characters whom Shakespeare speaks of in his writings, under the heads of jealousy, envy, etc.

My heart laments that virtue cannot live
Out of the teeth of envy, &c.

There is a sort of pretension manifested, to correct a supposed error or inapplicability in the use of the words, "Moral, Social, Religious and Intellectual Improvement," used in the concluding paragraph of the article that announced our contributors two or three weeks ago, and a side-thrust at some persons who were active in a public meeting in this City, in behalf of the Appeal.

This is the disguise in which the article appears, and which occupies over a column of space.

Does Mr. Starkey consider the expense for setting up type for such highly important and instructive lectures?

We take the opportunity to inform Mr. S., and all others similarly disposed, that we will not use the columns of this paper for trivial disputes, or in defending ourselves in replying to every wordy missile that may be hurled against us. Neither will we, in future, to the detriment of our contributors, correspondents and readers, give a column of space to gratify the vanity of any man or set of men, A.]

Masonic, Odd Fellow and other Items from the Anglo-African.

Affairs About Boston.—Mr. Editor—Last Monday evening, at the meeting of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, of Boston, a lively discussion was held relative to a series of resolutions offered by Lewis Hayden, Esq. Mr. Hayden, during his speech sustaining the resolutions, said—"I offered the resolution for the expurgation from the ritual of the word 'free born,' and substituting 'free man,' for the reasons:

1st. Because it was not a part of freemasonry originally,

2d. Because it strikes at the foundation upon which the institution is said to be founded, it being that of common brotherhood, and the denial of which gives aid and comfort to Human Slavery, in that it admits that man can be otherwise *born* than *free*.

I have said that the word freeborn was not a part of Free Masonry originally. I say this from the fact that the Israelites, a people doomed to perpetual slavery, were Masons while in that state of servitude and escaped from the same, carrying the arts and sciences with them.

This fact is established by Dr. Oliver in his 'Antiquities of Freemasonry.'

Nor do I find anything to justify this inroad upon the rights of man in our constitution, until we come to the case of Ishmeal and Isaac, which case you will find in Dr. Oliver's 'Landmarks of Masonry,' upon pages 76, 77, 78, to which I earnestly invite your special attention, and from which he draws his warrant of justification for

this word, has enabled the slaveholders of the Old and New World to give Masonic succor to the institution of slavery. You will likewise find that Mackey in his 'Masonic Jurisprudence,' page 184, founds his theory upon the same case, and cites Oliver in confirmation.

This opinion of Dr. Oliver continued, we have reasons to believe, as long as slavery continued in the British domain. This word has remained a part of English law. England having abolished the institution of slavery, Dr. Oliver also suddenly changed his opinion, as you will find in his Masonic Jurisprudence, page 25 and 26, and by reference to the Grand Lodge of England, page 79, you will find the words 'free man' in lieu of 'free born.'

This action of the Grand Lodge of England, fully justifies me in saying it was not a part of that Freemasonry which instructs us by the exercise of brotherly love. We are taught to regard the whole human species as one family made by one great Omnipotent hand.

I have therefore offered this, which I think will carry us back to something nearer the old landmarks, praying that the time will soon come when reference of any kind to the subject will be of the past.

Until then we shall labor, pray, and wait for the time when the only required qualification shall be, being a man of good report and well recommended."

G. W. P.

Boston, June 25th, 1862.

Festival of St. John the Baptist.—One of those pleasing affairs in the life of the brethren of the "Mystic Tie" occurred on Tuesday evening, June 24th, at the celebration of the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at the rooms of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, corner of Broome and Forsyth sts. Owing to the inclemency of the weather it was at first supposed that there would be a very slim attendance, but fears were entirely dispersed when, at a later hour, the brethren, with their wives, daughters, dear ones and friends made their appearance, and soon everything went merrily.

The Grand Lodge and its subordinates were well represented, and the company were highly entertained by speeches from the M. W. G. M. Bro. P. H. Reason, P. G. M. Bro. Ransom F. Wake, R. W. Bro. B. N. C. Worrick, G. R. and Bro. Israel T. Richardson of Halifax. Bro. Geo. King enlivened the company with a few sentimental and humorous songs; while the songs and huge stories of our venerable Bro. Geo. Hilton, particularly the one termed "the Pennsylvania Lie," were received with shouts of laughter. On the whole, not forgetting the delicacies in the shape of strawberries, cream, etc., the brethren can congratulate themselves on meeting with a decided success.

The A. M. C. of the G. U. O. of O. F.—The seventeenth Annual Movable Committee of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows assembled at Chester, Delaware co. Penn., on Wednesday, October 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The following members were elected delegates to represent the several Lodges of Philadelphia: Unity Lodge No. 711, P. N. F. Charles B. Colley. Good Samaritan Lodge No. 816, P. G. M. Parker T. Smith. Phœnix Lodge No. 894, P. G. M. Charles Simpson. Covenant Lodge No. 895, P. N. F. Lezeare Brown. Friendship Lodge No. 898, P. N. F. Joseph Gardner. Carthagenian Lodge No. 901, P. N. F. Isaiah Brown. Mount Olive Lodge No. 964, P. N. F. David G. Clark. Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 1213, P. N. F. Wm. A. K. Smith.

The Fourth of July in Philadelphia.—The Bannecker Institute celebrated the 86th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, at the Masonic Hall, South Eleventh street, below Pine, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. On calling the meeting to order, the President, Mr. George B. White, stated that for a number of years the Institute has had public meetings on the Fourth of July, deeming that the fittest day of the year to express our political sentiments by speeches, resolutions, etc. He introduced Mr. Octavius V. Catto, assistant teacher in the Institute for Colored Youth, who read the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Jacob C. White Jr., then read Gen. Hunter's letter in reply to Secretary Stanton's inquiry respecting the arming and equip-

ing of fugitive slaves in South Carolina. This was followed by reading the following preamble and resolutions by Parker T. Smith:

Whereas, Involuntary servitude, other than for the punishment of crimes, has existed in the United States since the formation of the Federal compact, and that we regard it as a relic of barbarism, a gigantic evil, a cause of intestine strifes and civil commotions, and that we believe in the dignity of human nature, the great doctrine promulgated from time immemorial—the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Therefore, Be it resolved that in the present struggle for national existence between the North and South, we recognize the legitimate fruits of slavery; anarchy, rebellion and bloodshed.

Resolved, That as American citizens and as denizens of the world, we regret the calamity that has befallen this nation; but with that perception which sees effects growing out of causes, we regard it as right striving against might; freedom against slavery.

Resolved, That we are loyal to the American government, and that the true test of loyalty is abhorrence of slavery and kindred institutions.

Resolved That this, the land of our birth, is our home, and that we regard the schemes of ultra colonizationists and emigrationists as designs to rob us of our birthrights, but as liberalists we foster rather than suppress the freedom of speech, believing that truth is mighty, and will lose nothing in a combat with error.

Resolved, That the recognition of Haytian and Liberian independence by the American government is a practical illustration of the fact that the negro is capable of self-government, and that we commend the act as generous, humane and magnanimous.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned. The meeting was not large, but there was much enthusiasm displayed. Messrs. Isaac C. Wears, John C. Bowers, T. Morris Chester and David B. Bowser, were the speakers. The speeches were received with rounds of applause.

Emancipation Meeting at Rochester.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored citizens of Rochester was recently held in Zion's Church, to give expression to their views and feelings in regard to the recent act of the Federal Government in abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. James Sharp was called to the Chair, and Mr. Lewis H. Douglas was chosen Secretary.

The following comprehensive and spirited resolutions were offered, and after animated discussion, in which Messrs. Taylor, Perry and Frederick Douglas participated, they were unanimously adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That in common with the long enslaved and deeply injured colored people of the District of Columbia, now happily liberated from their cruel and unjust bondage, and rejoicing in their newly acquired liberty, the birthright of every human being; and in common with the friends of justice and liberty the world over, we who are now assembled in Zion Methodist Church, Rochester, duly recognize and appreciate the importance and significance of the recent Act of Emancipation by Congress, and hail with unaffected and irrepressible joy, gratitude and praise, the great and glorious fact, that the National Capital, the seat of Government of the United States, no longer gives the lie to the Declaration of American Independence, and has at last ceased to be the foul and loathsome habitation of the dealers in slaves and the souls of men, and that the soil of the District of Columbia has been purified and consecrated forever to free labor, free speech and free men.

Resolved, That since greater is he who ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city; since righteousness alone can exalt a nation, and transgression is a reproach to any people; since, beyond all question, slavery is the great characteristic sin of America, sustained by the Government, and kept in countenance by American religion; and since the existence and toleration of this sin are the true cause of the

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judgments now abroad in the land, the source and centre from which flow the darkening floods of calamity, sorrow, bitterness, and civil war,—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, viewed simply as a feeble expression of national repentance, and an implied disposition to cease to do evil and learn to do well, to break the bands of wickedness and to let the oppressed go free, and to place the nation in harmony with the spirit of eternal justice, is an act immeasurably more important and more sublime than all the victories yet won on land or sea by the loyal forces.

Resolved, That the work initiated by the Act of Emancipation for the District of Columbia will not be complete, and the peace of the country will find no permanent foundation, until the whole land shall be, like the District of Columbia, free alike from slaveholders and slaves, tyrants and vassals, and shall become in reality, as well as in profession, a free country, where all men, of whatever color or clime, shall be secure in his title to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the Statesmen of to-day who shall undertake to reconstruct the Union on any basis of compromise with the slaveholding traitors, or upon any basis short of the natural one of freedom, will undertake to do what Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Hamilton attempted in vain, and what Webster, Clay and Benton in vain endeavored to perpetuate.

Resolved, That as no good word or work is ever lost; as all truth is related, and can never be separated; as revolutions never go backward; as the performance of any high and noble deed prepares the individual or the nation for the performance of deeds still more high and noble; we may wisely value the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, not merely as a single measure standing alone, but as a link in the golden chain of events, whereof itself is the least. It is not the end of the beginning, but the beginning of the end. During the last twenty years, slavery, to be safe anywhere, required to be safe everywhere,—and to destroy it anywhere is in a measure to destroy it everywhere. A single leak sends the ship to the bottom.

Resolved, That while acknowledging our obligations to all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, who voted for the freedom of our brothers and sisters in the District and to President Lincoln, who signed the Act of Emancipation, we would especially remember most gratefully, Hons. Henry Wilson and Chas. Sumner. The first as inaugurating the abolition measure, and the last for giving the death-blow to the opposition.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding we have cause to, and do eulogize men, and applaud their acts, in respect to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, still we see and acknowledge God to be all in all, to whom be praise and honor, forever and ever—Amen! —*Liberator.*

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to maintain the integrity of the Union. God knows we can employ no means worse than the rebels have employed; but I would not follow their bad example. I would, however, resort to all the means that are known in civilized warfare to suppress this rebellion and punish the rebels. I would not hesitate for a moment. I will vote for any measure to that end."

DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—We hope that those of our friends who have not been prompt in their monthly payments to the agents of the APPEAL, will, for the future, see the necessity of being so; for, to sustain a weekly journal, the printers must be settled with every week. We hope this will suffice.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Robt. G. Cromwell, New Haven, Conn.
Charles H. Woods, Dalles, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, do do
Wm. A. Smith, San Jose.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
J. M. Whitfield, Hornstown.
James A. Day, Stockton.
Denis D. Carter, Nevada.
Francis V. Miller, Sonoma.
Francis Green, Michigan Bar. M. A. C.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

The News.

Gen. Butler, having been recalled from New Orleans, it is said that his next field of operations will be South Carolina.

Gen. McClellan had changed his headquarters from Harrison's Landing, on the James river, to Williamsburg, and the movement of his army was made without loss.

A rebel force lately captured Clarksville, Tenn., and it is said was moving on Fort Donelson, Aug. 20. There were only 150 men there, though reinforcements had been called for. Rebels reported 600 strong.

A dispatch from Gen. Saxton, dated Beaufort, S. C., July 10, reports the negroes as working industriously on the plantations. The system of voluntary labor he pronounces to be successful, and when the new crop is harvested the negroes will cease to be an expense to the Government.

A Confederate Steamer was lost at sea on the 7th off the Gulf of Causeway, Great Britain.

The *Patrie* says: When the French army moves on Mexico, in November, the navy will make a demonstration on the Pacific coast. The Bourse was heavy at 69.

The Queen, in her speech proroguing Parliament, in regard to American affairs says, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, she has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.

It is stated by a correspondent at the London Exhibition that the United States will carry off more premiums, in proportion to the articles exhibited, than any other nation. This is already verified by the announcement of premiums awarded, July 10, some of which have fallen to Californians, the certificates having been already received. Our pianos, daguerreotypes and violins were far superior to any others exhibited. The awards were fairly made.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. O.-MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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BIRTHS.

At Nevada, Aug. 17, the wife of Mr. Preston Alexander of a daughter.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Aug. 19th, RACHEL ADEL, infant daughter of Benjamin W. Judah, and graad daughter of Wm. H. Yates, aged 11 months and 6 days.

Advertisements.

Refreshments in Oakland.

JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

Information Wanted!

FROM ROBERT GEORGE GROSS. If this should come under the notice of any person who is acquainted with the whereabouts of the abovenamed person, they will confer a favor by giving the information, by letter or otherwise, directed to Henry Tolbert, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL.—He was last heard from in 1857, as being at Michigan Bar, in this State. Information of vital importance awaits him. au24-tf

THE GREAT

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Plaza,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
AND
GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

Consultation Free!

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
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Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

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No. 105 Dupont Street.

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Stall 24 Metropolitan Market.

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To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES,* and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

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CHARGES MODERATE.

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862. [NO. 22.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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John Jones, Panama.

Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Quite a stir has been created in the King's county (N. Y.) Medical Society, by the proposed admission, as a member, of a colored physician—Dr. Rae. The fact of the M. D. being a negro was not known until the balloting took place, and the committee appointed to investigate his standing, qualification, &c., had not been informed of the fact; so when the announcement was made, a majority of the society indignantly refused to admit him.

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For the Pacific Appeal.

FORT TER WAW, July 10, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—The colonization of the blacks in Africa is not an idle, impracticable scheme, as some would make it appear; but it takes a fast hold upon our sympathies, and perfectly agrees with our noblest sense of right, justice and interest. Its feasibility has been proved by the experiment at Liberia, even beyond the most sanguine hopes of its patriotic founders. The corner-stone having thus been successfully laid, it only remains to complete the superstructure. In order to go about this in a workmanlike manner, there should be at least three more colonies immediately established at the most accessible points along the Western Coast, and perhaps one near the head of navigation, on the Niger river. These colonies or districts should connect with Liberia as the mother colony, and in the course of time become confederated states. Territories may also be opened for settlement in the rich and healthful country on the east of Liberia. This will prevent the emigrants from being too much crowded together, and also give them a chance to choose their place of settlement. This having all been previously arranged, the next business is to provide the necessary means for removing the emigrants thither. In order to complete the work in a reasonable length of time it will be necessary to send away nearly one hundred thousand emigrants each year. The first of these emigrants should be such persons as not only know how to take care of themselves, but such as would be able to lay out the country properly for settlement, and prepare just and proper forms of government for the benefit of those who would come after them. These pioneers would be able to select for themselves farms in the most desirable localities, and establish themselves also in the trade of the country, and the value of their property would be constantly increased by the arrival of new emigrants. This would reward them well for all the extra pains it would be necessary for them to take.

But before emigrants can be sent away, the requisite funds must be provided for defraying their expenses to their new homes, and providing them with food and clothing, and also the means of defense a reasonable length of time after their arrival. This money can be raised, 1st, by voluntary contributions from the people of the United States; 2d, by annuities or donations from the several State Governments; and, 3d, by the assistance of the General Government.

The business should be immediately taken in hand by a well-appointed Association, headed by able and reliable men, such as the public will have confidence in, and as fast as the funds can be raised they should be properly and judiciously expended in furthering the object of the Association, and monthly or quarterly reports should be made that the public may know the State of the finances, and to what purpose the money is expended.

Among the many benefits which would spring from a gradual removal of the blacks from the United States to Africa are the following:

1st. It would quiet the present unhappy disturbances in the United States, and prevent their recurrence at any future time.

2d. It would leave an opening in the Southern States for the free sons of toil from Europe and the North.

3d. It would for ever put an end to the slave-trade on the high seas and African coast.

4th. It would open the vast regions of Africa to civilization and commerce.

5th. It would elevate the black man from the condition of a slave, to the high estate of freedom and citizenship.

6th. It would induce the native tribes of Africa to forsake their idols, and worship the only living and true God.

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Why, then, should not the freed blacks of America "go over and possess this land for an everlasting inheritance?" The country is theirs by right. Their fathers were sent from there as slaves. Let the children return as freemen. It is not necessary that the soil should br purchased from them—it is theirs already by inheritance. The native wandering tribes would not be able to oppose the colonists successfully, even were they so disposed, which probably would not be the case, as the new settlers would be more a benefit to them than an injury. They would instruct them in the arts of civilization and agriculture, and teach them the principles of our holy religion, opening to them a field of higher and more noble enjoyment here, and a prospect of eternal happiness hereafter. I do not wish to be understood to say that the colonists would be entirely free from the evils of war. I believe quite the contrary. But war is a great civilizer, and is often productive of lasting good in the end.

I can conceive no possible reason why any considerable portion of the people of the United States should be opposed to colonization. It is true that its expense in the aggregate must necessarily be very great; but, when compared with the magnitude of the results, it appears quite inconsiderable, and when divided into 40 or 50 yearly installments, the burthen it will impose upon the people will be comparatively light.

I have now reached the end of this address, hoping that it will not pass without receiving some little attention from the press and public generally, *pro* or *con*.

CHAS. SCOFIELD,
Company G, 2d Infantry C. V.

[We do not believe in the practicability or necessity of the above colonization scheme. It is philanthropic but cumbersome, a modification of the old plan of Henry Clay and his coadjutors, which, though it did some good, worked too slow for the welfare of the American nation or the African race. The first thing to be done is—emancipate: a wise Providence will take care of the rest. But, since the recognition of the Republic of Liberia, a new field opens in that country, as well as Hayti and other countries, for individual enterprise. Every person should be at liberty to go where he thinks he can do best.]

The Liberian Republic.

The first settlement was commenced at Cape Montserrado, now the city of Monrovia, April 25th, 1822. Other colonies followed, when, in 1830, they were merged into a commonwealth. July 26, 1847, independence was declared and a Republic formed, which has since been self-sustaining, waving its flag of liberty over a happy people.

All the officers of the Government are colored men, and are chosen or appointed from among themselves. Its population consists of about 10,000 American-born persons of color, 5,000 assimilated and civilized Africans, and several hundred thousand natives who are subject to its jurisdiction and laws. The English language prevails, churches of the prominent denominations abound, and common and seminaries are not wanting. A college building has been completed, at a cost of $20,000, and a well qualified faculty selected. Domestic slavery is prohibited, and the slave trade forbidden, under penalty of death.

Its territory has been equitably purchased. It extends along the Western Coast of Africa, for 600 miles, and inland from 30 to 50. The soil is very fertile and well watered. Agricultural pursuits

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are receiving increased attention, and its coffee, sugar and other commodities are constantly reaching foreign points. Palm oil and other valuable products are shipped, and its power is even now felt in the commercial world. Forty craft, built, owned and manned by the Liberians, trade along its coast and the West African seaboard, and larger vessels are similarly engaged, and run to this country and to England.

The United States Government has now formally acknowledged the independence of Liberia, and will enter into treaty relations with her. This act of justice to a nation connected to us by commercial ties and religious and political affinities, should have been performed long since. The most enlightened powers have already recognized its nationality, and formed treaty relations with it, and reaped commercial benefits from these acts of national civility. Having been favored by our people, to a portion of whom it sustained a relation of dependence in its infancy, it has gratefully received our trade on the best terms. Our opening of intercourse with this growing African State will react favorably upon the descendants of that continent in this country, and awaken an interest that must issue in the happiest results.—*Col. Herald.*

From the Christian Recorder

Eight Reasons for Objecting to the Haytian Scheme.

REV. W. R. REVELS, M. D.

MR. EDITOR:—In these times of excitement in the country in which we live, one of the great subjects of agitation and discussion is: What must be done with the Colored people in this country? Different places are pointed out where it is urged, that we, the colored people of the United States, should go *en masse* for our own good, as the country that contains us now cannot, at some future day, contain us. I have no objection to emigration to any country where we can live, and enjoy those God-given rights which are most sacred and dear, and most of all blessings to be desired, namely: the immunities of citizens in common. But to my objections to the Haytien scheme:

1. It pauders to the vile spirit of negro hate by urging the expediency of a white Haytien representative at Washington, and of white Haytien consuls at other cities in the United States, rather than the right of representation through Haytien citizens and colored men; white men not being citizens of Hayti; and a colored American acting as the servant of the white consul, (J. Redpath) at Philadelphia, not as the consul; thus insulting or degrading the native born or adopted Haytien citizen through the proposed and real representatives of Hayti and the United States, and doubly and gratuitously insulting colored Americans by assigning to one of the number the menial position, when there are no real obstacles to his being the representative, and by persisting in excluding from Washington a colored representative of a colored government.

2. By sending discord among the colored people of the United States, unsettling their minds, rooting up now, when they assume permanent form, their home plans, and causing men in the decline of life to begin again; by arraying churches and church members against one another on the question of growing or decreasing prejudice of church management, and the relative advantages of the same, and so preparing them to go where even superior knavery or transcendent cunning and duplicity may invite them.

3. Because slumbering and fast disappearing prejudices are aroused, and in-

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voked through the means of their press and their public speakers ; all of which tend to swell the number of victims to the deception.

4. That the scheme is unworthy of consideration, because its advocates, though first starting out with the assertion that removal is necessary to our preservation, have changed with the successful exposure of their fallacies, and taken directly opposite grounds ; not as more favorable to their scheme in doctrine, but to swell the list of emigrants ; as, for instance, they now say they do not advocate entire removal, they want but a few thousand, though they at first proposed to found a vast empire, and invited all to go on pain of annihilation.

5. Because the signs of the times lead us confidently to expect great good to the colored people of the United States, from the fact that within one short year our citizenship has been re-affimed by the government ; many thousands have been forever released from slavery by the same power ; the presence of free colored men has been recognised, and their services acknowledged in ways which are in many respects most important to people of present and future times.

6. Because the colored people of the U. States give, at the present time, an evidence of vitality, of self-appreciation, of progress, in all the elements of American civilization, most hopeful for them as a people, and that clearly show that God's providence designs, in spite of expatriation or schemes of designing men, to provide for them an ample home in conjunction, and neighborly association, with the numerous other races of men to be found here.

7. Because the dominant religion, the imperfect language, the oligarchal form of government, the enervating climate, the limited territory, all make it, (the Hayti scheme) impossible, and undesirable of realization of the colored man, and not at all worthy of serious consideration by practical and earnest men, but greatly to be condemned because of the great discomfort, suffering and death brought upon many scores and hundreds of simple-minded, illiterate, but confiding people, who have been led to go thither by its specious inducements.

8. Because the prejudices abounding in Hayti are more intense as between the mulatto minority now ruling and the black majority in subjection, the rich-land monopolist, and the poor tiller of the soil, than the prejudice against us on the continent.

Indianapolis, June 25th, 1862.

Notes of Travel in Hayti.

Dr. John B. Smith lectured at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, 8th inst., on his travels tn Hayti. He described the people, soil, climate and resources of the country, telling some things that were plausible and others that were not. Dr. Smith informed us that he landed at Aux Cayes, from which point he traveled into different parts of the Island ; saw vessels from America, England and France loading with coffee and logwood ; had a passport which designated him an American citizen : this the Haytiens scrutinized with much curiosity. He saw some sugar mills in good condition and others in bad condition ; found the soil everywhere excellent, and thought it could be made to produce as much as that of Cuba : this was the opinion of many Haytiens. The middle of the day was hot, but the mornings and evenings were cool, and he did not feel the heat so much there as he did in Philadelphia since his return. He saw the finest specimens of cotton in Hayti that he had ever seen before. He saw houses built on the American plan, some of which had slate roofs. The Haytiens, like all other people, had some manners and customs that were good, and others that were bad. He found a system of concubinage existing among the Haytiens, but learned that it was not sanctioned by law, though the offspring of this illicit intercourse is provided for in the father's will. The males seldom accompany the females in the streets. The retail trade is nearly all done by females and some of them even do a wholesale business. He found them communicative and business like ; they are very independent. He believed total abstinence was never thought of in Hayti ; but during his stay on the Island he did not see a half dozen

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drunken persons on the streets. The Dr. had spoken both in public and private, disapproving many of their manners and customs, but they manifested no displeasure. He saw no exhibitions of "bones and sinews," nor heard any "breaking head logic." The people are generally Catholics, but are not bigoted ; the government protects Protestants as it does Catholics. He was in a Methodist Church in Aux Cayes, and found the people, minister and all, native Haytiens. At Port au Prince the Dr. noticed that the streets were quite as dirty as those of New York. He says there is a general good feeling among the Haytiens towards strangers, and especially those who speak English. Dr. Smith spoke for about an hour and a half, relating incidents of his travels, and concluded by paying his respects to "the bones and sinews" of Philadelphia.—*Phila. Corr. of Anglo-African.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

The National Exhibition.

On the first of October, the first National Exhibition of Anglo-African Industry and Art will be held in the City of New York.

Our mechanics and artizans in every free State are making extensive preparations to be represented on the occasion. What preparations are making here? California will be expected to send something. We have mechanics and artizans in every county in this State. Let them be incited to contribute specimens of their skill and ingenuity. There are also many who do not work at their trades in this section of our country : they, too, should be active in endeavoring to get up something suitable to exhibit on the occasion. If the men should be derelict, and not come forward with alacrity with specimens of their invention and handicraft, let the women contribute what they can, individually or from their sewing-circles, to win credit for themselves and give eclat to the occasion.

As the Exhibition will be held in the great commercial metropolis of the nation, all should be interested to make it a success.

A notice was given several weeks ago in these columns, calling attention editorially to the forthcoming Exhibition, and, as the time is drawing near, we insert the programme as published in the *Anglo-African* newspaper. Contributions would not be too late, if sent by the steamer of 11th September.

The Programme is as follows :

The First National Exhibition of Anglo-African Industry and Art

Will be held in the city of New York, commencing Wednesday October 1st, and will continue until the close of the month. On the opening of the Exhibition the following exercises will be had :—1. Remarks by the President of the Association, Edward M. Thomas, Esq. 2. Prayer. 3. Music. 4. Opening Address by Frederick Douglass, Esq. 5. Music. 6. An Original Poem by Prof. William J. Wilson. 7. Music. 8. Benediction: On every evening during the Exhibition there will be a concert, lecture, or some other entertainment.

The Exhibition will comprise the following articles :—

Steam Engines and other machinery.

Organs and musical instruments generally.

Works of Art—Oil Paintings, Water-Colors, Engravings, Ambrotypes, Photographs, etc.

Carriages and every description of vehicles.

Agricultural implements.

Furniture of every finish.

Inventions.

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Cooking and other utensils.

Carpentery, ship and house.

Printing.

Jewelry and ornaments of every kind.

Wearing apparel, male and female.

Regalia and costume of every description.

Perfumery and hair preparations.

Wax and Hairwork.

Embroidery and other Needlework.

Specimens of husbandry.

Domestic and Fancy Cookery.

Confectionery.

Circulars furnishing further particulars will be forwarded on application to this office.

All persons interested in the enterprise are earnestly solicited to subscribe without delay for stock in the Association. The shares are $5 each, fifty per cent. to be paid on subscribing, and the balance on or before the 1st of September.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, John Peterson, Esq., 7 York street, New York..

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—Several important public meetings have been held, of late, in the vacant A. M. E. Church building, Scott street. At the last meeting, on Wednesday evening, 27th inst., several important measures were brought forward for investigation and discussion, by Mr. Jas. Brown, appertaining to the past and future action of our Committees, and their management in interceding for the repeal of the disqualifying statutes. The measures introduced were discussed by Messrs. Brown, Collins, Yates, Barbadoes, Taylor, and others. The subject was referred to a committee of five, who will report at a future meeting. Mr. J. P. Dyer presided.

FRUIT FESTIVAL.—The members of the Powell Street A. M. E. Church will give a Grand Festival at Apollo Hall, Pacific st., on Wednesday evening, Sept. 3d. All kinds of refreshments are promised in abundance, and a feast of seasonable good things generally may be looked for. It is expected, also, that there will be music and some good speaking on the occasion. They are preparing for a nice time. It is for the benefit of the Church, to pay off the remainder of the debt on the property. A full attendance is anticipated.

REV. JOHN JENIFER, JR.—This young divine discoursed in the A. M. E. Church on Sunday evening last. He recently arrived in this city from New Bedford. His discourse was eloquent and well received. He will be a valuable accession to the A. M. E. pulpit in this State.

Among our exchanges we have received copies of the *Christian Recorder*, the organ of the A. M. E. Church. It is a valuable standard of reference for that denomination. It is edited and published by the Rev. Elisha Weaver, No. 619 Pine street, Philadelphia.

☞ A special meeting of the Livingston Institute will be held on Thursday evening next, Sept. 4, in the study of the Rev. Mr. Brigg's Church, Powell street.

POETRY.—"Forgotten," and "Think of Me, my Dearest," by M. E. R., dated Petaluma, July 31, has just been handed in at our office. It should have been sent by mail Deferred for the present.

Ex-President J. J. Roberts of Liberia arrived in New York, July 12, in the steamship Great Eastern, and left in a few days for Boston.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Lewis G. Green, Los Angeles.
H. Russell, Michigan Bar.
Francis Green, "
F. V. Miller, Sonoma. M. E. R., Petaluma.
J. A. Day, Stockton. W. A. Smith, San Jose.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Dawn of Emancipation.

BY E. R. J.

The most reliable dispatches which flash across the wires of the Continental Telegraph confirm the report relative to the desperation and insubordination of the people in the seceding States. They are very vitnperative of the Federal Government. They declare their determination never to unite with the North again. If they are whipped in their armies they will retire to their mountain fastnesses, whence they will issue in banditti, and murder, plunder and destroy the lives and property of all who support the Union cause. They aver their intention is to fight until their last man is dead. Some of their most effective regiments consist of colored men, who have displayed their valor and capacity on the battle-field. Our Government cherish the prejudice against color with a greater degree of virulence and tenacity than they do life itself. Their negro hate has cost them a sacrifice of many thousand precious lives. Nearly every class at the North have an interest in the present struggle for national life. The native, the foreign-born citizen, merchants, mariners, mechanics, laborers and professional men, all have devoted their lives and property to restore to its pristine authority the supremacy of our Government.

There is one class, however, who form an integral portion of the community, which have not been allowed to manifest their united devotion on the altar of our Constitution and Union. They, too, have the heaviest stake in the controversy.

Notwithstanding their aversion, and the repeated efforts to decry the courage, truthfulness and sagacity of colored men, yet they are a useful element in their most desperate and gallant achievements. The heroic act of Wm. Tillman, who recaptured a vessel taken by a confederate cruiser, killed the prize crew ; and the running of the steamer Planter out of Charleston harbor, by Robert Small, proved them to be brave men and prodigies in valor. If the Federal troops escape an ambuscade or surprise, it is almost uniformly through the timely warning of a contraband ! If they surprise the enemy or take him at a disadvantage, the cause of their success is the same. Surgeons and others (on the line of march of the army of the Potomac) report that the negroes all along the route have been of the greatest assistance to the helpless, wounded men. They constantly bring supplies from their huts ; they aid the surgeons in attending upon them, and by their unceasing readiness and kindness, do a great deal to ameliorate the suffering of our soldiers.

Many of the pro-slavery officers in the Federal army declare that they would resign or revolt rather than admit negroes in their ranks. The negroes have no desire or wish to be associated with them. They are Christians, and prefer to fight in regiments by themselves. Gen. Jackson lost no dignity by the presence of "colored fellow citizens" behind his breastworks at New Orleans. The English did not disdain the use of colored troops to put down the great Sepoy rebellion ; nor were they humiliated when at the head of black soldiers in the West Indies. Brazil made soldiers of her emancipated slaves. No war was ever waged before among mixed populations, when every available portion of the people, in disregard of race and complexion, was not brought into requisition, to inflict the utmost injury upon the enemy. The North fights that the American Republic may not be overthrown, and that Slavery shall not be extended. The South fights to place her desperate purpose of maintaining and extending Slavery beyond the reach of interference or control. Thus the freedom or slavery of our race hangs on the result of the war.

Major Gen. Halleck's order No. 3 has filled my heart with hopefulness. He authorized his subordinate officers and all others to employ all men who might serve the requirement, regardless of color, either bond or free, not merely as laborers, but as soldiers, to be armed and equipped for the deadly strife. This looks like the dawn of emancipation. Slavery cannot long survive this terrible shock.

Let Government arm half-a-million of

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brave black soldiers, those who possess great physical strength and have been inured to the climate of the South. Let them be well disciplined, and they will equal the celebrated African Zouaves. Then will we listen to the death-knell of Slavery. God is trying the hearts of the American People, and they will suffer until they open the prison house of bondage, and proclaim liberty to all the inhabitants thereof.

Valuable Testimony.

A well-known citizen of New York, in the army, writes (says the *Evening Post*) as follows, under date of May 29th.

Since I have come South, my views in reference to the negroes have been very much modified. I am convinced that they are not afflicted with the disease of laziness more than their white brethren—only give them an object for which to labor. I am now visiting on a plantation where the few negroes that are on it have had neither overseer or master for the last three months ; and they have planted as much corn, and potatoes, and rice as the same number of white men would have done with the same means ; for, till lately, they had neither horse, mule nor plough. All the first cultivation was done by hand, and with the hoe. They have now been furnished with a horse and a mule, I believe, by the government. They are working most faithfully day by day. No Northern farmers are at work earlier in the morning or later in the evening. I am an early riser, and when I first look out I generally see the colored men, women and boys going out to the fields, or already there—and they do not come in till sundown, or even after. In view of their former habits and customs this is not what I expected short of twenty or thirty years—to see them labor with all the earnestness and steadiness of old Pennsylvania farmers. I am convinced there will be no difficulty in managing the negroes in a state of freedom, only if the management be kind and judicious. This is the grand secret to make them useful to others and to themselves. The negroes on this plantation have been peculiarly favored in the character of the soldiers encamped in the vicinity, who are mostly the sons of farmers in Central Pennsylvania. They have simply treated them kindly, reciprocating services and pleasant words, talking with them about the soil, its productions, cultivation, etc., and suggesting such Northern improvements as they could understand. The result is, that here is a company of negroes as truthful, orderly, industrious and kind as can be found of the same number of whites any where. I wish I could say that all the government agents were fit, by temper and principle, to discharge their duties properly or even fairly towards these people, bnt many are not.—*National Anti-Slavery Standard.*

AN ARMY OFFICER ON ABOLITIONISM.—The following is an extract from a private letter, written by an officer of the regular army, holding a high position on the staff of Gen. McClellan, dated June 17, 1862 :

"I have been told that confession is good for the soul. I am going to make one to you. I am at last an abolitionist ! Not that I love the negro, or am prepared to say, 'Art thou not a man and a brother ?' but that I do love my country and the white race. My old prejudices and political feelings have been wiped out, one by one, slowly but surely. I could not pass through all that I have witnessed during the last year, and not see what every honest and candid man should, that an institution that can so change a whole people in their feelings and actions towards their fellow countrymen and their country must be wrong, and the sooner it is done away with the better.

"You, like myself, have, no doubt, in times past, had a high idea of Southern chivalry. Like many other things down South, I find even that boasted institution a humbug. Among all the Southern officers whom I have met and been brought in contact with, I have found scarcely one that was even the peer of a Northern mechanic. I could tell of deeds of barbarism perpetrated by these knights

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of the South that would make you shudder. A day or two since, I was told by an aid of Gen. Keyes that one of our officers was found dead with both of his ears cut off. This is one of a hundred cases of their cruelty. Yesterday two sutlers were found in the woods hanging by the neck, and some teamsters with their throats cut. Yours truly, ——."

The writer of the apove, says the New York *Evening Post*, has always been an uncompromising Hunker Democrat.

Black Bravery.

Whether colored men can fight is a question of some interest to us at this time, when our army has been thinned considerably, and government has called for 300,000 additional volunteers, and when the Southern climate, so hard upon our brave youth, is as pleasant as Paradise could be to the black race. Some persons contend that colored men cannot fight, and, with the positiveness of presumptuous and perfect ignorance, laugh at the mere thought of converting negroes into soldiers. It is a joke to them, and a black joke to boot. We shall not say that they are not correct in their views, because it is possible that the colored race may have deteriorated since our revolutionary age, as in that age they did fight well, and on some occasions as bravely as the bravest of white men. There are some facts in the history of our patriotic sister State of Rhode Island, which very forcibly illustrate the position that bravery, like affection, "dwells in blacks and whites the same." Gen. Varnum, of Rhode Island, an eminent patriot and soldier, suggested to Washington, at the beginning of the year 1778, "that the two Rhode Island battalions in camp at Valley Forge, should be united, and that the officers of one, Col. Greene, Lieut.-Col. Olney, and Major Ward, with their subalterns, be sent to Rhode Island to enlist a battalion of negroes for the continental service. The plan was approved, and the officers were sent home for that purpose. * * * * The Assembly, (of Rhode Island), acting upon the suggestion of Varnum, approved by Washington, resolved to raise a regiment of slaves, who were to be freed upon their enlistment, and their owners to be paid by the State according to the valuation of a committee. One hundred and twenty pounds was the limit of value allowed by the act. Six deputies protested against this act on the ground that there were not enough slaves to make an effective regiment, that the measure would be disapproved abroad, that the expense would be greater, and the owners dissatisfied with the indemnity offered by the State." (See Arnold's History of Rhode Island, Vol. II., pp. 412, 414.) The same year, August 29, occurred the battle of Rhode Island, which, Lafayette said, "was the best fought action of the war." Mr. Arnold gives a very spirited account of the battle, and the details he mentions bear out the opinion of Lafayette. The British and Hessians made repeated attacks on the American position, and were with difficulty repulsed. "It was in repelling these furious onsets," says Mr. Arnold, "that the newly raised black regiment, under Col. Greene, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor. Posted behind a thicket in the valley, they three times drove back the Hessians who charged repeatedly down the hill to dislodge them ; and so determined were the enemy in these successive charges, that the day after the battle the Hessian Colonel, upon whom this duty had devolved, applied to exchange his command and go to New York, because he dared not lead his regiment again to battle, lest his men should shoot him for having caused them so much loss." (Vol. II., pp. 428–9).

This was pretty stiff work for raw black troops to go through, and they did it as well as could have been done by white men ; and why it could not be imitated by the black men of to-day, we are unable to see. If Rhode Island slaves in 1778, could fight successfully against veteran Hessian soldiers, why should not Carolina slaves be able to fight against Southern troops who are not veterans ?—The macaroni and snob of the '76 age, Alexander Graydon, of Pennsylvania, is, in his Memoirs very severe on the New England troops of that time, but even he

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has to admit that Glover's Marblehead regiment was a fine body of men. "The only exception I recollect to have seen to these miserably constituted bands from New England," he says, "was the regiment of Glover from Marblehead. There was an appearance of discipline in this corps ; the officers seemed to have mixed with the world, and to understand what belonged to their stations. Though deficient, perhaps, in polish, it possessed an apparent aptitude for the purposes of its institution, and gave a confidence that myriads of a meek and lowly brethren were incompetent to inspire. But even in this regiment there were a number of negroes, which, to persons unaccustomed to such associations, had a disagreeable degrading effect." Could negroes now find their way into a regiment enlisted in Marblehead ? Every man knows they could not. According to the learned and accurate Swett, Major Pitcairn was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill by a colored soldier named Peter Salem ; which shows that black men were not offensive to white Americans in those long gone days. Mr. Frothingham makes no allusion to Mr. Salem, as far as we can recollect.—Mr. Nell mentions four other colored men who served at Bunker Hill, all of whom received pensions, namely, Titus Coburn, Bazillai Lee and Cato Howe ; and he says there were quite a number of colored soldiers in the battle. We recollect to have seen, in those days when revolutionary soldiers were still numerous in the land, a number of black men who had served in either the army or navy of the Revolution, and who used to go with the white veterans in Fourth of July processions. The services of negroes in our national marine are matters of notoriety ; and there is hardly an American naval victory in which black men have not participated, while in some of them such men have been very conspicuous, both in respect to numbers and to services, black blood flowing freely into the ocean in support of the honor of that flag which has not a star for the encouragement, but an abundance of stripes for the punishment, of the colored race, especially when they aspire to freedom.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE NEGRO SOLDIER QUESTION IN 1790.—Mr. Smith, member from South Carolina, in the House of Representatives in 1790, in the course of an elaborate debate on the question, said :

"Negroes, it was said, would not fight ; but he would ask whether it was owing to their being black, or to their being slaves? If to their being black, then emancipating them would not remedy the evil, for they would still remain black ; if it was owing to their being slaves, he denied the position ; for it was an undeniable truth that, in many countries, slaves make excellent soldiers. Had experience proved that the the negroes would not make good soldiers? He did assert that they would, but they had never been tried. Discipline was everything ; white militia made but indifferent soldiers before they were disciplined. It was well known that, according to the present art of war, (1790,) a soldier was a mere machine, and that he did not see why a black machine was not as good as a white one ; and, in one respect, the black troops would have the advantage—in appearing more horrible in the eyes of the enemy."

The English have seized the steamer Ovito, which was fitting out as a secession cruiser, at Nassau, N. P. This is the first just act they have been guilty of since the rebels commenced the war.

Hon. Robert J. Walker, now in Philadelphia, will shortly publish the first series of letters, in which he will sustain at length the gradual emancipation policy of the President.

SAN JOSE, Aug. 29, 1862.

With pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of a full file of the APPEAL. Don't be delicate about naming the cost.

Yours, in great haste, W. A. S.

We understand that Zion M. E. Church, Pacific st., is shortly to have an exhibition for its benefit.

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The News.

Horace Greeley has written a letter to the President, urging him to a more prompt enforcement of the Confiscation Bill. The President defines his position as anti-radical, and says : "My paramount object, in this struggle, is to save the Union, and not to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it, or if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it," &c. If I could also, by freeing them in some States, and leaving other States alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery, and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps the Union. I shall do less whenever I can believe what I am doing hurts the cause : I shall do more whenever I shall believe that doing more shall help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and shall adopt new views as fast as they appear to be true views."

The Provost Marshal General at Louis, Aug. 28, emancipated about a dozen negroes belonging to rebels.

Postmaster Parker has received orders to send the California mails hereafter by Steamer ; interruptions of the overland route by an Indian war being anticipated.

Rebel General Bragg, in Tennessee, with 70,000 men, was menacing the Federals under Morgan, at Cumberland Gap

40,000 rebels were at Chattanooga trying to hold Gen. Buell in check, who was marching northward to aid Gen. Morgan. A battle imminent.

Kentuckians were joining the rebels since the drafting order of the Federals had been announced.

40,000 fresh loyal Indiana and Ohio troops had entered Kentucky.

Missouri was nearly cleared of rebel bands.

There was an extraordinary rumor that Gen. Sigel had shot Gen. McDowell through the head on the battle-field at Warrenton, Va., for disobedience of orders.

A manufactory of Colt's revolvers had just been started at Macon, Ga.

Federal gunboats had taken six cannon and a rebel steamer with 5,000 stand of arms, on the Mississippi.

The rebels had assaulted the garrison at Fort Donelson, but were gallantly repulsed.

Stonewall Jackson was said to be defeated by Pope and McDowell, at Bennett's Ford, on the 23d inst. ; 17 cannons were captured in the bloody encounter.

The disarming of secessionists in Maryland was called for.

In an engagement at Richmond, Kentucky, the rebels were repulsed and pursued.

John Slidell's property has been confiscated by Gen. Butler. Slidell is a native of New York. His property is in Louisiana.

Gen. Butler ordered the turning over to the United States of all arms in New Orleans. To those who objected he guaranteed safety and Government protection.

The U. S. ram Sumter, on the Mississippi, grounded opposite Bayou Sara. The rebel authorities demanded her surrender, but the crew and stores were put on board transports, and the vessel blown up.

Rebels, disguised as Union soldiers, have committed new depredations in the southwest, creating great excitement.

The Federal force under one Col. Mason, at Clarksville, Tenn., consisting of the 71st Ohio, numbering 300 men, with 2 cannon, and well entrenched, surrendered disgracefully, without firing a gun, to from 400 to 600 rebels ; a large amount of Federal property seized.

Gen. Johnson, of Ky., Aug. 28, with 800 men, attacked 1700 cavalry, under Morgan, and was defeated, losing 100 killed, 300 prisoners, the rest escaping to Nashville.

Capt. Atkinson, of the 15th Indiana, with 20 men in a stockade, at Edgeville Junction, was attacked by a large force of rebels, Aug. 23. He repulsed them 3 times, killing Morgan's Adjutant, 7 privates, wounding 18. After 3 hours fighting he drove them off.

The bounties to be paid by the Government to new volunteers already amount to seven million four hundred thousand dollars.

The state of affairs was more hopeful for Union and Liberty.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"THE CONTRABAND."

I.

The dreadful night is past,
And day is breaking;
Morn has come at last,
Thank God! My limbs were aching:
Crouched like a hare behind the logs,
All night I've waited for this hour
With patience, lest the dogs
Might find me helpless in their power.

II.

I saw with joy the morning star
Ascending up the eastern sky;
I heard the words, "Prepare for war!"
And bade my hut good-by.
Behind the stumps and brush,
Groping I made my way;
With eager feet in constant rush,
Before the break of day.

III.

With lightning speed I made my way
Into the federal camp,
My clothes by bushes torn away,
My limbs all cold and damp.
As I emerged from out the woods,
The sentinel challenged: "Stand!"
"Hold!" I cried; "I bring you news!
I am a contraband!"

IV.

"I 'scaped from out the rebel line,
Last night, to bring you word,
Because your enemies are mine—
At least, so I have heard.
The Northman is the bondman's friend,
And wishes he were free:
I've perilled all for that one end—
I want my liberty.

V.

"First, let me tell you what I heard,
Then your protection claim;
For I have braved both fire and sword,
And freedom was my aim.
Freedom for me and all my race,
I trust in God's good name:
May Freedom yet redeem the land, and peace
Restore its tranquil fame.

VI.

"The rebel lines are moving down
To take you by surprise:
They say that you shall bite the ground
Before the sun shall rise—
That Lincoln's abolition band
Has come to free the slaves,
And desecrate their 'sacred soil'
With heathen Fire Zouaves."

VII.

Hark! The watchers of the night
Are startled with alarms;
The hurried words are past around,
"Every man to arms!"
And now the glistening bayonet,
And now the cannon's roar!
The wounded—dying—cold and wet.
Lie by the Shenandoah.

VIII.

God speed the right! Those in the strife
Who fight for Liberty!
Their prospered arms and guarded life
Shall make the bond go free.
Hail! instruments of liberty!
With cannon and the sword,
Your deeds shall tune my minstrelsy.
In praises to the Lord! BENICIANO.

For the Pacific Appeal.

From Africa, our father land,
We were brought across the sea.
And sold amongst a venal band,
Opposed to Liberty.

From father, mother, sister, brother,
And all to mortals dear,
We were forced to toil and labor
In bondage and in fear.

From year to year, from age to age,
Our sires afflictions bore,
And looked with grief and saddened hearts
To the happy days of yore.

But a brighter day is dawning
For the oppressed, and sure

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The cursed cords that bind us down
Shall soon be felt no more,

We look and see with anxious gaze
The signs of Freedom as they swell,
Above the din of breaking chains,
The sound of Slavery's funeral knell. H.

Miscellaneous.

Rules for Young Men.

The world estimates men by their success in life, and, by general consent, success is evidence of superiority.

Never, under any circumstonces, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others.

Base all your actions upon a principle of right; preserve your integrity of character, and in doing this never reckon the cost.

Remember that self-interest is more likely to wrap your judgment than all other circumstances combined; therefore look well to your duty when your interest is concerned.

Never make money at the expence of your reputation.

Be neither lavish nor niggardly; of the two avoid the latter. A mean man is universally despised, but public favor is a stepping-stone to preferment,—therefore generous feeling should be cultivated.

Let your expenses he such as to leave a balance in your pocket. Ready money is a friend in need.

Keep clear of the law; for even if you gain the case, you are generally loser.

Never relate your misfortunes, and never grieve over what you cannot help.

Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi are said to be secretly in accord on the Italian questions. A French squadron was watching the Liberator's movements.

BIRTHS.

At San Jose, Santa Clara co., Aug. 29, 1862, the wife of Peter W. Cassey of a daughter.

DIED.

In San Francisco, ADA LIZZIE MCCLARY, aged 2 years 2 months and 2 days.

Sleeping sweetly till the day of reckoning.

In San Francisco, on the morning of August 24, MRS. SARAH ANN PAGE, in the 47th year of her age.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.
JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

Keep the Ball Rolling!

THE LADIES OF THE FIRST AFRICAN M. E. Church, Powell Street, will give a *GRAND FRUIT AND MEAT SUPPER*, on Wednesday Evening next, Sept. 3d, at Apollo Hall, Pacific St., above Stockton.

Friends of the cause! Rally to the banner of Religious and Moral Advancement.

We have 500 tickets, and don't wish to have one left unsold.

MRS. GEO. SMITH, President.
B. FLETCHER, Secretary. au30-1t

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD MITCHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. an30-1m

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GOLDEN EAGLE SALOON,
NO. 926 KEARNY STREET,
WM. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Liquors and Cigars,
Of the Best Quality. ap5*

Refreshments in Oakland.

JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

Information Wanted!

FROM ROBERT GEORGE GROSS. If this should come under the notice of any person who is acquainted with the whereabouts of the abovenamed person, they will confer a favor by giving the information, by letter or otherwise, directed to Henry Tolbert, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL. He was last heard from in 1857, as being at Michigan Bar, in this State. Information of vital importance awaits him. au24-tf

THE GREAT
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET
☞ Opposite the Plaza. ☜
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
AND
GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.
my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
Yankee " "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German " "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

UNION CLUB ROOMS.
APOLLO HALL, *Pacific Street.*
Members and Visitors accommodated with all the necessaries and luxuries of life.
CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.
☞ The Club meets every Friday night. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. my3tf

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MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

WINANT & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Fresh San Pablo Oysters,
Stall 24 Metropolitan Market.

WE RECEIVE, *FRESH* EVERY morning, from our Floating Car, at the foot of Fifth street, LIVE OYSTERS, superior to any others in the city, as we are the only dealers who have a Floating Car for the preservation of our Oysters.

☞ Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied on reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.
Residence—756 Harrison st., below Third.
jy26-tf

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.
Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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MARYSVILLE.
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.
The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.
CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant. SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
AND
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc., With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza my10-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. jmy10-3m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862. [NO. 23.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Robt J. Walker has issued his 2d letter in favor of the emancipation policy of the President in the border States. It is mostly of a financial and statistical character, and shows, by the census reports, that if Maryland had adopted this policy in 1790, she would now contain a population of 1,755,000 instead of 687,000, and Baltimore 542,050, instead of 212,000.

James Redpath has a vessel at Acqua Creek, Va., to take contrabands to Hayti.

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The Black Men in the Revolution and War of 1812—Important Facts.

The return of the festival of our National Independence has called our attention to a matter which has been very carefully kept out of sight by orators and toast-drinkers. We allude to the participation of colored men in the great struggle for American freedom.

* * * * * *

Of the services and sufferings of the colored soldiers of the Revolution, no attempt has, to our knowledge, been made to preserve a record. They have no historian. With here and there an exception, they have all passed away, and only some faint tradition of their campaigns under Washington, and Greene, and Lafayette, and of their cruisings under Decatur and Barry, lingers among their descendants. Yet enough is known to show that the free colored men of the United States bore their full porpotion of the sacrifices and trials of the Revolutionary War.

The late Gov. Eustis, of Mass., the pride and boast of the Democracy of the East, himself an active participant in the war, and therefore a most competent witness; Gov. Morrill of N. H., Judge Hemphill of Pa., and other Members of Congress, in the debate on the question of admitting Missouri as a slave State into the Union, bore emphatic testimony to the efficiency and heroism of the black troops. Hon. Calvin Goddard of Conn., states that in the little circle of his residence he was instrumental in securing, under the act of 1818, the pensions of nineteen colored soldiers. "I cannot," he says, "refrain from mentioning one aged black man, Primus Babcock, who proudly presented to me an honorable discharge from service during the war, dated at the close of it, wholly in the handwriting of George Washington; nor can I forget the expression of his feelings when informed, after his discharge had been sent to the War Department, that it could not be returned. At his request it was written for, and he seemed inclined to spurn the pension and reclaim the discharge." There is a touching anecdote related of Baron Steuben, on the occasion of the disbandment of the American army. A black soldier, with his wounds unhealed, utterly destitute, stood on the wharf just as a vessel bound for his distant home was getting under way.

The poor fellow gazed at the vessel with tears in his eyes, and gave himself up to despair. The warm-hearted foreigner witnessed his emotion, and, inquiring into the cause of it, took his last dollar from his purse and gave it to him, with tears of sympathy trickling down his cheeks. Overwhelmed with gratitude, the poor wounded soldier hailed the sloop and was received on board. As it moved out from the wharf, he cried back to his noble friend on shore, "God Almighty bless you, Master Baron!"

"In Rhode Island," says Gov. Eustis, in his able speech against Slavery in Missouri, 12th of Twelfth Month, 1820, "the blacks formed an entire regiment, and they discharged their duty with zeal and fidelity. The gallant defense of Red Bank, in which the black regiment bore a part, is among the proofs of their valor." In this contest it will be recollected that four hundred men met and repulsed, after a terrible and sanguinary struggle, fifteen hundred Hessian troops, headed by Count Donop. The glory of the defense of Red Bank, which has been pronounced one of the most heroic actions of the war, belongs in reality to the black men; yet who now hears them spoken of in connection with it? Among the traits which distinguished the black regiment was devotion to their officers. In the attack made upon the American lines near Croton River, on the 13th of the Fifth Month, 1781, Col. Greene, the commander of the regiment, was cut

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down and mortally wounded; but the sabres of the enemy only reached him through the bodies of his faithful guard of blacks, who hovered over him to protect him, *every one of whom was killed.* The late Dr. Harris of Dunbarton, N. H., a Revolutionary veteran, stated, in a speech at Francestown, N. H., some years ago, that on one occasion the regiment to which he was attached was commanded to defend an important position, which the enemy thrice assailed, and from which they were as often repulsed. "There was," said the venerable speaker, "a regiment of blacks in the same situation—a regiment of negroes fighting for our liberty and independence, not a white man among them but the officers—in the same dangerous and responsible position. Had they been unfaithful, or given way before the enemy, all would have been lost. Three times in succession were they attacked with most desperate fury by well disciplined and veteran troops, and three times did they successfully repel the assault, and thus preserve an army. They fought thus through the war. They were brave and hardy troops."

In the debate in the New York Convention of 1821 for amending the Constitution of the State, on the question of extending the rights of suffrage to the blacks, Dr. Clarke, the delegate from Delaware county, and other members, made honorable mention of the services of the colored troops of the Revolutionary army.

The late James Forten of Philadelphia, well known as a colored man of wealth, intelligence, and philanthrophy, enlisted in the American Navy under Capt. Decatur, of the Royal Louis; was taken prisoner during his second cruise, and, with nineteen other colored men, confined on board the horrible Jersey prison ship. All the vessels in the American service at that period were partly manned by blacks. The old citizens of Philadelphia to this day remember the fact that when the troops of the North marched through the city, one or more colored companies were attached to nearly all the regiments.

Gov. Eustis, in the speech above quoted states that the free colored soldiers entered the ranks with the whites. The time of those who were slaves was purchased of their masters, and they were induced to enter the service in consequence of a law of Congress, by which, on condition of their serving in the ranks during the war, they were made freemen. This hope of liberty inspired them with courage to oppose their breasts to the Hessian bayonet at Red Bank, and enabled them to endure with fortitude the cold and famine of Valley Forge. The anecdote of the slave of Gen. Sullivan of N. H., is well known. When his master told him that they were on the point of starting for the army to fight for liberty, he shrewdly suggested that it would be a great satisfaction to know that he was indeed going to fight for *his* liberty. Struck with the reasonableness and justice of this suggestion, Gen. S. at once gave him his freedom.

The late Tristram Burges of Rhode Island, in a speech in Congress, First Month, 1828, said, "At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Rhode Island had a number of slaves. A regiment of them were enlisted into the Continental service, and no braver men met the enemy in battle; but not one of them was permitted to be a soldier until he had first been made a freeman."

The celebrated Charles Pinckney of S. C., in his speech on the Missouri question, and in defense of the slave representatives of the South, made the following admissions:

"They (the colored people) were in numerous instances the pioneers, and in all, the laborers of our armies. To their hands was owing the greatest part of the fortifications raised for the protection of the country. Fort Moultrie gave, at an

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early period of the inexperienced and untried valor of our citizens, immortality to the American arms; and in the Northern States numerous bodies of them were enrolled and fought side by side with the whites at the battles of the Revolution."

Let us now look forward thirty or forty years, to the last war with Great Britain, and see whether the whites enjoyed a monopoly of patriotism at that time.

Martindale of N. Y., in Congress, 22nd of First Month, 1828, said, "Slaves, or negroes who had been slaves, were enlisted as soldiers in the war of the Revolution; and I myself saw a battalion of them, as fine martial-looking men as I ever saw, attached to the Northern army in the last war on its march from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor."

The Hon. Charles Miner of Penn., in Congress, Second Month 7th, 1828, said, "The African race make excellent soldiers.—Large numbers of them were with Perry, and helped to gain the brilliant victory of Lake Erie. A whole battalion of them were distinguished for their orderly appearance."

Dr. Clarke, in the Convention which revised the Constitution, of New York, in 1821, speaking of the colored inhabitants of the State, said—

"In your late war they contributed largely towards some of your splendid victories. On Lake Erie and Champlain, where your fleets triumphed over a far superior number and engines of death, they were manned in a large proportion with men of color. And in this very House, in the Fall of 1814, a bill passed, receiving the approbation of all the branches of your Government, authorizing the Governor to accept the services of a corps of two thousand free people of color. Sir, these were times which tried men's souls. In these times it was no sporting matter to bear arms. These were times when a man who shouldered his musket did not know but he bared his bosom to receive a death-wound from the enemy ere he laid it aside; and in these times people were found as ready and willing to volunteer in your service as any other. They were not compelled to go; they were not drafted. No! your pride had placed them beyond your compulsory power. But there was no necessity for its existence; they were volunteers; yes, Sir, volunteers to defend that very country from the inroads and ravages of a ruthless and vindictive foe which had treated them with insult, degradation and slavery."

On the capture of Washington by the British forces, it was judged expedient to fortify, without delay, the principle towns and cities exposed to similar attacks. The Vigilance Committee of Philadelphia waited upon three of the principle colored citizens, viz., James Forten, Bishop Allen and Absalom Jones, soliciting the aid of the people of color in erecting suitable defenses for the city. Accordingly, 2,500 colored men assembled in the State House Yard, and from thence marched to Gray's Ferry where they labored for two days almost without intermission. Their labors were so faithful and efficient that a vote of thanks was tendered them by the Committee. A battalion of colored troops was at the same time organized in the city under an officer of the United States Army, and they were on the point of marching to the frontier when peace was proclaimed.

Gen. Jackson's proclamations to the free colored inhabitants of Louisiana are well known. In his first, inviting them to take up arms, he said: "As sons of Freedom, you are now called on to defend our most inestimable blessings; as *Americans*, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valorous support; as fathers, husbands, and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence."

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The second proclamation is one of the highest compliments ever paid by a military chief to his soldiers :

"TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR.

"Soldiers ! When on the banks of the Mobile I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your *white fellow-citizens*, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possess qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst and all the fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you as well as ourselves had to defend what *man* holds most dear—his parents, wife, children, and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualitier I before knew you to possess, I found among you a noble enthusiasm which leads men to the performance of great things.

"Soldiers ! The President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will give you the praise your exploits entitle you to. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor."

It will thus be seen that whatever honor belongs to "the heroes of the Revolution" and the volunteers in "the second war for independence," is to be divided between the white and the colored man.

* * * * * *

"What right, I demand," said an American orator some years ago, "have the children of Africa to a homestead in the white man's country?" The answer will, in part, be found in the facts which we have presented. This right, like that of their white fellow-citizens, dates back to the dread arbitrament of battle. Their bones whiten every stricken field of the Revolution ; their feet tracked with blood the snows of Jersey ; their toil built up every fortification south of the Potomac ; they shared the famine and nakedness of Valley Forge, and the pestilential horrors of the Jersey prison-ship. Have they, then, no claim to an equal participation in the blessings which have grown out of the national independence for which they fought ? Is it just, is it magnamimous, is it safe, to starve the patriotism of such a people, to cast their hearts out of the treasury of the republic, and to convert them, by political disfranchisement and social apprehension, into enemies ?—*Whittier's Works.*

The Late Congress.

From the New York *Weekly Tribune*, in an article under the head of "The XXXVIIth Congress and its Acts," we extract the following :

The Acts which it has passed relating to the army and navy, have no precedent, in regard to their variety and importance, if the previous legislation of this country, and can hardly be matched by that of any nation on earth. The immense armies created by its laws, the splendid navy it has set afloat, the improvements it has initiated in both branches of the service, the enormous monetary resources it has developed to sustain this gigantic war, are the wonder of cotemporary States, and will fill posterity with admiration.

See the great work it has done on the subject of Slavery—and done, too, so cautiously and considerately. It has prohibited the existence of Slavery in all the present and future Territories of the Republic, thus by one short but comprehensive statute closing up a long and bitter controversy, and, by an irrevocable decree, declaring that through coming time Freedom and not Slavery shall be the general law of the land. It has also abolished Slavery in the District of Columbia, thus eradicating forever the heart-cancer of the nation. It has essentially modified the Fugitive Slave Law, confining its operation solely to persons escaping from loyal persons, who take the oath of allegiance, and have not employed their slaves in aid of the rebellion. It has added a new provision to the Articles of War, forbidding an officer or private to return a runaway negro to Slavery, on pain of instant dismissal from the service. It has passed two Confiscation or Emancipation Acts, by which, probably, one-third of all the slaves of the country will ultimately be made freemen. It has established a new test for the admission of States, by restricting the existence of Slavery therein. It has approved the President's policy of encouraging all the States of the Union to initiate measures for the gradual abolition of Slavery. It has ratified and sanctioned—each House acting in its appropriate sphere—a new and effective treaty for stopping the slave-trade on the high seas. In these various measures, so noble, so beneficent, this Congress has done the work of a half century. For these alone it should receive the gratitude and applause of the good and wise throughout the world. Doubtless it would have done more ; but the direct tendency of these is to ultimately rid the Republic of its greatest crime, its foulest curse.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

The Election.

As the election has passed, all eyes are directed to the complexion of the next legislature. The Union Administration ticket will have a clear majority in both branches of the legislature, which secures a U. S. Senator friendly to the Administration and Freedom, and progress in the affairs of the nation.

The most important matter relating to us in this State, to be attended to at the next session, is the repeal of the unjust statutes. The members elect from this county are composed of intelligent and liberal-minded men, and, as in this county, so with all the other delegates that are elected on the Union Administration ticket. We have every reason to expect that the incoming legislature will be a loyal, judicious, thorough-going body of men.

Last year the defeat of our bill was more from the political complexion of the Senate, than from a want of energy on the part of our friends. We should be active and prepared to present our just claims the ensuing session. And as our record in the State will be pretty freely discussed, we should have statistics prepared and every available means ready to substantiate our prayer.

The day is past when men will be frightened to vote on such questions as relates to Colored Americans, by the stale cry of Abolition, Amalgamation, etc.

We want no amalgamation. We want simply protective laws to secure us in our lives and property. We presume that such subterfuges will have about as much effect on the mind of the next legislature, as did the canard to frighten voters against Mr. Swett, when nominated as Superintendent of Public Instruction, that he taught amalgamation schools.

Men begin to investigate and reason for themselves in these days. and it is from this cause that we hope that the disqualifying statutes will be repealed.

There was a Great War Meeting held in Philadelphia, July 26th, in Independence Square, at which 35,000 people are said to have been present. An expression of one of the speakers, that "every means to crush this rebellion, even to the arming of loyalists, whose hearts are with us, though their skins are dark, should be used," was received with much applause.

A letter was received from Edwin Forrest, enclosing a check for $1000. J W. Forney subscribed $500.

At the close of the meeting one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were subscribed to the Bounty Fund of the city, exclusive of he Railroad Fund. Good for Philadelphia.

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The Festival at Apollo Hall.

A large number of persons were in attendance at the A. M. E. Church Benefit Fruit Festival, on Wednesday evening, the 3d inst. The company comprised a large number of ladies, members of that Church, and many of both sexes of the other Churches, including a number of white persons, and other friends, non-members. Altogether, there were about 250 persons present. Meats, oysters, ice creams, fruits, and other delicacies were in abundance, and fully repaid the one dollar admission.

The ladies of the Committee deserve special credit for their energy in making the affair attractive and successful.

Previous to the guests assembling around the tables, Mr. J. B. Sanderson announced Dr. E. R. Johnson as appointed to deliver an Address, which he did, greatly to the satisfaction of those present. As it contains some practical ideas we give it entire, as follows :

Ladies and Gentlemen :—The Committee of Arrangements has conferred on me the honor to appear before you this evening. I thank you for this expression of confidence and esteem. You have increased my pleasure by your kindness, which has continued uninterrupted from the day of my arrival to the present hour. If I can render any assistance in the good cause by my humble efforts, I will freely and cheerfully respond to your generous request To be a co-worker in the vineyard of our God, in sowing the seed of Christian fellowship, by encouraging a reunion of hearts, which is based on great and noble principles, is my highest enjoyment. The presence of so large a number of intelligent faces does exert an impressible influence on my sympatetic nature ; I therefore beg your kind indulgence, if, from the inspiration of the moment, I do express sentiments which are too ardent or emotional. I thank you for the interest which you have manifested by responding to the call which was made to patronize this festival. The enterprise in which you are so laudibly engaged, is rapidly progressing towards completion under your liberal contributions. It is a fact worthy of record that you have accomplished a greater work in a short space of time than was ever before performed with the same appliances on the Pacific slope. You began this enterprise under circumstances far from being encouraging, with a small number of persons who possessed but a very limited share of worldly goods. Through the blessings of God you have instituted and executed a work of magnitude under the direction of brother Ward, who is indefatigable in his labors, and who invariably succeeds by his original method to relieve the people of their surplus imperial mint drops. The beautiful and commodious church edifice which you have purchased reflects a lasting credit on us as a people. It also demonstrates in power, which cannot be invalidated or controverted, that your sagacity and forethought was equal to the emergency. By this purchase many thousand dollars was saved, which otherwise would have been expended in accomplishing a work so stupendous. You have escaped a heavy debt which would have required many years of anxiety and toil to liquidate. The fact that you collected by subscription the sum of two thousand dollars, in twenty-five days, is as surprising as it was gratifying. Our friends throughout the country will read with pleasure your wonderful achievements. They will be astonished and delighted. We hope and believe that ere another year has passed, that you will again assemble to celebrate the day which disolves all encumbrance on your house, and you then will enjoy the great boon of a free and happy people, "worshipping God under your own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make you afraid."

To be happy we must eschew evil and do good. Then our usefulness will increase and our footsteps will be directed to higher and holier enjoyments. Then our spirits will ripen for an admission into the Celestial City, there to become the companion of saints and angels in an endless eternity.

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"Art is long, but time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled dreams, are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave.

Let us, then, be up and doing,
With a heart for every fate ;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, learn to wait,"

A few words concerning the future of our country, and I will relieve your patience. The signs of the times are auspicious. We must be patient and labor faithfully, and soon we will behold the good time coming. Statesmen and politicians may prolong the day of the slaves redemption by their temporizing policy, under the delusive hope of being able to save the Union and to retain Slavery within its folds. Their efforts must assuredly prove abortive. Vainly do they attempt to thwart the design of "Him who is thundering in the Heavens for the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, I will arise, I will put him in safety from him that puffeth at him."

Our Government may, with as much reason, attempt to carve a cathedral from the sunset clouds, or create salient and retreating lines of armed hosts in the northern lights, as to seek to save the Union without abolishing Slavery.

While the mighty car wheels of emancipation are rolling along, let us not hinder its destination. If we desire to hasten the downfall of slavery, we must cherish moral and religious principles. The power of Christianity exemplified in our pilgrimage through life, is no small item in the account current of exacting justice, from those who oppress us. If we expect to see the influence of prejudice decrease, and colored men respected, it must be through the blessings of enlightened education. It must be by placing ourselves in a situation to shed upon a country and a people that scientific grandeur which is imperishable by time, and drowns in oblivion's cup our moral degradation. We must awaken from our lethargy, and become owners in real estate. Very few who hear my voice but what are able to purchase a homestead. It can now be obtained for a small sum. Do not delay in making a purchase. We must also become a reading people, and thereby improve in our literary pursuits. We have talent among us of a high order. Let us cultivate the natural gifts bestowed upon us by a beneficent Creator ; then we will be able to unshaft the calumnious darts of our enemies and compel them to acknowledge by act and by deed, that intellectuality dwells in white and black the same.

Presidedt Lincoln's manifesto to Horace Greely is significant. I believe that the time is not far distant, when the President will decide this great question by a single blow, and the bastile of Slavery will totter and fall, and its destruction will be ratified by millions in our land, and the jubilee will extend to the remotest bounds of civilization.

The public mind is being educated on this subject. I listened last Monday evening at Platt's Hall, to a thrilling and eloquent address delivered by Rev. T. Starr King, before an assembly of three thousand persons. The question of arming the Negro and of emancipating the slaves to save the Union was freely discussed ; and the sentiments contained in Gen. Halleck's order was enthusiastically applauded. In view of all the controlling causes which are now precipitating the issues, which are suspended over the destiny of a great and powerful nation, let us not despair. The day of our redemption draweth nigh, and soon may we crowd this spacious Hall to celebrate the greatest event of the 19th century, it being the immediate and universal emancipation of four millions of our race, by the stroke of President Lincoln's pen. May God hasten the happy day.

THE LUNAR VISITOR.—The September number of this Magazine is out. Every person should encourage the efforts of its publishers, by purchasing, at least, one copy. All literature emanating from the pens of colored men should be most liberally supported by our people.

VACATION.—Our public school closed on Friday last for a short vacation. It will resume in about ten days.

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CONTRIBUTION.—We acknowledge the receipt of $2.00 towards the support of the APPEAL, by Mr. J. B. Sanderson. This small token of approbation from our fellow townsman is appreciated more highly by us than the intrinsic value of a greater amount.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JACKSON, Amador Co., Aug. 26th.

Mr. A———: Dear Sir—You would have heard from me before now, but we have had a very hard time of it here. On Saturday, 17th inst., a fire broke out and destroyed nearly the whole town. Those of our people who are sufferers are, Wm. Bird, barber shop and house furniture, $700 ; F. F. Douglas, $200 ; C. Lee, $200 ; J. D. Brown, $250 ; J. Stanley, $150.

Yours, etc., J. D. B.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 3d.

Mr. Anderson—Enclosed I send you a full list of subscribers for the APPEAL, and as postage stamps are a circulating medium, I enclose about as many in this letter as I think will pay expenses, etc. I request you to inform me how I stand on your books, in a financial sense, as I have lost my account. Yours truly, W. A. S.

[Mr. Smith has sent us a large quantity of postage stamps, for which he has our thanks. We may add, that as our agent in San Jose, he is more than two months in advance, and for the promptness of our subscribers in that locality, we are extremely grateful.]

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—Having a few leisure moments I thought I would improve the time by informing you of the condition of things in Grass Valley. The citizens of this place were addressed, about a week since, by the Hon. M. S. Latham. His speech consisted of a perfect tirade of abuse of the Administration. I think he succeeded, beyond his most sanguine expectations, in convincing the people that he is one of the most enthusiastic Secessionists that ever disgraced our State. Swett, Staples and Conness spoke here on Wednesday night to a large and enthusiastic audience. Conness spoke sometime, and completely smashed the hypocritical Latham. To-night the Union Administration party are addressed by Collins, Birdseye and others ; on Monday night by the Hon. A. A. Sargent. Other matters besides politics go on as usual.

PLACERVILLE, Sept. 3, 1862.

Mr. A———: Sir—The APPEAL is a little on the increase here, and I wish you to send me 14 instead of 12 papers regular.

Yours, &c. A. L. S.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The National Controversy.

MR. EDITOR—Our present national controversy may be simply stated thus : There are three parties engaged—the North, the South and the *Negro*. Before God their claims are *equal* ; each has the same interests at stake. Though now engaged in conflict most violent, *North* and *South* are agreed to ignore the negro's claims—to wrest all they can out of him : tax him without representation, give him no voice, contemn and compel him to be passive, damage him in every way. His wrongs and sufferings are known throughout the earth. His cries have penetrated heaven.

There is a disposition to extenuate the national wickedness, by saying that the victims of it are *only niggers*. So it has ever been. But "God is just. His justice cannot always sleeep," said Jefferson History teaches that His justice is a fearful thing, when meted out to nations for their oppressions of the weak and innocent, who appeal for redress to His laws and that justice.

By the late words of the President, it is evident that he, his cabinet, and most of the people, care but little for justice to the negro. If necessary, *he* is to be crushed between the upper and nether millstone—the *pride* and *prejudice* of the North and South.

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The Almighty has a controversy with this nation upon this question of Slavery. What plagues have been let loose upon it ? And now the present war with its attendant evils and sufferings. The conflict goes on—is irrepressible ; it is folly to think otherwise It will not cease until justice is done to the negro—his yoke is broken, his freedom restored, his brotherhood recognized. The President, counsellors, governors, judges, people, will have to come to this at last. It is madness—the talk that it is "only the nigger," and that he is secondary. The whole nation is involved—its future depends upon the issue. Earth and heaven are moved—war and violence let loose, as never before ; blood poured out upon the land and upon the waters. The telegraph has just now brought intelligence that the plague of thunder, hail and fire is raging—the thunder and fire of the musketry and artillery of contending hosts—the hail of bullets, cannon balls and shell moving through the air, along the ground, smiting and leaving dead its thousands, both man and beast.

Will there still be a hardening of hearts ? Will the reputed wise men continue, with their magic and soothsayings, to deceive and mislead the people ? Will the people continue to say, "It is only the nigger," who is ever to be the sufferer and victim ?

J. B. S.

NAPA CITY, Sept. 1, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—I promised, some time ago, to inform you of such things of interest as might come under my notice in this county. We, as a people, have long labored under a disadvantage for the want of an organ, that the world and "the rest of mankind" might learn more of our industry as a people. If the APPEAL is sought for all over the State, as it is in this city and county, our white friends will soon learn that we are not behind the times ; for verily we are taking courage as the soul of John Brown keeps "marching on." The number of colored persons in this city and county is 43. I propose to show their occupations : Thhre are 8 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, 3 barbers, 5 wood speculators and poultry dealers, 4 jobbers. There are 13 families ; 9 of them own the houses they live in. Mr. Wm. Scott, of this county, has raised, this year, 3000 sacks of wheat ; Geo. W. Holman 2200 ; John Sinclair 1700 ; A. Rice 460 ; the rest from 150 to 325 sacks. Mr. Sinclair has about 40 head of horses and cattle ; Mr. Scott 55 ; others from 8 up to 20. These people all subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL. I hope persons in the interior will give you information of this kind, and we will be better enabled to judge whether an Industrial Exhibition would not be of more interest, on the 1st of August, 1863, than such celebrations as it has been our custom to make. An Exhibition would convince a large number of white persons, who are ignorant of what art and science there is among the people of color, of what we can do. Again, it would stimulate, in our children, a desire for the different branches of industry, without which no people can become great,

DEN NOTTAH.

The Negro Regiment at Port Royal.

The Negro regiment, organized by Gen. Hunter at Port Royal was recently reviewed in presence of a large number of military and naval officers, who had assembled for the purpose of witnessing the novel spectacle. Of the appearance and proficiency of the regiment a correspondent of the New York *Times* writes :

"Having been accustomed during the last fifteen months to witness the evolutions of regiments in every stage of drill and discipline, from the raw three months men, who started for Annapolis in the end of April a year ago, to the soldierly quickness and precision of the cohorts organized during the long period of inactivity on the Potomac, I must say for myself—and in saying so I am only echoing the opinion of every naval and military officer, without exception, who was present at the review in question—that the First South Carolina Volunteers, contraband of war though they be, and lately subject to the rigors of the Dred Scott decision, presented an efficiency in the manual of arms and the evolutions of parade such as I have never seen surpassed

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by any regiment of an equal time under tuition. The imitative tendency of the negro makes him acquire with great natural rapidity the motions of the drill-master, while the strong musical taste and perfect ear for time enables him to march with the harmony and unanimity of veteran regulars.

When the review was presented by the Adjutant to Captain Fessenden, of Gen. Hunter's staff, commanding the regiment, a straighter line of bayonets or steadier body of men has seldom been seen. To every order given, the response was quick and simultaneous—the regiment changing front, wheeling by column of company, forming line, dressing ranks, and going through all portions of a thorough review with a silent obedience and accuracy hardly to be surpassed by any white regiment now at Hilton Head. Commodore Dupont expressed himself to this effect, and almost in the words I have used."

Calling Forth the Militia.

The following sections are copied from the Bill to amend the Act calling forth the Militia, to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, approved Feb. 28th, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes, as passed by the 37th Congress. It will be perceived that the Bill makes certain provisions for the employment of colored persons in the service of the United States. We copy sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 as relating particularly to persons of African descent.

Sec. 12. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorised to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any other labor or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

Sec. 13. That when any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present Rebellion has levied war or borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid or comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding. *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent, shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife and children owe service or labor to some person who during the present Rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

14. That the expense incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers,

15. That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades : *Provided*, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Gen. Wallace on the Negro Quesion.

On Wednesday night, 8th inst., about 11 o'clock, a number of Indianians tendered Maj.-Gen. Lew. Wallace a serenade at his quarters at the National Hotel in Washington. An unusually large concourse was present on the occasion. After several national airs by the band, Gen. Wallace made his appearance upon the balcony, when he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. In the course of a very spirited and telling speech, which was warmly applauded, Gen. Wallace said :—

I am no politician. (Cries of "Good for that," and "Don't want any now-a-days.") Probably for a regular speech, I had been much obliged to some of my political friends if they had made it for me. ("Keep them in the dark," and laughter.) If it is expected that I am to speak on subjects of a political character to-night, I know I should have been obliged for some of them to have performed the task for me. If I touch upon them, bear me witness I speak of them not as a politician, but as a soldier (Applause.) I was at the Senate chamber to-day. They were discussing the policy of the war. The question in agitation was, or what at least seemed to be the paramount question, "Should the Negro be used or not ?" (Cries of "Yes, yes," and "No, no.") Well, I find my audience precisely as I found the Senate. (Laughter and applause.) Some said "yes," and some said "no,"—just as you are saying. (Laughter.) (A Voice—"Will you give us a soldier's opinion ?.") Yes, let me speak about that as a soldier ("good") not as a politician. ("Don't want any politicians.") He would be a poor soldier, in my opinion, who would fail to use every element of war which God Almighty gave him, if he could use it to his advantage. (Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.) I think you concur with me in that at least. (Cries of "Certainly we do ;" "Every sensible man will.") Now, then, if we find the negro before us, or around us, as we advance, planted there by some accident—Providence may have had a great deal to do with it—and we can find his services available, would not that General be a crazy man who would refuse to own them ? ("Most assuredly" and applause.) So it seems to me, and my position may be stated plainly upon that. If by the services of a negro I can make my soldiers comfortable ; if, by the services of a band of negroes, I can relieve them of onerous duties and hard work ; *if* I can make them available to dig my trenches ("That's right.") shall I not do it? (Cries of "Yes, yes." Loud applause.) Yes, and I will do it. Vociferous Cheering.—A Voice—"Soldiers will follow you to the death for that." Another voice—"put no arms in their hands." Several voices—"Oh yes, as many as they want.") Now, then, let me speak about that. (Cries of "All right now ;" "You are a mighty good boy.") If I accept the services of a negro, and he works well and faithfully, fed by us, clothed by us, and he stands by my gallant regiment, relieving them of the hard duties I have mentioned, would it be human, would it not be cruel, to put him into the army, in the way of shot, and yet give him nothing with which to defend himself. (Cries of "That's so," and loud and continued cheering.) My fellow-citizens, I speak as a soldier all the time, recollect. I am not viewing this matter in its political aspect, for I have as much prejudice against the negro politically, and am as much opposed to slavery agitation as any of you can be. Yet where he can be made available, let us make him so. Then what shall we do with him? (A voice—"Place him in the rear.". "No, put him to the front." (Applause. A voice—"In the ditch.") Stop one moment, there is policy in war as well as in politics. One thing is very certain ; nothing is to be so carefully guarded against as the prejudices of the soldier, and unless it was some desperate occasion, some last resort, when even soldiers would be grateful for their assistance, I would not propose to put him in the line of battle to the front. ("That's the true doctrine," and applause.) But to every brigade I would have a regiment of working negroes—to every company I would have a fair complement of cooks. (Applause.) I would feed them, I would organize them, and to each one who did good service, I would at the end of the war, give him or her freedom. (Immense Cheering.) Let me make one remark further. The common impression has been that this was a war in which we had all the advantages. Now, then, listen to my practical experience. I tell you that it has not been such a war of inequality in our favor as many suppose. I have visited plantations in the course of marches. I have asked, Where is the man of the house ? He is in the army. I have looked around. I have seen his harvest field full of stalwart negroes. They reap his harvest, and they put it away as well and as carefully as if the man had been at home, and not in the army ; and what was the re-

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ault? He had plenty to eat—a superabundance—some of which he was sure would come to the sustenance of that southern army. There are supposed to be 4,000,000 of negroes. Do you suppose that Jefferson Davis, if we went humbly to him beseeching such a thing, proposing to him: You have 4,000,000 of operatives belonging to your people in the South; under our policy we may not touch them—not molest them. We will leave them upon your farms to work, will you agree to leave us 4,000,000 of operatives home on our farms, in our shops unmolested? Do you suppose that Jefferson Davis would agree to that? ("No!") Yet he would have to agree to it before equality of advantage was established between us. (Applause.) Jefferson Davis is a better manager, because he is a desperate man. (Applause.)

We cannot forbear repeating the closing remark of the General:—

"Oh, that I could get a little back-bone into those who are governing us; if I could but animate them to use the great powers at their command; if I could induce them to let *us* (the army) make *war*, it is all I ask."—*The Liberator.*

Poetry.

WEATHERVILLE, Aug. 29, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: I regret, exceedingly, that you have placed me in your list of contributors, because it gives me a reputation that I am not able to sustain, and creates expectations that never can be realized. If, however, after a generous criticism, you find the enclosed, or, rather, accompanying verses, worthy an obscure corner in your paper, do me the flattering kindness of placing them there. But, should you consider them unfit, then make such disposition of them as is general with rejected MSS.

Yours, &c. W. H. FOOTE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Where rolls Potomac's old, historic tide,
And armed legions scatter o'er the lea,
There stands a city by the river's side—
The casket of a nation's liberty.

Above that towering, antiquated dome,*
Where Freedom's wings have vainly hovered long,
The patient bird at last has found a home,
And carols forth her wildest, sweetest song.

To shackled thousands is that song addressed,
In tones potential is that mandate given—
That song is "Freedom to the long oppressed"—
That mandate "Be every shackle driven!"

No more upon that consecrated soil
Shall impious masters raise the threatening rod;
No more shall bondmen perish 'neath their toil,
Nor hucksters sell the images of God.

No more shall Slavery's pestilential breath
Pollute the flowers of Freedom, rich and rare;
No more shall Slavery's victim, courting death,†
With cries of anguish rend the midnight air.

Too long did Moloch's sable banner wave
Above the starry flag of truth and light,
While o'er the crumbling margin of the grave
Hung Freedom, trembling in the gloom of night.

But the same God that from the burning wave
And seething billow did his Children wrest,
Stretched forth His arm omnipotent to save,
And clasped the angel Freedom to His breast.

In tones of thunder from the Mercy Seat,
The world re-echoing the just decree,
From pole to pole, where land and water meet,
He said: "Be injured Ethiopia free!"

* The dome of the Capitol.

† This is no fancy sketch: the writer has witnessed to stances of the kind.

The News.

The latest news from the seat of war in Virginia, since our last and up the time of our going to press, was, that Gen. Pope, at and near Manasses, 28th August, had gained a signal victory, with his combined forces, under different generals, over the rebels. 1000 prisoners were captured, many arms, and one piece of artillery.

On the 29th ult., Gen. Pope fought another terrific battle with the combined forces of the enemy, lasting, with continuous fury, from daylight until dark, by which time the enemy were driven from the field, which the Union forces occupied. This was the identical field of Bull Run, which greatly increased the enthusiasm of our troops, who behaved splendidly. The retreating enemy were followed next day—some fighting took place, and the enemy being immensely reinforced Gen. Pope fell back on Centreville.

Gen. Banks was so surrounded by the enemy that he was supposed to have burnt his ammunition trains, and to be making a junction with Gen. Pope.

Gen. Halleck is Commander-in-Chief, and and McClellan, Pope, Burnside and others, command their respective divisions.

BLACKS BROUGHT INTO SIGEL'S ARMY.—Steps are being taken, July 28th, to bring loyal blacks by the hundred from the valley of the Shenandoah within the lines of Gen. Sigel's army corps. To what military purposes they are to be devoted is not known.

ARREST OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Marshal Lamon, forgetful of his promise to Gen. Wadsworth that he would not serve writs under the Fugitive Slave Law upon any blacks from Virginia, arrested four to-day with military protection from the Military Governor, claimed by a master residing at Leesburg. The negroes say that the claimant was a rebel in act, and is still a rebel at heart. He will not be allowed to take them to his plantation.

COUNT GUROWSKI AND THE AFRICAN REGIMENT.—Count Gurowski has not yet received authority from the War Department to raise an African Regiment in the District, but the loyal blacks of Missouri are desirous of serving under him. One correspondent writes him that 400 men of African descent are ready. Another officer, 300 more.

GEN. LANE'S COMMISSION.—Efforts are apparently making to produce the impression that Senator Jim Lane, who left for Kansas several days ago, is not authorized to enlist men of color in the army which he has full power to organize. It is true that his instructions say nothing of Americans of African descent, nor do they say anything of Americans of Caucasian descent. They simply create him "Commissioner for recruiting in the Department of Kansas," and clothe him with all the powers necessary to organize an army there. He is to form camps, to enlist "one or more brigades," to draw at his discretion for subsistence, transportation, ordinance and other supplies, upon the proper officers, and to avail himself of the assistance which Gen. Blunt who is in command of the department, can afford him.

It is certain that the authority of these orders knew enough of Gen. Lane to know in what manner he would carry them into effect. He himself told the President and Secretary of War that he would have two black regiments and one white one in the field within a fortnight after his arrival in Kansas. The fact that he was not forbidden to arm and uniform loyal Africans, taken together with his well-known principles, are sufficient proof that he is expected to do what he will do. He was over and over again assured that he should not be meddled with.

Moreover by the terms of the Confiscation act, and of the President's order to the army founded upon it, every officer in command is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he finds it practicable to use for military and naval purposes. If Gen. Lane should advertise in Kansas journals, near the borders of Missouri or of Arkansas, for 50,000 black laborers, he would be acting within the letter of the act of Congress and of the President's order; and if upon the appearance of as many laborers as choose to answer the summons he should arm and uniform them, he would be employing them for military purposes, within the letter of the act and of the order.

THE ARRESTED FUGITIVES.—Gen. Wadsworth to-day released the four African fugitives from a Leesburg master of rebel proclivities, whose arrest by Col. Lamon was noticed yesterday. A receipt was given for them, importing that they had been taken out of the hands of the civil by the mitiiary authorities, a form which has been gone through with in several such cases.

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Letters Received Since our Last.

F. V. Miller, Sonoma.
E. P. Duplex, Marysville.
J. D. Brown, Jackson, Amador co.
Wm. A. Smith, San Jose.
E. Hatton, Napa.
A. D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Thos. Watson, Sonoma.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity co.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

BIRTHS.

In Napa City, Aug. 27th, the wife of Joseph S. Hatton of a daughter.

DIED.

In this city, September 2d, ELLEN ELIZABETH GORDON, a native of Washington City, D. C., in the 21st year or her age.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every THURSDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting, 1st THURSDAY in each month.

JAMES P. DYER, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery.

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

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my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

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APOLLO HALL, *Pacific Street.*

Members and Visitors accommodated with all the necessaries and luxuries of life.

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☞The Club meets every Friday night. Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. my3tf

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MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

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WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES,* and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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GENERAL AGENCY.
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
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Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza my10-tf

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my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
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Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

Information Wanted!

FROM ROBERT GEORGE GROSS. If this should come under the notice of any person who is acquainted with the whereabouts of the abovenamed person, they will confer a favor by giving the information, by letter or otherwise, directed to Henry Tolbert, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL. He was last heard from in 1857, as being at Michigan Bar, in this State. Information of vital importance awaits him. au24-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862. [NO. 24.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

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Selections.

JAMES MADISON AND SLAVES.—There is a curious passage in No. 43 of the *Federalist*, from the pen of James Madison. "I take no notice," he says, "of an unhappy species of population (the slaves) abounding in some of the States, who during the calm of regular government are sunk below the level of men, but who in the tempestuous scenes of civil violence may emerge into the human character and give a superiority of strength to any party with which they may associate themselves."

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From the New York Tribune.

Negroes in the Revolution.

It is a suggestive fact that those who are making the noise against the employment of Blacks in our armies are almost uniformly civilians, generally of Northern or of foreign birth; while those whose conduct they denounce are Military men of Southern antecedents, who ought to know what negroes are good for. Gen. Fremont was born in South Carolina and educated at the South; Gen. Hunter is a native of Delaware, brought up among negroes and still an extensive slaveholder. On the other hand, our Generals who have issued orders forbidding or rendering difficult the use of negroes in our armies were all born at the North. Gen. Jackson, who organized, drilled and employed a black battalion for the defense of New Orleans, and paid a public tribute to their good behavior, was an extreme Southerner and slaveholder; and he, in his order calling those negroes into service, declared that the failure to employ them previously was a grave mistake. We do not believe there is an editor in New York who understands the matter better than he did.

Mr. George H. Moore, Librarian of the N. Y. Historical Society, has just issued in a small pamphlet "Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution." It is very curious and instructive, and will be read at this time with the deepest interest. It appears that negroes served in the armies of the Revolution throughout, though at first there was the greatest repugnance to accepting them. The Massachusetts Committee of Safety resolved, in May, 1775, that slaves should not be employed in our armies. Gen. Washington, July 10, prohibited by order the enlistment of "any negro." November 12 of that year, the prohibition was repeated. Still, it was notorious that negroes *were* in the army, a good many of them—and on the 30th of December (the very darkest hour of the struggle) Washington issued a counter-order, authorizing the enlistment of *free* negroes, subject to the *disapproval* of Congress, which (Jan. 15 ensuing) decided that "the free negroes who served faithfully in the army at Cambridge may be re-enlisted therein, but no others." In 1779, Hamilton wrote to Washington's headquarters (March 14) his celebrated letter to John Jay, President of Congress, urging a general freeing and arming of able-bodied slaves, insisting that they would make capital soldiers. March 29, Congress, at the urgent instance of Col. John Laurens, a distinguished South Carolina patriot and large slaveholder, resolved to enlist three thousand South Carolina and Georgia slaves, provided those States would consent. Laurens was sent as Commissioner to remove obstacles to the success of this project, backed by the warm approval of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who certified that the blacks would make good soldiers. But the slaveholding legislature of South Carolina repelled the proposition. Again Col. Laurens pressed it, and again it was rejected. Laurens thereupon wrote to Gen. Washington as follows:

"I was outvoted, having only reason on my side, and being opposed by a triple-headed monster, that shed the baneful influence of avarice, prejudice, and pusillanimity in all our assemblies. It was some consolation to me, however, to find that philosophy and truth had made some little progress since my last effort, as I obtained twice as many suffrages as before."

Washington's sagacity had already foreboded this result, and he so told Col. Laurens in his response, adding:

"That spirit of freedom, which at the commencement of this contest would have gladly sacrificed everything to the attainment of its object, has long since subsided and every selfish passion has taken its place. It is not the public, but privatee interest, which influences the generality of mankind, nor can the Americans any longer boast an exception. Under those circumstances it would rather have been surprising if you had succeeded."

Laurens tried again in 1782, but the slaveholding instinct was too strong for him, and he was again defeated.

A partial return signed by Adjutant-Gen. Scammel shows 720 negroes serving in the main Continental army under Gen. Washington on the 24th of August, 1778. But that is known to have been very imperfect. It utterly excludes the Rhode Island battalion then in existence, composed wholly of slaves who had enlisted to gain their freedom. Gen. Cooke had been engaged in raising this battalion, believing that at least three hundred good soldiers could thus be obtained in that little State. And, says Mr. Moore:

"His expectations were not disappointed; and these slaves who were to win their own freedom in fighting for American Independence took the field in force. Before the end of the year, these men were tried, and not found wanting. In the battle of Rhode Island, Aug. 29, 1778, said by Lafayette to have been 'the best fought action of the whole war,' this newly raised black regiment, under Col. Greene, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor, repelling three times the fierce assaults of an overwhelming force of Hessian troops. And they continued to discharge their duty with zeal and fidelity—never losing any of their first laurels so gallantly won. It is not improbable that Col. John Laurens witnessed and drew some of his inspiration from the scene of their first trial in the field."

Maryland and New York in 1781 expressly authorized by law the enlistment of negroes in their respective quotas; New York alone offered freedom to all the slaves who should serve three years or until discharged. Virginia and other Southern States promised one slave as a bounty to white volunteers. James Madison improved on the idea as follows:

"Without deciding on the expediency of the mode under consideration, would it not be as well to liberate and make soldiers at once of the blacks themselves as to make them instruments for enlisting white soldiers? It would certainly be more consonant to the principles of liberty, which ought never to be lost sight of in a contest for liberty; and with white officers and a majority of white soldiers, no imaginable danger could be feared from themselves, as there certainly could be none from the effect of the example on those who should remain in bondage; experience having shown that a freeman immediately loses all attachment and sympathy with his former fellow-slaves."

The fact that the Virginia slaveholdors, when drafted to serve against the British, often sent their slaves as substitutes, promising them freedom as the reward of faithful service, and that, when the war was over, many of them attempted to cheat their slave substitutes out of their well earned reward, is already well known. The Legislature, under Mr. Jefferson's influence, compelled those rascally repudiators to toe the mark, authorizing every slave so cheated to sue as a pauper and recover his liberty, without cost to himself.

—So much for the leading *facts*. Let them be duly and faithfully pondered.

We understand that the colored men of this city purpose to raise a regiment of volunteers for the War and tender it to the Government. We think the patriotism which impels to this step deserving at least of recognition. We believe they do not expect any stimulus to enlistment in the shape of extra bounties.—*N.Y. Trib.*

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From the New York Tribune.

Governor Sprague's Order.

We hail it as a fortunate circumstance that the first man to cut the Gordian knot of the "contraband" question was WILLIAM SPRAGUE, Governor of Rhode Island and U. S. Senator elect from that State for six years from the 4th of March next. No one who has any respect for his own reputation for veracity will call Gov. Sprague a "fanatic," an "Abolitionist," nor even a "Black Republican." He is not a Democrat, though often improperly claimed as such, but an old-fashioned Whig of the school of Clay and Webster. First chosen Governor by the votes of all other parties and of some Republicans, he was re-elected last Spring by a substantially unanimous vote, and sent to the Senate without serious opposition. Being Governor when the Pro-Slavery conspiracy to overthrow the Republic culminated in open rebellion, he at once raised two regiments for the National defense and marched at their head to the prompt relief of Washington, being engaged in the bloody battle of Bull Run, where they suffered severely, one of the Rhode Island regiments losing both its Colonel and Major. Gov. Sprague has ever since been actively, efficiently engrossed in the good work of strengthening the Nation's right arm for the struggle forced upon us, and public expectation strongly points to him as likely to fill an important post in the Cabinet should that Cabinet ever be reconstructed or modified on the avowed principle of ignoring all bygone parties and politics, and constituting the Government of those able and willing to strike the hardest and heaviest blows for the Union and its laws against the red-handed contemners of their authority.

Gov. Sprague is understood to be in politics simply and purely a Conservative; but he happens to be a native, a citizen and the chief of a State in which Liberty, not Slavery, exists and demands conservation. The constitution and laws of Rhode Island treat Whites and Blacks alike, entitling the latter to vote on the same terms with the former. Of course, Rhode Island has a clear *right* to the service of all whenever service is needed, and does not hesitate to enforce it. She, while still a Slave State, had a battallion of blacks in the Revolutionary War, and History affirms that they fought bravely and effectively.

Another such crisis having arisen, she called first on her white citizens to the extent of five regiments (from two slender Congress districts, mind you?) and, having thus tested the valor and patriotism of the more numerous race, she now calls on the other to contribute its quota. No doubt the call will be nobly and promptly responded to.

The *Herald*—which in time past has lavished its praises on Gov. Sprague, exulting over his first election for Governor as a death-blow to "fanaticism"—thus writhes over his call for a regiment of blacks:

"The colored regiment just ordered by Gov. Sprague is for a home guard, in the absence of so large a proportion of the whites, or to be used in extreme and necessary emergency."

—Just compare these assertions with Gov. Sprague's call, which the *Herald* takes care to suppress. The Governor says:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, ADJ.-GEN'S OFFICE, PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36—The 6th Regiment, ordered by the Secretary of War under date of October 23, 1861, and orders issued therefore from this Department No. 108, Dec. 28, 1861, will consist entirely of colored citizens. Enlistments will commence immediately. Camp will be established under direction of Gen. Robbins,

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who is directed to organize the regiment.

The Quartermaster-General will furnish rations and equipments on requisition.

Our colored fellow-citizens are reminded that the regiment from this State in the Revolution, consisting entirely of colored persons, was pronounced by Washington equal, if not superior, to any in the service. They constitute a part of the quota from this State, and it is expected they will respond with zeal and spirit to the call.

The Commander-in-Chief will lead them into the field, and will share with them in common with the patriotic soldiers of the Army of the Republic, their trials and dangers, and will participate in the glories of their success.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
EDWARD C. MAURAN, Adj.-Gen.

Gov. Sprague does not himself belong to the "Home Guard," and does not propose to "share the trials and dangers," nor yet to "participate in the glories" of that patriotic but rather immobile force. He is going again to the Potomac, and his soldiers, white and black, will go with him. The *Herald* may as well begin to stir up its Secesh disciples to rotton-egg and stone them, for they will soon be coming along.

State Rights afford an easy solution for the whole difficulty with respect to arming negroes. Some States do not regard their black residents as citizens, nor admit them to political rights. This is entirely their own affair, with which—so long as they discharge loyally their Federal obligations—other States have simply nothing to do. Some States pursue the opposite course, as it is their perfect right to do. If the Federal government calls on the States for soldiers, each will respond—as in the Revolution—according to the genius of its own institutions and laws. The Fedsral Government will take from each such soldiers as it has to give, "asking no questions for conscience' sake." And thus, in our complex but admirable Federal system, as in that of the universe, "all Nature's difference makes all Nature's peace."

Emigration to Hayti.—The Port-de-Paix Brigade.

OBERLIN, Ohio, July 4, 1862.

Colored Fellow-Citizens of Ohio: I have returned from Hayti, after a residence of nine months there, for the purpose of recruiting an "Industrial Regiment" for Port-de-Paix.

I have settled my first colony at Arcahaie, and all of them are now doing well. Not liking that locality myself as well as some others in that beautiful Island of our race,—HAYTI, "the Queen of the Antilles," —*the home of our people forever*,—and wishing to settle at Port-de-Paix, where a large company of my Buckeye brothers have already established themselves, I hereby give notice that I shall leave for there on the 20th of October, from New York City, with a number of my friends from Oberlin and the neighborhood. In the meantime, I will be happy to receive the names of all good, industrious men who want to join us.

The Government of Hayti gives us sixteen acres of the best land in the world—FREE; "without money and without price;" and it advances our passage, (if we cannot pay it ourselves), from Cleveland to Port-de-Paix.

We will go by steamer—only seven days' sail.

I shall be happy to answer all letters of inquiring friends who may wish to know more about Hayti than they do now, and I will visit any settlement of our people in Ohio, provided they will pay my traveling expenses.

No loafers, nor gentlemen who indulge in kid gloves and curled moustaches, need apply. I want *bone and muscle*—men that are not afraid of hard work for a few years, nor of the ordinary pioneer discomforts.

I have made arrangements to have the Ohio Regiment get its land within a week after we reach Port-de-Paix. This does away with the worst annoyance our people have had to meet in Hayti.

Port-de-Paix is one of the very healthiest ports in Hayti, and it is situated in a splendid farming country. It is bound to be the seat of the largest American settlement in Hayti, and consequently those who first go will be first served, and first *independent*.

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Colored men who believe that our people cannot get along without the help of white folks, are respectfully requested not to join us.

Friends please address me at Oberlin, Ohio. N. B. HARRIS.

—*Pine and Palm.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

"Look here, upon this Picture and on This."

All the members of the last Legislature who voted for the Negro Testimony Bill, and were renominated by their constituents, have been returned as elected. On the other hand, nearly all those who opposed that measure have either been politically slaughtered by not receiving nominations from their respective county conventions, or, if nominated, have been doomed to political exile, there to be taught how to interpret the adage, "'Tis good to have a giant's strength," &c., but not so good to use it, especially when directed against the defenceless and weak.

The paramount and first consideration and duty of a delegate or representative, in all cases, should be to reflect the will of his constituency, and in casting a vote it should not be in accordance with his individual prejudices, or what he individually may chance to like or dislike, but he should cast his vote in accordance with the opinions of the majority of those who elected him.

If this important trust and duty had been properly considered and acted up to by certain members of the State Senate last session, instead of permitting their prejudices to blind them against the wishes of an enlightened and progressive constituency, they would not now have to blush with the mortification of defeat, and our Bill would then have been passed the last session.

As it is generous to extend a hand to a fallen foe, it is equally so not to triumph over the unfortunate. Hence we will not name the men who voted against us, but simply mention those counties that have not been afraid of being placed "upon the record" for those of their delegations who voted for the repeal of the disqualifying statutes at the last session. As particular instances we would mention—Butte, Plumas, Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus. From the delegates of these counties we expect fair play next session, and, taking all things into consideration, we conceive the passage of our Testimony Bill highly probable.

EXHIBITION.—Great preparations are being made for an exhibition by the school children, on Thursday evening, 18th inst., for the benefit of Zion M. E. Church. Besides declamation, several scriptural tableaux are to be given. We were in at the rehearsal, Wednesday, and from the arrangements that are progressing, we cannot doubt that the exhibition will be both creditable and successful.

The Committee of the Fruit Festival, recently held at Apollo Hall, reported the amount cleared $211 90.

The favor of R. H. Small, of Coulterville, Mariposa co., has been received, for which our thanks are tendered.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of September, and remit the same as early as practicable.

☞ MR. JOHN H. MOORE, our City Agent, is the only authorized person to collect debts due the APPEAL in this city.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

At Home and Abroad.

BY E. R. J.—NUMBER X.

The yearly conference of the A. M. E. Connection, recently held its session in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Among the visitors was the enterprising lumber merchant, Rev. Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia. This gentleman is said to be one of the wealthiest men of that city. Notwithstanding the cruel prejudice which exists against our race in the U. S. A., causing us many deprivations and sufferings, consigning us to menial occupations, and closing almost every avenue to a respectable and profitable avocation, yet there are noteworthy cases wherein colored men display great ability in a business point, which overcomes formidable obstacles, and they carve out their own niche in the temple of fame.

If the French philosopher D'Alembert was correct in saying that there are but-three ways of rising in the world—to soar, to crawl and to climb—Mr. Smith's history is a striking exemplification of the last and worthiest of these ways.

A friendless lad with his whole fortune in a meagre bundle, turning his face eastward—the patient journey—foot-sore and weary, over mountains and valleys, in quest of a humble situation. He commenced to labor for a small stipend, and by industry, perseverance and shrewd business tact, laid a foundation upon which he erected a monument of financial ability which is seldom consummated even by the favored class. Mr. Smith is now reputed to be worth nearly half a million dollars. At the present time while real estate is much depreciated he pays a tax on property valued at $360,000.

During the reign of chivalry it was impossible for Congress to enact many just laws, among which was a Homestead Law that would include all classes, irrespective of color. This important bill was passed by the late Congress and is now one of the National Statutes. It grants one hundred and sixty acres of public land to any person who will settle on and cultivate them, except reserved lands within fifty miles of certain railroads, and of these lands eighty acres. This bill includes all persons who have never borne arms against the Federal Government, nor given aid and comfort to its enemies. Let us all have a farm.

We learn from the *Tablet*, the Catholic organ of New York, what may be considered a conversion to the cause of equal human rights, without distinction of color. That paper seems jubilant over the admission of two full blooded Africans at the College of the Propaganda, Rome, who are to finish their philosophical and theological education under the direction of Bishop of Lenegal. Rome knows no distinction on account of color, between the children of Adam.

Ira Aldrige the celebrated colored American Tragedian, recently left England on a professional visit to Russia, having been invited by the Emperor to appear before the Royal Family in Shakespere's inimitable characters. His former visit was a great success. He was lionized by the crowned heads and was presented with many valuable presents, as tokens of respect and admiration. When Mr. A. departed from New York, a few years ago, he was poor and friendless. By a close application to study he has placed himself foremost among the distinguished theatrical performers of the Old World. He is now estimated to be worth $150,000.

In the British West Indies the inhuman and unchristian prejudice against color does not exist. In Antigua the Chief Justice is a full-blooded negro, who was a slave less than thirty years ago; he may be seen holding courts with whites, whom he has known as slaveholders, on either hand.

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Jamaica is a man of color. The present Mayor of Kingston is a colored man. Hon. Edward Jordon, editor and proprietor of the *Daily Morning Journal*, the best edited and most popular paper on the Island, is a colored gentleman. He is highly educated and wealthy. He is ex-Mayor of Kingston. I had the honor of his acquaintance in 1851. He gave me a cordial reception. He is the owner of the largest book-store and publishing house on the Island. His real and personal property is valued at $200,000.

Nowhere under the British flag does color work political disability. Every man is respected according to his intellectual, moral and social standing.

We acknowledge in sorrow that our manhood is not respected in our country. Here we find prejudice against color stalking all over the land. It finds admission into the habitation of the rich and the poor. It hovers over the courts of judicature; it visits periodically the pulpit and executive chair; it is depicted on the lawyer's physiognomy, the politician's brain, and the itinerant scribbler's closet is its welcome habitation. We must bear up against the flood-tide of a cruel prejudice which so fearfully dashes against us. We must also labor for the full and just recognition of our rights, the restoration of which will efface the memory of centuries of oppression and wrong in the full triumph of Republican justice and Christian love.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Slavery Must Be Destroyed.

We believe this war has been permitted to come upon the nation as a punishment for its national sin of Slavery. The period has come that Jefferson foresaw, wherein the Almighty has risen to give assurance that He takes cognizance of human affairs, and to vindicate His justice.

If Slavery has caused the war, which, since it began, has cost the Government a million of dollars per day, and already the sacrifice of 75,000 to 100,000 lives, then let the people demand and the Government decree its abolition. The war would soon come to an end; the cause of jealousy, disunion and strife being removed, the nation will have a guaranty for a speedy reunion, lasting peace and harmony. The time has come for this measure. But, if the *let-slavery-alone* policy—fear, cupidity, prejudice—prevails, though you might force the rebels to lay down their arms, "conquer a peace," you will not have subdued them, will have no continued peace; you cannot reconstruct a permanent Union upon a basis with Slavery: you will still be in conflict with the Almighty: Slavery is your master in the end—like a millstone fastened around the neck of the nation, dragging it down from its noble destiny. There is no alternative. Cut loose from it, or it will drown us in the great deep. Solon said to the Athenians, of Pisistratus the tyrant, "In his youth, when he was a young sapling, you might easily have plucked him up by the roots; now he is grown as a great tree, nothing is left for you but to cut him down."

The tree of Slavery has grown so huge, bears fruits so poisonous, let it be accursed, cut down; let its roots be torn up, and cast into the fire, and let all the people say amen! J. B. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"The Crisis."

All men, in all ages, have required some object for the general good—some standard around which to rally to achieve an end they could not accomplish without a unanimity of sentiment and action. "In union there is strength," and although the term has almost become obsolete, because of the base uses to which it has been employed of late years, yet, like "Sweet Home," it is associated with too many pleasant memories to ever be forgotten. Hence the enthusiasm which thrills the popular heart with the watchword "Save the Union and protect the old flag!" As a people, we have never been allowed to take any part in the formation of the laws by which we are governed. In view of this fact and the changes which must soon come upon us, it becomes a serious question what steps we shall take, in the present crisis, to better secure to us, as a people, those rights which we claim are justly due. The first thing to be done in such a case, is to erect a standard around which all can rally, keeping in view the fact that "in union there is strength." Let some of our ablest men take the initiatory steps—some who are able to introduce measures which shall be for the advancement of the whole: then let us turn to follow some worthy leader, instead of all aspiring to lead. We *have* to follow less worthy leaders among the more favored class, and why not our own? We must come to that, sooner or later, if we ever expect to accomplish any good for

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ourselves, and the sooner we come to it the better. Everything around us indicates a change in our condition, and the revolution of events, and the change in the public sentiment toward us, all go to prove the necessity for us to prepare to act in a different sphere from that in which we have heretofore acted. If the instincts of animals and insects teach them to lay up food in summer for winter uses, and the more enlightened instincts of men teach them to provide against contingencies, *i. e.* "in the time of peace prepare for war," then the future, which is pregnant with events that are to affect us, for weal or woe, ought to teach us the necessity of making a united effort to throw around ourselves a cord of mutual protection and future advancement, for the time which is even now upon us. Our relation to this Government are changing daily, and what are we doing to meet the exigency of the time? Laying supinely on our "oars," "waiting for something to turn up." Too much haste is not good, but we should at least keep pace with the changes of public sentiment in our favor. Our relation to this Government and our position in the history of the country will, in future, be entirely different to that which we formerly occupied. Heretofore, we have not been known to American history as men endowed by the Creator with the same feelings and emotions and claiming the same rights with white men; notwithstanding such rights and feelings would have been accorded us, if history had not been perverted and justice dethroned. But the only place the American historian could find for the colored man was in the background of a cotton-field, or the foreground of a canebreak or a rice swamp, to adorn the pages of geography, and teach the rising generations of civilized and Christianized America the true positiou of the generous negro. That is the plant which was sown in the minds of precocious youth, and watered and nurtured with a care and perseverance worthy of a better cause. But a change has come over the spirit of their dreams. The dainty plant turns out to be a "upas tree," which must be destroyed: old things are passing away, and eventually old prejudices must follow. The revolution has begun, and time alone must decide where it is to end. Meanwhile, there is a work for us to do; and to that work I now wish to call attention. We must learn to concentrate our strength and influence, to be united, to work shoulder to shoulder, for the accomplishment of a common end; and the man among us who can bring about these much-desired results, would deserve to be immortalized. Who will take the initiative? Some one must lead. I merely mention necessities; the means of their accomplishment I shall leave to older and wiser heads than mine. C. P. S.

Benicia, Sept. 8th, 1862.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA, Sept. 3, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—The principle of "Progress" that is advancing through the European nations, and perhaps through another continent, called (!) the land of liberty, has been exemplified in the most emphatic manner by the people of this town (now a city), and the proof we have to present you with is, that the rights, and liberties, and privileges of a Britisher are held sacred; but *facts* must speak.

You will see, by our local papers, that our town has received a charter of incorporation. Fourteen candidates started for councilmen, six to be elected. Upon the requisition of the citizens who aspired to the civic chair, a public meeting was called, to test the powers of the candidates, and never was there a more marked deference paid than to Mr. M. W. Gibbs, of the firm of Lester & Gibbs, our candidate. Without exception, Gibbs made the best speech of the night, and created a position for himself that neither himself or his friends calculated upon.

Now for the election day. Fourteen candidates in the field, all expecting to have winning horses. The Sabbath day was "well" spent, and notwithstanding the homilies of our rector, electioneering broke down one of the commandments.

Mr. Gibbs, our candidate, stood well the day, tallying with his compeers: but, at half past 6 o'clock, finding him sixth on the poll, a rush was made to place Lewis in position, which succeeded.

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When it is recollected that our votes only number 58, fifteen of whom were absent, I think you will conclude that the principle of Right is acknowledged in our colony.

God preserve the right.

Yours truly, J. F.

We extract from the *Alta's* Victoria correspondence, under date of Aug. 23, some further particulars of the above election. The *Alta's* correspondent says:

"Saturday last witnessed the nomination of candidates for civic honors, (Council of Six and Mayor.) Among the number was a colored candidate, M. W. Gibbs, a well-known resident.

"The polling took place on Monday, with the following result: Copeland, 114; Reid, 143; Weeks, 111; Stronade, 107; Searby, 98;—who were declared duly elected. Gibbs found himself 4 votes below Lewis, the former having gained that number, not on account of color, but ability. He might easily have been returned had any exertion been made by his friends; but the fact is, this being the first civic election, very few took any interest therein, and the greater number did not vote at all." "A protest had been presented against one of the members, upon the ground of non-qualification as to property: so that even yet Gibbs may sit, or a new election for one may ensue."

Important Meeting of the Colored People of Boston.

Mr. George T. Downing being in Boston on Sunday, July 20th, and having in possession some facts important to be communicated at once to the colored citizens, Rev. L. A. Grimes, on being apprised of the same, waived his evening service, and tendered the use of his pulpit, which arrangement was opportune, and seemed very satisfactory to the audience.

Dr. Rock being called upon by Mr. Downing, stated that during his recent visit to Washington, he had an interview with Hon. George W. Julian, who imparted to him the fact that certain influential colored men, connected with the Liberia commission, had been of late active in endeavoring to impress members of Congress and others with the idea that the colored citizens of the United States have become favorably disposed towards Liberia colonization.

He (Dr. Rock) offset the assertion by numerous facts from his range of experience and observation, but wishing to have the statement in the form to be used, he subsequently obtained from Mr. Julian the following letter:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, July 1.

Dear Sir,—I have yours of 28th of June. In conversation with me, Mr. Johnson spoke first of the Contrabands turned adrift by the war, and said they should be sent out of the country, whether they are willing to go or not. He said they were mere children in capacity, and needed the control of the superior race, and ought to have it, whether they desired or not.

I asked him if he would apply this policy to all the colored race of the country, North and South, bond and free. He said he would; that the race was inferior, incapable of taking care of itself, and that if they could not be persuaded to accept colonization, he would compel them to accept it. He said much more, but this is the substance of what he said.

Very truly, yours,
GEORGE W. JULIAN.

The reading of this letter created quite a sensation, and the interest was increased by the address of Mr. Downing, which was a review of certain documents recently emanating from membe s of the Liberia Commission. It aboun ed with facts and arguments, ably and earnestly presented, and so impressed the meeting, that a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, and a copy of his address solicited for publication, that the public might know the real state of feeling among the colored people in view of this new phase of Liberia Colonization.

The following were appointed a committee on publication: George T. Down-

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ing, Wm. Wells Brown, John S. Rock, Wm. C. Nell, Rev. Leonard L. Grimes.

As it was deemed necessary that this much of the proceedings should be immediately published, it is herewith respectfully submitted to the *Liberator*.

Boston, July 24. W. C. N.

—*Liberator.*

The sequel to these proceedings we find contained in the Washington correspondence of the *Anglo-African* of August the 9th, from which we extract the following:

THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON AND J. D. JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—I wrote you on the 30th ult. of the Social, Civil and Statistical Association in relation to Mr. John D. Johnson of Liberia, and promised further particulars. To make good my promise I send herewith as full and correct a statement of the affair as my own observation and what I have gleaned from reliable sources admit. On Tuesday evening last the above named association met at an early hour, and in a few moments after, the meeting was organized. Gentlemen came in large numbers, for it had been rumored that Mr. Johnson's conduct would be there reviewed. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Corresponding Secretary arose and read a preamble and resolution denouncing the conduct of Mr. Johnson; and also read Mr. Julian's letter to Dr. J. S. Rock in the *Anglo-African*, with the comments, at the conclusion of which loud applause was given by the greater part of the large assembly, and many proposed to go at once and drive him [Johnson] from this city. After considerable debate the resolutions were amended and adopted; four gentlemen only voting in the negative. The resolutions as modified directed that a committee of five be appointed to prepare an expression of the views of this meeting, and wait on Mr. Johnson and inquire of him if the remarks contained in the letter above alluded to were true, and to report to the next meeting. The President appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee: Messrs. C. A. Stewart, Alexander Hayes, Wm. H. Shorter, Alfred Kiger, John F. Cook. After several speeches leveled at Messrs. Johnson, Williams, and others, the meeting adjourned amidst the wildest excitement.

According to instructions the Committee waited on Mr. J. D. Johnson the next day, and found him boiling over with rage and excitement—for he had been apprized of the whole proceedings by some traitor who was in the meeting at the time of said action. The chairman of the Committee, in a very gentlemanly manner, informed Mr. Johnson of the mission of the Committee, and handed him the following address or letter:

Social, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored People of District of Columbia, July 30, '62.

Mr. John D. Johnson,
Agent for Liberia, W. A.:

SIR:—It having been rumored for some time, but now fully ascertained, that you sought to influence legislation against us during the session of the United States Congress, and are even now engaged in acts inimical and treasonable to the interest of the colored people of this community and of the country generally; and furthermore, you have with others taken heartless and unprincipled advantage of men who have, on account of this rebellion, sought an asylum in this community, and whom a condition of cruel bondage has denied all means of knowledge, by holding out to them inducements to emigrate to Africa; inducements which we believe baseless and delusive, and which we know with their limited knowledge in the matter, they are unable intelligently to accept.

The association considers this community, in common with the colored people in general, deeply injured and meanly aspersed, and a motion prevailed with

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unanimity that a Committee be appointed to wait on you and inform you that it is its earnest wish and request that you withdraw from us. Pledging each to the other to leave no endeavor unexercised in arraying deservedly the moral sentiment of this community against conduct so treacherous.

Yours, etc. in behalf of the Associatton,
CARTER A. STEWART,
ALEXANDER HAYS,
WM. H. SHORTER,
ALFRED KIGER,
JOHN F. COOK,
Committee.

The correspondent further states that Johnson after making several contradictions, finally owned that he was guilty of the charges, as contained in Mr. Julian's letter. Upon which Johnson was summarily dealt with, by the hands of Messrs. Wormly and Ringold, for which assault Johnson swore out warrants for all the "Committee of the Statistical Association of the People of Color of the District of Columbia." Nearly $60,000 of colored persons property was represented at the magistrate's office, as security for the appearence of the parties named. Each seemed anxious to have the honor of being a bondsman in this case.

On Wednesday night the Island met and endorsed the actions of the meeting of Tuesday night, and resolutions prevailed that Johnson be tarred and feathered, in case that he be found on the Island or in the Seventh Ward; and that all the funds belonging to the Island Literary association be placed at the disposal of the Committee of the Social, Civil and Statistical Association to sustain them in any action that they may see fit to exercise in relation to Johnson, and others of like stripe.

The community is excited to that degree that Mr. Williams, who petitioned Congress to send the colored people to Central America during the past winter, was waited on by a party of young men from one of our hotels, and they gave him a severe beating, and kicked him from the National Hotel, and afterwards treated him to a few buckets of cold water. The colored people are now aroused, and unless these men leave the city it is feared that a general outbreak will follow.

We would remark, that the feeling exhibited in the above proceedings is prevalent in all the free States, not against Liberia or any other country, where inducements may offer for individual enterprise, but against the machinations and schemes of the old Colonization Society and their aiders and abettors. Their actions have always been viewed by the colored people and their friends of the Free States, as most inimical to their interests and elevation in this their native country.

The following advertisement appears in the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Conservative*:

"ONE THOUSAND COLORED MEN WANTED—To form the first regiment of Kansas Zouaves d'Afrique, and join Gen. Blunt's Southern Expedition. All able-bodied colored young men who wish to enlist and leave their names with W. D. Matthews, Waverley House, Leavenworth. As soon as instructions are received from the War Department (application having been made for them) the regiment will be regularly enlisted, mustered into service, and receive the advance bounty and clothing."

Many colored people of Rhode Island have held meetings and resolved that they will cheerfully respond to the call of Gov. Sprague for the formation of a regiment of Colored Democrats.—*Sac. Bee.*

The command of the negro regiment, styled the "Kansas Zouaves d'Afrique," now being raised in Leavenworth, it is said, will be tendered to Capt. Geo. G. Hoyt, formerly of Massachusetts.

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The News.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The National Intelligencer of Washington, says the rebels are falling back from McClellan's front, which has advanced within six miles of Poolesville. Reports from York, yesterday, say that the rebels had not yet entered York, but were reported to be at Emmetsburg, near the State line, within eight miles of Gettysville.

Our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Intelligence of a reliable character has been received, to the effect that the rebels under Jackson entered Hagerstown in force this afternoon. The telegraph operator left while the rebels were entering.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 10.—Gov. Curtin in view of the danger threatened of an invasion of that State, has issued an order, that it is deemed necessary to call upon all the able-bodied men in Pennsylvania, to organize immediately, and to be ready at an hour's notice.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—The State messenger has sent intelligence amounting in substance to the following: We reached a position in the mountains above Frederick, and by means of a glass saw all that was going on in that town. He says there was evidently a movement of the troops in the direction of Middleton and Boonesboro

Farmers informed him that the forward movement began yesterday morning, and it is supposed to be about 30,000 strong. He saw 3 regiments of Infantry, 1 of Cavalry, 18 cannon, and a large number of wagons at Boonsboro. The soldiers looked ragged, shabby and hatless. A skirmish has occurred between the Michigan Cavalry and the Virginia Cavalry leading the advance at Boonsboro. The rebel pickets were within a mile and a half of Hagerstown at 8 o'clock last night. The main body, however, appear to be between Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, 8 miles from Hagerstown. The rebel pickets uniformly told the farmers their destination was the Cumberland Valley.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—The instructions of Governor Andrew to the city and town Assessors throughout the State of Massachusetts are, to make it their duty to include the colored citizens as well as the white ones in the rolls of those subject to draft for the war.

The Next Senate.—Senators Elect.

4th District.—Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus—*J. G. McCullough, (Union Democrat.

7th District.—Santa Clara—J. W. Wallis, (Union Dem.)

8th District.—San Francisco—Alex. G. Abell, (Rep.) G. W. Clarke, (Union Dem.) M. S. Whiting, (Rep.)

10th District.—Contra Costa and Marin—*C. B. Porter, (Rep.)

12th District.—Tuolumne and Mono—J. M. Cavis, (Rep.)

13th District.—Calaveras—Wm. Higby, (Union Dem.)

15th District.—El Dorado—†Dr. O. Harvey, (Union Dem.) A. H. Saxton, (Rep.)

16th District.—Newton Booth, (Union Dem.)

19th District.—Sonoma—J. H. McNabb, (Rep.)

20th District.—Placer—F. B. Higgins, (Rep.)

21st District.—Nevada—J. C. Birdseye, (Rep.)

22d District.—Sierra—Francis Anderson, (Union Dem.)

23d District.—Yuba and Sutter—†Wm. H. Park, (Union Dem. and joint Senator,) Lewis Cunningham, (Rep.)

24th District.—Butte and Plumas—*Thomas B. Shannon, (Union Dem.)

* Members of last Assembly.
† Members of last Legislature.

RECAPITULATION.

Union Republican and Democratic Fusion	30
Union Democratic and Secession Fusion	6
Secession hold-overs	4

The House is also favorable.

A REGIMENT OF NEGROES AT CHICAGO.—We learn from the *Westliche Post* of St. Louis, one of the best German dailies of the United States, that Mr. Hesing, the German Sheriff of Chicago, has applied to the President for permission to raise a regiment of negroes in Chicago. Mr. Hesing is said to be a man of iron energy, of indomitable courage, and a rare talent of organization, and to have acquired, by his humane attitude towards the negro population, their enthusiastic attachment. He feels confident that the regiment can be raised in a very short time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

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Letters Received Since our Last.

George Harmon, Oroville.
Thos. Watson, Sonoma.
Wm. Holmes, Oroville, 2.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
D. D. Carter, Nevada.
J. D. Brown, Jackson, Amador co.
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
R. H. Small, Coultervillo.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

DIED.

In Cincinnati, July 28, after a lingering illness of 3 years, MRS. FRANCES WILES SATCHELL, wife of Wm. Satchell, in the 52d year of her age.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

MASONIC NOTICE!

THE Ceremony of Constituting a Constitutional number of Brethren into a regular Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, was performed at Marysville, on Wednesday the 3d day of September, A. L. 5862, U. D., to be known by the style and title of Laurel Lodge, No. 5, of Marysville, under the Jurisdiction, and by the authority of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of California. The following named Brethren were duly installed as officers for the term of ten months, according to ancient usages and customs, by D. D. Carter, Rt. W, D. G. M., assisted by John Adams, P. S. G. W., and others, viz: John C. Jenkins, W. M.; W. H. C. Stephenson, S. W.; David W. Sands, J. W.; Charles Bush, Treasurer; John R. Johnson, Secretary; Samuel W. Williams, Tyler. D. D. C.

MARYSVILLE, Sep. 5, 1862.

☞ *Lunar Visitor* please copy. se13

San Francisco Literary Institute.

AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION OF the San Francisco Literary Institute, Aug. 14, 1862, the following Officers were elected:

President—J. Madison Bell.
Vice President—James R. Starkey.
Recording Secretary—P. A. Bell.
Corresponding Secretary—Jas. E. Brown.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Blake.
Chairman of Board of Directors—J. P. Dyer.
Rev. Barnry Fletcher was elected Chaplain.

The meeting of the S. F. L. I. will, in future, be held Friday evenings.

se13 P. A. BELL, Rec. Sec.

Lunar Visitor please copy.

Grand Exhibition.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND EXHIBITION given for the benefit of Zion A. M. E. Church, Pacific st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at Apollo Hall, Pacific st., on which occasion a number of young ladies and others have volunteered to assist on the occasion.

The exercises will consist of Declamation by the school children, Music and several interesting Tableaux, among which—"Saul presenting his Daughter Merab to David;" "Finding of Moses in the Bulrushes."

The whole under the direction of Rev. J. J. Moore, assisted by Mr. C. Smith.

Committee of Arrangements—R. T. Houston, Mrs. R. Cain, Adam Smith.

Admission 50 cts. Tickets to be had of the Committee, or at the door. The Exhibition will commence at 8 o'clock. se13

UNION RESTAURANT,

No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS.* Charges reasonable. se13-tf

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THE GREAT

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET,
☞ Opposite the Plaza, ☜
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
—AND—
GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
Yankee " "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German " "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery.

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD MITCHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, *Pacific Street.*
Members and Visitors accommodated with all the necessaries and luxuries of life.
CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.
☞ The Club meets every Friday night, Members are requested to be punctual in attendance. my3tf

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week	6 00
Lodging, per week	2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

WANTED—By a good colored female, a situation in a first-class family. Address lock-box 496. se13

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MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES,* and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,

MARYSVILLE,
Office — No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

BULL'S HEAD,

YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.

my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

Refreshments in Oakland.

JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

Information Wanted!

FROM ROBERT GEORGE GROSS. If this should come under the notice of any person who is acquainted with the whereabouts of the abovenamed person, they will confer a favor by giving the information, by letter or otherwise, directed to Henry Tolbert, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL. He was last heard from in 1857, as being at Michigan Bar, in this State. Information of vital importance awaits him. au24-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Selections.

Much excitement has been occasioned, says the Boston correspondent of the *Anglo-African* of August 23, by the recent disclosures of President Lincoln of the plan to colonize the colored people of the country. Perhaps it would be well, he says, for Mr. Lincoln to secure the control of colored people South, before urging the emigration scheme.

The market price paid for army substitutes in Virginia is $800. Prentice thinks it is too much. Precious few of the rebels can do eight hundred dollars worth of fighting.

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A Virginian on Emancipation — "The Golden Hour"—The Present.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

In the life of a people there are moments which fix the destiny of generations. Vainly does one say, 'I will forbear to-day, since to-morrow will serve as well:' the morrow comes, but the opportunity has passed forever. It may be regretted—its misuse may be bitterly repented—but it can never be recalled.

To all observing eyes, the truth is manifest that our countrymen must now choose between Slavery and the Union. The recoil of our grand army from before Richmond—the consequent exultation and renewed activity of the rebels—their raids and local successes in Tennessee, Louisiana and elsewhere—the slowness of recruiting—the palpable efficiency of the Confederate conscription—all tend inevitably to this conclusion: *We must summon to our aid new elements of strength to the national cause, of weakness to its enemies, or the Union cannot be restored.*

The four millions of slaves, mainly held in bondage to rebels, are that element. They are just where we need help. They want liberty as we want aid. Their lifelong oppressors are our mortal enemies. They are thoroughly acclimated. They can stand fatigue duty—chopping, digging, intrenching—without peril to their health. They will not be particular as to wages, so that they secure freedom. They can supply us one hundred thousand pairs of strong arms within one month after they shall have been fairly summoned to our aid, and can add a fresh hundred thousand a month to the close of the present year. In short, our mutual needs predict our mutual service and its glorious results.

"But how do we know they will help us?' Just as we know that we, in their place, would eagerly prove our chance to win our liberty. They are men as we are, governed by like impulses, seeking like ends. If we in their place would dare and endure much for freedom, we may safely conclude that they will do the same.

'But what do you know about the negro?' we are triumphantly asked. He is not human, like us, but a lower plane, with which you have no real acquaintance. Leave his characterization to those who understand him.'

Happily, we are able to meet this requisition. Mr. Moncure D. Conway, whose book, "The Rejected Stone," was among the most remarkable of last year's new issues, has just sent forth 'The Golden Hour,' another brief and stirring appeal to the intellect and heart of the republic in favor of Emancipation as an imperative public necessity. Mr. C. is a Virginian of good family, born and reared amidst the most intensely pro-slavery influences, himself a devotee of 'the institution' until a brief experience of free society convinced him of its immense superiority to that of Eastern Virginia, and made him a zealous Abolitionist. He speaks, then, of Slavery and its results from the stand-point of a double experience—he thoroughly knows both what it is and what it is not. He knows wherein it is the strength of the rebellion, and wherein it may be rendered its weakness. In terse and cogent sentences, he urges on his countrymen the duty and necessity of Emancipation, not as an expedient, nor yet as an experiment, but as the sure and only means of preserving the national life. Hear him:

"LIBERTY'S LEGITIMATE WEAPON.

"A panther can slay even men, if, in the encounter, the men have only the weapons of the panther: tooth to tooth, claw to claw, the men are inferior. But let *one* man encounter the panther, armed with his superiority to the panther—let him bear in his hand his chemistry and art, in the fire-arm, which the panther cannot invent or use, and he can slay the panther.

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"Slavery having challenged Liberty, Liberty has been unwise enough to select Slavery's own weapons. But with these weapons Liberty's apparent victories will be defeats; for though the panther be driven into its den, to hold it there would be the subversion of this Government, i. e. its change into a government of military force. But let her be armed with her superiority to Slavery, and she is irresistible.

"The only legitimate weapon of Liberty is—LIBERTY.

"It is doubtful if the nation at large will be able to see how a bold, unconditional decree of emancipation would speedily and thoroughly suppress this rebellion. God always allows some margin for human magnanimity. If this nation saw success in such a measure, it would enact it; so would any herd of cattle. Room is allowed man for the play of motives higher than policy; his highest success comes only when he seeks, first, the kingdom of justice, and then finds that all other advantages are added thereunto. 'Honesty,' says Whateley, 'is indeed the best policy; but no honest man ever acted on that principle.' Indeed, it takes an honest man to find out such policy; those see clearly how emancipation would end the war forever, who would emancipate, in any case, because it is right. Yet probabilities can be shown in the direction of our method, which are far stronger than any indication that war can win us even a military victory over the rebellion; probabilities more numerous and sufficient than those on which human beings act in a majority of cases.

"There is a point in the South, by touching which the entire military power of the South is paralyzed. Nat Turner touched that point, and, with 50 negroes behind him, held the entire State of Virginia as it stricken by catalepsy for five weeks. John Brown touched it, and with 21 men, so held Virginia that, had he had a fourth of McClellan's army, he could, in one month, have occupied the entire State. It became a proverb that John Brown had demonstrated the weakness of Slavery. This huge machinery of armies and numbers is a barbarism; it is as if we built great Roman aqueducts, ignoring the modern discovery of the water-level, which makes the hydrant in one's yard answer the same purpose, or a better. It is a rudeness far behind our civilization to think that numbers can conquer for us; numbers are as weak as they are strong. We are beyond that in our municipal governments. It is estimated that 20 policemen can conquer and disperse the largest riot or tumult that could occur in New York. Why? Because each policeman has the moral power of the nation at his back, whilst the rioters are mere bits of chaos. We do not have to set one-half of the city to keep the other half in order. I have seen a half dozen burly ruffians led to prison by a man weaker than either of them, but who had an IDEA symboled in the star on his breast, whilst the ruffians had none. When our country has an idea in this war, it need only send South a moderate police force. Nat Turner and John Brown, with stars out of heaven on their breasts, holding commissions from Almighty God to put down the organic disorder in the South, proved that Slavery cannot stir but as Freedom permits it; but McClellan, with 700,000 men under him for six months, proved that men, unarmed with ideas, are as unable to cope with the kindred ferocity of wrong, as they are, without guns, to cope with half their number of tigers. In a fearful sense, our men are yet unarmed.

"It is a common phrase with many of those who evidently think that the Union would be nothing without Slavery, that an Edict of Emancipation would not reach or free a single slave, and, to use a favorite phrase with certain journals, 'would not be worth the paper on which it is written.' I observe, however, that these always end their arguments by saying, For God's sake, do not try it! It is quite remarkable how nervous they are, lest an Edict should be put forth which could have no effect whatever.

"Have we considered well what would be the practical bearing if our Government should declare every slave free? Slavery would, by this stroke of the pen, be exposed to the anti-slavery feeling of the world. If John Brown had a successor, he would march South under the protection of the flag under which the old captain was hung. White and black crusaders would rise in Canada, Kansas, Ohio, Hayti, New England, following new hermit-leaders, to rescue the holy places of humanity. Hayti would no longer need beg laborers to come to her shores, and pay them for coming; she need only send her ships to cruise near the inlets and creeks of the Southern coast, and pick them up as they should escape.

"It is not to the point, observe, to say, an Edict would not at once free the slaves practically: it would practically do a better thing—*it would recall to his home, where he ought to be, every soldier now in arms against the United States.* It is manifest that the South would not be able to resist the anti-slavery crusade of the world, guarding its slaves from escape, and at the same time leave its homes to assassinate the liberties of the United States. All that a Southerner hath will he give for his slave; and to that cord, drawing him home, would be added the panic which a whisper of insurrection can raise, in that section, to such an extent that it drives all before it. In a single month, there would be a distribution of all the forces of the Confederacy into various Home Guards.

"Perhaps I am more impressed with the conviction of the immediate potency of emancipation than persons reared in the North. I have seen the pallor which a whisper can bring upon the cheeks of hundreds. I know that a casual rumor has, again and again, deprived whole towns of a week's sleep. Negro insurrection is the name for every horror, simply because it is one of which the Southerners know nothing. It is doubtful whether, in all the insurrections in the South, for 100 years put together, 500 slaves have been in actual insubordination. The present generation has seen nothing of the kind. That is the very reason why there is such a horror and panic about it: it is a vague, mysterious, unknown evil. So far as the shudder about "covering the South with the horrors of insurrection" is real, and not a traitorous pretence, it may be met by the fact that the history of insurrection throughout the world shows that, in every case, the barbarity was chiefly on the part of the whites, and always provoked by them. In every case, 20 blacks have been butchered to one white. Of all the races now on the earth, there is none so little cruel, so little bloodthirsty as the negro; that being why it has been for so many ages the enslaved one.

"Let none doubt that the slave is ready to stir in a way which will paralyze the armies of the South, so soon as he hears the true voice. I once asked a slave why it was that he and others did not escape; he replied, "Because, after getting out of the slave-holding States, we must either dive under or fly over all the slave-hating States from here to Canada.' Let Canada be carried wherever our flag goes; nay, let every slave be empowered and authorized to make the spot on which he stands Canada.

"The South has not a misgiving that her slaves are not generally awake to these issues. I have heard of a Southerner who, having a Northern visitor before whom he was showing off Slavery in clean linen, finally alleged that his slaves were so happy that nothing could induce them to accept their freedom. To make the experiment perfect, he, in the presence of the Northern man, offered them their freedom if they desired to leave him. *Every one of*

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them said he would accept freedom. Whereupon the master swore to them as fools who did not know what was good for them, ordered them to their work, and in future exhibitions before Yankees never attempted the manumission trick. Fortunately for him the Yankee had already taken South-side views of the institution.

"When John C. Fremont was a candidate for the Presidency, there was no portion of the South where the watchword "Freedom and Fremont" was not heard at midnight. The South was on the verge of panic. Lately, when that same man was in the Western Department, that cry from the slaves was echoed from plantation to plantation, all along the Mississippi, Tennessee and Red Rivers; and so frequent was it at last, that the apprehension reached the semi-loyal of the Tennessee and Kentucky border, who acted up through all the shades of disloyalty and loyalty, until the panic of the rebels was felt at the Capital, and removed the warrior of liberty from his command.

"When I first came North, I used to maintain, stoutly, with my companions, that the slaves did not desire freedom. More than 20 years had I lived among those dumb creatures, never dreaming that any one of them had a thought of freedom. But, when I returned South, I found that they not only knew, what few whites knew, that I was anti-slavery, but they were eager to consult me as to how they might escape. All this took me by surprise: I had never hinted freedom to one of them, and it was in one of the obscurest parts of Virginia, where Northerners never came; then I saw, for the first time, that the whole social system of the South was undermined."

— Remember, that these weighty words embody the convictions of a Virginian and ex-member of the slaveholding caste, who was familiar with slavery and slaves from his cradle, and so speaks from ample knowledge. Can it be that he is the dupe of a wild enthusiasm? Does he talk like a fanatic? Do not his convictions rest on facts? Men of the loyal States! are not his words of truth and soberness? And if they are, who will dare to disregard them in this hour or extreme national peril!

The False Chivalry.

An extract from a private letter of Gen. Viele, commanding at Norfolk, Va., relates an admirable instance of his sense of justice in the administration of martial law:

"I had a number of serious cases to settle to-day. One was of a young man who had threatened another's life with a knife. I ordered him to be sent to the Rip Raps. An eminent lawyer came to intercede for him. He told me the young man was a nephew of Chief Justice Taney, of the U. S. Supreme Court—a perfect gentleman, and one of ancient family. He had accidentally become intoxicated, and did not know what he was doing, and that he would never be guilty of such an offence again if I would spare him the disgrace of sending him to the Rip Raps. 'Sir,' said I, 'if a drunken negro were to threaten your life, do you think I would be justified in letting him off on the promise that he would not do it again?' The astonished Virginian could not nerve himself for a moment at the bare idea. At length he said, 'Why, sir, there is no parallel between the cases.' 'Most assuredly,' said I; 'I only see a breach of the peace, and a difference in color makes no difference in crime.'

"Such equal and exact justice was so novel to this Southern man, who derives his patent to Christianity from owning negroes, that I presume he will be awake all night in astonishment at the times that he lives in. So it goes! A great revolution is progressing—a war of civilization against barbarism—a war to enlighten an ignorant and conceited race, who have been deceived, from the constant evidence of superiority, in their domination over the blacks, into the idea that they were superior to the rest of the world. Under this idea they rush to arms, and leave their families to starvation and ruin. The lower classes have instincts without intelligence, and the higher classes conceit without reason. Chivalry means 'brag,' and presumption and conceit—I am disgusted with the word."

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of September.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

Homesteads.

The idea of a homestead for every family has become almost universal among the American people. In most of the older States homestead associations are attracting the attention of all classes, and lately we notice that the mechanics, working-men and others in California are beginning to move in the matter. Heretofore our colored population have been so unsettled, and they have acted so little with a view to permanency of location on this coast or within this State, that they have not given the subject the consideration its importance demands. They should watch more closely the "signs of the times," and view every scheme, measure and circumstance bearing on the homestead question, according to its relative magnitude and practical consequence. Every project for his social well-being that attracts the attention of the white American should also attract the attention of the colored American. This would be but natural, and would prove nothing more nor less than that, as men and as Americans we are moved by the same impulses, guided by the same motives, and have the same Yankee-like go-a-headativeness as the white American. We assume for ourselves, and no other status in civilized life will satisfy us or meet the facts of the case, notwithstanding the flippant doctrine of inferiority, that we are just like other men, in inclination, instinct and capacity, and can do whatever it is right and proper that other men should do, similarly circumstanced.

While we duly appreciate the efforts of our leading fellow-men and co-laborers in the Atlantic States, and cheerfully endorse every act of theirs that has had for its object our general elevation, still the time has arrived when we of the Pacific shores must assume an important part in the great drama to be enacted within the next ten years.

The great benificent event of the age is the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill. This measure should be a subject for our reflection. Besides the immigrating laborers it will attract from Europe, it will set capital, enterprise and labor in all America in commotion until its completion. During its progress, there will be innumerable avennes open for the enterprising of all classes, irrespective of color. Here, and all across the continent, free laborers will be in great demand in every department available to the ingenuity and industry of man, and agriculture, mechanism, art and science will flourish with unwonted vigor, and a new field of boundless extent will be unfolded for speculative enterprise and honest exertion. There, too, in the valleys and plains of the now unbroken wilderness, the new homes of a growing population will soon arise. And shall not we act our part, too, in these stirring scenes, and share in the happy prospect?

On the principle of "the greatest good of the greatest number," thousands, nay, millions of Europeans have, in the Western States, acquired homesteads and fortunes, while our people have, by the force of circumstances and disabling laws, had to remain content with filling menial occupations in the larger cities. Hence we should learn to profit by the past, and look for better things in the future. One of the first duties of every man and woman among us should be, to acquire a homestead, individually, if preferable, or otherwise commence the formation of associations for that purpose in their immediate localities, and purchase tracts of moderate-priced lands, to be divided into lots of a size suited to those interested. By these means only can we expect to be considered competent to act our part well in the affairs of any commonwealth with which we may, in future, be identified and considered a part.

Coming events bid fair to ameliorate the condition of America's colored sons and daughters, and to remove the stumbling-blocks that have so long prevented their progress. Then let the homestead question be one of the first consideration.

Exhibtiion.

The Exhibition, given at Apollo Hall, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of Zion M. E. Church, was repeated on Friday evening. Considerable pains had been taken with the school children to enable them to speak their parts correctly. They acquitted themselves creditably.

The tableaux presented, were, "Eli and Samuel," "Jacob at the Well of Laban," "Moses found in the Bulrushes," "Saul presenting his daughter Marab to David," "The Feast of Belshazzer, or, the Handwriting on the Wall." The latter was illustrated with creditable effect.

Two scenes from "Pizaro" were given on the first evening. The characters by the young men Johnson, Gilmore, Harrison and Master George Bell. In such pieces they are always excellent.

Several pieces of music were sung by the children with piano accompaniment, by and under the direction of Mrs. L. Wilcox. This lady is an accomplished pianist, and has reflected much credit, in such parts, in the several exhibitions that have been given of late in this city.

The tableaux were arranged by Mr. C. Smith. Altogether, the exhibition was a success, and much credit is due the Committee and Rev. J. J. Moore, whose directions it was under.

The Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. E. Cain, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Cooper, Messrs. R. T. Houston, C. Smith, J. R. Johnson and C. H. Harrison.

THE PRESIDENT'S COLONIZATION PLAN.—It was announced by telegraph, in the early part of the week, that the President of the United States had concluded an arrangement for the Central American colonization. The details of this project were given by the President to a committee of colored men, at an audience in the White House, on the 14th of July. We present an account of the interview in our columns this week, which will enable our readers to consider the subject presented as one of more than ordinary importance.

LARGE FUNERAL.—The funeral of HENRY MILES, who died suddenly on the 15th inst., was attended, on Thursday last, by a large number of persons. His remains were borne from his late residence, in Gilbert street, to Zion M. E. Church, of which the deceased was a member. The Rev. J. J. Moore delivered a most impressive and solemn discourse on the death of his worthy parishioner, after which the cortege proceeded to Lone Mountain Cemetery.

We hope our friends in the interior, as well as in this city, will give us a more hearty co-operation than heretofore. This can be done by urging their respective friends and neighbors to the importance of keeping up a journal devoted entirely to the interests and welfare of our people.

A number of advertisements, and other important matter, unavoidably crowded out this week.

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The *Evening Bulletin*, with some truthful prefatory comments, in last Wednesday's issue, published Senator Pomeroy's Address to the Free Colored People of the United States, which is as follows:

To the Free Colored People of the United States:—The hour has now arrived in the history of your settlement upon this continent when it is within your own power to take one step that will secure, if successful, the elevation, freedom and social position of your race upon the American continent. The President of the United States has already signified his desire to carry out fully, in the letter and spirit of the late Act of Congress, the desire of the National Legislature, which made an appropriation to facilitate your emigration and settlement in some favorable locality outside of these States; and at his request I have consented, and agreed with him to aid you in organizing this emigration and in selecting a locality that will be valuable and attractive to your people in itself, as well as give the promise to you and to us that it shall be a suitable location for a great, free and prosperous people. I now address you as one awake to this momentous revolution in American history, alive also to your interest in this conflict of arms, whereby you are led to hope that in this unsettling of established institutions your people may go free. This, then, is the hour for you to make an earnest effort to secure your own social position and independence, by co-operating with those who now reach out their hands to aid you. I ask you to do this by the pride you may have to make another exhibition to the world of the valor, heroism and virtue of the colored race; by the love you may have for your struggling and oppressed people now among us, as well as by the hopes you may indulge af making smooth and prosperous the pathway of coming generations.

I propose, on the first day of October next, to take with me 100 colored men as pioneers in this movement, who, with their families, may equal the number of 500 souls, and for whose benefit the appropriations in the acts of Congress referred to were made. The President will provide us the means of transportation, and the protection of the settlement. Being familiar with organizing and settling the early emigration to my own State (Kansas,) I indulge the hope that that experience may be made serviceable to you. I am in earnest for the welfare of your people, present and prospective. I want you to consider this as an auspicious period for you. If this travail and pain of the nation becomes the birthday of your freedom, let us plant you free and independent beyond the reach of the power that has oppressed you. Consider this as an opening, by the wisdom of Divine Providence, when you are called of God to go with me to a country which your oppressed people are soon to receive for their inheritance.

I propose to examine, and if found satisfactory and promising, to settle you at Chiriqui, in New Grenada, (with the approval of the Government,) only about one week's sail from Washington, D. C. All persons of the African race, of sound health, who desire to take with me the lead in this work, will please send their names, their number, sex, and ages of the respective members of their families, and their post-office address to me, at the City of Washington, D. C. No white person will be allowed as a member of the colony. I want mechanics and laborers, earnest, honest, sober men; for the interests of a generation, it may be of mankind, are involved in the success of this experiment, and with the approbation of the American people, and under the blessing of Almighty God, it shall not fail. S. C. POMEROY,
United States Senator.

This Central American question should receive our respectful consideration. Favorable events are crowding thick upon us.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

If this may be made applicable to our present position, then our future will depend upon such advantage as is taken of this tide, which is, seemingly, waiting to bear our entire race propitiously on the great stream of human freedom and progress.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Patriotic Call.

MR. EDITOR:—The times call loudly for action. Shall we lag behind? Our people have been the recipients of great favors, and those who fight the battles of Human Rights are now calling at every patriotic door for relief for the suffering; let us contribute our mite and by thus doing give evidence of our loyalty. May we not have a grand rally at some Hall, for the relief of suffering thonsands of patriotic soldiers now upon their beds of sickness? Who will lead the way? AMIGO.

In answer to our friend "Amigo," we would state that a meeting for the object to which he calls attention, will be held ou Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the building in Scott street, lately occupied by the A. M. E. Church. The notice is in another column.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Misty Veil of Prejudice.

BY E. R. J.—NUMBER XI.

We feel astonished at a man of quality who betrays consummate ignorance in history and geography, but we seldom blame him if he displays the most complete want of knowledge on the subject of Human Rights, which contains the well-being of millions of the present and coming generations. The knowledge of that which is further removed from us is considered as a needful postulation of the culture of minds, but that which is near to us never raises a question in many minds. Though we are obliged to be acquainted with events that happened a thousand years ago, yet we are ignorant of that which ought to be the most interesting to us, as it involves the destiny of a great and powerful nation.

Every pupil of the fourth class gymnasium knows where the Himalaya Mountains and the Chinese Wall are situated, but a large portion of the American people have yet to learn that for the past eighty-six years of our national existence, the legislation of Human Slavery in our country has been our standing reproach or chronic weakness, and our greatest peril.

In Europe the people reprobate our method of proving Republicanism. They say, in our boasted land of liberty and equality, husbands and fathers are put up on the auction block and sold into eternal separation from their wives and children. They say, men are maimed and killed for refusing to work all their lives for nothing. Slavery is undoubtedly the original cause of all our oppression. There are very few persons who act from the cherished principles of equal justice and equal rights for all. The majority cling with a desperate timidity to the nefarious prejudice, and they form a despised and degraded caste.

The fear of colored men forcing themselves into the society of the favored class is a device of the enemy, and it is intended to operate on the feelings of some over-fastidious people, who shudder at the thought of negro equality.

Mr. Wm. Wells Brown exemplified this point recently in a speech, which he delivered in Framingham, Massachusetts. He said, "Last winter, while stopping with a very good family in the State of New York, there was a gentleman in the company who had been talking about forcing the negro into society. He said he could get along very well with educated colored people, but he objected to forcing the ignorant, degraded black man upon a white community. That evening they happened to be in company, and the gentleman of the house had a very good-looking white servant, and his wife said to him, 'Jimmy must fix himself up and go into the company.' Mr. Brown was glad to hear that. He wanted to see how Jimmy, ignorant, degraded, would act among educated people. He entered the parlor, and was very fashionably dressed, and did very well as long as he kept his mouth shut. Mr. B. asked his fastidious friend what he now thought of having ignorant people forced on his society. The conversation went on, and Jimmy said nothing except 'yes,' or 'no,' in reply to questions that were put to him. After a while he was

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missed from the room. Search was made, and Jimmy was found smoking his pipe in the kitchen. He was the greatest sufferer in the company that night; he was where he did not belong, and could not get used to that society. Mr. Brown took his friend into the kitchen and pointed out Jimmy. 'There,' said he, 'is the ignorant, degraded white man.' We colored men have just as much objection to having ignorant white men forced into intelligent colored society, as you have to having ignorant black men forced into white society. It is all nonesense. You cannot force the ignorant black man into educated white society, any more than you can force the ignorant white man into educated black society. All that we ask is to be treated as other men, and be allowed to carve out our own destiny.

The most effectual weapon which we can use against those who despise us on account of our color, is by a well directed battery of light and truth, which flashes through an intelligent mind. This will demolish the misty veil of prejudice, and it will force them into an acknowledgment of our intellectual strength, which may be equal, if not superior, to their own.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Old Enemy in a New Guise.

In this hour of national darkness and tribulation, when the enemies of the Government are secretly endeavoring to undermine it—when they are uniting all their energies and skill, and making the most desperate assaults, with fratricidal rage, upon the citadel of their constitutional liberty—

"The waters roar and are troubled,
The mountains shake with the swelling thereof."

Still the people refuse to hearken to the voice of God—their leaders hesitate to obey that voice which, of old, spake and

"Answered in the secret place of thunder—
'Defend the poor and the fatherless:
Do justice to the afflicted and needy;
Deliver the poor and needy;
Rid them of out of the hand of the wicked.'
"Oh, that my people had hearkened unto me,
And Israel had walked in my ways;
I should soon have subdued their enemies,
And turned my *hand* against their adversaries."
—"How long will ye judge unjustly?"

At this hour that old negro-hating, wicked spirit of *colonization*—"American caste"—"prejudice against color"—"negrophobia"—(whose name indeed is legion, for they are many—is abroad and troubling the people. It cries out, "What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou son of the Most High God?" Because he said, "Come out of the man, thou unclean spirit."

Another dweller among the tombs, Eli Thayer by name, has appeared, fully possessed of this unclean spirit, "crying and cutting himself." This is verily colonization. The pitiable ravings of the unhappy man will not cease—he will not be clothed in his right mind, until the unclean, senseless spirit of "prejudice against color" is cast out. No *man* can bind or tame it:—none but God.

Formerly, the hallucination was colonization to Africa; now, it is colonization to Central America; presently, it will be colonization to some other place.

To our brethren and people we would say, There is no just cause for alarm in the new movement. The Lord of Hosts is on the side of the oppressed. Our course in these troublous times is to be calm, watchful, dutiful. "I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cries, by reason of their task-masters; for I know their sorrows, and I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians."

He will fight our battles. He is causing those who oppressed us to fight them. He is overruling all. Our people have sought to rise up with arms, in aid of the Government; the people have refused—the Government has refused. Well, God will deliver the oppressed in his own way and time.

Let us not be filled with a spirit of hatred and vengeance. Let us not exult because evil and suffering have come upon the nation. Oh no! This is the land of our birth; these are our people: we love it—we know no other. They have denied our rights and claims, with circumstances of cruel injustice; but it will not always be so. He will go before—open the door—remove the hindrances. God will make a secure place for

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us *here* in this land. Vengeance is mine: I will repay, saith the Lord.

This scheme of NEGRO COLONIZATION TO CENTRAL AMERICA is a characteristic trick of a "Northern man with Southern principles," introduced, just now, to avoid doing justice to the colored man—to put off the abolition of slavery. It is a weak and foolish attempt to circumvent God. He will bring it to nought. Our day is dawing. J. B. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—Will you please give the following certificate, which is a free-will offering, an insertion in your paper. It may be the means of saving many persons from suffering the excruciating pains that have racked my body for a long time.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 8th, 1862.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON—Dear Sir:—Having arrived home, it affords me much pleasure to say that I am again enjoying the blessing of health. One year ago I had given up the hope of being restored. I had employed some of the best physicians, but all to no effects. My complaints were complicated and alarming. I did suffer excruciating pain, and my lungs were much diseased. I was very weak, and the physicians considered me a hopeless case of consumption. I did not expect to live to return home, when I engaged you to attend to my case. I am happy to say that I owe my present recovery, under God's assistance and blessing, to your skill and assiduous treatment, for which I am much indebted and return my sincere thanks,

With feelings of gratitude, respectfully yours, MARY P. SCOTT.

From the Anglo-African.

The President's Interview with a Committee of the Colored People of Washington.

On Sunday, the 10th July, a notice was read from the pulpits of several of the colored churches in Washington, in substance, that the President of the United States wished to confer with a committee of colored men of said city, on a matter of importance to them and the country. Accordingly a few of the representatives of the various churches assembled in Union Bethel Church, with several other interested persons. Shortly after the time appointed for the meeting, Rev. J. Mitchell, a white man, acting as an Agent of Emigration for the Government, arose and gave an explanation of the notice. After a silence of several minutes duration, the inquiry was made whether the meeting had been duly organized, which being answered in the negative, the motion was immediately made that the Rev. J. A. Handy act as Chairman. The motion prevailed. A Secretary was also appointed.

After the organization of the meeting information was asked as to the object of the meeting, and at whose instance it was called. In reply Mr. Mitchell stated that the call had been made by himself, seconded by the Rev. H. M. Turner, pastor of the Israel M. E. Church, who had sought an interview on his own responsibility with the President in relation to the $600,000 emigration fund. He also stated that the President wished an interview with the meeting as a body, or with a delegation from it, as his time was so entirely engrossed that he could not attend the meeting in person.

The propriety of the proposed interview, whether it was the voluntary action of the President, or forced upon his consideration by the selfish interest of non-resident parties, was discussed to a great length.

Mr. Mitchell then stated that it was the express wish of the President, as trustee of the $600,000, for colored men to confer with him as to its disposition, and further urged the appointment of a Committee to wait upon his Excellency, and hear what he desired to say in this matter.

Much opposition was manifested among those assembled to waiting on his Excellency, as they did not feel authorized to commit our people to any measure of colonization.

Mr. Van Vliet, one of the editors of the *National Republican*, urged the propriety of waiting on the President, as it would be by his own special request. He thought that no response to his invitation might be considered as treating him discourteously, and his request with contempt.

The motion to appoint a Committee was then offered and adopted. The following

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resolutions of instruction to the Committee were then moved by Mr. John F. Cook, seconded by Mr. Edward M. Thomas, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That in the present condition of the public affairs of this country, we, the few assembled, deem it inexpedient, inauspicious, and impolitic to agitate the subject of emigration of the colored people of this country anywhere, believing that time, the great arbiter of events and movements, will adjust the matter of so infinitely vital interest to the colored people of these United States.

And furthermore, that we judge it unauthorized and unjust for us to compromise the interests of over four-and-a-half millions of our race by precipitate action on our part.

The following Committee of five was appointed: Messrs. Edward M. Thomas, John F. Cook, Cornelius C. Clark, John T. Costin and Benjamin McCoy. The Committee repaired to the Presidential Mansion, and were severally introduced to the President, who cordially welcomed them, and stated that it was at his request they were invited to confer with him.

We publish below the account of the conference as contained in the *New York Tribune*:

The Colonization of People of African Descent.

Interview with President Lincoln—Speech of the President—He holds that the White and Black Races cannot Dwell together—He urges intelligent Colored men to exert themselves for Colonization—He suggests Central America as the Colony.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862.

This afternoon the President of the United States gave audience to a Committee of Colored men at the White House. They were introduced by Rev. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Emigration. E. M. Thomas, the Chairman, remarked that they were there by invitation to hear what the Executive had to say to them. Having all been seated, the President, after a few preliminary observations, informed them that a sum of money had been appropriated by Congress, and placed at his disposition, for the purpose of aiding the colonization in some country of the people, or a portion of them, of African descent, thereby making it his duty, as it had for a long time been his inclination, to favor that cause; and why, he asked, should the people of your race be colonized, and where? Why should they leave this country? This is, perhaps, the first question for proper consideration. You and we are different races. We have between us a broader difference than exists between almost any other two races. Whether it is right or wrong I need not discuss, but this physical difference is a great disadvantage to us both, as I think your race suffer very greatly, many of them by living among us, while ours suffer from your presence. In a word, we suffer on each side. If this is admitted, it affords a reason at least why we should be separated. You are here freemen I suppose.

A VOICE: Yes, sir.

The President—Perhaps you have long been free, or all your lives. Your race are suffering, in my judgment, the greatest wrong inflicted on any people. But even when you cease to be slaves, you are yet far removed from being placed on an equality with the white race. You are cut off from many of the advantages which the other race enjoy. The aspiration of men is to enjoy equality with the best when free, but on this broad continent, not a single man of your race is made the equal of a single man of ours. Go where you are treated the best, and the ban is still upon you.

I do not propose to discuss this, but to present it as a fact with which we have to deal. I cannot alter it if I would. It is a fact, about which we all think and feel alike, I and you. We look to our condition, owing to the existence of the two races on this continent. I need not recount to you the effects upon white men, growing out of the institution of Slavery. I believe in its general evil effects on the white race. See our present condition—the country engaged in war! our white men cutting one another's throats, none knowing how far it will extend; and then consider what we know to be the truth. But for your race among us there could not be war, although many men engaged on either side do not

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care for you one way or the other. Nevertheless, I repeat, without the institution of Slavery and the Colored race as a basis, the war could not have an existence.

It is better for us both, therefore, to be separated. I know that there are free men among you, who even if they could better their condition are not as much inclined to go out of the country as those who being slaves could obtain their freedom on this condition. I suppose one of the principal difficulties in the way of colonization is that the free Colored man cannot see that his comfort would be advanced by it. You may believe that you can live comfortably in Washington or elsewhere in the United States the remainder of your life, perhaps more so than you can in any foreign country, and hence you may come to the conclusion that you have nothing to do with the idea of going to a foreign country. This is (I speak in no nukind sense) an extremely selfish view of the case.

But you ought to do something to help those who are not so fortunate as yourselves. There is an unwillingness on the part of our people, harsh as it may be, for you free Colored people to remain with us. Now, if you could give a start to white people, you would open a wide door for many to be made free. If we deal with those who are not free at the beginning, and whose intellects are clouded by Slavery, we have very poor materials to start with. If intelligent Colored men, such as are before me, would move in this matter, much might be accomplished. It is exceedingly important that we have men at the beginning capable of thinking as white men, and not those who have been systematically oppressed.

There is much to encourage you. For the sake of your race you should sacrifice something of your present comfort for the purpose of being as grand in that respect as the white people. It is a cheering thought throughout life that something can be done to ameliorate the condition of those who have been subject to the hard usage of the world. It is difficult to make a man miserable while he feels he is worthy of himself, and claims kindred to the great God who made him. In the Revolutionary War, sacrifices were made by men engaged in it; but they were cheered by the future. Gen. Washington himself endured greater physical hardships than if he had remained a British subject. Yet he was a happy man, because he was engaged in benefiting his race—something for the children of his neighbors, having none of his own.

The colony of Liberia has been in existence a long time. In a certain sense it is a success. The old President of Liberia, Roberts, has just been with me—the first time I ever saw him. He says they have within the bounds of that colony between 300,000 and 400,000 people, or more than in some of our old States, such as Rhode Island or Delaware, or in some of our newer States, and less than in some of our larger ones. They are not all American colonists, or their descendants. Something less than 22,000 have been sent thither from this country. Many of the original settlers have died, yet, like people elsewhere, their offspring outnumbers those deceased.

The question is, if the colored people are persuaded to go anywhere, why not there? One reason for an unwillingness to do so is, that some of you would rather remain within reach of the country of your nativity. I do not know how much attachment you may have toward our race. It does not strike me that you have the greatest reason to love them. But still you are attached to them at all events.

The place I am thinking about having for a colony is in Central America. It is nearer to us than Liberia—not much more than one-fourth as far as Liberia, and within seven days run by steamers. Unlike Liberia it is on a great line of travel—it is a highway. The country is a very excellent one for any people, and with great natural resources and advantages, and especially because of the similarity of climate with your native land—thus being suited to your physical condition.

The particular place I have in view is to be a great highway from the Atlantic or Carribean Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and this particulor place has all the advantages for a colony. On both sides there are harbors among the first in the world. Again, there is evidence of very rich coal mines.

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A certain amount of coal is valuable in any country, and there may be more than enough for the wants of the country. Why I attach so much importance to coal is, it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants for immediate employment till they get ready to settle permanently in their homes.

If you take colonists where there is no good landing, there is a bad show; and so where there is nothing to cultivate, and of which to make a farm. But if something is started so that you can get your daily bread as soon as you reach there, it is a great advantage. Coal land is the best thing I know of with which to commence an enterprise.

To return, you have been talked to upon this subject, and told that a speculation is intended by gentlemen, who have an interest in the country, including the coal mines. We have been mistaken all our lives if we do not know whites as well as blacks look to their self-interest. Unless among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something. You meet with these things here as elsewhere.

If such persons have what will be an advantage to them, the question is whether it cannot be made of advantage to you. You are intelligent, and know that success does not depend so much upon external help as on self-reliance. Much, therefore, depends upon yourselves. As to the coal mines, I think I see the means available for your self-reliance.

I shall, if I get a sufficient number of you engaged, have provisions made that you shall not be wronged. If you will engage in the enterprise I will spend some of the money intrusted to me. I am not sure you will succeed. The Government may loose the money, but we cannot succeed unless we try; but we think with care, we can succeed.

The political affairs in Central America are not in quite as satisfactory condition as I wish. There are contending factions in that quarter; but it is true all the factions are agreed alike on the subject of colonization, and want it, and are more generous than we are here. To your colored race they have no objection. Besides, I would endeavour to have you made equals, and have the best assurance that you should be the equals of the best.

The practical thing I want to ascertain is, whether I can get a number of able-bodied men, with their wives and children, who are willing to go, when I present evidence of encouragement and protection. Could I get a hundred tolerably intelligent men, with their wives and children, to "cut their own fodder," so to speak? Can I have fifty? If I could have twenty-five able-bodied men, with a mixture of women and children, good things in the family relation, I think I could make a successful commencement.

I want you to let me know whether this can be done or not. This is the practical part of my wish to see you. These are subjects of very great importance, worthy of a month's study of a speech delivered in an hour. I ask you, then, to consider seriously, not pertaining to yourselves merely, nor for your race, and ours, for the present time, but as one of the things, if successfully managed, for the good of mankind—not confined to the present generation, but as

"From age to age descends the lay,
To millions yet to be.
Till far its echoes roll away,
Into eternity."

The above is merely given as the substance of the President's remarks.

Tee Chairman of the delegation briefly replied "that they would hold a consultation, and in a short time give an answer." The President said: "Take your full time,—no hurry at all."

The delegation then withdrew.

The News.

In a desperate battle at South Mountain Gap, 14th Sept., the Union troops were victorious, the rebels under Lee meeting with a sanguinary defeat, losing 15,000 men.

The rebels took and evacuated Harper's Ferry, now under Gen. Burnside.

There was also a Federal victory at Sharpsburg, Md. The rebels cannot recross the Potomac. The bridges are burnt, and the Union armies surround the enemy.

The Federals were victorious at Gettysville, and large captures of ammunition, &c., were made.

Stonewall Jackson's army is with Gen. Lee, and would be forced to surrender or be killed. Our immense army is in motion, and our generals are certain of ultimate and decisive success.

Gen. Hooker had been wounded in a great and victorious battle near Centreville, Md., 17th Sept. Gen. McClellan's headquarters was at Hagerstown, Md.

The rebels evacuate Leesburg, Va.

There were rumors of rebel reinforcements in Maryland.

The rebel Gen. Longstreet reported killed and Hill captured.

The telegraphic dispatches, up to the latest hour, show continued Union successes in all quarters where the war rages.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 15th, HENRY MILES, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 43 years.

Advertisements.

Public Meeting.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 24th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of contributing something for the wounded, sick and disabled soldiers in the present war. All are invited to attend.

H. M. COLLINS,
WM. H. YATES,
NELSON COOK,
J. P. DYER,
P. ANDERSON,
E. CAIN,
BARRY FLETCHER,
D. W. RUGGLES,
And others.

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
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San Francisco Literary Institute.

AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION OF the San Francisco Literary Institute, Aug. 14, 1862, the following Officers were elected:

President—J. Madison Bell.
Vice President—James R. Starkey.
Recording Secretary—P. A. Bell.
Corresponding Secretary—Jas. E. Brown.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Blake.
Chairman of Board of Directors—J. P. Dyer.

Rev. Barney Fletcher was elected Chaplain.

The meeting of the S. F. L. I. will, in future, be held Friday evenings.

se13 P. A. BELL, Rec. Sec.

UNION RESTAURANT,
No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
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Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
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Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
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Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
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je21-tf

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THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

16

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

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JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD & MITCHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. [NO. 26.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A dispatch was received in this city early in September to the effect that Sigel had shot McDowell on the battle-field. It thus arose:

"Sigel had taken numerous prisoners, and commanded them to be sent to the rear of the army, to be transported to Washington. The way led through McDowell's camp, *who refused to let the prisoners and their escort pass.* Gen. Sigel thereupon instructed the Colonel to shoot McDowell if the latter refused him passage through his camp again. McDowell did so, but submitted when the Colonel told him what he had been instructed to do by Gen. Sigel. But in the marching backwards and forwards most of the prisoners seem to have escaped."

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Colored Teachers.

The war has developed one fact new in the experience of the "great American people." It is the capacity of the blacks for teachers and saviors. When we become willing to go to school to the colored man and learn from him the lesson of our salvation, we may be saved, and not till then.

Samuel Wilkinson, the army correspondent of the *Tribune*, communicates a conversation he has held with an intelligent black, which embodies the vital truth respecting the means of crushing the rebellion. We quote:

I have talked with many intelligent men of color on this subject. The superior man of all is known as "Tom." I one day drew him out of his guarded silence on this theme by saying: "I am surprised, Tom, that the negroes in this Peninsula don't fight for us."

"I reckon you ain't, Mr. W. You know too much."

"Why don't they fight for us, Tom?"

"They expect to, sir, and all the colored men from here to Texas expect to."

"Why don't they?"

"You know as well as I. We are driven from your lines and camps, and pretty plainly told that you didn't want anything to do with us; that you meant to carry on this war, so as to leave us in slavery at the end of the war. So we left you to carry on the war as you could, and a pretty poor fight you are making of it, too, Mr. W.," said Tom, warming into earnestness. "The North can't conquer the South, without the help of the slaves. We men of color, who have communication with each other througo all the States (the leading men, I mean,) know this. We know, too, if the war lasts, one party, *or the other party*, will give us our freedom."

"What is that you say—the slaveholders free their slaves?"

"They certainly will do it, if they can't whip you otherwise. You may depend on that. *My friends through the South all tell me so.* Our position, Mr. W., is like that of the San Domingo blacks. They put their aid in the market between the whites and mulattoes—for sale. The price was their freedom. We mean to sell ourselves for freedom—*we hope to you Northern men.* If your politicians and generals kick us away, we will try to make our market with the rebels. But you had better bargain with us—had better free us and arm us.

"How long would this war last if we were freed by act of Congress and the President's Proclamation—both of them ratified in general orders by the commanders of the Union armies in the South? Why the rebel armies would met away in a week. Every officer and every private who had any interest of any kind in a plantation, or village even, would run straight home to protect it against imagned injury. Consider us armed; there's no use of talking, Mr. W. The revolution at the South is accomplished, and the Union is saved, and you can't save it without the social revolution. And, mark my words, Mr. W., the attempt to save it without doing us justice will end in your own political slavery and your ruin, and in this England will be the principal agent. There are colossal men in Washington who know the value of the dinner-table talk of great men, and Jeff Davis, and Keitt, and Floyd have always made much of the jealousy in England of the manufacturers of your North. You will have to have us, Mr. W. Our climate will kill your troops, save in December, January, February and March. The South is a wilderness. You are ignorant of it, and can be ambushed every day. And it is so big, that if with half a million men you overrun it, it would take a million men to occupy it. And, then, what sort of a Union would you have saved, in which the people of 13 States refuse to take political action, and have but to raise their fingers to their slaves to set them loose upon you, and drive you northward. You had better take us, Mr. W. Indeed you have got to take us. For if you want to back out of this war you won't be permitted to do it. You have got to conquer or be conquered. I know the slaveholders. They went into this war for power, and if you don't whip them in Virginia and South Carolina, they will whip you in Pennsylvania and New York, and then reconstruct the Union with themselves at the top and you at the bottom. *You white men in the North will go into slavery, unless you take us black men of the South out of slavery; and, Mr. W., you have not a great deal of time left in which to decide what you will do!*"

From the Anglo-African.

Meeting in Philadelphia in Relation to Enrollment.

A meeting was held in Pine street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, August 13th, 1862, to consider the propriety of enrolling the colored male residents of the State of Pennsylvania.

Rev. John A. Williams was appointed Chairman, and A. M. Green was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting. The Secretary, Mr. Green, then read a paper having a direct bearing on the subject, as follows:

We the undersigned, colored male residents of the State of Pennsylvania, denied citizenship on account of our color, and therefore exempt by the State laws from liability to perform military duty; and as the United States has not authoritatively signified a desire or intention to enroll the colored residents of this State in its service, unless by co-operation with the State Executive; and whereas, efforts are being made to convey from this State into another, persons of African descent, with the view of enlisting them in the United States service; we deem it advisable and vastly to our interest to proceed at once to enroll the name and residence of every able-bodied male citizen of color, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who are willing (whenever the rights of citizenship and equal privileges in common with other soldiers in the army and navy of the United States, are awarded to them,) to shoulder arms and march against the worst of all our enemies, American slavery; which now assumes the attitude of a terrible exterminating war against the Union, and rebellion against the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Resolved, That we do this, with no view to oppose any just or legal measure of the United States authorities adopted for the enlistment of colored men in its service; but in order that we may have some systematized plan of co-operating with the Government and our friends, in not only suppressing the rebellion, and leaving its stubborn roots more firmly set against us; but for suppressing the rebellion once and forever, by sweeping away with fire and sword both cause and effect.

We therefore, in view of the foregoing sentiments, subscribe our names to this enrollment, and recommend that each colored male resident able to bear arms speedily enroll their names in a similar manner, throughout each county axd township within the State.

The above paper was received, and on motion, considered and adopted.

Mr. Jacob C. White, Sr., favored the enrollment of our colored citizens, but also favored recruiting for Rhode Island—he thought Gov. Sprague had made a good opening, and would not be long in raising whatever number of men he wanted, though it should take men denied their rights in this State.

Mr. John Anderson favored the enrollment, and also recruiting for Rhode Island—he would go to-morrow, if need be, to fill the ranks of Gov. Sprague.

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Mr. Isaiah C. Weir favored going at once to Rhode Island, and to General Lane in the West. He urged many reasons why this was preferable to waiting for Pennsylvania to move in this direction. He also favored the enrollment in this State, for there were many important things we ought to know, that could not be known without.

Rev. Elisha Weaver favored the enrollment, but bitterly opposed going anywhere out of the State to enlist; he thought this State as well as others would before long be all right on the question of colored men enlisting in the service.

General ——, an army officer, made an able and interesting speech, encouraging colored men not to relinquish their faith or confidence in the best Administration since the days of our patriotic forefathers. He thought it a good idea to "learn to labor and to wait."

Mr. J. M. McKim made an able speech favoring Rhode Island enlistment, and the enrollment of the colored men of Pennsylvania.

Mr. James McCrummell favored enrollment. Mr. John Henry favored enrollment. Dr. James H. Wilson favored enrollment. He thought that in order to give all a chance, gentlemen should be restricted in speaking to certain limitations. A. M. Green favored enrollment, but opposed going to Rhode Island until we had exhausted all hope in Pennsylvania. Mr. William E. Gibson favored enrollment, but opposed leaving the State to go East or West. He wanted to enlist in Pennsylvania, and go south toward the rebels.

Mr. D. B. Bowser then moved that the preamble and resolution be adopted after striking out the word citizenship, where it occurs in connection with marching south against slavery. He thought this should be a condition. Mr. I. C. Weir strongly favored striking out the word citizenship. It was impossible to get that now, and therefore foolish and impolitic to ask it, or make it a condition. Mr. Anderson and others favored striking out the word citizenship. Mr. Gibson and others opposed the striking it out. Dr. Ellis and others opposed striking it out. Mr. Weir moved the previous question, when the resolutions were adopted, striking out the word citizenship. It was then on motion, Resolved,

That there be a deputation of five gentlemen appointed to hold consultation with his Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin, in reference to the employment of persons of African descent in the United States service from this State.

Carried unanimously.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn till Monday evening, August 18th, 1862, at which time the above deputation shall be appointed with instructions, &c.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, Chairman.
A. M. GREEN, Secretary.

Negroes in the Army.

One of the most consistent and liberal journals in this State is the Tuolumne *Courier*. Speaking on the war question it says:

We know that an opinion prevails that such troops would be unreliable, and that the race is cowardly; which is but a senseless prejudice, derived from our slavery associations, and will not be concurred in by any military or naval commander who has had any experience with them. The French and the English have always used black troops, and so have we ourselves. They were in all the campaigns under Washington, Greene, and Lafayette, and in the cruisings under Paul Jones, Truxton, Decatur, Barry, Perry, and McDonough. The testimony of history unquestionably is, that the negroes bore their full proportion of the trials and sacrifices of the Revolutionary War. We may pooh! at the idea—as many doubtless will—but we can-

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not get over the fact that so history has recorded it.

We know very well that the negroes of Hayti defeated and drove off four of Napoleon's armies, sent under able generals, to subjugate that Island; and we know, also, that Gen. Jackson had two companies at the battle of New Orleans, whom he afterwards complimented in the highest terms, by proclamation, for their steadiness under fire, and their commendable bravery.

In the Revolutionary War, there were large numbers of them in the ranks. They formed a noticable portion of Glover's Marblehead regiment, and several others mentioned in the annals of "the times that tried men's souls." At the request of Washington, Rhode Island raised two battalions from among the slaves. In the same year the Battle of Rhode Island was fought—"the best fought battle of the war," as Lafayette called it—and in this, these negroes figured conspicuously. Arnold, in his History of Rhode Island, says: "British and Hessians made repeated attacks on the American position, and were with difficulty repulsed. It was in repelling these furious onsets, that the newly raised black regiment, under Col. Green, distinguished itself by deeds of desperate valor. Posted behind a thicket in the valley, they three times drove back the Hessians, who charged repeatedly down the hill to dislodge them; and so determined were the enemy in these successive charges, that the day after the battle the Hessian Colonel, [Count Donop] upon whom this duty had devolved, applied to exchange his command and go to New York, because he dared not lead his regiment again to battle, lest his men should shoot him for having caused them so much loss."

This was pretty stiff work for raw black troops to go through with; but they did it though.

Another incident is related of this same regiment. In the attack made upon the American lines, in March, 1781, Col. Green, their commander, was cut down and mortally wounded; but the sabres of the enemy only reached him through his faithful guard of blacks, *every one of whom was killed upon the spot.* Reader, we are only relating to you the annals of acknowledged history. So she has recorded events, and we can't help it.

The President and Colored Soldiers.

The President has declared that he will not accept any regiment of colored men as soldiers. They must all be accepted as laborers. There have been several declarations made in the course of this our war which it has been found expedient to revise or forget, and this declaration of war against the black man may soon be found to belong to the list. The President may do his best and his worst to uphold and maintain a wretched prejudice, but it will be all in vain. The war that is directed against the colored race is neither more nor less than a war in behalf of the rebels, and all that is done adversely to them is so much done in support of traitors. Their services are scornfully rejected by persons who have been unable to do much for their country. The President is a Republican, and how his conduct contrasts with that of gallant and patriotic Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, who is a conservative, and who has called for the formation of a regiment of colored men, which will rank as the 6th Rhode Island regiment! Governor Sprague, it will be recollected, was the candidate of the conservatives and democrats, in 1860, for the office of Governor of his State, and he drove the Republican candidate out of the field; and he would have been the conservative candidate for the Vice President's office but that he had not reached the constitutional age. No one can say that he is a "fanatic," or an "abolitionists," but we all know that he is a man of mind, and that he is capable of seeing that the time has come when we should conquer our prejudices, as the first step toward an early and a complete conquest of the enemy. As respects the President's decision, it ought in justice to him to be stated, that he is afraid that Kentucky would secede if black soldiers should be employed! It is none of Kentucky's business of what kind of men our armies are or shall be composed, but the President may deem it right to regard her prejudices in

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the existing state of things, rather than add to the chances of the rebel's strength being increased. But what a roaring from the democracy the world would hear, if Massachusetts were to intimate that she would not furnish any more men until the services of black soldiers should be accepted! And yet such conduct on the part of Massachusetts would be noble in comparison with that which, it is asserted, would be pursued by Kentucky should colored men be made soldiers. It would be an error in behalf of the right, whereas Kentucky will rebel if we shall not persist in doing wrong! Our past history is against Kentucky's position, for we have repeatedly employed black soldiers, and in one instance at least, goodly numbers of them belonged to an army that was in part composed of Kentuckians.—*Boston Traveller.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

The Proclamation.

The great principles embodied in this astounding document were flashed across the continent with the news of Tuesday last. Being somewhat anticipated, from recent rumors and unofficial reports, its reception was not marked by any very great degree of surprise or amazement on the part of the public press or the people generally. But though no firing of cannon was heard from the hill-tops, and no flags were displayed for this special occasion, the Proclamation was, nevertheless, read and discussed with intense interest. A murmur might have been heard, here and there, from the groups that could be seen in earnest conversation, apparently discussing the merits of the great topic which the telegraph had just announced, but there was not much excitement and no noisy demonstration of any kind. But still the subject increases in interest, as its mighty import becomes more thoroughly comprehended, and day by day, new consequence is added to the Proclamation.

The city press has already been bold in expressing its approbation of the President's intended course; but the enthusiasm of the people is in contrast with that manifested on the announcement, some time ago, that the President would not accept the services of colored men as soldiers, but would as laborers. "Straws sometimes signify which way the wind blows." As an indication of the popular feeling in the Eastern States we subjoin, from the *Bulletin*, the following telegraphic dispatches:

NEW YORK, September 24.—The *Tribune* regards the President's emancipation proclamation as the beginning of the end of the rebellion—as the beginning of the new life of the nation.

The *Herald* considers it [the most] important document since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and says that the gravity of this proclamation will strike every one. It has been forced upon the nation by the abolitionists of the North, and the secessionists of the South. It inaugurates an overwhelming revolution in the position of labor, the importance of which will not be confined to the South, but will be felt North and West. It adds, that it is at this time, with victory in our hands and enormous preparations for crushing the rebellion, that the President issues his manifesto, giving the people of the South an opportunity to decide whether or not they are prepared, for the sake of a few miserable leaders, to submit to this overwhelming revolution in their social system.

The *Times* says that the wisdom of the measure is unquestionable; its necessity indisputable. Its adoption now is not a confession that the military means for the suppression of the great rebellion have proved a failure, but simply that there is a point at which every appliance that can be called in shall be availed of.

The opinion expressed above by the New

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York *Herald*, with regard to the revolutionizing effect upon labor, in carrying out this great emancipation measure of the President, applies, to a great extent, to the Northern States, including California, and intimates that those States are not in favor of emancipation as a war measure. This, if true, is to be regretted; but we believe the *Herald* to be mistaken, that it will live to correct its own opinions in this matter, and see the entire concurrence of the North and West in the policy of the President as being statesmenlike, as well as patriotic and humane. While to our race it is the harbinger of so much that is gratifying, our joy would be tinged with a sadness insufferable to think that the American people at large were not eventually to be blessed thereby. It will help immensely in crushing the rebellion, and saving the Union, and put the nation immeasurably forward of its former self in the path of civilization and progress.

Public School Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the parents and friends of the Colored Public School was held in the School Room, on Monday evening, 22d inst.

On motion, it was resolved that J. B. Sanderson act as Chairman.

On motion, it was resolved that P. Anderson act as Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was, that he desired to call the attention of the parents and friends of the children to the condition of the school, and whatever defects, if any, should be respectfully represented to the Board of Education. This might be done by petition, and he had no doubt but that the Board would give the subject a respectful consideration.

It had been admitted that the present School Room was not adapted, either to play-grounds or comfort for the scholars. The school is also deficient in many things that are essentially necessary for the improvement of the scholars.

On motion of Mrs. Mary Bevins, Mr. Sanderson, the teacher, was requested to draw up a statement of the wants of the school, and present it to the meeting for approval, and that the said statement be presented to the Board of Education.

An amendment was offered that the statement, or petition, be presented by a committee appointed by this meeting, with Mr. Sanderson as its chairman.

The resolution and amendment were adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that the committee consist of eleven.

The following persons were elected to compose the committee:—

J. B. Sanderson, P. Anderson, J. M. Bell, H. F. Sampson, Barney Fletcher, Samuel D. Burris, R. T. Houston, Charles Smith, Isaac Reed, Rev. Adam Smith, John Kenny.

On motion, it was resolved that the committee meet on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 6 P. M., at the School Room, to prepare a report to send to the Board of Education.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23, 1862.

The Committee met at the time appointed, and adopted the following Report, to be presented to the Board of Education:

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, residents of the city and county of San Francisco, parents, guardians and friends of children in the Public School for Colored Children, respectfully represent to your honorable body that the condition of the school appropriated to the children is such that we deem it our duty to call your attention thereto.

There are about fifty pupils in attendance, at the present time, of both sexes. The room in which they are taught is unsuitable, for the following reasons: It is a basement and below the grade of the street. It is badly ventilated—the air from the west and north sides comes laden with the effluvia of cellars, sinks and vaults contiguous, and is foul and unhealthful.

The hall above the school-room is occupied by a military company. The loud sounds arising from their exercises, at times, greatly disturb those of the school-room.

The plastering is broken and falling from the ceiling, so that the water from above runs through the floor upon the desks and floor of the school-room beneath.

The yard appropriated as a play-ground and for the necessities of the girls, has only an area of about 12x20 feet.

The boys are compelled to go into the street, where they play over the neighboring parts of the city—the smaller exposed to dangers from passing horses and vehicles. All continually tempted by the excitements to overstay the half hour of recess, or play truant.

At a time when your honorable board is doing so much to improve the public schools; for the health and advancement of pupils; the character, convenience and efficiency of teachers, we respectfully ask you to consider and provide for the pressing wants of the colored children.

There are now upwards of 300 colored children in this city. To accommodate them we have but one school, kept in a room only large enough to accommodate sixty.

We need another, better and larger place; a building convepient, healthful and capable of holding, at the least, one hundred and fifty pupils. We need a school of a higher grade. We need additional teachers. We are here with you: our children are in your midst. We are increasing in numbers, intelligence and wealth, in spite of powerful adverse influences.

We are willing—have ever been willing—to bear our share of the public burdens, and when the time shall come, we shall be ready to stand in the place assigned to us, to help defend the laws and uphold the government of our country.

Our children—as yours—are passing on to manhood and womanhood; they will be virtuous or vicious, respectable or disreputable, educated or ignorant.

We feel the same deep and absorbing anxiety touching the future of our children, that you feel for yours.

While you are making such wise and liberal provision for the schooling of the youth, deeming your labors and money so expended good economy, because children are the true jewels of the state—educated they are its riches, its strength, its hope and glory; the basis of its perpetuity—permit us to suggest what, no doubt, you have felt deeply in your own hearts, that the same arguments apply to colored children.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. SANDERSON,	P. ANDERSON,
BARNEY FLETCHER,	J. MADISON BELL,
H. F. SAMPSON,	SAML. E. BURRIS,
ISAAC REED,	A. B. SMITH,
JOHN KINNEY,	R. T. HOUSTON.
CHARLES SMITH.	

☞ The Board of Education met on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., and from its published proceedings, we extract the following:

The committee on School Houses and Sites reported that the Colored School House was in a bad condition, and presented a petition from colored people asking better school accomodations. The Superintendent was instructed to report a suitable location.

☞ An important meeting was called for Wednesday evening, in the Scott street Church building, but in consequence of the street being dug down to the grade, six or seven feet, the gas was cut off and the building inaccessible, except by steps or ladders. A number of persons assembled, procured some candles, organized and appointed a committee, which is to meet on Monday evening next, at the School Room. Mr. H. M. Collins presided.

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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☞ A dramatic entertainment will be given at Tucker's Hall, on Thursday evening next, 2d Oct. A rare treat of dramatic excellence is anticipated. See advertisement.

☞ The steamship Sonora arrived in port on Friday morning, 26th inst., at 6 o'clock, with passengers and mails from New York.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. T. G. Phelps for public documents, which, though late in coming to hand, we are, nevertheless, happy to acknowledge.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—In these times of war, perhaps it is looked for and expected that something should be said by correspondents of its political bearing on the issue. Well, I think the war gets on slowly, but as fast, perhaps, as may be for the benefit of our country's future permanent and lasting condition. In a word, the war cannot get on faster to a successful termination than a right and healthful public sentiment can be created to carry it forward. But we must not despair. The people at large must come up to the sticking point, or lose their Government, and the choice must be made speedily and before it is eternally too late. They must accept the negro to help them, and do meet for repentance.

This once great nation has oppressed and bruised the negro with many stripes, until God, the great Statesman and General, has come down and espoused the cause of the oppressed, and He is asking this nation, in the many defeats and in the blood of the slain, Will you recognise the negro and own him as your brother? The people see and know there is no escape. The issue is to be met and accepted.

Already we see signs, in many influential quarters, heretofore in opposition to God and the negro in every conceivable way, of a change of sentiment, and when the Administration shall see and heed the admonitions of the great General and Commander of the Universe, by proclaiming Liberty throughout all the length and breadth of this land and to all the inhabitants thereof, then shall we see the war hastening to its close. N. W. D.

GRASS VALLEY, April 23, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—The colored children of Nevada are to give a Grand Exhibition, on the evening of October 15th. There is nothing else of importance at present.

Yours truly, I. S.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Thoughts for the People.

From the time that the Sons of Noah, dispersed over the domains earth, and erected civil governments for the protection and happiness of their various tribes, has ever existed in some form or another, suppression and inferior rank among mankind; it has been often manifested through the depth and greatness of mind, the grasp and subtility of intellect, the intricacy of science; the discovery and improvement in the mode of warfare; the ingenuity and and machinations of diplomacy, and the attraction and cohesion of trade; whatever class of men suffer these incentives to escape, and continue unmoved by the qualities that unfolds the spirit and ambition of others, need not hope to enjoy comparative equality, or be recognized from the contagion of degraded associations.

Nations of ancient and modern times have very often been forced into obscure positions, and presented attitudes of doubtful tenure, in consequence of an overpowering influence, that menaced their policy and actions. As with collective bodies, so it operates upon individual activity: unless there is determination of purpose and concentration of effort, the most powerful government and the strongest people would be compelled to recede before the current of medium unanimity. Those races of men, who are realizing the fruits of an advanced civilization, atttained their boon through severe and relentless conflict. It first transpired between potent and imbecile governments, the more powerful endeavoring to extend its boundaries by encroachments, while the weaker merely struggled to maintain existence and preserve its identity upon the map of the globe: Africa, encircled by a belt of fire, whose torrid regions has so long resisted assimilation—her children have been denied that intelligent contact which has developed the resources, cradled the wisdom, and imparted the glory to every generation that are now foremost in the march of light and greatness. It appears as if Providence, through the "mystery of His workings," has destined the descendants of that long-forgotten race, scattered here and there over the boundless surface of America, to commence such a contact with the governing race, which relies alone upon the qualities of deserving reward. The strife, though peaceful and unavoidable, will lead to many vicissitudes and dangers, encountering intensity of hatred and animosity of spirit—change of principles and revulsion of ideas.

How is the Colored American, upon whom will devolve this mighty struggle, prepared to meet the sudden collision and requirements of a more enlightened and liberal age? As time speeds away, moulding its variety of phases and leveling all distinctions, the immortal mind, with its inclination, will and improvement must achieve grand results. All races of men will receive recognition by the merits of their works, and the standard of their actions;—the cry of pity and the plea of complaint, unaccompanied by manly exertion, will excite mingled contempt and scorn.

If circummstances should immediately demand any considerable force of Colored men to engage in ordinary business avocations, apart from menial inculcation, how great a number in each community could steer free from the shoals and quicksands of the expert? Would any of them be armed with sagacity and manœuvre to enter the whirlpool of commerce, and contend with the rapidity of its changes, or stay the violence of its fury? And yet, their social and political elevation in this or any other country, depend not upon the sympathy of others, but the unceasing vigour to be equal with any, in whatever concerns the privileges of life. The Germans, the French, and almost every other people, are bound in ties of business intercourse, securing immense wealth and high positions, more secret and extensive than that league formed by Phillip II. in the Escurial of Spain with the Guises of France.

The frugal Jew, so long despised by the Christian world, is seldom seen doing the work of menials, or succumbing to the cravings of the mendicant; they, like the colored American, have served a long bondage to oppression, persecuted with religious intolerance, and overpowered by numerical superiority; but they have battled through ignominy and aspersion, and gradually risen above every impediment, until they have become the mercantile princes of the age and the monetary guides of nearly the whole world. It would be unreasonable to presume that the colored man, depressed by centuries of degradation, the want of contact, and continued repulsion to complexion and poverty, could, at one leap, escape helplessness and ascend to a state of affluence and equality with those so long inured to a progressive activity; but since such examples, exemplified by the Jews, are essential to a higher test, is it not time to study the lessons of economy, and concentrate the smallest accumulation in advancing the present condition of themselves and those committed to their care?

The generation of men and women who hold power and reduce the colored race subservient to their will, live not entirely for their own comfort,—every nerve is bent, every thought improved—and the whole design of life is dedicated to the future prospects of the lisping babe, the thoughtless boy and the immatured girl; these are the objects, destined through education and wealth, to secure independence. It remains for the colored Americans, though many years behind their compeers, to display the same laudable motives, and endure a proportion of the same sacrifices; for it is evident that however cultivated the mind, aspiring the genius, untamed and inflammatory the spirit may yearn for freedom, when it is reduced to the relations between master and servant—imperiousness and abjectness—one must yield

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to insignificance and abeyance, while a false diversity and a wrong estimate must follow the unequal connection—a misapplied word, a blundering action, and the excitement to be ever ready in the discharge of duties, is misconceived as a natural inferiority, when examination would prove it the timid anxiety that springs from benevolent souls. Wealth, and the knowledge how to apply it, is, to the colored American, the alchemy that turns everything it touches into gold, changes their dark repulsive features to a tolerating hue, penetrates and exhibits qualities before unseen, transforms him from a thing uncared for to the sublimety of manhood, a citizen, a neighbor and a brother in all that tends to conduce to prosperity and happiness. W. H. HALL.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Marriage of Affection.

BY E. R. J.—NUMBER XII.

Charles Threewill was a printer by profession. He considered the business well calculated to lay a foundation for future usefulness, and also the means of providing a comfortable support for himself and his family. He learned from reading and by observation, that many young men had been disheartend and ruined, because of a failure in trade, as they had no other branch of business to depend upon, Mr. Threewill was ambitious and energetic, with a nervous and sanguine temperament. His organs of firmness and self-esteem were large, and they proved a safe-guard against evil influences and strong temptations. In him idealty, construction and benevolence were fully developed. His veneration was not overchanged. He judged men by their acts, rather than by their profession. He appeared contented and happy in the new relation of life. The union was one of hearts and not of convenience, which often occur, when parties are not allowed to exercise their own volition and marry whom they love.

Laura Patience Threewill was of moderate height, and a good figure. Her face was rather square than oval. Her eyes were black and lustrous: they were expressive of intelligence and decision of character. Her attire was remarkably plain, rich and neat. She did not follow the fashions, unless they were marked with simplicity, and becoming to her fastidious taste. Mrs. Threewill was always considered prudent. She never attempted to erect a castle in the air. Her aspirations were elevated and ennobling, but her judgment restrained all excesses, and whenever action was required in any department of household affairs, she always displayed wisdom in her disbursements. This predominant trait of character was brought into use in the preparatory arrangements for housekeeping. Mrs. T. surprised her relations in the economy and discrimination which she manifested while furnishing their neat and pretty cottage. Quite a handsome amount was saved in the management. All of the articles, which comprise no small item of expense, exclusive of the furniture, were furnished by her industry. A well selected library being the joint property of the happy couple, occupied a conspicuous place in the house, and no one who visited them, failed to discover that food for the mind was an indispensable companion among their luxuries.

Mrs. Threewill was considered a very industrious person, and her character in this respect was fully tested. She moved about the house, with the ease and judgment of one of experience and of riper years. The example of her dear mother, wrought a wonderful proficiency in her domestic knowlegde. Idleness was never tolerated under her roof. Her maxim, was that health and happiness depended on industry and frugality. Athough fond of reading, she never allowed the most interesting book to occupy her time, which properly belonged to another department. Many of her former associates, who had been left in the cold embrace of single blessedness, prophesied that time would dispel the novelty and methodical precision which were her characteristics. They considered her a perfect slave of neatness All of their conjectures, however, were vain and fruitless. Mrs. T. continued to be uniform and percise in all of her prudential affairs. She was an affectionate and exemplary wife, and also a devoted Christian. To know her was to love her. Her benevolence of heart and self-sacrificing spirit were prominent traits in her disposition.

Mr. Threewill felt proud of his wife. He knew that in the choice he had made, a priceless gem had been obtained. He behaved like a person who had drawn the first prize in the lottery of life, wherein is found a treasure of inestimable value. If happiness on earth can be obtained, there is no doubt, but what Charles and Laura, like Isaac and Rebecca, were the fortunate possessors.

Pomeroy's Colonization Scheme Abandoned.

The Cabinet on last Saturday, (August 30,) decided against the present plan of negro colonization at Chiriqui, partly in consequence of remonstrances of Costa Rica Ministers, and partly from other considerations. The President's plan of sending out a negro colony this fall has been therefore abandoned. Its publicity, however, has produced some important results. It has developed an interest in the plan of colonization in part of the colored race in America, unknown before. Within two days after the publication of Senator Pomeroy's letter, the application of families for the expenditures exceeded the number he was authorized to receive. At the present time enough have applied to load two vessels. Among these are two sons of Fred. Douglass, who has written a letter to Pomeroy, in which he asks him to receive them as members of his proposed colony. He also denies the expediency or justice of the Government's seeking to banish the colored race from the country. The appropriations made by Congress for this purpose are extended to the colonization of the negroes emancipated in this District and the confiscated slaves of rebels. Over half the applications already made are from colored people from Maryland. One slaveholder in Virginia offers to emancipate all his slaves, twenty-two in number, if the Government will send them away. Senator Pomeroy replied that he must first consult the negroes, and ascertain whether they were willing to go. The Government desires Senator Pomeroy to make a voyage of exploration with a company of male blacks of his own selection, to select a proper region for a colony, and negotiate with the Government interested. His thoughts are at present directed to the valley of the Amazon.—*St. Louis cor. of Alta.*

The President's Great Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A proclamation has been issued by the President, the substance of which is as follows:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relations between the United States and the people of the States thereof, in which the relation of the States is or may be disturbed. It is my purpose at the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the States and the people thereof, who may not be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, and may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery. That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforth and forever free. On that day the Executive will designate by proclamation the States, and part of States, in which the people shall be in rebellion. The fact that any State or part of a State shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen by a majority of the electors, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed sufficient evidence that such States have not been in rebellion. The President quotes the article of war approved March 30th; also, the 9th and 10th sections of the Act to suppress insurrection and punish treason and rebellion, approved July 17th; and enjoins

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upon all persons in the military and naval service to enforce said acts and sections. The Executive will in due time recommend that all loyal citizens shall, upon the restoration of Constitutional relations, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

The News.

The Overland Mail has been regularly resumed.

C. H. Bell has been made an Acting Rear Admiral in the U. S. Navy, and assigned the command of the Pacific squadron.

Gen. Morgan (Federal) had evacuated Cumberland Gap, 18th inst., and moved on to Richmond, Ky., which place he recaptured, taking a large amount of stores, and 600 rebel prisoners.

Gov. Stanley was in Washington City, Sept. 25th.

An arrival at St. Cloud, Sept. 24, reports more murders by the Sioux, in the town of Richmond, Minn. The inhabitants were fleeing to St. Cloud for safety, leaving the town to the ravages of the Indians.

Gen. Buell had formed a junction of his forces with those of Gen. Nelson at Louisville, Sept. 24. Business was resumed, and the people rejoicing in their safety.

Cincinnati was also considered safe.

The rebels confess the loss of 30,000 men since their entry into Maryland.

Gen. McClellan had pursued the enemy, and driven him across the Potomac, and was waiting for reinforcements to cross. Leesburg and vicinity is in possession of our forces. Staples' division of Sigel's corps has been ordered to occuppy Centreville. Hooker is confident to able to take the field in two weeks. His wound has ceased to be painful, and has every favorable symptom at present. Several members of the Cabinet have called upon him to consult with regard to the conduct of the war. McClelan has written him a letter, thanking him for his brilliant services at the battle of Antietam, which says in effect, if Hooker had not been struck and obliged to retire, the enemy would have been intercepted.

Twenty-seven stands of colors were taken during the battle of Antietam, and have been received at headquarters; seven more are in the hands of the regiments which captured them.

In the hasty retreat, the rebels left 1,100 or 1,200 wounded, between Sharpsburg and the Potomac river, who have been paroled

WASHINGTON, Sept., 25.—A proclamation has been issued by the President, which is in substance as follows:

Whereas, It has become necessary to call into service not only volunteers but also a portion of the militia of the States to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States; disloyal persons are not adequately restrained by the ordinary processes of law from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort in various ways to the enemy; it is Ordered:

First—During the existing insurrection all rebels and insurgents, their aiders and abetters, and all persons discouraging enlistments or resisting the militia drafts, or offering aid and comfort to the rebels, shall be subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by military commission.

Second—The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or hereafter may be imprisoned by any military authority.

WASHINGTON, Sept., 24.—In addition to Gen. White, Cols. Dutassey, Brimbell and Hart arrived here to-day, under arrest, in connection with the surrender of Harper's Ferry.

ALTONA, Pa. Sept 24.—The Governors o nearly all the loyal States met here to-day, according to agreement. Fourteen were present and three were represented by proxy. The greatest unanimity appears to prevail with regard to the President's emancipation proclamation. Gov. Curtin will strongly urge the propriety of insisting upon the removal, by the National Government, of all sick and wounded volunteers to their respective States.

Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island strongly urges the removal of McClellan.

Govs. Todd and Curtin opposed the proposition, stating that but for McClellan the rebels would have succeeded in Maryland, and that the people would rise *en masse*, and repudiate his removal.

There is a scheme to put Fremont in as commander-in-chief.

The next battle will probably be at Williamsport, Virginia.

Great apprehensions of a famine prevail among the lower classes in Richmond. The prices of provisions are said to be enormous.

It has been semi-officialy stated that our loss at the battle of Antietam, was 9,220 killed, wounded and missing.

Reports say that the rebels have received recruits to the number of 200,000 since the invasion of Kentucky. This is probably an exaggeration.

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Letters Received Since our Last.

Richmond Scott. Red Bluff.
Mr. Green, Michigan Bar.
J. H. McCullough, Fort Humboldt.
A. D. Berghart, Sac. City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Anonymous, Viotoria, V. I.
James A. Day, Stockton.
E. P. Duplex, Marysville.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, 25th inst., at the Third Baptist Church, Dupont street, by the Rev. T. Howell, Mr. JOHN MILLER to Mrs. HARRIET JOHNSON, both of San Francisco.

In Victoria, V. I., Sept. 4th, at the residence of Lieut. R. H. Johnson, by the Rev. M. E. Cridge, JOHN SULLIVAN DEAS, of Victoria, to FANNY HARRIS, of Hamilton, C. W.

DIED.

In Marysville, on Thursday, Sept. 18th, AARON W. COBB, aged 45 years.

[Buffalo papers please copy.]

In New Orleans, January 31, 1862, DR. THOS. L. JENNINGS, a native of New York.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

Grand Exhibition,

AT TUCKER'S HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 2d, 1861,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE THIRD Baptist Church, Dupont st., on which occasion a Drama will be performed, called

THE LOST DIAMOND—A Five Act Play.

Written by J. R. Johnson.

After which, interesting

DIALOGUES, TABLEAUX AMD MUSIC,

Tickets of admission, 50 cts., which may be obtained from the committee, or at the door.

Ladies' Refreshment Committee—Mrs. Michelson, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Parker, Miss Garrison.
General Director—Mr. Harrisson.
Introductory Manager—Mr. L. A. Bell.
Treasurer—Mr. Loney.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance commence at 8 precisely. se27

R. T. HOUSTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

At 117 Merchant Street,

Opposita the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

WANTED—By a good colored female, a situation in a first-class family. Address lock-box 496. se13

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THE GREAT

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Plaza,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
THE NATURAL PHYSICIAN
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GREAT PAIN ANNIHILALOR!

HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

Consultation Free!

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
lacerville, Eldorado co. se20

San Francisco Literary Institute.

AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION OF the San Francisco Literary Institute, Aug. 14, 1862, the following Officers were elected:

President—J. Madison Bell.
Vice President—James R. Starkey.
Recording Secretary—P. A. Bell.
Corresponding Secretary—Jas. E. Brown.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Blake.
Chairman of Board of Directors—J. P. Dyer.
Rev. Barnry Fletcher was elected Chaplain.
The meeting of the S. F. L. I. will, in future, be held Friday evenings.
se13 P. A. BELL, Rec. Sec.

UNION RESTAURANT,

No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
Yankee " "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German " "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
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NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to-order. my10-3m

Refreshments in Oakland.

JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD & MITCHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

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MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,

MARYSVILLE.

Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER. SPANISH and FRENCH WINES. French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

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Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,

THE undersigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862. [NO. 27.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis (of the Union army) shot Maj. Gen. Nelson at the Galt House to-day. A difficulty had existed between them for some time. This morning Davis demanded an apology for language Nelson used towards him a few days since, when Nelson slapped him in the face, and denounced him as a coward. Davis turned away, and borrowed a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told him to defend himself, and immediately shot him. The ball penetrated his heart. He died in 20 minutes.

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The President and the Negroes.

For the first time in our country's history, a number of negroes have been invited to and have had a free and friendly conference on matters of grave public concern with a President of the United States. The leading colored men of the Federal Metropolis were thus called to the White House and treated to a speech from President Lincoln on Thursday of last week. The tone of that speech was kind; its spirit was friendly; but its words do not seem to have fallen on sympathising ears. Nor can we wonder at this when we consider that its burthen ran thus: "You are now free; but yours is a limited, crippled, inferior negro freedom at best, and there is little prospect of its improvement here. You are disliked and regarded with prejudice by the whites: two races so adverse cannot get on well together: they degrade and corrupt each other: so you ought to migrate to Central America, where you shall have new homes, with work and pay for it, and be protected by us. I strongly urge you to go."

The blacks were not expected to make any immediate reply to this discourse, but to take time for reflection and consultation, and respond at leisure. Had they been at liberty to speak as they felt, their response would probably run thus: "Mr. President, we are thankful for your kindness and courtesy in consulting us in regard to matters so vitally affecting our own well-being: it is treatment which, you are aware, our race is not accustomed to receive from yours. We joyfully remember that you are the first President of the United States ever chosen on an anti-slavery platform, and that one fruit of your election is the banishment of slavery from the soil of this District. We gratefully consider that other measures of like tenor have received your official sanction, if not your original and hearty support. We should be most happy to so act as to show that our gratitude for these noble acts is not confined to words.

"But, Mr. President, the migration of our whole race—for that is of course what you desire, since the expatriation of a few families can have no importance, no interest, save as the pioneer, the precurser of a general exodus—is a very grave matter. Before deciding upon it, we should desire a clear acquaintance with the climate, soil, government, religion, commercial facilities, political stability, intelligence, civillization, etc., of the region to which we are assigned. And we should wish to be able to explain fully to our people how a government that cannot or will not secure them in the full enjoyment of their God-given, natural, human rights on its own soil, can certainly do so in a foreign land, afflicted with chronic anarchy and impotence, two thousand miles away.

"As to the instictive, unconquerable aversion alleged to exist between your race and ours, we disclaim any participation in it. As to their incapacity to live peaceably in the same community as freemen, we solemnly assure you that we do not share it. As to our alleged subordination and inferior position, we will only say that, so far as it is founded in natural disparity, we cannot regard it as hardship. While so much of it as is fictitious and based on blind prejudice and vlguar antipathy, we are confident that time must slowly overcome. It does not seem to afford us an adequate reason for quitting our own for a foreign land.

"Finally, Mr. President, we are but a handful of four millions of people, most of whom are enduring that bitter, cruel bondage from which we have been mercifully delivered. We must heed the great Apostle's injunction to 'Remember those in bonds as bound with them.' We cannot desert our brethren in this momentous crisis. Our departure would be hailed by the champions of slavery as an admission that emancipation is only safe or practicable when supplemented by colonization. We dare not make that admission. We cannot thus betray our brethren in adversity. But if you will proclaim freedom to the slaves of rebels, in accordance with the Confiscation Act recently signed by you, and instruct your commanders to give full force and effect to the liberating provisions of that Act, we will, so soon as the freedom of our race is assured, supply the persons necessary to give the experiment of Central American Colonization a fair trial."

Such, I judge, would have been the response of the free blacks of Washington to the President's exhortation, had they felt at liberty to speak frankly and fully. Would it not have been worthy of consideration?—*Horace Greely in the Independent.*

Cassius M. Clay on the War.

Cassius M. Clay made a rousing speech on the war, a few days since, at a fair held in the Odd Fellows' Hall at Washington. Here is a sample of it:—

"I shall speak with that freedom which becomes the deference I have for those in power, and that regard for truth which I have always secretly maintained. First, then, gentlemen, when this rebellion first broke out, and when the blood of American citizens, marching to the defence of their own flag, and of their own capital, was shed by the hands of rebels, and we stood there not knowing what might be done with the President, and the commanders and others in authority—whether we should not be cut to pieces, as they a thousand times threatened to do—your humble servant addressed you from the balcony of Willard's Hotel. I told you that, for twenty years, I have been warring against this institution of slavery, and to effect its overthrow was willing to sacrifice property, comfort, and even life itself, and that I had always stood by the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of laws. (Loud applause.) I never advocated the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery. I wish to deprive no man of that which he regards as property, and as so regarded and protected by the Constitution of the United States. But, inasmuch as the slaveholders had refused to submit to the arbitrament which the Constitution had prescribed, and appealed to war measures, I see no principle upon which they can be successfully met, other than in proclaiming, in the language of our fathers once more—and I trust their descendants are not less ready, valiant and just than the men of '76—that all men are created equal, and entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. (Prolonged applause.) That was my platform when I spoke at Willard's—that is it now. (Renewed applause.) Well, now, you are going to conquer the South. How? by my friend Seward taking dinner and drinks. (Laughter and applause.) You are going to conquer the South by taking the sword in one hand, and shackles in the other. You are going to conquer the South with one portion of your force, while the other is detailed to guard rebel property. You are so magnanimous that you are going to put down this gigantic effort at our national life, in the language of Jim Lane, "By fighting their battles and your own." (Cheers.) How long have you tried it? For nearly eighteen months. Some of the best men in the country have gone down to their graves; 250,000 of the loyal troops of the United States have died on the battle-field, or been disabled by sickness. How many millions have you expended? Why, a sum rolling up to one thousand millions, almost one-fourth of the national debt of England that has been accumulating for ages, and still you have been carrying on the war upon such principles that you cannot stand upright in the eyes of the world. On these principles you never can conquer; and I am told by men high in power that the capital is still in danger. Gentlemen, how much longer is this thing to continue? As regards the finances of the country, I must say, in justice to the Secretary of the Treasury, that if it had not been for the eminent abilities with which that department of the Government has been administered, long since you would have come down to the Southern standard of shin-plasters, which no man in any part of the world, with any common sense, would have taken, except on compulsion. Now, gentlemen, I know that there were difficulties in the way, but I think this manner of conducting the war should be changed. When I spoke so boldly at Willard's, some time since, a great many said, "Here is that abolition leader come again to disturb us." (Laughter.) Wait-a-little-doctrine run ripe. (Laughter.) People will gradually get ready. Well, thank God for once they told the truth. The people will be gotton ready, and are now ready when the Government is. Fight this war upon the principle of common sense. As for myself, never, so help me God, will I draw a sword to keep the chains upon another fellow-being. (Tremendnous applause.) Suppose, gentlemen, you succeed upon the present policy, what have you gained? Better recognize the Southern Confederacy at once, and stop this effusion of blood, than to continue in this present ruinous policy, or have even a restoration of the Union as it was. Change your policy, and say that you are in earnest. Send as an ambassador, me if you will—as much as the slaveholders hate me, and I them—to Jeff. Davis with a message, that if he will consent to have the rebels lay down their arms, and come again under the protection of the old flag and Constitution, that protection will be granted to him; but if not, warn him of the consequence, and then go to work in real earnest; and, if necessary, desolate the whole South. As regards the disposition of the negro, I am opposed to colonization, because it will be the means of delaying emancipation; in fact, only tending to perpetuate the institution of slavery, by raising the value of the slave.

Why the Black Regiment was Disbanded.

The Hilton Head correspondent of the *Tribune* says: "The 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers has been disbanded. Justice to the men demanded that General Hunter should pursue this course. Under a regimental organization for three months, these negroes have been drilling, performing useless fatigue duty, but have not received a cent of pay. Seeing their fellows employed as servants for officers and as laborers in the quartermaster and commissary departments obtaining good wages, without being subject to restraints inseparable from camp life, these black soldiers have lately shown some dissatisfaction, and clamored for *justice*. General Hunter, always quick to redress grievances, at once disbanded the regiment. He had repeatedly appealed to the War Department in behalf of these patriotic freedmen, and had tacitly, if not expressly, received its sanction to keep the organization in existence, as the sending down of uniforms, accoutrements, and arms for it fully proves. But Congress adjourned, making no provision for paying the regiment, and there remained, under the circumstances, no alternative than the one which was adopted."

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Enrollment of Colored Citizens.

Attorney General Foster, of Massachusetts, has given his opinion upon this subject, of which the following is the material portion :—

The regulations issued by the War Department for the enrollment and draft of three hundred thousand militia, Aug. 9, 1862, contain the following order :—

"Third. The Governors of the respective States will cause an enrollment to be made forthwith by the assessors of the several counties, or by any other officers, to be appointed by such Governors, of all able-bodied mal ecitizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, within the respective counties, giving the name, age, and occupation of each, together with remarks, showing whether he is in the service of the United States, and in what capacity, and any other facts which may determine his exemption from military duty."

It thus appears that *all able-bodied male citizens of the respective States* are to be enrolled in the militia of the United States, and that Congress and the War Department both leave out the word *white* from the description of the class to be enrolled, an omission which can hardly be supposed to have been accidental, when it is considered how recently and frequently the subject has been extensively discussed.

The same obedience to constitutional law which required the enlistment to be confined to white citizens, while the act of 1792 remained unaltered, now renders it obligatory upon the assessors to enrol *all* citizens within the prescribed ages, of whatever complexion.

THE HERALD AND THE NEGRO.—The New York *Herald* has entered upon a discussion with *The Anglo-African*—the organ of the colored people of that city—upon the respective merits of the two papers. As it is an interesting question we copy the reply of the African to the Scotchman :

"In an article in *The Herald*, of April 1, entitled "The Negro in Town," that paper takes occasion to poke fun at the comparatively stringent pecuniary circumstances of our humble issues, monthly and weekly. A friend, on reading this fling, bids us not to be discouraged. He assures us that one of the largest newspapers in the city was

'Born in a garret, in a kitchen bred ;'

that said paper, twenty odd years ago, emerged daily from a cellar down town, about half the size of *The Weekly Anglo-African*, and one day the editor made a most piteous appeal for some one to lend him three hundred dollars to save his paper from ruin. This friend—a colored mechanic at that time, a retired gentleman now—had made up his mind to go and lend the editor in question three hundred dollars, when, on opening the paper next day, he found a violent article against the negroes. This shut up that gentleman's pocket, but he understood that a colored brother (our namesake, but no relation) *did* lend the editor of that sheet the three hundred dollars, and thus saved the New York *Herald* from an early death. *So the New York Herald at this moment actually owes its existence to a timely loan from a negro capitalist !* Both *The Herald* and the capitalist "*still live*," and the capitalist is said, on many subsequent occassions, to have *contributed to the success and notoriety of The Herald and its proprietor, in every way in which both are or have been notorious.*"

HAYTI AND SPAIN. A Memorial by Richard Hill, dedicated to the Honorable W. H. Seward, Secretary of State at Washington. Kingston, Jamaica.

The Honorable Richard Hill belongs to the negro race ; therefore it is not surprising to find him uneasy at the position of Hayti with regard to Spain, arising out of the demand recently made by the latter for the surrender of the plains in the center of the island. In the pamphlet under notice, he demonstrates, through the successive pages of history, that Spain cannot exhibit the slightest valid claim to the restitution of the territory now demanded, and invokes the protecting power of England and France to prevent a new act of treachery against Hayti. This unpretending pamphlet possesses great merit, and is the production of a gentlemen who might, on account of his scientific attainments, claim to take a high rank amongst European savans. He is also celebrated as a writer, and we rejoice in the opportunity of adverting in terms of

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unqualified commendation to a work which exhibits him in the light of a far-seeing statesman.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1862.

Past, Present and Future.

From the time that the Anti-Slavery agitation commenced its advance, about the years 1832 or '34, the free colored people have especially been singled out, in all the Northern Legislatures, as subjects for special legislation. Enactments the most humiliating have been introduced, and in many instances carried out (vide Illinois) to cripple the advance and retard the progress of the free colored American. The benefits of the public school system, wherever allowed, have been given in a proscriptive form. Colonization without education has been urged by those who were supposed to be best versed in the elements of social and political economy, and all the disabilities superadded that prejudice could engender, and the minds of Europeans inoculated with dislike of our people, no matter how little they knew of us in the time allotted to them for naturalization and the acquisition of citizenship. But not. withatanding these disabilities, our country's adversity has exhibited a degree of patriotism at least commendable, and, to the eyes of the close observer of events relating to their condition, is truly surprising. In Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, in fact, in nearly all the Eastern States which are populated by them in sufficient numbers to justify a demonstration, they have been among the first to tender their services to the Federal Government for the maintenance of the Union and the supremacy of the laws. Though their services have, in a measure, been refused, they have exhibited a sympathy for, and, in every organized capacity. have committed themselves to the side that every good citizen should be found maintaining—the supremacy of the authority of the General Government under which they live,—believing in the doctrine that, however fallacious or unjust to them those laws may be, adherence to them is a qualification necessary to constitute a good citizen. The colored American has exhibited all the necessary qualifications for citizenship in a greater degree than many that have been naturalized ; and when the Rebellion shall have been crushed, we are sanguine that, in the new order of the affairs of the nation that will follow, the claims of the colored American will be viewed in a different light than heretofore, and that he will be considered a part of those who have ever toiled and contributed to make the nation great and glorious, free and independent.

Public Meeting.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held in Scott Street Church Building, last week, called a public meeting at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 1st.

Mr. H. M. Collins was called to the chair, and Thos. Taylor elected Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, it being to take into consideration the recommendation of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, to consider the propriety of subscribing to the Fund for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the War against the Rebellion.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the Committee were read and adopted.

Mr. Collins, as Chairman of the meeting, called for the report of the Committee.

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The Chairman of the Committee then made the following report :

Whereas, we, the colored citizens of San Francisco, deeply deplore the calamity of our country, yet believing that it will result in the destruction of that system of wickedness,—American Slavery,—which has brought the calamity upon us, we await the issue which the God of Battles alone can determine. We forget the past and hope in the future for right, not might, to prevail—believing that justice, meted out to the poor and oppressed, are the fundamental principles for the perpetuity of a Republican Government. Therefore,

Resolved, That we sympathise with the sick and wounded soldiers of the Federal army, and contribute towards the Patriotic Fund.

Resolved, That it is our duty to do good by rendering assistance to the sick and wounded, and to the bereft widow and orphan, as an act of common humanity, not stopping to consult expediency or question results.

Resolved, That this is no time to withold our mite, nor refrain from contributing towards the wants of the sick and wounded; but that we carry out a practical illustration of Christianity and charity, by doing good to those who are suffering, even if they have hated and despised us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Peter Anderson,	Henry F. Sampson,
Wm. H. Yates	Edward Cain,
R. A. Hall,	H. M. Collins,
James P. Dyer,	P. A. Bell,
Mr. Waddy,	J. R. Starkey,
Thomas Taylor.	

On motion, it was resolved to take up the preamble and resolmtions by sections.

Upon the motion to adopt the preamble Mr. Sanderson desired a slight alteration in the phraseology. He desired it to state precisely what we mean, and nothing else. While we are willing to contribute something towards the sick and, wounded soldiers, he would like the preamble to express truthfully our convictions upon the question of slavery.

After considerable discussion between Messrs. J. B. Sanderson, J. G. Wilson, J. M. Bell, R. A. Hall, P. A. Bell, J. P. Dyer and others, the preamble was withdrawn, and altered as above.

On motion of Mr. Flowers the preamble and resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. P. A. Bell the Committee of Ten was made a Collecting Committee for the Fund, and were empowered to fill vacancies.

On motion it was resolved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Trustees for the use of the Church.

The meeting then adjourned.

Benefit Exhibition at Tucker's Hall.

A number of amateurs—the Misses Johnson, Miller, Hall, Sanderson, Williams, and Mrs. Wilcox ; with Messrs. Harrison, Gilmore, Groves, Jackson, L. A. and Geo. Bell —gave an Entertainment, consisting of Dialogues, Tableaux and Music, at Tucker's Hall, on Thursday evening, Oct. 2d, for the benefit of the Baptist Church, Dupont st. The occasion drew forth a respectable and intelligent audience of both colored and white persons. Among the pieces on the programme creditably rendered, were the Murdering Scene, from the 2d Act of Macbeth ; the Soliloquy, by Mr. Harrison ; Comic Dialogue and Duett, "Matrimonial Sweets," by Miss Johnson and Mr. Gilmore. The dialogue, "Lost Diamond," was somewhat marred by the over-acting of the part by Master Geo. Bell. In a comic part like this, the character should be rendered in a style opposite to that of a clown.

The Tableaux were all grand. Among the several pieces of music. with piano accompaniment by Master Taylor, were—"Linger in Blissful Repose," "Man the Life Boat," by Mrs. Wilcox ; Song, by Miss Miller, and the Aria, Il Tempest, by Miss Scott, which illicited much applause.

At the conclusion of the performance,

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Dr. Johnson was announced by the Managers to deliver an Address. He thanked the audience in behalf of the Amateurs, and made an eloquent appeal to them to sustain, by encouragement, the efforts of this Association.

The affair was a success, financially, and if a similar entertainment should be given, some of the pieces should be set aside, and such pieces rehearsed as would be more in keeping with the taste of an audience as select and intelligent as the one assembled on this occasion.

THE NORTH PACIFIC REVIEW—A Journal of Literature, History, Science, Correspondence and Fine Arts. ROBT. F. GREELEY, Editor. Greeley, Dalglish & Warrin, Proprietors. A Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Agents. October, 1862. $5 per annum ; Single copies, 50 cts. Office, 528 Clay st.

We have received the first number of this new periodical. It is of the quarto form, the matter being arranged in three-column pages, combining the attractions of the newspaper and magazine, after the style of Chambers' Edinburgh publications, so universally readable and instructive. The publishers propose a new field for their labors, no less than the "New World arising in the western hemisphere, on the shores of the Pacific Ocean, both in Asia and America, where the work of colonization and civilization is going rapidly forward, and the fleets of all nations are beginniug to ply its waters in friendly rivalry." Here, says the editor of the *Review*,—

Institutes of Science and Halls of Learning are beginning to abound ; Literature to prosper ; Arts and Manufactures to flourish ; new discoveries and new undertakings are daily in progress, and population is increasing at an unprecedented rate—the Plains being thickly covered with the caravans of the emigrants, as in 1850–51. Here, then, is a field for the labors of the Reviewer, the Historian and the Man of Letters, worthy of an exalted ambition, and certain by patient and persevering effort to reward the adventurers who launch their bark upon this hitherto untried sea.

We trust the publishers will be amply rewarded for their enterprise. They have wisely ignored the discussion of politics and religion, and present, in their initiative number, a specimen of art and literature well worthy the generous strengthening and support of a liberal public.

Lecture for the Benefit of the A. M. E. Church, or "Bethel."

We take pleasure in introducing the following correspondence to our readers. Mr. P. A. Bell, the lecturer, is well known for his literary taste and general knowledge, and as being a vigorous and terse writer. He proposes to lecture on a subject of the highest interest, and to contrast Hebrew Slavery with American Slavery. The proceeds of this Lecture are to serve the cause of religion, and help the finances of the Church over which the Rev. T. M. D. Ward presides as pastor, and it will take place on Monday evening, Oct. 6th, at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. The exercises and the object warrant us in predicting for the occasion a full attendance by our people.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 1, 1862.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—I have not contributed my mite towards your Church, for "silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto you."

I have written a Lecture on "Hebrew Slavery, in contrast with American Slavery," which I will deliver, for the benefit of your Church, whenever you may desire.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

P. A. BELL.

Rev. T. M. D. WARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27, 1862.

MR. P. A. BELL—DEAR SIR : Owing to circumstances beyond my control, it has been impossible for me sooner to reply to your note, offering to give a Lecture, the proceeds of which to be given to aid in cancel-

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ing the balance of the debt upon the African M. E. Church, commonly known as "*Bethel.*"

I thank you, in the name of the Church and Congregation, for this mark of kindly sympathy towards us, in this time of trial and financial embarrassment. The public heart has manifested the most profound goodwill in its efforts in assisting us in removing our heavy monetary obligations.

The time and place for the delivery of the Lecture upon "Hebrew Slavery, in contrast with American Slavery," will be on Monday evening, Oct. 6, in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st.

With sentiments of true regard, I remain yours, &c.

T. M. DECATUR WARD.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRASS VALLEY, Sept. 18, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir ; There was a shooting affair came off this morning, near the head of Mill street, between Ned Richardson and a man known as Dutch John, in which the latter received four wounds, one ball in each thigh, one over the hip, and one in the left breast. The difficulty originated over a poker game—Richardson acted in self-defence—it is thought Dutch John cannot live. Yours truly, I. S.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Liberty Bells are Ringing.

BY E. R. J.—NUMBER XIII.

Intelligence has been received by telegraph that President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation, in which he gives notice that he will urge upon Congress the passage of laws providing for the emancipation of slaves, and declaring all slaves free, in States which, on the 1st of January next, shall still be in rebellion against the Government.

The Chief of our Nation is not insensible of the fact that we have reached a stern crisis in our struggle for national existence. The grave anxiety imprinted on every loyal face, the activity and energy displayed by the military leaders of the disunion forces the successes they have achieved in Virginia, Tennessee, and even in Kentucky, all attest a change in the aspect of the struggle. Our armies pause, content to hold their own and fortunate if unassailed, while the North puts forth its best efforts to raise three hundred thousand men, deemed necessary to crush out the rebellion.

There has been an immense loss of life to our armies by work in the trenches. Of one noble Massachusetts regiment, that left Boston 1,100 strong, it is said that but a few companies survived. So of others from other States. They were composed, generally, of young men in the prime and vigor of life, and their destroyer was not the bullet or the shell. Many of them did not die where the brave man loves to die, in the rush of the charge or amid the roar of battle, but on lonely sick beds, in camp hospitals, and often among strangers. Their great enemy was the typhoid fever, and he made his attack in the unaccustomed nightwork of the trenches, when the fresh soil thrown up by the spade exhaled its most poisonous miasma.

All the world see, with astonishment and confusion, a war carried on for freedom, in which the only right preserved is the right of a man to his slaves, and where the one side strikes without fear or mercy, and the other dares not touch his enemy's weakness, though that weakness has caused all the trouble. But, at length, the time has come when, as many of us have expected, God has appointed that we must either ask the help of the despised slave, or see the proud Republic fall in miserable ruin. Government has no weapon now remaining but the armed slave. We are on the brink of destruction. Proclamations, Confiscation Bills, levies of hundreds of thousand will be useless, unless we do justice—free the slave and arm him.

In all probability the war cannot be speedily brought to a termination. Whenever all the available material for white soldiers has been exhausted, the President will be compelled to conquer his prejudices and make a virtue of necessity by inviting colored men to enlist in the army. The next effort to enroll 300,000 men, un-

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der the regulations of the drafting process, will test the patriotism of the people to their utmost tension. Truly the Almighty, as with the curses of Egypt, is showing the Americans what is the sin of caste, and what shall be its punishment. Their hatred and unchristian prejudices against us is returning home to them, and is scattering pestilence and death on either side. If they turn from the error of their ways and do us justice, it will wipe out the crimson from their bloody fields, and bid the flowers spring in spotless beauty from an unstained sod. It will roll back to the womb of the past the groans and sighs and piteous cries of the poor slaves who have done no evil to their countrymen, and are ready to die in defence of their liberty.

Let Government do these things, and then we will feel a national pride and glory for a Free Union, as it should be. Then we will have a home and birthright in a free land for ourselves and children, and we will pledge our highest vow to strive to make the Union what it ought to be, after the terrible ordeal through which it is called to pass. It will then be redeemed, purified and exalted in the estimation of the whole civilized world, and traitors will never again be entrusted with its destinies. It will march on in all the greatness of its power and grandeur of its destiny. We will then blot out of the records of time the story of ten thousand wrongs—of a nation's dishonor and a world in woe.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The President on Emancipation.

To many of our people who entertain more radical views, the course of the President on the emancipation question seems rather equivocal. They believe that Mr. Lincoln does not want to abolish Slavery, and that he will not do it, except, through stress of circumstances, he is forced to adopt it as a military necessity ; that he would much rather leave that cancer gnawing at the vitals of the Government than remove it, if he could crush the rebellion without it. My first hasty conclusions were the same, but a sober second thought makes me believe otherwise. Upon reviewing the past course of Mr. Lincoln dispassionately, I find that, though many of his acts have been mystified by diplomatic expressions and legal phraseology, to give the old ship of State the appearance of steering in the old constitutional channel, yet, by a close observation, there could be seen a constant under-current in favor of freedom. It must not be thought, at such a time as this, that the simple stroke of the President's pen will knock the shackles off of every bondsman. It will require more than that ; and let me tell you that, without the co-operation of the people of the United States, Mr. Lincoln cannot do any more than the lamented John Brown. The President sees and feels the pernicious influences of the "institution" as we do, but how to get rid of it is quite another question, and unless he can surround himself with men who think as he does, and see as he sees, would it be wise in him to adopt measures ahead of public sentiment, and thereby destroy his chances for doing good among the whole people, disorganize his cabinet, create dissension in the ranks of the army, and, in the general chaos, open the doors and let the enemy come in and subvert the government, undo all that he has done, paralyze his arms and rivet the chains of oppression faster upon the people? No, sir ; I think that the President is doing the very best he knows how, considering the material he has to work with, to save the country and restore freedom ; and it is my opinion that if he does not do that which is humane, just and equitable in the end, it will be an error of the head and not of the heart. I believe he means to do that which is right, and if he fails, there will be others more to blame than he. Surrounded as he is, by men whom it may not be safe to trust too far ; besieged on every hand by men with all kinds of schemes, emigration, subjugation, colonization, confiscation, and what not, all of which they individually claim are the only means of saving the country, is it strange that he should seem at times to waver? If Mr. Lincoln can wade safely through all these obstacles, save the country and do us justice, he will have accomplished a herculean task, and win for himself the lasting gratitude of mankind, and a name worthy of a place in the highest niche of fame. I am as radical

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as any man need be on the subject of emancipation, but I do not think it politic at such a time as this—powerless as we are—to be hasty in declaring what we will and will not do in this emergency, except that we are ready and willing to do all we can to aid the Administration in its laudable efforts to save the country, and do justice between man and man. We will not now stop to discuss whether it be the stubborn endurance of Jeff. Davis and his horde, or Mr. Lincoln's calm and dispassionate convictions of the wrongs of human bondage, that brought forth his emancipation manifesto. But enough ; we find ourselves and our brethren in bonds benefited by this war, and it is our duty—although these results have been indirectly brought about—to contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers, who have been the instruments by which these changes have been wrought, and through whom they must be completed, if they are ever completed at all. But let this suffice, at present, that the inevitable course of events point to the extinction of Slavery as a forgone conclusion, and then decide what is our duty in the premises.

I am induced to make these remarks from arguments I have heard adduced as reasons why colored men should not feel it their duty to contribute to the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the Union soldiers wounded in this war. Shall it be said, at this crisis, when there seems to be so much good in store for our people, that we were entirely devoid of patriotism? "Perish the thought!" And while I acknowledge every man's right to his opinions upon all questions of public moment, yet I think it impolitic, at least at this time, to take that view of the subject, and as I fear that many may have been lead to the same erroneous conclusions as regards what our duty should be in this exigency, I have taken this occasion to animadvert upon the question of our duty—that *some*, perhaps, who have not given the subject the amount of thought which I have given it, may see the error of such a suicidal course. We have much to hope for at this time, and such a course is not calculated to promote the prospects of having them realized. What though the administration may have *seemed* to ignore our claims in this struggle? What if it has heretofore refused to arm us, and allow us to assist in putting down this rebellion, would a refusal on our part to contribute means better the matter any? I think not. The President may have been actuated by some benevolent design toward us, which we have no idea of. The fact is, we are on the outside and cannot see what is going on within. We are not in a position to know what opposition the President may have to contend with in carrying out any measure calculated to benefit our race ; therefore, when he *seems* to be wrong, I think we should give him the benefit of the doubt. In the position we occupy we are not competent to arrive at important conclusions, no more than a man would be competent to sit in a jury on his own trial.

I have taken more space with this article than I intended to do at the begining, but if I shall have succeeded in convincing a single individual, or restored harmony in our much-distracted ranks, in the end I shall feel that I have not labored in vain.

C. P. S.

Benicia, Sept. 30, 1862.

Slavery in Virginia.

It is estimated by rebels that quite 100,000 slaves have left Virginia since the breaking out of the rebellion. Very many are said to have escaped under Fremont's late administration of the Mountain Department ; and some say that it was on this account that complaints originating in rebeldom, after going through various shades of disloyalty and loyalty, were finally felt at Washington, and resulted in his indirect removal. McDowell, it is certain, has his share to answer in weakening these pillars of the rebellion (or, as G. Davis thinks, of the Constitution). Notwithstanding the amount of unpopularity which has pursued Gen. McD. of late, the earnest people, taking their cue from Senator Wade—and notwithstanding Gen. McD. did foolishly guard the fence-rails of Landon Huffman, a tailor of Fredricksburg and an outrageous rebel—yet he is more abominated at Fredricksburg and Warrenton by the secesh than any General that Uncle Sam has sent into these neighborhoods. For what does a

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rebel care how polite you are to him, or how much you guard his fence, if the nigger in said fence is treated with equal courtesy, and allowed to come outside thereof at will. Gen. McD. has been anything but a pleasing General to secesh. A number of slaves from the very farm which Senator Wade complained had been guarded, disappeared about the time the guard was placed there.—*Wash. Cor. Tribune,*

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THEM ?—The answer to the question, What shall we do with the negroes? is simply this : Do just what you have done with the oppressed and poor of all nations—give them equal rights, a fair start, and the restraint and protection of just laws, and God and human nature will answer for the rest.

We commend the following passage from Macaulay, which might advantageously be printed in gold letters on our Capitol, where all who run may read :

"Many politicians of our times are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may indeed wait forever."

There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and that is—FREEDOM. When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day—he is unable to discriminate colors or to recognize faces ; but the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun.—*Mrs. Stowe, in The Independent.*

THE SLAVES THE ONLY UNIONISTS.—A correspondent in Gen. Curtis' division, giving an account of late operations in Arkansas, says : "The citizens receive us sullenly, and I have met none who pretended to be loyal ; but the presence of our force awes them into treating us with courtesy. Though about half a regiment of Arkansans have joined us in all, and the people everywhere are using their utmost endeavors to avoid their conscription act, still, during the latter part of our march, we have found no real Union sentiments anlong the whites. Perhaps a few have repressed it ; but the only people who welcome us heartily are the negroes."

From Mr. George H. Moore's Historical Notes on the Employment of Negroes in the American Army of the Revolution, we gather the following interesting statistics :

RETURN OF NEGROES IN THE ARMY, AUG. 24, 1778.

BRIGADES.	*Present.*	*Sick Absent.*	*On Command.*	TOTAL.
North Carolina	42	10	6	58
Woodford	36	3	1	40
Muhlenburg	64	26	8	98
Smallwood	20	3	1	24
2d Maryland	43	15	2	60
Wayne	2	...	...	2
2d Pennsylvania	[33]	[1]	[1]	[35]
Clinton	33	2	4	39
Parsons	117	12	19	148
Huntington	56	2	4	62
Nixon	26	...	1	27
Patterson	64	13	12	89
Late Learned	34	4	8	46
Poor	16	7	4	27
	586	98	71	755

This return embraces the negroes with the main army, under General Washington's immediate command, two months after the battle of Monmouth. Similar returns from other armies in other departments would doubtless show a larger proportion in many brigades. The black regiment of Rhode Island is not included in the above return.

Robert Small, the slave pilot, says the Sacramento *Daily Bee*, who stole the rebel vessel Pioneer from Charleston harbor, from beneath the very guns of Fort Sumter, with eight other males, five females, and three children, all slaves writes to the Washington *Republican* that he has not applied to become one of Senator Pomeroy's party to colonize in South America, but he approves the measure, and he further adds : "We (himself and the eight rescued slaves) are all now in the service of the navy, under the command of our true friend, Rear Admiral Dupont, where we wish to serve till the rebellion and slavery are alike crushed out forever."

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The News.

We have not lost a single gun or color on the battle-field of Antietam. Fourteen thousand rebel small arms were collected, besides what was carried off by citizens at South Mountain. No collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of pursuit from that point.

(Signed.) McCLELLAN.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30th.—A Sharpsburg letter to the *American* says: Harper's Ferry is now held in large force by our troops, and is evidently regarded as an important point in connection with the army of the Potomac. All indications bespeak renewed activity on the part of our army.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept, 30th.—A Washington correspondent of the *Enquirer* says, it is rumored that the reason for the existing quietude in the army of the Potomac is, that Commissioners are on the way from the Confederate Congress to propose terms of peace, said to be something like the following:

The loyal States to take all the Territories and Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, and make them free or slave, as may best please them. The Cotton States to have a Congress of their own to regulate their own domestic affairs only. In all other things to be again as one inseparable people, for defensive and offensive operations against other countries. To be unity in matters of postage. The revenue service to be the same as heretofore. They pledge themselves to return all Government property as they found [stole] it. They, in addition, to have a separate Congress to regulate their peculiar institutions. To be permitted to have Senators in our Congress in such numbers as their white population entitles them to.

[The above is the report of a correspondent of an Eastern paper writing from Washington, and must be taken with grave doubts.—[EDS. ALTA.]

The *Star* says it is generally believed here that Jeff. Davis is about to send 50,000 troops, in forced marches, across the mountains to Wheeling; thence to Pittsburg and Cincinnati, there forming a junction with Bragg and Kerby Smith, in Kentucky. The *Star* intimates that Heintzelman is in a position to intercept the latter movement of the rebel army towards Richmond.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30th.—Gen. Morgan left Cumberland Gap about two weeks ago, with all his forces, and is supposed to be marching in a north-easterly direction, which will lead him to strike the Ohio river somewhere about Portsmouth. He brought away all his artillery and stores, and blocked up the Gap so as to render it impassable.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 30th.—Governor Bradford issued a proclamation tendering his earnest thanks to Gen. McClellan and his gallant officers and men under him, for their distinguished gallantry in expelling the rebel army from Maryland.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29th.—The *Examiner* of the 26th says that Bragg, with ten thousand men, is at Glascow Junction, and that Rosseau has gone to meet him. The *Nashville Union* regards the defeat of Bragg as certain, and says that there are two hundred thousand Federal troops between Nashville and Louisville. Surgeon Gen. Moore reports the number of sick and wounded received at the Richmond hospitals, since their organization, to have been 99,000; of these 9,800 have been furloughed, and 7,000 died. A bill has passed the Confederate Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue copper coins of the denominations of five, ten, and twenty-five cents, to the amount of five millions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Discharged prisoners, who lately reached here from Richmond, Va., represent that there is most monstrous lying in the rebel journals. There is among the masses a truthful impression as to the result of the battle of Antietam, and consequently a general depression among the rebel citizens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A special despatch to the New York papers has the authority of a gentleman of Gen. Butler's staff for saying, that Gen. Butler has already organized at N. Orleans 3 regiments of Louisianians, one white and two not so white.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says, that it is understood that Eli Thayer receives the appointment of Military Governor of Florida, with the view to enable him, and those who go with him, to carry out their scheme for the introduction to Southern States of a new white population.

The Federal army is advancing in Virginia, and has driven the rebels to Martinsburg.

Sigel has not resigned, nor expects to.

A Georgia regiment has been captured in Kentucky.

Com. Farragut has ordered out a Naval Police of four 16-oared boats on the lower Mississippi, and has captured some of the rebel pirates there.

Secretary Stanton has appointed Simeon Draper, of New York, Provost Marshal Ghneral of the War Department—a new office.

Mexican dates are to the 19th ult. The French have taken possession of Soledad, between Vera Cruz and Orizaba, and garrisoned it, their object being to secure communication between the two cities.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of October, and remit.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, Sept. 25th, by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, MICHAEL HOWARD, of Oregon, to Miss ELLEN N. TAYLOR, late of New York.

DIED.

In this city, Sept. 29, JOHN D. COWES, aged 31 years.

[N. Y. papers please copy.]

In Petaluma, Sept. 19, of croup, HENRY, youngest son of G. W. and C. T. Miller, aged 10 months and 7 days.

[Burlington, N. J. papers please copy.]

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED at the Public Meeting held in the A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday Evening last, are notified to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8½ o'clock, in Mr. Sanderson's School Room.

o4 THOS. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Grand Exhibition,

AT TUCKER'S HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 2d, 1861,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE THIRD Baptist Church, Dupont st., on which occasion a Drama will be performed, called

THE LOST DIAMOND—A Fire Act Play.

Written by J. R. Johnson.

After which, interesting

DIALOGUES, TABLEAUX AND MUSIC,

Ticketa of admission, 50 cts., which may be obtained from the committee, or at the door.

Ladies' Refreshment Committee—Mrs. Michenson, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Parker, Miss Garrison.

General Director—Mr. Harrisson.

Introductory Manager—Mr. L. A. Bell.

Treasurer—Mr. Loney.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; performance commence at 8 precisely. se27

R. T. HOUSTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

At 117 Merchant Street,

Opposita the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

14

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THE GREAT

PAIN ANNIHILATOR.

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HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from the hufidred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.

lacerville, Eldorado co. se20

UNION RESTAURANT,

No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. P. J. REILLY,

Successor to W. H. Brigham,
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641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

Refreshments in Oakland.

JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD MT IHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

WANTED—By a good colored female, a situation in a first-class family. Address lock-box 496. se13

16

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No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,

MARYSVILLE.

Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.

EMPLOYMENT

And Real Estate Office,

610 Montgomery Street,

Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

BULL'S HEAD,

YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,

GENERAL AGENCY

AND

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undereigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand.

my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week	6 00
Lodging, per week	2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862. [NO. 28.]

1

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Single Numbers	15 cts.
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WM. A. SMITH,
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JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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James Nichols, Sacramento City.
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Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

SAN FRANCISCO IN 1847.—A census of the town of San Francisco, (Yerba Buena) was taken in June, 1847, by a Lieutenant of the N. Y. Regiment. It then contained a population of 459 souls, and an increase of 100 per cent on the previous year. Thirty houses had been erected the year before, and mechanics and laboring men (a year before the gold discovery) were earning from $2 to $3 per day. Business was brisk, and the necessaries of life found ready sale at good prices. Unimproved lots, which had cost originally $16, sold for from $50 to $200, and some of the most central as high as $2000. In the months of July and August, 1847, 48 houses were erected. From March, 1846, to February, 1849, the population increased from 800 to 2000 souls. About 1000 passengers had arrived by sea Feo. 1, 1849. 50 new buildings were erected during 1848. How is it now?

2

BOLD AND TRUE.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the present House of Representatives in Congress, having been re-elected to said House in 1860 by the pretty decisive vote of 12,964 to 470 scattering, has just been unanimously nominated to the *next* House. On being notified of his nomination, he appeared and addressed the Convention as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have come for the purpose of thanking you and accepting your nomination. It is always gratifying to a public man to be assured of the continued confidence of those whose servant he is, but especially so in times like these when the wisest men differ on questions of policy. I had prepared to speak on those questions, and to criticise, not in a fulsome manner, but as I thought it deserved, the conduct of the war and the present policy of the Administration; but in the last hour I have hesitated to speak as I intended—whether it were proper to criticise now, in this hour of deepest gloom, when we know not where our armies are, but know that they are nowhere successful. But, whether we advise the Government, or find fault with it, we must all do everything to strengthen the hands of our nation. Let us not deapair; life is not all sunshine—it has gloom with joy, adversity with prosperity—nor is the victory always to the just—human energy and earnestness will often wrest from fate what would seem to belong to justice alone. Possibly we have not yet suffered enough; but let no man falter in his loyalty to his Government, no matter how he may criticise its policy; for he who falters now is a traitor, not only to his country, but to humanity and to his God. I have not determined whether to speak as I intended; perhaps when we know the result of these last few days, I may meet you and speak to you. I have protested against the present policy, not only to the people, but to the face of the President and his Cabinet, and on the floor of Congress as those know who have done me the honor to read my speeches; told them that they were exercising too much lenity at the request of border statesmen—not one of whom, in my judgement, has loyalty in his heart. I have accused the prime minister to his face for having gone back from the faith he taught us, and instead of arming every man, black and white, who would fight for this Union, withholding a well-meaning President from doing so until, as we advance into their country and our armies dwindle away from miasma and disease, they spring up behind us, and retake what we had gained. They still hold the Mississippi and threaten us even on the banks of the Ohio; all because the slaves at home are giving them no trouble—because we are, at the point of the bayonet, keeping them *loyal to their masters* instead of *to the Union!* I have told these things to the President and Cabinet, and they replied—"it may come to this." "*Come to this!*" when 200,000 men have melted away and $2,000,000,000 spent: "*Come to this!*" when another half million lives shall be lost, and a billion of dollars more laid upon you in taxation. *I cannot and will nor stand this*—and if you elect me, I shall vote that every man be armed, black and white, who can aid in crushing the rebellion; that every inch of rebel soil be taken and sold to pay the debt of this war. I will not go with the President in paying for all the slaves—I did not vote for his resolution—*I will not* vote to pay for any slave of a *Rebel!* But I will uphold the Administration as far as possible—saying, at the same time, that it is all in vain, unless they change their policy. Would it not be better that 15,000 armed slaves should be unburried around the battle-fields near Manassas than that your friends and mine should thus be there? The rebels might have slain them; they would have saved us, and our own men would have gone fresh into action and victory. Yet, at this, sympathizers with treason at the North cry—"*Abolition!*" Abolition—*yes!* abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this, we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week, after a few remarks of mine, the vote was 34 to 42—34 agreeing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any one left to fight by that time, *the whole nation* will be with me? Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully abandoned at last and our country divided—and he is *a traitor* who talks of separation on any terms! Again I thank you—I have said more than I intended when I began, less than I expected last night; but I have told you these things that, even if my principles be *wrong*, they shall *never be hidden.*

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Gen. Butler Treading in the Footsteps of Gen. Jackson.

THE FREE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA CALLED TO ARMS!

What will the pro-slavery sympathizers with the rebels and anti-negro Conservatives generally say to the following order of Gen. Butler, in which, following the illustrious example of Jackson, he calls upon the "free colored CITIZENS" of Louisiana to take arms for the support of the Government of the United States? As the Confiscation Law, honestly enforced, will make almost every negro in Louisiana free, and therefore a "citizen," we hope that, under this order, every black man in the State who wishes to do so may be allowed to fight against the rebels. Indeed we shall not be surprised if it should turn out to have been the intention of Gen. Butler, in issuing the order, to prepare the way for enlisting the slaves of rebels:

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 63.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, August 22, 1862.

Whereas, on the 23d day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one, at a public meeting of the free colored population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the "Native Guard" (colored), had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of this State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana, in the form following, that is to say:

"THE STATE OF LOUISIANA [Seal of the State,]—By Thomas Overton Moore, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and Commander-in-Chief of the militia thereof.

"In the name and by the authority of the State of Louisiana:

"Know ye that —— ——, having been duly and legally elected captain of the 'Native Guard' (colored), First division of the militia of Louisiana, to serve for the term of the war,

"I do hereby appoint and commission him captain as aforesaid, to take rank as such from the 2d day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

"He is, therefore, carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of his office, by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging. And I do strictly charge and require all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under his command, to be obedient to his orders as captain, and he is to observe such orders and directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me, or the future Governor of the State of Louisiana, or other

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us, and our own men would have gone fresh into action and victory. Yet, at this, sympathizers with treason at the North cry—"*Abolition!*" Abolition—*yes!* abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion, if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this, we cannot conquer them. I have spoken thus in Congress—and in the last week, after a few remarks of mine, the vote was 34 to 42—34 agreeing with me, where a year ago not fifty could have been found; and if I go back there again, if we have any one left to fight by that time, *the whole nation* will be with me? Either we must pursue that policy, or the war will be disgracefully abandoned at last and our country divided—and he is *a traitor* who talks of separation on any terms! Again I thank you—I have said more than I intended when I began, less than I expected last night; but I have told you these things that, even if my principles be *wrong*, they shall *never be hidden.*

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

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superior officers, according to the rules and articles of war, and in conformity to law.

"In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the State to be hereunto annexed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, at the city of Baton Rouge, on the second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

THOMAS O. MOORE.

"By the Governor.

"P. D. HARDY, Secretary of State.

[ENDORSED.]

"I, Maurice Grivot, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that ——— ——, named in the within commission, did, on the 2d day of May, in the year 1861, deposit in my office his written acceptance of the office to which he is commissioned, and his oath of office taken according to law.

M. GRIVOT,
Adjt. and Insp.-Gen La."

And whereas, such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in General Orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war, in the words following:

"ORDER NO. 426.

HEADQUARTERS LOUISIANA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 24, '62.

1. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free colored population of the city and State for the protection of their homes, their property, and for Southern rights, from the pollution of a ruthless invader, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to the 15th of February, 1862, had elicited praise and respect for the patriotic motives which prompted it, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization, and to hold themselves prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them.

2. The Colonel Commanding will report without delay to Major-General Lewis commanding State militia. By order of

THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor.

M. GRIVOT, Adjutant-General."

And whereas, said military organization, by the same order, was directed to report to Major-General Lewis for service, but did not leave the city when he did:

Now, therefore, the Commanding-General, believing that a large portion of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States and be enrolled and organized to "defend their homes from ruthless invaders," to protect their wives, and children, and kindred from wrong and outrage, to shield their property from being seized by bad men, and to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson, at Chalmette, against Packenham and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag of "beauty and booty."

Appreciating their motives, relying upon their "well-known loyalty and patriotism," and with "praise and respect" for these brave men, it is ordered that all the members of the "Native Guard" aforesaid, and all other free colored citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the militia of the State, who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

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Now that Gen. Butler has set the example of enlisting black soldiers, we hope the Governors of Northern States, especially such of them as profess to be Republicans, will not hesitate to follow in his footsteps. Let Governor Sprague hurry forward his black regiment. We want to see him lead it down Broadway some fine day, amidst the shouts and plaudits of the people; for then we shall be sure that the North has made up her mind to put down the rebellion by destroying slavery, root and branch. What a day that will be for those in whose breasts love of country is the synonym of love of liberty—LIBERTY FOR ALL!

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

Colored Citizens.

Mr. Justice Curtis, in his dissent from the opinion pronounced by Chief Justice Taney, in the U. S. Supreme Court, and from the judgment of the majority of that Court, in the celebrated case of Dred Scott *versus* John F. A. Sanford, December Term, 1856, expresses the original intention of the founders of the Government, up to the time this great political decision was rendered. We think Judge Curtis took a clear and comprehensive view of the subject, and that his decision embodies sound common sense principles, which will be acquiesced in by the nation in future. We extract below, as being of particular interest to our readers at the present crisis, the views of this able jurist on the citizenship of colored persons:

To determine whether any free persons, descended from Africans held in slavery, were citizens of the United States under the Confederation, and consequently at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, it is only necessary to know whether any such persons were citizens of either of the States under the Confederation, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Of this there can be no doubt. At the time of the ratification of the Articles of Confederation, all free native-born inhabitants of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and North Carolina, though descended from African slaves, were not only citizens of those States, but such of them as had the other necessary qualifications possessed the franchise of electors, on equal terms with other citizens.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the case of the State *v.* Manuel, (4 Dev. and Bat., 20,) has declared the law of that State upon this subject, in terms which I believe to be as sound law in the other States I have enumerated, as it was in North Carolina.

"According to the laws of this State," says Judge Gaston in delivering the opinion of the court, "all human beings within it, who are not slaves, fall within one of two classes. Whatever distinctions may have existed in the Roman laws between citizens and free inhabitants, they are unknown to our institutions. Before our Revolution, all free persons born within the dominions of the King of Great Britain, whatever their color or complexion, were native-born British subjects—those born out of his allegiance were aliens. Slavery did not exist in England, but it did in the British colonies. Slaves were not in legal parlance persons, but property. The moment the incapacity, the disqualification of slavery, was removed, they became persons, and were then either British subjects, or not British subjects, according as they were or were not born within the allegiance of the British King. Upon the Revolution, no other change took place in the laws of North Carolina than was consequent on the transition from a colony dependent on a European King, to a free and sovereign State. Slaves remained slaves. British subjects in North Carolina became North Carolina freemen. Foreigners, until made members of the State, remained aliens. Slaves, manumitted here, became freemen, and therefore, if born within North Carolina, are citizens of North Carolina, and all free persons born within the State are born citizens of the State. The Constitution extended the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of twenty-one, and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of universal notoriety, that, under it, free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise, until it was taken from free men of color a few years since by our amended Constitution."

The language of the Constitution is, "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

There is one view of this article entitled to consideration in this connection. It is manifestly copied from the fourth of the Articles of Confederation, with only slight changes of phraseology, which render its meaning more precise, and dropping the clause which excluded paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice, probably because these cases could be dealt with under the police powers of the States, and a special provision therefor was not necessary. It has been suggested, that in adopting it into the Constitution, the words "free inhabitants" were changed for the word "citizens." An examination of the forms of expression commonly used in the State papers of that day, and an attention to the substance of this article of the Confederation, will show that the words "free inhabitants," as then used, were synonymous with citizens. When the Articles of Confederation were adopted, we were in the midst of the war of the Revolution, and there were very few persons then embraced in the words "free inhabitants," who were not born on our soil. It was not a time when many, save the children of the soil, were willing to embark their fortunes in our cause; and though there might have been an inaccuracy in the uses of words to call free inhabitants citizens, it was then a technical rather than a substantial difference. If we look into the Constitutions and State papers of that period, we find the inhabitants or people of these colonies, or the inhabitants of this State, or Commonwealth, employed to designate those whom we should now denominate citizens. The substance and purpose of the article prove it was in this sense it used these words: it secures to the free inhabitants of each State the privileges and immunities of free citizens in every State. It is not conceivable that the States should have agreed to extend the privileges of citizenship to persons not entitled to enjoy the privileges of citizens in the States where they dwelt; that under this article there was a class of persons in some of the States, not citizens, to whom were secured all the privileges and immunities of citizens when they went into other States; and the just conclusion is, that though the Constitution cured an inaccuracy of language, it left the substance of this article in the National Constitution the same as it was in the Articles of Confederation.

The history of this fourth article, respecting the attempt to exclude free persons of color from its operation, has been already stated. It is reasonable to conclude that this history was known to those who framed and adopted the Constitution. That under this fourth article of the Confederation, free persons of color might be entitled to the privileges of general citizenship, if otherwise entitled thereto, is clear. When this article was, in substance, placed in and made part of the Constitution of the United States, with no change in its language calculated to exclude free colored persons from the benefit of its provisions, the presumption is, to say the least, strong, that the practical effect which it was designed to have, and did have, under the former Government, it was designed to have, and should have, under the new Government.

It may be further objected, that if free colored persons may be citizens of the United States, it depends only on the will of a master whether he will emancipate his slave, and thereby make him a citizen. Not so. The master is subject to the will of the State. Whether he shall be allowed to emancipate his slave at all; if so, on what conditions; and what is to be the political *status* of the freed man, depend, not on the will of the master, but on the will of the State, upon which the political *status* of all its native-born inhabitants depends. Under the Constitution of the United States, each State has retained this power of determining the political *status* of its native-born inhabitants, and no exception thereto can be found in the Constitution. And if a master in a slaveholding State should carry his slave into a free State, and there emancipate him, he would not thereby make him a native-born citizen of that State, and consequently no privileges could be claimed by such emancipated slave as a citizen of the United States. For, whatever powers the States may exercise to confer privileges of citizenship on persons not born on their soil, the Constitution of the United States does not recognize such citizens. As has already been said, it recognizes the great principle of public law, that allegiance and citizenship spring from the place of birth. It leaves to the States the application of that principle to individual cases. It secured to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in every other State. But it does not allow to the States the power to make aliens citizens, or permit one State to take persons born on the soil of another State, and, contrary to the laws and policy of the State where they were born, make them its citizens, and so citizens of the United States. No such deviation from the great rule of public law was contemplated by the Constitution; and when any such attempt shall be actually made, it is to be met by applying to it those rules of law and those principles of good faith which will be sufficient to decide it, and not in my judgment, by denying that all the free native-born inhabitants of a State, who are its citizens under its Constitution and laws, are also citizens of the United States.

It has sometimes been urged that colored persons are shown not to be citizens of the United States by the fact that the naturalization laws apply only to white persons. But whether a person born in the United States be or be not a citizen, cannot depend on laws which refer only to aliens, and do not affect the *status* of persons born in the United States. The utmost effect which can be attributed to them is, to show that Congress has not deemed it expedient generally to apply the rule to colored aliens. That they might do so, if thought fit, is clear. The Constitution has not excluded them. And since that has conferred the power on Congress to naturalize colored aliens, it certainly shows color is not a necessary qualification for citizenship under the Constitution of the United States. It may be added, that the power to make colored persons citizens of the United States, under the Constitution, has been actually exercised, in repeated and important instances. (See the Treaties with the Choctaws, of Sept. 27, 1830, art. 14: with the Cherokees, of May 23, 1836, art. 12; Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, art. 8.)

I do not deem it necessary to review at length the legislation of Congress having more or less bearing on the citizenship of colored persons. It does not seem to have any considerable tendency to prove that it has been considered by the legislative department of the Government, that no such persons are citizens of the United States. Undoubtedly they have been debarred from the exercise of particular rights or privileges extended to white persons, but, I believe, always in terms which, by implication, admit they may be citizens. Thus the act of May 17, 1792, for the organization of the militia, directs the enrolment of "every free able-bodied, white male citizen." An assumption that none but white persons are citizens, would be as inconsistent with the just import of this language, as that all citizens are able-bodied or males.

So the act of February 28, 1803, (2 Stat. at Large, 205,) to prevent the importation of certain persons into States, when by the laws thereof their admission is prohibited, in its first section forbids all masters of vessels to import or bring "any negro, mulatto, or other person of color, not being a native *citizen*, or registered seaman of the United States," &c.

The acts of March 3, 1813, section 1, (2 Stat. at Large, 809,) and March 1, 1817, section 3, (3 Stat. at Large, 351,) concerning seamen, certainly imply there may be persons of color, natives of the United States, who are not citizens of the United States. This implication is undoubtedly in accordance with the fact. For not only slaves, but free persons of color, born in some of the States are not citizens. But there is nothing in these laws inconsistent with the citizenship of persons of color in others of the States, nor with their being citizens of the United States.

Whether much or little weight should be attached to the particular phraseology of these and other laws, which were not passed with any direct reference to this subject, I consider their tendency to be, as already indicated, to show that, in the apprehension of their framers, color was not a necessary qualification of citizenship. It would be strange, if laws were found on our statute book to that effect, when by solemn treaties, large bodies of Mexicans and North American Indians as well as free colored inhabitants of Louisiana have been admitted to citizenship of the United States.

In the legislative debates which preceded the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, this question was agitated. Its result is found in the resolution of Congress, of March 5, 1821, for the admission of that State into the Union. The Constitution of Missouri, under which that State applied for admision into the Union, provided that it should be the duty of the Legislature "to pass laws to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to and settling in the State, under any pretext whatever." One ground of objection to the admission of the State under this Constitution was, that it would require the Legislature to exclude free persons of color, who would be entitled, under the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, not only to come within the State, but to enjoy there the privileges and immunities of citizens. The resolution of Congress admitting the State was upon the fundamental condition, "that the Constitution of Missouri shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States of this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States." It is true, that neither this legislative declaration, nor anything in the Constitution or laws of Missouri, could confer or take away any privilege or immunity granted by the Constitution. But it is also true, that it expresses the then conviction of the legislative power of the United States, that free negroes, as citizens of some of the States, might be entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens in all the States.

The conclusions at which I have arrived on this part of the case are:

First. That the free native-born citizens of each State are citizens of the United States.

Second. That as free colored persons born within some of the States are citizens of those States, such persons are also citizens of the United States.

Third. That every such citizen, residing in any State, has the right to sue and is liable to be sued in the Federal courts, as a citizen of that State in which he resides.

Fourth. That as the plea to the jurisdiction in this case shows no facts, except that the plaintiff was of African descent, and his ancestors were sold as slaves, and as these facts are not inconsistent with his citizenship of the United States, and his residence in the State of Missouri, the plea to the jurisdiction was bad, and the judgment of the Circuit Court overruling it was correct.

I dissent, therefore, from that part of the opinion of the majority of the court, in which it is held that a person of African descent cannot be a citizen of the United States; and I regret that I must go further, and dissent from both what I deem their assumption of authority to examine the constitutionality of the act of Congress commonly called the Missouri compromise act, and the grounds and conclusions announced in their opinion.

Mr. P. A. Bell's Lecture.

On Monday evening last, Mr. P. A. Bell lectured in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. The subject was, "Hebrew Slavery in contrast with American Slavery."

The following positions were maintained and abundantly proven by scriptural and other historical authorities: First, That all the systems of slavery mentioned in the Bible, to wit: Patriarchal or Abrahamic slavery, the Egyptian bondage of the Hebrews, slavery under the Mosaic dispensation or Levitical law, and the slavery of the Canaanitish tribes, were of a milder form than American slavery. Second, that the slavery of the Negro race in America is not in consequence of the curse pronounced against Canaan, for they were the descendants of Cush, not of Canaan. Third, that the slave-trade, and all sale, transfer, or dealing in slaves was not practised under any system of Hebrew slavery, but was made penal; and Fourth, that the American system of Negro slavery exceeds in barbarity and cruelty all systems of human bondage, either ancient or modern.

The Lecture evinced deep research into the history of the Jews, and the lecturer propounded a new computation of the time in which the Hebrew race were held in bondage in Egypt. The usually accepted chronology he held to be incorrect. Instead over 400 years he computes it to be but 115, and says—

The period of bondage of the Israelites in Egypt is not very definitely given. Authorities differ as to the exact length of time. The Bible, from which we take our data, and by which we are willing to be governed, gives the following as the result of a close calculation. The Israelites dwelt in Egypt from the immigration of Jacob and his family, in the time of the great famine, B. C. 1716, until their exodus, B. C. 1491, a period of 215 years. From the immigration until the death of Jacob, B. C. 1633, is 71 years; from that time until the oppression begun, 29 years. Thus we see that the whole period of Egyptian bondage was 115 years.

Mr. Isaac Sanks, our efficient agent and correspondent at Grass Valley, is in town, and has favored us with a call.

Two communications from Placerville, on the President's colonization plan, have been received, and are deferred for the present.

We are in receipt of $1.50, left at our office by Mr. Marcus Bell, towards the support of the APPEAL, for which he has our thanks.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of October, and remit.

CORRESPONDENCE.

YREKA, Oct. 1, 1872.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL—Sir: I trust you will excuse the liberty I am taking in requesting you to obtain for me the following information. I have written twice to San Francisco, but have received no answer, hence my appeal to you.

What Schools are there in San Francisco for colored children?

Upon what terms are they taken?

What is the cost of board and other necessary expenses?

Are the children boarded in any of the establishments, and, if so, at how much the session?

Are there any Catholic Schools in which colored children are admitted?

If you could procure me this information, and any other on the same subject, you will confer a great favor.

Believe me yours respectfully,

CHAS. F. COLLINS.

ANSWER.—There are two schools for colored children in San Francisco. One is a public school, under the control of the Board of Education of San Francisco. The teacher of this school is Mr. J. B. Sanderson. The other is a private school known as the Academy, conducted by Miss Jennings, whose terms are: Tuition in all branches of English Education, including needlework, both plain and fancy, $3 per month; board included, $20. Children will be taken to board on these terms.

In regard to Catholic Schools, we were informed by one of the teachers, that colored children are not admitted, though no prohibitory rule has been adopted by the managers.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal

The World Does Move.

BY E. R. J.—NO. XIV.

Williams College, at Williamstown, the oldest Orthodox College in Massachusetts, which holds a high literary rank, and has always been pre-eminent for Conservatism; incredible as it may seem, one of the literary societies of this college chose for its orator this year, William Lloyd Garrison, who not unwillingly accepted the appointment. The Springfield *Republicbn* states that it was the address of the week.

It is gratifying to the heart of every colored person to note this progressive movement in behalf of our venerable and much-respected champion of human rights, who has made it his especial duty, for the last 30 years, to rebuke the nation for slaveholding, and for the cruel prejudice which has caused us so much suffering. When an institution of learning invites Mr. Garrison to deliver an address, a man who has scarcely seen the inside of a college, and who graduated from an obscure printing-office, and claims the world as his alma mater, then there is reason to believe that what he has said and written has found response in the hearts of the young men who are to go forth into the world to take an active part in the affairs of life.

Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, recently commemorated its 162d anniversary. This is the oldest and most popular institution of the kind in the U. S. A. The principal interest of the occasion seems to have gathered around the annual meeting of the Alumni. Ex-Gov. Ellsworth introduced a resolution, which was passed, in favor of sustaining the Government. They conjure them to spare no effort, consistent with civilized warfare, to put down the present most stupendous, wicked and ruinous rebellion known in the history of the world. Speeches followed from Prof. A. C. Twining, Dr. Beacon, Rev. Edward Beecher and Admiral Foote, who spoke with characteristic modesty and self-negation, and introduced President Roberts of Liberia as his old friend from the coast of Africa, who delivered an able address, which was well received.

James Redpath, agent for the Haytien Government, recently visited Washington, to tell the President that Geffrard, President of Hayti, would send a white minister to this country, if Mr. Lincoln especially desired it. Hayti is so gratified, said Redpath, for her recognition at your hand, that he was authorized to say, that, if you desired it, as a favor a white minister should be sent instead of a colored one. Of course Hayti would prefer to send one of her own children, but she will be generous, even to the prejudice against color! Mr. Lincoln turned drolly in his chair, and replied, Well, you can tell Mr. Geffrard that I sha'nt tear my shirt if he does send a negro here! Isn't that reply Lincolnish enough, through and through? It seems that Redpath was fishing for the office of Minister himself, and was very desirous that the President should prefer a white man. Old Abe understood the manœuvre, and so hinted that he could stand the presence of a negro minister even in Washington.

Truly the world does move.

The *Anglo-African* says: The Church and Congregation of the Israel M. E. Church (Rev. H. M. Turner, pastor,) Washington, raised, within one week, over $500—$250 of which were raised in one night, for improvements now being made on their edifice. The question is asked, Whether any of our Northern Churches can beat that? Yes, dear sir; here is a case that does so far eclipse the one above-mentioned, that a comparison seems almost superfluous: The A. M. E. Church, (Rev. T. M. D. Ward, pastor,) in this city, whose congregation does not average more than 130 persons, raised, in one day and evening, the handsome sum of $1350 towards paying for their beautiful Church edifice on Powell st. Our friend must try again, and make soundings in deeper water. He must not forget that we have a young giant in the West who is a companion of the thrifty North, and who now bears off the palm of munificence, under the motto of his own State, viz: Excelsoir.

The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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From the Anglo-African.

Rev. H. H. Garnet on President Lincoln's Central American Colonization Plan.

MR. EDITOR—Please allow me, through the columns of your paper, to correct an impression which has gone abroad in regard to my approval of the plan of President Lincoln to colonize our people. No man who is engaged in public life is responsible for the partial or unauthorized statements that may be made in regard to his opinions or his acts—the most he can do is to correct those that are too glaring to be passed by without notice.

Never, on any occasion, either in private life or in public have I approved of the colonization of my people—but, on the contrary, I have opposed, during my whole public life, every scheme of the kind, founded on the unchristian prejudices of those who would expatriate us. But the free and voluntary emigration of our people to any portion of the globe I believe to be among the most sacred of human rights, and I believe this is one of God's ways by which the families of the earth are improved and advanced in national character. In my opinion God has reserved our race to carry the Gospel to the nations of the earth, and especially to those in our fatherland and to those of our own race who are dispersed among the islands of the sea.

The declaration of President Lincoln that "*we* (the colored people) *are the cause of the war*" is a fallacy, and is freighted with mischief to us, inasmuch as it gives encouragement to our persecutors in the free States, who are eager to lap our blood. The other statement of the President that we cannot live with the white race is equally fallacious, as the history of this country for the last two centuries proves. These opinions I stated in plain terms to the Chief Magistrate, and I hold them still. There are many free people, however, who are as anxious to escape from the tyranny, injustice and oppression of the white race, as they are to get rid of us.

In regard to the Central American plan, as proposed by the President for *the purpose of saving our emancipated brethren from being returned to their former condition of slavery*—of that I do most sincerely approve, and I believe that it is the most humane, and merciful movement which this or any other administration has proposed for the benefit of the enslaved. If Jeff Davis does not emancipate our enslaved brethren, those who have tasted the sweets of liberty for a little time will mostly fall again into the hands of their former oppressors, and their conditions will be a thousand times worse than before. Where are the freed people of the South to seek a refuge? Neither the North, the West, nor the East will receive them. Nay—even our colored people of the North do not want them here. They all say white and black—"these Southern negroes if they come here, *will reduce the price of labor, and take the bread out of our mouths.*" Without elaborating this point, I repeat that if Jeff Davis does not emancipate, and our government does not provide a territory on this continent as a refuge for those who have been freed by our armies, then the condition of these people will be worse than ever it was before. When they again fall into the hands of their tormentors, they will be tortured as human beings never were in this world. Let the government give them a territory, and arm and defend them until they can fully defend themselves, and thus hundreds of thousands of men will be saved, and the Northern bugbear "they will all come here" be removed.

Yours truly,

HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET.

From the Boston correspondent of the *Anglo-African*, we extract the following:

The announcement, on Monday morning last, August 25th, that nearly 1,000 men were needed to fill up the first call for volunteers, was rather startling to the masses.

Propositions to close all places of business at 2 o'clock, P. M., to aid in recruting, were readily complied with in most instances. At 3 o'clock a delegation of younge men with long poles made a descent upon several establishments open, and caused a speedy "shutting up," doing some damage in the way of breaking windows. They visited the clothing stores of the colored men on Brattle street, who, complying with the demand to close their doors, received no damage. Stores were closed at 2 throughout the week.

Sunday morning there was more excitement in this city upon the reception of news relating to recent battles—than at any time since the storming of Fort Sumpter. As soon as the various congregations were assembled, ministers announced that linen, &c., were much needed in the army, and the services would be dispensed with; in order that people could bring their contributions to the Meonian, Tremont Temple building, to be packed for a 6 o'clock train.

The colored citizens of Boston were by no means tardy in responding to the call. Ladies and gentlemen of the Frst Independent Baptist Church, Joy street, brought large quantities of linen, &c. J. Harrison Shaw, Esq., choir-leader of the church, presented the "gifts" to the Citizens' Committee, and when the people assembled heard who the donation came from, "cheers" were given with cries of "good for Joy street," &c.

The same correspondent, G W. P., in a postscript says:

Since writing the above a collection was taken at Joy street church Sunday evening by solicitation of Rev. J. S. Martin, amounting to forty-five dollars. Mr. Martin then proceeded to the 12th Baptist on Southac street, and with the aid of Robert Morris, Esq., Lewis Hayden, Esq., and others, collected forty dollars more, making eighty-five from both churches, with subscriptions enough to swell the sum to one hundred dollars, the same to be given immediately to aid in making the wounded soldiers comfortable. The congregations of both churches came unprepared for such an event — but sympathy for the afflicted aroused their energy to do something, and the result was as is above reported.

THE WORD "WHITE."

We have observed of late,—though the complaint comes from but one or two sources where it might, perhaps, naturally be expected,—a disposition to cavil at the Governor of Massachusetts because, in ordering, forthwith, a new enrollment of the able-bodied male citizens of the Commonwealth between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, he does not confine the return to *white* citizens, agreeably to the existing law of this State. The Boston *Courier*, in an article upon this subject, acknowledges that Congress recently changed the old United States law in reference to this matter, and speaks of the action as "one of those pieces of small craft, of which we might suppose the majority to be guilty." The same paper likewise remarks:—

"Our own statue, in respect to the militia, is conformable to the Act of Congress of 1792; and since the legislation of the State was at that period deemed necessary in order that its militia should be organized in correspondence with the statute of the United States, we consider that such legislation is now necessary before colored men can be enrolled in the militia of the State."

It will not be forgotten, that, during the session of the legislature of 1860, (as well as the extra one of 1859, we think,) so strong an effort was made to remove the word "white" from the existing statute of this State, that a very decisive majority was found to pass an amendatory bill securing the removal of the restriction. The act failed to become a law, because Gov. Banks returned it with his veto, the veto having been based solely upon the argument,—which, notwithstanding the restriction really made the Massachusetts colored men a priviliged class, was generally acquiesced in,—that the removal of the word would place the State statute in direct opposition to the law of the United States, and would, in fact, be a positive nullification of that act, and a measure, consequently, which this Commonwealth *had not the right to pass*. We all very well remember the earnestness with which those newspapers especially which arrogated to themselves the special championship of the doctrine (a correct one) that the Nation was supreme over the State, and that the efforts of a State to array itself against the Nation were nothing short of TREASON, denounced this attempt to remove the word "white," and lauded the act of the Governor, which was very clearly right and proper, considering the existence of the United States law of 1792.

Now, however, the law of the United

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States is changed. It matters not, one way or the other, for what reason, or by what influences; or whether the change is right or wrong, judicious or injudicious. The law of the land now is, that "all able-bodied male citizens," with no distinction of color, shall, with the specified restrictions, constitute the militia. The existing provisions of Massachusetts law are, consequently, as much in conflict with the law of the United States to-day, as they would have been two years ago, had the State stricken out the word "white" from its law. The boot is now upon the other leg; and it is an old saying, that it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Now in "General Order No. 99," just issued from the War Department of the United States, and sent to the Governors of the various States, each Governor is positively, and with no equivocations, *required* and *directed*, in express terms to "cause an enrollment to be made, forthwith, * * * *of all able-bodied male citizens* between the ages of eighteen and forty-five." In compliance with this imperative order, the Governor has directed the assessors to enroll all the persons thus specified, without the distinction of color that has been heretofore preserved; and because the Governor has so directed, the *Courier* berates him *for overriding the law of Massachusetts!* and says he ought not to issue such an order till the Legislature has first amended the present law. As the order of the War Department requires the enrollment to commence "forthwith," the action of the Legislature is of course impossible; and the recommendation, that the Governor adhere to the *State* law rather than the *United States* law, is nothing less than a recommendation of nullification. And it is curious to observe how ready some peculiar minds are to recommend nullification when that course prompts the interests of slavery and "anti-niggerism," and roll up their eyes at it in horror when it seems to conform to an anti-slavery sentiment.

That part of the order of the War Department above cited is not, it should be understood, intended for those States which have no militia laws. It is imperative upon *all* the States, whether those States have laws or not. *Another* part of the same order relating to exemptions, the manner of drafting, and the like, is for the express accommodation and guidance of those States which have no laws upon the subject. It cannot, therefore, be urged that, in the matter of color, State law is *allowed* supremacy over National law. We wonder that complaint is not made because the Governor announces that the payment of seventy-five dollars will not exempt a drafted man, when the State law clearly provides to that effect.—*Salem Mercury.*

The News.

Eli Thayer had received applications from 1000 persons desiring to join his Florida expedition.

Gen. Hooker had so far recovered as to be ready to resume his command whenever ordered. Gen. Harney is said to be assigned to the command in the West.

Gen. Butler restored the civil law in N. Orleans, 23d Sept. Another report, Washington, Oct. 4, says: Gen. Butler has ordered all the citizens, male and female, above the age of 18, to take the oath of allegiance before Oct. 1st, on pain of imprisonment and confiscation of property.

Gen. Carleton, with his troops from California, had arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and assumed the command of Gen. Canby, who had been displaced.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct, 5.—President Lincoln was enthusiastically received by a large concourse of citizens and soldiers yesday, and spoke briefly, thanking the soldiers for the good service they had rendered, and the energy they had shown and hardships endured; and to the citizens, for the devotion they had shown to the glorious cause.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A letter from the Emperor Napoleon to Gen. Lorencez, commander of the French forces in Mexico, approves his conduct, and says the national honor is involved, and that he will be sustained by all the resources he desires. He also approves of the action of Lorencez in the protection extended to Almonte, and says that it is contrary to his (Napoleon's)

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intentions to impose any government whatever on the Mexican people. He says they can freely choose any form they prefer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 30th contains the report of the proceedings of the rebel Senate on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. A resolution was offered declaring that the proclamation is leveled against certain Confederate States, and is such a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, such an outrage on the rights of private property, and an invitation to atrocious servile war, therefore it should be held up to the execration of mankind, and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the (rebel) President are best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution. Speeches were made by several members in favor of raising the black flag, and proclaiming the war one of extermination to all the invaders of the Southern soil. The resolution was referred to the (rebel) Judiciary Committee.

Beauregard, on the 24th Sept., officially announced his assumption of the command of the District of South Carolino and Georgia.

The Richmond *Whig* says the rebel losses at the Manassas battles do not exceed 5000, and the losses at the engagement in Maryland from 5 to 7000.

CAIRO, October 7.—As yet we can state only the general results of last week's fighting in the vicinity of Corinth. Skirmishing commenced on Tuesday, and there has been more or less fighting each day since. The rebel loss at Corinth is about 800 killed, and 1,500 or 1,800 wounded. We have taken 1,500 prisoners at Corinth, and 300 more on the Hatchie. They are constantly coming in, Gen. Ord says that on Sunday we had several hundred wounded, and probably more than the enemy. We have taken 1,000 stand of arms, thrown away by the rebels in their flight. They are mostly new, of English make. Our loss at Corinth is believed to be 300 killed, and 1,000 wounded.

The fighting on Saturday is described as desperate in the extreme, the rebels rushing up to the mouths of the cannons, where many of them were blown to atoms. Many houses in the town were badly shattered with shot and shell. Half the rebel soldiers are barefooted and ragged. Prisoners say that their effective force is 65,000. This is probably an over-estimate.

The Government had been urged, it is said, by some Californians, to accept of 10,000 cavalry from California.

Lincoln's emancipation proclamation has inspired a most lively terror throughout the South. The rebels quake with apprehension. They express fears that it will be the means of producing a counter revolution in the Slave States. The soldiers desire to return home to protect their families. They believe that the negroes have organized secret associations, and are only waiting an auspicious opportunity to rise *en masse*. It is said that the negroes are becoming restive, having already heard of the proclamation. Women and children in the several districts were retiring to the cities for safety. The consternation seems to be universal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—In the rebel House of Representatives, on the 1st, resolutions for the appointment of a Joint Committee on an address to the people of California, Oregon, and the various Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, on the expediency of establishing a league, offensive and defensive, between such States and Territories and the Confederate States, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Garibaldi's health was better. A general amnesty for him and his followers was talked of. In a letter to the U. S. consul at Vienna, Garibaldi promises to fight for the North, on regaining his health and liberty.

It is stated that the doctrine of the Federal Government—that a foreign trading vessel, not carrying contraband cargoes, must have permits to enter ports of the U S.—is held by France to be totally inadmissible. France has energetically protested against the capture of the ship L Mancha at New Orleans.

England and France show less disposition than ever to interfere in our affairs.

☞ Several advertisements and interestir reading matter unavoidably crowded out this week

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

JAMES H. HUDSON & J. LANDERWAY have resumed their old business, as *BARBERS AND HAIR-DRESSERS*, in Suisun City. o11-tf

R. T. HOUSTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,

Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

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PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
NO. 710 WASHINGTON STREET,
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
laeerville, Eldorado co. se20

UNION RESTAURANT,
No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
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NATHANIEL GRAY,
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641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. myl0-3m

Refreshments in Oakland.

JOHN PETERSON, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD MITCHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

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MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

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MARYSVILLE.
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

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ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

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Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
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Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. myl0-tf

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon.

THE undereigned has just opened a first-class RESTAURANT AND SALOON AT HEALDSBURGH, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand. my24-1m MRS. THOMAS WATSON.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. myl0-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, is in the last stages of consumption.

Gen. Jim Lane's recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments and organized 1,200 negroes.

Appleton Oaksmith, the slaver, who was convicted of being engaged in the slave trade some time ago in Boston, and sentenced to a long imprisonment and to pay a heavy fine, has escaped from the Boston Jail, and is still at large. The mode of his escape is not known.

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From the Independent.

WILL YOU TAKE A PILOT?

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"And it was dark, and Jesus was not come to them. And the sea arose by reason of a great wind that blew. So when they had rowed about five-and-twenty or thirty furlongs, they see Jesus walking on the sea, and drawing nigh unto the ship; and they were afraid.

"But he said unto them, It is I; be not afraid.

"Then they willingly received him into the ship: and immediately the ship was at the land, whither they went."

—In our troubles we have now rowed about five-and-twenty or thirty furlongs, trusting mainly to good oar-strokes and stout arms. Evidently *Jesus* has not yet come to us. We put it to the hearts and consciences of all if things have been conducted in our national councils, and in the broad, general, national feeling, as if he had. There is, doubtless, much faith in him—much respect for him in church and state and army, as there was among the disciples in this ship; but, for the main part, we have considered the management of the ship as a thing we were competent to do without him. Some acts of Congress, some movements of the leaders of affairs, have looked as if we have in dim wise seen Jesus drawing nigh to the ship; and like the disciples of old, there has been a good deal of fear of him. It is a serious thing to take Jesus on board, and give up the management of the ship to him—whether it be the ship of an individual or the ship of state; and there is much shrinking and resistance when the time to do so seems approaching.

For who is this Jesus? Not a man who died eighteen hundred years ago; but a living God, who claims at this moment to be Prince of the kings of the earth—to be the great reigning and working force, who must reign till he hath put all things under his feet.

Since Jesus is our ruler and king, since he is above all other forces, since he has a plan to carry and a purpose to work out in our day, of which our nation and Union and all that we hold important are subservient, it would be as well for us to read over again what he said when he first publicly announced for what he came into our world.

"The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath ordained me to preach the Gospel to the poor! he hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord."

There is a resume of the state policy of the King of kings, full as concise and explicit as the memorable one which the Chief Magistrate of this nation has just given in regard to his—but very different.

The declaration of President Lincoln, we presume, is as honest, as straightforward and explicit as ever a chief magistrate gave.

"My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union by not freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing *some* and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union; and what I forbear I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause."

We infer from the declaration of Christ just quoted, that were his policy as King

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of kings to be stated with equal distinctness, it would run thus.

"My paramount object in this struggle is to set at liberty them that are bruised, and not either to save or destroy the Union. What I do in favor of the Union, I do because it helps to free the oppressed: what I forbear, I forbear because it does not help to free the oppressed. I shall do no less for the Union whenever it would hurt the cause of the slave, and more when I believe it would help the cause of the slave."

—We ask any thoughtful person to ponder the history of the world since Christ came, and see if there has not been evidence of a mighty working mind which has from age to age been declaring itself clearer and clearer in favor of the poor and oppressed and against the proud and powerful. Nations have been dashed one against each other, as ships lying in harbor are dashed by the upheavings of an earthquake. There have been tumults and blood and agonies and tears; but out of every tumult and agony has come clearer and clearer the recognition of the rights of the poor. Strong is the Lord God that judgeth for them. Their Redeemer is mighty—the Lord of Hosts is his name, and there can be no more doubt in this struggle what the policy of God is than what is the policy of President Lincoln.

If the declared policy of the United States lies directly in the way of that eternal policy declared by Jesus of Nazareth eighteen hundred years ago, so much the worse for it—much the worse for us. Men may change their minds, but Christ is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. Hath he said it, and shall he not do it? hath he not spoken, and shall he not make it good?

But if our President is a Christian, if he believes that Christ said only what he meant, and no more than what he can do when he declared his policy, his desire to save the Union would lead him as certainly to take it out of the line of injustice and cruelty, as his desire to save the child would lead him to draw it off the track when railroad cars are thundering down upon it.

Let him seriously look abroad on the earth, and ask what means all this shaking and confusion? Is it not all in countries where there exists in one form or other slavery of body or slavery of soul, or both? What means the mustering of Garibaldi against the Pope?—what means the confusion of the French Emperor?—what the low murmurs under the Austrian throne? What power has made it necessary for Russia to consolidate her throne by emancipating all her serfs?—what power menaces and urges us, hedging up our way on the right and on the left, and pushing us on to the same result?

Do not things very much look as if Jesus of Nazareth was alive and working out what he came on earth to do? and has he not of old proved a wonderful counselor, a mighty God.

Our President, in formal published documents, has acknowledged that he holds in his hand the tremendous power to free every slave in this land—to put an end to this horror for all generations. If he loves the Union does he believe in Christ? Does he not believe that Christ has power and will to do what he said?—and when his swift arrows are sent out against oppression and cruelty, shall our armies be held right in the way of them? If they be, there will be many mothers who will weep themselves to stone, like Niobe, whose sons were slain by the arrows of the All-beautiful.

But alas, our sons will be slain, not because our God was cruel, but because he was good; not because he was angry with them, but because our Commander in chief would hold them in the very way of God's

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thunderbolts, in the whistling path of his glittering spear.

On both sides of these armies, there be praying hands—uplifted for and against. Christ is for neither. Our battle is a part of his greater battle—a battle to bring in everlasting righteousness.

If we want his strength, we must come to his ground; but if we stand for that he has sworn to destroy, down we must go—prayer or no prayer.

So then, knowing who Jesus is, and what he means to do, and what his policy in our affairs, are we ready in this dark storm to receive him into our ship?

It is not the President alone who decides this, it must be the people. He is the exponent of the people, and when their will is sufficiently strong and unanimous, he will hesitate no more. With us, each one, in our prayers, in our words, lies the responsibility, shall Jesus of Nazareth come into our ship?

Original Anti-Slavery Agitators.

"THERE is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery."—*George Washington, April* 12, 1786.

"The scheme, my dear Marquis, which you propose as a precedent to encourage the emancipation of the black people in this country from the state of bondage in which they are held, is a striking evidence of the benevolence of your heart."—*Washington to Lafayette*, 1783.

"It is the most earnest wish of America to see an entire stop for ever put to the wicked, cruel, and unnatural trade in slaves."—*Meeting at Fairfax, Va., July* 18, 1774, *presided over by Washington.*

"I tremble for my country, when I reflect that God is just. His justice cannot sleep forever."—*Jefferson's Notes on Slavery in Virginia.*

"The King of Great Britain has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him; captivating them and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation hither."—*Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration of Independence.*

"After the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States," (all of the territories then belonging to the United States.)—*Jefferson's Ordinance of* 1787, *unanimously approved by Congress and signed by Washington.*

"We have seen the mere distinction of color made, in the most enlightened period of time, a ground of the most oppressive dominion ever exercised by man over man."—*James Madison.*

"We have found that this evil has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to all the States in which it has existed."—*James Madison.*

"The tariff was only the pretext, and disunion and a Southern Confederacy the real object. The next pretext will be the negro or slavery question."—*Andrew Jackson*, 1833.

"Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North, who rises here to defend slavery on principle."—*John Randolph of Roanoke.*

"The people of Carolina form two classes, the rich and the poor. The poor are very poor; the rich who have slaves to do all their work, give them no employment. The little they get is laid out in brandy, not in books and newspapers; hence they know nothing of the comparative blessings of the country, or of the dangers which threaten it; therefore they care nothing about it."—*General Francis Marion to Baron de Kalb.*

"So long as God allows the vital cur-

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rent to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rood of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage."—*Henry Clay.*

Alluding to the time the above sentiment was uttered Thomas H. Benton says:

"That was a proud day. I could have wished that I had spoken the same words; I speak them now, telling you they were his and adopting them as my own."

"We consider the voluntary enslaving of one part of the human race by another, as utterly inconsistent with the law of God, which enjoins that 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them'"—*Resolutions unanimously adopted by the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America.*

A Visit to the Hermitage.—General Andrew Jackson's Last Words.

The most attractive and interesting locality, near Nashville, Tenn., is the "Hermitage," the former residence of General Andrew Jackson. In company with Mr. Foss, I rode out to the "Hermitage" one bright afternoon. It is about thirteen miles from the city: the road winding through a fine, picturesque and well cultivated country, the drive is a pleasant one. The mansion, a fine brick edifice, stands a short distance from the main road, and is approached over a beautiful gravelled road, bordered, on either side, by fine arbor-vitæ trees. Leaving our horses with an old negro, we walked over the grounds, which are laid out with much taste. In one corner of the garden is the tomb, or mausoleum of stone, in the form of a Liberty Temple. On a broad slab, beneath this temple, these simple words are chisled:

"General
Andrew Jackson.
Born May 15, 1767; Died June 8, 1845."

Another slab bears an epitaph written by General Jackson for his wife, and it is so touching, appropriate and beautiful, that I copied it at length:

"Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachael Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died on the 23d of December, 1828, aged sixty-one years.

"Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, and her heart kind. She delighted in relieving the hearts of her fellow-creatures, and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods. To the poor she was a benefactress; to the rich she was an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament. Her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence; she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle, but yet so virtuous, slander might wound, but could not dishonor. Even death, when it tore her from the arms of her husband, could but transplant her to the bosom of her God."

I do not believe that in the English language there can be found anything of the kind more exquisite than the above. And yet it was written when the cares of State ware pressing heavily upon him. America has produced few nobler, greater or better men than Andrew Jackson. I am an ardent admirer of his character, considering him a model soldier, statesman, citizen and man. His last words were, "Dear children, servants and friends, I trust to meet you all in heaven, both white and black." Peace to his ashes.

Judicial Reorganization.—Congress has perfected and passed a most important bill, recasting the Judicial Districts which are presided over by different justices of the Supreme Court. Those districts will hereafter stand as follows:

I. New England (most)..Justice Nathan Clifford
II. New York and Vt.....Justice Samuel Nelson
III. Pennsylvania and N. J...Justice Robt. C. Grier
IV. Del., Md., Va., and N. C...Ch. J. Roger B. Taney
V. S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala. and Miss...Jus. Jas. M. Wayne
VI. La., Tex., Ark-Ky., and Tenn...Jus. John Catron
VII. Ohio and Indiana.....Jus. Noah W. Swayne
VIII. Mich., Wisc., and Illinois.....
IX. Mo., Iowa, Kan: and Minn...Jus. *Sam. F. Miller
*Nominated by President Lincoln.

Mr. Swayne was Gen. Jackson's Marshal in the District of Ohio, appointed in 1829. He was formerly a Democrat, but has been

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a Republican ever since there was a Republican party.

It is understood that Senator Browning and Judge Daniel Davis—both of Illinois—are candidates for the Justiceship for the VIIIth District. The names of Wm. A. Howard of Michigan, and Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin will probably also receive consideration.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

The Signs of the Times.

The public mind appears to be tranquil at present. The war news, as it is flashed across the continent at intervals, detailing skirmishes and rebel raids, has ceased to create the wild excitement with which it was but lately attended. The recent Union victories have had a pleasurable if not a soothing effect upon the public pulse, perhaps because they were more in accordance with the general anticipation, and what the people had a right to expect. Some little at least has been done on the war-path towards success, and the public heart is less in a flutter, just now, and more at rest, as if awaiting prepared-for and better results, where all has been done that should be done to secure them. Politics, therefore, are, at present, at a discount. All are, apparently, awaiting the assembling of Congress in December, to set forth the general programme of the nation.

Congress will assemble on the first Monday in December, and the chief feature of attention will be the President's Message, and unless the rebels lay down their arms before January 1st, 1863, the Emancipation Proclamation, in all the States and parts of States, found to be in rebellion after that date, will take effect. This ensuing session of Congress will be the most important ever assembled since the formation of the Goverument. All the Congressional Districts in the Northern States, where the fall elections have been held, have sent their most able men to grapple with the momentous questions of the day.

All the State Legislatures will be composed of men of more than ordinary discrimination and ability—men that will be equal to the coming emergency, in passing upon the gigantic measures necessary to sustain the Federal Government, and carry the country forward through trial to triumph and freedom. To this end, also, where U. S. Senators have to be elected they will have to pass through a most severe ordeal as to their loyalty and readiness in sustaining the Administration.

The indications are that the political sentiments of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and Ohio will be in unison on the most important questions appertaining to the policy of the Administration, and their views will have a controlling influence over all the other Northern and Western States, while the Border States will ultimately acquiesce in the policy of the Administration. Such are some of the signs of the times.

Board of Education.—From the published proceedings of the Board of Education, held on Tuesday evening last, we extract the following:

The Committee on School Houses reported that they had examined the colored school house, and that it would cost $175 to repair it. Also, presented a proposition from the owner of the lot to sell or to lease. The subject was postponed one week.

Notice.—A collection will be taken up, on Sunday, Oct. 19, in the afternoon and evening, in the Powell street A. M. E. Church, in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the wounded and disabled soldiers.

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Removal.—Dr. E. R. Johnson has removed his office to 540 Washington st., east of Montgomery, opposite Quincy Hall.

☞ The steamer Orizaba, Capt. Farnsworth, arrived at 11 P. M., Thursday, 15 days 9 hours from Panama.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. W. E. Patrick, of the Steamer Orizaba, for a file of the *Panama Bulletin.*

A Faithful Steward.—Madison, the deservedly popular colored steward of the P. M. S. Co.'s new steamer Constitution, can show a record of hair-breadth escapes and faithful service, such as few persons in high or low life can boast of. Commencing his career on the Pacific coast with the introduction of steamships on the Panama route, he was wrecked on the Winfield Scott in 1853; again on the Yankee Blade in 1854; and was on board the Golden Gate, as steward, at the time of the destruction of that ill-fated vessel by fire, in July, 1862. He has now the best berth of any steward in the Company's service.—*Morning Call.*

The National Exhibition Postponed.—At the urgent solicitation of friends of the enterprise in Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, and other places, the First Exhibition of the Anglo-African Institute for the Encouragement of Industry and Art, has been postponed until May, 1863.—*Anglo African of Sept. 13th.*

A Resignation Tendered.

Mr. Edward M. Thomas, President of the Anglo-African Institute, &c.: My Dear Sir I hereby resign the office of Vice-President of the Institute of which you are President.

Whilst our country is overwhelmed with the horrors of a bloody and disastrous war, I cannot uphold an exhibition which typifies the calm of prosperous peace. If the government does not see fit to employ men in the public defence, let not colored men by any act of theirs show that they are not in full sympathy with what ought to be the feelings of American citizens at this crisis. Respectfully yours,

James M'Cune Smith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 24th.

Mr. Editor—I write to acknowledge my approval of the Pacific Appeal, hoping that it may prosper and continue in the good cause, namely, the moral and intellectual advancement of the colored race.

Since I wrote to you last, I have gained five more subscribers. I have nothing much to write in the way of news, but will send you a few items occasionally concerning Cariboo, etc.

A difficulty occurred near here recently between two colored men, —— Perry and Saul Hosa, both old Californians. The former being in debt to Hosa, started to leave the country without settling, and had got as far as Williams' Lake, where he was overtaken by Hosa; who resorted to unlawful means, which angered Perry and drawing a pistol he fired at Hosa, the ball taking effect in the left breast, two inches below the heart. The wound has not proved fatal, as yet. Perry has made his escape to Washington Territory. Hosa has been taken back to Keatley's creek.

Yours etc. J. M. H.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Faith and Hope.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XV.

Life is not entirely made up of great evils or heavy trials, the perpetual recurrences of petty evils and small trials are the ordinary and appointed excercise of Christian graces.

The delusion that a practitioner in the healing art is often obliged to dispel from the mind of his patients is, the erroneous opinion which they entertain in reference to the nature of disease and the grievous consequence from its long continuance and tenacious character. The task would be pleasant if the advice was followed, for a great benefit would be derived from the treatment so earnestly desired.

Too many persons, however, are like Naaman, they expect to be cured by their own way and in their own time. The delusive hope of being able to remove in a day, a long-standing and painful disease,

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that has poisoned the blood and has grappled all the fibres of the human frame, is the invalid's companion, and often proves to be the chasm in which life is forfeited

It is impossible to estimate the number who have been victims of their own impatience and have paid large fees to be cured in a short time, but were deceived, and the poison has, by the use of powerful astringents been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and to entail upon them misery, frightful and incurable.

The love of life is so paramount that every one clings to it with the greatest tenacity, however great their religious zeal may be.

Thought leads the enquiring faculties to scrutinize the powers which lie concealed in the realms of nature. The love of life made the first physician, and the love of life constrains us to employ much of our time to investigate and to discover, if possible, the natural and most reliable link that binds us to life.

The consolation that surviving relatives derive in attributing the demise of loved ones to a dispensation of Providence, cannot atone for a violation of the physical laws, which, like the moral laws, inflict upon the transgressor a penalty commensurate with the nature of the case.

Thousands of lives might be saved every year from premature dissolution, the loss of which can never be replaced.

Many persons in the bloom of manhood, that were happy and comfortable in their humble cottage, inspired with a hope of living to see the day when they might be enabled to gather around them their endeared offspring and enjoy sweet solace in their declining years, are suddenly called to mourn the loss of their only earthly dependence, and are compelled to appeal in vain to the cold and selfish to obtain relief adequate to their pressing wants.

Faith is an efficient auxiliary in all cases of disease. It is the power which operates on the economy of health, and overcomes obstacles, the continuance of which would result in death to the unfortunate victim.

Patriotic Proceedings of the Colored People.—In accordance with adjournment from a preliminary meeting, on Thursday evening, the colored citizens of Placerville met at the Methodist E. Church, on the evening of the 12th, for the purpose of contributing for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers who have been nobly fighting against the rebellion. The following were the officers nominated and elected: President, James Jenkins; Secretary, J. M. Murphy; Treasurer, John Miller.

It was resolved that;

"We, the undersigned, believing it to be our duty to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the soldiers and sailors, so nobly fighting to sustain the Federal Government, subscribe the sums opposite our names."

Total amount collected, $81.

On motion a committee was appointed to deliver the above contributions to F. A. Bee, A. C. Henry and J. C. Perkins.

Thereupon it was resolved to publish the proceedings in the *Placerville Daily News* and the Pacific Appeal.

Patriotic Colored People.—It is observed that the Colored People are determined not to be behind in contributing to the Patriotic Fund; they expect to raise a handsome sum. We are told that the reading of the Report brought rounds of applause. The intelligent and complete report, for which we are indebted to the Secretary, does them infinite credit, and their patriotic devotion will be fully appreciated by all good men.—*Placerville Daily News.*

New Haven against Colonization.

At a meeting of colored citizens held in the basement of Shiloh Church, on Monday evening, August 25, for the purpose of interchanging views in regard to President Lincoln's colonization scheme.

Rev. William T. Cato and Prof. E. D. Bassett were introduced to the meeting by Dr. J. McCune Smith as delegates from New Haven, Conn.

Mr. Cato made an eloquent speech, in which he said he could not but regard the language of President Lincoln to the committee of colored men at Washington, as pandering to the mob spirit now rife in so many places, and in so many forms, east,

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west, and north. He contended that the two races can live together, and without either party cutting the other's throats. They live together without any such murderous work in England, Canada, France, the West Indies, South America, and everywhere else. Even here, it has always been so. Remove slavery, and this wicked idea would vanish before the warm breath of civilization. As to to the President's colonizing us anywhere, he was bitterly opposed to it, now and always. "This," said he, "is my home—the home of my childhood and early associations, and here shall rest my ashes and the ashes of my children forever."

Prof E. D. Bassett regarded it as a hopeful omen, that, for the first time in the history of this country, the Chief Magistrate has conceded, in a public way, that the negro is really capable of forming, and is entitled to have, an opinion. He saw no force in the plea that the colonization measure of President Lincoln is to further the interest of the slave, by providing a refuge for the freedman, beyond the grasp of slaveholding tyrants. For, the Danish Government kindly offered, but was not granted permision, to take all the "contrabands" under its protecting wing, and rank them as men.

Our only safety is in presenting a firm, bold front against all schemes of colonization. By whatsoever name called, they are the same old *lupus in pelle ovis*, and in effect, force for our expatriation; having for their Base the monstrous idea that the black and the white races cannot dwell together in harmony.—*Anglo-African.*

Meeting at Newport, R. I.

At the request of the colored citizens and temporary residents of Newport, the Rev. H. H. Garnet delivered a lecture in the Union Church, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. At 8 o'clock the house was crowded to its utmost capacity by an intelligent audience and the meeting opening by singing and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Demun, Elder of the A. M. E. Church, and Reverend Mr. Mitchel, of New Bedford, Mass.

Mr. Garnet being introduced spoke for an hour and a half, to the large and attentive assembly, his subject being "the present American Crisis, our duty to the Church, to our Country, and to ourselves." This theme the speaker amplified, and illustrated, at length and in his usual manner.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garnet's address, the Reverend Mr. Demun made a few remarks, and read the following resolutions passed at a previous meeting of the colored citizens of Newport.

Whereas, His Excellency Gov. Sprague has issued his orders for the 6th Regiment R. I. V., to consist of colored citizens from any State in the Union, and

Whereas, Said Regiment is to be a Home Guard for the defence of the State, as set forth in General Orders No. 103, bearing the date of Oct. 23, 1861, therefore

Resolved, That we, the Colored citizens of Newport, will respond to the call, and use all possible means to accomplish the desired result for the defence of this State.

Resolved, That the same feeling and effort shall be exhibited by us for the Government as with others, when our services are accepted, and we receive the same privileges.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchel followed in a short and stirring speech, after which Mr. Thomas Church moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Garnet for his able and satisfactory address, with the request that he would repeat the same. The motion was unanimous.

Mr. Garnet preached on the Sabbath previous at the A. M. E. Church, and at the Union Congregational Church.—*Anglo-African.*

War Meeting in Philadelphia.

There was a large attendance on Saturday night at the war meeting, held at Broad and Spring Garden sts. The meeting was called to order by Mr. G. R. Smith, who nominated Thomas Birch as President, together with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The Rev. S. H. Cunningham opened the meeting with prayer, after which speeches were made by Wm. Nicholson, Rev. Mr. Cunningham, and the Hon. W. D. Kelly.

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Mr. Horatio Hubbell introduced a series of resolutions expressing patriotic sentiments, thanks to our soldiers, &c. Among the resolutions, were the following:

Resolved, That whereas Hannibal, the greatest soldier that ever lived, commanded an army of negroes, and whereas, Napoleon, the greatest soldier of modern times, organized or was about to organize, under his brother-in-law, Clark, sixty thousand blacks in St. Domingo, we do not think such material should be thrown away by us; and we, therefore, go in for arming the blacks.

Resolved, That the system of military colonies be recommended to the government, and that the land of the rebels conquered by our armies be given to the soldiers as bounty land, and they be so organized as to defend thier possessions, if necessary, with the bayonet.

Resolved, That we will not be deluded by such words as Constitution, &c.; and that our country is the reality and the Constitution is the sign, and the one must tally with the other; and we shall look at the reality first and the sign afterwards, and if the sign don't answer the reality, the people who made the sign can alter it.—*Phila. Ledger, Sept. 1.*

The Haytian Steam-Corvette in New York Waters.—The Haytian steam-corvette "Twenty-second of December," Com. Dusquemoy, from Port-au-Prince, in 14 days arrived here on Wednesday, and now lies in the stream opposite the battery. She carries 14 guns, only two of which are mounted. She was built in England, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and cost 500,000 francs, two years ago. She has on board 100 men, all of whom are blacks, except one Polander, one Italian, one Greek, one Frenchman, two Austrians, and two black Americans. Her engine is of 100 hundred horse-power, has an inverted cylinder, two boilers, and six fires. She comes here for repairs, and will return to Hayti as soon as she has been rendered seaworthy. We happened on board at the time the crew received their rations for supper. They were abundantly supplied with excellent beef, and bread, and tea, and a jollier set of fellows we have seldom seen. The vessel was in excellent trim; the decks were as clean as a well scoured dresser; there was a place for everything, and everything was in its place. The best order prevailed, and we were informed that the sailors understand thoroughly how to handle the vessel and how to manage the guns. "The Twenty-second of December" is an answer to some of the questions proposed by those who can see no good that comes from the negro Nazareth. Can the blacks take care of themselves? They manage to live on board that vessel as well as our men do in the best conducted ship in the navy. Can they fight? Perhaps France can answer that question—at all events, they seem to understand the art of war, and they certainly have the implements of war. Are they willing to work? The perfect neatness and order everywhere apparcant are indications of their industry. Do they observe the amenities of civilized life? They were civil and courteous; they were decently dressed in their well-fitting uniform; they were cleanly in their persons, and some of the common sailors even spoke two or three languages fluently and correctly.—*Tribune, 29th Aug.*

White Nobs at a Black Wedding.—Says the Liverpool *Post* of a recent date:

Last week a "very interesting ceremony," as it is called in the papers, took place at Brighton, [near Liverpool.] An African bride and an African bridegroom were led to the altar by the most distinguished and ecclesiastic residents in that pleasant watering place. The interest, to a great extent, if not wholly, originated in the *eclat* which surrounded the bride in consequence of the patronage of Her Majesty. Whatever royalty touches in this country is, in a social and political sense, sanctified. The lady who believed that Her Majesty's dogs did not run on four legs, like other dogs, differed but a little from a multitude of other fair creatures whose sympathies are half divine, and whose admiration is excited only by the beautiful and the good. The sable bride boasts a noble lineage. She is the daughter of a King, and although the Herald office might be puzzled in tracing out her genealogy, she lost nothing on this

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occasion by the nobility of her birth. On her arrival in this country the Queen took special interest in her case, and it is creditable to her that at the best schools in Brighton she took up readily whatever knowledge was laid before her. The bridegroom is less honorable, but his advantages are greater. He is a merchant in Sierra Leone; and as he is a prosperous one we must give him credit for the commercial ability which is always essential to prosperity. The occasion has suggested a great deal of sentimental speculation on the African race. They are men and brothers, and we are assured that they only want training and opportunity to stand beside the most civilized people in all the attributes of intellect and manhood. The inference is that the prejudice is unchristian and wrong, and that the sooner we get rid of it the better for the world. The prejudice, however, was, unthinkingly no doubt, demonstrated at the Brighton wedding. The husband selected for the accomplished young lady was a sable gentleman; no white lover presented himself; not even a bridegroom of color offered, and the dignified party which filled the church acted on the principle that two blacks don't make one white.

Charles Sumner, in a noble letter to the Republican State Convention of Massachusetts, (dated Boston, September 6,) thus speaks:

"I should rejoice to show plainly, how to hamstring this rebellion and conquer a peace; all of which I am sure can be done. To this single, practical purpose, all theories, prepossessions, and aims must yield. So absorbing at this moment is this question, that nothing is practical that does not directly tend to its final settlement. All else is blood-stained vanity. And the citizen soldiers, whom you send forth to battle, may justly complain if you neglect any of those means by which they may be strengthened. Good Democrats, who have enjoyed the confidence of their party and also public trust—Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, and Robert Dale Owen of Indiana—have borne their generous testimony. So has Parson Brownlow, in a letter which I have just read, where among other things he says, that the negroes 'must be urged in every possible way to crush out this infernal rebellion.' Butler has borne his testimony, when, by virtue of an outstanding order of the rebel Governor of Louisiana, he organized a regiment of colored persons in the patriot service of the United States. Banks also has borne his testimony, when overtaking a little slave girl, on her way to freedom, he lifted her upon the national cannon. In this act—the brightest, most touching, and most suggestive of the whole war, which art will hereafter rejoice to commemorate—our Massachusetts General gave a lesson to his country. Who can doubt that this country will yet be saved?

Letter to the President.

President Lincoln:

Respected Friend — On behalf of one hundred and eleven signers of an accompanying petition, I would respectfully ask to submit a few brief reflections for your consideration.

From the moral stand-point which we occupy, it does seem to us that this war might be brought to a speedy and righteous termination, were all the instrumentalities brought to bear upon it which lie in your reach, under the war power, as President of the United States.

Though now occupying, as you do, one of "the high places of the earth," we have, nevertheless, been led to regard you as one possessing feelings and sympathies in common with the people, and who conscientiously does his part in accordance with his convictions of duty. Yet, while we thus regard you, we cannot see clearly why you shrink from grappling with the active and vital cause of our national troubles.

Slavery seeks to extend its dominions—seeks to rule, or to be "let alone." Its intrinsic measure is to tyrannize over humanity, and to rule us with a rod of iron. "Slavery is itself essentially, and in its most quiet conditions, a rebellion—a rebellion against the laws of this universe—a guilty defiance of God and man." It asks not whether its subjects be white or black—only that its insatiable demands be heeded, and its empire be extended. For this

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sole purpose is the South now at war; and in slavery lies her strength, as well as her weakness. Strike the blow at slavery, and the rebellion ends. Treat it as something too sacred or time-honored to be handled roughly or irreverently, and it sits in demonical power and dignity, to baffle and foil every effort to conquer the rebellion.

While the South is radically in the wrong, the North is radically in the right. The one is fighting for slavery *per se*, while the other is not fighting for liberty as a principle, but for the Union and the Constitution, which are only a shadow or a sham, if they do not represent the Genius of Liberty, and are not vitalized by the spirit of Justice.

If we plant ourselves upon the rock of principle, contending inflexibly for freedom and justtice, on the side which are arrayed the Lord and his angel hosts, we shall "conquer gloriously." Otherwise, new difficulties, new entanglements, and new complications will arise, to educate us, as it were in the school of calamity, and to purify us by the fires of suffering, until we are humbled, and made willing to do the will of heaven.

Be assured, President Lincoln, there is no more peace or rest to this nation, until it is willing to do simple justice. For long years, things have been culminating for the great issues now at hand.

"Let truth and falsehood grapple"—let there be a distinct issue between Liberty and Slavery—between God and Baal, and the result is not doubtful. It is only by a temporizing, compromising policy, and a disposition to make friends "with the mammon of unrighteousness," that the reign of Evil has been so long perpetrated on the earth. There is safety only in the Right—on the side of God and Justice. There are perils and woes unspeakable in the wrong—for sorrow and suffering must follow wrongdoing as surely as God's laws are unrepealable, and His truth everlasting. For the slaveholder as well as the slave, Justice and Truth have blessings—to the realization of which Slavery rears forever an impassible barrier. Let this dark barrier be thrown down, that a delivered nation's Jubilee may come amid, gratulations of brotherhood and hosannas of rejoicing!

"The work of righteousness is peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever."

With cordial good wishes and every consideration of esteem.

I am yours truly, Milo A. Townsend.
New Brighton, Pa.

From the Independent.

Obituary.

Anthony Burns is dead—the fugitive slave whose arrest in Boston, under the Fugitive-Slave Law, excited such indignation a few years ago. After his return to bondage, and subsequent ransom to freedom, he studied at Oberlin College, fitted himself for the ministry, and accepted the pulpit of a Baptist Church at St. Catherine's, Canada West, where he labored with great faithfulness until struck with a slow consumption. His lingering illness he bore with signal patience and cheerfulness of spirit, winning, in a rare degree, the affection of those who watched over him, ministering to their spiritual life from his sick bed, and at last dying in the victory of faith. Six ministers of the Gospel (both white and black) conducted the exercises of his funeral; one of whom thus speaks of the scene:

"The concourse around his peaceful grave were mostly colored—the adults of whom, like himself, had fled from bondage; and yet there was quite a number of white people, of various churches and different nationalities. While there consigning his mortal remains to the silent dust, I thought of the awful excitement a few years ago in Boston, attendant upon his arrest and rendition to the hands of bloody men, who are now in open rebellion against the Government, and against God and humanity. I seemed to have a sort of panoramic vision of the pro-slavery treachery—the arrest, the court proceedings, the mass-meetings, the vast array of marshals and of the military, and the countless throngs of people blocking up the streets of Boston—his dark and awful doom as a victim of the Fugitive-Slave Law, and the hellish exultations of the Slave Power on the one hand—while lamentations spread all over the

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coasts of New England, and rolled back to the Rocky Mountains. I thought of that iniquitous system as having culminated to the awful crisis now hanging over the American people."

The News.

The Richmond *Examiner* says that their (rebel) congress has serious business on hand at present in the subject of finance. Their revenue bill provides that every citizen shall give to the Confederate Government one-fifth of his gross income, and receive in acknowledgment 8 ℘ cent bonds. Of all their loans the 8 ℘ cent. is the worst; and of all the taxes, the 20 ℘ cent is the most oppressive. By this project, says the *Examiner*, Congress strikes a heavier blow at our credit than the public enemy. The rebel congress was to adjourn Oct. 15.

New Orleans continued in remarkably good health.

A returned prisoner from Richmond, says that the treatment of Federal prisoners has been much softened, they being abundantly supplied with provisions. The Rebels had released several free negroes captured at Bull Run, when they succeeded in establishing the fact that they were not fugitives.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondence says that the Government have come into possession of a letter of Beauregard's to Bragg, containing a full criticism on the campaign, and a careful survey of the rebel resources and prospects, with an explanation of their programme. It clearly indicates that the rebel armies are much better off than the Federal authorities hitherto believed.

Boston, Oct. 14th.—Official orders have been issued for the draft in Massachussetts, to commence to-morrow. It will be found necessary in but few localities in the State.

Sewing cotton of all grades, has advanced to ninety cents per pound.

The reports of the late fights at Corinth and Hatchie river, continue to represent them as them as the most desperate of the war. A dispatch from Cairo to-night says the country has no just conception of the late battles. They were the bloodiest on record, when we take into consideration the number engaged. Our loss is estimated by some as high as 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebels in their retreat from Hatchie river, threw away their arms by wagon loads, cutting their horses and mules loose from the wagons to get away as fast as possible. There are now said to be several thousand of them scatteted over Western Tennessee. Several squads of them have been seen by steamers coming up from Memphis.

Chicago, October 13.—The Granada *Appeal* of the 8th says: We have information which justifies the most gloomy conclusion. There is no doubt we have been badly whipped at Corinth and on the Hatchie river, and we are fearful that the worst is not yet heard. A telegraph to the Mobile papers says that out of Moore's Brigade, not over 450 are left.

Lexington is now entirely rid of Rebel forces.

Bragg's forces were retreating towards Cumberland Gap, and Gen. Buell was still following them up. 5000 prisoners were taken in the recent battles in Kentucky.

A rebel raid of cavalry under Stuart into Pennsylvania was discovered Oct. 10, estimated at 3000. They were at Chambersburg, ravaging the country around, intending to march on to Frederick, Md., and destroy the immense national provisions, &c., stored there, but were prevented by the timely presence of Federal troops for their protection. They left, after doing damage to the Cumberland Valley road to the amount of $40,000. Government property to the amount of $20,000 was destroyed, they only respecting private property. They disappeared into Virginia, across the Potomac, on the 12th, with a large number of stolen horses, and the mayor and common council of Mercersburg, Pa., as prisoners. They did not recross the Potomac without some opposition, and a small loss of men and horses.

Harrisburg, Oct. 13.—The rebels crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having marched ninety miles in 24 hours. General Pleasanton's forces arrived at the river just as the rebels finished crossing. Pleasanton's forces marched 78 miles in 24 hours.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 14.—Thaddeus Stevens has been re-elected to Congress from this district, to-day, by three thousand majority.

Milwaukie, Wis., Oct. 14.—The St. Paul *Pioneer* of the 12th says Gen. Sibley has about 2000 Indian prisoners. The Cavalry are in pursuit of the others.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says the South has tried the offensive, and failed. They have shown great daring and been beaten.

The exportation of arms and ammunition from England to America is increasing The shipments of the first eight months of the year are valued at thirteen hundred thousand pounds.

The Paris *Patrie* learns from a good source, that nothing is more likely than the recognition of the South, on a basis of accomplished facts, very soon, England and France acting in concert.

It is fully expected in Paris that by the first of November, Mexico will be in the possession of the French.

It is rumored that England has pointed out to France the necessity of evacuating Rome.

New York, Oct. 16.—There are 200,000 rebels reported to be between Gordonsville and Winchester, Va. The bridges not being rebuilt, they are much embarrassed in the transportation of their artillery and supplies. The journalists and aristocrats of Richmond are bitterly opposed to all overtures of peace, while the middle classes favor such a policy, but are intimidated into silence.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Gov. Curtin of Pa. says he has good authority for stating that our General in command of the troops at Hagerstown knew of the rebels crossing the Potomac at Hancock, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. As the rebels did not leave Chambersburg until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, the whole force could have been captured had proper measures been taken, and the people of Pennsylvania saved from the disgrace cast upon them. The Governor demands a thorough investigation, which the military authorities have ordered. Active measures are being taken to insure the State against further raids.

In consequence of the depreciation of paper money, government contractors intend to apply to Congress for relief.

The rebels around Nashville have been assailed and defeated, with heavy losses.

The rebel congress have empowered Jeff. Davis to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, to apply only to arrests against the Confederate Government.

Ex-Speaker Grow, of the 12th district, Pa., is defeated by 1000 majority.

The Pacific Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of August and remit as speedily as possible.

Letters Received Since our Last.

F. V. Miller, Sonoma.
Jas. A. Day, Stockton.
Francis Green, Michigan Bar.
Wm. W. Lee, Stockton.
J. M. Hernandez, New Westminster, B. C.
J. M. Murphy, Placerville.
C. Hatton, Napa.

MARRIED.

At Brooklyn, L. I., Aug. 25th, 1862, by the Rev. Wm. H. Boole, John Rivers, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss Maria T., oldest daughter of Peter Vogelsang, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Meetings, &c.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Preaching in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Dupont Street Baptist Church—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Advertisements.

To Amateurs of Music.

Those ladies and gentlemen who propose to participate in the Musical and Literary Entertainment to be given, are requested to meet on Saturday evening, 18th inst, at the Choir of the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., at 8 o'clock.

Per order— SOLOMON PENERTON,
J. B. SANDERSON.

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San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st Thursday in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
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MASONIC NOTICE.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. Masons, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or nicely altered. se29

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Barbers, look at This!

For Sale—The *Metropolitan Bathing and Shaving Saloon*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

UNION RESTAURANT,
No. 628 Pacific Street.

John T. Callender & Co. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists,

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
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Williams' " "
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Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German " "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
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Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. P. J. REILLY,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

Refreshments in Oakland.

John Peterson, corner of Franklin and Seventh streets, Oakland, will accommodate parties, at all hours, with Refreshments.

N. B.—Parties desiring to come across the Bay, by giving notice, can be furnished with all the delicacies, fruits, etc., of the season. au24-3m

New Restaurant.

Shepherd Mitchell has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

James H. Hudson & J. Landerway have resumed their old business, as *BARBERS AND HAIR-DRESSERS*, in Suisun City. o11-tf

LODGING HOUSE.

Mrs. James Johnson will accommodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

Wanted—A colored woman to Cook, Wash and Iron in a Private Family. Apply at O'Brien's Intelligence Office, No. 610 Montgomery street. ap19tf

16

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
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Dress-making, machine sewing, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

Antelope Restaurant and Saloon,

The undereigned has just opened a first-class Restaurant and Saloon at Healdsburgh, Sonoma County, for the especial accommodation of travelers. Persons visiting the Geyser Springs, or other parts of the upper country, can procure the best of meals at short notice.

There is, also, a fine *SALOON FOR LADIES*, where all the delicacies of the season can be procured. Game of all kinds always on hand. my24-1m Mrs. Thomas Watson.

BOARDING HOUSE.

For colored people.—Mrs. Turk will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862. [NO. 30.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

The Appeal will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
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Elijah Booth, "
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E. Hatton, Napa.
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J. M. Hernandez, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Liberian Honors.—On Friday, the 27th of July, a banquet *a la Russe* was given to the President of Liberia, at Willis's Rooms, King street, St. James's, on which occasion an address of welcome was presented to him, signed by many hundreds of influential persons. The Right Honorable Lord Brougham presided, and nearly a hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen sat down to table. The ceremonial was highly interesting, and is calculated to keep alive and to add to the interest which is felt in the welfare of the Liberian Republic.—*London Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

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From the Liberator.

The Colonization Question—An Argument Against it.

Byberry, Pa., Aug. 28, 1862.

** Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, Government Colonization Agent:* Sir—I have read with deep and painful interest your address to the "Free Colored People of the United States," and as a "colored" man, beg the privilege of saying a few words in reply.

Forty-five years ago, an overture similar to that contained in your address came to the colored people from the city of Washington. That proposed Western Africa as the happy place where they were to be colonized—this proposes Central America. On the receipt of that proposition, a public meeting of the colored people of Philadelphia was called, with a view of expressing their opinions of it. It was held in Bethel Church, in the month of January, 1817, and my honored father-in-law, the late James Forten, was its chairman. It adopted a series of resolutions, the first and last of which were as follows:—

"Resolved, That as our ancestors (not of choice) were the first successful cultivators of the wilds of America, we, their descendants, feel ourselves entitled to participate in the blessings of her luxuriant soil which their blood and sweat enriched, and that any measure, or system of measures, having a tendency to banish us from her bosom, would not only be cruel, but in direct violation of those principles which have been the boast of this Republic.

"Resolved, That having the strongest confidence in the justice of God and philanthropy of the free States, we cheerfully submit our destinies to Him who suffers not a sparrow to fall without his special providence."

Senator Pomeroy, these were the sentiments of the colored people of Philadelphia, and of the whole land, in 1817; they have been their sentiments ever since, and they will be found their sentiments now. Exceptions there may have been, and may be again. I speak of the whole, not of a fraction.

Sir, for more than twenty years the question of Colonization agitated and divided this country. The colored people stamped it with the seal of their reprobation; the whites acquiesced in the justice of their decision, and the vexed and vexing question was put to rest. Now it is revived. The apple of discord is again thrown into the community; and as though you had not already enough to divide and distract you, a new sheme is hit upon, and deliberately sent upon its errand of mischief.

There are some aspects of this project which surely its advocates cannot have duly considered. You purpose to exile hundreds of thousands of your laborers. The wealth of the country consists mainly in its labor. With what law of economy, political or social, can you reconcile this project to banish from your shores the men that plough your fields, drive your teams, and help build your houses? Already the farmers around me begin to feel the pinching want of labor; how will it be after this enormous draft? I confess, the project seems to me one of insanity. What will foreign nations, on whose good or ill will so much is supposed now to depend, think of this project? These nations have none of this vulgar prejudice against complexion. What, then, will they think of the wisdom of a people who, to gratify a low-born prejudice, will deliberately plan to drive out hundreds of thousands of its most peaceable, industrious and competent laborers? Mr. Roebuck said in a late speech, at Sheffield—as an argument for intervention—"that the feeling against the blacks was stronger at the North than in the South." Mr. Roebuck can now repeat that assertion, and point to this governmental project in corroboration of its truth. A "Slaveholder's Convention" was held a few years since in Maryland, to consider whether it would not be best to re-enslave the free blacks of that State, or banish them from its borders. The question was discussed, and a committee, the chairman of which was United States Senator Pearce, was appointed to report upon it. The committee reported "that to enslave men now free would be inhuman, and to banish them from the State would be to inflict a deadly blow upon the material interests of the Commonwealth; that their labor was indispensable to the welfare of the State." Sir, your Government proposes to do that which the Slaveholders' Convention of Maryland, with all their hate of the free blacks, declared to be inconsistent with the public interest.

But it is said this is a question of prejudice, of national antipathy, and not to be reasoned about. The President has said, "whether it is right or wrong, I need not now discuss."

Great God! Is justice nothing? Is honor nothing? Is even pecuniary interest to be sacrificed to this insane and vulgar hate? But it is said this is the white man's country. Not so, sir. This is the red man's country, by natural right, and the black man's, by virtue of his sufferings and toil. Your fathers by violence drove the red man out, and forced the black man in. The children of the black man have enriched the soil by their tears, and sweat, and blood. Sir, we were born here, and here we choose to remain. For twenty years we were goaded and harrassed by systematic efforts to make us colonize. We were coaxed and mobbed, and mobbed and coaxed, but we refused to budge. We planted ourselves upon our inalienable rights, and were proof against all efforts that were made to expatriate us. For the last fifteen years, we have enjoyed comparative quiet. Now again the malign project is broached, and again, in the name of humanity, as before, are we invited to leave.

In God's name, what good do you expect to accomplish by such a course? If you will not let our brethren in bonds go free—if you will not let us, as did our fathers, share in the privileges of the Government—if you will not let us even fight the battles of the country—in Heaven's name, at least, let us alone. Is that too great a boon to ask of your Government.

Sir, I have spoken with freedom, but not, I trust, with disrespect. If I have expressed myself with warmth, put yourself in my place, and ask if you would not do the same. Sir, my reverend father, William Purvis, of Charleston, S. C., was a loyal citizen of this country, and a true patriot. He died leaving an escutcheon without a stain. My father-in-law, James Forten, served this country in the Revolution of 1776, and suffered as a captive of war on board the British prison ship Old Jersey. He, too, died without a blot upon his memory. I, myself, have paid the taxes and borne the burdens of the Government without being allowed a share in its privileges. Of this I don't now complain. In bitterness of spirit, but with unwavering loyalty, I have been true to the country which has never ceased to injure me. I have hoped and labored for better things. I still hope and labor for better things, and don't complain. But let me alone. I elect to stay on the soil on which I was born, and on the plot of ground which I have fairly bought and honestly paid for. Don't advise me to leave, and don't add insult to injury by telling me it's for my own good; of that I am to be the judge. It is in vain you talk to me about the "two races," and their "mutual antagonism." In the matter of rights there is but one race, and that is the human race. "God has made of one blood all nations to dwell on the face of the earth." And it is not true that there is a mutual antagonism between the white and colored people of this community. You may antagonize us, but we do not antagonize you. You may hate us, but we do not hate you. It may argue a want of spirit to cling to those who seek to banish us, but such is nevertheless the fact.

Sir, this is our country as much as it is yours, and we will not leave it. Your ships may be at the door, but we choose to remain. A few may go, as a few went to Hayti and a few to Liberia, but the colored people as a mass will not leave the land of their birth. Of course, I can only speak by authority for myself; but I know the people with whom I am identified, and I feel confident that I only express their sentiment as a body when I say that your project of colonizing them in Central America or anywhere else, with or without their consent, will never succeed. They will migrate as do other people, when left to themselves, and when the motive is sufficient; but they will neither be "compelled to volunteer," nor constrained to go of their "own accord."

Your obedient servant,
Robert Purvis.

The Proclamation of Emancipation.

Washington, September 23, 1862.

The country is electrified this morning by President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. Although there has long been good reason to anticipate that the President would in due time avail himself of the power of war to strike directly at the mainspring of the rebellion and its most important staff and support, the Proclamation took us by surprise at last. It will be hailed with delight by the truly and unconditional loyal all over the land. Much as all good men must deplore the terrible war out of which has sprung the necessity for this declaration of freedom to an enslaved and oppressed race, wise patriots and humanitarians everywhere can but rejoice that the blood of the land—if it must flow at all—is washing out the only stain disgracing our national escutcheon. The hand of Providence begins to be recognized in the national affliction. As the Egyptians were sorely smitten until the Children of Israel passed out of bondage, so has our long favored land been bowed in the ashes of humiliation and trouble that our national sin may be exposed and purged. The die is cast from this hour, and it dooms slavery to the death. If the rebellious States, to save the institution of human slavery for a brief season shall lay down their arms and submit to the Federal authority, who thenceforth will question that slavery has lost forever its power as a vital political element, debauching our public men and controlling the Government? Once gone as a political power, slavery is hemmed in and expires all the more surely and safely because the agonies of its dissolution are prolonged. If the 1st of January next finds the slave States still rebellious, where shall they obtain, in all the wide world, assistance to bind the shackles tight again upon the freed men, women and children of the South?

It is full time that loyal people should admit the fact that we are engaged in a death-struggle for the mastery. The rebellion must be crushed, or it will crush the Government. The enemy is striking for nothing less than domination, and is putting forth every possible effort to obtain success. The question with us is not whether we shall strengthen their determination to resist the Constitution, and overturn it and its instruments, for that determination is already intensified to the utmost. Nothing is left us but to ascertain what means will strengthen our own hands for the combat and weaken our opponents' means of resistance. They are fighting for the political domination of slavery. Let us meet them, then, by striking at slavery itself, the root of their rebellion, and the corner-stone of the proposed Southern Confederacy. Their white men are supported in the field by the enforced labor

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of their slaves. Slavery feeds the rebellion; Slavery is its source of supplies. It supports the families of those who are in the battle-field, raises cotton to be smuggled through Texas and be exchanged for supplies of war material for the rebel army, and at the same time encourages the rebel leaders with the hope that they may yet compel the North to make a peace that shall leave slavery stronger than ever—a national instead of a local institution, to be perpetuated while the Republic lives. Let us no longer hesitate then to strike at slavery, crush out all these hopes, cut off or reduce the rebel supplies of food and arms, and at the same time challenge the moral support of all the world, by making ours—in one of its incidents—a War of human freedom, regardless of race or color. We have nothing to lose by the experiment in any event; we may gain immensely, and humanity, in any event, will rejoice. Emancipation has only been a question of time—and its time has nearly come. Thanks be to the Almighty Ruler of Nations that the dark clouds of civil commotion are beginning to show their silver linings, and that the sun of Universal Freedom is so soon to gild the tombs of those heroes who have illustrated the noble sentiment—

The fittest place for man to die,
Is where he dies for man.

—*Evening Bulletin*

The President of Liberia.

His Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President of Liberia, is of pure African blood. He was sent from Maryland at the age of six, and having gone through great vicissitudes—among others of being a prisoner when very young among the aboriginess, then being a successful merchant, then being a member of the Legislature as Senator, then Judge, then Vice-President of the Republic, and, of course, President of the Senate, and occasionally military commander of the volunteer countrymen in resisting the attacks of the natives—became President of the Republic, and, having served three terms of two years each, was inaugurated for a fourth term last January. The Republic of Liberia has a coast line of six hundred miles on the west coast of Africa, lying between Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, and has a population of from 500,000 to 600,000 souls, of whom nearly 500,000 are aboriginal inhabitants. Under the able presidency of Mr. Benson, Liberia has made great strides, and the honour shown him during his present visit to this country is indicative of the interest felt both for him and for the country over which he presides. On the 27th of June he was entertained at a banquet at Willis's Rooms, presided over by Lord Brougham, at which time an address of welcome, signed by many hundreds, was presented to him, the signatures including those of several peers, and M.P.'s, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayors of Manchester, Liverpool, Cambridge, &c. His Excellency, who is a special commissioner for Liberia at the International Exhibition, will bear away with him the good will and best wishes of a large number of English people.—*London Illustrated News of Aug. 9.*

President Benson on the Continent.

Information has been received by the American Colonization Society of this city, that the President of Liberia has been welcomed and treated on the Continent with the same liberal spirit and generous hospitality extended to him in Great Britain. Leaving London on the 5th ultimo, he has already visited several of the prominent cities. At Berlin he was entertained by Count Bernstoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia, President Benson sitting on the right hand and the Chief of the Japanese on the left of the Countess of Bernstoff. Gerard Ralston, Esq., wrote from London as follows:

"President Benson receives everywhere the most courteous and honorable treatment. He is expected at Amsterdam on the 14th instant, and, after visiting Holland, Belgium, &c., may come back to Great Britain; but whether he will visit our country (United States of America) or not, I do not know. I hardly think he has yet determined whither to go after leaving England. I give an extract from a note just received from Mr. Johnson, the Private Secretary of the President of Liberia:

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"BADEN BADEN, Aug. 8, 1862.

"'We are well. We arrived here yesterday, the 7th instant, having passed through and visited Hamburg, Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, Frankfort, &c., &c. Our treatment by these continentol people has been of the kindest sort. The President has had interviews and audiences with the King of Prussia and the King of Saxony. By the latter he was entertained at dinner at the Royal Palace at Pilnitz, on the 4th instant. Both these kings seem to be very "clever" men, indeed, and they expressed much interest in the welfare of Africa. The people in Germany know more about Liberia than the people in England. Even in the manufactories, we have been surprised to hear the operatives say they have read of Liberia, and tell us what articles we have sent to the International Exhibition. Our movements are announced regularly in the newspapers, and at every place we go it is known at once that that is the President of Liberia.' "—*Philadelphia North American.*

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS. — This distinguished man has recently visited Washington, as well as Boston, New York and Philadelphia. We are gratified to learn that the interview of President Roberts with the President of the United States and with several members of the Cabinet, showed that Liberia is an object of interest to our Government, and we trust will prove advantageous to the young African Republic, over which Mr. Roberts so long and so ably presided, and which he so well represents. It is to be regretted that the public mind has been distracted with several views and projects touching our colored population, rather than united and concentrated upon the one tried, practicable, wise, and grand scheme of African colonization.

The interests of the Liberia College, of which he is President, are now occupying his attention, and the institution is expected to go into operation on his return home. He and his good lady expect to embark for England in the Great Eastern on the 9th of this month.—*The African Repository.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

The School System.

But little has been said by us in relation to the School System in this State. Many suppose that, as we have a Public School in this city for colored children, that there is also one in each county of the State. The School in this city is under the immediate control of the Board of Education for this county. In the interior cities and towns—with the exception, perhaps, of Sacramento and Stockton, where the County Board allows a small contribution towards the pay of the teachers—the colored children are entirely excluded from the schools, and no separate schools are provided. This should be a subject for our earnest attention. The ensuing Legislature will consist of men of the most liberal views, who will not be frightened by the cry of Abolitionist, etc.—men, we believe, who will examine the subject, and recommend a reform of the present partial system, and, at least, give us schools in localities in which they are positively needed.

It is almost needless to remark that we are taxed in common with others of the State for the public education of our youth, and it is but a small privilege we ask, to have a school set apart for colored children in those counties where none have yet been established, under the auspices of the school system of the State.

At the ensuing session of the Legislature let us not fail to make this subject the basis of our prayers and exertions.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of October and remit us speedily as possible.

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Delinquents.

A few words to our delinquent *patrons*. Of such we have many, and regret to have to bring the subject to public notice. Why some men, claiming to be intelligent, will continue to receive our paper, and expect to have it sent to them (probably in all the future) without paying their subscription, or contributing one dime to its support, is a problem we are unable to solve.

The subscription fee to the APPEAL is but fifty cents per month, and when two or three months are in arrears, it certainly would be a relief to us for them to pay one month at least voluntarily and without being dunned, to enable us to pay the printers promptly every week. As for our time and labor, we have had nothing for that, nor do we expect anything, but we do expect the expenses of the paper at least to be paid, and when that is done we shall feel, in some degree, content. If a newspaper is a necessity amongst us at this important crisis, let us give it a united support, and not hold back and expect one portion to do their utmost to sustain it, while the other receive it dronishly as a gratuity. Better have no paper than give it such a pitiable support, to the disgrace of us all. We allude, of course, only to those who do not and will not, apparently, see the necessity of sustaining a paper devoted entirely to their interests. For the future we hope our delinquent friends will acquiesce with us, and accede to the object of this notice.

LECTURE.—The Rev. T. Starr King will lecture, on Thursday evening next, in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. Subject—"A New Call of Patriotism." A full house is anticipated, as the proceeds are to be applied for the benefit of the Church. The admission will be, for gentlemen and lady, $1.50; single tickets, $1.

The following is a correct statement of the amount of cash collected at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on Sunday evening, Oct. 19th, for the Patriotic Relief Fund:

J. P. Dyer	$6 00	Lloyd H. Brooks	1 00
John Givens	5 00	Ellen Bell	1 00
Charles H. Wood	5 00	Washington Miller	1 00
Anthony Osborn	3 00	John Sampson	1 00
Alexander Fuller	3 00	Samuel Smith	1 00
Rhuhard A. Hall	3 00	George Bell	1 00
Charlotte Davis	3 00	Mrs. Prince	1 00
Rev. Barney Fletcher	2 00	Mrs. Wm. Nutter	1 00
Mrs. Francis J. Cooper	2 00	Louis Bell	75
Catherine Rollins	1 25	Eleanora Dodson	50
J. B. Sanders	1 00	John Williams	50
H. C. Cornish	1 00	Hetty Petterson	50
James Anderson	1 50	Chas. D. Armstead	50
George Johnson	1 00	Susan Westermeit	50
Thomas Hawkins	1 00	Luke Coleman	50
Daniel Keith	1 00	Hagar Lundy	50
Joseph Taylor	1 00	Catherine Osborn	50
Patrick Jones	1 00	C. Smith	50
William Waugh	1 00	Thomas Harrison	50
Samuel Davis	1 00	Alex. Hewes	50
Thomas Cooper	1 00	Therese Cummings	50
John Forbes	1 00	John Bayard	25
Wesley Farlong	1 00		

The amount of cash paid into the National Patriotic Relief Fund was $76 00.

T. M. D. WARD.

The following are the names of those who subscribed to the Patriotic Fund at the meeting held in Placerville on the 12th instant:

J. Jenkins	$10 00	J. M. Murphy	2 50
J. Miller	10 00	N. Ray	2 50
Mrs. H. Howard	5 00	S. Talbot	2 50
Mrs. M. Jenkins	5 00	G. Woodlan	2 50
J. M. Durham	5 00	A. Collins	2 50
D. C. Bucker	5 00	B. Turk	2 50
J. Vickions	5 00	G. Clay	2 00
Mrs. M. Vickions	5 00	W. Bostick	2 00
J. Butts	3 00	W. A. G. Brown	2 00
Mrs. S. Miller	2 50	S. Graves	1 00
C. H. Augustus	2 50	A. Deago	1 00
S. Howard	2 50	J. Banks	50
Amount collected			$81 00

Lewis Tappan of New York, a life-long Abolitionist, has of nephews and sons and nieces, ten representatives in the army of the Union. It is an every-day remark, made by pro-slavery men, whose sympathies are with the rebels, that the Abolitionists (and in this term they include all anti-slavery men) have done nothing for the war.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Gen. Fremont arrived here yesterday. He comes as a witness in the McKinstry case, and probably will be detained some days.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Victoria, V. I., Oct. 1, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Although we have few matters very exciting to record in this city, still, as I promised, I send you a few lines. As I wrote you, in anticipation, some time since, the misfortune and the fortune of many a gold-seeker is a fertile topic of conversation with us, and the reality as regards the former, but too true; nor is it surprising that men who never handled a spade or shovel, and others who lacked the energy to persevere, that gold was not to be had without severe toil and many hardships, should be disappointed, while on the other hand, those of a different stamp have obtained a golden reward.

Our government, however, are exerting themselves to find locations on farm lands on the most liberal terms, and when the progress that has been made in agriculture is noticed by those who came in '58, the conclusion must be come to that this must eventually be a great producing country. Gardens and orchards spring up as if by magic, and our vegetable markets, for quality, are equal to any in a similar latitude.

The arrival of several ships from England, Australia and New Zealand, with large freights and numerous passengers, has given a great impetus to trade. Among the most interesting arrivals were 61 females, sent out under the auspices of the "Ladies' Emigration Society of London." Most of them obtained immediate employment, a committee of ladies having been formed to see their interests and comforts properly cared for; indeed the women seem to have been more fortunate than many of the men.

A regular line of ships is now established between this place and London and Liverpool, and one is being formed between Melbourne and this city.

Building is going on rapidly; brick and frame houses and stores are being erected in every direction, and our elegant suburban villas add much to the beautiful scenery by which we are surrounded.

We have had a very painful case of killing, which a coroner's jury pronounced no murder. The green-eyed monster, jealousy, was the prompter, woman the cause, revenge, aided by an enraged husband and two revolving messengers, produced the effect, and sent a soul to eternity, a body to the grave. The accused will be tried next Assizes for manslaughter.

Since I wrote the foregoing, a party of 150 men, with a female and several children, arrived overland from Canada West. This was a bold attempt, but the energy and perseverance of Englishmen overcame all difficulties, and established the fact of the practicability of the route. The day may not be far distant, when a railroad may be laid across the continent. J. F.

COLORED RECRUITS.—George J. Martin, Esq., took down to Leavenworth thirty colored recruits on Tuesday last, where they were regularly mustered into the service, armed and uniformed, and placed in the camp of instruction. Lieut. Martin has a good prospect of soon filling up his company. — *Freedom's Champion, Atchison, Kansas.*

The Providence *Journal* states that more than a sufficient number of colored recruits have been enrolled for a company, but that the uncertainty which hangs over the matter discourages a rapid organization. If it was a fixed fact that the regiment would be organized and go into service, it would be completed in a very short time.

STRANGE, IF TRUE.—A London correspondent writes that the citizens of Glasgow who recently lionized the Rebel commissioner Mason, were the very ones who headed the deputation to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and also lionized Fred. Douglass, when those personages respectively visited Glasgow. They comprise the leading Abolitionists in that city, and we thus witness the strange spectacle of people of that class glorifying the author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and one of the firmest supporters of the American institution that has hitherto received their bitterest denunciations.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who killed Gen. Nelson, has been released and ordered to report at Cincinnati for duty.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Situation.

BY DR. E. B. J.—NO. XVI.

There are many intelligent persons among our people who have watched closely the doings of our Government, but fail to discover any encouragement, amid the conflicting interests which often bear so heavily upon us. I admit that much suffering is caused by cruel, heartless tyrants, who have, through ignorance and prejudice, imbibed a hatred towards those who, unfortunately, have been the victims of their malignity. I believe, however, there are elements outside of this band of demons which are exerting an influence on the public mind, that will not be appeased until the arm of justice controls the action of our rulers.

I give the opinion of an Eastern correspondent, which contains facts that are pertinent to the present condition of affairs, and may be interesting to your readers.

Great events have transpired. The rebels, elated with their continued success, entered Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The people of those States were terribly alarmed. They were positively on the north of the Potomac, and in full force. To many, the news was disheartening; to others, of more sanguine temperaments, the move was large with hope. As they had the enemy on their own soil, there could be no hope of the unaccountable reinforcements which always turned the battle against us. The cry went up, They are ours! Lee, Jackson, Longstreet, and a host of Generals, who appear to possess ubiquity, were entrapped; but, alas for all human expectations, the enemy came and we met them. They killed our men, we killed theirs, and, of course, we killed three to their one of ours, as we always do. Yet every time we meet them, they have the same number, and, not unfrequently, more. What a great country the South must be. They have everything they desire; even men who rise from the ground, for, according to the estimate of our writers, after every battle fought, we should say, unless their men grow out of the ground, it is certainly wonderful where they come from. We always kill and wound three times the number they do of ours; yet, after a lull, the cry is "lo, they come," twice, thrice, aye, even five times our number. It depends on how badly we are whipped. It was so in this last battle; all acknowledge it more bloody than any preceding battle. Yet we find the enemy again in Virginia awaiting our coming.

And now all that we can say, they have left perhaps two thousand vacant chairs around the fireside, and ten thousand cripples in some form. When will this strife end? My heart is sick with what appears play on our part.

President Lincoln heard the mighty rumbling of a strong Northern sentiment against his undefined policy when the 600,000 men were called for. They said, "We will enlist, but give us a policy. We are willing to fight, but we wish to know what for." Petition after petition was laid before him to liberate the slaves; committee after committee waited on him with the same message, and worst of all the players that came before him was his darling Kentucky, in open rebellion. What could or should he do, poor man? Think of his position. He, Commander-in-Chief of only a million men, to meet, perhaps, three million; for we must always remember the rebels have three to our one. Kentucky will not be won back, let him woo ever so soothingly. The North is positively tired of spending her life-blood and treasure for nought. The President was compelled to do something, consequently, the North being the most available, he gave them the Emancipation "Sop."

The sentiments above expressed are portrayed in a true light. Our hope is that Government will not make any more mistakes and blunders, but that it may seize the strong points of the enemy, and strike sudden and heavy blows, and not hesitate for fear of striking one that has African blood in the arm. If they fail to meet the subject on the issue of Universal Emancipation, before the question can be settled, the assassins will retire to a more secure place, with the knife nearer to the throat of the nation.

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For the Pacific Appeal

CAMP LINCOLN, Oct. 5th, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—Some time since I received, by the hand of an esteemed friend of San Francisco, a copy of your very interesting paper, dated July 19th, which contained an article relating to a pamphlet on Colonization, published by me last winter; but my time has been so much taken up with camp duties and scouting expeditions among the Indians, that I have had no opportunity to notice it until the present.

In reviewing your criticism I will pass over the first paragraph, as it gives the author credit for literary ability which he does not claim. The next paragraph speaks of the author as being desirous of "getting rid of the blacks for the benefit of the whites," and "by a persuading process of proscription and starvation." Is it not very probable, Mr. Editor, that the paragraph under consideration may be the means of misleading those who have not, like yourself, had an opportunity of perusing the work. I do not claim for the book any great merit; but I do claim that, while endeavoring to point out a way whereby my own countrymen and race may be released from the snare into which they have so unhappily fallen, I have, also, with equal zeal and by the same plan, endeavored to provide for the future prosperity and happiness of yours. If I have erred, that error has originated in the head and not in the heart. I can certainly see no hope for your race, except through a separation from ours, and a removal to some country where you can form a separate and distinct nationality. Otherwise, you must content yourselves to remain mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and it matters but little, in the latter case, whether you bear the appellation of slaves or freemen, the practical results will be nearly the same. *You cannot hope, in either case, to be placed upon a social and political equality with the white races of this country, while you remain mingled among them.* But if you separate yourselves from us, and form a separate political organization, you will soon become a powerful nation, and find yourselves in a position to command respect at the cannon's mouth. Should you remain here, what can you do? You may petition, but your petitions will not be heard. To the ballot-box you will have, at most, but limited access, and if you, as a last resort, take up arms against the Government, you will find ten millions of bayonets ready to reduce you to submission, and your condition will become worse, if possible, than it is at present.

I speak to you as a friend, and, sooner or later, you will find that I tell you the truth, when I say, that you, as a people, had better prepare to take your household gods and remove to some country where you can enjoy "that life, that liberty, that sweet repose which God designed alike for all mankind." I do not desire that you should go empty-handed, or without having a place previously prepared for you. Nor do I think it will be necessary to apply the "persuading process of proscription and starvation." I am satisfied that such inducements can be offered as will gladly be accepted by a large majority of your people, to leave this worse than Egyptian bondage, and, under the guiding wisdom of the Almighty, "seek for a land flowing with milk and honey, where every one can sit beneath his own vine and fig tree, and there will be none to molest him or make him afraid."

Very respectfully yours,
CHAS. SCOFIELD.

To P. A. BELL, &c.

Mr. Scofield is the author of a pamphlet, circulated in this city some months ago, entitled "Address to the Friends of the Union.—A Plan for the Removal of Slavery." The criticism alluded to by Mr. Scofield was made at that time, July 19, in the APPEAL, by Mr. Bell, and was as follows:

We have received a pamphlet entitled *A Plan for the Removal of Slavery*, by Chas. Scofield, of the Volunteers.

It is a well written document, as far as literary ability is concerned, but it is full of sophistry and inconclusive reasoning from false premises. It is, in fact, the old fox, Colonization in a new mask.

The author is evidently a disciple of Horace Greely, whose humanitarianism is to get rid of the blacks for the benefit of the whites; he would not enslave them,

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nay more! he would liberate every slave, but he would literally force them out of the country, their home as much as it is that of any Americans, by the persuading process of proscription and starvation.

It won't do, gentlemen; here we are and here we will remain.

"This is our home, this is our country—here we were born and here we will die, and we will tell the white Americans that their country is our country, their God our God: we will breathe the same air, and worship at the same altars; where they live we will live, where they die there will we be buried, and our bones shall remain as monuments of their justice and our triumph, or of our failure and their disgrace."*

* A resolution offered by P. A. Bell, at the great Anti-Colonization meeting held in Broadway Hall, New York, Jan. 8, 1838. Published in the *Colored American*, Jan. 13, 1838.

Subsequently, August 30, there was a communication from the author of the pamphlet, on African Colonization, published in this paper, dated Ter Waw, July 10th. Our comment, appended to that article at the time of its publication, was as follows, and we have seen no reason to change the views therein expressed:

We do not believe in the practicability or necessity of the above colonization scheme. It is philanthropic but cumbersome, a modification of the old plan of Henry Clay and his coadjutors, which, though it did some good, worked too slow for the welfare of the American nation or the African race. The first thing to be done is—emancipate: a wise Providence will take care of the rest. But since the recognition of the Republic of Liberia, a new field opens in that direction, as well as Hayti and other countries, for individual enterprise. Every person should be at liberty to go where he thinks he can do best.

What the English Papers Say.

It was naturally to be expected that the journals hostile to the Federal cause should make the most of the diversity of opinion prevailing at the North in regard to the policy of emancipation and the employment of the negroes. The London *Times*, of course, is in something like what it means for high glee at the war of words between the Democratic and the Republican parties, and quotes the divergent views of Mr. Vallandigham, and of Wendell Phillips with a zest that savors of a spirit of diabolism. It notes, too, how Governor Andrews persists in arming colored citizens, and how Gen. Hunter's Black Brigade, on the other hand is discountenanced. Of course I need not tell you that it makes the most of Jeff Davis's proclamation in regard to the treatment awaiting prisoners of color, and above all of the fate in reserve for white officers who may venture to command them, should they have the ill luck to fall into Confederate hands. But it is not by such journals as the *Times* only that the Federal policy in regard to the negroes is condemned, for on this point the journals that have all along given their support to Mr. Lincoln, have also, all along, blamed him severely for the vacillation he has shown on the subject of emancipation. It is, however, in connection with his scheme of emigration for colored people that the President has come in for the severest handling of late. That the *Times* should abuse him mercilessly was to be expected, and that the answer he recently gave to the deputation of colored people who waited upon him should be lashed most unsparingly, was as natural to be looked for as is the daily appearance of the *Times* itself. But bad as is the *Times* when treating on this point, I question if its comments will damage Mr. Lincoln half as much as the remarks ventured by such journals as is the *Daily News*—friendly as it has always professed to be towards the President. This liberal journal does not waste words in covert attacks upon Mr. Lincoln's total want of logic, and obtuse notions of justice, but it seeks to demonstrate how utterly absurd, and absurdly wrong, he is from the beginning to the end of the whole chapter of colored emigration. It asserts, of course, the perfect right of the free blacks to remain in what is their native country; and blames the bad usage owned to by Mr. Lincoln. But waiving that point, it asks how the President can possibly promise

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himself any rational prospect of ever seeing his scheme carried out. It has taken 40 years to induce 12,000 colored persons to emigrate to Liberia, and as Mr. Lincoln has not yet proposed to do more than try to prevail upon the blacks to go and dig coal at Panama, the *Daily News* would like to know within what period of time it is to be expected that the voluntary exodus of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 of colored people may be accomplished. Other liberal papers take up the same protest, and show in as strong a fashion their sense of "Honest Abe's" well meant, but very ill put proposition.—*London correspondent of the Bulletin.*

An Appeal to the President.

OH, President Lincoln, God has placed you as a father over these poor oppressed millions. Remember their forlorn condition! Think how they have been for generations deprived of the light of knowledge and the hope of freedom! Think of the cruel lashes inflicted upon them for trying to learn to read the Word of God! Think of their wives polluted, and their children sold, without any means of redress for such foul and cruel wrongs! Imagine them stealing through midnight swamps, infested with snakes and alligators, guided toward freedom by the North Star, and then hurled back into bondage by Northern blood-hounds in the employ of the United States! Think how long their groans and prayers for deliverance have gone up before God, from the hidden recesses of Southern forests! Listen to the refrain of their plaintive hymn, "Let my people go!" Above all, think of their present woeful uncertainty, scourged and driven from one to another, not knowing whom to trust! We are told that uncounted prayers go up from their bruised hearts, in the secrecy of their rude little cabins, "that God would bless Massa Lincoln." Is there nothing that touches your heart in the simple trust of these poor benighted suffering souls? In view of it, can you still allow the officers of the United States to lash them at their pleasure, and send them back to their masters, on the plea that the President has given no orders on the subject? Shall such officers go unrebuked, while General Hunter is checked in his wise and humane policy, and when the great honest soul of Gen. Phelps is driven to the alternative of disobeying the convictions of his own conscience, or quitting the service of his country? If you can thus stifle the moral enthusiasm of noble souls; if you can thus dissappoint the hopes of poor, helpless wretches, who trust in you as the appointed agent of their deliverance, may God forgive you! It will require infinite mercy to do it.—*Mrs. Lydia Maria Child.*

THE TRUTH AT LAST.—Gen. WILCOX, on his return from captivity among the rebels, made a telling speech at Detroit, Michigan, from which we extract a few truthful words:

They (the rebels) all say they want and must have a stronger government. Their society is built on slavery. Slavery turns out millions of idle drones. It is because they want the negro to do all the labor. They hate us and love slavery. That is the whole thing in three words. Everything has got to bow down to slavery.

They have got now between 500,000 and 600,000 men in the field. I think they are capable of bringing perhaps 1,000,000 or 1,400,000 into the field. This may astonish you, but when you recollect that they are bringing all classes and ages into their ranks, it is not so surprising. There are many boys from 14 to 16 fighting in their ranks and old gray-headed men. There is, besides, a large per centage of the negro element in their ranks, which assists them much. For instance, they allow two negroes to each company for cooks, and then there are the drummers and musicians, who make 6 or 7 per cent of negroes for each company. That, multiplied by 10, gives 60 or 70 negroes for each regiment, and that is exclusive of teamsters. In this way, the slaves are to them a very great service, enabling them to bring more men into the field.

THE ARMY AND THE NEGROES.—Everywhere the American General receives his most useful and reliable information from the Negro, who hails his coming as the harbinger of Freedom.—*Wm. H. Seward's Official Dispatch to Mr. Adams.*

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Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, October 21st.—The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says that the pressure for a forward movement is becoming about general. It is urged with an earnestness that has never been equalled. The argument is used that a protraction of our present inaction will ruin the country.

The *Times* has a dispatch giving an account from a refugee who brought a report from Culpeper county, Va. He anticipated a slave insurrection, and says that the inhabitants of the counties where the insubordination exists threaten to resist the conscription. They act on the plea of self-protection to defend themselves against the negroes.

It is believed that two-thirds of the slaves in Virginia have already heard of Lincoln's proclamation, and believe themselves free. The gentleman who brought the report thinks that should the rebel army retreat from their present position another Nat. Turner rebellion would occur in Eastern and Central Virginia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The *Tribune* editorially says: "The last European advices render it morally certain that France and England will recognise the Southern Confederacy by the 1st of January, provided no change in their situation before that time occurs." In the same article it says, there will soon be a battle near Winchester, and urges the sending of every available man to reinforce McClellan.

The rebel army is represented as being in a frightful condition; only about three-fourths of the soldiers are armed, and many of those only provided with shot and squirrel rifles. A dozen regiments are without tents, and the lack of clothing and blankets is generally felt. Hundreds of men are bare-footed, bare-headed and ragged. Our informant was amused at the scores of cavalry who had large Mexican spurs buckled on bare heels. Provisions are very scarce; bread and water, with an occasional relish of beef, without salt, being the principal diet. There seemed to be but little discipline or order with these portions of the rebel army.

It is quite certain that Bragg has eluded Buell, and, with all his forces, has safely passed through the gaps of the Cumberland Mountains into Tennessee.

Buell is said to be moving in such a direction as to be able to support our forces at Nashville, and in the operations in the vicinity of Corinth.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *Express* says there are rumors in Wall street this afternoon, that at a Cabinet meeting held yesterday, it was unanimously resolved to remove General McClellan, and that General Hooker should succeed him. Not confirmed.

Gold has advanced again, 32 to 34½c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Orders have been issued directing the occupancy for Government purposes, of property in Washington of persons known to be in the service of the rebels.

It is ascertained from a New Granadian official source, that that Government interposes no objection to black immigration to that Republic; the policy being to encourage the settlement of the country by those qualified to develope her agriculture and mineral resources.

The Potomac flotilla have lately been doing an extensive business in the capture of contraband goods and men in the rebel service. To-day a party was brought to the Navy Yard, captured while attempting to cross from Virginia to visit their homes in Maryland. Army passes and navy letters were found upon their persons.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—A report reached this city, which is considered reliable, that the rebel Gen. Van Dorn was killed by one of Price's staff officers. It appears that the two Generals had some difficulty, when Van Dorn drew a pistol, but before he could fire he was shot, as above mentioned.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that rebels have plundered trains to the number of 4,000 heavily loaded wagons, several thousands of beef cattle, 1,000 mules, 2,000 sheep—the greater part of which were taken in Kentucky.

Gold was selling at Richmond at 160@

14

170. Provisions were correspondingly high. Defrauding in the rebel commissary department has grown so common as to become street talk.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 20th, in an editorial on affairs in Kentucky says: The retrograde movement has profoundly disappointed and mortified our people, and dashed the fond hopes which they had formed for the liberation of Kentucky and Tennessee. We had reasonably expected from Bragg's magnificent army something more than a mere incursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio river.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Gen. Sigel yesterday moved his command to the neighborhood of Centreville, and established his headquarters there. Eight regiments have been added to his command in the last few days.

A person captured in the first battle of Bull Run, just arrived from Richmond, says that the *Merrimac No. 2* is nearly ready for service. She has had iron plates placed on her, and looks as if she would be an ugly customer. She is said to be similar in construction to the old *Merrimac*. Although not so large, she is more easily handled.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis has been placed temporarily in command of the forces in Covington.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—A Harper's Ferry special despatch to the *Times* says that Burnside has been assigned by Government to the charge of Harper's Ferry defenses. The second army corps has been placed under his orders. The soldiers are reported to be really suffering from cold weather.

James B. Clay (Henry's son) has gone south with the rebels.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Francis Green, Michigan Bar; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.; Chas. H. Hawkins, Sutter Creek; Elijah Booth, Nevada; James Jenkins, Placerville; Wm. Holmes, Oroville.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of October 29th, ISAAC ROPER, in the 40th year of his age, a native of Richmond, Va. [New Bedford papers please copy.]

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

Advertisements.

To Amateurs of Music.

THOSE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who propose to participate in the Musical and Literary Entertainment to be given, are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, 29th inst., at the Choir of the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., at 8 o'clock.

Per order— SOLOMON PENERTON, J. B. SANDERSON.

Watches Repaired at New York Prices!

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ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

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15

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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE worst cases of *RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT* and *PILES*. Also, a certain cure of the *HEART DISEASE*, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, etc., in men or animals.

This Medicine can be had by applying at the Post Office Livery Stable,

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Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

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se29

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GO TO DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
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HE WILL WARRANT TO CURE ALL cases of Asthma, Fever and Ague, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Toothache and Womb Disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, inflammation of the Eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Some of the afflicted that visit him come from one hundred to six hundred miles, and soon find relief.

Here is a case in point:

Daniel Somerset has had the Inflammatory Rheumatism three months. He was brought into the Doctor's room July 25, 1861, in the arms of two men, being unable to walk or stand, and suffering severe pain. In five minutes he was relieved by the Doctor from all pain, and in twenty minutes he walked out of the office without assistance.

☞ Consultation Free! ☜

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

UNION RESTAURANT,
No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
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Gale's American "
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD MITCHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

16

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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MARYSVILLE.
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The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

WEST INDIES.—West Indian news, down to Sept. 4, afford the following items: Food is scarce in Jamaica, owing to a drought, and failure of shipments from the United States. The people are making corn meal for themselves, in consequence—no very frightful alternative. Hayti is quiet, and trade good. Governor Thomas Price of Dominica is said to be working effectively to make that island prosperous, and enlarge its business. There is a plan to light the city of Martinique with gas. In Barbadoes, Trinidad, and Demerara trade is dull, and sugar-cane looking well.

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From Forney's Press.

Emancipation.

The rebellion is at an end! The President has done a good deed, at a good time. He has pronounced the doom of Slavery on the American Continent. After dallying with this great sin, because he dreaded to do violence to the interests and wishes of any portion of the people, he has accepted the lesson of experience, and ends the war by putting an end to the cause of the war. If this rebellion has taught us anything, it is that by slavery we have been defeated in our national progress—by slavery the richest and fairest portions of our Republic have been kept a desert and a wilderness—by slavery a great part of the people have been estranged from one another—by slavery our institutions are prevented from developing the blessings our fathers intended they should bestow. Slavery has been the perpetual disgrace to the American name. Slavery has bloomed into sedition, and ripened into war. Why should it live? It has menaced our dearest rights, and has robbed us of our dearest kindred. This fearful monster, intertwining itself around the vitals of the Republic, retarding its growth, destroying its usefulness, making its very existence wretched, at last sought to take the life which had nourished it, and to rend the bosom on which it had grown. In self-defence we have wrestled in its embraces—wrestled in blood, war, carnage, desolation, and slaughter—and all in vain. The struggle is now for life and death. If slavery lives the Republic dies. The Republic must live, and so slavery must die. This is the meaning of the President's proclamation, and his words record slavery's inevitable doom.

President Lincoln has followed the logical course of events in issuing his proclamation. He has been neither too soon nor too late. He had a multitude of interests to consult, all of which involved the social, commercial, and political happiness of our people. He found the great institution of slavery sustaining a great agricultural interest in many States of the Union. Cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other staples seemed to live upon its labor, and vast European and American enterprises depended on its preservation. The hamlets of Lancashire—the counting-rooms of New York—the mills of Lowell—the looms of France; to the uttermost ends of the earth—in India and Australia—the safety of the cotton crop and the protection of cotton labor were matters of comfort and necessity, raiment and bread. It was not an easy thing to proclaim a decree so universal in its application, and so radical and even disastrous in its operation. And to the honor of President Lincoln let us record it—that he did not make this proclamation until the masters of the cotton crop and cotton labor compelled him to do so by their treason and violence. Slavery might have passed away in its own good time, under the gentle influence of beneficent free institutions, and the world would not have felt the change. But this did not satisfy the ambition of its lords, nor minister to their cupidity. They grasped at universal empire and sought to overthrow a free republic, that a republic with slavery for its corner-stone might be erected on its foundations. How much they have done to accomplish this wild and terrible design, the dreadful experience of the past two years—the blood that has been shed—the devastation that has been inflicted—the general ruin that has everywhere extended—and the sad history these days are creating, will testify. This history is at an end. The President has turned a new leaf, and, at the head of the page, writes—*Emancipation.*

He has written Emancipation, and there it will last forever, a tribute to his own wise statesmanship and the fortitude of the American people. The patience and self-denial we have manifested from the beginning, in fighting this war with smaller weapons, while the great engine of death still remained in the arsenal, must forever be a wonder. But as we have been patient and self-denying before, let us be active, vigilant, and unrelenting now. If any one ever dreamed that out of this chaos of war and destruction peace might suddenly come as a compromise, or by submission, let him dismiss it like an idle dream that it was. This proclamation of the President ends the rebellion. It will not do so to-day, or even to-morrow, but it will end it in a very short time, and in a very summary manner. We are now putting the axe to the root; heretofore we have contented ourselves with trimming the boughs, and breaking the branches, forgetting that new life was constantly oozing from the soil. It does not come as a wild exhibition of despair, nor as a mere effort to rouse a drooping public sentiment or rally beaten and disheartened columns. It is the manifestation of Northern power; it is the result of overwhelming victories. We have shown the rebels that the sword is potent with us; we have shown them that, without going beyond the mere voluntary offerings of life and treasure, we have laid their conscript Confederacy at our feet, and now we propose to crush where we have conquered, and to take away the life of the great criminal who has been indicted and convicted at the bar of Christian civilization.

From the Liberator.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

It is not possible for any man to be a true friend of his country, without being a foe to slavery; for there can be no permanent peace to this nation while slavery lasts. Out of slavery comes this war, as naturally as lightning comes from the cloud; and any attempt to end the war without terminating slavery would be like covering up a volcano which must inevitably burst forth in the future, carrying devastation and destruction before it with accumulated fury.

Fire and gunpowder can as harmoniously exist together as slavery and liberty. The two elements are totally irreconcilable, and must forever so remain. It is "the irrepressible conflict," which from a war of words, culminates in a war of swords. This collision, this antagonism, must exist, while God in God and man is man. How sad it is, that the slaveholder cannot see that it is to his highest and best interest, and the interest of all concerned, that the slave should go free!

The voice of the great God from the opening heavens bids this nation "Go forward to the land of promise, to the land of freedom and righteousness." The innumerable hosts of angels, the spirits of the just and good in all lands and all worlds, repeat the glorious mandate, assuring us, with soul-stirring pathos and deep solemnity, that there is no way out of the wilderness of our nation's woe, except through a mighty resolve to obey God and do justice to man. If the nation hardens its heart, and will not let the bondman go, how can it hope to escape the proud and haughty Pharoah's doom? If it persists in its course of injustice and wrong, if it is bent on filling up its cup of iniquity to the very brim, now can it otherwise than tread in agony the wine press of inevitable retribution?

On the other hand, if it ceases to do evil and learns to do well, if it wash its hands of the blood of oppression, its light will break forth as the morning; it will become a "repairer of the breach, a restorer of the paths to dwell in." If it will thus do, a golden destiny awaits it; for it will become the "Queen of Nations," the Mountain of the Lord, on which will be erected the temples of Freedom, the altars of Justice, and the habitations of Righteousness. Oh for the advent of that happier day,

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when the sun shall look smilingly out from the windows of morning upon a land where no slave shall clank his chains, nor war-horse tramp the plain; but where Love shall reign, and the angels of Peace and of Beauty sit smiling on the mountain-tops? May the Lord hasten that blessed hour?

MILO A. TOWNSEND.

New Brighton, Pa., Aug. 15, 1862.

Marriage of an African Princess.

A child, supposed to be an African chieftain's daughter, was presented, when about the age of five years, to the late Frederick Forbes, R.N., who officially visited the King of Dahomey with a view to aid the suppression of the slave trade in the interior of Africa. Of her own history she has only a confused idea. Her parents were decapitated; her brothers and sisters, she knows not what their fate might have been. She was baptized, according to the rites of the Protestant church, Sarah Forbes Bonetta. Her Most Gracious Majesty has provided the means of completing the education of Miss Sarah Forbes Bonetta, whose knowledge and accomplishments make her an ornament for any society, and prove most satifactorily that the African mind is capable of the highest intellectual attainments. She was married lately at the parish church, Brighton. Her Majesty has taken a great interest in her marriage, and given it her full sanction. At the same time she has, besides presents from the royal family, herself provided the whole of the outfit, etc. Mr. James Davis, the bridegroom, was originally a slave taken by one of our cruisers, and educated in the schools of the Church Missionary Society at Sierra Leone, and showing himself to possess great talents, and capable of profiting by education, was with the sanction of the Admiralty, placed in an official capacity upon one of Her Majesty's ships, under the care of Captain Cook, R.N., and proved himself so useful and willing, as to gain the good wishes and opinions of both officers and men. He afterwards commenced trading on his own account, and is now a prosperous and influential merchant at Lagos, employing upward of 100 of his fellow-countrymen, and trying to improve their moral and intellectual status. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Sierra Leone and Rev. H. Venn; and Mrs. Thompson most kindly lent the garden at Westhill Lodge for the wedding breakfast. There was a large wedding party, including about twenty Africans. The bride was attended by sixteen bridesmaids, of whom four were ladies of color. Of her personal qualities we may say she is one of the prettiest colored ladies we ever beheld. There is a distinct absence of that abruptness in the features so often seen in the females of the African race, which gives them an air of ferocity. She has an eye expressive of tenderness and beaming with intelligence, whilst her whole deportment is lady-like in the extreme. Captain Forbes, R.N., father of the late Captain Forbes, who brought Miss Bonetta to England, gave away the bride. After the breakfast the happy pair left for London, and it is said they intended starting shortly for Sierra Leone.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The Case of the Garner Fugitive Slave Family.

The public will remember vividly the case of Margaret Garner, her husband, Robert Garner, and their family, who were arrested, a few years ago, under the Fugitive Slave Law, in Cincinnati, and finally surrendered to the claimant. They will remember how Robert Garner stood bravely in the door of his cabin, keeping the Deputy Marshal and his assistants at bay with his revolver and such other weapons as were within reach, while Margaret was saving her children within, rather than have them dragged back into a life of slavery. A darling daughter was killed, and

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a younger son wounded almost fatally, before the brutal hirelings of Slavery burst in and caught them all. They were finally carried off and sold South. Robert could have escaped, having frequent opportunities, but he would not leave his aged father and mother, whom he was resolved to free. A letter has just been received in this city (Washington) from Robert Garner, enclosed in a "red, white and blue" envelope. He writes "from the U. S. gunboat Benton, being under the Emancipation Law, a free man. His first effort is to learn his mother's condition and state of health. She is, we are informed here, yet a slave in Kentucky; but Mr. Foley, Provost-Marshal of Covington, recently seized some of Mr. Gaines' horses on the charge that he was a rebel. Why the mother of the heroic Robert Garner should not be free for the same reason as that which justifies the seizure of her master's horses, perhaps the President knows. Robert writes that his wife Margaret died on the 1sth of May, 1861. Her son Tommy and Sammy are still living. Robert will come North soon.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune, Sept.* 21.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1862.

The Debasement of Human Slavery.

The late telegraphic dispatches announce that 8000 black soldiers, officered by white men, have been raised and equipped in the States of Georgia and Alabama.

What are they to fight for? Who are they to fight against? These are pertinent questions, but the debasement of human slavery, to which they have been doomed from their birth, has so denumbed their intellects, that they are not competent to answer.

These poor wretches cannot be viewed, in a just sense, as enemies of the Federal Government, hemmed in and guarded, as they are, on all sides, and deluded under the false pretence that they are fighting against *their* enemies, and how forcibly it proves to what a debased condition Slavery has reduced the human intellect; yet we find Northern men who can see no harm in Slavery, and oppose the President's Proclamation, Confiscation, and all other measures that have for their object the amelioration of the condition of the race with which we, the free colored Americans, are identified. Slaves fighting for Slavery! And to be enslaved in the Nineteenth Century, amidst the light and knowledge that shines around them, yet of which they are not permitted to imbibe! The instincts of nature, guided by nature's God, alone would impel them, if left to themselves, to side with the Federal Government.

If a few regiments of Northern black men were encouraged by the Government, armed and equipped, and given access to these deluded armed slave, they would soon lead them out of their degradation into the ranks of the Federal Army, and thereby assist to enforce the great political, regenerating mandate of the age—the President's Proclamation. These are advantages that the American Government should not overlook. It is not too late to avail itself of this slumbering power.

MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—A large number of musical amateurs met in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on Wednesday evening last, the object being to organize a quartette for the rendition of the most popular anthems. Mr. J. B. Sanderson was appointed chairman and Lewis A. Bell secretary. Mr. A. Loney was elected leader. The "Pacific Appeal Musical Association" is its title. They will meet one or two evenings next week for rehearsal. Several excellent readers of music are in the organization.

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Hev. T. Starr King.

This eloquent divine lectured on Thursday evening in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. The attendance was large, although the weather was inclement. His subject was, "The New Call of Patriotism." During the delivery the lecturer was interrupted with frequent bursts of applause. The lecture throughout abounded with sentiments of burning patriotism. His style of delivery and persuasive eloquence were enchanting, and the intense interest manifested by the audience in the subject ought to have induced him to speak an hour longer. Mr. King is highly appreciated by our people, and he will always, as on this occasion, find himself "at home" among them. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. King by the audience for his able and patriotic lecture, to which he responded in the happiest manner. We have been permitted to extract some passages from this lecture, but in a production abounding with so many beauties we find it difficult which to select, and would publish the whole if we could. Of the wrong of the rebellion he says:

But if we cannot quiet the South or reclaim her, then we ought to draw the sword against the rebellion in the name of civilization, and dedicate its edge, as Joshua's was against the foulness of Canaan's idolatry, to the suppression from the light of the sun of an empire hostile to the American republic and to the common sentiment of civilization. And I believe that, if God would ever again command or suffer the sun to stand still, to befriend a battle, it would be that we might beat their banner into shreds, and trample out the seeds of their infamous polity and hope, on some new and moral Waterloo. We are treating the rebellion now as a humor in the national blood, dosing it with powder in the hope of driving it from the system and leaving the organism whole and sound. If, however, it concentrates itself into a cancer, a separate organized malignity, we must take the knife and cut to the bone, cut wide as its roots run, and expel it forever from the frame.

There is nothing in the unexpected strength of the rebellion to give it new dignity, even in foreign eyes. There is everything in the thought of its possible success, to make all terms of peace with it abhorrent to every loyal American. It is the cause of wrong against right, it is not only an unjustifiable revolution, but is a geographical wrong, an economical wrong, a moral wrong, a religious wrong, a war against the American Constitution, against the laws of the globe, against the New Testament, against God.

And again:

The new call of patriotism bids us conquer the neuralgia and hysterics which have been excited whenever rebels or half-rebels have thrown out the word "Abolition." Thousands of men would rather face a rebel battery than those syllables lisped out by abettors of the rebellion.

General-in-Chief Halleck has told freely his policy. "I am not willing to use the black population of the South against the rebellion, but I have issued orders to the Generals requiring them to use all the negroes they can get hold of, asking no questions whether the negroes be slave or free, or whether their masters be loyal or disloyal, except as a matter of record for after use."

The General has been sufficiently conservative. But he knows what war is.—And he knows that running to Judge Taney for written permissions for every charge of powder for a cannon, and for the man to touch it off, is not the most sensible or merciful way to conduct war. Are we ready to support the general in his new orders, or shall we insist, till the country is utterly ruined, that a white traitor is of far more account than a black loyalist.

There is no danger that, after the war is over, if we are victorious, the rebel masses will not be treated leniently enough. But mercy now means,—make the war short,—and to be short it must be stern, restrained by nothing but the fundamental laws of civilization. Let us be done wincing before the word "Abolition." Let us give it a wider meaning and bind it on our forcheads,—saying "we stand for the abolition of the rebellion; for the abolition from the continent of the leaders of it, for the abolition of the corner-stone and foundations of the conspiracy which has attempted to abolish the American flag!"

HORSETOWN, Oct. 22d, 1862.

P. ANDERSON—DEAR SIR: I received yours of the 15th on the 19th, enclosing a letter from Dr. M. R. Delany. Please accept my thanks for your kindness in forwarding it. I have had a kind of inflammation in the eyes which has prevented me from contributing to the columns of the APPEAL. I will try and make a commencement in a few days, and endeavor to be more prompt in the future. Yours, etc.

J. M. WHITFIELD.

The Haytian John Brown Fund.

NOTES ON JOHN BROWN'S MEN.—Says the *N. Y. Tribune.*

The amount of $2,721 45 has been disbursed by Mr. Redpath to John Brown's family and friends. There remains to be distributed $628 62. Of the five followers of John Brown who escaped from Harper's Ferry, only three now survive—Owen Brown, F. J. Merriman and O. P. Anderson. Tidd joined Burnside's expedition, and died at Roanoke Island on the eve of a victory; Barclay Coppoc, whose brother was executed at Charlestown, was one of the victims of the Platte Bridge atrocity. John Brown, Cook, Thompson and Leary, all leave widows, all poor. Freeman, Kagi, Hazlitt, Tidd, Copeland, and it is believed, Stevens, also leave parents, all poor.

Mrs. Hazlitt has given four sons to the Federal army. One was wounded at Gaines's Mill and we are told that the last seen of another, "he was fighting the rebels hand to hand like a tiger."

The brother of Tidd is in the Western army.

Owen Brown is physically unfit for military duty; John, Jr. was in Montgomery's regiment untill sickness compelled him to resign. His place is now filled by Mr. Hoyt, the young Massachussetts lawyer, who volunteered to defend John Brown at Charlestown.

The mother of the Coppocs is old, infirm, poor, childless, and almost blind. Europe and America have produced many heroic women, but it is doubtful whether the annals of Rome, England or America preserve the memory of a truer heroine than this blind old mother.

The two men, Logan and Fitzhugh, who seized Cook as he was escaping North, after winning his confidence as masons, are both in jail, one in a felon's cell, the other under guard as a traitor; and both will probably be hanged, as Cook said they would. Copeland, the father of the colored man who was hanged in Charlestown, announced that he was in a regiment on the spot where his son was murdered.

☞ All persons who have had the kindness to sell the tickets for Mr. King's Lecture will please report on Sunday evening, immediately after evening service.

T. M. D. WARD.

The Legislature of New York enacted, in 1781, that any owner of a slave who should have him mustered into any of two regiments for the defence of the frontiers should receive a grant of 500 acres of land. And further, that any such slave, serving for three years or until regularly discharged "shall immediately after such service or discharge, be, and is hereby declared to be a freeman of this State."

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—In the United States Circuit Court in this city yesterday, Albert Horn was convicted of fitting out the City of Norfolk, for the slave trade. The British steamer Watchutta was taken into Port Royal last Thursday, a prize to the gunboat Memphis. She was captured after a full day's chase off the coast of North Carolina. The greater portion of her cargo was thrown overboard in the chase. She is believed to have been loaded with arms and ammunition. The Watchutta is an ocean steamer and will prove a valuable prize.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The North and South.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XVII.

Another shock was felt in the North and East by the announcement that the rebels had organized several regiments, composed of negroes—not as laborers, but as soldiers, armed and equipped. They have been sent from the camps of instruction to garrison fortifications and important towns. It may be that fifty thousand men are now engaged in this new employment.

The South, daring as she always has been, will not hesitate to use all the appliances within her grasp to repulse our forces. They are just as willing to have a negro shot in defense of his country as to have one of their relatives; and if a federal bullet was to be stopped by some one, they would as soon have it stopped by a colored man as by their neighbor, their friend or their son.

It is not so with our Government: they refuse to allow us to occupy any post of danger, except that of employment in the trenches.

The vision of the people will soon become clear. The negrophobia disease in the optic nerves has been pairful and tedious. It has defied the skill of all the practitioners North of Mason and Dixon's line. They have vainly attempted to cure the distemper before they cauterized parts which were effected.

A most wonderful change is in progress. A month hence, and the cry will be "Arm the negroes!"

We have got to get rid of Slavery before we can save the couatry. We must conquer our prejudices on this occasion, for self-preservation requires the sacrifice at our hands. Truly we were once blind but now we see.

It is apparent that our Government will now see the necessity of calling colored men to arms. Before they enlist, the same rights, protection and remuneration which is enjoyed by the whites should be given to them.

Government cannot fail to discover that great events are to be enacted, and they are not far in the future. They may profit by past and present experience. The Slavery of our race has existed long enough for them to learn from history some of the fixed modes of God's management of nations. They have been blind to the necessary data. They have refused to trace the currents which are flowing through the ocean upon which we are tossing. They must use the chart of freedom on ship-board, and keep a bright look out aloft. They must discard the narrow-minded politicians and timid statesmen, intent upon some temporary, petty adjustments.

There are those who desire to see the North drained of blood, drained of treasure, grow restive and submit, by a disgraceful surrender, to the demands of the rebels. Let our Commander-in-Chief dismiss from his councils and his camps those treacherous statesmen, and allow his own sagacity and common sense to have free range, and he will easily sweep the horizon of the future, and guide the nation safely through the storm.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Tell Your Wife.

Yes, the only way is to tell your wife just how you stand. Show her your balance sheet. Let her look over the items. You think it will hurt her feelings. No, it will not do any such thing. She has been taught to believe that money was with you, just as little boys think it is with their fathers—terribly hard to reach, inexhaustable. She has had her suspicions already; she has guessed you were not so prosperous as you talked; but you have so befogged your money affairs that she, poor thing, knows nothing about them. Tell it right out to her, that you are living outside your incomé. Take her into partnership, and I will warrant you will never regret it; there may be a slight shower at first, but that is natural. Let her see your

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estimates, and when you come home again she will show you that you have put her bills too high—true she has had an eight dollar bonnet last winter, but it is just as good as ever; a few bits will provide it with new strings and refit it a little; the shape, she says, is almost as they wear them now. She will surprise you with a new vest, not exactly unfamiliar, somehow, looking as if in another shop you had seen it before. You will find a wonderful change in her tastes and appetites, whereas she always fancied what was a little out of season, or just coming into market. Now, if beef is dear, she thinks boiled mutton is delightful—as tender as chicken—if lamb rises, and fish are plenty, she thinks salmon or rock cod is so good occasionally, and always insists on having it on Friday. Before you have thought much about it, you will find yourself spending evenings at home, and such evenings too! so full of domestic enjoyment and fireside pleasure, that you will look with wonder on the record of last year's expenses. My friends, if your outgoes threaten to exceed your incomes, be sure and tell your wife of it—not in a tone and manner that will lead her to think you do not want her to buy furs this winter—but just as if you wanted a counselor in the day of your trouble; and if she does not come up, heart and soul, and most successfully to your relief, put me down for no judge.

FETALUMA, October, 1862. M. E. R.

From the Anglo-African.

Resignation of James Redpath, the General Agent of Haytian Emigration.

"An Extra Leaf" of the *Pine and Palm* contains the Valedictory Address of Mr. Redpath. We will give, as far as space will permit, the reasons for this course in Mr. R.'s own language. The address commences as follows:

"Let us mourn!—all who have learned to love the Pine and Palm, as they have grown in grace and beauty every week—let us mourn them as they fall: for they fall to-day. I planted them—but it was not I that watered them; and the power that enabled me to keep them alive, now directs me to lay them low.

"This Journal, in other words, is suspended, by the order of the Government of Hayti, of which it has been one of the semi-official organs"

The rejection, by the Haytian Officers of Immigration of the following plans of Mr. Redpath, is, he says, the principal cause of his withdrawal:

"These plans contemplated the appointment of colored Americans as agents, at the different points selected for the settlement of colonies: the surveying of lands in advance of emigration, in order that the new citizens might be placed on their allotments within a week after their arrivals; the dismissal of one gentleman, of whose action, as a subordinate director, the emigrants who had returned, and a large number still there, almost unanimously complained—whether justly or unjustly, yet with singular uniformity; a reform in the postal arrangements; the purchase of regular emigrant vessels; and some other changes of minor importance."

These plans, Mr. Redpath says, he "offered and urged, before a single just murmur from the emigrants reached the States."

Having "failed to convince the Government of the expediency of" his "recommendations," he gave notice of his intention to resign, believing "that to continue to act as General Agent would only be to spend" his "own life and the money of the Government uselessly, "but, by the solicitations of colored Americans and emigrants in Hayti, and the belief that his plans would be adopted, he was induced to retain his position until the spring emigration. His plans were not adopted, and he sent his resignation, again and again.

Mr. Redpath thinks that he had "demonstrated that colored Americans, as a class, were not hostile to emigration; that they were not even slow in availing themselves of any really favorable opportunity to leave the United States; that intelligently and energetically prosecuted, any honest and well directed movement looking toward voluntary expatriation would be as speedily successful with the colored men here as with the European peoples." He counted on five thousand emigranta last spring and believes that he would have had them had the pioneer colonists sent home

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as favorable reports as he expected. But they did not.

Mr. Redpath continues:

"The wisdom or inexpedlency of my entire plans will soon be thoroughly tested; for my home policy, also, is to be reversed. The movement is to have no organ; there is to be no Bureau excepting at New York: there are to be no traveling agents; no advance will be made for the payment of the inland fares of emigrants."

All of Mr. Redpath's co-laborers retire with him from the movement except Mr. Geo. Lawrence, who takes charge of it, and under whose management it may be approximate more closely to a success.

From the Christian Reflector.

Letter from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9, 1862.

REV. E. WEAVER—DEAR BROTHER: Being a stranger to you, but a sincere friend of the A. M. E. Church, I thought that a letter from me might not be unacceptable. And I first would say, that I consider your paper the *ne uplus ltra* edited by a colored man in this country, and equal, in every respect, to any of which I have any knowlege, emanating from our down-trodden race, here or anywhere else; and well worthy to be styled "The Organ of the A. M. E. Church of the U. S. of America."

The same remarks are also applicable to the *Repository*, of your church, published in this city. Its editorials are excellent, its selections admirable, and its Editor, J. M. Brown, a gentleman of much ability.

Matters here, generally, are dull, nothing scarcely doing, save by those engaged by the Government. Small change being a a very scarce article, (the new currency not being in circulation as yet) people are thereby subjected to much inconvenience. War matters are all the go. The most intense excitement has prevailed in this city, this week, in consequence of the President's call for 300,000 more troops, and the probability of a draft for a large number of the same. An order, emanating from the War Department yesterday, materially enhanced the excitement, forbidding all persons leaving the United States for foreign countries, (in order to evade being drafted) great numbers having left, and much greater preparations for the same, consequently the order. The gigantic rebellion now raging over the country is certainly one of the most causeless, the most iniquitous, of which history gives us any information, the dire effects of which will be seen long after this generation shall have passed away.

As with individuals, so with nations; as the former incline wherever their interest lies, so also of nations. There seems to be a persistent determination on the part of certain foreign governments to interfere with the affairs of this government. These remarks are applicable particularly to England. She long since would have done so, had she any show of consistency for such a course; but public sentiment being against her, she dare not. England is jealous, not only jealous, she hates—not only hates, she fears the United States. Nothing would gratify the mother country more than the overthrow of our Republican form of government, and she would indirectly give every encouragement to such an object; but she is doomed to disappointment. This unholy rebellion will be crushed, cost what it may. The people have ever been ahead of the government in the vigorous prosecution of this rebelion. While the latter have been playing, the people have been acting war. Conciliatory measures having failed, the government seems suddenly to have awakened from her lethargy, and determined to prosecute the war to the bitter end.

The colored schools here are almost wholly suspended. I notice, however, Bethel Church Academy still in operation, under the management of those well-known instructors of youth, Rev. George T. and John L. Watkins, the former an able divine of the "A. M. E." Church—the latter the most distinguished artist of color in this country, and a poet of the first order. Their Academy stands No. 1, and the marked proficiency of their pupils is a subject of general remark. These gentlemen teach all the branches of our vernacular tongue, also several of the foreign languages, and, as it should be, they are liberally patronized.

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The churches are generally prosperous. Ebenezer Church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Brown, is about to erect a most splendid editice, one that will be a credit to himself and the congregation over which he presides, as also an ornament to the connection.

Bethel Church, as ever, progresses finely. This must be the case wherever its loved pastor is stationed. Rev. A. W. Wayman is confessedly the ablest minister of whom the Conference of this district can boast, and is highly esteemed not only by the members of his own church, but by the community generally.

Walter's Chapel, under Rev. James Lynch, and Union Bethel under Rev. R. F. Wayman, are both in a flourishing condition.

Of the churches not of the A. M. E. Church, none stand more prominent, nor exert a greater amount of influence than the "Madison Street First Colored Presbyterian Church." The pastor of this church, Rev. H. R. Revels, is evidently a christian and a gentlemen. As a minister, it is universally conceded that he has no equal in this city. This church, unfortunately, has labored under many difficulties for the last few years, but apparently at present is enjoying a comparative quiet, harmony having been fully restored thereto; its minister has labored most assiduously since his installment as pastor for the benefit of the same, the fruits of which is clearly discernible, despite the almost superhuman amount of opposition brought to bear against him. He has, however, seemingly acted upon the principle—do right, and leave the consequences with him who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm, hence his success.

The weather here, at present, is excessively warm. To use an expression of the Baltimore *Clipper*, (an uncompromising Union journal,) "It is as hot as Cayenne pepper." Several have died the past few days from sunstroke. Out-door work, to a considerable extent, is suspended more or less every day.

As I may be in Philadelphia shortly for a few days, I shall be happy, if agreeable to you, to call on you. Until then believe me to be

Yours, very respectfully,

ALPHA.

From the Anglo-African.

Affairs about Boston.

The members of the Twelfth Baptist Church assembled on Wednesday evening, to ascertain what would be done toward alleviating the condition of the freed men and women at Washington, who are now suffering for want of the common necessaries of life. E. M. Banister, Esq., presided over the meeting, and stated that all persons, of every description, were cordially invited to aid in the work, by contributions of clothing, money, &c. Rev. L. A. Grimes, having lately returned from Washington, gave some interesting facts relative to the condition of fugitives in that city. Mr. Grimes was appointed to receive and forward all contributions. A large number of bundles, containing clothing, were brought in, and a sum of money collected. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, 24th inst.

The Masonic Festival of the M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge, which took place at the Twelfth Baptist Church, on Thursday evening, 18th inst., was one of the most important affairs that has transpired in Boston for many a long day. Shortly after 8 o'clock the Society entered the Church. The order of exercises were as follows:—1. Prayer, by the Grand Chaplain, W. W. Johnson. 2. Music by the choir. 3. Presentation of a portrait of the M. W. P. N. G. Master, John T. Hilton, to the Society by the Grand Treasurer, Thomas Dalton, who made an excellent speech, briefly reviewing the career of the Society, from its earliest days to the present. 4. Reception Speech, by M. W. G. Master John V. De Grasse, who gave an interesting history of the unflinching labors of Mr. Hilton, to whom the Society owes its present prosperous condition. 5. Music by the Chnir. 6. An Address, by Sir Knight Robt. Morris. 7. Music. 8. Remarks by the M. W. P. N. G. Master John T. Hilton. 9. Music, "Auld Lang Syne," in which the brethren joined with the choir in singing. Brother P. P. Clary then handed a package to the M. W. G. Master, J. De Grasse, who, in behalf of the members of the Lodge, presented a P. G. Master's jewel to Brother Lewis Hayden, as a simple token of their high esteem for valuable services rendered by him for many years to the Lodge. The jewel is a fine piece of work, bearing the following inscription, "Presented to P. G. Master Lewis Hayden, by the members of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Sept. 18, 1862." Prayer was offered by Rev. Brother Peter Randolph—the exercises were closed by singing the doxology. The levee which followed was a success, both in regard to the number of people in attendance, and the provisions made for the inner man by the Committee of Arrangements. One and all seemed to enjoy the occasion, and at the commencement of the small hours of the following morning the assemblage left for their homes. G. W. P.

Boston, Sept. 22, 1862.

Public Reception of Robert Small.

Mr. John Peterson and the scholars of Public Schhol No. 1, had the honor, on the 15th inst., of extending the first and only public welcome by the colored people, which has been offered to Mr. Small, since his arrival in the North. Mr. Small was received in the female department, Miss Gwynne kindly yielding her room for that purpose.

Public notice having been given of the affair, quite a number of our citizen were in attendance.

The children, who were out in large numbers, sang some patriotic songs in honor of the occasion, under the direction of Mr Peter Loveridge who presided at the piano,

Rev. H. H. Garnet, who acted as chairman on the occasion, introduced the hero of the Planter, who was received by the children with three hearty cheers.

Mr. Small, who is rather under the medium size, has firmness and determination stamped unmistakeably upon his countenance. He made a very modest excuse for not speaking on the occasion, stating his want of ability to do so, but of course the audience did not let him off.

Rev. Mr. Raymond here made some pathetic remarks, regretting his blindness and consequent disability to see Mr. Small; but he thanked God that he had the opportunity of taking a real hero by the hand and that hero one of the proscribed class.

Mr. Lewis Tappan also made some very eloquent remarks, stating that Robert Small had done more than all the rest of the heroes of the war—for while they had involved the government in expense, he had presented it with not less than thirty thousand dollars. He also complimented Mr. S. on his modesty, stating it to be the characteristic of true greatness. Gen. Washington had at one time failed to be able to speak before the American Congress.

Rev. J. D. N. Hall made a few remarks, which were highly appreciated, and being rather of a belligerent order they were much applauded. He concluded by informing the audience that he was a recruiting officer for the colored regiment now forming in Rhode Island.

Rev. Messrs. Cole and Thompson of Brooklyn, delivered short addresses, and being inspired by the electric spark of freedom, drew down the continued applause of the whole assembly.

During the meeting Mr. Small was constrained to make a short statement of his remarkable escape—and although we have published the story, yet we think a synopsis of it will gratify many of our readers.

Mr. Small gave the credit of the first suggestion for the escape to a fellow slave on the same boat with him, by the name of John Small, but subsequently the management of the whole affair was left in his hands. The day previous to their escape, the boat had been engaged in transporting heavy guns to a new fort then building, and had got aground, which delayed the unloading until the mrrrow, which proved to be a very lucky circumstance for Uncle Sam, as these guns were delivered to him with the boat next day. After conclu"ing when to sail, the women and children were brought to a wharf of the city, some distance from where the Planter lay, and kept in the hot engine room all night, and although the heat was intense yet they gladly bore it for liberty's sake. At 3 o'clock, A. M. the Planter was cast loose from the

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dock, and heading for the boat where the women and children were, the Planter run alongside, and they were soon safely on board. The boat was then headed for Fort Sumpter, and when nearing this fort a sentinel upon its ramparts tarried a moment on his round to look at the vessel; but *Captain* Small gave the usual countersign, and cocking a big straw hat found in the pilot-house on the top of his head, to make himself a white man, passed the fort safely, and running his vessel out to the blockading fleet, was received by our jolly tars with three rousing cheers.

Latest Telegraphic News.

A decree has been issued in Nicaragua, that all persons coming into the Republic must bring passports, and all negroes are excluded.

Considerable excitement prevailed at Havana, in consequence of an alleged outrage by the officers of an American man-of-war. On the 7th Oct. a steamer was seen rapidly approaching the Cuban coast, six miles westward of the Moro Castle, pursued by a man-of-war steamer. He had the British colors flying, and was clearly endeavoring to make the harbor of Havana, but the federal vessel headed her off, and forced her to run ashore. Launches were at once dispatched from the cruiser for the purpose of capturing the captain and crew, and getting the vessel off, if possible, before reaching the shore. However, a detachment of Spanish soldiers appeared, when the commander of the boats ordered the vessel to be fired, which was done, and the cruiser proceeded to sea. The ship destroyed proved to be the English steamer Blanche, believed to be from Port Lavaca, Texas, with a cargo of cotton. The facts of the case will be laid before the Home Government.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—The official majorities of 62 out of 66 counties of Pennsylvania, and a reliable estimate of the 4 remaining ones, give Slenker, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, 3,535 majority.

Galveston, Texas, has been evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Union forces.

The law for emancipating slavery in the Dutch West Indies, in July next, has passed the States General of Holland, by 43 to 7.

It is asserted that the English and French Governments have announced their intention to persist in their policy of perfect neutrality.

A terrific gale took place along the whole coast on Sunday, leading to the apprehension of disasters to some vessels of the blockading squadron.

NEW YORK, October 29.—A Washington special dispatch says: It is reported that the negro insurrection at Culpepper Court House, turns out to be without the slightest foundation in truth.

Gen. Hooker's furlough expired yesterday. He has reported to the War Department that his wound is not yet entirely healed, and his surgeon objects to his going into the field for another fortnight.

The English steamer Isabel, with a cargo of cotton, has been captured in attempting to evade the blockade off St. Marks. The English brig Robert Bruce was also captured off Shelton Inlet, N. C. On the 22d the schooner Two Sisters was also captured off the mouth of the Rio Grande by the U. S. steamer Albatross. They were destroyed before the Federals left. Our loss [in taking these vessels?] was 15 killed, 106 wounded and 2 missing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 27.—Confederate officers recently informed one of our officers that the obstructions formerly in the James river at Fort Darling have been removed.

Several prominent rebel sympathisers of Louisville, have been notified that their residences will be taken for Government hospital purposes.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The *Times* says of the late battle of Pocataligo, S. C., that instead of the rebels gaining a victory, our troops defeated them in a very hard fought engagement which took place on the 22d, driving them from both their chosen positions and compelling them to retreat across Pocataligo bridge, which they destroyed to prevent pursuit, and although Gen. Mitchell did not on this occasion succeed in carrying out the magnificent programme which he had conceived, he did make a complete reconnoissance of the region between the

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Islands of Port Royal and the Charleston Railroad, and administered to the rebels a thorough chastisement.

NEW YORK, October 29th.—The *Herald's* despatch from the camp opposite Shepardstown, of the 28th, says that ever since the capture of rebel pickets a few night since, their pickets shoot at ours on every opportunity. Two belonging to General Humphrey's division were shot dead last night.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—On the 1st day of October the National Debt was $620,000,000. This includes the entire circulation, of every species of notes, and between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 of debt left by the late Administration; but excepts the claims for which no requisition has been made, and claims adjusted and unadjusted, which cannot exceed $20,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The *Times'* Washington special despatch says: We have intelligence from the South, through a source entitled to credit, that the rebels have really ventured on the dangerous policy of arming their negroes. In Atlanta (Ga.) Montgomery, (Ala.) and other places, it is said negro regiments have already been organized, and supplied with weapons; and recent North Carolina newspapers state that about 8,000 black soldiers, officered by white men, have been sent from camps of instruction to garrison fortifications and important towns.

GREAT SALT LAKE, Oct. 29.—There has been several arrivals here within the last two weeks from the lately discovered gold mines, about 400 miles southward of this city. They all bring more or less gold-dust, which is of the finest quality. A miner arrived here yesterday, bringing twenty-six ounces of the dust. He reports about 300 men at work at Beaver Head, and three or four hundred at another place. The miners came here after supplies, and will fit out and return at once. All of the mines that have been opened are said to be paying well. The Indians are said to be friendly in the vicinity of the mines.

The Philadelphia *Press* contains a hint that Gen. Banks is to head the expedition to the coast of Texas. Gen McClernand's expedition, clearing the Mississippi of obstructions, is to go into the interior of Texas. Gen. Heintzelman is in command of the defences during the present absence of Gen. Banks.

Refugees who have been received on the U. S. bark King Fisher, on the Coast of Florida, report that the late destruction of the salt works at St. Joseph's Bay, Florida, by the Federals, was a heavy blow to the rebels, and created great excitement throughout Georgia and Florida, these works, having been the main source which these States relied on for their supplies of salt for this winter's provisions, and that it was a greater injury to the rebel cause than if we had captured twenty thousand of their troops.

The President was busy with his message, and refused all visitors, except on urgent business.

Our whole army of the Potomac were in motion, and a vigorous forward movement by McClellan may force Lee to stop and give a general battle.

David Davis of Illinois, has been appointed by the President Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

☞ Our Agents will please collect for the month of November and remit as soon as possible.

Letters Received Since our Last.

J. M. Whitfield, Horsetown; M. S., Sonora; Francis V. Miller, Petaluma; M. F. S., Sacramento; Mr. Burk, Healy; W. McKuen, Michigan Bar; Thos. H. McCullough, Humboldt; John Benjamin, Oroville.

DIED.

In New York, on Saturday morning, Sept. 23, in the 18th year of her age, JULIETTA TOUSSAINT REASON, daughter of Patrick H. and the late Marie Louisa Reason.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

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DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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Advertisements.

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Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st THURSDAY in each month.

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PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to DANIEL C. BUCKER.
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To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

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FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. [NO. 32.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
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Selections.

JOHN BROWN.—A letter from John Brown was lately found among the papers of Theodore Parker. It was written when he first conceived the idea of an armed attack on slavery. It strikingly indicates the purposes of the man and dispels all idea of insanity. In speaking of the plan he says: "I expect nothing but hardship, but I expect to achieve a great victory, even though it be like the last victory of Samson." He sees that it may be what men may call a failure, but feels that which may be the foolishness of men shall be the wisdom of God.

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The Future of the Colored Race in America.

At the request of a highly esteemed friend, says the *Christian Recorder*, we give below an extract from an article on the above subject in the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*. The argument is, that by the attractions of the just developing resources of Africa, we may look for emigration as marked as that to California or Australia.

Taking it for granted, then, that a great change is about to take place in the social state of the South, and taking it for granted that slavery on which it is based, must, under the pressure of the forces which are bearing upon it, pass sooner or later away, a point which we are not disposed just now to consider even debatable, a great question comes up, *What shall be the future condition of the colored race in this land?* How shall the problem solved? What shall be done with the slave? Hasty and inconsiderate persons may find ready answers, but it seems to us that just now there is no question of so great intricacy, and certainly no one of equal moment to which an American can address himself. We propose in the remainder of this article to discuss it. It is not a subject on which it is well to dogmatize; we have learned that there is room for a very wide diversity of opinion; the most that any one can hope to do is by discussion to endeavor to elicit light. After all, the Providence of God will do the work; it is for us to be abreast of that Providence, ready to accept the trust and do the work which it assigns us.

We have dwelt thus long on the causes, and what we consider to be the true meaning of the war, because only by a true apprehension of them we can be prepared to deal with this great question. Those who are at the head of the government appreciate it most fully, and the President in his message frankly intimates that the only true hope of a lasting settlement of our national difficulties must be found in the ultimate emancipation of the blacks. But aware of the objections which must arise to the setting free of four millions of slaves and their remaining in the country, he proposes that a system of colonization be inaugurated by which they may be removed. Emancipation with colonization in lands provided for the freed slaves, is the scheme.

Without dealing with this proposition of the President in detail, let us look at the state of the case, and ask, Is colonization possible; and if possible, is it necessary, or even desirable? By colonization we mean, of course, the removal or deportation of the blacks to another country. We do not mean emigration; that is an entirely different thing.

We may ask at the outset, Have we a right to send out of the country the emancipated slaves? However it may have failed to be his country, this is his home, and by what law of morality shall you compel him to abandon not only his, but his father's and his ancestors' home? It is his by a line of descent stretching, in most cases, far back of theirs who talk so glibly of his colonization; and after, by a great act of justice, you have raised him from chattelhood into citizenship, and have given him a country, by what rule of right do you propose at the same time to banish him from it? A right-minded man will hesitate before he leaves the feelings of four millions of hearts out of his calculations. It is, we think, an element somewhat to be considered, and yet one utterly ignored by the most of those who talk on this subject. If it be answered, the colonization is to be voluntary, they only going who choose to go, we have only to say that that is not the true meaning of the term, nor what is by common consent understood by it. If merely emigration is intended, and is made no part of the scheme of emancipation, the case is altered radically. But of this more by and by.

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Of the *possibility* of the deportation of the freedman, a thoughtful man will have many doubts. The shipment of the natural increase for one year of our present slave population, sixty thousand (60,000,) would tax the energies and resources of the nation to an extent which they who talk of it have not very fully measured. And then the original 4,000,000 remain. To those who have been accustomed to advocate the removal of the colored race from this country, we recommend a matter-of-fact calculation in ships and money and time. It will be both interesting and profitable; possibly it will impart some new ideas on the matter. For ourselves, we may say that we deem the proposition for the deportation of a race of four millions, with a yearly increase of sixty thousand, a wild dream, one of the emptiest that a sane man cares to entertain. The history of the race has never known such a thing; it has seen the emigration of millions, but the *sending* of them, never.

But passing this, is the colonization of the colored race in this country desirable or necessary? For the entering upon a work so gigantic, even were it possible, there ought to be reasons the most imperative, absolute, and pressing. Mere opinions, theories, or prejudices, will not be sufficient; the demand for it must be made to appear with sunlight clearness.

What are these reasons? To us it does not seem easy to exhibit them. It is easy to declaim about the inferiority of the race, the impossibility of their ever living on an equality with the white race, their lack of ability to support themselves, and the like, but in the end it is very difficult to perceive the logical consecutiveness of the argument. The inferiority of a race can hardly be shown to be a valid reason for its banishment from the presence of the superior, and by its power; the inability of a people to care for or to elevate themselves, does not seem a good argument for sending them to a new land, and to a naked dependence on their own resources; the invincible prejudice of the white does not at once give a very potent, at least a very just reason why the black should be expatriated.

We will not assert it, but there is good cause to suspect that while in the minds of perhaps the majority of those who for a few years past have been the active supporters of the colonization scheme, the good of the black and of Africa have been prominent motives, yet it had its birth and its chief support in the way in which it bore upon the interests of slavery. The presence of free blacks among slaves is an element of weakness in the system, and though it may not have been openly avowed, yet there is too much reason to suspect that colonization was intended vastly more for them than the freed slaves. It was a scheme to strengthen slavery, and it ceased to elicit sympathy so soon as it appeared to give no promise of that result.

Asking the reasons for colonization, we apprehend that when the argument is pressed, it will be found to terminate, if on any thing substantial, upon the benefit which it will confer on the black race. Without volunteering the details of that argument, which, indeed, we do not profess to see clearly, we may say that there is at least a preliminary question, whether or not that end cannot be better attained without colonization than with it? Is it not possible better to elevate and do good to the colored race in this than in any other land to which they may be sent?

But are we writing cooly, as if this were an open question whether the four millions of blacks are to remain for many years to come in this country or not. It is no open question. They are here, and here they must remain for a period which no man is competent to limit, even in his argument. They cannot, or to speak mildly, they will not be transported across the sea or to any foreign land. They may eventually, as we

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shall endeavor to suggest, go, but they cannot be sent away. In this assertion, we leave the inclinations and the will of the black man out of the question. There are reasons which must operate on the side of the white to make it impossible. The colored race is necessary, and will be so for a period indefinitely long, to the southern country. It constitutes its labor; it is the productive force of that land; it has been for the past two hundred years. It is the foundation element of the whole social state. Now by what power shall there be a speedy removal of the whole labor of a country? How shall the entire producing element be suddenly abstracted? Were that possible to be done, the whole state would plunge at once into poverty and ruin. Once or twice the experiment has been tried, in historic times, of banishing or destroying a producing element of state, and though done on a comparatively small scale, the results are sufficiently marked to teach all after-time. Spain did it when she drove the Moors from her Castilian lands. France did it when she murdered and banished the Huguenots, they both have scarcely, after two or three centuries, recovered from the shock and ruin.

But we need not spend our space in discussing the point. However any one may deem the colonization of the whole colored race desirable, still it will remain an impossibility; there are natural and economic forces which would be omnipotent to prevent it. They are needed here, and where a race is needed, there, in this age of the world, it will abide. There is work to be done; they can do it, they have done it; there is no one else at present to take their place, and so a power above wishes, prejdiuce, or argument, holds them here—the power of an economical necessity.

The colored race is here, here for a long time it will remain; it will not—the events bewildering us by their rapid march all point one way—it will not remain in slavery; it will and must by-and-by be free. We, as an American people, must accept this double truth with all its difficulties and perplexities; we must like men in God's fear and with many a cry for his help, bravely deal with it. We need not now go back and stand sighing over the past, and mourning that we did not a century ago meet it and escape the mighty work of sorrow to-day; we cannot put it away any longer; the great questions rise up before us with a menace upon their brow; they demand and they will have an answer now, to-day. No sheme of deportation or colonization shall open any easy door of escape; let no man console himself that the question of emancipation is to be solved by any such simple process; here on this continent, within the borders of these States, slavery has done its work, and just here freedom is to have her greatest and most glorious triumph. This American State has given some examples to history, it has given some demonstrations of the power of free institutions for the white, it is giving to-day its memorable, and is it too much to hope that it will yet give to the world a more glorious, because more difficult, demonstration of the same power in the black race? What if it should remain, for it, after having completed its work for the one, it should crown it in the other, by lifting it from the deepest slavery, and by self-sacrifice and toil make it a blessing to the world? So we believe it will yet be. The way is not clear now; the people do not see their work; but by-and-by it will of itself be before them, and then they will address themselves to it, bringing every quickened power which marks them among nations, and, under God, they will complete it.

How it shall be done we do not feel competent to intimate, and it was not the purpose of this paper to attempt to indicate. No man, perhaps, is sufficient for that. The Providence of God we believe will mark the path, and events will hurry us if

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we be ready to follow them in the right line of the work.

(To be continued.)

An Affair in Chicago.

It is quite fashionable now with some vulgar, misguided persons, to attack negroes in Northern cities, just because they are negroes. No pity for the unfortunate black men, who are no more reponsible for their color than a child unborn, seems to be felt, but a rude disposition is evinced to pitch into them on the general principles. The negroes are sometimes foolish enough to think they have a right to live in this world without being nocked down without causes. An affair of this kind occurred at Chicago on the 30th ult. It is described in the *Tribune* of the 1st as follows:

Considerable excitement was created on Dearborn street, near the Portland Block, yesterday, by an attack made upon an unoffending negro by an intoxicated soldier. An eye-witness informs us that the negro was engaged in sawing wood in front of the block, and conveying it by armfulls to a room in the second story. While engaged in his work, a drunken soldier came along and stumbled from the sidewalk into the gutter. He arose in a towering rage, and violently accused the negro, whose arms were filled with wood, of pushing him over. The negro denied it, and was proceeding up stairs with his wood when the soldier attacked him. The negro dropped his wood and defended himself, and was rapidly getting the best of his adversary, when two or three more soldiers attacked the negro, and succeeded in giving him a severe beating, and would, undoubtedly, have seriously injured him, had it not been for the interference of the police. At that time, the janitor of the block, also a colored man, who had employed the other to saw the wood, in passing through the crowd, being addressed with some taunt, said he would defend himself, and if any body molested him he would put a ball through him. The injudicious remark immediately caused another excitement, and six or eight men started for the luckless janitor, chased him up stairs, and after a long tussle succeeded in getting him down stairs by rolling from the top to the bottom with him. He was then handed to a policeman and dragged off to the Armory, while the person who had made the attack and created the entire disturbance, was allowed to go unharmed.

ARRIVAL OF A COLONY OF CONTRABANDS IN HAYTI.—Letters from Cayes, Hayti, received in this city, announce the arrival there of a colony of contrabands from Washington. The Acting American Consul writes that the contrabands were in good health and excellent spirits; that they had been already located, and as far as he could learn, the emigrants and the parties with whom they are located are perfectly satisfied with each other. The Consul adds: "Hayti could easily maintain as many inhabitants as Ireland, and its present popoulation, including the Eastern part, certainly does not exceed 650 or 700,000. It could, therefore, receive all the African race from the Southern States, and would not then be so densely populated as Ireland."—*Boston Traveler.*

SPAIN ON SLAVERY.—A writer in the *London Quarterly*, speaking of San Domingo, as again a colony of Spain, says:

"The Spanish Government has given the most satisfactory pledges that slavery shall not be reintroduced. Indeed, the reintroduction of slavery into the recent acquisition of the Spanish crown, is morally impossible. A special enactment of the Cortez would be necessary to legalize it, and *opinion in Spain would not sanction the act.*

"The Prime Minister, on a recent occasion, emphatically declared that the public opinion of his country had been pronounced decidedly against the slave trade, and that his government was using its best endeavors to put an end to it."

A COLORED AMERICAN IN PARIS.—"Let me state one encouraging case of negro capacity on the score of intellect, which has just occurred here. At the *Ecole des Freres* a young American negro of about twenty-one has just obtained the first prize at the

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Concours Generale of Schools. He came over here some years ago with a Southerner, and being free, applied for instruction at the School of the Priests, which he obtained, going through the regular course of studies. He now graduates with honors. They say he made a touching speech, in which he told his story and expressed his gratitude to his instructors. He stated strongly his aversion to the institution of slavery, and his appreciation of the freedom and of the benefits of the instruction he had enjoyed. He was warmly applauded by the audience."—*Paris Cor. of the N. Y. Post.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862.

Bird's Eye View of the Downfall of Slavery.

All civilization is arrayed against Slavery. In the estimation of the law of nations nothing but local laws, enforced by police regulations, has ever maintained it. To enforce these local laws beyond their jurisdiction had ever ever been the policy of the South, up to the time that she participated in the last Presidential election. Her notions of the *blessings* of Slavery and its spread on this continent, were resisted by all the moral and religious sentiment and two-thirds of the political power of the North, which has been wielded against it. The South is antagonistic to these great moral and religious sentiments. Blind to her true interests, and maniacal and suicidal in her course, she has arrayed herself against fearful odds with the North alone. England may occasionally give a hypocritical connivance at the rebellion, if we are to deduce her bias from the London *Times*, but the obligations of England and all Europe to the principles of universal freedom, comes in contact with the policy of the South, and sound policy and correct principles must ultimately commit those nations on the side of the North, to be consistent with themselves, and in accordance with prevailing modern influences.

If Mason and Slidell had been possessed of the sagacity of true statesmen, they would have saved themselves the perplexity which they encountered in going all the way to Europe to have their eyes opened upon the folly of their slavery-extension views.

To inaugurate Slavery as a permanent political feature or basis of power in any State or Territory that may hereafter be formed will continue to meet with overwhelming opposition from all parties; and a pro-slavery minority, under the name of Democracy, or any other party title which it may choose to assume, in the present or future, can no longer dictate its insidious and abhorrent doctrines to the American people.

The handwritiag is plain upon the wall declaring the doom of Slavery, and it is not misinterpreted by the masses of the enlightened nations of the earth. Slavery has arisen to its meridian height, and is rapidly on its decline.

APOLLO HALL.—It will be seen in our advertising columns, that the Apollo Hall has changed hands, and that Mr. M. Cooper is the proprietor.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of $2.50 from Mr. J. McCullough, of Humboldt, as a contribution towards the support of the APPEAL.

TRY IT.—We call the attention of our readers to the card of Dr E. R. Johnson.—His Blood Purifier and Cough Syrup are highly recommended by his patients, who have received great benefit from them.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 27, 1862.

MR. P. ANDERSON—DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, being among your friends and patrons, and desirous of encouraging your efforts in publishing the PACIFIC APPEAL, and believing that paper to be an efficient auxiliary in disseminating just and correct principles, and worthy of the support of all persons who value their own liberty and wish to promote the interests of the rising generation—

Therefore, we invite all our friends to a Literary and Musical Entertainment, (to be held in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, 1862,) the proceeds to be devoted to the use of the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Yours in the great work of reform,

REV. T. M. D. WARD, WM. H. YATES,
J. B. SANDERSON, JOHN W. WILLIAMS,
E. R. JOHNSON, REV. JOHN T. JENIFER,
J. M. BELL, F. G. BARBADOES,
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JOHN G. WILSON, GEO. W. DENNIS,
J. R. STARKEY, DOUGLASS N. DAVIS,
CHARLES SMITH, SIMON P. CLARK,
SOLOMON PENETON, ROBT. FRANCIS,
EDWARD QUINN, W. H. SETH.
JOHN G. PALLIER, ALEX. G. TAYLOR,
LLOYD H. BROOKS, A. H. BRISTOL,
MR. LONEY, J. M. FLOWERS,
NOAH C. SPEIGHTS, ANTHONY WADDY,
CHARLES H. WOODS, RUSSELL DAVIS,
ANDREW J. CRAVAN, W. H. GIBSON,
H. C. CORNISH, JOHN KENNEY,
JOSEPH STAATS, CHARLES GIBSON,
WM. H. GIBSON, THOMAS DUFEE,
SAMUEL S. DAVIS, JOHN DEMBY,
J. F. MILLER, EDWARD S. SIMMONS,
J. D. BROWN, M. COOPER,
I. G. CAREY, THOS. B. DAVIDSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28, 1862.

To Messrs. T. M. D. Ward, J. B. Sanderson, Wm. H. Yates, E. R. Johnson, J. M. Bell, J. W. Williams, and others.

GENTLEMEN: Your very kind and flattering note has been received, tendering a Literary and Musical Entertainment in the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, Wednesday evening, Nov. 19th, the proceeds of which to be applied to the support of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper. This mark of confidence and encouragement from my fellow-laborers in our common cause, and with some of whom I have differed on points most material to our elevation, is, at least, a gratification that will not soon be eradicated, and testimony to the course of the APPEAL which is received with reverence and grateful respect. If the publication of the APPEAL could, in any degree, be considered profitable from its commencement to the present, a sense of justice would compel me to decline the benefit you propose. But as you are aware that there is a necessity for a newspaper organ among us, to express our thoughts in our own way, therefore this united action on your part for its sustenance shall redouble my zeal in endeavoring to act well my part in the advancement of our oppressed and proscribed race.

With much gratitude, I accept your kind favor, and (Providence permitting) will be present on the occasion.

Very respectfully,

P. ANDERSON.

Literary Entertainment and Grand Concert,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19TH, 1862,

At the A. M. E. Church, Powell st.,

The proceeds to be applied to the support and benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL Newspaper.

The public is most respectfully informed that this Grand Entertainment will be given on the above date. The musical talent composing the Choir of the A. M. E. Church

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have united with most of the available musical amateurs in voluntarily rendering their services for this special and grand occasion.

Among the ladies invited to take part in the Programme are Mrs. Cornelia Dupee, Mrs. Francis Cooper, Mrs. Elenora Dodson, Mrs. Detter, and others, of the A. M. E. Church Choir; Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Randolph, Miss Miller, Miss Cook and others, of the Baptist Church Choir; and Miss Scott, of Sacramento.

Among the gentlemen are Mr. A. Loney, leader on the occasion; Mr. Solomon Peneton, Mr. Lloyd Brooks, Mr. J. G. Coursey, Mr. W. H. Blake, Mr. McFee, Mr. Wm. H. Seth, Mr. J. B. Sanderson, Mr. Robert Francis, Mr. Gales, Mr. L. A. Bell and others, together with Alex. Taylor, organist, and several other instrumental musical performers.

The whole will form a combination of musical talent rarely assembled among us.

Among the gentlemen who have volunteered to take part in the literary exercises, or at the intermission of the concert, are—Rev. T. M. D. Ward, J. B. Sanderson, Rev. Thos. Howell, Dr. E. R. Johnson, and J. M. Bell, and others.

Full particulars will be given in the Programme, by the Committee of Arrangements, composed of the following gentlemen:

J. P. DYER, WM. H. BLAKE,
J. B. SANDERSON, NELSON COOK,
A. LONEY, LLOYD BROOKS.
J. W. WILLIAMS,

Address to the Members and Friends of the A. M. E. Church.

I.—CHURCH RELATIONS.

Heretofore, since the spring of 1857, it has been the custom of the ministers of the A. M. E. Church to assemble annually to the end, that each other's hands might be strengthened by mutual council and advice.

Thus binding up the bruises of the wounded, infusing new vigor and hope into the hearts of the weary, and illuminating the pathway of the fearful and despondent, these annual meetings have generally been productive of immense good. But owing to the fact that affliction and pecuniary obligations have pressed heavily upon the members and friends of the California Conference District, we have reluctantly postponed the meeting of the Conference Ministers for the present year.

The year has been replete with thrilling incidents, inumerable mercies—the one permitted by and the other received from that Hand which is ever open to supply the wants of the myriads that wait for his help.

The empire of light has been steadily obtaining new territory, gaining fresh conquests. Nearly one hundred have been added during the year. Fifty-one have been baptised. Two ministers have been received. Five thousand dollars have been raised throughout the State for the removal of church obligations. The benevolence of the church of San Francisco has been of a colossal character, without precedent in the history of the A. M. E. Church.

A debt of $6,000 has been reduced to less than $2,000, with a sick pastor upon their hands at the same time. If the friends will make two or three more Herculean efforts we shall be able to present a clear balance-sheet on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1863.

Our church property is estimated at $17,500. Peace and unity reign in our churches at present.

II.—EDUCATION.

We need enlarged facilities for the education of our children. School accommodations in this State, for colored children, are, to say the leaat, exceedingly meager.

We pay our quota of the school-tax, and simple justice demands that we should have educational facilities equal to those of the more favored class.

As a people, whose bitter inheritance has been the chalice of oppression, intermingled with the ingredients of ignorance, we should not show an apathetic spirit,

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but be determined to shake off our supineness, and have no superiors in the high and sacred endeavor of gaining knowledge.

Being thus loyal to the cause of letters, we should be able to transmit to the rising race the hallowed boon of learning.

The trustees of the Livingstone Institute have secured an eligible lot in a central part of the city, and, best of all is, it is paid for.

Rev. J. J. Moore is General Agent—a gentleman everyway qualified for the distinguished position.

III.—OUR COUNTRY.

War, with its dark portents, still darkens the sky of our country. The bloody contest is carried on with unabated vigor. The conflict is between Liberty and Despotism—right and wrong. God being the guardian of the right, justice and freedom must triumph. When this contest shall have ended, America will have entered upon a career of greatness, surpassing all the past, for henceforth Liberty, not Slavery, will be the battle-shout of her sons. We, as a people, have not been permitted to join in the fray, but if we are patient the time may come when those who are so eager for the fight may have the opportunity of smelling powder, and feeling the red-hot shot of battle. Don't be in a hurry, Uncle Abraham will be ready for you before long.

We should not forget that Heaven's Invincible Commander is leading, on the armies of the free: then let us look to Him whose own puissant arm will ultimately avenge the blood of America's slaughtered loyal warriors.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

IV.—THE PRESS.

We should not hesitate to give the PACIFIC APPEAL our hearty and cheerful support. It is one of the mighty levers which is to raise us from the dust and make us men. The Press is the sun whose luminous rays shall dispel the darkness of our mental night. The Press is the medium of the great blessings of civilization and learning. We must endeavor to enlighten public sentiment regarding our right of oath through this agency; therefore, to this end, give the APPEAL your aid, moral and pecuniary.

The appointments of the ministry of the A. M. E. Church, in the California district, are as follows:

Sacramento—Rev. John T. Jenifer.
Stockton—Rev. Peter R. Green.
Marysville—Rev. James H. Hubbard.
Placerville Circuit—Rev. P. Kelingworth.
San Jose—Rev. J. B Sanderso.
Oakland—Rev. B. Fletcher.
Victoria, B. C.—Rev. F. Smithea.
Grass Valley—Rev. G. L. Williams.
San Francisco Bethel to be supplied.

T. M. D. WARD.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Life and Its Design.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XVIII.

The word life is difficult to define, and must remain enigmatical. The investigation of this subject has been the cause of producing many elaborate prize essays. Still it remains unsolved to the present day. In its figurative sense, the word life has no other signification than "to be,"—the existence of a body able to reveal itself. The French have a very apt phrase for it: "*qui vive?*" (who lives?) This is an important question, which the learned men of all times and through all generations have deemed a very great, but still an unsolved problem. We may, however, with propriety, briefly examine the design of life, and suggest what we consider the proper mode of employing our time while passing through the probationary state.

It was said, by an eminent writer, that Longfellow's Hymn of Life was one of his best efforts, because there is so much true philosophy in it, that it seems every line as a text.

Time is valuable, and while we are in the enjoyment of good health, we should devote all of our leisure moments to improve the talents which a merciful Creator has bestowed on us.

With a cultivated heart the mind may grasp after a higher order of enjoyment, such as can only emanate from a high order of intellect.

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We should read with understanding, and remember, that the capacity of the mind, like the stomach, is able to digest a limited quantity of intellectual food. Our leisure hours should not be devoted to frivolity and idleness. We acknowledge that sociality is necessary for the spring of life. There are but few persons who are sufficient of themselves, or who can find their happiness in mental and religious culture alone; consequently, we would advise a re-union in the social circle occasionally. But if we desire to progress and ascend the ladder of fame, among the good and the great, most assuredly we must spend many hours among the authors, and after we once take the draft from that most delicious fountain, we cannot rest content without leaving foot-prints on the sands of time.

We should value our mental growth, and strive to develop our full manhood before entering upon our spiritual existence. It is important that our moral and intellectual nature should become purified and exalted. Then we will be the happy possessors of much peace and enjoyment, which will increase by a proper employment of the mind. It will then be made clear to us, that what is needed to make life really valuable and happy is a mind thoroughly alive—rich in the power of reproducing all that it gains inwardly from its own deep communings with itself, or externally from its observation on men and things.

We have only ourselves to blame if our life appears void of interest and of pleasure. We may do much towards making our life enjoy the deepest sensation of pleasure, and give it as much worth, both for ourselves and others, as we have energy to display. Over our moral and intellectual being our sway is complete. The deeper our researches are here, our knowledge of Divine things will in proportion increase, and so much clearer we will be enabled to comprehend God in a future state.

For the Pacific Appeal.

TWIN CAUSES.

MR. EDITOR:—

Wendell Phillips, uttered a prophetic truth, when in his great war speech of 1861, he said, "The Federal Government can never suppress this rebellion, until they invoke the aid of God and the black man;" and as long as they ignore the twin causes of God and humanity, the overruling influence of a just God, and the chains of the oppressed, so long would discord rule in their councils, and defeat attend their arms; vain would be their superhuman efforts and overwhelming numbers, unless they made holy their cause, by inscribing upon their banners "freedom to the oppressed." How far that reverend gentleman and patriot saw into futurity, let the events of the last year and a half bear witness.

The elapse of that time, with the loss of two hundred thousand souls, and the expenditure of six hundred millions of dollars in money, with the rebellion as formidable as it was two years ago, has torn "the misty veil of prejudice" from the eyes of the people, and they are now enabled to see what Mr. Phillips saw then, that the destruction of slavery was to preserve the Union, or the preservation of slavery was to destroy the Union and plant anarchy upon its ruins, for the two could no longer exist. The effect of a triumph of slavery, would be to stop the wheels of progress and civilization in mid career, overturn the scales of equity and justice, pervert Christianity, and open the flood-gates of wickedness and debauchery, and let its foul and polluting influence, like the poisonous "upas tree" spread devastation over this fair land, disregarding alike, the rights of man and the superhuman authority of God; but that overruling Power, that unseen Hand which directs the affairs of men, wills it otherwise, and although He has let the nation suffer so much for their complicity in the sin (which is too mild a name for such an offence) of slavery, yet He will in His own good time, and in His appointed way, bring them out triumphant over traitors at home and foes abroad, but not until they have fully relinquished the embraces of their old idol, "the peculiar institution." To the Southern chivalry belongs the credit of forcing the irrepressible conflict doctrines to their logical conclusions: when its most ardent advocates quailed, and feared to face the storm which they had raised on

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the great sea of public opinion, when the waves rolled high and threatening, and its returning echo was wafted to their ears, as they lashed themselves against the rocky North, when the people clamored for a firm hand to clasp the helm of the old ship of State and guide her safely through that fearful channel, with rocks and shoals mid sea, and on the south bank, bristling bayonets and gaping cannons of the Southern chivalry, while on the North myriads of brawny upraised arms, who, in their formidable grandeur, would vie with Gibraltar's self, stands freedom's champions eager to take part in the "conflict,"—while the leaders who predict it, Abe Lincoln alone excepted, stood aghast, and in their weaker moments were even willing to make a disgraceful compromise with slavery, and renounce the watch-word of their success, they repealed all personal liberty laws, and promised to let the institution alone where it existed; that it was contrary, in the nature of things, that the "conflict" between freedom and slavery was "irrepressible," but they have precipitated themselves upon the crisis, and cannot stop if they would. A Hand which does not waver in its purposes, as appears in his charge, and until its presence are acknowledged and its aid invoked, the ship will never reach the haven of peace in safety. C. P. S.

Benicia, November 4, 1862.

A ENGLISH WRITER ON SLAVERY IN AMERICA.—I have just received from England the fifth edition of John Stewart Mill's *Principles of Political Economy, with some of their Applications to Social Philosophy*, where I read (vol. 1, p. 320) the following condemnation of slavery, from the view of political economy: "Slavery is incompatibte with any high state of the arts of life, and of any great efficiency of labor. For all products which require much skill, slave countries are unusually dependent on foreigners Hopeless slavery effectually brutifies the intellect; and intelligence in the slaves, though often encouraged in the ancient world and in the East, is in a more advanced state of society a source of much danger and an object of so much dread to the masters, that in some countries (Georgia, South Carolina, etc.) it is a highly penal offence to teach the slave to read. All processes carried on by slave labor are conducted in the rudest and most unimproved manner. And even the animal strength of the slave is, on an average not half exerted. The unproductiveness and wastefulness of the industrial system in the slave States of North America, is instructively displayed in the valuable writing of Mr. Olmsted."—*Munich Cor. Ev. Bulletin.*

☞ At the close of our famous change of base, when we were within four miles of the James river, the rebels, 30,000 strong, had penetrated to the road ahead of our army, and lay there expecting our advance. An engineer officer, riding ahead of the column, was informed of the fact by a negro from a neighboring plantation, who also showed him an old road by which the army could avoid the rebel position, and strike the river a little further down. The army took the negro's road, and reached the river in safety. If true, is it not strange that that magnificent army should owe its preservation—not to strategy, but to a "nigger."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

SLAVES TO BE EMANCIPATED.—The number of slaves to be emancipated under the President's proclamation is, according to the census of 1860, as follows:—Alabama, 435,132; Arkansas, 111,104; Florida, 61,753; Georgia, 462,232; Louisiana, 333,010; Mississippi, 436,696; North Carolina, 331,081; South Carolina, 402,541; Tennessee, 275,784; Texas, 180,682; Eastern Virginia, 375,000. Total, according to census of 1860, 3,405,015. The natural increase will probably make the aggregate at the present time about 3,500,000.

The steamship Sonora, arrived Thursday, 6th inst., at 10 P. M., with passengers who left New York, October 11th. The dates from Panama are to October 21st. She brought 350 passengers.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Wm. Prescott, Portland; Geo. W. Miller, Petaluma; Francis Green, Michigan Bar; L. A. G. Y., Shasta; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Elijah Booth, Nevada; S. P. Clanton, Benicia.

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Black Soldiers.

The Sacramento *Bee* of Nov. 1st, in its editorial on Black Soldiers, discourseth as follows:

While the rebels and their friends in the free States were crying out against the acceptance and use of Africans by the Federals for military purposes, the traitors were all the while busy organizing and drilling black troops to battle against loyalty; while from the first their slaves have been their main reliance in the construction of forts, in making earthworks, in doing all the drudgery of camp, and in providing the army with food. Even so long ago as July, 1861, blacks were drilled daily in companies and regiments by the rebel authorities in New Orleans. And now we have the news from a rebel journal that seven negro regiments had arrived at Wilmington, North Carolina, and that they had been in the camp drilling for the past *six months!* "Would you put arms into the hands of the negro to shoot down our southern brethren? This is against all the usages of civilized warfare. It is worse than barbarism." Such was the song of the California Secessionists. But they had no word to utter against their "brethren" who armed negroes and used them in every possible way against the white loyalists—who brought into the field the "towahawk and scalping knife of the Indian savage," and incited them to massacre innocent women and babes. The fact is, the rebels have never left any stone unturned to win—and they care not about the means—with them the end justifies all. While they were shouting out "don't coercce us," they were firing on our ships and forts, and while they cry out—"don't use the negroes against us," they are quietly preparing them by thousands to kill the defenders of the Union and Constitution; and even offer to their slaves, as the Virginia Legislature proposed, $20 for every scalp of a United States soldier killed by their own hands, and a pension of $20 a year thereafter! They will use all the means within their power to triumph. They will not hesitate to put into the field all the blacks they can arm and dare trust. In a few months from now, if the war continue, half their army will be composed of negro slaves. The Government should have black men to oppose them. The blacks of General Butler and Hunter, which the Government have thus far rejected, may come in well to meet the new emergency. And even Gov. Sprague's colored troops may be called on.

Latest Telegraphic News.

LOUISVILLE, November 2.—A large number of families are arriving from the Blue Grass region of the mountains, their homes having been desolated by the rebel army in its march to Cumberland Gap. Bragg had a terrible march over the mountains in his retreat. Snow fell to the depth of ten inches. Many deaths ensued among the soldiers from their hardships.

NEW YORK, November 3.—The Richmond *Examiner* quotes gold at 250 premium and silver at 200 premium.

The Ocean Queen, with $1,000,000 treasure, has arrived from Aspinwall. She saw nothing of the pirate Alabama.

BOSTON, November 3.—The last seen of the pirate Alabama was in longitude 69 degrees, latitude 39 degress, steering northwest, under a full head of steam and sail.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Despatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac of the 2d, to the President, says that Gen. McClellan telegraphs from Snicker's Gap, stating that he has full possession of that position. When Gen. Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were driven out by a column of 5,000 or 6,000 infantry. The rebels advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by our rifled guns.

Memphis is becoming very much troubled by rebel marauders. The guerrillas stop victims and demand their money and personal effects. If any remonstrance is made by the victims, they are shot. Three citizens at Point Pleasant were thus murdered a few days since.

NEW YORK, November 4th.—The prize steamer Anglea, captured when attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, has ar-

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rived. She was loaded with arms and ammunition.

The steamer Scotia is undergoing repairs at Hilton Head. She was loaded with arms and ammunition.

General Mitchell died at Beaufort on the 30th of October, of yellow fever, which prevailed there.

BUFFALO, November 4.—The result of the election in New York State is not yet ascertained. The indications are that Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a large majority. New York city is believed to have elected a large number of Democratic Congressmen, including the two Woods, [Ben and Fernando.] New York as far as heard from, and New Jersey, have gone largely Democratic.

DETROIT, Mich., November 4.—Scattering returns from different parts of the State indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket. The majority is about 5,000.

TRENTON, N. J., November 5.—Parker, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is undoubtedly elected by 10,000 majority. The Democratic gain is 19,000 over the last Governor's vote. The delegation to Congress stands one Republican to four Democrats.

BOSTON, November 5.—Twenty-five towns give John A. Andrew, the Republican candidate for Governor, 67,540 votes, and Gen. Devine, the Democratic candidate, 48,380. Andrews majority in this State will be about 20,000. The Senate will stand 14 to 6 People's Union, and the House will stand 179 Republican to 34 People's Union. Only 27 towns are yet to hear from.

MILWAUKEE, November 5.—The Democrats yesterday elected two Congressmen to the Republicans' three. One district is yet to hear from. John F. Potter is defeated.

CHICAGO, November 5.—The returns from this State (Illinois) indicate the election of 5 Republicans to 6 Democratic Congressmen, with two districts in doubt.

LEAVENSWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 5.—Scattering returns in this State indicate the election of the entire Republican ticket. Wilder, Rep., is probably elected to Congress.

ST. LOUIS, November 5.—The Radical emancipation ticket in this county is undoubtedly elected. Blair's friends claim his election, but the Radicals think the soldiers' vote will elect Knox. In the Second District, Blow, Radical Republican, is undoubtedly elected. The returns from the interior are meagre, but the emancipation ticket is probably elected.

It is evident, says the Richmond *Examiner*, that Mobile, Charleston and probably Savannah, will soon be assailed by the naval and land forces of Lincoln's Government. The loss of these cities would not touch the vital strength of the South, yet it would inflict suffering and humiliation which no sacrifice would be too great to prevent. The occupation of Mobile by the Federals would enable them to penetrate into the interior of Alabama, and inflict immense danger on private and public interest. Charleston is an especial object of Federal malignity, and probably would be made to drink the bitter cup of all, if she be so unfortunate as to fall into Yankee hands. The *Examiner* hopes every Southern city will permit itself to be converted into ashes before surrendering to the invaders.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The following is from the *Times'* Washington special despatch of the 15: Despatches of the greatest importance, and which may effect a change in the whole aspect of the war, were to-day submitted by the French Legation to the Secretary of State. Gen. Halleck expresses his belief that a foreign war, necessitating the levy *en masse* of our whole population, would not be an evil without large compensating benefits. He expresses his belief that the North has not yet begun to develop its possible resources.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day and adjourned until this evening, when it assembled at 8 o'clock, Gen. Halleck being present on special invitation of the President. It is believed that a decision of more ultimate importance than any yet made in the course of the war has been arrived at and will be announced before the end of the week. The air is pregnant with rumors. Military and Cabinet changes are positive, and it is believed that certain Cabinet Ministers regard these changes as a condemnation of themselves, giving them no alternative but to resign.

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Secretary Seward, in a communication to the New York Chamber of Commerce, states that Government has already called the attention of our Minister to England to the depredations of the pirate Semmes, [Captain of the Alabama.] The English Consul in this city is also taking steps to lay the matter before his Government, several of the cargoes destroyed being English property.

The frigate Vanderbilt sailed to-day in search of the pirate. Two other vessels go to-morrow; and Commander Porter purposes to go out on the—in the Dreadnaught.

MARRIED.

In New York, Sept. 21st, by Rev. S. Talbot, Mr. Benjamin Cumminger to Miss Margaret Blake, both of New York City.

In Monrovia, Liberia, June 25th, Wilbur Fish Burns, A. B. Principal of the Monrovia Academy, to Miss Angeline V., daughter of the late John B. Russworm, A. M., Governor of Maryland, in Liberia.

In Providence, R. I., by Rev. George H. Washington, Sept. 28th, John P. Washington, of Providence, to Fanny M. Lowmack, of New Bedford, Mass.

DIED.

In Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 22d, Louis P. Newell, in the 22d year of his age.

In Aspinwall, New Grenada, Saturday, September 6th, of fever, Mrs. Jonah Shoriah, aged 33 years.

In Aspinwall, New Grenada, September 13th, Joseph Smith, aged 27 years. Mr. Smith was a native of Kingstou, Jamaica, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of the aforsaid day. The cause of his death is unknown.

Drowned, on Sunday, September 21st, Joseph Miller, brother of the late Linus and Henry Miller, formerly of Albany. His remains were interred in New York Bay Cemetery.

In Monrovia, Liberia, W. A., June 21st, of disease of the heart, Osborne Stanley, in the 27th year of his age.

In Troy, N. Y., September 22d, after a short and severe illness, Lloyd Harper, son of James H. and Clementina Davis, in the 6th year of his age.

Advertisements.

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

THE OLD GEORGIA
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific,)
IS AGAIN IN FULL BLAST.

THE PROPRIETORS ARE DETERmined to make it second to none in the city. The Eating Department will be under the management of a first class cook. All the delicacies of the season, at all times and at the lowest possible charges.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
MARTIN COLYER.
n9 WILLIAM BRANCH.

DR. JOHNSON'S
BLOOD PURIFIER,
AND
HEALTH RESTORER
BITTERS,

IS THE GREATEST VEGETABLE REMedy of the age. It has been tried in hundreds of cases and has never failed to effect a cure, when properly used. It has proved successful in the following diseases: Rheummatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Nervous Afflictions, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula in all its forms, Carbuncles, Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Afflictions of the Skin, Leucorrhœa and diseases peculiar to females, and all complaints of general debility.

All who try it pronounce it the best medicine they ever used. It will remove the bile and increase the appetite. It will purify the blood and strengthen the whole system. It is safe to take in all cases.

Prepared by DR. E. R. JOHNSON, 540 Washington street, east of Montgomery, opposite Quincy Hall, San Francisco. no8-tf

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. HESBY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street. no8-tf

Watches Repaired at New York Prices!

American Watches at Factory Prices.

ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

I AM SELLING AS LOW AS THEY CAN be bought in New York, and 25 per cent less than any other house in San Francisco.

C. E. COLLINS,
Exclusive Agent
For the American Watch Factory,
No. 602 Montgomery Street,
One door from Clay street.
Watches repaired at New York prices. o25

JAMES BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE worst cases of *RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT* and *PILES*. Also, a certain cure of the *HEART DISEASE*, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, etc., in men or animals.

This Medicine can be had by applying at the Post Office Livery Stable,
662 Sansome Street,
oc25 Near the corner of Washington.

R. T. ROUSTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. —se29

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to
DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

UNION RESTAURANT,
No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—
Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
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Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
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Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times. P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
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je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery.

New Restaurant.

SHEPHERD MITCHELL has opened a Restaurant in the basement at the S. E. corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, entrance on Jackson st. MEALS will be served AT ALL HOURS, at the lowest possible prices. au30-1m

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MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

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MARYSVILLE.
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The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.
JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.
EMPLOYMENT And Real Estate Office,
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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
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Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
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Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862. [NO. 33.]

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.
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John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Gen. Beauregard has ordered all noncombatants to leave Charleston with their movable property. He has also ordered the slaves removed. This is done in order to avoid embarrassment and delay in case that a sudden necessity arise for the removal of the entire population.

The indications are that the Emancipationists will have a majority in the next Missouri Legislature. McCherg, Emancipationist, is probably elected to Congress from the Jefferson City District.

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From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 14th.

Work and Wages for the Contrabands.

The question, "What shall we do with the contrabands?" is beginning to answer itself, as great questions mostly do. It is reported from New Orleans that recently a "delegation" of slaves from the plantation of a Mr. Maunsel White, one of the oldest and wealthiest planters in a river county below New Orleans, applied to Gen. Shepley for advice, in his character of Military Governor of the State. The correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"These men informed the General that they came for freedom; they and their fellow-servants in other places were all leaving their masters, and that they wished also to improve their condition, but that it was not clear to their minds how was the best way to do so. They emphatically said, however, that they did not intend to labor much, if they could help it, without remuneration, and they concluded their requests and protests by asking that if they remained peacebly at home, they might have fair wages secured to them for their services. Gen. Shepley treated the matter with great consideration, and after conferring with Gen. Butler, permission was granted to these men to make terms with their master, who consented to have a partner in the transaction, and these men have gone to work, not as slaves, but as hired men."

Mr. Maunsel White, the planter who has made this honorable and fair arrangement with the men who have been, until recently, working for him as slaves, will no doubt profit by it. Whether other planters will be able to make like arrangements with the workmen on their estates will depend on how they have in former times treated these persons. Mr. Legree will probably find himself without help; Mr. St. Clair will find no difficulty in procuring labor to carry on the operations of his plantations; that is a matter which will arrange itself in the South as it does in the North and everywhere else; workmen prefer to go where they are sure of civil treatment and of a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. Mr. Sewell, in his valuable account of the freed blacks of Jamaica, relates that he found planters unable to get hands for their cane fields, but to his surprise found black laborers working at mining, on the roads breaking stone, and in other employments infinitely more severe than the comparatively light work among the canes. When he inquired the reason, he found that the planters in question were poor paymasters, while the mine owners and the government paid regularly, though less in amount; and the blacks preferred to work for the men who were sure to pay them. He ascertained, to his own satisfaction, that no planter in Jamaica who was able to pay his hands regularly, and treated them decently, ever lacked for help, at any season, in his fields; and no doubt the same experience would be the result of a similar trial in Louisiana and other planting States. It is said that Maunsel White has always treated his slaves with great fairness and consideration; and he has won his reward, when at a time of general disorganization, he is enabled, by the voluntary efforts of his former slaves, to carry on the work of his plantation.

The negroes must work in order to live; they are likely to discover at once. They will work well where they are treated well and paid regularly; they may prove idle if they are ill-treated or discouraged by being cheated out of their earnings; but when the experiment now commenced under Gen. Butler's rule by a wise and humane planter, has a fair trial, then it will be found profitable for the planter as well as the negro. And one thing is certain, if the war continues, the time is fast coming when the only way in which the planters can hope to carry on their business will be by

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hiring workmen; and they will be glad to do so on terms much less profitable than they could make now.

To the white working men of the free as well as the slave States this movement is of the greatest importance. For many years the slaves of aristocratic planters have been hired out in New Orleans to work on the levees and in the cotton presses, in competition with free white workmen; and as the slaves consume little, their masters were of course able to hire them out at a less ratee than a white man could afford to work for. Thus, white working men were wronged by the slaveholders. But not only this; these planters found it useful to train some of their slaves to blacksmithing, and to make others capenters, wheelwrights, machinists, engineers; thus whitemen were gradually expelled from the plantations as no longer wanted, the slaves, under the orders of their masters, taking their places. This will no longer be so when the blacks begin to work for wages. The planters, who hate white working men, will no longer have it in their power to drive them away, or to take the bread out of their mouths. There will be a fair competition, and the best workmen will win.

A Liberty-Bell for the Liberated Slaves.

Mr. Lewis Tappan, having learned from one of the missionaries of the American Missionary Association that the church of the freedmen at Beaufort, S. C., was in need of a bell, has ordered one to be cast expressly for the purpose. It will bear the following inscription:

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the Land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The bell will soon be forwarded to the place of its destination.

We know of but one other bell bearing the same inscription, and that is the one celebrated as being connected with the ever memorable 4th of July, 1776, when it pealed forth to the listening thousands the glad tidings that liberty was declared; that our people had entered into a solemn compact that should have, long years ago, secured the right of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" unto ALL the inhabitants of the land. Alas! both the compact and the bell have been broken.

In 1776, during the occupation of Philaphia by the British, the bell was removed to Lancaster. After its return, it was used as the State-House bell until the erection of the present steeple with the bell in 1828; then it ceased to be used except on extra occasions. It was finally removed to its appropriate resting-place in the Hall of Independence.

Its last ringing was in honor of a visit of Henry Clay to Philadelphia. The old liberty-bell, being opposed to all "compramises" and "fugitive-slave laws," and in favor of proclaiming liberty to *all*, and not to part of the inhabitants of the land, cracked in disgust, and is now voiceless. May it now be recast, to ring forth the tidings that liberty *has* been proclaimed unto all the inhabitants of the land forever.

The bell for Beaufort goes to a land whose inhabitants are as much in need of a proclamation of liberty, and more in need of civilization, than were the denizens of the savage wilds of America, when, in 1752, the old "liberty-bell" started from the Old World on the voyage to the New.

In the same vessel that carries the bell to Beaufort goes back to his native state, for the first time in 15 years, Rev. Wm. Henry Brisbane, one of the Tax Commissioners for South Carolina. He was formerly a slaveholder and prominent citizen, living in Charleston and on his fine plantation in the country, but having freed his slaves and made himself obnoxious to the slaveocracy by his outspoken love of liberty, has been compelled to reside in the free states. One of his secession relations, a

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woman, laltey said that the people would hang and quarter him if he went back to South Carolina'! But he goes well protected, and with full power to compel those who have brought upon us a terrible war, to bear a share of its burdens.

How varied will be the emotions of the Doctor as he steps upon the shores of his native state—as he once more treads the streets of Beaufort, where, fifty years before, he rolled his hoop and sported with his schoolmates!

The two other commissioners, Judge A. D. Smith and Judge Wording (formerly of South Carolina) late of Wisconsin, are expected to leave here at the same time. Judge S., as well as Dr. B., has written his name among the sons of freedom. May a kind Providence care for the worthy commissioners, and prosper their labors, and may the Liberty-bell soon ring chimes, not only of Liberty, but of peace and good-will to men!—*Independent.*

The Negroes of Cincinnati.

When danger threatened the City of Cincinnati the abused colored men, who had only recently been the victims of the mob, sent deputations to Gen. Lew. Wallace, cheerfully offering their services in any direction which he might appoint. The Mayor and the Police, however, seized the negroes wherever they could find them before any other steps could be taken, and with blows and imprecations forced them into the trenches. But when this was made known to Gen. Wallace, he quietly overruled the Mayor, and gave the task of organizing "The Black Brigade of Cincinnati" to Judge Dickson. This Judge being a humane man, found no lack of volunteers, and soon led his forces across the Ohio. Last Saturday the work to which they are assigned was finished, and the brigade was to be dismissed, when the colored men, as an expression of respect for their commander, presented him with a handsome sword. In acknowledging the compliment, the Judge paid these poor, despised Cincinnati negroes a tribute of which men of white skins might well be proud. Said he:

"*Soldiers of the Black Brigade*:—You have finished the work assigned to you upon the fortifications for the defence of the city. You are now to be discharged. You have made miles of military roads, miles of rifle pits, felled hundreds of acres of the largest and loftiest forest trees, built magazines and forts. The hills across yonder river will be a perpetual monument of your labors. You have in no spirit of bravado, in no defiance of established prejudices, but in submission to it, intimated to me your willingness to defend with your lives the fortifications *your hands* have built. Organized companias of men of your race, armed and equipped at their own expense, have tendered their services to, act in defence of our city. In obedience to the policy of the Government, the authorities have denied you this privilege. In the department of labor permitted, you have, however, rendered a willing and cheerful service. Nor has your zeal dampened by the cruel treatment you have received. The citizens of both sexes have encouraged you with their smiles and words of approbation: the soldiers have welcomed you as co-laborers in the same great cause. But a portion of the police, ruffians in character, early learning that your offered services were accepted, and seeking to deprive you of the honor of a voluntary labor, before opportunuity was given you to proceed to the field, rudely seized you in the streets, in your places of business, in your homes, everywhere, hurried you into pens and thence across the river to the fortifications, not permitting you to make any preparations for camp life. You have borne this with the accustomed patience of your race, and when, under more favorable auspices, you have received only

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the protection due to a common humanity, you have labored cheerfully and effectively. Go to your homes with the consciousness of having perfoamed your duty, of deserving, if you do not receive, the protection of the law, and bearing with you the gratitude and respect of all honorable men. You *have* learned to labor and to wait, but in your hours of adversity, remember that the same God who has numbered the hairs of your head, and who watches over even the fate of a sparrow, is the God of your race as well as mine. The sweat-blood which this nation is now shedding at every pore, is an awful warning of how fearful a thing it is to oppress the humbleast being. Until our country shall again need your services, I bid you farewell."

Shall we never free ourselves from a cruel prejudice against this people, and learn such lessons as these, that to trust them as men is the wiser as well as the more humane?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Can't Take Care of Themselves.—Would Starve if They were Set Free."—Here is one of the keenest retorts to this ridiculous outcry, in the shape of a letter written to Anthony Pryor, one of the colored people at Fortress Monroe, by his late mistress. Rev. Mr. Lockwood certifies to its authenticity.

Anthony—I have heard that you were making a great deal of money, and as we are in Williamsburg and have no support, and William is away and I cannot hear from him, I send you this to let you know we are in need of everything. I have no meat, no money of any kind that will pass. I want you to send me some bacon, sugar, coffee, and other things you can get that I need I have no money to buy a thing with. You have had twelve months' freedom to make money in. It is time to do something for me and my children. They are in want of clothes, and the winter is coming on. If you do not send me some money, they will perish with cold, for wood is very high, and I am not now able to buy any to cook with. We have done all in our power for you until you left us, and can you hear of your master's children starving, and you able to work and help them? No, I cannot think it. I should like to see you. If you can give me a little help every month, it would keep us from want. Send what you can get for me by John King. He will bring it safe. He is doing all he can for his mistress. He does not let them want for anything. I never should have sent this if I had not been in want, as you have not done anything for me all this time. If you consider yourself free, it is your duty to do what you can for me and my two children. I shall expect you to do all you can. If John King does not come up soon, you can send them by Sam Simpskins. He belongs to Miss Eliza Jones. Tell him to bring them to Mrs. Tilford. We are there now. Send them as soon as you can.

From your mistress,

Hannah B. Westwood.

What has become of Lucy? See her, and tell her to send the children something. I wrote this large so as you could read it.

With what cool effrontery "the late mistress" demands all needed supplies, and how readily she concludes, that a year of freedom must have enabled her "chattel," whilom, to have accumulated the means!—*Liberator*

Liberia Educating her Sons in Germany.—Berlin is in many respects the scientific capital of Germany, perhaps of the whole European continent. There is no city, Paris alone excepted, where there are so many literary men, as in the capitol of Prussia. Many families of foreign countries, particularly those of the United States, settle for years in Berlin to give a good education to their children; and now the President of the black Republic of Liberia, Mr. Benson, comes for that reason to Berlin. He brought with him two young boys, whom he will leave in Germany when he returns home. "I'll give to my boys," said Mr. Benson, "a German education, which is far better than the English. Not merely do young men learn more, but they receive likewise a good moral training, which is often thoroughly neglected in England and America." The intelligent President of Liberia has received a particular audience of the King and was invited everywhere, to-

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gether with the Japanese Ambassadors, as long as these foreigners from the far East remained in Prussia. It is stated that at an evening party at Count Bernstorff's, the Minister of State, was particularly interesting, The Japanese inquired much about Liberia and Africa in general, and as to the condition of the negroes in those remote regions of the world.—*Munich Cor. Bulletin.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1862.

The Elections at the East.

The recent elections have been favorable to the Democrats, and that party has ascended into gubernatorial power in New York, and elected their State ticket, and, also, in several other States, a considerable share of the members of Congress. But the Republicans will still have majorities in both branches of the National Legislature. Whatever measures the President may recommend, the indications are that the Administratiou policy will be successfully carried out. The country being, at present, engaged in civil war, the measures to be introduced will, consequently, be of the most vital importance to the country. The talent in the Congress of 1850 was hardly equal to the emergency of those days, when the Fugitive Slave Law and Missouri Compromise questions were discussed with such intense interest, by Messrs. Clay, Benton, Webster and other great lights of the Senate. The coming session will, probably, be still more exciting. The additional measures that will be introduced to sustain the country in its conflict with the existng gigantic anti-republicun and anti-democratic rebellion, that it may be thoroughly and speedily suppressed, will doubtless be acquiesced in by all parties; and this notwithstanding the changes in the political complexion of members returned to Congress by the fall elections. Exciting times await us.

Prejudice.

From the New York correspondence of the *Morning Call* we copy the following, to show what nonsensical items are spread abroad to engender a feeling of hatred against the colored people in the free States. There are men so blinded with prejudice against the colored race that they would rather see the republic destroyed than the intended action of the Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1st. This spirit exhibits itself in many ways, and even by Northern men who are capable of discussing the question upon its merits. Whether it would be best to abolish slavery to save the Union. Instead of making impartial investigation we regret to find such prostituting their talents in scattering abroad wholesale libels about the conduct of colored people, in view of the Emancipation Proclamation. That the colored American would rejoice to see every slave emancipated is but natural. That the white American would be benefitted, in the event of carrying out the principles involved in the President's Emancipation Proclamation, by having no more competition with slave labor, should be a matter of congratulation on their part. To some Northern men Emancipation is a ghost, that continually haunts them with more terror than the ravages of the marauding rebels and the slaughter of our soldiers, to perpetuate slavery by Jeff Davis's inhuman and despotic oligarchy. If crime is committed by colored people there are laws to punish them, just like other people. Of this we do not complain. But we are satisfied that if the New York correspondent of the *Call* had been present at the investigation of the charges *he* has alleged, or had read the

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National Police Gazette, he would have found criminals other than colored men *getting beside themselves.*

The Negro Excitement and its Consequences.—The colored people are getting quite beside themselves with joy over the new emancipation policy of the Government, and of course the unruly ones behave themselves accordingly. Some of their preachers, I see, already announce that it is but the first in a series of events designed by Heaven to elevate them to a level with the white race, and then mingtle he two on the basis of perfect social equality. This and similar doctrines make some of the baser sort of negroes wild enough to get drunk, wander the streets and fight, stab and otherwise injure the white men they encounter. Over in Brooklyn, the other night, five such black felllows, for instance, wandered about to "horsefly" their neighbors—that is, to amuse themselves by slapping in the face any white man they might chance to meet whom they thought tipsy, asleep, or unable to resist. They soon got into a quarrel with three Irish laborers and stabbed all of them, killing one. They were subsequently arrested, when one of them betrayed his accomplices and confessed the whole truth. Of course the Irish population are greatly incensed, and it will be difficult by and by to keep them from retaliating on the negroes *en masse.* The riot in Brooklyn a few weeks ago was between the Irish and the negroes One of the latter, it was said, had insulted the wife of one of the former, and the *lex talionis* was put in force at once. To add to the trouble over there, a negro was arrested on board of a canal boat in an endeavor to horribly outrage the person of a young Irish girl, a servant who was sleeping in the cabin. A private watchman, alarmed by her shricks, rushed on board just in time to rescue her and catch the negro. There is trouble brewing in this matter. The negro, too impatient for the millenium he hopes to witness.

Concert.—The Concert which was to be given on Wednesday evening next, 19th inst., has been postponed for a few days by the leader, Mr. Loney, and the Committee of Arrangements, to enable the Choir to have their solos, duetts and choruses properly rehearsed, in order that they may be rendered satisfactory, in the highest degree, to the patrons on the coming occasion. Due notice will be given by the Committee when the entertainment will take place.

Besides the amateurs mentioned in our last, Messrs. Thos. Taylor, Simon P. Clark, instrumental performers, and Mr. Henry Tolbert, vocalist, will take part.

James Stevens.—The many friends of this gentleman will be pleased to learn that, in his severe indisposition, he is under the most skillful medical treatment, at the residence of Mr. P. W. Cassy, San Jose, where every attention is given to him, and where he is consoled by frequent visits from friends and the neighboring families of Wm. A. Smith and Alfred White.

By an advertisement in the Sacramento *Bee*, of Thursday, 13th inst., we learn that a Grand Festival was to be given that evening, at Concert Hall, for the benefit of the colored school of that city.

Sewing Circles.—These highly entertaining and useful gatherings are increasing in interest. Some unforeseen events may be expected to transpire during the coming holidays, as the ladies are at something.

☞Rev. T. M. D. Ward left this city for Sacramento and Marysville, on Thursday.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.—Gov. Stanford has appointed Thursday, the 27th day of this month, as a day of Public Thansgiving and Prayer. His Excellency says: "I earnestly invite all the people of this young and vigorous commonwealth to appropriate the day to those uses, by assembling in their customary places of worship, with acts of devotion and religion, and by engaging in such services as shall fully attest all the grateful emotions of reverent and

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thankful hearts; to the end that it may please God to continue to us His favors, renew His mercies, and crown all with the smile of His approbation." There will, be appropriate services on that day, at the different churches in this city.—*Petaluma Argus.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Dalles City, Oregon, Oct. 29th.

Mr. A——: Sir—Although not a recognized agent of the Appeal, I do all in my power to extend its circulation. I have four subscribers. I regret our number is so limited as not to make it more of an object. The little sheet is always on hand in schedule time. May it ever so continue.

Please inform me whether the colored citizens of California are taking any measures to welcome the advent of the 1st of January, the great Emancipation Day of the age? On the anniversary of emancipation in the British West India Isles on the 1st of August, 1838, the recipients of that great boon and their friends thereabouts made extensive preparations and had a demonstration worthy of the occasion, and they still continue the same every returning anniversary of that great event, and I am happy to say it has been my pride and pleasure to have been with them on many of these occasions.

You doubtless have learned, through the public journals, of the effort that was made in the Legislature by the bogus democrats and men of scoesh proclivities to have that obnoxious law enforced against us which declares that no free colored person shall become a resident of this State, have failed to effect their purpose. Our friends in the Legislature, having a preponderating influence, refused to take any action in the premises, which I hope has settled that matter for all time to come. This circumstance demonstrates the fact that quite a revolution has taken place in public sentiment in this State, and is still increasing in our favor, which I trust our people may properly appreciate.

With many wishes for the continued success of the enterprise in which you are engaged, I remain as ever a friend to the cause. R. W. F.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Election and its Effects.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XIX.

There is much speculation among the politicians in this State, concerning the result and effects of the elections recently decided in the East. In the Empire State a great battle was fought. The real question was between the friends of freedom on one side, who had their banner floating high in the air, on which was inscribed in letters of light, "Emancipation; No protection to rebels; The Union must be preserved; Annihilation preferable to dissolution or submission." On the other side were found the apologists of slavery, and supporters of a compromise, charming their votaries under the name of Democracy, with their black flag, on which was seen in letters of bloody characters: "The Union as it was; No emancipation; Enactment of Crittenden's pacific measure; Protection to rebels."

The struggle was severe, and we had hoped that freedom would have gained the victory. The National Administration cannot expect a hearty co-operation from Horatio Seymour, the Governor elect of New York. In a speech which he delivered before the election, he assailed the position taken by the Republicans, and maintained the propriety of preserving high and broad distinction of parties, asserting that none but the Democratic party could save the country. At that moment the rebels were thundering at the doors of the Free States, but he said, "hold on loyal citizens. We will do the work when we again come in power four years hence."

The effects of this policy may paralyze and depress the loyal spirit which has spread over the North. The people of N. York have elected a man whose platform is laid on this unsafe foundution, and Jeff. Davis will have something to be thankful for in his next thanksgiving proclamation.

It is a great calamity to the country to know that the State of New York has faltered in this contest. She failed to give her vote to him whom the friends of free-

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dom would delight to honor. This verdict will be taken as an indication by the North, by the South, by all Europe, that the State of New York faltered in her devotion to this cause; and every rebel heart throughout the eleven seceded States will be encouraged by the announcement.

Notwithstanding these reverses, we do not feel discouraged. Our hope in the future is not in the least obscured. This war has continued more than one year and a half. Great sacrifices have been made. No man can tell how long it will continue, but there is one thing certain, before it closes, the race of slaveholders on this continent will be exterminated. When the Proclamation of President Lincoln shall have been made a practicable fact, as it will be, then the race of slaveholders will cease. Then the dawn of peace will appear and not before. Slavery is weaker now than ever before. Our government is strong to-day and will be strengthened by this war, and out of this bitter humiliation, this terrible experience in the life of the nation, they will come forth regenerated and purified, so that generations yet to come, will believe in this as the revolution of freedom—freedom for the human race as the revolution of 1776 was the revolution for the freedom of the uation.

If 20,000,000 of people have united with one heart and one mind, and have placed their sacrifices of blood and treasure upon the altar of the country for the maintainance of Republican institutions on this continent, no power on earth will be able to thwart their design, or destroy their vitality.

The authority of this government will be acknowledged, and the rights of all men will not be bounded by color or country—but having been created in the image of their Maker, they will be protected and respected.

From the Anglo-African.

Annual Meeting of Odd Fellows.

The Eighteenth Annual Movable Committe of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows assembled at Chester, Delaware county, Pa., on Wednesday morning, 1st Oct., at ten o'clock.

The Grand Master, M. David B. Bowser, called the meeting to order, and delegates handed in their credentials.

P. G. M. Charles Simpson fervently addressed the Throne of Grace. The Grand Secretary, Mr. James Needham, read the credentials of delegates, after which an organization was effected, nineteen delegates being present, by the election of P. G. M. Patrick H. Reason, President, P. N. F. Samuel W. Chase, Vice President, and P. N. F. Charles B. Colley, Assistant Secretary. P. G. M. Charles Simpson, was appointed chaplain, P. N. F. Isaiah Brown, P. G. M. David H. Crosby and P. N F. John F. N. Wilkinson, were appointed a committee on credentials.

The committee reported, and all the delegates were admitted to seats as active members of the convention.

The rules of the A. M. C. of 1860 were adopted, with slight amendments as to the hours of meeting and adjournment, which were that 10 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. be the hours of meeting, and 12½ and 6 o'clock be the hours of adjournment.

The G. S. read the annual report of the sub-committee of management, and the hour of half-past twelve having arrived the convention adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock. The President in the chair. Prayer by the chaplain. Roll called, and all the delegates answered to their names. Minutes of previous session read and approved. The Grand Master delivered his Annual Address abounding in historic reminiscences of the Order, wholesome advice, and many beautiful sentiments, which was on motion ordered to be printed with the A. M. C. minutes. The propositions were taken up for passage. One proposition only was passed, that from Ohio Lodge, two others were ruled out of order by the chairman, they having been sent to the S. C. M. too late. After a recess of ten minutes the Convention proceeded to elect a sub-Commitee for the ensuing year. P. G. M. David B. Bowser, was re-elected Grand Master. P. G. M. James Needham was re-elected Grand Secretary. P. G. M. James McC. Crummell was elected Deputy Grand Master, and P. G. M. Henry Gordon, Grand Treasurer. P. G. M. Charles Simpson, Joseph H. Johnson, Ulyses B.

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Vidal and Parker T. Smith were elected directors of the sub-Committee.

Second day's proceedings.

Morning Session.—The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock. President in the chair. Prayer by the chaplain. Roll called, and all the delegates answered to their names. Minutes of previous session read and approved. Washington city, D. C., was selected as the place for holding the next A. M. C. The morning session was occupied in a manner most profitable to delegates, but nothing transpired of public interest. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the convention, and it adjourned at 12½ on the second day of its sitting.

Lodges.

Philomethean Lodge, 646, P. G. M. William C. H. Curtis, New York City; Hamilton Lodge, 710, P. G. M. Patrick H. Reason, New York; Unity, 711, P. N. F. Chas. H. Cully, Philadelphia; Good Samaritan, 816, P. G. M. Parker T. Smith, Phila.; Phœnix, 894, P. G. M. Charles Simpson, Phila.; Covenant, 895, P. N. F. Lizeare Brown, Phila.; Star of Bethlehem, 897, P. N. F. Theodore Purnell, Wilmington, Del.; Friendship, 898, P. N. F. Joseph Gardner, Phila.; Carthagenian, 901, P. N. F. Isiah Brown, Phila.; Mount Olive, 964, P. N. F. David G. Clark, Phila.; Good Will, 1,025, P. G. M. A. Nixon Brown, Norristown Pa.; Eastern Star, 1,028, P. N. F. John F. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C.; Radiant Star, 1,063, P. N. F. James H. Waters, Chester, Pa.; Crystal Fount, 1,061, P. N. F. W. P. White, Baltimore, Md.; Ohio, 1,188, P. G. M. D. H. Crosby, Cleveland, Ohio; King 1,189, P. N. F. Samuel W. Chase, Baltimore, Md.; Mount Lebanon, 1,213, P. N. F. William A. K. Smith, Philadelphia; Manassa, 1,214, Zacharia Sharper; Nehemia, 1,216, P. N. F. James Jackson.

The several Lodges working under the jurisdiction of the sub-Committee of Management, reported, through their delegates and otherwise, the number of members, their financial condition, etc., but as a full report will be published by the sub-Committee in a short time, we deem it inexpedient to publish them at present.

The Haytian John Brown Fund.

After deducting expenses incurred in the Island, the fund contributed to the relief of the families of the martyrs of Harper's Ferry, by the people of Hayti, amounted to $3,349 47.

The Haytian Committee directed that an American Committee be requested to disburse this amount, according to a letter of instruction which enumerated the parties and sums.

Messrs. B. C. Clark, Charles Sumner, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendel Phillips, and the undersigned were named the American Committee.

They have disbursed the following amounts to the parties below named.

Mrs. John Brown, Sr.	$1,674 47
Mrs. Cook (widow of John E. Cook.)	209 35
Mrs. Leary (widow of Lewis S. Leary.)	209 35
John Brown, Jr., (son of Capt. John Brown.)	209 34
Owen Brown, " " "	209 34
O. P. Anderson (only colored survivor of John Brown's men.)	209 34
	$2,721 19

A Negro Army.—The Hilton Head correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of September 8th, states that on the 25th of August, Secretary Stanton authorized Gen Saxton to organize in squads, companies, batallions, regiments and brigades, 50,000 able-bodied negroes, to be employed as laborers, and to be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department. They are to be paid from $7 to $9 per month, according to their abilities. Secretary Stanton gives Gen. Saxton the further authority to recruit, arm and equip 5,000 negroes, who are to be uniformed, rationed and paid as are the white soldiers of this command. The African troops are to reoccupy the posts and plantations we have evacuated, and to secure the crops that have been from time to time abandoned.

Thad. Stevens.—Thad. Stevens, re-elected to the 38th Congress, is in for his fifth term. He was born in Vermont in 1793; graduated at Darmouth in 1814; removed to Pennsylvania that year; taught school for a time, and then studied law; and, besides holding a number of State offices, served many years in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Pacific Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Latest Telegraphic News.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Gen. Burnside is appointed in place of McClellan. Gen. Hooker takes Fitzjohn Porter's position. McClellan's removal caused great excitement here last night. Fitzjohn Porter has been ordered to Washington to answer charges preferred by Pope.

Gen. Pleatanton had a skirmish yesterday with Stuart, near Little Washington, Va., and captured three pieces of artillery.

The French Minister declares that there is not a word of truth in the report that dispatches of a threatening nature had been submitted by him to the State Department.

The frigate Vanderbilt went to sea Nov. 10th, in search of the pirate Alabama. The list just published shows that 6 ships, 6 barks, 6 schooners and 1 brig were captured and destroyed by the Alabama.

Washington, Nov. 10.—There is nothing in the late foreign intelligence to lead to apprehension of trouble between the United States and the foreign powers in connection with army affairs, unless it be from the persistent course of English merchants and speculators fitting out privateers.

The reports in circulation alleging dissatisfaction in the army, in consequence of the change in the command of the Army of the Potomac, are pronounced, by those who have the best means of knowing, to be without foundation.

A letter has just been published, written by Gen. Halleck the 28th of October, to the Secretary of War, from which the following is an extract: On the 1st of October, finding that Gen. McClellan purposed operating from Harper's Ferry, I urged him to cross the river at once and give the enemy battle, pointing out to him the disadvantages of delaying until the autumn rains had swollen the Potomac and impaired the roads. On the 6th of October he was peremptorily ordered to cross the Potomac and to give battle to the enemy or drive him South. It will be observed three weeks elapsed since that order was given. In my opinion there has been no such want of supplies in the army under Gen. McClellan as to prevent his compliance with my orders to advance upon the enemy. Had he removed his army to the south side of the Potomac he could have received supplies almost as immediately as by remaining on the north side."

New York, Nov. 10.—The report of the Harper's Ferry Military Commission is published; Gen. White, Cols. Dutassey and Trimble are acquitted of all blame for the surrender. It finds that Col. Ford was given, by Col. Miles, discretionary power to abandon Maryland Heights, but that in the exercise of this discretion he conducted the defence with no ability, and that his exhibition of lack of capacity disqualifies him for command. Col. Miles is convicted of incapacity and criminal neglect, virtually neglecting to fortify and hold Maryland Heights, the key of the position. The evidence in the report concerning his course with the rebels is such as to raise the strongest suspicion of treachery. General Wool is gravely censured for placing so incapable an officer as Col. Ford in command.

Concerning Gen. McClellan, the evidence adduced in the report, and the opinion expressed by the Commission is most direct and most damaging. The General-in-Chief testified that General McClellan, after receiving orders to drive the enemy from Maryland, marched on an average only six miles per day in their pursuit, and that in his opinion he both could and should have relieved and protected Harper's Ferry, and in this opinion the Commission fully concur.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th, speaking of the recent Northern elections, says that they show plainly the tide is all one way, and that against Abraham Lincoln and his rampant war party. If the electioneering asservations and appeals of this party could be credited, this success of the Democracy is about equal to a declaration of peace; but they are not to be credited, and we are not permitted to take that comfort to our bosoms. We have reason to hope that with a Democratic Congress and a Republican Administration, they will regard each other as men who are in doubt but that they, on the morrow, may be cutting each other's throats. The people mean by this remarkable revolution, to declare their deep dis-

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satisfaction, and also to decree that important changes must be made. Having found their strength, we may expect they will now speak other sentiments with a boldness they have not dared to venture on before.

A private letter from New Orleans says: Gen. Butler has taken possession of two large plantations near the city, and has transferred a large number of loyal blacks to them for active service. The number of fugitive blacks in the Department of the Gulf is increasing at a rapid rate, but by employing them in this way, says the writer, paying them small wages, and charging them for clothing, the Government will be fully reimbursed for the expense it has been to.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says we have news from Richmond to the 6th. Lee had arrived there two weeks since, and had been there ever since, having resumed his position as Commander-in-Chief. Gen. Joe Johnson succeds Lee in the active command of the armies north of Richmond. and now has his headquarters at Culpepper. Stonewall Jackson has his corps increased to 50,000. The situation of the federal army was well understood at Richmond. The new "Merrimac" was completed, and had been at Fort Darling for some days, with steam up and a full complement of crew aboard.

Washington, Nov. 10:—Gen Hunter returns in a few days to take command in the South.

A dispatch was recived from Gen. Pope, last night, giving the names of the 300 Indians condemned to be hung, and asking the approval of the Court Martial. The President replied, only to execute the ringleaders, and directing a copy of the evidence to be forwarded to Washington.

In consequence of the report of the Committee investigating the surrender of Harper's Ferry, that Col. Thos. H. Ford conducted the defences of Maryland Heights, without ability, and abandoned his position without sufficient cause, and has shown throughout such lack of sagucity as to disqualify him for command, by the direction of the President he is dismissed from the service of the United States. Major Baird, of the 12th N. Y. Volunteers, has also been dismissed for bad conduct.

Gen. McClellan was escorted to the cars at Washington, by a large cavalcade of officers, including Gen. Burnside. There was no demonstration at his departure.

The Vicksburg *Whig* says an extensive secret abolition society has been discovered in Northern Texas. Its objects are to resist the conscription law, and co-operate with the Federal army.

New York, Nov. 13.—A Nashville despatch to the *Tribune* says: The main rebel force, under Polk and Buckner, is falling southward. Bragg has resumed command, Gen. Joe Johnston's health being too much impaired for field service.

Gen. Rosckrans has ordered the impressing of negroes belonging to the rebels for fatigue duty; he has also organized a negro pioneer corps.

The army which is now in the vicinity of Warrenton, has been at a stand still since the recent order transferring the command to Gen. Burnside. On the night preceeding the receipt of this order, Gen. McClellan announced to many of his officers his belief that within three or four days at the farthest he would fight the greatest battle of the war, and gain a victory for the Union that would probably end the rebellion. No one blames Burnside for a sudden halt in the army at present. It is not believed at headquarters that the rebels now will venture to accept the chance for a serious battle on this side of the Rapidan.

The schoooners Francis and Tolera, from Nassau, had been captured by the Sagamore in attempting to run the blockade.

The iron-plated steamer Flambeau ran the blockade at Charleston: 22 shots were fired at her, some striking, but without effect.

Gen. Foster, with 10,000 men, is moving in North Carolina, with the view of taking possession of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and break the connection between Charleston and Richmond. He has had some hard fighting, and taken several towns.

Letters Received Since our Last.

David M. Reynolds, Shasta; E. T. S., Sacramento; Charles Hawkins, Sutter Creek; Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon; J. M. Whitfield, Horsetown; Jas. Nichols, Sac. City; Francis Green, Michigan Bar; Wm. Brown, Petaluma.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

ELEGY ON T. T. TATEM, ESQ.

BY J. M. WHITFIELD.

A hero's soul has passed away,
Gone to a higher, brighter sphere;
His body to its kindred clay
Is borne, and leaves us sorrowing here.

He was a hero, not like those
Whose sanguine path o'er field and flood
Is marked by heaps of slaughtered foes,
And traced in characters of blood.

But his the soul that dared to stand
Alone in conflict for the right,
With all the powers of the land
Arrayed against him in the fight,

With freedom for his battle-word,
Truth for his sword, and faith his shield,
He fought the battles of the Lord,
And died in harness on the field.

Why should we sorrow? Not that he
Is called from labor to reward,
To share the glorious destiny
That waits true servants of the Lord.

'Tis sweet when men of sterling worth
Are summoned to their final doom,
That those who wrought with them on earth
Should bear their bodies to the tomb,

And there deplore the loss of those
Who led the vanguard of the fight,
And overthrew the banded foe,
Of virtue, freedom, truth and right.

Selections.

A SURE PAYMASPER.—That terrible saying of Anne of Austria to Richelieu holds true for mercy as well as for judgment:—"My Lord Cardinal, God does not pay at the end of the week, but at the last *he pays*." God may put his faithful ones upon a long and faithful apprenticeship, during which they learn much and receivetlittle—food only, and "that in a measure"—often the bread and water of affliction. Yet at the last *he pays*, pays them into their hearts, pays them into their hands also. We may remember long seasons of faint yet honest endeavor; the prayers of a soul yet without strength; the sacrifices of an imperferfectly subdued will, bound even with cords to the altar; we may remember such times or we may forget them, but their result is with us. Some of the good seed sown in tears is now shedding a heavenly fragrance within our lives, and some of it will blossom, perhaps bear fruit, over our graves."

NOBLE ANSWER OF A MARTYR.—"Do you love your wife and your children, and will you not recant for all these?" said an Inquisitor, in the time of the Netherlands persecution, to a poor schoolmaster, who had been arrested for Bible-reading. "God knows," answered the poor schoolmaster, "that were the earth a globe of gold and the stars all pearls, and they my own, I would give them all to have my wife and children with me, though I must live on bread and water, and in bondage; yet neither for life, nor wife, nor earth, nor stars, can I renounce Jesus, my Redeemer." Was the heart of the Inquisitor moved? No! He only racked his victim till he died.

A REMEDY FOR SMALLPOX.—Dr. Frederick W. Morris, resident physician of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, N. S., has written a letter to the *American Medical Times*, in which he states that the "Sarracenia Purpurea," or Indian cup, a native plant of Nova Scotia, is the remedy for smallpox in all its forms, curing in twelve hours after the patient has taken the medicine. That "however alarming and numerous the eruptions, or confluent and frightful they may be, from the peculiar action of the medicine, very seldom is a scar left to tell the story of the disease." If either vaccine or variolous matter is washed with the sarracenia, they are deprived of their contagious properties. So mild is the medicine to the taste that it may be largely mixed with tea and coffee and given to connoisseurs in these beverages to drink without being aware of the admixture. The medicine has been successfully tried in the hospitals of Nova Scotia, and its use will be continued.

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CERTIFICATE FROM VICTORIA.—The following letter emphatically speaks for itself. It is one one among many testimonials which the Doctor has received from his numerous patients:

VICTORIA, V. I., Aug. 14, 1862.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON—Dear Sir: I feel it to be a duty that I owe to you, and for the good of the public to say, that in your treatment of my case, you have effected a perfect cure. In the autumn of 1861 I was affected with a severe pain in my chest and spine. I employed eminent physicians, and continued their treatment for five months, but without receiving any real benefit. In March last, I came to San Francisco to seek medical aid, and hearing of your success in difficult cases of long standing, I engaged you to attend my case. In a few days I experienced the beneficial effects by being relieved from all pain, which had been my companion for several years. And now the vitality of youth seems to have taken the place of declining years. Like one of old, allow me to say, I thank God there is one physician among us who is blessed with the extraordinary gift of healing the sick and relieving suffering humanity.

I am ever yours, ISAAC G. STARKEY.

MARRIED.

In this city, Nov. 6th, by Rev. Thos. Howell, JOHN HENRY ELLIS to CHARLOTTE ANN JOHNSON, both of this city.

In New York city, Sept. 26th, by the Rev. Thomas Johnson, WILLIAM PORTER LYONS to Mrs. PRISCILLA COLLINS, all of that city.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 29th, by the Rev. B. H. Cain, CHARLES C. BAKER to Miss CAROLINE BILL.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1st, by the Rev. R. H. Cain, ISAIAH WILLIAMS to Miss SUSAN JACKSON, all of Brooklyn.

On the 21st of August, by the Rev. Peter Harrison, CHAS. A. DORSEY, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY A. STEWART, of Chester, Clinton co., Ohio.

In New York city, Sept. 25th, by the Rev. Wm. H. Bishop, JOHN A. HALL to Miss E. ADDELL ZABISKIE, both of New York.

DIED.

In New York city, on 3d October, after a short but severe illness, and in full hopes of a blessed immortality, W. W. WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, aged 30 years.

Advertisements.

BALTIMORE RESTAURANT.

SHEPHERD MITCHELL has removed to No. 918 Kearny st. nov15

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

THE OLD GEORGIA
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific,)
IS AGAIN IN FULL BLAST.

THE PROPRIETORS ARE DETERmined to make it second to none in the city. The Eating Department will be under the management of a first class cook. All the delicacies of the season, at all times and at the lowest possible charges.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH.
n9 WASH. COLYER.

DR. JOHNSON'S
BLOOD PURIFIER,
AND
HEALTH RESTORER
BITTERS,

IS THE GREATEST VEGETABLE REMedy of the age. It has been tried in hundreds of cases and has never failed to effect a cure, when properly used. It has proved successful in the following diseases: Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Nervous Afflictions, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula in all its forms, Carbuncles, Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Afflictions of the Skin, Leucorrhœa and diseases peculiar to females, and all complaints of general debility.

All who try it pronounce it the best medicine they ever used. It will remove the bile and increase the appetite. It will purify the blood and strengthen the whole system. It is safe to take in all cases.

Prepared by DR. E. R. JOHNSON, 540 Washington street, east of Montgomery, opposite Quincy Hall, San Francisco. no8-tf

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Watches Repaired at New York Prices!

American Watches at Factory Prices.

ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

I AM SELLING AS LOW AS THEY CAN be bought in New York, and 25 per cent less than any other house in San Francisco.

C. E. COLLINS,
Exclusive Agent
For the American Watch Factory,
No. 602 Montgomery Street,
One door from Clay street.
Watches repaired at New York prices. o25

JAMES BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE worst cases of *RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT* and *PILES*. Also, a certain cure of the *HEART DISEASE*, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, etc., in men or animals.

This Medicine can be had by applying at the Post Office Livery Stable,
662 Sansome Street,
oc25 Near the corner of Washington.

R. T. HOUSTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

UNION RESTAURANT,
No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS*. Charges reasonable. se13-tf

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Sacramento, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

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MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
MARYSVILLE,
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862. [NO. 34.

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

CARRYING AFRICA INTO THE WAR.—A remark, witty as brief, was made at a great mass meeting in Philadelphia, by Mr. Wm. Nicholson, and received with cheers: "To carry the war into Africa we must carry Africa into the war." This happy sentence epitomizes the popular feeling on national policy.

A venerable clergyman, asking for the total overthrow of the rebels, said: "We acknowledge the weakness of our faith when we ask for their repentance."

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From the Continental Monthly Magazine.

The Homestead Bill.

After a severe struggle of more than a quarter of a century, from March, 1826, to May, 1862, the Homestead Bill has become a law. We quote its main feature, as follows:

"That any person who is the head of a family or arrived at the age of 21 years, and is a citizen of the United States, or shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and has never borne arms against the United States government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, from and after the first of January, 1863, shall be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public land, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made be subject to pre-emption of $1.25 or less per acre, or 80 acres or less of such unappropriated land at $2.00 per acre, to be located in a body in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed, &c.

"SEC. 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this Act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one years of age or more, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use or benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other persons whomsoever: and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on the *payment of ten dollars*, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified," &c.

Settlement and cultivation for five years required, when the patent issues—the land secured, in case of the settler's death, to the widow, children, or heirs—the settler must be a citizen of the United States before the patent is given—the land is subject to no debt incurred before the emanation of the patent. As the title remains for five years in the government, and until the patent issues, the land, in the meantime, could scarcely be subject to taxation. The land is substantially a gift, the $10 (£2. 16.) being only sufficient to pay for the survey and incidental expenses.

Whilst natives are included in this Act, Europeans already here, or who may come hereafter, participate alike in its benefits. The emigrant can make the entry and settle upon the land merely on filing the declaration of intention to become a citizen, and it is only after the lapse of five years therefrom that he must be naturalized.

This law should be widely circulated, at home and abroad, and especially in Ireland and Germany. It should be published in all leading presses, and distributed in printed circulars. By law, two sections (1,280 acres) are reserved in each township of six miles square, from the sale of which to establish free schools, where all children can be instructed, so that our material progress may be accompanied by universal education and intellectual development.

This great domain, reserved as farms and homesteads for the industrious masses of Europe and America, is thus described by the Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, in his great historical and statistical report, as commissioner of the General Land Office of Nov. 29, 1860:

"Of the 3,250,00 of square miles which constitute the territorial extent of the Union, the public lands embrace an area of 2,265,625 square miles, or 1,450,000,000 of acres, being more than two-thirds of our geographical extent, and nearly three times as large as the United States at the ratification of the definite treaty of peace in 1783 with Great Britain. This empire domain extends from the Northern line of Texas, the Gulf of Mexico, reaching to the Atlantic ocean, northeasterly to the Canada line bordering upon the great lakes of Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior, extending westward to the Pacific ocean, with Puget's Sound on the north, the Mediterranean sea of our extreme northwestern possessions.

"It includes 15 sovereignties, known as the Land States, and an extent of territory sufficient for 32 additional, each equal to the great central land State of Ohio.

"It embraces soils capable of abundant yield of the rich productions of the tropics, of sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, corn, and the grape, the vintage, now a staple, particularly so of California; of the great cereals, wheat and corn, in the Western, Northwestern and Pacific States, and that vast interior region from the Valley of the Mississippi river to the Rocky Mountains; and thence to the chain formed by the Sierra Nevada and Cascades, the eastern wall of the Pacific slope, every variety of soil is found revealing its wealth.

"Instead of dreary inarable wastes, as supposed in earlier times, the millions of buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep, the primitive inhabitants of the soil, fed by the hand of nature, attest its capacity for the abundant support of a dense population through the skilful toil of the agriculturist, dealing with the earth under the guidance of the science of the present age.

"Not only is the yield of food for man in this region abundant, but it holds in its bosom the precious metals of gold, silver, with cinnabar, the useful metals of iron, lead, copper, interspersed with immense belts or strata of that populative element coal, the source of riches and power, and now the indispensable agent not only for domestic purposes of life, but in the machine shop, the steam car, and steam vessel, quickening the advance of civilization and the permanent settlement of the country, and being the agent of active and constant intercommunication with every part of the republic."

* * * *

We have seen that the Homestead Bill was of Union origin, opposed by Mr. Calhoun and the pro-slavery party. We have seen that the bill was vetoed by Mr. Buchanan, quoting the opposing argument of a traitor member of his Cabinet, now in the rebel army. The vote in the Senate after the veto, was, yeas 28 (not two-thirds), and nays 18. (Sen. Journal, 757, June 23, 1860.) Of the yeas, all but 3 were from the free States; and of the nays, *all* were from the slave States. The opposition, then, as foreshadowed by Mr. Calhoun in 1836, was *exclusively sectional* and pro-slavery. As Mr. Buchanan changed his policy as to Kansas upon the threats of the secession leaders in 1857, so he sacrificed upon their mandate the Homestead Bill of 1860.

Most of the 18 Southern Senators who voted against this bill, are now in the rebel service. Among these eighteen nays, are Jefferson Davis, Bragg, Mason, Hunter, Mallory, Chesnut, Yulee, Wigfall, Fitzpatrick, Iveson, Johnson of Arkansas, Hemphill and Sebastian. Now, then, when Irish and Germans in the South are asked to fight for the pro-slavery rebellion, let them remember that the secession leaders voted unanimously against the homestead bill, whilst the North then gave its entire vote in favor of the measure, and have now made it the law of the land.

As it is a blessed thing for the poor and landless to receive, substantially as a gift, a farm from the Government, where they and their children may till their own soil and enjoy competence, freedom and free schools, let them never forget, that this was the act of the North, and opposed by the South. If the rebels succeed, they will hold the public domain in their States and Territories for large plantations, to be cultivated by slaves, and sink their "poor whites," as nearly as practicable, to the level of their slaves, in accordance with their theory, that capital should own labor.

Texas is very nearly six times as large as New York, and more than one-half the area is public domain of the State, with a most salubrious climate, with all the products of the North and South, as shown by the census, and with three times as many cattle (2,733,267) as in any other State. This vast domain, if the South succeeds, will be cultivated in large tracts by slaves; but with our success, the State title will be forfeited to the Government, and the land colonized by loyal freemen, and subjected to the Homestead Law, so that educated free white labor can raise there sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, and indigo, as well as the crops of the North. It appears by the History of the Reign of Henry II., that Ireland (in the year 1102) was the *first country which abolished slavery*, England still retaining it for many centuries; and Germany scarcely participated in the slave trade. And new these two brave and mighty races, the Celtic and Teutonic, so devoted to liberty and the rights of man, will never erect the temple of their faith upon the Confederate *corner stone*, the ownership of man by man, and of labor by capital. No—they are fighting in the great cause, (now, henceforth, and forever inseparable,) of LIBERTY and UNION. And when, as the result of this rebellion, slavery shall disappear from our country, the words of the Sermon on the Mount, announcing the brotherhood of man, and adopted by our fathers in the Declaration of American Independence, may be inscribed on our banner, that "*all men* are created EQUAL; that they are endowed by their CREATOR with *inalienable* RIGHTS; that among these are life, LIBERTY, and the pursuit of happiness." Such was the faith plighted to God, our country, and humanity, on the day of our nation's birth; in crushing this rebellion, and inaugurating the reign of universal freedom, we are now fulfilling that pledge. Slavery having struck down our flag, having dissevered our States, having, with sacrilegious steps, entered our holy temples, separated churches, and erected a government based on dehumanizing man, under the *Union as it was*: liberty will reunite us by fraternal and indissoluble ties, under the UNION AS IT WILL BE.

THE ISLAND OF A'VACHE.—A highly respectable American gentleman, says *Forney's Press*, has obtained a lease of twenty years, to colonize thereon freed colored people from the United States. It is situated about 10 miles south of the city of Aux Cayes, in Hayti. It covers an area of about 100 square miles, is known to be free from reptiles, and to have a healthy and agreeable temperature; the thermometer rising rarely above 80 degrees in the shade, in consequence of its exposure to the trade winds. The interior of the island is hilly, in some places rising as high as 300 feet above the level of the sea. It is well timbered with mahogany, oak, hard and dye woods, while in the neighborhood of the coast it is mostly prairie land, and ready for the plough. As would be expected in a country like this, the soil and climate are adapted for all tropical productions: sugar, coffee, indigo, and more especially cotton being indigenous. The gentleman having the plan in charge has invited our government to send to this island all the contrabands that may be necessary, with a few months' provisions; he himself engages to take care of them on their arrival. He will give every family a comfortable furnished house, 13 by 28 feet, with a six-foot gallery in front and a garden of 80 feet square in the rear. He has already entered into a contract for the construction of these houses in Boston, and they will be shipped to A'Vache in such a way that they can be erected in a few hours' time. He will sub-

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sist his laborers in the American manner, furnish them with pork, beef, corn bread, and vegetables, as the principle food, besides fresh fish and the meat of wild hogs, with which the waters and forests of the island abound. He will erect a church, a hospital, a school-house, and all other constructions required by a large colony; and by the enforcement of wise and paternal regulations he will see to the physical and moral wants of those entrusted to his care. With each man or family he will make a contract for four years, and will pay them wages at the following rate: to an able-bodied man, for the first two years, and will 60 Haytian dollars per month; for the third year, 75 Haytian dollars per month; for the fourth year, 100 Haytian dollars per month. He will pay the women, respectively 40, 50 and 75 dollars per month; the adults, from 15 to 18 years old, half price; the small children to be nursed by matrons, during the hours of labor, in a house constructed for that purpose. The Haytian dollar is now worth about ten cents in silver; but money has in that country a larger value than with us.

The Government of Hayti has pledged itself, by special law and contract, to give each family of African descent, who may visit A'Vache, after the termination of the contract with their employer, a free grant of 16 acres of the best land. To each single man it will give 8 acres, so that, with the grant and the money earned during the 4 years of service, the intelligent negro may enter upon a life of freedom and independence, conscious that he has earned the means of his livelihood, and, at the same time disciplined himself to the duties, the pleasures and the wants of free labor. The Government of Hayti has, furthermore, provided that those families or individuals who may prefer to remain with their employer, during the 20 years of his lease upon the island, shall have for their grants the privilege af owning the very land they have tilled.

Senator Pomeroy's negro colonization enterprise is temporarily suspended. An energetic protest of Minister Molina, of Costa Rica, has resulted in an assurance from Secretary Seward that Senator Pomeroy's expedition shall not seek any point likely to give offense to any foreign power. The misapprehension seems to prevail that the Government intends to exercise some political authority over the colony planted under the provisions of the late act of Congress. Such, however, is not the case, nor will any locality be selected likely to cause offense to any friendly nation. The suspension of the expedition is believed to be only temporary, and will not prevent its taking place this Fall.

Colonization.—Colonization of the blacks is, in point of expense and success, something like the British effort to evangelize the Jews, in which the Society was said to have expended two million pounds sterling, and converted a Jew and a half.

Queen Victoria in Germany.—In one of my former letters I wrote you about a rumor of the insanity of Queen Victoria. There is now no doubt about that. When the Royal Yacht came to Ostend lately on her trip to Germany, the Queen wold not leave the ship. It was necessary to use force. She lives now at Reinharedbrunn in the neighborhood of Gotha, and is accompanied by Earl Russell, the Secretary of State.—Nobody has permission to see her Majesty; no audiences are given. Even the brother of her deceased husband, the reigning Duke of Coburg, is not received; he has left his principality to hunt in the Tyrolian mountains. The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Crown Princess—who is, as you are aware, the daughter of the Queen—are said to remain always in the presence of the poor lady, to watch all her movements, as it appears.—*Corr. Bulletin.*

Rumored Abdication of Queen Victoria.—The abdication of Queen Victoria is again seriously talked of abroad. The Paris *Patrie*, says that the discussion of the measure with her German relatives is the cause of the Queen's visit to Germany. The act of abdication—of course, in favor of the Prince of Wales—will, it is said, take place next Spring, immediately after the marriage of the Prince with the Princess Alexandria.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

This prophetic term, said to have been first uttered by Mr. Lincoln, on the stump in Illinois, in his senatorial aspirations in opposition to Mr. Douglas, whose adherents, at that time, rejected the idea as preposterous, that "there was an irrepressible conflict going on between freedom and slavery—that the States must be all free or all slave," &c. Mr. Seward, profoundly convinced of its truth, subsequently affirmed the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, and the phrase became by-words of derision to him and his partisan followers; then the great argument, waxing warmer and louder, went on between the opponents and champions of slavery, North and South. The great era was inaugurated that shook the nation to its foundation, and brought in review the germinal principles of true civilization and national unity, honor, progress and happiness. The South, ceasing to analyze philosophically and judge impartially, has gone astray from righteous and humane principles, and long accustomed to threaten and dictate, finding these weapons no longer potent, at last became politically insane, and determined to ruin what she could not wickedly rule, and establish an empire of slave-holding aristocrats, founded upon ignorance and slavery—to this end assuming that, if slavery and freedom cannot dwell together, the "irrepressible conflict" must terminate in favor of slavery.

The conflict goes on, and the world watches its progress. All Europe is in favor of freedom. Two-thirds or more of the North and West and some of the Border States are in favor of freedom. The "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of Messrs. Lincoln and Seward can know no pause at present. The right must be sustained by the nation, at the sword's point and the cannon's mouth, after the first of January as now, that Jeff Davis may cease his struggle for a supremacy the devil alone could envy him. With his success the "reign of terror" will indeed have come, and white men as well as black would be enslaved. The unconditional peace party and non-coercionists of the Free States would, perhaps, be among the first cowardly victims of Davis's "irrepressible conflict" ideas in favor of slavery. To such we would say, better look out and be advised in time by the sentiments of all enlightened and humane statesmen of Europe and America. Join in the conflict for freedom, and endorse the President's Proclamation. Shall this great nation, composed of 30 millions of people, or any part of it, be represented in any court of Europe on a renewed basis of slavery? should be a question seriously entertained by every American.

Festival.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society and the Young Men's Beneficial Society, conjointly, will give a Grand Festival, on Thursday evening, December 4th, at the Apollo Hall, Pacific street, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. It should be well patronized.

Exhibition.—We understand that a Grand Exhibition will be given by the School Children, under the auspices of Mr. J. B. Sanderson, on the evening of Thanksgiving Thursday next, 27th inst., in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. The proceeds are to be for the benefit of the Church.

The Pacific Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Concert.—Mr. A. Loney, the leader of the forthcoming Concert for the benefit of the Appeal, with the Committee of Arrangements, have decided that the Concert will come off, positively, on Wednesday evening, December 10th. The delay has been occasioned by several unavoidable circumstances. In addition to the artists already announced, we are happy to state that Miss Caldwell will take part.

Sudden Death.—A colored man, named George Edwards, was found dead on Monday evening last, in the house No. 906 Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. He was 45 years of age. The body was taken to the Coroner's office, and has been duly interred.

Parson Brownlow, in his address to the Michigan State Fair, in Detroit, said:

"Regarding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of Rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it out and out. (Enthusiastic applause.) I think the proclamation well-timed, and fortunate at this moment. If it had been a month or six weeks later, the Rebels would have made a proposition themselves to England to take their negroes and colonize them, and I thank God that Old Abe has taken the starch out of them"

The Black Regiments.—General Hunter positively denies that he ever said or intimated that the black regiments of South Carolina were in any manner or to any extent "a failure;" on the contrary he asserts that they showed themselves excellent soldiers, and is rejoiced that the Government has at last adopted his policy, by authorizing the equipment and arming of five regiments of negroes in the district where it had previously refused them. He says that if his course had been taken from the first, he might have had 150,000 defenders of the Union to-day upon the soil of the South.

Gov. Todd on the Proclamation.—Gov. David Todd, of Ohio, who had always voted the straight Democratic ticket till after the Bombardment of Fort Sumpter, in a recent speech a Columbus thus upheld the President's Proclamation of Freedom:

"I heartily indorse every word of it. It was well-timed for Ohio. The border was threatened. I prefer to have rebel firesides threatened than have ours invaded. So long as slaves are allowed to remain at home, so long will rebellion last. Do you question its wisdom? Were not ninety days long enough for the rebel master to make up his mind to lay down his arms or lose his slaves? The blood of Ohio has been shed like water. It must be atoned for in the death of the leaders of this rebellion!"

A Curious Criticism on McClellan.—The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* say: "I know no better patriot or truer gentleman, than George B. McClellan. But there are acts of his which I cannot understand except upon the supposition of an inherent vice of mind, often the accompaniment of great organizing power, which makes him *never ready to act*. The whole power and energy of his nature seems to be devoted to *making* armies, not *using* them. He has too clear and distinct ideas of the wants of an army, too accurate a conception of its deficiencies. He works and toils unceasingly to bring the army to a pitch of perfection which can never be reached, and in the meanwhile, a ragged, half-starved, miserable mob of disorderly wretches, who know how to move, and having nothing but their legs, move fast, outmarches and outgenerals him."

A thoroughly antislavery paper in the French language, has just been started in New Orleans. It is called *L'Union* and addresses itself in particular to the French people of color, to whom it appeals, in stirring articles, to join the Union troops and aid them in the establishment of a "Republican system without stain, of a democracy without fetters."

Gerritt Smith has shown his accustomed liberality, by paying $25 extra bounty to each of the fifty-two volunteers from Peterboro', N. Y., where he resides.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Secret of Success.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XX.

The part in the drama which is acted by men who perform conspicuous characters on the stage of life, often survives in the mind of a nation generations after they have been called to the spirit land. There is one feature which is closely watched and minutely chronicled in the life of men who happen to draw a prize in the lottery of life, and who manage to invest the same in a safe and profitable manner. The accumulation of property among the Anglo-Saxon race has been their leading proclivity, and it has gained for them an influence which is wide-spread, and finds votaries in every portion of the civilized world.

Let us briefly examine the subject, and see whether we can discover the secret which is the motive-power that enables the favored class to encircle every portion of the globe with their hoards of ingots. The history of men who are successful is interesting, if only as showing this single feature, namely, that the secret of great success lies in one's placing himself in some channel where the stream must flow, and thus anticipating the future. We may easily become convinced, by our intercourse with men and in listening to their history, that it is not so much the art of getting as of keeping that insures success. In this city and State there are thousands of poor men, who, but a few years ago, were in comfortable circumstances, doing a prosperous business, and whose future seemed brilliant with promise. Yet here they are now, struggling for a pittance. If we believe the old adage, it is better to be born with luck than than with wealth. Riches are winged creatures, which break cage with strange facility, and are not to be whistled back again. We are all acquainted with persons who, from bitter experience, will corroborate the truthfulness of the transitory nature of earthly possessions.

Wealih is matter of comparison. A few years ago we visited a friend, who resides in a small village in Vermont, which contained about 2000 inhabitants, a large proportion of which were surrounded with a competency of this world's goods. One of our first visitors with whom we became acquainten was an elderly gentleman, who had retired from business. He was considered the lion of the village, on account of his intelligence and wealth, which was greater than that of any other resident. We inquired to know of what amount he was possessed, and were informed that he was reputed to be worth $15,000. In the estimation of that community this man ranked with them in the same ratio as Wm. B. Astor, with $25,000,000, in the city of New York.

If we can, by dint of economy, husband a small portion of our income, we should be careful to make a safe investment, and not venture into any wild-cat speculations, in the purchase of valueless mining stock, which now hold out an inducement to the uninitiated. There is no property of which we can become the possessors and feel so secure in the purchase as that of real estate, with a good title. Then we must hold it, and not dispose of it because it does not advance in value every month, or even whenever we may be offered a few hundred dollars more than we paid for it. It is related that a friend of Mr. Astor once purchased, in company, two lots on Broadway, of which they took separate deeds, and held for an advance. Year after year passed by, but no advance appeared, while assessments were continually made for city improvements. At the end of this period, this friend called on Mr. A., and stated that he was weary of such long delay in getting return for his investment, and asked him if he would take the lot and give him its simple cost. Mr. Astor calmly acceded to the proposal. Had his friend held the same views as the great land operator he would have realized a fortune from this simple lot, since what then cost $1000, is now worth $50,000.

Let us, in miniature, profit by the example of the great Napoleonic operator. There are as bright prospects here as the one above described. This city, within a decade of years, will probably contain more than a quarter million of inhabitants. With the completion of the great Pacific

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Railroad, together with the inexhaustible mineral deposits, and an immense trade with 400,000,000 of Asiatics, who can foretell what profit we may realize from a purchase of real estate at this time. They who heed will then thank me a thousand times for this gratuitous advice.

Plea for Emancipation—Solution of the Difficulties.

Let the North and South separate, as Mr. Seymour and John Van Buren recommend, and they will separate only to renew the war upon each other; let them be coaxed into a superficial political compromise, as others urge, and the quarrels which led to the present war will be revived, to end in the same disastrous civil broil; let us conquer the South by simple force of arms, and we do so at the hazard of that free republican policy which is the breath of our nostrils. But let us accept and adopt the principles of the proclamation, let us by a high and sovereign act of both military and civil necessity put an end to the accursed system of slavery which breeds our woes, and which our whole modern civilization abhors, and the society, the politics, the commerce of the entire continent become at once homogeneous, consistent, peaceful, noble and fruitful.

All other nations that have wished to advance in the career of progress and refinement have been compelled to rid themselves of this fatal canker; they have been compelled to suffer it to die out by withholding all nutriment from it, or to cut it out by the sharp knife of the law; and we are now compelled to follow their examples. Germany and France have no more bondmen; England has extinguished slavery in her islands; the Dutch have just emancipated their entire possessions, and Russia is enfranchising her 20,000,000 serfs. The United States alone, of the great powers of the earth, stands as the upholder of bondage in the midst of universal freedom. Torn, disheveled, bleeding at every pore because of this nefarious wrong, she has presented to her by the madness of the slaveholders' faction itself the opportunity for a glorious redemption. She can say to her 4,000,000 slaves, without infraction of constitution or law, be free; and if she does not avail herself of the right, she will prove signally unworthy of her privileges—the opprobrium of mankind, the scorn of heaven—and will be fitly consigned by an indignant Providence to the endless years of Mexican-like impotence and Mexican-like misery, which will be then her inevitable fate. A grander choice was never vouchsafed to mortal; a grander question was never to be determined; and the whole world watches the issue with fearful yet friendly hope.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Parson Brownlow in Michigan.—Parson Brownlow having made the tour in Michigan, has taken the stump for the Union ticket in Illinois. He was to commence at Chicago. In a recent speech at Grand Rapids, Mich., he made the following allusion to the Emancipation Proclamation:

"I am here to-day for the purpose of endorsing Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, [applause,] for this reason—that it will unite the North; and you haven't been united and rebels have; because the rebels have no principle at stake; and when you put them to the wall, they intended to have issued a proclamation of universal emancipation, and then demanded the protection of England and France; and I am glad that Old Abe has taken the wind out of their sails. [Applause.] Slavery is a gone-up institution. This war will make it so. There cannot be a man with a thimble full of brains, [laughter,] who does not know that it will put down the institution of slavery. That will go down. I can better illustrate it by giving a homely anecdote from the West. Two of my neighbors went out hunting, and one of them took a dog; and he hadn't gone far when he found a skunk. He ran the skunk into a hollow log. He was ignorant of the properties of the essence peddler. He soon had to evacuate. The other neighbor came up, and from the state of the atmosphere, knew how matters stood. Said he, 'Neighbor, have you killed it?' 'Killed the devil! Let the d—d thing alone and it will stink itself to death.' [Laughter.] By the time the war is over, slavery will have stunk itself to death."

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A Kansas Colored Regiment.

We see by the Wyandotte *Gazette*, says the Leavenworth (Kansas) *Bulletin*, of Oct. 14th, that the colored regiment left that place on Tuesday morning last for Fort Scott. The *Gazette* further says, that the regiment has been as orderly, and committed as few depredations as any of the white regiments they have had there, considering the time of their stay. A great deal has been said about this colored regiment, and while it was encamped near this city many were loud in their fault-finding, some saying that it was a disgrace to our soldiers who were fighting for the country, and to preserve its identity as a nationality, to allow the Africans to be armed and placed side by side with white men. Whatever the line of policy of the Secretary of War was in granting Gen. Lane power to raise and equip this regiment we do not exactly understand. But there is one thing certain; something over 700 able-bodied Africans have been mustered, clothed and armed in this State since Gen. Lane's return from the Senate. Many of these colored men are fugitives from labor under secession masters in Missouri; having escaped last winter, while the river was frozen over. They were here without employment, and a tax on the benevolence of many of our citizens. On a promise of their freedom they readily volunteered to serve in any capacity that the Government might require of them. It is two months since the officers of this regiment commenced its organization, and it is said of it that for the short time since its organization it has made greater proficiency in military drill and tactics than any regiment of whites during the same time. This may be exaggerated, but the regiment has been under a competent drill-master since its organization, and undoubtedly has made some proficiency in the use of arms. The Wyandotte *Gazette* says they were orderly. While the regiment was at this place it was so, and in fact the colored population of this State are all orderly and peaceable, and many of the negroes, so far as their good behavior is concerned, are fitting examples for some of our more enlightened white citizens. We wish it distinctly understood that we are not advocating an equality of the races, for we believe the negro belongs to an inferior race, and should be kept distinct; nor do we desire to see them placed side by side with the whites in our armies, nor in any other capacity. But if the Government can use them to any advantage in helping to put down this gigantic rebellion, we hope it will no longer hesitate to take advantage of this means to cripple the enemy, and destroy its strength. Use them on fortifications, as teamsters, and in any capacity where they may be useful. Teach him the manual of arms, so when it becomes necessary to defend himself and the property he may be in charge of, he can do so to advantage. We are in favor of the President's emancipation schemes, and hope the day is not far distant when the negro shall occupy a distinct portion of country, and the whites no longer be contaminated with the evils of slavery.

Contrabands at Fortress Monroe.

The whole number of negroes at Fortress Monroe is about six thousand, and of these six hundred of the men are in the employment of the Government. At Hampton there is fifteen hundred to two thousand, and at Norfalk fifteen hundred.

The Superintendent speaks highly of the industry and docility of the negroes under his charge. The are generally anxious to earn and accumulate money, and often bring him their gains to deposite on trust. His safe contains a very respectable aggregate of these funds, the amounts belonging to different persons, ranging from fiue cents to fifty dollars each. The schools, too, seem well conducted and successful. The principal wants seem to be clothing; and this occasions much suffering as the season advances. In regard to the colonization question, the Superintendent informed Downs that the feeling of the negroes is unexpectedly favorable. Their sufferings at the South, and the fears of re-enslavement, together with their dread of the cold climate of the North, led them to look with approval on the project of emigration to some free tropical country. So generally is this the case, that the Superintendent expresses a belief that in twenty-five days, if sufficient vessels were ready, he could ship twenty-five thousand voluntary negro emigrants. The perils and suffering of the slaves in escaping from their masters and gaining the national lines, are well illustrated by some incidents related by the Superintendent. A man was pointed out who was one of the three survivors of a party of twenty-five who left Richmond, the others having fallen victims to the savage hunt instituted by their owners, in which were included the familiar and atrocious instrumentalities of bloodhounds and murderous weapons. And yet so strong is the sacred impulse toward freedom, that all this is dared in preference to slavery. Another man was pointed out, who, after making his escape, returned 200 miles into the heart of Virginia, in the face of these terrible responsibilities, and brought off his family in safety.

Redemption from Slavery.—Rev. J. Sella Martin, one of the delegates of the Republican Convention lately held in this city, has just purchased his sister and her two children from slavery. The girl was the property of Rev. John Dorson of Columbus, Georgia, whose unmarried son had seized upon Caroline (Mr. Martin's sister) as his mistress. She bore him two children, a boy and a girl—both of whom are handsome quadroons. The girl is now sixteen years old and the boy nine. Mr. Dorson sold the girl and her two children, his two grandchildren, for two thousand dollars. But before parting with her, he writes the following letter to Mr. Martin, showing a deep interest in the "Christian girl" whom he had kept for his son's mistress for sixteen years:

"From the beginning I have felt much reluctance in parting with Caroline, not only because she has been a faithful servant, but because I feared to place her, or allow her to be placed where her soul would be in danger. The city of Boston from which you write, has always been known as the den of social monsters and abolition infidels; and as I know Caroline to be a Christian, I have feared that God would hold me responsible for assisting to plunge her into moral and social ruin. May God save her! He alone can make her freedom a blessing to her."—*Worcester Transcript.*

From the Independent.

Emancipation vs. Confiscation.

BY THE REV. J. C. HOLBROOK.

It is often said, and by many believed, that "the Emancipation Proclamation of the President was not necessary, since the Confiscation Act of Congress covers the same ground." This is, however, a great mistake. The Confiscation Act is good as far as it goes, and I trust its provisions will be rigorously enforced. But it does not meet the seat of our troubles. It emancipates such slaves of *rebels* as escape or are captured, but as there will be, no doubt, an act of amnesty at the close of the war, many rebels as well as loyal men would remain in possession of their slaves, notwithstanding this Act, and the evil of slavery would soon develop itself again in force. Not much would have been done to destroy the system; it would only have been crippled for a time.

Emancipation, however, as proclaimed by the President, will virtually annihilate the whole system. There will be no slaves remaining on the soil of the seceded states *legally* held. All will be free *de jure;* and by the President's Proclamation all the military and naval power of the Union is pledged to the protection of these freedmen in their rights. At the end of the war, then, these states come back *without a single slave;* and how is the system to be inaugurated again? There is no germ to develop it from.

Suppose, then, that the state laws recognizing slavery remain in force, or that new ones are enacted, should the old ones have been repealed, (the President's Proclamation does not repeal them,) how is the system to be built up again without a foundation to start from? Where can a supply of *slaves* be had? The foreign slave-trade is piracy and will not be tolerated; there will be no stock to breed from; and the only recourse will be to the Border States, which cannot supply the demand, even if they do not accept the proposition for emancipation with compensation, and if Congress shall not prohibit the domestic or inter-state slave-trade.

Meantime business must go on, and the lands be cultivated, and the result will be

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the inauguration of a system of free, paid labor. Let this be once done, and slavery can never come in competition with and gain a foothold again. It would be seen to be economically foolish, if not wicked. The free negroes would be wanted and employed like Yankee "help," instead of slaves. (By the way, there is a world of significance in that term "help." It indicates that masters are workers and not mere overseers, and their laborers not servants but "*helpers.*")

Thus Emancipation will not only aid in closing up the rebellion, but constitutionally abolish slavery in fact. There will be no possibility of the resurrection of the system. It will at one blow strike down the whole devilish fabric of human bondage beyond all power of reconstruction.

And what a blessing will such a result be, not only to the black, but also to the white race! It will deliver the South from barbarism, and refine, elevate, moralize, and Christianize the "poor white trash," and effect a moral revolution among the slaveholders themselves.

Oh, cleanse the South of that black spot of slavery, and how fair and beautiful would it be, without such a soil, such a climate, such rivers and harbors and water-powers, and such capabilities in all respects for agriculture, commerce and manufactures! Give it what has made cold, barren New England what she is—one of the fairest portions of the globe, the seat of more general intelligence, wealth, morality and religion, domestic purity, peace and enjoyment, more philantrophy and more enterprise in proportion to her extent and population, than any other spot on earth—I say, give the South Freedom, with the Bible, the untrammeled press and pulpit, and the school, and you make it the gem of the Union.

And shall we not do it, while we can, by anihilating that which has prevented such a result heretofore? We will. Our Government will imitate the Great Universal Sovereign, and do with her as God often does with us, bless the South *in spite of herself.* It will exercise its perogative, and so overrule her madness and folly as to make her rebellion work out her own highest good. God makes the wrath of man to praise him. President Lincoln is doing the same. He is taking advantage of the exigency to annihilate slavery, and thus exhibit his wisdom and benevolence, and cause this great outbreak against his authority ultimately to bless the South and the land.

How glorious the view which the future presents, when not a slave shall tread the soil of this great North American continent, and the groans of the bondman and the crack of the overseer's whip shall no more be heard. Oh, what an event when a nation of four millions—one-third more than the whole population of this country at the Revolution—shall be set *free!* President Lincoln has done an act that will immortalize his name as the second saviour of his country, and that will *make this one of the grand and marked eras in the history of the world!*

Contrabands.—Two car loads of contrabands arrived from Cairo yesterday. Farmers were he waiting for them, who took most of them away immediately to work on the faarms and help save the crops. The war has nearly depopulated some townships of able bodied men, and consequently there is an immense demand for labor to gather the crops. The necessity is so great that people don't stop to cavil about color. Any one who can work is accepted. But the Egyptian farmers are securing most of the contrabands that arrive at Cairo. Comparatively few reach the Northern portion of the State.—*Chicago Tribune.*

John Mitchel is in Richmond. He has two sons now captains in the rebel army, one of them wounded. The Richmond *Enquirer* hopes soon to see John at the head of a brigade "to meet Corcoran or Meagher." They, too, we venture to say, would be happy to meet John Mitchel. His "plantation and fat negroes in Alabama" have not yet been realized; but when Jeff Davis becomes Emperor of the reconstructed country, he will make John a baron at least. A slave-baron? Germany forbid.

Sargy, a slave woman, aged 117 years, died in New Orleans on the 15th Oct. She was a native of Richmond.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Forgotten.

BY M. E. R., OF PETALUMA.

Thou hast forgotten me! My heart is lonely,
Insensible to all save sorrow's pain:
I loved thee as the heart can once love only—
I loved thee as thou'lt ne'er be loved again.

Thou hast forgotten me, and life is dreary,
A chill, blank waste; hope's beacon light is fled;
Of mine existence I am sadly weary,
For with thy love life's happiness is dead.

Thou hast forgotten me! Oh words unmeaning!
I ne'er was loved, for love forgotteth not:
Thy tender words, fond looks, were all but seeming;
Would thou hadst loved; then were I not forgot

Thou heldst my love as lightly as a flower,
But idly gathered and to fling away:
To seek it was the pastime of an hour—
To win it but the amusement of a day.

And now thy love is given to another—
Another idol in thy heart is set;
O! would I could, like thee, all memories smother.
I am forgotten. Would I could forget.

E'en now to hear thy name awakes emotion,
And rouses in my heart an anguished thrill:
To thee doth yet belong my soul's devotion:
I am forgotten, but I love thee still!

Latest Telegraphic News.

An large defalcation in the N. Y. Custom House has been discovered. Sixteen clerks in the liquidating department have been suspended, and the account has been variously estimated at $150,000 to a quarter of a million of dollars. It was done by wrong entries, and subsequently the books of record were destroyed to prevent its discovery.

The French Govenment has demanded full and immediate indemnity for all the injuries inflicted on the French citizens by Gen. Butler. [Later telegrams state that the intercourse of Foreign Ministers with the Government is most respectful. The meeting of Congress will bring out correspondence which cannot fail to make the country fully acquainted with all the facts.]

The Charleston *Mercury* says, the South should not encourage the expectation of recognition.

The Savannah *Republican* of the 5th says, it has been generally resolved, by the army and the citizens, to defend that city to the the last, and yield possession to the invaders only when its walls have been battered down and no one left to dispute their entrance.

Gen. Brown has issued a call for negroes to complete the fortifications around Savannah. If they are not furnished promptly they will be impressed.

Gen Mercer, commanding the district of Savannah has issued an address to the planters, in reply to a request that he would return the negroes now at work on the fortifications, refusing to do so until others are furnished.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The prize schooner Water Witch, of Kingston, Jamaica, arrived to-day from Aranzas Pass, Texas. Her cargo consists of gunpowder.

The *Herald* prints the memorial now being signed by the merchants, financiers, and others recommending the return by the Government to specie payments on all bills from $20 down, and issue $20, $50, $100, $500. $1,000 and $5,000 notes, having 20 years to run, bearing four and half per cent. interest.

Gilbert Horne has been sentenced to 5 years imprisoment for fitting out the slaver City of Norfolk.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Grenada *Appeal* has Texas news to the 20th inst. Matagorda and Indianola had been taken by the Federal troops. Confederates were concentrating at Lavaca for a fight. There is great difficulty in Texas in getting hands to work in manufacturing arms. The entire Texan coast is in possession of the Federals.

President Lincoln on the 16th, issued an order enjoining upon the soldiers and sailors strict observance of the Sabbath.

The steamer Ætna, which passed Cape Race on Saturday, P. M., reports that Garibaldi's name had been mentioned in connection with the crown of Greece, some papers saying that the ex-Dictotor Hale had already been wounded on the subject of his acceptance.

From the New York papers of Monday we learn that advices from Bermuda, to the 4th of November, bring reports of an extensive and formidable labor revolt, chiefly among the negroes, which had taken place at St. Vincent, lasting ten days, and resulted in the plunder and destruction of a number of planter's estates, the maiming of the planters and the killing of many negroes. The trouble was only allayed by the military co-operating with British armed vessels. An excitement also prevailed in the Barbadoes. The yellow fever had carried off many victims, but it had abated in the virulence of its character at the latest dates.

The army of the Potomac is now on the march down the Valley of the Rappahannock towards Fredericksburg, which place it is now proposed to make the base of operations. The move was a surprise to the rebels, who have fallen back from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan, as a probable permanent line of defence.

The charges preferred against Generals Irving McDowell and Fitzjohn Porter are being examined into at Washington.

The bids for thirteen and a half millions of three years bonds have been opened. The offers were from 103 to 104 per cent. This fact demonstrates the continued high con0dence reposed in the public credit, and enables the Government to command ample means to prosecute the war.

MARRIED.

In Williamsburg, L. I. (N. Y.) Aug. 28th, by the Rev. M. Manning, EDWARD N. WRIGHT, of Virginia, to Mrs. RACHEL A. LUCKE, of Norfolk, Va.

In Williamsburg, Aug. 26th, by the same, J. Times, of Smithfield. Va., to Miss MARTHA A. KEYS, of Augusta, Ga.

In Williamsburg, October 5th, by the same, ALBERT GRIFTEN, of Florida, to Miss LYDIA H. HARRIS, of the former place,

DIED.

In Middletown, Conn., Oct. 1st, Mrs. JANE H. FREEMAN, the wife of Henry Freeman, aged 41 years.

In New York, Sept. 25th, LEONELLA MINETTA, eldest daughter of R. W. and E. George, aged 8 years 3 months and 2 days.

In New York, Oct. 9th, of dropsy, DIANA C. ROBINSON, relict of the late John Robinson, aged 75 years.

Advertisements.

A GRAND UNION FESTIVAL!

TO BE GIVEN ON THURSDAY EVENING, December 4th, 1862, at Apollo Hall, Pacific street, by the Ladies' and Young Men's Union Beneficial Societies, for the *BENEFIT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell st.*

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:

Ladies.	*Gentlemen.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee,	Mr. Edward Quinn,
" Elenora Dodson,	" Aaron Phillips,
" Eliza Phillips,	" Samuel Davis,
" Barney Fletcher,	" Thomas Depee,
" S. A. Gibbs,	" Jas. Hargrave,
" Catherine Osborn,	" Wm. Waugh,
" Maria Simms,	" Elijah Hair,
" Caroline Lewis,	" Griffen Dodson,
Miss Eliza Williams.	" John Bayard.

Admission—Single Ticket $1.00
nov22 Double Ticket $1.50

BALTIMORE RESTAURANT.

SHEPHERD MITCHELL has removed to No. 918 Kearny st. nov15

UNION CLUB ROOMS,

APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprieror.

UNION RESTAURANT,

No. 628 Pacific Street.

JOHN T. CALLENDER & CO. have opened the above establishment, where *MEALS* and *REFRESHMENTS* can be obtained *AT ALL HOURS.* Charges reasonable. se13-tf

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

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PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5. F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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BLOOD PURIFIER,
AND
HEALTH RESTORER
BITTERS,

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All who try it pronounce it the best medicine they ever used. It will remove the bile and increase the appetite. It will purify the blood and strengthen the whole system. It is safe to take in all cases.

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PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE worst cases of *RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT and PILES.* Also, a certain cure of the *HEART DISEASE,* Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, etc., in men or animals.

This Medicine can be had by applying at the Post Office Livery Stable,

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oc25 Near the corner of Washington.

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WILLIAM BRANCH.
n9 WASH. COLYER.

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DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES,* and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Bay Rum, superior quality;
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Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gâle's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
Yankee " "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
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je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery.

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Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

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Placerville, May 1, 1861. myl0-tf

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THE APPEAL will be devoted to the intercats of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Selections.

A Spanish journal says: The largest city in the world is not London, but Jeddo, the capital of Japan, which consists of 1,500,000 houses, inhabited by 5,000,000 souls. The trade is immense, the coast being literally covered with trading vessels.

At the thousandth birth-day of Russia, celebrated at Novgorod, the Emperor made a speech declaring his intention to hold firmly to the course he has marked out in regard to the serfs.

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From the Presbyterian Quarterly Review.

The Future of the Colored Race in America.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 32.)

There are some things, however, which may be said that may possibly cast some light upon the supposed difficulties of the matter of emancipation without colonization. These difficulties, we think, arise in many cases from a mistaken estimate of the negro character and capabilities.

It is not our design to enter upon the question of the inferiority of the race or the impossibility of its ever living on an equality with the white; while we are not ready to grant the first, certainly not to the extent to which it is pushed, we are disposed to believe the latter. It is doubtful, we are inclined to believe it impossible, that the two races can ever on this continent abide on terms of social equality. We are, too, inclined to believe, that this country is not to be the ultimate home of the colored race. It will go out from it. We think that there is that in the character of the African race which makes this probable, perhaps certain. In the strange workings of Divine Providence this race has in a most marvellous manner been brought to this land, and put under a tutelage for a great future, and Africa, its home, may become the recipient of blessings, the foundation and preparation for which were made in this country. The bondage of the the Israelites in Egypt was not an accident but divinely ordered procedure, which had a striking bearing upon the character of the Jew and shaped his whole after history. It was a work of preparation, and it was not done in a short time, but took two or three centuries to be brought to perfection. American slavery, like this Egyptian bondage, will have its results on the future of Africa.

In saying this, of course no reader will suppose that there is in the thought a justification of slavery, any more than when speaking of the great benefits which flowed from the bondage in Egypt to the Jew, we justify the selling of Joseph, or the tyranny of Pharaoh. It is God's wonderful work to bring the greatest good out of the deepest evils; the Fall to issue in Redemption.

It is impossible to discuss the future of the black people in this country without immediately being brought into contact with the future of Africa. The one is closely connected with the other. The movements of Providence are synchronous.—How wonderfully events are prepared in distant places, that they may be brought together at the appointed moment! The fact that at just the time when the great and absorbing questions which relate to this people in our own land are forcing themselves upon our attention, the continent of Africa is attracting more of interest in the way of discovery and travel than any other portion of the earth, has, we think, a meaning.

Geographical research has almost exhausted other lands, while here almost a continent, at least till within a few years, has remained unexplored. This has not been because no efforts have been made to break through the thick veil that has always hung over it. Travelers have been unceasing in their attempts to penetrate into the interior, and have failed, not from want of energy, but because of the insuperable difficulties in the way. If they have succeeded in reaching the shores, they have died under the fatal coast fever. If they have escaped this death, and pressed toward the interior, it has been only to fall victims to savage beasts or more savage men. So that African exploration has been, until perhaps within the last 15 years, a history of melancholy disaster and sacrifice of valuable life.

Of late, new and marked success has crowned the efforts to lay open this continent to the knowledge of the world. What has been accomplished will strike with surprise any one whose attention has not before been called to the facts of the case. Let the reader take a well prepared map of to-day and compare it with that which he studied a score of years ago. He will remember how simple and easy to be remembered was the information to be conveyed by that wide and lightly-colored track which bore the words *"Unexplored Regions."* It embraced the largest portion of the whole African continent. But this has been encroached on, year after year, on the South by Livingstone and Cumming, on the North by Barth, on the East by Barton, and on the West by Wilson and Du Chaillu, until the discoveries have almost touched each other. Wide stretches of thousands of miles, given up hitherto in the thoughts of men to perpetual desolation and drought, have been shown to hold vast inland seas, deep navigable rivers, and to be teeming with animal life, populous with men and fruitful of all the products of tropical luxuriance. So Africa begins to be known; by-and-by it will be opened up, made ready, we think, to link its history with a people on the other side of the ocean.

Leaving the point as proved, that the blacks are to remain, at least for an indefinite period in this country, we do not say that it will be forever, but we naturally ask whether there is anything in the African character that is possible of future progress and elevation? We answer, unhesitatingly, there are natural characteristics which will in a very marked and peculiar way be a means of their speedier rise.

It has been the misfortune, if so we may call it, of the African continent and the African people, to present their worst and most repulsive aspect first. This is the case with the country. The coast to which the voyager comes, for the most part, lies low, and everywhere in its teeming bottoms disease and death are lurking. If he escapes the one he never avoids the other. The "African Fever" on the West Coast is the certain welcome of the new-comer; the only question is whether he will survive it. The incidental mention which the missionary traveler, Livingstone, makes of his 37th attack of fever, and Du Chaillu of his 50th, and the exhaustion of the last 14 ounces of quinine which he had taken on his journey, are ominous of the inhospitable reception which the country gives. But as soon as the traveler passes inland he comes into an entirely different region. Towering mountains, snow-capped and forest-crowned, rise before him, and down through their passes healthful and bracing winds are blowing, wide champaigns already full of uncultivated fruitfulness, or grass and bush-covered tracts, which nature seems to exult in filling with animal life, in its most beautiful as well as gigantic and ferocious forms, everywhere appear. While, at first, it would seem as if here were a continent capable of doing little or nothing for the world, fit only to give, as in the past, a little indigo, ivory and palm oil, borne on the backs of degraded natives to the coast, we find that it is already a continent producing unassisted harvests of cotton and sugar, and some of the products most necessary to man, and only needing that development which Christian civilization can give, to bring it into the closest sympathy, and for good, with the world.

(To be continued.)

The Slave Power.

The work of Professor Cairnes of Galway, Ireland, entitled "The slave Power; its Character, Career and Probable Designs; being an attempt to Explain the Real Issue involved in the American Contest," was published in Ireland, and has had a large circulation there and in Great Britain. It has been republished in New York, and is thus noticed by the Boston *Advertiser:*

"In the judgement of Prof. Cairnes, the 'Slave Power' constitutes the most formidable antagonist to civilized progress which has appeared for many centuries, representing a system of society at once retrograde and aggressive, a system which, containing within it no germs from which improvement can spring, gravitates inevitably towards barbarism, while it is impelled by exigencies, inherent in its position and circumstances, to a constant extension of its territorial domain.' The author after first stating the case, proceeds in a series of luminous chapters, to show the economic basis of slavery, the internal organization of slave societies, their tendencies, internal development and external policy, and the career and designs of the Slave Power, closing with general conclusions drawn from the facts and principles he has established.

"The work is a master-piece of analysis, argument and statement. It displays an intimate acquaintance with American history and politics, while it is free from any partisan bias. It is a deep, calm, accurate, comprehensive, thoroughly philosophical and thoroughly practical view of the subject in all its relations. The style is clear, exact, pointed, vigorous—the compact expression of a full mind." It is superior to Gasparin's books on the American question, not only in the lucid arrangements of the topics but in the absence of all rhetorical appearances of partiality and exaggerated sentiment. It is more scientific and less emotional."

The Constitutionality of the Proclamation.

Judge Curtis, of Boston, lately published a pamphlet on the constitutionality and expediency of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, opposing it. President Parsons of Cambridge, replies to the fallacious arguments of the pamphlet in the following terse communication to the Boston *Daily Advertiser:*

There are three questions concerning the President's Emancipation Proclamation: One, has he a constitutional power to issue it, as a civil, political or administrative act? The second, was it expedient? The third, has he constitutional power, as commander-in-chief, to issue it, at this time, as a military act?

These questions are perfectly distinct. One of the most common and most fruitful causes of error upon all subjects is the mingling of questions which are distinct in themselves, but so near each other that they confuse each other. Judge Curtis mingles these questions so entirely, that no study of his pamphlet enables me to see clearly, as to much of his argument, upon which of these questions it is intended to bear. Let us separate these questions.

I am sure that the President has no power to emancipate a single slave, as a civil, political or military act. Was it expedient? I leave this question to the President. For he is honest, he is capable; he has considered the question long, carefully and painfully, and in all the relations in which it can present itself. However wise I may be, or Judge Curtis may be, on this subject, the President must be wiser, or all rules of probability fail.

As to the remaining question I have not the slightest doubt of his constitutional power, as Commander-in-Chief, to issue this proclamation as a military act. If Halleck, when before Corinth, might have sent a force a hundred miles to catch and bring into his lines a hundred negroes with the wagons, horses and provisions they were bringing to Beauregard, the President and Commander-in-Chief, sitting in the centre, with wider views, wider necessities, may, if he can, prevent the whole mass of slaves from laboring to feed the rebellion. He may, if he can, by the danger of insurrection, of starvation, or of loss of property, dishearten the rebels and drive their armies home. To say otherwise, would be to say that he must strike at rebelion, but must be careful not to strike away its corner stone.

Can he do it in fact? This question

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touches the expediency of the measure, and this I leave to him. But it does not touch his military right to threaten it, and to do it if he can. Judge Curtis speaks much and eloquently of the President's right to inflict "penalty" and "punishment," and the right of the rebels to the protection of the law. Rebellion has no rights. If rebellion means anything, it means the renunciation and destruction of all law. And, therefore, it is accused before God and man. No rebel has any right, a regard to which would weaken or obstruct any military measure needed to subdue the rebellion. Judge Curtis's argument would give the Constitution and the law to the rebels, as their swords to smite with, and their shield to save them; and leave it to us only as a fetter. Then he tells us the innocent must suffer with the guilty. This is true and it is sad. But when the mingled fire and hail of God's vengeance runs along the ground, they pursue no devious path that they may leave the homes of the innocent unharmed; for when national sins bring national calamities, the innocent suffer with the guilty. This may be one of the mysteries of Providence; it is, at all events, a fact. And what has been will be.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1862.

The Great Coming Event.

Notwithstanding the results of the recent elections in the Eastern States,—by many supposed to be adverse and in antagonism to the position of the President and the policy of the Administration in favor of freedom,—by telegraphic despatches we are constantly informed that the President will not yield to the pro-slavery pressure, by the modification or withdrawal of his great mandate for emancipation. This is apparent from the details by the Overland Mail and the last steamer. Almost every paper (Republican or Democratic) is filled with the opinions expressed by nearly all the great statesmen of the day, in favor of the great edict to be issued, it is to be hoped, by the President, January 1st. The act is morally certain, if the rebels do not lay down their arms at the stated time. Of this there are no positive indications at present. It remains to be seen, when Congress assembles on Monday next, what the President will set forth in his message, and what course the Senators and Representatives will pursue during the thirty days of December. There will doubtless be a powerful effort made, on the part of the Fernando-Wood faction, to bring their political ammunition to bear, to thwart the President by factious legislation—by means of provisoes and substitution of bills and enactments for the defeat of the Emancipation Scheme. The Wood faction will have a valuable accession to their *Train*, as Geo. Francis will be transferred from Massachusetts to New York—if Mr. Sumner is re-elected to the U. S. Senate—to do the clamoring (*a la* Academy of Music, Oct. 31st,) from the rostrums, alternately, of Tamany and Mozart Halls, against the freedom of the black race, on the comprehensive and philosophical *question*, "All in favor of white men, say aye!" Nevertheless, we are sanguine that the good sense of the people at large, as well as the majorities in both houses of Congress, will sustain the President in his Proclamation.

FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' and Young Men's Union Beneficial Societies will give their Festival for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening next, Dec. 3, instead of Thursday the 4th, as was stated in our last. Messrs. Wm. H. Yates and J. Madison Bell will speak on the occasion. It will be held in Apollo Hall, Pacific st., above Stockton. We repeat that it should be well patronized.

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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THANKSGIVING DAY was observed generally among us. At 6 A. M., a Union Prayer Meeting was held in Zion Church. Also, at 11 A. M., religious exercises were held, accompanied by addresses from Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Rev. Thomas Howell, and the Pastor, Rev. J. J. Moore. In the evening, services were held in Zion and the Baptist Churches. Throughout the day and evening the city presented a Sunday-like aspect.

EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition by the school children, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, came off on Thursday evening. It being Thanksgiving Day the occasion drew out a large number of the parents and friends of the children. The exercises consisted of declamation, from the standard Third and Fourth Class Readers; singing by the children, with organ accompaniment. On this occasion a decided improvement over former exhibitions of the kind was manifested. The pieces selected were appropriate and adapted to the age and capability of the scholar. The recitations were all rendered with pleasing effect. The neat apparel and strict decorum of the children reflected credit on the parents, and Mr. J. B. Sanderson, teacher and manager on the occasion, merited the approbation which a discriminating audience bestowed upon his efforts. The exhibition was so well received at first that its repetition was called for last evening.

STRANGERS.—Among the many strangers in the city at present, we are glad to notice Mrs. Ferdinand Joseph, of Weaverville; Miss Emma E. Scott, of Sacramento; Miss M. E. Reed of Petaluma; Mrs W. D. Moses of Victoria; Mr. Samuel Cuney of Salmon, Mr. Moore of Nevada, Mr. Wm. Mulford of Sierra co., and Mr. J. W. Myers of Florence, Washington Territory.

Among the passenegrs by the Moses Taylor we are pleased to notice the return of an old Californian, Mr. Bertrand Woods.

REHEARSAL.—Three rehearsals will be held next week, Monday, Thursday and Friday, for the Chacert to come off Wednesday evening, Dec. 10th.

☞ The steamer Moses Taylor, Capt. Howes, arrived in port on Thursday morning, from San Juan del Sur, with about 500 passengers. We are indebted to Mr. Benj. Judah for a copy of the *Boletin Oficial*, published at Managua, Central America.

☞ The Pacific Mail steamship St. Louis arrived on Wednesday morning, 26th inst., with the mail and passengers that left New York Nov. 1st.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. 18, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—Winter having set in, Jack Frost has ejected the miners from their claims, taken full possession, and erected formidable barriers of ice and mounds of snow, not to be broken or dissolved until the rays of the sun, in the spring of another year, exercises its all-powerful influence and removes all obstructions.

The amount of gold which has been recorded is very large, but it is impossible to arrive at any calculation which would convey even an idea as to the value of the dust in private hands. Very many, as was anticipated, returned without having the means or the pluck to persevere; but those who did push on, and prospected, have taken up claims that will realize good returns next season. In consequence of the action taken by the U. S. Government with regard to drafting for the army, a great number of American citizens will remain here during the winter, and our town will be fuller than ever. The mule trains are all snug in their quarters, and a large amount of provision is stored above, ready for the first opening in the spring.

The celebration of the coming-of-age of the Prince of Wales was carried out in Victoria with great eclat, and we have had quite a gala-time. Royal salutes were fired at sunrise, noon, and evening; a grand procession took place during the day; the race-course was the next attraction, where some excellent running interested those fond of the sport, and the large assembly were much amused by the footraces by the jolly tars from the men-of-war. A grand banquet in the evening, presided over by his Worship the Mayor, supported by the Governor, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Bishop Demers, and the principal inhabitants, was quite a success. The flags of all nations floated during the day, which closed in with sparkling sky-rockets from the ships, and blazing bonfires at various points.

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A circumstance took place in the morning, which very nearly disturbed the harmony and good feeling that reigned. A person with more patriotism than discrimination or good taste, hoisted a confederate flag; the federal party immediately lowered theirs, considering the stars and stripes insulted. They applied to the American Consul, who in his turn applied to the Governor, who, of course, could do nothing. The British flag was not insulted by the act: it being private property, he might have made a banner of his shirt-tail if he chose. It was his right, and however foolish the claim, right must be protected. In the afternoon, having satisfied himself, at the risk of disturbing the public peace, he hauled the emblem of disunion down, of his own accord, when up went the stars and stripes and floated in all their supremacy. The affair created, what quite suits the American people—a sensation.

But while we report the doings of the great, we must never forget the small; nor were they forgotten, for a

"Good-natured English lady,
According to olden times,"

performed the part of the good Samaritan, and provided a feast for the inmates of the Royal Hospital, that they, too might, as far as possible, have a joyous day. His Worship, the Mayor, gave a dinner to the prisoners in the jail, but it was left to the Mayoress, Mrs. Harris, to comfort the sick and the afflicted. The anticipation created a healthy excitement; the lame almost leaped for joy, and the crooked became somewhat straightened. The day arrived and shone brighter to the patients, by the appearance of Mrs. Harris and her daughters, accompanied by the Chaplain, Rev. E. Cridge, A. M. She visited the wards and made gracious enquiries, and spoke kindly words to each. Oh, those kindly words! if the world but knew their balmy effect upon the sore at heart, and the afflicted in body, they would more frequently take the place of harsher sounds. As the guns from the Grappler boomed forth the salute at noon, echoed back through a hundred hills, the feast was spread, and after grace by the Chaplain, the anticipation became a reality. Roast beef and plum-pudding, and island mutton, with other condiments, covered the board, and a little wine made their hearts glad. It was amusing to see some of them returning to their wards, stroking their paunches with the gusto of an alderman who had just been wallowing in luscious turtle. Thanks to Mrs. Harris! My her tree bud and blossom, and yield fruit in season, that the gathering of the harvest may be plenteous in joy and happiness.

Our gracious Queen was not forgotten, and some minds, softened by affliction, could not help reflecting upon the feelings of Her Majesty on that joyous day, at the conscious absence of the sire. May the son (and may the day be far distant when the crown and the sceptre descend upon him) remember the virtues of his father.

F. P.

GRASS VALLEY, Nov. 28, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—We still continue to receive and peruse your excellent paper. In the last number I noticed an item in regard to Colonization, which coincides with my views: as for myself, I do not intend to leave the United States, for my father and mother lie here, and I wish to find a resting place in the same soil. We are having delightful weather—no rain nor prospect of any. Our usually quiet town was quite lively on Sunday night: there were several fights, but no serious damage done. Our pastor, the Rev. James H. Hubbard, has left us for Marysville. Mr. Williams, who is to succeed him, has not yet arrived.

Yours truly, ISAAC SANKS.

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Communications.

FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.—This is the first of a series of letters promised from the pen of a lady, resident of New Bedford, Mass., well known as an acceptable contributor to many of the most popular journals in the Eastern States. We very gratefully accept this valuable addition, and bid the lady welcome to our columns.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Thoughts on Colonization.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 1, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—The colonization of the negro race in this country, seems always to rise in the mind of the Anglo-Americans whenever there is any discussion on the slavery question, for one single feature in this problem is, colonize the free men and that will rid us of the incubus slavery. Thirty years ago, there was a grand move made by the leading men of this country, to send us, the Afrieo-Americans, to the land of our forefathers. In this movement, the learned and professedly holy joined heart and hand. Singular as it may appear, the church has ever been afraid, with few noble exceptions, to speak out on this subject; yet she is ever ready to join any party and cast her influence in favor of colonizing the free blacks. The clergy will preach and pray for its success, aye, and aid by their money also. The great minds of the country have writtten lengthy articles; the statesmen have made thrilling speeches, showing forth to their delighted and deeply interested auditors how impossible it was to remain here, and how necessary it was that we should remove to Africa. We have been able to show the world that impossibilities can be overcome. We are yet here and apparently as well to do as any other class of citizens.

What has been accomplished by our statesmen and clergy is, the planting of a small colony on the western coast of Africa, which we suppose fully demonstrates the fact which was needed, that the African race is capable of self-government. The Republic of Liberia is a fixed fact, and we would say, all hail! Liberia, for every effort of this kind, does add one more stone to the building of the temple of universal democracy.

But with all the eloquence of our Ciceros, the prayers of the church and the gold of millionaires, our fathers said, The more you talk and work, the more we won't go. They, simple souls, could not see the advantage of leaving the home of their birth, for the comforts in the wilds of Africa; they could not comprehend what benefit the enslaved would derive from this great and glorious scheme; so they calmly shook their grave and venerable heads, and said, Sirs, we cannot see it in that light. And now, we of this generation are compelled to acknowledge the same shortsightedness. During the past quarter of a century the coals have been kindled; a slight light would arise to let us know that the fire was not out, but we have maintained our ground.

Few have not proved faithful who started with us. During our struggle they spoke bold words, words that warmed our hearts for the conflict. They said to our would-be friends, This is our home; we know no other; here we will live, and here we will die, and here our ashes will remain until the resurrection morn. They have been allured, the current has been too strong, or the golden temptation too great, and they have gone out. Still we can claim a unity, on this question, unparalleled.

But while our progress, as a people, has been slow, yet we know it to be sure. The hill difficulty is a weary one to ascend, yet we have moved on and upward. Thanks to our large imitative faculties, we have partaken of the refinement of one more favored class. We have in some measure educated ourselves. By the perseverance and the assistance of our true friends, the way has been opened in many States for our children to receive an English education; aye, in many instances, the halls of science have been opened, and our sons can feast at the same board with the great minds of the country. We have even seen the churches open their doors, and allow us to enter on terms of equality, and partake of the good things that God has provided for his children. There are many large and heavy boulders on the road, yet

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we do not despair. We have progressed, considering, that every step we have taken we have been compelled to bring 4,000,000 of the enslaved with us.

We have reason to thank God and take courage. From the uneasiness just now manifested by some persons whose ever-smiling and hopeful countenance has buoyed us on our journey of life, we fear they are weary of waiting. Remember, those who work, can afford to wait.

In our next article we may have a word to say, concerning our Government and its administration. E. J. J.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Thoughts for the People.

The colored Americans, in a social point of view, are yet in their infancy; the cause of the inequality among them is not now the object of inquiry, but a desire to awaken the minds of those addressed to the wrongs and prejudices which their unfortunate attitude engenders. They are a separate class, mingling with the representatives of every other race, in a subordinate position, adhering to those things which pride and ambition ignore, and feeling as if destiny had marked their course downwards. All that is ennobling and calculated to inspire the spirit with courage and hope they seem to leave for others to appropriate to themselves. These apparent censures may not include the whole colored race; but the few whose industry escapes its truth are but slightly removed from the prevailing contagion.

The people among whom we sojourn are the governing race, not only in politics and the science of government, but in all attributes essential to human happiness. They possess the aggregate of wealth, control every avenue of prominence, and regulate the market value of commodities, real estate, and the many resources that constitute power. It holds intercourse with distant climes, and renders every language and tongue subservient. The contrast between us and them, with few exceptions, are palpable. We do not endeavor to gain those potent weapons our enemies wield with unerring precision to our depression. We appear unable or unwilling to grapple with impediments thrown in our pathway, but supinely yielding to the pressure of momentary want, too soon become the suppliant instruments to perform whatever arrogance may dictate. So mean and despicable have our avocations grown, that intelligence, hampered and pinched, refuses a stubborn rivalry. The ingenuity of mind is inventing and bringing forth labor-saving machines, to relieve muscle and intellect from contact with the degradation of drudgery. We would not, from this review, draw invidious distinctions between those of our people who are compelled, from force of circumstances, to follow a kind of work of menial character, and those who possess trades and such business engagements as impart a higher standard to their social position; but we would impress the consideration, in view of the events transpiring around us, if it is not of the greatest importance to seek such inducements, through progress, as may determine our future status.

A social condition consists of many constituent parts, the most conspicuous of which are, when there is a community of interest among all grades of its citizens, some owning property, others engaged in trade, cultivating the soil, or assisting in mechanical pursuits. Such are the mediums of social life, because individuals are dependent upon each other for their mutual prosperity, but if one portion are reduced to the abjectness of the helots of Sparta, while the other exercises the imperiousness of the Lacedemonians, there can be no redemption for those under subjection. The colored Americans, by means of their diversity of employment, their tact in accumulation of wealth and its useful exercise in every branch of commerce, must teach ignorance of opinion not only their ability to equal other men, but also remove that error of impression which seeks to discover in their dark features a synoym to duties adapted to disgrace.

The Jews, who are hated for their religious tenets, with as much asperity as the colored race are for their low condition, nearly monopolize all the remunerative trade, in both Christian and heathen countries. Here in this city, destined to be the commercial emporium of America, their influence is so great, their business transac-

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tions so immense and punctual, that the withdrawal of their capital would disarrange, for an indefinite period, the monetary affairs of the most prominent mercantile firms. The tendency of their business relations are elevating and independent. It defies competition, and penetrates the vitality of great corporations, and undulates the investments in railroads, steamships, and all other speculations subject to their patronage. These people are identical with colored men, for, enduring long oppression and continual ignominy, they do not always commence their career under favorable auspices, but when nearly penniless and amid strangers and difficulties, they shun mean domestic toil, and carve out positions of honor and fortune from insignificant beginnings. We see them traverse unknown regions—the broad uninviting plains, the deep gulches and the dark ravines of the mountain's recess in search of gold. No distance is too remote—no corner too secluded—no danger too imminent to retard the aim of their onward march. It was people like these that made ancient Tyre and Carthage, renowned ages after their destruction; and when we imitate their example in fortitude and determination, the land of our birth and our scourge will only discriminate between her children in finding out *those who are the most worthy*.

W. H. HALL.

Pacific Ocean, 1862.

For the Pacific Appeal.

On Colonizing.

FORT HUMBOLDT, Cal., Nov. 1862.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to speak A FEW WORDS TO MY BROTHERS concerning the present exciting question.

Wherever I have been, at home or abroad, and seen the people of African descent, I have recognized them as my brothers and sisters, of the same family, of one Almighty Parent, endowed with the same hopes of a glorious and incorruptible inheritance. Therefore, it is my duty to join with the people of my race, embrace them with the arms of affection, and assist, if possible, in any object conducive to their future prosperity.

It is not because the suggession of Colonization is made by the Chief Magistrate that we should rush forward without thinking, nor should we raise an intellectual thunder-storm over the land to oppose it. We must take hold from a sense of right and justice to ourselves, from a principle for which humanity calls, and particularly for the benefit which our rising generation will derive.

Histories are replete with the "essential good" emanating from colonization, conducted with wisdom and perseverance. Let us retrospect the annals of antiquity. We see where stood a small village, whose inhabitants were a few fugitives, with Romulus as their leader; with energy and perseverance, ere the expiration of a half century, that small village changed into a mighty nation, a powerful people, an intelligent people, the great city of Rome, whose renown for learning and fulgency of intellectual display is quoted by the moderns as a similitude of all that is great. The Carthagenians, whose warlike fame and commercial opulence caused the jealousy of their neighbors, were founded on the principle of Colonization. Even these United States began on the same principle: and many others too numerous to mention.

Now, brothers, are these not facts to stimulate us for this great object? Yes; but instead of that, we see our newspaper columns shivering under the weight of intellectual weapons hurled from all quarters to oppose it. Plowing up from under the dust of oblivion the long-buried doctrine of "fathers fought and bled—our home our birth-place," and go as far as to cry "comfortable," and "our day is dawning!"

Our fathers *have* fought and bled, and we are ready to do so again; but as we are all aware of the reward we have and will receive for the good deeds of our fathers, I need not mention it Well, on the principle of our not leaving because it is our home, there would be no Rome, no Carthage, no United States; in fact, no emigration whatever. Did not Lafayette leave his home and birth-place of rank to join the American people in obtaining their liberty? The many missionaries scattered throughout the wilds of Africa, teaching Christianity to our uncivilized brethren, have they no home or birth-place? I also have a home and birth-place, where the people of color

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are recognized on the principle of God's holy law, where the schools of every grade are open to them, the ballot-box, the legislative hall, or any occupation (physical or intellectual) which an intelligent man might choose. But with all its "rights and privileges," I am willing to abandon the country forever, (because it is not governed directly by the people of color,) and join that portion of my people whose wishes are to have no other than friendly commercial intercourse with the whites. We feel, we *know* the "day is dawning" on the final Emancipation; would to God it was to-day. But as regards the "day dawning" on our rights and privileges in its full sense: As for the "day dawning" on our being recognized on the principle of God's holy law, never, never will it be, until the bones of the sons of our rising generation commingle with the dust of our forefathers. Brothers, I speak thus because I feel what you feel, and groan under the same disadvantage; therefore I say we are not "comfortable." "Comfortable at home," where you are discarded from all privileges! "Comfortable at home," where, if the "body is allowed to be free the soul is kept in bondage!" "Comfortable" in an institution where you, your wives and daughters stand as members, and yet are not recognized! Bring forth the intelligent man who opposes the departure of our people, and I will show an individual whose wishes are to have Æthiopia's sable sons crumble away "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind."

I do not wish to be understood to say that we have no friends among our rulers. We have staunch friends and powerful advocates, but they have labored for years without attaining the real great object. And now it remains for you, my intelligent brothers, to prepare the way—form the base of operations, in order that when the hundred thousands of our brethren are let loose from the diabolical institution, you will be ready to waft them to a land of *true freedom*. A country where your wives and daughters can walk highways of our own make with safety—where our matrons and maids will be respected—where we will leave the fruits of our energy and perseverance, as living monuments to be praised by our posterity. A country where our grandsires and mothers will exclaim, *Now we can rest in peace, knowing our children are free, body and soul.*

Yours respectfully, MCCULLOCH.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Chapter of Experience.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XXI.

The instantaneous and efficacious removal of pain from a person who has endured suffering almost insupportable for months or years, evinces a success in medical science worthy of record. The practice of a method that wholly ignores the use of poisonous medicines, which are generally used by physicians, and which often destroy the most vigorous constitution, demands the attention of all persons who value their life and health.

Having fully recovered, after being afflicted by a complication of painful diseases which continued for 18 years, and which had defied the skill of many eminent medical practitioners, a word relating to this subject, which now has within my practice hundreds of advocates, who have received the beneficial effects of my treatment, may not be amiss.

It is said that a man will give all he has to save his life, but by my treatment, for a trifle, thousands that have been pronounced by physicians incurable, are now joyous and happy, in the full realization of good health; and all that are suffering may find relief, if it be possible for human means to mitigrate or destroy the disease that gnaws at the thread of life, and that threatens to usher them into "the valley of the shadow of death." Multitudes are leading a life which undermines the pillars of their constitution.

Numberless human beings in their most vigorous years have faded and become prematurely old, painfully draining their lives. How many there are who apply wrong remedies, and increase an insignificant evil, making it at last incurable. We seriously believe that our method is the most certain and reliable that was ever invented for curing all diseases of the human body. It is beyond all reasonable doubt certain, that this mode of treatment will, ere long, be generally

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adopted, and that prejudice and ignorance will give place to faith and perseverance, which will overcome all impediments. This will be the result from its practical nature, and from its success, which it has already attained.

The true revelation of life's origin has not come to pass in this world. As the nerves contain the most essential part of our lives, so should the arm of physicians, on all occasions, be to protect sickness against sinking into nervous disorder. Instead of observing this axiom and watching carefully the dictates of nature's relieving power, and acting upon the hints given to him by her, he, by administering exciting medicines, accomplishes only one thing, viz. hastening the separation of the body from the soul in an expeditious manner. The power of healing diseased bodies is not learnt by studying anatomy, and to discern the sound and unhealthy portions of the human system, has hitherto been of a very accidental character.

Our daily experience teaches us the importance of taking especial care to prevent disease, and whenever it does attack us, we should be cautious as to what kind of medicine we use. Often the patient is victimized by poisonous drugs, until exhausted nature, unable to bear the sad and dreadful shocks upon her any longer, has given up the contest in utter despair, and yielded the spirit in the last agonies of departing life.

By adopting my healing procedure, this shocking calamity may be avoided, health may by restored, and life be prolonged to a ripe old age.

From the Anglo-African.

Annual Meeting of the Philadelphia Anti-Slavery Society.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society was held in Horticultural Hall, West Chester, on Saturday, October 25th, agreeably to notice.

James Mott, the President, occupied the chair, supported by Thomas Whitson and Robert Purvis, Vice Presidents. In the absence of Reuben Tomlinson, the Recording Secretary, (who was stated to be at Port Royal superintending and teaching the freed blacks,) E. M. Davis was appointed Secretary.

A "Business Committee," consisting of J. M. McKim and H. Darlington, was appointed to predare a series of resolutions.

Thomas Garrett and Chandler Darlington were appointed a Finance Committee, and M. Linton, C. Johns and others a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

A written addressa was delivered by Wm. H. Furness, in which the cause was reviewed, and the society congratulated on the near approach of its final trimmph.

Addresses were also made by George H. Earl, Esq., Oliver Johnson, Lucretia Mott and Miss Anna Dickinson, the following are a series of resolutions that were reported and adopted.

"The conduct of the colored people of this country, North and South, bond and free since the breaking out of this war, has been such as to challenge respect and excite pleasing hopes of the future. In the North, forgetting their life-long grievances, they patriotically offered their services for the defence of the country, and, being rejected, quietly withdrew, and have since continued their usual avocations. In the South, as slaves, they have waited patiently for the day of their deliverance, hating their chains, but resisting all temptations to vindictive massacre; as freemen, they have worked industriously on their plantations and in the trenches, as at Port Royal, Newbern, Fortress Monroe, and in Kansas, and where an opportunity has offered, have gladly enlisted as soldiers for the defence of the country; thus proving—what should have needed no illustration—that the black man may be safely entrusted with his liberty, and that the country has in this element of her population, resources of strength and prosperity which have never been duly estimated.

The vulgar predjudice against people who are wholly or in part of African descent, though still virluent, is steadily yielding to a more enlightened sentiment, the evidence being seen in the fact that, in obedience to popular demand, authority has been granted by the Government for the enlistment, in certain localites, of black men as

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soldiers: and, in the additional fact, that the anti-negro clamor, though still an effective expedient with demagogues, has lost its potentiality with respectable people, being only of avail with the most debased and ignorant."

Latest Telegraphic News.

Russia and England have again positively declined to join France in mediating in American affairs.

Jeff. Davis has ordered Gen. Holmes commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, to inquire into the truth of the statements published some weeks since, in regard to the hanging of ten Confederates in Missouri by Gen. McNeil. If found true, he is to demand the immediate surrender of McNeil to the Confederate authorities. If this is not complied with, he is ordered to hang the first ten United States officers who fall into his hands.

The *Tribune's* Aquia Creek correspondent of yesterday says: A strange report is in circulation that the real advance will not take place from Fredericksburg, but the movement to the Rappahannock is only a feint while a decisive blow will be struck from another direction.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—On the subject of the movements of the Federal army, referred to in the above Washington despatch, the Philadelphia *Press* says: The military authorities at Washington have determined to make a diversion in a different quarter from that now occupied by the army of the Potomac. One of our most distinguished Generals has expressed his opinion that to take Richmond now we must temporarily divert the enemy's attention from their present fortified base of operations, and says no immediate advance will be made on Richmond by the way of Fredericksburg.

After mentioning the modes of advance by the way of the York and James rivers, the *Press* suggests another by the way of Suffolk, through Nansemond, Isle of Wight, Southampton, Sussex, and Prince George counties, along excellent roads, and through level and and well watered plains to Blandford Heights, overlooking Petersburg. From this later place a cavalry expedition could easily proceed to the Bunkersville Junction of the Tennessee and Danville railroad, and destroy them both.

The fact that Burnside does not seem in haste to carry out the threat to bombard Fredericksburg, having postponed it from Friday to Saturday, and, as it would seem, indefinitely, gives a slight coloring of plausibility to the view that the grand movement against the rebel Capital will not be made by the direct route through Fredricksburg.

Late New York and New Orleans papers contain the speech of the rebel Gen. Pemberton in taking command of Van Dorn's army. He says: If England interferes in this private quarrel she will find us an united people, and will nave to meet armies South as well as North.

A movement is on foot for dispatching two or three ship loads of provisions to England, for the relief of staving operatives in Lancashire. Eminent shipping men and merchants have taken the matter in hand. It is proposed to subscribe a sufficient amount and send one vessel immediately.

President Lincoln's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of its session. No copies will be sent out in advance; it will therefore be telegraphed to the press as soon as its reading is commenced. The object of this course is understood to be to prevent the premature disclosure of its contents, and to enable the President to avail himself of the latest official intelligence that may come to hand. Members of Congress are arriving by every train, and have already become quite numerous.

CAIRO, Nov. 26.—An order has been issued by the Confederates in Arkansas, that all cotton, both old and new, east of the White River, must be burned. The work of destruction is now going on.

CONTRABANDS.—A Port Royal letter says that contrabands are still coming in. There is no cessation in the stream constantly and regularly arriving. It is thought the arrivals are greater in number just now than hitherto.

London now covers 121 square miles, having increased three-fold since 1860.

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The schooner Triumph has arrived at New York from Newbern, N. C., and brought ten contrabands, whom the captain picked up at sea, in a small boat. They are a hard-looking set, and have apparently suffered from exposure and hunger.

A Baltimore marine list of the 22d ult., reports the arrival of the beautiful ship Mary Caroline Stevens, belonging to the American Colonization Society. She will sail thence for Liberia on the 12th November, with freight and emigrants, and many missionaries also take passage in her.

Letters Received Since our Last.

J. C. Mortimore, Aurora; Isaac Morton, Sac. City; James A. Day, Stockton; Jacob Francis, Victoria; Thos. H. McCullough, Humboldt, 2; Wm Holmes, Oroville: Geo. Harmon, do; Geo. W. Miller, Petaluma; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; Wm. A. Smith, San Jose, 2.

MARRIED.

In New York, on the 20th of October, by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, JOSEPH MADOCER and Miss ELIZABETH LEE, of New York.

In New York, by the Rev. H. H. Garnet, on the 26th of October, HENRY BUTLER, of Baltimore, Md., to MRS. HANNAH ANN STOKELY, of that city.

In Keokuck, Iowa, Oct. 2, by Rev. A. T. Hall, AUSTIN BLAND, to Miss MAREY STOREY.

In Lansingburg, N. Y., Oct. 22, by Rev J. A. Prime, JAMES H. BELL, of Troy, to MISS JANE MARIA SCHUYLER, of Lansingburg.

DIED.

In Nevada, on the evening of Nov. 24th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Spurr.

Advertisements.

A GRAND UNION FESTIVAL!

TO BE GIVEN ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 3d, 1862, at Apollo Hall, Pacific street, by the Ladies' and Young Men's Union Beneficial Societies, for the *BENEFIT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell st.*

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT:

Ladies.	*Gentlemen.*
Mrs. Cornelius Depee,	Mr. Edward Quinn,
" Elenora Dodson,	" Aaron Phillips,
" Eliza Phillips,	" Samuel Davis,
" Barney Fletcher,	" Thomas Depee,
" S. A. Gibbs,	" Jas. Hargrave,
" Catherine Osborn,	" Wm. Waugh,
" Maria Simms,	" Elijah Hair,
" Caroline Lewis,	" Griffen Dodson,
Miss Eliza Williams.	" John Bayard.

Admission—Single Ticket $1.00
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HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

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DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
HARYSVILLE.
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. myl0-tf

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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BLOOD PURIFIER,
AND
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IS THE GREATEST VEGETABLE REMEDY of the age. It has been tried in hundreds of cases and has never failed to effect a cure, when properly used. It has proved successful in the following diseases: Rheummatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Nervous Afflictions, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula in all its forms, Carbuncles, Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Afflictions of the Skin, Leucorrhœa and diseases peculiar to females, and all complaints of general debility.

All who try it pronounce it the best medicine they ever used. It will remove the bile and increase the appetite. It will purify the blood and strengthen the whole system. It is safe to take in all cases.

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PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

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ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

I AM SELLING AS LOW AS THEY CAN be bought in New York, and 25 per cent less than any other house in San Francisco.

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IS AGAIN IN FULL BLAST. THE PROPRIETORS ARE DETERmined to make it second to none in the city. The Eating Department will be under the management of a first class cook. All the delicacies of the season, at all times and at the lowest possible charges.

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Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

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Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. myl0-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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John Jones, Panama.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A GRANDMOTHER AT 26 YEARS.—There is a remarkable instance of early development in Franklin county, Va. It is that of a negro woman, belonging to a gentleman of that county, who gave birth to a female child at fourteen years of age. The daughter improved upon the example of the mother and gave birth to a child at eleven years of age. So that there is only a difference of twenty-six years between the ages of the grandmother and grand-daughter.

EXTRACTS FROM
THE PASTORAL LETTER

OF THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE SAME.

BRETHREN: We have been assembled together in the Triennial Convention of our Church under most afflicting circumstances. Hitherto, whatever our Church had to contend with from the fallen nature of man, from the power of this evil world, or the enmity of that mighty adversary who is called by St. Paul "the god of this world," her Chief Council has been permitted to meet amidst the blessings of peace within our national boundaries, and as representing a household of faith at unity in itself. Our last meeting was in the metropolis of a state which has long held a high place and influence in the affairs of our Church and country. Long shall we remember the affectionate hospitality which was then lavished upon us, and the delightful harmony and brotherly love which seemed to reign, almost without alloy, in a Convention composed of representatives of all our dioceses! Never did the promise of a long continuance of brotherly union, among all parts and sections of our whole Church, appear more assuring. But, alas, what is man? How unstable our surest reliances, based on man's wisdom or will! How unsearchable the counsels of him who "hath his way in the sea, and his path in the mighty waters, and whose footsteps are not known!" What is now the change? We look in vain for the occupants of seats in the Convention belonging to no less than ten of our dioceses, and to ten of our Bishops. And whence such painful and injurious absence? The cause stands as a great cloud of darkness before us, of which, as we cannot help seeing it, and thinking of it, and that most sorrowfully, wherever we go and whatever we do, it is impossible not to speak when we address you in regard to the condition and wants of our Church. That cause is all concentrated in a stupendous rebellion against the organic law and the constituted Government of the country, for the dismemberment of our national Union—under which confessedly, all parts of the land have been signally prospered and blessed; a rebellion which is already too well known to you, brethren, in the vast armies it has compelled our Government to maintain, and in the fearful expense of life and treasure, of suffering and sorrow, which it has cost on both sides, to need any further description here.

* * * *

Returning to this great rebellion, with all its retinue of cost and sacrifice, of tribulation and anguish, of darkness and death, there are two aspects in which we must contemplate it, namely: as it comes *by the agency of man*, and as it comes *from the Providence of God*

(The letter now proceeds to show that the rebellion is a visitation from God; like all his visitations, through human means, and thus not applying any excuse for its human instruments; that the cause of the judgment is to be looked for in the growth of irreligious modes of thought, of forgetfulness of God and of our duty to him, in our habit of considering our remarkable material prosperity a result of our own power; that we are accordingly suffering a deserved punishment, and should above all things humble ourselves before God, and renewedly acknowledge him. The letter then continues:)

Let us turn now to the other aspect of our great trial, namely, *as it comes from the agency of man*. We deeply feal, dear brethren, how momentous is this portion of our subject, and with what carefulness and charity, and at the same time with what decision and plainness of speech, with what faithfulness to Church and country, and to those who are arrayed against us, as well to ourselves, it becomes us to speak. Gladly would your Bishops avoid a subject so painful. But there is no possibilty of avoiding it. Should we keep silence we should not avoid it. Our silence would speak far and wide, and with a meaning by which we are not willing that our minds should be interpreted. At such an alarming crisis of our national and ecclesiastical Union, as well as of our whole welfare, when a voice from such a body, occupying such intimate relations to a wide spread communion, may be of such importance to the strength of the public counsels, through the guidance of the people of that communion, —should we address you on other topics of less prominence at the present time, and yet keep silence on that one which banishes almost every other from the thoughts of the nation, we should not only neglect an opportunity of usefulness which ought to be improved, and subject ourselves to imputations which we are not willing to bear, but we should inflict a serious injury upon a cause we are bound to aid.

It is the first time this Convention has met since these troubles began. God grant they may be ended long before it shall meet again! Ever since our Church had her Litany, we have been praying for deliverance "from sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion." And now that all these three are upon us, and in a depth of scheme, a force of action, a strength of purpose, and an extensiveness of sway such as the world never before saw united for the dimemberment of any government, shall we refuse to tell you in what light we regard that gigantic evil?

Then what say the Scriptures touching the subject before us? We have no need to go beyond the words of St. Paul, in the thirteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans—"Let every soul be subject to the higher powers. For there is no power but of God. The powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation."

Now, it is the application of these words to our duties, under present circumstances, of which we have no need to inquire, if we would use this portion of Scripture as "a light to our feet." Where, then, do we find those powers and ordinances to which, as "ordained of God," we, recognizing the great truth that "there is no power but of God," are bound, for his sake, to be subject? We answer, IN THE CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Under them, the people of all the states, now resisting them, were just as much bound to render obedience, when such resistance began, as we, whose allegiance is still unbroken, so far from making null and void those powers, is a resistance to ordinances of God still in force; and, therefore, brings his condemnation on those so engaged.

When St. Paul, in direct connection with the words just cited, exhorts us to "render to all their dues, tribute to whom tribute is due, custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honor to whom honor," and *that* "not only for wrath, but for conscience sake," we have no hesitation in teaching that the claim to all these duties and manifestations of allegiance and loyalty from us, and from all those states so recently united in rendering them, is rightfully in that Government which is now by force of arms maintaining such claim. The refusal of such allegiance we hold to be a *sin*; and when it stands forth in armed rebellion, it is a *great crime* before the laws of God, as well as man.

* * * *

The reasons which make this so great a crime are the same which make the constituted authority so indispensable to the very existence of human society. God has invested the magistrate with power, and given him the sword to be borne, "not in vain," because he is his minister *"for good,"* because, without him all the floods of ungodliness would be set free; and the only remedy remaining for all social disorders would be that of force overcoming force, and of cunning overreaching cunning.

We have now, brethren, in strict confinement, to the testimony of the Scriptures, ascertained a basis of principle and duty on which we may heartily rejoice in all the active and energetic loyalty with which the members of our churches, in union with their fellow-citizens, of all classes and conditions, are sustaining the Government in its vast efforts to reinstate the rightful control of its laws, wherever they have been disowned. We bid them never be weary of that well-doing; and particularly would we say to those who, out of love to their country, and not out of any vindictive exasperation toward her enemies, have gone into our armies, *be of good cheer!* Whatever the dangers you may have to meet, or sufferings to endure, let it be your consolation that you have gone to sustain the power ordained of God, and which rightfully claims your most devoted loyalty.

And now, we can ask your further attention only to a few concluding words, touching great spiritual interests, which the absorbing claims and strong excitement of these times endanger. We doubt not, dear brethren, you have all been painfully conscious of the powerful tendency of the present anxieties and excitements to draw down your thoughts and affections from daily communion with God; to elevate earthly interests and duties into injurious rivalry with those of the soul and eternity; to carry your minds away on this powerful flood of feeling and active concern for our beloved country, till they become, in a great degree, separated from all earnest engagedness in God's service. With some minds, under divine grace, the tendency of these troubles is to lead them nearer to God; while with others it is to take them away from God, to make his Word less precious, his holy day less sacredly kept, secret prayer less faithfully observed, and less their refuge and consolation; Christian example less desired and exalted.

We desire affectionately to exhort you to increased watchfulness and prayer in consequence of such danger. Let not love of country make your love to God and your gracious Savior the less fervent. Immense as is this present earthly interest, it is only earthly. The indefinitely greater interests of the soul and of the kingdom of God remain as paramount as ever. We counsel, not that you feel less concern for the former, but that you seek God's grace so to sanctify all its anxieties that it may constantly lead you to him for refuge and rest and peace; making you more earnest to secure, in exchange for this sinful and troublesome world, that inheritance which is incorruptible, that better country where "sorrow and sighing flee away."

And we also charge you, brethren, that you watch and pray, lest during this unhappy strife you should allow any bitterness of spirit to dwell in you towards those who from whatever causes, have brought on us this war, with its great injuries and calamities, or are now waging it against us. To hate rebellion, so uncaused, is duty; but to hate those engaged therein is the opposite of Christian duty. Nothing can release us from the charge of our blessed Lord, to love even our greatest enemies; do good to those that hate us and persecute us. In this temper of mind let us be followers of him who, when we were enemies, died for us.

And now, praying a most merciful God and Father soon to restore to our beloved country the blessings of peace, under the banner of our national Union, and with our wholesome laws and righteous liberties more than ever strengthened, defended and established; praying that those who have sought to depart from us may speedily and happily be reunited with us in the bonds of Christian, as national fellowship; and that

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all bitterness and wrath, anger and clamor, and evil-speaking may be put away from us and them "with all malice;" that we may say, "be kind to one another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another even as we hope that God, for Christ's sake, hath forgiven us," we affectionately "commit you to God and the Word of his grace." May the blessing of God so abide on you, beloved brethren, in all your families and congregations, that "your faith may grow exceedingly," "that your love may abound more and more," "that you may walk worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being fruitful in every good work and increasing in the knowledge of God," "to whom be glory in the Church, throughout all ages, world without end."

CHARLES PETTIT McILVAINE, D. D., D. C. L.,
Bishop of Ohio,
Presiding in the House of Bishops *pro tempore*.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1862.

The President's Message.

This great State Paper has been received in our city by telegraph, and was published in the *Alta* on the morning of December 3d. The President makes a plain statement of the affairs of the country, and has not attempted to embellish his document with flourishes of rhetoric, but in a straightforward manner disposes of the subjects before him. His argument in favor of three propositions for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States will arrest the attention of all thinking men. He presents the condition of the country exactly as it is, or as he understands it to be, for the better judgment of Congress and the people at large. He appeals earnestly to Congress to sustain the wholesome measures he has recommended for the entire eradication of the rebellion and its main causes.

We append a few extracts from this plain-spoken and all-important document, and wish we had time and space to give it more in detail:

AFRICAN EMIGRATION.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic principle, and still others influenced by philantropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while on the other hand, several of the Spanish American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonists to their respective Territories. Under these circumstance, I have declined to give any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights as free men; and I have, at the same time, offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary removal of portions of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with a certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem willing to emigrate to these countries as to some others, nor so willing as I can think their interests demand. I believe, however, that the sentiment is improving and that ere long there will be an augumented and considerable emigration to both these countries from the United States.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

* * I recommend the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the

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following articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution as named.

ARTICLE——Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein before the first day January in the year of our Lord 1900 shall receive compensation from the United States, bearing interest at the rate of $——— for each slave, shown to have been therein, by the eighth census of the United States. Said amount in bonds to be delivered to such States by instalments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, according as the shall have been at one time within such State; and interest shall begin to run on any such bond or bonds only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterwards. Any State having received a bond or bonds as aforesaid and afterwards introducing slavery or making slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

ART.——All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such slaves who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them at the rates as is provided for States adopting the abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall twice be accounted for.

ART.——Congress may appropriate money, or otherrwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place within the United States.

Festival.

On Thursday evening the Apollo Hall was densely crowded, the occasion being the Festival given by the Ladies' and Young Men's Beneficial Societies, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. The tables were bountifully supplied with poultry, salads, game and all the delicacies of the season.

The Female Society presented a pleasing uniformity, with dark dresses and blue sashes. The Presidentess, Mrs. Cornelia Dupee, was designated by a white sash. The Male Society, also, wore blue sashes. The President, J. B. Sanderson, was designated by a collar, similar to those worn by the Sons of Temperance.

About half-past 10, Mr. S. Davis, the Marshal, called the assembly to order, making a short appropriate speech, after which the assemblage were enlivened by the singing of the "Pleyel Hymn." Shortly after, Mr. Wm. H. Yates, one of the announced speakers, was introduced. Mr. Yates briefly spoke upon the benefits resulting from organization, and especially among the women, whose sphere had been unjustly circumscribed. He forcibly contended that "wherever the calls of humanity are heard—wherever society needs reform, or its purposes are to be shaped—wherever suffering humanity may be elevated, or refinement embellished, there, and there only is the rightful sphere of woman." He thanked the ladies for the high compliment of inviting him to address them.

Mr. J. Madison Bell was next introduced, and delivered a poem, which we regret, on account of its length, we are unable to publish. It was well delivered, and at its close the poet sat down amidst a shower of applause.

After which the Rev. T. M. D. Ward addressed the Throne of Grace, and invited all the ladies to assemble around the tables. The gentlemen politely waited until the ladies were "helped," after which the committee re-set the tables with a most bountiful supply of viands for the gentlemen.

This may be truly considered one of the most refined entertainments ever given in this city, and the Ladies' and Young Men's Union Beneficial Societies have certainly made "their mark" in this direction.

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The Concert.

On Wednesday evening next the Concert, tendered by a large number of our most respectable citizens, for the benefit and support of the PACIFIC APPEAL Newspaper, will be given.

To the newspapers that have been published by colored men in the Atlantic cities, it was customary formerly to tender aid, by fairs, contributions or donations, where they were not otherwise properly supported. This has been especially the case with *Douglass's Paper*, formerly known as the *North Star*.

The following newspapers have been published and edited by colored men since 1835:

The Struggler, in Philadelphia;
Demosthenian Shield, do.;
Christian Recorder, do.;
Spy, Pittsburg, Pa.;
Disfranchised American, Philad'a;
Elevator, Philadelphia;
Colored American, New York;
Ram's Horn, do.;
North Star (Douglass's Paper,) Rochester, N. Y.
Aliened American, Ohio;
Anglo-African, New York;
Voice of the Fugitive, Detroit, Mich.;
Mirror of the Times, San Francisco;
Lunar Visitor, do.

And others that we cannot at this moment recollect. There were, also, several in Canada. In common with our fellow laborers, we have endeavored, as far as laid in our power, to give encouragement to most of the above papers, and most of the movements that have had for their object the elevation of our race. We thereupon request our friends to give us like encouragement, by attending the concert for the benefit of the APPEAL, on Wednesday evening next.

ENCOURAGEMENT AND CONFIDENCE.—Wm. A. Smith, our efficient agent at San Jose, during a brief visit to this city this week, called on us and settled up his agency, in advance, up to April next. For the promptness of Mr. Smith and our subscribers in San Jose, since the commencement of our sheet, our gratitude compels us to make this special acknowledgment.

☞ We are inecbted to Mr. Wm. Paine of Virginia City, N. T., for his exertions in extending the circulation of the APPEAL in that region.

RETURNED.—Among those who returned from Victoria on the last steamer, were Messrs. S. Wilcox, J. G. Marshall and W. Carter.

FAIR.—The ladies of Zion Church, Pacific st., contemplate opening a Fair on the 19th inst.

MURDER BY SHOOTING.—On Sunday evening last, about 11 o'clock, a West Indian, named Charles Anderson, shot a man named Wesley Hazzard, in an alleyway between two houses, situated on Pacific, near Dupont street. The circumstances, as given at the coroner's inquest, we copy from the *Alta* of Dec. 2, as follows:

Alex. Murard (colored) sworn.—I was lying asleep, when I awoke and heard the report of a pistol; I saw nothing of the shooting; I saw Anderson run up stairs and into my room; he had a pistol in his hand, which he pushed under the top mattress; I took it out and saw that four shots had been fired; I helped eject him from the room; I next saw him trying to enter another room occupied by a white woman; he took the pistol with him, which I afterwards saw on the stairs; saw him arrested.

Dennis Peck (colored)—Occupied bed

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with former witness; I arose on a pistol being fired, and as I was opening the door the man Anderson ran past me and put a pistol in the bed.

Wm. Freeman (colored)—I was about leaving the house of the deceased when I heard the report of a pistol; I ran through the alley, smelled powder, and immediately tumbled against the body; I got a light, lifted him up, and tried to get him to speak; he only gasped; I saw Anderson at the house fifteen minutes before the shooting occurred.

Eliza Fox—The report of a pistol awoke me; I waited a moment when a knock at the door was given by Anderson; I told him to go away; know nothing more.

Augustus Moses (colored)—I went to bed in a room alongside of the alley where the shooting took place; I heard the report, and Anderson's voice, Hazzard's and also Mrs. Anderson's; I heard four shots fired, and then went out; I saw Anderson arrested; Anderson did not live in the house.

Mary Jane Smith alias Mrs. Anderson, (colored.)—I knew the deceased; I went down to get my dinner, as usual for the last two or three weeks; I waited for the deceased to go home with me; we started, and when we reached the alley, I heard the report of the pistol; the deceased said, "What's that?" Anderson responded, "D—n you, I'll let you know what;" he then fired at deceased a second ball, whereupon Hazzard reeled and fell; after he fell, he again pointed the pistol at his head, and fired; I ran back to the kitchen; when I returned, I saw Hazzard lying dead; I next saw Anderson in the Station House; I knew Anderson by his voice and size; I had not lived with him for three weeks past; I heard him threaten deceased, that he would have revenge on him; I asked him why, and he said, "he knew;" I was between Anderson and Hazzard when the first shot was fired; he was closer to deceased when he fired the first shot than to me, as I had started to run; I passed by Anderson, and brushed him as I passed; I have stated all that occurred at that time; I am positive as to all facts I have stated; I am not married to Anderson; I had him arrested three weeks ago for threatening my life; he was discharged on promising no more to molest me.

Elizabeth Moses, (colored.)—I was sitting behind my bar, next door when I heard the shots; know nothing more of the difficulty.

VERDICT.

We, the undersigned Jurors, convened to inquire into the case of the death of Wesley Hazzard, do find that the deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 40 years, and that he came to his death from injuries received from pistol balls from a pistol in the hands of Charles Anderson.

H. G. Worthington is retained as counsel for defendant, Anderson.

Hazzard was, if we mistake not, a son or a near relative of Isaac Hazzard of Philadelphia, for many years a well and favorably known musician and leader of "Hazzard's Celebrated Brass Band" of that city. The prisoner, Anderson, lived in this city several years prior to 1860, in which year he went to New York via Cape Horn in a ship, subsequently to Nantucket, from which place he brought Mary J. Smith, the principal witness in this tragical case. In this city she had been passing for the prisoner's wife.

The largest number of slaves owned by any one man in the District of Columbia, previous to the Emancipation Act, was sixty-eight, who were the property of Washington Young. The whole number of slaves that have been presented by their owners to the Commissioners, for the purpose of receiving compensation, has, thus far, been about 3,000.

There are 75,000 tons of rags converted into papar in England annually. One ton and one-third of the rags make one ton of paper.

Several gentlemen near Stockton have made small fortunes by raising bees and producing honey for the market.

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GRAND SACRED CONCERT
— FOR THE —
BENEFIT
— OF THE —
Pacific Appeal Newspaper,
— ON —
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 10th, 1862,
— AT THE —
Powell Street Methodist Church
Commencing precisely at 8 o'clock.

On this grand occasion all the available musical talent among us has voluntarily organized and rehearsed to make this one of the most pleasant and attractive entertainments ever given in this city.

The whole will be under the direction of Mr. A. Loney.

Among the ladies and gentlemen are the following

VOCALISTS:
Mrs. L. E. Wilcox, 1st soprano, (leading)
Miss Sarah Cook, do.
Miss Laura Miller, do.
Miss Lucy Caldwell, do.
Miss Emma E. Scott, Contralto;
Messrs. W. H. Blake and L. H. Brooks, tenors;
Messrs. J. G. Coursey, Benj. McFee, Solomon Peneton and E. Simmons, base, with an efficient chorus.

INSTRUMENTALISTS:
Mr. Simon P. Clark,
Robert C. Francis,
Mr. Wm. H. Seth,
Mr. Thomas Taylor,
Alexander Taylor, Organist.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Prayer.....Rev. T. M. Ward
2. Overture.
3. Anthem—"I will sing unto the Lord"—(Chappell)—Solo Tenor.....W. H. Blake
4. Anthem—"I waited patiently"—(Chappell)—Duett, Treble and Bass, by Mrs. Wilcox and J. G. Coursey. Tenor Recitative, by L. H. Brooks.
5. Hymn—"On the breeze of evening stealing"—(L. O. Emerson)—Duett, by Miss Laura Miller and Miss Emma E. Scott. Bass Solo, by J. G. Coursey.
6. Anthem—"O praise the Lord—(Mencke)—Trio, by Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Scott and Benj. McFee. Tenor Solo, by Wm. H. Blake.
7. Railroad Chorus—"Singing through the Forest."
8. Duett—"Wherefore is thy soul cast down?"—(From the Oratorio of "Eli")—By Mr. W. H. Blake.

INTERMISSION.

Overture.
1. "I know that my Redeemeth liveth"—(From the Oratoria of the Messiah—Handel)—By Mrs. L. E. Wilcox.
2. Anthem—"The Lord is King"—(Chappell)—Duett, Treble and Secondo, by Miss Cook and Miss Scott. Bass Solo, by Mr. Benj. McFee.
3. "To Thee, O God"—(From the Oratorio of "Eli"—Bertholomew)—By Mr. Wm. H. Blake.
4. Ballad—"The Old Sexton".....J. G. Coursy
5. Remarks.
6. Chorus—"Listen to the watchman's cry."
7. Finale—"Now to all a kind good night."
8. Benediction.

Tickets, 50 cts. To be had at the May-Flower Saloon, Athenæum Building, Union Club Rooms, Apollo Hall, Carpenter's Golden Eagle Saloon, Kearny st., Lodge House, foot of Broadway and at the usual places.

The Contrabands in Washington.

D. B. Nichols, Superintendent of Contrabands at Washington, writes a letter to Gov. Yates of Illinois, that he has not said, as reported, that there are 40,000 contrabands subsisted and clothed at Government expense. He says 3,600 contrabands, of both sexes and all ages, have passed through his hands. Of these, all but 675 have gone to work. The 675 include 120 who have been sent from the various camps for medical aid. The others are needed about the hospitals. Except in a few instances, the Government has not furnished these people with clothing, not even with blankets. The charitable people of the North have done this. The negroes are generally very industrious, and instead of being a drug on the hands of the Government, ten can be employed while but one can be furnished.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Shall the Pacific Appeal Live or Die?

The answer to this question will in a measure be given on next Wednesday evening at Powell Street Church. They who know the power and worth of a Free Press will not permit this power to pass from them.

The paper is a necessity. We cannot, under existing circumstances, dispense with it.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the Pharos of the Pacific States. Shall it cease to make bright our pathway by its wefts of living sunlight?

No! By all that is sacred in religion, by all that is precious in the hallowed cause of freedom, and all that is enchanting and noble in the commonwealth of letters, we will not let it die.

Fellow companions in suffering, Arise! Give a fresh impulse, infuse a new power into this potent instrumentality, by giving it your hearty co-operation and good-will. Let the women of the State speak. Let Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville and all the mountain and river counties re-echo the voice—the APPEAL *shall live*.

Send up your donations, form clubs. Let a perrenial stream sweep through the entire State, bearing upon its bright bosom our noble little sheet. W.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Acts of the Present Administration.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 8, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—When the Republican party in 1860 proclaimed Abraham Lincoln their standard-bearer—when they threw to the breeze the banner of liberty and humanity, how our hearts leaped for gladness! We felt that the day of redemption was nigh. We formed our Republican Clubs and our Wide Awake Companies. We had our torchlight processions. Our banners floated in the air, on which were inscribed Lincoln and Liberty. We threw up our hats, and shouted Hurrah for the Rail-Splitter; and where we had the right, we threw our ballots in favor of progress and human rights. The result of the election we will not repeat. The furnace which the South had been preparing for a quarter of a century, then attained the white heat. That furnace had been prepared for the children of the North, and as husbands, fathers and sons fall into the devouring element, they are consumed; for, unlike the holy children of old, they have bowed their knees to the idol, and they must suffer the consequences of the sin.

We, with the patriotic feeling which fired the breast of every loyal citizen, hastened at the country's call to offer ourselves to maintain our flag and honor; but alas, what was our reception? We were considered aliens, while the Irish, Germans, French and Italians were all welcomed to the call. We were even, at one time, forbid to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the army. But we are used to rebuffs. We were not discouraged. No; why should we be? The only true loyalists of the South were the blacks; the only true heroism that has yet been manifested by the South showed itself in Robert Small, when he carried his steamer directly under the cannons of grim Fort Sumpter, and delivered her to the Federal Commodore. And was not Lillman ours, why slew his captors and piloted their vessel safely to our harbors? Even those who taunt us with inferiority, acknowledge that we have the true heroes. We can wait. Our time has not come yet; but it will surely come, if we are faithful to ourselves. We are now allowed to dig the trenches and throw up embankments; that is progress. The President has issued an Emancipation Proclamation: that, as far as it goes, is progress. We would receive the good and the seeming good, and write—progress. But we must say we were startled to receive an invitation to visit the White House, by a delegation, to have a conference with the Chief Magistrate. What was it for? What had we done? Why, in the midst of all this confusion and anarchy, were we sent for? Could it be that our manhood was to be acknowledged? Were we at length to find that he who, as yet, had not allowed one pulsation of his heart to beat for liberty to the black man—I say, could it be that he at length was ready to start some plan to give us equal justice?

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We looked and felt hopeful. We were sure of a welcome, for we were invited guests. The air we breathed seemed to be impregnated with humanity and love. The sun shone brighter and the birds sang more sweetly as we wended our way to the interview. But, alas! how slow the pulsation of our hearts—how heavy the clouds—how dark the day had become in that short period. Our hopes again were blasted. The President had, through some train of reasoning, concluded that we had made a great mistake in being barn in this country.

We may resume this subject, and briefly examine the reasons set forth to justify the President in reviving the old story of colonization. E. J. J.

For the Pacific Appeal.

On Colonizing.

FORT HUMBOLDT, Cal., Nov. 23, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—Again I ask permission to place myself amidst the great congregation of the colored people to ask, ARE WE CAPABLE OF ESTABLISHING OUR OWN GOVERNMENT? To which I answer, with my whole soul, WE ARE, because experience shows it. This being the case, it becomes us to emigrate to some other place more congenial to our moral and intellectual constitution, where we can form our own government, and frustrate the prognostications of our present rulers.

We might, at the expiration of a given number of years, find our people enjoying all the so-called rights, but we know it will take more than half a century to eradicate the deep-rooted prejudice caused by slavery from the hearts of our rulers—we cannot wait to "die off," leaving our descendants to suffer as we have. But we have said, "God is merciful, He will deliver us;" by which we remain inactive, waiting for the deliverance. Now, sir, Æsop's teamster may as well have remained on his knees, praying for Hercules to help his wagon out of the mire, without applying his own shoulder to the wheel, as for us to wait until God come down and help us, without we try to help ourselves.

Not that our people have not exerted themselves in the acquisition of our rights: there are many whose actions and names we could mention, which would add dignity to the reputation of the colored people; but at present they are almost too timid to act in favor of this more important subject, to preserve what they have hitherto accomplished, in consequence of a certain dislike existing, caused by the slight disappointment experienced by the original experimenters. And must we allow that disappointment to deter us from taking hold of an object which presents such an auspicious future to our rising generation?

"The great Assyrian empire of Babylon and Nineveh were founded by Æthiopian colonies." Can we not do likewise? Shall "the descendants of wise Æthiopia" remain to be forever governed by other nations, and not have their own government?

Sir, the idea was in my head since youth, (which is known by many,) and now it has found its way to the heart; and because I own no party, but am devoted to *all* the colored people, far and wide, I am willing that we send our invitation to the world—call away the few scattered throughout Europe, those in the French and British isles and the millions in these United States, in order that we might, yes, all of us, concentrate on some one portion of God's earth, to be free, body and soul—transact our own commercial business, legislate our own laws, protect our integrity, and by the influence of Christianity and the aid of intelligence, establish our own government.

While living I will, if possible, assist in every object conducing to the welfare of my people; and I trust, when the last scene of this bustling, uncomfortable and cheating world is about to be forever closed upon me, my last expiring word shall be—the colored people have established their own government.

Respectfully, McCULLOCH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STOCKTON, Nov. 24th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—There was a public meeting called by the Hannibal Literary Society at the Second Baptist Church of Stockton, on Monday evening, Nov. 24th, to take into consideration the Proclamation of the President of the United States in relation to the emancipation of our brothers and sisters now held in slavery in the rebellious por-

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tion of the States, on the 1st of January, 1863. At the above specified time there was quite an assemblage at the Church.

The meeting was called to order by S. B. Serrington, on whose motion Mr. Edward Hutton was appointed Chairman of the meeting. On motion, also, of S. B. Serrington, Messrs. H. B. Brown and Wm. W. Zell were appointed Secretaries.

On the Chairman taking his seat he stated the object of the meeting to be to take steps to celebrate the 1st of January, 1863. After reviewing the subject very ably, he requested the gentlemen present to come forward and give their views, and propose some plan of celebration. After the merits of the subject had been discussed by Mr. Serrington and the Rev. J. Hamilton, Jackson and others, it was

Resolved, That we, the colored residents of the city of Stockton, will celebrate the 1st of January, 1863, in unison with the Proclamation, by having an oration delivered and one or two anti-slavery poems recited, accompanied with anti-slavery songs, at the Second Baptist Church.

On motion of Mr. Serrington, it was

Resolved, That a committee of two gentlemen and one lady be appointed to solicit the co-operation of the young ladies in the recitations on the occasion.

On motion of H. B. Brown, it was

Resolved, That the said committee consist of S. B. Serrington, Edward Hutton, and Mrs. J. Hamilton.

On motion of Mr. Serrington it was

Resolved, That the Secretaries transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the PACIFIC APPEAL, for publication therein.

The meeting then adjourned to the call of the committee. H. B. BROWN,
WM. W. LEE,
Secretaries.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 26, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—I hope you will pardon my protracted silence. I full well know and appreciate your energy and industry in sustaining us in the right position before the people of the Pacific coast and the world generally. May your labors and those associated with you be triumphantly crowned with success, and may the people learn, through the medium of this our organ, that we are cognizant of the mighty revolution now agitating the minds of men, and of the desperate death-struggle of Slavery out of which this gigantic rebellion has grown, so fraught with every evil and misery, and whose influence has so prejudiced the minds of men against us as a class of people, that they almost believe we were created and destined to fill the menial places and do the drudgery. However, there is a change coming, which none can deny, from slavery to freedom, and with freedom comes all that is great, good and glorious. There is magic in the word. It has been the hope of mankind from the most remote period of antiquity down to the present day, and it is the great beacon-light to which the world now looks for peace, happiness and prosperity. But yet, ere these bright prospects can be realized, there are colossal barriers to be surmounted and penetrated; but as time changes all things, we of the present day, by doing our part, can accomplish much. The APPEAL is highly commended throughout the length and breadth of our mountain fastnesses; all hope it may continue long to grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of our people: may it *appeal*, as its name indicates, to the minds of all intelligent men, and evince that we are as thrifty, as energetic, as enterprising, and as law-abiding as any class of people on this coast. W. H. P.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 29th, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—For the past week I have been absent from your city on business to this place, and my observation here has taught me, if there is one thing above another to be appreciated in this earthly tabernacle, by all honest and elevated minds, it is industry, perseverance and economy. I find these three high and elevated principles predominant in Mr. John R. Johnson, who is one of the wealthiest colored men in the State of California. His taxable property amounts to $10,000 annually: he has erected this year a block of the finest brick dwellings on D street, acknowledged so to be by his architect.

It is needless for me to say more. The enterprise tells its own story, as do the ancient Egyptian pyramids. It would elevate your hopes, your aspirations and you

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pride of manhood to see them. He, with a number of others in Marysville, are improving their property. The progress of the colored people of Marysville is creditable to us all. S. HOWARD.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The *Times'* Washington correspondent says: Davis to-day opened the campaign on the part of the Border State politicians, and will call up his resolution as soon as he can get the floor. The movement is regarded as one of great significance.

Wickliffe, of Ky., has prepared a resolution, which he will offer in the House at the first opportunity, providing for a Committee of Inquiry into the late political arrests. The opposition evidently consider the question of arrests as one out of which much political capital can be made.

Gen. Banks embarks to-day on the steamer North Star. Nothing is known as yet as to the destination of the expedition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Navy Department has received from Commander Parker, particulars of the recent expedition into the waters of Mathews county, Va. They scoured the surrounding country, destroying 12 salt works and a quantity of salt, 5 schooners, 2 sloops, and a lot of scows.

The gunboat Seneca captured off Charleston, on the 27th of November, the schooner Anna Dees, while trying to run the blockade with a cargo of rosin and turpentine.

The Richmond *Examiner* of November 29 says that the next session of the Confederate Congress commences at Richmond on the second Monday in January.

The Charleston *Courier* of November 25 says: The enemy has from 10 to 15 wooden vessels laying within sight of this city, where they have been allowed to lie for months, notwithstanding our having means to sink every one of them with perfect safety to ourselves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—There is nothing important from the army of Potomac. Everything remains perfectly quiet. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate movement. The army is well supplied with provisions and forage. The rebels have about 50 batteries, large and small, a number of them mounting heavy guns bearing on the north bank of the Rappahannock.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The *Times'* Falmouth (Va.) correspondent repeats a former statement that Lee is removing a large portion of his forces southward, and concentrating them in such a manner that he will be able either to march to the relief of Richmond in case of an attack in flank, or to act as a reserve in case of assault on Fredricksburg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Deserters from the rebels continue to arrive daily, and represent their army as being destitute, particularly in clothing. They say no salt meat has been issued since they left Maryland. Last week an order was issued by Gen. Lee, that such soldiers as were without shoes should make moccasins from raw hides, or otherwise do duty barefooted.

A large number of paroled prisoners arrived here yesterday from Richmond. They say that no more Federal prisoners remain there.

Our Navy consists of 427 Vessels, 325 of which are steamers, and mounts 3268 guns.

☞ PARTYISM.—Is it possible that the fiendish spirit of party hatred will never be crushed? Must the nation swelter and wallow in the pool of despair, while partyism still clings to her vitals and sucks her life-blood away? Partyism is the foundation of an unjustifiable rebellion; it undermines the virtue and patriotism of a people, and robs them of their sense of honor, by giving undue prominence to cliques and platforms and lessening the love of the masses for the fundamental law of the land. Partyism has robbed the nation of its unity and vigor and plunged it into a vortex of blood and desolation. Partyism will always keep us or any democratic people, in a sea of turmoil, unless sense and patriotism combine to crush it out and rise superior to its machinations in every contest.—*Carson Silver Age.*

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The Richmond *Examiner* says it will take one hundred full years to restore Virginia to the condition in which the war found it.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Wm. Paine, Vitginia City; Thos. H. McCullough, Humboldt; W. W. Lee, Stockton; H. B. Brown, Stockton,

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, December 2d, by the Rev. Thos. Howell, J. M. FLOWERS to Miss MARY TURNER, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, Nov. 30th, JOHN M. BRADFORD, a native of New Orleans, late of Auburn, Placer co., aged 56 years.

Advertisements.

AT A STATED MEETING OF KING David's Chapter of R. A. M. No. 21, working under the jurisdiction of the G. C. of R. A. M. for the State of Pennsylvania, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

F. G. Barbodoes, H. P.; L. K., Mortimer, K.; T. M. D. Ward, S.; H. C. Cornish, C. of H.; E. Jones, P. S.; D. D. Carter, R. A. C.; D. W. Ruggles, M. of 3d V.; J. R. Purnell, M. of 2d V.; A. Osborne, M. of 1st V.; J. A. Barber, Treasurer; C. H. Curry, Secretary.

San Francisco, Nov. 29th, 1862.

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN WERE elected Trustees of the A. M. E. Church, for the ensuing year, on Thursday evening, Dec. 3d:

Barney Fletcher,	A. Gross,
J. Madison Bell,	E. Tappan,
J. B. Sanderson,	J. Pierson,
James Anderson,	John Billings.
J. P. Dyer,	

LADIES' FAIR.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES CONNECTED with Zion Church will open a FAIR in said Church, on the 19th inst., to continue through the holidays. A variety of useful and fancy goods will be exposed for sale. The proceeds to be for the benefit of said Church. Tickets may be had of the following Committee:

Mrs. R. BRADFORD, President.
Mrs. C. BROWN, Vice President.
Mrs. JANE SMITH.
Mrs. F. J. CAIN.
Mrs. H. MILLER.
Mrs. T. MOORE.
Mrs. A. COOPER.
Mr. R. T. HOUSTON.
Mr. E. HALL, Secretary.
Mr. LEWIS BERRY,
Mr. WM. JACKSON.

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
MARYSVILLE.
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

DR. JOHNSON'S
BLOOD PURIFIER,
AND
HEALTH RESTORER
BITTERS,

IS THE GREATEST VEGETABLE REMedy of the age. It has been tried in hundreds of cases and has never failed to effect a cure, when properly used. It has proved successful in the following diseases: Rheummatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Nervous Afflictions, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula in all its forms, Carbuncles, Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Afflictions of the Skin, Leucorrhœa and diseases peculiar to females, and all complaints of general debility.

All who try it pronounce it the best medicine they ever used. It will remove the bile and increase the appetite. It will purify the blood and strengthen the whole system. It is safe to take in all cases.

Prepared by DR. E. R. JOHNSON, 540 Washington street, east of Montgomery, opposite Quincy Hall, San Francisco. no8-tf

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Watches Repaired at New York Prices!
American Watches at Factory Prices.

ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

I AM SELLING AS LOW AS THEY CAN be bought in New York, and 25 per cent less than any other house in San Francisco.

C. E. COLLINS,
Exclusive Agent
For the American Watch Factory,
No. 602 Montgomery Street,
One door from Clay street.
Watches repaired at New York prices. o25

JAMES BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE worst cases of *RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT* and *PILES.* Also, a certain cure of the *HEART DISEASE,* Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, etc., in men or animals.

This Medicine can be had by applying at the Post Office Livery Stable,

662 Sansome Street,
oc25 Near the corner of Washington.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

THE OLD GEORGIA
Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific,)

IS AGAIN IN FULL BLAST. THE PROPRIETORS ARE DETERmined to make it second to none in the city. The Eating Department will be under the management of a first class cook. All the delicacies of the season, at all times and at the lowest possible charges.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH.
n9 WASH. COLYER.

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

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R. T. HOUSTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON,* doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.

DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES,* and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.

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EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
No. 618 Montgomery Street,
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Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap6*

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German "
Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week	6 00
Lodging, per week	2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862. [NO. 37.]

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PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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JACOB FRANCIS,
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DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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James Nichols, Sacramento City.
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John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

TO BE REMEMBERED.—Reader, did you know that every column of a newspaper contains from 10,000 to 20,000 distinct pieces of metal, the misplacing of any one of which would cause a blunder or typographical error? With this curious fact before you, don't you wonder at the general accuracy of newspapers? Knowing this to be the fact, you will be more disposed, we hope, to excuse than magnify the errors of the press.

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The Future of the Colored Race in America.

(CONTINUED FROM NO. 35.)

What is true of the African continent has been emphatically true of the people. The world has always seen the African race in its lowest form. This seems true as far back us Egyptian monumental times. One is struck, when looking at copies of ancient hieroglyphics, with the degraded type of negro feature which always appears when these captive people are delineated. The African race seems to have been fated to be always represented by a slave, and, as was inevitable, it has been judged by the example seen. But the researches of travelers have, of late, compelled us to reverse many if not all these conceptions. Africa gives us, indeed, perhaps the lowest type of humanity in the Bushman or Hottentot, yet the explorations of travelers have also shown these are not the true and normal examples of African stock.

It can readily be seen that wherever the African character is measured by the standard of an African slave, the judgment must necessarily be an erroneous one. The best tribes are not, in the nature of things, those out of which slaves are made. The bolder, more energetic and intelligent are those who make slaves. War and conquest are the fruitful sources of slavery; they have been in all ages and in every country, and so to-day in Africa. But the abler tribes are the warriors and the conquerors, while the weaker and lower are the captives. Thus at the outset the slave declares, by the fact of his servitude, the inferiority of his lineage.

To this we are also to add the pretty well-known fact that the poorest of these captives are those who came into the hands of the slavedealers on the coast, while the better made and the more intelligent are reserved for the service of their captors. Thus, with this further reduction, you have in the African as he comes to the slaveship, the lowest specimen of an inferior type of his people. But just these have been the exponents of the African race, and it is not only not surprising, but entirely natural that a false estimate should have been made of the whole negro family.

What we would infer, the explorations of recent travelers show to be actually the case. Within the limits of a single article such as this, it is of course impossible to traverse the whole ground. We might, however, refer to the Caffrees in the south, close upon the regions where the Hottentot is found, a race of stalwart and noble men, who have had skill and bravery enough to resist the power of the Dutch, and even to wage a determined war with the English power itself. To the east of these, Dr. Lindley, one of the missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, found tribes among whom he lived for a quarter of a century, and whom he describes as being physically inferior to no race, the men in some districts averaging nearly six feet in height. "They might be called stupid," says Livingstone, speaking of Bakwains, a people with whom he was much associated in South Africa, "in matters which had not come within the sphere of their own observation, but in other things they showed more intelligence than is to be met with in our uneducated peasantry." Two of the missionaries of the American Board, Messrs. Preston & Adams, speak (*Missionary Herald,* 1856,) of a visit to the Pangwees, a very extensive tribe of people living just under the Equator and back from the coast, and who are described by other writers as an everyway superior race, and tell us of natives whom they saw from places still farther inland, "which we had heard of, but as yet had been unable to reach." "The variety," say they, "of complexion presented to us was quite an object of curiosity. Some were of a jet black, others with their braids of soft, black hair, one and a half or two feet in length, might be easily mistaken for quadroons." The New American *Encyclopedia,* treating of the Mandingoes, a West African race, says: "They are remarkable for their industry and energy. They are mostly Mohammedans. The principal trade of that part of West Africa which lies between the Equator and the great desert is in their hands. They are not only active and shrewd merchants, but industrious agriculturists, and breeders of good stock of cattle, sheep and goats. They are black in color, tall, well-shaped, with regular features and woolly hair. In character, they are amiable, hospitable, imaginative, credulous, truthful, fond of music, dancing and poetry. They are adventurous travelers, extending their commercial journeys over a greater part of Africa. The Mandingoes are the most numerous race of West Africa, and have spread themselves to a great distance from their original seat, being found all over the valleys of the Gambia, Senegal and Niger." Such quotations and testimonies might be multiplied were it necessary, but enough have been exhibited to demonstrate the fact that there are superior races of men in Africa; that these are even the characteristic races of the continent. Every new discovery exhibits this most clearly. The negro as he has been seen in the slave transported to other countries is no true type of the African man, but the continent is peopled by races capable of high attainments and indefinite civilization.

(To be concluded.)

Colonization---Suggestions by a Slaveholder.

A "Slaveholder" writes to the *Missouri Democrat* as follows:

"The subject of emancipation, which now occupies so conspicuous a place in the public mind, and in which slaveholders are particularly and most deeply interested, is perhaps not fully understood and appreciated; and it is from a desire to possess a full understanding of the plan of emancipation, as proposed by the Chief Executive, that your humble servant (a slaveholder) addresses these lines to you, believing, as I do, that you are ever ready and willing to convey any desired information upon matters of great and vital public interest.

The prevailing spirit of insubordination which now pervades the whole of the African race among us should cause every slaveholder to reflect upon the best measures to adopt in reference to our slaves. Shall we proceed to the exercise of cruelty and the infliction of sanguinary punishment, in order to check the growing spirit of restlessness in our slaves? Shall we gather them in pens out of which they cannot escape, and there torture them with all manner of cruelties? Shall we make examples by tying them up in presence of their fellows, and by a course of whipping and starvation bring them back to obedience? The day is past and gone for such practices, if it ever existed.

Well, what are we to do with them? Our property is invested in them. When we lose them, we lose what we have paid out our money for, and cannot afford to sacrifice it. Such a course would be a public calamity which it would take years to overcome, and should be avoided if possible.

We have arrived at a period in our history in which we are brought to the necessity of yielding to the force of circumstances—a condition in our public affairs in which we are driven by a mighty and irresistible current toward breakers and whirlpools which we see but too plainly, yet are impotent to arrest.

To come now right fair and square to the point, if the proposition for emancipation by States be a good one, (and I believe it is,) why delay to embrace it? Why wait until we are pecuniarily ruined by the escape and total loss of that which now constitutes our property, our wealth? Is such a course politic? Is it sensible!

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As a loyal citizen of the United States—one who is devoted to our whole Union, slavery or no slavery, under any and all circumstances,—I ask and demand the protection of my country in my person and in my property; and as it seems that we can only have the benefit of the emancipation act, by its being adopted by the State, why withhold it? In God's name give us the benefit of it before it is too late; for even now many good and loyal men, men who have stood with their shoulders unflinchingly to the Government wheel all their lives, are suffering severely the consequences of what I think is needless delay in giving them the advantages of this fair proposition of our Government. Let the proper authorities proceed to call the convention together without another moment's delay.

Let the convention give us relief as speedily as possible, and you will find hundreds, yes, thousands, of our very best citizens, who are now in suspense what to do, which way to turn, you will see them flocking to the standard of relief, glad to enjoy its blessings.

One hint as to the advantages of this plan in a pecuniary point of view. Let us take advantage of this act, and then we can turn right around and hire our former slaves, and the proceeds of the emancipation will make a fund, the interest on which will go far toward paying them for their services, besides being doubly secure."

Devotion and Heroism of a Contraband.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

At the bloody battle of Fair Oaks, Va., the rebels during the first day's fighting drove Gen. Casey's division from their camping ground, and rested for the night, confident that the morrow would give them a chance to drive the Yankee invader beyond the Chickahominy. But just at daylight that morning, Heintzelman's corps reinforced our line, and at daybreak were hurled against the rebel foe. For a long time the issue was doubtful. The line swayed to and fro; but at last the Excelsior Brigade—the heroes of Williamsburg—were ordered to charge. That charge is a matter of history. It gave to us the battle-ground of Fair Oaks.

During the month of June, that brigade held the ground they won, and skirmishes with the rebels were of daily occurrence. One afternoon word was sent to Gen. Sickles that the enemy was advancing in force, and every preparation was at once made for battle. A few shots were heard from pickets but a few hundred yards in advance of our battery, and then all was quiet. What meant that quietness? What were the rebels doing? Several orderlies, sent out to the pickets, failed to bring any satisfactory intelligence. Gen. Sickels turned to Lieut. Palmer, one of his aids, and acting assistant adjutant-general, and directed him to take a squad of cavalry and ride cautiously out to the first bend in the road and communicate with our pickets.

Palmer was a noble fellow—young, handsome, a perfect gentlemen, a graceful rider and a gallant soldier. He was the pride of the brigade. Forgetful of the caution given him, with the impetuosity characteristic of youth, he dashed forward at a full gallop, with saber drawn. He came to the first bend in the road, and (fatal miatake) kept on. He came to the second bend, and as he turned it, directly across the road was a company of rebel infantry, drawn up to receive him. They fired. One ball crashed through that handsome face into his brain, while another tore the arm that bore his trusty blade.

The shots were heard at the battery; and in a moment Palmer's riderless horse, bleeding from a wound in its neck, galloped from the woods, followed by the squad of cavalry, who told the General the untimely fate of his aid.

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"Boys," said the General to the veterans who clustered around to hear the story, "Lieut. Palmer's body lies out in the road." Not a word more needed saying. Quickly the men fell in, and a general advance of the line was made to secure it.

Whilst the cavalry men were telling the story, a negro servant of Lieut. Palmer's was standing by. Unnoticed, he left the group; down that road—the Williamsburg turnpike—he went; he passed our picket line, and alone and unattended he walked along that avenue of death to so many not knowing what moment he would be laid low by a rebel bullet, or be made a prisoner, to undergo the still worse death—a life of slavery. Upon the advance of our line, that faithful servant was found by the side of his dead master; faithful in life, faithful amid all the horrors of the battle-field—even in the jaws of death.

None but those who knew the locality—the gallant men that made up Hooker's division—can appreciate the heroism that possessed that contraband. The road was lined with sharpshooters—a wounded man once lay in it three days, neither party daring to rescue him. The act of that heroic unknown (for I regret that I cannot recall his name) but faithful contraband, was one of the most daring during the war, and prompted by none other than the noblest feelings known to the human breast.

GEN. HALLECK'S OPINION.—Gen. Halleck is reported to have declared in a late conversation his conviction that it would be impossible to subdue the rebellion while such an army of laborers as the slaves of the South continue to produce supplies for the army of soldiers in the field. He computes that, of the three millions and a half of slaves, at least two millions are to-day actually employed in the work of rebellion. Since the rebellion assumed its present formidable proportions, the General has never doubted that the only way to conquer the rebels and bring back the South to its allegiance, was to deprive the insurgents of their slave labor, which the Proclamation will effect.

THE EFFECT.—Gen. Prentice says that the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation upon the South was unmistakable. The rebels, in all their conversations, alluded to it in a manner indicating that it was the one thing they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Petersburg, Va., large numbers were congregated, 1000 in one pen, crowded together like cattle in the shambles.

OLD JOHN BROWN.—The Harper's Ferry correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "Not least, in future years, among the memorials of Harper's Ferry, will stand the relics of old John Brown; the engine-house that he made his castle, the spot where he was wounded, and the house where he resided for weeks, and received his arms. 'I shall probably die in the attempt,' said Brown, 'but I struggle for the cause of Freedom.' He hurled his body in gage of battle, war arose, and slavery is now at its dying gasp. The old postmaster at Sandy Hook, near by, has his own ideas about matters. He insists that John Brown was in the pay of the Secessionists, and projected his raid to inflame the South against the North. He is confident that a stuffed figure was hung and coffined in his stead, and asserts that John Brown is now in the Secesh army. Whether he sends Philadelphia letters to Minnesota, I do not know."

A letter from Havana, dated October 18, says: Appleton Oaksmith, of filibuster and slave trade notoriety, who escaped from jail in Boston some time since, where he was under sentence to serve a term in the State Prison for engaging in the African slave trade, arrived in this place on a sailing vessel a few days ago, and has gone to a plantation to recruit his health, which seems to have suffered from his long confinement.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes that the President's emancipation proclamation has caused no excitement in that city, and that after the first day or two no one talked about it. He says that emancipation has been made so practical by the slaves leaving their owners in such numbers, and the work is progressing so rapidly, that before the time designated for the proclamation to take effect it seems likely that no one will have a personal interest in it.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

The Concert.

On Wednesday evening last the long expected musical entertainment came off, as announced, in the A. M. E. Church. The Church was not crowded, but there was a larger array of the intelligence and respectabitity of our people than has assembled in this city for several years. Some of our friendr are disposed to find fault because the house was not more densely filled. It is a fair estimate to state that there were at least 250 persons present, all of the highest respectability and intelligence. This, of itself, is a source of gratification, and we are willing, therefore, to make ourself contented with the manifestation, particularly when we see the people disposed to do their utmost for the sustenance af the APPEAL. The admission fee was but 50 cts., hence the profits, after the expenses were paid, cauld not be expected to be very laage. But with the continued approbation of those who composed the audience, we shall have nothing to fear, and shall "keep the even tenor of our way."

We may add, that all we require now is, that our subscribers will be punctual, at the expiration of their subscription each month, to enable us to make our payments regular to the printers, and with the assistance of Divine Providence, so far as we are concerned, the APPEAL shall be a permanency amongst us.

Of the Concert itself the *Bulletin* thus speaks:

CONCERT LAST NIGHT.—A numerous and respectable assemblage of colored people, with a sprinkling of white visitors, was at the concert of sacred music given last night by colored persons, in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, on Powell street, (formerly Bishop Kip's.) The music would have been improved had the accompaniment of a wheezy melodeon been dispensed with. J. G. Coursey sang Russel's song of "The Old Sexton" in good style. Peter Anderson, the publisher of the PACIFIC APPEAL, (organ of the colored people,) for whose benefit the concert was given, made a few appropriate remarks, in the course of the evening on the position of the race in the United States, especially as affected by the present war.

The *Bulletin* politely copies a portion of our speech on the occasion, which we herewith give at length as delivered:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is impossible for me to find words adequate to express my heartfelt gratitude on this sublime occasion.

It is an occasion, ladies and gentlemen, which I do not look upon, nor do I accept, as being attributable to my own humble efforts in establishing and conducting a newspaper organ for our common benefit. This is your occasion—your demonstration—in benalf of a great principle, which has for its object the sustaining of a permanent newspaper among us—a newspaper that shall be an instrument for the elevation of our whole people. Therefore, I consider it would be the grossest vanity on my part, to look upon this ovation in any other light than as a demonstration for the benefit of our whole people.

Principles and not men are what we are here for to-night. We here unite our talent and our influence, from the highest to the lowest, to give pecuniary aid in support of our David-like little press, in the battle for the promulgation of human freedom, amidst the great Goliahs of oppression inimical to our elevation.

This propitious occasion proves to us what can be done among ourselves by adopting the maxim, "In Union there is strength." Amidst the bickerings and trivial disputes that sometimes arise among us, looking occasionally almost irreconcilable, the very fact that all such differences are here thrown aside for the one common object—the encouragement and sustaining

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of our newspaper organ at this important crisis—proves conclusively that your sentiments are in unison with the great principles of human progress and freedom, for the advocacy of which, in the largest sense, and whatever may appertain to the welfare of our people generally, the APPEAL was established.

The cultivation of a spirit of amity is shown here to-night. It should be our constant aim to be animated by those sentiments which produce concord of feeling and concert of action. With intelligence they become a power and an influence, whenever and wherever wielded, to beat back and defy bigotry, oppression, superstition, and everything that has a tendency to retard our steps in "marching on" the now crowded road of progress and freedom.

In looking around this fine assemblage, we behold a people who are from every section of this republic—whose interests, hopes, fears, oppressions have been the same—now on these far distant shores, assembled on this occasion with one common feeling, without a discordant emotion, or murmur as to the propriety and importance of the object which has called us together. This alone is sufficient to warrant us in the belief that we have the material among us, if properly applied—each one acting a part for the welfare of the whole—which will make us respectable if not powerful as a people.

By every telegraphic dispatch flashed across the continent, we are cheered with the anticipated downfall of American slavery. This will be accomplished by the strong arm of the national executive. On the 1st of January, 1863, (Providence permitting) we want to proclaim in our newspaper that the chains of American slavery are broken forever, and chant the strain—

"The Year of Jubilee has come,
Return ye ransomed to your home!"

Yes, return home, with the shackles broken that have manacled the limbs of over 4,000,000 of our enslaved kindred. We want to proclaim, East, West, North and South, that "Ethiopia has stretched forth her hands to God." Such wishes, such principles cheer us and animate us while together here to-night.

This benefit, which you have seen fit to bestow in support of my feeble efforts to represent your sentiments, and in appealing from the wrongs inflicted on our oppressed race, and the injustice that has been done them in Church and State, both socially and politically, I feel that I cannot too highly appreciate. But I consider that I have done no more than my duty, and I feel more than fully repaid by the presence of this highly respectable and intelligent audience.

I now dedicate myself anew, from this night, to my God, my country, and to the elevation of our whole people, through the instrumentality of the press. My motto is, "My country and its people."

For this kind encouragement, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you, for myself and in behalf of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper. Every dollar shall be applied to its support. In conducting it I shall ever endeavor to merit your favor and approbation, and in my future labors I shall be stimulated to renewed exertions while I hold in deep remembrance the honor you have conferred on me on this special occasion.

To the Elder and Pastor of this Church, Rev. T. M. D. Ward, its members, trustees, the choir and the amateurs, I return my sincere thanks for the liberal manner in which they have all contributed to give *eclat* to this occasion; and to the audience, I again repeat, my profoundest gratitude is due for the generous countenance they have to-night given to the cause of literature and progress.

Among the strangers in town during the week, and who were in attendance at the concert, we were pleased to notice Mrs. Wm. A. Smith of San Jose, Mr. Christopher of Napa, and several others from adjacent towns.

☞ The proceeds of Rev. T. Starr King's Lecture, "The New Call of Patriotism," on the 30th of October, at the A. M. E. Church, to aid in liquidating the debt of said Church, were $158 50. The proceeds of the Exhibition on Thanksgiving evening, at the above Church for the same purpose, were $110 00.

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SUDDEN DEATH.—MR. Mathias Cooper, long and favorably known in this city, and late proprietor of the Union Club Rooms, Apollo Hall, died suddenly on Monday evening, with heart disease. He was at his avocation, as usual, during the day, with no apparent apprehension of his sudden demise by his family and many friends.

FAIR.—A committee of ladies and others connected with the Third Baptist Church, Dupont st., contemplate holding a Fair, during the holidays, in the vacant A. M. E. Church Building, Scott street.

THAT ORGAN.—The organ used at the Concert at the A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening, and which proved to be deficient, was obtained from one of our best music stores. The price paid for the use of it on the occasion was $10.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Charles H. Woods for papers that have been of incalculable service to us from time to time.

We are indebted to Messrs Nelson Cook and Wm. Harris, the gentlemen in charge of the door and tickets upon the occasion of the recent concert, for the satisfactory manner of their settlement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW WESTMINISTER, B. C. Nov. 27, '62.

MR. EDITOR—Since my last letter I have not gathered any news of importance to write about, but as I had promised to write occasionally, I will make it convenient to drop you these few lines.

The last of the Cariboo miners are about coming down now. There will be about 100 miners, who will winter in Cariboo; some are making preparations to winter in this town, others in Victoria and round about Washington Territory. There are many old Californians up here, who would like to return to California, but are somewhat timid about the drafting laws; the secession sentiment is very strong in this country among the Americans here.

We have just got a new steamer up here, to run on the Fraser river, owned by Capt. Irwin. The weather has been quite damp for the past week, a dense fog hanging over the town, to such an extent that the steamers could not navigate. Yours, &c. J. M. H.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Concert.

The Grand Concert given last Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL, was a very creditable affair, but not so much of a success, musically, nor we fear financially, as we would have wished, nor as we anticipated.

The selections were admirable, and the arrangements gave promise of a musical feast which should have drawn a much larger audience.

Of the singers, Mrs. Wilcox and Mr. J. G. Coursey were the principals. The anthem, "O Praise the Lord," was well rendered, in which Mrs. Wilcox, Miss E. E. Scott and Mr. W. H. Blake took leading parts, and gave general satisfaction.

Handel's glorious old anthem "I know that my Redeemer liveth" sung by Mrs. Wilcox, was well given and deserved all the applause it elicited.

The gem of the evening was Russell's unique ballad, "The Old Sexton," by Mr. Coursey, who possesses a voice of uncqualled compass, ranging from tenor robusto to basso profundi. His execution was admirable and his pathos truly affecting.

The performers being all amateurs are not subjects of criticism, hence we will only allude to the most meritorious.

Miss Scott of Sacramento has a rich contralto voice, which only requires culture to render her a first-class singer. Misses Cook and Miller are both very pleasing singers, and will ere long grace the concert halls with their sweet voices.

The instrumental performers likewise merit a passing notice. They all acquitted themselves well, particularly Mr. Francis, whose trumpet obligato, accompanying "O Praise the Lord," was really beautiful.

The occasion, the selection and the performers, were such as should have attracted a much larger audience, and we regret that there was not more interest manifested, and that such a concert was not more highly appreciated.

The organist, Mr. Alexander Taylor, acquited himself as well as was possible, considering the inefficiency of the instrument.

COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

We Will Not Go.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 15, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—The President knows that we will not go to Africa, as paradisical as it is portrayed. Neither will we listen to the voice of Redpath, who has sung to us like a syren of the beauteous and gorgeous Hayti. No; none of these tempting offers have had any effect upon our ungrateful and callous hearts. So he gives us a good old woman's scolding; for he says, "Never mind if I have no reason or justice in what I say." Alas! when has the Government used reason or justice when the blacks were concerned? "Here is a tract of land in Central America, to which I will send you. There are large coal mines there, which you will be able to realize fabulous sums from, and you will be within one month's sail of the Capital, and the paternal flag shall protect you." Oh! Abraham Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln! At the cabinet meeting at which that plan was suggested, there was one more present than was visible to the human eye. That could have only emanated from the prince of darkness, and by him be carried into effect. By a train of circumstances, over which we have no control, it has become known to the American people, that our people, although considered inferior and shiftless, have, by industry, temperance and economy, accumulated sufficient money to be enabled to leave to the favored race, from the paltry sum of a hundred dollars to many thousand. Now, true to their instincts, they must find a method to rid us of the means, and at the same time of our presence. Colonize is the word, colonize is the plan, and within a short distance, too, has now become necessary. They would persuade us that we are not happy, and, if they can prevent it, we shall not be. There is a large class of slaves, through the fortunes of war, who are daily coming to the Federal lines; among that number are many, very many, who are self-sustaining, both men and women.

They are persons who have taken care of themselves, and have supported their masters. These are immediately set to work; they are promised from $8 to $10 per month; and those are to be the future workers in the cotton fields, in rice swamps and among the sugar-cane of the freed South. So let it be.

But again, there is a large class, such as the masters would run away from, such as only slavery could beget: they compare favorably with the poor whites of the South,—lazy, ignorant, wicked and helpless. Well, now the question with our Government is, what is to become of these? If we do not take care of them, they will starve. Now here is a class of able blacks, who have amassed considerable wealth, we will colonize them, and then we can rid ourselves of this burden. This happy home among the Indians, the land of coal and wealth, is to become the cesspool of American slavery, and we are to be the recipient of that abomination. No, no, no; never let it be said, that one intelligent contraband was so blind to his interest, so recreant to his race, as to be deceived by this bubble. Let us not so lightly throw away the work of a life-time. Do not yield now because the offer comes from the powers that be. Be firm in your decision. The slaveocrats have made that portion of the black race which the Government now wishes to throw upon us, what they are. Now let them see to it, and take care of their own misery. Where are our brave men? Let them be up and doing. Let them plan their selfish schemes, such as selfishness and meanness could only originate in the bottomless pit, but we will heed them not. Brethren, the day has been as dark before, and we have seen the clouds roll away, and so it will again be. The Government is not the Lord of Hosts. Stand firm; do not yeld one inch. Wo to us if we do. The storm will pass, and we will be saved. E. J. J.

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Emancipation in St. Augustine.

A New Hampshire volunteer writes home from St. Augustine, Florida, to the *Independent Democrat* that there are now but 500 negroes in that ancient city—generally superior specimens of their race—and thus proceeds:

"Before the Rebellion, there were, I am told, over 1,000 slaves, representing about $1,000,000. About one-half of them were, before our troops came, taken into the interior and to Savannah and Charleston. The remaining 500 have been the principal means of support to about one-fourth as many families, who rent them out, at from $6 to $10 per month. They continued in this relation until about three weeks ago, when a state of things was brought about that is highly suggestive. The day after my arrival, Gen. Saxton, with his staff and a missionary to the contrabands, a Methodist clergyman, called a meeting of the blacks, telling them that by an act of Congress they were free, and must serve their pretended owners no longer. This made them wild with joy, and settled in my mind that ghost of an argument that 'the slaves do not desire their freedom.' I saw that they longed to be free. The fire of Liberty had burned in their hearts as well as in those of prouder and more boastful races. No extraordinary attachment to their homes could induce them to remain in Slavery. As I mingled in that sea of black and yellow faces, it seemed the Day of Jubilee to them. They had not understood what had so long been taught them, that Slavery was their only hope in this world, and their salvation in the next. They resolved to break the chain and 'take care of themselves.' Scores of them left their former homes, and by their own efforts, amid the most bitter opposition and persecution, they now get their own living. After three weeks have passed, our worthy Commissary, Lieut. Cole, assures me that not a colored person receives gratuitous rations from the Government. They labor, cook, wash, fish for a living and get it.

"With the owners of the slaves this announcement of Freedom created the greatest excitement, for they felt its consequences. They had subsisted upon the earnings of the slaves, and it was a serious matter to them that their riches should take legs and run away. The few white men left had hardly mechanical genius enough to open a jack-knife, and they were too lazy to turn a grindstone; and the women, what could they do? Nothing was left to them but to apply for assistance, which they did. One day last week, there was an increase of 18 families, who called for free rations at the Commissary's Department, most of them giving as a reason for their necessity 'that their servants had left them.' Who then is it that 'can't take care of themselves.' Imagine that scene! These aristocratic ladies of the South, accustomed to 'say to one servant go and he goeth, and to another come and he cometh,' taking in their delicate fingers the earnings of others, turning up their noses at the working wives and daughters of the Northern 'mudsills,' now brought to contemplate the awful time when they must learn to cook a few rations begged from a Government their husbands and brothers are fighting to destroy. *Sic transit gloria Slavedom.*"

Contrabands Wanted in the British West Indies.

On the 20th of August, a public meeting was held in Georgetown, Demerara, when the subject of emigration of colored persons from the United States was discussed, and Mr. Walker, the Government Secretary, was appointed to proceed to Washington on a mission relative thereto. In allusion to the subject the *Creole* of that place remarks:

"The utmost amount that an American immigrant will cost for his introduction is twenty dollars, and it is confidently expected that the cost will hot exceed fifteen dollars per head—about one-eighth the cost of a Chinese immigrant and about one-fifth of the cost of a coolie, while the American laborer is worth any two Chinese or coolies.

"At the meeting on Wednesday one of the speakers, Mr. Winter, furnished some interesting statistics as to the relative cost of American and Chinese immigration taken in the gross. He showed that for the season of 1860-'61, there were 3,267 Chinese immigrants introduced, who cost the colony and the planters together $408,375, an amount sufficient to give the colony 27,237 immigrants from the United States; and, estimating the American immigrant to be worth two Chinese in physical capability, the number obtained for that amount of money, was equal to seventeen years of Chinese immigration at the same rate as for the season named.

"We may be permitted to supplement this statement of the case by taking coolie immigration into the calculation, in the same season there were 4,696 coolies introduced, and the expense of their introduction amounted to $267,513. Thus, the total expense of these two descriptions of immigration for the season amounted to $675,988 for the introduction of 7,963 people. The same amount of money expended on American immigration would have given us 45,000 people, equal to 90,000 Chinese and coolies.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—The Cambridge *Intelligencer*, one of the most widely circulated and ably edited of the local journals of Maryland, and which is published in the large slaveholding county of Dorchester, gives a hearty welcome to the Proclamation of the President, and in the course of its remarks says it never doubted that the war it inaugurated would prove the destruction of slavery. It adds:

"*There is another sense in which this is a war of Freedom.* There are other men in the South to be freed as well as the black men. 'The white men of the South need the strong arm of the government to lift the yoke from their necks.' These have endured a slavery far transcending that of the blacks. The social system of the South has never been anything short of despotism—a tyranny equal to any of the age. The mind has forever been bound here. Freedom of opinion has never been tolerated below Mason and Dixon's line. Men have not been permitted to hold, much less express their own opinions. A man might conscientiously have believed slavery to be a burden upon the State, but he dared not let the public know that such were his convictions. * * * *

"Let the mind be free? Let the faculties be unfettered! There can neither be prosperity or happiness where these are enslaved. It is degrading to any people. We shall never accomplish our magnificent destiny until these are free. The war is unbinding them. The true glory of the war is not that it liberates the black, but the white men of the South. They are beginning to leap for joy. And when the war closes, they will join in one loud hallelujah to the God of Liberty for their deliverance."

GEN. SAXTON ON THE PROCLAMATION.—Gen. Rufus Saxton, of Deerfield, Mass., an officer of the regular army, who was for some time at Port Royal as Military Governor, being invited to attend a public meeting of the Port Royal Relief Committee in Philadelphia, sent a letter, of which the following is the conclusion:

"The glorious Proclamation of our honored President comes like a gleam of sunlight through the darkness which has enveloped us, bidding us be of 'good cheer.' I would rather have the blessings and prayers which will go up from the poor oppressed humanity, on its toilsome, weary journey up to freedom, for Abraham Lincoln, than all the honors which have been bestowed on our Presidents since the days of Washington.

A year's experience in the department of the South, where I had an opportunity to see human slavery as it is, stripped of its gloss, and glitter, and its apologies, has only tended to deepen my conviction that it is the foulest wrong which has disgraced humanity in the nineteenth century.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,
R. SAXTON.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.—A case of some interest was decided yesterday by Judge Kinsman. A free colored man, named John Montamat, was married to a slave woman, by whom he had two children, one of which died; the other, a little girl about eleven years of age, a bright mulatto, quite fair to look upon, still survives, and was the subject of the present legal proceeding. Montamat, at the time of his marriage, determined to purchase the freedom of his wife from her owner, and in furtherance of that object had paid $600. In order to secure the freedom of his surviving child, he sent her to Cincinnati, where she was baptized into the Catholic Church. Montamat, the father, subsequently became involved in debt in this city, and mortgaged his daughter as a slave to secure his creditors. The mortgage was foreclosed in February, 1862, and the child was sold to a Mr. Salvoic, at sheriff's sale. In the present case, Montamat applied for the freedom of his child under the circumstances above detailed. Able counsel had been retained by both parties—Christian Roselius for the defendant, and Col. A. P. Field for Montamat. The Court decided that the girl was entitled to her freedom, and so ordered.—*New Orleans Delta, Oct. 9.*

The colored people of the District of Columbia, for whose removal Congress made an appropriation and gave the President authority in the premises, have sent a delegation to the President, and that delegation delivered a letter expressive of their readiness to have the proposition carried out. President Lincoln, through his private Secretary, replied to the deputation of colored men who had called upon him, to express their disappointment in the delay of being sent as promised to Central America, that he (the President) was as anxious as he ever was for their departure—that he had placed everything in the hands of Senator Pomery of Kansas, and that he could not now see the deputation of colored men, but that he would do so in the course of a few days.

"GOD BLESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN!" has been heard from hundreds of lips, even in the divisions which formerly belonged to the old army of the Potomac. My blood fairly leaped in my veins and choked my heart last night, to hear that grand old song:

"John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave,
But his soul is marching on! marching on!"

sung by 2,000 strong lungs just formed into regiments from this loyal State of Maryland.

Who would have believed it? and yet it was so, and sung in the evening, in the main street of Williamsport, as the troops were marching through the city to do picket duty at the fords of the Potomac.

But a short time ago, and but a little distance from here, John Brown hung between heaven and earth, and went to his account amid the oaths, the jeers, and the scoffs of the very men who now hear nightly the tread of armed thousands who sing to his memory. Truly, the world moves, and the people move with it.—*Corr. N. Y. Tribune.*

It is stated that a distinguished politician endeavored to get Mr. Lincoln to recede from the Emancipation Proclamation previous to the issuing of his message, when the President replid: "I shall not do anything of the kind, and there is no use wasting words on the subject."

Latest Telegraphic News.

A special dispatch from Washington says that Senator Wilson (Mass.) will soon introduce a bill giving aid to Missouri, towards the emancipation of her slaves. It will offer $10,000,000 as a first installment.

The Vanderbilt sailed Dec. 8, in search of the pirate Alabama. The Navy Department is said to have received no reliable information as to her whereabouts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War has been received, in answer to the resolution calling for information in relation to the sale of colored freeman, captured by the rebels in S. C. In reply Mr. Secretary Stanton, states that no information on the subject is in possession of the War Department.

Gens. Herron and Blunt, with 12,000 men had met a rebel army 24,000 strong, under Gens. Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Rains, at Prairie Grove, 10 miles from Fayetteville, Ark., and won a decisive victory over them, Dec. 8. The battle raged from 10 in the morning till dark, and was desperately fought throughout. Our loss in killed and wounded is stated to be 600, and that of the rebels 1500, by their own admission. But few prisoners were taken, but several of their field officers were killed. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition.

It is discovered that it is the intention of the rebels to abandon immediately all that portion of North Carolina lying eastward of the Weldon and Wilmington railroad.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Special despatches from Falmouth, Va., yesterday, state that

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it is still intensely cold, with two to four inches of ice on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Army movements involving the probability of fighting, as considered by our Generals, are impossible during the inclement weather.

Spacial Washington dispatches say that Attorney-General Bates has nearly completed an elaborate opinion, affirming the citizenship of persons of African descent under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The great prize fight for the Champion. ship of England, between Jem Mace and Tom King, took place on the 26th. After fighting 21 rounds, most of which were in favor of Mace, King put in his sledge-hammer blows, and knocked Mace insensible. The latter failed to come to time, when King was declared the victor. It is reported that Heenan agreed to fight King for the Championship and 500 pounds.

The contributions for the destitute Lancashire operatives continue to be received on a most mmfficent scale.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Information has been received here that six pickets in the Army of the Potomac were frozen to death on the night of the 8th. In the convalescent camp, near Alexandria, seven died from the effects of cold. The new regiments that have recently arrived here and gone into camp, without conveniences to make themselves comfortable, have also suffered very severely. It is stated that positively the President has sent forward an order, directing that thirty-nine of the condemned Minnesota Indians, especially named, be hanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—An arrival from Upper East Tennessee reports that all the available troops in that section have been ordered to Tullahoma and Murfreesboro. An order has also been issued for all the cavalry in Eastern Tennesse to report at Knoxville.

An informant also says that the inhabitants of East Tennessee are not responding very readily to the conscript law, and that the Confederates just now have too much business on hand to enforce it. Thousands of Union men are hiding in the mountains, determined to suffer any hardship and exposure before they will be forced into the rebel ranks.

The public debt on the 1st of July, 1863 it is estimated, will be eleven hundred and twenty-two and a quarter millions.

NEW YORK, December 11.—The position of the French at Vera Cruz and Orizaba is represented as very critical, they having no fodder for cattle, and no fresh food for the troops who suffer from dysentery. The force at Jalapa had been cut off from supplies from Vera Cruz.

The Mexicans were actively engaged fortifying Puebla and the City of Mexico and the roads between them, and announce their determination to flood the valley by opening sluices aud taking down the walls of lakes, rendering the city of Mexico impossible to be reached except by turnpikes, which will be defended.

WASHINGTON, December 11th.—In the House yesterday, the Senate Bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union passed by a vote of 96 to 55. It provides for submitting the present Constitution to the people for ratification.

There are said to be 15,000 Tennesseans in the Union army.

Gov. Johnson of Tennessee has issued a proclamation providing for the election of representatives in the 9th and 10th Congressional districts.

At six o'colck this morning, Dec. 11, 143 Federal guns opened on Fredericksburg. Up to latest information the fire continued uninterrupted. The destruction of the city appears certain. The enemy opened fire at 7 o'clock, which thus far has done no serious damage. Franklin's division is crossing 3 miles below the city, having constructed bridges, with but slight opposition. Our gunboats are shelling the enemy 15 miles down the river.

Dec. 11:—The siege goes on. Gen. Burnside has ordered that every available gun be concentrated on the city, under cover of which it is believed 3 bridges for the crossing of the troops can be finished. Our killed number not over 50.

The pirate Alabama was at Martinique Nov. 17. The San Jacinto arrived there the same afternoon, and finding the Alabama

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there went outside to wait for her. That night the pirate escaped, being furnished with a pilot by the French authorities, and supposed to have been piloted out through a channel unknown to the San Jacinto.

Semmes claims to have captured and burned 23 vessels, and boasted of having been at one time within 70 miles of Sandy Hook.

Letters Received Since our Last.

A. D. Bughart, Sac. City; J. M. Hernandez, New Westminister, B. C.; James H. Hudson, Suisun City; H. B. Brown, Stockton; ——, Downieville.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 8th, MATHIAS COOPER, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 39 years.

Baltimore papers please copy.

In this city, on the morning of Dec. 10th, FRANCIS LAVINIA, daughter of R. W. and Lucretia Freeman, aged 1 year and 11 months.

Advertisements.

A GRAND EMANCIPATION BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT, in aid of the Patrotic Fund, will be given on the 1st of January, 1863, under the supervision of an efficient Committee. Particulars in future advertisements.

FAIR!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH,

DUPONT STREET.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE Third Baptist Church, Dupont st., contemplate holding a Fair at the *SCOTT STREET HALL*, between Broadway and Pacific streets, commencing on December 24th, Christmas Eve, and continuing through the Holidays. The Ladies, therefore, most respectfully solicit the patronage of a generous public in their praiseworty efforts.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. America Mitcheson	Mrs. Harriet Miller,
Mrs. Sarah Parker,	Mrs. Emma Jane Turner
Mrs. Eliza Davis,	Mr. William Harris.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bell,	Mr. Jesse Hewes,
Mrs. Mary Flowers,	Mr. S. Howard,
Mrs. Jane Jackson,	Mr. Joseph Johnson.
Mrs. Ann Cook,	Mr. Edward W. Parker,
Mrs. F. Montgomery,	Mr. Russel Davis,
Mrs. Sarah Walker,	Mr. Cornelius Francis.

Admission, 25 cts. Season Ticket, $1. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Committee.

LADIES' FAIR.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES CONNECTED with Zion Church will open a FAIR in said Church, on the 19th inst., to continue through the holidays. A variety of useful and fancy goods will be exposed for sale. The proceeds to be for the benefit of said Church. Tickets may be had of the following Committee:

Mrs. R. BRADFORD, President.
Mrs. C. BROWN, Vice President.
Mrs. JANE SMITH.
Mrs. H. MILLER.
Mrs. F. J. CAIN.
Mrs. T. MOORE.
Mrs. A. COOPER.
Mr. R. T. HOUSTON.
Mr. E. HALL, Secretary.
Mr. LEWIS BERRY,
Mr. WM. JACKSON.

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THE GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR and Natural Physician. He has cured more than five hundred persons in one year of various diseases, many of which had been abandoned by the Physicians as hopeless. The Doctor uses no poisonous medicines in his treatment of patients. Remember that. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Consultation free. oc12 1m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,

APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,

(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls. Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,

MARYSVILLE.

Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. JAMES JOHNSON WILL ACCOMmodate a few respectable persons with Lodgings, transient or permanent, at 918 Washington street, corner of Stone, San Francisco. je28-tf

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

HAT LOST.—A light felt Hat, taken in exchange at the Concert on Wednesday night, at the *A. M. E. Church*. Apply at this office.

DR. JOHNSON'S

BLOOD PURIFIER,

AND

HEALTH RESTORER

BITTERS,

IS THE GREATEST VEGETABLE REMedy of the age. It has been tried in hundreds of cases and has never failed to effect a cure, when properly used. It has proved successful in the following diseases: Rheummatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, Nervous Afflictions, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Headache, Dyspepsia, Spinal Disease, Languor and Depression of Spirits, Scrofula in all its forms, Carbuncles, Boils, Piles, Scurvy, Afflictions of the Skin, Leucorrhœa and diseases peculiar to females, and all complaints of general debility.

All who try it pronounce it the best medicine they ever used. It will remove the bile and increase the appetite. It will purify the blood and strengthen the whole system. It is safe to take in all cases.

Prepared by DR. E. R. JOHNSON, 540 Washington street east of Montgomery, opposite Quincy Hall, San Francisco. no8-tf

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PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

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American Watches at Factory Prices.

ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

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Watches repaired at New York prices. o25

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—AND—

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

At 117 Merchant Street,

Opposita the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANish and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' "
Tonsorial "
Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
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Pipe, Johnson, Brokane Razors;
Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
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BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week	6 00
Lodging, per week	2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862. [NO. 38.

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PETER ANDERSON,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

NEGROES ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.—It is estimated that there are about 14,000,000 persons of African descent in America. In the United States they number 4,500,000; Brazil, 4,150,000; Cuba, 1,500,000; South and Central American Republics, 1,200,000; Hayti, 2,000,000; British Possessions, 800,000; French, 250,000; Dutch, Danish and Mexican, 200,000.

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From the Independent.

The True Southern Laborers.

There is a systematic attempt making for political reasons, to produce the impression upon the laboring classes of the North, and particularly upon the Irish, that if slaves were emancipated, they will come into competition with them; and by glutting the labor market, will reduce the price of labor, and interfere with their wages. To unthinking men, there is so much probability in such statements as to demand examination and refutation. For if unprincipled men shall succeed in inflaming the passions of the laboring men in the North, and, to the hatred of race, shall add the blind fury of selfishness, a good cause will be impeded, and the Administration will be embarrassed in carrying out its beneficent plans.

Emancipation will bring no colored laborers into the North, but will drain a great many out of it!

There are physical and social reasons for this.

The colored man is a creature of the tropics, and all his aptitudes fit him for a warm climate. Even the temperate zones are not temperate to his heat-loving constitution. His skin is thirsty for the sun. He basks luxuriously in a heat that would scorch and consume a white man. In short, he is fitted by his nature for tropical latitudes, and is as much out of place in our cold temperate zones, as oranges, plantains, or palm-trees.

Nor does he willingly wander away from warm latitudes. It is only as the less of evils that he is persuaded to such exile. There can be no more extraordinary testimony to the black man's love of liberty, than that he submits to live in Canada. A white bear in the Gulf of Mexico, and a black man in the Arctic regions, are about equally misplaced.

Experience, likewise, shows that this reluctance to live in cold climates has a physiological basis. For the colored race do not thrive in cold climates. They do not multiply; they are not so robust; they fall into consumption easily, and waste away. This is clearly shown in the statistics of negroes in New England and New York. It is very plain, then, that black men would never emigrate from the South to the North, except under some extraordinary pressure. It is the dread and hatred of slavery that drives them, against their tastes, into an uncongenial climate. If slavery continues, there will be a great influx of freed slaves into the Northern States. This is inevitable. But, if they are allowed their liberty in the South, no inducements will incline the slaves to exchange the glowing airs of the South for the frigid and austere climate of the North. Their local attachments are known to be strong. They linger around the places where they were born and bred. They have a great deal of Southern feeling. They may be thankful for Northern kindness; but they are identified in their ideas, their pride, their whole method of living, with the South, and will never become *Northerners*.

If only slavery were removed, the black man would prefer to live among Southern men. Southern men understand his nature and necessities better than Northern men. A Northern man is methodical, industrious, enterprising. He expects from himself punctuality, diligence and frugality; and in even severer measures he extracts them from those who labor for him. He has learned to value *time*. In the North "time is money." In the South, time has very little value. Less labor suffices, upon the luxuriant soils of the tropics, for the production of the necessaries of life. The heat of the climate makes labor more intolerable. The true Southerner has a sympathy with the black man's easy and shiftless ways. Provided a black man keeps the place assigned to him, there is reason to believe that he is better treated in the South than in the North. He is not only allowed to

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follow any trade for which he has aptitudes, but he is encouraged to do it.

But, in the North, the black man has no place assigned him in society. The Irishman, no matter how low or beggarly, knows that his child may rise to any position in society. The father may be a vulgar, brutal wretch. But the child goes to the public school; he becomes intelligent; he has a vigorous stock, and as soon as he emerges from his own family, he finds nothing which industry may earn, or ability achieve, or genius deserve, that is withheld from him simply an account of race or parentage.

But it is not so with the black man. He is, for the most part, hindered in his efforts at education. As he grows up in intelligence every step is marked with suffering. Except within the circle of his own people, he is excluded from the practice of the learned professions. A black lawyer would starve. A black physician could gain no considerable practice, however skillful, and though a perfect gentlemen, and regularly educated, he could scarcely gain admittance into any medical society or association.

In what parish, except among his own people, could an African clergyman, though he were as learned, eloquent, and pious as Cyprian or Origen, be tolerated? Thus far, education seems to heighten the black man's susceptibility to social indignities, but can augument his power or increase his influence.

If we turn to the less informed, laboring classes of black men, what chance is permitted them? They are effectually excluded from the great staple industries by a prejudice which is a thousand times more effectual than a statutory law. There is hardly a single mechanical trade in which white men will allow blacks to labor by their side. Black men are allowed to be sailors, and to mingle with white shipmates without prejudice. To a very limited extent, they can labor in agriculture with white men. But, besides these, there is scarcely any trade or calling in which white laborers will permit black men to toil by their side.

It is in the face of such almost insuperable obstacles that politicians would persuade the ignorant, that black men will leave a climate they love, for one they dislike; a society where they are at least tolerated, for one where they are hated; a section where all mechanical labors are put into their hands, for one in which they are excluded from all; from where they may be blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, coopers, to one where they may not even carry the hod, or blow the bellows, or push the drudging saw! There is more danger that water will run up hill!

Everything dissuades the black man from the North. The climate pinches him. Labor disdains him. Social prejudices exclude him from position. The bitterest political animosities restrict his civil rights to a minimum. Even religion and philanthropy prefer to offer him inducements to colonization rather than to help him where he is.

On the other hand, should liberty be given to the black man, there would be a demand for his labor in the South greater than ever before. And upon a fair scale of wages, he would labor with vastly greater fidelity. The first effect of emancipation would be, to withdraw from field labor a vast number of women, who, instead of being beasts of burden, would remain at home, in the appropriate duties of wives and mothers. Their places would have to be made good. This would tend to draw laborers from the North. The black man, for the most part, can give only unskilled labor. This labor is far better fitted to the rude husbandry of the South than for the mechanical and agricultural industries of the North.

Every single circumstance tends to show that no fear was ever more unreasonable

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than that which evil-minded politicians are zealously diffusing among the unreflecting portion of Northern laborers. And it will be a good and wise task for every true patriot to reason with his neighbors whose prejudices have been excited, and to show them that emancipation, while it is an act of sublime National Justice, will not disturb the industrial economy either of the North or of the South. Whereas, the direct and inevitable effect of slavery in the South will be to drive increasing numbers of black men into the North.

Slavery keeps up a competition with Northern cheap labor. Emancipation will destroy all competition, and leave white labor in the North without an impediment.

Slaves in War.

PRACTICE OF BRITISH GENERALS.—NOBLE EXPRESSION OF OPINION BY JEFFERSON.—In a recent speech by Mr. Sumner, at Boston, in favor of the emancipation policy of the Federal Goverment, the speaker appealed to the practice of all nations, to capture slaves from the enemy, and to use them or liberate them in whatever manner was judged most conducive to the interests of the captors. Among the rest he mentioned the appeals made by the British commanders in the revolutionary war, to the negroes, of whom some of the descendants still reside in Nova Scotia. The effect that this appeal had in the case of General Lord Dunmore, might, Mr. Sumner said, be gathered from a statement made in a letter of Washington, who remarked of his Lordships campaign: "His "strength will increase as a snow ball by "rolling, and faster, if some expedient can- "not be hit upon to convince the slaves "and servants of the impotency of his de- "signs." But the most remarkably quotation made in this connection was a letter from Jefferson, who, like Washington, though a slaveholder, was an ardent hater of slavery, and both hoped and expected that the abolition of slavery would necessarily grow out of the success of the revolution. He wrote to Dr. Gordon of Cornwallis: "He destroyed all my growing "crops and tobacco; he burned all my "barns, containing the same articles of "last year. Having first taken what corn "he wanted, he used, *as was to be expected*, "all my stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, "for the sustenance of his army, and carried off all the officers capable of service. "*He carried off also about thirty slaves; had this been to give them freedom, he would have done right.* * * From an estimate "made at the time, on the best information "I could collect, I suppose the State of "Virginia lost under Cornwallis' hands that "year about thirty thousand slaves." The philosophical and philantropic gentlemen of the revolution of 1776, candidly says of the plunder of the royalist general, that it was what was to be expected in war time, and that he would have done right if he liberated the slave captured from a proprietor in rebellion. There is a great difference between this spirit, evinced by one who was nevertheless among the sturdiest of the revolutionists, and that which to-day threatens to retaliate on ordinary war measures, with the black flag, and the refusal to give quarter to prisoners.

"Let My People Go.

If the instincts of patriotism did not prompt this support, I should find a sufficient motive in that duty which we all owe to the Supreme Ruler, God Almighty, whose visitations upon our country are now so fearful. Not rashly would I make myself the interpreter of his will; and yet I am not blind. According to a venerable maxim of jurisprudence, "Whoso would have equity must do equity;" and God plainly requires equity at our hands. We cannot expect success while we set at naught this requirement, proclaimed in the divine character, in the dictates of reason and in the examples of history; proclaimed

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also in the events of this protracted war. Great judgments have fallen upon the country; plagues have been let loose; rivers have been turned into blood, and there is a great cry throughout the land, for there is not a house where there is not one dead; and at each judgment we seem to hear that terrible voice which sounded in the ears of Pharaoh, "Thus saith the Lord God, Let my people go, that they may serve me." I know not how others are touched, but I cannot hear of a calamity to our arms—of a noble soldier lost to his country—of a bereavement to a family—of a youthful son brought home dead to his mother, without catching the warning: "Let my people go." Nay, every wound, every sorrow, every hardship—all that we are compelled to bear in taxation, in want, in derangement of business, has a voice saying: "Let my people go."—*Charles Sumner.*

How to Succeed.—I have already stated what appears to me the great defect in all treatises on the art of self-advancement and self-help. There appears to me a fallacy at the foundation of all their instructions. They all say, in one form or other, "Do so and so, and you will get on." Some of these treatises recommend fair and worthy means—as industry, self-denial, perseverance, and the like. Others of them recommend unworthy means—as selfishness, unscrupulousness, impudence, toadyism, sneakiness, and the like. They fail to bring out the utter uncertainty which attends all arts for getting on. No mortal can say how a man is to get on. A poor Scotch lad, walking the London streets, fell into a cellar and broke his leg. *That* made his fortune. The wealthy owner of the cellar took him up, and pushed him on; and he rose to be Mayor of London, and an eminent member of Parliament. The likeliest arts, whether honest or dishonest, may fail utterly. And the lesson, I think, is this: Do your duty quietly and honestly. Don't push, don't puff. Don't set your heart upon any worldly end: it is not worth while: if success comes, well; if it does not come, you do not mind much.

"Seekest thou great things for thyself? Seek them not!" There never were words written more worthy of being remembered and acted on by all men. There is no use of being ambitious.—*The Country Parson.*

The First of January.—We are to-day just a month from the realization of the most stubborn fact this great American nation is likely ever to encounter. On and after the 1st of January (so far as the States of the Union then in rebellion are concerned,) whoever is not in favor of Abolition, is, beyond question the enemy of the Government. For, be it known, that from his solemn word, pledged in the Emancipation Proclamation, the President will not, *dare* not, retreat. To retreat is to acknowledge his weakness—to lose the confidence of his own political friends and secure the contempt of his enemies and all mankind. If he dare not do so now, how much more odious would it be to succumb after the legal emancipation of the slaves. * * * From and after the first of January, slavery is doomed, or we must accept the alternative of a dismembered Union. If the President recedes, he is lost, and with him the country. If he stands firm, slavery is doomed, and the Republic will open upon a career tenfold more glorious than before. —*Stockton Independent, Dec. 1.*

Less than two months ago, exchanging shots between the army of Slavery and the army of Freedom flew shrieking and screaming over the engine-house where, for two days, old John Brown held the State of Virginia at bay. A week ago, its walls were again shaken by the thunders of cannonade, when those armies met in the greatest battle of the continent. On Tuesday night, within rifle shot of it, the Proclamation of Emancipation was heard gladly among thirty thousand soldiers. His soul is marching on.—*Corr N. Y. Tribune.*

They Need Them.—The Raleigh N. C., *Standard* says, that the northern and eastern counties of that State are in a deplorable condition. Why? "Full one half of the negroes have been run off by the Yankees, and every species of property is constantly subject to their depredations. Every day adds to their misery, which must be enhanced by the Yankee Confiscation Act."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1862.

The Proclamation in Congress.

As we anticipated a short time before Congress met, factious resolutions have been offered, to deter, if possible, the President from declaring, on the 1st of January, what States or parts of States are in rebellion, and that the slaves therein shall be, from that day, forever free. On the 11th instant the first of these factious resolutions was offered in the House, "denouncing the Emancipation Proclamation as inexpedient as a measure, and a dangerous assumption of power on the part of the President." These resolutions were tabled by a large majority.

To ascertain the feeling in the House of Representives on the subject, Mr. Fessenden of Maine, on the 15th inst., introduced the following resolution:

* * * * That the President's Proclamation of the 22d of September, is warranted by the Constitution; that emancipation policy as indicated therein is well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace; is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power, with proper regard to the rights of citizens, and the perpetuity of a free government.

A motion to lay on the table was disagreed to by 80 noes to 58 ayes. The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 78 to 57.

The ordeal in the House may be considered as passed. Its members are direct from among the people, and this vote may be considered as expressing the voice of the people, and "the voice of the people is the voice of God." Let us prepare, in the intervening twelve days, between this and the 1st of January, to have a Thanksgiving to Him who rules the destinies of nations, for the deliverance, at last, on that auspicious day, of thousands, at least, if not millions, of those who are identified with us by the kindred ties of blood and common origin, from the galling chains of Slavery. In every locality where the event may be observed by organizations, we should ignore balls as main features in the exercises of that day, as well as all signs of levity.

The Recent Concert.

We refrained, last week, from saying anything editorially relating to the Concert for the benefit of the Appeal. One of the reasons was, we preferred the criticism of our correspondent "Cosmopolite." We now revert to the subject only to say a few words that may not be amiss in relation to the highly interesting musical performances on that occasion.

We think the anthems were well rendered: the selections were principally from Dyer's Anthem Book. The pieces were familiar and well adapted to the capabilities of the singers. The leading soprano, Mrs. L. E. Wilcox, deservedly received the marked approbation of the audience; and herself and the other lady participants deserve the utmost credit for their perseverance in attending all the rehearsals, and endeavoring to have all the singing as perfect as possible, thus making their *debut* the more successful. The other soprano singers—Miss Laura Miller, Miss Lucy Caldwell, and Miss Sarah Cook—sang well and were well received. The contralto, by Miss Emma E. Scott, was excellent, and her voice only needs cultivation. The rendition of the ballads and other sheet music, together with the instrumentation, was, perhaps, sufficiently described by our correspondent last week. To his commendation we would add our own.

Mr. A. Loney, the leader, has our special thanks for his exertions and patient labors

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in our behalf, as also Mr. Benjamin McFee, bass leader. Both of these gentlemen are connected with the Baptist Church choir, and are favorably known for their musical abilities. Our thanks are also due to Mr. Peneton, leader of the A. M. E. Church choir, who acquitted himself remarkably well.

We congratulate these gentlemen and the ladies who took part with them in the evening's exercises for the handsome manner in which they acquitted themselves as amateur artists; and as volunteers, co-operating in a good cause—no less than the permanent establishment of a literary mouth-piece and organ of the rights and interests of our people, an object we, personally, are assiduously endeavoring to realize—we again acknowledge our obligations and return our most sincere thanks.

As a whole, this musical entertainment surpasses anything of the kind yet attempted among the colored people of San Francisco, showing what can be done among them in this department by united effort. They will do better and better, too, by trying. We rejoice to discover so much musical talent among us, and hope that the latent musical gifts manifested on this occasion will be kept in exercise, and cultivated to still greater perfection.

To City Subscribers.—Our City Agent, Mr. J. F. Moore, informs us that a large number of our subscribers in this city do not pay him when their subscriptions are due, and that he is unable to collect from more than one-third of them, from month to month. This is his statement, and his returns to us correspond with his statement. We allow him, out of the returns he makes, a larger per centage than the paper can reasonably afford, for his encouragement. Now, as the Appeal must go ahead, and since our people have shown such a willingness to sustain it, our City Agency must be regulated. We, therefore, request each of our city subscribers to send in their names and residences to our office, 79 Merchant st., during the next week, which will greatly enable us to have our city department more perfect and satisfactory to ourselves. Our new register will be opened on Monday morning.

Fair.—The Committee of Ladies connected with Zion Church opened their Fair in the Church last evening. It promises to be successful. The ladies and others connected with the Baptist Church are making extensive preparations to open their Fair in the A. M. E. Church building, Scott street, on the 24th inst.

☞ We acknowledge, with pleasure, the receipt of a nicely enclosed piece of wedding cake, from Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Burghart, of Sacramento. The groom is our efficient agent at Sacramento. We wish the bride and groom a pleasant journey through life.

Interior Amusements.—Laurel Lodge of Masons at Marysville, have invitations out for a Festival, to be given in that city, on the 27th inst. We acknowledge the receipt of one sent to our office.

Exercises at Stockton.—Hannibal Literary Society at Stockton, will give a grand literary entertainment on the evening of January 1st.

Ball.—In our advertising columns will be found due notice of a ball, to be given on the evening of the 26th inst., at Apollo Hall,

"Lucinda Blue," the author of "Break of Day," in to-day's Appeal, will always be welcome.

Vacation.—Our Public School is closed for vacation, during the holidays.

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Mr. I. H. Brooks, one of the announced tenors for the recent concert for the benefit of the Appeal, did not appear in consequence of the death of his child.

Dr. E. R. Johnson.—We regret to learn that this gentlemen sprained his ankle on the night of the 10th inst., an accident which has confined him to his room for the last few days.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of the price of four tickets, for the late concert for the benefit of the Appeal, from Mr. Geo. W. Miller, of Petaluma. Thanks.

Married.—We have the pleasure of announcing the marriage of our highly esteemed friend, Dr. J. H. Wilson, to Miss Henrietta Guy, of Washington, D. C.

We wish them a long and happy connubial life. The worthy Doctor, since his marriage, has changed his residence to No.——Lombard Street, above Ninth Street.—*Phila. Christian Recorder.*

Death of Mrs. Livingstone in Africa.—Letters have been received in this city from Livingstone's African Expedition, which communicate the sad tidings of the death of Mrs. Livingstone, wife of Reverend Dr. Livingstone, the African Explorer. She died at Shupany, April 1st, of African fever.—*Phila. Christian Recorder.*

Archy.—"Archy," the Dred Scott of the California courts, who went to British Columbia during the Fraser River excitement, has since returned, and is now said to be in Washoe, at the barber business.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"The Break of Day."

Sacramento, Dec. 15, 1862.

Mr. Editor—While reading your most valuable and estimable paper, a few days since, I could not refrain, in the fullness of my soul, from pouring out the contents of a heart overcharged with love and gratitude to Him under whose protection all the nations of the earth are to be blessed. Oh! to feel that the hour of our redemption is at hand—to know that the bonds and manacles of an unchristian and relentless policy are to be broken asunder, and in lieu of the shricks of mothers parting from their children—of groans of hardy men sweating beneath the stern oppressive lash, the song of love is to be heard and the chant of freedom to ascend, till even the vault of heaven resounds with the echoing cry of freedom. Brothers, let us pray for the success of that glorious banner,

"By angel hands to valor given,"

But have we not a debt to pay in return for these endeavors? Is it because the fetter has been struck off and the gag removed that we have cause to rejoice? Far from it. The yoke may be removed, but the galling mark still remains—the branded character of ignominy and shame. This stamp of servitude must be erased, and in the consciousness of our rights, we must stand forth the champions of our cause. We must assert the dignity of our manhood—prove to the world, to our enemies, that the priceless boon, purchased by blood, is appreciated by us—that, though stamped under tyranny's heel, we are not enervated, not degraded, but rather animated and encouraged, and rendered worthy of being the recipients of such a boon.

Hitherto the prejudice existing against our race has compelled us to seek employment the most menial and degrading. The first step for us to make, is to seek new vocations. Let our attention be given to the higher branches of mechanics—let us tread the paths of art and science, and prove, by our every act and endeavor, that we *dare* to aspire to a niche in the temple of progress and Christian enlightenment. Let us raise ourselves above the lower ranks of mankind, and meet, brave and conquer those difficulties which retard and oppress. Let us raise ourselves to an exalted position, and make our progress in life as happy and easy as the Caucasian race, and in this voyage of life profit by the favorable breeze and overcome the adverse gale,—that adverse gale which we have hitherto encountered only to waste our strength in swimming against, deriving no advantage

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from the prosperous wind. Let us train our spirits to the pursuit of the useful, the necessary and the true, and correct those errors at a time when our strength is fresh to commence a new career.

The history of the past—the doubts of the present—the hopes of the future—are all in our favor. A wrong move and we are irretrievably lost.

Arise, then, ye whose bodies are *tainted* with African blood: shake off the lethargy that centuries of oppression have bound to you, and prove that you are men capable of enjoying and appreciating the civil and political rights of man.

"Is't death to fall for Freedom's right?
He 's dead alone who lacks her light,
And murder sullies in Heaven's sight,
The sword he draws.
What can alone enoble fight?
A noble cause." Lucinda Blue.

From the Christian Recorder.

Colored Schools.

We are in the midst of a mighty revolution. The fierce and bitter contest between freedom and despotism shakss the continent. The result will, to a great degree, shape the destinies of nations yet unborn. More than those of any other nation or class of people on the globe, are our interests and libertics at stake. Can we be idle spectators at such a crisis? Let us continually beseech God to put forth his strong arm in behalf of the oppressed and down-trodden; and let us do all within our power to accomplish that for which we pray. At this time more than at any previous time, should our schools be well conducted and filled to overflowing. A new era is dawning upon us. Our sons and daughters are to act in nobler spheres; are to move in higher circles. To imagine they can act well the part that will be assigned them without a well cultivated and fully developed mind is in the highest degree nonsensical. The rising generation must not be permitted or rather compelled to grope their way through the midnight darkness of ignorance, inactivity and superstition. The condition of our country, generations from far off periods in the future, justice, humanity and God, all unitedly demand that they be educated.

The colored teachers in Ohio are taking hold of the work in earnest. In 1860 they convened at Xenia and formed the Teachers' Association. Their first annual meeting was held at Springfield in 1862. The next meeting will be held in Cincinnatti, commencing on the 25th of December, and will continue in session three days. The object of this Association is nothing less than the elevation of our oppressed and down-trodden people, and the education of Ohio's 14,000 colored youth. The work is a vast one, yet willing hearts and strong hands can do it. Already the number of colored schools in Ohio is 168; the number of colored teachers, 160. During the last eight or ten years the number of our schools and the number of our teachers has rapidly increased. Our schools are now better organized and better attended; our teachers are better qualified and more in earnest.

God assisting, we intend to bring our schools up to a higher standard. The 14,000 colored youth of Ohio must be educated, yea, and all the colored youth of our country.

Frederick Douglas to Great Britain.—We hope none of our readers will pass by unread "*The Slaves' Appeal to Great Britain,*" written by one who, having been himself a slave, and always manfully identifying himself with his suffering race, is entitled, more than any white man, to be heard in behalf of his brethren in bonds. His appeal—truthful, calm and eloquent—undeniable in fact and unanswerable in argument—ought, in England, to be put into the scale against Gladstone's speech, which it will thrice weigh down. Nor is it that Mr. Douglass will be denied a hearing, in print, by the multitudes of Englishmen who, aforetime, have cheered to the echo his living voice. We believe that thousands of Americans will thank him for writing his appeal, and that thousands of Englishmen will read it with assent.—*N. Y. Independent.*

New York, Dec. 13.—The total amount raised in this city, to date, for the Lancashire (England) operatives is $165,000.

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The Rebels Threaten Desperate Things if the Emancipation Policy is Carried Out.

Washington, Nov. 21st.—A report is current here, and very generally believed, that Gen. Lee, of the rebel army, has recently addressed a formal message to Gen. Halleck touching the proposed issue of the emancipation proclamation on the 1st of January next.

It will be remembered that after the exciting debates in the rebel Congress as to the propriety of retaliation, the whole matter was left to the discretion of the President of the Confederate States with instructions to take such measures as would compel the withdrawal of the proclamation, or bring home to the Northern troops some of the evils it threatens against the Southern people.

It is stated that Gen. Lee's letter is exceedingly elaborate, and discusses the question from every point of view. The points it is said to contain are as follows:

1st.—The unwarrantable nature of the proclamation, so far as the recognized measures of military warfare are concerned. The fact is pointed out that in no work on military law is the instigation of a servile insurrection recommended, endorsed or even mentioned: that General Halleck himself never thought of it in discussing the various means that might be used by belligerent enemies: the threat of servile war and insurrection is clearly not a proper military procedure; that being outside of military law, the Southern people are justified in regarding it as coming under the brutal and savage expedients of a barbarous people, and resenting it as such; that the enemy that will use it does an act as unjustifiable as the poisoning of wells or of food, the maiming and murdering of prisoners and the outraging of women. On this ground it is demanded that the proclamation be withdrawn.

2nd.—It is further urged by General Lee that in case the proclamation is not withdrawn, the Confederate military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands.

It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the instigation of the Federal troops, any women or children are murdered by infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be promptly put to death. On this matter the Confederate Government wishes the Federal Government to understand that it is very much in earnest and will do even more than it threatens.

Accompanying this document, and addressed to other members of the Government, it is stated that a letter, from a high member of the Confederate Government is now in Washington for members of the Cabinet, arguing the question as to the propriety of rescinding the objectional proclamation. In addition to the military arguments urged by Gen. Lee, an argument drawn from the recent elections in the North is made use of by the Confederate statesmen. If the Union shall be restored, this document urges, it will be better not to have this gulf of blood between the North and the South, and even should the South succeed in their efforts, there would be fewer unpleasant memories to rankle.

Notwithstanding these communications, it is asserted here that Lincoln is determined to adhere to the proclamation, and to carry out the radical programme to the bitter end.—*N. Y. World.*

Ahead of Them All.—California contains as many square miles as the six New England States, and has a greater extent of sea-coast than all the northern States bordering on the Atlantic. No State in the Union has such a diversity of soil—of extreme barrenness and extreme fertility; a climate in which all the products of the tropics and temperate zones are blended; a land of inexhaustable mineral wealth; a home where the weary and disappointed from other lands can find peace and plenty, and spend their money like "regular bricks." —*Folsom Telegraph.*

Letters Received Since our Last.

Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville; L. B., Sac City; E. P. Dupee, Marysville; W. W. Lee, Stockton.

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"The Union as it Was."

This is a favorite expression of the Vallandigham Democracy. It is their central, vital idea. They want "the Union *as it was*" in the days of the last Democratic President, or no Union at all. This catchword—notwithstanding its evident meaning is opposed to all progress, to all return to the principles of the Fathers; notwithstanding its plain and only meaning is the Union with slavery forever established and guaranteed in half of the Republic, and with a fair prospect of swallowing up all the Territories—has been generally adopted by the locofo party. The journals and organs of that party have rung all the changes upon that phrase, and accused those who preferred the Union as it ought to be and will be—of being fanatics, radicals, as bad as secessionists.

But henceforth and forever, this party catchword is spoiled, stale, out of date. There can be no "Union as it was." President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation has effectually squelched, crushed out, utterly demolished this locofoco platform. All men must be for the Union as it should be and will be, or against the Union The only Union anywhere near like the Union as it was before the war broke out, is the Union under Jeff. Davis. Men must now choose between the free and regenerated Union—the Union as Washington, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Franklin predicted it would be, prayed for, hoped for, and designed—or the Union in which slavery is the chief corner-stone, as the Union was three years ago, and as the Southern Confederacy *now is*. The people must now stand by the President and Freedom, or the "Union as it was"—Treason and Slavery. —*Cass County (Mich.) Republican.*

Emancipation in Missouri—The St. Louis correspondent of the *Alta* writes:

Returns from 57 counties in Missouri, show only a majority 3,000 for the Conservatives, over the Emacipationists on the Congressional vote. The balance of the State will probably reduce this majority slightly, but it is expected the ballots of the soldiers, yet to be reported, will overcome this majority entirely, and give the popular vote of the State to the Emancipationists. The Legislature is almost certainly Emancipation, as the party has been able to slip in its candidates to several sections, owing to the splits in the opposition ranks. Some counties have elected Emancipation members of the Legislature, while giving a majority for the Conservative candidate for Congress. Marion county is an example. That county elected an Emancipation State Senator, and two members of Assembly, by an average majority of 150, while giving 69 Conservative majority on the State ticket. The result is that the Emancipationists are likely to have a majority of the next Legislature of Missouri, thereby involving the election of two United States Senators to take the place of John B. Henderson, and Robert Wilson, who were appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the expulsion of Messrs. Waldo and Polk. The Emancipationists are already canvassing the names of their best men for the position. They have elected four out of the nine Congressmen, to wit: Messrs. Blair, Blood, Boyd, and McClurg—the Conservatives electing Scott from the 3d, King from the 6th, Loan in the 7th, Hall in the 8th, and Rollins in the 9th Districts. Boyd beats John S. Phelps for Congress in the Springfield District, though Phelps has represented the District nearly 30 years. The Emancipationists in Missouri have advocated radical measures, and endorsed the President's proclamation everywhere on the stump, and their triumph is important.

—"How is this?" said an old friend of Colonel Blank of the regular army, as he met him on Broadway the other day: "I thought you declared you would resign if the President issued an anti-slavery proclamation, and yet you wear your shoulder-straps still?" "Oh," responded the Colonel, "I meant that I would resign myself to it, and I have done so."

A Kentuckian paper has the following: If there had been no slavery there would have been no war. Peace and slavery will not amalgamate. Kentuckians! which will you take?

☞ The Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Latest Telegraphic News.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Official information that has been communscated which warrants the assertion that the French Government has no idea of prosecuting any further their proposition for an armistice or mediation.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of two English schooners off the coast of Florida. They were sent to Key West for adjudication.

The Richmond *Examiner* says the preparations of the United States to subjugate the South are now truly gigantic. In the East, West and North, on land and water, everywhere, and on all sides, the movements of the Federal army and fleets indicate zeal, hope, fanaticism, and a desperate avidity that should banish from every Southerner's mind all thought of an early peace, and nerve every loyal Southern hand for battle, in which there will be no quarter.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis offered a resolution, that after the insurrection against the United States was about to break out, James Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators, failed to take proper means to prevent it, therefore, he should receive the censure of the Senate. It was laid over.

In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Territorial Government for that region of country in which are the Salmon river gold mines.

New York, Dec. 14.—The *Herald's* Fredericsburg dispatch of the 13th, says it is ascertained beyond a doubt that the rebel forces number nearly 200,000. Jackson commands their right, extending from Port Royal to Gennis' Station; Longstreet has the centre, extending from Gennis' to the Telegraph road, and Stewart is on the left.

During last night the Army of the Potomac evacuated its position on the opposite side of the river. The movement was a perilous one, but was conducted in safety. The artillery was the first to cross the river. The last of the infantry brought up the rear shortly after daylight. The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any damage. As soon as the last man got safely across the river, the ponton bridges were removed, cutting off communication between the shores. Our wounded are all safe on this side of the river. A heavy wind prevailed all last night, accompanied by considerable rain, which assisted us in our movement to prevent the rebels from learning our intentions.

A scout from Murfreesboro says that Jeff Davis, in a speech there on Friday, said that Tennessee must be held at all hazards. Gen. Polk also made a speech, and said he expected Grant to be defeated at the next battle, and then Nashville is to be assailed. There are about 40,000 rebels between Murfreesboro and Nashville.

The whole number of killed, wounded and missing in Franklin's grand division, is 5,932.

In the Senate, Mr. McDougal offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Government will maintain its payment in coin of any interest or indebtedness, and consider it a breech of public faith to do otherwise.

Resolved, That duties on imports shall continue to be paid in coin and old issues of Demand Notes, and when the latter cease to be sufficient for the purpose of such payments, they shall thereafter be paid in coin.

They were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wilkinson of Minnesota offered a bill for the relief of persons for damages sustained by the recent Indian depredations, which was referred.

The Senate also referred the bill to remove the Winnebago and Sioux tribes from Minnesota and the sale of their reservation for their benefit, and assigning them a new reservation near the Missouri River sufficient to give eighty acres of good agricultural land to each individual; those who endeavored to prevent the massacre to be allowed to remain and retain 160 acres each.

The army bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means appropriates $731,000,000 for the year ending June, 1864.

The resolution censuring ex-President

13

Buchanan was taken up and debated at some length. Mr. Saulsbury moved that a copy be furnished to Mr. Buchanan, and he be allowed to defend himself. On motion of Mr. Grimes the whole matter was laid on the table by a vote of 38 to 3.

The *Times'* correspondent thus describes the rebel position at Fredericksburg which our troops were expected to take: A bare plateau a third of a mile in width, which a storming party have to cross, in doing which it would be exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters posted behind a stone wall, running along the base of the ridge; double rifle-pits on the rise of the crest of the hill, behind strong field works at the top of the hill, and a double enfilading fire from the cannon to the left of the hill. This correspondent adds that Sebastopol was not half so strong as this rebel position.

Jeff. Davis has gone to Mobile, and adds, that while the visit of Davis to the West possesses no military significance, it will have an inspiring influence upon the people and troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President has nominated to the Senate, Smith, Secretary of the interior, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States at the District of Indiana.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a despatch from Burnside to Halleck, received last night. Burnside says, that feeling fully convinced that the position in our front could not be carried it was a military necessity either to attack or retreat; a repulse would have been disastrous under the circumstances. The army was withdrawn without the loss of a man or any property.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The last news from Mexico indicates a disposition on the part of the clergy to co-operate with the French. It is stated that letters have been received from the Archbishops of Guanajuata, Lerida, San Luis, Guadalajara and Mexico welcoming Gen. Forey and offering him the support of the whole Mexican clergy against Juarez.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18,—The Invalid Pension bill appropriates nearly $8,000,000 for the year ending June 1864. The Deficiency bill for the year ending June 1863 appropriates $108,000,000.

A large delegation of members of both Houses of Congress, with Vice-President Hamlin at their head, waited on the President, to-day, with a request signed by loyal men of Florida, asking for the appointment of Eli Thayer as Military Governor of that State, with authority to raise 20,000 loyal emigrants. They also presented a paper signed by 34 members of the Senate, the House concurring in the request.

Last night the enemy increased their intrenchments on the terrace in the rear of Fredericksburg, and threw up rifle-pits near the river, on the left of the city. Their battalion drills are plainly visible on the plain to-day.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, speaking of Saturday's carnage, says that in the battle at Fredericksburg we were butchered. The loss of the enemy in comparison to ours must be insignificant. Gen. French went into battle with 7000 men, and two days after but 1200 are reported. The loss in Gen. Reynolds' corps is believed to be 4000. The following figures are based on the official reports, as far as received, and are believed to fall under, rather than exceed the official reports; the right division, 7500; the centre division, 2,650; and the left division, 3,050; total loss, 13,055.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Two thousand wounded arrived from Aquia Creek yesterday.

BIRTHS.

In Sacramento, Nov. 30, the wife of Albert Grubbs of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 16, by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, NICHOLAS THOMAS WARD of Oregon, to Mrs. ELIZABETH AMELIA CLARK, of Kingston, Jamaica.

In this city, by the same, Dec. 18, WILLIAM HERRON, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Mrs. HAGAR LUNDY, of Tennessee.

In this city, Dec. 18, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, at the residence of the bride's father, GEO. B. CARTER, to Miss CLEMENTINA R. MARSHALL, of New Bedford. [New Bedford papers please copy.]

In Sacramento, Dec. 11, by Rev. W. S. Urmay, ALBERT D. BURGHARDT to Miss ESTELLA VINCENT.

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DIED.

In Stockton, on Sunday morning, December 14, after several months illness, MARSHALL UNDERWOOD, formerly of Missouri, in the 57th year of his age.

Obituary.

Let us speak of a man as we find him. They are still passing away. Another philanthropist has left us—a man who knew no man for his color or country. He looked upon all men as God's people. MARSHALL UNDERWOOD is dead. Your correspondent has known him for some years, and wherever the helping hand of friendship was wanted, who was there to give it? Why, Marshall Underwood. I have been an eye witness to many of his acts of kindness to the afflicted and unfortunate, from the Anglo-Saxon race to the children of the flowery kingdom of China, yet he was a descendant of the shores of Africa—a man, a man! Underwood has passed from us in the 57th year of his age, and from what I can learn from those who stood around his bed in his last moments, I have no cause to doubt but that he has gone to his Father in Heaven, to receive the reward for his work done on earth. As all nations love their good men, why not the sons of Africa love Underwood? We have lost one of the strong props that supported the temple of charity.

I must not forget to mention his noble companion, his wife; she watched by his bedside during his illness, day and night, like a mother watching her sleeping child. But he was not the only one who has had such care from her kindness of heart. There have many passed away and others are living that loved the name of Kansis Underwood. She has been a mother to the friendless children of all races. God has made her a Rebecca of the present age in California. Go, ye sons and daughters of Africa, and do as they have have done.

W. W. L.

Advertisements.

HOLIDAY SOIREE,

TO BE GIVEN AT APOLLO HALL, Pacific street, on *FRIDAY EVENING*, Dec. 26, at 8 o'clock.

COMMITTEE.

A. Ferguson, R. Daulton,
J. G. Marshall, S. Wilcox,
R. A. Hall, D. N. Davidson,
C. H. Mercier, N. E. Speights,
N. Cook, J. E. Brown,
C. M. Wilson, S. E. Cuney,
Anthony Osborn.

Floor Managers—R. A. Hall, N. E. Speights, S. Wilcox, J. E. Brown.

Music under the direction of A. G. Denison. Tickets of admission, $1.

FAIR!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH,
DUPONT STREET.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE Third Baptist Church, Dupont st., contemplate holding a Fair at the *SCOTT STREET HALL*, between Broadway and Pacific streets, commencing on December 24th, Christmas Eve, and continuing through the Holidays. The Ladies, therefore, most respectfully solicit the patronage of a generous public in their praiseworty efforts.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. America Mitcheson, Mrs. Harriet Miller,
Mrs. Sarah Parker, Mrs. Emma Jane Turner
Mrs. Eliza Davis, Mr. William Harris.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Mr. Jesse Bewes,
Mrs. Mary Flowers, Mr. S. Howard,
Mrs. Jane Jackson, Mr. Joseph Johnson,
Mrs. Ann Cook, Mr. Edward W. Parker,
Mrs. F. Montgomery, Mr. Russel Davis,
Mrs. Sarah Walker, Mr. Cornelius Francis.

Admission, 25 cts. Season Ticket, $1. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Committee.

LADIES' FAIR.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES CONNECTED with Zion Church will open a FAIR in said Church, on the 19th inst., to continue through the holidays. A variety of useful and fancy goods will be exposed for sale. The proceeds to be for the benefit of said Church. Tickets may be had of the following Committee:

Mrs. R. BRADFORD, President.
Mrs. C. BROWN, Vice President.
Mrs. JANE SMITH.
Mrs. H. MILLER.
Mrs. F. J. CAIN.
Mrs. T. MOORE.
Mrs. A. COOPER.
Mr. R. T. HOUSTON.
Mr. E. HALL, Secretary.
Mr. LEWIS BERRY.
Mr. WM. JACKSON.

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

A GRAND EMANCIPATION BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT, in aid of the Patrotic Fund, will be given on the 1st of January, 1863, under the supervision of an efficient Committee. Particulars in future advertisements.

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street., or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

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ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

I AM SELLING AS LOW AS THEY CAN be bought in New York, and 25 per cent less than any other house in San Francisco.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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Hotel & Restaurant,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific,)
IS AGAIN IN FULL BLAST.

THE PROPRIETORS ARE DETERmined to make it second to none in the city. The Eating Department will be under the management of a first class cook. All the delicacies of the season, at all times and at the lowest possible charges.

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WILLIAM BRANCH.
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Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

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16

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Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

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FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

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WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Bay Rum, superior quality;
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Yankee "
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Wade & Butcher's Razors;
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FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

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Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
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Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
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Selections.

Daniel Webster penned the following sentiment: If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon our immortal minds—if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and our fellow-men—we engrave on these tablets something which will brighten to all eternity."

2

The Future of the Colored Race in America.

(Concluded.)

Though the negro of this country may not be of the best races of Africa, yet he is not of the worst, and, as we shall have occasion to remark, he has had influences exerted, both as to race and character, which much more than compensate for any possible inferiority of descent. We may fairly take the estimate of the native African as we find him at his best estate at home, and build a promise of the future of the African here upon it.

The African character has its own marked and distinctive peculiarities. It is tropical. It has passion, deep and pervasive, slumbering within a rounded form and deep, dreamy eyes. It is ductile and plastic, ready to receive impressions and be shaped by them. It does not possess the hard, aggressive features of the tribes of Northern Europe; it does not seek by conquest to extend its power, or to mould other people to its form. It is adapted to receive rather than to give. It is therefore essentially imitative. From this comes the rapidity with which under favorable influences, the African advances into civilization. Wherever these influences are numerous and powerful enough to be the most prominent, the negro yields to them with marvellous rapidity.

There is, perhaps, no race that gives up so readily and fully old habits and associations. We find no granite formations of character underlying the race, such as are met with in tribes and people of Asia. Compare, for instance, the plastic nobility of the Pangwee and Bakwain with the rigidity of the Hindu or Chinese. Or where the case may be seen in even a more striking way, compare the African negro with the American Indian; take one from his tropical wilds, the other from his forest home, and place them both under the same civilizing influences, and where at the end of a fixed period will you find them? In a single generation the one is nearly at your side, the other is simply a savage still.

The rapid rise of the negro race in the West India Islands, Jamaica, for example, when made free by the British Government, is a very striking illustration, though the time has been too short to bring it out to the full. Taking all the facts as they are given us, we find the people rising almost at once, (for 30 years are usually as nothing in the life of a people,) out of the barbarism of slavery, into a nation self-supporting, self-governing, to a considerable extent, moral and religious, not indeed in the highest degree, but still wonderfully advanced. We believe that it is without a parallel.

Together with this plastic docility, the African has another trait, which, at first sight, seems in flagrant contradiction:—the race has a peculiar power of resistance and permanence. It is said, probably truthfully, that no race has ever been able to abide a close contact with the Anglo-Saxon. One of two results has always followed: either it has been swallowed up and lost, as a river in an ocean, or it has gone down and been swept away. But this race has neither been absorbed nor destroyed. It has grown under the most adverse influences, and asserts itself in all its peculiar characteristics under foreign skies, and after the lapse of two centuries. The negro of America is a true African still.

This race has not greatly mingled with other races. It is, we are inclined to believe, rather a characteristic of it not to seek an amalgamation with another people; its tendency is to remain apart. We are well aware, indeed, that this is exactly contrary to the views of many who have built their opinions on popular assertions and prejudice rather than on observed facts. The assumption is, that the negro desires to mingle his blood with that of the white race. The reverse is the fact. There is, though it may seem to some unaccountable, a certain pride of race, which leads the negro to exult in the purity of his blood, and to regard a foreign element in it as not only not desirable, but even objectionable. This feeling does not belong simply to the negro on his own continent; it perpetuates, perhaps magnifies itself when surrounded by another people. Among them in this country a pure blooded negro will, with biting sarcasm, taunt the mulatto with the fact that the blood of another race is in his veins.

This feeling, which must have been noticed by any one whose observation has been extensive or intelligent enough to collect the facts, leads the race to remain by itself; and when left to its natural course such is the result. The statistics of this country show, that the free black does not and cannot mingle with the white race. No elevation of freedom can produce such an admixture. Here and there, but so seldom as to present but perhaps a single case only in widely separated communities, there is an inter-marriage. This seeming want of inclination, coupled with a natural and insuperable repugnance on the part of the white, must ever keep the two races apart, when they stand on an equal footing of freedom.

The often repeated argument against emancipation, founded on the notion that it would be necessarily followed by amalgamation, is the product of the greatest ignorance and thoughtlessness, while at the same time it betrays a shameful want of confidence in the white race itself. It surely argues no great power or stability in a people when they are not able to keep themselves from being mixed up with a confessedly inferior race. But facts point in a wholly different direction: so far from freedom promoting this intermixture, the only condition in which these two races are found mingling is where the negro is in a state of servitude. Here the process goes on freely, and under the working of natural causes. The influences which, on either side, under other circumstances, make it impossible, here become inoperative, and are overborne by other and more powerful ones. The close intimacies, beginning with infancy and extending over the whole life, destroying what, under other circumstances, might seem to be a natural separation; a servile desire to please on the part of the slave, lust and cupidity on the part of the master, all combine to make the blood of the two races flow in the same veins. Slavery is the source of amalgamation. The mulatto and quadroon tell you, unerringly, of a present or a former servitude.

With this pliant ductility and this permanence of race, there is another striking characteristic;—the negro's attachment to place. It is probably a natural trait, but from easily perceived causes it is perhaps intensified in the case of the American negro. He loves his home and seldom goes willingly away from it, whether slave or free. The number of fugitives from bondage would be prodigiously multiplied were this feeling more easily overcome. Many a poor boudman has turned back to slavery when the hard alternative has been forced upon him to remain in it or to go forever away from the familiar and dear scenes of his childhood's home. It is a necessity scarcely less powerful than death that compels him to leave them behind. The efforts which philanthropy has made to promote their colonization have met with an insuperable obstacle here, and will be compelled to contend, more or less unsuccessfully with it, till there shall be strength and education enough given the black to rise above it.

Among the many objections which have been urged against emancipation, this has been a very common one, and has had great force in the popular mind;—it will flood the Northern States with free blacks. The objection is vulgar and thoughtless. If the simple economic law of supply and demand, as powerful over men as materials, were not sufficient to keep this people where they are needed, and to prevent them from going where they are not, the love of home would be strong enough to bar such a result. The slave needs all the mighty stimulus of a prospective deliverance from slavery to induce him to leave the place of his birth, and that even is often not enough; why, then, when he has that boon in his hand, and walks the old haunts a freeman, with work requited and enough, why should he now go away to strangers and a strange land? No, the States which have meanly and disgracefully passed their laws excluding the freed black from a home within their borders, might have spared themselves the dishonor. The dreaded calamity would never have occurred. The enactments were the assumption of a gratuitous infamy.

The effect of emancipation will be the reverse of this fear. Instead of the freed slaves flocking northward, the free blacks of Northern States will gradually go South; in place of the Northern States being overrun with the one, they will, in process of time, be stripped of the other. With slavery out of the way, the black will naturally bend his steps to the region where climate, congenial employments, habits, associations, all welcome him; he will go away from a people who do not understand him, and whose prejudices keep him down, to be near a people who have grown up with him, who know him, and are better able to do him good. This consolidation of the race in one part of the land will have an important bearing on its future. Emancipation only will fully accomplish it.

From the Continental for December.

The Freed Men of the South.

BY HON. P. P. STANTON.

A question of great magnitude, concerning the fate of vast numbers of freed men in the South, and affecting material interests of world-wide importance, is looming up and shaping itself among the clouds that surround us, and is daily growing more pressing in its demand for solution, and for wise and beneficent action. The entire social and industrial arrangements of the South are likely to be completely disorganized, and more or less permanently broken up. The civil war itself, in its very nature, from its avowed principles and purposes, was well calculated to produce this result; but the Proclamation of the President, declaring emancipation after the 1st of January next, in all the rebellious States, comes in, at this critical moment, speedily to perfect the work which the madness of the rebels had already begun.

We do not propose to consider the legal effect of that measure; its conformity to the Constitution, or to the laws of war; its necessity and propriety under existing circumstances; or its bearing and probable influence on the duration of the war and the ultimate restoration of the Union. It would be worse than useless to embarrass and cripple ourselves with these questions, at the present time, when it is wholly beyond our power to arrest the march of events, and prevent the consummation to which they inevitably tend. The thunderbolt has been launched; and although it pauses in the air or moves slowly in its ominous path, it has been seen of all men, and cannot be effectually recalled. Its inevitable results are already to a great extent secured. The idea of his liberation has been imparted to the slave, and it takes hold of his mind as a spark would adhere to dry wood in a high wind. Every breath of air causes it to spread.

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The authority which will have thus taken them, suddenly and without any preparation, from their recent employments and their old modes of life, must not leave them, helpless and without resources, to find such occupations as they may. The sacred obligation rests upon us to give them some suitable employment from which they can

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procure present subsistence and commence that career of industry and improvement which, it is hoped, will soon prove them to have been worthy of the boon unintentionally bestowed upon them by the authors of this wicked and insane rebellion. Some other governments, in seasons of distress, arising from ordinary causes, do not hesitate to acknowledge the duty of finding work for the laboring masses, who would otherwise suffer and become dangerous in their distress and desperation; but there is no case in which the obligations of Government toward an unfortunate race of people are half so strong and imperative as those which, under existing circumstances, rest upon the United States. They have the double responsibility of past complication in the wrong of slavery, and of present participation in the act of suddenly terminating it.

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Events are rapidly maturing their results, and developing the occasion for the direct interference of our Government through its legislative department. There is no time to be lost. Instant action is demanded. Congress ought to take up the subject without delay, immediately after its meeting, and never cease the investigation until some proper measure shall have been matured and adopted. The great fact must be recognized that the Southern slaves will have been liberated by the agency of the Government, as a means of suppressing the rebellion, by taking away its chief cause and its most powerful support. These unfortunate men, placed in their peculiar condition by no fault of their own, must necessarily receive the protection and become the wards of the Government. Some system of apprenticeship ought to be adopted, and rules and regulations established by law for their government, education and employment. They ought to be employed in cultivating the soil of their native States for the production of cotton and sugar, so that the former course of things may be as little interrupted as possible, except in the altered condition of the laborers. The lands which will fall into our possession ought to be immediately prepared for cultivation, and the new system of free labor put into practical operation at the earliest moment. The improvement and education of the laborer ought to be considered quite as carefully as the success and productiveness of his work. Our armies will be able to give ample protection to the communities which may be organized under this arrangement; the lands, by the confiscation act, will easily be made available to carry out the scheme; and, doubtless, any number of Union men will be found in all parts of the South, to co-operate in this plan, by the inducements of a fair participation in its legitimate profits. It will be easy to prevent the system from degenerating so as to admit any of the old habits of slavery, or to tolerate any of its oppressions and inhuman practices. In the course of time, the present slaveholders themselves, humbled and subdued, as we hope they will be, will find themselves compelled to acquiesce in the policy of the Government, and, in the end, will acknowledge the wisdom of the proceeding which substitutes paid and educated labor for that pernicious system of slavery which has blinded and deluded them to their own destruction. Eventually, though gradually, it may well be anticipated, white labor will be employed in the growth of cotton. The Africans will find their advantage in removing farther south, perhaps to Central America, possibly to Africa; and, before many years, the productions of the teeming South will far surpass what they have been, or could be, under the reign of slavery.

We forbear to make any suggestions as to the details of the proposed system. The wisdom of Congress, aided by the experience and advice of the Executive, will no doubt be sufficient for the great exigency. But in any plan which may be adopted, certain general principles must obtain. They must look to these cardinal points: the actual and complete emancipation of the slave, and his education as far as possible; his subordination to just and necessary, though humane laws which may be made for his control; and, finally, the usefulness and productiveness of his industry, with a fair proportion of the profits allowed to himself, in some proper form, for his own benefit and improvement. With these points securely guarded, we may safely look to the

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future without much dread of that terrible confusion and disorganization which now threaten the unhappy South. We may at least begin to plant the germs of a reorganization which will speedily bring back again order and prosperity, based on a better foundation than they have ever heretofore had to rest upon.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1862.

Southern Rebuke to Fernando Wood's and John Van Buren's Peace Party of the North.

The *Richmond Dispatch* of Nov. 10th, in an article on "The Elections in Yankeedom," says:

They (the Democrats) believe restoration still possible. In this respect they do not manifest their usual sagacity. They leave the incredible folly to believe that there still lurks among the body of that people who have fought against the Union as men never fought before, a secret attachment to the old flag, which is the most detested of all earthly symbols to the whole body of the Southern people. They do not reflect that while, to them, the condition which it is intended to represent has been productive of unalloyed blessings, it is associated in the Southern mind with images of commercial poverty and sectional oppression. To this imagined feeling of latent loyalty to the Union they are willing to appeal. They have no doubt that they will be successful. But they first must beat us into the humor for submission. They must make us know their strength.

They must teach us that they are our masters. They must kill a hundred or two thousand of our men. They must take Richmond. They must crush the rebellion. And then they will offer us terms, having first asserted the supremacy of the "American eagle," as they are facetiously wont to term the Yankee buzzard. They care, and pretend to care, nothing for the nigger. They will be willing, after having conquered us, to agree upon any terms, providing the Union be restored. They will consent to introduce Slavery into every State in the Union, provided this grand object be attained. If the Southern people will not agree to all this, as most assuredly they never will, then they are for carrying on the war to any extremity that would satisfy the most ultra of the Abolition party. They will never consent—let John Van Buren say what he may—to let the "wayward sisters" depart in peace.

It may be that a Democratic Congress might propose to the Southern States, as a condition of re-entering the Union, to legalize slavery everywhere, and this before proceeding further with the war. But even were the South disposed, under any circumstances, to re-enter such a state of bondage, it must be borne in mind that the present Abolition Congress has still one year to run. In that time some of the most desperate battles the world ever heard of will have been fought, and the Yankees will already have conquered us or been expelled from our territory. So far, then, as the war is concerned, we shall gain nothing by the late Democratic victories, at least for the present. As to the case of the expected intervention, we warn our people to trust to themselves, and to nobody and nothing else. Nevertheless, it is pleasant to find Old Abe thwarted in the dearest wishes of his heart.

Notwithstanding the above rebuke, observe the following humiliating position in which, on bended knees, Mr. Vallandigham places himself before the Secessionists of the South, imploring Congress, at the same time, to place itself in like position. The following is the resolution he offered in the House on the 22d inst.:

Resolved, That this House earnestly desire the most speedy and effectual measures for restoring peace in America, and that no time may be lost in proposing the immediate cessation of hostilities, in order to a speedy and final settlement of the unhappy controversies which have brought about this unnecessary civil war, by a just and adequate security against like calamities to come; and this House desires to offer its most earnest assurances to the country that

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it will in due time co-operate with the Executive and State for the restoration of the Union by such explicit measures and by such solemn amendments to the Constitution as may be found necessary for the security of the rights of the several States, securing them within the Union under the Constitution.

Peace propositions from such politicians as Vallandigham, Fernando and Ben Wood, and John Van Buren, would only throw the nation into ridicule in the eyes of foreigners, while they fall stillborn among the masses of the loyal American people. There can be no peace unless the dignity and honor of the Federal Government is preserved. That done, other men than Vallandigham & Co. will be sought to make such terms as would be most in accordance with the dignity of the nation.

Christmas.

This time-honored holiday was generally observed by all classes in our city, whether Gentiles or Jews. The weather was all that could be desired for pleasantness. On Christmas Eve the attractions of the season outside were so numerous that a large number of persons were drawn from their homes to the various places of amusement, and multitudes, as usual, attended the church solemnities, the music of which was superb. At midnight, Grand Mass was held at St. Mary's Cathedral, by a choir of 40 vocalists and instrumentalists, which was crowded to excess. At 11 o'clobk, A. M., it was repeated. There was also midnight Mass at St. Francis Church, Vallejo st., Notre Dame, Bush st., and St. Patrick's, Market st., &c. At Mr. Lacy's Congregational Church, on Christmas night, the sublime oratorio of "Messiah" was splendidly rendered by the Handel and Haydn Society; and during the day and evening nearly all the Protestant Churches had appropriate services, and were well attended.

The Fair at Zion Church, also the Baptist Fair, held in the A. M. E. Church building, Scott st., are being well attended and patronized. Altogether, Christmas has passed off with unusual satisfaction and enjoyment, and indeed both the great winter holidays promise to be very pleasantly kept.

DEATH OF JAMES STEVENS.—It is with deep regret that we pen the announcement of the death of this most estimable gentleman. After long suffering with disease of the heart, his life terminated with dropsy, on the morning of the 26th inst. He was a native of Washington City, and was favorably known in New York and other Eastern cities. He was an active mason, and one of the founders of Olive Branch Lodge of San Francisco. His exemplary conduct had won for him the respect and admiration of our most respectable citizens. He was an ornament to society, and one of its very useful members.

WATCH-NIGHT AT BETHEL.—Several clergymen will participate in the New Year's Watch-Night Exercises. A strong effort will be made, on that occasion, to raise $500 towards removing the main debt upon the church property. J. Madison Bell will read an original poem.

☞ The amount realized from the Union Festival was $221.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURRENCE.—On Monday evening last, Peter Douglass, with a knife, inflicted a severe wound in the neck of Geo. Smith, proprietor of the Mayflower Saloon, on Washington st. Douglass was arrested.

The Rev. Wm. Johnson Allston, late of the Diocese of New York, has accepted a call to St. Thomas' P. E. Church in this city, and will enter upon his duties on the 7th of December.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

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TIPTON.—An old negro, not long ago, died in Marysville. He called himself Tipton, after the name of his master, a young Southerner, who had brought him to this country and set him free. * * Well, he died, and in his will he leaves his former master, John C. Tipton of this place, heir to personal property and real-estate to the amount of $15,000. The old darkey had always been kindly treated by his master, and remembered him with gratitude.—*Red Bluff Beacon.*

The above has been on its travels through the press of the State for some days. Jesse McGowan, a colored barber of this city, who knew deceased intimately, in a communication to this paper, corrects several statements found therein. He says:

The facts in the case are these: Charles Tipton, deceased, formerly belonged to the father of John C. Tipton who resided in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Ky. In the year 1830 he obtained his freedom, five years before the birth of his "young master." In 1849 he crossed the plains to this country, bringing his free papers with him. In 1853 he returned to his former home in Kentucky, and having lost his free papers by fire while here, obtained a certificate of his freedom from the county records, which his wife still retains. His estate, real and personal, was assessed at $2,000 and it is very doubtful if it would fetch that much. As to his will, he made none. A portion of this property was deeded to his wife, and a portion to John C. Tipton, caused by some business difficulties that had for some time been hanging over him. His great love for the "peculiar institution" was so strong, (the *Express* to the contrary, notwithstanding,) that being asked upon one occasion which he preferred, a life of freedom or a life of servitude, he replied, with emotion—Sir! old man as I am, I would not exchange my freedom for all the money Marysville can produce.—*Marysville Appeal.*

From the Liberator.

Inauguration of Liberia College.

The *African Repository* for November, contains the proceedings at the inauguration of Liberia College, at Monrovia, Jan. 23, 1862—published by order of the Legislature of Liberia. The officers and friends of the College assembled at the house of the President, Hon. J. J. Roberts, on Ashmun street, Monrovia, under the direction of Messrs. S. F. McGill and B. V. R. James, the Committee of Arrangements, in the following order:—Band of Music; the Reverend Clergy; Members of the House of Representatives; Members of the Senate; His Excellency, President of the Republic; Members of the Cabinet; Representatives of Foreign Governments; Chief Justice and Associate Judges; Mayor and City Councilmen; Trustees of the College; President of the College and Professors; Members of the Bar; Citizens generally. The procession havig arrived at the College Buildings, the exercises of the day began with the singing of the 100th Psalm, to the tune of the Old Hundred. The Rev. J. S. Paine read the 28th chapter of Job, and the 118th Psalm; after which Rev. B. R. Wilson offered prayer. This was followed by music from the band. Hon. B. J. Dayton, Chief Justice of the Republic, then delivered the Introductory Address, and concluded by presenting, in behalf of the Trustees, the keys of the College to President Roberts. In the course of his brief but appropriate remarks, he said:—

"This day may be made the epoch from which every public enterprise may be dated; such as asylums, hospitals, charitable institutions, and other monuments setting forth the liberality and greatness of a free people. I am happy, and I am sure every Liberian is glad, that this College can be inaugurated with a Faculty of our own people; men fully qualified to occupy the positions to which they have been called. This is a great deal for our infant Republic; and it is hoped that all vacancies in the Faculty, when required, may be filled by our own people. In the first place, our attention is drawn with pleasure and admiration towards our own Roberts, the able President of the College. That he has been honorable and successful in the past, is our security for the future in this exalted enterprise. We turn with more than ordinary delight toward that youthful giant, Prof. Blyden, of whom we ever speak with assurance, that we ever depend on him at

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home and abroad as being a qualified representative of the capacity of the black man to occupy the first rank in literature. We can accord to the Rev. Prof. Crummell the unfading laurels he has gained in intellectual improvement, than whom Africa cannot have a better representative, for the world has already acknowledged his superior ability."

Appropriate and spirited music followed the address and the presentation of the Keys. After the Inaugural Address of President Roberts and that also of Professor Blyden were concluded, Hon. B. D. Warner offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees for Liberia College do recognize, with humble devoutness of heart, the goodness of Almighty God in so ordering and controlling circumstances and events, that this Board of Trustees, after ten years' effort and labor, performed under many disadvantages, and in the face of stern opposition, have succeeded in completing and now occupying Liberia College; and to this end they do record, with emotions of grattitude, their unfeigned thanks to the Great Arbiter of events for his gracious interposition in their behalf, and for crowning their efforts with such abundant success.

"And at the same time, this Board do accord to the Legislature of this Republic much honor and thankfulness for the courtesy it has exercised in hearing the repeated requests made to it by this Board for the furtherance of its cherished objects.

"We unitedly beseech the Common Father of our spirits to sustain and prosper this Institution; to so direct and govern the minds, thoughts, and wills of its Professers, Instructors and Tutors, so that the instruction given by them may be sanctified to the good of those to whom it shall be imparted."

Then followed the Doxology, after which the "Inaugural Address," by President Roberts, to which succeeded an Address from Professor Blyden, marked by deep reflection and sound observation. This concluded the ceremonies. "But," says the *Liberator*, "in none of the addresses delivered on this occasion, nor in any of the proceedings, do we find a single reference or sentiment expressive of any interest in the tremendous struggle going on in this country between the American Government and the slave oligarchy and their degraded minions, or any sympathy for those in bondage—or any denunciation of American slavery and its abettors. This was explicable so long as the Colony was under the absolute control of the American Colonization Society; for, of course, it would tolerate no such freedom of expression or power of impeachment. But when this colonial vassalage ceased, and Liberia became recognized as an independent republic by the governments of Europe, we had a right to expect the removal of all gags and padlocks from the lips of its citizens, and, consequently, the strongest utterances against the sum of all villanies." Thus far we are saddly disappointed."

From the Independent.

The Slave's Appeal to Great Britain.

BY FREDERICK DOUGLAS.

Hear this, my humble appeal; and grant this, my most earnest request. I know your power; I know your justice; and, better still, I know your mercy; and with the more confidence, I, in my imperfect speech, venture to appeal to you. Your benevolent sons and daughters, at great sacrific of time, labor and treasure, more than a quarter of a century ago, under the idspiration of enlightened Christianity, removed the yoke of cruel bondage from the bowed down necks of 800,000 of my race, in your West India Islands; and later, a few of them, in their generosity, unasked, with silver and gold, ransomed me from him who claimed me as his slave, in the United States, and bade me speak in the cause of the dumb millions of my countrymen still in slavery. I am now fulfilling my appointed mission in making, on the slaves' behalf, this appeal to you.

You long ago fixed the burning brand of your reprobation upon the guilty brow of the whole slave system. Your philanthropy, religion and law—your noblest sons, living and dead—have taught the world to loathe and abhor slavery as the vilest of modern abominations. You have sacrificed millions of pounds and thousands

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of lives to arrest and put an end to the piratical slave traffic on the coast of Africa; and will you now, when the light of your best teachings is finding its way to the darkest corners of the earth, and when men are beginning to adopt and practically carry out your benevolencies—will you now, in such a time, utterly dishonor your high example and your long cherished principles? Can you at the bidding or importunity of those negro-driving lords of the lash, Mason and Morehead, whose wealth is composed of the wages of laborers which they have kept back by fraud and force, take upon you and your children the dreadful responsibility of arresting the arm now outstretched to break the chains of the American slave?

Ah! but I know the plea. The North as well as the South has wronged the negro. But must you, because the loyal states have been guilty of complicity with slavery, espouse the cause of the still more guilty? Must you, while you reprobate the guilty agent, embrace in the arms of your friendship the still more guilty principal? Will you lash the loyal states for their want of genuine detestation of slavery, and yet in open day form an alliance with a band of conspirators and thieves who have undertaken to destroy the loyal Government of this country, perpetual and universal on this continent? Will you stand in the way of a righteous measure, because supported and urged by wrong and selfish motives? Will you prevent the slave from getting his due, because a sense of necessity and not a sense of moral obligation impels the payment? Oh! again, Great Britain, let me implore you, by all things high and sacred, fling away all false and selfish reasoning, and bear aloft higher than ever that standard of justice and humanity which has justly exalted you to the head of civilized nations.

That the loyal states have grievously wronged the black man—slave and free—is alas! too true. That these states, even now, for the sake of an empty peace—there can be no other while slavery continues—might be induced to receive the rebels, slavery and all, into the Union, cannot be well disproved. And their immeasurable blood-guiltiness is drawing down upon them the fierce judgments they now suffer, is a most solemn and instructive truth for your edification as well as ours.

There is no more exemption for nations than for individuals from the just retribution due to flagrant and persistent transgression. For the time being, America is the blazing illustration of this solemn truth. But yesterday she sat as queen among the nations of the earth, knowing no sorrow and fearing none. She killed some of her prophets, and stoned those who were sent unto her, and who pointed to her great prosperity as proof of her honesty. But now the evil day is upon her, and she is making one grand effort, through blood and tears, through fire and death, to return to the ways of righteousness and peace. In the name of the slave—whose fate for weal or woe trembles in the balance—and for the sake of a war-smitten country, now struggling to save itself by doing right, I beseech you beware what you do concerning us.

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I will not weary you. The case is before you. No excuses, however plausible—no distances of time, however remote—no line of conduct hereafter pursued, however excellent, will erase the deep stain upon your honor and truth; if, at this hour of dreadful trial, you interpose to defeat or embarrass the emancipation of the slaves of America. If at any time you could have honorably intervened in American affairs, it was when the Federal Government was vainly striving to put down the rebellion without hurting slavery—when our army and generals wore the brass collars of slave-dogs, and hunted negroes for their rebel-masters. That gloomy and disgusting period ended on the 22d of Sept., 1862. From that day our war has been invested with a sanctity that will smite as with death even the mailed hand of Britain, if outstretched to arrest it.

Let the conflict go on. There is no doubt of the final result, and though the war is a dreadful scourge, it will make justice, liberty and humanity permanently possible in this country.

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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The Census and Slavery.

The census is an evangel against slavery, and its tables are revelations proclaiming laws as divine as those written by the finger of God at Mount Sinai on the tables of stone. For 10 years we have had these census tables, announcing great truths more and more at each decade. They are the records of the nation's movement and condition, the decennial monuments marking her steps in the path of empire, the oracles of her destiny. They are prophecies, for each decade fulfils the predictions of its predecessor. They announce laws, not made by man, but the irretrievable ordinances of the Almighty. We cannot, with impunity, refuse to obey these laws. For every violation, they enforce their own penalties. From these there is no escape for the present or the past, nor for the future, except in conformity to their demands. These laws condemn slavery; and the punishment for disobedience is recorded in the result of every census, and finally culminated in the rebellion. Slavery and freedom are antagonistic and discordant elements: it admits of no neutrality or compromise, and one or the other system must perish.

Slavery, the census proves, is hostile to the progress of wealth and population, to science, literature and education, to schools, colleges and universities, to books and libraries, to churches and religion, to the press, and therefore to free government; hostile to the poor, keeping them in want and ignorance; hostile to labor, reducing it to servitude, and decreasing two-thirds the value of its products; hostile to mortals, repudiating among the slaves the marital and parental condition, classifying them by law as chattels, darkening the immortal soul, and making it a crime to teach millions of human beings to read or write. And shall labor and education, literature science, religion and the press, sustain an institution which is their deadly foe?

Slavery is the enemy of free government. It has commenced and now wages an unholy war against this Union, and thus assails the liberty of our country and of mankind. It has framed a government based on the eternity of chattel slavery, and demands in its name to rule the larger portion of the Union. It seeks to sever the lakes from the gulf, and the mighty Mississippi and its vast arterial tributary system. It asks to be let alone in the commision of all these heaven-daring crimes. In the name of my bleeding country, of the millions whom it has doomed to death, or wounds or chains, or misery; in the name of the widows and orphans it has made, whose bitter tears and agonizing sighs now fill our land with sorrow; in the name of the free and blessed government it seeks to overthrow, and the glorious Union it strives to dissolve; in the name of God and man, of religion and liberty, the world arraigns the criminal at the bar of justice. Now is the day of trial: humanity hopes and fears, mankind await the verdict. It is rendered: Guilty, upon every charge of the indictment; and heaven records the righteous sentence—Slavery must die, that the Union and liberty may live forever!—*Hon. R. J Walker.*

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—The most remarkable and the most gratifying feature in the current history of the war is the present condition of the public credit, and the wonderful development of the financial resources of the loyal States. No other Government, of the present or the past, can furnish a precedent for the anomaly presented—a material advance in the national securities, permanently maintained during a gigantic war, over their value in a preceding period of profound peace. This advance has received no stimulus from foreign capital. It has been fostered by a skillful administration of the Treasury, which has inspired the people with confidence, and their confidence has borne abundant fruit in enormous subscriptions to the various classes or forms of the public loan. For these subscriptions much is due to the patriotic liberality of the people, but quite as much to their intelligent appreciation of the intrinsic value and safety of the national securites as an investment.

OUR PRESENT MILITARY STRENGTH.—The present total effective strength of our armies—by which we mean the force actually in the field—has been estimated to be about 700,000 men, in round numbers.

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Emancipation and Abolition.

These are used as convertible terms, meaning the same thing, whereas they may, and, in the great questions now before the country, really do mean very different things.

It is assumed that the Proclamation of the President will abolish slavery after the 1st of January in all the States which may then be in rebellion, but this is a mere assumption, not sustained by anything in the Proclamation itself, or by any word or action of the President or Congress.

Neither the President's Proclamation nor any act of Congress can abolish the institution of slavery in any State where it legally exists, without the concurrent action of the State itself. Thus, if by virtue of the Proclamation all the existing slaves in South Carolina are emancipated, the right to hold slaves still remains, and may be exercised by the people of South Carolina whenever that State is again in the Union. The Proclamation merely takes from them the slaves they now own, and makes freemen of them. This right to be their own master is absolutely conferred by it, and South Carolina cannot resume her place in the Union holding these people as slaves. It operates as a sequestration of property which, in the nature of the case, will not and cannot be restored, but it neither forbids nor prevents investment in the same kind of "property" in the future. It cannot even be said that the same kind of "property" will not exist, and therefore the right to buy and hold will be a barren right, for it is not proposed to disturb the existing relation in the loyal slave States.

Clearly, therefore, emancipation is not abolition, and all the outcry against the President, based upon his Proclamation, is premature, to say the least. So far as we have gone yet, when peace comes the Constitution will be restored "as it is," without the slightest change in form or substance, and the Union will be restored "as it was"—minus the losses sustained by the States now in rebellion, caused entirely by their own suicidal acts.

The rebels claim to hold men, women and children by the same tenure as cattle, sheep and horses. The President proposes to sequestrate any and all of these things for the purpose of putting down rebellion. Is there anything in the Constitution or laws, or in martial law, that calls upon him to make a distinction? Is there anything in common sense to warrant such a distinction—which says we may give freedom to the horse, but not to the man?

Doubtless there are those who are looking to ultimate results—who see, or think they see, abolition following this act of emancipation. It may be so, but it must be by the action of slaveholders themselves. We are dealing with the case only as it stands before us at the present time, and we say that in its present aspect nothing has been done by the President which makes it necessary for the most ardent advocate of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," that gives him the slightest apology for withholding his support, or for giving it with any qualification whatever.—*Boston Journal.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

A caucus of the Senate had requested the removal of Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, and a reconstruction of the cabinet, whereupon Seward and Chase resigned, but the President declined to accept their resignation, and they again conditionally resumed their duties.

Gen. Burnside has reported the result of the battle of Fredericksburg, and takes the responsibility of the action himself. The President has thanked the army for their gallantry on the occasion. The rebel loss in one division alone is said to have been 4,000—perhaps 10,000 in all.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: It is not well for the public to cherish an illusory hope that the Cabinet imbroglio is settled. Mr. Seward to-day declared to one of his friends that his resumption of ministerial duties was made to be dependent on two conditions, the non-fulfillment of which would compel his resignation. These conditions are not stated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Recent information from the Cherokee nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs, and states

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that the loyal and disloyal Indians are slaughtering one another. The Government has been overthrown, and a new one organized by the Confederate party, which is in a minorty.

Gen. Foster writes from "Headquarters, Department of North Carolina, Dec. 20, to Gen. Halleck: My expedition is a perfect success. We burned the railroad bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive, tore up several miles of railroad track, and fought four engagements, viz.: At Southwest Pass, Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, and whipped the enemy handsomely each time."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet considered Secretary Chase's financial project, recommending a loan of $900,000,000 at rates of interest not exceeding those now authorized by law.

At last advices, General Sherman was at Helena, preparing for the expedition to leave for Storm river.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Bondsman's Hope.

In that far off land where the wrong is felt,
Where the lord of misrule has ever dwelt—
Where never a ray of hopeful delight
Had pierced the thick gloom of that moral night
Till the bow of promise, all bright and clear,
Betokening the day of redemption near,
Encircled the heavens, and the languid eye
Grew intensely bright, but it knew not why;
Nay, it knew not why it had brighter grown
Till an angel sped from a distant throne,
And solved the bright bow and its blest intent,
Which God through the wrath of vain man had sent.

Then the millions drank with an eager ear
The glorious news of the unborn year, [fast
And their hearts beat quick and their pulse was
As the nightshades told that a day had past—
That a day had past and the truth revealed
Of the proud decree being unrepealed—
That a day had past and a record made
In the Book of Time of its light and shade;
But still there would sweep through the anxious mind,
The query, Oh! will the morrow prove kind?
Will the night pass thus and the morning come,
And continue thus till the day of doom?

All weary and worn and with cares oppress,
They laid shem down on their couch to rest;
But a vision stole on the panting soul,
And bore it away from the base control
Of the tyrant's lust and the despot's ire,
To a land of rest, the weary's desire—
A land of bright waters and fragrant flowers,
And verdant landscapes and fruitful bowers.
Oh, freedom, how sweet! E'en the thought thereof
Inspires the soul till it soars aloft,
Forgetful of life and its cumbrous chains,
And strolls for awhile through elysian plains.

Ere the morn had crowned the mountains with gray,
On the day's dull round they were plodding their way,
But their minds looked out in the future nigh,
And the bow was dim in the blackening sky,
And they sank in spirit to wait in pain
The severing stroke of fetter and chain.

Oh! when will it come? Will the funeral chime
Of the dying year bring the prayed for time?
Will the tocsin blast of the New Year's birth
Proclaim to the long oppressed of earth,
A glorious ransom from the dirth and blight
Of the cheerless gloom of oppression's night?
God grant that it may, is our earnest prayer,
Tremblingly uttered, 'twixt hope and despair!

J. M. B.

Selections.

FREE LABOR.—In Delaware and Maryland there are over 100,000 free negroes, living under all the disabilities and restraints which rigid law can impose. Have they shown any disposition to make any exodus North? Not the slightest. Their is nothing to prevent their coming into Pennsylvania if they should take a fancy to our institutions; but they prefer to remain, and do remain, where they are. Furthermore, a bill was introduced into the Maryland Legislature, a few years ago, to exclude free negroes

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from the State, and it was defeated, on the ground that the labor of the free negroes was essential to the farming interests of the State.

It must be clear, that, deprived of the labor of their slaves, the rebels must soon be forced to succumb. If it be impossible to bring them to an acknowledgment of their allegiance in any other way but by emancipating the negroes, is it therefore a necessary inference that the latter will invade the North, and reduce our people to subjection? The case of Delaware and Maryland does not indicate any such probability; and if the labor of the free negro be so valuable in those States, would it not be equally valuable in Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, and the rest? Like causes produce like results. It is gain that causes the demand for every species of labor in every State of the Union, whether North or South. The man who, after mature reflection, declares that the four millions of Southern negroes will, if set free, overrun the twenty million freemen of the North, would, if he displayed the same judgment in the ordinary concerns of his business, die a beggar, though his capital were millions, and his name an honored one on the exchange.—*Forney's Press.*

TAXATION IN DIXIE.—The new revenue bill before the rebel Congress provides for the levying on the 1st of January next, a tax of one-fifth the value of the products of the land for the preceding year; one-fifth the increase of horses, asses, catttle, sheep and swine; one-fifth the products made in feeding the same; and one-fifth the yearly income of each person. The rebels will pay dearly for their whistle.

TRUE.—The black, whatever his degree of intelligence may be, is abundantly capable, under enlightened discipline, of becoming infinitely more profitable to himself and the world than he has ever yet been. Slavery, as a principle of government, is a lie, and from a politico-economical point of view, it has been a failure. It is a *waste of power*, and like every waste of power results in suffering.—*Continental.*

Letters Received Since our Last.

E. P. Duplex, Marysville; J. C. Mortimer, Esmeralda; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville; Wm. Mills, Stockton.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of Dec. 26th, at his rooms, Dupont st., between Clay and Washington, JAMES STEVENS, aged about 40 years. His funeral will take place, at noon on Sunday. Friends and acqnaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

Advertisements.

MASONIC NOTICE,

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, NO. 5, F. and A. Masons. All the members are requested to meet at the Hall, 306 Stockton st., on Sunday, at 12 o'clock precisely, to prepare to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Past Master JAS. STEVENS. By order of the W. M.

N. COOK, Secretary.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

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LADIES' FAIR.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES CONNECTed with Zion Church will open a FAIR in said Church, on the 19th inst., to continue through the holidays. A variety of useful and fancy goods will be exposed for sale. The proceeds to be for the benefit of said Church. Tickets may be had of the following Committee:

Mrs. R. BRADFORD, President.
Mrs. C. BROWN, Vice President.
Mrs. JANE SMITH.
Mrs. H. MILLER.
Mrs. F. J. CAIN.
Mrs. T. MOORE.
Mrs. A. COOPER.
Mr. R. T. HOUSTON.
Mr. E. HALL, Secretary.
Mr. LEWIS BERRY,
Mr. WM. JACKSON.

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

A GRAND EMANCIPATION BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT, in aid of the Patrotic Fund, will be given on the 1st of January, 1863, under the supervision of an efficient Committee. Particulars in future advertisements.

FAIR!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH,

DUPONT STREET.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE Third Baptist Church, Dupont st., contemplate holding a Fair at the *SCOTT STREET HALL*, between Broadway and Pacific streets, commencing on December 24th, Christmas Eve, and continuing through the Holidays. The Ladies, therefore, most respectfully solicit the patronage of a generous public in their praiseworty efforts.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. America Mitcheson	Mrs. Harriet Miller,
Mrs. Sarah Parker,	Mrs. Emma Jane Turner
Mrs. Eliza Davis.	Mr. William Harris.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bell,	Mr. Jesse Hewes,
Mrs. Mary Flowers,	Mr. S. Howard,
Mrs. Jane Jackson,	Mr. Joseph Johnson,
Mrs. Ann Cook,	Mr. Edward W. Parker
Mrs. F. Montgomery,	Mr. Rassel Davis,
Mrs. Sarah Walker,	Mr. Cornelius Francis.

Admission, 25 cts. Season Ticket, $1. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Committee.

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street., or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. ns

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N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

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Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

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JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No. 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
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FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

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Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
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Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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1863

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Selections.

THE MAN THAT MURDERED LOVEJOY.—Dr. Thomas Mordecai Hope, of Alton, Illinois, who was arrested for treasonable language some weeks since, used to boast that he was present at the mob in that city, in 1835, and fired the shot that killed Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, the anti-slavery martyr.

A very interesting account is received of operations in the Department of the South, in which negro troops behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

From the Liberator.

The Kansas Negro Regiment.

LEAVENWORTH, (Kansas,) Nov. 7, 1862.

On the 7th of October, we received orders to march to Fort Lincoln, preparatory to being mustered. We marched (the Northern recruits) over 400 strong. We had recruited about 600 men; the balance having become discouraged had deserted, encouraged and abetted thereto by the *quasi* friends as well as enemies of the movement. We reached Fort Lincoln. On our march we met the orders of Gen. Lane, stationing us on the border. We again objected, though not strenuously, till we were mustered. Gen. Lane reached our camp, near Fort Lincoln, made arrangements for the consolidation of the two battalions, with a field organization as follows: W. M. Williams, colonel; H. C. Seaman, lieut. colonel; John Bowles, major; and R. J. Hinton as adjutant. Lieut. Thompson being in Missouri with Gen. Blunt, Lieut. White, formerly of Lane's staff, was detailed to muster us, and then we were marched to the front, by way of Baxter's Springs, there to report to Gen. Blunt. At this time the change in the department was made, and we were merged into that of Missouri, under Gen. Curtis. Lieut. Thompson returned from Missouri, which, of course, obviated the necessity of White's acting. Col. Chipman, Chief of Maj. Gen. Curtis's staff, reached here on a tour of inspection. He came to our camp, and was present at a dress-parade. He was there introduced to the officers, and in conversation spoke of his gratification at the appearance of the men, said we had demonstrated that negroes could be disciplined and drilled as soldiers, and advised us to go on, though he could not say anything as to our being mustered. We have gone on. We have drilled and worked and worked until we have 600 of the best disciplined and drilled soldiers that, excepting the Wisconsin 9th, have ever been seen in this region. All these things have been public, have *not* been done under a bushel, and yet we have not been recognized, except in the semi-authoritative, negative order which I have recorded.

We have done more than prove that negroes will drill: we have proved that they will fight. On the 26th ult., acting *under orders* from Major Henning, commanding Fort Scott, 70 men from the Southern, and 150 from the Northern battalion, under capt. Seaman, went into Bates county, Mo., to attack and rout a body of bushwhackers under Bill Turman. On the 27th we found them in force—4 gangs of rebels under Cockerell, Hancock, Turman and Campbell, were rendezvousing on the island, in the Osage. They numbered over 600 well mounted and armed men. We skirmished on Tuesday with them, having sent for reinforcements. We sent to West Point, where it was supposed 300 of Col. Nugent's command lay; to Col. Adams, at Paola; to the organized militia in Linn co., Kansas; to the camp at Fort Lincoln; and to Major Henning, at Fort Scott. The latter sent the colonel of the Ohio cavalry, with 100 mounted and 200 dismounted men and two guns, to our assistance—also, sending ammunition. We had fought the battle of Island Mounds before they arrived.

On the 29th, we skirmished in the forenoon. In the afternoon, the venturing out of a detachment beyond the distance ordered, brought on a severe though short general engagement. At least 120 of the rebel cavalry made a charge on this detachment of 24 men. Before we could bring up reinforcements, these fearfully disproportioned parties were engaged in a desperate hand to hand encounter. I was on the field, doing with the other officers the best we could to bring up reinforcements. There was no flinching, no hesitation, no puling hearts or trembling limbs, among the men, but fierce determination flashing in their eyes, and exhibiting an eager, passionate haste to aid their comrades and vindicate the manhood of their race. The air was rent with their yells, as they rushed on, and the difficulty manifested was in holding them well in, rather than in faltering. Among the detachment cut off, of whom only 6 escaped unhurt, nothing I have ever seen, read or heard, in the annals of war, surpasses the desperate personal valor exhibited by each and every man. Bayonets came in bloody, as did the stocks of guns, and the last charge was found gone from catridge boxes.

I witnessed the scene, and know whereof I write. It was with slowness and reluctance the men retired from the field they had won and held, in obedience to the orders of Captain Seaman, commanding, who had witnessed the movements of reinforcements from the timber along the ravines to the east of us, and was fearful of a larger force getting between us and our barricaded camp.

Our nine days' campaign proved that negroes are splendid soldiers, will march further, fight as well, and live on as hard fare without grumbling, as any soldiers now in the service of the government. The rebels at least seem to have thought so, for outnumbering us 3 to 1, and being mounted, they left hastily the night after the fight at Island Mounds, themselves reporting 7 killed in the morning skirmish, and 18 in the afternoon engagement.

Finding the Missouri State Militia coming back after the fight, and knowing they do not like us very well, we returned to camp; and thence have moved to Barnesville, Bourbon co., where we are close to the border, and can easily pay our respects to any of the rebels who may think the niggers won't fight.

This is what we have done. We have demonstrated that the negro is anxious to serve his country, himself and race; that he can be drilled and made effective as a soldier; and that he will fight as well as any set of men, all things being equal as to equipments, etc. Again I repeat, these things have not been done in darkness, but with the knowledge of the military authorities of the government, and in the broad light of day. Yet we are not mustered. Four months nearly have passed. The men have done their duty faithfully. Find me the 600 white men who, with such patient patriotism and perseverance, would have adhered to their organization through all the discouragements and disadvantages we have had to encounter. I have yet to see them.

It may be asked why the officers have continued to hold them together when the chances of recognition were so slim? I reply it is because we held it to be our duty to exhaust not only the *probabilities, but the possibilities* of the enterprise. We all believe that the Union needs the services of the negro; that Freedom and Progress to him ought to come through the nation; that the South has and will continue to employ them in a military capacity, and that, before the war is over, both sides will be bidding high for the service of every colored man able to bear arms. We had our duty to perform; we have done it. Our men have done theirs, nobly, fully, manfully, and none can point the finger of scorn at the negroes in Kansas, and say that they are cowards. The heroic blood of their dead on the hard fought field of October 29th will be their best answer to such falsehood.

Now, we *demand* of the military authorities that we be either accepted or disbanded. They cannot say that all this has been done without knowledge, for it will not be true. We have worn the Federal uniform, carried its flag, have used its arms in defence of that flag, and have been subsisted by and obeyed the orders of its officers.

We are eager to march South. Will not Gen. Curtis give us a chance? Pay the men their back pay since they enrolled, so that they may provide for their families during the winter. Give us what extra arms may be spared, and let us march through the Indian Territory South, and by Christmas we will show the nation a respectable army going *down* the Red River valley. At any rate, we demand justice for our men. If the Union does not want brave and efficient soldiers, pay them, and let them go home. If it does, then muster and pay them, and let them *go on*. We appeal to Gen. Curtis. Yours,

RICHARD J. HINTON.
Adjutant 1st Reg't Kansas Colored Volunteers.

From the St. Paul, Minnesota, Press.

It Is No Use Talking Politics Now.

A LETTER FROM A SOLDIER'S WIFE OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA REGIMENT.

You speak of every year bringing change in your life. It is so with all. Changes are the normal condition of things tenent. I am glad it is so. I would not have my life or opinions fossilized. I believe in change and progression. Stagnation is twin brother of death, and motion is life's sister. Whenever one's life and opinion crystalize, it is time to bury them.

I shall watch with interest the movements of your regiment. Surely, war is an awful calamity, and our country is now drinking deeply of its bittter watters. I believe our fathers meant well, in compromising with slavery, but by so doing they sowed the seed that produced the grass we are now reaping. I hold the present war the legitimate growth of slavery. God governs the world by equivalents; for great sins, he inflicts great punishments. This is true of nations as well as of individuals. We must atone for 200 years of wrongs to the African race. The cup is bitter, but we must drain it—there is no escape. We must give groan for groan, sigh for sigh, tear for tear, and receive a strike for every strike given. When this is done, and we are willing to do justice to the black man, then, and not till then, may we hope for peace. Liberty is the right of man of all color. Slavery is a rape on right. It is no use to talk about negro inferiority. His race may be inferior: his volume of brain less; but if we recognize his humanity, then he is entitled to all human rights, and nothing but brute force can deprive him of them. The logic that enslaves the black man will enslave a red man, a brown man, a yellow man; nay, a white man. The color of the skin can neither change logic or law of right, in a moral point of view. My boy and your child can just as well be sold as the blackest person in South Carolina. Slavery, as I said, underlies and causes this war;—peace will only be had when the cause of war is gone. God reigns and the world moves, *and emancipation is coming.* It is no use talking politics now; we have but one politic; the rebels have got their hands on the throat of our nation, trying to choke it to death. Whoever is not for the country is for the rebels. Men must be either *loyal* or *tories:* they cannot sit on the fence and cry, abolitionists, and hide their treason. The administration is the only power that can do anything toward putting down traitors; and the man who holds Lincoln's hands, while he is striking at rebellion is as much a rebel and tory as though he carried a gun or wore a sword in Jeff. Davis' army. I know, and you know, many conservative old fogies, *whose brains have not been disturbed by a live thought for many years,* who cooly say they are for hanging Secessionists and Abolitionists on the same tree or gallows. Such men, however, all stay snugly at home and talk about Lincoln violating the Constituton, and make no movement towards hanging or shooting anybody, and are very careful not to expose themselves to being shot. They are invariably rebel sympathizers. This is a

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sifting time. We have one thousand loyal men who are over Democrats; they are not now Democrats. The Dnmocratic party for thirty years had no mission but to sustain the most cruel aristocracy the world ever saw; it has done it with a devotion equal to Eastern idolatry, and those who now adhere to the Democratic organizations are still sustaining the same. They are the friends of traitors. The South now looks with hope to the re-organization of that party, and hails with joy the action of such men as Vallandigham, Voorhees, and our *Dubuque traitor*.

Every leading rebel was a leading Democrat, and Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and others, resigned offices in the Democratic party to go home and carry out the treason they concocted as leaders of that party, and all who now claim to belong to the old Democratic party are giving aid and comfort to the rebels. From your wife,

ARABELLA M. KNIGHT.

Farmersburg, Clayton co., Iowa.

Our Country's Moral Progress.

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, in his late Thanksgiving sermon, at St. George's Episcopal Church, New York, preached from the following text, (2d Book of Samuel, chapter 22, verse 3, 4): "The God of Israel said, The Rock of Israel spoke to me, He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God: and he shall be as the light of the morning, when the sun riseth, even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springing out of the earth by clear shining after rain." The Rev. Doctor opened his discourse by a consideration of human government in the abstract, arriving, in due course of time, to an especial notice of our own, than which no other was ever clothed with an exaltation like this, both in its institutions and its promises. Our venerable and noble fathers of the past generation had said, "We owe it all to the grace and beneficence of God." Happy would be this people still would they always make the voice of the Lord their God the line of every statute. If we had no other cause for gratitude we had this: that our Government had established a system of free public education, as no other nation on earth ever had, taking up the humblest child is its fostering bosom as lovingly as the richest, and giving him an education which would fit him for all the demands of his future life. Another elevating characteristic was, that it had proclaimed laws for the faithful honoring of the Lord's Day, which no other nation had ever proclaimed, making the American Sabbath the chief distinction and honor of the nation. No other nation had ever done so much to restrain and limit the sale of intoxicating liquors, the direct instrument in forty years, notwithstanding, of consigning 2,000,000 of men to the drunkard's grave; and last, but not least, it had compressed the power, denied the claim, testified against the wickedness, and refused the extension of African slavery, until it beholds the dawn, and now gives the promise of the universal elevation and emancipation of that down-trodden race. No nation ever stood nearer the throne of God in the avowed principles of its construction. Let us, then, be thankful for such a Government—thankful for the privilege of living under it, and let us sustain it by the energy of our consciences, and the light and power of our minds, against rebellion abroad and treason within.—*N. Y. Corr. Alta.*

THE PROCLAMATION IN NEW ORLEANS.—I met an old planter a day or two ago, who has lost nearly one hundred negroes by the present rebellion, who saluted me as follows: Halloo ——, you Northern Yankees are making a d——d sight more noise about President Lincoln's Proclamation than we Southerners are. The remark is most truthful, and shows in the most painful light that the miserable truckling to the slave oligarcy by certain presses and persons of the North is chronic, and cannot be cured even by the horrors and sacrifices which have been entailed on the country by the present war. This sudden uprising of certain old political elements, which I thought if not dead, were at least paralyzed is indeed disgusting, and but for my thorough conviction that the masses of the people are sound, I should almost despair. I have yet to hear one word in the streets against the Emancipation Proclamation from any Southern acqdaintances. They all say to me—this is exactly what might

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have been expected; and more—so utterly disorganized have the slaves become, that the institution, under its old order, is forever destroyed and worthless, no matter what Mr. Lincoln or any one else may say on the subject.—*New Orleans cor. N. Y. Times*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

"The Year of Jubilee Has Come!"

JANUARY 1, 1863.

The anxiously looked-for day has arrived. It has brought freedom, under the President's Proclamation, to untold numbers of slaves on American soil, who have writhed in agony under the galling chains of slavery, crying, with deep lamentations, "How long, how long, O Lord, before our deliverance shall come to pass?" To-day they are permitted, under the broad shield of the United States Government, to stand erect as men. To-day they arise above the status of mere bondsmen, allied to the brute creation in a property sense, by the soulless political theories of the impious slaveocracy. To-day the Government has washed its hands clean of the stains of slavery in the States and parts of States that are in rebellion. America, henceforth, looms up with grandeur. She has burst the bands that have bound her, from her infancy to her maturity, and declares, before High Heaven, she must be free! Giant-like, she now appears, with her implements of war, not only to strike terror to traitors and domestic foes at home, but, with added strength from her loyal colored sons, she may with confidence hurl defiance at her enemies abroad. America, to-day, takes a proud stand, confronting the world with unabashed majesty.

The New Year and the Pacific Appeal.

Our delinquent friends will bear in mind the great necessity of sustaining us by paying up their subscriptions. New events have taken place. There is a great work yet to be done. We wish to present our claims, in a respectful manner, to the Legislature as well as to the people at large, for the repeal of the statutes disqualifying us from testifying in the courts of justice. The press is the only proper channel that is available to impart information to those of our white friends who are disposed to give their influence towards the repeal of those laws to which we object. As the New Year has entered upon its course, let us make renewed exertions in support of this paper, that our grievances may be made known. Our statistics set forth, by correct compilation, everything appertaining to our condition. Thousands of persons on these shores, though we are among them, are unacquainted with us as a people. We can make ourselves acquainted with them by means of the press. We hope, then, that our agents and friends, who have not been over active, will, in the future, assist us, by endeavoring to awaken our delinquent subscribers to this great necessity.

OBSEQUIES.—The obsequies of the late James Stevens were, on Sunday last, attended by Olive Branch Lodge and a large number of friends and acqaaintances. His body was enclosed in a metalic casket, and placed in the Masonic Hall, the evening before the interment. On Sunday forenoon, a large number of both sexes thronged the Hall, and were present at the eloquent discourse and funeral service by the Rev. J. J. Moore. At 2 o'clock the solemn procession proceeded to the cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed by the Masonio Fraternity. The effects of deceased are in charge of Olive Branch Lodge.

We are happy to state that Dr. E. R Johnson's health is greatly improved, and that he will soon be able to resume practice.

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NOT POSTED.—The PACIFIC APPEAL, speaking of Christmas, says, "This time-honored holiday was generally observed by all classes in our city, whether Gentiles or Jews." The APPEAL is evidently in the dark as to the design and purpose of this festival.—*Call.*

Not at all. Our allusion was to the fact that all classes observed the day as a holiday, by abstaining from business generally, and not solely in a religious or Christian sense. The *Call* ought to know that a large number of Jews in this and other cities, close their stores or shops on Christmas day and on Sunday, and perhaps sometimes have an extraordinary dinner on these days, just like other people, and this from a polite acquiescence in the customs of the people among whom they dwell, and not from the adoption of their religious faith. And "as to the design and purpose of this (Christmas) festival," we think we understand all about that. In San Francisco, where there are so many Christian churches, able divines and intelligent laymen, we did not deem it necessary, at the time, to intrude any historical reference to the "design and purpose of this festival." Our life-long instructions forbid us to err in that matter, and as to the birth, life, death and resurrection of the Saviour, and his rejection by the Jews, it was hardly necessary to elaborate upon these then, nor do we desire to do so now. Was it necessary to state that Christmas is a day set apart for the celebration of the birth and nativity of Christ—that it is an immovable feast, which has been regularly kept up in all Christendom since the second century—that it was established to commemorate the birth of the Savior, who was rejected by his own people, &c.? On this theme, in the enlightened community in which we live, if we are "not posted" we may never be, and while we are groping our way in the darkness which our querulous cotemporary has so unceremoniously thrown around us, perhaps we may discover a gleam of light, some of these days, in the columns of the *Call*, that may be very instructive to us.

THE WATCH MEETING. — The A. M. E. Church, was crowded to excess before 12 o'clock on the Eve of the New Year. There was an extraordinary large number of white persons present, of both sexes. Several distinguished clergymen participated in the services. The closing discourse was by the Rev. J. J. Moore, of the Zion A. M. E. Church. When the hour of 12 arrived, the speaker set forth on the theme of Freedom, as contained in the President's Proclamation, and eloquently portrayed the rejoicing of the millions that are released, at the present hour, from the clanking chains of slavery. His peroration was truly grand. A special collection was taken up for the debt of the church. The white friends gave liberally. Mr. Sanderson asked the indulgence of the congregation while he read some resolutions applicable to the present occasion, and which were contained in a late eastern newspaper. After the reading, which he prefaced with a few remarks, all were invited to join in prayer and singing, which was kept up till between one and two in the morning.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—A committee, composed of friends and parents of the children, held a meeting in Mr. Sanderson's School-Room, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at 10 A. M., to take into consideration the condition of the school. They adjourned to (this) Saturday evening.

No public demonstrations were made by the Colored Citizens in this city, Jan. 1st, in view of the Emancipation Proclamation. It was deemed inexpedient until they could get later telegraphic information.

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VOCAL MUSIC.—We take pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. G. Coursey is about to form a class for instruction in the rudiments of vocal music. Those desirous of attaining a knowledge of this accomplishment will have an opportunity of joining his class, on Wednesday evening next, at the Powell st. A. M. E. Church, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

THE LADIES OF NAPA.—We acknowledge the receipt of $8, from several ladies and gentlemen af Napa, as a special contribution for the support of the APPEAL. The donors are entitled to our most cordial thanks, as also our tried friend and agent, Mr. E. Hatton,

THE FAIRS.—The Baptist Church Fair closed last evening. Zion Church Fair will close on Monday evening. They have both been well patronized.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is the reply of Mr. A. Smith to a telegraphic dispatch to San Jose, announcing the death of the late James Stevens, on the 26th December. We publish the letter that the friends of the deceased may have this expression of condolence from those who had done all in their power towards soothing the afflictios of the much lamented Stevens while in San Jose, where he stayed at the residence of Mr. P. W. Casey, by whom, in conjunction with the families of Alfred White and Wm. A. Smith, every attention was paid him that was possible to be rendered:

SAN JOSE, Dec. 27, 1862.

P. ANDERSON: My dear Friend—I received your truly sad dispatch at 11 o'clock, A. M. yesterday, and I herein acknowledge my gratitude to you for your thoughtfulness. Notwithstanding my perfect confidence of our poor brother's inability to recover from his indisposition, I was really unprepared to hear so speedily of his demise, and even now I can scarcely realize that the fell destroyer has done his work. Poor fellow, poor fellow! May the God of all mercy visit the same on his soul!

This sad event has occurred at a very inopportune time for me; to-day being Saturday, completely disables me from paying our deceased brother that respect and that duty which it is incumbent upon us to bestow. However, my heart, dear brother, is with you. Knowing your indefatigable energy and matchless skill in the disposition of the remains of a worthy deceased brother, I have no misgivings. All friends here join us in our bereavement, and desire to be remembered to you. I am yours truly,

WM. A. SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30, '62.

MR. EDITOR:—In accordance with my promise to you and your friends, who doubted the statement I made in a communication to your paper some six weeks since, calling your attention to the praiseworthy improvements of J. R. Johnson of Marysville, I am pleased to inform you that I have obtained the information desired; which ought to stimulate the energy and the ambition of us all. For my part I rejoice to know of his prosperity. When the friends of our people perceive that one has made his mark in Young America, and is still progressing step, by step, on the road to wealth and fame, they will speak a good word for us, and thus assist us in our own aspirations.

I am priviledged to state, that, at the present time, Mr. J. R. Johnson is worth the nice little sum of $366,350.

ITEMS.	
Lands and Stock in Va.	$ 66,600
" " Ala.	125,600
" " Ten's.	101,900
" " Can'a.	30,000
" " Ohio.	7,500
" " P. A.	9,750
Property, Notes and Mortgages in Cal.	25,000
	$366,350

I have this to say, may he continue to to advance to the windward, to the leeward he can always go. Yours truly,

S. HOWARD.

Letters Received Since our Last.

J. H. Hudson, Suisun city; Wm. A. Smith, San Jose, 2; E. Hatton, Napa; Francis Green, Michigan Bar; Elijah Booth, Nevada.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Short Meditations on the Expiring Year.

The hand upon the dial of time has swept along the months of buoyant spring and verdant summer and golden autumn, and now speeds on to meet with winter, high up among whose deepening shades great time, as is his wont, shall strike, it may be to us for aye, the curfew of a closing year. Thus are we ever and anon reminded of those rapidly succeeding cycles of time, by which, in our earthly vehicle, we are nearing the shores of the eternal world. Penetrating beneath these fleeting sands of time, he that is wise will strive to rest his dwelling-place on that abiding Rock which can enable feeble man to bend the course of nature to his service, and sit in safety mid the whirlwind and the storm.

Whosoever gains a foothold there may look calmly on, and mount brightly up, though the elements should melt, or the solid earth crumble into dust, or sink in rending fragments beneath his feet. K. M.

San Francisco, Dec. 24, 1862.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 23, 1862.

P. ANDERSON: Sir—By request of the Phœnixonian Institute, I transmit a brief sketch of the object and organization of this association.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of this city and county, P. W. Cassey, chairman, James Floyd, secretary, the following preamble and the constitution of the Institute was adopted:

PREAMBLE. We, the colored citizens of the county of Santa Clara, in order to form a more perfect union for securing those rights and privileges of which we are unjustly deprived, do adopt the following constitution as a basis for our future efforts.

The first article names the Institution; the second designates the officers; the third makes the first object, "the permanent establishment of a school or schools, which shall be so conducted and arranged as to meet the necessities of the whole county, so that as far as practicable, every child may have school privileges."

Article fourth gives the society a general supervision over the religious and political interests, empowers it to aid in any cause or enterprise where the object or effect is to elevate, enables the society to employ lecturers, form debating clubs, &c.

Article fifth makes provision for a library; the sixth pledges the members to act unitedly in all public matters, and to submit to the decisions of the majority. The remainder of the constitution relates to the duties of the officers and elections.

After the adoption of the constitution the meeting adjourned to meet on 18th inst. On the 18th. inst. the meeting being called to order the minutes of the 11th. were read and approved. The secretary then read the Constitution, and we enrolled sixteen additional names to our Institute. After which we elected for President, Wm. B. Smith; Vice President, Alfred J. White; Secretary, Peter W. Cassey; Treasurer, Jacob Madden; Librarian, James Floyd, and a board of ten School Directors.

It was then resolved by the ladies to get up a Festival for the benefit of the Society.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, and report at the next meeting.

The Secretary was requested to send a report of these proceedings to the PACIFIC APPEAL, and a resolution was unanimously adopted that the PACIFIC APAEAL is a newspaper necessary to our progress and worthy of our support.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Secretary for his efforts in organizing this association.

W. A. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Letter from New Orleans.

MR. SAMUEL CUNEE: Old Friend — Enclosed I forward you a letter I have received from an old friend in New Orleans. My knowledge of the construction of the English language is so limited I am not competent to give a creditable translation. Knowing your proficiency and also your sympathy with our fellow citizens of N. Orleans, you are best able to appreciate the feelings contained in the letter. If you are not too much engaged I should like you to have the letter translated, and give a copy to the PACIFIC APPEAL for publication. My health

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improves slowly. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, as ever, truly yours, P. JULIAN HAZARD.

Portland, O., Nov. 25, 1862.

The following is a translation of the letter alluded to above:

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR JULIAN:—I am much affected with the mark of friendship which is contained in your letter of the date of August 12th. You are pleased to call me "your brave Alexander." I am well, God be praised, and ready to defend my country. All who have hearts are of the same disposition. Gen. Butler has made an appeal, and we all hasten to range ourselves under the noble banner of the stripes and stars, the fair flag of the Union, which it is fit we should support, or die under its folds. * * At New Orleans, to-day, there is a very different epoch from that when you were here, when the city was governed by tyrants—when our race was made to bear an odious yoke. Everything is changed now. There is now justice, right and liberty here. The General who governs the city is humane and magnanimous. We all feel like other beings. We breathe the air of liberty, of which we have been so long deprived. I say "long," but, in fact, we have never hitherto known it. O return thanks to God for all these benefits. May Gen. Butler and President Lincoln be ever blessed! May their names be ever hallowed in our recollection. May all future generations of our race learn to bless them, and may they live in their remembrance as the great Napoleon lives in ours! How sweet will it not be for me to be able, in the future, to point out to my children the portrait of Gen. Butler, and say to them, "See, the liberator of our race! See the great man! I have seen him; I have admired him, and his image will ever live in my heart!"

A. C.

From the Christian Recorder.

Washington Letter.

Mr. Editor.—Among the most interesting occurrences that have taken place since you last heard from your correspondent, is the removal of Gen. McClellan, that man who was Napoleonized through the papers, and crowned by negro chattel-makers, monarch of America. It was thought by many here, as it was thought of John C. Calhoun in South Carolina, that if McClellan would die the world would end, but he is dead, "and it moves nevertheless."

Though I am informed that a few military epaulet straps became strangulated at the idea, and resigned; but with that exception I believe every body thinks it was done through military necessity.

Abraham Lincoln will yet write his name upon the pages of History, so indelibly, that time's indefatigable cycles shall never be able to efface it. Not only has he proved himself above the fledges of partyism, by killing Gen. Fremont on the one side, and Gen. McClellan on the other, but that proclamation, over which the triumphant notes of heaven rolled along the confines of bliss, with evidence of higher ecstasies, than customaly, reverberated in overpowering rapture across the boundaries of light and felicity, will tell upon the annals of eternity in characters of such splendor as shall gild the name of Abraham Lincoln forever. Would that Milton's poetic notes could unthread the maze of his virtues, and they were engraven in the rock of ages. But his acts will stand emblazoned in colors of glaring glory, amid the retinue of the world honored, till the sun of time shall set no more to rise.

The choir of Israel church, assisted by some of the celebrated vocalists of Union Bethel, and 15th Street Presbyterian churches, gave a grand concert for the benefit of said church, on last Monday and Tuesday nights. The concert was conducted by Prof. J. F. Wilkerson, whose acquaintance with musical science none will question. I deem it inexpedient to deal in personalities in this matter, as so many would be entitled to a panegyrical notice, that adequate remarks might be an intrusion upon your columns. But the pieces were well selected and judiciously executed. The singing, however was much better the second than it was the first night. This grew out of the fact, that they neglected on the first night, to ventilate the church, and the crowd being so dense, the oxygen of the air was soon exhausted or absorbed, and the house became so impregnated with

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carbonized matter that a harsh hoarseness soon followed, which materially disturbed the symphony of the music. But that annoyance was arrested the second night by a more philosophical discretion. And thus nature and art were brought into harmony, with such success, that the rhapsodical modulations which poured wave after wave through the ravished audience, held them enchantingly till the spell was broken by its *finis*, and then laudatory acclamations burst forth, i. e., shouts, whistles, handclaps and feet-stamps, in every part of the house. The concert, upon the whole, was a grand affair, and not unproductive of a moral lesson.

Several distinguished ladies, belonging to said church have been holding what they call a festival in the new lecture room for the past week. The names are too numerous to give in detail, Mrs. Casandra Dent, a lady of unflinching nerve, was the prime mover of it.

The several colored churches in the city were notified last Sabbath to send five delegates on Friday night to Union Bethel church, as business of importance would demand their attention. In accordance with said notice they met, at which time they temporarily organized themselves into a meeting, by electing Mr. William Slade as chairman and secretary pro. tem., &c. The object of the meeting was then stated to be for the purpose of organizing upon a systematic basis, a plan by which the contrabands in our city could be cared for, and the commisseration of the various churches could be converged into Union Relief Associations, and stop that too-long-practised fraud, which has been going on by parties assuming to be friends, when their acts proves them inveterate enemies to our people. They, however, adjourned without doing more than laying out the plan of operation. I will give a fuller account in my next.

This afternoon a terrible explosion took place in the hospital lot, near Seventh Street bridge. It appears that they had some powder condemned by the Government, to which they set fire, and the powder proved to be a great deal better than they anticipated. And thus it made the most terrific report ever heard by any in this city. It appeared that the very foundations of the earth gave way, and not only did hands shake and tremble, but the very air vibrations were so dreadfully intensified that for whole squares it shivered every glass window to atoms. In many places it not only broke the glass, but knocked out the entire sash, split doors and silenced clocks.

I was told that the exitement would likely injure some persons considerably.

The first Baptist church have granted their pastor, Rev. Mr. Leonard, a furlough for six months, for the purpose of visiting Liberia. Rev. Mr. Maddan, recently from the Allegany Institutite, is employed to fill his place till his return.

A venerable sister many years a member of Israel church, viz.: Sylvia Wilson, died yesterday, Nov. 14th, at 6 o'clock, P. M., after a weeks sickness. She will be remembered by many ministers, as her house was the receptacle for that class of carebburdened travellers. H. M. T.

Washington, Nov. 15, 1862.

JUBILEE HAS COME.—On Thanksgiving Day, in New York, at the close of his sermon, in the Church of the Puritans, Rev. Dr. Cheever presented Rev. Mansfield French, in behalf of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, with a splendid set of regimental and standard colors. In making the presentation, Dr. Cheever said he did so in the name of the cause of Freedom and Justice, in the name of the poor slave yet in chains, in the name of those who had burst their bonds, and in the name of the God of righteousness. One of the flags bears the significant inscription, "The Year of Jubilee is come." The regimental colors were ranged, one on each side of the pulpit, handsomely mounted, and the standards were crossed in front of the desk.

The Haytian emigration movement has sent about 2000 colored people from this country to Hayti. About 25 left last month. They are generally men of intelligence, with capital.

Congratulated on his elevation by an acquaintance in Washington, Burnside firmly replied, "That, Sir, is the last thing on which I wish to be congratulated."

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THE REBEL ARISTOCRACY.—Blood, wounds and disease have filled this land with agony. Graves on hill-sides, trenches in swamps, tombs in quiet churchyards and in city cemeteries, tell us where lie scores of thousands of men who, a few months since, were as strong, gallant, chivalrous and patriotic as any Major General who ever mounted a steed. The dead march played through our streets every day and during every half hour of the Sabbath, tells us still more vividly how the solemn procession to eternity moves onward. Is it not dreadful? And yet it is simply because three or four hundred thousand slave-driving aristocrats will not submit to the will of the majority of the nation, legally expressed. Edmund Kirke, the experienced author of "Among the Pines," says of this blood-stained oligarcy of traitors:

"That small number of slave-holders sustain the system of slavery, and has caused this terrible rebellion. They are, almost to a man, rebels and secessionists, and we may cover the South with armies, and keep a file of soldiers upon every plantation, and not smother this insurrection, unless we break down the power of that class. Their wealth gives them power, and their wealth is in their slaves. Free their negroes by an act of emancipation, or confiscation, and the rebellion will crumble to pieces in a day. Omit to do it, and it will last to doomsday. The power of this dominant class once broken, with landed property at the South more equally divided, a new order of things will arise there. Where now, with their large plantations, not one acre in ten is tilled, a system of small farms will spring into existence, and the whole country be covered with cultivation. The six hundred thousand of our men who have gone there to fight our battles will see the amazing fertility of the Southern soil, into which the seed is thrown and springs up without labor into a bountiful harvest, and many of them, if slavery is crushed out, will remain there. Thus a new element will be introduced into the South, an element that will speedily make it a loyal, prosperous and intelligent section of the Union."

With a vigorous, unswerving, impartial application of the President's Emancipation Proclamation after the first of January next, we may hope to see Mr. Kirke's latter statement made into a fact, and this ghastly carnival of civil war ended for all time to come. If, by any criminal, cruel, fatal weakness, we are gulled into John Van Burenism, we will thus inaugurate a series of wars which will stretch out into the future until the fate of Mexico will be our own, and the great Republic of the Western World will cast a gloom over history forever, so that in all ages to come men will mourn over it as the noblest experiment and the most gigantic failure ever attempted since the human race walked the earth.—*Philadelphia Bulletin*

WHAT WILL FOLLOW.—Should the Republican party, which has resisted the aggressions of the Slave Power and directed the national effort to maintain and preserve the Union, be defeated, the Democratic party would rally under the banner of "Reunion at any price." What price would be accepted? Simply and obviously, *Adoption of the Montgomery Constitution, and application for admission under it into the Southern Confederacy.* That constitution inexorably prescribes that

"The citizens of each State shall have the right of transit and sojourn in any State of this Confederacy with their slaves and other property; and the right of property in said slaves shall not thereby be impaired."

"Sojourn in any State," not for a day, but for all time. That clause alone makes Slavery universal and imperative throughout the Confederacy, and no State can evade or overcome it. But again:

"The Confederate States may acquire new territory * * * * in all such territory negro slavery, as it now exists in the Confederate States, shall be recognized and protected by Congress and by the territorial government; and the inhabitants of the Confederate States and Territories shall have the right to take to such territory any slave lawfully held by them in any of the States or Territories of the Confederate States."

There are more provisions like these; but they are not needed to make every State that adheres to the Confederacy a Slave State, and every foot of territory which may be conceded to or acquired by it, slave soil.—*Greely.*

"J. H. H." of Suisun City, received and deferred for the present.

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Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Apostrophe to Time.

O, fleeting Time! whence art thou come?
And whither do thy footsteps tend?
Deep in the past where was thy home,
And where thy future journey's end?
Thou art from vast eternity,
And unto boundless regions found:—
But what and where's infinity?
And what know we of space unbound?

The furrowed brow betokens age,
But who thy century's can tell?
Was ancient seer or learned sage
In wisdom's lore e'er versed so well?
From childhood hast thou wondered thus,
Companionless and lone through space:—
With mystery o'er thy exodus
And darkness round thy resting place?

What lengthened years have come and gone
Since thou thy tireless march began?
Since Luna's children sang at dawn
The wonders of creation's plan?
How many years of gloom and night
Had past, long ere yon king of day
Had reined his fiery steeds of light,
And sped them on their shining way?

Thou knowest, Thou alone, O Thou!
Omniscient and eternal Three!
To whose broad eye all time is now—
The past, with all eternity,—
In whose dread presence shall I stand,
When time shall sink to rise no more,
In that broad sea of thy command,
Whose waves roll on without a shore.

J. M. B.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Gen. Bank's Expedition had arrived at New Orleans, and displaced Gen. Butler. 50,000 of his troops were at Baton Rouge.

New York, Dec. 30.—A Norfolk letter contains the following: A British subject from Charleston brings intelligence that 19 negroes were hung in the street just before his departure, in consequence of discovering that they were collecting and secreting arms. The whites there for some time past have been closely watching the negroes, and they observed an unusual number of funerals among them. A white man disguised followed one of the processions, and, arriving at the burying-ground, he discovered that the coffin contained arms, which were taken and burried in a vault, where a number were already deposited. The consequence of the discovery was the hanging of 19 of the most intelligent of the conspirators.

A Washington letter says that rumors of foreign intervention are quite common again, but cannot be traced to authentic sources. It is, however, claimed by many intelligent persons that Mr. Seward confidently expects the intervention of the French Government in our affairs, and has shaped his foreign diplomacy with that government wholly with reference to such danger.

The Vicksburg *Whig* of Dec. 18th says, that 14 gunboats and sloops were at Baton Rouge the day before. Later information says that Port Hudson had been attacked and completely demolished by our gunboats. Sixty guns were captured. At latest accounts Admiral Farragut had reached a point 20 miles below Vicksburg. General Sherman's expedition from Memphis has also probably arrived in that vicinity before this.

Mr. Latham hopes to obtain from the Navy Department, a regular armed convoy for all California steamers from Aspinwall. The subject is now under consideration.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 31.—Both Houses of the Legislature completed their organization to-day, by the election of all the Emancipation candidates. The general opinion seems to be that Congress should lead off in the Emancipation movement, and there is no doubt that a prompt and liberal tender of compensation will greatly facilitate the Emancipation measure in the Legislature.

New York, Dec. 31.—The report that rebel cavalry have crossed into Maryland, near Edward's Ferry, is confirmed. They

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were followed to Vienna by a force of mounted men under Capt. Mix, and yesterday the reconnoissance was pushed as far as Frying Pan, near Chantilly. The pursuit will be continued to-day by Col. Percy Wyndham.

The *Times* has the following in regard to the fight at Dumfries: On Saturday Stuart crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's ford, six miles east of the Orange and Alexandria railroad, and proceeded to Stafford Court House, and thence to Dumfries, where he arrived at 11 in the morning. Taking position on the hills commanding the town, he commenced throwing shell, and succeeded in demolishing several buildings lately occupied by Gen. Sigel. The place was occupied by 3 companies of cavalry and 400 infantry, with 4 pieces of artillery, under Col. Canby. The fight lasted 6 hours, when the rebels retreated. Our loss was 4 killed and 8 wounded. The rebels, as far as known, had 10 killed, 16 wounded and 30 captured. The rebels, before leaving Dumfries, had taken 2 of our cavalry, who were out patroling.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—We have not as yet any confirmation of the taking of Knoxville by the Federals, but it is certain that an expedition left Richmond, Ky., on the 20th, for the purpose of making a raid on Knoxville *via* Cumberland Gap. This expedition reached London on the 25th, and by this time must have reached its destination.

Selections.

Pretext for the Rebellion.—The sole pretext for the rebellion was and is that the Free States had not been faithful in spirit and letter to their constitutional obligations respecting Slavery, and could not be trusted to do better in the future. We are involved in deadly war precisely and only because the Free States, through the action at the ballot-box of a majority of their citizens, refused to co-operate in or make themselves a voluntary party to the further extension or diffusion of human slavery.

Mr. Lincoln has been presented by the Hebrews of the West with an elegant painting of the American flag, having upon its stripes an inscription in Hebrew, from the book of Joshua, chapter first, verses 4 to 9 inclusive.

A well-known planter living not far from New Orleans, wrote last Spring that four of his slaves, who had run away to the Yankees, had returned. They have had enough of liberty and were glad to come back. But in his next letter to the North he told a different tale. The four had run away again, and had taken with them 200 more slaves.

☞ The Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

BIRTHS.

In Suisun City, Dec. 29, the wife of E. Briscoe of a son.

DIED.

In this city, January 1, at the City Hospital, Mr. Hitchens, aged 35, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Nantucket, in November, suddenly, Mr. Susan L. Denison, sister of A. O. Denison.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on the 26th ult., after a short and severe illness, James Stevens. We have known him for many years. He was born in the City of Washington, D. C., and our first recollection of him was 25 years ago, more or less. He was then living in the family of John Q. Adams, formerly President of the U. States, who thought much of him. He has filled many situations of trust, and has always won the confidence and esteem of his employers. Among his own people he was loved for his noble qualities of heart. Liberal to a fault, frank but courteous in his manners, he was always ready to assist the needy, administer to the sick and bury the dead. First and most interested in every move for the bettering of the condition of his own race, we shall keenly feel his loss. As a son he was devoted; for many years he supported an afflicted mother, who suffered and died from that fell disease, consumption. He leaves one brother, whose afflictions from the cradle rendered him a special charge for years, and always a subject of delightful care. In view of those heavy charges, we cannot wonder at our friend being poor; but though poor in purse, he was rich in all that makes a man honorable—rich in the benevolence of his heart—rich in his warm social qualities. These made him a valuable acquaintance, and in the consciousness of right he maintained a course of conduct that made him beloved by all, but most deeply by those who knew him best. Mr. Stevens was unmarried, not from a want of a just appreciation of the fair sex, but from the circumstances to which we have referred, which caused a constant claim upon his time and labor. Faithful as a son, devoted as a brother, genial companion, thou art gone.

"All hail! all hail!" thine ears will greet—
The "Lodge" awaits! Why stay?
Oh fly, and kindred spirits meet
In one eternal day!

W. H. Y.

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Meetings, &c.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Preaching in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Dupont Street Baptist Church—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st Friday in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
Philip A. Bell, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER. }

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Watches Repaired at New York Prices!

American Watches at Factory Prices.

ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

I AM SELLING AS LOW AS THEY CAN be bought in New York, and 25 per cent less than any other house in San Francisco.

C. E. COLLINS,
Exclusive Agent
For the American Watch Factory,
No. 602 Montgomery Street,
One door from Clay street.
Watches repaired at New York prices. o25

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, San Francisco.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
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Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) San Francisco.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
MARYSVILLE.
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

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R. T. HOUSTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, San Francisco.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

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Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

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Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

Address WM. H. BLAKE, Niantic Hotel, No. 508 Clay street. jy12-tf

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Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES. French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
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Shaving Brushes, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
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BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

Go to Dr. E. R. Johnson,
540 Washington st., East of Montgomery,
(Opposite Quincy Hall.)

THE GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR and Natural Physician. He has cured more than five hundred persons in one year of various diseases, many of which had been abandoned by the Physicians as hopeless. The Doctor uses no poisonous medicines in his treatment of patients. Remember that. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Consultation free. oc12 1m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863. [NO. 41.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

The Appeal will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The following is one of the grandest sentenses in our language: "The tall mountains are the sublime apostles of nature, whose surplices are snow, and whose sermons are avalanches."

A Paint Mine.—A mine of ochre and other materials, necessary to the manufacture of paint, has been discovered on a farm near Martinez. It promises to be a rich mine to its owners. We believe that only in Sicily is there any other such mine.

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The War Power and the Supreme Court.

Already the pro-slavery organs, are discussing the legal validity of the proposed emancipation under the war power. The *World* intimates, boastfully, that, on the return of peace, the Supreme Court of the United States will decide the Proclamation of Emancipation unconstitutional. This shows the importance of the Judiciary as Senator Hale, during the last session of Congress. With such tools of tyranny, as Judge Taney and his pro-slavery associates in possession of authority and power to nullify all the acts of the Government, and override all the most cherished desires of the people, it is in vain to think of maintaining our liberties or saving our country, by mere force of arms.

As the Judges hold their offices for life, unless impeached, and removed for misdemeanor, it may be thought difficult, under the Constitution to reach the evil. But Mr. Hale pointed out, clearly, the remedy. Though the Constitution provides, in general terms, for "one Supreme Court, and such inferior Courts as the Congress may, *from time to time*, ordain and establish," yet all the Courts, not excepting the Supreme Court itself, came into existence by force of Acts of Congress, pointing out in detail the mode of their organization, the number of judges, &c., &c. It is perfectly within the power of Congress to repeal its own Acts, and when those Acts are repealed the Judges holding offices under them lose their offices of course. Congress has then the same power to organize new Courts that it had to organize Courts in the beginning; and under the same power of appointing Judges, by which the old Judges were appointed, new judges may be appointed for the new Courts. Without some remedy of this sort, the liberties of the people would be indeed be as completely at the mercy of the Supreme Court, as Mr. Jefferson complained that they were. He feared that the Federal Judiciary would, some day, declare itself absolute, and it is easy to see that the course proposed by the *World* would make it, in reality, absolute. But here, as elsewhere, it will be found, on a close examination, that our fathers, in framing and adopting the Constitution, were not so careless of the safe-guards of freedom, as the slavocrats would have us believe. The Supreme Court, itself, is not the autocrat, but the instrument of the people, under God, for the protection, not the enslavement of the people. The people that, through their Representatives, organized the Federal Courts, can, whenever they find it necessary, through the same instrumentality, re-organize them. To deny this, is to deny that the people, through their Representatives, have the power to protect themselves from chattel enslavement. It is to affirm that if Judge Taney and his associates should decide that two-thirds of the white people may be held as slaves by the other one-third, with no rights that any body is bound to respect, the decision is final, and the people have no Consititutional means of relief. Pretensions like these, should be promptly looked in the face, and be looked out of countenance by an insulted people.—*The Principia.*

Result of One Year's Work Against the Rebellion.

This time last year, Beauregard was encamped at Mannassas. The rebels were virtually in possession of all of the slave States, except Delaware and Maryland. A violent minority in the latter, indeed, was only kept down by the strong hand. In the Southwestern States, we had no footing anywhere but at St. Louis, and even that place was menaced by Sterling Price. Kentucky was thinking of neutrality. The actual condition of things was, that though the Government had announced it to be its intention to crush the rebellion, Washington was really besieged by the armies of Jeff. Davis. To some it may appear that

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nothing has been done, because a rebel army still contests the way to Richmond, but let us see if such be the fact.

In the first place, Western Virginia has been cleared effectually of rebels, and is now a free State in the Union.

2. It has been demonstrated that Maryland is really as loyal as Maine. The general impression was, that she was being held down by Federal bayonets, and that the moment a chance presented itself, she would throw herself into the arms of Jeff. Davis. Lee's incursion, last fall, gave "Maryland, my Maryland," the chance above stated, but that State very prudently declined to avail herself of it. Lee did not receive 500 recruits during his sojourn north of the Potomac.

3. The rebels have made desperate efforts to retain possession of Missouri. Three or four times they attempted its invasion in force, but on each occasion they were driven helter-skelter over the Boston Mountains. The last invasion has just been disposed of by Col. Blount in the same manner as all its predecessors. There are no organized hords in Missouri now to display the Confederate bunting, but a few scattered bands of guerrillas, and from the activity of the State authorities, there is every reason to hope that they soon will be captured, killed, or driven out of the State. More than this, the Emancipationists in the late elections have gained a decided advantage, and the prospect is, that Missouri will soon take her stand among the free States of the Union.

4. The history of Kentucky is somewhat similar to that of Missouri. The rebels have made several desperate efforts to get possession of that gallant State, but without success. The last attempt was made by Bragg, Kirby Smith, and Humphrey Marshall, but they now consider themselves only too happy to have been able to get beyond the borders of the State on the "double quick." We have rumors of another invasion now, but it will end like all the others—in failure. Bragg has said that his Kentucky campaign disappointed him a good deal. He expected that he would be joined by recruits by tens of thousands, but muskets were issued only to 4,000, and nearly all that number subsequently deserted.

5. Through Arkansas we have marched an army without much trouble from the borders of Missouri to Helena, down on the Mississippi. We have now a large force at the last mentioned place, under General Hovey. It was he, as our readers will remember, who recently made the dash upon Grenada, in Mississippi. If it were necessary, Little Rock could easily be taken. Missouri unaided is perfectly competent to bring back this "erring sister" to the path from which she so foolishly strayed.

6. Tennessee at the commencement was the most truculent of the rebel States. We now hold fully one-half of it, including its principal cities—Nashville and Memphis. At the former place Andy Johnson administers the Government, and members of Congress are to be elected from the vicinity.

7. We hold all the towns on the coast of North Carolina with the exception of Wilmington. Gen. Foster recently made an incursion as far as Goldsboro', and destroyed the railroad there, which cuts off Jeff Davis from one of his sources of supply. The impression is that the State is really Union at heart, but she is compelled by force of circumstances to sustain the rebellion at present, for even if the rebel armies in Virginia were defeated, the returning wave of the rebellion would be sufficient to overwhelm her.

8. In South Carolina we hold the sea islands and a considerable portion of the coast. Charleston still flaunts the rebel flag, but is a ruined place forever.

9. In Georgia we have taken Fort Pulaski and hold nearly the whole of the coast.

10. There was not much trouble experienced in disposing of little Florida. We have Pensacola and several other towns; Fort Pickens, Fort Taylor and the Tortugas never succumbed to treason.

11. In Louisiana we have retaken Forts St. Philip and Jackson, and hold New Orleans.

12. We hold a considerable slip of the northern part of the Mississipi, and have frequently whipped the rebels there, and are ready to do so again, whenever they show themselves.

13. Of Virgina, at present, we hold nearly two-thirds, including the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Portsmouth and Fortress Monroe. Jeff Davis' rule extends, to-day only as far North as the Rappahannock, and westward to the Alleghanies.

14. This time last year New Mexico and Arizona were in complete possession of the rebels. Canby and Carleton have expelled them, and the Government is now in undisputed possession.

15. In Texas we hold Galveston and the whole coast. We can take the State at any moment when it becomes necessary and much trouble will not then be experienced.

The facts above presented exhibit the strides we have made during the past year to crush the rebellion. In fact, it holds its head nowhere as erect as it did last year, if we except Virginia. After 2 years' war the French and English succeeded in taking half the town of Sebastopol. We have accomplished a work of the most colossal proportions in comparison to this within the past year, and to do so, fought at Fort Henry, Pea Ridge, Somerset, Fort Donelson, Island No. 10, Shiloh, Corinth, (Rosckrans) Perryville, Baton Rouge, Roanoke, and several places in North Carolina and Charleston; Fair Oaks, for seven days on the Chickahominy, ending with Malvern Hill; at Cedar Mountain, and for six days under Pope in Northern Virginia—South Mountain, Antietam; ending on the 15th ult., at Fredericksburg; besides taking, by regular siege, Forts Pulaski, Jackson and St. Philip. The rebellion presents a firm front nowhere to-day but in Virginia.

The President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Whereas, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a Proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall, henceforth and forever, be free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; and that the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, issue a Proclamation, designating the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State or people thereof shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in Congress, by members chosen thereto by a majority of qualified voters in such States, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State or the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States:

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power invested in me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in time of actual rebellion against the Government of the United States as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose to publish my Proclamation after a period of 100 days

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from the date of the first above mentioned order, designate the States and parts of States therein, the people whereof respectively are at this day in rebellion against the United States, to be the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (excepting the parishes of St. Barnard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and New Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia, (except 48 counties, designated as "Western Virginia," and the other counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, including the cities of Norfolk, and Portsmouth,) which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this Proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within these designated States and parts of States, are and henceforth shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defence; and I recommend them in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison the forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts, in said service.

Upon this, which is sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgement of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, on the 1st day of January, A. D., 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 87th year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.
By Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

"Discouraging the Proclamation."—In some remarks made in Boston lately, at the close of one of the "Fraternity Lectures" in course of delivery in that city, Mr. Senator Sumner held the following language in allusion to the the "Proclamation of Freedom."

You must see to it that this proclamation *is absolutely recognized as a law. It must not be trifled with or discouraged.* It has nothing to do with philanthropy or abolition or anti-slavery. It is put forth as a military necessity, and stands singly and conclusively on that ground. It is to be sustained under the constitution as a war measure, and for that cause alone. It has already been decided that the man who discourages enlistments is a traitor; *now I say whoever discourages the emancipation proclamation of the President is a traitor.* That is my principle, and I hope before a month to see it the principle of the whole country."

Important Emancipation Meeting of Clergymen in New York.—On Monday evening, 8th of December, an important meeting of clergymen in New York was held at Cooper Institute, to take measures to support the President in his Proclamation of Emancipation. More than 50 clergymen were present, belonging to nearly all the religious denominations in the city. Some of the oldest and most conservative citizens participated in the proceedings. The venerable Chancellor Ferris of the New York University occupied the chair, and a number of able speeches were made, all warmly in favor of the proposed action. A most influential committee was appointed to prepare an address to the President, consisting of Rev. Drs. T. E. Vermilye of the Reformed Dutch Church, Gardiner Spring of the Presbyterian Church, William R. Williams of the Baptist Church, Stephen H. Tyng of the Episcopal Caurch, and Joseph P. Thompson of the Congregational Church. This committee was to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, December 15. It was expected that a large number of clergymen of the city and vicinity were present, and that, in

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addition to the invaluable address which such a committee will not fail to present, other concerted measures may be adopted calculated to strengthen the hands of the President in this crisis by the firm and united opinion of the wisest and best men of the country.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1863.

"Marching On!"

Never did we expect to live to see the day when freedom would be proclaimed to the enslaved millions of our race. Though the "irrepressible conflict" has been viewed by citizens, politicians and statesmen as sure to result in favor of freedom, yet the most wise and prophetic have been incapable of foreseeing the eventful day of January 1, 1863—a day that, from henceforth, will give the nation a more powerful impetus in its ascent than even the mighty Declaration of Jefferson of July 4, 1776, that sent the cheering notes of liberty and equality resounding over the globe, making tyrants tremble on their tottering thrones—declaring that "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" were rights inalienable to all mankind. From henceforth America sends forth renewed greetings to the cherished and tried friend of her youth, and has accepted as her own the lost jewels of France—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." France, England and America form a grand triangle of freedom, and should, henceforth, be the supporters and sustainers of each other, in every good cause, in time of peace or war. They form a combination for the diffusion of human freedom and progress, the new impulses of which will exercise a most powerful influence over the whole civilized world. Art, Science and Human Invention will, in time, necessarily centre in America, and advance with greater rapidity in this New Era of Freedom, which will be recognized by posterity with greater admiration than any period since the invention of gunpowder. All should rejoice in the New Era of Freedom that is now being recorded in American history.

The Public Meeting.

A large array of names were signed to a call for the meeting which was held at the A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening last. Although the weather was inclement there was an unusually large number of ladies present, manifesting the deepest interest in the proceedings. There was also a number of white persons present. The resolutions and speeches were received with great enthusiasm. It was a late hour when the meeting adjourned.

The proceeds of the Celebration are for the benefit of the National Sanitary Fund. It is the request of the General Committee that those persons in the interior who are desirous of swelling the Fund send their donations to the Finance Committee.

The Celebration.

The Emancipation Celebration is expected to come off on Wednesday, the 14th of Jauuary, and the Committee are using every exertion to have the exercises and every feature connected therewith appropriate to the great event. Many persons from the interior are expected to visit our city on the occasion, and the indications are that it will be the most enthusiastic gathering among our people ever held on this coast. Let the mountains, on this occasion, speak to the sea, the sea to the shores, and the shores to the heavens, that "Ethiopia does stretch forth her hands unto God."

We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Patrick for several New York and Panama papers of the latest dates. Acknowledgment for a similar favor is also due to Mr. Wm. H. Hall.

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Meeting to Prepare for the Emancipation Celebration.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the colored citizens of San Francisco was held on Monday evening, Jan. 5, 1863, in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., to hear the President's Proclamation read, and consider what measures should be taken in reference thereto.

The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. Peter Anderson President and Mr. Thomas Taylor Secretary. On taking the chair the President made the following remarks;

Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for the high honor conferred in electing me to preside over this respectable and intelligent assemblage. The occasion which has brought us to together is truly worthy of our highest and most respectful consideration. It is an occasion to awaken our expressions of joy, and pay our homage to the President for his Emancipation Proclamation. We wish to speak from the shores of the Pacific to those of our freed brethren in the Atlantic, sending greetings to them and congratulating them upon the reception of their freedom. We have assembled to speak to President Lincoln and the nation at large, and show that, as a people, we will countenance no act on the part of our race that will give our friends cause to regret bestowing upon millions the priceless boon of freedom. At last "Ethiopia has stretched forth her hands unto God." We are now ready to devise ways and means to get up a demonstration suitable for the sublime occasion.

Mr. P. A Bell offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the President of the United States has, by a Proclamation, issued this 1st day of January instant, declared the slaves in certain portions of our country now in rebellion against the general government free; and whereas, said Proclamation, together with other acts of the present Administration, disconnects the government from the institution of slavery, and erases a stigma from the escutcheon of the nation; and whereas we, the colored citizens of San Francisco, feeling identified with those who have been thus legally enfranchised, and considering that we should give some expression of our opinion on the occasion, do, therefore, resolve—

1st, That we congratulate our race, our country, and the world, on the event which has given prospective freedom to nearly 4,000,000 of human beings hitherto held in hopeless bondage.

2d, We deplore the war which is now devastating our country, and hope the overthrow of slavery (the cause thereof) will once more bring peace and unity.

3d, We rejoice that out of the evil the Lord, in his judgment, has bought forth good, and amid the horrors of war and rebellion, is accompishing the freedom of our race.

4th, That we open a subscription for all colored persons of San Francisco city and county, who shall subscribe $1 or more for the relief of the sick and wounded of the army and navy of the United States.

Mr. R. A. Hall offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, did, on the 1st of January, 1863, by the power in him vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the U. S., issue a proclamation, as an act of justice and humanity, based on military necessity, giving freedom to all the slaves of certain States and parts of States now in rebellion against the federal government; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the colored people of the city and county of San Francisco, as an expression of our thankfulness to God and gratitude to the President, should render all the aid in our power to our sugering country.

Resolved, That we open a subscription for all colored persons of San Francisco city and county, who shall subscribe $1 or more for the relief of the sick and wounded of the army and navy of the United States.

Resolved, That the amount of money so subscribed shall be published, from time to time, in the Appeal.

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Moved, by Mr. J. G. Wilson, that a committee of 25 be appointed to make arrangements for the general interests of the people, and to celebrate the occasion as they may determine. Carried.

Remarks were made by Messrs. R. A. Hall, S. T. Wilcox, J. G. Wilson, S. Cunee, J. P. Dyer, A. Ferguson, C. M. Wilson, P. A. Bell, and others.

J. Madison Bell read an original poem, written for the occasion, of which the following are the concluding lines:

O Lord! bless Thou the President,
Bless his every good intent!
Bless his armies in the field,
And nerve their hearts the sword to wield.
Bless all his gunboats clad in mail,
And bless each unprotected sail!
And bless the land which gave him birth,
And may it soon of all the earth,
Become the freest, purest, best,
And Heaven inseparably blest.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as the committee:

Henry M. Collins,	Edward Cain,
F. G. Barbadoes,	Nelson Cook,
R. A. Hall,	S. Wilcox,
J. P. Dyer,	J. B. Sanderson,
J. M. Bell,	Henry C. Cornish,
Philip A. Bell,	Charles Smith,
Henry Lewis,	J. R. Starkey,
C. M. Wilson,	Thos. Dupee,
J. G. Wilson,	D. W. Ruggles,
S. J. Grooms,	Wm. H. Blake,
A. Ferguson,	Shadrach Howard,
John A. Barber,	Samuel Cunee.
Barney Fletcher,	

On motion of Mr. B. Fletcher, the President and Secretary were added to the committee.

Moved by Mr. R. A. Hall that the contemplated celebration take place on Wednesday, 14th January inst., and that our friends from the neighboring counties be invited to participate with us. Carried.

Moved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the *Evening Bulletin*, Sacramento *Union*, and Pacific Appeal. Carried.

Adjourned.

PETER ANDERSON, President.
Thomas Taylor, Secretary.

The Legislature assembled, on Monday last, the 5th inst., but besides the election of Speaker, Secretaries, Clerks and other officers, with the reading of the Governor's message, but little has been done this week.

Mr. Perkins has given notice of a bill for the repeal of the Statutes disqualifying persons of African descent from testifying in the Courts of Justice. The friends of this measure are confident of its success this session.

The concurrent resolutions endorsing the President's Proclamation passed the Senate on Wednesday. In the House it was laid over under the rules, after a fierce debate. The indications are, as we write, that it would pass the Assembly.

Mr. Wm. E. Town, of Millpitas, Santa Clara co., has our special thanks for $2 sent us, through Mr. J. B. Sanderson, who has been on a visit to Santa Clara co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Grass Valley, Jan. 3, 1862.

Mr. Editor—As it is the commencement of the New Year I thought I would drop you a few lines. Yesterday we hailed with joy the dispatch containing the President's Proclamation, for many of us have relatives to whom that document will bring freedom. The weather, for the past week, has been dark and gloomy, raining most of the time.

Your's truly, I.

Mr. Editor—As a correspondent in your last issue has discovered an extraordinary wealthy colored man among us, I would state that I also have been looking around, and have been lucky enough to find another wealthy gentleman among our people. It is Mr. Jabez Nichal, of San Mateo. He is assessed in the following sums, in the various localities thereto annexed:

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Mississippi Bonds, 6 per cent.	$ 10,000
do. Mortgages	140,000
Confederate scrip	410,000
Washoe claims	10,000
Cariboo do.	40,000
Outside lands, San Francisco	5,000

This makes the snug little sum of $615,000

Mr. N. is a worthy and unassuming citizen, and for many years has followed the humble though lucrative business of "boot blacking," though, from early fancy, he sometimes barbers. "I have this to say, may he continue to advance to the windward, for to the leeward he can always go."

Yours, Blower.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

San Francisco, Jan. 8, 1862.

To the Committee of Ladies and others of the Fair lately given for the Benefit of the Baptist Church, Dupont st.:

Brethren and Sisters and Kind Friends: Permit me to offer to your honorable body my heartfelt thanks for the useful presents which you have been pleased to favor me with. And while I wish you, one and all, a happy New Year, may I ask that you will all join with me in prayer for those who have so long suffered under the oppressive yoke of slavery; and now, my dear brethren and sisters, I would say, that, in the present year, we all look forward to the happy day when we shall see those who have so long been held in bondage set free, to become useful to themselves and to all those who may surround them. Let us humbly prepare a banquet—an offering to the Lord. Let us wait on Him daily, that He may rule the hearts of men in power, and that He will arm them with success. May the great God stand at the head of our Union armies, that they may ride on, conquering and to conquer, until the glorious stars and stripes wave over the heads of our kinsmen at the South, in freedom's day, as it now waves over ours. Let us be up and doing. Let no one have it to say, in this glorious 1863, that this or that one has been guilty of the least dishonorable act. Let us deport ourselves as becomes good citizens, and God will take care of the rest. While we watch and wait, let us remember one who suffered even death for our cause; for we all see now that John Brown's soul is "marching on."

Mrs. Jane E. Dove.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Thoughts for Reflection."

Mr. Editor—In your very judicious and appropriate selection from the *Christian Recorder*, entitled "Public Schools," I find these words: "The rising generation must not be permitted, or rather compelled, to grope their way through the midnight darkness of ignorance, inactivity and superstition," which has caused me to ask, do we not owe our present degraded position to the infamous bonds of slavery, protected, too, by a government whose fixed principles are equal rights and equal privileges? And is it not a duty, duc alike to us, the wronged and oppressed, as well as to the laws of Christianity, that justice and reason should bestow upon us the rights, privileges and immunities, which we claim as our birth right, which is the natural inheritance of every other citizen? Although much can be done through our exertions to ameliorate our condition, much, also, must come from the helping hand of a government, which, by its disavowal of the degrading influences of slavery, has acknowledged to the world our fitness to be marshalled in the ranks of the civilized nations of the earth.

Hitherto, we have been debarred the privileges of education, bestowed upon the poorest and most abject of its citizens. To the best of our ability we have combatted this severe restriction to our advancement, and by almost superhuman efforts established our reputation, so far at least as to receive the benefits intellectual culture bestows.

Now, we ask at the hands of that government which has acknowleged our right to freedom, aid and assistance to render that right a blessing to ourselves, and an honor to the institutions that has claimed for them protection to the oppressed. Let the advantages of common schools and a series of academic instructions be fostered by the national government in our behalf, and but few years will be requried to prove to the world that the mental organization of the swarthy sons of Africa's burning coast are capable of grasping, understanding, and appreciating the great treasures in the storehouse of intelligence and intellect.

Let this be done for us, and we will not be the sad tokens of coming night for our unhappy race to grope their dubious way through the perils of the wilderness. God forbid that we should be lost and buried in impenetrable darkness.

If our young men would only apply themselves to their studies with half as much zeal as they do to the trifles and amusements of this life, they would find of what momentous interest it is to their understanding in treasuring up useful knowledge; if they but educate themselves, the imputation that they act without reason can no more be cast upon them; and, oh! what a heap of misery they then sweep from their doors.

"Deem our nation brutes no longer,
Till some reason you shall find
Worthier of regard, and stronger
Than the color of our kind.

"Slaves of gold, whose sordid dealings
Furnish all your boasted powers,
Prove that you have human feelings,
Ere you proudly question ours!"

Lucinda Blue.

Sacramento, December 23, 1862.

Judge Holt on Slavery.

The Hon. J. Holt having been invited to speak in New York city upon the election, wrote a letter to Mr. Barney, the Collector, from which we make a single extract:

My faith is simple and briefly stated. It is this: For all things that are for the Union—against all things that are against it. I am for the Union unconditionally, as I am for protecting my own body, at every cost and hazard, from the knife of the assassin. No human institution, no earthly interest ever by me shall be weighed in the scales against the life of my country. Least of all will I approach with unsandaled feet, or permit to be thus weighed, an institution, the foundation of whose being—the African slave trade—the laws of my country have 40 years denounce as a crime worthy of death—a crime not against any particular form of civilization, but a crime against the very race to which we belong.

I yield to no man in veneration for the Constitution, or in determination that its blessing shall be extended to those who respect and obey it. The door to all these blessings is widely open to the Southern people, and they are earnestly invoked by the President to enter it and enjoy them.

Their institutions and their every interest are in their own hands, and can be saved not only from ruin, but from the slightest injury, by the utterance of a single word—a word of duty and honor. But, if in their passionate pursuit of separate empire, and in their blind resentments against brethren who have never wronged them, they refuse to speak that word, and prefer to perish themselves rather than the loyal States shall escape destruction—be it so. But, is it not childish prattle to say that the South can claim to be at the same moment the *protege* and the destroyer of the Constitution?

Does it not require an audacity absolutely satanic to insist that the beneficent provisions of that hallowed instrument shall be secured to States and people who are hourly spurning and spitting upon its authority and who are leading forth vast armies to overwhelm it, and with it the homes and hopes of all who are rallying in its defence? In prosecuting the war, while exercising the right to injure the enemy, we may destroy not only ships upon the sea, and fortresses and cities upon the land, but human life upon the battle-field. But what institution, what material interest is more hallowed than human life, and what material interest is there belonging to the enemy that we are obliged to spare, even though by so doing we perish ourselves."

From the Independent.

The Working of Freedom.

Emancipation in the District of Columbia has worked admirably. A sufficient time has elapsed since the act became operative to test it by the most infallible of tests—experience. A more quiet, orderly, industrious people can be found nowhere in this nation than the emancipated negroes of Washington. With rare capacity

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they have adapted themselves to their new condition. Loving freedom for the enjoyments it gives to them, they enjoy its opportunities in moderation; and in this respect, have verified the most sanguine expectations of their friends, and disappointed the predictions of their most moderate enemies.

Not the least interesting circumstance in connection with emancipation has been the return from the North of many free negroes, and more than one fugitive slave, driven away while the District was slave territory by actual or apprehended wrong. The outrages to which these poor people were often subjected under former laws, are met by vigorous measures at the hands of the present authorities, civil and military; and hence many absentees are returning to their homes and kindred to spend the remainder of their days in peace and quiet.

This fact may teach our fellow-citizens of the North who are apprehensive of negro raids into the Free States, and the competition of black labor with white as the result of the President's emancipation policy, an instructive lesson.

The Free Blacks and the South.—That class of politicians opposed to the President's proclamation, which he proposes to issue on the 1st of January, for the general emancipation of the negroes belonging to those in rebellion at that time, are trying to make the people of the North believe that as soon as these negroes are liberated, there will be an influx of this entire population into the Northern States.

The statistics of 1850 develop the following facts:

Virginia had 54,333 free negroes.
While Ohio had 25,279.
Maryland had 74,723 free colored persons, with only 90,368 slaves.
At this time, New York had 49,069 free negroes.
At this time, the District of Colambia had 10,050 free negroes and 3,688 slaves.
Delaware had then 18,073 free negroes and 2,290 slaves.
North Carolina had 27,463 free negroes.
Alabama had 2,265 free negroes.
Georgia had 2,981 free negroes.
Illinois had only 5,426 free negroes.
Indiana had only 11,262 free negroes.
While Lousiana had 17,662 free negroes.
The white population of Indiana was 977,943; while the white population of Louisiana was only 255,491; while Maryland, with a population of 417,944 whites, has a population of free colored persons of 74,728.

And New York with a population of 3,048,325 whites, has only 49,069 free negroes.

The story of a black boy's bravery is told in an English paper. The iron brig Nancy Riley, of Newcastle, with mahogany, from Mexico for London, put in at Plymouth, November 3d, having left Minatitlan on the 11th of August. Her crew—ten, all told—had been sick ever since she was in the West Indies, and the sickness was greatly increased by a detention of 17 days on the bar of the harbor. Fortunately a black boy, aged 15, who secreted himself on board when the ship was at Martinique, and who could not be conveniently landed at Minatilan, remained on board, and was perfectly free from the fever, ague and diarrhœa which afflicted the others. With his help and that of the second mate only, the master had to navigate the Nancy Riley 30 days, during which she crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and got through the Gulf of Florida.

The recently published foriegn correspondence shows that our government proposed the voluntary colonization of Americans of African descent to the British colonies, but Earl Russell declined the proposition.

Ellis, Britton & Eaton, of Springfield, Vt. urges the formation of a stock company, with a capital of several millions of dollars, to purchase confiscated estates in the South and set to work upon them the freed negroes.

A Contraband was lately sworn in as a cook by a corporal of the First Iowa Cavalry; among other things he was sworn to do, was the following: "You do solemnly swear that when this war is over, you will make tracks for Africa almighty fast." "Yes, massa, I do dat; I always wanted to go to Cheercargo."

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Latest Telegraphic News.

St. Louis, Jan. 6.—The succession of battles between Rosekrans and the enemy at Stone's river lasted five days. The fighting was terrific throughout. At the close of the 5th, the rebels were defeated and routed The enemy was 50,000 strong, well appointed, and fought with desperation. Our victory is complete. The loss is great on both sides. The rebels abandoned their dead and wounded on the field, and Rosekrans' victorious army now occupies Murfreesboro.

Our whole loss will exceed 10,000. The rebel loss is double ours. A number of the best buildings at Nashville have been taken for hospitals.

The *Tribune* says editorially that a letter from a well informed source at Paris states that, a few days before the letter was written, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Drouyn de l'Huys, visited the Emperor, and advised him that a modification of the policy of the Emperor was required by the public voice; that he could not change, therefore he tendered his resignation, recommending Lavalette as his successor; that the modifications needed were, in the first place, to guarantee liberty in regard to Italy; secondly, the withdrawal of the French army from Mexico, and a treaty with that power; thirdly, joining in a note to be signed by England and Russia, to the Confederate authorities, taking ground that as the rebellion had now now continued nearly two years without success, the interests of humanity and civilization required them to lay down their arms. The writer adds that after opposing these propositions, the Emperor, upon further consideration took a more favorable view of the policy indicated. The writer asserts, in the strongest manner, that notwithstanding the unexpected and surprising character of this information, it is strictly true.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6.—Commander Bankhead of the Monitor, in his official report expresses the opinion that the Monitor sprung a leak in the forward part where her hull joins the armor. She sunk in 42 fathoms of water.

New York, Jan. 7.—The steamer Eagle, from Havana, has arrived with Mexican advices which state that a division of the French army 12,000 strong had proceeded 12 leagues from Orizaba. Gen. Donai is redorted as having reached Amozoc from Vera Cruz. Gen. Berthia had advanced from Jalapa towards Perote. The French trops who returnd from Tampico had gone to Jalapa. 1,000 mules and 250 wagons from New York had reached Vera Cruz for the French army.

Washington special dispatches say that President Lincoln's reasons for signing the bill admitting Western Virginia into the Union, were as follows: First—It was the correct policy of the Administration to secure as much free territory as possible with as little trouble as possible: Secondly—That the Wheeling Legislature had been recognized by Congress as the Legislature of the State of Virginia; and that body had authority to adopt measures looking to a division of the State; Thirdly—On the principle that he was bound to take care of his friends. The opinion of the President was in writing, and was read at a Cabinet meeting, half of which opposed the measure. A report had been prepared to be submitted next meeting

Jefferson City, Mo. January 6.—John B. Henderson was elected U. S. Senator for the short term to-day.

Gen. Joe Johnston is in command at Vicksburg.

Cairo, Jan. 7—3 P. M.—A grand concentration of rebel forces to the number of 65,000 attack the Federal army and drive it back to the first line. There was most desperate fighting. Whole regiments and even brigades fighting hand-to-hand over the guns. Federal loss between 4,000 and 5,000.

Reinforcements reaching the rebels from the Louisiana shore. Gen. Sherman awaiting reinforcements. None had yet reached him from Grant's army. Nothing yet heard of the movements of Gen. Banks and Com. Farragut.

Jan. 7th.—On Saturday night, Colonel Mulligan, at the head of his brigade, left New Creek for Moorfield, reaching there the next evening. The latest reports are that the rebels have been driven four miles

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and are still being pursued. The rebels are under command of Colonels Imboden and Jenkins.

Gen. Carter's expedition to East Tennessee, reached Manchester to-day on its return. They destroyed two important bridges, killing, wounding and capturing five hundred and fifty rebels, and taking seven hundred stand of arms, besides a large amount of flour, salt, and other stores. The expedition was one of the most hazardous of the war, and attended with great hardships and privations. We lost ten men.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 7.—In view of Jeff Davis's recent order that Federal officers captured in action shall be held until General Botler is taken, Rosekrans has ordered all rebel officers into custody.

All concur that the fight [on Stone river] was most disastrous to Bragg. Wounded officers estimate their loss at from 12,000 to 15,000, with great slaughter of the leading officers. Later reports reduce our loss in killed, wounded and missing to 7,000.

It is likely that an issue of $300,000,000 Legal Tender notes will be recommended to Congress.

Poetry.

We've Happier Days in Store.

BY M. E. B.

1.

I yet shall see you smile again,
As you were wont to smile,
Before the heart was crushed by pain,
Or bowed by toil awhile.
On that pale cheek I yet shall see,
Life's roses, as of yore.
Those eyes resume their brilliancy—
We've happier days in store.

2.

Though with the monster, grim Despair,
Too oft compelled to cope,
Shall we forget that angel form.
Whose heavenly name is Hope?
Who sweetly whispers, 'midst our griefs,
"Take courage, sigh no more."
And bids us on her anchor lean?—
We've happier days in store.

Selections.

THE WEDDING-RING FINGER.—This is the fourth finger on the left hand. Why this particular digit should have received such a token of honor and trust beyond all its congeners, both in Pogan and Christian times, has been variously interpreted.—"The most common explanation is," according to Sir Thomas Browne, "presuming therein that a particular vessel, nerve, vein, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart;" which direct vascular communication Browne shows to be anatomically incorrect. Macrobius gives another reason, which may, perhaps, satisfy those anatomists who are not satisfied with the above. "Pollex," he says, "or thumb, whose derivative *palleo*, and from its Greek equivalent *antichier*, which means "as good as a hand," is too busy to be set apart for any such special employment; the next finger to the thumb being but half protected on that side, beside having other work to do, is also ineligible; the appropriate attaching to the middle finger, called *medicus*, puts it entirely out of the question; and as the little finger stands exposed, and is moreover too puny to enter the lists in such a contest, the spousal honors devolve naturally on *probunus*, the wedding finger." In *The British Apollo*, 1788. it is urged that the fourth finger was chosen from its being not only less used than either of the rest, but more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it cannot be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be stretched out to their full length and straightness.—*Chicago Journal.*

Laughter, Sleep and Hope are the three bounties with which kind Mother Nature compensates us for the troubles of a life, which few, perhaps, would accept if they were asked beforehand.

The Scriptures speak of a man's asking for bread and receiving stone. The rebels ask for salt and we give them saltpetre.

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GRAND JUBILEE
—OF—
NATIONAL EMANCIPATION.

The Colored Citizens of the City and County of San Francisco, in view of the great act of President Lincoln, proclaiming Freedom to nearly four millions of slaves, and desirous of expressing their heartfelt gratitude, will, on the 14th day of January, 1863, at PLATT'S MUSIC HALL, hold a Celebration in commemoration of the same.

Officers of the Day.

PRESIDENT.
J. B. SANDERSON.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

CITY.

P. A. Bell,	H. M. Collins,
E. Cain,	S. Howard,
A. J. Dennison,	P. Anderson,
H. C. Cornish,	J. Brown, Sr.,
J. P. Dyer,	Daniel Seals,
A. Waddy,	J. J. Meshaw.

L. Berry.

COUNTRY.

A. White, - - -	San Jose,
E. Hatton, - - -	Napa,
W. W. Lee, - - -	Stockton,
N. Christopher, - -	Sacramento,
Erastus Briscoe, - -	Suisun,
S. P. Clanton, - -	Benicia,
E. P. Duplex, - -	Marysville,
Dennis D. Carter, -	Nevada.

CHAPLAIN,
Reverend J. J. Moore.

GENERAL COMMITTEE,

Henry M. Collins,	Edward Cain,
F. G. Barbadoes,	Nelson Cook,
R. A. Hall,	S. Wilcox,
J. P. Dyer,	J. B. Sanderson,
J. M. Bell,	Henry C. Cornish,
Philip A. Bell,	Charles Smith,
Henry Lewis,	J. R. Starkey,
C. M. Wilson,	Thos. Dupee,
J. G. Wilson,	D. W. Ruggles,
S. J. Grooms,	Wm. H. Blake,
A. Ferguson,	Shadrach Howard,
John A. Barber,	Samuel Cunee.
P. Anderson,	Thomas Taylor,

Barney Fletcher.

FINANCE COMMITTEE,

R. A. Hall,	Nelson Cook,
J. P. Dyer,	B. Fletcher,

S. Cunee.

Order of Exercises:

Invocation to the Throne of Grace, ... Chaplain.
Music, "My Country, 'tis of thee."..... Band.
Reading of the Proclamation,.. F. G. Barbadoes.
Music, "Hail Columbia," ..... Band.
Oration,..... Rev. T. M. D. Ward.
Music, "Yankee Doodle," .....Band.
Poem,.....J. Madison Bell.
Freedom Marching On,.....Audience.

Reading of Resolutions.

Addresses by Messrs. A. Ferguson, Wm. H. Yates, C. M. Wilson, R. A. Hall, F. G. Barbadoes, Dr. Johnson, S. Howard, J. R. Starkey, J. B. Sanderson, S. Cunee and others.

Song "Star Spangled Banner,"..J. G. Coursey.

Rev. T. Soarr King and Rev. Mr. Maclay will be present and address the audience.

Exercises will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

To the Day's Exercises $1.00
To the Evening Entertainment.....$1.00

Letters Received Since our Last.

A. D. Bughart, Sac. City; Geo. W. Miller, Petaluma; E. Hatton, Napa; Rev. J. G. Jenifer, Sac. City.

MARRIED.

In Coloma, Eldorado county, Dec. 25th, EDWARD DEMSEY to Miss HENRIETTA HOWARD.

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Second thoughts are best: man was Gods first thought; woman his second.

DIED.

In this city, on the afternoon of Jan. 5, CHARLOTTE, oldest daughter of Moses and Rebecca Gibson, aged 2 years and 4 months.

In Marysville, Dec. 27th, SYLVA JANE TIPTON, widow of the late Chas. Tipton.

In Placerville, Nov. 19, 1862, NICHOLAS MOORE, of consumption.

New York and Brooklyn papers please copy.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

MASONIC NOTICE.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS ELECT of *VICTORIA LODGE No. 3*, of F. & A. A. Y. Masons, A. L. 5862, A. D. 1862.

The elected officers of the above named Lodge were duly installed, Dec. 27th, for the ensuing Masonic year: N. D. Speights, W. M.; A. J. Cravan, S. W.; C. H. Woods, J. W.; Jas. Johnson, Treasurer; Chas. H. Curry, Secretary.

The Worshipful Master made the following appointments: J. F. Skanks, J. D.; B. Fletcher, S. D.; J. Lemons and F. Redding, Stewards.
jan10 D. W. RUGGLES, Tyler.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER. }

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc., With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
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Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

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R. T. HOUSTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to
DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

To Barbers and Hair Dressers.

WM. H. BLAKE, HAVING AGENCIES from importing houses and manufacturers, is prepared to supply the profession with *CUTLERY, SOAPS, OILS, PERFUMERIES*, and every other article used in the business, at wholesale and retail prices.

Orders sent by Express will be filled immediately, and bills collected by Express Messengers.

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Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE*. Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
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Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
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Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
je21-tf 2 doors below Montgomery.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
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Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

Go to Dr. E. R. Johnson,
540 Washington st., East of Montgomery,
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THE GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR and Natural Physician. He has cured more than five hundred persons in one year of various diseases, many of which had been abandoned by the Physicians as hopeless. The Doctor uses no poisonous medicines in his treatment of patients. Remember that. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Consultation free. oc12 1m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863. [NO. 42.

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PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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JACOB FRANCIS,
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DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
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Wm. Mills, "
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John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Samuel Chilton, Esq., the attorney for John Brown, resides at Warrenton, Va., and is said to be a gentleman highly esteemed and respected. He thinks old John Brown precipitated the great rebellion.

An old secesh came within the Union lines at Newbern, N. C., a few weeks ago, looking after an escaped slave, a handsome girl of 16 years. Finding that a master's claim was not recognized, he claimed her by right of being her father.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.
SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1863.

☞ We give up our editorial space this week to the particulars of the Celebration, in order to present our readers with as full a report as possible of the demonstration made in this city on the 14th inst., in honor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

☞ Persons desirous of sending the APPEAL to their friends in the States can have them done up in wrappers at our office, 79 Merchant st., ready for directing and mailing.

Celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1st, 1863, at Platt's Hall.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held by our people in California, assembled on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Platt's Hall, on Montgomery st., the day being set apart for the great Emancipation Jubilee. Long before the time appointed for the commencement, a large number of persons were attracted to the neighborhood of the hall, by a rumor that there would be a procession; but by a previous decision of the Committee, a procession had been deemed inexpedient. It was discovered by the curious, at half past 12, that Madame Rumor was in error.

At 1 P. M. the meeting was called to order by J. B. Sanderson, the President of the day.

The following Prayer was addressed to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. J. J. Moore:

Prayer.

Lift ye up, and be Thou lifted up, Thou Invisible Spirit, who resteth upon the bosom of immensity, and hearken to the voice of our supplications! Thou who art glorious in holiness and fearful in praises, who coverest Thyself with light as a garment, who walkeith upon the wings of the wind and maketh the clouds Thy chariots, who looketh upon the earth and it trembleth, upon the hills and they smoke! Thy Voice breaketh the cedars of Lebanon; Thy Voice deviseth fiery flames and shaketh the wilderness; clouds and darkness are round about Thee, and righteousness and judgment are the habitations of Thy throne! Thou rulest the armies of heaven, and executest Thy will among the habitants of the earth; Thy days are without beginning and Thy years have no end! "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the Son of Man that Thou visitest him?"—"whose breath is in his nostrils, whose days are as grass, and whose life is but a span." Yet Thou dost visit him, to bring low the proud, to tread down the wicked in their places, to hide them in the dust and to bind their faces in secret, while Thou showest favor to the lowly, that the upright may call the *Abs Father*, and the humble may supplicate Thy favor. Therefore we can come on this auspicious day, covered with humble gratitude, to offer unto Thee prayer, praise and thanksgiving.

And now, Oh Lord, while we come confessing our sins and our dependence upon Thee for our existence and our common and special providences, grant our acknowledgments and petitions a favorable acceptance, so far as we do not mock Thy holiness; and may the developments of this demonstration to-day be correspondent with the issue involved.

We thank Thee, O Lord, that the people that have long been subject to mental darkness, social impotency and degradation, now begin to see light in Thy light, and receive strength in Thy strength, and elevation by Thy favor. We thank Thee, O Lord, that through Thy special interposition, the spell of oppression has been broken in our land, and to-day millions of bondsmen lift their dejected heads, with a new ray of hope lighting up their long gloom-covered pathway. We thank Thee, O Lord, that the nation, whose political harmony, social concord, religious purity, progressive prosperity and continual peace have suffered fearful innovation by slavery has, at last, shaken this deadly viper from her vitals. And now may the friends of Christian civilization throughout the habitable globe join us in giving glory to God, and praise to President Lincoln, for the event that is the chief of our joys this day. And now, O Lord, as the future success of our cause is dependent upon Thy super agency, we pray Thee to still weigh the issue in Thy balance of justice and scales of judgment, till our's with the nation's redemption is complete. We pray that thou wouldst enlighten the mind of the nation's council, that it may peer into the shadowings of the future, and shun each political quicksand that would put in jeopardy our glorious cause. We pray that Thou wouldst strengthen the right arm of the nation's army, by sea and land, while its faithful warriors battle for the nation's life, for Christian civilization, free institutions and human liberty. And we pray that Thou wouldst strengthen the hearts of our sable kinsman, while they battle side by side with their white brethren, facing the iron death of the howling thunderbolts of war, to perish or to win; and when the last diagram of our lives and the nation's history shall be eclipsed by the gathering gloom of dissolution, favor us and its latest sons with an admission to holier associations than earth can give. Amen.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then played by the Band.

Mr. Sanderson then read the Opening Address, from which we make the following copious extracts:

Mr. Sanderson's Address.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:—In behalf of 5000 Colored people of California, I greet you, and welcome you to a participation in this day's celebration. In behalf of the millions of our brethren, whose emancipation from slavery was proclaimed by the President of the United States on the 1st of January, 1863, I salute you. In behalf of the descendants of Africa throughout our country, the Western Continent and the world, I congratulate you.

This is a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing to us. The day which our father's desired to see, and for which we have prayed. They died without the sight;—we are permitted to behold the dawning and the light of the advancing day of freedom to our race.

Our thanks are due unto God, who ruleth from everlasting to everlasting. Who said—"Ethiopia shall soon stretch out *her* hand to God." "He hath opened the gates of brass and cut the bars of iron in sunder." It is He that "hath sent to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." "Not unto us, O Lord! Not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory for Thy mercy and Thy truth's sake." "Let the people praise Thee! Let all the people praise Thee."

Our thanks are next due to *Abraham Lincoln*, the President of the U. States—the minister of God and the servant of the people, in carrying out the Proclamation of Emancipation. Let him be

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praised. "Honor be given to whom honor is due." Mr. Lincoln was placed at the head of this Government in troublous times—placed at the helm of the ship of state in a violent storm. He has been required to do a work more difficult than has devolved upon any chief magistrate since the organization of the American Federal Union. And nobly thus far has he discharged his duties. We are told that when the Roman Republic was in extreme danger—the people selected and placed at the head of the Government, one of her citizens, and invested him with dictatorial powers. They indicated that that power was to be used in such a manner as the liberty of the state, the safety of the people required, and in any event "the Republic was to receive no harm."

We are aware of the dangers which have threatened this Government with destruction since Mr. Lincoln's election and which threatens it now. The prime cause of that danger is found in the existence of slavery. No fact in the history of our country has been made plainer than that slavery has been the cause of constant strife and bad blood between the people of the country, and is the cause of the present war. Slavery presided at the birth of the Government. It took the young child in it arms, bathed it, and bound it in swaddling clothes; it reared it. True Yankee teachers—school-masters have assisted, (it is from them it has its better qualities,) but the *home* education has been in the house of slavery, and underthe eye and influence of slave-holders. Thus slavery has grown stronger as the Government grew older;—from the beginning i has controlled the legislative, judiciary and executive departments of the Government.

Themistocles used to say, in allusion to the influence of a favorite child, "my boy rules Greece." Slavery is the child that governs in the household of the American Republic; it has become full-grown, a monstrous and bloody tyrant, full of injustice and violence, ever armed with its instruments—whips, manacles, pistols and bowie knives. Its parents, teachers, the people, everywhere feared it—when its name was mentioned, men have trembled and spoken with abated breath. In the temples of learning, legislation and religion it was set up as though in were an oracle—a god.

I shall never forget the words which the lamented Baker uttered, in a temple erected to the dramatic muse in this city, on the eve of his departure to those fields of labor and duty, where after winning new laurels by his brilliant eloquence in the Senate, his prompt and faithful service in the field, he fell fighting the battle of freedom for you and me and all of us—that scene, those burning words, depicting the terror of white American citizens when the term *slavery* was named in their presence. "My God, it is true—it is true, exclaimed one, and *we are not freemen* while slavery exists."

For the perpetuation of slavery the South are fighting in his war; for its destruction the North are fighting—the result of the contest involves the liberties, not of the colored people alone, but of all the people, white and black.

This is the golden hour for the nation. Slavery may now be destroyed. Mr. Lincoln sees and feels its importance—his position is grand and full of solemn responsibility. If slavery is destroyed, the course of this nation in future will be onward and upward to a degree of wealth, power, intelligence and glory hardly to be conceived. Should the slave power suc-

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ceed, (which cannot be,) the nation will go backward and downward.

Mr. Lincoln may be compared to St. Peter, holding the key of heaven. If he will continue to stand firmly by his Proclamation, this declaration of faith, and the people, as they have, continue to sustain him with heart, voice, hand, purse, the prosperity of the nation in future is sure—" the gates of hell shall not prevail against her." The Colored people of the United States by this Act of Emancipation, are now bound to stand by this Government—the American Federal Union—with Abraham Lincoln at its head—by every solemn tie that can bind men to their country, and the Government under which they were born, and which secures to them the enjoyment of " life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." I think I can say, without boasting, for the colored people of California, that when the Government requires and calls upon them, they will stand beside you and defend the Government and with their lives.—In the Eastern, Middle and Southern States they have evinced this spirit : In the war of of 1812 their valor in battle and their discipline, commanded the praise of General Jackson and others. In the war of 1776, they contributed nobly in the great sacrifice in which independence was secured. The event which we celebrate to-day will forever embalm the name of Abraham Lincoln in the hearts of the descendants of Africa on this continent and throughout the world. There is another name which is always to be mentioned in this connection—the name of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. If there is a men in this nation to whom we owe obligations for sacrifices, for sufferings and for services rendered, more than to others, that man is Wm. Lloyd Garrison. In early youth he made a vow giving himself to labor for the destruction of slavery—he has kept that vow—for more than thirty years, amid obloquy, threats, persecution, imprisonment, mob-violence ; through tears of blood he has come to the slave, to the interests and rights of the nominally free Colored people, " ever faithful among the faithless found." O! it is beautiful to contemplate his character—what an unfaltering faith in God—what a sublime iife. Thirty years ago—obscure, despised, contemned—to-day he stands reverenced, a moral hero ; recognized by the better portion of the people, by the philanthropic, in both hemispheres, as one of the most truly noble and god-like men of his age. I rejoice to believe that he has been permitted to live to see this day—to hear the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, the day and event for which he has labored so long and faithfully. Our gratitude and love are his.

Fellow Citizens : Permit me to say, in closing, we cannot more effectually shew our sense of the value of the service rendered to our people throughout the country—our gratitude to God—our thankfulness to the President—our obligations to the Government and People—than by giving heed to good counsel, and preparing for the discharge of those duties which will grow out of the new relations we are entering upon.

" Hail Columbia !" by the Band.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, the Orator of the Day, was then introduced and received with great applause. From his eloquent Oration we make the following extracts :

Oration.

RECORDED TESTIMONIES AGAINST SLAVEY.

Pope Leo affirmed that not only the Christian religion, but that nature herself cried out against slavery.

John Wesley said that American slavery was the vilest that ever saw the sun—the sum of all villainies.

Jonathan Edwards—" To hold a man in a state of slavery is to be every day guilty of robbing him of his liberty, or of manstealing."

Bishop Horsely—" Slavery is an injustice which no consideration of policy can extenuate."

Dr. Sam Johnson—" No man is by nature the property of another."

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Burke—" Slavery is a state so improper, so degrading and so ruinous to the feelings and capacities of men, that it ought not to be suffered to exist."

Paley—" Slavery is a dominion of a system of laws the most merciless and tyrannical that were ever tolerated upon the face of the earth."

Blackstone—" If neither the captivity nor contract can by the plain law of nature and reason reduce the parent to a state of slavery, much less can they reduce the offspring."

W. Pitt declared it to be an injustice to permit slavery to remain a single hour.

Charles James Fox—" With regard to a regulation of human slavery, my detestation of its existence induces me to know it as a regulation of robbery and a restriction of murder. Personal freedom is that of which he who deprives a fellow creature is criminal in so depriving him, and he who withholds is no less criminal in withholding."

Bishop Butler—" Despicable as they appear in our eyes, they are the creatures of God and of the race of mankind for whom Christ died, and it is inexcusable to keep them in ignorance of the end for which they were made, and of the means whereby they become partakers of the general redemption."

Dr. Rush—" Domestic slavery is repugnant to the principles of Christianity. It is rebellion against the authority of a common Father."

Dr. Primatt—" It has pleased God to cover some men with white skins and others with black, but as there is neither merit nor demerit in complexion, the white man, notwithstanding the barbarity of custom and prejudice, can have no right, by virtue of his color, to enslave and tyrannize over the black man."

Dr. Price—" If you have a right to make another man a slave, he has a right to make you a slave."

Dr. Clarke—" How can any nation pretend to fast or worship God, or dare profess to believe in such a being, while they traffic in the souls, blood and bodies of men."

John Locke—Slavery is so vile, so miserable an estate of man, and so directly opposite to the generous temper and courage of our nation, that it is hard to be conceived that an Englishman, much less a gentleman, should plead for it.

Jefferson—The whole commerce between master and slave is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotisms on the one part and degrading submissions on the other. I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just—that His justice cannot sleep forever.

Franklin—Slavery is an atrocious debasement of human nature.

Channing—Murder and slavery go hand-in-hand. Slavery must fall, because it stands in direct hostility to all the grand movements of the age.

Webster—I regard domestic slavery as one of the greatest evils, both moral and political.

Brissot—Slavery in all its forms, in all its degrees, is a violation of divine law and a degradation of human nature.

These are a few of the immortal minds who have not hesitated to pronounce slavery an evil, yea, more than that, a crime against the rights of man.

The patriots of the revolution, the founders of the Union and the signers of the Declaration, all anticipated its speedy downfall.

Washington—I never mean, unless some particular circumstances should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law.

Patrick Henry—Slavery is detested. We feel its effects. We deplore it with the pity of humanity.

Mr. Madison had the word servitude expunged from the Constitution. The word slave is not found in the Constitution of the United States.

I need not stop to remind you of the first cargo of slaves landed at Jamestown, 1620—of its subsequent growth and spread—of the stern resistance it met from Church and State. The dark days of '50 will never be forgotten by the colored people—the year of compromises, when the free North was made one vast hunting park, upon which to hunt down the panting, flying bondsman. Four years later came the contest and overthrow of the Missouri Compromise—the outbreak of Border Ruffianism. Patience is power. Now and then the prophets of freedom could see wefts of light penetrating the gloom. Very many grew despondent and sad, and exclaimed, Surely the Almighty Avenger must be deeply incensed against us, or He would not permit the tyrant to grind us between the nether and upper millstone of power.

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Thus, for 240 years, generation after generation went down to the grave, shackled hand, mind and limb—

Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

We looked for help, but none came to relieve. No orient ray dispelled the gloom. Walls of adamant enclosed the deep hell of oppression. Many felt the deep charnel of the dead would afford a refuge from the cruelty of man. Airy voices from amid the gathering gloom spoke words of hope and solace to the pining captive, inspiring him with the courage of the martyr and the hope of the Christian. He was told that He who came to strike off the moral fetters that trammel the soul was a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief—that His face had been given to the smiters—that the grim oppressor made deep the furrows upon His cheek. This God-man came to preach deliverance to the captive and ets him free. This same Eternal Friend filled His bottle of judgment with the tears of the broken hearted. Not a single tear of a solitary weeper shall be lost. He was bid to hope. That bottle shall be emptied, filling the oppressor with fury and consternation.

Heavy and stern are the bolts which burn in the right hand of Jehovah to crush the red right arm of wrong, and dash its temples over. The South has been one vast altar, stained with the blood of the hapless bondman. That altar has been overthrown by the feat of Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States. The God of Armies das heard the wail af America's captive millions. Suppressed though it may have been, it has been heard, and is even now being answered. The Bastile of America—Slavery—has been demolished. The days of oppression are humbered. The North, now shaking off her lethargy, has said, The fetters that we have helped to forge shall be broken. Nineteen millions of freemen have declared, with one voice, that we will pledge our fortunes and our lives in defence of the rights of mankind. The South, grown bold and confident of success, threw down the gauntlet of war, and the deep-mouthed cannon, as their sounds reverberated on Sumpter's ramparts, proclaimed the infatuation of its deluded people. The North, having first coolly weighed the chances of success, and having ascertained her ability and her right to do so, calmly and deliberately took up the challenge thus indignantly thrown down; and now, having accepted this challenge, she has declared that it is her firm will and purpose never to ground her arms, never to sheath the sword daawn in freedom's defence, until this stain (of American slavery) be wiped from our national escutcheon. God has designed that this nation should be the Almoner of Liberty, and she must not, she dare not, barter away that liberty, even though it be done in the persons of her colored children. Libertd will become, from henceforth, the battle-cry of the nation. Tpon her banners will be inscribed, Freedom for all, slavery for done. The iron hoof of the tyrant is broken. The very tears of the widow and the wail of the orphon say, Sheathe not the sword until the twin demons of treason and slavery are exterminated. Let America ever stand up as champion of the rights of man. Human rights, not human bondage, will be the motto of the nation when she emerges from tha conflict. Freedom is the normal condition of the colored man—slavery his abnormal condition. It blunts the reflective and perceptive faculties, crushes and tramples in the dust the noblest aspirations of the heart. It bars and bolts the royal gates of knowledge, placing man upon a level with the brutes that perish. That midnight age has vanished before the rising sun, spreading the light of freedom's natal morn.

OUR DUTY TO EACH OTHER.

If we would be strong we must be one. In union there is strength. United we stand, divided we fall. The element of divisiox must be eradicated. To-day we are one : God help us to remain so to the end of time.

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We should never forget that we are one in condition, one in complexion, one in destiny. Let those among us who abet discord know, that we class them with the enemies of the Anglo-African. No man can have at heart our well-being who will throw among us the apples of discord and contention. Let our motto be Unity, Liberty and Progress. Animated by such principles, we shall obtain our rights, and occupy the position of men. Knowledge is power. Our union must be based on virtue and wisdom. We must distance the past. Too long have we hugged the chains of ignorance.

Mothers, teach your children. Boys and girls, if you would be great you must be wise. Companions in suffering demand an high order of talent for the pulpit. Let your preachers be not only good men, but able, effective divines, qualified to wield with power the sword of a pure gospel—the gospel of wisdom, liberty and love. Let the censors of the Press be intellectual giants, men whose thoughts shall startle the world. They should be men of varied knowledge, armed and equipped with the armor of light, truth and love. Get wisdom, get virtue, get wealth. Get ready to perish and die for the flag of your country. The Government is now indicating its willingness to accept the services of colored warriors. The hour is coming—Prepare! prepare !

In commemoration of this great event we have assembled here to-day. We have come to render thanksgivings to that God who has given this sacred boon to our brethren. We have come to testify our gratitude to the President for the service he has rendered to a people who were without a helper. We will follow him in this conflict between oppression and liberty, to glory or the grave. We never shall forget that radiant galaxy which forms freedom's constellation—Sharp, Wilberforce, Brougham, Buxton, Clarkson, Garrison, Douglass and Sumner. Immortal names that shall never perish. Their memories will be encircled with a halo of glory long after we shall cease to be.

Be true to your God, to yourself and to your country.

We have come from the mountains, we have come from the valleys, from ocean strand and from river side. We have met in the Queen City of the Far West, the City of the Golden Gate, seated upon her throne of hills, appearing more comely than the Eternal City. Her sable children, with glad rejoicings and loud hallelujahs, come to bring their offerings to the Goddess of Liberty. The cloud of incense is curling upwards to the heavens. We have come as earth's despised ones—come with our hands resting on the Throne of the Skies. We come rejoicing in the hope of seeing the day when this ocean-bound republic, now stretching her arms from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall see her starry banner trembling over every square acre of the United States, when not a single slave shall be found in all her vast empire.

Freedom shall reign where'er the sun
Does his successive journeys run ;
Her empire spread from shore
Till moons shall wax and wane no more.

Let the floods clap their hands,
Let the mountains rejoice,
Let all the glad lands
Breathe a jubilant voice ;
The sun that now sets on the waves of the sea
Shall gild with his glory the land of the free.

Let the islands be glad,
For their King in His might,
Who His glory hath clad
With a garment of light, [laid,
In the waters the beams of His chambers hath
And in the green waters His pathway has made.

No more shall the deep
Lend its awe-stricken waves
In their caverns to steep
Its wild burden of slaves.
The Lord sitteth King, sitteth King on the flood,
He heard and hath answered the voice of their blood.

Dispel the blue haze,
Golden Fountain of morn !
With merimian blaze
The wild ocean adorn,
The sunlight has touched the glad waves of the sea,
Bright day now illuming the land of the free !

" Yankee Doodle," by the Band.

The Proclamation was then read by the President, after which three cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln.

" Hail Columbia," by the Band.

The following dispatches were received

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from San Jose and Nevada, both of which, when read, received three cheers :

San Jose, Jan. 14, 1863—1.40 P. M.

To the President, Officers and People composing the Meeting now being held at Platt's Music Hall :—San Jose sendeth to San Francisco, greeting : All hail to the glorious occasion which you now celebrate. Let your voices resound to High Heaven, and may He who regulates the destinies of all things, speedily mete out justice in its fullness to our proscribed people.

Wm. A. Smith.

Nev Jan. 14, 1863—2.50 P. M.

To J San Jerson, Platt's Hall :—Nevada to San Francisco, Greeting : Our God, Liberty and our Country. Three cheers for A. Lincoln. Emancipation and the U. S. of America. D. D. Carter.

Rev. T. Starr King was then introduced and received with tremendous applause :

Rev. T. Starr King's Speech.

Mr. King stated, in commencing, that he was sick and was ashamed of it. Nobody had a right to be sick on such a day, the celebration of the most important hour that has ever struck on the Western Continent. He hoped to have received some inspiration before being called out on the platform, from the tones and chimes of an Anti-Slavery *Bell*, but had been disappointed, as the audience had been, in the absence of the gifted poet of the occasion. And he expected, also, to be thrilled by the genuine methodist eloquence of his friend Maclay, behind him. He is behind me now, said Mr. King, but you will see that when he makes his speech, he will be a long way *before me*.

After expressing his regret that he could not speak but a few moments and very imperfectly, Mr. King referred to the 1st of January in American history. It brought a large district of America into the nineteenth century—the century of ideas, movement, christian energy and hope. We have always spoken of our continent and all our States living in the 19th century. But a large portion of the North and the city of Washington, almost the whole of the South, have been living several hundred years in the past, yes, in heathen dates and ideas. They have had no right to put A. D. 1862 on their papers and letters, nor *A. D.* at all, unless those letters meant in the year of the *Devil. Now* a Christian year has been born for the whole nation, and the ardent star of new hope and of final freedom stands over the chains of 3,000,000 outcasts, in whose favor Abraham Lincoln has spoken a substantial and heroic word of justice and cheer.

Mr. King went on to speak of the power which the proclamation had given, or would give, to the loyal cause. If 3,000,000 colonists had arrived at the East in vast fleets from Europe, to work and fight for the American republic, what rejoicing and exultation there would be to-day on Montgomery street! But this proclamation has turned 3,000,000 neutrals in the heart of the empire into friends and devotees. They are American born, but they have not been accepted by either party until now. The South has derived benefit from them, without daring to arm them, or call them friends. The South has not dared to appeal to them, or to whisper the magic word " humanity" to them, which would at once call them to our flag.

The Constitution we supported stood in the way, and the Conservatives stood in the way, who like treason bound in white, a great deal better than patriotism bound in black. Now, the President has decided that the black-letter printing of devotion to the Union is better than light sheep-skin binding of rough face sentiment, and he has arrayed these millions of hearts on the side of truth, and has also by that act arrayed 50,000,000 Bibles in our land and every Christian sentiment in behalt of the nation's life and character. We are too strong now to be beaten, for the South is, from this hour, fighting equity, the New Testament and civilization.

In the course of his address Mr. King examined the point as to the President's right to issue the Proclamation. He told the story which he had read in Mr. Con-

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way's remarkable book, " the Golden Hour," of the dog that was cut in two by a railroad train, and was stuck together at once, by a man near by, with " Spalding's Glue." But the dog was so joined that two of his feet were in the air and two on the ground. Yet it was to the dog's advantage ; he could run till tired, on two legs, then turn over and try the other two, which were fresh. So, Mr. King said, it was with the Constitution. In peaceable times it did not allow the President to pass the magic lines of State authority and interfere with slavery.—But the rebels had run their train across the Constitution and cut it in two ; and for war it is so put together that the President has a war-power of two legs just opposite to the peace-power. Abraham had been running on the peace-legs for eighteen months. He got tired about September 22d, and said that on the 1st of January, if the rebellion wasn't crushed, he should hop over on the war-legs, and, as Commander-in-chief, strike the rebel property in men away. We waited for the hour with trembling, lest he should be induced to swerve. The hour struck. The Executive has tried the fresh motive power, and we hope and believe that it will carry the good cause to the goal, and save the flag with all its stars, so that it will float again over Washington with rays on it of sacred light from the face of him who came to speak hope to captives, and let the oppressed go free.

" Red, White and Blue" by the Band.

Mr. J. Madison Bell then read a beautiful poem, written for the occasion, of which the audience showed their appreciation by frequent bursts of applause.

" Freedom's Marching On," by the Band.

Rev. W. J. Maclay was then introduced and received with the highest marks of approbation. We give the following report of his eloquent remarks :

Rev. Mr. Maclay's Speech.

When we look for the first time upon some very intricate and complicated piece of machinery, or upon some splendid piece of architecture, we are not ready in a moment to give a correct judgment in regard to them. The mind will demand time for study, &c., in order that it may comprehend the whole, see the relation of the various parts, &c. So when we look for the first time at new natural scenes, such as the Yosemite or Niagara, the very first sensation of mind is that of confusion. We know there is beauty in the dashing torrent, that there is sublimity there, grandeur there ; but where, the first moment, we are not ready to say, and we can only bring out the grandeur, the sublimity, by after thought and reflection.

No man can now write the history of the present ; he may tell what is passing, but not its history. Just as when a flood covers the land, it is then impossible to point out the course of the rivers, creeks, etc. So in the midst of the flood of events, which now sweeps over the nation, no one can, with certainty, point out the historical channels which shall after awhile appear. No man can now write the history of this rebellion, can point out the current of events which shall sweep on and on, until it shall be lost in the ocean of eternity. But we do think one move at least has been made on the great field of conflict which will be as lasting as the nation. It is really our Mount Isgah, from which we see the promised land. It is the index to the coming volume, the proof-sheet of the paper that shall be published ere long ; the pyramid of the nation which has been quietly building for years, and the moment it appeared it was as firm as the everlasting hills. We refer to the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, inaugurated January 1st, 1863. It is the omega and the alpha in our history ; it ends the reign of that fearful darkness which has rested upon our land ever since the first slave was landed on our shores. It is the alpha, in that it is the beginning of, for us, a most glorious history. Gen-

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erations yet unborn will point to it as the Arrarat upon which rested the ark of the Union ; as the Mount Sinai on which was given that higher law, viz—" All things whatsoever," &c.

Mark our history. Never has a people had such an one. The world said, America shall be the field on which shall be the struggle for freedom, and hither have come of all nations.

The pioneers of American Independence met, successfully, foe after foe, and here they knew it, freedom was within their grasp. They hesitated, trembled, and then said " the die is cast, we will be forever free." With the ringing of bells was ushered in the new order of things, and the joyful notes of freedom, as they echoed through the land, were hailed by all save the poor and fettered slave; they brought no freedom to him ; he was treated as though he were not a man.

Our warriors of '76 slew the lion, but they adopted his whelp—we have nursed him—often has he roared upon us, wounded us, but at last, thank God ! the strong arm of Abraham Lincoln, the Sampson of the Union, has broken his jaws. But what will be the effect of this proclamation ? Some say it will amount to nothing. We answer, it will do for us what the Declaration of Independence did for the Colonies, as was its effects, so shall this be :—

1st. It will change the entire character of the war. Observe how very delicately we have dealt with the monster slavery. Our homœphatic, hydrophatic, and even allopathic doctors have treated him very kindly, but now our military physicians or surgeons have taken hold of him, and their surgical operations are trying to discover what is the matter with him, already, as Beecher says, they have found that his kidneys, lungs, liver, stomach, heart and even his brains are rotten, and they have concluded to skin him, stuff the skin and keep it in our national museum, that posterity may see what kind of a dragon sought to swallow this Union. Thus far, we have sought to save the Union and slavery too ; but now it is the Union without, yes, and down with slavery. The South already have got more than they bargained for : they are in the condition of the Yankee who tried to cheat the Dutchman in a horse trade. This Proclamation gives us the old battle-cry, " Liberty or Death." We are fighting the battles of '76 and 1812, for slavery seeks to conquer us all, to cure us all. Now we are battling for real freedom, to prove that all men are created to be free and equal, and as God liveth. this our just cause must triumph.

2d, This Proclamation will put us right before world. See the power of public opinion ; we don't expect much favor from the crowned heads of Europe, they hate republicanism ; but more, we compel the world to say we are right. And dare England now interfere ? Her West Indies shout no ! Dare France ? Her whole history shouts no ! Dare Russia? Her 40,000,000 liberated serfs shout no !

3d, It will lift the yoke from the necks of about 4,000,000 slaves. We are told it will never benefit the slaves ; they will never hear of it. Why the clouds, the ocean, the rivers, the fields will tell them. Even now, we can hear them sing that great hymn of Whittier, " O thank and praise, the Lord has come." It will give a definite aim to the war, now you know what we are fighting for and are ready to assist. But, says the objector, what will you do with the emancipated slaves ? will you put them on the farms, into the shops? Yes, and let them drive the teams for the army, throw up intrenchments, build forts, man the guns. Yes, give them the sword and musket, and let them carry the old flag of the Union into the very citadel of the foe. Let them enrich by their blood the tree of liberty we are now planting ; let them, let the spirit of our slain colored soldiers guard this tree, and I'll warrant you the curse of slavery will never return.

The following letters were received by the Committee and read to the assemblage :

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Benicia, Jan. 13, 1863.

To Mr. J. B. Sanderson, President of the Day : Sir—I see by the Appeal that you have done me the honor to place my name on the list of Vice Presidents from the country. Whether it was to fill up so much space in the list, or an acknowledgement of my humble though gratuitous labors among you for the advancement of human rights and the amelioration of our race, I will not now stop to consider, but take the will for the deed, and accept the honor; but I sincerely regret that circumstances over which I have no control will prevent me from being with you to participate in celebrating the " Proclaimed" Emancipation of our race in the United States of America. I assure you that it would be the proudest event of my life to be one of your number on that glorious occasion. To be a participant in the first celebration of universal freedom in one's native land is an event worthy of some sacrifice; but the precarious state of my family's health alone prevents me from being with you on that day. Though absent in person I shall be with you in spirit and emotion, joyous for our freed brethren, sorrowful for our bleeding country, and with a corresponding throb in response to your efforts in the cause of civilization and progress.

S. P. Clanton.

Sacramento City, Jan. 13, 1863.

To Messrs. R. A. Hall and J. G. Wilson of the Committee, San Francisco : Gentlemen—Your dispatch cannot be conformed to in person, but believe us when we say that we are with you in heart and sentiment. The citizens of Sacramento are alive to the great importance of your efforts in so noble a cause, and we feel sanguine, from the interest the *ladies* and the committee of gentlemen are taking in the matter, that Sacramento and the country will roll up a snug little sum for the sick, wounded and dying soldiers who are or have been battling for the cause of liberty and Union.

Respectfully, C. Brown,
Geo. Booth,
N. Christopher,
J. C. Nichols,
W. T. Coerts.

Mr. A. Fergnson was announced by the President as the next speaker.

Mr. Ferguson begged to be excused from making a speech, in consequence of a severe cold he was laboring under. He recited, however, a verse of poetry, which contained a glowing tribute to President Lincoln.

Mr. C. M. Wilson was announced, and made an appropriate extemporaneous speech, which was received with applause.

Mr. F. G. Barbadoes read the following preamble and resolutions which were enthusiastically adapted :

Declaration of Sentiment.

Whereas, his excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, did, on the 1st day of January, 1863, by the power in him vested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, issue a proclamation as an act of justice and humanity, based on military necessity, giving freedom to all slaves in certain States and parts of States now in rebellion against the Federal Government; and, whereas, we the colored citizens of the city and county of San Francisco feeling indentified with our brethren in bonds, hail with unfeigned gladness of heart the prospect of their deliverance, and feel that it is due to ourselves and to the great events to give public expression of our feelings in commemoration of the same. Therefore.

Resolved, That we congratulate our race, our country, and the world on the event which has given prospective freedom to nearly 4,000,000 human beings, hitherto held in hopeless bondage.

Resolved, That we deplore the war which is devastating our country, and hope the overthrow of slavery (the cause thereof) will once more bring peace and unity.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of the city and county of San Francis as an expression of our thankfuln God and gratitude to the Preside render all the aid in our p suffering country.

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Resolved, We rejoice that out of the evil Almighty God has brought forth good, and amid the horrors of war and rebellion, is accomplishing the freedom of our race.

Resolved, That the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, in its broad sense and import, is being appreciated, and the rights of man are demanding a just consideration before the enlightened and progressive march of public sentiment.

Resolved, That claiming affinity to our white fellow-countrymen, by our love of the same country, our worship of the same God, by the ties of a common nativity, by education, by all the instincts and aspirations common to humanity, our feelings are not confined to our sympathy alone, but we *will* freely cast our lot in the fortunes of war for the maintainance of the Government and the realization of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the features of the Proclamation.

Resolved, That we open a subscription for all colored citizens of San Francisco and elsewhere in this State, who shall subscribe $1 or more for the relief of the sick and wounded of the army and navy of the United States.

Mr. Shadrach Howard read the concluding address, when the assemblage adjourned until 8 in the evening. It was announced on the programmes that there would be a promenade concert at that time, and as an efficient orchestra was to be present, those who favored the dizzy waltz and graceful quadrille, took the hint, and the Hall was well filled in the evening. After a short selection of patriotic airs by Mrs. Wilcox, the Misses Skanks, Messrs. J. G. Coursey and W. H. Blake, announcement was made that all those who wished to subscribe to the National Sanitary Fund could avail themselves of the present opportunity. Mr. Samuel Cuncc was appointed Secretary. The amount contributed during this interval was $72 25. A voice was now heard from the orchestra, saying, "Take your places for a quadrille," which brought to the floor the most neatly attired and graceful set of females and young men that have been witnessed by us for some time. The galleries were filled by many of the most respectable persons, including white persons, of both sexes. The hall was well lighted, and the scene brilliant and enlivening. The Terpsichorean exercises continued till after 3 o'clock in the morning, after which all quietly dispersed. The Committee met last evening to pay off bills, and after the report the proceeds will be handed over to the Sanitary Committee.

The Hall was decorated with flags and shields, interspersed with sentiments in favor of human freedom, uttered by many of the greatest statesmen, together with life-sized portraits of President Lincoln, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and also a picture representing a little slave-girl on a cannon, protected in her freedom by Gen. Banks.

STRANGERS.—There was a large number of strangers from the surrounding districts present at the celebration, among whom we noticed Mrs. Alfred White and Mrs. W. A. Smith of San Jose; Mrs. Penn, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Detter, of Napa; Messrs. E. and J. Hatton, and Mr. Christopher, of Napa; Mr. Gibson, of Benicia: Wm. Robinson, of Stockton; Mr. E. Briscoe, of Suisun City; and others from Sacramento.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Geo. Watson died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., of heart disease. He was the eldest son of Wm. Watson, long and favorably known in New York City.

DEATH OF WM. WATSON. — On Friday [illegible], before the interment of his son [illegible] read announcement of the death

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of his father, Wm. Watson, was made. His death is much regretted; and the bereaved widow, in her affliction, has the sympathy of a large circle of friends in this community. Mr. Wm. Watson had been lingering many months with the dropsy.

☞ Rev. J. J. Moore will repeat his discourse on the Emancipation Proclamation, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in Zion Church, Pacific street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 12, 1863.

Mr. Peter Anderson and Gentlemen of the Committee—I see by the APPEAL that you have held a meeting and made arrangements to celebrate the 1st of January, 1863, on the 14th of the month, and I see by your resolutions you have elected me Vice President for Stockton. I thank your Committee for this kindness; but it will be out of my power to attend in person. My heart and hand are with you, and all those who advocate our people's cause. The arrangements that we are making here will prevent my presence with you. May God forever smile on Abraham Lincoln of this nineteenth century, as he did on Moses of old.

Yours, most respectfully, WM. W. LEE.

SUISUN CITY, Jan. 12, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—We of Suisun cordially endorse the steps you have taken towards commemorating the great event that was inaugurated at Washington on the 22d day of Sept. 1862, and fully proclaimed to the world on the 1st of January, 1863. We are sorry, however, that we shall not be able to participate in the celebration on the 14th inst. For myself I can only say, that I cannot possibly extricate myself from my business so as to attend. Still my whole heart will be with you on the occasion. This is the best mode we can take to demonstrate our feelings for the liberation of nearly 4,000,000 of slaves, who have been so long deprived of their freedom by the strong hand of despotism.

With respect, JAMES HUDSON.

Extract from a letter from one of the Vice-Presidents of the day.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 13, 1863.

Gentlemen of the Committee.—I see you are going to have a grand celebration. I am sorry that I cannot make it convenient to be present, but my heart is with you in the cause. Yours, etc.,

E. P. DUPLEX.

MR. EDITOR: Sir—Reading in the columns of your invaluable journal, the PACIFIC APPEAL, of Jan. 3d, that Mr. J. R. Johnson is worth the neat sum of $366,350, of which sum $294,100 is owned in land and stock in Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee, I would simply inquire of Mr. Johnson, through your valuable paper, what this stock consists of? If it is in horses, cows, sheep, and such like stock, or whether it consists in human beings, set down by him or Mr. Howard as stock? I would say, if such is his real wealth, that he must be in possession of documents that will eradicate all doubts. Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

[Will "Subscriber," in his next, send his letter headed with the town, city or county he is in?]

From the N. Y. Daily Times.

Important Opinion of Attorney General Bates.—The Dred Scott Decision Pronounced Void.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 15.

"Are Colored Men Citizens of the United States?"

The opinion of the Attorney-General on this important question is now completed, and in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, at whose request it was prepared. The facts on which it is based are stated as follows:

"The schooner Elizabeth and Margaret is confined by the Revenue-cutter Tiger, at Perth Amboy, N. J. because commanded by a colored man and so by a person not a citizen of the U. States. As colored men are numerous in our coasting trade, the question is submitted:—"Are colored men citizens of the United States and therefore competent to command American vessels."

As some incorrect statements have been

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put forth in regard to this opinion, we give the chief points. The conclusion of the District Attorney is that the Constitution does not define the word "citizen." He says all free persons, without distinction of race or color, if native born, are citizens. All citizens have a right to protection; but only certain classes enjoy the privileges of voting and holding office. A child or a woman is a citizen, though not always privileged to vote or hold office. The Dred Scott opinions are pronounced void. The papers conclude as follows:

"And now upon the whole matter, I give it as my opinion that the free man of color mentioned in your letter, if born in the United States, is a citizen of the United States, and, if otherwise qualified, is competent, according to the acts of Congress, to be master of a vessel engaged in the coasting trade."

The opinion is marked with analytic power and literary interest, and the author seems to have concentrated with it the ripe accumulations of a long life of reflection and research. It will unquestionably form one of the documentary treasures of our archives.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill setting forth that, as terms of enlistment of the soldiers would soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for the Southern campaign; therefore be it enacted, that the President be authorized and required to raise, organize and equip 150,000 persons of color, of African descent, for 5 years, as artillery, infantry and cavalry, to receive $5 a month, with rations, etc., one-half to be rationed for the use of their families, and in case they have no families, the money to be retained for them until the expiration of their term of service. The commissioned officers to be either white or black, and the recruiting station to be either North or South. Mr. Cox moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived—Yeas, 53; noes, 83. The further consideration was postponed until Wednesday week.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The *Evening Post's* Washington special despatches, say our blockading fleet has captured some very important despatches from Jeff. Davis and his Secretary of State to Mason, Slidell and others, in Europe. These despatches give many important facts and details in regard to the condition of the rebels. They give the strongest statement of the despetate straits to which the rebel leaders are reduced, and show that unless they can quickly get relief either by European intervention or by dividing the free States, and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Federal Government, they must give up their cause for lost. These despatches arrived here yesterday. They were put up in a tin box loaded with tin at one end, so as to sink quick in case of an emergency, but our sailors were too quick for them.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The public reception and welcome to the California Cavalry Company took place to-day, and notwithstanding bad weather, it was a very intersting and cordial affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported back the Missouri Emancipation bill, recommending amendments making the remuneration $20,000,000 instead of $10,000,000, and the bonds to bear 5 per cent. interest. The maximum allowance for each slave is $300. The limit for the entire extinction of slavery is July 4th, 1876, with the proviso that an Act of Emancipation be passed by the Legislature for the exclusion of slavery forever thereafter from the State.

The Commission appointed in pursuance of the act of Emancipation for the District of Columbia, report that compensation has been awarded for 2,989 slaves.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Accompanying Gen. Hunter who goes to South Carolina at once, is Col. Montgomery, of Kansas renown, with a commission from the War Department to raise a brigade of [colored] soldiers in that State.

Letters Received Since our Last.

J. H. Hudson, Suisun; S. B. Serrington, Stockton; W. W. Lee, Stockton; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; W. H. B., Sac. City; W. B. B. Stevenson, Stockton; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.; James Conner, Portland, O.; Francis Green, Michigan Bar; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.

16

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 14, suddenly, of heart disease, GEORGE WATSON, aged 32 years; a native of New York. [New York papers please copy]

In this city, on the morning of Jan. 16, WM. WATSON, in the —th year of his age.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5. F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATING Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, }
WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.
d27

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—

Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
Hair Oil, " "
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American " "
Williams' " "
Tonsorial " "
Yankee " "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
German " "
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Shears, Combs, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes;
Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

P. J. REILLY,
Successor to W. H. Brigham,
535 (old No. 131) Commercial st.,
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UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

Go to Dr. E. R. Johnson,
540 Washington st., East of Montgomery.
(Opposite Quincy Hall.)

THE GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR and Natural Physician. He has cured more than five hundred persons in one year of various diseases, many of which had been abandoned by the Physicians as hopeless. The Doctor uses no poisonous medicines in his treatment of patients. Remember that. Rheumatic Pains removed in five minutes. Consultation free. oc12 1m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863. [NO. 43.

1

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
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S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
James A. Day, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
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George Miller, Petaluma.
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Francis Green, Michigan Bar.
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David McReynolds, Shasta.
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Wm. Payne, Virginia City, N. T.
James Brown, Carson City, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
J. M. Hernandez, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

HAYTIEN PROVERBS.—Shame makes you drink out of the magic cup.

Those who eat eggs don't think of the pain of the hen in laying them.

When one vessel is wrecked another can still sail.

The silly goat eats at the foot of the bluff. Fools always fare poorly.

The garden is never niggardly to its master.

2

Serfdom and Slavery.—The Prospect.

No nation of the earth stands, or ever again will stand, where it stood a year ago. The two nations which appear to have been passing through periods of moral convulsion and progress, such as mark the important eras in history, are Russia and the United States. Russia has emancipated serfs, and we feel more like applying to her now the term "great," than to Great Britain—great once in the moral grandeur of a public sentiment in sympathy with the proud words of Cowper:

"Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs
Receive our air, that moment they are free:
They touch our country and their shackles fall."

To our mind, England was more truly "great" in 1833, when she abolished slavery in her West India Islands, than in 1863, when she consents to harbor in the ports of these same Islands the pirate ships sent forth to prey upon the commerce of our nation, whilst we are engaged in putting down a rebellion instigated by slavery, and endeavoring to build up a State upon slavery as its corner-stone.

The events of the year just closing, have carried our nation forward to a position scarcely to have been contemplated when the year began. True, our armies are not wintering in Richmond. True, we have been again and again disappointed that the finishing blow was not given to the rebellion. It was not to be, while our national attitude remained unaltered towards slavery. The slave power itself, in the very frantic energy of its persistence, smitten with the same blindness which led it to strike the first blow in the rebellion, has wrought that changed attitude. But the step has been taken with the certainty of Providence. Could we see in its true light the significance of the proclamation, for which the wings of the lightning coursers are even now waiting to bear it across the continent, we would receive it with a thrill of joy. It is no plank in the platform of a party. It is no mere war experiment. It is a decree issuing from the Executive of this people, supported by a Cabinet, which represents the nation the more truly because of the very diversity of views it embraces; a carefully weighed, long meditated decree, which declares the altered attitude of this Government toward slavery. Uniting the nation's forces and leading the nations armies against it as the root and stem and uplifted branches of the giant rebellion.

Seen in the light of the present, it is clear that from the nature of our Government, the blow against slavery could have been incited only by its infatuated defenders themselves, in their determination either to prostitute the Government to slavery, or to stab that Government to its vitals. America! thy last year's path of blood was the gory pathway of Freedom, now, as of old, pushing his onward way amid "the thunders of war."

"O Freedom thou art not, as poets dream,
A fair young girl, with light and delicate limbs,
And wavy trusses gushing from the cap
With which the Roman master crowned his slave,
When he took off the gyves. A bearded man,
Armed to the teeth, art thou; one mailed hand
Grasped the broad shield, and one the sword; thy brow,
Glorious in beauty though it be, is scarred
With tokens of old wars; thy massive limbs
Are strong and struggling."

The very hindrances and defects of the past were needed—the thousands untimely lost—the errors committed, the imbecility manifested by so many officers who have led our brave troops to be butchered—all were in the line of Providence, in inducing the Executive to adopt, and the Nation to accept, as a necessity forced by the hour, the proclamation of freedom. Years of blood may be yet to be waded—sad the need!—but as truly as though it were a fact accomplished, do we believe that the 1st of January, 1863, dates the rapid downfall of slavery throughout this Republic.

3

With joy chastened by the remembrance of the price already paid, saddened by the thought of the carnage yet to come, do we hail what this year has done to strike the fetters from off the limbs of millions of men, and to remove from the way of our future national greatness and unity an obstacle far greater than all the hate which the war has engendered. For does not a single gleam of humanity experienced in the treatment of the passengers of the Ariel, by the officers of the pirate Alabama, awaken a sentiment which shows the possibility of our reunion? And let us hope that ere the close of another year, we shall hail a reunited people and an unbroken country.

God's Justice and the Nation's Life.

Paley, in discussing the subject of slavery in his Moral and Political Philosophy, published in 1785, has the following significant sentence:

"The great revolution which has taken place in the Western world may probably conduce (and who knows but that it was designed?) to accelerate the fall of this abominable tyranny; and now that this contest, and the passions which attend it, are no more, there may succeed, perhaps, a season for reflecting whether a legislature, which had so long lent its assistance to the support of an institution replete with human misery, was fit to be trusted with an empire the most extensive that ever obtained in any age or quarter of the world."

This paragraph is one of many testimonies of the same date, evincing the prevalent impression that slavery would disappear in the new life of a Republic which had achieved its independence on the issues of Liberty and the Rights of Man. It also reveals the less obvious but striking fact, that by thoughtful Christian minds in Great Britain at that period, the loss to the British crown of what was regarded as its "principal jewel," was associated with the retributive justice of God, on account of the complicity of their Government with slavery. The hope thus cherished of the early downfall of this institution has not been realized; and the moral warning then uttered has been lost upon our nation. Censuring the British Government for its agency in the introduction of this "abominable tyranny," our own Government assumed a more direct responsibility for its continance, covered it with municipal protection within its exclusive jurisdiction, and succumbed to its growing boldness in its legislation; and now, when God maketh inquisition, the blood of the innocents is found upon its skirts. Could any reflection be more suitable to us in this crisis than that to which England's moral philosopher gave expression at the close of our Revolution?

When the hand of a sacred Nemesis appeared in our history, tracing its name in characters of flame and blood, we had every reason to regard it as not wholly retributive, but as also corroborative, like the divine visitation predicted by the prophet: "I will turn my hand upon thee, and purely purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin; *afterward*, thou shalt be called the city of righteousness, the faithful city."

Some of Rarey's sayings are maxims of wisdom. For instance: "Nature never lies—The horse is honest. The mind of a horse governs a horse, as the mind of a man governs a man. If you wish, therefore, to get control of horse's body, first learn to direct his mind. The gentle touch is more powerful than blows. Women are better riders than men, because they have a gentler touch. Firmness and kindness are all the magic there is to my method. Fear or anger in the mind of his driver, is instantly known to the horse."

WONDERFUL.—Did any one ever hear before this day of a nation, which being at war, passed its time in discussing the *rights* of its foes?—*Shasta Courier.*

4

From the Boston Journal, Dec. 11.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

We have received from S. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, copies of a letter addressed to President Lincoln, and circular to the friends of the anti-slavery cause in England, relative to slavery in this country. The two documents emanate from a committee of the society. The letter to Mr. Lincoln calls his attention to the circular or address, and assures him of the personal respect and sympathy of the committee, and of their appreciation of the exceeding great difficulties of his position. They further express gratification that the President has pursued a policy tending to promote negro emancipation, and in conclusion express a desire that, with the removal of the sole cause of the war, a way may open for a reconciliation of the North and South.

The address to the people of England states that the committee have observed with deep sorrow the efforts that are being made to infuse pro-slavery sentiments into the minds of the people of that country, and feel it a duty to reiterate, and to commend to the serious consideration of their fellow-countrymen, the fundamental principle of the anti-slavery movement in England; that "slaveholding is a sin and a crime before God;" and therefore, that unconditional emancipation, wherever slavery is maintained, is alone consistent with Divine Law, and with the requirements of justice and humanity. The committee refer to the unfavorable tone and spirit of a portion of the English press, and to the biased speeches of influential persons, exhibiting a manifest tendency to bespeak favor for those who are contending to establish slavery and decry all efforts directed to its extinction, which they are convinced have produced a demoralizing effect in some quarters. While anxious to avoid expressing any opinion likely to be construed into an approval of a war policy, they regard it as established beyond disproof, that the South was not only the aggressor, but designedly provoked an armed contest with the United States Government, with the express, sole object of founding a Confederacy to perpetuate slavery. On the other hand the United States Government has initiated and carried into effect measures which entitle it to the sympathy of all true friends of freedom. These measures are enumerated by the committee, and are the punishment of slavetraders, the new slavetrade treaty, exclusion of slavery from the Territories, abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, confiscation of slaves, the emancipation proclamation, &c. These measures the committee claim as giving our Government a just claim to the sympathy of the friends of freedom throughout Europe, and they earnestly commend the facts which they state to the favorable consideration of their fellow countrymen, and to the friends of humanity in all lands.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—A Professor of the Berlin University has been making curious researches respecting the population of the globe. The following is the result:

Population of Europe, 372,000,000; of Asia, 720,000,000; of America, 200,000,000; of Africa, 89,000,000; of Australia, 2,000,000—total population of the globe, 1,381,000,000. The average number of deaths per annum in certain places where records are kept, is about 1 to every 40 inhabitants. At the present time the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000, which is more than the present population of the United States. At this rate the average of deaths per day is about 87,861; the average per hour, 3,653; the average per minute, 61. Thus at least every second a human life is ended. As the births considerably exceed the deaths, there are probably 70 or 80 human beings born per minute.

5

From the Boston Journal.

White Labor in the South.

In a recent speech in New Orleans, Col. T. B. Thorpe, the City Surveyor, and for many years a resident of the Crescent City, pointed out the falsity of the slaveholder's pretense that white men could not work in the South. He had had hundreds of white men working for his Department during four of the hottest months of an unprecedentedly hot summer, on the burning levee, and in the ditches, and in draining canals in the rear of the city, up to their waists in mud and water, and yet they continued well and healthy—had no more sickness than others who were not so exposed. He saw no reason why the poor man might not cultivate a few acres, raise his bale or two of cotton, or a few hogsheads of sugar, as easily as the farmers of the North and West their corn and potatoes. It was certainly just as easy to raise cotton or sugar, and not more unhealthy than working in the ditches or on the levees of the city. This war is destroying the fallacy that white labor will not do for the South.

The American Commissioner in Hayti.—Hayti papers of the Oct. 4th, announce the arrival at that port of the steamer Talisman, from New York, with the American Commissioner and Consul-General, Mr. Benjamin Whedden, who was received with due honors, by the Foreign Secretary. The *Republique* says of this arrival :

"Mr. Whedden comes to inaugurate the series of official relations between us and the great Republic of the North. We hope earnestly that these relations may be carried on to the highest development. Full of confidence in the issue of the crisis through which the Americans are at this moment passing, we record our prayers for the speedy realization of a peace attended by all the consequences of liberty. In that new era, our commercial relations, already so important, will receive a new impetus, to the great advantage of both nations. We shall be happy to see a distinguished man like Mr, Whedden aiding in that great result."

The Haytien cultivators are turning their attention to the cultivation of cotton.

Compensation and Emancipation.—On the 20th of April last, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, Congress offered pecuniary aid to such States as would gradually abolish slavery within their limits. The colonization, from time to time, of the manumitted slaves, with their consent, by the Government, beyond our boundaries, was also contemplated as a part of the system. By the President's proclamation of September last, the offer is still made to loyal States, and practical measures suggested for carrying it into execution. As to the States persisting in rebellion after the close of this year, the President, as a military necessity, has announced a different measure, that is general emancipation in all such States, with compensation only to loyal masters. Immediate emancipation of all slaves, with compensation for all, costing as it would, twelve hundred millions of dollars, is now beyond the power of the Government, burdened as it is by an enormous and increasing debt.

Another Black Hero-Boy.—Thomas C. Schrider, son of a clergyman in Illinois, was taken prisoner by the rebels some time ago, who carried him to Charleston. He succeeded in escaping in a manner in which he thus describes in a letter to his father : "I spoke to the negro who brought me my coarse food, and made an arrangement to escape. It was a desperate plan, but it succeeded. The negro was to furnish me with a secesh uniform, and in the evening I dressed myself in my new regimentals, and was ready for a start. The faithful negro gave me the countersign, and had a boat ready. He opened the door, and I entered upon my hazardous undertaking—to pass forts Sumpter and Moultrie. I was hailed at both places, but did not venture. They fired upon us with muskets without hitting us, although the boat was riddled, and we, with difficulty kept afloat ; but we succeeded by exerting ourselves to the utmost in getting to sea. Oh, how my heart beat when I saw a steamer in pursuit of us, firing grape and cannister. But we neared the blockading squadron, who hearing the firing and seeing the cause, let slip their anchors and rescued us."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1863.

The Past, Present and Future.

Each of the above words are great themes of reflection. We would, at present, only revert to the political past, as far back as 1836, when Martin Van Buren succeeded Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, or to 1840, when the Tippecanoe political hurricane placed Gen. Harrison at the helm of State, by whose death it was that his "Accidency," John Tyler, became President. The subsequent administrations of James K. Polk, Gen. Zachary Taylor, from whose death followed the Presidency of Millard Fillmore, and Franklin Pierce (the least said about Buchanan's is probably the better) are as an inexhaustible fountain, from which the greatest amount of experience and political knowledge will be obtained. The patriot, civilian and statesman will note these periods as the zenith of the slave-power, and its malign influences in attempting to mar or misdirect the workings of the government, the results of which are now apparent to all. The American citizen, like the mariner, will, in future, be guided by new charts, which exhibit the the shoals and rocks discovered at another period, and which will better enable them to avoid many dangers that have not been successfully passed. The incubus of Slavery is now being disclaimed by the Government, and freedom is proclaimed by the President to the four quarters of the globe. We, therefore, await to hear thunder-tones of approval from all civilized Europe and elsewhere. In addition to the favorable response of the masses in our own country, it is already known that meetings have been held in Manchester and in London, sympathising with the President, and that public opinion in Europe was fast reacting in favor of the Federal Government. The hurricane-like response, in approbation of the President's Proclamation and the new era of human freedom, will sweep the unconditional peace men of the North, the allies of the Secessionists, into political oblivion, and cause them to hide their heads in shame, and cease their puny opposition to the great measures of the Government. The future brings to view the suppression of the rebellion, the construction of the Pacific Railroad with free labor, the amelioration of the condition of the colored American, and a renewed prosperity, based upon freedom, to the nation at large. Truly, a bright future awaits us.

The Emancipation Celebration in New York.—Among the speakers at the Emancipation Celebration held in the great hall in the Cooper Institute, Jan. 5th, were the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. H. H. Garnett, Lewis Tappan, Esq., John Peterson, Esq., Rev. R. H. Cain, and Wm. Wells Brown, Esq.

Stockton.—A spirited celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation was held in Stockton, on Thursday, 22d inst. From what is known of the gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements, though we have had no report as yet, we are certain the affair came off creditably.

We would remind those of our agents and subscribers who have not settled up with us for the old year, that our expenses must be met promptly every week, and it would greatly oblige us for them to remit what is due the paper forthwith. It being the first month in the year, we hope this notice will suffice.

The Pacific Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

7

Death of Mrs. A. Cox.—We are pained to hear of the death of this lady in New York, on the 10th of December, of consumption. Mrs. Cox was among the oldest residents in this city. After the death of her husband in this city, in 1855, remained until about four years ago, when she finally removed to the east.

Mr. Geo. W. Bell, bookseller, corner of Merchant and Montgomery sts., has our special thanks for a good supply of late eastern papers, consisting of nearly all the weeklies and most of the pictorials.

The proceeds of the Emancipation Celebration, held at Platt's Hall, 14th inst., after paying all expenses, were $341, which has been paid over to the Sanitary Fund, by the Finance Committee.

Emancipation Celebration in Nevada on Wednesday, 14th inst.—The *Nevada Democrat* of the 15th inst. says :

Emancipation Celebration.—The celebration of the colored people, yesterday, of the emancipation proclamation, was held in the Baptist church, and passed off according to programme. The exercises consisted of an oration by B. Brierly, some remarks by Rev. Cummings, vocal and instrumental music, etc. A resolution, approving the proclamation, was adopted.

The Nevada Celebration.

The following clippings from the Nevada papers have been sent us by D. D. Carter, Agent for the Pacific Appeal in that town.

The Celebration.—The Celebration on Wednesday was a fine affair. The Baptist Church was filled to its utmost capacity, more than one-half the audience being whites. The singing was very excellent. Having delivered the Oration, we have nothing to say about that, further than this, the audience seemed interested and pleased. After the Oration, and the singing of the piece, "Our Cause goes marching on," with marked effect, by a little boy and girl—a series of patriotic resolutions was adopted, "with a will."

The following are the preamble and resolutions, which were passed with only one diesenting voice :

Whereas, Taking into consideration the great events which have transpired since the breaking out of the present Rebellion in the United States—and more particularly the President's Emancipation Proclamation, offering freedom to millions of bondsmen—we, feeling that the time has fully come for decided action on our part, do therefore Resolve,

1st. That we, the colored people of Nevada county, feel that it is our duty to come forward to the assistance of our suffering country—to contribute of our means to sustain the Government, and, if required, to peril our lives in the cause of Union and Freedom.

2d. That we open a subscription list in Nevada, and that we will each subscribe one dollar or more, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund.

3d. That we, the colored inhabitants of Nevada, receive, with heartfelt gratitude, the blessings and privileges bestowed upon our race by the wise and humane act of Emancipation in the several States, by the President, whether it be a war measure, a military necessity or a national blessing.

4th. That we deplore the existence of the unhappy strife now raging within our country, and pray the great Arbiter of the Universe that a speedy peace may be brought about.

Celebration.—The Pacific Appeal, a well conducted paper, published in San Francisco by the colored people, has been placed in our hand by Mr. Carter. It is filled with the report of the Celebration in San Francisco. They had a good time of it. Addresses were made by Messrs. Sanderson, Wilson, &c., and Rev. T. M. D. Ward.—Orators of the Day, T. Starr King and Maclay.

Letters Received Since our Last.

W. W. Lee, Stockton ; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley ; W. Plummer, Victoria, V. I. ; E. Hatton, Napa ; Dennis D. Carter, Nevada ; Thos. H. McCullough, Humboldt.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter was intended to have been handed in and read at the demonstration meeting held in Platt's Hall, 14th inst., but it was received too late for being read and published last week.

Marysville, Jan. 12, 1863.

——— ———, *Esq., of the Committee of Arrangements, San Francisco :* Dear Friend —Enclosed please find $2 50, being voluntary contribution of John C. Cork, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the army and navy of the United States. The colored people here, as a general thing, have contributed to the "Sanitary Fund" for Yuba county. Should there be a general action of all the counties, Marysville will undoubtedly do her part.

Wishing you success and a glorious good time, I remain yours, in behalf of the cause.

E. P. Duflex.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jottings of the Times.

Victoria, V. I., Dec. 31, 1863.

Mr. Editor—The Pacific Appeal is read here and admired much. We predicted for it, at first, an ephemeral existence, but judging from the ability of its proprietors, and the whole-souled spirit with which it is conducted, we are, in a measure, convinced that the efforts of the paper will be crowned with success.

The dissolution of the Legislature will take place some time in January. We anticipate lively times.

The growth of our city challenges your California enterprise, and puts to blush Uncle Sam's misapplied phraseology, "Victoria's played out." We are destined, at no distant date, to be called the London of the Pacific. Town lots, that were sold in 1858 and '59 for $1000, cannot be purchased now under $20,000. Some of your California friends are worth, in real estate, from $30,000 to $40,000. They are property holders in the most central parts of the city, and of suburban lots in every direction. I will instance one case : Mr. C. J——s was offered $15,000 for an improved water lot, which he refused.

I perceive, by a late number of the Appeal, that the ladies are determined to advance and foster the objects of that neat little paper. Well done for the ladies of San Francisco. They are influential co-adjutors in any great and good work. Implore their aid in sickness, grief, remorse and death, or whatever may be the object of our desire or complaint, you will find them ever ready, ever willing to contribute their invaluable and timely support.

"In woman, nature's darling child,
Are all her dearest charms compiled."

Mr. Yates rightly asserts, at your "Festival," "Wherever the calls of humanity are —wherever society needs reform, there, and there only, is the rightful sphere of woman." All honor to the ladies of San Francisco.

When will the war end ? Hear the shrieks and agonizing cries of the dying ! Behold the sufferings and unjust persecutions of God's creatures ! Listen to their silent and unceasing prayers for freedom, which are daily being offered up to the Great Deliverer, who led the Israelites out of the land of Ham and from Pharaoh's grasp. Another asks, When shall the war cease and peace be restored ? I answer never, never! until universal freedom be proclaimed and established in blood-stained America ! Human slavery stains that fair country ? Can that plantocratic oligarchy which upholds it stand ? How can such a social fabric permanently endure before the All-seeing Eye? If man violates the morai government of the world, surely the result of that violation will be visited by punishment. "I know that my Redeemer liveth," and He is "slow to anger," and He is now frowning on the "model republic." Say what you like as to the cause of the war, of Jeff Davis, or of the defects or improper wording of the Constitution, the question still arises, What will stop the blood-shedding of that distracted country ? I have not forgotten the promise God made to *Ebed-Meleck*, the curly and crispy-haired negro : he was an Ethiopian, and high steward in the king's court ; "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, Behold, I will bring my words upon this city, for evil not for good;

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and they shall be accomplished in that day before *thee*. But I will deliver *thee* in that day, saith the Lord : and *thou* shalt not be given into the hands of the men of whom *thou* art afraid. For I will surely deliver *thee* in that day, saith the Lord ; and *thou* shalt not fall by the sword, but thy life shall be for a prey unto *thee ;* because *thou* hast put thy trust in me, saith the Lord." Jer. xxix, v. 16.

Who can tell what the New Year will bring with it? Perhaps soon, and very soon, tidings of great joy may usher in the coming year, and freedom hand-in-hand with it! What anxious eyes, what panting hearts await the event—what conflicting and antagonistic sentiments touching the Proclamation! We Victorians are penetrating, as far as mortals can, into that memorable and ever-to-be commemorative event. Tyrant's shall tremble—modern Pharaoh's shall answer, and their vitality shall be shaken and racked under the hands of an inscrutable and offended Deity. And be the sufferings what they may, would it not be a well-earned retribution? Then shall be said to those despised sons and daughters of Ethiopia, "Fear not, for I am with thee : I will bring thy seed from the east, and gather thee from the west : I will say to the north give up ; and to the south keep not back ; bring my sons from far, and my daughters from the end of the earth," Is. xlii, 5, 6.

You will pardon my theological or biblical intrusion, Mr Editor. I humbly crave your indulgence. "Jamaica" will visit your columns again on Emancipation in the British West Indies, its effects, &c.

Yours, &c. Jamaica.

Further Jottings.

Victoria, V. I., Jan. 15th, 1863.

Mr. Editor—We have been really blest with a mild winter, *i. e.* a much milder one than the last. Perhaps it would be unwise to exult too early. On the 3d inst. we had a fall of snow, 3 or 4 inches in depth, which thawed a couple of days after. An early and prosperous spring is anticipated ; rapid preparations are going on. Then a rush for the Cariboo. Ho! for the Cariboo. There are over 15 ships laden with merchandize and passengers from England to this place. Among the number, the steamer Robt. Lowe is momently expected, with 200 souls : some eighty marriageable females are on board, well fitted and adapted for Victoria's present state, quite a market for them. There are many worthy aspirants, whose patience is undergoing a severe test. These ladies are sent out under the auspices of our noble and exemplary benefactress, Miss Burdett Coutts. Ye winds and tides, speed the steamer Robt. Lowe. The "Victoria Pioneer Rifle Corps" has refitted and improved their commodious hall on a large scale. This "hall" is beautifully situated on their own property. The Executive tendered them a grant of £50, with fire arms also.

The ladies, as usual, very benevolently gave an interesting entertainment for the relief of the contrabands. It was a great hit and a grand "turn out." They netted $165, which was duly forwarded by the last steamer Pacific, to the "relief committee" in Philadelphia. The Victoria City Band was in attendance, which enlivened the hall with spirited and sweet music. It is quite a newly got up undertaking and reflects the greatest credit on its operators. Our Christmas day and New Year passed off with dinners and all sorts of social greetings and gatherings.

By promise, a word or two on slavery and emancipation in the West Indies. I shall fully, but truthfully describe its baleful effects upon society, government and religion. During slavery there were over 35 outbreaks or insurrections, which reached the sum of nearly $900,000 for suppressing. The government became alarmed at the the danger that was seen by the most incredulous. That sum was a bug-bear and a drain on the Treasury. Masters slept in fears. Tyrants retired to bed with a solemn conviction of a midnight outbreak. The impending change and the long looked-for crisis were prayed for by every true philanthropist of the Western Archipelago. Missionaries preached in bold terms against the wrongs that were perpetrated on an unoffending people. But what were the insults of those martyrs? Imprisonment and a moral torture followed, and in many cases penalty of death was hinted. Could

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it be otherwise, sir? No! for the very Judiciary were steeped in corruption and interested in that nefarious curse. What, says a planter, preaching and disseminating treason among my slaves ! If I catch you about my plantation with my negroes, I'll let you join them on the "tread mill." The Halls of the Assembly were stained with the gigantic monsters of iniquity. The presses were muffled. With few, and very few exceptions, the most conspicuous of journalists in those trying times, whose name is familiar to every true son of Jamaica, (wherever they may be,) was Robert Osborne, the journalist alluded to. As a writer unsurpassed, as a patriot unrivalled, he commanded his pen with the force of a giant. He wielded it and uplifted it with all his gigantic intellect, and dealt destruction on that formidable institution. He made those who were identified with accursed slavery tremble, and the very core of the fabric tottered. He could not be intimidated by threats. He bid defiance to every enemy, and swore that nothing could arrest his thrilling and fluent pen but death. And, sir, he saw the great desire of his heart accomplished. His journal's name then was universally known as the "*Watchman,*" published in Kingston, Ja. He is now the Hon. Robert Osborne, of immense wealth, Member of Assembly, Member of Legislative Council, which gives him a seat in the Executive or Cabinet ; also, proprietor of the "*Morning Journal*" newspaper, and a stanch friend of the Prime Minister, Jordan. Your readers are aware he is strictly colored. We revert to our subject : Statesmen-souls of the land were prostituted to the ill-gotten gain of slavery. Wherever that vile institution sows its seed, pollution, degradation and vice of every imaginable form is sure to be the consequence, which years cannot blot out. It stifles and crushes the higher and nobler sentiments of man. It degrades labor, and up to this day a sugar plantation laborer is looked upon as a mere creature of circumstance. It has been proved beyond a doubt, that slave-labor had been the most expensive of the two. Glance at the sickness and deaths of its worn-out creatures. Advert to statistical accounts, which will show each reader the incontrovertible fact. Mark the contrast during slavery: the exports of sugar were 45,420,000 lbs, 15 years preceding emancipation. Since emancipation, the exports of the same article amounted to 48,145,000 lbs, an increase in favor of emancipation by 2,725,000 lbs. Allow me again : the property acquired by the emancipated men, sums up to something over $13,000,000, and the products of the island, the result of their special industry, are $7,000,000. These items are confined strictly to that much-abused island, of which so much has been said by soulless, unmanly and worn-out politicians, to invite the adulation of slaveocracy. If there is any prevarication in the above remarks, peruse the "Parliamentary Blue Books," of 1861 and 1862. I regret to say, many senseless and unthinking men, who never read an accurate page of its history, or saw one acre of its soil, join in the expression, "they will not work." Can any rational man call those people lazy ? Does the above have any semblance to it ? Would any man work for a penny a day for a planter, when he can earn 2 pennies *per diem* by working for a blacksmith, cooper, tailor, or any other mechanic? Now, I ask any sane man, whether he be a white or black American—I ask any man, conscientiously, would he work for a planter at 5 cents per day, when he can command ten cents for himself elsewhere? Bosh! Why the attack is preposterous—a mere taste of slander. It is a malignant, black-hearted idea, and a wanton perversion of truth. Fudge ! wont work ! be assured from an eye-witness that when they are fairly compensated, they work unflinchingly. Why sir, where they see or have the least glimmering hope of securing employment for a period of two or three months, they will walk sixty or seventy miles to obtain such job.

In speaking of the planters, the old plantocracy is under consideration. The able and enterprising young planter commands the labor market. Why? Because he is honest and pays a rational price, that the laborers may subsist. While the old worn-out hacks, (with few exceptions,) groaning and croaking on their dilapidated and partly bankrupt estates, from the blasts of slavery, are shouting, "the people won't work, they are too independent." By visiting any of the islands you will find the new and energetic planter's estate is flourishing, and shipping tenfold more sugar than his old rival. Sir, these are facts not to be questioned. A West Indian laborer is like any other laborer, willing to work, but to some advantage. Slavery made some of nature's fairest land in the West Indies a perfect wreck, and left it stranded on the shoals of misfortune. We speak of their ancient splendor and prosperity under slavery. Do we call the country prosperous when only a chartered few are so? I say those once unfortunate people have made a rapid progress in the scale of society. I do solemely assert, and am prepared to prove, that Jamaica and other Islands are in their greatest prosperity since emancipation. The masses have risen in intelligence, in industry and energy—and to positions of competency, independence and wealth, which they never could have obtained and enjoyed otherwise than under the wings of freedom. Sewell, Castaway and Bigelow may justly enquire how it is that sugar exportations have decreased to such on extent ? How is it that other exportations have increased ? The answer is this—the decrease of sugar may be accounted for in this way : The home consumption of sugar has increased to twenty times more than it was during slavery. Statistical accounts will show that the sugar exportation fell to 26,000 hhds. nearly twenty years anterior to emancipation, being but a tenth part of its exports during the so-called prosperous days in 1792. And again, there were 80 sugar estates abandoned just after the largest shipment of sugar in the "palmiest" days of Jamaica. Jamaica.

For the Pacific Appeal.

San Francisco, Jan. 20th, 1863.

Mr. Editor : In a correspondence to your paper I took occasion to make several different statements as regards the wealth of an esteemed friend of mine, who is now a citizen of California and a resident of Marysville, which was published in your issue, vol. 1. No. 40. My motives were pure and intentions good, anticipating that good results would follow. In the next issue of your paper was a malicious and bogus attempt at ridicule, signed by a bogus name, (Blower.) We will cut this matter short and treat it with perfect indifference, disregarding it as we do the idle wind which we respect not, knowing as we do that a slanderers tongue is no reproof.

As a request was addressed in most respectful language to the editors of the *Morning Call*, I want them and others who will interest themselves and want to be made satisfied as regards my statements in relation to the wealth of Mr J. R. Johnson, I will refer you to the following named gentlemen.

Before I proceed in my references and in answer to the *Marysville Express*, in referring to which, says your correspondent has given currency to "a black and infernal lie," in reference to the estimated value of Mr. J. R. Johnson's possessions This language is uncalled for and without proof. Now whoever has had the patience to wade through the reading matter which has been strung together in the columns of the *Express* for the last few years, know that its writer or writers never pen anything but what is true, whether it concerns individuals or national affairs. In all due deference to their assertions, I can always and at all times produce incontrovertable facts and crushing arguments to traducers and idiots. Therefore it behooves the undersigned to say to the *Express* and all others who may feel sore and sad about the wealth of Mr. J. R. Johnson, and would be relieved of their grief, write to either of the following persons :

Rev. A. John Prince, Southhampton Court House, *alias* Jerusalem ; Wm. J. Marks, Sussex Court House, Va. and enquire who owns the Joe Johnson estate, and what its estimated value is ; to Dr. Wm. A. Stewart or James Murphy, Florence, Alabama, and ask to whom does the Mathew Johnson estate in Reserve co., twelve miles from Florence belong, and its value ; to Thos. Jones of Jackson, Tenn. and ask him who owns the Mark Johnson estate and its value ; to John Hammond or John Harlow of Batos Prairie, on the line road, 110 miles above Fort Smith, Ark., and ask who owns the Chamber's estate, and what its estimated

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value is ; to Geo. R. Clark, Martinsville, Belmont co. Ohio, and ask who is owner of the farm and Coal Pits of J. P. Barrett, Glenn's run ; to Abraham Haynes of Buchanan, Allegany co., Pa., and enquire who is the owner of the Roberson Farm, Coal and Stone Quarry above Dutchtown ; to J. P. Grier, Kingsville, Essex County Canada West, to whom belongs the farms known as the Geo. McCoy farms, between Lewis and M. W. Carlton's; also, the farms and stock in the possession of Wm. Ruth.

The answers to the above enquiries will be in accordance with the statements of your correspondent. S. Howard.

[We hope our correspondents will hereafter let these *rich* colored men among us take an oportunity to make their own statements and defend their own cause. It is certainly a more laudable mission for the true philanthropist to bring to view the suffering poor among us, and point out some way for their alleviation and elevation, than to be defending and proving what is heard about somebody's riches. While our columns are open to all, we prefer such themes as have a tendency to elevate our entire race, and not particular *rich* individuals.—Ed.]

For the Pacific Appeal.

San Francisco, Jan. 20th, 1863.

Mr. P. Anderson, Ed. of Appeal : Being a Union man as well as an Emancipationist, I took occasion to visit Platt's Hall, where your Grand Jubilee of National Emancipation was being celebrated, and was confident of having a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," as the occasion called for.

It was the Colored man's version and pleadings that I was anxious to hear, the ability of Reverends Sanderson, Moore and Ward, who were President, Orator and Chaplain. As this is a critical world, allow me at this time to say, most of you were far behind the appointed time, and seemed timid to show yourselves, and hundreds did not show themselves at all. Put a mark upon them and see if their sympathies do not lean in opposition to your own. You need not fear, for God and truth are for you and who can be against you ? You have friends that are watching your movements day after day. Sustain and appreciate the Federals in their now glorious struggle for freedom.

The prayer was an able production, and to the point. The remarks of the President were stern, truthful and highly elevated, only a little lengthy. The Orator's remarks were too much condensed. Rev. T. Starr King and Rev. Mr. McClay are every day speakers and I have no occasion to praise them.

The three last expounders that were announced had no chance, but I believe the ability was in them, for their appearance showed it. The subject of their discourses should be repeated, each having a separate evening to display their talents.

An old adage, "a word to the wise is sufficient," is now in place. Make orators of your young men as they are progressive, strong and full of vigor ; those that are farther advanced in life, are unfit for service, temporally speaking.

Please insert this and oblige a friend,
Sympathizer.

Gen. Butler on Slavery.—Gen. Butler, who has treated the slavery question in a broader and more comprehensive manner than any other of our soldiers or statesmen, expresses it as his conviction, and the conviction of his most intelligent officers, that slavery is doomed. He says that with every prejudice and early teaching against the result to which his experience here has brought his convictions, that he is convinced :

First—That labor can be done in Louisiana by whites more economically than by blacks.

Second—That black labor can be as well governed, used and made profitable in a state of freedom as in slavery.

Third—That while it would have been better could the emancipation of the slave been gradual, yet it is quite feasible, even under the present great change as a government proposition, to organize, control and work the negro with profit and safety to the whlte, but that this can best be done under military supervision.

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Poetry.

I Can't Make Up My Mind.

O would I were a married man,
My house all full of glee,
A smiling partner by my side,
And children by my knee.
The cause why I'm a bachelor,
Not hard it is to find—
The fact is, that I really can't—
I can't make up my mind!

There is Juliana Lillywhite—
I know that she would drop
Into my arms, if I to-night
Would but the question pop.
With Carry Cowslip, too, I should
No difficulty find;
She would not hesitate, but I—
I can't make up my mind!

Now, when I walk along the street,
Girls roguish looks I catch,
As with a sneer they say, "There goes
A rusty fusty bach!"
Well, I'll resolve, this very day,
Some sort of wife to find:
I'll wed—I think I will—oh dear—
I can't make up my mind!

Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the house Mr. Colfax introduced a bill authorizing duties on imports to be paid, if desired by importers, in Legal Tender Notes, with 13 per cent. added. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. McDougall offered a resolution to the effect that the present attempt of the French Government to subjugate the Republic of Mexico to her authority, is in violation of the established rules of international law; that it is in violation of the faith of France, pledged in the treaty made in London on the 31st day of October, 1862, between Spain, France and England, and that it is an act not only unfriendly to Mexico, but to free institutions everywhere; and further, that it is the duty of this Republic to require of France that her armed forces be withdrawn; and that it is the duty of this Republic to furnish such aid to Mexico as may be required to prevent the forcible interposition of of States in Europe, in the political affairs of that Republic. The resolutions were, on his motion, laid over until Thursday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The *World* says that a letter from a correspondent with the army of the Potomac states that the army is under marching orders with 3 days' rations. Five pontoon bridges will be thrown across the Rappahannock, some distance apart. Lee's army is composed of 8 large divisions Jackson commanding the right and Longstreet the left, and it is uncertain whether their total strentgh equals ours. A desperate struggle is evidently near, and stirring news may be expected shortly.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, says that Napoleon, at his New Year's reception, said to Mr. Dayton, that he regretted greatly the continuance of the civil war, but hoped by next New Year's Day that matters would be settled. This was said, says the correspondent, with a forced smile, and may be interpreted as a pious wish or prediction, or even as an indication of something more significant. To another person who, the same day, expressed to the Emperor the earnest hope that the battle of Fredericksburg would be the last, the Emperor said he desired so too, and hoped that the war would be ended by next spring. This incident created many conjectures.

WASHINGTON, Jan 21.—It is given out at the State Department that they have highly cheering advices from Europe, particularly from England, giving accounts of the popular reaction in our favor. Unofficial advices also represent that the middle and lower classes are exerting a heavy influence on their Government on our behalf, and in the State Department they go so far as to speak of late advices precluding the possibility of intervention for months to come.

In the house, yesterday, a resolution was passed, declaring Vandevere, the member from Iowa, not entitled to a seat in the House. Vandevere holds a colonel's commission in the army. The question was

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raised that the Constitution, in such cases, required the vote of two-thirds of the members, which the speaker overruled.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution to give a suitable reception to the officers of the first ship coming from America with provisions for the distressed operatives, and to convey to the liberal donors their appreciation of their generous, friendly and spirited action.

Most of the English journals attack the *Times* with great bitterness, and indignantly repudiate is recent advocacy of slavery on scriptural grounds. The Liverpool *Post* thinks a reaction will take place, and confidence be lost, in the journal which unblushingly justifies slavery. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the Confederate Generals have been overpraised Their great strength has been to a stand fight; not one of them seems to have made a campaign for any purpose, and not one has had the capacity to understand the value of a victory, and has never followed one up.

A Washington letter says that the material facts, in the case of Gen. Stone, will soon be published. The evidence against him is of a circumstantial character, going to show that he was friendly toward the rebels, and became their mail carrier; but after all this may only have been a friendly disposition to oblige.

It is rumored that Burnside has again crossed the Rappahannock with the Army of the Potomac, and a terrible battle is being fought. Reports that Lee had detached Longstreet's corps from the rebel army and sent it to Tennessee were untrue. The rebel army was intact, and was all engaged in opposition to Burnside. One wing of our army, probably Sumner's, had succeeded in flanking the rebel position and had advanced 2 miles. Gen. Hooker is said to be mortally wounded.

The Court found Fitz-John Porter guilty of the charges preferred, and he was accordingly cashiered and dismissed from the service.

The President has placed $1,000,000 to the credit of the Emancipation Commissioners of this District, to be paid *pro rata* to claimants under its provisions.

On Monday last, the Confederates made another raid on Holly Springs, committing numerous depredations. A large number of negroes that were left behind by the Federals were attacked, and several killed and wounded, the balance were sent South. Col. Murphy and the officers who commanded at Holly Springs at the time of the first raid on that place have been dismissed the service for cowardice and imbecility.

Daily skirmishes take place in the vicinity of Corinth and an attack is looked for soon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—Key West letters of the 13th of January state that 2,500 men accompanied the fleet for the recapture of Galveston.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.—The official report of our losses at the battle of Murfreesboro is 1,474 killed, 6,874 wounded, and 2,000 taken prisoners.

The resolution in regard to Vandevere, was postponed until the 3d of March—78 to 68.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade of Charleston by the steamer Huntress. 400 bales of cotton were burned off the mouth of Swash Channel, on January 19.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 16th, WILLIE J. H., only son of William and Louisa Heywood, aged 7 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, from Powel st. Church. Friends are invited without further notice.

[Boston and New Bedford papers please copy.]

In New York, Dec. 10, of consumption, Mrs. SARAH COX, relict of the late Abraham Cox, of California, aged 53 years.

In New York, Dec. 8, of consumption, HENRY DENNIS, aged 81 years.

In Williamsburg, Dec. 4, of chronic rheumatism, ROSETTA SEAMAN, daughter of Mr. Louis Napoleon, aged 22 years, 4 months and 7 days.

In Troy, N. Y., of consumption, JOSEPH J. CLINTON, son of the Rev. Jacob and Mary Thomas, aged 2 years.

In West Troy, N. Y., Miss SABINA SCHUYLER, in the 90th year of her age.

In New York, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock. HENRY TRIMMINGHAM.

In New York, Dec. 14, of dropsy, EDMUND POSTEN, aged 60 years.

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Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos, Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

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Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.
Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

R. T. HOUSTON,
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At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.
Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.
N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered.
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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

MRS. SARAH A. HANCOCK,
No. 105 Dupont Street.
DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

RHEUMATISM.
PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

BOARDING HOUSE.
FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.
Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.
Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. myl0-tf

TO LET—FOR BALLS, SUPPERS AND ENTERTAINMENTS, of all kinds, the Large Room known as Apollo Hall, Pacific, above Stockton Street.
my3tf CHARLES BALFOUR, Proprietor.

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Barbers, look at This!
FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to
DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
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THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform the profession, that, at the Old Store, No 535 Commercial street, 2 doors below Montgomery, they can find the only full and complete assortment of *GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.* Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction. Articles selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting, in part, of—
Bay Rum, superior quality;
Cologne Water, by gallon or bottle;
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Brown's Barber Soap, small and large;
Gale's American "
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Yankee "
Barbers' Dusters, assorted;
Wade & Butcher's Razors;
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Essential Oils, Razor Strops;
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Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

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☞ Several advertisements and interesting reading matter unavoidably crowded out this week.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863. [NO. 44.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Selections.

SAVE YOUR RAGS.—The unprecedented high price of paper, in consequence of the scarcity of rags, or rather the other more profitable uses to which it has been found they can be put, makes the saving of rags an object worth the attention of every family. Let a rag-bag be hung in some suitable place in every house, and throw into it all your rags. It is economy and it will pay. Try it.

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From the Anglo-African Magazine.

Citizenship.

Two circumstances are remarkable in the discussions which have stirred the public mind in regard to the Dred Scott decision. One is, that the statement by Judge Taney, of what he believes to have been a prevalent opinion 70 odd years ago, has been tortured into the authority of *a dictum*, if not a decision of the present Supreme Court of the United States. The statement is, that *negroes had no rights which white men were bound to respect.* It is hardly necessary to say that Judge Taney did not utter this sentence as his own opinion, much less the opinion of the Supreme Court, still less as the *decision* of the Supreme Court. Had the court held such an opinion, they would have dismissed the case of Dred Scott, not for the reason which the Court gave, to wit: "because he was a slave in the State of Missouri, according to the laws thereof, and *therefore* not a citizen of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution"—no! they would have dismissed the case summarily, because Dred Scott was a "negro who had no rights which white men were bound to respect."

The easy rapidity with which this atrocious sentiment passed from tongue to tongue, and the sudden possession which it took of the public mind, created any but hopeful feeling in regard to public virtue or integrity. The anaesthesia which suffered the black man's rights to be swept away—as the public thought—by the sweep of a pen or the utterance of a sentence, will soon be so profound as to regard with equal indifference the abstraction of white man's rights. Nay, does not the history of Kansas prove that such a state of apathy or indifference has already overtaken the public mind? "Our goods, but not our principles are for sale" is a splendid apothegm—so long as any principles survive.

The other circumstance alluded to bears a like relation to our actual position in the path of progress; it shows, that if we are fast, active and advancing, we are nevertheless—superficial; more conversant with the small change of minute facts than with the weightier affairs of profound reflection. In the hurry to discuss the far-famed opinion of Justice Taney, we have devoted all our time and attention, from Judge Curtis down to our New York Assembly men, to *rebutting* this opinion with facts; the broad principles which underlie the discussion, the high argument which should have stirred anew with refreshing influence the deep slumber of decided opinions on the relation which individuals bear to the state, and the limits of the power of the judiciary to alter such relations, have not yet been, nor are they likely to be, reached—because, forsooth, only negroes are supposed to be concerned. A good deal of sympathy has been poured out with pharisaic air, upon the poor disfranchised negro, while no ken has been sharp enough to discern that the whole body politic has received a wound none less the deep, because unfelt. The public mind, swept and garnished from all living perception of justice and mercy, became an easy possession to the seven who constituted the working majority of the Supreme Court.

Leaving to abler hands to discuss the broader bearings of this subject, we propose to examine a single term—*citizenship*—on which, it will readily be seen the whole question hangs. *What is Citizenship?*

Singularly enough this term is a species, of which language has not yet furnished the generic term; clear proof, notwithstanding our boasted advance in all things, of our imperfect development in the matter of civil government. The relation which the individual bears to the state has no general expression in language. A *subject* expresses the relation of a person to a monarchial form of government; a *citizen* expresses the relation of a person to an elective form

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of government, that of a city, or a state. A citizen of London, may be a subject of the King of Great Britain. Louis VI first granted in 1113, certain franchises which made the inhabitants of Nayon citizens; and Henry I. of England by similar grant made the dwellers of London citizens thereof. There is really no difference between citizen and denizen, the latter being the Welsh radical having the force of the Latin *civis*.

As the Constitution of the United States does not define the word *citizen*,* the definition must be sought in the exact meaning of the word itself, altogether independently of the Constitution. Herein, after all, lies the great and only safeguard against the corruption or centralization which grow out of a written constitution. Language, and words with their distinct meaning at the time of its adoption, are the only record to which we can safely go back as a barrier against new and forced or false interpretations.

Aristotle defines a citizen to be *metochos krineos kai arches*, "a partner in the Legislative and judicial power." The chief characteristics of citizens among the Athenians were good birth, hereditary transmission of privileges, the possession of land and the performance of military service. So precious was the right of citizenship, that it required a vote of 6,000 citizens to admit a stranger to the rights of citizenship. Among the Spartans, the helots or slaves earned the rank of citizen by purchase, or by military service, more especially in the heavy army ranks. Emancipation at once conferred citizenship on the person emancipated.

The word citizenship, however, of Latin derivation, gathers its purport and exact meaning from the Roman Republic; it originated and *grew* under the Romans. Regarded as the relation which the individual bears to the state, the word citizenship is worthy of a close and attentive study; a broad historical view of the general relation of individual and state is presented by Mr. Mill in his remarkable essay on Liberty, as follows:†

"The struggle between Liberty and Authority is the most conspicuous feature in the portions of history with which we are early familiar,* particularly that of Greece, Rome and England. But in old times this contest was between subjects, or some classes of subjects, and the government. By liberty was meant the protection against the tyranny of political rulers. The rulers were concieved (except in some of the popular governments of Greece) as in necessarily antagonistic position to the people whom they ruled. They consisted of a governing One, or a governing tribe or caste, who derived their authority from inheritance

*The word citizen, as used in the Constitution, did not bear the restricted sense applied to an inhabitant of a city possessing the franchises thereof; it bore the larger sense of the relation of the individual to the state of which that individual is an integral part. Our Declaration of Independence expressed this relation in the words "All men are created free and equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

†Mr. Mill here speaks of British youth. Young America, as instructed in the Ward Schools of the City of New York, and we fear throughout the land, is forced to *cram*, into the *dates* of every sanguinary conflict of the Revolution, the *numbers* slain, and the *event* of the battle; it is pitiful to hear school boys complain of their inability to remember these dates; thus filling the young mind with the *dates* instead of the *principles* of the Revolution, generally a hatred instead of a reverence for that great event. A School History, sound on the principles of liberty which lay at the root, and culminated in the result of the American Revolution, would be entirely too Anti-slavery to command the *market*. So the South not only buys our goods, but saps the principles of our youth, and gains command of the next generation. William Goodell owes it to the cause to write and print a "Constitution of the United States, with question and answers for the use of schools."

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or conquest, who, at all events did not venture perhaps did not desire, to contest, whatever precantions might be taken against its oppressive exercise. Their power was regarded as necessary, but also as highly dangerous; as a weapon which they might attempt to use against their subjects, no less than against external enemies. To prevent the weaker members of the community from being preyed upon by innumerable vultures, it was needed that there should be an animal of prey stronger than the rest, commissioned to keep them down. But as the King of vultures would be no less bent upon preying upon the flock, than any of the minor harpies, it was indispensable to be in a perpetual attitude of defense against his beak and claws. The aim, therefore, of patriots, was to set limits to the power which the ruler should be suffered to exercise over the community; and this limitation was what they meant by liberty. It was attempted in two ways. First, by obtaining a recognition of certain immunities called political liberty or rights, which it was to be regarded as a breach of duty in the ruler to infringe, and which if he did infringe, specific resistance or generable rebellion was held to be justifiable. A second, and generally later expedient, was the establishment of constitutional checks; by which the consent of the community, or a body, of some sort, supposed to represent its interests, was made a necessary condition to some of the more important acts of the governing power. To the first of these modes of limitation, the ruling power in most European countries, was compelled, more or less, to submit. It was not so with the second; and to attain this, or when already in some degree possessed, to attain it more completely, became everywhere the principal object of the lovers of liberty. And so long as mankind was content to control one enemy by another, and to be ruled by a master, on condition of being guaranteed more or less efficaciously against his tyranny, they did not carry their aspirations beyond this point.

"A time, however, came, in the progress of human affairs, when men ceased to think it a necessity of nature that their governors should be an independent power, opposed in interest to themselves. It appeared to them much better that the various magistrates of the State should be their tenants or delegates, revocable at their pleasure. By degrees this new demand for elective temporary rulers became the prominent object of the popular party, wherever any such party existed; and superseded, to a considerable extent, the previous efforts to limit the power of the rulers. *That* (it might seem) was a resource against rulers whose interests were habitually opposed to those of the people. What was now wanted was, that the rulers should be identified with the people; that their interest and will should be the interest and will of the nation. The nation did not need to be protected against its own will. Their power was but the nation's own power, concentrated, and in a form convenient for exercise. This mode of thought, or rather perhaps of feeling, was common among the last generation of European liberalism. Those who admit any limit to what a government may do, except in the case of such governments as they think ought not to exist, stand out as brilliant exceptions among the political thinkers of the Constitution." (*Introduction*, pp. 9—11.)

To return to the meaning of the word *Citizen* under Roman law; the citizen of Rome, at first the actual dweller in that city, was subsequently the individual member of that state, residing in Italy, and finally in the provinces; certain rights were always reserved to the actual dwellers in Rome, but the term citizen with its essential rights, was applied even to foreign towns, MUNICIPIA.

The Roman Citizen had two classes of rights, IUS QUIRITIUM, and the public rights

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IUS CIVITATIS. As none of these rights could be exercised by any but Roman citizens, the possession of all or any them constituted citizenship on the part of the individual holding them. And once a Roman Citizen, the individual could not by any process be deprived of citizenship,* against his own will. If the rights of a citizen were taken from any one, either by way of punishment or for any other cause, some fiction always took place. Thus, when citizens were banished, they did not expel them by force, but their goods were confiscated, and themselves were forbidden the use of fire and water, (iis igne et aqua interdictum est) which obliged them to return to some foreign place.

The JUS QUIRITUM or private rights of Roman citizens, were 1. *Jus Libertatis*, the right of liberty ; 2. *Jus Gentilitatis et Familiae*, the right of family ; 3. *Jus Connubii*, the right of marriage ; 4. *Jus Patrium*, the right of a father ; 5. *Jus Dominii Legitimi*, the right of legal property ; 6. *Jus Testamenti et Haereditatis*, the right of making a will and of succeeding to an inheritance ; 7. *Jus Tutelae*, the right of tutelage or wardship.

* Cicero pro Dom. 29, 30, pro Caecin, 33.

(To be concluded.)

Limitations to Man's Knowledge.

The narrow limits within which human knowledge is confined are well set forth in the following narrative, told by an allegorical personage in an old Arabian work. It contains a sharp rebuke to that self-sufficiency which thinks its own range of knowledge complete and absolute :

I passed one day by a very ancient and wonderfully populous city, and I asked one of its inhabitants how long it had been founded.

"It is indeed a mighty city," replied he, "we know not how long it has existed and our ancestors were as ignorant on this subject as ourselves."

Five centuries afterwards, as I passed by the same place, I could not perceive the slightest vestige of the city. I demanded of a farmer, who was gathering herbs upon its former site, how long it had been destroyed.

"In sooth a strange question !" replied he. "The ground here has never been different from what you now behold it."

"Was there not of old," said I, "a splendid city here ?"

"Never," answered he, "so far as we have seen, and never did our father speak to us of any such."

On my return there, five hundred years afterwards, I found the sea in the same place, and on its shores were a party of fishermen, of whom I inquired how long the land had been covered by the waters.

"Is this a question," said they, "for a man like you? This spot has always been what it is now."

I again returned five hundred years afterward, and the sea had disappeared ; I inquired of a man who stood alone upon the spot, how long since this change had taken place, and he gave me the same answer that I had received before.

Lastly, on coming back again after an equal lapse of time, I found there a flourishing city, more populous and more rich in beautiful buildings than the city I had seen the first time, and when I fain would have informed myself concerning its origin, the inhabitants answered me, "Its rise is lost in remote antiquity ; we are ignorant how long it has existed, and our fathers were on this subject as ignorant as ourselves."

PROBABILITY OF MARRYING.—From 20 to 25 and from 25 to 30 the probability of a widower marrying in a year is nearly three times as great as that of a bachelor. At 30 it is nearly four times as great ; from 30 to 45 it is four times as great, and it increases until at 60 the chance of a widower marrying in a year is eleven times as great as that of a bachelor. It is also curious to remark how confirmed either class becomes in its condition of life—how little likely, after a few years, is a bachelor to break through his habits and solitary condition ; and, on the other hand, how readily in proportion does a husband contract a second marriage who has been deprived prematurely of his first partner. After the age of 30 the probability of a bachelor marrying in a year diminishes in a most rapid ratio. The probability at 35 is not much more than half that at 30 and nearly the same proportion exists between each quinquennial period afterward.—*Assurance Magazine.*

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

The Engrossment of the Testimony Bill in the Senate.

Both branches of the Legislature are composed, more than two-thirds, of Union members, of whom we believe a large majority, at least, are disposed to eradicate from the statute-book the disabilities that have so long prevented us from testifying in the courts of justice in this State.

We believe that few will hesitate in placing themselves on the "record" for this act of justice to the colored man. We are aware that it has been out of the power of the actual majority of the people of the State to have their will expressed by many members who have heretofore been sent to either branch of the Legislature.

The men who dictated and enacted those Mississippi-and-South-Carolina sections to the Civil and Criminal Practice Act of this free State, are, many of them, away from the State and in rebellion against the Federal Government.

The overwhelming Union sentiment and loyalty of the citizens of this State has left the allies of Secession and unjust law-making out of power. Hence we are sanguine that the Legislature will do us justice, and that a constituency that is far in advance and more generous towards us than that of 1851, will cheerfully acquiesce. There are many persons (not all of Southern birth either) who are still opposed to the repeal of those statutes. They can produce no logical argument why they are so opposed, at least we have seen none on record. They let their prejudices against color so blind them as to make it a part of their religious belief that any man with a colored skin, no matter what his attainments are, should be oppressed "because he is colored." What logic !

Citizenship.

On our first page will be found an able article on Citizenship by Dr. J. McCune Smith, one of our representative colored men in New York City. After the Dictum of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, this article from the pen of Dr. J. McCune Smith appeared in the May number (1859) of the *Anglo-African Magazine*. It is said that the reasoning of Attorney General Bates on the citizenship of colored persons is identical with that of the Doctor. We regret that we have not space to publish it entire this week.

☞ Our agents will please collect for the month of January and remit. We hope that those of our subscribers who have been and are delinquent, will voluntarily settle up. All must see the necessity of a newspaper organ among us. To sustain it we must give encouragement financially. We expect the expenses of the paper, at least, from subscribers. But when the subscriptions are withheld by those who prefer to be delinquent, it cripples our efforts. What is due the paper, in future, let us have promptly, for its support.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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The *Democratic Standard*, published in Hollidaysburg, Pa., gives the following notice :

DEAD.—Wm. B. Smith, a venerable colored citizen of this place, died at his residence, on Thursday night last. He was about 76 years of age.

Previous to his residence in Pennsylvania, he was among the oldest pioneers of Washington City, D. C. Wm. B. smith, Jun., and Wm. A. Smith, of San Jose, are son and grandson of the deceased venerable gentleman.

Mr. Thos. H. McCullough has our special thanks for a large lot of valuable books, and $2 in cash, as a special contribution.

SOIREE.—On Monday evening last, a considerable number of persons attended the Soiree at Apollo Hall. The music and every other feature gave satisfaction to all present.

J. G. Coursey will act as our City Agent, and is the only authorized person, from this date, to collect debts due the APPEAL in this city.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STOCKTON, Jan. 27, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Having seen in your last number a notice of our Emancipation Celebration, I take the liberty of sending a few lines, giving some of the particulars.

The colored citizens of Stockton celebrated the President's Emancipation Proclamation of Jan. 1st, at Raynor & Paterson's Hall, on the evening of Jan. 22d. The evening was one of the most disagreeable that we have had this winter. At an early hour darkness spread its thickest mantle over the city, a gale blew steadily from the southwest, and the rain fell incessantly ; yet, despite contending elements, at the hour appointed an unusually large number of persons were assembled.

The assembly was called to order at 8 o'ciock by Mr. S. B. Serrington, President of the day. The exercises consisted, in part, as follows : Prayer, by the Rev. Peter Green ; reading of the Pecesident,s Proclamotion, by Mr. A. Brown ; Columbia the Gem of the Ocean, sung with much effect, by Miss Mary Anderson ; Address, by E. Hutton ; Ode to Liberty, by Miss M. E. Jones ; Address to the American Flag, by Miss Sarah Hamilton; Ballad, by Mrs. Paschal.

I will not intrude upon your valuable space by inserting the programme entire. The exercises occupied about three hours, and were concluded with remarks by Mr. S. B. Serrington, which were pleasing and appropriate in the extreme. As usual, he brought down the house.

On the conclusion of the exercises the the band struck up a march, the ladies and gentlemen took their places and marched to the supper room, when they sat down to a sumptious collation, and to which ample justice was done. Sentiments passed freely, toasts were drank to the President, army, etc. After supper all re-assembled in the hall, when a few national and other airs were sung, after which a portion of the participants retired, and the floor was cleared for the dance. "Select your partners for a quadrille," was shouted by the floor managers, and music and the dance reigned from that time until the "peep o' day."

The celebration was all that the most sanguine could desire—there was more enthusiasm exhibited than I have seen here before on any occasion. You may depend upon it that the people of Stockton are not dead to the cause.

The following were the Committee of Arrangemnnts : S. B. Serington, E. Hutton.

Committe of Arrangements on Supper and Ball : J. H. Jones, W. W. Lee, A. Brown, J. A. Day, H. Hall.

The Committee are deserving of the utmost commendation, in every department, for their untiring and successful efforts to make the celebration what it was, and it should be an event never to be forgotten by the participants.

Yours in the cause of uhiversal liberty,

E. HUTTON.

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PLACERVILLE, Jan. 28, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The ladies of this city had a Grand Festival on Monday night, Jan. 26, at the Sebastapol Hall, for the benefit of the church and minister. They exhibited great taste in preparing for their guests. The Rev. Peter Killingsworth delivered a very suitable address on that evening, displaying much patriotic feeling. The following was the Committee of Arrrangements on the occasion—Mrs. Mary Jenkins, Mrs. B. Turk, Mrs. Lucy Ray, Mrs. Vickers, Mrs. M. Howard.

Yours, &c. A. L. S.

FORT YALE, Jan. 5th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I find your little paper circulates through British Columbia as well as California, and being a constant reader I am generally posted on what our people are doing in your State. Allow me, sir, to drop you a few lines to inform you of what the miners are doing in Cariboo.

There are many claims owned by colored men, some of which prospect very largely, as prospecting was all that could be done last mining season.

Harmon, Thomas & Co. own five claims which prospect from five to twenty dollars to the pan. Richardson & Co. have three claims, which prospect from ten to thirty dollars. Brown & Campbell have claims on Mink Gulch that are supposed to be equal to any on William's Creek, as said Gulch empties into the Creek and was once the main channel of that creek.

Merrill, of Fort Yale, is the owner of an unprospected claim on William's Creek and has been offered a large amount for it. S. T. Wilcox, of your city, has rich claims on William's Creek. I was present and saw the prospect of Wilcox's claims, twenty-seven dollars and fourty-five cents to the pan of dirt, and the bottoming of one shaft the parties took $225 to sixteen buckets of pay dirt.

Jas. Marshall, also of your city, has one good claim on Lightnrng Creek, but his claims on Horse Fly Creek are supposed to be worth many thousand dollars, as they prospected from one to two-and-a-half dollars to the pan, and the pay-streak being two feet thick.

If the miners succeed in getting to Cariboo in season, they will have a rich harvest, and you will have something worthy to record for our Colored miners MINER.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jottings.

VICTORIA, V. I., Jan. 20, 1863.

MR. EDITOR — We visit your columns again ; and all here join in reciving Lincoln's Proclamation with welcome and joy. Whether necessity compels him or not to grant the boon of freedom, we must concede him the credit of debilitating the foe's stronghold. Victoria is making rapid strides and assuming the character of a great city. From morning till night the carpenter's hammer is heard. Teamsters and carmen exact $1.00 a load to any part of the city; it is profitable, by all appearances. We have four churches: 1 Catholic, 2 Episcopal, 1 Congregationalist, and a Presbyterian in course of construction. St. John's (English Church) gave their "Annual Sunday School Festival;" the greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed. There were many colored children present, and many scholars attached thereto. His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese, presided.

We revert to emancipation. Let us consider its results and glance at its effects. The Emancipation act of the British West Indies (view it from whatever stand) was a sublime instrument, calculated to produce the most beneficial results. One may be interrogated, What has it done? Sir, it has done this : Crimes of all grades diminish, vagrancy seldom shows its head, the adults abandon many of those vices incident to a state of slavery, children filled the schools, and their class of society arose to civilization and morals. We have heard the cry in the West Indies and abroad, that the planters complain: they infringed the moral government of the world, and how could they expect anything short of a punishment for their violation. They sow the wind, they have no right to complain when they reap the whirlwind. We glance at the schools—a glaring and undeniable success is the conclusion. We look at the churches, plantations, commerce, navigation, mariners, harbor-masters, engineers and surveyors, we come to the same conclusion. Observe such islands where the white and colored population are fairly divided or balanced: questions are needless; observations will give the thorough conviction : give Ethiopia's son a fair field, where he asks no favors, where he stands and asserts his manhood, intellect unchecked, the soul and natural instinct unstifled, they will exhibit to the world that there is no such thing as organic defects in his mental capacity Behold the Magistracy, Corporation, Judiciary—Doctors with high collegiate honors, Members of the Royal College of Surgeons, England ; Licentiate of Apothecary, London. We divert our attention to the Legislative Halls, Executive Council, Chief of the same (Prime Minister Jordan, C. B.) Advert to the Ecclesiastical Establishments; we find them highly exalted. Revert to the legal fraternity : we find the most learned and profound Barrister-at-Law in Jamaica, the Hon. Peter Moncriffe, D. C. L., formerly Assistant Judge, but now member of the Executive, an honored scholar of Edinburgh University. Every professional man and politician says so of him. We had the pleasure of seeing him and heard his eloquence, and can bear testimony to the same. He is a member of one of the courts of Scotland. The gift of the most Honorable order of Companion of the Bath has been most graciously conferred by our Beloved Sovereign, Queen Victoria. Long may she reign. The unsurpassed and the unrivalled journalist of Jamaica, Robt. Johnson, whose philosophical editorials and pungent sarcasms will ever be remembered. He is ever ready to bend his great energies in tearing down anything in the shape of oppression. He is to be feared rather than loved, to be admired rather trusted. Hill, a member of the Executive, is a geologist, botanist and scientific lecturer of Jamaica : he is termed "the elevator and prop" of his country. He is intimately acquainted in Great Britain ; English and American papers often speak of him. He is as much honored in Hayti as Jamaca. His thrilling pen still lives to win the admiration of his readers. We would not be doing justice to the much-esteemed name of Dr. Wm. Scott, as an eminent man and a skilful anatomist and surgeon. He is a graduate of Gresham College, England, as most of the eminent men of the West Indies are. A trip to Barbadoes will present the self-same thing. The most far-seeing legislator and journalist there, is S. S. Prescott. Of the same place, Cummings, Thorne, McGee, Hamilton and Archer, filled the most prominent and lucrative offices. Bermuda exclaims her share to the world, and bids defiance for superior men in churches, magistracy, assembly and corporation. Antigua, too, asserts her success and begs to be visited. Trinidad, with her flourishing trade and exportations, three-fourths in the hands of colored men. Monserrat shouts and exhibits her political ascendency. Cockburn is her legitimate and commissioned Govorner. In our catalogue of eminent men of the West Indies, we omitted Hislop, an able lawyer, (and barrister-at-law); he is Attorney General, many years, of Jamaca. He is a profound statesman and orator—member of the Legislature. Who would not be proud or elated, white or black, to hear his melodious voice? He sways the passion—he charms the souls of his audiences, and elevates them gradually from their seats, places them back with his peroration, and gives them food for digestion. He can execrate an antagonist with invectives, or roast him alive before a fire of slow sarcasm. In the British W. Indies you will see in a Grand Masonic procession a sprinkling of white and colored men, perhaps the Grand Master may be a colored man, as they have been seen very often. Readers understand me ; this is no colored or white Lodge. There is a Lodge, and whoever is qualified, in the strict sense of the word, whether he be a white man or a black man, the doors are opened for any such named character.

A late writer in speaking of emancipation and its success, very righteously asserts : "We are not to judge the giant-like brain, and perfection of the Anglo-Saxon by viewing the coal-miners in Cornwall, or the operatives in Lancashire.—Where then are we to look? Bacon, Shakespeare, Byron and Newton." He says we ought to do the same when commenting on the emancipation of the West Indies, its results, its effects. He points us to those above-named. He must not pay a visit to Kingston, Jamaica, and view its hosts of idlers congregated there from all parts on the docks, and then return to the States or elsewhere, to hasty conclusion. We must not go to Bridgetown, Barbadoes and do likewise, for it would be a premature and unfair conclusion. We have only named a fractional part of these eminent and leading men of the Carribean.

"Jamaica" has encroached, from time to time, too much on your valuable space, when considering so many more worthy than the undersigned, who are wishful of expressing their sentiments.

Yours, JAMAICA.

For the Pacific Appeal.

TREASON.

BY W. H. HALL.

From time immemorial the crime of treason has ever been held in the greatest abhorrence : there has been cases of extenuation, but none of forgiveness : It is a hateful thing to desert the land of birth or allegiance, to prove recreant to its blessings and obligations, to wipe out of remembrance the hallowed associations of home, the authority of law, and the sacredness of religion, yet every nation and age has recorded upon its archives such disgraceful transactions.

Themistocles in urging Xerxes to pass out of Europe into Asia, loved Greece none the less, but doubtless had a premonition that he would, at some time, be forced to escape the fury of his incensed countrymen.

Benedict Arnold, infirm in judgment, was prompted from the apparent despair of America's cause, and the greater capability of Britain to confer more reward. Stanly may have compromised the hope of the Netherlands to the blindness of Sectarian bigotry, but Rowland York and Martin Schenck were animated by motives of depravity too revolting to contemplate. All these persons in stepping from honor to infamy, gave an indirect warning of their intended shame: the country disgraced had time, through intimatiou, to prepare for the shock of the blow.

But here in our country, designed to exemplify the capacity of man for self-government, there is domestic treason lurking in every pore, and contaminating the "life-blood of its existence." So hideous is its vocation, that it seeks every disguise in order to practice its nefarious purposes ; it sometimes pretends a vigorous prosecution of the war, when it is assiduously devising ways of embarrassment to hinder the accomplishment of that end. Then, again, under the specious guise of restoring the unity of the States, upon the basis of the Constitution and the Laws, they are secretly rendering time and resources to Rebeldom, to become equal to the Government in prowess and endurance. What miserable subterfuge! What cowardly debasement! To talk of the effectiveness of an instrument that has been torn asunder with Vandal ferocity.

The votaries of domestic treason, with their souls full of venom against the emblematic import of the "Stars and Stripes," seem not to comprehend that the Constitution of the United States was formed with philosophic discernment upon compromises and guarantees as binding upon the South as the North,—upon every section alike; and has not the North fulfilled its mission and met every guarantee in the concession of the Missouri Compromise, the amicable adjustment of 1850, and the organic act of Kansas and Nebraska.

Do the parasites of the South,—subsisting upon free labor, skulking here and there in search of a moiety of information, and inhaling unmolested the pure air of Northern climes—hope to escape the ignominy of treason, until they, imitating the Stranglers of Java, will have their unconscious dupes subservient to their will? Treason is waging a relentless warfare in the ignorant minds of the people, and are fighting the battles of their foster confederacy by weakening public opinion, confidence and courage. Against every States-man who advocates the only feasible way of terminating the strife, it declares that this is the "white man's war," and that the negro is ruining the country. Yet it is evident that upon the other side, black men are doing reliable services, and that the developed labor of the negro, since 1620, has made America in wealth and commerce nearly unequalled in the history of the world.

Treason, intestine treason, assumes many forms to avoid the scrutiny and rebuke of intelligence. It calls itself Democracy, when aiming for office; it beats responsive to the echo of conservatism, when it desires to fatten upon the spoils; it ignores justice to an humble, enslaved race, under the plea of Abolitionism; it grumbles at an essential taxation, and is prepared to compromise the dignity of the poor, white laboring man, to a level with those who are only recognized as chattels; it hesitates when bold and earnest action is required, and seeks to sow the seeds of discord among those unable to penetrate the existing difficulty, so that the mightiest Government ever conceived by man, may be divided into a multiplicity of petty governments, like ancient Greece, to answer the ambition of a few designing men.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—The doctrine of the colored people's inferiority has been preached by the whites so many years, that it has borne itself on the wings of prejudice into the most remote nook of civilization. Go where the colored man will, there are disadvantages of more or less magnitude present themselves to impede his progress toward man's high destiny ; and here in these United States the same operation takes a more grim aspect to repugnate his entrance to the sphere of human equality.

Many attempts have been made and are still in operation, without success, to abolish this unprincipled and fictious doctine. We, therefore, take consolation that every candid mind will admit, were the same proportion of privilege conferred on the colored people, they would produce to the world's light as many interesting developments as the whites. It is proved by Toussaint, whose indefatigable energy led his people to the altar of liberty, by the progress made in intelligence among the half-breed colored Americans, amidst their many barriers ; by a Gordon, a Pennington, a Vickas, a Price, to whose names history, in spite of prejudice, has and will bear testimony.

Admit there are (white) governments existing, under whose equalization of laws the colored people are protected and enjoy all the rights of citizenship, I say, without exaggeration, even there they experience disadvantages, however slight they may be. If we perceive disadvantages in these governments, how much more will they be in a country where every principle of human policy is against us ?

If oppression has not degraded us so as to forget our claim to existence, if it has not extinguished every hope of redeeming ourselves from perpetual degradation, if it has not quenched the last spark of sensibility in the recess of our souls, then we ought to cherish a desire to rid ourselves of these great and small difficulties, and admire the "Colonization scheme" as a blessing long hidden "behind a frowning Providence," whose light is about to show itself to the civilized world, in order to demonstrate more potently the unwearied energy of the colored people. If the Colonization is a wise provision, then I attribute many of our sufferings to the old fathers who had freed themselves years ago in these States, like those in the French and British colonies. I accuse them, because, had they applied for the subject in question when they were freed and immediately after the memorable first of August, this day would find us a people demanding, if necessary, the recognition of any government. By their short-sightedness we have to suffer from the principle they have violated ; believing, in the meantime, our existence is not ensured unless guided by the will of the "white-winged angels." Let my people do as they will, as for my part, while lingering around the white man's home, I never shall be contented until I find myself under a jurisdiction whose chief is of my kindred.

We need not apprehend any danger of the bond-servants suffering for want of labor after they are emancipated : they have been the chief labor-producing element, and if the South is not to be given up as a barren waste, they will be the very people to perform such labor and be compensated. But what will the labor-obtaining be when compared with the reaction of that well-known principle,—when the North and South shall open their flood-gates of prejudice, whose current shall form their confluences on the feeble resistance of our people ? Is it for that we exclaim "we will not go !" Heavens ! Are we contented merely to be called free and continue to be "workers in the cotton fields and the sugar cane in the freed South," and cry "So let it be."

No ! Never let it be said that one intelligent colored man's affection was so lukewarm, "so blind, so recreant to the interests of his" people, as to bid them be contented with this half freedom of rice-swamp cultivation.

Sir, the people whose bodies were bowed to the dust, by long and severe oppression, are beginning to move erect, and while they take a prospective view of things around them, they behold the object to which they can cling, advance toward the sphere of human rights, "redeem themselves from color's infamy," and claim recognition of the civilized world.

I appeal to you and to my whole race, *is it a violation of any known principle for us to speak our nationality?* UNCLE TOM.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR :—I notice in the *Morning Call* of Thursday, Jan. 29th, an article headed "Massachusetts soldiers," in which that paper, as usual, takes occasion to speak in a malicious and contemptuous manner of colored people.

It is rather astonishing how this paper persists in its low attacks upon colored people, and it is more than *strange* that notwithstanding its hatred of colored people, I venture the assertion that there is not another paper in the State, (the APPEAL excepted,) so extensively taken by colored people as is this same *Morning Call*. There is not a barber shop, boot shop, billaird saloon, public house, or boarding house kept by colored people, who do not take this paper. It is also taken by many private families. Not only is this the case in San Francisco, but we find it so in many interior cities and towns. Yet there is not another paper in this city, I might even say in the State, that seeks every opportunito to assail and wantonly abuse us. See its Eastern correspondence ; its police reports, its comments on the" Gordon murder case,", its daily editorial sneers and low ridicule of us as a people. It is true it did advocate the passage of the Bill before the Legislature, allowing us to testify in courts of justice, last winter, which rather surpised everybody, and even in that isolated case, there may have been "a power behind the throne stronger than the throne itself ;" public opinion.

My object, sir, in penning these hasty lines, is to call the attention of our people to this poisonous little sheet, and advise them to be careful how they handle the little thing, as it is among the worst of our enemies in this State. Although we may not be able to do it any very great harm, by discontinuing it, yet we will have the satisfaction to know that we do not, at least, *pay* the *Morning Call*, to taunt, malign and maliciously ridicule us as a class.

J. R. S.

San Francisco, Jan. 29, '63.

THE EMANCIPATION GUNS.—Willis Bond and William Brown, (colored) and John Costello, (white) were before Judge Pemberton yesterday, charged with participating in the firing of cannon from Beacon Hill, in honor of President Lincoln's Proclamation. The accused acknowledged participating in the firing, but claimed that they had permission from the Mayor to do so. Mr. Pemberton said that the Mayor had no control over the park, which was not included within the city limits, and the proper person to have applied to for a permit was the Acting Colonial Secretary. The Court was glad to hear that emancipation had been proclaimed; thought the colored population had always behaved well here, and it was not the intention of the Court to impose a heavy penalty in this case. But firing from Beacon Hill, without due notice being given, was liable to create much mischief ; a vessel might be in distress some night, and fire gun after

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gun, and no attention be paid to it by the naval authorities who might, naturally attribute them to some celebration. The action of the Mayor reminded the Court of an English sportsman who was returning from the hunt without game, and who, seeing a number of ducks feeding in a barn-yard, asked a man who was leaning over the fence for how much he would allow him to have a shot at the fowls? "A guinea," replied the man, whereupon the sportsman paid the money and fired while the man walked away, and as the sportsman was cramming the dead and dying ducks into his game-bag, he was collared by the real owner, it turning out that the man who had sold the privilege had no interest in the fowls, nor authority over them. At the conclusion of the relation of this little bit of pleasantry the magistrate dismissed the accused, on the payment of the costs of the summons.—*Victoria Daily Chronicle.*

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Think of Me, Dearest.

BY M. E. R., OF PETALUMA.

Think of me, dearest, think of me!
But not when pleasure fills thy heart:
I would not thou shouldst think of me
When thou in scenes of mirth tak'st part:
But when, my love, the morn doth break,
And song of bird and hum of bee,
In passing hours, sweet music make,
Then would I have thee think of me!

Think of me, dearest, when day is past,
And night's thick gloom o'erspreads the lea,
When Luna on the earth doth cast
Her glowing light o'er land and sea.
Close not thine eyes in slumber then,
Nor seek to rest, till memory
Shall call to mind an absent one,
And thou can'st sweetly think of me!

Latest Telegraphic News.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 26.—This morning Burnside turned over the command of the army to Gen. Hooker. As soon as the change was made known, the principal officers waited on Gen. Burnside and took leave of him with regret. Gen. Burnside issued a partting address to the army.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says, as one of the results of the recent Republican caucus, it is intimated that a demand for the reconstruction of the Cabinet will be urged with pertinacity, and that if a change should not be made before the Fourth of March, Congress, in imitation of the British Parliament, will pass a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the present Cabinet.

On the 7th January, the United States sloop of war, Brooklyn, in company with 6 other Federal steamers, whilst off Galveston, saw a steamer in the offing, and the steomer Hatteras got underway to overtake her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received as an answer: Her Majesty's sloop of war Spitfire. The Commander of the Hatteras then lowered a boat with an officer and crew to go on board, when the stranger fired a broadside into the Hatteras. The Brooklyn got underway and started in pursuit, but night coming on, she lost sight of her and was compelled to give up the chase. On returning, she found the Hatteras sunk in 9 fathoms of water. The officers of the Boardman are unable to give further particulars, although it is supposed that the steamer was the pirate Alabama.

Gen. Banks had issued orders assessing the rebels for the support of the poor, disposing of confiscated estates, etc., allowing produce to be sold in open market by well disposed persons, and requiring all registered enemies to take the oath of allegiance; also that insults to soldiers will be punished.

A Key West letter says the news from Galveston is that the rebels have already so heavily fortified the place that the retaking of it for the present is impossible. They have no doubt secured the batteries of the Harriet Lane and Westfield, and have in the city of Galveston 7,000 men under Magruder. The United States steamer San Jacinto and Oneida, were to leave Key West shortly in search of the pirate Alabama.

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Special dispatches state that a list of more than 80 army officers has been prepared who are to be summarily dismissed the service, for the use of improper language in reference to their superiors and the Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the removal of McClellan and the Court Martial sentence of Fitzjohn Porter.

From Southern papers, it appears there has been great consternation in the interior by the great concentration of the Federal troops in that department. It has been ascertained that 75,000 rebel troops have been sent into North Carolina from the Rappahannock, and some others withdrawn thence for the Southwest. The rebels believe the Army of the Potomac to be completely demoralized and on the eve of mutiny, hence the withdrawal of troops to this point

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch, last night says that Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, left for Boston to-day, taking with him authority to raise a regiment of negroes.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Charges have been made that Simon Cameron attempted to bribe a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, by offering him $20,000 for his vote in the late Senatorial contest The subject is to be investigated by the Senate of the United States.

A scene occurred in the United States Senate yesterday. During a lively discussion, Mr. Salisbury, of Delaware, spoke disrespectfully of the President, calling him an imbecile. The Vice President called him to order, but he refused to come to order, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to take him into custody. Mr. Saulsburry went out with that officer, freely displaying a revolver.

Senator Clark offered the following:

WHEREAT, Willard Saulsbury, Senator from the State of Delaware, did, on the 27th, bring into Senate a concealed weapon, and did then and there behave in a disorderly and turbulent manner, and when called to order by the Vice President, did refuse to obey such order, and continued in a disorderly and turbulent behavior until he was ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and did make threats and use said weapon to shoot the Sergeant-at-Arms in the presence of the Senate, and destructive of order and decorum; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the said Saulsbury be expelled from the Senate of the United States.

MR. Saulsbury said: I neither avow nor disavow what is charged. Let proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

In the House a motion to lay on the table the bill for employment of soldiers of African descent was disagreed to—53 to 83. The House also refused to vote—32 to 103—to refer it to the Military Committee. Several other motions, to delay action on the bill were made and determined adversely by ayes and noes on the vote.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 28.—L. J. Bowden, a resident of East Virginia, has been elected United States Senator for Western Virginia.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—A late Richmond dispatch says: There are unmistakeable signs that the Conscription law will be rigidly executed, and the military strength of the rebel country as far as demanded by Congress will be fully brought out. In the spring we hope we will find the South one vast camp, and every man a soldier. The Charleston *Mercury* urges the speedy and thorough enforcement of the act in every State.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29th.—An Havana letter of the 24th states that the Pirate *Ovieto*, otherwise called the *Florida*, under command of J. Newton Maffit, sailed thence on the 22d. She had already captured and burned the brig Windward from Matanzas, within four miles of the coast of Cuba, with a cargo of molasses belonging to Spanish merchants. On the 23rd she burned the brig Cora Ann of Boston, and soon after captured and burned two or more brigs. She was last seen flying the British flag and steering for the Bahamas

The United States Steamer with the mails and Government dispatches, returned to Havana on the 23rd, having been fired into by a Spanish man-of-war. She had the American flag flying when she was fired into.

Sympathetic anti-slavery addresses continue to be adopted in various parts of England.

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Letters Received Since our Last.

E. Hutton, Stockton; Wm. B. Smith, Jr., San Jose; J. D., Lewiston, W. T.; ——, Victoria, V. I.

MARRIED.

In Placerville, Jan. 15th, by Mr. John Booth, Justice of the Peace, Dr. J. S. PORTER to Miss MARY JANE S. WHITE, both of that city.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 25th inst., AARON W. OLDHAM, in the 41st year of his age.

Baltimore papers please copy.

In Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., W. B. SMITH, Senior, formerly of Washington City, D.C., in the 76th year of his age.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M.; 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING WILL be held in the A. M. E. Church, Powell St., on Thursday evening next, February 5th, to obtain relief for contrabands.
H. M. Collins, J. P. Dyer,
Rev. Adam Smith, S. Burris,
and others.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETing of the San Francisco Literary Institute will be held on Friday evening next, Feb. 6, at the usual place of meeting. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.
By order. P. A. BELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AS MY WIFE, HENRIETTA STANS, left my bed and board, on the 26th inst., without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring on trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN H. STANS,
San Francisco, Jan. 29. 1t

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.
Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.
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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
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Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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— AND —
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.
Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.
FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.
Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.
Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. myl0-tf

RHEUMATISM.
PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Barbers, look at This!
FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to
DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
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d27 WASH. COLYER. }

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. myl0-3m

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APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
nos-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863. [NO. 45.

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Selections.

LOGICAL.—A shrewd old rebel in New Orleans thus excuses himself for taking the oath of allegiance: "The oath of allegiance is like a contract of marriage—it is binding only while both parties live. Now, the Confederate Government, so far as the city is concerned, is stone dead; and, therefore, our contract with it is at an end."

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From the Anglo-African Magazine.

Citizenship.

(Concluded.)

Let us take a glance at these private rights of Roman citizens, and make a comparison of them with the rights enjoyed by the blacks of the United States.

1st. *Jus Libertatis*, the "right of liberty." This included "liberty from the power of masters, *(dominorum)* from the severity of magistrates, the cruelty of creditors, and the insolence of more powerful citizens."

The free blacks, in all the free states, and in the slave states (except where prohibited by statute law) have ever enjoyed this right, and their mode of redress, when wronged, in regard to it, are the same as that guaranteed to other citizens.

2d. Jus Gentilitatis et Familiae; "*the right of family*" is especially prescribed in Art. 1, Sec. IX, clause 7, of the Constitution of the United States.

3d. Jus Connubii? "*the right of marriage.*" No Roman citizen was permitted to marry a slave, barbarian, or a foreigner, unless by permission of the people.* "Connubium" *est matrimonium inter cives; inter servos autem, aut inter civem et peregrinae conditionis hominum—non est Conubium, sed* Contubernium.† By the laws of the *Decemviri* intermarriages between the Patricians and Plebeians were prohibited, just as in Massachusetts, intermarriages between whites and blacks were prohibited, but this restriction did not, in Rome, destroy the citizenship of the Plebeian, neither could in Massachusetts, as Judge Taney affirms, destroy the citizenship of the negro. This restriction was soon abolished in Rome,‡ as has been done in Massachusetts.

4th. Jus Patrium: "*the right of a father.*" Children, under Roman law, were the absolute slaves of their parents, (citizens) who possessed even the power of putting them to death. And the form of setting children free from this rule was very similar to that of emancipating a slave. The father signified, before a competent magistrate, with the consent of his son, that he freed him from his power by saying, "*Hue eui Juris esse patior, meaque manu mitto.*" The same usage obtains in the United States, where the father (whether white or black) is free and owns the mother of the child. The free blacks have the same parental rights which the common law gives to white citizens.

5th. Jus Dominii Legitimi: "*the right of property.*" The right to hold and convey real estate has ever been enjoyed by the free blacks in these United States, except in a few of the slave states, where it has been withheld by special statute. In some, if not all the states, ALIENS do not enjoy this right, except by special statute.

6th. Jus Testamenti et Haereditatis: "*the right of making a will and of succeeding to an inheritance.*" None but Roman citizens *(sui juris)* could make a will, or be witnesses to a testament, or inherit any thing by testament.§ The free blacks throughout the United States enjoy this right, except in some of the slave states, where inhibited by statute law, the prohibition in most instances relating to the case where the testator is white.

7th. Jus tutelae: "*the right of tutelage or wardship.*" Any father of a family might leave whom he pleased as guardians [*tutores*] to his children.‖ This right is also enjoyed by the free blacks of the United States, with exceptions similar to those just mentioned.

We will next look at the PUBLIC RIGHTS OF ROMAN CITIZENS. These were *Jus Census, Militiae, Tributorum, Suffragii Honorum, et Sacrorum.*

1st. Jus Census: "*the right of census.*" Two magistrates were first created A. U. 312, for taking an account of the number of the people and the value of their fortunes; *(censui, agendo)* whence they were called CENSORES. And this account was taken for the basis of taxes. Other duties pertained to the office, but these only relate to the United States, and therefore come within our present subject. Not only the free blacks, but even the SLAVES of the United States, are included among those to whom the Constitution extends the Jus Census; for all are enumerated as the basis of Representation, and, if need be, of taxation.* Among the Romans, slaves as well as aliens were excluded from the Jus Census.

2. Jus Militiae: "*the right of serving in the army.*" The Constitution having, Art. I, Sec. 8, Clause 16, delegated to Congress the organization and regulation of the army, Congress has restricted the militia and regular army of the United States to free able-bodied white citizens; aliens however are enlisted, and have fought most of our battles. In several of the states, however, colored men were enlisted in the war of 1812. In Charleston, South Carolina, there was a company of colored men called the "Browns," in which Mr. John Mitchel, late of the city of New York was a subaltern. In Virginia, in 1777, during the Revolution, in an Act for regulating and disciplining the militia, (Statutes at large, Vol. IX, p. 267,) it had been enacted that "for forming the 'citizens' of this commonwealth into a militia"—"all free male persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty" —"shall, by the commanding officer of the county in which they reside, be enrolled or formed into companies"—"the free mulattoes in said companies to be employed as drummers, fifers and pioneers," and a subsequent provision was made (Same p. 280) enlisting free negroes for actual service.

3. Jus Tributorum: "*the right to be taxed,*" is of course equally enjoyed by the free blacks in all the States of the Union; it is a mark of citizenship which the slave States, have showered upon their free blacks with a most liberal hand.

4. Jus Suffragii: "*the right of voting.*" In a majority of the States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, free blacks exercised the right to vote, and were therefore entitled to that right in a majority of the states, including Virginia and North Carolina.

5. Jus Honorum: "*the right to hold office.*" Although they have held but few public offices, there is no legal reason why a free black may not hold any office in many of the States, none why he may not become President of the United States.

6. Jus Sacrorum: "*the right to minister in sacred things.*" This right is enjoyed by the free blacks throughout the United States under certain restrictions, in the slave States, looking to the probability of an insurrection from this source.

Such are the rights which were attached to citizenship among the Romans. Such are the rights which constitute citizenship, as expressed in the Constitution of the United States, because, in the absence of

*They (the framers of the Constitution) had not then thought that taxation on all the imported goods was to be regarded as a blessing. On the contrary they expected that the expenses of the government would be defrayed by direct taxation. Then it became an important question, How shall taxation be appointed among the people? "Why," said men of the North, "according to population; and let every body, white and black, be enumerated." "No," replied the South, "for here are our Southern slaves, who do not produce as much as your laborers. We ought not to be taxed according to population." And not only was there a compromise made on this subject, but they were ready to have their representation diminished by two-fifths of their slaves, which, was not much thought of at the time, inasmuch as they obtained, as a recompense, what was esteemed by them as a great boon, namely, the taxation also in proportion to their numbers, omitting two-fifths of their slaves. (Memoirs, Speeches and Writings of Robert Rantoul, Jr., p. 738.)

* Liv. XXXVIII. 36.
† Beeth. in Cic. Top. 4.
‡ Liv. 4. 6.
§ *Cic. pro Arch.* 5. *Dom.* 32.
‖ *Liv.* 1. 34.

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any definition of the word in that Constitution, the word must bear the meaning which language attaches to it under like circumstances, to wit, when it expresses the relation of the individual to the General Government. As in Roman polity, the possession of any one of these rights constituted the possessor a citizen of the republic, so it might be safely argued that, in these United States, the possession of any one of these rights confer citizenship on the possessor. For example, according to Justinian, a man emancipated became free as his emancipator, that is a citizen, immediately. According to Cicero,* when a slave was enrolled in the census (by consent of his master,) he became free, that is a citizen. Hence, when the framers of the Constitution, nearly all of them slaveholders, obtained the enrollment of slaves (if they were slaves, who were mentioned in the three-fifths clause) in the census, actually manumitted them and gave them the right of citizenship.

But in regard to the free blacks of the United States, there need be no interposing inferences. Their right to citizenship is demonstrated as clearly as the meaning of the word itself. Enjoying each one, enjoying all the rights which constitute citizenship, they must be citizens of the United States. Their rights to citizenship of the United States is based upon a firmer foundation than legislative precedents, or judicial decisions: it is based upon the very meaning and definition of the term citizen; and in order to impeach that right it will be necessary to blot out from history the annals of lofty Rome, to erase from language the word citizen, and to efface from human polity the relation which the individual bears to the State, in a republic. The free blacks are citizens of the United States, under the Constitution thereof: it is, for us, a most excellent Constitution, "a better one," as Frederick Douglas has well said, "than would be framed by a Convention held to-day in the United States." But whatever evil the framers of to-day might do, they could not deprive free blacks of citizenship. Such deprivation is not in the nature of things. The framers of the Constitution, like those who superintended, or rather witnessed, the growth of ideas of citizenship in Rome, could no more help admitting freed men to citizenship than could the boe, with his hexagonal eye lenses, avoid building an hexagonal cell.

Relying upon this basis for our claims to citizenship, we blacks may smile at the Dredd Scott decision, and the various rulings of the minions of slaveholders, who hold, for this time, the Executive power of the General Government. We can safely bide our time; we must enforce a full acknowledgement of our rights in the free States, and thus obtain a stand-point from which we can put in practice the glorious principles which, whether uttered by Robespirre or Gerritt Smith, point out in living light our path of duty.

"1. Les hommes de tous les pays sont *freres*, et less differents Peuples o'entr'aider selon leur pouvoir comme les citoyens du meme Etat. 2. Celui qui opprime une Nation se declare l'ennimi de toutes. 3. Ceux qui font la querre a' un Peuple pour arreter les progres de la liberti et les droits de l'homme doivent otre poursuivis par tous, non comme des ennemies ordinaires, mais comme des assassins et des brigands rebelles. Les Rois, les Aristocrats, les Tyrans (including shareholders and their abettors) queta qui'ls secret, sont des esclaves revoites contre le Souverain de la terre, qui est *le Goure humain*, et contre le Legislateur de l'Univers, qui est la Nature." (Debates in Con. Hist. de la Rev., par M. Cabet. Tome III. p. 461.)

NOTE. Professor Woolsey, in the *New Englander* for August, 1857, in his able review of the classical quotations in Judge

*Cic. Caecin. 34,599.

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Daniel's opinion on the Dred Scott case, seems hardly clear in one point. The term *ingenuus* not only meant 'the child of freed persons,' as the professor states, but it was more especially applied to those who, having been free-born, (*engenuj*) and subsequently reduced to slavery by sale (from the father) or otherwise, were finally emancipated: an *ingenuus*, therefore, was a free-born emancipated slave; a libertinus, a slave-born emancipated slave.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1863.

The Voice from Egypt.

The Democratic meeting recently held in Springfield, Illinois, President Lincoln's late abiding place, is to be looked upon more in pity than anger. It is described as being "crowded to suffocation, and the most enthusiastic applause greeted every expression of the speakers which denounced the President's Proclamation and a war carried on for the purpose of freeing the slaves of the South." One of the speakers, Wm. A. Richardson,

"Declared his determination to oppose the Executive usurpation of the National Administration, and to give no aid to a war carried on to subvert the Constitution, by freeing the negroes by a Presidential Proclamation.

"R. S. Merrick, of Chicago, said that he would suffer death before he would give one man or one dollar to the Abolition war carried on under Lincoln's proclamation. The sentiment was received with tremendous applause.

"Judge S. S. Marshall declared that no more citizens of Illinois should be illegally arrested and carried beyond the limits of the State, and lodged in a Government Bastile. He said that the Democratic party had made up its mind to resist the unlawful usurpations of the imbecile Administration, to protect their rights here on the soil of Illinois."

Now these proceedings are shameful, and those who participated in them should be under the ban of every patriotic citizen. It is humiliating in the extreme to all loyal Americans to see their countrymen so debasing themselves as to assemble in public conclave and denounce the action of the Government under which they live, and endeavoring to cripple the energies of those who are trying, under the most unfavorable circumstances, to present an unbroken front in the eyes of foreign enemies to the Federal Government. It is known that the recent patriotic message of Gov. Yates of that State reflects the sentiments of the majority of its people, and that our readers may judge what those sentiments are, we present the following extract from that able state paper:

In view of all these facts, I demand the removal of slavery. In the name of my country, whose peace has been disturbed, and plunged into fearful civil war; in the name of the heroes it has slain; in the name of justice, whose highest tribunals it has corrupted and prostituted to its basest ends and purposes; in the name of Washington and Jefferson, and all the patriots who struggled about the camps of liberty, and who looked forward to the early extinction of Slavery; in the name of progress, civilization and humanity, and in the name of God Himself, I demand the utter and entire demolition of this Heaven-cursed wrong of human bondage—this sole cause of the treason, death and misery which fill the land. Fear not the consequences, for the Almighty will uphold the arms of the hosts whose banners are blazoned with the war-cry of liberty. Fear not foreign intervention, for the civilized nations of the world will hail with delight the unfurled banner of universal emancipation.

The speeches made at the infamous Springfield Democratic meeting savor very much of the Fernando-and-Ben-Wood stripe of sentiment, and were probably concocted

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by their faction in New York, and, per agreement, incited their allies, of course, to select Illinois, the President's State, to hurl this g-r-e-a-t Democratic blast in the face of an enlightened and world-wide popular sentiment in favor of freedom. There is a minority of such men in all the States, whose ideas never expand in a direction that would dignify their country abroad, but whose whole religion, thoughts, words, actions and dreams are, whether the crushing of the rebellion will elevate the negro. If it will, they will not furnish men nor money to crush the monster out. This is the position of the g-r-e-a-t Democratic meeting recently held in Illinois, and the position of many more who pretend to be the friends of the Federal Government.

If Union men in Rebeldom would take such liberties in expressing their disapprobation of the policy of Jeff Davis, they would probably be hung as high as Haman. It would be as well for these clamorers for *free democracy*, to join Davis's confederacy, for the purpose of free speech.

Legislative.

The legislative proceedings, containing the passage of the Testimony Bill in the Senate, did not reach us in time for publication last week.

The following are the proceedings:

Senate Bill No. 2—An Act concerning Proceedings in Civil Cases, allowing negroes to testify. Upon a call of the roll the vote stood as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Abell, Birdseye, Cavis, Chamberlain, Clark, Crane, Cunningham, Harriman, Higby, Higgins, Kutz, McCullough, McNabb, Nixon, Oulton, Perkins, Porter of Contra Costa, Powers, Shannon, Vandyke and Wallis—21.

Noes—Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Bogart, Booth, Burnell, Doll, Harvey, Holden, Lewis, Pacheco, Parks, Saxton, Shurtleff and Vineyard—14.

The roll was then called on the other bill allowing the negroes to testify in criminal cases, with the following result:

Ayes—Abell, Birdseye, Cavis, Chamberlin, Clark, Crane, Cunningham, Harriman, Higby, Higgins, Kutz, McCullough, McNabb, Nixon, Oulton, Perkins, Porter of Contra Costa, Powers, Shannon, Van Dyke, Wallis, Whiting—22.

Noes—Anderson, Baker, Bogart, Booth, Burnell, Doll, Harvey, Holden, Lewis, Pacheco, Parks, Saxton, Shurtleff, Vineyard—15.—*Bee.*

Relief Meeting.—On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, composed principally of the members of the three churches—the Zion, the Baptist, and the A. M. E. Church. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of subscribing to one of the Freedmen's Relief Associations that have been in operation in the Atlantic cities for several months. A letter was read by the Rev. J. J. Moore from Vice President Hamlin, addressed to Wm. Still, of one of the associations in Philadelphia, calling the attention of the colored people of Philadelphia and other places to the tender of relief to the freedmen. Several articles were also read by Rev. Mr. Moore from an eastern paper, relating to the same subject. After which a committee, composed of ladies and gentlemen, was appointed. On motion, the pastor of each church was added, to solicit donations of money and clothing, in co-operation with one of the Freedmen's Associations in the east. After an address from the Rev. Mr. Satchell the meeting adjourned. Rev. T. M. D. Ward presided.

Festival in Sacrmento.—Great preparations are making for a grand Festival, to be given 12th inst., in Sacramento City, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. The committee have our thanks for a complimentary ticket sent to this office.

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Dr. E. R. Johnson.—We are pleased to learn that this gentleman is convalescent, and has resumed his practice.

Mr. Isaac Morton, of Coloma, has our thanks for his exertions in obtaining several subscribers to the Appeal in that locality.

A communication from J. T. J., of Sacramento, has been received, and will appear in our next.

The poetry, from Placerville, sent us by A. L. S., is unavoidably crowded out this week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1863.

Mr. P. Anderson—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you, some time since, with much pleasure, and ought to have answered it ere this, but have unavoidably neglected to do so. If at any time I can make it convenient to forward you a line or two of passing events, I shall do so with pleasure.

We are all delighted with the President's Porclamation, and are rejoicing accordingly, believing that Slavery is doomed. "Mene, Mene, Tekel Upharsin" has been written upon it, and it must cease to exist, and the colored men enjoy the rights and privileges of the most favored citizens. When that happy day arrives, the people of this country may truly proclaim this to be "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Yours respectfully,

John C. Bowers.

Lewiston, W. T., Jan. 2, 1863.

Mr. Editor—It affords me a great degree of pleasure to drop you a few lines. Years have rolled by since I last saw you, though I have often thought of you. I have no news of note to write to you; for times are rather dull and business generally at a stand. Miners have ceased their mining operations for the season: the weather is delightful up to this date. Lewiston is destined to be a place of note, and will be to this country what Sacramento is to northern and southern California. It has many advantages as a town site, and I have no doubt it is now the richest mining country on the Pacific slope. I am doing better than I have ever done since I have been on the Pacific coast. I had the pleasure of receiving a chpy of the Appeal, and felt much delighted to see that you have not become tired in battling for freedom's cause. You have my best wishes for your manly efforts. It has now been 4 months since I received a copy of your paper. I will send you some means to assist, for I know the burden is heavy. Send the paper to me by mail, and I will forward you some little assistance. Yours, T. D., Sr.

Petaluma, Feb. 4, 1863.

Mr. Editor—It has been a long time since you have heard from me as a contributor to your paper, and there is nothing of interest here to write about at present. We are now having the most splendid weather, and the farmers are taking advantage of the rain. Times are dull; business is at a stand. Some day I will send you a report of a meeting that was held in town, which was called to order by M. B. N. N. was appointed secretary. P. P. read the Emancipation Proclamation, and it was drank standing—I mean the wine. Mr. B. named three cheers for the President. The meeting went into committee of the whole, to raise a sum for the Appeal, to keep that paper on its feet. The meeting then adjourned to meet when both branches of the Legislature show themselves right on the record, and do colorod men justice.

Yours, N. N.

Washington, Feb. 5.—A bill was introduced in the House yesterday, which will tend to discourage speculation in gold. All contracts for the purchase or sale of gold, or loans with gold as collateral security, are made to bear stamps to the amount of 1 per cent on sums of $100, if the contract is to be fulfilled in 8 days; if the contract is not to be fulfilled within 60 days, then to be taxed 2½ per cent.

The constitutionality of counting the votes of the soldiers out of the State is to be tested before the courts in Wisconsin.

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Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. Editor—In your number of ——— we saw the call for the contrabands to one of the West India Islands, with the amount required for emigrating thereto. We are well aware that, in any of those islands, the colored people enjoy all the rights of citizenship, and would rather see the whole race existing under the jurisdiction of those colonies than under that of any other part of the world; but while I am conscious that there is sufficient intelligence among the colored people to make just as good laws, if not better than those by which we have been ruled for ages, my presumption shall never lead me to mar the auditory sense of my people by advising them to emigrate to any place of less distance than a few thousand miles off the habitation of our assumed lords.

By experience we are fully satisfied that the colored and white people can live in the same community; furthermore, where there is civilization based on the principle of Christianity, and it is well konwn the colored people possess more of the latter staple than the whites; there need not be any contradiction on that point. Yet, with our satisfaction on that side of the question, we are prodisposed to see our people existing under a different state of thiugs,—under the jurisdiction of their own construction—true freedom gained by their own perseverance, enabling them to build up for themselves the monument of nationality, to be governed throughout succeeding ages by their posterities.

We are grateful to those who had advocated our cause for years through many persecutions, and implore them to continue, in hopes of the "great reward" awaiting them beyond this life.

Notwithstanding, we have no faith in the arguments of our present advocates, because the vail in which they envelop their philanthropic sentiments is rather transparent for us not to see the doctrine of our inferiority interwoven therein.

They argue, the colored people must remain. What to do? Because there is work to be done: they have done it for years; there are none to take their places. We know too well, by long and severe oppression, the "work" and "places" designated for us. Is it for that they wish us to remain? Have they allowed us to take parts in places where it would eventuate in elevating us above beasts of burden? Have we been allowed to enter and sometimes even to approach those departments of higher intelligence whose atmosphere would exhilarate our intellectual constitution? And if we are, is it not on condition? Let them inform us that the one other gate which leads to the avenue of justice is open—that our burdens are alleviated—that they have buried deep down in the dust of oblivion, the doctrine of of our inferioaity, then with Christian forfitude, we might persuade ourselves to abide.

A certain orator in a speech before the Boston Circle, said: "Here I stand, a friend to four millions of black people," and wound up his sentence by saying, "Irishmen, if you do not wish 'niggers' to labor beside you, do not vote for Charles Sumner. Irish women, if you do not wish 'niggers' to be your equals, tell your husbands not to vote for Chas. Sumner."

Leaving the anti-abolitionist orator to the fate of his rhodomontade, we will remark by way of approval, that the *colored ladies and gentlemen* have not the least desire to be the associates of any of the Hibernian stock.

We possess and intend to cherish that principle which will not allow us to pass unnoticed any flagrant outrage hurled defiantly to check our welfare. We cherish it because it is that which prompted Howard to peregrinate the world, as a benefactor to mankind. It is that

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which stimulated Thomas Dick to pour out his soul's eloquence for the amelioration of the human family, and guided Aristides, the Athenian statesman, as an advocate of his people's cause, through their many persecutions. When my people, one and all, shall have been emboldened by this principle, we shall arise more readily from the dust, look up and "read our destiny" on yon National gates, Take hold of the weapon of perseverance—build the monument of nationality, from whose heights we will exclaim:—

"Dark sons, the time shall come,
Yea, even now is nigh,
When everywhere thy name shall be
Redeemed from *color's* infamy;
And men shall learn to speak of thee
As one of earth's great spirits, born
In servitude and nursed in scorn,
Casting aside the weary weight
And fetters of your low estate,
In that strong majesty of souls."

For the Pacific Appeal.

Lewiston, W. T., Jan. 2, 1863.

Mr. Editor—The old year has come and gone: it is numbered with the past, and upon its flight it has, here and there, borne from our midst some kind friend, who is gone from us in this life for ever, and we who still live should feel thankful. Our joys, during the past year, have been mingled with sorrow, and who of us has been exempt from the trials and afflictions of the past? Who has not shared the tear of sorrow? Howevar sublime and transparent nature appeared to us in the morn of life, with all its beauties and pleasures, as we pass from childhood to manhood, we are ripened to bear our share of earth's sorrows. Thousands have been wrecked upon life's sea during the past year, and their little all has taken the wings of the morning, as it were, and they are left poor and friendless. Friendship is like a flower: it often withers and fades in a day. We are commanded to be content with our lot in this life. If God is just, all things will work out right. He shapes the destinies of individuals as well as nations. Justice and truth must rule the nations of the earth. God has declared it. To-day He is fighting the battles of the oppressed. Slavery must come to nought. Her strong pillars, that have stood for ages past, are today reeling as a drunken man, and must fall. Friends of freedom, still let your motto be "Liberty," and you must have justice. Thousands of earth's noblest sons have sacrificed their lives on freedom's altars. May their departed spirits find the haven of peace, where war and strife and the voice of the oppressor are heard no more. My old friends, I wish you a happy New Year!

T. D.

Appeal for the Freedmen,

by a committee appointed at the annual meeting of the American missionary association, october 16, 1862.

In the Providence of God, tens of thousands of freed slaves are now waiting, in various parts of the South, for the privileges which freedom confers and slavery has denied them. The number is constantly increasing, and within a few months or weeks, it is probable that hundreds of thousands will be looking to their friends for aid. And what class of people ever presented a better claim to charity? Indeed it hardly deserves the name of charity to supply their wants. They only ask a little interest on a long-standing debt. We have all reaped the fruits of their unpaid toil.

Their first wants are physical. Many of these have escaped and will escape from their bondage in a very destitute condition. They need clothes, and bedding, and some shelter from the storm. This want will be temporary: they will soon be able to supply themselves. But for a few months they must have help.

They need education. Few of them can read, and still fewer can write. They need day-schools and evening-schools for children and adults. Every family should at once be supplied with the Bible, and the mass of them should be taught to read it.

They need the preaching of the Gospel. Many of their own number are exhorters and preachers, but need teachers who can "expound unto them the way of God more perfectly."

They need assistance in organizing themselves into schools, Sabbath-schools, congregations and churches. And they need

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intelligent friends and counselors to guard them against the insults, impunities, immortalities, and various abuses of those who hate them, and are interested to prove that the negroes are an improvident race, unfit to take care of themselves.

For every thousand of these emancipated people, there should be at least one able, experienced, faithful missionary, to preach to them, to teach, to organize and counsel them; and he should be assisted by several subordinate teachers. If a million should be emancipated within a few months, a thousand teachers would be needed, besides the requisite clothing, houses, school-houses books, and churches. Very inferior accommodations will satisfy them at first, but in some shape these must be provided.

These wants should be met at once. Never again will they welcome so heartily, appreciate so gratefully, and improve so satisfactorily, these advantages, as on their first escape from the house of bondage. Such an inviting, promising field has rarely, if ever, been opened to the Christian world. No time should be lost; already our work lags behind the demand. The missionaries and the teachers will be found when the call is made, if they can be sustained; and to support a thousand missionaries and the requisite number of teachers will cost less than the support of a single regiment of cavalry. Shall it be said that the good people of the United States cannot do so much in this important work, without diminishing their contributions to other benevolent objects? We dare not ask for less. To say nothing of our obligations to these oppressed people, we owe it to ourselves, and to our country, if the President's Proclamation is to be carried out, to see to it that it does not work disastrously, or fail of its legitimate fruits, for want of efficient co-operation on the part of the Christian community.

The undersigned are a committee, appointed at the last annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, to publish this appeal. We have no disposition to direct or advise the pubile, through what channel they shall contribute to this work, but most esrnestly do we entreat all to aid it in some way without delay, or without waiting to be called upon.

To those who have not already chosen another channel for their contributions, we recommend the American Missionary Association, as a society which was the first to enter upon the work, and which is prosecuting it with great vigor, and success, and using the resources committed to it for this purpose with great fidelity and economy.

To all Christian ministers we make our appeal, urging them to bring the matter berore their respective congregations immediately and take up collections for the object.

To the members of churches we appeal, urging them, if a public collection is not taken up, to secure the appointment of committees to go from house to house soliciting donations of money and clothing.

To every benevolent individual we say, if no one calls for your contribution, send it yourself. Do not fail to have a share in this most important and promising woak. Send money or, or boxes of clothing and bedding, to Lewis Tappan, Esq., Tress., No. 61 John street, New York.

Ministers and teachers, who are able and willing to enter this field of labor, can forward their offers of service and testimonials to the Secretaries of the American Missionary Association, New York.

This is not to be a permanent demand. In a few years the freed slaves will be able and willing to support in a great measure their own institutions. But their wants are imperative now; and as a matter of economy, as well as humanity, they should be speedily met. What benevolent person will not respond to a call so reasonable and so importunate?

E. H. Fairchild,
J. B. Walker,
Sam'l. Wolcott. } Committee.

Rooms of the American Missionary Association, No. 61 John street, New York, Nov. 29, 1862.

Duty on Paper.—In view of the high charge made by the paper makers for printing paper, the Eastern press have determined to petition to Congress to reduce the duty. The duty is 35 per cent.

☞ The Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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London Emancipation Society.

This Society has been formed for the purpose of giving practical expression to the convictions of the British people on the question of Negro Slavery, and protest against the degrading assumption that the countrymen of Granville Sharpe, Clarkson and Wilberforce can sanction the proceedings of any community that can contravene the fundamental principles of religion and morals, by blasphemously declaring that Man can be the property of his fellow Man.

It offers no opinion upon the purely political aspects of the American Civil War. That terrible contest has palpably had its origin in the existence of the un-Christian and inhuman institution of Slavery in the Southern States, and in the culpable toleration of the iniquity so long shown by a large portion of the people in the North. The question of union or separation chiefly concerns the Americans themselves; but the whole civilized world is interested in the purification of their community from the shame and guilt which Slavery entails. The Emancipation Society, therefore, calls for an earnest expression of public sympathy with every movement tending to the liberation of the slave, and for the strongest reprobation of every pretence to prolong his bondage.

In such measures as the recognition of Liberia and Hayti; the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories; the offer of compensation to the Slave States; and the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, the United States Government has displayed a wise and humane feeling.

No effort could be spared in England to do justice to the noble endeavors of the most enlightened American citizens, and to give them moral aid in their arduous efforts to arouse their countrymen to the justice of treating the African with the same political justice which they demand for themselves.

The Emancipation Society will act in conjunction with other Anti-Slavery Associations in England and the United States, and it appeals to every friend of Liberty and Human Rights for subscriptions or personal aid.

Office, 65 Fleet Street, London, E. C.

A Whipping House.—A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Helena, Arkansas, says:

Perhaps many of your readers are not aware that whipping negroes is a regular business in some parts of the South; but such is undoubtedly the case. Improved machinery has been invented and put into operation, and whipping is done by wholesale.

An institution of this kind is located in Mayena, twenty-five miles from this place, on the St. Francis road. The "whipping house," as it is called, is about six feet in diameter and ten feet high; a shaft runs from bottom to top; on the upper end is a small cog-wheel running horizontally, into which a large wheel works. The propelling power is a robust negro.

Attached to the shaft are leather thongs or straps about two inches wide. Lashes are in these, and when the shaft is in motion they reach to the walls. The straps extend from the feet to the neck. Near by is the office and stripping house. Here the victims are divested of their clothing, and five and six are placed in the torture room; the door being fastened; the negro on top hold of the crank; the proprietor with watch in hand orders the machine to be put in motion. Around whirls the shaft, at the rate of two hundred revolutions per minute, with straps and lashes extended bruising and lacerating the poor victim with thousands of blows, extending from head to feet. Fifteen minutes is considered by the proprietor—Hampton Jones—to be a reasonable time to grind a batch of human flesh, and then it is so very cheap, costing but a dollar a head. I do think it very nearly equals hell itself. Nothing for human torture could be more terrible. A thousand scorpions stinging their flesh would not inflict more punishment. At the expiration of the time the poor bleeding, quivering victims are brought out more dead than alive. The plantations for miles send their grist to this mill to be ground and the proprietor has been doing a thriving business until the Union troops came, and consequently Othello's occupation was ruined.

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Latest Telegraphic News.

Wm. H. Foote has introduced resolutions into the rebel congress, bearing upon the reconstruction of tha rebel government with the Northwestern States. Upon this the Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* says, "We desire solemnly to protest against them. We trust they will be tabled by Congress whenever taken up to be considered. We are fighting this war for Southern independence and for the government of the Southern States, recognizing African slavery as an institution ordained by God and beneficial to mankind; as a necessity in our social and political relations as States, and in our intercourse with all nations: hence the admission of Free States into our union is not only repugnant to us but will be a continuance of that evil which has brought on this war, and which to get rid of we are fighting. If the Northwestern States shall shake off the East and set up a new government for themselves and desire to be at peace with the South, no barrier will be placed in their way by our government. We shall be willing to treat them as an independent government—in peace as friends in war as foes." Saucy talk that!

The Administration is preparing to bring the question of the power of the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of war, before the U. S. Supreme Court.

The rebels, under anti-bowie-knife Pryor, were lately defeated by Gen. Corcoran, near the Blackwater, Va.

Vicksburg correspondents assert that the rebel batteries control the river for 15 miles.

It was reported that the rebel pirate Ovieto, or Florida, was fired into and sunk by 2 or 3 gunboats, in the vicinity of the Capes, off Matanzas, Cuba.

Feb. 2.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported back the Missouri Emancipation bill, which was recommitted on Friday last with an amendment, requiring the abolition of slavery in that State in twelve monts, and fixing the appropriation therefor at $20,000,000.

The Negro Soldier bill passed the House yesterday by a vote of 85 to 55. All the Republicans vote it except 3. Its provisions are as follows: That the President be, and is hereby authorized, to enroll, arm, equip, and receive into the land or naval service of the United States such a number of volunteers of African descent as he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion, for such a term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding 5 years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted; to receive the same rations, clothing and equipments as volunteers, and monthly pay not to exceed that of volunteers; to be officered by white or black persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules of the articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President: Provided, That nothing contained in the rules and articles of war shall be so construed as to authorize or to permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to a rank, or to exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers or men, in the military service of the United States; nor shall they have any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with their usual allotment of clothing. Rations are to be allowed or paid privates or laborers of African descent, who are or may be in the naval or military service of the United States: Provided, further, that slaves of loyal citizens, in States exempt by the President's Proclammation, January 1st, 1863, shall not be received in the armed service of the United States; nor shall there be recruiting offices opened either in the States of Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky or Tennessee, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained

Washington, Feb. 1.—*To the People of California:*—I understand that on attempt has been made to injure me—some charge of bribery having been made in the Senatorial caucus. Having no information as to the precise character of the charge, I am unable to meet it specifically. I can only deny, in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, as to having anticipated, authorized or desired, assented to or connived at, any means to obtain votes in my behalf, which would not bear the light of day, and I re-

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pudiate and condemn whatever would offend the most scrupulous integrity. I have fought corruption too long to resort to it, and, being three thousand miles from home, I am comparatively defenceless against these unforeseen personal assaults. I can only appeal to my public record and private character to shield me from aspersions of unscrupulous foes who would sink into their native kennels were I present to meet their accusations face to face.

(Signed,) T. G. PHELPS.

CAIRO, Feb. 1.—The water from the river has been turned into the cut-off canal at Vicksburg, but as yet anticipations as to the entire success of the undertaking have not been realized.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A special Washington dispatch received to-night, says that the House Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad made a severe report against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, declaring that they charge much greater rates to California than the law allows.—The Committee are convinced that the stock of this line realizes as high as 75 per cent, per annum on the actual cost of the line. They report a bill forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury paying the Company any subsidies, which puts down the rates of charges one-third.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3d.—Mr. McDongall addressed the Senate at length on the conduct of France with regard to Mexico, contending that it was a violation of all international laws, treaties and assurances to this country. He declared that the ultimatum offered to Mexico by France was a disgrace to any civilized nation. He said that if any government was unfriendly to us, France was Lower California, he said, was not very loyal, and many disloyal persons had gone to Sonora ; and to-day but few arms and but little ammunition were left in California, and France might seize hold of that State at any time within thirty days. He thought that the Government was bound to pay some attention to this. There was no reason why we should be afraid of a conflict with France, with Spain and England combined with us in a common cause against the common enemy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 31.—The results of the naval engagements yesterday, are, 2 Federal vessels sunk, 4 set on fire and the remainder driven away. The foreign Consuls held a meeting last night, and were unanimously of the opinion that the blockade had been legally raised. 20 blockaders are off the bar to-day.

A dispatch from Petersburg, says the news from Charleston created great joy there.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The belief of the Government is that the Charleston affair is grossly misstated and the result is of trifling consequence, except for any moral effect it may produce.

The Navy Department has ordered five iron-clads to be prepared for sea and sent South at once. The iron-clad Potapsico has already left Fortress Monroe to join our mailed vessels South.

The New York *Herald* has advices from Mexico the 4th of January. The Mexicans complain of the Americans for sending supplies of mules to the French, and under the circumstances are capturing them as fast as they can. The French are advancing on Puebla. The Mexicans are ready for the invaders, and are continually on the watch to guard against surprise. Their enthusiasm to meet the enemy amounts to a frenzy.

Poetry.

From the American Female Poets.

Phillis Wheatley

May be regarded as a literary curiosity. She made so great a sensation in her time, that we must not omit a notice of her in our history of American female poetry ; although the specimens we give of her talents may not be considered so wonderful as the sensation they caused. Phillis was stolen from Africa, at seven or eight years of age, carried to America, and sold in 1761, to John Wheatley, a rich merchant in Boston. She was so much loved by the family, for her amiable, modest manners, her exquisite sensibility, and "extraordinary talents," that she was not only released from the labors usually devolving on slaves,

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but entirely free also from the cares of the household. The literary characters of the day paid her much attention, supplied her with books, and encouraged with warm approbation all her intellectual efforts ; while the best society of Boston received her as an equal. She was not only devoted to reading, and diligent in the study of the Scriptures, but she made rapid proficiency in all learning ; understood Latin, and commenced a translation, which was said to be very creditably done, of one of Ovid's tales. In 1772, when only 28, she published a volume of *Poems on Various Subjects, Moral and Religious.;* which ran through several editions in England, and in the United States. It was in England that they weoe first given to the worle. Phillis was taken there on account of her health, which. always delicate, became, at this time, so feeble as to alarm her friends. In 1775 she received her freedom, and two years afterwards she married a man of color, who, in the superiority of his understanding, was also a kind of phenomenon. At first a grocer, in which business he failed, he ambitiously became a lawyer, and under the name of Dr. Peter, pleaded the causes of colored persons before judiciary tribunals. The reputation he enjoyed procured him a fortune. He was, however, proud and indolent, and brought a great deal of unhappiness upon poor Phillis. Unfortunately she had been a spoiled and petted child, and could not bear to turn her thoughts to household duties. Her husband required of her more than she could perform. At first he reproached, afterwards rebuked, and at last so harshly and cruelly distressed her, that she could bear it no longer, but died in 1780, literally of a broken heart. Peace be to her memory ! Doubtless she has proved long ago the truth of her own spirited couplet,

Remember, Christians, negroes, black as Cain,
May be refined, and join the angel train !

ON THE DEATH OF A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GREAT PROMISE.

Who taught thee conflict with the powers of night,
To vanquish Satan in the fields of light ?
Who strung thy feeble arms with might unknown?
How great thy conquest, and how bright thy crown !
War with each princedom, throne and power is o'er;
The scene is ended, to return no more.
Oh, could my muse thy seat on high behold,
How decked with laurel, and enriched with gold !
Oh, could she hear what praise thy harp employs,
How sweet thy anthems, how divine thy joys ;
What heavenly grandeur should exalt her strain !
What lively raptures in her numbers reign !
To soothe troubles of the mind to peace,
To still the tumult of life's tossing seas,
To ease the anguish of thy parent's heart,
What shall my sympathizing verse impart ?
Where is the balm to heal so deep a wound ?
Where shall a sovereign remedy be found ?
Look, gracious Spirit ! from thy heavenly bower,
And thy full joys into their bosoms pour :
The racing tempest of their griefs control,
And spread the dawn of glory through the soul !

SLEEP.

(From a Poem on the Providence of God.)

As reason's powers by day our God disclose,
So may we trace him in the night's repose.
Say, what is sleep? and dreams, how passing strange,
When action ceases, and ideas range
Licentious and unbounded o'er the plains,
Where fancy's queen in giddy triumph reigns.
Hear in soft strains the dreaming lover sigh
To a kind fair, or rave in jealousy ;
On pleasure now, and now on vengeance bent,
The laboring passions struggle for a vent.
What power, oh man ! thy reason then restores,
So long suspended in nocturnal hours ?
What secret hand returns the mental train,
And gives improved thine active powers again ?
From thee, oh man ! what gratitude should rise ?
And when from balmy sleep thou op'st thine eyes,
Let thy first thoughts be praises to the skies.
How merciful our God who thus imparts
O'erflowing tides of joy to human hearts,
When wants and woes might be our righteous lot,
Our God forgetting, by our God forgot !

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—On New Year's Eve there was a midnight service at Shiloh Church, New York, whereat the Rev, Mr Garnet, a colored preacher, officiated principally. In the course of the proceedings of the night Mr. Garnet arose and remarked that he had just seen a man enter the room, who had done as much to destroy the ugly monster, Slavery, as any other man. He alluded, he said, to the Hon. Horace Greeley. Whereupon, (says a reporter) the whole audience rose and applauded and cheered and shouted in the most vociferous manner. When it was

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done, Mr. Garnet said : "Gentlemen and ladies, I am sorry you have had all this clapping for nothing. A gentleman right here before me looked so much like Mr. Greeley that I thought it was him. But when I mentioned Mr. Greeley's name he clapped as hard as the rest, and then I saw my mistake." No wonder that upon this ludicrous explanation, the audience laughed some.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Robt. H. Small, Coulterville; George W. Miller, Petaluma ; Isaac Morton, Coloma ; J. C. Bowers, Philadelphia ; Thos. Detter, Lewiston, W.T.; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville ; J. T. Jenifer. Sac. City.

BIRTHS.

In this city, Feb. 2d, Malvina, wife of Ambrose Lee, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening last, JEREMIAH WALLACE, of Santa Clara co., to Miss JANE WARNER, of San Francisco.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev, Thos, Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE—THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETing of the San Francisco Literary Institute will be held on Friday evening next, Feb. 6, at the usual place of meeting. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

By order. P. A. BELL, Secretary.

NOTICE—AS MY WIFE, HENRIETTA STANS, left my bed and board, on the 26th inst., without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring on trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN H. STANS.

San Francisco, Jan. 29. 1t

R. T. HOUSTON,
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At 117 Merchant Street,

Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.
Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

PRINTING.

ORDERS FOR PRINTING RECEIVED at the Office of the PACIFIC APPEAL, No. 79 Merchant Street.

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
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Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week	$7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week	6 00
Lodging, per week	2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Barbers, look at This !

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON,* doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.

Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

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HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

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ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

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VOL. I.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863. [NO. 46.

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S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Wm. Payne, Virginia City, N. T.
James Brown, Carson City, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
J. M. Hernandez, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—Nicholas Longworth died yesterday, aged 81, leaving property to the amount of $15,000,000.

Letters say the brilliant achievement of the Queen of the West running the gauntlet of rebel batteries at Vicksburg, had a most beneficial effect on the spirits of our troops.

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From the Independent.

Rejoicings Over the Proclamation.

The news of the President's great act, was received with a thrill throughout the loyal North. Among men who love liberty, the rejoicings were universal. Extra newspapers were eagerly bought in the great cities, and men stopped in the street to read the decree. The general joy was augmented by the simultaneous intelligence of the victories in Tennessee and Mississippi. Altogether, the New Year began with a general burst of enthusiasm. May the year establish Liberty, and crown it with Peace.

In New York, several congratulatory meetings were held. The Abyssinian Baptist (colored) church gathered a jubilant audience on Friday evening. Several clergymen, among whom were Reverend Messrs. Cary and Spellman, made addresses. Mr. Geo. T. Downing added some remarks. The meeting closed with cheers for Horace Greeley, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Dr. Cheever and others, and with the song of "John Brown." On Monday evening, the "Sons of Freedom," (an association of colored people, held a public celebration in Cooper Institute. The great hall was crowded to suffocation, mostly by negroes, whose appearance and behavior might well put their white-faced traducers to shame.—Rev. H. H. Garnet presided with dignity, reading the Proclamation, and making a most appropriate and eloquent address.—Having finished the reading of the Proclamation, he said, "My friends, we must remember that it is God who has brought about this great event. Let us, first of all, rise to our feet, and stand in solemn reverence and thankfulness before him." The whole assembly rose. "Now then," said Mr. Garnet, "let us give three cheers for the President of the United States." They were given with a will, and followed successively by cheers "for our native land," for the Stars and Stripes, for the Abolitionists, and for Horace Greeley. The prayer of the occasion—a prayer of thanksgiving to God for the freedom of 3,000,000 slaves—was offered by Rev. J. T. Raymond, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church. Addresses, earnest, appropriate, and stirring, were delivered by Dr. Cheever, Prof. W. J. Wilson, Lewis Tappan, Rev. Richard H. Cain, Wells Brown, and others. The music, instrumental and vocal, was by a colored band and choir, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Hamilton. The whole proceedings were very interesting, exciting, and impressive.

In Brooklyn, a meeting of the colored people and their friends was held in Bridge-street church The pastor, Rev. J. N. Gloucester, presided ; the congregation sang the old hymn,

"The year of jubilee has come."

and addresses were made by William Wells Brown, Theodore Tilton, and Rev. R. M. Hatfield. The platform was decorated with American flags, and across the stage was suspended a banner bearing the following inscriptions : "Our country and the day we celebrate ;" "Emancipation in 1827, in New York State ;" "Emancipation in 1834, in British West Indies." In the centre was the figure of a slave bearing the British flag, and another just relieved of his shackles. On either side was a representation of Wilberforce and Clarkson. In front of the gallery occupied by the choir, the following Scriptural quotation was displayed : "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these my little ones, ye do it unto me."

In Rochester, commemorative exercises were held on Sunday of a religious character. After prayer and singing, addresses were made by A. M. Powell of Ghent, N. Y., G. B. Stebbins of Rochester, and others. The gathering was large, and the enthusiasm deep and earnest.

At Orange, N. J., many of the private

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dwellings were illuminated, including the residence of Rev. Geo. B. Bacon, pastor of the Congregational church.

In Boston, on New Year's day appropriate exercises were held in anticipation of the Proclamation. A jubilee concert was given at Music Hall, in the afternoon, at which Josiah Quincy, Jr., presided and made a speech, and Ralph Waldo Emerson read an original poem. After vocal and instrumental music, according to the programme, Dr. O. W. Holmes's army hymn was sung, with the following stanza added by the author, to make it suitable to the occasion :

No more its flaming emblems wave
To bar from hope the trembling slave ;
No more its radiant glories shine
To blast with woe a child of Thine !

At Tremont Temple, a meeting was held, continuing through the day and evening. William C. Nell presided. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Kirk, Dr. J. B. Smith, William Wells Brown, Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Frederick Douglass, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, and several others. In the evening when the proclamation came to hand, Charles W. Slack read it to the audience, who received it with uproarious applause, shouting, tossing up their hats, rapping on the floor with their canes, and singing "Blow ye the trumpet, blow." Rev. Mr. Waterston offered a prayer which touched all hearts. Then followed shouts of "Glory to God in the highest ;" and "Hallelujah !" After the meeting was dismissed, many of the audience went to the Twelfth street Baptist Church, which had been opened during the evening, where a large congregation had assembled to wait for the Proclamation.

In Worcester, Washburn Hall threw open its doors to a rejoicing audience, and a spirited meeting was held ; addressed by Rev. Messrs. Smith, Richardson, Whitney, and Brown.

At Chicago, as our Western correspondent, "Pilgrim" reports, the colored people celebrated the gladsome New Year's Day with appropriate public festivities—feeling sure of the coming of the Proclamation, before it was issued.

At Washington, a great flock of contrabands—men, women, and children—assembled at the headquarters of Superintendent Nichols, and engaged in a variety of congratulatory exercises. They sang "The Negro Boatman's Song" with a volume of voice that could be heard miles off. An old man arose and said, "I'm free now ; the Lord Jesus has made me free !" Then followed the song, "Let my people go,"—sung with thrilling effect, and another, "There will be no more taskmasters." A colored preacher, familiarly called John the Baptist, and other speakers, occupied the afternoon with addresses, interspersed with hymns. At 7 in the evening, a bell-man rang a bell, calling the people together for the reading of the Proclamation. After the reassembling, prayer was offered by an aged contraband in these words :

"We 'seech thee, O Lord ! to 'member de Union army, support dem on de right and left to carry on dy work. Go on before dem like a burning lamp. 'Member de President, de sea sailors and lan' trabelers ; 'member me, de meanest ob dem all. Write us a ticket, and gib us free admission in heaben. Amen."

During the reading of the Proclamation, explanations were made showing the different portions of Virginia in which Freedom was declared, when many of the contrabands, recognizing their native counties, cried out, "Dat's me," "I'm free," "Dat means dis chile," "Bress de Lord for dat." The remainder of the evening was spent in exhortations, prayers, hymns, joyful exclamations, and blessings on Massa Lincoln. It was a scene never to be forgotten by any who witnessed it.

In South Carolina, at Beaufort, a celebration of the negroes was held in a live-oak

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grove. Gen. Saxton, Chaplain French, Col. Higginson, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, (*The Independent's* correspondent,) and others, in addition to the colored people, took part in the exercises. A set of colors, the gift of Dr. Cheever's church of New York, was presented to the negro brigade. A barbecue followed, consisting of 12 roasted oxen. The health of the President was drunk in molasses and water by the humble people whom he so greatly blest.

One hundred guns were fired on Boston Common, in Albany, Pittsburg, and other cities throughout the North, and, far to the West, in San Francisco—whither the joyful news was flashed over the wires, reaching an expectant people as soon as in those cities which stand as nearer neighbors to Washington.

In addition to the above, many other demonstrations were made in various Northern cities, of which we have no room here to make chronicle ; nor have we space for mentioning any of the innumerable references to the Great Event which were made in the Churches on the first Sunday of the year. The only regret which mingles with the general joy is for the omissions which the President has thought prudent to make. But the conviction already prevails, that, if Providence shall now give victories to our arms, the entire system of American Slavery will be speedily extinct—cleansed like a stain from the face of the land ! God hasten the hour !

From the London Spectator, Dec. 13, 1862.

The Policy of a Negro Army for the North.

Let us look, for a moment, at the "irrepressible negro" from a military point of view, and see how many problems he might, if steadily regarded in this light, help to solve.

In the first place, the negro would probable supply the North with as good or even a better military material than the mean whites supply to the South. They are quite as strong and quite as hardy, apparently quite as courageous, nearly as intelligent, much more faithful if well treated, and much more deeply habituated to that obedient attitude of mind which is the essence of military discipline. The Northern army has always been a free and easy army ; fighting bravely, it is said, but also determined to exercise the right of public opinion as to the moment when they have done their share. The notion seizes them in battle that they have accomplished all that ought to be expected of them, and then no officer can force them to do more. This is not business in military affairs. The Southern troops, accustomed to an aristocratic caste, do not judge for themselves in this way. They spend themselves at the command of their officers. And thus, too, it would, in all probability, be with a negro army. Their fidelity and their respect for the white race would alike keep tight the bonds of military authority, now so loose at the North. The negroes would be Sepoys without any disposition to treachery, and with more than the Sepoy physique. Moreover, these would be even less exposed to the malaria and exhaustion of the Southern climate than the Southerners themselves. Again, the negro just released from slavery would thankfully accept low wages in the Northern army, instead of the enormous bounty and pay now claimed by every white volunteer ; and they would be as easy to satisfy with wholesome rations of any kind as the present army is hard. Every element of the soldier is to be found in the negro, unless it be natural military tastes, and this the cause now supplies. There is physical strength, and a body used to un-

limited hardships. There is deference of spirit, clanship as between man and man, and affectionate fidelity to superiors. There is the willing hand without the meddling head, and the greatest of all motives for desperate valor.

But, next, a large auxiliary negro army would help to solve a great political problem. Under the President's emancipation policy, a great number of negroes must be attracted Northwards, and the greatest jealousy is felt by the Northern laborer lest they should reduce his normal wages. By employing them freely in the army, this danger would be partially averted, and a great boon conferred upon the Northern laborer, who dreads the drafting policy of the administration. In this way the half-reluctant States of the North would be reconciled to the first steps of the emancipation policy,—and if, as we hope, the regiments thus formed should prove the most effective and disciplined in the army, the military pride of the North would soon convert them to the President's policy,—for no susceptibility of caste would be hurt by the glory of black regiments with white commissioned officers,—the unjust rule of war being that all display of public gratitude is lavished upon the leader, however much is due to the followers.

But not only would this policy enormously lower the cost of the army, spare the labor of the North, and reconcile the Democrats to emancipation—but it might be made one of the most powerful elements in what we may call the foreign policy of the war; for there would be no better means of avoiding all the dangers of servile insurrection than passing the fugitive slaves through the discipline of a military regime. The least indulgence of private license or vindictiveness might then be punished with instant death, without any undue austerity. In no way could a severer control be kept over the risks of emancipation on a large scale. And thus the natural European suspicion of all sudden emancipation would be removed. Nor would this be all. One result of such a measure would be still more important. A negro army once established would probably become the nucleus of the permanent military system of the North,—and so a most important check upon the South. Of course, we are assuming what all Englishmen now assume, that absolute subjugation of the South is a dream, that the war is a question of boundaries,—a question, as mathematicians would say, of the maximum or minimum extent of the Slave Power. Now, assuming this, what could be more important, more decisive for the slavery policy of the South, than the existence of a negro army across the border,—capable of large increase, and ready and eager to act in all cases directly involving the extension or limitation of slavery? The knowledge of such a fact would be by far the most effective check on slavery propagandism that could be exerted by the agency of human fear.

In whatever light we contemplate the question, the principles involved in the creation of a negro army seem to us most pregnant of weighty result and gradual political transformations. But if the Northern statesmen will never look beyond the hour, what can save them? Foresight and combination are only less needful than strict justice in dealing with the emancipation of the "irrepressible negro."

An important conference took place at Clarendon, in Liverpool, in January, to take steps for eliciting the opinions of the people of that place, in reference to the American war and slavery. A resolution was offered, to the effect that the Emancipation Proclamation was entitled to the generous sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a Committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people. The resolution was supported by a number of prominent gentlemen, and opposed by Mr. Schence, who constituted himself the especial champion of the South.—The resolution was carried by a large majority.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1863.

The Response for Freedom.

The news in detail from every city, town and hamlet under our own Government, where the freedom of speech and the press is tolerated, gives cheering and copious responses in approbation of the President's Proclamation. The colored people of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and every conspicuous city and town, organized to give a public expression to their sentiments. Many of the most distinguished white persons participated and composed part of their audiences. In England, also, and all enlightened Europe, it was received with unbounded applause, and hailed as the dawn of a new era of human freedom. The sickly echo which is heard at times from the pro-slavery factions in New York, Indiana and Illinois, cannot long withstand the mighty torrent that is sweeping over the entire continent in favor of freedom. Free speech, free labor and free men are now the mottoes of the Government. With these watchwords the federal army and navy are invulnerable. Should further enrollment or conscription be a necessity, to bring more loyal sons into the national ranks, the great guns of freedom will not cease until Jeff Davis's confederacy is subdued, and the great mandate of Jan 1, 1863, is obeyed throughout the entire South.

The Freedmen.

While the free colored people in the eastern States, as also those who are on this coast, are jubilent over the Emancipation Proclamation, it must not be forgotten that there will be a vast number of freedmen that will not be enrolled in the army or placed in the navy—that outside of the Government protection, their characters, their future destiny, will, in a great degree, be in their own hands. It has been a favorite theme of debate, "Whether the character of a man is formed for him, or by him?" As far as this question relates to the freedmen, every mishap or weakness of theirs will be misconstrued by the enemies of freedom into vices of the deepest dye. To prevent this, our leading men in the east should start a system of land speculation west of Kansas, or in any of the Territories, and endeavor to infuse into the minds of these freedmen the importance of agriculture, that they may become producers. By this means they can come up with the expected growth of the Great West, receive some of the innumerable benefits that will accrue from the building of the Pacific Railroad, and the taxes that they would be compelled to pay in common with other people, for the improvement of the new towns that will spring up, would entitle their children to the benefits of a common school education.

The freedmen's associations in the east will be but temporary and of little avail, except they adopt some practical plan to guide them in the way that they may obtain some of the waste land in the West. As a large number will be thrown on their own resources, it will be best to encourage them to do just like other men: by putting up with hardships until they make themselves homes.

It will be fatal to their interest and progress for our leading men in the east to fete and encourage them to stay in the larger cities—Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The responsibilities of their failure in this sphere of freedom would be a stigma and reproach on the free colored people of the North, as also on our white friends who have been battling in the cause of human freedom.

Hence we of the Pacific States should not be hasty in connecting ourselves with any movement that has not a practical bearing upon our welfare. While the Government is disposed to aid and give encouragement, by enrolling and enlisting large numbers of our race in the army and navy, there will rest a great responsibility on the free colored people of the North in shaping their movements in a direction that will induce many of these freedmen to take up lands in the West. Our friends in the East should form these land associations forthwith.

The Mariposa *Free Press*, we infer, from its tone of sentiment, to be in favor of Jeff Davis's confederacy. As we presume "nobody to be hurt," we copy the following from its issue of the 7th inst.:

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Another step downward upon the ladder of degradation has been taken by our ebony-hued Administration at Washington, and another stain is fastened upon the character of Americans, by our "honest and well meaning Executive." Not content with paying the volunteer soldiers of our army in depreciated *paper*, or permitting them to go indecently clad, through the tender mercies of shoddy contractors, the government, i. e. Abe Lincoln, (see Republican dictionary) adds insult to injury, and heaps disgrace upon them, by bringing them down from their once proud and honored position as white American soldiers, to the level of the negro—to be his companion in camp, his comrade in arms. That rigidly righteous psalm-singer, Gov. Andrew of Mass., it appears, has received the authority from Government, to raise and equip several regiments of negroes to be mustered into the service of the United States. Could fanatical zeal go further? It has been sufficiently demonstrated that a nigger is still a nigger when dressed in regimentals, and that the accoutrements of the soldier do not divest him of those brutal propensities which incapacitate him from being elevated to the positions attained by white people, or in any way to be placed upon an equality with them. The time was, when to be an American soldier, was a position from which no patriotic man would shrink, when the nation demanded his services in its defence; but if hereafter, our country's soldiers are to be placed upon the level of such semi-barbarians, and made to fight side by side with them, high minded and intelligent men will pause and consider before they enlist to fight under an Administration that would so degrade them.

The writer of the above evidently entertains no objection to Jeff Davis's policy of using negro soldiers to shoot down Union troops. There is a class of men, composed of such as the writer of the above article, who would rather permit the confederate army, with its slaves, to destroy the Federal Government, than that loyal free colored men should be brought to the rescue of their country in its greatest peril. If our *white friend* of the *Free Press* had the courage to volunteer in defence of the Federal Government, and was at the seat of war, we have not the least doubt that he would be fully cured of this serious negrophobia. He would find that Davis and his confederates entertain no such prejudices; that it is of but little consequence to them who the guns are manned by for the destruction of the Union army, whether whites or blacks. When will such men get their eyes open to the true interests of the country? Truly, slavery debases white men. The above article is but the effect of its debasing influences.

Those of our Agents who have not collected for the month of January, will greatly oblige us by collecting and remitting what is due the paper, forthwith.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

MEETING OF SCHOOL BOYS.—The proceedings of a meeting held at the residence of Mr. B. Fletcher, by a number of scholars belonging to Mr. Sanderson's school, was brought to our office on Wednesday, by a crowd of boys, for publication. The President, Master J. Fletcher, about 10 years of age, and the Secretary, Master J. Williams, about the same age, insisted upon their immediate publication. We glean from the proceedings, which are passably written, that they contemplate, with the assistance of a number of ladies, the getting up of a Festival in Scott st. Hall. The proceeds will be for the liquidation of the debt on the A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

From the *Bulletin's* Oregon correspondence, of the 9th inst., we extract the following:—

WHITE FOLKS AT A NEGRO WEDDING.—"For the past two weeks the scandal-mongers of the vicinity of Portland, have been busy with all sorts of gossip about a mulatto wedding at Salem, on account of the presence of certain distinguished white ladies and gentlemen, who saw proper to witness the ceremony and otherwise paricipate in the festive proceedings. The low mutterings of "negro equality" on the part of outsiders, have at last found their way into the newspapers; and with good management and industrious iteration may be made "a good enough Morgan for the" next election. The *Oregonian* of the 31st ult., snubs the negro alarmists in the following article:

Some ladies and gentlemen attended the marriage of a colored girl, who had been a servant and a great favorite in a family at Salem. The circumstauce induced an anonymous scamp to rush wildly into print about the danger of negro equality. The names of Judge Boise, Judge Wilson, Mr. Bush and many of the prominent citizens of Salem, were used in a most unwarrantable manner in connection with the affair. We can see no impropriety in any white person who may have a favorite—even if she were as black as the ace of spades—attending the wedding of such a person. The practice is common among southern people, and the marriage of a black or colored girl is frequently the cause of fully as much ceremony as if it were a white daughter of the family about to be married. Indeed, the good feeling thus frequently called forth, is one of the gratifications to the blacks that reconciles them to their lot. As a matter of course the "overseer" element of the Southern people in this country, do not like it"

CORRESPONDENCE.

STOCKTON, Feb. 9th, 1863.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL—Sir: Several times, during the past month, I have commenced to indite you a short epistle, but on each occasion one thing or another has occurred to prevent me from carrying out my design.

In the first place, permit me to congratulate you on the success of your paper; for the noble endeavors of yourself and contributors in advocating the cause of the people of color have rendered the PACIFIC APPEAL, truly deserving or the most unbounded prosperity.

The Celebiation of the Emancipation Proclamation by our San Francisco brethren, at Platt's Hall, on the 14th ult., was indeed a triumphant jubilee: the fervent prayer of the Rev. J. J. Moore, the eloquent address of Mr. J. B. Sanderson, and the soul-stirring oration of the Rev. T. M. D. Ward, must make the colored people proud of their race, for such sublime eloquence has seldom been equalled in the English language. It was read here with the most heart-felt sympathy ang genuine enthusiasm.

I am afraid I am taking up too much of your valuable space, but at the risk of so doing I cannot conclnde without informing you of the recent illness of our esteemed fellow-citizen, W. H. Mills, who has been laboring under a severe and painful indisposition for upwards of a month, but is now, I am happy to say, convalescent, but still extremely weak.

Mills being of sedentary habits and his business confining him pretty closely to

his domicil, some time transpired before his friends became aware of his situation; but it no sooner became known, than everybody, from the aged church elder down to to the prattling child, seemed to vie with each other in their attentions to the invalid, and their expressions of sympathy and consideration.

More anon. SUBSCRIBER.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Cause and Its Effects.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XXII.

When the activity of life is weakened in any part of the organism, its cause must be first sought in the nervous system. It is possible that the nervous matter recedes from the diseased organ, but without accumulating in the others, and thus dissolving itself in an equal manner. There is a great consumption of the nervous power, and it shows itself in particular in this weakness. The feebleness of the action appears in the whole system of the muscles, and often produces the most complicated and dangerous forms of disease. Its effects are aggravated whenever the system is enervated, and the disease settles in the parts which are assailed, because it is unable to resist the shock.

The character of the inflammation is determined by the condition of the bodies of blood in the capillary vessels. The incentive which calls forth the inflammation is urging on the fibre of the artery to a spasmodic contraction, by these means entering sluggishly, and ultimately a stoppage takes place, and so the interior diameter of the vessel must become less, and the small bodies of blood have no longer a free circulation; every mutation is capable of causing a reaction by the nerves, thus the mutation calls forth a neuralgic congestion in the nerves by which the contracted fibre in the artery is urged on to spasmodic contraction. The healing process must at first be a compensation of the nervous matter, a removing of the neuralgia, then the vessel's natural diameter is restored, the circulation becomes free and the inflmamation is removed.

Persons often die prematurely by eating too much food. Thousands eat themselves into a fever, bowel disease, dyspepsia, throat affection, and other maladics. The stomach is the reservoir which supplies the whole body. A fever, an inflammation, or some derangement of the system appears. Look to the reservoir. There you will find the source of the disease. We frequently meet persons who have decayed teeth, dyspepsia, torpidity of the liver, and a disagreeable eruption, all produced by excessive eating of improper food. The body is strengthened by what it can digest and assimilate. Every ounce more than this is injurious.—The large eater is always hungry. The man who eats just enough suffers little from hunger. When we have but little muscular exercise, our health will be improved by reducing the quantity of food usually consumed to one-third or one-half. If we should lose 10 or 20 pounds in weight, we will feel a great deal stronger and younger. During the past two months I have lost 25 pounds, and my health has thereby improved.

The effects of distilled and fermented liquors upon the human system, deserves a passing notice. As a stimulant they cause irritation and inflammation. In the first glow of its excitement, the individual feels an unnatural craving for food, and congratulates himself on his improved appetite. The craving is fictitious—a physiological fraud. Having induced the eating of an unnecessary amount of food, it immediately obstructs the process of assimilation and excretion which follows digestion.

Poisons have a local action within the system as well as food. The materials necessary to the gowth of the body, are taken when and where they are wanted from the blood, which is made up from the food.

It is the nervous system, and especially its great centre, the brain, where liquor is first attracted after it has entered the circulatory system. It is especially a cerebral poison. The proofs of this statement are very conclusive. Prof. Annon, who has had extensive practice in the hospitals of Europe, recently held a post mortem examination of a private in a Maryland cavalry regiment, who died of apoplexy, resulting from an excessive use of intoxicating beverages. This scon revealed some singular

facts which as yet have no parallel. Excessive congestion of the brain was found, and inflammatica of the stomach. One of the kidneys was found to weigh 2 ounces, and the other 3. The large kidney had 2 ureaters or canals leading into the bladder, the small kidney had but 1. The false or duplicate ureater was about 8 inches in length, and of the diameter of a quill.

Dr. Cook, of London, examined the brain of a man who died from the effects of drinking gin for a wager. He found a quantity of fluid impregnated with gin, which was inflammable. Dr. Kirk, of Scotland, applied a lighted candle to the fluid taken from the brain of the inebriate, when it burned with a lambent blue flame. These facts must suffice for the present. I wish to express a thought that has occupied many hours of prayerful reflection and serious study. By the blessing of God, my health has been restored. The few friends who done much toward my comfort and relief during my illness, will please accept my sincere and heartfelt thanks. Their friendship will never be forgotten. My faith in God and in His providential guidance has been strengthened and increased. I have considered more closely life as it now exists, and hope in future to use every precaution to preserve "the house that I live in." I have seen fraternal gratitude fading away in consequence of the seeds of ingratitude and selfish feelings being widely and profusely sown in the heart of professed friends. It must be confessed that a great deal of fortitude is required to retain an equanimity. Affliction whenever viewed from a Christian stand point will prepare the mind for disappointments that will inevitably overtake it.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Synopsis.

Fanaticism, fictitious themes and savage creeds no longee seem to monopolize public thought, nor away the popular will, but the National heart has turned its pulses to beat for the mighty conflict between National aspiration and social equality, together with justice and liberty, while in our legislative halls and in our Executive mansions, the popular mind is anxiously engaged as to the result of this gigantic struggle between mighty right and monstrous wrong.

The pulpit and the press, the pen and the sword, have all engaged to answer the query, "What shall be done with the Negro?" While Uncle Abe has decided the question by causing a nation to be borne in a day, by issuing a decree which promises to convert four-and-a-half millions of chattels into freemen, by meting out to them the great boon of Liberty; though it be a necessity, yet it is significant of the broad principles of justice and humanity, and it is for this cause that we all lift up our hearts to God in thankfulness and mingle our voices with cheerfulness, and exclaim, O! Lincoln, live forever! Yet, though we thus rejoice we are not mindful to mingle our sympathies with sighs of the sorrowful, and feel for the bleeding hearts of the sisters who weep for brothers, wives that mourn for their husbands, children that sorrow for fathers, and mothers that grieve for sons that have been sacrificed to this great Molech of Slavery, but we still rejoice at the results of this great struggle. and for why? Because the decree has gone forth which emancipates the slave and sets the master free.

The little stone which was cut out of the mountain 32 years ago, has rolled on and on, until it has become nearly as large as America, while we have now a nation of abolitionists. Not only do we hear the word "Free them, (and as used to be said, "Colonize them,") but the glad news comes to us from our executive halls, "Free them and enroll them," while justice says give them the right of franchise, and leave it for muscle to support and brain to educate them.

Truly, this work is of God, for while the nation was fighting for the Union, under a conditional threat, as a peace measure, God was fighting the battles of liberty, upon the broad demands of justice and humanity and for the freedom of 4½ millions of the oppressed, while he intends to solve the great problem that will show to the world that Young America shall be the garden spot of human liberty and the cradle of true democracy. But, as yet, democracy has been unknown in the South. That part of

the Constitution which proclaims to all men the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," has never shed its cheerful rays upon that soil to fructify the grain of intellectual freedom. I fancy that that sun which used to shed its brilliant rays on that soil prior to 1620 has never shone so brightly since as it bids fair to shine again in 1920, when the great car of freedom soall be propelled by the power of civilization to the utmost extent of that southern soil over which the star-spangled banner shall proudly float, where the land, for 243 years, has been cursed with slavery.

"Then peace shall sit on every hill,
And blessings flow in every rill,
And truth shall reign from shore to shore,
And nations learn to war no more."

No one can form an idea of the condition of southern society and the great demands there are for the blessings of liberty, to extricate both white and colored men from the degrading thraldom to which African slavery has subjected them. Notice what the *Bee* said, Dec 24, 1862:

LIBERTY.—This war is bringing liberty to the poor whites of the South, who have been the slaves of the negro-owning aristocracy as much as were the negroes themselves. Now, in New Orleans, and wherever else the Union army is in the South, men may discuss principles and can freely talk about slavery. At a late Union meeting held there, a lawyer named Earhart, said, that for one he did not want to have this war terminated and not find himself with any more liberty than he had before. He wanted to find himself enjoying more fully the blessings of a republican form of government. State legislation must not be permitted to be, as it has been, for the entire benefit of the slaveholder. No such laws as at present disgrace the statute books of Louisiana and Mississippi can be allowed to remain there. There is to-day an unrepealed law of Louisiana that subjects a white man to fine and imprisonment for applying for work on the levee. It is not long since he had seen scores of white men imprisoned for daring to ask for work. In Mississippi they have a law preventing white men from working on steamboats. All these laws had been made for the benefit of the slaveholder, to the injury of white men. Under the new order of things such injustice must not be.

But, God be thanked, that the pioneers of this great crisis have been the right men in the right places. They are doing what they can in anointing slavery for its burial, and may it never rise again, until it arises in that place which was "prepared for the devil and his angels." And now the problem, "What shall be done with those who are to be freed?" is very easily solved in these few words: Let them alone, and let them do for themselves; they have been undone by your doing already. So the great universal laws of death and labor will, with the aid of nature, muscle, bone and brain, certainly assist those who could, while slaves, support the masters and slaves, to support the freedmen alone. One will ask, Will they work? Yes. sir! But you will ask, Can they get work? Yes, sir! Did I say that the great laws of death and labor will procure them a support? Why yes, because the great demand for laborers to supply the places of those who have been cut off by this gigantic war, both from the South and North, will leave a large field of employment opened to them in new internal improvements, and especially to good mechanics of African descent. Such, with the field of demand for other classes of labor, we believe will secure occupation for the present generation But you may ask me, What will you do with the rising generation? Then I say educate them to industry, virtue and knowledge, and while the present great demand for labor in the South and North will Nerth will open employment for those of the present generation, that knowledge, which is power, will open a way to thrive for those who possess it; for if you educate a man in virtue and knowledge you will have no trouble with him. But why need I stop here to speculate upon this point, when President Lincoln has declared that, if the slave could support both master and slave, he can certainly support the freedman who was himself a slave; and my heart hopes, that when the pen of Mr. Lincoln made that immortal stroke, the chief angelic secretary of Heaven subscribed his name upon the Lamb a book of life. And

now my heart says, may God add success to the Union army, and may the car of freedom roll victoriously on and on, propelled by the power of liberty, and sweep like an avalanche from Virginia to the Gulf, till the star-spangled banner shall proudly wave from the great lakes of the North to Cape Sable in the South, and from the briny spray of the Atlantic to the rock-bound shores of the great Pacific, and all nations be brought to see that the God who made man never made him to be a slave. Then will all our hearts join in with the poet, and say:

Thou, too, sail on, oh Ship of State!
Sail on, oh Union! strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what masters laid thy keel,
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail and rope;
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not the rent made by the gale.
In spite of rock and tempest roar,
In spite of false light on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breas the sea.
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee—
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee, are all with thee.—*Longfellow.*

J. T. JENIFER.

From the Christian Recorder.

Washington Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR—The time has come in the history of this nation, when the down-trodden and abject black man can assert his rights, and feel his manhood. No longer can the men of our race be legally made to quaff up the scorn and derisions of a misanthropic rabble, many of whom are so inexplicably depauperated from licentious lives and devilish habits, that if they were sent as delegates to form an integral part of a dog's assembly, or sent as ambassadors to the wild cats of the forest, they would be denounced as trying to insinuate themselves into ranks superior.

The proclamation of President Lincoln reaches the most forlorn condition in which our people are placed. When he finished it, and reclined himself back in his chair, the Jubilee commenced in every celestial sphere, where freedom's grand and depictless immunities are realized and enjoyed. The angelic band in helmed array, whose war implements glittered as the watch-fires of the sky, and hitherto drawn in martial protection, around him who was ordained by God to free the oppressed, burst forth in exclamations of greater ecstacy than usually enrapture their heavenly environed brow. The first day of January, 1863, is destined to form one of the most memorable epochs in the history of the world.

It should form an era in the data of every colored man, and be annually celebrated with as much respect, as the Americans do the 4th of July, or as the English do the day of the discovery of the 30 barrels of powder, which were in 1605 placed under the Parliament in view of utterly demolishing the last vestige of protestant sympathy. That proclamation will constitute the moral basis of all similar exigencies, as long as men press one another beneath the grind of a despotic wheel. The Moors of France, and Serfs of Russia, though liberated under circumstances, not so free from the evidence of a providential interposition, as some have assumed, will only be known among the ordinary things of time, compared to the grand overture, which necessarily must mark and signalize the liberty of the bond-oppressed mystic Israelites. The seeds of freedom which are rejuvenescent in themselves, have now been scattered where despotism and tyranny ranked and ruled, will be watered by the enlivening dews of God's clemency, till the reapers (abolitionists) shall shout the harvest home.

Through some misunderstanding the people of Washington did not celebrate the new year as many of our cities have done. This was not, however, the result of ingratitude to God or the President, but owing to apprehensions of danger, which I think were more chimerical than real. They meet, however, on Thursday night in mass, at Israel church, to devise some plan, by which an expression of our sentiments can be heard.

The Contraband Relief Association have organized themselves into an Exhibiting

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Association, and are giving concerts for the benefit of the contraband, known as the old folks' concerts. They gave two exhibitions in 15th St. Presbyterian church, which were so largely patronized, that hundreds had to leave, who could obtain no admission. Indeed the house was so densely crammed that those inside were very disagreeable.—The old folks, however, acquitted themselves admirably, and made some $300 for the object of humanity, for which the Secretary of War complimented their efforts in the most applaudatory terms. I am not able in this correspondence to designate the parties, who so very pleasurably executed their respective performances on the two evenings, but will endeavor to do it in my next.

The ladies of Israel church are holding a fair, which has been very largely attended, by many of our most popular citizens, white and colored.

I received last week, in behalf of the contrabands, a very large box of goods from Bordentown, N. J., sent by the liberal flock of Rev. Jeremiah Young. The box contained some 300 pieces of most valuable materials, which appear to have been forwarded by the special efforts of Rev Jeremiah Young, President Gideon Lewis, Secretary, Joseph Green, Treasurer, and a committee, consisting of Mrs. E. Colling, Mrs. R. Wood, Mrs. A. M. Crippin.

Anything complementary from me, would be superfluous. The act speaks its merits, and God himself will take cognizance of it, only to bless and reward.

The colored convention, met at Zion Wesley Church, on Tuesday night last, and resolved upon the erection, as soon as possible, of a hospital, for the sick, afflicted and destitute. They resolved that each delegate should advance $10, as a beginning to the sum of $5,000, which they think will be required to complete the object in contemplation.

The Rev. Caleb Woodyard spoke in Israel church a few weeks ago, and made some very scathing remarks, about colored people being refused a seat in the city cars. His tirade was very bitter at the time, but sweetness grew out of it, for several have been since informed, that there was no law to keep us out, but if we waited for them to take us up, and set us in, and then ride us too, we would have to wait some time yet.

Hon. J. D. Johnson, of Liberia, is here again. I am informed he contemplates a heavy lawsuit with the gentleman with whom he had an altercation some time ago.

Prof. A. M. Green, whose neme is so revered in Washington, is looked for here every week.

Several colored men in this city say they are now ready for the battle-field. Abraham Lincoln can get anything he wants from the colored people here, from a company to a corps. I would not be surprised to see myself carrying a musket before long. H. M. T.

Washington, Jan. 4, 1863.

Latest Telegraphic News.

A bill was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sumner, which provides for the enrollment of all able-bodied blacks, between the ages of 18 and 45, who have been freed by Congress or the proclamation of the President, by the commanding officer of the department within which they shall be found. They are to be organized, armed and equipped, and mustered into the service for the war; their pay to be $7 per month, one half to be retained until the end of their service. Another section authorizes the voluntary enlistment of free blacks between the ages of 18 and 35, with the same pay as white volunteers—the aggregate enrolled under the Act not to exceed 300,000,000 men.

Information had been received from Kingston, Jamaica, that the Alabama reached that port on the 20th ult., and landed the remaining officers and crew of the steamer Hatteras, sunk off Galveston, over 100 in number.

It is further reported that the Alabama suffered severely in the fight with the Hatteras; that she had five shots in her hull, one of which went through her stern, and was a very bad one. She put into Kingston to repair damages, and was expected to be ready for sea again in four days. Immediately upon the receipt of this news at Havana, the steamers Wachusetts and Oneida sailed directly for Kingston. The Santiago de Cuba and R. R. Cuyler were ordered at once to the same port. The Tioga and Sonoma also steered in the same direction.

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The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that one of the new iron clad gunboats is on shipboard, *en route* for San Francisco, where it will be used for harbor defences.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A fight took place on St. Mary's river, Florida, near Scrubby Bluff, between some rebel cavalry and three companies of negroes—South Carolina volunteers. The rebels attempted to take the steamer John Adams, but were beaten off by the negro soldiers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has reason to know that official instructions have been sent by the French Government to Washington, suggesting that Commissioners be delegated by the Federal Government and by the Southern States, to meet on neutral ground, and confer together without hostilities being suspended, so that they may advise mutual concessions and effect a reconciliation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.—Richmond papers of the 9th have changed their tone about the raising of the blockade of Charleston. The *Whig* says the British Consul sailed in the steamer Cadmus from Charleston on the 7th. The officers of that steamer say the late engement is less substantial than supposed, as no vessel was sunk. The impression prevails that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston.

News from Port Royal to the 3d, says that most of Foster's fleet had arrived in good condition. The First South Carolina Negro Regiment arrived on the 2d from an expedition 60 miles up St. Mary's River, to Woodstock. They repulsed the enemy and burned the town after a severe engagement They also destroyed the salt works. They fought like veterans, and repulsed superior nnmbers.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal* says: It is possible that Gen. Grant will make the canal a success, and suggests that Warrenton, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Rodney, and other points between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, be fortified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate, yesterday, passed the bill remodelling the entire postal system of the country. It provides for the appointment of all Postmasters with salaries over $1,000 per year by the President, under that amount by the Postmaster-General. All perquisities are abolished. Drop letters are to be charged two cents, and carriers paid a salary from this revenue, instead of collecting a cent on each lettor. Newspapers may be delivered to subscribers in the city by the Postmaster, by contract, and branch Post-offices and depositories are established.

A bill was reported in the House yesterday, authorizing the Territories of Nevada and Colorada to form Constitutions, preliminary to their admission into the Union as States.

The rebel Congress, on the 26th ult., repealed the act exempting the owner of twenty slaves from conscription.

The Missouri Emancipation Bill was considered in the Senate to-day. An amendment reducing the amount to be paid for each slave, from three hundred to two hundred dollars, was adopted. A motion to strike out the word "gradual," so as to make the emancipation immediate, was rejected. The Senate finally passed the Missouri Emancipation Bill by a small majority.

The bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Montana, contiguous to Oregon and Washington Territory, passed the House—86 to 40.

The Senate has passed the Missouri Emancipation Bill, by a small majority. It provides that Missouri shall pass an Emancipation Act within 12 months, when $20,000,000, in four per cent bonds, will be delivered to that State, provided said Act shall abolish Slavery not later than July, 1876. If the act for free manumission is not passed before July, 1865, and slavery excluded forever, the bonds are not to exceed ten millions.

Letters Received Since our Last.

———, Benicia; C. D., Napa; J. A. Day, Stockton; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; S. B. S., Stockton; Elijah Booth, Nevada; F. V. Miller, Petaluma; Wm. Brown, Petaluma.

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BIRTHS.

In Marysville, Feb. 7, the wife of J. B. Johnson of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, 3d inst., by Rev. Thos. Howell, JEREMIAH WALLACE, of Santa Clara Co., to MISS JANE WARNER of San Francisco.

In New York, on Jan. 5th, by Rev. S. Talbot, GEORGE H. BROWN, of Albany, N. Y., to MISS GEORGIANNA L. MCDOUGALL.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, January 3d, of consumption, JAMES HENDERSON, aged 49 years.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO HAD tickets for the Emancipation Celebration of the 14th ult., are requested to come forward and make returns for the same. By order of the Finance Committee.

R. A. Hall, S. Cunee,
N. Cook, J. P. Dyer,
B. Fletcher. f14

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

For Sale in Petaluma.

A BOOT-BLACKING ESTABLISHMENT, with fixtures complete, to wit: 1 boot stand, to contain chairs; 4 arm chairs, with cushions; 2 cane-seat chairs; 2 hard wood chairs; 1 large mirror; 2 pictures; 1 new stove, with pipe complete, cost $12; 8 yards carpeting, matting, &c., &c.; 1 cot and mattress; 1 lamp; cooking utensils; plates; 1 camphene can; broom; buckets. All for the sum of $40. A cash customer will do well to apply to the undersigned, for they must be sold by the 1st of March.

f14 WM. BROWN.

NOTICE.—AS MY WIFE, HENRIETTA STANS, left my bed and board, on the 26th inst., without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring on trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN H. STANS,

San Francisco, Jan. 29. 1t

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

JOHN O' BRIEN. WM. MARKS.

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Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.

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DRESS-MAKING, MACHINE SEWING, Embroidery, etc., done at the shortest notice. Trimmings of all kinds constantly on hand for Ladies' Dresses. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, on the most reasonable terms. m31-2m

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GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
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Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week.... 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. YEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.

Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER. }

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

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MARYSVILLE,
Office — No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

WANTED—By a good colored female, a situation in a first-class family. Address lock-box 496. se13

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863. [NO. 47.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

In the days of chivalry, when one knight challenged another, he did so by throwing down his gauntlet, or iron glove; he who took it up was understood to accept the challenge, and to hold himself in readiness to engage in mortal combat with the challenger.

Influence is to be measured, not by the extent of surface it covers, but by its *kind*.

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Abolitionism Becoming Respectable.

Abolitionism, as defined by sham democrats and their allies, is becoming a very respectable thing. They stigmatize as abolitionists all who do not acknowledge the righteousness of slavery, its compatibility with divine ordination, its perfect harmony with republican institutions, and its just claim upon the respect and reverence of the wisest statesmen and the soundest political economists. If a man now repeats with emphasis the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created free and equal, and are endowed with the inalienable right of liberty—he is an abolitionist. If he insists that human slavery is opposed to natural laws, and rests upon an outrage and usurpation, he is an abolitionist. If he contend that differences in color necessarily imply no superiority in mental power, then he is an abolitionist, and would disregard God's imprint on his human offspring. If he contend that the white man has no more moral right to enslave the black than the native African has to enslave the unfortunate mariner who finds himself cast upon a barbarous shore, then he is not only an abolitionist, but he is guilty of underrating the majesty of white humanity, and is to be taunted as a "niggerite" and advocate of negro equality with the cultivated races of Europe and America. If he believes that slavery tends to destroy the moral force of the nation, and to enervate the industry of a people in whose midst it is operative, then he is to be stigmatized as an abolitionist. If he believes that slavery tends to destroy the moral forces of the nation, and to enervate the industry of a people in whose midst it is operative, then he is to be stigmatized as an abolitionist. If he believes that slavery has prompted the present rebellion, that it is the "great black commissary of the confederacy."—as Dr. Bellows styles it, and that emancipation of the slaves of rebels is demanded as a necessity of the war, then all the tribes of sham democrats and rebel sympathizers combine to denounce him as an abolitionist; and this word has really become the mad-dog by which attempts are made to disparage and to bring into disrepute every man who contends that slavery has no superior claims to respect, and that if it stands in the way of preserving the Union, or of maintaining the authority of the Government, it should be trampled beneath the feet of our victorious armies.

But as we have said, abolitionism, as defined above, is fast becoming respectable. Of the late members of Buchanan's cabinet, we find at least four who rest under the ban of the pro-slavery politicians, and who are good enough abolitionists according to the modern standard. These are the venerable Lewis Cass, late Secretary of State, John A. Dix, Edwin M. Stanton and Joseph Holt. Then we have such men as Gens. Hunter, Butler, Hooker, McClernand, Sprague, and hosts of others, all democrats recently, but now abolitionists, according to the latest definition of the Northern proslavery lexicographers. Going back, we find the eminent historian and scholar, George Bancroft, once the distinguished representative of a democratic administration at the Court of St. James, now an abolitionist of the newly-defined type. Then we have Robert J. Walker, a man who was called from the "cotton State" of Mississippi, to head the Treasury Department under Mr. Polk, and whom Mr. Buchanan selected above all others for the Governorship of Kansas: he, too, comes under the ban for being an abolitionist.

And so we might go on, and we should find that scores and hundreds of those who have been the honored men of a better democracy than exists to-day, are now the most zealous defenders of doctrines and measures which call down upon their heads the mad-dog cry referred to, from the small-beer politicians and pro-slavery advocates who, in so large a degree, make up the democratic party. Are we not right in saying that abolitionism is fast becoming respectable? And does it not bid fair, at no distant day, to become popular also. The truth is, the bone and sinew, head and heart of the old democratic party, are now in the ranks of those who are denounced as abolitionists, by a set of "soldiers of fortune" and broken down politicians, who are anxious to galvanize into life the old, effete organization of democracy, merely for the personal and political advantages which they hope to derive from it. They ignore Jefferson and every doctrine he ever enunciated. They stand on doctrines as diametrically opposed to true democracy as darkness to light. They are fighting to revive the dead. They have allied themselves to slavery because in that is their hope of political supremacy. But they are doomed. Their hopes will fail. Their dead will never rise. The progress of events is against them.—*Maine State Press.*

The Problem of Race.

Some of our exchanges come to us with long leaders, under the above heading. They are endeavoring to establish the fact of inequality of races, and argue thence that the weaker races are naturally and inevitably to be enslaved by the stronger They say that the black race is inferior to the white race, and that wherever the two have coexisted, the whites, if sufficiently numerous, have held the blacks in slavery. Because this has been, they argue that it must continue to be. In their view, the President's proclamation is aimed against a social status, fixed and permanent by the laws of God. This "higher law" receives their homage. They are its willing subjects, and evidently hope it will over-rule anti-slavery proclamations and acts of Congress.

But the equality of the races is not the point in question. In this argument we do not care whether the acient Egyptians, whose armies overrun and subjugated nearly all Asia, were white or black. It is of no consequence, whether or not the black race in the person of Hannibal gave to the world its greatest general. Suppose we grant, for the purpose of argument, that the black race is inferior to the white race. This being the fact, the superior race would undoubtedly, so long as it remained in a state of semi-barbarism and heathenism itself, hold the inferior race in subjection and bondage. In the earlier ages of the world, when the normal state of all races seems to have been war, the more powerful tribes, after defeating their weaker neighbors in bloody battles, devastated their territory, robbed them of their property, and reduced them to slavery. This was in accordance with natural laws, so long as the human race was subject to the base and uncontrolled rule of its animal nature.

But Christianity and civilization have changed all that, and whoever should now argue that we ought to treat our enemies as the old nations did, as even the Israelites—the chosen people of God—did as they believed under his express command, would subject himself to the imputation of cruelty and barbarism. He would be regarded as an anomaly, a waif from the dark ages, which, somehow or other surviving its day and generation, had come down to us that we might know what manner of men these old barbarians were.

The advocate of slavery, as the necessary result of the inequality of races, at the present time stands in the same category as would the advocate of the enforcement of the old rules of barbarous war in this age of Christian enlightenment. He is out of his place. Existence in this era of light and progress must be as painful to this estray from the dark ages as it would be to an owl to be exposed to the full sunshine of day. We must bear with him patiently, for he is an object of pity as well as of blame, and is the cause of more suffering to himself than to others. The "higher law" of the Christian is in contradistinction to that of the pagan, teaches us that the strong should sustain and encourage the weak instead of tyrannizing over them should elevate rather than oppress them. If the blacks are inferior to the whites, then it is doubly our duty, as a Christian people, to remove the yoke which superior power has imposed upon them, and assist them in attaining to whatever social and moral elevation their natures may be capable of.

The men who believe in the inferiority of the black race, and thence infer that it should be held in slavery, prove themselves to belong to a past semi-barbarism, rather than the present civilization, and to be possessed of the nature of bullies and cowards, rather than brave men and Christians.—*Worcester Spy, Oct. 8.*

Rebel Sympathizers and Emancipation.

A good argument in favor of the proposed Emancipation proclamation may be drawn from the comments of the disloyal press throughout the North. It has always been their policy to oppose, under a profession of constitutional veneration, every measure which had for its object the crushing of the rebellion. They hypocritically cry, "See what a useless war this is; the South can never be whipped." But when the Government rises with a new impulse and a greater vigor to the task before it, and measures, extreme and necessitous, are demanded and applauded by the loyal people, these men either weep for a "torn Constitution," or sarcastically talk of a "bull against the comet." So frantic have they become on the subject of emancipation, that they are at a complete loss to know whether to argue against its constitutionality or its inefficiency. Relying rather upon ridicule than argument, the majority have chosen the latter objection, and appeal most dramatically to the supposed intelligence of their readers. With due reference to all possible unfriendly arguments, we conclude with a reasoning based upon the mendacity of traitors, that the proclamation will hurt our enemies and their friends. The more earnest these journals becomein their opposition to this measure, the stronger should be the conviction in loyal minds that it will be an effective adjunct to the war. The advice of an enemy, if offered, should always be well weighed, especially if he assumes friendship. Acting by this rule, the people will be slow to ask of the enemies of the Republic the best means for her rescue,

While the public can but be thankful for the extraordinary vigilance displayed by these worshippers of the Constitution and friends of "wayward sisters," they would respectfully ask, "If the proclamation can be of no practical effect, why all this ado about it? If the South do not care for it, why should you? If this is a poor war measure, why do you not propose a better one?"—*Forney's Press.*

The Black Soldiers of South Carolina.

Mr Frances D. Gage writes to the *Independent* an account of the mustering into the army of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers:

"The black soldiers were marshalled before the headquarters of General Saxton—a stalwart band—proudly shouldering their guns, as they stood in their red pants, blue coats and caps. Gen. Saxton, (one of God's noblemen,) whom the world will honor, came out and stood before them in military costume. Grouped around were parties of scoffing soldiers—here and there an officer, whose curled lip and and upturned nose told the whole story of his patriotism and philanthropy—while groups of negroes, of

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all ages and sizes, filled up the circle, watching with staring eyes for this strange ceremony Gen. Saxton is tall, with a finely moulded figure, straight as an arrow, very graceful in his motions, and exceedingly active. After showing them the first movements of the drill, and having them follow him for a few moments, he addressed them, telling them in plain but very understandable language what would be expected of them as soldiers. He then administered the oath, and turning toward the crowd of sneering officers, soldiers and lackeys, with a clear voice he pronounced them all free —they, their wives, children, fathers, brothers and sisters—'and all their relations,' he added ; 'and you have as good right to freedom as I have or any other living man. God never made man to be a slave.' As he said this, as with one tumultuous feeling of enthusiasm, every man in the company sprung his hat from his head, and, swinging it high in the air, gave three of the most tremendous cheers I ever heard. No one had prompted this, or hinted at it. It came as the rushing of waters, and there was nought to hinder. They were free : Government had acknowledged their manhood."

The Conscription Bill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The Military Committee of the Senate reported, yesterday, a substitute for the Conscription Bill proposed some days since. It is a sort of compromise of all the Committee's views, and will be pressed to a vote. In its present shape it enacts that all able-bodied male citizens in the United States, between the ages of 18 and 45, are decided to constitute the national forces, and shall be liable to military duty when called out by the President. Section 2 gives the classes of persons exempt, including the Vice President, Judges of the various Courts of the U. States, the Heads of Departments, and such persons as are physically, morally or mentally unfit for the service ; such as are necesary for the protection and support of aged and infirm parents, or orphans, or helpless children.

Section 3 divides the national forces not now in service in two classes ; first, those between 18 and 30, and unmarried above age ; the second class, all others. The second class not to be called into service until the first are exhausted.

Section 4 provides, that for the greater convenience of enrolling and organizing, the United States shall be divided into military districts, answering to the Congressional districts of States and Territories, with a Provost Marshal, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, in each district, subject to the orders of the Provost Marshal General.

The other sections provide for sub-districts and the appointment, before the 10th of March, and in each alternate year thereafter, of an enrolling officer in each district, who is to enroll all persons subject to duty before the 1st of April, to include those of the first class who are subject for two years to be called into service and to serve for three years or during the war, and when drafted into the service shall be upon the same footing as volunteers.

On the night of the 16th, the Senate passed this conscription bill, with some important amendments. The age of the two classes into which the militia of the country is divided has been altered. The first is now to consist of all persons between the ages of 20 and 35 ; the second, all between 35 and 45. The stringency of the bill may be inferred from the fact that neither congressmen nor ministers of the Gospel are excepted. All persons, however upon whose exertions depend aged and infirm parents, and orphan or helpless children, are not liable to conscription. The French system has also been introduced, viz : the Government is to fix the price of substitutes—not to exceed $300, and it will take the money where the man does not wish to shoulder the musket. The bill will, in all probability, become the law of the land immediately, for the House will take it up for consideration without the formality of referring it to a committee.

A COLORED CELEBRATION.—Last evening, a meeting of colored people was held in the church in St. Mary's street, for the purpose of celebrating the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. The Chair was taken by James McCrummet, and Prof. M. Green, acted as Secretary. After the reading of the Proclamation and a prayer, Mr. Green delivered a spirited address. He was followed by John P. Nicholson, Esq. Owing to the fact that little publicity had been given to the meeting, the attendance was small.—*Philadelphia Press, Jan. 19.*

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1863.

Military Tactics.

Sometime ago the *Anglo-African*, the paper published by Robt. Hamilton in New York, suggested the idea that the colored people of the Northern States should acquire a knowledge of military tactics. We see no reason why we should not make ourselves familiar with the knowledge of military science ; on the contrary, there are many reasons existing, in the pressing military exigencies of the times, which impel us to prepare to take part, if need be, in the strife for national life and freedom. Why should we not be studying military tactics and drilling here, as well as in other parts of the land ? We know that there are and have long been volunteer companies of colored men, in New York, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities, and that they are considered very efficient in their drill. We have, in this State, a number of colored men who have belonged to some of those companies ; also, many are here from the West Indies with some knowledge of soldier life and duty. There are many things that are consistent with reason that we can and must do ourselves, without waiting for our white friends to aid us. To be considered good citizens we must possess ourselves with the necessary qualifications, and be prepared for military as well as civil life. It may, perhaps, be said by some, that the laws, now and heretofore, have been so discouraging to the efforts of colored men, that it would be of small avail to waste time in studying military and other sciences : but still we should not despair of being of service in so good a cause as that in which our country is now engaged. It is true that, in the outset of the war, the offer of colored volunteers for the defence of the country were indignantly rejected. It is also true, that what scientific men have been produced among us have found a poor field for their labors in America : but, in the new order of things, we must qualify ourselves to take any position or duty that we may be called upon to perform. We know of no reason why colored men should not have their armories, and make themselves proficient in the tactics of the field and the camp. We have among us Capt. Ferguson, T. B. Davidson, and a number of others who have belonged to military companies. They should organize one company at least, not for the purpose of showy parades in the streets, but to possess themselves with necessary and important military qualifications. In these times, such should be the aspirations of every loyal citizen or subject.

STRANGERS.—Among the strangers in town, during the past week, we are pleased to notice Mr. Richard W. Freeman, our Agent at the Dalles, Oregon.

From Marysville, we notice Mrs. Bryant, Mr. John C. Cork and Mr. M. Gowan, the two latter proceeded to Victoria, on Wednesday, the 18th inst.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—We regret to hear that several of our city subscribers did not receive their paper last week, and a few the week before. We shall try to remedy this irregularity in future.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Can We Support a Weekly Paper ?

The existence of the APPEAL, the past year, has demonstrated that we can. But if we become indifferent by not paying up the subscription, all our past efforts to maintain a paper, devoted to our entire interests, will prove unavailing. While there are a considerable number of our subscribers and friends who pay up regularly, and use their efforts for the advancement of the paper,—which, at best, has hardly enabled us to pay expenses for each issue, since our commencement, to say nothing about our labor and time,—there are also some whom we are obliged to keep informed, by these or similar notices, of the necessity of sustaining the paper. We mean our delinquent *friends*. From them we hope to have a financial response the ensuing week.

The Rev. Jacob Mitchell, of the A. M. E. Church, arrived on the steamer St. Louis, on Tuesday. Mr. Mitchell will be a valuable accesslon to the A. M. E. Church pulpit in this city. He will deliver a discourse in the Powell st. Church, to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

The following communication has been handed us in relation to Mitchell :

MR. EDITOR—I have the pleasure to inform you of the arrival of the Rev. Jacob Mitchell, of the A. M. E. Church of New Bedford, together with an incident that occurred on the passage. From his conversation and Christian-like deportment, his fellow passengers learned his calling, and they solicited the permission of Capt. E. S. Farnsworth to have Mr. Mitchell address them, which was courteously granted to them. The manner in which Mr. Mitchell acquitted himself may be judged by his being again invited to preach in the main saloon of the ship on our last Sabbath at sea, and from all I could learn his discourse was appropriate and apparently much appreciated by a respectful audience. If a man's actions bespeak his character, the deportment of Mr. Mitchell was such as to commend him to marked respect from many on board, and I hope that, in the golden fields of California, he may reap the full reward of his merit.

With respect, yours,

JAMES B. SULLIVAN.

Feb. 18th, 1863.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs report, Feb. 13, adversely to the House bill for raising a negro army of 150,000. The Committee claims that sufficient authority is given to enlist negroes, without limit, by the Act of July, 1862.

The following are sections of the Act referred to by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and we copy it from the Act, as officially published in the *Bulletin* of the 16th inst. :

SEC. 12. That the President be and he is hereby authorized to receive in to the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing intrenchments, or performing camp service, or any labor, or any military or naval service for which they shall be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and aws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. That when any man or boy of African descent, who, by the laws of one State shall owe service or labor to any person who during the present rebellion, has levied war or has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in this act, he, his mother, and wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage, or custom whatsoever, to the contrary notwithstanding : Provided, That the mother, wife or children of such man or boy of African descent shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such persons owe service or labor to some person, who, during the present rebellion, has borne arms against the United States or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

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Seb. 14. That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

Sec. 15. That all persons who have been or hereafter shall be enrolled in the service of the United States under this act shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades : Provided, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—During the past week, the protracted meeting at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., has been well attended. We have not been informed as to its continuance next week.

CORRECTION.—In an article by E. R. J., in our issue of last week, a typographical error occurred, making it read, "the kidneys of the inebriate were found to weigh 2 ounces," instead of 10 ounces. In another phrase, the types also made him say "fraternal gratitude" instead of "fraternal regard." We make these corrections for the Doctor with much pleasure.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRASS VALLEY, Feb. 17, 1863.

MR. ANDERSON—Sir : I have been surprised that in no one of your last three issues, no announcement has been made of the death of J. M. Hernandez, who died of small pox, in New Westminster, B. C., on the 16th day of January, aged 33 years. He was a native of Florida.

We are having exceedingly bad weather at present—rain and snow. Yours,

ISAAC SANKS.

[The above is the first information that we have received of the death of Mr. Hernandez.—ED.]

Senator Collamer, of Vermont, made the best criticism upon that part of the President's Proclamation which gives freedom to one part of a State and slavery to another. He remarked that, like Hudibras, he was willing to trust to one spur, for if one side of the horse was kept in good pace the other side would not be far behind. The attempt to maintain slavery in a district, or a small part of a State, Southern people say, will prove an utter failure, and no doubt the President expects it to be so.—*The Boston Watchman and Reflector.*

The colony of contrabands (some 600 in all) in Washington had a very good dinner on Christmas. Mrs. Lincoln sent them 21 turkeys, while others made up the desert —a widow working in one of the departments contributing $10. The rumors that contrabands are being sent to the North are idle, so far as Washington and vicinity are concerned. The demand for male and female labor is greater than the supply in that region, and must be for some time to come. It is only the sick, the aged, the children, and women with small children, who are a care and expense to the benevolent. They are about one-sixth of those who escape.—*Anti-Slavery Standard.*

EMANCIPATION IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES.—A letter received in New York, from the Rev. J. Van Calker, Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Surinam, dated Oct. 4, 1862, announces that on that day the law recently passed by the Legislature of Holland concerning the abolition of slavery in the Dutch colonies, was published in Surinam. In accordance with this law, a proclamation of the Governor declared all the slaves free, on and after the first of July next. They are, however, to remain several years under the supervision of the State. This measure nearly completes the work of Emancipation in the West Indies. Surinam has a population of about 16,000 white persons, and nearly 50,000 negroes. More than one-half of the negroes, about 27,000, belong to the missions of Moravians, who employ among them at present no less than 66 missionaries, all of whom are hopeful of the beneficent effects of emancipation.

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From the Liberator.

Emancipation Meeting.

The 1st of January, 1863, the day when the emancipation of 3,000,000 American slaves was proclaimed, was celebrated in New Bedford by a religious meeting in Liberty Hall, under the auspices of the colored clergymen. In the morning, a prayer meeting was held, and in the afternoon and evening, the time was mostly taken up in speeches, by Rev. J. Girdwood, Daniel Ricketson, Rev. I. H. Coe, Rev. Jacob Mitchell, Rev. T. C. Moulton, Rev. Wm. Jackson, Dr. Geo. W. Stearns, Rev. Wm. W. Grimes, Rev. Wm. Jackson, and Wm. H. Johnson. The following resolutions, reported by a committee, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That, trusting in the arm of Almighty God for the fulfillment of our hopes and expectations, as the result of the proclamation of our President, Abraham Lincoln, we look forward in faith to the time when the hand of the oppressor shall be stayed, and universal liberty shall triumph in this land.

Resolved, That in the proclamation which we doubt not ere this has been issued from the hands of our President, and is already being transmitted through the length and breadth of the Union, we recoguize the chief instrument of power in the suppression of the rebellion, and the conquest of the enemies of freedom.

Resolved, That in our rejoicing, we should not forget the great Author of all our blessings, and humbly render our devout thanks to Him who sits upon the throne of grace, and rules the great universe.

Resolved, That while we deem the object for which we meet this day as a triumph of Christianity, we would also remember, with heartfelt gratitude to God, the name of William Lloyd Garrison, whose unwearied exertions and self-sacrifices, with those of his noble coadjutors, have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present hopeful crisis in the cause of human freedom.

Wm. H. Johnson, Esq., Attorney at Law, (colored, and once a slave,) in a short but enthusiastic speech, appreciative of the labors of Mr. Garrison and his coadjutors, introduced the following resolution :

Resolved, That we hail with inexpressible joy this glorious period, from which time future historians will record the first sound of the jubilee triumph for freedom since the adoption of the Federal Coustitution or the landing of the Pilgrims Fathers on Plymouth Rock.

Resolved, That we believe that the time is not far distant, predicted in the Scriptures of divine truth, when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God ; when the fundamental principles so long advocated by the tried friends of freedom shall have their predominant influence throughout this entire Republic ; when all shall join in the chorus,

"Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea,
God's truth is victorious—the slaves are all free."

The exercises of the day were in every part interspersed with singing, and the meeting was very spirited, and may be considered a decided success. The first celebration of American Emancipation in New Bedford will be remembered as long as the era itself is noticed.

The bells of the neighboring town over the river, Fairhaven, rang out their joyful peals at noon ; and on Monday, the 5th inst., by order of the municipal authorities of New Bedford, the bells of the city were rung, and 100 guns fired at noon, in honor of the President's Proclamation.

NEGROES WILL WORK.—A New Orleans letter gives the following instructive facts : "I have just met a friend, whom I not only find a loyal man, but actively engaged in aiding the Government. His father owns the estate on the river below the city, known as the "Magnolia estate," the large brick building looking, with the sugar mills, like a village on the river, as we came up. He says he is hiring negroes by the month, and they work day and night in the cane in this most thriving of plantation work. They need no urging—they work too much. He says the large hospital he has for the sick negroes which was always sure to be filled at this season, is now without a tenant, and all were anxious to work, and need no urging."

It is understood that Gov. Stanly's resignation has been accepted.

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From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Proclamation of Freedom.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Gen. Clusseret has written to a Senator, under date of January 7, at Winchester, a letter that will give that perfect soldier a stronger claim upon the admiration of his adopted countrymen. He says :

"We have received—Gen. Milroy and myself—the President's Proclamation of Freedom. In consequence, we yesterday posted on all the walls of Winchester, and scattered throughout the country from farm farm, an order from Gen. Milroy, notifying all slaves that they are free, beginning from the 1st of Jannary, and have the right to claim wages from their masters, or to quit them, and that in this case the troops will protect their rights precisely as they will those of all other citizens."

The northern neck of Virginia, the heart of aristocratic and wealthy slavery, is alive with a vast hegira of bondmen and bondwomen, traveling under President Lincoln's pass. The proclamation is depopulating the whole country between the Rappahaunock and the Potomac. In farm-wagons, in coaches, on horseback, afoot and in buggies, with valuable property in every case, this second movement from Egypt to the promised land fills the highways and woods.

The freed slaves come straight to our lines. On the other side, rebel raids daily snatch valuable slaves and hurry them southward and westward, to the mountain fastnesses, for security. It was so that masters hid away their perilous property in the mountains of St. Domingo. In Baltimore, the proclamation daily strikes the fetters off the large number of slaves sent for safety to that city from the Shenandoah Valley. They claim their freedom and—for reasons that colonizationists understand —their masters and mistresses make no resistance to the claim.

STATISTICS OF THE PROCLAMATION.

Proportion of Slaves Freed and Left in Bondage.

Slaves absolutely Freed in Eight Rebel States.

Alabama	435,080
Arkansas	111,115
Florida	61,745
Georgia	462,198
Mississippi	436,631
North Carolina	831,059
South Carolina	402,406
Texas	182,566
Total	2,422,800

Slaves Freed in Parts of States in Rebellion.

Louisiana—35 parishes	245,940
Virginia—93 counties	451,533
Total	697,473

Slaves in Parts of States Excepted by the Proclamation.

Louisiana—13 parishes, including New Orleans	85,786
Virginia—55 counties, including the 48 of Western Virginia	39,332
Total	125,118

Slaves in Border States wholly Excepted.

Delaware	1,798
Kentucky	225,483
Maryland	87,189
Missouri	114,931
Tennessee	275,719
Total	705,120

Recapitulation.

1. Slaves absolutely freed in 8 rebel States	2,422,800
2. Slaves absolutely freed in parts of 2 States	697,473
Number of slaves DECLARED FREE	3,120,273
3. Slaves excepted by the Proclamation in parts of Louisiana and Virginia	125,118
4. Slaves excepted in 5 Border States	705,120
Total number of slaves not freed by Proclamation	830,238
5. Whole number of slaves in the U. States, by census of 1860	3,953,587
6. Whole number of remaining slaves Jan. 1, 1863	830,238
Number freed	3,123,349

The Southern journals all manifest a realizing sense of the coming danger, and say that tremendous efforts are making by the Lincoln despotism, which indicate a determination to throw all on the die of the battles to be fought within the next three months.

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From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Treaty with Liberia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1863.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Liberia, which on Wednesday was reported back to the Senate, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the recommendation that it pass, was concluded at London in October last, between Charles Francis Adams and President Stephen Allen Benson, who were duly authorized by their respective Governments. It is nearly a verbatim copy, although somewhat abridged, of the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Liberia, at London, in 1848, by Lord Palmerston and J. J. Roberts, then President of the Republic. Perpetual peace, friendship and reciprocal freedom of commerce, are guaranteed between the two Republics and their citizens. Liberians coming into the United States "shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties ; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever ; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favored nation."

President Benson—A Letter from Mr. Ralston.

LONDON, October 25th, 1862.—President Benson left Liverpool on the 24th inst., by the monthly mail steamer for Liberia, after an absence of seven months from home. On the previous evening he was present at a grand banquet given by the Mayor of Liverpool to the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester, and made a speech. On the 22d he attended a great dinner given by all the foreign Consuls of Liverpool, where he also made an address. The fete of the Manchester Corporation was intended for the 15th, but was advanced two days for the accommodation of the Presidedt, who had to depart on the 14th. The President has gained golden opinions wherever he has been in Great Britain and the continent, and his visit will be of great benefit to his rising young country, in making it known and extending commercial relations between it and the countries of Europe.—*African Repository.*

The Colored People in 1776.

A superb volume, entitled "An Historical Research Respecting the Opinions of the Founders of the Republic, on Negroes as Slaves, as Citizens and as Soldiers," from the pen of Mr. Geo. Livermore, of Cambridge, appears in the very nick of time, to enlighten us upon the *status* of the negro when Washington, Thomas, Laurens, Alexander Hamilton and Jefferson controlled public affairs. These two hundred and fifteen pages are filled with the testimony of the fathers to the valor, the intelligence, the heroic patrtotism of the negro. They prove that in 1776, and for a long time before and after, the drift of religious and political opinion was utterly against slavery, and in the most humiliating contrast with the negrophobia of our own day, which has culminated in historical falsehood, judicially uttered by Chief Justice Taney, with a recklessness which has excited the indignation and contempt of well-informed men. He "accompanies his decision," says the historian Bancroft, "with an impassioned declaration, wherein, with profound immorality, which no one has as yet laid bare, treating the people of the United States as a shrew, to be tamed by an open scorn of the facts of history, with a dreary industry collecting cases where justice may have slumbered or weakness been oppressed, compensating for want of evidence by confidence of assertion, with a partiality that would have disgraced an advocate neglecting humane decisions of colonial courts and the enduring memorials of colonial statute books, in his party zeal to prove that the fathers of our country held the negro to have 'no rights which the white man was bound to respect,' he has not only denied the rights of man, but has not left a foothold for the liberty of the white man to rest upon.

"That ill-starred disquisitiou is the starting point of this rebellion, which, for a quarter of a century, had been preparing to lift its head. 'When courts of Justice fail, war begins.' The so-called opinion of Taney, who, I trust, did not intend to hang

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out the flag of disunion, that rash offence to the conscious memory of the millions, upheaved our country with the excitement which swept over those of us who vainly hoped to preserve a strong and sufficient, though narrow isthmus that might stand between the contending floods. No nation can adopt that judgment as its rule, and live ; the judgment has in it no element of political vitality. I will not say it is an invocation of the dead past; there never was a past that accepted such opinions.... How will our American magistrate sink when arraigned, as he will be, before the tribunal of humanity ! How terrible will be the verdict against him when he is put in comparison with Washington's political teacher, the great Montesquieu, the enlightened magistrate of France, in what are esteemed the worst days of her monarchy !"

Mr. Livermore, among many other illustrative facts, mentions that of Col. David Humphreys, of Washington's military family, who, when in active service, gave the sanction of his name and influence in the establishment of a company of colored infantry attached to Meigs', afterwards Butler's regiment, in the Connecticut line, and continued its nominal captain till the end of the war. This gentleman, afterwards our minister plenipotentiary to Spain, delivered an address before the Cincinnati of Connecticut, July 4, 1804, in which the subject of slavery was treated with earnest eloquence. Speaking of Louisiana, he said, "And, what is infinitely more pernicious, it cannot be cultivated to advantage without the introduction of great numbers of Africans. *An abomination, sooner or later, I fear, to be expatiated in blood !* Let those who wish an increase of slaves rejoice in this new nursery for them.... I leave them to decide on the *species of republicanism* which *will* characterize their fellow-citizens, in the newly acquired territory. Every candid person must also be left to judge for himself, whether this event will be likely to contribute *to the preservation or destruction of the Union !* I solemnly declare, it would give me unspeakable pleasure to find my fears had been as groundless as they are sincere and afflictive." The gun at Fort Sumter has given the response to Colonel Humphreys' prophetic words. Speaking of our countrymen in slavery in Algiers, he exclaims, "O slavery ! with what a bitter draught is thy chalice filled ! And must the sons and brothers of those who fought for independence drink it to the dregs ?—Having been more conversant with Barbary negotiations than any other man in America, I might be allowed to paint the condition of our countrymen condemned to chains in more gloomy colors" .... "Is slavery less slavery in a Christian than a Mohamedan country ? I entreat your attention, while I plead the general cause of humanity. In such a cause it is right to appeal to your sensibility as well as your reason. It is no longer time to flatter petty tyrants by acknowledging that color constitutes a legitimate title for holding men in abject and perpetual bondage. In support of this usurpation what can be urged but the law of the strongest.... Against this sin of a scarlet dye I dare to raise my voice Fearless of offending, I have long ago attacked tyranny in his strong holds."—*Waichman and Reflector, Boston.*

SLAVES ESCAPING.—The *Alta's* Washington correspondent makes mention "that there are quite a number of slaves escaping from Maryland into the District of Columbia. As the Fugitive Slave Law is still the law of the land, so far, at least, as it applies to the loyal slave-holding states, it has been attempted recently to execute its provisions here, but it meets with much opposition and obstruction. Quite a disturbance occurred here a few days since, in which the claimant was arrested for violence to the slaves."

The awards, under the District of Columbia Emancipation Act, amount to $896,900. The number of slaves emancipated is 2,909. Arrangements are now being made at the Treasury to pay off all the awards, at the rate of 43 4-5 per cent. upon the valuation of each slave.

A fire at Norfolk, Va., on the 12th inst., destroyed property valued at from $150,000 to $200,000. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

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Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13th.—The report of the Committee on Territories, made by Senator Wade to-day, shows the Utah Legislature suppressed the Governor's Message, and that no freedom of suffrage is allowed or opinions tolerated in opposition to the Church dignitaries; that polygamy is practiced to the extent of incest; that there is no law giving redress for the abuse of marriage relations, and that the Mormons are openly inimical to the Government, though in popular phrase steadfast adherents of the Constitution of the United States.

Accounts from Newfoundland state that the inhabitants are suffering very much in consequence of the intensly cold weather.

The weather in New Orleans was very cold. It was generally believed there that Gen. Butler would return, if not made Secretary of War.

The Attorney General has decided that the Goverment is not liable for Floyd's accomplices.

Bills have been prepared, and only await the opportunity to be reported, appropriating $10,000,000 for the abolition of slavery in Maryland, $1,500,000 for Western Virginia, and $450,000 for Delaware.

It is assumed by several writers that the French Emperor's proposal [of mediation in American affairs] is a preliminary step to more important action, and if refused, that the recognition of the Confederate States will probably follow, whether England joins or not. It is reported that the proposal was submitted to Slidell in advance, and that he and other Secessionists pronounce it entirely inadmissable.

Rumors are in circulation that new difficulties are arising between the British and American Governments, owing to the seizures of English vessels too near the Bahama coast.

The Emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall [London] was a most enthusiastic affair, and in point of numbers one of the most important since the Corn Law League times. The resolutions reiterate the sentiment of the Emancipation societies, and express great sympathy for the North. Hosiile amendments were promptly voted down, and the resolutions were carried almost unanimously. The London *Times* was denounced amidst groans and hisses.

Similar meetings had been held at Bradfotd, and other towns in England. The operatives at Bradford adopted a memorial thanking America for the relief afforded, and suggesting assistance to emigrants as the most effective means of affording relief.

Rosecrans declares his army in complete readiness for an advance, and is quite certain of success when he does move. His army is largely augumented, and well provided with ammunition supplies, etc. The troops are represented in fine spirits, and clamarous for a fight.

The Fernandina correspondent of the *Post* says Gen. Montgomery is now in Florida, with authority to draft all the negroes fit for military service. He has gone to Ley West, where it is said, several hundred negroes are.

The *Herald* has advices from the City of Mexico to January 11th. The attack on Puebla had again been deferred. The Mexican General, Ortega, was making a sort of Sebastopol there, and there had been several skirmishes, in which the Mexicans were victorious. The Mexicans claim to have captured 1,100 mules from the French.

The *Times* says, McClellan has applied for active service.

A Washington special dispatch says: Gen. Butler has been in conference with the President, and he expects to get his instructions to-day It is also reported that the Judiciary Committee of the House will soon report a bill to punish Northern traitors.

United States Consul General Thayer at Alexandria, writing to our Government, says an event of apparently grave importance has just came to light which has produced much excitement in that community. On the morning of the 7th of January, 450 black soldiers were, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railroad from 120 miles above Alexandria, and at night embarked on board a French transport steamer for a destination supposed to be Mexico. The European Consuls, generally, have telegraphed to their Governments for instructions.

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Minister Dayton has also briefly communicated similar information to our Government upon the subject, including an article from the *Moniteur*, that negroes are to be fornished by the Viceroy. One thousand in all are to garrison Vera Cruz as a matter of humanity to white soldiers, the black race it is believed not being subject to yellow fever.

A bill authorizing the impressment of slaves and property for the use of the army passed the Confederate Congress; and resolutions were adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill providing for the sale of all negroes taken in arms against the Confederacy, the proceeds to be divided among the captors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The *Herald's* Hilton Head correspondent says enlistments in the negro brigade had fallen off considerably of late, and Gen. Hunter had ordered all the able-bodied negroes in his Department, capable of bearing arms, to be at once drafted into the military service—the force thus raised to be employed in garrison and fatigue duty. To every 400 negroes, however, a detachment of 100 whites is to be assigned as a managing and overseeing force.

It is stated that there are a million bales of cotton below Helena, awaiting General Grant's permission to ship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17th.—In the House to-day, the Senate substitute for the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the abolishment of slavery was taken up, and after some debate was recommitted to a Select Committee on Emancipation.

A special dispatch says it is rumored that McClellan will be restored to the head of the army next month. The Cabinet also, it is said, will be reorganized on a conservative basis, with Seward in his present position.

Poetry.

Richmond was a noble place
Before Jeff. Davis came,
But ever since his entering
It hardly looks the same.

One fort is here, another there,
And soldiers fill the city,
Loyal men afraid to say,
"Is not this a pity?"

Now at every corner,
You will see a crowd of men,
Asking one another
When this war shall end?

But one old surly Democrat
Will say "We've just begun;"
Another one will say to him
"I think we are almost done.

"And if we do keep on
Long at this dying rate,
Who among you standing here
Can tell each others fate?

"For now you know it is said
That Burnside is just near
Hooker and Sigel are marching on
When traitors shrink with fear.

"McClellan when incommand
Gave to us great scope
But since they took him from the field
We have but little hope.

"There's one thing that should be stopped
Among our population;
Not to destroy a single crop—
'Twill keep us from starvation.

"For if we should successful be
In our undertaking
We neither have wheat nor corn
Nor a good piece of bacon.

"And now we hear by Southern mail
The negroes are a fighting
Old master runs, old mistress walks—
Oh how they are a kiting!

"And on the 1st of January
The Emancipation act
Will take effect in every State
That has not returned back.

"Now honest Abe it is said
By friends and foes too, sir:
No more rails for you to split,
Jeff Davis is in two, sir."

W. H. ANDERSON.

Placerville, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIED.

In New Westminster, B. C., Jan. 16th, J. M. HERNANDEZ, aged 33 years.

New York papers please copy.

In Sacramento, Feb. 7th, JOHN H., son of Cornelius and Ellenora Brown, aged 1 year, 3 months and 16 days.

In the city of Philadelphia, Jan. 8, after a protracted illness, Mrs. SARAH JANE OSBORNE, in the 48th year of her age.

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Letters Received Since our Last.

Jas. A. Day, Stockton; Cornelius Brown, Sacramento; Jas. Nichols, Sacramento; F. V. Miller, Petaluma; Francis Green, Michigan Bar; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; Joseph Cork, Knight's Ferry.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

AT THE REGULAR STATED MEETING of the *LADIES' UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY*, held the first Monday in this month, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

R. J. HOUSTON, Re-elected.
JOHN A. BARBER, "
BARNEY FLETCHER, "
SAMUEL DAVIS, "
J. B. SANDERSON, "
HENRY LEWIS, Elected.
THOMAS DEPEE, "

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1863.

TO RENT.

A FRAME HOUSE ON PACIFIC ST., containing four large rooms, hard-finished and papered: wood-house, stable and pump in the yard. Rent moderate to a good tenant.

Inquire at the office of the APPEAL. f21.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

For Sale in Petaluma.

A BOOT-BLACKING ESTABLISHMENT, with fixtures complete, to wit: 1 boot stand, to contain chairs; 4 arm chairs, with cushions; 2 cane-seat chairs; 2 hard wood chairs; 1 large mirror; 2 pictures; 1 new stove, with pipe complete, cost $12; 8 yards carpeting, matting, &c., &c.; 1 cot and mattress; 1 lamp; cooking utensils; plates; 1 camphene can; broom; buckets. All for the sum of $40. A cash customer will do well to apply to the undersigned, for they must be sold by the 1st of March.

f14 WM. BROWN.

NOTICE.—AS MY WIFE, HENRIETTA STANS, left my bed and board, on the 26th inst., without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring on trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN H. STANS,

San Francisco, Jan. 29. 1t

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

JOHN O'BRIEN. WM. MAHER.

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At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

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GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
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Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week.... 6 00
Lodging, per week..... 2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.

Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH,
WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.
d27

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

nos-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
HARYSVILLE,
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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S. B. SERRINGTON,
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

In the French Corps Legislatif, paragraphs in the address to the Emperor relative to Mexico, America and Italy were passed, but the opposition strongly denounced the Mexican war and the occupation of Rome. *La France* points out that the French found in the forts at Acapulco, in Mexico, arms from American sources.

The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivar 's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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From the Liberator.

Interesting Letter from Miss Charlotte L. Forten.

ST. HELENA'S ISLAND, BEAUFORT, S. C. }
Nov. 27, 1862. }

DEAR MR. GARRISON—Perhaps it may interest you to know how we have spent this day—Thanksgiving Day—here, in the Sunny South. It has been truly a "rare" day—a day worthy of October. Cool, delicious air, golden, gladdening sunlight, deep blue sky, with soft white clouds floating over it. Had we no other causes, the glory and beauty of the sky alone would make it a day to give thanks for. But we have other causes, great and glorious, that unite to make this peculiarly a day of thanksgiving and praise. You have, doubtless, ere this, read Gen. Saxton's noble proclamation for Thanksgiving, to the people of Port Royal. I know that it will be fully appreciated by you. For myself, I thanked God with all my heart when I heard it read. I thanked Him for giving to the freed people of these islands a governor like Gen. Saxton—a man so thoroughly good and true, so nobly and earnestly devoted to their interests. I think he is loved and appreciated as he ought to be by them.

In accordance with this proclamation, this was observed as "a day of thanksgiving and praise." An order had been issued, that the Superintendent of each plantation should have an animal killed, that the people might, to-day, eat fresh meat, which is a great luxury to them—and, indeed, to all of us here. This morning, a large number, superintendents, teachers, and many of the freed people, assembled in the Baptist church. Gen. Saxton and his brother, Capt. Saxton, were present. The church was crowded, and there were many outside, at the doors and windows, who could not get in. It was a sight that I shall not soon forget—that crowd of eager, happy black faces, from which the shadow of slavery had passed for ever. "FOREVER FREE! FOREVER FREE!" All the time those magical words were singing themselves in my soul, and never in my life before have I felt so deeply and sincerely grateful to God. It was a moment of exultation, such as comes but seldom in one's life, that in which I sat among the people assembled on this lovely day to thank God for the most blessed and glorious of all gifts.

The singing was, as usual, very beautiful. These people have really a great deal of musical talent. It is impossible to give you an idea of many of their songs and hymns. They are so wild, so strange, and yet so invariably harmonious and sweet, they must be heard to be appreciated. And the people accompanying them with a peculiar swaying motion of the body, which seems to make the singing more effective. There is one of their hymns—"Roll, Jordan, Roll," which I never listen to, without seeming to hear, almost to feel, the rolling of waters. There is a great rolling wave of sound through all of the hymn.

The singing, to-day, was followed by an appropriate address and prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, who is an excellent New England man, and a minister much liked by the people. After the sermon, General Saxton made a short but very spirited speech, urging the young men of the island to enlist in the colored regiment now forming at Beaufort under Col. T. W. Higginson. This was the first intimation I had had of Mr. Higginson being down here. I am greatly rejoiced thereat. He seems to me, of all fighting men, the one best fitted to command a regiment of blacks. The mention of his name recalled most vividly the happy days passed last summer in good old Massachusetts, where day after day, in the streets of Worcester, we used to see the indefatigable Captain Higginson drilling his white company. I never saw him—so full of life and energy, so thoroughly enjoying his work,—without thinking what a splendid General he would make. And that, too, may come about. 'Gen. Saxton, to-day, expressed the hope of seeing him one day commander of an army of black men. Gen. Saxton told the people, who listened with eager attention, how bravely Mr. Higginson had stood by the side of Anthony Burns in the old, dark days, even suffering imprisonment for his sake: and assured them that, under the leadership of such a man, they need fear no injustice. He would see to it that they were not wronged in any way. Then he told them the story of Robert Small, and added, "Yesterday, Robert Small came to see me. I asked him how he was getting along in the store he was keeping for the freed people. He said he was doing very well—was making fifty dollars a week, sometimes. But, said he, 'General, I'm going to stop keeping store, I'm going to enlist.' What, said I, are you going to enlist, when you can make fifty dollars a week keeping store? 'Yes, sir,' he added, 'I'm going to enlist as private in the black regiment. How can I expect to keep my freedom unless I fight for it? Suppose the Secesh were to come back here, what good would my fifty dollars do me then? Yes, sir, I should enlist if I were making a thousand dollars a week'" The General then told him what a victory the black soldiers had lately won on the Georgia coast, and how great a good they had done for their race in winning it. They have proved to their enemies that the black man can and will fight for his freedom.

The General's speech was a stirring one, and I trust it will prove very effective. There has been among some of the men great distrust about joining the regiment, the soldiers were formerly so unjustly treated by the Government. But they trust Gen. Saxtou, and his assurances will, doubtless have much effect. Many of the able bodied men from these islands have joined the regiment.

Gen. Saxton was followed by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, who spoke for a few moments very beautifully and earnestly. She told them the story of the people of Santa Cruz, how they had risen and conquered their masters, and declared themselves freemen, and nobody dare oppose them; and how, a short time afterward, the Danish Governor rode into the market-place, and proclaimed freedom to all the people of the Danish Islands. Then she made a beautiful appeal to the mothers, and urged them not to keep back their sons, fearing that they might be killed, but to send them, as she had done hers, willingly and gladly to fight for liberty.

It was something very novel and strange to them, to hear a woman speak in public, but they listened very attentively, and seemed very much moved by what she said.

General Saxton made a few more remarks; and then the people sung "Marching Along," with great spirit.

After church there was a wedding. That is a ceremony that is performed here among the freed people, nearly every Sunday. Last Sunday, there were six couple married. Some of the bridal costumes are, of course, very unique and comical, but the principal actors are happily quite unconscious of it, and look so very proud and happy while enjoying this, one of the many privileges that freedom has bestowed upon them, that it is very pleasant to see them.

I must tell you that the little Baptist church is beautifully situated in a grove of live oaks. Looking through the windows, on every side one sees these singularly beautiful trees. They are evergreen; the leaf is a rich, dark, glossy green, much smaller than our oak leaf; and from every branch hangs a most exquisite and graceful drapery of grey moss. These pendants are sometimes three or four feet in length. This fantastic moss suggests many different similes—witches' hair, patriarchial beards, and, walking through a grove of these trees just at sunset, a few evenings ago, where the branches formed a perfect ceiling overhead, these wonderful mosses recalled the stalactites which I saw once in a fine panorama of the Mammoth Cave. The last rays of the sun lighting them up converted them into perfect stalactites, as they appeared in the illuminated picture; and if these lacked the sparkling crystals of the rock, they made up for the loss by their exquisite and airy grace.

A mile from the Baptist church, in an other beautiful grove of live oaks, is the Episcopal church, in which the aristocracy of the island used to worship. It is much smaller than the other, but possesses an organ, which, unlike the other musical instruments in this region, is not hopelessly out of order. The building is not used for a place of worship now, as it is much too small.

Our school is kept in the Baptist church. There are two ladies teaching in it, beside myself. They are earnest workers, and have done and are constantly doing a great deal for the people here, old and young. One of them, Miss T., is physician as well as teacher. She has a very extensive practice, and carries about with her everywhere her box of homœopatnic medicines. The people welcome her as a ministering angel to their lowly cabins.

Our school averages between eighty and ninety pupils, and later in the season we probably will have more. It is very pleasant to see how bright, how eager to learn many of these children are. Some of them make wonderful improvement in a short space of time. It is a great happiness, a great privilege to be allowed to teach them. Every day I enjoy it more and more.

I cannot describe to you their singing. To me it seems worderfully beautiful. We have just taught them the John Brown Song. I wish you could hear them sing it. It does one's soul good. How often I wish that their old "secesh" masters, powerless to harm them, could hear their former chattels singing the praises of the brave old man who died for their sake! We are going to teach them the song of the "Negro Boatman" soon.

Although I have been here for more than a month, it seems almost impossible for me to realize that I am in South Carolina, the very last place in which, a year ago, I should have thought it either desirable or possible for me to live. Sometimes it seems all like a strange, wild dream. But when I see the people at work in the cotton fields, and visit their quarters, and listen to their strange songs, it becomes more real to me. A month hence, and I expect to feel quite at home here in the very heart of rebeldom.

I am staying at the same house in which a store is kept for the freed people by a Quaker gentleman sent here by the Philadelphia Commission. One has an excellent opportunity here for observing the negroes. I am particularly pleased with their manners. They are always perfectly courteous to each other, as well as to us. Theirs is a natural and graceful courtesy, which would put to shame many who despise them as an inferior people. As far as I have observed, they seem to me, honest, industrious, and anxious to improve in every way. This is wonderful, considering the crushing and degrading system to which they have been subjected. They certainly are not the stupid, degraded people that many at the North believe them to be.

The plantation on which we live was owned by a man whom all the people unite in calling a hard master. And his wife, it is said, was even more cruel than himself. When the negroes were ill, their scanty al-

lowance of food was entirely withheld from them; and even after they had begun to recover, they were kept half-starved for some time—as a punishment for daring to be ill, I suppose. The whip was used freely. The people were whipped for the slightest offence, real or only suspected. If a fowl or anything else on the plantation was missed, and the thief could not be discovered, every slave would receive a certain number of lashes. They were wretchedly clothed. One poor woman had her feet and limbs so badly frozen from exposure, that she was obliged to have both legs amputated above the knee. She is living here now, and is one of the best women on the place.

From such a life as these poor people led—poorly clothed, poorly fed, worked hard, and cruelly beaten—you can imagine what a blessed change for them is the life they lead now. They are constantly rejoicing over it. Their hearts are overflowing with gratitude to the "Yankees," for coming here and giving them their freedom. One very old man—who came into the store this morning, dressed in a very original suit, made entirely of carpeting,—expressed to Mr. H. his delight at the new state of things:—"Don't have me feelins hurt now, massa. Used to have me feelins hurt all de time; but don't hab 'em now, massa." And truly, we rejoiced with the old man that he, and many like him, who have suffered so long, no longer have their "feelin's hurt," as in the olden time.

I enjoy hearing two of our men—Harry and Cupid (Cupids and Venuses, by the way, are very plentiful here)—rejoice over the flight of the Secesh at the "gun-shoot." They call the taking of Bay Point, which is opposite Hilton Head, the "gun-shoot." It was immediately after this, before the Federal troops reached Beaufort, that these islands were deserted in "hot haste" by the brave Southerners. Shortly afterward, a few of them had the temerity to return, and try to induce the negroes to go off with them. Harry, who is a man of uncommon shrewdness and intelligence, says that his master told them that the Yankees would certainly shoot every one of them when they came. "Berry well massa," said he, "if I go wid you, I be good as dead; so if I got to dead, I might as well dead one way as anoder. So I b'lief I'll stay, and wait for the Yankees." He says that he knew all the while that there was no truth in what his master said. Nevertheless, the master thought that some of the people could be induced to go with him. So he very coolly ordered them to remove all the furniture from the house to an island opposite, and then go hither themselves.—"So," as Cupid says, "dey could get us all togeder in a heap, and jus' sweep us right off into de boat, and take us off. And den dey tell me dat I could jus' row my wife, Patience, and de chillen, down to a certain pint, and den I could come back myself, if I choose. As if I was gwine to be such a goat!" adds Cupid, with a look and gesture of ineffable contempt. The end of the story is, that the people, instead of obeying the injunctions of their very kind and considerate master, left the place and secreted themselves, so that when he and his friends returned, not a single one of those negroes who "didn't want their freedom" could be found to accompany them into slavery! And so they were obliged to return, disappointed, but, it is to be hoped, wiser men.

As I bring this letter to a close, my thoughts revert to New England—to Massachusetts, which I believe I am in the habit of considering as all New England. And I recall with pleasure the many happy Thanksgiving Days passed there. But it has been reserved for me to spend here, in South Carolina, the happiest, the most jubilant Thanksgiving Day of my life. We hear of cold weather and heavy snow storms up in the North land; but here roses and oleanders are blooming out of doors, figs are ripening, the sun light is warm and bright, and over all shines gloriously the blessed light of freedom, freedom forevermore. I am, dear friend, very truly yours,

C. L. F.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Official information has been received that the rebel Congress has refused to sustain Jeff. Davis' proclamation regarding the non-exchange of Federal officers.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1863.

Missouri vs. New Jersey.

The scathing rebuke which the New Jersey Legislatura has met with, by sending her humiliating peace propositions to the magnanimous State of Missouri, is entirely approved by all who are loyal to the Federal Government. In denouncing such traitorous propositions, Gov. Gamble and the members of the Missouri Legislature have applied a reprimand to the whole catalogue of peace Democrats, especially those of New York, Illinois and Indiana. If such peace propositions had emanated from the Legislature of Kentucky, or any of the Border Slave States, a respectful consideration, we believe, would have been given by Missouri, for the reason that those States are placed in a different condition, in consequence of the slavery that yet remains in them. But for New Jersey there can be no excuse for placing herself, by the action of her Legislature, in this humiliating position. Situated as she is, between the great States of Pennsylvania and New York, and renowned as the battle-ground of the Revolution, it would seem reasonable to suppose that her sympathies and views were on the side of freedom. Her Peace Convention scheme, in our opinion, means nothing more than that the Federal Goverument should order its supporters to lay down their arms, and that it should then implore Jeff Davis and his impious Confederates to return to their allegiance to the Union, with New Jersey's tolerant and apologetic ideas of slavery and treason to pave the way for their return.

SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—On Wednesday evening, 25th inst., the Sabbath School connected with the Baptist Church, Dupont st., under the auspices of the teachers and other ladies and gentlemen, gave a Festival for the benefit of the Church, at Apollo Hall. Rev. W. J. Maclay made an appropriate address to the juveniles. His beautifully arranged comparisons and other figures of speech, which he ingeniously adapted to suit their youthful ideas, setting forth, at times, incidents that occurred in their playful and innocent mirth, had the effect of keeping them in a continued state of hilarity. Mr. Maclay certainly made a very favorable debut before the Sabbath School children, and was greeted with applause by all present. The Misses Sarah Cook, Lavinia Davis, Lucy Johnson, and two other young ladies, sang two or three pieces from one of the juvenile singing books; after which the Rev. Mr. Howell invited the children to assemble around the table and sing a hymn of grace, which was participated in by *all*, to the tune of "Old Hundred," with pleasing effect. The tables, which were bountifully supplied for the children only, were, in about an hour, cleared and removed. Some of the children, in the meantime, were amusing themselves with the old-time custom of playing "pawns." The ministers and most of the church people having retired, several musicians were obtained by disinterested parties, and Terpsichorean exercises commenced, which were agreeably kept up until an early hour in the morning. The admission was but 50 cts., and those of the adults who choosed obtained a splendid supper for 75 cts., at side tables, which were under the direction of Mesdames Nelson Cook, Phillips, the Misses Phillips and Messrs. Parker and Harris. Altogether, it was a very pleasant entertainment.

Rev. J. T. Jenifer, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, has been in this city during the week. He returned to Sacramento on Thursday.

The Mariposa *Free Press*, instead of answering argumentatively our rejoinder to the silly article published in that paper, under the head of "Negro Soldiers," in disparagement of enlisting colored Americans for the war, resorts in reply to the following slang style of Secesh *literature:*

CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA.—The PACIFIC APPEAL, a paper published by a San Francisco contraband, and "devoted to the interests of the people of color," replies to an editorial in the *Free Press* of the 7th on "Negro Soldiers." First the *Gazette* and then the APPEAL. None of these papers devoted to the Abolition cause seem to relish the *Free Press*. In justice to the gentleman from Africa, of the APPEAL, we must admit that his reply is more gentlemanly and in better style than "brudder" *Gazette's* long-winded effort of the 31st ult.

"In justice to the gentleman"(?) of the *Free Press*, however, we must inform him that we are not a "San Francisco contraband," or "from Africa." But if either had been our misfortune or chance in life, we should still look upon our Mariposa *friend* with pity and disgust for his monomania, under the guise of loyal citizenship, against the Federal Government, because of its employment of "Negro Soldiers."

ADJOURNED MEETING.—On Monday evening last an adjourned meeting was held in Zion Church, Pacific street. A committee, appointed at the previous meeting, reported a constitution, which was adopted. An association was formed, with President, Vice President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Executive Board, &c. The object of the meeting was to solicit, from time to time, donations of clothing, money, &c., to send to one of the Freedmen's Associations in the east. There were not a great many persons present, owing, we presume, to the great protracted and revival meeting, which was going on the same night at the Powell st. Church.

THE TESTIMONY BILLS.—The following is from the legislative report of Tuesday, 24th inst., in the Sacramento *Union:*

Mr. Fitch moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up out of their order Senate bill Nos. 2 and 3, relating to negro testimony, etc. The ayes and noes were demanded, and the House refused to suspend the rule—ayes 18, noes 31.

The following proceedings of Wednesday we copy from the Sacramento letter of the *Call:*

The two Senate bills amendatory of the Civil and Criminal Practice Acts, so as to allow the testimony of colored persons, and disallowing that only of Chinese and Indians, in our courts of Justice, came up in regular order from the file, and, on motion of Mr. Fitch, were made the special order for Wednesday next, March 4th, at 2 P. M., by a vote of 48 to 16, the opponents of the bills mostly voting in the negative, there being some ten or more friends of the bills absent on Committee duty, etc.

ENCOURAGEMENT.—Several of our friends, who have been delinquent, have come to our office, during the past week, and settled up their subscription. Also, several have sent their dues from the interior, and we have obtained several more city subscribers. We are thankful for this renewed interest in behalf of the APPEAL.

The communication from J. H. H., Suisun City, has been received. Deferred for the present.

BAPTIZING.—There will be a baptizing at the foot of Powell st., to-morrow, Sunday, at 1 o'clock, under the auspices of the Rev. Thos. Howell, pastor of the Third Baptist Church.

CONTRIBUTION.—Mrs. Mary Sneads, of Sonora, has our special thanks for $2 50, a contribution towards the support of the APPEAL.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 25, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—By request of the "Phenixonian Institute," I sent you a report of our organization, and, with your permission, we will make use of your columns to report our progress in the cause for which we associated.

Perhaps it would be best to state, for the benefit of some of your readers, "that our *first object was the establishment of a school, or schools, which shall be so conducted and arranged*, as far as practicable, as to meet the requirements of the whole county."

The only practicable method of extending the benefits of the school to all, (as we are scattered too much to make arrangements at or near the respective homes of each,) is to establish a school in the most central location, *which will be free to all.*

For this purpose we have solicited and obtained from the city a lot for school purposes; and we intend to putup a suitable building immediately.

There are several families who will accommodate children on reasonable terms. Our purpose is, as soon as we can, to arrange a boarding department, for the accommodation of those who are not residents. But we are just starting, and must content ourselves with the school house for a beginning; if our efforts meet the approbation of our friends, we expect to form an Institute which will be a benefit and honor to our people.

As soon as our building is completed, it will be dedicated by a Festival, of which we will notify you.

In connection with this subject, it has been a matter of consideration with me, whether there is not, in this movement, sufficient basis for the co-operation of the friends of education in every part of this State.

San Jose, from position, climate, facilities for communication, etc., seems to be best adapted for schools, and as you are aware, some of the best institutions in the State, are located in this section; and by making this a State School, we could rear up an Institute which would compare favorably wih the best.

I think that our basis is sufficiently large to invite the co-operation of every man, woman and child, that has a mind to appreciate the necessities of our people.

The question is, are we, as a people, prepared to appreciate the necessities of our position? have we considered that as one, by one, the shackles fall from around us, that it involves a great responsibility? We have only asked to be free, we have only asked for opportunity to improve; if we are made free, and the unjust restrictions under which we have labored are removed, and we fail to exert ourselves, we must soon be condemned to occupy the position of an inferior race. But if we, in imitation of the founders of this enlightened government, are earnest and true, and are willing to pledge "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors" to the advancement of our race, we, too, may rear a mighty people, strong in virtue, powerful in intellect.

There are laurels brighter than those which crown the warrior's brow, there are gems more precious than those which sparkle in courts or stately halls; these laurels will rest upon the brow of those who devote not a few days of life, but a lifetime, to lift from the earth those who have been stricken down. These gems are pure and enlightened souls, whose aim is virtue, and whose God is love.

Let us emulate those patriots who have laid their lives upon the altar of their country, with one purpose, to advance her interest; with but one reward in view, the reward of the just made perfect; that immortal crown, which those shall wear who have been faithful, persevering and brave in the struggle of life.

It is not the clash of arms, nor the torch, nor the sword, which calls us to duty; but the cry of emancipated millions, who like the first creation, are covered by the shadow of darkness. Over them the spirit of God has moved, and from Him the mandate has gone forth, "Let there be light!" Shall we, as obedient executors of his will, do all in our power to fulfill the command, or by indifference and neglect, prove ourselves to be children of darkness, who do not love the light?

P. N. C., Sec'y.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Who among Us are Best Prepared for Military Tactics?

MR. EDITOR—There are many reasons why we should become familiar with the art and science of warfare. The time has come for us to take a stand as men in the present struggle for human liberty, and, some say, for our especial benefit. I, for one, am willing to give credit for all the benefits, and acknowledge that we *have* been benefited, and leave the future to Providence and our own right arm.

There are several gentlemen in this city who have seen camp life in all its phases, and, in the language of Othello, they "have done the State some service" (*and they know it.*)

There appears to be a great disposition among our people to raise a military company in this State; this disposition arises from various causes. We have amongst us men who have served in the West and East Indies, also in the Crimean and Mexican wars. Capt. Ferguson has experience in camp as well as in naval service. R. A. Hall, W. Murray, A. Carr, and many others, have had experience in Mexico, and are thoroughly acquainted with all the minor portions of camp life and military drill, and I know better material could not be found for soldiers in California than we have among us. All we want is a start in the right direction, and to be ready at the call of our country. I know many will answer, We have no country on this continent. But I differ. *This* is our country, and when we show to the world that we are as willing to lay our lives down for the protection of our families and friends as they are, then, and not until then, will we be respected as men. The colored men in the slave States are making their *mark* on all occasions. It appears that it makes but little difference with them on wnich side they fight, so that they gain their freedom. It is liberty we want, and we *must* and will have it; but to be respected as men, it must be got in the regular way, if we wish a place among men. Shall it be said that the emancipated slaves are outstripping us in courage and improvement in warfare? When there are many among us who have never known what slavery was, and have had the advantage of education, it is expected by our friends that we of the Free States will do something for ourselves, and furnish them with weapons to fight the battles of the oppressed.

We have a desire for ease and prefer light duties to responsible and laborious callings; we prefer to imitate rather than originate and be in possession of the reality; fond of superfluities, and are content with menial positions, when many of us are qualified for higher stations.

We must look at our condition and be aroused to our duty, or our brothers in the South will dictate terms to us,—as did the Southerners to the North,—should the colonization scheme be carried out. S. T. W.

San Francisco, Feb. 23, 1863.

Gen. Butler's Farewell Address to the People of New Orleans.

The words below, taken from that great Address, are especially opportune and pointed. Coming from a Democrat of the ultra pro-slavery school, they are worthy of the observation of all men, and particularly of those who claim to belong to the same democratic school. But it is possible Gen. Butler has been expelled the democratic party because he regards slavery as incompatible with the existence of the American Republic:

"If you desire to leave to your children the inheritance you received from your fathers, a stable constitutional Government; if you desire that they should in the future be a portion of the greatest empire the sun ever shone upon, return to your allegiance.

"There is but one thing that stands in the way.

"*There is but one thing at this hour that stands between you and the Government, and that is slavery.*

"This institution, cursed of God, which has taken its last refuge here, in His providence will be rooted out as the tares from the wheat, although the wheat be torn up with it.

"I have given much thought to this subject.

"I came among you, by teachings, by habit of mind, by political position, by social affinity, inclined to sustain your domestic laws, if by possibility they might be with safety to the Union.

"Months of experience and of observation have forced the conviction that the existence of slavery is incompatible with the safety either of yourselves or of the Union. As the system has gradually grown to its present huge dimensions, it were best if it could be gradually removed; but it is better, far better, that it should be taken out at once than that it should longer vitiate the social, political and foreign relations of your country. I am speaking with no philanthropic views as regards the slave, but simply of the effect of slavery on the master.

"See for yourselves. Look around you and say whether this saddening, deadening influence, has not all but destroyed the very framework of your society."

MISSION OF MERCY TO THE SLAVE.—On the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 6th, Rev. Bishop Rosecrans, brother to the hero of Murfreesboro, delivered a lecture in Columbus, Ohio, before the St. Patrick's Society, on the "Mission of Mercy to the Slave," which proved to be an interesting recital of the origin and practical success of an order established in the Catholic Church, by authority of a bull of Pope Innocent III, at the instigation of John and Felix, who, in 1197, were fired with religious zeal to ransom from Moslem captivity the Christian captives which the ambitious Saracens had secured, to the great danger of their apostacy from the faith and not only to bodily suffering, but mental and moral degradation.

The Bishop referred in terms of congratulation to the Catholic Church, that in her pales had been organized and fostered the First Emancipation Society, devoted to justice, and in opposition to oppression, commencing Dec. 16, 1198, and continuing until 1849, when the present Pope discontinued the addition of new members to the Order.

The Order thus referred to, had, in forty years, numbered six hundred monasteries. Those priests, who had devoted themselves to this pious work, consecrated to it their property as well as their lives, and continued their charitable work as long as true sons of the faith were held in captivity. The spirit of the Church was a disinterested one, solely a religious measure, regarding the captive as a man and a brother, to be cared for in the light of the Golden Rule. The means employed, were natural, by purchase, by divine charity, not by force of pikes or insurrection—not by the tinsel of philanthropy, but by the golden band of charity. Thus regarding the slave as a man and a Christian, the Catholic Church has acted on her benevolent mission.—*N. Y. Pilot.*

Colored Men as Soldiers.

There is not a battle on reord, of any importance, where negroes have not acted as soldiers They are found in every camp as servants, and when a battle occurs, they generally find a gun and fight. Among the battles where they have been conspicuous in the West, are Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth and Murfreesboro. It is life or death with them which way the battle goes, and it is natural they should wish to help all they can. The rebels invariably run them southward, without regard to their previous status. At Lexington, Missouri, Price ran off about 50 free negroes, who were attached to Mulligan's brigade as servants. Some of them were Chicago barbers. Probably the same state of things exists in Virginia.

In all the battles where negroes have fought, it has never been objected by our soldiers that they would not fight by the side of negroes. In fact in many instances they have been glad of the negro's assistance. There is no doubt that the raising of a regiment of negroes to dig trenches and perform the labor which renders the life of a soldier at present so laborious, would be a great relief for every Division of the army, and for garrisoning forts in harbors, for protecting provision trains, and for working parties, negroes would be very acceptable. Prejudice against color, very soon subsides when a man is himself daubed with mud and habituated to dirt in all forms.—*St. Louis Corr. Alta.*

The Sumter has left Gibraltar for a destination unknown.

THE PROBABLE DRAFT OF NEGROES.—If the policy of arming the negroes is adopted, and that seems to be the tendency of the times, the probability of a draft of the able-bodied free male blacks, in the Northern and Border States, becomes a matter worthy immediate and solemn consideration. The census of 1860 gives the following return of free male blacks: California, 2,057; Connecticut, 4,136; Delaware, 9,889; Illinois, 3,809; Indiana, 5,791; Iowa, 566; Kansas, 286; Kentucky, 5,101; Maine, 658; Maryland, 39,746; Massachusetts, 4,469; Michigan, 3,567; Minnesota, 126; Missouri, 1,697; New Hampshire, 253; New Jersey, 12,312; New York, 33,178; Ohio, 18,442; Pennsylvania, 26,373; Rhode Island, 1,831; Vermont, 371; Wisconsin, 653: total, 155,082.

Perhaps one-third of the male blacks may be called able-bodied, giving us 55,321 black men to be drafted from. We presume not more than 45,000 could be got at and made available. In order, therefore, to raise a force 15,000 blacks, and we shall want that many in addition to the contrabands convertible into soldiers, it will be necessary to draft every third black man, or citizen with a visible admixture of African blood, having a habitation in the free and border slave States. This would seem pretty heavy for a start, but it would not be largely out of proportion to the number of white men who have entered the military service; and if the negroes, commencing at this late day, would do their full share, every other man of them should "go for the war."

As soon as the policy of calling out our Black Reserves is adopted, there will, of course, be arrangements made to bring the negroes up to the work in full force. In the first place, doubtless, they will be allowed to volunteer, and while they are about it, all will be registered, preparatory to the process of drafting.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

REBEL ELOQUENCE.—In a speech of Vice-President Stephens, of the Rebel government, at Crawfordsville, Ga., a few weeks since, he declared the present contest emphatically "the people's war;" that it was an effort of one people to blot out another from existence, and that every man in the South should aid the army which is preventing him from being reduced to a serf. He proclaimed the war a great calamity to the South, and that it was "the greatest war, and waged on the largest scale, of any since the birth of Christ. The history of the world—not excepting the Crusades—furnishes no parallel to it in the present era."

ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA—"KANAWHA."—The President signed the bill for the admission of West Virginia into the Union as a State, under the name of Kanawha, on New Year's eve. Several members of the cabinet were opposed to the bill, some considering it unconstitutional and others inexpedient: but the President said he had already recognized the existence of the State, as also had Congress, and he did not see how a backward step was to be taken. The Constitution of the new State, as amended by Congress, so as to abolish slavery, is yet to be accepted by the people of the State, before it will be actually in the Union.

NO "AFFINITIES" IN VICE.—It is idle to talk of the vices as a sisterhood. Their may be association but no affiliation. Knaves may be companions, but not friends The vain dislike the vain; the proud hate the proud; the covetous abhor the covetous. But the virtues are never at war. The just love the just; the chaste esteem the chaste; the benevolent admire the benevolent. In short all good things harmonize; all bad things are discordant, both with the good and with each other.

The reply of President Lincoln to the Manchester address is published. It deplores the sufferings occasioned by the cotton famine; rejoices that the efforts to create a sympathy for the secessionists fail; eulogizes the utterings of the Manchester meeting as sublime heroism; and expresses an earnest desire for a perpetual peace between the two nations. A great meeting held at Bolton expressed warm sympathy for the North.

CONGRESS.—The present session of Congress will expire on Wednesday next.

IRA ALDRIDGE.—Our colored tragedian is still reaping a plentiful harvest in Russia. He was at Klarhoff on the 10th December, drawing crowded and aristocratic audiences, although the prices of admittance to the theatres were doubled. On the night of his benefit, when he played King Lear, he was presented, at the end of the fourth act, with a beautiful wreath, entwined with silver-laurel leaves, by three young and beautiful ladies, the Princess Troubetskoy, the Princess Kondashov, and the Princess Galitzin; they handed it to him from their box. On the 4th of December, he was invited to a dinner given in his honor by the Prince and Princess Kondashov, at their residence and out of thirty-one persons composing the party, only one was untitled, or not noble, as it is termed in Russia. At this entertainment his health was proposed and drank from a large silver-chased antique-shaped goblet, with a Russian drink called "quass," from which all the company drank, and it was lastly handed to the contraband Shakspearian, with a request to accept it as a mark of the kindly feeling entertained toward him. Big thing for Aldridge.

HOW THE WORLD IS GOVERNED.—There are about one hundred separately organized governments in the world at the present time. Nearly one-half are monarchies in Europe; and of these a large proportion are petty principalities and dukedoms, containing altogether about six million of inhabitants. Of the governments of Europe, Great Britain is a limited monarchy; France is nominally constitutional but is in reality an absolute monarchy; Russia and Austria are absolute. Prussia, Spain and Sardinia are limited, with two chambers of deputies. There are only four republics in Europe—Switzerland, San Marino, Montenegro and Andora. The three latter contain an aggregate population of not over 120,000 souls. Switzerland, secure in her mountain fastnesses, is now, by common consent, left unmolested.

The governments of Asia are absolute despotisms. Thibet has the name of being a hierarchy, but differs in no practical sense from a despotism.

In Africa, the Barbary States, and all the various negro tribes of whatever name, are ruled despotically, except Liberia, which is republican, and may be an opening wedge of civilization on that continent. This experiment, with that of the Island of Hayti, would seem to indicate the capability of the negro race for self-government.

The great islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans are mostly independent and despotic—such as Japan, with a population of 20 millions, and Madagascar, with a population of about five million. The Sandwich and Society Islands are limited monarchies; and other islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans belong mostly to the different European powers, and are ruled according to their respective forms of government.

On the American continent, there is but one monarchial government—that of Brazil—which is, however, liberally constituted. In the three great geographical divisions of Amerida, there are 18 separate governments.

Latest Telegraphic News.

The Mexicans claim to have beaten 1,200 French near Puebla, causing them to retreat with a loss of 25 killed and 30 or 40 wounded.

The Mexicans have also re-captured Jalapa. The French have established themselves at Perote, where they had some 2,000 sick in the hospitals.

The House Judiciary Committee have prepared a report sustaining the Postmaster General in his exclusion of disloyal papers from the mail.

Three days ago a secret interview is said to have taken place at a friend's house between President Lincoln and Mons. Mercier, which if I am to trust my informant, questions of the gravest moment were reviewed and discussed. Notwithstanding the mystery observed in that interview, it is reported in diplomatic circles that President Lincoln denies having any share in framing the document written in reply to De l'Huy's proposition, further than to have expressed in a Cabinet Council that the time for lis-

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tening to the kind suggestions of France had not yet arrived.

The Polish insurrection was spreading. Wenzrow had been taken by the Russians, after a sanguinary battle.

The Queen of England's speech contains very little of importance, except the following: Her Majesty has abstained from taking any steps in view of the cessation of conflict between the contending parties in the North American States, because it has not as yet seemed to her that any overtures could be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and she has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which the war has inflicted on a large class of her subjects, but which has been borne by them with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to Her Majesty to be led to hope that this suffering and distress is rather diminishing than increasing, and that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place.

The Texas *Flag* of the 2d has accounts of the invasion of rebel soil by Mexican banditti, who are stealing horses, cattle, &c. About 500 Mexicans had been organized for the purpose of plundering our frontier, and their acts are approved by the Mexican authorities. The Mexicans at last accounts were on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, had some of them under the United States flag.

The rebels have captured the Queen of the West and an iron-clad gunboat which recently run the blockade at Vicksburg.—She was attacking the fortifications on the river, and after a brisk cannonading, struck her colors. Thirteen of her officers and crew are said to have been captured.

The Select Committee of the House on the Emancipation in Missouri, has compromised between the Senate and House bills. The Compromise bill agreed upon, fixes the amount of bonds at $15,000,000, the emancipation to take effect on or before the 4th of July, 1865. The bonds are all to be delivered to the State, to be disposed of and disbursed by the State. It amounts to a proposition to the State, that if she will bring about the complete emancipation on or before the time specified, the Government will give her a bonus of $15,000,000. It will be reported and passed through both Houses without amendment.

Washington, Feb. 24.—At the unanimous request of the California Congressional Delegation, Hon. Stephen J. Field, now Chief Justice of California, has been appointed U. S. Circuit Judge for that State, vice McAllister, resigned.

Mr. Latham introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday establishing a Branch Mint in Nevada, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

New York, Feb. 24.—A special dispatch from Washington contains late accounts from the army in Virginia, which indicate a greatly improved discipline, and give promise of a state of efficiency never before known. Expeditions are making successful forays against the enemy, capturing supplies and gaining valuable information. The business of smuggling goods into the rebel lines is nearly terminated, and desertions are rapidly diminishing. Frequent captures of mails going to Richmond bids fair to destroy that heretofore flourishing branch of treason. Our scouting system is admirably organized, and at last we are able to know something of the position, force and plans of the rebels. Our cavalry arm has shared general improvement, and now, under the command of Gen. Stoneman, may safely be said to equal in efficiency that of Stuart.

A Washington special dispatch says Gen. Hooker has arrested 30 deserters who have been tried and sentenced to be shot. Gen. Hooker approves and will execute the sentence. This is inaugurating a system our army has long sadly needed.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 25.—Governor Gamble sent to the House, yesterday, a communication accompanying certain resolutions recently adopted by the New Jersey Legislature, asking Missouri to send delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of effecting an armistice, etc. The resolution, and a spirited discussion ensued. The resolutions received an unmerciful handling from the members, and a resolution was offered that they would neither

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consent nor submit to peace without the entire submission of the traitors, or any armistice without their subjugation, nor to any foreign powers: also, thanking the Governor for the loyal and patriotic views expressed in his message.

Washington, Feb. 25—Judge Watts, of New Mexico, has received advices from El Paso saying that the French, 8,000 strong, have captured Guaymas, and were marching on Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora. The invasion is stated to be in consequence of Gov. Pesquiera confiscating the goods of Frenchmen and banishing them from Sonora.

There are rumors that an attack will be made upon Norfolk before the 4th of March, by from 15,000 to 20,000 rebels.

In the House the Conscription bill was taken up and an amendment confining the term of service to present rebellion not to exceed three years, was adopted. An ineffectual motion made by Mr. Colfax to reduce the time to two years. An amendment that all persons in time of war and rebellion, acting as spies about fortifications or camps shall be tried by a general court-martial, and on conviction suffer death, was adopted, Mr. Cox moved to confine conscription to white citizens which was rejected. A motion excepting those conscientiously scrupulous against bearing arms was also rejected. Other amendments were offered and disagreed to, and after the rejection of a substitute offered by Mr. Holman, providing that each class serve one year, unless sooner discharged, the bill passed—yeas, 115, nays 45.

Much suffering exists at Vicksburg in consequence of the interruption of their river communication. Deserters report that unless they have a speedy relief, of a necessity the place will be evacuated. In the fleet these stories of privation are believed.

The Senate bill for providing Circuit Courts for districts in California and Oregon passed. The bill provides for another Associate Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Latham called up the bill for the survey and sale of certain Indian Reservations in California, which passed.

The ship George Griswold, with food for the Lancashire sufferers, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th. On entering the Mersey, she was received with a salute of cannon from the Fort and dipping of colors. A public demonstration had taken place.

MARRIED.

In Stockton, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, Willis Cooper to Mrs. Mary Ann Pascal.

Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 25th inst., Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, in the 38th year of her age.

OBITUARY,

Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, who died on the 25th of Feb. 1863, will ever be remembered by her friends and acquaintances. Those who have laid on the bed of affliction; those who have walked with her in the pathway of the Christian's hope; those who have been bereaved, the orphan and the widow, all will feel the blank made in the Christian circle by her non-existence. Young men and women will look back with pleasing gratification on those moments when she gave out her pathetic admonitions concerning their pilgrimage through life's vicissitudes. She has been the first to be present and the last to retire from the chamber of the sick and dying; even ready to console the unfortunate, brighten the rays of hope in the bereaved widow and mother, and bestow her mite to benevolent purposes. Notwithstanding her disappointments were of the most painful nature, she partially neglected them, being so absorbed in the welfare of others. We do not extol her now because she has departed this life. We have done so before, and believing, as all her friends do, that she has only fallen asleep to awake in the celestial region, with a glorious and incorruptible inheritance, we give our conscientious opinion of the charitable acts of the deceased lady. Here we take occasion to give our humble though earnthanks from a source overflowing with nevercensing gratitude to the female members of the society to which she was attached, for their unwearied attention to the woman whom we cannot refrain from terming the Good Sumaritan.

"Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have!"
"Each lovely scene shall thee restore,
For thee the tear be duly shed,
Beloved till life shall be no more,
And mourned 'till pity's self be dead."

J. L. B.

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Letters Received Since our Last.

Jas. A. Day, Stockton; Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat; E. Hatton, Napa; Wm. B. Smith, San Jose; P. W. Cassey, San Jose; L. A. Munroe, Mariposa; J. H. Hudson, Suisun; W. W. Lee, Stockton; Mrs. M. S., Sonora.

Meetings, &c.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Preaching in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Dupont Street Baptist Church—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The ordinance of Baptism will be administered by Rev. Thos. Howell, at 1 o'clock, to-morrow, at the foot of Powell st.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st Friday in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
Philip A. Bell, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE—THE REGULAR MONTHLY meeting of the *FREEDMEN'S ASSOCIATION*, will be held on Wednesday evening, March 4th, in the Hall on Scott st. All are invited to attend. By order of Executive Committee.

TO RENT.

A FRAME HOUSE ON PACIFIC ST., containing four large rooms, hard-finished and papered: wood-house, stable and pump in the yard. Rent moderate to a good tenant.

Inquire at the office of the Appeal. f21.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

For Sale in Petaluma.

A BOOT-BLACKING ESTABLISHMENT, with fixtures complete, to wit: 1 boot stand, to contain chairs; 4 arm chairs, with cushions; 2 cane-seat chairs; 2 hard wood chairs; 1 large mirror; 2 pictures; 1 new stove, with pipe complete, cost $12; 8 yards carpeting, matting, &c., &c.; 1 cot and mattress; 1 lamp; cooking utensils; plates; 1 camphene can; broom; buckets. All for the sum of $40. A cash customer will do well to apply to the undersigned, for they must be sold by the 1st of March.

f14 WM. BROWN.

NOTICE.—AS MY WIFE, HENRIETTA STANS, left my bed and board, on the 26th inst., without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring on trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN H. STANS,

San Francisco, Jan. 29. 1t

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, San Francisco.

Steam Scouring, Cleansing and Repairing neatly executed.

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BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without Board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00

Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.

Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York: This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
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NATHANIEL GRAY,
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APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COGPER, Proprietor.

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MARYSVILLE.
Office — No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

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ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

WANTED—By a good colored female, a situation in a first-class family. Address lock-box 496. se13

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

The Appeal will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A Greek maiden being asked what fortune she would bring her husband, replied in the following beautiful language: "I will bring him what gold cannot purchase —a heart unspotted and virtue without a stain—which is all that descended to me from my parents."

Poverty is no disgrace.

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From the Colonization Journal.

Commissioners of the Liberia Government to the Colored People of the United States.

The Commission, under which Messrs. Rev. Alexander Crummell, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, and J. D. Johnson, Esq., came to the United States from the Government and People of Liberia, last summer, which will be found below, shows the earnest desire entertained in that Republic for an increase of population from this country. We have reason to know that, by large conferences of the African Methodist Church in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Newark, N. J., this invitation was received with favor, and that thousands would have responded, had a means of conveyance, not opposed by their prejudices, been at their command. One of the Commissioners, while on a visit to the West Indies, issued a circular to the intelligent free colored population in that region, inviting them to aid in building up a negro nationality of freedom and Christianity on the continent of their ancestors, and at once responses came from hundreds who were ready to go, if a way of transportation could be found. We hope before the present session of Congress closes, the way will be provided by which every man of color in this country who desires, may have a free passage at the national expense.

Government House,
Monrovia, March 8th, 1862.

To the Commissioners from Liberia to the United States, etc:

Gentlemen: In appointing, at this important crisis in the history of our colored brethren in the United States, Commissioners to them, the Government of Liberia are actuated by the same feelings of patriotism and humanity that have always characterized our infant nation.

1. We are desirous of promoting the cause of African nationality and independence, by concentrating, as far as possible, African talent, wealth and enterprise in our fatherland. We are persuaded that no country in the world furnishes so favorable a theatre for African growth and development as this land, and no other will secure us so effectually from the encroachments of alien races whose advantages have been superior to ours.

2. We are anxious to bring about the enlightenment and civilization of the millions of our brethren in heathen darkness, whose elevation, we believe, can be effected only through the instrumentality of their own brethren. White men cannot live in this climate, and our hearts recoil at the thought that these millions of human beings must remain in darkness and inefficiency, when they might contribute so important a part to the upbuilding of our race, and to the comfort and well-being of mankind.

It is our earnest prayer that the Commissioners may be successful in turning away from their prejudices the intelligent and enterprising of our brethren in the United States, and inducing them to cast in their lots with us.

As inducements to them to emigrate to Liberia, you will present to them, first and foremost, the blessings of a home of freedom and equal rights in Liberia; secondly, you will inform them of the vast territory we have, and the amount of land which each settler will receive, free of cost, on his arrival, as set forth in our constitutional statutes. Beyond all means be guarded against raising the expectation of emigrants beyond what it may be in the power or disposition of our Government to do for them after their arrival in Liberia.

We hope, before the Commissioners return to Liberia, to offer additional inducements to our colored brethren.

Meanwhile, we wish you abundant success in your labors.

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Given under my hand and seal of state, this day and year above written.

STEPHEN A. BENSON,
President of the Republic of Liberia.

To Free Persons of African Descent Throughout the United States

Gentlemen: In the name and behalf of the Republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, we have the honor to address ourselves to you, and cordially invite you to a home in that small but rising community, agreeably to the following Act, passed by the Legislature, during its last session of 1861–62.

It is enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled:

Sec. 1. That the President be, and he is hereby authorized and requested to appoint suitable Commissioners, citizens of Liberia, to the United States, to present the cause of Liberia to the descendants of Africa in that country, and to lay before them the claims that Africa has upon their sympathies, and the paramount advantages that would accrue to them, their children, and their race, by returning to their father land.

Sec. 2. That for the furtherance of the above cherished object, the President is authorized and requested to make an earnest appeal to our brethren in the United States especially, and to the exiled sons of Africa in foreign lands generally, embodying the settled policy of the Government of Liberia on the subject from its origin, and the feelings and views of the people of this Republic respecting their mission here, and their earnest wish to have their near kinsmen associated with them.

In tendering you, gentlemen, this invitation, the Government and people of Liberia do not for one moment question your right, as natives of this country, to remain here; on the contrary, they sincerely deprecate and denounce that unholy and wicked prejudice by which, on account of your complexion, you are debarred in this country from privileges and advantages which are so essential to the development of a proper manhood. As, for the most part, natives of this country, who, burdened by the unjust and irrational oppressions here, have fled to Liberia as to an asylum from deep degradation, they thoroughly sympathize with you in your efforts at self-elevation in this country. Though sometimes under the influence of earnest though incorrect impressions, that Liberia stood in the way of your elevation, some among you have bitterly assailed her reputation, you have still had the good will and kindest sympathies of the people of Liberia, their only prayer being that you might, sooner or later, be brought to see that the interests of the race were everywhere identical; that one portion of the race could not be elevated into respectability and influence, without favorably affecting the other.

Now they believe that the time has arrived to make a direct appeal to you for your sympathy and co-operation in the work, which in great weakness and trembling, but with unflinching determination, they began forty years ago in our common and benighted fatherland; and they have conferred upon us the honor of conveying to you the expression of their good will and cordial invitation to come over and help them.

In inviting you to Liberia, we need not tell you that no other country offers you equal inducement.

1. As a permanent home. We have a spacious territory; land sufficient for treble the number of the colored population of the United States, productive of every luxury and necessary of life. We are persuaded that no country in the world furnishes so favorable a theatre for African growth and development as this country, and no other will secure us so effectually from the encroachments of alien races, whose advantages have been superior to ours.

2. As a field of labor. Millions of our brethren in that country are in heathen darkness, whose elevation, we believe, can only be effected through the instrumentality of Africans. White men cannot live in that climate; and the heart of every humane man must recoil from the thought that those millions of human beings must remain in darkness and inefficiency, when they might contribute so important a part to the upbuilding of our race, and to the comfort and well-being of mankind.

3. As to political rights. The Government is republican, formed of the model of that in which we were all born.

5. As to religious freedom. We are generally Protestants of different denominations, having equal rights and privileges. Religious toleration is perfect.

5. As to society. We are not only of the same race, but a part and parcel of yourselves, having the same language and customs—the same feelings and predilections. Many of us have been your acquaintances in our common native land.

You are, then, no strangers to us; and we feel that you will understand us, when we say: Come over and help us. Come with us, and we will do you good.

The Government of Liberia is yet poor; it can make no brilliant offer. In addition to all the rights and privileges—everything that can stimulate an honorable ambition guaranteed to every descendant of Africa by our Constitution—the Government gives to each settler ten acres of land on his arrival,—any parties wishing more land can buy as much as needed at fifty cents the acre—by means of which any man with the least industry may support a family.

ALEXANDER CRUMMELL,
EDWARD W. BLYDEN,
J. D. JOHNSON.

New York City, June 30, 1862.

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From the Independent.

The Habitations of Cruelty.

Charleston and Beaufort have recently become household words to newspaper readers. These towns of South Carolina should stand highest upon the rolls of infamy. They embody and express all that is most detestable in pride, selfishness and cruelty. In no place has England suffered such indignity, or human nature been more outraged, than at Charleston.

Glancing recently at a book of travels, published by a Swedish traveler twenty-six years since, we found a graphic account of a slave auction, followed by the following interesting sketch:

"The steamboat stopped at a small town called Beaufort to land and take on board passengers. Among the number I observed a middle-aged man, accompanied by a young negro woman, better dressed than any I had lately seen. Her companion was one of those despicable beings who traffic in human flesh. He had just before bought the unfortunate female from a planter, who, from some caprice or other, had sold her, although brought up in his own family, and a great favorite with its members, on account of her honesty and remarkably handsome countenance. Before she left the shore, she bade, oppressed with grief, a tender farewell to her fellow-slaves; and when she at length bade farewell and embraced her husband for the last time, she lost all power and fell senseless into the arms of her unfeeling master, who kept incessantly repeating his orders to go on board. With the utmost exertion she was able to obey the command, and scarcely had she reached the deck before the steamboat started. Leaning against the side of the boat, she fixed her large black eyes on the home which was gradually disappearing before her, and waved her handkerchief as long as she could see

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her unhappy husband and the group of friends whom she left behind. Presently her native place disappeared altogether, but she remained immovable, in the same attitude. Even on our arrival at Savannah I observed her eyes fixed on the quarter where Beaufort was situated. Her countenance bore the stamp of perfect resignation, and it was only when her eyes happened to meet those of her new master that her uneasiness became visible. Accustomed to suffer and submit to sacrifices, this unhappy creature was probably no stranger to such trials and heart-rending scenes."

Here is a picture of slavery! Nearly thirty years have passed since it was sketched. Who can compute the misery and crime of this character, which have been rife in these dark places of cruelty in the time that has passed between then and now! The Late Mr. G. P. R. James, the most prolific of novelists, was British Consul at Charleston; about 4 years since two British subjects were arrested and imprisoned on account of their color. Mr. James had to submit to the most humiliating entreaties, and to pay money out of his own pocket, in order to obtain the release of these, our fellow-subjects, from the hands of men whose institutions are nothing but organized piracy, and who are at heart pirates. There is also an authenticated case of a British subject having been kidnapped and sold by men of Charleston. Since then an English captain has suffered the atrocious outrage of being tarred and feathered and half-killed, because he had permitted his colored steward to sit down to dinner with him.

No notice was taken of these gross Southern outrages by our Government, or by any member of Parliament; and *The Times*, true to its base and bloody pro-slavery instincts, gave a consenting silence. But now, like a loud-voiced bully as it is, it lifts its head and lies, and clamors for a war to establish this slave power; and that, too, on the pretext that the United States Government has attempted to close Charleston harbor. Why does that paper not make loud lament over "more tolerable Sodom and Gomorrah?"—*English Paper.*

Gov. Andrew to enlist Colored Men.—At last the free colored men's right to fight for their native land has been recognized by the Federal Government. The following is the official order to Governor Andrew.

War Department.
Washington City, Jan. 20, 1863.

Ordered, That Governor Andrew of Massachusetts is authorized, until further orders, to raise such number of volunteer companies of artillery, for duty in the forts of Massachusetts or elsewhere, and such corps of infantry, for the volunter military service, as he may find convenient, such volunteers to be enlisted for three years, unless sooner discharged; and may include persons of African descent organized into separate corps. He will make the usual needful requisitions on the appropriate staff bureaus and officers for the proper transportation, organization, supplies, subsistence, arms and equipments of such volunteers.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Apotheosis on John Brown.—A private letter from Boston, printed in the New York *Anti-Slavery Standard*, gives the following account of what was probably intended to be an exclusively private affair, but which is worth something for its significance. It occured on the evening of Jan. 1st, after the emancipation celebration in Music Hall, Boston: "That was a holy day. Its close found us at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns, of Medford, to witness the uncovering of Brackett's bust of John Brown. You will know what the evening was when I tell you that among the interesting people present were Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Emerson, Alcott, Sanborn, Longfellow and Judge Conway. Mr. Phillips, with a few fitting words, uncovered the bust. Mr. Emerson read to us again the grand poem which he gave at the concert. I wish you might have shared all that day. Can you think the end is very near at hand? Do you think there is military or moral spirit at the North equal to conquering the South? I can see in the future only separation from the South, followed by years of tragedy and disorder, until the North, divorced from the diseased partner, grows strong and good enough to draw back the South into a true union of hearts."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1863.

The Testimony Bills.

On Thursday last, the Assembly passed the Senate bills 2 and 3, allowing colored persons to testify in the Courts of Justice in this State, in civil and criminal cases, wherein white persons are parties. The laws disallowing this right were enacted in 1850 and '51, by such spirits are now at the head of the rebellion against the Government. We thank Almighty God that He has endowed our present rulers with a sense of justice that has prompted them to take upon themselves the responsibility of removing this foul stain from the statute-book. In behalf of the colored people of California, we return our thanks to the Legislature. We have no words of reproach for those of the minority who would still persist in keeping us down on the level of slaves, notwithstanding our acknowledged loyalty to the Government and love of our native country. To such we would only use the language of the great American poet, Wm. CuHen Bryant:

Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are her's;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshippers.

The encouragement that this State has now given, should impel us to renewed efforts in defence of our bleeding country. Tell us not what her faults have been, but what she is now. It is enough for us to know that she is on the side of Freedom. Then let us, by every act of ours, prove to the enemies of the advancement of our race, that we justly merit and will always strive to deserve the important privilege extended to us by the present Legislature.

Good Telegraphic News.—We received, on Thursday afternoon, two telegraphic dispatches from Sacramanto, one from Mr. Jas. Nichols, the other from Mr. Wm. McCoy, announcing the passage, through the Assembly, of the Testimony Bills. This gratifying news was received with much eclat by our friends, wherever we could make it known at that time. On the receipt of the second dispatch, we telegraphed to Mr. Nichols in response, expressing the joy manifested among us in this city on the receipt of the news. Despatches were also sent by Mr. Cornelius Brown, from Sacramento, to L. L. Mortimer and R. A. Hall. The vote was 46 to 30—making a majority of 16 for the bills.

The Ladies' Union Benefical Society.—The ladies of this Society were in full attendance on the occasion of the funeral of Mrs. Julia D. Shelton, 27th ult. The uniformity of dress adopted by them, for funeral and other occasions, is praiseworthy.—The obsequies were held in the A. M. E. Church. The funeral discourse was by Rev. A. B. Smith, of Zion Church. There was a large number of the most respectable persons present, in attendence upon the funeral.

Entertainment.—A large and influential committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the purpose of a Grand Entertainment for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, was announced immediately after the services last Sunday evening. We infer that it it will be given next week, or as soon thereafter as possible.

The Pacific Appeal can be had at A. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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The Musical Entertainment for the benefit of the Pacific Appeal, in San Francisco, on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 10th, was attended by about 250 persons, at 50 cts. per head. The performances were very creditable. The expenses necessarily being heavy, the amount realized by the publisher of the Appeal was not great. We would be pleased to learn that the entertainment will be repeated for the same enterprise, for none deserves the aid of the people of San Francisco as does that of our friend Anderson.—*Anglo-African of Jan.* 31.

We accept this, with the hope that our friends the Hamiltons,—for whom we were their San Francisco correspondent before the establishment of our little sheet, the Appeal,—will continue in their prosperous career in journalism in the Empire State; and we may add, that their efforts for the elevation of our race, in the conduct of their paper, is duly appreciated by us and a host of others on the Pacific shores.

North Pacific Review. — We have received the March number of this most excellent periodical. It contains a very correct lithographic likeness of H. F. Teschmacher, Esq., Mayor of the City of San Francisco. The original and selected matter is, in quality, exquisitely fine, and may be read by the lovers of good literature with unusual interest. It ought to be accepted everywhere as creditable to the people of the Pacific coast, whose claims the proprietors are endeavoring to present, as second to none in literary taste and ability. We hope its every issue will meet with as much favor as the March number before us.

Arrivals.—Among those who arrived in the Golden Age, last Saturday, were Miss Mary Woods and Rufus M. Games of Philadelphia. They met with a hearty welcome from their friends and acquaintances, and are creditable accessions to our population. Mr. Games has been out here before, and lived in Sonora.

Death of F. R. Carter.—The many friends of this young man will regret to learn that he died in Philadelphia recently. Mr. Carter resided in this city for several years. He was very active in our public meetings and conventions, and was highly respected.

The Protracted Revival Meeting, held at the Powell street Church, was continued during the past week. Rev. Mr. Simonds, of the A. M. E. Church, preached two evenings, and other clergymen have given assistance to the revival. The meetings have been well attended.

The Baptizing.—There was a large number of persons present at the foot of Powell st., on Sunday last, to witness the Baptisim. But one person was baptized, which seemed to create much dissapointment to the throng assembled, as the supposition was, that several were to be immersed.

A Quarterly Conference will commence, on Monday evening next, 8th inst., at the Zion A. M. E. Church, Pacific st., Rev. J. J. Moore, pastor.

Sacramento.—The United Sons of Friendship will give a Grand Fancy Calico Party, on Friday evening next, March 13th, at Concert Hall, K street. Great preparations are making to have it a grand affair.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation and complimentary ticket, from the committee of arrangements of the United Sons of Friendship, for their 2d Anniversary, on the 13th inst.

Letters Received Since our Last.

J. C. Mortimore, Aurora; L. C. Monroe, Mariposa; J. E. Smith, Yreka; United Sons of Friendship, Sac. City; W. McCoy/ Sac. City; Jas. Nichols, Suisun; Anonymous, Suisun; A. L. Sanderson, Placervilie.

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The Petaluma *Argus* of the 4th instant, without timidity, speaks out thus boldly, before the passage of the Testimony Bill:

Reason vs. Prejudice.—The long talked of and much abused Negro Testimony Bill, having passed the Senate, and been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee of the Lower House, will come up for final action, in the Assembly at an early day. It is to be hoped that our Assemblymen will rise superior to the dictates of blind passion and prejudice, and in this instance follow the promptings of reason and common-sense. There never has, and there can be no good and logical reason urged against this measure Those who give the measure their support must expect to have a certain amount of unanswerable epithets and innuendos hurled at them; but that is of little consequense and will cause no man, who has sufficient independence to entitle him to the birthright of a freeman, to swerve from his honest convictions of duty. The only question is, do you believe the colored people of this State, as a class, are capable of testifying the truth, under oath; if they are, why debar them of the right to testify. The objection interposed that, by allowing them to testify, we render them our equals, is as silly as it is unjust and unfounded; and that individual who urges the flimsy pretext that the only line of demarcation between the white and colored race is alone fixed by arbitrary law, is deserving of commiseration and pity; but such bad logic will have but little weight with a majority of our present Assembly. It is composed, mostly, of men of enlightened and liberal views, who are capable of distinguishing between reason and prejudice.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Yreka, Feb. 27, 1863.

Mr. Editor:—Dear Sir: While at Shasta, a few days since, the agent of the Appeal in that place presented me with a copy of your valuable paper. On my return to Yreka, I took the liberty of acting as agent here, and with very good success. We have about 40 colored persons here in this county, and thus far, I have succeeded in obtaining 13 subscribers. Please send your paper to the persons named in the list, or direct them all in a package to me and I will deliver them, and you will oblige

Respectfully yours, John E. Smith.

[Mr. Smith has our special thanks. We gratefully accept him as our agent in Yreka.—Ed.]

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. Editor—Colored men have never been deficient in loyalty and patriotism, and they have always been ready at their country's call, to give evidence thereof. In the Revolution, the days that tried men's souls, they willingly offered their lives to battle for their country's freedom, of which their only portion was slavery. In the war of 1812, they joined the army and navy of the Republic, and fought valiantly, as the records of many a battle-field and naval victory will testify. The Mexican war did not find them laggards, for, wherever the banner of their country waved, there were they found in the thickest of the fight. In the present holy war, which freedom is waging against oppression, right against wrong, they have done good service; although, at first they were rejected as volunteers, still they have been prominent on almost every battle-field, and whether, as individuals or in separate organizations, have proved their fighting qualities.

The colored men of California are not behind their brethren of the Eastern States in loyalty and patriotism; they are aware that we have as great interests at stake as any class in the community. Our future status is now to be decided, and we should be as willing as in other days, to offer up our lives (fortunes, we have none,) and our sacred honors to ensure our country's freedom and our own.

An opportunity is now offered, whereby colored Americans can give evidence of their loyalty and patriotism, their devotion to their country and their willingness to fight for "truth, right and suffering man."

Capt. Alexander Furgnson, (than whom none is more competent,) is about raising a company of colored men, and if necessary

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encouragement is given, to proceed to the seat of war.

Capt. Furguson has seen service on sea and land, and is well acquainted with military tactics and the art of war, both by theory and practice. He is also well qualifice to organize, drill and lead the proposed company, and we believe, under his command, they would justify the anticipations which have been raised of the bravery and efficiency of colored soldiers, and will render good service to their country on the battle-field. Cosmopolite.

San Francisco, March 4, 1863.

The State of the Country.

Mr. Editor—Can our nation be saved? Yes, it can be saved. But can it be saved from its wickedness and will to oppress and enslave? The rebellion, horrible as it is, is not so bad as the cause of the disease. Look, for a moment, at the various symptoms of the disease. The Fugitive Slave Act was a symptom, the Missouri compromise and its repeal was another, the expulsion of the Indians from their hunting grounds, to make more room for slavery, was another. A nation so wicked as to hold millions of human beings in slavery, where they are denied all the rights of men and women, and sold from the top of the hammer to the highest bidder, must surely arrive at the point of war or rebellion, and God will continue to be at war with her until the cause is swept from the land; but this has been prescribed by William Lloyd Garrison for more than 30 years. Repentance is the only remedy, and when she (the country) shall repent for her wronga done in holding, during her national existence, twelve or fifteen millions of mortal beings in slavery, then will she claim a space in the book of memory with God, as a nation to respect. Then when she shall have truly repented of her imbruted tyranny, every statesman shall be ashamed of every word he has uttered for that cursed institution of slavery, and be ready, in penitence, to wash out, with tears of sorrow, their efforts to maintain it.

But ere this change can be made, the great emancipation gun, which always aims at the heart, must be put in action.

Yes, ere this change, the colored people must cease to be driven from the public conveyances, the school, the church, and the cemetery, free to go or free to stay, and their rights made as sacred and inviolable as the whites. J. R. J.

San Francisco, March 4, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Suisun City, Feb. 25, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I object. I think our view of the Freedom Proclamation, its significance and its consequences, is incorrect, not to say wrong, and I will state, in brief, my opinions on the subject, without venturing to intrude a lengthy argument upon your space. I am one of those who think the President has been too dilatory in seizing, for the use of the public, such potent means of oppressive warfare as a declaration of emancipation would have been 12 months ago, and even now, so far from perceiving the full requirements of the occasion—as, for instance, the necessity for complete and decisive measures for reducing the strength of the rebellion,—our honest but incompetent President adopts a halfway measure, which purports to give freedom to the bulk of the slave population beyond the reach of our arms, while it ignores or defies justice, by clinching the rivets of the chain which binds those whom alone we have present power to redeem. The proclamation should have been made to include every bondsman on the soil of America; every chain should have been broken, and the oppreased bidden to go free. Then, indeed, believing we were obeying the divine law, we might have invoked God's blessing upon our arms, and we could then have boldly claimed the services of every loyal man, white or black, in suppressing this hell-born and heaven-defying rebellion. The proclamation has been brought forth by timid and heaven-doubting midwives, and proved an incompetent and abominable abortion. "Put not your trust in princes," says the inspired writer, and he might have added with truth, acknowledged by the wrongs of a long-suffering people, "nor in the rule of republics—their strength is nought, and burnt-offerings are offensive in my sight." Oh that the scales might drop from their eyes, and that they could pray, and work, and rule and fight

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with the ferror, the steadfastness, the wisdom and the righteousness that have characterized God's chosen people in olden times. J. H. H.

From the Christian Recorder.

Louisville Correspondence.

Mr. Editor—Sir: After a long silence, I again feel like saying a few things, through the medium of your valuable papers in order to inform many of your readers of the manner in which matters and things have been conducted in this vicinity, during the past year, especially concerning our despised and afflicted race. Your correspondents in various parts of the country have not failed to keep a faithful record concerning the treatment of our people, amid this "slave-holders' rebellion," so that posterity may know the part that we have taken in this great contest; for had it not been for a few faithful writers, many of the present generation would never have known of the many noble and daring deeds, performed by the "loyal blacks" of '76, which have been suppressed by a pro-slavery press, and many deeds just brought to light, by the friends of freedom, which they still try to deny. But they have been put on record by the faithful, and their deeds live after them.

The present generation have advanced so far in science and literature, that they can keep their own records, and publish them to the world, through their own journals. My object is to transmit a few outrages, incidents and occurrences, that have passed under my immediate notice; for as this rebellion will form a new history in the world's drama, all that pertains to us I wish to see carefully recorded, so that there will be no quibbling about our sufferings, and the part we performed.

The orders of the Government, have not been promply performed by those Kentucky officials, especially when adverse to the views of those officers, and when pertaining to our afflicted race. My last communication containing that order of flogging, by the Provost Guard, had its desired effect. After your publication, exposing it, and the able and scathing rebuke of the Hon. Charles Sumner, in the U. S. Senate, it ceased from that time. But we have had other tortures. The Government has concluded that the colored man should be benefited by this rebellion, at the expense of the slaveholders. But Kentucky rebels have resolved to annoy and frustrate us at every step. 1. Contrabands who have escaped from rebel masters, cannot pass through this city without being arrested by the "police," and lodged in a filthy jail, there to die from neglect, as we learn many have done. Others we learn have been put into negro pens, and when ordered to be released by government authority, they have been shifted about to the work houses, and other places, to do state labor, and be held by state authority, hoping at the close of the rebellion, that they may be reclaimed, and the state and police fattened by their reclamation. They grew so bold at one time as to enter regiments and camps and seize them, without judge or jury. But God be praised, there were some bold hearts and strong arms, to strike in their defence, and at one time a policeman came near losing his arm, by the sword of one of our brave officers, while grasping his *negro prey*. At various times during this year, the military and civil authority have come in collision on the negro question, but the military generally succumbs to the *civil Kentuckians*. During summer and fall, numbers were found drowned, and floated to shore, below the falls; brave hearts no doubt who had braved the perils of the Ohio river, by wading or swimming, in order to obtain that precious boon, *freedom*, but ere they grasped the prize, were launched into eternity, and made free from the slavery of this world, and I hope of the next. One man and his wife, I saw and conversed with, who swam the river, with their trunk, wading up to their necks, and pushing their trunk before them, holding on to it as a buoy when too deep to wade, they reached the shore and are now safe in the land of the free. Much distress has been experienced by colored men-servants in the army, from the north, having furloughs to visit their homes; but on arriving here, they were arrested by the police, thrust into prison, insulted, cursed and abused by these so-called *Unionists*, only because they are of a darker hue. I have seen them with their military passes, detained here for a week, or more, and then charged jail fees, and also the police charge them for putting them on the boat to cross the river; so they are fleeced out of their earnings by these *guardians of the peace* who are paid to protect the helpless, but instead they take every advantage. But these are only a few of the sufferings endured by our race in this city, yet we rejoice that a brighter day awaits us in the future. We who reside in this city, have had our conflicts, for it is only to be one of the despised race, and you are doomed. Several outrages have been inflicted on us during this year, in this city, worthy of note. In June, the most ancient order of masonary, (African) was visited by the police force, and the door broken down, and they entered the "sanctum." And what did they see? Not the beauties thereof, for they were concealed! But behold to their surprise they saw an honorable body of colonized citizens, (Judge Bates so defines us) assembled doing business, according to ancient usage. They made an informal arrest, examined the books and papers, to see if they were abolition documents. They escorted the craft to prison, but did not confine them, gave them a short lecture in the police court room, at 9 o'clock at night, concerning the assemblage of free negro assemblies and discharged them for the night, and ordered them to report in the morning at court. They appeared but were told to go home and raise no excitement.

Rebels Shooting Loyal Colored People.—The shooting of colored men-found on the Union transports lately burned by the rebels at Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland river in Tennessee, has been already noticed. The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* of the 20th January, gives the following account of the affair:

The most atrocious and cold-blooded affair of the war is the shooting of some eighteen of the colored cabin boys and cooks on the steamers lately captured at Harpeth Shoals. These men and boys were tied and taken to an open field near the Shoals, and deliberately shot down in cold blood. Two of these servants on the Slidel got in between the wheel and stern of the boat, and let themselves down into the water, holding on to the rudder. They were discoved by the rebels and several soldiers were ordered into a skiff, and rowing close up to the unfortunate colored men, discharged the contents of their muskets at them, literally blowing their heads into atoms. The damnable villany of such cold-blooded murder cannot but fill every heart with the fiercest indignation, and will beget measures of the bloodiest retaliation. The life of the chambermaid of the Trio was saved by the clerk. Mr. Hurley, claiming her as his slave whom he was removing to Kentucky. And even with this pretext he had the greatest difficulty in saving her from death at the hands of the bloody-minded commander of the rebels, Col. Wade. We hope this scoundrel may be captured, and if he is, quartering would be slight penalty for his villanous murder of these unoffending colored men. His acts of barbarity have scarcely an equal even in the history of the most savage warfare.

The Colored Folks in Virginia. — The mere fact of being free will not at once change the nature of the man. He that was lazy will be lazy still; he that stole before will probably steal the more now; while he that was industrious as a slave will be more industrious as a free man.

"Massa," said an old woman to the writer, the other day, in Norfolk, Va., "Massa, I have had twenty children. My Massa and Missus sole 'em all off; one of my gals was sole to buy young Missus her piano. I used to stop my ears when I heard her play on dat ar; I thought I heard my child a crying out dat it was bought wid her blood. Dey was all sole off—I'se not got one left to bury me. But I'se free! and my ole heart is glad agin. I'll go happy to my grave."

Last Sunday, in one of the colored churches in Norfolk, the preacher took for his text, "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty wherewith Christ has made you free;" and with great ingenuity and without irreverence, the preacher showed how President Lincoln, in emancipating them, had stood in Christ's stead to them, and how it was now their duty to stand fast and fight for the liberty, which he, under God had

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given them. And from the whole congregation there rose an answering cry, loud and prolonged of "Amen!" plainly showing their determination of fighting for freedom.

The other night a slave-owner, living just outside our lines, invited a number of his slaves, and those of some of his neighbors, who had been living for some time, a dozen in number, to his house, promising them their usual Christmas and New Year gifts. The negroes fell into the trap, went to the place, were treated with drugged whiskey, handcuffed and sent to Richmond. —*N. Y. Tribune's Correspondence.*

The following specimen of monstrous political heterodoxy, showing the demoniac temper of the fire-eating slaveholders of the rebellious South is from the Atlanta, Georgia, *Intelligencer* of Jan. 20:

The Northwest.—The resolutions introduced by Mr. Foote in the (rebel) Congress, bearing upon a reconstruction of our Government, with the Northwestern States, we desire now solemnly to protest against, and we trust that they will be tabled by the Confederate Congress, whenever they are taken up to be considered. We are fighting this war for Southern States, *recognizing African Slavery as an institution ordained of God, beneficial to mankind, a necessity in our social and political relations as States, and in our intercourse with all other nations or States. Hence the admission of Free States into our Union is not only repugnant to us, but it will only be a continuance of that evil which has brought on the war, to get rid of which we are now fighting.* If the Northwestern States should shake off the North and the East, and set up for themselves a new Government, and desire to be at peace with the South, no barrier will be placed in their way by our Government, and we shall be willing to treat with them as an independent Government, in peace, as friends, in war, as foes.

The following is from the N. Y. *Independent*, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's paper:

Colored People's Newspapers.—The *Pacific Appeal* is a little newspaper hailing from San Francisco, devoted to the interests of the colored race, and edited by a few gentlemen and ladies belonging to that class of people who, in a slave state, would be denied this privilege of using the alphabet. We welcome this brisk little journal into the circle of our exchanges. Within the last 25 years several papers having similar aims, and similarly conducted, have made their appearance in the literary world. Nor in point of pecuniary success have they fared worse than the average of newspapers, most of which, great and small, live a little while, cost a great deal, and then die. We can count *The Struggle, The Demosthenian Shield, The Christian Recorder, The Disfranchised American, The Elevator*, all of Philadelphia; *The Spy* of Pittsburg; *The Colored American, The Ram's Horn*, and *The Anglo-African*, of New York, the latter still flourishing; *The Voice of the Fugitive*, of Detroit; *The North Star* (now *Douglass' Monthly*) of Rochester; *The Aliened American* of Ohio; *The Mirror of the Times*, and *The Lunar Visitor*, of San Francisco. Others also have appeared and disappeared, whose names we cannot now recall, including several in Canada. We call to mind that the little paper named *The Ram's Horn* was once misprinted, so as to read in its title *The Ram Shorn*, a comical accident by which it is chiefly remembered to this day. Of all these publications, by far the ablest, is the sheet which, every month, we welcome from the vigorous pen of Frederick Douglass.

The Truth.—The success of the democratic party, in its long retention of power, is largely due to the fact that it did not trust its enemies or retain them in place.—The republican party, coming into power in a troublous time, hoped to gain confidence and secure friends by a more liberal policy. It attempted to ignore mere party distinctions, and make loyalty to the government and personal capacity the only conditions to preferment. The result is, that its administration has been most grossly abused by the very men whom it sought to propitiate, and has been weakened by what it was hoped would give it strength. To be a strong party must be true to its supporters on principle; and an administration is weak if it tolerate division in its councils.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

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Latest Telegraphic News.

The correspondent of the *Times* with the army of the Potomac says the army is about as much Hookerized as it was at one time McClellanized. In a word, the Army of the Potomac is ready and willing to follow their new leader wherever he may lead.

Gen. Banks had issued orders, explaining the system of labor adopted for the year, and the planters assenting thereto, are assisted in inducing their negroes to return. The negroes are to receive food from the government officers out of the crops they produce, and those not thus engaged are to be employed on the public work.

Washington special dispatches say the President has received dispatches announcing the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of the Ogeechee River, near Savannah, by our iron clads.

The provision for the organization of African troops was disagreed to by the Senate.

Washington, March 4.—The House and Senate remained in session until after midnight. Concurrent resolutions on mediation and intervention, of which mention was made in previous dispatches, passed both Houses. The bill esthblishing a United States Branch Mint in Nevada, passed the Senate. Mr. Latham offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate next session, what steps had been taken to investigate the frauds in the San Francisco Custom House and Mint.

The bill organizing the Territory of Montana, changing name to Idaho, and changing the boundary lines, passed. The bill for the admission of Nevada and Colorado States, also passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Idaho. The House refused to suspend the rules to consider a bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act, two-thirds being necessary.

London telegrams of the 16th ult., state that the Poles have captured several places. A battle was expected near Miahoro, but the Russians withdrew.

It is reported that the siege of Nankin, China, has been abandoned.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Atlantic Telegraph met at the Chamber of Commerce- N. Y. Speeches were made by prominent men and a resolution adopted recommending that the public aid the undertaking, and a Committe was appointed to call a public meeting. Cyrus W. Field stated that £135,000 had been subscribed by England, but it was determined not to commence operations until £300,000 were subscribed.

Five of Erickson's batteries are now assembled at Port Royal, viz.: the Montauk, Passaic, Wehauken, Nahant and Patapsco. These are soon to be joined by the Sangamon from Hampton Roads, and the Sangamon is to be relieved by the Catskill, which left this city on Friday last, making eight of these vessels of war, with the Nantucket, which sailed from Boston on Saturday for the Southern Coast. The above list includes all of the first class Monitors, except the Lehigh, which is afloat at Chester, Pensylvania, and rapidly approaching completion.

With such a powerful squadron of ironclad batteries in the neighborhood of Charleston and Savannah, active operation cannot be much longer delayed.

Washington, March 4.—All the usual appropriation bills passed, and were signed by the President. These, together with other appropriations, amount to about one thousand millions of dollars. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill, originally introduced by the Committee on Ways and Means, appropriated only $1,200,000, but before it passed both Houses it aggregate sum was increased to $20,000,000.

Providence, R. I., March 4.—Governor Sprague resigned to take a seat in the U. S. Senate.

An attack upon Vicksburg will certainly take place within a fortnight. The siege had in fact had already commenced.

A private letter from Murfreesboro', Tenn., Feb. 28th, received this morning from an officer in the army, expresses the opinion that within one week of warm, sunny weather, the order for a forward march

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will once more be given, and active work resumed. Roads, at that date, were still in a very bad state, so that the artillery could not be moved.

A distinguished English statesman, in a recent private letter, says that the reaction in favor of the Union is so strong in Great Britain that no Cabinet which should take steps toward recognition of the Southern Confederacy could live an hour.

Washington, March 4.—The final adjournment of the 37th Congress, at noon to-day, attracted a large attendance at the Capitol, it being impossible, after an early hour this morning, for hundreds to gain admittance to the galleries. The only measures which a majority of both Houses failed to pass, for want of time, were the Emancipation bills for Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, and one providing for Congressional elections in Tennessee and Louisiana. Soon after noon to-day the Senate convened in an extra session and swore in the newly elected members. It is thought that the session will last for some days.

Salt Lake City, March 3.—In a mass meeting held to-day, in the Tabernacle, Gov. Harding and Associate Justices Waite and Drake were denounced as enemies to the Territory and General Government.

New York, March 5th.—The *Times* says at the meeting of the Unconditional Loyalists in this city on Friday evening, Gen. Scott presided. Joseph Holt, John Van Buren and Jas. T. Brady made speeches in support of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and every just and necessary means to bring it to a triumphant close.

The *New South*, Port Royal, S. C., states that Gen. Saxton has appointed a divorce court, to be presided over by the Rev. Mr. French, to investigate the previous matrimonial arrangements of all contrabands who apply for a celebration of their marriage rites, and grant divorces in cases of bad treatment and separation, by sale or otherwise, of parties with whom they have lived as husband and wife before the new and more sacred solemnities can be celebrated.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the morning of the 1st inst., the wife of E. Cain of a daughter.

In this city, on the afternoon of the 28th ult., the wife of Mr. Fines of a daughter.

DIED.

In Alleghanytown, Sierra co., Feb. 15th, Geo. W. Brown, formerly of Springfield, Mass.

Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

In the city of New York, on the — of January, 1863, Mrs. Lavinia Smith, mother of Dr. James McCune Smith, in the 80th year of her age.

Obituary.

The above announcement brings sorrow even in this distant land to the heart of one who knew her from his earliest childhood. She was eminent for all the qualities which adorn and beautify the female character: her evenness of temper and childlike simplicity of manner endeared her to all who knew her: the Christian virtues of faith, hope and charity shone conspicuous in her life, and her steady adherence to principle and strict performance of her duties rendered her a bright example to her sex. Her affection for her son was unbounded, and it was fully reciprocated by him with such love as only a dutiful son can feel; his care and attention to her smoothed her downward passage to the grave, and made the days of age and sickness the happiest of her life. To her sorrowing friends the writer hereof extends his warmest sympathy: to her son, his eldest friend can only say, God's will be done. Truly a mother in Israel has fallen! Amo.

Meetings, &c.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Preaching in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Dupont Street Baptist Church—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The ordinance of Baptism will be administered by Rev. Thos. Howell, at 1 o'clock, to-morrow, at the foot of Powell st.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st Sunday in each month.

J. Madison, Bell, President.
Philip A. Bell, Recording Secretary.

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Advertisements.

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of California Contraband Relief Association will be held in Scott st. Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 10, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. The public is invited. T. M. D. WARD, Pres't.
J. B. Sanderson, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—A Public Meeting will be held on Monday Evening next, 8th inst. in the Church Building on Scott street, to take into consideration the propriety of giving an expression in relation to Testimony Bills that have passed the Legislature.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Rev. Adam Smith,
J. B. Sanderson, J. P. Dyer,
J. M. Bell, R. A. Hall,
P. A. Bell, A. Ferguson,
J. G. Wilson, E. Cain,
Samuel Burris, P. Anderson,
N. Cook, and many others.

UNITED SONS OF FRIENDSHIP.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY CELEBration of the United Sons of Friendship will be at Concert Hall, K street, Sacramento, on Friday evening, March 13th, 1863.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

W. T. Court, H. Werticker, P. Morris,
W. H. Lee, B. H. Scott, J. Hutt,
B. Overhall, H. Freeman.

HONORARY LADY'S COMMITTEE:

Mrs. A. Johnson, Mrs. P. Washington,
Mrs. A. Emerson, Mrs. D. Blue,
Mrs. J. Feeney.

Single tickets, $1. King's Band has been engaged for the occasion. m7

LODGING.

MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.

N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

TO RENT.

A FRAME HOUSE ON PACIFIC ST., containing four large rooms, hard-finished and papered: wood-house, stable and pump in the yard. Rent moderate to a good tenant.

Inquire at the office of the Appeal. f21.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

For Sale in Petaluma.

A BOOT-BLACKING ESTABLISHMENT, with fixtures complete, to wit: 1 boot stand, to contain chairs; 4 arm chairs, with cushions; 2 cane-seat chairs; 2 hard wood chairs; 1 large mirror; 2 pictures; 1 new stove, with pipe complete, cost $12; 8 yards carpeting, matting, &c., &c.; 1 cot and mattress; 1 lamp; cooking utensils; plates; 1 camphene can; broom; buckets. All for the sum of $40. A cash customer will do well to apply to the undersigned, for they must be sold by the 1st of March.

f14 WM. BROWN.

NOTICE.—AS MY WIFE, HENRIETTA STANS, left my bed and board, on the 26th inst., without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring on trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN H. STANS.

San Francisco, Jan. 29. 1t

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

John O'Brien. Wm. Maher.

JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
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Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,
At 117 Merchant Street,
Opposite the Union Hotel, San Francisco.

Steam Scouring, Cleansng and Repairing neatly executed.

N.B. Also, Ladies' Cloth Dresses and Cloaks neatly cleaned and pressed, or misfits altered. se29

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GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,
GENERAL AGENCY
—AND—
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Conchmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week..... 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

RHEUMATISM.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER. }

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) San Francisco.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
MARYSVILLE.
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

WANTED—By a good colored female, a situation in a first-class family. Address lock-box 496. se13

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863. [NO. 50.

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Dr. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

The Appeal will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

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John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Unkind Words.—If all unkind words were arrows, like needles and pins, and if, instead of piercing the ear and the heart, they flew against the bodies of those to whom they were directed, the children in some men's families would be like pin-cushions, stuck completely full of sharp and painful weapons.

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Citizenship of Colored Americans.

The following comments on the late decision of Attorney-General Bates on Citizenship, we find in the *Independent* of Jan. 1st, 1863:

Our readers have probably seen the recent and remarkable paper of the Attorney-General affirming the citizenship of persons of African descent in our country. The question of the political status of such persons was brought up for decision by the fact that the Treasury Department was compelled to pronounce upon it in the case of a colored master of a vessel, whose ship had been seized for engaging, without authority in the coasting trade.

The Department referred the matter to the Attorney-General, Mr. Bates, for his decision; and that officer, in an opinion of elaborate and exhaustive reasoning, examines the whole subject, and decides in the favor of the citizenship of such persons.

The opinion is a remarkable document on many grounds. Its complete and decisive character, would at any time attract attention to it as an argument of uncommon ability. Its searching criticism of the reasonings upon which the U. S. Supreme Court grounded its extra-judicial decision in that far-famed case of Dred Scott, which became such an era in the history of our country, would lend it a peculiar interest were it but a private and unofficial document.

But the chief circumstance of interest about it is that is a formal decision by the legal authorities of the nation, in behalf of justice to the blacks: and even this is enhanced by the fact, that the high official by whom it is drawn up is himself from a slave state, and must be familiar with the legal aspects of the subject in such communities. As a prominent lawyer of Missouri, he must be deemed able to appreciate the considerations on which it has been held that a negro has no standing in our courts; and it is gratifying to find with what precision of statement, what force of reasoning, what command of controlling facts, he acts forth the view which gives to one of this despised race the full rights, at home and abroad, on the land and on the sea, of an American citizen.

The argument of Mr. Bates is in full accord with an earlier argument of equal ability upon the same subject in the debates of the U. S. Senate. Twelve years ago, in the controversy between Massachusetts and South Carolina, which grew out of the imprisonment in the jails of Charleston, of colored seamen visiting that city, and which culminated in the expulsion of Mr. Hoar from the latter State, Senator Roger S. Baldwin of Connecticut, took up the subject, and brought to bear upon it all the force of a mind, the legal acumen and force of which have seldom been surpassed at the American bar.

The question turned upon the rights of the colored men in Massachusetts as citizens of the Union, in the State of South Carolina, under the clause of the Constitution which gives to citizens of one State coming into another, all the rights of citizens of the latter State. The debate occurred in April, 1850, on a motion made to refer some resolutions on slavery in the Territories, by Senator Foote of Miss., to a select committee.

On the part of the South it was maintained that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, negroes were not citizens; that they had never been recognized as such by any State; and the framers of the Constitution could not, therefore, have designed to include them within the scope of its provision. In opposition to this pretense, Senator Baldwin showed that at the time the Constitution was adopted, colored men were actually voters in a majority of the States; and alluded to the fact, now again asserted by

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Mr. Bates, that long after that date, colored men continued to vote in the States of North Carolina and Tennessee.

Among the facts then adduced were some of great significance in the history of Virginia. Senator Baldwin quoted from the statutes of that state the following act passed in 1782:

"*All free persons* born within the territory of this commonwealth, all persons not being natives who have obtained a right to citizenship under former laws, and also all children, wheresoever born, whose parents are or were citizens at the time of the birth of such children, *shall be deemed citizens* of this commonwealth."

The history of this enactment is somewhat singular, and is honorable to the Virginia of those generous days.

"There was a provision in one of the articles of the old Confederation, to the effect that "the free *inhabitants* of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free *citizens* in the several states.',

While the Revolutiorf was in progress, June 25, 1778, the delegation from South Carolina moved in Congress to amend this clause, by inserting in it, between the words "free" and "inhabitants," the word "white," and thus to limit citizenship to the *white* inhabitants. The amendment was rejected by a vote of two to eight, and the clause stood in the words above quoted until the articles were superseded by our present Constitution. The letter of the provision is itself decisive, but the comment upon its meaning which is afforded by this abortive scheme to amend it, places its scope beyond controversy. It is somewhat surprising that the Attorney-General should have overlooked in his recent extended discussion this significent and unimpeachable consideration here brought to light by the Connecticut Senator.

Before these articles had been ratified by a sufficient number of the states to make them binding, the state of Virginia had passed an act which limited citizenship to white persons; but after the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, that state, out of deference to their authority, repealed the restriction, and adopted this law of 1782, which confers citizenship upon "all free peasons born within the commonwealth."

This law of Virginia was in force at the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and gives of course a construction to that instrument. If all free natives of the state were then citizens of Virginia, such natives were so *a fortiori*, in the freer and more democratic states of the North. If citizenship was conceded to the free inhabitants of each state under the old Confederacy, and the attempt to limit it to the whites was made and rejected, what pretext can remain for denying that colored persons were citizens within the meaning and scope of the Constitution.

We advert the more distinctly to this effort of Senator Baldwin because, though the adverse temper of the public mind at that day towards any assertions of the political rights of colored men, the speech fell upon very unwilling ears, and found slight appreciation. There was little in it to attract the mere rhetorical critic, but for a vigorous, logicrl effort, it deserves a high rank. In no similar effort within our recollection is there more of sustained power, of discrimination, of inference and of statement. It is impossible to read this brief discussion without a conviction that the question is denied beyond all doubt. Negroes were formally and designedly recognized as citizens of Virginia at the time when the Constitutson was adopted.

No one of Senator Baldwin's colleagues ventured one answer upon the floor of the Senate to the substantial and exact argument of his speech on this point They discreetly suffered it to pass without reply,

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and it attracted little notice, save from the few who cherished every grain of wheat amid the political chaff of that day. But it stauds a memorial of its author's faithfulness to great principles of justice and freedom in dark and troubled hours, and of the signal ability with which he carried on his conflict with the powers of darkness which then ruled the ascendant.

From the Independent.

Beautiful Manuscripts from Negroes in Africa.

It is not generally known in the United States that there are powerful negro nations in Africa in a state of civilization so advanced, that public schools are everywhere established, the useful arts are practiced, manufactures and trade flourish, and the people are friendly, hospitable and eager for knowledge.

Though all this is declared, or at least intimated, by various travelers, whose works are within our reach, few readers seem to have paid sufficient attention to them to have discovered it Recently, however, very interesting evidence of it has been obtained in several Arabic manuscripts, produced by Presidents Roberts and Benson of Liberia, at the request of a gentleman of New York; and the mere sight of them would be sufficient to excite the admiration of our readers, by the evident skill, uniformity and perfection of the execution. They were written at Monrovia, by educated negroes visiting that place from the interior.

These writings are curious in several points of view; but as the object in sending for them was to do good on a large scale, their practical relations are worthy of the first consideration. They afford unquestionable evidence that the writers are intelligent men; that they are sincere Mohammedans, and desirous of the conversion of their fellow-men to their faith. They speak with brotherly kindness to the persons who had requested a communication from them, declared the attributes of God, which the Koran has copied very faithfully from the Old Testament, and depict in foreible terms the ruined nature of man, his exposure to eternal punishment, and the mercy of God to penitent believers. Even the most rigid Protestant Christian must admit the orthodoxy of many of the doctrines inculcated, and the justice and force of the appeals made to reason, conscience and the Word of God. The high regard expressed for Mohammed, the low regard for Christ, who is only classed with the prophets, and the absence of every idea of a Savior, will be lamented; but these and other evidences of fatal error will furnish a most solemn appeal to Christians to extend the knowledge of the Gospel to those nations, to which education has opened for us an accessible way.

This was the end proposed in procuring the MSS., and they prove the practicability of the plan referred to, which is, to publish tracts in the Arabic language, conveying, with Christian knowledge, accounts of foreign countries, with illustrative prints and maps, to acquaint those distant and secluded people with the condition of Christian countries, their arts, sciences, power, institutions, etc. Their ignorance of other parts of the world, is forcibly proved by a description of China, given in one of the MSS., which is extravagant and fabulous in a ludicrous degree. It should be borne in mind, however, by every reader, that it is scarcely more so than some of the accounts contained in the celebrated "Travels of Sommervill," which was the most popular book in the most civilized countries of Europe, four or five centuries ago.

These MSS. have been exhibited to us, with the accompanying letters of Presidents Roberts and Benson, and the translations of them kindly made by Rev. Dr. Isaac Bird of Hartford, formerly missionary in

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Syria. He found the language in which they were written to be so nearly the Eastern Arabic that he expressed his agreeable disappointment, having believed the Western Arabic or Maugraby, to differ in more important respects.

We referred a short time since to the communications made about thirty years ago, by "Old Paul," a native of Footah, respecting the civilized condition of his countrymen. These MSS. corroborate his statements in some of the most important particulars. He said that books in various African languages were written in Arabic characters and used in schools

Dr. Bird found that the concluding page of one of the MSS. he could not understand, and wrote in its place: The remainder is evidently in some African language."

Extracts from West African Manuscript No. 3, Translated by Dr. Bird

In the name of God, most merciful and gracious. May God bless our lord Mohammed, and thanks be to God, who is worthy of all gratitude and praise, the forgiver of sins, the possessor of the throne of glory, who created all things by himself, who created death and life, who created the earth and the heavens, and made all creatures in the heavens and the earth, who made the race of man from water, * * * * that might show and confirm, through mercy, what we wish, to every generation of people, of what time soever, even to 50,000 years.

Said the high and exalted God: "We bring you forth as children, then you become old and die; and the day is coming when you will rush forth from your graves as men that are running in a race." God, let him be exalted, says: "That will be a day that will make many faces black, and many others white."

O, ye people! Fear God, and serve the Lord. Do your good works before the resurrection day and before the dissolution of death, for the present day is the day of work, and not for rendering accounts; but the coming day will be for giving account, and not for work. That day God has said will be one in which money will not profit a man, neither will his children profit him, but only a true heart.

O, you son of my brother do not be a beast, hearing, learning not. Beware, yea, beware, lest you hear the truth without repenting, and thus debase yourself. "If you are asleep, be aroused; if you are ignorant, make inquiry; if you are forgetful, refresh your memory; for here are the learned ready at hand to instruct you; and said he on whom be peace, "Seek after knowledge."

O, ye people! remember God, and the day when you will be no longer master of any of your earthly possessions, except only a winding-sheet to wrap and bury you in. Thence is a long journey, from which there is no return; and you will carry with you no treasure but that character which you obtained for yourself before death! * * * But O my brother's son! that there is no good thing that a servant can do by which he will find Paradise, but it is given by the mercy of God to him that submits himself to his Lord. * * *

The book is finished. The name of the writer is Mohammed Deker, and the place of his birth is Dekurer; and the name of his county Keni; the name of the great *Dar* [palace?] Mossadek; the name of the sea is Yoo-ah, and there are four roads leading to it; and the people go out from it to Sheik to gain property. And all the people of the country go and seek their fortune in Sheik.

He who is open, without levity; generous, without waste; secret, without craft; humble, without meanness; bold, without insolence; cautious, without anxiety; regular, not formal; mild, yet not timid; firm, yet not tyrannical—is made to pass the ordeal of honor, friendship and virtue.

TRUE HEROISM.—Patience is a sublime virtue. The truest heroism in human life is that private heroism which bears with calmness inevitable ills, regardless of the consolation of a fruitless sympathy, and without the soothing consciousness of public attention.

The plainer the dress, with greater luster does beauty appear. Virtue is the greatest ornament, and good sense the best equipage.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1863.

Prejudice.

We understand that two of our most respectable females were denied seats in one of the city railway cars on last Saturday. They had been in the lower part of the city, at the residence of a family where a death had occurred. They had got into the car, at Fourth and Folsom streets, and none of the passengers made any objection, as their appearance indicated propriety and respectability. But the driver insisted that they "should get out." Now, for the short distance that these cars run in the city, we do not believe that any reputable colored man among us would attempt to intrude himself inside of a car filled with ladies. But there are matters of business in which colored men are employed and for which they are sometimes dispatched to the suburbs of the city, and to avail themselves of the advantage of a railway car would be important, even if it were on the platform with the driver. In such cases, this might answer their purposes. But to insult our most respectable females outright, by coarse threats of ejectment, when they merely enter a car from the greatest necessity is wrong, and we cannot believe that "public opinion" would sanction it. There are innumerable instances in which prejudice has manifested itself against us, where we have necessarily been forced to ask accommodation in public conveyances. We cannot discover that it is any more degrading to white passengers, in a railroad car where there might, perchance, be one, two or three respectable colored females, than it would be if they were passengers in the same ship, steamboat or stage, for transit to their place of destination.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a public meeting was held, on Monday evening last, in the Church Building, Scott st. Rev. T. M. D. Ward was elected President. After the election of Secretary, the President stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of giving a public expression, by resolutions or otherwise, of our sense of gratitude, for the passage through the Assembly of the Senate's Testimony Bill or Bills. The reverend gentleman also made an appropriate and eloquent address, which was received with much applause. Mr. Barbadoes desired the call of the meeting to be read, stating, that he thought the meeting premature, until it was ascertained that the bill relating to testimony in criminal cases had passed the Assembly.

The call of the meeting being read, Mr. S. Burris offered a motion that a committee of 15 be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation to the passage of the Testimony Bills by the Legislature.

Mr. Barbadoes contended that the meeting should vote first on the expediency of giving an expression before a committee was selected, and offered a motion to that effect, as a substitute for Mr. Burris's motion.

A discussion arose on the adoption of the substitute, between Messrs. J. G. Wilson, A. Ferguson and F. G. Barbadoes. Mr. Burris withdrew his motion for the appointing of a committee, and the former motion was voted on as the first in order. After which Mr. Burris renewed his motion that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions etc., which was carried. It was moved and carried that the chairman appoint the committee. After the committee was announced the meeting adjourned until Tuesday evening next, to hear the report.

FUNERAL OF W. B. FARRELL.—On Sunday morning last, the remains of this gentleman were borne to the Lone Mountain Cemetery, previous to which an impressive discourse was delivered over the body at his late residence, Harrison st., amidst a large number of friends and acquaintances of the family, with many members of both the white and colored Baptist Churches. The discourse was by Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, of the Mission Baptist Church, and at the Cemetery the funeral rites were performed by Rev. Thos. Howell. The remains were placed in the receiving vault for future intermeht. The deceased was one of the earliest residents of this city and was recognized as one of the most estimable colored men that have lived in this country. He leaves a widow, who has been unwearied in her exertions to console his decline and smooth his path, by watchful attention and Christian entreaties for his future welfare. The sad affliction has aroused for her the sympathy and condolence of the members of the Baptist and other Christian associations with which she has been long identified.

THE TESTIMONY BILLS.—In our editorial of last week we stated that bills 2 and 3 had passed the Assembly, based on a telegraphic dispatch received on Thursday evening last to that effect, and a supposition that both bills were under consideration and had passed, at the time our editorial was written. It was only after our paper had gone to press on Friday night, and on the arrival of the Sacramento boat, that we obtained a Sacramento *Union*, and discovered the error. But we hope the error is not considered serious, as the other bill passed on Tuesday morning. We reiterate the same sentiments on the passage of the bill relating to testimony in criminal cases, as those set forth in our editorial of last week, on the passage of the bill relating to testimony in civil cases. We are sanguine that the bills will be approved by Gov. Stanford.

The Grand Union Banquet for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, will come off on Thursday evening next, at Assembly Hall, corner of Post and Kearny streets. On the occasion, Mr. W. H. Yates will deliver an address. The admission is only one dollar, and the Festival should be well patronized.

STRANGERS.—During the past week, several of our interior friends have been sojourning in this city, among whom we are pleased to notice G. W. Miller, of Petaluma; Charles Burdy, of Bloomfield, Sonoma co; E. Hatton, of Napa; Wm. Waters, of San Leandro; and W. D. Moses, from Victoria, V. I.

☞ Some verses from El Dorado have been received, but do not merit publication.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Destiny.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XXIII.

When Christopher Columbus and his crew had been long on their voyage of discovery without sighting land, they perceived a bush containing red berries floating on the surface of the water, and they were assured that land was not far off. Some of the crew eat the red berries, and died in consequence: so the very tree that gave life and hope to some of the ship's company, was death to those men who ate the poisonous fruit.

For centuries our race have suffered from slavery, prejudice, ignorance and poverty. Our path has been thorny. We have met a skeleton at every corner. We have struggled to overcome the indignities which obstruct our passage in almost every avenue of life. Our task has been of an Herculean order. We have strained our patience to its utmost tension. Yet we did not despair. Our faith was founded upon the principles of eternal justice. We now behold the olive branch. Those who oppressed us, we may compare to the silly men who ate the red berries, and we may now be considered in the position of the crew who reached the long-sought land in safety.

We notice a favorable sign which the Negro has attained among the artists. One of the fashionable exhibitions that attract the *elite* in New York, is the picture gallery containing works of American art. The studio is visited by clergymen, lawyers, authors, editors, and ladies. The company often spend an evening in the examination of landscapes, ideal heads, anatomies in plaster, and all the various furniture, serious and grotesque.

Among the numerous attractions there is none which elicits so much comment, as that which represents the Goddess of Liberty breaking the chains of a Negro Slave, and offering him a sword. It is something new in this country to put upon canvas, a Negro, who, in every lineament of his face, shows, that notwithstanding his color, he is a true man.

The impression cannot be otherwise than favorable, and the beholders often exclaim, "such a being was never meant to be in chains." A few years ago, the exhibition of such a picture would have reduced an artist to the point of starvation; now, he increases his finances by the display.

This is encouraging. It marks a new era in our progress. We hope and believe that our race may yet claim and occupy a position of distinction in this country. Such are the present indications, and the sentiment is becoming popular among the thinking and ruling classes. How mighty are God's revolutions. True, we cannot see his purposes. We can but act well our part and leave the result.

The Legislators in Sacramento, last week, spent much time in discussing the comparative ability of a colored man. Mr. J. J. Owen, in advocating the Bill which gave us the right to testify in Court, for or against whites, in civil and criminal cases, made bold to assert that in San Jose, there is a colored man, who is superior in intellect to more than a third of the members of the Assembly. This remark sent a shell into the Secession Camp. The cry of "negro equality" was raised. They attempted to intimidate Mr. Owen, but he remained true to his convictions, and like the sturdy oak, stood unmoved. We thank him in the name of 6,000 proscribed colored citizens of this State, for the timely remark. Posterity will honor him for his manly independence.

We may well be proud that we are Americans and that our lot is cast in these times. Let us never abase our position by the least approach to an ignoble act. Let us shrink from no responsibility, but acquit ourselves as becomes an intelligent people, conscious of a noble destiny.

For the Pacific Appeal.

STOCKTON, March 11th, 1863.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL—My spirits are too exuberant to permit the present week to pass without addressing a few lines to the only organ of our race in this State.

Despite the unsparing abuse, the bitter denunciations, and unrelenting opposition of certain fanatical demagogues, the bill, *our* bill, has passed: thanks to Messrs. Shannon, Sears, Warwick and others, too numerous to mention.

The passage of this bill, (notwithstanding the stormy debate preceding it) was nothing more than a simple act of justice. What does it amount to? *That a colored man is as well able to speak the truth, and equally worthy of belief as a white man.* Is not this so? Will any right-thinking man, be he white or colored, deny or refuse to acknowledge this? I think not; he could not do it, and speak the truth.

The names of the noble-minded legislators, who were instrumental in the passage of this bill, should be cherished by all colored people—at least of California—and their children should be taught to revere their memory and lisp their names in their infantile prayers.

Rejoice with me, brethren of California,

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rejoice! This is but the forerunner of what is to come. The day is not far distant when we shall enjoy all the rights of freemen; when the ban of color shall be extinct; when the Sons of Africa shall stand upon a footing of quality with all the world—second to none.

Step by step, slowly but surely, we are progressing to this desired end, to the consummation of which who shall dare say we are not entitled. It is indubitably our right; our right, by the laws of humanity; our right, by the laws of civilization; our right, by the LAWS OF GOD.

According to all accounts, England too, is on the right track, and I do not see how she could be otherwise. What! the country of the immortal Wilberforce, the Christian statesman, whose name has descended to posterity surrounded with a perfect halo of glory; the countrymen of that man, (I mean, the people,) would never consent to be the aiders and abettors of Slavery.

Pardon my enthusiasm, but I have spent many happy years of my life in that little island, and number among its inhabitants some of my dearest friends—men who could not speak of slavery without horror, and who utterly ignored the prejudice of color—men who gloried in the fact that the flag to which they owed allegiance did not float over a slave, and men whose proudest boast was that the moment a human being set his foot in their country, or in any of their colonies, that moment he was free.

Yours, &c., SUBSCRIBER.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—We, the colored people of the State of California, have reason to be thankful for the many good gifts bestowed on us by God, the giver of all good and perfect gifts

Furthermore, we should be thankful for the means used, thankful to the Members of the Senate and Assembly who voted YEA in the great struggle, and for the victory of justice and equity over oppression and prejudice.

For the last twelve years, the colored people of this State have suffered under many unrighteous enactments,—now numbered among the by-gones. Fifty per cent of our time has been used in petitioning the Legislature of this State to remove the odious laws, depriving four thousand men and women, by reason of *caste*, from giving evidence in Courts of Justice.

Sir, the "Scarlet letter" has been removed from the bosom of our Statute Book, so far as we are concerned, and by the laws of humanity we should not trammel any of God's creatures.

I claim that there are three grades in all nations; the Virtuous, the Wise and the Foolish. The virtuous love right; the wise obey law or attempt to hide fault; the foolish partake of time's vices, and although to all appearances correct, sooner or later suffer the reward of their unlawful acts or idiocy. These, I contend, Mr. Editor, are not confined to any particular nation or sect.

The mother who casts her darling child into the river Nile, is as devout in her belief as the Christian mother who christens her Child at the altar. The Pagan who swears righteously, (I mean justly, honestly,) is as honest as the white Englishman, German or American, white man or Negro.

The wicked politician should not have the power to oppress the just. Right is the rule, wrong the exception. In receiving this great right, we are reminded of the declaration of sentiment, "All men are created equal," and we in our joy, should not connive with oppression, but feel that we are twice blessed—he who gives and he who receives. Thank God, the day has passed when our wives and daughters, our sons and brothers can be outraged and shot down, because, forsooth the Law winked at the offender. The blood of the innocent victim calls from the ground for revenge. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord." To-day, we rejoice; the debt is being paid.

When Rome triumphed over the liberties of her sons and daughters, she sank into a small power, to shine no more in her ancient greatness. I hope this cup may pass this once happy and glorious country. That the ship of State may find a smooth sea, and finally anchor in a snug harbor,

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without the loss of a single star, with Hon. Abraham, Captain.

We further rejoice, because it opens up the business avenues, heretofore closed against us. No persons have ever prospered in business, as a general thing, without the protection of Law to defend their rights in Civil Courts, or our reward as plaintiff or defendant in Criminal Courts.

We have reason to be thankful for the means used, or in a word, that God has placed it in the hearts of such philanthropists as Perkins, Warwick, Barstow, Owens and Fitch, in the present Legislature, to start the ball to rolling magnificently successful, and to-day we may say of a truth, those un-Christian enactments are killed by the herculean arm of truth, and are being interred beside the famous giant Slavery, whose worm-eaten carcass lies mouldering in the clay.

We are "marching on," thanks to those gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly, not for the value of coin, but for their high-toned disinterestedness, with which the boon came, like the gifts from Heaven, without money or price, or like the gentle dews that fall earthward.

What shall we do in our triumphant march to the pilot peak of rights only ending in those rights which make glad the citadel of the heart. I opine we should be willing to offer up our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors upon the altar of our country, to crush oppression and rebellion. Panting after her success by land and by sea, as the ox panteth after the water-brook.

In conclusion, I must say of the memory of the dead of the Executive Committee, if they were permitted to stroll over the Elysian fields of their youthful labor, and behold the massive ruin of the mountains of prejudice crumbling into decay, resting its dust in the last trench of the American Union. The spirits of Newby, Freeman, Blackston and Underwood, would shout their thanks over the victory. Alas!

"They sleep their last sleep; they have fought their last battle;
No sound shall awake them to glory again."

J. G. WILSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

VICTORIA, V. I., Feb. 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Although steamer after steamer arrives from your port, and departs hence from whence it came, I have had little to communicate that would interest your readers. Trade and commerce are in the ascendant with us here, and a little excitement of the war occasionally manifests itself, but all parties are sick and tired of looking for something decisive. The conclusion is, that the battledore and shuttlecock game that both parties are amusing themselves with, at the people's expense, will only be put an end to, by the great European powers, whose interests are so deeply concerned. The report that the blockade of Charleston was raised, caused no little stir among our politicians.

But whilst wars and rumors of wars prevail, and the sail of commerce is spread to the breeze, and the din of trade resounds from every quarter, and agriculture keeps its seasons, and the arts and sciences improve our knowledge, the course of nature is unerring. The infant is brought into the world to-day—the sire may be in the tomb to-morrow. And such is the painful record which you will have to make, of your faithful and meritorious agent at New Westminster, B. C., who died on the 14th Jan. 1863—John M. Hernandez, a native of St. Augustine, Fla. The bereaved wife gave birth to a child the same hour, and knew not, at the time, that her babe was fatherless, herself a widow. Truly we should think on these things. J. F.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA (COLORED) VOLUNTEERS.—General Saxton has transmitted the following to the War Department:

BEAUFORT, S. C., Jan. 25, 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to report that the organization of the first regiment of South Carolina volunteers is now completed. The regiment is light infantry, composed of ten companies of about eighty-six men each, armed with muskets, and officered by white men. In organization, drill, discipline, and morals, this regiment for the length of time it has been in service, is not surpassed by any white regiment, in this department. Should it ever be its good fortune to get into action, I have no fear but it will win its own way to the confidence of those who are willing to recognize courage and manhood and vindicate the wise policy of the Administration in putting these men into the field, and giving them a chance to strike a blow for the country and their own liberty. In no regiment have I ever seen duty performed with so much cheerfulness and alacrity; and as sentinels, they are peculiarly vigilant. I have never seen in any body of men, such enthusiasm and deep-seated devotion to their officers as exists in this; they will surely go, wherever they are led. Every man is a volunteer, and seems fully persuaded of the importance of his service to his race. In the organization of this regiment I have labored under difficulties which might have discouraged one who had less faith in the wisdom of the measure; but I am glad to report that the experiment is a complete success.

My belief is, that when we get a footing on the main land, regiments may be raised, which will do more than any now in the service, to put an end to the rebellion.

I have sent the regiment on an expedition to the coast of Georgia, the result of which I shall report for your information, as soon as it returns. I have the honor also, to report that I have commenced the organization of the Second Regiment, which is to be commanded by Col. Montgomery.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
RUFUS SAXTON.

EMPLOYED AND PAID CONTRABANDS.—Gen. Rosecrans has directed that negroes may be employed and paid, in conformity with the Act of Congress, as follows:

1. As teamsters on Quartermasters' trains, provided a sufficient number of white teamsters and wagonmasters are retained to preserve order. 2. As laborers in the Quartermaster and Engineer departments. 3. As cooks, nurses and attendants in hospitals. 4. As company cooks, two to a company. 5. As officers' servants, according to the number allowed by law.

Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, and independent posts are authorized to procure and employ negroes, as above:

1. From those found free and roaming at large. 2. From those belonging to masters serving in the rebel army, or who have been employed in any manner in the rebel service. 3. From those belonging to persons who, though not now serving in the rebel cause, are disloyal, or have children or other relatives in the rebel army, who are benefitted or maintained by the labor of such slaves. Lastly, when it becomes an absolute necessity, from among those belonging to loyal men. In this case, a copy of the order directing their employment, and a descriptive list of persons so employed, shall be given to the owner, duly authenticated by the commanding officer of the troops in whose service they are to be employed.

The Commanding General enjoins much caution in the employment of women, in any case where it might lead to immorality.

REBEL GENERALS.—The London *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks the Confederate generals have been overpraised. To stand up and fight has been their great strategy.—Not one of them seems to have made a campaign with a purpose. Not one has had the capacity to understand the value of victory. They have done nothing but follow events and make use of their soldiers. Let some leader arise on either side who can lead a few squadrons to press one of these broken armies and the war will not languish in the bloody fall of gigantic skirmishes.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN FORT JACKSON.—Says the New Orleans correspondent of the *Times*: "The first regiment of Native Guards, in harmony with a suggestion I made at the time the first colored Union regiment raised in this State, has been sent to Fort Jackson, and the troops before in possession are now in New Orleans. I have no doubt but these men will prove able and skillful defenders of the fort, and if ever called upon will do good service."

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Emancipation in the West Indies.

A letter from the Rev. T. Yan Calker, Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Surinam, dated Oct. 4, 1862, announces that on that day, the law recently passed by the Legislature of Holland concerning the abolition of slavery in the Dutch Colonies was published at Surinam.

In accordance with this law, a proclamation of the Governor declared all the slaves of the colony free, on and after the first of July next. They are, however, to remain several years under the supervision of the State.

This measure nearly completes the work of Emancipation in the West Indies; one by one the European monarchies holding West-Indian colonies—England, France, Denmark, Sweden—have acknowledged the most inalienable of human rights, the right of every man to his personal liberty, and decreed the abolishment of Slavery. Different methods have been tried. In some instances, as in the French colonies, emancipation has been sudden; in others it has been gradual; but in every instance it has been peaceably accomplished. The negroes have neither massacred their masters, nor refused their liberty; and now that the opposition of a few planters has been overcome, and all the negroes have been declared freemen, this condition appears so generally as their normal state that no voice dares to demand their re-enslavement.

The immense majority of the negroes in the West India islands are Christians, and it is well known that the missionaries, who have a more intimate relation with them than any other class of men, bear a favorable testimony to their religious and moral condition. They unanimously attest that their Christianization has made rapid progress since emancipation, and the churches are rapidly progressing toward a position which will render them self-supporting, and allow the foreign missionary boards which provide at present part of the expenses for the pastors and the churches, to withdraw their missionaries and send them to pagan countries.

Surinam has a population of about 16,000 white persons, and nearly 50,000 negroes, about 27,000 belong to the missions of Moravians, who employ among them at present, no less than sixty-six missionaries, all of whom are hopeful of the beneficent effects of emancipation.—*New York Times.*

THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is understood, says the correspondent of the *Tribune* in the Southern Department, that Gen. Hunter will direct the suspension of the cultivation of cotton on the plantations worked under the auspices of the government during the coming season. He proposes to have all the soil devoted to the raising of corn, in order to afford some direct relief to the Subsistence Department, and decrease as much as possible the drafts of this Department upon the Federal treasury. One of the reasons for the change is the discrepancy between the financial profits of last years cotton crop and the government capital invested in it. It is true, uncontrallable meteorological causes had most to do with the unsatisfactory crop; but in the present straitened condition of the national finances, it is well argued, similar instances of uncertain promise must be discountenanced. Another reason is the desire of Gen. Hunter to make as many of the able bodied plantation hands available for service in the army and fatigue duty as possible. Corn, potatoes, etc., can be well raised by the women. Col. Montgomery is already hard at work canvassing the plantations for recruits.

ORGANIZATION OF COLORED REGIMETS IN ARKANSAS.—Gen. Curtis has organized one colored regiment in Arkansas, and is making good progress with another. Private letters from the fleet of Rear-Admiral Porter, state that he is filling up his crews with the ablebodied freedmen of Arkansas and Mississippi, of whom great numbers are seeking service under the United States. It is thought that half the men who man the Western flotilia will soon be of African decent. Of their competency as sailors and gunners, no doubt is felt by or Admirals on the Mississippi, as none was experienced by our Admirals on the Atlantic during the last war.—*Wash. Cor. Tribune.*

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Latest Telegraphic News.

Thomas Brown, Special Agent of the Treasury Department to investigate the condition of the subordinates on the Pacific Coast made report accompanied by a large volume of testimony. The result will be the removal of Robert Stevens, Superintendent of Mint at San Francisco, for the retention in office of worthless subordinates.

Collector Rankin of San Francisco, will probably be allowed to resign.

The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, allowing foreign steamships to compete with the Pacific Mail line, will not be entertained, though Robert J. Walker and others, are urgently seeking that it may be.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A Washington special dispatch states that a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the President yesterday urging him to make arrangements forthwith to issue letters of marque and reprisal, under the recent act of Congress. Their arguments are said to have made strong impressions on the President. The contrary view, however, was subsequently urged by Senators prominent in their opposition to the passage of the bill. They represented to the President the dangers of a foreign war in case he should do as requested. The subject, it is understood, has been before the Cabinet to-day.

Nine citizens of Fairfax were arrested there to-day and sent to the old Capital Prison, charged with having piloted the rebels in their late raid upon that place. The rebels who entered Fairfax just saved their distance, in escaping with their plunder, Col. Johnson following them so sharply as to recapture thirty or forty station horses.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Norfolk letters say the recent reconnissance of Col. Dodge, from Norfolk, has proved eminently successful. He marched 110 miles, visiting Southfield, Chuckatuck and Blackwater bridge. He met the enemy at Windsor, near the latter point, and drove in their advance upon the main body, then attacked them on the flanks and forced them to retire to Blackwater. The fight lasted only forty minutes.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The following is additional news by the Arabia: The captain of an English steamer, arrived at Gibraltar, writes on the 8th February that he passed a suspicious vessel resembling the Alabama, steering south. On the 10th he heard reports and saw flashes of guns: and also saw the bursting of shells, distant about five miles. This was evidently a contest between two ships. He first saw the flashes of guns at 8 P. M. From 10 to 11½ P. M., the fighting continued, with very heavy and rapid exchanges of shots. As he could not see the vessels he could not give further information.

There was an imposing demonstration at Liverpool on the 19th February, in support of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The Liverpool *Post* says that a more unanimous meeting was never witnessed on any question on which public opinion had been divided. Resolution applauding the course of Lincoln, on the slavery question, and an address to be presented through Minister Adams, was adopted. The address tenders respectful sympathy in regard to Lincoln's Government, which has denationalized slavery, and is tending to destroy it.

MEMPHIS, March 9.—It is reported that Yazoo city has been captured by the Federal forces, which is, perhaps, correct, although we have no particulars. General Grant has ordered all officers that have resigned out of this Department.

JACKSON, Tenn, March, 10th.—A skirmish has taken place between 200 infantry and two pieces of artillery, of Gen. Sullivan's division, and a body of rebel cavalry. The Federal loss was 100, including the artillery. The cavalry surrounded our forces and they were compelled to surrender. Troops have been sent from here to the scene of the reported skirmish.

WASHINGTON, March 12 — Letters from England call attention to the immense fleet building in Great Britain for the rebels, and insist upon the necessity of a prompt demand upon the Palmerston government to put a stop to this mode of making war.

Gen. Hooker has been examined before the Joint Committee on the conduct of the War. The first question presented was, "To what he attributed the failure of the

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movements on the Peninsula?" He stated that, as he was under oath, he must answer the question, and he attributed the failure to the incompetency of the Commanding General.

A rebel lieutenant, who was captured near Charleston, says that secret peace negotiations have been progressing for three weeks at Richmond, but the press are not allowed to mention it.

Lord Palmerston strongly denounced the shipment of negro soldiers, by France, from Egypt to Mexico, and called on France to repair the wrong.

The Polish question attracts great attention. The insurrectionary movements continue, and France takes very decided ground against the intervention of Prussia, and in favor of concessions to the Poles.

THE DWARF WEDDING.—The marriage of Tom Thumb and Lavina Warren came off on the 10th ult., in New York, according to programme. The service was read in Grace Church by Messrs. Wilcy and Taylor. The crowd blocked up Broadway from 8th to 12th streets, omnibusses were turned out of their course for the time being, a large police force was on hand to preserve order, Tom and Lavina were collected, Com. Nutt and little Miss Warren were sober, and everything generally was highly interesting. Gen. Burnside was present.

NEW ENGLAND.—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says: "Those who talk of a reconstruction of the Union with New England left out, are no better than the other rebels," which statement places the question in the true position, for it is no worse for Southern rebels to attempt to dismember the Union by aiding and abetting the secession of Southern States than for other rebels to seek to dismember the Union by cutting off the Northern States. The same disastrous consequences will follow in either case.

Important Test Question at St. Louis---The Emancipation Proclamation.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—In the case of Benj. Williams, a colored man, indicted for grand larceny before the Criminal Court, to-day, the question whether he was a free man or a slave at the time of the larceny, on the 6th of January, was argued at length—the penalty in the former case being incarceration in the penitentiary, in the latter corporeal punishment.

The evidence elicited proved that he was born a slave, in Mississippi, but previous to his arrival in this State, two or three months ago, he was the property of Major Thaelkim, of Arkansas, who, at time was a prisoner of the Union forces Judge Clover delivered an elaborate decision, declaring that the said prisoner is a freeman by virtue of the President's proclamation, and being once free is forever free, the Judge knowing of no power or law by which a man being once emancipated can be again enslaved.

Letters Received Since our Last.

Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.; Rev. J. T. Jenifer, Esq. City: ——, El Dorado: George Van Buren, Sac. City; E. P. Duplex, Marysville: Anonymous, San Jose; A. D. Berghart, Sac. City.

DIED.

In this city, March 6, of heart disease, WILLIAM B. FARRELL, a native of St. Croix, Danish West India Islands, aged 38 years one month and 10 days.

Boston and St. Thomas papers please copy.

In this city, March 8, SOPHIE WEST GODFREY, daughter of N. A. and R. B. Godfrey, aged 4 years and 2 months.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The ordinance of Baptism will be administered by Rev. Thos. Howell, at 1 o'clock, to-morrow, at the foot of Powell st.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

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Advertisements.

HELP THOSE WHO NEED HELP.

A GRAND UNION BANQUET WILL be given at Assembly Hall, corner Post and Kearny sts., on Thursday evening, March 19th. The proceeds are to be applied towards raising a balance of $1500 due on the A. M. Episcopal Church, Powell st., near Jackson.

The tables will be furnished with the best the markets can afford. No pains will be spared to make it the Ne Plus Ultra of Festivals. m14

MANHATTAN ISLAND HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD COCKTAIL call at No. 57 Third street, Manhattan Island House, Sacramento, and if you want a glass of champaigne for a bit, call at the Manhattan Island House, kept by GEO. VAN BUREN, of New York City. m10

AGREEABLY TO AN ARRANGEMENT made by the Rev. J. J. Moore, pastor of the Colored Methodist Zion Church, of San Francisco, on the 20th of January, 1863, a collection to the amount of one hundred and thirty-six dollars, ($136) was taken up for the benefit of the contrabands, which was forwarded on the 11th inst. to Washington city, via Philadelphia, by the following committee: SAMUEL D. BURRIS, REV. J. J. MOORE, R. T. HOUSTON.

San Francisco, March 12th, 1863.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor; can accomodate persons from the interior or the city, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

LODGING.

MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.

N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

TO RENT.

A FRAME HOUSE ON PACIFIC ST., containing four large rooms, hard-finished and papered: wood-house, stable and pump in the yard. Rent moderate to a good tenant.

Inquire at the office of the APPEAL. f21.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

For Sale in Petaluma.

A BOOT-BLACKING ESTABLISHMENT, with fixtures complete, to wit: 1 boot stand, to contain chairs; 4 arm chairs, with cushions; 2 cane-seat chairs; 2 hard wood chairs; 1 large mirror; 2 pictures; 1 new stove, with pipe complete, cost $12; 8 yards carpeting, matting, &c., &c.; 1 cot and mattress; 1 lamp; cooking utensils; plates; 1 camphene can; broom; buckets. All for the sum of $40. A cash customer will do well to apply to the undersigned, for they must be sold by the 1st of March.

f14 WM. BROWN.

NOTICE.—AS MY WIFE, HENRIETTA STANS, left my bed and board, on the 26th inst., without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forbid any person harboring on trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting. JOHN H. STANS.

San Francisco, Jan. 29. 1t

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Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

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Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
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Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. myl0-tf

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PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THIS distressing complaint may rely on being cured, after two or three applications of an entirely new remedy, by WM. VEASEY, at the Lodge House, Broadway, near Davis street, or at the S. W. cor. Jackson and Virginia sts., over the Grocery. n8

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DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

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OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

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d27

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CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863. [NO. 51.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

AN AUTOGRAPH.—Lady Franklin was induced, says the Vancouver *Chronicle*, to affix her signature to the following, written by some enthusiastic individual:

"Vancouver is noted for soft water, an abundance of food, love for God, and respect for her neighbors."

In the California State Treasury, on Saturday week, there was $399,385 40.

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Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

SPEECH
OF
HON. GEORGE BARSTOW,
OF SAN FRANCISCO,

In the Assembly, March 4, 1863, on the Testimony Bills.

Mr. Speaker—This is a question of right and wrong, arising between the strong and the weak, and it is to be settled by the strong. The question before us is this: Shall a handfull of obscure persons be oppressed by power, or protected by a principle which is above power—I mean the principle of justice—the instinct of civilization?

We are called upon to declare that persons liable to commit the same crimes as others, and to be subjected to the same penalties, taxes and injuries, shall have the same safeguards thrown around them for their defence—that a man who is competent to be a party in court in his own cause, is competent to be a witness in the cause of another—in a word, sir, that when we hold the *sword* of justice over men, we will give them also the *shield*.

Here then is a case where the precipitation and rigor of past times demand correction at our hands. And shall we hesitate to do what we know to be right, because of a threat of calumny and of public clamor against us? Ought there not to be with us a higher standard of action than the present popularity of a measure? If the people of California are wedded, by tradition, to injustice and cruelty, this will be a very unpopular bill. But they are not wedded to injustice and cruelty. They are satisfied that the time has come when the rigors of the past ought to be relaxed. Sir, is there a man who can stand with the history of our own country and that of Africa in his hand, and say that, in view of these mutual histories, we ought to look upon the African race in a spirit of animosity, of exultation, or of self congratulation? Ought they not rather to be looked upon by us in a spirit of charity, of mercy and of condescension? In all the dreadful intercourse between the two countries, we have reaped the wealth, the power, the growht, the grandeur. The portion of Africa has been the tears, the stripes, the chains.

But I will come to a practical view of the subject. In the bill before the house, it is proposed to remove the disabilities under which persons of the African race labor, and to make them competent witnesses in courts of justice. Those disabilities were created by an act of the Legislature of 1850. The present bill removes the disability enacted in that year, and places that unfortunate race, in this particular, on the same footing as they stand in other free States of the Union, and as they have stood in several of the slave States, where they are permitted to testify, and their color goes to the question of credibility, and not to that of competency. This is as it should be everywhere, and as it ought always to have been here. Sir, the law, as it now stands on the statute-book, is productive of practical evils and inconveniences, which this bill is intended to relieve—evils to the white man as well as to the African. Whatever disqualification there is in the color of the skin, be it more or less, should go to the credibility of the witness and not to his competency; and if this bill passes, it will work out that result and no other. As the law now stands, a white man may be waylaid as he is returning to his house, or murdered and robbed on the public road. A hundred colored men may withess that murder, and yet the fellow cannot be convicted, because they are incompetent to testify in a court of justice, in any case where a white man is a party. The same difficulty arises in civil suits, involving the rights of property, and in all questions of injury to the person, character or estate. If the house or fences of the landlord be injured or trespassed upon, in the sight of

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his colored tenants, there is no redress at law, because no proof can be had. If a white family have only colored servants, and arson or burglary be attempted or consummated in the presence of those servants, the fellow may pass you in the streets every day, while your servants point him out and say there goes the burglar, but you cannot arrest him. In a case of petty larceny, under the same circumstances, if the goods be not found upon the thief, you are powerless for detection; and if the crime be murder, the force of the illustration is magnified a thousand fold. Sir, is there anything so sacred in the rights of the petty thief, that intelligent colored men should not be permitted to say, under oath, that they saw him steal a pocketbook? If there be ever so great sanctity in the legal rights of the pickpocket, certainly a jury of twelve men is competent to protect them. As the law now stands, if indecent assaults be attempted upon your children, of either sex, when under the protection of colored servants, you have nothing but the testimony of the child to rely upon. The mouths of its colored protectors are closed, and counsel, defending the accused, will argue that no man ought to be deprived of his liberty upon the unsupported testimony of a child. If an assassin commits a murder, and flings his weapon away, and it be picked up, that weapon cannot be identified, if the finder happen to be embrowned by an African sun. In a case of murder by poisoning, if parts of the body be removed for the purpose of analysis, and they be transported to the laboratory of the chemist by a colored man, the assassin may go clear, although the skill of the chemist has detected the poison, for counsel will argue that the parts are not the same that were removed. In vain do you bring forward the faithful colored man who carried them to the chemist. He cannot be a witness, and the identity is lost. A link is wanting in the chain of evidence, and the murderer goes clear. These are only a few of the cases that might be mentioned. Ought these things so to be? If the African be made a witness, it does not follow that he is always to be believed; of that the jury will judge, as in all other cases. But he ought to testify, so that the jury will have all possible means of arriving at the truth. To exclude him, is a direct insult to all jurors; for it is virtually declaring that a jury has not intelligence enough to discover whether a witness tells the truth or not, if his skin happen to be black. Certainly not less, is the insult to all judges setting in cases of equity. Sir, are jurors or judges less able to measure the degree of light they derive from this source, than from any other? In my judgment, there is a higher and better test for truthfulness than the color of the skin; and that test is had, when the jury see the witness before them—when they estimate his means of knowledge, mark his manner of testifying, weigh his motives and inducements, his possible biases, partialities and prejudices. Subjected to this ordeal, if he be wanting in truth, the jury will find him out and discredit him. But if not wanting, they will weigh his testimony in the scales along with other evidence, for what it is worth. If they think the color of the skin is a fatal defect, they can throw it aside altogether. Is there any danger in this? Is there not a sufficient barrier for the protection of the white man in twelve impartial jurors of his own race? Is there not, especially when we consider that they have it in their power to discard the testimony solely on the ground of color? If the colored man alone were concerned, there would be, in the reasons for passing these bills, but a moiety at most of the force which they now have. The white man after all, has the chief interest at stake, for I tell you that if a member of this Assembly were assassinated today in the public streets, in the presence of none but persons of color, it would be impossible to convict the assassin, and he might go on adding murder to murder, and still the law would be powerless, so long as he confined his depredations to the observations of none but the persons of color. Then, whatever we may think of the African race, let us give that protection to the free white citizens, to his person, his property and his reputation, which he has a right to ask from the laws of his country.

Again, suppose a colored man to be murdered by a white man, in the sight of those condemned by the same curse of color to be excluded from the witness stand. That white murderer must be acquitted for want of proof. What justice is there in this? What protection has the African in our laws for his life? None whatever. Is this right? Will you exact justice of him, and deny him justice? Will you subject him to all the penalties of your laws, and refuse him your shield? Is he not a man? Has he not speech and reason? If you stab him, does he not bleed? If you kill him, is it not murder? And shall not the men of his own race be heard on the witness stand, subject to being discredited like other witnesses? What I want is, that the whole matter shall be left to the jury, which is the purpose of these bills, and if they do not believe him they will lay the testimony aside. But if he be a man he ought to testify. Do you not everywhere else in your laws recognize him as a man? Have you not declared him to be a man by every enactment that punishes him for crime, and by recognizing his ability to make a contract? And is it only when he is wronged that he is to be excluded from the pale of humanity? And is he to be treated as a man only when he wrongs others? Sir, I am told that if I vote for this bill, I shall be called a negro-worshipper, and my political damnation will be sealed. I care not if I be so called, or if I be not so called. What I want to know is, that I am right, and when I am satisfied on that point, I will never let the fear of an epithet be a lion in the path of duty. If my political damnation is to be sealed, by voting this small measure of jusitce to a down-trodden race, let the damnation come. I shall vote for this bill, not only as an act of justice to the African, but as far more necessary to the white man than to him who is "guilty of a skin not colored like our own."

Sir, what a malignant spirit is manifested in this chamber at the mention of the African! Cruel white man! Is it not enough that we have enslaved the African? Is it not enough that we have chained him in the market-place, and sold him as a chattel? Is it not enough that for him no home is sacred, no marriage is valid, no family circle into which the slave-trader may not enter, and sever one and another of his children, and scatter them far and wide into distant bondage, as a herd of swine are separated into different shambles? Is not all this enough? Do you want to go further and crush him into the earth? Do you feel as if you ought to deny him that feeble measure of legal protection which barely recognizes his human nature? Here in a free State, by the side of altars fuming with incense to liberty, will you make him feel, in the oppression of your laws, the real evils of Slavery? Is it magnanimous in the strong to oppress the weak? Sir, it is from the dust, where he lies prostrate and degraded, that he looks up and asks from your power and your superiority in the scale of being that consideration which generous strength may safely accord to helpless dependence.

The argument against the bill, if argument it may be called, is founded upon the inequality of races. It is said that by reason of the traditions of bondage, the black man cherishes an undying hostility to those whom he recognizes as of the race to which his oppressors belong, and that

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on the witness stand he will take advantage of his position to wreak his vengeance indiscriminately against the whole white race. It is a sufficient answer to this to say, that it is contrary to nature and to experience. Vengeance is not the offspring of justice in the breasts of those on whom the benefits of justice are conferred. On the other hand, it is equally true, as a general law of nature, that gratitude is produced by kindness. Every act of good done to the African, will awaken a feeling of gratitude to his benefactors. By the same rule that you would treat a slave kindly, from motives of prudence and policy, if not from principle, let us treat the free Africans kindly or at least justly here.

Again it is said that if we remove the existing disability we make the negro equal to the white man. Does not that argument concede too much? Does it not concede that he is in fact equal, and that it is only necessary to remove a legal disability in order for him to resume that equality of which the arbitrary enactments of society have deprived him? But I discard and repudiate this doctrine of negro equality with the white race. Nor is this bill a step in that direction. Let those who are besotted with that doctrine take the responsibility upon themselves. I wash my hands of it now and here. I am contending, not for negro equality, but for justice. The African is not the equal of the European or white man, and no law can make him so. The European is the child of reason. The African is the child of passion. The one is guided by his judgment, the other be his impulses. In the European, reason is the primary power that moves to action, and passion is held subordinate. In the African, passion is the primary moving power, and reason is the secondary. The European is fitted, by clear intellect and strong will, to build up great systems and to have control. The African is fitted, by weakness of purpose, small intellect, and passions proportioned to his native sky, to occupy subordinate stations and be controlled by others. As a general proposition, he can originate nothing great. Weakness is with him the rule, strength the exception. He stands appalled before obstacles. He has but little force of character, compared with the force of his impulses, and civilization has looked in vain to him for anything great in any department of her vast domains.

No law that you can make can obliterate the record of these essential differences, written in legible characters by the hand of nature, in all the lineaments of these two races, stamping the one as the superior, and the other as the inferior. Is there anything in this bill which can make the African our equal, when he is not so in fact and in nature? Does it make him our equal in law? Does it give him the right to vote or to sit upon a jury? Certainly not. How then does it make him our equal? Does it strip from him the badge of inferiority? Does it lift from his shoulders the heavy curse with which ages of degradations and bondage have loaded his race? No, sir. It only allows him the protection of the laws, and not him half so much as the white man who needs his testimony in courts of justice. The chief argument for this bill is, that you and I may need his testimony in our controversies or peril,

Is there any danger that the African would be able, by this act of clemency to usurp privileges not belonging to him? No, sir. A handful of men, stamped with an ineffaceable curse, are not in a condition to usurp any thing, and it is the poorest kind of cowardice for men, conscious of superiority to fear an invasion of their rights by conceding justice to their inferiors. Besides, as I have before said, the law, as it now stands, is an insult to every jury. It declares indirectly that their judgment is not skin deep. But remove the present disability, and then color goes to the question of credibility, and not to the question of competency. Competency is one thing in law, credibility is another. A witness is competent when he is permitted to testify. He is credible only when his testimony is such as to command confidence. By making him competent, you simply allow him to tell his story. But you do not declare that he is always to be believed, any more than any other witness, or any less. Of that the jury, or the court, as the

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case may be, will judge. This is the whole effect of the bill now before the house. As to its effect upon the Union party, I do not fear that an ounce of justice, put upon that party, will break its back. As to personal consequences, I am never troubled with that sentiment which men call fear. I believe that the legislator who takes the rule rule of right for his guide, and steadily adheres to it, cannot materially err, and though calumny may raise her voice against him at the present hour, time, the great corrector, will eventually do justice to his motives and his conduct. What is true as to the individual, is true also as to parties.

I perceive from intimations thrown out in this debate, that the race of Northern doughfaces is not yet extinct. Sir, there are men to whom I can pardon much on the score of early impressions and early education. For the honest planter of the South, who owns his slaves, pays his debts and believes in the divinity of slavery, I have a feeling of respect. But when I look around me, and behold the cringing menials and fawning vassals of the slave power, who were born at the North, and who still dream that the line of political promotion lies in the direction of some new devotion paid to slavery, or some new wrong done to the African, there I begin to think, with Hamlet, that "some of nature's journeymen have made men and not made them well, they imitate humanity so abominably." Traitors to the land of their birth, traitors to the principles which they inherited and the free institutions under which they grew up, cowards at heart, fit only to be slaves themselves and tremble under the lash of a task master, I entertain for them no other feeling than that of loathing and disgust. When the Southern planter stands before me, in the integrity of his mistaken opinions, I feel that I have a man to deal with, and there is hope in the case. But when the Northern doughface stands before me, in all the meanness of his recreancy, I feel that human degradation has reached its lowest depth in him, and instinctively I clap my hand upon my pocket-book. But I return to the subject before the house.

The law of 1850 is based upon a mistaken theory. It assumes that truth and falsehood, good and evil are identified and allied irrevocably and universally with races. This is a grave error. There is no race of men who can claim that in all cases they have kept truth on their side, or that can claim even the lesser merit of having kept themselves always on the side of truth. Nor is there any race known to have formed a universal alliance with falsehood. It is in the man himself, and not in the race to which he belongs, that our guarantee for truth is to be found. The white man does not tell the truth because he is white, nor does the black man lie because he is black. Truth springs from a higher source. If the white man wants to lie, his skin will not stand in his way. If a black man wants to speak the truth, he can do it in spite of his color. Truth and falsehood have as much to do with the color of the coat as with the color of the skin. Sir, is a white skin any guarantee against perjury? Let the annals of crime answer that question.

But I will not detain the house by further argument. I lay it down as an incontrovertable axiom that it is the duty of government to give security and protection to every individual, however humble, and to allow him to be as safe and as happy as the unavoidable ills of nature and of his own imperfections will permit. A government which is chiefly anxious about the emoluments of office, and is chiefly employed in augmenting its own power, and aggrandizing its own instruments, while it neglects the comfort and rafety of the humble, the poor and the weak, is a despotism. It is founded in folly and wickedness, and, sooner or later, will come to a miserable end. The strong do not need protection. It is the weak who need it. Let us explode this folly of always protecting the strong and always trampling upon the weak. Let us show, in the character of our laws, that we hold the true ends of government to be, to preserve peace, to diffuse plenty, and to give all men security in the pursuit of happiness. Let us refute the calumnies of the enemies of our free institutions by making them conform to the inborn sense of right in mankind. Let mercy and truth meet together in our

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laws. I call upon the members of this house to stand forth in the cause of justice on behalf of the down-trodden and the despised—on behalf of those who have no votes to give at elections—no political influence to cast into the scale—on behalf of those who are in no sense the depositories or the fountains of power.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1863.

Our Duty.

As the Testimony Bills have now passed both branches of the Legislature, and as we will hereafter be under the protection of the law, in all our dealings and actions in the respective localities in which our people reside, we should be more guarded than ever against committing any acts that might be construed, by the enemies of our advancement, as a consequence of the repeal of those unjust laws.

There are many aggravations which white men have to put up with, without resorting to the law, and we must expect to put up with similar aggravations, also, without resorting to the law. We should be patient and conciliating, avoiding quarrels and all causes of passionate resentment. And we must not always suppose that every offence that may be committed against is altogether in consequence of our color.

In our business intercourse throughout the community, if misunderstandings or frivolous disputes arise, rather resort to reason than harsh epithets or litigation. No suit should be entered merely because it can be entered, and always question, beforehand, whether the cause is not, in part at least, the result of your own folly.

We must not be unmindful that every disgraceful act that may occur amongst us will, in part, be a stigma and a reproach upon those of our white friends who have battled in our behalf for the repeal of the obnoxious laws, and be made a political weapon in the hands of their opponents, that might be greatly to their detriment. Then let every colored man take heed, after the approval of the bills by the Governor, and act well his own part in the character of a good citizen.

The Benefit Festival of the A. M. E. Church. — On Thursday evening the festival (announced as a banquet) came off at the Assembly Hall, corner of Post and Kearny sts. The attendance was not large, owing, doubtless, to the evening being inclement. A large number of tickets had previously been sold, and we are informed that the entertainment was a financial success. On such an occasion more of the members of that Church should have been present.

Mr. W. H. Yates had been announced to speak on the occasion, but owing to the lateness of the hour when the company got together, he declined, and after an invocation to the Throne of Grace by the pastor, Rev. T. M. D. Ward, all were seated around the tables, and partook of an excellent supper, for which the committee deserves great credit.

The entertainment concluded with music and innocent mirth by children in the lower or large room. The affair was gotten up in exceedingly good taste and passed off very pleasantly.

We give room this week to the able and eloquent speech of Hon. Geo. Barstow, of the Assembly, on the Testimony Bills. Next week we will publish Hon. J. J. Owen's speech on the same subject.

☞ The Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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Mr. Thomas Lary was one of the passengers lost on the steamship Golden Gate, burnt and sunk, it will be remembered, off the coast of Mexico, some time since. As Mr. Lary had relatives and friends in New York, we make this special notice of his unfortunate end, at the request of Mr. Monroe, of Mariposa. We regret that the fact has not before been announced in our columns, and wish we had more particulars to add for the information of his friends.

Jamaica Papers.—We are indebted to Mr. Wm. H. Hall for files of the Jamaica *Guardian* and *Morning Journal*: also, for copies of the Panama *Boletin*.

Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting.

San Francisco, March 17, 1863.

Pursuant to notice, an adjourned meeting was held on the above date, in the church building on Scott street.

Rev T. M. D. Ward, chairman of the meeting on the evening of the 9th inst., being absent, Solomon Peneton, Esq., was elected chairman, pro. tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The chairman called for the report of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Burris, chairman of the committee, not being prepared to make a final report, made a satisfactory statement why he was unable to get the committee together, and on motion the committee was discharged from further duties.

Mr. P. A. Bell moved that there be a special committee appointed, and hoped that it would be limited to a smaller number than that just discharged from duty, giving as his reason that a large committee, like that appointed at the last meeting, was too cumbersome.

Mr. J. G. Wilson thought that a committee of three would be sufficient to prepare a preamble and resolutions, and if five were preferable he had no objection to that number, and if a judicious selection were made, the report could be given this evening. After considerable discussion between Messrs. F. G. Barbadoes, J. G. Wilson, P. A. Bell, J. P. Dyer, D. W. Ruggles and others, as to how many the committee should be composed of, a motion prevailed that it consist of five.

A question arose whether the committee should be appointed by the chair or elected by the house. It was decided that the committee should be elected. The following gentlemen were elected: A. Ferguson, J. B. Sanderson, P. Anderson, F. G. Barbadoes and S. Howard.

Mr. Barbadoes said there was a gentleman absent who, he knew, would subscribe to the action of the committee, and one whom he would like to see on this committee, and thought that, as Mr. Yates was President of our first State Convention in 1855, and had been and is a consistent coworker with us, he would, therefore, move that Wm. H. Yates be added to the committee. The motion was carried.

The committee retired to the choir of the Church, during which Mr. James Brown made some remarks on the propriety of publishing Mr. Barstow's speech, and desired that it should appear in the Pacific Appeal, and urged the meeting to give that paper, as our official organ, their united support.

The committee then came forward and presented the following preamble and resolutions:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, an Allwise Providence, in the dispensation of His supreme goodness, has so shaped the affairs of this great nation as to make the wicked heaven-defying enslaver of his fellow man, the instrument of his own destruction; thereby verifying the truth of the suggestive sentiment, "Whom the gods mean to destroy they first make

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mad"—And whereas, the present unholy rebellion in behalf of slavery, has been readily accepted and manfully met by the General Government in behalf of freedom, and in the prosecution and support of its holy issue, has proclaimed freedom to over three millions of human beings, and given every evidence of a radical change in the policy towards her colored inhabitants—recognizing them as American citizens, eligible to bear arms and make common cause with the country at large;—And whereas, holding it as we do a oneness of principle, whether sustained by State or National Government, and recognising the late manly acts of our State Legislature in repealing those pro-slavery relics of barbarism, as a link in the great chain of events inaugrated by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, which must eventuate in securing that equal and exact justice to all men which is vouchsafed by the great principles of Republican liberty:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That to the Father of All, our thanks are first due for the manifold blessings which this new and truly Christian era secures to the colored inhabitants of the United States of America, under the triumph of free principles and republican liberty.

Resolved, That the National Administration is entitled to the entire confidence, sympathy and support of all Colored Americans in the prosecution of the present war for the suppression of an unholy rebellion, whose sole object is to make slavery national and freedom sectional.

Resolved, That while we write injuries on the sand, that the first rains from heaven may efface them, we are ever willing to inscribe upon the tablets of our memory every act of kindness, sympathy and even-handed justice extended to us, never to be effaced while memory retains her throne.

Resolved, That to those members of the two branches of our State Legislature who have dared to do right by extending partial justice to the colored people af California, by repealing those unjust laws which denied them the right to testify in her courts of justice, in common with their white fellow-citizens, we extend alike our sincere congratulations and most heartfelt thanks.

Resolved, That we claim and acknowledge an identity of interest with all *Loyal* Americans, in the honor, glory and integrity of our common country: that we are willing, with them, to share her burthens and responsibilities, support and obey all just laws, and in this, her hour of need, hold ourselves ready to respond to any call upon us for the vindication of her authority, dignity and integrity, whether against foreign or domestic foes.

All of which is respectfully submitted:

Alex. Ferguson,
J. B. Sanderson.
P. Anderson,
F. G. Barbadoes,
S. Howard,
Wm. H. Yates.
Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the preamble and resolutions be adopted. The motion was carried unanimously. After which, the meeting adjourned, sine die.

T. M. D. WARD, *President.*
Attest: P. Anderson, *Sec'ty.*

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Napa City, March 17, 1863.

Mr. Editor—The death of the late Wm. B. Farrell is much to be regretted by his many friends. Mr. Farrell has fully solved the question as to the ability of parents to give their children a good education, if they are determined so to do. I made this gentleman's acquaintance early in 1855, since which time I have been on the most intimate terms of friendship with him, and I am enabled to write a few lines upon his many virtues, and also for the encouragement of those who have children to educate. Mr. F. was a sober, indnstrious, honest, hard-working man, and with the assistance of his kind wife, he sent his son to a private school in San Francisco, at a time when teaching was very expensive. This high price of educating was continued until his son was prepared for the college to which he was sent some two or three years ago. There he has paid for his board and

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clothing, and his friends will be glad to hear that he has graduated, and gone forth to preach the gospel. Mr. F. bought a lot on Harrison street, which, ere long, will be one of the finest streets in San Francisco. On this lot he had two good houses; all this he accomplished by his industry, and when he knew he could not live much longer, he called his wife to him, and committed all he had to her, and, after begging her to give him up and not keep him lingering, he died in hope of a blissful immortality. E. H.

Red Bluff, March 10, 1863.

Mr. Editor—We regret that circumstances did not permit our presence with you on that great day of rejoicing over the Proclamation. The news of the President's great act was received with joy here, and for myself it sent a thrill of pleasure through my very soul. I cannot give vent to my feelings. Though I am constrained to remain here, my heart is with you on the occasion. I thank the Lord there is one privilege I cannot be deprived of, that is, of offering up my supplications in behalf of the oppressed of our people. The long-talked of day has come at last. Oh bless the Lord, I say. A few more days and all our troubles will be at an end: then let us poor pilgrims be ready to go home. But let us now rejoice while we may for the deliverance of our people. P. S.

Coloma, March 18th, 1863.

Friend Anderson—I wish that you would send your paper to R. S. Brown, Greenwood, El Dorado co. He may continue to take it and get other subscribers. I think that your paper gets better every number. I shall try and do all I can for it, wherever I go, and wish that all of our people would do the same.

I perceived in the last number that J. G. Wilson has appeared in print again, and his effort does great credit to his head and heart. With my best wishes for the success of the Appeal,

I remain your true friend,
Isaac Morton.

Colored Soldiers in Battle.—As the policy of arming men to fight enemies who are maintained in the field by black labor is becoming accepted quite generally, it is interesting to note current evidences as to the capacity of the negro for such service. In this connection we have news from Fort Clinch, Fla., of a fight which recently occurred up the St. Mary's river, at a place called Scrubby Bluff. The forces engaged were Clark's rebel cavalry, about 80 men, and companies C, H and B of the 1st South Carolina Volunteers (colored.) Our forces took seven prisoners. The captain of the Union steamer John Adams, which assisted in the fight, was shot in the head. Our loss was two men and six wounded. The man that shot the captain was killed by the colored sergeant. It was evidently the intention of the rebels to board the John Adams after they had killed her commandant. When the rebels attempted to board the steamer they were shot down like dogs by the negro volunteers, who fought like tigers. The John Adams was not injured.

Col Higginson, in his official report, commends his black troops in the highest terms for courage, endurance and discipline.—*Wash. Corr. Bulletin.*

Colored Confederate Soldiers.—The Confederate Attorney-General has decided that men with any portion of the blood of the white race are liable to conscription. This decision admits to the rebel army all the mulattoes and quadroons in the Confederacy, and they are numbered by thousands. We suppose there is barely an officer in the rebel army, from Richmond to Mobile, past the meridian of life, who has not one or more mulatto children. All these chaps according to the Attorney-General's decision, are to be made to fight side by side with the white conscripts of Davidson, Williamson, Henry, and Shelby counties, to destroy the Federal Union. Colored sharpshooters have for months been destroying our soldiers in Virginia.—*Nashville Union.*

Hon. John Bell is now residing with his family at Sparta, Ga. The Atlanta *Courier* says: "He has fallen into a settled melancholy—another act of vengeance the North has to settle for."

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Gen. Nathaniel Green, one of the ablest, most experienced and successful of the American generals, in a letter to Washington, dated the 24th of January, says:

"I have recommended to this State (South Carolina) to raise some black regiments."

The letter of Gen. Green to Gov. Rutledge, of South Carolina, on employing negro soldiers, is of the highest importance:

"The national strength of the country, in point of numbers, appears to me to consist much more in the blacks than in the whites. Could they be incorporated and employed for its defence, it would afford you double security. That they would make good soldiers I have not the least doubt."

Against such testimony in favor of the necessity, practicability and success of Gen. Hunter's proposal to arm loyal blacks in dsfence of the republic, the overwhelming opinion of lounging, whisky-drinking soldiers, rebel sympathizers, Democratic political leaders, camp-followers, loafers and scoundrels is generally arrayed!

A Washington letter says: Apropos of Gen. Butler. He has told his friends here the course which he should have pursued with reference to the proclamation of Jeff. Davis against him, had it reached New Orleans while he was still in command. He should have sent a rebel general and several other officers then in his hands under strict guard to Ship Island, with orders that upon the receipt of authentic intelligence by the officer in command there, that a hair of Butler's head, or of that of any of his officers had been touched, these rebel prisoners should all be hung at once. "And," adds Butler, "Jeff. Davis knows me well enough to believe that what I promised I should perform. He knows that a Massachusetts man who dared to vote 64 times for him at the Charleston Convention would dare anything."

The Emancipation Project of Western Virginia.—The amendment inserted by Congress in the Constitution of the new State of Western Virginia, providing for gradual emancipation, has been ratified by the State Constitutional Convention. It has now to be submitted to the people for final ratification, and the prospect is that this will be done by an overwhelming majority. The amendment provides that emancipation shall commence July 4th, of the present year. Western Virginia has among her more prominent citizens many staunch emancipationists, at the head of whom stands their able Senator in Congress, Mr. Wiley. His colleague in the Senate, Mr. Carlile, is a person of another breed, who seems to prefer the company and counsel of the copperhead fraternity.

Colored Regiments.—The Port Royal *New South* says the organization of the First South Carolina Volunteers has been completed, and the Regiment turned over by Gen. Saxton to the War Department. A second regiment of colored men will soon be formed, with Col Montgomery, of Kansas as its commander. The officers of the First South Carolina have received their commissions from Gen. Saxton.

A rather important step on the subject of slavery has been taken by the Spanish government. An order has been published in the official *Gazette*, dated Madrid, Dec. 11, 1862, by which it is decreed that slaves going with their Cuban masters to the United States, North, or to any free country, become thereby free, the same as if they had gone to Spain. Another recognition by a national power that slavery is the creature of local laws, and that liberty is the general rule for mankind. Another point for Jeff. Davis' next message.

New Party.—The Union Constitutional and Emancipation Party, is the name of a new political organization established in Missouri. It is pledged to gradual compensated emancipation; the support of the General Government; and the formation of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "The Hon. John Minor Botts has recently purchased, in Orange county, Va., an estate of 2,900 acres, for the sum of $104,600, and has left the city to take possession of the same, with the intention of devoting the remainder of his years to agricultural pursuits"

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"The Lost Arts."—Wendell Phillips, in a lecture delivered at the Cooper Institute, N. Y., Feb. 2d, gives the following interesting historical particulars in relation to the "Lost Arts:"

Glass is a useful article, and the ancients knew more about it than we do, which fact is shown by the manner in which it was moulded and colored. He complimented Edward Everett's description of the telescope, but denied that Galileo was the first person to discover its use. He furnished facts to show that the ancients must have used telescopes, microscopes and opera glasses. The paintings of the past show that we cannot mix paints as well as the ancients could. In manufacturing metals, the ancients were our superiors. The orator spoke of a sword so exquisitively made, that it could be put into a sheath, coiled up like a snake, without breaking, and he had thought that our Secretary of State was somewhat like that sword, for he could twist without breaking. [Cheers.] A negro had tempered steel with an art which died with him, and it was not revived until a hundred years after, so you see if you will let the negro fight, he can make his own sword. [Cheers.] The ancients, it appears, had the steamboat and the canal, and they had the art of moving immense masses of rocks—masses weighing 3,000 tons each. Europe says, "I made the canal." China says, "I made it a thousand years ago." Egypt growls from her granite lips: "Keep quiet, children, I made it five thousand years ago." Stevens says he found railroads (built thousands of years ago) whose grooves were coated with iron. The use of guano is not new. Animal magnetism may be traced to the middle ages. Cold water, as a remedial agent, is not new. Revolving pistols and breech-loading cannon are at least three hundred years old. Sherry cobblers are of ancient date, as is the fashion of drinking them through straws. The baloon and the telegraph even belong to the past. Western wit, which consists of exaggeratioe such as Lowell delights in, is old. The stereoscope is two hundred years older than Christianity, and the mowing machine was used centuries ago.

Why did he speak thus of the wisdom of the Ancients? Because art was hidden in the bosom of the aristocracy. In the printing press, the only discovery of modern times, we see hope for the future. Iron and fire cannot save civilization. Sublime and noble principle, guided by wisdom and humanity, can save it, if God intends to save it.

The Negro to fight on Both Sides.—Notwithstanding Jeff. Davis's well affected horror of the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man, there is good evidence that the rebels themselves have been the first to use the negroes as soldiers, and if they dare trust them with arms they may yet have a larger black army than the Government. As yet they have only employed the negroes as artillerists. Negro slaves worked a portion of the batteries at Vicksburg, by which our assailing columns were so savagely mowd down, and negro slaves stand behind the batteries at Port Hudson, and yet the rebel chief lifts his hands in holy horror and calls upon the civilized world to go into spasms of moral indignation because the Government proposes to employ negroes on the right side. As to the use of negroes in the southern forts, a recent letter from an officer of the Bank's expedition at Baton Rouge, says:

"The fortifications of Fort Hudson are said to be very strong, the heavy artillery guns of monstrous size, and are worked entirely by negroes, who, it is now fully admitted, make the best soldiers in the world, for heavy artillery service, being very muscular men. The sound of the cannon does not affect their brain, and they can endure fatigue much better than white men, and seem to be perfectly in their element while working the heavy guns within the fortifications. Our own government are beginning to realize this fact, and forts Jackson and St. Phillip are now being manned by negroes. There are now about 8,000 of them thoroughly drilled in ground movements as infantry, without arms, by Gen. Phelps, who fully realized what he must come to in regard to employing negroes as soldiers. Gen. Butler could not comprehend this fact, and the result was that Gen. Phelps resigned and went home.—Gen. Butler changed entirely his opinion,

armed these very men that Gen. Phelps had trained and disciplined, and it is fully admitted that we have no troops that are under better discipline, and who take so good care of their arms or better care of themselves. These are the very men who are now being sent to Fort Jackson and elsewhere. I saw yesterday a company of seventy-five, who had been selected within the last eighteen days by Gen. Sherman's orderly, and were being drilled by him, and they really showed great proficiency in company movements. This company is to be filled up to its maximum, 156, and is to work the heavy guns on the fortifications."

Latest Telegraphic News.

It is stated that the Confederate loan was freely taken in the Continental market.

A refugee, who arrived within our lines to-day from Charleston, says the rebels have about 400 guns in position around the city. The west side is poorly fortified. A number of iron clad shore batteries in the harbor are mounted with the heaviest guns, and he thinks the city is impregnable from a water approach.

The *Express*, of this city, states that Secretary Chase, 15th, was offered $100,000,000 in gold by European parties, which, at current rates of exchange, would be equivalent to par here.

Yazoo Pass has likely given us an advantage not heretofore appreciated.

Officers just from the vicinity of Vicksburg say that stronghold must soon capitulate, or do worse.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Accounts from Rosecrans are of a gratifying character.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Government is in the r ceipt of a dispatch, from Rosecrans, announcing the evacuation of Vicksburg, according to information received at his headquartes. This creates much excitement, and is generally credited in official circles.

United States official letters from Lopez, in Arizona, speak of very recent discoveries of very rich gold, silver and quicksilver mines there.

The working of the Internal Revenue Law begins to be most satisfactory, and with weekly receipts of over a million and a half the interest of the public debt is safe.

Joe Johnson has gone to Tennessee, and will command the rebel army there in the next battle.

Our fleet captured 26 transports up the Yazoo, and they destroyed 18 of them.

Reliable intelligence has reached Government that Lee's army is not materially wrecked, but has been industriously employed in the erection of defensive works at Fredericksburg. No intention has been manifested of abandoning that point.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special dispatch of the *Mercury* says: Gen. Hooker will be ready to move in about a week. It is rumored he will march direct to Richmond *via* Urbana, on the lower Rappahannock.

Alarming reports prevailed in St. Domingo, that ten districts had revolted under Gen. Lucas, and troops were being sent from Cuba, and several war vessels ordered there.

The expedition to colonize persons of color has been indefinitely postponed by the President.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissary notes not exceeding 33 days, including days of grace, shall bear a one cent stamp; exceeding 33 days and not exceeding 63 days, including grace, two cents: exceeding 63 days and not exceeding 93 days, including grace, three cents; consequently a note for 63 days, including grace, would possess legal value, having a two cent stamp affixed thereto. The same rule applies to notes having a longer time to run.

Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, introduced resolutions on the 11th inst., into the rebel Congress, looking to peace.

A Mobile dispatch of the 7th, says the Yankees have gone up the Tennessee river to Florence, Ala., with a fleet of gunboats, and about 500 cavalry landed and were destroying all on their route through Franklin, Lawrence and Marion counties towards Aberdeen, Miss.

Washington special dispatches say that Gen. Hooker's and the Medical Director's letters pronounce the army of the Potomac as healthy as the world has ever known.

It is said that the difficulties which constrained Sigel to tender his resignation have been adjusted. He will withdraw his resignation and return to his old command.

Internal Revenue receipts last week amounted to, $1,000,000, being the largest sum yet received.

Secretary Chase issued proposals to-day for the designs of the new Treasury Notes—fives and upwards.

An important treaty has been concluded between the Chippewa Indians of Uppper Mississippi and the Government, by which the Chippewas cede to the Government five reservations, comprising the most valuable land in Minnesota. The Indians have agreed to move 60 miles further north.

A meeting was held at the [Merchants'] Exchange to aid the Atlantic Telegraph. It was addressed by Cyrus W. Field and others. There was quite a large amount raised on the spot. A Committee was appointed to act in unison with the Chamber of Commerce in obtaining subscriptions.

A Washington letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* says that a dispatch was received at the State Department, from Minister Dayton, announcing that he had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Relations, to whom he read the letter of Secretary Seward, declining the mediation proposal of Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys. He listened with much attention, but made no comments.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Herald*, states that a draft of 500,000 men will soon be ordered and arrangements will be made to enforce the conscription law without difficulty.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Secretary of War has repeatedly expressed his opinion that the great and decisive battles of the campaign will be fought in the southwest, and is confident that they will result in the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Provision has been made for Rosecrans's safety and against an invasion of Kentucky and Missouri. The rebels concede the capture of Yazoo City.

Gen. Fremont has gone to New York. His interview with the Secretary of War proved unsatisfactory.

The General Land Office here grants this week, to parties in California, warrants for upwards of 6,000 acres of land, among the most valuable in that State.

It is stated that A. J. Stewart has chartered a ship to be filled for the destitute in Ireland.

Advices per steamer Union state that the rebels have erected formidable batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The peace resolutions passed the New Jersey House of Assembly, after an exciting debate, by 38 to 13.

Late Richmond papers contain a report that the city of Mexico has been captured by the French.

The rebels attacked Newbern last Friday, and were defeated.

A Hilton Head letter, states that Lieut. Rusley and nine men were captured by a squad of rebel pickets, who crossed the river and found our pickets asleep and not a musket loaded.

A rumor was received by the steamer Union that the negro expedition into Florida and Georgia had been captured. It was commanded by Cols. Higginson and Montgomery.

A most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock, on Thursday last, in which our cavalry under General Averill contended with a superior force of the enemy, in a hand-to-hand conflict, for over five hours, finally routing them and capturing a considerable number of prisoners and horses.

FOR A FELON.—Take a pint of soft soap, and stir it in air-slacked lime, till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Take a large thimble and fill it with the composition once every 30 minutes. This is said to be a certain remedy.

He who assumes to be what he is not, will inevitably become nothing at all.

God's bow is never bent at a venture.—He never loses sight of his arrows. No word of his ever misses its mark, but each accomplishes its purposes. And yet it is not the less a joy to him when that word finds a welcome, and of all Men he is to the Most High, the dearest, in whose affections God's words are hidden the most deeply, and in whose conduct they most conspicuously reappear.

Letters Received Since our Last.

E. Hatton, Napa; S. B. Serrington, Stockton; G. W. Bell, Bear Valley; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville; Wm. Holmes, Oroville; Isaac Morton, Coloma.

MARRIED.

In Placerville, by the Rev. Mr. McMonlagal, NELSON KAY to Miss LUCINDA JESSINGS, both of Placerville.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,
HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

MANHATTAN ISLAND HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD COCKTAIL call at No. 57 Third street, Manhattan Island House, Sacramento, and if you want a glass of champaigne for a bit, call at the Manhattan Island House, kept by GEO. VAN BUREN, of New York City. ml0

FURNISHED ROOMS.
MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor; can accomodate persons from the interior or the city, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

LODGING.
MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.
N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Ross House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT And Real Estate Office,
610 Montgomery Street,
Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO
Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.
Hotels & private families supplied with the best male and female help.
Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.
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The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

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EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
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Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc., With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.
Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.
FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.
Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.
Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

Barbers, look at This!
FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to
DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
MARYSVILLE,
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. I.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863. [NO. 52.

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10 lines " 1 time 1 00
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Longer Advertisements in proportion.
Society Notices, 3 Months 2 50
Births and Marriages 25
Deaths ..... gratis.
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
John G. Coursey, City Agent.
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Wm. Mills, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

It is stated in a foreign journal that out of a caravan of eighty-two persons who crossed the great desert from Algeria to Timbuctoo last summer, all but fifteen used wine and other spirituous liquors as a preventative against African diseases. Soon after reaching Timbuctoo, all who used spirituous liquors, except one, died. Of the fifteen who abstained, all survived.

In the San Jose *Mercury* we find the following extracts from the Speech of J. J. Owen, in the Assembly, March 4th, on the Testimony Bill:

FROM A
Speech by J. J. Owen in the Assembly, March 4th, on the Bill to Admit the Testimony of Colored Persons in the Courts of Justice.

I rise to advocate the general principles involved in this bill. And in doing so, I start our with the self-evident proposition, that the nearer all laws conform to that eternal principle of justice involved in the Golden Rule—"do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you"—the better it is for the welfare of the State—the better it is for humanity. The principle that might makes right, is a principle at variance with the true theory of free Government, and is subversive of the objects and purposes for which the American government was established. I am not one that regards the Declaration of Independence as an impracticable theory, but rather as the central sun of our governmental system, around which the Constitution, and all laws under that Constitution, do, or should, revolve. Upon this broad platform of justice to all men, I stand in defence of this bill. I do not purpose to argue now, that all men born beneath the protecting ægis of the American flag, who speak our own mother tongue, irrespective of color, condition or caste, are entitled to equal political privileges; (that they are, I sincerely believe;) but shall confine my remarks to the questions involved in this bill. I heartily support the measure, because it is one step in the right direction, which, I am frank to admit, will lead to other steps of justice towards a down-trodden and oppressed people. Here are a people numbered by millions, American born, not one in ten of whom are of purely African descent, and in the faces of one-half of whom the white man's blood has almost expelled the African tinge;—they ask as far as California is concerned—for what? Not that they may be regarded as political equals; not that the barriers of social equality may be stricken down; not that their children may be permitted to be educated in the schools they are taxed to support—but simple protection under the laws made by white men; which protection can only be guaranteed by admitting their testimony in our courts of justice.

It is an insult to the good sense of an intelligent juror to suppose him incapable of giving testimony of any kind its due weight. It is a greater insult to humanity to believe the American colored man incapable of telling the truth upon the witness' stand. There is a child-like simplicity, almost bordering on superstition, in the negro character, that invests and surrounds an oath in his mind, when duly administered, with great sanctity, and a deeper solemnity, than are wont to characterize the white man's conscience, when appealing to the Almighty to witness the truth of his assertions.

But I apprehend that all objections of this nature are not founded in sincerity. It is a part of that chivalry sentiment, born of a long life of tyranny over a crushed race, that gives to the white man the ultimatum of human excellence, in opposition to self-evident facts. That republican governments are made for white men only, is a paradox too inconsistent to require serious reflection. We, as a people, will yet be made to recognize this truth: that the strength and durability of republican governments, depends solely on the universal intelligence and equal liberties of the people. I comprehend the gulf that a century of fraud and injustice has opened up between the races on this continent; and I comprehend, also, the slow process by which men unlearn error. The time has arrived for us to take the first step in the direction of justice. Let us not hesitate.

Taxation, without representation, has ever been regarded by Fourth of July orators as a just cause for the annulling of our allegiance to the mother country; and yet, while boasting of the uprightness of this principle, we have taxed the property of the colored man to support a government in which he has had no voice. We educate our children, in a measure, at his expense, and deny him the use of our schools. We suffer him to be robbed and murdered by white men, and then deny him redress in our courts. As a people we should blush at the wrongs we have persistently heaped upon the colored race; and should begin to allow a more liberal humanity, and a wiser policy, to pervade our State and National councils.

There is an argument in favor of this bill, which I conceive reflects but little credit upon the master race; but which, nevertheless, has greater potency with many minds than any show of justice or principle could have; and that is, expediency. We demand the admission of negro testimony for our own protection. We have a right to avail ourselves of any relevant testimony that will carry conviction to the minds of a jury of our peers, while that testimony remains unimpeached. Denied of this right, justice is a mockery—our courts, the nurseries of wrong. Where is my security for life or property, if you hedge out by narrow unrighteous barriers, the testimony of an intelligent being who may be the sole possessor of a requisite knowledge of facts necessary to sustain me in my rights. In many of the slave States even, the testimony of free persons of color is not excluded from the courts. South Carolina, more than one-half of whose population was, until recently, enslaved, is not more bigoted in her law concerning negro testimony, than we of California, who boast of our intelligence and liberality. Many of the Supreme Court decisions of the Southern States, ought to shame us into this needed reform. One decision from Supreme Judge King, of Louisiana, is so *apropos* to my argument, that I cannot withhold a brief extract:

"At the date of our earliest legislation as a Territory, as well as at the present day, free persons of color constituted a numerous class. In some districts they are respectable from their intelligence, industry and habits of good order. Many of them are enlightened by education, and the instances are by no means rare in which they are large property holders. So far from being in that degraded state which renders them unworthy of belief, they are such persons as courts and juries would not hesitate to believe under oath. Moreover, this numerous class is entitled to the protection of our laws; but that protection would, in many instances, be illusory, and the gravest offences against their persons and property might be committed with impunity, by white persons, if the rule of exclusion contended for were recognized. Their competency must be tested by our laws on the subject, and the received rules of evidence, which, we think, leave the question free from doubt. No incompetency has been declared by our laws with reference to free persons of color. On the contrary, they are included in the article of the code which prescribes the qualifications of competent witnesses in civil matters. * * * The provision of our code which makes free persons of color competent witnesses in civil matters, is a legislative declaration that they are obnoxious to none of the disqualifying objections, which under the general rules of evidence, exclude witnesses. It is a recognition that they are *prima facie* worthy of credit, and that their testimony may be safely received and weighed by our courts and juries. No reason has been suggested why a distinction should exist in respect to their competency in civil and criminal cases to which white persons are parties; *while weighty considerations present themselves in favor of the admissibility in both.*"

In commenting on this decision an able journalist of this State forcibly remarks:

"This calm, sensible opinion of a Louisiana judge, if expressed in California by the press, or orators on the stump, excites from a portion of the people, a torrent of vulgar and abusive epithets. For this reason alone the Legislature has not dared to do justice to the colored races, nor to our own race, by repealing that portion of the law which disqualifies them from giving evidence."

But I am invariably met by the opposers of this measure, with, (I was about to say,) the silly questions, "Would you make the Negro your social equal? Are you in favor of amalgamating the races? Would you strike down the barriers that make white men, *par excellence*, a superior race?" And Yankee-like, I answer these most ridiculously grave questions by asking others: Do you make the degraded white man, who may not only testify in the courts, but has a vote as potent as your own—do you make him your social equal? Do you go out of your social sphere to seek alliance with the ignorant and degraded? Can you make any laws that will reduce to one social plane, all conditions of society? Nature has made a criterion by which we should judge all men; and that is, by their mental and moral worth. That man is my equal, only and always, who possesses the same attributes of character to the same extent. As one man progresses more rapidly than another from the barbarism of ignorance—as he more effectually surmounts the rubbish of uncultivated humanity, and soars into higher and purer regions of thought, in that ratio will he be superior to another in all that makes up the sum of human excellence. Caste is the necessary and inexorable sequence of unequal enlightenment, and must remain so to the end of time.

But concede, for argument's sake, that by the admission of negro testimony we accord to the colored man a consequence, now only granted to white men, and, thereby, in a certain equivocal sense, make him our equal. What then? Have we debased our own humanity by that act? Who will be wronged? Shall the white murderer go unwhipt of justice, that society may pander to the squeamish chivalry sentimentalism that has placed upon our statute books a law worthy only of the dark ages? It is about time we cast from us these intolerant ideas, and begin to set the world a better example.

It is gratifying to every liberal mind to note the rapid strides the American people are making to regain their lost honor. Barely two years have elapsed since those of us who dared to denounce human slavery as a monster that was slowly, but inevitably sapping the foundations of our Nation's life, were upon our brows the brand of a vitiated public sentiment, and were everywhere met with opprobrious epithets, and the contumely of ignorance. But, thank God, the darkness of error is giving way to the sunlight of justice. The man who is not an Abolitionist to-day, has been left behind to grope, with benighted footsteps, amid the decaying forms of dead ideas that slumber in the musty ruins of the past. It was necessary that there should have been a chaos before a world could be created. From the moral chaos of the present will evolve a world of resplendent beauty, whose sun shall be constitutional liberty, and whose moon shall be equal liberty to all men.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.—Benjamin J. Lossing has obtained permission from the President to take a photograph of the Emancipation Proclamation, which is entirely in Mr. Lincoln's hand-writing. The photograph is to form one of the illustrations in Mr. Lossing's historical works.

Retake of Preceding Frame

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armed these very men that Gen. Phelps had trained and disciplined, and it is fully admitted that we have no troops that are under better discipline, and who take so good care of their arms or better care of themselves. These are the very men who are now being sent to Fort Jackson and elsewhere. I saw yesterday a company of seventy-five, who had been selected within the last eighteen days by Gen. Sherman's orderly, and were being drilled by him, and they really showed great proficiency in company movements. This company is to be filled up to its maximum, 156, and is to work the heavy guns on the fortifications."

Latest Telegraphic News.

It is stated that the Confederate loan was freely taken in the Continental market.

A refugee, who arrived within our lines today from Charleston, says the rebels have about 400 guns in position around the city. The west side is poorly fortified. A number of iron clad shore batteries in the harbor are mounted with the heaviest guns, and he thinks the city is impregnable from a water approach.

The *Express*, of this city, states that Secretary Chase, 15th, was offered $100,000,000 in gold by European parties, which at current rates of exchange, would be equivalent to par here.

Yazoo Pass has likely given us an advantage not heretofore appreciated.

Officers just from the vicinity of Vicksburg say that stronghold must soon capitulate, or do worse.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Accounts from Rosecrans are of a gratifying character.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The Government is in the receipt of a dispatch, from Rosecrans, announcing the evacuation of Vicksburg, according to information received at his headquarters. This creates much excitement, and is generally credited in official circles.

United States official letters from Lopez, in Arizona, speak of very recent discoveries of very rich gold, silver and quicksilver mines there.

The working of the Internal Revenue Law begins to be most satisfactory, and with weekly receipts of over a million and a half the interest of the public debt is safe.

Joe Johnson has gone to Tennessee, and will command the rebel army there in the next battle.

Our fleet captured 26 transports up the Yazoo, and they destroyed 18 of them.

Reliable intelligence has reached Government that Lee's army is not materially wrecked, but has been industriously employed in the erection of defensive works at Fredericksburg. No intention has been manifested of abandoning that point.

NEW YORK, March 15.—A special dispatch of the *Mercury* says: Gen. Hooker will be ready to move in about a week. It is rumored he will march direct to Richmond *via* Urbana, on the lower Rappahannock.

Alarming reports prevailed in St. Domingo, that ten districts had revolted under Gen. Lucas, and troops were being sent from Cuba, and several war vessels ordered there.

The expedition to colonize persons of color has been indefinitely postponed by the President.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that promissary notes not exceeding 33 days, including days of grace, shall bear a one cent stamp; exceeding 33 days and not exceeding 63 days, including grace, two cents; exceeding 63 days and not exceeding 93 days, including grace, three cents; consequently a note for 63 days, including grace, would possess legal value, having a two cent stamp affixed thereto. The same rule applies to notes having a longer time to run.

Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, introduced resolutions on the 11th inst., into the rebel Congress, looking to peace.

A Mobile dispatch of the 7th, says the Yankees have gone up the Tennessee river to Florence, Ala., with a fleet of gunboats, and about 500 cavalry landed and were destroying all on their route through Franklin, Lawrence and Marion counties towards Aberdeen, Miss.

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Washington special dispatches say that Gen. Hooker's and the Medical Director's letters pronounce the army of the Potomac as healthy as the world has ever known.

It is said that the difficulties, which constrained Sigel to tender his resignation have been adjusted. He will withdraw his resignation and return to his old command.

Internal Revenue receipts last week amounted to, $1,000,000, being the largest sum yet received.

Secretary Chase issued proposals to-day for the designs of the new Treasury Notes—fives and upwards.

An important treaty has been concluded between the Chippewa Indians of Uppper Mississippi and the Government, by which the Chippewas cede to the Government five reservations, comprising the most valuable land in Minnesota. The Indians have agreed to move 60 miles further north.

A meeting was held at the [Merchants'] Exchange to aid the Atlantic Telegraph. It was addressed by Cyrus W. Field and others. There was quite a large amount raised on the spot. A Committee was appointed to act in unison with the Chamber of Commerce in obtaining subscriptions.

A Washington letter to the *Commercial Advertiser* says that a dispatch was received at the State Department, from Minister Dayton, announcing that he had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Relations, to whom he read the letter of Secretary Seward, declining the mediation proposal of Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys. He listened with much attention, but made no comments.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Herald*, states that a draft of 500,000 men will soon be ordered and arrangements will be made to enforce the conscription law without difficulty.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Secretary of War has repeatedly expressed his opinion that the great and decisive battles of the campaign will be fought in the southwest, and is confident that they will result in the speedy suppression of the rebellion.

Provision has been made for Rosecrans's safety and against an invasion of Kentucky and Missouri. The rebels concede the capture of Yazoo City.

Gen. Fremont has gone to New York. His interview with the Secretary of War proved unsatisfactory.

The General Land Office here grants this week, to parties in California, warrants for upwards of 6,000 acres of land, among the most valuable in that State.

It is stated that A. J. Stewart has chartered a ship to be filled for the destitute in Ireland.

Advices per steamer Union state that the rebels have erected formidable batteries at Galveston, mounted with guns taken from the Harriet Lane and Westfield

NEW YORK, March 18.—The peace resolutions passed the New Jersey House of Assembly, after an exciting debate, by 38 to 13.

Late Richmond papers contain a report that the city of Mexico has been captured by the French.

The rebels attacked Newbern last Friday, and were defeated.

A Hilton Head letter, states that Lieut. Rusley and nine men were captured by a squad of rebel pickets, who crossed the river and found our pickets asleep and not a musket loaded.

A rumor was received by the steamer Union that the negro expedition into Florida and Georgia had been captured. It was commanded by Cols. Higginson and Montgomery.

A most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock, on Thursday last, in which our cavalry under General Averill contended with a superior force of the enemy, in a hand-to-hand conflict, for over five hours, finally routing them and capturing a considerable number of prisoners and horses.

FOR A FLOX.—Take a pint of soft soap, and stir it in air-slacked lime, till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Take a large thimble and fill it with the composition once every 30 miuntes. This is said to be a certain remedy.

He who assumes to be what he is not, will inevitably become nothing at all.

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God's bow is never bent at a venture.—He never loses sight of his arrows. No word of his ever misses its mark, but each accomplishes its purposes. And yet it is not the less a joy to him when that word finds a welcome, and of all Men he is to the Most High, the dearest, in whose affections God's words are hidden the most deeply, and in whose conduct they most conspicuously reappear.

Letters Received Since our Last.

E. Hatton, Napa; S. B. Serrington, Stockton; G. W. Bell, Bear Valley; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville; Wm. Holmes, Oroville; Isaac Morton, Coloma.

MARRIED.

In Placerville, by the Rev. Mr. McMonigal, NELSON KAY to Miss LUCINDA JESSINGS, both of Placerville.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

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D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,

HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

MANHATTAN ISLAND HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO City.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD COCKTAIL call at No. 57 Third street, Manhattan Island House, Sacramento, and if you want a glass of champagne for a bit, call at the Manhattan Island House, kept by GEO. VAN BUREN, of New York City. mh10

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor; can accomodate persons from the interior or the city, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

LODGING.

MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.

N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

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NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS, IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Bross House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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JOHN O'BRIEN & CO.,
EMPLOYMENT
And Real Estate Office,
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Between Clay & Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO

Farmers, employers in the mines, contractors, manufacturers and tradesmen, furnished with men and women.

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Also, rent houses, rents and bills collected, loans negotiated, etc.

Address, by mail or express, JOHN O' BRIEN & CO., San Francisco.

The German, French and Spanish languages, spoken at this office. ap5*

16

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GENERAL AGENCY
AND
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Find employment for all kinds of Help, House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc., etc. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, feels confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week..... 6 00
Lodging, per week 2 00
Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

Barbers, look at This!

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Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

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NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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OPEN ALL NIGHT.
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m27

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641 Sacramento Street,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N.B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

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Albert D. Borghart, "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley. "
J. E. Smith, Yreka.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Wm. W. Rich, Oakland.
Wm. Page, Sonora.
A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Elijah Booth, "
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
E. Hatton, Napa.
Isaac Morton, Coloma.
William Holmes, Oroville.
James H. Hudson, Suisun City.
Lewis G. Green, Los Angeles.
Isaac Flood, San Antonio.
Robert H. Small, Coulterville.
James Moody, Jackson, Amador Co.
Chas. G. Hawkins, Sutter Creek, "
Francis Green, Michigan Bar.
L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
John C. Mortimore, Aurora, Mono co.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity county.
David McReynolds, Shasta.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Wm. Payne, Virginia City, N. T.
James G. Brown, Carson City, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

IT is stated in a foreign journal that out of a caravan of eighty-two persons who crossed the great desert from Algeria to Timbuctoo last summer, all but fifteen used wine and other spirituous liquors as a preventative against African diseases. Soon after reaching Timbuctoo, all who used spirituous liquors, except one, died. Of the fifteen who abstained, all survived.

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In the San Jose *Mercury* we find the following extracts from the Speech of J. J. Owen, in the Assembly, March 4th, on the Testimony Bill:

FROM A

Speech by J. J. Owen in the Assembly, March 4th, on the Bill to Admit the Testimony of Colored Persons in the Courts of Justice.

I rise to advocate the general principles involved in this bill. And in doing so, I start our with the self-evident proposition, that the nearer all laws conform to that eternal principle of justice involved in the Golden Rule—"do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you"—the better it is for the welfare of the State—the better it is for humanity. The principle that might makes right, is a principle at variance with the true theory of free Government, and is subversive of the objects and purposes for which the American government was established. I am not one that regards the Declaration of Independence as an impracticable theory, but rather as the central sun of our governmental system, around which the Constitution, and all laws under that Constitution, do, or should, revolve. Upon this broad platform of justice to all men, I stand in defence of this bill. I do not purpose to argue now, that all men born beneath the protecting ægis of the American flag, who speak our own mother tongue, irrespective of color, condition or caste, are entitled to equal political privileges; (that they are, I sincerely believe;) but shall confine my remarks to the questions involved in this bill. I heartily support the measure, because it is one step in the right direction, which, I am frank to admit, will lead to other steps of justice towards a down-trodden and oppressed people. Here are a people numbered by millions, American born, not one in ten of whom are of purely African descent, and in the faces of one-half of whom the white man's blood has almost expelled the African tinge;—they ask as far as California is concerned—for what? Not that they may be regarded as political equals; not that the barriers of social equality may be stricken down; not that their children may be permitted to be educated in the schools they are taxed to support—but simple protection under the laws made by white men; which protection can only be guaranteed by admitting their testimony in our courts of justice.

It is an insult to the good sense of an intelligent juror to suppose him incapable of giving testimony of any kind its due weight. It is a greater insult to humanity to believe the American colored man incapable of telling the truth upon the witness' stand. There is a child-like simplicity, almost bordering on superstition, in the negro character, that invests and surrounds an oath, in his mind, when duly administered, with great sanctity, and a deeper solemnity, than are wont to characterize the white man's conscience, when appealing to the Almighty to witness the truth of his assertions.

But I apprehend that all objections of this nature are not founded in sincerity. It is a part of that chivalry sentiment, born of a long life of tyranny over a crushed race, that gives to the white man the ultimatum of human excellence, in opposition to self-evident facts. That republican governments are made for white men only, is a paradox too inconsistent to require serious reflection. We, as a people, will yet be made to recognize this truth: that the strength and durability of republican governments, depends solely on the universal intelligence and equal liberties of the people. I comprehend the gulf that a century of fraud and injustice has opened up between the races on this continent; and I comprehend, also, the slow process by which men unlearn error. The time has arrived for us to take the first step in the direction of justice. Let us not hesitate.

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Taxation, without representation, has ever been regarded by Fourth of July orators as a just cause for the annulling of our allegiance to the mother country; and yet, while boasting of the uprightness of this principle, we have taxed the property of the colored man to support a government in which he has had no voice. We educate our children, in a measure, at his expense, and deny him the use of our schools. We suffer him to be robbed and murdered by white men, and then deny him redress in our courts. As a people we should blush at the wrongs we have persistently heaped upon the colored race; and should begin to allow a more liberal humanity, and a wiser policy, to pervade our State and National councils.

There is an argument in favor of this bill, which I conceive reflects but little credit upon the master race; but which, nevertheless, has greater potency with many minds than any show of justice or principle could have; and that is, expediency. We demand the admission of negro testimony for our own protection We have a right to avail ourselves of any relevant testimony that will carry conviction to the minds of a jury of our peers, while that testimony remains unimpeached. Denied of this right, justice is a mockery—our courts, the nurseries of wrong. Where is my security for life or property, if you hedge out by narrow unrighteous barriers, the testimony of an intelligent being who may be the sole possessor of a requisite knowledge of facts necessary to sustain me in my rights. In many of the slave States even, the testimony of free persons of color is not excluded from the courts. South Carolina, more than one-half of whose population was, until recently, enslaved, is not more bigoted in her law concerning negro testimony, than we of California, who boast of our intelligence and liberality. Many of the Supreme Court decisions of the Southern States, ought to shame us into this needed reform. One decision from Supreme Judge King, of Louisiana, is so *apropos* to my argument, that I cannot withhold a brief extract:

"At the date of our earliest legislation as a Territory, as well as at the present day, free persons of color constituted a numerous class. In some districts they are respectable from their intelligence, industry and habits of good order. Many of them are enlightened by education, and the instances are by no means rare in which they are large property holders. So far from being in that degraded state which renders them unworthy of belief, they are such persons as courts and juries would not hesitate to believe under oath. Moreover, this numerous class is entitled to the protection of our laws; but that protection would, in many instances, be illusory, and the gravest offences against their persons and property might be committed with impunity, by white persons, if the rule of exclusion contended for were recognized. Their competency must be tested by our laws on the subject, and the received rules of evidence, which, we think, leave the question free from doubt. No incompetency has been declared by our laws with reference to free persons of color. On the contrary, they are included in the article of the code which prescribes the qualifications of competent witnesses in civil matters. * * * The provision of our code which makes free persons of color competent witnesses in civil matters, is a legislative declaration that they are obnoxious to none of the disqualifying objections, which under the general rules of evidence, exclude witnesses. It is a recognition that they are *prima facie* worthy of credit, and that their testimony may be safely received and weighed by our courts and juries. No reason has been suggested why a distinction should exist in respect to their competency in civil and criminal cases to which white persons are parties; *while weighty considerations present*

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themselves in favor of the admissibility in both."

In commenting on this decision an able journalist of this State forcibly remarks:

"This calm, sensible opinion of a Louisiana judge, if expressed in California by the press, or orators on the stump, excites from a portion of the people, a torrent of vulgar and abusive epithets. For this reason alone the Legislature has not dared to do justice to the colored races, nor to our own race, by repealing that portion of the law which disqualifies them from giving evidence."

But I am invariably met by the opposers of this measure, with, (I was about to say,) the silly questions, "Would you make the Negro your social equal? Are you in favor of amalgamating the races? Would you strike down the barriers that make white men, *par excellence*, a superior race?" And Yankee-like, I answer these most ridiculously grave questions by asking others: Do you make the degraded white man, who may not only testify in the courts, but has a vote as potent as your own—do you make him your social equal? Do you go out of your social sphere to seek alliance with the ignorant and degraded? Can you make any laws that will reduce to one social plane, all conditions of society? Nature has made a criterion by which we should judge all men; and that is, by their mental and moral worth. That man is my equal, only and always, who possesses the same attributes of character to the same extent. As one man progresses more rapidly than another from the barbarism of ignorance—as he more effectually surmounts the rubbish of uncultivated humanity, and soars into higher and purer regions of thought, in that ratio will he be superior to another in all that makes up the sum of human excellence. Caste is the necessary and inexorable sequence of unequal enlightenment, and must remain so to the end of time.

But concede, for argument's sake, that by the admission of negro testimony we accord to the colored man a consequence, now only granted to white men, and, thereby, in a certain equivocal sense, make him our equal. What then? Have we debased our own humanity by that act? Who will be wronged? Shall the white murderer go unwhipt of justice, that society may pander to the squeamish chivalry sentimentalism that has placed upon our statute books a law worthy only of the dark ages? It is about time we cast from us these intolerant ideas, and begin to set the world a better example

It is gratifying to every liberal mind to note the rapid strides the American people are making to regain their lost honor. Barely two years have elapsed since those of us who dared to denounce human slavery as a monster that was slowly, but inevitably sapping the foundations of our Nation's life, were upon our brows the brand of a vitiated public sentiment, and were everywhere met with opprobrious epithets, and the contumely of ignorance. But, thank God, the darkness of error is giving way to the sunlight of justice. The man who is not an Abolitionist to-day, has been left behind to grope, with benighted footsteps, amid the decaying forms of dead ideas that slumber in the musty ruins of the past. It was necessary that there should have been a chaos before a world could be created. From the moral chaos of the present will evolve a world of resplendent beauty, whose sun shall be constitutional liberty, and whose moon shall be equal liberty to all men.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.—Benjamin J. Lossing has obtained permission from the President to take a photograph of the Emancipation Proclamation, which is entirely in Mr. Lincoln's hand-writing. The photograph is to form one of the illustrations in Mr. Lossing's historical works.

Black Soldiers at Fortress Monroe.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writing from Fort Macombe, gives an account of the black soldiers by whom the place is now protected. He accompanied them on the passage from Algiers (opposite New Orleans) to the Fort, and tells us what he saw :

It was at daybreak, (Jan. 23) that I crossed by the ferry to Algiers with Col. Stafford, and found his two remaining black companies—A and D—bivouacked in the Belleville Iron Works, with about 800 others. As the Colonel made his appearance, a loud cheer went up from the men, which resounded through the immense building. When the command to fall in was given, it was instantly obeyed, and then they were ordered to seize their stores and march to the station. Such a tumbling of boxes, barrels, tents, and every kind of material, I never saw before. In *four minutes* from the time the first order was given, these 200 men from all parts of the huge edifice had fallen into rank, been dispersed, had each seized his great burden, and was clean out of the building.

"You see my men can *work*, sir, though people say they can't fight," said the Colonel, triumphantly. "We don't trouble our heads much about transportation. Put me down in a forest with those same fellows, and I will build you a city, for I have every useful trade represented among them."

At this moment a Captain came up to the Colonel, saluted him very respectfully, and, after receiving his order, went off.

"I understand you, Colonel," said I, "that all your line officers were colored men ; there goes one, at any rate, who is white." The Colonel turned to me with a sarcastic smile : "And do you really think him white? Well, you may, sir, but that man is a 'negro,' for he carries the so-called curse of African blood in his veins."

I was literally amazed. Often as my senses had been deceived in this matter, they never had been so completely before. This officer, Capt. E. Davis, of Company A, was a fine looking young man (not unlike Gen. McClellan in mould of features), with light blue eyes, ruddy complexion, soft silky hair, and a splendid mustache of a sandy color, nearly approaching red. I would have defied the most consummate expert in niggerology, by the aid of the most powerful microscope, to discover the one drop of African blood in that man's veins ; still, there it was upon the record against him.

At 9¼ a. m. we left the Pontchartrain Station by railway, and the scene here was really affecting. Women were there, of all colors, taking leave of their husbands and brothers—and some of the feebler sex with an amount of fairness and refined physical beauty that many a white woman might covet. The same emotion at parting, the same hugging, and weeping, and kissing of little ones was observable that would have been met among the same number of Anglo-Saxon warriors parting with their loved ones ; at least I thought so.

During the voyage, and after our arrival at the fort, I not only had the best opportunity for observing the general demeanor of these soldiers, but I made a point of conversing with several of the line officers, in order to come at some just conclusion as to their mental calibre, manners, etc. Truth and honesty compel me to state that, as far as the privates were concerned, a more decent, orderly, obedient and soldierly set of men I never saw ; while, as regards the officers, had I come in contact with the same number of white men, taken at random, I could not have expected to find more general intelligence, education and refinement.

All of them conversed fluently in two languages—French and English—were well posted up in history and general literature, and during the long range of subjects—civil, literary, political or moral—which I brought expressly on the *taps*, I found on one or two occasions that I was conversing with men of no ordinary knowledge and mental capacity. Their Colonel, indeed, told me that he had often banteringly challenged his sceptical white brother officers to select 30 officers of his regiment, and if they could not favorably compare with them, in point of general intelligence education, military efficiency, cleanliness of dress and person, and gentlemanly deportment, he was willing to resign his commission. The boast may seem extraordinary to many ; but if those of his line officers whom I have not seen can at all compare with those that I have, the assertion is by no means an idle one.

It appears that over nine-tenths of this regiment are absolutely freemen. They embraced men of all trades and conditions of life ; many of them having left homes not only of comfort but luxury, and representing even wealth ; for it is well known that at least one-sixth of the whole property of the parish of Orleans is owned by free men of color. In spite of this, the prejudice under which this regiment has to labor is something quite formidable. They have now been five months in actual service, receiving no pay whatever, only a portion of some of their families being grudgingly and scantily supplied with rations. This seems unfair. They are either soldiers of the United States or they are not. If so, they are entitled to the treatment of soldiers ; if not, they should be dismissed the service.

Into the policy or impolicy of such an organization, it is neither my province or my purpose to enter, but, as a faithful chronicler of passing events, I am bound to tell you that this latent and available power is no myth to be sneered away by the sceptical or argued away by the interested. An army of 250,000 of just such stalwart and determined men stand ready, at a moment's notice, to enter upon honorable warfare against any foe, foreign or domestic, who may aim at the destruction of the United States. For what they have done, they point to the deeds of their fathers under Jackson at Chalmette ; for what they can now do their answer is : "If you doubt us, why not give us the chances of proof which we have so long and vainly been imploring ?"

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

The Great Reaction.

The spasmodic flutter made a few months ago by the Vallindigham, or Peace Party, which somewhat set in motion politicians of their own stripe in the States of New York, New Jersey and Illinois, have, since the adjournment of Congress, almost sunk into utter insignificance. The mighty voice from the uprising people of the North for the sustenance of the Administration and the President's Proclamation, has made them stand aghast, while they behold the mighty whirlwind of the principles of freedom that is fast sweeping them into oblivion. The gigantic measuras which passed the recent Congress have thrown their ranks into consternation. They have no hope, under the Conscription Act, to be left at home "in peace," to sow dissension and discord and reverse the action of the friends of the Administration, while loyal patriots are fighting their country's battles. They can no longer rely upon the hope that their one idea (the oppression of the Negro) will be inaugurated again. By the signs of the times the Border States are against them. Davis and his confederacy would not trust them. Where shall they go to hide their guilty heads from the popular indignation of the now united North against its domestic foes? The tremendous outbursts of applause that ring through Exeter Hall from the masses of England in approbation of the Administration and the Proclamation, gives a buoyancy to our Government for the radical prosecution of the war, and cheering hopes of speedily crushing out the rebellion. In relation to the colored American, the popular cry is, "He, too, is a man," and is helping to fight his country's battles.

☞ Those of our agents who have not collected for the month of March, will do us a favor by remitting the ensuing week.

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

LARGE FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary W. Tappan was largely attended on Thursday afternoon. The remains of the deceased lady were borne from the residence of her husband, on Sacramento st., above Stockton, to the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., where an impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Mitchell. An appropriate and concluding hymn was read by Elder T. M. D. Ward, and solemnly sung by the choir and congregation. After which the cortege again formed in the aisle. The bell of the Church was tolled while the solemn procession moved with the remains to the hearse. The conconrse, in carriages, followed to the cemetery. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, of which the deceased was a member. The Society was out in large numbers, and made a creditable appearance.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION AT SACRAMENTO.—On Tuesday evening next, March 31st, a Grand Entertainment will be given at Concert Hall, K st., Sacramento. The exercises will consist of Music, Dialogues, Tableaux, etc. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the A. M. E. Church of that city. Among those on the programme are Miss Emma Scott, Miss A. Scott, Miss Annie E. Vincent, Miss Lucy Johnson and other young ladies and gentlemen. Also, "a committee of favorite and well known performers have kindly volunvolunteered their services for the occasion, who will intersperse the exercises with several choice pieces of Music, viz. Messrs. Benjamin Cogar, George Goins, Thomas Hawkins and Isaiah Dunlap." We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket sent to this office.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.—His Excellency, Gov. Stanford, came down to this city on Saturday evening last. During his sojourn we called at the Lick House, to pay our respects to him. After making our obeisance, the Governor treated us with the greatest politeness, and during the conversation which ensued, he informed us of a fact which we are happy state, that, on Thursday last, he had approved the Testimony Bills.

ARRIVALS FROM THE EAST.—Among those who arrived on the last steamer, we are pleased to note the return of Mr. James Ramsey, long and favorably known in this city and Sacramento. We are also pleased to note the arrival of Mr. I. D. Shadd. Mr. S. has, for several years, resided in Canada, and comes among us with considerable literary fame.

We acknowledge the receipt of $3, handed to us by Mr. H. T. Burr, as a special contribution towards the support of the APPEAL. Mr. Burr is one of our white friends, and this special favor is duly appreciated by us.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—Among those who arrived in the city from the interior, during the past week, are, Mrs. Steward of Sonora, and Mr. J. R. Brown, our agent, now on a flying visit from Carson City.

The amount realized at the Festivtal a Assembly Hall, last week, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, was, we are informed, $200.

EXTRACTS FROM A PHILADELPHIA LETTER.—From a letter received by Mr. N. Cook from a friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 23d, we are permitted to make the following extracts :

"There are a great many colored men enlisting in this city to fill a regiment in Massachusetts. I merely inform you of the fact, without the particulars; but the work goes a quietly on.

"Several deaths have occurred among us lately ; the most noted are—Mr. Robt. Kennedy, who died on the 21st inst., for many years a musician and member of Johnson's Band ; also, Mr. James Henderson. With much regret I have read the death of James Stevens of your city. It was farthest from my thoughts. All no doubt will miss him very much in the social circle. "He was good and generous, and generous as good," and was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand. But he is only gone a little in advance of us to that 'undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.'

"Yours, etc. J. W."

GRASS VALLEY, March 22, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Our town was thrown into much excitement this afternoon by some white man shooting a Chinaman. Times are very dull here at present. The weather has been very stormy for a week past.

I. S.

The *Anglo-African* of Feb. 14th contains the proceedings of a splendid and patriotic meeting held in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 23d. The addresses are eloquent and portray a pure and genuine loyalty The Emancipation Proclamation was read, says the *Anglo-African*, and at its conclusion cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln and the Proclamation, which were heard for squares around, and during which the handkerchiefs of the ladies waved with magnificent effect to the intense admiration of all present. Such a scene had never been witnessed there. The enthusiasm of all was genuine, and that of the most modest young ladies was not surpassed by those of more excitable temperaments. The speakers were the Rev. David Stevens, Messrs. Thos. Early, Amy Taylor, Sam'l Bennet, Sanford Lewis, Chas. Cann and Geo. Sanders T. Morris Chester, Esq., presided. The following are the resolutions :

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the God of nations, for the signal manner in which his providence has been displayed in this most unholy rebellion, for the deliverance of our injured race from the curse of slavery ; and especially have we cause for thanks and rejoicing, in the development of a more auspicious period, in which the loyalty of the heart, and not the color of the face, is to be the American standard for citizens and soldiers.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in issuing his Emancipation Proclamation, on the 1st of January, 1863, not merits but receives the applause of all good men throughout the world, and the grateful thanks of every "American citizen of African descent," for dealing the crushing blow to slavery in this land, whose blighting influence has had no other effect than to make its supporters and apologists false to their God, their country and humanity.

Resolved, That in President Lincoln the world recognizes a practical philanthropist—the oppressed an unwavering friend of freedom—and the loyal people of America an unflinching patriot—for whom in all lands and in every tongue the throne of God has been supplicated to protect and bless.

Resolved, That while white men, north and south, in the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges, under the freest government in Christendom, are proven to be disloyal before the bar of public opinion, the black man, oppressed and embarrassed by national and legislative enactments, has remained firm in his devotion to the government and loyal to the old flag.

Resolved, That in this most unhappy crusade against the government of the United States, we hold it to be our imperative and solemn duty, to which we will cheerfully respond, to give our faithful services in any manner, when legitimately called upon by the proper authorities, that will not involve our self-respect, to crush, either in the North or

South, every influence and combination which threatens the destruction of the American Union.

Resolved, That while we, under the influence of an enlightened civilization, prefer to enter the conflict in conformity with the usages of civilized warfare, we do not shrink from meeting the desperate men who are strugging to destroy free institutions upon this continent, upon their own terms, neither asking or giving quarter ; and we sincerely trust that it may be our good fortune to meet in the army of the Southern Confederacy all the secession sympathizers in the North, who have been industriously attempting to reason themselves into the belief that black men will not fight.

Resolved, That while the Federal Government is awakening up to the proportions of this gigantic rebellion, and instituting ways to organize all the means to effectually crush it, some politicians, too insignificant to mention, are endeavoring to bring before the Legislature of Pennsylvania an act in direct violation of the laws of God and the Declaration of Independence, to prevent "American citizens of African descent" from coming into the State—not that they expect to accomplish any wicked legislation, but wish to scatter distrust among an important element of strength that is destined to aid in the reconstruction of the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution as it is and was understood by the fathers of the Republic, who refused to permit that document to contain any words upon which the wrongs of any people could be predicated.

From the Liberator.

The Negro Regiment—Meeting of the Colored Citizens of Boston.

The colored citizens of Boston held a war meeting at the Joy street, church last evening, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the new enterprise of forming one or more negro regiments in this Commonwealth. The church was crowded, and the object being somewhat novel to this class of our inhabitants, and of peculiar interest and moment to them at this time, considerable enthusiasm was got up, and the exercises continued till a late hour.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Robert Johnson, Jr., as President, J. R. Sterling, Vice President, and Francis Fletcher, Secretary. The President on taking the chair, thanked the audience for the honor of presiding over the meeting, and stated its object to be the procurement of troops for the army of the United States. He thought that a year hence would be shown the necessity of having the black man in arms, and was proud that the time had come when he could feel that he was an American citizen. He besought his hearers by the love they bore their country, not by word, or act, to deter any, so disposed, from enlisting in the ranks of the 54th regiment. He then introduced Judge Russell as the first speaker.

Judge Russell said he saw no one before him at that time who was not truly an American citizen, for the necessities of the country had reversed the Dred Scott decision. It seemed to him that now was the time when they could do a great deal of good to their country and to themselves. We are all glad indeed to hear and read the last emancipation proclamation, for it was a great and long-desired step in the right direction, and he felt that, in the words of John Hampden—"in the progress of reform there are no steps backward." In the formation of colored regiments there seemed to be a great feeling on one point. You desire to be line officers yourselves.

The speaker thought they had a right to be, and said—"If you want commissions, go earn and get them." [Cheers.] Never let it be said that, when the country called, this reason kept back a man from the army : but go cheerfully into the ranks, and the day that dawns upon a great battle-field in which your blood is mingled with that of other regiments, fighting side by side with you, that same day will see every prejudice against your race washed out and obliterated.

Edward L. Pierce, Esq., was next introduced. He commenced by reminding his hearers of the many equalities that were now recognized as existing between them and the whites. They had the same free dom of worship and the same means of education ; and he thought that, considering all this, they at least owed us a little. I believe that, when a call is made upon you, there is the same duty to country resting upon you that there is upon white men, and I call upon you as citizens to sustain the honor of the State. I call upon you to stand by those who have stood by you for nearly a generation, and by those men who have maintained that you would prove yourselves brave, noble and patriotic when you had an opportunity. Men of your color can do more for the cause than white men can do ; and those whose deepest sympathies are with you are watching now to see what deeds you will perform. [Cheers.]

Wendell Phillips was next introduced, and he was greeted with great applause. The last time he had met his audience in that place was when he was driven from Tremont Temple by an excited mob. Since then the feeling towards them had much changed. Some of the men who had pursued and hunted him and them even to that very spot had given up their lives on the battle-fields of Virginia, while others had been converted at New Orleans. [A voice —"Amen !" and laughter.] Then men were for foreign colonization—now they offer you a musket, and say, "Come and help us." In this battle between freedom and slavery—for it is virtually such—one thing I know—God has given the black race its first great historic chance for writing its name high in the history of ages, and in the struggle I know the blacks will bear a great part ; that they will fight, and fight well. The question—is will you of Massachusetts take hold? I hear there is some reluctance because you are not to have officers of your own color. This may be wrong, for you think you have as much right to the first commission in a brigade as a white man. No regiment should be raised without a mixture of the races. It is as proper as that Rosecrans, a Catholic, should lead an army not of his creed. But if you cannot have a whole loaf, will you not take a slice? That is the great question for you to decide.

The Government will not let me help it as I would, but it cannot prevent me from aiding it as I can. Act then, so, that if by any chance the banner of liberty for you goes down, you will not have to regret that you were not present to lend it a helping hand. Men may be unwilling to enlist because they cannot get commissions, but if they do aught to deter others from enlisting, then they are false to their race.

This contest does not, indeed, hang upon the action of three or four thousand of your countrymen in this State, but upon four millions in the country, who have two centuries of wrong for their motive, and the liberties of their wives and children for their aim. It is your honor that lies in the scale. [Applause.]

The speaker here showed several reasons why white officers will be better for them at present, and among others, the fact that they would be more likely to have justice done them, than if commanded by men of their own race, and the prejudice against them would be more surely overcome.

Your success hangs on the general success. If the Union lives, it lives with equal races. If divided, and you have done your duty, then you will stand up on the same platform with the white race. (Cheers.) Then make use of the offer government has made you, for if you are not willing to fight your way up to office, you are not worthy of it. Put yourself under the Stars and Stripes, and fight yourself to the marquee of a general, and you shall come out with a sword. (Cheers.)

Atrocious conduct of Col. French.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, N. Orleans, Jan. 25.

On Tuesday evening last, at half past eight o'clock, while passing up St. Charles street, in company of F. S. Schell, Esq. I was suddenly accosted by two colored women, one of them a beautiful mulatto, very tastily attired, who besought me to protect them from the watchmen, who she said was following her, and were about to arrest her and her mother for being out without passes.

I offered her and her mother all the protection in my power, until they should reach home, which was but a few blocks distant, and I had scarcely made the proffer when two watchmen came up, club in hand, and proceeded to arrest the women. I inquired of the officers by what authority they arrested slaves or free colored people ; they said they were acting under orders received from the Chief of Police, Col. Jonas H. French.

The women begged with tears in their eyes for their liberty, that they might return to their homes, where a sister was lying dangerously ill, and towards whom they were hastening when siezed by the watchman. Being enough of an "Yankee Abolitionist" to feel a glow of indignation at this flagrant violation of human rights, and as I supposed legal assumption of power, I proceeded to the prison or watch-house, adjoining the City Hall, from the roof of which flies the flag of freedom.

Such a scene may I not be permitted to visit again. There I saw in one cell, 15 by 20 feet, fifty colored women and girls, packed like so many cattle ; there were six or eight wooden berths, with *pine* mattrasses and *oak* pillows, for these poor creatures to rest their limbs upon. Of course, the most of them were obliged to stand up nightly, or lay upon the wet flooring of the cell.

I never shall forget the emotions that arose within my bosom, as I stood intently gazing upon the sorrowing faces of these unfortunates, as they cast wistful glances through the heavy iron bars of their cell, and in supplicating tones implored me to secure them their release. One pretty young girl of fifteen, with a beautiful face, and whose complexion was that of a Boston brunette, and with long flowing hair, slightly crimpled, was sobbing as though her heart would break, for her mother.—She was terrified at the surroundings of her new position and the hideous yells of drunken soldiers and sailors in the next cell.

There were confined in this cell several women that in New York or Boston would pass for white women. And there were many darker countenances in that cell, that were alike intelligent, and indicated the existence and beating of hearts beneath those tinged and sable hues. In the opposite cells were oven one hundred men and boys, of all colors, from the ebony thick-lipped African, to the mulatto, and delicately tinged colored man. They were there from all ages, from the little child of nine years, to the aged and decrepid negro of seventy-five. There were the dandy darkies, slave and free, the laborer, slave and free, the mechanic and waiter, slave and free.

Some of these men were the fathers, husbands and brothers of the women in the opposite cells. It was but a little while after, when the jailor having barred the door which leads into the stone corridor, I heard distinctly the swelling notes of "John Brown's body lies mouldering," &c. and shortly after the grand chorus of an ancient Methodist hymn, "For Jesus' sake we'll serve the Lord." The next evening I visited the place, and found that nearly all who had been imprisoned the previous evening had been released on paying a fine of one dollar and a quarter for free people, and one dollar and a half for slaves.

There were several likely looking negro girls still in the cell and three mothers.—All of these mothers had sons in the Union army, enlisted in the colored native guard regiment. These mothers were all the *property* of rebels, for they told me their masters and mistresses swore they would "never take the oath of allegience to the Abolition Yankee Government" I asked them how they happened to be imprisoned, and was informed that their masters sent them to prison for safe keeping."

Here is a verbatnm copy of the order requiring the arrest of colored people found in the streets :

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Lieut. J. Duan :

You are hereby ordered to arrest all negroes out without passes after 8½ P. M.

By order of Col. J. H. FRENCH,
Prov. Mar. Gen. and Chief of Police.

Notices of this kind were sent to all the station houses, and were posted in the offices. It is a most despotic law to put in force at such an hour as this, to protect the property in the shape of human flesh and blood, in God's creatures, belonging, or *owned*, as they say, by the very fiends who have no compulsion at shedding the precious life's blood of our sons and brothers, husbands and fathers !

We, who profess to be Christian people, contributing blood and treasure for the suppression of this cursed rebellion, are now called upon to provide cells for the safe keeping of their slaves.—*Corr. of Boston Traveller.*

HAYTIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS.—It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival in this city of Col. Earnest Troumain, Haytian Gonsul General and *Charge d'Affaires*, to reside near the Government at Washington.

There came on the same vessel, the *Talisman*, which arrived here on the 14th inst., Mons. D. Bruno, Secretary of Legation. These gentlemen are both colored, and embrace every opportunity to make known their sympathy for the race. All honor to the Haytian Government which thus remained true to its distinctive feature —a negro nation.

These gentlemen are now stopping at the St Nicholas Hotel !

On Tuesday last a deputation of white and colored gentlemen, headed by the Rev. Mr. Post of Jersey City, paid their respects to Col. Troumain. They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Troy, of Windsor, C. W., who was a fellow-passenger with the distinguished strangers.

Their interview was exceedingly pleasant, and Col. T. did not fail to make known his and President Geffrard's sympathy for the colored people of this country.—*Anglo-African.*

NEGROES TO BE DRAFTED.—A Hilton Head (S. C.) correspondent, writing February 9, says :

Enliatments in the negro brigade have fallen off considerably of late ; and General Hunter, who is determined to do all he can to realize his famous policy of last year, has ordered that all adult negroes in the department capable of bearing arms, shall be at once drafted into the military service. He deems this measure to be justified by military necessity. The negroas themselves are of more service to the Government as soldiers than as idlers and hangers on, and under the reptrictions of military discipline he thinks they will be best fitted to enjoy the liberty which has been conferred upon them. The draft is to be made at an early day. The plantations are to be left to the care of the women, who are to constitute the agricultural force hereafter. Only such negroes as are in the employ of the Quartermasters, and indispensable as wharfmen, lightermen, teamsters, and laborers, are exempt. With diligence and thoroughness in the work, probably four or five thousand contrabands will find themselves in the meshes of a soldier's uniform within the coming month. The force thus organized is to be employed in garrison and fatigue duty. Such posts as Fort Taylor, at Key West ; Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas ; and probably Fort Pulaski and Fort Clinch, are to be held by colored troops. To every four hundred negroes, however, a detachment of one hundred white soldiers will be assigned as the managing and overseeing force. It will require that proportion of Caucasians, at least, to instruct the contrabands and to render them efficient.

SAD CONDITION OF PEOPLE IN NORFOLK, VA.—A correspondent writes as follows of the condition of affairs in Norfolk :

The pall of dilapidation and poverty that hangs over Norfolk is sad. Gentlemanly and high-minded-looking individuals may be seen at every turn, in a pitiable state of shabbiness. Their seedy black coats are dotted with repairs. During pleasant weather they appear with anxious eyes in the streets, grouped together at favorite lounging places, but on chilly days the hotels are their haunts, for few can afford great-coats. They can obtain no rents for their property, they can do no business without taking the oath, and their means of existence is very problematical. The lot of ladies is still more pitiable, for few Southern women are educated to earn a living. Negroes whom they hired out, and upon whose earnings they had been taught mainly to exist, have concluded to work for themselves. Rents of any houses they may have, cannot be collected, and a number whose incomes could formerly be counted by thousands, now depend on the good offices of less unfortunate friends, repaying them with what sewing they are able to do. A very pretty Norfolk lady, with two children, whose once wealthy husband lost his

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Black Soldiers at Fortress Monroe.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writing from Fort Macombe, gives an account of the black soldiers by whom the place is now protected. He accompanied them on the passage from Algiers (opposite New Orleans) to the Fort, and tells us what he saw :

It was at daybreak, (Jan. 23) that I crossed by the ferry to Algiers with Col. Stafford, and found his two remaining black companies—A and D—bivouacked in the Belleville Iron Works, with about 800 others. As the Colonel made his appearance, a loud cheer went up from the men, which resounded through the immense building. When the command to fall in was given, it was instantly obeyed, and then they were ordered to seize their stores and march to the station. Such a tumbling of boxes, barrels, tents, and every kind of material, I never saw before. In *four minutes* from the time the first order was given, these 200 men from all parts of the huge edifice had fallen into rank, been dispersed, had each seized his great burden, and was clean out of the building.

"You see my men can *work*, sir, though people say they can't fight," said the Colonel, triumphantly. "We don't trouble our heads much about transportation. Put me down in a forest with those same fellows, and I will build you a city, for I have every useful trade represented among them."

At this moment a Captain came up to the Colonel, saluted him very respectfully, and, after receiving his order, went off.

"I understand you, Colonel," said I, "that all your line officers were colored men ; there goes one, at any rate, who is white." The Colonel turned to me with a sarcastic smile : "And do you really think him white? Well, you may, sir, but that man is a 'negro,' for he carries the so-called curse of African blood in his veins."

I was literally amazed. Often as my senses had been deceived in this matter, they never had been so completely before. This officer, Capt. E. Davis, of Company A, was a fine looking young man (not unlike Gen. McClellan in mould of features), with light blue eyes, ruddy complexion, soft silky hair, and a splendid mustache of a sandy color, nearly approaching red. I would have defied the most consummate expert in niggerology, by the aid of the most powerful microscope, to discover the one drop of African blood in that man's veins ; still, there it was upon the record against him.

At 9¾ a. m. we left the Pontchartrain Station by railway, and the scene here was really affecting. Women were there, of all colors, taking leave of their husbands and brothers—and some of the feebler sex with an amount of fairness and refined physical beauty that many a white woman might covet. The same emotion at parting, the same hugging, and weeping, and kissing of little ones was observable that would have been met among the same number of Anglo-Saxon warriors parting with their loved ones ; at least I thought so.

During the voyage, and after our arrival at the fort, I not only had the best opportunity for observing the general demeanor of these soldiers, but I made a point of conversing with several of the line officers, in order to come at some just conclusion as to their mental calibre, manners, etc. Truth and honesty compel me to state that, as far as the privates were concerned, a more decent, orderly, obedient and soldierly set of men I never saw ; while, as regards the officers, had I come in contact with the same number of white men, taken at random, I could not have expected to find more general intelligence, education and refinement.

All of them conversed fluently in two languages—French and English—were well posted up in history and general literature, and during the long range of subjects—civil, literary, political or moral—which I brought expressly on the *tapis*, I found on one or two occasions that I was conversing with men of no ordinary knowledge and mental capacity. Their Colonel, indeed, told me that he had often banteringly challenged his sceptical white brother officers to select 30 officers of his regiment, and if they could not favorably compare with them, in point of general intelligence education, military efficiency, cleanliness of dress and person, and gentlemanly

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deportment, he was willing to resign his commission. The boast may seem extraordinary to many ; but if those of his line officers whom I have not seen can at all compare with those that I have, the assertion is by no means an idle one.

It appears that over nine-tenths of this regiment are absolutely freemen. They embraced men of all trades and conditions of life ; many of them having left homes not only of comfort but luxury, and representing even wealth ; for it is well known that at least one-sixth of the whole property of the parish of Orleans is owned by free men of color. In spite of this, the prejudice under which this regiment has to labor is something quite formidable. They have now been five months in actual service, receiving no pay whatever, only a portion of some of their families being grudgingly and scantily supplied with rations. This seems unfair. They are either soldiers of the United States or they are not. If so, they are entitled to the treatment of soldiers ; if not, they should be dismissed the service.

Into the policy or impolicy of such an organization, it is neither my province or my purpose to enter, but, as a faithful chronicler of passing events, I am bound to tell you that this latent and available power is no myth to be sneered away by the sceptical or argued away by the interested. An army of 250,000 of just such stalwart and determined men stand ready, at a moment's notice, to enter upon honorable warfare against any foe, foreign or domestic, who may aim at the destruction of the United States. For what they have done, they point to the deeds of their fathers under Jackson at Chalmette ; for what they can now do their answer is : "If you doubt us, why not give us the chances of proof which we have so long and vainly been imploring?"

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1863.

The Great Reaction.

The spasmodic flutter made a few months ago by the Vallindigham, or Peace Party, which somewhat set in motion politicians of their own stripe in the States of New York, New Jersey and Illinois, have, since the adjournment of Congress, almost sunk into utter insignificance. The mighty voice from the uprising people of the North for the sustenance of the Administration and the President's Proclamation, has made them stand aghast, while they behold the mighty whirlwind of the principles of freedom that is fast sweeping them into oblivion. The gigantic measuras which passed the recent Congress have thrown their ranks into consternation. They have no hope, under the Conscription Act, to be left at home "in peace," to sow dissension and discord and reverse the action of the friends of the Administration, while loyal patriots are fighting their country's battles. They can no longer rely upon the hope that their one idea (the oppression of the Negro) will be inaugurated again. By the signs of the times the Border States are against them. Davis and his confederacy would not trust them. Where shall they go to hide their guilty heads from the popular indignation of the now united North against its domestic foes? The tremendous outbursts of applause that ring through Exeter Hall from the masses of England in approbation of the Administration and the Proclamation, gives a buoyancy to our Government for the radical prosecution of the war, and cheering hopes of speedily crushing out the rebellion. In relation to the colored American, the popular cry is, "He, too, is a man," and is helping to fight his country's battles.

☞ Those of our agents who have not collected for the month of March, will do us a favor by remitting the ensuing week.

☞ The APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

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LARGE FUNERAL.—The funeral of Mrs. Mary W. Tappan was largely attended on Thursday afternoon. The remains of the deceased lady were borne from the residence of her husband, on Sacramento st., above Stockton, to the A. M E. Church, Powell st., where an impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. J. Mitchell. An appropriate and concluding hymn was read by Elder T. M. D. Ward, and solemnly sung by the choir and congregation. After which the cortege again formed in the aisle. The bell of the Church was tolled while the solemn procession moved with the remains to the hearse. The conconrse, in carriages, followed to the cemetery. The funeral arrangements were under the direction of the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, of which the deceased was a member. The Society was out in large numbers, and made a creditable appearance.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION AT SACRAMENTO.—On Tuesday evening next, March 31st, a Grand Entertainment will be given at Concert Hall, K st., Sacramento. The exercises will consist of Music, Dialogues, Tableaux, etc. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sabbath School of the A. M. E. Church of that city. Among those on the programme are Miss Emma Scott, Miss A. Scott, Miss Annie E. Vincent, Miss Lucy Johnson and other young ladies and gentlemen. Also, "a committee of favorite and well known performers have kindly volunvolunteered their services for the occasion, who will intersperse the exercises with several choice pieces of Music, viz. Messrs. Benjamin Cogar, George Goins, Thomas Hawkins and Isaiah Dunlap." We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket sent to this office.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.—His Excellency, Gov. Stanford, came down to this city on Saturday evening last. During his sojourn we called at the Lick House, to pay our respects to him. After making our obeisance, the Governor treated us with the greatest politeness, and during the conversation which ensued, he informed us of a fact which we are happy state, that, on Thursday last, he had approved the Testimony Bills.

ARRIVALS FROM THE EAST.—Among those who arrived on the last steamer, we are pleased to note the return of Mr. James Ramsey, long and favorably known in this city and Sacramento. We are also pleased to note the arrival of Mr. I. D. Shadd. Mr. S. has, for several years, resided in Canada, and comes among us with considerable literary fame.

We acknowledge the receipt of $3, handed to us by Mr. H. T. Burr, as a special contribution towards the support of the APPEAL. Mr. Burr is one of our white friends, and this special favor is duly appreciated by us.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—Among those who arrived in the city from the interior, during the past week, are, Mrs. Steward of Sonora, and Mr. J. R. Brown, our agent, now on a flying visit from Carson City.

The amount realized at the Festitval a Assembly Hall, last week, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, was, we are informed, $200.

EXTRACTS FROM A PHILADELPHIA LETTER.—From a letter received by Mr. N. Cook from a friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 23d, we are permitted to make the following extracts :

"There are a great many colored men enlisting in this city to fill a regiment in Massachusetts. I merely inform you of the fact, without the particulars; but the work goes quietly on.

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"Several deaths have occurred among us lately ; the most noted are—Mr. Robt. Kennedy, who died on the 21st inst., for many years a musician and member of Johnson's Band ; also, Mr. James Henderson. With much regret I have read the death of James Stevens of your city. It was farthest from my thoughts. All no doubt will miss him very much in the social circle. "He was good and generous, and generous as good," and was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand. But he is only gone a little in advance of us to that 'undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns.'

"Yours, etc. J. W."

GRASS VALLEY, March 22, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Our town was thrown into much excitement this afternoon by some white man shooting a Chinaman. Times are very dull here at present. The weather has been very stormy for a week past.

I. S.

The *Anglo-African* of Feb. 14th contains the proceedings of a splendid and patriotic meeting held in Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 23d. The addresses are eloquent and portray a pure and genuine loyalty The Emancipation Proclamation was read, says the *Anglo-African*, and at its conclusion cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln and the Proclamation, which were heard for squares around, and during which the handkerchiefs of the ladies waved with magnificent effect to the intense admiration of all present. Such a scene had never been witnessed there. The enthusiasm of all was genuine, and that of the most modest young ladies was not surpassed by those of more excitable temperaments. The speakers were the Rev. David Stevens, Messrs. Thos. Early, Amy Taylor, Sam'l Bennet, Sanford Lewis, Chas. Cann and Geo. Sanders T. Morris Chester, Esq., presided. The following are the resolutions :

Resolved, That we return our sincere thanks to the God of nations, for the signal manner in which his providence has been displayed in this most unholy rebellion, for the deliverance of our injured race from the curse of slavery ; and especially have we cause for thanks and rejoicing, in the development of a more auspicious period, in which the loyalty of the heart, and not the color of the face, is to be the American standard for citizens and soldiers.

Resolved, That his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in issuing his Emancipation Proclamation, on the 1st of January, 1863, not merits but receives the applause of all good men throughout the world, and the grateful thanks of every "American citizen of African descent," for dealing the crushing blow to slavery in this land, whose blighting influence has had no other effect than to make its supporters and apologists false to their God, their country and humanity.

Resolved, That in President Lincoln the world recognizes a practical philanthropist—the oppressed an unwavering friend of freedom—and the loyal people of America an unflinching patriot—for whom in all lands and in every tongue the throne of God has been supplicated to protect and bless.

Resolved, That while white men, north and south, in the full enjoyment of their rights and privileges, under the freest government in Christendom, are proven to be disloyal before the bar of public opinion, the black man, oppressed and embarrassed by national and legislative enactments, has remained firm in his devotion to the government and loyal to the old flag.

Resolved, That in this most unhappy crusade against the government of the United States, we hold it to be our imperative and solemn duty, to which we will cheerfully respond, to give our faithful services in any manner, when legitimately called upon by the proper authorities, that will not involve our self-respect, to crush, either in the North or

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South, every influence and combination which threatens the destruction of the American Union.

Resolved, That while we, under the influence of an enlightened civilization, prefer to enter the conflict in conformity with the usages of civilized warfare, we do not shrink from meeting the desperate men who are struggling to destroy free institutions upon this continent, upon their own terms, neither asking or giving quarter ; and we sincerely trust that it may be our good fortune to meet in the army of the Southern Confederacy all the secession sympathizers in the North, who have been industriously attempting to reason themselves into the belief that black men will not fight.

Resolved, That while the Federal Government is awakening up to the proportions of this gigantic rebellion, and instituting ways to organize all the means to effectually crush it, some politicians, too insignificant to mention, are endeavoring to bring before the Legislature of Pennsylvania an act in direct violation of the laws of God and the Declaration of Independence, to prevent "American citizens of African descent" from coming into the State—not that they expect to accomplish any wicked legislation, but wish to scatter distrust among an important element of strength that is destined to aid in the reconstruction of the Union, upon the basis of the Constitution as it is and was understood by the fathers of the Republic, who refused to permit that document to contain any words upon which the wrongs of any people could be predicated.

From the Liberator.

The Negro Regiment—Meeting of the Colored Citizens of Boston.

The colored citizens of Boston held a war meeting at the Joy street, church last evening, for the purpose of awakening an interest in the new enterprise of forming one or more negro regiments in this Commonwealth. The church was crowded, and the object being somewhat novel to this class of our inhabitants, and of peculiar interest and moment to them at this time, considerable enthusiasm was got up, and the exercises continued till a late hour.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Robert Johnson, Jr., as President, J. R. Sterling, Vice President, and Francis Fletcher, Secretary. The President on taking the chair, thanked the audience for the honor of presiding over the meeting, and stated its object to be the procurement of troops for the army of the United States. He thought that a year hence would be shown the necessity of having the black man in arms, and was proud that the time had come when he could feel that he was an American citizen. He besought his hearers by the love they bore their country, not by word, or act, to deter any, so disposed, from enlisting in the ranks of the 54th regiment. He then introduced Judge Russell as the first speaker.

Judge Russell said he saw no one before him at that time who was not truly an American citizen, for the necessities of the country had reversed the Dred Scott decision. It seemed to him that now was the time when they could do a great deal of good to their country and to themselves. We are all glad indeed to hear and read the last emancipation proclamation, for it was a great and long-desired step in the right direction, and he felt that, in the words of John Hampden—"in the progress of reform there are no steps backward." In the formation of colored regiments there seemed to be a great feeling on one point. You desire to be line officers yourselves.

The speaker thought they had a right to be, and said—"If you want commissions, go earn and get them." [Cheers.] Never let it be said that, when the country called, this reason kept back a man from the army : but go cheerfully into the ranks, and the day that dawns upon a great battle-field in which your blood is mingled with that of other regiments, fighting side by side with you, that same day will see every prejudice against your race washed out and obliterated.

Edward L. Pierce, Esq., was next introduced. He commenced by reminding his hearers of the many equalities that were now recognized as existing between them and the whites. They had the same free-

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dom of worship and the same means of education ; and he thought that, considering all this, they at least owed us a little. I believe that, when a call is made upon you, there is the same duty to country resting upon you that there is upon white men, and I call upon you as citizens to sustain the honor of the State. I call upon you to stand by those who have stood by you for nearly a generation, and by those men who have maintained that you would prove yourselves brave, noble and patriotic when you had an opportunity. Men of your color can do more for the cause than white men can do ; and those whose deepest sympathies are with you are watching now to see what deeds you will perform. [Cheers.]

Wendell Phillips was next introduced, and he was greeted with great applause. The last time he had met his audience in that place was when he was driven from Tremont Temple by an excited mob. Since then the feeling towards them had much changed. Some of the men who had pursued and hunted him and them even to that very spot had given up their lives on the battle-fields of Virginia, while others had been converted at New Orleans. [A voice —"Amen!" and laughter.] Then men were for foreign colonization—now they offer you a musket, and say, "Come and help us." In this battle between freedom and slavery—for it is virtually such—one thing I know—God has given the black race its first great historic chance for writing its name high in the history of ages, and in the struggle I know the blacks will bear a great part ; that they will fight, and fight well. The question—is will you of Massachusetts take hold? I hear there is some reluctance because you are not to have officers of your own color. This may be wrong, for you think you have as much right to the first commission in a brigade as a white man. No regiment should be raised without a mixture of the races. It is as proper as that Rosecrans, a Catholic, should lead an army not of his creed. But if you cannot have a whole loaf, will you not take a slice? That is the great question for you to decide.

The Government will not let me help it as I would, but it cannot prevent me from aiding it as I can. Act then, so, that if by any chance the banner of liberty for you goes down, you will not have to regret that you were not present to lend it a helping hand. Men may be unwilling to enlist because they cannot get commissions, but if they do aught to deter others from enlisting, then they are false to their race.

This contest does not, indeed, hang upon the action of three or four thousand of your countrymen in this State, but upon four millions in the country, who have two centuries of wrong for their motive, and the liberties of their wives and children for their aim. It is your honor that lies in the scale. [Applause.]

The speaker here showed several reasons why white officers will be better for them at present, and among others, the fact that they would be more likely to have justice done them, than if commanded by men of their own race, and the prejudice against them would be more surely overcome.

Your success hangs on the general success. If the Union lives, it lives with equal races. If divided, and you have done your duty, then you will stand up on the same platform with the white race. (Cheers.) Then make use of the offer government has made you, for if you are not willing to fight your way up to office, you are not worthy of it. Put yourself under the Stars and Stripes, and fight yourself to the marquee of a general, and you shall come out with a sword. (Cheers.)

Atrocious conduct of Col. French.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, N. Orleans, Jan. 25.

On Tuesday evening last, at half past eight o'clock, while passing up St. Charles street, in company of F. S. Schell, Esq. I was suddenly accosted by two colored women, one of them a beautiful mulatto, very tastily attired, who besought me to protect them from the watchmen, who she said was following her, and were about to arrest her and her mother for being out without passes.

I offered her and her mother all the protection in my power, until they should reach home, which was but a few blocks distant, and I had scarcely made the proffer when two watchmen came up, club in hand, and proceeded to arrest the women.

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I inquired of the officers by what authority they arrested slaves or free colored people ; they said they were acting under orders received from the Chief of Police, Col. Jonas H. French.

The women begged with tears in their eyes for their liberty, that they might return to their homes, where a sister was lying dangerously ill, and towards whom they were hastening when siezed by the watchman. Being enough of a "Yankee Abolitionist" to feel a glow of indignation at this flagrant violation of human rights, and as I supposed legal assumption of power, I proceeded to the prison or watch-house, adjoining the City Hall, from the roof of which flies the flag of freedom.

Such a scene may I not be permitted to visit again. There I saw in one cell, 15 by 20 feet, fifty colored women and girls, packed like so many cattle ; there were six or eight wooden berths, with *pine* mattrasses and *oak* pillows, for these poor creatures to rest their limbs upon. Of course, the most of them were obliged to stand up nightly, or lay upon the wet flooring of the cell.

I never shall forget the emotions that arose within my bosom, as I stood intently gazing upon the sorrowing faces of these unfortunates, as they cast wistful glances through the heavy iron bars of their cell, and in supplicating tones implored me to secure them their release. One pretty young girl of fifteen, with a beautiful face, and whose complexion was that of a Boston brunette, and with long flowing hair, slightly crimpled, was sobbing as though her heart would break, for her mother.—She was terrified at the surroundings of her new position and the hideous yells of drunken soldiers and sailors in the next cell.

There were confined in this cell several women that in New York or Boston would pass for white women. And there were many darker countenances in that cell, that were alike intelligent, and indicated the existence and beating of hearts beneath those tinged and sable hues. In the opposite cells were oven one hundred men and boys, of all colors, from the ebony thick-lipped African, to the mulatto, and delicately tinged colored man. They were there from all ages, from the little child of nine years, to the aged and decrepid negro of seventy-five. There were the dandy darkies, slave and free, the laborer, slave and free, the mechanic and waiter, slave and free.

Some of these men were the fathers, husbands and brothers of the women in the opposite cells. It was but a little while after, when the jailor having barred the door which leads into the stone corridor, I heard distinctly the swelling notes of "John Brown's body lies mouldering," &c. and shortly after the grand chorus of an ancient Methodist hymn, "For Jesus' sake we'll serve the Lord." The next evening I visited the place, and found that nearly all who had been imprisoned the previous evening had been released on paying a fine of one dollar and a quarter for free people, and one dollar and a half for slaves.

There were several likely looking negro girls still in the cell and three mothers.—All of these mothers had sons in the Union army, enlisted in the colored native guard regiment. These mothers were all the *property* of rebels, for they told me their masters and mistresses swore they would "never take the oath of allegience to the Abolition Yankee Government" I asked them how they happened to be imprisoned, and was informed that their masters sent them to prison for safe keeping."

Here is a verbatnm copy of the order requiring the arrest of colored people found in the streets :

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Lieut. J. Duan :

You are hereby ordered to arrest all negroes out without passes after 8½ P. M.

By order of Col. J. H. FRENCH,

Prov. Mar. Gen. and Chief of Police.

Notices of this kind were sent to all the station houses, and were posted in the offices. It is a most despotic law to put in force at such an hour as this, to protect the property in the shape of human flesh and blood, in God's creatures, belonging, or *owned*, as they say, by the very fiends who have no compulsion at shedding the precious life's blood of our sons and brothers, husbands and fathers!

We, who profess to be Christian people,

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contributing blood and treasure for the suppression of this cursed rebellion, are now called upon to provide cells for the safe keeping of their slaves.—*Corr. of Boston Traveller.*

HAYTIAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRS.—It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival in this city of Col. Earnest Troumain, Haytian Gonsul General and *Charge d'Affaires*, to reside near the Government at Washington.

There came on the same vessel, the *Talisman*, which arrived here on the 14th inst., Mons. D. Bruno, Secretary of Legation. These gentlemen are both colored, and embrace every opportunity to make known their sympathy for the race. All honor to the Haytian Government which thus remained true to its distinctive feature —a negro nation.

These gentlemen are now stopping at the St Nicholas Hotel!

On Tuesday last a deputatation of white and colored gentlemen, headed by the Rev. Mr. Post of Jersey City, paid their respects to Col. Troumain. They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Troy, of Windsor, C. W., who was a fellow-passenger with the distinguished strangers.

Their interview was exceedingly pleasant, and Col. T. did not fail to make known his and President Geffrard's sympathy for the colored people of this country.—*Anglo-African.*

NEGROES TO BE DRAFTED.—A Hilton Head (S. C.) correspondent, writing February 9, says :

Enlistments in the negro brigade have fallen off considerably of late ; and General Hunter, who is determined to do all he can to realize his famous policy of last year, has ordered that all adult negroes in the department capable of bearing arms, shall be at ance drafted into the military service. He deems this measure to be justified by military necessity. The negroes themselves are of more service to the Government as soldiers than as idlers and hangers on, and under the restrictions of military discipline he thinks they will be best fitted to enjoy the liberty which has been conferred upon them. The draft is to be made at an early day. The plantations are to be left to the care of the women, who are to constitute the agricultural force hereafter. Only such negroes as are in the employ of the Quartermasters, and indispensable as wharfmen, lightermen, teamsters, and laborers, are exempt. With diligence and thoroughness in the work, probably four or five thousand contrabands will find themselves in the meshes of a soldier's uniform within the coming month. The force thus organized is to be employed in garrison and fatigue duty. Such posts as Fort Taylor, at Key West ; Fort Jefferson, at Tortugas ; and probably Fort Pulaski and Fort Clinch, are to be held by colored troops. To every four hundred negroes, however, a detachment of one hundred white soldiers will be assigned as the ruling and overseeing force. It will require that proportion of Caucasians, at least, to instruct the contrabands and to render them efficient.

SAD CONDITION OF PEOPLE IN NORFOLK, VA.—A correspondent writes as follows of the condition of affairs in Norfolk :

The pall of dilapidation and poverty that hangs over Norfolk is sad. Gentlemanly and high-minded-looking individuals may be seen at every turn, in a pitiable state of shabbiness. Their seedy black coats are dotted with repairs. During pleasant weather they appear with anxious eyes in the streets, grouped together at favorite lounging places, but on chilly days the hotels are their haunts, for few can afford great-coats. They can obtain no rents for their property, they can do no business without taking the oath, and their means of existence is very problematical. The lot of ladies is still more pitiable, for few Southern women are educated to earn a living. Negroes whom they hired out, and upon whose earnings they had been taught mainly to exist, have concluded to work for themselves. Rents of any houses they may have, cannot be collected, and a number whose incomes could formerly be counted by thousands, now depend on the good offices of less unfortunate friends, repaying them with what sewing they are able to do. A very pretty Norfolk lady, with two children, whose once wealthy husband lost his

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life in the rebel army, applied a few days ago to the Provost Marshal for redress against certain Union men who would not pay rent on her houses, which they occupied. An outcry would have been raised had he compelled these men to pay rents to the estates of a Rebel in arms, and he stated his position. The lady then said that but one hundred dollars remained between herself and starvation, and she knew not where to turn "But," said the pretty creature, as she lifted her tearful eyes and her clasped hands upward, "If I'm to suffer for the sins of my husband, I'll bear it, even to martyrdom!" Cases of the kind might fill many pages.

From the Boston *Commonwealth*, of Feb. 14th, we copy the following:

PROPOSITION TO RAISE COLORED TROOPS.—We learn that Count Gurowski has applied to the Secretary of War, for permission to organize a regiment or a brigade of loyal colored Virginians, with the intention of fighting the traitor F. F. V's, on their own soil. The application contains various suggestions relating to the drill and armament of such levies—suggestions drawn from the experience of the Poles, in 1831, when in want of firearms, the new levies were hurriedly armed with scythes; and these scythemen terrified the Russian troops more than did even the heroic regulars of the Polish army. Count Gurowski, we believe, is one of the veterans of the Polish revolution of 1831.

Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Sixteen more iron-clads are to be finished in New York by New Year's. Thirty vessels have been added to the Navy since the new requisition, which has just been published, making nearly five hundred vessels in all.

HILTON HEAD, March 19.—The latest intelligence from the Black Brigade now marching into Florida, is that it has taken several important points, many prisoners, captured large quantities of munitions and supplies, and is still driving the enemy before it.

The Government has decided not to grant letters of marque and reprisal; but in their stead, vessels fitted out by private parties for the purpose of capturing rebel vessels, will be duly commissioned in the Navy Department.

Le Nord, a French paper, states that Slidell had just had an interview with M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in the course of which mention was made of Seward's recent dispatch. Slidell is said to have expressed his surprise that Seward could think the seceding States were willing to send members to a Washington Congress. It is also reported, says *Le Nord*, that the government at Richmond has just contracted at Paris a loan of 60,000,000 francs.

A deputation had waited upon Mr Adams, American Minister in London, and presented him with an address signed by 13,500 citizens of Birmingham, sympathizing with the anti-slavery policy of President Lincoln.

In the House of Lords, Lord Stratheden gave notice of a motion in favor of a recognition of the South whenever France shall concur. The *Times* strongly condemns this motion, deprecates discussion on the subject, and urges strict neutrality.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that serfdom in Russia expired on the 3d of March. A *Te Deum* was sung in all the churches.

WASHINGTON March 21st.—The Secretary of the Treasury has placed in the hands of the Paymaster-General sufficient money to pay the entire army, to the 1st of March.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—An Amsterdam agent, now in this city, has made a proposition to the Secretary of the Treasury to loan fifty millions in gold, to be deposited in Amsterdam subject to the draft of the Treasury Department. No definite answer will be given to the proposition till next week.

The Port Royal *News of the South*, of the 14th, says that Jacksonville, Florida, was taken on the 10th, by the negro brigade. The negroes behaved with propriety.

There is much distress in Vicksburg.

The War Department is overwhelmed with applications for positions in the colored regiments, as the successes of the Florida Expedition have given great impetus to this movement.

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The *Commercial's* Washington special dispatch of this afternoon says that encouraging and glorious news has been received from Farragut's fleet on the Mississippi, which created lively satisfaction at the White House and departments of the Government. The Secretary of the Navy is warmly congratulated. The information received by Secretary Welles is that commodore Farragut has safely made a passage in the frigate Hartford (the flag-ship), with the whole fleet, the steamer Mississippi excepted, which vessel got aground and was by the Admiral's orders, abandoned and destroyed.

CHICAGO, March 25.—At Hard Times Point Bend the Indianola was discovered and recaptured without resistance. The rebels had been at work on her, and she was nearly ready for service.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The *Times* dispatch says refugees who arrived within our lines yesterday, confirm the statement that the rebel army is falling back from Fredericksburg, being massed within the fortifications before Richmond. They state the entire force left at Fredericksburg on Monday night was only eight thousand. They also confirm the news that gun-making machinery and ordnance stores were being rapidly removed from Richmond into Georgia, and that the withdrawal of families from that city had fully set in, and sales of property are being forced at ruinous prices.

Late Richmond papers continue to speak of the scarcity of provisions South. One of them recommends the people to live on two meals a day. The *Examiner* states that points now held by their armies may yet be abandonod, for want of food for their men. It says that the railroads heretofore supplied their wants, but owing to the wearing out of the rolling stock, scarcity of hands, etc., their running has been reduced to ten miles an hour. The railronds in Virginia are on the point of giving out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—Jay Cook, Subscription Agent, announces the conversion of $1,250,000 of legal tenders into 5.20's. The belief is expressed that the conversion will soon reach $2,000,000 a day.

The marriage of the prince of Wales and the attendant rejoicings had absorbed public attention in England. The ceremony came off at Windsor on the 10th, with great pomp and brilliancy. The Queen occupied a retired post of observation, but took no part. The Royal pair went to Osborne for the honeymoon. It was a holiday throughout England. The public rejoicings, illuminations, etc., were on the grandest scale.

The river Mississippi is turned, flowing into Lake Providence, and washing the cut so that the largest boats can easily enter, thus placing Vicksburg nearly 100 miles inland.

Letters Received Since our Last.

James A. Day, Stockton; J. M. Gregory, Dalles; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; J. T. Jenifer, Sac. City.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, Jan. 29th, by Rev. Wm. J. Alston, DAVIS D. TURNER to Miss J. MATILDA, daughter of John P. Burr, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In this city, March 24th, MARY W. TAPPAN, a native of Baltimore, aged 32 years.

In Williamsburg, Jan. 25, GEO. ANTHONY, infant son of Samuel S. and Elizabeth Rankins, aged 2 years 3 months and 12 days.

Obituary.

Sister MARY ELIZABETH TAPPAN was born in the city of Baltimore, in the year 1831. She was left an orphan in 1838, and in 1841 she was converted to God. Through all those solitary years of orphanhood the Man of Sorrows was her friend and stay. In 1856, she was united in holy wedlock to Mr. Edward Tappan. In 1860, they emigrated to this country, and she, never to return any more, united with the A. M. E. Church in this city. In the spring of 1862, she received the rite of baptism, and regarded that circumstance to be one of the happiest events of her life. Doubtless she then had a glimpse of the eternal world, when the shadows of the grave were gathering fast and thick, she explained: "I

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am ready to go to my Master," and shortly after she received the Holy Communion, she fell asleep in the arms of her beloved.

Four times has death broken the ranks of our Zion during the past year. Who next shall be called! Infinite Pity, is it I?

Open, ye gates of clay,
Unfold your portals wide,
Another comes to claim her crown,
For whom the Saviour died.

We, too, shall cross the flood,
When earthly toils are o'er,
And through the strength of Christ alone,
Shall walk the golden shore.

No storm-clouds dim the sky,
Nor there the changing moon,
But floods of uncreated light,
Shall give perpetual noon.

Each star-crowned victor there,
With harps the Lord adore,
While all the millions of the sky,
"Shall live to die no more."

T. M. D. WARD.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
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AND
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
AT SACRAMENTO.

GIVEN AT CONCERT HALL, ON K ST., between Fourth and Fifth sts., by the Sabbath School Union Association, for the Benefit of the A. M. E. Sabbath School, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, 1863.

UNION RESTAURANT,
NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,
Above Kearny.

J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

SINGING SCHOOL.

J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

D. W. RUGGLES,
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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD COCKTAIL call at No. 57 Third street, Manhattan Island House, Sacramento, and if you want a glass of champaigne for a bit, call at the Manhattan Island House, kept by GEO. VAN BUREN, of New York City. m10

LODGING.

MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.

N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Find employment for all kinds of Help. House Servants, Cooks, Seamstresses, Grooms, Waiters, Coachmen, Farm Hands, Day Laborers, Mechanics, etc.. With the above, we have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency—Rent Houses and Lands, Collect Bills, Money Loaned and Hired, &c., &c.

Kearny St., 3d door above Clay, lower side of Plaza. my10-tf

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR COLORED PEOPLE.—MRS. TURK will accommodate a few respectable colored people with Board, with or without Lodging, or Lodging without board, at her residence on Sacramento street, corner of Chamberlain, nearly opposite the Catholic Church.

Mrs. T. will spare no pains to surround her guests with all the comforts of a home, and with a well stocked Larder, and comfortable and neatly furnished Rooms, awaits with confidence the support of the public.

Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
Board, without Lodging, per week... 6 00
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Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

DANIEL C. BUOKER.
Placerville, Eldorado co. se20

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secty.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

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HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

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A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The West Virginia Convention adjourned on Friday, Feb. 20. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says, all its proceedings were very harmonious, and that no feature of its deliberations was more striking than the marked change of feeling in favor of comsated emancipation.

THE total population of British India is stated at 135,634,244 persons.

From the London Spectator, Jan. 31.

Anti-Slavery Meeting in London.

The week has been full of signs of a coming change in public opinion. The civil war in America has become an anti-slavery struggle, and slowly but certainly English opinion is swinging round to its true position—a passive, but unqualified dislike of all who contend for human bondage. Last week a public meeting in Liverpool, the stronghold of slavish principles and slave-owning prejudices, endorsed Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. This week, Bristol, where the slave trade lasted longer than in any port in Great Britain, has affirmed the right of emancipation; in Bradford, a meeting, larger than any held for years, unanimously passed resolutions pledging those present to the extermination of slavery; and in London, Exeter Hall has been crowded with scholars and working men. The smug *Bourgeoisie*, who take the *Times'* exposition of Christianity for gospel, are beginning to doubt, whether, after all, they would like to be slaves, and all things portend that in another month we shall be rid of this sickly South wind, which for the last twelve months has paralyzed English energies.

The crowded and enthusiastic meeting at Exeter Hall on Thursday night, sufficiently proves this,—the more so, that the speakers, though able and eloquent men, were not exactly masters in Israel. The great room was crowded to excess, the lower room filled with an offshoot of the meeting, while the "balance" adjourned to the streets, where beneath the glimpses of the moon and the gas lamps of Exeter street, the grateful oratory of W. D. Haley, one of Gen. Burnside's chaplains, interrupted the modest labors of our neighboring printers. The mention of President Lincold's name in the body of the Hall, was received with a burst of enthusiasm which lasted some minutes; while Mr. Jefferson Davis, whose career was ably sketched by Mr. Thomas Hughes, received the meed of reiterated dislike. The honest blunderer, who has proclaimed emancipation at last, lives in the hearts of the English working class; while the striking and restrained ability of his rival—the will and *mind* of the Slave States—excites simply hatred. Mr. Baptist Noel well said that those assembled at Exeter Hall, though they might be, as the *Times* taunted them with being, inconsiderable men, were but the "pickets of the great emancipation army" in this country. There may be many in that army, who like our respected correspondent, the Rev. F. D. Maurice, still think that the anti-slavery cause is not to be identified with the Northern cause. But even of these the number is diminishing, and at Exeter Hall, all the meetings, both up stairs and down stairs, within doors and without, gave a very decisive answer indeed to the question addressed to John Bull, in Mr. Hughes's quotation from the Bigelow papers:

"The South cries, poor man down, John;
And all men up, cry we;
Black, yellow, white and brown, John,
Now, which is your idee?"

John Bull's "idee,"—so far, at least, as John Bull is a working man—was, after a very *prononce* fashion, indeed, the upward one. And it is also moving upwards in English society; infecting the cultivated but languid thought on the surface with that earnest faith which, somehow, is apt to take refuge in the laboring masses below.

On the same night a meeting equally large was held at Bradford; the Yorkshiremen, whose love of freedom is more like a pulse than a thought, swarmed into the hall, and resolved unanimously that slavery was the cause of the war, that the slaveholders had by rebelling, brought incalculable misery on their own country, and this, and "that any intervention, physical or moral, on behalf of the slave power, would be especially disgraceful, now that the Government of the United States had avowed an emancipation policy, in which the meeting rejoiced, as giving ground for the belief that this terrible war would be overruled to the destruction of the system of Slavery." They cheered the eloquent hits of Mr. Forster, with a heart which showed that they felt them, and that, like him, they believed that the South were fighting for freedom, "for freedom to enslave,—(applause)—for the freedom to oppress, for the freedom to tear the wife from the husband and the mother from the child—(abplause)—for the freedom to make it legal to torture or kill a black father for defending an outraged daughter; for the freedom to make it legal for a white father to sell his own child in the market place; for the freedom to make it a crime to teach boys and girls to read and write; for the freedom to extend that system which makes labor a curse—that was the freedom for which the South were fighting. (Applause.)" It is pleasant in these times, when the foremost journal of England proclaims slavery Christian, and therefore divine, and the *Saturday Review* calls any demonstration for freedom "a carnival of cant," and men like Mr. Buxton doubt whether emancipation can be morrally right, to find one member with a name to lose, who dares risk his position to strike one strong blow for the only race, who, speaking English, will never hear of his efforts in their behalf. Remember, that to show to a slave the sentence we have quoted, would be an act punishable *by law* with death for the white man who utt red, and the black man who heard the words of sympathy.

At the London meeting, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, that the revolt of the Southern States of America against the Federal Government, having avowedly originated in the determination not only to maintain but to extend slavery, and having been followed by the organization of a confederacy based upon the denial of human rights to the negro race, this meeting indignantly repels the assumption that the English people sympathize with a rebellion that thus violates every principle of political justice, or with institutions framed in defiance of the moral sense of civilized mankind, and which are an outrage upon the religion whose sanction has been claimed in their support.

Resolved, that in the election of President Lincoln, and in the principle acts of his administration—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the prohibition of slavery in the territories, the recognition of the republics of Hayti and Liberia, the concession of the right of search for the suppression of the slave trade, the scheme of compensated emancipation, and the proclamation which inaugurated the new year—this meeting recognizes successive triumphs of anti-slavery sentiment in the United States; rejoices in the prospect thus afforded of friendship between England and America, as well as of liberation to the enslaved; offers to the government and to the people of the loyal States the assurance of fraternal sympathy in their noble struggle, and requests the chairman to communicate this resolution to his excellency the American minister.

Amendments were proposed in each case, but they were promptly negatived, and after sundry speeches denunciatory of the South and eulogistic of the North, the resolutions were carried with all but entire unanimity. During the meeting some speakers ridiculed the course of the London *Times*, and the mention of that journal was received with groans and hisses.

THE Lynchburg *Virginian* says lawlessness has acquired a foothold in that place never before known in the history of the town. Citizens are nightly waylaid, beaten and robbed. Cut-throats and thieves are said to be rampant. The same at Richmond, only more so.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Slavery and Free Labor in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1868.

CONTRABANDS CONSIDERED.—Slavery as an institution, slavery as it has been, notwithstanding the President's exception in favor—or against—the first and second congressional districts in Louisiana, is really dead in this portion of the State. Gen. Banks cannot, under the acts of Congress, return fugitive slaves, and probably would not if he could. He has issued general orders to the effect that the military cannot engage in that business. The only police court in the occupied districts is the Provost Court of New Orleans—a military tribunal. To whom, then, can the anxious planter apply for restoration of his authority over escaped Pompey? But so much is the negro population on the plantation disturbed by the current of events, so possessed has it become with the idea of personal freedom, that it has grown, as mere property, comparatively valueless. On the first opportunity it leaves, by some instinct, his accustomed field of usefulness, faring forth for "liberty and the pursuit of happiness." An enforced return brings back no longer willing hearts and obedient hands, but a sullen and perhaps dangerous people, hard to be managed, and commercially and agriculturally unprofitable.

The present working of the "system" does not satisfy those who have, for generations, coined and wasted money by its existence. The presence of federal military authority here in these "excepted" districts has doomed slavery at once—while beyond our lines its end is only prospective. When Gen. Wetzel advanced into the region upon the Bayou Lafourche, and the negroes by thousands flocked to his camps, Gen. Butler held several councils with them, telling them, in his terse, energetic language, that their freedom had been achieved, but that it was "freedom to labor, and not freedom from labor." Gen. Banks holds similar views, and has given instructions that they be employed on the sequestered estates by the commission in charge of that property, and that they shall be paid for their labor by the Government. He also advises planters to pursue a similar course, and predicts the greatest advantages from it. This will test to some extent the value of the black labor theories.

THE NEGRO RACE IN LOUISIANA.

Various influences are combined tending to elevate the negro in Louisiana above the usual condition of the race in other Southern States. The climate seems peculiarly favorable to them, notwithstanding the opinions prevailing to the contrary even among the negroes of other States. The mixed nationality of the origin of the white population of the State has a tendency to remove the feeling of distance between the races. The influence of the powerful French element here operates largely to effect this. The residents of French birth or descent, as a class, appear to regard the blacks, perhaps with no more humanitarian sympathies, but certainly with more complacency, and to treat them more as equals, than Americans or persons of English descent are accustomed to do. By a comparison between the laws and customs formerly in force, affecting slaves and slavery in the British West India Islands, with those that existed in the French possessions in that quarter, the same fact appears. So, also, in contrasting the laws of Louisiana—wholly French in their origin—on the subject of slavery, with those of any other Southern State. The Frenchman seems naturally, certainly almost invariably, more disposed to look upon the negro as a man than as a mere beast of burden.

In Louisiana no auctioneer can separate young children from their mothers under the hammer. Ownership in slaves is transferred, not by a mere bill of sale, like the transfer of a bale of goods, but by deed formerly recorded, putting this kind of

property upon a footing with real estate. Excessive and inhuman punishment or treatment of slaves is visited with severe penalties. Doubtless on isolated plantations, out of the reach of public opinion, and where the cruelty and rapacity of a bad man can make the only law known to the community of laborers, sufferings and hardships, such as disgrace the name of humanity, are sometimes the slave's portion. It is not glossing over the faults of the system to say that such cases are exceptionable. The laws of the State are quite generally enforced, and to the credit of Louisiana be it said, if they do not place the colored man on a level with the white citizen, they treat him as a human being, and do not utterly depress him as in some of the States.

The condition of the slave is also much ameliorated in the State by the prevalence of the Catholic faith. Whatever else may be said of that system of religious belief, what Macaulay saw in its influence in the middle ages, when it operated to soften the rigors and render less oppressive the barriers between different ranks in society, is true of it in the midst of this system of bondage—this "relic of barbarism." Before the priest all distinctions of caste, of bond or free, white or black pass away, and all Catholics then wear the garb of humility, and are the devoted servants of the church. And in this enumeration of the force at work to elevate the race here above the level of the slave of other States, the free negro is not to be forgotten. The number of free blacks in Louisiana is large. Many of them are respectable in education, persons of affluence. Some of them are large planters. It is said that 1-18th of the real estate in New Orleans is in the possession of persons of African extraction. These wealthy colored people usually employ the French language—though few of them are unable to use French and English—and many of them have French blood in their veins. Concubinage with colored women is very common, and much property as well as cultivation, passes in this way to the colored population. Though a hint of a suspicion of a drop of negro blood in the veins of a Louisinian would be the deadliest insult you could offer, the consideration extended in New Orleans to some free men of color would greatly puzzle many northern professed friends of the slave.

NEGRO REGIMENTS.

There are now four organized regiments of negroes in the service of the United States in Louisiana. Another will soon be commenced. Probably two full brigades will be raised, completely organized, equipped and drilled, within a short time. They will be officered almost entirely by white men. Some of the regiments completed have already acquired an excellent proficiency in the drill. The imitative power of the negro enables him to master this in less time than a white man. He is peculiarly susceptible, by nature, to all the pomp and parade of war. If these fellows fight half as well as they execute the manual, company and battallion movements, they will prove powerful auxiliaries to the Union army. The first of these regiments is composed of free colored men. It is the same regiment that turned out for the defence of New Orleans, under rebel rule, commanded by Judge Ogden. The others are made up of contrabands.

The experiment has thus far proved successful. For some kinds of duty, as garrisons in certain positions where unacclimated whites would soon perish, but where the blacks experience but little inconvenience; for picket duty, guarding railway lines, etc., they will prove invaluable. Now is the time for raising these men, that they may be drilling for active duty next season, when a large part of the force here will return to the North, at the expiration of the nine months for which they are enlisted. Just so far as the army of whites extend its operations can these negroes be enlisted, brigade after brigade. Wherever a corporal's guard of colored soldiers is stationed, the slaves become demoralized—that is, smitten with a love of freedom and a desire to play the soldier. Properly managed, this element will become one of the chief, if not the most efficient agent for the overthrow of the rebellion. The work has been well begun here, and is to be vigorously prosecuted.

WHITE LABORERS ON THE PLANTATIONS.

Certain opulent and loyal planters are engaged in an enterprise of an importance hardly to be over estimated, in connection with the matter of labor upon the sugar estates. I am in possession of interesting facts showing the feasibility of a scheme for the employment of a large number of Germans in this new field for white laborers. One planter, whose slaves have nearly all deserted him, has already peopled his estate with a colony of these persons with their families, and speaks in the most confident terms as to the probability of his success in this hitherto derided plan for cultivating Southern plantations. In my next letter I will furnish at some length an account of the progress and circumstance of this attempt.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1863.

Our Second Volume.

With this number we commence our second volume. One year ago, our little sheet was established as the central organ of our people of the Pacific coast, to enable them to set forth their views on the current events of the day, and bring to public notice the many disabilities under which they were laboring. Though public opinion had changed greatly in favor of removing the disabling statutes, and other features of the times obnoxious to our people, still it could not be expected that newspapers not devoted to our entire interests would repel every slander and disability under which we were suffering, or discuss with boldness every measure appertaining to our welfare. It remained for us as a people to set forth statistical and other information on our own behalf. Hence the establishment of the APPEAL. The great events that are now transpiring, and the conspicuous position which many of our race are now occupying, should impel us to renewed efforts in the support of a newspaper organ. Though we have had the co-operation of our leading men in their respective localities, many of them have been so situated by their daily avocations, that they could not give that attention they desired in assisting to extend the circulation of the APPEAL, consequently our enterprise has not been one of profit. We return our thanks, however, to them and to all our patrons for their aid through our first volume, hoping to be remunerated by a more extensive patronage for the future; and in this hope, we solicit the continuance of their exertions in behalf of the APPEAL, and promise, on our part, that our best efforts shall be given in conducting it acceptably, as a vehicle of intelligence, facts and opinions, and as an organ that shall never fail to do its duty to our people. The past is our best guarantee that it will continue to be reliable, truthful and bold,—respectful in sentiment and high-toned in principle.

We record, in the APPEAL to-day, the vote in the Assembly on the Testimony Bill in civil cases; in criminal cases there was no opposition manifested. Notwithstanding but one daily paper of this city (the *Call*) advocated the passage of the bills, the whole San Francisco delegation voted in their favor. We have already recorded the vote of the Senate.

Ayes—Banks, Barstow, Barten, Blanchard, Butler, Chappell, Clark, Davis, Deeth, Denniston, Dorr, Dore, Dudley of Solano, Duncombe, Farley, Fitch, Gunnison, Herrington, Hartson, Howell, Kincaid, Moore, Myers, Orr, J. J. Owen, T. W. Owen, Palmer, Patten, Redfield, Rider, Robinson, Rule, Sargeant, Scott, Sears, Simpson, Smith of Butte, Smith of Sierra, Sutton, Swift, Torrence, Warwick, Wheaton, Whipple, Wilson, Wright of Contra Costa—46.

Noes—Adams, Adkinson, Allen, Andrews, Barclay, Beezon, Castro, Collins, Crawford, Dudley of Placer, Estee, Freeman, Haswell, Hill, Irwin, Johnson, Kewen, Keys, Martin, McDonald, Personette, Robertson, Sanderson, Varney, Walker, Watson, Wilcox, Wright of Del Norte, Yule, Mr Speaker—30.

OUR STOCKTON AGENCY.—Mr. Martin Carson will act in the place of Mr. James A. Day as our agent in Stockton. Mr. Day is expecting to leave that city for a time, and he has our special thanks for his untiring exertions in behalf of the success of the APPEAL in Stockton.

MORTIMER & DEAS.—We would call the attention of those who purchase vegatables, to the card of this firm. See advertisement.

NAPA CITY, April 2, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—There is not much transpiring here to inform you of. I send you the following items: Mr. Thomas Ganes, of this place, had two of his fingers cut off, March 29th, while at work cutting hay.

Mrs. Samuel Smith, of your city, who is here, in consequence of ill health, is much improved. Respectfully, E. H.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Rev. Jacob Mitchel, who comes as an ambassador of the Cross, is a member of the New England Conference. By mutual consent, his field of labor will embrace the following circuits:—Stockton, Mount Shasta, Placerville, Washoe Valley and British Columbia circuits. Stockton will be his headquarters—all letters for him should be directed there. We commend Elder Mitchel to the kindly regards of all who love religion, learning, freedom and truth, and you will give him cordially your moral and pecuniary support.

There will be a camp meeting held on or near the old camp ground, on the 19th of August

A Convention of the Ministry of the A. M. E. Church will be held in this city on the 24th of August next.

In the obituary notice of Mrs. Tappan, last week, in the first line in the first verse of the poetry the types made me say, "Open ye gates of clay," instead of

"Open, ye gates of day."

We have formed a class of 18 new members, the result of our recent protracted meeting. Many more feel their need of a Savior. May they soon become participants of the joy which hath no alloy.

The subscription lists will be called on Sunday, 19th inst., and we trust all who have subscribed will redeem their pledges.

It is earnestly requested that the friends of the A. M. Episcopal Church will use every honorable means to induce our little ones to attend our Sabbath Schools.

A Union Picnic will be given at Alameda, an the 1st day of May.

T. M. D. WARD.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Struggle for Life and Liberty.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XXIV.

The man who elevates himself by his understanding, knows very well the aim of his life. It is given to him, whether he will use it beneficially or otherwise. We stand next in rank to the Great Creating Spirit. We should labor to reach the scope of our terrastrial existence, which is no other than of energetically carrying out, to the greatest possible perfection, all those high attributes and appliances, both of body and mind, that have been so bountifully bestowed upon us with an unsparing liberality. All these qualifications, necessary to develope man's full power, lay slumbering in the mind, until called forth by time and education. One of the most valuable purposes of life should be to investigate truth and to improve our knowledge. We ought never to be limited in this respect. Our field should not be sought in the labyrinths of theory, but in practicable experience. We are progressing in the path of science. Some of us are qualified to adorn the highest order of statesmanship. We have gifted men among our clergy, who are considered pulpit orators. We can produce authors of distinguished abilities. We have skillful mechanics and men of inventive genius, who rival the favored class, and often dispel from the mind of our enemies the ignorant and common place idea of our inferiority in intellect.

The recent exploits in Florida of Negro soldiers, begin to melt away the prejudice against their alleged trepidation. Some of their names will yet be enrolled among the officers of distinction. Napoleon had colored soldiers, field officers, and even generals in his armies. Alexander Dumas, the novelist, is the son of a mulatto who was a general in his armies in Egypt.—General Vincent was of the same complexion.

Our troubles are multiform. We are proscribed in the house of worship occupied by whites, even to listen to an acknowledged abolitionist. How different we treat them when they visit our places of worship. They have yet to learn the golden rule. How long will they exhibit their Negro hate and stupify the feelings of a true Christian, by their ungodly and oppressive treatment toward those who are made of the same blood, and who are traveling to the tribunal where exact justice will be awarded to all persons without distion of color or race?

We, also, have a grievous local trouble, which denies us the privilege that is accorded even to the canine species. We often hear of gross insults being offered to respectable and well dressed colored ladies, by the conductors of the horse railroad cars. We believe that the public sentiment does not demand nor justify the proprietors in their proscriptive policy. When the man threatens to eject a colored person, the passengers invariably exclaim, "let her ride." When a lady enters the car in company with her black servant, she is allowed to pass over the road unmolested. This fact proves that it is not the color, but the condition. The prejudice against us, as it is exhibited by these companies, is founded upon a fear of offending the public. Let them test it, by submitting the question to the occupants of the car. We are willing to submit to their verdict.

In the city of New York the Third Avenue and other railroad companies entirely ignore this distinction. While the rules exclude all intoxicated and offensive persons, the respectable person whose skin, though a little darker in color than some, is yet that of a native free American citizen, is never refused admission. Their experience fully confirms the fact, that the mass of the people who travel over the first named road, viz: 11,000,000 yearly, make no objection to the custom of the company. We hope soon to record in this city the same evidence of civilization and equity, which is so creditably displayed in a city which numbers nearly one million of inhabitants.

From the BOSTON COMMONWEALTH.

Colored Recruits—Gen. Fremont—Philadelphia Statistics.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24th, 1863.

Your Governor means to have the first black regiment in the field from the free States to be commanded by Col. Hallowell, of this city, we hear. If the Governor cannot fill the regiment, let him correspond with Governor Curtin of our State, with a view to his co-operation. Hurry it up. Let it with others be in the field as quickly as possible, and Gen. Fremont at their head. The question is asked, will the colored men enlist? There are three classes. First, the escaped slave; he will be very likely to, and should be the first chosen. Next, those that have always been free. They justly say "*what if we do?* Are we to be bettered?" Many of these will make fine officers. The third class, those liberated by "will" of their master, or their own exertions, hesitate, but will enlist with proper inducements, and some of them will make the most energetic assistants. Give them all a chance. It will develope their manhood and self-respect, and secure their rights.

The friends of General Fremont are anxious that he should have a command. Until it can be placed beyond a doubt that he can also have the hearty support of the various Departments that are subordinate to the War Department, a command is but the path to certain failure. No General can succeed where the quartermaster, the chiefs of the ordnance and commissary are hostile to him, and carry out that hostility. Gen. Fremont cannot go into the field and have the support that every loyal General is entitled to, until the tide rises higher in the Cabinet for the overthrow of the rebellion at any cost to slave-holders.

We Philadelphians are not flattered with your compliments to Gen. McClellan. When the Government does its duty some of us think he will not only be court-martialed, but prove to be deserving of punishment. It will require more to break this idol of the Northern rebels, but it will be done. Multitudes are on the edge of the precipice,

as others crowd them they will be pushed into some overt act, which will be the beginning of a glorious end.

Have you any Quakers in New England? We have a great many here; those in this and the adjacent States, are raising a large fund—some two hundred thousand dollars, with which to establish a college, where the youth of both sexes are to be taught the elements of knowledge, and I presume "the faith that is in the elders."

They are a strange people—I shall have something to say of them in one of my future letters. Lucretia Mott, perhaps the most eminent of their ministers, has been quite ill for some weeks, but is now better. She completed her seventieth year on the 3d of January, 1863. I had the honor of shaking hands with her the day previous.

Three cheers for the moral movement in London? May God inspire these men and women to keep alive the sympathy that really exists between the true people on both sides of the Atlantic. Every person who has a friend in Old England, should write him in hearty response to this new burst of sympathies.

Our new mayor has just made his annual report. We have 94,000 dwellings in our city, only three per cent of which are unoccupied. We have sent 40,000 men to crush the rebellion—and the mayor speaks truly when he says, "The people may entertain different views as to the way of putting down the rebellion, but there is a common purpose which no reverses will weaken, and no artifices destroy, that the sovereignty of the Union shall be preserved in its integrity." We have very few venomous copperheads here. Although many things of purchase and sale seem now stationery, we are evidently on the eve of another rise. With us real estate has not been seriously affected. One can buy today with greenbacks as good land for $110 per acre, as could have been bought a year since for gold at $100 per acre.

O. P. Q.

THE HAYTIEN AMBASSADORS.—The Haytien Representatives had arrived in Washington and had an interview with the Secretary of State. It was reported that a reception would be given to them by the British Minister.

The Minister appears to be about thirty-two years of age, of medium height, and exceedingly dark and swarthy complexion. He wears a heavy, dark mustache and imperial. His hair is generally a little fuzzy and woolly looking, which is owing to the want of a careful dressing, as, after undergoing a course of tonsorial manipulations, it would be as straight as that of any Saxon among us. The cheek bones are rather higher than are seen in this latitude. The prevailing expression of his face is good natured and friendly. Heavy black eyebrows arch over a pair of fine, full black eyes, which seem always to gleam and light up with merriment. During his stay at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, the *habitues* of the establishment had on several occasions an opportunity to witness his proficiency at billiards. He handles a cue with almost the skill of a Phelan or Kavanagh. Cigarettes he smokes in great quantities and astonishes the beholders by the ease and *nonchalance* with which he ejects the smoke from his nostrils. In many different ways he managed to win the good of all with whom he has come in contact, and the opinion of his sociability and courtesy is very unanimous. The Secretary of Legation, D. Bruno, is a much younger man. In his appearance there are several indications that the blood of the children of Ham courses through his veins. He is not so thoroughly proficient in the English language as the Minister, who speaks it with great correctness and purity.

Gov. Andrew has appointed the following committee to superintend the raising of the new regiment: George L. Stearns, Amos A. Lawrence, John M. Forbes, William I. Bowditch, Dr. Le Barron Russell, and Richard P. Hallowell, of Boston, Mayor Howland and James B. Congdon, of New Bedford; Willard P. Phillips, of Salem, and Francis G. Shaw, of New York. Mr. Hallowell will act as Treasurer of the committee. A check for five hundred dollars was sent to the Governor on Monday, by Gerritt Smith, of Petersboro', N. Y., as a contribution towards a regimental recruiting fund.

The Duke of Argyle on Slavery and the Bible.

At the annual meeting of the Bible Society of Scotland, held at Edinburg lately, the Duke of Argyle presided, and made a speech on the subject of Bible circulation and interpretation. Arguing that the Bible cannot be safely trusted to the interpretation of any existing church, but must be left to the individual conscience, he instanced the recent declaration of the Episcopal Church of the Southern States of America, that negro slavery is a system on which they ought to plant their national life, and that abolition is a crime, as showing how little churches of any kind can be safely entrusted with the authorative interpretation of the Scriptures. "I really believe," said his grace, "that it would be very difficult indeed to exagerate the evil and the mischief of such enunciations of opinion as this coming from any Christian church. We must remember that the light of Christianity has spread beyond itself. There are thousands of men in the United States who have a keen sense of the moral iniquity of the slave system, and whose opinions and views on what they call humanity and natural justice are views which are really founded, although they know it not, on the principles which Christianity has laid down, on the precept which Christianity has made known, and on the spirit which Christianity has spread even over the world that lies beyond it. What opinion are those men likely to have of the Bible, unless they go to it for their own instruction, when they see its appointed guardians announcing that to doubt the divine institution of negro slavery, with all its social injustice and iniquity, is an infidel opinion in the view of a great Christian church? We hear a great deal now of discussions in this country—discussions involving the application of some rules of arithmetic to the numbers and figures in the Pentateuch—and there is great alarm felt by some as to the effect which these speculations will have on the cause of Christianity. I venture to say that the evil effect of such opinions as those to which I have referred as coming from a Christian church is infinitely greater than any evil that could possibly arise, though Dr. Colenso were to publish a similar book to that he has lately published every year of his life, and though he were to live to the age of Methuselah. (Cheers and laughter.) I am afraid it is calculated to spread a doubt as to the efficiency of the Bible itself, in respect to the light it holds up to the eyes of men and in respect to such questions of social and political economy. But all I can say is that the answer of this society is—spread the Bible; let it speak for itself. (Hear, hear.) That is our answer."

At the meeting of the National Freedmen's Association in New York, on the 19th ult., Henry Ward Beecher delivered himself as follows:

There is another and great objection urged that this question has come to be connected with politics, that it is a very delicate subject to touch. There never was a thing in this country worth thinking about that did not get into politics There is no question from the cradle to the grave that first or last is not to go through this fire. They say we propose to make the black equal to the white man. We do not undertake to rank the black man at all. We give him a place in society, and propose to apply the great principles of religion and of our political institutions to that race, and then see what comes of it. There are some negroes as good as some white men, but we do not say that he is equal to the white man. As a race the speaker did not regard them as equal to the white man. But is not a robbin God's bird because it is not as big as a dove? The negro has all the attributes of a man. It is in part for the sake of this poor and despised race that God is changing the face of this nation. There are, no doubt, many men in the army and in the North who would make the negro's liberty worse than his bondage has been. That is one reason why the black man would never tarry at the North. The prejudices, competition and climate is such that when liberty is given to them they will almost in a body go toward the sun. For the time being we have got to entertain and take care of them. If you forswear the black man you must forswear your religion and your political principles The church will be empty of its glory if, when God presents to it this most manifest duty, it falters and refuses. We are bound in the same bundle with these men. Their destiny has affected ours. The North and South are now blocked, and the only persons that are not blocked are the Africans. They stand between the two contestants—no arms in their hands, ignorant and innocent—turmoiling the North and the South. It is the African element that keeps this whole continent boiling like a pot. Such is the power that God has put into their hands that they are stirring us to our very foundations and our political principles are to be tested by them. Give liberty to all. There never was a good thing learned in hell, and as to preparing men for the blessings of liberty by keeping them in slavery, you might just as well send a man to hell to learn the way to heaven. Let us see our duty and perform it. God will open the way to all the rest.

A STORY AS TO THE SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.—In reference to New Orleans, General Butler, in acknowledging an invitation to a public dinner at New York, told the following story as justifying his change of views in regard to slavery. There came into his office a woman, twenty-seven years of age, perfectly white, who asked him in proper language if he would put her in one of her father's houses. Her history was this. Her father had educated her in the city of New York until she was between seventeen and eighteen years of age, and taken her to one of the metropolitan hotels, where he kept her as his mistress. Not relishing the connection, and desiring to get away from him, she went to New Orleans—he followed her; but she refused to live with him, at which he whipped her in the public street and made her marry a slave. She afterwards resumed the unnatural relation, going to Cincinnati, but was brought back by her husband or father with a child belonging to somebody. Her father fled from New Orleans at the time of its occupation by the United States forces, leaving her in a state of destitution. She wanted to live in one of her father's houses; but her story was not credible, and he determined to investigate it. To his surprise, it was found to be well known, and nevertheless, this person could be elected a judge of one of the New Orleans courts.

Plantation Rules.

Following are the rules under which free negroes are worked on plantations around New Orleans:

1. We agree to remain on this plantation for one year and work faithfully the usual number of hours, and will obey and assist the manager to enforce the following rules:

2. We will get to work at daylight and work till dark; taking the usual number of hours for meals.

3. The rations are to be five pounds of meat, one peck of meal, and one quart of molasses per week.

4. The wages are to be $3 to $5 per month for boys and girls, and $5 to $10 for full hands; one-half of the wages will be paid monthly in cash or clothing, the balance at the end of the year.

5. The proprietor will also divide among the hands, according to their merit, ten dollars per hogshead for every one that is made over and above five hogsheads to each hand; no one will be entitled to any share of the general fund who has not done two hundred days work during the year.

6. The punishments on the place will be: First, fines; second, the stocks; and lastly, expulsion from the place.

7. The penalty for the first offense will be a fine of one dollar; second, three dollars; third, five dollars; and fourth, expulsion.

8. Each family will be allowed half an acre, and Saturday afternoon to work it.

9. During grinding, the hands will make their watch and work Saturday afternoon, but will be paid fifty cents for their Sunday's work.

10. No hand will leave the place without a written license.

11. A barrel of liquor will be kept on the place, and a dram given each day to those who wish, and are willing to pay for it, but no one will be allowed to purchase it from others.

12. If a hand leaves the place, or is expelled, his back wages will be forfeited to the hospital funds, out of which the physician and medicines must be paid.

13. Each hand will be responsible for the loss or careless damage of tools, stock, or any other property.

14. Stealing will be punished by a fine of twice the value of the property stolen, one half to go to the hospital fund.

15. Rewards.—Each good day's work, without fault, will secure a mark of approbation, and three hundred such marks entitle the party to a chance for the highest prize of $25. Five hundred dollars, taken from the general funds, will be divided into various prizes from $1 to $25 each. One mark of disapprobation will counterbalance a good mark. Marks of approbation may be given for other meritorious conduct.

16. Every Sunday morning the hands will be assembled, and the weekly report read to them.

17. Other regulations may be made from time to time, as needed.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.—EVIDENCES OF FAILING STRENGTH.—The extraordinary measures resorted to by the Confederate Government to fill up the depleted ranks of its army, tell a tale of failing resources in that respect, more conclusive than anything we have yet seen. Officers dropped from the service for military offences are being redrafted as common soldiers, and in Alabama, Georgia and the southeastern part of North Carolina, proclamations have been issued by the rebel Governors, offering a free pardon to deserters if they will come in and join their regiments. Hitherto the punishment for desertions among the rebels has been very severe. This extreme severity has not been found to work well, and now the Confederate authorities are willing to condone the offence in order to get back the men whose escape is so rapidly thinning their ranks. We do not see how these new measures are going to help them. If these deserters braved death in the first instance to escape from their clutches, it is not likely that they will again voluntarily place themselves within their grasp.—*N. Y. Herald.*

In a contraband Thanksgiving Dinner, given at Washington, D. C., some time since, at which were Rev. W. H. Channing, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, the proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character. 1,000 to 1,200 were feasted. A choir of colored men, with deep mellow voices, sang appropriate airs. All went off charmingly, and the correspondent who gives the account says: "I was deeply impressed, as often before, by the native courtesy, gentleness, patience, tact, genial sympathies, and hearty cheerfulness of temper so characteristic of the colored race." There was subsequently a public meeting in a court-yard, over which John Pierpoint of Massachusetts, presided. After a speech from Bishop Payne, Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, introduced the project of emigration and colonizations, but his exhortations on the subject fell flat on his audience. Upon which Mr. Channing said:

"The black race are to find their future home in the Southern United States: and the sooner all our statesmen devote their energies practically to solve this tremendous problem of *transforming slaves into freemen, here and now*, the better for all parties. This is the work set before this nation by Providence. There can be no delay, and we must do the grand duty of humanity promptly, justly and wisely, or God will not grant us peace. This Thanksgiving Festival may serve as a harbinger of a better day to come—God grant it."

REV. MR. SPURGEON ON THE PROCLAMATION.—The Reverend H. Spurgeon still preaches in London, to large audiences. On one evening, at last accounts, the huge Tabernacle was crowded to excess; there could not have been less than 7,000 persons present. In the morning, in the course of his prayer he said: O God, we pray for the nation across the ocean, and this time we will make use of a supplication which we have not used these three months. We were afraid that our Northern brethren were not sincere in their throwing off the bonds of slavery, but now they have come out honestly, we pray God speed the North! Throughout the vast assemblage there was one hearty, loud response of "Amen!" which was the more thrilling, because in the Metropolitan Tabernacle the worshippers do not generally make any response. "By any means," continued Mr. Spurgeon, "by any means let the slaves go free, but let this cruel war be also stopped." We might add that Mr. Spurgeon has hitherto

looked upon the war as a parricidal and useless one, and has often prayed that it might be stopped.—*London Illustrated News of the World.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

Washington special dispatches state that the rebel sympathizers say that the rebel leaders are preparing to concentrate their whole available force near Chattanooga, where they will die in the "last ditch"

NEW YORK, March 27th.—Mr. Seward told the Foreign ministers to-day, he had not decided to issue letters of marque

The suffering for want of food is so great at Fredericksburg that the wealthiest citizens are drawing provisions from the rebel Commissaries.

The Arkansas planters have begged the President to suspend his proclamation for that State or for the Northern counties at least, but this, however, has been declined.

Col Ludlow, Commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, has concluded arrangements with the rebel Commissioner for the exchange of all the United States officers held by the rebel army.

An officer who deserted from the rebel army arrived at Norfolk yesterday, and reports that the rebels are evacuating Richmond as fast as possible. The report is not fully credited.

NEW YORK, March 29th.—Per *Asia*—The Union Emancipation Society having sent a protest to Earl Russell, against fitting out vessels in England for the Confederates. Earl Russell replied by pointing to that act of Parliament requesting evidence on oath to enable proceedings to be taken against the parties suspected of contravening the law.

SALT LAKE, March 29.—The news this evening of Col. Connor's promotion has caused the greatest enthusiasm in Camp Douglas. The new Brigadier General was saluted with thirteen guns, the band serenaded him, and the officers and men swarmed around him with cheers and congratulations.

WASHINGTON, March 30th.—The Army of the Potomac is being increased at the rate of two and three regiments a week by the return of absentees. This statement is made upon a basis of careful returns.

Special dispatches to the *Herald* say information from the Army of the Potomac shows that it is in splenpid physical condition. The outskirts of our army are daily approached by refugees from the South. Many come in from absolute destitution, being half naked and half starved. These people tell the same story of destitution South, and the impossibility to procure supplies of food.

CAIRO, March 30.—Gen. Hurlburt has issued an order that the negro camps at Columbus and Cairo be broken up, and that all negroes, women and children included, not actually in service be sent to Island No. 10, and put at work tilling the soil.

Adjutant General Thomas reviewed the troops to-day, and made a speech to them. He said the policy of receiving negroes into the lines and organizing them as soldiers will be faithfully carried out hereafter.

The Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser* contains a patriotic appeal from Yancey, Curry, and other rebel Congressmen from Alabama, to plant corn and raise hogs and beef. Reports touching the scarcity of supplies among the rebels are well confirmed. The *Advertiser* publishes an official advertisement of the rebel commissary appearing to the public to forward supplies of bacon, for which he is authorized to pay fifty cents per pound, or give one and a half pounds sugar for one of bacon. The people of East Tennessee are in a starving condition. Flour is fifty-five dollars per barrel at Knoxville.

WHEELING, Va., March 31.—Seven hundred rebels were captured at Point Pleasant, Virginia, yesterday. The town was subsequently reoaptured and the rebels driven back, fourteen of them being taken prisoners. Our loss was one killed and one wounded.

NEW YORK, April 1st.—It is said that the President positively refuses, for the present, to grant authority to raise negro regiments. The President visits the army of the Potomac to-morrow, if the weather permits.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Government has authorized Gen. Ullman to raise a Black Brigade, and Governor Andrew to raise two black regiments. Beyond this, no authority is given to any one to enlist black troops. A large number of petitions have been received by the War Department from persons wishing to be officers in colored regiments

A Hilton Head letter, dated the 27th, says: I referred, a few days since, to the alarming destitution existing in the city of Savannah; since then we have received into our lines several desertens from the rebel defences at Austin's Bluff and Thunderbolt, who more than confirm former statements. They affirm that the daily rations of the troops consists of four ounces of bacon, served with corn meal. From their, privations, very many of the rebel troops are falling sick or fearing illness. The last batch of deserters who came into our lines assert, that only because they kept inside the post, on duty, the entire regiment to which they belong would desert. From what is deemed to be a source entirely trustworthy, we learn that all the women and children have been ordered out of Savannah. They left the city on Monday and Tuesday. This measure is induced, not more by the fear of attack, than by the inability of the Commanding General to subsist the troops, while many of the non-combatants were to be fed.

The entire receipts from the Internal Revenue to date amount to twenty two millions, and the estimated receipts for the year one hundred and fifty millions. It is considered certain that no foreign loan will be accepted by Mr. Secretary Chase.

Dispatches from the Mississippi squadron embrace reports from the commanders of the several vessels that attempted to pass Port Hudson on the night of the 14th, and furnish but few additional details to those already telegraphed. It appears that they all reached the last and most formidable batteries before falling back. The fighting of our men is described in the highest degree as creditable.

CHICAGO, April 1st.—Tuesday's New York *Herald* says Capt. Crawford, of Oregon, who commands the escort provided by the Government for the protection of the emigrants to the Pacific shore, had arrived in Washington.

He reports that already 50,000 emigrants are moving in that direction, and estimates the numbea for the whole season an 100,000. The same paper says the California and Oregon Senators and Representatives will leave New York in the California steamer next Wednesday, April 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1st—The Washington correspondence of the *American* says, the Administration confidently expect before the close af the week, news of important successes by the fleet near Charleston. If the batteries on Stone Island can be taken it is believed troops can be landed to reach Lake City without assaulting Forts Moultrie or Sumpter, which being cut off would fall without loss of vessel or ammunition.

At Fredericksburg matters do not look very promising. The Yazoo expedition has turned out a failure to some extent. The canal project at Vicksburg does not look very promising; the rebel guns command one end of it, a result which the engineers ought to have foreseen before the work was commenced.

☞ The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 30th ult., WM. MANDLUFF, a native of Delaware City, aged 42 years 9 months and 25 days.

Boston papers please copy.

In Petaluma, at the residence of Mr. George W. Miller, on Friday, March 27th, 1863, Mr. NERO LYONS, a native of South Carolina, aged 74 years.

Chicago papers please copy.

Obituary.

MR. NERO LYONS was well known in the western country as one of the 1st settlers in St. Louis, Mo., where he kept the first hotel, when that city was but a hamlet. He then migrated to Canada, where he resided for many years; from thence to Chicago, Illinois, where he brought up quite a large family; from thence to California, where he resided for a long time until his demise. Who amongst my readers does not recollect that most courteous old gray-headed gentleman, at home the beloved of all, and who created abroad, through his gentlemanly bearing, quite a host of friends? His politeness belonged to the old school, that is fast passing away. He was of such men as the Newman's and Wellington's of Van Braklen's history. They were men that were not made by Nature's journeymen, but by Nature herself. His gentlemanly deportment while living among us endeared him to all who formed his acquaintance. He was ever ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to suffering humanity; he was ever the friend of the down-trodden and oppressed. It was his lifelong prayer that he might live to see his people free. His prayer was granted; he did live to see that day on which freedom's banners waved triumphant. But he now sleeps his last sleep with his fathers.

But I will not stay thy flight:
Speed on thy way, the summer's heaven is wide,
Yet through their broad and trackless field of light,
Thou wilt not need a guide. G. W. M.

Letters Received Since our Last.

E. Hatton, Napa; Geo. W. Miller, Petaluma; James A. Day, Stockton.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and MASON street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE Sisters of Charity, No. 1, are requested to meet on *Monday Evening next, April 6th, at 8 o'clock*, at the usual place, as business of importance will come before them. By order of the C. M. MARY L. FRANCIS, Secretary.

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J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

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J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD COCKTAIL call at No. 57 Third street, Manhattan Island House, Sacramento, and if you want a glass of champaigne for a bit, call at the Manhattan Island House, kept by GEO. VAN BUREN, of New York City. ml0

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MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.

N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

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JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Board, with Lodging, per week $7 50
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Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

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MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5. F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

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no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 2.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 54.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

IN the case of a free negro, named Archie Webb, recently arrested in Ohio under the State laws prohibiting colored people from entering the State, a writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out, and Judge Gray, of the District Court, decided that free negroes were citizens under the Constitution of the United States; that Webb was a free negro and that he therefore must be discharged as the State laws under which he was arrested was null and void, being contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

A Call by Frederick Douglass to Take Up Arms for the Union Cause.

To Men of Color.

When first the rebel cannon shattered the walls of Sumter, and doove away its starving garrison, I predicted that the war then and there inaugurated would not be fought out entirely by white men. Every month's experience during these two dreary years has confirmed that opinion. A war undertaken and brazenly carried on for the perpetual enslavement of colored men, calls logically and loudly upon colored men to help to suppress it. Only a moderate share of sagacity was needed to see that the arm of the slave was the best defense against the arm of the slaveholder. Hence with every reverse to our national arms, with every exulting shout of victory raised by the slaveholding rebels, I have implored the imperilled nation to unchain against her foes her powerful black hand. Slowly and reluctantly this appeal is beginning to be heeded. Stop not to complain that it was not heeded sooner. It may or may not have been best that it should not. This is not the time to discuss the question. Leave it to the future. When the war is over, the country is saved, peace is established, and the black man's rights are secured, as they will be, history with an impartial hand, will dispose of that and sundry other questions. Action! action! not criticism, is the plain duty of the hour. Words are now only useful as they stimulate to blows. The office of speech is now only to point out when, where and how, to strike to the best advantage. There is no time for delay. The tide is at its flood that leads on to fortune. From East to West, from North to South, the sky is written all over, with "now or never"—liberty won by white men would lack half its lustre. Who would be free themselves must strike the blow. Better even die free than to live slaves. This is the sentiment of every brave colored man amongst us. There are weak and cowardly men in all nations. We have them amongst us. They will tell you that this is the "white man's war;" that you will be "no better off after than before the war;" that the getting of you into the army is to "sacrifice you on the first opportunity." Believe them not—cowards themselves, they do not wish to have their cowardice shamed by your brave example. Leave them to their timidity, or to whatever other motive may hold them back.

I have not thought lightly of the words I am now addressing to you. The counsel I give comes from close observation of the great struggle now in progress, and from the deep conviction that this is your hour, and mine. In good earnest, then, and after the best deliberation, I now for the first time feel at liberty to call and counsel you to arms. By every consideration which binds you to your enslaved fellow-countrymen, and the peace and welfare of your country; by every aspiration which you cherish for the freedom and equality of yourselves and your children; by all the ties of blood and identity that makes us one with the brave black men, now fighting our battles in Louisiana, in South Carolina, I urge you to fly to arms, and smite with death the power that would bury the government and your liberty in the same grave.

I wish that I could tell you that the State of New York calls you to this high honor. For the moment her constituted authorities are silent on the subject. They will speak bye-and-bye, and doubtless on the right side; but we are not compelled to wait for her. We can get at the throat of treason and Slavery, through the State of Massachusetts. She was first in the war of Independence; first to break the chains of her slaves; first to make the black man equal before the law; first to admit colored children to her common schools; and she was first to answer with her blood the alarm-cry of the nation, when its capital was menaced by the rebels. You know her patriotic Governor, and you know Charles Sumner——I need add no more. Massachusetts now welcomes you as her soldiers. She has but a small colored population from which to recruit. She has full leave of the General Government to send one regiment to the war, and she has undertaken to do it. Go quickly and help fill up this first colored regiment from the North. I am authorized to assure you that you will receive the same wages, the same rations, the same equipments, the same protection, the same treatment, and the same bounty secured to white soldiers. You will be led by able and skillful officers—men who will take especial pride in your efficiency and success. They will be quick to accord to you all the honor you shall merit by your valor, and see that your rights and feelings are respected by other soldiers. I have assured myself on these points, and can speak with authority. More than twenty years unswerving devotion to our common cause, may give me some humble claim to be trusted at this momentuous crisis.

I will not argue. To do so implies hesitation and doubt. The day dawns: the morning star is bright upon the horizon! The iron gates of our prison stands half open. One gallant rush from the North will fling it wide open, while four millions of our brothers and sisters shall march out into Liberty! The chance is now given you to end in a day the bondage of centuries, and to rise in one bound from social degradation to the plain of a common equality with all other varieties of men. Remember Denmark Vessey, of Charleston, remember Nathaniel Turner, of South Hampton, remember Shields, Green and Copeland who followed John Brown, and fell as glorious martyrs to the cause of the slave. Remember that in a contest with oppression, the Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with the oppressors. The case is before you. This is a golden opportunity: let us accept it, and forever wipe out the dark reproaches unsparingly hurled against us by our enemies; win for ourselves the gratitude of our country, and the best blessings of our prosperity through all time. The nucleus of this first regiment is now in camp at Readville, a short distance from Boston. I will undertake to forward to Boston all persons adjudged fit to be mustered into this regiment, who shall apply to me at any time within the next two weeks. FRED'K DOUGLASS.

Rochester, March 2, 1863.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.—Frederick Douglass has issued another address to colored men, which closes as follows:

I have undertaken to raise at least one company for the 54th Massachusetts regiment. I am anxious to have the work done speedily. This may be hastened by the co-operation of friends in different parts of the State. Let them get together and talk the matter over and send me the names of such of their number as are willing to go when called upon. During the past week I have twice visited Buffalo, and at one meeting obtained the names of seven good-looking young men, every one of whom can read and write. In Rochester I have thirteen names, my own son heading the list. A letter from Oswego assures me that eight or nine men are ready to go from there. This week I shall visit Auburn, Syracuse, Troy and Albany. If I were recruiting with advantages held out to white soldiers for this State, I could raise a regiment more easily than I can raise a company under present circumstances.

AMONG the first who enrolled themselves in the negro company now being recruited in New Bedford, was Ephraim Delany, a man but a few years since a slave on the eastern shore of Maryland. The money to purchase his freedom was advanced by a gentleman of New York, and Delany has since been steadily in his employ endeavoring to repay this amount.

From the Free South, February 14.

Shameful Conduct of the 24th Mass Regiment and its Colonel.

The following letter was sent to General Saxton on Thursday:

ST HELENA ISLAND, S. C. Feb. 12th 1863.

Gen. RUFUS SAXTON: Dear Sir,—Allow me to bring to your notice the following depredations committed by the troops now encamped on St. Helena.

These troops, or some of them, have stolen the potatoes, fouls and swine belonging to the negroes upon the plantations near their camps; they have broken open and searched the houses and persons of the negroes, and taken from them, by force, their money and whatever valuables they could find, such as their crockery, cooking apparatus, washtubs, chairs, etc. In one instance two hundred dollars was taken from an old man by the name of Bob, eighty years old, the savings of many years.

Some of these troops have forcibly entered the negro houses, and after driving out the men, (in some instances at the point of the bayonet,) have attempted to ravish the women; and where the men have protested against and attempted in the least to prevent these outrages against their wives and sisters, they have been cruelly beaten and threatened with instant death.

These troops have killed the oxen and cows upon the plantations belonging to the United States Government.

These depredations culminated on Tuesday afternoon and night last, in the burning of *all* the negro houses (ten in number) upon the Capt. Daniel Jenkins' plantation, as well as all the clothing, bedding, and most of the provisions belonging to the negroes.

Among the troops most prominent in committing these outrages, were the Ninth New Jersey, the *Twenty-fourth Massachusetts*, and One Hundredth New York Regiments.

Many of the privates of the Ninth New Jersey have declared in my presence their intentions to burn other negro houses upon this island, and that they will kill every negro who may come in their way; and that they care not a d——n for General Hunter, but on the contrary they would as soon take care of him (Gen. Hunter) if he attempted to call them to an account for anything they had done or might do to any negro.

I learn from an officer of the Thirty-ninth Illinois regiment, that he chanced to be out upon his horse, about the time of the burning of the negro houses, and hearing the tumult, he rode over to them to see what was the matter, and finding that the troops there assembled were in the act of burning the houses, he sent work to the Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Mass. Regiment, which regiment was encamped nearest to the negro houses, (and the Ninth New Jersey regiment being next nearest,) and requested the Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Mass. to send a guard to prevent the burning of the houses, *and the Colonel refused to send the guard.*

I am fully satisfied, from careful inquiry among the negroes, and such whites as witnessed these outrages, that those who committed them did so without the *least* cause or provocation.

These accounts are confirmed by the following orders:

Official Orders of General H. M. Naglee—The Outrages on the Colored People.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 1.

HEADQUARTERS, DETACHMENT TENTH ARMY CORPS, ST. HELENA ISLAND, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 13, 1863.

The disgraceful outrages committed by some few of the regiments, for which the good name of all others must suffer, must and shall stop.

Under no circumstances will any soldier enter any hut or building on St. Helena Island.

Until further orders no soldier will be

permitted to leave his regimental encampment except on duty.

Brigade Commanders will at once order hours of drill and roll calls, that there shall be at least one within every two hours, and all absentees be forthwith brought before a field officer of the regiment to which he belongs, and be promptly punished in accordance with Orders No. 91 from the War Department.

Brigade commanders will require a morning report specifying the names of all officers absent from roll calls and other duty, and the number of men absent in the same manner.

All soldiers arrested will be turned over to the Provost Marshal, who will send them for confinement to the fort at Hilton Head.

All officers are hereby required to enforce this order, and will arrest every soldier found away from his camp, whether he belongs to the company and regiment of the officer or to another.

By command of

Brigadier General H. M. NAGLEE.

Commanding Detachment 10th Army Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2

HEADQUARTERS. DETACHMENT TENTH ARMY CORPS, ST. HELENA ISLAND, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 13, 1863.

A general court martial is hereby appointed to meet at St. Helena Island on Monday, February 16, 1863, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Colonel F. A. Osborn, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

Some denial of the participation of the 24th Regiment has been made, and we trust it will prove true, for the honor of Boston and Massachusetts is deeply concerned in this matter.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

PORT ROYAL, Feb. 25th.

Three of Foster's officers are under arrest—Captain Sleight, his quartermaster, on account of difficulties with General Hunter in relation to transports; an aid, of whose name I am ignorant as also of his offense; and Brig. General Stevenson, for language which had led the commanding general of the department to relieve him of his command until the pleasure of the President shall be made known. According to a late order, General Stevenson has been guilty of asserting publicly that he would sooner be defeated than see negroes employed in this war. It is not difficult to surmise what will be the the result of such an infringement of discipline on the part of the offender. I am bound to assert that I have not yet met a single individual who attempts to excuse this conduct in an officer whose position, to say the least, should have induced him to keep such opinion to himself.

Hearing that great dissatisfaction, if not positive demoralization, existed among the troops composing Foster's expedition, I crossed the harbor with the intention of investigating the matter for myself. As usual in such cases, political proclivities have much to do with the matter, and those here who agree with the policy of Gen. Hunter in regard to the negroes deny the existence of such discontent, whilst their opponents contend for the general demoralization in very positive language. My own opinion is that discontent does exist, if not to the extent represented by some, at all events to a degree which ought to excite alarm. The feud, if such it may be called, between the troops and the negroes on St. Helena Island was confined among the former to the New Jersey Ninth and the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth. So far as I have been able to learn, the rest of the expedition had nothing to do with the affair, and portions only of the above mentioned regiments were implicated. I have not discovered so much hostility to the negroes in the camps as I was led to expect, because, perhaps, there are other motives for dislike to the general commanding the department—motives which actuate all the troops composing the expedition.

JOHN STUART MILL HAVING FAITH IN THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC.—At the late celebration of Washington's Birthday, in London, the following letter was received from the eminent political writer John Steuart Mill. Mr. Stuart is the author of a profound work on "Liberty," and other ethical and political writings of great power and influence:

BLACKHEATH PARK, February 21.

DEAR SIR.—Although I am prevented by pressing occupations from accepting your invitation to join you in celebrating the glorious memory of Washington, and the great work of liberation in which he took so important a part, I am thankful for the opportunity afforded me of associating myself, if only by letter, with the principles and purposes which are identified with that illustrious name.

The prospects of the human race are so deebly interested in the success of the great experiment which is working itself out in the United States, that the lovers of freedom and progress in other contries feel whatever injures, and still more whatever dishonors America, as a personal calamnity. Foremost among all things which injure and dishonor a country stands the personal slavery of human beings. Rather than consent to the further extension of this scourge, the American people have voluntarily incurred all their present sacrifices; and because what was originally a war against slavery has grown into a war for its extinction [loud cheers] *my hopes for the future welfare and greatness of the American Republic were never so high as in this to superficial appearance, the darkest hout in its history.*

I have the honor to be, dear Sir, very faithfully, yours, J. S. MILL.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1863.

Our Relation to the Government.

The innovations adopted in many of the Constitutions of the Northern States, by inserting the word "white," for the purpose of disfranchising colored Americans, was not seriously felt or considered by the friends of freedom and progress, until about the year 1838, when Pennsylvania held a Convention in Philadelphia to revise her Constitution, the ostensible object was to alter the section which read:

In elections by the citizens, every freeman, of the age of 21 years, having resided in the State two years next before the election, and within that time paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: Provided, that the sons of persons qualified as aforesaid, between the ages of 21 and 22 years, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes. Art. 3, §1.

At that time, the State was under the control of a powerful pro-slavery majority, wielding an influence that was mighty throughout the North and cherished by the South, and it was a favorite expression at that time, "As goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union." From her example or behests other States followed with similar conventions. It is true, that, prior to that time, three or more of the Northern or Western States, with nearly all the Southern States, contained prohibitory clauses as to our people, but the impetus which led to their adoption or continuance was given by the influence of Pennsylvania. Hence this word "white," in dispensing the rights of freemen, became a first element of qualification to vote in every subsequent State Constitution, and for participation in every institute of learning, every church organization, and every class meeting and Sunday School in most of the Northern and Western States. These concessions were not desired by the South; her sole object was to extend slavery: but her plans for the extension of slavery never altogether prevented the Northern people from doing justice to their colored subjects. Hence, as a great reaction is taking place in the minds of the people in favor of the amelioration of the political condition of the colored American, the law which prohibits colored children from the common schools is the first that should demand the consideration of our friends in this State.

The recent measures passed by Congress and the opinion of Attorney-General Bates on Citizenship, have restored most of the rights that were wrested from us since the formation of the Government; and as the General Government has led off in the restoration, the loyal States should follow. There are several disabilities that the States can consistently remove, by the erasure of the word "white"; and as the Conscription Law embraces all citizens, and brings them under the immediate jurisdiction of the General Government, the word "white," in the militia laws of States, will become obsolete, null and void, after the draft. Its retention, then, would seem to be needless, and its expurgation, at some period in the early future, an act of the highest political propriety.

THE RIOT IN DETROIT.—From the detailed accounts given of that lamentable affair in the daily papers, it is evident that the spirit of the mob was not so much on account of the crime supposed to have been committed, as the design to wreak out a vengeance on the colored people of Detroit. There are Northern men who have a deep antipathy against the elevation of the colored race, and since the Proclamation, the Soldier Bill, and the opinion of Attorney-General Bates, these secret heart-burnings have been manifested against the colored people in Brooklyn, Cincinnati and other places. Slavery is the cause.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.—We are indebted to Hon. J. A. McDougall for a copy of his speech, in pamphlet form, delivered in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 3, 1863, on "French Intervention in Mexico."

Geo. W. Miller, our enterprizing agent at Petaluma, has been in town during the week, looking well, and giving a good account of his stewardship.

DANIEL SEALES, a wealthy colored citizen of Lexington, Ky., died in that city on the 1st March, aged over 80 years. He was, for many years, a dealer in horses, and accumulated a large property. We are informed that he was an honest and shrewd man, who was much respected by a large circle of whites as well as blacks, to whom he was well known.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lamentable.

STOCKTON, April 7th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Mr. J. M. Gilyard, long a resident of this city, has, for some time, given evidence that all was not right with his mind. This fact revealed itself more forcibly some 12 months ago, during a revival of religion in this city, at which meetings he became a constant attendant, and in the course of the revival, he made a profession of the same, and gave evidence of being a zealous convert. But it soon became evident that his mind was not able to contemplate and solve deep mysteries which he desired to understand, and in the present revival his mind gave entirely away, and he conceived that everything that took place was by his consent. On Thursday last, it assumed a very severe form, and he was conveyed from his business to his house, in a high state of mental derangement, which continued until Saturday, at which time he was examined by a board of physicians and pronounced insane, and was conveyed to the Asylum for proper treatment. On his way thither, with eyes closed, and a countenance showing devotion, he sang long and loud, "I am going home to die no more," accompanying other touching verses. On arriving and entering the Asylum, he seemed to be struck favorably with the beauty of the place and garden, and exclaimed, with a touching tone of voice, "Oh how beautiful this place is!" "Oh, I am at home!" "This is my home!" and entered quite composed. His friends all entertain hopes of his speedy recovery and return to the bosom of his family, and to the Church, from which goes up fervent prayers that he may be speedily restored.

Yours truly, S. B. S.

SAN RAFAEL, April 5, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Allow me to trouble you with a few lines. I have received the APPEAL regularly, and find a great comfort in reading it. You will please look over my account, and inform me whether the subscription is due, that I may remit it.

I take the opportunity of congratulating you and all our friends on the passage of the Testimony Bills. These bills gave me more anxiety than any man in the State. That hateful law was an outrage upon civil liberty, and an insult to every man with one drop of mixed or colored blood in his veins, if he had the least spark of personal respect for himself. It is well to know who are the demon spirits who have treated us with such bitter hatred and used their strength to degrade us. They are those who are now in arms, venting the force of their pent-up malignity against the freest and best government a white man ever saw. They have persecuted us at home and abroad in every possible manner, and if the rest of mankind believed only half what they have striven so hard to make them believe, we would, long since, have sunk far beneath the contempt of the civilized world. But, sir, the old folks have said God was up and the devil was down, and the saying is good; for to-day finds the negro marching on to freedom amidst the thunders of war. Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, and good luck to all of our friends and bad luck to our enemies. The white people say they are the most superior piece of work God ever made; their old tale of negro inferiority is most played out. When I look around me and see the advantage the white man has over the black man, the difference is not half so much as it ought to be; but as we now have the same chance, if we do not do all that they have done, and all they can do, then and then only, will I believe in the tale they so much like to tell of their superiority. Your friend and brother, S. A. T.

GRASS VALLEY, April 7, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—There is nothing special stirring in the way of news just now. The town is remarkably quiet, as our quartz mills are nearly all stopped, and the unemployed are leaving for Reese river. There was a birth here some time ago, a son to Mr. Hubbard, which I did not see in the APPEAL. Please insert the birth of a daughter, March 29th, to Mr. Holland. Respectfully yours, I. S.

MARIPOSA, April 4, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Our friend, James Levy, met with quite an accident on the 1st of April, while himself and James Duff were regulating the slide for running the bucket up and down the shaft. It accidentally gave way, and Mr. Levy attempted to catch it, but it being rather heavy, it caught his hand between the rocks, and broke the forefinger of the right hand, and badly injured the one next to it. L. A. M.

COULTERVILLE, Mariposa co., April 7

MR. EDITOR—You will please send 1 paper to John Freeman, Bear Valley; also, 1 to Henry Duncan, Wyatt's Bridge—all in this county; and my package to this town, as before, and oblige yours, &c.

R. H. SMALL.

From the Christian Recorder.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Washington is again the theatre of life and stir—activity prevails and everything is operative. The streets are thronged with every species of mankind, from Indian women in men's clothes, to any other color, shape or size you may call for. Strangers are coming in from all quarters, and flooding every hotel that can be found.

Congress is in session night and day, and every gallery, lobby and vestibule is unintermittingly crowded with spectators of every sex, hue and caste. The Republican party, in view of the secession tincture that they fear will be so largely embodied in the next Congress, is pushing bill after bill through in rapid succession. They are fortifying the administration with money, men and means sufficient to meet whatever exigency may occur in the unfolding contingencies of the future. This they are doing notwithstanding the incessant goatbleats of such hydra-headed, blear-eyed copper-bellies as Voorhees of Indiana, and Cox and Vallandigham of Ohio, who do nothing but oppose the Administration, and sing psalms to Gen. M'Clellan. It is well for them that death will hold them motionless: for if they were to torment their graves as they do Congress, they would have to vomit them up before Gabriel blows his horn. However, the old problem is, "give the devil his due," and I must say

for Vallandigham that he is a good speaker, and if he had not perverted his moral nature so as to render himself a stench in the nostrils of mankind, his name might have stood emblazoned on the pages of history to the latest generation as a man for whom God and nature had done well. But as it is, his name will go down to posterity under the curse of a traitor, and the denunciations of all civilized nations. He will be known only to be hated.

I went to Congress on Wednesday to see the Conscript Bill pass, and every conceivable strategy was resorted to in order to have inserted *white male citizens*, instead of simply male citizens. The copper-heads were so fearful that a negro would get a crack at a secesh, that they would have been willing to have voted their wives and daughters into the battle, rather than allow a negro to take a part. But it was no use; the bill passed in its original form by over a two-third majority; and twelve Border State members voted for it. I was glad, not so much from the fact that I considered the fighting trait the highest development in a man's constitution, but simply because our enemies desired to deprive us of what they conceived to be an honor. It is no honor to be fighting and quarreling—it only shows how low down in the scale of moral depravity we are. It sets forth the brutality of our natures, the minimum of our Christianity, and how far the people are from God and that which is right. Christ said, "There shall be wars and rumors of wars," &c., but its actualization does not result from a divine injunction. It is no predeterminate arrangement in the counsels of Heaven. The pugnacity of a man does not establish his greatness. But Christ foresaw that feuds would breed and fester, and that men's growing virtues would lead them on to dreadful collisions, out of which they should purgatorially emerge from their own throttled and ruptured combats, with lessons experimentally learned, which should gradually advance them to a higher degree of conception of their rights and wrongs.

Col. Dart, a very brave officer, who has fought through every battle in which the Army of the Potomac has been engaged, has been authorized by the Secretary of War to enlist colored men (he says). He showed me one of his muster rolls yesterday, which reads as follows:

COL. DART'S MUSTER ROLL.

We, the undersigned, do volunteer our services and enlist into the service of the United States as soldiers, to be governed by the rules and regulations to govern colored soldiers, to be commanded by Colonel Alfred Dart.

February 23d, 1863.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.

I also saw a recommendation given by Hon. Simon Cameron, ex-Secretary of War, to Gov. Jos. E. Williams, of Central American notoriety, to Mr. Stanton, present Secretary of War, which he stated that he (Cameron) had known Mr. Williams from boyhood, and that he (Williams) was a trustworthy man, and in everyway fit to commence the work of enlistment with the colored people, &c., &c. I suppose that Mr. Williams has gone before this to see the Secretary of War, but I don't know with what success he has met.

Mrs. Ann Henson, the wife of Thomas Henson, died last Sabbath morning, at 7 o'clock. Her remains were placed in Israel Church, where the funeral obsequies were conducted by the Pastor, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Mrs. Henson was taken sick some six or seven months ago, void of that vital piety which she felt she much needed But through constant prayer, and a determinate reliance on God, she obtained that pearl of great price which afterwards made her the happiest being I ever had the pleasure of beholding. She had lain so long as to be almost reduced to a skeleton, yet whenever the subject of religion was broached, she could speak in the most clamorous manner. Her voice would often arrest the attention of persons passing in the streets, in her shouts and hallelujahs to God.

I saw a gentlemen (colored) from New Orleans to-day, who says that our Churches are open. Rev. Bro. Doughty is presiding over the church so long under pastoral charge of Revs. John M. Brown and Dr Revels. Revs. Miles, Vance and Campbell, are all well, and still claim to be African Methodists; and though the grass had grown up around our church doors, (they were shut up in 1858,) it now exhibited a very different aspect. The colored people were holding great Union meetings, and were really ruling the city. I presume that some of our Conferences will send a minister down there as soon as they meet. The present ministers there are non-itinerant by virtue of their long inactivity. That is my decision. I don't know how Bishop Payne would accept it. H. M. T.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. "Tribune."]

What the Negro Soldier is Thought capable of doing.

HILTON HEAD, March 3.

This rebellion never will be crushed without the aid of the negro, never will be of any service to us without arms and a distinct understanding that he is to be treated at least as humanly within our lines as within those of the enemy. Upon visiting, however, the encampment of the South Carolina Volunteers, I was told that the negroes complain less of insults from their white comrades in arms than when they first put on the uniform of the national soldier. The old prejudice against them is dying away. They have finally compelled the white soldiers to respect them. Thus far they have failed in nothing they have undertaken. Already white regiments in this department are beginning to fear that Cols. Higginson and Montgomery may yet, upon some grand review, carry off the banner for having the most serviceable and best drilled troops. I can select many regiments in the Army of the Potomac, if I cannot in this department, who will not appear as well upon dress prrade, after two years' service as the 1st South Carolina Volunteers. In this statement I challenge contradiction. No one can visit their camp and see them go through the drill without having all skeptical doubts with regard to whether the negro can become a soldier or not, driven from his mind. They are already soldiers. The uniform, the bright musket and the fife and drum, have transformed the servile, cringing slaves, to proud and soldierly men.

Could the 1st South Carolina regiment be protected from the brickbats and missiles of the Wood party in New York, and march up Broadway, no further argument would be required by sensible men to convince them that the negro can be of immense service in crushing the rebellion. It should be remembered, also, that the negroes upon these islands are the most unenlightened and servile, if not actually barbarous in the country. The moment we have gained a footing upon the mainland we shall come in contact with a superior class of blacks, who will, I have not the least doubt, make at least as good soldiers as any in the army, whatever their color, if they do not far surpass them in bold and brave deeds. Col. Montgomery said to me yesterday that these island slaves who do not speak the English language, but an unintelligible jargon who have never been upon the mainland and know nothing of the existence of anything beyond Sea Island cotton and oysters, who, if possible, are more ignorant than the native African, can be made soldiers of in less than four months. What may we not expect to make of the Spanish mulattoes of Florida, and the negroes from the cities of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. *Arm the negroes and they will suppress this rebellion, conquer the territory now coerced by the Gulf States, and then hold it for this and the next generation without the aid of the white man.*

INVESTIGATION OF GEN. MCCLELLAN'S COURSE.—The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War is very lengthy, making nearly 1,000 written pages. There runs through the report a current of evidence from Generals and civilians alike, tending, it is said, to place broadly heavy charges and responsibilities upon the shoulders of Gen. McClellan while in command of the Army of the Potomac. The evidence of the President, that during the winter of 1862, while the organization of the army was perfect, and the roads good, especially in December of that year, and while Beauregard's army at Manassas was much inferior in numbers, without fortifications, as shown by persons directly from it, McClellan positively declined to advance, and not until the evacuation had commenced, did he move forward. Much space is devoted to the transfer of the army to the peninsular, and the subsequent course he pursued in front of Yorktown, civilians and spies testifying that Magruder's force was one-third that of McClellan's. While in the march up the peninsula, and subsequently in the battles, it is alleged that, on one or two occasions, not the slightest effort was made to send proper reinforcements. Several Generals testified that, after the battle of Fair Oaks, the army might have gone into Richmond on the left. General Bernard, the principal Engineer, says that, so far as his branch of the service was concerned, the army might have been placed across the Chickahominy in May last. It is added that McClellan knew several days previously that Jackson had returned from the Valley, and that the rebels were massing their forces on his right just before the seven days' battle commenced, and that the plan of the battle then agreed upon was to fight the enemy on the right and defeat him, and to send a strong reinforced column to Richmond on the left This was abandoned suddenly, no one testifies why. On the seven days' battle much evidence was taken, and on the arrival at Harrison's Landing, allusions are made almost imputing cowardice in the retreat of the Peninsula.

Of Pope's campaign, much is said. The evidence in the battle of Antietam charges McClellan with uselessly suspending the battle to the next day, and allowing the enemy to escape in the night, and that while he alleged that he waited for reinforcements to renew the battle the next day, he had one corps that had not been in the fight. Then follow charges that McClellan had at several times more artillery than needed to protect his immense transportation; that he incurred defeat; that he protected the rebel forage and supplies while retreating, and destroyed at Harrison's Landing an immense amount of our own supplies. McClellan appeared before the Committee and testified at length on most of the points, but the Committee came to the above and many additional conclusions, including disobedience of orders.

NON-INTERCOURSE DOCTRINE OF THE REBELS.—The Charleston *Mercury*, the rankest rebel sheet in all Secessia, thus frankly confesses the contracted commercial principles to which the rebels are narrowed down.

It is useless to attempt to disguise it.—A slave-holding people are a peculiar people, and they cannot admit an unguarded intercourse with every other people without danger to themselves. The statutes of every Southern State show how carefully their peace is to be guarded from interference of citizens of other States. Free, unrestricted intercourse can only be safe with other slaveholding States. Hence we are for embracing in our Confederacy every State which recognizes and establishes the institution of slavery by its fundamental law. But to give to our Yankee enemies the privileges of citizens of the Confederate States, in all the relations of commerce, is to defeat the very object of our Confederacy.

The Rev. J. Sella Martin's Welcome.

A circular calling this meeting, accompanied by a tract entitled "What are the South fighting for?" granted by the Anti-Slavery Society, was left at 5,000 houses in the great parish of West Ham. This advertisement, in connection with the intense interest excited a year ago by Mr. Martin throughout this district, called together on Thursday last a densely crowded meeting in the Congregational Church, Plaistow. Great numbers went away unable to obtain admission. The audience consisted largely of the gentry of the neighborhood, but cheifly of the hard-handed working men from the great railway works at Stratford, the ship-building yards at Blackwall, of the laborers from the docks, and of the navvies from the outfall sewer works. The proportion of men to women as signally preponderated as at the grand meeting in Exeter Hall. Letters of apology for absence were read from Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., the Rev. J. J. Russell, Harper Twelvetrees, Esq., and others.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel delivered a speech of quiet but intense earnestness, full of information, and bursting at last into a fire of sympathy with freedom and indignation against the oppressor. He showed the direct interest which working men all over the world have in the great question which is now raised by the contest in America. It was delightful to witness the breathless interest with which this long speech was heard. Every one felt that a good man was speaking the truth at a great crisis.

The Rev. John Curwen read extracts from President Lincoln's letter to the working men of Manchester, commenting on the true dignity of the governor of a great nation addressing himself directly by letter to men of low condition, but of true hearts, who had sympathized with him in the purging of his country from the stain of slavery. Mr. Curwen recommended every man to read the autobiography of a slave girl, entitled "The Deeper Wrong," and published by Mr. Tweedie, in the Strand. The authoress was a member of Mr. Martin's congregation, in Boston, U. S., and Mr. Martin freely vouches for her honorable and truthful character. It is no secret in America that the real name of Mr. Bruce, the gentleman who befriended this fugitive slave, is N. P. Willis, Esq., well known in both countries for his "Pencillings" and his sacred poetry. Mr. Curwen hoped that every man whose blood tingled with shame and indignation at the reading of this tale would determine to do something for the anti-slavery flag now raised in America.

The Rev. J. Sella Martin was received with great enthusiasm. Although weakened by protracted illness in America, he spoke with nearly all his old energy and fire, and with much of his natural humor. In speaking of the "gains of the year" during his absence from England, he referred to the manner in which anti-slavery feeling in England had strengthened the hands of the anti-slavery and Republican party in America. He showed that for eighteen months the North had tried to carry on the war under the old compromises of the Constitution, by the appointment of Democratic, pro-slavery generals, who drove back the fugitive slaves, and refused the military aid of the negro. But within the year just passed, slavery has been abolished in the Capital of the nation. The negro States of Hayti and Liberia have been recognized; slavery has been excluded from those vast districts, equal to the whole of Europe, called the territories of the United States; an effectual treaty has been made with England for the suppression of the African slave trade; the great abolition proclamation has been issued, and is already taking effect; negro regiments have already been received into the United States service at Port Royal, and a bill has been favorably received in Congress for arming 10,000 more. Perhaps the most interesting point of Mr. Martin's address was his enumeration and description of the Northern pro-slavery generals, and other influential Democrats, who have been converted to decided abolition views by the degradations and horrors of slavery which recent experiences have disclosed to them. The misunderstood and unjustly abused General Butler was among the number.

Reference having been made to the ascertained fact that a large number of Confederate war vessels like the Alabama, are now on the stocks in various English dockyards, the meeting, which will long be remembered in the parish of West Ham, closed its important work by the adoption of the following resolution—Mr. Corwin being then in the chair—"that the chairman be requested to write to the Prime Minister of our Queen, earnestly entreating him to put in force, with utmost vigilance, the law of England against such ships as the Alabama."—*London Morn. Star, Feb 14*

PUTTING THE WAR THROUGH.—John Van Buren, in a recent speech at the Cooper Institute, N. Y., said: With our immense population and resources we ought to end this war in ninety days. Start your troops in New Orleans, at Vicksburg, at Fredericksburg, at Charleston and in Tennessee. Charge along the whole line—advance with energy and with union, and my word for it, in ninety days everybody will wonder that this rebellion was regarded as formidable in any portion of the United States. [Prolonged cheers.]

WE know men, the seat of whose pantaloons display the flag of distress at half-mast, who could not buy the toe-nail of a nigger if able-bodied slaves were selling at a dollar a dozen, who fly into a passion if they hear of an "attack upon slave property."

We know men who never did a day's work in all their lives—save when borrowing or stealing was impossible—who are howling like wolves, against "niggers coming to Ohio to compete with the labor of poor white men."—*Buckeye State.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

The Union Administration tickets have succeeded in Illinois, Indianna, Ohio and Connecticut, in the late Congressional elections.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The special Washington dispatch says, the entire delegation of Federal officers in San Francisco has been removed. Ex-Congressman Low has been appointed Collector of the Port, and J. Swain Superintendent of the Mint. New Appraisers have also been appointed. The removals were based on discoveries of fraud in each department, made by Special Agent Brown of the Treasury Department.

The Confederate loan would close on the 21st, the bids having greatly exceeded the amount needed—particularly in London. The report says applications in Liverpool were not very heavy. Paris telegrams say the loan was quite the rage there. The *Times* city article says it seems evident, so far as London is concerned, that it is viewing it as a cotton speculation. As to the attractions it possesses in other respects, there can be no doubt a majority of the merchants and capitalists would have wished it had not been introduced. The *Star* cannot believe a *bona fide* investor will be found to take a loan even at par, without better security can be offered than the hypothecation of an article which it may never be in the power of Jeff Davis & Co. to deliver. The *News* denounces the loan, and says it is a flagrant indecency and immorality, and will scandalize most Englishmen who care for the reputation of their country. The *Times* says the demand for money is active, in consequence of the rebel loan, which closed at 4¾@4⅝. The subscriptions from all the cities amounted to about fifteen millions sterling.

A match has been concluded for a prize fight between Heenan and King for the championship and £1,000 a side. The eighth of December is fixed upon as the day for the combat.

Since the breaking out of the rebellion, communication between the British Government in relation to the interference in the Island of San Juan had been suspended.

CHICAGO, 10 A. M., April 8th.—The President has issued a proclamation, extending the restrictions on Commercial enterprise to all the Southern States, except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, exempting only forty-eight counties, designated as Western Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort.

WASHINGTON, April 8th.—Since March 22d, 46,000,000 dollars have been sent forward in payment of troops in the field. There remains about fifteen millions yet due. The Post Office Department has just issued orders directing on and after the first of May, that all postages due on unpaid letters received from foreign countries in the mails dispatched to this country from Great Britain, Prussia, Ireland, France, Hamburg, Breman and Belgium shall be paid in specie or its equivalent. The order at present applies only to those mails on the outgoing letters, as the other existing regulations remain unchanged. This order is made because the postages collected on foreign letters must be accounted for to the Foreign governments in specie.

Texas advices, through rebel sources say that Magruder has issued an order granting all persons permission to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. He says it is impossible to sustain the army without purchasing with cotton their supplies brought from foreign countries.

From official information lately received at the War Department, the movement against Charleston was to be initiated by the landing of a small Federal force near James Island.

The town of Pilaka, Florida, had been taken by the negro troops under Col. Montgomery. They captured 15 rebels and returned to Jacksonville, which place they subsequently evacuated and burned.

ROBERT SMALLS, the famous negro pilot, who brought the Planter out of Charleston harbor, says that 6,000 negroes are behind the batteries at Savannah, and 10,000 in and around the forts of Charleston. He believes that in ten days he can raise a force of 10,000 blacks to fight for the Union.

Slaveholders and British Capitalists.

The slaveholders' conspiracy is largely, nay mainly, indebted for its success up to the present time to the material aid which has been extended to it by British capitalists. Two years before it broke out, their co-operation had been secured through the instrumentality of the highest diplomatic agents of the United States then in this country. Large advances were promised upon mortgages of enormous quantities of cotton, tobacco and rice; nor was the fact concealed by the Democratic party, that in the event of secession and war, almost any amount of pecuniary aid would be procured from this quarter. These powerful combinations in support of the slaveholders' conspiracy comprised the monetary, shipping and mercantile interests. As much as £16,000 and even £20,000 have been subscribed by individual members of these assoccations; and in one instance a sum of £5,000,000 sterling can be directly traced as the financial result of a single operation. Not many days ago, lists were exhibited by a Confederate agent, in which figured the names of Manchester men of high sanding for large sums which they had just recently subscribed in aid of the Confederates.

Another of these emissaries is now in this country, whose name can be furnished, if nedful. He is duly accredited by Jefferson Davis, and his credentials are indorsed by Mr. Mason, the diplomatic though officially unrecognized envoy of the Confederate States. His object is to negotiate a loan for the Confederacy of slaveholders, and to conclude arrangements for the supply to them of all kind of commodities, especially munitions of war. The factors who have agreed to carry out these arrangements are accounted men of standing in the city of London. Their contract is signed and sealed by Jefferson Davis, and indorsed by Mr. Mason. The conditions of the contract are as follows: Parties undertaking to run the blockade with vessels laden with munitions and materials of war, are guaranteed cargoes of cotton in exchange, at seven cents a pound, for the value (greatly exaggerated) of the ship and cargo. They also receive Confederate bonds to cover the amount. These vessels, chiefly steamers of light draft, are insured at high risk premiums—say 40, 50, 60—at Lloyd's. If they run the blockade out and home, the enormous profits on the sale of the cotton are an ample renumeration for the venture, and the bonds are canceled. If they are captured, the bonds, bearing a high rate of interest, are retained as security. The option is given to the owners of selling their ships to the Confederate Government—such of them as reach their destination and do not care to risk a return voyage—and they go to form the nucleus of a navy. Thus British capital, and it alone, furnishes the Confederacy with the means of carrying on the war. Some idea may be formed of the large number of vessels engaged, and of the vast capital in this contraband trade, from the fact that the Federal cruisers have captured nearly 600, chiefly British, while attempting to run the blockade, and confiscated property to the amount of £8,000,000. So great, however, are the profits rising from this traffic, that it is daily increasing.

THE national debt is not as large as was generally supposed. An official statement places it considerably below one thousand millions.

☞ The PACIFIC APPEAL can be had at J. W Sullivan's News Depot, near the Post Office.

MARRIED.

At Hartford, Conn., in the Pearl st. Church, by the Rev. John F. Lloyd, JACOB ROBINSON to Miss MARY BROWN, all of said city.

At Greenville, N. J., by Rev. H. M. Wilson, THOMAS JACKSON, of said place, to Miss ELIZABETH A. SCHENCK, of New York.

In New York, Feb. 25, by the Rev. Wm. Spelman, JOHN W. H. GREEN, of New York, to Miss CATHARINE BROWN of Philadelphia,

DIED.

In Lexington, Ky., March 1, DENNIS SEALES, father of Daniel Seales of San Francisco, aged over 80 years.

In Monrovia, Africa, in November, 1862, JOHN HEGAMIN, Sr., formerly of Philadelphia, aged 73 years.

In New York, Feb. 22, of consumption, THEODORE INGRAHAM, eldest son of Joseph and Mary Jane Hall, aged 6 years 4 months and 4 days.

Letters Received Since our Last.

L. A. Munroe, Mariposa; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Sanford Taylor, San Rafael; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; Isaac Morton, Coloma; S. B. Serrington, Stockton; R. H. Small, Mariposa; J. C. Jackson, Michigan Bar.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
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J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE Sisters of Charity, No. 1, are requested to meet on *Monday Evening next, April 13th, at 8 o'clock*, at the usual place, as business of importance will come before them. By order of the
C. M. MARY L. FRANCIS, Secretary.

D. W. RUGGLES,
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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe. Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD COCKTAIL, call at No. 57 Third street, Manhattan Island House, Sacramento, and if you want a glass of champaigne for a bit, call at the Manhattan Island House, kept by GEO. VAN BUREN, of New York City. m10

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N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

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Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf

Barbers, look at This!

FOR SALE—THE *METROPOLITAN BATHING AND SHAVING SALOON*, doing a good business, now running three chairs. Will be sold cheap for cash. For terms, apply in person, or by letter, to

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no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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John Jones, Panama.

☞ Azents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

THAT FERNANDO WOOD.—A foreclosure has been issued in a suit of Fernando Wood and others against the widow and heirs of Stephen A. Douglas, on about $80,000 worth of property mortgaged in Chicago.

A GENTLEMAN lately arrived from Richmond says that Charles J. Faulkner, in the course of a conversation, confessed that things looked exceedingly blue for the south, which, said he, must fail unless the great powers of Europe interfere and close the war.

Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

SPEECH

OF

HON. J. H. WARWICK,

Delivered in Assembly, Feb. 1863,

On the Bills for the Admission of the Testimony of Colored Persons in the Courts of California.

MR. SPEAKER—It would indeed be strange, sir, if an enlightened body like that composing the present Legislature of California could listen to the just complaints of any portion of our people, without seeking to remedy the evils complained of and to give them the justice they required—not as as a favor, not as a boon, not as a concession or a mercy, but as a right, an inherent and inalienable right, which the humblest creature on the footstool of God might boldly and fearlessly demand. If the horrible idols before which mankind have been bowing for thousands and thousands of years are now to be stricken down and trampled in the dust, though deserted and alone in the cause of the right, I dare to become the iconoclast. If the prejudices of ages are now to be removed, however hallowed by time or sanctified by association, no power on earth should turn me aside, whatever to me might be the consequence. I ask for justice, sir, for the downtrodden and oppressed. I ask for justice for the defenceless and weak. I ask for justice for those who, by their unfortunate destiny, are prevented, in this hall, from demanding that justice for themselves. In the language of the proud but stricken minister of France: "Will you deny them justice? Board, without Lodging, per week.... 6 00 Lodging, per week ..... 2 00 Placerville, May 1, 1861. my10-tf Honest craftsman, the obscurest vassal, the very leper shrinking from the sun, though loathed of charity, might ask justice, not with fawning tone and crawling mien, but erect and loud, as man who ask men's rights." I look back, sir, on the records of the past; I search its history in vain for the sacred parallels of justice. I see the present contaminated and debased by unhallowed prejudices and debauched associations, and I turn with longing expectation to the future, rich with hope and bright with golden promise.

What is it, sir, we ask in the bill now under consideration? That a law, which is a burning shame on our humanity, a disgrace to our intelligence, and a foul blot on the fair escutcheon of the land, shall be expunged, obliterated and erased from among the statutes of the State. That the last vestige of that barborous system woich has entailed on this nation a calamitous war, which has heaped upon us a debt of hundreds of millions, which has shattered the most stable institutions of the republic, and disgraced us among the nations of the earth, that this shall be swept away, obliterating from the statute-book this foul blot, this debasing and ignominious brand.

When the Grecian sculptor, with marvelous skill, sought to embody in the inanimate stone the resemblance and figure of Justice, he bandaged the eyes of the majestical goddess, that neither wealth nor intelligence, poverty nor disgrace, might sway or pervert her pure judgment. In her hand she held an equal ballance, so carefully, justly and evenly poised, that the closest scrutiny, the exactest measure could detect no leaning in its impartial beam; her temple was the refuge for the poor and the oppressed, and her sword, sacred to the cause of the right, cleft down the destroyer, however mighty, when dragged to the foot of her tribune. But, in our day, it would seem as if the bandage had fallen from her eyes, and as if the sword, once mighty in the cause of the right, was turned against the wretched, the unfortunate and oppressed, with an unsparing and a pitiless revenge.

What an outrage on common sense, to say nothing of common justice, to have a race of pariahs existing in our midst, expected to obey the law, and yet themselves without its shelter and its pale; taxed to sustain your courts of justice, and yet, in the hour of their calamity and need, denied their aid and excluded from their protection. Why, sir, before the judgment seat has been brought to testify, the blood-stained knife, the reeking garment, the trampled grass, the crimson stone and all of the mute but damning witnesses of murder and assassination, and where is the man who ever sought their exclusion because their testimony might possibly be false. The dead have been allowed to testify, each gaping wound has told its dreadful story, even dogs have been admitted, at times, against criminals, where life and death were trembling in the ballance; and shall it be said that, in the 19th century, an age whose boasted civilization has struck down the prejudices of thousands of years, that a man, a creature, formed in the image of God, speaking our common language, the successor of an immortal soul, shall be be driven from the judgment-seat, where he kneels a suppliant, humbly imploring for justice?

Every step that humanity advances is tracked with blood, hemmed in by prejudice, and purchased by costly sacrifice. When the iron collar was stricken from the neck of our oppressed old Saxon fathers, and they were allowed to go beyond the limits of their own petty shores to dispose of the products of their toil, the rooted prejudices of centuries rose in rebellion against the concession, as having a tendency to place these coarse kinds on a level with their arrogant lords; but the blood of Watt Tyler was not shed in Smithfield in vain—and the gore of Jack Cade was part of the price of that stern old English liberty, before whose sturdy blows antiquated sins have been shattered and time-honored vices have been destroyed.

Wherever the seed of Abraham have wandered, strangers from the land of their fathers, persecution has followed them at every step, among every people and in every clime. Sad children of oppression, they have suffered alike from the ignorant pagan and the pitiless Christian. Yes, the followers of Christ who, with loud praises and hymns, and shouts of joy, have stood by the blood-stained scaffold and smoking pyre, where amid jeers, torments, sneers and scoffs, the loosened spirit of the murdered Israelite has ascended to the presence of his God.

Why, sir, it is not long ago, since a Jew could not testify against a Christian, when he was regarded as a legitimate object for rapine, oppression and extortion; when almost every country in Christendom was deaf to his entreaty for justice, and insensible to his cry of supplication. When, less than forty years ago, it was proposed in the English Parliament to lessen the disabilities of the Jews, the movement was strenuously and vigorously opposed by the foremost intellects in the land; but right, reason and justice triumphed, notwithstanding the dolorous prophecies of the timid, and since that day a Jewish Prime Minister has ably guided the destinies of the nation. Why, sir, within your memory and mine the Catholics labored under disabilities in England, which rendered them unable to perform the sacred rite of marriage. It is not so long, sir, but that the remembrance is vivid and green, since, in downtrodden Ireland, the Catholic, attending his proscribed and outlawed religion, was hunted like a wild wolf or any other beast of prey—when the courts of justice were closed against them—when their language and religion were alike proscribed. When it was proposed to mitigate their sufferings, to soften the rigor of their laws, there were not wanting those who predicted the speedy ruin of the English Church and the downfall of the English nation. But the Jew was acknowledged to be a man, the proscribed Catholic to be an equal. Yet the pillars of the kingdom remain unshaken, and humanity rejoices at the exodus from captivity and thraldom.

As the glorious light of advancing civilization illumines the gloom and darkness of the past, we look back with astonishment, mingled with horror, at the terrible cruelty and fearful injustice of the ages which have gone beford. Can it be believed, sir, that our bold Saxon ancestors, whose names are now the synonemes of liberty, had their humble homes violated and outraged, and received from the hands of their arrogant lords the tainted purity of a polluted bride? Can it be believed by us, their descendants, that the day has ever been, when their most sacred rights were trampled under foot with impunity; when their dearest privileges were shamefully ignored; when their homes afforded no shelter for the honor of their wives, no protection for the purity of their daughters; when the name of a Briton brought no glow to the cheek, no fire to the eye; but the bondman's shackle and the captive's chain held in the basest and most galling servitude the proudest people on the face of the earth. Long centuries of bloody combat, ages of relentless struggle, have purchased the Magna Charta, the palladium of English liberty. Yes, every right and privilege which the Englishman enjoys today, has been purchased by rare and costly lives, offered up upon the altar of his country.

So with France. Can any man forget the degraded condition of her population previous to the French revolution? From the time of Charlemagne down to the age of Lous XVI., the peasantry of France were steeped in such poverty and wretchedness that the heart sickens to contemplate their condition. Can the Frenchman forget the prostitution of Versailles and the debauchery of Valois? Can he forget that, while the old noblesse were reveling in splendors which the wildest dreams of extravagance in after times have scarcely been able to rival, and have never been able to surpass; that in those days, the poorer class, who furnished the main body of the army and the entire expenses of the government, were actually starving throughout the nation? Why was it, sir, that a people, possessing a land of unsurpassed fertility; where the olive and the vine yielded their rich abundance, and the ripe harvest of golden grain rewarded the labor of the husbandman—why was it, that a people of unexampled industry and thrifty habits, should labor under a curse more bitter than ever fell upon a people before? Why, sir, tithe and tax, import and commission, had robbed them of everything they possessed. The shameless extravagance of a Pompadour, the reckless expenditure of a Louis, had absorbed the resources of the State and drained the life-blood of the nation. No trial by jury secured to the peasant the impartial judgment of his peers; by no immediate representative of his was his voice ever heard in the great council of the nation. The shameless abuse of "letters de cachet" destroyed the last vestige of liberty, and threw into the hands of the nobility a power more fearful than that of the inquisition. If the peasant demanded his rights, he met with nothing but mockery and scorn, and if his remonstrances became rude or clamorous, the dark dungeons of the terrible Bastile silenced his complaints forever. The testimony of a peasant against a noble was an act of presumption scarce ever dreamed of, and so thoroughly debased and degraded by aristocratic influences were their courts of justice, that the complaint of a peasant against a noble would have received no more attention from them, than the complaint of a negro to-day in the courts of the State of California. Who does not know that this, in connection with other acts of injustice and oppression, was instrumental in begetting that bloody and terrible vengeance which ensanguined France and appalled the world three-quarters of a century ago?

This exemption from their own unworthy acts, when the weak and the defenceless were the objects, has ever been claimed by

the dominant race. There is not a country in Christendom, but at some period, and in many of them that period not far distant, when the testimony of a peasant would not be taken against his lord.

The English historian tells us that, after the battle of Hastings, William the Norman, utterly refused to believe the Saxon noblemen under oath, as he pronounced them incapable of telling the truth. "Give me no oaths," cried the conqueror, "but hostages;" and he took the sons of the noblest families in the land as security for their fathers' faith. This has ever been the plea of tyrants, whose cowardice and meanness would deny to the unprotected even the sacred shelter of the laws.

Why were laws made, sir? For what purpose were they instituted? To protect the strong? No, sir; it was to curb the strong and to protect the weak—to check the bold and to defend the lowly, that the sturdy arm and the red right-hand might not become the sole and bloody arbiter of difference. What need of protection for the strong? They can protect themselves! But the weak, the exposed and the defenceless, they need our care, they need our sympathy, they need the shield of the law and the shelter of the Constitution.

I can readily perceive why there may be good and substantial reasons that a slave should not become a witness in a case where his master is interested, as from the absolute control which he has over him, it might have undue weight in coloring his testimony. But in a free State, where no bondman treads the soil, let any one show me a valid reason, if he can, why the testimony of a free man, unconvicted of crime, should be rejected and spurned from the foot of the judgment seat.

Why, says one apprehensive individual, you are placing a negro on an equality with a white man. Ask that same person what he thinks, and he will tell you, that God Almighty has made a broad and distinctive difference in the races, which no legislation can reconcile or overleap. He will tell you that the negro is inferior, yet not satisfied that the Almighty has performed his work sufficiently well, he will surround him with statutes, and hem him in with disabilities, which shall make assurance doubly sure, that in the march of improvement our African neighbors shall not surpass the great Anglo-Saxon race. What a humiliating commentary on our boasted greatness and superiority—what a startling political paradox—what a base and unworthy fear, this constant apprehension that the negro race, if opportunity were afforded them, might possibly leave us behind. Yet such appears to have been the fear of those who framed that foul blot upon our laws which prevents the admission of any testimony which might elucidate the truth.

The peasantry of England, in the age of Cœur de Lion, were infinitely worse off than the negroes of our time, both within and without their courts of justice. It was customary, says Froissart, in England and other countries, for the nobility to have great privileges over the commonalty, whom they kept in abject bondage. They were bound by law and custom to plough the lands of gentlemen, to harvest the grain, to thrash and to winnow it, to hew the wood and draw the water. These services they had to perform for their lords, and many more in England than elsewhere. In the counties of Kent, Essex, Sussex and Bedford, these services were more oppressive than in all the rest of the Kingdom. The evil disposed in these places began to rise, saying that they were too severely oppressed—that in the beginning there were no slaves, and that no one ought to be treated as such, unless he had committed treason against his lord, as Lucifer had done against God; that they had done no such thing; that they were neither angels nor spirits, but men formed in the likeness of their lords, who treated them as beasts—this they would no longer endure, but determined to be free, and if they labored for their lords, or did any work for them, they would be paid for it. This request, which we consider just, was regarded by the lords as a monstrous rebellion—the idea that a set of base hinds should ask to be paid for their labor. The historian tells us, that a crazy priest, by the name of John Ball, who had been thrice confined for his absurd preaching, preached to the multitude, saying, My good friends, things cannot go on well in England till we have no more vassals and no more lords—why should they hold us in bondage? Are we not descendants from the same first parents, Adam and Eve? What reason can they give that they should be any more masters than ourselves? We are called slaves, and if we do not perform their bidding speedily we are beaten, and we have no sovereign to whom we can complain or who wishes to do us justice. Let us go to the King, remonstrate with him on our servitude, telling him we must have it otherwise, or we will find a remedy ourselves. In those days, no vassal could testify against his lord, who held, according to the feudal law, the sole arbitrament of life and death. The Magna Charta had not then been heard of, nor Runnymead become immortal among the annals of the nation.

Such, Mr. Speaker, was the condition of our Saxon fathers—such the sufferings they endured—such were the wrongs which were heaped upon them. Whoever blamed them that they asked for justice? Whoever censured them that they struck for it when it was refused? It was, therefore, that I said the blood of Wat Tyler had not been shed in vain, but over the sod that drank his gore should rise the most sacred of liberty's shrines.

This one link alone remains, binding the civilization of the present with the barbarism of the past. Therefore, I say, perish the last vestige of that barbarous system, whose very atmosphere is tainted with the bondman's scarred and quivering flesh, and whose horrible associations are the bay of the bloodhound, the clank of the shackle and the crack of the slave-masters' whips. Perish the last vestige of that barbarous system which is seeking to disintegrate the republic to-day, and rob us of New England, with her 250 years of the most hallowed and glorious associations. New England, sir, where lie the bones of Otis, Warren, Hancock, Adams, and the brave hearts which the lonely Mayflower freighted to our shores; but though her homes were made desolate and her cities were smouldering ashes, though hemmed in by a million of bayonets, she would stand till the last of her sons had perished in her defence, and the Constitution was dashed to pieces on the rock which the foot of the first pilgrim who trod these shores has consecrated to liberty forever. The foul principle of this system has pervaded every portion of your body politic. It has contaminated the pure spring of justice at its very fountain head and source, polluting the thousand various streams that flow into your minor courts. It has perverted the hearts of your Supreme Judges, and led them to the perpetration of the infamy; and I ask you, in the name of humanity and right, will you compel this wretched and persecuted race to wander on through this vale of tears, vainly seeking for justice here, till they reach that final court of appeal, where fugitive slave laws are not executed and decisions unknown

The justice-seat is no place to recognize the relative difference of men, whether they be rich, whether they be poor, whether they be white, or whether they be black. No place for the microscopic examinations of the hair of a creature made in the image of God, to tell whether his soul be upright and his heart be pure! Oh, what an outrage and mockery of justice! Out upon the creatures who conceived the abomination; eternal shame upon the court which allowed the prostitution of its high and its priestly prerogative. Why, sir, within sixty days I have heard the monstrous doctrine enunciated here in the city of Sacramento, in a court of justice, and by a minister thereof, that a person of color could, not only not testify, but that he could not even make a complaint against a white man, though the wife of his bosom were dead before his face, and his children were slaughtered in his sight. Almighty God! though outraged in every right, though deprived of every privilege, though abused and insulted and trampled in the dust, even then, he must be driven and spurned from the foot of the judgment-seat, when he comes there an humble supplicant for justice. No nation, however dark and cruel its code, ever maintained such a savage and monstrous doctrine before: beside such a brutal enactment as this, the horrid inquisition was immaculate justice, and the exterminating edicts of Nena Saib the divinest and the tenderest mercy. Such a doctrine could only be conceived in hearts dead to the voice of sacred justice, benumbed and insensible to pity. What Madam Roland said of Liberty we might exclaim of Justice: "Oh, Justice! Justice! what enormities are perpetrated in thy name!" How has the virgin purity of thy spotless robe been stained, polluted and sullied by thy faithless and unworthy ministers; what sighs and groans and tears have been multiplied around thy altar, where white-robed mercy is no longer a ministering angel, but blood and rapine and cruelty and disgrace sit, thy sole and only representatives.

But the gloom and the darkness are passing away before the light of a more liberal policy, and the advance of a higher civilization. The day has come when this evil can exist no longer; when the gates leading up to the temple of Justice shall be open and free to the humblest in the land; when the mute appeal of the defenceless and the humble petition of the weak shall receive as respectful and deferential a hearing as the brawling claims of the proudest patrician.

The past, blackened and scarred by injustice and oppression, it is now impossible to recall. Whatever of ill has been done by our predecessors it remains for us to remedy.

By wiping out this blot we manifest to the world that the appeal to our humanity has not been in vain, but that, in the zenith of our power, unswayed by fear and uncontrolled by ought save the right, we have granted to the lowly and oppressed this great, this inestimable boon.

Where the spice-laden wind fans the orient coast; where Russia's ransomed and uprising millions swell the hymn of freedom's jubilee; where Greece, the land of story and of song, bursting her fetters, has placed her heel upon the neck of the invader and oppressor; where the dark-skinned children of the Ganges and the Nile, by fretted dome or woodland altar, offer the votive sacrifice—on stormy wave or desert plain, wherever freedom's voice is heard, there shall this deed be hymned and remembered, and passed to our latest posterity.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

The Public School.

There are a great many complaints coming to us which it is not in our power to remedy. The basement of the old St. Cyprian Church building, wherein the public school is held for colored children, is in a very bad condition. It is a fact that the place is damp, badly ventilated, with no convenience for a playground, nor seats enough for the children, and every inconvenience imaginable for a school. Petitions have been frequently sent to the Board of Education by parents and others interested, and these petitions have all been very respectfully received, and referred to committees, and there the subject rests. This has been the case for five or six years. Who must we apply to if the Board will not act? The school is under the control of the Board of this county. The State does not extend the common school privileges to colored children, although colored persons are taxed, in common with all others, to maintain the public school system. This is certainly unjust, and ought to be remedied by the present Legislature. We advise parents and others interested to hold a meeting and send a committee with a petition to the Board, imploring them to have the school moved out of that unhealthy basement. There should also be an academy or place of tuition for the larger girls. Under the present system, the prospect for the education of the youth among us and throughout the State is very discouraging. But it is to be hoped that California will be as liberal in her school system as most of the Northern States.

SPEECH OF MR. WARWICK.—At the solicitation of a number of our most prominent men, we, to-day, publish this gentleman's fearless speech on the Testimony Bills. We should have gladly published it before, if the manuscript had been in our possession. It is due to this gentleman and others who have advocated measures in behalf of our rights and elevation, that their efforts should be duly appreciated, and it is in this spirit that we are impelled to the publication of Mr. Warwick's speech in the APPEAL, which, though given to the public at rather a late day from the time of its delivery, will nevertheless be welcomed by our readers, and find a ready response from every lover of truth and eloquence.

PUBLISHERS' CONVENTION.—The Secretary of the Publishers' Convention, held in this city in January last, and adjourned to meet April 27th, at the same place, says he has addressed a printed circular to every newspaper, periodical and job printing office in California, Oregon, and Washington and Nevada Territories; and has received responses from a large number of the newspaper publishers, who, with but 3 exceptions, say they will be in attendance. From the present indications the fraternity will be fully represented in convention.—*Sac. Bee.*

The Secretary has carefully avoided sending a circular to this office. Whether he, as an individual, supposes we are a Secessionist, or opposed to the Union party, or the National Administration and its war measures, we have not been advised; but we are at liberty to think that, as secretary, he had no right to apply his individual prejudices, if such he has, by omitting to send a mere circular to those whom he was authorized or directed by resolution to send them, whether they be Secessionists, Unionists, Abolitionists, or whatever else. But aside from the secretary, however, we would state, in response to those gentlemen who participated in the organization at Sacramento in January, and inaugurated the call for the 27th inst., by circulars through their secretary, that, as publisher of the PACIFIC APPEAL, we cheerfully acquiesce in that movement, but most respectfully decline the invitation extended by resolution, in January last, for all publishers in the State to meet in convention at Sacramento, on the 27th inst.

REV. J. J. MOORE.—This gentleman left this city yesterday for Victoria, V. I. He expects to visit several places in British Columbia, one of which is Cariboo, and to be absent for some months on matters of business. Mr. Moore has long labored assiduously in this city as pastor of the Zion A. M. E. Church for the spiritual welfare of its members, and has been identified with every movement that had for its object the elevation of his race since 1852. He was an active member of the State Conventions held in Sacramento in 1855, '57 and '58. After a temporary absence to Victoria he returned here, two years ago, and published the *Lunar Visitor* newspaper. We are certainly getting jealous of Victoria and British Columbia, for attracting so many of our most valuable men to their domains. Mr. H. M. Collins left on the same steamer, taking with him a large number of horses.

DEATH OF MRS. FRANCES J. CAIN.—This most estimable lady, wife of Mr. E. Cain, died at her late residence, Union st., on Wednesday night last. She was a native of Baltimore and a daughter of the late Lewis G. Wells, for many years a physician of that city. Mrs. Cain was well educated, possessed every accomplishment, and was truly a lady. She was a communicant of Zion A. M. E. Church, and leaves a bereaved husband and five children to mourn her loss, besides a large circle of friends in this community. Her funeral was attended by a large number of the most respectable persons among us. The obsequies were at Zion Church, where the Rev. T. M. D. Ward delivered the funeral discourse, which was eloquent and impressive. After a solemn requiem by the choir, the cortege proceeded to the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Wm. H. Sullivan was found dead in his room on Virginia Place, on Sunday morning last. A post mortem examination was held by the coroner, which showed that he died af dropsy of the heart. He was formeriy of Philadelphia, and was for several years porter in Palmer, Cook & Co.'s banking house in this city. He was a man of excellent character.

☞ We would call the attention of those of out friends who are disposed to have a correct Ambrotype, to the advertisement of Mr. T. G. Higgins, photographist, S. E. corner Clay and Kearny sts.

Mr. Wm. A. Smith, of San Jose, has our special thanks for a favor, which he requests us not to mention.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

What is the Matter with the Indians? How is it with the Colored People?

HUMBOLDT CITY, Cal., April, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—When I have given you information (of what I have been an eye-witness) of the present condition of these American first-born sons, who inhabit the uncultivated portion of this country, you will be able to form a just opinion of this declining race of people.

Beginning at the seaboard of this county, and miles beyond miles toward the interior, we traveled through continuous woodland and forest, whose lofty tree-tops seem to touch the sky, and around whose trunks and thick boughs our eyes were directed, arms in hand, with listening ears, to catch the first glimpse of the forest-folks, or hear the discordant music of their yells, which accompany the discharge of arrows and (sometimes) fire-arms, rendering peregrination rather unwholesome in these northern climes. After a few days travel, being lucky enough not to be pierced by the red man's arrows, nor experience a broken neck down some deep chasm, by the disagreeable slipping of our stubborn shortmaned quadrupeds, we emerged from the darkness of the forest into the light of one of the most picturesque valleys, whose variegated scenes quite compensated us for the unpleasant journey. In this valley is a spot so kindly designated by Uncle Sam as an asylum for red men and their families, with chosen individuals, from among the favorite class, to be their overseers and (we presume) their protectors; to discipline their moral and intellectual powers, such as they are. There we saw hundreds of beings of both sexes—children in rags, others almost naked, who swarmed around us, gazing with the utmost anxiety, and as Uncle Tom was the only person of sable hue, (the others being members of "the more enlightened community,") he was the center of attraction. Around me they came; while a few were feeling my hands, to test the substantiality of the complexion, others made bold to take hold of my hair, which could not be accomplished, in consequence of its non-extension. This inspection continued a few moments, to the delight of my fellow-travelers, and although it was very disagreeable to be in such close quarters with beings in whose profusion of hair could be seen living insects, together with the paste-like substance with which they besmear themselves, I "stood it," as if I would, notwithstanding; until "Big Injin" came up and relieved me of my unpleasant situation, by explaining matters to the astonished crowd; in the meantime, addressing himself to me, he said: "Me plenty man see like you." By the actions of "big injin," and the non-extinguished savage glare of his organ of vision, we were led to believe he had "seen good times" about the barn-yard of "the favorite class," and had also extinguished the vital spark of many of those who had changed his hunting grounds into fruitful farms.

As soon as obscurity pervaded the firmament, their fires were built, around which they sat awhile, gazing, as if waiting an expected signal from the flames to begin their indescribable "fandango." Morning appears, they are called up, "by squads," to receive their really scanty rations of rice and beef, sometimes beef and beans, by way of variety. Notwithstanding the thousands of dollars so kindly issued by Uncle Sam, which we do not say goes into some lady's wallet, instead of alleviating the wants of these America's first-born sons. Existing under these circumstances until prompted by nature, they take their departure, by fifties, for the more gloomy portion of the woods, to feed on berries and mountain game in abundence, rather than be "currelled" and fed in such dainty style. Safe at their rustic retreat, "then comes the tug of war;" they are prepared to laywait, plunder and kill (regardless of identifying individuals) "roughs," who have ofttimes descended on their Reservation or "wigwams" in the woods, as the chances may be, to kill the "bucks," outrage their wives, and walk off, as if from some praiseworthy deed, which leads to the consecutive war in these regions, between the uncivilized and the more enlightened members of civilization.

With the thousands of dollars issued to alleviate the wants of this species of humanity, what improvements have they made or are making? None! They are sinking lower in the scale of moral, physical and intellectual degradation, than when the western world was discovered by the bold Columbus: that's what's the matter. Yet we see no long arguments in the journals of the favorite class concerning their undoubted inferiority in comparison to the races among whom they exist. Yet Mr. George, with his *train* of speeches through England, did not mention the condition of these America's first-born sons, but poured out his malignant invectives on the reputation of the

COLORED PEOPLE,

who have progressed in what constitutes civilization, without these thousands of dollars. Mr. George, in his *train* of speeches, tried to prove against us what all thinking minds have showed to the world to be an unmitigated violation of truth on his part. He thought it would be wise to embalm the reputation of the colored people with his poisonous invective composition, in order that he might be appreciated by his satellites, who, like himself, profess, but do not possess the real brilliancy to cope with the stars of freedom.

Should this "piece of humbug" visit England to "speechify," in some secluded place, as previously done, then published to the world as if done publicly, we trust he will hunt up some other subject to adorn his speeches (which are neither Union nor Secesh, but most like the latter,) instead of the depreciation of the people's reputation.

This is how it is with the colored people: The world can and has borne testimony, that, amidst the many disadvantages, unaided with the aforesaid amounts, or auxillary of any kind, they have plodded on slowly, yet steadily in the pathway of Christian civilization and improvements, until now, by the will of Creative Genius, Justice, Heaven's spontaneous effusion, has burst from the souls of the noble-minded Baratow, Owen and others, whose meritorious deeds shall resound throughout the universe to the benefit of future generations, and to whom we give our humble yet sincere thanks from a source overflowing with never-ceasing gratitude.

UNCLE TOM.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17th.

MR. EDITOR:—I confess that I have made a blunder by using the words, "Can't miss it;" but I hope that the design is not thought to be a blunder, as our sympathy is called to the fact that we cannot miss the time it would take us to walk to the hospitals in this city, and try, by our means, to assist in administering some of the comforts of life to those of our people who stand very much in need. "Can't miss it." No, sir, five ten cents cannot be missed, when knowingly we give it to relieve the sick. Yours, etc. AN OBSERVER

EXPEDITION TO A SLAVE DISTRICT.—The mysterious expedition, some time ago made public by the New York *Tribune*, as on foot from Hilton Head, appears to have been composed of one thousand African troops. Its point of operations was the shore of the St. Mary's river, on the southtwestern extremity of Georgia. No tidings have yet been heard of its progress. The two counties within short reach of the St. Mary's river are Camden and Glynn, which contain about three thousand whites and about nine thonsand slaves.

At an emancipation meeting in London one of the speakers challenged Mr. Mason, Southern commissioner, to single combat.

STRONG WAR SENTIMENTS AT THE MONSTER WAR MEETING IN NEW YORK.—An immense War Meeting was held at Cooper Institute in New York on the 5th ult. The chief interest the proceedings have for distant readers, is found in the strong war sentiments expressed by such undoubted Democratic champions as James T. Brady, Breckenridge candidate for Governor, and John Van Buren. Mr. Brady said he was willing to be called a Yankee, and among other emphatic remarks, said at the beginning of the war he had hoped and expected that it would soon be settled,—that the Southern people would put their feet upon the necks of their leaders, and insist upon the maintenance of the Union; but he had been disappointed. Those of the South had said, on the contrary, that if a blank sheet of paper and a pen were handed to them to write the terms upon which they would return to the Union, they would not accept the offer; they had thereby declared this to be a war between the North and the South for all ultimate results that would flow from it; and he would spit upon the Northern man, who in such a contest, did not take a position in favor of the North. [Prolonged applause.]

John Van Buren said that he advocated Seymour's election to inspire the Government with the conviction that the war must be prosecuted vigorously to satisfy the people. He followed up this idea, and said:

"I am for the vigorous prosecution of the war. [Applause.] I am for the prosecution of the war until this rebellion is wholly overthrown. [Applause.] I am for destroying the usurped Government that has been set up over the Southern States, and this thing that calls itself a Confederate Government; and until that is done, I hold that all propositions for peace are entirely preposterous and absurd. [Applause.] Now, being for the war, I am necessarily with everybody that is for the war; and, being opposed to peace, I am necessarily opposed to everybody that is for peace. [A voice—'How about the wayward sisters?' Great laughter.]"

Referring to the character of the war, John Van Buren said:

"It is now a contest forced upon the non-slaveholding and loyal slaveholding States, by those who are endeavoring to build up a republic based on Slavery. To prostrate a rebellion that has that object in view, I am willing to devote any means any time, any exertions within my power, during the rest of my life. [Applause and three cheers.] Now let us see whether there is anything worth considering in what is suggested by those who dissent from us, and are unwilling to prosecute this war."

FEAR OF THE SLAVE POPULATION.—The Southern *Republic*, of Columbus, Miss., has the following:

OUR SLAVES.—We have seen, for a long time, a disposition on the part of our slaves to be more independent, and to exercise a disposition to do as they please. We wish to call attention to this matter, and to warn their owners that they must keep a more strict watch upon them. They are running about at all ours of the day and night, while many have already left for parts unknown. They are getting lazy and shiftless, and we know many that have left good homes where they were hired, because they had to get up an hour before day, and they wouldn't stand it, and their masters or mistresses sustained them in it. If this course is pursued long they would not only ruin their slaves, but themselves.

Now, if ever, in such times as we are now passing through, a strong curb should be put upon our slave population, and if it is not done the owners will be alone to blame for any evils which may arise from a lack of discipline. We believe that some have been tampered with, but we can as yet trace it to no source. We call attention to this, because we consider it a duty, and hope our warning will be heeded.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM AFRICA.—Accompanying a handsome contribution from one of the districts in South Africa, for the relief of the starving operatives in England, was a statement that £250 of the sum was contributed by the native tribe known by the name of Fingoes, among whom the Wesley-missionaries have many years labored in teaching Christianity and civilization.

THE NEGRO REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW YORK—EFFORTS OF FRED. DOUGLASS.—We hear good reports of the Massachusetts negro regiments now in camp at Readville. The men have been provided with uniforms, they are drilled regularly, twice a day, and the whole corps have assumed a military method and appearance that promise well for the future. The ranks, it is true, are not filled up with that rapidity which its friends could wish, but that is not so much the fault of the negroes as it is of the law which asks them to serve their country in a perilous work at half the wages that are assigned to their white brethren.

In this State, the work of raising regiments of colored soldiers has been started with considerable vigor, under the auspices of Fredrick Douglass and Stephen Myers, a well-known colored citizen of Albany.

Douglass has issued to his brethren a stirring appeal—an appeal at which, indeed, Knownothing Democratic editors venture to indulge in sneers, but which, in the matter of concisenss and nervousness of expression, they could not for their lives successfully imitate. Myers has also issued an address from which we learn that there are already in that State eight private rendezvous for colored soldiers, and nearly 300 men enrolled. Three recruiting offices are to be opened in this city during the present week. Thus far, the negroes have proceeded in their patriotic work without a dollar's expense to either State or national Government. They say: "We are ready to cheerfully perform whatever honorable service the Government may require of us, yet we hope it may be found expedient to permit us to serve the Republic on the field of battle, rather than by garrisoning forts. Colored men are as ready to die on the field as white men, and they want the same pay."

THE PRESENT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO THE KING OF DENMARK.—A Copenhagen journal gives an account of the presentation of a pair of Colt's revolvers to the King of Denmark from President Lincoln, by our Minister Resident, Bradford K. Wood. In delivering the gift, Mr. Wood dwelt upon the policy of this Government, which is never to be engaged in any but a defensive war; never to interfere with other nations, and never to be interfered with—proceeding thence to speak of the rebellion, which he held must very soon be suppressed, and with it slavery, the cause be destroyed. In reply, the King expressed unqualified sympathy with our Government in its struggle, and did not doubt that it would succeed in putting an end to the insurrection in a manner satisfactory to the whole world.

BUYING NEGRO SOLDIERS.—The last act of Said Pasha of Egypt was perhaps the worst of his reign. France wants negroes to be employed in Mexico, and asked him for some from Darfour. He actually ordered a negro regiment to the coast, and there, at night, had it shipped on board the French Steamer La Reine. A brief statement of the fact in the *Times*, irritated the French Government into a defence of the very weakest kind. The negroes, says the *Monteur*, were "lent" by Said Pasha, and are to garrison Vera Cruz. France has thousands of Arabs willing to do soldier's work in the tropics, and can only want negroes for labor. In any case, the French Government has purchased the soldiers of a foreign Government to do its work against their own will. If that is not slavery what does the word mean?

ASPIRATION OF A SOUTHERN CLERGYMAN.—Dr. Norman Macleod, in a speech delivered a few weeks ago at a Bible Society meeting in Scotland, said: "Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, a man of excellent character, who represented the Presbyterian Church, had published a sermon in which he declared that the whole of the abolition movement is the outburst of the revolutionary war in France, the last developement of infidelity and atheism, and he asked—'Who knows but God may be preparing us for the blessed work of propagating slavery throughout the world?'"

THE RALEIGH (N. C.) *Standard* says of the Rebel authorities at Richmond: "They labored hard to break down the old government because they were about to lose the beef (power), and they would wreck the new one before they would part with the carcass upon which the vultures are settled." Plain talk, in camp, that.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal

A Song for the Volunteers of Massachusetts.

Dedicated to the 43d Regiment of Massachusetts.

Tune—"John Brown." (Repeat the lines as in first verse.)

The Massachusetts boys are enlisting for the war,
The Massachusetts boys are enlisting for the war,
The Massachusetts boys are enlisting for the war,
Down in old South Caroline

Chorus.
Glory, Glory Hallelujah,
Glory, Glory Hallelujah,
Glory, Glory Hallelujah,
Down in old South Caroline.

As they were landed with their 'coutrements of war,
The Union flag did raise.
Glory, Glory Hallelujah, &c.
At Beaufort, South Caroline.

And their knapsacks were numbered forty-three,
As they went marching on.
Glory, Glory Hallelujah, &c.
Into the battle plain.

The South Carolina boys, always used to slay,
We can make the Yankee run,
Glory, Glory Hallelujah, &c.,
As they went marching on.

We would meet the Yankees any day,
And whip them three to one,
Glory, Glory Hallelujah, &c.,
As we are marching on.

We will give them battle, and send them to their homes,
To wait for Gabriel's call.
Glory, Glory Hallelujah, &c.,
As we go marching on.

When the Forty-three were landed, with their flag of liberty,
To claim the Union right.
Glory, Glory Hallelujah, &c.,
As they went marching on.

The South Carolinians, by their blacks were heard to say,
O here we cannot stay.
Glory, Glory Hallelujah, &c.,
So we'll go marching on.

J. H. Anderson, Placerville, Cal.

Latest Telegraphic News.

New York, April 31.—The *Tribune's* account of the Charleston fight says: The squadron arrived off Charleston on the morning of the 5th, and spent a day examining the bars and channels, the wind being too high to cross that evening. The Admiral's plan was to sail directly up and attack the north-west face of Fort Sumpter at from 600 to 800 yards. At 8 o'clock on Monday morning the signal was given to advance, but in consequence of a fog, they were obliged to postpone the intended attack until the next day. During the afternoon, one of Gen. Furres' brigades worked itself up Folly Island and established communication with the fleet, but no portion of the land forces got into the attack. On the 7th, at 4:15 P. M., the fleet got under way, passed Morris' Island batteries, without being fired upon, pushing tight toward Fort Sumter.

The *Ironsides* worked badly, and in consequence of the current was obliged to anchor two or three times. Fort Moultrie opened first on the *Wehawken*, which was then within 500 yards of Cummings' Point. The battery of Sumter, and battery after battery, immediately followed, and the action become general and terrific. The Monitors still pushed on, replying vigorously. They passed the northeast face of Fort Sumter, when they discovered that there were three lines of obstructions, holding torpedoes, one of which exploded, but did no great damage. Finding it impossible to pass the obstructions, they turned the steamers down the harbor. The *Patapsco's* 200-pounder became disabled. The Passaic's turret was so bent that the vessel was practically out of use. The other boats continued their course to the northeast face of Fort Sumter, but were also stopped by obstructions, and turned back, after being under fire for three-quarters of an hour. All the Monitors were ordered back, and at 5 o'clock, the entire fleet was out of range, and the action ceased. Admiral Dupont intended to renew the attack next day, but ascertaining that the Keokuk and Passaic were entirely disabled and 8 others partially so, concluded to desist, in which resolution he was sustained by all the commanders. There were 11 large holes inside Fort Sumter, apparently running through the walls. Our entire firing only amounted to 150 rounds. When the correspondent left, two Monitors had sailed for Port Royal, and others were to follow. The *Times'* account says that our ships were exposed to a concentric fire from four different points, unparalleled in the history of warfare During the fight, not less than 3,500 shots were fired by the enemy, 160 being counted every single minute. The reconnoisance of Charleston, shows the utter insufficiency of the iron-clad fleet to take Charleston alone.

Cincinnati, April 13.—Gen. Burnside has issued an order pronouncing the death penalty on all persons found guilty of aiding the rebels, and all rebel sympathizers are to be arrested and tried, or sent beyond the lines. The order says "treason expressed or implied will not be tolerated in this department."

Washington, April 14th.—Jeff Davis, in a report to the rebel Congress, on the condition of the telegraph lines, urges that the interests of Northern persons in them, amounting to nearly four hundred thousand dollars be sequestered. The report further proposes to seize all Southern telegraph lines, and turn them over to the rebel Post-Office Department, the Government idemnifying the rebel owners for their losses.

The *Herald's* Havana letter reports that the French, on the 31st ult., were in possession of the hills West, North, and South of Puebla, Forey's headquarters being now within three quarters of a mile of that city, in Mexico.

Companies A, B and C, California (Mass.) Cavalry Battallion, each 112 strong, arrived in New York, April 14th

Washington, April 15.—The Navy Department has advices of the capture of 3 blockade runners, off the coast of Texas.

A special dispatch from Washington says a report is current in English circle that Mr. Sewaad sent, on Saturday, a second dispatch to the British Government, in which he stated more flatly than in his previous dispatches, that unless that Government prevented the rebel vessels of war from sailing out, it would be a breach of trust, and the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States, of which this Government could hardly fail to take notice.

Lord Campbell, in the House of Lords, asked when the Southern Confederacy should be recognized as an independent nation, would it remain the last hope of the North to subjugate the South, and would it materially influence the Federals in coming to an arrangement with the Southerners? If the Confederates were looked upon as an independent power in Europe, the opinions of France and Holland were sufficiently manifested by the recent loan; and military authorities say that the subjugation of the South is impossible.

Earl Russell said England could do nothing usefully or peaceably to attain the cessation of the war. We must wait and stand still, and not proceed to so decidedly unfriendly an act as recognizing the South.

Lord Palmerston, in a speech in Glasgow, deplored the civil war in America, and said that notwithstanding the recent movements of both parties, the British Government would not depart from its neutrality.

Jeff. Davis, apprehending starvation, has appealed to the rebels to continue agriculture pursuits. He confesses the confederate troops are on half rations.

DIED.

At Forest Hill, April 8, Chas. Rogers, aged 43 years.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. Frances J. Cars, aged 36 years, wife of Edward Cain, formerly of Baltimore.

The happy saint has gone to rest,
Her earthly strife is o'er,
Her ransomed spirit 's with the blest,
She lives to weep and sigh no more.

The Church her willing votary yields,
In it her vacant seat is seen,
And now another sphere 's her field.
Where kindred angels long have been.

Her Christian life, unspotted, tells
That she a fadeless crown has won;
She now in blissful regions dwells,
Her happiest days are now begun.

Let not her consort—children dear—
Bewail her loss, though left to weep;
They can meet her in that happy sphere
Where kindred spirits ever greet.

J. J. Moore.

London, April 2.—The Confederate Loan closed at a quarter discount to par.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, April 4.—The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 9th, admits the bad defeat of Pegram in Kentucky, and says the rebel loss was heavy, and that after a severe hand-to-hand fight of several hours, the Confederates gave up the unequal contest and fell back, the enemy not pursuing.

New York, April 15.—The *Times* New Orleans letter says General Banks is fortifying all the approaches to the city. The enemy are believed to have 75,000 men who can be concentrated near the city within twelve hours. There are some apprehensions of a raid from Mobile against Ship Island.

List of Letters Received since our Last.

Wm. A. Smith, San Jose; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville; J. M. Whitfield, Horsetown; Hon. W. H. Barton, Sacramento City; Cornelius Brown, Sacramento City; A. D. Berghart, Sacramento City; J. C. Jackson, Michigan Bar; Thos. H. McCullough, Fort Humboldt; Lewis G. Green, Los Angeles.

Meetings, &c.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Preaching in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Dupont Street Baptist Church.—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st Friday in each month.
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N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

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Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

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OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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Selections.

Washington, April 21st.—Hon. Robert J. Walker, has gone to Europe, partly in behalf of his quicksilver mining company, to assert its claim in the suit against Barron & Forbes, who will represent those in possession of the mines. He will also act as the agent of the Government, for the purpose of affecting arrangements to secure uniform weights, measures and coin, so far as to be equal in weights and measures, between the United States and the Government of Great Britain, and thus equalize the exchanges for the convenience of commerce, as recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Africann Repository.

Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Commissioners sent from Liberia to the U. S.—The Legislature of Liberia, at its session, authorized the President of this Republic to appoint suitable commissioners, citizens of Liberia, to the colored people in the United States, "to present the cause of Liberia to the descendants of Africa in that country, and to lay before them the claims that Africa has upon their sympathies, and the paramount advantages that would accrue to them, their children, and their race, by their return to their fatherland."

On the 18th of March, President Benson appointed as Commissioners for this service, Reverends Messrs. Alex. Crummell and Edward W. Blyden, and J. D. Johnson, Esq., who early thereafter came to the U. States. The Executive Committee cordially approved this movement of the Liberian Government, and the object proposed by the commissioners, and cordially commended them to the respectful and favorable regards of all the friends of this society. These Commissioners visited many of the Northern States, and most of the principal cities, exchanged thoughts with many of their colored brethren, conferred with them in their religious associations, addressed them and their congregations, and both publicly and in private exhibited to them Liberia as opening advantages and prospects to be sought in vain in any other country. We are well assured that these labors were not without good effect; and the volumes, mostly relating to Africa, published by Messrs. Crummell & Blyden while in this country, embody facts and arguments of great value, and will live as pious and eloquest memorials of their concern for their republic and their race.

President Benson's Visit to England.—President Benson, accompanied by Ex-President Roberts and lady, and several other Liberians, arrived in London on the 12th of April, found his health improved, and met whith a cordial reception from Consul General Ralston, and many other friends of Liberia. He received gratifying attentions, and addressed several distingnished assemblies. He brought the condition and interests of Liberia to the consideration of the English Government, arranged for the settlement of the difficulties that had arisen, through the slave trade, between Liberia and Spain, and concluded a treaty of amity and commerc with the minister of the United States, which has recently been submitted to the Senate by the President of the United States, and since ratified by our Government. He subsequently visited the continent, and enjoyed agreeable interviews with many eminent persons. He returned to England, and having addressed the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, and, also a dinner given to the foreign consuls of that city, embarked on the monthly steamer on the 24th of October, having been absent about seven months from his African home. The President, writes Mr. Ralston, "has gained golden opinions wherever he has been in Great Britan and on the continent, and his visit will be of great benefit to his rising young country in making it known and extending commercial relations between it and the continent of Europe."

Ex-President Roberts.—President Benson did not, as was his original desire, visit the United States, while the friends of Ex-President Roberts and the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia were gratified that the latter gentleman spent a few weeks in our country, occupied especially with the affairs of that college over which he presides. Of that college we can give no account so satisfactory and complete as that contained in the last report of the Massachusetts State Colonization Society, from the pen of its distinguished Secretary, the Rev. Joseph Tracy, D. D., justly regarded as beyond all others the founder of that institution:

Liberia College.—"Our last report," says the Secretary, "announced that the legal difficulty which had for several years impeded the completion of the college building had been removed, and the work on them resumed. We are now happy to announce that the buildings are complete and ready for use.

"The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., architect of Boston, under the direction of the trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. The main building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which are inserted into blocks of granite. It contains apartments for two members of the faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms and other accommodations. The kitchen is a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The 11 dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for 22 members of the regular college classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years. They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number; and, when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense.

"The Legislature of the Republic has done liberally. It has granted the site of 20 acres, on which the college stands, and where it must remain till removed by the concurring votes of its Trustees and the Legislature. It has granted, as an endowment, 1000 acres of land to each of the 4 counties, to be selected by the Trustees. It has appropriated $600, to enable the professors to visit foreign institutions. It has given the college a carefully revised charter, the result of the best thinking of Liberia, aided by able counsel in the U. States, and satisfactory to both boards of trustees who are concerned in its management. And it appears ready to grant any other favors in its power which the best interests of the college may be found to require.

"This delay has not been wholly useless. It has secured the settlement, in the minds of Liberians generally, before opening the college, of questions which otherwise would almost certainly have come up, and might have made trouble, at some future time. It has also enabled the Trustees of Donations, to whom the appointment for the present belongs, to find a Faculty in Liberia, and thus to avoid the most formidable obstacle to the successful establishment of the College, viz: the diffidulty of finding suitable men elsewhere; including them to accept the appointment securing their safe acclimation; and above all, making them acceptable after their arrival.

"The college has already an able president, the Hon. J. J. Roberts, under whose superintendence the buildings were erected. The following appointments were made Aug. 9, 1861, viz:

"Hon. J. J. Roberts, Professor of Jurisprudence and International Law.

"Rev. Alexander Crummell, Professor of Intellectnal and Moral Philosophy, and of English Language and Literature.

"Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.

"Till other arrangements are made, Prof. Crummell is to give instructions in Logic and Rhetoric, and in History: Prof. Blyden in the Hebrew and French Langnages; and the two, conjointly, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

"Prof. Crummell is being necessarily detained for a time in the United States, engaged in procuring books for the library. He is understood to have procured about 4,000 volumes, many of them very valuable and difficult to be obtained. A list of these, with the donors, will probably appear, from the proper source, in due time; but it seems a duty now to mention the gift of abont 600 volumes by the corporation of Harvard College, through J. L. Sibley, Esq., librarian.

"A Part of these books have been sent out, and have arrived. With them have been sent about seven hundred specimens for the cabinet of mineralogy, gathered from most parts of the world, between the Mississippi and the Ganges, and wanting only two or three specimens, which are already promised, for a complete elementary cabinet. A small but well-selected box of specimens in conchology accompanied them.

"For the inauguration of the college, January 23, 1862, was selected, as a time near the close of the Legislature, when the attendance of the proper persons would be most convenient. On that day a procession was formed in the front of the house of President Roberts, and marched, led by a band of music, reading the Scriptures, prayer, music by the band, addresses by Chief Justice Drayton, President Roberts, and Professor Blyden, appropriate resolutions, moved by Hon. D. B. Warner, and adopted by the Trustees, and a closing Doxology. The Legislature ordered the addresses to be printed at the public expense.

"The way seemed now fully prepared for the formation of college classes and regular recitations; but the appointment of two professors as commissioners from the Republic to the colored people of the U. States, compelled its postponement for months.

"The endowment of this college, and its support till endowed, will demand the earnest consideration of the friends of Christian civilization in Africa. The funds remaining in the hands of the Trustees of Donations, after erecting the college buildings, are well invested, yielding a satisfactory income. But their income is altogether inadequate to the support of the college, and no good financier would willingly encroach upon or disturb the principal. The N. Y. Colonization Society has assumed the payment of Professor Blyden's salary, from the income of its Fulton Fund, and will support several beneficiaries from its Bloomfield Fund.

"If more than a few scholars are to be educated in this college for many years to come, it is plain that some of them must receive pecuniary aid, as few Liberians are able to spare the services of their sons, and support them in college, without aid. The best form of rendering such aid is doubtless by establishing scholarships yielding a certain sum annually, to be used in assisting students who show that they deserve it. The annual amount should be from half to the whole of a student's necessary expenses.

"The New York Colonization Society, in its late annual report, says: 'Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa than by the adequate endowment of professorships and scholarships in this college.' "Twenty scholorships founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia; while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participators by emigrating there." And that Society, at its annual meeting:

"*Resolved*, That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia endowments of scholarship in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thahkfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts intrusted to it for that object."

The Executive Committee, at the sugges-

tion of Professor Blyden, presented to the college of Liberia an entire well bound book set of the Annual reports of the Society, with the *African Repository*, making in all more than fifty volumes. They were sent out in the Mary Caroline Stevens.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA ACKNOWLEDGED.—To Liberia and her friends the most cheering event of the year is the establishment of diplomatic intercourse between our Government and that republic. "A bill authorizing the President of the U. States to appoint diplomatic representatives to the republic of Hayti and Liberia respectively, passed the U. States Senate, by a vote of 32 ayes and 7 nays, and subsequently the House of Representatives by that of 86 ayes and 37 nays, and was approved by the President." While it has been truly said "that the Government of the U. States has never regarded Liberia otherwise than as an independent State," and while by the new constitution and declaration, issued by Liberia (in 1847) setting forth her true character as an independent state, she stood prepared to negotiate treaties with foreign nations, yet this recent act of our Government announces our views of her importance, and places her on commercial equality with the most favored nations.

(To be continued.)

A Blow at Complexional Caste.

In the U. S. Senate, last week, the question under consideration being the incorporation of a horse railroad company in the District of Columbia, the following incident took place:

MR SUMNER. Now I move an amendment to come in immediately after the amendment last adopted:—

"*And provided also*, That no person shall be excluded from the cars on account of color."

I have only to say that a statement was made the other day in the House of Representatives, which certainly was a new illustration, as it seemed to me, of the barbarism left here from slavery; That an aged person had been excluded from the cars, and dropped in the snow and mud. That statement was made, I believe, in the other House. That such an incident as that could occur here in Washington seems to me discreditable; and I think that Congress, in laying down regulations and rules for this railroad, ought to interfere. I am sorry there should be any occasion for it. I should like to have the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HOWE. I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, as a question of law, whether if this railroad company, being common carriers, should drop any person or refuse to carry any person who offered them their fare, they would not be liable, as the law now stands, without any express exactment?

Mr. SUMNER. If you ask me the question as a lawyer, I should say they would be liable; but I believe the experience is that liability is not recognized here; and the Senator knows very well that wherever slavery is in question, human rights are constantly disregarded. These principles of law which he recognizes are constantly set aside; and therefore it becomes the duty of Congress to interfere, and specially declare them.

Mr. HOWE. Would the effect of the amendment be any more than a re-enactment of the existing law?

Mr. SUMNER. That was said precisely about the Wilmot proviso, the Senator will remember.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, and on this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 19, nays 18; as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot and Wilson of Massachusetts—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Hicks, Howe, Kennedy, Lane of Indiana, Latham, McDougall, Howell, Richardson, Saulsbury, Turpie, Willey and Wilson of Missouri—18.

Thanks to Senator Sumner for proposing an amendment so fraught with humanity and justice; and thanks to those Senators who voted to sustain it. The example will have weight in other sections of the country, where colored citizens are still denied those travelling privileges and accommodations accorded to all others.—*Liberator*.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

"Nobody Hurt."

With all the commotion made by the Valandigham school of politicians in the Legislatures of New Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, during the past winter, against the Administration and its war measures, the Government is apparently pursuing a straightforward course, with a firm determination to prosecute its measures to an honorable conclusion. It has been asserted by the opponents of freedom, that it would not do to free the negroes—that it would not do to arm them—that it would not do to educate them—that it would not do to endow them with citizenship; that, with their liberty, murder, rape, and all manner of heinous crimes would be committed by them. Since the Proclamation, we have heard of no overt acts by the freedmen, none by those whose citizenship has been acknowledged, that could be justly ascribed to that beneficent act; and there is no apparent change for the worse in the conduct of our people in this State, since the passage of the Testimony Bills. There are thousands of well-disposed persons who have been led off with these old delusions in relation to our race. They have been blinded for years with the fallacies of this deceptive theory, and they naturally and eagerly await for something dreadful to "turn up" against the negro, that they may seize upon it as a consequence of some of the liberal measures recently bestowed by the National and State Governments in our favor. As relates to our condition in this State, we will improve it in a manner which will reflect credit upon those to whom we are indebted; and we also expect, at their hands, the provision of schools for our youth, and the removal of some of the still existing barriers that are known to be detrimental to our advancement.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—Sunday evening last was set apart for a concert by the children attached to the Sabbath School of the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. There were a large number of persons present. The children acquitted themselves admirably in the selections that were sung. Before the concluding hymn Dr. E. R. Johnson made some very appropriate remarks. After which, the Rev. W. J. Maclay was introduced by the pastor, and made a pleasing speech, adapted, in part, to the children and congregation. There was nothing charged for admission. The Rev. Mr. Ward made an eloquent appeal to the congregation in behalf of the remaining debt on the Church property; after which a collection was taken up, amounting to $119. With the collection during the day, over $200 was realized towards the liquidation of the debt of the Church. Of the Concert, we may add, that Messrs. Sanderson and Coursey were the conductor, and Master Taylor the pianist.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Wm. H. Yates for obtaining for us the manuscript of Mr Warwick's speech last week. Mr. Yates also gave us $5 towards its publication. There are several others of our patrons and friends who have occasionally procured for us documents and papers which have, at times, been of incalculable benefit, and of whom we have not been unmindful, nor of the credit due to them. Of these, we would name, at this time, Mr. J. P. Dyer of this city, and Mr. E. Hatton of Napa.

ARRIVALS.—Among the passengers from the East, by the last steamer, we are pleased to notice Mrs. Harriet Randolph of N. York.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD FLETCHER. — Mr. Fletcher died at his residence on Mason st., on Monday, the 20th inst, after a protracted illness. He was a native of Maryland, and a man of great moral worth. He was a member of Victoria Lodge of Masons of this city. The members of the Lodge and a large number of persons, were in attendance at his funeral. The body was taken to the A. M. E. Church, where an eloquent funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. T. M. D. Ward. The deceased leaves a widow and three children.

VACATION.—We are informed by Mr. Sanderson that the vacation of the public school will take place on Thursday next, 30th inst. Parents and friends desirous of visiting the school can avail themselves of the privilege every day of the ensuing week until the close.

Mrs. Geo. Smith has reopened her house for the reception of strangers from the interior and her former patrons in the city. The house contains a number of finely furnished rooms, and it is one of the best boarding houses in the city. It is No. 28 Stone st. See advertisement.

SYDNEY S. COLLINS.—The many friends of this young man will be pained to learn of his death in Portland, Oregon, on the 9th inst. He was the eldest son of H. H. Collins of this city, and was 25 years of age.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—It will be seen, by an advertisement in another column, that MRS. Stewart will, on the 27th inst., open an infant school.

Mr. G. W. Bell, newsdealer, S. W. corner Merchant and Montgomery sts., has our special thanks for an assortment of pictorials.

PASTOR OF ZION CHURCH.—The Rev. Adam B. Smith is the Pastor of the Zion A. M. E. Church, Pacific st.

BAZAAR.—A Fancy Bazaar was opened yesterday, in Moore's Hall, in aid of the contrabands. The room was tastefully fitted up and a large collection of fancy articles, contributed by sympathizers of the cause, exhibited for sale. In the evening there was a miscellaneous concert which was very largely attended, and the performance gave unmingled satisfaction. Mrs. Wilcox presided at the piano, and her execution of several most difficult pieces of music was exceedingly artistic. She has perfect command over the instrument, and her manipulation could scarcely be excelled. In response to a unanimous *encore* she sang with great sweetness, "Comin' through the Rye," accompanying herself upon the piano. The applause which followed demonstrated the gratification which the audience experienced. Several ladies and gentlemen joined in singing a number of glees, and the evening was passed most agreeably. Mrs. Allen was indefatigable in her efforts to carry out the objects of the meeting; and Mr. Freeman directed the performance with order and regularity. As there was no programmes, we are unable to mention individually every one who assisted in promoting the success of the entertainments. The Bazaar will be open to-day for the sale of the numerous and really useful articles which it contains, and in the evening there will be a variety of entertainments, which should command a large attendance. The objtect of the promoters of the movement is good, and should be liberally supported by the public. We believe the present is the first time the colored population of the city have appealed to the citizens at large, for assistance in connection with any benevolent object, and they should have on the occasion the substantial support of the entire community.—*Victoria British Colonist of April 7.*

REV. DR. PALMER, the celebrated war preacher of New Orleans, is teaching a theological school in South Carolina.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Patriotic Colored Men.

BY W. H. HALL.

The perpetuity of the Government under which we live is sorely menaced by domestic contention, and the pitiless faction of anarchy is spreading desolating ruin over those habitations where peace and happiness formerly reigned. If this dark and terrible spirit continues unimpeded and succeeds in accomplishing its remorseless designs, then away with every laudable effort of humanity, and the hope its generous sentiments has ever inspired in the souls of the oppressed.

Our country, in her extremity, utters a piercing voice to her disfranchised children to come to the rescue. We discover in this invitation slight atonement for the past and cheerful promise for the future. It matters not now, in the hour of emergency, to inquire into the policy that has been pursued towards us for over eighty years. Its results have been benevolently and sublimely borne, and it should be remembered that the circumstances which once proscribed our limits and denied a recognition of merit, has been entirely changed, and we find the generation of '63 separating from compromises and compacts to return to that sublime doctrine of '76, which so freely disseminated the germs of liberty to all mankind.

In view of the events that have recently transpired, every man, animated by a loyal heart, is expected to do his duty. Colored men can meet this injunction with unaffected pride and gratification, because it involves the freedom and elevation of their race in the settlement of the issue—to them the experiment is a novelty; bad councils will creep in to distract their unanimity and render their purpose fruitless, but principle alone must be paramountly maintained. All rancor of former wrongs must cease to exist; fastidious desires concerning rank or emolument must not interfere; but, like Brutus, when he saw his country endangered by the usurpation of Cæsar, ranked his fortunes upon the side of Pompey the Great, though he was the murderer of his father. We, too, must be mindful that, though the object and spirit of the Government has been misinterpreted and misconstrued against us, yet we will array ourselves with those men and rulers who are endeavoring to bring it back to its original intent. Those among us who cannot fight must write and speak the language of patriotism. Demosthenes convinced the Athenians that Phillip of Macedon was nothing more than a man; the immortal Yankee Doodle fired the undisciplined rabble of the colonies to deeds of wonder; the Hymn of Marseilles startled the enthusiasm of all France; and awakened her invincible power from a dream of lethargy. Colored men! a higher standard in the social world awaits your grasp; ideality has destroyed all your concentration; this is not the moment to gaze back upon home and its endearments; the past belongs to history; that mighty volume has recorded you, through ages, as an inferior race of people; the charge has been assailed by industry and learning, but, in a collective sense, it has never been successfully removed. The present crisis, when it was unlooked for, affords you an opportunity, which comes but once in a lifetime, to engage into that contact which has so often rendered other races predominant and progressive. Will it be accepted? *Now* or *never*. We who have been obscured by darkness and inactivity, must seek every occasion to manifest our innate power. If we *fail* through cowardice, or remain immovable from apathy, the sunlight of philanthropy will never again unloosen the coldness of a cheerless despair.

Time, the dispenser of man's destiny, is passing onwards to eternity with the wings of thought. It listens to the bidding of no breathing creature; its favors must be snatched in a moment, or it escapes, never to return. Then we implore mothers to imitate the matrons of ancient Gaul, and inure their sons, while infants, to the arts of war and the disgrace of fear. We conjure the young women to become modern Amazons, and teach brothers, lovers and husbands the nobility of valor and the obligations due a bleeding country. We beseech the merchant, the mechanic, the laborer and the youth, to lay aside all other considerations, and sacrifice their prowess upon the altar of liberty and their country. We implore the minister of God to retire from his sanctuary, and commune upon the field of battle with the anguished heart and mutilated limbs of the dying warrior. Let the nation not be disgraced through the necessity of conscription, but, in token of unbounded gratitude, furnish her willing hearts and ready hands to assist the work. If these measures are adopted, and bristling bayonets are seen in the hands of colored men, side by side with their white brethren, moved by no other rivalry but that commendable impulse, which shall do the enemy the most harm, then woe be to those who shall attempt to check the inevitable end of fate.

Pacific Ocean, April 18, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jottings.

VICTORIA, V. I., April 12, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Since my last nothing of importance has transpired in our rising city to communicate. Business has been very dull in nearly every department for the last month or two, but it has a tendency to revive. Our wharves present a very gay and lively appearance for the past month. The steamers are kept busily engaged conveying freight and passengers to British Columbia. One exclaims "I'm bound for the Cariboo!" Another shouts with great zeal and hope, "look for me in the Fall with my pile, Bob!" What a motley crowd! What a Babel at the wharves during the departure of each steamer leaving for Fraser—friends bidding farewell and cheering their departing friends, and wishing golden success to all their undertakings.

At the ship-yard there is a very large steamboat now in the course of construction, intended for the Fraser river trade; her length is 170 feet, and she is supposed to be the largest on the Pacific. Her owner is Captain Moore, the indefatigable pioneer Fraser-riverite.

On account of the opposition steamers, freight has been reduced to $1 per ton, and passage to Yale, Douglas and Hope, has also been reduced.

I apprehend there are several fortunate colored men at Cariboo, with claims, whose golden yield will enable them to realize their most sanguine hopes, during the coming season. Milton, Clantin, Thomas, Wilcox and Lucas, and some others.

Our energetic ladies were engaged collecting money throughout the city, for the relief of the suffering 'contrabands' in the States. Your readers will agree with me, that they are better adapted for any such movement than their sterner friends—for who would resist a gentle beg for so laudable a purpose? No philanthropist surely. Who can shun a smiling hint for $——, when emanating from nature's noblest daughters? We understand that our most influential merchants gave their quota cheerfully.

The same committee of ladies concluded their praiseworthy endeavors with a bazaar and concert, at Morses' Hall, Yates street, on Monday and Tuesday, the 6th and 7th insts. $429 35 was the amount netted at the Entertainment and by collection, and transmitted to Vice-President Hamlin.

On Monday night the Victoria City Band impregnated the air with music, and the members were much complimented by our local papers on their efficiency. They delighted all who heard them, considering that they are as yet in their infancy, i. e., six or eight months since their organization. The American Consul and his family were present, and purchased many of the useful articles therein displayed. On Tuesday night, the white visitors were in the ascendancy and enjoyed themselves vastly. Several young ladies sung, and among the number, Miss E. Conness gave every satisfaction, and bids fair to become a musical gem—she was repeatedly encored. Recitations, glees, etc., followed. Master Hardy, of the juveniles, showed himself to be quite the man; he spoke gracefully, audibly and manfully, and the audience applauded him liberally. Mrs. Wilcox presided at the piano in an artistic style, characteristic of a thorough knowledge of music. She played some few pieces, well chosen for the occasion, and sung many popular songs. She won unnumbered laurels from her spell-bound hearers.

Our untiring ladies are always scheming and devising some plan to relieve the sufferings of the sick and indigent. They have founded a new Society, named the "Daughters of Victoria," numbering nineteen members, with all necessary officers. Its leading features are benevolence and charity, and its aim is to administer aid and comfort to the sick and needy. The institution commenced under auspicious circumstances, and I wish God-speed to so commendable an enterprise.

We take a lively interest in your political career. After a protracted contest, we behold the success of the Testimony Bill. The march of civilization and justice demanded the passage of that much-needed act. Did not great Julius plead for justice?

Look at the colored troops in the States, glance at their prowess and achievements in the battle-field; surely their valor claims public attention. Must not every member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet view with admiration their unshaken loyalty and attachment to the Constitution?

Let us reflect but a few years ago upon that gigantic fabric—the institution of Slavery in America. It has tottered to its inmost core, crumbling, like a colossal pyramid with all its horrors and pangs. I am certain this event has caused more than a few of us to contemplate on the inscrutability of the Omnipotent God.

The imposing ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the First Presbyterian Church of this colony, took place on Thursday, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. The Hon. Chief Justice Cameron laid the stone. A large concourse of spectators, at the appointed time, of every religious denomination, witnessed the interesting ceremony. The day was lovely, a fine sun shone, and all nature seemed to assume her most smiling and propitious garb. Several clergymen took part in the exercises of the day—Drs. Evans, Lucas and McFie. The Rev. J. Hall, pastor of the Congregation opened the Services by reading the 102d psalm, and offered up a most appropriate and solemn supplication for the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe upon the work in which they were engaged. The trowel which was presented to the Chief-Justice on the occasion was of silver, manufactured here, and bore suitable inscriptions.

Yours, JAMAICA.

For the Pacific Appeal.

DALLES CITY, Idaho, April 9, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I am proud to inform you of my arrival in this new Territory of Idaho. This Territory was formed by the people of Eastern Washington Territory dividing themselves, with a view of enhancing their chance of forming a State—a desire, I think, well founded. In fact, Dalles City is very well located, about the same in location, as to navigation and transportation, as Sacramento is to the Northern Mines, and is a great point of ingress and egress on the routes to and from the mining districts. I am sorry to inform you that we are compelled to bow ignominiously to the Moloch of caste. All colored persons and Chinamen must pay a road-tax of $5, on entering this Territory, or work it out upon the roads at 50 cts. per day, under pain of imprisonment. Like Oregon, you cannot own any real estate in your own name. Thus, you see, the iron heel of oppression has worked this virgin soil ere it arrived at maturity. This place only differs from Portland in the liberality of some of its denizens. In Portland, Nature exhausts herself in the growth of apples; here they eat them. The bill to exclude all negroes from the State came near passing in the Oregon Legislature, and was only prevented by an amendment to the bill, that all colored persons in the State, including slaves in the interior, should be excluded. At once some of the negro-hating gentry found that the darling slave was to be hurt; they subsided into their arm-chairs, and thought free negroes not worth the sacrifice—hence our partial salvation. To return to my first point: Dalles City contains from 2,000 to 4,000 population, floating and permanent. The city is laid out in squares, the streets crossing at right angles, like Portland, on a large scale, evincing a desire of improvement, which, if the mines hold out, will exceed the most sanguine expectations. The surrounding country is mountainous—the Cascades grand—river current swift. Along the portages you view huge rocks, mingling in heaps and piles, as if there had been war among Ajaxes, and these huge rocks were their weapons.

In my next I will give some more important points. My health is bad yet, but I hope to be better, if not in this I shall strive to have it in the next world. Persons coming up this way should have some coin in their pockets, as board is $10 per week. Several gentlemen of color are employed as stewards upon boats—Mr. R. Andrews of your city, Mr. Davis of Sacramento. More in my next.

Yours, as ever, J. G. WILSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

GREENWOOD, Cal., April 14, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—You will allow me to trouble you with a few lines in behalf of a deceased friend and brother. I have noticed in the Sacramento *Union* of the 13th, the death of C. A. RODGERS. This gentleman and myself arrived in San Francisco, Jan 31, 1856, from New York, that being my second trip to this State. I found Mr. Rodgers courteous, polite, kind and considerate, and a more refined gentleman I have never had the honor of meeting. He possessed many qualities that made him a social companion; but now my friend has reached the end of life. It is true he made many offerings upon the altar of charity, and in my opinion honorably sustained the cares of life. He always made the hearts of those around him happy, as far as it was in his power. His was true religion, which brought love and eternal happiness to all. But my friend has gone. Go, brother, and visit the grand lodge of brethren—go meet thy God, and may He approve thee; and while I drop a line over my deceased friend, God forbid that I should speak of his faults, whatever they may have been; let the veil of charity be thrown over them, but let us not withhold from his memory the praise his virtue may have claimed. Charles A. Rodgers and his good qualities have departed from this mortal abode, and the body has been consigned to man's last resting-place. Death has wrapped her cold mantle around him, and borne his spirit, let us hope, to that bright realm above, where the cares and adversities of this life are unknown. I am consoled, for I believe he died the death of the righteous. God is our God. Forever and ever he will be our guide even unto death. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

R. S. BROWN.

For the Pacific Appeal.

LEWISTON, W. T., April 4, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I am happy to inform you that I have just received the numbers of the APPEAL you sent me. I have no news of interest to write you. Times are rather dull for the season of the year, though business is rather on the improve. Our winter has past, and spring has at last made its appearance. Nature is clothing herself in her beauties; the birds are flitting from branch to branch, singing their cheerful songs; the trees of the forest are raising their drooping heads. Men feel delighted. The miners are making preparation to renew their labors, in hopes of realizing their piles. They ought to be well rewarded: they often shatter their constitutions, and many lose their lives in their adventures. A party left here, a few days ago, in a small boat, which they corded up Snake river; the current being swift, took the boat and stove it over the rapids, and two young men were drowned; one of them had only been married about a month. How true, in bloom of life we are often borne to eternity by the iron hand of death, who rides on every passing breeze and lurks in every flower. I hope the friends of freedom keep lending you a helping hand. Our efforts have not been in vain: year after year we petitioned the Legislature of California to remove certain laws from the statute-book, which deprived us of the right to testify for or against parties who were white. We spent time and means, with but little success at that time. Like bread cast upon the waters, it has been seen and gathered after many days. In reflecting over the past, several of freedom's friends, who were identified with us, at that time, are to-day numbered with the countless dead. But I hope they are not forgotten. I shall be pleased to receive the APPEAL regularly, as I take great delight in reading over its columns.

Yours, T. DETTER.

For the Pacific Appeal.

LEWISTON, April 6, 1863.

Jeff Davis is the man who strives, with uplifted sword in hand, to strike the vitals of our father-land; reared at his country's altar, he is traitor now, and should have the halter, Jeff Davis thinks he is wise, but he is compelled to use disguise. Jeff Davis is the man who gave command to fire on Anderson's little band. When the Federals raised their guns it was fun to see the rebel runs. As Jeff Davis was running by, he caught Uncle Pompey's eye; he called his slaves to his door, and told them he would treat them cruelly no more. Jeff Davis thinks he can curse because he has no money in his purse. Richmond is Jeff's hiding place, and says he intends to give us another chase. Jeff Davis will think the end begun when he hears the Federals fire another gun. Jeff Davie used to think he would have some fun, but if he don't look out he will be hung. Jeff Davis' niggers have gone home, and left poor Jeff to his doom to come.

T. D.

THE CONTRABANDS.—We are glad to learn, says the *British Colonist*, of April 10, that the exertions of the Committee in this city, (Victoria, V. I.) on behalf the contraband fund have been very successful. Between individual subscriptions and the amount realized by the late bazaar, held in Morse's Hall, the sum of $429 35 has been remitted to Vice President Hamlin at Washington.

Spirit of the Press on the Recent Riot in Detroit.

From the Boston *Liberator* we copy the following comments, as the Spirit of the Press in the East, on the recent riot in Detroit.

DETROIT, March 9th, 1863.

To the Editor of the Christian Enquirer:—You will see by the public journals that Detroit has been visited by one of those pro-slavery mobs which have often disgraced other cities of the country. The various particulars you may read in the newspapers.

When we come to the cause of the riot, every fair-minded person traces it to the settled hatred against the negro, which is continually excited in this vicinity by one of the daily papers; and the other is none too free from the taint of the popular prejudice against the colored man, for I find that even in this, when a negro is accused of committing any crime, he is referred to as a "darkey," and under this name all are included, from the colored preacher to the lowest vagabond. Now, how would it suit our Irish neighbors to be called "Paddies," from the bishop to the lowest laborer and ignoramus?

This negro mania is one of the worst features of our American civilization, or, so far as it is concerned, I will say *barbarism*. It is traceable, first, to the home training of children. Parents talk of the nigger even with oaths, in the presence of their children. They teach by word and example, that the negro is to be hooted and kicked by all respectable people. The boys catch the spirit of hatred, and stone the negro boys on the street, and insult them in every possible way. Servant girls are accosted and insulted. Said a red-faced, whisky-bloated fellow to a colored girl, the other day, as he was coming out of a saloon, and she was going along the street peaceably, "Have you heard from your father *Abe*, lately?" "Yes," was the quick reply, "he wants somebody to black his boots, and would like to give you the job." The whisky man beat a sudden retreat into the saloon. A person living in the East has no adequate conception of the wicked prejudice which exists here against the colored people. But they have their firm friends, who will defend them by word, and, if necessary, by other means, when the law fails. Now, you add to the family influence, the theological (?) teaching that the negro is a cursed race, and then put with this the insults, slanders and hatred which are vomited out upon the community by a portion of the press. Satanic in its spirit, and is it any wonder that the baser passions of the ignorant are aroused, and the work of destruction and persecution is carried on?

It is the duty of all ministers of the Gospel, and all friends of order and humanity, to array themselves against this negro hatred which is now rampant in the country. We must place ourselves side by side with the weak and poor, and fight as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

S. S. H.

THE DETROIT MOB.—Three times during the past year, bands of white ruffians have found or made pretexts for a general assault upon the colored people of Northern cities—once in New York, once in Cincinati, and last week in Detroit. In each

and every case, the law had promptly removed the alleged causes of offense; but the old-time and vengeful hostility of the more ignorant and degraded whites, inflamed by guilty partisan appeals, have broken out into outrages against men and women as innocent of offense as if no crime had been committed.

The mob in Detroit was the worst of the three. The offending negro was promptly arrested, and would in due time have been tried and punished for his crimes. But this was not enough for the rioters. Failing to get him into their hands, they began a general assault upon the general class to which he belonged. They set fire to buildings to which the frightened blacks had fled for safety, and met them with revolvers at the doors when they attempted to escape. One colored woman appeared with a babe in her arms, and appealed for mercy; but a shower of bricks, stones and clubs drove her back into the burning building. The men, who, frenzied with fright, rushed into the crowd, were beaten with clubs and axes till they were insensible, and nearly or quite dead. Old and young suffered alike,—the color of their skin was the measure of the injuries they were compelled to suffer.

It was the most atrociously vindictive riot that ever occurred in this country. It was not the result of frenzy or momentous passion, but of the old and heavy prejudice against a race which has borne the burden and curse of oppression till they doubt whether their claim to common justice will ever be acknowledged by the stronger people among whom their lot has been unwillingly cast. It is also the legitimate fruit of the inflammatory school of politics, now rampant in some of the Northern States, which pursues with sleepless malignity the representatives of the colored race, in whatever paths of patriotism, usefulness or honor they vainly try to walk. In contrast with the outrages they have long been compelled to endure, there are no nobler, no more heroic or magnanimous examples of self-devotion, than are shown when colored men come with their lives in their hands to the support of a government under which they have experienced so scant and reluctant protection.—*Worcester Spy.*

THE DETROIT RIOT.—Two more negroes have died from injuries received, but the number of deaths will not be as great as at first telegraphed. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed. Contributions are being raised to relieve the sufferers.

The terrible riot that has taken place in Detroit is the natural consequence of the attempts that are made by Democrats to excite prejudices of race. The mob murdered innocent people by the score, and destroyed the property of hundreds of others, for no other reason than that they have been taught to believe that the negro is the cause of all our troubles. They became enraged because they were fired upon by soldiers, who were only doing their duty, and they turned, not upon the men who had fired, and who had arms in their hands, but upon innocent, defenceless persons, who had no connection with the business that annoyed them. The brutality of the mob can be paralleled nowhere out of those narratives in which English writers have told the atrocities committed by the Sepoys, in 1857. These horrible deeds will do us immense damage abroad, for they will be quoted to show that the long-predicted triumph of lawlessness in the North has at last openly commenced, and they will be attributed to our hatred of the unhappy race which we have injured, and which it will be believed we mean to exterminate.—*Boston Traveller.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, from ex-Governor Hicks, of Maryland, says that a secret organization has been unearthed in various counties of that State, sworn to join the confederates at a favorable opportunity.

Col. Daniels, with 180 colored troops went to Pascagoula, Miss., and captured the place. He was subsequently attacked by 300, cavalry and a company of infantry, 20 rebels were killed and a large number wounded. The rebels retreated, leaving their colors behind. The enemy brought down large reinforcements, and Daniels returned to Ship Island.

WASHINGTON, April 21st.—The Peter Hoff case came up to-day at a Cabinet meeting. All present with the exception of Mr. Chase. All official documents were on the table, and the impression derived from indications, after the breaking up of the meeting, was that the majority of the constitutional advisers were in favor of holding the vessel and opening her mail. There are precedents within the limits of this war to authorize the latter act.

NEW YORK, April 21—The gunboat Barrataria, snagged while in the river (Mississippi) on the 7th. Guerrillas surrounded her, and it being found impossible to get her off, she was fired by her officers and abandoned.

Union associations at New Orleans have adopted resolutions and petition to Congress to allow the people to hold a Convention to form a State Government. The movement was opposed by some of the most thonghtful of the citizens. The health of the city is remarkably good.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 21.—The steamer from Newbern, 19th, reports that Gen. Foster, with a brigade, left yesterday for Washington, N. C. The captain of the steamer reports that the Monitors were all off Hilton Head on the 16th. Gov. Wise has been recalled from the command in front of Williamsburg, and Gen. Hood placed in command.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The *Herald's* letter from New Orleans, the 14th, says the news to-day from Brashaw City is of the utmost importance. The enemy evacuated the works at Centreville last night, but they will probably be captured, as the entire force is enclosed between Grover's forces on the one side and those of Emery and Weitzel on the other. The Enemy is leaving his guns and ammunition behind him. The Steamer Diana, lately taken from the United States, will certainly be captured. The ram, Queen of the West, was recaptured from the enemy, in Grand Lake. Capt. Fuller, her commander, and all her officers and crew, numbering 90, are now prisoners at Berwick Bay. The capture of the Queen of the West is most important, and the whole affair is considered a victory of immense advantage to the Union cause.

The fire at Denver city, Colorado Territory, on the morning of the 19th, destroyed property valued at a million and a half. A large quantity of flour and other provisions were burned.

NEW YORK, April 22.—In the matter of the claim of the U. S. District Attorney for the mails of the Peter Hoff to be given him to be disposed of. Judge Betts to-day gave a verbal opinion in the U. S. Court in this city. He held that the District Attorney was master of the case, and that as a public prosecutor he had a right without such evidence, in cases he might see fit, and that if he refused to permit the mails to be opened, he might do so. On this decision the mails will be delivered to District Attorney Smith, and by him transmitted to the British consul, Mr. Archibald.

Admiral Dupont's dispatches of the 18th seem to say that the brief attack on Charleston was but a heavy reconnoisance, which might have easily become a grand attack upon their defences. This reconnoisance was so serviceable that he will be prepared for work should he renew the attack. The report telegraphed a few days since, that the President had peremptorily ordered a renewal of the attack, was groundless. No unpleasant dispatches have been sent to the Admiral, who will make the attack only when in his judgment he thinks it fit.

The Union Emancipation Society of Manchester held a meeting, protesting against the building of war ships for the rebels, and adopted a memorial calling on the Government to vindicate the honor of England by stopping such proceedings.

The Polish Insurrection is reported as increasing in various directions. Sundry conflicts are reported with various successes.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst and cold.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

I. C. Jackson, Michigan Bar; Julien Hazzard, Oregon City; Lewis G. Green, Los Angeles; Thos. Detter, Lewiston, W. T.; ——, Victoria, V. I.; M. W., Placerville; S. P. Clanton, Benecia; E. Hatten, Napa; L. A. Monroe, Mariposa, and R. S. Brown, Greenwood; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.

DIED.

In this city, April 20, at 25 minutes past 6 o'clock, A. M., EDWARD FLETCHER, a native of Prince George county, Maryland, aged 57 years.

In this city, April 16, at the residence of Chester Bass, on Stone st., WILLIAM BARTON, aged 41 years.

Sonora and New Orleans papers please copy.

In Portland, Oregon, April 9, SYDNEY SPEAR COLLINS, eldest son of Henry M. and Elizabeth G. Collins, aged 25 years.

Obituary.

Death has once more deprived us of a most worthy member of society. Our beloved sister, FRANCES J. CAIN, has fallen a victim to his unerring shaft. She was a trusty friend, an exemplary wife, a kind mother, an unobtrusive Christian—one of the few who seek not for the praise of this world, but rather for the approval of a conscience void of offence. She left behind a husband and five children, as well as a large circle of friends, to mourn her loss; but we feel that her loss to us has been her gain. Peace to her ashes. S. M. C.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

DR. C. C. FURLEY,
Late Surgeon U. S. Army,
No. 12 Montgomery st., opposite Lick House.
Dr. Furley requests a share of the colored patronage. ap25

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.
A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

ROOMS TO RENT.
TWO BED ROOMS AND A PARLOR to rent, in a desirable location. Can be rented with the furniture as it stands, or they can be had without the furniture. Rent very moderate. Appsy at the APPEAL office. ap25

NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MRS. PRISCILLA STEWART OPENS an *INFANT SCHOOL*, Monday, April 27th, 1863, at No. 611 Greenwich st., between Stockton and Powell, in which she purposes to impart to the infant mind literary, mora and religious instruction, and therefore solicits a portion of the public patronage. Tuition, $1 50 per cents per month. Children from the interior can be taken to board. Unexceptionable references can be given. ap25

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

T. G. HIGGINS'
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
S. E. cor. Clay and Montgomery sts,
Opposite Gilbert's Melodeon, San Francisco.
PHOTOGRAPHS & AMBROTYPES
Taken in all the perfection of the Art, and at prices that defy competition. Small Daguerreotypes copied to life-size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set. T. J. HIGGINS.

MORTIMER & DEAS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
VEGETABLE PRODUCE,
BUTTER AND EGGS,
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Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
LEWIS M. MORTIMER. E. W. DEAS.

Watch Repairing at New York Prices!
C. E. COLLINS,
602 Montgomery Street,
Exclusive Agent for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
Importer of
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
I AM SELLING GOODS IN SAN FRANCISCO at just as low prices as the same articles can be bought in New York, in many cases my charges being not more than half those of other dealers, who, doing a credit business, are compelled to charge a heavy advance to cover their losses by bad debts.
On the price of a single Silver or Gold Watch, there is a difference of from $10 to $50 between my prices and those of other dealers.
Terms cash and but one price.
Goods sent to any part of the State by Express with bill for collection on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS,
No. 602 Montgomery st., (east side,)
One Door North of Clay.
Watch Repairing at New York Prices.

UNION RESTAURANT,
NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,
Above Kearny.
J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.
A share of public patronage is solicited.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines. No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER, }

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,
HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf M. COOPER, Proprietor.

LODGING.
MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.
N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

FURNISHED ROOMS,
MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor; can accomodate persons from the interior or the city, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 5.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 57.

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PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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One month " 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion..$1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
For longer periods, and to regular advertisers, a liberal discount will be made.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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Deaths..... gratis.
Obituary Notices..... 50

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REV. J. J. MOORE,
REV. T. M. D. WARD,
J. B. SANDERSON,
J. M. BELL,
WM. H. YATES,
E. P. DUPLEX,
WM. H. FOOTE,
WM. H. HALL,
WM. A. SMITH,
J. M. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
John G. Coursey, City Agent.
Martin Carson, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart "
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James G. Brown, Carson City, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

JOHN C. FREMONT, in a letter to General Halleck, suggests the occupation immediately of the Pacific Railroad lands by large bodies of colored men, freed by the President's Emancipation Proclamation. He says in urging consideration of the proposition, since there is so large a number of our able-bodied citizens in the army, it would be a matter of great economy; and the great rapidity with which the road could be driven forward by the employment of this class of people makes this subject worthy of the most liberal discussion.

From the Africans Repository.

Forty-Sixth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

(Concluded.)

LIBERIAN AGRICULTURE AND TRADE.—Since our last general meeting, Liberia has made progress both in agriculture and trade. The following statement of exports from Monrovia for the quarter ending 30th June last, is copied from the Liberia *Herald*, of Aug. 19, 1862:

Palm oil to Holland....27,000 galls.
England....41,000 "
U. States...25,000 "
Other parts..17,000 "
120,000 galls.

Camwood to England.....22 tons.
United States..15 "
Holland.....1½ "
Other parts...23 "
61½ tons.

Ivory to Holland.....224 lbs.
England.....105 "
Other parts.....100 "
420 lbs.

Palm kernels to Holland.....1,340 bushels.
Malaga pepper.....2,773 lbs.

In harbor for clearance, bark Mowa, Fredericktown. Hamburg, 70,000 gallons palm oil, and 20 tons camwood.

The Liberia *Herald* states justly that Liberia grows in importance. The brig Ann has arrived at New York from Monrovia, with 2,000 gallons palm oil, 6,000 lbs. Liberia coffee, 30 bbls. syrup, 21 bbls. sugar, 5,000 lbs. spices, 3½ tons camwood, and other articles. The Greyhound has since returned to the same port with a full cargo of palm oil and barwood. Fifteen hundred pounds of Liberia coffee sold in Philadelphia the last summer at thirty cents a pound.

The agriculture of Liberia has increased rapidly during the year, especially the products necessary for subsistence, and the crops of sugar cane and coffee. Several citizens of Liberia have from 1,000 to 3,000 pounds of coffee, and several are profitably engaged in the culture of the sugar cane. One has the promise of a crop of 30,000 pounds of sugar, and has also purchased 300 acres of land on the Junk river, which he represents as good land for either cotton or sugar cane. The labor of the apprenticed recaptured Africans has contributed very much to the improvement of Liberian agriculture; they are represented as making rapid progress in civilization. Says the N. Y. *Colonization Journal*: "Fortunes can be made by industrious labor in Liberia, either at cotton, coffee or sugar cultivation, and the only wonder is, that, to a soil, and climate so favorable to the production of these important tropical products, and where land is free, thousands of our poor and unemployed and poorly paid colored men refuse to emigrate and participate in these opportunities. With cotton at 50 cts. per lb., coffee at 30 cts., brown sugar at 10 cts., an healthy man in Liberia can remain poor 3 years without criminal idleness."

NEW JERSEY SETTLEMENT.—The committee have sought to fulfil the views of the Board of Directors for the founding of new settlements, especially that of Finley east and interior, from Grand Bassa on the high lands, purchased by the New Jersey Colonization Society, and to which their attention has for some years been directed. The movements of the Society for this year have been restrained by the want of emigrants. Early this year, President Benson gave directions for the opening of a road, and the construction of a Receptacle and other houses at the chosen site; and the Executive Committee appropriated the amount entrusted to them for this object by the New Jersey Society, concluding from estimates supplied by the Liberian Government, that the work would be completed by an amount furnished by that Government equal to that appropriated through the Committee by the New Jersey Society.

We are informed that several houses at Finley are already occupied by settlers from the neighboring settlements, while the road and the receptacle are expected to be ready for the emigrants by the Stevens, who have chosen Finley as their permanent home.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Since our last anniversary, slavery has been abolished in this District by act of Congress, and $100,000 appropriated to aid in colonization, under direction of the President, in Hayti or Liberia, or some other country beyond the limits of the United States, of free persons of color, and including those just emancipated in this District, who may choose to avail themselves of this act—not to exceed $100 to the individual. The whole number of servants reported by the commissioners as emancipated under this act, and for whom compensation is awarded, is 2,989, while the entire number made free by the act, is 3,100—compensation being withheld for adequate cause in view of the commissioners.

AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.—The Royal Geographical Society reports the continuance of the admiralty surveys of African rivers, and that many travellers are making discoveries in unknown and unvisited regions. The river Volta, the Ogun, with its branches; the Zambesi and Rovuma have been partially explored, and skeletons of maps sent home for publication. The result of the ascent of the Rovuma, which it had been thought might open a safe way to the vast regions of the Niassa, was not satisfactory, so that Dr. Livingstone revisited the Zambesi, and established the University Mission in the heathenly position to be found near the banks of the Shire. Dr. Livingstone has since visited the west coast of the Niassa, in an open boat, (200 miles) but no certain account was obtained of its northern termination. Captain Burton is now her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po, and has visited many parts of Benin and Biafra. The Geographical Society has cherished an intense desire to solve the problem of the sources of the White Nile, and look anxiously for intelligence from Capt. Speke, so long the companion of Capt. Burton in the Somali country. A few months may decide what has so long been a question to geographers.

AFRICAN MISSIONS.—Mission Stations now are established in Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Africa, and their light and influence felt in the barbarous and unknown regions of the interior. In Egypt and Abyssinia, and throughout Southern Africa, at Abeokuta and some distance up the Niger, at the Gaboon, Corisco, and Cape Palmas. In all the districts of Liberia, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and along the shores of the Mediterranean, men of God have taken their stations to proclaim the Word of Eternal Life. The past year their numbers and influence have increased.

SLAVE TRADE.—A treaty has been formed during the year, between the United States and Great Britan, for the abolition of the African slave trade, which it is hoped may prove efficient, though this hope is darkened by late advices from that country. Late accounts received in England, of a recent revival of this traffic, notwithstanding the large fleets of cruisers employed for its suppression.

"On the 29th of October, a large screw steamer shipped upwards of 920 slaves at Whydah, and got to sea, although several British cruisers were keeping a sharp lookout after her. Other vessels are also reported to have escaped with cargoes of slaves."

A writer from Khartom, the White Nile, says that the legitimate trade of that place, has given way to traffic in slaves and ivory. Plunder and murder are its constant attendants.

During the year the Government of Liberia appointed the Rev. John Pinney, L. L. D., Corresponding Secretary of the New York State Colonization Society, for some years a Missionary in Africa, subsequently Governor of Liberia, to the office of Consul General of that Republic.

BENEVOLENCE OF THE SOCIETY.—This Society was founded in benevolence to the African race. The great men who gave it existence saw the wide and comprehensive influence it must exert upon the destinies of Africa and all classes of her children. Constitutionally limited in its direct action to free persons of color, it has operated for good in all directions, and many benevolent masters have generously contributed to its funds, and availed themselves of the opportunity it has afforded of bestowing liberty in Liberia upon their slaves. And this result was predicted by the fathers of this Society at its origin. "The effect of this Society," said its first President, Judge Washington, from Virginia, at its first annual meeting, "if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic society, and should it lead, as we may fairly hope it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction."

Let it be remembered that the General Government of the United States and this Institution have mutually co-operated in the suppression of the slave trade and in the care of the recaptured Africans, from the earliest days of the Society; that through the skill and courage of officers of our navy, possession was first obtained of what has since risen to be recognized by many nations as the independent Republic of Liberia; that contracts have been repeatedly made by the President with the Society for the support and civilization of large numbers of recaptured Africans, and that funds appropriated by Congress have been paid over for this object, through their Board to the Government of Liberia, with advantage to all concerned.

Our President and many of his predecessors have expressed a deep interest in Liberia.

Let these sentiments animate the friends of this Society and of our country, and another quarter of the world will be added to civilized and Christian communities, and this nation look with complacency upon the fruits of her own benevolence, upon the regenerated character of Africa, her renovated and rich tropical fields, her abounding commerce, her institutions of education, enterprise and piety, and become partakers in her joy.

Another Picture of Slavery.

The following is a candid confession by a Southerner (editor of the *American Flag*, Sonora,) of the evils of the accursed institution of Slavery. The testimony cannot be gainsaid:

We have been looking at a picture of slavery in Mississippi, the state where we were raised, and over which the conflagration of civil war has been surging like sand storms on the desert. There were the blood-hounds pursuing and tearing down the fainting fugitive. There stood the trembling slave on the auction block, with his swarthy mate crouching down on her knees, pleading with the obdurate soul-drinker. There was the octoroon stripped to the waist and tied down to the whipping-post, while tender flesh rose in discolored welts under the many-stranded lash of the overseer; and there, too, was another infuriated wretch mounted on a horse, and lashing a worn-out, delinquent slave across the cotton field.

Does the reader ask, "Are these things so?" We answer, yes. We have seen all these pictures in real life, over and over. We have seen all the griefs and heart-rendings and cold-bloodedness of the auction block and the slave pen; we have

seen the remains of human beings who had been hunted down and torn to pieces by more than two score of bloodhounds, with the entrails trailed about the ground and with the throat still bleeding from the fangs of the dogs. We have seen men sell their children and their son's children at public auction. We have seen a woman with a face as white as our own, stripped to the waist, pinioned to the whipping-post and lashed till the blood ran down her heels, while the scars were afterwards washed with brine to prevent the lacerated back of the chattel from being fly-blown. More than this, we have seen an old man crippled with chilblains, whipped to the field while the soles of his feet were sluffing off with rottenness and alive with maggots.

These are some of the aspects of slavery which we have seen for ourselves, in boyhood and in maturer life. They are *not* "Abolition lies," but are the observations of one who was born and lived to almost manhood under all the influences and prejudice of this cruel, remomorseless and thrice-damned institution. The Abolitionists have not told, and never knew half of the horrible truth, or if they have, they have not been believed. The scenes above related occurred in Lowndes county, Mississippi, near the town of Columbus, where in the tenderness of the young child's heart, we have listened sympathetically to the pitiful complaints of these poor black people who learned that we would not betray their confidence. It is true enough that these are the more horrible features of slavery, that all masters are not cruel; but mercy and kindness are the exceptions, and cruelty and stony-heartedness are the rule of coarse-minded bestial devils usually employed as overseers.

Now, will any northern dough-face, any cold-blooded Democratic parasite who laps his prodigal tongue about the shoe-soles of slaveholders who despise his unnatural servility, be any longer at a loss to understand why we hate an institution which is held accursed of every Christian nation, of every human impulse, and whose unspeakable wickedness is forever rising up in all its black, insufferable deformity before the judgment seat of a just God, to whom the rude tongue and swelling heart of the negro slave have been crying in pitiful abandonment? If there were anything that could destroy our faith in the existence of a righteous Almighty, it is the long time that the outcry of the tortured slave has been in reaching the ear of the Deity. But, at length, the long suffrance of Heaven is at an end. Sluggish Justice at last comes forth from beneath the Throne; thunders threaten in the sky and flaming bolts drop upon and blast the land that has become drunken with the blood of these poor despised and friendless people. The Angel of Retribution is at last let out on the warpath, and the doom of slavery is read both in the gloom of starless night and by the first dim tapers that the heralds of the morning hold over our old home in Mississippi.

And who will pluck down the rainbow from the negro's horizon? Who will arrest the sweeping angel sent forth with the flaming sword and equitable scales of justice? Who will repeal the emancipation proclamation of the Almight God, written in the book of inexorable destiny, re-proclaimed from the fiery mouths of ten thousand cannon and signalized by the flashing armor of a million of men? None can do this great thing, save the Democratic party in the State of California! That mighty conservative power, anointed with Broderick's blood, wrapped in the Confederate flag and bearing the charm of the Constitution, will stand in the prow of the fisherman's boat, like another Nazarene waked from slumber, and stretch its wizard wand over the turbulent Gallilee of slavery, and lo! there will be a great calm!

It has been been reserved for Abraham Lincoln to make a proclamation which will live in the history of human freedom wherever the English tongue is remembered; to have set up "a landmark of his country's genius, rearing itself among regal ruins and national dissolution, a mental pyramid in the solitude of time, beneath whose shade things might moulder, and round whose summit eternity must play."—*American Flag.*

THE entire immigration last year into the United States was 114,475, nearly 100,000 arriving at New York.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1863.

Ought the American Colored People of this Coast to Celebrate the Ensuing Fourth of July?

Prior to the 1st of January, 1863—a day now embalmed as sacred in the memory of our people—there were so many reasons why the American colored citizens should not celebrate the Fourth of July, or join in giving eclat to the national holiday, that it would be futile to set forth any one of them. That sublime document, the Declaration of Independence, when it was sent forth from Independence Hall, inspired the hearts of the black race as well as the white, and was received with acclamation and shouts of patriotic enthusiasm alike by all liberty-loving men. Such was the spirit of July 4, 1776. The whole Declaration, and particularly that part which reads, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men were created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," never can be eradicated from the mind of man, and are cherished with peculiar tenacity by the colored American. It was these truthful sentiments which inspired our ancestry to share their fate in common with others against tyranny and oppression in the days of George Washington, and later in the days of Andrew Jackson: and now, in the days of President Abraham Lincoln, under brighter auspices of human freedom, ought not the colored American people rejoice with a new joy, and shall they not celebrate the ensuing 4th of July? Heretofore that great day, thrillingly auspicious and especially cheering to the white American citizen, has been a day of despondency, a day of humiliation to the intelligent colored American citizen. To him the sounds of music in its commemoration had no charms—no outbursts of enthusiasm and merriment from the joyful masses could induce him to follow national parades, while his patriotism was stifled and his political if not natural rights ignored. The teachings of the colored American, in relation to self-respect, has been precisely the same as the white American. His books have been their books—his theory of government has been their theory, etc. In nativity, custom and habit, therefore, strictly American, and with our rights at least partially restored, let us, then, assume our position as citizens loyal to the Government. Let us observe the National Holiday, hereafter, in lieu of the 1st of August. We can congratulate the act of British Emancipation on the 4th of July. We must not wait for other people to invite us. Let our people, in each locality, get up a celebration in their own way, whether it be within doors or out-of-doors will not make any material difference.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS ON LIFE.—The steam propeller Ada Hancock, of San Pedro, was used for the purpose of towing lighters, freight and passengers to and from the steamer Senator, discharging from her anchorage at that port. On the 27th ult., while conveyting about 60 passengers on shore, and when about 1000 yards from the town, her boiler exploded, killing Capt. T. W. Seeley of the Senator, and 24 others, and badly scalding and wounding 9 others. The disaster has caused a deep gloom in the community. Among the list of killed is Richard Price, a native of Jamaica, who has been living at Benicia with Capt. Hancock for several years; and another colored man, whose name is unknown, but who is reported as Capt. Hooper's servant.

We hope our friends will bear in mind that prompt payments, when their subscriptions are due, greatly enables us to keep "clear" with the printers. We hope this hint will be sufficient, so that every dime due the APPEAL may be paid the ensuing week.

MAY FESTIVAL AND PICNIC.—The Public School, under the auspices of J. B. Sanderson, teacher, held a Picnic at Alameda yesterday. A large number of the parents of the scholars accompanied them to the grove. The Picnic passed off very pleasantly.

STRANGERS.—Among those from the interior the past week we are pleased to note Mr. Geo. W. Holman of Napa county. Mr. H. exemplifies what can be done by other colored men. He has a large tract of land under cultivation, and is one of the many extensive farmers in that county.

DEPARTURES.—Among the passengers for the East, to-day, per steamer Constitution, are Messrs. Chas. H. Curry and Cyrus Smith. Both have resided in this State over 10 years. They leave with the regrets of a large number of friends.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. J. A. McDougall, of the U. S. Senate, for important public documents: "Agricultural Report, U. S. Senate, 1861," and the "Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census, Senate U. S."

Mr. Geo. H. Bell, No. 611 Montgomery street, corner of Merchant, has our special thanks for a good supply of Eastern papers, including several pictorials.

ARRIVALS.—Among the passengers by the steamer Constitution we are pleased to notice the return of Mrs. T. M. D. Ward.

REWARD OFFERED.—Mr. Gibbs, of the firm of Lester & Gibbs, of this city, offers a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of the unfortunate man, Stephen Anderson.—*Colonist, Victoria.*

Communications.

From a Lady Contributor to the Pacific Appeal.

A Good Conscience the Best Security against Calumny and Reproach.

A good conscience is to the soul what health is to the body, it preserves a constant ease and serenity within us, and more than countervails all the calamities and afflictions which can possibly befall us. I know of nothing so hard for a generous mind to get over as calumny and reproach, and cannot find any method of quieting the soul under them, besides this single one of our being conscious to ourselves that we do not deserve them.

I have been always pleased with that passage in Don Quixotte, where the fanatical knight is represented as loading a gentleman of good sense with praises and eulogiums, upon which the gentleman makes this reflection to himself: Though we are often sure that the censures which are passed upon us are uttered by those who know nothing of us and have neither means nor abilities to form a right judgment of us, we cannot forbear being grieved at what they say.

In order to heal this infirmity, which is so natural in the best and wisest of men, I have taken a particular pleasure in observing the conduct of the old philosophers, how they bore themselves up against the malice and detraction of their enemies The way to silence calumny, says Bias, is to "be always exercised in such things as are praisoworthy." Socrates, after having received his sentence, told his friends that he had always accustomed himself to regard truth and not censure, and that he was not troubled at his condemnation, because he knew himself free from gnilt. It was in the same spirit that he heard the accusations of his two great adversaries, who had uttered against him the most violent reproaches: "Augustus and Melitus may procure sentence against me, but they cannot hurt me." This profound philosopher was so well fortified in his own innocence that he neglected all the importance of evil tongues that were engaged in his detraction. This was properly the support of a good conscience. Others of the philosophers rather chose to retort the injury by a smart reply, than thus to disarm it with respect to themselves. They showed that it stung them, though, at the same time, they had the address to make their aggressor suffer with them. Of this kind is Aristotle's reply to one who pursued him with long and bitter invectives. "You," says he, "who are used to suffer reproaches utter them with delight, I, who have not been used to utter them, take no pleasure in hearing them." Diogenes was still more severe on one who spoke ill of him. "No one will hear when you speak ill of me, any more than they would believe me should I speak well of you." In these and many other instances, that I could produce, the bitterness of the answer sufficiently testifies the uneasiness of mind the person was under who made it. I would rather advise my reader, if he has not in this case the secret consolation, that he deserves no such reproaches as are cast on him, to follow the advice of Epictetus: "If any man speak ill of thee, consider whether he hath truth on his side, and if so, reform thyself, that his censure may not affect thee."

When Anaximander was told that the boys laughed at his singing, he replied; "then I must learn to sing better."

But of all the sayings of philosophers, which I have gathered together for my own use on this occasion, there are none which carry in them more candor and good sense than the following ones of Plato: Being told that he had many enemies who spoke ill of him, he answered: It is no matter, I will live to see that none shall believe them." Hearing another time that an intimate friend of his had spoken detractingly of him, he said: "I am sure he would not do it if he is what he pretends to be, or else he has some reason for it.

This is the surest as well as the best and most noble way of drawing the sting out of a reproach, and a true method of preparing a man for that great and only relief against the pains of calumny, "a good conscience."

I designed in this essay to show that there is no happiness wanting to him who is possessed of this excellent frame of mind, and that no one can be miserable who is in the enjoyment of it, but I find this subject so well treated in one of Dr South's sermons, that I shall occupy a portion of this Saturday's paper with a passage of it, which cannot but make the man's heart burn within him who reads it with proper attention

That admirable author, having shown the strength of a good conscience, in supporting a man under the greatest trials and difficulties of life, concludes with representing its force and efficacy in the hour of death. The third and last instance, in which above all others this confidence towards God does most eminently show itself, is at the time of death; which surely gives the grand opportunity of trying both the strength and worth of every principle.

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to put off his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God; at which sad time his memory shall serve him for little else but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life, and his former extravagance stripped of all their pleasure, but straining their guilt; what is it that can promise him a fair passage into the other world, or a comfortable appearance before his dreadful judge when he is there?

Not all the friends, and interests, all the riches and honors under heaven, can speak so much as a word for him, or one word of comfort for him in that condition. They may possibly reproach but they cannot relieve him.

No, at this disconsolate time, when the busy temper shall be more than usually apt to vex and trouble him, and the pains of a dying body to hinder and discompose him, and the settlement of worldly affairs to disturb and confound him; and in a word, all things conspire to make his sick bed grievous and uneasy; nothing can then stand up against all these ruins, and speak life in the midst of death, but a clear conscience.

And the testimony of that shall make the comforts of heaven descend upon his weary head, like a refreshing dew or shower upon a parched ground.

"It will give him some lively, earnest, and secret anticipations of his eternal joy. It shall bid his soul to go out of the body undaunstedly, and lift up his head with confidence before saints and angels. Surely the comfort which he conveys at this season is something bigger than the capacities of mortality, mighty and unspeakable and not to be understood until it comes to be felt. And now who would not quit all the pleasures, and trash, and trifles, which are apt to corrupt the heart of man, and pursue the greatest rigors of piety and austerities of a great life, to purchase to himself such a conscience, as at the hour of death, when all the friendship in the world shall bid him adieu, and the whole creation turn its back upon him, shall dismiss the soul, and close his eyes with that blessed sentence, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

A. E. V.

Sacramento City, April 27, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MARYSVILLE, April 28, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, which has been in contemplation for the past 3 months, was held in Emmel's Building, situated on D street, commencing on the 7th inst. On the opening night, the Sabbath School children, under the management of Dr. W. H C. Stephenson, their superintendent, gave an exhibition, which, for the time they had to practice, was a very fine affair, reflecting credit upon all concerned. The attendance, on the first night, was very large and appreciative, but the three subsequent nights the attendance was limited. On the closing night, the Society gave a party to the children, which they enjoyed to its fullest extent, the older ones being unable to refrain from taking a part, the whole winding up to the satisfaction of all concerned, with considerable profit to the Society for which it was given. The gross receipts amounted to $220, with an expense of $80, leaving a nett profit of $142, the use of the room being kindly tendered by the proprietor, J. B. Emmal, Esq. The room was very tastefully arranged, and the tables showed good judgment and discretion in the selection of their goods. The officers deserve a great deal of credit for their untiring exertions to make the whole affair a success. The Society intend purchasing a new site for their Church, and erecting thereon a good substantial brick edifice. The Society is gradually improving, under the ministerial charge of the Rev. Mr. Hubard, who is a very intelligent and promising young man. The Society is very grateful to their friends and the public generally for their kind assistance and patronage.

D.

For the Pacific Appeal.

UNION CLUB ROOMS, APOLLO HALL.—Mrs. Frances Cooper, widow of the late Mathias Cooper, having succeeded in obtaining possession of this establishment, it is now open for the reception of visitors, under the superintendence of Mr. John Blake. This favorite place of resort is too well known to need commendation, and we can only assure the public that they will be well accommodated by "Gentleman John," who is always at his post.

B.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Coroner's Inquest at the Boomerang, on the body of Stephen Anderson.

Our Victoria correspondent sends us the following clippings from the *British Colonist*, of April 20th and 21st.

An inquest was held on Saturday, before Dr. Dickson, Coroner, and a jury of 15 citizens, on view of the body of Stephen Anderson, the colored man who was shot on the Saanich road on Friday evening last.

The following gentlemen composed the jury: C. A. Bayley, foreman, N. Pointer, J. P. Freeman, P. Lester, Wm. Brown, James Carswell, E. B. Earles, Richard Hall, Jas. Strachan, R. McDonald, W. H Kirk, Frank Perrett, J. Wilcox, T. F. Swarnich and C. J. Palin.

The Coroner requested the jury to proceed to Anderson's residence and view the body of the deceased.

Mr Wilcox rose and made a request that the Coroner would impose the proper fine upon all absent jurors. He had himself attended almost every inquest, and presumed that gentlemen absented themselves simply to attend to their own affairs, and he should wish to see them fined, and the money paid to the fund of the Royal Hospital.

Mr. Wilcox was supported by several jurors.

The Coroner stated that he must enquire further into the matter before he could say what action he would take. The jury having withdrawn, returned in half an hour, and on taking their seats the Coroner said: That owing to the officer who served the summons having had an unusual pressure of duties, the summonses were not served with the precise regularity that would justify his inflicting fines on the present occasion.

The Court was then cleared, while the Coroner and jury deliberated as to whether the enquiry should be secret or open. The latter course was decided upon, and the witnesses were called in.

EVIDENCE.

As the enquiry will be a long one, owing to the number of witnesses summoned to attend, we purpose furnishing our readers with a condensed report of the testimony of each witness adduced, without dragging them through a train of uninteresting and tedious though necessary matter.

Fortune Richard, (a colored man) sworn—Stated that he and deceased were sitting in his cabin at Saanich preparing supper, about dusk on Thursday evening, when Anderson's dog became uneasy and growled; deceased lifted the latch of the door, without rising, and partly opened it, when a shot was fired in at the door, and Anderson placing his hand on his breast exclaimed, oh! and fell off the stool; witness seized his gun and rushed outside, but could not hear or see anything; there were three shots fired, the first was louder than the others; the two last were fired at witness; first and second shots were fired in quick succession, the third while witness was getting his gun; witness did not re-enter, but rushed off to Carter's hut, which was not far off for assistance; told Carter what had happened, and then sent Jackson who lives with Carter to render what assistance he could to Anderson, while witness went to town for medical aid. Carter went to inform another neighbor, named Bayly. On arriving at Stevens' (about 10 P. M.) witness heard that a man had passed quickly by towards town about ten minutes before. Got a horse at Stevens', and reached the station as the people were coming from theatre. Lodged information; was detained an hour, while search was made for Sergeant Blake. Proceeded to Dr. Black's residence, and, between 12 and 1 o'clock, started with the Doctor, and when they arrived at the hut found Anderson lying quite dead. Witness picked up a loaded revolver (produced) outside the hut. Foot tracks with shoes on were found leading from the hut into the wood; showed them to officer. Knew a colored man named Williamson was turned out of employ of Hudson Bay Co. Heard deceased cry, "He was satisfied Williamson would take an underhand advantage of him if he could." Did not mention Williamson's name to police, not knowing he was in the country. Could name the following who knew Williamson had threatened to take Anderson's life, viz.: Columbus Jones, Phelan Spotts, William Gant, Charles Cooper and Sam. Booth.

George Carter deposed that he resided from three to four hundred yards away from Richard's hut. On Thursday evening, at dusk, heard report of four shots in that direction—two first close together, then a pause, then two more. A few minutes after, Richard came to him in breathless haste, and told him Anderson was shot, and that he had been fired at; he said he wanted a doctor quickly, and asked what he should do. Witness suggested that Richard should return to Anderson, while he went to town. Richard said he couldn't return to a place where he had been fired at. Richard went to town, and witness to Bayly's place, about a mile off. Returned with Mr. Bayly and his partner, and a man named Marks, and met two young men from the shingle huts at Carter's. All six went to Richard's, where they found Anderson lying on the floor, quite dead. Found two bullet marks in a tool box; one ball had passed through the door. Remained two or three hours. It was impossible to search the thick wood around.

Witnesses Bayly and Marks were called forwaad, but stated that they could add nothing to Carter's statement.

Columbus Jones (another Colored man) sworn; Had no occupation. Thought he had seen the large pistol produced before, or one very like it. (With hesitation.) The man who owned it was named Williamson. Did you know his Christian name. He brought it to witness' house to barter for another pistol, (a six-shooter.) This was just after he had come out of confinement. Witness wouldn't trade with him, and said, "You want to kill Anderson." Williamson laughed. The reason for witness making this remark was in consequence of Williamson having before observed that "he would shoot any man who wronged him out of his rights." It was not from what Williamson said; he never told witness to his recollection, that he would kill Anderson. It was three weeks since he had seen Williamson. They were bosom friends. When Williamson brought the large pistol to change it, he said "he had a mind to use it." Witness thought he purposed committing self destruction, and tried to dissuade him. Did not know whether Williamson had been to his house within forty-eight hours. Did not know until after the murder, that he had arrived and left by the steamer Anderson. Did not caution Anderson about Williamson. Had nothing to do with difficulty between Williamson and deceased.

This witness gave his evidence in a reluctant and hesitating manner, and several times indulged in laughter, which met with a well merited rebuke from the Coroner.

The court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of Anderson was resumed at the Boomerang yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The following witnesses were called:

Felin Spots sworn—Resides in Victoria. A few months ago had a conversation with Williamson about the lot difficulty between him and deceased, when he stated he and Anderson would ultimately meet in hell, when the matter would finally be adjusted; that he had been robbed by the man whom he took to be his friend. Williamson is a tall slim man about five feet ten, very dark in complexion, about forty years of age.

Charles Henry Sharp, sworn—I saw Williamson on Tuesday last about ten minutes past eight in the evening; he had just arrived by the Eliza Anderson; said he was going up to Davidson's; he returned during my absence; did not see him afterwards till Friday when he came to the house between one and two in the morning; said he had been up with some boys from the other side, and that he had been refused lodging at Wilcox's and several other places; at his request I allowed him to stop at my house till morning, when he left half an hour after daylight to go away in the Eliza Anderson. Witness corroborated the statement of previous witness as to Williamson's expressions of ill will against Anderson; told the latter of it, when he expressed his apprehensions of Williamson. Large pistol produced looks like pistol I kept for Williamson when he was in jail. I had at the same time a Colt's five-shooter and think it be longed to him.

Henry Dawson sworn—saw Williamson on the evening of the 14th at my house. Saw a pistol like the one produced, hanging up in Williamson's house.

William Miller sworn—I keep a saloon on Johnson street—Saw Williamson on Friday morning last at a quarter to five, as he passed my window. Shouted to him, when he looked up I nodded to him. Remarked to another person "there goes a scared coon," as he looked so queer.

Franklin Wall—testified that he had a conversation with Williamson on Wednesday morning on Johnson street, when he made enquiry about Anderson's place of residence, and his occupation; referred them to matters connected with the suit between them, said he would like to see Anderson about the best place to locate a shop up the river. Williamson spoke about Anderson having made a will. Witness had heard Williamson make use of threatening language towards Anderson, and warned the latter of it.

Charles Cooper swore that in December last Williamson, in a conversation with him, said that he meant to see the blood from Anderson's heart drop from the point of a knife which he held in his hand.

James Wilcox gave evidence to the effect that Williamson came to his hotel a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Thursday night, and in an excited manner requested lodging, which witness was unable to give him.

Dr. Black, who with Dr. Chip made the *post mortem* examination, testified to having picked up the pistol produced a few feet from the door. Said death was caused by a wound produced by a ball fitting the pistol, and which he extracted from the body.

D. W. Chancy swore that Williamson told him in February last that he was coming over to this side to kill a colored man. Saw him at Wilcox's on Thursday night, near twelve, when he said he had walked a long way.

John Coles saw a colored man on Thursday evening about a mile beyond Stephens', on the road to Saanich; described his appearance and dress, which corresponded to the description given of Williamson by the other witnesses. When he reached Anderson's place, which was about five o'clock, he heard a shot fired, which caused him to wait awhile, but he soon rode on.

The jury, after a few minutes deliberation returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Robert Williamson.

The Coroner then issued his warrant for the arrest of the suspected individual.

THE "POOR WHITE TRASH"—THE FILIBUSTERS, GUERRILLAS AND JAYHAWKERS OF THE SOUTH.—Agriculture, when carried on by slaves, being, by a sure law, restricted to the most fertile portion of the land, and no other form of systematic industry being possible where slavery is established, it happens that there is in all slave countries vast districts becoming, under the deteriorating effects of slave-industry, constantly larger, which are wholly surrendered to nature, and remain forever as willderness. This is a characteristic feature in the political economy of the slave States of the South, and is attended with social consequences of the most important kind. For the tracts thus left, or made desolate, become, in time, the resort of a numerous horde of people, who, too poor to keep slaves and too proud to work, prefer a vagrant and precarious life, spent in the desert, engaging in occupations which would associate them with the slaves whom they despise. In the Southern States no less than 5,000,000 of human beings are now said to exist in this manner in a condition little removed from savage life, eking out a wretched subsistence by hunting, by fishing, by hiring themselves out for occasional jobs, by plunder. Combining the restlessness and contempt for regular industry peculiar to the savage with the vices of the *Proletaire* of civilized communities, those people make up a class at once degraded ane dangerous; and constantly reinforced as they are by all that is idle, worthless ane lawless among the population of the neighborhood States, form an inexhaustible *preserve* of ruffianism, ready at hand for all the worst purposes of Southern ambition. The planters complain of these people for their idleness, for corrupting their slaves, for their thievish propensities; but they cannot dispense with them, for in truth, they perform an indispensible function in the economy of slave societies, of which they are at once the victims and the principal supports. It is from their ranks that those filibustering expeditions are recruited which have been found so effective an instrument in extending the domain of the slave-power: they furnish the Border Ruffians, who, in colonization struggle with the Northern States contend with Free Soilers in the Territories; and it is to their antipathy to the negroes that the planters securely trust for repressing every attempt at servile insurrection. Such are the "mean or medium whites" or "white trash" of the Southern States. They comprise several local subdivisions, "the Crackers, the Sandhillers, Clay eaters," and many more. The class is not peculiar to any locality; but is the invariable outgrowth of negro slavery wherever it has raised its head in modern times. It may be seen in the new State of Texas, as well as in the old settled districts of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia; in the West India Islands no less than on the Continent. In the States of the Confederacy it comprises, as I have said, 5,000,000 of

human beings, about seven-tenths of the whole white population.—*Cairns's Slave Power.*

THE HAYTIEN MINISTER, &c.—The advent of the mulatto Haytien Minister at Washington has produced all sorts of complications. According to prevalent American ideas, a man might as well be doomed at once as "eat with a nigger;" but "our best society,"including such lights as Lord Lyons, Baron Stoekel, and the other diplomatic magnates, Senators Harris and Morgan, Secretary Chase and others, gathered about Secretary Seward's hospitable board, in loving accord with the well-bred mulatto who represents the Haytien Government. The wealthior negroes of Washington, it is said, deemed the opportunity for cultivating friendly relations with the diplomatic circle a good one, and have sought to pay their respects to the Minister; but to their intense disgust "at the airs foreign niggers put on," have decidedly received the could shoulder. As the Minister of an independent sovereignty, the Minister cannot meet on terms of social equality classes not so received in the country to which he is accredited.

Latest Telegraphic News.

The rumor that rebels are marching on Wheeling and Pittsburg rests on the facts that a force had appeared at Morgantown, Va., on the Monongahela River, near the State line of Pennsylvania. No fears are entertained for either place, and it is not probable that the rebel force will proceed any further north.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, between Cumberland and Grafton, is destroyed by the rebels.

The Mexican minister had an interview April 28th, with the President, and complained of the unfriendly treatment his country had received in the refusal to permit the shipment of munitions of war on Mexican account, while the French were allowed to buy freely at New York, St. Louis and elsewhere.

Gen. Banks had taken possession of the Opelousas Railroad, and opened communication with Admiral Farragut above Port Hudson. Gen. Banks has also captured a large number of prisoners, and a large amount of stores, cotton, ammunition, etc. About 500 rebel prisoners were arriving daily at New Orleans.

CAIRO, April 29th.—By way of Memphis we have news of the capture of Tuscumbia. The place was held by the Col. Chalmers, whose forces had been very troublesome lately, in the vicinity of the Tennesee river. On Thursday last, Gen. Dodge attacked him and a severe engagement ensued. Chalmers stoutly contesting the ground wherever he was compelled to give way and fall back. The Federal loss is stated at one hundred. Rebel loss is not given. Gen. Doyle is now in possession of Tuscumbia, and rebel communication by that route cut off.

The Virginia, which was launched from the Clyde for the Confederates, is reported to be in the British Channel, near the French coast, where she took in her armament, warlike stores, etc., sailing westward immediately. She is described as being very strong and very fast, is armed with ten heavy guns, two Whitworth 68 pounder pivot guns.

Russia has granted a full and entire amnesty to all the Poles and Russians who lay down their arms and return to their allegiance by May 30th, but the amnesty has been universally rejected, and a protest against the amnesty circulated. The insurgents were victorious at Cischo, Cineo, Konir and Plaskie. The insurrection is gaining ground, and the Russians now occupy the position formerly occupied by Langiewitz. The Committee of the Wilna Revolutionary Government have called upon the people to rise, declaring Lithuania and Little Russia inseparable, and portions of the Revolutionary plan. The Czar's amnesty had much increased the intensity of the insurrection, and every individual in Cracow wishes to join, even without arms. The Lithuania insurgents were increasing.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The news of today is limited, but important and gratifying. Gen. Hooker has commenced moving his forces across the Rappahannock, and high hopes are entertained of a decided success.

Information from Rosecrans' army says that the rebels were completely foiled in an attempt to surprise the right wing of his army.

News from Chilapa, April 16th, announced the total defeat of the French army before Puebla, with immense loss. The entire population of Mexico is "drunk with joy." Germans and Americans are carried about on the shoulders of the people and are "brothers and friends."

THE Republicans of Hartford nominated Col. Henry C. Deming, a War Democrat, for Congress from the First District. In accepting the nomination he said: "When the rebels themselves took slavery from beneath the wings of constitutional compromise, and immediately placed it outside of the Constitution, they absolved me from being any longer its apologist or defender. They have themseles destroyed their cherished institutions by their own act, and now I have no tears to shed over its grave."

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES IN NEW ORLEANS.—In the United States Provisional Court at New Orleans, March 10th, Thomas J. Durant filed a petition praying for the emancipation of four slave girls, named respectively Rosanna, aged 46 years; Elizabeth, aged 25; Sarah Ann, aged 18, and Henrietta, aged 16 months—which slaves he had purchased in 1845, except the last named, which were born in his household, upon which there are no mortgages or incumbrances of any kind. He averred that he was out of debt, and that there was no reason why his petition should not be granted, and the said slaves declared to be free. The Court, considering the application of the petitioner and the correctness of the allegations, ordered that said slaves are "hereby emancipated and declared free, and, as such free persons, entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States."

JUDGE GRAY, in Iowa, has decided that, under the Constitution of the United States, a free negro is a citizen, and that being such, no State can pass a law excluding him from its territory.

An eloquent reply has been drawn up on behalf of the women of England to Mrs. Stowe's letter of reproach—in some measure apologetic, but, on the whole, pleading guilty It is printed at the "Victoria Press," by Miss Emily Faithfull.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Cornelius Brown, Sacramento City; Anonymous, San Francisco; E. P. Duplex, Marysvile; Jacob Francis, Victoria; Geo. Harmon, Oroville; James Nichols, Carson City.

MARRIED.

In Napa City, April —, by the Rev, Mr Haynes, GEORGE BROWN to MRS. MARY ANN JOHNSON, of Napa.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev, Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

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PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Sisters of Charity, No. 1, will be held the first Monday evening in every month, at the usual place of meeting, at 7½ o'clock,

By order of the CHIEF MATRON.
my2 MARY L FRANCIS, Sec'y.

DR. C. C. FURLEY,
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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.
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NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MRS. PRISCILLA STEWART OPENS an *INFANT SCHOOL*, Monday, April 27th, 1863, at No. 611 Greenwich st., between Stockton and Powell, in which she purposes to impart to the infant mind literary, mora and religious instruction, and therefore solicits a portion of the public patronage. Tuition, $1 50 per cents per month. Children from the interior can be taken to board. Unexceptionable references can be given. ap25

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MASONIC NOTICE.
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
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On the price of a single Silver or Gold Watch, there is a difference of from $10 to $50 between my prices and those of other dealers.
Terms cash and but one price.
Goods sent to any part of the State by Express with bill for collection on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS,
No. 602 Montgomery st., (east side,)
One Door North of Clay.
Watch Repairing at New York Prices.

UNION RESTAURANT.
NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,
Above Kearny.
J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.
A share of public patronage is solicited.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER, }

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,
HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe. Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGING.
MRS. L. PRINCE HAS FURNISHED the large and elegant ROOMS, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, directly opposite the old St. Cyprian church building, San Francisco. Persons from the interior, as also of the city, can be accommodated transiently or permanently. A share of patronage is desired.
N.B. Meals when requested will be served to order. m7

FURNISHED ROOMS,
MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor; can accomodate persons from the interior or the city, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 6.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 58.

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One month "	50

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S. B. SERRINGTON,
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CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON,
And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
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Selections.

LOST NEBULÆ.—The discovery of the disappearance of one or two nebulæ has excited the liveliest interest among astronomers. So unlocked for a phenomena fairly startles the hardest understanding. Objects hitherto regarded as firm, enduring and fixed as the pillars of the universe, have been found as unstable as an autumnal meteor. What great revolution in astronomy is about to be made, no one can conjecture. The awful mystery only heightens on reflection; and vague, shadowy forebodings of the "rottenness of the pillared firmament," crowd upon the imagination.

From the Edinburg Review, Jan. 1862.

Review of Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor in the British West Indies.

Upon no members of the human race has a larger amount of generous sympathy and political energy been employed than this country (Great Britain) has devoted for upwards of half a century to the wrongs of Africa and to negroes in their collective character. But one sense of justice towards our former slaves being satisfied, and the burden of a wrong removed, we seldom feel any very intense desire to improve our personal knowledge of the black races, or to follow out the results of our own benevolent measures to their extreme consequences. Yet the characters, habits, feelings, and dispositions of these Africans, or ex-Africans, who have been made free either in America or the West Indies, cannot well be a matter of indifference to any thoughtful Englishman. They amount, in the British West Indies alone, to nearly one million of beings. They constitute the absolute majority of the inhabitants now peopling the beautiful islands of our tropical empire; and, together with the mulattoes (of whom we shall speak presently) they constitute a vastly preponderating majority. If viewed in connection with the blacks, free and servile, of the United States, the whole of the African community, domiciled out of Africa, amounts to five or six millions of human beings, more or less civilized, educated, and intelligent. It cannot be a matter of indifference to any man of thought and sense, what are the characters of these people, what their sentiments, prospects, and interests.

We have had, at various times, highly-colored descriptions of the negro, some representing him as the hopeless, helpless, reckless, *ne'er-do-weel;* others as the germ of the most perfect development of which humanity is susceptible. Some have painted him as the victim of European selfishness and cruelty, others as the tyrant of European employers, and the drag-chain on European enterprise in the West. With some, he is a fiend or an Idiot; with others a saint, an angel, and an idol.

We now introduce to our readers an author who has the good quality of moderation; who is a partisan neither of the white man nor of the black; who panders neither to the tastes of Exeter Hall, nor to those of the West Indian Association; and who in all respects save one, which we shall specify later, is temperate as to statement, and moderate as to prediction. Mr. Sewell is a Canadian, who has lived several years in New York, and whose Notes on the British West Indies have the twofold value of personal observation and national disinterestedness. He resided many months in Barbadoes, and had also time to watch the condition of Jamaica, Antigua, St. Vincent and Trinidad.

First, we would call attention to his remarks on the labor-question, which we think true, fair, and just. He does not stand up for the energy, resolution, and determined perseverance of the emancipated negro. Neither does he give him up as the thriftless, lazy, drowsy squatter which so many writers describe him as being. He shows that in Barbadoes, where the density of population presses upon the means of subsistence, where there is no unoccupied land, and where many labourers are looking for an employer, the industry of the working classes is constant and trustworthy elements of colonial prosperity; and that it has raised the annual exportation of sugar from 20,000 hogsheads in 1830 to upwards of 50,000 hogsheads at the present time. He shows also that, in other colonies where the land is abundant, the population scanty, and the remuneration of labor small, the negro naturally prefers to cultivate his own holding for the satisfaction of his own wants, eking out his pecuniary requirements by the occasional hire of his services, or renting land on the terms of a mateyer-tenant, rather than to earn tenpence or a shilling a day by a continuous devotion to a master's interests. We have to thank Mr. Sewall for pointing out as a fact the natural deduction of common sense; and for bringing more under the domain of political economy results which had been explained exclusively on the theory of race. It is worth while to read the following observations of our author on the comparative value of free and of Slave labor in Barbadoes:—

"It is urged, and truly, that when the duties were removed by the Imperial Parliament from the Cuban and other slave-grown sugars, the Barbadian planter complained that he was unable to compete with the foreign producer. I think that a simple quotation of late sales of real estate in Barbadoes is, of itself, a pretty strong proof that the complaints of the Barbadian planter were unfounded, and that, in reality, he could compete and does compete on equal terms with the foreign producer in the British market. But allowing the complaint to be just and the representation true,—supposing that the Cuban does raise sugar cheaper than the Barbadian can,—it is an erroneous inference that slave labor should, therefore, be more economical than free labor. Labor is not the only expense in the growth of sugar. There are the expenses of management, manure, machinery, and the interest on the value of the land, as well as the expense of labour. Now it is a fact which needs no demonstration, that while land in Barbadoes costs $500 an acre, land in Cuba costs only $100; that while manure in Barbadoes costs $10 an acre, in Cuba none is required; that while, in Barbadoes, the canes must be planted every season, the land in Cuba is so rich that the process of ratooning can be carried on for many years in succession with the smallest amount of work. These, and not the superior economy of his slave labor, have enabled the Cuban planter to undersell his Barbadian rival in the British market. In the richness of his soil the Cuban planter has an advantage that enables him to pay an extravagant price we know full well. It is a matter of common report that the average life of a field laborer on a Cuban estate is not over ten years; but this is not regarded by the planter as any great misfortune, with the slave trade in full operation. Supposing the value of a Cuban slave to be $1,000, his depreciation under the terrible work to which he is subjected will amount to ten per cent., or $100 per annum; add to this the interest of capital, the expenses of maintenance, and the loss by non-effective laborers, and the cost to the Cuban proprietor for each of his slaves will be found to average, at the very lowest estimate, $180 per annum. If we take another mode of arriving at the same conclusion, we find this figure to be considerably under the mark. Those planters, for instance, who hire slaves, have to pay $25 a month to their masters, and to feed and clothe the laborer besides. The amount paid for hire will then be $300 per annum, and, estimating the cost of maintenance at $65 more, we arrive at a total of $335 a year as the actual expense per man to the Cuban planter who hires labor for his estate. Now the cost of a Barbadian free laborer is only $15 a year. He receives in this island 25 cts. a day, or rather a task, and he finds that ample in such a climate for all his wants." (Pp. 54, 55.)

So far Barbadoes and free labor there. Let us now hear Mr. Sewell speaking of some other West India colonies. The following remarks may not be pleasant to sugar planters, but they are suggestive altogether of reflections far from disagreeable:

"If it be considered demonstrated, from the reduced exportation of sugar, that many of the large landed proprietors of St. Vincent have withdrawn from the Island, it is also apparent, from the increased and increasing growth of minor products, that the small proprietors, created by a system of freedom, are enjoying unexampled prosperity. In the one article of arrow-root alone, there was exported 1,356, 150 lbs. in 1857, equal in value to about 750,000, against an average yearly exports of 60,000 lbs. before abolition. The present exportation of cocoa-nuts is also very large. While, therefore, the decline of sugar exports from 14,000 and 15,000 hhds. to 8,000 and 9,000 hhds. would indicate decay, it is a decay (if the word be applicable at all) confined exclusively to the cultivation of a single article, and has been brought about partly, perhaps, by want of labour, but chiefly through the mismanagement, extravagance, and absenteeism of the proprietors themselves."

(To be continued.)

Ex-Senator Gwin's Plantation.

A correspondent, writing from near Vicksburg, 20th ult., says:

The place where our boats are lying is a plantation owned by ex-Senator Gwin of California, (now acting as one of the confidential Cabinet in the so-called "Confederacy") or rather his wife; in whose name whatever property he owns is vested, for the reason that a large defalcation, while holding office in this State some years ago, makes it unprofitable for him to hold anything in his own right.

The plantation presents, of course, a very desolate appearance. The main residence, or manor-house, is dilapidated in the extreme; all the furniture has been removed, and the entire establishment is failing to decay. The negro quarters are all deserted, and the only blacks left are a few juvenile specimens too young to appreciate the blessings of freedom, or claim the benefit of the Act of Emancipation. Speaking of the subject, it is singular how totally devoid the negroes of Mississippi, Louisiana, and every other cotton State in which I have been during the progress of the war, are of fealty to their masters, even when, as they say themselves, they have been well treated. Every one remembers how the Southerners were wont to boast of the attachment of their sable bondmen; of the impossibility of inducing them to leave those who had taken care of them in sickness and in old age, and whom they regarded as their dearest friends. This, like nearly every other assumption in Secessia, is mere gallimatia. The blacks seem to have a passionate love for liberty, and are constantly incurring risks in its behalf that prove their attachment thereto most indubitably. Not only field hands, but house servants, who have been reared beneath the softest influences and choicest blessings of the peculiar institution, with a strange ingratitude, run away at the first opportunity, weaning themselves at once and forever from the charms of slavery. The truth of my statement is clearly shown here. Though a number of the most valuable house servants were taken away many months ago, the laborers on the plantation have all fled, oblivious of the debt of affection they owe to Mistress Gwin and her family. *En passant*, I am reminded of an old anecdote of her, and generally believed in San Francisco, where she formerly resided. Some years ago, her husband having become involved in a duel, had gone to the field, and she feeling, as was perhaps natural, an interest in the result, repaired to a house not far from the spot where the hostile meeting was to take place. An honr or two after the *affaire d'honeur* a messenger arrived, and Mrs. Gwin, going out to meet him, inquired anxiously as to its termination. "They fired three times, madame," was the answer, "and then the matter was amicably adjusted." "But who was hit?" asked she nervously, "Was Mr. Gwin wounded?" "No! one was hurt, I am happy to say, madame." "No one hurt," echoed she, with an apparent air of profound disappointment; and after a few minutes reflection—"Well, all I can say, is that it was bad shooting."

From the Nevada Journal.

The following article is from the pen of a lady correspondent in San Francisco, who has given us reason to expect occasional contributions from her pen.

ON THE CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION ACT.—God smiles upon us through a sunbeam. The world awakens under the rays of its genial influence, and all nature is made glad at its coming. When the rosy finger of morning parts the clouds of day, the extinguished stars hide their faces, and all nature rejoices as the sun gilds the mountain tops. The leaves of the trees glisten in its enlivening rays; the briny waters dance and sparkle as it throws itself upon their bosom, and every living thing beneath their joyful surface holds a joyful jubilee. The corn, heavy with night dews, lifts up its head to ripen and to bless the land. The grain waves its head in wavy grandeur, proudly inviting the husbandman's heart to rejoice. The vine is cheered and nourished as it folds the warm mantle about it, on the mountain sides. The little rills leap for joy, and throw their spray like myriads of diamonds sparkling in the morning sun, as they ripple gaily down the hill-sides over their pebbly bed. The little birds all come forth to sing their morning song in concert, as a proof that God is pleased, and is smiling upon them a heavenly benediction. Through a sunbeam He set his bow of promise in the heavens.

As the sun's enlivening eye shines on every place the same, so the Lord is near to bless when we move to duty's call.—Then can any one doubt but that he answered the prayer of his dark children, as they rose to celebrate the emancipation act, on the 15th. A more beautiful day never blessed the earth, and many a prayer had been fervently offered that it might be so. We all believe that Hagar's prayer was answered, when she prayed for water in the wilderness, and Ishmael lifted up his head and smiled when he felt the cool water plashing off his mother's hand. Was it not meet that the colored men of our land should celebrate that day? The law had passed that set their brethren free. The great curse of the land had been annulled by a wise and generous people. No more shall the mercenary speculator in human flesh rend the tenderest ties of relationship asunder, to graify his sordid love of gain. No more shall the wife be separated from her husband; neither shall the child be torn from the bosom of its mother; nor the husband be rent from his family hearth. It now remains for those who have enjoyed their liberty, to become as shining lights to guide the feet of those that have never lived in freedom's land, and to enlighten their dark, benighted minds, that they may earn a welcome to all the privileges that a blessed life of freedom can bestow. Let this great event fire our colored population with a holy zeal; let them unite their voices in prayer, with all the good and great, that the cruel scourge of slavery may be speedily removed from our land; that peace may be restored to our beloved Union, and war be known no more among us. "The fervent, effectual prayer of the righteous man availeth much."

E. H.

From the Newport (R. I.) News.

Mechanical Skill of a Colored Man.

We had the pleasure of examining a very remarkable mechanical curiosity, which, having been produced under circumstances of an interesting nature, call for at least a mention in our columns. The curiosity, for such we shall term it, is a small steam engine, the total weight of which is only three-fourths of an ounce and so diminutive in size that it could be accommodated with a sufficient room for motion under an ordinary sewing-thimble. The whole machine is supported upon an upright boiler by the tabular point of an ordinary silver lead-pencil, the opening through which forms the steam pipe of this Liliputian motor, the power of which is rated at one-seven-hundred-and-twenty-eighth horse power.

The inventor of this engine, or perhaps more properly the builder who yesterday exhibited to us this, (his third similar,) work of patience and ingenuity in full motion, is as before mentioned, a young colored man, Benjamin Boardley by name, connected with the Naval Academy in a subordinaty capacity, and notwithstanding his humble origin in slavery is certainly a mechanic of more than ordinary intelligence and skill. His history, so far as we know it, is simple, and does much to combat the doctrine of the inferiority of the colored race. Benjamin, as a Maryland slave, was hired from his master while the Academy was stationed at Annapolis to do menial duty for the professors and assist in handling the apparatus used for exberiments before the midshipmen. He evinced so much intelligence and was withal so attentive and desirous to obtain information, that he became a great favorite, and a purse was made up to purchase him of his master. Since his freedom has been secured he has continued at his old position in the Academy, improving himself by the advantages which surrounded him in various intellectual acquirements. As a mechanic he certainly possesses extraordinary merit, and if we do not greatly mistake, will eventually make his mark in the world.

A. G. B.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1863.

The City Railroad Cars.

Every now and then we hear of outrages perpetrated against some of our most respectable females, who attempt, unwittingly, to enter these public conveyances. We are informed by one of the daily papers—the *Herald* of Monday, in describing one of these cases of ejectment—that such are the positive rules of these companies. If such is the case, we doubt very much whether these rules would stand the test of law in relation to public conveyances. Men's prejudice is one thing, and law and right is another. The law justifies no person in committing an assault upon another, especially a defenceless female, because such persons hold a prejudice against another, and are without actual provocation. These "positive rules" of the companies, we are inclined to think, are in very bad taste, for the reason that we believe neither their charters nor public opinion require them to eject any respectable, well dressed and well behaved person from the cars, which are public conveyances, intended to be free to all who conduct themselves with propriety. They could easily discriminate between such and the vulgar or profane, whether they be white or colored. Such a course would be in accordance with the rules of common sense, and we believe that the "dear public" would not trouble themselves about it. Colored persons have been and are privileged to ride to Hayes Park, or by the same railroad to the Mission, and we have never heard of any excesses committed by them, or of any objection being made by other passengers. How will it be when a railroad is completed to San Jose? Will colored persons have to walk? We think it time that the American people in the *Free States* should abandon some of these unnecessary and useless prejudices. They are inimical to the general welfare. They all emanate from and are the effects of the barbarism of slavery.

CELEBRATIONS.—The city has been unusually full of strangers this week; from Sacramento, Stockton, Napa, and other places. A great number were no doubt attracted to the Firemen's and Odd Fellows Celebrations, as well as to the Teachers' Convention, holding its session at Platt's Hall. On Monday the firemen were out in large numbers, and made a brilliant display. On Wednesday, the Odd Fellows dedicated their new Hall, formerly Tucker's Academy of Music, on Montgomery st., where they spanned the street with a splendid arch, beautifully adorned with evergreens, flags, emblems and mottoes of their noble Order. Previous to the dedication, they formed a procession and marched through a prescribed route. With their rich regalia, banners, &c., they made a most gorgeous display. The Oration and Poem were at the Metropolitan Theatre. J. W. Dwinelle, Esq., was the Orator, and Chas. A. Sumner, Esq., the Poet. The festivities ended at the New Union Hall, Howard st., with a concert and ball in the evening.

DEATH OF HENRY SMITH.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle another sudden death in our midst. Of late, one by one, the pioneers amongst us have been borne to the tomb. The deceased died suddenly, on Saturday night, of heart disease. He was formerly of Philadelphia, and was one of the many energetic colored men who came to these shores among the earliest American settlers, and was a man of sterling worth. In former times he was an employee of the Garrison Nicaragua Steamship Co., for nearly the whole time of its existence. For the past six or seven years he was the proprietor of the boarding-house in Broadway, near Davis st., known as the "Lodge House." He was highly respected by all classes. His funeral was attended by a large number of persons. A funeral discourse was delivered over his remains in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., by the Rev. T. M. D. Ward, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Smith. After which, the cortege proceeded to the Lone Mountain Cemetery. The following persons accompanied the hearse as pall-bearers: Mark Quonn, Anthony Osbourn, Henry C. Cornish, P. A. Bell, Wm. Waters, W. Reid, C. Oldham and P. Anderson. The surviving relatives of the deceased in this city are, a brother and sister—Mr. Sam'l A. Smyth and Mrs. Dangerfield.

Mr. Wm. A. Smith, of San Jose, has our special thanks again for his untiring energy in behalf of the sustenance of the APPEAL. Besides a special contribution of $10, which he sent us about three weeks ago, towards the support of the paper, he has, by his zeal, gained the co-operation of most of the subscribers in that locality, in sending us six months' subscription in advance. To those subscribers who have manifested such implicit confidence in making this advance payment, we tender our acknowledgments. The amount has greatly relieved us, for we were very despondent about our expenses against the APPEAL this week, as the "tax man" had just made us "shell out" $10 as a license-fee for the publication of the APPEAL, which we have to pay in common with other papers, for the good of the nation in its war for the right. May the sympathy manifested by our San Jose friends prove contagious.

We may add, that there are agents and subscribers in other localities deserving special credit for promptness ever since the establishment of this paper, of which we are not unmindful. We will make mention, at this time, of E. P. Duplex and the subscribers at Marysville; A L. Sanderson, and those of Placerville. We hope all will, ere long, see the great necessity for the liberal sustenance of a newspaper organ among us. Colored men, arouse! Important events await you. Your voices must be heard in this crisis. Hold your press up, that man may speak through it, in thunder tones, that "man must be free."

THE BARBER SHOP OF THE NEW STEAMER YOSEMITE.—The Sacramento *Union*, in its general description of the Yosemite, speaks thus of our old friend Charles B. Benjamin and his splendid barber shop:

The finest portion of the traveling community will be delighted to find on the boat the best equipped barber shop—moveable or stationary—in the State, and Union men will find that the barber, Charley, is so sound on the Union question as to keep the national colors, "the red, white and blue," permanently displayed before their eyes.

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

From the published report of the Seventeenth annual meeting of the G. U. O. of O. F. in America, held in the Borough of Chester, Pennsylvania, in October last, we glean the following:

There are at present, working under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, including Canada and Bermuda, Forty-six Lodges and Six Chapters of Past Grand Masters, of which the following is the

NUMBER OF LODGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

State of Massachusetts,	1
" " Rhode Island,	1
" " New York,	3
" " New Jersey,	2
" " Pennsylvania,	14
" " Delaware,	2
" " Maryland,	2
" " Baltimore, Md.,	6
District of Columbia,	3
State of Virginia,	1
" " Ohio,	1
Province of Upper Canada,	5
Island of Bermuda,	3

RECAPITULATION.

Whole number of Members.	1474
" " Financial Members,	967
" " Non-Financial "	507
" " Past Officers,	601
" " Brothers relieved,	108
" " do. buried.	17
" " Widows relieved,	12
" " Orphans relieved.	
" am't paid to sick Members,	$1598 39
" " for Funerals,	543 58
" " to Widows,	103 64
" " for Charity,	238 00
" " Out,	2416 28
" " Invested,	3132 33
" Value of Property,	6941 77
" Balance in Fund,	15,773 36
Whole amount invested, value of of property, and in Funds,	15,847 46

There are two Orders of Odd Fellows which have their head in England, viz: the "Manchester Unity," Manchester, and the "Grand United Order of Odd Fellows," whose head is at Leeds, England. The first branch of the Leeds Order was opened in America, (in the City of New York,) by dispensation, in 1843, by a number of colored men, and, as it spread, the Leeds Order gave those colored men the control of the Order in America, with a representative system, which is organized and has its head, at present, in Pennsylvania, under the title of "The Sub-Committee of Management." This Committee is amenable for its acts to the head of the Order at Leeds. The 11th Annual Report of the Sub-Committee is an able document, and very elaborate. In lieu of Encampments, as in the American Independent Order, the higher degrees are incorporated in what is called a Past Grand Master's Chapter, of which the following are established and in operation on the American continent:

No. 1,.....New York City,
No. 2,.....Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 5,.....Wilmington, Del.
No. 6,.....Baltimore, Md.
No. 7,.....Harrisburg, Pa.
No. 8,.....Hamilton, Bermuda.
No. 9,.....Chatham, C. W.
No. 10,.....St. George's, Bermuda.

Among the strangers from the interior, during the past week, we are pleased to note Mr. J. M. Whitfield, of Shasta co., Cal., en route to Oregon. Mr. E. Hatton, of Napa, was in town on Wednesday, and gave us a good account of his stewardship.

CONTEMPLATED ENTERTAINMENT.—The Ladies' Accumulating and Beneficial Society of this city, contemplate giving a varied entertainment, on the evening of the 20th inst., at Apollo Hall.

The Quarterly Meeting for the Sacramento City Station will be held on Sunday, May 18th. At Marysville May 22d. The Pastors at each place will make due preparations. T. M. D. WARD, P. E.

Some lines from W. H. A., Placerville, have been received.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—While perusing your valuable sheet of last week's issue, I saw an article from a lady correspondent headed, "A Good Conscience the Best Security against Calumny and Reproach." I must say I think the writer's view correct in one sense but not in all. In the first place, we need hardly refer to works of fiction or even history, to prove the assertion that a good conscience will not always suffice to bring peace of mind. Let us remember, that few can, with truth, say they disregard the world's opinion, merely because they have done right. Socrates lived not in our time, although his sayings were just and true, and now, in the nineteenth century, are regarded as bordering on the sublime, considering the age in which they were spoken, but will hardly suit the present age. How many persons with a good conscience are at last miserable? Why? Because they are slandered, and that approving conscience affords no healing balm. It is a well established fact, that while we are on earth we partake of earth's nature, but when we come to exchange mortality for immortality, a good conscience alone will not be able to sustain us on that dreary journey from whence no pilgrim returns to tell us of his wanderings. Wise sayings, as a general thing, are expected from the mouths of great men, but how much sound doctrine do we hear uttered by those who are considered as little less than actual fools. Why call the hour of death a sad time, when, to many, it is one of untold happiness? Why should man's memory only serve him the purpose of a terrified review of past life? May not all his former follies be lost in oblivion? All may be forgotten in anticipation of glories that may be his. But a good conscience alone never brings the pleasing evidence that all within is right; in addition, we must have the grace of God, which passeth all understanding—that which is not of earth, but rather such as belongs to those who have secured to themselves "a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

S. M. C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

GRASS VALLEY, May 4, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—There has been a protracted meeting held in Grass Valley, by the Rev. J. L. Williams. It commenced on the 25th of April and closed 3d inst, during which the Lord revived his work graciously. Three new members were added to the Church, and all the old ones were renewed in the faith. Since J. L. Williams has been pastor of this Church, 5 persons have joined it. The Rev. James H. Hubbard assisted the Rev. Mr. Williams in his labors at the late revival, and did much good; also, the Rev. Mr. Hazen, of the M. E. Church, North, administered the sacrament on Sabbath last, and I am in great hopes that there will be much good done here yet.

REV. J. L. WILLIAMS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 5, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—In perusing some old manuscript and papers in my possession, I came across an old maxim, or moral recipe, the author of which I never knew, but I recognized it as one which the "old folks" were continually reminding me of in my youth. It may be useful to some of those in church as well as to all of those out of church.

LENA.

A Cure for Sin.

Go take the leaves of spiritual poverty, the branches of prayer, pound them in the mortar of humility, then wet them with flowing tears, put them in the saucepan of conscience, and kindle under it the fire of divine love; while geatly boiling, stir it with the stick of justice, add a handful of holy thoughts, then pour out into the dish of discretion, and sup with the spoon of benevolence. Thus shalt thou wipe away and evacuate the multitude of thy sins.

REBEL DELUSION.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that in the course of the month of June, the campaign and war will culminate. If we come out of that month defeated the North will be forced on to terrible measures to defend itself. If we come out victorious, then the war will be substantially over, as the Northern troops cannot operate in the South after that time.

Colored Troops in Philadelphia.

The following correspondence will show that the colored people of Philadelphia have no desire to avoid the responsibility of the war. The action of our patriotic Representative, Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, exhibits the deep interest he is taking in this important and delicate question:

HESTONVILLE, March 10, 1863.

Hon. Wm. E. Kelly:

DEAR SIR: By the newspapers, I see that a colored regimrnt of soldiers is about being organized in Philadelphia for service in putting down the rebellion against our Government. Feeling an interest in the cause, and wishing to do my might in the good work, but not wishing to "go it blind," I would like some informatioa from you on the following points:

What officers are to be colored, if any? Are we to be on equal footing on the field with the white soldiers? What pay are we to receive? A reply to the foregoing questions, with any other information in regard to the matter, will be thankfully received by,

Yours in a good cause,

G. W. J. BAGWELL.

P. S.—I would not trouble you for a written reply, but that I wish to show it to my friends throughout the city, so that they may go to work understandingly.

G. W. J. B.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

G. W. J. Bagwell:

DEAR SIR: I regret that I cannot give you the information for which you ask in your patriotic note of the 19th inst. I can only say that I have requested the Secretary of War to commission as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, three well-trained soldiers, and authorize them to recruit a regiment of men of African descent; but my request has not been acted upon. *My* impression is that the non-commissioned officers alone will be filled from the ranks. If your people exhibit on the field the courage, skill and endurance their forefathers did in their revolutionary struggle, a brave and generous people will not long withhold from them the soldier's just reward—promotion.

The field of operations for this class of troops will be chiefly in the Gulf States, where they will in a few months constitute the great bulk, if not the whole of our army.

As to food, clothing, pay and the right to pension, for self or surviving kindred, you will be on the footing of all other national troops.

Regretting that I cannot give you all the information you desire, and hoping that your race will avail itself promptly of the opportunity now opening of attesting its title to the enjoyment of every right that man holds dear, I am truly, your friend,

WM. D. KELLEY.

SLIDELL GIVES UP THE REBEL CAUSE.—A Washington despatch of 8th April to the N. Y. *Post* says:—It is now known, on the very best authority, that John Slidell, the Confederate emissary at Paris, has written to his Government that the cause of the Confederacy is utterly without prospect of success. He says that neither in France nor England will the new nation be recognized, nor will any measures of intervention be adopted. Both governments may, for a time, play with the subject, to please the tastes of the aristocratic classes, but neither of them is strong enough to take a decided step in the face of public opinion. It is understood that he has consequently advised his Government to make the best terms it can for a return to the Union. Without foreign aid, the struggle is only a prolongation of slavery and ruin. Slidell does not say so, but it is well known from other sources that the strong feeling in favor of the North, created by the Emancipation decree, has compelled the Ministers to refrain from all acts of hostility towards the free States.

People wonder why the rebels are so united. It is not surprising. There is a mysterious cohesion in crime. A gang of pirates will stick to each other like burs. A company of bandits will dwell in unbroken concord for years. A horse-stealing association will be the soul of harmony while there is work to do. There was discord even in heaven before Lucifer was expelled; but we have no account of discord in hell. "Devils with devils damned, firm concord hold; Men only disagree."

MRS. BURDELL CLEARED, PERHAPS.—The execution of a man named Lewis, lately, at Trenton, N. J., for the murder of Mr. Jas. Rowland, a jeweler of that city, seems to throw some new light on the murder of Dr. Burdell, dentist, of New York, on supicion of complicity in which Mrs Burdell (Cunningham) was tried and acquitted. Lewis admitted that he knew more of the murder of Dr. Burdell than he would divulge. In his trunk was found a handkerchief marked "Charles J. Ketchum." A shirt, marked with the same name, was found in a bloody condition in the attic closet of Burdell, the day after the Bond st. tragedy. The theory established on the trial of Mrs. Cunningham that Burdell was killed by a left-handed person is also reconcilable with the left-handed habits of Lewis. No doubt is said to be entertained by those in close communication with Lewis during his imprisonment, that he was the murderer of Dr. Burdell, as well as others before and after.

NEGRO DARING.—An instance of the daring of negroes in that section is told by a Lake Providence (La.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. Recently a black man, after several days urgent request for a musket and rounds of ammunition, succeeded in securing his wish. He crept cautiously forward, but was seen and watched. Suddenly a sharp crack of rifles brought him to his feet. Before him were three rebel soldiers. He instantly brought his musket to his shoulder and fired. One rebel fell dead. The negro, by the time the bewilderment of the other two had passed off, was upon them with uplifted musket, threatening them with its immediate descent, unless they surrendered at once. They acquiesced in a hurry. Leaving the dead rebel to the dogs, with the other two in tow, the negro returned to our lines and delivered them to the authorities. Since this exploit the negro has made himself useful in scouting and bringing in information.

CURIOUS WILL.—The following is a provision in a will made in England:

"George Roberts, who died in England, in October, 1828, left a will giving certain Virginian stock and U. S. securities to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the President and Vice President of the United States in trust, to invest and accumulate the same until it shall amount to $100,000. A College was then to be endowed in this city, wherein 'moral philosophy should be taught, and a Professor engaged, who should inculcate and advocate the natural rights of the black people of every clime and country, until they be restored to an equality in civil rights with their white brethren throughout.' The trustees of the deceased applied to the American Government, representing that the above bequest in the will of Geo. Roberts was void according to the English law, and ultimately received an answer to the effect that the President, Vice-President and Governor of Pennsylvania declined to accept the trusts contained in the will of Geo. Roberts, on the ground that the bequest could not be enforced, and should not be if it could, for the reason that the purpose of the device was of doubtful utility, and the fund entirely inadequate to the endowment of an institution like the one named by the testator. The money which has amounted to $100,000, is now in the English courts, the executors not knowing what to do with it.—*Exchange.*

A REBEL PROPOSITION.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* writing from Charleston, S. C., ventures to say:—Allow me to suggest for the seal of the Confederacy the following: In the foreground a mule, plough and negro driver, whip in hand; in the background a cavalry soldier, with hunting shirt, slouched hat and heavy boots, sabre drawn, horse rampant. As to the inscription I am not particular, as long as it is expressive. It might be as well to adopt an idea that has been frequently alluded to by gehtlemen of this State, which is just the opposite of "liberty, equality and the rights of man," viz: *Slavery, inequality and the rights of masters.*

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey Legislature prohibiting negroes or mulattoes, wether bond or free, from entering the State, under the penalty of being transported at the expense of the State, to some point in the South—probably Hayti. The bill does not disturb the free negroes now resident in the State.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN COLORED MAN.—The funeral of Edwad M. Thomas, colored, took place on Monday afternoon, the remains being consigned to a tomb in Olive Cementary. The deceased was well known throughout the country, having been runner for the House of Repsecentatives at Washington for twenty-five years. He was a native of this city, but resided in Washington. Mr. Thomas was a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity, and was one of nine in this country who have received the degree of Sublime Princes of Jerusalem, a degree conferred in England only, from whence colored masons in this country derive their charters. He was Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in the Dirtrict of Columbia, and Past Right Worthy National Grand Chief of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria. He was buried with all the honors of those bodies. The officers of the Grand Lodge of Penn. sylvania, wearing their jewels of office, and carrying sprigs of evergreen to drop into the grave, walked beside the coffin, and a long retinue of carriages extended behind the hearse.—*Forney's Phila. Press.*

SLAVEHOLDERS' EPITHETS.—"Slavery, black or white, is right and necessary," says George Fitzhugh. "Nature has made the weak in mind or body for slaves." "Slavery is the natural and moral condition of the laboring man, white or black," said a South Carolina paper in 1856. "We have got to hating everything with the prefix *free*," says the Richmond *Examiner*; "free farms, free labor, free society, free thinking, free children, free schools, all belong to the same brood of damnable *isms*. But the worst of all these abominations is the modern system of free schools." "Mudsills," "starving wretches," "greasy mechanics," "filthy operatives," "small-fisted farmers," these are the words with which the slave-lords conciliate you, oh men of the North and West. "They have grown saucy, and dare to be impudent to gentlemen," exclaimed the Richmond *Enquirer*. "Now, they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book-learning, but as utterly devoid of spirit or honor as a pack of curs. They have been suffered to run too long without collars."

One hundred negroes, men, women and children, from Lafayette, Johnson, and the border counties of Missouri, landed at Wyandotte yesterday morning. They had an abundance of provisions, as well as a large lot of mules, horses, and cattle. On the road, as they were coming up from below, the bushwackers attacked them, about 15 in number. The negro men, about forty, well armed with shotguns and pistols, resisted the guerrillas successfully, killing three and wounding others. Eight negroes were wounded, three severely, but it is thought they will recover. This is emancipation *without* compensation.—*Kansas City (Mo.) Journal of Commerce, April 7th.*

THE following farms, belonging to rebels in Eastern Virginia, have been taken possession of by Gen. Dix, to be cultivated in future by contrabands:

Col. Whitehead's, 100 acres; Henry Cook's, 75 acres; John A. Gayle's, 175 acres; Col. Samuel Wilson's, 150 acres; John Jenkins', 50 acres; Dr. Billysolly's, 200 acres; Brothers Wilkinson's, 100 acres; Dr. Kilby's, 100 acres; Rev. Thomas Harris', 125 acres; Col. Jas. L. Johnson's, 80 acres; Lieut Poindexter's, 100 acres; General Henry A. Wise's, 300 acres.

In the list of slave-owners in the Dutch West Indies, it appears that the following British subjects are interested in the system to the amounts placed next their respective names:—Sir J. Young, Bart., possesses 755 slaves, who cultivate 828 acres; Mr. Balfour, 265 slaves, 400 acres; Messrs. Tyndall, 398 slaves, 500 acres; Mrs Gray, 403 slaves, 330 acres; Messrs. Wright & Lyon, 598 slaves, 480 acres, and Mr. Lyon, 225 slaves, 257 acres.

The "Willey amendment," which has been adopted as part of the constitution of West Virginia, with great unanimity, provides that the children born of slaves after July 4, 1863, sall be free; that slaves less than 10 years of age shall be free at the age of 21; and slaves over 10 and less than 21 shall be free at the age of 25, prohibiting also the importation of slaves into the State.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Galveston dates to April 17th represent the rebels as heavily fortifying the point running from that city to the Fort.

SALT LAKE, May 3.—The Indians are all suing for peace. It will probably be granted to the Southern Utahs.

Advices from Havana to the 29th say: Vera Cruz dates of the 17th state that up to that date, Puebla had not been captured.

CAIRO, May 4th.—The report that Grand Gulf was occupied by the Federals is premature, the rebels having planted batteries on the hill and repulsed our troops.

Gen. Banks had taken Alexandria, La.

The British Government had ordered the gunboat, Alexandria, built for the Confederates, to be detained at Liverpool.

The *Herald* says our loss in storming the Heights of Fredericksburg was about one thousand killed and wounded. The *World's* correspondent says the battle resumed on Monday was a most desperate affair. The rebels made serious and superhuman attacks at all points, but were repulsed with a terrific slaughter. Our forces destroyed the bridge in the rear of the rebels across the Massaponax, thus completely cutting off all retreat to Richmond.

CINCINNATI, May 5.—Vallandigham was arrested at his residence at Dayton, this morning, by soldiers sent from here. An attempt to rescue him failed. He has been brought to this city.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 5.—A fire this morning destroyed $45,000 worth of property.

Official information has been received that the sloop-of-war Preble was burned on the 28th, off Pensacola; she is a total loss with her armament.

On Thursday morning, Gen. Sherman, with a fleet of transports, accompanied by several gunboats, passed up the Yazoo river, and made an attack on the rebel batteries.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is a prisoner in Washington. There is also reported the capture of five thousand prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 5th.—More than three thousand prisoners have already arrived here.

COPENHAGEN, April 22.—Prince William has accepted the crown of Greece.

Gen. Sedgwick was hotly engaged all Monday, the rebels pressing him at all points, and his men were obliged to give way to overwhelming masses of rebels, and his discomfiture seemed certain, when a Vermont brigade made a famous charge, repulsing them and securing safety to that portion of the army. The slaughter of the enemy here, and near Banks' Ford was perfectly terrible, whole brigades of rebels being wiped out.

Gen. Sedgwick recrossed the river in face of the enemy, after midnight, the enemy raking our brigades with artillery, causing a great loss of life. We succeeded in getting across in comparatively good order, and marched immediately to United States Ford, to gain Gen. Hooker's main army.

The authorities at Washington are perfectly confident of Gen. Hooker's success, and that he can maintain his position. Reinforcements to the number of thirty thousand, under Gen. Heintzleman, have been sent him. Nothing definite has been heard from Gen. Stoneman, but he is believed to have accomplished the work assigned him.

Both Houses of Parliament were engaged concerning the seizures of British ships in neutral waters and protection granted by Mr. Adams to Mexican traders. Many speakers urged that such proceedings cannot be permitted. Mr. Roebuck declared himself for war, and to put down the upstarts' insolence. The Ministers and their supporters counselled moderation, and deprecated the violence of some of the speakers. Lord Palmerston simply said that the matters would be considered; but Earl Russell said the seizure of the Dolphan, and the conduct of Mr. Adams would be represented to Washington for redress.

Many journals argue that the American Government should learn a lesson from the irritation evinced, unless it desires to increase ill feeling.

The English Pacific squadron is to be strengthened.

The Polish insurgents continue active.

NEW YORK, May 7th.—Hooker's attempt to drive the enemy from Fredericksburg and push forward to Richmond has resulted in a disastrous failure. The stern valor exhibited by our soldiers cannot be denied. They fought heroically, but the fortunes of war were against them. The whole of our army has recrossed the Rappahannock, and at last dates our lines were in the position filled before the campaign commenced. We are not yet wholly out of danger. The rebels, it is reported, are massing upon our right, and their intention is probably to cut off Hooker from the Potomac and force him to surrender.

(Received at 8 o'clock, A. M., May 8.)

WASHINGTON, May 7th 1863.

To the Governor of California: The President and General in Chief have just returned from the Army of the Potomac. The principal operations of Gen. Hooker failed, but they have been no serious disaster to the organization and efficiency of the army.

It is now occupying its former position on the Rappahannock having re-crossed the river without any loss in the movement. No more than one-third of General Hooker's forces were engaged.

Gen. Stoneman's operations have been a brilliant success. A part or his force advanced to within two miles of Richmond, and cut the enemy's communication in that section. The Army of the Potomac will speedily resume offensive operations.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

UNION LEAGUES.—Union Leagues are becoming plentiful upon this coast. The people are awakening to their necessity; and they begin to peep forth from every little village in the country. In a month, every town will be able to boast of its Union League, in which all the loyal men of the district should unite for the purpose of concentrating the patriotic sentiment of the land on behalf of the Government and for the war.

Hon. Gerritt Smith has contributed $500 to equip a regiment of colored troops in in Massachusetts, and offers $1,000 for the same purpose in New York.

Under the Congressional Stamp Act it cost the executors of Nicholas Longworth *four hundred and thirty dollars* to purchase a stamp to put upon his will.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

L. A. Monroe, Mariposa; Wm. A. Smith, San Jose; Martin Carson, Stockton; Mr. Hubbard, Marysville; J. L. F., Marin Co.; E. Hutton, Napa; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; and A. L. Sanderson, Placerville.

BIRTHS.

In Placerville, April 20, the wife of Jeremiah Johnson of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on the night of 2d inst., HENRY SMYTH, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 53 years.

Philadelphia and N. Y. papers please copy.

In San Jose, May 5, of consumption, ABNER, son of Jacob Maddon, of Henaston co., Arkansas, aged 21 years.

In Victoria, V. I., March 7, 1863, MRS. CHARLOTTE DANDRIDGE, wife of John Dandridge, and mother of Mrs. A. H. Francis, in the 70th year of her age.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.

PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE LADIES' PACIFIC ACCUMULATING and Benevolent Association will give a Varied Entertainment at Apollo Hall, on the 20th of May. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Society. A full programme will be given next week.

SITUATION WANTED.

A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 15 YEARS of age desires a situation. Is capable of taking care of a few offices, or doing light housework. Address Box 115, P. O.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

DR. C. C. FURLEY,

Late Surgeon U. S. Army,

No. 12 Montgomery st., opposite Lick House

Dr. Furley requests a share of the colored patronage. ap25

MRS. GEO. SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

ROOMS TO RENT.

TWO BED ROOMS AND A PARLOR to rent, in a desirable location. Can be rented with the furniture as it stands, or they can be had without the furniture. Rent very moderate. Appey at the APPEAL office. ap25

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MRS. PRISCILLA STEWART OPENS an *INFANT SCHOOL*, Monday, April 27th, 1863, at No. 611 Greenwich st., between Stockton and Powell, in which she purposes to impart to the infant mind literary, mora and religious instruction, and therefore solicits a portion of the public patronage. Tuition, $1 50 per cents per month. Children from the interior can be taken to board. Unexceptionable references can be given. ap25

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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MARYSVILLE.

Office — No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Express.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

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MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

WANTED—By a good colored female, a situation in a first-class family. Address lock-box 496. ac13

Watch Repairing at New York Prices!

C. E. COLLINS,

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ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!

Jewelry, Clocks, Spectacles, Watchmakers' Tools, Materials, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I AM SELLING GOODS IN SAN FRANCISCO at just as low prices as the same articles can be bought in New York, in many cases my charges being not more than half those of other dealers, who, doing a credit business, are compelled to charge a heavy advance to cover their losses by bad debts.

On the price of a single Silver or Gold Watch, there is a difference of from $10 to $50 between my prices and those of other dealers.

Terms cash and but one price.

Goods sent to any part of the State by Express with bill for collection on delivery.

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NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,

Above Kearny.

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A share of public patronage is solicited.

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JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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d27

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J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,

APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Selections.

THE Boston *Transcript* states that Robert Small, the famous negro pilot, was to have charge of the first iron-clad to run the gauntlet of the rebel batteries, in the harbor of Charleston.

A gentleman who conversed recently with Hon. John Minor Botts, says that, though taking no part in favor of the Federal Government, he is nevertheless a staunch friend of the Union, and lives in hopes of a speedy restoration of its authority all over the land.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, a Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia was concluded and signed by their respective Plenipotentiaries, at London, on the twenty-first day of October last, which treaty is, word for word, as follows:

The United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, desiring to fix, in a permanent and equitable manner, the rules to be observed in the intercourse and commerce they desire to establish between their respective countries, have agreed, for this purpose, to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, and have judged that the said end cannot be better obtained than by taking the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement; and to affect this they have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, Charles Francis Adams, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at the Court of St. James; and the Republic of Liberia, his Excellency Stephen Allen Benson, President thereof, who after having communicated to each other their respective powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia, and also between the citizens of both countries.

ARTICLE II. There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the United States of America and the Republic of Liberia. The citizens of the United States of America may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Republic of Liberia to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the United States of America and in their Territories.

ARTICLE III. No tonnage, impost, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the Republic of Liberia on United States vessels, or on goods imported or exported in United States vessels, beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels; and in like manner no tonnage, import, or other duties or charges shall be levied in the United States of America and their territories on the vessels of the Republic of Liberia, or on goods imported or exported in those vessels beyond what are or may be levied on national vessels, or on the like goods imported or exported in national vessels.

ARTICLE IV. Merchandise or goods coming from the United States of America in any vessel, or imported in United States vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other foreign vessels. All articles, the produce of the Republic of Liberia, may be exported therefrom by citizens of the United States and United States vessels on as favorable terms as by the citizens of any foreign country.

In like manner all merchandise or goods coming from the Republic of Liberia in any vessels, or imported in Liberian vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the United States of America, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country or imported in any other foreign vessels. All articles the produce of the United States, or of their Territories, may be imported therefrom by Liberian citizens and Liberian vessels on as favorable terms as by the citizens and vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE V. When any vessel of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts or within the territories of the other, the respective citizens shall receive the greatest possible aid, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects. All possible aid shall be given to protect their property from being plundered and their persons from ill-treatment. Should a dispute arise as to the salvage, it shall be settled by arbitration, to be chosen by the parties respectively.

ARTICLE VI. It being the intention of the two contracting parties to bind themselves by the present treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favor, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation, which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the citizens of the other contracting party gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

ARTICLE VII. Each contracting party may appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions of the other: but no such consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall be approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government of the country to which he is sent.

ARTICLE VIII. The United States Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Government of the Republic of Liberia, in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic. Should any United States citizen suffer loss, in person or property, from violence by the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia should not be able to bring the aggressor to justice, the United States Government engages, a requisition having been first made therefore by the Liberian Government, to lend such aid as may be required. Citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Liberia are desired to abstain from all such intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as will tend to the violation of law and a disturbance of the peace of the country.

ARTICLE IX. The present meeting shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at London, within the space of nine months from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, the Plenipotentiaries before mentioned have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals.

Done at London the twenty-first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
STEPHEN ALLEN BENSON.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at London on the tenth ultimo, by Charles Francis Adams, Esquire, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James, and Gerard Ralston, Esquire, Consul General and Commissioner for and on behalf of the Republic of Liberia, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
WILLIAM A. SEWARD, Sec'y. of State.

From a Philadelphia Paper.

War Meeting in Philadelphia — Mass Meeting of Colored People.

A mass meeting of colored people, to take action to fill the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment, was held last evening, at Franklin Hall. The building was filled to its utmost capacity, and the proceedings of the meeting were conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:—

President—Rev. Stephen Smith.

Vice Presidents—Rev. E. Weaver, Rev. John A. Williams, William E. Gibson, Esq., John Anderson, Esq., D. Colley, David B. Bowser.

Secretaries — Dr. William Ellis, St. George R. Taylor, Dr. Jonathan Davis.

Professor Green, colored, then addressed the meeting, and said the colored people of Pennsylvania need no longer be in doubt as to wether the United States will accept black regiments. One State at least has power to do so, and that is the noble old Bay State. Governor Andrew has power to organize at least one black regiment. The question now is, whether the colored men shall rally, or whether it shall be thrown in our teeth, what has already gone forth, that the colored people have neither genius nor bravery to display in the present war. The speaker then read extracts from several Boston papers, showing the progress of colored enlistments, and how those in camp were provided for. He concluded by reading a preamble and resolution endorsing the action of Massachusetts, the first State to recognise the services of the colored man.

J. Miller McKim, Esq., took the floor and made a few remarks on the resolutions. He said he had it from high source that colored enlistments for Pennsylvania had not yet been authorized, although plans for the same were now maturing, of which due notice would be given. This fact he contended, however, should not interfere with the colored people and keep them from enlisting. They should endeavor to fill up the 54th Massachusetts Regiment, and when authority for colored enlistments is granted in Pennsylvania, then Philadelphia can raise her brigade. One half the regiment now at Reedville, in Massachusetts, was recruited in this State, where they also procured their lieutenant-colonel and one captain.

A colored man in the audience arose and made a few very sensible remarks, which were received with loud applause. He stated that the colored people were a forgiving race, and although they had been deprived of their rights, yet he knew they were willing to forget all, and rally around their country's flag at that moment when their services were most needed.

David Bustell, colored, next addressed the meeting. He thought that the colored people had no rights whatever, under the Constitution of Pennsylvania. They have no rights and the Government doesn't mean to give them rights. He denounced, in strong terms, the sentiments as uttered by Mr. McKim.

Professor Green took an opposite view. He thought that an opportunity was now offered for the black man to show himself, and if he stands back, it will give his enemies a chance to laugh at and criticise his patriotism and bravery. Are we going to allow this sycophant Democratic element to tryumph over us?

Robert Purvis next made a stirring address, in which he paid a high compliment to Secretary Seward, who, he said, had proclaimed before the whole world that some of the most valuable information obtained by our generals was through the negro. He also entertained, at a public supper, the representative of the Haytien Government. [Three cheers were given for Secretary Seward.]

The following preamble and resolutions were then read:

Whereas, We recognise in Massachusetts (the old Bay State,) the representative of those immutable principles introduced by the Pilgrim Puritans, never to be receded from till this slavery-cursed land shall be thoroughly regenerated and established more firmly on the principles of the immortal Declaration of Independence; and,

Whereas, Massachusetts, true to the instinctive principles of those Puritan Fathers, has ever been foremost in maintaining human freedom, was first in the Revolution; was first in freeing her slaves; was first in awarding to black men the acknowledgment of citizenship; was first in opening her courts of justice on equal terms to black men; was first in opening her public schools to colored youth; was first in preserving Kansas from the grasp of the slave oligarchs of the South; was the first to respond to the President's call for volunteers in defence of the National Capital when threatened by treason and rebellion; was first to send her much-loved children, those ministering angels, (the slave teachers) to Port Royal, Beaufort, Norfolk, Washington, and wherever else the slaves are congregated, thus practically carrying out the principles of true charity and Christan philanthropy; and last, though not least, is the first to unbar the door, that black men of the North may on equal turns with white men, strike simultaneously at Slavery and the Rebellion. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the colored people of the United States, owe a duty to Massachusetts that cannot better be paid than by giving her every influence in our power in order to make the 54th Regiment, Massachusets Volunteers, a perfect success, a model regiment by the way, speaking trumpet-tongued to her prejudiced sister States, saying, "Go thou, and do likewise."

Resolved, That a full and hearty support of the Massachusetts arrangements (they being the only authoritative arrangements now in progress for organizing colored troops at the North,) need not deter or in any way militate against any well devised efforts to secure a similar advantage in our own and other States.

Resolved, That a suitable Committee be appointed for the further consideration of this subject, and that they be empowered to call another meeting at an early period.

Mr. Miller McKim then made some remarks, in the course of which he disagreed with the wording of the resolutions, according to Massachusetts the first place in raising a negro brigade, and stated the first attempted organization of that kind emanated from Pennsylvania. He fully endorsed the idea of sending colored men to Massachusetts for the object specified, and would like to see the regiment now being formed in this city completed and in the field.

Professor Green endorsed the remarks of Mr. McKimre garding the filling up of the Massachusetts Brigade, and read extracts from two or three abolition papers eulogistic of the present movement in Massachusetts.

A number of persons then spoke in favor of adopting the resolutions, among them Mr. Bustell and Mr. Robert Purvis. The latter gentleman stated that he expected ere this, to be in the service of the Government, but circumstances prevented it, and although not sufficiently strong in bodily health to enter the ranks as a private, he believed he would yet be serving the National Government in some capacity in the field, and would not ask others to do what he would not do himself.

After some further remarks of general character, Mr. Stephen Smith took the sense of the meeting on the resolution, when, on motion, they were adopted.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1863.

Freemen, Freedmen and Slaves.

There are a large number of colored persons who have never been in one of the Slave States, and never knew what Slavery was, except in theory, or by its prejudicial effects in the Northern or Free States. There are also those who have been born free in the South, or, in some instances, received their freedom in early youth, and migrated to the North. These two classes of freemen combined have, in a great degree, shared the benefits of the liberal school system prevalent in the Northern or non-slaveholding States. Though disfranchised in nearly all the States, they are well versed in the theory of the Federal system and the workings of the Government—not only familiar with its workings, but as well if not better adapted to exercise the elective franchise than many thousands who have been naturalized and become citizens by adoption. Our clergymen, our doctors of medicine, our artizans and our mechanics, notwithstanding what culture and education may have superadded to their natural abilities, all, all must encounter the same useless and relentless prejudice, and suffer, more or less, from the ostracism of color; and this, be it remarked, is a prejudice most notorious among the American people, and scarcely observable in enlightened European communities. O thou malign influence of Slavery, that has even crept into the manners of the liberty-loving, noble-hearted Free State people, with many of whom the mistaken idea has prevailed that it was becoming to imitate the intolerant and supercilous airs of Southern-bred men; we mean those who assume that they cannot ride in a railway car, sit in a church, enter a bar-room, or visit a theatre where there is a "nigger." That word,—(to which we object, as it is a vulgar corruption of the legitimate word NEGRO, defined by lexicographers as a "native or descendant of the black race in Africa," to which we do not object)—is more familiar to them and they seem to like it better than any other in the English language; but the joke of it is, that its utterance cuts back upon themselves, as it vulgarizes those who use it more than it debases those against whom it is used. But few Southern men in California, perhaps, resort to that mode of treating respectable colored people. Though accustomed to the institution of slavery, they willingly recognize the distinction between freedmen and slaves, and do not exhibit so much unnecessary prejudice as those who are justly termed "Northern doughfaces." It is generally conceded that the colored people of California, as a class, are second to none in honesty, sobriety and industry: they have their own churches, their own associations—they conform to all good American customs, are law-abiding, civil, unassuming, loyal and patriotic. We have among us men of talent, women who are educated and accomplished, and it is certainly mortifying to have them insulted on every hand by the many unnecessary and useless prohibitions on account of color. Will the American people ever abandon these relics of barbarism and slavery, and in the public avenues and private walks of life, adopt the system of treating all persons according to their qualities and behavior to them?

MRS. J. M. WHITFIELD.—This lady also arrived in this city last week, with her husband, of which we were not aware when we noted the arrival of the gentleman. Mr. W. leaves on Monday for Oregon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday morning, about 4 o'clock, a number of frame buildings were consumed on Broadway, between Montgomery and Sansome streets. Among the sufferers was Mr. Wm. E. Nutter, for several years the keeper of a boarding house, which was among the buildings destroyed. Besides nearly all his furniture, Mr. Nutter lost $180 in coin. It is to be regretted that he has met with this severe loss, as he has been and still is one of our most enterprising citizens, and a very worthy man. He has the sympathy of us all.

The body of Richard Price, one of those who lost their lives by the explosion of the steamer "Ada Hancock," has been recovered by his brother, Wm. W. Price, and brought to this city for interment. The funeral will take place on Sunday, 17th inst.

In our notice of the disaster, in a former issue, we were mistaken in stating the name of the deceased as Wm. W. Price instead of Richard Price. By this correction it will be observed that Wm. W. Price still lives.

The Ladies' Accumulating and Benevolent Society will give their first Entertainment on Wednesday evening next, at the Apollo Hall, Pacific st. Great preparations have been made to have it a grand affair. Music, Declamation, etc., will be the order of exercises, after which a superb supper. The tickets are $1. They should be well patronized.

BAPTIZING AT SAN JOSE.—The Rev. A. B. Smith, pastor of Zion Church in this city, will administer the order of Baptism at San Jose, on Sunday, 17th inst.

We are requested to state, by a lady correspondent of Sacramento, that she will reply next week to an acticle which appeared in our last issue over the initials of S. M. C.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward left this city for Sacramento and Marysville on Friday, and is expected to be absent about ten days.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Miss A. E. V, Sac city; Charles G. Hawkins, Sutter Creek; J. C. Mortimer, Aurora; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; James H. Hudson, Suisun City; W. Cary Jones, Alameda, Alameda Co.; J. M. Gregory, Lewiston, W. T.; J. E. Smith, Yreka; Wm. Holmes, Oroville.

STRIKE OF CAULKERS AGAINST A NEGRO AT THE NAVY YARD.—The Navy Yard is a great institution for strikes among the workmen, and if they don't have something for excitement at least once a month, it is set down as a remarkable event. A very respectable colored man, from Baltimore, a day or two since, applied for a situation as caulker and graver, being reccommened by parties who knew him as a good workman. He was hired and went to work. There are about two hundred and fifty men in the caulker's department, and yesterday, without taking any preliminary steps in the matter, such as a meeting or a consultation among the members of the whole gang, about one hundred and sixty of the workmen came to the conclusion that they would not work if the colored man was allowed to remain in the yard, and refused to answer to their names at roll-call. The Captain of the Yard, Mr. Taylor, upon learning the facts of the case, ordered the discharge of those men who refused to answer at the roll-call.

There are now about 100 caulkers left, and most of these did not know the intentions of their brother workmen until they were discharged. A few strong-minded ones led on the rest, and the result was, instead of compelling Uncle Sam to accede to their demands, they all lost good situations.—*Boston Traveler.*

We are not betting men, says Prentice, editor Louisville *Journal*, but we will lay Louis Napoleon a trifling wager that we will conquer the Rebel Confederacy before he conquers Mexico; and Queen Victoria may hold the stakes.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jottings.

VICTORIA, V. I., May 4, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—A melancholy event took place in one of our agricultural districts, Sanaach, a fortnight ago. Steven Anderson, a colored man, who had a lawsuit with a confidential friend, by the name of Williamson, a blacksmith by trade: the court held its sitting for some time, and at the conclusion of the suit decided in favor of Anderson. Williamson became indignant and swore vengeance against his once sworn friend. Some months after Anderson entertained strange forebodings, and in the interim (knowing the shooting propensities of his adversary) repaired to a friend's farm to abide for awhile. He was at supper, and his friend, F. Richard, beside him: a dog in the house became restive; he opened the door fer the purpose of seeing what was amiss without; instantly he received the fatal wound from a pistol, or some such weapon. The ball passed a few inches below the heart and penetrated upwards. The supposed murderer (Williamson) was followed closely to Port Townsend, W. T., by a special constable, with a requisition from Gov. Douglas to the Governor of that Territory, for the prisoner's surrender, under the Extradition Treaty. He is now undergoing examination in the Police Court here. The deceased and Williamson had many warm friends in this city. The latter has apparently enlisted the public sympathy, and his friends doubt very much whether the testimony adduced at the Police Conrt is of sufficient validity to convict. Such cold-blooded murders the public should leave no means untried (independent of executive rewards) to punish, and sustain the ends of justice. We are told the deceased and Williamson were copartners for many years in California, and intimately connected previously. We regret to have to chronicle so sad an event.

We find, by the latest news from the U. States, that the colored troops had achieved many victories over their much-pampered confederate foes. Witness their valor and prowess at Jacksonville, Fla., where they were engaged almost two weeks with superior numbers of the rebels, and with many disadvantages attached, and in every case whipped them. Afterwards they were supported by white regiments. The 6th Connecticut were so astonished at their bravery, that they said they had no further prejudices against fighting with negroes who showed such pluck and exhibited such undaunted courage. Ere Congress sees what invaluable and loyal citizens they are, wornout politicians see the same. Pro-slavery editors, political hacks and others, who are steeped to the eyelids in corruption and cultivated ideas of mental defects in the negro, are unwillingly brought to the truth. Xerxes made use of them, and found them well up in warfare.

The first of May passed off here as a holiday. This being their 3d anniversary, the Firemen turned out, with their engines neatly decorated with evergreens, &c., each company having a May-Queen. The different fire companies were in full uniform, and they paraded the streets until a late hour, headed by the splendid brass band of H. M. ship Topaz. Some evil-designing Secessionist amongst us, who had more cheek than prudence, hoisted a Confederate flag conspicuously over his residence on that galaday; that did not, however, mar the good feeling of the day. The fine band struck up "Freedom's Marching On." They also played it in front of the Mayor's residence, much to the gratification of loyal Americans who were in the procession and a crowd of spectators whose sympathies and yearnings are for freedom.

The news from Cariboo still continues encouraging. Why, sir, you can ride in a buggy to the mouth of the Canal, 75 miles from William's Creek. Just think of our rapidity in road-making. We noticed several strangers from your city, who have been here and left for the mines 10 days ago; with one party was identified the Rev. J. J. Moore.

On this steamer, the Brother Jonathan, departs the Right Rev. Geo. Hills, D. D., Lord Bishop of these colonies, *en route* for England, on business connected with Church extension and missionary efforts in these lands. Yours, JAMAICA.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Frank Johnson Musical Association.

A number of gentlemen and ladies desirous of cultivating the science of music, met in Cotter's Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and Mason streets, on Tuesday evening May 12th, and arranged themselves into an association, to be known and designated as the Frank Johnson Musical Association of San Francisco.

At a previous meeting, a committee consisting of S. Perrington, L. H. Brooks, J. W. Williams and Joseph Gales was appointed to nominate officers for the association. Their report being called for, they submitted the following named gentlemen, who were unanimously elected to their respective offices for a term of six months:

President—J Madison Bell; Vice President—B. McFee; Conductor—R. C. Francis; 1st Leader—A. Loney; 2d Leader—S. Pennington; Treasurer—L. H. Brooks; Secretary—Wm H. Blake.

A musical association under the management of gentlemen so thoroughly competent as Messrs. Francis, Loney and Perrington, gentlemen whose life-long study has been music, connot fail in commending itself to the favorable consideration of the lovers of music, and it is hoped the opportunity afforded for obtaining a proper knowledge of the science will not be allowed to pass unimproved.

Meetings every Tuesday and Thursday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

WM. H. BLAKE, Sec'y.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14th.

MR. EDITOR:—Can you inform me what has become of the Literary Society, that a few months since was so much spoken of? I ask merely for information, being a friend to institutions of the kind, when founded on a substantial basis, and properly conducted. What I have long been trying to learn, is the object of this Association; is it, as its name would seem to signify, for the universal spread and diffusion of knowledge, such as at the present, as well as for time to come will prove beneficial to our people, or is it a mere mockery? I know that among us there are to be found many patriot hearts that beat with what may be termed wild enthusiasm, ready to risk limb and life in the cause of the oppressed race. But I know not the reason we so seldom hear of them. Why this concealment? Pray let us know.

A FRIEND DESIRING INFORMATION.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, May 11, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The May Festival and Picnic for the Sabbath School and public in general was held at Poverty Grove, under the auspices of Rev. J. T. Jenifer. The day was pleasant, which helped to make it a happy time. The tables were sumptuously filled, and every participant seemed to enjoy what was provided, and partake with delight in the glories of the day, in the latter part of which we were favored with the presence of the Rev. J. Mitchell, who met with a hearty welcome. The picnic passed off very pleasantly. A. E. V.

For the Pacific Appeal.

GRASS VALLEY, May 11, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Our town was in a great state of excitement on Sunday last, by the announcement of the taking of Richmond. All were in suspense for several days, hoping the reports might be confirmed. The streets in the meanwhile were greatly thronged. Copperheadism seems to have a downward tendency. God grant success to Union and Liberty. Yours, I. S.

CONTRABANDS.—A Washington letter of the 12th ult., says: It is estimated that there are 10,000 contrabands in Washington at the present time. Since the superintendant of Contrabands, (Dr. Nichols) entered upon the duties, in June last, 4,860 contrabands have passed under his charge. Situations have been provided for 3,000; 700 have died, and about 1,000 remain in camp. These latter are mostly women, children and men too old and feeble to work. At Alexandria there are 3,000 contrabands at present. About eight hundred have died since they first began to assemble there. A new free school for those people has been established in Alexandria, and it is taught by convalescent soldiers. The school contains 100 pupils. In this city two evening schools were established in May last, and over 500 pupils have received the rudiments of education.

The Right of Colored Persons to Ride in the Railway Cars.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

We are indebted to MRS. Samuel A. Smyih, of this city, for a printed copy of the following case of ejectment from a city railway car, which happened to her sister in the city of New York, in 1855. We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of a public meeting, the prosecution of the company, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which we give for their information.

At a public meeting, held in pursuance of due notice given, of the colored citizens of of the city and county of New York, in the First Colored American Congregational Church, in Sixth st., near the Bowery, for the purpose of making an expression of public sentiment condemnatory of the outrage committed upon the person of Miss Elizabeth Jennings, a highly respectable female, (who is employed as a teacher in the male department of one of the public schools in this city, also, organist in the above-named Church in Sixth st.,) while on her way to Church on Sunday afternoon, July 16, 1855, when she was most brutally outraged and insulted by a conductor of one of the Third Avenue city cars.

The meeting was called to order, whereupon the Rev. Levin Tilman was appointed Chairman, and P. S. Ewell, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the assembly, after which the Rev. James Vickes of New York, addressed the meeting, and made a very elaborate speech appropriate to the occasion.

The Secretary then read a statement from Miss E. Jennings, which was presented in writing, she being unable to attend the meeting, owing to the injuries received at the hands of the railroad conductor and his abetors. The statement is as follows:

Sarah E. Adams and myself walked down to the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets to take the Third Avenue cars; I held up my hand to the driver and he stopped the cars; we got on the platform, when the conductor told us to wait for the next car; I told him I could not wait, as I was in a hurry to go to church, (the other car was about a block off;) he then told me the other car had my people in it, that it was appropriated for that purpose; I then told him I had no people; it was no particular occasion; I wished to go to church, as I had been going for the last six months, and I did not wish to be detained; he insisted on my getting off the car; I told him I would wait on the car until the other car came up; he again insisted on my waiting in the street; but I did not get off the car; by this time the other car came up, and I asked the driver if there was any room in his car; he told me very distinctly, "No, that there was more room in my car than there was in his;" yet this did not satisfy the conductor; he still kept driving me out or off the car; said he had as much time as I had and could wait just as long as I. I replied, Very well, we'll see: he waited some few minutes, when the driver becoming impatient, he said to me, "Well, you may go in, but remember, if the passengers raise any objections you shall go out whether or no, or I'll put you out." I anawered again, and told him I was a respectable person, born and raised in New York, did not know where he was born, that I had never been insulted before while going to church, and that he was a good-for nothing impudent fellow, for insulting decent persons while on their way to church; he then said I should come out; I told him not to lay his hands on me; he took hold of me and I took hold of the window sash and held on; he pulled me until he broke my grasp from that, (but previously he had dragged my companion out, she all the while screaming for him to let go;) he then ordered the driver to fasten his horses, which he did, and come and help him put me out of the car; they both seized hold of me by the arms, and pulled and dragged me down flat on the bottom of the platform, so that my head hung one way and my feet the other, nearly on the ground. I screamed murder with all my voice, and my companion screamed out, "You'll kill her; don't kill her; the driver then let go of me and went to his horses; I went again in the car; and the conductor said you shall sweat for this. He then told the driver to drive as fast as he could and not take another passenger in the car; to drive until he saw an officer or a Station House; they got an officer on the corner of Walker and Bowery, whom the conductor told that his orders from the agent were to admit colored persons if the passengers did not object, but if they did, not to let them ride when the officer took me, there were some eight or ten persons in the car; when the officer, without listening to anything I had to say, thrust me out, and then pushed me, and tauntingly told me to get redress if I could; this the conductor also told me, and gave some name and number of his car; he wrote his name Moss, and the car No. 2, but I looked and saw No. 6 on the back of the car! After dragging me off the car, he drove me away like a dog, saying, not to be talking there and raising a mob or fight. I came home down Walker street, and a German gentleman followed, who told me he saw the whole transaction in the street as he was passing; his address is Latour, No. 148 Pearl street, bookseller; when I told the conductor I did not know where he was born, he answered. "I was born in Ireland;" I made answer it made no difference where a man was born, that he was none the worse or better for that, provided he behaved himself and did not insult genteel persons.

I would have come up myself, but am quite sore and stiff from the treatment I received from those monsters in human form yesterday afternoon. This statement I believe to be correct, and it is respectfully submitted. ELIZABETH JENNINGS.

The following is from the lady's father:

APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF COLOR, MALE AND FEMALE, OF THE CITY AND STATE OF NEW YORK, OR TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

FRIENDS—I have taken the liberty to address you on a subject which is of vital interest to us as a class, and that is, the railroad and omnibus conveyances, from which we are excluded. We have dollars to pay, for which our white fellow citizens have only to pay cents, or not ride, except by their special permission. Now I am not aware of any difference in the law of this State in relation to persons of color, except the elective franchise, and that only. Now what we want to know is, what our legal rights are in this matter, not only by hearsay, but by the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. We have now a case on hand in the Supreme Court of this State, with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, for assaulting and ejecting a colored female from the car, in July last, which will bring up the whole question of our right of conveyance in the public conveyances in this city or the State. What is law is law, and by its decision we must all be governed. Further than that, I, for one, am not willing to submit, and I hope that you all feel the same. The assault, though a very aggravated case, is only secondary, in our view, to the rights of our people. If this appeal meets your views, your prompt attention to our call is absolutely necessary, in order to secure success; if we gain the case, it will cost much for Counsel fees, and if we lose the case, it will cost more. Our opponents are rich and influential, we are the reverse, but our cause is just and we do not fear them. A willing mind with many hands, makes light work. The case will be positively tried in the next ensuing term, February, in which the great question to us will be decided.

THOMAS. L. JENNINGS

We give the case and decision of the Court and verdict of the jurry, as reported in the New York *Daily Tribune*, of Feb. 23:

A WHOLESALE VERDICT.—The case of Elizabeth Jennings *vs.* the Third Avenue Railroad Company, was tried yesterday in the Brooklin Circuit Court, before Judge Rockwell. The plaintiff is a colored lady, a teacher in one of the public schools, and the organist in one of the churches in this City. She got upon one of the Company's cars last summer, on the Sabbath, to ride to church. The conductor finally undertook to get her off, first alleging the car was full, and when that was shown to be false, he pretended the other passengers were displeased at her presence; but as she saw nothing of that, and insisted on her rights, he took hold of her by force to expel her. She resisted; they got her down on the platform, jammed her bonnet, soiled her dress, and injured her person. Quite a crowd gathered around, but she effectually resisted, and they were not able to get her off. Finally, after the car had gone on further, they got the aid of a policeman, and succeeded in getting her from the car. She instructed her attorneys, Messrs. Culver, Parker and Arthur, to prosecute the Company, together with the driver and conductor. The two latter interposed no defence, the company took issue, and the cause was yesteaday brought to trial. Judge Rockwell gave a very clear and able charge, instructing the jury that the Company were liable for the acts of their agents, whether committed carclessly and negligently or wilfully and maliciously. That they were common carriers, and as such bound to carry all respectable persons; *that colored persons, if sober, well-behaved and free from disease*, had the same rights as others; and could neither be excluded by *any rules of the Company, nor by force or violence*; and in case of such expulsion or exclusion, the Company was liable.

The plaintiff claimed $500 in her complaint, and a majority of the jury were for giving her the full amount; but others maintained some peculiar notions as to colored people's rights, and they finally agreed on $225, on which the court added ten per cent., besides the costs.

Railroads, steamboats, omnibusses and ferry-boats, will be admonished from this, as to the rights of respectable colored people. It is high time the rights of this class of citizens were ascertained, and that it should be known whether they are to be thrust from our public conveyances, while women, with a quarter of mutton or a load of codfish, can be admitted

SETTING THEM TO WORK.—The Secretary of War has at last authorized Mr. Wilder to appropriate vacated lands of rebels, in Eastern Virginia, to the use of those colored people of both sexes, who may wish to use them. The lands are not confiscated, they are merely appropriated for the time being, and should peace speedily ensue, will be held only during the present year. The occupants will be placed in charge of white superintendents, who will each have under his control as many laborers as the farm may find employment for. The blacks will either be paid for their labor monthly, or wait until the sail of produce renumerates them—small advances for necessities being made them when required. Superintendents will also be paid from the proceeds of sales. Attention will especially be given to the cultivation of vegetables for the Northern Markets, which have for years past proved profitable to farmers here on account of their early production in this comparatively Southern latitude. Free freight will be given to this produce, on government transports, to any point where it may be sent, and in giving this privilege, the War Department trusts that private benevolence will furnish all other facilities. Mr. Wilder is receiving donations and loans in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, of seeds, agricultural implements, fancy manures and stock, and will be pleased to hear from those kindly disposed to contribute in either form.

Attached to each farm will be a school, where children will be taught in the day and adults at night. The teachers will be independent in their action of the farm superintendents. All this is intended both to relieve the government of the $1,000 a day it now pays for the support of contrabands, in this department, and to prove, what is doubted by many, that negroes will work in a state of freedom. The result of the experiment will be satisfactory, and will set to rest the fears of foolish persons that free blacks will be a charge to the nation. The war over, and their freedom definitely secured, abundant employment in the Southern States will be offered them. A number of neighboring Virginia farmers are ready at this moment to hire them by hundreds, if the government will insure protection to the crops, but the negroes have naturally less confidence in private individuals than in the Contraband Association, whose benevolent motives they are aware of, and prefer the superintendence of the latter. It is necessary that slavery be effectually crushed, abstractly and virtually. The States of the Union will then have identical interests, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial, and the country will start, unimpeded by jarring interests,

upon a career of prosperity yet undreamed of.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special telegram from Washington says Hooker's army has not recrossed the river. His personal arrangements, however, indicate that he expects to be employed in some new enterprise soon.

The Richmond *Enquirer* notes the rebel Surgeons' reports stating the rebel loss to be nine hundred killed, seven thousand wounded and twelve hundred prisoners.

Dr. Suckley, Medical Director of the army of the Potomac, in charge of our wounded on the field, reports that they are all comfortable. They number about 1,200.

Gen. Hooker has issued an Order, tendering his congratulations to the Army for the achievements of the last seven days. He says, if it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the Army. It is sufficient to say they were of a character not to be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock, before offering a general battle to our adversary, the Army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself and its identity to the principles it represents, in fighting at disadvantage. We have the credit to have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners, fifteen colors, and captured and brought off seven pieces of artillery; placed *hors de combat* eighteen thousand of his troops; destroyed his depot's, filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communications, and filled his country with fear and alarm.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A report was current yesterday that the enemy had left his formidable position along the heights, but close observation last evening disclosed the fact that their numbers there had not been diminished.

John Titus, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Justice of Utah, vice Kinney, removed.

Commissioner Lewis has decided that Foreign Consuls are liable to taxation under the excise law.

The *Herald's* letter from West Point, Va., to the 9th, reports Gen. Keyes as constantly in the saddle, and says you may look out for stirring news from here suddenly.

Our wounded are coming over the Rappahannock, figures of total loss being much diminished by returning stragglers.

A special telegram in the *Herald* says the Richmond *Dispatch* of the 9th publishes official information received announcing the death of Major-General Van Dorn, at Spring Hill, on the 7th.

Brigadier General Meagher has tendered his resignation as the commander of what he not unjustly styles" was once known as the Irish Brigade, decimated, as it has been, in repeated battles since its organization until it has fallen to low numerical standard of less than a minimum regiment."

The navy department has ordered the construction of two vessels-of-war of great speed. They will carry eight heavy guns, and, it is believed, will be the fastest vessels of war ever built.

Robert J. Walker has negotiated a loan in England for one hundred millions, on satisfactory terms, the interest payable in London.

A special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* says Vallingham was convicted of the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to imprisonment on Tortugas Island until the close of the war. Gen. Burnside approved the sentence of Vallandigham, but the President changed it by sending him South.

The *Post* says that, on Sunday night, some rebel cavalry made a dash through our lines, up to the Chain Bridge, but we cannot learn that the enterprise was attended with any advantages. This, if true, was evidently an act of mere bravado, in return for Stoneman's exploits. Stoneman is at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

Lee has detained all the nurses and surgeons who accompanied the ambulance trains across the Rappahannock river, and also placed his guns in position at Bank's and United States Fords, from which fact it is supposed that he intends to assume the offensive.

Commonfort had been reinforced by seven thousand men from the city of Mexico.—Mexican reports express a hope that by overwhelming numbers they will be able to annihilate the French invaders.

Gen. Lee has issued a general order announcing the death of Stonewall Jackson, who expired on the 10th inst.

How much pain have those evils cost us which never happened!

The Ship of State in Dixie's Land

Was built to traffic in Colored Men, to strengthen and Perpetuate Slavery in America.

They said, if Southern men be true,
There 's nothing easier for them to do.
With sword in hand they may brawl,
Negroes for sale in Faneuil Hall.

It appears a general thought
Among the Southern cotton lords,
That they can, with a mere nod,
Rule this nation as with a rod.

Now it 's blowing a dreadful gale,
Their ship has lost most every sail,
And she 's down on her beam ends,
Nor can she ever right again.

A sea has parted her whole rope—
A leak commenced—her cable broke—
And to the leeward stands the land:—
A watery grave for robber men.

This ship was built of Calhoun wood,
Or else it better would have stood;
When it struck upon the sand,
It might have got off again.

The word is passed, both fore and aft;
Get in your boats and leave the craft;
We 'll board old U. S. A. again,
And there forever will remain.

Now let them all return again
Beneath the stars and stripes the same;
The eagle then shall ever be
The emblem of our liberty. W. H. ANDERSON, Placerville.

MARRIED.

In New York City, April 2d, by Rev. Highland Garnet, Geo. JACKSON, of West Chester, N. Y., to Mrs. MARY E. HAMILTON, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In Troy, N. Y., March 24, Miss MARY ANN TALBOT, in the 17th year of her age.

Advertisements.

GRAND
VARIED ENTERTAINMENT.

THE LADIES' PACIFIC ACCUMULATing and Benevolent Association will give an *ENTERTAINMENT* at Apollo Hall, Pacific st., on the 20th of May, the proceeds being for the benefit of the Association.

EXERCISES.

PART I.

The Exercises of the evening will commence by Declamation and Singing by a number of Mr. Sanderson's scholars, male and female, interspersed with concerted music by the orchestra, after which a short Address will be delivered by Mr. Peter Anderson to the Society.

PART II.

The children will then be allowed to enjoy themselves for a short time by marching and dancing, after which the floor will be cleared for those who may wish to engage in the same. The committee has also engaged the lower room for the Supper, where the tables will be filled with all the delicacies of the season, and the company can retire and partake at their leisure. The Refreshments will also be under the supervision of the ladies.

No pains has been spared to make this the first affair of the season. Tickets, $1, to be had of any of the Society, or on the evening of the Entertainment at the door.

Committee—Maria Pilier, Emmeline Lewis, Elizabeth Flood, Ellen Bell, Charlotte Davis.

Music under the direction of Mr. A. J. Denerson. Mr. Wm. H. Blake assists in conducting the affair. my16

COMINC! COMING!!

JOHN E. SMITH,
(*The Colored Trainer,*)

With his celebrated Trick Pony and Horse "Nan" and "Eldridy," will exhibit in this city in a few weeks.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned citizens of Yreka, hereby certify that we have witnessed several exhibitions given by John E. Smith, "The Colored Trainer," and would recommend him to the public as excellent in the art of horse-training.

Persons having a curiosity to see the truly wonderful antics and tricks of the horse, should not fail to attend the performances and see for themselves.

A. M. Rosborough, County Judge.
Wm. McConnell, Agent Cal. Stage Co.
Gilbert Lanphier, City Marshal.
L. W. Ketcham, Ex-Senator Amador County.
and many others.
Yreka, April 25th, 1863.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED.

A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 15 YEARS of age desires a situation. Is capable of taking care of a few offices, or doing light housework. Address Box 115, P. O.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

DR. C. C. FURLEY,
Late Surgeon U. S. Army,
No. 12 Montgomery st., opposite Lick House
Dr. Furley requests a share of the colored patronage. ap25

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.
A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

ROOMS TO RENT.

TWO BED ROOMS AND A PARLOR to rent, in a desirable location. Can be rented with the furniture as it stands, or they can be had without the furniture. Rent very moderate. Appsy at the APPEAL office. ap25

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

MRS. PRISCILLA STEWART OPENS an *INFANT SCHOOL*, Monday, April 27th, 1863, at No. 611 Greenwich st., between Stockton and Powell, in which she purposes to impart to the infant mind literary, mora and religious instruction, and therefore solicits a portion of the public patronage. Tuition, $1 50 per cents per month. Children from the interior can be taken to board. Unexceptionable references can be given. ap25

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
S. E. cor. Clay and Montgomery sts,
Opposite Gilbert's Melodeon, San Francisco.

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Taken in all the perfection of the Art, and at prices that defy competition. Small Daguerreotypes copied to life-size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set. T. J. HIGGINS.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON,
MARYSVILLE.
Office—No. 70 D street, between Second and Third.

The Blood Purifier and Pain Exterminator.

ALL CHRONIC and ACUTE DISEASES, of whatever kind or nature; Rheumatism, Neuralgia; all complaints of Females and Children, successfully treated. Medicines carefully put up, and forwarded by Expres.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Miners and Travelers, all persons, should send and get Campbell's Compound; carried about the person, it is a sure preventive against contagious diseases. (Price, $2.00.) ap26-3m

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

Watch Repairing at New York Prices!

C. E. COLLINS,
602 Montgomery Street,
Exclusive Agent for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
Importer of
ENGLISH AND SWISS WATCHES!
Jewelry, Clocks, Spectacles, Watchmakers' Tools, Materials, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I AM SELLING GOODS IN SAN FRANcisco at just as low prices as the same articles can be bought in New York, in many cases my charges being not more than half those of other dealers, who, doing a credit business, are compelled to charge a heavy advance to cover their losses by bad debts.

On the price of a single Silver or Gold Watch, there is a difference of from $10 to $50 between my prices and those of other dealers.

Terms cash and but one price.

Goods sent to any part of the State by Express with bill for collection on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS,
No 602 Montgomery st., (east side,)
One Door North of Clay.
Watch Repairing at New York Prices.

UNION RESTAURANT,
NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,
Above Kearny.

J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER, }

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

SINGING SCHOOL.

J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,

HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mb21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor, can accomodate persons from the city or the interior, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 8.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 60.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Six months " "	3 00
One month "	50

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

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John G. Coursey, City Agent.
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Wm. Mills, "
James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart, "
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Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The constitutionality of the Black Laws of Illinois, under which colored people are excluded from the commonwealth, is to be tested in the Supreme court of that State.

The school trustees of London, C. W., having excluded the colored children from the public schools, and compelled them to attend separate schools, the matter was brought before John Wilson, Queen's counsel, and that gentleman has decided that the trustees have no right to open separate schools, except at the request of twelve colored families.

From the Edinburg Review, Jan. 1862.

Review of Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor in the British West Indies.

(Continued.)

Again speaking of Grenada, he shows, that though the exportation of sugar may have decreased within the last thirty years still the general cultivation of the land has not decreased. The negro has preferred cultivating, cocoa, coffee, and oranges for his own profit, to labouring on the sugar estate of another. The planter may suffer in consequence, but the condition of the labouring classes, and the general productiveness of the colonies which they inhabit, are considerably improved. Nowhere is this more clearly shown than in the case of Jamaica, the very Island which is usually cited to prove the pernicious consequences of emancipation. Jamaica is the very Atlantis of poetical tradition. Its former prosperity is purely fictitious. The wealth of the planters purely fictitious. The unmortgaged wealth of the whole island purely fictitious; all about its history is fictitious, except the prodigality, ostentation, and indebtedness of the old proprietrary class, and the glorious beauty of the Island's scenery. Everything about the island was pretentious and imposing, from the city churches and squares of the now wretched Kingston to the champagne claret, and equipages of the debt-laden planters. There never was a time in the days of slavery when the island could be considered out of debt. Emancipation only hastened a fate which neither slavery nor monopoly could have averted for ever. But emancipation in Jamaica inflicted wider, deeper, and more protracted suffering than elsewhere. it came like a tornado upon planters who were blind to signs and deaf to warnings. It came upon slaves more impatient of the yoke, more intolerant of discipline, and more eager for independence than those of other islands. It came upon a colony which possessed waste land enough to reward the industry of the thrifty cultivator and maintain in competence the lazy squatter. While in Barbadoes there are one and a half inhabitant to each acre, in Jamaica there eleven acres to each inhabitant. Under such conditions, that happened what might have been expected. Ruined planters could offer but poor renumeration to hired laborers. The negro could always fare better as a small proprietor, or as a squatter, than as a hireling He is therefore almost always either the one or the other. In the one case his moral and physical condition are far superior to what they were when he was a slave; in the other they are not worse. Altogether, whatever be the planters condition, that of the negro and of the colony itself is much improved. The sugar may have diminished; but, on the other hand, the production of pimiento, plantains, and oranges has increased. While we are writing of Jamaica, we cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Sewall's picture of Kingston:—

'If the city of Kingston be taken as an illustration of the prosperity of Jamaica, the prisoner will arrive at more deplorable conclusions that those pointed out by commercial statistics. It seems like a romance to read to-day in the capital of Jamaica, the account of that Capital's former splendour. Its "Magnificent churches," Now time-worn and decayed, are scarcely superior to the stables of some Fifth Avenue magnate. There is not a house in the city in decent repair; not one that looks as though it could withstand a respectable breeze; not a wharf in good order; not a street that can exhibit a square yard of pavement; no sidewalks; no drainage; scanty water; no light. The same picture of neglect and apathy greets one everywhere. In the business part of the town you are oppressed with its inactivity. Clerks yawn over the counters, or hail with greedy looks the solitary stranger who comes in to purchase. If a non-resident, he is made to suffer for the dullness of the market. Prices that in New York would be deemed exorbitant, must be paid by strangers for the common necessities of life. The Kingstonians remind me much of the Bahama wreckers. Having little or nothing themselves, they look upon a steamer load of California passengers, cast away in their harbor for a night or a day, as very Egyptians, whom it is not only their privilege but their duty to despoil.

"There is nothing like work done in Kingston, except, perhaps, in the establishments of a few European or American merchants, or on the piers, now and then, at the loading or unloading of vessels. The city was originally well laid out, but it is not ornamented with a single tree, and the square, in a central location, is a barren desert of sand, white-hot with exposure to the blazing sun. The streets are filthy, the beach-lots more so, and the commonest laws of health are totally disregarded. Wreck and ruin, destitution and neglect! There is nothing new in Kingston. The people, like their horses, their houses, and all that belongs to them look old and worn. There are no improvements to be noted, not a device, ornament or conceit of any kind to indicate the presence of taste or refinement. The inhabitants, taken *en masse*, are steeped to the eyelids in immorality; promiscuous intercourse of the sexes is the rule; the population shows an unnatural decrease; illegitimacy exceeds legitimacy; abortion and infanticide are not unknown. Kingston looks what it is, a place where money has been made, but can be made no more. It is used up and cast aside as useless. Nothing is replaced that time destroys. If a brick tumbles from a house to the street, it remains there; if a spout is loosened by the wind, it hangs by a thread till it falls; if furniture is accidentally broken, the idea of having it mended is not entertained. The marks of a helpless poverty are upon the faces of the people whom you meet, in their dress, in their very gait.

"Have I described a God-forsaken place, in which no one seems to take an interest, without life and without energy, old and dilapidated, sickly and filthy, and cast away from the anchorage of sound morality, of reason, and of common sense? Then, verily, have I described Kingston in 1860. Yet this wretched hulk is the capital of an island the most fertile in the world; it is blessed with a climate most glorious; it lies rotting in the shadow of mountains that can be cultivated from summit to base, with every product of temperate and tropical regions; it is mistress of a harbour where a thousand line-of-battle ships can safely ride at anchor." (Pp. 173-5.)

But if Kingston exhibits the squalid ruins of decayed wealth and faded splendor, the country districts through which Mr. Sewell traveled, exhibit many instances of thriving industry and advancing civilization. Of course these instances are not universal. Perhaps, too, Mr. Sewell's pen gives then too high a coloring. He keeps in the background, as much as Mr. Trollope throws into the foreground, the cases of negro sloth, apathy, and unthrift. Still, after every allowance has been made for exaggerated description or exceptional advancement, it is clear that, viewed collectively, the negro population have made signal progress in the comforts and arts of life since the days of slavery. It is no less true, that their progress has (in Jamaica, at all events) not so much accompanied as contributed to the decadence of the planters. At least, the planters might have been better off if the negroes had continued working on the estates for low wages, irregularly paid, and without the opportunity of improving their condition.

Mr. Sewell exults in the amelioration of the negro's position. He dilates with enthusiasm on the neat cottages, good furniture, and ample subsistence of a people who, thirty years ago, were prædial serfs. But his philanthropy does not make him fanatically blind to the claims of the planter and the interests of the colony. He deplores the interruption or decrease of sugar produce in the islands where, as in Jamaica, labor has been diverted from its former staple. But he is honest and intelligent enough to see that it is no injustice to the negroes to replace them by alien successors in the industry which they have voluntarily abandoned. He does not think that the Almighty created the negro solely and exclusively to plant sugar-canes for men of another race. Neither does he think that Divine vengeance exacts the utter ruin of the planters, present, past, and future, as a necessary atonement for the former slavery of the negro. He thinks that in Jamaica the labor of immigrants is eminently required; and that in other colonies it should be procured when all just and reasonable means for employing creole labor have been tried and tried in vain. By those who are familiar with the history of Indian immigration, the opposition which it once provoked, and the impediments by which it was once obstructed, this will be pronounced a calm and moderate judgment. It errs perhaps in expecting too much from the experiment of hired creole industry, and deferring too long the resort to an alien element. But the very hesitation with which the judgment is pronounced enhances its value, by showing that it proceeds from no sympathy to the negro race and no prejudice against the negro character. Mr. Sewell justly remarks that such an imagination does not displace creole labor, because creole labor has already found other occupations and other prizes more alluring than those of planting sugar-canes for English land owners. The Indian only supplies the place that the negro creole has left open and does the work which the negro creole has left undone. And this engagement, which does no injury to the creole, is of incalculable advantage to the planter, the colony, and the Indian himself. The records of Mauritius, Guiana, and Trinidad demonstrate that, while the immigrant has increased the production, trebled the exports, and built up the wealth of settlements once descried as worthless and hopeless,—he has earned for himself an amount of remuneration which, judged by the ordinary standard of an Indian peasant's competence, is boundless and fabulous riches. He has returned to India in opulence or remained in his adopted country with a competence.

(To be continued.)

From the San Jose Mercury.

Prejudice vs. Reason.

The *Pacific Appeal*, a paper published, and ably edited, by a colored man of San Francisco, for the worthy purpose of elevating and improving his race, makes frequant complaints of outrages committed by the managers of the City Railroads, in rudely ejecting respectable colored women from the cars of the different companies. If such is the custom of those companies, it is about time that they were brought to a realizing sense of the fact that they have no legal nor moral right to do anything of the kind. We do not believe the white public approve of such acts.

Let us look at the question of color for a moment, and see into what inconsistencies it leads us. The person who would object to riding in the same car with a respectable, well dressed colored woman, would not object to having that woman as a servant in their families, to cook their food, or to fondle and take care of their children. Her presence is in nowise offensive. So, also, with the cleanly, well-behaved colored man. We allow him to come in close proximity with our persons, while enjoying the refreshing luxury of an application of his tonsorial skill. His presence is not in the least offensive to us. But if, while travelling, with the stage ready to start, prompted by hunger, he should modestly presume to take a seat at the same table with whites, at a public house, some weak brained fool would suddenly be attacked with nausea. Now such

prejudice is the most arrant hypocracy; for if the person of the colored man was really offensive to him, how could he submit his face and head to the manipulations of a colored barber? Out upon such ideas. The fact is, there is really no prejudice against *color*, as the above illustrations show. What is there, then, about a respectable colored person so terribly shocking to the fastidious nerves of a white man! It is simply a mental hallucination, without reason or common sense. It is the culmination of the chivalry sentimentalism engendered by the hell-born demon of slavery in the matrix of distorted minds. In England a well dressed educated colored man may be admitted to the most refined society, and nobody's nerves are shocked. But in America he is continually subjected to insults and outrages disgraceful to our race. These abuses should be frowned down by every sensible man and woman.

We never attempt to discuss this question with those who entertain opposite views, that we are not met with the senseless assertion that a negro is inferior to a white man. We concede that, *as a race*, they are by no means equal to the white race; but that some negroes are equal, and superior to many white men, no one can question. We are understood to be the advocate of social equality. There is no such thing as equality, even among the white race. The intelligent and refined can never be made to fellowship with the ignorant and degraded, be they black or white. The real social status of a refined colored man is infinitely above that of a degraded white; and *vice versa*. All arbitrary laws to regulate caste have their origin in error. "You cannot make the negro our equal." And yet, when we look around, we occasionally find a Douglas or a Toussant de L'Ouvature who is our superior. What shall we do about it? Shall we flare up and butt our own brains out against the nearest stonewall; or be more reasonable, and acknowledge merit wherever it exists, whether it be cased in a white or black skin? Truly, Prejudice and its twin sister, Pride, have shamefully debauched the American mind.

As regards the social intermingling of whites and blacks, who are on the same moral and intellectual plane, that is a question for every individual to decide for himself, and whatever his decision may be, society has no right to interfere.

THE BACHELOR'S EXCUSE.—I think that as a general rule, the bachelors—the confirmed bachelors, even—are admirers of the fair sex, and *vice versa*. I have observed bachelors endure the fretfulness of children, when fathers would explode in a storm of passion. Perhaps that's because bachelors don't have to stand it all the time. It is just so with the whims of our fair tyrants. The bachelors put up with inconvenience, because their thraldom is but transitory. They only see women on the bright side, after all. They, as it were, taste the champagne but do not become intoxicated with it. And, after all, I believe it is the adoration of the sex that makes so many bachelors. No one wants to sip nectar constantly. No one can occupy all their time in the contemplation of beauty, or the enjoyment of delightful recreations. Monotony begets satiety. The musician in the orchestra tires of the nightly scenes which delight the everchanging audience. The stage driver, the conductor, the steamboat captain, die of *ennui*, amid the scenes which inspire the casual traveler with enthusiasm Familiarity, in short, breeds contempt. The bachelor appreciates these never-failing rules. He prefers to see and respect woman in her best humor, her smiling face. He thinks that to marry her would be like going to the opera every day, taking breakfast, dinner and supper of the choicest game, hearing music forever, or spending his life out in a garden with nothing but roses.

LAMENTABLE SUPERSTITION.—Mrs. Mary Nell, an Irish woman of New York, discovering that her house was frequented by fairies, presumed of course that her child was not her own, but had been changed in the cradle. To test the matter, she seated the child, who was three years old, on a red hot shovel, expecting that if it was a fairy it would fly away. But the poor sufferer, being only a common mortal, was burned so badly that it died in a week.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

Dreaming of the Negro.

It is truly amusing to see what tricks Copperhead politicians will resort to in order to delude the ignorant into joining in with them. It is also a lamentable fact that there are men who are permitted to exercise the elective franchise who accept the deceptive fallacies of the enemy, evidently manufactured for the occasion.

On Tuesday last, the municipal election was held in San Francisco. There were two contending parties, as usual, in the field — the People's and the Citizen's. What the local officers of this city have to do with the contrabands of the South we are at a loss to discover; but there are men who are continually dreaming of the negro, and must have him "in the fence" somewhere—their every thought is encumbered with the apparition of the negro. Some of this stripe of electioneerers went into conclave before election-day, and "like the mountain in labor to bring forth a mouse," the result was the following placard, which was profusely posted throughout the city. As one was pasted on some boards, and placed immediately before our door, we did take time to read it. It was as follows:

"8000 negroes to be imported to build Gov. Stanford's Dutch Flat Wagon Road It is known from good authority that Gov. Stanford & Co. have telegraphed Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War, for 3000 contrabands, to be sent here to build the railroad from Sacramento to Dutch Flat, at $5 per month. Laborers, will you stand this? If not, vote against the $1000,000."

Notwithstanding this delusive missille, the party which it was aimed against triumphed in the election of their executive officers, with one exception, Dr. Sheldon, Coroner; the vote also succeeded for the Pacific Railroad appropriation. We are proud of this, not because we wish to manifest a preference in local politics,—for the sufficient reason of being disfranchised,—but because it is a good omen to see that the people are determined that the city shall be properly governed, and will not, as heretofore, be frightened off from every movement when the least whisper or hint is made in relation to the status or welfare of the negro. If the placard mentioned contained a fact, the verdict of the people, notwithstanding, was, by their local election on Tuesday last, that "nobody would be hurt," even if a railroad were to be built by "contrabands."

The following are the executive officers elect of the People's party.

H. P. Coon, *Mayor*; Wm. Loewy, *County Clerk*; John S. Ellis, *Sheriff*; Thos. S. Young, *County Recorder*; Joseph S. Paxson, *Treasurer*; Wm. R. Wheaton, *Assessor*; Nathan Porter, *District Attorney*; Geo. C. Potter, *City and County Surveyor*; John W. Brumagim, *Public Administrator*; Geo. Tait, *Supt. Pub. Schools*; Chas. Goodall, *Harbor Master*; D. C. McRuer, *Harbor Commissioner*.

On the question of Railroad subscription, 8132 majority.

We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet containing the speech of the *Hon.* E. J. C. Kewen, (Ex-Assemblyman for Los Angeles,) "On the State of the Union;" delivered before the Democracy of Sacramento. There is no perceptible difference in its arguments than in other secession documents, and we *regret* to state that it failed to convince us.

SACRAMENTO.—We are indebted to a number of our friends who held a meeting in that city, a few evenings since, for the support of the PACIFIC APPEAL.

THE ENTERTAINMENT. — On Weenesday evening last a Varied Enaertainment was given at Apollo Hall, Pacific st., by the Ladies' Beneficial and Accumulating Society. There was a large number of persons present, among whom were several officers and members of the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society as invited guests. The exercises consisted of music by an orchestra, Declamation and singing by a number of youths belonging to Mr. Sanderson's school; also, an address appropriate to the occasion by an adult. An excellent supper was prepared in the lower room, after which most of the company concluded the Entertainment with Terpsichorean exercises. The proceeds are for the benefit of the society It was a success financially, and passed off very pleasantly.

LECTURE.—There will be a Lecture at Zion Church, on Monday evening, June 1st. Subject, "The War and its Consequences." As there are a great number who do not read the current events, they should be urged by their friends to give this lecture a full attendance.

The public schools will reopen on Monday, 25th inst. The vacation commenced on the 30th ult.

An Important Letter from Governor Andrew.

We cut the following interesting letter from the pages of the *Anglo-African*, to the editor of which, the epistle was handed by the recipient.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
BOSTON, March 23, '63.

George T. Downing, Esq., N. Y.:

Dear Sir—In reply to your inquiries made as to the position of colored men who may be enlisted and mustered into the volunteer service of the United States, I would say that their position in respect to pay, equipments, bounty, or any aid and protection, when so mustered, will be precisely the same, in every particular, as that of any and all other volunteers.

I desire further to state to you, that when I was in Washington on one occasion, in an interview with Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, he stated, in the most emphatic manner, that he would never consent that free colored men should be accepted into the service to serve as soldiers in the South, until he should be assured that the Government of the United States was prepared to guarantee and defend, to the last dollar and last man, to these men, all the rights, privileges and immunities that are given, by the laws of civilized warfare, to other soldiers. Their present acceptance and muster-in as soldiers, pledges the honor of the nation in the same degree and to the same rights with all the other troops. They will be soldiers of the Union; nothing less and nothing different. I believe they will earn for themselves an honorable fame, vindicating their race and redeeming their future from the aspersions of the past. I am yours truly,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

A NARROW CHOICE.—Application was recently made to a gentleman in Boston, who is in the habit of answering such calls for a lecturer for a small country town. The correspondence if somewhat profane, is laconic—thus:

APPLICATION.

"DEAR SIR:—We want a good lecturer here next Thursday evening. Can you send us one who is not a d——d abolitionist? Yours, &c."

REPLY.

"DEAR SIR:—There are numerous lecturers who may be engaged, to appear in your town, but I am afraid that if we did not send you what you term a 'd —d abolitionist,' we should be compelled to send you what might be termed a d——d fool. I really see no choice between these two extremes. Please favor us with your answer. "Yours very truly, ——."

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

A. D. Berghart, Sacramento: A. E. V., Sacramento; M. W., Placerville; C. A. Walborn-P. M., Phila.; Anonymous, San Francisco; Pros. pectus of the San Andreas Register, San Andreas; Invitation from Committee of Arrangements for Polish Mass Meeting, San Francisco.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The School Teachers' Convention.—Mr. Minn's Address.

MR. EDITOR—Last week a Convention of Teachers was held in our city, under the auspices of the State Teachers' Institute. The objects of this Convention were, to inquire into the conditions of the schools, methods of instruction, the defects therein; to suggest improvements, raise the standard of teaching, bring teachers acquainted with each other, create unity of sentiment, engender and quicken the *esprit du corps* among them, elevate the calling, and give fresh impetus to the cause of education throughout the State.

There were nearly 800 teachers in coun cil, from all parts of the State, and from beyond the limits of California. It was a noble sight to see them.

For six days they were in session, giving and receiving the results of years of study—observation and experience of teaching in its various grades, methods and brauches. It added much to the interest of the proceedings, from day to day, that many subjects were illustrated before the Convention, by exercises of select classes from our city public schools. Teachers from abroad, as well as at home, had an opportunity of witnessing the practical workings of many of the theories of education, as presented in detail, in addresses, reports and speeches, made before the Convention.

The result is, undoubtedly, among the friends of education, increased interest in behalf of public schools; more enthusiasm among the teachers in behalf of their work; broader views of its importance; deeper convictions of the responsibilities of the teacher; a determination more fully to prepare themselves by study and the use of all proper means, for the highest efficiency in their calling.

No one could attend the convention from day to day, without being impressed with the conviction, that the teacher's calling is a high and noble one; that the best qualities of head and heart, the highest attainments of intellect, are required in those who are engaged in it.

But my special object in taking up the pen is to refer briefly to an address, delivered by Geo. W. Minns, Esq., before the Convention, on Tuesday evening, May 5.

His subject was "Physical Geography," or specially, "The Physical Geography of the United States;" showing, from its peculiarities, that they are not adapted for two, three or more republics, kingdoms or empires, like Europe or Asia; but rather for one great and united people.

I have never listened to a more interesting essay upon the Geography of our country: the argument was learned and patriotic; the inferences were designed to apply to the present rebellion.

Mr. Minns is esteemed one of the most accomplished teachers of Natural Sciences in this State, and the pupils of the High School here are considered as highly favored in enjoying his instructions; he truly possesses the art of teaching, and he renders learning tenfold more attractive to youth, by the grace which it imparts to him, and with which he imparts it to them. Such a teacher does not merely deal out dry scientific facts and abstractions; he is a live man; his pupils feel the contact of his mind as of a flaming spirit; the letter has not killed; the man retains his human heart; in his observations upon mountains, valleys, rivers, climates, soils, peoples, their character and destiny, the relation which the United States sustain to the race, there was learning, philosophy and philanthropy; an impartial and elevated view of the dignity of man, worthy a Christian teacher. Man is superior to the accidents of birth, clime, color. This is the secret of Mr. Minn's success and power; he sees men, not "*as trees walking*," but as immortal spirits.

It is not common to see men or teachers who have the moral courage, the good "common sense," to acknowledge negro manhood—"the image of God cut in ebony." I have observed herein a trembling and fearfulness among the teachers, superintendents, directors and people.

Teachers in the higher departments must often speak of the laws, religion, literature, constitutions, State and national, history and politics of the people. This question of Slavery is continually recurring. It

rises unbidden, like Banquo's ghost, at the public feasts; it will not down. It is ludicrous to witness the shifts and turnings that men make to avoid it—how sneaking and cowardly they sometimes look, in their attempts to dodge it—this crushing restraint upon men imposed by Slavery upon *white men, Americans!* How can *they* endure it? James Russell Lowell felt, and indignantly rose up from under it, declaring that—

"They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen or the weak;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three."

Naturally, Mr. Minns spoke of Slavery in the United States; it was refreshing at hear his earnest, healthful words—it was *salt* that had not lost its savor. Slavery, or crime and injustice in others forms, should be freely spoken of. By the living earnestness of such men it is that freedom of speech is possible to us—they make us see and feel its potency. Thank God that we have them abroad in the land; there is hope that the rising generation will not be schooled, educated moral cowards.

Mr. Minns would not have any portion of the people deprived of education, or neglected from the want of proper legislation or attention on the part of those who have power and the means. Let all, black as well as white, freely participate in the benefits and blessings of education.

Slavery must be abolished; human rights must be held sacred; human duties must be taught—secessions and rebellions hereafter rendered impossible. All the people must be educated into one united homogeneous whole—a variety in unity—one people united under one Government. This should be the aim of enlightened educators, who are laying their plans for the organization of a system of education that shall meet the wants of the present generation and those that are to come.

This sketch of Mr. Minn's address, brief and imperfect, I write and send to you for publication, because that address gave me encouragement, while listening to its delivery, because I wished to give your readers assurance that the subjects of the education of our children, so dear to them—the cause of freedom and equality—the cause of the hour—right and justice for the colored man—has advocates, whom they know not of. At the bar, in the pulpit, in the school-room, among teachers and directors, amid the refinements of the highest social circles, are our allies—those whose hearts are with us in our efforts to educate our children, and to elevate ourselves in all that gives true worth to a people.

There are men and women, too, amongst us—refined and delicate women—who understand the scope of this great argument. They know that human rights are not white, nor black, nor red. They wield an influence—they feel their responsibility. Noble men and women! they dare to be loyal to the right; they see, too, that a change, a mighty change is coming, slowly but surely. The wheel is turning; let us labor and wait. S——.

San Francisco, May 15, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Colored Men of California.

INTRODUCTION.

Colored men are destined to perform an important part in the future history of California, as well as in the older States of this Republic. Here as there, they have been among the pioneers of civilization; they have assisted in developing the great resources of the country; the mineral and agricultural wealth of the land have been brought forth by their labor equally as by that of white men. In every department where labor, industry and integrity are required they have been employed, and in higher positions, where genius and skill are essential, their aid and assistance have been eagerly sought.

Whatever may be the destiny of the African race in America, whether absorption, extinction or expatriation, impartial history will award them justice, and posterity will appreciate their labors in behalf of progress and civilization. But for ourselves, we look forward to no such gloomy future. For the present generation either of the above occurrences involve natural, political and physical impossibilities. By climactic influences, by conquest, and by other events, peoples and races, after a lapse of ages, have become extinct, by absorption of the lesser with the greate; but like the Jews, our physical peculiarities are so strongly marked as to render it scarcely within the range of probability.

But African race, or descendants of Africa, as applied to us, is a misnomer: we possess but few characteristics of the African, either mentally or physically, except color, and that is so diversified that it is hard to tell whether the Caucassian or the African preponderates. Charlatans say it requires a microscopic examination of the hirsute appendages of a man's body to tell where and when one race ends and the other begins: but that apart, we are American in our habits and customs, in our hopes and aspirations. True, we possess some of the docility and inertia of the African race, but that arises more from the influence and effects of slavery than from any inherent or hereditary quality.

The acquirements and abilities of colored men in California are not generally known, and where known are not fully appreciated, nor publicly acknowledged.

We have men among us who would shine in any sphere, and shed lustre on any position, however high. We have orators who with words of fire can enchant and electrify an audience; divines, eminent for their virtues, piety, eloquence, and theological and scholastic lore; poets, who breathe their thoughts in harmonious numbers; writers, whose productions would grace the library of the most learned and refined; mechanics, inventors, merchants, men of scientific attainments, men of wealth, professional men, and in fact, representatives of every station, and every avocation and grade in life.

These men are Americans in the fullest sense of the term, "native and to the manner born;" Americans by their acquirements, abilities and energies; Americans by their antecedents and by consanguinity, and as such they should be known, and America should claim them as her own.

In succeeding numbers of the APPEAL, we intend giving sketches of "The Colored Men of California," their acquirements and their abilities. We will not enter into the field of history, nor attempt biographical memoirs of individuals, but merely characteristic sketches of representative men.

Some of these men were born under the influence of slavery; some may have been slaves themselves; all have felt the baneful effects of that prejudice which American slavery engenders; all! all!! have suffered that martyrdom of the soul which the colored American has to bear when he aspires to a higher *status* than that of serf.

The colored men of California are mostly self-made and self-educated men, few having received the advantages of an early liberal education, but they are men whose abilities will establish our claim to a higher position than that generally awarded us; men of force of character, of indominitable energy and sterling worth.

Such are the men whose mental traits, and whose achievements we will place before our readers, and we will be able to show that ostracised and persecuted as we are, we have among us men, who in any community, would be recognized as representative men. C.

San Francisco, May 23, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, May 18, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I deem it a duty incumbent upon me to give your journal the attention which is due to it; while so doing, I found a brief reply to the article cutitled "A Good Conscience," &c. I would simply say to the writer, that I am not in the least surprised to find a critic among the many readers of the great metropolis; yet, I trust, from a friend. However, I do not wish to enter into an argument with the writer, but I do sincerely beg to say, that one of my great failings is, that I love to write, and take a delight in so doing, oftentimes actually writing more than I intended when I first commenced. I do not intend to discuss every point, nor to respond to questions unnecessary, but, at the same time, I shall endeavor to give satisfaction as to the manner in which the decision of conscience is expressed. Whoever will attentively observe the operations of his own mind, when deciding upon a moral question, and when carrying that decision into effect, will, I think, be conscious of several distinct forms of moral feeling. These I suppose to be the following: Suppose we are deliberating respecting an action before performing it. If we pause, and candidly consider the nature of an action which involves, in any respect, our relations with others, amidst the various qualities which characterize the action, he shall not fail to perceive its moral quality. We may perceive it to be gratifying or self-denying, courteous or uncivil, in favor of or against his interest; but distinct from all these, differing from them all, we may always perceive that it seems to him to be either right or wrong. Let a man recollect any of the cases in his own history, in which he has been called to act under important responsibilities, and he will easily remember both the fact and the pain and distress produced by the conflict of these opposite impulsions. It is scarcely necessary to remark that we easily, or, at least, with much greater ease, perceive this quality in the actions of others. We discern the mote in our brother's eye much sooner than the beam in our own. Besides this discriminating power, I think we may readily observe a distinct impulse to do that which we conceive to be right, and to leave undone that which we conceive to be wrong. This impulse we express by the words *ought* and *ought not*. Thus, we say it is right to tell the truth, and I ought to tell it; it is wrong to tell a falsehood, and I ought not to tell it. Ought and ought not seem to convey the abstract idea of right and wrong, together with the other notion of impulsion to do or not do a particular action. Thus, we use it always to designate a motive to action, as we do passion, or self-love, or any other motive power.

When we say of a friend, that he ought to do anything, as we cannot judge of the impulses which move him, we refer, principally, to this conviction of obligation, which, above any other, should govern him. The power of this impulse of conscience is most distinctly seen, when it comes into collision with the impulse of strong and vehement passion. It is then that the human soul is agitated to the full extent of its capacity, for if we have decided in opposition to conscience, until the action is commenced, the voice of conscience is then lost amid the whirlwind of passion, and it is not heard until the deed is done. It is on this account that this state of mind is frequently selected by the poets, as a subject of delineation. Shakspeare frequently alludes to all these offices of conscience with the happiest effect. The constant monitory power of conscience is thus illustrated by one of the murderers when about to assassinate the Duke of Clarence: "I'll not meddle with it, (conscience); it is a dangerous thing; it makes a man a coward; a man cannot swear but it checks him, cannot steal but it accuseth him: 'tis a blushing shame-faced spirit, that nestles (?) in a man's bosom; it fills one full of obstacles."

The same contest between conscience and the lower propensities is, as I suppose, graphically described by the apostle Paul, in the 7th chapter of his epistle to the Romans.

Suppose now an action to be done. I think that every one who examines his own heart will be convinced of another class of feelings consequent on those first alluded to. If we have obeyed the impulses of conscience, and resisted successfully the impulses at variance with it, we will be conscious of a feeling of innocence, of self-approbation, of a deserving of reward.

What stronger breastplate than a heart untainted?
Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.
2d Part Henry VI. Act 3, Scene 2.

I have endeavored to show here the decision and the authority of conscience, with the conceptions I have formed of it. The writer, S. M. C., does not seem to give credit for referring to 'Socrates' sayings,' yet he admits that they were just and true, but still do not hardly suit the present age. Let me ask if we have so far forgotten ourselves in this, the 19th century, as not to consider truth a gem of intrinsic worth? I hope that I need not apologize for introducing so many illustrations from profane authors. They are allowed, on all hands, to be accurate delineations of the workings of the human mind, and to have been made by some of the most accurate of observers. They show at least in what light poets, one of whose offices is to observe the human heart and its passions, have considered our subject and what they have supposed to be the soul's functions and its mode of operation. Secondly and lastly, I did not desire to convey or exhibit to the world that a good conscience alone would, by any measure of means, carry us across the chilly waters of Jordan; nor did I mean to say, that it would exempt ourselves from God's indignation upon those who do not serve him. Can it be possible that there ever was one who died rejoicing in the hope of Christ, that did not have a clear conscience to God, man and himself? The design of the Christian religion, in this respect, is to bring us under the domain of conscience, enlightened by revelation, and to deliver us from the slavery of evil propensity. Thus our Lord declares, "If the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed." Thus, also, the apostle Paul, "I beseech you, therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy and acceptable unto God, which is your rational service; and be ye not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed unto the renewing of your mind, (so that, to the end that) ye may know what is that good and acceptable and perfect will of the Lord." A. E. V.

For the Pacific Appeal.

To the Subscribers and Friends of the Pacific Appeal,

I beg to ask a single question, for which I expect to have an answer from any one of its many intelligent contributors, whose names I see attached to this valuable organ of our people on the Pacific coast. Why is it that this useful sheet has not become enlarged so as to enable it to present the appearance of a paper worthy the consideration of the refined portion of the white as well as colored people of this favored State? I have come to the conclusion that pecuniary embarrassment prevents its worthy editor from making it what it ought to be. If that be the case, let us rally around his standard. In union there is strength, and, like the prophet of old, we need to hold firm to the horns of the altar.

San Francisco, May 16, 1863. S. M. C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR EDITOR:—I heard this evening at 8½ o'clock, that there was to be a meeting for the benefit of the Contraband Fund, in Scott street Hall, on which occasion the Hon. Mr. Perkins would deliver an address, and accordingly I wended my way thither. Mr. Perkins and an audience of about a dozen persons was there. After waiting until 9 o'clock, and but few more arrivals, it was concluded to postpone the meeting until a more favorable opportunity, when a larger audience could be called together.

Why was it that a meeting of so much importance should be in contemplation, and no public notice given?

I am convinced that if it was generally known that an address was to be delivered by such a sincere friend of the oppressed, as the Honorable Gentleman, a large audience would assemble to hear him,

I hope, in future, when such important meetings are to be held, that parties making the arrangements will give due notice, and the people will endeavor to assemble at the appointed time.

May 21st. COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—"A Friend desiring information," asks "What has become of the Literary Society?"

The time and place of meeting of "the San Francisco Literary Institute," to which I suppose he alludes, are published in the APPEAL, and if our "friend" is acquainted with the city, and knows when Friday night comes, we will be pleased to see him, and will willingly give him the "information" he so ardently desires.

Our "friend's" patriotic enthusiasm is well in its place, but I cannot conceive what it has to do with the Literary Society. P. A. BELL,

May 20, 1863. Sec. S. F. L. A.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—It is a well known fact that some of the professing Christians in this city get up entertainments with dancing, as was the case on Wednesday evening, 20th inst., at Apollo Hall; and if they are asked why they get up such with dancing, they say, "*O, when we get through, we give the Hall up to the young folks, and they can do what they please.*" Shame to you, professing Christians, who get up such affairs, which are a disgrace to your profession.

May 21, 1863. AN OBSERVER.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

To A—. Sketching from Nature.

BY J. M. WHITFIELD.

Yes, priestess at the shrine of Art,
Continue still to sketch from Nature;
And let her charms inspire thy heart
To be her humble imitator.
Her flocks and herds, her plains and hills,
Her bright cascades, her sunny fountains,
Her babbling brooks, her gentle rills,
Her dark ravines, her towering mountains,
Her cataracts, her placid lakes,
The gentle stream, the boundless ocean,
Which on the shore in thunder breaks,
When tempests set the waves in motion;
The clouds which deck the sunset sky,
With varying hues arrayed before you,
Whose brilliant tints attract the eye,
And dazzle with their blaze of glory,—
Require a hand well trained by Art,
To trace their grandeur, grace and beauty,
May it be thine to fill the part,
And thus peform a pleasing duty.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Quite an excitement occurred on the evening of the 7th at the opera in New Orleans, occasioned by the audience demanding that the National airs be played, but nothing serious resulted.

The New Orleans *Era* of the 6th gives the particulars of the burning of the ship-of-war *Preble* at Pensacola on the 27th of April. The fire was accidental, and the vessel, after burning for several hours, blew up. All hands were saved.

The *Times'* army correspondent says that Stuart is, for the present, in command of Jackson's corps, which consists of four full divisions of fifteen thousand men each.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—It has been ascertained from a gentlemen returning from the Army of the Potomac that Gen. Hooker seems highly gratified with his recent visit to the President.

It is reported to-day that every available soldier now on detailed service in or around Washington, Baltimore and on the railroads in Virginia or Maryland, will be forwarded to Hooker's Command, and their places supplied by Pennsylvania militia, which it is said have been tendered by Gov. Curtin.

The Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized, under the Confiscation Act, the real and personal estate of Capt. J. N. Maffit, the commander of the rebel privateer.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 17th.—The Petersburg *Express*, of the 15th, says: "The retaliatory resolutions adopted by the Confederate Congress provides that every commissioned officer in command of negroes and against the Confederate States, shall be put to death, and the negroes delivered to the State authorities, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws."

In speaking of the retaliatory resolutions in the rebel Congress, in regard to the officers of the negro regiments, it says the Yankees will in turn hang rebel officers, and seems to be in grief over the matter.

Two other negro regiments were mustered into the service on the 17th. Contrabands commenced working the abandoned farms on the opposite side of the Potomac.

Earl Russell, in reply to Lord Chelmsford, said that it was understood that in future, any mails seized by the Federals would be forwarded to their destination without breaking the seal.

The Russian army has been routed by three-thousand Circassians. Grand Duke Michael barely escaping capture.

The London *Observer* in a pacific article does justice to President Lincoln and his advisers, who, it says, evince a sincere and honest desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with Great Britain, and avoid just cause of giving offence

A deputation of traders and Unionists, headed by Mr. Bright, presented an address, adopted at a late meeting sympathizing with the North, to Minister Adams.

Mr. Adams made a speech expressing his great pleasure at its reception. The address admitted the difficulties of steering clear of collisions between the two nations, but he trusted that friendly relations should be maintained. He asserted that notwithstanding the tone of some American speakers and journals there is no nation for which Americans entertain a greater regard than for England, and that if the real sentiments of each people could be clearly established to each other, he would have no fear of a collision. He believed that the traders and Unionists had taken the right course to produce such an understanding.

Col. Thorpe, from Gen. Banks' Department, states that Gen. Uhlman's Brigade is more than filled, and that the new country just opened by Bank' campaign will furnish two or three Divisions of negroes, in response to the call for a *corps de Afrique*. There is no doubt but the rebels are engaged in raising negro regiments, as it is only from such materials they can raise troops, as they can in none of the extreme Southern States recruit their ranks. The negroes are not backward in adopting the U. S. uniform, which is their death-warrant if taken by the rebels.

CINCINNATI, May 19th.—A general order was issued yesterday, announcing the fining of the Court Martial in Vallandigham's case. The Court finds him guilty of the charges and specifications, and sentences him to be closely confin d in some fort of the United State during the continuance of the war. General Burnside approved the sentence, and designated Fort Warren as the place of his imprisonment.

The London *Times* looks upon Adam's speech as most reasonable. The *Times* looks forward without mistrust for mutual forbearance. England must expect some interruptions to trade, and Americans must tolerate short comings in consideration of the difficulties of neutrals. In another article the *Times* argues that it behooves England to look leniently on the proceedings of Com. Wilkes, in view of the maintenance of her own rights when she should become belligerent.

NEW YORK, May 20.—We have intelligence that Gen. Grant, after destroying the State House and rebel stores in Jackson, Miss., evactuated that place.

A special Washington dispatch says that Gen. Meagher's resignation has been accepted, and he bade farewell to his brigade May 20th.

Arrangements have been made to increase our cavalry; and it is asserted that within six months we will have 100,000 additional troops for this arm of the service.

Rev. J. R. Rogers, chaplain of the Fourteenth Wisconsin regiment, who has been in charge of the freed blacks at Cairo for some months, confirms a statement which appeared in the morning papers last fall, of the fiendish barbarity of the rebels in Northern Alabama, which was so monstrous as to be received with incredulity. He says that the rebels actually butchered about a thousand blacks to prevent their falling into the hands of the Union army. Two hundred were confined in a large building, the building fired, and every one of them burned to death.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. SMITH, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

LOST.—AT THE ENTERTAINMENT at Apollo Hall, on Wednesday evening last, a yellow Cain; a name may be discovered under the bend, which has been slightly cut in small letters. If taken by mistake, the person will confer a great favor by returning it, either to the Apollo Hall, or to this office, No. 79 Merchant St.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r

COMING! COMING!!

JOHN E. SMITH,
(The Colored Trainer,)

With his celebrated Trick Pony and Horse "Nan" and "Eldridy," will exhibit in this city in a few weeks.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned citizens of Yreka, hereby certify that we have witnessed several exhibitions given by John E. Smith, "The Colored Trainer," and would recommend him to the public as excellent in the art of horse-training.

Persons having a curiosity to see the truly wonderful antics and tricks of the horse, should not fail to attend the performances and see for themselves.

Yreka, April 25th, 1863.

A. M. Rosborough, County Judge.
Wm. McConnell, Agent Cal. Stage Co.
Gilbert Lanphier, City Marshal.
L. W. Ketcham, Ex-Senator Amador County. and many others.
S. W. Farren, Justice of the Peace and Notary.
A. E. Raynes, Newspaper Dealer.
R. B. Handy, Merchant.
J. Brabb, Saloon Keeper.
T. T. Cabaniss, M. D.
Henry M. Reid, Saloon Keeper.
E. Carrick, Blacksmith.
F. M. Ranons, Saloon Keeper.
Thos. P. Greene, Constable.
J. S. Cleland, Lumber Merchant.
A. C. Horney,
N. Chase, Chase's Express.
Robert Baird, Clerk.
Jno. Corley, Union Hotel.
Robert Lehmann, Saloon Keeper.
E. Shearer, Att'y at Law.
E. M. Anthony, " "
H. A. Rogers, County Clerk.
A. Goldsmith, of Greenberg Kilenhanl & Goldsmith.
Fred. Keller, Tin and Hardware Merchant.
Mat. Miner, Clerk.
Pembroke Murray, Hotel Keeper.

THICK PONY.—We were highly amused on Thursday last, by witnessing the antics of the trained pony "Nat," now in the possession of J. E. Smith (colored man) at the Metropolitan Hotel. The animal was taken up about a year ago, wild and unmanageable, but has now become as gentle as a child, and appears to understand everything his keeper does and says. We did not think it possible that a dumb animal could have been taught so much in so short a time. Without any exaggeration, we consider him the best trained horse we have ever seen in California. His trainer says it is his first attempt at anything of the kind.

CIRCUS.—Fed Smith, the colored trainer and amateur performer takes a benefit at his pavilion near the Metropolitan Hotel, this Saturday evening. Go and see his ponies perform. They are well worth looking at.

THE TRAINED PONIES.—These interesting little quadrupeds will perform again at the pavilion, on Saturday evening. Comfortable seats are being prepared for the accommodation of ladies. We are requested to state that everything will be conducted in an orderly manner, free from all unchaste or indelicate expressions.—*Yreka Jour*

DR. C. C. FURLEY,

Late Surgeon U. S. Army,
No. 12 Montgomery st., opposite Lick House.

Dr. Furley requests a share of the public patonage. ap25

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A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 15 YEARS of age desires a situation. Is capable of taking care of a few offices, or doing light housework. Address Box 113, P. O.

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J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

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J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

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HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

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no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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S. B. SERRINGTON,
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CHARLES M. WILSON,
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

COLORED SOLDIERS.—At the conclusion of the services in the Church of the Puritans, in New York, on the evening of May 3d, the Rev. Dr. Gloster (colored) said that he had received from the President of the United States the assurance that if ten thousand colored soldiers were raised they would be accepted, and that General Fremont would be assigned the command. He stated also that he had seen General Fremont, and received from him the assurance that he was willing to accept such a command.

From the Marysville Ap

An Interesting Land Case—The Colored Man has Rights which the Government Respects.

We publish a transcript of an interesting and important correspondence between the Register of the U. S. Land office at Marysville and the Commissioner of the General Land office at Washington, which fully explains itself. Under previous Administrations, acting in compliance with the spirit of the infamous Dred Scott decision, the United States Land Agencies have not allowed negroes to pre-empt the public lands. No matter how respectable and intelligent they might be, and despite the fact that they may have put years of labor and thousands of money on the land they claimed, they were held to be not citizens, and ruled out accordingly. They were allowed the privilege of paying taxes to help support the Government, but in this respect, as in all others under Democratic rule, were debarred from the enjoyment of a single right. The Register appointed for the Marysville Land District, A. J. Snyder, finding that there were several cases in his Jurisdiction of negroes claiming rights on the public domain, and believing that these rights ought to be allowed, submitted the following test case to the Department at Washington:

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
MARYSVILLE, Cal., Feb. 3d, 1863.

Sir: Benjamin Berry, a colored man, settled upon the South West quarter of Section No. twelve (12) T. 13 N., R. 4 E., has this day applied to me for advice and relief in certain matters pertaining to his claim to said land

The facts from his own statements and the enclosed affidavit, appear to be that the claimant was originally a slave, born in Kentucky, taken to Missouri, and there sold to a man by the name of Halloway, with whom he came to this state. This was about the year 1850. Here he performed services, supposed to be equivalent to $3,000, and obtained his freedom. He then settled on the land now claimed by him, erected improvements, and has continued to reside there as an actual and *bona fide* settler upon the Public Lands. He is now old, being 67 years of age. Within the last three years he has married.

It appears from the files of this office that his settlement was made long prior to the survey, upon unoccupied, vacant public land. Since this settlement, certain parties, taking advantage of his legal disabilities, have attempted to acquire title to the land claimed by him, through the State, as portion of the 500,000 acres grant. Such claims have not as yet been perfected. It is feared that the parties now claiming adverse to Berry will proceed to eject him, by an action in the State courts; and this application is made to your office for some mode of relief, by which Berry, who has settled and improved this public land in good faith, may be protected in his improvements and occupancy.

* * * * * * *

I have to ask your careful consideration of the case and an equitable ruling at your very earliest convenience.

I am Sir,
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. SNYDER, Register.

To the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner, etc.

In answer to this letter, the subjoined response was promptly forwarded:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
March 12th, 1863.

Register of the Land Office, Marysville, Cal. Sir: Your letter of 3d of February last, covering an affidavit of Edward E. Thurman, in relation to the case of Benjamin Berry, a free man of color, is received, and in reply thereto I have to state, that the Attorney General of the U. S. in an elaborate opinion published the 29th November, 1862, upon the subject of the rights of free persons of color to citizenship, under the Constitution of the United States, declares "that the free man of color, if born in the United States, is a citizen of the United States." The administration of the business of this Department will conform to the above opinion, and you will therefore have no difficulty in disposing of the case in hand. The man Berry, upon making proper proof of his being a free man, and born in the United States, will be entitled to the benefit of the pre-emption laws, as also of the Homestead Law. Of course he can purchase with money, without regard to citizenship. Should there be adverse rights in the above case, you will give the parties due notice and a full hearing.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Acting Commissioner.

Under this straightforward and just ruling, Berry will be able to secure his rights and maintain possession of the land he has improved and occupied for many years. His place is near Johnson's Ranch, on Bear river, and he will obtain a quarter section as a homestead. Herotofore, colored men have been forcibly expelled from portions of the public domain which they had improved and paid taxes upon in this District. That class of our citizens being now assured of protection, by a Government which, even in the midst of a great civil war, finds time to do justice to the humblest individual, should hasten to make themselves independent, by entering on the unoccupied public lands, where they can be relieved of the approbrium heaped upon them in cities, and earn by industry and thrift the respect of the proud race that has so long persecuted and despised them.

Antipathy of Race and Religion.

Two or three years ago a noted Hebrew Rabbi delivered a discourse upon the consoling text that some people was born to be slaves. If you observe, this kind of discourse is always preached by people who consider that they do not belong to that class. There is many a fine lady and gentleman who will tell you how greatly superior the system of foreign society is to our own They think it an admirable thing to have "the common people" kept in their place. But they always assume that they themselves belong in another place. It is so comfortable to prove that other people were born to be dammed. You may hear one of these placid gentlemen saying, "Yes, my beloved fellow creature, *you* are born accursed. You are specially elected to have your children sold by another man to pay his debts. *I* am elected to keep mine, and buy yours if I want to." Ah me! if we could only hear the lion's story?

Well, it was amusing, as I was thinking of this worthy Rabbi, and of those of his race who doubtless hold his opinions— as, for instance, the great Hebrew bankers, the Rothschilds, to whose agents in Madrid the rebel commissioner turned over his papers upon leaving—to come upon a few facts in regard to the old Christian antipathy to the Hebrew race, which was probably the fiercest recorded in history even worse than that of the Irish and English, or of the Spaniard and the Moor. Indeed it is an antipathy by no means extinct, although disgraceful. Will those who indulge it, or who cherish any antipathy of race, and gravely call it invincible, reflect upon these facts, which are such a pleasing commentary upon the Rabbi's sermon that some people are born to be outraged?

"Circumscribed in their rights by decrees and laws of the ecclesastical as well as civil power; excluded from all honorable occupations; driven from place to place, from province to province; compelled to subsist almost exclusively by mercantile operations and usury; overtaxed and degraded in the cities; kept in narrow quarters, and marked in their dress with signs of contempt; plundered by lawless barons and penniless princes, an easy prey to all parties during the civil feuds; again and again robbed of their pecuniary claims; owned and sold as serfs by the Emperors; butchered by mobs and revolted peasants; chased by the monks; burnt in thousands by the Crusaders, who also burnt their brethren of Jersalem in their synagogue; tormented by ridicule, abusive sermons, monstrous accusations and trials, threats and experiments of conversion—The Jews of England, France, and Germany offer, in their medieval history, a frightful picture of horrors and gloom."

You see that they had no rights which any Christian man was bound to respect, because they were Jews. You remember poor old Isaac of York, in Ivanhoe. He was plainly born to have his teeth wrenched out to make him tell where his gold was, because he was a Jew. In Spain, during a long drought, in 1391, they were murdered in many cities, because they were were Jews; and in 1493 all the Jews in Sicily, about 20,000 families, were banished—because they were Jews. Can't you fancy a worthy Christian priest preaching to a congregation of his own faith that it was clearly the design of God that all Jews should be banished, and have their teeth pulled, and be massacred frightfully—because they were Jews. It was very inscrutable, of course, but it was clearly Providential that Jews should be sold as serfs, and robbed, and imprisoned, and degraded, and outraged—because they were Jews.

That is our logic to-day. The African race is treated with ignominy and injustice as the Jews. Why not? They are accursed, you know. They are an inferior race. Good Heavens, what heels! They are much better off when they are enslaved. It's so Christianizing! Every slave region reeks with the Christian virtues. Every bods knows—ask the worthy Rabbi, or any money-changer of his faith, if it is not so—that the Hebr—that is to say, the Africans have a natural aptitude for being ou raged.

Let the Hebrew Shylock answer for every men of every race whose equal human rights are denied:

"He hath disgraced me. . . .and what's his reason? I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same summer and winter as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? And if you wrong us, shall we not revenge?"

O! worthy Rabbi, is it not, upon the whole, cheaper to treat men as born to be men?—*Harper's Weekly.*

Progress.—Loyalty and Liberty.

Loyalty and Liberty go hand in hand. The Union of the future, we are encouraged to believe, will signify not only a vigorous nationality but a Government recognizing in the broadest sense the inalienable rights of man. There are ebbs and floods of the tide of war. Clouds and sunshine alternate above the battle-field of the rebellious South. Our national colors advance, but over ghastly heaps of the slain. The outposts have been carried, but the citadel is held with the unflinching energy of a satanic hate. Meanwhile, Loyalty becomes more resolute, and Liberty removes stone after stone from the edifice of despotism erected in the South. The enlistment of the negroes on the Mississippi is welcomed with applause by the white soldiers of the West, and excites far less opposition than the "paper proclamation" of emancipation. Maryland unites with Missouri in an earnest demand to be relieved of the incubus of slavery. West Virginia comes forth from the fires of re-

bellion a free State. Louisiana responds to the efforts of Banks by a system of free requited labor, and New Orleans evinces less desire for the continuance of slavery than New York. The Union men of suffering Tennessee manifest a growing appreciation of the connection between slavery and the war by which their beautiful State has been blighted and devastated. The leading landholders of Kentucky are inviting immigration of Irish and Gearmans, while her bigoted politicians feel the ground of popular support sliding away. The indices are not to be mistaken. Jeff Davis is the modern Pharaoh, whose stubborn pride is, in God's providence, rendered serviceable to freedom. He is realizing what eminent Southern loyalists long ago predicted—that whenever the preservation of slavery should be made a pretext for dissolving the Union, slavery, and not the Union, would be dissolved.

The politicians may have been anxious to rescue slavery from destruction as a source of political power; but the people of the free States, whatever prejudice they cherished against the negro, never were devoted to the maintenance of the aristocratic institution, nor disposed to spare the property of a caste who had endeavored to destroy the Government and break up our nationality. The logic of events is accepted by many with rejoicing; by the majority with a ready acquiescence in the inevoitable. We are obtaining the guarantee of future peace by crushing out the element of war. We are insuring the preservation of our own liberty by recognizing and maintaining the liberty of those whose bondage was the apology for compelling us to live under a continual menace of war and anarchy. The politician of the North who clings to slavery now grasps a shadow. The palpable form has ceased to control the destiny of this nation, and even the phantom will not long disturb our peace. On the next anniversary of the nation's birth, when the statue of Freedom shall be raised to crown the dome of the Capitol, the American people will once more pledge their lives, fortunes and their sacred honor, that the free principles proclaimed on our natal day shall be vitalized throughout the land.—*Sac. Union.*

A WOMAN'S POWER.—The power of a woman for good or evil, is irresistable. Home must be the seat of happiness, or it must be forever unknown. A good wife is to a man, wisdom and courage, and strength and endurance. A bad one is confusion, weakness, discomfiture, and dispair. No condition is hopeless where the wife possesses firmness, decision, and economy. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract indolence, extravagance and folly at home. No spirit can long endure bad domestic influence. Man is strong, but his heart is not adamant. He delights in enterprise and action; but to sustain him, he needs his moral force in the conflicts of the world. To recover his equanimity and composure, home must be to him a place of repose, of peace, of cheerfulness, of comfort; and his soul renews his strength and goes forth with fresh vigor to encounter the labors and troubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and is there met with bad temper, sullenness or gloom, or is assailed by discontent or complaint, hope vanishes, and he sinks into despair.

BREAD EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—An important archæological discovery has just been made at Pompeii, of a mill with a great quantity of corn in excellent preservation, and an oven with eighty-one loaves, arranged in rows, and but slightly affected by the heat of the lava, having been protected by a quantity of ashes, which had covered the iron door fitted to the mouth of the oven. These loaves have all been got out entire. A large iron shovel for introducing the loaves into the oven has also been found on the spot, with a remnant of its wooden handle. This is the first discovery of the kind on record. Not far from this place, 53 silver and 561 bronze coins hane been found.

It is hard to believe that in the heart of an acorn is encased the germ of a ship which shall baffle the storms of fifty years; but no harder to believe than in all men lodges the germ of an angel.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

Freedom's Trials.—Acquiescence of the Whole North in the Enlistment of Colored Soldiers.

When the Administration measures in relation to colored soldiers were introduced into the late Congress, the whole country was in commotion on the subject, and the proposition was discussed by those opposing it as a monstrosity. But a few month's experience of the workings of this powerful element of the war has proved to the enemies of our race, that the Administration and Congress, though resisted to the very death, have been more than wise in their legislation upon the matter. In every battle that has been fought by or with the aid of colored men, since those measures have been inaugurated, has proved their courage and endurance to be invaluable, and won the admiration of all candid and loyal men. The many regiments of colored men that are now being formed in various parts of the country, creates no commotion. All are cheerfully acquiescing in the policy of the Government. We hear of no more revolts in camps where colored soldiers are quartered. The white volunteers now receive them as valuable acquisitions. The exile of Vallandigham, the arch-opposer of those measures, has created among his adherents but little sympathy, and instead of New England being "left out in the cold," according to Cox of Ohio and other hissing Copperheads, these disloyal malcontents are being left themselves to a deservedly frigid fate. The country may be considered a unit on the policy of having colored soldiers in the army.

HON. R. F. PERKINS.—On Thursday evening last this gentleman—the champion of our cause in the repeal of the Testimony Bills, during the session of the last Legislature—lectured in the church building, on Scott st. There was a very large and appreciative audience present. Mr. Perkins was greeted with frequent bursts of applause during the delivery of his lecture. At its conclusian a vote of thanks was tendered him. The lecture was announced under the auspices of the "Contraband Fund Association" of this city.

MR. J. W. WILLIAMS.—This gentleman leaves for the East on the steamer of 3d inst. His destination is New York City. We are informed that he has received letters guaranteeing him a commission for 2d lieutenancy in one of the companies forming in that city, to make up the required regiments that are to be composed of colored men. Mr. Williams came out here about a year ago, and has acted as canvaser for the *Anglo-African* newspaper of New York. He has been a very acceptable sojourner among us. In his departure he has the regrets of a host of friends.

CASE OF EJECTMENT.—Wm. Bowen has commenced suit against the Conductor of one of the City Railroad Cars for forcibly ejecting him. He has employed Mr. Rix ane George Barstow as his counsellors. The case will come up in the Police Court this morning.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—On Sunday evening last another Sabbath School Concert was held in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. Besides the singing and recitation by the children, there was an appropriate address by a reverend gentleman.

OUR FREE LIST is getting too large, and we must curtail it. Those who have received our paper gratuitously, will please understand, if they wish it hereafter, they must pay for it.

NOTICE TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—Our City Agent, Mr. J. R. Coursey, is sick, and our subscribers will please bear with us awhile. If any omissions should occur in the delivery of the papers, they will oblige us by coming to the office. Mr. P. A. Bell will assist us in delivering our papers until Mr. Coursey's recovery.

OUR AGENTS.—We would again urge those of our Agents who have not remitted lately, to collect what is due the paper, and send it to us this week. By so doing it will greatly relieve us from our obligations to the printers.

The Lecture to be given at Zion Church, on Monday evening next, June 1st, "On the War and its Consequences," is expected to be well attended. There will be no charge for admission. A contribution for the support of the APPEAL will be taken up. After which it is expected that a war meeting will be held.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward has returned from the interior.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

At a meeting held at the African M. E. Church in Sacramento, on the 19th inst., in behalf of the PACIFIC APPEAL, the Rev. T. M. D. Ward was elected Chairman and Albert D. Berghart, Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chairman in a few neat and appropriate remarks.

Mr. C. Brown then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; after which there was a collection taken up, and the sum of $12.50 realized. "John Brown's Soul is marching on" was then sung by the entire audience. The meeting then adjourned, with the pleasing prospect of better success in future for the APPEAL.

WHEREAS, We have learned with unfeigned regret that the only organ of the colored people in the State of California, is sadly in need of assistance, and unless that assistance is prompt and liberally rendered, it will be impossible to sustain it any longer.

AND WHEREAS, At the present time, we need more than ever before, an exponent of our principles and a broad medium of communication with the people of the State; one which shall not only guard our interests but speak our loyalty.

Therefore be it Resolved, That it would be disgraceful to the colored people of the State of California, to allow the only paper exclusively devoted to their interests, to perish for want of the assistance which they are so abundantly able to render.

Resolved, That the Press must be sustained at any and every sacrifice, and as we expect to meet the approbation of our fellow-citizens; as we hope to enlarge our privileges; as we look forward to the obliteration of the degrading marks which have hitherto been stamped upon our race; as we desire the accomplishment of these things, we must sustain the Press.

Resolved. That the press is the great lever of the present age; that the ingenuity of man and the lightnings of Heaven alike are taxed to sustain it; that where the press is supported, civilization and freedom, in their highest and holiest types, are found generally diffused among the people; and where it is neglected, barbarism, despotism and slavery triumph.

Resolved. That in view of the importance of having an organ to speak of our wrongs, to tell our wants, to urge upon the Legislature the enactment of wholesome laws for the benefit of our race, that regardless of local jealousy, and forgetful of everything but the advancement, the honor, and the elevation of our people, we pledge ourselves to sustain the PACIFIC APPEAL, and we will spare no effort on our part to add to its power and its usefulness.

Resolved, That it is the sacred duty of every colored man in the state, as he looks forward to the elevation of the African race, to take at last one copy of the APPEAL, remembering the ancient motto: "The God's help those who help themselves," and by allowing our paper to perish for want of support, we place in the hands of our foes a mighty weapon which will be used against us as an evidence of our apathy and ignorance.

Resolved, That each person pledges himself to take at least one copy of the APPEAL, and that he will use his best exertions to get as many subscribers as possible.

T. M. D. WARD, Chairman.

A. D. BERGHART, Secretary.

Sacramento City, May 19th, 1863.

WE receive every week a spirited little paper, the *Pacific Appeal*, printed in San Francisco, to advocate there the rights of the colored race. From it we learn that the odious laws excluding the testimony of colored men in courts of justice, has lately been repealed. Thus the old fortress of prejudice is everywhere giving way.—*Boston Commonwealth.*

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

William Wells Brown's Book.

This book comes far short of the truth, and is but a poor exhibit of the "genius" of the black man. Indeed, a more *ex parte* or garbled statement in relation to our origin, progress, present position and future hopes could not well be imagined. According to Mr. Brown, there are at least *fifty-three* intelligent colored in the world (for he does not claim his host for America) that may, in some degree, be considered "representative men." If, out of a population of 6,000 in California, we cannot multiply his figures by 4, then we are more mistaken than we have ever been before.

Mr. Brown gives 17 pages to himself and but 7 to Banaker. His omissions are even greater than the follies committed. Let us look at the record. Mr. G. T. Downing is lauded to the skies, and the wealthy sire to whom he is "indebted for life and education" is forgotten. Is there a New Yorker who will not blush for this grievous omission? Thos. Downing, who has fed the aristocratic of Wall street for a quarter of a century, whose name is inseparably connected with good wine and "Shrewsberrys," whose name has been so intimately connected with the Broad and Wall street Epicure,—that he should have escaped the penetrating eye of Mr. Brown is indeed strange. Mr. Downing not only filled his post well in his business relations, but his domestic relations were of the most unexceptionable order—a devoted husband, indulgent parent—such a father! How often have I reflected upon a single incident, which occurred at the opening of the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk, where he met a fugitive son, who had fled from the just frowns of an offended father. The boy came, with tears in his eyes; the father met him, but to embrace him—a mass ensued; we won't name the parties to it, but we shall never forget the burst of eloquence when that old patriot, turning to us, exclaimed, "Mr. Y——, this is my wayward, penitent boy; I'd give every dollar I am worth to restore him." Then there is Mr. Chas. Reason, but not P. H. Reason, the workings of whose chisel will live to enchant the eye of gazing multitudes, when the trite productions of the "professor" have mouldered unread upon the shelves.

New York herself can furnish material for a much better representation of our people than Mr. Brown has been able to collect for his work. Where is Bristow, the "Black Diamond" of New York?—the wealthy laboror, Elsen, the "practical boot-maker" of Wall street?—P. A. Bell, one of the first Editors our people could boast of?—Scott the merchant, Zuelle the printer and composer, and, of late, Doctors Dunbar, White and others of the medical profession? Then to Philadelphia—and here another blush: Gloucester and Prosser have left names that are proud inheritances to their people.—Smith, the poor boy, unaided, but now, and long since, the retired millionaire, unassuming, frank and liberal to a fault; and yet Mr. Brown thinks him *not* a representative man! Then the immortal Frank Johnson, whose name is ever hallowed among the votaries of music and lovers of song, was he *not* a representative man? But go a little further, and ask who were the originators and first officers of the "underground railway?" Theodore Wright, Napoleon, N. Y., Jacob R. Gibbs, Darius Stokes & Co., Baltimore, Thos. Tilly & ——, Washington, D. C., and though perfectly familiar, it will not be in place to mention the *modus operandi* of the whole machinery. "Verily, their works do follow them." We have hastily leaped from New York to Washington, and here we find enough to admire. Capt. Noah Jones, who owned 3 vessels and commanded 1 on the Potomac, a man of sterling worth and considerable wealth; John F. Cook, the able divine, who was the founder of many, and the advocate of every organization for the elevation of his people.

Mr. Wells Brown is pleased to refer to the distinguished Douglas, being the debtor to a colored man in the sum of $12,000, and yet failed to accredit the individual. Mr. Alfred Lee, a merchant, of Georgetown, D. C., is the man, and could have spared him four times $12,000 and then proceeded in his business, which he knows thoroughly, while he claims to know but little else.

But enough. Let us thank Mr. Brown for his introduction of one distinguished individual to California, of whose useful labors and great abilities we had known but little till Mr. B. was kind enough to publish it, and from that gentleman's known modesty, he must have smiled when he read Mr. Brown's notice.

Mr. B. proves himself to have but a limited acquaintance with our people throughout the whole country, and certain it is that his knowledge is quite as imperfect in relation to California as to any other portion of the continent.

We claim to have a fair representation of the industry, fidelity, progress and wealth of the black man in this State, and all that is required for its fair development is *union*. With a population of about 6,000, we represent nearly $3,0000. We can go to the forest, fell the timbers, build a ship, officer, man and freight her with our own artizans and producers. Our mechanics are not to be surpassed; our orators are profuse; and then we have our distinguished poet, with never-ceasing food for his inspiration

But here we tire, and will refer only to his confused, disordered and unjust arrangement of *his fifty-three* characters, and, for the present, leave Mr. Brown, with all the glory his gross misrepresentation of his people may entitle him to.

At first glance, we thought his subjects were alphabetically arranged, if not, then according to date or merit, a very common practice with authors, and especially reviewers. If the latter, in Mr. Brown's introduction, he has sought to acquaint parties that will never recognize each other. Mr. Brown has been quite as illiberal in awarding unmerited, as in withholding just appreciation. Upon a close perusal of his book, we think the impartial critic will readily observe how studied the effort has been, rather to exhibit himself than his subjects. To a few, he has been not unjust, but meagre and indifferent, while he has sought to assign to others a position to which they had no aspirations, nor have they ever made an effort to attain. Is the timid strategy of Robert Small to overlook the daring heroism of Tillman? Are the trite essays of the professor to compare with the imperishable chiselings of the great lithographist? Are the "distinguished in prayer" to ignore the great in deeds? Why, John Brown has preached a sermon at Harper's Ferry that all the sermons of Theodore Parker, or Ward Beecher, will never make a preface to!

Again, the inventive genius of our people has been entirely overlooked. Our thousand mechanics find no helping hand in Mr. Brown. A few great men have been but partially noticed, while a larger number of more inferior ones have been unsuccessfully inflated. Thank God, we have a higher estimate of our own people. Arm and drill half a million of our race, and we will rest assured that four millions will never return to slavery. Nay, if the American continent shall prove ungrateful, they, like their ungodly oppressors, will seek and conquer a country which shall, in truth, be dedicated to "God and Liberty."

AMIGO.

For the Pacific Appeal.

NAPA CITY, May 26, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The APPEAL of the 2d inst. contained an article headed, "Ought the American Colored People to Celebrate the ensuing Fourth of July?" The[n] I have been much disappointed in not seeing that question answered by some of the many able writers, who contribute to the columns of your paper, but in this I have been disappointed. I think, Mr. Editor, that the time has fully arrived for us to participate in in any public demonstration that may be made to show to the world that we are unconditionally in favor of putting down the slave-holder and his rebellion. In my opinion we ought to celebrate the Fourth of July, for many reasons. On the 15th of January, in one of the best halls in San Francisco, we sung Hail Columbia, and gave cheer after cheer for the Star Spangled banner, and shall we fail to celebrate the day that these things were assigned to the nation as their rights? I think not. Again, our citizenship has been clearly established by the Attorney General of the United States; then why not celebrate the Fourth of July as citizens? Again, we have thousands of negro soldiers fighting in the army of the Union; then let us celebrate the Fourth, for this encouragement. The Government has given us that right, and if we do not improve it, it is our own fault and not theirs: then let the people of San Francisco call a meeting and appoint a Committee of Arrangements, who can report to the white committee in due time, and take whatever place in the procession they may assign to them. I am aware that some will say its time enough; so they said about our testimony bills; others will say, how can I celebrate the Fourth, while there is a million of our brethren in bondage? And, in my mind, that's the very reason why we should celebrate the Fourth, for slavery must be killed by acts, for words only makes it saucy. Others will say that the whites will not receive us; but should this be the case, we will not lose any of our weight, but will make them light indeed. I hope, Mr. Editor, this will attract the attention of the brighter lights, as this is a question of much importance.

Respectfully E. H.

P. S. Invite the people of the State in your city on that day; after which we can hold a convention, and decide what our future actions will be, to celebrate the 4th of July or the 1st of January.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Infallible Cure for the Rheumatism.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XXV.

Having been afflicted and endured suffering almost insupportable with that painful disease, Inflammatory Rheumatism, for seven years, and having cured more than five hundred persons of the same complaint, a word on this subject may interest your readers.

The character of Rheumatism, in its various phases, or by whatever name these disorders of the body may be known or defined, is such that we must not search for their origin in morbid matter, which produces inflammation and destruction of the limbs, etc., but we must seek for it in the degree of activity in which the double epidermis exists, in the disturbance of assimilation in the power of reproduction, in a change in the neurotic system, and in the organs. Those materials which, during the progress of rheumatism, settle in the joints must not be taken as the cause of the disease, but merely as pathetic products of interrupted organic activities. It is quite evident that a diseased organ cannot produce purely abnormous products; it, of course, produces that abulant matter which is peculiar to Rheumatism. The inactive state of the epidermis of a person suffering from this disease being in the periphery of the body, prevents it from exuding through the epidermis, and thus it is retained in the system, settling in different parts of the muscles, nerves and joints, whereby the epidermis becomes very much distended, at those points under which the materials of the disease take their seat. This insidious complaint paralyzes the muscles and nerves wherever it rests, and, in some cases, totally destroys them. The different symptoms under which rheumatism appears arise from taking cold. The opinion of medical men generally is, that the cause of this disease and all its painful sufferings, arise from a retention of that fine fluid matter which produces what is termed rheumatism and rheumatic fever. The usual course of proceeding in this disease, and indeed with most others, is not in the right direction. Internal medicine alone is not the proper agent for the disease, which lies seated immediately under the epidermis.

My own experience of twenty years convinces me that medicine cannot produce a favorable issue. On the contrary, patients who take large doses frequently, are filled with foul matter and become worse, unless a vigorous constitution may withstand such administrations, and by its own vigorous and resisting powers assist itself, and thus nature helps herself, without being indebted to the physician for her restoration to health.

Amongst medical men there is no fixed system. One is prescribing at a venture various remedies for the same malady, and it is an undeniable fact, that persons who consult a dozen different physicians will, most probably, have a dozen different recipes for the same malady. No wonder, then, under such a system, where man's life must form the touchstone of this blind art, people begin to inquire into these matters, and to form their own judgment, before they allow a physician to practice experiments upon their valuable lives, by dosing them with mixtures, and not even made acquainted with their names nor with the materials from which those mixtures are compounded. Sometimes a patient has felt himself a little better, in consequence of having made a lucky choice of the several medicines prescribed for him; another medicine has been neither useful nor pernicious, but such patients are liable to have a return of their first illness and their first pains, and if nature is unable to help them out, they are lost.

If any one has rheumatic pains, either scarifying instruments, iodine, croton oil or leeches are applied for removing the evil. These remedies are pernicious, and the last-named can do nothing more than draw out the best blood in the patient's body, his very essence of life, and frequently after repeated applications of these experiments the patient falls into consumption, which often defies the skill of the medical practitioner.

The continued success of my treatment is proof that my method is invaluable, as it does remove all diseases originating from impurity of blood or nervous complaints of long-standing and of the most aggravated nature in a very short time, when all other remedies fail, without subjecting the patient to the tedious and painful treatment that is generally adopted.

CAMP BABBIT, TULARE COUNTY, VISALIA, May 23d, 1863

MR. ANDERSON, SIR—Having business at the Post Office in this place the other day, I picked up your issue of the 16th inst. I did not think your little sheet had found its way to these Secession doors. I can assure you its contents were perused by myself very gladly, having just come from Owens river with the command, and not seen a colored person nor heard of one for two months. I can assure you that your paper was quite a treat, and coming in the way it did, it made it so much the better. You may send me a number for a month, as think the command will move to Salt Lake by that time. There are a few colored families living here. I will ride over soon and see what I can do for you, but it is hard to convince them. I have nothing more at present, but you may expect to hear from me again soon.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN H. DICKSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CAMPTONVILLE, May 22, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—It will probably strike you with some degree of surprise to receive a letter from me. I live so far up the mountains I seldom have any news of any importance to write you. I am glad and proud to see that the PACIFIC APPEAL still lives—the only organ of our race in this State. Go on in the good enterprise you have commenced. Let no discouragements obstruct your career. Let not the taunts of enemies or the sneers of fools for one moment annoy you, or turn you from the path in which you are treading, but press straight on to the goal of promise. The hopes of philanthropists are with you—the prophecies of the Bible speak loudly on your side—the prayers of good men nightly go up to Heaven in your cause, and the great God of the whole earth, the friend equally of Hottentot and Hindoo, of African and Caucasian, will smile upon your efforts, and cover your cause with victory. I hope that nothing will be left undone on your part to make the APPEAL one of the first journals in this State. Its growth has been mainly owing to the unremitting attention paid to its news department, &c. It has been conducted generally in a manner to give character to its position and weight to its opinions. With great respect,

Yours,

W. J. O. B.

P.S. With feelings of the most profound sorrow we are called upon to announce the death of our associate, companion and friend, DOCK CANAN. He died in Camptonville, Yuba co., May 15th, between 35 and 40 years of age. He came from Florida to California in 1849.

W. J. O. B.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CAMP RABBIT, Tulare co., May 24.

MR. EDITOR—Thinking you would like to hear the news of this country up here, I take this opportunity of informing you of the death of a colored man, named CHARLES SUMMERS. He was the only colored man in the Owens river valley. Sober, industrious, honest and peaceable, all loved and respected him. His occupation was herding horses, breaking cattle, &c. He immigrated to this State with his family in early times from Missouri. In crossing the plains his party was attacked by the Indians, and his wife infant child fell a prey to these monsters in human shape. By their corpses he swore vengeence, and well he kept his word. At the fight at Lone Pine, in 1862, he was chosen as leader, and I am informed if his advice had been taken, it would have resulted in the total extermination of the Indians there. He was for charging them in open field; but the whites were for fighting them from the rock. They being in the majority of course ruled, and the result is that the Indians are now worse than ever. It seemed as if this man bore a charmed life, and that the bullet was never run or the arrow made that could break the spell. In the thickest of the fight his wild warcry could be heard, high above the din of battle, striking terror to the hearts of the savages, for well they knew Charley was there. They feared him over all others, and longed to glut their vengeance on him by having his life. Fear never was for him to know. He went into the mountains after cattle, when other men were afraid, and he always got back in safety. But about 8 weeks ago he left Camp Independence, for Aurora, to guide Mr. Summers and family through to Visalia. They had got within one or two day's travel of Owens Valley, when they were attacked by Indians. Mr. Summers, Charley and his hired man held them in check for some time; finding it impossible to save the wagon and cattle, they put Mrs. Summers and two children on a horse and swam the river. Charley seized a lariat fom the wagon, saying he would have a horse to ride, and started back on the run to lasso one. The Indians saw and recognized him, and all made for him, first getting between him and the horses, to make his capture more certain. The last seen of this brave man alive was as he was running up the mountain, with about 100 Indians after him. His pistol has been found—all the barrels discharged; but no sign or trace of his body. His death has cast a gloom over all. "Poor Charley!" is all we can hear. All feel that they have lost a leader—the first to the charge, the last to retreat. Peace to his ashes, let them rest where they may! Pity the genius of this man could not have had a larger scope for development. However, during his lifetime, he represented us up here in full, and now being dead, it is some consolation to hear him spoken of as a warrior, brave almost to rashness, and also that he has avenged himself on the murderers of his family.

S. H. D., JR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I read in the last issue of the APPEAL, with much regret, the illiberal unchristian spirit shown by one who, no doubt, thinks himself a pattern of morality.

I wonder if the fact of his not receiving an invitation has anything to do with his wonderful powers of observation. In the first place, the entertainment he refers to was not got up as a Church affair, and there were as many non-communicants on the Committees as members of the church. In the second place, it was plainly announced on the programme, that dancing would take place after supper, and if "Observer" did not approve, he was not obliged to attend.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, that we have too

much *professional* religion, and not enough of the *practical* amongst us. Some persons make loud professions of religion, and to convince the world of their goodness, (Heaven save the mark!) insist that I shall think as they think, eat as they eat, drink as they drink, and in fact, yield myself, body and soul, to them, to do with as they please; but there are too few of us here to have this sort of thing carried out.

Why is it that nothing prospers with us? It is because of such men as "Observer." Unless he can have everything conducted as he thinks right, he denounces it as siuful. Bah! It makes me sick when I think of such hypocracy. I believe in enjoying the gifts that God gives us. This world was not made to be all sighs and tears: If it had been, it would have been made dark and gloomy, we should not have had the glorious sunshine, the beautiful birds and flowers, nor any of the lovely things that meet the eye at every step, and if Observer would be liberal in his notions, he would be a happier man and none the worse Christian for it. I have taken up too much of your paper now, and my excuse for it must be, that I want to see more sociability and less prejudice among our people.

NON-PROFESSOR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—I listened this evening with great pleasure to an interesting address by the Hon. R. F. Perkins, before the "Contraband Relief Association." To say I was pleased is not expressing half of what I felt on the occasion: I was instructed and delighted.

After a brief exordium, Mr. Perkins discoursed on the identity of races, or the natural equality of mankind. He next alluded to the Hon. Charles Sumner: he paid a merited tribute to that eminent statesman, declaring himself a disciple of the principles which Mr. S. avowed, and that his great speech on the "Barbarities of Slavery," was the text-book of his political faith.

He then referred to the great Act of our last Legislature, "the Negro Testimony Bills," the efforts which himself and others had made at he last, and also at the previous Sessions; the opposition they encountered from Southern men and Northern dough-faces, and the success which finally crowned their labors. He concluded by approving of the objects of the "Contraband Relief Association." He said that before the conclusion of this war, probably more than a million of slaves would be liberated, many of whom would require aid, and which Associations of this kind were well calculated to afford.

After Mr. Perkins had retired, a resolution of thanks was passed unanimously, and the proceedings of the meeting ordered to be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL.

COSMOPOLITE.

Thursday Night, May 26.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Time Present—Time Past.

Write it in the book of life;
Let not present worldly strife
Hinder thee from doing right,
Pilgrim, in thy early life.

Cares around thee gather fast,
Fanned by every passing blast;
Let thy bread on waters cast,
Be found and gathered to the last.

Trust not the world's delusive charm;
Seek what will do thee no harm,
But rather help thee on the way
That leads to bright, unclouded day.

San Francisco, May 16, 1863. S. M. C.

Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—The latest advices from Vicksburg are to Friday night, when the city was not taken, but great advantages had been gained. The enemy offered a firm resistance, but it was thought we would take it the next day. Our men had their colors planted in the enemy's works, and were lying on the extreme slope. We had captured 6,000 prisoners, and 74 pieces of artillery. Our troops were within a mile and a half of the Court House. The mortar and gunboats were in front of Vicksburg, hard at work.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of yesterday has the following from Mobile the 23d: "A courier reports that Yazoo City has been captured by the Federals. The navy yard was burned by the confederate troops.

NEW YORK, May 26.—A Munfreesboro telegram says the indications are that large bodies of rebel cavalry are going southward. Breckinridge's force has fallen back, and there are now no rebel troops between Munfreesboro and Manchester.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Two of the outer works of the enemy had been taken at Vicksburg, leaving but one to take. The rebels were then completely surrounded. Grant's army stretching entirely around the city from river to river. Grant had certainly captured 8,000 prisoners, and 81 guns—field pieces. Jackson, Miss., had been destroyed by the Federal army that captured the city, who are now acting as reinforcements for Grant at Vicksburg.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

E. Hatton, Napa; L. A. Monroe, Mariposa; Anonymus, San Francisco; A. Brown, Sacramento; O. J. O. B., Camptonville; John H. Jackson, Jr., Camp Babbit, Tulare Co.; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Miss E. Hudson, Santa Rosa.

BIRTHS.

In Marysville, May 25th, to Mr. and Mrs JESSE MCGOWAN, a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the American Legation, Port-au-Prince, Hayti, by the Rev. John S. Simon, Rev. JAMES THEODORE HALL, (Episcopal Missionary to Hayti), to Miss SARAH T. HANLY, formerly of New Haven Conn.

DIED.

In Camptonville, Yuba co., May 15th, DOCK CANAN, aged between 35 and 40 years.

At Bay Ridge, Long Island, WESTLY EARLES, aged 38 years.

At Weeksville, L. I. March 28th, MARGARET ODELL, wife of John Flanner, aged 55 years, 3 months, and 28 days.

In Denver City, Kansas, March 21st, DAVID MILLES, aged 40 years. He leaves a wife and five children.

In the city of New York, on the 10th March, EDWARD M. THOMAS, of Washington, D. C., aged 42 years.

In the city of New York, Mrs. CATHARINE JENNINGS GASTON, wife of Joseph Gaston.

Obituary.

In Burlington, N. J., March 7, MRS. ELIZABETH APPO, aged 44 years and 6 months.

"None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise."

This announcement will cause expressions of sorrow to fall from many lips. The deceased was the esteemed wife of our old friend, Prof. Wm. Appo, and sister of the late Wm. Brady. She was the mother of Corporal Wm. Appo, of Co. I, 30th Reg. N. Y. Vols., and also of Miss Appo, Principal of the Female Department of Colored Grammar School No. 6. Our acquaintance with the deceased was of many years duration, and the remembrance of the beauty and evenness of her disposition falls upon us as the recollection of a placid summer evening. Our old friend has our condolence, for the loss of such a wife is a misfortune indeed.

"I want a safeguard," said a violent rebel to Gen. Negley, the other day. "Hang out the American flag," replied the General, "that is the best safeguard I know of."

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.
THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

COMING! COMING!!
JOHN E. SMITH,
(*The Colored Trainer,*)
With his celebrated Trick Pony and Horse "Nan" and "Eldridy," will exhibit in this city in a few weeks.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned citizens of Yreka, hereby certify that we have witnessed several exhibitions given by John E. Smith, "The Colored Trainer," and would recommend him to the public as excellent in the art of horse-training.

Persons having a curiosity to see the truly wonderful antics and tricks of the horse, should not fail to attend the performances and see for themselves.

Yreka, April 25th, 1863.

A. M. Rosborough, County Judge.
Wm. McConnell, Agent Cal. Stage Co.
Gilbert Lanphier, City Marshal
L. W. Ketcham, Ex-Senator Amador County.
and many others.
S. W. Farren, Justice of the Peace and Notary.
A. E. Raynes, Newspaper Dealer.
R. B. Handy, Merchant.
J. Brabb, Saloon Keeper.
T. T. Cabaniss, M. D.
Henry M. Reid, Saloon Keeper.
E. Carrick, Blacksmith.
F. M. Ranons, Saloon Keeper.
Thos. P. Greene, Constable.
J. S. Cleland, Lumber Merchant.
A. C. Horney.
N. Chase, Chase's Express.
Robert Baird, Clerk.
Jno. Corley, Union Hotel.
Robert Lehmann, Saloon Keeper.
E. Shearer, Att'y at Law.
E. M. Anthony, " "
H. A. Rogers, County Clerk.
A. Goldsmith, of Greenberg Eilenhart & Goldsmith.
Fred. Keller, Tin and Hardware Merchant.
Mat. Miner, Clerk.
Pembroke Murray, Hotel Keeper.

TRICK PONY.—We were highly amused on Thursday last, by witnessing the antics of the trained pony "Nat," now in the possession of J. E. Smith (colored man) at the Metropolitan Hotel. The animal was taken up about a year ago, wild and unmanageable, but has now become as gentle as a child, and appears to understand everything his keeper does and says. We did not think it possible that a dumb animal could have been taught so much in so short a time. Without any exaggeration, we consider him the best trained horse we have ever seen in California. His trainer says it is his first attempt at anything of the kind.

CIRCUS.—Fed Smith, the colored trainer and amateur performer takes a benefit at his pavilion near the Metropolitan Hotel, this Saturday evening. Go and see his ponies perform. They are well worth looking at.

THE TRAINED PONIES.—These interesting little quadrupeds will perform again at the pavilion, on Saturday evening. Comfortable seats are being prepared for the accommodation of ladies. We are requested to state that everything will be conducted in an orderly manner, free from all unchaste or indelicate expressions.—*Yreka Jour.*

DR. C. C. FURLEY,
Late Surgeon U. S. Army,
No. 12 Montgomery st., opposite Lick House.
Dr. Furley requests a share of the public patonage. ap25

SITUATION WANTED.
A BOY BETWEEN 14 AND 15 YEARS of age desires a situation. Is capable of taking care of a few offices, or doing light housework. Address Box 115, P. O.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.
A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

ROOMS TO RENT.
TWO BED ROOMS AND A PARLOR to rent, in a desirable location. Can be rented with the furniture as it stands, or they can be had without the furniture. Rent very moderate. Appsy at the APPEAL office. ap25

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
S. E. cor. Clay and Montgomery sts,
Opposite Gilbert's Melodeon, San Francisco.
PHOTOGRAPHS & AMBROTYPES
Taken in all the perfection of the Art, and at prices that defy competition. Small Daguerreotypes copied to life-size. Ring and Locket Pictures neatly set. T. J. HIGGINS.

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C. E. COLLINS,
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
I AM SELLING GOODS IN SAN FRANcisco at just as low prices as the same articles can be bought in New York, in many cases my charges being not more than half those of other dealers, who, doing a credit business, are compelled to charge a heavy advance to cover their losses by bad debts.
On the price of a single Silver or Gold Watch, there is a difference of from $10 to $50 between my prices and those of other dealers.
Terms cash and but one price.
Goods sent to any part of the State by Express with bill for collection on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS,
No 602 Montgomery st., (east side,)
One Door North of Clay.
Watch Repairing at New York Prices.

UNION RESTAURANT.
NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,
Above Kearny.
J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.
☞A share of public patronage is solicited.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
NEW YORK BOOK STORE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BOOKS, stationery, newspapers and magazines, No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House,) between Bush and Pine, San Francisco. f14

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
d27 WILLIAM BRANCH, / WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

SINGING SCHOOL.
J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,
HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

FURNISHED ROOMS,
MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor, can accomodate persons from the city or the interior; with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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One month "	50

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.
And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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John Jones, Panama.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Commander Charles Steadman, U. S Navy, born in South Carolina, who has been doing most efficient service in uncovering secessionists and in protecting Union men in Florida, writes to a relative that but for colored men he would have been wholly unable to manage his gunboat. He says half his crew were contrabands, who knew all the regions about him quite as well as sailors know the sea. He confesses that these black Unionists more than once saved him from capture and destruction.

From the Edinburg Review, Jan. 1862.

Review of Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor in the British West Indies.

(Continued.)

So far we agree with Mr. Sewell. In the West Indies, whatever be the fortunes of individual planters, the negro is prospering, and, generally, the colonies are flourishing. Nor is it fair to say that, in any of the great tropical colonies, the negro is the flourishing, and the planter the ruined member of society. We have just enumerated three colonies wherein the planter now flourishes more than ever. We might add to these Antigua. And we are convinced that not only in Jamaica but also in Grenada, St. Vincent's, and other of the smaller islands, prudent management and sage legislation may yet make the planter's calling the most lucrative of any. We have heard a public servant of large colonial experience declare that, were he to begin life afresh, having command of a few thousand pounds, there is no profession or business in which he would so readily engage as that of a West India planter. For, although the absented proprietor may be ruined by his own neglect or treachery of his agents, the resident planter who brings to the performance of his work a moderate amount of capital, energy, and intelligence, realizes a fortune in the least disagreeable way possible. His life is eminently healthy; his occupation supplies both exercise and amusement; and, unless he begins with borrowed money, or is hampered by great scarcity of labour, his profits are generally large in proportion to his outlay. This is true, when we restrict the planter's produce to sugar, cocoa, and coffee. But it is eminently true, when we enlarge the scope of his industry, and comprehend within its objects the cultivation of a staple which may almost be reckoned among the first necessaries of life. The momentous crisis, which first rent asunder the American Union, may be destined to compensate us by opening new fields for British capital and enterprise. Antigua, Jamaica and the Bahamas have each been pronounced fit for the growth of cotton. A long experience demonstrated the aptitude of one of these colonies. A sagacious experiment may now demonstrate the aptitude of all of them. If so, the West India planter will yet see the days of prosperity more golden than the glowing records of the past love to record.

Having dealt with an interesting portion of Mr. Sewell's book with which we agree, we now come to a position, and a prominent position, in his book, to which we cannot give adherence. We acquit Mr. Sewell of cant, of the sentimentality of the platform, and of a morbid humantarianism. We believe that he is neither a disciple of Exeter Hall, nor a neophite of Christian socialism. But we also believe that his heart is keenly alive to generous impressions; and that, when his feeelings are wounded by the sight of individual wrong, his expressions take the form of an honest but illogical generalisation.

It is only on this theory that we can explain, not particular phrases, but his tone of opinion respecting the political elevation of the colored races. Justly indignant at the contumelious treatment of some persons in Barbadoes, whose affinity to the colored classes was a matter of popular notoriety rather than of complexional evidence, he claims for the whole body of negroes and mulattoes a larger share of political power and a higher level of social rank than they generally enjoy at present. It is difficult to quarrel with opinions founded on a generous sentiment, but it is dangerous to approve conclusions which emanate more from the heart than the head. The 'color' question is the most delicate of all those which agitate the tropical colonies; but it is the one which demands the exercise of a very sound judgment and a cool head more than that of kindly feeling and theoretical philanthropy.

To treat it thoroughly, we must go back to first principles. We must analyze the antecedent history of the negro creole as we analyze that of the Britain and the Anglo-Saxon. We can trace the characteristics of 'our own mixed race to the days of Alfred. and Harold, and William; we must look for the characteristics of the negro creole in those of the African negro from whom he sprung.

In the first place, who is the creole negro of the West Indies, and the slave negro of the United States? This question is a very important one, and is generally overlooked by the mass of talkers, who lump together under the designation of 'Africans,' 'negroes' or 'niggers,' every native of the great African continent, from the Nubian and the Abyssinian to the Caffre and the Bosjesman. The negro of whom we are now speaking is not (except in very rare cases) a native of Africa; generally he is the grandson or great grandson of an African slave brought from the western coast of that continent to the British West Indies or the Southern States of America. He is in most cases the representative of an inferior race, *i. e.* a race inferior to the others of the same color and country in daring, pluck, military attack and military defence; inferior also to many in mechanical skill and ingenuity. Hence, his progenitors were the victims of neighboring tribes bolder and fiercer than themselves who lived and flourished by making war upon them, and selling them, when captured, to foreign slave-dealers. This must always be borne in mind, for otherwise we shall greatly err in estimating the characters of our own and the American negroes. As a general rule, it is correct to say that these negroes represent the most submissive and the most unwarlike of African races. It is true that by the chances of war, by the recoil of the slave-hunters' own arts, or by the superior adroitness of European captors, a few of the more warlike and ferocious tribes have been caught along with the more inert races whom they used to prey upon. But those who have read Livingstone's travels, and are also acquainted with the West Indies, well know how few Mandingoes or Kroomen there have been among the progenitors of the negro creoles.

Given, then, a multitude of races differing in dialect, perhaps even in language, but as like in character as in physiognomy, unwarlike, unaggressive, but kept in continual dread of aggression by their neighbors; inert, contented with a simple range of animal enjoyments, possessing no conception of civilized society—of arts, manufactures, or luxury—and with a natural tendency to superstition,—what are these likely to become, when transplanted to other countries, and placed under the tutelage of other and dominant races? What are their children likely to become?

We should expect to find in them a respectful deportment, a submissive homage to the class which owned them, fed them, clothed them, worked them; patience and long suffering; a sense of absolute dependence on the master caste; a propensity to imitate that class in all external symbols, such as dress, ornament, mannerism, &c. &c.; an inclination to the least rational form of devotion; an intensely strong love of approbation, which, when encouraged, would grow into conceit; a great development of slyness to avoid the normal proportion of labor assigned and the usual amount of penalty consequent on idleness. These would be the characteristics of the great majority of such a race in such a state of things. The minority, composed of warlike and stubborn tribes, would be sullen, insubordinate, rebellious, and vindictive.

And such was the state, generally speaking, of the slaves in our West Indies. Such is, generally speaking, their state in Cuba and the Southern States; or, perhaps, it would not be incorrect to say, the present state of slaves in Cuba and the older Southern States is, on the whole, somewhat better than it was in our West Indies. Leaving out, however, all comparison between the past history of the British West Indies and the present state of Cuba or the Southern States, we may say that, generally, the natural character of the captured African did not ill-assort with the condition of 'involuntary service.' It was not inconsistent with his love of pleasure, his love of mercy, his love of praise, and his love of dependence. He had his feastings, his fine clothes, his gala days, his Saturnalia. If his master was kind—and cruel, and harsh masters were exceptional—he was pampered and caressed like a pet spaniel or a pet monkey. His vanity was flattered by attentions which would not have been showered on a servant sprung from a superior race. His subsistence was guaranteed by laws which he regarded as unquestionable; and his protection secured by a power which he looked on as irresistible. He had no fear for the morrow. He and his family clung with parasitic tenacity to the family which owned his person and his industry. He ate, slept, worked, lounged, danced, sang, and revelled with all the happiness and self-abandonment which an animal existence can allow.

This man and his children ceased to be chattels and became free. What were they likely to be in this new state of things? Dependence was gone, protection was gone, irresponsibility was gone. The powerful patroon, under the shade of whose mansion they had sported as children and worked as adults, were no longer the familiar and friendly face of former years. The law told the half-infant and half-savage that he was to meet his master henceforth on equal terms—to barter the value of work with him, and treat as the party to a contract with him.

Such was the language and edict of the legislature. But other forces concurred with, or rather preceded, that of legislation. All the machinery of agitation had been put in motion to accelerate the Avatar of Liberation. The political agitator had denounced—the clerical agitator had anathematized—the unhappy and unresisting owner of human property. Every act of known cruelty was exaggerated, and many an act was fabricated, to intensify the excited feeling of the British nation. The leveling spirit of Radicalism conspired with the Democratic spirit of Dissent to pull down the planter from his pride of place, and exalt his former chattel to an unexpected height. Under the auspices of the Quaker, the Radical and the Baptist preacher, the negro was bidden to assert his prerogative of equality, and enter on a career of absolute independence. What effect did—what effect could—such teaching have on such a race? The native virtues of the negro were kindliness, courtesy, gentleness, and a not ungraceful sense of dependence. His vice was self-conceit, love of dress, love of idleness, love of pleasure. Imagine such a people subjected to such teaching in such a country as theirs; and you will easily picture the social and political history of the West Indies for the last thirty years. Fancy what would be the effect of transporting all the Celtic peasantry of Kerry and Mayo to a warm and sunny land, abounding in all the materials of subsistence, and you have at once a picture of the effect produced by this great change upon these Celts of the tropics. Given a soil teeming with spontaneous produce; given a climate which knows neither pinching cold nor piercing wind, nor long dark wintry nights, which no severe labor or self-denying thrift,—can we wonder at the operation and effect of influences so powerful and so grateful? Their idleness asserted the privilege, if it did not assume the power, of an institution. Their self-conceit became in many cases a blustering imitation of bold self-reliance; their natural courtesy was merged and lost in an offensive familiarity. Not at first, indeed was this change general; and in

truth it never was universal. It was, as we have had reason to notice, more frequently the case in Jamaica than in Barbadoes; it was far more apparent in the towns than in the rural districts. Where work was necessary to subsistence, there the negro continued to work; where the density of population made employment a matter of selection, there he worked hard; where he was not brought into daily contact with large bodies of his own countrymen and the lowest classes of Europeans, he retained much of his former civility. But where he was not under the immediate surveillance of educated European masters, themselves endowed with the feeling and principles of gentlemen, or under the influence of old local associations in districts but scantily and sparsely inhabited—where he was a stevedore or a porter in Kingston, Bridgetown or Georgetown; he became insolent, offensive and insubordinate. Whenever he found himself one of a class largely preponderating in numbers over Europeans, and freed from the habitual restraint of time-honored authority, there the consciousness of new powers was awakened in his untrained mind, and he learned to cherish the feelings of race, of rivalry, and even of hostility. The teaching of political and religious agitators produced its fruit. He was the equal, and therefore the rival, of the white man. Why should he work and the other command? He was as good as his employer. Why should he touch his hat to him? Why say, sir, to him? Why show any sign of courtesy or civility? Why should not his wife dress as well as his employer's wife, or elbow his employer's wife in the street? And the misfortune was that he learned to refer everything to race, and to merge all other distinctions in the one distinction of color.

(To be continued.)

The Future of Africa.—Africa is a continent of which comparatively little is yet known, though the native of Africa, without any will in the matter, sets the whole civilized world by the ears. But Africa is yet to have its share in the human drama enacted on its own soil. It possesses resources which will yet be developed to an astonishing degree. Slowly but surely are enterprise and science pushing their way to its hidden recesses of wealth. Dr. David Livingston writes: "Africa is a continent of the future. It is impossible to recite its capabilities. It is pre-eminently a cotton country, for here the plant is perennial, and requires little of that toil necessary where it is an exotic; no frost endangers the crops, and the best qualities yield largely. Slave-hunting is the greatest drawback known—it depopulates the country so much that labor becomes dead in proportion to its prevalence."

For the Pacific Appeal.

Grass Valley Nevada Co., Cal. June 2d.

Mr. Editor.—I drop you a line, not that there is anything very interesting. The Washoe fever rages here with unabated fury, and the stages are daily crowded with passengers for the Eastern slope.

Mr. Joseph Thomas of this place, has just received a letter from Key West, Florida, informing him that two of his sons are in the Federal Army, battling for their country. So far, they have been in one engagement, in which the rebels were made to turn their backs. You see our people have a chance at last to fight for their country, and are nobly responding to the call.

I wish to say to our people who intend going to Washoe, that they had better pay their fare to this place, as there is good accommodations here, and there is no time lost by so doing.

Not wishing to occupy too much space in your valuable paper, I remain yours,

Isaac Sanks.

Negro Engineers.—The negro soldiers in Gen. Bank's Department having proved good soldiers, it has been determined to turn their mechanical skill to account. Recent letters from Baton Rouge report that a regiment of negro engineers is now organizing at that point. When filled, this regiment will consist of over twelve hundred able-bodied men, who will be attached to the engineer corps of the department, and be employed in bridge and road building under the instruction of competent officers.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

"Peace, Troubled Souls!"

The *Morning Call* and *Marysville Express* have both been very much exercised about an article from a correspondent, which appeared in our paper on Saturday last, relative to the celebration of the 4th of July by colored persons. The *Call*, in its comment on the article, contained the following:

Travelling Too Fast.—The *Pacific Appeal*, edited and published by negroes for the negro population of the State, contains the following suggestion from a correspondent:

"I think, Mr. Editor, that the time has fully arrived for us to participate in any public demonstration that may be made, to show to the world that we are unconditionally in favor of putting down the slaveholder and his rebellion. In my opinion we ought to celebrate the Fourth of July, for many reasons. * * * * Our citizenship has been clearly established by the Attorney-General of the United states; then why not celebrate the Fourth of July as citizens? Again, we have thousands of negro soldiers fighting in the army of the Union; then let us celebrate the Fourth for this encouragment The Government has given us that right, and if we do not improve it, it is our own fault and not theirs; then let the people of San Erancisco call a meeting and appoint a Committee of Arrangements, who can report to the white committee in due time, and take whatever place in the procession they may assign to them."

That suggestion had better stop just where it is. The negroes should be content with "the goods the gods provide." The assumption that the negroes have a right to participate with white citizens in national celebrations will be very apt to cause the whites to withdraw whatever privileges they have granted the negro.

As the *Call* has partly retracted its position in a rejoinder to an article signed "A Colored Man," we will comment no further.

The Marysville *Express*, of Monday, June 1st, exhibits an enthusiastic delight, believing, in its excessive political zeal, that it had found "a mare's nest,"—or the very thing that could be wielded as a weapon against the Republican press, the Union party and all others who do not worship Jeff Davis, and the article of our correspondent is commented upon with an amazing, if not amusing, dexterity. As the *Call* and *Express* are on the same platform in relation to the citizenship of colored Americans, knowing that they are freemen but nevertheless preferring that they should act as slaves, we are not surprised at the sinister or open hatred they manifest at any movement we may make, however manly or judicious. The *Express* gets off the following derisive remarks:

Now we are coming down to the practical workings of that doctrine which has been so ardently advocated by the Republican press, but which has not been heretofore thoroughly introduced on the Pacific coast. It is to be fully inaugurated on the coming Fourth of July, in the abolition city of San Francisco. It will doubtless be a brilliant spectacle. What "place in the procession" will be assigned the niggers? Will they march side and side with their abolition brethren, or will they be placed at the head of the 'procession?' A sumptuous repast will no doubt be prepared, when care should be taken that none of our colored brethren should be crowded from the first table by the "white trash." When the speaking commences, some difficulty may arise as to who shall make the first display of oratory, but the citizenship of the negro "has been fully established by the Attorney-General of the United States," and we propose that the black and then the white orators speak alternately. If any white man shows any disrespect towards any of the patriotic negroes who may be present, by refusing to recognize and receive them into full fellowship, he should at once be denounced as a "secessionist," and driven from the "procession."

But have not the negroes the *right* to insist upon the privilege of joining with the whites in the celebration of the Fourth of July? Clearly, if they are *citizens*! If the Black Republican theory is correct, we must recognize them as equals in all respects. There are no distinction recognizable among citizens. If negroes *are* citizens for *one* purpose, they are citizens for *all* purposes. If citizens, it follows, of course, that they are entitled to vote. They are competent to sit in the jury box. If citizens, it would be wrong, because it is unjust, to discriminate against them or to deprive them of a single right or privilege enjoyed by the white citizen. The negroes of San Francisco are right. We cannot make them our political equals and deprive them of that social status to which a political equality entitles them. Such are fruits of the obscure teachings of this hideous abolition lunacy.

The proclivities of the *Express* are so well known, its every issue abounds with so much political derision and secession doctrine, that we deem it futile to give its article further comment.

Expression.—The expression given by our co-laborers and friends constituting the audience before which we delivered a Lecture on the "The War and its Consequences," on Monday evening, was certainly encouraging, and is duly appreciated by us. The measures incidentally suggested in our discourse, we were glad to observe so acceptably entertained. It gave us cheering encouragement in behalf of the success of the Appeal. By the proceedings as recorded by the Secretary, it will be seen that something is recommended which is practical both for the sustenance of our paper and for the formation of a volunteer company. As to the plan recommended for sustaining the Appeal, we wish to say, that we have no desire to urge it, and would prefer that those of our friends who feel so disposed, make voluntary contributions at their option, without troubling themselves with organizations. All we require is, that each subscriber should pay promptly, and use his or their exertions to extend our circulation. By these means we will be enabled to keep up our paper, and as the patronage increases and becomes permanent we may, perhaps, be enabled to enlarge it. This is what we ask. But when our receipts fall short of our expenses, some weeks $5, $7 and $10, in consequence of outstanding subscriptions, which could be easily paid by those who owe, we have felt compelled to complain. Our people in Sacramento and San Francisco have now given unmistakable evidence of their intention to sustain the Appeal, by hearty and liberal co-operation and aid, and we shall, on our part, endeavor to continue to merit their approbation, as well as those of our patrons throughout the State.

Death of Mrs. Wiese.—We are pained to learn the demise of Mrs. Sarah Wiese, a resident of this city since 1850 She was the mother of Mrs. W. H. Hall and sister of Mrs. Nelson Cook, also of this city. Mrs. Wiese has contributed to every movement that had for its object the elevation of our people in this State. She was exceedingly benevolent in her disposition, and bestowed, in a quiet manner, many charitable favors on the distressed. She possessed a considerable amount of property in this city.

H. M. Collins is among the passengers who will leave for Victoria to-morrow, per steamer Brother Jonathan. He is *en route* for Williams' Creek, Cariboo, and takes with him a lot of freight, 21 horses, and 2 express wagons. This is his second shipment of horses, etc., for those regions this season. He expects to return in August. Mr. J. M. Whitfield leaves on the same steamer for Portland.

Isaac Morton.—This gentleman was in town yesterday, and paid us a flying visit. He left on the Sacramento boat, destined for Washoe. Mr. M. has been acting as our agent at Coloma, and rendered us a faithful account of his stewardship. He has our thanks for present and past favors Mr. Stephen Ball will act in his stead.

Among those in the city from the interior, during the past week, we are pleased to notice Mr. John Petres, of Mariposa co. Mr. P. is destined to Guaymas, Mexico, at which place, he informs us, he intends to settle.

We acknowledge the receipt from A. Roman & Co., of Conway's highly interesting book, entitled "The Golden Hour," a brief notice of which, by an able correspondant, will be found in an another column.

The Lecture and War Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice a meeting was held in Zion Methodist Church, on Monday evening, 1st inst. Mr. Lloyd Brooks was appointed chairman, and P. A. Bell secretary. Rev. A. B. Smith opened the meeting with prayer, after which Mr. Peter Anderson delivered a Lecture on "The War and its Consequences." At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. Anderson stated that the Pacific Appeal, our only organ in this country, was languishing for want of proper support. He had conducted the paper more than a year, its receipts being barely sufficient to cover the expenses: he had received no remuneration whatever, of that, however, he did not complain, but he wished to improve the paper; he was desirous of enlarging it, which he could not do without aid, either by increased subscription or by voluntary contributions. Mr. Anderson read the proceedings of a meeting held in Sacramento on the 19th ult., for this object, and he hoped something efficient would be done at this meeting.

Rev. Mr. Ward advocated the claims of the Pacific Appeal to our patronage, after which Dr. E. R. Johnson eloquently seconded the views of the previous speaker. Mr. Wm. H. Hall, after a few remarks, offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:

From the discovery of the great preservator of all arts—the art of Printing, by the immortal Faust of Germany—mankind has witnessed a constant advancement of the human mind, which, when improved through the never-failing light of knowledge, dispenses its blessings far and wide. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the continuance of the Pacific Appeal is of the utmost importance to us as a people, and it is the medium of Truth, diffusing its benignant rays to every nook and corner, imparting reliable information to the intelligent, and removing the pernicious effects of error from the ignorant.

Resolved, That however defective the *paper* may appear in grammatical construction, depth of research, variety of matter, and elegance of learning, it is yet the medium of our interest, at a most critical period, and is worthy of the support of every disfranchised American, because in its efforts it becomes more tenacious for all the blessings of liberty.

Resolved, That we raise a sinking fund of $100 per month, independent of subscription, at the rate of 10 cts. to each individual, and we invite our people throughout the State to form auxiliary committees, in furtherance of the above object.

The Resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the audience were requested to subscribe to the Fund. The sum of $22.65 was collected, some persons paying $1 for 10 months.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Anderson for his able and instructive Lecture.

The meeting then took up the next proposition of Mr. Anderson, to give an expression of our sentiments in reference to the war.

Mr. W. H. Hall said he did not know what arrangements had been made, but he had drawn up a few resolutions, expressive of his feelings and sentiments on the subject, which he believed were in unison with the sentiments of the entire audience, and would meet their cordial approbation. After appropriately introducing them, Mr. Hall presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:

Whereas, the present exigencies of the country require a manifestation of patriotism on the part of the colored citizens of California, and inasmuch as not only an avowal of faith in the principles as well as a desire to aid the Government in the suppression of the rebellion is necessary, therefore be it

Resolved, That we consider it our duty to tender our active services by forming a military organization of colored volunteers.

Resolved, That the colored men assembled here immediately commence the enrollment of all who are willing to compose one or more companies upon the Pacific coast.

The Resolutions were seconded by Mr. A. Furguson, when Rev. A. Smith addressed the meeting, expressing his entire approbation of the resolutions, and hoped the action recommended would be fully carried out. Mr. H. M. Collins next responded to the sentiments enunciated in the resolutions, and avowed the determination to support the movement by all the means in his power.

In response to repeated calls of the audience, Mr. Hall again addressed the meeting in support of his resolutions in an able and eloquent speech. He showed the condition of the colored man before the war, and the advancement which has since been made towards our personal and political enfranchisement in the liberation of the slaves in the District of Columbia and the Territories, the practical repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law without Congressional enactment; the abrogation of the Dred Scott decision by Attorney-General Bates, when that eminent jurist established our claim to citizenship; the forming of Negro regiments and calling on the colored freemen of the North to volunteer to aid in suppressing this unholy rebellion, and finally in President Lincoln's great Emancipation Proclamation. Mr. Hall was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Mr. Furguson was again called upon and expressed his willingness to raise a colored regiment in California, which he believed could be done, and offer their services to Government.

Mrs. Priscilla Stewart made a pathetic appeal to the people to forward the movements commenced to-night—the plan to sustain our paper, and the effort to raise colored soldiers.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, when a motion was made to appoint a committee of three persons to effect the object in view, call meetings, etc. The chairman appointed P. A. Bell, W. H. Hall and A. Furguson. The meeting then adjourned.

P. A. Bell, Secretary.

The People *vs.* M. B. Pond and E. Hughes, conductor and driver of Car No. 2 of North Beach and Mission Railroad Co.

This case for assault and battery by defendants, on Wm. Bowen, was continued on Thursday, 14th inst.

The defendants demanded a jury trial, for the purpose of making a test-suit, to decide whether employees of railroad companies were liable for ejecting colored persons from the cars, in accordance with orders received by them.

Rix and Barstow appeared for complainant, and James, Sharp and Lloyd for defendants.

Bowen proved forcible ejectment from the car by defendants, after offering to pay his fare, and serious bodily injury sustained thereby.

Defendants attempted to prove that they were acting in accordance with the rules of the company, and used no more force than was actually necessary to eject complainant; objected to by counsel for prosecution; objection sustained by Judge Cowles.

Lloyd and James summed up for defendants, endeavoring to excite the prejudices of the jury against the color of complainant, and appealing to their passions to give a verdict for their clients. Barstow, for the prosecution, exposed the fallacy of their arguments, and showed that social equality had nothing to do with the question at issue.

Judge Cowles charged the jury, that if the fact of assault and battery had been proven, they must find a verdict for the persecution; the color of complainant and the rules of the company were irrelevant. He recited the law on the subject, and stated that if defendants had violated the law in ejecting complainant from the cars, he offering to comply with the general law by tendering his fare, and did not come under the class of persons who were by law, liable to be ejected,—i. e. he had no contagious disease, was not filthy in appearance, was not a noted, dishonest or immoral character, was not drunk nor riotous, and conducted himself in a civil and orderly manner,—they were liable to punishment.

The jury then retired, and after an hour's absence, returned with a verdict of guilty, as charged.

The defendants were ordered to appear for sentence Saturday morning.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

NO. I.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward.

When in 1854 the Right Rev. Daniel A. Payne, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, appointed the subject of this sketch Missionary Elder for the Pacific coast, he evinced a degree of judgment almost amounting to prescience. A more appropriate and judicious selection could not have been made. Among the many talented young men in that connection, none could have been found who united in himself so many of the qualities requisite for the particular sphere of duty to which he was assigned. Eloquent, energetic, fearless, conciliatory, mild in the expression of his opinions, but bold in the enforcement of duty, well versed in the theological tenets of his creed, he is just the man for the place, time and circumstances.

Thomas Myers Decatur Ward was born in one of the interior counties of Pennsylvania. His educational advantages were very limited; the ordinary two months which is allowed to farmer's boys, in the winter season, was all the schooling he ever received. He attended school but two seasons, and obtained very little benefit therefrom; the black pupils had to take without grumbling the scanty tuition grudgingly doled out to them by the village pedagogue; such as he received, however, he retained, and has since greatly improved. He is truly a self-educated man, but his education has been desultory and irregular, the effects of which are plainly visible.

Mr. Ward became connected with the religious denomination of which he is now so bright an ornament at an early age. In 1843, when scarce twenty years old, he received a license to preach. His first regular station was at Norwich, Ct., in 1846, where he officiated two years. He was ordained Elder, by the Right Rev. Wm. Paul Quin, at the Annual Conference held in New York in 1848. He was then appointed Elder in charge of the District of Binghampton, N. Y. His circuit comprised a wide range of country, and he officiated there with great acceptance until 1851, when he was transferred to New Haven, Conn.

Until that time, the A. M. E. Church had not made much progress in the Eastern States, their fields of labor extending South and West of New York, that state being the Northern and Eastern limits; but now having several churches in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, they determined to establish a New England Conference, and Mr. Ward was appointed to assist in the organization thereof. He also had charge of the churches in Boston and New Bedford. He remained in New England until 1854, when feeling a strong desire to visit California, and believing there was a great field of usefulness in this country, and that this was the place where he should labor and work, he made known his wishes to Bishop Payne, who duly agreeing with him, and warmly seconding his views, appointed him Missionary Elder for the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Ward was the first regularly ordained Minister of the A. M. E. Church on this side of the continent. Rev. Darius Stokes, a licentiate of that denomination had previously established a church, they had a large congregation, and with the exception of an Elder in charge, were fully organized. This omission, the presence of Mr. Ward admirably filled. His position as Missionary Elder for the whole Pacific coast, gave him ample power to form a conference, organize churches, and perform all acts appertaining to his high and responsible office, and faithfully has he fulfilled his mission.

Mr. Stokes, with the assistance of the Revds. B. and G. Fletcher, E. Waters, J. Lewis and F Smithen had already made considerable progress in promulgating the principles of their faith: they organized churches in Sacramento, San Francisco and Marysville, and were advancing as fast as could be expected without an official and recognized head, they being only licentiates or local preachers.

The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church for 1854, held at Indiana, confirmed the appointment of Mr. Ward as Missionary Elder, and he has since exercised the important functions of his office unrestricted, to the full satisfaction of his superiors, and with the entire approbation of the members of his denomination in this country. In the year 1856 he established the California Conference, which now comprises the following members: Revds. Jacob Mitchell, B. Fletcher, J. B. Sanderson, F. Smithen, J. Lewis, J. H. Hubbard, J. T. Jennifer, J. S. Williams, R. Tyler, P. Feelingson and Jas. R. Brown. In addition to the churches in existence when he arrived in this country, he has since organized churches in Grass Valley, Nevada, Placerville, Coloma, Stockton, and Virginia City, N. T.

In 1860 Mr. Ward returned to the East to attend the General Conference held in Pittsburg, Pa., when he rendered an account of his stewardship. He was thereupon reappointed, with additional powers. He returned here in 1861, and since that time he has been unremitting in his labors.

His continually increasing congregation outgrew the dimensions of their small building in Scott st., and about a year ago they determined to secure a more convenient edifice, either by building, or if a suitable one could be found, to effect a purchase. Grace (Episcopal) Church, on Powell st, being at that time for sale, Mr. Ward and his Trustees finally agreed to purchase, which they did at a cost of $5500, which is nearly all paid, but a few hundred dollars remaining due.

In this the Pastor has been ably assisted by his Trustees and congregation, but the liquidation of the debt has been mainly owing to the untiring energy and zeal of Mr. Ward.

In person Mr. Ward is of commanding form and stalwart frame; his countenance is indicative of his mind—mild and conciliatory, but withal full of resolution and determination; his complexion pure black, without admixture of Caucasian or Indian; his voice full-toned and sonorous, at times its intonations are almost musical, although now somewhat impaired by recent sickness; his style of oratory is rather persuasive than denunciatory, with great force and considerable beauty of expression; he does not deal much in tropes and figures, not that he is deficient in language, of which, on the contrary, he has great command, and his words flow without an effort, but he is more practical than imaginative, and would sooner grapple with the stern realities of life, than raise up fancies only for the sake of embellishment. His sermons evince study and preparation: he speaks, as all of his sect do, without notes, but it is evident he fully thinks out his subject: he is a fluent speaker, but he cannot think on his legs.

Mr. Ward is not an ascetic; he is fond of the good things of this life; penance and mortification of the flesh are not parts of his faith; he does not realize the conventional idea of a Methodist preacher; he abjures the sanctimonious countenance and precise, demure manner of his sect; he would have made an admirable monk of the middle ages—not a Benedictine, but rather a "friar of orders gray," or he would have been a more fitting companion of the philosophers ot the Garden than the stoics of the Academy. Mr. Ward is now about 40 years of age, and is in full command of his physical and intellectual faculties, and he is not yet in the zenith of his career of usefulness. His temperature is sanguine, his constitution vigorous, and he has before him apparently many years yet to labor for his people and his God, as he is equally a pairiot and a Christian.

Mr. Ward deserves a higher position than that which he now holds, and in which doubtless the heads or his Church in the Eastern States will ere long place him.

C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The War and Passing Events.

BY DR. E. R. J.—NO. XXVI

We should rejoice that colored men are called to the field on the same terms as the whites. We can go or remain at home, just as other men. We are free to act in common with other citizens, and whatever interests mankind we are interested in. As we expect to enjoy all the privileges of the country, we should be willing to share her perils, and act our part as men.

Inactivity now on our part, will be certain death to us. If we take an active part, we may have all our rights as citizens given to us when peace is again restored. But most assuredly if we hold back, and say we are wanted here, or there, or anywhere but on the battle-field, what claim can we put forth for out rights? If we do not step in the breach now, in the hour of need, we will not gain our rights in time of peace. "We will be left out in the cold." Action! action! is the life of a man, and so of a race.

We know that difficulties are in the way, but we have passed the slough of despond. We are ascending the hill Difficulty, and a weary way it has been. Who of us knows but what this call for us to take up arms may be the wicket-gate, if so, each one would like to say, they not only started with the bundle, but that they were received at the gate. We hope the colored men will awake. Now is the time for us to move on Let our men fight and gain laurels, then they can claim the liberty of wearing them. We should like to see every free State send a regiment of colored soldiers to the seat of war. The old Bay State should not stand alone. God bless Gov. Andrews! He can send her quota to the field, and still leave enough at home to take charge of the Copperheads. Our motto should be, Onward, right onward!

When peace is proclaimed, we will come in for our share of honor and emolument, and enjoy all the rights which are guaranteed to American citizens.

Last Sabbath evening I attended the First Baptist Church, Washington street, through a polite invitation from John F. Pope, Esq., who conducted me to his pew. This gentleman and his amiable lady are the oldest members of the Church, having joined it in 1849. The spacious edifice was filled in every part. Rev. D. B. Cheney selected the 2d chap. Acts and 38th verse as the foundation of his subject, which reads as follows: Then Peter said unto them, Repent and be baptized, every one of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. The reverend gentleman's discourse was fervent and pathetic. Eight males and six females were baptized, including two of Deacon Pope's sons. The ceremony and solemnity of the occasion drew tears from many eyes. Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers wept for joy. The scene made an impression on my heart. I trust it will assist to radiate the gloom which prejudice nurtures in its bosom towards our race, and increase my faith in those persons' sincerity who profess to believe that God is no respecter of persons.

The recent malignant attack on the colored people in the *Morning Call*, and the able article in the *Evening Journal* in our defence, which completely annihilated the pro-slavery subterfuge of our assailant, are among the passing events. The miserable twaddle about social equality with the whites is an evil device of our enemies.

They know that such a condition of society never existed among themselves. We only ask to be treated as other citizens. Merit and position must be the standard, and not complexion. I presume that Secretary Seward would as soon invite Frederick Douglass to meet Lord Lyons and Col. Romain, the Consul General from Hayti, to dine with him, as he would the editors of the *Morning Call*. Their color would not be a pasaport to such refined society. If they expect to obtain an elevated position in society they must "conquer their prejudices," and offer an atonement for the injury which they have done us whenever they had an opportunity.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Golden Hour.*

The anti-slavery sentiment of the country has produced a school of literature equal in depth of thought, beauty of expression, and intensity of feeling to any subject which has ever engaged the minds of the learned and the wise. Since Addison, Steele, Johnson and their contemporaries introduced a style of writing differing so much from the coarse licentiousness of the previous century, and the Dela-Cruscan affectation then prevailing, that their productions obtained the significant title of the British Classics, and from no class of writers has so much that is good and pure, either in form of prose or poetry, emanated, as from the anti-slavery writers.

"The Golden Hour" is a work which, for style, diction, force and purity will rank with the British Classics. War is the theme of which Slavery is the cause, and in a series of short essays the author puts forth philosophic thoughts and sage-like sentiments, which can only emanate from a mind deeply imbued with the sacredness of his subject.

We have read the work with great pleasure, and did our limits permit we would willingly give our readers a specimen of the author's quality.

Mancure D. Conway will yet be known as one of the most beautiful and chaste writers of the English language. C.

* The Golden Hour, by Mancure D. Conway. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston. Pp. 160. For sale by A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. Editor—I have just read a letter published in the Appeal from a friend, a resident of Napa, who seems to think that the colored people ought to join the whites in the Fourth of July Celebration. I, as a true friend of our people, beg that they will enter into no such arrangement. The rights that the Government has granted were not intended to make us foolish; to the contrary, merely to see if we were what we long have truly boasted, a quiet, orderly people, capable of meeting any and every emergency. Such I well know we are. Let us, therefore, prove it, by a steady upward progress, so that, from time to time, many greater privileges may be granted us. We have so long stood upon the precipice, let us not, by a single act of folly, precipitate ourselves headlong down. The best way we can celebrate the day is, to open the churches, and let it be a season of rejoicing and thanksgiving to the Almighty for the loving kindness He has shown in such a marvellous manner the past year. His sable children have need to thank Him and Him alone. This comes from a very dim light. S. M. C.

San Francisco, May 30, 1863.

Latest Telegraphic News.

The siege of Vicksburg still continued, with a good prospect of Gen. Grant's success. Gen. Banks is operating successfully at Port Hudson.

The French, in Mexico had defeated Gen. Comonfort, and with heavier guns captured Gen. Ortega, and all his forces at Puebla, and were on the march to the city of Mexico.

The *Evening Post* understands that Gen. Fremont has been elected President of the Pacific Railroad, eastern division.

It is stated that Sam Houston is to run as a candidate for Governor of Texas with the design of forming a republic in Texas.

News from Galveston the 22d state that reports were current of the destruction, by the gunboat Owasso, of the notorious blockade runner, the Florida.

Chicago, June 2.—The National Canal Convention met in this city to-day. Hanibal Hamlin, Vice-President, was elected permanent Chairman, with one Vice-President from each State represented.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order suppressing the *Times* of this city, which causes considerable comment, and it is believed that the President will revoke the order. [He has done so, and Gen. Burnside has issued an able, patriotic and logical address to the citizens of his military Department.]

It is announced that the cargoes of the ships Nora, Louisa Hatch and Charles Hill, bound from England to the East Indies, were destroyed by the Alabama. They were shipped by and consigned to British subjects. The Government has been called upon to interfere in the matter, and it is thought that it will do so.

Polish affairs are unchanged. Engagements continue frequent. There is no diminution of the insurgents. It is reported that Russia has called upon Prussia for military assistance.

New York June 4.—A Special Washington telegram says a Committee from New York, endorsed by Horace Greeley, George Opdike, Wm. Cullen Bryant, and Dave Dickinson, are in Washington requesting the Government to give a command to Fremont at some point where he can rally around him the colored men of the country. The Committee were presented to the President, who declared that he would gladly receive into the servive any number of colored men, and expressed a determination to protect all who enlisted. He said he looked to them for essential service in finishing the war; he believed the command of then, offered a scope for the highest ambition, and would, with all his heaat, offer it to Gen. Fremont. The Committee were profoundly impressed by the earnestness of the President, and his determination to employ all within his reach to suppress the rebellion.

Placerville.—Our friend and agent at Placerville, A. L. Sanderson, will leave for Washoe shortly. Mr. Peter Johnson will act as his substitute. Mr. Sanderson has our thanks for his many favors in our behalf.

List of Letters Recieved since Our Last.

S. H. Hudson, Suisun; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Martin Carson, Stockton; E. Hatton, Napa; A. L. Sanderson, Placerville; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.

MARRIED.

In this city, June 4th, by Rev. T. M. D. Ward Geo. M. Williams, of Yreka, to Miss Roxana Oliver, of Springfield, Mass.

In the Abyssinian Baptist Church, N. Y., on Sunday, March 29, by the Rev. Wm. Spelman, Wm. Fenwick, deacon of said church, to Mrs. Lewis.

DIED.

In this city, on the afternoon of June 4. Mrs. Sarah Baily Wiese, of New York, mother-in-law of Mrs. Wm. H. Hall, aged 47.

Friends and acquaintances are ivited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Clay st., between Taylor and Jones, at 10½ o'clock A. M., (Saturday.)

In this city, May 22d, Moses Desrier Gibson, aged 1 year and one day.

At Harrisburg, Pa., on Sunday, April 5, Rev. Charles W. Gardner, aged 81 years.

At Williamsburgh, (E. D. of Brooklyn), N. Y., March 19, Rt. Rev. B. N. C. Warrick, ex-Bishop of the Asbury Methodist Connection, aged 78 years.

Advertisements.

NOTICE!

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND Lodge for the State of California, working under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of North America, are hereby notified to assemble in Annual Communication in their Lodge Room in the city of San Francisco, at 10 o'clock on Monday Morning, June 22d.

By order of the R. G. W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER.
J. Madison Bell, Grand Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A WAR MEETING will be held on Monday evening next, 8th inst., in Scott st. Hall.

Several stirring and patriotic addresses will be delivered. The meeting will be opened at 8½ o'clock precisely.

P. A. BELL,
ALEXANDER FURGUSON,
WM. H. HALL,
June 5, 1863. Committee of Arrangements.

Meetings, &c.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. Ward will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Preaching in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

Dupont Street Baptist Church—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every Friday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st Friday in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
Philip A. Bell, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.

ALL MALES WHO HAVE ANY KNOWledge of executing Instrumental Music by note, are respectfully invited to meet on next Monday evening, at 8½ o'clock, at Wm. H. Blake's, 508 Clay st., near Sansom, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of forming an Instrumental Musical Association for the advancement of the science of Music amongst us. A. G. DENISON,
jo6 WM. A. BLAKE.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of Sam'l. A. Smyth, Prop'r.

COMING! COMING!!

JOHN E. SMITH,
(*The Colored Trainer,*)

With his celebrated Trick Pony and Horse Nan" and "Eldridy," will exhibit in this city in few weeks.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned citizens of Yreka, hereby ertify that we have witnessed several exhibitions iven by John E. Smith, "The Colored Trainer," nd would recommend him to the public as exellent in the art of horse-training.

Persons having a curiosity to see the truly wonerful antics and tricks of the horse, should not il to attend the performances and see for themelves.

Yreka, April 25th, 1863.
. M. Rosborough, County Judge.
/m. McConnell, Agent Cal. Stage Co.
ilbert Lanphier, City Marshal.
. W. Ketcham, Ex-Senator Amador Conuty.
and many others.
W. Farren, Justice of the Peace and Notary.
. E. Raynes, Newspaper Dealer,
B. Handy, Merchant.
Brabb, Saloon Keeper.
T. Cabaniss, M. D.
ary M. Reid, Saloon Keeper.
Carrick, Blacksmith.
. M. Ranons, Saloon Keeper.
.os. P. Greene, Constable.
J. S. Cleland, Lumber Merchant.
/. C. Horney.
Chase, Chase's Express.
bert Baird, Clerk.
o. Corley, Union Hotel.
bert Lehmann, Saloon Keeper.
b. Shearer, Att'y at Law.
M. Anthony, " "
. A. Rogers. County Clerk.
Goldsmith, of Greenberg Eilenharl & Goldsmith.
d. Keller, Tin and Hardware Merchant.
t. Miner, Clerk.
abroke Murray, Hotel Keeper.

Tuck Pony.—We were highly amused on Thursday last, by witnessing the antics of the tuned pony "Nat," now in the possession of J. E. Smith (colored man) at the Metropolitan Hotel. The animal was taken up about a year ago, wild and unmanageable, but has now become as gentle as a child, and appears to understand everything his keeper does and says. We did not think it possible that a dumb animal could have been taught so much in so short a time. Without any exaggeration, we consider him the best trained horse we have ever seen in California. His trainer says it is his first attempt at anything of the kind.

Dancing.—Fed Smith, the colored trainer and amateur performer takes a benefit at his pavilion near the Metropolitan Hotel, this Saturday evening. Go and see his ponies perform. They are well worth looking at.

Some Trained Ponies.—These interesting little quadrupeds will perform again at the pavilion, on Saturday evening. Comfortable seats are being prepared for the accommodation of ladies. We are requested to state that everything will be conducted in an orderly manner, free from all unchaste or indelicate expressions.—*Yreka Jour.*

FURNISHED ROOMS,

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor, can accomodate persons from the city or the interior, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

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TWO BED ROOMS AND A PARLOR to rent, in a desirable location. Can be rented with the furniture as it stands, or they can be had without the furniture. Rent very moderate. Appey at the Appeal office. ap25

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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
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DR. C. C. FURLEY,

Late Surgeon U. S. Army,

No. 12 Montgomery st., opposite Lick House.

Dr. Furley requests a share of the public patonage. ap25

BULL'S HEAD,

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VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
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(Between Jackson & Pacific)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
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641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe. Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,

APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) San Francisco.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

UNION RESTAURANT,

NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,
Above Kearny.

J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 11.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 63

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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One month "	50

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J. B. SANDERSON,
J. M. BELL,
WM. H. YATES,
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WM. H. FOOTE,
WM. H. HALL,
WM. A. SMITH,
J. M. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
Dr. WM. H C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The brave conduct of the colored soldiers at Vicksburg is fully corroborated They ors provoked the most frenzied hatred on the other side, and the rebels bent all their energy to their annihilation, and since the battle, they have missed no chance to kill negro pickets. In one instance they have pounced upon a single black sentry, captured, and hung him. Their bloody instruction was quietly improved, for almost within on hour some negroes got hold of a rebel picket, and swung him up in view of their murdered companion.

Speech of the Hon. R. F. Perkins, and the California Contraband Relief Association.

A meeting of the above association was held on Thursday Evening, May 26th, in Scott St. Hall. It had been announced that Senator Perkins would address the meeting, and, in consequence, a large number of colored citizens turned out to greet the Honorable Senator, who — with other friends of justice—has so nobly and successfully labored for the repeal of the law that deprived colored people of the right to testify in the Courts of Justice in California, in cases in which white persons are parties.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. B. Fletcher, who, in a short speech, introduced the Honorable Senator, who proceeded to address the meeting, substantially as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I am pleased to meet with you on this occasion. I have come, invited by one of your number, on account of the fact—as I suppose—that it was my privilege to be somewhat prominently connected with the discussion and action upon the matter of your testimony in the Courts of Justice in California. Upon that subject you will naturally expect me to say something this evening.

I have read the Constitution of your Association for the relief of the Contrabands. I think your organization is a good one. We are now in the midst of a civil war. You, as well as the whites, are deeply interested in its results. You will have much to do. It is well for you to prepare for it. Many of the colored people will need your aid, before this war comes to an end, and afterwards, they will be freed, and will come into possession of freedom, stripped of everything. I think from present indications that the war will soon be brought to an end; that the rebellion will be crushed, slavery abolished, and the dark cloud which has so long hung like a sombre pall over your people will be lifted. I believe the day is not very far distant.

When I consider what Slavery has done and what it is doing; that it has always stood in the way of the true Union of the States and the permanent prosperity and progress of the people, I could rejoice that this war has come. It looks to me like a dreadful necessity, that by nothing less than the thunders of war could Slavery be destroyed. I am aware that such an expression may not seem politic. So long as the white man can live in luxury and wealth, by holding on to Slavery, he will do it, and will not give it up willingly. In the guilt of its continuance, the North is almost as deeply implicated as the South. The people of the Free States have built ships to engage in the foreign slave trade, and to carry the products of Slavery to the markets. They have manned and navigated these ships; trafficked in and grown rich upon the products. Then, too, we of the North have been educated to hate and despise you. "The darkest cloud has a silver lining." The Emancipation Proclamation of the President, frees the Slaves in six of the States. Maryland and Missouri desire to abolish; Louisiana will gladly accept compensation. Your rights will be restored to you, and in addition to the right of testimony in the Courts here, you will have other rights. The people are awakening to this subject, acknowledging that they have wronged you, and yielding to your just claims.

I need not tell you of the elements of character that slavery developes in those who are born and reared in the midst of it, for you know better than I can tell.

I read the Hon. Charles Sumner's speech in the United States Senate upon "The Barbarism of Slavery," and such a speech was never before made on this Continent upon that subject. Bold in the statement of his premises, strong in the presentation of his arguments, clear in his conclusions; I cannot forget my own emotions while reading it. With what weight and force of conviction he enunciates the doctrine that "man cannot own man." Slavery tramples upon and destroys the marriage relation and abolishes parental authority; it declares that the husband has no right to his wife nor claim to his children. Against its victims it closes the gates of knowledge and education; it tries to smother the intellect; to "put out the light;" it is a soul-murdering system.

The reading of Mr. Sumner's speech, with the knowledge of the circumstances which occasioned and which surrounded him while delivering it, filled me with a horror of Slavery, and I resolved then, that, whatever influence I might possess to use it against slavery.

Permit me to refer to my course in the State Senate, upon the subject of your right of testimony. I am proud of it. If I live many years, I shall look back to my action upon this subject, as one of the proudest events of my life. The law was a piece of barbarism, placed among our statutes in obedience to pro-slavery dictation, because it was thought well calculated to subserve a slave-holding policy; it was disgrace to us. Every branch of our government has been subjected to slave-holders. Every question of public policy that has been discussed has been settled by the Slave power. Internal improvements, Agriculture, Manufactures, foreign and domestic Commerce, the Judiciary, &c., all controlled by Slavery. And yet statistics show that it is only a small number of persons who are actually slave-holders. Statistical tables have abundantly proven the superiority of the non-slave-holding States in population, education, morals, enterprise, wealth, and whatever is conected with the progress and permanent prosperity of our country.

In the contrast, between the general face of society in the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States, the lines are so strongly marked, that travellers can see, feel and distingnish at once, when they pass from the Free States into the Slave.

As a system Slavery is wasteful, unprofitable and blighting. Considering the keen practical sense of our countrymen, it is surprising that, as a nation, we have so long permitted it to exist. But the light is shining; the people are aroused and addressing themselves to this great evil; it must be destroyed. Two years ago, when I went into the Senate, I thought it would be an easy task to secure the vote of that body, in favor of the abrogation of the law that denied to you the right of testimony. I saw evidences of an improved public sentiment: A new party was in power: Anti-Slavery opinions prevailed. I anticipated opposition to the measure from men Southern born, of Southern education and interests: But I found a new element of opposition; there were men of Northern birth and education, pro-slavery, full of prejudice, who strenuously resisted the effort to restore to you this right It was a Northern man, Mr. Hecock, who gave the casting vote against you last year.

This year, my first act was to introduce this subject; after a month's labor, we obtained the repeal of those portions of the Civil and Criminal Practice Acts, which had prohibited to you the right to testify in the Courts of Justice in California, in cases or proceedings to which white persons are parties.

In the discussions upon this subject, no sound arguments were offered by the opposition: Passions were appealed to; old prejudices invoked; opprobrium and contempt were heaped upon you; expressions of ridicule were cast upon the friends of repeal. Can we wonder at this? Call to remembrance the circumstances connected with the murder of Gordon, the trial of the murderer, the deportment of the judge before whom the trial was had, the conduct of the prosecuting attorney and of the jury. The witness for the prosecution was assaulted and outraged; he was taken out of the court into a private room; a board of physicians was called in to examine his hair; they reported thereon to the court: the testimony of that witness, though clear and undoubtedly truthful, was declared inadmissible, and wherefore? On account of the texture of his hair. It was infamous, infamous! The incidents of that trial ought to bring disgrace upon the Judge and lawyers implicated for ever. But the law was a disgrace; how unjustly and basely it made us act and look in the eyes of sensible and honorable men. If I have done aught that will enable you to stand up as men and women, and feel that you have stronger securities for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is enough for me.

You must be earnest to improve and elevate yourselves. Be industrious, faithful and prudent in all your relations. Your association is a worthy one. By the present war millions of your people will be freed; having been slaves, much will be required. They will doubtless have the sympathy of loyal men, and receive aid from loyal States; but you must aid them and each other. Hereafter I shall feel it my duty to do what I can, in public and in private, to promote the improvement of the colored people.

I confess that my wonder is that you have not been crushed by your sufferings. It seems to have been the aim and policy of the whites to degrade you utterly. Men have thought that they could do it. Slavery has done what it could to dehumanize and chattelize its subjects. A bitter and a relentless prejudice has surrounded and hemmed you in, by every influence it could command, designed to break you down, crush and imbrute you. There are many of us, and their number is increasing, who feel that our duty is to give you the hand, to help you. What harm does it do me to treat you as men as I meet you? I am ashamed to shrink and withhold from you human treatment. I have not been educated differently from other men, and do not pretend to be wholly free from prejudice; but I have tried to divest myself of that prejudice which prompts men to hate and despise each other on account of their color. When we begin this, where shall we leave off? "Be just and fear not." The time is not far distant when we shall all pass to that place where the man who has done most good will be in highest esteem.

You have much to encourage you; public opinion is changing. Only a few years ago, in this State, it was deemed a discredit to a man that he came from New England. Immigrants from Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, &c., the Sunny South, controlled everything. New Englanders were left out in the cold. But a change has come over the State. When the Republican Party was formed in this State, and Mr. Fremont was the candidate for the Presidency, I took the stump in his behalf. It was not then safe to speak for him in some of the interior counties. I had evidence of this in Tuolumne county. Now, it is not popular nor safe for men to declare themselves pro-slavery. I congratulate myself as well as you upon the change, You have your right of testimony; it is an advantage to the white as well. I have felt the disadvantage of the old Criminal and Civil Practice Act in my experience. White men have sometimes sought my advice and service in matters of litigation, and I have been compelled to say, "Keep your business out of the courts: you cannot obtain redress there in the absence of the testimony of white men." Many things will, for a time, impair your testimony; but the doors of the courts are open to you;

your right there is acknowledged; you can testify. Juries will be influenced in their judgment upon the weight and credibility of testimony, by the mental and moral status of the witness.

The honorable gentleman was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address. At its conclusion, Mr. P. A. Bell made some remarks, expressive of the high gratification with which he had listened to the address, and the gratitude of the colored people to Senator Perkins and his coadjutors for what they have done. Mr. Bell moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Hon. R. F. Perkins. The motion was carried by acclammation. Voted unanimously, upon the motion of Mr. Bell, that the Secretary be requested to write to the Hon. Senator Perkins, and communicate the expression of this meeting. Adjourned.

B. FLETCHER, President.
J. B. SANDERSON, Secretary.

COLONIZATION SCHEMES.—Since the commencement of the deplorable strife now existing in our land, several propositions to colonize the colored people of the United States have obtained publicity, among which may be named: 1. That of the Haytian Government. 2. Certain capitalists claiming to have interests in Chiriqui Territory, in Central America. 3. M. Bernard Kock, to the uninhabited Island f A'Vacha, said to cover an area of a hundred square miles. 4. A United States official, who claimed to have leased lands in Hayti for seven years. The compensation of the General Agents in this country of the Haytian authorities, is said to have been about twenty dollars per head; and all the others sought the aid of our Government for the transportation of the emigrants, and for their comfort and subsistence. The Chiriqui Company also desired fifty thousand dollars, for mining operations, to be refunded in coal. Twenty-five thousand dollars is reported to have been drawn from the public treasury in furtherance of this bubble, and not a person colonized. It is in regard to these schemes that it is telegraphed from Washington that "the expedition to colonize persons of color has been indefinitly postponed by the president." The object of these movements are transparent. They appear selfish and oppressive. The Negroes were wanted, not for their good, but to raise cotton and sugar, and to mine coal for the whites. Nor is it likely that they or their children could attain a position above that of the laboring class or peasants.

Meanwhile the Colonization Society has been, and is, quietly and industriously prosecuting its beneficent work. Forty years ago it was wisely decided by the founders of this National organization that Western Africa was the only country that promised a real and permanent benefit to the free blacks of America. During this period a Republic has arisen, opening a wide field for the improvement of the people of color in civilization, morals, and religion. Every citizen in Liberia is a freeman, and eligible to the highest social and political station. The scourge of the Continent—the slave trade—has been extirpated for nigh a thousand miles of the coast, and a commerce is daily increasing, which promises large returns to the civilized world. Such applications as have been made to the Government for emigration should be turned over to the Colonization Society. It is intended, we suppose, to send to Liberia the packet, Mary Caroline Stevens, on the first of May next—her regular day of sailing from Baltimore. Various persons in our own State and new Jersey talk of removing at that time. Some from Kentucky, and eighty from Tennessee are expected; but social influences may keep them back. This society is supported by private individuals—philanthropists—and derives no benefit or emolument from Africa. Who does not wonder that with its very limited resources so much has been accomplished? Judging from the past, its future destiny may be looked forward to with intense interest and satisfaction.—*Phila. Public Ledger.*

There are but three kinds of wrongs in our lives. The wrongs a man does to his own soul or body, or suffers in either. The wrongs of man against his brother man.—The wrongs between man and woman.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

The Fourth of July Topic Again.

PREJUDICE.—The *Pacific Appeal*, the organ of the colored people of California, is an ably conducted, dignified journal—a credit to its managers, and a living denial of the charge thet colored men are fit only for slaves. Its editorials would be creditable to any newspaper in the State. A late number of the APPEAL suggested the propriety of the colored people taking part in the approaching celebration of Independence Day, whereupon the *Call* says:

"That suggestion had better just stop where it is. The negroes should be content with the 'goods the gods provide.' The assumption that the negroes have a right to participate with white citizens in national celebrations, will be very apt to cause the whites to withdraw whatever privileges they have granted the negroes."

We opine it will require something more than the influence of the *Call* to induce white people to *endeavor* to recall any of the rights recently conceded to the colored men. An actual re-enslavement of free men by direction of the General Government is beyond the bounds of possibility. An effort to re-enact the laws in this State disallowing negro testimony might be made, but it would be futile. Let the *Call* lead off in that direction, if it sees fit, which it will not, as it never sees fit to do what is contrary to the strongest kind of public opinion. We agree with the *Appeal*, that negroes may with propriety join the whites in the coming celebration. The *Appeal* says:

"Our citizenship has been clearly established by the Attorney General of the United States; then why not celebrate the Fourth of July as citizens? Again, we have thousands of negro soldiers fighting in the army of the Union; let us celebrate the Fonrth for this encouragement? The Goveanment has given us that right, and if we do not improve it, it is our own fault and not others. Let the colored people of San Francisco call a meeting, and appoint a Committee of Arrangements, who can report to the white committee in due time, and take whatever place in the precession they may assign to them."

It strikes us that this is a very modest proposition.—*Santa Cruz Sentinel.*

The above proposition was made by a correspondent of the APPEAL, in discussing a proposition contained in an editorial by us, a short time since, headed—"Ought the American Colored People of this State to celebrate the ensuing Fourth of July?" We now take the affirmative of the proposition, and say that they should. But how should it be done? Our correspondent says, "Let the colored people of San Francisco call a meeting and appoint a committee of arrangements, who can report to the white committee in due time, and take whatever place in the procession they may assign them." We do not impugn the motivos of our correspondent, as he has the undoubted right to express his opinion on this or any other question appertaining to our conduct or welfare; but we know that the colored people of San Francisco have too much self-respect to appoint any committee to humbly stand in waiting for a "white" committee to assign them a place, etc., without first being officially invited. The knowledge of this truth might long ago have dispelled the fears exhibited by a certain journal in this city. We ought to, and probably will observe the national holiday, and we believe that the colored Americans in this city and other localities in this State where they are in sufficient numbers to warrant an organized gathering or meeting of any kind in accordance with the day for the expression of their feelings, will commemorate in their hearts the principles and events so gloriously associated with it and its great originators; and this, too, not by ostentatious show and parade, not by any hypocritical cant or empty phrases, not by wishing for the success of Jeff Davis in our souls, while prating of the Fourth with our tongues, but as loyal citizens, who love their country and revere its natal day. It will be ours, at least, to keep it earnestly, calmly and religiously, by meditating upon the deplorable condition of the country, and in offering our humble and contrite prayers, invoking the aid of Almighty God for the success of the federal arms, in putting down this unholy rebellion.

It is in contemplation to observe the day in one of our churches, with the following order of exercises:

1. Prayer. 2. Music.
3. Reading the Declaration of Independence.
4. Addresses. 5. Resolutions.
6. Poem, etc.

With devout gratitude to God for manifold blessings, and with patriotic responses and respectful acknowledgments to the national Government for its measures in restoring to us our rights, long denied us by the slave-power, which has been the cause of the present war. It is in some such manner as this that we propose to celebrate the coming Fourth of July.

PETALUMA.—We were over in this flourishing town, after our labors on Saturday last, until Monday. We return our thanks to Mrs. Geo. H. Reed and daughter; also, to Mr. Geo. W. Miller and family, and others, for the hospitable manner in which we were treated by them during our short sojourn.

Among the strangers in the city the past week, we are pleased to note our enterprising friend and agent, Wm. H. Foote, of Weaverville, Trinity co. Mr. E. Hatton of Napa, is also in the city.

FESTIVAL.—Great preparations are making by a large and active committee to get up a Festival, oe the 24th inst., at Apollo Hall, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, Pawell st.

We are indebted to Mr. Benj. W. Judah for late dates of the Leon (Nicaragua) *Boletin*, by the steamer Moses Taylor; also, to Mr. Robt. O. Crowell for files of the Panama *Star* and *Herald*, by the Constitution

Poetry from S. P. C., Benicia, received, and will appear next week.

List of Letters RecieOur ved sinceLast.

Wm. A. Smith, San Jose; Dennis D. Carter, Nevada; Thomas Detter, Lewiston, W. T.; S. P. Clanton, Benecia; T. H. Dickson, Visalia, Tulare co.; Isaiah Lemmon, Carson City, N. T.

Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, June 10, in the Athenæum Hall, Washington st., of those who were willing to form a militia company of colored men, and, if accepted by Government, engage in the war.

It being necessary that a civil organization should be effected before a military company could be formed, Mr. A. Furguson was appointed chairman, and P. A. Bell secretary.

On motion, A. Furguson, S. J. Groomes and R. A. Hall were appointed a committee to draft rules for our temporary government.

Messrs. W. H. Hall, L. H. Brooks, John Jones, P. Anderson and others addressed the meeting.

Moved, that we open a recruiting office in this place, and that Mr. R. A. Hall be appointed recruiting officer. Carried.

Moved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Geo. Smith for the gratuitous use of this hall. Carried.

The following persons enrolled their names:

A. Furguson,	Nath. Wellington,
F. G. Barbadees,	H. C. Cornish,
S. J. Groomes,	P. A. Bell,
R. A. Hall,	Wm. H. Hall,
Wm. Murray,	Geo. Smith,
R. Scofield,	C. H. Dutton,
Jacob Yates,	N. E. Speights,
J. Riker,	Louis A. Bell,
Allen Garvey,	John Jones,
Z. F. Bell,	Owen Brown,
Wm. Freeman,	Wm. H. Waters,
Chas. Epes,	Jas. O. Smith, drummer boy.
Jas. Merritt,	

Adjourned, to meet in the same place on Friday evening. P. A. BELL, Sec'ry.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Pass the Word Around."

MR. EDITOR—I see that your correspondent E. H. has come out in a very able and well-reasoned article seconding your move for a general celebration of the ensuing Fourth of July by the colored citizens of California, in unison with their white fellow citizens. As an humble individual, constituting a part of that great whole, I have accepted it as my privilege to give my views upon the subject, and pass the word to my next neighbor. This is essentially a question of national privilege, and I hold that every individual composing that nation has a right to be heard, *pro* or *con*, and without stopping to learn what course others may take, I unhesitatingly say, celebrate! As American citizens and patriots, celebrate the day which inaugurated the American independence and established the system of Government which thousands of our fellow-countrymen to-day are fighting to maintain—that system that has these broad principles for its text: "We hold these to be self-evident truths, that all men are born free and equal," &c., &c. I do not expect to cover all the ground where objections may be raised to this course by the disaffected, and would not if I could. I shall leave that to the free enjoyment of those, the business of whose lives it has ever been to tear down that which others build, *i. e.* oppose everything which they do not originate. But statements unbacked by reason are poor arguments; then let us reason. In the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, we have hailed a brilliant triumph of freedom over slavery, republicanism over anarchy and oppression; and when the minions of slavery marshalled their rebel hosts, and threw defiance into the face of constitutional authority, and avowed principles that were inimical to freedom and free government, and subsersive of civilized liberty, did not every loyal heart, whether incased in a black or a white skin, beat high with joy at the noble response in the North and West to the President's call for men and means, to beat back and beat down the usurpers? And each subsequent proclamation issued against them has received a hearty "Amen" from every loyal heart. The emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia was hailed by us as another triumph of freedom. The recognition of Hayti and Liberia as independent republics as another, and the Proclamation of freedom to the enslaved of "all the States now in rebellion against the Government," caused the wildest bursts of enthusiasm; and many other things that have blown the dark clouds from our hitherto obscured sky, and fallen "like the gentle dew" upon our troubled minds, among which, was allowing our testimony in the courts of this State, all of which we can trace back to the liberal policy adopted by the General Government towards our race. But the broadest and deepest of them all was the acknowledgement that colored men are citizens of the United States. If we are citizens of the United States, then why not celebrate the national birthday, in common with all other citizens? As our citizenship has been acknowledged, let us not be the first to show a disposition to be exclusive.

Irish Americans, German Americans, Spanish Americans, and all foreigners who have become citizens by adoption, join in the celebration of our natal day, with all the zest of native born men. Their former identity as "Irishmen," "Dutchmen," "Greasers," &c., are swallowed up in the title of American citizen! And shall we, who are Americans by birth, habits, education, political and religious faith, all that goes to make up an American citizen, be less enthusiastic than they? "Shade of the immortal Brown forbid!" My voice is for celebrating the Fourth of July, in common with all other American citizens. Gentlemen, I have had my say. Pass the word to the next neighbor. Celebrate or not celebrate? COAGITATOR.

Solano county, June 5, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Black Man—his Antecedents, his Genius and his Achievements.

Wm. Wells Brown's work, with the above title, is perhaps the best abused book of the day. It has been more closely criticised than any work ever written by a colored man; it has been analyzed and examined, severely censured and highly praised. G. L. R. of Boston, in the *Anglo-African*, and Amigo of San Francisco, in the *Appeal*, both condemn Mr. Brown, not so much for what he has done, as for what he has left undone.

True, Wm. Brown *might* have omitted some to whom he has given place in his work, and he *might* have noticed others whose genius and achievements reflect credit on the people with whom they are identified, but to notice all our truly great men would require an encyclopedia.

I do not read a work like Wm. Brown's for the purpose of finding fault, but to ascertain whether the author has in any manner accomplished his object, and I think Mr. Wm. Brown has. His omissions, I will admit, are many, and there are some others than those mentioned by G. L. R. and Amigo, whose genius and achievements have reflected honor on our race, and whose names are worth recording. Amigo has alluded to many whom he thinks should have had a passing notice. Some, I know, might have been included without deteriorating aught from the intrinsic merit of the work, but there are others who were scarcely ever known beyond their own immediate locality. Rev. Samuel E. Cornish, Peter Williams, J. W. Logan and Bishop Allen, Messrs. Jas. Forten, Francis Datchett, Dr. David Ruggles, and others, are well deserving a place in the record of eminent black men, but, as I say above, Mr. Brown could not include all.

G. C. Stephens, of Philadelphia, in answer to the criticism of G. L. R., in the *Anglo-African*, says, the man who would continue a work, (apparently commenced by Mr. Brown,) would be famed for nothing but his folly. Mr. S. is mistaken; there is sufficient material for a book on that subject annually, and I hope Mr. Brown or some other man will continue the work. I say apparently commenced by Mr. Brown; the idea is not original with him. Some years ago, Dr. Martin R. Delany published a book on the same subject, and he should be the "coming biographer." There are others who, as well Dr. D., are better calculated than Mr. Brown to write a work of this kind, but as such men as Rev. H. H. Garnett, Dr. J. McCune Smith and Dr. Pennington, either from disinclination or want of time from their other avocations, have neglected it, I think full credit should be awarded Mr. Brown for continuing the work so ably commenced by Dr. Delany.

I am glad to see the strictures of G. L. R. and Amego; it shows the works of our own authors are read and appreciated, for men do not usually condemn things which are beneath their notice. Mr. Brown's book will do good; it shows that we have men who have made their work in almost every field of art and science, and are capable with equal opportunities of competing with any. COSMOPOLITE.

San Francisco, June 4, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CAMP RABBIT, VISALIA, Tulare co., Cal.

MR. EDITOR—Ever since the first gun was fired which opened this wicked rebellion, I have entertained the thought that I should, one day or other, have a hand in helping to stay it, and at the present moment my fondest wishes are being gratified. In a few more days the steamer from San Francisco (God willing) will carry me to the scene of action, where I hope I shall be able to represent our Golden State in full. I should have left for the East long ago, but wishing to attain a certain point, I have remained. That point was to acquire a knowledge of the cavalry tactics, and seeing no other method of acquiring them except by entering the army, I did so. I purchased books, and in my leisure hours gave myself to study; then, seeing the moves executed when the men were on drill, all soon became clear to me, and, at the present time, I feel myself quite competent to try and raise a company for the war. I should be very happy to make the effort in California, as there is quite a number of good and loyal hearts that beat high for the cause of freedom. But as there is no authority to raise colored troops here, I see I will have to repress the idea. I received a letter from my old militia company on Staten Island, called the Village Guards, who, to a man, are filling up the ranks of the 54th Massachusetts Colored Regiment. Two of my brothers were serving at Hilton Head, some time ago; and whilst all in the East are rushing to the war, shall we people of color on the Pacific stand gazing calmly on? I think not; we ought to be well represented there. It is true we have contributed very freely to all the needs of this war, but I think we ought to do more, and whilst our brothers in the East are giving their blood for the suppression of this rebellion, we on this coast ought to do the same, in some measure. Let one-tenth part of our young men of color form themselves together, and be ready to go East the first opportunity, to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers there. And, sir, you will find that they will meet with assistance from every quarter where there is a good and true Union man. I have been asked for this offer by some of the head men of the Department of the Pacific, but have never been able to give a satisfactory answer; and knowing we were but a small body here, I have always refrained from speaking my mind, but as now is the time for action and not words, I thought I would suggest the above proposition. I think if you were to introduce it into your public meetings, you would find it would take with good effect. I know there is a great many that would jump at the chance; but we want men whose whole souls are for the cause of freedom and equal rights, and not those who only care to bid this, our young State, adieu forever. We want those who can, in time, feel proud that they represented California. We have amongst us here good material for a cavalry company—men who are good riders, used to all kind of hardship—men who can eat a crust of bread and drink a cup of coffee, take a wet blanket and lay on the cold ground, and sleep as sweetly as if they were reposing on a couch of down. Such are the kind of men of color California can produce, and why will she not make the effort?

I trust I am not tiring your patience in perusing these lines. They come from one who has given up all the comforts of a home to acquire a knowledge of war. I have been from your city for eight months, and during that time I have not slept in a house; nothing covers me at night but a canvas tent and blanket. I would give all my life's blood to see this rebellion brought to a close.

I heard a man express himself the other day in regard to the colored regiments in the field. He said he was afraid they would fight the decisive battle; then, he said, they would be men, and they would be above him. Poor Secesh! Yes, said the other, if you were half as good looking as those officers, (showing him a number of *Frank Leslie*, with the engraving of some of the colored troops,) you would be a man. Secesh slunk away from the lover of freedom, with nothing to say—too poor to buy a slave at $1.00 a dozen. Such are the men who are for Jeff in these parts. T. H. D.

For the Pacific Appeal.

LEWISTON, W. T., May 26, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—We feel rejoiced to see that Slavery has received a death-blow, and today is struggling for life. For years Slavery has involved the moral and intellectual grandeur of men. In this mighty struggle, justice against injustice, truth against error, freedom against oppression, justice will live, and shine brighter and brighter, until men everywhere shall acknowledge man was never created to be enslaved. We are an injured race. We have been wronged and outraged in this Christian land. Colored men have been identified with this country in all its struggles for liberty, and the time has again come when they are called upon to battle against a domestic foe, whose object is to sap the foundation of the Government and to perpetuate slavery. They have shouldered their muskets and have gone forth to war, regardless of the injustice they have received at the hands of the Government, believing that, if victorious, they will receive their just reward. Liberty and natural justice are the great national principles that stimulate the colored men to battle. If they are to be obtained at any sacrifice, we should be willing to make that sacrifice. We look to this Administration as the political channel through which many of our disabilities will be recovered. The warriors are entitled to the honors they win; we expect to enjoy them in common with other men. Colored men, since the stormy days of the revolution, have fought the battles of this country, side by side with the white men, and to-day they are without a country. Our manhood, though crushed, still lives, in spite of American prejudices. Our hopes, often blasted, are to-day as elastic as ever. Freedom's voice is calling her sons to battle; who can be false to her cause? Her altars are crimsoned with the blood of her devotees, who fell battling for human rights; they shall rise again to a glorious immortality. Men in this mighty conflict, battling in behalf of bleeding humanity, need have no fear of death or the terrors to come; honor must be their reward. Strike, till every fetter is broken and the last captive shall be liberated from the dark prison-house of slavery. Freedom's sons, awake! Lift your strong arms; strike, and make the oppressor feel that our cause is just. Now that the God of armies is on the side of the just, slavery never can be resurrected again.

We are not cowards. If justice and liberty are to be our reward, we should not, for a moment, shrink from our duty. We should act our part well. Now is the time. We have long wished for this day to come. Let us embrace every opportunity to elevate our race. If it can be accomplished by fighting, let us fight, and fight to the death. Let us stand united in this great struggle for liberty and justice. Divided we fall; in union there is strength.

Our enslaved brethren are calling to us to help them to throw off the fetters that bind them down. May we indeed do all in our power to crush the tyrant and liberate the captive. Let us cast our means and our talents upon freedom's altar, if we cannot help to fight their battles. If we do our duty, we have nothing to fear. The God of armies is on our side. He has let loose the dragon of war, clothed with power and death. May the struggle never cease until justice and truth shall be acknowledged by the world as the great principles by which it is to be governed. T. DETTER.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CAMP RABBIT, VISALIA, Tulare co., June 3.

MR. EDITOR—In looking over your issue of the 30th ult., I see with regret that your valuable little sheet does not receive the aid and support it should. I must coincide with our friends of Sacramento, that to lose it now, after it has lived through the storm, would be a disgrace to us as a body. To think that we cannot support one paper amongst us is mortifying in the extreme, and that too the only sheet in California that is devoted to our interests. By it we can see how we are getting along in all parts of the world; also, it gives all that want to avail themselves of the opportunity of corresponding with it a chance to do so without compulsion; and to lose it now, when all eyes are turned towards it, I can assure you I, for one, should be very sorry. I hope all will come forward and sustain you in this, your time of need, and not let our little sheet share the fate of the *Mirror of the Times*. I would try and do something for you in this section, but our representatives here are few, and of that stamp that do not care for literature of any kind; brought up in ignorance, I am afraid they will end their days in the same state. However, I will not despair, but will keep trying to do all I can to promote the interests of your paper, whenever an opportunity is afforded.

Since I wrote to you last, I have been informed that the body of Charles Summers has been found. He escaped from the Indans, and had recrossed the river, and dragged himself along, with four bullets in him, one mile below Camp Independence; there, feint with thirst and loss of blood, he laid himself down to die. He was, I am informed, decently interred, and this good man sleeps now that sleep that knows no waking. What a help an army of such men would be in this our country's hour of need! Why, sir, they would win for us laurels that a king might covet. Let the dead rest in peace, but it is some consolation to us here to know that Charley died from the effects of his wounds, and not in the hands of his savage foes, who would have cut him into inch pieces and scattered his remains to the four winds. Adieu.

T. H. D., JR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting was held in Scott street Hall, on Monday evening, 8th inst. Mr. Henry C. Cornish was appointed Chairman and Louis A. Bell secretary. The call for the meeting was read by the Secretary, together with spirited extracts from the *Anglo-African* relating to the Massachusetts 54th Regiment and the Fremont Legion.

The proceedings of the previous meeting were read, and the resolutions passed at that meeting were unanimously adopted as the platform for our future operations.

Mr. A. Furguson addressed the meeting, and expressed his willingness to assist in raising a company of colored soldiers in California, and offering their services to the Government for the purpose of aiding to subdue this unholy slave-holding rebellion. He stated that a commencement had been made and a few names enrolled.

Mr. P. A. Bell read the names of those who would make the nucleus of a California regiment.

Spirited and patriotic addresses were then made by Messrs. R. A. Hall, Meachaw and R. A. Hall.

It was moved that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the leading colored men of California, and others who may be friendly to the project Carried.

The Chairman re-appointed the committee formed at the last meeting, Messrs. W. H. Hall, A. Furguson and P. A. Bell.

Mrs. Priscilla Stewart made a few remarks on the importance of united action in the present crisis.

Moved, that the procedings be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL. Carried.

Adjourned. L. A. BELL, Sec'y.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1863.

Summer has come to gladden our hearts with all that is beautiful in nature. How eagerly we seek enjoyment in some quiet, secluded glen, apart from the city's bustle, where there is not heard the busy tread of man, in his vain endeavor to find happiness in the accumulating or hoarding of wealth. All of God's creatures should have a time for recreation as well as wearisome toil, in which they can admire the bright side in nature. In childhood's sportive hours our pleasures are of the most simple kind; in middle life we need something more staid, but old age, where life has been well spent, is the most delightful: the cheerful fireside, surrounded by youthful faces, listening with intense interest to grandpa's tales of yore, these are but feint outlines of a picture that cannot be overdrawn, but instead the longer they are traced the more beautiful they appear. S. M. C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, June 10, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—It becomes my province to request you to record the death of another son of Jacob Madden. His name was William Madden. He died in this town, at the residence of his father, of consumption, aged 36 years. W. A. B.

SEMMES DENOUNCED AS A COWARD BY A NEGRO.—A gentleman writing from Martinique to a friend in Washington, relates the following anecdote of Semmes, and the sympathy for the Union cause among the blacks on that island:

When the Rebel Semmes was in Martinique a year ago, with the Sumpter, a mulatto named Pearson, a lawyer, and a very wealthy man, took occasion to denounce him for cowardice in the Hotel des Bains, with the intention of provoking him to a duel. The friends of both parties interfered, and the duel was prevented. Pearson, with whom I am well acquainted, stated to me that it was his intention to go to America and endeavor to obtain

command of one of the negro regiments there. He was ten years a soldier in France. When the Alabama attempted to leave, some time since, the negroes lined the quay and gave the alarm, and also sent up rockets to indicate the direction she had taken.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Never or Now.

MR. EDITOR—The following lines I heard from the lips of our worthy orator, the Rev. T. Starr King, in an address to the citizens of Pacheco, Contra Costa county. Their good meaning and truthfulness should be impressed deeply on the minds of all the young men here who turn a deaf ear to our country's call for aid. They are, I believe, from the pen of Dr. O. W. Holmes.

Listen, young heroes, your country is calling,
Time strikes the hour for the brave and the true;
Now, whilst the foremost are fighting and falling,
Fill up the ranks that are open for you.

You who the fathers made free and defended,
Stain not the scroll that emblazons their fame;
You whose fair heritage spotless descended,
Leave not your children a birthright of shame.

Stay not for questions whilst Freedom lies gasping,
Wait not till Honor stands wrapt in her pall;
Brief the lips meeting be, swift the hands clasping—
Off for the wars is enough for us all.

Break from the arms that would fondly caress you;
Hark! 'tis the bugle's blast—sabres are drawn!
Mothers will pray for you, fathers will bless you,
Maidens will weep for you when you are gone.

Never or now! cries the horse-throated cannon
Through the black canopy entering the skies;
Never or now! flaps the shell-blasted penon
O'er the dark ooze where the Cumberland lies.

Never or now! cries the blood of a natiog,
Poured on the turf where the red rose should bloom;
Now is the day and the hour of salvation;
Never or now? peals the trumpet of doom.

From the foul dens where our martyrs are lying,
Aliens and foes in the land of their birth;
From the foul swamps where our brothers are dying,
Pleading in vain for a handful of earth;

From the hot plains where they perish outnumbered
Furrowed and ridged by the battle-field's plow,
Comes the loud summons, Too long ye have slumbered—
Sounds the last angel-trump, Never or Now!

And as I heard them I came to the conclusion that "Never or Now!" was the time for us to prove ourselves men, worthy of the privileges we have received and are receiving daily. T. H. D., JR.

Latest Telegraphic News.

A letter from Gen. Hunter to Jeff Davis has just been published, which says, "the United States flag must protect all its defenders, white or black. Several negroes in the employment of the Government, in the Western Department, have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and eight others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of war and humanity, which may take place in this Department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebels highest in rank in my possession—man for man. These executions will take place for every one murdered, or sold into a slavery worse than death. On your shoulder will rest the responsibility of inaugurating this barbarous policy; and you will be held responsible, in this world and the world to come, for all the blood thus shed."

The anniversary of the capture of the city of Memphis by the Union forces was celebrated 6th inst. All the stores were closed and the buildings ornamented with flags. The procession was very long and marched through the principle streets with banners and paintings representing the fall of Memphis. A meeting was held on the Court House Square, which was addressed by many prominent men, civil and military.

A Hilton head letter of the 4th. reports a raid by two hundred of the Second South Carolina, under Col. Montgomery, into the interior, and the return without the loss of a man. One hundred and sixty contrabands were brought in, who stated that five hundred might have been brought off had the transportation been sufficiently large. An amount of other property was captured, and fifty dwellings of Secessionists were destroyed.

Admiral Foote, who was appointed in Com. Dupont's stead, is making preparations to assume command of the South Atlantic squadron, to act at Charleston.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9th.—The *Times'* report of the Port Hudson affair, says that the First Louisiana, colored regiment, showed great pluck on the 27th, marching up to the guns within eighty paces at double quick. They were supported by the 6th Michigan, 27th and 161st New York. These regiments were badly cut up. The colored regiment had about 200 left. The rebels opened on them with a battery of siege guns and forced them to retire with heavy loss. Col Garriere offered to surrender if Gen. Banks would allow him to march out with provisions, etc. This was refused. It was reported that the black flag was raised by the rebels.

The billiard tournament, progressing for the last ten days at Irving Hall, closed last night. Dudley Kavanagh, of New York, was declared the champion of America.

Gen. Banks, in an official report dated before Port Hudson, May 30th, gives an account of the move on that place similar to reports already published. In speaking of the negro troops, he says they answer every expectation. No troops could be more determined or more brave. They made during the day three heavy charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy losses, and holding their position at nightfall with the other troops on the right of our line. The highest commendation is bestowed upon them by the officers in command, and whatever doubt may have existed as to their efficiency in organizations or this character, the history of this fight proves conclusively to those who were impartial observer of the conduct of these Regiments, that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. Gen. Banks says, the severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves upon my mind no doubt of our ultimate success. Our losses from the 23d to this date in killed, wounded, and missing, is nearly a thousand, including, I deeply regret to say, some able officers.

NEW YORK, June 10th.—The *Post's* special telegram says the fight between Hooker's cavalry and Stuart's force, was a very brilliant exploit. Our loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels fearful. By this sudden and brilliant dash of our Cavalry into the enemy's line, their plans have been frustrated, and the intended raid of Stuart's forces prevented.

The President fully approves the project of raising 100,000 colored soldiers, to make them a part of a command for Gen Fremont. If deemed expedient a department would be created to enable him to carry out his combination of white and black regiments. A series of public meetings will be held in the rural districts to initiate the measure.

DIED.

In San Jose, of consumption, WM. MADDEN, aged 36 years.

In New Bedford, May 16th, CHARLES SUMNER, son of Lloyd H. & Martha A. Brooks, aged 6 years.

Advertisements.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.
je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBOURN.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD, on Monday evening next, June 15th, in Zion Church, Pacific st., for the benefit of Mrs. Stewart's Infant School. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. H. Gibbons and others. To commence at 8¼ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD, on Wednesday evening next, at Seal's Hall, corner Green and Dupont sts. Business of vital importance will be brought forward for action.
SAMES BROWN,
DANIEL SEALS,
R. H. HOUSTON.

NOTICE!

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND Lodge for the State of California, working under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of North America, are hereby notified to assemble in Annual Communication in their Lodge Room in the city of San Francisco, at 10 o'clock on Monday Morning, June 22d.
By order of the R. G. W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER.
J. MADISON BELL, Grand Secretary.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE.

ALL MALES WHO HAVE ANY KNOWledge of executing Instrumental Music by note, are respectfully invited to meet on next Monday evening, at 8½ o'clock, at Wm. H. Blake's, 508 Clay st., near Sansom, for the purpose of taking into consideration the importance of forming an Instrumental Musical Association for the advancement of the science of Music amongst us.
A. G. DENISON,
je6 WM. A. BLAKE.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAML. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

COMING! COMING!!

JOHN E. SMITH,
(The Colored Trainer,)
With his celebrated Trick Pony and Horse "Nan" and "Eldridy," will exhibit in this city in a few weeks.

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned citizens of Yreka, hereby certify that we have witnessed several exhibitions given by John E. Smith, "The Colored Trainer," and would recommend him to the public as excellent in the art of horse-training.

Persons having a curiosity to see the truly wonderful antics and tricks of the horse, should not fail to attend the performances and see for themselves.

Yreka, April 25th, 1863.

A. M. Rosborough, County Judge.
Wm. McConnell, Agent Cal. Stage Co.
Gilbert Lanphier, City Marshal.
L. W. Ketcham, Ex-Senator Amador County. and many others.
S. W. Farren, Justice of the Peace and Notary.
A. E. Raynes, Newspaper Dealer.
R. B. Handy, Merchant.
J. Brabb, Saloon Keeper.
T. T. Cabaniss, M. D.
Henry M. Reid, Saloon Keeper.
E. Carrick, Blacksmith.
F. M. Ranons, Saloon Keeper.
Thos. P. Greene, Constable.
J. S. Cleland, Lumber Merchant.
A. C. Horney.
N. Chase, Chase's Express.
Robert Baird, Clerk.
Jno. Corley, Union Hotel.
Robert Lehmann, Saloon Keeper.
E. Shearer, Att'y at Law.
E. M. Anthony, " "
H. A. Rogers, County Clerk.
A. Goldsmith, of Greenberg Eilenharl & Goldsmith.
Fred. Keller, Tin and Hardware Merchant.
Mat. Miner, Clerk.
Pembroke Murray, Hotel Keeper.

TRICK PONY.—We were highly amused on Thursday last, by witnessing the antics of the trained pony "Nat," now in the possession of J. E. Smith (colored man) at the Metropolitan Hotel. The animal was taken up about a year ago, wild and unmanageable, but has now become as gentle as a child, and appears to understand everything his keeper does and says. We did not think it possible that a dumb animal could have been taught so much in so short a time. Without any exaggeration, we consider him the best trained horse we have ever seen in California. His trainer says it is his first attempt at anything of the kind.

CIRCUS.—Fed Smith, the colored trainer and amateur performer takes a benefit at his pavilion near the Metropolitan Hotel, this Saturday evening. Go and see his ponies perform. They are well worth looking at.

THE TRAINED PONIES.—These interesting little quadrupeds will perform again at the pavilion, on Saturday evening. Comfortable seats are being prepared for the accommodation of ladies. We are requested to state that everything will be conducted in an orderly manner, free from all unchaste or indelicate expressions.—*Yreka Journal.*

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor, can accomodate persons from the city or the interior; with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

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Late Surgeon U. S. Army,

No. 12 Montgomery st., opposite Lick House.

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

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N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

UNION RESTAURANT.

NO. 728 PACIFIC STREET,

Above Kearny.

J. T. CALLENDER WOULD RESPECTfully inform his Friends, Patrons and the Public generally, that he has refitted the above establishment, in all respects, as a first-class Restaurant. Everything that the Market affords can be obtained at all hours.

A share of public patronage is solicited.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 12.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 64.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
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AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H C. STEPHENSON,
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The Richmond *Examiner* accuses the *Whig* of Virginia of acting in the spring elections in accordance with their old Union views. It says they endeavor to seduce Democrats by appealing to the "old Union sentiment," by attempting to prejudice them against Democratic leaders, as the authors of the present war, and by saying that they (the Whigs) could have prevented a dissolution, and are now the only party capable of restoring the ancient order of things.

God never sends an angel to afflict a human soul, but what another follows in its footsteps to heal and to bless.

From the New York Evangelist.

Female Orators.—Miss Dickinson.

At the risk of losing our coat, from our back we jostled in with the crowd last Tuesday evening to hear the suddenly-become-famous Miss Anna Dickinson. Escaping with a whole skin through the throng, and paying our half-dollar to a colored ticket-taker at the lower door, we found a narrow perch on the edge of the platform. One look at the stage, on which sat such men as Governor Morgan, Senator Wilson, Mr. Beecher and Prof. Hitchcock, and at the serried crowd of the most thoroughly live auditors that even New York can show, convinced us that the heroine of the evening had no small undertaking on her hands. Over against the wall, apparently asleep, leaned the bald head of *The Tribune*. Mr. Greeley roused up and half opened his eyes when a loud cheer greeted the appearance of a fresh buxom girl, of seemingly no more than twenty summers, on the platform. She was led in by a gentleman, then introduced by Mr. Beecher, and with a single turn of her bright dark eyes around the immense assemblage, she uttered one emphatic sentence that reached the farthest person in the vast room, and silenced the house so that you could almost hear the rustle of a handkerchief. A glance at her bright glowing face (which resembles Faed's popular picture of *Evangeline*) tells you at once that nature gave her a letter of recommendation in her countenance; the first ten sentences tell you that her voice is as fine for oratory as Jenny Lind's for singing Handel's airs. We have no patience with the twaddle for "woman's rights," and no especial liking for the Amazons who have gone crusading through the land, but we could not but say, "If Jenny Lind could stand here to-night and *sing* the Star Spangled Banner, why may not Miss Dickinson make a speech for it as well?" It is evident that this gifted young creature—fresh from the soldier's hospitals—is all on fire with a passion for the national cause and for liberty. Here lay her power over that vast auditory, who melted into tears or foamed into enthusiasm at her bidding. She stood before us a second Joan of Arc. Her glowing language, her caustic wit, her admirable elocution, her tender pathos, do not account for the effects which that hour wrought on her auditors. She was for the time the living *impersonation* of the cause she came to plead; from head to foot she was all ablaze with an inspiration that in ten minutes made you forget whether it were a man, a woman, or one of Mary Woolstonecraft's "third sex," who was pulling at your heart strings. No war-speech so full of shot and shell as hers have we heard since the conteat began. Her invectives against the "craven cowards who stay at home, in order to stab the Government in the back," were as fine specimens of tongue-lashing as we have ever seen laid on a culprit's back. Many of her personal allusions were in bad taste; her political criticisms not very womanly; but the web and woof of her impassioned discourse was genuine whole-souled patriotism and love of liberty as the boon of God to the lowliest thing that bears a human form. "Here," she exclaimed, "stands the North and Liberty; yonder stands the South and Slavery; and one straight line of gore that reaches from one to the other is the only pathway that we dare to tread until the Union and Freedom are triumphant. They tell us that the slaves may arise in rebellion; but if their masters have rebelled against a lawful authority, why shall not their bondmen learn the lesson too, and arise against an unlawful and iniquitous authority?"

In contrast with some of these red-hot invectives, were many beautiful passages full of the most womanly tenderness and pathos. For one hour she held the vast auditory under her spell; and when she closed with a brilliant parallel between the capture of Fort Donelson and the final onset of the loyal millions for the Union, and lifting both arms shouted us on to the charge, the assembly rose to their feet, and amid waving hats and handkerchiefs, responded with tumultuous cheers. Flushed in face, but apparently unwearied, the little woman took her seat.

After this tribute to Miss Dickinson's eloquence and patriotism—which is as simply truthful as we could make it—we may be asked, "Would you wish to see her example imitated?" To this we as frankly say *No*. We are no more anxious to hear a woman's voice in our Church-meetings, or on the political rostrum, than we ever were. We are fully persuaded that "woman's mission" is quite in another direction. But stirring times produce stirring characters. Occasionally, too, there arises a woman with a gift that seems irrepressible; and it will come out. And if Jenny Lind sings for the truth, Joan of Arc fights for the truth, and Hannah Moore writes for the truth, we suppose that Miss Dickinson might ask, Why may I not go out and preach for the truth? Miss Caroline Herschel in an astronomical observatory, Miss Florence Nightingale among bearded men in an hospital, and Miss Dorothea Dix before legislative committees, never brought obloquy on their sex. There is no danger that the mass of ladies will ever take to telescopes, or hospital wards, or founding insane asylums, or even to stump oratory. We can tolerate the exceptions for the good they accomplish. And we can only say that if any woman finds it *impossible* to "keep silent," then may she always have as noble a theme, and handle it as splendidly as Miss Anna Dickinson handled the great theme of her nation's deliverance.

From N. P. Willis' Home Journal.

Miss Dickinson is a symmetrical young creature, every movement showing a well-knit agility of frame, and her build and action altogether being just what would be picked out for a daring horsewoman. The Napoleonic mould of her jaw expresses the energy which is her leading characteristic. Her features are, otherwise well chiselled, her forehead and upper lip of the Greek proportion, and her nostrils thin. The men would all call her beautiful—the women would admit it with their usual reluctance—but we thought (ourself), that she was a beauty, but for the look a little too determined, of that strongly moulded jaw, though this would better hold the throat-latch to a hemlet, and make her look more like a Semiramis in the field. She wore her hair with the adolescent cut of a young Hephæstion, had long sleeves and a high-neck dress, and, with the contralto fullness of her voice, seemed, in fact, more ready for masculine service than for the "complying tenderness" of her sex.

But how, under the delicacy of a girl of eighteen, could be gathered the strong wisdom which she poured forth so volubly that night, was to us a wonder! As she walked up and down before the thousands in that crowded hall, she discussed topics so grave that they required rather the scope and grasp of a Senator's mind or a historian's, and presented them to the enthusiastic crowd with a fluency that was wholly without hindrance. How, to such youthful lips, flowed so easily such stately language! How, over every gesture and every look, every turn of argument and every cadence of voice, reigned such absolute self-possession! How, amid the gracefulness of that virgin beauty, could accumulate the thunder to denounce a laggard, as she denounced McClellan, execrate traitors as she did Beauregard and Davis! Effortless and modest as it all was, it was too uncommon to seem natural. It was a woman in the exercise of an inspired gift.

A lady friend who met Miss Dickinson at a party at the house of Mr. Charles Gould, tells us that the eloquent damsel there held a long and earnest conversation with Mr. Fremont, and that her manner in society is so tranquil and thoughtful as to inspire great respect. Her expression is absorbent and deferential, and she is much admired by the eminent men with whom she chances to converse. Mr. Fremont says that she reminds him very strongly of Rachel, the French woman of genius, and that her tones particularly are wonderfully like the great tragedian's.

What is to be the destiny of such a "Miss"? She has appeared, now forty-three times in public, and is to go on with what she knew, from childhood (she says) was to be her mission." The advent of a "Joan of Arc" is prophecied, as we all know. But is it to be for this time and crisis, and is Miss Dickinson "*the woman*" on whom the mantle has already fallen?

With the expectations that we have yet much to write of the doings of this fair prophetess, we admiringly take our leave for the present.

NEW YORK May 4, 1863:—On Tuesday evening, Miss Anna E. Dickinson, a very eloquent, prepossessing, and accomplished young lady from the city of Philadelphia, appeared before an immense audience of ladies and gentlemen at the Cooper Institute, Henry Ward Beecher in the chair. When the fair orator arose, she was most gallantly greeted with cheers. She said the struggle in which we are engaged was something more than fighting for a Flag,—more than a battle for the Union,—more than a war for conquest and subjugation. It was a contest between intelligence and ignorance—civilization and barbarism—aristocracy and democracy—liberty and slavery. Home traitors were meaner than those in the field, because they stabbed the Government in the back. Rebellion began under a democratic administration that struck no blow to avert it. Miss D. whipped some of our Generals worse than they ever whipped the rebels; Patterson who sent word to his brother-in-law to go a certain route—he did so, and found no obstructions; Pleasanton, who staid away from the field to take care of the home guards; Buel, the slow coach of the West, who sat down six weeks before Corinth; McClellan, who held back his army dying at the rate of 4,000 a month, and who was finally driven down to Manassas to find empty intrenchments guarded with wooden guns—who marched 83,000 men to Yorktown, and found himself opposed by one black man; who gave to the country that new name for shameful defeat and disaster, "masterly change of base of operations." She said Burnside and Hooker won the battle of Antietam. Compliments were paid to Fremont, Sigel and others. A graphic account was given of the little black boy on the Cumberland, who kept the sword given to him by his captain, while the vessel was in flames, and afterwards swam with it in his mouth to the boat. In speaking of a slave insurrection, she said, if we were fighting the devil she would be glad to see an insurrection in hell. The man who objected to the blacks fighting, opposed the conscription bill. Miss D. spoke an hour and a quarter, making a beautiful mosaic work of wit, humor, pathos—anecdote, argument, and eloquence.—*N. Y. Cor. of the Boston Commonwealth.*

The negro soldiers for Gen. Banks' Department having proved good soldiers, it has been determined to turn their mechanical skill to account. Recent letters from Baton Rouge report that a regiment of negro engineers is now organizing at that point. When filled, this regiment will consist of over twelve hundred able-bodied men, who will be attached to the engineer corps of the Department, and be employed in bridge and road building under the instructions of competent officers.

Europe in Our Quarrel.

Suppose Great Britain and France should unite in recognizing the independance of the Rebels? Well: what of it? That would be annoying, but nothing more. To all intents and purposes, saving a diplomatic fiction, they have recognized that independence already. Mason writes letters of complaint concerning blockade to Lord Russell, and receives civil second-hand answers: Slidell spends quite as much time in confidential intercourse with the higher French officials as does Mr. Dayton. It would be a gross violation of what may be termed the settled public law of the civilized world to recognize the Rebels as independent; it would form an ugly precedent for the future; but it would be of small practical account to us. It would break no bones and no blockade. The question of Union or Disunion is to be settled by battles, not protocols—in America, not in Europe. On the whole, we shall continue to be let alone.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Exemption from Draft.

The Quakers in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware have memorialized Congress, asking exemption from the draft and the fines, which they deem a penalty imposed for exercising the right of conscience against the shedding of blood. While they say, "We deplore and utterly condemn the wicked rebellion fomented by misguided and infatuated men, which has involved the nation in strife and bloodshed, we earnestly desire, while the Lord's judgment is so awfully manifested, the inhabitants of the earth may learn righteousness." The Friends close by praying that peace may again be restored throughout our whole land, and that Christian liberty, harmony and love may universally prevail among the people.

A Southern Monarchy Proposed.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal*, who has recently returned from Paris, writes that he received from a friend intimately connected with the French Court, information to the effect that seventy-three of the leading men of the South, including Jeff Davis, the members of his Cabinet, many Senator, and Generals Toombs and Wise, have sent a letter to the Emperor, urging on him a speedy recognition of the South. The missive is dated 2d November, 1862, and offers the following inducements to Napoleon:

1st. That it was the intention of the leaders of the South, (which intention, however, was to be kept secret until the war was over,) so soon as their independence was declared to establish a nobility in the South, before their army was disbanded. That the poor whites or non-slave-holders, who would help them fight and conquer their independence, so soon as a nobility is established and they are left free to act, will emigrate North and leave only the noble and his slave, constituting the firmest nobility, because the peasant will be the property of the noble, while the line of demarkation between them will be that of color and race. That their ability so to establish a nobility cannot be doubtful, when it is well known that the leaders of the South had forced this war and established the present Confederacy in opposition to a majority of every State.

2nd. That it is the duty of France, as of other monarchies, to encourage nobility and to discourage democracy.

3d. That in accordance with the above intention they (these seventy-three) designed to secure (or had secured, I forgot which,) a remodeling of their conscript law, so as to exempt and preserve, for their future Confederacy, as many slaveowners or future nobles as possible.

The statement made in the last paragraph of the above is literally true, and it constitutes one of the chief grounds of the growing popular hostillity to the chiefs of the rebellion.

Colored Recruits Quartered at the Park Barracks.—A party of colored men from Buffalo, under command of Capt. Thompson (colored) were quartered at the Park barracks on Monday, 18th inst., while passing through to Readsville, for the purpose of joining the Massachusetts 54th regiment. The men were entertained by the soldiers and officers in and about the barracks with a courtesy and cheerfulness which contrast wonderfully with their sentiments expressed a few months ago.

The facts of colored recruits to aid in the suppression of this rebellion, being quartered at the Park barracks and welcomed by white soldiers, we hail as a cheery sign of the times, and one that will have a salutary influence in encouraging their enlistment.—*Anglo African.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

From the *Bulletin's* report of the doings of the Board of Education, on Tuesday evening, we make the following extract:—

"Attention was called to the wretched accommodations furnished by the house now occupied by the colored school, and a recommendation that a building be put up for them, on the corner of Mason and California streets, was adopted."

So, at last the Board of Education has taken steps to furnish the colored children a school-house, which will be fully in accordance with the requisitions of the case and the dignity of the people of this city. The present location of the school, which is in the basement af the old St. Cyprian Church building, certainly reflected much discredit on the Board, as well as on the people at large. The action taken upon the subject, on Tuesday evening last, is highly commendable and duly appreciated by our people, and it is hoped that, ere long, the example set in this respect will be imitated by the Educational Boards of every county in the State. A new state of things has now taken place; the youth among us must be educated. We believe that it is in the power of the Boards of each county to provide one school, at least, for colored children. In every locality where it is apparent that there are a sufficient number of children to form a school, our people should endeavor to get the co-operation of some leading citizens, and make respectful application for school facilities. San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton are, we believe, at present, the only places in this State in which the common school privileges are extended to colored children. But we hope that, ere long, the free State of California will speak in unison with her loyal sister States on this educational question, and confer the benefits of a common school education upon the children of all our people, and organize schools wherever pupils can be gathered together in numbers sufficient to occupy the skill and attention of a teacher. Let Californians study the example of Massachusetts in this respect. It is thus the old "Bay State" spoke to the enlightened world at the adoption of her Constitution:

Chapter v. Sec. 1.—The University.

Article 1. "Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated into those arts and sciences which qualified them for public employments both in church and state: and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences and all good literature, tends to the honour of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America, it is declared that the president and fellows of Harvard College in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants shall have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all the powers, authorities rights, liberties, privileges, immunities, and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy; and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard college, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants respectively, for ever.

* * * *

Chap. v. Sec. 2.—The Encouragement of Literature.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue diffused among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this commonwealth, to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge, public schools, and grammer schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, by rewards, and immunities for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and incalculate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humour, and all social affections and generous sentiments among the people.

To Correspondents.—Our correspondents will greatly oblige us by sending in their communications by Wednesday or Thursday of each week, at the latest, and as much sooner as possible. When delayed until our publication day, we must defer them. We would also state again, that articles intended for publication must not be written on both sides of a sheet.

Departures.—Among the departures in the last Mail Steamer for the East were Mr. Wm. H. Foote, of Weaverville, and Mr. Samuel Hyers of Sacramento. The former gentleman, we understand, intends enlisting in one of the Eastern regiments. The latter's destination is Troy, N. Y.

Mrs. Harriet Randolph left on the steamer on Wednesday, for Victoria, V. I.

Mrs. Stewart's Infant School.—A considerable number of parents and friends of the children, held a public meeting in Zion Church, on Monday evening last. The Meeting was addressed by Mrs. Stewart, after which a liberal collection was taken up for the benefit of her infant school.

Grand Festival for the Benefit of the A. M. E. Church.—Tickets have been on sale all the week, and are freely bought, which guarantees that there will be a large gathering at Apollo Hall, on Wednesday next, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. All should patronize it by their presence.

Fourth of July.—The ensuing 4th of July will be observed, with appropriate order of exercises, in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. Arrangements are being made to make it worthy the attendance of our people.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. A. D. Berghart, which occurred on Saturday last, at Sacramento. It has been but a few months since we announced the marriage of this young lady to our Agent in that city, Mr. A. D. Berghart. She was but little over 17 years of age.

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Eleventh Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Schools of the City and County of San Francisco for 1861-'62. Published by order of the Board of Education." It is an extended and able report.

Commendable Spirit Manifested by a Lady.—Mrs. Gomez Davis called at our office, on Saturday last, and handed us $2.50 towards the support of the Appeal, bid us good day, and gracefully walked out. For this special contribution, Mrs. Davis has our special thanks.

In Town.—Martin Carson, our Agent at Stockton, paid us a flying visit yesterday afternoon. He returns to-morrow.

Returned.—We are pleased to note the return of Mr. John Richards, of Sonoma co. Mr. Richards has been absent in the east over a year. His return is welcomed by a host of friends.

The following letter, received by Mr. Alexander Furguson of this city, was handed to us for publication:

Virginia City, N. T., June 15, 1863.

Capt. Furguson—Sir: I am anxious to know the result of the enterprize in relation to raising a colored regiment for the war. Some scruples have existed in relation to their being enrolled upon the same footing as white soldiers, with the same protection guaranteed to them as to others fighting under the national flag. I now understand that Government pledges protection to all over whom the stars and stripes wave. This being the case, I see no reason why such a regiment should not at once be raised. Let me know what new information you have on the subject, and what progress you have made in the anticipated movement. We have in this country a number of able-bodied men. In conversation with them, they express themselves eager for the war, provided they can have an equal show, in common with other soldiers who fight on the side of the Union. They seem to comprehend the incidents and dangers connected with a soldier's life, and express a willingness to prove their sincerity by the offering of their lives upon one common altar to defend the Union; the result of which must secure freedom to the slave, and to the free colored men of the country protection, both to person and property, and eventually open the way by which they may occupy any honorable position which their talents and moral worth may entitle them to. The idea of being led to the battle-field by the distinguished Pathfinder, Gen. Fremont, gives inspiration to their hopes. Under his leadership they seem willing to risk the chances of success or failure. Sir, the time set by Providence has come. Great changes must follow. The colored race is the Alpha and will be the Omega in this deadly conflict. The colored man is to occupy a conspicuous place; the way is open for him to measure arms with those who have robbed him of his birthright and crushed his hope under the heel of their power, and in summing up their villainy they have impeached the veracity of Nature's God in charging Him with the crime of incapacitating them, and thus fitting them only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for their brethren. The time is at hand and an opportunity offers for colored men to vindicate themselves from this unjust and false accusation. No better place to test the white man's superiority over the colored man than the battle-field. If by the measure of steel, one white man be equal to three colored men, then a clear case is made out. On the contrary, if one colored man prove himself the equal of two Southern men, then Southern men must accord to them the credit of equality, at least in this particular.

Colored men of California, to arms! to arms! He that will be free must strike the blow. The star of hope twinkles in the distance. Our brethren are just emerging from the tomb of slavery. Upon their exterior they bear the marks of their former degradation, yet within, the sunbeam of God's nature and likeness shines out, in all its original grandeur, radiant in the pure light of His spotless truth, that all men are created equal, made of one blood, to dwell upon the face of the earth.

You may meet with some discouragements. A people long oppressed will require more than common effort to bring them up to the point of duty, and as men are moved by proper realities vividly depicted, if your heart and soul are in the war, you may inspire them with your spirit. Set before them the pinnacle of fame that awaits the warrior brave in the holy cause in which they are engaged; and, if needs be, like Antony over the body of Cæsar, draw the dark curtain of the horrors of slavery, with all its category of crimes, committed upon our mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers, with the sands of the Sunny South, crimsoned with the blood and tears of our countrymen, whose spirits behind the vale cry for vengeance; and in the language of the immortal Jefferson, we say, that God has no attribute that will side with the oppressor.

I have written more than I intended when I commenced to write, which attribute to the interest I feel for the success of the enterprise. Write me soon, and believe me, as ever, your friend and well-wisher. Charles Satchell.

To Mr. Alexander Furguson.

Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

Organization of California Colored Volunteers.

Company A., C. C. V., met on Thursday evening, 18th inst, at Athenæum Hall, to complete their organization; Alexander Furguson, Chairman, and P. A. Bell, Secretary.

R. A. Hall, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, reported a code of By-Laws, which was adopted. The pledge, or oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, was then administered to the members by the Chairman, and responded to unanimously.

P. A. Bell, from a committee on nominations, reported. The report was accepted, and the following officers elected, without a dissenting voice:

Captain	Alexander Furguson.
1st Lieutenant	Richard A. Hall.
2d "	Zadick F. Bell.
3d "	Richard Scofield.
1st Sergeant	Wm. Murray, orderly
2d "	James Merritt.
3d "	James Riker.
4th "	Wm. H. Waters.
5th "	Louisa A. Rell.
1st Corporal	Samuel J. Groomes.
2d "	Jacob Yates.
3d "	John Jones.
4th "	Allen Garver.
Color Bearer	Wm. Freeman.

Moved, That we meet every Monday evening for drill. Carried.

The company now numbers about 40 members. P. A. Bell, Secretary.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Lesson of the Hour.

We live in an age of wonders. The nation who stood forth as the symbol of power and greatness is, to-day, divided into fierce factions by the twin demons of treason and human bondage. We are passing through a terrible ordeal, the result of our cupidity and avarice. Right and wrong have met on the fields of war. The sword is the abiter in this dreadful conflict.

Oppression with his iron heel still treads out the life-tides of the crushed and broken of heart. The wail of captive millions still stirs and thrills the great heart of the Unseen, and falls mournfully upon the ear of Infinite Pity. Men trample upon their fellows, and thus treat with contemptuous scorn the immutable principles of Justice, Love and Truth. The grinding in the prison of oppression waxes lower and still lower. The contest between tyranny and liberty grows more and more desperate.

The cohorts of freedom and the minions of oppression are fighting now as they never did before. May God defend the Right! Thousands are falling before the red storm of battle. The down-trodden of every clime and race look with fearful anxiety upon the great civil war now raging upon the American Continent.

What shall be the character of the temple which is now being laid upon the bones and cemented with the blood of twice one hundred thousand men? Shall the portals of that temple in the ages to come be wide unfolded for the poor and the lowly, as well as the mighty and the strong? Right on, ye warriors of dusky brow, and demonstrate to the world that ye dare to suffer, bleed, and perish for your God, your race, and your country.

What are Christians of African descent doing? Are we imploring God to infuse the spirit of valor and immortal heroism into our people? Do we ask Him who stirs the sea with His ire and touches the hills and they tremble and reel, to lead the legions of the free from victory unto victoy? Do we indeed feel that the Omnific Ruler will hurl his red-hot thunderbolts upon the traitor and the tyrant, and sweep away the foundation upon which despotism has firmly planted itself.

Let our voices as Christians sweep up to heaven in one long unbroken chant. O God of the free, forsake not thy people, but be their Helper and Hope evermore. Thus, while our own sable warriors go forth, encased in the iron mail of war, our prayers, our tears, our material aid shall go with them. Though the sky be filled with dark portents, yet, when the battle-clouds shall have been banished from the heavens, we shall exclaim in jubilant voices, "So let all thine enemies perish, O Lord, but let them that trust Him be as the sun when he goeth forth in his might." Judges, ch. v. verse 31. W.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

No II.

William H. Newby.

We have selected as the subject of the present sketch, one whom all Californians delight to honor, and well worthy was he of all the honor we can confer upon him.

Wm. H. Newby was born in Virginia, in 1828. His father was a slave, his mother free, and as, according to the laws of slavery, the child follows the condition of the mother, he was not born a slave, nor ever experienced actual slavery, but he was born under slavery, and subject to all its influences. His father dying while he was quite young, his mother removed to Philadelphia, in which city he was raised, and generally claimed that as the place of his nativity. His advantages of education were few; like a majority of our leading men he was self-educated: he attended the Colored Public School in Philadelphia, and there acquired the rudiments of an ordinary education, being such as the limited facilities of the establishment (which would now only be considered a Primary School) afforded. He learned the hair-dressing business, but becoming dissatisfied with that, in 1845 he studied the daguerreotype art, which he pursued with some success, until he came to California. We believe he was a member of the Philadelphia Library Company, and at an early age won the reputation of a skillful debater: he also connected himself with the Masonic Fraternity.

Mr. Newby came to California in 1851: he immediately became interested in passing events, and soon took the position which his talents assigned him. The Black Laws of California had been but recently enacted, and he, with others, deeply felt the degradation which such laws heaped upon us, and the humiliating position in which they placed us: meetings were held to consider the subject, in which Mr. Newby took an active part. Regretting the loss of that literary communion he had so long enjoyed in the Philadelphia Library Company, and feeling the need of a similar institution here, in 1853, in connection with Messrs. J.H. Townsend, M. W. Gibbs, E. J. Johnson, J. R. Starkey, J. Francis and others, founded the first literary association in California, the San Francisco Athenæum, in which he was long a leading spirit.

The prejudices we labored under in this country, the odious laws which excluded us from the witness stand, denied us the right of judicial protection, completely ignored our humanity and deprived us of every claim to manhood, induced our leading men in 1854 to make an effort to establish a newspaper which should advocate our rights, refute the charge of inferiority so often brought against us, and urge the repeal of those unjust and oppressive laws which then disgraced the Statute Books of California. The idea, we believe, originated with Messrs. J. H. Townsend and W. H. Yates, but Mr. Newby was consulted; he favored the plan, and promised his co-operation. The project failed at that time, but nevertheless the idea was not wholly abandoned by Messrs. Townsend and Newby. That and kindred subjects were discussed in the Athenæum, and various plans were proposed to effect a restoration of our legal rights. At length it was agreed to call a Convention of the people of color in Sacramento in Nov. 1855. Mr. Newby was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in this Convention, for which duty the ablest man is generally selected, it being the most important position in such bodies—the post of labor, if not of honor. He advocated his favorite theme of a public press, but as the Convention was called for a specific object, it was not deemed within the province of that body to establish a newspaper.

The members of the Athenæum, however, continued to discuss the question, and in August, 1856, a public meeting was held of which, Mr. P. Anderson was Chairman. A committee was then appointed to report at a subsequent meeting, and it was finally agreed to establish a newspaper, and Messrs. Collins, Townsend, Newby, Moore and Pointer were appointed a Publishing Committee. By this Committee, the Editorial charge of the paper was given to Messrs. Townsend and Newby, the latter being also appointed Traveling Agent.

One of Mr. Newby's objects in accepting the appointment was to effect the recovery of his health, which was much impaired, and he hoped that the salubrious climate of Hayti might restore it. But he was disappointed; the seeds of consumption were too deeply planted ever to be eradicated, and he returned to this country more feeble than when he left.

Mr. Newby was an ardent worker; he was enthusiastically devoted to his people, and in whatever way he could benefit them he would willingly co-operate with others. He was a fluent speaker, an agreeable conversationalist, a facile and ready writer. He was a regular contributor to Frederick Douglas's paper, and his contributions to that journal, added brilliancy to its columns, which were enriched by the writings of "Nubia," (his *nom de plume,*) "Communipaw," "Ethiop," "Philo," and "Cosmopolite," *id est omnes.*

As we have said, he was self educated: he improved himself greatly while in California, as he was a constant student, and assiduously applied himself to remedy the defects which the want of a systematic education made apparent. He was a close reasoner, and a shrewd debater; more of a controversialist than a logician. He was of lymphatic nervous temperament; in person, tall, well shaped, but delicate; his complexion was pure black; his features regularly formed. In temper he was irritable and nervous, arising from his organization, but not violent; his friendships were not hastily formed, but they were lasting; his enmity not easily raised, but it was enduring.

He was connected with the *Mirror of the Times* until the fall of 1857, when Mons. P. Dillon, French Consul in San Francisco, having received from his government the appointment of Consul-General to Hayti, he tendered to Mr. Newby the office of private Secretary to the Consulate, which the latter accepted. While his friends here regretted to lose one of such bright promise, and whose brilliant talents and patriotic zeal made him a valuable acquisition, they could not but rejoice at his elevation to a position so distinguished. Prior to his departure, his friends and associates presented him with a valuable memento of their esteem.

He proceeded to New York, intending to join Mr. Dillon in Port-au-Prince, the following Spring. While there he studied the French language, which he acquired with his usual facility. In New York he formed the acquaintance of Drs. J. McCune Smith and C. B. Dunbar, Messrs Thomas and Geo. T. Downing, P. A Bell, J. H. Turpin and other gentlemen of that city. With Dr. Smith and Mr. Bell, he opened a correspondence which continued til his death.

On his arrival at Port-au-Prince, where he expected to meet Mons. Dillon, he learned with sorrow the death of that gentleman, who had died on his passage from France to Hayti. His occupation being gone, he remained but a short time in Hayti, although he was urged to remain there, and inducements of preferment were offered him, but he refused them all, and started to California via New York.

Although he returned to California in enfeebled health, and could not engage much in public affairs, he did not wholly remit his labors; he endeavored to reconstitute the Athenæum, and failing in that, he formed a Literary Society of a few congenial spirits, called "The Dillon Literary Association," but his increasing sickness caused that to fail.

His last sickness was cheered by the presence of friends, and the consolation of the Gospel. His dust rests beneath the shadow of Lone Mountain, where the golden rays of sunset fall upon his tomb.

The hands of his many friends have reared a monument over his grave, which tells that

William H. Newby,
Died,
March 24th, 1859,
Æt. 31 yrs.

"His spirit wafts on wings of love,
Its resting-place is heaven."

He lived a philosopher; he died a Christian. May the hope of life immortal shine above his sacred dust. C.

S. F. June 18, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Clayton, Contra Costa co., June 16.

Mr. Editor—The Appeal of the 6th inst. contains an article signed S. M. C., who thinks me foolish because I stated that we ought to celebrate the 4th of July. In saying that we had a right, I proved it so conclusively that the *Express*, the *Call* and S. M. C. have not been able to refute it in any otherwise than on account of color, which I don't believe is either lawful or reasonable. From S. M. C. I will quote a few words, to wit: "I have just read a letter, published in the Appeal, from a friend, a resident of Napa, who seems to think that the colored people ought to join the whites in the 4th of July Celebration. I am sorry, Mr. Editor, that a true friend of our people should beg that they enter into such an arrangement because they are colored, for this is what it amounts to, nothing more nor less." Again, "the rights that the Government has granted us were not intended to make us foolish." Now, if they are rights to be enjoyed by American citizens, and we are as orderly as the writer says, what harm can there be in our taking a part in them? None, say the company, only you are black. But, says the writer, the best way we can celebrate the day is to open the churches, &c. You will please pardon me for not believing in doing everything in the church, although I profess to be a member; nor do I believe in the church having the rule over everything, religious and political. We acknowledge the hand of God in this work, but that is no reason why we should not celebrate the day after the custom of American citizens. I care not for the good it would do me in marching through the streets, but rather that this may be established for our children and their posterity. I am one of the few who believe in merit, and not in color.

I have said more, Mr. Editor, than I intended; but when I see those of whom we ought to expect better things, proscribe themselves, it is humiliating indeed. Neither did I expect to have to enter into a controversy with a lady, as I think that class of politicians would be better engaged in writing or lecturing on the art of needlework, and let the men arrange public proceedings and national affairs. If I have said anything ungentlemanly towards those who do not think as I do, they will please pardon me. E. H.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Mariposa, June 12th.

Mr. Editor—There is not much transpiring here that is worthy of note! but, however, I send you the following item: There is a party making up for a trip to the Yosemite Valley. Miss R. Brown of your city is up here, and looking quite well, and is one of the party.

Respespectfully, etc. L. A. M.

Progress of Forming Negro Regiments.—The plan of transforming contrabands into auxilliaries of white soldiers is being actively carried out. The following is condensed from the New York *Herald.*

In Tennessee Adjutant-General Thomas has, it is stated, already raised 12 black regiments, whilst in Louisiana Gen. Banks has enrolled 15. In the District of Columbia, Gen. Stanton has got together some 1,200 darkies, who are being organized in a regiment bearing his name and wearing regulat on beards in imitation of their their patron. In Massachusetts, Gov. Andrew has at last succeeded in getting together a regiment of them, which he is busy drilling under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. By the first of June he will probably have from 45 to 50 of these regiments in the field, each of which will no doubt, in due time furnish its quota of Toussaint L'Ouvertures. Great things are expected from this new principle of military amalgamation.

The Rev. Mr. Sawyer, the contraband agent for Missouri, has been active in attention to his duties, so much so that he has already supplied Gen. Pope for his forthcoming Indian expedition with more cooks and teamsters than he needs. Mr. Sawyer has been at a loss to know what to do with this surplus stock. Luckily for him a recruiting agent of Gov. Andrew of

Massachusetts, appeared in Hannibal, where there were 74 negroes collected from the interior of the State. Many of them had provided themselves with money, watches, shot-guns, etc., belonging to their masters from whom they had fled. In charge of the recruiting agent they started for Massachusetts to be turned over to one of the negro regiments forming in that State. At Millville, a station in Adams county, Illinois, 18 or 20 miles back of Quincy, they were set upon by a band of Copperheads, 16 or 18 in number, who routed them at the first attack, took away their guns, money and watches, and dispersed the darkies in every direction over the prairie. The agent was captured and told if he gathered the negroes together again and attempted to carry them through Illinois, they would give nim a rope's end and short shrift for his pains. Nothing more has been heard of the agent and his colored recruits. Another agent of the Governor who was in this city about that time on a similar errand has suddenly ceased operations, thinking it unsafe to conduct negro soldiers across Illinois.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Hours of Sadness."

Respectfully inscribed to W. H. Miller.

BY C. P. S.

Oh! why is my heart so sad?
I feel very dull to-night,
And even the pale moonbeams
Shine sorrowfully bright.
I gaze on the calm still night
With painful sense of woe,
And tears unbidden dim my sight—
Why, why is this so?
I fail to penetrate the cause
Of this secret dread,
Which steals o'er me at times,
Like a spirit from the dead.
Or like some sorrow undefined,
Something I've loved and lost,
Lone phantoms come before my mind,
Uncalled, like Banxuo's ghost.
I'm deaf to all save one sweet sound;
I cannot hear it now:
Perhaps that is the reason why
The cloud is on my brow.
All lonely as I sit and muse
On brighter days now gone;
There seems a spirit hovering near
Of some dear distant one.
Unmoved I mingle with the gay,
The joyous and the free;
The cup of sweets that others sip
Is filled with gall for me.
The music has no charms for me:
The merry laughing din
Falls heavy on my listless ear,
And all is drear within.
I feel like some lone withered leaf,
Left pining on the limb
Of some stately oak tree left
To the mercy of the wind.
And like it is my destiny
To fade and fall alone—
To live a few brief summer days,
And die when summer's gone.

Benicia, June 9, 1863.

Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A committee from Harrisburg waited on the President last night to urge him to authorize Gen. McClellan to issue a call for volunteers to repel the invasion on the border free States. They stated that all the soldiers recently mustered out of service, to a man, would undoubtedly respond to it, and a large army of veterans would thus be suddenly improvised.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Special despatches from Washington say: The march from Falmouth to the present portion of the army was severe. Many soldiers fainted from the effects of the heat. The mules and horses gave out. In the Third Corps alone 20 men died from sun-stroke. A cavalry force was left behind to take care of and bring in those who were exhausted. The creeks and rivulets, and even the springs on the road, were nearly dry, and afforded no relief.

Quite a large number of officers left Washington yesterday for the North, to aid in organizing and putting into the field the militia that have been called out by the President.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—Gen. McClellan is here for the purpose of aiding Gov. Seymour in organizing and sending forward troops for the defence of Pennsylvania. 14,000 men have already been secured and are beginning to move forward.

There is no longer any doubt that Lee is pushing his whole force up towards Maryland and Pennsylvania. Our cavalry have been skirmishing with Lee's rear guard for two days. It does not look as though the rebels intended giving battle on the old Bull Run ground.

The firing upon Vicksburg continues in front and on all sides. There has been no further demonstrations on the Louisiana side.

It is pretty well ascertained that the garrison in Vicksburg is on one-quarter rations of corn meal and pea flour, their fresh beef being all gone.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Business in this city is mostly suspended. Reports from Harrisburg state that the Rebels are at Carlisle, only 18 miles from Harrisburg.

A Harrisburg telegram states that all important documents at the capital are being removed to a place of safety, in case evacuation is necessary,

The Mayor has issued a proclamation, in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the capital, urging the closing of stores, and that citizens connect themselves with existing military organizations for the defence of the city.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The Governor has issued a proclamation calling the people of Maryland to defend their soil from invasion.

There is no later news from the upper Potomac. The city Council met this morning to devise means to cooperate with the Governor and Commanding General of the Department to raise the city's portion of 10,000 men called for to resist invasion.

Gov. Andrew has tendered the Government all the available Massachusetts militia.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Government has received a telegram from Gen. Milroy, stating he is safe, with the greater part of his command, and that Winchester was invested by about 15,000 rebels, with 20 pieces of artillery. They carried the outer works by storm, at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, and he says: "I then spiked my guns and left with my whole command early on Monday morning. Four miles this side of Winchester, the rebels, with an overwhelming force, attacked me, and after a desperate fight which lasted two hours, I got through, pursued by a large cavalry force, which picked off a large number of my men. My loss was 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. June 6th.—Resolutions were offered in the State Convention yesterday, that it is expedient that an ordinance be passed by the Convention providing, First, for the emancipation of all slaves in the State on the first of January next; Second, for the perpetual prohibition of slavery in the State after that date: Third, for a system of apprenticeship for the slaves so emancipated, for such a period as may be sufficient to avoid any serious inconvenience to the interests connected with slave labor, and to prepare the emancipated black for complete freedom. Mr. Breckinridge, of St Souis, introduced an act providing for the emancipation of all slaves after the first of July next, and apprenticing their minor children until 1876.

The ship Crown Point, bound from New York to San Francisco, was burned by the Confederate privateer Florida.

Gen. Hooker's headquarters are near Fairfax, and most of his army is in the vicinity of the old Bull Run battle ground.

Money in Richmond was growing higher. Gold was from $850 to $900 in Confederate money.

On the night of the 11th a large English steamer attempted to run into Charleston, but was fired into and sunk by our blockaders. The officers and crew of the ship escaped, but the vessel was a total loss.

The rebels invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th and attempted to surprise Gen. Tyler. The latter retired to Maryland Heights and shelled the rebels, compelling them to evacuate the Ferry. The rebels then retired to Williamsport. Gen. Tyler then recrossed and occupied his former position. The rebels tore up the railroad and damaged the canal. Travel has been resumed between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 18.—It is believed there are no rebel troops in this State now. They evacuated Chambersburg at 1 o'clock yesterday, taking the road to Hagerstown, Md. All cavalry—no evidence of infantry being with them. The rebels cleaned out the drug stores, paying out confederate scrip. They also took a number of the most prominent farmers in that section prisoners.

Gen. Hooker requests that no movements of his army be telegraphed until a battle has been fought.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Peter Johnson, Placerville; Stephen Ball, Coloma; J. B. Brown, Carson City; Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregan; E. Hatton, Clayton, Contra Costra co.; A. D. Berghart, Sacramento; L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.

DIED.

In Sacramento City, June 13, Mrs. ESTELLA BENKHARDT, wife of Albert Benkhardt, and daughter of James and Elizabeth Williams, aged 17 years and 2 months.

In the city of Stockton, Thursday morning, June 18th, at ¼ to 4 o'clock, LAURA ROBINSON, daughter of William and Flora Robinson, aged 9 years, 2 months and 14 days.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

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Advertisements.

Programme of the Festival.

THE MASONS WILL MEET AT THEIR Hall, corner of Broadway and Mason St., on June 24th, at 8 o'clock; from there they will proceed to the Powell St. Church, where an address will be delivered by several members, after which they will move in order to Apollo Hall. Speeches will be made there by P. Anderson, W. H. Yates, W. H. Hall, A. Furgurson and others.

No pains will be spared to make this the Crowning Festival of the Season.

Mrs. Francis J. Cooper has magnanimously tendered the use of the Hall free of charge,

DR. JAMES JACKSON,
No. 622 Battery Street, Room No. 1, up stairs.

DR. JACKSON HAS OPENED HIS OFfice at the above place for the cure of Rheumatism, Corns, Warts, and diseases of Children, such as Worms, Croup, &c.

NOTICE!

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND Lodge for the State of California, working under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of North America, are hereby notified to assemble in Annual Communication in their Lodge Room in the city of San Francisco, at 10 o'clock on Monday Morning, June 22d.

By order of the R. G. W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER.
J. MADISON BELL, Grand Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

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HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

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J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

THE city of Chatham has always been noted as the centre of attraction among the colored population of Canada. During the past week, a jury was called in one of the courts of the city, among whom was a colored man. Five of the white jurymen peremptorily refused to act unless he was removed The judge, however, stated that he recognized no distinction on account of color, and accordingly fined the white men $5 each for contempt of court. Four of them paid the fine, but the fifth, unable to raise the money, was sent to prison, but was subsequently released,

From the Liberator.

Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

We learn from the *Tribune* of May 20 that the 29th Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in New York at the Church of the Puritans (the Rev. Dr. Cheever's), on Tuesday forenoon, May 12th; addresses were delivered by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, Robert Purvis, Theodore D. Weld, and Wendell Phillips; the amount received during the year, as set forth, in the Treasurer's report, was $13,451.93, and the expenditure $9,297.38. The anniversary of the New York Anti-slavery Society was held at the Cooper Institute in the evening, when addresses were delivered by Theodore Tilton, Wendell Phillips, and Henry B. Stanton. A page of the *Tribune* is occupied by the speeches delivered at these two anniversaries. The resolutions adopted by the American Anti-Slavery Society were the following:—

1. Resolved, That from the beginning of the Confederate rebellion till now, the American Anti-Slavery Society has uniformly pronounced it to be unparalleled on the score of perfidy, without semblance of justification on moral or patriotic grounds, fearfully barbarous in spirit and conduct, and waged for objects equally detestable and wicked—namely, the security, extension and perpetuity of negro slavery, and the overthrow of all institutions based upon the democratic principle.

2. Resolved, That while the Society has rendered this verdict with the deepest emphasis, it has not failed to remind the people of the North that, ever since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, "Their feet have run to evil, and they have made haste to shed innocent blood," in the way of slaveholding complicity; that, by consenting to a slave representation in Congress, to the arrest and rendition of fugitive slaves on their own soil, and to the suppression of slave insurrections by the iron hand of the General Government, they have made "a covenant with death, and with hell have they been at agreement," till at last, "judgment is laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet," and the hail sweeps away the refuge of lies, the waters overflow the hiding place, the covenant with death is annulled, and the agreement with hell no longer stands.

3. Resolved, That being thus delivered from that guilty relaxation—alas! not by repentance or reformation on their part, but by the insane rebellion of those with whom they have hitherto struck hands—the "traffickers in slaves and the souls of men"—it must never be renewed, come what may; but the Federal Government must henceforth be over all, and for all, and under the national flag every human being in the land must find freedom and protection, anything in any State Constitution or State laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. Resolved, That President Lincoln, in the exercise of the war power constitutionally entrusted to his hands, was not only justified in declaring the immediate and everlasting emancipation of all such slaves as were designated in his Proclamation of January 1st, 1863,—more than three millions in number,—but he would have been faithless to his oath not to have done so; and, instead of having gone too far, it was, and still is his solemn duty and sublime privilege to "proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," in accordance with the command of God, and for the safety and unity of the republic, now rent asunder by the natural operation of antagonistical ideas, institutions and pursuits.

5. Resolved, That since it is undeniable that slavery was the sole and legitimate cause of the rebellion, and that the rebellion is specially for the preservation of slavery, to exempt any part of the slave-system from the operation of the proclamation is a self-defeating measure, an evidence of judicial blindness, and a criminal prolongation of the war.

6. Resolved, That slavery and slaveholders are one—their designs and aspirations are one—their religion, philosophy, and political economy are one—their love of caste, and contempt of race, and lust of dominion, and hatred of liberty and equality, are one—whether they reside in Maryland or Carolina, in Kentucky or Georgia, in Missouri or Alabama, in Tennessee or Mississippi; and, therefore, the action of the Government should be uniform towards them all, by refusing any longer to recognize their existence, except as inimical to the suppression of the rebellion and the repose of the country, and, consequently, as nuisances to be suppressed.

7. Resolved, That it has required, and still requires, the continued occupancy of the so-called loyal Border Slave States, by the army of the North, to prevent their immediate and concurrent annexation to the Confederate States; so that it is an enforced obedience to the strong arm of military power, and not a patriotic support of the Government, on their part: notwithstanding the gratifying evidence that there is in those States a strong and growing anti-slavery sentiment, which proves its loyalty to be genuine, not only by being willing to stand by the Proclamation as far as it goes, but also by laboring to exterminate slavery universally; but which is too weak to control State action against slaveholding ruffianism and disloyalty, except by the aid of Northern bayonets.

8. Resolved, That to charge the President or Congress with a design to change the conflict from a war to suppres rebellion, to a war for the abolition of slavery, is to evince genuine "copperhead" malignity and mendacity, and exactly to reverse the truth—the abolition of slavery being indispensable to the effectual suppression of the rebellion, and, therefore, a lawful and necessary means to a constitutional end.

9. Resolved, That the highest patriotism has been evinced by such men as Fremont, Hunter, Saxton Phelps, Butler, Dickinson, and Gen. Hamilton, of Texas, in their earlier or later recognition and assertion of the fact, that slavery and the rebellion must be crushed together; and to that patriotic declaration, let all the people respond "Amen!"

10. Resolved, That the recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia—the ratification of a treaty with Great Britain, whereby the American flag can no longer be hoisted with impunity to protect the piratical African slave-trade—and the emancipation of all the slaves in the District of Columbia—are three great historic events, which will ever reflect glory upon the Administration of President Lincoln and honor upon the thirty-seventh Congress, and which cheeringly demonstrate the irresistable advancement of the cause of freedom and humanity in our hitherto slavery-ruled land.

11. Resolved, That the American Anti-Slavery Society congratulates its members and friends upon the signal success which, by the blessing of God and the power of His truth, has crowned its labors since its organization, against every form of malignant opposition and every device of iniquity; and it desires to express the heartfelt hope, that its next anniversary,—completing its third decade,—will be held simply to celebrate the utter extinction of the rebellion, the liberation of every bondman, the prevalence of universal peace, and the triumph of "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

A WESTERN wag says: "Gen. Blunt's strategy is in three parts: first, finding where the enemy are; second, immediately sending a bomb-shell at them; third, going himself to see where it struck."

Russia and Poland.

Whether in a military point of view the Poles may be successful or not, it is already certain that their revolution will hasten the realization of their ardent wishes. Public opinion in Europe has become a Grand Power, and never before has it given such proofs of its irresistable force as now, when two of the least liberal and most powerful monarchies of Europe have found it necessary to acknowledge its sway. The ship Norwegian brings the important intelligence that even the old stubborn king of Prussia deems it safest to yield to the pressure of public opinion in favor of non-interference. The Russian Government acknowledges its wrong in the treatment of the Poles, by far-reaching offers of concession. It has already revoked the infamous conscription law. It is now reported to be willing to grant an amnesty and reforms, and one of the semi-official papers of Paris reproduces the rumor that a ukase will be shortly issued, reconstituting the kingdom of Poland as it existed in 1830, with the Grand Duke Constantine as sovereign. Some of these rumors may possibly be hereafter modified, but the tone of the papers which are under the immediate control of the Russian Government is the surest proof that Russia, even if she should succeed in quelling the insurrection, will consider it necessary to pursue a policy of concessions and reforms, in order to allay the popular indignation.

While the treatment of Poles by Russians cannot be condemned in too strong terms, and while every believer in the sacred principle of popular sovereignty must wish the success of the Polish revolution, due credit ought not to be withheld from the Russian Emperor for the noble work of reform which he is vigorously carrying through in Russia Proper. The Norwegian brings also the important news that serfdom in Russia expired on the 3d of March, and that by one imperial decree 20,000,000 serfs were declared, in the full sense of the word, freemen. The emancipation of the Russian serfs is now a glorious fact in the history of Russia, as well as in the history of the human race. It is the more creditable to the Emperor, as, in carrying it through, he had to overcome formidable opposition. The Imperial intention was first officially announced in a manifesto, dated March 3, 1861, which stated that two years from that date would be required to perfect the necessary arrangements. The Czar told the serfs that "to render the transactions between the proprietors and the peasants more easy, in virtue of which the latter may acquire in full property their homestead and the land they occupy, the Government will advance assistance, according to a special regulation, by means of loans, or a transfer of debts encumbering an estate." The two years have elapsed, but in the meantime apprehensions have existed that the dissatisfaction of the nobles with the Emancipation in general, and of the serfs with the slowness of the process, would thwart the humane designs of the Emperor, and postpone indefinitely their execution. But the news just received gives us the cheering assurance that all these fears have been groundless, and that the world has advanced another step towards that glorious millenium when the last vestige of involuntary servitude will be swept from the surface of the earth.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the work of weakness, but of power! They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love.

The African Army.

The raising of colored troops is proceeding with a fair degree of speed and success. It is quite probable that the negro army question is having a bearing on the conscription question. It would be singular indeed if the nation should demand a draft, if a sufficient force of colored troops can be raised for the purposes of the war.

Nothing could more startlingly show the utter and brazen impudence of the rebel leaders than their doings in reference to the negro army question. Ever since the Ball's Bluff defeat, and before, they have employed negro soldiers. The best of their batteries at Grand Gulf was fought by negroes. Yet their irresponsible congress has recently passed a pretended law providing for the deliberate murder of Union soldiers of African blood, and of their officers of whatever blood.

Now that the United States Government is raising negro soldiers, the whole country is asking whether that Government has the resolution to promise prompt retaliation if such a frightfully inhuman violation of the laws of war shall be actually committed, and to inflict such retaliation if necessary? If not, and such murders are perpetrated, President Lincoln is responsible. A number of such murders have already happened.

The 3d regiment of South Carolina Volunteers is forming. Col. Hodge, at New Orleans, raised the first regiment of Louisiana Engineers, 800 strong, in 17 days, and they are doing well. Many other regiments are forming, both at the East and the West. There are 9 in Gen. Banks's department alone. The officers hitherto engaged in this enterprise are altogether convinced that it will be entirely successful; and the white troops are rapidly arriving at a common-sense view of the human right of colored men to be soldiers, and, as such, to be treated like men.

The colored men of Alexandria, Va., held an enthusiastic war meeting on May 11, when 50 enlisted on the spot in the 1st Virginia African Infantry.

An African company paraded in Washington, D. C., on the 14th, making a handsome appearance. Who would have thought it 3 years ago?

Fugitive Slave Case.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1863.

A fugitive slave case, pending in the Supreme Court for this District, excites much interest.

The case technically is that of Andrew Hall against George W. Duvall, of George, of Maryland, the former being a negro boy claimed as an absconded slave of the latter. The boy was taken up here on a writ issued by the judges, under the law for the rendition of fugitives from labor escaping from one State into another, &c., and being lodged in prison accordingly, a writ of *habeas corpus* is sued out now by Messrs. Dean and Joliffe, seeking his discharge. The counsel for the owner are Messrs. J. H. Bradley, R. S. Coxe and C. H. Utermehle.

Chief-Justice Carter to-day said that it was not for this tribunal to review the decisions already pronounced by Superior Courts and the practice of both the Executive and Legislative Departments as to the constitutionality of the law. That is settled. This institution of Slavery, this madness arbitrarily to control men, involves the nation's life-struggle, and has sent some of the best men of the country to premature graves. But the law will be executed, for it is the bond; and further no man can be arrested and sent back to a disloyal master. The men who own this property are apparently dead to the love of country, and would give it for a negro, although there are some honorable exceptions. It is not to be disguised that the blood now shed is upon the altar of this institution.

Associate-Judge Wylie said he issued the warrant by which the party was arrested—namely, a fugittve from Maryland—and put him in prison to await his return to his master. A writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out and brought before the Court, and upon this there had been discussion for several days. He could not concur with the Chief-Justice. Although he (Wylie) had issued the warrant, he had since come to the conclusion that he had no authority to do so, and thought the party ought to be discharged. The Fugitive Slave Law, he said, was applicable to the States.

Associate-Judge Olin said that his conviction was that all the power possessed by the former Circuit Court had been transferred to this new Supreme Court. Under the former, the Chief-Justice of the District was the designated executive or ministerial officer, apart from judicial conduct. He desired these points to be further discussed. This was agreed to, and Wednesday next appointed for the purpose.

These three Judges concur on the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law, but the question to be determined is whether the Court is clothed with power to act in the premises.—*New York Tribune.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863.

The Border States and Slavery.

Of the five Border Slave States—Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—the latter is far in advance of the others in taking steps for the gradual or final emancipation of Slavery. The Convention in session in Missouri, however, seems rather tardy with its majority and minority reports; the latter of which, we must acknowledge, though not up to the standard of justice, is most feasible. From the telegraphic news of June 24th the following action, we learn, has been taken by the Convention:

ST. LOUIS, June 24th.—In the State Convention, yesterday, the Committee recommend that the first and second clauses, 26th section, 3d article shall be abrogated, and slavery and involuntary servitude, except to punish crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1876; all slaves within the State on that day shall be declared free; slaves thereafter brought into the State, not belonging to citizens, shall thereupon be free. All slaves removed, by consent of their owner, to any of the seceded States, after the passage of the ordnance of secession, and hereafter brought into the State by their owners, shall be free. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

The Minority also submitted a report which abrogated the same clauses of the Constitution, declaring slavery abolished on the first of January, 1864, provided they and their issue be apprenticed to their former owners until July 4, 1876, and requiring the Legislature to pass laws to regulate that the relations of these apprentices to masters must be defined by law to secure their humane treatment, and necessarily advocating and providing against importation or immigration of any negro or mulatto into the State. No further assessment upon slave property shall be collected, nor shall the right of service of the apprentice be subject to taxation. Provisions are also made to submit the ordinance to a vote of the people at the next August election. The report was made the special order for the day.

In Maryland the question of immediate emancipation is being agitated, though no action has been had on the subject, of late, outside of Baltimare. A resolution was passed by the Common Council of that city, we believe, recommending steps to be taken far immediate emancipation.

In Tennessee, though said to be strongly Union, we have seen no evidence, as yet, favorable to immediate emancipation.

Kentucky catches slaves escaping from rebel States, and advertises for their owners to come forth, pay jail fees and reclaim them.

Delaware apparently waits to be forced to go with Maryland on the emancipation question. But for Bayard and J. M. Clayton she would have been free years ago. Saulsbury, the refractory member, will be obliged to recede from his former position, if he still continues to be a member of Congress, or, judging from the tone of the State now, will be compelled to resign.

The enabling acts of the last Congress had been agitated but little in all those States, except Missouri.

It is strange with what a tenacity the people of those States still hold to the system of Slavery! A speedy action on the question by Missouri will certainly have a controlling influence on the rest of the Border Slave States.

THE BENEFIT FESTIVAL OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH.—On Wednesday evening last, Apollo Hall was crowded, the occasion being for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church. The members of Hannibal and Victoria Lodges were present in regalia, which added much to the embellishment of the assemblage. They had had anniversary addresses, poem, etc., previous to entering Apollo Hall, in Powell st. Church, which lasted until between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening. The members of Olive Branch Lodge were not out in regalia.

In the order of exercises in the Apollo Hall, addresses were delivered by P. Anderson, Wm. H. Hall, Alex. Furguson, Poem by J. M. Bell; also, music, "The Star Spangled Banner," by J. G. Coursey, the audience joining in the chorus. After which three cheers were given for the speakers, and three cheers for the committee of ladies who assisted in getting up the Benefit Festival. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, J. B. Sanderson, and John A. Barbour were the conductors of the exercises. Supper was announced, after the close of the exercises, as being ready in the lower room, and it was one of the most bounteous ever given in that hall. After most of the members of the Church had retired from the hall, a quadrille band was obtained by a number of persons, and the festivities were kept up until "the peep o'day."

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Joseph Gibbs, an industrious and highly respectable colored man, who fell from a window which he was employed in cleaning, a few days ago, corner of Broadway and Taylor sts., lingered until Tuesday morning, when he expired. Mr. Gibbs was a native of Philadelphia. He had been in this State about 4 years, previous to which he had been porter in Adams & Co.'s Express Office, N. York, for over 12 years. His remains were taken to the Powell st. Church, where an impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. B. Sanderson. The funeral rites at the grave were by the Rev. T. M. D. Ward. The Young Men's Beneficial Society, of which he was a member, were in attendance at his funeral, and a large number of other persons. He leaves a widow in this city, and a brother in Victoria, V. I., to mourn his untimely end.

MILITIA.—At a meeting of Company A, California Colored Volunteers, held at Athenæum Hall, on Thursday evening, 18th inst., to complete their organization, the following officers were elected, without a dissenting voice:

Captain	Alexander Furguson.
1st Lieutenant	Richard A. Hall.
2d "	Zadock F. Bell.
3d "	Richard Scofield.
1st Sergeant	Wm. Murray, orderly
2d "	James Merritt.
3d "	James Riker.
4th "	Wm. H. Waters.
5th "	Louis A. Bell.
1st Corporal	Samuel J. Groomes.
2d "	Jacob Yates.
3d "	John Jones.
4th "	Allen Garver.
Color Bearer	Wm. Freeman.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Wm. A. Smith, of San Jose, sojourned in our city a few days last week, the guest of Mrs. Wm. H. Yates; after which she proceeded to Marysville, from whence she returned, and proceeded home on Monday last.

Our Agents will please collect for the month of June, and remit immediately.

Among the many strangers in the city during the past week, we were pleased to notice the following: D. D. Carter, of Nevade; N. Christopher, Sacramento; Joseph S. Hatton, Napa; Bazil Campbell, Yolo co.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Grand Festival for the Benefit of the A. M. E. Church.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of California, under the jurisdiction of the N. G. Lodge, assembling in this city the present week, offered an opportunity for the members thereof to be present at the Festival for the above laudable object.

After the usual ceremonies in Powell Street Church, with which the fraternity celebrate the festivity of St. John the Baptist, the "brothers of the mystic tie" assembled in goodly numbers at Apollo Hall, Pacific street.

It was truly an interesting occasion, and brought together members of both branches of the Order, in social reunion.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. P. Anderson, W. H. Hall, and Alex. Furguson. Captain Furguson was remarkably felicitous, typifying the Festival as an illustration of a Trinity in which all good Masons could unite—veneration for the Church, love for the Order and its mystic symbols, and allegiance to our Country.

Captain F. thankfully acknowledged the invitation of the ladies, who managed the Festival, given to Company A., C. C. V., and regretted their inability to attend in Company order, but hoped, before their departure for the seat of war, they would have an opportunity of showing their proficiency in military drill.

Captain Furgnson's address elicited repeated bursts of applause, as did also the remarks of Messrs. Anderson and Hall, which were most appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. J. Madison Bell then delivered a beautiful original poem on Nat Turner, which he prepared from a few incidents in the life of that heroic slave, showing that it was love of Freedom, and a desire to effect the enfranchisement of his race, and not a love of carnage, nor a spirit for revenge which incited him to insurrection.

Mr. Bell's poem was well delivered and received the appreciation of the audience.

After the rich literary treat which we had enjoyed, the company adjourned to the supper room, where a table bountifully spread, tempted the appetite, and where the physical senses were as highly gratias had been previously the intellectual senses. Here had been food for the body, there had been food for the mind, and both had been fully satisfied.

The Festival concluded with a ball, where "fair women and brave men" joined in the mazy dance, until "twilight glimmered in the East."

June 25, 1863. COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, June —, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I send you the following item, which I clipped from a Sacramento paper, containing a communication sent to the Board of Trustees of this city by a colored barber. The communication from *said barber*, asking *a member* to draw up a petition to the Board, is as follows:

"My place of business is on Fourth st., near the Post Office, open for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, for which I pay rent and taxes on personal property. But owing to the great number of idle negroes lounging at times around the bootstands located there, discussing politics, often drunkenness, profanity and quarreling among them is a great detriment to my business and disgusting to the public."

As regards the colored people assembling on Fourth st. for the purpose of discussing politics, &c., such a charge could only have emanated from a wicked heart and a vitiated brain. It seems like an attempt to ruin worthy and industrious men, who have not injured the said barber, and he, by such a course of procedure, should relinquish all claim upon the respectable of this industrious class of Sacramento, who have the same right and privilege to follow their vocation on Fourth street as the barber has. Therefore, we feel it to be our duty to repudiate any man who is so lost to self-respect as to endeavor to degrade his own people by falsehood and misrepresentation, particularly at a time when they are laboring to elevate and advance themselves.

H. L.

CAMPTONVILLE, July 25, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of another friend, Nathan Williams, who was deliberately murdered at Kentucky Hill, on the morning of the 15th inst., by a Dutchman, named Charles Weiss.

The circumstances of the case are these: Weiss, who lives with a Spanish woman, has frequently told Williams to keep away from his house; and being informed recently upon returning from Downieville, that Williams had been seen at the house during his absence, he determined to kill him. Proceding at once to the claim where Williams was working, and ordered him to leave or he would shoot him. Williams refused saying that "he would not dare shoot." Weiss immediately fired and Williams fell, exclaiming "Help me. I am shot!"

The encounter was observed by a Mexican, who pronounced it a cold-blooded murder.

Williams was from New Orleans, and about 26 years of age. He was a respectable, steady man and was never known to be quarrelsome: he was very much of a gentleman and had many white friends who say that Weiss should be hung.

The *Sierra Democrat* says the negro was insolent and used abusive language, but such is not the case. Williams at no time held any argument with the Dutchman before he was killed by him. These are the facts sworn to before the coroner and the District Attorney. W. J. O. BRYANT.

[In another column will be found the version of the fatal affair, as contained in the *Sierra Democrat*.—ED.]

The Colored Regiment at Washington—Enthusiastic Meeting for its Organization.

The *National Republican* of May 5th contains the following spirited proceedings of a war meeting, held in that city by colored men:

A meeting of the colored citizens of this District was held last night in Asbury Church, corner of Eleventh and K streets, to open the ball in favor of a regiment of colored troops. By the time the appointed hour arrived, the house was densely crowded by one of the most intelligent colored audiences ever assembled in this city. In order to preserve decorum and to prevent any unfavorable demonstration by the negro-hating, rowdy Copperheads who might be disposed to obstruct or defeat the objects of the meeting, the Provost Marshal sent a detachment of the 39th Massachusetts, who were posted at the doors of the church and in the aisles. In consequence, there were no such demonstrations, and, beyond an unusual enthusiasm on the part of the audience, perfect order prevailed.

Col. J. D. Turner called the meeting to order, and offered a fervent prayer on behalf of the enterprise. An appropriate portion of the Scriptures was read by Lieut. Col. W. G. Raymond; after which Mr. Gurden Snowden, one of the church trustees, was called to preside, and Jas. L. N. Bowen was appointed secretary.

The chairman said the meeting was open to all to participate. While it was a meeting of colored people, and they were expected to participate, yet he hoped their white friends present would present their views. He congratulated his race on their present condition. He had seen the time when his people had but few if any friends here. How changed now! We now have many friends; and the great events of the last two years have proved it.

Colonel Turner explained the objects of the meeting. He had been laboring with the colored people for the past three months to prepare them for this great step towards their elevation. He knew the colored people. He had sympathized with them. He had visited their churches, Sunday schools, literary societies, and their celebrations. His object was to do that which was for the highest interest of their race. Commissioner Dole, of the Indian Department, at the request of several citizens, made a visit to the President to lay this subject before him. A free conference was held. The President was anxious to do all he could for his people, but he had become somewhat discouraged. Prominent men would go to him and ask authority to raise colored troops, and then go away, make a feeble effort, and return and ask for something else. "Now," says he, "what I want of you is to bring on your men, and I will find service for them. I am anxious for them. I want them now." [Loud applause.] Now let us take Mr. Lincoln at his word and bring forward the men. ["Yes." "That's it."] He (Mr. T.) had prayed over the matter, and he felt it to be his duty to engage in this work. He had conversed with the young colored men, and found them anxious to enter the lists for country and for manhood. Even though it should be through bloody battlefields, he prayed God that this race might reach that destiny He designed them to attain.

Rev. Mr. Winkfield (colored) was introduced. He was happy to feel that the time had arived when they could enter on this work. He could not withhold his hearty support to the enterprise. We have two noble leaders, (turning to Messrs. Turner and Raymond,) who have stood up for us; who have labored and felt for us, and who can appreciate our difficulties. No better men could be got. Many men desire to lead our people in battle, and it might be our lot to fall into the hands of others who do not know us so well. These are the men of our choice We can safely rally under them. I am willing to give my life to my country, now that liberty and justice are with her. Life is sweet, but country is better. His home is secure in Heaven, and he should go trusting to God, and if he fell, he should fall doing his duty. Our people are free, and let us go and defend them. We now have an opportunity to be men. Shall we longer endure the scorn of that race which has oppressed us? [Great enthusiasm and cries of "No, no."] May the time speedily come when we shall see that flag, under which we have been oppressed, but which is now truly the emblem of freedom, float in triumph over the entire continent. [Applause.] It is now my flag, and I will die for it. [Loud applause.]

The choir here sung the "Star Spangled Banner," the entire audience uniting in the chorus.

After which several other spirited and patriotic addresses were delivered by Messrs. Chas. Tasco, Samuel Wilson, L. N. Bowen, W. H. C. Hinton, Wm. Wormley, Joseph Washington, Geo. Hatton, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Green, and Mr. Collins.

Mr. Collins, of the Israel Literary Society, spoke of the necessity of seizing the present opportunity; practical efforts would do more than all the abolition speeches in the world.

During the latter part of the meeting many of the most respectable young men in the audience came forward and enrolled their names.

A resolution of thanks to the Provost Marshal for the presence and protection of the Provost guard was passed unanimously, and to the guard for their efficient conduct. Also, a vote of thanks to the trustees for the use of the church for the meeting.

It was announced that one hundred and forty names were now enrolled for the new regiment.

The meeting closed with the benediction.

The same paper of the 8th contains the following account of another meeting:

SECOND WAR MEETING BY THE COLORED MEN—THE MOVEMENT A SUCCESS.—A meeting in aid of the colored regiment was held last night at Isreal Church. The house was well filled by an intelligent colored audience, composed principally of men.

Mr. Francis A. Taverns (colored) was called to the chair and Ed. A. Watson (colored) was appointed secretary.

The audience then sung the hymn commencing, "Am I a soldier of the Cross?" after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of this city.

The Chair then stated that the object of this meeting was to take measures to further the raising of the first regiment of colored men in this District. He suggested the appointment of an executive committee to aid Colonels Turner and Raymond in their noble work. The suggestion was adopted, and the following committee selected: John F. Cook, of the Presbyterian church; John F. Costan, of Israel church; Adolphus Winkfield, of the Baptist church, in the First ward; John A. Sims, of the Union bethel; Gurden Snowden, of Asbury church; Thomas H. C. Hinton, and Wm. Wormley.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Col. J. D. Turner, H. M. Turner (colored), Hon. Mr. Anderson (white), of Jamaica, and Lieut. Col. Raymond.

The remarks of the speakers were enthusiastically applauded, and many crowded forward to sign their names. After which the meeting closed. The success of this noble movement is now placed beyond a doubt. Between five and six hundred names are already enrolled. Messrs. Turner and Raymond certainly deserve great credit for their indefatigable efforts for the accomplishment of this worthy object. We know they have labored day and night. They deserve the gratifying success which has attended them.

From the New York Times.

Colored Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1863.

It is stated at the War Department, that more vigorous measures for calling out the full military strength of the negroes will be made on Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS's return from the West—that officer, alike from his interest in and familiarity with the subject, is considered peculiarly qualified to assume the entire charge of the organization of negro troops, and his return is therefore awaited before rules and regulations therefor are promulgated. The War Department has already received dispatches from him, announcing the complete organization of eleven negro regiments on the Mississippi. Meantime the prospects for negro vounteering continue brighter. In this city enlistments for the first negro regiment are already complete, and steps are already being taken for the organization of the second. Those interested in the work promise also another regiment from Georgetown, and one, if not two more from Alexandria. The District has thus far furnished but two white regiments. Gen. HEINTZELMAN to-day telegraphed to Gen. Slough, military Governor of Alexandria, asking how many negro troops could be raised there. Gen. Slough replied that he would undertake to raise a brigade, and have them ready for speedy service in the fortifications. From other quarters the indications are not less cheering. Baltimore promises well for at least one regiment, and the southern shore Maryland for another. Within a circuit of of eighty miles around Whshington is a population of 160,000 negroes, a large proportion of whom are now within our lines, and available for military service.

Two companies of colored troops were physically examined and mustered into service on Tuesday.

MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE.—At a war meeting of the colored people of this city, held on Tuesday, in furtherance of the organization of a negro regiment, the following resolutions were proposed by W. A. Groffut and unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to wait upon the President with a copy of them:

Whereas, The rebel authorities at Richmond, in reply to the announcement by the President of the United States of his intention to employ citizens of African descent in the suppression of the rebellion, formally proclaimed their determination not to regard such citizens, or their white officers, as prisoners of war, but to subject them to the bloody penalties prescribed in Southern statute-books for persons inciting insurrection among slaves; and,

Whereas, A large number of colored persons, serving in the loyal army as ambulance and wagon drivers, freighters, diggers, servants, &c., either free or those whose freedom was practically assured by the Proclamation of Emancipation, have been captured by the rebels at Murfreesboro, Galveston, Bull Run, Harper's Ferry and elsewere, and we have every reason to believe impressed or sold into Slavery, no account, as far as we can ascertain, having ever been rendered of such people as military captives; and

Whereas, The failure of the United States Government to guarantee to its colored soldiers captured by the enemy the protection to which their military employment manifestly entitles them, has, in our opinion, retarded the enlistment of that class of troops, and seems to have been construed by the enemy into a submission to their threat; therefore,

Resolved, That, when all liberty is involved and the existence of the Republic at stake, classes and conditions are sunk in the magnitude of a common cause, and no soldier is so humble or so weak as to be unworthy of the protection of the Government he faithfully serves.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby respectfully but earnestly requested, to declare, in reply to the inhuman threat of the rebels, the adoption of a policy of retaliation; to assert an active guardianship of every enlisted man and every citizen covered by the Federal flag; and to pledge to the nation and the world the whole power of the Government for the protection of all Union soldiers, without regard to color, who may be captured by the enemy, the full rights and immunities of prisoners of war.

Corps d'Afrique.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
19th Army Corps, Opelousas, May 1, '63.

GENERAL ORDER No. 40.—The Maj.-Gen. commanding the Department proposes the organization of a Corps d'Armes of colored troops, to be designated as the "Corps d'Afrique." It will consist ultimately of 18 regiments, representing all arms—infantry, artillery, cavalry—making 9 brigades of 2 regiments each, and 3 divisions of 3 brigades each, with appropriate corps of engineers and flying hospitals for each division. Appropriate uniforms, and the graduation of pay to correspond with the value of services will be hereafter awarded.

In the field the efficiency of every corps depends upon the influence of its officers upon the troops engaged, and the practical limits of one direct command is generally estimated at 1000 men. The most eminent military historians and commanders, among others Theirs and Chambray, express the opinion, upon a full review of the elements of military power, that the valor of the soldier is rather acquired than natural. Nations whose individual heroism is undisputed, have failed as soldiers in the field. The European and American continents exhibit instances of this character, and the military prowess of every nation may be estimated by the centuries it has devoted to military contest, or the traditional passion of its people for military glory.

With a race unaccustomed to military service, much more depends on the immediate influence of officers upon individual members, than with those that have acquired more or less of warlike habits and spirit by centuries of contest. It is deemed best, therefore, in the organization of the Corps d'Afrique, to limit the regiments to the smallest number of men consistent with efficient service in the field, in order to secure the most thorough instruction and discipline, and the largest influence of the officers over the troops. At first they will be limited to 500 men. The average of American regiments is less than that number.

The Commanding General desires to detail, for temporary or permanent duty, the best officers of the army for the organization, instruction and discipline of this corps. With their aid he is confident that the corps will render important service to the Government. It is not established upon any dogma of equity or other theory, but as a practical and sensible matter of business. The Government makes use of mules, horses, uneducated and educated white men in defence of its institutions. Why should not the negro contribute whatever is in his power for the cause in which he is as deeply interested as other men? We may properly demand from him whatever service he can render.

The chief defect in organizations of this character has arisen from incorrect ideas of the officers in command. Their discipline has been lax, and, in some cases, the conduct of their regiments unsatisfactory and discreditable. Controversies unnecessary and injurious to the service have arisen between them and other troops. The organization proposed will reconcile many of these troubles.

Officers and soldiers will consider the exigencies of the service in this Department, and the absolute necessity of appreciating every element of power to the support of the Government. The prejudices or opinions of men are in nowise involved. The co-operation and active support of all officers and men, and the nomination of fit men

from the ranks, and from the lists of non-commissioned and commissioned officers, are respectfully solicited from the Generals commanding the respective divisions.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
RICHARD B. IRWIN, A. A., General.

SHOT.—On the evening of the 15th inst., Deputy Sheriff Newbury, of Yuba county, brought to Downieville a German named Weiss for killing a negro, Nat Williams, at Kentucky Hill in this country. The circumstances, as we are informed, are as follows: Weiss found the negro in his (Weiss') mining claim and ordered him to leave the ground; whereupon the negro flatly refused, and using insolent and abusive language to Weiss, and was shot by the latter in the left breast, the ball ranging downwards, and killing him in a short time. The prisoner was lodged in the county jail.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that deceased died from the effects of a pistol shot inflicted by Charles Weiss.—*Sierra Democrat.*

☞The Xenia (Ohio) *Torch-Light* informs us that J. M. Langston, the able and eloquent colored orator, is making addresses in various parts of that State, to obtain recruits for the Massachusetts regiments of colored troops. His address in Xenia was heard with interest by an immense audience, and seventeen volunteers immediately put down their names.

Not only is the first colored regiment of Massachusetts now full, and winning the applause of all beholders by its good appearance and proficiency in military exercises, but nearly or quite two hundred recruits are there as the nucleus of a second regiment.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The *Herald's* special telegram of last night says the President has been engaged nearly all day with Generals Hooker and Halleck and the Secretary of War. Lee's forces are evidently on the line along the valley of Virginia between Gordonsville and the upper Potomac. A distinguished officer expressed the opinion that Gen. Lee intends to get the crops of the valley and adjacent territory, and obtain as many horses and cattle as possible. Our army may be in condition in autumn to again advance on Richmond.

The *Times'* special telegram says Admiral Dahlgreen to-day was ordered, by a vote taken at a Cabinet meeting, to Charleston to take command. Gen. Milroy, it is understood, has been relieved of his command.

It is said a court of inquiry will be held in the Milroy case as soon as the exigencies of the service will permit.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday says that there is a rumor that Extra Billy Smith, just elected Governor of Virginia, was killed in the battle of Winchester

There is no news of importance that can be published from the front of the Army of the Polomac, but there is unmistakable evidence that no rebel force worth speaking of is now on either side of the Bull Run Mountains.

Semmes, and three of his officers have been transferred at St. Thomas on board a gun frigate just out from England. The new craft is named the Georgia, and has, it is said, two heavier guns than any on the Alabama.

The Baltimore American says: The rebels were driven from Frederick by a detachment of Regular cavalry from Washington. After a brief skirmish in the streets, they pursued them until they crossed South Mountain. The recruits gathered by the rebels are left behind in the panic. Information from the Maryland Heights, says the rebels are in small force in the mountains, but have made no attempt to advance on the post. Harper's Ferry is still in our possession, the bridges being fully protected. Nearly the whole of their force is at Little Antietam. The *American* also says, we have information this morning that the whole line of the Potomac, on the Virginia side of the river, up and beyond Leesburg, yesterday, was in possession of the Federals, and a large force is occupying that town.

BALTIMORE, June 24th.—Information received at the headquarters of Gen. Schenck, during the night, and from other sources, states that Ewcell's forces number from 35,000 to 40,000, are now in Maryland, in Boonaboro Valley. They have large quantities of artillery, cavalry and infantry, and are building bridges across the canal, besides being engaged foraging the country and collecting supplies. They crossed at Antietam Ford and Shepardstown,

A steamer at N. York from Havana, 20th May, brings news that the Alabama was in Santa Cruz, and that the Vanderbilt got up steam and went to attack her. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Santa Cruz, but the cause had not been ascertained.

Admiral Foote continues to fail, and there are no hopes of recovery. He is almost wholly unconscious.

Great alarm prevails in Harrisburg, Pa., and the opinion is, that the rebels are now advancing with serious intentions. Every preparation has been made to receive them.

For the Pacific Appeal.

What means this cry for help again?
Is it they want colored men
To strike rebellion's fatal blow,
That treason might be known no more?
If this be true, then why not you,
The Government, this course pursue—
Make no distinction among men,
And soon this horrid war will end.

Dixie brings all men to bear
Arms, whether its foul or fair;
They do not look at me nor you,
But all they care 's to put you through.

Bring every man upon the field,
Arm them with helmet, sword and shield:
The Lord is ever for the right.
He 'll put the enemy to flight.

Do you ever expect to gain
Victories, while such things remain?
Because our skins are not so light,
With you 'tis said we cannot fight.

You have not looked at us aright;
We have hands and feet and good sight,
And when we take aim with the eye,
The traitors run, the rebels fly.

We should like to help you on,
Though some have said that we would run;
But fight on, since you 've begun,
While we take care of number one.

One thing is, that you must know,
You 've said we are not obliged to go—
That in the field we have no right,
Therefore we think we need not fight.

It is not that we are afraid
Of the iron hail or lead,
But that when this strife is o'er,
You may chain us as before.

If it is that we are dark,
Your batteries will refuse to bark;
And bayonets will drop off when
The charge is made on rebel men.

As it is true that you are right,
We hope you 'll have a glorious fight,
And we 'll help you when we can
In striving for the rights of man.

'Tis good to see how well you know
To let our suffering people go,
That they may serve no other than
The great Omnipotent I am.

W. H. ANDERSON, Placerville,

MARRIED.

In this city, June 19th, by the Rev. Adam B. Smith, JOHN G. COURSEY to Miss RACHEL C. H. JACKSON, both of San Francisco.

DIED.

In this city, June 23d, JOSEPH GIBBS, a native of Philadelphia, in the 48th year of his age. ☞ Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.

In this city, on Sunday, 21st ult., MRS. KEZIAH WOODS, in the — year of her age.

In this city, June 22, at the residence of Rev. A. B. Smith, Mrs. PRISCILLA MILLER.

In Placerville, June 10, Mrs. SARAH BOSTICK, aged 30 years.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE S. F. Literary Institute are specially notified to attend the monthly meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING next, July 3, 1863. By order.
je27 P. A. BELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE 4TH OF JULY WILL be celebrated by addresses, music, speeches, etc., in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. All are invited to be present. By order Committee of Arrangements

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.
MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

MASONIC NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF the Grand Lodge of F. and A. A. Y. Masons, for the State of California, working under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge of North America, was holden at the Masonic Hall, Northeast corner of Broadway and Mason sts., city of San Francisco, June 23d and 24th, where the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing Masonic year:—

D. D. Carter, Rt. W. G. Master.
John A. Barber, Rt. W. Deputy, G. M.
Nat. Christopher, Rt. W. Senior, G. W.
D. W. Ruggles, Rt. W. Junior, G. W.
Barney Fletcher, Rt. W. G. Treasurer.
J. Madison Bell, Rt. W. G. Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.
A. F. Holland, Rt. W. Deputy G. M. for the Northern District.
F. G. Barbadoes, Rt. W. D. G. E. Middle District.
Edward Hatton, Rt. W. D. G. M. Southern District.
A. B. Smith, G. Chaplain.
J. C. Jenkins, Grand Corresponding Sec'y.
S. Howard, Senior Deacon.
John Adams, Junior Deacon.
George W. Goins, Jr., Pursuivant.
H. C. Cornish, Senior Steward.
James Johnson, Junior Steward.
John F. Moore, Sword Bearer.
N. E. Speights, Grand Marshall.
John Gales, Tiler.

MASONIC NOTICE.
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

DR. JAMES JACKSON,
No. 622 Battery Street, Room No. 1, up stairs.
DR. JACKSON HAS OPENED HIS OFfice at the above place for the cure of Rheumatism, Corns, Warts, and diseases of Children, such as Worms, Croup, &c.

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Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
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HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

SINGING SCHOOL.
J. G. COURSEY TEACHES THE RUDIments of Vocal Music, in the choir of the A. M. E. Church, on Powell street. The School meets Monday and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock. Those wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity of acquiring this science, are solicited to join this school. Terms moderate.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

RECENT statistics show that the American Sunday School Union has, during the past year, organized 1,075 new schools, in which 65,000 children are enrolled. It has given pecuniary aid to 3,225 other schools, in which were 185,000 children. During the year, 17,777 new schools have been organized, 113,230 teachers have been enlisted, and 725,387 children have been gathered in.

THE late Sir Robert Peel said, "I never knew a man to escape failures, either in body or mind, who worked seven days in a week."

From the Edinburg Review, Jan. 1862.

Review of Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor in the British West Indies.

(Continued.)

* * * * *

The truth is this. Everything connected with emancipation exhibited crude notions and precipitate action. It was obviously expedient to elevate the mulattoes from a state of systematic degradation, as soon as slavery came to an end. But this might have been effected by elevating only those whose superior abilities and superior character qualified them for elevation. The mass should have been sifted and winnowed. The best specimens should have been selected; the worst rejected. Education, talent and probity should have been especially rewarded in the men designated for honors and employment. Unfortunately, this wise system of gradation was postponed to one which was at once precipitate and pretentious. Governors and clergymen were directed to force men into notoriety and office, who had no claim to distinction but that of color, or a vicious cleverness. The impetus once given, it was difficult alike to recede and to stand still. What individual benevolence and misguided compassion began, was completed by public policy and governmental acts. Municipal institutions were introduced into colonies which were just as well adapted for them as a Queen's frigate is for universal suffrage. Perhaps the Secretary of State ever worked so hard for the Colonies or deserved so much gratitude from them as Earl Gray. No Secretary of the State ever left upon the Colonies such vivid traces of devoted and intelligent industry. But it is hardly too much to say that he neutralized almost all the good which he otherwise affected, when he introduced municipal institutions into the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. Had the object professed been to arm class against class; to complicate factious malignity with personal jobbery; to give the mulatto an opportunity of showing his spite and petulance against the white creole, and to keep petty communities in a ferment of perpetual collision, it could have hardly been better achieved than it has been by creating these hybrid anomalies which amuse foreigners and disgust Englishmen.

In exercising this new suffrage, the colored class,—which had practically the exclusive enjoyment of it,—had one great object in view; the attainment of social equality. And the social equality to which they aspired was not that of individual mulattoes with individual whites, but of the whole mulatto class with the highest and most distinguished of the whites. That three or four of the best educated, and best mannered, and most respectable of their body should be treated by the highest orders of the white population with kindness and received on terms of friendly intimacy, by no means satisfied their ambition. All must be received on the like footing, or none. Mulatto bootmakers, tailors and bakers were to be placed on a footing with white planters, lawyers, and clergymen, because they were mulattoes. We have indeed heard of well educated mulattoes who were ostracised from the colonies in which they had been born, simply because they were, owing to their merits, property, manners, and attainments, received by their white compatriots on better terms than were the less intelligent or less cultivated members of the same race. They were told that it was treason to the cause of color to monopolize social favor to which all colored persons had an equal claim, and that, if they wished to live in white society, they must consent to forego the support and alliance of their own color and caste.

With views so narrow, ambition so concentrated, jealousy so keen, is it wonderful that both the legislative and the municipal suffrage became, in the hands of the mulatto, a poignant instrument of personal aggression? Is it wonderful that the old proprietary class, the official class, and the local governments were in turn assailed by men whose nervous susceptibility gave a peculiar pungency to their natural talents for vituperation, whose local associations inspired teem at once with discontent and ambition, and who could, according to whim, either attach or reject the aid of the negro population? Is it wonderful that, goaded by disgust, fear of slight, and desire of rising, clever mulatto demagogues have carried personal abuse and security beyond the extreme limits allowed in Europe to mob leaders and journalists, and have succeeded in making their native colonies temporary hells of discord? And is it wonderful that having seen these things in Jamaica, at the Cape, and at Port Louis, the old proprietary class of Barbadoes and Antigua should desire to keep power out of the hands of men who are more likely to abuse it, than use it well? We dare say that in Barbadoes this jealousy on the part of the white planters does sometimes assume an ugly shape; and that social exclusiveness is somewhat tinged with cruelty. But the recent history of some colonies unfortunately affords a plausible pretext for such treatment; and at the same time it must be recollected that Mr. Sewell's statistics show that, although the white Barbadian has always retained the position of a planter, the mulattoes and negroes have alike advanced in mercantile wealth and material prosperity; and, if they like, can form a society and an 'interest' among themselves. It may be both injudicious and unkind on the part of the planter not to admit a well-educated mulatto to his house and table. We believe it to be both. We hold that it is the duty of an English gentleman residing in these colonies, to cultivate the acquaintance of any well-educated and well conducted mulatto planter, barrister, or merchant. But it would be a great hardship to insist on his being compelled to do so. That which is asked from the white planter on behalf of the mulatto, the mulatto would certainly refuse to the negro. These social inequalities must be left to time, events, and mutual toleration.

Again we say, let us not be misunderstood. We deprecate the suspicion of carping at the elevation, or disparaging the proved merits of certain mulatto gentlemen in Jamaica and other colonies. There are in those colonies mulattoes who have received a liberal education, who have distinguished themselves in the academical institutions of England and Scotland, who are Englishmen in their attainments and sympathies, who have brought to the bar, to the legislature, and to the council, the minds of scholars and the manners of gentlemen; and whose exclusion, either from society or from office, would, despite the painful sensitiveness which they too often exhibit, reflect discredit upon the communities by which such exclusion was tolerated. But these examples prove our case. Because these men are justly admitted into office and society in Jamaica and Guiana, others, who have no affinity to their characters or accomplishments, and only an affinity to their color, have no reason to complain if they are excluded from the highest circles and the highest employments in their native colonies.

We now come to another point. Mr. Sewell seems to agree with Mr. Trollope in designating the colored race as the future rulers and leaders of the West Indian Islands. We entirely demur to this proposition. We demur to it on two grounds. In the first place, we would ask, what do these gentlemen propose to do with the Anglo-Saxon planter, the Anglo-Saxon merchant, the Anglo-Saxon lawyer? Why are those to be superseded? To this day the Anglo-Saxon is the most energetic of all the races living in our western tropics. He is far more laborious than the negro. He is more strong and healthy than the mulatto. And, again, we would ask another question—is England going to keep up the West Indies solely for the gain and gratification of a race by which her own sons have been displaced? Are the mulattoes—or mulattoes and negroes combined—to drive out Englishmen, and are English taxes to defray the cost of keeping the homes of the negro and mulatto inviolate? But, putting aside the extreme hypothesis, there is a cogent reason against the admission of Mr. Trollope's and Mr. Sewell's doctrine. It is a great mistake to speak of the mulattoes as a permanent and fixed class. They are not so. They are the most fluctuating body in the world, so far as the stability of individual families is concerned. And for this reason. Formerly, women of color lived as the mistresses of white men rather than marry with their own caste. Now, this is very much, though not wholly, altered. They marry, and in the majority of instances, with men, not only of their own caste, but exactly in the same degree as themselves removed from white or black ancestry. This weakens the constitution of their offspring; who again, intermarrying in the same degrees, become weaker; and, thus, a fragile and rickety race comes into being, which, in a few generations, dies out. We do not pretend to assign the cause of this hereditary weakness of the mulatto race. We only know, as a fact, that they are signally subject to consumptive tendencies; and at assemblies of this population, Europeans have been struck with the fragile forms and delicate faces of both sexes. Formerly, when morality was less the rule, the children of mulattresses, in succeeding generations, fined off gradually into the complexion, and attained the physique of Europeans. But now that concubinage with white creoles is less common among mulatresses, and the latter marry with their own caste, the children of these intermarriages perpetuate the color and intensify the debility of their ancestors. The consequence is that not only are there fewer children born than formerly of white men and mulatto women, but that there is very little probability of many existing mulatto families being represented by lineal descendants forty or fifty years hence. The mulatto race now claiming propinquity to white blood is the fruit of the intercourse between white men and black women. And even these connections are fewer in number than they formerly were. So that there is great reason on the whole to expect that, within the lifetime of persons now in existence, the mulatto race—using the term in its widest sense, and including in it quadroons, sanboos, octoroons—will, in Jamaica and some other colonies, be less numerous than it is now. Certain it is that the mulattoes of fifty years hence will not be—except in rare instances—the descendants of the mulattoes of 1861. Their constitutional peculiarities render this impossible.

Thus, then, we consider that unreasonable importance is attached to the present influence, and unreasonable apprehensions entertained of the future predominance, of the mixed races of color. We do not say that the mulatto race will be nearly extinguished in fifty years hence. So long as white men and black women are found in proximity to each other, and so long as the colored races of very different degrees of affinity intermarry, such a result is out of the question. But what we maintain is this:—the present mulatto families who have attained either political or social eminence, will not be represented in the same position by their own descendants of the same color two generations hence.

Now this state of things is fatal to the aspirations of this people. A caste which depends entirely upon accident for its sus-

tentation, can never fix its roots in the soil. Devoid of those supports which ramifications of kindred give to every family, and of the ambition which pride or hope of posterity inspires, a race cannot thrive. No race can thrive upon a sterile antagonism. So far as human eye can forsee, the mulatto race must always be made up of segregated atoms, having no close affinity and no identity of interest with any class or any individuals, save that which a factitious antipathy afford.

We do not make these remarks in a spirit of hostility to the mulatto race. We have known many estimable members of their class, in positions of wealth, acquired by diligence and integrity. But we do deprecate most earnestly, the monopoly of future power by this class; and with equal earnestness we dissent from the hypothesis on which their claims to such a monopoly are advocated. Even if England were to consent to maintain the tropical colonies for the especial behalf of the colored races (a not very probable event,) the physical relations of those races would effectually prevent the monopoly of power by the mulattoes. They would fade away, or they would again become negroes. In neither could they hold power long, or exercise it beneficially. Jamaica and Barbadoes would become what the Haytian and Dominican Republics have been—aggregations of sloth, sensuality, and abasement; societies without law, order, industry, or authority. The energy of the white man, and the rivalry of the white man, and the truthful courage of the white man once withdrawn from his contemplation, the negroized mulatto would relapse into that condition which makes men of violent and extreme opinions rejoice that St. Domingo has reverted to Spain, and almost hope that Hayti may revert to France.

No. The white settler is indespensable for the good Government, for the order, for the commerce, for the industry of the Antilles; without him, the mulatto race would be extinguished or brutalized. And if he continue to occupy the islands which the blood and treasure of his countrymen acquired, he must have a share, and a large share, in their government. We say this, well knowing that the white settler is not always a gentleman, and is frequently a very coarse sample of his country; believing, however, that his sterner and harder qualities are essentially serviceable amidst the languid life of the tropics. But we so far agree with Mr. Sewell as to hope that the British residents in the rich and beautiful islands which he describes, will have so much good sense, sound wisdom, and Christian charity, as to encourage the developement not only of talent, but of conduct in the mulatto race, by selecting not only for official employment, but also for social intimacy, those mulattoes who are especially distinguished for probity, truthfulness, and amiability. We trust also that both the local governments, and individuals, will use their best efforts to improve the female education of the mulatto families, so that to the personal charms which the women of that denomination often possess in a high degree, they may also add mental and moral attractions, which would make them more beautiful in the eyes of their white admirers. For, after all, we are convinced that the kindest thing that could be done to the mulatto race, would be to absorb it in the white race as already many of its members have been absorbed. But this result will not happen so long as 'color' is put forward by one party as a self-sufficient claim to equality and power, or an adequate motive for the denial of both by another party. When the English planter or merchant finds more of English character than at present can be found in his mulatto neighbors, male and female, he will feel less repugnance to association or alliance with them. But such association is entirely out of the question so long as it is claimed as an absolute right, without reference to the education, habits, character or antecedent history of the claimants.

Before we quit this subject, we ought to remark that the prejudice against color or the imputation of color is far stronger in Barbadoes than it is in Guiana and Trinidad, two colonies which date their prosperity from an epoch posterior to slavery. We believe that in one, if not in both, of these colonies the mulatto class ranks among its numbers many, whose qualifications both in respect of property and of education, fully entitle them to the position which is almost ungrudgingly accorded them. And both in these and other islands, we believe that society has wisely and kindly given the benefit of the complexional evidence in favor of those whose origin notoriously identified them with a class, to which they bear hardly any superficial resemblance. But this discriminating admission of a plausible title, and this leniency of interpretation—right as they are—are very different from that which is so loudly demanded, the indiscriminate and wholesale exaltation of the colored races, of whatever hue, station, or character.

(To be concluded.)

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

CELEBRATION NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ORDER OF EXERcises to take place in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. to commence at 2½ o'clock this afternoon:

1st—Prayer.....Rev. Thos. Howell
2d—Music.....Choir
3d—Reading of the Declaration of Independence.....J. B. Sanderson
4th—Address.....Rev. T. M. D. Ward
5th—Reading Emancipation Proclamation... P. A. Bell
6th—Address.....Dr. E. B. Johnson
7th—National Air.....Choir
8th—Poem.....J. M. Bell
9th—Resolutions, to be spoken to by A. Furguson, P. Anderson and others.
10th—Voluntary Addresses.
11th—Benediction.....Rev. A. B. Smith

The bell of the Church will commence ringing at 2 o'clock, and the meeting will be organized at precisely 2½ o'clock,

J. B. SANDERSON,
T. M. D. WARD,
E. R. JOHNSON,
P. ANDERSON,
} Committee of Arrangement.

The Fourth of July, 1863.

No anniversary of the nation's Independence, since 1776, has been fraught with so much significance to human freedom as the 87th, the one the nation is celebrating to-day. We say the nation, because we cannot recognize Jeff Davis and his confederates as being in an attitude that accords with the sentiments which the Declaration of Independence contains.

We collate the following brief history from the *Scholar's Manual*, which may not be uninteresting to many of our readers:

In the Congress of 1776 the great question of American liberty came first to be discussed.

On the 8th of May, Mr. Adams offered a resolution, that the colonies should adopt governments adequate to the wants of the country, and independent of Great Britain. The success of this resolution on the 15th was considered as decisive of the question of allegiance to any foreign power. On the 17th of June, Richard Henry Lee, seconded by Mr. Adams, moved in Congress the ever-memorable resolution of American Independence. The debate continued until the 10th, when the consideration of the resolution was postponed until the 1st of July. The next day, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and R. R. Livingston, were appointed to prepare a draft of a Declaration of Independence. The two gentlemen first named on this committee having been deputed a sub-committee to draw up a Declaration, at the desire of Mr. Adams it was prepared by Mr. Jefferson.

On the 1st of July the question on the resolution was again resumed, and unanimously agreed to on the 2d. Mr. Jefferson has told us that "the Colossus of that Congress—the great pillar of support to the Declaration of Independence, and its ablest advocate and champion on the floor of the House was John Adams. In that moment of darkness, of terror, and of consternation, when the election was to be made between an attempt at liberty and independence on the one hand, and defeat, subjugation and death on the other, the courage of Adams, in the true spirit of heroism, rose in proportion to the dangers which pressed around him; and he poured forth that only genuine eloquence, the eloquence of the soul, which, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, 'moved his hearers from their seats.' The objections of his adversaries were seen no longer but in a state of wreck; floating in broken fragments on the billows of the storm, and over rocks, over breakers and amid ingulphing whirlpools, that everywhere surrounded him, he brought the gallant ship of the nation safe into port."—*Wirt.* The Declaration, already prepared, was taken into consideration on the 4th of July, 1776, a day never to be forgotten, when it received the sanction of the whole Congress.

In those days of 1776 black men fought side by side with white men, for the maintainance of the sentiments of freedom enunciated in that sublime document—the Declaration of American Independence. In 1863, black men have emerged, through 87 years of Babylonian-like captivity, and are placed in a position by the National Government in which they may obtain their reward. In this age of freedom, with our citizenship restored, our soldiers accepted to fight the country's battle in behalf of human rights, we join in hailing this "auspicious day."

A large meeting was held in the Scott st. Hall, on Tuesday evening last. Several important measures were brought forward and discussed by Messrs. W. H. Hall, Alex Furguson, P. A. Bell, Daniel Seals, and S. J. Grooms, and others.

Before the close of the meeting an executive committee of ten, male and female, was appointed, viz.:

James Brown, Mrs. Samuel Davis,
Peter Anderson, Mrs. Christiana Hall,
J. P. Dyer, Drs. Cornelia Dupee,
T. M. D. Ward, Mrs. Mary Bivans,
H. C. Cornish, Mrs. Elenora Dodson.

Mr. James Brown presided over the meeting, and J. R. Starkey, acted as Secretary.

SUDDEN DEATH.—James H. Butler died suddenly on Tuesday last, at his rooms on Washington st., from discase of the heart. He was a native of Washington City, and 37 years of age. His remains were conveyed to the residence of N. A. Godfrey, on Pacific st., above Mason, from whence they were taken for interment on Wednesday morning. The deceased was recognized as one amongst the earliest pioneers of this State. His funeral was attended by a large number of respectable persons.

Every adult should be present at the 4th of July meeting, to be held in the A. M. E. Church, Powell steeet, this afternoon.

The bell of the Church will commence ringing at 2 o'clock, and the exercises will commence at 2½ o'clock.

We are indebted to Mrs. Mary Sneads, of Sonora, for collecting a small contribution towards the support of the APPEAL.

J. W. SULLIVAN has our special thanks for an assortment of Eastern papers.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Thomas H. McCullough, Humboldt; A. L. Jackson, Sacramento; Isaac Morton, Genoa, N. T.; N. D. T. Jr., Camp Rabbit, Tulare Co.; Anonymous, San Francisco; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Martin Carson, Stockton; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. T.; Peter Johnson, Placerville; Robt. H. Small, Coulterville; Francis Green, Michigan Bar; Robt. Tolbert, Red Bluffs; Mrs. Mary Sneads, Sonora.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP RABBIT, June 24, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Nothing of importance has transpired here since my last letter to you. I view with pride the organization of Company A, C. C. V. I hope they may be able to fill up the regiment here. If the business is conducted properly, there is no fear but that California can show a good front in the East. Also, I am glad that our people are not going to celebrate the Fourth by any outside display. I should be very happy to be in your city on that day, but as I am busy making preparations to go away, it is impossible. I have the honor of stating to you that I am the recipient of quite a position in the army at home, but I shall defer making the particulars public at present. I have not been with the cavalry so long for nothing, and hope soon to reap the reward of my labors. Respectfully yours,

J. H. D., JR.

PLACERVILLE, June 30, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I feel rejoiced to announce that, after observing the condition of the APPEAL financially, and its needs of support, I determined to do my best in obtaining as many more subscribers in this town as possible. I related to my friends the necessity of their aid, and succeeded in obtaining a few subscribers, to whom I return my hearty thanks. All our friends here express a heartfelt willingness to support the APPEAL, and would contribute largely, if necessary, rather than see the only organ in this State through which we can refute false charges made by our enemies and express our sentiments publicly, suspended for want of proper support. P. J.

GENOA, N. T., June 25th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—As I expect to remain in this place, you will please send me a few copies of the APPEAL, and I will endeavor to obtain a few subscribers.

I have nothing worthy of note to write just now. I remain, yours, etc.,

ISAAC MORTON.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA

NO III.

Abner H. Francis.

In giving brief characteristic sketches of Colored Men of California, we shall not confine ourselves particularly to denizens of this State: we use California as a generic term, applying it to the entire Pacific coast.

"The whole unbounded continent is ours."

Whether residing in the British possessions, Oregon, or the adjacent Terrirories, they all made this State their first place of residence on the Pacific coast, hence we can with justice claim them all as Californians.

Abner H. Francis is a native of New Jersey; he is now between 45 and 50 years age. His father, owning a small farm in Flemmington, N. Y., was enabled to give his sons the benefit of a good English education. After going through the rudimental branches taught in the common school in Flemuington, he acquired a knowledge of Book Keeping and Mathematics in New York. He there learned the tailor's trade, and was for a short time engaged in business, we believe with Jared Grey, in Poughkeepsie. He had scarcely attained his majority, when he went to Buffalo, where he connected himself in the clothing business with Mr. Robert Banks. Their establishment was, for many years one of the principle houses in that line, in Western New York. The firm of Francis and Banks was noted for promptitude and business capacity.

Mr. Francis was among the earliest emigrants to California: he came here about 1849–50, and immediately commenced business. He subsequently removed to Portland, Oregon, in which place he conducted a large mercantile business. He was connected with the late James Garrett, and in Portland as in Buffalo, he won a high reputation for integrity and ability. Reverses in business, occasioned chiefly by the oppressive and pro-slavery laws of Oregon, and the unfair opposition waged against him, caused him to leave Portland a few years ago, and settle in Victoria, V. I., where we hope he will soon be engaged in business, for which his talents and habits are well suited.

Mr. Francis is not a public man; he is best known as a merchant, in which capacity he has done much to elevate the character of colored men. Although he makes no pretentions to literary excellence, he is a graceful, easy writer, as his letters in Frederick Douglass' paper, to which he was an occasional correspondent, evinced. He is no orator, but when forced to speak in public, his remarks show sound sense, practical judgment, and are enlivened by a vein of humor.

He is of brown complexion, a man of aldermanic proportions; of easy manners, and gentlemanly deportment; he shines most in conversation, in which only his extensive reading, his keen wit, and practical knowledge of men and things can be elicited. His constitution is sanguine and bilious, his habits plethoric; fond of good living, of refined and cultivated taste; a dutiful son, a fond, obedient husband,

to one of the most loving and least exacting of wives, a good social companion, but withal, a strict business man.

He is truly a representative man, when character is worthy delineating by an abler pen. C.

San Francisco, July 1, 1863.

Our Churches on the War Subject.

From the Christian Reflector.

Sentiments of the Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, (Philadelphia district,) in relation to colored soldiers.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, We have witnessed with the deepest interest, the self-sacrificing and heroic devotion of those men of color, our brethren, acquaintances and friends, who have left home and friends in answer to the call of the President of these United States, through Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, and the military and civil authorities of the western and southern departments of the United States service; and,

Whereas, We believe it is fully understood by the American people and by the civilized world, that the freedom of the enslaved colored people of the South, and the desire to enjoy the right to equal suffrage, by the disfranchised colored people of the North, more than all other emoluments combined, have induced these people to enlist in the military service of the United States, in the face of all opposition and prejudice of a large number of the people of the North, and in utter contempt and disregard of the threats of the rebels in the South, and their aiders and abettors at the North; therefore be it,

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this body now assembled, that the great political interests of the colored people of these United States are at last thrown into the balances of military equity, and dependent upon our capacity for military efficiency and skill, as defenders of the national interests of the country; and as such must necessarily embrace the long neglected interests of the entire colored population; and, in proportion to their achievements, and their proficiency in their calling, will the political interests of the colored people be advanced, for weal or for woe.

Resolved, That considered in the light of self-interest and mutual protection alone, it is the duty of the entire colored people of the North, to throw their arms and influences around these truly patriotic men, and inspire them with the most exalted devotion to the cause in which they have enlisted, and that no pains be spared by us at home to advance the general interests of our soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That by so doing, we can best promote the objects, and more effectually serve the interests of this most liberal administration of the national government, whose action in regard to the rebellion and slavery we fully endorse, with the desire that it will be still more rigid as the contest progresses and more effectual means are used, believing also that such a policy must advance the cause of human liberty and true Christianity, through those benighted regions of the South, where hitherto the sceptre of heathen barbarism has held undisputed sway.

Resolved, that a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the respective commanders of the several departments of colored troops of the United States service, with the request that they may be read by the Adjutant or other officer in said service, to our colored soldiers in the field. Signed, &c.

FROM the *Anglo-African* we learn, that the Philadelphia Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, commenced in Wesley Church, Lombard street, May 29th at 4 o'clock, P. M. Superintendent J. J. Clinton presiding. At the 6th day of the Session, the Business Committee reported the following:

That we regard with deep and solemn interest the conflict now raging in this country:

First, as indicating, unmistakably, the displeasure of the Almighty with this nation, because of its toleration of a system at war with every attribute of his nature, and without parallel for cruelty and outrage in the history of the most barbarous nations,—*American slavery*.

Second, as a triumphant vindication of that axiomatic principle of the divine government, so often insisted on by those who have labored to avert the righteous retribution of heaven from the nation;—"Though hand joined to hand, the wicked shall not go unpunished."

Third, as the pledge and earnest of that irresistible power of God to subdue every principle, antagonistic to righteousness, by which "every valley shall finally be exalted, and every mountam and hill shall be made low," until "the glory of the Lord shall be so displayed that all mankind shall see it together; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Fourth, that we regard with emotions of mingled wonder and pity, the failure of so many, to see and acknowledge these evident manifestations of divine purpose; and that their impiety no less than their folly is plainly indicated by their persistent efforts to frustrate the plans and arrangements of infinite wisdom.

Fifth, that we gratefully acknowledge our obligations to the Supreme Governor of the Universe for the recent successes which have attended our arms, in the east as well as in the west, and devoutly pray that it may be an earnest of the speedy destruction of the enemies of constitutional liberty, and the restoration of peace.

Sixth, that, notwithstanding as ministers of Christ we deprecate and deplore war and bloodshed, we nevertheless regard it a sacred duty for every man, to guard and protect his home and fireside from the ruthless and desecrating hands of lawless and unprincipled men, by all proper means, and if need be with his life, that mindful of the glorious part which colored men have taken in the interests of the country, whether in peace or in war, we recommend a patriotic response to the call of the government, for able bodied men to aid in crushing out this unfortunate rebellion, whenever and wherever they are protected at least as soldiers.

S. T. JONES, Chairman,
J. D. BROOKS, Secretary,
} *Committee.*

The report was unanimously adopted.

Conference of the African M. E. Church.

The conference was in session last week in this city. The Rev. Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Committee, presented the preamble and resolutions on the state of the nation, which are spirited and patriotic, The Committee point with pride to the outspoken sentiment of various Conferences, and reiterate their unyielding devotion to the national flag and to the fortunes of the Federal Government in prosperity and adversity, in life and death; their confidence in the natianal Administration remains unimpaired; they regret the seeming reluctance with which the great principles of justice, judgment and right are adopted by the nation, by reason of which it has failed to secure fully the aid of that Almighty Arm, which can only be enlisted in the interest of justice and right; they are, nevertheless, thankful to God for the slow but certain advancement of this whole nation toward that righteousness that exalteth a nation; and they pray that its progress may never be checked; that the insinuation that the colored people are cowardly or unpatriotic, is triumphantly answered, as well by the partial history of the present struggle as by the half-suppressed record of the manly aid they have rendered in every conflict in which the interests of the nation have been imperilled; that the promptitude with which colored men have enlisted in Massachusetts, Washington, D. C., along the banks of the Mississippi, the Carolinas, and elsewhere, in the absence of any assurance of protection from being murdered, or sold if captured, or of their families being cared for during the absence of many other incentives which induced white men to volunteer, is a standing tribute to their bravery and patriotism; and that it is their opinion that with such incentives as influence other men, they would equal, if not surpass, in all that is manly, those who seek to disparage them; that they tender their brethren and companions in arms their warm sympathy and hearty God speed, and that they earnestly call on colored men, everywhere, to prepare and stand ready to give a patriotic response to every call, whenever the Government shall indicate, by proper guarantee of the rights of colored soldiers, its appreciation of their services. On motion of the Rev. Dr. Gray, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The First Colored Regiment Leaving Boston for the War—Cheers of the White Folks.

The Pioneer colored regiment of the Northern States, as the 54th Massachusetts, left Boston one day last week for active service in the field. A gala day was made of the occasion of their departure, for everybody wanted to see what kind of a figure on parade these men of a despised race would make. The experiment seems to have been perfectly satisfactory, not only to the originators of the regiment, but to the infidels and the scoffers also, who had all along been predicting a ridiculous failure to Gov. Andrew's project.

It has been determined to have a parade on the common, previous to which the regiment was marched through many of the principal streets of the city, during which their grave demeanor and soldierly bearing were the theme of eulogium on all sides. "All along the route," says one account, "the sidewalks were crowded, and the windows and balconies were thronged. Men cheered and women waved their handkerchiefs, many of them more enthusiastically than ever they had done before. There was nowhere along the line a word of disproval—not a sneer was heard, nor an unkind word expressed. In several places flags were thrown out by the occupants of stores or dwellings"

The regiment was subsequently reviewed by Gov. Andrew, in the presence of a vast throng of spectators, who occupied every available spot overlooking the parade ground. Boston Common, where the review took place, never wore a gayer appearance, it is said, nor showed a greater throng of people, even on the most cherished holidays of the people. The review was by companies, the "soldiers marching in good time, and wheeling with a precision that showed that they had a clear idea of what was required of them, and that, with a little more practice, they would equal the best regiments that have left the State."

After the review, the regiment marched to the Battery wharf, where they were embarked on board the steamer that was to take them to Port Royal. Along the route of the march, too, all the streets were thronged with an approving multitude, who cheered the soldiers as they passed.

Before leaving their camp at Meadville, the 54th was honored with a presentation of several flags, there being present a large number of distinguished visitors, including his excellency Gov. Andrew and staff, Surgeon-General Dale, Hon. Thomas Russell, Professor Agassiz, Prof. William B. Rogers, Hon. Josiah Quincy, George S. Hale, Wendell Phillips, Rev. Mr. Grimes and others. The regiment was formed in a hollow square, and was addressed by Gov. Andrew at some length in making the presentations. He stated that it had been the desire of his heart that the regiment should succeed, and that his own personal honor was identified with theirs. The flags were four in number, one the gift of the mother, sisters and relatives of the late Lieut. Putnam; another from ladies and gentlemen friends of the regiment; the National colors from the young colored ladies of Boston; and the State colors, a gift from the colored ladies of the Relief Society of this city. The flags, after hearty cheers by the men, were received by Licut.-Col. Hallowell with appropriate remarks.

The second colored regiment of Massachusetts, which now occupies the camp just vacated by the first, has now nearly 600 men enlisted, and will be officered very soon.—*N. Y. Correspondent of Evening Bulletin.*

THE Savings Bank of Massachusetts hold on deposit over $50,000,000, having increased the amount about $5,000,000 within the past year. The capital of the incorporated banks is only $67,000,000, so that the spare earnings of the working classes in that State are three fourths as much as the rich men's institutions have to work with.

The Knoxville *Register* calls Gen. Rosecrans "the quondam soap boiler." The *Register* has found that he can *lather the rebels*, and certainly it ought not to grumble at that, for a dirtier set of dogs never befouled the air.—*Nashville Union.*

Colorphobia in Canada.

In Chatham, Canada, lately, in the Court of Assizes, a negro was duly empaneled as a juryman, when, according to *The Planet*, the following proceedings took place:

"Upon the case being called, Mr. Thomas Russell, rose in the jury box and said, that one of the jurors chosen was a colored man, and the eleven white men had agreed that they would not sit with him. He said this in behalf of the jury, but out of no contempt for the court, but simply stated the fact, and begged to be relieved.

"Judge Richards—I know no reason why you should not in the eye of the law act as jurymen, as you have been chosen.

"Mr. Russell—We do not think he is intelligent enough to act.

"Justice Richards—But *the law says he is*, and that is sufficient. The law is the judge in this matter, not the jury.

"Mr. Russell—Well, then, sir, I, must respectfully decline to sit as juryman with this colord man.

"Justice Richards—Well, then, I shall fine you

"Mr. Russell—And if I do not pay the fine?

"Justice Richards—I shall send you down below (to gaol).

"Mr. Russell—Well. (Here Mr. Russell left the jury box.)

"Justice Richards—Mr. Clerk, what is that man's name leaving the box?

"The Clerk (Ireland)—Mr Thomas Russell, my Lord.

"Justice Richards—Well, then, record a fine of five pounds against Mr. Thomas Russell.

"Mr. Sargeson Verrall, standing in his place in the jury box—my Lord, I am ill able to pay a fine of five pounds, but really I cannot sit here, but go to the cells. (Here Mr. Verrall left the jury box.)

"Justice Richards—Mr. Clerk, what is the name of that man who is now leaving the jury box?

"Mr. Clerk—Mr. Sargeson Verrall, my Lord.

"Justice Richards—Record a fine of five pounds against him, too. (A pause.) Call some more jurors to fill up the places of those who have left the box.

"The Clerk then proceeded to call the names of Mr. Hugh Palmer of Oxford, and Mr. Wm. McPherson of Bothwell, who took the vacant seat and were sworn in as jurymen in the room of Mr. Russell and Mr. Verrall, who refused to sit."

So much for the attempt to introduce the principle of American caste in a British Court! Judge Richards, by his firmness, did honor to himself and his country.

NEGRO VOLUNTEERS.—Michigan will furnish her full quota of negro volunteers for the army. We have already recorded several squads that have passed through our city *en route* for Massachusetts, where they, with others from that State and elsewhere, are to be consolidated into one or more regiments. Yesterday afternoon some twenty or more arrived in our city from various sections of the State and left by the evening train, via Michigan Southern Railroad, for the place of rendezvous. Their physical appearance is creditable, and they are doubtless men of true grit and will make good soldiers.

It is a matter of much regret that Michigan is not ready to form a negro regiment. Scores of blacks are leaving the city and State daily, and going direct to Massachusetts, there to enlist. Massachusetts is gaining all of the honor, while Michigan is furnishing the troops. There would be no trouble whatever in raising a regiment of negroes in this State, as many of them are waiting for an opportunity to enlist here. As a class they are patriotic and loyal, and the fact has already been demonstrated that they make excellent fighters. We hope that our State will spur up the matter, and soon have them in the field.

The Government has already contracted to send off five hundred contrabands to Hayti. Agents are in Washington making arrangements to export a still larger number. This is one of the worst things the Administeration can do. The contrabands are needed wherevere our armies move, to save our soldiers the rough work of campaigning. When the war is over the contrabands will be needed to cultivate cotton again. The trouble is that we have not enough of them now with our armies. None should be sent away. All should be put to work.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

Palmerston, in a sbeech at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 16th, said that on all questions of peace or war, whether in the East or West, France and England were in perfect accordance.

WASHINGTON, June 30th.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, received to-night, says that Gen. Meade is employed arranging plans for the future. Our troops are now in a position to repel an attack or at once to assume the offensive.

We hve gained possession of another fort on the left of Vicksburg.

News from Memphis, the same date, says the steamer New Kentucky, brings intelligence that Logans' division had taken an important fort from the enemy at Vicksburg. He had mined and blowed up one corner on Saturday, and thus produced a breach in the walls, through which he entered. The rebels fonght with great courage, but were forced to yield. Gen. Logan had mounted two heavy guns in the captured work. Gen. Grant had contracted his lines. It is reported that Gen. Hovey, on the extreme left, had mined and blown up part of the enemy's works opposite him the same day.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30th.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was repaired last night. A train which left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry has gone through without interruption. The rebel cavalry which yesterday attacked a company of the First Delaware Cavalry at Westminster and drove them towards Baltimore is, doubtless, the advance guard of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, leading the way across the country through Baltimore county to enable them to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York and Gettysburg. Signal pickets, twenty miles out, have announced a movement in the neighborhood of Westminster of a large cavalry force, undoubtedly that of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, which crossed the Potomac on Sunday.

HARRISBURG, June 30.—The rebels have retreated beyond Carlisle.

A citizen of Carlisle, who left there at 11 o'clock to-day, states that 4,000 infantry with 40 pieces of artillery left this morning for Gettysburg. On his way he met nothing but cavalry pickets. During their stay the rebels occupied the barracks and grounds, and most of the prominent vacant buildings. The citizens were compelled to furnish rations as far as their means would admit. The rebel officers stated that they did not design to burn the Barracks as intended, but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a loud explosion occured in that direction, and it is believed they were blown up, Private property was generally respected, but the shoe and drug stores were cleaned out. Some paid for goods in greenbacks, and a few paid in gold and silver. It is believed that the main body of the rebel army is at Shippensburg. They all state their destination to be Harrisburg, but they may have to fight the Army of the Potomac before accomplishing their object.

The danger to Pennsylvania and the North is still imminent, everything depending upon the encounter between Lee and Meade. If our army should be defeated, we have no hope except in large armies to be raised in the North.

NEW YORK, July 1st.—A special telegram to the *Tribune*, from Lancaster, last night, says the rebelshave fallen back ten miles from Harrisburg. Gen. Couch and staff crossed the Susquehanna, and now occupy the south bank. Gen. Meade occupied Hannover and York to-night, cutting the rebel lines in two. The rebels are rapidly concentrating in the interior. Gen. Pleasonton makes great havoc on the rear of the enemy's trains. It is thought that a battle is imminent.

The *Herald's* correspondence from Maryland Heights, the 28th, says: "We were visited by Gen. Hooker yesterday, and on examination an order was issued to evacuate the place, and to destroy such guns and stores as could not be removed. He informed Gen. Halleck of what he had done, whereupon he received a telegram countermanding the order, and saying the fortifications cost too much to be given up unless under the most urgent necessity. He considered Harper's Ferry the key to the present and future operations of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Hooker's comment on this was 'what's the use of holding the key when the door is smashed.' While on his way back he received an order removing him from his command.

The providence of God has caused the war which is now waged by the rebels against the Government, to be the era of deliverance to the blacks.

One high privilege newly given to the colored men is that of sharing in the defence of what has become their land and their Government. This is no light honor. Fifty years hence he will be a proud man who can say—"my father fought for the Union in 62—3." The sons of black men may henceforth share this honor with those of paler faces. What remains now to be done, is for the blacks to show that they are deserving of this honor. They have prayed for the privilege of joining the armies of the Union, now that they have it, let them prove their title to bravery and discipline. Elsewhere will be found a circular giving all needful information as to the opportunity thus afforded them; let us see that the colored men of Ohio are as good as their word, and accept of its provisions.—*Cleveland, Ohio, Dealer.*

A RADICAL SPEECH BY A DEMOCRAT.—Among the great speakers at a Union meeting at Springfield, Ohio, on the 11th inst., was Gen. F. S. Cary, of Cincinnati, well known thereabouts as a "conservative" of the strictest sect. In closing his remarks, Gen. Cary said:

"Now, a few words on the politics of particular men. I was not in favor of Fremont's proclamation, but I have got religion since then. [Laughter.] This war will not cease until slavery is sunken. It has been the economy of God in all past history to make slaveholding nations fight for the removal of the curse.

Not at first: but now I am in favor of using negroes in any way to assist in putting down rebels. [Cheers.] When we all come to this we can close the war. Let us save the Union and the Constitution, and God will take care of the white and black races. When you hear a man vaporing about Mr. Lincoln's breaking the Constitution, with nothing to say about Jeff. Davis, set him down as a traitor.

If you think Mr. Lincoln weak then the greater scoundreis you are if you do not help him. [Cheers.]

A rebel has but two rights—a Constitutional right to be hung, and and a divine right to be d—d. [Terrific cheers,] God bless Mr. Lincoln, with all his faults. [Roaring applause.]

We are making history; let us pledge to make it well."

GOV. SEYMOUR AND NEGRO SOLDIERS.—Says the New York *Times:* Gov. Seymour is reported by one of his party organs to have declined an application by a committee of colored men, to aid in the organization of a colored regiment for active service. He did this, it is stated, on the ground that "he had too much sympathy for the blacks to consent, as the position they must occupy must be one of extreme danger, and would lead to dreadful and unnecessary sacrifice of life." If Governor Seymour is, indeed, so hard pushed, that he has at last to fall back upon such a subterfuge, he can't give in too quickly. Our people will stand any quantity of negro "sojering," sooner than that their Governor shall cut so ridiculous a figure.

The Rev. Father Terry, the Catholic priest of Ottowa, has incurred the hatred of certain of his parishoners for lecturing them for several Sunday's on the right of negroes to walk the streets peaceably, and stating as that the human race has one common origin, if one of these negro assailants should chance to get to heaven he might be greatly surprised at finding a negro saint occupying a higher place than himself.

The *N. Y. Times'* Washington correspondence of May 28th, says, that the Secretary of War, referring to the intention to enter more vigorously on the work of raising negro troops immediately on Adj. Gen. Thomas' return, said, a few days ago, that within six months we would have 200,000 negro troops in the field.

No entertainment is so cheap as reading, and no pleasure so lasting.

The design of the new flag presented to the First District of Columbia colored regiment is a novel one. The Goddess of Liberty stands with her feet on a snake, which is biting itself to death. In one hand she holds the President's Proclamation of Freedom; in the other a musket, which she offers to a bareheaded and dusky freedman.

THE Supreme Court of Minnesota has decided that the law passed by the Legislature of the State suspending the privilege of all persons who are aiding the rebellion from prosecuting and defending actions in any of the Courts, as unconstitutional and void.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the can Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

WANTED—A City Agent and Canvasser for the APPEAL. Apply at this Office, No. 79 Merchant St.

NOTICE.

THE GRAND LODGE SINKING FUND ASSOCIation will meet at Masonic Hall, corner of Mason and Broadway, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 10th, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Association.
J. R. STAIKKEY, President.
S. HOWARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE DRILL ROOM OF COMPANY A. C. C. V., Athenæum Hall, No. 317 Washington St., will be open this day, July 4th. Ladies and others who wish to see the processiion are i vited to call.
The American flag will be raised at sunrise.

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.
MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

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On the price of a single Silver or Gold Watch, there is a difference of from $10 to $50 between my prices and those of other dealers.
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DR. JACKSON HAS OPENED HIS OFfice at the above place for the cure of Rheumatism, Corns, Warts, and diseases of Children, such as Worms, Croup, &c.

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OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 15.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 67.

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PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

THE CONTRABAND QUESTION.—The solution of the national contraband puzzle seems to have fairly commenced. Eight thousand acres of valuable land in Virginia, opposite Washington, have been seized and appropriated to cultivation at the hands of the otherwise unemployed freedmen. Three hundred men, women and children, have already found homes there. A little patch of ground will be set apart exclusively for each family, and stands will be provided in the market for them to sell their produce. Beyond this encouragement to self-support the profits will accrue to the Government.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY,

BY THE COLORED CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Pursuant to notice a large and enthusiastic portion of our people, of both sexes, assembled in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. The bell of the Church commenced ringing at 2 o'clock, from which time men, women and children could be seen approaching from around every visible street corner, in gay attire, wending their way to the Powell st. Church. It was announced that the exercises would commence at 2½ o'clock. The Church was well filled at that time. The meeting was called to order shortly after the appointed time, and the Rev. T. M. D. Ward was elected President. Mr. Ward, after taking the chair, expressed his thanks for the high honor conferred in being called to preside over such an assemblage as he viewed before him, and remarked that it was an assemblage of our intellect, virtue and beauty combined. J. B. Sanderson then nominated, as Vice Presidents, E. Parker, J. P. Dyer, Lewis Berry and Wm. Nutter, who were elected. P. Anderson and Charles Smith were elected Secretaries.

The exercises then proceeded as follows:

1. Prayer, by the Rev. Thomas Howell.
2. Hymn, "America," .....Choir.
3. Reading Declaration of Independence, J. B. Sanderson.
4. Hymn, "Oliphant," .....Choir.
5. Reading Emancipation Proclamation, Lewis A. Bell.
6. Address, ...Dr. E. R. Johnson

ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—This is a memorable day. At this hour, two years ago, I landed in the Golden State. I then saw the national insignia floating from almost every dome, amid the sound of martial music, the tramp of a thousand men with glistening bayonets, and the roar of cannon. Then my spirit was depressed. I knew the demonstraiion was not intended to promulgate the principles of liberty and fraternity to our race. Then our citizenship was denied, and our testimony in court against the whites was refused. The bandit could enter our dwellings, despoil us of our property, and murder our wives and children, and we could obtain no redress. Behold how great a change. The law which was a relict of slavery and barbarism has been repealed. The Attorney-General of the U. S. has overthrown the murderous decision of Judge Taney, by restoring to us the boon that is as valuable as life itself. We are now acknowledged American citizens, having rights that the white man is bound to respect. (Applause.)

Let us all thank God that our lives are spared to see the ushering in of this, our national anniversary. It is the first time in the history of our race in this country that we could, with consistency and pleasure, celebrate the 4th of July. We have heretofore enjoyed only rights which the oppressor could not filch from us—that of beholding our mother nature, and in looking at the glittering of the stars, breathing the refreshing air of heaven, basking all the day in the beams of the light and life-giving sun, inhaling the balsamic odor of the flowery meadows, cooling our palate at the pure spring of water from the rock, appeasing our hunger with simple nourishment; whilst at our feet runs the murmuring brook shaded by the trees, the feathered songsters of the woods warbling their natural melodies, refreshing sleep delighting us with pleasant dreams, and telling us that life and liberty are still sublime. (Applause.)

Hope is the companion of doubt. Our hope has lead us through the labyrinth of life. Long crushed and down-trodden we still live. We are true to our country and to our destiny. Although broken in fragments, limb torn from limb, and our name cast out as evil, with the iron heel of the oppressor in our hearts, yet we live in a unity of being so close and entire that we will, ere long, baffle the multitudinous power of our enemies, and rousing ourselves like a legion of giants, we will conquer in the final combat. (Applause.)

When I read of the reception of our regiment in Boston, it filled my heart with patriotic emotion. I felt that a great principle had been inaugurated, which would aid to battle down the wall of slavery and prejudice against color, and restore to us the inalienable right to life liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. (Applause.) It is said that no regiment ever left the State that has received a more hearty "God speed." (Applause.) The chief officers of this regiment are men or wealth and of high position, who have volunteered to accept command. We cannot bestow too great eulogies upon those high-minded, liberty-caring, self-sacrificing men. The regiment embarked on board the steamer. The vessel backed into the stream. The regimental band, stationed on the quarter-deck, played patriotic tunes, and the men cheering with a will, and the majestic bearer of 1200 brave men were soon on their way for Port Royal, where they arrived in safety and in good health. They were cordially received by Maj.-Gen. Hunter, and they will render essential service when called to meet the enemy.

There has been a great change in public opinion since the war commenced. Then we were not allowed to have a word to say in the matter. Now Government is fully committed to the policy of arming colored men. The most experienced and reliable officers have volunteered their services to command our troops. The testimony in favor of negro bravery flashes across the continental wires so fast that we are unable to chronicle but a meagre portion of their heroic exploits. Admiral D. Porter's fleet-surgeon, an officer who has always entertained strong Southern feelings, now stationed above Vicksburg, on board the U. S. flag-ship Black Hawk, was recently interrogated to know whether the negro would fight. He answered most emphatically, "Yes." At Fort Hindman, where their storming party was formed, the first man who stepped forward for the scaling ladder was a contraband. (Loud Applause.) All of their spies are negroes. A contraband saved their expedition up Deer Creek. They sewed the dispatches in his cap, and sent him twenty miles for reinforcements; and when the surgeon saw this man, through the smoke of the enemy's fire the next day, and yelling "your people is a coming," he said his opinion of negroes went up five hundred per cent.; then, he added, let a man tell me the negro is a coward, and I'll tell him to his face, he lies. (Great Applause.) I have seen enough of slavery, and am an abolitionist of the worst kind. (Applause.)

Colored men have often proved their bravery on the field of battle. Their appearance before the rebels terrifies and excites them with the greatest fear. The prisoners taken at Richmond, La., expressed their joy at being taken by white men, as they expected no quarter from the blacks, of whom they stand in the greatest dread since the fight at Milliken's Bend, where our men fought like tigers and would not surrender. (Applause.) I believe our race will ultimately save the Union. The antipathy against us is generally the prejudice of ignorant men, and their influence is fast fading away. I hope we may continue to be needed in the army and navy, until not only the right of bearing arms is conceded to us, but that perfect equality of law is granted to us in all the States of this Union. It will be the work of time. Our car has moved rapidly during the last two years. We have lived to see more than we expected. It is very gratifying to know that we have a Consul-General at Washington. And we have officers, engineers, corps, and surgeons, wearing the shoulder straps, and when Dr. Augustus, who has the rank of Major, was recently assailed in Baltimore by the Plug Uglies, as the white men were two years ago, while they were shot down and none to help them, our officer was defended, even with the order to fire on the first man who assailed him. (Applause.) We are making rapid progress. In the Louisiana regiments, the captains and lieutenants are colored men, and Gen. Butler offered the colonelcy to a colored gentleman in New Orleans, who declined, because he was not qualified for the office. Colored men will be promoted whenever their ability to command is demonstrated. Colored troops will yet garrison the principal forts in the South, and a new civilization of black men will be planted along the Mississippi, A million of freedmen will settle upon abandoned plantations, and their industry will be protected by these very troops, who will form a line of defence for the whole river, and protect navigation from the hordes of guerillas that have heretofore molested it. They will have a deep interest in doing this, because their own wives and children will be included in the settlement. This will be a just retribution of Providence upon a rebellious race, that have so long oppressed our people. Thank Heaven, this new policy now meets with almost universal approbation.

This may be a long and terrible conflict, exceeding our remotest expectations, but the rebels can never conquer. Our men will fight with the stormy desperation of the ancient Scythians, and they will win as they deserve to do. (Applause.) This is a revolt of oppression against freedom, of tyranny against conscience, of despotic power against an injured and loyal people. The rightfulness of our cause is the beacon-light from which every eye is made glad, with the sublimity of a great principle, and every arm is nerved with a strength more enduring than that which is imparted by the fierceness of passion, or the sternness of pride. Our country is struggling for national life. Equal to half a million of volunteers have laid down their lives upon her sacred altar, and her battlecry startles the world. "Give us liberty or give us death," is sounded through every heart. (Applause.) In the very face of death, more than 50,000 of your brave soldiers have entered the conflict, to march over fields so often hallowed by the blood of the brave. Within a year one-half of our army will consist of negroes, brave and disciplined and successful soldiers. We believe they will lead to victory. (Applause.) And God himself, in the perfect justice of our cause, is pledged for our success. We have a love of country. Our love is enthusiastic, which never slumbers nor wearies, even among the dwellers of more favored climes, where freedom makes her home, and man may live as virtue and duty dictates.

President Lincoln having proclaimed liberty and freedom, broad and unconditional to all that dark dominion of rebeldom which our arms are to bring back to the sway of the sovereign rule, we will henceforth in consideration of these God-given rights, celebrate the 1st of January and the 4th of July. (Applause.) This is a new era, and is but the beginning of the end. The act and the theory of the Proclamation are sublime. What noble and touching words were uttered by the President, when he said "I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favors of Almighty God to sustain this act." This is the great measure of the

age. It will go down to the future greatness of America, and give our chief magistrate an illustrious name throughout the civilized world. He displayed great courage in daring to strike down a canonized wrong for the sake of freedom and the Union. We are hopeful and jubilant. We must now prepare for the greatness of the social and political revolution. The policy of our government will no longer be disfigured and debarred, as it has been, by expositions and judicial decisions delivered in the interest of slavery and prejudice. They will, in future, guard the rights and sustain the freedom of a great nation. Slavery and unjust legislation are as inimical to the white man's liberty as it is to the black man's progress, and in giving freedom to the slave they assure it to the free. The whole force and virtue of freedom is now arranged against the slave power. To the 3,000,000 who have already gained their freedom, hundreds of thousands and perhaps a million more will soon be added. I believe the loyal people of this country will be compelled to destroy the root and branch of the monster growth, which has cursed and subverted, by intrigue and corruption, the constitution of a free government.

Our responsibilities and duties as American citizens are increasing. We may soon be permitted to occupy places of trust and emolument that require knowledge and ability. We must become proficient actors in the drama which is being performed. We must tax our utmost powers to place ourselves and our children in a position where they can command respect. Let us engage in employments that will bestow on us manliness and independence. Let us investigate thoroughly, with all possible despatch, the important situations which we may be called to occupy; and remember that on every subject which the limits of human reason can reach, and the loftiest created intellect can fathom, we should seek to aspire. Let every subject, but especially such as concern God's truth and man's destiny, be investigated calmly, with every available help, and with an earnest prayer for light from Heaven.

Our young men must learn to think and act correctly and well, if they desire to be equal to the work which lies ready at their hands. There can be no division of labor here. Every man, as far as he is able, must both think and work. There are great social, moral and political questions before us, every one of which demands thought and action. God has displayed His favor towards our race. The impression will be indelible if we do our duty. His works are all appeals to thought, portraying before us the great, the beautiful, the true commands. May they awaken in our hearts a deep feeling, which these days of sifting inquiry pre-eminently demands. We should try, as far as we can, to see and do everything in the light of truth. Let our prayer ascend to Heaven: "Give us, O Lord, in Thy light to see light; open Thou our eyes, that we may behold wondrous things out of Thy law." So, seeking to know the truth, we may be very certain that we shall know so much of it as will make us wise unto salvation, and fit us for that world where we shall "know even as we are known." Such a prayer, such faith, such hope, such grateful outgushings of the soul, such earnest appeals to the great and good God, for the deliverance of those yet in bondage will be answered. Then we will sing "The day of jubilee has come," and our voices quivering, rising, swelling, pouring forth volumes of sweet, rich melody, as by inspiration, making the heart glad, with praises and thanksgiving to Him who is no respecter of persons, and has made of one blood all nations, to dwell on the face of the earth. May God hasten the happy day. (Applause)

The Address of Dr. Johnson was well delivered, and frequently interrupted by unbounded applause.

7. "Star Spangled Banner,".....Choir.

At this period a collection was taken up, during which time the choir sang another national air, and at its conclusion three cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, three for the Army and Navy, three for the colored soldiers in the Army, and three for Capt. Furguson, of the Colored California Volunteers. After the enthusiasm somewhat subsided, Mr. P. A. Bell came forward, and read the preamble and resolutions.

8. Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The return of the anniversary of American Independence should bring joy, thankfulness and hope to every loyal American—joy, that notwithstanding the wicked rebellion which is now devastating the land, our Goverment has been enabled to preserve its nationality against the threat of foreign inteference, the efforts of avowed rebels and the designs of covert traitors; thankfullness that the American people have become aware of the foul injustice inflicted upon us, and are now willing to award us the inalienable rights of mankind and the coventional rights of citizenship. Be it therefore—

Resolved, That we recognize the hand of the Divine Ruler of the Universe who has hitherto protected our country "in the quiet of peace," and is now defending it "in the tumult of war."

Resolved, That the Federal Government in throwing its Ægis over its colored citizens has won to its defense millions of strong hands and willing hearts, eager to "pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to preserve it inviolate.

Resolved, That we view the great Emancipation Proclamaton of President Lincoln as a fitting supplement to the Declaration of Independence, and as fulfilling the intentions and carrying out the object of that immortal instrument without which it would be imperfect, and the Proclamation is worthy desending to history side by side with the Declaration.

Resolved, That when our country calls upon its colored citizens to fight in its defense, it behooves us to respond to the call at the sacrifice of life, home, and everything but honor.

Previous to the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. P. Anderson said:

We have assembled here according to the time-honored usages and customs of American citizens, to celebrate the 87th anniversary of the nation's Independence. From the adoption of the Constitutton until the present period, colored Americans have been deprived, by every rule that applies to self-respect, from participating in the nation's anniversaries. There is no nation but what has its holiday, or a day set apart to celebrate the most important events in that nation, upon which the high and the low, the rich and the poor, are invited to give it *eclat*. But heretofore America has held herself as an exception. Upon the occasions of the past 86 national anniversaries, she had deprived over three million of her population from joining in chanting the songs of human freedom. The spirit of the past American national anniversaries were, in a great degree, rejoicings in the slavery and degradation of the colored race.

But, thank God, through His providence, to-day over three millions of America's oppressed sons are enabled to lift up their once dejected heads, long bowed down with oppression, and with the nation's joyful millions, hail this as an auspicious day.

The recent acts of the General Government, and the opinion set forth to the enlightened world by Attorney-General Bates on citizenship, rekindle our patriotism, and afford us great joy, by enabling us to consistently celebrate this, the 87th national anniversary of American Indepondence, as citizens of the United States.

The annals of American history, commencing from the present period, will redeem our race from the unjust stigma that has been fastened upon us. In the nation's present struggle, though we have been crushed to the very earth with proscription and oppression, we are, nevertheless, willing to come to her rescue in this her hour of travail. It is lamentation for our country's adversities, it is the abhorrence of human slavery, and love of the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence that have brought us together to-day. As an index to what the free colored Americans are, I need only refer you to the 54th Massachusetts regiment, composed of freemen of the North and the South, the East and the West. It is the freemen, and not the freedmen under the proclamation, that the nation expects most aid from. It is the former class that must strike the fatal blow to slavery.

While regiments of freedmen in the South, by instinct, as it were, are, with gratitude, defending the Federal Government which made them free, there are still millions whose intellects are so benumbed by the debasement of human slavery, that they are, through ignorance, forced by Jeff Davis to array themselves against the Federal arms and the President's Proclamation. Therefore, it is your duty, as freemen, to swell the army that will yet swarm in the Carolinas, inspiring every slave to d- claim with eloquence the quotations—

"On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave:
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry."

"Strike! till the last armed foe expires;
Strike! for your altars and your fires;
Strike! for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land!"

The colored Americans who have been disfranchised by State laws, who have been misrepresented by the slave-power, and have by it been branded as cowards, are now "eager for the fray." We wish to send to the seat of war representatives of our rostrum, pulpit, workshop, &c., men possessing learning, piety, industry, and mechanical and scientific skill, which will germinate in the South, especially in South Carolina, over whose soil the flag of freedom will yet float amidst freedom's glittering church spires, cheering the people of every State, city, town and hamlet of reBeldom which was included in the President's Proclamation.

Mr. Furguson was the next speaker. He said:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I had almost hoped that I would arrive too late to take part in the ceremonies of this very momentous occasion; but as the fates have willed it otherwise, I am content. I do not arise because I am prepared to say anything that will edify or instruct you, but because of the great interest I take in anything and everything that contributes in any degree to give *eclat* to the gigantic strides that are now being made in behalf of free and republican principles.

On my first emerging into years of thought, I learned to regard this, the Anniversary of American Independence, as a day of humiliation to *colored* Americans—as a day that secured freedom to white men and forged chains and shackles for black men. I have often heard the sentiments contained in that noble instrument—the Declaration of American Independence—that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," &c.—declared to be merely a rhetorical flourish; and therefore on each recurring anniversary of what has *now* become a glorious event, when other men were making the welkin ring with their loud hussahs, I have been induced to hang *my* head, with my eyes suffused with tears of humiliation.

But, thank God, a new era is fast dawning on us. That good old flag, the stars and stripes, is soon to wave

"O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave."

I am feeling very proud to-day, Mr. President. But I regret to say that I have become so very full of war, stern, dark, terrible war, that I can scarcely speak of anything else. "From the fulness of the heart the tongue speaketh." I feel, sir, that were I not to use every exertion I am master of to take part in this great struggle for freedom, that I should go down to my grave a dishonored man. If the patriot sires of the Revolution were prepared to pledge *their* lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors, merely to secure commercial and political immunities, how much more ready and willing should we be to pledge all and more, if possible, to secure our own emancipation and that of the millions that now groan in chains upon our soil, from the worst species of slavery the wickedness of man has ever invented.

Yes, arm thee for the fight,
For liberty and right,
For all mankind—the bleeding slave—
Rights of man which nature gave!

Till now, Mr. President, we have had no country. We want one; and I see no other means by which to establish our claim to *this* one, than in this, her hour of need, to fight her battles; but let them be for freedom; let our country be the dwelling-place of the Goddess of Liberty.

I will close my remarks, Mr. President, by reciting those beautiful lines of that chaste poetess, Mary Howat, in answer to a proud Southerner:

I would not dwell in your sunny land,
Where flowers spring up on every hand,
Where the breeze is glad and the heavens are fair,
But the taint of blood is everywhere!

The land for me, oh! the land for me,
Is where every living soul is free;
Where the winters may come and the storms may rave,
But the tyrant dare not bring his slave!

The resolutions of Mr. Bell were then unanimously adopted.

9. Benediction, ...Rev. T. M. D. Ward

Mr. Lloyd H. Brooks deserves special credit for the energy used, on his part, in obtaining a full choir of musical amateurs for the celebration.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

Our Fourth of July Celebration.

The celebration of the 4th of July by our people in this city, is a feature in our career which we hope will be received by the entire approbation of every colored American in the State; and we also hope that, in future, similar demonstrations will be made in every locality where they are in sufficient numbers to warrant an organization. Let the new life of a new era in our history be manifested everywhere, and patriotic fervor of the highest and best type be cultivated, far and near, by our cotemporaries of African lineage, showing how wisely we can appreciate the just action of a magnanimous people and a beneficent government. We are aware that prejudice and proscription still exist to a great extent, but we can and must overcome these real or supposed barriers by our integrity and moral deportment. To peaceably assemble in a church or hall on this memorable day, and express our sentiments and convictions in appropriate and respectful language on the affairs of the nation and the measures of the Government, is far more preferable to us than parading the streets.

In some of the Eastern cities—Philadelphia, New York and Boston—our people and many anti-slavery whites have assembled on the 4th of July, and held prayer meetings in behalf of the down-trodden slave. But the present is a new era: events have transpired which enable us to celebrate the 4th of July with the same consistent propriety under the General Government as other citizens. Heretofore, since the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, many of our people in the Eastern States and in this State, celebrated that event, annually, on the 1st of August. We see no reason now why the American colored people should continue the custom. We may continue to applaud the British nation for the emancipation of slavery, but, in view of the restoration of our citizenship, and the abolition of American slavery, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, we must henceforth celebrate the 4th of July. Since our Government recognizes us as citizens, we, as citizens, must exercise the privileges it guarantees to us, and act out the duties it devolves upon us. Therefore, it should be and is our pride and pleasure to conform to the good American custom of celebrating the nation's birthday. It was in this spirit that we were impelled to observe th day as we did, and we shall ever cherish its hallowed and humanizing associations.

THE PAST WEEK.—The events of the past week have been of an unusually exciting nature. From Saturday last, the 4th inst., our city has been in a continued state of excitement. The enthusiasm of all classes on that day only subsided with the religious quietude of Sunday. On Monday, the patriotic masses were in joyful commotion again with the exciting telegraphic despatches flashed across the continent, bringing the news of the unconditional surrender of Vicksburg, and the rout of Lee's army from Pennsylvania. These have been the chief topics of conversation and debate, for the last few days, by all classes. The *Eighth of July Convention*, which assembled at Sacramento, has commanded but little attention, though the daily press has commented pretty freely upon its copperheaded proceedings. All doubt of the verity of the news from the East was dissipated by a dispatch from the President to F. F. Low, Collector of the Port, substantiating the facts of the rout of Lee and the capture of Vicksburg. This is good news enough for one week.

RAISED THE AMERICAN FLAG.—The proprietors of the Athenæum, Messrs. Geo. Smith and R. A. Hall, erected an immense pole on their building in Washington st., on the 4th of July, at the head of which, every day, may be seen floating the American flag. The upper room of the building is used for the armory, or place of drill of the Colored California Volunteers. We admire the spirit manifested by Messrs. Smith & Hall, and they may rest assured that, in this particular, they have the approbation of every colored American in the city.

Wm. Bowen commenced a civil suit in the 4th District Court, on Tuesday last, against the City Omnibus Railroad Co., alleging his damages to the amount of $10,000, for injuries received by ejectment. Mr. James Brown is also prosecuting a civil suit in one of the Justice's Courts for refusing his wife and daughter a seat to ride in a car.

STRANGERS.—Among those from the interior, who have been sojourning in this city for several days past, we have been pleased to notice Mrs. Cicero Miner, of Virginia City; Messrs. W. B. Smith, of San Jose; Wm. H. Miller, of Benicia, and I. M. Wiley, of Marysville.

Mr. Richard Daulton, of the steamer Brother Jonathan, which arrived yesterday from Victoria and Portland, has our thanks for files of late Victoria papers, among which are the *British Colonist*, *Daily Chronicle* and *Evening Express*.

LECTURE.—Rev. T. Starr King, will lecture on Tuesday evening, 21st inst., in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. Remember, Tuesday evening, 21st inst., is the occasion for this rich literary feast.

Misses M. J. and A. P. Reese, daughter of Mr. Jas. M. Reese, of Lincoln, arrived in the steamship St. Louis, on Thursday. They left immediately to join their father.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Esq."

"And if we cannot alter things,
By ***, we 'll change their names, sir."
Old Song.

"* * * a rose
By any other name will smell as sweet."
William Shakspeare, Esq.

"Call me pet names."—*Somebody Else.*

The injudicious use of titles by Americans is justly a subject of ridicule by foreigners, as anti-republican and imitating the distinctions of aristocratic communities. When no other honorary title can be used we are fond of affixing "Esq" to every man's name, which, instead of adding dignity, only renders the individual ridiculous. Esquire is a distinctive title or appellation, particularly applicable to persons holding civil office. In Great Britan it formerly denoted a military rank under that of baron; now it is likewise used to designate a gentleman of landed estate. In the United States it is applied (according to the whim of the writer) to the Governor of a State or a street sweeper.

The *Anglo-African* revels in the use of Esquire. To everybody's name in that hebdomadel is added "Esq." I have looked in vain for the plain, forcible Saxon Mister; it is wholly ignored in their vocabulary; they have nothing but Esquires in that latitude.

A friend of mine in this city recently received a letter from a gentleman of Hibernian proclivities residing in San Pablo addressed to Mr. P. A. B. Esq. The scamp considered it a capital joke, and I really believe he showed the envelope to every person he met. He has placed it in a cabinet of literary curiosities, and says he will bestow it on some future D'Israeli.

The above quotation, which Master Will Shakespeare put in the mouth of a love sick girl, is not an aphorism. True, it would not detract aught from the *intrinsic* merit of the rose to call it a skunk-cabbage; it would smell as sweet, but it would lose the *extrinsic* associations which cluster around the name—all the poetic feeling which the word rose imparts. There is a redolence in the very sound itself. When reading Moore's beautiful song, "The garden of roses in the vale of Cashmere," we can almost fancy we inhale the aroma of that classic region.

Let us, then, keep to the good old customs; our homely Saxon vernacular contains sufficient for our use. Give me old books, old songs, old names, old music, old wine and old friends. COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO CITY, July 5, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Yours, under date of June 30, was received, which was in answer to mine inquiring relative to a defamatory article published in the issue of your paper of Saturday, June 27th. Sir, in answer to your explanation, I will say, that I have ever regarded you as a gentleman, and held you in the highest esteem, both socially and fraternally, and do not believe that you would do me an injury intentionally, though it seems strange to me that you should allow an article to be published in your paper defamatory to my character, you not knowing the author, and, at the same time, knowing the man so long and well whose character was attempted to be libelled. I believe the customary rule among well regulated papers is, not to publish libelous articles without knowing the authors of such. I cannot see the equity of your allowing this case to be an exception to the general rule.

In answer to H. L. I would say, I have an interest to protect, and when that interest is endangered by any man or class of men, and the resources left that I could resort to for redress, I believe that I am perfectly justified in seeking that redress, irrespective of any man or class of men. That course I pursued without the slightest intention of injuring or degrading my fellow men in the estimation of this or any other community. I have ever been a silent and obscure worker, to the best of my ability, for the onward progress and advancement of my people. Any attempt of one of my humble capacity to disparage the respectable classes of the colored people of Sacramento is absurd in the extreme.

H. L's. article is, in part, from a set of resolutions drawn up by Wm. Harper and one Bedford, and presented at a call meeting, previously announced from the pulpit, no person knowing the object of the meeting, except Harper, Bedford & Co. At the appointed evening, quite a number of citizens assembled, Mr. Wm. Harper acting in the capacity of chairman and secretary. After stating the object of the meeting, Mr. Bedford read a set of resolutions, which proved to have been drafted for an indignation meeting, the Messrs. Harper and Bedford constituting the only indignant portion of the audience, myself being present. The proceedings of the meeting were thus particularly noted down at the time. Upon the question as to the disposition of said resolutions, with a view to have them published in the APPEAL, they were unanimously voted down: not a single vote was cast in the affirmative, and there was no concurrence with the authors of the meeting or with the resolutions.

Now, in the face of these facts, notwithstanding the disapprobation manifested by the entire meeting, of the proceedings of those parties, nevertheless they have taken it upon themselves to stab me in the back, while sailing under false colors, and communicating the very identical resolutions (*verbatim*) that were rejected by the sense of the entire meeting, with two exceptions, to the APPEAL for publication. H. L. knew, at the time, that the accusations set forth in those resolutions were false, or he was more of a natural fool than a knave.

I will now turn H. L. and his abettors over to public opinion, and say, in conclusion, that the language used in wording the article found in one of the Sacramento dailies, and republished in the APPEAL, I am sorry to state, contains facts reflecting upon a certain class of our people in this city, and if H. L. considers himself to have been classified with those, as an intelligent man, the greater the shame, as he should have conducted himself with more decorum. The facts herein stated cannot be refuted by H. L., or any truthful observer.

AARON L. JACKSON.

For the information of Mr. Jackson we republish the article he alludes to, signed H. L. He charges us with admitting in the columns of the APPEAL a "defamatory article" against him. It will be perceived that Mr. Jackson's name does not appear. We did publish the letter sent from Sacramento as an item of news, in good faith, on the authority of the signature of H. L., without knowing anything about the local dispute or indignation meeting which Mr. Jackson now informs us about in his reply.—ED.

SACRAMENTO, June —, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I send you the following item, which I clipped from a Sacramento paper; it contains a communication sent to the Board of Trustees of this city by a colored barber. The communication from *said barber*, asking *a member* to draw up a petition to the Board, is as follows:

"My place of business is on Fourth st., near the Post Office, open for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, for which I pay rent and taxes on personal property. But owing to the great number of idle negroes lounging at times around the boot stands located there, discussing politics, often drunkenness, profanity and quarreling among them is a great detriment to my business and disgusting to the public."

As regards the colored people assembling on Fourth st. for the purpose of discussing politics, &c., such a charge could only have emanated from a wicked heart and a vitiated brain. It seems like an attempt to ruin worthy and industrious men, who have not injured the said barber, and he, by such a course of procedure, should relinquish all claim upon the respectable of this industrious class of Sacramento, who have the same right and privilege to follow their vocation on Fourth street as the barber has. Therefore, we feel it to be our duty to repudiate any man who is so lost to self-respect as to endeavor to degrade his own people by falsehood and misrepresentation, particularly at a time when they are laboring to elevate and advance themselves. H. L.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CARSON CITY, July 1st, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Think not that I seek notoriety by occupying the columns of your earnest and valuable sheet. It is for a different purpose that I solicit a small portion of its space. Being a resident of this territory, (N. T.,) and finding "our people" laboring under the same disabilities and inconveniences which they invariably suffer where no effort is made to cast them off, and also looking earnestly, but in vain, for something from its older and abler residents, having a tendency to the vindication of all past claims to the respect of our fellows, I thought it not altogether out of place to call their attention to the propriety of bestirring themselves.

California, by the concerted action and united energy and zeal of her colored citizens, has emphatically declared, that beings with souls, however dark their skin, are as capable of telling the truth as they are of telling lies—a fact thus conceded for the first time by the American portion of this Coast. Shall the colored people of this important territory content themselves with efforts which are pecuniarily beneficial to them only, while all protection in the enjoyment of their wealth is withdrawn in the denial of their manhood? I cannot help thinking that the ensuing fall will give the above question an emphatic answer, by a convention of its ablest men, and that answer will be—No! Then, let us meet, resolve, petition and labor, just so long as we are debarred from one just right, thereby exhibiting our appreciation of our rights, whether obtained now, or whether longer unjustly withheld. If our brethren are consecrating Southern battle fields with blood, than which none purer ever flowed in a holier cause, let us bloodlessly second their effort for human rights, by seeking that eminence on which their valor and patriotism will ultimately place us. As the colored people of Nevada are numerous, and increasing in number daily, I would respectfully, though humbly, suggest the calling of a convention, to be holden at some convenient place, prior to the sitting of the next Legislature, then to take such measures as in their judgment will best promote their interests here. Much can be accomplished, I admit, by individual action, but more, infinitely more, with unanimity of sentiment.

I have occupied more of your space than I should have done, thereby taking the place of abler pens, for which, however, accept an apology. Wishing the APPEAL success in all efforts for the elevation of a maligned and traduced race, I am, sir, truly yours. J.

For the Pacific Appeal.

GRASS VALLEY, July 8, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I feel it to be my duty to drop you a few lines. Our town is somewhat dull at the present time, on account of the Washoe fever. We had very good times on the Fourth: the ladies of Grass Valley presented the stars and stripes to the military company of Grass Valley, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The presentation was made by Miss Ellen Crosette, and the exercises continued for the day, without any interruption. We are firing a national salute, at the present time of writing, in honor of the glorious news of the capture of Vicksburgh. The stage-driver was killed in Grass Valley, by the stage running over him and crushing his ribs in. He died two hours after he drove between Grass Valley and Nevada. His name was David Hopper. I. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

VICTORIA, June 19, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I send you a few lines to inform you that Mr. Collins and son arrived safe, with freight, horses, etc., and he wished me write to you to that effect. He left Victoria to-day, with all his effects for the Cariboo mines, in good spirits. Good luck to him.

I should like to know how our people are getting along in Frisco. I am interested in their welfare; we have fought side by side, to advance and promote their interests; toiled early and late, and deemed it a pleasure to advise and impart to others, whom we found worthy, such matters as will be of great benefit to them as they pass through life. Let us not forget our relations, as Sir Knights to each other. I have not visited an encampent since I left New York; but I am proud that I have been honored by the craft to hold a position amongst the favored few. I hope you will enjoy yourselves on St. John's Day, and do pray remember your absent brethren. In conclusion, I remain yours truly,

JACOB FRANCIS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO.

MR. EDITOR:—I address you these few lines touching my travel and arrival at Cariboo and its surroundiug aspects.

After reaching Victoria, on the 22d April, where I met many of my kind friends, we started, on the 28th of April, for Fort Yale, where we arrived on the 1st of May. We packed our animals for Cariboo and started on foot, moving on our way day after day through nature's solitary wilds, sometimes fenced on every side by prodigious mauntains, which clustered in silent gaze to watch the weary traveler, while the turbid waters of the Fraser swept by us in dashing foam, as if angry at our intrusion. Now and then a vast plain would stretch itself along our path, to humble our observations—thus mountain and plains, hills and valleys, river and creeks, hillocks and gulches, formed a panorama for the curious travelere After a long and wearisome journey of 450 miles on foot, we reached, on the 4th day of June, the far-famed Cariboo, where I found many personal friends and acquaintances. Here there is a populatiod of 3000 persons, 100 of which are colored men. Everything is bustle and excitement. Many rich claims

are being worked. One company of eight men took out in eight hours one hundred pounds of gold dust. Provisions are high. Flour is $1,25 per pound, sugar $1,50, bacon $2,00, and axes $12 apiece, salt $1,50 per pound, wages $10 per day, etc. It is a great field of hope for the industrious, enterprising and lucky. Many of the colored miners have fine prospects ahead.—The climate is healthy. I think this will be the Ophir of modern times. I trust it will be a blessing to many of our colored Californians. Yours, &c. J. J. MOORE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, Cariboo, June 11, 1863.

MR EDITOR:—According to promise, I write you a few lines to inform you about the mining operation in Cariboo. I arrived here on the 27th of May, after twenty-one days travel, Sundays excepted. On arriving, I found every one astir, taking up mining claims and jumping others. Since my arrival others have come in; some of them left Victoria before I did, and some at the same time, but I arrived before them by several days. The claims that are paying, are paying very big; over 100 oz. per day. Rev. J. J. Moore & Co. S. Wilcox & Co. have arrived and are in good spirits. Moore & Co. have commenced operations; there are several other colored companies working systematically. Wages are as follows: Cooks, $300 per month; 2d cooks, $200; waiters, $150; washing per doz. $6; laborers $10 to $16 per day; mechanics, $20. We have one colored female here—Mrs. Rebecca Gibbs. At present there are 20 white females—to-night we have a concert, to-morrow night a ball. On June 14th the first meeting of the Craft will be held to prepare for the celebration of St. John's Day. Williams' Creek is supposed to be the richest in the country. Mr. Bates has taken from $50 to $100 per day.

Remember me kindly to Mr. Cain. I sympataize with him in his bereavement—the loss of his wife. She was a Christian.

Yours truly, W. D. MOSES.

For the Pacific Appeal.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, Cariboo, June 6, '63.

MR. EDITOR—This comes to inform you of my good health, hoping yours to be the same. Every thing around us is business and bustle; gold seekers are thronging this El Dorado by thousands. Some have commenced to reap rich yields. One company of eight persons is taking out $30,000 per day. This place promises to be one of the richest gold fields on the Western Continent. Colored men of energy and enterprise may find a grand opening here for business to fortune.

Mr. J. J. Moore and his friends have arrived, and are now boarding in my restaurant. We have surely, at last, found the Ophir of modern times. I. D.

WEAVERVILLE, July 1, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—You will please enclose two more copies of the APPEAL next week, as I have got two new subscribers.

Yours, &c. HENRY JOSEPH.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Gen. Hancock is regarded as the hero of Friday's battle. His corps lost heavily and fought nobiy. When the General fell, severely wounded, the effect on his men was to give them renewed determination to conquer; and when it was learned that the wounded commander was still watching them and directing their movements, they fought like demons.

A Washington special despatch says, it is estimated at the Surgeon General's office, that our wounded at Gettysburg number 12,000. Nearly 5,000 rebels wounded remain in our possession. We have 23 Colonels, and hosts of inferior rank prisoners. The rebels lost 13 General officers, and they estimate their loss at 30,000. We have about 12,000 prisoners, exclusive of wounded.

HARRISBURG, July 8th.—Telegrams received to-day, via London and Bedford, show that Lee is between South Mountain and Hagerstown, and will select a place between Hagerstown and the Potomac to give Meade battle, as it is considered impossible for him to reach Virginia. Imboden has a force of about 10,000 at Williamsport, protecting the rebel trains, which are getting across as fast as the limited means will permit. It is raining in torrents, and the present flood could destroy any pontoon. Meade and Couch are moving as rapidly as the roads will allow.

WASHINGTON, July 8—1:45 A. M.—HON. F. F. LOW—There is no doubt that General Meade, now commanding the army of the Potomac, beat Lee at Gettysburg, Pa., at the end of a three days battle, and that the latter is now crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, over the swollen stream, with poor means of crossing and closely pursued by Meade.

We also have despatches rendering it entirely certain that Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant on the glorious Fourth.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.

HON. F. F. LOW—In the three days battle at Gettysburg, Lee's army was beaten, and retreated through the mountain passes to the Potomac. Lee is to-day at Williamsport, trying to cross the river, but the rivor is high and unfordable. Meade is pushing his forces forward to attack the enemy at Williamsport, and unless Lee gets across within forty-eight hours, another battle is expected. The extent of the enemy's loss is not known, but must be heavy. Our loss in killed and wounded will be about 12,000.

Vicksburg surrendered to Grant on the 4th of July. Details not yet received.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, July 3—8 P. M.—At 8 o'clock this morning a flag of truce appeared before Gen. Smith's front when the rebel Major-Gen. Bowen and Col. Montgomery were led blindfolded into our lines. They bore a communication from General Pemberton to Gen. Grant, to the following purport:

"Although I feel confident of my ability to resist your arms indefinitely, yet, in order to stop the further effusion of blood, I propose that you appoint three Commissioners to meet three whom I shall select to arrange such terms as may best accomplish the result of a termination of hostilities."

Gen. Grant replied substantially in these words: "That the appointment of Commissioners is unnecessary. While I should be glad to stop the unnecessary effusion of blood, the only terms which I can entertain are these: An unconditional surrender. At the same time, myself officers and men are ready to testify to the distinguished gallantry with which the defence of Vicksburg has been conducted."

At 11 o'clock the messenger returned, and in accordance with a request from Gen. Pemberton, Gen. Grant met him outside of the lines, and after an hour's consultation, settled the terms of the surrender of the town. General Pemberton urged that the soldiers might be paroled here, and allowed rations from their own stores to carry them to the Confederate lines, in view of the bravery displayed by his troops, the advantages of the place and on consideration of economy. Gen. Grant finally consented to Gen. Pemberton's request. The officers were each allowed a horse and servant. The number of prisoners is said to be 18,000, two thirds of whom are in fighting condition.

The immediate cause of the surrender was exhaustion of the supplies of ammunition, and the failure of Johnston to come to the rebels' relief. A general interchange of courtesies extended along the whole line. The surrender just in this time will save both armies a great loss of life, which would be attended in the attempt to carry the city by assault, as such an attempt had been determined upon for to-morrow. The Vicksburg *Citizen*, of the 2d, admits the eating of mule meat, and the pilfering of private houses by the rebel soldiers. There seems to have been much suffering from sickness, and our missles. At daylight to-morrow our army will march in and take possession of the city.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Admiral Wilkes has retired from duty in the West India squadron, and had arrived at Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 8—The Potomac has checked the passage of the rebel army. A small portion of Lee's transportation has been crossed on rafts at Williamsport and Shepardstown, and his stock swam. His ambulance train and his wounded have also crossed, but his supply train, with his cavalry, infantry and artillery, are on this side. His first line of battle has been formed on Antietam field. Should this prove true, he will be obliged to trust his army to the arbitrament of another bloody field. It is certain that he cannot receive reinforcements. Our forces are gradually concentrating in that direction. Our hopes and prospects grow brighter every hour. The best possible spirit animates the officers and men at the last advices.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—The *American's* special despatch from Frederick of noon to-day says: The position of the rebels and their condition has been definitely ascertained. Their infantry line is drawn across from Funketown, Md., to Falling Waters. Behind this line, they are making almost superhuman exertions to get their train of artillery and ammunition across the river. The best military authorities here doubt their power in this respect—it might almost be said they are confident the rebels cannot do it. They have no pontoon bridges at Falling Waters. They are now crossing their horses on boats, leaving the wagons on this side, probably intending to carry them across. The opinion expressed by high military authority is, that Lee would probably secure the most defensible line in front of Williamsport, entrench himself, and endeavour to hold our army at bay, while he secured the means of crossing. Lee's headquarters is definitely ascertained to be at Hagerstown. To-day his troops are mainly on the road between there and Williamsport, which is only seven miles distant.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

E. Hatton, Clayton, Contra Costa Co.; J. C. Mortimer, Aurora, Mono Co.; ——, Carson City, N. T.; A. L. Jackson, Sacramento; W. M. Veasy, Virginia city, N. T.; Richard Reed, Victoria, V. I.; Henry Joseph, Weaverville; J. J. Moore, Cariboo, B. C.; Isaac Davison, Cariboo, B. C.; W. D. Moses, do. do.; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valey; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I; Mrs. E. Chambers, Portland, O.

MARRIED.

In New York city, June 9, by the Rev. Chas. B. Ray, at his residence, JOSEPH MANNING, of New York, to Miss ANNA JARVIS, of Brooklyn.

In New York city, May 28, by the Rev. S. Talbot, JAS. H. HIVERSON to Miss MARTHA ANN FEANKLIN.

In New York city, May 27, at Shiloh Church, by Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, BENJ. F. MYERS to Miss CLARISSA MIBER.

DIED.

In Washington, D. C., April 27, of consumption, EDWARD DYER, aged 25 years.

In New York city, May 30, of consumption, THEODORE ROSS, aged 26 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.

PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

LECTURE.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 21ST, IN the Powell st. A. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Thos. Starr King, for the benefit of the Pastor of the Third Baptist Church. Subject—The Patriotic and Humorous Poetry of Hosea Bigelow.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cts.

MINING STOCK.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE BAY City Gold, Silver and Copper; Golden Gate G. S. and C.; Clayton District, Mount Diablo; Leander County G. and S., Reese River, N. T., and other profitable Mining Companies.

P. A. BELL, No. 622 Battery st.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call.

ISAAC DIXSON.

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,

PLACERVILLE.

MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

MRS. GEO. SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

ROOMS TO RENT.

TWO BED ROOMS AND A PARLOR to rent, in a desirable location. Can be rented with the furniture as it stands, or they can be had without the furniture. Rent very moderate. Appsy at the APPEAL office. ap25

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

BULL'S HEAD,

YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.

JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }

d27

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 16.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 68.

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Selections.

The Courts of Pennsylvania have decided that a deserter from the American army is a felon at common law, and if he be shot by the guard of a Provost Marshal while attempting to escape, such shooting is justifiable.

Mr. Everett's assertion, in his last Union speech, that the Crittenden compromise of 1861 was a humbug, and would not have prevented the rebellion, disturbs all Copperheads, big and little, from Boston via Washington, to Cincinnati and Chicago. They don't think so much of Everett as they did.

The New Negro Regiments.

REGULATIONS FOR ENLISTMENTS.

The following order from the war department furnishes the long promised rules and regulations for negro enlistments:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adj.-General's Office, Washington, May 22, 1863.

General Orders, No. 143.—A beureau is established in the Adjutant General's office for the record of all matters relating to the organization of colored troops. An officer will be assigned to the charge of the bureau with such number of clerks as may be designated by the adjutant general.

2. Three or more field officers will be detailed as inspectors, to supervise the organization of colored troops, at such points as may be indicated by the war department, in the Northern and Western States.

3. Boards will be convened at such posts as may be decided upon by the war department, to examine applicants for commissions to command colored troops, who on application to the adjutant-general, may receive authority to present themselves to the board for examination.

4. No persons shall be allowed to recruit for colored troops except specially authorized by the war department, and no such authority will be given to persons who have not been examined and passed by a board; nor will such authority be given to any one person to raise more than one regiment.

5. The reports of the boards will specify the grade of commission, for which a candidate is fit, and authority to recruit will be given in accordance. Commissions will be issued from the adjutant general's office, when the prescribed number of men is ready for muster into the service.

6. Colored troops may be accepted by companies, to be afterwards consolidated in battalions and regiments by the adjutant general. Regiments will be numbered *seriatim*, in the order in which they are raised, the numbers to be determined by the adjutant general. They will be designated—"regiment of U. S. colored troops."

7. Recruiting stations and depots will be established by the adjutant general, as circumstances shall require, and officers will be detailed to muster in and inspect troops.

8. Non-commissioned officers of colored troops may be selected and appointed from the best men of their number, in the usual mode of appointing non-commissioned officers. Meritorious commissioned officers will be entitled to promotion to higher rank, if they prove themselves equal to it.

9. All personal applications for appointments in the colored regiments, or for information concerning them, must be made to the chief of the bureau. All written communications should be addressed to the chief of the bureau, to the care of the adjutant general.

By order of the secretary of war.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

THE EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS FOR COLORED TROOPS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 22, 1863.

General Orders, No 144.—The following rules are prescribed for the guidance boards in examining applicants for commissions in regiments of colored troops:—

First—The board will sit every day except Sunday, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.—the place of sitting to be provided by the quartermaster's department, and public notice given.

Second—The board will make to the adjutant general, for record in the bureau for colored troops, reports of all persons examined, whether approved or rejected. The reports will be made weekly, or oftener when specially called for.

Third—Each applicant must exhibit to the board authority from the adjutant general to appear before it. Such authority will be given upon satisfactory recommendations of good moral character and standing in the community in which the applicant resided, or, if in the military service, on testimonials from his commanding officers. All such recommendations will then be filed in the bureau for colored troops.

Fourth—Each applicant shall be subjected to a fair but rigorous examination as to the physical, mental and moral fitness to command troops.

Fifth—The board shall specify for what grade of commission the several applicants are fit, and shall also classify and number them according to merit or proficiency.

Sixth—Appointments to each grade shall only be made from the candidates approved by the board, and in the order of merit recommended by it.

Seventh—The report of the board if adverse, shall be conclusive, and no person rejected by it shall be re-examined.

Eighth—Other instructions will be communicated to boards, if required. By order of the secretary of war.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj. Gen.

An order will be speedily issued announcing the officers of the negro regiments organized by Adjutant General Thomas in the Southwest; also for the negro regiments in the District of Columbia.

The board for examining officers for colored troops is composed as follows: Major-Gen. Casey, U. S. Volnnteers; Col J. H. Holman, First U. S. cavalry; Lieut. Col. S. H. Lathrop, Assistant Inspector General; Capt. J. B. Campbell, additional Aide de Camp, and Capt. T. Auchmutz.

Our Africo-American Army.

The first negro regiment was raised in Kansas about 18 months ago, under the auspices of Gen. James H. Lane: and we have now in that State two regiments, stationed at Fort Scott, near its southeastern border, and defending it against rebel inroads from Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. The next negro troops raised, were those by Gen. Hunter, one year ago, on the coast of South Carolina. There are now, at Port Royal, two regiments of them, under Cols. Higginson and Montgomery, which have been formed into a brigade. Very highly colored pictures are continually being published of the efficient condition of these regiments; their fine discipline, their soldierly bearing, and their excellent morale; and their officers, from time to time, have sent enthusiastic reports of their exploits in Florida, and on the coast of Georgia. Next in order of time came the Louisiana (colored) Native Guard—an old militia regiment which Gen. Butler found organized in New Orleans when he captured that city, and which some months afterwards, at his invitation, entered the Union service. Two other native colored regiments were raised before the close of the last year, and I suppose they will now be incorporated as a part of Gen. Banks' Corps d'Afrique. They have done guard duty in the Teche country, but are now mainly assigned to the duty of manning the forts below N. Orleans.

After these regiments were raised in Kansas, South Carolina and Louisiana, the negro enlistment question remained in abeyance for some time, and until recently. Shortly after the beginning of the year, Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts obtained authority from the war Department to raise a regiment of negroes, which should be credited to Massachusetts as a part of her quota. Recruiting agents were sent to Fortress Monroe, to the states of New York and Ohio and elsewhere, and the patrotic Ethiopians in Massachusetts itself, and throughout New England were drummed up. The result is that the matter has expanded from a single regiment into the shape of a brigade, which Gov. Andrew expects to have ready for service by midsummer or autumn. The first regiment it is proposed to send to South Carolina immediately.

From the extreme East we turn again to the far West, and behold one or two regiments of negroes getting into shape on the banks of the Mississippi river, at Helena, Ark., where many thousands of refugees from the plantations had congregated. In March last, Adjutant-General Thomas visited this region, and gave authority to officers to raise an almost indefinite number of negro regiments. Ten regiments have already been mustered in, comprising some 5,000 or 6,000 men: and as the material is superabundant, and grows continually more so as our armies penetrate the dense slave regions of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana, the number of negro regiments raised in that quarter will only be limited by our desires.

Besides all those various bodies, a Negro Brigade is being raised at the National Capital itself. The 1st regiment is already completed (800 men,) and another is projected; and regiments have been started in Georgetown, Alexandria and Baltimore. Gen. Heintzleman, commanding the defences of Washington, has ordered that the brigade be equipped as speedily as possible, so that he may use it for garrisoning the forts in front of the capital, and thus enable the white soldiers engaged in that work to take the field.

All of these negro regiments in all sections of the country are commanded and officered by white officers, most of whom have seen service in, and been taken from the ranks for this purpose. At first the white soldiers in some sections were almost mutinous at the introduction of these negro troops, and bitter opposition to the whole scheme was manifested in the North. But latterly all expressions of opinion from the army have been in its favor, and all opposition from the general public has died out. In the Department of Gen. Grant, which contains the largest number of these new negro regiments, the soldiers and officers of all political antecedents are enthusiastically in favor of enlisting and arming the slaves of rebels; and this, too, though Grant's army is composed exclusively of Western men, among whom the anti-negro feeling has always been by far the strongest.

JEFF DAVIS'S NEGRO TROOPS.—If Jeff Davis has not yet organized the negro slaves of the South into infantry regiments and brigades, he has employed tens of thousands of them in almost every other style of military service. They have been engaged by the ten thousand in doing all the semi-military work of the rebel army, such as tending camp drudgery, and making, raising and forwarding munitions and supplies. But more than this, he has employed of late, large numbers of them as artillerists in defending works and positions—commanded in this case as with us, by white officers. At the recent, severe battle, lasting over two days, at Grand Gulf, on the Mississippi, the troops defending the stronghold and working the guns were negroes to a man—except the officers, and I have it from the gallant captain of a gunboat, who fought his boat against the rebel works during the two days, that he encountered nothing but negroes. These rebel negroes inflicied great damage on both our wooden vessels and ironclads during the first day's battle; they killed and wounded a considerable number of our brave sailors—and though the place finally fell, it was a dear victory—all owing to Jeff Davis's negro soldiers. They have been met on many other occasions; and they seem always to fight tenaciously and desperately. Those who think it hard that we should set the negro slaves to fighting the *gentlemen* of the South, must of course think it equally dreadful that the chivalry should set their slaves to cutting the throats of the gentlemen of the North. —*Cor. Even. Bulletin.*

Moral Responsibility of American Citizenship.

Seventy or eighty years ago our country was happy, prosperous and wonderful. Everything that man could wish seemed to be showered upon us, and we seemed to progress beyond the hope of our most sanguine citizens. Now we are in misery, and it is because we have forgotten God. Our nation has waxed fat and kicked. And after sin came war. We see now to what a condition we are introduced. The noise of battle fills the air; the cries of the wounded and dying oppress the earth; and into this sea of death we seem to be driving, without hope or succor. Men meet in battle array, anxious for each other's blood—meeting like frowning wolves. Every heart desires to escape this condition, for the instinct of every heart is love and peace. If we would return to our former condition we must seek and obtain God's forgiveness. Then we shall return to the obligations we owe to the Constitution, we shall live in peace and harmony, we shall be a free nation, with the Bible standing erect in the world. To attain this we must change our course. We must avoid wrath, evil speaking, sedition. No nation had ever been blessed with such blessings; no nation had ever dashed the cup so recklessly from its lips. Sin had thus maddened us, and taken away all sentiments of love, respect, and reverence. If we had obeyed laws, met our obligations, and remained true to one another—if we had insisted upon public virtue in high places, and allowed no infringements upon our rights, we might have been spared all our present calamities. For all our misfortunes we are responsible, because we are identified with all the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.—*Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia.*

Negro Soldiers.—An officer of the Massachusetts Cavalry, stationed at Beaufort, S. C., thus speaks in a private letter of the negro soldiers who have been organized in the Department of the South:—

"I consider the enlistment of negroes as soldiers as a complete success. I have had a good chance to judge, having taken great interest in watching their progress from the time of the first enlistment at Hilton Head. During the last week, I have visited their camp three or four times and witnessed their drill, and will state that as far as I am capable of judging of infantry tactics, they display *as great efficiency in drill as any of the white regiments on the island.* They are quick, active, and possess great power of endurance, are easily disciplined, and well satisfied with their condition. I want to see 300,000 blacks in the field before the first of July. "How can we get them?" you may ask. By striking into the interior of some thickly settled slave States, and giving every negro a chance to help work out his own salvation. Let the Government do away with their agricultural projects for the present, and instead of sending men to the field to raise cotton, make soldiers of them. The rebels fear them much more than they do white troops. Many of them have old scores to settle up, and they know when they fight it is their only salvation. Ask any of them what they may expect if their old masters catch them, and they will say, 'Lord, massa, he shoot me, sure—never go alive, boss.' As long as this feeling exists among them, you need not fear but that they will make good soldiers. The rebels say they do not want any negroes after they have entered our lines, and as a general thing they shoot them when they catch them."

The Germans of the Northern States and Slavery.—An appeal in favor of the Union and the Emancipation cause, by Karl Blind, is largely reprinted by the German press of the United States. The author considers the maintenance of a strong Republican power desirable, as a counterpoise to the despotisms and aristocracies of Europe. At the same time, he holds slavery in deep abhorrence, expressing himself on this subject, in terms of indignant eloquence. "The edifice," he says, "which has for its cornerstone the enslavement of a whole human tribe, must be rooted up from its very foundation. Should everything terrible appear in the course of these events, whose is the fault?—where the fault? Is it that the wretches, who keep in fetters the negro, and menace with bondage the so-called poor white trash; unhesitatingly declaring as they do, that a 'thousand proletarians must and are to be sacrificed in order to create a single aristocrat?'" There are upwards of 5,000,000 Germans in the United States, to whom this appeal is addressed. 100,000 men of this race serve as volunteers in the army, and some of the best generals of the Republic are Germans by birth, who had come over as exiles in 1848, '49. It is a fact to be noted, that the popular parties all over the continent in Germany, Italy, France, Switzerland, etc., are, in the vast majority, in favor of the Federal cause; witness the declarations of Garibaldi, Victor Hugo, Schœlcher, the Swiss statesman, and many others.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1863.

The New York Riots.

What a sad commentary upon Copperheaded political ideas is the state of affairs exhibited among the populace during the past week in New York city,—riot, bloodshed, treason and plunder rampant in a great city, the centre of American civilization. It is stated by the telegraphic dispatches that the riot was instigated in consequence of the enforcement of the Conscription Act in that city—that the rioters numbered upwards of three thousand, and paraded the streets in defiance of the police and constituted authorities, and with impunity resisted the law of the General Government—that the Governor (Seymour) descended from his high station, and made a humiliating speech in the Park to the mob, imploring them to forbear, as he had telegraphed to Washington to have the draft suspended. But did not the Governor's campaign speeches, while aspiring to the gubernatorial chair, and the recent speech of Fernando Wood, at Cooper Institute, in a great degree, help to incite those infuriated men to their resistance of the laws by mob violence? To the close observer of political events, it is apparent that this violence was premeditated and incited by the leaders of the pro-slavery faction, to intimidate and baffle, if possible, the successful prosecution of the war by the Administration. If so, most of these high dignitaries stand impeached, at the bar of public opinion, as accessories to riot and crime. The malignity of that class of men against freedom and against the elevation of the colored race is fully shown by the outright murder of twenty or more defenceless colored persons at the commencement of the riots, and, by subsequent dispatches, others have been added to the number, and the riot spirit was still spreading, though the draft had been temporarily suspended. But the people were rallying to sustain the authorities, and no doubt some of the guilty parties will be brought to justice, and the Conscription Act take its course. The contagion was slightly manifested at Boston, but soon ceased under the action of the authorities there. In Philadelphia no resistance has been manifested, and it is presumed none will be. But Wood's faction has elements in New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana which may cause similar spasmodic outbreaks, to nobody's surprise. The power of the Government, however, is ample to crush treason and copperheadism, and it must ultimately also put down the rebellion of the slaveocracy.

We are indebted to J. B. Brady, at Sullivan's Newspaper Depot, Washington st., for late Eastern papers, including *Harper's Weekly*, and nearly all the pictorials.

Communication from P. J., of Placerville, has been received.

In our report of the proceedings of the 4th of July, part of the preamble to the resolutions were omitted. We now give the preamble entire.

Whereas, the return of the anniversary of American Independence should bring joy, thankfulness and hope to every loyal American—joy, that notwithstanding the wicked rebellion which is now devastating the land, our Government has been enabled to preserve its nationality against the threat of foreign interference, the efforts of avowed rebels and the designs of covert traitors; thankfulness that the American people have become aware of the foul injustice inflicted upon us, and are now willing to award us the inalienable rights of mankind and the conventional rights of citizenship, and hope that the civil war will soon be suppressed, domestic tranquillity restored, and the colored Americans secured in their rights, and protected in their citizenship. Be it, therefore,

Resolved—[Here follow the resolutions, as published in the last number.—Ed.]

Pic Nic.—It was rumored, in the first part of the week, that there was to be a Pic Nic, on Thursday, by the Sabbath School children, of parents and others connected with the Zion Church, which, we have learned since, did come off. If we had received information from the managers as to when or where it was to be held, it would have enabled us to give an account of the proceedings of the party.

The *Anglo-African*, of June 6th, copies over a half a column of items from the Appeal, and gives it and our colaborers the following complimentary notice:

The Pacific Appeal.—This sprightly little sheet reaches us regularly and we peruse it with much pleasure and great profit. It is a complete epitome of life on the Pacific coast, and ought to be indispensable to those having friends there. We are pleased to learn by it that our public men are fully alive to their duties out there. They have already secured the repeal of one of the black laws; and seemed determined to know no rest until all odious distinctions on account of color are removed.

Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

Charlotte L. Brown vs. *The Omnibus Rail-Road Co.*—June 26, 1863. Action brought in Justice's Court to recover the sum of $200 damages, for being forcibly ejected from one of defendant's cars, July 11, 1863. Judgment for plaintiff, for the sum of $25 and costs. The case was appealed by plaintiffs.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Peter Johnson, Placerville; Stephen Ball, Coloma; J. H. Dickson, Camp Babbit; J. G. Wilson, Lewiston, Idaho; Chas. S. Hawkins, Sutter Creek; Richmond Scott, Red Bluffs; Thos. H. McCullough, Humboldt; ——, Petaluma; J. H. Hudson, Suisun City; D. M. McReunells, Shasta; Joseph Pindell, Shasta; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V.I., per J. B. Starkey.

A letter from Chambersburg, Pa., June 17, speaking of the rebel invasion of that town, says: "As the rebel rear-guard were passing the large warehouse of Messrs. Oaks & Linn, containing some 500 barrels of flour and other valuable property, they entered the building and fired it, but some of our citizens being on the watch, rushed in and extinguished the flames—some twelve barrels of flour being partly consumed, the fire almost having reached the roof. In their haste they were not able to take all their arms with them taken from our citizens, a great many of which they broke and twisted by beating them upon the curbstones. At their camp it was evident that they had left in a hurry, as meat partly cooked was left on the fire. During their stay among us, all the negroes that could be found were carried off by them; even children of four years of age were carried behind the soldiers on their horses, their parents having to leave them and make their escape to the grain fields and other places of refuge. Free men and women of color, raised in our town, were driven before the cavalry like cattle, while little children astride the horses clung to their riders to retain their seats. By this raid the farmers have lost nearly all their horses.

We would again remind our readers that the Rev. T. Starr King will lecture at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on Tuesday evening next.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA

NO. IV.

Dr. E. R. Johnson.

This gentleman is, perhaps, the best educated colored man of his age in California. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., of Puritanic and Quaker origin, claiming descent from the Indian, African and Caucasian races. His father, Richard Johnson, fought in the Revolutionary war, was captured by the British, and was confined, we believe, in that American bastile, the New York Sugar-house: he is favorably noticed in William C. Nell's work, "The Colored Heroes of the Revolution." Like most all the New Bedford men, Richard Johnson was a whaler: they take to the water as naturally as a duck, it is their destiny, and at the close of the war the young soldier of the Revolution pursued the avocation of his ancestors: he followed the sea many years, filling with honor and profit every position on ship board, from cabin boy to captain. On retiring from that arduous profession, he established a mercantile business in New Bedford, which he continued until his death, and to which his sons succeeded.

Ezra Rothschild Johnson is now between 45 and 50 years of age: he received an Academic education in New Bedford, where he obtained all the educational advantages for which the New England seminaries are so renowned. After finishing his course of studies, he was apprenticed to Mr. James Forten, the well-known sail-maker of Philadelphia, with whom he continued his friendly relations during the life of that gentlman.

Dr. Johnson has led an eventful, stirring life. During the disastrous riots of 1834, when the colored people of New York, Philadelphia, and other places were mobbed, their houses pillaged, their property destroyed, their churches and public buildings burned and their lives endangered, the residence of Mr. Forton was threatened by an infuriated mob, eager for spoil, and anxious to inflict injury on such a prominent and patrotic colored man: the apprentice of Mr. Forten volunteered to defend his home and family. Young Johnson, throwing aside the Quaker principles in which he had been educated by a loving and pious mother, armed himself with all the ardor of his revolutionary sire, to protect from ravage and devastation the family and property of his master.

On the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, he returned to New Bedford, where he opened a sail loft and continued in that business several years, after which he joined his father in the mercantile business.

His first public essay was in 1837, when he delivered an address before the Young Men's Wilberforce Debating Society, a Literary Institution of New Bedford, composed of colored men. He has always been an ardent supporter of the political principles of the Liberty party; he was their candidate for Senator to the General Assembly of Massachusetts, in 1840, and received the entire support of that party. The African Colonization Society, during its palmiest days, found in him a strenuous opposer in the press and on the platform, and all schemes of Colonization or expatriation have always received his hearty denunciation.

He was among the first emigrants to California who crossed the Isthmus. He left New York in 1849, and arrived here after a tedious passage of nearly four months. Dr. Johnson always had a penchant for the study of medicine; he had pursued it as a recreation, and during his first residence in California, ('49 to '51) he made the knowledge he had obtained, available. Prior to leaving New York, he had shipped a cargo of goods, via Cape Horn, and while waiting their arrival here, he followed his original occupation of sail-making, and also practiced medicine. When his goods arrived he engaged in mercantile business, and was eminently successful.

He soon turned his attention to land speculation, and is probably the oldest owner of real estate among the colored people in this city. He purchased land in 1849 which he still owns.

Fearless when battling for rights and in the maintenance of principles, he advocacated the freedom of the slave, the universal rights of mankind, and the enfranchisement of his race, before large religious assemblages in the early days of San Francisco. During his first residence in California he made many friends, among whom were the late James King of William, Charles D Cushman, Esq., now deputy collector of this port, and others: those who are living he retains their friendship until the present day.

He only remained in this country about two years, and returned home in 1851. He was the first colored person who obtained a cabin passage from this port; it was through the introduction of Gen. McDougall, now U. S Senator, to Captain Pearson, then commanding the steamer Oregon. On the Isthmus, he was translator for his fellow-passengers in transactions with the natives and in purchasing provisions, &c., while on transit. The steamer from Aspinwall to New York, stopping at Kingston, Jamaica, he visited that place, and was introduced to the Hon. Edward Jordan (since Mayor of that place,) and other distinguished gentlemen, by whom he was kindly received, and treated with great cordiality.

After his return home, his desire for medical knowledge revived, and he pursued a course of medical studies under Charles Baunschedt, M. D., a Prussian physician of considerable reputation.

His interest for his people had not abated by his residence in foreign climes. The infamous fugitive slave bill had recently become a law. N. Bedford and Nantucket were well known as places of refuge for fugitives from southern bondage—they had received an hospitable welcome in those places; the sea-girt, iron-bound shores of New England offered them an asylum from the thraldom they had so long endured; many of them had acquired property, had reared families, and were respected for their industry and upright conduct; fears were entertained that attempts would be made to enforce the law in those places; to drag from their homes and families those who had sought refuge in their midst from tyranny and oppression. A public meeting was held in New Bedford, on which occasion Dr. Johnson offered resolutions which called upon colored persons to oppose the enforcement of that odious enactment, to arm themselves, and if assailed by the slave-catchers, to shoot them down; if the courts did not decide it was justifiable homicide, it was better to suffer imprisonment, or even death itself, than endure the horrors of slavery on a cotton or sugar plantation. The resolutions were so bold and emphatic, assuming so much defiance, that they caused considerable consternation, but, being ably supported by the doctor and others, they were finally adopted. In 1860, he was elected by acclamation a member of the N. B. Lyceum, a literary institution which had previously refused to sell colored persons tickets of admission to their lectures. When the war broke out he presided at a public meeting of the colored citizens of New Bedford, held in the City Hall, at which resolutions were passed, offering their services to the Governor.

After an absence of ten years he returned to this country in 1861. He was treated with great respect, and on the ship from Panama, the ship's surgeon being absent, he prescribed for several of the passengers. Since his return here, he has applied himself to the practice of his profession.

As a writer, Dr. Johnson is terse and vigorous, as his contributions to the columns of the Appeal and other periodicals evince. During his first residence in this city he was the Californian correspondent for the New Bedford *Standard:* he has also contributed to the *Ahened American*, *Frederick Douglass's Paper*, the *Anglo-African*, the *Liberator*, and other journals. The Doctor is not a graceful writer; he abounds more in strength of thought and originality of ideas than in beauty of expression, or poetic diction: he is an eloquent speaker, as those who have heard him at Hays's Park, Tuckers Hall, and other places in this city will testify.

His complexion shows his unmixed origin: he is of large frame but not robust: of billious, nervous temperament, easy manners, and of quiet gentlemanly bearing, a calm logical reasoner, and a good talker.

He is a loving husband and a fond father: he was an affectionate, dutiful son: he often in his public speeches refers to his mother, who was an exemplary woman, and a consistent practical Christian, and it is to her counsel and training that he owes his present position in life.

July 15, 1863. C.

N. B.—Our next subject will be a gentleman who is well known in California, and who is as highly esteemed for his energy and in public life, as he is for his social and domestic qualities. C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Lewiston, June 22d, 1863.

Mr. Editor—With much pleasure, I embrace a few passing moments, pending my "hours of idleness," to transmit to you a few thoughts induced by the many passing events, which may be regarded as "throwing their shadows before." I must digress from my wonted course to make a correction in my last letter. I stated that the Dalles was in Idaho Territory: that was an error on my part. Having commenced my letter while aboard the steamer, bound down to Celilo, *en route* for the Dalles, I finished my letter in the last named city. Being quite ill at the time, my mind was confused, hence the mistake. Next day, when I came to thoughtfulness, I sent a second letter correcting the error. Since that time I have had the pleasure of receiving three copies of your invaluable paper, (the Appeal.) Finding no correction, I came to the conclusion, that either my letter miscarried or that it was one of those blunders that occur among verdant writers, that was excusable. I think, sir, the error came more from the supreme contempt I entertain for some of the denizens of the State of Oregon, allowing honorable exceptions to the rule, than anything else.

Mr. Editor, to reaume my chain: the city of Lewiston is situated at the confluence of Clear and Snake Rivers, the Clear running into the Snake river at an angle of 45 degrees, giving the city the form of an irregular pentagon mountain, the background and three sides of the figure the Clear river, and the Snake two sides, making the phase 5 sides. This city, like all others, can boast of the early days of '61 and '62, when fortunes were made and lost in a day, and when, like a rushlight, a city leaped into existence, peopled, housed and fortuned, in one year. It also has had its dark days. Several houses show that the reign of terror held carnival in those days. They are all gone; quietude reigns, order and peace abounds, but with them business is slack, city depopulated; the cause can be told in a few words. A new Eldorado is found, and the busy thousands march on to form new cities, covering the vast Territory, until the far-off West shall shake glad hands with the East. What caused this magic working—this general "pomp and circumstance?" It is the hand of the busy gold-hunters. But, alas, how few of the million seekers have "Midas's" touch? For the many I do not complain. God, in his wisdom has planned, and no earthly philosopher can comprehend His infinite wisdom. There is one thing that we do know, that the desire for gold has done more to develope the resources of the territories than any bounty the Government could offer. Then the city of Lewiston has gone into History. Henceforth she will do a fine sturdy business, like many cites of California, and rejoice one of these days in being the capital of Idaho State instead of Territory.

Since my last I had the pleasure of going out to Fort Lapawai, about ten miles from Lewiston. I saw from 3000 to 4000 Indians, who had gathered together by order of the Indian Agent, to make a treaty with the Nez Perces Indians. Lawyer, (the cognomen given to one of the chiefs,) is up to many of the tricks of small politicians, and is an easy tool in the hands of designing men. He is the great mouthpiece of the Indians of his nation, though he has to confer with the other chiefs of his nation and report. Many of his points are well taken, and would do credit to men claiming higher qualifications. It is a solemn sight to behold the gray-haired, wrinkle-faced old men and women, with trembling limbs tottering towards the grave, bespeaking that their earthly race is almost run. Next the young warriors stand before you, erect, with a smile of contempt for things in general transpiring around them. Then you have the young women, children and infants, seated upon the ground, or standing at the doors of their wigwams Sadness marks many of their countenances, and yet with a pride that misfortune humbleth not, from souls enshrined in the freedom vouchsafed by God to all mankind, whether white, black or red. The council continued some three weeks, and is now over. The treaty is made, and by this move the Indians go further back, to make room for civilization. "God save the mark!" But "so mote it be."

I had forgotten to inform you that I was indebted to my friend Detter, the agent, for your paper. He, also, kindly furnished me with a horse, and accompanied me. After making a ride around Fort Lapawai, we returned to Lewiston.

You would do well to send your paper to Placerville, Boise, to Mr. George Harris, as you will find very many of your subscribers in that direction. Your paper is the only comfort we have, to pass away the sad evening moments. The Pacific Appeal is quite a fixture, and soon will be indispensable. It is to us, in this far-off Territory, like the *Union* and *Bulletin* to the whites. I have had the pleasure of giving a copy to several gentlemen of the dominant race who expressed great surprise at the amount of intelligence contained in its columns.

Amongst the many gents that gave gone to Boise, are Mr. Samuel Curry and Mr. Wilson, from Florence; Detter, and Bonner, and Prime, from Lewiston; Lee and Brown, from Celilo, and about 50 from the Dalles, Oregon. In fact, I never saw so many colored men striking out at gold hunting before, in so short a time. This speaks well for our young men. May others follow. More anon. J. G. Wilson.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Camp Babbit, Visalia, Tulare co., '63.

Mr. Editor—The Fourth was celebrated here in grand style—a parade in the day and a fine ball in the evening. I did not see any pleasure. My thoughts were with our brothers and friends in the East. I thought that, perhaps, whilst all here were enjoying themselves, that, on that day, death and destruction was prevailing in some part of the seat of war; perhaps that, whilst we were firing the national salute at sunrise, our armies at home were using their powder to a better advantage. And the news of the evening tells me that my thoughts were right. Meade has been successful; Grant has taken Vicksburg, and, in short, the Fourth of this year has been to the nation one it never ought to forget; one, I hope, that will give a death-blow to this rebellion, and establish us as freemen and citizens—one that will wipe out the stain of our incapability of becoming soldiers. I hope the news will come that our people were the first to the charge, and that they did their duty, firmly and manfully. I heard an aspirant for an office which he failed to get, express himself lately thus, though I know it is of little use to listen to such men: "A negro is a good man to advance with, but a poor one to retreat with." Well, sir, I wanted to tell him that I hoped that the word "retreat" was not known to us; that as long as "forward" was the order, it was all that we would ask. Glory and honor are in the front,—cowardice, shame and disgrace lurk in the rear. Always give us that post of honor, and we will show those scollers of negro equality that we can maintain it. Just such men as the one above quoted have been the cause of this war, and now that it has arrived to the point that it calls all, black and white, all that can, to strike a blow for the good old flag, they are the first to come out and say that the negro is not capable, his diseased brain will not allow him to become a man; if we allow him to fight our battles, he will expect great things. In the meantime, if they ever refer to me for an answer, I will tell them this, that all we want is our rights; after we have helped them fight their battles, let them give us our citizenship, our freedom, in short, acknowledge us as men, and it is all we will crave.

I did not mean to write so much when I took up my pen, but listening to what I do every day, when I get to writing to you, I hardly know when to stop. The town is all excitement this evening over the news. Guns are firing, and all are rejoicing. Well, all I can say to our good old flag is, God bless it!

"Long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave,
Yours, John H. Dickson, Jr.

Arabian Maxim.—Death is nearer to us than the eyelid to the eye.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Company A, California Colored Volunteers.

In our answer to several enquiries in reference to the numbers, materials and prospects of this Company, and also what inducements, as regards promotion, protection, &c., are offered to colored soldiers, we are authorized to make the following statement:

Company A, C. C. V., now numbers about 50 men; at least two-thirds are able-bodied men, and are anxious to be engaged in active service in the field of war: of the balance, some may be rejected on account of age, some for physical incapacity; and others may not be able to leave California, if we should be ordered East as soon as we anticipate. We have telegraphed to Gov. Andrew, offering our services as a portion of the Massachusetts contingent, and we are daily expecting an answer; if accepted, we will be immediately enrolled, quartered and subsisted, and pay will commence; we will then be prepared to receive volunteers from the interior.

Colored soldiers will receive the same pay, emoluments, privileges and protection as white soldiers. A general order has been issued that colored soldiers in the Union army must be considered as belligerents by the enemy, and if captured, and not allowed the comity, nor treated with the courtesy of prisoners of war, retaliatory measures will be used.

Company officers, when competent individuals can be found, will be colored men, or such as the company may select. Field, or regimental officers, to be white men, for the present; but there is no doubt that, when colored men prove their efficiency, they will be promoted to commands in their own regiments.

W. H. Hall,
A. Ferguson,
P. A. Bell,
Correspond'g Committee, Co. A, C. C. Vols.
San Francisco, July 16, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Shasta, July 13, 1863.

Mr. Editor—Having been in receipt of your valuable journal for the last nine months, and perused its columns with much interest, I have not yet seen any communication from this burgh. Although far removed from the busy haunts of trade and commerce, we are not insensible to the importance of passing events, especially the great change the existing rebellion has, and will continue to make, in our social and political status.

If you should receive the proceedings of a meeting held in this place, July 11th, you will perceive that the fire of patriotism burns with inextinguishable effulgence in the bosoms of our people.

There is not much local news of interest to communicate; we had a divorce case before the June term. More anon, from

Amigo.

Fort Humboldt, Cal., July 13, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I send you the names of two new subscribers to the Appeal, for 3 months, the A. A. A. G. of this district and the colonel commanding. I have not succeeded as well as I would like to, that is, to get them to subscribe for one year; however, if I am about them at the expiration of the above term, I will try to let them do somewhat for the "colored community." Much talking has to be done to persuade the members of the "favored class," and that I will do. You will please address their papers separately. T. H. McC.

African Soldiers at Milliken's Bend.

The battle at Milliken's Bend turns out a more sanguinary affair than was at first supposed. It occurred on Saturday and Sunday, 6th and 7th June. The Union forces were under the command of a colonel of Iowa Volunteers, supposed to be the 23d; the rebels were under Gen. Henry McCulloch, brother of Ben McCulloch.

The approach of the rebels, momentarily expected—and prepared for as well as the limited supply of ammunition and arms would permit—at last became apparent. Pickets thrown out for the purpose, came in saying an immense army was coming. The commander sent out detachments of white troops to repel their approach, detailing a regiment of negroes to act as reserves, the orders being, if the white troops could not stem the current, to fall back upon the support of the colored troops, and then unitedly oppose the advance until no longer able to withstand the men brought against

them. This programme, in a measure, was most promptly carried out. The troops advanced, met the enemy, engaged him in force and with effect, with musketry; and, as the Colonel had anticipated, found that their strength was not adequate to the undertaking, being greatly outnumbered by the rebels. But both fought for an hour most stubbornly. The Iowa troops were loth to retreat at all and obtain the support of their colored reserves, and the loss on the Confederate side, said to have been 100 in this early affray, attests their valor and efficacy. But the rebels pressed our men gradually back, in good order, however, until the blacks were reached, when they came in with a will; the spirits of the outnumbered Iowans were raised, they rallied, they stood their ground; the negroes came up with volley after volley, delivered with good effect and rapidity; and after a short battle, in which the blacks lost a number—but the rebels more—the Confederates fell back, finally broke, and retreated in disorder. The Union forces were in too small number to pursue, and had no cannon with which to cut up their then rear guard, hence the retrogade was made without great loss to the enemy. After the last of the rebels had disappeared, it being night, pickets were placed, scouts sent out, and every preparation made to be ready in the event of a return of the Confederates. It was rightly supposed that, having felt their strength, as we were without guns and in small force, the enemy would not long delay a second attempt to occupy Milliken's Bend. But that was the end of the attack for that day. A steamer from below chanced to come in sight just at dusk, going to Helena. She was hailed, informed of the attack, and sent back for aid of some kind. Just at the break of day, the dark sides, huge wheel-houses, and yawning ports of the steamer Choctaw, Were discovered by the guard. Here was help indeed. With such support the garrison could never be taken without immense loss to the captors. The Choctaw took her position with reference to the point from which the rebels must necessarily attack, and remained until sunrise, awaiting in ominous silence the expected advance. The rebels advanced behind a pack of stolen mules. Their first volley was the signal for the Iowans and Colored regiments to make their appearance. They rose as though by magic from behind their protection, took deliberate aim wherever a rebel could be seen, and dropped their bullets surely and certainly into the bodies of such as were foolish enough to disclaim a shield of mule muscle, and mule bone, and yet the living line kept up a snake-like advance. When within a short distance of the works, the gunboat, until the moment partially concealed by the smoke of the battle, opened with heavy guns, sending a continuous line of ten-inch shells into the serried columns of the enemy. It was an astonisher. It was worse than the negro reserves of the previous day. It was paralyzing. To make the matter worse, the same negro regiments, taking advantage of their surprise, were again upon them, scaling the works from within, rushing down upon the mules, frightening them out of the little sense nature had endowed them with, and in turn attacking the soldiers with bayonet and clubbed musket, came the black beasm of destruction, like unto a small dark colored, mighty destructive hurricane. Rebel nerve could never withstand all of this. After a few vollies—after an ineffectual attempt to drive back the negro assailants; after imploring his men in vain to stand up to it and fight or "die in the last ditch," McCulloch if it were McCulloch—was compelled to sound the retreat, and withdraw, leaving a heap of dead men and mules lying stark upon the field. The colored regiment had thus far not met with any considerable loss. But with great lack of caution, their Colonel led them forward in pursuit of their flying foe, until they were in full range of the guns of the Choctaw, and sad to relate, a goodly number of the brave blacks, who had literally saved the fortunes of the day for the Federal arms, were cut down and instantly killed by our own shells. A signal stopped the firing as quickly as possible, but not until dreadful havoc had been made. But the rebels were most effectually whipped, and so badly crippled by loss of dead and wounded that they would not return to the attack. Our loss is put down at about 100 killed, wounded and missing during the two fights. That of the rebels was twice the number. Had it not been for the unfortunate occurrence of the Choctaw, our loss would have been very small, indeed. Over 100 dead were left by the enemy, unburied, unattended to, upon the field.—*Cor. Alta.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14.—Lee's army was withdrawn from its position around Williamsport yesterday and last night, and recrossed the Potomac by a pontoon bridge at Falling Waters and flat boats at Willimsport ferry. A portion of Pleasanton's cavalry entered Willimsport this morning, and captured a number of prisoners. Lee had previously sent over all his plunder trains, etc.

A general movement was ordered this morning, and our columns were in motion at an early hour, but found the rebel entrenchment vacated.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—A despatch from Gen. Meade, dated 3 o'clock this afternoon, says: "My cavalry now occupies Falling Waters, having overtaken and captured a brigade of infantry, 1,500 strong, two guns, and a large number of small arms. The enemy's forces are all across the Potomac."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 14th—8:30 P. M.—*To Gen. Halleck:*—My cavalry captured 500 prisoners additional to those previously reported. Gen. Pettigrew, of the Confederate Army, was killed this morning, in the attack on the rear guard, and his body is in our hands.

(Signed,) MEADE.

NEW YORK, July 15.—At noon yesterday, the rioters turned out about 5,000 strong, and attacked the Union Steam Works, corner Twenty-second street and Second Avenue. At 2 o'clock, 300 of the Police arrived. The rioters being in possession of the building, and finding escape impossible, they made an assault on the Police, who shot five of the mob. About 20 remained in the building. The rioters becoming desperate, again assaulted the Police, who killed 14 ruffians. Four were also killed and a number wounded by jumping from the second story windows. As the dead were borne from the scene, the men, women and children, ran howling through the streets in the most frantic manner.

Yesterday morning the mob gutted the house of Col. O'Brien, of the 11th New York Volunteers, who tendered their services to suppress the riot. A force of 300 policemen here charged the mob and drove rioters into the neighboring houses, the officers chasing them all over the buildings and felling them with their clubs. A detachment of the 11th Regiment reached the scene and aided in dispersing the mob. All the jewelers' stores and many brokers' offices were closed, also the Custom House and assay office. The mob fired the ferry house at the foot of Forty-second street.

Early in the morning the rioters assembled on Fifth Avenue, attacked Mayor Opdyke's house, and broke the plate glass windows. Col. Manniere and a few friends, with clubs and revolvers, checked them until they were relieved by the police and the soldiers. The mob made an onslaught on the negro dwellings on Thirty-fifth street, but fortunately the occupants had been taken for safety to the Station House. The crowd then made a charge on the Station House, but were repulsed and were finally dispersed by the millitary.

Several clothing and hat stores, and private residences were sacked last night. The mob on Staten Island sacked the Lyceum, attacked the Marine Hospital and carried off 500 muskets with ammunition.

The rioters last night visited several houses of ill-fame, on Greenwich street, burnt one, gutted another, and killed one man. The Police quickly beat off the rufians. This morning a small row occurred on Cedar street, but the Police finally dispersed the rioters.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., July 15.—Drafting in the First Ward took place to-day, and passed of without disturbance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Draft in the Fourteenth Ward, Fourth Congressional District, commenced to-day and is progressing quietly and satisfactorily.

BOSTON, July 15.—The disturbance here yesterday afternoon originated in an assault upon David Howe, who called at a house on Prince street to notify the resident that he had been drafted. Some loafers interfered and beat Howe severely. In the meantime a mob gathered, and a strong force of police were called out, when bricks, stones, and other missiles were thrown, by which the latter were injured. The mob was, however speedily quelled, and as a precautionary measure, the military were ordered under arms.

A despatch from the Secretary of War says, five of the New York regiments have been ordered home, and that the retreat of Lee is a rout, with a much larger loss than than was at first supposed. He also confirms the news from Charleston.

WILLIAMSPORT, Md., July 14.—The rebels commenced to retreat yesterday morning, the infantry crossing on the pontoon at Falling Waters. The wagons and artillery crossed at the fords below. The river is not so high as reported. The rebel fortifications in front of here were but temporary affairs, and as their line was long, could be easily carried by assault. The people here say the rebels feared attack yesterday.

The surrender of Port Hudson was made on the 8th by Major General Gardner, and formal possession was taken of the rebel works on the morning of the 9th. The surrender was unconditional. There had been no general engagement for some days previous to the surrender, all firing having ceased excepting our artillery, which was occasionally replied to by the Confederates.

The rebels are said to have had no beef at the time of the surrender, mule meat have been dealt out for some days. They had an abundance of corn to sustain the garrison for a few weeks longer.

The magazines contained a large supply of powder, but a small quantity of shot and shell. The number of prisoners is variously estimated at from 7,000 to 12,000 men. There are 60 pieces of artillery in the various batteries along the river, and in the rear of the place, many of them being of very large calibre.

Nothing is definitely known in regard to Sherman's movements. The latest accounts are that he was still pursuing, Johnson keeping out of the way.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Vallandigham arrived at the Clifton House, Canada, this morning.

The Governor of Nagasaki, in Japan, has promised the British Consul to give timely notice of any declaration of war; but at the same time, he said that the Princes and their followers had collected near Nagasaki, and might commence hostilities at any time without notice.

The British Admiral Kuper had sent to Shanghai for 1,000 troops, but his demand was refused.

It is rumored that the Tycoon was collecting troops to resist the Daimois, or nobles, who determined to drive out the foreigners.

There was to be another extension of the time for an answer to the 28th of May.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The rioters to-day burned several houses in the Second Avenue, and killed some negroes. The riot in the Third Avenue threatens to be extensive. The police and military are hotly engaged, the latter firing on the mob, and occasionally using bayonets. At three o'clock this afternoon the mob entered the alley in the rear of Twenty-eighth street and Second Avenue, in which 15 negro families resided. They burst open the houses and found some unfortunates, who wore badly beaten. The lane from Twenty-seventh street was also entered, and cruelties of the worst kind were perpetrated on the blacks. A crowd surrounded the gas works at the foot of Fourteenth street, smashed the windows and severely beat several persons. The military, however, soon obtained possession of the works and drove the assailants off. The Hudson River Railroad Company have commenced relaying the track, with gunboats in the river to protect the laborers from the mob.

NEW YORK July 15.—Quite a serious riot occurred on Staten Island, last night, the mob hunting negroes, but really bent on plunder. Several houses of negroes were burnt, the occupants fleeing. Six negroes were killed, the railroad depot at Vanderbilt's landing burned, drinking shops gutted, and a perfect reign of terror prevailed. No private dwellings were molested, although threats were made against citizens then arming. Detachments of the 8th Regulars, with two howitzers, are being sent down to quell the disturbance.

Mayor Opdyke recommends the immediate proclamation of martial law. Gov. Seymour opposes it.

Two negroes were killed this afternoon—one on Pier No. 4, the other in Washington street. The colored people are fleeing from the city in all directions.

The rioters proceeded to Thirty-third street and erected a barricade of wagons across Thirty-third street and Sixth Avenue. Some hundreds of negro women and children were allowed to escape, but none of the colored men, The buildings occupied by colored people were set on fire with the intention of burning the colored men in them. At last accounts the military had arrived at the scene of outrage and a fight has probably occurred.

The *N. Y. Tribune* says: It is evidently manifest that the whole affair was concocted on Sunday by a few wire-pulers, who after they saw the ball fairly in motion very prudently kept in the background. The number of men who first started on this career of violence probably did not exceed three score.

☞ Owing to the importance of the news, we have been compelled to crowd out a number of advertisements this week.

MARRIED.

In Petaluma, July 10, by the Rev. T. R. Taylor, NEWEL BENEDICT to Miss ROSETTE BURNS, both of Tomales, Marin co.

DIED.

In Sacramento City, June 9, LANGDON THOMPSON, in the 22d year of his age.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 22d inst., in the Scott st. Hall. Business of vital importance will be brought forward. All are invited to attend.
By order. JAMES BROWN, Chairman of Committee.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE SISTERS OF Charity, No. 1, are requested to attend a special meeting, on MONDAY EVENING, 20th inst., as business of importance will come before the society. By order of the C. M.
MARY L. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CALIFORNIA CONTRABAND Relief Association will hold their meeting on MONDAY EVENING, July 20, 1863, in Scott st. Hall, at 9 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.
T. M. D. WARD, President.
J. B. SANDERSON, Sec'y.

LECTURE.

ON TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 21ST, IN the Powell st. A. M. E. Church, by the Rev. Thos. Starr King, for the benefit of the Pastor of the Third Baptist Church. Subject—The Patriotic and Humorous Poetry of Hosea Bigelow.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cts.

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MINING STOCK.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE BAY City Gold, Silver and Copper; Golden Gate G. S. and C.; Clayton District, Mount Diablo; Leander County G. and S., Reese River, N. T., and other profitable Mining Companies.
P. A. BELL, No. 622 Battery st.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the
RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,
with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call.
ISAAC DIXSON.

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.
MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.
A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 17.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 69.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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James Nichols, Sacramento City.
Albert D. Berghart "
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
J. E. Smith, Yreka.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
Wm. Smith, San Jose.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Wm. W. Rich, Oakland.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Elijah Booth, " "
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
Joseph S. Hatton, Napa.
Peter Johnson, Placerville.
Stephen Ball, Coloma.
William Holmes, Oroville.
James H. Hudson, Suisun City.
Lewis G. Green, Los Angeles.
Isaac Flood, San Antonio.
Robert H. Small, Coulterville.
James Moody, Jackson, Amador Co.
Chas. G. Hawkins, Butter Creek, "
W. McKuen, Michigan Bar.
L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
John C. Mortimore, Aurora, Mono co.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity county.
David McReynolds, Shasta.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Wm. Payne, Virginia City, N. T.
James R. Brown, Carson City, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, Gew Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.
☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

THE 54TH REGIMENT.—We are informed that a circle of young ladies are exerting themselves to procure a suitable flag for the Massachusetts 54th (colored) regiment. Communications for the Committee may be addressed to Miss Addie Howard, 40 Poplar street, or to Miss Mary Louise Lockley, 31 Garden street.—*Boston Transcript*

A Kentukcy "lady," named Clark, stopping at Windsor, Canada, with a slave girl who accompanied her, beat the "chattel" with a stick. The conacquence was that she lost her servant, and was taken before a police court, which held her to bail to answer for assault and battery.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Proclamation.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the Army and Navy of the United States victories on the land and on the sea, so signal and effective, as to furnish reasonable grounds for augumented confidence that our Union of these States will be sustained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently restored. But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifices of life, limb, health and liberty, incurred by brave, loyal, and patriotic citizens. While domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements, it is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do appoint THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, to be observed as a Day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer. I invite the people of the United States to assemble in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he hath done in the Nation's behalf; and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has been produced, and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion—to change the hearts of the insurgents—to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our entire land all those who through the vicissitude of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate; and finally to lead the whole Nation; through the path of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and Fraternal Peace.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 15th day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 88th year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

In the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, of June 21, we find the following:

Colored Troops.

HON. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington:—On behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia and its vicinity, the undersigned respectfully request you to to issue the proper authorization for immediately raising three Regiments of Volunteers of colored men, from this part of Pennsylvania for the war. The undersigned are happy to be able to state that, in their judgment, such action on your part would be gladly welcomed and earnestly sustained by a vast majority of their loyal fellow-citizens, and that the invitation to volunteer for the defence of the Union would be responded to with zeal and alacrity by the colored men of Pennsylvania.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest that should you conclude to issue the instruction which they urge, that you order Fort Mifflin, or some other suitable place, to be prepared for the reception of the volunteers as fast as they may enlist; that none but colored non-commissioned officers, be allowed to canvass for recruits, and that no individual, no clique nor distinct set of politicians be exclusively intrusted with this matter. It is the whole people who urge this action, and all classes should be charged with its support. Finally, the undersigned assure you that they are willing to undertake the collection of whatsoever funds may be necessary to defray extraordinary expenses for recruiting not allowed by the Government, and in every honorable and disinterested way give their hearty efforts towards raising these regiments of colored men for the war.

Leaving the whole question of officering these recruits to you, with no suggestions on that head, the undersigned solicit an early decision to this memorial.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1863.

The above circular, is signed by nearly 300 of the most prominent citizens, merchants, lawyers, doctors, army officers, etc. Among whom, are, Thos. Webster, Daniel Smith, Jr., Chas. Gibbons, Horace Binney, Jr., Morton McMichael, Saunders Lewis, W. D. Lewis, W. D. Kelly, J. M. McKim, Geo. D. Wetherill, John M. Butler, John S. Newbold, John F. Meiggs, M. D., Chas. Wurtz, M. D., J. C. Morris, M. D., Chas. Gilpin, Cadwallader Biddle, Chas. Watson, Geo. Watson, J. G. Hollingsworth, G. H. Crossman, U. S. A., N. Boyd, U. S. A., Alex. Murphy, Col. 21st Reg't. P. M., T. Altemus, S. E. Caldwell & Co., A. W. Little & Co., Craig T. Ritchie, Morton McMichael, Jr., J. R. Fry, James T. Furness, Geo. A. Coffey, C. F. Norton, Chas. T. Yerkes, W. H. Ashhurst.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1863.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Esq.—The petition of the citizens of Philadelphia for authority to raise three regiments of colored volunteers has been received by this Department, and the proper orders have been issued for raising the troops. The views of the Department will be explained to you by Major Stearns.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gov. Curtin's Proclamation.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Andrew G Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion and an army of rebels is approaching our borders. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling upon the State for fifty thousand men. I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and do invoke them to raise in their might and rush to the rescue in this hour of imminent peril. The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount of all matters of mere expediency and all questions of local interest. All ties, social and political, all ties of a personal and partisan character, sink by comparison into insignificance. It is now to be determined by deeds and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command, is now apparent. Our only defense rests upon the determined action of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

I therefore call on all the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organizations, and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country; who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their revolutionary fathers, and to feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country.

Forbidding Colored Persons from Enlisting in other States.

THE COLORED PEOPLE CALLED UPON BY THE GOVERNOR TO FURNISH TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, June 14th.—The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, June 13, 1863.
General Orders No. 43.]

Whereas, Information has been received from the War Department that the State will receive credit for all enlistment of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State and are mustered into organizations elsewhere it is ordered—

1. All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania, otherwise than under the authority of the War Department.

2. The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

3. All magistrates, District Attorneys and officers of the Commonwealth are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this general order, and particularly all persons, their aiders and abettors, who, under any pretended authority, shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery or company to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, except under the authority of the War Department to recruits in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice.

By order. A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj. Gen. P. M.

The *Dispatch* also contains an account of a public meeting held, composed of white persons, the proceedings of which were as follows:

The Formation of Colored Troops.

On Friday evening, June 21st, a meeting was held at Sansome Street Hall, Phila., for the purpose of appointing an Executive Committee to superintend the recruiting of colored regiments. Col. George H. Crossman was called to the Chair, and Henry Samuel was appointed Secretary.

The following is the speech of Col. Geo. H. Crossman, made upon the occasion:

Gentlemen:—The object of this meeting is to select and organize a committee to aid in raising black regiments in Philadelphia. Recently a memorial, numerously signed, was forwarded from this city to the Secretary of War, requesting him to authorize the enlistment of colored troops here. The Secretary responded favorably, and an officer has been assigned to the duty of superintending the recruiting of them.

This meeting, as I understand, is to aid in the matter; and although but few are here, yet I feel it to be a high honor to preside amongst so intelligent a class of gentlemen, and in behalf of a cause so just and noble as that we all have in view.

The common prejudice against the negro is the result of education. Philadelphians tells us "that man is the creature of habit and education," and I believe it, having myself been a slave owner—of a few servants only—and being deeply prejudiced against the negro. If any man, ten years ago, had proposed to me to recruit black men for the army, I should have laughed at the idea; but now I am convinced the black will fight for freedom, and that he has a heart as warm and as humane, and brave as any of our countrymen. Prejudice has long existed against the manly and fighting qualities of the blacks, even in our navy, in which many of them have always been employed.

Many years since a distinguished naval officer, since deceased, told me that "the negroes made good soldiers, but it would not do to trust them at the guns, as they would not stand fire."

Recent events have shown this to be an error. At Port Hudson, I am told, notwithstanding the general prejudice against them, after the brilliant assault upon the enemy, by which they lost more than 300

from one Regiment, such was the admiration excited by their daring and brilliant charge that our troops hurrahed and cheered, and immediately fraternized with them.

I am satisfied they will, under proper instruction, make good soldiers; and I doubt not that they are yet to play a most important part in this war for freedom. There is no such prejudice in Europe against the black troops. England, France and Spain have all used them, and why not ourselves, particularly since, under the circumstances, they form so important an element of power in the hands of our rebel enemies? If rightly used, and properly appreciated by the Government, they will become the *club of Hercules* in crushing this unholy and vile rebellion. Let us, then, take the negro by the hand, and at last acknowledge his common humanity. Let us teach and instruct him in the manly duties of the soldier, and, my word for it, he will not be ungrateful.

On motion, the following Executive Committee was appointed to superintend and pay the expenses of recruiting colored troops:

Thos. Webster, W. H. Ashhurst, E. Randolph, N. B. Browne, A. E. Borie, Wm. D. Kelly, George H. Boker, J. Miller McKim, Caleb H. Needles, William R. Wistar, Thos. Megear, Henry Samuels, Henry C. Howell, B. F. Reimer, George T. Thorn, Enoch R. Hutchinson, William M. Tilghman, A. H. Franciscus, Cadwalader Biddle, Samuel S. White, William P. Stotesbury, George M. Conarroe, George Turner, Jr., John McAllister, Abraham Baker, A. G. Cattell.

Mr. Thomas Webster made a few remarks, and spoke in reference to establishing a camp in the vicity of Philadelphia for colored recruits. The meeting then adjourned.

A Child of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Thomas Sims—the first fugitive slave sent back from Boston under the Fugitive Slave Law—has again escaped into liberty. This time he will not be sent back? nor would his rebel master venture to set his own foot upon the free soil which now furnishes an asylum for his slave. The times have changed.

After Sims was returned to Savannah, his master sent him to Vicksburg to work as a bricklayer. His wife was hired for service upon a plantation near that city. When the siege began, he determined to escape. Selecting a few trusty companions, he took a boat, with his wife and child, and rowed down the river. The night was moonlight, and there was great risk of discovery, but the hand of Providence drew a cloud over the moon as the voyagers passed the rebel batteries. The party met with no accident, and are now safe in Boston.

In regard to matters at Vicksburg, Sims states that the rebel army is upon short rations, and in a terrible condition. He confirms the statement of a correspondent from Vicksburg that two whole regiments had recently made arrangements to revolt and allow the Federals to enter the place, but their plans were discovered, the ringleaders shot, and the soldiers set to work with the negroes upon the fortifications.

He also states that soldiers of the rebel army have been shot for expression of the wish that the war might come to an end, even if it resulted in the triumph of the North. Upon suspicion of peace sentiments both citizens and soldiers have been imprisoned. The country for miles had been swept of provisions, and even these had been exhausted.—*N. Y. Independent.*

General Grant, in an interview with a gentleman from Chicago, in answer to a question about taking Vicksburg, said: "I can take it in an hour; but in making an immediate attack, I would sacrifice the lives of many valuable men, whereas there is not, in my estimation, any occasion for such a sacrifice. The enemy is completely surrounded, and are short of both provisions and ammunition. They are losing from eighty to one hundred every day by desertion, and I am not at all apprehensive of the result consequent upon an attack in my rear. Mr force is adequate either to whip the rebels by force of arms, or by starvation. I prefer the latter course, inasmuch as it demoralizes their army, and does not decimate mine.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

J. H. Hudson, Suisun; Sanford A. Taylor, San Rafael; Thos. H. McCollough, City; A. D. Bergbart, Sacramento; Isaac Banks, Grass Valley; Mrs. E. Wright, Portland, O; Anonymous, City; Wm. Holmes, Oroville.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1863.

Citizenship.

The *Evening Journal* has lately devoted itself to "blowing the horn" of the peace party, whose doctrines are opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation, opposition to the war or any policy of the Administration, opposition to the enlistment of colored men as soldiers, &c. Like all the secession papers it strongly adheres to the exploded political ideas and opinions delivered, some years ago, in the Dred Scott case, by Chief Justice Taney, when the satelites of the pro-slavery power were in the zenith of their glory. It devotes nearly a column and a half of fallacious reasoning, in Thursday's issue, to the endeavor to refute the comprehensive and able opinion of Attorney General Bates on Citizenship, an opinion which is acquiesced in by most of the learned jurists of the age, and accepted as one of the wise and practicable principles of the Administration. The *Journal*, falling into the lukewarm, anti-republican, Copperhead views of the effete would-be "democratic leaders" of the day, like all the secession papers devoted to the doctrines of Jeff Davis and his confederacy, says:

Mr. Bates, United States Attorney General, has been endeavoring, by a lengthy opinion, to fasten an impression that negroes are citizens of the United States, and hence, entitled to all the privileges and immunities of all other citizens. The attempt, coming as it does from a member of Lincoln's cabinet, shows that the party in power are looking forward to the time when the black race shall, by means of legislative action, be permitted to exercise the elective franchise. It is presumed that Mr. Bates' opinion is approved by his colleagues He has spoken publicly. Not one of them has dissented in the same way. Hence, we may safely assume, that they are unanimous. Mr. Bates very ingeniously makes the word *citizen*, and the word *subject*, synonomous terms, and attempts to support it by the authority of General Jackson. It seems singular that Mr. Bates should quote the slaveholder to support a principle, or doctrine, that would destroy his rights of property. It is more singular that Mr. Bates should rely upon the authority of an honest man, who detested and hated the party that has, unfortunately for the people of America, attained power. It is also singular that Mr. Bates places the negro above the white race, in all cases where the latter has not been fortunate on being born on the soil. It is the first time any public man has dared announce that the place of a man's birth shall be *prima facie* evidence of his intelligence and capability to be a good citizen. It is the first time any public man has declared, in terms, that a white American citizen is not quite elevated to the standard of the negro race. The object to be accomplished is to place the negro on a political equality with the white race.

In the same article, it also says:

A recent occurrence in British Columbia shows that they may aspire to office; and events, which have happened in our country within the last two years, indicate that large numbers of white men are willing to assist their black brothers.

And again it says:

Mr. Bates assumes, however, that a citizenship, for protection, carries political privileges; and his attempt to confound a right with a privilege, raises a suspicion that he is moved by a sinster motive, prejudicial to white men. At present, the army contains over 100,000 blacks, and under the enlistment system, as practiced, there will be double the number in less than six months. Was Mr. Bates' opinion predicated upon the fact that the armed negroes might be used as a political engine? Will his opinion be followed by Congressional action, declaring all negroes that are or have been serving in the army shall be admitted, by law, to all the *privileges* and immunities of citizens? Is the Constitution to be altered to accomplish an object that seems nearest to the souls of the party in power? Mr. Bates' opinion was uncalled for, unless it was intended for a leader to notify the party, and pave the way for future action.

We think the *Evening Journal* could better devote its editorial talents to informing its readers, among other things pertaining to a sound patriotism and essential to a correct public sentiment, that Jeff Davis and his confederates are more inimical to the welfare of the nation, and far more dangerous enemies to the rights of the people and the wholesome action of the Federal Government, than are the loyal free people of color to whom the Government has honorably restored some of their most valued civil privileges.

The Hosea Biglow Poems.

Rev. T. Starr King lectured in the A. M. E. Church on Stockton st., last Tuesday evening, upon the Humorous and Patriotic Poetry of Hosea Biglow. The audience was one of the largest and most refined that has assembled among us for several years, the occasion being for the benefit of Rev. Thos Howell, Pastor of the Third Baptist Church. There was present a representation of nearly every denomination in the city, white and colored. The Church was brilliantly lighted. The choir enlivened the assemblage by singing one or two beautiful anthems, before the time of commencing.

In the early portion of the address Mr. King gave a history of the poems that pass under the name of "Hosea Biglow." They are written by James Russell Lowell, Professor in Cambridge University, Mass., and one of the early and persistent friends of the Anti-Slavery movement.

The first verses under this title were published in the Boston *Courier*, in 1846, when that paper was edited by Joseph T. Buckingham. Mr. Lowell criticised and condemned the Mexican war, and the pro-slavery policy of Polk's Administration, in a series of these poems, written, as he pretended, by Hosea Biglow, of Jaalam, Mass., and Birdofredum Sawin, who enlisted for the Mexican campaign and wrote home his views of that country and of the war. They were composed in the Yankee dialect, and are spelled as a Yankee would pronounce them through his nose.

The first series of the Biglow poems closed in 1848, and were collected in a volume which was published in Boston, after the rebellion broke out. Mr. Lowell commenced a new series of these papers, which he began to publish in January, 1862, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, of which he was then editor. Seven poems in all have been published of this new series, all of them in the *Atlantic Monthly*. They contain the severest attacks that have been written against the slave-power and the Jeff Davis rebellion, and the sympathy of the English government with the Secession movement. Their wit and sarcasm are more effective for being clothed in the Yankee dialect, and wherever Mr. King has delivered his lecture and read the poems, the audiences have listened with great interest, as though Hosea was one of their favorite prophets. We hope Mr. Lowell will live to write a great many more papers of this same sort, so effective against the cause of barbarism and slavery.

Mr. King's recital of them was natural and humorous, and afforded the utmost pleasure and merriment to the audience, who seemed fully to understand the great moral which the poems so beautifully and instructively teach. We quote three or four verses, to show the style the Biglow poems are written in:

Oh, Jon'than, of you want to be
A rugged chap agin an' hearty,
Go fer wutever 'll hurt Jeff. D.,
Nut wut 'll boost up ary party.
Here 's hell broke loose, an' we lay flat
With half the univarse a-singin',
Till Sen'tor This an' Gov'nor Thet
Stop squabblin' fer the garding-ingin'.

It 's war we 're in, not politics;
It 's systems wrastlin' now, not parties;
An' victory in the end 'll fix
Where longest will an' truest heart is.
An' wut 's the Guv'ment folks about?
Tryin' to hope ther' 's nothin' doin',
An' look ez though they did n't doubt
Sunthin' pertickler wuz a-brewin'.

Ther' 's critters yit thet talk an' act
Fer wut they call Conciliation;
They 'd hand a buffalo-drove a tract
When they was madder than all Bashan.
Conciliate? it jest means *be kicked*,
No metter how they phrase an' tone it;
It means thet we 're to set down licked,
Thet we 're poor shotes an' glad to own it!

* * *

An' why should we kick up a muss
About the Pres'dunt's proclamation?
It ain't a-goin' to lib'rate us,
Ef we don't like emancipation:
The right to be a cussed fool
Is safe from all devices human,
It 's common (ez a gin'l rule)
To every critter born o' woman.

Mr. King was frequently greeted with unbounded applause.

At the close of Mr. King's lecture, Dr. E. R. Johnson offered a vote of thanks. He said:

The popular lectures of our distinguished friend has long since placed his name foremost among the renowned and veracious authors of the nineteenth century. His precious pearls have illuminated the mind of many thousand. His lecture this evening was interesting, instructive and amusing. We can only add that we are pleased to have the opportunity to return our sincere thanks to the Rev. gentleman for the generosity that he displayed in responding to the call to assist a brother "in time of need." May the blessings of Heaven follow him and his family through life. May he long live to advocate the cause of the oppressed and labor faithful in the vineyard of the Lord. Turning to Mr. King, the Doctor said,—this, kind sir, is the offering that we desire you to receive. (Applause.)

Mr. King replied to the remarks of Dr. Johnson by assuring the audience that the thanks so eloquently expressed by his friend, and so generously responded to by the assembly, were the largest compensation he had received for a lecture in a year. He then went on to express the readiness with which he had accepted the invitation to speak for the aid of the faithful pastor of the Third Baptist Church; and invoked large prosperity on all the churches and movements which promised to help the colored race in San Faancisco. And now, said Mr. King, with renewed and cordial thanks for your attention and interest in the lecture, I will relieve your patience, and not detain you longer from the stirring and inspiring notes of the choir that await you. (Applause.)

The choir then sang another anthem, after, which Rev. T. M. D. Ward announced that Mr. King had kindly consented to lecture for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, on the first Thursday evening in September. The audience then quietly dispersed.

Departure.—Among the passengers who departed on the steamer Constitution on Thursday last, was Mr. Anthony Osbourn, one of our oldest and most respectable San Franciscans. Mr. Osborn will only pay a temporary visit to New York and Philadelphia, and will (Providence permitting,) return in a few months. There were a large number of his friends at the steamer's dock, "to see him off," on the morning of his departure. We join in wishing him a safe return.

The nett proceeds of the Masonic Re-union Festival, which was held in Apollo Hall, on the 24th of June, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, was $220.

Wedding.—A crowd of respectable persons were in attendance at the wedding of Mr. Persons and Miss E. Phillips, on Tuesday evening last, at the First Baptist Church, Dupont st., above Filbert.

Encouragement.—Mrs. Mary Pleasants, of this city, has paid us $5 in advance, for two copies of the Appeal, up to January next. Such encouragement greatly relieves us, at times. The lady has our thanks.

☞ Those of our subscribers whose subscriptions are due, will please bear in mind, that our printer's bills must be met promptly.

Mr. Robert G. Cromwell, of the steamer Constitution, has our thanks for late Panama papers.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

On the Condition of the African Race.

Mr. Editor—It is extremely humiliating to American pride and arrogance to be obliged to acknowledge the African race as a part of the human family, and their physical, intellectual and moral equality—to be obliged, by the law of universal brotherhood, to sustain fraternity with them as sentient beings. Many of the white people are in almost open rebellion against the Divine Government of God, and the monopolizing proscription, a legitimate fruit of American slave despotism, will condemn the intolerant sentiment I have adverted to, let it come from what source it may. The position of the Hon. Chas. Sumner, in the Senate of the United States, did not screen him from the aspersions of the enemies of freedom, when he dared utter the noble sentiment in that body, that there is a law above the Constitution of this nation. It was condemned, not only by the dominant political power of the nation, in its base subserviency to Southern slavery, but by the religion and the popular current literatare of the whole country. It is insisted that there must have been more than one representative of the human race—that the 800,000,000 or 900,000,000 human beings on this globe, and speaking some 1200 languages, and also diversified in color, from the blackest Anglo-African to the whitest Anglo-Saxon, could not have obtained an existence from one parental source. But all reasoning on this point is mere speculation, for whatever was the parentage of the human race originally, the deluge left Noah at the head of the human family, from whom the earth is now peopled; so that the oft-repeated declaration that the Anglo-African race descended from Cain is absurd. It is said that the unnatural and wicked conduct of Cain towards his brother Abel, brought upon him the displeasure of his God, and that he was marked with a black skin. But this is begging the question, and stating points without authority, for there is no proof that the original complexion of our first parents was any nearer the European than the African race, and if the mark on Cain was the color of the body, it is just as likely to have been a white as a black one. Now I suppose some will still object to the idea of the equality of the black race, on the ground that they are not equal in intelligence and talent with the European race. To convey the idea that the peasant is equal with the prince, the slave with the rich planter, or the weak and imbecile governments of some of the African or Asiatic nations with some of the powerful nations of the earth, in moral or physical ability, is absurd. Well, let us examine this point a little, and see if it cannot be shown by history that individuals in different nations, at different periods of time, in poverty, obscurity, and apparently of inferior talent, and looked down upon with scorn and indifference by their more powerful neighbors, have not, by dint of native talent and self-exertion, risen to honor and distinction? And I ask, are the Europeans above others in this? I answer, no! What gave Russia the power over the rude Circassians, to hold them, as a part of that empire, in such base servility? It was art and civilization. Give the proud Russian intelligence over the Circassian, and there is nothing in the argument about superior natural ability; for when the Circassian, in his turn, became intelligent, he dared throw off Russian rule, and assert his rights as a man. What gave England the power over the poor Chinaman, to bend their iron wills to British rule? It was the intelligence of England. So it is in the entire history of the human race; so that the superiority of one class over another, is the result of improved opportunity, in becoming intelligent in the progress of civilization. But, again, the inferiority of the African race is urged, on the plea that they, being the descendants of Ham, were subjected to the curse pronounced by Noah on Canaan. This argument is used in justification of American slavery. I know that Africa is denominated the land of Ham, and the colored man, wherever he is met, is called the son of Ham. But to attach a stigma to him, and degrade him to slavery for that piece of history is absurd, and shows a want of knowledge of the peopling of the earth. The displeasure of Noah with Ham and the curse pronounced on Canaan, did not disinherit either; for, in the division of the earth between Noah's family, Shem had the east and south of Asia, Ham had Syria, Arabia and Africa, Japhet had the north and west of Asia and Europe. Canaan had eleven sons, from them sprang the Jebusites, the Hivites, the Girgasites, &c. Sidon was built by Sidon, the eldest son of Canaan, and Tyre was built subsequent to it, by Sidon's descendants. Here Hiram, king of Tyre, reigned, cotemporaneously with kings David and Solomon, Jewish monarchs. Hiram aided much, by men and materials, in building the Temple at Jerusalem. The Phœnicians sprang from the Canaan branch of Noah's family, and, connected with the Tyrean Government, were swallowed up in the Babylonian empire, and many of the Canaanites, under the declaration of Noah, in bondage to the Jews, were, by the proselyting system of that nation, merged into the system of Jewish theocracy, and became eminent in that nation. The Carthaginians were also descendants of the Canaan branch of Ham's family; for, during the sovereignty of Pygmalion, seventh in reign from Hiram over the Tyrean people, Sichæus, possessing great riches and power, awakened the jealousy of his brother-in-law, king Pygmalion, who, by an artful manœuvre, in one of their sports in the chase, contrived to have Sicheaus pierced through with a dart. After his death, Dido, the widowed sister of king Pygmalion, fearing the immense wealth she inherited from her husband might involve her in difficulty with her brother, managed to get her treasure conveyed away from the Tyrean Government, and with a number of followers passed over into the north of Africa, colonized it and laid the foundation of the mighty empire of Carthage, a nation that flourished in splendor until it became merged into the Roman empire. This was the first and only colony of Canaan's descendants that ever settled in Africa, and the history of some of the mightiest nations on earth, as descendants of Ham, proves that divine Providence did not, at any time, recognize distinctions between the Ham, Shem and Japhet branches of Noah's family. As cotemporaries in civil and ecclesiastical fame, there were some of them of great renown; each contributed an equal share of physical and intellectual strength in laying the foundations of human greatness. Nimrod, grandson of Ham, laid the foundation and built the city of Babylon, 2229 years B. C. Coeval with it, the city of Nineveh, the capital of ancient Assyria, was built by Asher, son of Shem, and 2d cousin to Nimrod. In 120 years after, the Babylonian and Assyrian nations were united under one government by Ninus, and after his death Semiramis, his wife, succeeded him in the government, and ruled the nation with great ability. 2188 before B. C., Menas, eldest son of Miraim, grandson of Ham and cousin of Nimrod, laid the foundation of Egypt, and raised up a powerful government. And if we go back to ancient history, we shall find Euclid, in the family of Ham, and one of the most celebrated mathematicians at Alexandria. He founded one of the most celebrated mathematical schools in the world: his writings on music and geometry, with his fifteen books on mathematics, are greatly celebrated, both among the ancients and moderns. Euclid, in the American colleges, is in high repute, and some of his works have gone through numerous editions. Greece was indebted to descendants of Ham for helping the posterity of Shem and Japhet to make her what she was in all her arts, literature and glory; and the descendants of Ham are not now in this modern age, without representatives to prove distinguished ability in literature, science and civil government. But I have not the space in this essay to penetrate thoroughly the history of Ham's race with such fullness and accuracy as could be desired. But from the distant history of the past enough has been said to show the proud Anglo-Saxon race, that all of Ham's blood has not run in the veins of the lowest rank of African life, and that it did run, in mutual relationship, between Ethiopian, Egyptian, Phœnician, Babylonian and Philistine, or with the most popular nations of Shem and Japhet. Now the proud Anglo-Saxon may turn away in scorn from the descendants of Cush; they may curl their lips in bitter contempt at the sable brow of the Ethiopian or Abyssinian, but, thank God! they cannot annihilate from memory the history of the past, and if Shem and Japhet have got to the summit of civilization and literary fame, Ham is at their heels.

Peter Johnson, Jr.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Colored Citizens of Shasta County, in Relation to the Call for the Formation of a Colored Regiment.

Shasta, July 11, 1863.

Mr. H. Bell was called to the chair. G. A. Bailey was appointed Secretary.

A committee of three was then appointed to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions. It consisted of Messrs. D. D. McReynolds, J. J. Pindell, J. G. Wayne.

After an absence of a few minutes, the Committee presented the following Preamble and Resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, we the colored people of Shasta, do appreciate the importance of co-operating in the object set forth in the circular by the committee. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hail the call with pleasure and will hold ourselves in readiness to respond to any requisition made upon us by the Government.

Resolved, That appreciating the many favors granted to us by the State of California and the recognition of our manhood and citizenship by the general Government, we would be recreant to our duty as men, should we be lukewarm in the glorious work.

Resolved, That in the organ of the colored people of California, we recognize an "Appeal," which is not in vain, although "Pacific," yet respectfully turbulent in demanding our rights as men and patriots, we pledge ourselves to its support.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Pacific Appeal for publication.

After some few patriotic remarks by Messrs. J. G. Wayne, J. J. Pindell, and D. D. McReynolds, the following Resolution was presented by George A. Bailey and adopted.

Resolved, That we are willing to show our patriotism, love and respect for the Government which is now doing so much for our race; even to the sacrifice of our lives.

The meeting was then adjourned. Great good feeling existed and the subject was taken hold of with good will.

Hanson Bell, Chairman.

George A. Bailey, Sec't'y.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. Editor:—I solicit the favor of inserting a few lines in your columns, in relation to the celebration of the Fourth of July. I entirely dissent from the view of some of my friends in that matter. I admire and respect *their* Talent, Patriotism and moral worth; I fail to appreciate the Fourth of July as a boon of liberty to the colored people.

Our favored neighbors are jubilant over their freedom and independence, tendering their hospitality to the oppressed of every nation, while there are four millions of their own born subjects writhing under the most cruel and agonizing oppression that any human beings had to suffer, in the darkest ages of Paganism and infidelity. History fails to record a parallel. And we, who are nominally free, are compelled to suffer the most vulgar, low, and abusive language, such as education and refinement revolts and shrinks from.

Yet there is another class of American citizens, whose pure philanthropy we hold in the highest estimation. It is written upon the tablets of our hearts, and we will hand it down to posterity, to our children and children's children, that they may ever hold them in the highest estimation.

They have given to us the facilities of *education*, which is the most powerful instrument of civilization. We have learned to read our *Bibles*, and there learned the attributes of a just God. "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." We feel a willingness to commit our charge into *His* hands, who is holy, righteous and just, and His merch endureth forever.

"O, that men would be wise and consider their latter end." Priscilla Stewart.

For the Pacific Appeal.

San Rafael, July 20, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I send you the subscription due you for the Appeal, to aid you in the good work in which you are engaged. Allow me state a few thoughts. From my earliest recollection, I have heard a great deal said about color. And why? The American people have made color the author of their laws and the standard for society. If you should wish to visit what is called refined society in this country and carry with you all the accomplishments and intelligence which should adorn with dignity genuine society, these excellent qualities would not give admittance, if you have a colored skin. Slavery is the cause of this, and as slavery is dying and nearly dead, we may hope, after its exit, that merit will be the universal test for admittance in every circle and not color.

Respectfully yours, etc., S. A. T.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Grass Valley, July 20, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I see by your last issue that there were a number of colored men murdered by the rioters in New York. I hope the riot will be put down, and not one person hereafter found who will advocate the Copperhead cause. When I read of the murder of our people, my blood rose to fever-heat. Everything is quiet here at present. Our town is still improving. The Rockabar Mill has started to work: it has kept 500 men out of employment for the last 18 months. We expect stirring times soon. Truly, Isaac Sanks.

From the Anglo-African.

Admission of St. Thomas Church by the Protestant Episcopal Convention.

During the morning session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention, held in Philadelphia, Thursday, May 28, the question of the admission of St. Thomas Church was called up, and disposed of as follows:

The hour having arrived for the discussion of the repeal of the 8th revised regulation, the secretary was directed to read that resolution, which was as follows:

It is hereby declared, that the African church of St. Thomas is not entitled to send a clergyman or deputies to the convention, or to interfere with the general government of the church, the condition being made in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of such church at present.—*Journal*, June, 1795.

No church in this diocese, in like peculiar circumstances with the African church of St. Thomas, shall be entitled to send a clergyman or deputies to the convention or to interfere with the general government of the church.—*Journal*, 1843.

The Rev. Mr. Kirke, of Chester county, the mover of the resolution to repeal the same, proceeded to furnish an origin of the adoption of the resolutions as they appeared in the canons.

Rev. Dr. Howe expressed himself as favoring the admission of St. Thomas, but he should oppose it on the ground that in the charter of St. Thomas church a provision existed, preventing any but colored men from holding office in the said church. Until this was repealed and the matter came regularly before the standing committee, he should oppose it.

Mr Kirke said, on behalf of the vestry of St. Thomas church, that they regretted that such law existed and would repeal it.

Dr. Goodwin proceeded to show that St. Thomas church had acted altogether on the defensive in the laws now existing in that church. He said, he would also move, that no parish shall be admitted into the union of this convention when any distinction in regard to color shall be recognized as a qualification for office in such parish.

Mr. George M. Wharton desired to speak, but was interrupted by loud cries of "Question! Question! Question!" He stated that when the gentlemen were done calling "Question!" he would proceed to speak. He then spoke against the repeal, and urged delay and postponement, as this was a subject of too great importance to be acted on hastily. He said that the Right Reverend

Father was opposed to the introduction at this time, on account of its great excitability, and had his counsel been taken, the convention would not have had this trouble.

The amendment, accepted by Mr. Kirke, was as follows :

"Provided, that the church herein specified do not send deputies until the constitution is amended, according to the usual requirements of this convention."

The ayes and nayes being called for, the secretary proceeded to the call the roll. Only six clergymen voted nay.

Dr. Van Deusen arose in explanation and said, that on the abstract question he would say, that he was in favor of the admission of the delegates. He voted no because the condition appended rescinded the revised statutes.

The laity were called according to the churches.

The vote resulted as follows : Clergy—number, 147; yeas, 138; nays, 9. The Clergymen who voted nay were as follows :

Revs. George B. Allison, Edw. Y. Buchanan, F. J. Clerc, J. Andrew Harris, T. Gardiner, L. Mell, Jno. P. Lundy, S. E. Smith, C. E. Swope and Edwin M. Van Deusen, D. D.

The Rev. Mr. Buchanan is a brother of the distinguished Ex-President.

Lay vote by churches—whole number, 105 ; yeas, 84, nays, 12 ; divided, 9.

The bishop announced the result. "St. Thomas" delegates will be admitted as soon as the vestry of that church comply with the conditions named in the amendment. George M. Wharton, E. Cash Pechin, and Samuel H. Flood, voted nay, but the other delegates from the churches they in part represented, voting aye, nullified their action.

A NEGRO CAPTURES HIS MASTER.—During the attack on Milliken's Bend, a Texan was captured by a negro, who had but recently been his slave. The Texan was caught in a tight place by one of Col. Lieb's men, who cried out to him, "Hold on, dar, and put down your gun, or I'll shoot." The rebel surrendered unconditionally, but after identifying his captor, said to one of our officers that he protested against being held as a prisoner by his own slave. "It's good enough for you," said the officer ; "that's just the man to guard you. And Jim (addressing the soldier) if he don't behave himself, shoot him down." The chivalrous Southerner was very indignant, and his wrath effervesced without effect. The dusky warrior kept a close eye upon his prisoner, but refused to hold any conversation with him, or answer any of his questions as to when he enlisted, or how he dared to level a gun at his master.

Gen. Hunter's Letter to Jeff Davis on the Negro Soldier Question.

As a fit introduction to the letter given below by Gen. Hunter to Jeff Davis, we give the following telegram, as published in the Eastern papers :

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 1.—A special despatch to the Louisville *Journal* from Murfreesboro, on the 30th of May, says that Gen. Marmaduke is reported to have captured Helena, Arkansas, and a regiment of negro soldiers, whom, together with the white officers commanding them, he hung.

Gen. Hunter thus writes :

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, }
HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, April 23, '63. }

Jefferson Davis, Richmond, Va.—The United States flag must protect all its defenders—white, black, or yellow. Several negroes in the employ of the Government in the Western Department have been cruelly murdered by your authorities, and others sold into slavery. Every outrage of this kind against the laws of humanity, which may take place in this department, shall be followed by the immediate execution of the rebel of highest rank in my possession. Man for man these executions will certainly take place, for every one murdered or sold into slavery, worse than death. Oh your authorities will rest the responsibility in this barbarous policy, and you will be held responsible in this world and the world to come for all the blood thus shed. In the month of August last you declared all those engaged in arming the negroes to fight for their country to be felons, and direct the immediate execution of all such as should be captured. I have given you long enough to reflect on your folly. I now give you notice that unless this order is immediately revoked I will at once cause the execution of every rebel officer and every rebel slaveholder in my possession. The poor negro is fighting for liberty in its truest sense ; and Mr. Jefferson has beautifully said : "In such a war there is no attribute of the Almighty which will induce Him to fight on the side of the oppressor."

You say you are fighting for liberty. Yes, you are fighting for liberty—liberty to keep four millions of your fellow beings in ignorance and degradation ; liberty to separate parents and children, husband and wife, brother and sister ; liberty to steal the products of their labor, exacted with many a cruel lash and bitter tear ; liberty to seduce their wives and daughters, and to sell your own children into bondage ; liberty to kill these children with impunity, when the murder cannot be proven by one of pure white blood. This is the kind of liberty—the liberty to do wrong, which Satan, chief of the fallen angels, was contending for when he was cast into hell.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. HUNTER, Major-General Commanding.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Gen. Forey has appointed a triumvirate, in Mexico, composed of Ex-President Almonth, Archbishops Labastida, and Gen. Salas, to be the Provisional Executive officers of the country until an assembly of 250 notables shall have chosen a form of Government. The form must receive a two-thirds vote, and if three ballots be taken without obtaining such a vote, the Assembly will be dissolved and another constituted. The assembly is to consist of 35 men already appointed by Forey, and 215 others to be appointed by these 35. This latter body is composed of men known to be advocates of the French intervention, members of the Church party, enemies of the constitutional Government, and, generally, friends of a monarhcy.

The rebel Morgan and his troops, have been captured or driven off, and their raid into Ohio and Indiana ended.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Everything is reported quiet this morning. The negroes who found a place of safety in the Arsenal, on the Seventh Avenue, were yesterday removed to Ricker's Island, including the children from the colored orphans' Asylum. The colored residents of the Five Points also left for Long Island. The residence of the enrolling officer of Weschester county was sacked on Wednesday night. In Brooklyn a strict watch is kept in all the wards, and a large force of reserves are kept, to meet any trouble that may occur.

Gen. Kilpatrick arrived last night, and a force of cavalry, as a mounted patrol, will be immediately organized.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—Williamston, on the Roanoke, was bombarded on Monday last, and the rebels driven some miles back. The Department of Virginia has been annexed to the Department of North Carolina, with Gen. Foster in command. Gen. Dix relieves Gen. Wool of the command of the Department of the East.

The rebel army has not made as rapid progress towards Culpepper as is generally supposed. We have good reason for stating that a greater part is still in the vicinity of Winchester. There was also a large force at Bunker Hill. News in regard to the movements of Meade's army is contraband.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Details of operations against Charleston have been published. Our losses in the capture of Morris Island and the attempt on Fort Wagner foot up 400 killed, wounded and missing.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Everything quiet to-day. It is stated that in the attack on the Union Steam Works, on Second Avenue, the mob carried off 3,500 muskets, only 300 of which are recovered.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 15th, contains Jeff Davis' proclamation, calling out, under the Confederate conscription, all whites between eighteen and forty-five years of age, to serve for three years, under the penalty of being punished for desertion in case of disobeying the call. They are offered the privilege of joining volunteer organizations before the enrollment.

Yazoo City, which has been occupied by the rebels, was captured on the 15th, by the Union forces under Gen. Herron. 250 prisoners were taken.

By direction of the President the following officers have been retired from active service : Major-Gen. Wool, Brig.-Gen. Harney, Brevet Brig. Harvey Brown, Cols. Justin Demick and Charles L. Merchant, Lieut.-Col. Martin Burke.

NEW YORK, July 22.—During the gale yesterday the wall of the 18th Precinct Station House, on Twenty-Second street, fell, crushing a number of women and children. Eleven bodies thus far have been removed, and it is not known how many remain. The building was destroyed last week by the mob, and only one wall remained standing. The ruins at the time of the fall was filled with women and children, searching for coal and wood.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The *Herald's* special says all efforts to induce the Government to suspend the draft in New York have been unravailing. The conduct of the rioters there has rendered it, in the estimation of the authorities, imperatively necessay that the draft should be enforced.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Vicksburg dates to the 18th says, Gen. Sherman had ordered general chages on the rebel works at Jackson, on the 17th, but found the enemy had abandoned the position. Only a few stragglers, with guns, and a small quantity of ammunition, were captured

Sherman's army now occupies Jakson, at which place he has his headquarters. The remainder of the army is on its way back to Vicksburg. It is stated that Johnston's army, on the retreat, were compelled to swim Pearl River.

Natchez was occupied by the Federals under Gen. Ransom, on the 18th. Four rebel officers were captured. Immediately after his arrival, Gen. Ransom crossed the Mississippi and captured a rebel battery of nine guns ; then they marched back into the country, captured 247 boxes of ammunition and nine more guns. At Natchez they found 5,000 head of cattle and 400 hogsheads of sugar, which were taken possession of in the name of the United States.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 21st.—The gunboat *Circassian*, Charleston, Friday 17th, reports that a battle commenced that day, by both land and naval forces, but brings no particulars.

Farragut's boats have started down the river with the intention of leaving the Mississippi. They are destined to a new field of oporations—probably Mobile.

A letter from Rosecran's army, dated the 14th, reports the army again in motion. The enemy's rear had been shelled, but no fighting had occured. The enemy appear excited, throwing away large quantities of arms, ammunition, and clothing as they retreated. Their force is estimated at 45,000 infantry and 3,500 cavalry.

From the best information at hand, it appears that Lee's army is near Winchester, or above that point : while our own army is in such a position that he cannot get back to Richmond without fighting at disadvantage. The rebel General is either holding his position to gather supplies from crops in the Valley, or, with the aid of such reinforcements as he may have obtained, will give another battle or series of battles to the army of the Potomac. Our army is ready to fight him, and anxions indeed, rather than return to another campaign in those districts of Virginia which have been thoroughly devastated by war.

The official statement of the total amount of the public debt on July 1st is $1,097,274,366.

The latest unofficial intelligence leaves the two armies, [across the Potomac] watching each other—the rebels on the west and the Federals on the east side of the Blue Ridge.

Every effort will be made by Gen. Banks to recover Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad.

BIRTHS.

In this city, July 20, the wife of George W. Marshall of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 21, by Rev. Thos. Howell, WALTER PERSONS to Miss ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, both of this city.

DIED.

In this city, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH STYLES MOSES, formerly of New Orleans, in the 43d year of her age.

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor, can accomodate persons from the city or the interior, with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Subbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER. Proprietress.

DR. JAMES JACKSON,
622 Battery Street, Room No. 1, up stairs.
DR. JACKSON HAS OPENED HIS OFfice at the above place for the cure of Rheumatism, Corns, Warts, and diseases of Children, such as Worms, Croup, &c.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.
THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.
d27

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

NO CURE,- - - - NO PAY.
BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine,
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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

NOTICE.
WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.
MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious ; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

"We have already made immense progress in this war—a greater progress than was ever before made under a similar circumstances. Our armies are still advancing, and, if sustained by the voices of the patriotic millions at home, they will ere long crush the rebellion in the South, and then place their heels upon the necks of sneaking traitors in the North."—*Gen. Halleck's Letter to the Sumter meeting, New York.*

In Pompeii, death was fittingly symbolized by sculpturing on the monuments of the departed a representation of a ship entering port. The troubled sea of life was passed.

From the Edinburg Review, Jan. 1862.

Review of Sewell's Ordeal of Free Labor in the British West Indies.

(Concluded.)

With these qualifications we record our satisfaction at the general candour, fairness, and instructiveness of Mr. Sewell's useful book. And we bear the readier testimony to its merits, because, despite the theories which it incidentally favors, it proves, by the history of the last thirty years, that the real advancement and civilization of the colored populations of the West Indies depend upon the presence, example, and authority of English residents, endowed with English principles and nurtured in English traditions : not on any fantastic notions of negro or mulatto ascendancy, or on the supersession of the one superior people by what we must still, in reference to their physical and moral strength, and without using the term offensively, venture to denominate the two 'inferior races.'

But after doing, as we consider, justice to the practical value of this work, we cannot conclude these observations without reference to a subject on which they have an immediate bearing. No one can compare the present with the past state of the negroes in the British West Indies, without thinking of the present and prospective condition of the negroes in the Confederate States. Already there are muttering indications of the fate by which the Federalists propose to punish treason to the Union and an infringement on the rights of humanity. That portion of the Unionists which is the most vehement in its sentiments if not the strongest in its powers, menaces the South with an immediate abolition of the slavery which is supposed to be the mainspring of its wealth. 'Catch your hare first,' is perhaps not an inapplicable hint to a party whose ability is not yet abreast of its will. But although the Northern Federation may not be able, and many of its members not be inclined, to carry this menace into execution, the very threat brings home more closely to the mind an event which, however remote, is neither impossible nor—under certain conditions—undesirable.

We are not about to launch invectives at the heads of Southern planters, or cover with stereotype abuse their unhappy 'institution.' But we wish to give a calm though brief consideration to that which both Northerners and Southerners alike contemplate with curiosity and awe—the eventual, if distant, emancipation of the Southern negro.

When will this be done? How will it be done? These are momentous questions, questions to which the minds of the best and purest men in America must revert, when the present internecine strife has been terminated by conquest or mediation. That four million slaves should go on generating other slaves, and still, with augmented numbers, submitting to the involuntary yoke, seems to us hardly reconcilable with the instincts of nature or the analogies of history. It would be almost impracticable, if the slaves were all of pure and unmixed black origin. But this is not so. Many of them are mulattoes ; and not a few of these mulattoes are of a color hardly distinguishable from that of Southern Europeans. Where this element exists in numbers, where it is increasing, and where it represents the art, cunning, and stratagem of the servile class, it seems to us that protracted slavery is impossible as an institution. We know well what is and may be advanced against this view. We know that on many estates the most patriarchal and paternal government prevails—that the owner is regarded by his slaves as a father is regarded by his children—that they owe more to him than he to them ; and that emancipation, while it rescued him from the responsibilities, would wrench them from the protection which slavery entails. But this plea, in its widest scope, is hardly borne out by facts. All planters are not gentlemen of Virginia or Carolina. The cotton growers of Texas, Alabama, and Mississippi are of a very different stock. There are among them rude, rough Yankees, with keen notions of gain, of property, and its rights. And these men, though they may not make themselves, institution bathsome by abusing the privilege it confers, may find it onerous and tiresome by the losses which it involves. They may find out—as by many examples Mr. Olmstead has shown, although he has failed to show it universally—that in certain districts and certain kinds of labor it 'does not pay.' Viewing, then, this 'non-paying' quality in connexion with other and more repulsive characteristics, they may feel an inclination to terminate a condition of things which is at once unprofitable and discreditable. But how to do this? That is the question. Shall they repeat the policy of Great Britain? But that would be to repeat the illusions, deceptions, disappointments and losses which we endured for twenty-five years, for a longer period and on a larger scale. With us, hard as the task was, it was light compared to what it would be with the slave-owners of the Confederate States. We had but 600,000 slaves to emancipate. They have 4,000,000. Our emancipation cost us 100,000,000 of dollars ; theirs would cost them 700,000,000. Ours were separated from each other and from the power of combination by hundreds of miles of unknown ocean. Theirs are connected by the contiguity of one common continent. Ours had been, though imperfectly, still in a certain degree educated and prepared for freedom. Theirs have had no education at all ; and the only form of civilized life with which they are acquainted, they have learned on the estates of the few patrician families residing in South Carolina, Georgia, or Virginia. Ours were under harsh agents and inspectors ; but they not unfrequently saw the English gentleman and his lady ; conversed with the clergyman and his wife ; or had free access to their spiritual guide in the tabernacle. With anything of refined life the slave on an American plantation—except in a few parts of the older and more aristocratic States—is wholly unacquainted. Courteous manners, except in those districts, he rarely sees ; and his religious exercises are confined to howling, groaning, singing, and screaming.

To confer on such a semi-barbarous race full civil liberty seems to the Southerners and to many Northerners a dangerous and Quixotic experiment. They appeal to us and our example. We, they remind us, failed, with large means at our disposal and scattered communities to liberate. Our negroes, when they ceased to be slaves, ceased to be industrious ; and when they became free, became insolent and 'uppish' in the drunkenness of unwonted liberty.

We cannot admit this reply in full. We do not think the greatest evils of emancipation are to be compared with the normal evils of perpetual slavery. But we admit the difficulty, nay the expediency, of a literal imitation of ourselves by the American Emancipators. It might be dangerous, it certainly would be very difficult. It would lead to consequences, which, with us, the strength of the government and the strength of the popular will of England combined to neutralize. The new-born freeman would provoke the wrath, and retort the insults, of his former master. There would ensue quarrels, abuse, recrimination. Angry words would lead to passionate acts, and blows and assassination would follow what contumely and recrimination had begun. The negro, with an ample territory, whereon to squat, would refuse to labor for hire. The employer would forget the freedom of a man he wished to employ, and would inflict upon his idleness the chastisement which could with impunity be inflicted on a chattel alone. The assertion of equality would irritate even more than the indulgence of idleness. Instead of amelioration, confusion and anarchy would be the fruits of emancipation ; bloodshed and strife would mark the traces of a policy designed in a spirit of wisdom and philanthropy ; and, after all, the emancipated race might have to renew the struggles and the fate of the Iroquois and the Seminoles ; to be excited to resistance ; to be beaten in murderous engagements ; to be utterly exterminated.

But it does not follow, that, because a literal imitation of our policy is impracticable, it is impossible to ameliorate the condition of the slave. We believe it is possible to do this with advantage to the master's interest ; and two suggestions seem worthy of consideration.

In the first place, the malattoes, who are more near in color to the whites than the blacks, should be emancipated from slavery at once. It is positively dangerous to keep men of their organization in bondage. Their admission to political privileges should be one of gradual and pedetentous elevation. Property and education should both be regarded as essential conditions of such an advancement.

As for the mass of untrained and uneducated negroes, we would, as an intermediate and preparatory step, render them inseparable adjuncts of the estates on which they laboured—*adscripti glebæ*,—with the attributes of the Saxon cheorl, incapable of being bought or sold except with the land, possessing legal claims on the benevolence of the masters, and punishable only according to a prescribed and recognized code. That this system would only pave the way to ultimate and complete emancipation, we really admit. But it would make that emancipation easy in its execution, and harmless in its effects ; and when that emancipation came, it is superfluous for us to suggest that the new free men should not acquire, as our negroes acquired, *uno saltu*, all the political privileges exercised by their white compatriots. Character, industry, education and property, should be exacted as the qualifications of citizens, who, as the history of our own colonies teaches us, might be apt to confound a pert and forward self-assertion with manly independence, and to mistake a licentious insolence for a dignified and noble self-respect.

But to bring about such a state of things, there is one thing which is more indispensably necessary than the good will of Northern and Southern statesmen, and that is a prudent and patient demeanor on the part of the slaves and their friends. Let the friends of the negroes, and the most intelligent of the negroes themselves, seek to raise the moral and industrial characters of the race up to the highest standard known in our own West Indies ; let them cite the islands where the negro has acquired habits of thrift and a love of knowledge as the proper models of imitation, and let them denounce as unworthy either of imitation or panegyric those upstart societies, which, in the midst of a luxuriant fertility unexcelled and almost unequalled by any portions of the earth, drag on a drowsy and half-starved existence rather than submit to the toil of earning the proffered treasures of Nature's storehouse. By such teaching as this, not only may the negro himself be improved, but his white master and his white rival be alike conciliated. And though in his new state of general freedom he may not always realize the aspirations of his warmest friends, he will yet for the most part disappoint the anticipations of those, whose evil predictions are dictated by the history of the most troublous æra of Jamaica, and whose conceptions of negro capacity are bounded by what they know of the cultivation of Hayti and the grotesque tyranny of Solonque. The negro race possesses many good and excellent qualities ; and if

its members fail to win our admiration by the display of those sterner and more dominant faculties which the opinion of mankind associates with greatness, they redeem the deficiency by the exhibition of mild and engaging virtues, which cannot be regarded without esteem, or exercised without benefit to mankind.

It is by developing and encouraging those virtues, that the social harmony, not only of our own tropical colonies, but of the future policy of the Southern States, will best be preserved. That the colored races in our colonies could (even if they they were so disposed) over throw off their allegiance to Great Britain, so long as Great Britain cares to retain a Colonial Empire, is an extravagant assumption. That the colored races in the Southern States could ever succeed in setting up and maintaining a separate government of their own under any circumstances, is equally improbable. In those climates the white man and his black brother must live close together. And, so far as concerns the British West Indies, we maintain that —conscious as we may be of our own strength and superiority in the event of a collision of races, and assured as we must be of the only issue which could ultimately attend a resort to arms—not only is it just, but it is expedient also, to use our best exertions to cement the various populations of those scattered dependencies by the mild influences of mutual comity and kindness, and of an education adapted to their different positions in life. If we do not do this, we must expect the worst consequences of that worst antagonism: the antagonism, which is engendered between the vulgar supercilliousness of illiterate white creoles and the vulgar assumption of illiterate and irritated negroes.

How Jeff Davis Prophesied about the War Two Years Ago.

It will be remembered that when Jefferson Davis left the Senate of the United States he was made a Major-General by the State of Mississippi—and on the 11th of February, 1861, he had a reception at Jackson, the Capital of the State, a city that was captured by the forces of General Grant, in his sweepnig march in the rear of Vicksburg. The Jackson *Mississippian*, which was "cleaned out" the other day by our boys, in its report of the "Reception of General Jefferson Davis at the Capitol of Mississippi," printed on the 12th of February, gives a glowing account of the public demonstrations when Davis made his appearance, the speech of welcom delivered by Governor Pettus, and the speech of Jeff. himself. We extract from the report of Jeff.'s speech the following. "He alluded to the difficulties of constructing a new Government, and how these difficulties are enhanced by threatening elements in the North. It may be that we will be confronted with war—that the attempt will be made to blockade our ports, to starve us out. But they know little of the Southern heart—of Southern endurance. No amount of privations could force us to remain in a Union on unequal terms. *England and France would not allow our great staple to be dammed up within our limits;* the starving thousands in their midst would not allow it. We have nothing to apprehend from blockade. But if they attempt invasion by land, we must take the war out of our territory. *If war must come, it must be on Northern and not on Southern soil!* We shall leave our wives and children and our aged at home, and achieve the triumphs worthy of our cause."

The people of the North feel disappointed with the results of the war. But what must be the feelings of the man who thought England and France would not permit the blockade of the Southern ports, and who expected to carry the war out of Southern territory and into the North? The Northern invaders have tramped the streets of Jackson in triumph, a blockade is continued the most perfect ever known, and it becomes tighter every month.

On the return of Gen. Dodge, of the U. S. Army, from his expedition into Alabama, he literally swept the country of provisions and forage, and live stock and negroes. It estimated that he burned one and a half millions of bushels of corn, much of which was shelled for transportation to the army; captured and destroyed five hundred thousand pounds of bacon; captured one thousand head of horses and mules, and an equal number of cattle, hogs and sheep, besides supplying the whole command with meat for three weeks. He also burned every flatboat from Savannah to Decatur, on the Tennessee—destroying the railroad and telegraph between Tuscumbia and Decatur, burned five tan-yards, six flourmills, and finaly, afforded the means of escape for one thousand five hundred blacks.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

Enthusiasm and Patriotism of Colored Men on the War.

The details pour in upon us, giving glowing accounts of war meetings, enlistments, etc., of our people in the Northern States, while those of the South are being organized into regiments, as fast as possible, for the Federal army. When Lee made his raid into Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the proscriptive militia laws of that State, colored men were among the first to have their services accepted, and to wend their way to Harrisburg to help, if necessary, to defend the capital of the Keystone State. The liberal action of Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts, in the formation of the 54th and 55th regiments of that State, drew so many colored men from the "Quaker City," and other parts of Pennsylvania, that patriotism, in part, prevailed over prejudice, quickening the martial spirit in all classes, and the colored men, among others, rallied to the common defence, and were gladly welcomed into the fighting ranks of their native State. It is quite common to find such notices in the Philadelphia papers as the following from the *Sunday Dispatch*, showing the spirit of the people equal to the critical dangers and emergencies of the day:

RECRUITING FOR COLORED REGIMENTS.—Col. Louis Wagner, who has charge of the business of recruiting for the colored regiments in this city, is the right man in the right place. From a subordinate position he rose to be Colonel of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment while in service on the Rappahannock, and has been appointed to his present position in consequence of an honorable wound received in action. The camp for colored recruits has been located at Chelton Hill, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The following instructions have been received from Washington by Col. Wagner, in reference to this subject:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 22, 1863:—Special Order No. 275–6.—A camp will be established at Chelton Hill, near Philadelphia, as a rendezvous for the United States colored troops recruited in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. The camp will be known as Camp William Penn.

Lieut. Col. Louis Wagner, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is hereby temporarily assigned to the command of Camp William Penn.

Lieutenant Colonel George H Crossman, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. Army, in conjunction with Lieutenant Colonel Wagner, will make the necessary arrangements for establishing the camp.

Requisitions for the necessary supplies will be made upon the proper department, in accordance with instructions which he will hereafter receive.

Applicants for enlistment will not be subsisted at the camp until they have been enlisted. By order of the Secretary of War.

F. D. TOWNSEND.
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Executive Committee of Citizens, appointed at a public meeting held in Philadelphia, have issued a thrilling address to the "Men of Color," from which we have only space enough this week to publish its concluding words:

The world will look with interest upon the mighty experiment in which we are engaged, in which a down-trodden race is invited to prove its manhood. The nation is too deeply solicitous for the success of the experiment to neglect any means requisite for that success. You may therefore rely on the most careful forethought and attention. Your officers will be tried and experienced men, selected for the purpose by a special board of examiners, that you may not be carried into battle by incompetent leaders. Every opportunity will be afforded you that skill and science can suggest, and the destinies of your race will be left in your hands, to rise or to fall as you may approve yourselves.

An opportunity which has no parallel in history is now before you. Shrink from it now, and you justify the taunts and sneers of your enemies and oppressors. Take advantage of it; show yourselves to be men and patriots, and a grateful country, watching the flags of your regiments emerging triumphantly from the smoke of battle, cannot refuse the applause which is the due of valor contending for the right.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next, August 6th, is the day set apart for Thanksgiving and Prayer, by the President of the United States. It will be observed, no doubt, throughout this State, though, it seems to us, that the Governors of the respective States should always proclaim to their inhabitants (officially) the President's recommendations. But we will forego this form, and simply say, that we are requested to state, that services will be held, on the evening of the 6th inst., in the A. M. E. Church, Powell at, when an appropriate sermon will be delivered by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Presiding Elder. All denominations are invited to be present. After the services, permission has been given to a number of friends of the APPEAL, to present its claims for a more extended patronage. J. B. Sanderson, Dr. E. R. Johnson, Rev. Mr. Ward and others will speak upon the subject.

PRESENTATION AT THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.—On Sunday last, after an impressive sermon by the Rev. Thomas Howell, Pastor of the above Church, the proceeds of the lecture delivered by the Rev. T. Starr King, on the 21st inst., amounting to $178 50, was presented to Mr. Howell, on behalf of the congregation. The presentation was made by Dr. E. R. Johnson, accompanied by an appropriate address from him, which was pathetically responded to by Mr. Howell, who thanked the members and his friends generally for their efforts in rendering their timely aid in his behalf. Among the female members, Mrs. Geo. M. Wysham was credited with being the most active in getting up the benefit for the Pastor.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Thos. Fitzgerald was arrested, on Tuesday last, on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. It is said that he has cut Richard Daulton, Steward of the Brother Jonathan, with a bowie-knife. The law for such offences now is very severe. Mr. Daulton, though cut and otherwise bruised severely, we are glad to learn, is able to be at his avocation.

LAUGHING GAS.—The forthcoming lecture and exhibition of Dr. E. R. Johnson will be a rarity. In the Eastern cities the exhibition always draws a large and fashionable audience. Tremont Temple in Boston and Cooper Institute in New York, have often been crowded by a greatly amused audience. Prepare to attend. Particulars next week.

PIC NIC.—On Thursday last, the Ladies' Accumulating and Beneficial Society gave a Pic Nic at Alameda. The day being cool and cloudy, there were not as many present as there would have been, if the day had been warm and pleasant. With those who lived across the Bay, together with those who went over from the city, a very fine company was made up at the Grove, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

PUBLIC SCHOOL MEETING.—On Monday evening last, a meeting was held in the School Room, corner of Jackson and Virginia sts. J. B. Sanderson presided, and Thos. Taylor acted as Secretary. A committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee of the Board of Education, to look out for a suitable place for the building of a school. Without any further action, we learn the meeting adjourned, until a stated time next week.

VICTORIA PAPERS.—We are indebted to Mr. Richard Daulton, of the steamer Brother Johnathan, for all the Victoria papers of the latest dates.

MR. GEO. H. BELL, Bookseller, S. W. corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts., has our special thanks for late eastern papers, and all the pictorials.

☞ OUR Agents will please collect for the month of July. We hope every subscriber whose subscription is due, will promptly pay up immediately.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

John L. Bair, Red Bluffs; Jose. h J. Pindell, Shasta; ——Placerville; L. H. Hatton, Futan; I. N. Hoag, Sec'ty State Agricultural Society.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

NO. V.

Mr. Wm. H. Yates.

There are few colored men in California who are so widely known and so highly esteemed as this gentleman. Like the subjects of our two preceding sketches, he is now between 45 and 50 years of age; he is also like them in origin and constitutional temperament, but he is unlike them in his birth, his early training, and his educational advantages. William Henry Yates was born in the District of Columbia, and we believe, by a decision of a long pending suit in Chancery, was made, by the slave laws of Virginia, to follow the condition of his mother, who, although of aboriginal descent, was determined to be a slave; he may not have been generally known to have been such, as his father was a freeman, and he being what Southern custom terms a "free dealer," but such is the fact. He had many opportunities to escape, for his chains were like silken threads to his body, but galling to his soul. He refused to "run" when he could buy, and therefore paid for himself the sum of one thousand dollars: he likewise purchased several of his relatives. As all his younger days were passed in working for others, and in endeavoring to accumulate money for the above objects, his advantages for acquiring learning were very limited; less than half a year's schooling being all he ever received. His attainments now are above mediocrity: he is well read in ancient and modern history, has more than a superficial knowledge of law, and possesses a fair English education, which he has acquired by severe study and intense application, being wholly self-educated.

While yet a young man he held a prominent position among the leading colored men of Washington City; he was a member of the Moral Reform, the Young Men's Benevolent and the Philomathean Debating Societies of Washington, associating in these and kindred enterprises with the late Dr. Fleet, Rev. John Francis Cook, John Freeman, Jr., Augustus Price, Henry H. Butler and others. He took an active part in whatever was calculated to benefit his race, and notwithstanding his anomalous position, not having yet entirely paid the sum demanded for himself, (part of which he had to pay a second time,) he was known as a violent opposer of the Colonization scheme, and he refused several flattering offers to emigrate to Africa, among which were his unconditional manumission, a legal education, an outfit to Liberia, and the influence of the Colonization Society to obtain office and position there.

From 1837 to '42, inclusive, he was porter of the United States Supreme Court, under Gen. A. Hunter, then U. S. Marshal, during which time he had opportunities of listening to the forensic efforts of John Quincy Adams, Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and others of the most eloquent speakers of this or any age. Taking those great men as his models he soon became a fluent speaker and a ready debater, and was frequently called upon to deliver addresses on Temperance, Moral Reform, Education and kindred subjects: his favorite themes of discourse have been the attainment of our rights and to fit ourselves by Industry and Education for higher positions. Although satisfied with his own destiny, he believes colored men should aspire to something higher than steward.

By industry and economy he acquired considerable property in Washington, and for many years he kept a hackney stable in that city. He was suspected, and perhaps with good cause, of aiding fugitives to escape, so he removed to New York, and was steward of the Manhattan Club of that city in 1846–47. He then opened a Restaurant in Broadway, but his partner proving faithless, he lost the accumulation of years of toil and privation.

Before removing to New York he joined the Masonic Fraternity, of which he became an influential member, and has, at various times, delivered addresses, on the principles and objects of the Order, in Washington, New York and San Francisco.

In 1851 he turned his attention to California, and in August of that year he joined the Steamship Golden Gate, Captain Paterson, and arrived here in November following.

It is in California where his usefulness has been felt, and where he is best known as a public man. All his energies, all his talents, all his influence have been for years devoted to the attainment of our legal and judicial rights. The odious Black Laws of California have debarred, in many instances, colored men from procuring responsible and lucrative situations which they were competent to fill; they render us liable, at any time, to become the victims of unprincipled white men, who could inflict any injury upon us almost with impunity to effect the removal of these laws from the Statute books of his adopted State has been, for years, the object of Mr. Yates' highest ambition, and our success has been in a great measure owing to his untiring exertions. From 1852 until the repeal of those laws last winter, that has been apparently one of the objects of his life, and he has had that consummation constantly in view.

When the first Convention of Colored men was held in California in 1855, his knowledge of Congressional affairs, his legal acquirements and his personal influence made him the most fitting person to preside over that body, and he was accordingly chosen President, by the unanimous vote thereof.

Notwithstanding the failure of our petitions from year to year, Mr. Yates never lost confidence in our ultimate success, and he has lived to see his predictions verified and his hopes fulfilled.

In person, Mr Yates is tall and athletic; his complexion and features show his mixed origin, and plainly indicate his descent from the African, Indian and Caucasian races; his constitutional temperament is sanguine and bilious, abstemious from necessity, for he is plethoric and inclined to apoplexy: he is an eloquent extempore speaker, rarely using notes or manuscript,—he is one of the few men who can think on his legs: he is fond of *Belles Lettres*, and has written some very creditable poetry; his prose writings are not smooth, but they are vigorous, making up in force what they lose in beauty. He is now in the full maturity of mind and body, and has before him a long career of usefulness. He has been, for the last four years, in the employment of the California Steam Navigation Company, and has the full confidence of is employers. He has accumulated considerable property in this city, and has reared a large family; his daughters are beautiful, chaste and modest; his sons industrious and respectable, but although having had superior educational advantages, none of them possess the energy of purpose and strength of intellect which characterizes their father. His second wife, formerly Miss Mary Jane Foote, of Washington City, is a lady of refined mind, very intelligent, and of good scholastic attainments. May their lives be long and happy.

Away from the busy haunts of men, away from the bustling marts of trade and commerce, in the woods and mines, among the diggers of the soil for man's sustenance and the searchers for earth's treasures will we go for the next subject of our sketches.

C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Presentation.

MR. EDITOR—Before closing the exercises in the Third Baptist Church last Sabbath afternoon, a lively interest was manifested by the Congregation in the proceedings, who joined in singing "Come ye who love the Lord."

The presentation address was made by Dr. E. R. Johnson, who spoke as follows:

Dear Friends: On a delightful Sabbath morning, when the sun shone bright and warm from an unclouded sky, and the atmosphere balmy as that of flower-crowned June, and while gay promenades thronged the thoroughfares, and the city wore a lively aspect; a young man was seen to emerge from among the multitude, winding his way towards the Third Baptist Church. It was the subject of our notice. Thomas Howell then commmenced the most important labor of his life. He entered the consecrated edifice for the first time, and was cordially welcomed by the brethren. When he commenced to speak, an unusual interest was visible in every part of the house, and it continued to the close of the exercises. This induction created a desire to cement the bonds of Christian fellowship, which resulted in a fraternal connection, that has existed harmoniously during the past four years, part of the time in a pastorical relation. The result of your pastor's labor can only be known to Him who seeth in secret, and he will reward His servant openly. Forty-five members have been added to the church during his connection with it. It now numbers 75 persons, and the prospect of a further increase is encouraging.

We are divinely assured that the "laborer is worthy of his hire." You have verified this duty in the most qualifying and substantial manner. God moved the heart of that Apostle of truth and righteousness, Rev. T. Starr King, and he contributed his giant intellect, which filled our largest church with intelligent and delighted hearers. We return thanks to the community in general for their attendance, and a host of friends in particular, who exerted themselves to promote this object. I am requested by Mrs. George M. Washum (who is worthy of special thanks for the deep interest she manifested in procuring the services of the eloqent lecturer, and in laboring faithfully in carrying out successfully this benevolent design,) to present to your worthy and beloved pastor this purse containing $178 50, being the net proceeds of the lecture.

Rev. and Dear Sir—This token of kind feeling has created a pleasant sensation in our midst. We all have enjoyed it. I only express the sentiments of your entire congregation when I assert that their regard for your welfare is daily increasing They have faith and confidence in your Christian fidelity, and in your devotedness to their spiritual interests. May you continue successful in your righteous mission. May hundreds yet be added to the army of the Lord, and when your work is finished, and you are summoned to a higher and holier sphere of action, you will then receive the glorious welcome, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

To which Mr. Howell promptly and very feelingly replied as follows:

Dear Brethren and Sisters and Friends—You have heard the remarks of our worthy friend, Dr. E. R. Johnson. He went back to our first acquaintance, and I must say that he touched a tender cord in my mind. It brought me to the time of my Christian experience, 16 years ago, when I first spoke to a room full of youths about the love of Christ, little thinking at the time what the Lord intended me to do. How mysterious are the ways of Providence; it was His providence that brought me among you; it was not my own seeking; an effectual door was opened to me among you. I had not even a key to unlock the door, but God, in His divine pleasure, opened it for me. And now, my dear brethren and sisters, I ask you to sustain me, hold up my hands, guard my reputation and pray for me. And now my dear sister, I thank you for your kindness in procuring a lecturer for my benefit, and for your labor in doing what you have done for me, and those sisters who took any prominent and active part. I say again I thank you all, and when Christ shall come in his glory, He will say to you, "I was an hungered and you gave me meat; I was a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me, sick, and in prison and ye came unto me. For as much as ye have done unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me. J. F. B

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Voice from Humboldt.

ON THE "REVIEW OF SEWELL'S ORDEAL OF FREE LABOR IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES."

Like a whirlwind the "Review" has spread itself throughout the civilized world, carrying in its train approbation, doubts, encouragement and skillfully interwoven prejudice against the colored inhabitants of the Antilles, which can scarcely be recognized, except by those who are natives or have been long residents in the colonies. Newspapers, magazines and periodicals of all denominations have caught the distemper, and presented it to the view of this progressing people, so as to mislead their minds from the progress made in the colonies, since the emancipation, in intelligence, industry and other principles involved in civilization.

Admit there are many advocates of the colored people among "the favorite class," yet, in this enlightened age, when civilization, right and justice are beginning to eradicate ignorance, prejudice and their concomitants, those who profess to advocate our cause ought to go forth boldly on the platform of Christian principle, speak and act, regardless of what might be said of their eccentricity; but, alas! how few there are who will. The review was written to prove the condition of the colored inhabitants of the colonies; therefore, to favor the doctrine of aristocracy, the writer sought and found the by-gone customs of slavery, and held them up before us, in order to show our hitherto inferiority to "the favorite class." Although it has found its way to the most remote nook of civilization, it cannot beguile the thinking mind from keeping in view the decided improvements made since the abolition, in the British West Indies, of that detestable institution, slavery. The document, in its eloquent flight over the island of Jamaica, has caught up individual circumstances in the city of Kingston, such as "idlers at the corners of the streets and care-worn buildings at the outskirts," to prove the state of things. Again, the author says: "the local government" is in the power of those who "claim propinquity to the whites."

No one can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of a country, nation or tribe of people, by making flying visits and taking note of "idlers and care-worn buildings;" and if so, what then? Let the traveler visit the mighty metropolises of the earth through Europe and Asia, then return to the Northern and Southern portion of this powerful republic, and the same idlers' ghosts and care-worn buildings will present themselves, in spite of civilization and universal improvements. They are unavoidable evils, and must the country be held responsible for them? Or must its respectable and industrious citizens be scared out of their wits because there are idlers' ghosts among them.

If the "local government" of the island in question is in the hands of those who "claim propinquity with the whites," where are the Council of Twelve, the Assembly of Forty-five, the Vestry, down to the Jury? Is it to be understood that the black man is not allowed a seat in these departments, to take part in matters for the benefit of his kindred? Away with the bubble, and listen to the universal truth. There are no such questions as, whether the man is black, white or red, or whether he is a negro, maroon, mulatto or octoroon there; they are all legal citizens, privileged at the ballot-box, and are liable to be nominated for any office they are capable of filling. Now if the inspector wishes to butt his head against the first stone wall, because things are really so, the blacks will not utter a groan for the pain which might be inflicted on such an one of their advocates.

The reviewer is alarmed, and is ready to throw daggers at the idea of the colony ever being in the possession of the colored inhabitants, and bemoans the state into which the imperial planters will be thrown. Should it be the case, would the potentates suffer more than the colored people? In fact, they merit the colony, because they have labored for years, without remuneration, borne the lashes, worn the clanking chains and iron fetters, deprived of human rights, until, by the eloquence of a Brougham, a Wilberforce, a Clarkson, and the philanthropic sentiments of others, the lever of justice was applied to alleviate their burden, and potentates hired to release them on the first of August, 1838.—Since then they have made their way through many disadvantages to the standard of worthy citizens; consequently, it would be a violation of no rule if the descendants of tyrants were invited to leave, in order that the island might be invited by those whose ancestors have toiled to pamper aristocracy.

Cheer up—

"Dark sons, the time shall come,
Yes, even now is nigh,
When everywhere thy names shall be
Redeemed from *color's* infamy;
And men shall learn to speak of thee
As one of earth's great spirits born."

The West Indians who have said, "we leave our homes, as other foreigners, to strengthen our financial constitutions"—you who have bid adieu to the colony for awhile—you who, on leaving friends, relatives, and even families, made pathetic vows with faces more sober than mock-modesty dare assume—you that have enjoyed all rights of citizenship, have you spoken aught against your country? Or have you kept silent to give consent? If so I will send my voice to your dwellings, and ask, Are you so luke warm, so dumb, so recreant to the interests of your own kindred as to submit to the arguments held against them?

The blood boils in the veins of the sensitive and observing West Indian, when he reads the speech made in Kingston by Semmes, the pirate, who was applauded by Sinclair, the wealthy mulatto, whose opulence has stopped the avenue of sympathy for his kindred, notwithstanding he was dug from the very pit in which Jeff. Davis is sinking the colored Southerners. You that have traveled and experienced the experience of your people, had you been there, would have spurned the wealthy merchant for his act, confronted the barbarous and hell-deserving pirate, (Semmes,) and informed the people that he ranked among the Southern demagogues, prowling about with his God-forsaken principles, to perpetuate an institution which ought to have been ushered out of the sphere of civilization long before President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. PEREGRINATOR.

Humboldt, July, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

BANNOCK CITY, Boise Mines, I. T., July 6, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—A few lines from this far-off gold region may interest some of your readers. I left Lewiston on the 9th of last month. After ten days travel, through one of the wildest and most unbroken of countries, we arrived here safe. Over many of the mountains we crossed, one misstep made by our chargers would have landed us in eternity; but we sat firm, and trusted to the judgment of our horses, who acted well their parts. A large portion of the country we traveled through is inhabited by the Snake Indians. They seldom spare man or beast. In order to guard against them at night, we were compelled to stand watch, and as there were but two of us in company, it was hard upon us, after twelve hours of rough riding. We armed ourselves well for the trip, in case we should be attacked by them. We spoke freely of our enemy during the day; when night spread her sable mantle around us, but little was said about a defence, if attacked. I rather think we would have retreated in good order, in such a case, if allowed to do so.

I entertain a very flattering opinion of this country, from what I have seen since my arrival here. Buildings are going up in all directions in this place. Lots are selling at from $500 to $2500 each. There are some fine towns located in these mines, within a range of 12 miles. Placerville is the largest; Bannock is the next in size, but has, I think, rather the largest population. The facilities for mining are better here; water is easier to be had. There is no question or doubt as to the richness of these mines. I have seen surface diggings that paid $200 per day to the hand: $20 and $30 per day are common. The gold is coarse, and is worth $16 per ounce.

This is the liveliest camp I have seen since I have been on the coast. The streets are crowded from early morn till 12 and 1 o'clock at night. Every man seems to have a pile. Provisions are not as high as one might expect. Bacon is selling at 50 cts.; flour $20 per hundred; New Orleans sugar 35 cts., crushed do. 75 cts. per pound; beef, 25 cts. per pound; washing white shirts, $12 per dozen. Laboring men get from $6 to $7 per day. Board is $18 per week.

I have had the pleasure of seeing some of my old acquaintances here. I hold out no inducements to be construed as advising any one to come here. It requires a man to be of good resolution to make money in this new country. No other men come here. Every man is for himself, and cares but little about his fellow. I am not located here as yet. It is likely I shall return to Lewiston, my adopted home, in the course of a month or two. I came on bu-

siness. I hope the APPEAL prospers. I shall not forget to lend you a helping hand.

T. DETTER.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—I hope that I shall not be considered intrusive by mingling my thoughts with those of far more ability, as given weekly to the public through the columns of the APPEAL. In the present struggle between Feedom and Slavery, the question is, whether the colored man will accept arms and fight on the side of Freedom? We have been praying for nearly a century for Freedom. If we would be "free indeed," we must accept the arms and ammunition offered us to fight and help to win the rights of our race. I have heard it stated that there are, not far from my sight, two or three colored men who are in sympathy with the rebels; they were born in a slave State, and have been deprived of all their rights. I suppose they have never been taught that their ancestors, whose blood was spilt at Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, in common with others, for the maintenance of the principles of freedom, are worthy of their imitation and defence. I hope not to weary the patience of your readers, but I would interrogate all our freeborn men, whether it would not be best to go into the field and help liberate our brethren in bonds, or remain as they are, almost discouraged in every civil movement. There are a great many worthy and intelligent colored men among us who wish to ameliorate the condition of our oppressed race, and also elevate their own condition. But in some instances and communities our race has been, by indiscretions, more of a pull-back to our progress than the white man has. In some of our most important movements, there are those who will manifest the disposition to obstruct the wisest plans conceived by others, and carpingly cry out or whisper, as the case may be, "I know as much as that one, and I won't be dictated to by him," &c., losing sight of the great principle that concerns us all. The less informed must consent to be guided by the more intelligent among us, and we must agree unanimously among ourselves that the institution of slavery is our greatest enemy, and we must assist in its downfall.

I know, Mr. Editor, that I am intruding upon your space, but I could not remain silent when the hearts of our oppressed brethren are beating in grief. I would that I were eloquent enough to write more fit words. These are written in response to the promptings of my heart.

With respect, &c. J. H. HUDSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SHASTA, July 28, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The month of July has been prolific of important and substantial Union victories, each telegram received confirming the magnitude of the brilliant successes obtained by the Federal over the rebel armies. The effect of the harangues of Copperhead orators has developed itself in the recent riot in New York, where human beings were indiscriminately assaulted and murdered for no crime committed, their only offence that of being born on American soil, with a skin of a darker hue than their cowardly *alien* assassins. But let us wait and hope. A day of retribution will surely come.

Our worthy Assemblyman, Hon. J. W. Chappel, who voted yea on the testimony bills last winter, is again before the people of Shasta County for the same position. The "Confederate Democracy," are trying to defeat him on that issue, but it seems that a petition circulated here in '56, by the late B. B. Young, was signed by all of the most prominent Peace Democrats, who now endeavor to raise an issue inimical to the Union nominee. But his re-election is a foregone conclusion.

Yours Respectfully, AMIGO.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Major Opdyke vetoed the ordinance passed last week to pay conscripts three hundred dollars, on the ground of vagueness and illegality.

We have City of Mexico dates to April 10th. It appears that the Council of Notables declared that the Mexican nation, through them, should select an Empire as the form of government, and proclaimed Maximillian of Austria Emperor. Should e decline the throne, they implore the French Emperor to select a person in whom he has full confidence, to occupy the throne. A proclamation immediately made the same public, and a courier posted to Vera Cruz, where it was sent by the French steamer to Havana.

An extensive conflagration occurred at Havana, on the 22d, and it is estimated $3,000,000 worth of sugar was destroyed.

A large fire occurred in St. Domingo, in the early part of the month, destroying $500,000 worth of property.

Gen. Banks' official despatch announcing the fall of Port Hudson, says he captured twenty pieces of heavy artillery, and complete batteries, numbering 31 pieces of rifle artillery, with a good supply of projectiles for line and heavy guns, and 45,000 pounds powder, 5,000 stand of arms and 50,000 pounds of small arms ammunition, besides a small amount of stores of various kinds. Over 5,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

The rebels are impressing everybody into their ranks—both Jew and Gentile—and the excitement is intense.

Jeff Davis has issued a proclamation, appointing the 21st day of August a day of, humiliation and prayer.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Capt. Winder have been placed in close confinement in Fort Monroe, as hostage for the safety of Captains Flinn and Sawyer, who are under sentence of death, in Richmond, in retaliation for the hanging of two rebel officers by Rosecrans.

Intelligence from Rio Janeiro, to the 9th of June, reports a difficult between the American Minister, Gen. James Watson Webb, and the Brazilian Government. It is said that Webb demanded satisfaction from the Brazilian Government for having tolerated the Confederate corsairs Alabama, Georgia and Florida, in the waters of the Empire, at Pernambuco, and it is stated that Webb demanded an indemnity for the burning of an American vessel, and exacted the dismissal of the Presidents of the Provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco. The Rio Janeiro papers state that the Imperial Government consented to dismiss the Presidents of the Provinces named, if the Government of the United States approved of Webb's course. Brazil has expressed itself friendly to the United states, but having recognized the Confederates as belligerents, it allows their armed vessels at their ports the same as vessels sailing under any other flag.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says the War Department is pushing on the organization of colored troops vigorously.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27.—A telegram from Gen. Shackleford, dated near New Lisbon, Ohio, says: I have succeeded in capturing the rebel Gen. John H Morgan, Col. Clarke and the balance of his command, amounting to about 400 men.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 26.—The Hon. John J. Crittenden died at half-past 3 o'clock this morning, of general debility, aged 77 years.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A letter in the *Herald* from Jackson, Miss., of the 12th, says that the library of Jeff Davis has been captured, comprising several bushels of private and political papers of the arch-traitor. Several letters on secession date back to 1852. The whole collection will bring to light the secret history of secession. There are letters from both Northern and Southern traitors.

NEW YORK, July 27.—From the *Herald's* accounts of operations near Charleston, it appears that the rebels attempted to drive our forces from James Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected, but Gen. Terry met and repulsed them with great slaughter. The gunboat Pawnee, which supported the left flank, grounded and a rebel battery opened on her, firing 50 shots, 39 of which struck her. Subsequently she floated off, and opening upon the rebels put them to flight.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was renewed on the 22d, the ironclads cooperating with the army. During the day, Fort Wagner was silenced for some time, and a charge was made by our troops. After a desperate struggle, they were obliged to fall back. Our loss was quite severe, and will probably reach 100.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The details of the charge of the 22d made on Fort Wagner show the most desperate fighting by Gen. Strong's brigade. Scarcely a field or line officer escaped being wounded, and many were killed. Meantime, nearly the whole rebel force was concentrated upon the 54th Massachusetts colored regiment. They fought heroically and only retired when the others did.

There was a brilliant engagement and victory by the Federals, under Gens Spinola and Anderson, near Manassas, Va., in which the rebels were six to one, and were put to flight.

There was a battle in Virginia on Thursday last, in which the results to our army were quite encouraging; the intention was to cut Lee's army in two, which was successful to such an extent that Ewell's corps has been entirely cut off from communication with Lee.

John Morgan and his men have been sent to Johnston's Island, Lake Erie.

The army of the Potomac occupied, on the 29th, the same position it did two months ago.

On the 26th, our forces at Charleston were still battering at Fort Wagner.

The rebel newspapers are dolorous over the fact, which seems lately to have come to their knowledge, that there is no State in their dear Confederacy that is "free from Yankee pollution." This is not the feast their orators invited them to, when they were endeavoring to get those States to secede. None of the Yankee troops were ever to step a foot upon their sacred soil.

MATRIMONIAL CRISIS.—A letter from Buenos Ayres states that Mr. Helper, United States Consul, and author of the "Crisis," has brought his matrimonial affairs to a crisis. Mr. Helper married Miss Mary Rodrigues. She is a native of Buenos Ayres, but was educated in New York. She is beautiful, accomplished and rich, and her brilliant eyes and varied gifts have led scores of hearts in thrall before the "Crisis." The wedding was wholly private and the happy pair are away to the splendid country residence of the brides' father.

BELONGED TO THE CONSTITUTION.—A person was asked the other day if he belonged to the Democratic Club in this place. "No," replied he, "I belong to the Constitution."

MARRIED.

In Shasta, July 15, JOSEPH J. PINDELL to Miss MARY H. T. COFFEY, both of Shasta.

Boston, Mass., and Chatham, C. W., papers please copy.

At Springfield, Mass., May 28, by the Rev. Dr. Ide, GUSTAVUS BOOTH to Miss LOUISE CAMPBELL, daughter of the late Joshua Campbell, of Philadelphia.

In Jamaica, May 30, by the Rev. P. D. Oakey, JAMES JACKSON to Miss CADDIE CISCO, both of New York.

DIED.

In New York, June 27, 1863, of consumption, JANE E. MYERS, aged 26 years, 5 months and 19 days.

In Beaufort, S. C., May, 1863, ROBERT SMALL, Jr., son of Robert Small, the hero of the Planter, aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days.

In New York, June 18, of consumption, MARGARET ELIZABETH SMITH, aged 28 years.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos, Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

DIVORCE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SHASta co., June term.—Joseph J. Pindell was granted a decree of divorce from his wife, Anne P. M. Pindell.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

FURNISHED ROOMS,

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor, can accomodate persons from the city or the interior; with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

DR. JAMES JACKSON,
622 Battery Street, Room No. 1, upstairs.

DR. JACKSON HAS OPENED HIS OFfice at the above place for the cure of Rheumatism, Corns, Warts, and diseases of Children, such as Worms, Croup, &c.

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THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAML. A. SMITH, Prop't.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
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d27

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

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NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

MRS. WOODLAND'S House,
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MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

SPICY RESOLVES IN CAMP.—Camp Johnston, 2d Prov. Reg., E. M. M., Louisville, Lincoln county, Mo., May 14, 1863.—At a meeting of officers and soldiers comprising a part of the Second Battalion, Lieut. W. J. Gibony, of Company A, was appointed Chairman, and Joseph J. Garvey, Secretary of the meeting. The following was nanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt the following as our platform as regards rebeldom: Emancipation with deportation; sequestration without extigation; extermination without botheration, and damnation without reservation or any hesitation, as the means of bringing to a speedy termination the Southern Confederation.

The Riot in New York.

We collate from the *Alta's* Overland Mail news of the 13th and 15th of July, the following details of the Riot in N. York City. The general details are elaborate. We deeply sympathize with all classes who have suffered by that treasonable, pro-slavery and infuriated mob; but we have, at present, only space to sufficient to extract some details from the account given of the onslaught and murder of some of the defenceless colored people.

BURNING OF THE ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

The Orphan Aslyum for Colored Children was visited by the mob about four o'clock. This Institution is situated on Fifth Avenue, and the building with the grounds and gardens adjoining, extended 43d to 54th street. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands of the rioters, the majority of whom were women and children, entered the premises, and in the most excited and violent manner they ransacked and plundered the building from cellar to garret. The building was located in the most pleasant and healthy portion of the city. It was purely a charitable Institution. In it there are, on an average 900 or 800 homeless colored orphans. The building was a large four-story one, with two wings of three stories each.

When it became evident that the crowd designed to destroy it, a flag of truce appeared on the walk opposite, and the principals of the establishment made an appeal to the excited populace, but in vain.

Here, it was that Chief Engineer Decker showed himself one of the bravest among the brave. After the entire building had been ransacked, and every article deemed worth carrying away had been taken—and this included even the little garments for the orphans, which were contributed by the benevolent ladies of this city—the premises were fired on the first floor. Mr. Decker did all he could to prevent the flames from being kindled, but when he was overpowered by superior numbers, with his own hands he scattered the brands, and effectually extinguished the flames. A second attempt was made, and this time in three different parts of the house. Again he succeeded, with the aid of half a dozen of his men, in defeating the incendiaries. The mob became highly exasperated at his conduct and threatened to take his life if he repeated the act. On the front steps of the building he stood up amid an infuriated and half-drunken mob of two thousand, and begged of them to do nothing so disgraceful to humanity as to burn a benevolent institution, which had for its object nothing but good. He said, it would be a lasting disgrace to them and to the city of New York.

These remarks seemed to have no good effect upon them, and meantime, the premises were again fired—this time in all parts of the house. Mr. Decker, with his few brave men, again extinguished the flames. This last act brought down upon him the vengeance of all who were bent on the destruction of the asylum, and but for the fact that some firemen surrounded him, and boldly said that Mr. Decker could not be taken except over their bodies, he would have been dispatched on the spot. The institution was destined to be burned, and after an hour and a half of labor on the part of the mob, it was in flames in all parts. Three or four persons were horribly bruised by the falling walls, but the names we could not ascertain. There is now scarcely one brick left upon another of the Orphan Asylum.

OUTRAGES UPON COLORED PERSONS.

Among the most cowardly features of the riot, and one which indicated its political *animus* and the cunningly-devised cue that had been given to the rioters by the instigators of the outbreak, was the causeless and inhuman treatment of the negroes of the city. I seemed to be an understood thing throughout the city, that the negroes should be attacked wherever found, whether they offer any provocation or not. As soon as one of these unfortunate people was spied, whether on a cart, a railroad car, or in the street, he was immediately set upon by a crowd of men and boys, and unless some man of pluck came to his rescue, or he was fortunate enough to escape into a building, he was inhumanly beaten, and perhaps killed. There were probably not less than a dozen negroes beaten to death in different parts of the city during the day. Among the most diabolical of these outrages that have come to our knowledge is that of a negro cartman living in Carmine street. About eight o'clock in the evening, as he was coming out of the stable, after having put up his horses, he was attacked by a crowd of about four hundred men and boys, who beat him with clubs and paving-stones till he was lifeless, and then hung him to a tree opposite the burying-ground. Not being yet satisfied with their devilish work, they set fire to his clothes and danced and yelled and swore their horrid oaths around his burning corpse. The charred body of the poor victim was still hanging upon the tree at a late hour last evening.

Early in the afternoon the proprietors of such saloons and other places of business as had negroes in their employ, were obliged to close up, for fear that the rioters would destroy their premises. In most of them the negroes were compelled to remain over night, not daring to go home lest they might be mobbed on the way.

OVER TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is stated by the police and other authorities, that during the troubles thus far, over two hundred people must have been among the killed and wounded. One hundred and fifty negroes are known to have been either killed or so badly wounded that their recovery is doubtful. The other sufferers are either the white people engaged in resisting the draft, or the police and military, many of whom have been either killed or wounded. It is utterly impossible to obtain anything like a true list of the casualties during the frightful confusion which at present exists.

A RAID UPON THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Last night, about twelve o'clock, the neighborhood of St. John's Park was thrown into terrible confusion by an onslaught upon the houses of a community of unfortunate negroes. In York street, which is only a block in length, running from West Broadway to a lane back of St. John's Church, two rows of small wooden and brick houses are situated, mostly occupied by negro white-washers and ironers, who are among the most harmless and law-abiding of our citizens. In accordance with intimations thrown out during yesterday by the *habitues* of a low tavern at the corner of York street and West Broadway, a crowd of Irish, about one hundred strong, at midnight assaulted the buildings, and amid the groans and shrieks of the unfortunate women and children, the whole precinct was devoted to destruction.

Our reporter, who was on the spot at the commencement of the fray, perceiving that zealous efforts were making to fire the buildings, hastened with all possible speed to the military headquarters at the City Assembly Rooms, but notwithstanding he met a squad of militia well armed, returning from some other quarter, was unable to obtain from General Burnett, any assistance. He then went to the police rendezvous, No. 300 Mulberry street, and was there informed that a force of police had just been despatched to the scene of action. On returning to York street, however, not an officer was to be seen, and by this time the buildings were complete wrecks.

How the ill-fated negroes contrived to escape is perfectly miraculous; with one or two exceptions, however, in which the parties were slightly wounded, they managed somehow to get away. Renewed attempts were made, at a late hour, to set the neighborhood in flames, but for some reason or other they proved abortive. About 1 o'clock, after the rioters had done their worst, and carried off the little all of these unfortunate creatures, in the way of beds, chairs, tables, tubs, smoothing irons, etc., a body of cavalry arrived upon the ground.

This morning the scene presented was desolate beyond description. Not a vestige of glass remained in the windows, the sashes were gone, the doors presented the appearance of lattice-work with the apertures very large, and great heaps of bricks and stones were piled upon the stoops and dispersed about the floors of the rooms. In response to the question of our reporter as to whether the mob had robbed her of everything, a poor negro woman replied, with a look of abject despair and quiet resignation: "Pretty much all, sir." Can nothing be done to save these quiet and cruelly outraged beings from such inhuman and diabolical treatment?

Rebel Treatment of Negro Soldiers and Free Negroes—The Law in the Case.

The rebels have repeatedly of late hung, and otherwise put to death in the most barbarous manner, such negro soldiers of the Union army as they have taken prisoners in battle. The details of their massacre, in cold blood, of 200 negroes at Franklin, La., and of others at Milliken's Bend, and again, at Port Hudson, have been published in our columns. To this crime, they have, within the past fortnight, added the atrocity of seizing and carrying into Slavery a large number of free-born black men, women and children from Pennsylvania. To these matters, in the military aspect, and legally viewed, we have already called attention. We now add, for the information of our military officers, and to refresh the memory of the Government, the special law applicable to the case, adopted by our authorities.

The code containing Instructions for the Goverment of the Armies of the United States in the Field, and which was issued by the President as Commander-in-Chief, as General Order No. 100, April 24, 1863, has clearly provided for the exigency which has now arisen. This code, as our readers are aware, was drawn up by the distinguished publicist and scholar, Francis Lieber, LL.D., and as it is now law, there is no doubt that the President is bound to see to its enforcement, and our generals to its execution.

The special paragraphs to which we call attention are these:

56. A prisoner of war is subject to no punishment for being a public enemy, nor is any revenge wreaked upon him by the intentional infliction of any suffering or disgrace, by cruel imprisonment, want of food, by mutilation, death or any other barbarity.

57. So soon as a man is armed by a sovereign Government, and takes the soldier's oath of fidelity, he is a belligerent; his killing, wounding or other warlike acts, are no individual crimes or offences. No belligerent has a right to declare that enemies of a certain class, color, or condition, when properly organized as soldiers will not be treated by him as public enemies.

58. The law of nations knows of no distinction of color, and if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of their army, it would be a case for the severest retaliation, if not redressed upon complaint.

The United States cannot retaliate by enslavement; therefore death must be the retaliation for this crime against the law of nations.

In a previous paragraph, the code (the first of the kind, by the way, that has been used in any country) speaks of retaliation thus:

27. The law of war can no more wholly dispense with retaliation than can the law of nations, of which it is a branch. Yet civilized nations acknowledge retaliation as the sternest feature of war. A reckless enemy often leaves to his opponent no other means of securing himself against the repetition of barbarous outrage.

Dr. Lieber's military code, or rather the National Military code, is simply a digest of the laws of war that prevail among, and are enforced by civilized nations. It is a most admirable digest—concise, clear and just—and if it was, as it certainly should be, rigidly and universally enforced in all its details, during the war, it would at once simplify and settle many of the most embarrassing military questions.—*N. Y. Times.*

HOOKER'S REMOVAL.—The North never dreamed that Lee could so cunningly slip by Hooker and avoid a general engagement, in the manner he did. Such a piece of strategy was scarcely possible. It might successfully be accomplished with a division or two, but to remove a whole army composed of 150,000 men, with its immense trains, from in front of an enemy, by simply making a detour and by forced marches getting into a new field of operations, without being detected until the movement had been done. A skillful General, or even a man of ordinary military ability, who used the appliances of scouts and spies neccessary in all warlike operations—who would be eternally feeling an enemy with reconnoitreing parties on his front and flanks, and with videtts and patrols on all the prominent points of lookout and approaches—would certainly aphend such a design on the part of the rebels, before the bird had completely eluded him. The nation was chagrined and mortified when it learned the sad reality. Then came the intelligence that Halleck and Hooker who were never very good friends, had had a serious *emeute*, resulting in the latter's being relieved at the head of his army, while in hot pursuit of the whereabouts of Lee and his rebel ragamuffins. General Meade, the skillful commander of the Fifth Army Corps, was suddenly appointed in his place, and now leads the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Meade is represented to be one of the few most accomplished officers in the regular army—brave, temperate in his habits, and well read in the literature of his profession, and having the advantages of "luck" always on his side. The main reason for the removal of Gen. Hooker from the command of the Army of the Potomac was a difference of opinion between him and Gen. Halleck as to the value of Maryland Heights as a military position during the present active operations. Also, Hooker was ruffled about Halleck requesting him to pay more attention to defending Washington, and that he replied that if his plans were interrupted and interfered with, they might accept his resignation, which was met by a dispatch, stating that his resignation was accepted

FINANCIAL COMPARISON.—When we contrast our financial condition with that of the Rebels, we can afford to laugh at the gloomy prognostications of every class of our enemies. The Rebel Secretary of the Treasury, Memminger, confesses that the Rebel debt, up to December last, was over $550,000,000, and also that it will require between December and July of the present year, $357,929,000 to carry on their war—making a grand total of $914,034,000, which is only a little less than our debt at the present time. We have a system of revenue by which the Federal Government will realize in the coming fiscal year at least $450,000,000, out of which to pay the expenses of the Government and the interest on the public debt! Chase estimates that by the last of July this will slightly transcend $1,100,000,000. This contrast needs no elaboration. It is as forcible as it is cheering.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

Thanksgiving Day.

The National Thanksgiving Day in San Francisco was observed in a manner the most appropriate of any we have ever witnessed on similar occasions in the East. From early dawn till sunset most of the buildings in every street were dressed with American flags. Towards 11 o'clock stores and business places, which were compelled to be open to that hour from necessity, commenced closing, and many were seen wending their way to the different churches, where appropriate sermons were delivered in the forenoon. In the afternoon and evening most of the distinguished orators entertained large and enthusiastic audiences at Union Hall, Howard st. At the Zion A. M. E. Church, Pacific st., a prayer-meeting was held at 6 o'clock, A. M., also a sermon was delivered there at 3 P. M. In the evening, at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., the Rev. T. M. D. Ward, according to previous announcement, delivered a sermon. It was one of the most eloquent which the reverend gentleman has delivered in this city. Though it was a sermon from the pulpit, the auditors, at times, carried away by the eloquence of the orator, expressed their feelings by decorous applause of some of its passages. We shall endeavor, in our next, to publish some of the beautiful and patriotic sentiments which the discourse contained. There was also a prayer-meeting held in the 3d Baptist Church, Dupont st., in the evening. Thousands of people thronged the streets in the evening, nearly every house being brilliantly illuminated. The city from the hills presented an appearance of Aladdin-like enchantment. The firemen's torchlight procession was a leading feature of the occasion, and added the finishing touch, with its fine music, blazing torches, flashing rockets, waving banners, and so forth, to the splendors of the night. And so ended the nation's religious Thanksgiving Day.

Can We Support a Weekly Newspaper?

This question has been often asked, and as often answered in the affirmative. But how can it be supported without prompt payment? It is a fact, which we regret to state, that there are a great many, probably good subscribers, who, no doubt, will pay their subscriptions, but do not pay promptly or regularly. We have to advance the cash every week as soon as our paper is delivered, and when our agent or carrier returns and tells us that only "a few have paid," and others tell us to call again, and to come sometime next week, (provided they are "at home,") certainly we do not feel very greatly encouraged to be kept thus, from week to week, "in the drag." There are a number of our people who willingly pay their subscription regularly, and who, instead of being after the time, in some instances come to the office with the amount due, or send it before the month is up, and they are entitled to our heartfelt thanks; but the few that are so considerate as to do this, cannot support the paper, yet we really hope their number will increase. There are others again so scrupulous that if a month has thirty-one days in it, they will not pay their fifty cents on the thirtieth day of the month, but prefer waiting until after the thirty-one days are out (provided they can be found.) There are also others who will liberally support everything else but a newspaper devoted entirely to their interests; and also others, who, when asked for their subscription after it is due, take it as a great offence, and threaten to "stop the paper." If a newspaper is a desideratum amongst us,—and who shall say it is not?—all that is wanted is united action, with a determination that it shall be supported. Let all the friends of the APPEAL, in every locality, awake to the necessity of sustaining their paper, in this important crisis of their history. Hand the dues to the Agents or send what is due to them,—by these means only can the paper be supported.

A SUPPOSED INFERNAL MACHINE.—"Take hold of this," said a stranger, whom we partly recognized as a former acquaintance, on going aboard of the Stockton boat, last Sunday morning, to take one of our subscribers the APPEAL. We paused for a moment. "Take it quick!" says he. Our first glance at the package reminded us of a horse-pistol, carefully wrapped up in a newspaper. We took hold of it. "That was sent to you," said our stranger-friend. We carried it to our office, very carefully, of course, and placed it cautiously on a side-shelf, wondering what it was. We ventured at last, however, to make an incision through the paper with a knife, when, lo and behold, we discovered one of Heidsick's best champagne labels, overlying an unpretending bottle, accompanied by a large slice of pound-cake, and also a letter, which shall speak for itself:

STOCKTON, Aug. 1, 1863.

FRIEND EDITOR—Enclosed you will find information of what the folks are doing in the City of Windmills, or, in other words, you will find that it is not in keeping with this progressive age for a single marriage to take place at a time, but we have them two at a time. I think we of Stockton can beat the metropolis, San Francisco.

MARRIED—In this city, July 30, by Rev. Dr. Happersett, JOHN H. JONES to Miss JANE WINSEY. [Baltimore, Harrisburg and Pittsburg papers please copy.]

On the same day, by the same, JAMES CLAGETT to MRS. CANDACE UNDERWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs John H. Jones's compliments to the Editor of the APPEAL, with the pleasure of a glass of wine with them in sentiment, though not present in person. I will leave room for some of the rest of your correspondents to inform you of the other "news of the day."

Yours, respectfully, WM. W. LEE.

Our correspondent, Mr. Lee, is empowered to return for us the usual congratulattons following such hymenial ceremonies, to Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jones, and to extend the same to Mr. and Mrs. James Clagett, with the hope that Stockton will abound for generations to come, with Joneses and lagetts. Our toast is: Lord bless and preserve the Union—in the state of wedlock, and in every other State.

EXAMINATION OF THE INFANT SCHOOL.—On Monday last, the infant scholars attending Mrs. Priscilla Stewart's School, on Greenwich st., had a public examination. They were severally catechized by the teacher, in the rudiments taught in the school. All passed their examination creditably. Those the most proficient received cards of approbation as rewards of merit. Rev. T. Starr King and Dr. Gibbons were present; both gentlemen made appropriate and encouraging remarks. Among the ladies present, were Mrs. H. M. Collins, Mrs. Nelson Cook, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Speights, Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Mortimer, Mrs. Chas. Wood, and others equally interested in the welfare of the school.

STRANGERS.—Among the strangers in the city, the past week, we are pleased to note Mrs. J. H. Hudson, of Suisun, and Mr. Harmon Lee, of Sacramento.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—After the sermon by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, in the A. M. E. Church on Thanksgiving evening, a meeting was, organized by calling Mr. Lloyd Brooks to the chair. Hemade a telling address in favor of giving the APPEAL a united support, after which a number of new subscribers were obtained. On motion, the Meeting adjourned until Monday night, 17th inst, to Zion Church, at which time a lecture will be delivered, the proceeds to be given for the support of the paper.

[Communicated.]

THE LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. Johnson's Lecture and Exhibition, on Monday evening, should be well attended. The doctor has spent much time and labor in preparing for this entertainment. From his well-known reputation as a lecturer, he will doubtless satisfy the seekers after health, and all lovers of useful and pleasing science.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

J. S. Hatton, Napa; P. Johnson, Placerville; ———, Victoria; J. G. Wilson, Walla Walla; W. W. Lee, Stockton; J. H. Dickson, Camp Babbit; Thos. Forrester, New Westminister, B. C.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

WALLA WALLA, July 18, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I embrace these passing moments to drop you a few lines, hoping they may meet you in good health and on the high road to prosperity. I have made another move upon the chessboard of the Pacific shores. This town is in Washington Territory; it is a small and interesting place, with about 1500 persons, floating and permanent residents. It is situated 30½ miles from the river boat-landing. Wallula.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Boyle are anxious to subscribe to your paper, and also others hereabouts; in fact, if you could call upon the gentlemen up in this direction, through your valuable sheet, you would get abundance of patronage, as well as donations. As I shall soon leave this place for Boise, I am using all my endeavors for the APPEAL, as I wish it to become a fixture, inseparable from the people of this side of the Union. I am still under the bane of sickness, and cannot hope to get well. I was sounded by Dr. Boswell in this town, and he says he does not know what keeps me alive—that both lungs are almost gone, and that I must prepare for the change, which may come at any time. It is quite hard to learn this, but I cannot live always. Others, much better than I in practice have gone, so I must resign myself to my fate, and be content with that which I cannot prevent. I think riding and sleeping in the open air may lengthen my days some, and I intend to give it a trial. I expect to go with a train, and will travel only 20 or 25 miles a day, consuming from 18 to 20 days. If I can stand it, all right; if not, I must submit. If I arrive at Placerville safe I will write to you; but if I fall by the way, remember, I depart with an ardent love for the rising progress of the great Africo-American people, the only love I know, next to my God, and that of my brother, who still remains in the land of the living, and who I hold as dear to me as my own existence.

I remain yours, JNO. G. WILSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

War and Its Causes.

PLACERVILLE, July 31, 1863.

MR EDITOR—How glorious it is, when we look around us, and, in a moment of reflection, observe the many changes which this war has caused, all of which favor the African race. For a brief period I will turn your attention to the past: About 243 years ago, slavery, with all its vice and immorality, entered Jamestown, in Virginia, and there planted itself, and commenced its poisonous work. It was the inauguration, on American soil, of a crime, offensive alike to the laws of God and humanity—a crime which has caused the sacrifice of thousands of lives; yes, of lives that were dear to fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, who, to-day, lie low beneath the surface of mother earth—a crime which has caused the expenditure of millions of money, which could have been appropriated for the advancement of America, morally, had not some of the leaders of these United States, in framing the Constitution, endeavored to build their Government upon a false foundation, and such a Government never can and never did stand. Could not Generals Washington and Jackson and their compeers reflect for a moment that, at some future day, God would defend and enforce the right, and avenge the sufferings of the oppressed, as he did in the days of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, in liberating the children of Israel from the yoke of oppression, and sinking their oppressors to the bottom of the sea? Thank God, the covenant of death is broken, the agreement with hell annulled. No more Union as it was and Constitution as it is for me; but give me the Union with slavery annihilated forever, and the Constitution to read as the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming that all men are created free and equal.

As I have heretofore stated that, 243 years ago, slavery, filled with vice and immorality, migrated to Jamestown, Va., but to-day, there stands upon the shores of the same State Jeff Davis, at the head of a large force of rebels, endeavoring to defend the abominable institution of slavery; but thank God, there stands a still larger number of Union men upon the shores of the same State battling for right and justice—to-day stand hundreds of our fellow men, who were, but a few months ago, bound down with chains and fetters, and dared not raise a hand to defend themselves from the tortures they had to undergo—to-day they stand upon the field of battle as free men, battling for the right; and to-day we the African race, stand ten-fold higher in this State politically, and one hundred-fold higher militarily, in the whole United States. Soon slavery with all its vice, will be swept from the American land. No more shall be heard the cries and groans of the oppressed, the mother weeping for the babe that has been torn from her embrace, never more to behold it again. Thank God! the slave's chains are broken, and the slave, whenever he can make his escape from the rebel to the Union lines, stands as a free man. The sod of Nat Turner's grave will be greener now, that his utmost desire soon will be accomplished. Rest thou in peace, brave warrior and martyr of Harper's Ferry; though your bones lie mouldering in the clay, your soul is marching on in triumph. The only stain upon your swords are passing away; soon throughout all America, there will be neither power nor wish to hold a slave. Yours, P. JOHNSON, JR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

VICTORIA, V. I., July 27, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I have for some months perused with interest your valuable sheet; valuable, because it stands a testimony to the ability and manly determination of its conductor to rise above the rank of a detractor and degrader of our race to the position of a refiner and elevator of all men: of this truth I am convinced from the character of its extremely readable reading matter. I am, Mr. Editor, a sincere friend of liberality, and hope never to see the career of colored men either in prosperity or adversity, stamped with the narrow-minded selfish policy that has so long operated against us as a people. With warm wishes for the success of your paper, I desire, if capable, to assist in swelling its literary merit; if, therefore, you deem my articles worthy, I shall be happy to become an occasional contributor.

Respectfully, etc. VIOLET.

[We should be pleased to hear often from "Violet." Next week we will publish her well written article on Miss Dickinson.]

FIFTY-FIFTH REG'T MASSACHUSETTS (COLORED) VOLUNTEERS.—The following commissions have been issued to this Regiment:—Serg't Robert James Hamilton, of Springfield, (34th Reg't,) to be Captain; Private G. M. Woodward, of Worcester, (44th Reg't, M. V. M.,) to be 1st Lieut.; Private Wm. D. Crane, of Boston, (44th,) to be 1st Lt.; Dorance Messenger, of Petersboro', N. Y., to be 2d L't.; 2d Lieut. Chas. E. Grant, of Boston, to be Captain; Private Frank Goodwin, of Boston, (41th,) to be 1st Lt.; 2d Lieut. Harrison Holt, of Andover, to be 1st. Lieut.; 2d Lieut. Edward S. Stimpson, of Salem, to be 1st Lieut.; Private James Thurber, of Plymouth, (13th,) to be 2d Lieut.; Sergeant Wyllys Gannet, of St. Louis, Mo., (24th,) to be 2d Lieut.; Corporal William H. Torrey, of Foxborough, (24th,) to be 2d Lieut.; Wm. D Crane, of Boston, (44th,) to be Captain; Dennis H. Jones, of Boston, (44th,) to be 1st Lieut.; 2d Lieut.; Wm. H. Torrey, of Foxborough, to be 1st Lieut.; 2d Lieut. Wyllys Gannett, of St. Louis, Mo., to be 1st Lieut.; 2d Lieut. Robert James, of Newport, Rhode Island, to be 1st Lieut; John O. Mowry, of Athol, (27th,) to be 2d Lieut.; Joseph T. Nichols, of Royalston, (25th,) to be 2d Lieut.

One Nicholas Saib, a sergeant in the 55th Massachusetts volunteers, has a curious and romantic history, which the Boston *Transcript* thus records:

"He is an intelligent looking negro perfectly black, modest and gentlemanly in his bearing, and remarkable alike for his experiences and his culture. As we understood his story, as he told it in a brief interview, he is a native of Central Africa, born in the neighborhood of Timbuctoo. In some way he was inveigled into slavery to a party of Arabs, and found his way first to Egypt, and from thence to Turkey. After a while he reached St. Petersburg, was converted to Christianity, and baptized as a member of the Greek Church, dropping the name of Mohammed, and taking that of Nicholas. He is now a Protestant, he says, emphatically. From St. Petersburg he went to Germany, and entered the service of a 'Hollander,' with whom he came to this country, and settled in Detroit. He enlisted 'because all his folks seemed to be doing so.'

"Saib speaks five languages, and can read and write three or four of them. His French is quite Parisian and his Italian correct. He gives an entertaining description of his native region, the employment of its inhabitants, and their mahers and customs. They are generally Mohammedans. Were it not for his color and position, Saib would pass anywhere for a person of no small acquisitions. As it is, no one can see or talk with him without being most favorably impressed with his deportment and intelligence. He is one, but not he only one, of the 'persons of African descent' in camp at Readville, whose acquisitions and behavior go far to dispel ignorant and vulgar prejudices against the colored race."

ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE.—A meeting of colored people was held at Franklin Hall to commence the formation of a negro regiment. The meeting was very full, the hall crowded. The members behaved with dignity and decorum, and were enthusiastic to a degree. The morning papers give reports of the proceedings. What they do not state, however, is that at the close of the meeting the negroes moved to their Institute, in Lombard street, in a body. There they were joined by their band of brass instruments, and with reinforcements amounting to a thousand men, with drum and fife they marched out to West Locust Street, where they serenaded Miss Annie Dickinson, their female advocate, Rev. J. Walter Jackson, and Judge Kelly, who had spoken at the meeting. Next they went to the house of the Mayor, then to that of the poet-patriot, Mr. George H. Boker; lastly, to that of Capt. Babe, who took the colored company to Harrisburg. To each they expressed their gratitude for past kindness by a serenade

The concourse was orderly, yet enthusiastic. They appeared to appreciate what the speakers of the evening had told them—that unless they now took up arms and fought, they did not deserve franchisement. The resolutions adopted at their meeting breathed a forgiving and Christian spirit. There is a certain degree of pathos in the resolution: "That we, the colored people of Philadelphia, throwing aside the unpleasant memories of the past, looking only to the future, and asking merely the same guaranties, the same open field and fair play that are given to our white fellow countrymen, desire here and now to express our willingness and readiness to come forward to the defence of our imperrilled country."

We are glad to know that there is a hundred colored volunteers, from the little town of West Chester alone, who will arrive in camp to-day. Lieut.-Col. Louis Wagner, of the eighty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a gallant officer, whom a painful wound received in action temporarily disables, has been appointed to take charge of the camp. The locale is at Chelton Hills, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad, and the tents will be drawn for erection to-day. The selection is one of the most pleasant and comfortable ever made in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Col. Wagner expects to receive a detachment of colored troops from Christiana to-day, who, with the men of this city returned from Harrisburg, whither they had gone in response to the Governor's call, will be mustered in, and taken to camp, before this evening.

It should be credited to these, that twenty-five thousand of their race are now marshaled in the armies of the Union; that, in the second invasion of Pennsylvania, the colored company of ninety men, raised in six hours, was the first to move from the city for the defence of our State capital, and that three full companies of eighty men each volunteered for the same purpose, in less than twenty-four hours. The spirit of the colored people is up. The prejudice of the army against them is wearing away. Their bravery at Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend is beyond all praise. The Democratic organ, we observe, gives no report of their meeting, and makes no mention that a camp has been established for their reception.—*Philadelphia Dial.*

THE CURIOSITIES OF SLAVERY.—The present "cruel war" is opening up to the world a knowledge of the interior of the South and its institutions. To thousands of people in the North, the interior of the Southern States is as much a terra incognita as the interior of unexplored Africa. We are learning, just now, its social features, at a rapid rate. There is a Southern slave in this city, whose character and history are interesting, and who, to-night, will deliver an address in the Lombard Street Wesley church. Her name is Oneda E. Dubois. She is a French "Zambo," and was the bond-thrall of her own uncle in Southern Alabama. She escaped from bondage, and was educated at Oberlin, Ohio, and for three years past has been in Hayti.

The subject of hor lecture will be a description of life in that country. That she is a most accomplished "dark," there can be do doubt. That her history is a veritable one, is equally certain. Despite the opportunities of travel she has enjoyed, she still declares there is no place so prolific in happiness as her former home in Alabama. Her statements but verify what we everywhere see indicated—that if the Africans were freed from slavery, the South would be the place they would select for their homes. Miss Dubois is, beyond all question, a talented woman. She wants to establish a girls' school in Gonaives, Hayti, and has just commenced a lecturing tour for that purpose. We are inclined to believe she will appropriate the money she gains to its avowed purpose; at any rate, her description of life on the plantations will be worth the price of admittance. The amount of "knocking down" indulged in by philanthropic lecturers is so extensive, that people are growing distrustful of all such enterprises. We are of opinion that this female African is a conscientious woman.—*Philadelphia Dial.*

THE SUFFERINGS IN THE SOUTH.—The Nashville *Union* of the 28th ultimo says, on what it pronounces undoubted authority, that twenty women in Atlanta, Ga., maddened with the sight of their starving children at home, collected in a body, and broke into and plundered several groceries of meat and flour, in broad daylight. Deaths by starvation are by no means uncommon in that region. The whole country has been picked bare of everything edible by the army and speculators, who operate with the officers of the army. The *Union* adds: These punishments seem severe, but are they too severe for people who allowed themselves to be precipitated into rebellion against the best government on earth by a set of political blacklegs? We believe that before long the Southern people will rise *en masse* against their tyrants, and swing them up to the first tree. Let the Southern negro-oligarchy beware of the white insurrection which probably is near at hand.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Police authorities of this city, says the Chicago *Journal*, of the 18th, were applied to this morning by a Kentucky slaveholder, to arrest a fugitive slave woman who is known to be in Chicago. They replied that "they would have nothing to do with it; that the Chicago police could not be used to enforce a Fugitive Slave act which slaveholders themselves repudiated, in common with all other laws."

THE COLORED TROOPS.—A soldier recently from Helena, assured us that the 1st regiment of Arkansas volunteers, composed, with the exception of commisioned officers and sergeants, of entirely negroes, present a very fine appearance. This regiment left Helena a few days since for the vicinity of Vicksburg. It is full one thousand strong and admirably drilled. The negroes take a great pride in drilling and have learned with astonishing rapidity. Many regiments are forming and it will not be long until *darkness* in its most terrible form will overspread the rebel country. It is one of the righteous retributions of the war, that these freed men on whom, if successful, the rebellion which was to bind fast the chains of perpetual bondage, are now clothed and equipped and ready to aid in striking down the hateful government of their oppressors. The humiliation, as well as the defeat, of the haughty Southrons is to be complete.—*Oskaloosa (Iowa) Herald.*

On a large plantation, near Lake Providence, there lives a wealthy Southerner named Gevey Hood. Mr. Hood is not married, but is mated. He lives in a state bordering, as he thinks, on connubial bliss, with a quadroon, for whom he paid $1,500 in New Orleans. Two intelligent, black-eyed, black-haired girls, one of them about nineteen years of age, the other about sixteen, are the fruits of this union. By the laws of the State, in such cases, the children take their *status* from the mother, so that the two girls are at once Mr. Hood's daughters and his slaves, and he boasts that if this abolition war were not in progress, he could get $2,000 apiece for them. Mr. Hood is looked upon as a true type of the southern gentleman. His wealth is so great that his moral shortcomings are entirely overlooked, and he is received into the best society of the parish as one worthy of acceptance.

HOW SLAVES WERE ABUSED IN LOUISIANA.—An army officer writes from Louisiana to the Boston *Transcript* that the camps of the black regiments with Gen. Banks are models of neatness and order, and that but one man in the whole command has been punished for misconduct. Never were men seen to fight with more dauntless courage and devotion than these raw recruits. He adds:

Every man presenting himself to be recruited, strips to the skin, to be surveyed by the surgeon. We do not accept one-half that offer. On Tuesday out of 82, only 38 were accepted. I have directed my surgeons to keep accurate lists of the causes of rejection. They report to me that *not one in fifteen is free from the marks of severe lashing. More than one-half are rejected because of disability arising from lashing with whips and the biting of dogs on their calves and thighs.* It is frightful. Hundreds of them have welts on their backs as large as your largest finger. I intend to have these memoranda collected and published, with the certificates of surgeons.

A CERTAIN physician of note, resident in the west end of London, is accustomed to receive a coterie of Southern refugees and their English friends, to discuss the cause dear to their hearts. Among others who resort there, is Commissioner Mason. One evening, Jeff. Davis's ex-coachman, the fugitive negro Jackson, managed to get smuggled into the room with an Abolitionist friend who was acquainted with Mason. As Mason was crossing the room, surprised, no doubt, at the sight of an ebony complexion there, the white Abolitionist interrupted him, and introduced him to "Mr. Jackson, late coachman to your friend, Mr. Davis." The high-blooded Virginian looked for a moment as if he would have insulted the negro, but with the thoughts of the delicate nature of his diplomatic mission, and the troublesome prejudices of Englishmen, he managed to extend his hand, drop his eye superciliously, saying, "Ah, oh, indeed," and walked on. Thus met the rebel and the contraband, equal for once.

Accepting the latest Rebel statement of the Confederate debt as accurate, and dividing it equally among the population of the Southern states, it would amount to just one hundrd and sixty-three dollars for each person. The Nashville *Union* remarks that a poor man, with a wife and six children, in the Rebel States will owe just one thousand three hundrd and four dollars."

Latest Telegraphic News.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—Newbern, N. C., dates reached to the 1st. The Raleigh *Standard* denounces Jeff Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure. The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff Davis to suppress the *Standard*, and without the Supreme Court of North Carolina. The *Standard* replies that Gov. Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, and if Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the paper, he will be met by physical force and a revolution in the State as a result. The *Standard* says that North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for a causeless war, 40,000 of whom have been killed or wounded.—It urges that the State should send a delegation to Washington immediately, to see what terms [of peace] can be obtained.

A party *en route* to Richmond, Va., upon whom were found some very important documents from N. Y. city, addressed to Jeff Davis as President of the Confederacy. Among them are accurate maps of all our fortifications and the defenses of that city, a description of the works, the number of guns in each, and the strength of the garrisons.

The people in Savannah are left without protection, and are greatly alarmed lest the Federals attack the place. They have been for the last two weeks sending valuables into the interior.

The exemption of drafted men by surgeons certificates, in various parts of New England, since the commencement of the Federal conscription, amount to the enormous proportion of 73 per cent. Of the balance it would seem that, as a general thing, 20 of the 27 per cent. have fled to parts unknown, and the strong probability is that in most of these cases the fugitives will make good their escape in spite of the activity of the Provost-Marshals; leaving a net result of about 7 men out of every 100 drafted who will be mustered into service.

A Boston paper says that so numerous are the exemptions in Boston that the Government recently sent one or more Inspectors to that city to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the excessive debility prevailing there. In the 1st District, the number of conscripts who presented themselves to the Board of Enrollment on Tuesday were 68, of whom 49 received exemption papers. In the 3d District, on the same day, 89 were presented and 63 of them exempted. Various cases in the 4th District were examined by the Board; but of 140 of these, 129 were furnished with certificates of exemption.

NEW YORK, JULY 30th.—The *Tribune's* Morris Island correspondence says: Our entire loss in the late assault, according to official report, was 1,517. The rebels claim to have buried 650. This extraordinary proportion of killed could only have been reached by the indiscriminate slaughter of officers and men. The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) captured, will not be given up. Unofficial reports say that the negroes will be sold into slavery. The officers have been treated with unmeasured abuse; In fact all the wounded left in the hands of the rebels were treated most barbarously, amputation being performed by the rebel surgeons in cases of the slightest gunshot wounds.

BOSTON, July 30.—A letter from Athens, Greece, of the 4th, says that party spirit and love of rule have divided the soldiers and citizens into hostile bands, and a battle raged incessantly in the streets and squares on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Through the intervention of the three protecting powers—France, England and Russia—a truce of forty-eight hours was proclaimed. Ministers declared, if the fighting commenced during the time of the truce, they would all leave the place and go on board their ships, and invite all under their protection to go also, and cut off all connection with a country from which true patriotism seems to be forever exiled.

The Washington *National Republican* contains the following announcement:

"The President has authorized the issuing of an order that it will be the policy and intention of the Government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill treatment of our officers and men—black or white—by the rebel authorities, by hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisonment in every instance where it is known where the black men in the military services of the Government of the United States are taken prisoners and sold into slavery. Our military authorities will be instructed to select rebel prisoners and to confine them to hard labor in some prison, there to remain until the black men are liberated. The Government maintains, and will exact, promptly to the letter, that the Federal uniform, like the flag, must and shall be respected."

In case of the seizure of the vessel Peter Hoff, and others, Judge Betts has delivered his decision adverse to the claimants.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 4.—The election for State offices yesterday passed off quietly. The returns received indicate the election of Brownlette (Union,) over Wickliffe (Democrat,) for Governor, by 20,000.

It is officially stated that the total number wounded at the three days' battle at Gettysburg amounts to about 14,000. A fraction over 2,000 still remain in the hospitals there.

NEW YORK, August 4th.—Washington special despatches say the secessionists here are making themselves happy over the report that Jeff Davis is about to raise a great army of negroes upon the promise of freedom and the gift of lands. Large slaveholders in this vicinity, however, express the opinion that he will not venture upon this policy—in fact, that he dare not trust the slaves.

Direct advices from the front says the Army of the Potomac is inactive, and likely to remain so for some time to come. The first installment of conscripts reached the camp yesterday. The rebel army lies between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock rivers.

WHEELING, Va., August 4th.—The Legislature of Western Virginia, in joint session to-day, elected W. T. Wiley and P. G. Van Winkle, United States Senators.

A Charleston letter of the 31st says: The last day of July passes away with everything progressing toward success, though, perhaps, not as soon as some may wish. All thing are working well. We know that fears are felt in Charleston, for the safety of the city. Last week they were hanging from the parapets of Fort Sumter, as a protection to the wall, lines of cotton bales. It told us plainly that our 15-inch shots were equal to its destruction; but the cotton bales have been set on fire by their own guns, and they were obliged to take them down. They are now piled up in scorched heaps behind the fort. Everything betokens a fearfulness on the part of the rebels here, which is very encouraging to us.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Gold without any decided change, closing at 27¾.

The latest intelligence asserts that England, France and Austria, are in active communication, and that the accord was perfect. Polish affairs were debated in both houses of Parliament on the 24th. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the Prussian reply. Malmesbury blamed the Government for not pursuing a policy of non-intervention as adopted towards America.

WASHINGTON, August 5th.—The *National Republican* contains an editorial, to which semi-official importance is attached. It says, among other things, that if there shall be any occasion for hostilities with Great Britain, and the two nations are likely to be involved in war, our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be swept from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen of England's advisers tend to a disturbance of the peace of the world. War is not desirable, even with England, but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of spirit cannot submit to insolence and outrage through a series of years and make no effort to avenge its wrongs. The course of England during the trying period of our troubles has alienated every American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the Administration or conduct of the war. These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us. The machinations of Napoleon in Mexico deserve attention, and the country should bear in mind the great fact that the United States can restore Mexico to its place as a republic whenever the attempt shall be made, and indeed it is not improbable that Napoleon will find an excuse for quitting a position which promises no good to the French empire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The riot cases came before the court to-day. Some 15 of the rioters were prosecuted. Through the dilatory motions on the part of counsel, only 2 were sentenced for robbery, 1 for five and the other ten years in the State Penitentiary.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is re-nominated for Governor, and resolutions were passed by the Nominating Convention unanimously approving the entire course of the Administration.

MARRIED.

In Washington, D. C., July 19, by Rev. Levi Collins, Geo. W. SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., (formerly of Washington, D. C.,) to Miss REBECCA SIMMS, of Washington, daughter of John Simms.

In Newark, N. J., June 21, by Rev. Jonathan Hamilton, WALTER CLARK, of W. L., to Miss MARIA E. WASHINGTON, of New York.

In Brooklyn, June 16, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Wm. T. Webbs, WILLIAM H. BROWN to Miss HANNAH L. H. BROWN, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

In Portland, O., July 29, EUGENIA FRANCIS, daughter of James H. and Martha C. Butler, aged four years, six months and 20 days.

New Bedford papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, L. I., June 18, of croup, LAURA LORENA NAPOLEON, aged 2 years, 5 months and 10 days.

In New York City, May 29, of typhoid fever, JACOB TINGLE, aged 58 years.

On the 28th, in the hope of a blissful immortality, SARAH A., wife of Mr. Tingle, aged 48 years.

In Jersey City, June 22, of consumption, Mrs. MARGARET JOHNSON, aged 42 years. She died praising God.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE held on Monday next, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., in the A. M. E. Church, Powell St., at which time every member is requested to be present. After the transaction of the regular business, officers for the ensuing year will be elected.
By order of CORNELIA DUPEE, Pres't.
BARNEY FLETCHER, Sec'y.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Pacific Benevolent and Accumulating Society will take place on Thursday next, August 13th, at which time all the members are hereby notified to attend. Wm. H. SETH, Sec'ty.

SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENTS.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON
WILL DELIVER A LECTURE ON LIFE and HEALTH, and give his Exhibition on Nitrous Oxyde, or Exhilarating Gas, at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., corner of Jackson, on Monday Evening, August 10th. Several gentlemen will inhale the Gas during the evening. The Doctor will be the first to inhale the Gas. The Gas is perfectly harmless in its effects while the sensation it excites is delightful beyond all power of language. Some will Sing, Laugh and Declaim. All delighted, no one offended. Tickets 50 cts.; children half price. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MINING STOCK.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE BAY City Gold, Silver and Copper; Golden Gate G. S. and C.; Clayton District, Mount Diablo; Leander County G. and S., Reese River, N. T., and other profitable Mining Companies.
P. A. BELL, No. 622 Battery st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.
je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBOURN.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand.
JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-2m

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,
HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe. Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

DR. JAMES JACKSON,
622 Battery Street, Room No. 1, upstairs.
DR. JACKSON HAS OPENED HIS OFfice at the above place for the cure of Rheumatism, Corns, Warts, and diseases of Children, such as Worms, Croup, &c.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.
THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAML. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
d27 WASH. COLYER. } Proprietors.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.
A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

NO CURE, - - - NO PAY.
BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine,
CHEROUSES.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.
For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

NOTICE.
WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the
RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,
with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.
MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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Selections.

THE London *Times*, speaking of the recognition of the independence of the South, says that England "cannot recognize that which does not exist," as "the South is not yet Independent," and Great Britain has no right to place any "fictitious cause of discouragement" in the way of the North. English interference would be repudiated, but she would follow France or Russia, or some other power, in a tender of advice or the settlement of the war.

Communicated for the Pacific Appeal.

THOUGHTS AND MEMORIES.

A Discourse, delivered August 6, 1863, in the A. M. E. Church, San Francisco, in commemoration of National Victories.

BY REV. T. M. D. WARD.

"Who would not fear Thee, O King of Nations?"—JEREMIAH X. 7.

We live in an age replete with stirring events. Incidents of the most startling character loom up to the view and arrest our attention.

The tide-wave of progress sweeps with accelerated force from continent to continent, while the voice of the nations take up and prolong the grand chant—man shall be free.

We live in an era where revolution follows swift upon the heel of revolution, with the utmost celerity. The nations, in both hemispheres, are in commotion. Mind meets mind, thought grapples with thought, and comes to the conflict harnessed in the brazen mail of war. Ideas are wrought out into tangible results, into living actualities. Men are restless under the iron rule of the oppressor, whether in Poland or America.

Give us freedom or leave to die, is the mighty thought that burns and glows in the breast of this age. A man had better die for his rights than live without them, is the motto of the world. Without that sacred boon life is a myth, a misnomer, is the universal response—the time for words is passed, the hour for action has come. Stern, relentless duty calls upon us to endure without murmuring the hardships and sacrifices of the hour. The people demand fidelity to humanity in their leaders. If a man be true to his God and the rights of man he is the people's man, be he a son of Yale, or a graduate of the cotton fields. Through the uprising of a great people we, who were and still are the victims of a cruel bondage, have been lifted from the dust, and placed, in some degree, in the scale of men. The Dread Avenger has hurled the bolts of his ire upon the head of the despot. The iron hoof, all livid with human gore, is shattered to atoms. The reign of blood is over; the dynasty of tyranny upon this continent is annihilated—it is among the things that were. The thunder-bells of eternity are striking the death-kneel of American slavery. The first shot upon the ramparts of Sumter sealed its doom, affixed its fate. The roar of that cannon thundered the announcement of the American jubilee. At the roar of that gun the dwellers in the dismal swamps shouted: "He is coming—our deliverer, he is coming!" They heard the sweet chimes of liberty's bell and united in swelling the song of the free.

Christianized America, long ruled by the fell demons of wrong and cast, has reached out the hand of fraternal kindness to her dark-browed, outcast sons and daughters, and says to them:—Be Free! Be Men! The temples of art, science and letters, each will cheerfully unfold their royal portals and bid the black man enter and demonstrate his ability to compete with the white man, intellectually, morally, physically, socially, politically and religiously. Religion, learning and wealth are the three grand elements which are to give us character and prestige in the world. These three great forces are to raise us to eminence and power.

The bloody scenes of New York, will but hasten the hour of our complete redemption. Right not might must rule. Such scenes make luminous the upward pathway which leads to greatness, emolument and preferment. Principle and justice will finally crush out rowdyism, be it in Berlin, or in the metropolis of the western world. The spirit of mobocracy will not be tolerated in the United States, while there is virtue in canister and sword.

"Yet nerve thy spirit to the truth,
And blench not at thy chosen lot;
The timid good may stand aloof—
The sage may frown, yet faint thou not,
Nor heed the shaft too surely cast,
The foul and hissing bolt of scorn;
For with thy side shall dwell at last
The victory of endurance borne."

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again—
The eternal years of God are hers—
But error wounded writhes with pain,
And dies among her worshippers."

To you, young men, is awarded a princely inheritance. I trust you will prove yourselves worthy of perpetuating the blood-purchashed legacy, which is now being handed over to your keeping. Preserve the hallowed boon inviolate, through weal and through woe.

The nation shall emerge from this conflict regenerated and redeemed. This living baptism of fire and blood, will purge us from the tin and dross of inhumanity and wrong. The grave of every loyal soldier will be a tongue, fervid with thrilling eloquence, thundering against a species of wrong, which has drawn upon the country the vengeful fire of the Almighty's ire. The noble, loyal dead, from their gory beds, utter their ceaseless protest against the enslavement of man. The immortal Broderick, as he passed down to the dwellings of the dead, exclaimed, with gasping breath, "They killed me because I was opposed to the extension of slavery." Many thousands of whites as well as Afric-Americans have been offered up upon the altar of that bloody Moloch. A new empire founded upon the imperishable basis of eternal justice, shall rise from the elements of strife and carnage. The present is the nation's golden hour

An oriental legend says that a poor man sat waiting at the gates of Paradise a thousand years; from a sense of weariness he fell asleep for an hour, during which time the pearly gates swung back their portals. The poor man awoke only to find that he had forever lost the opportunity of entering into the beatified world. The heavenly gates of freedom are open now; the angel of emancipation bids America arise from the dust, put on the spotless robes of purity and truth, enter the celestial realm, and be eternally saved. We believe she has heard God's trumpet-call, and will, as a nation, seek to deal out justice to a race who have been the victims of a most cruel prejudice. Great and signal advances in the pathway of civilization and enlightened Christianity have taken place during the past few years.

The shadow upon the dial of liberty has moved forward a thousand degrees. Surely the scenes which are transpiring to-day, are quite enough to quicken the dust of those illustrious names who preferred death to oppression. Nat Turner, Lovejoy, Torrey and John Brown—names whose memories shall shine on with increasing lustre through all the successive cycles of the ages to come.

Touching the valor of our race, none but a mind utterly blinded by predjudice will attempt to brand us with cowardice. The rebels doubtless are satisfied touching the fighting qualities of the colored soldier. Let Port Hudson speak of the unparalleled heroism of the colored Louisanna volunteers, who not only once, but six times, charged upon a supereilious and imperious foe. The valiant deeds of our colored soldiers will be recorded with a diamond-pointed pen upon the scrolls of fame, so that our children's children may revere their memory and lisp their praise, the name of the 54th Massachusetts will live through the annals of all coming time.

"Give us our rights, and we ask nothing more," is the voice of 5,000,000 colored Americans. Remove all civil disabilities and none shall excel us in our heroic devotion to the banner of our country. Our deeds of prowess and daring shall add fresh lustre to the bright constellation of imperishable names which already blaze upon the scroll of our country's fame. Assure our men of full protection according to the laws of war. Let the potent word retaliation be enforced in all its broad significence. Blood for blood, shot for shot, when you maltreat, sell, hang or burn our sable warriors, who forsake all for God, their country and freedom. Concentrate the African forces. Give them officers of the right stamp, and the Southern tyrant will meet and find a foeman worthy of his steel.

There are many reasons for devout thanksgiving. Our Divine Keeper has heard our groans and come to our relief. We have found a true friend in the person of that great and sapient statesman, His Excellency, *Abraham Lincoln*, with the fiat of his will and pen, has declared all rebeldom forever *free*. He spoke with the voice of a deliverer and said: "Ye bondmen, be free." The freedom proclamation has created a great uproar in all the regions of pandemonium, which is the true rendering of secessia. Still the edict has gone forth. "Slavery, thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting." Henceforth the civilized world shall place the brand of infamy upon thy accursed, hideous brow. A nation's capital no longer witnesses the humiliating spectacle of men, women and children, being sold under its very eaves. Senators and statesmen, presidents and judges, no longer gaze upon the nation's shame, from out the very windows of the nation's Senate House. The crack of the whip, the rattle of the slave coffle, and the deep, mournful wail of the slave-mother, will be heard nevermore in the District of Columbia. Glad rejoicings should fill our hearts when we remember the hour of our redemption has struck, while millions obey the summons, and the same trumpet-peal that so triumphantly announces our deliverance, with equal certitude proclaims the downfall of the tyrant. Surely the great Man of War, *the King of nations*,

Hath come to our relief,
Hath scattered our grief.

He hath broken the steel bolts which barred our dark, dank dungeons. He hath poured the meridian blaze of freedom's pure and holy light upon the mountains of prejudice which had well-nigh crushed out our life. To the eternal God belongs all the praise. Men are but the media or instruments through and by which he works. He is the Sovereign Ruler. All must sooner or later acknowledge His sway, submit to His reign. He is the Mighty of Mighties, the King of kings and Lord of lords. His red horses are pawing in the valleyes of battle even now:

"There, whilst the first archangel sings,
He hides his face behind his wings,
And ranks of shining thrones around
Fall worshippers, and spread the ground.

"Earth from afar has heard Thy fame,
And we have learned to lisp Thy name;
But, O, the glories of Thy mind,
Leave all our soaring thoughts behind."

Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads. "We went through fire and through water, but thou broughtest us into a wealthy place." Psalms 67 ch. 12 v. The same banner of fire that led Israel in safety through the desert will guide us triumphantly, until we shall have passed through this sea of carnage, blood and fire.

We who dwell in the Pacific States possess a glorious patrimony. Our mountains are ribbed with beds of precious metals, waiting to be developed by the hard, horny hand of toil. Our rivers sparkle and glitter with spangles of gold. Our valleys are radiant with the bloom and aroma of perpetual summer. Our orchards teem with golden fruit—the mellow peach, the delicious apricot, the rosy apple, the red-cheeked cherry, the flowers in a thousand different hues,—all demonstrate the untold wealth embraced within our borders. Everywhere the monuments of human skill and endurance stand out in bold relief. The terrible black laws which, one year ago, disgraced our State code, thanks to our God, no longer crimson the cheek of the State with shame. We have our *oath*, and while we stand upon the ocean's shore, and

listen to the deep thunder-base of the stormy and restless billows, let us, as a band of brethren, cemented by the memory of a common heritage of sorrow, lift up our hearts and voices in praise to him whose breath has been our arrow, whose arm our defence. Sound the organ, swell the trump; breathe out the notes full and strong, let the strain of glad halelujah sweep on from the orient to the occident from the zenith to the nadir, until the united voices of the nations, with one loud, universal shout, shall exclaim, God is OUR FATHER, EVERY MAN IS OUR BROTHER. "Who would not fear thee, O King of Nations?"

Praises to Him who built the hills,
Praises to Him the streams who fills,
Praises to Him who lights each star
That sparkles in the blue afar.
Praise to Him the chain who broke,
Opened the prison, burst the yoke,
Sent forth its captives, glad and free,
Heirs of an endless liberty."

Millions of streamers and bannerets flutter and wave to the breeze to-day. May we not hopefully look up and invoke the King of nations to accelerate the day when every man, woman and child upon this Continent, throughout the world, shall behold, in the American Flag, the symbol of virtue, justice and love—when it shall not embrace beneath its broad folds a single solitary sorrowing bondman.

Bunyan and his Jailer.

The respectability of Mr. Bunyan's character, and the propriety of his conduct, while in prison at Bedford, appear to have operated very powerfully on the mind of the jailer, who showed him much kindness, in permitting him to go out and visit his friends occasionally, and once to take a journey to London. It is stated, that some of his persecutors in London, knowing that he was often out of prison, sent an officer to talk with the jailer on the subject; and, in order to discover the fact, he was to get there in the middle of the night. Bunyan was at home with his family, but so restless that he could not sleep; he therefore acquainted his wife that, though the jailer had given him liberty to stay till morning, yet, from his uneasiness, he must immediately return. He did so, and the jailer blamed him for coming in at such an unreasonable hour. Early in the morning the messenger came and interrogating the jailer, said "Are all the prisoners safe?" "Yes." "Is John Bunyan safe?" "Yes." "Let me see him." He was called, and appeared, and all was well. After the messenger was gone, the jailer, addressing Mr. Bunyan, said, "Well, you may go in and out again just when you think proper, for you know when to return better than I can tell you."

THE LOSS OF A WIFE.—No man but one who has been called upon to mourn the loss of a beloved companion can appreciate the beauty and truthfulness of the following article, which we copy from an exchange:

In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife—she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven; she who busied herself so unwearily for the precious ones around her; bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon the cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems an amber colored pathway, where the sun shone on beautiful flowers, and the stars hung glittering overhead. Pain would the soul linger there; no thorns are remembered save those your hands may unwillingly have planted; her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that has lain upon your bosom rests in the still darkness upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly are folded beneath the gloomy portals; the heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over in smiles, bend now above her in tears, shaking the dew from their petals that the verdure around her may be green and beautiful.

HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "Life would be a perpetual flea-hunt if a man were obliged to run down all the innuendoes, the inveracities, the insinuations and suspicions which are uttered against him."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

Too Much Light for the South.

It is surprising to see the amount of literature which flows into this State on the arrival of every mail steamer. Almost every book, periodical and newspaper, from the remotest part of the civilized world, is arrayed against human slavery, which has been the cause of the rebellion. Whatever literature has been or is now published in the South, is comparatively insignificant, and what there may be of it, is looked upon as not of the soundest and most wholesome character. No inspiring thoughts of freedom gleam through the pages of their periodicals or in the columns of their newspapers. All the doctrines of their ecclesiastical and State papers, concerning the civil and religious condition of men and the government of society, are founded upon the monstrous idea of an oligarchic confederacy, the corner-stone of which shall be human slavery. Too much light for them, we say again! Its beams, shining from all Christendom, illuminate the darkened portals of the slave-ridden South, while she becomes blinded and amazed at the effulgence of human freedom. All nature, from the earth, the sea, and their mountains and valleys, eloquently attest that man was made to be free. Neither the philosopher, the scholar, or the poet look to Jeff Davis's Confederacy to enlighten the world, or send forth any sentiments grateful to contemplate, or congenial to the countless masses who are on the side of human freedom. Verily, "Truth is mighty and shall prevail," and one of the greatest instrumentalities of its triumph is the pen, which, "in the hands of men entirely great, is mightier than the sword."

LECTURE AND EXHIBITION. — On Monday evening last, Dr. E. R. Johnson gave a Lecture and Exhibition in the Scott st. Hall, before a highly intelligent and respectable audience. The Lecture abounded with much interesting mattter, and the subject was treated both theoretically and practically. The exhibition of the nitrous oxygen gas was a novelty, being the first given in this city. At the commencement of the exhibition the Doctor said, that he would inhale the gas first, to show the audience the effect it would produce on himself; that it did not act upon all persons alike, and that it was perfectly harmless in its exhilerating effects. He then selected Mr. Lloyd Brooks to hold the bladder, while he inhaled its contents. In a few seconds the audience was amused by the doctor's utterance of thoughts and phrases appertaining to his profession, and acting as if feeling the pulses of patients, who were invisible. This occupied about ten minutes, and then the doctor was "himself again." Beverly Dodson then came up, and desired to "try it!" The effect the inhalation of the gas produced upon this young man caused a boisterous uproar. He made a rush to get hold of the doctor by the collar; failing in that, he attempted to throw him over the benches, or out of an imaginary window. It took several persons to hold him. While some, in the confusion, were hastening to the door to get out, the young man suddenly recovered his consciousness, and, in two or three minutes, all was restored to quiet again. The doctor remarked that he "would like to see just such young men going to the seat of war; for he knew that that was a brave young man." Mr. Shadrack Howard was the next subject; but the gas failed to produce any effect on him. Mr. J. M. Bell was the next, but neither had it any effect on him, or upon Mr. Robert Francis, who also tried it. The doctor stated that any lady present was at liberty to take the gas; but as none came forward, he proceeded to make a gift-distribution, by drawing out of a hat such numbers as would correspond, to a limited extent, with those on tickets purchased at the door. Miss Harriet Taylor drew a pencil; Mrs. Schofield an album; Mr. Redding a hymn-book; Master Scott a photograph album. After the drawing was over and the gifts dispensed, the doctor expressed his thanks to the audience, stating that he was willing to give such entertainments at any time for any benevolent object.

A PHILADELPHIA CIRCULAR.—We acknowledge the receipt of a printed circular, sent us by Miss M. Wood, of Placerville. It was received from Philadelphia by Miss Wood, and contains a programme of the "Eleventh Annual Commencement Exercises of the Institute for Colored Youths" in that city. The examination of classes in the High and Preparatory Schools, was held in the Institute on the first day of the commencement, Thursday May 7, 1863; that of the Alumni was held in Sansome street Hall, on the second day. The Alumni Oration was by Henry Highland Garnet, of New York. After which the presentation of diplomas took place. We are pleased to note this rapid progress of educational advantages in Philadelphia. What a contrast to the sister State of California, which has not, as yet, a creditable school for colored children.

THE BRIDEGROOM.—This is the title of a pamphlet, recently published in this city, and purports to contain "*The Latest Despatches from the Heavenly Telegraph*" to the author, Daniel Leibee. We understand that this man, Leibee, is a carpenter, "ignorant and unlearned," who professes to have the *gift* of interpreting the Prophecies, which he has received from the *spirit world*. The work certainly evinces great scriptural research on the part of the author, and contains some truths, mixed up with a great mass of absurdities. He endeavors to prove that the United States is the New Jerusalem spoken of in the Bible. We have no room for extracts. Our readers can buy the book and judge of its merits themselves. They will find it amusing, if not particularly instructive.

THE LATE JAMES STEPHENS.—An enclosure has been made around the grave, and a tombstone, appropriately inscribed, has been erected to the memory of this much-lamented gentleman. The effects which were in charge of Olive Branch Lodge of Masons, consisting of a gold magic watch, diamond breast-pin, diamond ring and other jewelry, were sent through Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express, on the steamer of Thursday, the 13th inst., to the brother of the deceased, Wm. W. Stephens, Washington city. Owen Brown of this city, (not a member of the lodge) retained the room of the deceased, and will accounnt to whom it concerns for the furniture left in his charge.

CAMP MEETING.—In our advertising columns, it will be seen that a camp meeting of the A. M. E. Church, will be held at Alameda, commencing on the 27th inst., continuing a week or more. A convention of all the ministers of the A. M. E. Church, it will also be seen, is to take place on the 4th of September in this city.

DANIEL SEALS.—This gentleman has, on several occasions, brought to our office late Eastern papers, for which he has our thanks. W. W. Lee, of Stockton, also, has our thanks for the package of interior papers he sent us this week.

LECTURE.—There will be a lecture, on Monday evening next, in Zion Church, in Pacific street; after which several gentlemen will speak on the occasion, among whom are J. B. Sanderson, Dr. E. R. Johnson, Rev. T. M. D. Ward, J. M. Bell, Lloyd Brooks, and others. Come out early; a full house is anticipated.

STRANGERS.—Among those from the interior, the past week, we are pleased to note our efficient agent, J. S. Hatton, of Napa, and Mr. W. H. Christopher, of the same city. The preceding week, we unintentionally omitted to note Mr. John Richards, of Santa Rosa, and J. E. M. Gilliard, of Stockton.

Isaac Morton is our General Agent for Nevada Territory. By this arrangement we are confident that our subscribers in that region will get the APPEAL promptly.

DEPARTURE.—Among those who left for the East, on the steamer of Thursday, the 13th inst., was Mr. G. W. Underwood, of Carson City, N. T.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM A LADY.—Mrs. Emma Jane Turner sent to our office, on Thursday, the pay for two months in advance for the APPEAL.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of the A. M. E. Church, arrived from the interior, on Wednesday night.

Mr. Ferdinand Joseph will act as agent for the APPEAL at Gold Hill, N. T.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

NO. VI.

Denis Drummond Carter.

Very few colored men have been content with the quiet life which this gentleman has led in California. From 1850 or '51 he has resided continually in Nevada, following the honorable pursuits of farming and mining, and the practice of the musical profession. Mr. Carter was born in Accomac County, Eastern Virginia, and is now between forty and fifty-five years of age. That section of Virginia was originally owned by a tribe of Indians called Accomacs, of which he is a lineal descendant. His maternal grandmother was of that tribe of full blood; his mother, of half breed, *i. e.* Indian and Negro; his father was of pure African descent. From some cause, to the writer hereof unknown, his maternal ancestors assumed the name of Drummond, and the place where he was born, was, and perhaps, is still called Drummond town.

His father, Edmund Carter, was a freeman, and owned a small farm in Drummondtown, of which the subject of our sketch still holds the Indian title. His younger days were passed on the farm until the death of his father, which occurred when he was about ten years of age; his mother then removed to Philadelphia, where he attended school. After receiving the rudiments of an English education, he again went to farming, but possessing a natural facility for music, he returned to Philadelphia and commenced the study of that science, under the celebrated Captain Frank Johnson. Having obtained a complete knowledge of thorough brass and instrumental music, he joined Captain Johnson's band, in which he filled the office of Treasurer. He continued with the band, traveling with it through the United States and Europe, until the death of Captain Johnson, (May 6th, 1844,) and on its reorganization under Mr. Joseph Anderson, he was again elected Treasurer, in which position he remained until he emigrated to California.

While in Philadelphia, he was a member of the Rush Library and Debating Society, and at the formation of the Philomathean Literary and Musical Association, he was elected president. He joined the Masonic fraternity, and he has attained a high position in the order, having been recently elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of California. He is also connected with the G. U. O. O. F. When he arrived in this country, he settled in Nevada, which place he has made his permanent residence: as before stated, he has applied himself to farming, mining and the practice of music. He is the best musical teacher in the county, and had organized and taught several bands. He possesses the esteem of the entire community, and the confidence of the colored people throughout the county; he was chosen a delegate to represent Nevada County in the first California State Convention in 1855, of which he was one of the vice presidents; he was also elected a delegate to the Convention of 1857, but business prevented him from attending.

Mr. Carter is of quiet, retired habits, and averse to notoriety; his conversational powers are good, being easy, affable and dignified, possessing a fund of natural humor, and a general knowledge of history and politics; he is not much of an orator, but he can make a very effective speech, and is always acceptable to his audience. By care and industry, he has accumulated considerable property, which he dispenses with a liberal hand and free heart, being generous almost to a fault; he never alludes to his own affairs, nor is he given, like many others, to boast of wealth, the possession of which is doubtful.

In person, Mr. Carter is tall and well proportioned, of pleasing countenance and gentlemanly deportment; his complexion is nearly black, but his features plainly indicate his maternal origin; he is of bilious and sanguine temperament, and has an iron constitution, strengthened by hard labor and severe exercise. The high moral character and unobtrusive merit of this gentleman, are sufficient to entitle him to a place among our representative men, added to which is the influence he exercises on all classes of the community, and he uses the influence he possesses for the welfare of those with whom he is identified. C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, is a young woman of whom of late, I have read much in the newspapers, touching her oratorical power. I am burning with curiosity to see and hear the maiden, whose eloquence thus commands the plaudits of the multitude. Her cause is noble, and, from what I learn, most nobly is it handled. I admire and revere whatever is good and beautiful in man and woman, and therefore, I feel profound veneration for Miss D., because she defies all sorts of evil, and while she labors especially to overthrow slavery's dynasty in our land, she has also sweet cheering words for every heir of man; she feels alike for Africa's ebon child, the swarthy inhabitant of the icebound North, and the fair-haired Caucasian of the Temperate Zone. I revere her, because, from her soul, she pours the lofty, rapturous tones that waken in the great heart of humanity responsive strains, when softly sighing echoes fill the air and seem ever calling us onward to nobler and truer deeds. Miss D., is the creation of our God, destined to the mission she fulfills. These stirring times develope many singular circumstances; but if we penetrate beneath the surface of matters generally, we shall find nothing out of order, but everything having good for its object, adapted to the age in which its capacity is to be exercised. Consider the state of our land; anarchy reigns and will reign until high-minded, honorable men and women set themselves to sweep out the wrong and restore and remodel the Republic at all hazards, recognizing "liberty full and for all." The written oratory alone of neither men nor women will avail much now; where are the minds sufficiently composed to read and act at once? There is nothing but wild confusion, hence competent leaders are wanted. To the thrilling summons of sensible men and women who advocate the right, the mingled masses will hearken and obey. Now, more than ever are the firm resolves of the dauntless few required to give a purpose to the swaying crowds, who are too much excited to do their own thinking. And now Miss Anna E. Dickinson, a loyal leader, steps upon the platform and rallies thousands at her call. To the leadership of her master mind, New Hampshire and Connecticut comply, and copperheads find other quarters. Miss D. feels that now is the time for action, vigorous and energetic action; and surely if one soul can exert such potent influence, what grand results we might effect if the hearts of American men and women beat in unison with her's, for the cause of God and human

weal, in our darkened land; soon would the myrmidons of slavery be laid low, and the stars and stripes float gaily over the Union, not as it was, nor yet as it is, but as it will and ought to be under the marvelous, moral, intellectual and spiritual light of the nineteenth century. Women of America, my own America, whose snowcapped mountains rear their regal forms unto the amber-tinted clouds, and to the world proclaim the perfectness and might of the power that conceived their mold; around whose shores old ocean's voice is ever heard, breathing of peerless freedom, the heritage of all who breathe upon creations broad domains. Yes, women of my native land, may I ask you to imitate the zeal and patriotism of Miss Dickinson? I do not ask for oratorical display like hers, but I would remind you, that these are times when the talents that have been folded in napkins must be brought forth, burnished and laid upon our country's altar. Every loyal woman, however obscure her position, possesses a degree of influence, and now is the season for its brightness to shine clear as the noonday sun. You cannot shoulder arms, but you can speak glowing words; some as Miss D.; others through the pen, and many, many more, unknown to the world, can, in their domestic circles, argue with a force that shall rouse in husbands, sons and gallant brothers the spirit of '76, and hurling one bolt at the dark-souled rebels, they will still the blood of a Copperhead Confederacy, and we shall stand on the soil of a Republic shattered, 'tis true, but still having germs of prosperity and peace awaiting just development. Then as a nation will we

"Wake our harp's music, louder, higher,
And pour our strains along:
And smite again each quivering wire
In all the pride of song!

Shout like those godlike men of old,
Who, daring storm and foe,
On our blest soil this anthem rolled,
One hundred years ago!"

VIOLET.

From Forney's (Philadelphia) Press.

Mass Meeting of Colored People in Philadelphia—Speeches of Judge Kelley and Miss Dickinson.

National Hall was filled to overflowing Monday evening, on the occasion of a mass meetting of colored people, to assist in recruiting the black regiments. A great many persons in the audience were white, and they all seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The platform was also filled, and among those in this portion of the hall were a number of prominent citizens.

At eight o'clock, a procession, composed of a couple hundred of colored men, headed by a band of music, entered the hall, and was received with loud cheering. The band performed the national airs, and, at their conclusion, "John Brown's Soul is Marching On" was played, by general request.

The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—Rev. Stephen Smith.

Vice Presidents—Rev. Jonathan C. Gibbs, William Whipper, Benjamin B. Moore, Rev. Jeremiah Asher, Jacob C. White, Rev. J. B. Trusty, David B. Bowser, James McC. Crummill, Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, Henry Minton, Rev. James Underdue, John P. Burr, Rev. Wm. J. Alston, Samuel Williams, John W. Page, James Brown, Henry Jones, Thomas Jordan, William H. Riley, Rev. Jesse Boulden, Henry M. Cropper, Thomas J. Dorsey, Wilkinson Jones, Robert Adger, Daniel George, M. Bascom.

Secretaries—Ebenezer D. Bassett, Jacob C. White, Jr., Octavius V. Catto.

Hon. Wm. D. Kelley was the first introduced. He commenced by saying that the rebel army of Virginia is no more. [Immense cheering.] As an organization, it will never leave the soil of Pennsylvania. [Renewed cheering.] And old Virginia is henceforth secured to freedom. [cheers.] First West Virginia by the votes of her patriotic people, and Eastern Virginia by the power of the United States. [Applause.] She will no longer lead blue-eyed girls or stalwart black men to the slave mart. [Loud cheers.] He then asked the black men to stop blacking boots, and waiting behind men's backs, to engage in in the glorious works of war. [Applause.] After two hundred years of oppression, he asked them to seize the opportunity and fight for their freedom. [Cheers.] He was here to ask them to carry the flag of freedom—to carry the banner wherever rebellion rears its head—to show that those who have bought and sold them, and believe that they have eaten the soul out of you, that you are a master for all the autocrats of the South.

He would not have it said of the colored regiments of Pennsylvania that there are no Philadelphians in it. He advised the rich ones to disinherit their sons who are cowards; and, said he, you girls, remember the young fellows when they come to spark you. If they are afraid of the smell of gunpowder, you will have to tuck them under the bedclothes when it thunders. [Laughfter.] The speaker then appealed to the white people present to know whether they would assist in the work in hand; [cries of "yes"] and he wanted to know whether they would take care of the widows and orphans? [Renewed cries of "yes, yes."] We have waited for two years and a half for the coming man. Have we got him? Is it Mead, who is covered with glory? (Loud cheers.) Then there is Rosecrans, thrice glorious. But Mead is master in Northern Virginia—Rosecrans in Tennessee. The speaker then said that the men were the ones who are to save this country, and concluded by proposing three cheers for the 3d Colored United States Regiment and Rev. Stephen Smith, their friend, which were given with a will. Three cheers were given for Judge Kelley.

Judge Kelley then said that he had been requested to express the regret of Benj. H. Brewster at not being able to be present, and to assure them of his entire symphthy with the meeting.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson was the next speaker. She said that she had been waiting for a long time for victory. The North had the power and wealth on their side, but we have failed. The South has been going on steadily winning victories and pushing us to the wall. Looking at the strength of the South, we ask what needs this people to become a nation? It needs the corner-stone of liberty. [Loud applause.] She then referred to Mead's victory, and said there were parties waiting anxiously for a confirmation. Then there was another party who wanted to get this war over—yes, all over the North. [Laughter.] These victories now being gained are because the President is decreeing justice, and then the proclamation of January 1, 1863, was alluded to, and called forth vociferous applause. We are sending the black man out now to fight for his liberty. [cheers.] She would blush to call the Africans to fight for her. True, we have been defeated, and we want you. If the North succeeds—if the Union succeeds, it will be by letting all men fight for the stars and stripes. This war is not for the white men nor the colored men, or for the flag, or for a military victory, but it is a war of democracy against aristocracy, a war of liberty against slavery. Now is the opportunity for the black man to make a nation. The speaker then depreeated the idea of offering bounties, and referred to the manner in which the black men, at Port Hudson and in South Carolina, were next alluded to in eloquent terms; and then the speaker impressed upon the minds of her hearers that this Union which we are fighting for will be a Union of liberty, and the stars and stripes will float over everybody, be their color what it may.

She then made an urgent appeal to those present to fill up the ranks, and not hesitate or waver about petty questions. Miss Dickinson then concluded her address amid loud applause.

We stated, in a preceding issue, that we had only space sufficient to publish the concluding paragraph of the stirring appeal to colored men by the Executive Committee. We give it this week entire:

MEN OF COLOR! At length the opportunity is offered for which you have waited so long and patiently. A gigantic contest, in which the interests of your race are so largely involved, threatens with destruction the land which for centuries has been your home. At the very commencement of the struggle you eagerly offered your services. They were rejected, for reasons which, whether well or ill-founded, were all-powerful at the time. Those reasons exist no longer, and your country invites you to arms in her defence.

Men of color! we speak to you of your country, of the land where God, in his mysterious providence, has placed you to work out His inscrutable purposes. Yet you have been strangers in a land of strangers, and it is now for you to decide whether that land shall be to you and your children more in the future than it has been in the past. We can make no promises, but we have an abiding faith that the Almighty has not visited us with tribulation in wrath, but in mercy; that you and we, thus tried in the fiery furnace, if true to ourselves and to Him, shall emerge purified and redeemed from the sins and the wrongs of the past.

Twice heretofore have you displayed your valor in defence of the Republic. In two wars with Great Britain your strong arms aided to beat back the foe, and Washington and Jackson acknowledged the services which you so willingly rendered. You failed in your reward then; but circumstances now have changed, and a war in which slavery on one side is arrayed against freedom on the other, cannot leave you in your present condition, if only you show yourselves equal to the occasion. Old prejudice declared you could not fight. Your brethren in Louisiana and Mississippi, though degraded by ages of servitude, have gloriously replied to that taunt. You who have been free are now called upon to respond to them. Prejudice still sneeringly assert that you will not leave your homes to fight for the flag of the white man. It is for you to repel that insult, and show yourselves worthy to call that flag likewise your own.

It is true that, even as soldiers, with equality of hardship and of danger, there is even yet inequality of reward. Your pay is not that of the white man, and you are offered no bounty by the Government. This, rightly considered, should be to you a fresh incentive. If, a year ago, this was all that could be secured by your friends, at a time when colored enlistments had rather to be suggested than openly advocated, it is for you to dispel the remaining mists of prejudice, by showing in your alacrity, that you are actuated, not by love of gain, but by the promptings of patriotism; that you are capable of noble ambition, and that no longer as a servile race, but as the soldiers of a free Republic, your deeds may prove that the laborer is worthy of his hire. We feel authorized to assure you that the Administration and a powerful portion of Congress will, at the next session, use their influence to remove such discrimination as to pay, not only in the future, but to make up to you all arrearages. Another Port Hudson fight will carry Congress by storm. Meanwhile, our exertions shall be unremitting to raise funds, which if they exceed what may be requisite for the necessary expenditures of enlistment and organization, shall be devoted to your benefit.

The world will look with interest upon the mighty experiment in which we are engaged, in which a down-trodden race is invited to prove its manhood. The nation is too deeply solicitous for the success of the experiment to neglect any means requisite for that success. You may therefore rely on the most careful forethought and attention. Your officers will be tried and experienced men, selected for the purpose by a special board of examiners, that you may not be carried into battle by incompetent leaders. Every opportunity will be afforded you that skill and science can suggest, and the destinies of your race will be left in your hands, to rise or to fall as you may approve yourselves.

An opportunity which has no parallel in history is now before you. Shrink from it now, and you justify the taunts and sneers of your enemies and oppressors. Take advantage of it; show yourselves to be men and patriots, and a grateful country, watching the flags of your regiments emerging triumphantly from the smoke of battle, can not refuse the applause which is the due of valor contending for the right.

Geo. H. Boker,	Horace Binney, Jr.,
J. M. McKim,	Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Henry Samuel,	Algernon S. Roberts,
E. R. Hutchinson,	Rev. J. W. Jackson,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. H. Ashhurst,	John D. Addicks,
Wm. M. Tilghman,	E. W. Clark,
Caleb H. Needles,	Benj. H. Brewster,
Thos. J. Megear,	Joshua P. Ash,
N. B. Browne,	James W. Carson,
Geo. M. Conarroe,	L. Montgomery Bond,
Geo. T. Thorne,	Henry C. Lea,
A. G. Cattell,	Saunders Lewis,
Geo. T. Trueman, Jr.,	G. C. Morris,
Charles Wise,	William Sellers,
John A. McAllister,	James L. Claghorn,

Samuel S. White, B. P. Hunt,
A. H. Franciscus, Wm G. Wainwright,
Abraham Barker, M. Russell Thayer,
Evan Randolph, Ed. Parker,
William R. Wister, Lieut. Col. William D.
R. F. Reimer, Whipple, U. S. A.,
William D. Kelly, S. M. Felton,
Thos. P. Stotesbury, James Pollock,
Col. G. H. Crossman, Joshua Spering,
U. S. A., James A. Wright,
John D. Taylor, Rev. Thos. Brainard,
Thomas Tasker, Sr., William S. Pierce,
R. H. Moore, John S. Newbold.
Theo. Bliss,

LEE'S RETREAT.—The retreat of Gen. Lee across the Potomac, has disappointed the hopes of many, who fully anticipated the capture of his entire army. Large reinforcements had been sent forward to Gen. Meade, and it is well known that the Army of the Potomac had swollen to proportions much greater than it had ever attained at any former period. In view of this, and the fact that by heavy rains the river was bank-full, it would seem that he ought not to have been able to effect a retreat without molestation. History, however, has a great tendency to repeat itself, and those who have cast most censure on Gen. McClellan for allowing the same thing after the battle of Antietam, have got to account for a like inaction following an overthrow of the enemy much more decisive than that which occurred in September, 1862. The main body of Lee's army is supposed to have crossed the Potomac on Sunday and Monday. The news did not reach Gen. Meade until five o'clock on Tuesday morning—the first intelligence having been brought by a citizen who lived within their lines. Gen. Meade had held a council of war on Saturday and Sunday evenings, consisting of his corps commanders, when the question of attack was fully discussed. Gen. Meade was in favor of active operations, but finding his corps commanders divided, he hesitated to give the order, and so the rebel army was permitted to make its escape.

NAPOLEON'S HAND IN MEXICO.—The following is a copy of the decree of the Mexican Assembly of Notables, establishing the empire:

1. The Mexican nation adopts as its form of Government a hereditary moderate monarchy, with a Catholic Prince.

2. The Sovereign will take the title of Emperor of Mexico.

3. The Imperial crown of Mexico is offered to His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, for himself and his descendants.

4. In case that, from circumstances impossible to foresee, the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian should not accept the crown which is offered to him, the Mexican nation appeals to the kindness of His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, to select another Catholic Prince.

The decree was adopted on the 10th of June.

The news of the assassination of General Lallave, and the robbery of the $30,000 in his charge, by the soldiers of his escort, is confirmed.

Latest Telegraphic News.

CHICAGO, August 7.—A Vicksburg letter of the 13th says: In the late advance on Jackson, letters were captured confirming the treason of James Buchanan. His replies to Jeff Davis confirms Gen. Scott's accusations. The rebel Gen. Bowen died a few days since of dysentry.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—Articles are appearing in the journals of this city and elsewhere, representing war with Great Britain as imminent. The assumption that these articles are authorized by the Government, or made upon any knowledge of its views, is without foundation.

A movement is in progress which is morally certain to result in the capture of Mobile. Stirring news may be expected shortly from that quarter. Officers from the front to-day bring in nothing new. The heat continues and the streams are drying up.

A Havana correspondent says Vera Cruz newspapers report that General Doblea, (Doblado?) Governor of Guanajuata, and Comfort will henceforth support the intervention as it is called. The papers state that Don Juan Antonio Lafuente has been sent by Juarez to the Government of the United States with full power to make what arrangements he best can in regard to receiving assistance from that Government.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Senator Conness of California, has arrived as a guest of Senator Chase.

It is stated that the Army of the Potomac is being increased at the rate of 1,000 a day by drafted men. Gen. Meade has issued an order holding the people for 10 miles on each side of the Orange and Alexandria railroad responsible for any depredations on that road by guerrillas. In case of any injury, citizens are to be impressed as laborers to repair the damages; and if these measures should not stop the depredations, the General commanding will direct that any inhabitants of the country along the road be put across the lines and their property taken for Government use.

CHICAGO, August 12.—A special despatch from Washington, says that Colonel James had been appointed Collector of the Port of San Francisco, *vice* Ex-Congressman Low, resigned. Col. James leaves for California to-day. Col. James for several years past, has been connected with the Fremont Mariposa Estate.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—A rebel lieutenant, who deserted from their army, came into our lines on Sunday, and represents that great dissatisfaction exists among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi troops, particularly among the former. The North Carolina troops threaten mutiny unless they are sent home, and once there they will lay down their arms and abandon the rebel cause of which they are heartily sick. It is with great difficulty that officers restrain their men, and the disaffection extends to some of the officers, and is increasing among the rank and file of the Southwestern States, who argue that there is no use of further resistance since Vicksburg and Port Hudson have fallen, and the National troops have gained possession of the Mississippi.

Letters from Mississippi and Tennessee are also clamorous for their troops to go home. The defeat at Gettysburg seems to have completely broken the spirits of Lee's army, and the utmost apathy prevails among both officers and men. The rebels are making desperate efforts to organize another cavalry force, and are impressing into the service all the horses in Virginia. Whole regiments of infantry, are being mounted and converted into cavalry.

Some correspondents hint that several Cabinet meetings have been held relative to the French policy in Mexico, and it appears to have been decided that the permanent occupation of Mexico by the French, shall not be permitted, and the entire abandonment of Napoloon's policy in Mexico, will be demanded, even at the hazard of war.

Parliament has been prorogued, the Queen's speech being delivered by commission. It says: "The civil war continues in America, inflicting much evil, not only on the contending parties, but on other nations in the West. However, we have no reason to depart from our strict neutrality policy."

Jeff. Davis continues quite ill, and doubts are entertained of his recovery. It is also stated that Lee has protested against Jeff. Davis hanging the two Federal officers in retaliation for those hung by Burnside, as it involves the life of his son, General W. F. Lee, and if his wishes are not acceded to, he declares his intention of throwing up his commission.

Gen. Meade is reported to have resigned, and Generals G. K. Warren and Banks are talked of as Commander, in case the resignation is accepted.

Col. Cornyn of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry and Lieut. Col. Bowen of the same regiment had an altercation. Cornyn is reported to have struck Bowen, when the latter drew his pistol and shot Cornyn in three places, killing him instantly. Cornyn was formerly of Sacramento city.

Thomas Addis Emmett, son of the illustrious Robert Emmett, died in New York on the 12th.

Recent arrivals from Richmond state that some of the aristocratic rebels who migrated from Washington at the early stage of the rebellion are in indignant circumstances. The case of the family of a well-known physician is mentioned. Here, (Washington) they lived in aristocratic streets, attended by a retinue of servants, but in the rebel capital they live in an humble place and are their own servants.

Admiral Farragut remains in New York City, for the present. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Fox) presented him with another letter of congratulation from the Navy Department. The City Councils have tenderd him the freedom of the city.

Lee's infantry is said to be all south of the Rapidan. A division has reinforced him from Bragg's army, and an equal number have left him for Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, August 13.—The first full regiment of colored soldiers, raised in Pennsylvania, left to-day for Morris Island, to reinforce Gilmore's army.

Gen. Baylor is moving up from Red River with 4,000 Texans, and they are now at the battle ground of Honey Springs, and a battle is daily expected.

Officers report the banks of the Mississippi, all the way up, as deserted and drear, and for miles not a single human being can be seen, and the guerrillas will soon be numbered among the things that were.

Throughout Arkansas and Louisiana, slaves are being run off to Texas, until now very few are left for a considerable distance back of the river. Some escape, but many attempting to do so are shot, whipped, or tied and carried off.

The *N. Y. Herald's* special despatch says that negroes used by the rebels as soldiers, are to be allowed $5 for each U. S. musket, $25 for each U. S. horse, $50 for each U. S. negro killed or captured by them, and $50 for each scalp of a U. S. white officer commanding negro soldiers.

CHICAGO, August 13th.—The President has determined to carry into effect the recent retaliatory order, and he has ordered three rebel prisoners from South Carolina into confinement, as hostages for the three negro seamen captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, who are now in prison at Charleston.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; W. McKnen, Michigan Bar; Isaac Morton, Genos, N. T; Ferdinand Joseph. Gold Hill, N. T; Henry Joseph, Weaverville; Miss M. Wood, Placerville;

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

A CAMP-MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT CAMP STANFORD, by the A. M. E. Church, at Alameda, commencing August 27, and continuing one week or more. We give a cordial invitation to all our friends, and hope the friends of religion particularly, will attend this Feast of Tabernacles.

All the ministeres of the A. M. E. Church, will meet in convention on the 4th of September, in this city.

The churches of the Pacific States are hereby instructed to send one lay delegate for each 25 members. A collection also, will be taken up in all the churches on the 4th Sunday in August, for the support of the convention.

Will the press, religious and secular, do us the kindness to notice these meetings?

T. M. D. WARD.

PARTNERSHIP.

THOMAS W. HARRISON & MOSES A. Jackson, have formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business of *JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, BOOT BLACKING, ETC.* Their location is at 634½ Market Street. They will also attend to serving notices for Weddings, Parties and Balls. All orders attended to with promptness. HARRISON & JACKSON.

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SHARES FOR SALE IN THE BAY City Gold, Silver and Copper; Golden Gate G. S. and C.; Clayton District, Mount Diablo; Leander County G. and S., Reese River, N. T., and other profitable Mining Companies.

P. A. BELL, No. 622 Battery st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

je13 —MRS. CATHARINE OSBOURN.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,

HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
d27 WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

NO CURE, - - - NO PAY.
BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine,
CHEROUSES.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.

MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 21.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 73.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Senator Sumner, of Massachusetts, the accomplished Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, has received a high compliment from the Duke of Argyle, a member of the present British ministry. In a recent speech by that nobleman, he said he was "proud to mention, as a dear and personal friend, that eminent man. Mr. Charles Sumner—a man who has devoted the affections of a noble heart, the powers of a noble intellect for many years, to the prosecution of a noble cause."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

COLORED SOLDIERS.

Letter of the Hon. Wm. Whiting, Solicitor to the War Department, to the Fremont League.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., July 10, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter under date of the 8th of July has been received, in which you have done me the honor to invite me, on behalf of the Fremont Legion, to address the grand mass Convention of colored citizens, to be held at Poughkeepsie, on the 15th and 16th instants; and in which you desire me to answer certain inquiries in relation to troops of African descent. Other engagements render it impossible for me to be present on that occasion, but I avail myself of this opportunity of expressing my respect and sympathy for those who now, for the first time within the present century, have determined to vindicate their right to be treated as patriots, by sharing in the toils, dangers and sacrifices of that great nation, of which they constitute so important a part.

Courage, endurance, and disinterested heroism are qualities of all brave men, whatever may be their lineage. No names yet stand upon the roll of honor more brilliant or illustrious than those of Hannibal and Touissant L'Overture. Give to those Americans who claim as their fatherland the continent that gave birth to the conqueror of Rome, the arms and the discipline of the well-trained soldier, and they will give back to the cause of the country all the elements of military power. Such is the teaching of history; such the testimony of experience.

What has the Afric-American to fight for? He fights for the land which, now about to be freed from the curse of slavery, will be to him "his country." In rallying round the flag of the Union, he adds strength and support to the noble armies of the West and of the East, who, on the fields of Vicksburg and Gettysburg, have added fresh laurels to their imperishable fame.

Not alone for his country's honor, and not for conquest, not alone for the crushing of rebellion is the African's blade unsheathed. He fights for the honor and manhood of his race, for justice, humanity, and freedom. When love of country and of fame, when thirst for justice and a sense of wrongs yet unavenged, shall nerve the arm and fire the blood already kindled by the flames of freedom, how is it possible that the soldier can be otherwise than brave and terrible in battle, when slavery and death are behind him, and life and liberty lie only in the path to victory? Let history answer this question! Read your answer in the bloody battles of the revolution, where negro soldiers bore a part so noble, that Gen. Washington publicly and at the head of his army, acknowledged their gallantry. Remember the honor paid by General Jackson to the heroic regiment of colored men who aided in the defense of New Orleans. Let the battles on the Atlantic coast and the storming of the forts on the Mississippi answer. Their bravery recalls the memory of the world-renowned battle of Marathon, in which one-tenth of those who fought and won imperishable honer were slaves "unchained from the doorposts of their masters."

Will the colored men respond to the invitation of the Government?

They are now springing up, like dragon's teeth, from the soil into which they have been crushed. Masters of the ground they tread upon, they are sweeping forward in steady, solid legions. Forty thousand strong, are already in the service. They are destined to wield the sword of just retribution; to teach their former masters on many a bloody battle-field, by many a rout and swift pursuit, which of them is "of the superior race."

The military organization of colored troops, removing all danger of insurrectionary movements, will regulate, control, and utilize the physical force of the only "genuine Union men" in the Gulf States. The greatest war power of treason will become the most efficient defense of the Union, and while it will smother rebellion, it will destroy the curse that caused it.

On the 22d of May the War Department issued a general order (No. 143) establishing a bureau in the Adjutant-General's office for the organization of colored regiments, whereby the system of employing them as part of the forces of the United States has become the fixed and permanent policy of the Government. That policy, sanctioned by Congress, carried into practical effect by the Government, has been approved by the general consent of wise and patriotic men. The country cannot afford to lose the aid of its best and chief supporters in the South.

The employment of colored troops, it is true, was in the beginning experiment. The law of 1862, which first authorized them to enter the service, provided no means of payment.

The second law, which permitted their employment, authorized them to be paid ten dollars per month and one ration per day. The law was, however, made with reference to those who by force of arms, or by provisions of statutes, had been recently freed from bondage.

The important class of colored soldiers from the Free States were probably not in the contemplation of Congress when framing these Acts. But now, while colored men are admitted to be citizens of several of the Northern States and of the United States, and since the Conscription Act makes no distinction between white and colored citizens, but requires them equally to be enrolled and drafted, in the forces of the United States, there seems to be no reason why such citizens should not, when volunteering to serve the country, be placed upon the same footing with other soldiers as regards their pay and bounty.

The attention of Congress will be directed to this subject, and from the generous manner in which they have treated the soldiers heretofore, it cannot be doubted that they will honor themselves by doing full justice to those of every color, who rally round the Union flag in time of public danger.

But I do not forget the colored soldiers are not fighting for pay. They will not let their enemies reproach them with being mean, as well as cowardly. They will not lose this, their first chance, to vindicate their right to be called and treated as men. Pay or no pay, they will rally round this banner of freedom which shall soon float over a country that contains no slave within its borders.

The policy of the Government is fixed and immovable. Congress has passed the irrevocable acts of emancipation. The Supreme Court of the United States have unanimously decided that, since July 13, 1861, we have been engaged in a territorial civil war, and have full belligerent rights against the inhabitants of the rebellious districts. The President has issued proclamations under his hand and seal. Abraham Lincoln takes no backward step. A man once made free by law cannot be again made a slave. The Government has no power, if it had the will, to do it. Omnipotence alone can re-enslave a freeman. Fear not that the Administration will ever take the back track. The President wishes the aid of all Americans of whatever descent or color, to defend the country. He wishes every citizen to share the perils of the contest, and to reap the fruits of victory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM WHITING.

EDWARD GILBERT, Esq., New York City.

Thirty thousand burials have taken place in the cemeteries about Richmond within two years, and nearly all are from the hospitals.

From the N. Y. Tribune, July 25.

The Colored Sufferers by the Recent New York Riots—Meeting of Merchants.

In accordance, says the *Tribune*, with a call issued at a meeting of merchants held on Saturday last, a second meeting convened at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration means to be adopted to aid colored men and their families whose homes and property have been destroyed.

Jonathan Sturgis occupied the chair, and on calling the meeting to order he said:

For the information of those who were not present at the meeting held here on Saturday, it is proper that I should state its origin and object. The meeting was called on the suggestion of several gentleman in Front street, at a very short notice, to consider the destitute condition of the colored people of this city, who have been deprived of their homes, and their little property, by a mob during the past week, to devise means to retrieve their immediate wants, and to secure them in their peaceable and honest labor hereafter. I have been 41 years a merchant in my present location. During this period I have seen a noble race of merchants pass away. I cannot help calling to mind the many acts of charity which they performed during their lives. I hardly need to name them; you all know them. You all know they sent relief to Southern cities when they were desolated by fire or pestilence; how they sent shiploads of food to the starving people in Ireland; this last act of brotherly love we have had the privilege of imitating during the past Winter—and as often as occasion requires, I trust we shall be quick to continue these acts of humanity—thus showing that the race of New York merchants is not deteriorating. We are now called upon to sympathize with a different class of our fellow men. Those who know the colored people of this city, can testify to their being a peaceable, industrious people, having their own churches, Sunday-schools, and charitable societies; and that as a class they seldom depend on charity; they not only labor to support themselves, but to aid those who need aid. This is their general character, and it is our duty to see that they are protected in their lawful labors, to save themselves from becoming dependent on the charity of the city. We have not come together to devise means for their relief because they are colored people, but because they are, as a class, persecuted and in distress at the present moment. It is not necessary for our present purposes to enquire who the men are who have persecuted, robbed, and murdered them. We know they are bad men, who have not done as they would be done by. Let us not follow their example; let us be quick to relieve those who are now in trouble, and should we ever find those who have persecuted the negroes in like trouble, let us be quick to relieve them also, and thus obey the injunction of our Divine Master, "Bless those who persecute you."

Mr. MACKENZIE, Chairman of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, submitted the following resolutions:

The condition of the colored people of this city, who have recently been deprived of their kindred by murderers, of their homes by fire, and of their accustomed means of support, having been forcibly driven therefrom by an infuriated mob without cause or provocation, is such as not only to excite the sympathy of every good member of the community of all parties and all creeds, but also demands and should receive prompt pecuniary assistance and aid.

That this may be effectually accomplished, we do hereby

Resolved, That a Committee of five merchants be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, who with the Treasurer of the fund to be collected as a member of the same, shall have full power to receive, collect and disburse funds in the purchase of necessary

food and clothing and relieving the wants of the suffering colored population.

Resolved, That to said Committee are hereby granted full powers to assist all colored people whose property has been destroyed by the mob, in making the needful proof of the facts to obtan redress from the county, under the statute laws of the State of New York, and that they have authority to collect funds and employ counsel for that purpose.

Resolved, That we will exert all the influence we possess, to protect the colored people of this city in their rights to pursue unmolested their lawful occupations, and we do hereby call upon the proper authorities to take immediate steps to afford such protection.

Resolved, That we will not recognize or sanction any distinction of persons of whatever nation, religion or color, in their natural right to labor peaceably in their vocations for themselves and those dependent upon them, and that so far as we are able to contribute to the wants and necessities of our fellow men it shall be done without reference to these distinctions. And further, that what we now propose doing for the colored men, we shall ever be ready to do for any of our fellow men under like circumstances.

After remarks by Mr. McKenzie, Richard Warren, Captain Ezra Nye, the Rev. Mr. Loomis, Edward Cromwell, Augustus F. Dow and other speakers, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. J. Shutz called attention to the fact that Major-Gen. Dix, had said that the colored people of New York should be protected in their occupations. Merchants had it in their power to at once reinstate them in their places, and that would be the thing to do to give them permanent relief, while their temperorary wants would be relieved by this meeting. Merchants were too much in the habit of leaving these things with their head porters. For one, he should attend to it himself. [Applause.]

Subscriptions were then called for, and in 20 minutes nearly $7,000 was subscribed. Persons desiring to contribute further are requested to forward subscriptions to Jonathan Sturgis, Treasurer.

USE OF TEA AND COFFEE.—One of the most remarkable facts in the diet of mankind is the enormous consumption of tea and coffee. The slightly stimulating and narcotic properties of these subtances do not seem sufficient to account for the fact that upwards of 2,000,000,000 of pounds of these articles are annualy consumed by the inhabitants of the world. It has, however, been found that they contain an active principle, which, though small in quantity, is supposed to form an important part in the human economy. The principle is called *theine* in tea, and *caffeine* in coffee, which are identical in composition; and, what is very remarkable, the same principle has been discovered in the Paraguay tea, a species of holly used for infusion by the natives of South America; and a principle very similar, called *theobromine*, is found in the nuts from which cocoa and chocolate are prepared. According to Liebig, there is found in the blood a principle called by him *taurine*, resulting from the destruction of the tissues of the body, and having a composition so closely resembling *theine*, that the one may easily be converted into the other. *Taurine* performs an important office in the economy of respiration; and Liebig suggests that the introduction of *theine* into the system prevents the destruction of the tissues for the purpose of forming *taurine*, and thus, though not nutritive itself, it becomes indirectly nutritious to the body in saving its tissues from destruction.—*Scientific American.*

HEAVENWARD.—Among the old Romans there prevailed the touching custom of holding the face of every new born infant towards the heavens, signifying, by thus presenting its forehead to the stars, that it was to look above the world into celestial glories. It was a vague superstition, but Christianity dispels the fable, and gives us a clear realization of that pagan yearning, in the deep solicitude which all its disciples cherish for the spiritual welfare of the young. The desire of the Sunday School organization is to turn the faces of little children towards heaven, and prepare their spirits for immortal glories.

THE TONGUE.—A little horse which is continually running away.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment.

From the details which we have now received, it is evident that this regiment, which was attached to one of the brigades that attacked Fort Wagner, suffered severely in the engagement. They are true men, and braver deeds than theirs have not been recorded during the war. They represented the valor of the colored freemen of the North. All eyes were directed to their movements, from the time they left Boston until they landed at Port Royal, and since. The regiment was composed of some of our best educated men, and if the report be true, that those who were captured in the assault upon Fort Wager, were not treated as prisoners of war, but sold into slavery, they will make very poor slaves, either during the war or after the war. To keep such men in South Carolina as slaves, might be probable, but it would be of but little profit to the slaveholder. Suicide or death, in any manner, would be preferable to slavery, to many a noble spirit among them known to us as being attached to the regiment. Whatever the fate of the captured may be, it is gratifying to know that they redeemed themselves when the hour of battle and the test of courage came. We extract from the *Bulletin's* overland news, the following, relating to their part in the engagement at Fort Wagner. The fighting was terrific, the casualties serious, and both white and colored men proved themselves heroes, worthy of the holy cause in which they were engaged, and to which some of them became martyrs. The particulars are quite elaborate, and we can only, at present, give those relating to the glorious 54th Massachusetts:

NIGHT ASSAULT.—Soon after 4 o'clock the firing from Fort Wagner ceased. It was then known that our brave fellows had succeeded in dismounting one gun, and it was also pretty well ascertained that another of the rebel pieces had burst. These facts led to the supposition that the enemy had evacuated the work, and it was determined to attempt its occupation. For this purpose two brigadee, consisting of the 7th Connecticut regiment the 3d New Hampshire, the 9th Maine, the 76th Pennsylvania, and the 48th New York, under Brig.-Gen. Strong, and the 7th New Hampshire, 6th Connecticut, 62d Ohio, 100th New York and 54th Massachusetts, (colored,) under Col. Putnam, who had been under arms all day, screened from the enemy behind a range of sand-hills, in the rear of our works, were ordered forward. This was at dusk, and both brigades were formed in line on the beach, the colored regiment, which, for some reason, was given the post of extreme honor and of danger in the advance, and was drawn up in the line of battle, exposing its full front to the enemy. This movement of the troops was observed by Sumter, and fire was at once opened upon them, happily without doing injury, as the shells went over the heads of the men. Gen. Strong, who has so frequently since his arrival in this department braved death in its many forms of attack, was assigned to the command of the 1st Brigade. Col. Putnam of the 7th New Hampshire, who, although of the regular army, and considered one of the best officers in the department, had never led his men into battle nor been under fire, took command of the 2d Brigade, and Gen. Stevenson the 3d Brigade, constituting the reserve. The 54th Massachusetts, (colored regiment,) Col. Shaw, was the advanced regiment in the 1st Brigade, and the 2d South Carolina, (negro,) Col. Montgomery, was the last regiment of the reserve. The selection of the 54th Massachusetts to lead the charge was undoubtedly made on account of the good fighting qualities it had displayed a few days before on James Island.

Dr. Johnson's lecture, for the benefit of the APPEAL, will come off in the early part of September.

Lecture and Public Meeting.

The meeting which was organized at the A. M. E. Church, after the sermon, on the evening of the 6th inst., (Thanksgiving night,) and adjourned to the 17th inst., assembled, pursuant to public notice, on Monday evening last, in Zion Church, Pacific st., Mr. Lloyd Brooks in the chair. After a short lecture, which had been announced to take place at the opening of the meeting, Mr. Brooks said he should renew his argument in support of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper. He felt it to be the duty not only of himself but of every person present to unite in giving a hearty and liberal co-operation for the support of our organ. While he favored all papers which were liberal in their views towards our people and favored their elevation, we could and should endeavor to sustain our own. This is but natural, and nothing more than even our white friends would expect. The circulation of the paper should be larger. The object of this meeting, he said, was to arouse a number of persons from their apparent stupor to this their vital interest. Those who did not read could contribute something occasionally towards the support of the paper, and should show some kind of willingness that it should be supported.

Mr. J. Madison Bell said that he had heard some make frivolous objections against the editor—against the paper, or say that it did not suit their particular views or notions, losing sight of our common cause—and this class of persons generally found fault with everything and every person but themselves. We should set aside these trifling objections, and give the paper our united support.

Dr. E. R. Johnson said that it reminded him of a celebrated artist he had once read of. When painting a picture, an interested person, standing by, commenced finding fault: the artist threw the pencil down, and commanded the fault-finder to do it better himself, if he could. Those men who are such sticklers for perfection should try their hand at the paper, and conduct it better, if they can. He doubted whether many could be found who would have made as much pecuniary sacrifice as the present conductor to maintain an organ which had been and is a credit to us all. From his frequent visits to the office of the paper he knew the perplexities which arise at times in collecting what is owed, in order to defray the expenses of publication. All should be more liberal, and at times give the paper a contribution towards its support.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward was called for, but begged to be excused from speaking, in consequence of fatigue, as he had just come from over the Bay, where he had been all day, arranging for the camp-meeting.

Mr. W. H. Yates, being loudly called for, responded by saying, that he, as one, had subscribed for the paper from the commencement. It might not come up to his own, or, he might say, to every person's requirement, but still he thought it a good little paper, and it should be supported. The ladies all welcome it, if for no other reason than to see the marriages and births it contained. Upon the whole, he accepted it as a welcome little visitor, and should continue to use his influence for its sustenance.

Mrs. Priscilla Stewart (teacher of the Infant School) entertained the meeting with remarks adapted expressly to the females, setting forth various ways in which they could use their influence for the support of all our public measures. She concluded by saying, that, if parents consented, she would get up an exhibition, at any time, for the benefit of the paper.

Dr. Johnson said that he thought we had talked about long enough, and as it was getting late, he wanted to give a contribution this evening. The following contributions were then made:

James P. Dyer	3.00
Mrs. T. M. D. Ward	2.00
Mrs. W. H. Yates	1.50
Mrs. J. M. Whitfield	1.00
J. Madison Bell	1.00
W. Y. Jackson	1.00
E. R. Johnson	1.00
J. B. Sanderson	50
L. H. Brooks	50
Mrs. T. M. Wysham	50
Samuel Davis	50
Cash	50
Mrs. Maria Brooks	50
Louis Berry	50
Cash	50
Cash	50
Cash	50
Cash	30
Cash	25
	$16.05
Cash	25
	$16.30

Three dollars was given to the sexton for lights.

After which Mr. Dyer offered a motion that this meeting request Dr. Ezra R. Johnson to give a lecture and exhibition, the proceeds to be for the benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL. The motion was carried unanimously. The Doctor acquiesced, and the meeting adjourned.

COLORED SHIP BUILDER.—Dawson Thomas, of this city, has, with a number of hands, completed and successfully launched a schooner, which he had under contract to build, at Sauceli to. She was towed to this city on Saturday last, and lays at Market street wharf. Her dimensions are — 120 tons burthen; length, 90 feet; beam, 24 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet. She is a beautiful model, and reflects credit on the contractor and builder. She is owned by Capt. S. Johnson, and she is intended for the lower coast trade, and is named the "Senior Johnson." Mr. Thomas has also helped to build several other of the many vessels heretofore launched in this port.

AN AWAKENING.—The expression at the public meeting, on Monday evening, after our lecture, is just such as we desired, and exactly what was proper. Nearly all our co-laborers were present, besides a large number of others, both ladies and gentlemen; and all were at liberty to express their opinion. Such meetings, at times, awaken us all to a sense of duty, in regard to the support of a newspaper, devoted to the information and welfare of our people. All we want is the proper encouragement from our own people. With this, we shall always be impelled to redouble our efforts, in behalf of our common welfare and elevation.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON has accepted an invitation to Lectute and give his humorous Exhibition of Exhilarating Gas, in San Rose, next Monday evening, in the school-room. We assure our friends they will enjoy a great treat, both instructive and amusing. We therefore advise all to attend the forthcoming exhibition.

☞ We call attention to the fruit entertainment, to be given by the young ladies, for the benefit of the Third Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening next, (26th inst.) in Scott st. Hall. All should attend. Tickets only 50 cents.

VICTORIA PAPERS.—We are again indebted to Mr. Richard Daulton, of the steamer Brother Jonathan, for full files of the Victoria papers. From the *British Colonist*, of August 3d, we clip the following:

CELEBRATION OF THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—Saturday being the anniversary of the Proclamation giving liberty to the colored races in the West Indies and casting to the winds the shackles that had for centuries bound them, the colored people of Victoria made the occasion one of great rejoicing. Business was entirely suspended and Pic-nics were the order of the day. A large party repaired to Cadboro Bay where they regaled themselves with all the good things of the season and whiled away the time in mirth and jollity. How pleasant it is to reflect while thousands of the human species

are held in bondage that under the benign rule of Great Britan they enjoy the same liberties which nature intended for all her children of every clime. Well may one of Ireland's brightest ornaments have exclaimed in that brilliant language so peculiar to him, "I speak speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with and inseperable from British soil, which proclaims even to the stranger and sojourner, the moment he sets his foot on British earth, that the ground upon which he treads is holy, and consecrated by the genuis of *Universal Emancipation*. No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced, no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom, an Indian or an African sun may have burnt upon his brow, the moment he sets his foot upon the sacred soil of Britian, the altar and the god sink together in the dust, his soul walks abroad in its own majesty, his body swells beyond the measures of the chains that burst from arround him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of Universal Emancipation!"

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The First of August at Dalles, Oregon.

MR. EDITOR—It may be interesting to some of your many readers to hear from this section of the country. Although from our surroundings, we are apparently out of the way of civilization, we, nevertheless, treasure in our bosoms those feelings which incite our friends in the densely populated cities, towns and rural districts, in the Atlantic and Middle States, to celebrate the different enactments of Government, which breathed forth justice to our once oppressed brethren.

The First of August, evening, was one of great eclat in the Dalles. A grand entertainment was given at Mr. H. Hudson's, proprietor of the Magnolia, and was participated in by quite a number of gentlemen, in commemoration of the West India Emancipation.

Mr. Chas. A. Gibson was called to the chair and I. D. Shadd was appointed Secretary.

The preliminaries having been gone through, the chairman arose and thanked the audience, for the honor conferred upon him, and proceeded, in a short but pointed speech, to address the body upon the subject for which they had assembled.

A sumptuous supper was provided at 9 P. M., and the delicacies provided were generally indulged in, while speeches were made by Messrs. Freeman, Ramsey, Steward, Shadd and other gentlemen.

A number of appropriate toasts were also drank; our national difficulties discussed; and an evident feeling of joy exhibited itself in the many faces present; the great changes taking place on the Continent, which tend to the ultimate recognition of the rights of the colored men of America. Mr. Wm. H. Steward next suggested the propriety of contributing to a fund in aid of the contrabands and sick and wounded soldiers in the field. The suggestion of Mr, S. met the general approbation of all present, and after some lengthy and cogent remarks by the Secretary, which were sustained by Messrs. Robinson, Remer, Jordan and others, a subscription was opened and $55 at once donated. The subscription list yet stands open, to afford others who were not present at the meeting an opportunity of contributing their rights towards ameliorating the condition of the freedmen and those wounded soldiers, who, through a sense of justice to their race, have gone forward to aid in severing the bonds of the oppressor, and restore the Union upon a free and substantial basis.

The martyrs of liberty and the advocates of human rights were all remembered during the different speeches, and referred to in a well-timed manner.

The thanks of the assemblage were voted to the host, Mr. Hudson, whose reply was strikingly eloquent, and much appreciated.

The proceedings having been concluded, all repaired to their homes.

P.S. The spirit of loyalty which throbs in the bosom of the white American, perambulates the mountains and hill-sides of Oregon, in the heart of the Anglo-African; and should the California Colored Regiment be accepted, there will be, no doubt, an outpouring of loyalty from this remote quarter. Mr. H Hudson, who is full of military zeal, and anxious to uphold the "old flag," has made a call, and Arthur Harris, Mark Bell, Wm. Smith, Alexander Davis, and I learn others, will be ready at a moment's warning. Yours, etc. DORAS.

Dalles, Oregon, Aug. 10, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The New York Riots.

The history of mobs offers no parallel to the fiendishness and malignity of the mob, which held high saturnalia in New York, on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of July. The atrocities of the French Revolution, were mild in comparison; the reign of terror, hitherto notorious for its savage barbarities, must, in future, give place to the accumulated horrors of the three infamous days of July in New York. The French Revolutionists attacked only the *noblesse*, the aristocrats of *la ancient regime*, by whom they had been oppressed for centuries; they were satisfied with the deaths of their victims, the guillotine or lantern was the beginning and ending of their atrocities; in New York, death was but the middle stage of their cruelties, and the barbarities of the mob were inflicted on the most unoffending class of the community.

The heart sickens in reading the details. How many colored men were murdered, will never be known, as, from the published list of the colored victims, we can gather no more definite information than "colored man, unknown" or "negro hanged."

I have heard, however, from private sources, that the Sailor's Home, in Vandewater street, kept by Mr. A. Lyons, and the Globe Hotel in Dover street, kept by Mr. Wm. P. Powell, were attacked by the mob. The houses of those gentlemen were completely sacked; they were robbed of everything they possessed. Mr. Lyons and his family took refuge in the station house. Mr. Powell was enabled, through the kindness of friends, to return to New Bedford, the place of his navitity.

The following letter from Mr. Powell, published in the New Bedford *Evening Standard*, gives a graphic and thrilling account of the escape of himself and family. COSMOPOLITE.

San Francisco, August 18, 1863.

From the New Bedford Standard:

MR. EDITOR—With a sorrowful heart I write you a narrative of the outrages perpetrated upon myself and family by a lawless, infuriated New York mob. On the afternoon of the 13th inst., my house, No. 2 Dover street, was invaded by a mob of half grown boys. It is wonderful how suddenly little boys grow up to manhood, or, in other words—boys and girls were replaced by men and women. From 2 P. M. to 8 P. M., myself and family were prisoners in my own house to king mob, from which there was no way to escape but over the roofs of adjoining houses. About 4 P. M., I sent a note to Superintendent Kennedy for protection, but received none, from the fact that he had been seriously injured by the mob in another part of the city. Well, the mob commenced throwing stones at the lower windows, until they had succeeded in making an opening. I was determined not to leave until driven from the premises. My family, including my invalid daughter (who is entirely helpless,) took refuge on the roof of the next house. I remained till the mob broke in, and then narrowly escaped the same way. This was about 8½ P. M. We remained on the roof for an hour; still I hoped that relief would come. The neighbors, anticipating the mob would fire my house, were removing their effects on the roof—all was excitement. But as the object of the mob was plunder, they were too busily engaged in carrying off all my effects to apply the torch. Add to this it began to rain as if the very heavens were shedding tears over the dreadful calamity. "Hang be the heavens with black."

How to escape from the roof of a five story building, with four females—and one a cripple—besides eight men, without a ladder, or any assistance from outside, was beyond my not excited imagination. But the God that succored Hagar in her flight, came to my relief in the person of a little deformed despised Israelite—who, Samaritan-like, took my poor helpless daughter under his protection in his house, where I presume she now is, until friends send her to me. He also supplied me with a long rope. I then took a survey of the premises, and fortunately found a way to escape, and though pitchy dark, I took soundings with the rope to see if it would touch the next roof, after which I took a clove-hitch around the clothes line which was fastened to the wall by pulleys, and which led from one roof to the other over a space of about one hundred feet. In this manner I managed to lower my family down on to the next roof, and from one roof to another, until I landed them in a neighbor's yard. We were secreted in our friend's cellar till 11 P. M., when we were taken in charge by the Police and locked up in the Station house for safety. In this dismal place we found upwards of seventy men, women and children—some with broken limbs—bruised and beaten from head to foot. We stayed in this place for twenty-four hours, when the police escorted us to the New Haven boat at 11 P. M. Thus we escaped from an infuriated mob, leaving our invalid daughter in New York in the hands of kind friends.

All my personal property, to the amount of $3,000, has been destroyed and scattered to the four winds, which "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaves not a wreck behind," except our lives, and so the Lord be praised.

As a devoted loyal Unionist, I have done all I could to perpetuate and uphold the integrity of this free government. As an evidence of this devotedness, my oldest son is now serving my country as a surgeon in the U. S. army, and myself had just received a commission in the naval service. What more could I do? What further evidence was wanting, to provemy allegiance in the exigences of our unfortunate country? I am now an old man, stripped of everything which I once possessed, of all the comforts of life, but I thank God that He has yet spared my life, which I am ready to yield in the defence of my country.

I am sir, yours truly &c.,

WM. P. POWELL.

New Bedford, July 18th.

ANOTHER SUFFERER.—Jefferson Blair, a colored man, aged 21 years, in this city escaped from the mob on Tuesday night, under the following circumstances: The house in which he boarded, with thirty others, was attacked and burnt, and some of the boarders are supposed to be killed. None of the family, however, were injured. Young Blair fought his way through the mob with two six-barrel revolvers, and has the satisfaction of knowing he killed four of the rioters and severely wounded another. His left arm was broken by a slung shot, when he immediately turned and shot the fellow who dealt the blow. He finally got under the protection of the police, and was secreted away and forworded to New Haven, with the family with whom he boarded, and all arrived in this city last evening.

(Communicated.)

Valuable Testimonial.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON.

DEAR SIR:—Will you allow me to add my testimony to your catalogue of cures, for your treatment of my compiaints? I have been afflicted with a painful chronic rheumatism, and an affection of the Liver for a long time; for which I could not find any relief, until I engaged you to attend to my case. A callous substance had collected under the epidermis, in the region of the heart, causing me shortness of breath, and it prevented me from laying down. It gave me much pain, and stuck to me, in spite of all the remedies I could find. By the blessing of God, in a short time your skill and treatment removed the impure secretion and pain, and I now enjoy good health. From my experience and knowledge of difficult cases, that you have treated successfully, I can cheerfully recommend all persons that may be afflicted to you, as I believe you can benefit and cure them, if any human skill can reach the case. I remain yours, truly and sincerely,

JAMES P. DYER.

Mason st. (between Pacific and Broadway.)

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN EQUALITY.—Amid the passing events of these strange and troublous times, there is nothing more remarkable, perhaps, than the sudden conversion which has taken place in the minds of the Copperheads, in regard to the equality between them and the negro race. A few weeks ago these sibiliant traitors unblushingly declared that a black man was "no better than a mule," and "had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." Now, however, those of them who have been elected to serve the Uncle Sam for three years, in the capacity of soldiers, to fight for the "Constitution as it is," and their deeply incrested friends, are going about the streets doing the most profound obedience to their colored "brethren," and in the most insinuating and ingratiating manner begging that they would take their place in the ranks. What an ominous revolution in the opinion of these "white-kid" gentry, who formerly were afraid of being polluted, degraded, and even worse, by the touch of a colored hand! An incident occurred on Fourth street yesterday, bearing on this subject, which we think deserves to be recorded in *memoriam rei*. A drafted Copperhead hailed a colored man whom he saw on the opposite side of the street, and, having crossed over, accosted him in the most familiiar and endearing manner. He grasped his hand firmly, and said; "Why, John, don't you know me?" 'Well, no, sir; I dont recollect you." "See here, John, I have been drafted now, and it don't suit me to leave home at present. I don't feel very well, and my family is in such a condition that it would not be prudent for me to leave them. If you will *take my place*, I will give you two hundred dollars." "I couldn't, sir." "Oh yes, John, you can: Now do it for me, this time." "Why, law me, I am drafted myself; and I offered a white man four hundred dollars, this morning, to go as my substitute, and he wouldn't take it." The venom was evedently taken out of the Copperhead's fangs; his face was as pale as death; he trembled fearfully at the knees, and as he was about to swoon away into a pleasant dream about drafts and the equality of the negro race, our informant left.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

THE PAROLE OATH.—A Vicksburg writer says: I append a copy of a parole signed by the men of the garrison of Vicksburg. It may be of interest to some to know the form of parole: the following will satisfy all such curiosity:

VICKSBURG, Miss., July —, A. D., 1863.

To all whom it may concern, know ye that:—

I ——, —— Volunteers, C. S. A., being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the city of Vicksburg and its garrison, by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A., commanding, on the 4th day of July, 1863, do, in pursuance of the terms of said capitulation, give this my solemn parole, under oath:—

That I will not take up arms again against the United States, nor serve in any military, police, or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work, held by the Confederate States of America, nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores, nor discharge any duty, usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America, until duly exchanged by the proper authorities.

Sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Miss., this — day of July, 1863.

—— Reg't —— Vol's., and Paroling Officer.

The London *Spectator* notices as a "curious fact, that out of the eight essays sent in at Oxford for the Chancellor's prise for the best Latin essay on the present American struggle—the subject proposed by Lord Derby—all of them of more than average excellence, seven are on the Northern side. Moreover, several of the writers had begun their labors as true Southerners, but had been converted by the pure force of the consideration which a thorough study of the subject brought before them." A little study of the American question would bring a great many other Englishmen to the same conclusion.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, in a letter to Philo S. Shelton, Esq., says: "Detestable as was the cource of Vallandigham, in and out of Congress, I would have allowed him to rail on. But inasmuch as he was arrested, the President did quite right in sending him into rebeldom, where he belongs. But he did not do his whole duty. Phillips should have gone with the Ohio disunionists, for both are disloyal, the Massachusetts man being the most mischievous. Had both been sent into Dixie, there would have been 'no lamentation that any honest man should regret.'"

MR. SEWARD AND THE WAR.—Referring to the Washington glorification of the Vicksburg news, a correspondent of the *Tribune* says: A large number of persons proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward. He said he, in the beginning, he was against this war. He desired to put it off, if possible. If that was a weakness, there was a warrant for it in the character of Him who died to save the world. He desired the cup to pass from him if His Heavenly Father pleased; if not, then he would accept it.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. Geo. H. Reed, of Petaluma; Mr. C. W. Hall, (of Springfield, Mass.,) from Yreka; R. S. Carson, Amador County; F. G. Barbadoes, Auburn, Cal.; E. Pennington, Boise River Mines; Geo. Van Buren, Carson City.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

A. D. Berghart, per W. H. Yates, Sacramento; Rich. W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon; I. D. Shadd, Mrs. W. D. Moses, Providence, R. I.; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.; ——— Victoria, V. I.; Henry C. Storum, Australia.

Latest Telegraphic News.

It is stated by those who profess to know much of the programme of the rebel leaders, that the organization of negroes in the rebel armies has been determined upon. The negroes thus employed, to be compensated by donations of land and emancipation, at the end of the war.

NEWBERN, N. C., Aug. 13.—A meeting of the citizens of North Carolina, representing every county in the First and Second Congressional Districts, and a portion of the Third, was held at Washington, North Carolina, on the 11th instant. Resolutions were adopted, declaring the people absolved from any further obligations to sustain the Confederacy, placing the responsibility of the destruction of slavery on Jeff. Davis and his advocates and conspirators, and expressing the belief that North Carolina will find ample compensation in free labor for the present inconveniences of emancipation, and rejoicing at the Union victory in the Kentucky election; denouncing the Copperhead Democracy of the North; commending the ability of the Administration in the conduct of the war, especially in the sound national currency organized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A force of rebels, estimated at 7000 infantry and 3000 cavalry, under Gen. Logan, was marching towards Natchez, and the planters who were coming into that place stated that the rebels were conscripting fully one-half of the able-bodied negroes in Mississippi. The rebel general, Dick Taylor, was also near that place, advising the planters to turn their best negroes over to the Confederacy, and stating that, if they did not, the Federals would put guns into their hands to murder and plunder.

Senator Conness, of California, the gentleman elected, after so many tedious ballotings, last winter, by the coalition of war-democrats and republicans, to succeed Senator Latham, was in Washington two or three days, on his first visit since his entrance into political life. He seems to have agreeably disappointed those who were led into regrets at the time of his election, that, with the overwhelming Republican majority, there was any necessity to elect a Democrat whose antecedents were at least doubtful. By the bold and uncompromising nature of the views he expresses on the slavery question, and its relations to the rebellion, he will be an efficient supporter of the Administration in the Senate, thus giving one more Administration vote in that body.

NEW YORK, August 16.—New Orleans letters to the *Herald*, say the feeling of the people of Mobile is very despondent. They anticipate an attack every day, and it is thought if the city be severely threathened, it would surrender. Provisions are very high, and there are no medicines or means of taking care of the sick. The U. S. squadron, off Mobile, has been largely increased.

NEW YORK, August 17th.—The *Tribune's* especial Washington despatch, says an officer who has just returned from Charleston, says it is next to impossible to batter down Fort Wagner, and that the rebels in that fort keep under the bomb-proofs, upon which our shot and shell produce no effect, and that the only way the fort can be taken is by a direct assault, which will not be attempted at present. The chances of knocking Fort Sumter to pieces are better; indeed, it was generally believed there that the fort must speedily fall. Our forces, however, will not be able to occupy it, and it would be battered to pieces. Should we succeed in this and Fort Wagner would fall, the other forts have to be overcome. The rebels who are as busy as can be, day and night, are erecting battery after battery on the way to Charleston. Our military force is not yet deemed sufficient, and will have to be largely reinforced before the final consummation of our plans. The public may, therefore, at once divest themselves of the idea that any startling news will be coming from Charleston at present.

On the 14th, the batteries on Morris Island, Charleston, opened their fire, which lasted an hour or two, when it ceased. The Monitors did not fire a shot, and as soon as the batteries ceased firing the Monitors put up their awnings. No explanation is given of this movement. Our informant says that during the short engagement he saw several shots strike Sumter, causing the bricks and mortar to fly profusely. One of our officers, who left Morris Island on on Friday, speaks confidently of our prospects.

ALBANY, August 17th.—Information has been received of the destruction by fire of Hurst's Shoddy Mill at Cohoes, and the burning to death of several female operatives. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and the only means of escape left the girls were the windows. Some of them were so terror-stricken, that they abandoned themselves to their fate, and perished in the building. Others fell from the windows into the fire, and many are badly injured by jumping to the ground; twenty-five are missing fifteen of whom are reported as burned to death.

The *Times'* special despatch says: Marks, the deserter from Lee's army, came down the valley, via Staunton, Harrisonburg and Strasburg, where Lee had two brigades of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. Marks reports a fight between detached portions of the different rebel regiments at Snickersville, and some Georgians and North Carolinians deserted, bringing with them arms. They attacked Stuart's cavalry at Snicker's Ferry, routed them, and succeeded in reaching the Northerners. He also says he saw a number of Georgians, Alabamians and Texans on their way home, having openly deserted. The Blue Ridge Mountains are reported alive with stragglers and deserters, who have arms with them.

The change in a tone on the part of the *Saturday Review*, heretofore one of the strongest advocates of Secessionists in England, excites much comment. That journal looks on the recent Federal victories as great, if not decisive, and, in a measure, gives up the cause of the South as virtually lost.

Troops left Alexandria for New York last evening, and more will, doubtless, follow. The time has not arrived for an advance on Richmond. The Army of the Potomac will probably retire to points near Washington, to defend that city and the line of the Potomac, and after the operations at the South have been successful, they will renew their march on the rebel capital, in conjunction with troops approaching from other directions.

Gen. Gilmore had succeeded in reaching Charleston with one of his long range guns, and had thrown shot into the city to such an extent as to call forth a flag of truce from Beauregard. No official confirmation of this has been received, nor is it believed.

The greatest activity prevails in the army, indicating a change of base; the policy of the Governmtnt is to hold the army of the Potomac in a strong defensive position while the war is vigorously prosecuted elsewhere. Quite a number of furloughs are being granted to its officers.

The following are extracts from the Selma, Ala., paper of the 12th: "The expectations of foreign intervention, recently indulged in, has been dissipated by the last arrival from Europe. The subject has ceased to be a theme of conversation."

The draft had been quietly resumed in New York, and business was proceeding as usual.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of GEORGE W. DENNIS, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, July 5, by Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, at 203 Mansbip st., HENRY MASTEN, of Newport, Del., to MISS LIZZY WILSON, of Wilmington, Del.

In New York, June 30, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. N. S. Richardson, JOHN ROGERS to VIRGINIA DUPLESSIS, all of that city.

DIED.

At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 9, 1893, REUBEN BERRY, aged 65 years. Mr. Berry was a resident of Saratoga for twenty-five years. He was remarkable for honesty and integrity of character. His death was triumphant.

In Hartford, July 4, after a short illness, of typhoid fever, SAMUEL R. FREEMAN, aged 52 years.

In Bridgeport, Conn., May 20, WESLEY T., youngest son of Garrison and Elizabeth Murray, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Obituary.

Among the many heart-rending details of riot, suffering, and murder which we hear from New York, none afflicts me more than the death of AMINA, wife of J. F. Cheaveau, and daughter of the late John L Estvee.

Madam Cheaveau had been in ill health for sometime, but was not supposed to be in imminent danger. Last year she went to Hayti to seek a restoration of her health, which the salubrious climate of the Gem of the Antilles nearly effected; a few months ago she returned home greatly improved, but the riots of last month so shocked her tender frame that the malady returned. She burst a blood-vessel, hemorrhage ensued, and, on the 17th ult., death released her from her sufferings.

Thus has fallen another victim to the insatiate spirit of prejudice, which has cast an indelible disgrace on New York, and which will stain it forever. Amiable, lovely and intelligent, Amina was as near perfection as one of natural mould could be. From childhood, the mildness of her disposition and evenness of temper were remarkable, and having seen her almost daily, from infancy to womanhood, I can truly say I never saw her temper ruffled, nor a frown upon her beautiful countenance.

Thus death sweeps away, one by one, the few links which bind me to the past. AMO.

San Francisco, August 18, 1863.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.

Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.

J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

FRUIT ENTERTAINMENT.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF THE THIRD BAPTIST Church, will give a FRUIT ENTERTAINMENT, on Wednesday evening, August 26th, in Scott street Hall. Tickets, 50 cents.

COMMITTEE.

Miss Sarah L. Davis,	Miss Mary Phillips,
Miss Ada Phillips,	Miss Sarah Cook,
Miss Lucy Caldwell,	Mr. B. J. McPee,
Miss Margaret Reed,	Mr. A. Loney,
Miss Emma Hall,	Mr. W. Harris,
Miss Laura Miller,	Mr. J. Gale.

HELP THOSE WHO NEED HELP.

REV. T. STARR KING will deliver a LECTURE in Powell st., A. M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, Sept. 3, 1863. Subject—*GENIUS AND POETRY OF JOHN G. WHITTIER.* Proceeds for the benefit of said Church. Tickets 50 cents.

A CAMP-MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT CAMP STANFORD, by the A. M. E. Chuch, at Alameda, commencing August 27, and continuing one week or more. We give a cordial invitation to all our friends, and hope the friends of religion particularly, will attend this Feast of Tabernacles.

All the ministeres of the A. M. E. Church, will meet in convention on the 4th of Septemoer, in this city.

The churches of the Pacific States are hereby instructed to send one lay delegate for each 25 members. A collection also, will be taken up in all the churches on the 4th Sunday in August, for the suppport of the convention.

Will the press, religious and secular, do us the kindness to notice these meetings?

T. M. D. WARD.

PARTNERSHIP.

THOMAS W. HARRISON & MOSES A. JACKSON have formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business of *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING*, &c., at 439½ Market Street.

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SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe. Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

UNION CLUB ROOMS,

APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

nov8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
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No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

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28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

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MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

When engineers would bridge a stream, they of ten carry over at first but a single thread. With that they next stretch wire across. Then strand is added to strand until a foundation is laid for planks; and now the bold engineer finds safe footway and walks from side to side. So God takes from us some golden threaded pleasure and stretches it thence to Heaven. Then he takes a child, and then friend. Then he bridges death and teaches the thoughts of the most timid to find their way hither and thither between the two spheres.

From the Independent.

Visit to the Freedmen in East Virginia.

BY REV. S. S. JOCELYN.

In the recent uprising of the colored people at Norfolk, Va., for education, when 1,000 children and adults rushed to the schools opened in two of their churches, (by our missionary, Rev. Geo. N. Green and teachers,) under military authority and against the slave code, in a district excepted in the provisions of the Proclamation of the President, we have an earnest of universal emancipation.

Cheered by the progress of events and of our missions and schools at Fortress Monroe, at Hampton, Portsmouth, Yorktown, and other places, by request of our ex-committee, on the 3d of June, I passed in company with Prof. W. H. Woodbury of this city, to the field of interest and promise.

It were only necessary for you to atand amid the freedmen of the South, who would drink in your strong and free words, and to visit their various locations for nearly three weeks, to find the difficulty of giving anything but the slightest touches or glances in passing, within the most liberal space, for an article in *The Independent*.

We reached Fortress Monroe early on the 4th, and, after various kind attentions from Capt. C. B. Wilder, the veteran and devoted Superintendent of Freedmen and of general farm cultivation by them in the region, we passed on to Norfolk, where we were cheered by Dr. O. Brown, an earnest friend of the freedmen, and superintendent of cultivation on numerous farms in the vicinity. We next met our missionary, Rev. Geo. N. Green, and teachers, at the mission house in Catherine street, rejoicing in the good work in which we are mutually engaged. This house was rented by Mr. Green of an ex-mayor, who, when he learned that it was occupied by teachers of the colored people, required that it should be vacated. Gen. Vicle, on being consulted, gave the mission assurance of quiet possession, since which there has been no trouble.

The schools having closed for the day at Norfolk, in company with several of the teachers, we visited our mission and the school of 200 children in the large brick Methodist (colored) church at Portsmouth, (it now has 300 scholars,) and met our missionary, Rev. Mr. Greely, and the teachers Mr. Beale, Misses Taylor and Drummond, and for a time listened to the exercises of the school in spelling, reading, etc., with singing, with much satisfaction. The school has been in operation six months. It was addressed by Prof. Woodbury, Mr. Coan, and myself briefly. Rev. Mr. Greely and the church have been much blessed in their efforts in a revival of religion; upwards of 50 have united with the church, and several are now anxious for salvation.

In the evening, by request, we attended the "Love Feast." About 250 were present. Many men and women gave brief testimony to the love of God in Christ toward them—of their trials, and some in the cruel relation of bondage in which most of them had been. They magnified the Lord Jesus as their "all in all." One woman, much affected, arose and said, "Five years ago the Lord converted me, when Jesus broke the bread of eternal life in my soul." The prayers were impressive; the singing rather gentle, and at the close, while yet singing, they shook hands as elsewhere, as an act of religious fellowship. Addresses expected of us were briefly given.

Prof. Woodbury spoke in the church twice on the following Sabbath, and on Monday evening I preached to a large audience there. Also attended at 4 o'clock P. M., with Rev. Mr. Greely and other brethren of the Society for the relief of the poor, and which has large reference to the freedmen constantly coming in destitute. About 300 were present, men and women. The occasion was a delightful one. The business was admirably managed by very intelligent colored men, and a liberal collection was taken up. The average weekly collection at these meetings is upwards of $20. Noble example for a poor people!

June 5.—With Rev. Mr. Prescott, missionary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society to the freedmen, I visited Suffolk and Uniontown, the freedmen's village, a half-mile north of Suffolk, where we met the devoted superintendent, Mr. Sykes, a soldier, detailed for his present work, who went with us to the church and school building. The school, of about 200 scholars, was in session, with colored teachers, Mr. Edward Hawkins and Mrs. Cherry Williams, who were succeeding well, as the result in spelling, reading, etc., showed. The interrogations by Mr. Sykes brought out united answers in studies, quite satisfactory. The singing was also good. Brief words were given by us, and a benediction by an aged colored minister. The building was made of split pine, and was sufficient to hold 300 persons. Uniontown was built by the freedmen, of logs and split pine—consisted of 170 little dwellings—streets at right angles, and showed design on the part of Supt. Sykes, and the mastering of great difficulties by the poor freedmen. There were 1,500 residents. This whole people have been forced by the late change of our military lines to leave their new city, and are now pressing into Portsmouth, Norfolk, and Craney Island, in great destitution. Such a people have claims not only upon the Government, but upon all the true-hearted in the land.

With Dr. Brown and two of the Misses Chase from Massachusetts—teachers on two farms—we went in a little Government steamer to Craney Island and the Gale farm. On the former were 800 freed people, but few men, as they had left for Government works or the army. We visited the school, of 45 scholars, taught by our teacher, Mr. O. H. King, and were pleased with the progress made by the children in spelling, reading, etc., and with their singing. We accompaied Dr. Gilbert, the surgeon, to the hospital, (Dr. G. has since died,) which was very neat and comfortable. One aged man, near his end, spoke sweetly of Jesus, to whom he was going. On returning to Norfolk, we stoped at the Gale farm, and saw our teacher, Miss R. W. Smith of Philadelphia, who is doing an important work there. Her school was not in session. The farm appeared to be well cultivated.

With all the disabilities of the colored people at Norofik, and opposite, at Portsmouth, they possess large brick and convenient churches; at Norfolk, two Baptist and one Methodist, the latter having a membership of 800 persons.

We visited the week-day schools held in the churches several times, with much satisfaction. On Sabbath morning, with Rev. Mr. Green, several of us attended the sunrise prayer-meeting at the Bute-street Baptist church, which held until 8 o'clock. It was one of much spiritual interest. The prayers and exhortations of some of the colored brethren were remarkablo for their pertinency, depth of experience, and the knowledge of divine things manifeated. About 100 were present. A meeting of the same kind was also held at the same time in the other colored Baptist church. The Sabbath-schools met at 9 o'clock in separate churches, but at about 10 united at the Methodist church. The number of scholars present was 490, led by Messrs. Coan and Tyler, and our female teachers, Misses Pitt, Patten, and Doxey, and numbers of colored teachers of the city. The interest of the scholars in the lessons, and the manner of instruction, particularly the system of interrogating the whole school at once by Mr. Coan, having for the subject the case of Naaman the leper, Gehazi, and Elisha, created such excitement that the scholars in large numbers were springing with life to answer. The singing was alive and effective.

At the close of the school I was introduced to the pastor, Rev. Mr. Parker, a large and venerable black man, and to official brethren. Brother Parker gave me an interesting history of the church and the colored people of Norfolk in past years of oppression, and of their joy on the entrance of the Union army. I then preached to a devout and interesting audience, the pastor offering a prayer of singular excellence and appropriateness.

In the afternoon I preached in the First Baptist church to a large and attentive congregation. Several white soldiers were present. In the evening Rev. Mr. Green preached in the same place, during which he presented the claims of the country and the enslaved, encouraged men to enlist in the army, and explained the wants of the Government in a call on Norfolk for 500 colored laborers. Mr. Green is doing much for the ends of the Government. Prof. Woodbury made some effective remarks.

The principal meeting with the schools was on Tuesday, when they united, and upwards of 600 scholars were present in the Methodist church, and here the full number of our teachers were engaged, embracing nine colored teachers who had been called to aid on the crowding of the population for learning; two young ladies of the number were pupils in the school of Mrs. Douglass and daughter, some twelve years since, when that philanthropic lady was cast into prison for instructing in letters this outraged people. The sight of more than 600 children and some adults in a school, in contrast with the former days of darkness and persecution, was exhilerating. The exercises were highly interesting, and many promising cases, together with the progress making in the schools, gave assurance of general improvement and elevation. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Coan, Mr. Tyler and others, with much spirit. As was expected, I addressed the school; remarks were made by others also. Never shall I forget the thronging multitudes which we have addressed, and the many from whom we have had the evidence that no amount of labor or means can be too great for the benefit of this people.

While at Norfolk, I visited the plantation of Governor, now rebel General Wise, on the east branch of the Elizabeth River, about ten miles south of Norfolk, now under the superintendence of Mr. Jackson of New York. It has 400 acres. We went over the farm and witnessed the freedmen well at work. Returning, dined, and then under the trees briefly addressed the people who followed me to the shore on leaving. This farm has been much injured by the drouth; seed having been twice planted this season.

The situation is pleasant, but the buildings are not specially attractive, the original one being a two-story gambrel roof, and the new building an ordinary one. The Governor removed from his former residence to this four years since. It was joyful to meet the once outraged people on the freed soil of the relentless executor of glorious John Brown, (and his companions,) whose ann is shining in the firmament, while he is covered with infamy and contempt.

We received on board a woman and two children, who had fled from a rebel master near. One of the colored hands gave me a touching account of the former selling of members of a church, by a master of the same church, and of the support given to it by the minister, both of whom, and all like them, he regarded as destitute of Christianity and with abhorrence.

CURIOUS WILL.—A will found at Port Royal, recently, by Union soldiers there, presents a fact not often set forth out of Dixie. The testator, John Cooper, of Caroline county, Va., gives his property to his wife and daughter, but to do this he is compelled to emancipate, his wife, who was his slave, and thereby (according to aristocratic Virginia practice) legitimatize his bastard daughter, born of the aforesaid slave.

Napoleon III.

This wondefful man, now the ruling mind of his age, was born April 24th, 1808. His father was Louis Napoleon, king of Holland,—brother of Napoleon First. His mother Queen Hortense—daughter of Josephine, the wife of Napoleon I.

Napoleon I. was attached to Louis Napoleon, his nephew, from his youth, as the probable heir to the honors of his dynasty. He lived mostly with his mother in Switzerland.

At the age of 20 years, he distinguished himself in a rebellion against the Pope, and cherished the presentment of his uncle Napoleon I, that he had a grand mission to fill in his relation to France.

In 1836, he started a revolt against the government of Louis Phillippe, for which he was banished. A second attempt made in 1840, which left him a life-long prisoner in the castle of Ham. But he escaped in disguise as a laborer, with a plank on his shoulder.

The revolution of 1848 sent Louis Phillippe the king out of France, and opened the way for Louis Napoleon to return—to be a deputy in the National Assembly, and in December of that year, to be President of the French Republic. In 1851, he dissolved the National Assembly, arrested those who stood in his way to the throne, and in 1852 he got seven million votes as Emperor of France. —Thus the French Empire was revived 1852 ; 37 years fram its subversion in 1815.

The fatality, the presentment, that he affected in his youth has been realized throughout his life, so that now "his star" hovers over half of the world.

Mr. Purdon, an English writer of great power, groups together the facts which demonstrates the mysterious and wonderful fatality which attends him, and overcomes all his active antagonists.—Louis Philippe the king of France, the Provisional Government, the five African generals, were all swept away. Cavaignac suddenly died. Orsini the Italian was executed. The Grand Vizier, his opponent in the court of the Grand Turk, met an untimely death. Cavour stood in his way, and sank into his grave. Ricasoli was also driven from power.—But Ratarri succeeds them as prime Minister of Italy—Napoleon's friend ! ! Garibaldi assumed to act against Rome aside from Napoleon. "In three hours Garibaldi was defeated and laid by." So are his adversaries upset or die!

The English Government, this writer says, is acting in the interests of Napoleon, as if they were French statesmen. Christendom having cast off Christ as the promised king, is abandoned to the development of anti-christ.

American Affairs Abroad.

An English correspondent of Thurlow Weed, who has superior advantages for gaining information writes as follows, as we learn from the Albany *Journal :*

"You have more to apprehend from the French Emperor than from England. Having failed as a mediator, he may want to recover his ground. At any rate, keep your eyes open, for I am told that recognition, or some other move is on the tapis. I do not think he will fail in Mexico. He will not move on the Rhine, his great European object, until he has a chance, and he has none unless he sells Italy to Austria. But if he really means mischief to the United States, he has a navy that could occupy the Mississippi and smash your blockade of the Southern ports." *Ex.*

Loss to Pennsylvania from the Invasion.—It is estimated that the loss now sustained and that which will be necessarily sustained hereafter, even under the most favorable circumstances, by the people of Pennsylvania, in consequence of the rebel invasion, will amount to fifty millions of dollars.

A German soldier in Virginia has perpetrated a fair joke. A fellow Teuton having reminded him that "Ferginny ish de modder of Bresidents," he instantly replied, "I tink she ish de *mudder* of ush all." Well done, Hans.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1863.

Charleston.

As we write, great anxiety is manifested for the downfall of this hot-bed of treason to good government and righteous principles. South Carolina, above all the Southern States, has ever been defiant to the National Government. She had, for years before the rebellion broke out, set herself in hostile attitude against an important provision of the Constitution, Art. IV. sec. 2.

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

If a colored seaman entered that port he was seized and imprisoned without crime. If the colored men whom New York, or Massachusetts, or any of the New England States recognized as citizens, went to Charleston, or any part of South Carolina, notwithstanding the above plain and vital principle of the American Constitution, they could not collect a debt or exercise any of their civil rights, in consequence of barbarous, oppressive and anti-republican State laws. The attitude of South Carolina in that and other respects, but in that respect particularly, towards the General Government, had, for years, for the sake of peace and harmony, been "let alone," through sufferance. It is sickening, sometimes, to hear Northern men complain of the dominant party in the Free States "violating the Constitution." The North never did violate that instrument. The Lemmon case—in which the right of transit for slaves via New York to Texas was claimed—according to the Virginia and South Carolina mode of reasoning, was, of course, "constitutional." No persons, but Jeff Davis and his adherents, appear to regret the "constitutional" treatment Gen. Gilmore is administering to the Palmetto State, by the last accounts. We rejoice at the prospect of the immediate fall of Charleston.

Fruit Festival.—On Wednesday evening last a Committee of Young Ladies and Gentlemen, connected with the 3d Baptist Church, Dupont st., gave a Fruit Festival at Scott st. Hall, for the benefit of their Church. There was an unusual large number of persons present. Besides the fruit tables, which were bountifully supplied and tastefully spread with the delicious fruits of the season by the young ladies of the Committee, there were side-tables, furnished with hams, stewed oysters, roast chicken, chicken salad, confectionery, ice cream, etc. This department was under the management of Mesdames Cook and Turner, and added greatly to the profits of the entertainment. The Frank Johnson Musital Association was present, under the leadership of Mr. Robt. Francis, and enlivened the company with several spirited airs. The refreshments were freely partaken of, and the amusements kept up until a late hour. The Festival was a success, giving general satisfaction to the participants, and entitling the whole committee to much credit for getting up such an agreeable and pleasant entertainment.

Lay Delegates.—On Sunday evening last, after the sermon at the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, the following persons were elected as lay delegates to the Convention or Conference of that church, which is to commence on the 3d day of September :—J. P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Luke Coleman, Henry C. Cornish.

Passengers from the East.—Among those who arrived on the steamer Moses Taylor, last week, were Mr. and Mrs. Dustin, Mrs. Moses Elliot, and Mr. Wm. Campbell, all of New York.

Mining Company.—Mr. R. S. Miner, of Lancha Plana, Amador co., has been in this city the past ten days, for the purpose of laying before our enterprising men a plan for the formation of a mining company. A meeting for that purpose was held on Monday evening last, in Scott st. Hall, when over 30 persons paid their fees, and had their names enrolled as members. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a Board of Directors elected, three of whom are to reside at Auburn, and two at San Francisco. On the return of Mr. Miner to Auburn, other members will be added, and as soon as practicable, prospecting will be commenced for the company.

The Camp Meeting.—On Thursday the Camp meeting commenced at Camp Stanford, Alameda Co. Among the ministers who have arrived from the interior to participate, are Elder Mitchel, Revs. J. T. Jenifer, Hubbard, and several others of the A. M. E. Church, under whose auspices the camp is held. It is expected that, tomorrow (Sunday), a large number of strangers from the interior will make their appearance on the camp ground. It is probable that arrangements will be made for an accommodation boat to bring persons from Alameda over to this city at 10 o'clock, on Sunday night.

Arrivals.—From the interior, Mrs. Campbell, of Sacramento City ; Geo. Dingle, of San Jose.

Departures.—Mrs. W. H. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.

To Subscribers.—We hope that every subscriber will pay up for the month of August.

Wm. Scott.—This unfortunate man, who met with the accident of breaking his leg, from a fall on the side-walk, Broadway, several days since, is, we are pleased to learn, mending slowly. The surgeon now has hopes of his recovery.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

G. W. Rollins, per E. P. Duplex, Marysville, 2 ; Peter Johnson, Placerville ; Isaac Morton, Genoa, N. T.; Ferdinand Joseph, Gold Hill, N. T.; E. Hatton, Putah, Solano co.; Bazil Campbell, Cache Creek, Yolo Co.; J. C. Mortimer, Aurora, Mono co.; J. S. Hatton, Napa; Miss A. E. Vincent, Sacramento City ; J. H. Hudson, Suisun City.

Order for Enrollment.

Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington, August 21st 1863.

Circular No. 75.—By direction of the President of the United States, the State of California is divided into three Enrollment Districts, as follows : The Counties of Butte, Colusa, Del Nortre, Humboldt, Klamath, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo and Yuba, to constitute and be known as the Northern District, headquarters at Marysville.

The counties of Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne, to constitute and be known as the Middle District, with headquarters at Sacramento.

The Counties of Alameda, Buena Vista, Contra Costa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Tulare, and San Francisco, to constitute and be known as the Southern District, with headquarters at San Francisco.

James B. Fry,
Provost-Marshal General.

A characteristic letter from Garibaldi has been published, addressed, "A. Lincoln, Liberator of Slaves in the Republic of America," in whish he rejoices at his noble efforts for freedom and human progress.

The captain of the brig South Boston, reports on the evening of the 22d, in lat. 37 and lon. 74, picking up a boat belonging to the U. S. brig Bainbridge, which contained a colored man, who stated that on the 21st, during a violent gale, the brig foundered and all on board were lost but himself.

It is asserted that Spanish Ministry approve the Mexico Empire. The Madrid journals are divided.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

NO. VII.

William Henry Hall.

It is seldom we can select one who commenced a career of usefulness at as early an age, and has continued it as uninterruptedly as the subject of the present notice.

Wm. H. Hall was born in Washington City, D. C., and is now about forty years of age. He was born of free parents ; his ancestors, the Halls and Dunlaps, having enjoyed a state of freedom for three generations. Mr. Hall's advantages of education in his early life were few. Two causes tended to produce a result so much regretted by himself and so deplored by his friends. The stringent laws of the South prevented his parents from giving him an education at home, and although they were abundantly able to send him elsewhere to school, the idea prevailed with them, as with many others in former days, that "book *larning* was useless for colored folks," and that they had got along well enough without "*edycation*," and their children must do the same, consequently the subject of this sketch is an uneducated man, having obtained a knowledge of reading and writing, through great diligence and laborious study.

His parents, to carry out their ideas that labor, not study, was the destiny of our race, at any early age apprenticed him to learn the hair-dressing trade, which was considered the aim of a colored man's business aspirations. He commenced the improvement of his mind in his childhood, and his employment gave him advantages of which he availed himself. When thirteen years of age he founded the "Youth's Debating Club," composed of boys about his own age, and in which he filled the offices of Treasurer, Secretary and President, and was a leading member until its final decline. He then, in connection with other young men of his age, formed the "Young Men's Union Literary Association." This Institution became so celebrated in the metropolis for the ability of its members, and for its discussion of moral, philosophical and political subjects, as to attract the attention of the most respectable citizens, including Members of Congress, the Mayor of the city and others, who were frequent visitors at their meetings. The members of this association consisted of the most talented young men of color in Washington City, among whom were : Messrs Costin, Datcher, Hawkins, John Freeman, Jr., Mason, and others, who have since become known for their worth and their ability. Among these young men, Hall was a leading and conspicuous member.

When the great temperance reform was sweeping the land in 1840, and checking the tide of ruin and dissipation, Mr. Hall became an earnest advocate of the good cause, and from the pride and zeal he evinced, he soon became a popular speaker on that subject, and his ardor and eloquence induced hundreds, both old and young, to pause in their career of ruin and shun the intoxicating bowl. Mr. Hall often refers to that event, as the most useful of his life.

In 1842, he opened a correspondence with Hon. H. B. Latrobe, then a distinguished member of the Baltimore Bar, and since Supreme Judge of the State of Maryland. One of the results of that correspondence was, that he was appointed agent for the District of Columbia, to raise funds towards erecting a monument to the colored Astronomer and Mathamatician, Benjamin Bannaker. He was highly successful in his mission, and added largely to his reputation as an orator.

In 1843, Right Rev. Daniel A. Payne, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, made an effort to educate colored young men for the ministry of that denomination, and with that object principally in view, he called around him the brightest young men in Washington City, those who desired advancement in grammar, the rules of composition &c. Among those who gladly seized the opportunity thus offered was Mr. Hall, not with the idea of entering the ministry, as he was no professor of religion, but for the educational advantages. Under the instruction of Mr. Payne he acquired a knowledge of grammar, rhetoric, history and kindred branches. He entered heartily into Mr. Payne's measure of an educated ministry, and advocated it before many large assemblies; he likewise contributed several essays on the subject, to the columns of the *African Methodist Church Magazine.*

The good brethren of that Church, thinking they had made a convert of the young student, offered him a gratuitous education at Oberlin Institute, with the view of his entering the ministry: they were mistaken, however; conscientious scruples induced him to decline, and it was well he did; he would have raised the intellectual standard of the Methodist clergy, but the cause of religion would not have been much benefitted by his advocacy.

In 1845, he removed to New York, bearing letters of introduction to Dr. J. McCune Smith, Reverends Theodore S. Wright, Alexander Crumwell, C. B. Ray and others. Under the aupices of those gentlemen, his associations in New York were of the most refined and intellectual, for which that city is famous. While there, he was a contributor to the *Ram's Horn*, under the signatures of "Uncas" and "Pericles." He took an active part before the public, in 1846-47, in contending for the elective franchise in that State. He joined the Boyer Lodge of Free Masons, and I believe delivered an address before them.

In 1849, he first came to California, and conducted a profitable business in this city. In 1850, the first movement towards obtaining the right of testimony for the colored citizens of this State, was set in motion by Messrs P. Lester, M. W. Gibbs, N. H. Pointer, J. Lewis and W. H. Hall. "They battled predjudice on one side, and endeavored to remedy reckless depravity on the other ; the prospect was dark, but through example they controlled their their own people and by their energy influenced many of the other race."*

"He remained in California two years, and in 1851 he returned to New York, where his movements assumed more of a business character. He opened a house of entertainment, one of the finest establishments for colored men in the United States. He was very active in assisting in forming the colored military companies in that city, one of which, in compliment to him for his exertions in effecting their organization was called 'Hall Guards.'

While in New York he married, and in 1854 he returned again to California with his family. The Athenæum Library Company was then in the zenith of its popularity ; he was elected an honorary member of that Institution, and at once took an active part in its business and literary exercises. By invitation of Olive Branch Lodge of Free Masons, he delivered the oration before that body on St. John's Day, 27th December, 1854. The following year he removed to Oroville, where he remained until 1859. When the *Mirror of the Times* came into existence he was appointed corresponding editor, and he contributed greatly to the success of that periodical. He was a member of the 2d Convention of Colored Men, held in Sacramento, December, 1856, and was elected President of that body. He presided with dignity and impartiality, and his closing address was highly complimented by the Sacramento *Bee.* He was appointed by that Convention a member of the Executive Committee of Thirteen, in which capacity he attended the 3d Convention of Colored Men, held in San Francisco, October, 1857, and prepared many valuable documents, and proposed several important measures; among which was the adoption of the *Mirror of the Times* as the organ of the people.

The policy and wisdom of that measure has been doubted by many, but it was proposed by Mr. Hall, with patriotic intention ; the plan was inefficient in its workings, and finally proved disastrous to the paper. He was unremitting in his labors, for the permanent success of his plans, and in carrying out the objects of the Executive Committee, in which he was assisted by Capt. A. Ferguson and other gentlemen of Oroville.

He was one of the original contributors to the *Anglo-African Magazine*, and continues to write for the weekly of that name.

During his residence in San Francisco, he has taken an active part in every enterprize which has for its object the literary, political or social improvement of our condition. He was one of the founders and first President of the San Francisco Literary Institute; he has been orator upon several literary and benevolent occasions ; assisted in the organization of Company A. C. C. V., and is one of the contributors to the columns of the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. Hall is a smooth, easy writer, a fluent ready speaker, full of gesticulation, which is energetic but graceful ; he often mars his speeches and orations by his frequent references to ancient history, for which he has a peculiar fondness, and is an apt scholar therein. In person, Mr. Hall is rather small in size, and of delicate proportions; his physiognomy indicating a strong mind and vivid imagination. His complexion is nearly black, showing but a slight evidence of any admixture of races.

He is of lymphatic temperament and highly nervous, brave or full of Southern chivalry, but somewhat cooled, by his long residence in New York, into what is more commendable, northern pluck. From the reverence with which he often alludes to his parents, particularly his mother, I think he was a dutiful son. He is a kind, loving husband and a fond father ; his wife is a model of domestic virtue.

Mr. Hall has made and lost a fortune ; not by reckless dissipation or extravagance, but by unfortune speculations and reverses in business. He has now a fair prospect of retrieving his fortunes: may he be successful and live long, to enjoy his accumulations.

C.

San Francisco, Aug. 25, 1863.

* Extract from an Address delivered by Mr. Hall, in New York, in 1852, on the "Hopes and Prospects of the Colored People" in California.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Sabbath School Presentation.

Sacramento City, Aug. 19, 1863.

Mr. Editor—Feeling somewhat anxious to inform the people of the metropolis of what we are doing here, either spiritually or temporarily, I thought I would sketch off some brief idea ; but even while I write, my mind is somewhat absent from what I wish to introduce—yet, from the office which I hold, it is my duty. The protracted stillness of our city was broken, last Sunday eve, by the visitation of a Sabbath School Concert, given by the children connected with the 7th A. M. E. Sabbath School, one of the most interesting events that has occurred latterly in this city. This delightful juvenile festival was spent by the many eager spectators who crowded within the walls of the 7th A. M. E. Church last Sunday evening to witness the exercises, which consisted of singing, recitals of dialogue, and some sacred pieces. One of the recitations which I consider worthy to notice, was a dialogue, called "Faith, Hope and Charity," spoken by Misses A. Mitchel, M. Gardener and E. Jackson ; after which the pastor was confronted in the altar by Miss E. Jackson, representing the Daughter of Charity, from Miss A. E. Vincent, Class No. 3, bearing a superb basket of flowers, and the offering of the class, with the appropriate words, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," which was responded to by the pastor, J. T. J. After singing, another interesting scene occurred, by Miss Mary C. Scott representing the Daughter of the Cross, from Miss Emma Scott, Class No. 4, with a handsome cross presented to the pastor, with the words. "If yo will be Christ's disciples, deny yourself, take your cross and follow him." The singing of another entertaining hymn, called the "Shining Shore," after which the presenting of ten premium books by J. T. J. to the different scholars of the school, for attendance, punctuality, &c., for the last quarter. In a few moments, Miss A. Scott stepped forward with a book, bearing the name of Pilgrim's Progress, to present to the pastor and superintendent of the Sabbath School. Miss A. Scott then addressed the superintendent and those present :

Ladies and Gentlemen—As our most worthy pastor and superintendent has labored so faithfully in the sabbath school cause, and as he is about to leave and bid us adieu; we deem it a duty incumbent upon us as a sabbath school association to present him with a book, called Pilgrim's Progress. Take it, sir, and keep it as a memento of the Sabbath School, and let me say, in conclusion, we will ever cherish your kind admonitions, so faithfully given to us.

I will briefly say that the young lady deserved much credit. Her remarks were short, sweet and appropriate. She was then responded to by the receiver of the book, the response being very fluently spoken :

Dear Miss—With great delight I receive this valuable gift from your hand, in behalf of the scholars and teachers of the Sabbath School, as a token of their united appreciation of my humble efforts while among them, and as an emblem of their esteem for me as their pastor. If there is anything gratifying to the ambition of man it is when he finds his labors bestowed upon those who appreciate them. I shall receive this gift, and when I peruse its sacred pages, I shall call to my mind thoughts of one of the most happy periods of my life's history. With these thoughts shall be associated remembrances of those with whom I have spent happy moments. I am proud to say, that my humble expectations and efforts have been crowded with success in this branch of my charge, and though I am but a young pilgrim, yet deep motives have laid at the bottom of all my actions in this direction, being fully assured that I was a co-worker with that Great Shepherd, who gently leads those with the young and carries the lambs in his bosom. I have had a two-fold end in view, which has added force to all my actions. The first was to train up these children in the way they should go, by pointing them to the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world ; being convinced of the fact, that this life does not end here, but that the world is the first state of our existence, where we are to prepare for that higher and more durable one, awaiting us in bliss immortal, where the pure in heart shall see God, and where the righteous will reign and the reward of whose hands shall be given them. I, therefore, have labored to "suffer little children to come unto Christ, for such is the kingdom of heaven." Then the second thoughts are to prepare them for that sphere that awaits them in the future of this life, so that they may be useful in society. To be virtuous is to be wise. To be happy is to be good, and these blessings are the better obtained and more firmly fixed in the character of those who, in early life, had their course shaped in the sabbath-school, where children are trained up in the way they should go, that, when they grow up, they may be blessings to society, to the church, and honors to their race. Having had these ends in view, I have thus acted. I receive this token of regard with the hope that, when our lives are ended here, and the kingdom of Christ shall be gathered in, that this little anxiliary may be there to help to swell the songs of the millions, who have gone up through tribulations, and have washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the lamb.

Lastly, a surprise book, called "Montgomery's Poetrical Works," a very large handsomely bound volume, was presented to the pastor by the Secretary of the Sunday School :

Sacramento City, August 16, 1863.

The young ladies of the 7th A. M. E. Sabbath School's compliments to the Rev. J. T. Jenifer, pastor in charge, and begs him kindly to accept this book as a memento, and also as a token, to bring back brief reminiscences of by-gone-days and hours, which he has so faithfully spent with us in the great cause of the Sabbath School. We do not give you this for its intrinsic worth, but as a token of our kindest regards, which we cherish for you, and also consider that it is a duty incumbent upon us, as teachers and scholars, to commend their Superintendent to remember us by those tokens, which our feeble exertions have enabled us to present ; and we will ever bear in memory your kind admonitions, and the manner in which you have endeavored to arrange and conduct our school, as we may all consider that it is the nursery of the Church. Now, Sir, we must bid you adieu ; but let us say, wherever your lot may be cast, "Remember the Sabbath School. Pray for our prosperity ; pray that God may invigorate our bodies to the good of our souls.

Higher, higher, will we climb,
Up the mount of glory,
That our names may live through time
In our country's story ;
Happy when her welfare calls,
He who conquers, he who falls.

Deeper, deeper let us toil,
In the mines of knowledge,
Nature's wealth and learning's spoil,
Win from school and college.
Delve we there for richer gems
Than the stars of diadems.

Onward, onward, let us press
Through the path of duty ;
Virtue is true happiness,
Excellence truth and beauty ;
Minds are of supernal birth—
Let us make a heaven of earth.

Nearer, nearer, bands of love,
Draw our souls in Union,
To our Father's house above—
To the saint's communion.
Thither every hope ascend ;
There may all our labors end.

J. T. J. then responded very eloquently and with much facility :

Dear Miss, Teachers and Scholars :—You cannot imagine my feelings of joy and gratitude while holding in my hand this superb present, coming as it has so unexpectedly, and being the production of such an illustrious genius as his whose name it bears. I have not language to express the gratitude of my heart to the young ladies for this expression of their esteem, in the selection of such an elegant and gladly accepted gift ; and though I feel that the regard you all have manifested for me, more than compensates for anything that I have done in behalf of the citizens of Sacramento, yet I will say, that you could not, in the bounds of the literary world, have selected a gift of which I could be more proud. Being, as it is, a production of one of the Sons of Scotland, whose delight it was to spend a portion of his life in uttering the eloquent strains which flowed from the sacred soul inflated with admiration for the sublime and the beautiful—"Nature and Nature's God." So that, in the many happy moments which I may spend over this precious volume of language, emanating from inspired feelings, I shall be filled with gratitude to you all and my heart shall ever bless the givers. Hoping that God may be with you all and bless you, and lift up the light of His reconciled countenance—"Yea, may you be precious in His sight."

The exercises were then closed by singing: "Lord dismiss us with thy blessing." Collection and benediction. Anne E. V.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Day in the Country.

BY DR. E. R. J.

My visit to Santa Clara and San Jose was pleasant and delightful. Taking passage in the swift steamer Sophie McClane, the wind being high, I soon felt the motion of old ocean waves. The scenery up the Bay was attractive. The range of mountains and the fertile valleys afford a relief to the eye of the traveler. I received marked attention from Mr. Henry L. Lawrence. At Alviso, I accepted an invitation from this gentleman to visit his beautiful rural home. With a span of spirited steeds, we glided swiftly over a level road of six miles, and soon landed at his cottage in Santa Clara. I met his esteemable lady, who gave me a cordial welcome, and I enjoyed the hospitality of mine host. Their surroundings reminded me of the pleasures which are found in a retired habitation.

On my arrival at San Jose, I was received by my friend Mr. Peter W. Cassey He had made arrangements for my lecture in the City Hall, which had been offered by the City Marshal. Nearly all the good people attended. Several ladies, gentlemen and children inhaled the Gas, with varied and amusing effects, which gave the audience entire satisfaction. My thanks are especially due to Messrs Casey, Lawrence, Floyd and Langhorn, for their kindness and attention. The last named gentleman took me in his carriage and showed me the noted places. I visited several friends ; among the number was Mr. Jacob Madden, an elderly gentleman, who owns a beautiful country seat, with all the modern improvements. He has the reputation of being wealthy. My visit was pleasant and instructive. It strengthened my nervous system, and imparted vitality in breathing the pure mountain air. I wish to return my sincere thanks to all the friends who contributed toward making my visit agreeable. May they long live to enjoy the comforts which now appear to surround them.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Errors of the Press."

The *Sunday Mercury* is undoubtedly the best literary hebdomadal in California. Its contents are varied and spicy; its editorials are carefully prepared ; its contributions well written, and its selections are judicious and evince practice and experience; but with all its excellence the *Mercury* is not infallible. The editors evince considerable judgment in their "Answers to Correspondents ;" they give proof of industry,

learning and research: they are not, however, always correct.

In the *Sunday Mercury* of 23d inst., "Artist" inquires the authorship of the quotation,

"And coming events cast their shadows before."

The answer as regards the author is correct—it is Campbell; but it is not in 'Gertrude of Wyoming;' it is found in 'Lochiel's Warning.'

Another error occurs in answer to "New Yorker." Slavery was abolished in New York in 1827. The law abolishing negro slavery was passed in 1817, during the gubernatorial administration of Daniel D. Tompkins, to be consummated on the 4th of July, 1827.

Again, the "wiseman" of the *Mercury*, in answering "Reader," who inquires about the "literary and other lights of the world who attained to fame before reaching manhood," omits the most precocious literary phenomenon of modern times—the 'Admirable Crichton.' COSMOPOLITE.

San Francisco, Aug. 26, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MARYSVILLE, Aug. 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Sir, I send you a copy of the following, taken from the *Marysville Express* of August 20, 1863:

NEGRO EQUALITY.—We are informed that a negro boy, convicted of stealing, is now at the State Reform School near this city. We are sorry to see this, as it will blast the prospect of future usefulness, which the school presented. It is not a good way to elevate the morals of children to mix them with the negro thieves. Every means should be taken to give the boys at the Reform School a sense of self-respect, but the present policy would only debase and degrade them to the level of the negroes.

Before commenting on said article, I will briefly state the facts as they occurred, which are these, viz.: The son of a respectable family, a boy a trifle over ten years of age, went to the stable of an adjoining neighbor, a Mr. Slattery, and took a bridle for the purpose of having a ride. I would here say that the boy had been used to going to Mr. Slattery's stable, and getting a bridle whenever he wanted it, but always returned it, and no objections were made. On this occasion, he had a smaller boy with him, who wished to ride; there being but one bridle at the stable, they went to the feed-stable on the corner of Sixth and B streets, and took a saddle and bridle, and both boys rode to Quincy Ranch. On arriving at the ranch, they took the saddle off the horse, and in attempting to take off the bridle, the horse got loose and ran away. The boys started after him, bringing one bridle with them, and leaving one bridle and the saddle at the ranch. The bridle they brought with them from the ranch they put in Mr. Slattery's stable. The boy then told his mother about the saddle and bridle they left at the ranch, and she sent a friend after them. He obtained the saddle, but could not find the bridle; the saddle was returned to the stable. The bridle left at Mr. Slattery's, he said was not his; the boy's mother then bought Mr. Slattery a new bridle, which was satisfactory. She then sent to the feed-stable, to see if the bridle left at Mr. Slattery's belonged there; it did, and she restored it to the owner. After the restoration of all the articles, the man who owned the saddle and bridle wanted the boy's mother to give him $25. She refused, and for this refusal, he had the boy arrested. There was no evidence against him but his own words, and on that he was sentenced to the Reform School. You will see that he did not take them to steal, but only for a ride, and had the $25 been paid, he would not have been arrested. I send you a report of his trial:

POLICE.—Charles Williams was up yesterday, in the Police Court, on a charge of stealing a saddle and bridle. He is a colored boy, about 11 years old. He confessed that he took the saddle and bridle, and it seems there was no other evidence of the fact but his own word. He was ordered to appear again this morning.

Now, I would say to the writer of negro equality, that we are sorry that the boy is at the Reform School. For the reason, that boys as well as men naturally contract the habits of their associates, and the admission of "Negro Equality," that that is the first colored boy sent to the School since its organization, showed the negro boys to be morally superior. And if he will but look at the statistics of the different prisons and chain-gangs, he must admit that the negro is morally superior. Again, they showed their superiority in their response to the call of Gen. Jackson to protect New Orleans. Again, the 54th regiment of raw recruits, showed their superiority when before Fort Wagner. But if you take a stroll around the streets, when they are veiled in darkness, and see those men that talk about negro equality, toying with the negro courtezan, you will have a lively idea of their consistency. In conclusion, I would say, that the man that wanted the $25, and had the boy arrested, because he did not get it, the attorney that was instrumental in his conviction, and the writer of "Negro Equality," are all sympathizers with Jeff. Davis and his rebel horde, and when men deliberately plan to destroy the best form of Government on earth, they are then prepared to say and do any and everything. C. YELLIN.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CACHE CREEK, Yolo co., Aug. 23.

MR. EDITOR—I am receiving the PACIFIC APPEAL regularly since I subscribed when in San Francisco. I am also taking other papers, which are very large in comparison with the APPEAL, but they do not give me half the pleasure to read them. The APPEAL is a valuable little sheet. I say valuable, because I find it always defending our cause. I send the name of another subscriber, Mr. Elijah Jennings, who pays $2.50, or five months in advance. I will send you another soon; as I have the promise of 3 or 4 others that have not come up with the cash as yet. I must say a word or two about our little community. We are but few in number, scattered here and there. We visit but seldom, making short tarries, which makes long friends. I have visited the residences of Mr. John Ford and Mr. John Scott; they have in about 6 acres of tobacco, which is growing and looking very fine, as much so as any I have ever seen in the Atlantic Southern States. They say part of it will be ready in two weeks time. They have also fields of corn growing, besides other vegetables, in regular line. They have dug, from a sluice, a fine ditch, which runs through their lands.

Respectfully, etc. BAZIL COMPBELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.

MR. EDITOR—Through this method, I tender may grateful acknowledgment to that modest and unassuming gentlemen, Mr. J. H., for the favor he so gratuitously conferred upon me, by sending three months subscription to your office, to send the APPEAL to my address. It will give me extreme pleasure in continuing to peruse your valuable little sheet. PRISCILLA STEWARD.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Gov. Pierpont is making arrangements for putting the Government of the State of Virginia into operation. The capital is to be at Alexandria. With this view the first Legislature is to be convened in extra session, probably in September next.

The *Times'* despatch says that private information was received to-day, which agrees with our own already telegraphed, that Lee's army is greatly decreasing in strength—the number of desertions from it outnumbering the conscripts who are daily joining it. At no previous period of the war has there been no great a disposition manifested to desert from it. They unite in declaring that nine-tenths of those now deserting from Lee, make for their respective homes instead of coming this way. They also say that the feeling that the rebel cause is lost, is universal in the rebel army of Virginia.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 22d.—From citizens of Lawrence, who have arrived for supplies, we gather the following particulars regarding the burning of that city by the guerillas under Quantrell. The list of killed numbered some one hundred and eighty, the majority of whom were killed instantly. The only house that remains standing is filled with the killed and wounded of all classes. From the ruins of the houses, the charred remains of other victims are being taken. But one hotel is left standing, which Quantrell spared in consequence of his having made it is home, some years since, without expense; but the proprietor was shot by the murderers. In one case, the assassins drove twelve men into one house, shot them and burned the building. Several inhabitants fled into the ravines for safety, but the fiends stood on the bank, fired into them, killing and wounding scores. Twenty-five negro recruits were shot. The robbers took all the money that could be found in the pockets of the citizens or in the houses, stole ladies jewelry, even to rings on their fingers. Jim Lane escaped on horseback, and afterwards, rallying two hundred men, with arms, followed and overtook Quantrell twelve miles south of Lawrence, where a fight occurred, but the result is unknown. Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri, burning everything on his route. The men comprising Quantrell's force are principally those bands of guerrillas, who have been robbing and murdering along the border the past six months with but little opposition, and have had ample time to prepare everything that would insure their success. Two banks were robbed of everything, but the third escaped only because the heat was so great that the rebels could not get at the vault.

LEAVENWORTH, August 25.—Up to this morning, one hundred and twenty-eight bodies have been burried at Lawrence, many of them so much disfigured as to prevent recognition. Citizens are continually passing this place at Lawrence, and details on their part of the scenes which occurred in the streets and houses of the doomed city, are of the most sickening and heart-rending character. The last accounts we have from Quantell, is to Saturday night, at which time he was being closely pursued by Lane, whose force was being constantly increased by farmers who are flocking to him with arms. It was his determination to follow him into Missouri, and if the gang disbanded, to hunt them down like wolves.

Admiral Dahlgren at midnight on Saturday, with five Monitors, bombarded Fort Sumter till 6 o'clock. The fort was struck over 100 times, the balls going through the sea wall. The whole parapet was also carried away. Sumter fired one gun five times; but Forts Moultrie, Gregg and Beauregard for three hours poured shell on the Monitors. They were struck several times, but no harm was done. Sumter is defunct. The last gun was dismounted yesterday.

To-day the grand army and naval attack on Forts Wagner and Gregg takes place. Now that Sumter is defunct, the rebels will be driven from Morris Island. Gen. Gilmore is determined to have possession to-night.

Gilmore on Thursday notified Beauregard if he didn't surrender the forts, he would shell the city in 24 hours. No attention was paid to the demand, and on Friday night Gilmore threw 15 shells, charged with Greek fire, into the city. On Saturday afternoon Beauregard sent a flag with an earnest protest, denouncing the Greek fire as a most villainous compound, unworthy of civilized nations, and demanding more time. The English, French and Spanish Consuls, also denounced the short time given, and claimed more time to remove the subjects of their respective countries. Gilmore replied by renewing his demands for surrender. Beauregard asked for a truce of 40 hours. Gilmore refused time or any terms but the unconditional surrender. At 12 o'clock last night, the shelling with Greek fire was resumed. It is believed that the Stars and Stripes will wave over Sumter to-night. Evidently there is great trouble in Charleston. The end is approaching.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 21st of MAY, by Rev. Francis Church, ELIJAH FREEMAN to MISS HARRIET P. HINKLEY, daughter of the late R. S. and HARRIET F. HINKLEY, all of that city.

DIED.

In Xenia, Green Co., Ohio, June 4th, MISS HARRIET CECELIA NICKINS, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa. Cecelia was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 25th 1844, and was nineteen years old when she died.

In the city of Boston, on the 16th of June, HENRY P. GALE, the son of JAMES and ELIZABETH GALE, of consumption.

Advertisements.

HELP THOSE WHO NEED HELP.

REV. T. STARR KING will deliver a LECTURE in Powell st., A. M. E. Church, on Thursday evening, Sept. 3, 1863. Subject—*GENIUS AND POETRY OF JOHN G. WHITTIER.* Proceeds for the benefit of said Church. Tickets 50 cents.

A CAMP-MEETING

WILL BE HELD AT CAMP STANFORD, by the A. M. E. Church, at Alameda, commencing August 27, and continuing one week or more. We give a cordial invitation to all our friends, and hope the friends of religion particularly, will attend this Feast of Tabernacles.

All the ministeres of the A. M. E. Church, will meet in convention on the 3d of Sepr., in this city.

The churches of the Pacific States are hereby instructed to send one lay delegate for each 25 members. A collection also, will be taken up in all the churches on the 4th Sunday in August, for the support of the convention.

Will the press, religious and secular, do us the kindness to notice these meetings?

T. M. D. WARD.

PARTNERSHIP.

THOMAS W. HARRISON & MOSES A. JACKSON have formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business of *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING*, &c., at 439½ Market Street.

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. au15

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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.
Victoria, April 16th, 1862.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
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MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

NO CURE,- - - - NO PAY.
BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine,
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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

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MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.

MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

A number of advertisements have been unavoidably crowded out this week; also, poetry by A. E.V.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 23.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 75.

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One month "	50

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

FOUND TO BE A LIAR.—A speaker in a meeting, enlarging upon the rascality of the devil, got off the following pithy words:

When I was about getting religion, the devil tried to dissuade me from it, and told me if I did not get religion I could not go into gay company, and lie and steal, and do such and such things; but I have found him out to be a great liar.

The poor man's purse may be emty but he has as much gold in the sunset and silver in the moon as anybody.

The 54th Mass. Regiment at the Siege of Charleston, July 23d.

BEAUFORT, S. C., July 23, 1863.

To the editor of the Boston Journal:—In the storming of Fort Wagner on the night of Saturday, July 18, 1863, the 54th Massachusetts led the assault. The fight was of a "hand to hand" encounter at the same time that the guns from Fort Sumter and Cummings Point were pouring shot and shell at "crossfire" at a terrible rate upon brave troops.

According to all accounts, it was one of the most destructive close encounters of the kind. Officers and men were seen fighting hand to hand with the enemy, some giving, others repelling bayonet thrusts. Men dropped from the ramparts of the fort to the ditch as if struck by lightning.

Scarcely would the men mount the parapet when they would be recieved with grape and canister, or treated to a hand grenade. Many of the regiments suffered severely, especially as they were ordered to withdraw from the attack. As near as can be ascrtained, the loss of the 54th in killed, wounded and missing, is between 500 and 600. Most of the company commanders being either killed, wounded or missing, it is impossible for me to get a list of the names of the men. Of the officers, 21 were engaged; only 6 escaped uninjured. The following is the list:

1. Col. Robert G. Shaw, supposed killed.
2. Major N. Hallowell, is severely, but not dangerously wounded, in the groin.
3. Adjutant Garth W. James, wounded in the shoulder, side and ankle; is doing well and gaining.
4. Capt. John W. M. Appleton, Co A, wounded in the breast and wrist, not seriously.
5. First Lieut. Wm. H. Homans, Co A, wounded in the left breast.
6. Capt. Samuel Willard, Co B, flesh-wounds in the leg.
7. Capt. Edward L. Jones, Co D, wounded in shoulder and arm, severely.
8. First Lieut. Richard H. L. Jewett, Co D, wounded slightly in the forehead, has returned to duty.
9. First Lieut. Charles E. Tucker, Co F, wounded slightly in the cheek—has returned to duty.
10. Capt. Orin E. Smith, Co G, wounded severely in the side.
11. Second Lieut. James A. Pratt, Co G, is wounded and missing.
12. Capt. Cabot J. Russell, Co H, is missing.
13. Capt. George Pope, Co I, wounded in the shoulder badly.
14. Capt. William H. Simpkins, Co K, is missing.

A flag of truce was sent to the rebels for our wounded and dead, but they would not receive it, saying they had plenty of surgeons and medicines for the wounded, and could bury our dead without any help. Suffice it to say that men could not have been in a worse position exposed to three different fires. This time Massachusetts and her colored troops have shown their bravery. Other regiments declare their surprise, and state that they do not wish better nor braver soldiers. It was their first fight, and they proved themselves worthy of the old Bay State.

I write this to relieve the anxiety of the many friends of the regiment. The wounded are here (Beaufort, S. C.,) in excellent hospitals. I have visited nearly all of them, and find them all doing well, being in the hands of kind and skillful surgeons.

I hope to be able to forward a full statement ere long. Yours, respectfully,
H. W. LITTLEFIELD,
Lieut. Commanding 54th Reg't Mass. Vols.

THE CASUALTIES AT JAME'S ISLAND.

COMPANY B—*Killed*—Geo. W. Street, Pa. *Wounded*—Serg. Geo. F. Merriman, Pa., Andrew Richardson, N. Y. *Missing*—Geo. Counsel, Va., Lemuel Blake, Pa., Albert Walls, Pa.

COMPANY H—*Killed*—Serg. J. L. Wilson, Elisha Burkett, Battie Creek, Mich., Thos. Sammelly, Jos. Proctor, Chicago, Ill., Corp. Harvey Davis, drowned, A. Schenck, Cleveland, Ohio, drowned. *Wounded*—Peter Vogelsang, Brooklyn, two wounds in left breast, John Davis, Cape Giradeau, Mo., John Williams, Henry King, Carlisle, Pa., Sam. Wells, Cassopolis, Mich., Charles F. Johnson, James Riley, Cape Giradeau, Mo., Martin Wilson, William Henderson, Woodstock, C. W. *Missing*—Serg. Walter A. Jeffers, Cleveland, Ohio; prisoner, Corp. Armstead Williams, Detroit, Mich., Enos Smith, Easton, Pa., Henry Kirk, Galesburg, Ill., prisoner, C. J. Williams, John W. Dickinson, Galesburg, Ill., John Letherman, Amherstburg, C. W., Frederick Wallace, Cincinnati, O., James Caldwell, Battle Creek, Mich., H. W. Worthington, Defiance, O., prisoner, W. H. Harrison, Battle Creek, Mich., prisoner.

COMPANY K—*Killed*—C. Kunkleton, Lockard Emerson. *Wounded*—Corporals Palmer and Halloway, Privates John and W. Kunkleton, Phenix, Nelson, J. Wilson, Shaw, Weaver and two others.

CASUALITIES AT FORT WAGNER.

Col. Robert G. Shaw, killed. Major E. N. Hallowell, wounded in both legs. Adj. G. W. Jones, ankle and side.

COMPANY A—*Wounded*—Capt. J. W. M. Appleton, breast and head. 1st Lieut. W. H. Howard, side. Serg. Martin B. Cross, Catskill, N. Y., Serg. Bundy, Serg. Aiken, J. H. Bancroft, Canton, Mass., A. Glazier, Kinderhook, N. Y., Hamilton, Hill, J. R. Livingston, Hudson, N. Y., J. Netter, Boston, Mass., Perow, J. F. Potter, N. Y., B. Smith jr., Boston, Mass., W. B. Townsend, Springfield, Geo. Wilson, Hudson, N. Y., J. W. Halstead, Springfield, Alanson Wallis, Monson, Mass., W. Wilson, Robert L. Taylor, Boston, Mass., Porter, J. Wallis, Monson, Mass., P. H. Pruyn, Lenox, Mass. *Missing*—Serg. Benton, Elliot, Henry Albert, Bangor, Me, Ingram, Garrison, J. Hallenbeck, N. Y., P. B. Johnson, Marlboro, Vt., H. Pierce, Monson, Mass., Whipple, Corp. R. B. Gardiner, Great Barrington, Mass., H. J. Burghardt, North Lee, Ford, Edward Hines, Springfield, L. Jackson, Lamb, Watson, Samuel Smith, Boston, Mass., Geo. F. Waterman, Lenox Mass.

COMPANY B—*Killed*—Serg. R. J. Simmons, Bermuda, Jessie H. Brown, Pa., Alfred Green, Pa., Morris Brown, Pa. *Wounded*—Capt. Willard, Geo. H. Hall, Pa., Samuel Neal, Del., David Noles, S Hazard, Pa., Serg., Geo. J. Merriner, Geo. Farmer, Va., James Cole, Pa., Wm. Hill, Pa., Alfred Lee, Pa., Thomas F. Cooper, Pa. *Missing*—Corp. E. Washington, Pa., London Glasgow, Pa., J. Andrews, Geo. Allison, Md., Samuel R. Wilson, Pa., G. Grant, N. Y., David Bailey, Pa., Chas. Williams, Pa., Corp. Hardy, John Burke, J. Gallas, Pa., John A. Snowden, Pa., James Elletts, Pa., Wm. Rigby, Pa.

COMPANY C—*Wounded*—Serg. W. H. Carney, N. Bedford, Corp. Geo. Delevan, N. B., Corp. N. R. Benton, Catskill, N. Y. L. A. Fleetwood, N. B., Ira E. Hulsey, Chatham 4 Corners, N. Y., G. Price, Montrose, Pa., Serg. S. Laighton, N. B., Corp. A. P. Torrance, N. B., Corp. James Hasbrook, N. Y., Eli Franklin, Pittsfield, Mass., G. F. Lewis, Boston, John Lott, H. Young, Montrose, Pa. *Missing*—Corp. C. E. Green, Providence, Corp. J. R. Campbell, N. B., J. L. Hall, N. B., Mass., Cornelius Henson, N. B., Samuel Johnson, Montrose, Pa., Treadwell Turner, N. Bedford.

COMPANY D—*Killed*—Hogan. *Wounded*—Capt. E. L. Jones, 1st Lieut. R. H. L. Jewett, Corp. Morris, Corp. Rankins, Peter Hopkins, Chaney, Wm. H. Kennard, G. F. Prosser, Braylor, Elias Wilmore. *Missing*—Corp. Plowdin, artist, Andrew Clark, Coatesville, Pa., D. Thomas, Wm. Edgerly, Columbia, Pa., A. Evans, Springfield, O., George Fisher, Carlisle, Pa., Samuel Griffin, Wm. Lloyd, Lewiston, Pa., J. H. Mills, Bradford Hollow, N. Y., T. P. Riggs, Georgetown, N. J., Samuel Weaver.

COMPANY E—*Wounded*—Ser. J. Sulsey, Mt. Holly, N. Jersey, Serg. Jackson, head; Wm. M. Briggs, Albany, N. Y., head; Bond, leg; Charles L. Creamer, Syracuse, N. Y., thigh; Andrew Deforest, Syracuse, N. Y., hip; A. A. Dean, Cleveland, Ohio, four places; Joshua Gibson, Detroit, Mich., knee; G. Jackson, head; J. A. King, Farmington, Ct., knee; Kelsey, head; C. K. Reasor, Syracuse, N. Y., arm and leg; C. White, Syracuse, N. Y., thigh; Barnet, hip; Jordan Russ, Detroit, Mich., thigh; Jacob Carter, Syracuse, N. Y., groin and leg; Edward Mills, N. Y., back and body. *Missing*—William Grover, Hartford, Ct.; Alfred Harris, Detroit, Mich.; George Washington, Syracuse, N. Y.; Harvey, Corp. J. J. Proctor, Detroit, Mich.; Corp. C. H. Lopeman, Reading, Pa.; Corp. J. Weeks, Chatham, C. W.; Corp. M. Butler, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Corp. Anderson.

COMPANY F—*Wounded*—Lieut. C. E. Tucker, Serg. F. Welsh, Wesley R. Armstrong, John W. Gaines, George Holmes, Thomas Higginson, Samuel Kenney, W. R. Lee, Geo. W. Mashroe, S. Moles, Middletown, Pa. *Missing*—Corp. Chas. H. Johnson, Jefferson Ellis, John I. Gray, James E. Kelley, Daniel Kelley, Francis Lowe, Cleveland, Ohio; Jos. T. Peters, David Roper, Wm. P. Smith, Sheldon Thomas, Middletown, Pa.; Geo. H. Thomas, Benj. Thompson, John Tucker, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward Williams.

COMPANY G—*Wounded*—Serg. Morgan, Cincinnati, Ohio; Serg. Geo. H. Wilson, Corp. John A. Bouldin, Cleveland, Ohio; Corp. L. Barker, Oberlin, Ohio; Corp. Ninez, Corp. Wm. Ellis, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Missing*—Lewis Anderson, Kentucky City, Kansas; Chas. Rody, J. Coleman, Adrain, Mich.; Emery, Chas. Clark, Framingham, Mass.; Benjamin Gunnide, Chatham, C. W.; Garrison, Leander Howard, Oberlin, Ohio; John Hedgepath, Wm. Myers, Cincinnati, Ohio; John Miller, Harrison Nichols, Oberlin, Ohio; Chas. R. Robinson, Philadelphia; C. Sternbern; J. Stevens, Hontiac, Mich.; Wm. H. Tyler, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Wm. Underwood, Mason Co., Ky.

COMPANY H—*Wounded*—Capt. G. S. Russell, N. Y.; Serg. J. H. W. Collins, Chicago; Serg. Monroe, Corp. Milton Lane, Carlisle, Pa.; Reuben Caldwell, Hannibal, Mo.; Hall, Williams, R. Gomer W. Jones. *Missing*—Peter Gillespie.

COMPANY I—*Wounded*—Capt. G. Pope, shoulder; Serg. Tucker, Charlton, Milton, Barnes, Fowler, Price, J. Christy, Morse, Rogers, Tiptin, H. Watson, B. H. Williams, W. Smith. *Missing*—Serg. Whiting, Corp. A. Brady, Corp. Lyons, Burgess, Freeman, Gaines, J. Johnson, S. Johnson, Mayhu, Pillow, Stoner, B. Smith, Shrewsbury, A. Watson, Watt, E. Williams, Williamson, Woods.

COMPANY K—*Wounded*—Capt. Simpkins, Serg. Palmer Bush, McCular, Meyess, Rouse, Stone, Dennis Burgess. *Wounded and Missing*—Serg. Mahan, Wilson, Allen, Stevenson, Edward Williams and 14 missing.

Fortitude of the Negroes.

Policemen, soldiers and citizens who came into direct communication with the negroes during the recent disturbances in the city, speak in the highest terms of the remarkable fortitude which they exhibited during the period of peril and alarm, and the still more extraordinary magnanimity which has characterized their conduct since. Driven utterly destitute from their homes, hounded about the streets like wild beasts, threatened with a cruel death at every turn, and cursed as the vilest of created things, they have returned neither curses nor revilings, but have preserved throughout a calm front and an attitude of demeanor which, in the whites, we designate as a mark of nobility.

He who reflects upon the situation of the negroes during the week of riot, cannot fail to see something of sublimity in their carriage, something of grandeur in their undaunted tranquility. The soldier who with troops of comrades marching shoulder to shoulder, faces the enemy in the bloody contest, receives from all of us a just tri-

bute of valor. We recognize the courage which is requisite to such a deed under favorable circumstances, and greet it with applause. What then shall we say for the negroes of New York? They faced with steady front a foe more terrible than any enemy in the field thundering with artillery. In the silence of their rooms they heard the howl of a savage mob thirsting for their blood. They could not feel that the chances were largely in favor of any single individual's safety. They could not calculate that if taken prisoners they would be treated with any decent care. All which softens the soldier's terror was absent in their case. They were not called to engage in a magnificent struggle, where the issue was doubtful. Far otherwise. Maddened, cruel, brutal, bloodthirsty rioters were yelling for their prey, that they might tear it into pieces, and trample it under their feet. Hopeless, helpless, tortured in spirit, they endured the hours of the city's paralysis and the mob's triumph. Such strength of mind and firmness of soul in the white race we land with panegyrics and crown with honors What shall be said of it in the black?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DUTY OF COLORED MEN.—Gov. Seward, havnig been inquired of by J. M. Langston as to the duty of colored men, in view of the fact that the wages offered to them as soldiers are less than those offered to whites, sends a reply as follows:

"The duty of the colored man to defend his country whenever and wherever and in whatever form, is the same as that of the white man. It does not depend on nor is it affected by, what the country pays us or what position it assigns us; but it depends on her need alone, and of that she, not we, are to judge. The true way to secure her rewards and win her confidence is not to stipulate for them, but to deserve them. Factious disputes among patriots about compensations and honors invariably betray any people, of whatever race into bondage. If you wish your race to be delivered from that curse, this is the time to secure their freedom in every land and for all generations. It is no time for an American citizen to be hesitating about pay or place. I am your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD."

A Pagan Legend of Jesus.

Pubulus Lentulus, assumed by some to have been proconsul of Judea, prior to Herod, is reported to have seen the Saviour, and to have written the following letter to the Roman Senate: "At this time there appeared a man who is still living and endowed with mighty power; his name is Jesus Christ. His disciples call him the Son of God; others regard him as a powerful prophet. He raises the dead to life, heals the sick of every description of infirmity as well as disease. This man is of lofty stature and well proportioned; his countenance serene and virtuous, so that he inspires beholders with feelings both of fear and love. The hair of his head is the color of wine, and from the top of the head to the ears, straight and without radiance, but it descends from the ears to the shoulders in shining curls. From the shoulders the hairs flows down the back, divided into portions, after the manner of the Nazarenes; his forehead clear and without wrinkle; his face free from blemish, and slightly tinged with red; his physiognomy noble and gracious. The nose and mouth are faultless. His beard is abundant, the same color as the hair, and forked. His eyes are blue, and very brilliant. In censuring and reproving he is awe-inspiring; in exhorting or teaching, his speech is gentle and caressing. His countenance is marvellous in seriousness and grace. He has never once been seen to laugh, but many have seen him weep. He is slender in person, his hands are straight and long, his arms beautiful. Grave and solemn in his discourse, his language is simple and quiet. In appearance he is the most beautiful of the children of men."

Those persons among us who are shocked at the arrest of a single rebel sympathizer in the United States, but have not a word of complaint to make of the remorseless hanging of scores of Union men in the South, are on the wrong side of the line between the belligerent powers.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1863.

The Election.

California has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. There never has been a more desperate contest for the reins of State Government than that made by the party which was defeated on Wednesday last. The question which was decided by that contest was, whether we should endorse and sustain the National Administration and all its measures in the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, or put a party in power who would thwart the efforts of the National Government. The issue was plain and open between the friends and enemies of the Administration—Union or Disunion. The result places California high among the loyal States of the Union. She now shines as the true "Gem of the West," and unites her splendors with Massachusetts, the "Athens of America," standing unmistakable in her attitude of devotion and patriotism to the Federal Government. The voice of the people from the Metropolis of the Pacific will be hailed by every loyal State with pride, and give pleasure to the Administration at Washington. The election returns, so far, warrant the conclusion that Low's majority for Governor will be 15,000.

Rev. T. Starr King'S Lecture.

On Thursday evening, the Rev. T. Starr King lectured in the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on "The Genius and Poetry of John G. Whittier." The audience was large and refined, intermixed with a quite a number of white persons. Mr. King, before proceeding with the lecture, prefatorily remarked that the result of the election of the preceding day was an endorsement, by the people of this State, of two of the most important measures that ever concerned the friends of humanity, freedom and progress, viz: the Emancipation Proclamation and the repeal of the statutes preventing colored persons from testifying in the courts of justice in this State. (Applause.) Mr. King then commenced his lecture by saying:

When our national army marched into the Manassas fortifications, after the rebels evacuted them, they found there some maple logs couchant, carved into the likeness of cannon. These were called by our soldiers "Quaker guns." But the Quaker stock, morally, is not always of maple; it has iron in it, it can hold powder, it can feel passion, it can hurl solid shot and explosive shells, against the ramparts and the camp of evil.

General Nat. Greene, of the revolutionary army, the best soldier in it, except Washington, was of Quaker blood.

John Neal, one of the New England poets, born in the same year with Bryant and in Portland, Maine, was the son of a Quaker family. But in his early youth, he was read out of the fraternity for writing verses, making a tragedy, paying a militia fine, and knocking a man who insulted him head over heels. The good "Friends" thought that he was too much of a *Shaker* for their communion.

To-night we are to look at a genuine "Quaker gun," and yet one that the peaceful brethren need not fear to own. His passion and genius belong to the artillery of the spirit, and his hail and shells, though they sweep and burst with deadly fury, bear destruction to evil only, and waken echoes that breathe "good will to men."

I can never forget my introduction to Whittier, ten or eleven years ago. He lives in Amesbury, Mass. On my first visit to that town, to deliver one of a course of winter Lyceum lectures, the chairman of the Committee, asked me if I should not like to pay my respects to their lyric-townsman, whose health did not permit him to go in the evening to a crowded hall. I eagerly accepted the privilege. It was snowing gently, when we went, after dark, to the modest cottage with many rooms on the ground floor. In response to my companion's knock, we heard a strong footstep from a distant part of the dwelling, and saw upon the side-glass of the door, as it drew nearer, the increasing glimmer of a light. The door opened, to show us a lithe tall form, in middle manhood, with coat and waistcoat, cut in Quaker style, but of dark cloth, and with a face illumined by the candle, he held high in his hand, which it was worth going far to see. The dark, pale skin, the sweet firmness of the lips, the high sensibility shown in the nose, the refined strength in the chin,—all revealed a mental organization at once noble and delicate, a man of thought, character and feeling. But the eyes under their arching forehead, which that candle kindled! What spiritual fire and fearlessness in their black, deep flame! And yet what softness! Burning yet tender. The most commanding orbs and forehead, after Webster's, that New England has had to show the last twenty years. What can a Quaker do with such eyes? Their sweetness can be managed and put to use by a member of the peaceful brotherhood,—but their lightning! Is he a Quaker? He spoke to my companion —"James, I am glad to see thee!" Then led us through winding passages to a sitting-room, that was half library, in which an aged Quakeress Saint was reading, and said, "Mother, this is friend King!"

He was living, a bachelor-son and brother, with sister and parent, in this nook of quiet, denying himself, for the greater good of kindred, how much the world will never know, unless, as in the memoirs of Charles Lamb, the veil shall be lifted, one day, in a biography, from his inmost heart. Whenever I read one of his fierce, impetuous scourings of oppression, with his merciless cat-o-nine-tails of rhyme, I think of those blazing eyes, at the cottage door, before which the gentle flakes were wavering. And whenever I read the sweet dictation to his sister of the last volume, the home ballads, the serene air of that inner room, made more sacred by the aged saintly face, comes to me in vision—

"And she was with us, living o'er again,
Her life in ours, despite of years and pain,
The autumn's brightness after latter rain.

Beautiful in her holy peace as one,
Who stands at evening, when the work is done,
Glorified in the setting of the sun."

John Greenleaf Whittier, was born in Haverhill, Mass., on the banks of the Merrimack, in 1808. He is one year younger than Longfellow, and one year older than Dr. Holmes. His parents were Quakers, and he had the rare fortune for an American, with the poetic chord in his heart, of being reared in a homestead, which had belonged to his kindred for five generations, and in which were cherished and repeated, the traditions of the wrongs and sufferings of his ancestors, and the legends that haunt the windings of his native stream. He has not told us much of his early life. One thing we know, however, of his childhood, a very important fact, he used to go barefoot. That's the way to get into immediate communication with nature. Longfellow, probably, never went barefoot in Deering's Woods, never "stubbed his toe" on an Indian arrow-head, or tore the natural upper leather of his feet, against a low-bush blackberry-vine. We feel in his pages, as if he had always walked New England in patent leather. The little Quaker took in the juices and strength of the ground through his naked feet. New England spoke to him literally from sole to soul.

He also recited many beautiful passages from the poems and ballads of the author, giving humorous events, anecdotes, incidents, etc. The poem by Whittier contained in the February (1862) number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled the "Song of the Negro Boatman," was recited in a masterly manner, and elicited much merriment and applause.

We regret that we have not space sufficient to enlarge on this real literary feast of Thursday evening last. At the close of the lecture, Mr. J. Madison Bell offered a vote of thanks to the reverend gentleman for his able and instructive lecture, which was given for the Church. It passed unanimously. Mr. King thereupon arose, and modestly thanked the audience for the flattering compliment they had paid him. He stated that it had ever afforded him the greatest pleasure, in times past and present, to be identified with every movement having for its object the elevation of the colored race. But he would take this occasion to say, that there was only one thing that he regretted this evening, and that was the absence of the choir. He was told by one of the officers of the Church that the cause of this was, that some felt timid in coming out that night, owing to the excitement of the election not having yet subsided. The reverend gentleman spurned the idea that a loyal city like San Francisco would fail in protecting the humblest in their music, intimating that it would not be as safe here for the minions of Copperheadism to commit depredations upon the defenceless colored people as in New York. During the lecture and at its close, Mr. King was greeted with unbounded applause.

THE CAMP MEETING was held until Wednesday last, attended by a large number of Ministers, and lay members of the A. M. E. Church, from the interior. On Sunday last, a large number went over from this city and returned in the evening. In addition to the strangers mentioned in our last issue, we recognized Rev. Peter Green of Stockton, and several other Rev. gentlemen, whose names we did not learn.

The Conference commenced its sessions, in the A. M. E. Church, in this city, on Thursday the 3d instant. A representation of all the Churches of that denomination was present. The utmost harmony prevailed.

On our first page wil be found the casualities of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. It will be valuable information for many on this coast, who had relatives and acquaintances in that regiment of patriotic and brave men.

MISS MARTHA JONES.—This lady, after paying up her subscription last week, gave $2.50 as a contribution for the support of the APPEAL. The generosity manifested, of late, by the ladies, in behalf of the APPEAL, is certainly commendable.

UNION LEAGUE.—On Monday evening last, over two hundred names were enrolled for the formation of a Union League for the support of the Government and the maintainance of its laws.

LOVE FEAST.—A love feast will be held in the A. M. E. Church, early to-morrow, (Sunday morning,) 4 o'clock.

R. G Cromwell, of the steamer Constitution, has our thanks for late Panama papers.

☞ We would call the attention of barbers to the shop for sale at the Dalles. See advertisement.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Martin Carson, Stockton; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Isaac Morton, Genoa, N. T., 2; J. H. Dickson, jr., Camp Babbit; T. H. McCullough, City; Peter Johnson, Placerville; ——, Sacramento; Stephen Ball, Coloma.

There was a son of Fred. Douglass, the negro orator, among the stormers of Fort Wagner. A correspondent says of him: Sergeant-Major Lewis H. Douglass, a son of Fred. Douglass, by both white and negro troops is said to have displayed great courage and calmness, was one of the first to mount the parapet, and with his powerful voice shouted: "Come on, boys, and fight for God and Governor Andrew," and with this battle cry led them into the fort.

The *Times'* special dispatch says the enlistment of colored troops in the lower counties of Maryland is progressing favorably. The negroes are glad to enlist, in order to escape severities, their owners being generally rebels or secession sympathizers.

PHILADELPAIA, August 31.—Richmond papers of the 29th, announce the death of John B. Floyd, at Abingdon.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.—We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Nelson Cook, of this city, from an acquaintance in Philadelphia:

We have just passed through an awful state of excitement. New York City has been the scene of one of the most disgraceful and inhuman riots that ever a Christian country witnessed. Our people have been outraged (by the Irish,) hung and burned, their throats cut and thrown in the docks; beaten to death, and then with a rope around their necks, dragged through the streets by boys. Great God! Where were thy thunderbolts? Where thy swift lightnings, to strike and blast them from the earth? But we have been taught to pray, "Thy will be done." God is teaching this nation a lesson, and in His own way; though we suffer, the end is with Him. The draft was the excuse. But what had we to do with the draft? What had the orphan children, in their quiet home, to do with the draft? No, sir; it was the slave interest at work against the Government—disappointed, because Lee had been driven out of Pennsylvania, for the capture of Vicksburg and other Union successes, which made them frantic with rage, and incited the wild, ignorant, half-civilized Irish, who know nothing of free institutions, to fall upon the weak, defenceless colored people, and, coward-like, assault and assassinate them because they knew they were defenceless.

But enough of this sickening subject. We have had the draft here, and it has passed off quietly. Not but what there were plenty of curses, not loud, but deep. Everything here was in readiness at a moment's notice. We have had our share of riots, and some experience, and the colored people here will rally together for self-protection in a general outbreak, and will hold together till relieved. New York appears to lack this quality, but this riot will teach us all one thing, the necessity of union and concentration, for mutual defence and self-pretection. I hope never again to hear of such acts. Let us die together to a man.

JOSEPH WORTHINGTON.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Voice in the City.—On Our Duty to Our Kindred.

As I pursue my daily avocation, humble and prescribed as it is, in consequence of the atmosphere of the "white-winged angels," by which I and my people are surrounded, I take consolation in the conscientious persuasion that, erelong, this people—the poor, rejected, and seemingly universally forsaken race—shall move out of this circumscribed sphere, and soar, high up, to the summit of an honorable reputation, earned by their loyalty, their undoubted energy and perseverance, and by their brethren's blood spilled at treason's door, as an auxiliary in cleansing the earth of pollated demagogues, whose existence rendered civilization almost intolerable to my kindred and people.

The mere persuading of them as to their future prosperity is not sufficient to elevate them to the standard of modern civilization and "human equality." What they want is moral, intellectual, and particularly physical aid, from those who possess an abundance of the desired material. Much as it is the duty of our ministers of religion to contribute moral and religious knowledge to their people, so it is the duty of our more intelligent men to give information to the less informed of their obligations and relations to their kindred. In connection with moral and intelligent effort is the material aid also required, by which I mean, we should contribute to those benevolent and literary purposes which tend to promote the interests and good of our race.

Journals which are particularly interested in the welfare of my kindred (to whom I speak exclusively) are very few; therefore, when we are aware of an effort put forth by one for the promotion and benefit of his people, it is incumbent on every individual of us to aid him in obtaining the object which we are so anxious to receive, though seeming reluctant to encourage the forerunner. I am confident that my voice and "influential mite" cannot be given to a nobler purpose than for the promotion of the well-being of those to whom I claim propinquity.

Says Horace Mann—"Wealth is the means of refinement and embellishment, of education and culture, of discovering and diffusing truth. It is a blessing we cannot adequately appreciate, and God seems to have pronounced it so when he made the earth and all the fullness thereof. But wealth is the fosterer of pride and the pettifier of the human heart," &c. To hoist us above, so that we but look down on our people with indifference," is bad, nay, "is all the curses of Pandora concentrated into one." This being the case, if you possess the least spark of love for your people; if you are anxious to see them emerge from this thick atmosphere into a purer region, or to see them acknowledged on terms of human equality, not only in the western hemisphere but throughout the civilized world, thrust your hands down deep into the recesses of your mouldy chests, and bring up a few shining pieces to aid our struggling journal in obtaining the great object before us, by which means, and no other, will you escape Pandora's curses. When we shall have been summoned to join beings of the spirit-world, the nobleness of leaving a family welf-circumstanced is not superior to the beautiful, animating and encouraging expression—He used his voice, his means, his influence to cherish and protect the interests of his people.

Behold, when we shall have cast aside all motives of a lower order, and pursue the one true, right and noble course—the interests of our people; and when the mighty columns of slavery and its concomitants have crumbled to dust, and truth and justice reign triumphant, who will dare say that, by our union in this good cause, civilization shall not recognize and appreciate us?

Mc.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Emancipation.

Let us look into this word. To emancipate means to set free, to relieve any one of an oppressor. And in this, our day, that world has (if you put faith in rebel statements) caused blood to flow like water, and made many homes fatherless and childless. But we will drop their grievances, which this word has caused them, and look into the great good it has done for them. Through the utterance of the word emancipation, thousands of our people can this day call themselves free. No hand of the oppressor holds them down. They are now free to act for themselves. The mother can now clasp her offspring to her breast and call it her own. The parting of fathers and mothers and families is over. We are now acknowledged as men and citizens in the nation, and not goods and chattels. Thus, we see that, after eighty years of captivity, emancipation has reared us to a level with our oppressors, and to-day the oppressed are hurling at the heads of their oppressors a just retribution for the wrongs of by-gone days. The men of the South have before them the effect of emancipation. They cannot now revel in their ill-gotten gains from the blood of slavery. The slave is his master now: he views him in battle array before him, instead of in the cotton-field. Instead of having a hoe in his hand, he now carries a musket; instead of being in rags, he is now clothed in the uniform of the army of the Union. He sees this change—poverty stares him in the face, (as he has not the negro to make him rich now), and he flies to the rebel army to annihilate the negro and their white defenders of the Union, but here he falls, and he dies uncared for and forgotten.

The emancipation proclamation of Abraham Lincoln has restored to us our testimony in the courts of California. Before that was put in force, a colored man or woman could get no redress for his or her wronga; they were insulted in open court, by men far their inferiors, if the truth were known; they were forcibly ejected from the public conveyances, and told to get satisfaction if they could. But this conduct has now ceased, and people of color are respected if they respect themselves. The great question now arises, is the emancipation of the colored race in the South going to be a blessing or a curse? Is it going to swell the population of the North to such an extent that there is not to be any more work for the white man? Oh, no. Still the Irish Copperheads of New York think so; hence their riotous proceedings in that city. It is a pity that so many of them are allowed to immigrate to this, the home of the colored man, and then seeks to deprive him of the means of getting his living. It takes them years to acquire a knowledge of the ways and means of the Government. They enjoy privileges in America that they never can in Ireland, and why should they be the first to wage war against the negro? But the day of retribution for them will come and that too speedily; the blood of those peaceful colored citizens they murdered in New York must be avenged by us. Many Copperheads or leaders of mobs, in the garb of foreigners, are dependant on America for the bread that they eat and the vote that they cast at the election. The emancipation of the slaves has been the means of establishing America as one of the most powerful nations on the face of the earth. Thousands of colored men, that never would before, now fly to her assistance, and why? Because they know that they are now respected as men and soldiers; that they, too, are gaining honors to be spoken of in the days to come. They know that, after this war is over, they will not be returned to their masters as goods and chattels, but can retire each in his own way. Now that their powers are tested, nobly do they stand the test. Now that the South is striving to divide the Union and extend slavery, the colored man is called upon, at the last extremity, to arise in his might and help stay the tide of battle. He has arisen, and ere he lays down his arms, the croakers against negro equality will be made to see that he is one of the most noble of all God's creatures—a man. Emancipation will, also, be the means of making the slave of the South acquire a different mode of life altogether. Instead of giving away to habits of indolence, he will strive to acquire those of prudence and industry. He will toil with his free brothers of the North to establish for himself a name amongst men. Instead of whips and harsh words for his labor, he will recieve the amount of his daily labors, to dispose of as he or she sees fit. In his daily walks of life he will perceive the change, and give thanks to God that this war was waged by the arch traitors of the South to overthrow the best government that ever existed; but that, instead of accomplishing it, they paved the way to liberty for him and his race.

Taking all these facts into consideration, we perceive that the emancipation of the colored race has opened the way for them to glory, honor and liberty; and we hail the first of January sacred, as one of the brightest days in American history.

JOHN H. DICKSON, JR.

Camp Babbit, Tulare county, California.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1st, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I leave with you the money for the PACIFIC APPEAL, up to January 1st, 1864, hoping, by that time, all who read your little paper, may be able to pay for it regularly. I understand, that you have several subscribers, who take and read the paper, but fail to pay for it. Now, I hope that you will publish the names of all those deliquent subscribers, between this and the first of January, 1864. So that we may see who is in favor of sustaining your paper. I would not feel pleasant after eating my beefsteak, day after day, and not intend to pay for it. Yet it seems, that you, who do the tedious work, of getting up the matter for the paper—are left as though you were without feelings. You want cash to pay the printer, you want cash to pay for material, and something besides empty thanks for your labor. Now, Mr. Editor, you should make an earnest appeal to the readers of your paper, for what is due, or over due, and if they don't pay up give us their names, and let us see who they are.

SAMUEL D. BURRIS.

BELLES IN THE KITCHEN.—From a gentleman of Alabama, who came North from Richmond two days ago, under a flag of truce, to Fort Monroe, we learn that, between the effects of the Emancipation Proclamation and the necessity the rebel chiefs are under of employing negroes on the fortifications, it is almost impossible to keep any house-servants in Dixie, and the *first ladies* of Virginia are obliged to work in their own kitchens. In Richmond, there are a few rebel women who still manage to dress well: but a majority of the rebel sex look shabby enough, and have no luxuries whatever. How different is the situation of our loyal fair of the North, who possess more facilities than ever for all the luxuries of fashion and style, and can scarcely ever grow old in appearance.

SETTING ASIDE FREE PAPERS.—A small excitement is impending in relation to the determination of the Government to approve or disapprove the action of the Provost-Marshal General of this State, in setting aside free papers issued to negroes belonging to notorious rebels. A young man named John P. Hudgins is now under arrest for kidnapping a freed slave girl, who was formerly the property of his father, one Prince L. Hudgins, a notorious disloyalist, who dare not return to his home in Andrew county on account of the threats of his Union neighbors, and who was expelled from the State Convention for disloyalty. The negro girl received free papers in August, 1862, but it is alleged that a month later, Col. Garrett, the Provost Marshal General, issued an order declaring that she was not free. This order is claimed by Hudgins to have been given to him, but the paper could not be found. Young Hudgins was told by the present Provost Marshal General, Col. James O. Broadhead, that the act of Col. Farrar, who gave the girl her free papers, was a nullity, and he should so regard it. He promised that if the girl was arrested on civil process, that the military should not interfere. The girl was arrested on civil process, in spite of the free papers, and spirited off to Kentucky. The question is important, from its bearing on the status of several thousand negroes who have recieved free papers heretofore, on the supposition that they are worth something.—*St. Louis Cor. Alta.*

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF JEFF. DAVIS IN OUR HANDS.—Jeff. Davis may be a great statesman and military chieftain, as he is a great rebel, but he is not smart about everything, otherwise he would have concealed his private correspondence far from our lines. His private library, papers and correspondence have been seized within our lines since the occupation of Vicksburg.

It appears that a negro disclosed to one of our foraging parties the place where Jeff. Davis' library was hidden. The party proceeded to the house, and found several thousand volumes of books, and several bushels of letters and political papers from distinguished personages, North and South. Poor Pierce, who seems to be in every difficulty, was represented with a gold-headed headed cane, which he gave to his friend Jeff Davis some time ago. Poor Pierce says the New York *Herald*, was one of the foremost in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—the source of all our woes—and it is very likely that a few of his letters will be found in this choice collection. We doubt if Buchanan ever wrote much to Jeff Davis; for he never really liked the arch-rebel. All of the letters which can be secured ought to be published immediately, for the instruction of the loyal people and the discomfiture of the copperheads. It will be a rare treat to see who have written themselves down Secessionists, and this correspondence will greatly aid us in "making history."

AN INCIDENT OF THE NEW YORK RIOT.—"Mother! they may kill the body, but they cannot touch the soul!" was the language used by poor Abraham Franklin [colored man,] as he was borne from the presence of his mother by the barbarous mob on the morning of the 14th ult. This young man, aged 23, had been an invalid for about two years and was a confirmed consumptive. When the mob broke into the house they found him in bed. They bore him into the street, and there, although he had not raised a finger against them—indeed, was not able to do so—they beat him to death, hanged him to a lamp-post, cut his pantaloons off at the knees, cut bits of flesh out of his legs and afterwards set fire to him! All this was done beneath the eyes of his widowed mother. Such an exhibition of bloodthirstiness is without a parallel in the history of crime. Patrick Butler and George Glass, both Irishmen, the latter 53 years of age, have been arrested for the murder of Franklin.—*Anglo-African.*

Thirty colored refugees from St. Charles county, Va., arrived in Washington yesterday. They state that the rebels were busily engaged conscripting negroes and fliding them in the pines until an opportunity offers to carry them away. They also report that guns, swords and pistols are accumulated there, having been gathered from the various battle fields by rebel sympathizers, and forwarded to rebels in that county, by whom they are sent to the rebel army.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Tell Me That She is Not Dead!

Tell me that she is not dead! It is too soon;
As well the sun might set before his noon.
Tell me that she is not dead.

Her face is cold and pale; her eyelids closed;
On pallid lips a shadowy mystery lies:
Tell me that she is not dead.

Should I be thus, and could my heart beat on,
If she who is its hope, its life were gone?
Soul of my soul reply.

Dead in strength and blossom of her prime!
No, no! O, Heaven! O God! It was not time—
No, no! not time for her to die!

Speak to her, friend! She may awake,
But do not, I entreat, for Christ's dear sake,
Tell me that she is dead.

Her lips move not! No, no, she cannot speak;
And yet the shadow lies on brow and cheek.
Tell me that she is not dead.

Dead, dead! And the sun shines and the stars glisten,
And men speak calmly; surely I but fancy; listen
Alas! I do not dream or sleep.

The world moves on! I hear its even tread;
It thinks, cares, toils and hopes, though she be dead!
And gone beyond recall.

Yet it will mention and recall her name:
This is the price it pays—the breath of fame,
For love, hope, life—all, all!

Dead in this hour of danger to the land
She perilled life to save. Oh Death, thy arrowy hand
A shining mark hath found! A. E. V.

Latest Telegraphic News.

The Savannah *News* of the 18th says: It is estimated that the number of soldiers now in the Confederate army, and preparing for the field, is 575,000 and adds, this hardly reaches half our fighting population.

Headquarters, Morris Island, August 24, 1863—General Halleck:—I have the honor to report the practical demolition of Fort Sumter, as the result of our seven days bombardment of that work, during two days of which a powerful northeast storm, most seriously diminished the accuracy and effect of our fire. Fort Sumter is to-day a sharpeless and harmless mass of ruins. My Chief of Artillery, Colonel Turner, reports the destruction so complete, that it is no longer of any avail, for the defence of Charleston. He also states by a longer fire, it could be more completely a ruin, but it could be scarcely more powerless for the defence of the harbor. Breaching batteries are located at distances varying from thirty-three hundred to forty-two hundred and forty yards from the work, and now remain as efficient as ever. I deem it unnecessary at present, to continue their fire upon the ruins. I have also, at great labor, under fire from James Island, established batteries on my left, within effective range of the heart of Charleston, and opened with them, after giving Gen. Beauregard due notice of my intention to do so.

(Signed) Gilmore.

The intention of the Government has been indicated to place General Butler in command of that department, as soon as Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren have completed their work. It is thought but a just retribution that Massachusetts should furnish a commander over that hot-bed of rebellion.

Rebel papers received at Morehead city, says that Jeff. Davis has decided, after a conference with the Governors of the Confederate States, to call out half a million of black troops, who are to receive their freedom and fifty acres of land at the end of the war.

The Bermuda *Gazette* gives an account of the proceeding at St. George's showing serious troubles occurring there, relative to negro laborers, who have demanded higher wages for work in discharging rebel craft. Several assassinations had occurred, and incendiarism was frequent. A large quantity of cotton had been burned.

Washington, August 29th.—The *Intelligencer* publishes a letter to-day from one John Adams, who has just returned from a trip through Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina and Alabama, and which says he has conversed extensively with the people and with most of the leaders of the rebellion, all of whom regard their defeat certain, and express their willingness to accede to any terms, however humiliating: they affirm it is not for them to beg, but for President Lincoln to extend, the olive branch. The writer urges a proclamation by the President after the fall of Charleston, offering protection to all who will lay down their arms. The *Intelligencer* says the statements of the writer are entitled to full credit.

A Beaufort (N. C.) correspondent of the 25th, states that officers from the Wilmington blockading squadron, arriving there, regard the attempt to blockade Wilmington with eight gunboats, when thirty are required, as a great farce. They also state that regular lines of packets, with the hour of sailing advertised, are established between Wilmington and Nassau.

A destructive fire broke out in the Atlantic works, East Boston, August 31st, where the Monitor turrets are being constructed. The buildings, with four nearly finished turrets were destroyed. The turrets were valued at $10,000 each.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept.—Gov. Bramlette in his inaugural contends that the revolted States did not change their status by rebelling. That all that is necessary for them to do, is to return to their fealty, and take their positions as States. That rebellion did not subject them to the Territorial status. He says we have now, and will have, when the rebellion closes, the identical Constitution, which the extremists seek to destroy, but to a restored Union, and not a constructed Union. Kentucky desires but the preserved Union and restored peace, on a Constitutional basis. The Governor strongly objected to arming negro regiments; he asks what is to be done with such soldiers at the close of the war. He points to the recent election, as a proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with rebellion, either openly or covertly; is—always loyal to the Government of our Fathers.

Chicago, Sept. 2d.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Friday, intimates that the retaliation threatened by Beauregard, if Gilmore shells Charleston, will be to move the Federal prisoners from Libby prison to Belle Island, to be distributed at various points in the city of Charleston, and then inform Gilmore that Charleston invites his shells.

The correspondent of the Augusta *Chronicle*, writes that Fort Wagner cannot be approached by mining. He says the Island is all sand on the surface, and water at the depth of four to six feet, and mining, therefore, is out of the question, unless the work is arched by brick or wood. To do this, if at all practicable, it would require from six to twelve months, and then result in failure, because all approaches would end or open in the most surrounding Wagner, where there is from six to eight feet of water.

Gilmore and Dahlgren report everything progressing favorably.

A large number of conscripts left on the 1st for the Army of the Potomac. Considerable difficulty is experienced with some substitutes, who require almost an equal number of men to guard them, but stringent orders, together with recent executions, seem to have had a beneficial effect, and the causes of complaint are now less frequent.

Washington, Sep. 2d.—Gen. Blunt's official report of the battle at Honey Springs has just been published. It speaks in high terms of the coolness and bravery of the colored troops in his command. He says they were in the hottest of the fight, opposed to Texan troops twice their number, whom they completely routed. The Twentieth Texas, which fought against them, went into the fight with three hundred men and came out with only sixty.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—The following is the substance of the letter from President Lincoln to the Union Mass Meeting, to be held at Springfield to-day. After regretting his inability to attend, he says: There are those who are dissatisfied with me. To such I would say: you desire peace, and blame me that you don't have it. But how can we attain it? There are but three conceivable ways. First, To suppress the rebellion with force of arms. This I am trying to do. Are you for it? If you are, so far we are agreed. The second way, is to give up the Union. I am against this. If you are, you should say so plainly. If you are not for force, nor yet for a dissolution, there only remains some imaginable compromise. I don't believe any compromise embracing the maintenance of the Union possible. All that I learn leads to a directly opposite belief. The strength of the rebellion is its military, and that army dominates the country and all the people within its range. Any offer of terms made by any man or men, within that range, in opposition to that army, is simply nothing, for the present, because such man or men have no power whatever to enforce their side of the compromise, if one were by with them. A compromise to be effective must be made either with those who have control of the rebel army, or with the people first liberated from the domination of that by the success of our army. Allow me to assure you that no word or intimation from the rebel army, or from any of the men controlling it, in relation to any peace compromise, has ever come to my knowledge or belief, and all charges of intimations to the contrary are deceptive and groundless, and I promise you that if any such proposition shall hereafter come, it shall not be rejected, or be kept secret from you. You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps would have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think that the Constitution invests its Commander-in-Chief with laws of war in time of war. The most that can be said is, that slaves are property. Is there, or has there ever been, any question, that by the law of war property both of enemies and friends may be taken when needed, and is it not needed when our taking it helps us or hurts the enemy? Armies, the world over, destroy the enemies property when they cannot use it, and destroy their own to keep it from the enemy. Civilized belligerents do all in their power to help themselves or hurt the enemy, except a few things regarded as barbarous.

The Proclamation is law and valid, or not valid. If it is valid, it cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life. Some of you prefer to think that a retraction would operate favorable to the Union. Why better after retraction, than before the issue? There was more than a year and a half of trial to suppress the rebellion before the Proclamation was issued, the last one hundred days of which passed under an explicit notice that it was coming, unless averted by those in revolt returning to their allegiance. The war has certainly progressed as favorably since the issue of the Proclamation as before. I know as definitely as one can know the opinions of others, that some of the commanders of the armies in the field, who have given us our most important victories, believe in the Emancipation policy and that colored troops contribute the heaviest blows yet dealt to rebellion, and that one at least of these important successes could not have been achieved unless it was with the aid of the black soldiers. Among the commanders holding these views are some who have never had any affinity with what is called Abolitionism, or with the Republican party in politics, but who hold them merely as a military opinion; and I submit their opinions as being entitled to some weight against the objections often urged that the emancipation and arming the blacks are unwise as military measures, and were not adopted as such in faith. Some say that you will not fight to free negroes. I issued the proclamation of a purpose to aid in saving the Union, and whenever you will have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to *free* negroes. I thought that in your struggle for the Union, to whatever extent the negroes should cease helping the enemy in his resistance to you. Do you think differently? I thought whatever negroes can be got to be as soldiers, leaves just so much less for white soldiers to do in saving the Union. Does it appear otherwise to you? But negroes, like other people, act upon a motive. Why should they do anything for us if we will do nothing for them? If they stake their lives for us, they should be protected by the strongest possible motive, even a promise of freedom; and a promise made must be kept.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, July 25, by Rev. J. Morris Williams, Henry Brown to Mrs. Emily Bailey, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

At New Haven, July 14, John H. Brooks, Jr., the beloved son of J. H. and Fanny Brooks, aged 1 year, 2 months and 18 days.

In this city, Sept. 1st, John F. Huff, a native of Columbus, Georgia, aged forty-two years.

☞ Victoria, V. I., papers please copy.

Advertisements.

PACIFIC BENEVOLENT AND ACCUMULATIVE SOCIETY. The Monthly meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday next, Sept. 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CATHERINE OSBORNE, President.
Wm. N. Seth, Secretary.

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLIO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) San Francisco.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

nos-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of Sam'l. A. Smith, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
d27 WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited sp25

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBOURN.

A number of advertisements have been unavoidably crowded out this week.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 24.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 76.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
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TERMS:

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Six months "	2 50
One month "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

For longer periods, and to regular advertisers, a liberal discount will be made.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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Deaths	gratis
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

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Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The removal of the slaves to Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia has been carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their further introduction, and Gen. Johnston's pickets are said to have turned a large number back.

A white gentleman (the son of a missionary,) born in the East Indies but educated in this country, said, when he saw the rioters a few days in New York, "I am proud of the heathen."

From the Anglo-African.

"The Black Man" and its Critics.

Sir: The first edition of "*The Black Man*" having been sold, and a second being now in the printer's hands, and will be out in a few days, I shall be glad if you will allow me space enough to say a word in regard to the book and its critics. The negro being forced before the country so prominently by the rebellion, his bravery, his cowardice, and his general usefulness became matters of discussion in every section of the land. Those who took part in canvassing the black man's abilities, were continually applying to the Abolitionists for books and papers, from which to post themselves upon the subject in hand. As there was no work containing anything like a history of our people, I was applied to from various quarters, to get up a book to supply this deficiency. Feeling that there was others who could perform the task better, I waited more than a year, but in vain, for some one to take up the pen. Persuaded at last to commence the work, my first thought was, to collect together such biographies of distinguished persons as had appeared in print, and the most favorable facts concerning the race, that had been given to the public, and put them in cheap form. This, however, had been done in part by Mr. W. C. Nell, and well done. It then occurred to me, that I might take ten or a dozen of our most celebrated men, and give to each fifteen or twenty pages, and by that means get the best qualities of the Anglo-African. But in this, I feared that I would only be repeating what had been said again and again of our few great men, and I therefore resolved to give a short essay on the negro's antecedents, and a series of still shorter sketches of persons of genius and ability, without regard to past celebrity or notoriety in any manner. I never intended that the book should be considered as a history of our people, or as containing sketches of all our distinguished men, but selected such characters as suited me best to make a book for the present crisis.

In the preface to the work, I distinctly say: "To meet and refute these misrepresentations, (the charge of natural inferiority,) and to supply a deficiency long felt in the community, of a work containing sketches of individuals, who, by their own genius, capacity and intellectual development, have surmounted many obstacles which slavery and prejudice have thrown in their way, and raised themselves to positions of honor and influence, this volume was written." Nothing can be plainer than the above. Any person perusing the book, unless it be those who do so to find fault with it, can see at a glance that it is intended only as an argument, not as a history. The great blunder committed by those who have been taking upon themselves the office of the critic, lies in the fact that they could not, or would not, understand the title or the preface. In each case they erected a man of straw, and then fired away at it. They criticized, not what was in it, but what was out of it. If they had read the work with the eye of a scholar and a critic, they could have found errors enough in it, to enabled them to have given it a decent cutting up.; for being engaged in traveling while it was going through the press, I did not get a last reading of the proofs, and the stereotyper made mistakes, which mortified me exceedingly when the book was printed. One of these is on page 33, where he makes me say, "Euclid, Homer and Plato were Ethiopians." In the MS. it was written, "Tertullian and St. Augustine were Ethiopians." The explanation given me was, that the "type-setter had two manuscripts before him while correcting the proofs," which, I think, was a very lame excuse, to say the least. There were other typographical errors; yet the critics, with all their smartness, did not discover these mistakes. The worst of these blunderers is, Mr. William H. Yates, who writes in the Pacific Appeal, over the signature of "Amigo." In his article of May 30th, he is really furious. He opens his battery as follows:

"This book comes far short of the truth, and is but a poor exhibit of the 'genius' of the black man. Indeed, a more *ex parte* or garbled statement in relation to our origin, progress, present and future hopes could not well be imagined. According to Mr. Brown, there are at least 53 intelligent colored men in the world, (for he does not claim his host for America,) that may, in some degree, be considered 'representative men.' If, out of a population of 6,000 in California, we cannot multiply his figures by 4, then we are more mistaken than we have ever been before."

There is not a word in the whole book about "our origin." This is one of his men of straw. If we are to judge Mr. Yates' estimate of intelligence by the scholarly attainment and literary ability exhibited in the composition of this criticism, then I'll admit that the 53 can be multiplied by four times four of Californians. He then names a number of men, whom he thinks should have been in the work, not appearing to understand, that the book contained only 288 pages, and that it was not possible to put in more, even if they were all actually worthy of a place, which I do not admit. Some of them should find a place in a collection of colored men when such a work is published; but as I have never attempted to write a volume of that kind, and don't think of doing so now, I will leave the task to Mr. Yates, or some other competent writer. Again he says:

"Mr. B. proves himself to have but a limited acquaintance with our people, throughout the whole country, and certain it is, that his knowledge is quite as imperfect in relation to California, as to any other portion of the continent.

"We claim to have a fair representation of the industry, fidelity, progress and wealth of the black man in this State, and all that is required for its fair development is Union. With a population of about 6,000, we represent nearly $3,000,000. We can go to the forest, fell the timbers, build a ship, officer, man and freight her with our own artisans and producers. Our mechanics are not to be surpassed, our orators are profuse; and then we have our distinguished poet, with never-ceasing food for his inspiration."

Well, Mr. Yates, let us see, with your 6,000 population and $3,000,000 wealth, what you can do. Have your Californians ever built a ship and officered her? With your profuse orators and distinguished poet, have you ever published a book advocating the rights and freedom of the race? True, you have the Pacific Appeal, a paper well conducted and showing talent; but with all your wealth and boast, I venture the assertion that it (The Appeal) has not 500 paying subscribers in California. One quotation more, and I am done:

"But here we tire, and will refer only to his confused, disordered and unjust arrangement of his 53 characters, and, for the present, leave Mr. Brown with all the glory his gross misrepresentation of his people may entitle him to.

"At first glance, we thought his subjects were alphabetically arranged, if not, then according to date or merit—a very common practice with authors, and especially reviewers. If the latter, in Mr. Brown's introduction he has sought to acquaint parties that will never recognize each other."

If our critic had been as well posted in literary matters as he was in inclination to find fault, he would have known that sketches of individuals are seldom if ever, put in alphabetical form; and as for date or merit, the first cannot always be found, and the latter must be decided by the reader. He is mistaken if he supposes that I "sought to acquaint parties that will never recognize each other." All I ask or care for is, that the whites "recognize" the genius and ability of the characters which I have grouped together. I do not expect that they will be recognized by their own color. No black man's ability was ever "recognized" by his own people until it had been first discovered and acknowledged by the whites. This is owing to [illegible] the whites, and looked up to them as the only class possessing talent, that we have no confidence in the ability of our own color. If we want advice, need a lawyer or a doctor, we go to the whites; if we wish for an agent to collect our rents in our abscene, we employ a white man; if he cheats us, we try another. No colored man's talents have ever been rewarded by his own class. The narratives of a few escaped slaves have sold rapidly, but principally among the whites. No work written by a colored person in favor of the freedom and elevation of his race, and appealing to them directly, has ever received their support. Dr. Delany's book stopped with one edition; Mr. Nell's work has not reached a second edition; in point of numbers, our newspapers have been legion, yet nearly all have died of the same disease, starvation. The *N. Y. Herald* has more subscribers and readers today, and gets a larger support from the colored people of California and the other States, than *Douglass's Mouthly, The Anglo-African* and the Pacific Appeal put together. "Will you subscribe for *Douglass's Monthly?*" I asked a lady in New Hampshire, a few weeks since. "No," was the reply. "Why?" I inquired. "Because Mr. Douglass, in his lectures, always calls colored people "negroes." "Will you subscribe for *The Anglo-African?*" I asked. "No, for I am no negro and no Anglo-African." Yet she was one of the darkest in complexion that I had seen for months.

If a colored man publishes a book, every scribbler supposes himself a scholar and a critic, and commences an attack, feeling his ability will not be seen unless he can disagree with the author. Most of the opposition to "*The Black Man*" arises from jealousy; and this jealousy is founded in ignorance.

Upon the supposition that the book was a history of all our great men, every one who felt himself to be great, considered that he had a right to a place within its pages. An old and well-known friend of freedom in Philadelphia, in a note, says, "the greatest opposition comes from those who are left out." Not long after the work was published, I met an old and venerated friend whom I had not seen for many months. We shook hands, and I remarked that I had just been thinking of him. He gave a long sigh and an unearthly groan, and said, "You say you were just thinking of me? "Yes," I replied. Another groan and a heavier sigh followed. At this I looked him full in the face, for I really thought he had been attacked with a sick spell. His face was pale, and his countenance wore a dejected form. "Ah," said he, "you were thinking of me just now, but you could not think of me when you were writing your book." "But," said I, "the book was so small that I could not put in all that I wished." "Yes," replied he, "but you might have left some of the others out, and put me in." This, I confess was a "knock-down" argument. Another good man said, "I don't care so much about myself, but I think you might have put my father in, for he was a good man."

"Cosmopolite," in the Pacific Appeal of June 13th, says:

"I am glad to see the strictures of G. L. R. and Amigo; it shows the work of our own authors are read and appreciated, for men do not usually condemn things which are beneath their notice. Mr. Brown's book will do good; it shows that we have men who have made their mark in almost every field of art and science, and are capable, with equal opportunities, of competing with any?"

Our friend is much mistaken if he imagines for one moment that these attacks grow out of a reading interest, or a wish to see the productions of colored men circulated. I know of at least one critic who actually borrowed a copy of "*The Black Man*" for the purpose of reviewing it. And he done what most persons forget to do who borrow books—he returned it after writing the criticism. A letter before me from a colored man says: "I would like a copy of your book if it had some other name. To call a book '*The Black Man*' is a lasting disgrace to our people. I can't patronize you, sir."

But, Mr. Editor, let it not be presumed that I consider that my work is disliked by all colored men and women; for I don't believe anything of the kind. There are men of our own caste who appreciate the efforts of their brethren, let these efforts be ever so humble. But they are the better educated portion, and those who have labored in season and out for the redemption of the race.

The following cheering words are from one of that class:

"Though Mr. Brown's book may stand alone upon its own merits and stand strong, yet while reading its interesting pages—abounding in fact and argument—replete with eloquence, logic and learning—clothed with simple yet eloquent language—it is hard to repress the inquiry, Whence has this man this knowleige? He seems to have read and remembered nearly everything which has been written or said respecting the ability of the negro, and has condensed and arranged the whole into an admirable argument calculated to convince."—*Frederick Douglass, in his Monthly.*

The press generally throughout the country have been liberal in its comments upon the book, all appearing to understand that it is only a leaf in behalf of the genius and the ability of the oppressed and injured Negro.

Some have found fault with the sketches on account of their shortness. But they should remember that we have no literature, no history, and that the injustice of the American people have, in the past, kept us out of sight. Let any one attempt to write biographies of our "great men," and he will at once see how soon he will run ashore for material. Any fool can find fault with a book, but a dozen cannot write one.

REFUSAL OF THE REBELS TO EXCHANGE COLORED SOLDIERS.—A correspondent writing to the *N. Y. Herald*, from Morris Island, says: When the exchange of wounded was being affected in Charleston harbor, Lieutenant Colonel Hall, General Gilmore's representative, inquired why no wounded of the Massachusetts Fifty-forth (colored) regiment had been sent down. "That is a matter for after consideration with my Government," replied Colonel Anderson, the rebel Commissioner. "But in the agreement for the exchange of wounded prisoners there was no exception whatever," replied Colonel Hall. "We regard the colored troops as another class of people altogether," said Colonel Anderson. In the meantime a wounded Irish rebel had begged, with tears in his eyes, not to be put on board the rebel steamer Alice. He said he was a Union man, always had been, and refused to go back to the rebels. Some one had stricken his name from the list, and represented he was too ill to be removed. But Colonel Anderson got a clue to the real cause of detention, and, at his request, Col. Hall investigated the facts, and found he was detained, simply because a Union man. Then Colonel Anderson grew wroth, and insisted on being put at once on the Alice. "He is an enlisted man, and cannot elect where he shall go or stay. He is clearly subject to the general agreement about exchanging the wounded," said the Colonel. "So," replied Colonel Hall, "are the colored soldiers." Then Colonel Anderson wished Colonel Hall to put his objections to what he had asked in writing, on Colonel Hall's saying he must refer the matter to General Gilmore. Colonel Hall acquiesced at first, but, on Colonel Anderderson positively refusing to furnish a written paper on his part, refused. The rebels say they will sell all they catch, and it is understood, if they do, hostages selected for the purpose will be hung.

The President has issued a proclamation for the protection of negro soldiers, which may withsay the order of the rebels somewhat. They have in repeated instances sold free negroes into slavery, who have been acting as body servants to captured officers. This occurred with the free negroes captured at Lexington, Missouri; at Galveston, on board the steamer Hatteras; and at Brashear City. Such a practice is not in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1863.

Our Future.

The Colored Americans of California have now a bright future before them. The election for State Officers for four years having been decided in favor of Freedom and Progress, it devolves upon us all to "act well our parts," in every element which constitutes good citizens. By these means it will be quickly discerned whether we are the "miserable wretches" the *Irish Nationalist* of this city, and other pro-slavery papers throughout the State have been endeavoring to make us, by arraigning us before the bar of public opinion, or whether we are men, and just like other men, possessed with sufficient capabilities to exercise the elective franchise, certainly as much or more so than many who have been endeavoring to incite the masses to wield their political influence against us. We do not advocate, at present, any action in behalf of our aspirations for the elective franchise in this State, believing it would be impolitic to agitate that question, and shall, therefore, remain for awhile content with the measures for our elevation inaugurated by the National and State Governments. Then let our department be our best advocate for further claims to legislative favor. Let us repel, by our actions, during the next four years at least, all the charges manufactured by the enemies of the advancement of our race. Heretofore, the slave-power has been permitted to lead the nation its own way in measures concerning our people, and its perfidious policy was made acceptable by presenting only our vices and imperfections. Our future has now, happily, been wrested from its domination, and placed in our own hands, and under the influence of hosts of the enlightened and pure-minded and just of the human race. It devolves upon us, therefore, to accept the responsibility, and show to the world, first, that our every movement shall be marked by loyalty to our Government; and, second, that our merits shall be such as will claim further consideration, and a bestowal, by our State, of most of the privileges granted to our people by the Eastern States.

"SLAVERY AND THE BIBLE," OR "SLAVERY AS SEEN IN ITS PUNISHMENT." By J. L. Stone, of San Francisco, Author of a "Reply to Bishop Colenso." 1863.

We have here a pamphlet of 48 pages, devoted to the refutation of pro-slavery arguments, by those who have always held, that the Holy Bible—the word of God—justified, or sustained the greatest disgrace and outrage, upon the Christian religion; and in a few words, we are happy in assuring our readers and brethren generally, that Prof. Stone (who has already made for himself an enviable fame, in his crushing reply to Bishop Colenso, of Natal, in his attack upon the authenticity of the Pentateuch,) has put forth the ablest essays upon Slavery and the Bible, that has ever been our lot to examine. Prof. Stone has the great merit of originality, and the ideas set forth, have never been to our knowledge set forth before. The author denies that the descendants of Ham were accursed by the Almighty and challenges proof. His profound knowledge of Hebrew, probably not equalled in the country, and close investigation and research, has discovered, that the supposed curse was nothing more than the mere prediction of Noah, who awoke from his drunken sleep and discovering, that his nakedness had been exposed to his son, said "Cursed be Canaan, a servant of servants shall he be," from which has been construed by commentator favorably to Slavery, the curse of the Almighty for all time.

But space will not alllow us to do justice, and lest our predjudices should be misconstrued, we would here note, that Prof. Stone is a Hebrew, and engaged in the charge of a Hebrew school in this city, and this treatise is a reply to Rabbi Raphael of New York, an eminent Jewish Divine of that city, who, sometime ago, put forth what was then considered a most powerful pro-slavery argument, and which had an extensive circulation throughout the country.

UNEXPECTED VISIT TO BENICIA.—On Monday afternoon last, having an errand to the Sacramento boat, we reached her just at the time of departure. We ventured to step aboard while the mails were being handed down the plank, but, after accomplishing our object, the boat was off some 10 or 12 feet from the dock. Away we went to Benicia; the officers, seeing our condition, furnished us with tickets to go and return, for which they, both of the Yosemite and Chrysopolis, have our thanks. On our way up our old friend, Chas. Benjamin, the barber, "would pay" for our supper, and had us as his special guest in his barber shop. At Benicia, while waiting for the Chrysopolis, we paid a visit to our friend and agent, S. P. Clanton, who wanted us to stay all night, but we could not accept. Shortly after the Chrysopolis landed, we went aboard, and our friend Yates, the steward, took us in his state-room, where we both had a pleasant two hour's discussion on nearly all the great topics of the day. We returned at 10 o'clock in the evening, and do not regret our unexpected trip.

THE A. M. E. CHURCH CONFERENCE.—This body held its session up to Thursday last at which time we were not informed whether or not it had adjourned *sine die*. We are informed that their proceedings are to be published in pamphlet form. The ministers, laymen and others attending the Conference have been well *feted* during their sojourn, by the resident members and friends in our city. Every day since the commencement, collations, dinners, suppers, &c., have been spread for their reverences, in most cases the laymen and others being invited to partake with them.

THE APPIONTMENTS OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH FOR THE CONFERENCE YEAR.—J. Mitchel, Sacramento; J. T. Jenifer, Placerville; J. H. Hubbard, Stockton; J. B. Sanderson, San Francisco Public School; Edward Tappan, San Jose; P. R. Green, Virginia City; J. B. Lane, Oakland; Fielding Smithea, Victoria; J. L. Williams, Marysville; P. Kellingsworth, Grass Valley and Nevada; B. Fletcher, City Mission; T. M. D. Ward, Bethel, San Francisco.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our readers and brethren generally, throughout the coast, should secure a copy of "*Slavery and the Bible,*" or "*Slavery as seen in its Punishment.*" By reading it, they will fortify themselves with most powerful arguments against their enemies. The price is a mere trifle, only 25 cents. We have been appointed agent for its sale, and will mail a copy to any address, upon receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Peter Johnson, Placerville; R. Simpson, New Westminster, B. C.; ——, ——, Victoria, V. I.; C. Yetlin, Marysville.

We are again indebted to Mr. R. Daulton, of the Brother Jonathan, for late Victoria papers.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Massachusetts Fifty-Fourth Regiment.

VICTORIA, V. I., Sept. —, 1863.

Colored men of the United States! The sun that rose upon the day when the Massachusetts Fifty-Fourth embarked for Carolina's shores, was the blazing herald of some of the proudest moments of our life, and the scenes of that same day were harbingers of the coming glory of our land. Upon the darksome past we will not dwell; rather let us stamp the *present* with all that is magnanimous and brave, then, for the future, we need entertain no childish fears. Colored citizens of the United States! Stand amid the "woods and templed hills" of your land, alive to your great responsibilities; remember,

"Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

and imbued with this thought, march to the scene of conflict. Feel that the great struggle between freedom and slavery, in a great measure, it is yours to decide—feel that it is a work not for yourselves *alone*, but for *humanity in every clime*. Yes, the redemption of our land from slavery's foul curse is an achievement that shall, in ages to come, redound to the glory of our God and the highest honor of mankind. The existence of internal strife, like ours, proves that there is, despite much hypocritical cant about heavenly Union, &c., a sufficient quantum of God's true leaven among us, to permeate the whole body, and raise us from the low degree of our bygone estate, to the dignity of a nation whom righteousness exalts. Colored men and women, be patriotic; let us resolve, while we are making history, to do so after a style, that will command the respect and attention of the world. Let us stand beside our pale-faced brethren, in this trial-hour, and by every act, testify, that in the subjugation of this rebellion, we are seeking to erase the stains upon our country's honor; to secure the common weal; to inaugurate a "Spirit of Liberty," that knows no creed, no clime, nor color, but every man, the wide world over, greets as brother, and worships, as the Father over all, our Triune God. Americans, with the snowy brow and flowing hair; Americans, with the frizzled locks and sable cheeks, we are one people, the homeborn children of our soil, destined to exist harmoniously beneath our starlit doom. It is one of God's problems, bound to be worked out in defiance of all opposition. Let us endeavor to promote these great ends, cultivate sound national principles, and not rush headlong into things, without resolving what ultimate objects to attain, and then devising the best modes of attaining them.

We must take part in deluging our land with blood, but not rejoice, meanwhile, because it is the opportunity for wreaking vengeance upon our foes. It is true, we are in God's hands, instruments of retributive Jusice, but by fighting from pure and lofty motives. We shall establish our title to the rank of men, who will, notwithstanding contrary decisions of a Supreme Court, have their inalienable rights properly respected from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico; from where the Atlantic's soulful anthem is ever heard, to where the dark waters of the Pacific main lash our rocky shores. Our land is a dishonored temple of Jehovah, and we must fight for the destruction of the polluted vessels, for the annihilation of every vestige of its shame, and labor for the restoration of the entire structure, to consummate beauty and excellence. Let all the ends we aim at, whether in time of peace or war, be "Our Country's and our Gods." Then will our rise and progress be sure—then, through the halls of mental, moral and spiritual progression, may we march, chanting to celestial melodies, "the blessings of good government and religious liberty." Enjoying "the treasures of science and the delights of learning." Enjoying "the transcendent sweets of domestic life, the happiness of kindred and parents and children." Aye, "and the immeasurable blessings of national existence, the immortal hope of Christianity, and the light of everlasting truth." VIOLET.

For the Pacific Appeal.

NEW WESTMINISTER, B. C., Aug. 25.

MR. EDITOR—It is no more a question whether the colored man will accept arms and fight on the side of freedom; it has become a fixed fact. When we see that there is 25,000 colored men in the Union armies, a final settlement is put to the above question. Having been born in the State of New York, but now living in a British colony, I have a lively interest in all that concerns my people. Upon reading the different papers in general, and the columns of your valuable APPEAL in particular, I can come to no other conclusion, but that the war will end in our favor. What a large field for contemplation those two words suggest—our favor. In the first place, this war has made Abraham Lincoln sign, with his pen, a Declaration of Freedom to all Rebeldom; but when we take a look at slavery as it existed in the Southern States, the words come with overwhelming force in—our favor. The Rev. Mr. Ward has beautifully illustrated the words *in our favor*, in his discourse delivered August 6, 1863:

"Christianized America, long ruled by the fell demons of wrong and caste, has reached out the hand of fraternal kindness to her dark-browed and outcast sons and daughters, and says to them—be free! be men! The temples of art, science and letters will each cheerfully unfold their royal portals and bid the black man enter, and demonstrate his ability to compete with the white man intellectually, morally, physically, socially, politically and religiously."

But I must now turn to other thoughts. New Westminister, the capital of British Columbia, the point from which I write, is a small but growing town, situate at the entrance of Fraser River. Your agent has his residence here, and for a smart, thoroughgoing business man, you can get no better than Thomas Forester. Aaron White is, also, a resident of this place, an old Californian. He is, at present, and has been for four months, confined to his bed with paralysis.

R. SIMPSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 4th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR: The choice of the people, in the recent gubernatorial contest, has been proclaimed, and the stars and stripes float proudly to the breeze, the emblem of the Union, which, through all emergencies, California will cherish and maintain, sending consolation to the brave hearts and noble souls, who are now risking their lives to save the Union. Things are changing rapidly—prejudice against the negro is dying out. Their day of probation is drawing to a close, and Ethiopia will once more stretch forth her hand unto God, and then shall the Declaration of Independence be truly inscribed in golden letters upon the glorious escutcheon of Freedom. The storm has passed and the junto completely curbed. The election was quiet. There was 1,251 votes cast at Marysville. I have been creditably informed that there were 439 dithyrambic persons in this city, on that occasion, as Downey received just 439 votes. I think, had it not been for said malady, the vote for Governor would have been unanimous, as all sane men voted for F. F. Low. Marysville is lively at present. The citizens are preparing for the Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanics' Fair, which promises to be the best held in the Northern District, of which I will give you an account hereafter. C. YETLIN.

From Forney's Philadelphia Press.

Relief to the Colored People of New York.

On Monday afternoon a large number of Merchants of New York, held a meeting to raise money for those colored persons who have been driven from their homes by the mob, and the families of those who have been killed.

Mr. Johnathan Sturges presided, and spoke as follows: "I have been 49 years a merchant in my present location. During this period, I have seen a noble race of merchants pass away. I cannot help calling to mind the many acts of charity, which they performed during their lives. I hardly need to name them; you all know them. You all known how they sent relief to Southern cities, when they were desolated by fire or pestilence; how they sent shiploads of food to the starving people of Ireland. This last act of brotherly love, we had the privilege of imitating during the past winter; and as often as occasion requires, I trust we shall be quick to continue these acts of humanity, thus showing that the race of New York merchants is not deteriorating.

"We are now called upon to sympathize with a different class of our fellow-men. These who know the colored people of this city can testify to their being a peaceable, industrious people, having their own churches, Sunday schools, and charitable societies; and that, as a class, they seldom depend upon charity; they not only labor to support themselves, but to aid those who need aid. This is their generel character, and it is our lawful labors, to save themselves from becoming dependent on the charities of the city. We have not come together to devise means for their relief because they are colored people, but because they are, as a class, persecuted and in distress at the present moment.

"It is not necessary for our present purposes to enquire who the men are who have persecuted, robbed and murdered them. We know they are bad men, who have not done as they would be done by. Let us not follow their example; let us be quick to relieve those who are now in trouble, and should we ever find those who have persecuted the negro in like trouble, let us be quick to relieve them also, and thus obey the injunction of our Divine Master, 'bless those who persecute you.'"

The following donations were received for the relief of the colored sufferers:

George Griswold &Co., $250 Captain Nye $50; Sturges, Bennett, & Co., $300; Produce Exchange, $800; Young, Schultz, & Co., $200; Weston & Wall, $300; S. Willets, $200; M. C. Monroe & Bro., $100; D. G. Bacon, $200; Wm. H. Fogg, $200; R. P. Buck, $200; N. L. & G. Griswold, $250; H. H. Harnden, $190; H. Dollner, $100; Dollner, Potter & Co., $100; Sherman, Tallman & Co., $200; Scallon, Sheldon & Co., $100; J. D. McKenzie, $100; Hugh N. Camp, $100; Skeel & Reynolds, $100; Noah & Swezy, $100; R. C. White, $100; Beebe & Bro., $200; Ockerhausen Bros., $100; Dow, Youngs's & Co., $100; Beard & Cummings, $100; Reeve, Chase & Banks, $100; Hugh Allen, $200; John Otendorf, $25; Booth & Edgar, $200; Sheffield & Co., $50; Collection in Fourth avenue Presbyterian church, $206,85; Collins, Raynor & Co., $100; Richard Warren, $50; H. K. Bull, $100; Danton, Smith & Co., $100; T. B. Minturn, $100; Slow & Ferris, $50; Whylie & Knevels, Allen & Hoag, $100. Total $5,131 85.

Thurlow Weed has since added $500 to this fund.

It was voted to request Gen. Dix to give notice to the colored people to return to their usual employments, with the assurance that they shall be properly protected.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 18, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I concur with you in believing that "there are not spires enough in your city to avert the wrath of Heaven," if immediate relief and future protection be not extended to your "colored citizens." The page that records their wrongs during the "three days" of misrule in New York, will be the blackest in its history. That the wretches should have deliberately marked, for rapine and murder, a class at once the least offending and most defenceless, is a fact and feature in crime at which civilization and humanity revolt and shudder!

I thank you for so eloquently and promptly calling public attention to the lamentable condition of these greatly-wronged people. That the appeal will be as promptly responded to I do not doubt.

For the persecution of the negro there is divided responsibility. The hostility of Irishmen to Africans is unworthy of men who themselves seek and find, in America, an asylum from oppression. Yet this hostility would not culminate in murder and arson but for the stimulnats supplied by fanatics. Journalists who persistently inflame and exasperate the ignorant and lawless against the negro, are morally responsible for these outrages. But what cares Wendell Phillips how many negroes are murdered, if their blood furnishes material for agitation?

There is abundantly occasion for the public abhorrence of mob violence. But when all the circumstances have been reviewed, the popular condemnation of those who, while the nation is struggling for existence thrust the unoffending negro forward as a target for infuriated mobs, will become general and emphatic. Ultra Abolitionists were hailed in South Carolina as the "best friends" of secession. Practically, they are the worst enemies of the colored man. But for the "malign influence' of these howling demagogues in Congress, and with the President, rebellion would not, in the beginning, have assumed such formidable proportions; nor in its progress would the North have been divided, or the Government crippled.

Presuming that steps will be taken for the relief of the colored people whose dwellings were robbed, and who were driven from their employment, I enclose my check for five hundred dollars, as a contribution to the object, relying upon you to give it the proper direction. Very truly, yours,

H. J. RAYMOND, Esq. THURLOW WEED.

Barbarous Treatment of Negro Prisoners and their Officers.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 26.

It appears that from the very best sources of information, that Col. Shaw, of the 54th Massachusetts, instead of having been hung by a Charleston mob, as was believed here on the date of my last letter, was shot in the heart early in the engagement, and was buried the next morning in a pit with 25 negroes. The Charleston papers, from the 21st to the 24th inst., all say that 650 of our killed were burried on the Sunday morning after the assault. This extraordinary proportion of the killed to the wounded could not have been reached without an indiscriminate murdering of our soldiers, after they had fallen wounded and helpless. Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing according to official report, was but 1,517; if 650 of that number were buried, as rebel officers and rebel newspapers solemnly assert, it was the most fearful slaughter, considering the numbers engaged, of the war. One hundred of our wounded are still at Charleston and Columbia. The officers and men of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) will not be given up, nor has it yet been positively ascertained what has become of them. Unofficial reports say the negroes have been sold into slavery, and that the officers are treated with unmeasured abuse. Of the latter there is no doubt whatever. I have conversed with several officers who were exchanged on Friday, and they all tell me that the first question asked them was whether they commanded negro troops. If the response was in the negative, they were told that it was fortunate for them, for every d—d nigger commander would be hung or shot at sight.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.—The people of the republic of Liberia, in Africa, at the popular election in May last, chose Hon. Daniel B. Warner, now Vice-President, for their third president, to serve for two years from the first Monday in January next. He was born in Baltimore in 1815, where he learned to read, went to Liberia with his father in 1823, where he finished his education under George R. McGill. He has been much employed in the public service, and has filled many offices with credit. The *Colonization Herald* says of him:

"Mr. Warner is of unadulterated African blood, of good personal appearance, sagacious, patient, industrious, honest and high-minded in all his dealings. He is a man of self-reliance and fixed purposes, and of rare native genius. He has honorably served in the navy and militia of Liberia, successfully engaged in trade and commerce, acceptably filled offices of high responsibility, writes good prose and poetry, has been an active local preacher in the Methodist Church for upwards of twenty years, and, though he never saw a vessel constructed, he planned his own ship-yard, and built some of the largest craft navigating the waters of Western Africa. Mr. Warner has not been out of Liberia since his arrival in 1823, and his case illustrates the capacity of the race when placed in circumstances favorable to their development, and proves Liberia to be the only country where the black man's powers and faculties have free scope and opportunity."

The question has never been answered, Why is it thought necessary for a colored man to go to Africa in order to find "circumstances favorable to the development" of ability to act a respectable part in life?

DURING the war with Russia, England sent to the Crimea 114,313 men, of whom 21,007 died from various causes, and 16,300 were invalided. The total annual loss of the British and French in the Crimea was 35·88 per cent.

EQUALITY.—The draft hit very equally among all classes in Litchfied, (Ct.) There were two Irishmen, two colored men, two merchants, two lawyers, and one minister elected.

A KENTUCKY SLAVEHOLDER ON EMANCIPATION.—At the dinner of the Alumni of Dartmouth College, on the 23d ult., Mr. Jacob Dinsmore, of Kentucky, a member of the class of 1813, made the following remarks:

"If in crushing out this accursed rebellion, slavery must go overboard, then for God's sake let it go. I am at the present time a Kentucky slaveholder; I have been such for more than forty years, but I assure you that during all this time I have been a firm and unwavering emancipationist (applause). Under existing circumstances I cannot well set free my slaves; but I pay every one of them the same daily wages that I should give corresponding white laborers. I want this war to be prosecuted, and if slavery shall be crushed, then I cheerfully abide by its destruction. I am a Kentuckian, and what ever fate in the course ot the war shall befall the domestic institutions of my State, I shall give way to no murmurings, but under all circumstances shall stand up for my country and her flag (great applause). There is but one course for the loyal North to pursue, and that is to put down this wicked rebellion. We must defeat the rebels or they will conquor us." (Renewed cheering).

WHO WRITES OUR NEGRO SONGS?—The principal writer of our national music is said to be Stephen C. Foster, the author of "Uncle Ned," "O Susannah," etc. Mr. Foster resides near Pittsburg, where he occupies a small clerkship, upon which, and the percentage on the sale of his songs, he depends for a living. He writes the poetry as well as the music of his songs. They are sung wherever the English language is spoken, while the music is heard wherever men sing. In the cotton-fields of the South; among the mines of California and Australia; in the sea-coast cities of China; in Paris; in London prisons—everywhere, in fact, his melodies are heard. "Uncle Ned" was the first. This was published in 1846, and reached a sale till then unknown in the music publishing business. Of "The old folks at Home," 100,000 copies have been sold in this country, and as many more in England. "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Old Dog Tray" each have had a sale of about 70,000. All his other songs have had a great run.

WHEN FREEDMEN SHOULD BE RECONSIGNED TO SLAVERY.—On Monday last two gentlemen, residents of this city, had an interview on business with the Secretary of War. The conversation turned upon the Emancipation proclamation, and the chances that there might soon be overtures from some of the insurrectionary States to be readmitted into the Union, with slavery. Mr. Stanton, with emphasis and action suited to the word, remarked: "When the negro blood which was shed before Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend shall return from the ground to circulate in the veins of living men, then, but never till then, by consent or action of mine, shall one freed man, emancipated by the President's proclamation, be returned to slavery!" We had the above from one of the two gentlemen in question—whose name is well-known to the public.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 25th inst.*

"THE SCARRED BACK"—a photograph of a New Orleans slave whose back was whipped into ridges by his overseer—has been republished in England, as an argument against slavery which Englishmen will find hard to answer. A man on the other side of the sea, who upholds the rebellion on this side, may profitably look at this picture, and, remembering Mr. Stephens's declaration that the corner-stone of the Confederacy is laid upon the body of the slave, may ask himself the question, Whether, since England paid £20,000,000 to keep her lowliest children free from such wounds, it is well-graced in Englishmen now to forget the noblest act of her history and to join hands with the lash-users in America for despoiling the image of God in his four million children in bonds?

The vote on the New State Constitution of West Virginia was taken on the 26th, with the result very generally anticipated. In Wheeling there were 1,375 votes for ratification, and only 3 opposed. The Willey Amendment, as it is called, which is by this vote ratified and made a part of the Constitution, declares that "the children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

be free: and all the slaves within the said State who shall at the time aforesaid be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under the age of twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years, and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence therein."

Mr. A. Berghardt, our agent at Sacramento, was in town the first part of the week; also, Mr. Cornelius Brown of the same city, paid us a flying visit last Saturday. Of the ladies who were present during the Camp-Meeting and Conference of the A. M. E. Church, we note Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mrs. J. M. Gilliard and Miss Anderson, of Stockton. There were a number from other localities whose names we have not learned.

The Appeal can be had at J. W. Sullivan's News Depot, next to the Post Office.

Latest Telegraphic News.

An intelligent refugee from Columbus, Miss., who has been in the Quartermaster's Department of the rebel service the past two years, and who had more than an ordinary opportunity of observation, has just reached here, and states that Johnston's losses average fifty men, every night, by desertion: his army is dispirited and demoralized. Those who have not deserted are only waiting an opportunity to do so. He heard rebel officers estimate the number of troops between Columbus, Miss., and Corinth at 7,000, all told. Two regiments of Johnston's army have been sent to Georgia, and two recently came to Oakalona to repel the expected Yankee raid from Corinth. A meeting appointed by the Unionists, in the vicinity of Columbus, was suppressed by the rebel military. There is strong latent Union feeling among the inhabitants, which is becoming more open and bold in manifestations. Citizens regard the rebel troops as oppressors, and look anxiously for the advance of the Yankees among them. The wheat crop throughout the country was very good, but the Confederate Government was seizing every tenth bushel for taxes. The Union feeling is so strong that no Secessionist are allowed to stay there. He confirms all the previous reports of destruction from Bragg's army and says three hundred of them have rendezvoused in Winchester county, armed, and determined to resist the rebel authorities to the last. The Confederates were conscripting negroes in adjoining counties, to build breast-works at Selma.

New York, Sept. 4th.—The schooner *Etta*, lately arrived from Nassau, with a cargo of pineapples, proves to be the pirate *Retribution*, and was seized yesterday.

Mr. Secretary Seward, in responding to the address of the Anti-Slavery Conference, at Manchester, to President Lincoln, says their arguments furnish the President with an additonal motive to put down the insurrection.

Washington, September 6th—The President has ordered that the Executive order dated November 21st, 1862, prohibiting the exportation from the United States of arms, ammunition, or munitions of war, under which the Commanders of Departments were, by order of the Secretary of War, dated May 12th, 1863, directed to prohibit the purchase and sale, for exportation, of all horses and mules within their respective commands, and to take and appropriate for the use of the United States, horses, mules live stock, etc., designed for exportation; to be so far modified that any arms heretofore imported into the United States, may be re-exported to the place of original shipment; and that live stock raised in any State or Territory bounded by the Pacific Ocean, may be exported from any such State or Territory.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Your readers will doubtless remember the frequent allusions made by the press to the correspondence between Fernanda Wood and the President in regard to certain peace propositions, said to have been received by the former, in the latter part of last year. This correspondence is published to-day for the first time. The first letter from Fernando Wood, is dated Dec. 1862, to the President, and says: "On the 25th November, I was advised by authority, which I deemed likely to be well informed, as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarrantees or terms were asked other than the amnesty referred to." Deeming this information great, if well-founded, he communicated its substance to George Opdyke, Mayor of New York, who, he well knew, held confidential relations with members of the administration, and proposed, through him, that if the Government would permit a correspondence under its own inspection, he, Fernando Wood, would undertake to procure something definite and positive from persons connected with the so-called Confederate authorities. Mr. Opdyke, however, failed to make the proposition, and therefore Fernando Wood, as a loyal citizen, deeply impressed with the great necessity of restoring the Union to the States, asks the President in the attention to the subject, and suggests that some gentleman, with former political and social relations with the leaders of the Southern revolt, be allowed to hold a correspondence with them on the subject; the correspondence to be submitted to the President, and quotes the following language from the President's Inaugural, in support of his proposition: "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to the terms of intercourse are again upon you."

The President's reply is dated Dec. 12th, and after quoting the first paragraph of Wood's letter, says: "I strongly suspect your information will prove groundless. Understanding the hypothesis that the Southern States would send Representatives to the next Congress, to be substantially the same as that the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and submit to the National authority, within the limits of such States under the Federal Constitution, I say that, in such case, the war would cease; and that if, within a reasonable time, full general amnesty were necessary to such an end, it would not be withheld." The President does not think it would be proper now to communicate this, formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States, nor does he think it proper to suspend military operations to try negotiations; he would, nevertheless, "receive with great pleasure the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way obtain."

Wood replies, under date of the 17th, "regretting that the President declines what I had conceived to be an innocent effort to ascertain the foundation for the information in my possession, of the desire of the South to return to the Union." He does not, however, give the source of his information.

Gen. Grant, in a letter to the President, heartily endorses the Emancipation Proclamation, and the raising of colored troops, and earnestly expresses the opinion that with the latter, great results can be obtained.

The Vienna *Press*, of August 19th, says: We hear that communication has been received from English sources, according to which we must prepare ourselves for the approaching ratification of offensive and defensive alliances between St. Petersburg and Washington. This, eventually, (should this somewhat speculative information be confirmed,) would principally affect the bearings of the Mexican and Polish questions.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* believes that an American protest, in regard to Mexico, will be presented to the French Government in the course of a week. The King of the Belgians recommends the Arch Duke Maximilian to insist on certain conditions before accepting the crown of Mexico. These conditions are equivalent to a formal abdication. A family at Vienna has received that if the Arch Duke accepts the Mexican crown, he must renounce all political rights as a scion of the House of Austria.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—Gen. Schenck has issued an order suppressing the substitute business in this city and in his Department, it having been found that agencies for procuring substitutes to go out of the State, and Department interferes with the operations of the draft and recruiting.

New York, Sept. 8.—Sterling, moderate, 146½; gold closed quiet, 132½@132¾; Government securities, without change; Pacific Mail, 222.

Cincinnati, Sept. 9.—Crittenden's division of Rosecrans' army took possession of Chattanooga to-day. The enemy evacuated it yesterday, retreating to the South.

The Liverpool *Journal* professes to have reliable information that the Vanderbilt was sunk by the Alabama, August 13th, latitude 47 degrees, longitude 55 degrees.

Galway, Ireland, September 1.—The Richmond Government has made a pressing appeal to the Spanish Government, to obtain recognition of the Confederacy, offering to guarantee to Spain the possession of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Spanish Government declined the proposition.

Headquarters Department of the South, Sept. 7th.—*To Gen. Halleck:* I have the honor to report that Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg are ours. Last night our sappers crowned the crest of the counters of Wagner on its sea front, marking all its guns and an order was issued to carry the place by assault at nine o'clock this morning, that being the hour of low tide. About 10 o'clock last night the enemy commenced evacuating the island, and all but 75 of them made their escape from Cummings' Point in small boats. Captured dispatches show that the fort was commanded by Col Keitt, of South Carolina, and organized by 1,400 effected men, and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. Its bomb-proof shelter is capable of holding eighteen hundred men, and remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was ever subjected. We have captured nineteen pieces of artillery, and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely covered by my guns.

(Signed) G. A. Gilmore,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Frazer, the rebel General holding Cumberland Gap, has surrendered his whole force and that valuable position to Gen. Burnside. Fort Smith, Arkansas, is in Gen. Blunt's possession, and report says Little Rock has been evacuated.

Obituary.

Died, at the City Hospital, August 18th, Richard H. Priske, formerly of the District of Columbia, aged 40 years. In early years, Mr. F. was a faithful son, a genial companion and devoted husband; his personal standing at home was unsullied, and a host of warm friends had high anticipations of his future, but, like too many others, he faltered in the great struggle of life, and died unattended by many friends, who would gladly have ministered to his many wants. We remember his many virtues, but forget his follies. Y.

Advertisements.

At a meeting held in San Jose, September 6th, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the Zion A. M. E. Church, San Jose.

W. B. Smith, President, | Cornelius Warren,
Jas. Lodge, Secretary, | Henry Vandervel,
J. Maddon, Treasurer, | A. B. Smith, Pastor,
Lewis Barden, | W. B. Smith, Assistant.
Nathaniel Talley,
San Jose, Sept. 6, 1863. sep12

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
In aid of the third Baptist Church, to be held in the Church, Dupont St., between Filbert and Greenwich, on Friday evening, Sept. 25, 1863, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cts.
Mrs. Georgiana Leach, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Pique, the Euterpians, and a full chorus, have kindly volunteered to appear. The Concert to be under the direction of Mr. Gustave A. Scott. sep12 1t

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, White Filling, at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf R. B. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

NO CURE, — — NO PAY.
BROWN'S
Celebrated Lung Medicine,
CHEROOSES.
AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Soreness and Gout. Also, a specify remedy for the Piles.
For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

NOTICE.
White Oak Creek, Cariboo, British Columbia.
The undersigned would most respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the
RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,
with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet, failed to give complete satisfaction in his business. Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
English Ale and Porter, Spanish and French Wines, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

PARTNERSHIP.
Thomas W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson have formed a co-partnership for carrying on the business of *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING*, &c., at 439½ Market Street.
N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. aul5

FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.
N.B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to
WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., San Francisco.
All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, San Francisco.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. myl0-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) San Francisco.
Having leased this favorable place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.
N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGE HOUSE.
Broadway, Near Davis.
This well known Broadway House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of Sam'l. A. Smyth, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
The rush to this popular Eating Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, | Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, |

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,
Would respectfully inform her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. ap25

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.
Mrs. Nancy Woodland, Reservoir St., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

D. W. RUGGLES,
96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,
Has on hand every variety of New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

There is no book so cheap as a newspaper; none so interesting, because it consists of a variety measured out in suitable portions as to time and quality. Being new every week or day, it invites to a habit of reading, and affords an easy and agreeable mode of acquiring knowledge, so essential to the individual and the community. It causes many hours to pass away pleasantly and profitably, which would otherwise be spent in idleness and mischief.

From the Anglo-African.

List of Colored Sufferers by the late Mob.

Henry Gardner, No. 8 York st. Bull and Terrier dogs, furniture, jewelry, etc.,	$364 50
Henry E. Redden, 5 59 Thompson st.,	145 30
Sarah Wyncoop, 270 7th Avenue,	120 67
Charles Johnson,	119 40
Anna Maria Dickinson, 9 York st.,	234 50
Henry Beverly, 76 Rosevelt st.,	9,158 86
Wm. P. Powell, 2 Dover st.,	3,000 00
Albro Lyons, 20 Vandewater st.,	227 59
Jane C. Wilson, 105 Park st.,	91 00
Mary Wilson, 104 Park,	
Wm. Pozel, 105 Park st.,	
J. J. Zuille, 101 W. 18th st.,	
Mrs. Jane Eato, 113 W. 27th st.,	
Rev. Clinton Leonard, 113 W. 27th st.,	
J. H. Stanley, 27 Sullivan st.,	
Arnold Ricks, W. 30th st.,	
Second Bethel Church, W. 30th st.,	
Susan Baynard, 64 W. 28th st.,	$120 00
Rebecca S. Johnson, 101 W. 18th st.,	150 00
Hamel Ann Hazard, 63 Leonard st.,	125 00
Henry Hobson, Mechanics' Alley,	109 50
Catharine Tringle, 19 Mulberry st.,	350 00
James Jackson, 5 York st.,	175 00
Silus Blanchard, 8 McKendy's Alley,	175 00
Wm. Taylor, 20 Vandewater st.,	189 00
James Varick, 95 W. 31st st.,	122 50
James H. Kipher, 79 Leonard st.,	200 00
John Burt, 109 Thompson st.,	100 00
John Robinson, 112 W. 33d st.,	176 00
Preeza Thompson, 95 W. 32d st.,	250 00
Geo. H. Jenkins, 95 W. 32d st.,	200 00
Maria Burns, teacher, at Colored Orphan Asylum, for loss of personal property,	251 95
Abraham Stevens, 141 E. 28th st.,	400 00
Wm. Scott, 95 W. 32d st.,	459 00
J. Young, by riot at Whitehall st.,	101 00
Prince Thompson, 256 Washington st.,	175 00
J. Belchizer, 13th street, near Fourth avenue,	500 00
A. Duncan, 15 Laurens and 66 Grand street, for damage to building and loss of rents due by tenants driven out by the rioters,	625 00
Isaac Durling, W. 30th st.,	300 00
Wm. Green, 3 Catharine Lane,	370 00
Henry Lipscom, 120 W. 20th st.,	130 00
Henry Scott, 3 Mechanics' Alley,	160 00
John Battice, 20 Vandewater st.,	142 50
Susan Reed, 147 E. 28th st.,	250 00
Nelson Reed, 147 W. 28th st.,	900 00
A. Zabriskie, 609 Greenwich st.,	104 00
R. J. Simm, 147 E. 28th st.,	258 00
Julia Ann Doughty, 147 E. 28th st.,	100 00
Martha S. Stubbs, 93 W. 32d st.,	250 00
Sarah K. Hare, teacher in the Colored Orphan Asylum, loss of personal property,	471 45
C. A. Brown, 113 W. 27th st.,	339 25
Wm. Johnson, 54 Greene st.,	250 00
Kier Lawe, 35 Jackson st.,	125 00
Leonard Reilly, corner of Oak and Rosevelt sts.,	280 00
G. M. Johnson, 62 New Chambers st.,	800 00
Timothy Smith, corner of Elizabeth and Prince sts.,	100 00
Peter Liverpool, 101 W. 18th st.,	102 00
W. Deboise, 95 W. 32d st.,	150 00
Joshua Peterson, corner Oak and Rosevelt sts.,	100 00
Don Joseph T. F. Leavy, 343 W. 30th st.,	235 00
D. H. Scudder, 346 W. 26th st.,	100 00
Solomon Clift, 95 W. 32d st.,	258 00
Johnson & White: 11 Thompson st.,	250 00
John Alexander, 94 W. 28th st.,	325 00
Elizabeth Long, 94 W. 28th street,	100 00
Josephine Watson, 14 Mulberry st.,	100 00
Elizabeth Brown, 94 W. 33d st.,	100 00
W. Johns, 128 Leonard st.,	100 00
J. H. Armstrong, 72 Rosevelt st.,	205 00
Fred. Davis, 50 3d st.,	107 00
Margaret J. Mills, 2 Mechanics' Alley,	250 00
Lydia Vandebilt, 95 W. 33d st.,	200 00
Eliza Brine, 370 7th Avenue,	200 00
Julia Thompson, 95 W. 32d st.,	200 00
A. E. Addison, 94 W. 34th st.,	400 00
Elizabeth Cisco, 95 W. 32d st.,	250 00
Z. Tucket, 111 W. 27th st.,	500 00
Mary Shewmour, 35 Cannon st.,	100 00
Amelia Bagwell, 147 E. 28th st.,	100 00
John Brown, 74 Rosevelt st.,	600 00
D. K. Johnson, 104 W. 30th st.,	1,000 00
Elizabeth Meyers, 95 W. 32d st.,	324 00
Elizabeth Murphy, 95 W. 32d st.,	250 00
Temperance Clift, 95 W. 32d st.,	250 00
Sarah Roberts, West Broadway and York st.,	150 00
Clarrissa Jefferson, 9 York st.,	191 50
Ellen Lewis, 33d st.,	350 00
F. Miller, 2 Dover st.,	300 00
W. Chaney, 172 1st Avenue,	300 00
Henrietta Smith, 95 W. 32d st.,	209 00
Matilda Thomas, 41 Monroe st.,	250 00
Elizabeth Roberts, 49 Hamilton st.,	250 00
Mary Blackstone, 207 7th Avenue,	300 00
Ann E. Baldwin, 95 W. 32d st.,	513 00
Margaret Van Cleef, 147 E. 28th st.,	250 00
Emily Jiles, 9 York st.,	125 00
A. Strebbs, 95 W. 32d st.,	406 00
Mary Ann White, E. Houston st.,	30 00
Sarah Berry, 223 W. 36th st.,	15 00
Catharine Johnston, 223 W. 36th st.,	10 00
S. Drummond, 72 Canal st.,	34 00
Phœbe Varick, 95 W. 31st st.,	60 00
A. Scofield, Liberty st.,	20 00
James Nichols, Cedar st.,	6 00
Lucy Anderson, 6 York st.,	46 00
W. H. Peterson, 273 W. 28th st.,	27 75
S. Edwards, 74 Rosevelt st.,	37 00
W. Hulett, 110 W. 47th st.,	27 50
Henry Gardner, 109 Thompson st.,	50 00
J. W. Williams, 88 King st.,	50 00
John Roberson, 43 Leonard st.,	12 50
Gregory Alvis, 33 Thompson st.,	70 00
Lorenzo Johnson, W. 26th st.,	12 00
W. Johnson, 28 Clark st.,	80 00
G. W. Spriggs, 7th Avenue,	13 00
Nicholas Palmer, 53 Church st.,	45 00
J. P. Black, Grand st.,	18 25
Wm. Ellis, 609 Greenwich st.,	55 00
J. Sullivan 102 W. 33d st.,	18 00
Sarah Halstead, 31 Greene st.,	55 00
Alfred Nicholson, 223 W. 36th st.,	10 00
John White, 68 W. 12th st.,	10 00
Jacob Byard, 64 W. 28th st.,	20 00
Elijah White, 122 Greene st.,	32 00
Angeline Thompson, 42 Leonard st.,	30 00
Mary Hopkins, 44 Leonard st.,	39 00
W. Hazard, 58 Broome st.,	69 00
D. S. Davis, 53 Sullivan st.,	25 00
D. Van Cliefe, 93 W. 30th st.,	18 00
Lucy J. Byard, 129th street near 3rd Avenue,	20 00
Jacob Smith, 19 Mulberry st.,	41 00
C. Johnson, 150 Worth st.,	15 00
Albert Rodgers, 97 W. 33d st.,	82 86
W. Sandford, W. 53d st.,	75 00
Festus Burton, W. 53d st.,	58 00
Henry Jones,	17 00
John R. Curtis,	25 00
Ann Bailey, 37 Thompson st.,	25 00
A. Bloomfield, 24 Clark st.,	35 00
W. Downey, 19 Attorney st.,	10 00
W. Byrd, 122 W. 20th st.,	15 00
S. Van Horn, 23 W. 53 st.,	31 00
Jacob Franklin, 156 Suffolk st.,	36 00
Charles Waters, 41 Monroe st.,	83 20
Sarah Day, 6 York st.,	23 00
H. McKay, 26 Christopher st.,	8 00
Wm. H. Watson, 112 W. 33d st.,	50 00
S. Bailey,	30 00
L. M. Robertson, 43 Leonard st.,	60 00
Henry Howard, 77 Laurens st.,	9 85
Mary A. Brown, 8 Broad st.,	52 00
Mary Smith, 149 Madison Avenue,	40 00
J. Wright, 25 West Broadway,	10 00
Rebecca Hazzard, 149 Madison Avenue,	70 00
D. Johnson, 35 Cannon st.,	50 00
Richard Redding, 62 Leonard st.,	30 00
Abraham Hartwell, 38 W. 30th st.,	90 00
Thomas Adams, 3 Clark st.,	10 00
Joseph Lyons, 91 Varick st.,	30 00
A. White, E. Houston st.,	40 00
T. H. Jenkins, 102 W. 28th st.,	50 00
J. Everett, 43 Sullivan st.,	10 00
J. H. Nelson, 67 Mercer st.,	60 00
L. White, — Sullivan st.,	40 00
John Matthews, 40 Rosevelt st.,	40 00
M. Carpenter, 12 Jersey st.,	10 00
Samuel Bond, 35 Pitt st.,	80 00
J. Porter, 249 Mott st.,	10 00
Mary Peer, 53 Sullivan st.,	65 00
Perry Hopkins, 112 W. 33d st.,	7 75
F. Harvey, 23 Leonard st.,	10 00
A. Roberts, 87 W. 13th st.,	50 00
C. Ewerton, 36 Leonard st.,	10 00
Eliza Williams, 57 Thompson st.,	10 00
Mary E. Alexander, 97 W. 28th st.,	40 00
Hester Redding, 13 St. John's Lane,	40 00
M. Milby, 25 Laurens st.,	25 00
Margaret Davison, 134 W. 29th st.,	5 00
Sarah Vincent, 113 W. 27th st.,	40 00
Edward Smith, 97 W. Broadway,	20 00
W. Giles, 223 Second st.,	90 00
Fannie Ellis, 3 Crosby st.,	5 00
M. A Waters, 13 York st.,	20 00
Eliza Friabe, 13 York st.,	15 00
Agnes Miller, 873 Canal st.,	14 00
Francis Osborn, 181 Varick st.,	45 00
Anna Thomas, 33 Tenth st.,	65 00
Maria Baynard, 132 W. 29th st.,	20 00
Jane Best, 222 W. 15th st.,	20 00
Della Williams, 4 York st.,	15 00
M. A. White, 13 St. John's Lane,	25 00
Jane White, 87 Sullivan st.,	20 00
Ann Smith, 129 W. 17th st.,	50 00
T. Day, 1 York street,	50 00
Ann Smith 13 St. John's Lane,	37 00
J. H. Smith,	23 00
E. Griffin, 209 West 15th st.,	35 00
Susan Garnet, 3 Hester st.,	25 00
Emily Augustus, 95 W. 32d st.,	95 00
E. Washington, 94 W. 32d st.,	80 00
S. Jackson, 67 7th Avenue,	30 00
S. L. Jackson, 7 York street,	70 00
R. F. Smith, 95 W. 32d st.,	29 00
Margaret John, 102 W. 26th st.,	80 00
J. Baker, Williamsburg,	35 00
G. Jammieson, 243 W. 13th street,	9 00
Emma Brown, 247 Mulberry st.,	20 00
Joseph Pine, W. 39th street,	20 00
William Myers, 126 Laurens st.,	10 00
James Williams, Fourth st.,	80 00
Israel Bolles, 306 South 6th street,	7 00
James Vincent,	25 00
Georgianna Blue, 10 Lispenard st.,	83 50
C. L. Plet, 87 Frankfort st.,	58 40
J. Wright, E. 119th st.,	59 00
William Depeau, 13 York st.,	50 00
Mary Robbins, 65 Houston st.,	50 00
Margaret Penn, 6 York street,	50 00
S. M. Tonnor, 95 W. 32d st.,	20 00
Benj. Benson, E. 66th st.,	15 00
M. E. Jackson,	25 00
Julia Smith, 58 Leonard street,	40 00
E. Miller, 7 York street,	15 00
P. G. Harris, Blackwell's Island,	85 00
Sarah J. Ricks, 40 Baxter st.,	20 00
J. Wright, Watt and Canal sts.,	30 00
Wm. Jackson, 901 Broadway,	30 00
Ann Jones, 44 Leonard st.,	25 00
J. Winterbottom, 196 Spring st.,	75 00
Harriet L. Sandford, 42 Leonard st.,	40 00
Mary Ann Jackson, 16 Grand street,	10 00
Anne E. Whiley, 79 Thompson street,	76 00

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.

Funeral of a Colored Officer.

New Orleans, July 30th, 1863.

The most extraordinary local event, that has ever been seen within our borders, and, I think, one of the most extraordinary exhibitions brought fourth by this rebellion, was the funeral of Captain Andre Cailloux, Company E. First Louisianna National Guards. Here, in this Southern emporium, was performed a funeral ceremony that for numbers and impressiveness never had its superior in this city; and it was originated and carried through, in honor of a gallant soldier of the despised race.

Captain Cailloux was a fine-looking mulatto, and, in his military dress, had an imposing appearance. I remember seeing him at Gen. Banks' headquarters, in company with at least fifteen of our prominent military officers, and he was a marked personage among them all. In the celebrated assault and repulse on Port Hudson, by Gen. Banks. Capt Cailloux fell at the head of his company, on the 17th of May last, while gallantly leading it on to the enemy's works. His body, along with others of the national regiments, after the battle lay within deadly reach of the rebel sharpshooters, and all attempts to recover the body, was met with a shower of minie bullets.

Thus guarded by the enemy, or I might say thus honored by their attention, the body lay exposed until the surrender of the place, the 8th of July, when it was received and brought to this city, to receive the astonishing ovation connected with the last rites of humanity.

The arrival of the body developed to the white population here, that the colored population had powerful organizations in the form of civic societies, as the "Friends of the Order," of which Capt. Cailloux was a prominent member, received the body, and had the coffin containing it, draped with the American flag, exposed in the state in the commodious hall.

The Corpse.—The body, as before mentioned, lay in state in the hall of the "Friends of the Order," on a raised platform in the centre of the room. The coffin was draped in the American flag, on which was placed his sword and belt and uniform coat and cap. Around the coffin flowers were strewn in the greatest profusion, and candles were kept continually burning. All the rites of the Catholic Church were strictly complied with. The guard paced silently to and fro, and altogether it presented as solemn a scene as was ever witnessed.

The Ceremonies.—In due time the band of the 42d Massachusetts Regiment, made their appearances and discoursed the customary solemn airs. The officiating priest, Father Le Maistre, of the Church of St. Rose of Lima—who, we are glad to see, has not paid the least attention to the excommunication and denunciations issued against him by the Archbishop of this diocese—then performed the Catholic service for the dead. After the regular services he ascended to the President's chair, and delivered a glowing and eloquent eulogy on the virtues of the deceased. He called upon all present to offer themselves, like Cailloux had done, martyrs to the cause of

justice, freedom and good government. It was a death the proudest might envy.

THE PROCESSION.—Immense crowds of colored people had by this time gathered around the building, and the streets leading thereto were rendered almost impassable. Two companies of the Sixth Louisianna (colored) regiment, from their camp on the Company canal, were there to act as an escort, and Esplanade street, for more than a mile, was lined with colored societies, both male and female, in open order, waiting for the hearse to pass through.

After a short pause, a sudden silence fell upon the crowd, the band commenced playing a dirge, and the body was brought from the hall on the shoulders of eight colored soldiers, escorted by six members of the society and six colored Captains, who acted as pall-bearers. The corpse was conveyed to the hearse, through a crowd composed of both white and black people, and in silence profound as death itself. Not a sound was heard save the mournful music of the band, and not a head in all the vast multitude but was uncovered.

The procession then moved off in the following order :—The hearse containing the body, with Capt. J. W. Ringgold, W. B. Barrett, S. J. Wilkinson, Eugene Maillieur, J. A. Glea and A. St. Leger, (all of whom we believe, belong to the Second Louisianna Native Guard,) and six members of the "Friends of the Order" as pall-bearers, about a hundred convalesant sick and wounded colored soldiers, the two companies of the 6th regiment, a large number of colored officers of all Native Guard regiments, the carriages containing Captain Cailloux's family, and a number of private individuals and the following named societies :

Friends of Order.
Society of Economy and Mutual Assistance.
United Brethren.
Arts and Mechanics' Association.
Free Friends.
Good Shepherd Conclave, No. 2.
Artisans' Brotherhood.
Good Shepherd Conclave, No. 1
Union Sons' Relief.
Perserverance Society.
Ladies of Bon Secours.
[La Fleur de Marie.
St. Rose of Lima.
The Children of Mary Society.
St. Angela Society.
The Immaculate Conception Society.
The Sacred Union Society.
The Children of Jesus.
St. Veronica Society.
St. Alphonsus Society.
St. Joachim Society.
Star of the Cross.
St. Theresa Society.
St. Eulalie Society.
St. Magdalen Society.
God Protects Us Society.
United Sisterhood.
Angel Gabriel Society.
St. Louis Roi Society.
St. Benoit Society.
Benevolence Society.
Well Beloved Sisters Society.
St. Peter Society.
St. Michael Archangel Society.
St. Louis de Gorzague Society.
St. Ann Society.
The Children of Moses.

After moving through the principal down town streets, the body was taken to the Bienville Street Cemetery, and there interred with military honors due his rank.

Capt. Cailloux was a native of this city, age 45 years, and was one of the first to raise a company under the call of General Butler for colored volunteers. In conclusion we cannot do better than quote from the *Union* of this city. It says :

"By his gallant bearing, his gentlemanly deportment, his amiable disposition, and his capacities as a soldier—having received a very good education—he became the idol of his men, and won the respect and confidence of his superior officers. He was a true type of the Louisianian. In this city where he passed his life, he was loved and respected by all who knew him.

In Capt. Cailloux, the cause of the Union and freedom, has lost a valuable friend. Capt. Cailloux, defending the integrity of the sacred cause of liberty, vindicated his race from the opprobrium with which it was charged. He leaves a wife and several children, who will have the consolation that he died the death of the patriot and the righteous.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1863.

The Black Laws of South Carolina.

The *Bulletin* of Thursday contained the following rebel correspondence, originally published in the Charleston *Mercury* :

HEADQUARTERS, CHARLESTON, Aug. 12, 1863.
Col. R. B. Rhett, Jr., Editor of the Mercury :—In the *Mercury* of this date you appear to have written under a misapprehension of the facts connected with the present status of the negroes captured in arms on Morris and James Island, which permit me to state as follows ;

The proclamation of the President, dated Dec. 24, 1862, directed that all negro slaves captured in arms should be delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the law of said States.

"An informal application was made by the State authorities for the negroes captured in this vicinity ; but as none of them, it appeared, had been slaves of citizens of South Carolina, they were not turned over to the civil authority, for at the moment there was no official information at these headquarters of the Act of Congress by which all negroes or mulattoes who shall be engaged in war or be taken in arms against the Confederate States, or give aid or comfort to the enemies of the Confederate States," were directed to be turned over to the authorities of the "State or States in which they shall be captured, to be dealt with according to the present or future laws of such State or States."

On the 21st of July, however, the commanding General telegraphed to the Secretary of War for instructions as to the disposition to be made of the negroes captured on Morris and James Islands, and on the 22d received a reply that they must be turned over to the State authorities, by virtue of the joint resolution of Congress in question. Accordingly, on the 29th of July, as soon as a copy of the resolution or Act was received, his Excellency, Gov. Bonham, was informed that the negroes captured were held subject to his orders, to be dealt with according to the laws of South Carolina.

On the same day (July 29th) Gov. Bonham requested that they should be retained in military custody until he could make arrangements to dispose of them, and in that custody they still remain, awaiting the orders of the State authorities.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS JORDON, Chief of Staff.

No Government, Kingdom, Empire or State ever enacted such atrocious laws against freemen, who were members of a nation, as this decree promulgated in South Carolina from the head of the Slaveholders' Confederacy, through his obsequious coadjutors and fellow-conspirators, Beauregard, Bonham, and others, against free colored Americans. The Slave Code of South Carolina has, for years, been vehicled by the Charleston *Mercury*, in its advertising columns. Charles Dickens made up his book of American Notes largely from its Slave code and slave-catching advertisements. In fact, the advertising columns of the *Mercury* have always been a shameful reproach to the American people. If those men of the 54th Massachusetts regiment who have been captured as prisoners of war, according to the rebel correspondence, and are "awaiting the orders of the *State authorities*," and if not treated in accordance with modern warfare, their barbarities will certainly be met with retaliation by President Lincoln. We are sanguine, however, that their *State authorities* will not be long in existence, and that Dahlgren and Gilmore will soon be enabled to enforce laws more wholesome and humane over all the inhabitants of South Carolina.

FESTIVAL BY THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—On Thursday last, the "Young Men's Union Beneficial Society," gave an entertainment at Scott Street Hall. It was one of the best which has been given this season. The hall was tastefully decorated with all the emblems, flags and mottoes of "Liberty," used at Platt's Music Hall, on the 16th of January last, in honor of the Emancipation Proclammation. On entering the Hall, the Society in their organized capacity, made a very creditable appearance. The company assembled was fine, and the supper superb. Mr. Sanderson delivered an appropriate address, after which he introduced Rev. T. M. D. Ward, who also made eloquent and appropriate remarks. Both gentlemen gave cheering encouragement to the young men, for the success of their association, after which Mr. Sanderson, the President of the Society, thanked the ladies, who had assisted in the arrangements. We may add that the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society is in a most flourishing condition. Mr. Sanderson, in the course of his remarks, stated that "during the short time that the Society had been established, it numbered upwards of sixty members, with over 500 dollars in fund."

MINING STOCK.—Mr. Charles H. Fisher of this city, having a quantity of mining stock on hand, sent to our office, on Tuesday last, a certificate for five shares in the "Quaker City and Little Giant Consolidated Copper, Gold and Silver Mining Co." The following is his polite note :

MR. EDITOR :—Please accept the enclosed certificate, in aid of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper. Yours, Respectfully,
CHARLES H. FISHER.

Mr. Fisher has our thanks, and our readers may be gratified to know that the APPEAL now owns 5 shares in the Quaker City Mining Co. We can only hope that the Quaker City Co. will be successful, in its mining and financial operations.

Rev. Edward Tappen will preach in the District School-room in San Jose, on next Sabbath, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The people of the town and vicinity are requested to rally to the Standard of Christ.

MR. J. H. DICKSON.—We direct special attention to the correspondence of Mr. Dickson, of Camp Babbit, who is en route to the East. Although, from circumstances Mr. Dickson has been holding an inferior position with the cavalry of this State, his letter to the colored young men of Staten Island glows with burning patriotism and unswerving loyalty to the Government, and also exhibits a considerable amount of ability.

TO OUR LADY CORRESPONDENTS.—Communication from Miss "M. M. P." of Cold Spring, has been received, and the prose deferred until next week ; the rest declined. "Violet," of Victoria, and "A. E. V." of Sacramento, received too late for publication this week, but will appear in our next.

CONCERT.—The concert in aid of the Third Baptist Church, will be given in the Congregational (Dr. Lacy's) Church, corner of California and Dupont sts., on Thursday evening, 24th inst. Several distinguished artists are on the programme, as will be seen in our advertising columns.

TO AGENTS.—Those of our Agents who have not made their returns regularly, we hope will see the necessity of remitting more promptly, as it is the cash only that can keep our paper up. We also hope those of our subscribers who have been dellnquent, will pay the Agents promptly.

EXHILERATING GAS EXHIBITION AND LECTURE.—Dr. E. R. Johnson intends to give the Lecture and Exhibition proposed by the meeting, which was held in Zion Church last month, on Monday evening, Sept. 28th, in Scott Street Hall.

FRUIT FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Accumulating and Benevolent Society intend giving a Fruit Festival on Wednesday evening next.

REQUEST.—Those of our Agents having over copies of numbers 74 and 75, will do us a favor by sending them to our office.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

L. P. Fisher, per C. Morris, New York; Young Men's Beneficial Society, San Francisco; I. N. Hong, Sec'y California State Agricultural Society; Wm. B. Smith, San Jose; Wm. A. Smith, San Jose, 2; Chas. H. Fuler, San Francisco; Isaac Morton, Genoa, N. T.; Miss M. M. Pollack, Cold Springs; Thos. H. McCullough, City; Wm. Holmes Oroville; L. A. Monroe, Mariposa; ——— Marysville; P. A. Bell, Victoria, V. I.; C. Jackson, Auburn.

In the capture of Chattanooga we took two steamboats, thirty pontoon boats, very few stores, and no artillery or prisoners. The works were very strong.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The "Black Man" and its Author.

MR. EDITOR—In the *Anglo-African* of Aug 8th, and republished in the APPEAL of Sept. 12th, appeared a lengthy article from Mr. Wm. Wells Brown. In this *expose* Mr. Brown does not specially direct attention to his book and its manifest errors, but works himself into a terrible passion with its critics, and is pleased to single me out as most deserving his wrath. Mr. Brown has certainly given me an importance that I never coveted, and from which I claim no merit.

On the 20th April last, I did publish a little criticism on Mr. B.'s book—"*The Black Man*," &c., and I believe now, as then, that a fair perusal of its contents will show a very narrow, illiberal view of the colored people of the world at large, and more particularly of those of the United States.

Our great surprise was that Mr. B. should pass over the strictures of "G. L. R." of Philadelphia, and barely notice the criticism of the veteran scribe "Cosmopolite;" coolly and calmly lay his base, charge his heaviest guns with "Greek fire," and open upon an impotent foe, who simply dared to differ with him. According to Mr. B.'s own declaration, he has been "mining a mountain to dislodge a mouse !"

Insignificant "bunglers" as we are, we claim the right, which we concede to Mr. B., "or any other man," to express our opinion in relation to any matter submitted to the public, always observing those laws which should govern men in their intercourse with each other. If, therefore, Mr. B. expects to put his book before our people and deny them the right to examine and pass upon its merits, he is vastly mistaken, and especially so as regards the people of this coast.

Having thus premised, we shall avoid some of the polite terms which Mr. B. is pleased to use ; such as "miserable bunglers," "fools," &c., &c., and shall proceed at once to rebut some of his allegations, and, for candor's sake, admit some others.

1st, then, Mr. B. denies the very purpose, as indicated by the title of the book—"*The Blackman*," &c.—and claims now that it is a mere sketch "of some of our most distinguished men," and declares he never intended his book as anything but a mere collection of meagre sketches of colored men. If this had been the original design of Mr. B., why does he adopt the broad and comprehensive term "*The Black Man* ?" Did he not mean to include the whole people, from the indistinguishable octoroon to the ebon Afric ? If not, then we infer his conceptions of our people are still more contracted than we asserted in our criticism. The title of the book is sufficiently broad and comprehensive—"*The Black Man, his Antecedents, Genius and Achievements.*" We very much doubt whether Mr. B. has made a legitimate application of the term, for we are admitted to be of irregular types, from the indistinguishable octoroon to the ebon African; but "literary bunglers" have no right to question the premises assumed by distinguished authors, and hence we proceed to our task, and offer ourself again the willing subject of the gentleman's wrath.

Mr. B. charges that we desired to find fault, and thinks, like most tyrants, that the colored people must receive his assumptions, and to even think for themselves is beyond his most liberal concessions. For one, at least, we beg to enter our protest And again, he "does not expect his book to be recognized by the colored people, but that the whites will recognize the characters represented."

And then he charges that we do not sustain our own people—"Divines, physicians, lawyers," &c., &c. And if I was disposed to offer any plea in mitigation of this gross offence, I should select just such an imposition as Mr. B.'s book. Our leaders have too soon lost sight of us, and, like Mr. B., desire to be "recognized by the whites ;" they failed to identify themselves with our sufferings. But, Mr. B., we will pursue this subject no further, for, just here, your charge of "literary bungler" stares us full in the face, and we are constrained to plead guilty, Oh ! most learned and classic orator !

"Have your Californians ever built a ship, or published a book ?"

In the PACIFIC APPEAL of 22d August you will find an account of the building, launching, &c., of a schooner by Dawson Thomas, *a colored man* ; and I refer you to a poem, delivered August 1, 1862, by James Madison Bell, as being a "book," though only of twelve pages, which will not only entitle its author to a place among "a collection of colored men," but would honor the pages of any great work whose author would adhere to the eternal principle of truth—*Liberty for all !* But he is prophet as well as poet—

"Then will the Northern loyal Blacks,
Who anxious are to join the fray,
Soon buckle on their haversacks,
And shoulder arms and hie away !"

Thus spake the poet-prophet ; has the prophecy been verified ? Mr. B. thinks that we have many patrons of the N. Y. *Herald* in California among our people. In this he is grossly mistaken. We venture the assertion, that there are not 10 subscribers in the whole State to that miserable sheet, and if that number could be found, they are doubtless those who take it for the especial benefit of their "Copperhead" customers. We are loyal to the core.

Then of the "genius" of invention, we have as yet but one case in point. Mr. Shadrack Howard is the inventor and patentee of an apparatus for the sewing of heavy canvass, hose, &c., &c. J. P. Dyc has received repeated diplomas for "the best manufactured soap," from several State Fairs. Mr. Campbell, of Yolo co., has also received premiums "for improved stock, mules, sheep, &c., &c. But enough for the present.

Mr. B. thinks that we do not appreciate and patronize our own doctors, lawyers divines, &c.

Do not the people appreciate and patronize Dr. J. McC. Smith ? Give us more such men ! Have Dr. Payne, Crumell, Garnet and others no admirers ? Have they no been, and are they not now idolized by their people ? But Mr. B. avers that his book was intended for the "whites," because, I suppose, like one of his "men of straw," he soars so far beyond the comprehension of his people.

In regard to the apparent indifference which Mr. B. thinks exists among our people relative to "*Fred. Douglass's Paper*," the "*Anglo-African*," &c., we have only to say, that neither have an agency in this State ; if so, it is unknown. But has Mr. B. honored us with his "book ?" I could, and would, if I had them, sell him 50 or 100 copies to-morrow. And now what have we done politically ?

In '52 a few friends, unorganized, started for the repeal of the "Black Code." They were met with scoffs and rebuffs ; but in '55 we were united for the work, and never faltered, until our efforts were gloriously crowned with success in '63. And here we beg *emphatically* to deny any *one man* the honor of having "done more for the enfranchisement of his race than any other person from the Atlantic States," but claim the honor for the intelligence, perseverance and liberality of many.

Although Mr. B. has seen fit to pass the "educated" G. L. R., and regard the sage "Cosmopolite," his friend," as in error, he belches forth his whole invective upon *this* unfortunate "literary blunderer."

We have not had Mr. B.'s privileges, nor have we peeped into a schol-room since we were six years old, and while we may not have had our "Thirty Years in the Senate," we have had them in the kitchen, parlor, gally and cabin, and, therefore, claim no literary honors.

Mr. B. thinks "one fool may condemn a book, but a dozen cannot write one." To this we demur, and ask no better proof to refute this charge than Mr. B. and his "book !"

Fred. Douglass was addressing a very large assemblage in Ireland, on one occasion, and, in the course of his remarks, observed that he was but "half a negro," his father being a white man. Upon which an uncontaminated son of Erin sprang to his feet, with countenance aglow, and exclaimed, "Och, St. Patrick ! If half a nagur can talk so, what must a whole nagur do ?" If, then, Mr. B. succeeded in his book, what could "*a dozen*" do ?

We had intended, in the outset, to be rather brief, but seeing how easily Mr. B. stripped us of our "*nom de plume*," we supposed that he was urged and aided in the effort to stop us from reading and giving a fair expression to our opinion.

We want an educated miniatry, educated physicians, educated mechanics, and leaders, educated or not, to properly lead, and not to mislead us. We have proved our valor, let us demonstrate our "genius." And rest assured that, whatever may have been our "antecedents," our "achievements" will be such as to provoke the God of Liberty to re-issue the "Proclamation"—"The Earth is free !"

Very respectfully, WM. H. YATES.

The following letter was written by a colored man, Wm. H. Dickson, of Camp Babbit, who has been acting in the capacity of servant to Lieut. Col. Jones, of Company I, 2d Cavalry, Cal. Volunteers. Mr. Dickson wrote home to the colored young men of Staten Island, as follows, to which we append an answer :

CAMP BABBIT, Visalia, Tulare Co.,
February, 28th, 1863.

Friends of Color on Staten Island.—By the request of my aged parent, I send you this appeal, hoping it will meet with your approbation. Should there be any errors in it, you will excuse your humble servant.

The day and the hour has arrived for you to prove yourselves men. Long have some of you prayed that you might be permitted to bear arms in the defence of your freedom was, respond to the call of the President, and are you, the enlightened people of color in the North, going to let the so-called slaves of the South excel you on the battle-field ! I think not. I hope you will be able to say, in days to come, that 'I was there ; it was I that bore aloft that starry flag ; it was I who nailed it to the staff, amid the shouts of 'liberty or death.' I was there when the rebel hosts strove to annihilate the colored troops of the Union, but God and liberty being on our side, we came out victorious, and made the proud slaveholder of the South acknowledge that I was one of the most blessed of all God's creatures, a man." You the people of the North, should need no second bidding. Some of you have never known what slavery was; you have been nurtured beneath the folds of that glorious old flag, the stars and stripes. You lived beneath the protection of the goverment; one which has always, in a measure, protected you, but now gives you everything, your citizenship, acknowledges you as a soldier and defender of the government, and not as goods chattel. What young man, then, amongst you, my old comrades, are there that will not come forward and enroll themselves ? Do not let Staten Island be in the background. You have amongst you good material for a cavalry company; now is the time for you to avail yourselves of the formation of such a company ; all you have to do is to go to work in earnest. Have no more boys' play, for there is big work to do ; the time for playing and fooling is over. The smile of youth fades away to the rigid glance of age. Looking straight to the front, they are seeking to tear to atoms the best government that ever existed. They have dared to fire upon that emblem of freedom that floated over the head of the father of his country, and they swear to tear it from its place, and place in its stead the cursed flag of the South, and that treason shall reign over the land, and that they will traffic in the blood of slavery, as in days gone by; and, in short, proclaim that the Confederacy of the South is the ruling power. Arise, then, my comrades of the Village Guards; you have done good service on two occasions ; arise, form yourselves into a cavalry company, and go forth to war. Swear to maintain the good old flag, and the god of battles will watch over you and protect you. Always keep your eyes to the front, and recollect there is no such thing as surrender in cavalry; cut your way out. You, my friends, that are to old too participate in this, our struggle for liberty, give us your prayers whilst we are in the field contending for the right ; keep our wives and children in good cheer. Tell our children that we died to save them from slavery ; that we died, rather than let treason flourish. Never mind, boys, the jeers and taunts that will be heaped upon you ; it will all soon pass away. In your daily walks of life, prove yourself men and good soldiers, obeying all commands of your superior officers; and remember, that strict discipline is the secret of all good soldiers, and the croakers of negro equality will soon respect you; all prejudices against you will cease, and you will be shoulder to shoulder with them. As I helped to form you into a military company at home, I will write you some rules to go by, that your companies may stand. 1st. Get 105 men, then elect your officers by that time you will be sworn in, and mustered; you will then draw your arms and horses ; you will be under the control of a commissioned officer, to whom you must pay that respect due to all officers of his rank. 2d. You will have to learn the drill of the trooper, dismounted ; after you have learned it properly, you will have to go through the other drills in rotation. 3d. After you are perfect in the drills and are called good cavalry men, and are called upon to charge the enemy, nerve your arms and strike deep into the hearts of them; and may the Staten Island cavalry, long be heard of as a dreaded foe to all of Jeff Davis's followers. I will now lay down my pen and leave you to choose your own way. Your old friend,

JOHN H. DICKSON, JR.

RICHMOND BARRACKS, Staten Island,
May 2nd, 1863.

DEAR BROTHER :—By this you will learn that the long-wished for object of your heart is at length obtained. I received your appeal to the colored boys on the 2d of February. Since I have not been inactive. We called a meeting at the Pavilion, and it was well attended. I read your appeal, and it was received with one burst of applause ; 37 men came forward that evening and signed their names. Mr. Leary, President of the Nassau Bank, offered $2000 towards fitting us out; other individuals come forward and gave freely. From them I next went to Brighton, and recruited 28 men ; not satisfied here I proceeded to Perth Amboy, and at that place filled up the company. We held a meeting and elected the following officers : Captain John H. Dickson, jr., 1st Lieut. Charles C. Dickson, 2d Lieut. Robert A. Dickson. Sergants, C. Barnes, G. Wormsly, J. Horton, C. Henry, S. Holmes, F. Tate and William Nelson. Corporals, C. Rice, R. Doolittle, Frank Knowls, W. Francis, J. Stebens and A. Meek. We are at present under the command of Captain William Blake, of West Point ; the men are well up in the drills as to marching. It would do you good to see them ; all seem to be trying to make this one of the crack companies of the state. It is in fact the first colored cavalry company that has been raised, and all from that little missive you sent across the ocean to us. Little did I think when I started I should be successful, but I remembered your words in your letter, "don't give up the ship, for if she is sinking she must raise again." So I pushed forward, and to-day have before me 105 as good and true men as ever lifted an arm in the defence of our once happy country. I hope, John, you will settle up your affairs as soon as possible, and come home and place yourself in our front. You have justly merited it, and it will be open for you; but for you we would never have had a Cavalry company. We are not going to stop here, but are going to raise a regiment, if possible. The 54th Massachusetts regiment is almost full. Old Philadelphia is following suit, and, in short, things are going on all right. The Lodge is growing in numbers daily, but we have not time to attend to Masonic duties, at present, in this our country's peril. From your brother,

CHARLES C. DICKSON,
1st Lieut. Co. A, 1st Colored Company Cavalry, Staten Island Volunteers.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I left Camp Babbit, Visalia, on last Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, in the stage of Mr. Toms of that place, a gentleman in every sense of the word ; and I would advise all of our people traveling that way, wanting anything in his line, to give him a call. Also, many thanks to his gentlemanly driver, Mr. Rury. The trip was a pretty rough one, as far as Gilroy ; at that place I met with Mr. Massey and his lady, who entertained me with the first good meal that I got this side of King's river. From Gilroy we took the stage to San Jose, where, by the kind recommendation of Mr. Massey, I met Mr. White, also Misses Smith and Judah. I put up at the Mansion House, kept by a gentleman named Downs, whom I desire to be remembered amongst our people, also. The stage being crowded on Sunday, it did not come to the hotel, as Mr. Down said it would, hence I was left. I made myself contented, however, and was invited to dinner by Mr. White. All I can say is that I was received very cordially at his house by his kind lady, and spent one of the most happy afternoons, that reminded me of the old times beneath my own mother's roof.

Long may Mr. and Mrs. White live, and may these days glide along as pleasantly as did last Sabbath. In the evening I attended Church. I have forgotten the gentleman's name that spoke, but the discourse was ably and well delivered. Next morning I took stage and arrived in this city at 3 o'clock. It was rather hard for me to leave the 2d Cavalry, as I had become very much attached to all the command. But, then, when I thought of my appointment in my brother's company at home, I was willing to sacrifice everything to get to the East, and here I am ; waiting for the steamer of 23d. Long may the officers and soldiers of Camp Babbit live, and may they soon have a chance to try their hand on some of the secesh of this state, or any other state. The command, with a few exceptions, is composed of some of the best riders in the state, and all have got their hearts in the right place. May Lieut. Col. Jones, Captain Doughty and Noble, and Lieut's. Livergood, Napier and Daily, live to wear the stars and stripes on their hats. They are men that are men, and it is a piety that they are not in more active service. All seemed glad of my appointment, and wished me a safe journey to the East. Adieu. JOHN H. DICKSON, JR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Fair, &c.

MARYSVILLE, Sept. 14th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—In my last I promised to give you an account of the proceedings of the Fourth Northern District Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanics' Fair, which began on the evening of the 28th. The scene at the Pavilion was a brilliant one : although the vast chambers were not crowded, nevertheless there was a good attendance. The walls and stands were gaily decorated with the stars and stripes, with numerous paintings and engravings, and the parti-colored handiwork of woman. A fountain leaped in the centre, amid lilies and roses ; the ceiling was festooned with long wreaths and evergreens, interwoven with flags. The officers stood on the right of the fountain. The walls were draped with a gorgeous display of red, white and blue, and the bright and mingled colors, heightened by the presence of a great many ladies, clad in the gay hues of summer, all lit up by a blaze of gas. The Marysville Brass Band gave a patriotic tone to the occasion, by playing the "Union Right or Wrong." After a promenade, the President stilled the band and the audience, and the Rev. John H. Booth opened the exercises with prayer. There were not many things on exhibition at the Pavilion. They consisted mostly of minerals and fruits. There were exhibited 72 varieties of grapes, 57 varieties of apples, 31 of pears, 13 of plums, 4 of nectarines, 29 of peaches, 5 of almonds, besides quinces, figs, English walnuts, &c. Talbott & Barnett, of Marysville, had a handsome cabinet of copper ore specimens, from the lodes in Butte, Plumas, Nevada and Placer counties. The ore was mostly sulphurets in quartz and tale, and taken out of depths ranging from ten to seventy-five feet. Among the lodes named are the Last Chance, Well Lead, Jenning, Wyandotte, Live Oak, Emerald Vale, Prairie, Manitau, Yuba, Green Rock, Green Lead, Red Ledge, and Lincoln. The best copper ore that I have seen was not exhibited at the Pavilion ; it was from the lode of Messers, Henderson, Vosburg, Gassaway & Johnson, situated about 17 miles from Marysville, and known as the Black Hawk Ledge. They are sinking a shaft down through the lode. They are down now about 35 feet, and have got rock that assays 60 per cent in copper, 7 per cent in silver, and 2 per cent in gold. They intend to go down one hundred feet, at which distance they calculate to strike pure copper. There were also fine speci-

mens of quartz-bearing gold on exhibition.

Of sixteen persons drafted in Quakertown, Bucks county, Pa., fifteen were exempt on the ground of alienage and physical disability; but one man stood the test, and he was a negro who disdained all exemption on account of disability, and informed the surgeon that he was ready for duty as a soldier, in obedience to the law of the country. A purse was made up for him on the spot, and the negro struts about and feels as proud as Cæsar in his new uniform, feeling a pride in himself that he is the only man from that loyal town to enlist in defence of the homes of his white brethren.

The entries of stock at the cattle-ground were slow, nevertheless there was some fine blooded horses, cattle and sheep. The Fair, on the whole, was a success, the officers being able to pay all the premiums and have cash left in the treasury of the society. Marysville looks dull since the Fair. News is scarce. We expect the enrollment for this district to commence about ten days from date, and I see that they make no distinction between black and white, to which I have no objection, for I think, when a man is born and reared under the flag of my country, that he should help to support that country, and risk his life to sustain the Government of said country, or leave it. The negroes are willing to help support the Government of the United States, and lay down their lives to perpetuate the same; but is it humane to receive them as volunteers or to draft them, and at the same time deprive them of their suffrage, simply because their skin is of a darker cast. The Attorney-General, in an elaborate document, gave it as his opinion that the black man is a citizen of the United States. Secretary Stanton and others of the Administration hold the same opinion. Then I would ask is it right, to hold a man as a citizen of the United States and deprive him of the benefits guaranteed to him by the Constitution of said States?

C. YELLIN.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 15, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—In your last number of September 12, I see the A. M. E. Church Conference held its session up to Thursday last, and the appointments made for different places, and also, one for San Jose, brother Tappen; and I have learned that a report is in circulation in San Francisco, that the A. M. E. Church had organized a society in this place before the Zion A. M. E. Church. This is not the fact, and for the benefit of all whom it may concern, I will say, that no such church of color ever was formed in San Jose since I have been a resident of this place, except the Zion A. M. E. Church, established about one year ago, I think, as near as I can recollect, and that by the Rev. A. B. Smith, of San Francisco. It is a branch of the Zion A. M. E. Church in San Francisco, the Rev. J. J. Moore, then pastor in charge. All I wish is the truth to be known, and to show the churches that I am not prejudice against the A. M. E Church, by any means; only I wish to let the world and churches through the State know that this statement is true, that no church of color ever was in this place, except the present one, namely Zion A. M. E. Church.

LEADER OF THE ZION A. M. E. CHURCH,
San Jose.

P. S. I gave the Rev. J. G. Mitchel our church to preach in on Sunday night last. He was an old friend and acquaintance of mine in Hollidaysburg, 13 years ago. Every one is pleased with him.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 16th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—A Public school for the education of colored children, has been established here by the authorities. Mr. Cassy received the appointment of Teacher over all other competitors. Last week, a Teachers' Convention was held in this City, in which Mr. Cassy participated with unabridged privileges, I simply mention the foregoing, as a single instance of the radical change public sentiment is assuming in the proper direction.

Mr. John H. Dickson, jr. passed through this city on Monday last, *en route* to San Francisco; he informed me that he had received an appointment of Captain of Cavalry in the United States service. I am compelled thus abrubtly to bid you goodbye for the present. Yours, Truly,

WM. A. SMITH.

BURNING SCOOLHOUSES.—At the fire, last night, there was great indignation expressed against the wretches who could be guilty of the base act, not only of committing arson, but of firing a building devoted to the instruction of the weak children of a despised and helpless race. If the school had been for white children, the burning of it would have been bad enough; but the loss would have been the city's, and all the people would have had to pay toward the erection of another. But in this instance the school was erected by the colored people themselves—by little donations and little parties—after a hard struggle and many efforts; those in attendance at it well-behaved and quiet, as any children of any color in the city, and better behaved than most children; they were injuring no one—the school was an eye-sore to none, and none but the most depraved of human beings could put the torch to such a house devoted to such a purpose. As was said there by many, none but a secessionist or copperhead could have been guilty of so foul a deed. The same spirit which caused the New York rioters to break into and plunder an asylum for deaf and dumb negro children—the same spirit which burned negro dwellings there, and murdered innocent people because God had made them black—the same spirit which animated Quantrell and his band of fiends, to burn Lawrence and murder its people, guided the hand that fired that schoolhouse last night. The law should provide death by hanging for arson. Any less punishment for such a crime is too trifling. The who wretch would be guilty of such a deed is unfit to live in any community on earth; even cannibals would thrust him from their presence with loathing. And not only did the school house fall, but the dwelling of a hard working, careful, industrious draymen went with it. A man who lost his all in the flood, and by stinting rebuilt him a house, had his entire property swept away because some worthless scoundrel stole stealthily in the night, and fired a few boards for no other reason than that colored children were being educated there—children, the most ebonized of whose skins is not half so black as his heart. If we have and we assuredly have, a live city Government, they will not sleep until they set on foot measures for checking such villany, and bringing the wretches to condign punishment.—[Sac. Daily Bee, Sept. 15th, 1863.

Arming Freedmen.

The following orders show the activity with which the Government is arming freedmen:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND VA. N. C., }
FORTRESS MONROE, VA. July 22, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2.—I. Pursuant to instruction from the War Department, authorizing the organization of a brigade of colored troops, known as Wild's Brigade, it is ordered that preparations be immediately made for the enlistment of a regiment of colored men within the lines of the late Department of Virginia.

For the accomplishment of this object, recruiting officers will be detailed by these Headquarters from officers authorized by the War Department to perform such duty. Recruiting officers thus detailed, will call upon the immediate commanders of troops near which the rendezvous may be established, for such assistance as they may require in the prosecution of their duties. These colored troops, so soon as organized into companies, will be sent to North Carolina, to one or the other of the colored settlements on Roanoke Island, or near Newbern. No objection will be made to the enlistments of able-bodied negroes on account of having families, for their families can accompany them to the settlements, and their find the comforts of a home.

Second: Brig.-Gen. Geo. W. Getty, United States Volunteers, commanding 7th Army Corps, will cause to be made a general impressment of unemployed able-bodied male negroes within the limits of his command for daily labor upon works now under construction. Such negroes thus employed will be required to work five consecutive working days before being discharged. By command of Maj-Gen. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS, }
NEWBERN, July, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS No. 103.—Brig-Gen. Wild, U. S. Vols., commanding colored troops, is hereby authorised to take possession of all unoccupied and unowned land on Roanoke Island and, for the purpose of distributing the same to the families of negro soldiers and other contrabands in the service of the United States.

By command of Major-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, A. A. G.

Latest Telegraphic News.

A special dispatch to the *Times'* says: Latest despatches from Mr. Dayton convey the explicit and unmistakable assurance from the French Emperor, as well as from his Minister of Foreign Affairs, that France has no intentions of either, to recognize the Southern Confederacy, while its ability to maintain its independence is seriously contested, nor to plant any French colonies on the Western Continent, or to retain any permanent conquest in Mexico. These declarations are regarded as eminently satisfactory to our Government.

The President does not think the new rebel rams will be allowed to leave the English ports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16th.—The President has issued his proclamation in accordance with the act approved the third of March, 1863, declaring that the privileges of the writ of *habeus corpus* is suspended throughout the United States in all cases where, by authority of the President, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them, hold persons under their command, or in ther custody, either as prisoners of war, spies or aiders and abettors of the enemy; or officers, soldiers or seamen, enrolled, drafted, mustered or enlisted in or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States, or deserters therefrom, or otherwise amenable to the military law, or to the rules, articles and regulations prescribed for the naval service, by authority of the President of the United States; or of resisting the draft, or for other offences against the military or naval service.

BIRTHS.

In San Francisco, Sept. 15, the wife of Mr. H. F. Sampson, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on the 15th inst., in the City Hospital, Alfred Gilmore, aged 24 years.

Mt Desperandum Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE members of this Company, that an assessment of $2 (two dollars) each per share of 200 feet, was this day levied on the same, made due and payable to K. T. Houston, Treasurer, 645 Merchant street, on or before the 22d of September. By order of the Directors. R. S. MIXON, Pres't.

J. McGillay, Sec'y.

San Francisco, September 15, 1863. sep19

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE BUSINESS carried on at 639½ Market st., by Thos. W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson, will be hereafter carried on by Moses A. Jackson and son, W. L. G. Jackson.

Their business will be *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, SHAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, ETC.*

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. sep19

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEVeral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

WANTED A BARBER.—To a good hand steady employment will be given. Apply to Robt. Francis, 234 Bush Street, opposite the Occidental Hotel.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE THIRD BAPTIST Church, to be held in the Rev. Dr. Lacy's Church, corner Dupont and California Sts., on Thursay evening, Sept. 24th. Tickets, 50 cts.

Mrs. Georgiana Leach, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Wiley, Mr. Pique, the Euterpians, and a full chorus, have kindly volunteered to appear. The Concert to be under the direction of Mr. Gustave A. Scott.

DENTAL CARD.
No. 913 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76.
Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet failed to give complete satisfaction in his business Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

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N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

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(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

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Broadway, Near Davis.

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No. 919 Kearny Street,
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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, }
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d27

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.

MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

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HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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John Jones, Panama.

Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The number of colored troops in the Federal service are said to be as follows: General Thomas' recruits 11,000; under General Banks, 3,000; in Kansas, 1,000; in South Carolina, 3,000; under General Schofield 2,000; Massachusetts regiments, 1,200; in the District of Columbia, 800—total, 30,000. There are also 5,000 colored men in the navy.

Mace was beaten by Goss in the great prize fight, on the 17th round.

From the Anglo-African.

Additional List of Colored Sufferers during the late Riots in New York.

Mary Costello, 97 W. 33d st.,	$279 00
Francis D. Lilly, 97 W. 33d st.,	500 00
Jno. W. Wiley, 97 W. 33d st.,	35 00
Wm. Sylvester, 97 W. 33d st.,	122 00
Mary A. Graw, 97 W. 33d st.,	509 79
George Emmery, 113 W. 29th st.,	305 00
Alice Cisco, 95 W. 18th st.,	69 00
Thos. Cisco, 93 W. 18th st.,	35 00
Jane Gibson, 274 17th st.,	50 00
Louisa Houston, 270 7th st.,	50 00
Alfred R. Cox, 128 Mott st.,	50 00
Electia A. Cox, 121 Mott st.,	500 00
Margaret Jackson, 20th st. and 7th ave.,	300 00
Marcella Lane, 188 Mulberry st.,	100 00
Mary J. Green, 74 Roseveit st.,	75 00
Susan S. Stanly, 218 Sullivan st.,	20 00
Adeline Cane, 64 st. and 7th ave.,	225 00
Anna Jasper, 19 Mulberry st.,	220 00
Anna Maria Watson, 112 W. 33d st.,	115 00
Sarah Pendleton, 312 W. 26th st.,	10 00
Georgiana Anderson, 345 W. 26th st.,	156 00
Julia Johnson, 132 W. 29th st.,	10 00
Emily Bell, 94 W. 28th st.,	156 00
Samuel T. Burk, cor Hudson and Franklin sts.,	63 00
Caroline Smith, 95 W. 23d st.,	150 00
Elizabeth Clift, 95 W. 23d st.,	49 00
Elizabeth Cisco, 95 W. 18th st.,	200 00
Joseph Simms, 273 W. 28th st.,	371 00
Susan Styles, 113 W. 27th st.,	250 00
Julia Bond, 35 Fifth st.,	125 00
Sarah Williams, 134 W. 30th st.,	28 50
Henry Haden, 29th street between 7th and 8th avenues,	255 00
Robert Wells, 116 East 29th st.,	150 00
Mary Ann Brown, 551 Broome st.,	125 00
Wm. Henry Haight, West Broadway and Leonard st.,	50 00
Lydia A. Sterling, 112 Dunham Place,	30 00
George Rodgers, 23 W. 33d st.,	200 00
Martha Thomas, 147 East 28th st.,	35 00
Francis Day, 99 West 33d st.,	250 00
Thos. F. Barnswell, 56 New Chambers st.,	600 00
Margaret Emery, 113 West 27th st.,	192 25
Stephen Benson, 74 Roseveit st.,	205 00
Daniel Townsend, 40 Ridge st.,	150 00
Julia Rich, 27 Leonard st.,	50 00
Margaret Bush, 9 York st.,	32 00
Eliza Jane Tappen, 49 Ridge st.,	70 00
Mannyette Johnson, 85 West 33d st.,	40 00
Alson Van Mastyn, 41 Thomas st.,	40 00
Sarah Minnie, 101 West 18th st.,	55 00
S. F. Ludlow, avenue A. and 118th st.,	110 00
Alex. Bailey, Houston and Green sts.,	44 00
Emera Deboise, 95 W. 32d st.,	160 00
Elizabeth Johnson, 46 Thomas st.,	175 00
Israel Ballentine, 118 W. 19th st.,	40 00
Robert Taffer, 49 Ridge street,	300 00
Mary Wilson, 113 West 27th st.,	251 00
Mary Hall, 27 Leonard st.,	40 50
Chas. A. Hall, 27 Leonard st.,	10 00
Lucinda Robinson,	182 00
Hester Zeigle, 45 Pitt st.,	115 00
Wm. H. Ebert, 28th street between 10th and 11th avenues,	235 00
Elizabeth Green, 95 W. 32d st.,	200 00
Elizabeth Dixon, 27 Leonard st.,	125 00
Mary E. Wilson, 95 W. 32d st.,	25 00
Eliza Brown 95 W. 32d st.,	125 00
L. M. Clark, Colored Orphan Asylum,	200 00
Phebe A. Jackson, 35 Camon st.,	25 00
Sarah Ann Early, 35 Camon st.,	20 00
Charles Robinson, 222 West 26th st.,	25 00
Emily L. Robinson, 222 W. 25th st.,	135 00
Samuel J. Scottron, 5 Catharine st.,	816 32
Charles Weldon, 115 West 27th st.,	425 25
Jos. H. Stanly, 27 Sullivan st.,	134 60
Albro Lyons, 20 Vandewater st.,	2,300 00
Wm. P. Powell, 2 Dover st.,	4,887 00
Th. Williams, 42 Thomas st.,	10 00
W. H. Chagay, 95 W. 32d st.,	125 00
H Thomas, 95 West 32d st.,	75 00
Second Street Church, 126 W. 30th st.,	764 00
M. Davis, 147 East 28th st.,	350 00
J. Nimer, 95 West 32d st.,	265 00
Eugene Johnson, Fulton, near Front,	11 00
H. Stokels, 95 W. 32d st.,	300 00
J. T. Atkins, 312 West 26th st.,	88 00
J. Brown, Catharine Lane,	200 00
Elizabeth Mark, 94 W. 32 st.,	167 00
Sarah Edwards, 222 Delancy st.,	35 00
M. Thomas, 41 Monroe st.,	200 00
Maria Smith, 124 W. 19th st.,	100 00
J. Housman, 27 W. 32d st.,	309 50
Elizabeth Roberts, 94 Hamilton st.,	300 01
Phil. Blake, 147 East 58th st.,	20 00
W. Clark, 83 King st.,	99 00
Rosa Cisco, 97 W. 37th st.,	153 75
Mary Moore, 78 Crosby st.,	66 25
H. E. Towasend, 40 Ridge st.,	12 50
H. S. Taylor, 6 Jersey st.,	185 00
John Rust, 109 Thompson st.,	36 13
M. Dubois, 2 Dover st.,	125 00
Alice Green, 95 West 18th st.,	50 00
H. Simmons, 273 W. 26th st.,	50 00
Sam. Peters, 154 4th st.,	40 00
Rebacca Roberts, 148 W. 34th st.,	135 50
Martha Evans, Grand st.,	51 75
Ann Finney, 216 Baxter st.,	40 00
Martha Williams, 42 Thomas st.,	50 00
Mary Ann Jones 19 Mulberry st.,	6 00
Harriet Biser, 27th st. and 7th ave.,	50 00
Mary Ann Williams, 128 Mott st.,	70 00
Fred. Lynch, 6th ave. and 38th st.,	21 00
Charles Flowers, 25 Chestnut st.,	336 00
Clara Day, 97 W. 33d st.,	250 00
Ellen Flowers, 26 Chestnut st.,	40 00
Josephine Laidlow, 3d ave. and 118th st.,	100 60
Mary Hedden, 65 W. 32d st.,	278 00
Eliza Steel, Colored Orphan Asylum,	175 00
F. A. Curl, 147 East 28th st.,	550 00
W. DeCount, Hudson st.,	25 00
M. Morris, 112 West 33d st.,	145 00
Francis Stryker, 198 Church st.,	120 00
A. E. Addison, 94 West 32d st.,	200 00
G. Asderson, 345 West 26th st.,	50 00
J. Waldward, 2 Dover st.,	95 00
Lavinia Jackson, 99 West 27th st.,	100 00
Isaac W. Johnson, 112 West 33d st.,	30 00
J. E. Johnson, 112 West 33d st.,	30 00
H. Stokely, 113 West 33d st.,	50 00
M. A. Price, 223 West 36th st.,	75 00
Jane Martin, 27th st and 7th ave.,	22 00
Ann Hoagland, 213 West 15th st.,	28 00
Matilda Thomas,	26 00
C. Humphrey, 3 Jersey st.,	74 00
John P. Pully, 121 West 19th st.,	699 90
W. E. Jackson 147 East 28th st.,	1,348 00
Rev. John Carey, 97 West 33d st.,	209 00
Mrs. M. L. Salsbury, 9 York st.,	70 75

The Colored Clergymen to the Merchants.

Eighteen colored clergymen, headed by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, have addressed to the Merchants' Relief Committee of New York, a touching letter of thanks, for the aid afforded to the destitute colored people whom the mob dispoiled. They say:

"When in the pursuit of our peaceful and humble occupations we had fallen among thieves, who stripped us of our raiment and had wounded us, leaving many of us half dead, you had compassion on us. You bound up our wounds, and poured in the wine of the Christian kindness, and took care of us. You hastened to express your sympathy for those whose fathers, husband, sons and brothers have been tortured and murdered. You also comforted the aching hearts of our widowed sisters, and soothed the sorrows of orphan children.

"We were hungry and you fed us. We were thirsty and you gave us drink. We were made as strangers in our own homes and you kindly took us in. We were naked and you clothed us. We were sick and you visited us. We were in prison and you came unto us.

"Gentleman, this generation of our people will not, cannot forget the dreadful scenes to which they allude, nor will they forget the noble and spontaneous exhibition of charity which they excited. The former will be referred to as one of the darkest chapters of our history in the Empire State, and the latter will be remembered as a bright and glorious page in the records of the past.

"In the light of public opinion, we feel ourselves to be among the least in this our native land, and we, therefore, earnestly pray that in the last great day, the King may say to you, and to all who have befriended us: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me; come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.'

"But as great as have been the benefits that we have received from your friendly and unlooked-for charity, they yet form but the smallest portion of the ground of our gratitude and pleasure. We have learned by your treatment of us in these days of our mental and physical affliction, that you cherished for us a kindly and a humane feeling of which we had no knowledge. You did not hesitate to come forward to our relief, amid the threatened destruction of your own lives and property. You obeyed the noblest dictates of the human heart, and by your generous moral courage, you rolled back the tide of violence that had well-nigh swept us away.

"This ever memorable and magnanimous exhibition of heroism, has had the effect to enlarge in our bosoms the sentiment of undying regard and esteem for you and yours. In time of war or peace, in prosperity or in adversity, you and our great state and our beloved country, may count us among your faithful friends, and the proffer of our labors and our lives, shall be our pleasure and our pride."—*N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 25th*, 1863.

Liberian Exploration.

When, forty years ago, a band of less than one hundred colored persons from this country, settled on Cape Mesurado, surrounded by hostile tribes, an unbroken wilderness, and other unpropitious influences, no one would suppose that in the lifetime of some of these very settlers, that the people would so enlarge themselves as to hold under their jurisdiction some half-a-million souls, purchase fifty thousand square miles of territory, and possess a flourishing African government on the basis of popular elections, a republican administration, and judicial tribunals recognizing the right of trial by jury. Its independence has been acknowledged by several nations, the most prominent of whom are France, Great Britain, Prussia, Belgium, Brazil, and the United States. With these and other powers it has treaties of amity and commerce.

Liberia furnishes posts of influence to extend trade, civilization, the English language, explorations and religion into the heart of Africa. What it is doing to open communications with other districts is shown in the subjoined letter addressed to a gentlemen of Philadelphia by an esteemed missionary of the Episcopal church in that republic. It also reveals the regions visited as very fertile and rich in mineral resources, inhabited by a large population possessing claims to civilization:

SHIP M. C. STEVENS, OFF SANQUIN, }
January 24, 1863. }

Mr. E. Morris: My Dear Sir—Knowing you to be interested in all that concerns Liberia, I give you the substance of a conversation which I had with Mr. Monger, of Greenville, Sinve county, a few days since. Mr. Monger, employed by the Liberian authorities to visit the interior for the purpose of opening trade with the natives and to remove as far as possible the obstacles which hindered it, has just returned from his journey. He was absent over forty days, and traveled towards the northwest. He visited eight tribes, and was generally kindly received. He was able to settle many difficulties among the people, and to some extent opened the avenues of trade to the settlement. After passing the Sinoe (Snow) tribe, living immediately in the rear of the county, he reached the Penue county, thence to Faa. He found that the men in this tribe were circumcised.

The next tribe were the Kuru people; the women were generally occupied in spinning and weaving; piles of cotton of five and six pounds each were to be seen in almost every hut, and the clothes worn by the people were usually of their own manufacture. The cotton plant grew in the country. He next came to the Sa-po people (slaves) and then to the Sa-po-pi (free), whom he describes as men of fine figure, straight noses, and very black. The *same* rite was practiced here as among the Faa people. From the Sa-po-pi tribe he was informed that he was only two days' journey from Sanquin, on the coast; crossing a river (which happened to be the Sinoe), he reached the *Shown* county. He now began to retrac his steps, but by a circuitous route, visiting the Poom people; from this place he learned from reliable sources, that he was seven days' journey from *Putu*, a place where gold was found; a torrent pouring over the rocks deposited the precious ore along the stream below. He stated that it was an article of trade with the people, and that the Acra people came thither for purposes of trade. The intervening tribes from Loom were first the Wedger, Covede, Fidipo and then Putu. Had Mr. Monger's health allowed he would have visited the place, but sick and wear-

ied he was glad to leave the gold and seek his home, to which he returned in a southeasterly direction, having made a complete circuit in his journey. He found in the interior the usual articles of trade, Palm oil, Cam-wood, ivory &c., but the constant petty quarrels among the people checked it to a very great extent. He observed no wild coffee, but saw much cotton growing, as he said, in a wild state. Besides the gold found at Putu, it was stated that blacksmiths did not have to burn their coal as in other tribes, but that they dug their coal from the ground. I have no doubt, dear sir, that these facts will interest you, gathered as they have been from one who has recently visited the places, and in whose veracity I have confidence.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

C. C. HOFFMAN.

DEPARTURE OF A COLORED REGIMENT FROM PHILADELPHIA.—On Thursday morning, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the Third Regiment United States Colored Volunteers went South. The regiment broke camp at Chelton Hills, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and reached Poplar street wharf about 9 o'clock. Two large steamers, the Star of the South and Cambridge, were in readiness to receive the soldiers, and it was not long before all were safely on board. The baggage followed.

A large crowd of the friends and relatives of the soldiers gathered on the wharves to bid them farewell, and there were also numerous white persons in attendance, attracted by the sight of a full regiment of colored soldiers. The soldiers themselves behaved in the most orderly manner, and it is to their credit that not an intoxicated man was seen in the regiment. They were greatly elated at their departure for more stirring scenes, and while the work of transferring the baggage on board was progressing, the soldiers gathered in knots and engaged in singing hymns and songs.

The female relatives of the soldiers were much depressed, and tears flowed freely, but the men cheered them up, and bid them be of good cheer. "I'll see you again," cried out a stalwart fellow to his mother; but she was not comforted by this assurance, and she answered, "Never in this world!" Some of the soldiers seemed to realize the hazard of the expedition, and one of them called out, "Good bye forever to old Philadelphia!" The officers (white) had the unbounded respect of the men, and not an order was given, but was cheerfully and promptly obeyed.

At 20 minutes past 11 o'clock the lines were cast loose, and the vessel swung out into the stream, the Star of the South taking the lead. As the vessels left, the soldiers thronged the side and rigging, and gave cheer after cheer, and received an equally hearty response from those on shore, white and colored joining together in giving the parting salute. The regiment was full to the maximum standard, and as it is composed of stout and hearty looking men, it will undoubtedly be able to undergo great hardships. As the vessels passed the city, the different wharfs were filled, and cheers were given and returned. — *Alta Wash. Cor.*

Tobacco.

The history of tobacco forms a curious chapter in the annals of our race. Next to intoxicating liquor, there is no substance which has gained such an ascendancy over human taste and appetite as tobacco. There is no nation on the face of the globe, civilized or savage, where it has not found its way. Europe, Asia, Africa and America are all familiar with it. There is no condition of society in which it is not a favored guest. You find it in the palace and the poor-house—in the stately mansion and the humble cottage—in the workshop and the billiard-room. The lonely exile solaces his weary hours with it—the freeman exults in its influence—Philosophy muses under it, poetry is inspired and hardy labor cheered by tobacco. Wherever man is found its influence is felt and acknowledged. The citizen whiffs his perfumed cigars—the poor man smokes his sooty pipe—the sailor chews his delicious quid—the matron rejoices in her pinch of snuff. On the mountain top and in the lonely valley—on the land and on the broad expanse of ocean—in the dark mines of Pennsylvania and in the glittering halls of Paris—on the rugged hills of Switzerland and in the gold-bearing valleys of California—amid the snows of the North and under the burning sun of the tropics—in battle and in peace—in storm and in calm—in wealth and in poverty—in health and in sickness—the king and the subject—the master and the slave—youth, manhood and old age—all, all bow the magic power of tobacco.—*Prof. John B. Beck.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1863.

The Contrast.

Ten years ago, no journal in this State, particularly in this city, contained a respectable paragraph or a decently described incident relating to colored persons. In those days, the *Herald*, under the control of Mr. John Nugent, was held by many to be the leading organ of the city. There were other papers, such as the *Times and Transcript*, published in the same building from which the *Atta* is now issued; the *Chronicle*, under Mr. Frank Soule, and the *Alta*, after the tragical death of Mr. Gilbert, conducted mainly, we believe, by Mr. Kemble, and also a smaller paper called the *Sun*, were the principal influential organs of this city, prior to the *Call* and *Town Talk*. Afterwards the *True Californian* was established as a commercial paper, edited ostensibly by "Caxton." Still no change was exhibited by the enlightened "free press" of this city or State in its hardened prejudice against us, nor until the *Evening Bulletin* was established, under the late James King of Wm., was there really an untrammeled press, all hitherto being very tender of questions touching the rights or privileges of the colored race. Mr. King, however, helped to dispel some of the fog investing the editorial vision on this subject; but he especially signalized himself by his assaults upon fraud and corruption in the then "high places." He was liberal and independent in his views upon all subjects, and his mind took a wide range in its estimate of men and things. He was unsparing in his castigations of the unprincipled and profligate, and in the noble pursuit of the dastardly game he uncovered in seeking the good of the community, he unfortunately lost his life. The slave-power, from various causes, from about this period, in this State has been dwindling, until it has sunk into utter insignificance, and its braggart "chivalry" has ceased its pompous antics. The events which have transpired since those days of pro-slavery political hallucination have unshackled the press at large in this commonwealth, and at the present period nearly every journal of repute within its bounds is almost as radical as the organs of the anti-slavery societies of the East ten, years ago. We recollect a little paper started here, we believe, in '55, called the *San Francisco Journal*. Mr. J. P. H. Wentworth, now Indian Agent, was connected with it, and Mr. Kingsbery was the editor. It merely advocated the doctrine of Free Soil, and for an editorial which appeared in its columns, we saw the editor knocked down and brutally beaten by a number of men, leaders in pro-slavery politics and champions of the slave-power, and walk off with impunity, in the presence of the police. If any number of articles were now to appear of similar import to the one which caused this assault—which was headed by one Austin Smith, not long since killed as a rebel in his native Virginia—they would not be noticed, certainly not resented by any chip of the waning false chivalry. When the crowd collected by the above-mentioned assault, we saw the prostrate gentleman, and could only hear such expressions as, "They ought to have killed the d——d abolitionist," &c. But how different is public sentiment to-day! The vast majority which has recently elected the State Union Ticket cheerfully endorses and patronizes the many anti-slavery journals which speak the untrammeled sentiments of California in the year '63. All should rejoice that the slave oligarchy no longer rules this State, and will hereafter be powerless in the National Government.

THE CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE 3D BAPTIST CHURCH.—On Thursday evening last the Concert in aid of the 3d Baptist Church was given in the 1st Congregational (Rev. Mr. Lacy's) Church, corner of Dupont and California streets. Those assembled would have filled one of our largest churches. The Congregational Church being large, with spacious galleries, the audience looked rather thin, but many of the ladies, from this fact, appeared to greater advantage than if the house had been overcrowded. So careful were all of violating the least rule of church-propriety, that the several pieces, which were sung with the most pleasing effect by Mrs. Georgiana Leach, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Wiley, Mr. Pique and the Euterpeans, were but timidly applauded, certainly not evincing by outward approbation that meed of applause which would have been accorded to their merits by the same persons in any less sacred edifice. We believe the performances of the different artists were highly appreciated. For ourselves we can say, we were deeply impressed and much gratified with the music. There were about twenty vocalists present who took part in the concert, including Mr. Gustave A. Scott, under whose direction, as organist, it was given. We understand that the Church, for whose benefit the concert was proposed, realized a very neat sum on the occasion. The programme was as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Introduction, Organ.
2. Gloria in Excelsis. 12th Mass, ...Mozart. Chorus.
3. Rath and Naomi.....Topliffe. Mrs. Georgiana Leach.
4. Magnificent.....Mercadante. Mr. Pique.
5. Mighty Jehovah. From "David".....Neukomm.
6. In Flamatus. "Stabat Mater".....Rossini. Mrs. Georgiana Leach and Chorus.

PART SECOND.

1. Fantasia, for the Organ on "America"..... Mr. Gustave A. Scott.
2. Quartette.....Euterpeans.
3. Ave Maria.....Shubert. Mrs. Wiley.
4. Charity.....Glover. Mrs. Georgiana Leach.
5. By Thee we bless.....Haydn Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Pique and Chorus.
6. The Marvelous Work.....Haydn. Mrs. Cameron and Chorus,

The 3d Baptist Church, being composed of colored persons, it was appreciated by our people generally, as a great act of liberality on the part of the Congregational Church, for giving the use of their splendid edifice for the above occasion.

DEATH OF WM. QUALLS.—We make the following extract from a letter received the first part of this week by Mr. Thos. Bundy, of this city:

RED BLUFF, Sept. 19, 1863.

"We have to mourn the loss of our much respected brother, WM. QUALLS, who died in this town to-day, 19th inst."

[The late Mr. Wm. Qualls had resided in San Francisco, and for a long time worked at his trade as a barber and hair-dresser, in the popular establishment of Mr. George Wood, on Clay st. After it changed proprietorship, two years ago, he moved to Red Bluff, where he has resided until his sudden demise. He was an exemplary man in his conduct, and was over fifty years of age. He had been more than 25 years a member of the Baptist Church, and was also a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He came to this city from Buffalo, N. Y., and was highly respected by all classes. He leaves a wife at Red Bluff, and a number of relatives (the Phillips family) in this city. —ED.]

HELP THE ORPHANS!—Next Sunday night an appeal will be made, in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., in behalf of the New York Colored Orphan Asylum. We all know the history of those dreadful New York riots. They swept, like a tempest of fire, through the metropolis of the New World. The home of the colored orphans was sacked and burned to the earth. Many of us have been orphans. We have felt the terrible reality of orphanhood. Come, and write your name upon the scroll of fame, by aiding to rebuild the home of those little sufferers. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," said the Man of Sorrows.

T. M. D. WARD.

SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENT.—In accordance with the request of a number of ladies and gentlemen, who were present and participated in a public meeting in this city, a month or more ago, relative to the welfare of the PACIFIC APPEAL, Dr. E. R. Johnson will give his Lecture and Exhibition on Exhilarating Gas, on Monday evening next, in Scott street Hall. The proceeds will be given towards the support of the paper. See the card in the advertising columns.

FRUIT FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Pacific Accumilating and Beneficial Association will give their Fruit Festival, on Friday evening next, Oct. 2d, in Seales' Hall, corner of Dupont and Green sts. Tickets only 50 cts. All should give their patronage. The committee are—Mrs C. Osborne, Mrs. E. Phillips and Mrs. Martha Jones.

NIL DESPERANDUM is the name of the new mining company recently formed in this city. The first assessment has been made, and has been nearly all paid in. The company, we are informed, will commence operations in a few days. The officers and directors are—R. S. Miner, President; R. T. Houston, Treasurer; F. Barbadoes, Robt. L. Gross, J. M. Gilroy, Secretary.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Alexander Howard, from Olympia, W. T.; also, Mr. Wm. Montgomery, Virginia City.

The following telegraphic dispatch was sent to our office on Tuesday last:

VIRGINIA CITY, Sept. 22—4 P. M.

P. ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.—JAMES TOWNSEND died 10 minutes before 2 o'clock to-day.

Our Agents will please collect for the month of September.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Mrs. Adelle Townsend, Virginia City, N. T.; Mrs. Moses Elliot, Silver City, N. T.; J. C. Cook, Silver City, N. T.; Robert H. Small, Centerville, Mariposa.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Remarks by Rev. J. T. Jenifer to the A. A. M. E. Sunday School.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 15th, 1863.

The school opened as usual—exercises commenced. J. T. J. remarked, that he would like to say something to the teachers and scholars of the school. He then remarked as follows:

"Sixteen years ago I learned to read, and as soon as I learned, I tended my steps towards the Sabbath School. I grew interested in the cause, and why? Because I loved the Sabbath School. I love little children. Nine months ago, I came to this city, to take chargé of this church. I found here a Sabbath School, containing a few scattering children, without rules or regulations. I then thought that I would go to work, both heart and hand, to build a new foundation for this school, and I thank God that, through his assistance, he has enabled me to do so. The first step I took was to go around and gather up the children. Secondly, I preached a sermon for the Sabbath School's benefit. Thirdly, with the assistance of the children, I gave an exhibition for the school; we took in $100. We then commenced to have Sabbath concerts, during the last six months, after which we organized a Sabbath School Board, consisting of Superintendent, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian. We then wrote a constitution for the school. I believe now that you have all the rules and regulations to go by, and if you will follow them your school will continue to prosper. Teachers, remember that you have a great care upon you. It lies in your power, either to diminish or enlarge the school. You should give out inducements for the children to come. They need encouraging and must be encouraged. Let them see that you have this school at heart; let them see that you have a full determination to carry on this great and glorious work. We have now in the school some seven teachers, all of whom I believe are Christians except two; and let me say to those, that I believe that their consciences are awakened, their feelings excited, their understandings enlightened. I know they would like to alter and become Christains—yes, true Christians; but you may not know what should be your first step. If this be your State, let me offer you some advice: In every journey through life, there must be a first step. There must be a change from sitting still to moving forward. The journeyings of Israel from Egypt to Canaan, were long and wearisome; forty years passed away before they crossed Jordan. Yet there was some one who moved first, when they marched from Ramesses to Succoth. Where does a man really take his first step in coming out from sin and the world? He does it the day when he first prays with his heart. In every building the first stone must be laid, the first blow must be struck. The ark was 120 years in building, yet there was a day when Noah laid his axe to the first tree he cut down to build it. The temple of Solomon was a glorious building, yet there was a day when the first huge stone was laid at the foot of Mount Moriah. When does the building of the spirit really begin to appear in a man's heart? It begins, so far as we are able to judge, when he first pours out his heart to God in prayer. Now let me beseech you, if you desire to obtain salvation, to go to Christ; entreat Him in prayer to save your soul, for He has said, "Him that cometh unto Me, I will in nowise, cast out." If you desire to be saved, remember the advice which I have given you this day. Act upon it honestly and heartily, and you shall be saved. I want you to become Christians, because you will be more enlightened, and have a better understanding how to instruct and train up this little flock. They rest upon you and in your care.

Now, children, if you neglect the Sabbath School, you will neglect your duty to God. My staying with you would not, in all probability, make you any better. I will pray for your prosperity, and you must pray for yourselves. You must love the Savior, love your Superintendent, obey your teachers. I have laid the foundation for you to go by. The teachers and myself have labored together in the vineyard, to suffer you, little ones, to come unto Christ. Children, do not give me credit for the prosperous condition in which your school stands. I felt that it was my duty. Remember, that it was not me alone, but me through the assistance of Christ. We can do nothing of ourselves. We are depending upon Him for succor. Now I will leave you in the hands of God, and your Elder, Mr. Micthel. Love him, and do all you can for him. It may be sometime before I shall see you again; but if I do not meet you in this life, I trust I will meet you where parting shall be no more. May God bless you, and keep you, is my prayer. Prepare now to sing, "Home beyond the tide." Children arise, and while we sing this hymn, you will all form yourselves in a line, according to size, and march around the room. The fourth time you come around to me, I will take your hand for adieu. Children, good bye. May God bless you, and remember the advice I have given you from time to time. Farewell! farewell!"

Closed by benediction.

Mr. J. T. J's. remarks were feelingly and solemnly impressive, and I suppose that I need hardly add, that when I gazed around the room for inspection, most every eye was bedewed with tears. OBSERVER.

General Gilmore has been promoted to be a Major of Engineers in the regular army.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Few Thoughts.

The accurate use of things temporal, is the true preparation for joys eternal. To live in the world, and yet be not of the world, doth not signify entire self-abstraction from all around; the perfect things were made for our use, and our safety is not in walking over them, without so much as glancing upon them, maintaining a stoical indifference. God placed us here, and bestowed on us faculties of varied degrees, by which we may read, mark, learn and inwardly digest every lesson that circumstances sets before us; and if we do not exercise our privilege, the account we render will seal our immortal woe. The rich mines of science are open, inviting our exploration and researches therein, which will empower us to honor God, by showing unto the world the stupendous magnitude of the works of creation, meanwhile, enlarging our own understanding. With bouyant step their flowery paths the fine arts would have us tread, and from their polished fountains draw precious aromatics, which are to thought and feeling bright harbingers of the coming perfection of man's physical, mental and moral sphere. Music with her cherub train calls us; not music for the midnight revel, the theatre or the circus; but music for the Cathedral or the Chapel; music for the humble fireside, as well as for the elegant drawing-room; music for the May-day pic-nic; music for our birthday hours; music for the family altar; music for the bridal; grave music for the tomb, and for our fellowmen the music of kind words. Painting, with uplifted brush and pallet, beckons some of us to her side, and bide us delineate, not views obscure and vile, for brothel ornaments, or tavern habitant's vulgar jest, but harmoniously to blend our colors, and portray the landscape's beauties, the teachings of "Faith, Hope and Love;" in short, always to show the harmonies of whatsoever is good and beautiful and true. I blush to think so noble an art should ever be basely prostituted. Sculpture, with burnished implements, waits beside the unhewn marble, until we lend skill and labor, and thereby transform the rough mineral into the faultless mould that lacketh nought but life's warm breath.

Poetry calls from joy and gladness their sweetest buds, and from joy and sorrow all their withering flowers, and wreaths them with the healing balms and perfumes of religion; then round the affections of humanity, they steal and lure the soul to love the better life of commune with its God. Earth, teeming with her host of animal and vegetable life, bids many follow agricultural pursuits, and gives a recompense of fields, with richest verdure clad; a board laden with all that is essential for the maintenance of bodily vigor, the peaceful quiet enjoyed by those who engage in honest toil, the fragrance of shrubbery, growing about a cottage-house, and the songs of birds mingled with childhood's merry laugh, cheering the heart after the heat and burden of the day. And, likewise, do the exertions of the manufacturer and mechanic each yield, a fit and substantial return, if heart and hand together move towards the attainment of God's glory, such being the sure means of promoting man's truest interests in all the walks of life. VIOLET.

VICTORIA, Sept. 1st, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

WILLIAM'S CREEK, Cariboo, Aug. 27, 1863.

MR. ANDERSON—Dear Sir:—Having additional experience in this renowned country, I am induced to write to you again a few facts relative to it.

THE WEATHER.—During the summer it has been pleasant, excepting occasionally a hail-storm, thunder-shower, or a fall of snow.

GOLD DEPOSITS.—The country abounds in gold, but the difficulty of extracting it from the mines renders it the fortune of but few to get it. Capital, energy, mining experience, perseverance and time, are indispensable to successful mining here. In a general sense, with these requisites, few men fail to succeed.

TRADERS.—This class of men, who are familiar with the country and the packing business, and when they can escape the unfavorable changes of the market, can make money. As a general thing, some, however, are unsuccessful, owing to the fluctuations of the market.

MORALITY AND RELIGION.—These are at a discount in this region. Men, generally, seem to think that the first requisite to success, is to lower their moral and religious standard. There are, however, three or four white ministers engaged on each Sabbath in prompting men to keep up their religious duties. One minister has succeeded in building a small church. I endeavor to preach to my people in a cabin on the Sabbath.

COLORED MINERS.—Colored men generally, are unsuccessful in mining here, being devoid, as a general thing, of capital, energy, perseverance, mining experience, and the power of social combination, as the requisites to successful mining in this country. Unfortunately, our people are too fluctuating and superficial, in a general sense, to mine in Cariboo. For us to form companies, and operate as do the other class of men, in such enterprises, is a task beyond our power, until our social condition is materially changed. The "Sirius Company," of which I was a member, failed on those very principles. It was made up, principally of men, with few exceptions, lacking means, mining experience, and confidence in each other. There is one colored company that has been successful, that is Richardson & Co. It has taken out considerable gold.

We have one colored trader in the country, Mr. H. M. Collins, who has brought on to William's Creek a large quantity of provisions; he arrived with them on the 1st of August, at a time when the market was somewhat fluctuating, yet I hope he may be successful.

Take it all in all, the country is one of uncertainty to the thousands that are influenced by newspaper accounts and inexplicit statements of those who pretend to know the country. J. J. MOORE.

Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

John R. Duncan, Treasurer of the West India Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22, 1863.

In obedience to the notice read, the members of the above Association convened, at the place and time appointed, to elect a Treasurer, in consequence of Mr. Duncan's intended departure for his home, Kingston, Jamaica. The meeting being called to order, (Mr. W. H. H. in the chair,) the Association proceeded to ballot for Treasurer. This responsible position was gained by Mr. Alexander Cochrane, who addressed the Chairman suitable to the occasion, of which address, the following is an extract:

I trust, that at the expiration of my term, I shall not be found wanting in the correctness and faithfulness with which the gentlemen who is about to leave us has performed his duty. Sir, I am well aware that the Association is not glowing with its expected brilliancy, though 'time only serves the truth to prove. To the few who are now assembled, I would say, if we conduct affairs with wisdom and perseverance, we shall carry out the first staunch principles of this society, which are: the improvement of our morals and intellect, the diffusion of love and sociability, the giving proper attention to the sick, and a respectable burial of the dead. And when Mr. Duncan shall hearfrom us, it should be that we are still clinging together, without bickering, without dissension, (unless to bring forth truth,) and unanimously co-operating in whatever will be beneficial to our fellowmen, yes, and our kindred at large.

Quoting Grattan's sentiments in an abstract manner, and addressing the gentleman who was the subject of the evening, he said:

Although you are going to a country which proclaimed freedom to the bondmen 30 years ago, a country where, no matter whether a man is an Indian or an African, the first moment he touches the sacred soil, his soul walks abroad in her own majesty, his body swells from the chains that burst from around him, and he stands forth "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation;"—although you are going to a country where there are no rebuffs to be encountered in consequence of complexion, where you will receive all the rights of citizenship and be recognized according to your capabilities, you must never forget those of your kindred in these United States. Whenever an opportunity offers itself for you to speak or act in their behalf, do so, and with all your might. Remember the Orphan's Asylum and the Sacramento school-house, and when you have borne these things in mind, give your voice and influence, raise what you can, and send it across the Atlantic, not to make your name famous, but as a duty incumbent upon you, to show your reciprocation of the undoubted attention paid to you by the colored Americans in this State.

A vote of thanks, likewise an elegantly bound volume, entitled "*Life of Christ*," was given to Mr. Duncan, who was addressed very feelingly by Messrs. Jno. L. Bonner, Wm. Herron and others, to which Mr. Duncan responded:

This tribute of friendship is beyond my most sanguine hopes; not because I do not merit it, but because, when I was elected Treasurer, I intended to fulfill my obligations to the best of my knowledge, without this your reciprocation, and seeing you have so highly appreciated my conduct,—how must I thank you? * * * Though not spiritually powerful, as the Apostles of old, I trust, like them, my life shall be guided by the instructions of the Supernatural Being, whose history is recorded in this volume. * * * *

Speaking of the Society and his kindred, he said he was in hopes, when he heard from us, he would learn that we were flourishing, which would defeat the prophecy of those rumor-bearers; who preach our utter desolation; if, by any means, he could perform one beneficial act for his kindred, he should look back upon it in after years, with pleasure and gratification, as one of the greatest events of his life. He hoped that, before the last scene of the physical world was about to be forever closed upon him, he should know that Jeff Davis and his institutions were sleeping on the quiet pillows of oblivion, never more to awake to mar the progress of his struggling people.

After which it was moved that the proceedings of the meeting be reported to the PACIFIC APPEAL, Thos. H. McCullough, Corresponding Secretary. A member not desirous to be heard in public, endorsed the following extracts from a poem, after which the Association adjourned.

"'Tis liberty alone that gives the flower
Of fleeting life its lustre and perfume,
And we are weeds without it."

"Easier were it
To hurl the rooted mountain from its bed,
Than force the yoke of slavery upon men
Determined to be free."

"By the hope within us springing,
Herald of to-morrow's strife;
By that sun whose light is bringing
Chains or freedom—death or life—
Oh! remember, life can see
No charms for him who lives not free."

"We will not be the traitor's slaves,
While heaven has light, or earth has graves."

By permission, I add: every member of this Association will bear me out in saying, Mr. Duncan is a true disciplinarian, a noble-hearted and confiding friend; and though we are reluctant to "let him go," we cheerfully wish him a safe journey.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLD SPRING, Sept. 4, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Being at leisure I address you those few lines, because I take great interest in your paper, which is published for the benefit of our people, and I think it a duty that we should give great attention to its welfare and seek its permanency. It is quite an interesting sheet, and I do not think we could pay attention to any literary organ of greater importance and value to ourselves than the PACIFIC APPEAL. I am much delighted to think we have had the blessing bestowed upon us of reading our own newspaper and of being in the enjoyment of peace and plenty, while others of our own countrymen, in the Atlantic States are suffering from want, hunger and other privations; and also are killed, wounded and destroyed. We could not mention the thousands and thousands of innocent colored people who have been killed, wounded and starved, all for the cause of freedom; and how many thousands are now fighting for liberty's star, and would fight for it to revenge every scar; nor how many fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers have been parted, massacred or wounded in presence of each other. But I am pleased to think we have been blessed and sustained so far as to have our freedom, and I hope we will so long as life remains. But, Mr. Editor, I will now bring my little letter to a close, by saying I am much pleased with the PACIFIC APPEAL, and I hope you will be able to continue it successfully. Yours, &c., M. M. P.

The world is created anew for us every morning.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Choose Ye This Day Whom Ye Will Serve.

Is the caption of this remarkable poem, from the pen of Dr. O. W. Holmes. There is not one who is a lover of truth, justice and freedom—none who have taken "a moral view" of the war, as tending to produce a pure and really free republic, who would not endorse the sentiments. In my opinion, he is one of the few who observe this conflict as a just retribution for the violation of moral and natural laws; truly he is "sound on the question." See how he strikes to the hearts of those traitors and hurls the tyrant slaveholder from his throne. He wafts "the blood hounds' bay to the winds," and brings to our auditory sense the shrieks of their victims. The doctor is ready to "strangle the monster as it struggles to birth." He shoots his conscience afflicting instrument into the brains of the Copperheads, who writhe, and dare not utter a groan in consequence of its moral pressure. I take occasion to return thanks to my kind friend, M. C., M. D., who called my attention to the poem, because as I read it,

'How my heart beats with big tumultuous joy"
McC.

Yes, tyrants you hate us, and fear while you hate,
The self-ruling, chain-breaking, throne-shaking State!
The night-birds dread morning—your instinct is true—
The day-star of Freedom brings midnight for you.

Why plead with the deaf for the cause of mankind?
The owl hoots at noon that the eagle is blind!
We ask not your reason—'twere wasting our time—
Our life is a menace, our welfare a crime!

We have battles to fight, we have foes to subdue—
Time waits not for us, and we wait not for you!
The mower moves on, though the adder may writhe
And the copperhead coil round the blade of his scythe!

"No sides in this quarrel," your statesman may urge,
Of the school-house and wages with slave-pen and scourge!
No sides in this quarrel! proclaim it as well
To the angels that fight with the legions of hell!

They kneel in God's temple the North and the South,
With blood on each weapon and prayers in each mouth,
Whose cry shall be answered? Ye heavens attend
The lords of the lash as their voices ascend!

"O Lord, we are shaped in the image of Thee.
Smite down the base millions that claim to be free,
And lend Thy strong arm to the soft-handed race,
Who eat not their bread in the sweat of their face!"

So pleads the proud planter. What echoes are these?
The bay of his blood hound is borne on the breeze,
And, lost in the shriek of his victim's despair,
His voice dies unheard.—Hear the Puritan's prayer!

"O Lord, that didst smother mankind in the flood,
The sun is as sackcloth, the moon is as blood,
The stars fall to earth as untimely are cast
The figs from the fig-tree that shakes in the blast!

"All nations, all tribes in whose nostrils is breath,
Stand gazing at sin as she travels with Death!
Lord, strangle the monster that struggles to birth,
Or mock us no more with 'Thy Kingdom on Earth!'

"If Ammon and Moab must reign in the land
Thou gavest Thine Israel fresh from Thy hand,
Call Baal and Astaroth out of their graves
To be the new gods for the empire of slaves!"

Whose God will ye serve, O ye rulers of men!
Will ye build ye new shrines in the slave-breeder's den?
Or bow with the children of light as they call
On the Judge of the Earth and the Father of All?

Choose wisely, choose quickly, for time moves apace,—
Each day is an age in the life of our race!
Lord, lead them in love, ere they hasten in fear
From the fast-rising flood that shall girdle the sphere!

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Government has received intelligence from Gen. Rosecrans' army, this morning. This news is of a more cheering character than formerly recorded. The Government has made preparations for meeting every contingency that is likely to occur in the field from Rosecrans' operations.

The steamship Mississippi, which has arrived, reports passing Charleston at three o'clock on Saturday morning, and heard heavy firing. The steamer Falmouth, also arrived, reports that the rebels continue to fire at intervals of 20 minutes, from Battery Bee and Fort Moultrie, on Forts Wagner and Gregg.

A telegram received here to-day from an officer in command at Chattanooga speaks in the most encouraging terms of the general result of the action of Saturday, in which, according to his representations, the Union army achieved a substantial success. Prisoners taken say that Mobile has been stripped of troops for Bragg's army, that some troops had been sent to him from Charleston.

The *Post's* letter from Washington says: Meade's army is undoutedly moving upon Gordonsville, and it would surprise no one here to hear that a battle would be fought between him and Lee before Sunday.

WASHINGTON, September 23.—An official dispatch from Chattanooga to an army officer speaks of the engagement on Monday, when Longstreet's corps attacked General Thomas, as a complete Union victory. The fact that Thomas was able to join Rasecrans at Chattanooga, on Monday, is received as a confirmation of this dispatch.

The following important announcement concerning the iron-clad rams in the river Mersey, appears in the London *Morning Herald*, of the 17th: We are informed that Earl Russell, on Wednesday, despatched by written missive a positive order to the Messrs. Laird to prevent these vessels leaving their yards, without the ample explanation of their destination and sustainable reference to their owner or owners. It is affirmed, moreover, that the French Ambassador has been appealed to as to the possibility of French subjects having ordered vessels of this class of an English ship-builder. The reply was that no French subject has any right to possess or purchase any vessels of war, either for himself or in behalf of others. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs is also of the opinion that if these vessels are for an individual owner that the individual could only be a privateer or pirate, and it is on these grounds that the Government has decided the question in the Courts.

A great deal of work of an important character was being done at Charleston under Gen. Gilmore, the nature of which cannot be made public, but the results will soon develop themselves.

Governor Benham had called an extra session ot the Legislature, to meet at Columbia on the 25th. He had also issued a a proclamation calling out for State defence all the arms-bearing population in the State over sixteen years of age, now in or liable to the Confederate service.

Gen. Halleck had given an order to the army of the Potomac for a movement forward. The enemy is understood to be fortifying the approaches to Orange Court House and Gordonsville. Lee's whole army is estimated now to be composed of the two Hills' commands and Hood's division of Longstreet's corps, with Stuart's cavalry—making an aggregate of 40,000 men.

The Confederate Government has effected a loan of 100,000,000 francs from parties in France, based on cotton now in this country.

The Republican State Convention, at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 24, renominated Gov. Andrew for re-election by acclamation, and all the present State incumbents.

A dispatch from Gen Rosecrans, dated at headquarters, Sept. 22, says: "I can't be dislodged from my present position." Another despatch from one of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, written at 11:40 last night, says: "Fighting to-day, the 23d."

The rebel losses on Saturday and Monday are characterized as tremendous.

A dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, from London, on the 5th, says that at a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the offer of Glass & Elliott, to manufacture and lay down, in the summer of next year, a good submarine telegraph cable, between Ireland and New Foundland, was unanimously accepted.

There were engaged in the siege of Port Hudson, two regiment of colored troops, the 1st and the 3d, both together numbering 1245 men. Of these, 28 were killed, 123 wounded by gunshots, and 46 by falling trees, making the total casualties 197. Many of the wounds were slight, from which the sufferers have since recovered.

There will be no draft in Indiana, that State having furnished about 1700 over all calls, including the quota of the present draft.

MARRIED.

In New York, by Rev. Sampson Talbot, WILLIAM H. COGGAR to Miss SARAH MILLER, all of New York.

At the residence of the groom's father, 89 Myrtle avenue, June 10th, by Rev. Edward H. Mathews; HEWLEY HICKS, of Long Island, to Miss MARY F. A. ESPAGNETTE, of New York.

BIRTHS.

In this city, Sept. 15, the wife of Jacob Yates of a daughter.

DIED.

In this city, 21 inst., WILLIAM CAMPBELL, a native of New York city, aged 19 years.

In this city, Sept. 22, MANDAVILLE MADALINE youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Sarah Hamilton, aged 9 months and 1 day.

New Orleans and Washington papers please copy.

At Red Bluff, Sept. 19, at quarter past 12 o'clock, M., WM. QUALLS, aged about 50 years.

At Virginia City, N. T., Sept. 22, JAMES TOWNSEND, in the 34th year of his age, of inflammation of the lungs, a native of Alexandria, Va.

New York papers please copy.

In New York, August 9, of consumption, Miss LYDIA VANHORN, aged 60 years.

On Blackwell's Island, July —, of inflammation of the bowels, ELIZABETH BARREN, aged 7 years.

In New York, Friday, July 17th, of convulsions, THOMAS L. JINNINGS, infant son of Charles and Elizabeth J. Graham, aged one year and 18 days.

Advertisements.

SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENT

FOR THE

Benefit of the Pacific Appeal Newspaper.

DR. E. B. JOHNSON WILL DELIVER A LECture and give an *EXHIBITION OF EXHILERATING GAS* for the above object, on Monday evening, Sept. 28, in Scott street Hall. Subject—"New Things and Old."

N.B. In order to make the Entertainment interesting and amusing, the Doctor will place one or two persons in a Mesmeric sleep. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M.

COMMITTEE FOR THE SALE OF TICKETS.

Mrs. Emma J. Turner,	Mrs. Wm. H. Yates,
Mrs. Nelson Cook,	Mrs. J. M. Whitfield,
Mrs. J. G. Pallier,	Mrs. Priscilla Steward,
Mrs. Ellenora Dodson,	Mrs. Christiana Hall,
Mrs. Mary Bevins,	Mrs. Francis Cooper,
Mrs. Ellen Bell,	Mrs. G. M. Wysham,
Mrs. Samuel Davis,	Mrs. Severn Johnson,
Mrs. Cornelia Dupee,	Mr. J. Madison Bell.
Mr. J. P. Dyer,	Mr. Lloyd Brooks.
Mr. Lewis Berry,	

Tickets 50 cts. Children, half-price.

A FRUIT FESTIVAL

BY THE LADIES OF THE P. A. B. ASSOCIATION, will be held at Seale's Hall, corner of Dupont and Green streets, on Friday, Oct. 2d, 1863. Admission, 50 cts.

AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, held September 14th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Georgiana Dupee, President,
Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, Vice President,
Mrs. Martha L. Jones, Treasurer,
Mr. Barney Fletcher, Secretary,
Mrs. Charlotte C. Davis, Chaplain.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. Phillips, Pres't.,	Mrs. Hagar Harron,
Mrs. Catharine Osborn,	Mrs. Elizabeth Scott,
Mrs. Elenora Dodson,	Mrs. Maria Sims,
Mrs. Caroline Lewis,	Mrs. Jane Jackson.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE BUSINess carried on at 639½ Market st., by Thos. W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson, will be hereafter carried on by Moses A. Jackson and son, W. L. G. Jackson.

Their business will be *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, SHAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS ETC.*

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. sep19

CRAIG & GOLDEN,

UNDERTAKERS,

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,

731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEVeral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

WANTED A BARBER.—To a good hand steady employment will be given. Apply to Robt. Francis, 234 Bush Street, opposite the Occidental Hotel.

DENTAL CARD.



No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76. Extracting without pain.

Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet failed to give complete satisfaction in his business Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situtated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,

APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,

(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

nos-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

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"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

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"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

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je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 27.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 79.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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One month "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

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Deaths	gratis.
Funeral and Obituary Notices	50

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

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Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

ANYTHING MORE, SIR.—"Can I show you anything more to-day" asked the civil gentleman behind the counter, of his worthy customer. "Yes," was the reply. "Will you be good enough to show me the silk umbrella I left here three weeks ago?"

A French writer has said that "to dream gloriously, you must act gloriously while you are awake, and to bring angels, down to converse with you in your sleep, you must labor in the cause of virtue during the day."

Frod. Douglass's Valedictory.

MY RESPECTED FRIENDS: I beg to state that my relation to you as Editor and publisher of a journal devoted to the cause of Emancipation is, for the present, ended. That journal which has continued, under one form and designation or another, during nearly sixteen years, covering a period remarkable for the intensity and fierceness of the moral struggle between slavery and freedom, will be discontinued from the date of this publication.

In making this simple announcement, emotions are excited for which I shall not attempt to find words to give suitable expression. Although the result has been reached naturally, logically and necessarily, it is nevertheless excepted reluctantly and sadly. My relation to my readers has been in a high degree friendly, and in taking this formal leave of those readers at home and abroad, I feel that I am taking leave of true and tried friends. Great principles of justice and the most enduring sympathies known to the heart of man have united us in the cause of the American slave, and swept us along the tide of these eventful sixteen years together. I know well enough, and knew, from the first, that my hold upon you, was not the result of shining talent or high mental attainments. I came to you fresh from the house of American bondage, with only such learning as I had stolen or picked up in the darkness of twenty-two years of slavery, and in a few years liberty and toil. Yet you were pleased to receive me, and were not ashamed to cheer me on in my mission of deliverance to my enslaved people. Out of a full heart, my dear respected friends, I thank you at this parting, for your long continued and ever faithful co-operation. I shall never cease to regard these years of editorial toil on my part, as among the most cheerful and happy of my life.

But you will ask me, Why do you cease the publication of your paper? "Why not continue to speak and write as formerly—slavery is not yet abolished!" The enquiry is pertinent and I will give it my answer: and to answer it most perfectly I will first answer it negatively. First, then, I wish it distinctly understood, that I do not discontinue the publication of my paper because it can no longer be supported. In this respect my paper has been highly favored from the first. The kind friends, who, in England, seventeen years ago, gave me the means of purchasing a printing press, have stood by me through all the years of my journal and generously helped me in every time of need. The same friends would doubtless help me hereafter as heretofore, if the journal was continued, and needed their help for its continuance.

Again, I cannot allow that my course is dictated by a love of change or adventure. My stability is quite equal to that of most men. My paper ends its existence in the same room, on the same room where it began. It has been during these sixteen years immovable in its principles as it has been permanent in its local habitation. Often called elsewhere as more desirable localities for being heard and felt over the country, I have still remained in Rochester, and shown no taste for experimenting anywhere. Many times I could have sold my establishment, and formed alliances with other papers, but remembering that those who put me in possession of the press desired me to conduct it, I have refused all proposals for either sale or alliance. Neither do I discontinue the paper because I think that speaking and writing against slavery and its twin monster prejudices are no longer needful. Such writing and speaking will be necessary so long as slavery and proscription shall remain in this country and in the world. Happily, however, I can write now through channels which were not opened fully to these subjects when my journal was established. It will be grateful to my friends, especially to those over the sea, to know that the New York *Independent* and the New York *Tribune*, both powerful periodicals, counting their readers by the hundred thousand, welcome to their ample columns the best utterances in behalf of my race of which I am capable. These journals with many others, in my town and elsewhere, are now quite ready to listen to what the colored man has to say for himself and for his much questioned and doubted people. Besides these, there is now, as there was not at the beginning, a paper published in the city of New York by colored men entitled *The Anglo-African*, to whose columns all colored writers may gain access. I, at least, have never been refused a place in its columns. Indeed, I may say with gratitude and without boasting, that humble as I am in origin and despised as is the race to which I belong, I have lived to see the leading presses of the country willing and ready to publish any argument or appeal in behalf of my race I am able to make. So that while speaking and writing are still needful, the necessarity of a special organ for my views and opinions on slavery no longer exists. To this extent at least, my paper has accomplished the object of its existence. It has done something towards battering down that dark and frowning wall of partition between the working minds of two races, hitherto thought impregnable. It found me an illiterate fugitive from slavery, and by the mental exercise, in reflection and reading, its publication imposed and made indispensible, it has educated myself and other colored men up to the average power of thought and expression of our times.

Let it be also understood that I do not abandon my paper, because I shall cease to think and write upon vital social questions concerning colored men and women. I shall think, write and speak as I have an opportunity, while the slave needs a pen to plead his cause, or a voice to expose his wrongs before the people.

So much, dear readers, negatively, and to prevent misapprehension. I will now tell affirmatively and directly why I lay down my pen and paper. The United States are now in the bitterest pangs of civil war. Slavery is the cause of this terrible war, and its abolitism is decreed by one of the parties to the war. I am with the abolition party in war as in peace. I discontinued my paper, because I can better serve my poor bleeding countrymen, whose great opportunity has now come, by going South to assist Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, in the organization of colored troops, who shall win for the millions in bondage the inestimable blessings of liberty and country.

Slavery has chosen to submit her claims to the decision of the God of battles. She has doliberately taken the sword and it is meet that she should perish by the sword. Let the oppressor fall by the hand of the oppressed, and the guilty slaveholder, whom the voice of truth and reason could not reach, let him fall by the hand of his slave. It is in accordance with the All-wise orderings of Providence that it should be so. Eternal justice can thunder forth no higher vindication of her majesty nor proclaim a warning more salutary to a world steeped in cruelty and wickedness, than in such a termination of our system of slavery. Reason, argument, appeal—all moral influences have been applied in vain. The oppressor has hardened his heart, blinded his mind and deliberately rushed upon merited destruction. Let his blood be upon his own head. That I should take some humble part in the physical as well as the moral struggle against slavery and urge my long enslaved people to vindicate their manhood by bravely striking for their liberty and country, is natural and consistent. I have indicated my course. You may not approve it, but I am sure you will appreciate the convictions of duty which impel me to it. With a heart full and warm with gratitude to you for all that you have done in furtherance of the cause of those to whom I have devoted my life, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.
Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1863.

An Anti-Slavery Newspaper at Vicksburg.

Had it been predicted three years ago, that before the end of 1863, an out-and-out anti-slavery newspaper would be established in Vicksburg, the whole country would have laughed the prophet to scorn. And yet precisely this event is now almost as certain as anything future can be. Mr. F. Montgomery, formealy editor of the Vicksburg *Whig*, but for a year past an exile from his home, has issued a prospectus for a weekly paper to be publisned in that place under the name of the Vicksburg *Union*, and having the following objects:

"1st. To show to the South the wonderful and miraculous effects produced throughout the North by the great moving cause of all their material grandeur and greatness—free labor. While the South has remained almost stationary, and her inexhaustible resources are comparatively untouched, the North, with a sterile soil and rigorous climate, has, by means of free labor, come to 'blossom like the rose.' The difference between the wealth, power and resources of the two sections is perfectly amazing, and never was shown more clearly than in the present unfortunate war. While the horrors of war have been carried to every household in the South, extending to women and innocent children, and enveloping all in one common gloom and ruin, the North presents the singular anomaly of carrying on a war of stupendous proportions and incalculable expense, without in the least crippling the resources of the people, or depriving them of a solitary source of comfort and enjoyment. In fact, the North never was so prosperous, and its inhabitants never were so comfortable and contented as now. While all this is true of the North, it is pertinent for the South, enjoying as she does unequalled soil, climate and productions, to enquire into the cause of the astonishing difference in the resources of the two sections. *The Union* will endeavor to show to the South the cause of the contrast and its cure.

"2d. In the future adjustment of the difficulties at present existing, *The Union* will endeavor, by reflecting the Union sentiment of the South, to take a prominent and active part.

"3d. *The Union* will endeavor, by furnishing accurate and reliable information, obtained by actual observation, to allay the prejudices which Southern demagogues have for so many years presistantly endeavored to stir up in the Southern mind against the North, hoping that, when the two sections come to know each other better, each may learn to love the other more.

"4th. While *The Union* will scrupulously avoid all counsels of fanaticism, it will, nevertheless, advocate in the most solemn and earnest manner *the entire and immediate extinction of the cause of all the present troubles, and the curse of the South—African Slavery.*"

Three years ago Mr. Montgomery, though not a rebel, was friendly to slavery. Now he is an avowed Abolitionist, and about to establish an anti-slavery press in the very heart of the cotton region. The closing paragraph in the above extract from his prospectus is well calculated to provoke a smile on the face of every intelligent Northerner. The new paper, "while scrupulously avoiding all counsels of fanaticism," will advocate, in the most solemn and earnest manner, THE ENTIRE AND IMMEDIATE EXTINCTION *of the cause of all the present troubles, and the curse of the South—African slavery.*" Why, bless you, Mr. Montgomery, it is for doing exactly that—no more and no less—that the Abolitionists of the North are denounced as fanatics. The head and front of their offending hath this

extent, no more; and if you escape the reproach that has been visited upon them, it will be because their labors and sacrifices have opened for you an easier path than that in which they have walked.

GARIBALDI AND THE ITALIAN PATRIOTS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Correspondence from Turin of Aug. 11, in the N. Y. *Tribune*, says:

I received this moment the copy of the following address:

To Abraham Lincoln, Emancipator of Slaves in the American Republic—If, in the midst of your Titanic battles, our voices can yet reach you, let us, O Lincoln, free sons of Columbus, send you a word of good wishes and of admiration for the great work that you begun.

Heir of the aspirations of Christ and John Brown, you will pass to posterity with the name of emancipator; more enviable than any crown or any human treasure.

An entire race of men, bowed by selfish egotism under the yoke of slavery, is at the price of the noblest blood of America, restored by you to the dignity of man, to civilization, and love.

America, miatress of liberty to our fathers, opens again the solemn epoch of human progress, and while she astonishes the world by her gigantic daring, she makes us sorrowfully think how this old Europe, which also fights so great a battle for liberty, finds neither mind nor heart to equal her's. While the revelers in despotism raise their bacchanalian rejoicings over the fall of a free people, let free men religously keep sacred the day of the fall of slavery. There are mysterious parallels in history—the robbery of Mexico and the Lincoln Proclamation. Prosperity to you, Abraham Lincoln, plot of liberty; hail to all you who for two years have fought and died around her generating banner; weal to you, redeemed sons of Ham—the free men of Italy kiss the glorious marks of your chains.

The address is signed by the Italian Liberals, the first named being that of Guiseppe Garibaldi, who also wrote it. The General has recovered from his wound, and takes every day a ride on a lady's saddle, not to hurt his foot which is yet very tender. He can walk without crutches, with the aid of a simple stick, and delighting in boating, he plies the oar with all the vigor of youth. One or two month's rest will make him able to take once more the field.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE U. S. BRIG "BAINBRIDGE."—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of 26th August says;

Yesterday we briefly announced the loss of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, in the gale off Hatteras, on the 21st, she having foundered with all on board except one person. This vessel left New York on Monday, the 7th, for Port Royal, was caught in the storm of the 21st and foundered, turning bottom upwards. The following particulars were got from the person who was saved—a colored seaman—the only person known to be saved out of 80 persons.

The *Bainbridge* was fitted out in New York. She was about 300 tons burnthen, carried 7 guns' and her officers and crew numbered between 75 and 80. On the morning of the 21st instant, when off Hatteras, the brig was struck by a squall and capsized. One of the crew, a mulatto, named Joseph White, was swept overboard, and fortunately came in contact with a plank, which he used for supporting himself. Soon afterward he floated near a boat belonging to the brig, in which was the ship's cook. White managed to get into the boat with the cook, and floated at the mercy of the waves. During the day the cook drank salt water to such an extent that he became crazy, and while in that condition jumped overboard, and was drowned. White stuck to the boat, though it leaked badly, and on the afternoon of the day the brig was capsized he was picked up by Capt. Lane, of the *South Boston*, from Barbadoes to this port. The man White states that when he last saw the *Bainbridge* she was bottom up, and his opinion was that all her officers and crew were drowned. The boat in which White was saved is now at the Navy Yard, having been delivered there by Capt. Lee of the South Boston. White was sent on board the receiving ship.

An Iowa regiment has a rule that any man who utters an oath shall read a chapter in the Bible. Several have got nearly hrough the Old Testament.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1863.

The Ensuing First of January.

It is not too soon for us, as a people, to commence with due consideration the discussion of the question, How shall we celebrate the anniversary of American Emancipation of Slavery, as declared by the President's great Proclamation? Three months to come is not too much time for us to be looking around and viewing the ad juncts of this gratifyiag event, and seeing what material we have for oratary on such a celebration. Or, if we have no celebration, would a convention of delegates from different points in the State and of this coast generally, be necessary to express to the President and the people at large our high approbation of the Emancipation Proclamation and renewed zeal in support of the measures of the Government? Congress will be in session in December, and after the holidays all kinds of legislative measures will be brought forward relating to us as a people. We must, then, speak for ourselves, and place ourselves on the record in such a manner as will not be misunderstood. Every act of colored freemen and freedmen will be scanned in Congress with close scrutiny. In enumerating or computing the number of colored persons in each State, statistics of their habits, their ability to read and write, etc., are accurately kept. Though their loyalty to the Goverhment is well understood, we of the Pacific shores must aspire to go beyond the general average in morals, and in the knowledge of its workings and its policy. Let us prepare to assume that position, and give such an expression of sentiment on the ensuing Emancipation Anniversary as will astonish our co-laborers in the Atlantic States. Let all our leading men think of this matter, and give their views on the subject.

The Sabbath School Concert.

On Sunday evening last, the Sabbath School connected with the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., gave another of a series of concerts, under the auspices of Mr. J. B. Sanderson. The exercises were interspersed with several speeches. Mr. J. M. Bell stated that the principal object was to take up a collection in aid of the Colored Orphan Asylum recently destroyed by the riot in New York. He thought it was the duty of the congregation to show some act of sympathy for the orphans who had been deprived of shelter by the hands of a ruthless mob, and for that reason this Sunday night had been set apart for a Sabbath School Concert, and as an endeavor to take up contributions and subscriptions for the purpose of rendering some aid. After two or three more pieces were sung by the children, and a recitation given by one of the scholars, Mr. J. M. Bell introduced Mr. W. H. Hall, stating that his familiarity with the workings of the Orphan Asylum in New York and his acquaintance with many of its directors would enable him to present its claims more clearly than himself. Mr. Hall then went up to the altar, and spoke ten minutes, during which time he portrayed the situation of the homeless orphans, and their sufferings from the ruthless rioters, with pathetic eloquence, and concluded by making an earnest appeal for raising an amount by subscription to tender, in behalf of the children here, to the orphans in New York, recently recently driven from their sheltering institution in that city. Dr. E. R. Johnson was the next speaker. He said that this was one of the many occasions in which he felt it a privilege to take part He thought it opportune and proper that the people of San Francisco should respond to the appeal so eloquently set forth by the gentleman who had just preceded him, and was glad to see such an interest manifested. He said he was deeply impressed by hearing one of the scholars recite a piece which he had remembered from his boyhood. He urged the children to keep in mind, up to the years of their maturity, the object for which they had volunteered their services to-night, in assisting to extend a helping hand of relief to the homeless orphaus in another city in the East. The doctor concluded his remarks with an eloquent peroration on the future of the colored race, reminding the children that the places now conspicuously filled in the pulpit and the forum, in medicine and in law, have their duties discharged by a generation fast passing away under the ruthless hand of time, and that those duties, and others in the civil walks of life, will necessarily devolve upon them. The children listened attentively, and seemed to fully undersiand the remarks which were made as especially intended for and adapted to them. The Rev. Mr. Ward then made an appeal to the congregation to be liberal in their subscriptions. Several individuals then walked up to the altar, some giving $2.50, others $5, some $1.50, $1, etc., till the amount rose to $92 75. See the list in another column. The concert was well got up, and reflects great credit upon Mr. J. B. Sanderson. Master Alexander Taylor was the organist, and controlled the instrument admirably. The children were on the platform of the pulpit, when we thought they should have been in the choir, that the singers might perform in better time. However, the whole affair was creditably arranged and conducted.

The Lecture and Exhibition of Dr. E. R. Johnson.

On Monday evening last, according to previous announcement, Dr. Johnson gave his lecture and exhibition. The subject of the lecture was, "New Things and Old." The exhibition was to place one or two persons in Mesmeric sleep, and to administer to those who desired it the exhilarating or laughing gas. The lecture was instructive, and evinced many important points, blended with useful hints and maxims relative to the laws of health. Only one person, the young man, George Bell, was placed in Mesmeric sleep.: while in that state, the doctor and Mr. Lloyd Brooks questioned him on several subjects. He communicated his thoughts quite freely, and, at times, created much merriment. After explaining to the audience the cause and effect of Mesmerism, the doctor invited any one present to inhale the gas. No person offering he inhaled it himself, and amused the audience, under its influence, several minutes. After which he aroused Bell from the Mesmeric sleep, and then administered the gas to him Bell showed unmistakable signs of combativeness, and "pitched into the doctor" with a strong determination to "conquer or be conquered," which latter he was, by throwing a bowl of water in his face, which brought him immediately to his senses. This concluded the lecture and exhibition, and all appeared satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

The lecture and exhibition were given for the benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL, by request of many of its friends. The audience though not over large, was highly respectable, and the whole affair was conducted with all the propriety of a first-class parlor entertainment. There were over 70 persons present, and, after expenses are paid, we shall net between $25 and $30, which will go far in relieving us of our expenses this week. We thank the doctor and all concerned for this special act of generosity. M. Lloyd Brooks managed the finances at the door, and also has our thanks for the faithful and correct account rendered. At the conclusion of the entertainment it was announced that, in about three weeks, the first of a course of lectures would be given for the same object, by several gentlemen who had volunteered. They will be announced at the proper time.

The following is the list of names and the amount given by each of the contributors, at the Sabbath School Concert of Sunday night last, for the aid of the Orphan Asylum, recently destroyed by the mob in New York:

S. Pennington	$5 00	Miss Delia Randal.	$2 00
Chas. A. Benjamin	5 00	John Lane	2 50
H. C. Corrish	5 00	M. Bradley	2 00
John Kinney	5 00	Mrs. Alex. Howard	3 00
M. Duane	5 00	Wm. Wayle	1 25
T. M. D. Ward	5 00	Edward Cain	2 00
Henry Guess	5 00	W. H. Hall, pledge	2 50
Henry Williams, pledge	5 00	Edwin Brown	2 00
		Mrs. Hannah Hale	1 00
A. Phillips, pledge	5 00	Mrs. M. A. Murray	1 00
S. R. Johnson, M.D.	2 50	William Hanter	1 00
Mrs. C. Smith	3 50	Isaac Pierson	1 00
Samuel Bevins	2 50	Geo. F. Norion	1 00
Mrs. H. E. Waterford	2 50	John F. Moore	1 00
		Edward Quinn	1 50
William Mulford	2 50	B. Fletcher	50
M. A. Jackson	2 50	Geo. A. Devol	1 00
Peter Anderson	2 50	W. H. Y.	1 00
Shadrack Howard	2 00		

We return thanks to those of our friends who gave so nobly, for their great charitable institution, the New York Orphan Asylum. May the orphan's God bless you a thousandfold. T. M. D. WARD.

DR. GRAY'S FUNERAL, last Sunday, was one of the grandest funeral pagents, beheld in this city, since the death of Col Baker, the military, Pioneers and Masonic Fraternity forming the chief features. The Masons, particularly, made an imposing appearance. The Encampment of Knights Templar and the Grand Lodge and its subordinates were represented, but no chapters of Royal Arch Masons.

FRUIT FESTIVAL.—The Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society gave a Fruit Festival, last evening, at Seals' Hall, corner of Dupont and Green streets. It was well attended. The committee of ladies gave entire satisfaction, and were patronized sufficiently to remunerate their efforts in endeavoring to increase the funds in their treasury.

MR. WM. A. SMITH.—This gentleman who has been so active in San Jose, since the establishment of the APPEAL, for its success in that city, has handed the agency over to Mr. P. W. Cassy. This has been done with a mutual understanding, with the view, Mr. Smith says, of extending its circulation. The APPEAL now has the active co-operation of both these gentlemen at San Jose—the one as contributor, the other as agent. We thank Mr. Smith for the exertions he used as our Agent, for the success of our paper in San Jose, and welcome Mr. Cassy as a co-laborer in our common cause.

DEPARTED FOR THE EAST.—Among those who left for the East to-day, are: Wm. Mulford, *en route* to New Orleans; J. M. Gregory, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe, Washington City; Mr. and Mrs Nutter, Boston; Louis A. Bell, Washington City; Captain John H. Dickson, Jr., Staten Island, N. Y.; Mrs. Smith and daughter, Washington City.

ARRIVALS.—William Mulford, Downieville, Sierra county; E. Hatton, of Putah, Solano co.; Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe, of Suisun; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Marysville; J. M. Gregory, Dalles, Oregon; Wm. Holmes, Oroville; Mrs. A. E. Farrell, Petaluma; Mrs. Fanny Joseph Edwards, Sacramento; J. Henderson, Marysville.

OREGON PAPERS.—Mr. John Jones, of Portland, has our thanks for sending us, per steamer Brother Jonathan, the latest Portland papers.

Robt. H. Small, of Coulterville, Mariposa county, has our special thanks for his efforts in that locality, for the success of the APPEAL. Mr. Small, having occasion to be most of his time away from the town, has substituted, as agent for the APPEAL, Mr. I. H. Gilley, at Coulterville. We cheerfully accept Mr. Gilley.

MR. I. N. HOAG, Secretary of the California Agricultural Society, has our thanks for a circular and complimentary ticket for the State Fair. We regret that our incessant labors have prevented us from attending.

Mr. Richard W. Daulton, of the steamer Brother Jonathan, again has our thanks for all the latest Victoria papers.

ARRIVAL FROM THE EAST.—On the steamer St. Louis, Mr. John Barber, of New Bedford.

List of Letters Received since Our Last

R. H. Small, Coulterville, Mariposa county; J. H. Gilley, Coulterville, Mariposa co.; Isaac Morton, Genoa, N.T.; L. A. G. Y., Shasta; R.D.K., Victoria; Violet, Victoria; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Isaiah Lemmons, Carson City, N. T.; P. W. Cassy, San Jose; M. A. Burley, Bristol, Pa.; J. R. Johnson, Portland, O.; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; W. McKuen, Michigan Bar; Mrs. Adelle Townsend, Virginia City; telegraph dispatch from J. E. Smith, Yreka.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PORTLAND, Sept. 23d, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Thinking a few lines from one in this locality might be agreeable to you and perhaps to some of your readers, I thought I would devote a few leisure moments to the same; but my main reason is to give you an account of a short journey I performed, not long since, on the Columbia river, in the beautiful little steamer Cowlitz, Capt. C———.

Soon after we left the wharf at Monticello, I went in the cabin, to read the morning paper. There was a number of gentlemen present, engaged in conversation on the war and the state of the country. They spoke of the cause of the war and its origin: but, to give a clearer illustration, I will designate the parties. Mr. P———, a Copperhead, and an ex-member of the Legislature of Washington Territoryy, and Mr. W., a staunch old Union man and a firm believer in the Administration. I continued to peruse my paper until Mr. P—— openly declared that there never was a class of negroes or free colored people that could take care of themselves, and that they were perfectly ignorant of education, and, finally, that God had created them the inferior class and designed them to be subservient to the whites. Although the conversation did not include me, or rather they did not address me, I could not remain silent and allow them to depart, with such an opinion; so I slowly folded my paper, and kindly asked permission to answer Mr. P——. They all granted the request. I commenced by asking his honor if I was not one of the class he referred to? After stammering awhile he said, "Yes, I guess so." "Well, sir," said I, "I do not wish to deny that I am such; but when you say that there is no class of negroes that can take care of themselves, permit me to tell you that I am one of those that can and have; and there are many more in the quiet little village of my birth. Besides, sir, when you arrive at the conclusion that they are all ignorant and uneducated, although you are or have been a member of that noble body which represents the people, and I am of a darker complexion, and have never had the honor of filling a seat of such influence as yourself, yet if you will be polite enough to take a seat beside the table with me, I will satisfy you I am one of the many you chose to censure so abruptly, and I think I will be able to prove to you and all others that we are not quite so ignorant as you suppose." (Laughter.) Said Mr. P——, "Well, you may be an exception; but where do you belong?" "I was born in New Bedford, Mass." Mr. P—— then said, "Well, I believe the negroes there have a better understanding of things than in most other places."

The passengers—"Why don't you try him; perhaps he 's only blowing."

"I never tried or mingled with his kind," said Mr. P——.

Passengers—"Give him a show."

"Yes, gentlemen," said I, "I am here, and willing to do all I said."

One of the gents got pen, ink and paper, and he reluctantly sat down with me to write. After we had each written a given sentence, they were submitted to the passengers for their judgment, and, after a short parley, the captain and passengers awarded the ignorant negro the prize.

Mr. P—— then suggested the definition of words. To this I agreed. One of the judges gave the word eleemosynary to spell and define. Mr. P. could not even spell it, nor could he define it; and, I must say it, Mr. P. had to seek shelter in his own house of ignorance. Amid cheers and laughter for the ignorant negro, I proudly bore away the prize, and I hope I have convinced Mr. P—— that all of the colored race are not so low as he chose to put them.

Respectfully yours, TONSOR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Lo! the Natives of the "Green Isle of the Ocean" are upon Us.

Sliding out of Victoria's grasp with a bright future in view, the Hibernians have found their way across the Atlantic to the Western Hemisphere, to be regenerated; and notwithstanding they have been received in these United States, according to the dictates of civilization, with inducements to throw off superstition, "better their day" and enjoy freedom such as they never experienced in "the Emerald Isle," they are not "contented with the blessings the gods have bestowed," but have showed their truculence and raised a wild commotion against that class of Americans who were kept in thraldom severer than that from which they seek refuge in this Republic.

Admit it is the prerogative of all free persons to emigrate to any part of the earth, to naturalize themselves or leave it if they please; yet when they find themselves in another nation among another people, whether such nation is composed of one or more races, (as is the case in America,) what right have they to raise a tumult against that portion of the people whose department of labor they seem to wish to move or monopolize? The Hibernians are fearfully alarmed that (through the medium of the present Administration) the colored Americans are about to monopolize all pecuniary matters, perform all the menial duties which they (the emigrants) seem to have sworn to absorb in themselves as soon as their imperial persons touched the republic's soil; therefore, to frustrate this most alarming anticipation, desperate means must be resorted to for the Colored people's extermination, so as to make way for the rushing influx from "the Green Isle of the Ocean."

Between the two parties, if there is cause of complaint, it is the Colored natives who ought to complain; the Southern aristocrats, "poor-mean-trash" traitors, demagagues, and ye copperheads, have gorged yourselves on the fat of our kindred's unremunerated labor, until now, with justice in view, the Union's bright light has risen to dissipate the melancholy gloom which overshadowed our rights of humanity, in order that we can fully realize our being and destiny, as set furth by nature's God. Now who ought to be the complainant? Seeming destined to perpetual "flatness" by the pressure of Victoria's creed, they were contented to submit, cross the channel at harvest, and return to those who were walking until then. Why not be contented here, where their reception is beyond their most sanguin expectation, where there is no more absenteeism, no more middlemen, no more under-tenants nor rack-rents—where their wearied physiques find rest?

As by the "working of a moral law," an era is brought about for our redemption from the God-forsaken institution, slavery—to show ourselves as men capable of performing civil as well as military duties, why do not these straggling "pugnacious knights," and tatterdemalions arm themselves with minnie rifles, and fight for the Government that gives them protection, instead of with ignorance, foolish, pride and clubs, to bid defiance to those royal and too-forgiving people from abiding in safety, as granted by the Administration? Why is this clamor of vengeance on us? It is impossible that we who have been in bondage—bondage, I repeat, severer than that from which they seek refuge in America—could have had chances to visit the old country, would have interfered with the 1st and 2d Victoria, ch. 56? However, much the royal commissioners' inquiry into the matter, and their amendment of the act passed in 1833, might have affected the sons of the green isle of the ocean, we are not to be blamed.

Copperheads, who are an embodiment of Hibernian stock, had better keep in their holes, because "their souls are too much charged with our blood;" the groans of our hoary-headed fathers, the wretchedness and desolation heaped upon them, the ruins of the orphan's sanctuary, the lamentations of its former inmates, and the innocent blood they have caused to flow, all shall haunt their present existence, and glare before them in a dread future. Bearing in mind our acknowledged capability, they may coin their invectives, ooze out their malicious threats, discharge their ignorance and foolish pride upon us; we shall not flinch, but cling to the side which offers protection; and when they attempt to show their heads above the mire in which they are weltering, it shall be our immediate duty to appear at the first alarm to deal a just retribution, as dealt before Wagner and Honey Spring, to the vociferous miscreants, whose overbearing acts render them obnoxious to civilization. McC.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Faultfinding.

Faultfinding and harping incessantly upon past wrongs and disadvantages is not the mode of securing either present or future satisfaction, although the course of some seems thus to argue. With us the hatchet must be buried forever, and alike to friends and foes, we must show ourselves to be men in all the elements of manly grandeur. Instead of ire, roused by the contemplation of hideous reminiscences, let the memory of martyr spirits, like Toussaint L'Ouverture, John Brown, and hosts of others, who have lived and died for God and man, be golden links, binding us to the past, and let the lively recollection of their magnaimity inspire us with an ardent desire to walk in their steps, and acquit ourselves worthily during the present crisis. Now, that the color of our skin is gradually ceasing to be a serious obstacle to our advancement, let us see to it that the hues of our own minds and hearts interfere not to retard our onward march. All efforts for mental improvement must be stimulated; each must be willing to be equalled and even surpassed by his neighbor in our various departments, remembering that, as the beauty of a garden is not owing to the peculiar charms of any one plant, but to the collective graces of the several sorts; even so, our excellence and augustness, is not to be determined by the brilliant and commanding endowments of any one individual, but by the effect of a grand coalition or blending of the separate excellence of every person comprised in each grade. Each one must bear in mind, that helping his fellows is the true way to elevate himself, and thus will our generosity expand, and envy and strife recede from our midst, and the work of amelioration proceed unimpeded. Success depends upon unity of effort. The well-informed and the unlettered and ignorant must work together: the former by an unselfish dispensation of knowledge, the latter by a readiness to accept and improve every opportunity for intellectuat expansion; servants, mechanics, tradespeople and professionals, must all toil together for the attainment of a common manhood beneath the stars and stripes. Since all great ends result from small, aye, very small beginnings, no one should feel himself or herself too insignificant to effect, by good or evil deeds, the aspect of our cause; on the contrary, the good and evil of every individual, tends to reflect the bright and dark side of our character as a people. Let, therefore, the humblest of our number rise to the dignity of co-workers with the God of Right, by earnest endeavors to ameliorate, through the acquisition of a mentality and pure morality, the condition of man, not as black or white, but as a brother man, bearing the imperishable impress of Deity, wherever met on this terrestrial ball. VIOLET.

September 16, 1863.

LLANCHA PLANA, Sept. 26, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—A serious accident occurred to Mr. W. B. Lewis, of Chili Gulch, Calaveras county, from the explosion of powder, occacioned by a spark flying off in sharpening a pick. His head, face and arms are badly burned. R. S. M.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Tribute to the late Dr. Gray.

MR. EDITOR—I have no other way excepting through your columns to express my gratitude for the kind acts towards my late husband, myself and children, by the late Dr. H. M. Gray. I cannot write a proper eulogy—nor can I express the tribute of respect I wish to pay to his memory. My husband was employed for several years by him, and during last spring he was sick and disabled. Dr. Gray continued his wages and gave him medical attendance, taking the whole responsibility off from me. My husband died and Dr. Gray paid his funeral expenses, and did many acts of kindness for me and my children that cannot be erased from my memory. If you will do me the kindness to publish this humble tribute to his memory, I shall be ever grateful. With respect,

MRS. EDWARD FLETCHER.

[Mrs. Fletcher attended the funeral of Dr. Gray. The carriage she rode in was in line with the many vehicles in the *cortege*.]

A NEGRO SOLDIER IN THE HORSE-CARS AT PHILADELPHIA—A SCENE.—In Philadadelphia on the 2d of September, a party of rough young fellows attempted to remove a colored soldier from the horse-car in which he was riding. While the Conductor was deliberating whether to comply with the whim of the passengers, Mr. Thomas Smith, President of the Bank of North America, rose in his seat and declared emphatically that the man should *not* be removed. The *Inquirer* says:

All attempts at ridicule the moment Mr. Smith gave his name gave place to respect, except on the past of one unfortunate individual, who was so uncourteous as to say, "I don't believe it." The words had scarcely left his lips when, to use a common remark more expressive perhaps than refined, 'down went his house,' a well-directed blow from the indignant and athletic Bank President making the offender measure his length on the floor. Two or three acquaintances of the disconfited victim of Mr. Smith's just indignation then arose and made demonstrations towards the latter: they were for a moment held back by those in the car, during which time the colored soldier's champion stationed himself in the centre of the car and defied all opposition. His opponents, somewhat awe-stricken, concluded not to meddle with him. Having carried his point so far, he insisted on the soldier taking his seat, which he did with great hesitation, and was made by his protector to retain it until he reached his destination. Mr. Smith is no politician, and has no radical faith in any political party, but he is a strictly loyal man and supports, with great rigor, all measures of the Administration. His conduct throughout the whole affair is highly creditable.

REV. DAVID STEVENS.—This gentleman who has been in our city several days, and preached a very acceptable sermon at Zion Church, last Sabbath afternoon, is now on his way to the seat of war in North Carolina. He has received the appointment of Chaplain to the 2d Regiment of N. C. colored volunteers. In this selection Colonel Wild has shown great judgement, as the reverend gentleman is sure to secure the confidedence and affection of the whole Regiment.

To show the spirit that animates Mr. S., we will state that he must be near 70 years of age.—*Anglo-African.*

The rebels boast of their chivalry. Do the facts warrant it? Davis is a repudiator, Floyd a thief, Van Dorn a profligate, Holmes a dead drunkard, Morgan a horse thief, Quantrel a murderer, Polk a drunken Bishop, Richardson a butcher, and Mosby a plunderer of the dead. The latter is proven by a copy of a pass found upon Mosby's servant, who was captured, ordering "pickets and guards to pass him to the front, for the purpose of searching the dead and wounded," and signed by Mosby himself.

A Baltimore letter in the New York *Post* says that hundreds of people in Maryland are prepared to offer their negro slaves as their substitutes. We suppose this is owing to the great depreciation in the value of slave property in Maryland. An able-bodied negro would be worth a great deal more than $300, the commutation fee, if the "peculiar institution" were in a flourishing condition.

Latest Telegraphic News.

A special correspondent of the *World* says: It is stated in well informed circles that Rosecrans had been reinforced, up to Saturday, with about 18,000 men.

Burnside was at Knoxville Sept. 24.—There are no signs of rebel movements there. The rebel Gen. Jones is close to the Virginia line. Part of Burnside's force has gone on an expedition into Southwestern Virginia. Important results are expected.

There was a female bread riot at Mobile on the 4th. The Governor ordered the 17th Alabama to put down the disturbance, but they refused. The Mobile Cadets essayed it, but were forced to fly by the women. Peace was finally restored. The rioters openly declared they would burn the city if some means were not devised to relieve distress. Paroled Vicksburg prisoners at Mobile were suffering greatly, and declare that if ever they are forced into the field they will desert in the first battle.

A Paris paper of the 13th believes itself entitled to state that the Maritime Prefect at Brest has opposed the seizure of the *Florida*, in consequence of an order from Paris issued, as the *Pays* asserts, with the object of preserving its invulability as a military port.

The gates of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to all desiring to enter or to leave. Two hundred inhabitants have been transported to Siberia. The Russian authorities have imposed an enormous tax upon all the provinces of Poland.

Memphis papers say that Jeff. Davis has ordered the release of all criminals in the State Prisons, provided they join the Confederate army. This adds 8,000 to the rebel ranks.

A Nashville telegram says rebel prisoners report that Joe Johnston was killed in the late battle.

In regard to sinking the rebel steamer in *Sumter* in Charleston harbor some time since, we now learn from the Bermuda *Gazette* that she was mistaken for a Feberal vessel and fired into by Fort Moultrie.—The same authority says that some 630 persons were on board at the time, all of whom were saved but twenty.

Gen. Hooker left Washington Sept. 8th, to enter into active service.

Miscellaneous.

How Emancipation Works.

The harm produced by emancipation is reduced to the incontestable ruin of a certain number of colonies, and the momentary and inevitable suffering of all. It is worthy of note that the colony which resisted most, Jamaica, suffered most. The colony which most promptly resigned itself, and made efforts to renew the methods, stock, and *personnel* of manufacture—Mauritius—scarcely suffered at all, and its wealth is to-day doubled, nearly tribled. The aggregate production of the other colonies has again reached the amount prior to 1834. There is no doubt that it would have surpassed it if the commercial reform had not complicated the result of the abolition of slavery.

But while according to these evils the regret which they deserve, how compare them for an instant with the blessings which date from these two great measures for England, for the colonies themselves, and for humanity. Nearly a million of men, women and children have passed from the condition of cattle to the rank of rational beings. Numerous marriages have elevated the family above the mire of a nameless promiscuousness. Paternity has replaced illegitimacy. Churches and schools are opened. Religon, before mute, factious, or dishonored, has resumed its dignity and liberty. Men who had nothing, have acquired property; lands which were waste have been occupied; inadequate populations have increased; detestable processes of culture and manufacture have been replaced by better; a race reputed inferior, vicious, cruel, lascivious idle refractory to civilization, religon and instruction, has shown itself honest, gently disposed to family life, accesible to Christianity, eager for instruction. Those of its members who have returned to vagrancy, sloth and corruption, are not a reproach to their race as much as to the servitude which had left them wallowing in their native ignorance and depravity; but these are the minority. The majority labor and show themselves far superior to the auxiliaries which China and India sends to the colonists. In two words, wealth has suffered little, civilization has gained much; such is the balance-sheet of the English experiment.—*Results of Slavery, by Augustin Gochin of France.*

BOUND TO HAVE A SUBSTITUTE.—While the surgeons at the office of one of the Provost Marshals, in Philadelphia, was going through the round of examinations yesterday, a poor crippled colored man who had been drafted came up in turn. He explained to the Board the fact of his disability, remarking: "I suppose that you will have to exempt me." The surgeon so decided. The man answered: "Well cripple or no cripple, if you won't allow me to go, I want to send a substitute, for if you think I am not able I want somebody to fight for me, as I have been drafted," and at the same time produced his substitute for the surgeon to examine, but unfortunately the surgeon was forced to decide that his substitute was unfit for military duty. The colored drafted man, then, for the first time, seemed to be a little downhearted, and after pausing for a moment, turned towards the door, and as he passed out, said, "Well, I'll get another if I can, for I'm bound to send a sustitute." And, sure enough, in about an hour in he came, bringing one with him who is now in camp, proudly doing his duty as a soldier.

THE DISGRACE OF NEW YORK.—The Rev. J. N. Gloucester, of Brooklyn, and the owner of a considerable amount of property in this city, for which he pays heavy taxes to the State and County, on Tuesday sent his daughter, a young woman about eighteen years of age, to the upper part of the city, to collect some rents due from his tenants, being unable to go himself on account of sickness. The girl stepped on one of the Sixth avenue cars, from which she was ejected by the conductor with a rude "get out." She then tried the Eighth ave. cars, but was told they "didn't carry niggers." Remonstrating with one of the conductors, and begging permission to ride, as she had a great distance to go, he told her to "get out and foot it." Such was the treatment on Tuesday extended to a cleanly and well-dressed colored girl, whose father is a heavy tax-payer of New York.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE REBEL WAR POWER BROKEN.—A letter has been received by a brother of a distinguished Rebel officer and engineer captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, wherein that officer says: "The capture of Vicksburg and our army is fatal to our cause. We can never reorganize another army in the West. The war may go on so for some time with guerilla fighting, which I think would be unworthy of the country, and which I will not approve. We have played a big game and lost. As soon as I am exchanged, I shall leave the Confederacy and the cause for Europe."

HOW CHANCELLORSVILLE WAS LOST.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent speech made at a temperance breakfast given him in London, is reported to have said:

If it were fit, he (Mr. Beecher,) could point to several great misfortunes which had befallen the North on the field owing entirely to the drunkenness of officers. The battle of Chancellorsville was lost from this cause; but he had heard it from almost direct authority that the General thus implicated, knowing his weakness, had been previously abstaining, but that having received a severe contusion, he had been prescribed whisky medically, and it was when taking it for this purpose that the old appetite had been received and had overcome him.

Gen. Burnside has issued an order for the impressment of 6,000 slaves, to work on the railroad from Lexington to Danville, the completion of which is justly regarded as a military necessity. The slaves are to be taken from counties in the neighborhood of the proposed work, and citizens of the State will be employed to superintend their labor. The owners are to be paid for the labor of the slaves, who will be returned when the necessity for their impressment ceases.—*Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.*

"MR. SMITH, I wish to speak to you privately. Permit me to take you apart for a few moments." "Certainly, sir, if you'll promise to put me together again."

Beauregard denounces the Greek fire with which Gilmore's shells sent to Charleston are charged, "as a most villainous compound, unworthy civilized nations." We have no doubt the people of Sodom thought the rain of brimstone and fire out of heaven which consumed them in the iniquity of the city was a villainous compound, but the hand of retribution was not stayed on that account!—*Louisville Journal.*

General Grant smoked a cigar while he was going out from his works to accept the surrender of Vicksburg. General Gilmore not being addicted to "small vices," seems disposed, in his little affair with Charleston, to let her do the smoking.

Queen Victoria, it is said, clings so tenaciously to her grief, that it amounts to a mania. Every morning she has her late husband's clothes taken to his dressing-room and brushes; his shaving apparatus and hot water placed on his dresser, and his plate arranged on the breakfast table in the same manner as when he was alive.

The Americans have a large number of men engaged in putting up new works of defence, and repairing the old ones, at Fort Niagara. It is their intention to mount the fort with two hundred-pounders, columbiands. The new works will make it a very formidable affair.

MARRIED.

In this city, Sept. 28, in the Powell st. M. E. Church, by the Rev. J. H. Whithe, JACOB MULLBURN to ELIZABETH WATSON, both of this city.

In New York, Aug. 19, by the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, GEORGE F. MITCHELL, of Hartford, Ct., to Miss GRACE AMELIA HAEL, of New York.

DIED.

In Factoryville, Staten Island, Sunday, July 18, of consumption, SAMUEL, son of Nicholas and Mary Dehart, aged 36 years and 2 months.

Advertisements.

AT THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, held September 14th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Cornelia Dupee, President,
Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, Vice President,
Mrs. Martha L. Jones, Treasurer,
Mr. Barney Fletcher, Secretary,
Mrs. Charlotte C. Davis, Chaplain.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. E. Phillips, Pres't., | Mrs. Hagar Harron,
Mrs. Catharine Osborn, | Mrs. Elizabeth Scott,
Mrs. Elenora Dodson, | Mrs. Maria Sims,
Mrs. Caroline Lewis, | Mrs. Jane Jackson.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE BUSINESS carried on at 639½ Market st., by Thos. W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson, will be hereafter carried on by Moses A. Jackson and son, W. L. G. Jackson.

Their business will be *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, SHAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, ETC.*

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. sep19

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS several furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

WANTED A BARBER.—To a good hand steady employment will be given. Apply to Robt. Francis, 234 Bush Street, opposite the Occidental Hotel.

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet failed to give complete satisfaction in his business Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton,) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L A. SMITH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, }
WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.
d27

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

NO CURE, - - - NO PAY.

BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine,
CHEROKEES.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

jel3 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 28.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 80.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
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Selections.

Persons who are always innocently good-humored and cheerful, are very useful in the world. They not only maintain peace and happiness, but spread a glow of sunshine among those with whom they associate.

If you must form harsh judgments, form them of yourself, not of others; and in general, begin by attending to your own deficiencies first. If every one would sweep up his own walk, we should have very clean streets.

Shall Negro Soldiers be Exchenged?

In tracing the history of the rebellion one cannot fail to observe that almost every measure of importance adopted by the Administration in reference to slavery, was forced upon it by the South. The President, already sufficiently embarassed, would only have been too glad to leave it to its face. The months of actual hostilities which elapsed before slaves were recognized as contraband of war, the slow and reluctant steps with which the Administration advanced toward its present position in regard to slavery, attest the sincerity of the President's desire to avoid all unnecessary measures of irritation. But the South was not, and in fact could not be, equally considerate. To her, slavery unmolested was a mighty power—the administration was forced to take measures to weaken it.—Not to do so would have been treason to the country. The President is entitled to eternal gratitude for the glorious decree of emancipation; yet it is not to be denied that it was forced upon him by the infatuation of the South.

But now an issue is distinctly raised.—Negociations in regard to a cartel for a general exchange of prisoners have been suddenly interrupted, on a point which neither side will yield. The South, greatly in need of men, would willingly agree to a general exchange of white prisoners, including officers and privates; but the National Government insists upon the recognition of the right of the negro soldiers to be included in the cartel. Planting itself on the broad ground of sovereign jurisdiction, the Government claims a right to the service and allegience of every native-born or naturalized citizen. In this no distinction can be recognized between white and black bondmen and freemen. All owe an equal allegience to the Government. If the Government does not possess the right to enlist the slave, it has no right to accept the service of the master. One right includes the other. If the master's treason does not release him from his constitutional obligations, it cannot release the slave. To yield on this point, would be acknowledging that we were on the wrong side in this struggle for unity and nationality.

The Government cannot be charged with obstinacy. It has already yielded much to the demands of the South. It yielded on the question of belligerent rights. It yielded on the question of privateering—and much good the government got for the yielding! But on the point now raised, it cannot yield without the sacrifice of dignity, honor, and principle. The South claims the right to treat captured negro soldiers as if they were runaway slaves, according to the laws of the State where they may be taken prisoners. Every consideration of humanity and policy forbids concession to the insolent demand. Rebels themselves against a benign and liberal governernment, they will not be permitted to dictate to the North. We are not bound to consult rebel prejudices. That was the talk three years ago; but it is slightly out of date at the present time. Yet the rebels, who have not yet learned to understand the spirit of the North, continue to bluster in the same old braggart style. The order of August 8, directing the three rebel prisoners to be placed in close confinement and held as hostages for three black soldiers captured by the rebels on board the Isaac Smith, called forth the most indignant remonstrance from the rebels, as if a monstrous crime against civilization had been committed. Says the *Richmond Enquirer* of August 24:

"The first demand of the new Federal Commissioner will be that we at once consent to put the negroes on the footing of our own troops, and value them against each other, man for man. * * * * * Or will it, [the National Government,] after deliberately enlisting our runaway negroes into its military service, consent to give them up to be dealt with by our State laws as insurgents? * * * We have long perceived that the time is at hand when no more prisoners will be exchanged, and no more prisoners will be taken. * * * If there is to be no exchange at all—better that the enemy should understand that there will be no quarter asked or given; and then at least there will be equality."

To this complexion it has come at last; the black flag and no quarter, extermination! We cannot contemplate the future without a shudder. Yet the Government cannot yield. Its only course is onward in the same direction; and what the South will not yield to humanity, must be forced from her at the point of the bayonet. Hesitation now on the part of the Government would be in the highest degree criminal.—Its only safety lies in backing up its words with irresistable force. Fearful as is the system of retaliation, we must use it if our enemies make it the alternative of the disgraceful abandonment of principle. If they hang our black soldiers, as they threaten to do, we must hang their white soldiers. This will bring them to terms sooner than mildness would.

We do not regret that the issue has been made. It affords the Government the opportunity to take position before the world on the broad and lofty ground of human brotherhood and equality. It marks a new epoch of advancement, in mysterious ways, which are only to be interrupted by events. God is working out the destiny of two races on this continent. One he purifies with fire from the taint of a deadly crime against humanity; to the other he brings liberty, baptized with blood and tears. Fearful price! but liberty is not to be purchased but at heavy cost. It is just that North and South should be involved in the same suffering, since both were involved in the same crime; but both shall also share in the blessing of tranquillity and permanent peace which the destruction and rooting out of slavery will insure to our distracted land.

A Chapter in Human Nature.

At a point on this side of the mountains in Pennsylvania, where occurred the transhipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat, waiting for the arrival of the train before starting on its way "through" to the East. The captain of the boat—a tall, sun-burnt, rough and sometimes profane man, stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men when the cars came in, and a few minutes after, a party of half a dozen gentlemen came along and deliberately walked up to the captain, and thus addressed him: Sir, we go to the East, but our passage to-day depends mainly on you. In the cars we have just left is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers to ask that you deny this man a passage on your boat. If he goes, we remain. What do you say?"

By this time the others had come from the cars. "Gentlemen," said the captain, "I have heard the passengers through your committee. Has the sick man any representative here? I wish to hear both sides of the question."

To this unexpected interrogation there was no answer; when, without a moment's pause, the captain crossed to the cars, and entering, beheld a poor emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly eaten out by the fell destroyer, consumption.

The man's head was bowed in his hands, and he was weeping. The captain advanced and spoke kindly to him.

"Oh, sir!" said the trembling invalid, looking up, his face now lit with hope and expectation, "are you the captain? and will you take me? the passengers shun me and are so unkind. You see, sir, I am dying, but oh, if I can live to see my mother, I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor printer, and the only child of her in whose arms I would wish to die."

"You shall go," said the bluff captain, with an oath, "if I lose every passenger for the trip."

By this time the whole crowd of impatient passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled on the tow-path, and themselves awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more and the decision became known, as they beheld him coming from the cars with the sick man cradled in his strong arms. Pushing through the crowd with his dying burden, he ordered a mattress to be laid in the choicest part of the cabin, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. Then scarcely deigning to cast a look at the astonished crowd alongside, he shouted loudly to his hands:

"Push off the boat!"

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity.

With one common impulse, each seized his own baggage and walked on the boat.

In a short time another committee was sent to the captain, asking his presence in the cabin.

He went, and from their midst there rose a white-haired man, who, with the tear drops starting in his eyes, told the rough captain that he had taught them a lesson—that they felt humbled before him and they asked his forgiveneas. It was a touching scene.

The fountain of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and the water welled up, choking the utterance of all present. In an instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "God-speed" for his welfare.

Weight of the Earth.

A writer in the Edinburg *Review*, says: "Copernicus first distinctly demonstrated that the apparent terrestrial plain was really a free and independent material mass, moving in a definable path through space.

Then Newton explained that this independent mass moved through the space because it was substantial and heavy, and because it was unsupportable by props and chains; that, in fact, as a massive body, it is falling ever through the void; but that as it falls, it sweeps round the sun in a never-ending circuit, attracted towards it by magnet-like energy, but kept off from it by the force of its centrifugal movement.

Next, Shell and Picard measured the dimensions of the falling and heavy masses, and found that it was a spherical body, with a girdle of 25,000 miles.

Subsequently to this, Baily contrived a pair of scales that enabled him approximately to weigh the vast sphere; and he ascertained that it had somewhere within itself about 1,256,195,680,000,000,000,000,000 tuns of matter. To these discoveries, Foucauld has recently added demonstration, to the actual senses, of the fact, that the massive sphere is whirling ou itself as it falls through space and round the sun, so that point after point of its vast surface is brought in succession into the genial influence of its sunrise. An inverting atmosphere of commingled vapor and air is made to present clouds, winds and rain, and the inverted surface to bear vegetable forms

and animated creatures in great diversity.

The world is, then, a large, solid sphere, invested with a loosened shell of transparent mobile vapor and the stimulant sunshine. Organized creatures may grow and live on its surface, and those vital changes may be diffused, amongst which conscious and mental life stands as the highest result."

SOLON.—Solon, the great Philosopher and Lawgiver, was born at Salamis, an island of Greece, and was educated at Athens. His father, whose name was Execestides, was of noble rank, but not rich, and consequently Solon, after having finished his academical studies, devoted a number of years to mercantile pursuits, that he might, in this way, gain for himself a competent fortune. He accepted the office of Archon, and repealed all the laws of Draco—which punished the smallest offence with death—except the law for the punishment of murder, which he considered the only crime worthy of death. He laid down rules for all the departments of life, and the Athenians promised him not to change his laws for one hundred years; but seeing that this promise would probably not be kept, he made them promise, upon oath, that they would not change them during the time he was away upon his travels, which was to be about ten years; but on his return he found that they had disregarded their oath, and changed, or dropped entirely, the greater part of his laws. He then retired to Cyprus, where he died at the age of 80—558 years B. C. But the effects of his laws were felt for hundreds of years afterwards, even down to the time of Cicero, who not only witnessed their good influence, but passed the highest encomiums on the great legislator, whose wisdom had first designed and formed them.

The following are a few of his wise sayings:

Know thyself.

Associate not with wicked men.

Reverence the gods and honor your parents.

Give advice to your friend in private but never reprove him before others.

Have more confidence in virtue and uprightness than in oaths.

It is not the present pleasure, but the ultimate good that should be considered.

Be slow to choose friends, and when chosen, be slow to reject them.

Learn to obey before you think yourself fit to command.

Honors worthily gained, exceed by far those that come by chance.

GREEK FIRE.—What is Greek fire? A careful analysis shows it to be, not simply the warlike compound of bitumen, sulphur, and pitch, but anything else which the rebels find too hot for them. It is a weapon both military and civil, common to both war and politics. When Gen. Lee retired out of Pennsylvania it was because the atmosphere was lurid with Greek fire. When Mr. Lincoln lately sat down to answer an unhappy correspondent at Albany, it was clear to all eyes that he dipped his pen in Greek fire. Charleston having been recently touched with the flame, New York and Brooklyn also have caught it. Incredible as it may seem to our rural subscribers, the President has actually introduced Greek fire into these two cities with an incendiary intent to consume the Governor and his "friends." Our public parks are filled with soldiers, whose muskets, if need comes for shooting, will vomit forth Greek fire; not against the rebels in Charleston, but against rebels in New York. Madison Square is a camp-ground of veterans who are just as willing to shoot rioters here as on the other side of the Potomac. The City Hall Park is a bivouac of bronze faces tinged with battle-smoke, and that will never smile with blank cartridges upon a mob. Fort Green hill in Brooklyn is whitened with the tents of two regiments of Western troops, who fancy they know how to keep order in an Eastern city, and who have made a boast that they can kill a riot in twenty minutes. All this is very offensive to the Governor and his "friends," who join their murmurs with Gen. Beauregard against Greek fire.

It is a peculiarity of this strange flame that it burns only the guilty. It has terrors only to traitors. Loyal men are unsmitten of the heat. Only Copperheads cry out with pain. And double pain falls upon such as have double guilt. For instance, the Governor having once been scorched nigh unto death by his turbulent "friends," is newly tormented by his quiet enemies, the soldiers. If a singed cat dreads common fire, how much more does a singed Governor dread Greek fire? You can now tell a Copperhead in New York at first sight: he is the man who stands biting his lips in disgust at the soldiers in the Park.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1863.

Our Assumed Literary Apathy.

Wm. Wells Brown, in a reply, which appeared in the *Anglo-African* of Sept. 3, to Wm. H. Yates's criticism on his book called "*The Black Man, his Antecedents, Genius and Achievements*," intimates that we, as a people, do not properly appreciate each other's literary efforts, and that we never acknowledge a superiority of literary attainments, however meritorious, until they are acknowledged and approved by white persons of taste and talent. Are these assumptions well founded? Let us examine critically what Mr. Brown so flippantly states. He has for a long time been and is at present an anti-slavery lecturer and a passable writer, and claims to have acquired a vast amount of experience among the colored people in the different States, and it is to be presumed that what he says on this subject must be entitled to some weight as an opinion. We herewith quote one passage, which is as follows:

No work written by a colored person in favor of the freedom and elevation of his race, and appealing to them directly, has ever received their support. Dr. Delany's book stopped with one edition; Mr. Nell's work has not reached a second edition; in point of numbers, our newspapers have been legion, yet nearly all have died of the same disease, starvation. The N. Y. *Herald* has more subscribers to-day, and gets a larger support from the colored people of California and the other States, than *Douglass's Monthly*, *The Anglo-African* and the PACIFIC APPEAL put together.

In another place he says:

No black man's ability was ever "recognized" by his own people until it had been first discovered and acknowledged by the whites. This is owing to the fact that we have been so long under the whites, and looked up to them as the only class possessing talent, that we have no confidence in the ability of our own people.

And again he writes:

If we want advice, need a lawyer or a doctor we go to the whites; if we wish for an agent to collect our rents in our absence, we employ a white man; if he cheats us, we try another. No colored man's talents have ever been rewarded by his own class. The narratives of a few escaped slaves have sold rapidly, but principally among the whites.

Let any one examine and reflect whether these are facts. Are these the causes which have, in so great a degree, retarded the progress of the APPEAL, and all other papers now and heretofore published and controlled by colored men? If they are, we then truly present a lamentable condition for our own contemplation, and have much, in this respect, to remedy. But if they are facts, the cause can easily be traced to the debasement produced by human slavery. Most of our people who are of Southern birth—though many of them free—while living in that section of America, have never seen a colored orator or writer tolerated: and many of them have been taught that the capacity for and privilege of exercising such functions are solely allotted to white men. And when they have moved North, they have found the laws so proscriptive against all colored persons, both educated and uneducated, that they have imbibed the influence of the oppressive spirit abroad in the country, until it has become, as it were, a second nature to join in the proscription ourselves against ourselves. Let us seek to change this for the better. Wm. Wells Brown has set forth the effect, but we ourselves think it a duty to state, in part at least, what we believe to be the cause. Is there not a remedy for this apathy? We hope there is, and now that slavery is fast passing away, we must cut ourselves off from many of its baneful influences, which have been so long entailed upon us, and start forth in a new race for improvement, with prospects of brighter results.

To think that after all the elaborate opposition to the draft—beginning with rowdies and ending with governors—the draft should have gone peacefully forward, leaving the monitory soldiers nothing to do but cross their legs and smoke their pipes, is an aggravation which covers certain men's faces with a ludicrous chagrin.

Meanwhile, and till the rebellion ceases to rebel, let General Gilmore continue his Greek fire! The Swamp Angel is terrible, yet it is also merciful, and like the angel that delivered Peter, it shall finally open the prison-doors and set the captives free! —*N. Y. Independent.*

L'UNION.—This is the name of a paper, dated "New Orleans, July 28, 1863," and of which we received several copies through the post-office, on Wednesday last. The names of the editor or proprietor are not upon the paper. Capt. Ferguson, of the First California Colored Volunteers, happened to be in our office when we were reviewing its contents, which are partly French and partly English. We called his attention to the strong Union sentiments *L'Union* contained. He informed us that it was published in camp, by the officers of one of the colored Louisiana regiments. If the information is correct, the Louisiana colored regiment are practically using the sword with one hand and holding the Bible in the other. Powerful weapons against slavery.

MURDER TRIAL.—James Anderson, a West India colored man, was arraigned in the 4th District Court, on Wednesday last, charged with murder, in the shooting of Wesley Hazzard, in November last, for alleged improper intimacy with his (Anderson's) reputed wife. On the trial, the female, who was said to be the cause of the shooting, was the principal witness in the case, and gave her name as Mary Jane Smith, and stated, during a cross-examination, that she was a native of New Haven, Conn. Hazzard, the deceased, was a native of Philadelphia. It was not proved that the woman was Anderson's lawful wife, consequently the defence failed in convincing the jury that the shooting was justifiable. After a very able charge by Judge Reynolds, at the close of the trial, on Thursday afternoon, the jury were out about an hour, and returned to the Court with a verdict of murder in the second degree, and a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

THE CAMP.—Wm. H. Yates, steward of the river steamer Chrysopolis, has been granted a furlough for a short time, by the California Steam Navigation Company, and now has charge of the culinary department of the military encampment, which is being held for ten days, at Camp Allen, over the bay. There are a large number of colored men employed as attendants upon the officers and soldiers.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES.—The gentlemen who are to deliver the course of lectures for the benefit of the APPEAL, are preparing with energy. The Introductory to the course will be a Poem, by J. Madison Bell, who will be ready to lead off with the commencement in about ten days. We hope to be enabled to announce the subject of the poem in our next issue.

THE COLORED SCHOOL-HOUSE LOT.—The following extract we make from the proceedings of the Board of Education, as published in the *Bulletin* of Wednesday last:

After a great many recommendations from various committees relative to a colored school lot, the Board instructed the Superintendent to offer $6000 for a lot, 60x92 feet, on Broadway, near Powell st.

ARRIVED.—Geo. Lyons, from Virginia City; Mrs. Qualls, Red Bluff.

DEPARTURE.—Mrs. Rebecca Howard, Olympia, W. T.

WAS IN TOWN.—On Wednesday, Mr. Geo. W. Miller, our agent at Petaluma, paid us a flying visit.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

P. W. Cassey, San Jose; Stephen Ball, Colome; Joseph J. Pindell, Shasta; S. P. Clanton, Benicia; J. C. Cork, Silver City, N. T.; Mrs. M. Elliot, Silver City, N. T.

From the Philadelphia Christian Recorder.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31, 1863.

REV. AND DEAR FRIEND:—I embrace the opportunito of sending a line or two by the kindness of my old friend, Mr. Anthony Osborn. I have written to the editor and bishops frequently, but receiving no reply, I have decided to make another effort, with what success it remains for the future to develop.

I have worked hard since my return to the Pacific States, 15 months ago, with a depleted treasury, 40 members, and a congregation of less than 200. I entered upon the work of buying the Powell st. Church, at a cost of $5500. Nine weeks after the purchase, I was seized by that most violent of all diseases, the small pox. Nothing but God's power saved me from a gaping grave. For many weeks I stood within the very portals of the dead.

Never did any people sympathize more deeply for a pastor than my people did for me. People who never had been attacked, lingered at my bedside, day and night. One of my preachers, Rev. J. B. Sanderson, was attacked at the same time; his wife and six helpless children were all taken down at once.

Not only did my own people, through the entire State, do what they could to alleviate my anguish, but the whites, in many instances, offered up public prayers in my behalf. I was quite deaf, the blood escaped from my lungs freely; but to-day I still live, a monument of that mercy which abideth forever.

I have been torn from crown to heel. My voice has lost much of its power. My sickness cost me more than $500, and I am still in debt.

Amid all this wild and fearful conflict, the living church of the living God is moving on through flood, fire and storm. San Francisco numbers 100 members. We have reduced the debt from $5,500 to $1,000, besides paying a floating debt of $1,200,

We shall hold a camp-meeting convention on the 24th of August — the third we shall have held on this side of the continent.

The churches in California will doubtless send on a delegate to the General Conference. I trust we shall have the laws of our church recorded in the Book of Laws, after the General Conference of 1864 meets.

You may rest assured of one thing: Bethel, in California, will never retreat one inch while we have such able yoke-fellows as Mitchell, Sanderson, Fletcher, Green, Hubbard, Brown, and others, as its bannerbearers. Hell, with all its spiteful powers, has hovered along our path like the mad tempests of heaven, but He whose voice rings high above the din and roar of battle, has been our strength, tower and stay.

One request we make, and that is, that all who have faith in the vitality of religion and the omnipotence of prayer, will remember me and my people when they bow before their God and our Deliverer. Yours for the diffusion of truth, T. M. D. WARD.

P.S. We have established a church in Virginia City, Nevada Territory. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

[We find the above letter in the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder*. Knowing that it is from our friend and co-worker, T. M. D. Ward, we publish it, that the error in the name, 'Ware," instead of Ward, may be corrected.—ED.]

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.

MR. EDITOR—The Ladies' Pacific Benevolent and Accumulating Society held a grand supper, on Friday last, at the hall of Mr. Seales, and we thank Mr. Daniel Seales for his kindness towards the Society, and likewise the public. MRS. W.

Great opportunities are generally the result of the wise improvement of small ones.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 6, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Having obtained from your agent the list of subscribers and their accounts, I have, for the past two days, been making an effort towards collecting the amounts due you, and to extend the circulation of the paper.

Among the names you will find several with the direction Watsonville; for these you are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Smith, a brother of your former agent, who is now residing in Watsonville. And I will remark, *en passent*, that there are several families of our people in that section who seem prosperous, and they have a promise from the school directors of that section that they will provide a school for their children. Thus we see, in almost every direction, the buds of promise, indicating a bright and glorious future for us.

Our city is, at present, barren of anything that could give interest to you or your readers. Last week's *Mercury* contained a highly colored account of the arrest by Mr. Meinfield, who lives in Santa Clara, of a notorious thief, who had imposed upon his hospitality. The facts were substantially as related; he did march him, at the muzzle of his gun, into the office of the Justice at Santa Clara. The fellow is, I understand, a very powerful man, while his captor is rather slightly built. The language in the article only being added to make what was in reality a good thing a little more amusing. The night preceding his arrest, the thief was at the house of Mr. Laurence, who lives on the road between here and Santa Clara, causing great alarm to the inmates, as Mr. Laurence was not at home.

You may not be aware that we are already more than blest, in a religious point of view; besides having access to every temple dedicated to the worship of God in the city, we are now laying the cornerstones for two more, devoted especially to the colored people.

The Phœnixonian Institute, formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for colored children, (for previous to the formation of the Institute there was no school here,) is still in existence. The city has made an appropriation of $50 per month for the school; and our people seem to think they have reached the acme of their aspirations. The school needs no books, no material, and I believe it is a matter of very little consideration with some, whether we have a place to keep school in or not.

I do not wish to complain, but when I see the great efforts of the dominant race to develop their minds and the minds of the children, I feel that it is only by presenting such facts as these fully before us that we will be aroused to the truth of the proverb, "Wisdom is the principal thing," and awaken us to a determination to be advised by the wise man, "With all thy getting get understanding."

The pulpit, the press and schools are necessary to our elevation. They are the great engines of progress. A theoretical Christianity, which satisfies itself by erecting buildings of wood or stone, can do but little. "Know ye not," says St. Paul, "that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you; if any man defile the temple, him will God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." And it is this temple, fashioned by the Almighty Architect, that Christianity must cleanse, by education, from the corruption of ignorance and vice, and consecrate by wisdom, to give honor and glory to the Creator. The press, schools, benevolent societies, and, in a word, all that tends to elevate or improve, are but the fruits of the Spirit. If it be unlawful to "quench the Spirit," we dare not despise the fruit. P. W. C.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Festival for the Benefit of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment in N. Bedford.

BY BR. E. R. J.

The papers just received from New Bedford give a glowing account of a successful Festival that was held on the 8th of September, in the City Hall, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. It was well attended, about 500 persons being present. White and colored citizens all enjoyed the treat presented to them. The Festival was planned and conducted by a committee of colored ladies and gentlemen. The musical and literary exercises were well received, and some pieces were encored. The refreshments were of the nicest, and were extensively patronized. The spacious hall was dressed tastefully with flags. The Brass Band volunteered its services, and discoursed fine music. A magnificent supply of flowers was donated. The *Mercury* has the following account of the Festival:

FESTIVAL AT CITY HALL.—The Festival at City Hall, last evening, was a very pleasant affair. The Hall was well filled with our white and colored citizens, and all seemed to enjoy the treat presented to them. About two hours were spent in listening to the musical and literary performances. Messrs. C. F. Easton, Henry Ellis and David Ellis gave recitations, Master Sullavou declaimed, Mrs. Castle and Mrs. Chapman read compositions upon the question of the emigration of people of color, and Miss Jacobs a composition on home. The last was read in so low a tone, that we failed to catch its sentences. But the two first were very creditably written, and read with distinctness of enunciation and with correct emphasis. The musical treat consisted of solos, duets and quartets, by ladies and gentlemen. Miss Bessie Thompson presided at the piano. Miss Piper sang the "Flag of the Free" remarkably well, and a quartet by four gentlemen, "The Rock of Liberty" was encored. The Band discoursed excellent music, and at the close of the exercises, struck up "John Brown," when the whole choir of Mr. Freedom's singers flocked upon the platform, and sung the inspiring song.

When we left the Hall, Messrs. John Yorke, C. H. Brook and their assistants, had their hands full in waiting upon the crowds who rushed to the well spread tables for refreshments. The tables were handsomely decorated with flowers, and loaded with fruits, ices, &c., &c. It was a pleasant festival, we repeat—admirably conducted throughout—and reflecting great credit upon the projectors. We hope the receipts will be enough to satisfy the absent ones in the Fifty-Fourth, that they are kindly and genously remembered at home.

THE RESULT.—The Committee of Arrangements for the Festival in aid of the 54th Mass. regiment held a meeting last evening. By the report of the Treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Johnson, to whose energy and perseaerance the success of the Festival is largely due, it appears that the gross receipts were $167.20, and the net proceeds are $121. 59

For the Pacific Appeal.

George Beckus—Where is He?

BRISTOL, PA., Sept. 6, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Having been recommended to you by Mr. John Jones, of Philadelphia, lately from San Francisco, I hope, through your kindness, I may be informed of my son, George Beckus. I have not had the pleasure of hearihg from him these 6 or 7 years. I thought him dead, but my husband, Mr. Wm. Burley, met Mr. Jones, a few days ago in the city, and he informed him that he knew George, and suggested that by my writing to you I might learn something of him. I live near Bristol, Bucks co., Pa. I am very anxious to hear from my son, and would be much pleased to receive a letter from him. A letter to me should be directed in the care of Wm. A. Burley, Bristol, Bucks co., Pa.

MARY A. BURLEY.

[We shall be highly gratified if the publication of the above letter is the means of putting the mother in communication with her long absent son.—ED.]

CALIFORNIANS WITH MORGAN.—It appears that there were several Californians in Morgan's command when he attempted his famous raid in Indiana and Ohio. J. L. Brent and Alonzo Ridley, formerly of Los Angeles, were with him, and both were killed. Service in the rebel army is not good for a man's health. B. W. Leigh, J. L. Brent, G. W. Gift, Austin E. Smith, Alonzo Ridly, are all dead; and Horace A. Higley and Calhoun Benham are in the Ohio State Prison; and Harpending, Greathouse and Rubery—well, that is to come!—*Alta.*

A colored man, named Isaac H. Brown, commited suicide, a few days since, near Marysville.

TO WHOM BELONGS THE CREDIT OF THE VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.—When it was officially known that Vicksburg had surrendered to the victorous legions of Grant, the President wrote the General the following private letter of acknowledgement and thanks for the "inestimable service" he had rendered the country:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 13th, 1863.

Major-General Grant:

MY DEAR GENERAL—I do not remember that you and I ever met personally. I write this now as a grateful acknowledgment for the almost inestimable service you have done the country. I wish to say a word further. When you first reached the vicinity of Vicksburg, I thought you should do what you finally did—march the troops across the neck, run the batteries with transports, and thus go below, and I never had faith except a general hope that you knew better than I, that the Yazoo Pass expedition and the like could succeed. When you got below and took Port Gibson, Grand Gulf and vicinity, I thought you should go down and join Gen. Banks; and when you turned northward, east of the Big Black, I feared it was a mistake. I now wish to make the personal acknowledgment that you were right and I was wrong.

Yours, very truly,

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN ARKANSAS.—It is a well known fact that all of Northwestern Arkansas voted against secession. It is, however, not so generally known that there was a very strong Union party in the counties south of the river, and that in Scott county the Union element was a majority. To-day, in that county, there are nearly 300 Union men bushwhacking in the hills and timber. Col. Phillips was in constant communication with them, supplied through secret channels with ammunition, and received much valuable information from them. A Union lady, the wife of a Union planter, has been the principal means of communication. The stories of her daring and adroitness, are many and interesting. Her husband was a slaveholder, but all of his slaves have been run off. This lady, at her late visit to Fort Blunt, was standing in the Adjutant's office, when the colored regiment marched in and by to their quarters. Several officers were conversing with her about the matter, and she was quite surprised at their soldierly appearance, etc. Col. Phillips asked her if she liked the appearance of negro soldiers

"Why, sir," she replied, with the utmost earnestness, "like it? We, in the South, think it ought to have been done long ago. Slavery is the root of the rebellion and may be dug up."

In answer to a further remark of Col. Phillips, questioning whether the whites would endure a free negro population, she replied:

"The Union men will, and they are the only ones to be considered. I have been a slaveholder; it is a fearful sin, but came by inheritance. I would rather have the negroes for neighbors than the poor whites who fill the rebel ranks, or the arrogant planters who have made this rebellion and now lead the Southern armies. Let the negroes alone, and they will be peaceful and industrious, and will make good citizens."

Such is the testimony of an intelligent Union lady, born to the possession of slaves and educated to a belief of its rightfulness. It is reported that our friend was drowned in a late attempt to swim the stream at night for the purpose of conveying intelligence. Her fate excites the sincerest sympathy and regret. The heroism and and devotion of the few Southern Unionists have yet to be recorded.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

IF the Confederacy should accept a European recoguition and protectorate, one of the younger sons of Victoria, or the Prince Imperial of France, may be called to its future throne, by the same coalition which has just appointed a new King to be hailed and accepted by the people of Greece.

It is estimated that from the commencement of the war, 53,874 Federals have been killed, 117, 029 wounded, 74,218 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from diseases and wounds; that 50,893 Confederates have been killed. 119,615 wounded, 52,169 made prisoners, and 250,000 died from disease and wounds.

PUTTING THE SCREWS TO A COPPERHEAD.—The Chester, Pa., *Republican* gives the following, which probably relates a fact:

SCENE—*A machine-shop in Philadelphia, say in Quarry street. Enter Copperhead—Loyal Quaker at the desk in counting-room.*

COPPERHEAD.—"Do you keep screws here large enough to be used in removing buildlings?"

LOYAL QUAKER—"Yes, friend, I manufacture them. Fine morning this. I find good news in the paper to-day from police-officer Grant before Vicksburg. Hast thou read the morning *Press?*"

C. [Looking pretty mad]—"No, I don't read the *Press.*"

L. Q.—"Well now, it is a very clearly printed newspaper — very reliable, and friend Forney we think a most excellent editor."

C.—"How do you sell your big screws—let me see one of them—square-thread I want."

L. Q.—"Where does thee live, friend?"

C.—"I live in West Chester."

L. Q.—"Very loyal, good people, up there. Does thee follow the business of moving buildings in West Chester?"

C.—"Yes, I keep a steam saw-mill, and also remove buildings when called on."

L. Q.—"Don't the think we shall pretty soen get a big screw under this rebellion, and pull it down from its foundation, as thee pulls one of the buildings thee moves?"

C.—"I don't believe the South can be whipped. They are strongly fortified, and Jeff Davis is one of the smartest men in the country. I am for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is."

L. Q.—"Friend, I believe thee to be a Copperhead!"

C.—"I'm a Democrat—don't know what you mean by Copperhead!"

L. Q.—"Does thee support the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion?"

C.—"I am for the Government, but opposed to Abe Lincoln and all his abolition party."

L. Q.—"Now, friend, thee is certainly a Copperhead."

C.—"Well, I want to buy a big screw."

L. Q.—"Thee can't buy a big screw in this house. Thee art an unmitigated Copperhead. Thee art an offence to me. Thee must take thy *frame* out of this office, or I will put the screws to thee, and hoist thee higher than a kite. I sell nothing to a traitor to his country, and thee must go elsewhere to buy thy screws."

[*Exit Copperhead.*]

THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION IN MISSOURI.—An immense mass meeting of the loyal men of Northwest Missouri, was held at St Joseph, Missouri, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the Emancipation Ordinance adopted by the late State Convention. The number of persons present were estimated by the reporter of the St. Louis *Democrat* at 8000. Resolutions were unanimously adopted approving the policy of the National Administration in the vigorous prosecution of the war; condemning the Administration of Gov. Gamble; declaring slavery the cause of the war, and Emancipation necessary to an assured and permanent peace; condemning the Ordinance of Emancipation adopted by the recent State Convention, and demanding a new convention, in order that an ordinance more in accordance with the wishes of the people may be adopted

A FULL-BLOODED SOUTHERNER.—Rev. J. W. McFarland draws the following picture of a full-blooded Southerner: "About a quarter of a mile from Williamsport, near where the rebels crossed, I saw a genuine specimen of a negro-catching bloodhound. He was chained to a tree in the yard of an aristocratic old slaveholder. As I walked in passed him to the well, I felt as though I would like to put an end to his hunting operations. He was a villainous looking beast, a great, big, lank, swarthy, injm-looking whelp. He was not the usual color of his breed, but light red, red nose and mouth, with great, sharp, dragon-like fangs, greenish red eyes, full of fierceness and saucity, anger and treachery. In short, he ceemed to me to have more of old Satan in him than any quadruped I ever saw."

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is rapidly recovering from his Gettysburg wound, which leaves him minus a leg. He made a handsome speech at Lake George the other day. Among his predictions was: "We shall have peace next summer."

Latest Telegraphic News.

The headquarters of Gen. Gilmore have been removed from Morris Island to Folly Island. The continued sinking of the beach on Morris Island rendered the removal of the headquarters necessary. The removal of the main body of the troops were measures of convenience, while there are sanitary reasons, which would ultimately be controlling motives. It is said that there are other causes for the change, among them that the troops will not be less available in future operations against Charleston, while under the change they are entirely out of range of any of the batteries the rebels have or can erect on James Island. The recent firing from Gilmore's batteries, was directed almost exclusively against efforts that were making to erect new batteries on the ruins of Fort Sumter. The rapid heavy firing of our guns, it is expected, will not only stop this work, but render the further rebel occupation of Sumter precarious, if not impossible.

Gen. Gilmore's operations on Morris Island are actively prosecuted. The battery on Cummings' Point now shields our troops perfectly, while the condition of Wagner is such as to protect the troops from all hazards. Casualities, however, occasionally occur, all of which are traceable to the unnecessary exposure. The battery which is designed to throw Greek fire is nearly complete. Recent experiments show that the fire may be safely and effectively used, and that Charleston is within easy range. The guns already in position are in such numbers as will insure the destruction of the city when they open. This event will not take place until other plans are complete, and the navy ready to co-operate with the army. Considerable complaints are made against Admiral Dahlgren and his officers and sailors, and it is believed that Farragut will soon command the fleet off Charleston harbor.

The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent states that the President has prohibited further enlistments in Maryland of slaves, and also that the Government will not allow correspondents to telegraph any news relative to Rosecrans' army, although extracted from the published columns of the Washington newspapers.

The steamer Lizzie Davis, a rebel blockade runner, was captured by the San Jacinto on the 16th ult., after a chase of two hours. She was bound from Havana to Mobile, with a cargo of lead and other articles for the rebels.

The Nashville *Journal* editorially says that Wheeler, with near 8,000 rebel cavalry and mounted infantry, succeeded in getting into the rear of Rosecrans, and threatens to break his railroad communications. There seems to be rebel cavalry all along the Chattanooga road, watching for weak points. Our forces attacked and captured 400 rebels, who were tearing up the track near Christiana. A small force of guerrillas dashed into Glasgow at sunrise this morning, surprising our forces there.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: A colored barber, direct from Richmond, where he has resided for the last 18 years, and has been in daily contact with the leading rebels, says the battle of Chickamuga was not considered by the people of Richmond as a success; that Richmond can now be easily captured, if the Yankees want it; and that army officers frequently said in his hearing, that it would be abandoned should the army of the Potomac advance in force. Many citizens assert publicly that they will not offer any resistance in case of attack, because it would be utterly useless. The people are daily sending their effects further South, in anticipation of the coming Yankees. One day last week the State Guard was called out, to suppress a threatened bread riot. A hundred of the employes of the Government, with their wives and the wives of soldiers, assembled in front of the State Capitol, armed with clubs and other missiles, demanding of the authorities relief for their starving children. An extensive riot was only prevented by the prompt action of the State Guard and promises of the State authorities. Lee's force between the Rapidan and Peterburg, is only 35,000.

A Newbern, N. C., letter of the 29th, to the *Herald*, says: A few days since, Capt. Schaffer of the 85th New York, with small detachments of the 101st and 102d Pennsylvania, and his own regiment, visited the enemy's salt works at Nags' Head and destroyed the works, which were supplied with wrought iron pans. The enemy were making about 150 bushels per night, and sending it across the Currituck Sound in canoes. Capt. Schaffer found no rebels. The works were destroyed without opposition.

A Paris letter to the *World* says the pirate Florida is being repaired by a Government engineer and laborers at the Government dock. When she goes to sea she will salute the French flag, and it is already publicly stated that the Confederate salute will be officially responded to. Three Federal vessels of war are on the watch outside and the chances of an action are imminent. The papers state that the Florida will leave Brest during the present week. This is not true. She will leave the dock but not the port. In the meantime she may be joined by one or two formidable colleagues.

The latest Vicksburg advices state that Gen. Grant had so far recovered as to be able to move about on crutches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The Navy Department has official information that the rebels contemplated throwing Greek fire into some of the Northern cities, provided the rebel ironclad Atlanta had escaped from Savannah. An official report states that communications found aboard the Atlanta, show, among the various classes of projectiles on board, "Robbins' fluid shells for seven-inch rifle guns." The "Robbins fluid shell" is the same Greek fire employed by Gilmore against Charleston, against the use of which the rebels made such great objections.

Ten or twelve more Russian vessels of war are reported to arrive at New York or some other American port, within a few weeks. There are many theories as to the issue of this movement of the Russian navy, but the general belief is, that the Emperor expects to keep his fleets cruising during the winter months, lest some difficulty with his neighbors might arise, and find him, as they found him before, bound in his own harbors.

At the election in Connecticut on the 3d inst., the Unionists carried 55, the Opposition 45 counties. The vote in many parts of the State was unusually heavy.

Miscellaneous.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND PROBABLY CRAZY.—A letter says: There is some anxiety manifested respecting the health of the Queen. The precaution taken to protect her from public observation are of a very singular character. For example, on her embarkation to Woolwhich for the continent, every place which would afford a peep was boarded up, and even the windows of the government workshops were white-washed, to prevent the workmen from looking at her. The officers were excluded—all but a few confidential policemen. If her Majesty should abdicate, there would be little surprise. The Prince of Wales is popular only as Prince of Wales. Prince Alfred is the popular favorite. The morbid sorrow of the Queen throws a damp over English society.

YANCEY.—The mother of the late Senator Yancy married for her second husband Rev. Nathaniel S. Beman, who then occupied a pulpit in Alabama. Dr. Beman took the mother and son to Troy, educated the latter, but had much trouble from his ungovernable disposition. After graduating at Williams College, Yancey returned to Alabama, where he spent the rest of his life plotting for the overthrow of the Goverament. He is now dead.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says: "We have frequently warned kidnappers to keep away from our city. They will be shot at sight, if caught in the act in Leavenworth. Slavery is played out. Nigger-drivers can't crack their whips in Kansas. We again say to all such, keep out of the way, for we're 'marching on.'"

The Government are now paying the freedmen who work on the Government plantations ten dollars per month and rations. After paying the wages of the men and women, quite a large sum will accrue to the Government from the rate of produce, etc.

The largest bell in England, is "Great Tom," of Christ Church, Oxford, which is 17,000 pounds weight.

Late foreign papers announce that Charles Francis Adams and family had left London on a tour to Scotland.

Gen. Cass is said to be so feeble that he cannot live much longer. He is in his 81st year.

Nineteen steamers are now plying with freight between St. Louis and New Orleans.

The wife and family of Gen. Fremont are passing the summer at Lenox, Massachusetts.

The marble front of Stewart's downtown store in New York will, it is stated, cost $200,000.

The number of colored troops actually in the field is said to be between 22,000 and 23,000.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Phœnixonian Institute will be held at the School Room of the Institute, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13th, 1863. All the friends of education are especially invited, as business of importance will be transacted. By order of

THOMAS LANGHORN,
o10 Vice President, acting.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made. S. P. CLANTON.
Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

Pacific Hotel and Restaurant,
FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED, FOR a number of years, the above well known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform her former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having THOROUGHLY RENOVATED the establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new Furniture from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the Restaurant principle, MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT.

Having leased the Cottage next door, formerly occupied by Dr. Warton, a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

☞ Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.
o10 REBECCA HOWARD.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE BUSIness carried on at 639½ Market st., by Thos. W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson, will be hereafter carried on by Moses A. Jackson and son, W. L. G. Jackson.

Their business will be *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, SHAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS ETC.*

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. sep19

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEveral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

WANTED A BARBER.—To a good hand steady employment will be given. Apply to Robt. Francis, 234 Bush Street, opposite the Occidental Hotel.

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,
$60, $76. Extracting without pain,
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,
at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet failed to give complete satisfaction in his business Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N.B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strengers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.
no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
d27 WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited. ap25

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

NO CURE, - - - - NO PAY.

BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine,
CHEROUSES.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.
jel3 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 29.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 81.

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

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Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

☞ The last report issued by the celebrated George Muller, states that he has received for his orphan establishment at Bristol, Eng., as the result of prayer since he began the work, the sum of £158,732, and there has been given for other objects £68,731, making a sum total of more than a million of dollars.

THERE is such a thing as doing right for its own sake, irrespective of good to ourselves: Every man is concious of such a distinction, and of its force as a motive of conduct.

Parade of the Colored Battalion.

The First and Second Colored Companies of Heavy Artillery, made a street parade this afternon.

So much interest has been manifested in the movement, which has resulted in the formation of these fine companies, that a somewhat extended notice of them may not be devoid of interest. It is probably well understood, that the failure to raise the Sixth Regiment of colored men, the order for which was issued about a year ago, was owing solely to the want of cooperation by the War Department in Washington. The conservatives were shocked, and the army was indignant at this attempt, to let this be anything but "a white man's war." The past year, which has been so fruitful of great events, has given us greater wisdom, and disabused us of our prejudices against colored men as soldiers. They have had an opportunity to display their manhood, and they have stood the test of heroes. We are beginning to recognize the black man, and now our white armies welcome the brave black regiments.

Massachusetts has put forth her 54 regiment, and followed it by the 55th, both colored, and both counting towards her quota of troops called for by the President. Rhode Island now follows Massachusetts, which she ought to have led. The result is, we have lost from our State many men, who have gone to swell the quota of another. The naval recruits taken from the State within the year, have also considerably diminished our colored population.

It was under these circumstances that Governor Smith ventured to urge for authority, to raise a single battery from the limited colored population here, the order for which was issued on the 29th of last month, and its management entrusted to a well-known anti-slavery man and a friend of the colored race. The success has more than equalled the most sanguine expectations of the enthusiastic, and silenced all the croakings of the unbelievers, and today, in less than a month since the order was issued, the first company of nearly 150 men has been mustered into the U. S. service; the second is equally full, and a large nucleus for a third is already in camp.

As the first company is to go on immediate duty to Dutch Island, a street parade of both companies was decided upon, although from want of drill it would be made at the greatest possible disadvantage. It was only yesterday that the second company received their muskets, so that the utmost allowance should be made for inevitable imperfections in discipline and drill.

The column was under command of that popular and officient officer, Major Viall, formerly the commander of the Second Regiment, R. I. V. The first company was under command of Capt. Thomas Fry, formerly a Lieutenant in the Third Regiment Heavy Artillery, and the second under command of that staunch anti-slavery man and veteran soldier, Captain Henry Simon.

The appearance of three hundred muskets in our streets, in hands of as many sturdy, stalwart black men, was a novel sight in Providence, and we are sure it was looked upon with unusual interest. In the ranks were men well worthy of a better notice than we shall be able to give them. Look, for instance, at the two Freeman boys at the right of the line in the first company. Peter, the file leader, is a splendidly formed man, huge, muscular and powerfully built. Charles Freeman is his equal in all that goes to make up the physical man. Though they are of the same name, and fashioned after the same colossal mould, they are in no other way relatives. Peter is from the border and from slavery. Charles is of Rhode Island stock, and hails from Bristol. Jeremiah Noka, who is not much inferior, and stands near the right, is also a noteworthy specimen of a Rhode Islander. He is one of the two purest, which modern intermingling of the African blood, has left to us of the once all-powerful tribe of Narragansetts. His fine shape, his decided Indian cast of feature, his general and winning smile, his generous expression, inevitable recall the memory of the lost Narragansetts. Sergeants Jenkens and Howland, of this city, are well-known and capable men, and well-drilled soldiers.

Corporal George Black, is a fine, manly fellow, well worthy of his place. He was drafted, but was too anxious to go to make an effort, which every white man does to get exempt. By a little friendly aid, however, he procured it on the ground of a dependant widowed mother, and at once volunteered, and so became entitled to the State bounty. So many of our Providence colored men are so well drilled, that there is as large a surplus of competent men for the commissioned ones. Sergeant Charles A. Jackson of the second company was the first man to enlist in the first company.

He worked so long and so industriously to fill the ranks of the first, that he lost his chance for preferment in it, and was transferred to the second, where he became Orderly Sergeant. There are many other excellent men in both of these companies, some fine scholars, many excellent penmen, a vast proportion of superior moral worth, and they are nearly all trusty and faithful men.

Though furloughs have been and are freely given, none have violated their promises. They are not quite satisfied with the prospect of a Dutch Island campaign, and are ready for rougher work; for they feel that they have, as one of them expressed himself upon enlistment, "a debt to pay." A considerable familiarity with these hitherto neglected, and dispised men has tended to increase the writer's respect and confidence in them, and he gives this willing tribute of praise, confident that all others who know them as well will accord them no less.—*Providence Journal.*

From the Liberator.

Colored Regiment of Ohio.

On the 4th day of August, a large number of colored people of Ohio met in convention at Xenia. Many of the most distinguished and influential men among them were in attendance. The proceedings of the Convention were in all respects harmonious. At 12 o'clock on the day the Convention met, a procession, said to be a mile long, formed in the County Fair Grounds, (where the Convention held its sittings,) and marched to the depot to meet John M. Langston, Esq., who was to address the meeting, in the afternoon, on "The Hour and the Duty of Colored Men to the Government." On account of sickness, Mr. Langston did not speak until the following afternoon. He was listened to with marked attention for over two hours. And as he spoke of the duty of the colored men of Ohio to come forward, and fill up the regiment now rendezvonsing at Camp Delaware, he was heard with demonstrations of the liveliest interest.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at this meeting, utter in unmistakable terms the sentiment of the colored men of Ohio, as to their duty towards the Government, and their determination to meet it:—

Whereas, We, the colored citizens of Ohio, this day assemble at Xenia, in view of what has already been done by the President of the United States, and the general Government, in behalf of the Afrio-American, have unshaken and increasing confidence in Abraham Lincoln, our President, in his administration and the General Government: therefore,

Resolved, That we stand as ever on the side of the Government, and pledge to it "our lives, our property, and our sacred honor," in its efforts to subdue the rebellion of the slave oligarchy of the country, in its determination to emancipate the slaves of all rebels, to establish freedom in the District of Columbia and the National Territories, to welcome Hayti and Liberia to the great family of nations, to recognize the citizenship of the native-born colored American, and to protect the colored soldiers, who, taking the American musket and bayonet, have gone forth at the call of their country to *do* and *die* for the Government and the Union.

Resolved, That we are proud of the heroic conduct of the colored soldiers who fought at Milliken's Bend and Morris Island, vindicating as they did, by their noble and manly behavior, their claim to the admiration and respect of their countrymen.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Colored People of Ohio to fill up at once, by volunteering, the colored regiment now being formed at Camp Delaware.

We understand seven companies of ablebodied colored men heve been mustered into the service at Camp Delaware. The regiment is filling up quite rapidly. Every day brings new accessions to its numbers. We also understand that Mr. Langston, agent of the State of Ohio, for Major G. L. Stearns, is sparing no effort to fill up the regiment as soon as possible. Mr. Langston feels that his efforts in connection with this regiment will prove altogether successful, and that he will be able to present to the Government a regiment of valiant negro soldiers.

The men are well pleased with their officers, as far as they have been appointed, and well satisfied with their treatment in camp.

The Corps D'Afrique.

The following important order has been issued by the Commanding General Department Gulf:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, }
NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER.—I. Colonel John S. Clark, Major B. Bush Plumley, and Colonel George H. Hanks, are hereby appointed a commission to regulate the enrollment, recruiting, employment, and education of persons of color. All questions concerning the enlistment for the Corps d'Afrique, the regulation of labor, or the Government and education of negroes, will be referred to the decision of this commission, subject to the approval of the commanding General of the department.

II. No enlistments for the Corps d'Afrique will be authorized or permitted, except under regulations approved by this commission.

III. The Provost Marshal General will cause to be enrolled all able-bodied men of color, in accordance with the law of conscription, and such number as may be required for the military defence of the department, equally apportioned to the different parishes, will be enlisted for military service under such regulations as the commission may adopt. Certificates of exemption will be furnished to those not enlisted, protecting them from arrest or other interference, except for crime.

IV. Soldiers of the Corps d'Afrique will not be allowed to leave their camps, or wander through the parishes, except upon written permission, or in the company of their officers.

V. Unemployed persons of color, vagrants and camp loafers, will be arrested and employed upon the public works by the Provost Marshal's department, without other pay than their rations and clothing.

VI. Arrests of persons and seizures of property will not be made by colored soldiers, nor will they be charged with the custody of persons or property, except when under the command, and accompanied by duly authorized officers.

VII. Any injury or wrong done to the family of any soldier, on account of his being engaged in military service, will be summarily punished.

VIII. As far as practicable, the labor of persons not adapted to military service,

will be provided in substitution for that of enlisted men.

IX. All regulations hitherto established for the Government of negroes, not inconsistent herewith, will be enforced by the Provost Marshals of the different parishes, under direction of the Provost Marshal General. By command of

MAJOR GEN. BANKS.

RICHARD A IRWIN, A. A.General.

From the Liberator.

Colored Citizens of Beaufort.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Beaufort, North Carolina, held at that place June 22d, 1863, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain measures for bettering the condition of the African race in that State and county, the following resolves were unanimously passed :—

Resolved, That by the laws of this and other Southern States of the Union, we have been subjects of the most abject slavery, have long been a down-trodden people, have been used and bartered as chattels, and furthermore, denied all rights of citizenship whatever, and all social interests pertaining to the rights of human beings—have been denied all knowledge of letters, that we might the more easily be made subject to the will of the dastardly slaveholder.

Resolved, That by the Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, we *are free*, and that we will ever endeavor to maintain our freedom by word, deed and act, at all hazards : and that, as opportunity is now offered to us to become soldiers, and take up arms in defence of our rights and for our liberty, we will do so to the extent of of our ability.

Resolved, That we will call for the sympathy of the free States of the North and of foreign powers—that as it regards them, should any interference ever be made, it may be in our behalf, and so redound to the liberator of the whole African race of these United States.

Resolved, That we will tender our heartfelt gratitude and sincere thanks to Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Wilson and others, who have these many years pleaded in behalf of our race, with that unmistakable sympathy which becomes the philanthropist whose heart beats for his countrymen in bonds, as bound with them.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the *Liberator* or other newspapers published in the city of Boston, Mass., for publication.

Resolved, further, That copies of the same be sent to the people of England and France,, requesting their sympathy for us and our whole race in this our present political and very critical crisis.

THE REBELS ABANDON TENNESSEE.—The rebels have abandoned the whole State, and the people begin to see, as said a deserter from the rebel ranks a short time since, "'Tis time for sensible people to quit the cause." The probable future of that great State is an interesting subject of speculation. The mastermind who governs it, and to a certain extent shapes its destinies, is Andrew Johnson, a bold, brave, outspoken man. He has lately declared himself in favor of emancipation in Tennessee, "the sooner the better," and will unquestionably leave no effort untried to secure the adoption of some scheme looking to that end. Should he succeed, as is more than probable, what a magnificent future may we not look forward to as the inheritance of that State? God grant that we may not be disappointed in our hopes and expectations. The present population will not be hard to deal with, and will submit to the new order of things without overmuch trouble or ill will.

The following is a singular calculation of the number of stitches in a plain shirt : Stitching the collar, four rows, 3,000 ; sewing the ends, 500 ; button-holes, and sewing on buttons, 150 ; sewing the collar and gathering the neck, 1,204 ; stitching waistband, 1,228 ; sewing the ends, 68 ; button-holes, 148 ; hemming the slits, 264 ; gathering sleeves, 840 ; setting on waistbands, 1,568 ; stitching on shoulder-straps, three rows each, 1,880; hemming the bosom, 393; sewing the sleeves, 2,555; setting in sleeves and gussetts, 3,050 ; tapping the sleeves, 1,526 ; sewing the seams, 848 ; setting side gussets in, 424 ; hemming the bottom, 1,04 —Total number of stitches, 20,649.

We live amid surfaces, and the art of life is to skate well on them.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

Vallandigham's Exile Endorsed by the People of Ohio.

We rejoice in the defeat of C. L. Vallandigham, the Peace-Democrat nominee for Governor of Ohio. The State election was held in Ohio on Tuesday last, Oct. 13. The returns, including the soldiers' vote, thus far, indicates that Brough, the Union candidate, has over 100,000 majority, and he is, therefore, the Governor elect. The party who nominated Vallandigham has sought, in unison with a similar party in Illinois and Indiana, and with Fernando Wood's peace-letter party, to thwart the policy of the President and his Administration, and prevent the raising of men and money for the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion. Conceding the right of a State to elect its Governor, if the people of Ohio had elected Mr. Vallandigham, and we are heartily glad they did not commit such a folly, we believe that the whole North would have been aroused to prevent his crossing the lines from Canada into the State of Ohio. It would have been, under the circumstances of his exile, an insult to the President, and an insult to the President could not but be considered an insult to the nation. Ohio would have had to find a temporary Governor, we fear, until the rebellion is crushed out, before the people of the different loyal States would have permitted Vallandigham to pass, with disloyal impunity, across their borders, whether on the doctrine of State rights, or on any other doctrine. Or, if Vallandigham had happened to have obtained a majority by ballot-box stuffing, etc., in that one State, it would have been equally as inspiring to Wood's peace party as it would have been gratifying to Jeff. Davis's Confederacy. In the State elections of October 13th, last Tuesday, as went Ohio for the Union candidates, so went Pennsylvania, Iowa and others. All the States which will be represented in Congress, during the ensuing session, will give the Administration a united, co-operative and unfaltering support.

OLD FOLK'S SUPPER.—Great preparations are making for this entertainment, which is to be held at Assembly Hall, corner of Post and Kearny streets, on Tuesday evening next. The proceeds, we are informed, will be given to the A. M. E. Church, towards the liquidation of their debt. The committee under whose control the entertainment will be given, are not directly connected with the Church ; and the affair though promising to be *recherche* in the greatest degree, will not be governed with as much restraint as they otherwise would be under the immediate control of a committee appointed by the Church. The young people are in high glee. We have already heard several hints about a quadrille band. We have also been informed that a large number intend appearing in antiquarian dresses. Those who are getting up the affair, and those intending to give it patronage, are the most moral and respectable persons among us, who are attached to no particular church organization, and by their voluntary offering the proceeds towards the liquidation of the debt, we hardly think that brother Ward, or "any other man," would, under similar circumstances, with an embarrassing church debt, refuse such a respectable "outside" co-operation. As there is no danger of this, we bespeak for them an extraordinary large gathering, with pecuniarily profitable results.—The tickets are only one dollar, supper included.

FROM THE CARIBOO MINES.—Mr. H. M. Collins arrived here last Sunday, among the passengers on the Sierra Nevada from Victoria. Mr. Collins, being direct from William's Creek, Ritchfield, Lilleoweit, and other important points, where he has been trading, informs us that the colored people are generally doing remarkably well in mining, trading, &c. At Fort Douglass, Mr. Wilson has the largest dry goods and grocery store in that place. At Lilleoweit, Messrs. Baron & Co., a firm of colored men, have an entensive wheelwright and blacksmith establishment. Most of the San Francisicans are at William's Creek, at mining and other business. Among those that are doing well, are S. T. Wicox, Henry Steele, Wm. Wright, E. J. Johnson, James Marshal, Mr. Price, and a Mr. Harper, formerly of Canada, who is at the head of an extensive mining company. There are a large number of others, who are working at the laundries, barber shops, baking business, &c., who, also, are more or less interested in the mining operations. Rev. J. J. Moore has fited up quarters at William's Creek for winter. He is a contractor for woodcutting and charcoal-burning, besides having an interest in a very good mining company, composed of white and colored men. Mr. Collins, on his way down, stopped 4 days at Victoria, V. I., and states that the trade there was never more brisk than at the present season. The town is improving rapidly.

THE CAMP.—The grand military review at Camp Allen took place on Wednesday. Gov. Stanford and the Hon. F. F. Low Governor elect, were present. The regiments went through their evolutions in fine style. During the day there was a sham battle. On Thursday, the camp broke up, when the soldiers returned to the city, had a grand parade, and then disbanded. Altogether, it proved a grand affair.

We should not forget to mention, that Gen. Allen, Major Hewlett, Col. McKenzie, Col. Wood, and General Ellis were the commanding officers. Mr. G. M. Garwood furnished the supplies. Mr. Yates, in the culinary department, had over 60 colored men employed. All passed off satisfactorily.

THE INTRODUCTORY POEM to the course of lectures to be given by several gentlemen in succession, is looked for with interest. Mr. J. Madison Bell is the poet for the occasion, and will deliver his poem on Monday evening, 26th inst.

PANAMA PAPERS.—Mr. Robt. G. Cromwell, of the steamer Constitution, has our thanks for a file of the Panama *Star and Herald*. Mr. John Jones, of Portland, O., also sent us some late papers of that city, per Sierra Nevada, which arrived here last Sunday ; he also has our thanks.

"SHALL NEGROES BE EXCHANGED ?"—The very able article which appeared in last week's APPEAL, under the above caption, was from the N. Y. *Independent*. By some mishap we omitted to give the usual credit.

COSTUMER'S CARD.—We call attention to Madame Terme's Card, in our advertising columns.

ARRIVALS.—Abraham Brown, Stockton ; H. M. Collins, Cariboo ; Mrs. W. A. Smith, San Jose ; Mrs. Delvecchio and daughter. Red Bluff.

FROM THE EAST.—Per steamer Constitution, Mrs. Cromwell and family, New Haven.

☞ C. YETLIN.—Marysville communication received too late for publication this week. It will appear in our next.

DEPARTURES.—F. G. Barbadoes left this city for the interior on Thursday, in the interest of one of the Colored Mining Companies His destination is Chili Gulch.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

C. Yetlin, Marysville ; P. W. Cassy, San Jose ; Robt. H. Small, Oroville ; P. A. Bell, Victoria, V. I. ; A. E. V. Sacramento City.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Poll-Tax and Voting.

MR. EDITOR—As the anniversary of the passage of our Testimony Bill draws near, we are naturally inclined to think of other things, equally hard, which we have labored under for so many years. I allude to the State Poll Tax colored people have to pay, without enjoying the benefit of the polls, as do our white brethren. We have complained about this amongst ourselves for years, but have never taken any steps in the right direction to remedy the evil, to my knowledge. Then, sir, let us ask the next Legislature to remove this unjust law from the statutes ; then California will stand second to none. It can be safely said that the poll-tax is not a voting qualification in this country. I am aware that, according to its reading, it is not ; yet I think I can prove that it is regarded so, by the acts of the last Legislature. When the bill was before the House to compel every citizen to pay his poll-tax before he could vote, it was voted down, upon the statement that the rich would pay the taxes of the poor, by which means the rich would carry the State to suit themselves ; so the bill was lost. This I regard as proof that the paying of a poll-tax is regarded as a voting qualification. In conversing with a gentleman on this subject, he said that foreigners paid the tax, but did not vote. I asked him if these foreigners, when they were white and qualified themselves, if they could not and did not vote, while we, whose Americanism is not of an illegitimate character, but as sacred as the command of God that spake us into being, were denied the privilege of voting at all. He admitted the truth of my argument, and said that it ought to be removed. I also said that we were all loyal, neither did we complain about the military poll-tax, but the State poll-tax we thought should be removed. It is hard to believe that the Legislature will continue to tax between 8000 and 9000 loyal people for what they don't enjoy. If the true Union men of the country only knew how the Copperheads were daily using every means and mode of argument to get us, weak and defenceless as we are, to denounce the old flag, they would throw around us the mantle of protection, and in protecting us, we could help to protect the Government, which we are always ready and willing to fight for. E. H.

Solano co, Oct. 12, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, OCT. 15, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The meeting of the Phœnixonian Institute, on the 13th inst., was one of particular interest. From causes unnecessary to mention, it seemed impossible to make any further progress in carrying out the objects for which we associated. Although we met in a cloud, the bright sun of peace dispelled the gloom, and we determined to carry on the work against which darkness had summoned all her powers.

The sentiment of this Association is that the school shall not only be maintained but it shall have all the necessaries for a good school.

After electing a President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Wm. B. Smith, the society appointed a committee of five to visit the school and to report at the next monthly meeting the condition of the school, and what material is necessary to facilitate the improvement of the children.

I was much gratified to see this spirit developed, which had been so long under the pressure of an evil and contrary one, that I had almost come to the conclusion that it was destroyed.

There is nothing worthy of note taking place here, so that my communication must be short. I only send this information, as it may interest some of your readers to know that there is a School for colored children in our city, and that it is regulated by a society whose purpose it is to make the school a good one, and extend its benefits as far as possible.

And I know that all the friends of our race watch with interest these buddings of our future. Yours, P. W. C.

Rebel notes are worth five cents on the dollar in Vicksburg.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Card.

MR. EDITOR—Last week a friend in this city presented me a work on Systematized Anatomy, as taught by J. Sarlandiere, M. D. of Paris, and what an agreeable surprise it was ! The book contains numerous plates, and it will be very useful in my practice. The donor will please accept my thanks for this unexpected act of kindness.

Dr. E. R. J.

From the Philadelphia Christian Recorder.

Washington Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR :—If there is a people in this wide world, whose hearts should beat with the pulsation of joy in the highest, and whose voices should sound out in clarion tones their delight, because of the better day that is dawning, as revealed through the revolution that is now going on in the world, for the poorest of the poor of the land, it is the colored people of these United States ; but sorry I am to say, when I look and see the division among my people, and when I listen and hear the mean, low, degraded insinuations coming up as a filthy stench from the dirty "hogpens" of their souls' incarceration, I am at at loss to divine ways and means to properly meet this state of things and give them the hearty repulse they so richly merit. It is awful to see with what tenacity they hold on to wilful blindness, and to what extent they carry their wicked notions of the lives and labors of their superior brethren in sympathy and descent. Right here let me say, there is one very weak point among us, I see, that makes as much inlet on our domestic peace as anything afloat yet ; that is the willingness of the male portion to be ruled by the female portion ; or in other words crinoline government. This can be accounted for thus : "The affection a colored man has for his home is beyond description." Everything is lost sight of when compared with that, or I should say when brought in opposition to it. Here is one of the greatest reasons why the colored people are a unit on the emigration question, a unit on human liberty question, but divided in mass on the manner and mode of the bettering of their condition. They do not like to be told of their faults, and particularly by one of their own race. The white man can come into their churches, be invited to the honors of their pulpit, when these assail their defects, they will all cry, "Amen, amen," true, Lord, &c ; but if a colored man is invited to the honors of the pulpit, when they attempt to assail their defects, you see them looked cross-eyed, squint-eyed, maul-eyed, scowl-eyed, and sometimes won't look at all, such is their light estimate of counsel from their own color. Again, if a white man come into their churches, the sexton will jump off of his seat, run down the aisle of the church towards the door, bowing hard enough to break his neck to him, will escort him down to the front pulpit to take the front seat. If a colored man comes in, be he Garnet, Douglas, Payne, Brown, Raymond, Pennington, Turner, Green, or any of the rest of our distinguished statesmen, divines or professors, no matter if they did not know him, his locks are fleecy, his complexion dark, so he must take a back seat. I have often seen in our colored churches in this city of Washington, Columbia's happy land, just some the above treatment to men I knew, who were head and shoulders above those white folks, nigger and white trash with them. When I speak of niggers and white trash, I mean individuals without principle, of vicious and depraved hearts. I have seen some of these very white trash, after being so politely treated by those Jim Crow extras, turn around and say, right in the hearing of half a dozen colored men, "Say, Charley, did you see that old black cuss look at the black wench ?" See that nigger's lip!" "See that old Sambo's heel !" &c., at the very time when the good old soul was down on his knees offering up prayers to the Almighty God, for mercy on such white vagrants as they.

I repeat then, if the people in this habitable globe, whose every feeling should employ itself, in honor of this natural transition, toward the expedition of its glorious results, it is the colored people of these United States. There is a divine relationship between the free colored man and the bondman that must be felt, must be considered, must be acted upon, and we may talk from now until doomsday about "freedom," "freedom," freedom," until our tongues protrude from our mouths the length of a clothes-line, and if we never act out the same, it will be all "gas," "wind," and blowing. Shall we feel our brothers' care ? if so, let us "face the music," and prepare to meet the teeming millions of our dejected brethren, that will come willingly up, as a nation born in a day, for our counsel and care.

The words "we as a people," mean something ; let us then be a people in whom there shall be no guile towards one another, but all pleasantness, all peace, all prosperity. Then we could

> Speak out our wants as men,
> All our complaints ask God to defend ;
> Let every man in every station see
> What we, as a people, could try to be.

In intend to fight, until I die, the evils of my people's existence, by the help of the Lord ; blow wind, or come rack, I am determined to know nothing among my people, but reformation and it justified.

On Sunday evening, August 30th agreeably to appointment, the Rev. A. W. Wayman, from the city of Baltimore, preached at the Israel Church, (colored) south of the capitol, and one of the most fashionable audiences ever assembled in this city, of colored persons ; as the saying is the house was crowded from pit to dome. Hundreds stood up in the aisles, unable to get seats, through the whole discourse. White and colored citizens from all parts of the District were present to hear this eloquent divine. It was a gala night.

All is quiet yet, with the exceptions of a Grant and a grown Turner,—Hinton,—colored soldiers,—draft,—front ranks, &c.

I learn that a perfect state of demoralization has seized hold of the 2d Colored Regiment of the District, U. S Troops, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, between Washington and Alexandria, where they are at present. I was so informed by one of the officers, whose word can be relied on.

The mortality of our people is very small at present ; and the most of which is among the children or young persons. The effects of fast living.

The churches are all flourishing. A revival is going on at the E Street Chapel Island. Thomas H. C. Hinton's name figured conspicuously in the paper called the *Evening Star*, of this city, of Saturday's issue. I will attend to that some other time. THOS. H. C. HINTON.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5th, 1863.

Notes on Editing a Newspaper.

Editing a newscaper is a queer business. One speaks of it as follows :

If the paper contains too much political matter, people won't have it.

If the type is large it don't contain enough reading matter ; if the type is small they can't read it.

If we publish telegraph reports folks say they are nothing but lies ; if we omit them, they say they have no enterprise, or suppress them for political effect.

If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle-head ; if we omit jokes, folks say we are old fossil.

If we publish orignal matter, they damn us for not giving selections ; if we publish selections, folks say we are lazy for not writing more and giving them what they have not read in some other paper.

If we give a man a complimentary notice, we are censured for being partial ; if we do not, all hands say we are a greedy hog.

If we insert an article which pleases the ladies, men become jealous ; if we do not cater to their wishes, the paper is not fit to have in their house.

If we attend church, they say it is only for effect ; if we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we speak well of any act of the President, folks say we dare not do otherwise ; if we censure, they call us a traitor.

If we remain in the office and attend to business folks say we are too proud to mingle with our fellows ; if we go out, they say we never attend to business.

If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted ; if we do pay prompt, they say we stole the money.

If we wear poor clothes, they say business is poor ; if we wear good ones, they say we are a spendthrift.

Now, what is a poor fellow to do ?

Beauregard's aversion to "Greek-Fire" arises chiefly, we suspect, from the impossibility of determining where it will *light!*

GENERAL GRANT'S CHARACTER.—Major E. D. Osborn, formerly of Rochester, a member of Gen. Grant's staff, writes to a friend in answer to a question in regard to Grant's character. He says :

If you could see the General as he sits just over beyond me, with his wife and two children, looking more like a Chaplain than a General, with that quiet air so impossible to describe, you would not ask me if he drinks. He rarely ever uses intoxicating liquors ; more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever saw ;—more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew ; more brave than any man I ever saw ; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under ; cool to excess when others lose nerve ; always hopeful, always undisturbed, never failing to accomplish what he undertakes, just as he expects to. I have known him intimately, have been a part of his household for two years, and am not mistaken in my estimate of his character.

PHILADELPHIA MATTERS.—Mr. Robert Purvis, of Byberry, has accepted an invitation from Major Geo. L. Stearns, to be one of the party which goes with him to aid in the work of organizing black troops. Mr. Purvis, we presume, is now *en route* to Chattanooga. Major Stearns is fortunate in having so competent a coadjutor. A similiar invitation, we learn, had been extended to Mr. J. M. McKim, but duties of a like character at home, and other causes obliged that gentleman to decline.

Advices from Philadelphia speak of the increasing popularity of the negro-enlistment movement, and of the steady progress of that enterprise in Pennsylvania.

The Second Regiment at Camp William Penn (being the "6th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops," is steadily filling up, and an uncommonly fine-looking and well-behaving body of men it is said to be.

A flag-presentation took place at the camp last Monday, which attracted a large crowd of spectators. The flag was a gift from ladies of color of Philadelphia, and was painted by Mr. David Bowser of that city, a colored man of fine skill in that line of art. It was presented to the regiments through Col. Wagner, the offices commanding, by Robert Purvis, who made it the occasion of a brief but eloquent speech. Col. Wagner replied happily in a strain that showed him to have been much touched by Mr. Purvis's remarks.

Speeches were also made by Mr. John Bowers and Col. Maurice.

Nothing has been heard from the First Regiment—Colonel Tilghman—since its departure, except the fact of its safe arrival at Morris Island, the present seat of war in South Carolina.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*

CHARLES SUMNER'S SPEECH.—Seventeen closely printed columns of a New York paper are filled with this speech, delivered at the Cooper institute, on the subject of "Our Foreign Relations ; showing our present perils from England and France ; the nature and conditions of intervention by mediation, and also by recognition ; the impossibility of any recognition of a new power with slavery as a corner stone ; and the wrongful concession of ocean belligerency."

Mr. Sumner's position as Chairman of the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations, would seem to give some significance to an address from him on this subject ; but it is evident, on a perusal of the speech, that it is rather the production of Mr. S. as an abolitionist than as a diplomatist. It would hardly do credit to his astuteness in the latter capacity to give so much publicity to his hopes and fears as regards foreign powers. All other matters, however, are with him subordinate to the one great purpose of all his rhetorical efforts, that is the exaltation of a race which he professes to believe with "Herodetus," quoting the words of the father of history referring to the Ethiopians, is the "handsomest, tallest and bravest of the human family."

Throughtout the whole of this long discourse it is evident that to the mind of the speaker, the sympathy of foreign powers and their recognition of the Southern Confederacy is wrong, not so much because at variance with the principles of the laws of nations, nor because the establishment of the rebel government is in derogation of the rights of the United States, but because "even if the pretended governments were *de facto* independent, it is composed of rebel slave-mongers, seeking to found a new power, with slavery for its declared corner-stone."—*Pacificus, in Alta.*

AS TO THE REBELS ARMING THEIR SLAVES.—The Richmond *Whig* of 24th August remarks :

A Southern paper, some weeks ago, threw out a suggestion that the Confederacy should arm some 500,000 or 600,000 negroes, and precipitate them upon the Yankees. The suggestion was doubtless to frighten the Yankees ; but it has imposed upon a few of our own people. The proposition is too proposterous for serious discussion. It is enough to say it would be exchanging a profitable laborer for a very unprofitable soldier. Let the Yankees have negro armies. Nothing but their cowardice could have betrayed them into such a folly. They use the poor creatures as breastworks, but thus far with very little advantage. The Southern people are willing to employ their slaves in any way that would tell best against the enemy. But it has yet to appear that they can do so in any manner so effective as in raising food for our armies. Some may be occasionally used in ditching and throwing up breastworks, and it is possible a limited number might be advantageously substituted for teamsters ; though, in respect to the last, there may be doubts. In the main, no doubt, the most useful function compatible with their capacities is that to which they are accustomed—food raising.

NEGRO SOLDIERS.—There was never any excuse for the scepticism as to the negro's capacity for fighting. The slaveholder never showed it and never had it. Years ago, Henry A. Wise said in a letter South-Side Adams : "With white officers I would fight a regiment of them against any foreign troops which could land on our shores. They are faithful and they are brave, and more disinterested than the white man. They are joyous in temperament and patient, as their nerves are coarse and strong." And he followed up this with the following elaborate eulogy on the race as a whole : "The descendants of Africa now here in bondage in the United State are *en masse*, as a whole wealth of people, in bodily comfort, morality, enlightenment, Christianity and actual personal freedom worth more than their mother country entire, not excepting the Europeans there combined with the natives." What Africa is worth per foot or acre, it would be difficult to say, but Wise's estimate of the value of the negro race is a high one. If he had said worth more than the Copperhead party, he would have greatly under-estimated their worth.—"*Warrington,*" *in the Springfield Republican.*

RE-ENSLAVING FREEDOM.—The Washington *Cronicle* publishes the following extract from a letter of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, (now in England,) to a friend in that city :—

"Since the victory at Gettysburg, and the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, suggestions appear that the President should recall the emancipation proclamation was legal, and as such did emancipate the slaves, and they are now free. How can Mr. Lincoln re-enslave them ? The past is irrevocable, even by Almighty power. Besides, it would be a breach of faith to the slaves ; and in view of their heroic conduct in battle, equally unwise and unjust."

The following letter is an example of the mode in which emancipation is being effected in Missouri :

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 3d.

To Conductor of P. C. R. R. :—The negro man Jacob, who bears this pass, and his wife Susan, have permission to travel on your road to Atchison, Kansas to, make their homes in that place. They also have the privilege to travel back to visit their friends here at any time they wish to do so. If they can't make a living in Kansas they can go anywhere they may desire. They have been good servants, and will be good citizens wherever they go. They have permission to take their gooda with them to Kansas. JACOB S. KELLY.

It was John Armstrong, of Jersey City, who ate a plate of ice-cream at a Fair, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers, laid down a five hundred dollar Treasury note, and coolly declined the change. The circumstance was endorsed on the back of the note by the lady attendant and came to light in Washington.

Latest Telegraphic News.

An invitation to the friends of freedom residing in the slave States, to meet in convention at Louisville on the 8th of January next, to consult together and take action on the question, appears in the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 15th, signed by several Congressmen and other prominent gentlemen.

CINCINNATI, October 15.—Returns of 54 counties give Brough 52,144 majority, a gain of 47,777. Of these counties, but 15 gave Vallandigham a majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14—Forney's *Press* figures up that Curtin's majority is twenty-thousand seven hundred, with forty-one counties to hear from, which, in 1860, gave ten thousand majority for Curtin.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Twenty-six counties have been heard from in Iowa. Stone (Union) is 7,988 ahead, and judging from the returns received thus far, his majority in the State will reach from twelve to fifteen thousand

Gen. Milroy has been exonerated from all the charges preferred against him, by the Court of Inquiry for examination into the case.

For some reason, certainly not because of any bad news to suppress, the War Department yesterday resumed the old censorship over the telegraph, and forbade the transmission of intelligence bearing upon the rebel or federal situation of Virginia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says the moment that the rebels saw that in the retreat of our army from the Rapidan on Saturday, it was their intention to reach the north bank of the Rappahanock in safety, they commenced a rapid march to turn our right flank; but Gen. Meade was to quick for them, and had taken a position on the north bank of stream. Nothing daunted, however, by failure, the enemy continued to advance even to the north bank, and on Tuesday was in Gen. Meade's front in considerable force. It is reported that skirmishing was kept up all day, and that the army fell back on the line of the railroad. It is said that on the morning of the 14th, Lee appeared in force again, and commenced an attack. Washington is seething with excitement over current rumors. It is fully believed that a battle commenced, and that Gen. Meade has retreated to obtain a choice of battle-field, desiring to reach Manassas, if possible. Lee will fight with the Rappahannock behind him, and it is believed he has not superior numbers; yet no one would be surprised to hear that the rebels had been heavily reinforced. All sorts of rumors of cousre are afloat. Gen. Meade's forces are much stronger than generally supposed.

Trains have come from up the Rapidan nearly 40 miles. Our forces effectually destroyed the railroad in their retreat, and brought off all their supplies. The impression prevails that the enemy is in large force. The evening papers assert that reinforcements have come from North Carolina, Charleston and the Peninsula. Officers engaged in the skirmish and reconnoissance report that they found the rebels in large forces everywhere.

Gen. Brown had beaten the rebels under Shelby in Missouri 3 times, and is still pursuing them. The rebels were completely routed and scattered. They lost all their artillery, baggage, and a large number of prisoners. Their loss in killed and wounded is very large.

On the night of the 5th inst., at Charleston, the rebels attempted to destroy the ship Ironsides, by approached her in a small steamer, striking the Ironsides amidships. The concussion was tremendous, knocking down her bulwarks, and injuring one man. The hulk of the Ironsides was unharmed, and she is considered torpedo proof, a previous attempt to destroy her by a torpedo having failed. These expeditions against the Ironsides are prompted by the desperation of the citizens of Charleston, who have offered large sums for her destruction. They are pinched for the simple commodities of life, and unless the harbor be fixed so as to admit vessels laden with supplies, the most serious consequences will ensue

Ohio has gone, by 100,000 majority for the Unionists. Last year their majority was only about 6,000. The majority in Pennsylvania for the Unionists, it is estimated, will reach 30,000, and in Iowa 15,000. These splended political triumphs are of greater advantage than a dozen victories in the field.

Miscellaneous.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH CLOSELY WEDDED.—The newspapers yesterday contain the following marriage and obituary notices:

MARRIED.

Sept. 2d, 1863, at the residence of the bride's father, 13 Varick Place, New York, at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. J. Copeland Lea Jones, HENRY CORELIN VANDERBILT to MINNIE, daughter of Hon. Eldridge G. Baldwin.

DIED.

Sept. 2d, 1863, at 13 Varick Place, New York, at quarter to 12 o'clock, A. M., HENRY CORELIN, eldest son of John V. and Margaret C. Vanderbilt, of this city.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, 2005 Wallace st., Philadelphia, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

It seems that the young man was about 21 years of age; his bride of an hour was about 17. They were married at half-past 10 o'clock on last Wednesday morning, and at the time of the performing of the ceremony the groom appeared to be in excellent health, and he was in high spirits. He was soon afterwards attacked by heart disease, and in less than two hours from the moment when he entered upon a career which promised so much joy and happiness, he was a corpse. It is not often that Death treads so closely upon the footsteps of Hymen. The funeral of the deceased will take place this (Sunday) afternoon. — *Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch of Sept. 6.*

RELEASE OF THE OFFIBERS OF THE COLORED REGIMENT.—The correspondents of Northern papers assert that the President is determined not to make the release of the officers of the colored regiments an indispensable condition to the the renewal of exchanges with the military authorities of at Richmond. He considers it but fair to leave this matter for future consideration, while an immediate resumption of exchanges will enure to the benefit of so large a number of officers and privates. Private advices from reliable sources have placed it beyond doubt, that the colored prisoners, even at Charleston, have not been the victims of inhuman or barbarous treatment, and those who were wounded have been well cared for in the hospitals.— *Wash. Cor. Alta.*

BIBLES AND BULLETS.—In answer to a request from a Committee of Southern Baptists, for permission to purchase twenty-five thousand Testaments for distribution in those benighted regions, the American Bible Society have generously offered a free gift of the whole number, the largest donation ever made at one time. Liberty of transportation was asked and granted by the Government. This commendable interest manifested for their spiritual welfare, may have a tendency to satisfy them that the harsher measures resorted to for their conversion, proceed only from a fraternal regard to their permanent interests.

MOVABLE PROPERTY IN MARYLAND.— The following statement will illustrate the insecurity of slave property in the border State of Maryland, at the present time. A Mr. Browning, a resident of Prince George's county, Md. was the owner of four hundred slaves at the breaking out of the rebellion; he has now only eleven. Regular stampedes are constantly taking place of this kind of property, and many of them have been enlisted into the army.

Prentice thinks Jeff. Davis' life, if fully narrated, would fill a large volume, but its end will be told by a single line.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 6, by Rev. B. H. Cain, C. BLAKE, of South Carolina, to MRS. REBECCA A. WHITE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of the 10th inst., JOSEPH P. TAYLOR, aged 19 years and 3 months.

In San Francisco, Oct. 11, Miss EMMA BROWN, late of New Orleans, aged 22 years.

At Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 25, GEO. JEROME H. JACKSON, aged 26 years.

At Jamaica, L. I., Aug. 25, MRS. JANE CISCO, aged 69 years and 6 months.

In Bridgeport, Ct., Sept. 4, of consumption, SARAH J. FREEMAN, aged 42 years.

At Lansingburgh, N. Y., Aug. 29, of consumption, THOMAS MANDO, JR., in the 72d year of his age.

Advertisements.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF LOUISA ALEXANDRIA RICHARDSON IS in the city of New York, her mother, Charlotte Richardson, would like to hear from her. When last heard from, she lived at No. 40 Wooster st.

Any information will be thankfully received by MRS. J. A. SMITH, 1410 Dupont st., San Francisco.

If we would be great we must sustain our religious moral and educational institutions.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, who appreciate the worth of the Powell Street A. M. E. Church, will give an OLD FOLKS SUPPER, for the benefit of the same, at Assembly Hall, corner of Kearny and Post streets, on Tuesday evening, October 20th, 1863.

All guests are requested to appear in ANCIENT COSTUME, per order of the Committee.

Mrs. M. Lee,	Mr. W. H. Hall,
Mrs. Rebecca Jones,	Mr. A. G. Denison,
Mrs. M. L. Jones,	Mr. J. E. Brown,
Mrs. J. M. Whitfield,	Mr. Wm. Waugh,
Mrs. W. Derham,	Mr. R. A. Hall,
Mrs. T. Dustin,	Mr. W. H. Blake.

No pains will be spared to make this the Ne plus Ultra of convivial gatherings. Tickets $1.

Mme. LOUISA TERME,

COSTUMER,

New No. 513, Old No 157 Jackson st.

Theatrical Costumes, Ball Dresses, Military Uniforms,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

COSTUMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders respectfully solicited. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made. S. P. CLANTON.

Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

Pacific Hotel and Restaurant,

FORMERLY PACIFIC HOUSE,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED, FOR a number of years, the above well known and deservedly popular house, wishes to inform her former patrons of the Restaurant, and the traveling community in general, that having THOROUGHLY RENOVATED the establishment, and furnished the same with entirely new Furniture from basement to garret, she is now prepared to entertain guests in greater comfort and in a more accommodating manner than can be done by any other house in the place.

The house will be kept on the Restaurant principle, MEALS AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT.

Having leased the Cottage next door, formerly occupied by Dr. Warton, a large number can be accommodated with lodging, good, clean beds, and well ventilated rooms.

☞ Give her a call and assure yourselves of the truth of the above.

o10 REBECCA HOWARD.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE BUSINess carried on at 639½ Market st., by Thos. W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson, will be hereafter carried on by Moses A. Jackson and son, W. L. G. Jackson.

Their business will be *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, SHAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, ETC.*

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. sep19

CRAIG & GOLDEN,

UNDERTAKERS,

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,

731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76.

Extracting without pain.

Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 1f* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet failed to give complete satisfaction in his business Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEVeral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situtated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

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UNION CLUB ROOMS,

APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,

(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

nov8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

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THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

d27 WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER. }

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28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and be trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

NO CURE, - - - - NO PAY.

BROWN'S

Celebrated Indian Medicine,

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AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

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SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 30.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 82.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—A colored man named Isaac H. Brown disappeared from Marysville on 30th July last, and his dead body was found among some willows on the river bank near the city on the 5th of October. It appears that on the day named he left Marysville with a gun for the purpose of hunting. He was found lying on his back with the muzzle of the gun pointing towards his face. The gun was discharged, and the lower part of his face bore the appearance of having received the charge. It is supposed that he discharged the gun with his foot. He was formerly of Boston, Mass., and was 36 years of age.

From The Cumberland Civilian and Telegraph.

Emancipation in Maryland

Early in the Summer we informed our readers that one of the most important subjects, that would claim their attention during the Fall campaign would be that of emancipation. It is now manifested. The nomination of the Hon. H. H. Goldsborough and Wm. L. W. Seabrook by the Union League Convention is based upon the subjects of emancipation and the call of a State Convention, to both of which measures we give our hearty and unequivocal support. We do this because we believe the material interests of Maryland will be greatly advanced by their success. We are aware that some who claim to be devotedly attached to the preservation of the government, and are anxious for the speedy and complete suppression of the rebellion, are opposed to the discussion at this time of what they are pleased to term side issues, and especially to the subject of emancipation; claiming, as they do, that the war has completely doomed slavery in Maryland, at least, if it has not in the entire slaveholding States; and that therefore as the agitation of emancipation in the State would have a tendency to destroy the harmony and break up the unity of the Union party, it should not be insisted upon at this time.

Granting to these gentlemen all honesty for their views, we must beg leave to differ from them in toto. The view of those who desire to rid Maryland of slavery by proper constitutional and loyal enactments is that loyal men—slaveholders who, in view of certain destruction of this interest by the war inaugurated by the traitors, have stood up unflinchingly for their country—should not lose all they possess of slave property, but should be to a certain extent indemnified for the loss to which the rebels had subjected them by the depreciation, and, perhaps, entire loss, of all they possess of the description of property referred to. If there is nothing done—no legal measure adopted by which their slaves can be manumitted, and they indemnified, and the same spirit of stampeding is carried on that is now in progress, by the time the war is over, slavery may indeed cease to exist in the State, and loyal slaveholders will be in the same category with the disloyal, for both will have lost their slaves. This the emancipationists wish to prevent. That we are not mistaken as to the probable exodus of the entire slave population from our State, it is only necessary to refer to what is daily taking place in our midst, as chronicled by the journal of our State. We quote the following, which have recently appeared:

STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.

Almost every day we hear of a new stampede of slaves in our county. Indeed, so frequent have they become of late that no surprise of comment is excited thereby. Our people seem to have settled into a state of apathy and indifference upon the subject. The latest case we have heard of came off on Sunday night last. Some 15 or more negroes (men, women, and children), belonging to persons residing in and near Cedar Point Neck, absconded that night, and breaking open a barn took out a large flat-bottomed boat, which they carried to the creek and thus made their escape. One gentleman, we understand, lost on this occasion eleven of his negroes. During the past week not less than 50 negroes from this vicinity have run off, and in several cases masters have been left without hands to work and secure their growing crops.—*Port Tobacco Times.*

ANOTHER STAMPEDE OF SLAVES.

Within the past week a large number of slaves have absconded from different parts of this Country, our own neighborhood contributing, to some extent, to the exodus. At the rate at which this thing has been going on for some time past our County must soon be drained of this species of population.—*Rockville Sentinel.*

NOW, in view of such startling facts as the above, is it not madness in the owners of slave property to oppose a system of Emancipation which will secure to them at least a small portion of the interest they have in such property? Such is our view on the subject. Independently, therefore, of the great advantages which we think will certainly insure to the State from the abolishment of the slave institution, we advise and counsel our fellow-slaveholders to give to this Emancipation project their hearty support.

The Emancipation Question in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 15. The address of the unconditional Union Central State Committee to the people of Maryland says: We disavow all measures for the violent abrogation of slavery in our midst. We claim that in the exercise of our perogatives as American citizens we owe it to ourselves to discuss fairly, and finally to dispose of the evil, and we hereby solemnly declare it to be our conviction that the dignity, honor and prosperity of our people alike demand that we should legally and constitutionally abolish the institution at the earliest period compatible with the best interests of the State and the permanent welfare, stability and unity of the nation. Since the people know that the substance of slavery is already gone and that only the skeleton has been left, we are of the opinion that the sooner the skeleton is removed the better it will be for the true interests of the State and nation. The men that we present to you are in favor of supporting the Administration in every effort to put down the rebellion, and in every measure which it has thought necessary for the permanent peace of the country when the rebellion shall have been subdued. We believe that the only way to put down the rebellion is to put it down by force of arms. For this purpose we are willing to vote every dollar necessary and give every available man, black or white. We do not think ourselves at all superior to our ancestors of revolutionary memory, who fought side by side with colored troops, nor to Andrew Jackson, who commanded and complimented the colored militia, who fought with him at New Orleans.

We believe it is the bounden duty of the President to use all the force and every weapon which God has put within his grasp, and the laws of the United States have authorized him to wield in defence of the nation. Traitors have no choice as to the weapons to be used in their destruction, and loyal men only ask that they be speedy and sure.

From Washington Correspondence of N. Y. Tribune.

The Regeneration of the South.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15th, 1863.

The new instructions, under which the direct tax Commissioner are to attempt the regeneration of South Carolina, is in substance as follows:

The sales to be made by the Commissioners, are of such lands as were bought in by them for the United States, in February and March last, amounting to some 60,000 acres. Certain of these lands were selected for naval and military purposes; others have been designated and set apart for charitable purposes; others again for educational purposes.

All the rest of the lands so purchased, are to be sold after 60 days' notice, according to the provisions of the act. The lands selected for naval and military purposes are ordered to be surveyed, accurate drafts of the surveys to be made, and one copy to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury. Those designated for school purposes are also to be surveyed, and a plate of the same made definitely describing them, and a copy filed.

These lands are to be let by the Commissioners for terms not exceeding five years, and the rents and issues are to be received by them, and appropriated to the education of colored youths, and of such poor white persons as may apply for the benefit of the provision. The lands preserved for charitable purposes are to be divided into lots of twenty acres each, and certificates to be issued to the heads of families of colored citizens, those to be preferred, who, from their meritorious services and industrious habits, may constitute good moral examples to persons of their class.

The colored citizens to whom certificates are issued, are to be required to pay for the same a sum not less than one dollar and a quarter per acre, the amount to be determined upon by the Commissioners, according to the value of the respective lots. The residue of the lands will be sold for farms, to be divided into tracts of not more than 320 each. A part of the tracts purchased in by the Commissioners, lying adjacent to the harbor below Beaufort, on St. Helena's Island, where a suitable site for a city exists, is to be divided into the city lots.

The town of Beaufort is to be sold, according to the present divisions of the town property. These sales are to be made for cash, except to persons in the naval or military service, who are entitled to purchase, and who are to receive certificates upon paying a quarter of the purchase money, and the residue in three years from the date of sale. The minimum price of the farms is fixed at $1 25 per acre, exclusive of the farm buildings, which are to be appraised by the Commissioners at their cash value.

If, on being exposed to sale, any farm shall not be bid for at one-third its appraised value, it should be advertised a third time, and sold for what it will bring. The Commissioners are required to keep books, in which to enter all their proceedings, descriptions of land sold, price of each tract, and date and terms of sale, which books are to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Frauds on Negro Soldiers.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* has been greatly pained by reports which have reached that paper of wholesale swindling on the soldiers of the First Kansas colored regiment. These reports, our contemporary says, came through channels that compel belief, and the operations cover at least ten thousand dollars of the pittance of the negro soldiers. The colored troops were lately paid amounts averaging fifty dollars each. It seems that one Captain of a company obtained, without receipt or acknowledgment, several thousand dollars from the men, under a promise to deposit it in a bank which, in fact, has no existence. The pesudo baker borrowed fifty-six dollars from a sergeant of his company, and when the darkey applied for his money, the Captain reduced him to the ranks on some frivolous charge. Another officer, a Lieutenant, borrowed sums to the amount of one thousand and seventy dollars, deposited the same, and resigned. The *Conservative* says there are other parties charged with the same, transaction. One of the staff officers is reputed to have obtained a large amount.

Here is a nice sample of treatment bestowed by white men on ignorant and confinding negroes. Truly may it be asked, Who is the negro's friend?

DON'T GET IN DEBT.—Debt is a perfect bore. How it haunts a man from pillow to post—lurking his breakfast cup—poisoning his dinner—embittering his tea!—how it stalks from him like a living skeleton, seeming to announce his presence by recounting the amount of liabilities. How it poisons his domestic joys, by intruding its "balance" into the circulation of madam, respecting the price of a new carpet or a dress! How it hinders dreamy plans of accumulation! Botheration! How it hampers tireless energies—cripples resolutions too good to be fulfilled.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

Emancipation in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 25.

On the evening of Saturday, 22d inst., the Union Association, which had taken a recess of some weeks, met again for the first time, and heard a most elequent address from Hon. Thomas J. Durant.

The whole drift of the learned speaker's very clear and logical discurse, to point out how utterly hopeless, it is for the people of Louisiana, ever to think of seeing slavery re-established, after the death-blow it has received from this rebellion; and how foolish is would be—even if it were possible—to replant among them what had been the source of so much misery to the State. In taking a calm and comprehensive view of his subject, he adduced, in comparison to Louisiana the free State of Indiana, and proved, statistically, in how short a time Indiana, from much smaller beginnings, had far outstripped Louisiana in material wealth, progress and civilization.

It is impossible to overrate the silent, but sure and deep inroads which this weekly assemblage of Unionists is working on the minds and conviction of the people. Many affect to ridicule them as powerless, but they are daily increasing in numbers and strength; and giants of the forest spring from little acorns. Every hearer of such a discourse as Mr. Durant's carries his convictions away with him; and, as we see raindrops make reparate circling ringlets on the calm surface of a lake, so each individual goes with his knowledge, from such an audience, to form his own little circle of influence on the broad ocean of truth. A wonderful step, at any rate, we must have made already, when, in the Lyceum Hall at New Orleans, (the headquarters of scheming traitors when Louisiana was *hocus pocussed* out of the Union,) we can now go and listen to the fearless and enlightened addresses which are to be heard within those walls.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

The practical workings of the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the U. S., and of he agreement made between Gen. Banks and the planters of this section, have been fully witnessed during the month. It is well known that the proclamation excepted New Orleans and the and the surrounding parishes, and stated that slavery existed therein as it did prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. The agreement between Gen. Banks and the planters is also well known. It established, as it were, a system of free labor, and under it the planter considered himself perfectly safe in attempting to raise a partial if not a full crop this season. What is the result? Why, the exception contained in the proclamation is a mere farce. Slavery no more exists here to-day than it does on the Island of Jamaica or in the city of London. The most loyal citizen of New Orleans could not, even if he had been robbed of everything else by rebel rule, recover, by any known authority, a slave, if he or she saw fit to leave his master or her mistress. The agreement is rapidly assuming the same form as the exception, and I will show you by one instance only in what manner. A planter, one of those who was party to the agreement, and who in ordinary times was able to raise a crop of at least seven hundred hogsheads of sugar, gives me the information. I will not for the present mention his name, but merely tell his story. He informs me that when the agreement was signed, by which he was bound to allow his slaves so much in payment of their labor, he considered himself safe from further molestation; but knowing in how great a measure the negroes had become demoralized, he determined to plant less than usual, fearing that by attempting too much he might lose all.

Everything with him went on finely; his crop looked well and gave every promise of at least 400 hogsheads. His negroes were satisfied, and worked willingly, better even than he imagined. Yet within a month past, under the press-gang system, every working negro he had has been forcibly carried off and compelled to enter the army, leaving him only the aged and infirm to support, without being able to receive any benefit from them. The result is, that not being able to employ labor, the entire crop will be lost to him, after all his trouble and expence, and after signing an agreement that he considered at the time binding upon both parties. This is but one instance, and, without making any comment, I leave it to the consideration of the Northern people, merely asking them what they would feel under the circumstances. I have been asked the question by another gentleman, similarly situated, as to what the people of Louisianamay expect. He said: "Is it the intention of the government to rob us of all we possess and then drive us from the country?" My reply was simply, "Who knows?" I could say nothing more; for I must confess myself "not posted." To attempt a record of all the cases brought to one's notice regarding matters of this kind would more than employ the time of half a dozen men. They are of almost hourly occurrence, and, in the majority of instances, come well supported by evidence of the most conclusive character. It is almost the height of folly, however, to say more upon this subject. It can have no influence; for the government appears determined to support everybody who aids, no matter by what means, in freeing the negro and placing him upon an equality with the white man.

A new native African journal, entitled the *Anglo-African*, was issued at Lagos on the 6th of June last. It it edited and published by Mr. R. Campbell, who went out with Dr. Delany, about three years ago.—*Liberator.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1863.

False Philanthropy, or Public Begging a Display of Vanity.

It is always the duty of a public journalist—a duty the exercise of which is sometimes painfully imperative—to correct or rectify the tendency to excess of a prevailing mania. We allude, at this time, to the many unmeaning demonstrations which have been gotten up, for the past six months, in favor of measures and objects which have not been of the least benefit to our people as a class. The churches, we opine, are institutions which should always be helped. There are, also, other worthy objects, which should always demand a respectful patronage, and which appeal to us wholly from their merits. But when the friends of these set forth their cards or programmes for patronage, it is false philanthropy to get up or catch at something which is merely popular, and set it forth next week for patronage, for the purpose, maybe, of eclipsing that which was given the preceding week. We are compelled to class this mode of proceeding as unfair, egotistical and vain. There are those among us who will not do the least charitable act, except they see some means by which their acts will be publicly paraded and heralded forth to the world, to show that they have given a couple of dollars for this or that object, without questioning its utility, or caring for a moment whether the sum could not be contributed to a better or more available object. We need not enlarge upon this subject, because it must be apparent to all that, notwithstanding so much money has been begged among us for the past six months (exclusive of the churches) if we would but contribute to two or three worthy and deserving objects besides, which are crying out in our midst for help, and are immediately connected with our own well-being and advancement, it would tell more emphatically that we mean something and that we could look at something for what we had been doing. Let us abandon one-half, at least, of these begging schemes, and get practically at work at something on our individual merits. Parents should concern themselves more about the education of their children. We want an Academy for young misses—we want a bible class or society for young men—we want Sunday School teachers—we should have a first class debating society in our midst, with the well known material we have. These and other local wants should demand our earnest attention.

The Old Folks Supper and Entertainment at Assembly Hall.

On Thursday evening last, the above-named entertainment came off, according to previous announcement. It was the first of the kind ever given by colored peraons in this city. Its novelty made it more attractive than the usual entertainments which have been given for church benefits and for kindred benevolent objects; consequently there was an unusually large number of persons present. The upper hall was used for the purpose. The tables were spread with the luxuries of the season. In the early part of the evening, or, we might say, by the time the patrons commenced entering the hall, the tables were set. About 10 o'clock, as they began to "crowd in," Mr. A. G. Denison, leader of the orchestra, commenced playing favorite operatic airs, fashionable waltzes, polkas, marches, &c. There was no attempt made at dancing yet, there being several reverend gentlemen present, and it being generally understood, by the young folks, that the Terpsichorean part of the programme would come after supper. The committee of ladies at the side tables were kept busy during the evening in disposing of the oysters, ice creams, &c., which were on sale. It was the request of the committee that all should appear in "old folks" costume. Many aimed at the style, but innovations were made as to the proper or appropriate dresses. Theatrical dresses, as worn by some, were out of place. Among the ladies, Mrs. W. Derham, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. J. M. Whitfield, Mrs. Christian Hall, Mrs. Elenora Dodson, Mrs. Martha Jones, Mrs. N. E. Speights, and Mrs. T. Dustin were the most neatly and appropriately dressed. All the former of these wearing the American costume of the last century; the latter, wearing neat, quaker-like plain dresses. The gentlemen were nearly all in citizen's dress; there were several exceptions in those who were dressed and acted in a clownish, though not, it is true, in altogether a disagreeable manner. We were requested by the committee to announce that supper was ready, which we did, but in looking around for brothers Ward or Sanderson, to say grace, we found they "had gone." Before we had time to call on another reverend gentleman, we discovered in the background a general set-to at the viands, and the cutting up of turkeys, pigs, chickens, the rattling of plates, and a general disposition manifested not to wait for the saying of grace at all, and we, therefore, at once concluded it was best for us to "fell back," and let them "go in." After supper, the tables were cleared and taken out of the room. Then the sweeping and slight sprinkling of the floor by a couple of the committee, the tuning of violin strings by several of the musicians, indicated the commencement of the second part of the programme. In a few minutes the floor was filled with sets for a quadrille, and until daylight Assembly Hall shook with polkas, mazourkas, schottisches, lancers, &c. Altogether, this was one of the most satisfactory of entertainments given in the city for a long time, and one that apparently suited all present. The committee did their utmost to please, and succeeded, and are entitled to much credit. It was a financial success; and we understand the committee have handed the proceeds over to the Trustees of the A. M. E Church, amounting to $250, to be used towards the liquidation of the debt. The Committee of Arrangements were: Mrs. M. Lee, Mrs. Rebecca Jones, Mrs. M. L. Jones, Mrs. J. M. Whitfield, Mrs. W. Derham, Mrs. T. Dustin, Mr. W. H. Hall, Mr. A. G. Denison, Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. Wm. Waugh, Mr. R. A. Hall, Mr. W. H. Blake.

INVITATION.—By the Brother Jonathan, we received an invitation to attend a *soiree dansette*, which did come off, we presume, as announced in the invitation at Victoria, V. I., on Tuesday evening, October 20th. As we did not get there, the committee, nevertheless, has our thanks.

ARRIVALS.—Per Orizaba.—Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Landway and daughter, from Jersey City. On the previous steamer, Mrs. Wm. Guess and two children, New Orleans. From the interior, Mr. B. Coger, Sacramento; Mrs. N. E. Speights, Sacramento City; John Richards, Santa Rosa; John C. Mortimer, Aurora, Mono co. From Victoria, V. I., P. A. Bell, T. Morris,

Among the arrivals from the interior this week, we are pleased to notice Mr. J. C. Mortimer, who has been very active as Agent at Aurora, Mono county, for the success of the APPEAL. Mr. M. is an old San Franciscan—he has been from among us about four years. He is welcomed by a host of former acquaintances, and will have a pleasant sojourn among them during the ten days he contemplates remaining in the city.

GOING EAST.—MR. ALEX. Furguson intends going East shortly. Though a barber by trade, Mr. Ferguson is well versed in military tactics. He was captain of a military company, the "Attocks Blues," in Cincinnati, prior to coming to this State. He was a member of the Convention which was held in Sacramento in '56. At present, though following his trade, he is captain of the volunteer company organized here, about eight months ago. This company has met several times for drill, but has been inactive in consequence of not having encouragement from the military authorities.—Capt. Ferguson is an enthusiast for the prosecution of the war and the suppression of the rebellion, and has had an interview with a number of the Feberal and State officers on this coast. Most of them will give him strong recommendations to the heads of the War Department at Washington, for the purpose of obtaining a commission similar to that held by Frederick Douglas, or to enlist in the ranks. The Captain is getting ready as speedily as possible. It will be seen in our advertising columns that he offers his barber shop for sale.

J. MADISON BELL.—This gentleman will have his poem ready for delivery in a few days. It is intended to be the introductory to a course of lectures which will be delivered by several gentlemen for the benefit of the APPEAL. Monday evening next was the time set for Mr. Bell's poem. But it has been deemed best to defer it a few days—due notice will be given.

TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—We hope all those who are in arrears will pay up the ensuing week. Those of our city subscribers who did not pay last month's subscription, will oblige us by leaving or sending their dues with their names at our office.

FIRE.—A large fire accurred on Friday morning, corner of California and Davis sts. The whole block was burned. It was the most extensive fire in San Francisco for years.

"Notes of a trip to Victoria," by Cosmopolite, has been received. It will appear next week.

Communicated.

OUR BRAVE SOLDIERS.—Dr. E. R. Johnson will deliver a Lecture and give his Exhibition of Exhilarating Gas and Mesmerism, in Scott st. Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, the proceeds to aid the sick and wounded soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. The Doctor intends to make this the most interesting exhibition of the season.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

—Underwood, Michigan; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Henry Joseph, Shasta; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; Joseph J. Pindall, Shasta; Isaiah Lemmons, Carson City; W. Prescott, Portland; Julien Hazzard, Oregon City; Charles G. Hawkins, Sutter Creek; J. H. Gilley, Centreville, Mariposa county.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MARYSVILLE, Oct. 12, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The journals of this State in sympathy with the cursed rebellion to destroy the Union continue to labor hard to prove the inferiority of the descendants of Ham, and were it not for the negro they would be totally at a loss for an item. It is a fact known to every candid person that the mind of the negro in the United States has been chained. It has not been permitted to leave its resting-place and explore the fields of science. The rights of his race have been perverted, crushed and prostrated by the degrading shackles of slavery; they have been deprived of schools, yet they have improved in knowledge, and many have attained the different arts and sciences. I do not purpose, at this time, to argue the question of their inferiority or thetr superiority; but to give a few extracts of their genealogy, as laid down in divine writ, in Mr. R. B. LeWis's History, and other histories of the world, and I would say that I do not write solely for the eye of the Anglo-Saxon, but that those who, like myself, are identified in condition with the slave, and those whose early training has led them to believe that there is nothing good or beautiful in human nature that is not white, may see from whence they sprang, and to do this I shall commence at the creation of man.

Adam was the first man created, and the Lord took Adam and put him in the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15. The location of this garden was eastward from Canaan and north from the river Gihon, the land of Ethiopia. Gen. ii. 13. The soil was rich and black. The word Adam means earthy. The earth is a dark substance, and from it our first parents were taken. Now if we admit that Dr. Brown's and other Bible Dictionaries are correct in their explanations of the meaning of terms, then the deduction must be, that Ethiopia (Gen. ii. 13) was black, and that the first people were Ethiopians or blacks. The trangression of Adam and Eve took place soon after the creation, and Adam and his companion were driven out of the garden to till the ground of Ethiopia, from which Adam was taken. Gen. ii. 13; iii. 23. Cain and Abel were the first offerings of Adam. Seth was Adam's third son. The foundation of the first antediluvian empire was laid by the sons and sons' sons of Adam, and lasted for the space of 1650 years. This was the empire of Ethiopia. Cain went out from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden, now Persia; and his wife bare a son, and Cain builded a city, and called it after the name of his son, Enoch. Gen. iv., 16, 17. Adam begat Seth, Seth begat Enos, Enos begat Canaan, Canann begat Mahalabee, Mahalabee begat Jared, Jared begat Enoch, Enoch begat Methuselah, and at the age of 365 was not, for God took him. Methuselah begat Lamech, Lamech begat Noah, and Noah begat Shem, Ham and Japhet. Lamech, the fifth in descent from Canaan, was father of Jabal, who first lived in tents, and owned cattle, and of Jubal, the father of all such as handle the harp and organ, and of Tubalcain, the instructor of every artificer in brass and iron. Thus early did the necessities of man establish the right of property and originate the mechanical arts, in the 600 years of Noah, and 2348 before Christ. The flood of waters was upon the earth at the appointed time. The family of Noah and all kinds of beasts, birds and reptiles, by pairs, went into the ark. This period embraces 1656 years from the creation. Noah and his companion came out of the ark 2347 years before Christ, to till and replenish the earth. The sons of Noah, who went forth out of the ark were Shem, Ham and Japhet, and of them was the whole earth peopled. The descendants of Shem were denominated Assyrians and Syrians, blacks, with long, straight hair. The descendants of Ham are generally given the name of Ethiopians, blacks, with frizzled or curly hair. The generations of Ham, the son of Noah, an Ethiopian, were Cush, Miriam, Phut and Canaan Gen. x., 1. 2218 years before Christ, they possessed the land, from Syria and Amanus, and the mountains of Libanus, and all its sea coast, and as far as the ocean, holding it as their own. The Cushites were descendants of Cush, and a colony of Cushites settled in the northern part of Assyria, and the Cushites who emigrated into Samaria were descendants of Cush. 2 Kings xvii., 24. Misraim, second son of Ham, founded Egypt. The country was called Mestre, and the inhabitants Mestreans. Phut possessed himself of Lybia, and gave the name of Phutites to its inhabitants. Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, inhabited the land now called Jordan, and following the customs of the times named it from himself, Canaan. Seba, the son of Cush, gave his name to a country in Arabia Gen. x., 7; Ps. lxxii., 10. Nimrod, the son of Cush, was mighty upon the earth. He built Babel, Erech, and reared Babylon, his capital, in the land of Shinar, or Chaldea, also known as the land of Nimrod. Gen. x.; Micah v., 6. The Canaanites, called by the Grecks Phœnicians and Ethiopians, were the descendants of Canaan, the fourth son of Ham and grandson of Noah. Soloman, king of Israel, was a black man, and addressed the daughters of Israel thus: "I am bluck but comely, oh ye daughters of Jerusalem. Look not upon me because I am black, yea, black as the tents of Kedar." Songs of Solomon, i., 5, 6. The tents of Kedar were made of black goat hair. Solomon was great grandson to Boaz, who married his near kinsman for Ruth, the Moabitish or African woman, of the kindred of Elimelich. Hiram was an Ethiopian king of Tyre, and was Solomon's coadjutor in the construction and furnishing of the temple of Jerusalem. The discoveries, inventions and improvements made by Ethiopians and Egyptians, in early times, were very great. The arts and sciences were studied in the first age of the Ethiopian and Egyptian monarchies. Previous to the invention of the alphabet, Memnon, an Egyptian, invented the first letters. Cadmus, the Phœnician or Ethiopian, introduced them into Greece. Most of the learned agree that Cadmus carried the Ethiopian, Phœnician, Egyptian or Syrian letters into Greece about 1518 years before Christ. It was the Egyptians that first discovered the elementary principles, by studying the sciences and arts. The celebrated Prometheus, an Ethiopian, was the first that struck fire with a flint. The first ship was built in Egypt by the Hgyptians. The Ethiopian and Egyptian sciences, and the religious feelings which the Grecians imbibed while studying in Egypt, and which they carefully cherished and diffused in their own country, are the parents of the boasted modern civilization, and much of the mental and physical enjoyment of those who, while they participate in them, are manifesting their grateful emotions in their barbarous treatment of the offspring of their benefactors.

But a brighter day is dawning. The emancipation fiat has gone forth; the rebellion has struck a blow that will be the death of slavery. The Government has called for colored troops. Let us gather under the banner of freedom, and help put down this wicked rebellion. Let us study political economy, for Ethiopia will once more stretch out her hand unto God- Ps. 68. 310; and the Lord will set his hand again, the second time, to recover the remnant of his people, which shall be left from Ethiopia, Assyria, from Egppt, from Pathros, from Cush, from Shinar or Chaldea, from Elam, from Hamath and from the islands of the sea, and will assemble the outcast of Israel, and gather together the dispersed of Judah from the four corners of the earth, and shall deliver the children of Judah, the children of Ethiopia and Egypt, who have been sold. Isaiah xi., xix. In conclusion, I would say, that I look upon the whole human family as children of one common parent, and the Ethiopians as the chosen people of God, as the following passage of the Scripture shows: "Are ye not as the children of Ethiopia unto me, oh ye children of Israel, saith the Lord." Amos, 9 chap. 7 vs. And although it is at this time a crime to be born black in the United States, ere long the rising generation, and generations yet unborn, shall see the day that they will be proud to be a descendant of Ham; for there shall be such changes in the great nation of our birth, that slavery shall be upon memory, but as a dream, and the clanking of human chains shall have to be swallowed up, in the echoes of freedom's universal summit. And the places of oppression shall be gladdened, and its sterile deserts bloom with liberty and prosperity. For then shall the last vestige of American prejudice be laved in the heaviest waves of midnight oblivion, and the song of universal brotherhood be chanted in heaven and on earth, in thunder tones, until the earth, trembling at its base, shall ruffle the bossom of eternity, and the God of liberty shall be, by all, forever crowned.

For love is the principle divine which made
All things of nought, and world's with light arrayed.
Love was the impulse, which, for erring man,
Moved God to stoop, and form redemption's plan.
Love is the true religion of the Lord—
When all men love, the world will be restored.

C. YETLIN.

From the Anglo-African.

The Pacific Appeal.

Since the establishment of this Journal, the condition of colored men has materially advanced in the State. The governing race has been made acquainted with wants apprised of capabilities, and seen errors corrected which was never inquired into, or properly understood in a crisis like the present, surrounded by enemies who are awaiting the most insignificant circumstance to offer as evidence of our inferiority. Should not colored men form a unit in maintaining their medium paramount to all others?

Many persons who are months in arrears, never think of the great burden their remissness imposes upon the publisher. He contributing time and talent as a "labor of love," is often compelled to spend from eight to ten dollars monthly, in order to maintain the enterprise he has embarked in. Aside from this humiliating fact, he has sacrificed more than one dollar a year, in consequence of pandering to that prejudice which is ever ready to keep the negro in his place. Shall the little organ die, because those it seeks to elevate, refuse to uphold it. Some say, "The paper don't suit me; its reading matter is not varied! Why don't it give us the news and information of the Sacramento *Union* and San Francisco *Evening Bulletin?*" Remember, friends, that the continuance and growth of your paper is in your own hands! The flourishing condition of other papers comes from extended advertisements, large and prompt subscription, besides immense capital in their commencement. If we want good papers, we must furnish the sinews of war. Let every man make it a part of his daily work, to induce others to subscribe and pay for the paper! Let every mother give her child ten cents once a month, to be deposited in Sunday Schools; let every family ignore every species of literature, to give the nursling a helping hand; let the whole community be identified with liberty against oppression, and throw its weight with the only mirror that reflects our views, and moves responsives to the wishes of our hearts.

If 1,600 colored people in San Francisco, and nearly 4,000 throughout the State, will not assist in enlarging one small 8 and 10 sheet paper, against the powerful number of papers sustained by the rest of the public, then let their cause sink beyond the hand of resurrection, and the sympathy of every generous souls be forever deaf and careless to their cries.

UNCAS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

VICTORIA, Sept. 15, 1863.

A public meeting was held this evening, in the Victoria Rifle Company's Hall, View street.

Mr. Nathan Pointer was appointed chairman, and Jacob Francis secretary.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting, which was to obtain subscribers to the PACIFIC APPEAL, a weekly paper, published in San Francisco, by Peter Anderson.

Mr. M. W. Gibbs rose to introduce Mr. P. A. Bell, from S. F. Mr. Bell had started the APPEAL, in connection with Mr. Anderson, and was the first editor thereof, and although not now connected with it, but still feeling great interest in its success, and being on a visit to Victoria, he would take the opportunity to address his friends in this place, and endeavor to enlarge the subscription list.

Mr. Gibbs regretted the smallness of the meeting. Another opportunity would be offered, and a larger audience assembled.

Mr. Bell then arose. He was much pleased with Victoria, the place and the people, but more so with the latter than the former, although he could say nothing in disparagement of Victoria: he was highly gratified with the flattering reception he had received, and his visit to Victoria, and the present opportunity of meeting his friends, would be ever treasured in his memory as one of the most pleasing episodes of his life.

He then alluded to the present position of the colored people of Victoria and their future prospects, in political, social and business aspects: he hoped they would unite upon principle on political subjects, but not so as to isolate themselves from the community, nor form party based on complexional distinctions. UNION was not isolation; let political union be for the good of their adopted country.

He then referred to the importance of newspapers and the necessity of having an organ on this coast, to advocate our rights and make known our wrongs. The PACIFIC APPEAL, although small, had exercised great influence in California, and he doubted not that its influence was felt here. He stated that he was not authorized to procure subscribers, as his visit was wholly one of pleasure, to see the country, and commune once more with a few old friends; but feeling still an interest in the PACIFIC APPEAL, he would make that one of the objects of his visit. He also said that several inquiries had been made in reference to the *Anglo-African* of New York; if any persons wished to subscribe for that journal, he would receive their subscriptions

Mr. A. H. Francis made a few remarks complimentary to the last speaker, and in commendation of the PACIFIC APPEAL and the *Anglo-African*.

Fifteen subscribers were procured for the PACIFIC APPEAL, and ten for the *Anglo-African*.

JACOB FRANCIS, Secretary.

Rents are enormous, as the poor fellow said when he looked at his coat.

For the Pacific Appeal.

DEXTER, Mich., Sept. 18, 1863.

DEAR APPEAL—I call the APPEAL "dear," because it has closely bound itself to the hearts of all true lovers of freedom with whom it has come in contact, whether they delve in the golden sands of the Pacific shore, or labor in the agricultural fields of the remote Atlantic States. To secure its maintenance and success, all friends of a common humanity will use all reasonable means within their grasp, so long as it faithfully advocates their cause. That, so far, it has done all in its power for the promotion of the colored race, none will deny—that it will continue to defend their suffering cause, no one doubts. But of this enough.

Availing myself of the kind invitation to forward to you the interesting incidents of my trip, I trouble you and your intelligent readers with this letter. We sailed from San Francisco (as you well know) on the 13th ult.—found pleasant weather, and nothing unusal to a sea-voyage occurring, until within 200 miles of Acapulco, at which place such a storm arose as terrified the souls of passengers and blanched the countenances of officers. Such a storm has seldom been witnessed. However, it is a "bad wind indeed that blows nobody any good." Even this storm was not an exception to the rule. I may as well mention its benefits. The gentlemanly and highly esteemed hair dresser of the "Age," (I mean W. H. Hall,) although not a praying man, I believe, offered up a petition to the "Throne of Grace" which, for length and fervency, rivalled any prayer of which I have any knowledge. After the storm, nothing relieved the monotony of our passage until within one day's sail of Panama, when two Frenchmen hove in sight, whose destination I learned in Panama was Acapulco, and whose intentions were to blockade or reduce by bombardment the latter place. Of their success, you may have been informed long ere this reaches you. The end of a pleasant passage on this side found us safely landed at N. York. Prompted by curiosity—a desire to witness the ravages of a bloody mob, whose brutal instincts knew no discrimination between age or sex, but made young and old, both male and female, the objects of its fury,—I strolled over the streets where it had raged in greatest violence. Happy indeed is it for this seemingly ill-starred nation that this disposition to disregard law and order prevails only with a class who are limited both in numbers and intelligence, but who possess a much larger stock of the former than of the latter. When I got home to Michigan, I found that authority had been obtained from Gov. Blair to raise a regiment of colored men, and it will, I have no doubt, be completed, both in numbers and organization, in a few days The army is the place for the colored race to distinguish itself, and if allowed to have an equal chance for promotion, according to merit and valor, you need have no fears of the result. Business is in a much healthier condition throughout the Northern States than I expected to find it. In fact, everybody can find employment and good remuneration for labor who has a desire to work. Frosts have injured the corn crop through this section some, but, with that exception, old mother Earth never had a more bountcous supply of subsistence wrung from her bosom in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." The war has raised the price of provisions, it is true, but it has raised the price of corn also, thereby leaving the country in as good a condition, in that respect, as though no war existed. After the completion of the "1st Michigan Colored Regiment," I will keep you posted as to its movements; and let me prophecy for them, that you will not be long waiting to hear a good account of the Michigan "boys."

Very truly yours, J. WILLIS UNDERWOOD.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Aid the Sick and Wounded.—Where are We?

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 28th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—This question will suggest itself to every reflecting mind among our people. For truly, we should keep the beacon in view, although the vessel, freighted with human events, rushes on so rapidly. We cannot expect the war, or the events of war, to do anything for us individually; that we know is for ourselves, each one must assert their own manhood by actions, but we

find in taking a clear view that much has been done for us as a race. In the last two years the United States has made great progress in emancipation; aye, greater than we could have anticipated at the outbreak of the rebellion. The slave-trade has been abolished; in fact, our Capitol is no more a slave-hunting ground. The extension of the monster has been prohibited in the Territories; Missouri and Western Virginia have past an act for future emancipation, and the President's emancipation proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, has declared the slaves free in all the insurgent States. And he has solemnly bound himself, before men and angels, to see this proclamation carried out, and by such proclamation the world is assured that the Government considers slavery the cause of the rebellion; consequently, there cannot be any more slaves in this fair land We have the recognition of Liberia and Hayti. Our Ambassadors are received in Washington for the first time, and allowed to remain there unmolested: this in itself is a great concession, which nothing but the onward march of truth and justice has wrung from the prejudices of the American nation; and we are now fully admitted to citizenship, American subjects, according to the law of the land. Thus, step by step, have we traveled on the way, and now we see light ahead; the necessities of the war have called our men to the field, and behold another necessity, they are declared by the executive equals. They are to be respected as white soldiers, that to murder or enslave, is an offense, for which retaliation is to be inflicted the same as white men. We have certainly came along our journey in a short space of time; with all this encouragement there is a great work yet to be done, but hope sheds her seraphic light over the path, and we can see the heaven before us, if we are only true to ourselves, to God and humanity. Our husbands, fathers, brothers and friends, at the sound of the battle cry, buckled on the armour, and hastened to the field, through pure patriotism, for we know the large bounties offered to white men was not theirs. Yet they faltered not, and let Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and Fort Wagner tell how faithfully they have kept the faith entrusted to them. Proudly may we tell of Cailloux and his hundreds, who fell with him at Port Hudson, and reverently may we mention the noble band of heroes, who, with their youthful but daringly brave Colonel, were slaughtered, in that fearfully dark and terrible night, before Fort Wagner. Those braves have shewn to the nation, that the descendants of the African race can and will fight; but all cannot be heroes, all cannot signalize themselves on the battle-field; but in this great struggle there is a work for all: on those men who are now in the field, and those who are going, hangs our political, religious and social existence in this country. They have offered themselves a willing sacrifice for our national life; and, shall we allow them to bear the burden alone? No. Let us be up and a doing. While they are so manfully combating the enemy, we should be administering to their wants. The cry comes from every direction for hospital stores for the sick and wounded. They are in great need of flannel, under-garments, and the delicacies which the appetites of the sick always crave. Let us send freely of what we have; let us all do something. Those who are blest with abundance, we would say to you, "Your Lord is sick, minister unto Him," and to those of our people who have but little of this world's goods, Give the widow's mite; but let us all be made happy by having a hand in this great work, for soon the blessing will follow.

E. J. J.

For the Pacific Appeal.

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 18, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Our village was set all astir on the morning of the 17th inst., by a collision between a white man and a colored person, under the following circumstances: The colored man, named Jacob Sanders, had cohabited with a white woman, by the name of Smith, for months past, but found himself supplanted by a ruffian, by the name of Chase, on the night of the 17th inst. A furious quarrel ensued, resulting in the stabbing of Sanders in the left side, just below the region of the heart. The wound was at first supposed to be very dangerous to the life of Sanders, but at present strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. The stab was made by a bowie knife, to the depth of one and a half inches. Chase is lodged in jail, awaiting the decision of the grand jury, for an assault with intent to kill. So, you see, we have bad men of all colors amongst us, in spite of all moral influences against crime and folly.

J. SANKS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CARSON CITY, N. T., Oct. 10.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: Silas Baker died here Monday, the 19th. He was sick two days—he was 53 years of age, and his friends honored him the best they could. Among those who are sick here are George W. Brooks and Henry Wells. There is nothing of importance transpiring at present. There was a large fair held here recently.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAIAH LEMMONS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PUTAH, SOLANO Co., Oct. 22d, 1863.

When you hear a man say he is a democrat, but not of the mongrel sort, tell him that all men are born free and equal, according to the constitution, and he will retreat. Pursue him to the home of his ancestors; and, seven times in ten, you will find Gen. Hannibal in disguise. H.

Communication.

Presentation.

MR EDITOR—Another interesting address was delivered in the Third Baptist Church, before closing the exercises last Sabbath afternoon. The presentation was made by Dr. E. R. Johnson, who spoke as follows:

Brethren and Friends,—It affords me no small degree of pleasure to be again invited here. I have just been requested to appear before you. The occasion is one of importance and usefulness to your church and congregation. It is seldom that we can find a person so imbued with a self-sacrificing and benevolent spirit as is evinced by our friend and co-laborer, Mrs. George M. Washum. She was not contented in being instrumental in presenting a purse of nearly $200 to your worthy pastor, a few weeks ago, but by the promptness of her generous impulses, she originated the laudable design and carried it to a successful issue, amid obstacles almost insurmountable, disappointments and discouragements that could not be overcome only by such a spirit as she doth posess. The idea was novel and sublime. It evinced sagacity of a high order. Her hope was the beacon that led her through the labyrinth which will not merely replenish the treasury of your church-fund, but it will exert a salutary influence on the minds of our entire community and assist to dispel the unnatural and unchristian prejudice that has heretofore existed against us.

You cannot overrate her usefulness, nor award her too much credit. She is justly entitled to your sincere thanks and grateful remembrance. Mrs. Washum devoted her entire time for nearly three weeks to attend to this business. She daily traveled many miles in disposing of the tickets. If your church had a dozen such energetic and preserving members, how, think you, would you be compelled to occupy this small and unsuitable place of worship?

To those sweet singers, Mrs. Georgiana Leach, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Wiley, and other ladies; also Prof. Scott, the Euterpeans, and the chorus—all who volunteered their eminent service, together with the pastor and trustees of the First Congregational Church, and the public generally who patronized the Concert, will please accept the sincere thanks of this Church for their kindness and liberality.

I am requested by Mrs. Washum to say that this purse containing $132 00, is given to this church as a special donation, to assist in the purchase of a new church edifice.

I am happy to announce that Mrs. W. is not weary in well doing, but she is ready and willing to assist in any good work which has for its object the glory of God and the advancement of His cause, in whatever vineyard her services may be required. May God bless and reward her labors of love and charity. May the good seed that has been sown bring forth an abundant harvest; and may others go and do likewise.

Rev. Thomas Howell, the pastor, briefly responded. He fully endorsed the sentiments of Dr. Johnson in giving credit to Sister Washum for her indefatigable efforts in behalf of the church. He expressed the hope that they would soon be able to commence the new church enterprise, and urged upon them the importance of a united effort which would crown their labors with abundant success.

Then, on motion of Deacon Brown, a vote of thanks was given to Sister Washum for her valuable assistance, and to Dr. Johnson for his appropriate and well expressed remarks.

I. V.

For the Pacific Appeal.

To the Public.

AN APPEAL TO AID THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE 54TH (COLORED) MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.—The Government of the United States called for able-bodied colored men to enter the army, and join in fighting the battles of liberty and Union. They cheerfully responded and did rush to arms They have proved that they were not cowards. They have shown by their own right arms, that they were worthy to be freemen. They have startled the world by their valor and heroism at Fort Wagner, and on this well-fought field, hundreds were either killed or wounded, but none died with the stigma of coward resting on their graves. Many who have wives and children, depending on them for support, were disabled for life; they now call on us for assistance. We hope and trust that every friend of his country and lover of liberty, will respond to this appeal, and contribute something towards ameliorating the condition of our sick and wounded soldiers, suffering in the hospitals in South Carolina.

The undersigned will thankfully receive, and faithfully appropriate any donation that may be contributed towards this humane object.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON,
540 Washington street.
REV. T. M. D. WARD,
532 Bush street.
REV. T. HOWELL,
Taylor st. bet. Post and Geary.
R. T. HOUSTON,
117 Merchant street.
J. P. DYER,
Mason st. bet. Pacific and B'way.
W. H. YATES,
Pacific street.
PETER ANDERSON,
79 Merchant street.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Scotia from Liverpool, on 11th has arrived. The Government, on the 9th, formally seized one of the suspected rams built by Laird, on the Mersey. Another authority says both have been seized. It is not known what additional evidence has been procured to induce this step.

The *Times'* special says a committee of wealthy slaveowners called upon the President yesterday to protest against sending negro soldiers into St. Mary's county, Maryland, to enlist slaves from off plantations. The President replied that so far as the sending of them was concerned, it might be modified and white soldiers sent; but so far as the negroes were concerned, the Government must have all the slaves in Maryland and the border states for military purposes.

We have rumors as to the cause which led to the removal of Gen. Rosecrans from the command of the Armv of the Cumberland. It appears that three charges are stated to have led to this action—first preferred by Crittenden and McCook, that he left the field during a crisis and fled to Chattanooga, where he became insensible, through the use of opium; secondly, that he did not await reinforcements; and, thirdly, that he refused to move from Murfreesboro in June last, when ordered, by which means the chance to crush Bragg was lost. We cannot credit these rumors.

MARRIED.

In Jersey City, Aug. 27, by the Rev. W. H. Pitts, GEORGE H. FEEKS to Miss CATHERINE BENHAM, eldest daughter of James R. Benham, Esq., all of New York.

At Rossville, Staten Island, Sept. 9, by the Rev. W. H. Pitts, FRANCIS DAVIS to Mrs. MARY HOPPER, all of Paterson.

In New York, Sept. 10, by Bev. John Cary, JOHN A. STEVENSON to Miss MARY EGGLESTON, both of New York.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Sunday evening, Oct. 18, at Turner's Boarding house, Battery st. HENRY ROBINSON, a native of Long Island, N. Y., aged 35 years.

Lost over board from the U. S. Steamship Bienville, Galveston, Texas, Aug. 27, THOMAS F. JONES, only son of Caroline E. Jackson, of New York aged 23 years and 5 months.

Advertisements.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave for the East in a few weeks, offers his barbering establishment, on Market st., between Sansome and Montgomery, for sale, on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of November, proximo.

A. FERGUSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22d, 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF LOUISA ALEXANDRIA RICHARDSON IS in the city of New York, her mother, Charlotte Richardson, would like to hear from her. When last heard from, she lived at No. 40 Wooster st.

Any information will be thankfully received by MRS. J. A. SMITH, 1410 Dupont st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made.

S. P. CLANTON.

Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH,
d27 WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE BUSIness carried on at 639½ Market st., by Thos. W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson, will be hereafter carried on by Moses A. Jackson and son, W. L. G. Jackson.

Their business will be *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, SHAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, ETC.*

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. sep19

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76. Extracting without pain. Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

jel3 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 31.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 83.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

One year (single copy).....$5 00
Six months " " 3 00
One month " 50

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One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion. $1 00
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For longer periods, and to regular advertisers, a liberal discount will be made.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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Ferdinand Jopeghs, Gold Hill, N. T.
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Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A CLEVER HIT.—We find the following terse communication in the London *Daily News* of the 8th ult:

"Sir: We are at war with the New Zealanders—'we' for empire they for independence.'

"What if President Lincoln recognizes their belligerent rights?—and what if New York capitalists take a New Zealand loan—and if an American Laird furnish a New Zealand Alabama, to be commissioned by a Maori lieutenant and manned by British seamen from the naval reserve, and so on? Why not? and what then? I am, sir, etc.

"NEMESIS."

This is but a small crumb, but John Bull can find a great deal of meat in it if he chooses.

The Negro before the Savans.

IN the Ethnological Section of the British Association for the advancement of Science, at Newcastle, upon Tyne, on Friday, Aug. 28th, Dr. James Hunt read a paper on the "Physical and Mental Characteristics of the Negro." The skin and hair, Dr. Hunt said, are by no means the only thing which distinguish the negro from the European, even physically, and the difference is greater still mentally and morally. The skeleton of the negro is generally heavier, and the bones larger and thicker, in proportion to the muscles, than those of the European. The bones are also whiter from the abundance of calcareus salts. The thorax is compressed, the leg is longer than in Europeans, but is made to look shorter on account of the ankle being only between 1¼ inch to 1½ above the ground; the heel is both flat and long. Burmeister has pointed out the resemblance of the foot and the position of the toes of the negroes to those of the ape, and many observers have noticed that the negro frequently uses the great toe as a tumb. The brain of the negro has a smoky tint, which is not found in that of a European. The hair is essentially different, and consists of coarse, crisp, frizzly wool, which grows in tufts like the wool of sheep. The voice resembles sometimes the alto of a eunuch, and there is always a peculiarity in the negro voice by which he can easily be distinguished. Dr. Lewis Buchner, after summing up the peculiarities of the negro, says they exhibit the most decided approach to the ape. Other distinguished medical writers had expressed a similar opinion. The assertion that the negro only requires an opportunity for becoming civilized is disproved by history. The African race have had the benefit of the Egyption, Carthaginian and Roman civilization, but nowhere did they become civilized. The many cases of civilized blacks are not pure negroes, but in nearly every case they have European blood in their vèins. In the West Indian Islands it has frequently been observed that all the negroes in places of trust, which require intelligence, have European features. Negro children are precocious, but no advance in education can be made after they arrive at the age of puberty; they still continue mentally children. It has been said that the present slaveholders of American no more think of rebellion amongst their full-blooded slaves, than they do of rebellion amongst their cows and horses (hisses.) That was because the tranquility of negroes in their approach to civilization resembled the content of domestic animals. From all the evidence brought forward, the writer of the paper saw no reason to believe that the pure negro ever advances further in intellect than an intelligent European boy of 14 years of age. The writer could see no evidence to support the opinion of some writers that the negro had degenerated from some higher form of civilization. Everywhere we see the European as the conquering and dominant race, and no amount of education will ever alter the decrees of Nature's laws. The general deductions he would make were—First, that there is as good reason for classifying the negro as a distinct species from the zebra; second, that the negro is inferior intellectually to the European; third, that the analogies are far more numerous between the negro and the ape, than between the European and ape. There was in the negro that assemblage of evidence which would induce an unbiassed observer to make the European and negro two distinct species. It is by observation and experiment that we can determine the exact place in nature which the negro race should hold, and it is both absurd and chimerical to attempt to put him in any other. (The conclusion of the paper was received with mingled cheers and hisses.)

Mr. William Craft, who was received with cheers, said that though he was not of pure African descent, he was black enough to attempt to say a few words in reference to the paper which had just been read. While Dr. Hunt was reading it, a fable occurred to him which he would, with the permission of the audience, repeat. A lion and a man were walking together along the road, and disputing as to which of the two could claim to belong to the superior race. By and bye they came to a public house, the sign of which was a lion violently held down by a man. The man was triumphantly pointed to this in confirmation of his superiority, but the lion sagely inquired who painted the picture. With regard to the origin of the negro, he for one believed that white and black men were all descended from a common parent. (cheers.) Many scientific gentlemen present would probably dispute that; but at any rate, supposing Adam to have been the founder of a race of men, white men had no stronger claim to him as their father than black men, as it was admitted, that owing to the climate in which he commenced his existence, he could have been neither black nor white, but copper-colored. (laughter.) As Africans were very dark, and the inhabitants of Northern Europe very fair, and as moreover, the nations of Southern Europe, were much darker than those of Northern Europe, it was perfectly fair to suppose that climate had a tendency to bleach as well as to blacken. ("Hear," and laughter.) The thickness of the skull of the negro had been wisely arranged by Providence to defend the brain from the tropical climate in which he lived. If God had not given them thick skulls, their brains would probably have become very much like those of many scientific gentlemen of the present day. ("Hear," and laughter.) The woolly hair was not considered by Africans as a mark of inferiority, though some of them shaved it off, but it also answered the purpose of defending the head from the sun. With regard to his not being a true African, his grandmother and grandfather were both of pure negro blood. His grandfather was a chief of the West Coast, but through the treachery of some white men, who doubtless thought themselves greatly his superiors, he was kidnapped and taken to America, where he (Mr. Craft) was born. He had recently been to Africa on a visit to the King of Dahomey. He found there considerable diversities even among the Africans themselves. Those of Sierra Leone had prominent, almost Jewish features. Their heels were quite as short, on the whole, as those of any other race, and upon the whole they were well formed. Persons who had any knowledge of Africans knew that, when they enjoyed advantages, they were capable of making good use of them. He might refer to the instance of the little girl brought to this country by Captain Forbes. This child was presented to the Queen, who had her carefully educated. When she grew up, she mingled in good society, and interested every one by her proficiency in music, and recently she had been married to a commercial gentleman of color at Lagos. Another case was mentioned by Mr. Chambers in one of his works, and another case was that of Mr. Crowther, who was well-known to many gentlemen in this country. One word with reference to the ancient Britons. When Julius Cæsar came to this country, he said of the natives that they were such stupid people that they were not fit to make slaves of in Rome. (laughter). It had taken a long time to make Englishmen what they now were, and, therefore, it was not wonderful if the negroes made slow progress in intellectual development. It was, however, proved that they made rapid progress when placed in advantageous circumstances. As to the negro not being erect, the same thing might be said of agricultural laborers in this country. (hear, hear.) He pointed to Hayti as furnishing an instance of independence of character and intellectual power on the part of the negro, and contended that in America the degraded position which he was forced to occupy, gave him no chance of proving what he really was capable of doing. He was sorry that scientific and learned men should waste their time in discussing a subject that could prove of no benefit to mankind. He spoke with great deference to their opinions, but, for his own part, firmly agreed with Cowper that

Plenty locks and black complexion
Cannot alter nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same.

(Loud and prolonged applause.)

Hatred to the Blacks.

There is something fiendish in the malice wherewith the Copperhead press pursues the unhappy negro. So long as he was a slave it was all right with him; he was doing his appointed work for his task-mater, and this was his destiny, and all that he was good for. But no sooner does the law pronounce him to be free, and possessed of the rights of a man, than he is assailed with the coarsest and most brutal language which a bad heart can dicate from the vocabulary of the lowest thieves and loafers that infest society. He is treated and denounced as a criminal, compared with whom a murderer is a saint, and to hear them talk, one would imagine that poor Sambo must really be as black in disposition as he is in the color of his skin. But so far as we can learn, he has done nothing to justify the abuse which has been heaped upon him. He is quite as good, and well behaved as we could expect any man to be whose whole previous life had been warped and poisoned by wrong and degradation; and it is certain that he is immeasurably the superior of his Copperhead enemies. He has shown himself to be capable in many directions, and he possesses one great virtue which these traitors never had, and of whose very meaning they are ignorant. He is loyal by nature, and full of reverence. He naturally understands, too, the difference between a whip and a dollar a day for wages, and it is not surprising that he should love the hand that set him free, and be ready and willing to fight for it. And it is precisely on this ground that Copperheads hate him. He has proved himself to be a good soldier on many a hard-fought battle-field, and as long as history lasts, his achievements at Milliken's Bend and Port Hudson will be the romance of the war, and the admiration of every brave and generous heart.

If poor Sambo had been fighting with and for the rebels, against the Federal Government, we should have had endless dissertations upon his valor; but because he is ranked on the side of the Republic, which these racals hate, there are no words expressive of sufficient contempt and dishonor for them to use against him.

The New York *World* bears away the palm in this villany. Everything that Samdo does is wrong; every act of bravery performed by him is set down as having been done under fear of Federal bayonets in his rear; and every life which he sacrifices for the Union and the laws, is mocked and insulted, and ticketed as so much black carrion. If the traitors who conduct this infamous sheet loved the country, as they hypocritically profess to love it, they would be grateful for every arm that was raised in its defence. We should hear no contemptuous words spoken against any soldier of the Republic, no matter where he was born, or what was the color of his skin; and it is pitiful to see these poor wretches, how they wriggle and twist themselves into contortions of rage and hate over the poor negroes, because in this hour of extreme peril to the nation they have been enlisted to its service, and have proved themselves worthy of the high honor of being numbered amongst its defenders.

When will this wickedness cease? When will it come to pass that those who

love America, Americans will love? That those who hate America, Americans will hate? When shall we cease to talk about party, and dispute about persons, and having done so, loyally devote ourselves, body and soul, to save the country? What does it matter who helps to do this great work? The work has to be done! And we, for one, hail as a friend every man, whoever he may be, that comes, with his life in his hand, to the rescue of our country?—*Chicago Tribune.*

OUR COLORED TROOPS.—The following extract from a letter dated Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation, July 30th, 1863, from a Captain in service under Gen. Blunt to his relatives in Boston, will be found interesting, and furnishes strong testimony to the value of this branch of the service:

"At the outset, I was very much opposed to fighting with negro troops, but I have now been in two fights with them, and they fight like heroes; they were all that saved my company from being cut to pieces. An Indian regiment was ordered up to support the 2d regiment, Colorado Volunteers, but they could not get them to move. Meantime the enemy were directing all the fire of a whole regiment of Company B, (the company I am with now,) when the orders were issued for the first (colored) regiment to advance to the support of the battalion of the 2d Colorado, and they (the colored regiment) rushed in with a will, and received the fire, and let our men shift their position a little to the right and more in advance, preparatory to our charging the enemy's field works.

Among the trophies, or rather among the camp and garrison equipage taken, were a thousand shackles, and the rebel prisoners say that they intended them for the colored regiment. This will be remembered by them in the coming fight, and will cost many a rebel his life, have what fortune they may."

THE NEGRO TROOPS WILL FIGHT.—The following letter affords testimony on this point, from a well-known source, which cannot be controverted. It fully substantiates all that has been said as to the bravery of the Massachusetts 54th:

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 7th, 1863.

SENATOR WILSON—*Dear Sir:* Knowing that you feel an interest in the fate of the 54th Massachusetts, as well as in the problem of the human races, I will drop you a line to assure you that slander will not affect the reputation of that regiment in the two battles in which they have taken part.

I saw them march along to the assault as steadily and sternly as the most veteran of the battalion. I saw them plunge bravely into the terrible abyss of death, which the darkness of night was rapidly concealing from view. As to how they fought, there is the long list of the fallen. As to how far they went, there is the fact of sixty being captured within the fort, and so admitted to me by the rebels under the flag of truce.

I can testify that they bore their wounds with the heroic fortitude of the most determined veterans, and they died as nobly.

Very respectfully, A. C. HAMLIN,
Medical Inspector, U. S. Army.

TOOMBS ON REBEL BANKRUPTCY.—Robert Toombs, of Georgia, who abandoned his seat in the U. S. Senate for the Secretaryship of State of the Rebel Confederacy, and who has abandoned the latter position also, has recently written a startling letter. It appears in the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, and it boldly shows up the utter bankruptcy and failure of the rebel "government." Toombs says that the managers of the rebellion are wicked and corrupt, and that the laws are weak, the rulers oppressive and a starving community are plundered and impoverished. He adds:

"Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us. Either had foreign credits; both had powerful and established State Governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their Treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent; ours at more than one hundred. The reason is solely that their Government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principle of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage.

"We must act and that quickly. The public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is utterly unsupportable. It is upsetting the very foundation of private rights: daily weakening public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among the people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good should unite to correct this evil."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

Equitable Laws, or the Practical Result of Legislating on the Principle of "The Greatest Good of the Greatest Number."

This truly democratic phrase has never been more truly demonstrated in public policy than by the legislation of the last Congress. Measures were inaugurated upon the principle of "the greatest good of the greatest number," and kindred theories which had been agitated by an intelligent and able minority, of which John Quincy Adams was the leader in Congress, and we may say of the nation at large, for many years immediately preceding his death. It was shown by his advocacy, at one time, of the right of petition in Congress, for which he was threatened with expulsion. Those of the Calhoun school professedly held it as a cardinal political principle, assumed as virtually belonging to their (the Democratic) party, and that they would, while in power, administer that power for "the greatest good of the greatest number." But they failed, and the correct interpretation and carrying out of that phrase in the policy of the country, has been enunciated and acted upon by such spirits as controlled a few of the last sessions of Congress. They have truly legislated upon the principle of "the greatest good to the greatest number." Their interpretation of it included all the colored Americans who had been disfranchised in the nation, State after State, during the whole despotic reign of the slave-power. Since then more liberal and equitable views have been inaugurated. We have not, as yet, discovered any of those supposed or imaginary horrors which were predicted by the minions of the slave-power, who confidently announced that "the blacks will not be able to take care of themselves," or "we must have a special code of 'black laws;'" "the crimes of arson, murder, &c., will constantly be perpetrated by them!" How mistaken they have been! We advert to this subject with pride, for, since the Emancipation Proclamation, it is apparent to the whole country, that the hue and cry which so long existed against the "Negro," have, by the actions and general behavior of the colored freemen and freedmen, been stamped as slanders and falsehoods. There are thousands of foreigners who look with amazement on the patriotic and loyal position of the colored Americans, because they had been led to believe that they were, as a people, the worst of God's creation. During our country's trials, our record, as a people, thus far, has refuted many slanders.

AGENCY.—Wm. H. Paine, one of the Agents of the APPEAL at Virginia City, accompanied by Mr. John R. Poyer, came down to our city on Friday evening last. Mr. Poyer is *en route* to Barbadoes, West Indies. Mr. Paine will return to Virginia City in a few days. In this connection, we would state, that Mr. John H. Jones, our principal agent at Virginia City, has been and is using every effort to increase subscriptions in that region. With Isaac Morton as General Agent at Genoa, Ferdinand Joseph at Gold Hill, Isaiah Lemmons at Carson, John H. Jones and Wm. H. Paine at Virginia City, the APPEAL must go ahead in Nevada Territory.

REV. T. STARR KING.—This gentleman will lecture in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on Thursday evening next, November 5th. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Infant School for Colored Children, taught by Mrs. Priscilla Stewart. The friends of education should turn out, *en masse*, on the occasion, and give the efforts of Mrs. Stewart such an impetus as will enable her to place her school in a position which will be not only creditable, but make it a permanent institution among us. A lecture from so brilliant an orator and clear a thinker as the Rev. Starr King for this worthy and benevolent object, should inspire all to greet him with one of the largest and most respectable audiences of the season. The tickets are only 50 cts.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—"*Slavery and the Bible,*' *or the "Emancipation Proclamation Sustained.*" By Prof J. Stone. San Francisco. Price, 25 cents. Having received a supply of this able pamphlet, recommended by the Rev. Starr King and other well-known friends of our country's cause, it is hoped that our brethren throughout the coast, will supply themselves with copies, which we will mail to any address, by sending to our office 25 cents in postage stamps.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We received through the Post Office, from our ex-member of Congress, Hon. T. G. Phelps, the following public documents, for which he has our grateful thanks: "Report on the Conduct of the War," parts 1, 2, and 3. "Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census." "Laws and Resolutions relating to the Direct and Excise Taxes," &c.

ARRIVALS—Per steamer Golden Age—Mrs. Ferguson and Mrs. Leroy, Acapulco, Mexico; Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, Alfred Randell, Mr. J. Bowers, Mrs. A. Scott, New Bedford. *From the Interior*—Wm. H. Paine, John Poyer, Joseph Reed, Virginia City.

THE POEM.—Mr. J. Madison Bell will deliver his Poem on Monday evening week, Nov. 9th.

Communicated.

AID THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—The general interest that is manifested by our people, assures us that the Lecture and Exhibition of Dr. E. R. Johnson, next Tuesday evening in Scott Street Hall, will be attended by a crowded audience. The object is one that is humane and praiseworthy. The programme promises a rich and humorous entertainment. P. B.

BOSTON, October 28.—The State League of Massachusett has elected Gen. Butler as a delegate at large to attend the National Union League which meets at Washington in December. General Butler addressed the meeting at length, taking ground with those who believe that the seceded, States have annihilated themselves as States while the power of the General Government still remains intact over their territory. He opposed the position of a member of the Cabinet, that the rebel commonwealths, by throwing down their arms should be received into the Union with unimpaired rights, with their old local institution. He contended that the rebel States must be considered destroyed, or it would be almost impossible to choose another President, for the reason that no candidate likely to be selected would receive such support in the North as to give him a majority of the whole electoral college, constituted of all the States, both loyal and rebel. This question would be transferred to the House of Representatives, where each commonwealth casts one vote, and a majority of such votes, is required—the difficulty being greatly increased. The policy he advocated was safe. It was justice to restore Union in the South only as fast as principles of freedom and loyalty are extended over rebel domain.

MISS DICKINSON.—We had the pleasure of listening to the discourse of this young lady at the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the space of two hours, on Saturday evening last. She is said not to be eloquent, and perhaps she is not, but from her matter or her manner, or somehow or other, she managed to enchain an audience a little longer than any person who has ever held forth in that hall. Perhaps it was her truthfulness, her vivid portraiture of events, her skillful array of facts, which none could dispute, that gave her sway over the audience, but whatever it was, if that young girl is any indication of what a woman can do out of her "proper sphere," we trust that women will hereafter decide herself as to what is her "proper sphere," instead of leaving it to be determined by persons who have not brains enough to know what is their own. Traitors and copperheads were of course not pleased with her discourse, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that many democrats who were present were very much gratified.—*Norristown, Pa., Herald.*

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Notes of a Trip to Victoria.

NO. I.

Having long had a desire to visit Victoria and Portland, and the season being favorable, I availed myself of the offer of a free passage, made by my friend, Mr. R. Daulton, steward of the steamer brother Jonathan, which left San Francisco 27th August.

I have ever had a morbid anxiety to experience the sensation of sea-sickness, and I am always disappointed. The weather was provokingly calm; the staunch ship glided smoothly over the waters, and the motion of the waves was scarce sufficient to disturb my equilibrium: I felt no more inconvenience than if only crossing the Bay. My *companion du voyage*, John Jones, who occupied the opposite berth, was charmingly sick, the whole passage to Portland. I really envied him, and wished I could partake of a portion of his suffering, but not the slightest part would come to my share.

We crossed the bar of Columbia river on Sunday afternoon, 30th Aug., and then poor Jones left his berth, looking like an eel in a decline. I induced him to visit the ship's bar, which somewhat restored him to his wonted serenity.

We arrived at Portland Monday morning, and I was kindly received and cordially entertained by Wm. Prescott, Agent of the APPEAL.

Tourists and professional travelers have described Portland. Suffice to say, I walked twice around the city before breakfast, and saw everything and everybody worth seeing. We left Portland on the evening of Tuesday, September 1st, and, much to my regret, leaving my sick friend, Jones, behind. Poor fellow! four days at sea was as much as he could endure.

We arrived at Esquimalt Thursday morning. I walked leisurely to Victoria, and was warmly welcomed by my old friend, Jacob Francis, of the Bull's Head. Experiencing no inconvenience from my sea voyage we immediately sallied forth. It was the opening day of the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island, or, in colonial parlance, House of Parliament. I saw the members qualified, and heard the opening address of his Excellency, Governor Douglass, now, by the grace of Her Majesty, Sir James Douglass, K. C. B., &c., after which we proceeded to visit some of my former friends, Messrs. A. H. Francis and M. W. Gibbs, whose kindly greeting reminded me of the sweet companionship we had enjoyed in New York. I was introduced to Messrs. Pointer, Lester, Bucler, and others, whom I have long known by reputation, and whose names are as familiar to me as household words: their friendly reception made my *debut* in Victoria exceedingly pleasant.

Victoria requires no more description from me than Portland; it is equally as deficient in all the attributes of a commercial city: it looks like a big boy who has outgrown his clothes: its arms and legs stretch far beyond its habiliments, with small probability of ever getting a suit to fit. In an hour's walk after dinner I saw the whole place and everybody in it.

The miners from Caribo not having commenced their exodus from that region, the arrival of the steamer caused some little excitement, but when she left the town went to sleep, only to awake on the arrival of the next steamer. In the interim it is as dull and as quiet as a country inn on a rainy Sunday in November.

The presence of old friends, and the association of new, relieved the inertia of the place, and after a bottle of Jake's old Burgundy, to which his genial smile and pleasant converse of olden times gave additional zest, we emptied our glasses, threw aside our cigars and went quietly to bed.

Thus ended my first day in Her Majesty's dominions. COSMOPOLITE.

In order to correct a few mistakes which occurred in the following article in our last issue, it is republished as originally written:

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23d, 1863.

Since the establishment of this Journal, the condition of colored men has materially advanced in the State. The governing race has been made acquainted with wants apprised of capabilities, and seen errors corrected which was never inquired into, or properly understood in a crisis like the present, surrounded by enemies who are awaiting the most insignificant circumstance to offer as evidence of our inferiority. Should not colored men form a unit in maintaining their medium, paramount to all others?

Many persons who are months in arrears, never think of the great burden their remissness imposes upon the publisher. He contributing time and talent as a "labor of love," is often compelled to spend from eight to ten dollars monthly, in order to maintain the enterprise he has embarked in. Aside from this humiliating fact, he has sacrificed more than $100 a year, in consequence of not pandering to that prejudice which is ever ready to keep the negro in his place. Shall the little organ die, because those it seeks to elevate refuse to uphold it? Some say, "The paper don't suit me; its reading matter is not varied!" Why don't it give us the news and information of the Sacramento *Union* and San Francisco *Evening Bulletin?*" Remember, friends, that the continuance and growth of your paper is in your own hands! The flourishing condition of other papers comes from extended advertisements, large and prompt subscription, besides immense capital in their commencement. If we want good papers, we must furnish the sinews of war. Let every man make it a part of his daily work to induce others to subscribe and pay for the paper! Let every mother give her child ten cents once a month, to be deposited in Sunday Schools; let every family ignore every species of literature, to give the nursling a helping hand; let the whole community be identified with liberty against oppression, and throw its weight with the only mirror that reflects our views, and moves responsives to the wishes of our hearts.

If 1,600 colored people in San Francisco, and nearly 4,000 throughout the State, will not assist in enlarging one small 8 and 10 sheet paper, against the powerful number of papers sustained by the rest of the public, then let their cause sink beyond the hand of resurrection, and the sympathy of every generous soul be forever deaf and careless to their cries. UNCAS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—I am much surprised how any sane man could write, and more so how an intelligent editor could publish such a tirade of absurdities, such a heterogeneous mass of unconnected nonsense as the communication which appeared in the APPEAL last week from the pen of your Marysville correspondent.

The writer commences by saying that he "does not propose, at *this time*, to discuss the question of the inferiority or the superiority of the negro race," but the whole burden of the article has that tendency and nothing else.

The old fashioned idea of the inferiority of the negro race has become obsolete, and it is time the new-fangled notion of our superiority should be abolished. Let us assume a higher position. Let us place ourselves on the broad platform of the natural equality of mankind, and we will be invincible: behind that impregnable fortress we can safely combat, and finally overcome prejudice and error.

Your correspondent is late from his Biblical reading, but he has either been wofully misled or does not comprehend what he has read. His first error is the definition of Adam: it does not mean "earthy;" it means red or ruddy.

In his explanation of ancient geography he is equally at fault. The location of the Garden of Eden is still an unsolved problem: there is no place in the Eastern world which answers to the description of the country round about the Garden as given in Genesis—where four rivers part from one, and become four heads. The river now known as the Euphrates is nowhere near the present Ethiopia; it rises in Syria and empties in the Persian Gulf.

His antediluvian history and genealogy is so mixed up that I can't really understand it, and I much doubt whether he understands it himself. What has the "Lamech" who was descended from Cain, and who was the father of Jubal and Jabal and Tubal Cain, to do with Lamech, the father of Noah, and who was "fifth in descent from Cainan," the grandson of Seth?

According to Scriptural history, all the descendants of Cain were destroyed by the deluge.

"The waters were their winding-sheet,
Their sepulchre the wave."

We next come to the children of Noah. The descendants of Shem were not "denominated Assyrians." They settled in Syria, which had no connection with the Assyrian Empire; nor were they blacks. His account of the settlement of the children of Ham, I believe is substantially correct.

The Ethiopia of the Bible is in Eastern Asia; our African ancestors, (if we ever had any,) came from the Western Coast, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and separated from Eastern Africa, by that interminable sea of sand, the great Desert of Sahara, and Ethiopia is still an unknown region, and until recently explored by Du Chaillu and other adventurous travelers, it was a *terra incognito.*

From whence does the gentleman get his idea that Solomon was a black man? In his Canticles the Preacher is speaking of the Church, not of himself; and they are written in the figurative and picturesque language of Eastern nations, and which prevails even at the present day. Again, how does he make Hiram an Ethiopian? Tyre was in Phœnicia, north of Palestine.

It is useless, however, to follow the gentleman through all his absurdities and incongruities. His Scriptural quotations are as incorrect as his historical, geographical and genealogical references. David does not say Ethiopia shall *once more* stretch out her hands unto God.

If Mr. C. Yetlin has any honest calling, I would advise him to follow it. Digging potatoes or hoeing corn would be far more reputable than pilfering paragraphs from others' writings and endeavoring to palm them off as his own: and when he does plagiarize, let it be from some more sensible work than that ridiculous collection of absurdities, "*Lewis' Light and Truth.*"

The italics are mine own, not Mr. Yetlin's. COSMOPOLITE.

[Our friend "Cosmopolite," we think is unfair in his strictures upon us in the prefatory part of his article. We publish nearly all communications received, when couched in respectful language, for what they are worth; therefore, we consider the author responsible and not the editor.—Whenever "Cosmopolite" feels disposed, he is at liberty to answer the positions of correspondents, or to criticise or dispute with them, through the columns of the APPEAL; but we wish him to aim directly at his antagonist, and not, at the same time, throw a side-sling at us. As relates to the bulk and concluding part of his article, we charge him with seizing our thunder to hurl at C. Yetlin. The book called *Light and Truth* is a selection of matters from sacred and profane history, compiled and published by a committee of colored men in the city of Boston, 1844. The book was at our office in our possession; we called the attention of our friend "Cosmopolite" to the fact that nearly the whole of the historical matter in the article by C. Yetlin of Marysville, was taken, almost *verbatim*, from the said book, *Light and Truth.* Our friend "Cosmopolite" admitted that it was the first time he ever saw the book, and yet deliberately takes this information, thus furnished, to write down and combat the biblical learning of C. Yetlin, as if he had it all before treasured up in his own library, or in "the book and volume of his brain." But the joke of the thing is, he makes war upon us, at the same time, with the weapon with which we furnished him. As regards C. Yetlin's tracing ancient geography and the genealogy of men who lived in the antediluvian ages or those succeeding and after the flood, to prove his point, we would only say, if he has mistaken a name, or been led astray by following one particular compilation of Bible history, where there are so many that differ in the chronology of events, if an error, it is common, and excusable, perhaps, in one seeking authorities under disadvantage, and relying on such as were at hand, and having but one to consult, believing that to be correct. We presume some allowance will be made, when all things are considered, even by so sharp a critic as "Cosmopolite"; and we would merely inform him, on our part, as before said, that we do not consider ourself responsible for any historical error in any communication which may be sent to us for publication. In short, we doubt whether "Cosmopolite's" version of some of the points in biblical history he has so tersely overhauls, are more generally acceptable than the compilation of sacred and profane history by the committee of colored men, who published the book called *Light and Truth*, in the city of Boston in 1844.—ED.]

We subjoin one or two extracts from Lewis' *ght and Truth,*" which "Cosmopolite" disputes as absurdities:

THE GENERATIONS OF HAM.—The meaning or signification of the following words is found in Dr. Brown's Dictionary of the Bible: "Ethiopia"—blackness; "Ethiopians"—black; "Cush"—Ethiopians—black; "Cushen," "Cushi" "Cuth," "Cuthah"—Ethiopia, blackness.

That portion of the earth which was first peopled, after Adam and Eve had left Paradise, was the land of Ethiopia, by the Ethiopians, on the river Gihon, that went out of the Garden of Eden, which compasseth the whole land (or country) of Ethiopia, 4003 years before Christ. Gen. ii. 13. The children of Ethiopia were from Adam to Noah, through the lineage of Seth. Gen. v.

THE FALL OF MAN—HIS LOCATION.—The transgression of Adam and Eve, commonly called the fall of man, took place, probably, soon after the creation, and has been most awful in its consequences. For their transgression, Adam and his companion were driven out of the garden, to till the ground of Ethiopia, it needing cultivation in consequence of the curse. Gen. iii. 17. Adam and his posterity settled on the river Gihon, that went out of the Garden of Eden, and compassed the whole land (or country) of Ethiopia, and they tilled the ground, from which Adam was taken. Gen. ii. 13: iii. 23.

The word Adam is derived as follows: Adam, Adamah, Adami, Admah—which means earthly. The earth is a rich, dark substance, and from it out first parents were taken.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"The Old Folks Supper and Entertainment at Assembly Hall."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 26th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Seeing in your edition of Oct. 24th, an article with the above caption, I am prompted to make the following inquiry: If the "Old Folks Supper," etc., was for the benefit of the A. E. M. Church, for what was the ball at the same time and place? It seems to my humble understanding that the members of the above Church did give a supper with a ball. Such things should not be winked at under shelter of a committee of outsiders.

If such things are permitted to slip by unscathed, what will be the final issue of morality and religion in this part of God's vineyard?

It reminds me of the inscription placed by Pilate over the cross of the Savior, and the objection of the Jews, viz: "Write not 'King of the Jews,' but that he said, 'I am King of the Jews'" The members of the A. M. E. Church, albeit they gave the ball, exclaim, "Say not we gave the ball, but that the public gave it for us."

The father of "the wise man" saith, "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful. But his delight is the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he meditate day and night."

I regret to learn that some of the prominent members took an active part by selling tickets. Such things should not be, for an account must be rendered in the "great day." M. HOWARD.

From the Anglo-African.

Great Odd Fellows Demonstration in Washington City.

THE Annual Moveable Committee of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, will hold their Nineteenth Annual Convention, in Washington City, D. C., on the 7th of October, 1863, in the Hall of Union Friendship Lodge No. 891, on 15th street, between L and M streets, at the conclusion of which the Order will have a street parade and demonstration in Israel Church, in the way of speeches, etc., etc.

This is the report of a Committee who waited upon the President, relative to securing proper protection in view of the street parade contemplated:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 23d, 1863.

To His Excellency the President of the United States of America:

The Annual Moveable Committee of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America, composed of colored men, will hold their Annual Convention in this city, commencing Oct. 7th, at the adjournment of which the Order will celebrate the occasion by a public parade, and demonstration in Israel Church, Capital Hill.

The Committee, on behalf of the Convention, most respectfully ask the protection of the civil and military authorities of the city on that occasion.

We are most respectfully your obedient servants,

JOHN A. SIMS,
THOS. H. CROSS,
J. F. N. WILKINSON, } *Committee.*

The above was presented to his Excellency the President of the United States, for approval by the Committee.

Here is his reply:

While I think it is probable that the protection sought within will not be needed, it is altogether proper that it should be given if needed, and I doubt not would be given without any direct interference of mine.

Sept. 23d, 1868. A. LINCOLN.

A CHANCE FOR MR. PUGH.—The following challenge, addressed to the copperhead candidate for Lieut. Governor of Ohio, appears in a recent number of the Cincinnati Commercial:

To the Hon. Geo. E. Pugh:

Sir: In your speech published in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 18th inst., you make the statement that in your opinion one regiment of good Democrats could put to flight all of the colored troops that have been enlisted by the President of the United States. In order to test your sincerity, I make to you this proposition, presuming you to be one of the good Democrats referred to: My mother was an African woman, my father a white man, one of the first families of the South, I am, therefore, of that class of persons to whom you refer, so far as lineage is concerned; furthermore, I am less in stature and of less weight than yourself, being somewhat older. I propose, therefore, in order to test the question of powess, to fight you, in any manner and with any weapons, and at any time which will suit your convenience, in order to set at rest and finally dispose of this much agitated question.

I remain respectfully yours,
JEFFERSON Y. TOOMBS.
Cincinnati P. O.

George Francis Train has got over his Copperhead fit, and is now in convulsions with Anglophobia, his old complaint. He recently published a letter to "Young Russia," inviting that interesting child to pocket Europe as a plaything. Of England he says: "Henceforth American people will recognize no tie to England. They will consider her the friend of human slavery, the accomplice in the attempt to assassinate free institutions, and a nation that professes good will only to betray in the day of need."

There are 50,000 colored seamen in the service.

Latest Telegraphic News.

St. Louis, Oct. 21st.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order for the Government of the November election in this State. The Judges of election will be held strictly responsible, that none but qualified voters are allowed to vote, and any action on their part, excluding qualified voters from the polls, will be punished as a military offence. Any person having borne arms against the Government, or given aid and comfort to the Confederacy during the present rebellion, who shall presume to act as a Judge or Clerk of election, and any county Judge who knowingly shall appoint such person as a Judge of Election, is to be deemed guilty of a violation of military orders, and punished accordingly. In those parts of the State where there is danger of interference by the guerrillas, or a combination of persons intended to overawe and intimidate legal voters, the military commanders are directed to prevent such interference; but where such protection is unnecessary, the troops will absent themselves from the polls entirely.

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Gen. Rosecrans arrived to-day and was escorted to the Burnet House by an immense crowd of citizens. He was enthusiastically welcomed throughout the entire line of march. He spoke briefly to the assemblage, saying the manner in which he had been used he desired to leave to the future. He also stated that both Generals Crittenden and McCook had assured him that the published statement that they intended to bring charges against him were false, and that, since the battle of Chattanooga, he had received a letter from the President approving his action in that affair. In conclusion, he said, whatever charges appeared in the papers against him, he was satisfied the Government was in no way responsible for them.

Cincinnati, Oct. 27th.—Gen. Rosecrans made a speech before the Merchants' Exchange yesterday. It was his firm belief if the forces recently sent to Chattanooga, had been ordered there before, as they should have been, the back-bone of the rebellion would have been broken. The General left last night for his home at Yellow Springs.

Boston, Oct. 27th.—A Morris Island letter to the *Herald* says, that two deserters from Charleston give gloomy accounts of affairs at Charleston and Savannah. In the latter city the poor are starving. They state that the torpedoes at Charleston will not work. When the Ironsides was last in, she was over one, containing two hundred pounds of powder, which failed to explode. The rebels have two more infernal machines intended to destroy the Ironsides. Some of the harbor obstructions, consisting of barrels, etc., have rotted, and are seen every few days floating out to sea. We are assured that Charleston City Government is anxious to surrender the city, but Beauregard and his officials will not allow it, and say they will burn the city first. The entire rebel force is stated at 13,000. The most of Beauregard's forces went to reinforce Bragg. A new battery has been erected on the ruins of Sumter.

New York, October 27th.—The Macon (Georgia) *Confederacy* of the 14th says: The reported insurrection of blacks is more serious than at first supposed. A large number of negroes are implicated in the organization. Their plan was laid to join Rosecrans. The organization was complete, and officers chosen from major generals down to corporals. The chief of the conspiracy was an intelligent fellow, well qualified as a leader for such a dangerous enterprize. He was Major General of the forces, and had gone to Atlanta on business connected with the plot, and was there captured. They were put up to this by designing rascals from Lincolndom, who are now infesting the whole country. A number of the ringleaders have been arrested and lodged in jail.

Washington, Oct. 27th.—The city has been filled with rumors of a great battle to-day, in front, but all may be set down as canards, for two reasons. First, what is left on the Rappahannock, of the rebel army, do not want to fight. Second, the Union army have not yet found anybody or anything to give it battle. So long as the issues at Chattanooga and Abington are unsettled no battle on the Potomac need be expected.

New York, October 28th.—A prize fight for $1,000 came off yesterday, between Con. Fitzgerald and Edward Wilson, near Fort Penn., Del., in which Fitzgerald was the victor in ten rounds.

The rebellion in St. Domingo continues to grow more powerful, and covers a great portion of the territory. The reported bombardment and destruction of Puerto Platte is incorrect.

The troubles in India attracted considerable attention. It is stated that the Punjaub had been invaded by 7,000 men, headed by the sons of Dost Mahommed, who were thought to be only the vanguard of a large force. The British have been sent against them, and other precautions taken to insure their overthrow.

The war in New Zealand is termed a war of races, and energetic measures are being taken by the troops and colonists, for a decisive victory over the natives. All the troops in Australia have gone over to New Zealand, and volunteers are soon to follow.

Napoleon was to receive the Mexican deputation on the 17th.

Russia had commenced detaching certain parts of Poland from Poland. A Russian Imperial decree detaches the Government of Augustan and the district of Lorenza from Poland, and incorporates them into the Russian Empire. It is also said that Russia has notified the Porte than any recognition of the Poles, as belligerents would be looked upon as a declaration of war.

There was a revolt of Tennesceans in Bragg's army; but suppressed with a loss of 800. A whole brigade were on the march to the Federal lines Bragg's distrust of the Tennessee and Georgia troops perhaps kept him from attacking Rosecrans again. Gen. Hill is under arrest for not carrying out Bragg's orders as given.

Deserters continue to come into our lines at Chattanooga, notwithstanding the measures taken by Bragg to prevent them.

Gilmore has resumed the siege of Charleston, S. C.

Generals Grant, Thomas, Sherman, and Burnside are co-operating at Chatanooga.

Bragg had attempted to flank, but was flanked himself.

No Peace.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th inst. says: "Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever. Those terms are, the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States; the withdrawal of the Yankee forces for every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri; the withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland until that State shall decide, by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission to the Confederacy; the consent on the part of the Federal Government, to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy, as it stood at the time of the secession, and to pay for the same; the yielding up of all pretensions on the parf of the Federal Government, to that portion of the old Territory which lies west of the Confederate States; an equitable settlement on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of public debt, public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties." It adds: "The North must yield—we nothing. The whole pretension of that country to prevent, by force, the separation of States must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were wrong from the first. Of course, as they waged a causeless, wicked war upon us, they ought, in strict justice, to be required in accordance to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of the war." The Enquirer is frank enough to admit that the Confedacy is not in a position to dictate there terms to her enemy, with Rosecrans still in the heart of their country, and Meade still on Virginia soil; but though too soon to propose such conditions, yet it is important to keep them plainly before the eyes of our own people, as the only admissable basis of any conservable peace.

The ship on which a lady loves to embark, on the sea of enjoyment, is courtship.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Julien Hazzard, Oregon City; P. W. Cassey, San Jose; J. E. Smith, Yreka; Thomas M. Groves, U. S. steamer Saganaw, Panama; Miss M. Woods, Placerville; Ferdinand Joseph, Gold Hill, N. T.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. P. Wilson, Sept. 15th, John Butler of Baltimore, to Miss Mary Williams, of the eastern shore of Maryland.

DIED.

In West Meriden, Conn., Sept. 11th, of consumption, John M. Jeffty. His remains were interred at Middleton.

In Chelsea Hospital, Sept. 17th, of consumption, Lewis B. Hoagland, a resident of New York, aged 31 years.

In New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 21st, of consumption, Mrs. E. Vredenburg, aged 63 years.

At Philadelphia, Sept. 27th, 6 o'clock, P. M., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. E. C. Brown, wife of J. W. Brown, and sister of Mrs. Robert Ager, Sr.

Notice.—Wm. H. Hall, F. G. Barbadoes and P. Anderson have been chosen as a Committee to solicit the friends of Capt. A. Ferguson to subscribe for a proper testimonial to him, prior to his leaving for the City of Washington.

Talent and virtue are less frequently hereditary than the gout.

Advertisements.

Benefit of Infant School for Colored Children.

LECTURE BY REV. THOS. STARR KING, in African Methodist Church, Powell street, Thursday evening, November 5th. Subject—The Discovery, Purchase, and Recent Conquest of the Mississippi River. Admission, 50 cents.

GRAND CALICO PARTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL GIVE A GRAND CALICO PARTY in the month of December. The net proceeds to be given to the New York Anglo-African.

This is not one of those "begging schemes," or calls on the charitable public, so justly condemned by the Editor of the Appeal, but a bona fide affair, at which all friends of the above-named paper, who wish to enjoy a night of pleasure, will receive a quid pro quo. Tableaux, Magnetism and Supper, interspersed with Music. The whole to conclude with the Dansante. A committee of ladies and gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services. CHARLES SMITH,
Agent of the Anglo-African.

Particulars in future.

Open Sesame G. and S. Mining Co.

A FEW SHARES OF STOCK IN THIS VALuable Company, for sale by P. A. Bell, No. 622 Battery street. o31

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Oct. 26th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. Barbadoes, Sec'y.

SCIENTIFIC AMUSEMENT
IN AID OF THE
Sick and Wounded Soldiers in the 54th Massachusetts Regiment.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON WILL DELIVER A LECture and give an EXHIBITION for the above object, on Tuesday evening, November 3d, in Scott Street Hall.

Subject—"Bravery of the 54th Mass. Regiment."

Mrs. Emily and Amanda Skanks, and Anna E. Delvecchie, will sing several patriotic songs during the evening. N. B. The Doctor will first inhale the GAS. A lady and two gentlemen will be placed in the Mesmeric sleep. This will be very amusing. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, 50 cents, children half-price.

Committee for the sale of Tickets:

Mrs. J. G. Pallier,	Mrs. W. H. Yates,
Mrs. Ellen Bell,	Mrs. Emma J. Turner,
Mrs. M. Bevins,	Mrs. Ann Cook,
Mrs. Severn Johnson,	Mrs. Ellenora Dodson,
Mrs. Cornelia Dupee,	Mrs. G. M. Washum,
Miss Emma Hall,	Mrs. A. Nugent,
Mrs. E. A. Scott,	Mrs. S. Davis,
Mr. James P. Dyer,	Mr. Lewis Berry,
Mr. Charles Smith,	Mr. A. Cochrane,
Mr. S. Peneton,	Mr. Lloyd H. Brooks.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to
WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) San Francisco.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no6-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave for the East in a few weeks, offers his barbering establishment, on Market st., between Sansome and Montgomery, for sale, on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of November, proximo.

A. FERGUSON.

San Francisco, Oct. 22d. 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF LOUISA ALEXANDRIA RICHARDSON IS in the city of New York, her mother, Charlotte Richardson, would like to hear from her. When last heard from, she lived at No. 40 Wooster st.

Any information will be thankfully received by MRS. J. A. SMITH, 1410 Dupont st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made. S. P. CLANTON.

Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., San Francisco.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of Sam'l. A. Smyth, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }

d27

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"
JUST PUBLISHED:
"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

Dissolution of Partnership.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE BUSIness carried on at 639½ Market st., by Thos. W. Harrison & Moses A. Jackson, will be hereafter carried on by Moses A. Jackson and son, W. L. G. Jackson.

Their business will be *GENERAL JOBBING, HOUSE CLEANING, SHAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, ETC.*

N.B. Weddings and Parties attended to; notices and invitations delivered; nurses and other attendants supplied. sep19

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50.
$60, $75. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling.
at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEVeral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 32.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 84.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Six months "	3 00
One month "	50

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Each subsequent insertion	50

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C. Jackson, Auburn.
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Ferdinand Jopephs, Gold Hill, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison spoke at Lyceum Hall, Milford, on Sunday, the 20th ult., on national subjects. The very candid, impartial and concise manner, in which he treated the subject under discussion was commended by all loyal men who heard him. It must be very gratifying to Mr. Garrison, who has spent a life-time in combating public opinion with reference to an evil in our social system, to find himself all at once in perfect sympathy with the great mass of society.—*Milford, (Mass.) Journal.*

Phil. T. Herbert, once a member of Congress from California, has been elected from Texas to the rebel Congress

Conditions, Views, and the Prospects of the People of Color in the United States.

Amid the multiplying thoughts of the hour, a respectable clergyman in one of the border States some months ago, published an article in the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, commending the President for his great act of emancipation, contending that "this, like many other of the acts of this truly great man, was wonderfully timely put forth at the moment the fullness of time—not too soon—and not too late; that the President had by this act lifted the the moral sence of the nation to a position to which years could not otherwise have brought it, that freedom in the American watchword—freedom for all men."

Taking it for granted, then that slavery in this country will sooner or later pass away, the writer proceeds to inquire, "What shall be the future condition of the colored race in this land?" The plan of Colonization as suggested by the President, he regards as inadequate to meet the necessities of the case. He considers them here in God's Providence, that they may be prepared and educated for their future homes in Africa. He is not blind to the difficulties which obstruct their liberation. There is no problem in the writer's view, which approaches it in difficulty.

It is mentioned as an extraordinary thing by this writer, that the negro race in America is a Christian race. There are four millions of this race Christian in contra distinction to any other form of Christian belief. They are more a Protestant people. These blessings the writer does not ascribe to slavery, but as arising in spite of it, from many other causes in a Christian country. How the freedom of slavery will be accomplished, and of their final destiny the author observes:

In whatever way it is done, one thing we may expect, it will not be by the premeditated devices of men. The great works of God are not done in that way. Smaller and comparatively unimportant ones may be, but those which effect grand interests, and shape the history of the world, the Great Jehovah takes his own hands, and brings them to pass so marvellously, that all men shall recognize His power and know His name. (Isa. 52. 6.) "Therefore, they shall know in that day that I am He that doth speak; behold it is I!" In the meanwhile it becomes all men reverently and obediently, to be watching the movements of His Providence, to keep abreast of them, and boldly to take each new step as it is indicated, and as soon as it is. The end may come sooner, as it will probably be vastly easier in its coming than we have dared to hope.

Taking the fact of emancipation as fixed and to be realized, and that there will here be a race of freedmen rapidly rising in civilization and enlightenmeut, we are confronted with the question. Is this country to be the ultimate home of this people? We answer no. We do not believe that this people were brought here that they might have a permanent residence. They were brought to this land for tutelage and trial.

He is here, not for America, but for Africa. He is here for a training that could not have been gotten there. When it is complete, he will go back and make the continent what it could never be with out him. When, under the influences which have shaped his character and built him up, he has become a self-reliant, advanced Christian man, and he is ready and able to do something for his race, he will go back to do it.

Then will be Africa's time. Exploration advancing commerce, and with it Christianity will have prepared the way, as we see it now being made ready, and the negro race of this land will go back gradually, but with increasing rapidity, and by a natural and healthy emigration. Such emigration only could be permanently and extensively beneficial to a new land. The colonist must more or less be impelled by the native force of his own character to seek the new home. Africa must look for her Christianity and her civilization especially to her own sons. Like all other lands which are to be elevated, the power raising her must come from without. It seems to be the course of Divine Providence, that new and heathen countries are to be civilized and Christianized by Christian Colonization; not commercial, but Christian colonies must go out to them. The colonists must not supplant and destroy the aboriginal inhabitants, nor must they come simply as teachers, but they must abide as those whose home is to be there, who as residents bring with them the arts and practices of civilized and Christian life, and whose extended and continued example illustrates the power and benefits of the life they bring.

This has been for the most part the course of events. No people rises alone and unaided from a state of barbarism. The early history of nations which have a history, usually begins with the coming of a colony, whether it be Phœnician, Cadmean or Trojan. "Religion, law and letlers are not indigenous, but exotic; in all the past career of man upon the globe one race hands the torch of science to another." Of no people must this be more true than of the African. If Africa is to be elevated, it must be by the infusion of life and power from without, and by means of colonies which bring with them the elements of life and power.

The colonist who brings this boon to Africa must be an African. Every year and every experiment renders this more clearly evident. The white missionary has done and is doing, a noble, perhaps indespensable work, but this permanent result which are to be found over extensive regions must come from men whose race is similar to the people among whom they dwell, and with whom it can mingle freely and advantageously. Such a race has been preparing, and will be prepared by the overruling of God in this country.

At present the work of preparation is not complete. A few have been made partially ready, some fit for the work have gone, and by their success on the west coast of Africa, have shown what the people are capable of doing. A beginning has been made, but in the coming time it must have a new starting point. The Liberian colony, or any other which shall be formed, must rise from the position of a far distant place to which one is banished, to be the attractive spot which calls, and to which a manly energy and independence urges.

To send only the degrading and the low in intellect is not the method to elevate and ennoble a new land. The stream will not rise higher than the fountain and a slave, though free, cannot at once be a truly self-reliant man, least of all can he be a good teacher of self-reliance and progress. He must first teach himself, well as he may, before he can do much for others. The colonist must, if he carry good with him, be first elevated himself. Nor, on the other hand, can the isolated and exceptional cases of advancement and cultivation be spared from their brethren here.

For the most part, as can easily be seen would naturally be the case, the colonist who have hitherto gone, have been the most energetic and intelligent. But in time to come such cannot be spared; their examples and aid are needed here to help the general rise. But if the time comes, and when it comes, that under the stimulus of freedom, the colored race as a whole advance to the point which we think is far in the future, individuals will not be of account; emigration passing along the track of commerce, and commerce by its own great laws will set toward Africa, and in this way the problem of African Colonization, and of African history in America, will be fulfilled. All this may be very distant, many years may go by, though fewer than perhaps we may imagine, but the Great God who guides the hours and their burden can bring it all about, and through one of the deepest crimes of history, the rebellion of to-day, hasten it in its coming. It will be like Him to make it its own avenger, and both crime and vengeance illustrate His goodness and love.

It is also urged by this writer that the changes which have occurred, through slavery in the constitution, complexion and character of the negro, and have unintentionally wrought for the benefit and elevation of the race, thus contributing to his preparation for freedom, and the great advantages it must confer upon his race.

The article from which we have made a few selections, indicates careful thought and observation, and in our present agitation, affords many arguments for thinking men. Those who have the most confidence in the scheme of African Colonization, have never imagined, that however vigorously prosecuted by public and private means, by the States and the General Government, that a large colored population would remain for years in the United States, contributing to the general prosperity, and becoming educated for better advantages, a wider usefulness and high honors in Africa. Nor can we see any very marked distinction between what our author calls emigration and the voluntary Colonization advocated by the President, and multitudes of our country. This may be sooner or later, more or less rapid, but the result will be the same. Our author likewise sees a manifest preparation of Africa, for the reception of her long exiled children, while they are in a State of instruction and preparation to take possession of their great African inheritance.—*African Repository of September.*

The Changed Policy of England on American Matters.—That the steam rams will not be allowed to leave the Mersey and the Clyde is more than a report. The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter from a high source, which confidently confirms it, and also throws light on the changing, and, indeed, changed policy of England towards this country. It is as follows:

Liverpool, Sept. 12th, 1863.

Whatever newspaper reports, or even despatches from the Legation may say, you need have no doubt about the Confederate rams being stopped, as I have assurances from one of the highest officials of the British Government. An entire change has come over the English Government in its relations with us, and they are now most anxious to cultivate a good feeling. The Confederate cause is dead in England. The plans of the Napoleon-rebel Confederates, which looked so promising a few weeks ago, have suffered a sad discomfiture by the change of feeling here. The Paris scheme was to embroil the States and England, and then go in and establish a grand southern empire, with a Napoleon prince at his head, and Slidell, Davis & Co., as managers. The departure of the rams was to produce the wished-for result. It is said that consternation reigns in the rebel councils at Paris. I know that it does here—in England. We have had a narrow escape, but the crisis is past. If France pursues her alliance with the rebels, England is with us. I have trembled at times at the imminence of the danger, but, thank God, it is over, and I have done my share of the work.

From Liberia.

Alexander Crummel, a black man of liberal education, for several years minister of the Episcopal Church of Liberia, and at present professor in Liberia College at Monrovia, gives an account of the prosperous condition of the young Republic. The letter is from Monrovia, the national capital. He says:

"I was landed at Cape Palmas, and

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sailed up thence to Monrovia ; and on the passage we stopped at all important places, save Bassa. I have never seen so much coffee prepared for shipment in Liberia, as I saw at Simon. On my arrival here, I found equal zeal in this article in this country, and from every quarter I hear reports of preparation for a more extensive planting of coffee trees, than has ever taken place before in the country."

After alluding to the opening of Liberia College, and the efforts being made to increase the efficiency of the schools for the instruction of the Congoes, the letter adds :

"I may not dismiss the case of the Congoes, without adding that in general, they are making progress in civilization and the knowledge of God. Of the twenty who are living at Cape Palmas, seven are members of the churches."

Mr. Crummel says :

"I send you a small box of cotton. Our interior natives are bringing in raw cotton for sale, as yet in but small quantities. One of my friends is purchasing it at the rate of about forty pounds per week. The cotton is purchased with trade goods and costs, including transportation to Monrovia and ginning, the sum of ten cents per pound. The additional cost of transshipping, would increase the price to 12 cents per pound."

The letter further states that about 75 miles from the coast fields of cotton are grown everywhere by the natives, and as we know cotton to be indigenous to this territory, the statement is doubtless correct. *Ibid.*

The New York *Times* makes this admirable point : "Nor have the Southern people any right to ask the President to promise them anything whatever, as a condition of laying down their arms. Everything he could promise which is to effect their permanent welfare and civil condition, is already guarranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. Let them return to the shelter and protection of that great charter, and their rights are perfectly secure. This they can do, and this they must do, if they wish the war to end."

TREMENDOUS LOSSES OF THE REBELS AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—THEIR LOSS ADMITTED TO BE TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN.—A Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, says the facts are gradually coming to light about the battle of Gettysburg, and gives the following statement :

First fact : Our losa was about twenty-five thousand men. The Yankees publish a list of seven hospitals, containing nearly seven thousand Confederate wounded. Two of these I know to be correctly reported, and it is fair to presume the others are also. We have some two thousand wounded in Martinsburg and Winchester—as many more in Staunton, and hundreds are strung along the route. About 5,000 have been received at Seabrook's Warehouse in this city. About 5,000 were killed, and 3,000 taken prisoners. By this partial summing up, it will be seen that the number of 25,000 can be nearly accounted for. The number I get from a gentleman with Gen. Lee, and intimately associated with him. He takes no account of the demoralized, which must now enter into the estimate of losses in battle. The list of casualties displayed at the Army Intelligence Office, on Main street, shows that nearly every regiment was engaged, and that all suffered severely.

As the pearl ripens in the obscurity of its shell, so ripens in the tomb all the fame that is truly precious.

The New York *Herald* says : General Scott enjoys excellent health, considering his years. He is the earliest riser in the house, and first at the breakfast table. After breakfast, at 7 o'clock, he proceeds to the library, where he is daily engaged preparing his autobiography for the world's history.

Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, having published a letter defending Slavery, Bishop Potter and the Episcopal clergy of Philadelphia have issued a spirited letter against his views, which they characterize as unworthy of any servant of Jesus Christ, and challenging indignant reprobation.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

An Excursion Trip on the San Jose Railroad.

We received a free ticket last week, from Mr. A. H. Housten, Supreintendent of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Co., to go and return on any of the excursion trains, which were running on Sunday last to Menlo Park, and the junction of the road to Mayfield. At 8 o'clock A. M. we took the Mission cars to the "Willows ;" the walk was half a mile or more before reaching the present temporary depot. We were in time, to the minute, of half-past eight, when the excursionists were announced to leave the depot In consequence of the great crowd, a few minutes delay was occasioned by the purchase of tickets, by those who had come from the mission train. During this delay, the locomotive went a short distance and brought an extra passenger car. All now being arranged, the crowds of men, women and children, who were about the depot and ticket office, soon filled the way train of cars attached to the locomotive. There were also several open cars fitted up with temporary seats, which we suppose will be used for stock, etc., when the road is completed. These open cars were those chosen by the many merchants, lawyers, doctors, business men, etc. Among the excursionists, we recognized many familiar faces that we daily pass in the avenues of trade, and the busy walks of city life. After showing our ticket at the office of the depot, and it being pronounced "all right" by the clerk, we also made a choice of the open cars, for the purpose of having a good view of the surrounding country,—a sudden scream of the locomotive whistle and away we went, slow and fastér, and in a few seconds we were making a speed at the rate of at least twenty miles an hour. It was not until we got beyond the 12 mile house that we began to lose sight of the sameness of the barren coast hills, which extend south from the Lone Mountain : here we began to get in close observation of many cabbage patches, potato-hills, etc., which are under excellent culture, besides which the huge trees on our right in the distance, and glimpses of the green bay at times on our left, the many fine cattle roaming the fields on either side, gave the country a beautiful appearance at this season. Before we could get suitably collected for contemplation, we reached the 17 mile house; after a short stoppage here, as at the 12 mile house, we speeded again rapidly on, stopping at the town of Redwood, and other villages along the road, and at the stopping of the cars at Menlo Park, about two miles from the Mayfield junction, we jumped out. Here the country is thickly wooded, where we roamed for about fifteen minutes, when the cars, on their return from Mayfield, flew by Menlo Park in dizzy speed for San Francisco. We were reconciled, with the knowledge that there would be two or three other excursion trains down, and we waited to go up on either of them. On the Menlo Park grounds there is at present only one house, roughly finished and temporarily fitted up, containing a bar, which was furnished with cold lunch to any who ordered it. In the woods we got in conversation with a Frenchman, though his English was very hard at times to interpret, and our French no doubt equally as hard to him, when we were at times endeavoring to explain our ideas to each other of the many natural objects which attracted our attention. He was to us a most agreeable companion; we concluded to go over to the semi-restaurant,—when reaching there the business of the place was apparently on the increase, by the crowds of roamers who had gathered together. Our "French friend" sat down at a table, made a call and pursuaded us to sit beside him and do likewise. We took cold ham, bread and butter, and such as made us satisfied for a lunch, and we preferred to pay our own bills. Now, for a general view of Menlo Park, Mayfield and the surrounding country : We think that if the above stations of the S. J. R. are to be permanent, in five years after the road is finished to San Jose, the sites of Menlo Park and Mayfield will be two of the most flourishing towns in the State. Every poor man should look in this direction to buy up lands for homestead and other purposes. Such were our conclusions. As to the feasability of the road, it being only a short link of the great chain which is to connect the Pacific with the Atlantic shores, it needs no comment at our hands. We returned on one of the afternoon trains, and arrived in the city before 4 o'clock. Mr. A. H. Housten, Superintendent, as also the Company, have our special thanks for the ticket furnished us. The cars are of the first class ; the locomotives on the road are Norris' best.

Rev. J. Starr King's Lecture.

On Thursday evening last, Rev. T. Starr King delivered a lecture in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. for the benefit of the school which is taught by Mrs. Priscilla Stewart. The audience was large, and composed the most intelligent and respectable among us. There were also many white persons present.

The Rev. gentlemen was introducee by J. B. Sanderson.

Subject—"Missisippi River and its History."

After a few prefatory remarks in relation to the objects of the preceding lectures which he had delivered in that church, Mr. King proceeded with the following quotation from Edna Doan Proctor :

Down the silent Mississippi, with his saintly soul aflame,
Twice a hundred years are numbered since Marquette, rejoicing, came.
All the winter in his cabin high among the Huron snows,
Gaining lore of forest hunters—tracing maps by firelight glows—
Offering to the Blessed Virgin morn and evening vow and prayer
That his eyes might view the river flowing southward broad and fair—
Wondrous grace! upon its bosom, glad beneath the summer blue,
Lapt in visions, lost in praises, lo! he guides his light canoe!

I quote this passage as verbally appropriate in describing the Mississippi river, the longest and politically, the most important stream on the globe,—for whose reopening by the patience and valor of American soldiers, we are giving thanks to God, to-day, in the praise of churches, and in the devout joy of millions of hearts.

Among our late outward successes, it is the capture of the insolvent fortresses which forbade the free transit of American vessels on the great American river, that calls to-day for our most exultant gratitude and joy. The valor of Gettysburg has never been surpassed, I believe in any battle of the world. The wicked hopes and the fierce expectations of the enemies of civilization, the hope and expectation of ravaging the Capital of the second State of the Union, of capturing its metropolis where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the constitution drafted.

In 1718, the foundations of New Orleans were laid by the French, and in one year later, all Paris was in a fever of avaricious expectation over the prospects of wealth, to be derived from investments in Louisianna. We should have to combine the frenzy of the western land speculations thirty years ago, with the wildest weeks our coast have ever experienced in relation to silver stocks, in order to understand the hallucination of Paris, in the brilliant months when Laws' Mississippi scheme was dominant. Lots in New Orleans over which the cane-break waved were in good demand, and the buyers expected to see them turn by miracle into streets and palaces. Prairies on the Arkansas were the dreams of Dukes, slaves were bought and sent out to them ; and not only did all the upper classes of Paris expect to obtain copious wealth, by the purchase of stock in the opulence of the lower Mississippi, but it was believed that that the public debt of France, would be soon wiped out by the profits of the company. "Avance became a frenzy, its fury seized every member of the royal family, men of letters, prelates and women." In a few months the bubble burst, Mississippi repudiated, the paper based on the visionary opulence of a great slave empire, was worth even less than the Confederate bills, based on a new Mississippi scheme, will command at a bank in New York to-day, thousands were made bankrupt, and New York with the settlements above, was left to the slow and natural growth of colonization.

The progress in the first half of the 18th Century was not brilliant. Yet, while the English colonies on the Atlantic were gaining in numbers, wealth and vigor of soul, France still adhered to her dream of holding Canada, the basin of her great lakes and the Mississippi valley. At last the stock came in the seven years French war, from which the youthful Washington issued as the most prominent hero. Quebec was taken, the French were driven from Canada ; and by the treaty of 1763, all her claims to the eastern sources and feeders of the Mississippi were wrested for her. She gave New Orleans and all the west bank of the Mississippi to Spain, and abandoned to England the east bank of the river, and all the results of the energy and courage of her Marquettes, Joliets and La Salles, who had blazed the western forests with her arms.

We regret that our space forbids our making more copious extracts.

During the delivery of the Lecture, Mr. King was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered, which passed by acclammation, for which Mr King responded in his usual happy style; concluded by saying that it afforded him the greatest pleasure in giving the lecture this eve. for the benefit of the school, taught by Mrs. Prescella Stewart, and he would, whenever in his power continue to render his aid in every movement that will have for its object, the moral or educational interests of the colored people of San Francisco. (applause.)

Dr. Gibbons next came forward, and for about ten minutes spoke in eloquent terms, "on the importance and duty of the colored people of San Francisco," sustaining Mrs. Stewart's School, as he believed that the proceeds obtained from Mr. King's lecture, would place the school in a more improved and prosperous condition, and hoped that it would continue to be what he most desired, one of the permanent institutions among us. Dr. Gibbons remarks were also applauded.

DEATA OF ISAAC SULLIVAN.—This aged man, having attained the age of 75 years, died in this city on Sunday last. He was formerly from Philadelphia, and leaves a family in that city to mourn his loss. He has lived in this city since '52 and was highly respected by all clarses.

NOTICE.—There will be a sword presentation on Wednesday evening next, November 11th, to Capt. Alex. Ferguson. The place of meeting for the presentation will be announced by notices which will be given in the churches, to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Isaih Lemons, Carson City; Miss A. Butler' Calema J. T. Jenifer, Placerville; A. D. Berghart, Sacramento; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; Mrs. Adelle Townsend, Virginia City; J. S. Hatton, Napa; C. Brown, Sacramento; Marton Carson, Stockton; M. W. Placerville.

We are indebted to Rev. T. M. D. Ward, for a pamphlet of 43 pages, containing the proceedings of the conference of the A. M. E. Church, which held its session in this city, in September. We will, in our next, give extracts of some of the very able reports by the different committees.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—

Sir : If it will meet your will and pleasure,
You'll please give notice, at your leisure,
So that your friends and mine may know it,
That I, a humble-minded poet,
In grateful tribute to your labors
In spreading facts before your neighbors,
Propose to give a public reading
On Monday evening next succeeding,
In Powell Church, a stately building,
Whose gothic piers and handsome gilding
Will doubtless suit the soaring spirit
Of classic worth and high-born merit ;—
Meanwhile, The War and its undoing
Shall be our theme, and from its ruin,
Its fiendish and remorseless horrors,
Subtract a balm for half our sorrows.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. MADISON BELL.

The following is the notice :

Introductory Poem, to a course of lectures, to be given by a number of Gentlemen for the benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper, on Monday evening, November 9th, 1863, to commence at 8 o'clock, at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, by J. Madison Bell. Subject—"The War." Tickets, 50 cents.

In addition to which the following Amateurs of music have been invited to take charge of the choir when several pieces of music will be rendered on the occasion. Miss Lucy Caldwell, Miss Ada Phillips, Mrs. John A. Barber, Miss Sarah Miles, Mr. A. Loney, Mr. R. Francis, Mr. Benj. McFee, Mr. S. Peneton, Mr. W. H. Seth, Mr. L. H. Brooks, Wm. H Blake, and other well-known vocalists.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Lecture in Aid of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the 54th Mass. Regiment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3d, 1863.

I attended the Lecture given by Dr. E. R. Jonhson, this evening, in Scott Street Hall for the above object, and I was much pleased with the entertainment. Pecuniarily the exhibition was highly successful. The prologue was in illustration of a poem, which was afterwards recited by the Doctor. It represented the parting of a Massachusetts volunteer from his family, ere he joined his regiment and departed for the war. His farewell to his family was truly affecting ; the monologue was well rendered. The poem which followed, represented the same soldier on the battlefield. In these representations the Doctor exhibited powers of delineation and pathos, of which I scarcely thought him susceptible.

His Lecture, the subject of which "The Bravery of the 54th Mass. Regiment," was written with the Doctor's usual ability, and was well delivered. The picture of Col. Shaw, his heroism, his devotion to his regiment, his love of country, and his heroic death was vivid and life-like. The description of W. H. Carney, the color bearer of the glorious 54th, and the allusion to Sergeant Major Lewis H. Douglas was received with merited applause.

Several patriotic songs were sung by Misses E. and A. Skanks, and Miss A. E. Delvecchi. These young ladies are admirable vocalists. Miss Delverchi has a rich contralto voice of considerable power, which blends harmoniously with the sweet soprano voices of the Misses Skanks. With proper cultivation and necessary instruction, these young ladies might assume positions in the musical profession.

The exhibition of the nitrous oxygen, or exhilarating gas, was perfectly successful. After the Lecture, the following resolutions were presented by Mr. L. H. Brooks, and passed by the unanimous vote of a large and appropriate audience.

COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 31, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I again find it necessary to trouble your columns with news of an unpleasant character. In consequence of a difficulty which arose on or about the first of September last, in a colored mining company on Deer Creek, about two miles from this place, it, at that time, resulted in an assault upon Henry Green with a hatchet in the hands of Jacob Collins. Immediately after this Collins left for parts unknown, at the same time threatening Green's life ; still nothing was heard of him, until about a month ago, when he returned to the diggings, and tried to borrow a gun from one of the hands, but, being unsuccessful, he left, saying that he would return in about three weeks with one of of his own. On the 28th he did return, and went to the cabin of Green, and finding no one there, broke open the door and went in and stayed until evening, about 7 or 8 o'clock, when Green returned, and finding Collins there, levelled his gun and fired, the charge taking effect in the left side. Collins exclaimed, "I am shot ; I am dead," and fell, expiring in 20 minutes. On the next day, Green appeared before a justice of the peace, demanded a hearing, and was discharged. The deceased, I believe, was about 30 years of age, and I am told he was from the State of Delaware.

I. SANKS.

PLACERVILLE, Nov. 2d, 1863,

DEAR APPEAL—Having recently arrived at my new field of labor, and finding things in such a crude state, and as "with willing hands there is always work to do," I had to adopt my old motto : "Better thy condition." So, after pleasing my circuit with five preaching places the best step was to seek the needy and distressed, in order to relieve and comfort them, and I must say, that I think that if some of those lovers of pleasure who criticize the itinerant system with so much abhorence, were to come upon this circuit if their love for selfish ease had left any philantrophy in their souls. It would be well exercised for some of the cases with which we meet up here, those who use to flaming pillows of Society both in morals and religion. In early days the Atlantic States have taken the gold fever of California, and have became dead to all sense of moral respect for themselves or Society, and are dying uncared for, in places where they never hear the glad tidings of greater joys, and are ready to say, "no one cares for me" Or in a word, they are perishing for the pure gospel. God bless the itinerant system ! It breaks down that love of local pleasure and sectional ease, and reaches those extreme cases which seifishness cannot.

The second enterprise that engaged my attention upon my arrival here after getting the people united, was to turn my attention to those whom I love so well, viz : the "little ones" who I found like sheep without a shepherd. Fine, promising children who were growing up without an education. But with the assistance of the good friends of Placerville, I have succeeded in raising a day school, in which I have the prospect of getting twenty scholars, some of which I am now teaching and in which find, notwithstanding their having been so long neglected, the usual large amount of docility, which has always characterized our people. Some of the children seemed eager to learn, and though I daily feel that my limited advantages and ability forbids my assuming the responsibility of dificiplining the young mind—my love for the advancement of my people compels me to take this responsible step, till God in his providence shall send us a more competent one to fill the place.

I sent for Rev. Jacob Mitchell who organized the church under the A. M. E. Discipline, and held Quarterly Conference, at which he appointed Trustees and Stewards as legal officers of the Society. The Conference appointed a Building Committee of the male citizens of this circuit, who I think will succeed in having a new church in Placerville by the 1st of January. As a proof of this,—after the usual good times at the Quarterly Meeting solemnities, we took a note upon the subject of a new house, at which the whole congregation arose and expressed their willingness to have one. After which the good friends of Placerville with their usual benevolence, subscribed $185 and we learn that there are four gentlemen that will each give a quantity of lumber. The names of these kind friends we will give if you desire them. But while we were going through these exercises, we did not forget "willing Marthas"—some of them came up with their fives and tens. Brother Mitchell formed them into a "Building Sinking Fund Society ;" by this I know we shall have a church, by the Lord's assistance.

I have noticed the sympathetic call through your benevolent columns in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers in the "54th Mass. Reg." to which we would be glad to respond, but the pressing circumstances of our funds forbids at present. But using the old proverb, "we are still on the building."

I hope you will excuse me for taking up so much space in your valuable paper.

Yours, PRO DOE-ETECCLESIA.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Fair Play."

MR. EDITOR : In your issue of Oct. 31st, your regular contributor, "Cosmopolite" criticises rather severely, I think, the article of C. Yetlin upon the "Geneology of the Races." I do not wish to be understood as endorsing the correctness of C. Yetlin, but I am opposed to that style of criticism on general principles ; especially where a communication contains no personal matter ; because it discourages the timid, and is, or might be the means of preventing the exercise of the very faculty which should be rather encouraged among us than otherwise : to think for ourselves, and how to give public expression to our thoughts. "Cosmopolite" is an old hand for writing for newspapers and has attained a degree of perfection in the art, to which C. Yetlin makes no pretension ; it therefore looks like a giant trying to annihilate the gnat. He must allow that many of us have not enjoyed the advantages which he has and therefore are not as well qualified to fortify our argument with historical proofs as he ; but have to rely for data upon the best records we have at hand, as was evidently the case with C. Yetlin. Now Mr. C. Yetlin may not thank me for taking up the pen in his defence, feeling himself able to defend his own position. Perhaps he is, but I am not so sure, after all, that I have not some personal interest in the matter. There are others among us who sometimes feel their minds burthened with an "idea" which they wish to be delivered, of "pro bono publico"—for the public good. I, too, sometimes scribble a note for publication, with the honest intent, no doubt, with which C. Yetlin was actuated, to refute in my humble way, some of the many lying slanders upon our race which are constantly being circulated through the presses of the country, and if, in support of a point, we fail to be accurate in the selection of our authorities, as Cosmopolite might have been, we claim it in the name of charity if nothing more, to be corrected in a spirit of kindness, and not in such harsh language as to crush our humble aspirations. I contend that in this revolution of sentiment, there is work as well as arms for all ;—where the odds are too great for the regulars, the volunteer forces are called into requisition, and they sometimes turn the tide of war in our favor, and if C. Yetlin, seeing our column about to be turned, with no hand but his to stay the tide, and he throws himself in the breach, what then ? Shall we stand by and see him perish ? Humanity forbid ! But in charity let us help him ; not help to crush him : if his article has done no other good, his laber is amply paid, causing Cosmopolite to come out, and give us some light upon that vexed question, which he never would have touched, had it been for the articles upon the "Geneaology of the Races," but I think he is unjustly severe, and not altogether correct in his premises.

He accuses C. Yetlin of plagiarism, when he owns up, at the commencement of his article, that they are compiled extracts from R. B. Lewis' Works. If there is anything wrong, then, his author is at fault and not himself, if he has quoted correctly. If I understand the meaning of the word plagiarism, it is where one party uses the thunder of another as his own, without a due credit to the proper source, which is not the case in the question at issue. He starts out, as I read him, with the proposition that R. B. Lewis is his authority, and my first impression was, that he thought there were many who had never seen the book, and as it is the only one extant that purports to be a history of the Colored Race, he thought it probably correct—at least it was the best he could do under the circumstances. I differ with Cosmopolite, beg his pardon, in regard to the time having passed for discussion of that subject. We are a people without a history, and our enemies have attempted to prove us inferior from the beginning, with what success, let our present situation tell. They have piled up arguments upon the subject, Olympus high, both from Divine and Profane history. And now to talk of planting ourselves upon the broad principles of the natural equality of mankind, without meeting and refuting some of these charges, is rather too long a jump even for the legs of Cosmopolite. I think I express the will of the majority of our people, when I say I would like to see Cosmopolite "or any other man," who has the ability, take up that subject and meet those charges, and refute them with authoritative proofs. I believe it can be done, and I know of no one better calculated to do it than Cosmopolite. Somehow I like that platform of the "Natural Equality of Mankind ;" would like to deserve a place upon its ample boards. But we have been put down by the ruling class, and so many obstacles placed in our way, that it will require some herculecean effort, to remove them. Who will undertake the task ?

But I have wandered away from the simple proposition which I started upon. I think it wrong for a man, on general principles, to try to crush another because he thinks he can. We are all working for a common cause—the elevation of our race. And of any of us advance an argument which another can improve upon, let it be done in a spirit of brotherly kindness, and not in such a manner as to wound the sensibility of a fellow-laborer, however humble, by such remarks as the following: "If C. Yetlin, has any honest calling, I would advise him to follow it. Digging potatoes or hoeing corn, would be far more reputable than pilfering paragraphs from other's writings, and endeavoring to palm them off as his own."

Having had my say, I feel a little easier. But I warn Cosmopolite that he need not attempt to indulge his propensity for killing small game, by turning his battery upon me : for I am going to stow myself away in a "bomb-proof" and "let her flicker."

C. P. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Amusing.

It is amusing to watch the negrophobia propencities of the "Morning Call," a paper that circulates principally among the lower class of the community, and generally found in "in corner groceries" and in celtic habitations, but seldom ever seen in the sitting-room of the refined, or the counting-house of some first class business men. A paper, calculated (by its constant efforts to degrade the negro,) to instil riotous notions in the brains of that class of human beings, who recently deluged the streets of New York in negro blood, because the Government called upon them to assist in saving the Union. When fifty thousand strong arms of African descent, was raised in the defence of ou Union, Liberty and Constitution.

On Saturday last, it published an article (editorially) to prove to its copperheaded friends, that the result of the war will be to eradicate slavery from the American continent, and when that is accompanied and freedom shall be established throughout the land, the negro will be found in a lower condition than ever, less capable of appreciating the benefits of freedom, consequently, not entitled to any political equality The Government may confer, on citizens of these United States, who have fought, bled and died, to defend, save and protect our country, in common with all other citizens. It launched out in a very learned (God save the mark,) desertation on negro equality, and after considerable labor, came to the conclusion that God never intended the negro for anything, save "hewers of wood and drawers of water." To the editors of the Morning Call's startling disclosure ! a colored man replied in an able, calm and dignified article in Sunday's paper, when the editor threw himself back upon his superior principles, and backed down from an argument which he initiated, and informed his readers that he only published the "colored man's" reply, as a little matter of interest, only to show the idea negroes have of such things, but it is the last of the kind he ever will admit in his paper. A beautiful way to prove his intellectual superiority over a colored man. Who this colored man is I know not, but when I compare the

ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

Call's article and the reply. I think the *Call* was wise in discontinuing the argument.

The "Morning Call," and Geo. E. Pugh of Ohio, who also declined to test this very naughty question of negro inferiority with a colored man, after boasting that a dozen copperheads of Ohio could put to flight a regiment of colored soldiers, (he had forgotten Forts Donnaldson, Vickburg and Wagner,) are of that class of persons, who are eternally prating of negro inferiority, and who are in fact, inferior in point of intellectual attainments and ability, and everything else that constitutes manhood, o vast numbers of colored people immeditely around them. J. R. S.

For the Pacific Appeal.

To the Public.

I take this method to return my sincere thanks to my friends and the citizens of San Francisco for their liberal patronage to my Lecture and Exhibition. When all have been so kind, it is difficult to particularize, but those kind friends who assisted in the performance of dramatizing "Soldiers Farewell," "and a Death on the Battle Field," I would say may your path through life be strewed with choice blessings; and for those Juvenile Songstresses, may even sweeter music welcome you at the gate of the Celestial City. To the committee for the sale of tickets, I pray that the blessings of Him who went about doing good, may be your companion through life. I offer my thanks to the gentlemen proprietors of the PACIFIC APPEAL and MORNING CALL, and also to the Trustees for the free use of their Hall on the occasion. I believe that one and all feel the reward of their own conscience for the aid that they have rendered our sick and helpless soldiers in this hour of need.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Notes of a Trip to Victoria.

NO. II.

Let me here notice a few of the peculiarities of the Colonists of Vancouver Island. They are affectedly and offensively English. I respect a people who love the land of their birth, or the country of their choice, who are loyal to the government under which they live, and who honor the flag of their nationality; but continually boasting of their government, its institutions and its flag, when no one questions their loyality, is, to say he least, indelicate in the extreme, and such is the habit of the people of Victoria.

Whenever I was introduced as a visitor from California, the usual solutation was, "I'm a Hinglishman, my country protects you people, etc." I doubt much whether the citizens of London, the parliament of Great Britian, the cabinet, or even the royal family, are more intensely English than these people pretend to be; and the fun of the thing is, not one-third of them ever saw England. They are Scotch, Irish, West Indians and native half breeds, and many of them in their own country would curse the British Government, and be ripe for revolt.

If such conduct is censurable in the whites, it is far more reprehensible in colored persons, but is common with both classes. I always avoid the subject, as it was unpleasant, but it was literally forced upon me. I remembered what the government of the United States had been, and I was humiliated when I thought how my people had been abused, enslaved; how our manhood had been ignored, the rights of citizenship denied us, and how the flag of my country had refused us its protection, and only portioned out to us its stripes I was almost silenced, and I felt

A blush of shame suffused my face,

but when I paused a moment, and reflected that my country is now suffering for the wrongs and the injustice she inflicted upon us, how she is passing through the ordeal of blood and fire, to come forth purified as gold thrice refined—how our manhood is recognized, and our citizenship acknowledged, how the glorious old flag throws its protecting Ægis over all, and embraces us in its folds, repelled the foul aspersion, and boldly, nd as far as my humble abilities and imerfect utterance would admit, defended the land of my birth and its free institutions.

Another characteristic feature of the Victorians: is they are fiercely violently and ignorantly sympathizers with secession. I y ignorantly, for they do not, and wi not understand the cause of the rebellion. They deny slavery being the head and front, and talk about State rights, the Morill tariff, the North oppressing the South, etc. When I told them the Morill tariff was not passed, until after the formation of the Southern Confederacy, some were surprised, others doubted. They pretend to be opposed to slvery, and yet rail against the "tyrant" Lincoln and his Emancipation Proclamation, "for taking the property of the Southerners with remuneration." The London *Times* is their Gospel, and that mendacious libeller Bull Run Russell their oracle.

These opinions are not confined to the poor and ignorant, but are held by the most intelligent and wealthy men in Victoria. I had several arguments on the subject, and I believe I made some converts. Free trade is their idol. They believe it will make Victoria the mart of commerce for the Pacific coast. I could not see much good arising from it to the poorer classes. It may, and probably does enrich importers, but the community are not much benefitedby it : with the exception of cloths, liquors, and a few articles of purely English manufacture, every thing is as deer in Victoria as in San Francisco. Provisions, furniture, tobacco, and many articles of common use much deerer, house rent is equally as high. The government must be supported, and as they derive no revenue from import duties, they raise it by taxation; everything is taxed, and every occupation licensed. The barber, cobbler, dress-maker and Chinese washman, have to pay a license of $19.70 per year. The people, however, are sociable and friendly, and when they do not assume too much English, they are affable and communicative.

The Sunday after my arrival, I went to Christ Church, accompanied by an old friend from New York, Mrs. T——n. She is enamored of Victoria, and so thoroughly English, that I expect ere long she will drop the aspirate H, and exclaim "I'm Hinglish too!"

My friend Francis introduced me to the Honorable John Todd, who has resided in British America nearly fifty years, as one of the agents of the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. Todd is a Scotchman by birth, with some of the local prejudices of the Scotch, and the national prejudices of the English, but withal liberal in his opinions, very intelligent, and truly a gentleman of the old school. When we first met, he was strongly secession, and we had quite a sharp argument; we almost quarreled, while Francis, the sly rogue; was laughing heartily. I finally made a convert of the old gentleman, and we parted warm friends. We had several interviews after, and I always left him pleased with his manner, charmed by his conversation and likewise edified and instructed. Mr. Todd has a large and interesting family, varying from forty years of age down to six, to all whom I had the honor of an introduction.

With the above exceptions, my sojourn in Victoria, was one of unalloyed pleasure, and after the Victorians had found out my disposition, or played out their jokes, they did what the Southerners want the Yankees to do, "let me alone."

Whereas, This large and intelligent assembly fully demonstrates the deep interest they feel upon the philanthropic effort of our worthy and energetic co-laborer. Therefore

Resolved, That we return thanks to our friend, Dr. E. R. Johnson, in the name of the sick and wounded soldiers of the 54th Massaohusetts Regiment for his pertinent Address, and ingresting exhibition, given for their aid and comfort, and we do assure him that he will receive their heartfelt gratitude for this act of humanity and generosity.

COSMOPOLITE.

Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, November 4th.—The Richmond papers have the following from Charleston, dated October 31st:

"The enemy's fire on Sumter last night was furious and incessant from the land batteries. At 4 o'clock this morning a portion of the wall fell in burrying beneath the ruins some men belonging to the Twelfth Georgia and the Twenty-Fifth South Carolina Regiments. Thirteen are missing from the force. The bombardment h been kept up to-day from the Monitors and land batteries. No other casualties have occurred. Over 1200 shots have been fired witin the last twenty-four hours.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Knoxville, dated Nov. 4th, says that East Tennessee is once more clear of rebel guerrillas who infest our wagon trains and mails. The fight at Roan Springs resulted in a rebel rout—17 killed and 52 woutded, Colonel Gerrrrd pursued them beyony Kingsport. The weather is fine and the troops in good spirits.

BALTIMORE, November 5th.—Returns come in slowly. The result in the Frst District is doubtful as yet, but is generally conceded that Cainfield (Opposition) will be elected. Webster, Davis and Thomas will be elected in the Second, Third and Fourth Districts. The Fifth District is doubtful. Holland, the Emancipation Union candidate, runs well and is possible elected. Goldsboro (Emancipationist) is elected State Controller by a considerable majority. This State has, by its vote, emphatically declared itself in favor of emancipation.

ARRIVALS.—Rev. C. Satchell, Virginia City Robert Banks, Oak Flat.

DEPARTURS.—Per last steamer, Allen Garver, Washington City.

DIED.

In this city Oct. 31st, at the City and County Hospital, ISAAC SULLIVAN, aged 75 years.
Philadelphia papers please copy.

BIRTHS.

In Sacramento City, Oct. 29th, the wife of Cornelius Brown of a daughter.

In Coulterville, Oct. 30th, the wife of R. H. Small of a son.

Advertisements.

Benefit of Infant School for Colored Children.

LECTURE BY REV. THOS. STARR KING, in African Methodist Church, Powell street, Thursday evening, November 5th. Subject—The Discovery, Purchase, and Recent Conquest of the Mississippi River. Admission, 50 cents.

INTRODUCTORY POEM, TO A COURSE of lectures to be given by a number of gentlemen for the benefit of the *PACIFIC APPEAL NEWSPAPER*, on Monday evening, November 9th, 1863. To commence at 8 o'clock, at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, By J. Madison Bell. Subject—"The War." Tickets, 50 cents.

The Anniversary of our "Day of Jubilee" is approaching, and it is meet we should give evidence of our appreciation of the glorious boon of Freedom, which, after long years of trial and suffering, the American people, have, through God rendered unto us. In order that we may celbrate the first Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation in an appropriate manner, we hereby call upon the colored citizens of San Francisco to assemble in Public Meeting at such time and place as will be hereafter mentioned.

James R. Starkey, Wm. H. Hall, J. P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Lloyd H. Brooks, Wm. H. Yates, F. G. Barbadoes, Richard H. M. Collins, A. Hall, P. A. Bell, Charles Smith.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hoto" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

UNION CLUB ROOMS,
APOLLO HALL, Pacific street,
(Above Stockton.) SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING LEASED THIS FAVORABLE place of resort, it is now open for the reception of Visitors of the city, and strangers from the interior. Where may be found, at all times, the choicest Wines, Brandies, Cigars, etc., with a superior Billiard Table. It is the intention of the undersigned to make this establishment all that is desired for gentlemen.

N. B.—The large room will be let for Balls, Parties and other entertainments. A share of public patronage is solicited.

no8-tf FRANCES COOPER, Proprietress.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave for the East in a few weeks, offers his barbering establishment, on Market st., between Sansome and Montgomery, for sale, on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of November, proximo.

A. FERGUSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22d, 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF LOUISA ALEXANDRIA RICHARDSON IS in the city of New York, her mother, Charlotte Richardson, would like to hear from her. When last heard from, she lived at No. 40 Wooster st.

Any information will be thankfully received by MRS. J. A. SMITH, 1410 Dupont st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made.

S. P. CLANTON.

Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

C. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAML. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER. }

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEveral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE FRANK Johnson Musical Association, are hereby notified to attend their Annual Meeting for Election of officers on next Tuesday Evening, Nov. 10th at 7 o'clock, Delinquent members will come forward and pay or forfeit their membership.

J. M. BELL, President.
WM. H. BLAKE Secretary.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Joe Davis is a brother of Jeff. Joe and Jeff had a plantation in partnership, out near Jackson, Miss., and said plantation was well stocked with negroes. These negroes are now nearly all of them under the Stars and Stripes, some as soldiers, and some as cooks and servants for Federal officers. Joe is living upon his plantation, and scarcely enough of his niggers are faithful to him to carry home his subsistence, which he is obliged to draw from the commissariat of the army of the Union.

Fefteen thousand of the *Corps d' Afrique*, under Gen. Banks, have been mustered in, and recruiting is active. The Maximum strength is 25,000.

From the Proceedings of the 3d Annal Convention of the A. M. E. Church.

Our Country.

When last we directed our attention to this subject, we spoke of our country in its more peaceful days. We alluded to its former prosperity, when the nation made such rapid strides to eminence and renown. In connection with this, we noticed the unceasing industry of the American people. We alluded in laudatory terms to the institutions of learning and benevolence which so providentially blessed our country. Nor did we forget to mention in exalted tones the religions institutions, and the tolerant spirit of the people of our country. Many sad regrets have been ours, when in the light of our common humanity, we have viewed the fratricidal strife since that time. Fierce and protracted have been the conflicts of the opposing armies. Cannons of war have answered cannons; infantry have engaged infantry; cavalry have met cavalry; the dreadful charge has been received upon the points of well-poised bayonets. As the opposing armies struggled for the mastery, fearful has been the contest, and when the din and clamor of the battle has subsided, and the groans of the wounded are heard, and the struggles of the dying are seen, it is then that the angels look in sympathy from the parapets of Heaven.

It is true that we have prayed often and fervently that Jehovah would open the prison doors to the millions of our race, who have been enslaved in our country, but we have not desired it to be heralded by the clarions of war. We have said, "let it come, peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must." It has not come peaceably, but we welcome the glad event, for it has come in a manner that Providence appears to have decreed. From the hand of the Eternal we claim blessings protracted upon our country. In the Infinite Mind we have faith there is wisdom adequate to the just ruling of the nations.

Have you ever heard the low mutterings of the thunder, before its peals rent the heavens? So has it been with America. Washington, Adams and Jefferson heard in the dim distance the rumblings of the storm that is now shaking the political heavens and threatening the nation's existence, and as they heard, they (desired that such means should be taken as would have averted the impending calamity. But we predict for our country a happy future. As the waters of the ocean become purer by their own action, so may it be with our country. May the zigzag lightnings of war, which now flash through the political atmosphere, consume all the injurious gases and noxious vapors that rise from the bogs and marshes of ignorance and oppression. When the glad day shall be ushered in, that every honest man, woman and child, of our people, shall go free, then shall the hymn of liberty be sung, and the winds that sweep over our land, as they pour through the canons and gorges of the crested Sierras, shall sing the mellifluous treble, the hoarse murmurings of the clamorous Atlantic shall chant the profound bass, and ever and anon the happy voices of four and a half millions of freed Americans shall break in like the sound of many waters, saying, "Praise ye the Lord! for he is good, for his mercy endureth forever"

Throughout the habjtable globe, there is no fairer land than ours. No summer's sun is more radiant than that which shines upon this land of ours. No material light beams more serenely than the starry hosts which keep their solemn vigils above our native land What soil produces in greater abundance sustenance for man and beast? Are not the sturdy oaks of our forests worthy to be compared with the Druidical oaks of England? Do not the pines of our woodlands tower aloft as stately as the cedars of Lebanon? On what domains do the plants of the floral kingdom send forth a richer fragrance? Where do summer birds in their leafy bowers, carol more sweetly? In what land do the mountains tower more majestically towards the sun, teaching that loftiness and grandeur are emanations from the eternal mind?

WHEREAS, war's dreadful clarion is heard in the land, and many thousands have perished in the conflict; and, whereas, the great cause, slavery, has blighted with a withering curse every nation that fostered it, and, whereas, the voice of wailing from the oppressed has entered into the ear of the Most High, and the lightnings of his fierce anger flash thick and fast around our nation, therefore,

Resolved, That while we deplore the war and its fearful consequences, we rejoice in the prospect of its final result, and we will lend every assistance to suppress this unholy rebellion.

Resolved, That we hail with gladness the enlisting of colored soldiers, to fight the battles of God and Liberty, as an act of justice in the General Government that will redound to their glory in future. Its policy was demonstrated at Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, and other places where they have been engaged. And while they are thus fighting for their own and their children's liberty, we deeply sympathize with the deplorable sufferings of all the Union soldiers, and trusting in the God of Battles, whose province it is always to bring light out of darkness, good out of evil, we will pray and do what we can for the overthrow of this unholy rebellion, the destruction of all hopes of a Southern Confederacy, and for the speedy restoration of peace, liberty and prosperity throughout our country.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, the supplanting of the Dred Scott decision by that of Attorney-General Bates, and the annihilation of the Fugitive Slave Law. We regard these as so many steps forward in the right direction, which God, justice, humanity, and the progress and safety of this nation alike demanded.

Resolved, That we accept, with gratitude, the acknowledgment of the right of colored men to pre-empt and hold public lands. We believe it is the opening of a great field of prosperity to enterprising and industrious colored men, and that the rewards which it offers in future to settlers we should seek in common with others of our fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to express anew our thanks to those friends who so faithfully and successfully labored for the abrogation of that foul stain upon the laws of California—the Act that denied to colored men the right to testify in the Courts of Justice of the State, in occasions which white persons were parties.

J. T. JENIFER,
J. H. HUBBARD,
L. COLEMAN,
P. GREEN,
B. FLETCHER. } Committee.

The foregoing report was adopted unanimously.

The Committee appointed toprepare a report on the subject of the "*Press*," was called, and presented their report as follows:

Thousands of our fellow-men groan under innumerable evils of which we have no knowledge—the result of sin and ignorance upon the great and sublime truths which concern the human race. Many a bosom heaves with sighs heard by no ear but that of the Eternal. What mighty efforts have been made to cast off the deadly incubus, and how often those efforts have failed, because unaided and unknown. Once proud forms, the morning of whose days was bright and full of hope, the noon saw them nobly contending for the right, but the evening of their days saw their hope, like scared loaves, falling slowly, one by one, to the earth. They withered, passed away, uncared for, unknown. The wailing winds of autumn, the hoarse, murmuring storms of winter, have sung their funeral dirge.

The Press is the mighty source through which a deluge of light shall pour to envelop the nations, deep answering unto the deep heart of man, as the sound of many waters, dispelling ignorance, making manifest human wants and woes, and increasing and diffusing a knowledge of the remedies which God has provided. We recognize it to be the duty of the secular Press to take note of the affair of Civil Government, to chronicle political events, to wage uncompromising war against ignorance, vice, tyranny and oppression. It is equally the duty of the religious Press, in every righteous way, to encourage the progress of the Redeemer's Kingdom. We continually see and feel the combined power of the agents and correspondents of the Press, as they move with gigantic strides over the globe, collecting of nature, art, science and philosophy, in every clime, their rich stores, and spreading before the human mind the "feast of reason and flow of soul;" offering to the American Indian a higher joy than that of hunting the buffalo or deer; to the inhabitants of Europe, legends more pleasing than those of Greece and Rome; to the inhabitants of Asia, and the gorgeous East, delights more precious than those imparted by the mere possession of "barbaric pearl and gold;" to the African, a fountain whose streams afford refreshing of a higher kind than those that "roll down their golden sands;" to the inhabitants of Oceanica, a sea in which they may bathe, broader and deeper than that which washes their every shore. We deem it our imperative duty to promote the circulation of the *Philadelphia Christian Recorder*—the organ of the A. M. E. Church—an ably conducted journal, a faithful chronicle of events, a good family paper, an instrument that is doing much good in building up the cause of our Lord Jesus. We commend it to the support of our people in California

Resolved, That we will encourage and support, to the extent of our ability, the *Pacific Appeal*, the only organ of the colored people on the Pacific Coast. It is an ably conducted paper—a credit to us. We believe it is a mighty weapon, and that wielded by strong hands, must inflict deadly blows upon the enemy, and thrust its keen point to the heart of prejudice and proscription.

J. H. HUBBARD,
JESSE HAMILTON,
THOS. B. DAVIDSON.

The following correspondence explains itself:

MR. SHAW'S LETTER.

Brig.-Gen. GILLMORE, *Commanding Department of the South.*

SIR: I take the liberty to address you because I am informed that efforts are to be made to recover the body of my son, Col Shaw, of the Fifty-Fourth Massachusetts regiment, which was buried at Fort Wagner. My object in writing is to say that such efforts are not authorized by me or any of my family, and that they are not approved by us. We hold that a soldier's most appropriate burial place is on the field where he has fallen. I shall, therefore, be much obliged, General, if in case, the matter is brought to your cognizance you will forbid the desecration of my son's grave, and prevent the disturbance of his remains or of those buried with him.

With most earnest wishes for your success, I am, sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW,
New York, Aug. 24, 1863.

GEN. GILLMOR'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 5, 1863.

F. G. SHAW, *Esq., Clifton, Staten Isl. N. Y.*

SIR: I have just received your letter expressing the disapprobation of yourself

and family of any effort to recover the body of your son, the late Col. Shaw, of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, buried in Fort Wagner, and requesting me to forbid any desecration of his grave, or disturbance of his remains.

Had it been possible to obtain the body of Col. Shaw immediately after the battle in which he lost his life, I should have sent it to his friends, in deference to sentiment which I know to be widely prevalent among the friends of those who fall in battle, although the practice is one to which my own judgment has never yielded assent.

The views expressed in your letter are so congenial to the truest instinct of a soldier as to command not only my cordial sympathy but my respect and admiration. Surely no resting place for your son could be found more fitting than the scene where his courage and devotion were so conspicuously displayed.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sympathy for yourself and family in their great breavement, and to assure you that on no authority less than your own shall your son's remains be disturbed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Q. A. Gillmore, Brig.-Gen. Com.

The movement to erect a monument over Col. Shaw's remains in For Wagner is progressing favorably. The First South Carolina regiment has contraibuted for the purpose, about a thousand dollars, to which the colored people of Beaufort, in responce to Gen. Saxton's appeal have added three hundred dollars more. Other regimenta will increase the amount to three or four thousand dollars.

Husbands and Wives.

What a beautiful place is a home
Where the husband and wife agree,
Where the children are happy and glad,
And skip about blithsome and free!

Husbands, are you gentle, kind, attentive, affectionate to your wives at all times, especially in the hour of trial or affliction? A prudent, sensible, God-fearing wife, always appreciates the kindness of her husband, and returns into his bosom seven-fold.

Would you hear a sweet and pleasing echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly yourself.

Be gentle and loving to thy wife.

Be gentle! for you little know
How many trials rise,
Although to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle! weary hours of pain
'Tis woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Things to Love, etc.—Three things to love—courage, gentleness and affection. Three things to admire—intellectual power, dignity and gracefulness. Three things to hate—cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in—beauty, frankness and freedom. Three things to wish for—health, friends and a cheerful spirit. Three things to pray for—faith, peace and purity of heart. Three things to like—cordiality, good humor and mirthfulness. Three things to avoid—idleness, loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate—good books, good friends and good humor. Three things to contend for—honor, country and friends. Three things to govern—temper, impulse and the tongue.

The velvet moss will grow on sterile rock, the misleto flourishes on the naked branches, the ivy clings to the mouldering ruins, the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mutations of the receding year; and, heaven be praised, something beautiful to see and grateful to the soul, will, in the darkest hours of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling altars and broken arches of the desolate temples of the human heart.

Henry Ward Beecher writes from Switzerland, in a private letter to the editor of the *Independent*, "I have sat in Calvin's chair and in his pulpit; now look out for sound doctrine."

When They Meet.—Under the amended Constitution the next Legislature will meet at the capitol on the first Monday in December, instead of the first Monday in January, as in former years.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

State of California-Executive Dep't, }
Sacramento, Nov. 5th, 1863. }

Proclamation of Thanksgiving.

"Let us come before His presence with thanksgiving, and show ourselves glad in Him with Psalms."

In accordance with the Proclamation of the President of the United States, and that the people of our common country may, upon the same occasion, and with the same unanimity of purpose, offer up their grateful Thanksgiving to Him who bestows "every good and perfect gift," I, Leland Stanford, Governor of the State of California, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November, instant, as a day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, "for the great benefits we have received at His hands" during the year through which we have just passed.

Let us remember on that day, that in calamity, as in prosperity, there is a God above us who holds in the hollow of His hand not only the lives of individuals, but the destinies of nations. Let us remember that it is to Him we must look for guidance in our public affairs, as well as pray for strength to compass the threatened dangers that surround our beloved country.

While we deplore our condition as a nation, we have manifold reasons for offering up our united Thanksgivings as a community.

Our State, during the past year, has been blessed with prosperity and health. Our frams have yielded of their abundance, and our mines have continued to give their hidden treasures. We have been free from floods, pestilence, and famine, and as a State, have no wide spread calamity. We have enjoyed an unlimited fruitfulness of soil and a genial climate, which we can offer to share with the thousands of other lands who are anxiously seeking new and more peaceful homes.

We are blessed with a generous and sympathizing population, whose hearts have been opened to give munificently of their abundance, that the sufferings of sick and wounded patriots of other States may be relieved.

We have had multiplied and renewed evidences of the loyalty of our people, and have by legislative, elective, and judicial action, deprived the enemies of our country from entering the pernicious wedge of rebellion and dissolution into the cherished institutions of our own favored Commonwealth.

But while we assemble with thankful hearts among the cordial association of our own happy homes, let us forget the many desolate housholds in our sister States, whose altars will be twined with cypress, and whose hearts will be overflowing with desolation, while our own are filled with Thanksgivings for the plenitude of Divine protection.

As a nation, we have been passing through a bitter, frying and bloody ordeal; but recent events seem to fortell the coming of better and brighter days. And in this we have cause for peculiar thankfulness—and for this and all other mercies vouchsafed to us, let us give to Almighty God our unreserved Thanksgivings.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed, the day and year above written. *Attest:*
[SEAL]
Leland Stanford, *Governor of State.*
A. A. Tuttle, *Secretary of State.*

The Literary and Musical Entertainment.

On Monday evening last, according to announcement, the literary and musical entertainment came off in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. The audience was not over large, but consisted of a goodly company, comprising, among others, the families of our co-laborers and leading men.

The Poem, by J. M. Bell, was the chief feature of the evening, and it was one of the best literary productions ever emanating from the pen of that gifted gentleman. The poet was frequently interrupted with deafening applause. Mr. Bell contemplates publishing it in pamphlet form, which precludes us from making extracts at this time. The amateurs of music, as well as the speakers, acquitted themselves admirably.

The remarks which we made at the conclusion are appended. The entertainment was greatly commended, and the exercises received the congratulations of a refined and intelligent audience. We have not been informed, as yet, in relation to the proceeds.

At the close of the exercises, the publisher of the Appeal made the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I can hardly find words adequate to express my humble gratitude for the response which this entertainment has met with this evening. I I would not have you entertain the idea one moment, that the tribute you have paid, by your presence upon this sublime occasion, is accepted on my part as being bestowed upon me as an individual. I look upon this ovation as only a greeting and congratulation for our progress, thus far, in our common cause,—a congratulation for the extension of the Republican principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. My humble efforts, as well as our co-laborers, have, at times, appeared to be unrewarded—with despondency, at times, we have dragged our pen, feeling ourself incapable of grappling the impregnable and formidable principles which have so soundly slumberad for nearly a century upon the corner-stone of human slavery. Measures which a free press dared not touch, until "Jeemes" Buchanan made his exit from, and "Father Abraham" entered in the political scenes which have been so vividly before the country since the presidential campaigne in '60. Beyond these thrilling events to '56, when the ultimatum. policy of the slave power was promulgated through the first executive message of the then President, and Tary's judicial decision was accepted as a pleasing duet by the party in power, and applauded to the echo by this then Bigler-ized State!

Our oath in courts was repudiated by legislative action in '51. No redress could be obtained for fraud or crime by our testimony. It was giant's work to perform what the colored men did by holding conventions for a remedy of grievances in '55, '57 and '58, in this State.

It is a pleasing fact for me to know, that the very congregation which worships now in this beautiful building, and which has granted us the privilege of having this entertainment here this evening, allowed the privilege and took part in the proceedings of the meeting which I had the honor to be the chairman, and by which meeting the *Mirror of the Times* newspaper was inaugerated. Its editors were Messrs. Townsend and Newby, both fearless in their dilations upon men and measures, and they made a creditable record. The one now sleeps in the quiet of Lone Mountain—peace to his ashes. The other, Mr. Townsend, holds a Government office in the Custom House in New York.

They played their parts among us with much credit to themselves, and the grateful commendation of our entire people. The suspension of the labors of our public men was caused, in some degree in this State, by the Fraser River exodus, in '58 and '59, till the 5th of April of '61. It was then that, seeing the Presidential election was over and the State in the Republican ranks, that there was a necessity to "post" our Republican friends, (as they were called "Black Republicans") with information in our possession, and with such facts as would make a defense of the positions they assumed in support of their principles. It is these principles upon which our paper has been established, and we have endeavored to be guided by them since its establishment. My co-laborers and friends, knowing that this enterprise has not been remunerative, have formed this combination of literary and musical talent, and have tendered the proceeds for the support of the Pacific Appeal newspaper, and this mark of approbation for my humble efforts, I assure you, Ladies and Gentleman, I shall always treasure as a gem more precious than gold, as being a reward which is received by me, and shall ever be held in grateful remembrance, and with most heartfelt gratitude.

To Mr. J. Madison Bell I feel much indebted for his energy in getting up the fine poem, which he has edified us with this evening, and which has met with such merited applause. To the musical Amateurs who have volunteered their services, and contributed their melodies to the joy of all present; to the speakers of the occasion, Mr. W. H. Hall and Dr. Johnson, Ministers, Trustees, Laymen, etc., each and all have my sincere thanks for rendering their aid, and giving their influence for the success of this entertainment. The audience, though last not least, has my special thanks.

Unexpected Contribution.—Mr. Wm. Edmonds, steward of the river steamer Paul Pry, brought to our office, on Wednesday last, the sum of $28, which he collected from the officers and hands on the boat, towards the support of the Appeal. This was quite unexpected, and also surprising, the more so, when we discovered, from the list, who the contributors were. They have our special thanks. Their names are as follows: Capt. Dolan, $5; Wm. Edmonds, $5.; Clerk, $2; J. Baily, $2.50; J. Harny, $2.50; Cornish, $2.50; Hall, $3; deck hand, 50 cts.; Engineer, $2.50; Barkeeper, $2.50. Total, $28.

Mr. Edmonds is one of our quiet and unassuming men, and one of the oldest residents among us. He has been and is a practical supporter of all measures having for their objects the elevation of our race. This sum will greatly relieve us this week: it gives us cheer, and inspires us with the hope that our friends are beginning to awake to the necessity of giving the Appeal a liberal financial support. It is known that, since the Appeal was started, it has not been pecuniarily profitable. We hope that those subscribers who are delinquent will not consider we are "rich" because the above sum was so generously tendered us, and that they will pay up their subscription dues, notwithstanding.

Surprise Party and Soiree.—On Thursday evening Apollo Hall was enlivened by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of Capt. Ferguson and Messrs. Paine and Poyer, the two latter *en route* to Barbadoes. This splendid soiree was given as a surprise party in honor of those gentlemen. In this connection, we may state that there were also a large number of their friends at the steamer to see them off, when they departed on Friday.

Wedding at the A. M. E. Church.—On Wednesday evening last there was a large number of persons assembled at the A. M. E. Church, in consequence of a marriage announced to take place at that time. The names of the happy couple there joined in wedlock are Charles Epes and Mrs. Sarah Patterson. After the ceremony a public meeting was organized, the object being to take into consideration the testimonial to Capt. Alex. Ferguson. The proceedings of the meeting will be found elsewhere.

Wm. H. Yates and the Testimony Fund.—Mr. Yates brought to our office the sum of $63 00, for which credit is due him and those of Sacramento, who responded to the Ferguson Testimonial Fund. Besides the above there was $10 received from Messrs White and Smith of San Jose, to which we added $5, making, with that received by Messrs. W. H. Hall, F. G. Barbadoes, a sum total of $232 00.

"Notes from Victoria, No. 3," by Cosmopolite, is unavoidably crowded out this week. It will appear in our next.

Departures for the East.—Per Steamer St. Louis—Capt. Alex. Ferguson, Washington City; John G. Poyer, Barbadoes, W. I.; Wm. H. Paine, Barbadoes, W. I; Edward Freeman, New York; Mr. Crouch, New Bedford; John Wilson, New Bedford.

In Town.—Wm. A. Smith of San Jose, and J. S. Hatton of Napa, have been in town this week. Neither of them have abated their energies for the success of the Appeal in their respective neighborhoods.

Arrivals from the East.—Per Steamer St. Louis—Mrs. Louisa Patrick, Mrs. H. S. Levere, Miss S. Patrick, Miss Ada Levere.

Panama Papers.—We are indebted to Mr. Benjamin Judah for a file of the Star and Herald.

Arrivals.—J. S. Hatton, Napa; Wm. A. Smith, San Jose.

Lecture.—Mr. S. Howard will lecture in Zion Church on Monday evening next, the 16th. He should be encouraged by a large audience on the occasion.

Communication.

Improvisatore.—At the meeting on Monday evening, Dr. Johnson introduced Mr. Bell in a unique manner. He asked the audience the privilege, before proceeding further in the exercises, to make an important communication. The Doctor said:

I came to divulge a secret, my friends,
As I fear you will soon know it,
It is merely for to make amends,
And introduce you to our poet.
He will speak as few know how,
While I'll bid you farewell,—
I give you thanks and make a bow
To our friend J. Madison Bell.

Communications.

Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

Grand Mass Meeting.

A public meeting was held at the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 11th, 1863. P. Anderson, as chairman of the committee, organized the meeting, and F. G. Barbadoes was appointed Secretary. The Chairman stated the objects of the meeting to be, the presentation of a Testimonial to Capt. Alexander Ferguson, who leaves on the steamer of the 13th Nov., for the purpose of offering his services to the Government, in the holy cause of human freedom. This testimonial was subscribed to by the personal friends of Captain Ferguson, in various parts of the State, and the committee had deemed it best to make the presentation in public. After a few well-timed remarks, he introduced Mr. W. H. Hall, who presented the testimonial in a most eloquent and soul-stirring address, which was responded to by the recipient. Capt. Ferguson, in a touching and graceful manner. Immediately after a grateful surprise was experienced by the presentation of a beautiful pocket Bible, by Mrs. Priscilla Stewart, from her infant scholars to Capt. Ferguson, who was visibly affected by this gift, and responded in a fervid and eloquent burst of gratitude. The concluding speech was made by Mr. J. P. H. Wentworth, Indian Agent, a warm and devoted lover of human liberty. It was a glowing tribute to the cause, and to Capt. Ferguson. His concluding sentence, that the American flag, so nobly and heroically defended by our race, must and would encircle them in its protective folds, produced unbounded applause. Below will be found the eloquent remarks of Mr. Hall. Much regret was expressed at the non-appearance of Mr. W. H. Yates, from whom a powerful speech was confidently expected, as he was one of the most efficient in getting up the testimonial. His absence, however, was caused by the late arrival of the Sacramento boat. The testimonial was a purse containing $232.

Peter Anderson, *Chairman.*
F. G. Barbadoes, *Secretary.*

The following is the presentatian address of Mr. W. H. Hall:

Capt. A. Ferguson—Your fellow-cittizens of this city, those who know you best, reflecting the views and sentiments of their race throughout the State, have assembled here to-night, to greet you upon the important mission you are about to assume; apart from the impetus, the assurance you have received of a position under the goverament, commensurate to your merit, has prompted us to tender this tribute, as a recognition of your representative character, in behalf of your people. The relations existing between you and them has been long and intimate; and now at the period of their separation, we again renew our confidence in your fidelity and courage, in any sphere where chance may throw you, to uphold the purity of that patriotism, which is just budding into the reality of principle and devotion. Should those in power appreciate the sacrifices we have made, you in departing from us, and we, in being deprived of your services, tell them that 6,000 loyal hearts pulsates through every artery, to be engaged in the issue with liberty against the despotism of slavery—to tell them, as they receive and advance you, to depend upon us in all emergencies to restore the old flag; and the mighty interest over which it waves, back to its pristine glory—tell them that in point of capacity, disinterested motives, singleness of purpose, and firm determination, we send you as the embodiament of the dignity of manhood. From the commencement of this rebellion, we have observed you a changed and restless man. Home even, happy with the endearments of conjugal and filial love, lost its charms. In the immensity of your country's struggles, all ties of tenderness were broken asunder—your business, though lucrative, was neglected—amusement though recreative seemed morbid, and all your hopes of the future were centered in the unquenchable desire to display your energies in maintaining the grand principles involved. The elder Napoleon would have made the man, however humble, encasing such a soul, a Marshal of France. Yet, sir, destiny is working mysterious wonders—misfortune has more than once severed the almost invincible power and resources of the nation; in this dark hour, California relieved monetary embarassments. From the wealth of her inexhaustible hills, she, wafted consolation and assistance upon every breeze—she dedicated her Hallecks, Hookers, her Bakers and her Sumners to the cause. We now offer our own cherished Ferguson—the most capable and valorous within our midst, imbued with the rare qualities of Genius and Courage, softened by Sympathy and Judgment; comprehending the wants of the most insignificant, and impervious to menace and danger. Sir, I am not here to offend your sensibility with fulsome praise The record of your actions will never be effaced. We remember the trials you encountered in the city of Pittsburg, the literary and political gems contributed, the annihilation of that arch-traitor, "Extra Billy Smith," when he attempted to defame your race. We yet partake of the fame of the Altucks Blues, and their manly defiance against ignorance and doughfaceism. These recollections, combined with your career here, makes this occasion and this tribute a fitting reward to crown your labors. If fortune attend your efforts and appease a worthy ambition, we will treasure up your laurels as a part of our own; but should fate award a different doom, we will long mourn the event as a common calamity.

Mr. Ferguson's reply was appropriate and was received with great applause.

For the Pacific Appeal.

To J. C. P. Your rebuke is merited. I stand corrected. That "last brick," I must confess, was unnecessary, but I must place the onus where it properly belongs. The editor of the Appeal was the cause of my writing the last paragraph, so severely and so justly censured by you.

He charges me with "seizing his thunder." Far from it: I took the article to him for publication; he said I was wrong, as he knew from whence Mr. Yetlin got his authority. I maintained my position, when he produced the book in corroboration of Mr. Y.'s statement. I acknowledged I had never seen it, but I had heard of it some twenty years ago, and had heard Hebrew and Biblical scholars condemn it, and as I knew its character, I never had a desire to waste time in perusing it. I examined it, however, and in half an hour discovered that my opinion of the book was correct. I pointed out the errors to the editor, but he still insisted I was wrong. I then produced my authority, when he "caved in," but in his strictures on my article, he appears still to doubt.

After that conversation I added the objectionable paragraph. Cosmopolite

Our learned friend "Cosmopolite," in the above apology to J. C. P., catches at us again, and reminds us of a cat, which once jumped upon our knee, and in our endeavor to get it off, it grasped with a tenacity which pained us much in defence of itself. He says: "I must place the onus where it properly belongs. The editor of the Appeal was the cause of my writing the last paragraph."

We can only state that "the editor of the Appeal" knew nothing of the first or last paragraph contained in the critique of our friend "Cosmopolite," until he brought it to our office and requested its publication. It he added another paragraph more than he intended, after our conversation with him, prior to the publication of his article, we presume it was on his own responsibility, not ours.

He says, again, that "I examined it (the book), however, and in half an hour discovered that my opinion of the book was correct. I pointed out the errors to the editor, but he still insisted I was wrong. I then produced my authority, when he "caved in." What a defence! But as C. Yetlin's article was the subject under controversy, and as he has answered for himself this week, we shall be magnanimous enough not to repel, severely, Cosmopolite's charge of our having "caved in," but will merely state, before dismissing the subject on our part, that our "caving in" consisted in not contradicting the derivation and definition of the word "Adam," as contained in a dictionary to which Cosmopolite called our attention, to sustain his position, and which slightly differs as to the meaning of the word "Adam," from that which is set forth in Lewis's book of *Light and Truth*, in which is quoted a definition of the word "Adam" from Brown's Bible Dictionary:

Worcester thus—Adam, n., [to be red or ruddy; a man from his ruddiness—Gesenius.] The name of the first man; the progenitor of the human race.

Brown thus. The word Adam is derived as follows: Adam, Adamah, Adami, Admah—which means *earthy*. The earth is a rich, dark substance, and from it our first parents were taken."

We would prefer remaining "caved in," by the authority which our friend Cosmopolite brought, and though it may be considered formidable by some, yet we believe that Brown's Bible Dictionary is one of the standards which is accepted by many theologians; therefore we shall not get exercised to any great extent about Cosmopolite's charge, and would rather remain "caved in" than assume to set ourself up as a judge, or decide which of those great and very learned men, Worcester or Brown, are correct in their derivations or definitions of scriptural words.

Again, Cosmopolite says, in substance, that, in our strictures upon his article we appear still to doubt. Nor at this charge do we recede, but reiterate that we doubt whether the version of history which was used by Cosmopolite to attack C. Yetlin is more acceptable than that set forth by C. Yetlin.—Ed.]

For the Pacific Appeal.

Marysville, Nov. 2d, 1863.

Mr Editor—In the late number of your excellent paper, I read the strictures of "Cosmopolite" on an article of October 12, over my signature, published in the 82d number of the Appeal, and were it not a personal attack, unworthy the true critic and high-toned gentleman, I should deem it unworthy of notice, as his criticisms are bare assertions. He says, if Mr. C. Yetlin has any honest calling, I would advise him to follow it. Digging potatoes or hoeing corn, would be far more reputable than pilfering paragraphs from others' writings, and endeavoring to palm them off as his own, and when he does plagiarize, let it be from some more sensible work than that ridiculous collection of absurdities, *Lewis' Light and Truth*. Now, Mr. Editor, the article alluded to reads thus: "I do not purpose to argue the question of their inferiority or their superiority, but to give a few extracts of their genealogy, as laid down in divine writ, Mr. R. B. Lewis's History, and other histories of the world." Webster says that "an extract is a substance drawn from another, a passage taken from a writing or book", and Cosmopolite must be sadly deficient as a critic not to know that the article was a quotation. Again he says, "Adam does not mean earthy it means red or ruddy." I question if he can find said meaning term. The first we have of the red man is the two nations of Isaac; the first-born came forth red all over, like a hairy garment, and they called his name Esau. He not being satisfied with his birthright, sold it to Jacob for a mess of red pottage. Genesis xxv. 25, 32, and 33. Again he says; "The old fashioned idea of the inferiority of the negro race has become obsolete." Would to God it had. But whilst the different presses of the United States, which are the mouth-peices of the American people, continue to publish article after article on the inferiority of the negro race, I shall differ as to its absurdity. Again he says that David does not say that Ethiopia shall once more stretch out her hand unto God, I admit it. The quotation of the sentence is correct, but the chapter and verse are wrong. Again he says, the decendants of Shem were not blacks. I doubt if he can find history to prove his assertion. He calls *Lewis' Light and Truth* a ridiculous collection of a absurdities. They were compiled by a committee of talented colored gentlemen, and have been favorable spoken of by the leading daily *Journals* of the eastern cities, as well as criticized, none of which pronounce them absurd; but, of course, "Cosmopolite's" mental ability is superior to the talent that has heretofore spoken of the said Lewis' work. He admits it to be the first time he ever saw the book, and to pronounce it a collection of absurdities without reading it, shows that his criticism is based upon prejudice, which is the result of ignorance. A critic, according to Webster, is a person skilled in judging of the merits of literary works, and for a man to criticize a work that has been circulated for 19 years, and yet admit it to be the first time he ever saw the work, and at the time of his criticism could not have read it, is simply ridiculous. In conclusion I would say, that I have an honest calling and follow the same, and if he would follow the advice that he gives me it would be much better for him than writing strictures upon subjects of which he is ignorant; and if he has ever attained the dignity of a true critic, which I doubt, he will get the meaning of terms of the article of his criticism before he stoops to give a tirade of abuse unbecomeing a man or a gentleman.

C. Yetlin.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. Editor—In reading your paper, there is no language which can express the feelings which must arise in the bosom of every one who is personally interested in the future of our people, as looking from column to column he sees written—"Progress." Looking with an eye of faith to the brilliant structure which must, by the blessing of God, be the result of the genius of this people, I feel an earnest desire to do somewhat to advance the work. It may be an error, but it is not without some reflection, that I have come to the conclusion that one of the great obstacles to our progress, will be found in what I shall term a Sectarian Church.

The very foundation of our future is Christianity. The pulpit, the press and schools are the great levers for elevation; it is in directing these means, which an All Wise God has placed in our power, that the Church finds her highest duty and greatest privilege. In the press, the Church employs an agent more extended than the pulpit, and schools under her guidance are but the portals of the sanctuary.

"It is true that Churches are institutions which should always be helped," but I think that a false system, or no system at all, which demands so much of our money and time to construct buildings, that our press can obtain but a beggarly support, and our children must grow up in ignorance, and vice for want of good schools. While the spiritual Church must form the very necessity of its existence, be catholic or universal, and must form one body under its Great Head, the visible Church may be best represented by the maimed and disjointed bodies of her martyrs.

Instead of the United Church, (temporal) for which our Savior made this memorable prayer just before his sacrifice: "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them which shall believe on me through their word, that they all may be one," we have the Church, as tumbling block to the faithful—a bulwark behind which infidelity may find comparative security, the promulgator of false doctrine, the separator of brethren, and the very mother of disunion. Where has slavery, with all its enormities, obtained its most efficient aid and support, if it has not been from those who, under the sanctity of religion and in the name of the Church, pronounced that a heaven-born institution which was conceived in and brought forth from the very abyss of darkness? thus searing the public conscience, and destroying the increasing honor and benevolence of the America people, until having (as the foul fiend supposed) by this agency sapped the foundation of this mighty nation. He has attempted to strike a blow at this temple which liberty has called her own, and which had been consecrated by the sacrifices and the blood of its founders to her forever.

And looking over this vast country, which has justly been called the land of Churches and School-Houses, the stranger might ask why, with all these evidences of Christian devotion and mental develop

ment, the standard of morality is not higher, and why that high sense of honor, which distinguished the men of the revolution is so seldom heard of, and for an answer you must look to the lowering standard of our Savior, trailed in the dust to gain supporters for Sectarian institutions. Vice, hunted from one by the zealous in the Master's vineyard, finds ready acceptance at the hands of others, who need patronage and support. Time and space fails in enumerate a tithe of the evils which spring from this source. If I can succeed in awakening in the minds of some of our leaders a knowledge that there is an abyss on the road which we are traveling, which has been almost fatal to this great people, of which we, as an infant nation must beware. I shall have accomplished the purpose for which I commenced this article.

In conclusion, I will enumerate some of the difficulties already experienced, which can be traced directly to this source. First, it produces a feeling of distinction among us, where there should be unity—it causes a diversity of interest where we need concentration to accomplish anything. It produces jealousy and envying; it keeps many from the light, because their minds are distracted from the variety of opinions represented by as many different societies. It gives too large a scope to men who lack modesty, to determine their proper positions, to impose upon the credulous and uninformed, and to disseminate false doctrine. It interferes with every effort at improvement, and instead of being able to consecrate to Almighty God suitable places of worship; we are compelled to take positions, and even then, cumbered by debt and difficulty, we resort to means which the end will scarcely justify. Every one of these evils have been and are being experienced in this community. Two years ago, before any Sectarian Society was formed here, the people were harmonious. Sabbath day and night-schools were well attended. We came together as Christians engaged in a common cause, and that cause was the improvement of ourselves, and the elevation of our race. But now, blind bigotry has cast her spell over a large number. Few of those who have associated themselves with this Society, can be seen attending any general assembly of the people; falsehood and distrust, envy and uncharitableness are the words which can best express the present state of the public mind, thus paralyzing, to some extent, the energies of the remainder. Let us have, instead of these misnomers, a Christian Church, in which all of God's people may worship, and be united upon all the great questions; which shall result in establishing the kingdom of our Savior, and peace and good will among men.

Yours, for truth and progress,
SAN JOSE, Nov. 4th, 1863. B. H.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Card.

DEAR FRIENDS—Ere this eets your eye, the author will be far away on the bosom of the dark blue sea. But he cannot take his departure from the scenes of so many happy recollections, without making his acknowledgements to his numerous friends in the different parts of the State, for the many and renewed evidences of the esteem in which he is held.

To the Committee Messrs. Peter Anderson, Wm. H. Hall, F. G. Barbadoes and W. H. Yates, through whose enterprising efforts, a substantial testimony in the shape of a well-filled pu-se, was presented to Mrs. Priscilla Stewart—God bless her—who, in behalf of the dear little ones composing her infant school, presented a beautiful pocket Bible. The truly noble gentlemen, who have so generously given him their influence, and support, (and to whose kindness he is indebted alone for his present flattering prestage,) and Miss M—— for her very beautiful memento, he takes this occasion to return his most heartfelt thanks, assuring each and all, that the confidence reposed in him shall never be abused. To all he offers his grateful and affectionate farewell. ALEX. FERGUSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11th, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MARYSVILLE, Nov. 10th, 1863.

DEAR APPEAL—Having recently arrived at my new field of labor, and finding the Church in the State, I have reason to rejoice, and am glad to say that the Church is getting in a good condition; the members seem to be getting alive, and the Lord is reviving his work among them, and they seem to be desirous to see the work of the Lord prosper. They rally around like soldiers of the cross, and we determine that Zion shall travel by the assistance of God's grace. I have good congregations, for the young men and ladies seem to rally around us with the same desire. I have had two join the Church since I have been here, and I trust there is a good prospect for more. I desire an interest in the prayers of all good men, that the Lord may reap a great harvest in Marysville this year, by the help of his feeble servant.

I preached eight miles from town last Sabbath; some forty-eight persons went out with me from town. We had a good meeting—the Lord seemed to be with us, in deed and in truth, and the congregation seemed to enjoy the presence of the Lord. We have a very good little Sabbath School here, numbering twelve children, and are expecting more: the rising generation seem to be increasing in knowledge, both in their day school and in their Sabbath school, and I rejoice to say that the people of Marysville, both in and out of the Church, deserve great honor and praise for their liberality toward the cause of God and religion. We have not had any quarterly meeting yet, and I do not know when I shall have one, until I hear from brother Ward. Yours, respectfully,
REV. J. L. WILLIAMS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8th, 1863.

EDITOR APPEAL—The remarks I shall offer for consideration in Zion Church, on Monday evening next, the 16th inst, will be as follows:

First—West India Emancipation.

Second—Recollections of the Pioneers of the Anti-Slavery Enterprize in our own country, and most especially the originator, Wm. L. Garrison.

Third—The rise and progress of that great movement in England, and slavery's final extinction from the British Territories.

I have this request to make of all the West Indians in the place, both male and female, to give me their presence on that evening, and determine for themselves the truthfulness of my assertions, as most of them have been eye-witnesses to the workings of immediate and unconditional Emancipation.

I extend an invitation especially to Mr. M'Cullough, to be present on that occasion, as a few remarks from one so able and competent, will by no means be least in the category of literary men.

The reason I am so anxious and pointed, is on account of his talent, and why should it be hid? A word to the wise is sufficient; come and better yourselves?

The committee that I shall take the liberty to appoint, will average about 60 in number, male and female.

The choir of Zion's Church have a special invitation to officiate on that evening.

Tickets, 50 cents, S. HOWARD

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 10th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—We have been favored by a visit of Elder Ward of your city. On Sunday afternoon he preached in the North Methodist Church, to a large audience of a mixed character, though the white element was largely in the majority. There was not as many of our people present as might have been expected, from the fact, that there are quite a number attached to a branch of the Zion Methodist Society, who had been advised by their Pastor not to attend the meetings of Elder Ward.

There was also service in the evening at the school-room. Mr. Tappan preached, and Elder Ward concluded by an earnest exhortation to unity, and in his remarks giving evidence of a judicious appreciation of our necessities, which leads me to the conclusion, "that there is not work for him to do in San Jose."

Our school is rapidly increasing; it now has twenty-seven regular attendants, and we expect three more scholars from Watsonville this week. As the numbers increase, the interest of the friends seem to increase, and the prospects are favorable for a good school.

Respectfully. CASSEY.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 11th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The Seventh A. M. E. Sabbath School will give their quarterly Sabbath School Concert on Sunday evening, Nov. 15th. There will also be eleven premiums awarded to the children of the Sabbath School for punctuality, etc. I would say more in reference to the prosperous condition in which our School now stands, but time forbids. In conclusion, let me say, we only hope to make this one of the most interesting Concerts that that have taken place of late.

Yours, SECRETARY.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Messrs. Wm. H. Hall, F. G. Barbadoes and Peter Anderson: Gentlemen—Your communication of the 3d inst., was duly received. With a full appreciation of your laudable efforts in endeavoring to secure a suitable testimonial for one amongst us whose martial enthusiasm has enlisted the recognition of those high in authority, we, the undersigned, herewith transmit the sum of $10, to be devoted to that purpose. We were not able to make any outside collections, and regret that the condition of our finances will not permit us to contribute more largely. We have the honor, sirs, to be yours truly. In haste,
WHITE & SMITH.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—The ladies (members) of the P. A. B. Association desire to return thanks to their friends and the public for their very liberal patronage at the Festival given by them on the evening of Oct 2d. The net profits amount to the sum of $81. They would also thank Mr. Alfred R. Linscum for his very eloquent address on the occasion; and would say that while the Association has such eloquent and liberal friends, there can be no such word as fail.

CATHERINE OSBORN, Pres.

Please accept the small amount accompanying this, for the benefit of the APPEAL. [We have not received the small amount spoken of!—ED.]

BIRTHS.

In this city, Nov. 11th, the wife of George B Carter, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday eve., November the 11th, at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st. by the Rev. T. M. D. Word, CHARLES EPES to SARAH PETERSON, both of this city.

In Jersey City, Aug. 27th, by Rev. W. H. Pitts, GEORGE H. FEES to Miss CATHERINE BENHAM, eldest daughter of James R. Benham, Esq., all of New Jersey.

At Rossville, Staten Island, Sept. 9th, by Rev. W. H. PITTS, FRANCIS DAVIS to Mrs. MARY HOFFER, all of Patterson.

DIED.

Elder JAMES H. JOHNSON departed this life, Aug. 22d, at 8 o'clock, P. M., aged 51 years 7 mos. and 21 days. Died at his residence, at Wood river, Madison Co., Ills.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 2. The Members of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of ($5) five dollars per share, of 200 feet has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Said assessment has been levied to cover the entire cost of incorporation, the erection a house upon the claim, and the second contract of 20 feet. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

LECTURE.

THE FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE (to be given by a number of Gentlemen) will be delivered by S. HOWARD, in Zion Church, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on Monday, the 16th inst, at 8 P. M.

SUBJECT—"The Pioneers of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise." The proceeds of the Lecture are to be given in aid of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper. Tickets, 50 cents, children half-price.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27.

BARBER SHOP FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave for the East in a few weeks, offers his barbering establishment, on Market st., between Sansome and Montgomery, for sale, on reasonable terms. Possession given on the first of November, proximo.

A. FERGUSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22d, 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF LOUISA ALEXANDRIA RICHARDSON IS in the city of New York, her mother, Charlotte Richardson, would like to hear from her. When last heard from, she lived at No. 40 Wooster st.

Any information will be thankfully received by MRS. J. A. SMITH, 1410 Dupont st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made.

S. P. CLANTON.

Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAML. A. SMYTH, Propr.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }

d27

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

CRAIG & GOLDEN,

UNDERTAKERS,

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,

731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,
$60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,
at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

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SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

je13 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEveral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF THE FRANK Johnson Musical Association, are hereby notified to attend their Annual Meeting for Election of officers on next Tuesday Evening, Nov. 10th at 7 o'clock, Delinquent members will come forward and pay or forfeit their membership.

J. M. BELL, President.
WM. H. BLAKE Secretary.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON.
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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One month "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

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S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

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I. Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
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John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A gentleman, poking his head through a tailor's window, exclaimed; "What o'clock is it by your lapboard?" Whereupon the tailor lifted up his lapboard and struck him a blow on the head, answering, "It has just struck one."

When we see what a man is, we don't ask how he was educated. The fruits of a tree afford a better test of its condition than a statement of the composts used in dressing it.

From the Proceedings of the 3d Annual Convention of the A. M. E. Church.

The Ministry, the University and the Church.

The committee appointed to report upon the subject of the Ministry, presented the following:

Your Committee, to whom was assigned the task of reporting on the duty of Ministers, beg leave to offer the following:

WHEREAS, Through the instrumentality of the school system of the present age, literature has become generally diffused among the people, rendering them enlightened, and the age in which we live eminently one of progression; and as the ideas and principles of Christianity are no less progressive than other sciences—therefore, it becomes necessary for the minister of today, to be a progressive man, a reading man, and in truth the student of nature and nature's God, to acquaint himself with all the attributes of the Divine Majesty, to "study to show himself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly divining the word of truth."

As a means to obtain this eminent and enviable position, your Committee would recommend to all our exhorters, ministers, preachers and elders, a faithful prosecution of the course of studies recorded on page 230 of the A. M. E. Book of Discipline; a careful course of reading of appropriate works, together with the use of all other means calculated to develop the Godly and intellectual man.

We recommend to our preachers the practice of committing their thoughts to paper, that they preach written discourses carefully prepared to their various audiences at least once a month, thereby making themselves (figuratively speaking) rocks through which the pure living waters of salvation may flow, to allay the spiritual thirst, gladden the hearts, and instruct the mind of a world sin-sick, famishing and dying. Respectfully submitted,

JACOB MITCHELL,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
J. MADISON BELL,

The report of the Committee on "The Wilberforce University" was then read as follows:

The Committee appointed to report upon the subject of the Wilberforce University, would respectfully say, that after having read the Appeal of Bishop Payne, before the Convention, in which he so clearly sets forth the facts respecting that Institution, we deem it only needed to say a few words in furtherance of that Appeal. We rejoice that henceforth the Wilberforce University is possessed and under the control of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to be made instrumental in the improvement of colored youth in knowledge, morals and religion.

"Knowledge is power." Everywhere we see and are made to feel the need of education—that those who have it possess an advantage over those who do not. For generations our fathers were almost wholly deprived of these advantages, this power, and therefore was held in bondage with easy facility. Their oppressors dreaded nothing so much as the diffusion of knowledge amongst them. Their policy has ever been to put out the light in our houses, in their prisons to bind us, and bring us into their temples and feasts only to make us their sport and derision. To a great extent the the children are still deprived of the facilities of education. But the spirit of improvement is abroad, the race is moving onward and upward, education is a powerful lever. We are not content to sit down and bear the band of inferiority. In the race with noble men, we would be

"Still achieving, still pursuing."

In all directions, God in his Providence, is opening avenues to activity, and inviting his children to enter and co-operate with him in the work of cultivating his field, the world. Here is work for all. "Earth can offer no fruit so acceptable to God, as cultivated and ripe men and women" For such fruit the great husbandmen looks. "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work," said Jesus, it is this end. Our hope, under God, is in the children.

We rejoice to think that the youth of the present generation, as they come forward, will be met, taken by friendly hands, led into the groves of the Academy, the walks of the University, up the mountain heights, to the temple of knowledge, the mysteries of art, science and learning opened, the kingdoms of the earth shown and the glory thereof. It is the duty of the Church of God to teach youth that all these things they may have, without falling down and worshipping Satan. Too long the Prince of the power of this world has claimed the ownership and exclusive control of all these glories.

"The earth is the Lord's.
And the fullness thereof."

In the possession of the Wilberforce University, and the plans of Bishop Payne, we see a grand opening for the education of our youth, in the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus, and under the supervision of a body of our best and most thoroughly educated men. Our youth of to-day, enjoy more than four-fold the advantages their fathers did. To God be the glory. The field is large, their responsibilities great, who would not desire that their facilities should be increased?

The action taken by Bishop Payne in this direction, is a signal that God is in the work, as well as in the hearts of those through whose prompt energy this laudible work has thus far been set forward. The colored people throughout the United States, will, we believe, readily acknowledge the claims of this enterprise and meet them. We trust it will receive the substantial support of the friends of education in California, and especially of the ministers and laity of the A. M. E. Church.

J. B. SANDERSON,
J. T. JENIFER,
J. H. HUBBARD, } *Committee.*

The report was unanimously adopted, and it was voted upon motion of Elder Ward, that Bishop Payne's Appeal, be printed with the proceedings of this Convention. Voted, also, upon motion of Elder Ward, seconded by Bro. Jenifer, that the second Sabbath in January, 1864, be set apart by the several ministers in this connection, for the preaching of a discourse upon the subject of education, and taking up a collection for the benefit of the Wilberforce University.

The report of the Committee on "The state of the Church," was next called for and read:

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE CHURCH.

Seeing that the Lord of Hosts has blest our labors, and that his strong arm has sustained us while battling in his name in California, and believing that a more prosperous future is about to dawn upon us, therefore,

Be it resolved, That we will do all in our power to build up the Church in California; and to maintain the supremacy of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in life—using our utmost endeavors to keep ourselves unspotted from the world—keeping in the limits of the laws of the discipline ourselves, and pressing the same with unceasing diligence upon the members of all our Churches, particularly those portions which refer to their conduct and progress in the divine life, and to the support of the Gospel.

Resolved, That whenever it is feasible, this Convention recommend the building of Parsonages; and, also, that the law of the discipline on class-meetings be more strictly enforced, as bearing particularly on our holiness of life, and the duty of supporting the Gospel. And as a high standard of moral and intellectual acquirement is greatly to be desired in the Gospel minister of the present day, therefore,

Be it resolved, That our people throughout the Missionary District be instructed to do all in their power to enable our preachers to secure and maintain the same by contributing liberally to their support, thereby leaving no inducement to them to neglect the inculcating and enforcing of practical religion, by conversing with the people from house to house, that they may not be compelled to leave the bedsides of the afflicted, and turn a deaf ear to the groans of the dying, in order to obtain a livelihood, that they may not become the associates of all classes of men, bringing themselves upon a level with vagabonds about our towns and cities, (theatres, barrooms and gambling-dens being the frequent scenes of our labors,) to obtain a meagre subsistence.

J. H. HUBBARD,
B. FLETCHER,
M. HAMILTON. } *Committee.*

What shall be done with the Slaves.

General Hamilton, of Texas, lately sent a letter to the President in favor of the full enforcement of the Emancipation Act in the Southern States. The following are the closing paragraphs:

I know that there are those who, while they desire the freedom of the slave, are greatly troubled to determine what shall be done with them afterward. And I have also observed that most frequently those who know least of the slaves of the South, are more anxious in mind upon the subject. In three words, the proper policy can be stated:—

Let them alone.

There is no rightful power in the Government to force them from its territory:—besides it will be found that the task masters in the South, and others, will clamor more loudly against their freedom. They will need, and must have, their labor, (not forced, but paid,) until time and a change of population in the South shall furnish an adequate supply of white labor. When this arrives, it is most probable—nay, it is certain—that the black race will begin to desire a home and a government exclusively there own. And then I shall be glad, if living, to see this Government extend a strong and generous hand to assist them. If we will, to-day, take care of the rebellion and its cause, as against domestic and foreign foes, the question of the future of the negro will take care of itself.

By your just Proclamation, you gave the highest earthly sanction to the wise and noble policy of the enfranchisement of the black man: and by his enrolment in your armies, for the defence of the country, you have confirmed it to the benefit of the nation. You will be urged to revoke that act. God forbid that you should listen to such advisers, and so rob yourself of the gratitude and admiration of mankind!

A COLORED FILLE DU REGIMENT.—Last May while the twelfth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers was in Lancaster, Ky., a chubby young Anglo-African, answering to the name of "Tommy," came into camp and desired to enter the service of some one of Uncle Sam's officers, and thus escape another service that was irksome and unremunerative, besides being disloyal. One of the Captains of the Twelfth received the fugitive as a body servant, and in that capacity the modest, quiet Tommy accompanied the Twelfth in its campaigning through the "dark and bloody ground" of Boone and Garrad, and on its return to Providence, dwelling in the Captain's canvass palace and winning many pleasant words for good behavior. Tommy followed the regiment through the shouting crowds that lined the sidewalks of Market square and Westminster, and politely gave the military salute whenever the neat uniform and trim figure received the special favor of the colored belles on the curbstone. When

the regiment was dismissed, the captain surrendered Tommy to the Lieutenant, and the hemp plantation was exchanged for a home by the sounding sea. There the refinements of civilized life were too much for Tommy, and the Captain's body servant proved to be a veritable daughter of the regiment, a girl of less than twenty summers, who had been able in camp and on the march so successfully to conseal her sex in the guise of a boy that the Captain at whose feet she slept had no suspicion that he was harboring a sable "woman and a sister," determined on achieving liberty even at the expense of a temporary renunciation of red bandannas and calico. Tommy was brought back to this city in the dress appropriate to her sex, and a place has been procured for her in the country. The officers now recollect that Tommy wouldn't ride horseback, and declined the most tempting propositions to go a swimming: and even the captain discovers several interesting periods where the laugh comes in. When the Twelfth veterans again take the field, the Captain will hardly enlist a body servant without the preliminary examinations of the surgeon.—*Providence Journal.*

Too Much Teaching.—I have long doubted the necessity or advantage of so very much teaching. The great men of antiquity were few or none of them scholars in our sense. The famous historians, poets, orators, statesmen of the Hellenic race, knew no language but their native Greek, and the learned Romans aspired only to add to their own, that one language from which their own borrowed its best materials in politics, philosophy and poetry. They were not under the same temptations as we are to put names for things, and words for thoughts, and to consume themselves and others hunting after the shallow of knowledge and wisdom. Hence, they were hardly acquainted with that melancholy abortion of modern times—the learned fool, blown up with conceit and self-sufficiency, because he has made himself acquainted with some minutiæ of grammatical rules, perhaps of some one ancient language, whose productions, meanwhile, in their grander features, his microscopic eye is as incapable of comprehending as are the organs of a fly to take in the features of a landscape or the vastness of a great city. Yet others are sometimes so silly as to take such people at their own valuation, and call him learned who has indeed learned nothing, and knows nothing that he ought to know.

"When he that is but able to express
No sense at all in several languages,
Shall pass for learneder than he that's known
To speak the strongest reason in his own."

Striking Contrast.—What a striking contrast we beheld in the "Egyptian" political sentiment which prevailed in Illinois, eighteen months ago, relative to recruiting colored men, and that exhibited now. From the Chicago *Tribune*, of October the 6th, we copy the following:

Recruiting Among the Colored Men.—Last evening twenty recruits left for the East, to join the Rhode Island Black Brigade. Inasmuch as Governor Yates has been granted permission by the War Department, to raise a colored regiment in this State, the recruiting officers for the Rhode Island Brigade, and for all other colored regiments outside of Illinois, must at once cease recruiting in this State.

The colored men of this State will be found to be identified with a home regiment, and will rally around the standard of their country more eagerly than if they must travel the whole breadth of the United States to there be joined to an Eastern regiment. Gov. Yates has not yet completed arrangements, nor appointed officers to superintend the raising of the 1st Illinois colored regiment, but it is enough to know that one has been authorized, and that the recruiting will begin in a day or two. Hence, to save themselves trouble, Delaney, Jones and others will act wisely by seeking some other field of operations under the circumstances. Illinois wants a full regiment of her own colored men, and she will have one not to be ashamed of!

If the Copperheads can be trusted, the writ of *habeas corpus* was invented for the sole purpose of promoting the Southern rebellion.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

The Claims of the Appeal.

There has been a disposition manifested by some, we know not how many, but more than there should be among us, to introduce and support Eastern papers in preference to using their efforts in behalf of and supporting the Appeal. To a preference for other papers we do not particularly object,—that shall be to every man as he lists,—but we do object to persons whom we well know going around among our subscribers and begging them to take certain papers published abroad in preference to the Appeal, the only paper devoted to their advocacy at home. Suppose this undermining plan should succeed, and the paper now published amongst us and for us ceased to exist, could Eastern papers, at an immense distance and on the other side of the continent, set forth, in due time and in a proper manner, our local wants and the ever-recurring incidents which make up our local intelligence and mark all our varied interests? Could they understand our condition sufficiently well to advocate our cause and set forth our grievances promptly and with effect? No, no more than we could theirs. It is upon these grounds that the Pacific Appeal has been established. We are isolated from the older States, and have the material, the means and the experience among us to take a position as Californians on the Pacific coast, and while we are willing to act in unison with our brethren in the East, we must maintain enough independence and regard for our own welfare to support a press and have a voice, in common with them, on the great and vital questions of the day. Our potent weapon on these shores is the press. Destroy that, as it now appeals to you and seeks to serve you, and you destroy the great instrument of your independence and advancement as a people, and yield to the dictates and behests of every self-constituted set of would-be leading men in the East, whether or not in their opinions they are right or wrong. There is one fact in this connection that it may be well to state, in relation to the disadvantages which the Appeal, as our organ, labors under, in comparison with those papers in the Eastern States which are friendly to us and advocate our interests. They all have their mission to perform as well as we have ours, and we wish them every success in accomplishing their objects, and will do all in our power that is not detrimental to the primary interests of the Appeal for their support and success. The Appeal is the organ of the colored people of this coast, and its rates of subscription must be governed by California prices. No newspaper published on this coast can command an extended circulation in the Eastern States, at the rates which rule in California. While the Appeal is confined to the support of California, almost entirely, at prices in corresponding ratio with everything else here, the Eastern papers are reduced to such low rates of subscription, etc., that they can easily command a circulation, at their prices, in all the Northern, Eastern and Western States, which gives them a subscription list which insures their support. The rates of monthly subscription to the Appeal, though considered a small amount here, is looked upon as too enormous in the East, and of course precludes our having equal chance in over thirty States with the other papers which are advocating the elevation of the colored race. Hence, as the Appeal is our local organ, it can only exist with our local rates, and we believe our population is sufficient to keep it up, and all we ask is fair play from those who are endeavoring to lessen our subscription list: and we will endeavor to continue to act our part in laying before our readers all the available details and items of interesting news received from the East, which, at times, will be set forth in the Appeal, several days in advance of the papers which come by the steamer.

Litigation.—The case of Miss Charlotte Brown against the Omnibus Railroad Company, was held in the County Court on Friday last. The suit was brought for $200 damages, and though that amount was not recovered, the verdict is against the Company, which establishes the right, by law, of colored persons to ride in such conveyances. While the law recognizes and gives us the right to ride in such conveyances, there are a certain number of the employees of this Company, who, if a colored person attempts to cross the street while their car is passing, are seized with a sudden fit of *negrophobia*, which is generally manifested by pulling their alarm bell violently, as if some danger was imminent, so afraid are they that some other of our respectable females might attempt to exercise the right that Miss Brown has just won. So long as we have law, justice and right on our side, we want no pity. Good department, we are confident, must, in the end, conquer prejudice.

In the Eastern cities, particularly Philadelphia and Boston, no refined person considers it any great honor to ride in a city railroad car or other conveyance. It may be as well for the refined among us to cherish this dignity.

We hear of no such foolish rules by the Mission Company, and they depend upon the same public for patronage. Colored people ride in their cars, and it is the best patronized company in the city, and has less trouble than any. It seems that these men cannot divest themselves of their vulgar prejudices, which they manifest on the appearance of anything colored. For the accomodation of their employees, the Omnibus Railroad Company should furnish mirescopes.

Aside from the nonsense which appeared in the *Morning Call* of Saturday last, in its report of this case, we would ask the unprejudiced and reflecting if it is not the best policy to encourage all the inhabitants (white or colored) to buy up those lands in the suburbs for homesteads, etc.? If so, why proscribe any class of persons from having access by public conveyance to the same? Does it not, at least in some degree, affect the interests of many land owners in the suburbs from making sales of their lands to colored persons? What colored man would buy a homestead, or any piece of land, on the line of one of those proscriptive city railroad companies, and permit his wife to wade through the mud and be drenched by the rain, while his children wandered through the thickets to attend school? Talk of the radical feeling of San Francisco, dyed-in-the-wool Black Republicans, Unionists, &c.! Why, if this proscription is acquiesced in and tolerated by them, better leave us alone in our battles to defend ourselves than pretend to be interested in our elevation, and coldly permit us to suffer these indignities.

Since writing the above we are informed that Mr. Brown, the father of Miss C. Brown, was ejected from the cars, and that he entered suit, but has since compromised it. So say the morning papers. A correspondent refers to the subject in another column.

Panama Papers.—Mr. Robert G. Cromwell, of the steamer Constitution, has placed us in his debt for a file of the Panama *Star* and *Herald*.

Mining Intelligence.

We have obtained the following facts from the Secretary of the "Nil Desperandum" Company, situated in Amador county. They are a portion of the facts gathered by him while at the mine, and were intended to be presented to the Company, at the meeting called at Scott Street Hall, two weeks since, but there being no quorum present it was deferred. The Directors have, since that time, obtained the signatures of the majority of the company, authorizing them to proceed to the incorporation of the company. The ledge is situated in Lancha Plana, Amador county, on the west side of the Mokolumne river. The shaft was opened on a gentle eminence about 100 yards from the Sacramento road. It is now at the depth of 30 feet, substantially timbered and curved, and the workmanship compares favorably with any of the shafts—numbering 8—which the Secretary visited. Fifty yards distant, on the east bank of the river, is the Stockton claim, with a shaft down 100 feet, and have reached rich ore. 400 yards distant, and running parallel with the Nil Desperandum claim are the Messenger and Lancha Plana claims. They are two of the richest and most valuable in the State. Both are down in their shafts and inclines over 100 feet. They have shipped large quantities of very rich ore, and the Lancha Plana has now over 600 tons of ore, averaging 30 per cent. in copper, ready for shipment. The indications of these claims when at the depth of 30 feet, was precisely the same as that of the Nil Desperandum claim, and the average depth of the shafts before reaching ore is 60 feet. In about two weeks the contractor reached a depth of 40 feet. The Directors have levied an assessment of five dollars per member, which will cover the entire cost of incorporating, erecting buildings and the second contract for sinking twenty feet.

F. G. B.

The Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society.—In a note which we published last week, signed by Mrs. Catharine Osborne, President, thanking Mr. S. Linsem for his address, and the public for their liberal patronage on the occasion of their recent Festival, etc., a note was attached, reading, "Please accept the small amount accompanying this for the benefit of the Appeal." We appended a paragraph to the note saying, that the small amount spoken of had not been received, but it becomes due to the Society to state that we afterwards found a $3 piece in the envelope, which we had overlooked in our hurry to get the letter in type. Our paper had been sent to press when we discovered the $3, but it was then too late to remove our remark. For the favor extended, the Ladies have our thanks.

Damages.—The suit of Fanjoy vs. Seals came off in the 12th District Court, on the 14th inst. It will be recollected that, some time since, Fanjoy, a journeyman painter, fell from a building owned by Seals, and on which he (Fanjoy) had been painting. After it was finished, it appears that, while taking down the scaffold—he being on top of the house—he stepped on the cornice, which was insecure, and fell to the ground, fracturing some of his limbs. During his illness the Surgeon amputated one of his arms. He entered this suit against Mr. Seals for $30,000 damages. The trial resulted by the jury awarding Fanjoy $2,500 damages. We have heard it stated that Mr. Seals intends to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

"Cosmopolite on Literary Crimes and Plagiarism," is crowded out this week—will appear in our next.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Victoria, Nov. 8th, 1863.

P. Anderson—Dear Sir—Please give me credit as Agent of the Appeal in Victoria, for $11 00, which I send you by Mr James Riker, steward of the Pacific; also, for $19 00, which was received by me from Thos. Forrester, your Agent in New Westminster, British Columbia, which I also send. Yours truly, Jacob Francis.

Mr. Francis and Mr. Forrester, though in the dominions of the British Queen, have lost none of their Yankee go-aheaditiveness, nor have they grown so "hinglish" as to lose all sympathy with the efforts of our public men, with whom, as energetic co-laborers in this State, they have long been identified. Mr. Francis, or "Jake" Francis, as we familiarly called him, was temporary Chairman of the first Convention held in this State, in 1855, and by his knowledge of the able men among us, shaped Committees in a manner which gave the Convention, at once, tone and strength. He then yielded the reins to Wm. H. Yates, who was acclaimed the permanent President of the same Convention.

With the energy of our friend Francis in Victoria, and Forrester in British Columbia, we feel confident that our little sheet will have a good circulation in their respective localities.

Postponed.—Mr. S. Howard was announced to lecture in Zion Church on Monday evening last, but owing to the inclemency of the weather but few had assembled, up to half past eight o'clock, when Mr. Howard, after consulting with Messrs. Sanderson, Bell, Dyer, and other prominent gentlemen present, decided on postponing the lecture until Tuesday, 24th inst, which was announced to the audience by Mr. Sanderson. While the assembly were dispersing a goodly number were met wending their way to hear the lecturer, to many of whom the postponement was a disappointment. By the present arrangement, an opportunity is afforded to those who were kept away by the inclemency of the weather or other cause, to hear the lecture of Mr. Howard, in Zion Church, on Tuesday evening next. The subject is "The Pioneers of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise." A full attendance is anticipated.

Sabbath School Exhibition.—The Sabbath School attached to the A. M. E. Church, will give an exhibition on Thursday evening next, (Thanksgiving night,) for the benefit of the Church and Sabbath School. The exercises will consist of declamation, singing, etc. Let all friends of the Church and Sabbath School use every exertion in endeavoring to have a full house. Elder Ward has been and is availing himself of every honorable means of getting that Church out of debt, and all should second his efforts in being present, on Thursday evening, (Thanksgiving night.) The admission is only 50 cents.

The "San Francisco Municipal Reports for the year 1862 and '3," and published by the Board of Supervisors, has been laid on our table. It contains the reports of the Auditor, Treasurer, Tax Collector, Assessor, County Recorder, County Clerk, Chief of Police, City and County Attorney, Chief Engineer, County Surveyor, Coroner, Hospital Physician, Harbor Master, Industrial School, Pound Master, Superintendent of Public Schools, Sheriff, and Superintendent of Streets. The reports are voluminous and able, forming a neat pamphlet of 297 pages.

Victoria Papers.—We received, per steamer Pacific, a package of Victoria papers of the latest dates, directed to us with the compliments of Mr. F. Williams, who has our hearty thanks.

Thanksgiving.—Next Thursday, being the day set apart by the President of the United States for Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the many blessings bestowed on the nation, it is expected that all our churches will be open, and that all our people will devoutly join with the millions in offering thanks to the Most High on that day.

The Circular, by Mr. T. N. Hoag, Secretary of the Mineral and Agricultural Society of Sacramento, has been received. It will receive a respectful consideration.

In our San Jose letter of last week, the signature of our correspondent was inadvertently printed B. W. It should have been P. W. C.

ARRIVALS.

By Steamer St. Louis.—Mrs. Frank Cowes and son.

By Steamer Constitution.—S. B. Hyers, Anthony Osborne and son; Mr. Morris, Boston.

By Steamer Pacific.—Charles Andrews, Dalles; S. Wilcox, Caribou; Mr. Coles, do; Mr. Price, do.

Communication from G. A. S, Watsonville, has been received. Deferred for the present.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Official Proclamation: Gov. L. Stanford; P. W. Cassy, San Jose; J. C. Jenkins, Marysville; Chesterfield Jackson, Auburn; Smith and White, San Jose; S. L. Groves, U. S. Steamer Saganaw; Isaac Morton, Genoa N. T.; W. McKune Michigan Bar; J. C. Cook, Silver City N. T.; A. E. V. Sacramento.

E. P. Duplex, Marysville; G. W. S., Watsonville; P. W. Cassy, San Jose; Wm. Holmes, Oroville; Joseph J. Pindell, Shasta; R. W. Games, Placerville; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; J. E. Smith, Yreka; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.; Thos. Forrester, New Westminister, B. C.; I. N. Hoag, Esq., Sacramento City.

We are requested to publish the following letter, received by the Rev. T. M. D. Ward:

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward—Dear Brother—An opportunity presents itself to send you a few lines. I regret to hear that you have been so afflicted, bur we must submit to the will of the Lord. I hope soon to hear from you in answer to the several letters I have written, but as yet not a scratch of a pen have I received save the one written on your passage to California, saying that you would return in the spring. I have sent you several copies of the *Christian Recorder*, and also a copy to Brother J. Madison Bell, in them you will notice an account of the efforts which I made in order to visit your coast, but they have all failed. I should be pleased to spend a year among the churches of your country. The General Conference meets in this city on the first Monday in May next; I trust you will be present, or at least, represented by proxy. I would liked to have been present at your Convention, which was held on the 24th of last August, but want of means prevented. Should you answer this before January next, direct to Chatham, C. W., and if after that time, to Phila., care of E. Weaver.

I am as ever truly yours, W. Nazrey.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Notes of a Trip to Victoria.

NUMBER THREE.

The second week of my visit was passed as pleasantly as the first—during which, I had been entertained by Messrs. A. H Francis, P. Lester and M. W. Gibbs, at their respective residences. Mr. Gibbs resides about a mile from the city, just beyond the Parliament House and Government offices. If Victoria ever grows beyond its present limits, that will be the fashionable part of the city. A beautiful villa, built with taste and elegantly furnished; a flower garden in front, and a kitchen garden in the rear, show that the proprietor combines the useful and ornamental.

Mr. Lester lives nearer town, but sufficiently far to entitle his neat little cottage to the distinction of a suburban residence. After dinner, I listened to some exquisite music, by Mr. Lester's eldest daughter, who performs very creditably on the piano. Mr. A. H. Francis is not as yet a permanent resident of Victoria, his business affairs being still unsettled: he lives at present with his father-in-law, Mr. John Dandridge. I am no stranger to Abner and his incomparable wife, having partaken of their hospitalities in this city and likewise in Buffalo, so I was home there.

Sunday, September 13th, we rode out to Todd's farm, where Francis is a special favorite, which, in fact he is, wherever his intelligence, his good humor, and his strong common sense is appreciated.

Mr. Todd produced some capital old Port, from the vaults of the Hudson Bay Company, to which I did ample justice. We were then shown around the farm by John Todd jr. It is in a high state of cultivation. At the Agricultural Fair held the next week, Mr. Todd took several premiums for vegetables, and Mrs. Todd the premium for turkeys. They urged us to remain for dinner, but having other engagements we declined, so after a lunch we finished the Port, paid our devoirs to the ladies and drove down to Esquimalt.

Stabling our horses, we took a boat and rowed to Her Majesty's ship, the Sutlej, which we had been invited to visit by one of the petty officers—somebody's mate, I believe.

We were kindly received by our friend, who chaperoned us over the ship. We first went into the gunners department, where the chief gunner explained to us the mysteries of fuses, projectiles and all the paraphanalia of his profession. I looked, I suppose, as wise as any other owl, pretending to understand it all, but it was worse than Greek to me. Francis, however, having been an "old salt" was perfectly *au fait*. In the engine-room, the same attentions were paid us, and like explanations given. There, I did know a little about what they were describing. From thence, we proceeded to the main deck, when the huge Armstrong guns were shown us, with the different kinds of balls, shells, etc., the manner of elevating and depressing the guns, and all minutiæ explained. Thid my ignorance by maintaining a profound and dignified silence.

Eight bells struck—it was Jack's tea-time, and the blue jackets insisted upon our going below and partaking of their hospitalities. The boiled tea and three water-rum were too much for Jake's fastidious stomach, but I managed to swallow a bowl of tea and half a can of grog. Our friend, the mate, had procured a bottle of "Martell" and some "soft-tack," with which we enjoyed ourselves until three bells, when we prepared to return.

Our boatman having dissappointed us, the officer of the deck very kindly offered us the ship's dingy to take us ashore. Our visit was altogether one of pleasure and instruction. I fear we would not have been as courteously received, or as kindly entertained on board an American ship. The blue jackets were more polite than landsmen and by neither word or look did they give evidence of any prejudice or surprise at our visit. I was introduced as an American gentleman, and I heard no offensive allusions about my country, nor were any impertinent questions asked me about the war, Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation or Seward's diplomatic policy.

We were engaged to dine with Mr. S. Ringo, proprietor of the Verandah at 7 o'clock, and a rapid drive and a hasty toilet enabled us to be in time to partake of the hospitality of our worthy host. We sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which our jaunt during the day gave us the appetite to enjoy.

Some of my friends wishing to hear my opinions respecting Victoria, urged me to address a public meeting on Tuesday evening, 16th Sept., and at the same time endeavor to obtain subscribers for the Pacific Appeal, and the *Anglo-African*, which paper was scarcely known in the community, save by report. The meeting held, and the report thereof, have been duly reported by the Honorary Secretary and published in the Appeal.

The next day I accompanied Mr. N. Pointer, in a long and pleasant ride around Victorian and its environs. He showed me the property owned, and the improvements made by colored men, which confirmed my previously formed opinions of the thrift and economy of the early immigrants.

That night I was the recipient of a complimentary supper given by a number of my friends. Mine host of the Verandah can "keep a hotel." The table was filled to repletion, and every luxury the Victoria markets could supply was before us. The wines were *recherche*, and the cigars redolent with the aroma of the Antilles. Of the speeches, songs, wit and repartee, 'tis not for me to speak. We parted ere the midnight hour was fully past, every one pleased with the "feast of reason, and flow of soul" which had enlivened the festive board, as well as the corporeal feast of which we had partaken. Cosmopolite.

N. B. The resolutions placed at the conclusion of No. 2 of these Notes should have been appended to the notice of Dr. Johnson's lecture. In the hurry of "making up," they got in the wrong place.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Grass Valley, Nov. 19th 1863.

Editor Appeal.—We were gratified with a visit from Rev. Jacob Mitchel, on the 7th inst, who held a quarterly meeting with us at this village, and afforded us a very profitable and delightful discourse upon the duties of citizens, situated as we are in a truly free country, surrounded by so many incentives to a heartfelt devotion to honesty, industry, and purity of motives. All who heard him could not avoid feeling a new and firm resolution as they left the church, to avoid vice, and cherish virtue, the best guide to good citizenship. We need many more such men to set forth the hurtfulness of vice, and the delight, peace and prosperity, attending the practice of virtue.

Our village was thrown into a paroxysm of excitement last night, by a noisy row amongst a few Cornishmen in a drinking saloon on Mill street, when a man by the name of Waller stepped in, and took a part in the dispute with the avowed purpose—as we hear—of securing "fair play" to the combatants, and in doing so, came in collision with a man by the name of Richard Hodge, but was soon separated by constable Townsend, who expostulated with Waller, who nevertheless soon drew his navy revolver, and suddenly shot Hodge through the upper part of the breast bone, while he, Hodge, was looking silently on the efforts of Townsend to keep Waller still, not seeing a pistol in Waller's hand, and not in the least expecting a shot from him. Townsend, who saw the motion of Waller's hand and evidently intending to throw the muzzle of the pistol up out of harm's way received the same ball through the centre of his wrist. Waller attempted to escape, but was soon over taken by H Snow, agent for the California Stage Co., at this village. Waller having lost his pistol in his effort to escape, was ordered to surrender by Snow, who had a well loaded pistol, and held it aimed at Waller, who this time seemd to admit that "discretion is the better part of valor," and surrendered. He waived a preliminary examination, and was duly committed to jail at Nevada, four miles northeast of this village, where he now remains incarcerated. The Grand Jury is in session, and investigating his case to day. Mr Hodge, who was about three feet from Waller when shot, lived, about four minutes after receiving the shot. He merely reeled, and fell, expiring without a word or a groan. He is to be buried to morrow; he has always been regarded as an honest inoffensive man, and useful citizen. His death caused much intensified feeling, of regret in our community, and loud breathings of abhorrence against his murderer. Yours ever, Sanks.

For the Pacific Appeal.

San Jose, Nov. 16, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I see in the last issue of your sheet a paragraph speaking of the Rev. Mr. Ward's recent visit to our city, and of his sermon at the North Methodist Church, delivered to "a large audience of a mixed character, though the majority were white persons. There was not so many of our people present, from the fact, that there are quite a number attached to a branch of the Zion Methodist Society, who had been advised by their Pastor not to attend the meetings of Elder Ward."

Allow me to say, Mr. Editor, to the public, that the Pastor had no voice in dissuading any portion of his congregation from hearing Elder Ward. It was the subscriber, Leader in charge of Zion Church, that for reasons concerning the welfare of the Church advised the members not to go to Mr. Ward's lecture. I would submit it to you whether in a community where one Church is not fully sustained, should not all efforts be used to discourage any attempt to establish a second congregation, feeling that such an effort would draw from our now too meagre support? W. B. Smith.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A SCRAP.

This hour of the Nation's peril rouses all the energies of thinking minds, and every day adds numbers to the ranks of those who have sworn to "stand by the old flag." The move of our champion, Frederic Douglas—we should proudly call him *ours*—deserves more than a passing notice. It is meet that one who, in vindication of his cause, has so handsomely borne the honors of oratory and authorship, should bear with him to the scene of his new vocation the meed of hearty congratulations on the success of his past efforts, and words of kindly cheer, a very chorus of cordial wishes, for the prosperous termination of his laudable and manly enterprise—meet that our young men should show their appreciation of his worth by following his brave example, instead of hesitating on the ground of inequality in the distribution of the pecuniary reward. Truly patriotic souls are they who feel in duty bound to lend helping hands; whose zeal is in proportion to their knowledge, minus any considerations as to its value in dollars and cents. They who in the strife, answer only to the call of gold, are slaves of mammon, and not America's true children, rallying at Freedom's call to defend her honor.

VICTORIA, Oct. 22d. VIOLET.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—I perceive in this Morning's *Alta* and *Call*, a statement that the war between the negroes and the Railroad Company had ceased, through a compromise with Mr. Brown. Now, while this gentleman deserves great credit for what he has done, we do not believe that he has compromised so dear a right for filthy lucre; but, however, the case may be, I desire to inform the readers of the above named papers, that the colored people are under the impression that they, in common with others, have certain rights guaranted them by law; and measures are now being inaugurated to test how far their privileges extend; neither money or persuasions can deter them peaceably from contending for everything that is calculated to elevate them as a class. Will the *Alta* and *Call* publish these lines, and let the public know that, so far as the people are concerned, the war, in a becoming manner, has just commenced. W. H. HALL.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 16, 1863.

MR. ANDERSON—RESPECTED SIR—Please correct an error in my letter of Saturday last, which makes me say, in speaking of Mr. Ward, "There is not work for him in San Jose," when it should be exactly the reverse of that; for I am firm in the conviction, that where there is a colored man, who requires enlightenment and an able defender of his rights, that there is work for Elder Ward. Respectfully, P. W. C.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11th.—A Washington correspondent says an order has been issued permanently relieving Gen. Heintzelman, and placing Gen. Auger in his place. No reason is assigned for Heintzelman's removal.

The necessary measures are being taken to provide the Federal prisoners at Richmond with the necessaries of life, by the President. An effort also will be made to see if the rebels will not parole the men held by them for exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12th.—Gen. Meade has driven the enemy to the south side of the Radidan, and has accomplished his mission; but he will be ready to move still farther as soon as the railroad will make his base of supplies within reaching distance.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—In the fight between the Confederate and Federal cavalry on the Little Tennessee, last Monday, the rebels were repulsed with a loss of fifty killed and forty captured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12th.—The Navy Department has intelligence of the capture of the steamers Corrubia, R. E. Lee, Anna and Stella all inward bound for Wilmington, with valuable cargoes and stores and ammunition.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Maj.-Gen. Dix has been ordered to Buffalo to adopt measures for the security of the frontier.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23th.—A Washington correspondent says it is the opinion in Department circles that the present attitude of Rusia towards France and England will end in a war. The State Department has encouraging advices from England and France, indicating that the construction of ironclads, for the rebels, in future, will be prevented.

A gentleman who arrived in this city to-day, direct from Charleston Bar, expresses great confidence in the progress of operations, and predicts the capture of Charleston in a few weeks.

To-day Senator Conness of California, presented the President with an elegant gold mounted hickory cane. The staff was presented to Conness by Broderick when the latter was Senator. Mr. Conness, as a successor to Broderick in the Senate, deemed it appropriate to present this gift to President Lincoln. The inscription upon the cane is as follows: "Broderick to Conness, Conness to President Lincoln

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16th.—Secretary Seward informed a distinguished Senator today, that at no time since the war commenced have his advices from Ministers Adams and Dayton, been of so cheering a character. Official sentiment was undergoing a great change in England and France. Neither country was confident of rebel success.

Burnside is believed to be strongly fortified. It is believed here that he cannot be dislodged from his position.

It is announced by authority that from this date to the opening of Congress, the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.

The President declines to accept Burnside's resignation.

WASHINGTON, November 18th.—An intelligent deserter has arrived within our lines who had left his regiment, the Lonisiana Tigers, 70 of the men being t 2d stationed between Brandy Station and Culpepper Court-house. The whole of Lee's army now in front—he estimates at from 45,000 to 50,000 men, consisting of A. P. Hill's, Ewall's and part of D. H. Hill's corps. No other troops have been sent West from Lee's army since the departure of Longstrect's corps and part of D. H. Hill's. There was a talk in the rebel army that the troops belonging to Hill's corps will be brought back to Lee's army, now that Hill is suspended from command. He thinks that Lee does not intend to give battle on this side of his entrenchments upon the Rapidan, which he describes as rather formidable, but capable of being turned. He describes things amongst the Confederate soldiers as decidedly blue, in view of their scant supplies of food and clothing. A considerable portion of the Tiger Regiment was barefooted. When he left the soldiers were reduced to quarter rations. Threats to desert were openly made. The camp allowance consists solely of flour and beef.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18th.—It is believed that the enemy has now only a strong picket line on the Rapidan, and Lee's army has fallen back to some other position.

A large Union meeting was held in the theater at Little Rock, Arkansas, on the 7th, inst.

The pirate Alabama was cruising in the bay of Bengal.

It is right to make an example of men whom it would be wrong to take as an example.

BIRTHS.

In San Jose, November 16th, the wife of Alfred J. White of a daughter.

In Shasta, October 18th, the wife of John W. Cooper of a son.

MARRIED.

In Lansingburg, N. Y., Oct. 8, by Rev. Jacob Thomas, Prime Manders to Miss Jane Brown, both of the said place.

In Philadelphia, on the evening of the Oct. 1st, by the Rev. J. W. Alston, John B. Rumbley, formerly of the West Indies, to Miss Georgianna G. Freeman of Philadelphia.

In Brooklyn, Sept. 28th, by the Rev. R. H. Cain, Chas. H. Curry of San Francisco, to Mary C. Haines of Phila.

In Baltimore, Oct. 6th, by Rev. A. W. Wayman, Burwell Banks to Charity Govans, both of said city.

In New Haven, Oct. 4th, Marcus H. Plummer to Miss Mary A. Coarsey of New York.

In Detroit, on Oct. 8th, at St. Mathews P. E. Church, by the Right Reverend Bishop McCoskey, John W. Francis of Chicago, to Miss Harlet E. Lambert of Detroit.

The Providence *Journal* speaking of Charleston, says:

"What we want is the harbor and the site of that city; it will suit us quite as well with or without buildings upon it."

Henry Queen (col'd,) charged with killing another colored man, named Jacob Collins, in Nevada county, has been discharged, the act having been committed in self-defense. —*Aurora Daily Times*, Nov. 5th.

DIED.

At Yreka City, Nov. 10, Elizabeth Ann Twine daughter of Elias and Jane Twine, aged 3 years and nine days. Washington papers will please copy.

In Newark, N. J., Sept. 30, Andrew T., son of Joseph and Ann Ennis, aged 23 years and 11 months.

In Boston, Sept. 23, Mrs. F. De Mortie, aged 60 years.

In Washington, Sept. 29, of paralysis, Charles Shorter, aged 93 years.

Lost overboard, from the U. S. Steamship Bienville, Galveston, Texas, Aug. 17th, THOMAS F. JONES, only son of Caroline E. Jackson, of New York, aged 23 years and 5 months.

In Hartford, Conn., Sept. 11, MARY ISABELLA, youngest daughter of James and Mary Watkins, aged 12 years and 8 months and 18 days.

In Newark, N. J., Sept. 15th, of congestion of the brain, HARRY JACKSON, youngest son of Elias S. and Sarah M. Ray, aged three years, eight months and ten days.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY ARE HEREby notified to meet on Monday evening next, the 23rd instant, at their usual place of meeting.

By order of the C. M.

Attest: MARY FRANCIS, *Secretary*.

Don't forget the Rising Generation.

THERE WILL BE AN EXHIBITION at the Powell Street Church, by the A. M. E. Sabbath School, on Thanksgiving Night.

☞Our Church is in debt and our Library destitute of Books, hence we must hope and work.

The members of Frank Johnson's Musical Association are expected to be present.

LECTURE.

THE FIRST LECTURE OF THE COURSE (to be given by a number of Gentlemen) will be delivered by S. HOWARD, in Zion Church, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on Tuesday, the 24th inst, at 8 P. M.

SUBJECT—"The Pioneers of the Anti-Slavery Enterprise." The proceeds of the Lecture are to be given in aid of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper. Tickets, 50 cents, children half-price.

NOTICE.—The Members of the Nil Desperandum Mining Company are requested to call at J. D Parker's Office, 606 Merchant street, and sign the Trust Deed of the Company for Incorporation, on Thursday, Nov. 25th, at 11 A. M.

By order of the Trustees,

F. G. BARBADOES.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 2. The Members of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of ($5) five dollars per share, of 200 feet has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Said assessment has been levied to cover the entire cost of incorporation, the erection a house upon the claim, and the second contract of 20 feet. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house ha s been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hotg" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted —and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27

MINING STOCK.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE BAY City Gold, Silver and Copper; Golden Gate G. S. and C.; Clayton District, Mount Diablo Leander County G. and S., Reese River, N. T., and other profitable Mining Companies.

P. A. BELL, No. 622 Battery st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF LOUISA ALEXANDRIA RICHARDSON IS in the city of New York, her mother, Charlotte Richardson, would like to hear from her. When last heard from, she lived at No. 40 Wooster st.

Any information will be thankfully received by MRS. J. A. SMITH, 1410 Dupont st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made. S. P. CLANTON.

Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdoff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

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641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEATON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAML. A. SMITH, PROP'R.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }

d27

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undersigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

CRAIG & GOLDEN,

UNDERTAKERS,

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731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

☞ Second door from the Beehive.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

☞ Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, ☜

☞ $60, $76. Extracting without pain. ☜

☞ Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, ☜

☞ at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

jel3 MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

BULL'S HEAD,

YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

NO CURE, - - - NO PAY.

BROWN'S

Celebrated Indian Medicine,

CHEROUSES.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEVeral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 35. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 87.

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PETER ANDERSON,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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One month "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Each subsequent insertion	50

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A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

"I would have you know that I am a man of quality," said a marquis to a financier. "And I," replied the financier, "am a man of quantity."

He whose religion is ever on his lips has seldom any of that valuable treasure in his heart.

THE NEGRO.

A Speech

BY THEODORE TILTON,

At Cooper Institute, New York, May 12th, 1863, at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

MY FRIENDS—I bring to you the Negro! Not the slave—not the contraband, not the freeman, but the negro? You and I will never meet slavery in the future as we have met it in the past. The times have changed. Like St. Margaret in Raphael's picture, our feet are now upon the Great Dragon, and the palm-branch of victory is in our hands; the cause which this May festival represents takes now a new phase. As *The Journal of Commerce* says, "The opposition is no longer to the slave: it is to the Negro." That is, there is a sworn enmity to the black man whether in his chains or out—whether under the yoke or free. Men dislike the color of his skin, so they lift their hands to smite his cheek. Our plea, therefore, is no longer for the slave. That argument has passed. It passed on the first of January. The needful plea now is for the negro. That necessity still remains. "The poor ye have always with you!"

Who, then, is the negro? What is his rank among mankind? Send men to search for the negro, and where will they look? Under other men's feet—for they keep him to trample on! Lift him up and ask who is he? and what is the answer? An inferior man—a sunken humanity, a half-gifted child of God. A white man, looking down upon a negro, straightens himself an inch higher into a fool's pride!

But settle as you will who are above the negro, I will tell you who are below him. The Esquimaux are below him. The Pacific Islanders are below him. The South American tribes poleward from the La Plata are below him. The ground castes of India are below him, for Bachman says that the head of the negro measures three square inches more than the head of the Hindoo. The natives of Van Dieman's Land are below him. Is the negro's skull thick? The Van Dieman's Lander breaks fire-wood over *his!* He could be his own schoolmaster! (Laughter.) I can count you twenty races of men, and as many editors of newspapers, who rank below the negro (laughter.)

Ethnologists say that the classes of mankind are five—just a handful! You may count them on your thumb and fingers, like the five points of Calvinism. Thus—Caucasian, Mongolian, Ethiopian, American Indian and Malay. Now, I put a question: Would you exchange the negroes of the South for four million Malays? Would you exchange them for four millions of Chinese? Ask San Francisco! Would you exchange them for four millions of Indians? Ask Minnesota, and hear her answer in fire and massacre! So, out of the five classes of mankind, the negro is your second choice. You prefer him before three-fifths of all the world! You rank him second to the Caucasian That is to say, you count him the next best man after yourself!

Of course, you would exchange the negroes for four million Caucasians. We have a Caucasian pride. But who are these typical Caucasians who have given their name to the best blood of the world? Who are these chief aristocrats of the earth? They borrow their name from Mt. Caucasus, their supposed native seat. Their women are like Venus—their men like Apollo, the finest known specimens of mankind. So the books used to say. But Mrs. Primrose has made a proverb, "Handsome is, that handsome does." Now, what have these handsome Caucasians done in the world? I mean the pure, original stock by the Black Sea, untainted by baser blood. They have originated no new idea. They have left no record in history except their name. They have exerted no influence upon mankind. They rank like the Adam of Scriptures, the original Caucasian of the garden, who probably had a fine figure and a fair face, but who never said a single word, or thought a single thought, to leave behind him as a living influence upon mankind. Take the whole double tribe of original Caucasians, Georgians on one side, and Circassians on the other, and compare them, for influence in the world, with our American negroes.

I maintain that the slaves of the single State of S. C. have done more useful work, have written themselves a more lasting name—are exerting more influence upon their day and generation—shaking States, changing governments, settling ideas—than the whole tribe who look up to Mt. Caucasus to catch its snows upon their foreheads, and its sun-flushes upon their cheeks! Caucasian? Of the beautiful name nothing is now left but the ugly-faced newspaper that has stolen it in this city!

Do you call the negro race inferior? No man can yet pronounce that judgment safely. How will you compare races, to give each its due rank? There is but one just way. You must compare them in their fulfillments, not in their beginnings, in their flower, not in their bud. How will you estimate the rank of the Roman people? By its beginnings? By its decline? By neither. You rank it at the height of its civilization, when it attained to jurisprudence, to statemanship, to eloquence, to the beautiful arts. Otherwise you rank it unjustly. The Germans, to-day, give philosophy to Europe, but you can count the years backward, when the Germans, now philosophers, were barbarians. Who could say, eight or nine centuries ago, what was to be the intellectual rank of the French nation? So, no man now predict the destiny of the negro race. That race is yet so undeveloped, that destiny is yet so unfulfilled—that no man can say, and no wise man pretends to say, what the negro race shall finally become.

Inferior? What is human inferiority? Will you look at a child in his cradle and say, that is an inferior man? No. You wait for his growth—you will not judge him till his manhood. Will you look upon a race yet in its ungrowth and say, that is an inferior humanity? No. The time has not yet come to judge that infant child; the time has not yet come to judge this infant race. As in the nursery song, so these stormy times are yet only rocking its cradle in the tree-tops. It may be that negroes, on their original continent, in the long future—growing strong as other nations grow weak, holding the soil in one hand and the sea in the other, may stand the dominant, superior race of the world. I do not say this will so be—but I say no man can prove that this will not so be. You may read Prichard and Pinkerton and Morton and Pickering, and Latham and all the rest. The whole library of Ethnology, and in the conclusion of knowledge one thing is plain, and that is, science has not yet proved that the negro race is not to be a high-cultured regnant race, masters of their own continent, and perhaps dictators to the world. Who knows but each continent may, in turn, become chief of the whole five in power and civilization? Asia once outranked Europe, but Europe outrank Asia. North America, once a wilderness, now nearly equals Europe. Who knows but Africa may yet overtop them all? For, as the least shall be greatest among the kingdoms of the earth (applause).

But whatever is to be the destiny of the negro race in Africa, every man sees that the future is not to find a negro race in America—I mean a strictly negro race of unmingled blood. We have no isolated race here, white or black, except one—the Jews. The American people are all peoples, a nation of many nations. The four quarters of the earth send us their sons and daughters. As all tongues enter into the English tongue, so all nations enter into the English-speaking race on this continent.

God, counseling with himself how to crown this people the greatest on the earth, said—"Of what fibre shall I make them? And he poured into their veins the Saxon blood, painting their eyes with the sky, and gilding their hair with the sun. Then he mingled with it the Celtic, quickened with mercury and loaded with fire. Then he poured into it the sunny wines of the South of Europe. Then, after many other gifts, he added—last but not least—a strange, mysterious current that bleeds, when wounded, like other men's blood! that dances in the pulse, when joy-smitten, like other men's blood!—yet that carries the blackness of darkness into men's faces, in token that it should also carry the shadow of death into men's souls!

God said, "How shall I prepare a continent to be the home of such a people?" And he ribbed it through with mountain chains—that the Swiss and the Swede coming hither, might renew their ancient fellowship with the eternal hills. He salted it on either side with two great seas—that the maritime people of Europe, coming hither, might find still fairer coasts for their ships. He laid his levelling palm upon it, that the Hollander, coming hither, might see the Zuyder Zee, touched by a miracle of nature, blooming into an illimitable level of prairie grass. Last, but not least, he stretched its southern slope into the tropical heats—that the negro also, coming hither, might find a home, where he and the eagle together should look at the sun.

To be continued.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—The 6th Regiment of United States colored troops embarked on the transport steamer Conqueror, between five and six o'clock on the 14th inst., and steamed out into the stream, where they laid at anchor all night, preparatory to leaving at an early hour in the morning. They are orderd to Fortress Monroe, to report to Major General Foster. This regiment has been encamped for the prat two months at Camp William Penn, near Chelston Hills, where it was recruited and instructed in the military manual to a high degree of perfection by Colonel Wagner, commander of the post, assisted by the commissioned officers of the regiment. It numbered ten companies of eight men each, making a total of eight hundred altogether.

The regiment, which is composed principally of substitutes and drafted men from different parts of this State and Delaware, has been in readiness to leave for some time past; but orders not having been received to that effect, it was not able to leave until the 14th, when they broke up camp about 11 o'clock, and took the North Pennsylvania Railroad cars for this city, where they arrived soon after, and marched through a number of our streets, and finally halted at the Union Volunteer and Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloons, where they were bountifully supplied with the necessaries of life by the ladies and gentlemen attached to those noble and far-famed institutions, after which they proceeded by companies on board the transport, which was attached to the wharf below Washington avenue. Quite a large concourse of their colored relatives and friends had assembled on the wharf to see them go, and many were the affectionate adieus, and loving good-byes, given before they started. It was heart-rending to witness the mothers and sisters, with their eyes bedimmed with tears, and their hearts too full for utterance, casting a longing look as their darling ones moved off, never, perhaps to be seen by them again.

The following is a list of the field officers: Colonel, J. W. Ames, formerly Capt. of the 11th infantry; Lieut. Col. E. C. Royce; Major, J. B. Kiddoo, formerly Col. of the 137th Pennsylvania Drafted Men; Adjutant, Lieut. York.

H. W. Beecher.—At the opening of a new Baptist Chapel, lately, in Bayswater, of which Spurgeon's brother is to be the pastor, the Rev. H. W. Beecher, of New York, made a speech, in which occurred the following amusing passage: "It did me good to hear my brother, young in years, and I presume in the ministry, speak as he did of the work to which he was giving himself. It brought back my own early days. I began my ministry, in a church in the wilderness, where there were nineteen women and one man, and I wished him out more times than one [Laughter.] They were the saints and he was the sinner. [Renewed laughter.] I was at that time sexton and general undertaker for the church. I swept it, bought the lamps and lit them; I would have rung the bell, but there was none. [Laughter and applause.] I did the preaching, was Superintendent of the Sabbath School, and did everything else there was to do; and though many years have passed, and I have seen other scenes, I have never had happier hours since." [Cheers.]

Negroes and lands are largely advertised in the rebel papers, the latter for sale, and the former mostly as "Ran Away." Numerous advertisements appear of stray negroes arrested and lodged in jail, who belong to owners in Mississippi. Altogether, the advertisements appear in these rebellious journals do not convey an idea of a happy and flourishing condition of "the institution" in Dixie The Battle House, the principle hotel in Mobile, advertises for white servants in all its departments.

Reading and Thinking.—They who have read about everything are thought to understand too, but it is not always so; reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours. We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections—we must chew them over again.

One sometimes reads a great deal in a few lines. There is philosophy enough in the following to set up an A 1 "professor" in business: "Fast horses soon tire, and fast men are a good deal like them. The youth who goes it strong at twenty will find himself at forty-five with a tombstone growing out of his head."

An enthusiastic meeting, very numerously attended, was held at Lancashire, England, on the 6th of August, when a resolution"—That this meeting is convinced, that the slaveholders' rebellion was initiated to perpetuate the despotism of negro slavery, and accords its earnest sympathy to the Free States, who are fighting for Union and Emaucipation"—was passed by an immense majority, an amendment calling for recognition of the Confederacy meeting with scarcely any suppora.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

The Ensuing Congress.

Congress will meet on the 1st Monday in December, and it will be the most important and exciting session held since the formation of the Government. Among the most important measures introduced, will be those relating to the entire eradication of slavery in the border States. Enabling Acts, the most liberal, will we believe be passed, and such as will induce Gov. Brambelle to recede from the position which he assumed in his inaugurd address, as the voice of Kentucky. During the latter part of the last Session of Congress, Missouri and Congress disagreed as to the terms of compensation, but after the adjournment Missouri saw her folly, and hastily had a Convention in session, which did as much if not more than the President recommended in his last message, as his Border State policy.

Since Congress adjourned the President's plan has been inaugurated, allowing $300 to loyal slaveholders for sending their slaves in the army. This has proved an excellent policy in clearing the Border States of slavery.

The colored soldiers will be another great theme for consideration. The ten dollar per month arrangement, of which the 54th (col'd) Massachusetts Regiment have not accepted as yet, will be also amended that they will receive the same pay, bounty, etc., as others, which we believe will be readily acquiesced in. The whole country witnesses with surprise, that no acts of insubordination have been exhibited either by the freemen or freedmen in the army.

When Thaddeus Stevens introduced his bill not a year ago, for the raising of 150,000 colored troops, it was discussed as a measure of monstrosity. The idea was accepted with derision, by a majority of the secular press of the Country? But how things are changed! If 200,000 or more, could possibly be equipped by February, no great commotion would be made about it, in or out of Congress.

We are confident that the most radical measures will be recommended by the President in his forthcoming message. Our own Legislature will assemble about the same time, and we have every reason to believe the radical position, it will also assume, that it will probably instruct Mr. Mc Dougall (one of our U. S. Senators) how to vote on some of the great and progressive measures, which will probably be introduced in the President's message, and acted on in Congress the ensuing Session.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thursday the 26th, the day set apart for Thanksgiving by the President, and also by the Governor of this State, was observed throughout the city, in a manner appropriate to the occasion.

All the Churches were open some parts of the day. In the Zion Church services were held at 11 A. M., and at 2 P. M. in the same Church, the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation was read, and an Anti-Slavery lecture delivered. After the lecture, Mr. H. M. Collins offered a motion which was adopted, requesting those who were present and the public in general, to assemble in that Church on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at which time an Anti-Slavery meeting would be held, after which the celebration for the ensuing 1st of January, would be taken into consideration.

In the evening the Sabbath School attached to the A. M. E. Church, had an exhibition consisting of declamation, singing, etc.

The children made a very creditable appearance, and declaimed their respective pieces, in a manner which manifested considerable improvement by them, since the last exhibition given a few months ago. For this much credit is due J. B. Sanderson, teacher of the public school, and J. M. Bell, Superintendent of the Sabbath School.—Rev Dr. White and Rev. T. M. D. Ward, were on the stage with the children. The former made the opening prayer and gave the benediction. The latter made appropriate remarks at the close of the exhibition. The entertainment was well attended, and gave the utmost satisfaction. It was another financial success for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church.

S. Howard's Lecture.

On Tuesday evening last Mr. Howard gave his lecture in Zion Church. The audience, though not large, was one of the most intelligent that ever assembled on a similar occasion. His subject was—"The Pioneers of the Anti-Slavery Cause." The Lecturer during his discourse reviewed the anti-slavery action of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Philips, and in fact nearly all the Pioneers who have been and are still in the cause of human freedom; basing his argument on a record of their anti-slavery actions and principles, since the year 1832. A life-sized picture of Mr. Garrison and an American flag, were adornments of the church on the occasion. After the lecture, approbatory remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Ward, Dr. Irwin and Mrs. Priscella Stewart, teacher of the colored infant school. The meeting was very enthusiastic. This was the first lecture of the course to be given by a number of gentlemen. The next will be by Dr. Irwin, of which due notice will be given.

Isaac Morton arrived in our city Wednesday evening last, from Genoa, N. T. Mr. Morton is our general agent for Nevada Territory, and has done his utmost for the success of the Appeal in that region. He was welcomed by a large number of old acquaintances here, and also in Sacramento. He has an excellent record in the Convention of '55, '57 and 58 in this State, and was Chairman of the State Central Committee, appointed by the Convention of '58. He contemplates remaining among us about ten days, and will probably visit Victoria before he returns to Nevada Territory.

We find the very able speech of Mr. Tilton at the Cooper Institute, New York, on "The Negro," published in the *Anglo-African* of Oct. 10, and commence its publication to-day. It will be found on our outside.

Communication from W. B. S., San Jose, has been received; it is deferred for the present.

We publish the following letter for the information of the many friends of the late James Stephens, who died in this city some time since:

Washington City, Oct. 26, 1863.

To Messrs. P. Anderson, Francis Lisbon and Nelson Cook, San Francisco—Gentleman: Allow me to offer my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending to me the effects of my deceased brother, James Stephens. I received the tin box sent by you—containing his gold magic watch and other jewelry, and a satisfactory account of the things which were in your charge. I should have written to you before now, but please pardon me from my seeming neglect. Mr. Anderson, enclosed you will find a Masonic trinket, which I present to you as a memento of my late brother. With my best wishes for your health and happiness, gentlemen,

I remain yours, etc.,

Wm. W. Stephens,

334 Pennsylvania Avenue

Public Meeting.—A public Meeting was held in Zion church, on Monday evening last. The Secretary, Mr. S. Howard, promises to give the minutes when complete. The following Committee was appointed from the above meeting and met at Seal's Hall yesterday. They will report at an adjourned meeting, which will be held in a short time. Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Yates, H. M. Collins, R. T. Houston, D. Seals, F. G. Barbadoes, Lewis Mortimer, S. Howard, J. M. Bell and P. Anderson.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

W. W. Stephens, Washington City; W. B. Smith, San Jose; Peter Johnson, Placerville; Wm. Vesey, Virginia City; Miss A. E. V., Sacramento; Miss M. J. Anderson, Knight's Ferry.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Mr. Editor—Indisposition caused me to suspend awhile my sketches of "Colored Men of California," and believing a trip in the country would tend to recuperate my physical powers, for two months, with staff in hand, and knapsack on my back, I have been a wanderer o'er the land.

During my peregrinations, I saw (incog) many who are representative men; who would shine in any community, and under different and more favorable circumstances, in which they would have had the advantage of culture and education—they would have emblazoned their names on the pages of history, and achieved for themselves fame and fortune. Such a one is the subject of the following brief and imperfect notice with whom I will recommence my sketches of—

COLORED MEN OF CALIFORNIA.

NO. VIII.

Isaac Sanks.

It is not alone among men of scientific attainments, the learned and eloquent that we find fitting representatives of the worth and ability of our race. There are men in the humble walks of life, who are secluded from the public gaze, of retired habits, and averse to notoriety, who claim no higher distinction than that which pertains to being honest men and good citizens, but who well deserve to have their names recorded in these pages: They were not "born to blush unseen," nor should they "Waste their sweetness on the desert air."

In a neat little cottage, on the outskirts of Grass Valley, Nevada County, resides Mr. Isaac Sanks. The appearance of the house denotes it as the residence of a man of refined taste, whatever may have been his antecedents: surrounded by fruit trees, flowers and shurberry, so tastefully and artistically arranged, as to seem almost imbedded in a mass of foilage, yet there is nothing out of place nor out of season. A spacious garden in the rear, where vegetables and flowers grow in luxuriance, surround the domain of our humble friend.

Isaac Sanks was born a slave, and for more than three-fourths of his life was supposed to have no higher aspirations than to do his master's bidding, but he had heard the voice of freedom singing in his ear, and in his childhood he had dreamed he would not die a slave. His wife and brothers-in-law, Jacob and Joseph Thomas, were claimed by another party, Colonel English, who, in the early days of California, came to this country in his own ship, bringing with him his goods and human chattles. In a few years by patient labor and strict economy, Mrs. Sanks and her brothers, having accumulated several hundred dollars, immediately made arrangement for the purchase of their relative. Mr. Howe, the owner of Isaac, was one of that class, so often heard about in former days, but, alas! so seldom seen, a good master—*rara avis in terra*. He consented to give him freedom for six hundred dollars—his estimated value at that time was, according to the slave price current of Louisianna, eighteen hundred. His friends effected his redemption, and Mr. Howe, besides giving him an out-fit of clothing, and letters of introduction and recommendation to his friends in New York, gave him $250 00 to pay his passage to this country.

He arrived in California in the winter of 1852-3, and immediately proceeded to Grass Valley, where Col. English resided, and where Mr. Sanks and his family have since lived, honored and respected by the

His first occupation was mining, which he pursued for several years with varied success, until failing health, and the depreciation of mining claims in that section, induced him to seek other employment. He is now the general jobber for Grass Valley, applying himself to farming, gardening, draying, etc. In fact, he is the most useful man in town. He is noted for his sterling honesty and unvarying truth. His word is never doubted. If Isaac asserts or contradicts anything it is useless for anybody else to say aught against it. His scholastic acquirement are few—slaves are never sent to College. He can barely read and write, with a superficial knowledge of the minor rules of arithmetic, all of which he has acquired since his arrival at years of manhood; but he possesses a strong mind, retentive memory, sound judgment, and a natural aptitude for calculatoin. These qualities almost balance the deficiencies of his education. He deeply regrets, however, that deficiency, as he is aware it lessens his usefulness, and adds to the many disabilities under which he labors.

Mr. Sanks is a conscientious Christian, and a useful and influential member of the A. M. E. Church. He is an exhorter, and his prayers and exhortations are fervent, and at times eloquent—always clothed in chaste and appropriate language. His complexion is pure black, his features sharp, regular and well defined; he is of medium height, his frame well-knit, lithe, supple and wiry, denoting strength, activity and muscular power. His Phrenological developments evince veneration, conscientiousness, memory and love of home, with but little ideality. His animal and intellectual propensities are about equally balanced, and are both controlled by a full development of his moral faculties.

Mr. Sanks is now between forty-five and fifty years of age, of nervous temperament and healthy, but not robust constitution. The family are truly patriotic—he has two nephews, sons of Joseph Thomas, in the Union army, and if Company A Colored California Volunteers had have been accepted, either Mr. Sanks or Mr. Thomas would have joined them. He has accumulated some wealth, sufficient perhaps for his moderate desires, but not as much as his friends would wish, nor enough to excite the envy of his foes, if he has any, which I much doubt.

Mr. Sanks is Agent of the Pacific Appeal in Grass Valley, and his short, pithy, terse and epigrammatical communications, in which he notes passing events would do credit to a professional letter-writer.

C.

San Francisco, Nov. 3d, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Literary Crimes.

The cardinal sins known among literary and educated men are plagiarism and interpolation. They are not recognized at common law as crimes; they do not render the perpetrator indictable for libel under any statutory code, nor do they come under the general term "slander," but they are meaner and more despicable than either. They are crimes against the highest art of literature, and he who is guilty of the commission of such crime, should be served as critics serve a bad play—hiss it off the stage.

False quotations and literary forgery should be classed in the same category of literary sins, and should be visited with the same condemnation; except, perhaps, when the writer quotes from memory, or takes his quotation from second hands—he is then barely excusable. Quotations, at the best, are redundancies, and a writer should be sure he quotes his author correctly, or else he should give his own language. Two glaring instances of the commission of the above crimes have recently came under my notice.

Of Mr. C. Yetlin, I have before spoken, perhaps too harshly, but I will inform him that a mere general acknowledgement is not sufficient when a writer copies whole paragraphs, *verbatim*, from an author; he should then use quotation marks. For some of his errors he is excusable, but when he takes all his extracts from one work, he should not say, "and other historians."

Again, Mr. Yetlin, falsely quotes himself. In his first article he says, "I do not purpose, *at this time*, to argue," etc. In his last communication he omits the words italicized. He should read his Bible more attentively. The royal psalmist, prophecying by inspiration from Him in whose sight a thousand years are as one day, says, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." Not "once more", as Mr. Yetlin has it. Ps. vi. 33.

Our editor is also in error. He assumes that Brown's Bible Dictionary gives a definition of the word Adam differing from Worcester, because "*Lewis' Light and Truth*" says so, without consulting Brown's work himself. There is no such definition of the word Adam, as that given last week in Brown's Bible Dictionary. It is a literary forgery, got up by the man Lewis and his "committee of colored gentlemen," and sanctioned by the editor of the Pacific Appeal. But the astounding, unblushing instance of literary theft is yet to be revealed.

A few weeks ago, an article appeared in one of our daily papers, assuming the inferiority of the negro race; the next day an able reply appeared in the same paper—not perhaps, fully answering all the points, but so clear and concise, its historical applications so apposite, its literary references so correct, *multum in parvo*, that I was surprised and pleased, and willingly pronounced the writer "the best educated colored man in California."

But, mark the denouement—the whole article, except the introductory paragraph, is taken body and soul, head and heels, blood and brains, applications, references and all, from a speech delivered in New York at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, May 12, 1863.

A more shameful piece of plagiarism I never saw. Mr. C. Yetlin's offence is venal beside it. (I ask Mr. Y.'s pardon for the comparison.) He may plead ignorance, but "the best educated colored man in California" can offer no such excuse, and doubtless if the gentleman was asked, he would swear it was original, thus adding perjury to theft.

Cosmopolite.

San Francisco, Nov. 21, 1863.

[We would inform our very learned friend "Cosmopolite" that we had dismissed the first part of the above subject, in a previous number, so far as we were concerned, and in doing so, illustrated our position by a simile, in speaking of his apology to C. P. S. for the attack on C. Yetlin, saying, it reminded us of a cat that once jumped upon our knee, and which pained us so much while defending itself, that it was with difficulty we could break its hold. "Cosmopolite," true to his instincts, says, "Our editor is also in error. He assumes that Brown's Bible Dictionary gives a definition of the word Adam different from Worcester, because *Lewis's Light and Truth* says so, without consulting Brown's work himself. There is no such definition of the word Adam in Brown's Dictionary as that given last week. It is a literary forgery, got up by the man Lewis and his 'Committee of Colored Gentlemen,' and sanctioned by the editor of the Pacific Appeal." Heaven bless us! As "Cosmopolite" has delivered himself of another wanton charge against us, we hope now that he is fully relieved, and that he will have one night of quiet rest, at least, from his mental labors on the above *very serious* subject. The editor of the Appeal *does not* assume that "Brown's Bible Dictionary gives a definition of the word Adam different from Worcester, because *Lewis's Light and Truth* says so," etc. We did set forth, in a former issue, the definition of the word Adam, as contained in Worcester's Dictionary, and also that quoted in *Lewis's Light and Truth*, but without giving, however, the qualifying preface contained in Lewis's book, which reads as follows:

The word *Adam* is derived as follows: Adam, Adamah, Adami, Admah—which means *earthy*. The earth is a rich, dark substance, and from it our first parents were taken. Now if we admit that Dr. Brown's and other Bible Dictionaries are correct in their explanations of the meaning of terms, then the deduction must be that Ethiopia (Gen. ii. 13) was *black*, and the first people were Ethiopians, or blacks.

We did not, at the time, deem it necessary to set up a probability as to how many Bible and other dictionaries the above preface alluded to, but inferred that most of them agreed with, Brown in the main, if not in the precise words. Now we would advise our learned friend "Cosmopolite" to get Anthon's Classical Dictionary, and he may find another "mare's nest," or probably a slight disagreement as to the derivation or definition of some other words of Hebrew root, which may keep him employed the entire winter, provided he considers the above subject "a new discovery," and highly important news to this progressive age of scriptural and theological research. As to "the best educated colored man" he alludes to, and whom he has mixed up with or attached to a subject different and distinct from that with which he commenced, we are informed that he is one of "Cosmopolite's" own literary nominations, and therefore we will not trouble ourself about the charge of plagiarism against a person-age of his own choice in the field of letters. —Ed.]

For the Pacific Appeal.

Spiritual Physical Life.

BY DR. E. R. J.

NO. XXXVIII.

Spiritualism from whatever aspect we view it, merits a careful examination. Millions are said to believe it, men of mental acquirements accept it, and expound it with all the fervor of believers in a new creed. It is a blending of the spiritual with the physical life, and is inherited by man, and to some extent by the lower animals, but with the former it has arrived to a much greater perfection; the most intimate blending of the human spirit with the body, and their mutual effects upon each other, are already beyond a doubt. This has been often proved by experience, and must be evident to every reflecting mind. All our actions, even the most insignificant, arise out of a thought co-operating with our physical territory, but we must attribute the origin of motion to the spirit which is the source of thoughts.

Through an invitation from a distinguished gentleman I attended several lectures that were delivered by the eminent and popular lecturess, Miss Emma Hardinge. I have very seldom heard so fluent and attractive a speaker. She evinces a seriousness blended with a moral tone and dignity of an accomplished scholastic lady. She appears to posses a thorough knowledge of Astronomy and Geology. The information that she imparts is deeply interesting and instructive. Her voice is strong, clear and musical. Her gestures are graceful, while her thoughts flow with ease, and completly magnetize her hearers. She is truly a scientific lecturess who has but few equals.

Miss Hardinge discusses matters which concern our everlasting intercats; matters which learned and profound thinkers have approached with the deepest seriousness, and in which they found enough to tax their utmost powers, on matters which they speak with abated breath. On these subjects she speaks confidently and oracularly. Miss Harding is a scientific spiritualist. She insists that it is a fallacious principle of inquiry, to affirm that the facts which she enunciates are supernatural or impossible; simply because they are opposed to our preconceived ideas and foregone conclusions, as to the natural and possible order of phenomena. She has endeavored to show that the skepticism as to the testimony of the senses, which is adopted and avowed as the rule of inquiry, is opposed to scientific progress, and has especially stood in the way of a knowledge in this direction, if a suitable but dispassionate method of inquiry be adopted. Possibly, these truths may have been knocking at the door of human faith for thousands of years, and are not destined to be taken in for many yet to come,—or at the utmost may long receive, but an unhonored sanction from the obscure and credulous. Probably some mystic law centering deep in our nature; which, if it ever be ascertained, will throw not a little light upon the past belief and actions of mankind. Such I believe are the aspirations of this intellectual woman, who is so proficient and edifying in the discussion of these strange things.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Sacramento, Nov. 23, 1863.

Mr. Editor—I suppose you have been waiting anxiously to hear from the 7th A. M. E. Sabbath School concert; not that it benefits you, or the ladies and gentlemen of the metropolis. However, I am conscious, that as a people you are interested enough to rejoice at our success, and not our downfall, knowing that we are a rising generation, and that we are all endeavoring to aspire, for the one and the same thing, and that is "eminence."

The object of these concerts is to bring out the young ideas, and train them to cultivate opportunities afforded. The concert was not as successful as we anticipated, but still we cannot exactly complain, from the fact that our best, our leading singers were very hoarse, with colds, and as the holidays were rapidly approaching us, some of the best speakers taken their exit from the city, and in consequence of the inclemency of the weather the concert was deferred from the 15th to the 23d, which just gave all a chance to be indisposed. But upon the whole, as far as I can learn—there seems to have been general satisfaction given. I will simply give a brief idea of some of the pieces that were recited:

A piece called "Charity"—by Miss Emma Jackson. It was well recited and was loudly applauded, "We won't give up the Bible"—by Miss A. Mitchel. This was also a very good piece spoken with a clear, loud and distinct voice, and was well applauded, "Happy the home when God is there"—by Miss Mary Scott, was also a good piece and deserves much credit. Next I feel it a duty to speak of Masters Edward Brown and Levi Norris. These little boys, although the former being 5 and the latter 4 years old, yet I must say, they far excel the older boys in the school. They spoke their pieces like brave warriors, they were loudly applauded and had time permitted they would have spoken the second time. Miss Leonore Dalton, between the age of 4 and 5, spoke and enchanted the audience with cunning appearance and innocent looks. Last of all, Miss Matilda Cantine recited, "God guide the little contraband." The words of this poem sent a thrilling sensation over all present—was well spoken also well applauded, we also had a fine selection of hymns interspersed with the pieces. But as I previously stated that the young ladies were so hoarse, they could not do themselves justice. However, they hope in future to redeem themselves. We also had a choice selection of dialogues, such as "Friendship, Love and Truth," "Representation of the Twelve Disciples of Christ," "Representation of the Tree of Life," etc., but as these pieces were broken up by absentees, and no one to fill their places they were dispensed with. The school has increased in number of scholars—six during the quarter, teachers two to three.

The total number of scholars are	52
Teachers,	10
Visitors,	9
Average attendance,	36

Eleven Books awarded, and nine rewards of merits given by the teachers to their pupils. Exercises closed with hymn; Air—John Brown. Rev J. Mitchel made some remarks, and spoke very encouraging, by showing us the advantages and disadvantages, and how very necessary it was to have these entertaining concerts, etc. My time being monopolized in conducting the school, I had not time to pencil his remarks. However, through his remarks I heard him say: "Children, I am old fashioned and plain—you can all understand me, dismiss with collection and benediction. Yours,

Secretary.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Washington Correspondence.

The above is a title of an article which appeared in the Pacific Appeal of October 17th. The writer thereof seems desirous of making public the short coming of his race, and signalizes as "a very weak point, and one that makes much inlet into our domestic peace, the willingness of the male portion to be governed by the female portion, or in other words crinoline government," as he expresses it, on which point I differ from the gentleman, and think that, inasmuch as the social and political aspect

of all people, whether barbarous, half-civilized or enlightened, is always in harmony with the mental and moral standard, defined by each for woman, so the wonderful defects he considers, if indeed "such there be," are not so much the consequence of unreserved submission to female authority, as to the incapacity of the same authority to discharge its function. The remedy, therefore, is not in the cultivation of contempt, and disregard for woman's precept, but in the promotion of every means having for its object her spiritual, mental and moral refinement. I would urge all parties of the above persuasion to change their views, second every movement whereby woman's mental capacity will be enlarged, and thus will the evils of "crinoline government" be obviated. Woman, by the correct application of knowledge, will be better fitted to counsel "the lords of creation," in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the human race; moreover, woman, up to the lofty standard of excellence, in all things, will have wisdom to model the rising generation more in accordance with the requirements of the age in which we live. The hollow rites of fashion and heartless pleasure, I know oft shroud woman's better nature, and disqualify her for the fulfillment of life's high and holy duties, nevertheless, I will not quietly hear her errors displayed by persons who either do not know of, or care whether there be influences which, when brought properly to bear, will make her meet in her appropriate sphere to direct and control. VIOLET.

VICTORIA, Nov. 2d, 1863.

Latest Telegraphic News.

PHILADELPHIA, No. 23.—The following is from a letter from Port Hudson the 3d, written by a Captain of the Seventh Regiment: "We have," he says, "just received positive information that Lieutenant Coleman, of New York, who was captured two months ago, while out on a raid, was hanged within twenty-four hours afterwards, together with some twenty-five privates, (colored,) who were captured with him."

The recent capture of blockade runners, off Cape Fear river, have so frightened the North Carolina rebel authorities that they have given up the business, and let out the privilege of importing contraband goods to private parties.

NEW YORK, November 23d—An Army of the Potomac letter says, an order has been issued immediately to shoot all guerrillas as soon as captured.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—There is nothing additional from Gen. Burnside.—Cannonading, at last accounts, was still heard, and a battle is anticipated between Grant and Bragg to-day. Hard fighting is inevitable to-morrow unless the rebels withdraw to-night.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It is understood that Gen. Sigel is to take Gen. Schenck's place in command of Baltimore.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 24th.—We are victorious. The enemy is routed. Our loss is small—the enemy's heavy in prisoners. The enemy evacuated Lookout Mountain during the night, and General Hooker occupied it this morning. Hooker is said to have captured 2000 thousand prisoners in the assault on Lookout Mountain. Sherman attacked the enemy on Missionary Ridge this morning, and gained that position and a complete victory. Gen. Coorse's Brigade led the assault. Coorse was repulsed with heavy loss, and was himself wounded in the thigh.

The artillery captured is reported to be about forty pieces. Hooker captured five boxes of new muskets. On Lookout Mountain we are in entire possession of the field and have full control over the railroad and river to Bridgeport. In three days operations our success has been most brilliant. The enemy is now bivouacked two miles from Missionary Ridge. Several of our officers have been mortally wounded.

Miscellaneous.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Intelligencer* thus describes the battle-field of Chickamauga:

The battle-field extended about ten miles, and the carnage was the most frightful yet witnessed, far exceeding Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro or Shiloh. The constant and terrific roar of artillery never was exceeded. The fighting of our men on Sunday evening, in carrying the enemy's entrenchments, was magnificent, grand and terrible. They faced the whirlwind of lead and iron with the steadiness and composure of a summer's rain. Then came charge after charge, the frightful gaps in our lines being immediately closed up, and, with the yell of demons, our battle-cry arose above the roar and crash of musketry and artillery, while the terror-stricken foe fell back aghast as our braves mounted and carried their entrenchments, line after line, over the dead carcasses of the Abolition foe, who fell in heaps in the pits they had but dug for themselves. The battle-field that night by moonlight—the glittering beams shining on the ghastly faces of the dead, distorted in expression from the wounds of the torn and mangled bodies, with heaps of the wounded and dying strewn everywhere, with broken artillery carriages and cassons, dead horses and all that makes up the debris of a blood-contested field—was terrible and appalling.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF U. S. MARSHAL DUFFIELD.—M. B. Duffield, lately appointed U. S. Marshall of Arizona, is the hero of numerous strange adventures and hair-breadth escapes. Major Duffield happened to be in New York City during the draft riots, and made himself conspicuous by his exertions in behalf of the laws and his bravery in protecting the negroes. On one occasion, an unfortunate negro appeared near the Astor House, pursued by a hundred villains determined to murder him. Duffield saw the scene, drew his revolver, rushed out alone, and threatened the first man that attempted to pass in pursuit of the negro. The rioters saw that there was death in the pistol and the man, and they turned away like cowards. He afterwards saved another negro under similar circumstances. The proprietors of the *Tribune* office placed their establishment in his charge. The formidable preparations made for the reception of the mob completely held them at bay, although during the daytime thousands of roughs surrounded the building, with looks indicative of a strong desire to wipe it out. Major Duffield then proposed to the Governor to put down the riot within twenty-four hours, but the offer was not accepted.

Columns might be written with regard to Major Duffield's adventures in Texas, New Mexico and California. He left his old stamping ground in Tuolumne with the respect and best wishes of all the respectable inhabitants. In him Arizona will find an officer capable of administering to her best interests, and fearless of any danger that may present itself.

FOREIGN MATTERS—THE POPE AND THE WAR.—The Pope has just addressed a letter to Archbishop Hughes upon the disorders which recently occured in New York. His Holiness exhorts the prelate to make every exertion in order to restore union to the Americans and to put an end to the civil war; but the cause of the civil war is never alluded to in the Papal letter.—Slavery is not even mentioned, and there is little to indicate that Pius IX, is speakiug to a prelate who exercices his ministry in a country where torrents of blood are being shed for the triumph of that human equality, the principles of which are contained in the Gospel.—*Siecle.*

Be it recorded as one of the marvels of the rebellion that Thomas C. Shacklett was convicted of treason against the United States in the U. S. Court at Louisville, on the 22d July. Judge Ballard pronounced the sentence of Shacklett, as follows: "In the exercise of that discretion, and under a full sense of duty to my country, I have concluded to spare your life, but the magnitude of your crime demands that your punishment be severe. The Judgment which the Court now makes, is that you be imprisoned and confined in the county jail of Jefferson county, in the State of Kentucky, for ten years from this day; that you make your fine to the United States by the payment to them of $10,000, and that your slaves be free." Here we see a Slave State setting the example of "confiscating" the slaves of traitors.

We have a navy numbering not less than three hundred vessels. The rebels have a navy consisting of three vessels, and yet they are sweeping our commerce from the seas.

It is stated that a man can live in Japan upon two cents a day. But in life in Japan worth two cents a day?

PRENTICE.—Says when a man has'nt paid his whisky bill, the due is on the rye.

DIED.

In Santa Cruz, (Cal.,) October 30th, SAMUEL W. PADMORE, a native of Barbadoes, W. I., age 56 years.

Died, Nov. 5th, 1853, after five days illness, of Mountain Fever, at Centreville, Boise County, Idaho Territory, Landy Luff, late of Sacramento, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 52.

Anglo-African please copy.

Advertisements.

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE A. M. E. Church and the Mount Olive Baptist Church, will give a festival December 25th, at Marysville, for the benefit of the Mount Olive Church. Tickets, one dollar including supper.

Committee of Arrangements:

MRS. DOROTHA McGOWEN,
" MARY A. WILLIAMS,
" ELIZABETH BRYANT,
" E. E. RANDOLPH,
" SUSANNA BROOKS,
" JULIA BLAND,
" ELIZA ANN BUSH.

Tickets to be had of the Committee.

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Oct. 26th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. BARBADORS, Sec'y.

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,

PLACERVILLE.

MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

D. W. RUGGLES,

96 Jackson St., opposite the Post Office,

HAS ON HAND EVERY VARIETY OF New and Second-hand *STOVES*, and all sizes of Pipe, Tin-ware, Axe Helves, Cutlery, Rope, Rags, Old Iron, Edged Tools, Implements for Mining purposes, &c. Also, a large stock of *USEFUL ARTICLES*, seldom found elsewhere in this city. Call and examine. mh21

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

WILLIAMS' CREEK, CARIBOO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WOULD MOST respectfully inform the public, in general, that he will accommodate all persons at the

RICHFIELD RESTAURANT,

with the best boarding accommodations on the Creek, and he is happy to say he has not, as yet failed to give complete satisfaction in his business Gentlemen give us a call. ISAAC DIXSON.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has a been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited. ap25

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27

MINING STOCK.

SHARES FOR SALE IN THE BAY City Gold, Silver and Copper; Golden Gate G. S. and C.; Clayton District, Mount Diablo; Leander County G. and S., Reese River, N. T., and other profitable Mining Companies.

P. A. BELL, No. 622 Battery st.

INFORMATION WANTED.

IF LOUISA ALEXANDRIA RICHARDSON IS in the city of New York, her mother, Charlotte Richardson, would like to hear from her. When last heard from, she lived at No. 40 Wooster st.

Any information will be thankfully received by MRS. J. A. SMITH, 1410 Dupont st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made. S. P. CLANTON.

Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER. }

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

CRAIG & GOLDEN,

UNDERTAKERS,

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,

731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76. Extracting without pain.

Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SEVERAL NEAT ROOMS, SUITABLE for Gentlemen, can be obtained, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 2 Brooklyn Place, Sacramento st., below Stockton.

MRS. CATHARINE OSBORNE.

BULL'S HEAD,

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ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

NO CURE, - - - - NO PAY.

BROWN'S

Celebrated Indian Medicine,

CHEROUSES.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR THE WORST cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgy and Gout. Also, a speedy remedy for the Piles.

For sale at the Custom House Stables, No. 610 Sansome st. jy18

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS several furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 36.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 88.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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PETER ANDERSON,

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One month " 50

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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

TEMPORAL BLESSINGS.—Wish for them cautiously—ask for them submissively—want them contentedly—obtain them honestly—accept them humbly—manage them prudently—employ them lawfully—impart them liberally—esteem them moderately—increase them virtuously—use them subserviently—forego them easily—resign them willingly.

THE NEGRO.

A Speech

BY THEODORE TILTON,

It is with such a people, and with such a continent under their feet, that God is working out the destiny of the New World.

Is it a wise plan? Great nations get the fibre of their strength from mixed bloods. In Europe, the most civilized of the continents, every nation stands built on the broken fragments of former nations. God sets the centuries rolling over nationalities till in process of time all peoples lose their original identity—the nations intermingle their blood—the face of the world is changed. It is written that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men." If part of this blood becomes separated from the general current of humanity—diverted for centuries as with the Jews, into an exclusive and narrow channel—never resupplied out of the great reservoir of the race—history shows that it loses some element of richness, of vitality, of capacity for national greatness. What have the Jews gained by being miserly of their blood? Since Solomon, they have so treasured their nationality that none has run to waste. But have they, in consequence, transmitted the wisdom of Solomon? When the Jews die, will wisdom die with them? Solomon says that wisdom is gold. If the Jews were to drop off, I think gold would go down. But I cast no shadow upon the Jews, wanderers in the earth, having no rest for the soles of their feet. There is a Christian doctrine that you and I must practice, "Honor all men." Races belong to each other. No race was meant only for itself. Shut up to clannishness, it becomes defrauded of its just growth. Stocks that perpetually exclude themselves from all others remain unchanged from generation to generation, or fade out of the earth. The veins of nations must constantly borrow fresh blood—else the current stagnates. A nation cannot live always upon itself except in poverty of soul. As a single family, marrying within itself, violates the equities of nature, so a nation which keeps itself forever as an exclusive family among nations, holds back its own progress and prevents its greatness. The history of the world's civilization is written in one word, which many are afraid to speak, which many more are afraid to hear, and that is, Amalgamation. Barred out from the rest of mankind, the Chinese are no fuller grown to day than of old when they sat like children at the feet of Confucius. If an Arab of Abraham's time were to rise from the dead, no traveler could tell him from the Arab of last summer's tour. The Africans at the sources of the Nile are unchanged in character and habits from the morning of history. Only those nations have made progress that have joined their blood with others. This is God's beautiful provision against human selfishness—ordaining that one shall not rise without lifting others with it. And whichsoever will not raise another, shall fall itself. Will the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans? The Jews themselves become losers. But following the true law, great nations grow from small beginnings. The British are a great people, in spite of their own modesty in never mentioning it! But when a philosopher argued before the British Association of Science that negroes are fit only to be slaves, a negro who was present, having escaped from his chains in the South, quoted Julius Cæsar, who said he found the British too stupid even to be fit for slaves! So, it is idle to fix the rank of races—for, behold! time will change all your measurings. Looked at through centuries, the races sink into insignificance. The only generalization that will stand is, not that there are five races of men, or seven, or twelve, but only one—the universal human race in which all men are brothers, and God is father over all!

Meanwhile, what is the spectacle of races in this country? Was there ever such intergraftings of many stocks? Saxon blood is spilt into Anglo-Saxon veins. Celtic blood hides in many a man's heart who has never dreamed him an Irishman, and never will till we have war with England.

Feel the pulse of our American nationality—open the channel of its veins—question the blood concerning its pedigree—nay, look only at men's features as you meet them day by day—here a trace of German descent, there an unmistakable Scotch feature, there a borrowing from the Spanish, there a token of Huguenot ancestry—why the map of the whole world is written upon the faces of the men who daily walk the streets of New York!

Three stupendous processes of intermingling are going forward in this country. First, we are absorbing the Irish race. Second, we are absorbing the German race? Third, are we absorbing the negro race? No, just the opposite. Look at the facts. It is not black blood that pours itself into white veins. It is white blood that pours itself into black veins. It is not, therefore, a philosophic statement to say, as President Sturtevant says, that the negro race is being absorbed by the white. On the contrary, the negro race is receiving and absorbing part of the white. A large fraction of the white race of the South is melting away into the black. I am not stating any theory on the subject—I am stating only the fact. And this is the plain fact, which no man can gainsay.

Our fathers, in writing the Constitution, said in the preamble that it was to secure the blessings of liberty "to ourselves and our posterity." Southern interpreters claim that these blessings are only for white men, not the black. But who are the posterity of Southern white men? They are Southern half-black men.

If God were now to step visibly into the land, holding that preamble in His hand, callings out, "As many as are here named, let them come forth!" How many would answer? A hand-writing in milk, held to fire will grow plain. So the record of white blood written in the black race of this country, if suddenly summoned to play tell-tale with its secrets, would give answer in the faces of three-quarters of the four million slaves! I say three-quarters! These figures are not a guess. They are a careful estimate—based upon good authority, upon many inquiries, and believed to understate rather than to overstate the truth.

Have you not seen with your own eyes, no man can have escaped it, that the black race in this country is losing its typical blackness? Go into any social company of colored people. I was lately among them at a wedding—for they, too, marry and are given in marriage. Not one in twenty of the colored persons present had either the pure African hue or feature. What does this argue? That the negro race is passing away, like the Indian? No! the Indian is dying out—the negro is only changing color! Men who by and by shall ask for the Indians, will be pointed to their graves—there lie their ashes. Men who by and by shall ask for the negroes, will be told, "There they go in white men's skins!" The negro dying out? Vain thought! The race has not only its own blood to keep alive, but it is taking to itself the blood of the aristocracy of the South. The negro is filling his veins from two fountains of life! A hundred years ago a mulatto was a curiosity—now the mulattoes are half a million. You can yourself predict the future! Mr. Phillips, last evening held in his hand, on the platform, an early white May blossom of the coming harvest! [Referring to the little white slave-girl, whom Mr. Beecher had baptized the Sunday before.]

I am not advocating the union of whites and blacks. This is taking place without advocacy. It neither waits for the permission of an argument in favor of it, nor stays at the barrier of an argument against it. I am often asked, "Would you marry a black woman?" I reply, "I have a wife already, and therefore will not." I am asked, "Do you think that a white man ought ever to marry a black woman?" I reply, "When a man and a woman want to be married, it is their business, not mine, nor anybody's else."

Is not that plain sense? But to read what some newspapers say of the "monstrous doctrine of amalgamation," one would think it consisted in stationing a provost marshal at the street-corners, to seize first a white man and then a black woman, and to marry them on the spot against their will, for a testimony to human equality. But I will venture to advance the opinion as holding good in morals, that a slave-woman's master who makes himself the father of her children is in honor bound to make himself her husband. So far from denouncing the marriage of blacks and whites, I would be glad if the banns of a hundred thousand such marriages could be published next Sunday, that in many a slave's cabin or master's mansion, the unrepaired wrong might be righted and fallen honor raised. But whether in marriage or in shame, the fact grows broader every day, that the whites and the blacks of this country are coalescing; or to use the more horrible word, amalgamating. In slavery, this almalgamation proceeds rapidly; in freedom slowly, but it proceeds, nor will it stop.

To be continued.

Beecher in England.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, during the delivery of his great speech at Manchester, October the 9th, read the following charges of Lord Wharncliffe against the North:

"He believed that the strongest supporters of slavery were the merchants of New York and Boston. He always understood, and had never seen the statement contradicted, that the whole of the ships fitted out for the transport of slaves from Africa to Cuba were owned by Northerners."

"That in the Northern States the slave was placed in even a worse position than he was in the South. He spoke from experience, having visited the country twice."

"In railway carriages and hotels, the negroes were treated as pariahs and outcasts, and never looked upon as men and brothers, but rather as dogs."

To these remarks Rev. Henry Ward Beecher replies as follows:

In all railway cars where Southerners travel, in all hotels where Southerners' money was the chief support, this is true. But allow me to say frankly, that there has been some occasion for such a statement, and there has been a prejudice in the North against the negro. I speak this the more because it has been a part of my duty any time these last 16 years to protest against it, and a well-dressed and a well-behaved colored man has never had molestation or question on entering my Church, and taking any seat he pleases in the whole house, not because I had influence with my people to prevent, but because God gave me a people whose own good sense and consciences led them to do it of their own accord. But from this vantage ground, it has been my duty to mark out the unrighteous prejudice, of which the colored people have suffered in the North, and it is a great part of the great moral revolution which is going on, that the prejudices have been in great measure vanquished, and are now well-nigh trodden down. In the city of New York, there is one street railroad where colored people cannot ride, but in the others they may, and in all the railroads of New England

there is not one railroad in which a colored man would be questioned if he rides there. I believe that the colored men start from the line of the British dominions from the North, and traverse all New England and New York, till he touches the waters of the Western Lakes, and never be molested or questioned, passing on as any decent white man would pass. But let me ask you how came there to be these prejudices? They did not exist before the War of Independence. How did it grow up? It grew up as one of the accursed offshoots of slavery. Where you make a race odious by oppression, all that belong to that race will participate in that odium, whether they be free or slave. And the South have maintained that institution which has made the African a prejudiced man, even at the North. How next did that prejudice come to exist? It was on account of the multitude of Irishmen that came to the States. I declare my admiration for many of these people who have illustrated the page of history in every department. It is part of the fruit of ignorance, and as they allege, the oppression that they suffered—that it has made them oppressors. I bear witness there is no class of people in America who are so bitter against the colored people, and so eager for slavery as the ignorant, the poor uninstructed Irishmen. But although there have been wrongs done to them in the North, the condition of the free colored people in the North is unspeakably better than in the South. They own wives and children. They have the right to select their place and their kind of labor—their rights of property are protected just as ours are. The right of education is accorded to them.

There is in the city of New York more than ten million dollars of property owned by free colored people. They have their own schools, they have their own churches, their orators, and there is no more gifted man, and no man whose superb eloquence more deserves to be listened to than Frederick Douglas; and if you think that he has too much white blood—then, there is Samuel Ward, who is black as black can be, and if you can find any man in the South, who is superior to him in sense, in logic and in eloquence, you will find a man who has never yet appeared in any of their councils. I say, still further than that, that since the breaking out of this war, the good conduct of the free colored people at the North, has gone far to increase the kind feeling of the whites towards them; and since they have begun to fight for their rights of manhood, there is beginning to be the elements of a popular enthusiasm for them.

I will venture to say that there is no place on the earth, where so many colored men stand in a position so auspicious for the future, as the free colored men and the freed slaves of the South and of the North. I meant to have said a great deal more to you than I have, or I shall have time to say ["Go on."] I have endeavored to place before you those facts which go to show that slavery was the real cause of this war, and that if it came to the citation of facts whether North or South were the most guilty in this matter, there could be no question, I think, before any honorable tribunal, any jury, any deliberative body, that the decision will be—slavery has been aggressive, and the North patient.

A CONTRAST.—The coincidence is worth nothing, that on the very day when the riot was at its highest pitch, when even the children, "so-called," of our city slums were hounding negro men and women through the streets into the murderous clutches of the "men called rioters," a band of patriotic colored men were assembled at Poughkeepsie for the purpose of making arrangements for raising a colored regiment for the defense of the country. These men performed their delegated duties with intelligence and discretion, and before separating improved the opportunity to pledge the whole colored population of the State to the defence of the nation.

Dr. Riberi, the late Physician to the King of Italy, has left a munificent legacy to the scientific world, in the shape of seven prizes of twenty thousand francs each, to be awarded every three years, for the best medical work in Italian, Latin or French. The term of the first competition will expire on the last day of December, 1863.

Canada's debt is $73,000,000.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

The Want of Subordination Among Us.

One of the first duties we, as a people, should learn is, to avoid insubordination among ourselves. It is painfully evident that at almost every meeting we hold, and every measure proposed, however wholesome, there are those among us who are sure to give but a lukewarm support, if they give any support at all, unless the proceedings are led by them, or carried out according to their particular views, or those of their friends. We have written upon this or a similar subject before, when it has been manifested in getting up one entertainment to eclipse another; but this spirit exists not altogether in getting up entertainments, for we find it manifesting itself to the detriment of all, in nearly everything of general concern undertaken among us. We say, in a word, that this spirit of insubordination is wrong, and if persisted in and constantly tolerated, must redound ultimately to our discredit. We have good material among us, and men capable of filling any high position with credit. All of our leading men deserve respect as representatives of our race, and we must learn to respect them and place them in their positions and at the head of our affairs on public occasions, and by this means our enemies can have an intelligent hearing of what is our real condition and wants. But how often is it the case, where one would not vote for another as secretary, even because of some frivolous dispute or disagreement that had, at some time previous, arisen between them, and would rather an important measure concerning the welfare of all should be thwarted, than sacrifice passion to reason, and magnanimously place the best men we have in such stations in public affairs, in the church and in societies as will reflect honor on our whole people. Let us begin anew, if we have been wrong all our lives, and throw aside these petty jealousies. A new era has dawned upon us; we must become conversant and familiar with the principles of self-government, if we would be qualified to govern others. And it may not be amiss to give a hint to our leading men. They, too, should set examples of a more fraternizing character, and unite and harmonize their various dispositions and influences. Let us eschew and frown down anything like petty personalities and low chiqueism and factious party spirit, which, at times, arise, and also stop so much cross-firing at each other in our public meetings and through the paper. Let us keep one common object in view, the redemption of our race from ignorance, prejudice and slavery.

Proceedings of the Meeting to prepare for the Celebration.

Pursuant to notice, a large number of persons assembled in Zion Church on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the ensuing first of January, in honor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. It had been announced that there would be an anti-slavery meeting at the commencement of the proceedings, but it was some time after eight o'clock before some, who were expected to speak, entered, and it was then determined to dispense with all else save the subject of the ensuing celebration.

Mr. H. M. Collins called the meeting to order, and moved that Peter Anderson act as Chairman. A motion was then offered that S. Howard act as Secretary, but that gentleman being absent, Mr. J. R. Starkey was elected to the position.

The Chairman stated that they had organized "to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the ensuing 1st of January in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation." He deemed it unnecessary to make a long speech, as was customary for persons elected to preside, but desired from the audience an expression as to whether they would or would not celebrate the coming 1st of January, and that he would entertain a motion to that effect.

Mr. W. H. Hall moved that Messrs H. M. Collins, J. M. Bell, Chas. Smith, Thos. Taylor and Rev. A. B. Smith act as a committee to report on the propriety of celebrating the 1st of January, 1864. The committee repaired to the choir of the Church, and in a few minutes after reported, "that we, the colored people of San Francisco, will celebrate the ensuing 1st of January" in honor of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and we recommend the exercises to consist of Prayer, Music, Oratory, Addresses and Resolutions; and that a committee of thirteen be appointed to make the arrangements." The report of the committee was, on motion, received.

Upon the question, as to whether the report should be adopted, Mr. P. A. Bell stated that the committee had superseded their authority; that they had no right to report on the order of exercises, and moved that their report, so far as it relates to the celebration of the day and the appointment of committee, be adopted. Carried. Mr. Bell then moved that all else in the report be laid upon the table, and argued his reasons. Mr. J. M. Bell rose to a point of order, viz.: that the gentleman had no right to debate his last motion. The Chair decided the point well taken, and Mr. P. A. Bell's motion was then, without debate, carried.

As to the appointment of the Committee, a question arose as to the manner, whether by the Chair or by the house, when upon motion of Mr. F. G. Barbadoes, it was carried, that the committee who had just reported, should nominate a Committee of Arrangements.

During the absence of the committee a collection was taken up to defray the expense of lights, etc., after which, the following gentlemen were reported as being the choice of the committee, for the Committee of Arrangements: W. H. Hall, H. M. Collins, J. A. Barber, W. H. Blake, P. Anderson, T. Taylor, T. McCullough, P. A. Bell, R. A. Hall, J. R. Starkey, B. Fletcher, S. Howard, F. G. Barbadoes, to which were added—J. P. Dyer, and Nelson Cook.

Mr. Hall said that it was impossible for him to spare the time to act as Chairman of the Committee, but was willing to serve as one of the members. Mr. Barbadoes suggested that when the Committee met they could select a Chairman, and thought it best to make no change at present about the Chairmanship.

Mr. P. A. Bell arose, and said that he decidedly declined to act as one of the Committee, not but that his whole heart was in the celebration, but that he was afraid that the way the business was done he could not work in harmony, and that they did things here different from the way they do them in New York, and he was certainly disgusted. In the first place, he said, the Chairman had put out a notice, that there would be an anti-slavery lecture before this meeting, and when he came here he found no anti-slavery meeting going on, and this is the way that Messrs. Hall, Anderson and others of San Francisco, persist in doing public business, and yet contend that this way is right. He denounced the whole proceedings as not in accordance with the way he had been used to in New York.

The Chairman replied that it was now after 9 o'clock, and that Mr. Bell had only been in the meeting a few minutes, and that it was preposterous to expect people who had been in the church since the organization of the meeting, to be "bored" with a lot of speeches at this late hour, but that Mr. Bell was at liberty to make an anti-slavery speech. Mr. Bell declined.

Mr. W. H. Hall hoped that the gentleman's resignation would be accepted; that there was no gentleman he honored more than P. A. Bell, whose literary fame he was one of the first to set forth; but when that gentleman or any other, whether diplomaed from all the great temples of learning, and possessed of all the attributes of skill, he would not set quiet and hear the precedents set forth by many of our leading men denounced. For by denouncing the actions of to-night, we denounce the precedents set forth by such men as have labored here during a decade of years, among whom I may mention Townsend, the lamented Newby and Stevens, though the two latter have passed away "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and many are now amongst us, endorsing their conduct with regard to things suitable for our people in California. The only difference of opinion that exists is, that Mr. Bell's mode is to prepare measures beforehand for a meeting with a few men in caucus, and our mode is to prepare measures after our meetings are organized. If this proved anything it proved that we always have material at hand prepared for every occasion. Mr. J. Madison Bell said that he hoped harmony would prevail, particularly among our leading men, and hoped that the motion would not be pressed. Upon Mr. P. A. Bell's resignation Mr. Hall's motion was withdrawn. The chair stated that he hoped the ensuing celebration would be gotten up on a scale surpassing anything ever attempted on this coast, and to effect that object harmony and unanimity of action was most necessary and important. He expected all present to take an active part, whether of the committee or not, and to unite in the movement with oneness of principle and purpose, and by these means we will be enabled to speak from the Pacific shores, on that day, as we as a people never spoke before. We hear of "subscribing men and money" for the sustenance of the great principles at issue; let this also be an occasion on which you will not only determine to be present (Providence permitting) but ready to subscribe even your last dollar for the harmony and success of this celebration

Mr. H. M. Collins remarked that the Committee of Arrangements had better meet as soon as possible.

Mr. Wm. H. Hall appointed Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Literary Institute. On motion meeting adjourned.

THE MOVEMENT FOR THE CELEBRATION OF JANUARY 1ST.—It will be seen by the proceedings of the meeting, held on Monday last, in Zion Church, that preparations have commenced in earnest. The meeting, though a little boisterous at times, nevertheless adjourned in harmony, and all present left with a determination to do their utmost for the success of the ensuing Celebration. It is expected that a large number of persons from the interior will be present, and participate in the exercises on that day, and it is the object of not only the Committee, but of almost every resident among us, to have the ensuing Celebration got up on a scale the most grand ever given by our people on this coast. The occasion certainly demands an exhibition of such a spirit as was manifested by the intelligent audience which assembled at Zion Church on Monday evening last.

Our leading men, as usual, get after each other at times in public meetings, and among them their conflicts need never be entertained as being serious. All who participated in the meeting, we believe, have at heart, and are working for the common object of having a *ne plus ultra* Celebration.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—On Tuesday afternoon, the Committee of Arrangements met at the San Francisco Institute, corner of Broadway and Mason street.

Mr. H. M. Collins was elected Chairman of the Committee, P. Anderson was chosen Secretary, F. G. Barbadoes moved that a sub-committee be appointed, namely: Committee on Literary Exercises, Committee on Education, Finance Committee, Committee of Invitation and Reception. The motion was carried. The Committee made the following appointments:

Committee on Literary Exercises—F. G. Barbadoes, Philip A. Bell, P. Anderson, W. H. Hall and J. R. Starkey.

Committee on Location—H. M. Collins, S. Howard and R. A. Hall.

Finance Committee—R. A. Hall, Nelson Cook and J. P. Dyer.

Committee on Invitation and Reception—Thomas Taylor, W. H. Hall, Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber and Henry. W. Collins.

After the appointments, it was suggested by Mr. R. Hall, that the proceeds of the celebration should be given to the National Sanitary Committee for the sick and wounded soldiers. Without any further business the Committee adjourned to meet on next Monday evening, in Zion Church Pacific street.

CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY.—A meeting of the above Society, and duly announced by advertisement, was held at the office, 406 Montgomery street, on Monday evening, Nov. 30th, to hear a report from the directors for the past six months.

Mr. Atkins Massey in the chair. The report was read by Mr. Mooney, and was unanimously adopted, and 5000 copies ordered to be printed and published.

A resolution passed, authorizing the increase of the capitol stock to $250,000. Thanks were passed to the directors.

Adjourned.

ARRIVALS.

PER STEAMER GOLDEN CITY.—Mr. and Mrs. Roberson, N. Y.; W. H. Brown, N. Y.; R. Miner, N. Y.; Samuel Lloyl, Panama; J. Jenkins, Detroit, Michigan; S. Davis, N. Y.; Stephen Gennet, Acapulco; Mr. and Mrs. Givers, New Bedford.

FROM VICTORIA.—John Curry.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—W. H. Harper, Sacramento; Charles Andrews, Sac.; S. Wilcox and R. A. Hall, Marysville; J. Mitchel, Yuba Co.; W. Chappel, Sac. city.

THE A. M. E. CHURCH FAIR.—Great preparations are being made by the ladies of this church for the opening of the Fair on the 24th inst., Christmas eve. Their sewing circles have been crowded of late, and from the spirited manifestations which have been given at these social gatherings, we are confident the "Fair" will not only be brilliant but profitable. It will be held in the old St. Cyprian Church building, corner of Jackson and Virginia sts.

A communication from W. W. L., of Stockton, has been received. It being too long for our space this week, we will publish it as soon as convenient.

DEATH OF AARON WHITE.—We learned by letter, recently, that Aaron White, long and favorably known as one of the pioneer colored men of this city, died, about two months ago, in New Westminster, B. C.

SECOND LECTURE.—Dr. Irwin will deliver the second lecture of the course, in the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on Monday evening, Dec. 14th. As the Doctor is a co-worker among us and for us, we should, on this occasion, give him a neat reception.

DEATH OF SAMUEL BURRIS.—Mr. Burris died at his residence, 19 Scott st., on Thursday evening. His funeral takes place today, at 12 o'clock.

HOP.—The Ladies' Accumulating and Beneficial Society will give "a hop," next Friday evening, in Seals' Hall, corner of Dupont and Green sts.

Extracts from Mr. S. Howard's lecture will appear next week.

We find the following advertisement in the *Morning Call* of Tuesday last:

The Editors of the Pacific Appeal, having rejected from their columns a communication opportune and of importance in the present state of affairs—it being perhaps a grade above the comprehension or capacity of those men to appreciate; for this reason, without doubt, since they had promised its publication, and have for a long time answered the author's inquiries with affected apologies, it was finally returned, without insertion. Such are the hopes which the African race of the United States inspire among people of their own color.

A. ARDINES.

We would state that two men, apparently Jamaicans, brought a rather lengthy communication to our office, week before last. We had it set up in type, and endeavored to correct it somewhat, to make it passable. They came to our office just before our paper was going to press, last week. We showed them the proof; they wanted some several sentences substituted. We stated that the printers had not worked on Thanksgiving Day, and we were somewhat hurried; that the article was rather too long and would exclude a variety of news of more importance, which was also in type. We informed our Jamaica friends that the article, under the circumstances, had better lay over until the next week, and by that time they could substitute any sentences they desired. We could have wished that they had been as ready in laying down some cash, in view of the cost of setting type on the APPEAL, (an expense incident to this as well as other papers,) as they were in lay ing down the cash for the above advertisement in the *Morning Call*.

The following is the "communication, opportune and of importance in the present state of affairs," which was in type for the APPEAL, prior to the advertisement in the *Morning Call*. The manuscript was not returned to them; it is yet in our possession.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Can Freedom Make any Difference in the Natural Inferiority of the Negro?

VICTORIA, V. I., Nov. —, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of a recent date I read an article directed to degrade the negro race. In a subsequent number I read another article in answer to the first, but in which the pen that undertook the noble task was very light in its arguments and very indulgent; it scarcely vindicated its injured client, much less did it wound the aggressor. Add to this deficiency the unquestionable duty of every negro, in whose bosom the waves of dignity and manly feeling arise, to join his fellow sufferers in their efforts to repel the common enemy; and you will find the reasons I have for making the following observations, for which I solicit the columns of your honorable paper.

Can freedom make any difference in the natural inferiority of the Negro? is the question. Let us examine it.

I will make no merit of that *natural inferiority* which the questioner, indiscreetly, establishes in the Negro: such vulgarity is a monstrous abortion of the peripatetic, is worthy of judicious critic. Science does not acknowledge such relations in mankind—good sense rejects it. If the covitousness and evil instincts of our foes have succeeded in pressing us with humiliation and slavery, their imagination shall always be powerless to lessen human nature in its essence.

But in speaking of freedom—if this word is to be taken in its most strict acceptation—(the sole one that it admits in the present case,) should it mean domestic emancipation and nothing more, the correctness of the contrary opinion would appear incontestable to me. In fact, what is the difference between the slave and the free negro, in the United States of North America? The former, ignorbly divested by his oppressors of human personality, brought down to the condition of things, is constituted as property in a man; it is true, but the latter is not in a better condition. He is unprotected by the laws, or by their instruments; he is living under the tutelage of an antagonist race, whose principal tendency is to weaken and destroy his pupil, who throws a malignant apple amongst his race, indulging him with an extravagant idea of distinction that divides him, and thus disables him to protect herself. In his complexion, the scene of Cain seems to represent itself to his foes. Everywhere he faces nothing but hatred, injuries and oppression. In the very sanctuaries of God, the phantom of prejudice assails him. The silence of the laws affords to his enemies all the facilities of grieving him, whilst even the rights of self-defense, necessary to all beings that have a destiny to comply within their existence, he enjoys not in the midst of freedom! And the privations and misery into which he is plunged, attaching him to the yoke of hardship, like the selfishness and vigilance of his masters, attach the slave to the yoke of slavery. What difference can be found between each other's position? It is that the latter has a man—a family perhaps, for masters, whilst the former has for lords the entire community of his original foes, (the whites,) and that of the yellow, green, blue, and all those who are flattered by the whites, and made by the laws of the United States eager to become white by joiniug them in persecuting him.

It may be opposed to these observations, that the characters of that calamitous scene, are declining with the storm that shakes the frame of the American Colossus in our days; but the probabilities of better conduct in the future life of the American nation are tangible in its manifested tendency towards are formation—a tendency that agitates now, and will form the most remarkable page of its history. As an evidence of this fact, it may be added, "behold that same free negro, of whose unhappiness you make so dreadful a picture; he is now elevated to the sphere of the citizen! His testimony is received in the tribunals of the United States, which circumstance is of impossible conception in the slave."

To the first member of this argument, I will reply: That the continuance of that *sombre tableau* which I have just traced, is a fact that admits no contestation. Its nature is founded in human nature, and the adverse instinct of the white and medium races, towards the black, will exist while they will exist, and be protected in its development. They will relax the chains of their captive, in conformity with their interests, but no more.

As to the other member of the discourse, I will advance to another question. The child, the woman and the foreigner, are citizens in the political vigor of this world? I defy all legislators to declare it to be in the field with principals! Under a certain age, which the law determines, can the youth represent his rights judicially, without the nearness of a curator? Can the woman hold a public office? the stranger, without a chart of naturalization, can he occupy a statesman's post? No. And where and when have their testimonies been rejected, when accompanied by the requisites of law?

Hence, the right of testimony, far from having its foundation in citizenship, is but an elementary condition of this. In the conception of citizens, the capacity of testifying is necessarily comprehended, like the petal in the flower; but as this could never be comprehended in the former, so citizenship can never be confined to the right of testimony. Nor does the nature of this right exclude the slave from its participation, at least in extraordinary cases. Until lately in the U. States the free negroes, under a certain number, could not testify against a white man; but from this we cannot conclude that, in extremity of circumstances, the principles of justice and sound jurisprudence should be opposed to the admission of one as a witness. For the dearest interests of society, its conservatism, its life, demand that every one of its individuals should have the ability of saying what they may know on any subject that is to be judicially ventilated. Without this requisite, the law would be an inapplicable rule, and society would only be a void expression.

Finally: The slave cannot vote in the U. States, this right being inherent in citizenship. Only the citizen can vote. The free negro votes in the U. States; hence he is a citizen, whilst the other is not. Yet, it may be argued, that their social condition is not equal. But, if I am permitted, I will deny these consequences.

This is a specious argument, it involves, in the first place, a *circulo vicioso*, for it needs to be proved that the right of suffrage alone constitutes citizenship. It is true that this right, more strict in its nature than the right of testimony, is all comprehended in the sphere of citizenship, but it is not the sole constituent of that sphere, of which are parallel elements and many other faculties, and without their concurrence the suffragan is merely a limited citizen. In the second place, this branch of citizenship (suffrage) is, in the U. States, a sort of merchandize, which is sold to the negro at high cost, and by the *moment*. He buys a moment of this citizenship, goes to the polls, votes, and his good sinks in the dark, disappears, till he buys more. Where, then, is the difference in their social conditions? Where is it, that I cannot see it? The slave bears the irons of slavery; the other has been relieved from them, but, enclosed in the same dark dungeon with the former, they are both prisoners.

I think this is enough for one letter. The matter will be divided and continued.

Yours, very respectfully, A NEGRO.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

P. W. Cassey, San Jose; Martin Carson, Stockton; J. J. Pindell, Shasta; A. E. V., Sacramento; J. S. Hatton, Napa.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Malicious Villifier.

The excentric and able statesmen of Virginia, John Randolph, was once engaged in a duel with Henry Clay of Kentucky. Mr. Randolph stood before his antagonist, and allowed him to deliberately aim his implement of death at his heart, regardless of the fatal consequences; and in return, he discharged the contents of his pistol in the air. Then he remarked: "Mr. Clay is too useful; the country needs his counsel; I will not sacrifice his life; I do not wish to make his wife a widow, or his children orphans."

The case that I am compelled to notice, is entirely different in point of counsel, usefulness, widowhood and orphanage. Incorrigibility is a fatal malady.

"Give me," said the preacher, "the stone wall against which I may direct my artillery, and not the turf banks which receive and bury my shot."

I have always endeavored, as a humble contributor, to discuss questions which have for their object the well being of our oppressed race. During the past quarter of a century, I have measured arms in numerous conflicts with our common enemy; I then stood at my post when the fight was raging hot; I have never betrayed the confidence that has so frequently been entrusted to me. Self-respect, and a regard for the feelings of my friends that have generously assisted and sustained me in all my public efforts here, during a residence of thirty months, imperatively demand of me a reply to the unprecedented and malicious attack made in the eighty-seventh number of your issue, by the pot-house and blasphemous slanderer "Cosmopolite."

Previous to this demoniac onslaught, I never for a moment thought that you, Mr. Editor, would publish so scurrilous an article against the vilest of your patrons. You should have known it, if you do not, that the man who made the attack on me, is now, and has been during the past sixteen months (since he could not bully you out of an interest in your paper

without paying for it,) your most insidious enemy; and no means within his power has remained idle, that would aid to cripple, supplant and subvert your position. During that period, I have labored faithfully to sustain you paper, and have strenuously opposed the machinations of this man and his abettors. He is a vulgar, unscrupulous scapegrace and an arrant wag. He will smile and smile, and then he would ostracize you if he could do it stealthily. He charges me as being guilty of plagiarism. Suppose I had omitted to affix the quotation marks to an article that was directed against those persons who were striving, by one fell stroke, to inflict a serious injury on our race. Did I, by that act, sacrifice a principle, or do wrong to a single man, woman or child, by presenting an unanswerable reply in defence of our races? Every honest-minded person will say nay!

This would-be editor, said I would be guilty of perjury and theft! Old Lucifer! this is a bitter charge, but it is nevertheless harmless, as it emanates from the brain and flows from the heart of an audacious, imperious harlequin. Let him ask the committee who superintended the 1st of August Celebration in '62, what became of the badges? While the old rotten ship "Cosmopolite" was scudding in a gale of wind under bare poles, and his hat blew off. There was no perjury and theft about that transaction, "you bet!"

I have an innate aversion to be associated with a profane egotistic mendicant, or a pretended *savant*, one that cannot write as handsome a hand as a learned porker. I once saw a like specimen—he was too lazy to work, but he was not too proud to beg or sponge. He was well-known under the cognomen of "Bummer."

The dupe to "Cosmopolite" repairs,
To counsel in his malicious affairs.
They found him shivering in his room,
With squallid papers, but they came too soon.

Like nest eggs, to make his victim lay,
And for his treacherous acts repay.
His raid produced only a scratch,
Old Bourbon effects of a crosspatch.

Behold! "Cosmopolite" come down,
To wear the savant's costly crown.
Then, to find victims for his strife,
He swore he would have them or their life.

He then insulted his old tried friends,
To carry out his wicked ends.
He knocked them down in disguise,
And thought he had put out their eyes.

I admit it was a doleful case,
As it happened in my chosen place.
The people of San Francisco town,
Thought it an act of no renown.

They said he is an arrant wag,
To avoid him they would be very glad.
This mendicant says I committed a crime,
And published an article that was not mine.

Old Copperhead, I wish you to know,
That I have wrote a hundred! years ago.
For editors and contributors in fine,
And had no credit for a single line.

I was always willing to do a just part;
The cause of the slave was near my heart.
While the life you live would injure any cause,—
'Tis your profanity against God's laws.

Before you prate about disbursing,
Do stop your wicked practice of cursing.
And our children should learn to shun,
A man so vile beneath the sun.

My people were attacked by an implacable foe,
In their defence I dealt a heavy blow.
As parrot bullets could not go higher,
So I used the old Greek fire.

But before the conflict was ended,
This fungus-minded man contended
That I was guilty of perjury and theft,
And of my good name was now bereft.

I have no fear of him or his mate,
Their power for evil comes to late.
My love for freedom is so strong,
That I will march my forces on.

And all the power of sneaking foes
Cannot quench my love for those
Who are suffering far and near,
And these rights they will not hear.

But are striving to use their machine,
And place my neck in guillotine.
I warn them to remember Haman's fate.
Or an escape from the gallows will come too late.

"Cos" boasts of acting under his satanic spirit,
So, I'll not contend with him another minute,
And all his abuse and reptile bane,
Will not be noticed by me again.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2d, 1863.

[We would remind the Doctor, the same as we reminded "Cosmopolite," not to arraign us and our business affairs before the public, in controversies with correspondents. We can settle our own greivances and disputes out of the paper better than in it, and would therefore request both not to use our business affairs as a weapon of controversy.—ED.]

For the Pacific Appeal.

PLACERVILLE, I. T., Nov. 10.

FRIEND ANDERSON—It is my painful duty to inform you of the death of our old acquaintance and esteemed friend, Lundy Luff, formerly of Sacramento. He died on the 6th instant, of an attack of mountain fever. He was a good man, and highly respected. This is the first death that has occurred among our people in this basin. Be kind enough, by the medium of your paper, to inform his friends at the East of his death. Faithfully yours,

S. E. CUNEY.

Latest Telegraphic News.

CHICAGO, November 27th.—Bragg's retreat from his position of last night is represented as a perfect rout. Sherdan reached Chickamauga Station at four this morning and captured five hundred prisoners and four guns and a number of pontoons. The enemy attempted to burn the brige behind, and partially succeeded. He burned the depot and all his stores at Chickamauga. Sherman crossed the Chickamauga in the forenoon. Hooker was reported at Ringgold at five P. M. The captured and deserters are rapidly thinning the rebel army. The number of cannon captured thus far is reported at 52.

Sherman's loss is much less than previously estimated. It will not exceed five hundred. Nearly six thousand prisoners have been reported. Breckinridge's son, and Maj. Wilson, his chief of staff, have been brought in. Breckinridge himself narrowly escaped. A strong column is in pursuit of the enemy.

Our losses at Chattanooga, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at the storming of Lookout Mountain, is 3,000 killed and wounded; and in the assault at Missionary Ridge 200. Our wounded are all in.

The news from Gen. Banks, in Texas, continues favorable. He has captured Corpus Christy and several smaller places.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—The heads of a number of our soldier's on the Chickamauga battle-field were found severed from the bodies and stuck up on stumps and poles.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, December 2.—The President of the United States having fixed the initial point of that great national highway—the Pacific Railroad—the officers of the corporation determined on December 2d as the day of the inauguration of the great enterprise, by a formal breaking of ground on the west bank of the Missouri river, infront of this city. Congratulatory letters were received from a number of the eminent men of our country.

The Virginia campaign is ended, the Rebels being defeated in asevere battle on the 1st inst.

Recently, in New York, Govenor Richard Yates of Illinois, was conscripted for a speech, and in the course of his remarks he said that he had sometimes been impatient at the apparent slowness in the prosecution of the war against rebellion, and on one occasion had written the President, remonstrating against such delay. Old Abe replied to him by telegraph, saying, "Hold on, Dick, and see the salvation of God."

BIRTHS.

In San Jose, Nov. 28th, Mrs. MARTHA FLOYD of a daughter.

MARRIED.

In New York, Monday evening, Oct. 26th, by Rev. P. B. Boling, ROBERT ANDERSON, of Virginia, to Miss MARGARET HOLMES, of Augusta, Ga.

In Pittsburg, Pa., Oct 23d, by Rev. Samuel Watt, JAMES H. BOND, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY M. PECK, of the former city.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 3d, 1863, SAMUEL D. BURRIS, a native of the State of Delaware, aged 50 years 1 month and 19 days.

In this city, Nov. 26th, MARY, daughter of Jacob and Mary Yates, aged two months and ten days.

In this city, December 2, WILLIAM C. PECK, youngest son of David M. and Margret Peck, a native of Hobart, Delaware county, New York.

In San Lorenzo, Nov. 28th, JUSTICE PILCHEL, a native of Buffalo, aged 50 years.

In Troy, N. Y. Oct. 17th, 1863, SARAH, wife of the Rev. Sampson Talbot, aged 43 years.

In this city, on Monday evening, Nov. 30th, at the County Hospital, JAMES SMITH, aged 42 years.

Advertisements.

LECTURE.

WILLIAM H. IRVING, M. D., WILL Lecture in the A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening, December 7th. SUBJECT—"What will we do with them."

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THAT I, JOSEPH P. STEWART, have been informed that there is a female by the name of Stewart, living in San Francisco, who claims to be my step-mother. As I have no knowledge of the said relation, I take this method of denying the same. JOSEPH P. STEWART,
Moore's Flat, Nevada Co., Cal.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE PHŒNIXONIAN INSTITUTE, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 8th, 1863 at the School-room, San Jose. The annual election will take place, and other business of importance will be transacted. By order of the President.
R. SHORTER, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEments for the ensuing Emancipation Celebration, are requested to meet in Zion Church on Monday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. By order of H. M. Collins, *Chairman.*
P. ANDERSON, *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 2. The Members of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of ($5) five dollars per share, of 200 feet has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Said assessment has been levied to cover the entire cost of incorporation, the erection of a house upon the claim, and the second contract of 20 feet. By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The following gentlemen, were elected Trustees of the A. M. E. Church property, for the ensuing year.

J. B. SANDERSON, W. H. BROWN,
B. FLETCHER, C. D. ARMSTEAD,
J. MADISON BELL, J. H. SCOTT,
ISAAC PIERSON, ABRAM GROSS.
JOHN SAMPSON,

FAIR! FAIR! FAIR!!! OPEN ON CHRISTMAS EVE DECEMber 24th, in the St. Cyprian Church. Four reasons why it should be patronized.

First. For the sagacity and energy, the Society and friends have exhibited in securing a place so admirably adapted to the wants of our people.

Second. In that, the Church for which this effort is to be made, represents the Religion, Intellect and Wealth of a majority of our colored population.

Third. As a Church we wish to evince our devotion to the Government which is now breaking the fetters of the bondsman, by contributing our quota towards alleviating the suffering of our compatriots, who have forsaken all for Freedom, Country and God. We cannot do what we would while involved.

Fourth. Because we have paid all except $1600. Having worked so nobly thus far—shall we halt now? No! Let the 1600 colored people of the Queen City of the far west, thunder. No!

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE A. M. E. Church and the Mount Olive Baptist Church, will give a festival December 25th, at Marysville, for the benefit of the Mount Olive Church. Tickets, one dollar including supper.

Committee of Arrangements:
MRS. DOROTHA McGOWEN,
" MARY A. WILLIAMS,
" ELIZABETH BRYANT,
" E. E. RANDOLPH,
" SUSANNA BROOKS,
" JULIA BLAND,
" ELIZA ANN BUSH.

Tickets to be had of the Committee.

LODGING.—MRS. E. M. HOWARD HAS SEVeral furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen, by the week or month, at No. 2, on the first court below the Athenæum, on Washington street.

HOP.

THE LADIES OF THE P. A. B. ASSOCIation, will give a Hop, at Seal's Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 11th, and request their young friends to bear it in mind,
C. OSBORN, President.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made. S. P. CLANTON.
Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
427 WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER. }

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to
WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,
$60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,
at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,
GENERAL JOBBING,

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets, etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Oct. 26th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. BARBADOES, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 37.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 89.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

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Six months "	3 00
One month "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

For longer periods, and to regular advertisers, a liberal discount will be made.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Births and Marriages	25
Funeral and Obituary Notices	50

Our Contributors.
DR. EZRA R. JOHNSON,
REV. J. J. MOORE,
REV. T. M. D. WARD,
J. B. SANDERSON,
J. M. BELL,
WM. H. YATES,
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J. M. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
I. Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
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Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Mrs. John Brown, wife of the veritable John Brown, of Kansas annals, is in town, at the American House, with her family, on her way to a new home west of us, where she may live in retirement. Mrs. Brown has made a good impression upon all who have called upon her; and her evident anxiety to escape notoriety, which is necessarily attached to the wife of John Brown, invariably elicits sympathy in her behalf. —*McGregor News.*

THE NEGRO.

A Speech

BY THEODORE TILTON,

At Cooper Institute, New York, May 12th, 1863, at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

(Concluded.)

Look at Europe! What a diversity of races—yet every race different from every other—and each, in some peculiar characteristic, superior to every other. Now strike out the German mind from the world—strike out the French mind—strike out the Scotch mind—strike out the English mind and you impoverish the world by just so much as you destroy any of its varying types of mankind. Now I maintain that, as you cannot afford to strike out any of these, so you cannot afford to strike out the Negro (applause).

In the first place, the negro is the most religious man among men. Is not the religious nature the highest part of human nature? Destroy the negro then, and you destroy the highest developement of the highest part of human nature. If the Christian system were to perish out of wise men's knowledge it could be reconstructed by plantation slaves. In Solomon's Song, the Bride is made to say, "I am black, for the sun hath looked at me." Do you take the Bride to mean the Church—as Commentators say—and Christ the Head? Then is there not here a suggestion that the Church of Christ is pre-minently the black race—the religious race of the world?

It is a mistake to rank men only according to superiority of intellectual faculties. God has given to man a higher dignity than the reason. It is the moral nature. Compare the moral nature of the negro race with that of other men. Baron Larry says that the most perfect human skull is the Arab's. What is the Arab's religious nature? In the Academy of Design on Broadway is a picture of an Arab kneeling in the sand before the Sphinx, his ear at its lips, waiting in superstitious awe for the whispering of the secret which the dumb image will never divulge. But the negro of the plantation—whom men call the meanest of the human race—knows better than the perfect-brained Arab, because, bowing down before no stone image, he lifts his face up to the Living God, saying in the fervor of his devotion, "The entrance of Thy Word giveth light: it giveth understanding to the simple."

In all those intellectual activities which take a strange quickening from the moral faculties—processes which we call instincts or intuitions—the negro is superior to the white man—equal to the white woman. The negro race is the feminine race of the world. Africa is the woman among the nations. This is not only because of the negro's social and affectional nature, but because he possesses that strange moral, instinctive insight that belongs more to woman than to men. I suppose the brain of Daniel Webster weighed five pounds. Daniel Webster said, "It is useless to re-enact the laws of God." Frederick Douglass replied, "It is worse than useless to re-enact any other." I think the black man's remark morally more profound than the white's. We have need of the negro for his Mirth—because he carries about his bosom a "cheerful heart that doeth good like a medicine." A negro's laugh has a Summer day's sunshine in it.

We have need of the negro for his Imitative Faculty—which, not working toward constructiveness—not making him mechanic or inventor (I mean as a class), works toward the esthetic faculties and makes him a true dramatic actor, though banished from the Stage. Shakespeare drew Othello with an art so true to nature that the play will never be perfectly represented until you permit the negro to come upon the boards to represent it.

We have need of the negro for his music—unto whom, in his bondage, as unto Paul and Silas in their prison-house, God has mercifully given songs in the night!

But let us stop questioning whether the negro is a man. In many respects, he is a superior man. In a few respects, he is the greatest of men. I think he is certainly greater than those men who clamor against giving him a chance in the world, as if they feared something from the competition.

Now what is it that I ask for the negro? I ask nothing more than for the white man—nothing less. I ask nothing more than for myself—nothing less. First of all, I ask that he shall not be held as a slave. Break the yokes; burst the chains; open the prison-doors; let the oppressed go free! I ask, then, that after he is free, he shall not be oppressed by those cruel laws which degrade him to a secondary slavery in the free States. I ask that in the State of New York he shall go to the ballot-box, subject to the same restrictions as white men, and subject to no other. On the day when the people of this State gave with their right hand, 100,000 majority for Abraham Lincoln, they gave, with their left, 100,000 majority against negro suffrage. Now we must help the negro up from under the weight of that injustice. I ask, also, that he shall take his seat in the jury-box to perform a part in those honorable services from which no white man escapes. Do you say that he is too humble? Well, I have known a million dollars—the interests of a great corporation—to hang for decision in a jury-room upon the assenting voice of a twelfth juror, and he a poor humble mechanic earning a dollar a day. It was a sublime spectacle! I ask, also, that the negro shall be eligible to every political office to which white men are eligible. I do not say that he shall hold office, only that he shall be eligible. Then after nomination, if you don't like him, vote him down—as you vote down other decent men. Are negroes capable of holding office? Capable of governing States? Well for instance, for the next Presidency, as between Gen. McClellan and Fredrick Douglas—who is your choice? In the British Island of Jamacia the ablest man in the government is Sir Edwar Jordan—and he is a negro. I hope to see the day when South Carolina shall be governed by some educated negro, lifted to that high position by the generous majority of a free people. But, remember, I do not ask simply that competent black men shall hold office—for only so will they be on a level with the whites.

I ask that the negro shall receive the respect of the best society. He always does—for that only is the best society that honors the poor! Ask him into your pew at church. Let him ride at your side in the cars. Give him the right hand of fellowship—as, indeed, God ordains, for He made the inside of the negro's hand white, for clasping a white man's. The finest sight I ever saw in Central Park was an old wagon drawn by an old horse, with an Irishman and a Negro sitting side by side on one seat, taking a fashionable drive. That team and its teamsters, I thought, drove farther towards the millennium than all the gilded cavalcade that whirled by!

Now, after these views of the character of the negro, and of his rights, what are the signs of the times? What are the hopes that this character will be acknowledged, and these rights maintained? A new era came in with Sumter. That fortress of Charleston harbor was built upon a foundation of New England granite; that State of South Carolina shall be rebuilt upon a foundation of New England ideas. How the war has changed character in two years! The Revolution of our fathers began with no idea of the independence of the colonies, but only a redress of grievances. The war now in the land began with no idea of the emancipation of slaves, but only the retaking of forts. Yet how grandly has that providence—that rules the whirlwind and directs the storm—evolved out of a struggle to maintain the public property a grander struggle to maintain the dignity of man! We witness the spectacle of a great nation, staking all that it holds dear upon an issue which, stripped of all the disguises that conceal the real meaning of the war, means simply this—that we will no longer join hands in building up a despotism whose corner-stone is laid upon the body of the slave! Every flag that we send Southward is a token to the world that we mean no longer to suffer the despoiling of the poor.

This is something new in the world's history. A nation struggling for self-existance—that is nothing new! A nation struggling for self aggrandizement—that is nothing new! A nation struggling against a rebellion—that is nothing new! But there is a nation struggling for the rights of the meanest beggars that walk naked and hungry up and down its desolate plantations! This is something new. No other record equals this, in human annals. There have been many struggles for freedom before. The world holds sacred their memory. But what has been their aim? They have been the contests of the common people against princes and kings, against priests and popes. The people heard a king say, "I am the state," and they smote the lie dead upon his lips, and ever since have said, "We are the state." The people saw an ecclesiastical hierarchy treading upon liberty of conscience, and they asserted the right of private judgment, and ever since have said, "To our own Master we stand or fall!" The people, looking up, saw kings above them, and drew them down; saw a privileged class above them, and cast it down; saw the various aristocracies of birth and wealth above them, and smote them all down.

The struggle for liberty in the past has found the common people lifting up their hands above their heads to pull down to their own level the high, the noble, the proud. The struggle for liberty dow finds the common people reaching down their hands under their feet to lift up their own level the low, the poor, the enslaved! This it is that constitutes the Christian marvel of these times. This it is that distinguishes this war from every other war ever waged. Four million slaves are under our feet; they are to stand at our side!—each a child of God!—each having a birthright here, and an inheritance there!—cached crowned with the strange, immortal dignity that falls like a coronet out of the heavens upon whomsoever God loves!

We speak of social equality and inequality—of high and low—of rich and poor—of white and black. If you had walked down Broadway at six o'clock this evening—stemming that stream of humanity that pours hitherward after the mill-wheels of the day's work are stopped—you would have seen the merchant, the scholar, the lawyer—you would have seen the mechanic, the beggar, the outcast—all grades of men. You would have rendered them varying respects, according to their varying grade. But how soon shall all these distinctions fade away, and all men stand equal before the bar of Him who is no respecter of persons! If, then, these distinctions avail so little there, why should they avail so much here? My thought wanders out to that great multitude of God's lowly children who are soon to be lifted to a higher estate on earth—that great race who, for 240 years, have been slaves on the same soil were we are free—whose bondage is thrice older than the Republic—whose fathers, for eight generations, have worn the chain, and borne the burden, and gone down with sorrow into merciful graves! What a record will be revealed against this guilty nation in that day when the books shall be opened and the graves shall burst, and God shall avenge his own elect! I dare not think of it! Veil the picture! It is too awful for human sight! Look, rather, toward the far South, to the living

children of these eight generations of the dead—children more blessed than their fathers, having now a hope in this world! Behold them emerging out of the shadow of death into the light and liberty of the sons of God! My countrymen, give them a greeting of good cheer! Throw words of Christian welcome like roses under their feet, to make fragrant the pathway of their coming! For they come guided of Him whose reward is with Him—who has said, "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, my little ones, ye do it unto me."

Secretary Seward's Speech.

In a recent speech of Secretary Seward, delivered in his native city, he made use of the following language, which is unusually significant and worthy of notice:

"The rebels have lost by resistance, on an average, 10,000 slaves a month. Each month of prolonged resistance increases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither slavery nor slaves in the land. This question of slavery is their business, not mine. So long as they propose no surrender, they are entitled to ask no terms. What has happened to slavery, thus far, has been the legitimate fruit of their own crimes; but it was fruit ordained not by man, but of God. Without seeking to divine His ways, I think that the future will be like unto the past. The insurrection will perish under military power, necessarily and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish with it. Nevertheless, I am willing that the prodigal son shall return. The doors, so far as I am concerned, shall always be open to him.

I shall send no invitations after him; and yet, speaking not for myself, but for you and the whole American people, I express the conviction that neither man nor angels can prevent the fatted calf being slain for his welcome, when he does come back, saying, penitently, 'Brothers, I have offended, and I desire reconciliation.'

The country is saved, and there remains nothing left to complete the great and painful drama, but that which cannot be long delayed, the submission of the insurgents and the restoration of peace. And what a peace may we not expect that to be? A peace that establishes forever the practability of free Republican representative and Federal Government, the immediate or ultimate restoration of 4,000,000 of bondmen to freedom; the security of the American continent against equally the evils of internal anarchy and foreign aggression. The angels in heaven might tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace.

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT FOR SALE.—The original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, which was donated to the Northwestern Fair at Chicago, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, is now in the hands of the Commission who have charge of this sale. Several private bids have been made for it—one offering $1,000. A subscription has been started to secure it for one of the Historical Societies, as more in accordance with the wishes of the President. By an announcement in the Eastern papers, it appears that any communication on the subject may be addressed to E. J. Tinkham, Chicago.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* suggests a new way of bringing about peace: "Let a committee, consisting of *Villain*-digham, Seymour, Wood, and George Lunt, visit the Confederacy in the name of the party, and in pathetic tones, imitating the beast on which Baalam rode, plead: "Am not I thine ass, on which thou hast ridden ever since I was thine?"

A priest in Ireland having preached a sermon on miracles, was asked by one of his congregation, walking homewards, to explain a little more lucidly "what a miracle meant." "Is it a miracle you want to understand?" said the priest. "Walk on then there forninst me, and I think how I can explain it to you." The man walked on, and the priest came after him and gave him a tremendous kick. "Urgh!" roared the sufferer, "why did you do that?" "Did you feel it?" asked the priest "To be sure I did," replied the man. Well, then, it would have been a miracle if you had not," returned the priest.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desirous of sending the APPEAL to their friends in the East, or to any part of the States, for 3 months, 6 months or a year, can have them done up in wrappers and mailed to any address, by sending the subscription in advance to our office.

The Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements met on Monday evening last, in Zion Church, Pacific street.

The Committee on location reported several halls which could be had for the occasion. Platt's Hall was agreed upon—and the Committee instructed to secure it, which has since been done.

The Committee on literary exercises reported the exercises of the day to consist of:

1. Invocation to the Throne of Grace.
2. Music.
3. Introductory by the President.
4. Music.
5. Oration.
6. Music.
7. Reading of the Declaration of Sentiment.
8. Voluntary Addresses.
9. Benediction

After which the report of the officers of the day, a President and sixteen vice Presidents—7 from the city and 9 from the country, and a Secretary were elected—also the orator of the day and a reader was selected. W. H. Hall of San Francisco was chosen orator. The Committee will meet again next Tuesday evening, and complete the arrangements, so far as to enable us to publish the programme in our issue next week.

The President's Message.

The President's Message was delivered to Congres on Wednesday last, Dec. 9th, and telegraphed to the Associated Press, and published in the *Alta*, on Thursday morning, the 10th. We consider it the most important state paper ever sent to congress and the nation since the formation of the Government. It is important to us as a people. No Executive of the nation has ever stood up so unflinchingly in behalf of the rights of our down-trodden race as President Lincoln. He who dared issue the great Emancipation Proclamation deserves the world's regard and is entitled to our everlasting gratitude. In the greater part of his Message the President dwells upon Emancipation as the foundation of his future policy for the good of the country. Appended to the Message is a conciliating Proclamation, humane yet stringent and just, developing a plan for the return of rebeldom to its allegiance, conceived in the spirit which has so signally characterized his every official act since his inauguration. His Emancipation policy is set forth in bold relief, and with a seriousness which will cause the most experienced statesman to pause and reflect, ere he opposes the several recommendations he has made for the consideration of Congress. We subjoin the following extracts from the Message as most important:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:—Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these and especially for the improved condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United, to involve us in foreign wars to aid an inexcusable insurrection have been unavailing. Her Britannic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, however, exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly indicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great intricacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade, and other belligerent operations between this Government and several of the maritime powers, but they have been discussed, and so far as was possible, accommodated, in a spirit of frankness, justice and mutual goodwill. It is especially gratifying that our Prize Courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of the maritime powers. The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, made on the 17th day of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that, so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and barbarous traffic has been brought to an end.

* * *

THE EMANCIPATION POLICY.—When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With bther signs the popular elections then just passed indicated uneasiness among ourselves, while amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe, uttered in accents of pity that we were blind to surrender our commerce, which was offering greatly by a few rrmed vessels built upon and furnished from foreigh shores: we were threatened with such additions from the some quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade: we had failed to elect from European governments any thing hopeful upon this subject. The Emancipation Proclamation which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginining of the new year, and a month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service. The policy of Emancipation and employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope, and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict. According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the general government had no lawful power to effect Emancipation im any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be present. It came; and, as was anticipated, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven months have passed—we are permitted to take another review.

The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi River, the country dominated over by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practicable communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been so substantially cleared of the insurgents and their control and influence, that citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, some few years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into the new Territories the only dispute now is, as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits. Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, fully one hundred thousand are now in the United States millitary services, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many men, and so far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection, or tendency to violation or cruelty, has marerd the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and cotemporary with such discussion, the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose special duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR THE FUTURE.—We have the reckoning that the crisis which threatened to divide the bonds of the Union is past. Looking now to present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought it fit to issue a proclamation. It will appear as is believed, amply justified by the Constitution—true, the form of oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it; a man is only promised pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant it on such terms as are fully established by the judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered, that if many of the States named assent, a government shall be recognized and guaranteed by us, and that under it the States shall, under the Constitution, be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the case, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of his provision only to a State Government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element of the State is favorable to a republican government in the Union. It may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to or even within the State, and such a one precisely is the case with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and proclaim a revised State government, constructed, in the whole, or a preponderating part, from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound, and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recognition of his former unsoundness, but if be to proper to require as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and the Union under it, why also to the laws and to proclamations in regard to slavery. These laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding the suppression of the rebellion. To give their fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid the cause for which they were enlisted. To give up this principle, would not only be to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith.

I may add at this point that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipa-Proclamation: nor shall I return to slavery any person that is free by the terms of the proclamation, as by any act of Congress.

* * *

In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance. To that power alone can we look yet for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done for what is called reconstruction: hence our chief care must still be directed to our army and navy, who have thus borne their harder part so nobly and well, and it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to their indispensable arms, we also honorably encourage the gallant men, from commander to sentinel—who compose them, and to whom, more than to all others, the world stands indebted for the disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated home of freedom.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8th, 1863.

MISS HARDINGE'S LECTURE AT THE A. M. E. CHURCH, ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, DEC. 14, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PACIFIC APPEAL.—As this lady has kindly volunteered to give this lecture in aid of our paper, she indirectly renders her aid for the elevation of our whole people. We, therefore, hope that every friend of the APPEAL will use his or her efforts in securing such an audience as will reflect credit on ourselves, and be, at the same time, an honorable tribute to the lady. The subject upon which she will discourse will be found stated in our advertising columns. And we would here state, for the information of the friends and subscribers of the APPEAL, that the concerts given in aid of this paper, over one year ago, and the subsequent lectures, have not yielded us a fortune, and, at this time, it may be well to bring the proceeds to view, as follows:

The Concert in the A. M. E. Church, in December, 1862, after all expenses were paid, yielded us	$35 00
Public meeting in Zion Church, in August last	15 00
Dr. Johnson's Exhibition, after expenses for the house	30 00
Introductory Lecture with Poem, last month, after expenses were paid	6 00
Lecture at Zion Church, 3 weeks ago	0 00
Total	$86 00

By concerts, meetings and lectures in nearly two years, which would not be near enough to keep the paper going for one month, in which there are four issues. Now Miss Hardinge comes forward and volunteers to give us a "lift," for our encouragement. Let her know, by your presence on Monday evening next, that you second her efforts and appreciate her goodness and talents.

W. H. BLAKE.—In announcing the committee on literary exercises, for the celebration in our last issue, we inadvertently penned W. H. Hall as one of the Committee, instead of W. H. Blake. As Mr. Blake was elected to the position, we accept it as a duty to make the correction.

ARRIVALS.

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Melbum, Portland; J. G. Wilson and Peter Lee, Boise Mines.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—Miss Adelle Townsend, Virginia City; Joseph Hatton, Napa. Rev. Mr. Hubbard, Stockton.

DEPARTURE.—Isaac Morton, Victoria; W. H. Hamilton, Auburn, Cal.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE.—This lady is unquestionably a natural phenomenon. Her lecture on Thursday evening, was truly a remarkable performance: we can scarcely call it a production, for it was an impromptu, spontaneous ebullition of original ideas. The subject was, "The Policy of Civilized Governments;" it was selected by a committee of gentlemen, who were unacquainted with Miss Hardinge, and avowed spiritualists were rejected.

The lecturess, without premeditation, entered into the merits of her subject. She described and analyzed the different forms of government known to mankind; from the normal or patriarchal government, suited to the nomadic habits of aboriginal races, through the judicial rulers of the Hebrews, elective and despotic monarchies, to the republican or most perfect form of human government.

Her theory is, centralization and the entire unity between the centre and the circumference, which she illustrated by the natural and scientific laws which govern creation.

After the lecture, Miss Hardinge answered several questions propounded by the audience, in which she evinced deep research and knowledge of foreign and domestic politics, metallurgy, etc.

However skeptical we may be as regards spiritualism, we must confess this lady evinces knowledge and powers scarce attainable by ordinary means.

Miss Hardinge will lecture on Monday evening next, at the A. M. E. Church, for the benefit of this paper. C.

Rosecrans is said to have epileptic fits.

Dr. Irwin has postponed his lecture for the present, but he promises to be ready whenever it suits us, either before or after the holidays.

Several communications, pieces of poetry, etc., have been received, and are unavoidably crowded out this week.

The "Ladies' Pacific and Accumulating Benevolent Society," gave their hop last evening in Seal's Hall. It was very largely attended.

EXHIBITION.—There will be an exhibited at Zion Church, on Wednesday evening next. We have received no advertisment.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

E. P. Duplex, Marysville; A. E. V., Sacramento; R. L. Groves, U. S. Steamer Saganaw, Accomulco; Alex. Ferguson, do.; G. W. Miller, Petaluma; Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.; J. H. Hudson, Virginia City; Isaiah Lemmon and John H. Jones, Carson City.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9th.—Gen. Butler has issued a lenghty order in regard to colored troops, the effect of which is to call upon all male negroes to volunteer to fight for the Freedom of their race, and to instruct every officer and soldier in his command to aid the coming of colored persons within our lines. Negro soldiers are to be paid a bounty of $10, and $10 monthly, while their families are to be furnished with subsistence. Gen. Butler, in his ordea, calls on Congress to place Negroes on the same footing as other soldiers.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—Our paper was not established to become the vehicle of abuse and personal defence; and when an individual descends to vulgarity he is beneath contempt and unworthy of notice. Hence, I shall let the slanders of Doctor E. R. J. pass unnoticed. I merely write now to explain why I used the terms "perjury and theft."

On the 14th of November, E. R. J. and myself met at a friend's house: (whom he usually visited two or three times weekly, but he has not been there since,) The *Anglo-African*, of October 10th, laying on the table, I instinctively took it up and commenced reading Mr. Tilton's speech. I stopped suddenly and said: "Doctor, are you the author of an article which appeared in a daily newspaper a few weeks ago?" With his usual pomposity and assumed dignity, which sets as gracefully on him as on any other bear—he answered, "Y-e-s, s-i-r." "Did you write it?" I inquired again. He exclaimed, "Y-e-s, s-i-r!" I replied, "You should have given Mr. Tilton credit for the extracts." "For what extracts?" he inquired. I then read a portion of Mr. Tilton's speech, and asked him if that was not like the words used in the communication referred to. With an air of injured innocence he replied: "I never saw that." If that is not a cool and deliberate falsehood, I do not understand the meaning of truth.

As regards his personalities, and low, vulgar language, and abortive attempts at wit, I thought "the best educated colored men in California" were above such things. Abuse is not argument, and ridiculing one's habits and peculiarities does not refute the charge of plagiarism.

When private character is to be discussed, I will meet Doctor E. R. J., but not in the columns of our paper—that I hope has a higher and holier mission.

Of my many sins,—and I fear they are multudinous—my worst foe cannot charge me with avarice, ingratitude, or hypocrisy.

After the Doctor's first failure with his exhibition of "laughing gas," he was very glad to have the aid and instruction of

COSMOPOLITE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5th, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

News from Home.

BY DR. E. R. J.

I was pleased with the speech recently delivered in Washington, at the Odd Fellows celebration, by J. C. Bowen, Esq., of Philadelphia. He gave excellent advice when he said:

"In conclusion, brethren, let the chords of love bind you together; in your intercourse with each other avoid all bickerings, and like children of the same household dwell together in unity. Let justice characterize your dealings with each other and with the world, nor entertain for a moment the spirit of covetousness. Let perseverance mark all our transactions, whether it be for the advancement of the order, or the success of any enterprise in which you are engaged, and you must succeed."

The good that we may accomplish in being united is evident to every person, who has the interest of our people at heart. The power for good or evil is irresistible. With an honest incentive we may inculcate wisdom and impart courage, strength and endurance; without it we will toil slowly along, with the weight of confusion, weakness, discomforture and despair. No condition in life is hopeless where we possess firmness, decision and perseverance. There is no outward prosperity which can counteract extravagance, indolence, envy and jealousy. No enterprise can prosper, or long endure the pernicious influence of a cynical ingrate. We may feel strong, but our heart is not adamant. We need the moral force in the conflicts of the world.

The glowing accounts from home, show that our friends have renewed their benevolent design, and they have gone forth with confidence, relying on the justice of their cause. We clip the following from the New Bedford *Mercury*, of Oct. 30:

At a meeting of ladies, at the house of Mrs. E. R. Johnson, on the evening of the 22d, called together for the purpose of forming themselves into an organization, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the 54th and 55th Mass. regiments vols., the following persons were elected as officers:

President, Rev. Mrs. Wm. Jackson; Vice President, Mrs. H. O. Remington; Treasurer, Mrs. E. R. Johnson; Secretary, Mrs. Mary Buchanan.

Board of Directors—Mrs. Wm. Castle, Mrs. A. P. Torrence, Mrs. J. M. Scott, Mrs. Mrs. W. H. W. Gray, Mrs. Henry Only, Mrs. A. Monroe, Miss Emma Jackson, Miss Amelia Piper, Mr. C. H. Brook, Mr. R. H. Piper, Mr. J. P. York, Mr. C. H. Carter, Mr. J. M. Scott, Mr. A. Munroe, Mr. Chas. Easton, Mr. James Wilson, Mr. A. G. Jourdan.

The festival for the above named object, came off on the evening of November 3d. The success of their recent effort encouraged them to undertake a second literary and musical entertainment. On this occasion City Hall was crowded with the *elite*. Such persons as ex-Gov. Clifford and family, Hon. T. D. Eliot, member of Congress from that district and his daughter, Mayor Howland and his lady, Hon. Joseph Grinnel, President of the Marine Bank, the N. B. and Taunton Railroad Company, and Wamsutta Mills Company, Joseph C. Delano, J. Bourne, jr. and their families, and hundreds of the most respectable, intelligent and wealthy citizens, such persons as never before attended any festivals given by our people.

The tickets sold like hot cakes—Mrs. Only sold 100, Mrs. Castle 135, Mrs. Gray 53, Mrs. Scott 40, Mr. R. Johnson 158, and other persons sold smaller numbers.

Mrs. Vandorus and Miss Jackson presided at the piano. Misses Fairweather, Piper and Jackson, delighted the audience by singing several beautiful songs. Messrs. H. Ellis, A. J. Jourdan, jr. and C. Easton, recited appropriate and patriotic pieces. Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Castle and Mrs. E. R. Johnson read original essays. The speakers were frequently applauded. The subject of the last named lady was—"What is our present position?" Her closing sentence was—"We must stand equal before the law; we ask no more and we will take no less." There were 800 persons present. The papers say this literary performance exceeded the former one, and that there was never any Amateurs in New Bedford who came up to them in artistic proficiency. The festival was also a financial success, the net proceeds amounting to $151 82. This is a handsome sum, considering the small price of the admission fee, that is obtained in eastern cities. "In Union there is strength."

They labored for those who are suffering,
Whose hearts are kind and true—
Who fought when hope was lingering
With a spirit both dauntless and new.
They cherish the ties that bind them,
They accepted the task assigned them,
They loved those left behind them,
And this is all that they can do.

The stiring times which are fast making history in our country, has infused the warspirit into the heart of the juveniles, who are encouraged and animated by the example of the sires. These little innocent creatures soon catch the inspiring notes, which are resonant from every nook and corner of the freemen's battle ground. When they read of the victory that is achieved on one side, their eyes sparkle with delight, and their tiny frame is elorgated. They warble notes of praise and thanksgiving in behalf of the heroes who have gallantly fought to maintain a great and holy principle.

In a letter just received from my daughter of eighteen summers—she said, "Papa, the flowers are all dead in our garden, I think it must be very pleasant to have flowers all the time, as you have them in California." "O, Papa! mother gets up festivals to get money for the colored soldiers that have gone to fight, so the slaves may be free. I am willing to give my money to help them; I wish you was home now to help mother, then we would have a nice time."

DEAR ANNIE.

May you live for those who love you,
And always be kind and true,
May the heaven that smiles above you,
Ever guide your spirit too.
May your heart and purse be open,
May your friendship be outspoken,
May the future be a token,
Of the good that you can do.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—It is the duty of the Press to point out errors in public men and institutions, and whatever abuses exist it is the mission of that great engine of reform to endeavor to eradicate them.

No man or institution is above criticism, and should we be censured for animadverting on their actions. A case has recently occurred which I think requires notice.

Funeral services were solemnized in one of our churches, over the remains of a lad who had died suddenly. After an eloquent discourse on the uncertainty of human life, and affecting allusions to the lamentable case before him, the officiating clergyman suspended the obsequies to take up a collection.

I revert to this in a spirit of kindness, hoping the like will never occur again. Could they not have remitted their usual collection on such an occasion? Or if they could not afford to do that, let them charge for opening their Church. The relatives of the youth are abundantly able, and I doubt not would have been willing to pay whatever would have been required of them.

COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

That Collection.

The historians tell us, I think, that a Roman general was so fully determined upon the ruin of Carthage, that everywoere, upon all occasions, and under every circumstance, he declared Carthage should be destroyed; that the honor and perpetuity of the Roman empire required the complete destruction of Carthage. He thundered his resolution from the forum, the field, the senate-house and the temple. Since the purchase of the Powell st. church property, a person, less illustrious than a Roman chieftain, has made the payment of the debt thereon a living actuality, a life-work; everywhere he has appealed, alike to the pride and the honor of a Christian public, to pay that debt; to redeem the property at all hazards, and have a place of worship worthy of the colored citizens of this city and State. Last Sabbath, after the funeral services of a youth, who was in no way connected with the church or Sabbath-school, the ordinary penny contribution was taken up, it being the usual service-hour and quarterly meeting day. It seems to have deeply wounded the tender susceptibilities of some who were present and some who were not there were dreadfully shocked and horrified, so much so that they have promised never to enter the sacred retreat again, nor give another red. Well, I regret that I requested the ushers to take up the collection, and trust that none will have it to say, in the last day, that a collection prevented them from repenting of the hard speeches which they have uttered against their best friend.

In most churches it is not customary to have any who have died buried from the church; but only such as are identified with the church while living, and who, when dying, acknowledge that death has no sting and the grave no terrors. T. M. D. WARD.

More beautiful than dew-drops are the ears of pity.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Forthcoming Celebration at Virginia City.

At a meeting held by the colored citizens of Virginia City, N. T., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 1st, 1863, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the the celebration, of the first of January, 1864—Mr. R. H. Scott, Chairman, Mr. Francis Volkerts Secretary—the following Preamble, and Resolutions were adopted.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS we, the colored citizens of Virginia City, Storey County, and Territory of Nevada, deem it necessary, as citizens of color, to make a demonstration to exhibit our gratitude to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, for the Emancipation Proclamation, which was so ably sustained by him, in its enforcement on the first of Jan., 1863.

Resolved, That we heartily tender our thanks to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, for the liberation of many of our enslaved brethren in the southern portion of the United States. On the first day of January, 1864, we will commemorate this kind interposition of Providence, in behalf of the enslaved and degraded negro, by prayer and supplication to the Throne of Grace.

Resolved, That the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln has created in us a strong desire to become men among men—to prove ourselves worthy of the gift of God to man, Liberty—to sustain the Constitution and Proclamation—to protect Freedom's glorious banner, the Stars and Stripes—by going forth to battle against the enemies of God, Liberty and Union.

The following exercises were adopted for the celebration of the day.

The Celebration to commence at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Baptist Church, F street.

To be opened with Prayer.

Ballad. *Air*—John Brown.

Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Hymn.

National *Air*.

Poem.

Addresses, by various gentlemen.

To be concluded by a Grand Ball and Supper in the evening.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PETALUMA, Dec 7, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I send you from here the subscription due from subscribers. There is no newa worth relating, except that a large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last Friday night, the object being to establish a day school for colored children. Mr. John Richards, of Santa Clara, presided. If you know of a good teacher, a colored lady, who would be willing to take charge of such a school, before Christmas, please inform me. In perusing your columns for the two or three past weeks, I regretted to see a bickering controversy going on between some of our leading men. We think, in Sonoma county, that the talent and intelligence in San Francisco could or should reflect in a different light, and might be directed in a different way, to something higher and nobler. The time is now come when we should let private animosities be settled privately, by these pugnacious individuals themselves; let them try to do or say something that may benefit all. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

For the Pacific Appeal.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS, }
Near Acapulco, Nov. 20th, 1863. }

MR. EDITOR—I do not intend to enter upon my duties as your regular army correspondent thus early, and I would not have your numerous readers to view this communication in that light, as it is simply written to inform the many friends of Paine, Pozer, Freeman and your humble servant, that "Old Neptune" and Bob Cowes have thus far treated us most graciously.

With the promise of a "starter" from Panama, I am truly yours,

POCAHONTAS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Thoughts as They Occur.

MR. EDITOR—I have been "prospecting" a literary vein, whose "outcroppings" differ, in some respects, from anything yet recorded in your columns. I will send you a few "specimens" for "assaying," and if you think the "sample" worth the labor of assaying, I am willing to bestow my labor upon the "lode" gratuitously. Variety is said to be the spice of life, and acting upon the faith of this assertion as a truism, many of our people, both subscribers and non-subscribers—particularly non-subscribers—are clamorous for variety of reading matter and a larger paper. Now, for the gratification of such, to test their sincerity, I have been induced—as one who is interested in the enterprise generally, and the circulation of the paper in particular—to start on a new prospecting tour, and this is the result of my labor, thus far. If anybody don't like it, let them better it; for I shall be glad to learn of noble men, as my article will be characterized by alternate shade and sunshine. I will make my obeisance under

SHADDOW No. I.

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Yes, say you, but some things are indicative of events that never occur. Admitting that to be so, it is easy to dispose of that point. It is acknowledged by all candid disputants, that all established rules have their exceptions; then those things that indicate events which do not transpire, are exceptions to the general rule? Hence I atick to my text: "Coming events cast their shadows before."

I need not go beyond the commencement if this Rebellion to recite "events," enough to fill up your little paper, but I do not purpose to make any such exorbitant demands either upon your space, or your indulgence, but will speak of a few things of recent occurrance, or to come—perhaps.

SHADDOW No. II.

For the benefit of those whose keen perception is ever ready to discover fault in the premises of others, and who may claim that I am firing the shafts of personal malice under the shadow of a little friendly chat, I will state, that I dispise personalities, either in public debate or private conversation, and never resort to them, when it can possibly be avoided. My remarks, therefore, are intended to relate to things in a general sense, and so I wish to be understood; but if I should inadvertently tread upon any one's corns, they have only to indicate the same, by a suppressed grunt—yes "suppressed" is the word. Since the Rebellion began, I am in for suppressing everything, except the Union and freedom, unqualified by caste; but, as I was saying, if I get on any person's toes, let me know it, and I will get off without waiting to be shoved, or that more persuasive method, knocked off, as I have a repugnance for being forced into any kind of measures.

SHADOW No. III

Our press, the PACIFIC APPEAL, the lever of our social and political hopes, on this coast, is a shadow of considerable magnitude. That is paradoxical, say you. Presses are supposed to be the medium of light, not shadows; so it is, yet it shadows forth coming events. Our forces are defenceless; exposed to an enfilading fire, from the enemy's batteries, i. e. newspapers, to the number of hundreds, while we have but one small howitzer, with which to reply; and what are we doing to meet the demands of this unequal contest? I am sorry to say, "not much of anything;" masterly inactivity characterizes the greater portion of our exertions, the lectures for the benefit of the APPEAL excepted. It is expected, however, that the paper will grow large some how, no matter how, and it must contain all the telegraph news, and the current literature and gossip of the day, spiced with fun, and embellished by the wit of the editor, but as the Dutchman said, when a crowd of bummers was standing at his bar, treating by turns, and always inviting him to drink with them, but never paying anything they called for, "Who pays for dese tings?" It would be good if people could see the force of that remark, as applied to some other things. Literature, wit and gossip are very good in their places, but they all cost money, and who is to pay for them? I shall have something to say about our public traveling accommodations, —steamboats, horse cars and boarding-houses,—on some future occasion. I should like to in this article, but I have taken too much of your valuable space already, therefore I will subside. I hear some "smart black" say, "You have written a whole lot of stuff here, and I see no point to it." I see long newspaper articles every day, whose only claim to merit is, their very lack of point. BENICIANO.

The greatest hypocrite never imposes upon his neighbors half so often as upon himself.

A Negro on the Question of Races.

EDITORS MORNING CALL:—I notice in your paper yesterday morning on article with the above heading, and this interrogation: "Can freedom make any difference in the natural inferiority of the negro?" You also say, "Undoubtedly the white race is naturally superior to the black race—it is capable of greater intellectual development; it is naturally more energetic and enterprising." As one of that proscribed race, I wish briefly to examine this subject. Ethnologists say that the classes of mankind are five—the Caucasian, the Mongolian, Ethiopian, American Indian, Malay. Now I put a question: Would you exchange the negroes of the South for four million Malays? They are a nation of pirates. Would you exchange them for four million Chinese? Ask the citizens of San Francisco. Would you exchange them for four million Indians? Ask Minnesota, and read her answer in fire and massacre! So, out of the five classes of mankind, the negro is your second choice. You prefer him before three-fifths or all the world. You rank him second to the Caucasian. That is to say, you count him the best man in the world after yourself. You say, the negro race is inferior. No man can yet pronounce that judgment safely. How will you compare races, to give each its due rank? There is but one just way. You must compare them in their fulfillments, not in their beginnings; in their flowers, not in their buds. Nations rise; wax strong; decline. How will you estimate the rank of the great Roman people? By its beginnings? By its decline? By neither. You rank it by the height of its civilization—when it attained to jurisprudence, to statesmanship, to eloquence, to the beautiful arts. Otherwise you rank it unjustly. The Germans, to-day, give philosophy to Europe; but you can count the years backwards when the Germans, now philosophers, were barbarians. Who could say, eight or nine centuries ago, what was the intellectual capacity of the French nation? So no man can now predict what is to be the intellectual destiny of the negro race. Our race is yet so undeveloped; our destiny is yet so unfulfilled—that no wise man pretends to say what the negro race is capable of being. Inferiority! What is human inferiority? Will you look at a child in his cradle and say: That is an inferior man? No. You wait for his growth—you judge him by his manhood. Why do you look upon a race yet in its infancy and say, That is an inferior race? The time has not yet come to judge that infant child, or infant race. These stormy times are yet only rocking its cradle in the tree-tops, as in the nursery song. You may read Pritchard, and Finkarton, and Morton, and Pickering, and all the rest—the whole library of Ethnology—and you will find that science has not yet proved, in advance, that the negro race is not to be a highly cultured, dominant race; rulers of their own continent, and, perhaps, dictators to the world. God poured into the veins of this Nation the Saxon blood, that their eyes might be filled with the sky, and their hair with the sun. He has mingled with it the Celtic, quickened with mercury, an dtouched with fire. He has poured into it the sunny wines of the South of Europe. After many other gifts, He gave it that strange, mysterious current, which bleeds, when wounded, like other men's blood; which dances in the pulse, when joy-smitten, like other men's blood; yet which carries the blackness of darkness into men's faces, in token that it should also carry the shadow of death into men's souls. A COLORED MAN.

—Morning Call, Nov. 1.

MARRIED.

In Hartford, Conn., in Talcott Street Church, Nov. 10th, by Amos N. Freeman, W. HOWARD HAMPTON, of Brooklyn, to ADDIE E. FREEMAN, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In this city, December 4, GEORGE W. B. CROMWELL, youngest son of R. G. Cromwell, age 15 years, 5 months and 14 days.

Dearest brother thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He, who can all sorrows heal.

In Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10th, ROBERT BROWN, in the triumph of faith

In Hackensack, N. J., of inflammation of the brain, ROBERT TIEBOUT, age 63 years, 10 months, 8 days.

In Hamilton, N. Y., MARY ELLA, only child of MRS CECILIA HARRIS, formerly of Washington, D. C., aged 5 years and 6 months.

In Yorkville, Oct. 27th, WILLIAM BENJAMIN HARBROOK, aged 22 years, 1 month and 17 days.

Departed this life, Oct. 28th, MARIA E. HOUSEMAN, aged 24 years.

Advertisements.

LECTURE.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE
WILL DISCOURSE AT THE
AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH,
corner of Powell and Jackson streets,
MONDAY EVENING,.....DECEMBER 14,
SUBJECT: "THE GREAT INTERESTS of the African Race of the United States in view of the President's Proclamation."

After which several interesting questions will be asked and answered. As the Lecture will be of some length no other speaker will take part, as at first proposed.

The proceeds of the above Lecture are for the Benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL.

To commence at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cts.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS for the ensuing Emancipation Celebration, are requested to meet in Zion Church on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock. By order of H. M. Collins, *Chairman*.
P. ANDERSON, *Secretary*.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING will be held on Monday evening, December 21st, at Zion Church, Pacific street, at which time the Committee of Arrangements will inform our fellow-citizens of several important and minor points which they hope will be observed on the day of celebration. Our public school teachers, and the teachers of the Sabbath schools, are requested to be present. By order of P. Anderson, Chairman of the last meeting.
J. R. STARKEY, *Secretary*.

MASONIC NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF VICTORIA LODGE NO. 3, are requested to meet at their Hall, Monday evening December 14. Punctual attendance by order of the W. M. A. J. CRAVAN, *Sec.*

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE A. M. E. Church and the Mount Olive Baptist Church, will give a festival December 25th, at Marysville, for the benefit of the Mount Olive Church. Tickets, one dollar including supper.

Committee of Arrangements:
MRS. DOROTHA McGOWEN,
" MARY A. WILLIAMS,
" ELIZABETH BRYANT,
" E. E. RANDOLPH,
" SUSANNA BROOKS,
" JULIA BLAND,
" ELIZA ANN BUSH.

Tickets to be had of the Committee.

FAIR! FAIR!! FAIR!!!
OPEN ON CHRISTMAS EVE DECEMber 24th, in the St. Cyprian Church. Four reasons why it should be patronized.

First. For the sagacity and energy, the Society and friends have exhibited in securing a place so admirably adapted to the wants of our people.

Second. In that, the Church for which this effort is to be made, represents the Religion, Intellect and Wealth of a majority of our colored population.

Third. As a Church we wish to evince our devotion to the Government which is now breaking the fetters of the bondsman, by contributing our quota towards alleviating the suffering of our compatriots, who have forsaken all for Freedom, Country and God. We cannot do what we would while involved.

Fourth. Because we have paid all except $1600. Having worked so nobly thus far—shall we halt now? No! Let the 1600 colored people of the Queen City of the far west, thunder. No!

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK. Sec'y.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,
$60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,
at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.
THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
o27 WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,
C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.
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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A REMEDY FOR SEASICKNESS.—In all ordinary cases, if in dread of seasickness, lie down on the back at least a quarter of an hour before the vessels starts. No position but that of recumbency on the back will do. Let the head, body and back become, as it were, part of the vessel, participating in its motion without muscular efforts. This precaution is often of itself sufficient. It is of but little use to assume this position after the sickness has commenced. It must be beforehand

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Discourse, delivered on November 25th, 1863, in the A. M. E. Church, Stockton, by the Rev. J. H. Hubbard, on the "Blessings which Providence has lavished, and continues to bestow on the American People.

"Let the people praise Thee, O God; Yea, let all the people praise Thee."

Who that remembers the most important features in the history of these United States, but breaks forth into hearty thanksgiving, when contemplating her early struggles with an unjust, and powerful monarch? How beautiful to America was the dawning of that day, when the weapon of death lay unlifted and the clarion notes of war were hushed. Then every hope of deliverance realized, and every aspiration glowing with new vigor, and the hands so valiant in the fight, were found quite as proficient in promoting the blessings of Peace. Then how marvelous the advancement of a once unhappy people. Far-stretching forests disappeared before the efforts of the pioneer. Habitations were reared where, but a little time before, beasts of prey held carnival. The wilderness became fruitful fields, wherein the ungarnered grain moved to and fro, swayed by the gentle breeze. Commodious bridges were seen spanning crystal streams, and the time-defying oak and lofty pine contributed to the building of ships. See, as the stately bark weighs her ancher in the harbor, with every sail given to the breeze, with bounding hearts and adventurous spirits aboard, she sweeps gracefully onward to foreign climes. And as the nation advanced in prosperity what a mighty agent steam became towards effecting American enterprise. See in their factories, workshops and engine-rooms, where wheels move within wheels, and boiler, shaft, cylinder, valve and band assist in securing its invaluable services. There is yet a brighter share to be noticed in the path of American progress. 'Tis this sublime and ever-truthful idea, on which the minds of the fathers dwelt with strong endeavor, that it is impossible to enslave a virtuous and enlightened people. And in harmony with this impulse, temples were erected to the God of Armies, and when the day of rest came, with its chiming bells and sacred influences, it called the hard sons of toil and the patrons of pleasure, the sire and son, the matron and the maid, to the habitation of His Majesty. There they were taught their duty or made to rejoice in unfailing promises, in listening to the teaching of the patriarchal age, when their greatest blessing was seen in the offered Isaac; in hearing repeated stories of divine vengeance, as viewed in fitful gleamings from the blazing tract of prophecy, or witnessing the going forth of that Divine Light, which shall forever shine with undimmed refulgence. The courts of their academies and universities rang with the merry voices of childhood's glee. The minds of their hitherto untutored youth grasped the laws of existence, and traced the handmaid of religion in her intricate operations. So grew the nation in power, wealth and influence. Fair as were the proportions of the young republic, there was, with the body politic an indwelling evil, that has shaken with violence the pillars of the nation. Remember how the serpentine coils of slavery, like those of the deadly copra, were bound around the heart of the nation, and the life-sustaining current that gave vitality to the peculiar institution flowed through its channels.

The rendition of Anthony Burnes, by the free expenditure of the United States Treasurer, and the aid of Federal bayonets, is but one of the many unalloyed evidences that slavery was national. Lives that man in Christendom, who can look upon the destruction of Carthagenian prestige, or the desolation of the seven hilled city, and then not agree that corruption is the cause of the fall of States? Reason says no! Thanks to the living light of history's eventful page, that when the hydra-heart of this rebellion exhibited its diabolical hideousness, to those so deeply interested in the permanency of these American States, they saw through the telescope of ages that, without repentance, the blood of the patriots was shed in vain. And when, in the great council, the question was eagerly asked, Who has been the foster-mother of this rebellion! A thousand voices answered Slavery! Slavery!

The vehemence of the answer, and the vindictiveness of the expression, caused the Capitol to shake from the turret to the foundation-stone. Then the world looked on with steadfast gaze, to observe whether or not these American States contained within themselves sufficient of Deity to perpetuate their existence. The decision was, rather let the chains and fetters of every bondman become one immense pile, the torch of liberty be applied, and the flames thereof mount and burn within the limits of the spheres, than the institutions of America come to nought.

And when the chief executive (heaven sustain him,) wrote, "Return to your allegiance, or see the foundation of your fabric sapped by the tumultuous waves of time," every well-thinking man joined in giving thanks to God for the magnanimity of that heart which conceived the noble idea—for the hand that, on conditions, promised to break the "spell of ages"—for the lips that fain would sing the requiem of oppression. For more than two years was the strife continued, and to-day freedom goes marching on. We hear its songs in the crowded city, at the fireside, bounding along the smooth surface of our limpid streams, coming along the distant plains, like meteor-glances of the mystic future, treading with dainty feet the bosom of smiling valleys, or elate with joy, taking the wings of an eagle, directing its course to the mountain craggs of time, there becoming a welcome guest of the "goddess of liberty." Great as has been the former glory of these States, it is no more to be compared with their present position, than the zephyr to the hurricane, or the light of Mercury to the full blaze of the noon-day sun. "Let the people praise thee, O God!" Yes, the despised people who have so long trod the ground beneath the intolerable burden. Let melodious voices sing in praise to Thee, for untying the Gordian knot. And you, who cannot join in the harmony, whose voices have become enfeebled by the waste of years, breathe into the ear of the mightiest, heartfelt thanksgiving from the chambers of the soul.

For the horse and his rider are seen struggling with the immensity of the overcoming wave. Let all the people praise Thee. Wisdom still pervades the halls of Congress The voice of religion continues to cheer the hearts of those who commune at American altars. The labors of the husbandman are crowned with success. The bleating of sheep are yet heard in our meadows, and the lowing of cattle by our water-brooks. Our native hills afford materials for manufacturer and architect, for all of which let the people praise Thee now, henceforth, and forever. Amen! Amen!

TRANSFER OF POWER.—The plain truth of the matter is, fidelity to the South was a more vehement passion with the North than the love of gain, the love of adventure, the love of liberty itself. For the sake of maintaining the national unity, and the Constitution in which it was framed, the North became nothing less than the obsequious vassal of the South, and seemed to hold every interest in the country subordinate to that of the plantations. Hence, for fully half a century and more, it was the South that held the White House, and controlled, if it did not monopolize, the Government. Hence, in fine, the irritability of the South when the Democratic party was ousted by the Republicans, and a new order of men proceeded to take possession of the Capital.

This transfer of power was to much for them to bear with equanimity and the cheerful resignation of good citizens. They had been the dominant party and must remain so—if not in the Union, why then, out of it and dispite of it. What! they, the courtly and sumptuous lords of the rice swamps and cotton fields, the inheritors of the blood of the Huguenots and Cavaliers, give way for four years to the lanky and narrowless heirs of those beggarly outcasts of Pilgrims! South Carolina cannot submit to that—she must set up for herself. Georgia and Alabama agree with her; and then the rest of them that live, and grow sleek and haughty on the sweat of the black skin, propagate their own rare blood for the auction block, the branding iron, the lash and all the noisomeness of a brutal bondage. Sift it to the bottom—sift and probe it in every direction, and you will find that the conspiracy and outbreak of the South against the Union is the conspiracy and outbreak of insolent pretension, lawless ambition and lust of power, as I have already said, and nothing more, if anything could be worse.—*Thomas F. Meagher's Letter to the Dublin Irishman.*

APROPOS OF THE 8TH OF JANUARY, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The daily papers have reproduced the address of Gen. Jackson to the negro soldiers under his command, made a few days before that memorable conflict; it derives both value and significance from that fact that, under the President's first of January Proclamation, the negroes are hereafter to be freely employed in the national armies. This is General Jackson's address:

To the Men of Color—Soldiers! From the shores of Mobile I collected you to arms—I invited you to share in the perils, and to divide the glory of your white countrymen I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war. I knew you loved the land of your nativity, and that like ourselves you had to defend all that is most dear to man, but you surpass my hopes. I have found in you united to those qualities that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds. Soldiers! The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your General now praises your ardor. The enemy is near, his sails cover the Lake, but the brave are united, and if he finds us contending among ourselves it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward. *T. M. Groves, U. S. Navy, in Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.*

KENTUCKY ENANCIPATION.—"Though you bray a fool in mortar yet will not his folly depart from him." The words of Solemon come with fresh force as we read an editorial in that pro-Slavery journal called *The Commonwealth*, published at the capitol of Kentucky. It appears that an Emancipation Convention is called to meet at Louisville on the 8th of January, when efforts will doubtless bo made to complete the annihilation of slavery. Now every human being on earth knows that slavery and slavery alone has been the cause of all Kentucky's woes. The adherents of slavery have harried the soil of Kentucky, from the Ohio to the Tennessee line. They have murdered her citizens, burned their homes desolated their farms and outraged their women. Armies have traversed the State, from side to side, bringing demoralization in their train. Yet this Frankfort paper talks about an effort to rid the State of the curse of slavery after this fashion:

"The people of Louisville should not per

mit this conclave of political assassins to meet. This is no time for Abolition agitations in Kentucky—no time for partisan agitations of any kind. They can do no good, but they are powerful for mischief. Rather than fold our arms and permit a gang of intermeddling Abolitionists to inaugurate the wretched state of affairs which have prevailed in Kansas and Missouri,, we would be willing to resort to the extremest measures to avert the evil."

The *Commonwealth* tacks on to this pro slavery rout a loud expression of loyalty; but all true men will cry, "save us from *such* "loyalty!" Kentucky cannot still keep up her old and baneful "neutrality" while the nation is grappling with slavery; she must be willing to yield all for the Union, or she proves herself unworthy of any of its blessings.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

EMANCIPATION IN RUSSIA.—The following is an extract from a letter written by a gentleman who is at present traveling in Russia: "The emancipation of the serfs is no sham, but a great and noble reality, carried through with a caution and courage that do equal honor to the head and heart of the Emperor. It is scarcely possible to measure the grandeur of this peaceful revolution, by which nearly 40,000,000 of people are raised from a condition close akin to slavery, to the level of free men of other civilized States. This great act is consummated with comparatively little suffering and large prospects of future advantages to the nobles and proprietors of land, save only to those whose estates should come under an incumbered estates act. The emancipated serfs are already displaying a degree of intelligence and industry that surprises their former owners—establishing schools, laying out hoarded money on lands and tenements, and in many other respects showing great intelligence and sagacity.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th inst, in an article on the political condition of the "Confederacy," makes this admission: "Such decisive military advantages as to reduce the enemy to submission can scarcely be expected. If any prompt termination to the war can be hoped for, it is from foreign complications, to which its further continuance will always afford occasion." Here, then, is a direct confession of the weakness of the rebellion—a confession that it can never succeed of its own strength, and that unless strengthened from abroad it must inevitably be crushed. Our Southern enemies have been slow to realize this fact; their Northern sympathizers have never been willing to admit it, but now that it is established upon rebel authority, let it never more be questioned.

A WOMAN'S IDEA OF MEN.—Men are strong. They do things and don't mind it. They can open doors in the dampest weather. They can unstrap trunks without bursting a blood vessel, turn keys in a moment which women have lost their tempers and lamed their fingers over for half an hour; look down precipices and not be dizzy; knock each other prostrate and not be stunned. You may strike them with all your might on the chest, and it doesn't hurt them in the least, (I mean if you are a woman.) They never grow nervous and cry. They go up stairs three at a time. They put one hand on a four rail fence and leap over it without touching. In short they do everything easily which women try to do and cannot. Moreover, men are "so easy to get along with." They are good natured and conveniently blind and benevolent.

Lady Glamis, being called on to bear testimony in a case of debt in one of the courts of England, obstinately declined to be sworn. She said her word was as good as her bond, and she would not take God's name in vain in a case involving only fifteen pounds. The counsel insisted, and the Court rebuked, but it was of no use. The lady would not swear, but said that the averment of the plaintiff was perfectly correct. The result was that the Judge sternly ordered the noble lady and recusant witness to leave the court, which she did immediately.

"It is very difficult to live," said a widow, with seven girls, all in genteel poverty. "You must husband your time," said a sage. "I'd rather husband some of my daughters," answered the poor lady

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

Congress.

Since the commencement of the present session of Congress, measures the most important to the elevation of the colored race have been introduced. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, and others have introduced or given notice of the introduction of bills, which have for their ostensible object the entire eradication of slavery. One or two of the bills presented propose to amend the Constitution, declaring slavery to be incompatible with the interests and peace of the nation The present Congress is the most radical on that question of any which has ever convened in the national capital. The events which the presumption of the slave-power has produced, since the commencement of the rebellion, are startling in the extreme. The bills and petitions at this time offered in Congress are not altogether on new issues. John Quincy Adams, the elder Lovejoy, Joshua R. Giddings, Chas. Sumner, John P. Hale, and others, strove, hand in hand, and with all the skill of the best parliamentarians, to amend the infamous and notorious "21st rule," which was exacted, to the very death, by the slave-power, in the effulgent legislative days of Clay, Webster and Calhoun. No petition relative to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia could be called up at the time we speak of, but one of the pro-slavery senators would rise in his place and move that it be tabled. We refer to these facts and to the amazing contrast of the national legislation, in the time of the fugitive slave law, and that of the present day. Truly God "moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform." Upon the whole, Congress seems determined, thus far, to strike at the root of the rebellion—the cancer slavery. Our Legislature, also, seems disposed to sustain the most extreme radical measures which have been recommended by the President, and which have, as yet, been introduced in Congress. It is not expected, however, that much will be done until after the holidays. Then measures will be passed which will cause Davis and his Confederacy to both weep and wonder.

Miss Emma Hardinge's Lecture at the A. M. E. Church.

On Monday evening last Miss Hardinge lectured at the above-named Church, for the benefit of our paper. Though the weather had been inclement for two or three days preceding, and the walking had, at night, especially for ladies, been very unpleasant, nevertheless the occasion drew forth one of the most refined audiences, composed of both white and colored persons, which it has ever been our lot to witness, on similar occasions in any of our churches. The preponderance of the audience was of white persons, among whom were many of the most distinguished citizens, accompanied by their ladies. The church was not overfull, for we could discover one or two vacant benches near the door. Miss Hardinge came to the church in a carriage, about 7½ o'clock, and waited in the anteroom, adjoining the pulpit, until the time of commencing the exercises, 8 o'clock, had arrived. The lady was then introduced to the audience by Peter Anderson, and proceeded to discourse on the following subject, namely, "The Great Interests of the African Race of the United States, in View of the President's Proclamation." After giving an historical review of what is known of the African race—their condition, etc., in the different parts of Africa, their habit of trafficking among the tribes in their own kindred, through ignorance of its sinfulness, which gave the first impetus to the horrible slave trade,—she depicted, in glowing colors, the guilt of the several nations who had been accessory to riveting the chains of bondage on our ancestors, and spread them over this continent to obtain, from the labor of these Africans, their sin-plated gold. She contrasted the condition of the African race, when first the infamous slave trade whitened the seas with sails which wafted to the continent of America the millions there held in bondage, with the condition of their descendants of the present day, in view of the President's Proclamation. It looked, she said, a few years ago, as though there was no hope for the redemption of this race from slavery. Her observation, in some of the Eastern States, had long convinced her how futile was the doctrine set forth by some that the condition of the black race at the South under slavery was more preferable than that of the poor under freedom and enlightenment in Europe. She implored all to store their minds with knowledge, for there was a great work for the colored man to do. They should point to Frederick Douglass with pride, as a man who had written and spoken with all the eloquence and elegance of the most learned. We should remember that the man who is the son of an honorable backwoodsman, who, in his time, had probably read but two or three books, and whose son, once an honest and industrious rail-splitter, is now the revered President of the United States—Abraham Lincoln. (Tremendous applause.) Though the colored people of the South, under the Proclamation, had been liberated, they had also been cared for otherwise, and not left in idleness and crime; many had been sent into the army, etc. We should be proud that no indiscreet acts of importance, on their part, had, as yet, been recorded to their detriment. It seemed as if they got their light from Heaven, as it were, like the children of Israel, when they passed from the house of bondage. She was speaking for over an hour, with fervid eloquence, enchanting the audience with beautiful sentiments of freedom, clothed in the most elegant language, which, at times, portrayed a depth of thought and circumference of reason seldom set forth from the rostrum. Her sound, masterly and pleasing manner, and the simplicity of the style in which she discoursed on the above subject, enraptured the audience with delight, and during the discourse she was frequently interrupted with outbursts of applause. At the conclusion, the lady stated that any person desirous of propounding questions on any subject, could have them answered. Among the several questions asked, the most important were: "Is there any reasonable prospect that the colored race will ever become on a social and political equality with the white race in the United States?" The lady answered, that education fitted man to assume the most important positions in life, though the colored man had been debarred from social and political privileges, and from the avenues of culture and wealth. But just so soon as under the present era of freedom, the colored man rises in the scale of intelligence with the whites, she believed that, when that time came, if he demanded them, they would not be denied. A Biblical question was also propounded and answered, after which she retired from the platform amid much applause.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward introduced a vote of thanks to Miss Hardinge, offered by us in behalf of the colored people of San Francisco, for the very interesting lecture given by her for the benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper, and put the motion, by stating that all who were in favor of it would stand on their feet. The whole audience arose. The lady accepted the compliment with a graceful assent, and retired.

Miss Hardinge, in giving the lecture for the benefit of our paper, has aided us greatly, and we take this opportunity to express, through our paper, to her, our grateful thanks.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday evening last, the Sabbath School attached to Zion Church, Pacific street, gave an exhibition. The Church was decorated with a number of the mottoes of freedom, which were used at our several celebrations, and being well lighted, showed the children and auditors to pleasing advantage. The Church was crowded to excess. The exercises consisted of music and declamation. Several young Misses assumed the leading parts of the exhibition, which added greatly to the success of the children's entertainment. The Misses Lucy Johnson, Amanda Skanks, Mary E. Jones, M. Nugent, Louisa and Lucinda Bryant, Charlotte Smith, Sylvia and Josephine Miles, Delvechio, Cooper, Georgianna Miller and Master Frederick Collins, were all that we had time to hear sing and recite their respective pieces. From what we could learn of the rest, they all deserve great credit. The exhibition was repeated on Thursday evening. At the conclusion, Mr. B. T. Houston thanked the audience for their liberal patronage, and stated that great credit was due to the young man (we failed to learn his name) who had assisted in getting the exhibition up with such success. We may add that Master Alex. Taylor deserves credit for his skill on the piano.

We have been permitted to look at a letter sent to this city from San Rafael, by Sanford A. Taylor, to a friend. It contains a paragraph mentioning that Justes Pelcher had died recently in one of the small towns over the Bay. Mr. Pelcher was long a resident of this city, and was formerly of Buffallo, N. Y. The many friends he had in the State, we know, will regret his loss. He was a barber by trade, and was familiarly styled, by his patrons, "the Emperor." He was highly respected by all classes.

THE CELEBRATION.—The Committee of Arrangments met again Thursday evening, and transacted most of their important business. Last week, at the suggestion of Mr. Collins, chairman of the committee, we announced that there would be another public meeting, on Monday evening, 21st. But, by consultation since in the committee, on its propriety, we there agreed with them that another public meeting was inexpedient. We therefore hope that every individual will use his or her utmost influence to make the ensuing celebration, one which can always be referred to with pride in the future.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the Olive Branch Lodge No. 5, F. and A. Masons, held on Tuesday evening, December 15th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: The Past Worshipful Master having declined a renomination: Henry Tolbert was elected W. M.; Edward Quinn, S. W.; F. Lisbon, Treasurer; Nelson Cook, Secretary.

MR. RICHARD PHILLIPS died, at his residence, on Wednesday evening last. He was one of the oldest residents of the city, and was highly respected. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss.

Chickamauga is said to mean "stagnant water." It should be changed to Red Pool.

VEXING.—Our editorial room is 79 Merchant street, up stairs. We seldom lock the door when we go out, at times, leaving pen, ink, etc. for the accommodation for any city visitors, who choose to pay us "a call." We have also several books—Dictionary, etc., which we use at times for particular reference. One visitor last week carried off the best of our books, and has not yet returned them. Now, if our kind "friend," whoever he may be, will bring them back, if also in our absence, he will greatly oblige us.

TRIAL TRIP.—The stern-wheel steamer Pocotempo, had a trial trip on Wednesday afternoon. She was built by Dawson Thomas, (a colord man). Mr. Thomas has been long and favorably known as one of the best ship-carpenters in San Francisco. The Pocotempo is the tenth vessel which he has either contracted or helped to build. The sloop Angel Doll which was towed by the river steamer Defiance, in the Sacramento trade, 3 or 4 years ago, was built almost alone by Mr. Thomas. We are proud to see our colored ship-builder get so much encouragement. The Pocotempo is built for the produce trade.

THE FAIRS.—The African M. E. Church and the "Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Benevolent Society," both will open their Fairs to the public on Thursday evening next, 24th inst., (Christmas Eve.) The former will be in the old St. Cyprian Church building, the latter in Scott street Hall. Both are sanguine of success.

ARRIVALS.

Moses Kennedy, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Santa Cruz.

Per last steamer—Mrs. Isaiah Gibbs and son, Philadelphia.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—Mr. Isaiah Gibbs, Port Wine, Sierra Co.; S. P. Clanton, Benicia. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brown, Greenwood Valley, El Dorado Co.

List of Letters Received since Our Last,

E. P. Duplex, Marysville; Geo. W. Goins, Sacremento; John H. Jones, Virginia City; J. H. Hudson, Virginia City; C. Jackson, Auburn, Cal.; R. M. Burgiss, Coloma; J. P. Stuart, Moore's Flat; Sergeant at Arms; M. W., Placerville.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Waifs.

Since the adjournment of the Convention our young ministers have been indefatigable in their efforts to spread the leaven of a glorious gospel. New stars are being constantly added to the diadem which crowns God's ransomed Church—stars which, we trust, will make luminous the onward and upward pathway of a bleeding Zion.

Let the religious element rest upon the strong arm of Omnipotence, and whatever disasters may await it, the result will be a signal and permanent victory over error, prejudice, ignorance and wrong. A great conflict is being waged between the warriors of light and the votaries of wrong. Let the host of the Lord sound the trump, trusting not in their own strength, but in the might of Him whose thunders shake the world.

On the part of Christian men, there must be a zeal commensurate with the magnitude of the work. Our mission is to root up the evils which find a ready lodgment in our own hearts, strike at the author of all our sorrows and sin, wage a perpetual war against the minions of vice, error and oppression; erect the banner of the Cross in every land and clime beneath the sun; throw wefts and rays of light among the masses of our unfortunate race; teach them the positive necessity of being a unit, of massing their scattered strength; the evils resulting from insubordination; all duties, gratitude, filial, conjugal, fraternal. All obligations touching the social relations are to be intelligently and fearlessly promulgated by an able, earnest and faithful pulpit; hurling the glittering shafts of truth at all forms of wickedness, binding up the heart that is broken by sorrow's bolt, and bidding the broken of heart to be strong, for the gates of cloudless light, ere long, will unfold, to let the care-worn and sorrow-stricken wanderer in. Such is the mission of the Church.

From every quarter we hear tidings of joy. Brother Jenifer, of Placerville, is doing a good work. Hubbard is hopeful, believing that a time of refreshing is at hand. Tappan has the wealth, virtue and intelligence of the beautiful valley of Santa Clara, which is so well guarded by those everlasting hills, emblems of Eternal Might. Marysville has had fresh accessions. Sacramento is still in the field. Petaluma is moving. Grass Valley is doing well. The silver country will bloom as the rose of Sharon, ere the June buds sparkle on her snow-capped mountains. San Francisco expects to do a mighty work during the Fair and New Year's eve. For once, on the first, let their be a union of all classes. *Give the day to Freedom's God.* Let the whole people celebrate the day in a manner which will demonstrate our devotion to God and Liberty. T. M. D. WARD.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Cosmopolite in Victoria.

W ould that some power the gift would gie us,
To see ouselves as others see us,
It would from many an error free us,
And foolish notion.—BURNS.

The traveler who had a morbid sensation to have his stomach "addled" equally with his friend John Jones, may learn, for his gratification, that some of the acquaintances which he formed here, consider that when he wrote letters numbers one and two, (bless the mark, if he gives us number three,) that his head must have been somewhat addled; that his premises are false, therefore, his conclusions are wrong. Mr. Cosmop'—mops Portland over as with a couple of whirls of not very clean water and upon his arrival at Victoria he certainly does not bring any soft-soap with him. He was received with the "*Caen Me a Faltha*," (a hundred thousand welcomes,) as the representative of an interest. How far he has supported that interest, it is for us to show.

My preceptor (for I once had a tutor,) advised me that if I ever entered into a controversy, to be careful to give my adversary the full benefit of his remarks. I do so, and quote his idea of Victoria in full—he says:

Now, sir, it happens that there are now some amongst us, who landed here in '58, when the gold excitement rose to fever heat, and the "land sharks" finned into our harbor from San Francisco, as Victoria could then boast of a few wooden shantics A brick had not been seen upon our (h)island now.

"Look at this picture and then on this."

Does the Cosmop' wish to exhibit the state of our roads and thoroughfares, or to tell of our huts and the temporary shifts we had to make before we brought our city to as genteel and elegant a township as can be found the world over—built up with mushroon rapidity, but with solid granite and solid-made colonial brick, bound together with colonial-made lime? The Cosmop' who has attempted to ring the changes upon us, ought to have known that there are men of intelligence who have been driven out of the land of their nativity, by foreigners and curs to their constitution.

Again, sir, Cosmop' assumes that we are affectedly and offensively English. What does the individual mean? Are there a people prouder of their country than the English, or have a better right to be proud? Have we not a nationality—a pure one? Have we not a constitution under which every man can exist, and under which every man can uphold and maintain his rights?

The satire upon the Scotch, Irish, West Indians and half-breeds, are too much for our "addled stomach," and if such an idea had been known at the Bull's Head, perhaps the Cosmop' might have had to cling to the Bull's Horns.

Cosmop' again, twists his pen and says: "An other characteristic feature of the Victorians is: they are fiercely, violently and ignorantly sympathizers with secession. I say ignorantly, for they do not and will not understand the cause of the rebellion."

What is the cause of the rebellion? Fast and furious, again, Cosmop' comes fast and furious upon us, and cannot even allow the great truth-teller, to tell the truth of how the demoralizing war was progressing. We have no sympathy with this war, except as far as constitutional liberty can be obtained.

The remarks of Cosmop' in reference to Dr. Russel, are of that cast that we decline to notice. The gentleman who did receive the notice of Queens, Lords, Commons, Universities and English Corporations requires no defence from us. But, if Cosmop' wishes again to twist the mop-stick, he may rest assured that we are prepared with a reply.

A VICTORIAN AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jottings.

MR. EDITOR—"Cosmopolite" must have been carried away by a high-wrought feeling of patriotism, or his soul bursting with loyalty in view of a paradisical future. He must have courted those offensive conversations, or brags of his flag to such an enthusiastic extent, or else no such arguments would have literally forced on him. And, sir, he calls the colonists a host of angry volcanoes in their respective countries, against the British Government—he condemns them for speaking proudly of their nationality, and clinging to the country of their birth. Surely, "Cosmopolite" is fully aware that England's admirer is not centred in Great Britain alone, "that power, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, encircles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England," and consequently one can be intensely English in his sentiments without seeing the Parliament, London, or the Cabinet. Why, sir, the thing is preposterous.

It is an established fact that, from love of country, the American is not to be equalled in passing encomiums on his country, and complimenting himself on being one. The American vaunts to excess and trumpets to the world his free institution and liberal laws; in fact, he endeavors to persuade and "literally force upon us," to believe that his system of government is the embodiment of everything sublime and inaculate, and at once points us to the unfading but now tottering republic.

"Cosmopolite," are you angry with the colonists for not coinciding with you in everything? are you embittered at us, or mortified for not conceding to you that we shall immortalize your pet paragon of everything that is humane and philanthropic in your President? We did not demonize or term him tyrant—your own people (Americans) did. We did say Mr. Lincoln was not animated or inspired from any noble sentiments. Did he express anything like shame, at the enormity of the crime of slavery when he issued his proclamation of necessity and not of philanthropy? Would he, with no disruption existing, ever have lifted a finger to lighten the burthens of the slaves? not he? He and his party never were Abolitionists. They were simply opposed to the extension of slavery as a matter of policy, to prevent the balance of power, from bearing too strongly in favor of the South. How is it they never thought of liberating the three thousand slaves that were in the District of Columbia, the capital district of the Union, in the absolute control of Congress? Glance at these lines of his inangural address—"I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so." Witness also the expression of his willingness that the fugitive slave law, as a provision of the Constitution, should be made express and irrevocable. Witness further, the insulting language in which he spoke to the deputation of colored men that waited upon him at the White House not long since, when he strove to impress upon them that God never intended that the white and colored men should live together on the same soil. "Cosmopolite" will observe; if this is not offensively American, what is? We did not consult the *London Times*, our Gospel, to find these lines! No! They are Mr. Lincoln's line of policy that was laid down.

The North has been the hunting-ground for fugitive slaves for years. They have done all in their power to foster slavery indirectly, and in many cases directly; they have been fawning at, and kissing the feet of the slaveholders enough. Many and great charges could be brought against Cosmopolite's pet party. He should bear in mind honesty of purpose; for, denouncing Russell as a libeller, bosh! he has just the same thing done by gross misstatements.

We beg most emphatically to assure "Cosmopolite" that our heart beats and palpitates as quick at the least cheering news of freedom's success. We do not pass by those great and good men's actions in the States in silence. He comments in a strange manner in making proselytes—in assuming the character of a censor or critic, he glorifies himself too quick and sounds his own tocsin of eloquence in winning converts. It is also a piece of inconsistency, and a misnomer to write under the *nom de plume* of "Cosmopolite," and we also fail to coiceive how he can be a citizen of the world, when he writes in such loyal strains and patriotic pathos, as "the flag of my country—my country and the old flag." Bid adieu, "Cosmopolite!"

JAMAICA.

VICTORIA, V. I., Dec. 7th, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal

Cosmopolite.

Cosmopolite's "Notes of a Trip to Victoria" really deserve to be the last of his literary productions; they show his descriptive capacity in the poorest light, and leave no favorable impression of Victoria on the minds of his readers. To begin with the people of Victoria "affectedly and offensively English" as they are, know very well that grade of "a free passage" on board of an American ship, when, as in his case, it is tendered by the steward, and by this allusion we reflect not on the poverty of "Cosmopolite," (we are not mean enough for that, but on the absurdity of the man, who, notwithstanding his "larnin," seeks only menial occupation, and underrates men who live as the majority of men of color in Victoria, upon their own land, and instead of flunkeying around barrooms, etc., drive their own drays, or pursue some other calling, equally independent. In one hour's time he speaks of having seen Victoria and everybody in it, compares its look to that of a big boy who has outgrown his clothes, etc., and finds the "inertia of the place." He should have written of his own intellect relieved very much by a "bottle of Jake's old Bungundy," an article that we, the "affectedly and offensively English," know full well is not at all calculated to make a man's ideas flow strong and clear. And though he characterizes our town as barely noticeable, and its inhabitants as mere nobodies, and he crowds the APPEAL with two lengthy "notes" concerning the same; surely he likes to waste time over nothing. We do not understand him, and desire him to let us alone, unless he can handle us in a manner worthy of our position, as citizens of Victoria, and representatives of the several grades above "flunkeyism." Moreover, we are inclined to think that his "trip" helped the "old Bungundy" more than it did Jake, or anybody else in town.

VIOLET.

VICTORIA, Nov. 24th, 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal

That-Are Collection.

Who struck Billy Patterson? Who put you, Mr. Cosmopolite, as spokesman before they cropped your ears? Beg pardon, sir, the Doctor recently did the disgusting task, etc. So you thought you'd have your say? But pray, what business was it to you if there was a collection taken up on the occasion mentioned? Was there a principle violated, or a wrong inflicted on any one? By no means, and you are so frequent an attendant, that such scenes might shock your sensitive nature, or prevent you from leaving off your evil ways. What has caused you to take such an apparently extraordinary interest in church matters? Have you ever contributed one dime for its purchase or a farthing for its support? Have you ever, by your presence, encouraged its most excellent and faithful pastor to labor on? No, sir; on the contrary, you pride yourself, to use your own expression, that you "have never entered its doors but two or three times," and I will add, except to seek some conventional honors. Who are you, any how, that you thus attempt to say, Thus shalt thou do? &c.

Was your opinion sought by those who are laboring with almost superhuman strength to reform, educate and make your people (I'm ashamed to say your people) more worthy citizens, more consistent Christians? Why did you not, if you possessed the least spark of manliness, go to

the elder, personally, if you considered an error had been committed, instead of, under the guise of "a spirit of kindness," thus publicly pitch into him, and prate his error before the world in its worst light, thereby seeking, serpent-like, to destroy the confidence and love of the congregation for their pastor? Elder Ward is too noble a minister of the Most High God, too highly esteemed for one of your stamp to blemish his acts—a man whose garments you are unworthy to touch—and the man who thus attempts his nefarious meddlesome games, would destroy and ruin, with one stroke, the whole structure of the colored man's liberty, if it were in his power, and his own selfish ambition would thereby be promoted. A glance at his productions, which have appeared in the APPEAL of late, would satisfy the most casual reader. WATTS.

Reported for the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 17, 1863.

Meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the First Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation' January 1st. 1864.

In consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Dyer was appointed Chairman, *pro tem.* The Committee on Literary Exercises presented their report in full, which was adopted.

Moved, that the Committee on Literary Exercises be instructed to invite Miss Hardinge to deliver an address during the day.

Mr. Starkey stated that a notice of a call for a public meeting had been published, purporting to be an adjourned meeting, to which his name was affixed as Secretary: he knew nothing of the proposed meeting, and his name was appended to said call without his knowledge. After considerable discussion, it was

Resolved, That the notice published in the last number of the PACIFIC APPEAL, calling a public meeting on the 21st inst. was published inadvertently, and this Committee deem it inexpedient to call a public meeting at that time.

Moved, that the price of admission be the same as last year, *i. e.*—$1,00 for tickets of admission during the day, and $1,00 for tickets for the promenade concert. Carried.

Moved, that the scholars attending the colored day and Sunday schools be invited to attend, and the teachers be requested to accompany them. Carried.

The following Resolutions, by R. A. HALL, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved: That while we celebrate the anniversary of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, in a becoming manner as a "Holy-day and Holiday," we should not forget, that the sick and wounded soldiers demand all the assistance that can be rendered to them, however limited it may be. Therefore, we earnestly solicit the active co-operation of the friends of humanity throughout all parts of the State and adjacant Territories, where such celebrations may be held, to contribute for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund.

Moved, that the proceedings of this meeting and the programme be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL. Carried.

Adjourned, to meet on Monday evening next, 21st instant.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SPECIAL MEETING.—At a special meeting of Philomathian Lodge, No. 2, A. M., held in their Hall in the city of Sacramento, December 7th, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to summon by death from our midst our beloved brother London Luff—as we hope and believe to occupy a place in that spiritual house—that grand lodge above eternal in the heavens. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in his death this lodge has lost an esteemed and faithful brother—community a useful citizen—and his family an affectionate husband and father.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved widow and family in this their hour of great distress, (although we sincerely feel his loss as a brother.) May the great I AM give her strength to bear it with Christian fortitude and hope.

Resolved, That in token of our love and esteem, this lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the Secretary be instructed to have a copy of these resolutions transmitted to his family, and also published in the PACIFIC APPEAL.

N. A. CHRISTOPHER, *W. M.*
GEO. W. GOINES, *Sec.*

For the Pacific Appeal.

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T., Dec. 10, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—We the Committee of Arrangements of this city, have decided on the celebration of the first day of January as follows: You will also publish them in addition to the first transmittance we made. Committee of Arrangements, Mr. J. H. Jones, Mr. T. R. Stuart, Mr. M. C. Freeman, Mr. J. S. Porter, Mr. R. H. Scott.

T. H. STREET, *Secretary.*

PROGRAMME OF THE DAY.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. E. Waters.
Hymn,.....Ladies of Virginia.
Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation,.....Santifer Shifton.
National Air,.....Brass Band.
Oration,.....T. R. Street.
Music,..... " "
Reading of a Poem, by Dr. W. H. C. Stevenson.

Speeches by Dr. J. D. Bortis, S. Shifton, B. H. Scott and W. T Courts.

To conclude with the singing of John Brown. In the evening a grand ball will be given at the French Hall, corner of B and Central streets.

CHARLES LATCHELL,
President of the day.

CAMP BABBITT, Dec. 5th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR.—At the request of several of my colored friends, in this neighbourhood, I request the favour of a copy of your valuable paper, to assist me in getting up a Club which I believe I can do, hoping by return mail to have the gratification of its receipt. I remain yours, respectfully,

T. J. D.

CORRECTION. NOT EIGHTEEN.

BY DR. R. R. J.

Annie will be surprised to read,
That she is in her teens,
As a decade of years must speed,
Ere she can claim these means.

Annie can count eight summers, I said,
That has clustered on her brow,
Judge ye by the speech she made,
And don't forget it now.

The sand of time is passing through
The glass without delays,
And before this reaches you,
Behold! a new birthday.

DIED.

In this city, Decem' er 7th, JOSEPH BELL, a native of Washington ity, D. C., age 38 years

In San Francisco, December 12th, JOSEPH CRUS, age 73 years.

"Uncle Joe" as he was familiarly called, was well-known in this city. He came to California with ex-Senator Gionn, to whom he rendered unpaid service forty years.

In this city, on Wednesday, ecember 16th, RICHARD PHILLIPS, a native of Virginia, age 52 years.

Obituary.

In Sacramento City, Dec. 15, LAURA A BLUE, eldest daughter of David and Lucinda Blue, aged 9 years, 3 months and 7 days.

Laura A. Blue was a faithful member of the 7th A. M. E. Sabbath School. Although she, for a few fleeting days, was absent from us, yet her heart was with us, and why, because, during the 14 days of her illness, she remarked several times, "Ma, when will I be able to go to Sabbath school? oh! I love to go there all the time." Laura was a good, kind and obedient schoolar, and will be very much missed from our number. But, alas! she has gone to receive her reward that awaits her, in the kingdom. God grant that all the schoolars may have grace to hold on, and follow her to the end.

A. E. V.

BIRTHS.

In this city, December 10th, the wife of JOHN A. BARBER, of a son.

Advertisements.

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES CONNECTED WITH THE A. M. E. Church and the Mount Olive Baptist Church, will give a festival December 25th, at Marysville, for the benefit of the Mount Olive Church. Tickets, one dollar including supper.

Committee of Arrangements:

MRS. DOROTHA McGOWEN,
" MARY A. WILLIAMS,
" ELIZABETH BRYANT,
" E. E. RANDOLPH,
" SUSANNA BROOKS,
" JULIA BLAND,
" ELIZA ANN BUSH.

Tickets to be had of the Committee.

PROGRAMME
OF THE
CELEBRATION
OF THE
President's Emancipation Proclamation,
JANUARY 1, 1864.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT,
P. A. BELL.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

CITY.	COUNTRY.
F. G. Barbadoes,	D. D. Carter, Nevada,
S. Howard,	E. P. Duplex, Marysville,
J. B. Sanderson,	N. Christopher, Sac. city,
H. M. Collins,	C. Brown, do.
H. C. Oornish,	W. W. Lee, Stockton,
E. Parker,	E. Hatton, Napa,
J. J. Meshaw,	S. P. Clanton, Benicia,
	P. W. Cassey, San Jose,
	Geo. W. Miller, Petuma,

T. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Invocation to the Throne of Grace.....Chaplain
Music.....Band
Introduction.....by the President
Oration.....Wm. H. Hall
Music.....Band
Poem, "The War,".....J. Madison Bell
Music.....Band
Declaration of Sentiments.....P. Anderson
Music.....Band
Voluntary Addresses.....
Benediction.....Rev. A. B. Smith

FAIR! FAIR!! FAIR!!!

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE Ladies P. A Benevolent Association during the holidays—commencing on Christmas Eve. There are four reasons why it will be patronized:

1st. Because the ladies have been preparing for the fair one year, consequently, it will be the most elegant affair we ever had in this city.

2d. The tables will be furnished with the finest assortments of Books and Toys, and many other fancy articles, and some of the finest needlework and chrocheting, done by the fair hands of the young ladies and many other members of the Society.

3d. The table will be attended by some of the most accomplished and agreeable young ladies of the city, who will endeavor to make everything agreeable to their friends and the public in general, who may be so kind as to favor them with their patronage.

4th. Because the object of the Society is to provide a home for its aged and helpless members.

MRS. CATHERINE OSBORN, *Pres.*

"Man must be free, if not through law, why then above the law!"

THE FIRST CALICO DRESS PARTY for the benefit of the N. Y. "ANGLO-AFRICAN," will take place at Apollo hall, Pacific street, on Tuesday evening, December 22d. During the evening Mr. Blake will sing the popular and pleasing song, entitled—"Happy be thy Dreams."

Mr. R. H. Francis has kindly volunteered to sing that much admired sacred song—one of the gems, sung by Robert Hamilton with enthusiastic applause, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

Mr. Blake will sing the deservedly high and popular ballad, called "The Moon Behind the Hills."

MUSICAL DIRECTOR,.....A. G. Dennison

The Confectionary Department will be under the charge of the ladies on the Committee of Arrangements. Tickets, $1—for sale at the Apollo Hall, May-Flower, Golden Eagle Saloon, Georgia Restaurant, Mr. Bass, barber-shop, Kearny st. and of the Committee of Arrangements. Children in costume half-price.

Committee of Arrangements.

MR. W. H. HALL,	MRS. N. COOK,
" W. H. BLAKE,	" E. RANDALL,
" J. E. BROWN,	" J. TURNER,
" N. COOK,	" R. C. FRANCIS,
" F. G. BARBADOES,	" S. M. CLARK,
" P. A. BELL,	" T. DUSTIN,
" C. SMITH,	" C. E. SMITH.

The Committee pledge themselves to make this entertainment one of the most recherche assemblies ever given in this city.

Costumes will be provided for the occasion at Mdme. Louis Terme, Pacific street. C. Smith, agent for Anglo-African.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }

CRAIG & GOLDEN,
UNDERTAKERS,
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,
731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

MASONIC NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF VICTORIA LODGE NO. 3, are requested to meet at their Hall, Monday evening December 14. Punctual attendance by order of the W. M. A. J. CRAVAN, *Sec'y.*

FAIR! FAIR!! FAIR!!! OPEN ON CHRISTMAS EVE DECEMber 24th, in the St. Cyprian Church. Four reasons why it should be patronized.

First. For the sagacity and energy, the Society and friends have exhibited in securing a place so admirably adapted to the wants of our people.

Second. In that, the Church for which this effort is to be made, represents the Religion, Intellect and Wealth of a majority of our colored population. do.

Third. As a Church we wish to evince our devotion to the Government which is now breaking the fetters of the bondsman, by contributing our quota towards alleviating the suffering of our compatriots, who have forsaken all for Freedom, Country and God. We cannot do what we would while involved.

Fourth. Because we have paid all except $1600. Having worked so nobly thus far—shall we halt now? No! Let the 1600 colored people of the Queen City of the far west, thunder, No!

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. MASONS, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THAT I, JOSEPH P. STEWART, have been informed that there is a female by the name of Stewart, living in San Francisco, who claims to be my step-mother. As I have no knowledge of the said relation, I take this method of denying the same. JOSEPH P. STEWART,
Moore's Flat, Nevada Co., Cal.

NOTICE.

THE DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 2. The Members of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of ($5) five dollars per share, of 200 feet has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Said assessment has been levied to cover the entire cost of incorporation, the erection of a house upon the claim, and the second contract of 20 feet. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,
GENERAL JOBBING.

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets, etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Oct. 26th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. BARBADOES, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's.

SUPPLEMENT
TO
THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

VOL. II.—No. 33.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. [WHOLE NO. 90.

For the Pacific Appeal.

LECTURE

Delivered in Zion A. M. E. Church, Pacific street, on the subject of

BRITISH EMANCIPATION.

BY B. HOWARD.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—My object in bringing this subject before you is, to give proof positive, not mere assertions, that immediate and unconditional Emancipation is the only true and dignified platform to stand upon; and that liberty and education elevates the negro, as well as it does the Caucasian, the Anglo-American, the Anglo-Dane, the Anglo-Norman, or Anglo-Saxon races. Our reason, our power to retain and acquire knowledge; our heaven erected face, our habitudes, our hopes, our fears, our aspirations and our prophecies, plant between us and the brute creation a distinction as eternal as it is palpable.

Before discussing the main object that has convened us together, I will beg leave of the audience to read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of California, have paramount reasons for thanking the Great and Wise Ruler of the Universe for His unbounded love, His unceasing protection and His unalloyed guidance, for sparing and prolonging the life of our long-tried friend and coadjutor, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the determined and unflinching editor of the *Liberator*, the originator and builder of the anti-slavery enterprise in our own country, America; who promulgated for his motto: "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind."

Resolved, That slavery is, and always was, a pestilential and withering curse to the land; a curse to the whole human family; a curse to the true principles of Christianity, and opposed to all reforms; opposed to freedom of the Press; opposed to all free and outspoken men; gags free speech—if it cannot rule it is detrimental to all Republican forms of Government.

What can I say, friends, worthy of such an hour and such an audience? and what has called us together on this occasion? On the first of August, 1838, 800,000 human beings were emancipated; their chains struck off, their shackles fell; they stood up as men, women and children—redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the mighty Genius of Universal Emancipation. On that day England caused many a wounded and injured heart to be healed, throughout all the British West Indies. The day was welcomed, and the songs of Jubilee were sung by the happy thousands that day, delivered from the hand of the ruthless oppressor and the tyrant's rod. For long and bitter years had they drank the wormwood and the gall, and supped down the drugs of unrequited toil and hardship. The event which has called us together this evening to commemorate, is an event to be recorded on the pages of history, long to be remembered by us, most especially as being an oppressed and a wronged people.

2d. Again, our pioneers in the anti-slavery cause of our own country, America—such as Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker, (whose remains are mouldering in their mother earth,) Abby, Kelly, Foster, Charles L. Emond, Henry C. Wright. Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Fred. Douglas, Parker Pilsbury, Hon. Gerret Smith, Stephen S. Foster, Charles C Burleigh, Hon. Chas. Sumner, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Ralp Waldo Emerson, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Earnestine L. Rose, Lucretia Mott, Dr. Tobias, and a host of others, who are immortalizing their names and talents, in this great struggle for human redemption; and our long-tried friend at the head, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, known as the determined editor of the *Liberator*, the originator and builder of the anti-slavery enterprise in this, our day. May our friend live long, and may his last days be his happiest days; may he live to see the day when the escutcheon of our country shall not wear the footprint of a single slave.

He has lived to see the day, called "the good time coming," and the doors of the dark, dreary prison-house of the slaveocracy open, the slave's shackles knocked off, and the oppressed go free. May he live to see the day of universal redemption of man, woman and child, from the accursed system of American slavery. He has lived to see the day when freedom, in all of its manhood, walks abroad in the District of Columbia, the capitol of the United States of America; where God's image, God's creatures and His children, were sold by the pound, on the auction block, to the highest bidder. May he live to glory in and appreciate his motto, which he brought into being and so nobly defended, and which shall cheer him on his way—"No Union with slave-holders." May he live to see the day when all of these wrongs, all of these usurpations, and these outrages shall be changed from wrong to right, and then cradled in the embrace and in the arms of liberty. Then, and not until then, will he be satisfied to say, "Now, Lord, can thy servant depart in peace."

3d. Again the Emancipation of 800,000 human beings, is an incident long to be remembered by those pioneers whose names I have mentioned. It will be handed down from one generation to another. How was this great system of iniquity of crime and of blood annihilated,—women and men, made a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor, raised from a brute on the level with their fellow creatures? It was not by might, nor power, nor wealth, neither by station, but by the promulgation of truth, the wickedness of slave-holding was held up to their view, by humble men and women. Their number were few, their resources poor and without influence. They were such as the world of mankind and those high in authority, brand as infidelic, eccentric and fanatical, intermeddlers with vested rights and disturbers of the peace. Yet having sympathy for the slave in his bonds, love to God in their hearts, and faith in the power of truth, they labored on against a formidable oligarchy, against the committed parliament and against the throne itself, till they overcome all opposition, emancipated 800.000 slaves, and caused the trump of Jubilee to be be blown throughout all the British domains.

Many were the restless days and wearied nights that Clarkson and Wilberforce pondered over this gigantic evil. Wilberforce lived to witness its downfall, and the upbuilding of the wronged and injured thousands, whose cause he had so long and faithfully defended, side by side with Clarkson, Buxton, Pitt and Fox.

Occasions and events of this nature fill my mind with emotions that can better be imagined than described. At this time words seem to me to be worthless. Their are times when we may talk, and language seems to be impressive as well as pertinent; on other occasions, so sublime and glorious that all speech-making becomes impotent. Of such is the present. Whoever undertakes to do justice to it, in all of its merits, will, of necessity, make a failure. The few remarks that I shall advance this evening are not with the expectation of deepening the impulse of your feelings, but simply to glance at the rise and progress of that great movement in England, which was incidental to the overthrow of slavery in the British West Indies. I will commence with Clarkson, the young student with his thesis, "Whether it is right for any portion of the human race to enslave any other portion?" This question was given him as a trial of his literary ability, not with the least expectation that the current of his thoughts would turn the way they did. It was a triumph of the highest gratification at the commencement. He took the subject home, and his thoughts were varied and disjointed, as to the manner in which he should write his thesis, that he might carry off the palm in triump from all competitors, and wear the wreath of literature upon his own brow. This question was taken up as a matter of literary rivalry; but when the subject was carried home to the heart of Clarkson, and he began to investigate it, he was influenced or led to see suffering and horrors never thought of by him before. Nature's God had pointed out a work of completion for him to prosecute and accomplish; the vanity of scholastic superiority was absorbed in the benevolent desire of so presenting the subject as to awaken an undying sympathy for the oppressed and down-trodden bondman. He was successful in so doing, and he also succeeded in taking the prize, and successfully bore off the palm of victory for his literary acquirements and his literary ability on that occasion. We will now follow him for a quarter of a century, in his zealous and untiring efforts in disseminating truth and knowledge respecting the nature and growth of the African slave-trade, which had brought to its support a commercial cupidity, a popular acquiesence, an aristocratic countenance, a governmental patronage, as well as a colonial selfishness unparalleled in human history. Mark his pathway, beset with perils and his life in jeopardy! How malignant are the prejudices against him! What mountainous obstacles obstruct his course, and how dark and appalling are the clouds above him, at times excluding every ray of light! But the scene changes—the clouds disappeared, and goodness in all of its beatitude and dignity bursts through the opening vista, proclaiming to the bondmen their freedom, no longer to groan in fetters in oppression, and beneath the iron heel of the tyrant. Slaves cannot breath in England; the moment they touch the soil their shackles fall. Listen to the words of Cowper:

I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me when I sleep,
And tremble when I wake,
For all the wealth that sinews,
Bought and sold have ever earned.
No, dear as freedom is,
And in my heart's just estimation,
Prized above all price,
I had rather be myself the slave
And wear the bonds,
Than faster them on him.

We see throughout the great and glorious struggle, side by side with Clarkson, the earnest, intrepid and philantrophic Wilberforce, gallantly contending, in his place in Parliament, year after year, against overwhelming odds, of Kings, Lords and Commons. In the year of 1821, Clarkson feeling the weight of years, and constitutional infirmities pressing heavily upon him, signified to Thomas Powell Buxton, then recently elected to Parliament, his earnest wish that he should be his coadjutor in that thoroughly pro-slavery body. In a letter addressed to him, dated London, May 9, 1821, he says: "Let me entreat you to form an alliance with me, that may truly be termed holy, and if I should be unable to commence the war, (certainly not to be declared this season,) and still more, if, when commenced, I should be unable to finish it, I do entreat that you would continue to persecute it." Mr. Baxter, with great distrust of his own ability, gave Mr. Clarkson the desired assurance, and, from that hour, never faltered in his philantropic career. He, for a time, was deluded by the idea of gradual Emancipation, and in this compromised the cause of those to whose redemption he had consecrated his life.

Mark how the associate of Clarkson proceeded. He left the platform of immediate and unconditional Emancipation. Listen to the language of his first resolution, offered by him in Parliament, on that subject:

Resolved, That the state of slavery is repugnant to the principles of the British constitution, and of the Christian religion, and that it ought to be gradually abolished throughout the British colonie with as much expedition as may be found consistent with a due regard to the well-being of the parties concerned.

This resolution contained nothing ultra or fanatical. It did not enunciate or contend for any principle. Gradual Emancipation means some time before the world ceases to exist. In 1828, several years after, sorrowfully he saw, and confessed his sad mistake; to use his own words: "We did not then know, as we now do, that all attempts at gradual Emancipation are utterly wild and visionary." In the year 1837 or 1838, if my memory serves me right, Mr. Canning offered an amendment, binding the Legislature to the immediate mitigation and eventual extinction of slavery. Shortly after the passage of this, Mr. Canning's resolution, came the tidings of the murder of Mr. Smith, a missionary; then the destruction of the Chapel at Barbadoes, next the persecution, trial, conviction and punishment of the slaves for worshipping God in their own way. All that professed the principles of love to God and to man were persecuted; the missionaries were thrown into prison, and the slaves were murdered. The planters became angry, jealous and malignant, tearing down some chapels and burning others. The missionaries were obliged to flee to England for security, and spread it broadcast to her people. It was a matter of impossibility to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ where slavery existed. They must either submit to the outrages perpetrated on the Gospel, or slavery must be extirpated from the land; and when the truth was made clear to the moral vision of the people of this fearful and growing evil, then it was that the pulpits began to thunder, the religious journals to speak out, and the public mind to be aroused for the immediate Abolition of West India slavery; then it was that all England was rocked from centre to base, as by a mighty earthquake, and in one year's time the death-blow was given to that foul and heaven-defying system. The planters used every effort to put down the anti-slavery feeling in England. Meetings were held, speeches made and resolutions passed, of the most hostile and inflammatory description; resistance to the mother-country and the renunciation of the king's allegiance were publicly threatened. In the parish of Trelawney it was

Resolved, That the means devised by a faction in the House of Commons, to deprive us of our property, if carried into effect, cannot fail to create a civil war of too horrible a nature to contemplate, and that any person who attempts to produce or promote such a war, is an enemy to his country.

The resolutions proceeded to state, that thrown, as they were about to be, as a prey before bloodthirsty savages; their petition to the king was to be absolved from their allegiance, and allowed the privilege to seek protection from another nation, as they could not have it from their own.

The resolutions of St. Thomas were in like strain; their charges were wicked, as well as enormous and unfounded. They asserted that the passage of the Act would be the signal for a scene of blood; that their throats would be cut, and that England would stand by and cheer on the blacks to their utter destruction. But the slaves were emancipated, and did any of these crimes follow? No; it elevated their morals as well as their conditons, which I shall presently show.

The people of St. Ann

Resolved, That hitherto, under the most marked infractions of our rights and principles, we have been loyal. Our attachment to the mother-country has indeed long, very long, outlived her justice, and it would now be with grief that we should divest ourselves of a feeling which has "grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength," but when we see ourselves scorned, betrayed, devoted to ruin and slaughter, delivered over to the enemies of our country, we consider that we are bound by every principle—human and divine—TO RESIST.

Where are those contumacious planters to-day? Still living under the flag of their mother-country, and rejoicing to be here. In spite of all their unreasonable threats, England did interfere; the blow was struck that broke every fetter, and the oppressed went free. Are not the slaveholders of the South trying to dissolve the American Union, as the West India planter did the Union with England? They have declared, for years past, that to extinguish slavery in the District of Columbia; or to repeal the Fugitive Slave law; or to restore the Missouri compromise, would cause them to secede. Slavery must fade and die from the escutcheon of our country, and the slave's cause will crush beneath its ponderous weight of justice the oligarchy of the sunny South, if they attempt to stop or arrest its march of progression, which must and will, finally, be triumphant.

The star-spangled banner, that blows broad and
brave,
O'er the home of the free, o'er the hut of the
slave—
Those stars in the face of no foe e'er waxed pale,
And whose stripes are for those that the stars
dare assail.

Whose folds every year, broad and broader have
grown,
Till they shadow both arctic and tropical zone;
From the Sierra Nevada to Florida's shore,
And, like Oliver Twist, are still asking for more.

That banner whose infantile bunting can boast
To have witnessed the Union's great charter
engrossed;
Which, at Boston, saw freedom's stout struggle
begun,
And from Washington welcomed its victory won.

Now, Heaven guide the issue! may freedom's pure
hands,
Be too late, form the plank of those blood-
rotted strands,
And to battle and breeze fling the banner in proof,
That 'tis all her own fabric, as in warp as in woof.

Till this may not be, if the moment be nigh,
When this banner unrent shall no more float the
sky,
To make fitting devision of beams and of bars,
Let the South have the stripes, and the North
have the stars.

4th. Again, our friends in the old Bay State, Key Stone and Buck Eye State, are doing much for our elevation, and for the Emancipation of 4,000,000 of our fellow countrymen, who are groaning in oppression, and beneath the tortures of the tyrant's lash. They are gaining ground, step by step; their time and talents are at work, and have restored the Missouri compromise.

In 1855 or 1856, the Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill passed both houses, in the Senate 32 to 3, and 3 to 1 in the House of Representative; and in a few short years we will see slavery annihilated from the land; and then you will see the supporter of Southern despotism, quietly living beneath the wide-spread wings of the American eagle, and the stars and stripes.

Again, by virtue of a single act of Parliament, the slaves of the British West Indias were changed at once to a state of freedom. It was also accomplished without personal danger of any kind to the master, and the chance of danger there was greater far than among us. In our country the slaves are overshadowed 6 to 1. In South Carolina and Mississippi, the slaves outnumber the whites. In the other slave States, the whites outnumbered the slaves by many millions. In the British West Indies the whites are overshadowed by more than a sixfold slave population. The slaves were 800,000, the number of whites 131,000, distributed in different proportions on the different islands, and this disproportion has increased rather than diminished, and without danger to the whites. In Jamaica, the largest of these possessions, there are now upwards of 400,000 Africans, and only 37,000 whites. In Barbadoes, the next, there are 120,000 Africans, and only 15,000 whites. In St. Lucia, 19,500 Africans, and only 600 whites; and in Tobaga, 14,000 Africans, and only 400 whites. In Montserrat, 6,000 Africans and less than 60 whites; and in all of these places the authorities praise the good behavior of the Emancipadoes. Queen Victoria, in a speech from the throne, has announced that the complete and final Emancipation of the Africans had taken place, without any disturbance of public order and tranquillity.

Under these truths we will dismiss the subject, and throw away the objections founded on the alleged danger to the master by doing right to the bondman. Then the only right and consistent course is immediate and unconditional Emancipation, or some other motto tantamount in meaning to it.

Another objection is fostered against immediate Abolition: after they have been restored to liberty it has been said they would not work. This is true: on some of the large estates, they ran down and lingered into the lowest depths of bankruptcy: and why was this? The planters, after receiving the market value of their slaves, were still malignant in their spirit, because they were obliged to Emancipate; and, consequently, they did everything in their power to irritate and exasperate those whom they could no longer coerce. They would not offer them the paltry compensation for their labor, as freemen and freewomen, which was paid for the services of slaves, under the old system, and the consequence was, they would not work for such men as they were. They said, we can live from hand to mouth, as freemen, and we choose to do so, rather than to be wronged in this manner. Cowper recognizes these principles of divine government as to nations, and has embodied them in the following powerful verses, which are as follows, with a slight alteration.

O! could that noble Baker rise again,
How would he take up freedoms taunting strain,
Art thou too fallen, tyrant? do we see
The robber and the murderer weak as we?
Thou that hast wasted earth, and dare despise,
Alike the wrath and mercy of the skies,
Thy pomp is in the grave, thy glory laid
Low in the pits thine avarice has made.
We came with joy from our eternal rest;
You see the oppressor in his turn oppressed.
Art thou the God, the thunder of whose hand
Rolled over all our desolated land,
Shook principalities and kingdoms down,
And made the mountains tremble at his frown?
The sword shall light upon thy boasted powers,
And waste them, as oppression wasted ours.
'Tis thus Omnipotence his law fulfills,
And vengeance executes what justice wills.

What says the Rev. T. Starr King? "A virtue clothed in action is a contribution to literature as much as a virtue clothed in rhetoric or rhyme. He that puts forth a splendid deed into the world, is a greater benefactor, even to the intellect, than he who creates a brilliant thought or phrase."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR.—The leading article of the New York *Independent* says: A journey to Washington has quickened our faith in the Government. Unlike a year ago, the atmosphere of that city now braces hope and courage. Men now going there can come away bringing with them an augmented confidence in the great resources of the Government and in the fidelity with which these are applied to the use of the war. All the blunders, all the tardiness, all the red tape, cannot quench the great fact that the Government has set its heart and soul upon putting down the rebellion and that the rebellion will be put down. One cannot talk an hour with the President without feeling that, whoever else may doubt the issue of the war, Abrahm Lincoln doubts not at all. Not naturally a sanguine man, he yet believes that he is now shutting his hand upon the prize of victory. When sober-minded men feel enthusiasm, and slow-going men feel that the end is near, and over-cautious men like Lincoln feel confident not only of to-day, but to-morrow, let the country at large be doubly confident that the crown of triumph is within reach, and that the President's hand will pluck it.

Jeff. Davis, says the Richmond *Whig*, is reported to have used the following language in a brief address to some Missouri troops at Demopolis, Alabama, the 12th inst.: "May you live to see the flag of our infant Republic the ensign of a great Nation, floating proudly among the national colors of the world." We do not think the President could have used the language here attributed to him: but, if he did, we feel sure that it escaped him inadvertently. The people of these States are protesting now with all the energy and all the means they possess, with life and fortune and sacred honor staked on the issue, against the Yankee theory that the Union of which they were lately members was a "Nation." Their belief is that the Union was, and still more clearly and indisputably this Confederacy is, an association of Nations, a partnership of Republics, and they recognize no such word as "nation" and "national," when applied to that association. It is to be hoped that our public men will employ more particularity of expression than they have been accustomed to in speaking of Confederate affairs. It is only in this way that we can impress upon mankind a correct understanding of the true character of the Confederate Government, and fortify the minds of our own people against the inroads of error. The States are Nations, but the confederation of States is not a Nation. [This is the kind of false logic which has led to and keeps up the rebellion. The rebels are now being whipped into more common sense and patriotic views.]

The Chicago Tribune's Correspondent with the army of the Cumberlaud writes: "Rev. Mr. Bussey, of the Christian Commission, was upon the field during the late battles, and materially aided in caring for the wounded. He was unfortunately taken prisoner when our forces withdrew from the field, and fell into the hands of Judge Terry, of California, who holds a position of some importance in the Rebel army. Judge Terry is the man who shot Senator Broderick, several years ago. With a brutal oath, the murderer exclaimed: 'Here's a d—d abolition preacher. Boy's hang him!' Mr. Bussey's name does not appear in the list of prisoner sent in by Bragg to the Provost-Marshal, and it is feared the Judge has carried his brutal threat into effect."

GREEK FIRE.—The Greek fire-shell in use at Charleston is, we learn, the invention patented a few months since, of a citizen of Buffalo, and adopted by the Government. The base of the terrible agent is petroleum, chemically combinned with other highly inflamable ingredients, the whole forming an utterly inextinguishable compound, which, once ignited, burns triumphantly over all ordinary means of quenching fire, burns even in water, and can only be put out by being burned out. This fearful war agent is contained in a light metal chamber, inclosed in the common form of percussion shell, that itself discharged by striking the object aimed at, ignites the fire, which is scattered broadcast, its flames giving a new terror to the perils of war.

Be in Earnest.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." said the wise man.

"Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men."

It is evident that the Lord is not pleased with dronish men in his vineyard. Such accomplish but little in anything. He who would overcome self, and secure a right to the "tree of life," must make up his mind to engage in a continued and earnest warfare. His will to do right must be inflexible. Entreaties of friends, or frowns of foes, must be passed unheeded, while we keep the eye fixed on the prize with an unwavering energy in its pursuit. Without this, we can have but little hope of successes in any noble enteprise. It requires no firmness of principle to go with the popular throng, but much to face a frowning world.

There is much truth in the following:—"The longer I live, the more I am certain, that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and insignificant, is energy—invincible determination; a purpose once fixed, and then, 'victory or death!' That quality will do anything that can be done in this world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities, will make a two-legged being a man without it."—*Buxton*.

Every Day Religion.

There is not much solidity in a religion that will not stand the test of every-day experience. "There are a good many pious people," says Douglas Jerrold, "who are as careful of their religion as of their best service of China, only using it for holiday occasions, for fear it should get clipped or flawed in working-day wear." That species of religion may do for a show, but there is little substance in it. It is too much of the gilt ginger-bread sort for the general service of mankind. It can do little good in the eye of one who judges us not by the exterior, but by the interior evidence of excellence. Religion, to be serviceable, must not only be substantial, but active. It must not be drowsy. It must be wide awake, vigilant and sturdy.—*Review and Herald*

THE WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.—A young lady upon entering the married state, laid down the following rules to be observed by her husband—if they were generally observed, they would contribute greatly to the happiness of the married life:

1. Thou shalt have no other wife but me.
2. Thou shalt not take unto thy house any beautiful graven image of a servant girl, to bow down to her, to serve her, for I am a jealous wife, visiting, &c.
3. Thou shalt not take the name of thy wife in vain.
4. Remember thy wife, to keep her respectably.
5. Honor thy wife's father and mother.
6. Thou shalt not fret.
7. Thou shalt not find fault with thy dinner.
8. Thou shalt not chew tobacco, nor smoke a pipe.
9. Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbor.
10. Thou shalt not visit the rum tavern; thou shalt not covet the tavern keeper's rum, nor his brandy, nor his gin, nor his whisky, nor his wine, nor anything that is behind the bar of the rum cellar.
11. Thou shalt not visit the billiard saloons, neither for worshiping in the dance, nor for the heaps of gold lying upon the table.
12. Thou shalt not stay out later than nine o'clock at night.

No man should be delicate about asking for what is properly due him. If he neglects doing so, he is deficient in the spirit of independence which he should observe in his actions. Rights, if not granted, should be demanded. The world is little inclined to give one his own unless he has the manliness to claim it.

My notions about life are about the same as they are about traveling; there is a good deal of amusement on the road, but, after all, one wants to be at rest.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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REV. J. J. MOORE,
REV. T. M. D. WARD,
J. B. SANDERSON,
J. M. BELL,
WM. H. YATES,
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WM. H. FOOTE,
WM. H. HALL,
WM. A. SMITH,
J. M. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.
And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.
The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
I. Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
Martin Carson, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
Albert D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
J. E. Smith, Yreka.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
J. R. Johnson, Maryaville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Wm. W. Rich, Oakland.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Bazil Campbell, Cache Creek, Yolo co.
Isaiah Gibbs, Port Wine, Sierra co.
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
Joseph S. Hatton, Napa.
Peter Johnson, Placerville.
Rufus M. Burgiss, Coloma.
William Holmes, Oroville.
Lewis G. Green, Los Angeles.
Isaac Flood, San Antonio.
Israel H. Gilley, Coulterville.
Peter W. Cassy, San Jose.
Chas. G. Hawkins, Sutter Creek, "
W. McKuen, Michigan Bar.
R. S. Miner, Llancha Plana.
L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
John C. Mortimer, Aurora, Mono co.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity county.
J. J. Pindell, Shasta.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Albert G. Callis, Alleghaneytown.
C. Jackson, Auburn,
Isaih Lemmons, Carson City, N. T.
John H. Jones, Virginia City. "
Moses Freeman, "
Ferdinand Jopephs, Gold Hill, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A gossip writes from Saratoga: Mrs. Banks cannot be called a handsome woman, but she is "comely," dresses well, and has wit as keen as her husband's sword. Some stupid fool asked her what she would do if the General was killed. "Go and work for my living, as I did before I married him," was the ready reply of the lady.

Parents and children attend the same colored primary schools in New Orleans.

Proclaim Liberty Throughout all the Land.

The Executive Committe of the American Anti-Slavery Society congratulate its members and friends that, through the madness, rebellion, and secession of the South, avowed in behalf of its Heaven-accursed and world-abhorred slave system—involving the country in a civil war of the hugest proportions and the most sanguinary character, which still continues its desolate work—the constitutional powers of the Federal government are now ample to decree the immediate and total abolition of slavery. They believe that, as a measure of national peace and unity, of humanity and justice, such a decree should be passed by the ensuing Congress at as early a period in the session as practicable—thus not only sustaining the Emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln of January 1st, 1863, but also effectually disposing of that remnant of the slave institution which was exempted by the proclamation aforesaid, in such a manner as may seem most equitable and expedient by Congress.

The warrant for this procedure is to be found in the still greatly imperilled state of the republic, and in the legitimate functions of the government that may be exercised in such an alarming crisis. By common law an individual has the right of self-defence by all means recognized by the law. In view of international law a nation is an individual, and has the right of self-defence by all means recognized by that law; one of those means being the destruction of any dynasty or institution that imperils national life. Slavery has struck at the life of the nation, and declared its own existences incompatible with that of the nation. Hence the nation, acting through its official organs, has the right to abolish slavery throughout its dominions; and past events demonstrate alike the necessity and duty of exercising this right without delay and without compromise.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society, therefore, deeply impressed with the importance of a general co-operation of the friends of impartial liberty at this time, in order to influence and secure the action of Congress in the manner described, hereby announce, that they have resolved to put forthwith into the lecturing field as many agents as the funds of the Society will warrant, whose sole work shall be to enlighten the public mind on this subject, stimulate to a wide-spread movement in favor of universal emancipation, and thus make the recurrence of another SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION an impossible event.

To sustain and increase the number of those agents, the Committee solicit the generous contribution and donation of all who desire to see the speedy suppression of the war, and in the fullest sense "LIBERTY AND UNION" made "ONE AND INSEPERABLE."

In furtherance of the patriotic and Christian object the "Woman's Loyal National League" at New York, has taken the field in advance to procure to a petition to the next Congress, for the total abolition of slavery, A MILLION OF SIGNATURES on the part of the loyal women of the republic. It deserves all posible encouragement and success, and we shall extend to it the heartiest co-operation. But let the loyal men be equally zealous and resolved to be as potentially heard in the same manner, by the same body. Let such a petition be sent to Congress from every city, town, village and hamlet in all the loyal States. No time is to be lost. "One last, best effort now!"

The Treasurer of the American Anti-Slavery Society is William I. Bowditch, Esq., 8 Railroad exchange, Boston, Mass. Donations may also be sent to Oliver Johnson, Esq., Anti-Slavery Office, 48 Beekman street, New York, and to J. Miller McKim, Anti-Slavery Office, 106 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Editors of newspapers, friendly to the object here announced, are respectfully requested to insert this announcement in their columns.

Congressional.

Ashley, of Ohio, will soon introduce an important bill, providing, in accordance with the suggestions of the President's Message and Proclamation, for the establishment of Provisional Governments over the districts of country in rebellion, and for authorizing loyal citizens in such districts to organize State Governments. The bill of Mr Ashley confers on the President power to appoint, for every district in rebellion, a Military Governor, who is to exercise the civil administlation until the State Government can be formed, and Senators and Representatives to Congress elected. Wherever the people desire the reorganization of the State Governments the Military Governor is to order an enrollment of the loyal electors. As soon as the number of the latter will be equal to one-tenth of the votes of the Presidential election in 1860, the Military Governor shall order the election of a State Convention, which shall be authorized to form a State Government, provided it be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, or the President's Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, and that slavery be forever abolished and prohibited. The new Constitution is then to be submitted to the people; and, after its adoption, Senators and Representatives to Congress may be chosen. All laws from the former Constitutions of these districts, making a distinction between Black and white persons, are to be abrogated. An infringement of individual freedom is to be punished as kidnapping.

In the House, Dec. 18, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the alleged inhumanity of the enemy towards our wounded taken on the field. Numerous others were introduced, among them one by Mr. Rolling, of Missouri, declaring that this House is prompted by just patriotism in favoring the zealous prosecution of the war, which was inaugurated by the disunionists, and that it is the duty of Government to prosecute the war until obedience to the Constitution and laws are secured, and that the war shall not be prosecuted for the purpose of conquest or subjugation. Mr. Lovejoy moved to lay the same on the table, which was lost by 50 to 114. A debate arising on the resolution, it was laid over.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Interior we learn the following: At the time of the discovery of the great mineral wealth of portions of the public domain, the nation was in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and unrivalled prosperity, and could well afford to throw open her rich mines of precious metals to the unrestricted enterprise of the world: but having now been forced into war for the preservation of our national existence, as unexampled in expense as in magnitude, the question as to whether we can, in justice to other branches of industry and enterprise, longer exempt this immense source of individual revenue from its equitable share of public burden, becomes of much importance. A small portion of the profits on gold mines would largely increase the means of the Treasury, and as no good reason seems to exist why the nation should not, in its hour of need, derive some direct assistance from its extensive fields of gold and silver mines, I earnestly press the consideration of the subject with a view to that end.

RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION.—The work of emancipating the Russian serfs is progressing smoothly and satisfactorily, and they evince a decided ambition since their disenthralment.

Gen. Sam. Houston died at his residence, in Huntersville, Texas, on the 25th of July. He was 70 years of age. So says the Richmond *Whig*.

A Child Martyr.

EARLY in the month of May a boy of some seven summers presented himself for admission to the Sundey school of the Church of the Mediator in New York. From the first Sunday he was the object of special interest on the part of both his pastor and teacher. Always punctual in his attendance, tidy in appearance and eager to learn, he soon won the affection of all his fellows in the infant class to which he belonged. But though comely, he was black. The prejudice which his color excited among those of meaner mould he quickly disarmed by his quiet, respectful, Christian manner. He was a child Christian. What more lovely is there on earth? What more highly esteemed is there in heaven? Little did those who thus casually met him from Sunday to Sunday imagine the witness of suffering God had proposed to perfect in him! At the time of the late riot he was living with an aged grandmother and a widowed mother at No. —East Twenty-eighth street. On Wednesday morning of that fearful week, a crowd of ruffians gathered in the neighborhood, determined on a work of plunder and death. They stole everything they could carry with them, and after threatening and affrighting the inmates set fire to the house. The colored people, who had the sole occupancy of the building were forced in confusion into the midst of the gathering crowd. And then the child was separated from her guardians. He was alone among lions. But ordinary humanity, common decency, had exempted a child so young any where from brutality. But no. No sooner did they see his unprotected, defenceless condition, than a company of fiendish men surrounded him. They seized him in their fury and beat him with sticks, and bruised him with heavy cobble stones. But one, tenfold more the servant of Satan than the rest, rushed at the child, and with the stock of a pistol struck him on the temple and felled him to the ground. A noble young fireman—God bless the firemen for their manly deeds—a noble young fireman by the name of McGovern instantly came to the rescue, and single-handed held the crowd at bay. Taking the wounded and unconscious boy in his arms, he went to the house of an American citizen close by and asked to have him received. But on her knees the woman begged him not to leave the dying sufferer with her "lest the mob should tear her to pieces." It was a suffering Saviour in the person of His humbleat child. Naked and wounded and a stranger, they took him not in. But a kind-hearted German woman made him a sharer of her poverty. With more than a mother's care did she nurse the forsaken one.

A physician was called and both night and day she faithfully watched over the bed of him outcast from his brethern. Our hearts bless her for her goodness to our child. By name she is as yet unknown, but by her deeds well known and well beloved. His distracted mother found her cherished boy in these kind hands. And when she saw him, in the earnest simplicity of her spirit she kneeled in prayer to thank God for the fulfilment of His promise. "God hath taken him up." The lad lingered until Thursday evening when the Saviour released him from his sufferings, and the "child was caught up to God and the throne." This is the pastor's memorial to little Joseph Reed, a martyr, by the brutality and inhumanity of men, to the cause of law and order and right. A tablet to his memory shall be placed on the walls of the Sunday school room to which he loved to come. Those who where kind to him we count as benefactors to us. May the God of all grace richly reward them with the blessings of His love. Buried on earth, without a prayer, but with praises welcomed in heaven, the chosen, loved child of the family, "Joseph is not."—*Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr.*

Some clever fellow estimates that two hundred and forty millions of matches are used in England every day.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863.

Christmas.

The day was observed by all adherents of Christianity. Most of the churches of the Christian faith celebrated the solemn and grand event in the usual appropriate manner, and in accordance with their respective customs. At the Cathedral, corner of Dupont and California streets, high mass was performed at midnight, and also commenced again at 11 o'clock in the day. The vocal and instrumental performance in the choir assisted greatly in making the ceremonies unusually effective. Some of the Protestant churches were open, and held divine service. At the Zion Church, Pacific street, prayer meeting was held in the morning at 6 o'clock, and preaching in the afternoon. At the Baptist church, Dupont street, the Sabbath school scholars had Christmas presents made to them. Altogether, the day was observed with a visible improvement of the temperance principle.

As another Christmas has passed, we can only hope that all of our patrons have enjoyed themselves upon the great sacred holiday, and we willingly unite with all in returning thanks to Almighty God for His blessings thus far, (and we wish all a "Happy Christmas,") and through His Providence let us prepare to give equal if not surpassing *eclat* to the near ensuing New Year.

The Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements met again on Monday evening last. The subcommittees reported progress, and the arrangements were nearly all completed for the Celebration, January 1st, 1864. There will be no necessity for another meeting of the general Committee until the Monday after the Celebration, which will be the occasion for the settlement of bills, etc. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. R. Starkey:

Resolved, That this Committee, working in behalf of the public, request the ministers of the colored Churches of this city to impress upon their congregations the importance of turning out on the day of our celebration, *en masse*, and at the hour appointed, so as to reflect credit upon the occasion and the Committee

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of this Committee to each of the ministers of the colored Churches of this city.

After some discussion relative to their necessity the resolutions passed. After which the Committee adjourned until the 4th of January.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ANGLO-AFRICAN NEWSPAPER.—On Tuesday evening last, the above named entertainment was given by Charles Smith, agent of that paper, in Apollo Hall, Pacific street, for its benefit. There was a goodly number of persons present. The programme, as carried out, consisted of speeches, singing, after which Terpischorean exercises. Mr. W. H. Blake and Robert Francis were the singers of the occasion. The former sang two ballads and was encored. The latter gentleman sang "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." It was a little marred by a discord between him and the instruments; nevertheless, he was also applauded for his effort in that difficult piece. The speakers were not chosen until after the singing. They were, viz: W. H. Yates and P. Anderson, Mr. R. A. Hall made a few preliminary remarks, and introduced the latter to lead off with the speaking. (The remarks made by us were upon the utility of exhibiting a friendly feeling for the success of all anti-slavery newspapers.) Mr. W. H. Yates dwelt upon the necessity of a unanimity of action, which was highly essential to effect our common object, the overthrow of the monster slavery. While the *Anglo-African* was doing a great work for our people of the Atlantic shores, we have our organ, the PACIFIC APPEAL, doing a similar work for our people of the Pacific shores. He was proud of both organs—he looked upon the object of assembling here this evening, as being a oneness of principle, if not of purpose. He hoped that our people would be more liberal than heretofore, in giving these organs a proper financial support. He urged upon all to keep in view the great progress which is now being made towards the elevation of the entire race, and urged upon all to keep united: by unity only can we obtain strength. Mr. Yates concluded amid great applause.

Mr. A. Dennison, Quadrille Band, then took control, and their orders—"Right and left through," etc., were obeyed until morning.

Mesdames N. Cook, E. Randall and T. Dustin had charge of the refreshment table. As those ladies were kept very busy during the evening we presume that their department added greatly to the profits. The entertainment was both creditable and successful.

A WORD IN RELATION TO THE CELEBRATION OF JANUARY 1ST, 1864.—Remember that Platt's Hall, which is the most popular Hall in the city, has been obtained. At the time stated in the Programme, which will be issued early in the week, it is expected that all who intend to be participant, either on the platform or with the audience, on the day of the Celebration, will be punctually present at the time of commencement. It will be very mortifying to the speakers for persons to be coming in, one by one, long after the beginning, and equally mortifying to all of us and our white friends to discover any apparent indifference on the extra grand occasion. We would also say to the friends of the cause in the interior, who intend to be present at the celebration, to "come to town" a day or two previous, that all may be ready to fill the hall at the appointed time.

"THE PRESIDENT'S HYMN."—The above-named Hymn, which will be found set to music on our fourth page, was published in the N. Y. Independent, received by us last mail. All the old school of Anti-Slavery papers speak in great commendation of its pleasing effect, when correctly sung. It is said to be equally popular now, in the Eastern States, as was the tune of "John Brown." It is also said that it was sung in nearly all the churches at the East, on Thanksgiving Day, set apart by the President, Thursday, Nov. 26. We have gone to extra expense to have the music set up and published this week, in the hope that all our musical amateurs will become familiar with it, in time to have it sung at the ensuing celebration.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRIET WASHINGTON.—Mrs. Washington died at her residence on Broadway street, Wednesday morning last, of heart disease. She was several years the proprietress of the popular boarding-house in which she died. She was a native of New Haven, Conn. On Thursday, before the interment, an impressive discourse was delivered over her remains, in the A. M. E. Church, by Rev. Mr. Ward. The funeral was attended by a number of respectable friends.

Mr. Bazil Campbell, of Yolo County, arrived in town on Monday evening last, with a large quantity of wool, for the San Francisco market. Mr. Campbell is one of our enterprising farmers. He being a colored man, all should be inspired by his energy. He informed us that he would remain in town to be present at the celebration on January the 1st.

☞ Our paper has been delayed beyond the usual time this week, in consequence of the printers not working on Friday (Christmas Day.)

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.—As this is the last week of the old year, we hope every Subscriber and Agent, now delinquent, will pay up the present week. We appeal to all our subscribers, and friends generally, to give us such a financial encouragement as will enable us to redouble our zeal and efforts (Providence permitting) commencing with the New Year.

ARRIVALS.—Bazil Campbell, Cache Creek, Yolo Co.

DEPARTURES.—Per Steamer St. Louis.—E. P. Duplex, New York; R. S. Brown, Boston; in a previous steamer, Mrs. Luke Coleman, destined to St. Croix, W. I., and Samuel Groomes, N. Y.

The address by W. J. O. B., Camptonville is too long for the space we have to spare this week. Several pieces of poetry and a poem is also deferred for the present, for the same season.

THE FAIRS.—Both Fairs opened last evening, and were well attended for the first night.

There will be celebrations on January 1st, 1864, in Sacramento and Virginia City.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

J. J Pindell, Shasta; J. C. Cook, Silver City, N. T.; W. J. O. Bryant, Camptonville; Isaiah Lemmons, Carson City; J. S. Hatton, Vallejo; Peter Johnson, Placerville; A. D. Berghart, per W. H. Yates, Sacramento; S. P. Clanton, Benicia.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Can we not see the Eastern Star,
Wise men discovered from afar?
Angels proclaimed on that bright morn,
That unto us a child was born,
That unto us a Son was given,
That Son now reigns on earth—in heaven.

Can we not see the present strife,
A nation struggling for its life?
The sin of slavery, cruel, bold,
Has caused the grief that we behold,
And those, who in Him put their trust,
Know He is love, but still is just.

Can we not see, nor have we learned,
Although by blood and treasure earned,
The knowledge of His righteous plan,
Man cannot own his brother man?
And we who've groaned beneath the rod,
Know God is truth, and truth is God.

JOHN G. COUSSEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17th, 1863.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS, near Panama, }
Nov. 27, 1863. }

MR. EDITOR—In fulfillment of my promise to you I now commence the first of a series of "Notes of Travel," and if my industry does not desert me, when I have more to employ me than at the present writing, you may expect to hear from me as often as I have anything to write about that will in anywise conduce to the interest of your readers.

In leaving the dock at San Francisco and bidding adieu (perhaps forever) to the many old, kind and generous friends who have added so much to life's joys during my residence among them, and as the old ship gradually widened the distance between them and her, until what had been individual living characters became a confused mass—then throwing the eye over the city, seeking out familiar localities, and looking possibly for the last time upon them, and straining the eye as we passed along the water-front, seeking in vain to find some friendly and familiar face among the many who were availing themselves of that last evidence of friendly greeting, to loved ones that are being borne away from them, and when all these failed, I turned to the great city at large with its mighty hills, and watched them until each in succession were lost to view; then came clustering in upon the heart a recollection of all that I loved and all that I had lost. 'Tis a sad thing (and I will not attempt to disguise it,) to leave all we love, and all who love us, to be tossed upon the uncertain and tempestuous billows of life, not knowing but that, ere a few brief knots are run, our frail bark may split upon some hidden and unfriendly rock. But in making the great pilgrimage from the cradle to the grave, we must indulge the delusive hope that our entire road by land will be a level, or our passage by sea a smooth one. Life and all its concomitant associations are uncertain and undulating. To-day we find ourselves tripping along gaily over its soft and pleasant paths, culling a lily here, a rose there, and feasting the senses upon the beauty and fragrance of the whole floral kingdom;—to-morrow we strike that road, rendered classic in American song, called "Jordan." Again we find the white sails of our goodly ship gently filled with a soft and friendly breeze that wafts us along noiselessly upon the placid bosom of "the deep blue sea;"—to-morrow the "Storm King" is upon us, and—things are rough!

But I must not take up so much space with my own prosy reflections; you and your readers would much prefer to learn some of the incidents of the voyage. I must make up my communications *a la mode*, and notice things in their respective turns. First, then, comes

THE SHIP.—The St. Louis is not the largest or the finest ship on the Pacific coast, but she is very clean, and, for her dimensions, remarkably comfortable.

HER OFFICERS—Generally, seem to be very competent. Her captain has some little peculiarities, and is sometimes charged with being rough; of this I have seen, as yet, no *striking man* ifestations. He seems to have a very high appreciation of gentlemen, and makes a nice discrimination between such and those who do not properly appreciate themselves. The Purser will never sell at a very low figure, if he is allowed to fix his own price; but he seems to be highly competent and prompt in the discharge of his duties. In writing of the Steward, thought and feeling, admiration and gratitude so cluster upon me, each seeking to do the first and highest honors, that I scarcely know how to denominate his kind and assiduous attentions to the little party of which your correspondent was fortunate enough to be one. It is the second time I have been the recipient, at his hands, of those generous considerations which have a tendency to make one forget he is a stranger on a strange sea. But, in this instance, he has certainly combined his generosity of nature with personal friendship for some of our party, which runs through childhood, boyhood, and manhood's years, intensifying the two, and giving the whole of our *quartette* the pleasing and gracious benefit of them. Such is Robt. Cowes, alike a high-toned gentleman and generous friend.

To Mr. Gibson, to whom nature seems to have given the very impress of gentle dignity, we are pleased and proud to make grateful acknowledgments for his untiring efforts to render the ordinary incopveniences of life on ship-board as light and pleasant as possible.

Mrs. Wright, the Stewardess, who wades through the duties of ministering to the wants of the lady passengers with an ease and grace which give evidence of the well-bred lady herself—shares alike our respect and acknowledgments.

Sergeant James Merritt presides over the culinary department with an ease and proficiency that are really astonishing, under the very heavy task he has to perform, and to which he seems to be fully equal.

Taking all in all, this is certainly the most pleasant sea voyage, alike in the delightful temperature of the weather and the smoothness of the sea, it has ever been my good fortune to enjoy.

Of the passengers we have the ordinary admixture of "Irish, Dutch and Dane"—a respectable number of *first-cabin* passengers, but very few *first-class* passengers. The ship's classification of first and second cabin and steerage passengers, is something like the colors of a skilful painter, you can scarcely tell where the one begins or the other ends. Politically, the Union is safe. The hiss of the Copperhead is occasionally and feebly heard, but he seems to fear the heel of loyal men.

Now to my *companions du voyage*. Messrs. *Peine* (whose name should be *pleasure*), *Poyer* and *Freeman* (who is *free* indeed), form as agreeable a trio of genial friends and spirits as one will meet but seldom on the great journey of life. The sentiment of practical, living friendship seems to be the motive power by which they are impelled in their associations with their fellows. Indeed, so pleasurable has the entire passage been, that but for the absence of the great sheet-anchor of my existence, I should have but little to mar my present pleasures.

Should anything transpire of interest from this to New York, I will write you by return steamer from that point, otherwise I will not do so until I reach Washington. There are but few incidents worth mentioning, of a general character, so far, and no time or space to notice them in, so we'll let them pass.

Yours, &c. POCAHONTAS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Visit to the Ladies' Bazaars.

BY DR. E. B. J.

See! what the ladies are doing there,
They have labored from morn till night,
I went to see this beautiful fair
That cost two bits a sight.

I cannot tell of all I see,
So many things displayed,
You must visit the fair with me,
And buy what they have made.

They do labor for you and I,
To relieve the sick and old,
To shelter those who would soon die,
From mere neglect and cold.

Now, open your purse, my frend,
And help this cause along,
To know the joy you now do send,
Come listen to their song.

To-night they'll thank you for your aid,
So willing and free, you do,
The handsome sum that they have made,
May furnish a home for you.

And don't forgot the other fair,
The ladies are ready to sell—
Yes, you must spend your money there,
For the cause of old Bethel.

They have what few could do,
'Twas money and lectures you see,
And now they ask some aid from you,
That they soon may be free.

The elder is going east you know,
And he wishes there to stay:
Our debt is paid, and it was so
Before a new May-day.

I hope you will now take the hint,
And shovel out your dimes.
Let none remain to be a stint,
You'll there have better times.

This church and home in our name,
Will elevate our race,
And to sustain them in our aim,
We'll strive and pray for grace.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PLACERVILLE, Dec. 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—It is a glorious thought for me to think upon past events, and the great changes that are taking place in America, not only in the northern part, but down in 'Dixie,' where the Anglo-Saxon has ever held his African brethren as slaves ever since the emigration of 1620; and, by so doing, has reduced us to a position lower than demons. But the die is cast, and the cry of every true-hearted and loyal man is, Down with slavery. And the people are determined that the institution that once threatened to overturn the most liberal and beneficent government ever formed by man, shall fall for the preservation of that government. For 74 years has the flag of freedom defended the execrable commerce in human beings; for 74 years the moral and religious sense of civilized and enlightened people has been shocked, by a diabolical system that has deprived the most divine and parental rights of millions of God's own creatures, on the American soil; for 74 years has this nation been a by-word among the Christian and civilized nations of the earth, for its political hypocrisy in boasting of life, liberty and happiness, while its legislation has been mainly shaped to perpetuate a system of iniquity, that angels have wept over. Americans have endured the "Blot;" they have closed their eyes against God's law, breaking asunder parental ties at the human auction blocks; they have closed there ears to the frightful heart-rending shrieks: the slave-drivers lash and branding-iron have wrung the quivering flesh of humanity, until they have blushed at such villanies and inhuman crimes. But the power that had become callous to natural and divine law had no regard to color, it demanded white slaves as well as black, and that slavery should make way for liberty; and to-day at slavery's bidding, a red-mouthed, insatiable war stalks through the land, and death reaps its harvest of thousands, while the wails of the widow and the fatherless, mingling with the sighs and groans of the black bondsman, rise from every hamlet in the land to the throne of Him who has written. "Vengence is mine, and I will repay!" The prayers of the bondsman have been answered, and, as God sent a Moses to the Hebrews in Egypt, so has he sent an Abraham to the black man in America, and as Moses led the children of Israel from their task-masters, to a place where they could enjoy the blessings of Liberty, Abe will lead the children of Africa, from their heathen and inhuman oppressors, to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty, peace and happiness; many may fall, or thirst and hunger by the way, and the struggle may be of 40 years duration; but it shall come to pass! "Uncle Abe," in his Proclamation, has declared that the slavery that warred upon and against freedom shall fall; and thousands upon the hill-tops and in the valleys, from the Pacific coast to the far-off forests of Maine, have caught its life-giving spirit, and thunder their response, "Slavery shall fall!" Yours respectfully, P. JOHNSON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 16, 1863.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Sacramento was held in the A. M. E Church, to hear the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair the Rev. Jacob Mitchell; A. D. Berghart, Secretary.

Mr. Geo. Booth offered the following Preamble and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe to us the great boon of freedom, with Abraham Lincoln as His instrument to proclaim it Jan. 1st, 1863; and in commemoration of that event we resolve to celebrate the 1st of Jan., 1864. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we fire 36 guns, one for each State in the Union, at sunrise.

Resolved, That there be a committee of 3 appointed to make all suitable arrangements for the firing of the salutes.

Resolved, That the Church be opened at sunrise for divine service.

Resolved, That we appoint the Rev. Mr. Mitchell as chaplain of the day.

At half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., there will be an Address delivered at the A. M. E. Church, by Mr. John G Wilson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Briggs; at half past 2 o'clock, P. M., an Address by Mr. Cuthbert, assisted by Mr. Berghart.

The exercises of the day to conclude with a grand entertainment in the evening. B.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me, through the columns of the APPEAL, to tender our thanks to the parents and children disconnected with the Sabbath School of Zion A. M. E. Church, for the efficient services rendered by the young ladies and smaller children in the late exhibition. Also, to Mrs. Dangerfield and the Misses Delvaque, Johnson and Jones, for the exhibition of musical talent displayed on the occasion, and to Miss Nugent for the "Old Times and New."

R. P. HOUSTON, Supt. Z. S. School.

For the Pacific Appeal.

VALLEJO, Dec. 21, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I see by your issue of the 19th that the Committee of Arrangements was pleased to confer the honor of representing Napa county upon me. Allow me, through you, to return my sincere thanks to them for this mark of respect, and as that county may be represented equally well by another, allow me to name H. W. Holman as a gentleman worthy of the place. Respectfully, E. HATTON.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Cariboo.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Nov. 24, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—Having neglected for some time to fulfill an intention, formed long since, of dropping a few lines to your really worthy journal, I concluded that I could not employ a few moments better at present than to do so. I don't intend to intrude on your time and space much, but simply to note some matters briefly that came under my immediate observation while in the Cariboo country; thinking to contribute somewhat to the amusement of your numerous readers.

I have been in the Cariboo mines some two seasons, and can testify to the exceeding richness of some of the claims—having seen much of the precious metal obtained from them. Many of the adventurers have done well, while some have made larger fortunes. Still, in my opinion, it will not rank much above a third rate mining country; there being some serious things against it, among which may be noticed its high northern latitude, and its great altitude—two features which render the seasons short, cold and irregular. To this may be added the nature of the diggings, which are deep, spotted and with an over abundance of water; circumstances, when taken together, seem strongly to warrant such a conclusion. The extent of the mines seems also quite limited, not extending much beyond the immediate vicinity of William's Creek.

In regard to colored people and their interests, I would remark that they seem to have been well represented in Cariboo the past season. None of them, however, have been fortunate enough to obtain any of the rich claims; and, but few of them have done passably well. Most of them have followed mining, and they generally seem industrious and persevering; many formed themselves into mining companies, but as a general thing they did not succeed well, as they seemed not to appreciate the duties and restraints necessary to ensure success in combined effort. From the ill success attending the majority of that class who have visited these mines, few I think will be induced to return.

There is another matter which seems to weaken the colored man's prospects in that locality. An impression has become quite prevalent that the officials are not favorable to that class engaging in mining operations. I am inclined to the same belief, having had some experience in law matters with these gentry. I suffered the loss of a good mining claim, by a strong and partial decision of the gold commissioner, the resident Judge of that district. Many of the colored folks have been drawn into considerable litigation with the whites, but none have gained any case of importance to my knowledge.

From what I can learn, in a general way, I am forced to the conclusion, that the English as a whole are not favorable to the permanent settlement of the colored man in these colonies. They seem to look upon those from the States as having once been slaves. This opinion, together with their habitual aristocratic feelings and sentiments, renders them quite averse to admitting colored people on terms of social equality. The English certainly manifest a polite demeanor when brought in contact with that class; but it is that cold touch-me-not kind of manner, which has the effect to chill rather than warm. Hence, the prospects for these people in the colonies, is not, to say the least, flattering. It has, however, the good effect of inducing many to turn their thoughts and desires to the land of their birth, which is now making such rapid progress toward the social and political regeneration of the race.

In view of such cheering prospects being manifested in our own land, I would humbly unite with the good, in grateful emotions for the dawn of the day of deliverance from the night of darkness and wrong, that has swayed so long over the race on this continent.

On returning from Cariboo last August, I came by the Bald Mountain trail—this trail was the main one until recently, when the wagon road being made and running in a different direction, caused this (the Bald Mountain) route to become quite abandoned.

My object in taking this route, was to enjoy the magnificent prospect afforded from the great elevation of the Bald range. These mountains are part and parcel of the Cariboo region, and are the source of all the mining streams. The various tops of these mountains are almost bare of timber, or growth of any kind, except flowering plants and grapes. Therefore, the range of view from some of these elevated mounts is grand and unlimited. Those who are fond of wild and majestic scenery, can be gratified there to an extent not to be found, to my knowledge, elsewhere on this continent.

Far away to the south and west—distant some two hundred miles—is seen the sharp outlines of the Coast or Caskade Mountains; their white tops glistening in the rays of an unclouded sun, and running northward till they fade from vision. To the east and northwest rises boldly the grand chain of the Rocky Mountains, thrown together, as it were, broad-cast, strewn in magnificent confusion; their sharp-angled peaks wearing away, being crowned with everlasting snows, bending with the rotundity of the earth, till lost in hazy mists of the far distant horizon. But language seems too poor to do adequate justice to the magnificence and grandeur, that from that elevated position, everywhere meets the rivited gaze of the astonished beholder. But I am exceeding my intended limits, and your patience in floundering amongst nature's wild and romantic scenes.

I am pleased to notice the efforts made to advance the interests and success of the APPEAL, but the true way and the one most appreciated, is to plank down the "dust," a small amount of which ($5) you will find enclosed. Yours, respectfully,

W. N. MORRELL.

It seems that Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and the Confederrte States, has not shaken off the dust of his shoes in reprobation of an unappreciative British Government, and departed for Paris, as stated. He lingers yet, in sweet seclusion, upon the muddy banks of the Thames, the guest of Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M. P., enjoying the solace of his society and that of a certain Colonel Lamar, of South Carolina, who last week addressed an agricultural meeting at Chertsey, on the charms of Southern life and slavery. He is not, as one would naturally suppose, the Lamar of the yacht *Wanderer*, or at least, he denies it, through the medium of his English friend. The Secretary of the London Committee of Corespondence on American Affairs has challenged either Lamar, Mason, or any other Southern champion, to a public discussion at Exeter Hall, of the American question, promising him an anti-slavery opponent, an audience, and a air conflict. Catch any one of them accepting.—*London Letter.*

A recent report from Mr. Crawford, British Commissioner in Cuba, shows that the President's Emancipation Proclamation is having an affect in an unexpected quarter. Mr. C. informs Lord Russel that the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, declaring the freedom of all the slaves in the Confederate States, has created the greatest disquietude in Havana, though the American President has no control in that island; and Mr Crawford further states that it has so alarmed the Spanish Government that they are seriously contemplating a scheme of gradual emancipation.

Moses Cherry, of Auxville, Kendall county, Ill., last spring gave two Virginia slaves eight acres of land and furnished them with a house, wagon, tools, etc. for tobacco raising, he to receive half the profits. The crop is now being cut, and will realize in the neighborhood of $3,000.

Latest Telegraphic News.

The veteran regiments in the Army of the Potomac are to have their bounty money immediately. The first installment will amount to about one hundred and fifty dollars per man. The number of men from the army of the Potomac re-enlisted for the war is over ten thousand.

The sentiment of Senators respecting the three hundred dollar exemption has wholly changed. They will strike out the exemption claim, and put insert any amount in its place. The feeling is general that the army must be filled up and the war vigorously prosecuted to the end.

Senator Wilson will soon introduce a bill for the enlistment of soldiers in the rebellious States. Persons so enlisting may enter any regiment now in the field from the loyal States they may select. The desire is to get them in the veteran regiments and at the same time open a large field from which the loyal States can draw troops.

The fight between Heenan and King took place near Tunbridge. King won in twenty-five rounds, occupying thirty-one minutes. The *Times* says the prize fight was a fair stand up one, and ended in a decisive victory for King. Heenan was badly punished, but had the advantage in the first rounds; but King had the most endurance. When time was called for the Twenty-Fifth Round the sponge was thrown up by the seconds of Heenan. Heenan was dreadfully punished, and should have never been permitted to pass the Twenty-First Round.

It is reported that the French Government are preparing a squadron for the Pacific, with the view of stopping the supply of arms from California for Juarez.

Several important victories by the Polish over the Russian troops had been confirmed.

There has been more hard fighting on the frontier of India still. Gen. Chamberlain was in a strongly fortified position, with 5,000 men, and was confident of final success.

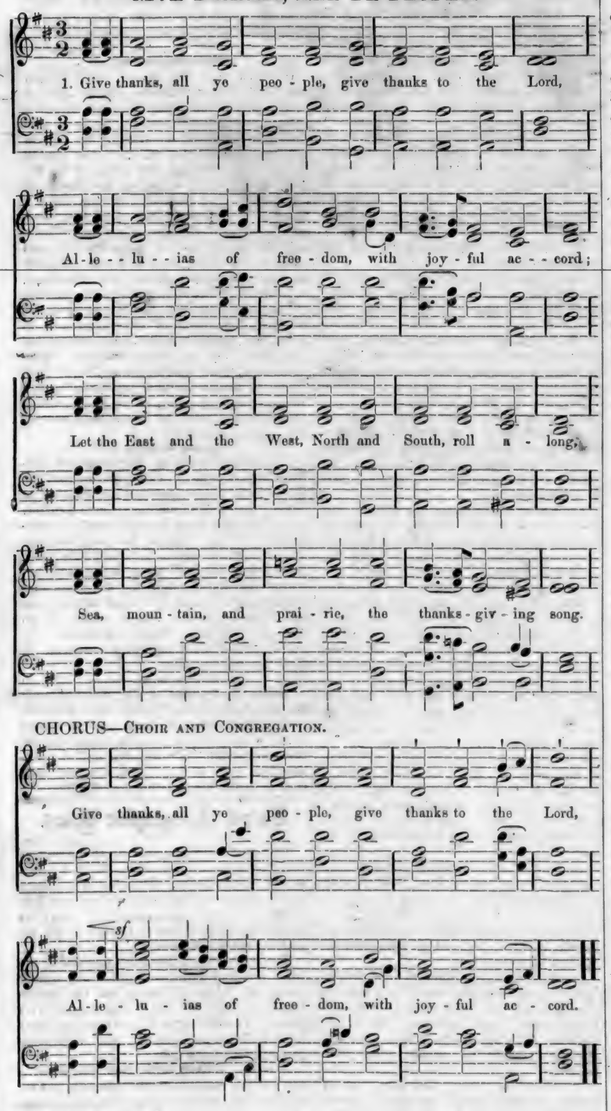
THE PRESIDENT'S HYMN;

GIVE THANKS, ALL YE PEOPLE;

In response to the Proclamation of the President of the United States, recommending a General Thanksgiving, on Nov. 26, 1863. Published by A. D. Randolph, Broadway, N. Y.

With spirit.—CHOIR OR LEADER.

GIVE THANKS, ALL YE PEOPLE.



1

Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord:
Let the East and the West, North and South, roll along,
Sea, mountain and prairie, One thanksgiving song.

CHORUS AFTER EACH VERSE.

Give thanks, all ye people, give thanks to the Lord,
Alleluias of freedom, with joyful accord.

2

For the sunshine and rainfall, enriching again,
Our acres in myriads, with treasures of grain;
For the Earth still unloading her manifold wealth,
For the skies beaming vigor, the winds breathing health:

Give thanks—

3

For the Nation's wide table, o'erflowingly spread,
Where the many have feasted, and all have been fed,
With no bondage, their God-given rights to enthrall,
But Liberty guarded by Justice for all:

Give thanks—

4

In the realms of the Anvil, the Loom, and the Plow,
Whose the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow:
His the flocks and the herds, sing ye hillsides and vales;
On His Ocean domains chant His Name with the gales.

Give thanks—

5

Of commerce and traffic, ye princes, behold
Your riches from Him Whose the silver and gold,
Happier children of Labor, true lords of the soil,
Bless the Great Master-Workman, who blesseth your toil. Give thanks—

6

Brave men of our forces, Life-guard of our coasts,
To your Leader be loyal, Jehovah of Hosts:
Glow the Stripes and the Stars aye with victory bright,
Reflecting His glory,—He crowneth the Right.

Give thanks—

7

Nor shall ye through our borders, ye stricken of heart,
Only wailing your dead, in the joy have no part:
Goc's solace be yours, and for you there shall flow
All that honor and sympathy's gifts can bestow.

Give thanks—

8

In the Domes of Messiah—ye worshiping throngs,
Solemn litanies mingle with jubilant songs;
The Ruler of Nations beseeching to spare,
And our Empire still keep the Elect of His care.

Give thanks—

9

Our guilt and transgression remember no more;
Peace, Lord! righteous Peace, of Thy gift we implore;
And the Banner of Union, restored by Thy Hand,
Be the Banner of Freedom o'er All in the Land.

And the Banner of Union, etc.

Give thanks—

BIRTHS.

In this city, Dec. 21, the wife of Cornelius Turner of a daughter.

In Shasta, Oct. 18, the wife of John W. Cooper, of a daughter.

In Shasta, Nov. 29, the wife of Edward Johnson of a daughter.

In Napa City, Dec. 12, the wife of J. S. Hatton, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, Dec. 23d, MRS. HARRIET WASHINGTON, a native of New Haven, Conn., in the 58th year of her age.

In Napa City, Dec. 9, of consumption, MRS. MARTHA PARKER, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., aged 22 years and 6 months.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Dayton, Stony County, N. T.; Nov. 20th, JOHN BOWSEN of consumption, aged 45 years.

Baltimore and New York papers please copy.

Advertisements.

NEW CHURCH DEDICATION.

THE NEW AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH, San Jose, erected by Rev. A. B. Smith, and a branch of Zion M. E. Church, San Francisco, corner of 4th and San Antonio sts., will be dedicated on the first Sabbath in January, A. D. 1864. Rev. Dr. Peck will deliver the dedication sermon at 3 o'clock, assisted by Rev. D. A. Dryden of San Jose.

REV. A. B. SMITH, *Elder.*
REV. W. B. SMITH, *Assistant.*

PROGRAMME

OF THE

CELEBRATION

OF THE

President's Emancipation Proclamation,

JANUARY 1, 1864.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT,
P. A BELL.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

CITY.	COUNTRY.
F. G. Barbadoes,	D. D. Carter, Nevada,
S. Howard,	E. P. Dupley, Marysville,
J. B. Sanderson,	N. Christopher, Sac.city,
H. M. Collins,	C. Brown, do.
H. C. Cornish,	W. W. Lee, Stockton,
E. Parker,	E. Hatton, Napa,
J. J. Meshaw,	S. P. Clanton, Benicia,
	P. W. Cassey, San Jose,
	Geo. W. Miller, Pet'ma,

T. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Invocation to the Throne of Grace	Chaplain
Music	Band
Introduction	by the President
Oration	Wm. H. Hall
Music	Band
Poem	J. Madison Bell
Music	Band
Declaration of Sentiments	P. Anderson
Music	Band
Voluntary Addresses	
Benediction	Rev. A. B. Smith

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. M. Collins, W. H. Hall,
R. A. Hall, S. Howard,
P. Anderson, W. H. Blake,
John A. Barber, F. G. Barbadoes,
J. R. Starkey, Philip A. Bell,
Barney Fletcher, Thomas Taylor,
Nelson Cook, T. H. McCullough,
J. P. Dyer.

COMMITTEE ON LITERARY EXERCISES.

F. G. Barbadoes, P. A. Bell,
W. H. Blake, P. Anderson,
J. R. Starkey

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

Thomas Taylor, J. A. Barber,
H. M. Collins, Barney Fletcher,
T. H. McCullough.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

R. A. Hall, N. Cook and J. P. Dyer.

COMMITTEE ON LOCATION AND SALUTE.

T. Taylor, F. G. Barbadoes and S. Howard.

Tickets, $1. The proceeds to be given for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund.

FAIR! FAIR!! FAIR!!!

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE Ladies P. A Benevolent Association during the holidays—commencing on Christmas Eve. There are four reasons why it will be patronized:

1st. Because the ladies have been preparing for the fair one year, consequently, it will be the most elegant affair we ever had in this city.

2d. The tables will be furnished with the finest assortments of Books and Toys, and many other fancy articles, and some of the finest needlework and chrocheting, done by the fair hands of the young ladies and many other members of the Society.

3d. The table will be attended by some of the most accomplished and agreeable young ladies of the city, who will endeavor to make everything agreeable to their friends and the public in general, who may be so kind as to favor them with their patronage.

4th. Because the object of the Society is to provide a home for its aged and helpless members.

MRS. CATHERINE OSBORN, *Pres.*

MASONIC NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION OF Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5 F. & A. M., held on December 15th, the following Brothers were duly elected, and installed on December 23d. The installation ceremony was conducted by the retiring W. M., P. Anderson, assisted by P. M. Dawson Thomas:

Henry Tolbert, W. M.
Edward Quinn, S. W.
Alexander Cochran, J. W.
Francis Lisbon, Treasurer.
Nelson Cook, Secretary.
Edmond Brown, S. D.
Joseph J. Jacques, J. D.
James B. Sullivan, } Stewards.
J. G. Pallier, }
J. Blake, } M. C.
Nath. Williams, }
Samuel Brown, Tyler.

FAIR! FAIR!! FAIR!!!

OPEN ON CHRISTMAS EVE DECEMber 24th, in the St. Cyprian Church. Four reasons why it should be patronized.

First. For the sagacity and energy, the Society and friends have exhibited in securing a place so admirably adapted to the wants of our people.

Second. In that, the Church for which this effort is to be made, represents the Religion, Intellect and Wealth of a majority of our colored population.

Third. As a Church we wish to evince our devotion to the Government which is now breaking the fetters of the bondsman, by contributing our quota towards alleviating the suffering of our compatriots, who have forsaken all for Freedom, Country and God. We cannot do what we would while involved.

Fourth. Because we have paid all except $1600. Having worked so nobly thus far—shall we halt now? No! Let the 1600 colored people of the Queen City of the far west, thunder. No!

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

DENTAL CARD.



No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,

$60, $76. Extracting without pain.

Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,

at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

THE OLD GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

d27 WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 2. The Members of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of ($5) five dollars per share, of 200 feet has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Said assessment has been levied to cover the entire cost of incorporation, the erection of a house upon the claim, and the second contract of 20 feet. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,

GENERAL JOBBING,

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

CRAIG & GOLDEN,

UNDERTAKERS,

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTONS,

731 Market Street, op. Dupont Street,

C. & G. will make a very liberal discount to the poor. sep19

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Oct. 26th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. BARBADOES, Sec'y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. C. HALL, PACIFIC ST., ABOVE Taylor, can accomodate persons from the city or the interior; with pleasant Lodging Rooms.

1864

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 40.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 92.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

One year (single copy).....$5 00
Six months " " 3 00
One month " 50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion. $1 00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50

For longer periods, and to regular advertisers, a liberal discount will be made.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Births and Marriages..... 25
Funeral and Obituary Notices..... 50

Our Contributors.

DR. EZRA R. JOHNSON,
REV. J. J. MOORE,
REV. T. M. D. WARD,
J. B. SANDERSON,
J. M. BELL,
WM. H. YATES,
E. P. DUPLEX,
WM. H. FOOTE,
WM. H. HALL,
WM. A. SMITH,
J. M. WHITFIELD,
JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

THE APPEAL will be devoted to the interests of the Colored people of California and to their Moral, Intellectual and Political advancement.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
I. Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
Martin Carson, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
Albert D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
J. E. Smith, Yreka.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
J. R. Johnson, Marysville.
Robert Banks, Big Oak Flat.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Wm. W. Rich, Oakland.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Bazil Campbell, Cache Creek, Yolo co.
Isaiah Gibbs, Port Wine, Sierra co.
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
Joseph S. Hatton, Napa.
Peter Johnson, Placerville.
Rufus M. Bargiss, Coloma.
William Holmes, Oroville.
Lewis G. Green, Los Angeles.
Isaac Flood, San Antonio.
Israel H. Gilley, Coulterville.
Peter W. Cassy, San Jose.
Chas. G. Hawkins, Sutter Creek, "
W. McKuen, Michigan Bar.
R. S. Miner, Llancha Plana.
L. A. Monroe, Mariposa.
John C. Mortimer, Aurora, Mono co.
Wm. H. Foote, Weaverville, Trinity county.
J. J. Pindell, Shasta.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Albert G. Callis, Alleghaneytown.
C. Jackson, Auburn.
Isaih Lemmons, Carson City, N. T.
John H. Jones, Virginia City.
Moses Freeman, "
Ferdinand Jopephs, Gold Hill, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

A good anecdote is told of one of the Connecticut boys. While in conversation with a rebel, after the capture of Fort Pulaski, the latter said: "At least, with all our faults, we have never made wooden nutmegs." The Yankee, a very demure-looking specimen, innocently replied: "We do not make them of wood any longer," and pointing to one of the big projectiles lying near, which had breached the fort, "we make them now of iron."

The following extracts are from an address for the celebration, sent us last week for publication, which want of time and space then prevented us from publishing.

For the Pacific Appeal.

An Address for the Celebration.

Friends and Fellow Citizens: On this day, one year ago, the 1st of January, 1863, no less than 4,000,000 slaves were released from their bondage, stripped of their chains, emancipated and set free, by the President's Proclamation. Facts have come to your knowledge which induce you to believe that the President will yet be fully vindicated for issuing his much-talked-of Proclamation. There were reasons for his actions with which the public are unacquainted, as also with many things connected with that great movement. But, my friends, he did well, though he did nothing more than his duiy; nay, he performed nothing but an act of justice. Be this, however, as it may, Abraham Lincoln is surely entitled to the credit of issuing the first Emancipation Proclamation. The great names of Abraham Lincoln, Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens, Lovejoy and Arnold will long be reckoned as bright stars in the annals of time, and their glory will grow brighter as the long ages of the world shall roll away. Napoleon himself was but a common conqueror; he reduced to vassalage whole nations of freemen, and France rained showers of blood, and with the red light of blazing roofs he built his rainbow-glory, and to shuddering consciences cried, "Lo! the bridge to heaven." But these truly great men sought to immortalize their names by connecting them with the freedom of man and his elevation from degradation. They are the disciples of liberty, and not the oppressors of mankind. The halo of their glory was bright, because its radiance was heavenly, and not because it had been kindled at the funeral pyre of blazing cities and desolated fields. The star of Napoleon will pale its fires as men grow better, whilst that of Abraham Lincoln will only become more and more lustrous, until the whole world shall be illuminated by its splendors. It is not like the lurid rain of some holiday fire, piercing the imperial heavens and then falling rayless and blackened to the dust, a thing for all men's feet to trample; but like the oak that shakes in summer's wind, but stripped by winter, stands immovable.

My friends, I do not wish to consume too much of your time, but the President's Proclamation was so necessary a prelude to the abolition of slavery that I must necessarily refer frequently to the former, who has taken such a prominent part in regard to Emancipation; but there are parts of the South left yet, to which the President's Proclamation does not extend. The day is approeching, however, when those who are now held as slaves will be slaves no longer: then the son of Lot shall stand up, proud in his recover d rights, unfettered in his freedom; then his fortunes shall no longer be regarded as ignominious, his complexion a crime, his gift of life a diploma of servitude, his existence a curse, his wife and children hereditary bondsmen. Yes, friends, this anniversary is the inauguration of better times. I can see them looming up in the future, grandly, gloriously.

I hope that we all may live to see the day when Georgia and Massachusetts shall shake hands, never to be separated again; and then we shall have the Union that is to be, and the Union that we want. But, my friends, so sure as there is a God in heaven, the days of tyranny are numbered. The anniversary we are now engaged in celebrating speaks loudly on our side. We are fast emerging from the oppression of ages. Our claim to be considered as men is fast beginning to bo regarded by the rulers of the earth. Our great missiou will be, in coming ages, to civilize ann redeem our brothers who are now held as slaves. When we have accomplished this we will reverse the prophecy of the past.

Westward the course of empire takes it way.

We will not follow the sun in his wanderings, nor the stars in their courses,
with enlightened minds and emancipated hands we will recross the stormy Atlantic,
land upon the savage shores of our ancestors, plant upon the desert and the plain
the Banner of the Cross and the Star of Liberty. Then the glorious millenium will
be accomplisaed, and universal peace prevail throughout all the families of man.

Glorious America! We love thee as the land which first taught tyrants to respect the rights of man; we love thee as the land of liberty, and destined, at no distant day, to take the lead in the enfranchisement of the world.

Here shall mankind their pilfered rights maintain;
Here freedom burst the last link in her chain;
Justice and law shall triumph over fraud,
The weak be sheltered and the tyrant awed;
Kings shall be sceptreless, and princes find
That true nobility is in the mind.

Let us again resolve, on this glorious anniversary, to conquer our hard lot; to triumph over unpropitious circumstances; to rise above all opposition, and, on the wings of light and learning, soar into the more congenial regions of unfettered freedom, where the mind shall be clothed with the genius of knowledge and the feet shod with the sandals of liberty.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I propose three cheers for Abraham Lincoln, the fast friend of the African and the pioneer in the emancipation of the South. W. J. O. BRYANT.

Three Questions Answered by Henry Ward Beecher.

I am told there are three questions which have been addressed to me through a Manchester paper, which have never got a straightforward answer, and I will endeavor to show you what a straightforward answer is. The first question is, "Do colored persons ever attend your church in Brooklyn?" Yes, by scores and hundreds. Second, "If so, where do they sit?" Wherever they can get a seat. Our church will hold but 3,000, and it is extremely difficult for any one to get a seat. I have said humorously, in expostulating with our people, who are sometimes impatient of having so little use of their pews, for which they pay an inordinate rent, Gentlemen, you know very well, when you rent pews here, you pay $300 for a pew for the sake of sitting in the aisle, and you knew it when you bought your pew. It is expressly stipulated that if a man is not in his pew to defend it within a certain number of minutes he forfeits his right, and we have from 16 to 25 active and enterprising young men whose business it is to seat people in our church, and sometimes, when there is a public question involving great interests, the church is thronged for hours before the doors is open. How, then, do you suppose, when our own pewholders have to tussle to get their seats, when strangers come in an hour beforehand, and when this has been the case for sixteen years right straight along, do you suppose it is likely that we take the colored people by platoons and walk them up to a platform? We don't treat them any better than we treat white folks. We treat them just as we treat the whites. Let me say I have never exerted any direct influence on this subject; the Christian feeling and good sense of my own parishioners have determined their line of action, and I never yet knew an instance in which a colored man was refused a seat, if he were properly dressed, well-behaved, and modestly asked for one. The third question was, "Have you ever seen any colored people among your congregation, and would they be allowed to sit in any pew of your church, or intermingle with your white hearers? I cannot say whether they would or would not be permitted to sit in it. If my people were like the man who wrote these questions, they would not be permitted to sit a moment there. That is not a mere jibe. I will tell you in a moment why I make that remark. But I have seen them, not once, nor twice, nor fifty, nor five hundred times. Though we are not better than hundreds of other churches, having been led by acquiescence in those great truths preached in Plymouth Church—that a man is not what he is on account of title, nor education, nor wealth, but because God made him, and loves him, and will redeem him with immortality and glory. That broad ground has led us to feel insensibly more and more that a man in the house of God is to be treated as we would treat that man on the threshold of the judgment day.—*Farewell Breakfast Speech at Manchester.*

Col. Lamar, of the rebel army, recently made a speech in England, in which he has the imprudence to assert that the South was not "a country of indolent and wealthy planters, of poor white trash and degraded slaves; but a country of independent, intelligent freemen—of the eight millions of whom two-thirds earn their subsistence by the sweat of their brow, nearly one-half of them owning the land they cultivated, and nearly all of them seeing in each upturned sod of their fallow ground that which was more precious to them than the gold of California—the sparkle of independence and of personal liberty." The Colonel in fact tried to make his audience believe that the rebels were all "Yankee mudsills." He next attempted to convince his hearers that the Confederacy was a grand freedom propaganda. He said, "The South, abused, bleeding, her life-blood draining away, was fighting not alone for her own liberties, but also for the liberties of that people who were sending armed millions to subjugate and to crush her. More than that, the South was struggling for freedom everywhere: the white race in the South had been the guardians, the protectors, the benefactors of the black man: they had elevated him in the scale of rational science; they had Christianized him to a state which he had never before attained."

Mr. Conway, in his last letter to the *Commonwealth*, has the following paragraph, in relation to the credit of Southern travelers in Switzerland: "Mr. Sumner's declaration concerning friendship of Switzerland for the North, has had some amusing illustrations during the past traveling season. It seems that there have been a vast number of persons of both sexes traveling there, and that they were met by most distressing misgivings in the minds of hotel-keepers as to their ability to pay. At Lucerne, some Southerners wrote their names on the hotel register very grandly, and the "Southern States" from which they hailed, and was informed that it was their invariable custum to require Southerners to pay in advance; they indignantly left and went to another hotel, and were told by the landlord that he was more liberal to Southerners than others, and would let them have rooms if they would only show him the color of their gold; indignantly they rushed to a third, and were told that slaveholders were not allowed there, whether they could pay or not. What assurances have occasioned this loss of pecuniary credit in Switzerland I do not know; but I heard, on good authority, that the Southerners, to the number of twenty or thirty who were traveling there in the summer, at last patched up among themselves a kind of communist establishment, owing to the insulting suspicions and persecutions of the hotel-keepers."

A STEAMBOAT IN 1788.—In a letter from Dr. Franklin to Dr. Ingenhauz, dated Philadelphia, October 24, 1788, the doctor remarks: We have no philosophical news here at present, except that a boat moved by a steam engine rows itself against the tide in our river, and it is apprehended the construction may be so simplified and improved as to become generally usful.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1864.

The New Year.

1864 has entered upon us, and all should be thankful as well as joyous for the manifold blessings bestowed by our Maker the past year. The first day of the New Year was religiously celebrated, at midnight, at the A. M. E. Church, Powell St., and also at the Zion Church, Pacific st. Discourses commenced about 9 o'clock in the evening, and continued, with intervals of prayer, by the respective congregations till 12 o'clock, at which time the Powell St. Church had their bell rang till over 15 minutes past 12. Mr. Ward then ordered the congregation to assemble on the extreme right and left aisles of the church, he leading them several times around, in order, singing one or two sacred odes to liberty. After which he ordered those of the members and friends of the Church, who had promised to pay, on New Year's eve, ten dollars—a piece towards the liquidation of its debt, to come forward and give their money and names. After the subscription and collection, over two hundred dollars was announced as being the result.

Prayer and singing continued until after o'clock, and the services closed with a benediction. There was an extraordinary number of white persons present, both male and females, most of them we noticed contributed very liberally when the plate was handed around. We were pleased to note the friendly feeling manifested by them on the occasion. One or two boys got disorderly, but were quickly frowned dwn by those more m ature in years.

Celebration of the First Anniversary of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1, 1863, at Platt's Hall.

At 12 o'clock the President of the day, P. A. Bell, called the meeting to order, and announced the object of the meeting by a few appropriate remarks, concluding as follows :

Our Chaplain will now offer an invocation to the Throne of Grace, and implore a blessing on our cause ; and, oh ! may all of us raise up our hearts in thankfulness, in supplication and in prayer. In thankfulness for the many blessings we have received at his hands—in supplication that his watchfulness over us and our country may never cease, and in prayer that we may continue his faithful soldiers and servants unto our life's end.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward delivered the following

PRAYER.

Great and glorious God, the fountain of light, the source of truth, Author of Good, perfect gift ! we approach Thee in the spirit of deep reverence, for holy and reverend is Thy name.

Thou who hast measured the waters in the hollow of Thy hand, and meeted out with the span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance. Thou takest up the isles of the sea as a very little thing. When Thou doest, empires totter and fall, nations vanish into oblivion. The princes of the earth quail and bow before Thy power. Though Thy love is immeasurable, Thine anger burns to the lowest hell. Thou Mighty of the Mightiest, accept the libations which we bring to Thine altar. We come to Thee with thanksgiving and praises. We thank Thee that Thou hast permitted us to live to see this glorious new era, America's Jubilee. We thank Thee that Thou hast broken the yoke, riven the gyve, unbolted the prison doors and bid the bondsman enter into the possession of glorious liberty. Ride on in Thy conquering might, until moral as well as civil freedom shall be the heritage of every human being. Bless our armies upon the field, and our forces upon the sea. May this heavenly war not end until the last fetter is broken and every captive set free. Remember the orphan and the widow, who have been made so by the slaveholders' rebellion. Thou Man of Sorrow, comfort their weary, sorrowing hearts.

And now, King of Nations, bless our President, while the minions of oppression, through all the earth, heap imprecations upon his head. We, who have been lifted from the dust and darkness and dead, will ask Thy blessings to rest upon Abraham Lincoln, and finally crown us as the heirs of an endless life, and we will praise Thee forever. Amen.

The band then played a splendid air. Mr. P. A. Bell then delivered the following opening address, after which he read the President's Proclamation. At its conclusion great applause was manifested :

Friends and Fellow Citizens: On this day I can, with truth and without any stretch of imagination, call one and all here present Fellow Citizens.

We have met this day to celebrate an event unprecedent in the annals of history; an event which raises our race from a class of presumptive slaves, to the position of Freemen, and secures to us and our posterity the proud title of American Citizens,—a title more ennobling than any hereditary peerage or aristocracy monarchs can bestow ; a title which will rank higher than the once proud appellation of Roman Citizen.

It is not for me to enlarge on the causes which produced the event we this day celebrate, nor to describe the manifold benefits which will accrue to us, to America, to the world, nor to humanity through all future ages. I would be entrenching on the province of others, even were I capable of so doing : our orator will portray in sentiments of fervid eloquence—our poet in

"Words that breathe and thoughts that burn,"

all that I can imagine or you wish to hear.

My duty is simply to preside, my task only to read the President's Proclamation.

Mr. P. A. Bell then introduced Mr. W. H. Hall, the orator of the day.

The orator was never more happy than in this, the first anniversary oration. He was frequently applauded, and at the conclusion received additional evidence of the creditable manner in which he had acquitted himself in the renewed applause which greeted him. We regret that want of space and time prevents our giving it in full. We will endeavor, next week, to publish the Oration entire.

The band then played "Marching On !"

Mr. J. Madison Bell, the Poet, was then introduced amid much applause. His fine Poem was delivered in excellent style, and was received with great and deserved approbation. We append a passage from the poem:

The Black Brigade.

THOUGH Tennyson, the poet-king,
Has sung of Balliklava's charge,
Until his thund'ring cannons ring
From England's center to her marge,
The pleasing duty still remains
To sing a people from their chains—
To sing what none have yet assay'd,
The wonders of the Black Brigade.
The war had raged some twenty moons,
Ere they in columns or platoons,
To win them censure or applause,
Were marshal'd in the Union cause—
Prejudged of slavish cowardice,
While many a taunt and foul device
Came weekly forth with Harper's sheet,
To feed that base, infernal cheat.

But how they would themselves demean,
Has since most gloriously been seen.
'Twas seen at Milliken's dread Bend,
Where e'en the Furies seemed to lend
To dark Secession all their aid,
To crush the Union Black Brigade.
The war waxed hot, and bullets flew
Like San Francisco's summer sand,
But they were there to dare and do,
E'en to the last, to save their land.
And when the leaders of their corps
Grew wild with fear, and quit the field,
The dark remembrance of their scars
Before them rose, they could not yield :
And, sounding o'er the battle din,
They heard their standard-bearer cry—
"Rally ! and prove that ye are men !
Rally ! and let us do or die !
For war, nor death, shall boast a shade
To daunt the Union Black Brigade !"

And thus he played the hero's part,
Till on the ramparts of the foe
A score of bullets pierced his heart,
He sank within the trench below.

His comrades saw, and fired with rage,
Each sought his man, him to engage
In single combat. Ah ! 'twas then
The Black Brigade proved they were men !
For ne'er did Swiss ! or Russ ! or knight !
Against such fearful odds array'd,
With more persistent valor fight,
Than did the Union Black Brigade !
As five to one, so stood their foes,
When that defiant shout arose,
And long their closing columns ran,
Commanding each to choose his man !
And ere the sound had died away,
Full many a routing rebel lay
Grasping piteously for breath—
Struggling with the pangs of death,
From bayonet thrust or shining blade,
Plunged to the hilt by the Black Brigade.

And thus they fought, and won a name—
None brighter on the scroll of Fame ;
For out of one full corps of men,
But one remained unwounded, when
The dreadful fray had fully past—
All killed or wounded but the last !

And though they fell, as has been seen,
Each slept his lifeless foes between,
And marked the course and paved the way
To ushering in a better day.
Let Balliklava's cannons roar,
And Tennyson his hosts parade,
But ne'er was seen and never more
The equals of the Black Brigade.

The band then played "Hail Columbia !"

The Declaration of Sentiment was then read by P. Anderson.

Declaration of Sentiments.

WHEREAS we, the colored citizens of San Francisco, have assembled to commemorate the First Anniversary of the Proclamation of Freedom issued by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Jan. 1, 1863, thereby proclaiming, by the authority invested in him as the Executive of the American nation, the freedom of millions of our brethren held in bondage by the slaveholders in the Southern States arrayed in rebellion against the American Government—we deem it, first, a reverential duty to return thanks to Almighty God, with a devout acknowledgment of His Divine Providence for the redemption of nearly four millions of human beings from chattel slavery, and awakening the entire American mind to a true sense of its own degradation and injustice.

AND WHEREAS we have assembled to celebrate the aforesaid sublime event of human freedom, we declare the following to be our firm convictions, and set them forth in all solemnity, declaring them to be our sentiments upon the gigantic issues caused by the present slaveholding, sin-cursed and unrighteous rebellion, which has for its object the overthrow of our legitimate and humane Government for the establishment thereon of an oligarchy, whose cornerstone is human slavery.

Our citizenship being established by the General Government, and our rights to protection, equality in law, immunities, and the privilege of fighting and dying for our common country being awarded us, we hopefully anticipate the day, when the several States, in their individual capacity, shall remove their illegal barriers, which prevent the exercise of the rights of citizens within their boundaries, that we may change our present anamolous position of part citizenship to that of entirety in all her domain.

We claim affinity with no other land ; we owe allegiance to no other Government, and we protest against any effort to denationalize or disfranchise us.

We declare our unalterable attachment to our country, as governed by the true principles of republicanism ; and for the support of the Government and the maintainance of those principles we are willing to sacrifice everything but liberty and conscience.

We declare ourselves in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion is crushed and universal liberty is proclaimed throughout the land.

We further declare, reiterate and re-affirm our loyalty, fealty and devotion to the Federal Government ; that we will support and defend its laws, maintain its integrity, willingly pay our Federal and State taxes, in common with all other citizens, and we are also willing to sacrifice our lives on that altar of freedom, the battle-field, where we consider the force of arms is now righteously vindicating the holy cause of God,—of Justice, Truth and Liberty.

It was moved that the Declaration of Sentiment be adopted. Upon the motion to adopt, Mr. W. H. Yates spoke at length in its favor, and created, at times, much merriment and applause, for the masterly yet hypothetical mode in which he argued the motion. He was followed, also, in support, by T. H. McCullough, who was also applauded. The President then put the motion, and it was adopted.

The mover of the preceding motion said, that he desired to make one more motion. He deemed it a fitting occasion to express an opinion as to who should be our choice for the next President, and would, therefore, move, that Abraham Lincoln is the candidate of our choice for the Presidency in 1864, and we nominate him on the occasion of the present celebration, by acclamation. Mr. P. A. Bell, President of the day, doubted the propriety, upon other than political occasions. The motion, however, was put and carried unanimously, followed by the most wild and deafening applause.

Miss Hardinge was next announced. She spoke with great fervor on the President's Proclamation, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Lincoln, as she pointed to his picture, which was the most conspicuous among the decorations. The soliloquy-like passage in reference to his Emancipation Proclamation, chained the audience into the most solemn silence, as if they were spellbound. The subsequent burst of glowing eloquence brought everyone to their feet, and three cheers were given for the President, and three for Miss Emma Hardinge.

Mr. J. P. H. Wentworth made the final address, which was received with applause.

The Benediction was then pronounced by Mr. A. B. Smith, and the audience dispersed until evening.

In the evening, a grand Promenade Concert was given, the entertainment concluding with Terpsichorean exercises.

Before the conclusion, the following telegraphic dispatch wos read :

PETALUMA, Jan. 1st., 6.30 P. M

Phillip Bell—First Emancipation Celebration — Platt's Hall. Sonoma sends greeting to San Francisco ; though absent in person yet present in heart.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

The celebration eclipsed all others which have been held by our people in this city. Not the least disturbance was visible. The day was fine, and all made a neat appearance. The attendance during the day was not so numerous as in the evening ; but the large number present on the latter occasion satisfactorily made up for the comparative meagre attendance during the day exercises. The speakers and officers of the day gave the utmost satisfaction, and all deserve great credit, which will reflect, in future, on the past.

There were a large number of stranger-ladies and gentlemen from adjacent towns, and the ladies of this city, many of whom were also present, day and evening, did their utmost, with mirth and modest demeaner, to give the strangers "a happy time."

The scene at the Hall, in the evening, was the most brilliant which has yet been witnessed among us. The dresses worn by the ladies were neat—many of them even elegant. All, of both sexes, in fact, exhibited good taste, to say the least, in this respect, and observed the strictest rules of etiquette.

The Committee of Arrangements will meet on Monday evening next, to pay bills contracted, and announce what the proceeds are.

THE FAIRS.—Both Fairs were open until nearly midnight, Thursday, just before that time the "friends and patrons" of both—apparently by a agreement, with those who had stalls went to churches. They were well patronized during the past week, and will continue probably two or three days in the next.

ARRIVALS—Per Steamer Constitution—Mrs. Brown, New Bedford ; Miss Anna White, New York ; Master John Holmes and Robt. Dickson, New Bedford ; Dr. Taylor.

PER MOSES TAYLOR.—Mrs. M. E. Thomas, New York.

PER STEAMER PACIFIC.—From Victoria, V. I., Mrs. Edward Allen, Isaac Morton, Moses Gibson, W. N. Morrell, ——Hall, J. E. Edwards ; Mrs. Edward Simmons, Portland.

FROM THE INTERIOR.—Mrs. S. Serrington, Mrs. Abram Brown, Stockton ; John Richard, Santa Rosa ; Mrs. H. Stans, Auburn, Californiaa; Mr. and Mrs. E. Hatton and two children ; Mrs. Hill, Marysville ; Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Scott, Red Bluff; Mr. Delevechio, Red Bluff ; Mrs. Sinclair, Napa ; H. Ridgely, Suisun ; T. Callendar, Victoria ; Mr. Williams, Sacramento. There are several others whose names we did not learn.

PANAMA PAPERS.—Mr. Robt. G. Cromwell, of the Steamer Constitution, has our thanks for a file of the *Star* and *Herald*.

Our thanks, also, to Mr. Isaac Morton, for a file of Victoria papers, per Steamer Pacific. Mr. Morton informs us, that Anderson, charged with the murder of Williams, over ten months ago, was lately tried and aquitted, on the grounds of insufficient evidence to prove the charge.

CONTRIBUTION.—Mr. R. T. Houston, in behalf of the Sabbath School attached to Zion Church, Pacific St., presented, on Tuesday last, four dollars, as a contribution towards the support of the APPEAL. Mr. Houston and the juvenniles, over whom he is superintendent, have our special thanks.

The Poem entitled "The Day and the War," delivered January 1st, 1864, at Platt's Hall, by J. Madison Bell, at the celebration of the first anniversary of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is for sale at the principal book stores in the city.

"Notes of a Trip to Victoria," by "Cosmopolite," will appear next week.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

A. E. V., Sacramento; Richard Scott, Red Bluff; Albert G. Callis, Downieville; A. G. Berghart, Sacremento.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Prospects.

MR EDITOR.—The great change in public opinion in regard to the colored race, induces me to say something as to what I consider the duties of heads of families, and also what I consider a great fault on the part of most colored people ; and I will commence by asking this question, How can you ever expect to occupy any other position, than that of *menials*, if you educate your children for no other ? why do you not give your boys, and girls trades ? Something that will make them independent of the whitewash brush and slop bucket ? Do this, and you have made one step in advance. I can point out a dozen who have good trades, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, &c., &c., and yet I have never known them to do a day's work at their trades ; and when I have asked them the reason, have been met with the answer of, Oh ! nobody will employ us because we are colored. Is not that ridiculous ? If people will employ you to clean rooms, whitewash, black boots, or anything else, will they not employ you to build a house, shoe a horse, paint, or any of the thousand things you can do, if you are only faithful and honest in your dealings. Do you suppose, if I want a job done, that I ask the color of the workman ? Not a bit of it. I only ask if he will do it well, and as cheap as others. Consider this ; give your children a good plain, practical education. Don't learn them music, or what is falsely called accomplishments, till they can read and write their own language correctly. Give them some other ambition than to be good servants. Good servants ! It sickens me when I hear the words used.

Fathers and mothers—a new year is on us. With the New Year commence anew. Send your children to school regularly ; don't keep them at home to go errands ; put them off, or attend to them yourselves.

I call upon the colored mechanics to open their shops. There is work enough among the colored people of San Erancisco to keep you going, if you will attend to it. You can get apprentices from the young men growing up around you, and, take my word for it, you will have work, plenty of it, if you are prompt and skillful. W.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Well, here we are again. The old year has passed away and the new one has come. How rapidly the months have flown ! It seems but a brief space of time since our last farewell to the old year—and since we greeted you all with wishes of a happy new one. And within that space this great world in which we live has made its annual journey of three hundred millions of miles around the sun, and we have kept it company. The year of 1863 has departed, and carried up to Heaven its record of good and evil, and we are now at the threshold of another year. We are about to begin a new race—to perform a new journey. The year 1864 is an untried region—an unknown country. What may be in store for us we cannot say ; but let us start with cheerful hearts, with hopeful anticipations, and with a stock of good resolutions. Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, I wish you all a happy new year ! But what are mere wishes ? They are idle breath—a mockery of words—unless the heart goes with them. And my heart, on the present occasion, does go with my words. I not only wish you a happy new year, my friends, but so far as in me lies, I intend to make it a happy one—for my readers. I have in store for them, not cakes and candies, not sweetmeats and sugar-plums, but rhymes and riddles, prose and poetry, lays and legends, facts and fancy, and, in short, a general assortment of such things as belong to a literary museum for young people. The only way to be happy—really and truly happy—is to be wise ; and wisdom comes through knowledge, and knowledge through education. I think that I can explain this, if you will listen to me for a few moments. You know there are such people as savages—those who roam wild in the woods, or dwell in wigwams, sitting upon the ground and sleeping upon the skins of beasts ; those who have no books, nor schools, nor churches ; those who have never read the Bible ; those who know not CHRIST nor the Ten Commandments. Well, what makes the difference between these wild, savage people and those who live in good houses, in towns and cities, and have all the comforts and conveniences of life ? Knowledge makes the whole difference. Are my readers aware that, without it, they would be savages ? Yet, it is really so. All are born alike—child of the savage and child of the Christian—one grows up a savage because its father and mother do not send it to school, do not furnish it with books, do not teach it to read and write ; the other grows up a Christian, because it is instructed, it is educated. Education, therefore, makes us to differ.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, walk up! Here is the PACIFIC APPEAL for 1864. We are going to set matters all right ; we are going to show the advantages of an education, the pleasures of an education, the duties of an education. We shall have our sweetmeats and sugar-plums as we go along ; but still—still we mean to know a great deal more at the end of the year than we do now ; we mean to lay up a good stock of knowledge, which may last us through life. Who will go with us?

A. E. V.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Rights.

It is gratifying to see persons asserting their prerogative to ride in public conveyances, &c., and we hope that all may approve themselves worthy of the respect which the manly vindication of one's rights is sure to win from the public mind, but we would like to see this principle adhered to under other circumstances than those already alluded to. We are, as citizens of the commonwealth, taxed to support the common schools, it therefore behooves us to see to it that we enjoy the privileges of the same upon an equal footing with our fellow tax payers of the unmixed Anglo-Saxon cast. The rebellion has laid the great axe, so to speak, at the root of our wrongs, and our duty is to cut away until every fibre of the deadly upas tree, the great moral evils operating to crush us, are eradicated. Set the ball in motion, and roll it over every obstacle, though it be "huge as high Olympus ;" that is the way for men "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain" to work. No sleepy idler in the broad bivouac of life ever yet won for himself or herself, a substantial footing. No, it is only the man, the woman and the child, who feel that they are bound to live and die for a purpose, who have the prudence, aye the common sense, where they cannot lead, to follow those who can. In the "common schools" are the germs of the nation's greatness ; they are the treasury of the mental and moral forces, destined to lend grandeur to its future ; then let them be conducted on the broad basis of Christian liberality, and yield them your hearty support. Let it not be, that you tamely submit to the denial of privileges, tendered so graciously to foreigners, who sojourn in your midst. Teach your rulers, by your indefatigable perseverance in the matter, that you intend them to learn that, "Charity begins at home," and force them to begin the exercise of Charity's lofty duties, by throwing open the doors of the common schools to the children of "every clime and color." VIOLET.

VICTORIA, Dec. 10. 1863.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—The protracted stillness of this city was broken up by the visitation of a Christmas Presentation and Concert, which was held in the 7th A. M. E. church, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Sabbath school. We certainly had a glorious time : it was the best and finest concert that we have had. In the first place we had our church handsomely decorated with flags, etc. ; secondly, we had an extensive Christmas tree, and it was equally supplied with presents, some of much value. The singing was good, and the speaking was excellent. To be brief, I will say that Misses S. Dalton, A. James, S. Mitchell, M. Scott, recited their pieces with much grace and credit. Misses Katy Hall and A. Mitchell spoke remarkably well, and was doubly applauded.

"Grace was in all their steps ; heaven in their eyes,
In gesture, dignity and love."

Masters H. Jackson, E. Brown, H. Clark, L. Norris, J. Scott and P. Gaston acquitted themselves with credit.

Last of the recitations was a piece read by Mr. A. D. Berghardt, entitled "The Origin of the Sabbath School," for which he was repeatedly applauded.

A few remarks was made by Rev. J. Mitchell, after which we disposed of the presents to the scholars of the school, and I can assure you that we had many smiling faces surrounding us. The exercises closed with a collection of $13 20, for the support of the school ; and as the school is making such rapid progress, it was proposed to expend $10 of that money for books.

Yours, A SECRETARY.

For the Pacific Appeal.

News from Home.

MR. EDITOR—There was an exhibition, two or three months ago, at the Scott street Hall, the proceeds, as announced, being for the benefit of the 54th Massachusetts Regiment. As I am one who attended said exhibition, and, I may say, solely to benefit the cause announced, I have been waiting in silence and in patience, with many others, to learn something with regard to the affair. I believe it is usual when ever benefits are given for such a cause, a cause in which we are all so deeply interested, to treat the audience with the ordinary courtesy of announcing, through some public channel, the result of the benefit: if this is not done, the public loses confidence, and when charitable benefits are announced, those who go solely to benefit the cause will stay at home A. SUBSCRIBER.

ONE REASON FOR GOING TO CHURCH.—Another reason why you should go to Church on Sunday is, that you need the intellectual nourishment and stimulus which you can only get there. I suppose that you do not often consider the fact that the greatest amount of genuine thinking done in the world is done by preachers. I suppose you may never reflect that, in the midst of all this din of business and clashing of various interests—in the midst of the clamors and horrors of war, the universal pursuit of amusements, and the vanities and insanities of fashion, and the indulgence of multitudinous vices, there is a class of self-denying men, of the best education and the best talents and habits, who in the quiet of their rooms, are thinking and writing upon the noblest themes which can engage any mind. Among these men may be found the finest minds which the age knows—the most splendid specimens of intellectual power that the world containst—he bright consummate flower of our American Ministry. Among these men are many who are slow—stupid, if you insist on it—but there is not one in one thousand of them who does not know more than you do. You can learn something of them all, while some of them possess more brains and more available intellectual power than you and all your relations combined. I tell you that if you suppose the American pulpit to be contemptible, you are very much mistaken. You have stayed away from it for ten years. During these ten years I have attended its weekly ministrations, and I have a better right to speak about about it than you because I know more about it. I tell you that I have received during these ten years more intellectual nourishment and stimulus from the pulpit than all other sources combined ; yet my everyday pursuits are literary, while yours are not.—*Timothy Titcomb's Address to Mechanics.*

The report of the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury places the entire debt of the Confederacy at one billion of dollars, eight hundred millions of which are in Treasury notes, and seven hundred million of these notes are in circulation. The Secretary says the amount needed to carry on the Confederacy until the 30th June, 1864, is four hundred and seventy-five millions, and extending the estimates to include the entire year the amount will reach a billion four hundred and fifty millions, which, says the hopeful Secretary, Congress is formally called on to provide. If the Confederacy should continue until the end of 1864 the debt will be two billions five hundred millions.

THE ARTS AND THE COLORED FOLKS.—The members of the Artist Fund Society, New York, at their quarterly meeting, held on the 10th of November, passed with a nearly unanimous vote the following resolution, presented by Vincent Colver, and seconded by Thomas Hicks and Charles Miller ;

Resolved, That it is the wish of this society that in the admission of visitors to the Annual Exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society, the doorkeeper be instructed by the Board of Control to make no distinction in consequence of the color of the persons applying for admission.

A "colored" item from an English paper runs thus : "Jefferson Y. Toombs, the mulatto who recently challenged Senator Pugh, of Ohio, to test the truth of his boasts as to the fighting superiority of Democrats over negroes, by a personal contest, selecting his own weapons, is a son of Brigadier General Robert Toombs—formerly United States Senator Toombs, of Georgia— by a female slave. His paternity is distinguishedly honorable, but his color is unconstitutional."

Advices from Havana, state that the Secessionists there have given over the rebel cause as hopeless. One who had nearly $500,000 of Confederate funds in his hands, has realized on it and fled to parts unknown. It is understood there that a break-up of the concern is near at hand.

Parson Brownlow calls the Confederate currrency "Jeff. Davis's shaving paper.

For the Pacific Appeal

LINES.

Dedicated to the Proclamation of Freedom.

BY S. P. CLANTON.

Columbia, Columbia, thou pride of our heart!
Loosed are thy shackles and closed thy slave mart;
No longer shall traitors to freedom and truth
Pervert the intent of thy pledge in thy youth,
That "men were born equal, inheriting the right
To life and to liberty!"

Oh, how the blight
Of that withering curse hath furrowed thy cheek!
While tearfully pleading, unwilling to speak
The shame and disgrace of a pledge unfulfilled,
For which our forefathers' hearts'‡ lood was spilled,
That the charter of freedom their blood sanctified
To some of posterity were wrongfully denied.
But dry up thy tears; the Avenger has sped
The thunder of war, and awakened the dead!
The voice of our sires is heard from their graves,
Condemning their infamous traffic in slaves:
No more shall the voice of the auctioneer ring;
No more shall the lash of the taskmaster sting;
No more shall the mother, bewailing the while,
Embrace for the last time her husband and child.
The lash-mangled back, with its ointment of brine,*
Still mutely appeals to the Avenger of Crime,
And though the rude shackle of bondage is broke,
The galled neck still bears the impress of the yoke.

The cry of the maiden still rings on the air
For rescue from brutal lust, in woe and despair.
Her cries and her tears alike have been vain;
E'en now in some nook in that hell of the South
These crimes are committed by profligate youth.
Yes, with impunity and sanctioned by law,
Which makes man a chattel and virtue a flaw.
No tie is respected, not even of kin,
If the unprotected should wear a dark skin.†
But here let us part with this unpleasant theme,
And remember it only as some horrid dream:
To the Eye that shall notice the least sparrow's fall
We'll leave it, to care for and watch over all.
And now let us turn to a pleasanter strain,
When freedom shall triumph and order shall reign;
When tyrants and traitors together shall rave,
To find for their labors a dishonored grave;
When freemen and freedmen, irrespective of cast
Can look back with proud hearts upon the dark past,
And feel that their duty to country were done
When liberty triumphed and victory was won.

To feel the warm greetings and hear the "hurrahs!"
Of those who had loved us—befriended the cause,
'Twill make every manly heart beat high with pride,
Though fondly regretting the brave who have died—
The brave true companions who in battle were slain,
And whose bones now are bleaching and white on the plain.
But now let us hope that the Hand which has led
Our conquering hosts may take care of the dead,
Bind up the wounded hearts, soothe the forlorn,
And consecrate this "The Day when Freedom was born!"

* They wash the lacerated bodies of slaves with salt and water, after whipping.

† It is common for masters and their sons to cohabit with their colored kin.

Latest Telegraphic News.

The Navy Department is going to build four casemate steamships—to carry 4 20-inch guns, to be of wrought iron—450 feet long, 58 feet beam, four cylinders, 90-inch stroke, 4 feet two inches propelers, with a draft of 19 feet, and an expected speed of 16 knots. They will coast five millions each. [?]

A despatch dated Newbern, N. C., Dec. 23, says the new oath of allegiance has been administered to a number of rebel officers and soldiers, who have recently come into our lines to accept the pardon offered by the President. They bring intelligence that a large number, like situated, intend to do likewise at the earliest opportunity.

The plan of leasing out the abandoned plantations in Eastern North Carolina, adopted by David Heaton, Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, is proving a great success to the Department, and also a great benefit to the laboring classes of both colors, who are soon to present Mr. Heaton with a beautiful testimonial.

The exigencies of the service require many more officers for the colored regiments, principally line officers. Gen Cassy's Board is hard at work examining candidates but it is unable to supply the demand. Sixty captains and lieutenants are wanted immediately; one hundred and fifty would be received in the next two weeks, if they could be obtained.

A letter from New Orleans, of the 18th, says: At the late Convention of Free State men, called for the purpose of choosing unconditional men to a Convention of Union men of the Slaves States, to be held at Louisville, Ky., a delegation of colored men were admitted to seats in the Convention, and the proceedings opened with prayer by a colored minister. An adjourned meeting of the Convention has to be held on the 23d, at which an effort will be made to have the Convention held in New Orleans.

Boston, Dec. 26.—Officers of the gunboat Acacia reported that when they left Halifax warrants were out for eight of the pirates of the *Chesapeake*, all of of whom were in the city, and had been for several days; but it was doubtful if any arrests will be made, as the police were in the interest of the rebels, and the people are bitterly opposed to such measures.

Washington, Dec. 26.—It is said the whole of General Kilpatrick's cavalry division has re-enlisted for the war. Most of the New England Regiments have signified their intention to re-enlist. An agent of Gov. Morton, who returned from the army of the Potomac to-day, states that three out of four of the Indiana Regiments will re-enlist.

In accordance with instructions received from the Emperor, the Russian Minister had an audience with the President this morning for the purpose of expressing the thanks of the Imperial Government for the kind reception of the vessels of the Russian Navy, and their officers and crew; also, for the assistancee extended at San Francisco, to the Russian corvette *Novic*. The communication was cordially received, and courteously acknowledged by the President.

Information has been received at the State Department, to the effect that orders had been sent by the Imperial Government of France to the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in the Pacific Ocean, to place in a state of blockade the ports of Acapulco and San Blas. But through a spirit of liberality on the part of the Emperor of the French, he has decided that American pakets which constitute the line between Panama and San Francisco, shall continue to enjoy the privilege of touching at Acapulco, in order to renew their stock of coal, which they may need for the completion of the voyage; it being understood that these vessels shall not leave or receive any passengers at that port or any merchandise.

Culpepper and vicinity are now occupied by a strong force of our infantry, with batteries.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, treating on the exchange of prisoners, argues that the whole question now in dispute between the Commissioners is the treatment of the negroes.

The following definition of the term "Abolitionist" is reproduced from the Southern Literary Messenger, a Richmond publication: "An Abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake, as a divine institution, who does not worship it as the corner-stone of civil liberty, who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent Republican Government can be created, and who does not in his inmost soul desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth, as a means of human reformation second in divinity, importance and sacredness, to the Christian religion. He who does not love African slavery with this love is an Abolitionist."

Gen. Scott, who is residing in New York recently remarked to a visitor, in answer to a question on the subject of the war: "That is a matter I do not talk upon; it is a subject for others to discuss, and not for me to dwell upon in my old age. It is in other hands, and must now engross the attention of other heads."

A person who was in delicate health being asked by a friend "if he would *venture on* an orange," replied, "No I thank you—*I should roll off.*"

MARRIED.

At Crosswicks, N. J., Sept. 19, by Rev. Edward Dewell, John G. Fay, to Miss Mary A. Watson, both of Frankford, Pennsylvania.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 14, by Rev. William Moore, George Green, to Miss Johanna Kearney, both of New Brunswick, N. J.

At South Camden, N. J., Nov. 6, by Rev. H. Davis, Isaiah R. Williams, to Miss Mary E. Coy, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

In New Orleans, Nov. 5, by Rev. Wm. A. Dorr, Capt. R. H. Isabelle, of the 7th Regiment Corps D'Afrique, to Miss Jamesetta E. Warren, both of said city.

In New York, Nov. 17, by Rev. Jonathan Hamilton, A. Green, of Baltimore, to Miss Mary S. Lowell, of Nantucket, Mass.

In Poughkeepsie, Oct. 28, by Rev. W. C Marshall, John Thomas to Miss Susan Minard, all of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

In this city, Mrs. Caroline Rogers, a native of New York aged 54 years,.

New York papers please copy.

In New York, Nov. 16, Mrs. Ellen Cajat, wife of John Cajat, in the 25th year of her age.

In New York, Nov. 11, Isaac A. Mills, husband of Hannah J. Mills, aged 38 years and 5 months.

In Flushing, L. I., Oct. 27, of diphtheria, Charlotte Seaman, aged 88 years.

In Frankford, Pennsylvania, Sept. 20, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, aged 60 years.

In Victoria, V. I., on Dec. 18th, 1863, Sarah Brown, the beloved wife of Wm. Brown, aged 32 years. She was the daughter of Morton and Catherine Ganes of Washington City, District of Columbia.

Obituary.

In Napa City, December 9th, Mrs. Martha Parker Penn, in the 22d year of her age. She was twin daughter of the late Mrs. Rachel Parker of Philadelphia. [This young woman was our niece, the only relation we had in this country. She was mild, obedient and kind to the most humble. We were informed that she died in the triumphant faith of the Blessed Redeemer. It is with great lament that it becomes our duty to record her death; but we bow with meekness and humility to the Infinite Wisdom and Divine Will of an All-Wise Providence. We can only say, peace to her ashes.—Ed. Appeal.]

Advertisements.

The Daughters of Naomi

Are hereby notified to meet on Monday evening next, the 4th instant, at the house of Mrs. Ann Reed, on Mason street, above Green. By order of the C. M.

ANN E. FARRELL, *Secretary.*

MASONIC NOTICE.

On DECEMBER the 27th, 1863, THE following officers of Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., were installed for the ensuing term:

J. R. Starkey, W. M. H. C. Carnish, S. W.
J. A. Brown, J. W. J. Wilkinson, S. D.
Obediah Wood, J. D. B. Fletcher, Treasurer.
J. Madison Bell, Secretary.
Anthony Osborn, } Stewards.
T. M. D. Ward, }
A. B. Smith, Chaplain.
J. F. Moore, Tyler.

NOTICE.

Masonic Election.

At the ANNUAL MEETING OF VICtoria Lodge, No. 3, held on Sunday evening, December 27th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

D. W. Ruggles, W. M. N. E. Speights, S. W.
A. J. Cavan, J. W. F. S Reding, S. D.
J. Robinson, J. D. — Scott, Tyler.
L. H. Brooks, } Stewards.
— Clark, }
J. Johnson, Treasurer.
S. Howard, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Companions of King David's Chapter No. 1, of R. A. M. You are hereby summond to convene in Chapter, on Tuesday evening, January 5th, 1864, a 7½ o'clock without fail. By order of the Council,

F. G. BARBADOES, H. P.
J. MADISON BELL, G. S.

The LADIES OF THE CHAPEL RELIEF Society, will give a Social Tea Party for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, on next Thursday evening, in the Fair Room.

J. P. DYER,
New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,
Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

NO CURE, - - - - NO PAY.
BROWN'S
Celebrated Indian Medicine.
CHEROUSES.

REDUCTION OF FARE

To San Jose and Santa Clara.

On AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer

SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., *President.*

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., San Francisco.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Bechive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,
$60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,
at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
427 WASH. COLYER. } Proprietors.

NOTICE.

Nil DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 2. The Members of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of ($5) five dollars per share, of 200 feet has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Said assessment has been levied to cover the entire cost of incorporation, the erection of a house upon the claim, and the second contract of 20 feet. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,
GENERAL JOBBING,
WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Dec. 25th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. Barbadoes, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—THA I, JOSEPH P. STEWART, have been informed that there is a female by the name of Stewart, living in San Francisco, who claims to be my step-mother. As I have no knowledge of the said relation, I take this method of denying the same.

JOSEPH P. STEWART,
Moore's Flat, Nevada Co., Cal.

MASONIC NOTICE.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. & A. Masons, under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. This Lodge meets every Tuesday Evening, in their Hall, 306 Stockton street. The Monthly Meeting, 1st Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

FOR SALE.

The UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class Barbering & Bathing Saloon, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N.B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to

WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 41.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 93.

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WM. A. SMITH,
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JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
Dr. WM. H C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.
And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.
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[illegible], Stockton, Cal.
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Albert D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
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Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

Influence of Mothers.—John Randolph never ceased, till his dying day, to remember, with unutterable affection, the pious care of his mother, in teaching him to kneel at her side, and with his little hands pressed together and raised upward, to repeat, in slow and measured accent, the pattern prayer.

"My mother," said Mr. Benton, "before she died, asked me not to drink liquor, and I never did. She desired me at another time to avoid gaming, and I never knew a card. She hoped I would never use tobacco, and it never passed my lips."

For the Pacific Appeal.

ORATION

Delivered by Wm. H. Hall, January 1st, 1864, on the occasion of the Emancipation Celebration, at Platt's Hall, Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Citizens: The age in which we live is the most extraordinary in the annals of the world; human knowledge and expanded thought are unequalled in perfection, while the development of mind has scarcely a limit to its wonderful results—the infant of the hour and the child of a day seem pregnant with ideas and impressions worthy of maturer years: and there is no longer a measure to the serene innocence of youth, nor a calculation of the varied phases man may be summoned to pass through before the decade of life; every being has a marked vocation, every tongue a living utility, and every language a wide sphere of action, until the accumulations of science and learning shall exercise a beneficent away in redeeming and elevating the countless millions of the oppressed.

The events connected with the commemoration of this day form a theme more interesting than any ever enjoyed by us as a people, and in whatever light we contemplate the name of Abraham Lincoln, and the motives of that noble deed which is changing misery into happiness and darkness into light, it must be regarded as a most sublime and magnanimus act, emanating from some power beyond the agency of mortal guidance. Yes! when men and things of the past and present are forgotten, when reason shall sway her empire over the prejudice and ignorance of the land, and future generations will come along the pathway of time, wondering who to admire, the trials of the *model President* of these United States will brighten the pages of its history, and invoke the universal voice of gratitude around the brilliant achievements of his brief career.

The name of an American is a symbol of perseverance and greatness; within its meaning is involved progress and liberality to all races of men. A few centuries ago, this proud distinction was only rightfully claimed by the rude and unlettered savage. Then this mighty continent was a mere wilderness; its native grandeur and primitive simplicity was only disturbed by the roar of the wild beast and the yell of the warrior; its hidden treasures, entombed in a vast mineral region, had not been penetrated; its fertile fields remained uncultivated. No sordid motives corrupted the poor aborigine's heart; no civilized customs inflamed his ambition; but migration from all parts of the old world soon changed the scene; the strong prevailed over the weak, and made them subservient to their wants, until malaria, combined with climate and toil, rendered all the victims of a common tomb. It was here that reckless cupidity necessitated the presence of the African race. They had been reared in a midnight of darkness—where superstition obscured the rays of improvement—ignorant in conception, simple in habits, credulous in belief and obedient in manners. They were readily believed to be but slightly removed from the lowest order of creation; yet their memories retained the rambles of childhood, the melody of a barbaric gibberige, the the faith and worship of their temples, and veneration for the Law and Government ruling over and dispersed by priest and kings of one blood and lineage. The reclamation from savage to civilized life presented, to their dim and uninstructed visions, imaginary horrors. The contrast between unrestrained liberty and affection, to brutality and bondage, well-nigh destroyed their slender tenure to the bonds of human kindness; cheerless and dark as was the prospect, these crude people have made America and her enviable reputation all it is in the family of nations. They have fed her growing population with the abundance of agriculture, swelled her commerce to an unrivalled tonnage, developed the resources of coal and iron, prostrated the huge timbers of time, clothed the world with cotton and nursed their progeny. Wherever prosperity has smiled, the hand of their industry may be discerned. In the rice swamps of the Carolinas, the cornfields of Maryland, amongst the tobacco plants of Virginia and Kentucky, no other sinews have furrowed the grounds, and no other tears have moistened the soil. The cotton-gin, the spindle, the knitting-needle, the hoe and plough have been the toys of their care and the alphabets of their tuition.

The American people have committed a great national wrong, and, like other Nations and individuals, are now passing through a scourge, until the transgression is atoned for. They have departed from the maxims that made Plymouth Rock and the Pilgrims memorable; they have disregarded the deeds and ignored the spirit that made the men of '76 known and revered throughout the habitable globe; they invaded the sacred ordinance of '87, and with vandal ferocity mutilated the germs of peace, by endeavoring to blend freedom and slavery together, within the jurisdiction of one people, one language and one Christianity, until the element most despotic has nearly prostrated the vitality of all that was good and beneficial. So aggressive was this fiendish power upon the spirit and design that brought the republic into existence, that immense sacrifices were conceded to appease its anger. Reflective men beheld the danger of the encroachment, but sealed their mouths and remained dumb, in the anticipation that the impending peril would be overcome. The transcendent genius and sagacity of the eloquent Clay in 1820, stayed the popular impulse from bursting with volcanic violence, but it was merely a postponement of the eruption. A few years rolled on, and the giant intellect of Webster, so irresistible in argument and so beautiful in illustration, came forth to instruct the masses in a new political orthodoxy, to reveal the marred beauties and inconsistency of the compromise of 1850, and to expound a constitution which had stood the storms of adversity for over 70 years, to this fluttering orb of light nearly dimmed through ambition; it mattered not that humble men, trembling women and helpless babes, had no refuge in the broad land of liberty; it mattered not that the conscience of a free constituency was lulled to sleep; it mattered not that the sanctity of home, which the immortal Burke "declared to be a man's castle," should be violated, but every tie, human and divine, was swept down the vortex of expediency; ministers of religion pondered over the injunctions of the Bible, and strained to prove the antiquity and divinity of slavery. Poetry and song were sought to lend their enchanting charms in palliating an evil, as Dryden prostituted his masterly genius in the portrayal of the Panther and the Hind. Oratory smoothed by the graces of rhetoric dispensed its magic spell in mystifying the wrong, and the splendid minds of Calhoun, Cass, Filmore and Douglas, and the inchoate statesmen, who formed a galaxy of learning in the intellectual firmament of our country; all immolated their prospects and rewards upon the altar of slavery propagandism. The nations became momentarily bewildered, chaos and gloom confuked her judgment, but as the mist was dissipated the light of her mission beamed, and brought forth the remaining sparks of patriotism that the boldness of Henry and the trials of Washington, had inspired in the darkest hours of adversity. Thirty millions of freemen beheld their rights invaded through the gauze of an instrument misinterpreted and misconstrued, but thought so methodical and beneficial, and comprehending such a variety of powers, that it was presumed it would endure forever in the hearts of the people. Here arose that bloody conflict for which men are so insane and cowardly, as to charge its origin upon an obscure and defensely race, whose aggregate force would not form an atom in the vast and boundless ocean of numbers. Two hundred and eighty thousand slaveholders began to see their darling scheme in danger of being circumscribed, and its demoralizing contagion no longer to infect the air, or corrupt the virgin soil of Kansas, Minnesota, Washington, or Nevada Territories. The decrees of the past had dedicated this immense area to progress and civilization, and it was futile for any earthly power to attempt to reverse the unalterableends of destiny; but desperate men resort to furious measures. Not content with compromises and the power of the Goverment (against the public opinion of the world) to uphold their syatem, not content with the subversion of law, not content with the corruption and debasement of the great national heart, not content with the humiliating devotion of dough-faceism, but it was impiously demanded that our country should perpetuate a dogma wrong in conception, false in fact and disastrous in circumstances; her refusal only revealed that the disguise of another Pisistratus was about to be thrown aside. The contention was no longer the freedom of the white man and the slavery of the black, but it was capital against labor, from the humblest mechanic to the towering attitude of the senatorial incumbent. The machines of destruction and death were unerringly aimed. The massacre of old John Brown, whose sainted soul is now hovering over every battle-field of victory, magnetized the senses of the laboring masses in their dream of security; the dignity of independence was yielded to the supposed blessings arising from a unity with antagoniatic interests; the cohesion of party appellations destroyed all sympathy for the despised negro; every court was open to establish his vassalage; every arm was ready to extinguish the spontaneous gush of freedom, misnamed insurrection; but Harper's Ferry is the Bunker Hill of coming time. The spirit of Attucks will linger around its incidents, and the blood of martyrdom will be purified in the earth by the prayers and deeds of those it was shed to save. A monument, imposing and grand, will yet be reared upon the same spot, at the same hour, and on the anniversary of the same day, to the renown of John Brown, whose immaculate intentions are cherished everywhere.

The great moral and physical revolution which is agitating the fibres of our political system, will accomplish a two-fold object, perhaps never conceived within the brain of man: the emancipation of the white race, from error and prejudice, and the regeneration and elavation of the black, from that debasement the want of intelligent contact has so long entailed. So grand an image could have emanated from no other source but that of a Creator, a God, a Ruler of the Universe. When these children of toil were called from nothing into existence, how Christian the spirit and tearful the gratitude with which the boon of freedom was received. No lawless outrages disgraced their actions—no loud acclaims disturbed peaceful neighborhoods. Refined and educated discernment could not have met such rapidity of change with a greater degree of moderation. Despite the rejection they were confronted with from high military officials—despite the inhuman treatment of supposed friends, who, with Copperhead tenacity, returned them to slavery and retribution, they continued to pour into their midst with resistless force, offering willing sacrifices to a cause imperfectly understood. Paths through the southern wilderness untrodden by the foot of a white man, were opened to the Union armies in reaching important points, plans and maneuvers, which the rebels presumed beyond a negro's penetration, were conveyed,

until all the checkmates and frustrations that afflicted that gigantic power came through the telegraphic wires of human speed and the electricity of human tongues. Small and Tilghman, ignorant of navigation, without the light of nautical skill, fearless of breakers, and uncertain of the consequences that would ensue, may justly be styled the heroes and rear-admirals of the American Navy: wherever the Stars and Stripes have floated over territory, where they were once the signals of persecution and distress; though its import was but feintly gleaned, benevolent old matrons and half ragged urchins vied with each other in affording relief and solace to the wounded and dying soldiers When the policy of the Government decided to arm them for the conflict, no conditions were looked for, no reward asked, and no guerentee demanded, but only chance and security to hurl back the oft-repeated falsehood, that the negro's affection indissolubly bound him to the fate and fortunes of their master—when it is remembered that the heroic bravery, witnessed at Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend, proceeded from men long inured to fear and oppression, may it not be inquired what would they accomplish familiarised with the art of warfare, under the benign aspect of freedom. A perplexing problem has been solved; the question no longer arises of what shall be done with the freed man. All along the beautiful and majestic banks of the Mississippi, and upon the inviting plains of the genial South, the negroes groes are seen sustaining their own manhood, and returning a surplus into the lap of that guardian care, which has assisted, and is now protecting them, upon the neglected and deserted farms of rebeldom, stretched upon the waves of the mighty valley's, away in the hidden recess of the mountain's gorge, upon the pinnacle of some towering peak, or amid the chapparal of the majestic forest, wherever animals can tread, or birds warble forth the sound of their enchanting music, there will be found the swarthy face, and the manly brow of nature's nobleman.

The Bible, the Church, and the School-house are the pioneers of civilization; their facility to do good has preceded every element, and the most touching feature beheld in their mission is the mingling of aged parents and tender offsprings in the common lessons of childish simplicity.

The future of America is onwards; her work is the elevation of the human race throughout the universe; having erased wrong and injustice from her own dominions, she can enter upon the great task assigned her, with unabated zeal and conscious rectitude. The march of her reform may disturb existing empires, and necessarily disarrange systems cherished for centuries; but like the advent of Christianity amid the bigotry of Polytheism and the plausible lessons of Philosophy, established opinion will pass through changes, and, for a long time, the new tenets advanced will be unappreciated, because their teachings will be the universal equality of mankind; but the attitude of our country, as the light and guide of surrounding Governments, avoiding the grandeur of antiquity, the vainglory of the modern Era, and restraining the passions of the present, will require every available resource. The conflict of mind and matter will be so vast and enduring, the issue so momentious and striking, that all names, colors, and distinctions will sink into one grand interest. The future condition of the negro will be *essentially* different from that of the *past:* he will henceforth be the defender of his country's *rights* and the protector of her *liberties*,—no longer a serf, cowered down by oppression and disfranchised by prejudice, he will stand *erect* in his own manhood, and enjoy in its integrity all the rights of *citizenship* to which his *humanity* and *patriotism* entitle him: he has shown, by his prowess in the field, his courage and military ability; he has proven his *legislative capacity*, his *loyalty* is proverbial, and his powers of endurance have been tested in slavery, and will continue in the elevated condition of freedom: all such qualities eminently fit him for the position he must hereafter fill, and the grand spectacle of a hundred States, resting upon the pillars of republicanism, recognizing men only for their merit, will verify the contemplation of those iron men who bore the heat and burden of the revolutionary strife.

With the manifold blessings Providence has showered upon our race, like the care bestowed upon the Israelite multitude of Canaan, reminds us of their unhappy failure to be guided by wisdom. In the plenitude of their prosperity, their retrogression is a warning to ourselves; this is the time of the eating of the "Senna and Manna," and with a contrite heart to God and respect for those who have remained steadfast to our cause, another obligation, imperative and essential, is imposed upon us. Wealth and education form the basis of individual and national greatness, the predominant races trace their advancement and high position to the observance of this fact. In this important comparison, we are mere pigmies struggling against powerful giants. Our former status made us in everything dependent upon the cold charities and transient whims of others, but the glorious future looming up to ambition will make us dependent upon self-reliance, intermingling in all the avenues that make others rich, creating identity of interest, however insignificant the calling, and proving the importance of our intercourse in every relation of life, not through arrogance and ignorant assumption, which engender ridicule and contempt, but through bold, manly and respectful demeanor. These things can never be attained so long as our children are cursed by ignorance and poverty. They cannot become equals or assume the condition of rank upon mere pretence, but only through the evidence of what they possess. The American people, who constitute the superior class, direct all the money and influence, all the seminaries of learning, all the libraries of literature and art, all the land that is worthy of tillage, all the commerce that sustains and enriches, and all the invention that adorns and instructs. Equality is the uniformity of condition; equal in rank and capacity, it demands rights and privileges without hesitation; no power can tyrannise over it, no combination can restrict its functions; it is beneficial in all its works and reciprocal in its dispensations. Are the masses of the colored people equal to the standard, or will they, through patient toil and determined will, prepare those who are to follow in their footsteps? When mind combats mind of equal ingenuity, and pecuniary independence maintains the dignity of position, there will be no more opposing difficulties to surmount. The man who will hereafter rise among our people, moved by the impulses of humanity, carefully scanning the rise and progress of our race, tracing the causes of their momentary prosperity and sudden downfall, and endeavoring to mould those with whom he is identified with higher aims and nobler aspirations, will himself become a benefactor of the people: such was Moses to the Jews, Confucious to the Orientals, Lycurgus to the Athenians, Solon to the Spartans, Numa to the Romans and Jefferson to the Americans. As a people emerging into the broad light of day, we should concentrate and harmonise upon every effort. We cannot control stores and counting-houses, unless there is confidence and support to each other. We can never have ships to waft the rich products of other climes to the enhancement of our own, unless we confide in the honesty of their crews, and take the chances of fortune; we can never have banks to secure our earnings, relieve our wants or augment our wealth, unless we confide in the bolts and bars of its vaults, or the fidelity of its officials. In fact, our whole social system must undergo radical changes, assisting, respecting and depending more upon each other.

The United States present a singular contrast to the other governments of the world, for the enlarged statesmanship and sagacious views of some of her rulers. Washington combined the rare qualities of executive, legislative and military capacity; Jefferson penetrated the unrevealed future, and secured the perpetuity of his country's greatness; Adams carried her prosperity to an unexampled height; Madison explored the grandeur of constitutional Law, and unfolded the secret intricacies of its logical results; Monroe comprehended the vast designs of European intervention and checked its insatiable grasp; Jackson purified the atmosphere of corruption at home, and imparted its invigoration to other lands, but Abraham Lincoln, comparatively unknown and unheared of, comes to complete the dream of ancestry. The Government, so long prosperous and happy, greets his accession to power; torn by faction, all its machinery infected with treason, the coffers of its treasury depleted through peculation, its powerful navy designedly scattered far and wide, its army disorganized and inefficient, with a large portion of the people jealous and skeptical in regard to his policy, with an oath to administer the functions entrusted for the mutual benefit of all alike, religiously adhering to the compacts and guarantees of the past, ready to compromise and use the force of a great nation in maintaining its institutions intact—still the voice of entreaty was insultingly profaned, and the warning of necessity rashly defied—forced to assume the most stupendous duty ever allotted to man, he enunciates the grand proclamation of freedom, and after extending ample time to "sober second thought," he determines that an edict, so important to the country and so just to the rights of humanity, shall stand through all time to the end of eternity. As if moved by the whisperings of some unseen angel that was wafting the glad tidings to every nook of the earth, and thence upwards to the celestial realms of paradise, he ventures a remuneration, as a partial acknowledgment of the rights of property to loyal men, and invokes the process of Emancipation as the remedy for past calamities and a certainty to future prosperity. While hesitations and doubt delays action, prejudice and ignorance seeks to deter him; he rises like a God above all mortality, and gives force to what has been declared, by investing black men as well as white with the privilege and duty of maintaining the first principles of the Constitution and the Union inviolate. Do any object to this procedure? There are the earnings of a common country to achieve the objects of a common cause The domain of this mighty country, through the expediency of reconstruction, has been conferred upon the genius of anti-slavery; it may blunder in the consummation of what is most desired, but its final triumphs for progress, freedom and equality will be unmistakable, before the admiring gaze of an enlightened world.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1864.

Our Candidate for the Presidency.

The nomination of Mr. Lincoln by acclamation, at the celebration held on January 1st, at Platt's Music Hall, on Montgomery st., in commemoration of the Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln, Jan. 1, 1863, was a tribute of respect and the high appreciation felt by the colored citizens of San Francisco for him. They were made happy in this opportunity to bestow a humble mark of their approbation. He is the man who, of all others who have occupied the Presidential chair, since the formation of the Government or the adoption of the Constitution, has stood up in defiance of the slave-power, and dared officially to maintain the doctrine, by his official actions, that we are citizens, though of African descent—that the army and navy shall protect and defend such citizens in common with all others—that provision ought to be made for the education of freedmen—that he will not withhold his official sanction from any measure which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of the freedmen in the States which may hereafter return to their allegiance under free State Constitutions, in accordance with his recent Proclamation of Amnesty. For these, and other more weighty reasons, we have duly considered him to be the right man in the right place in the present crisis, and also the man to fill the Presidential chair in 1864. It might be said, what have colored men to do with politics? The answer is this: They are subjects, under the Government where they were born and live. The slave-power, heretofore, has been permitted to wield the sceptre of might over right. Its influence has disfranchised us in State after State, both before and since it obtained its meridian height. Its glory is about setting, as does the sun in the west—ours is about rising, as does the sun in the east. Under the Proclamation of Freedom, our sun is just rising,—the slaveholders' power is fast setting. It will soon be dark with them: It is now quite light with us. They will soon have to get candles to see to read the dark deeds they have committed against a defenceless, outraged and once enslaved people.

Our light of day has now commenced, by the will of Nature's God, to shine with brightness and beauty. That light is the light of civilization, as now evinced in Liberia, Africa, and Hayti, represented by their ministers at Washington—the light evinced by our restoration to citizenship—the light apparent in our progress in domestic and political economy, in literature, the arts, science, and an encouraging knowledge of all the elements which are calculated to constitute a prosperous, happy, and a great as well as grateful people. These reasons may be considered an answer as to what colored men have to do with politics. But it may be interrogated again, what can we effect, even if Mr. Lincoln should be nominated by a political convention, when we cannot vote? To which we would answer, If Mr. Lincoln should receive the nomination, which we believe he will, over all other aspirants, colored men can do just as much or more than they did in the last presidential campaign. By fair argument, by reason, and by clear demonstration, they have convinced untold numbers of naturalized citizens (those with whom they were acquainted and on friendly or familiar terms) of the utter folly of their voting a ticket which had for its object not only the perpetual enslavement of the black man, but the injuring and degrading of themselves, by helping to establish and perpetuate a power that denied the right of free speech to freemen, etc. We have thus heretofore sought, and would still seek, to convince others that free, republican principles, which are our principles, are the only ones which can relieve all from the wrong and debasement which the slave-power engenders.

THE FAIRS.—Both Fairs closed week. That of the A. M. E. Church concluded with an auction, on Thursday evening. The Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society will close theirs, we are informed, this evening, also with an auction. The lady managers of the Fair at the A. M. E. Church gave a "Social Tea Party" on Friday evening, the admission fee to which was one dollar, or a dollar and a half for a ticket admitting a gentleman and lady. We are pleased to say it was well attended; the proceeds went for the benefit of the Church. The ladies who managed the P. A. B. Society's Fair will give a Soiree at Seal's Hall, corner of Dupont and Green sts., on Monday evening next, the 11th. Admission, 50 cents.

LEFT TOWN.—Most of the strangers who were in town last week, participating in the Emancipation Celebration, have returned to their respective homes. All were apparently well satisfied with the hospitalities of the San Franciscans during their short sojourn.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration held at Platt's Hall, Jan. 1st, met on Monday evening last, in Zion Church, Pacific st. All bills created by them were promptly paid, and the surplus has been sent to the Sanitary Committee. The amount cleared, after all expenses were paid, was $134.00.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION.

Received		$582 00
Expenditures		448 00
Balance		$134 00
Rent of Hall	$150 00	
Music	155 00	
Printing and advertising	77 25	
Incidental	65 75	
	$448 00	

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS.—Per last Mail Steamer and from the interior, omitted last week:—Redding Speights, Philadelphia; Miss A. E. Vincent, Sacramento; Miss Nancy Whitlow, Red Bluff; Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Healdsburg.

Letters sent to the Emancipation Celebration, January 1st, by Hon. R. F. Perkins and Rev. Mr. Simonds, were received without our knowledge, by Mr.——, one of the members of the Committee of Arrangements, who has not, as yet, handed them to us, for publication. They will be published in our next issue, if we can obtain them.

We have received "The Tenth Annual Report of the Young Men's Christian Association of San Francisco, Cal., with the List of Members, Officers and Committees." It is in pamphlet form, containing 15 pages. The President of the Association is G. W. Armes, Esq. The Report, as signed by him, is somewhat abridged, but very able.

FAIR TICKETS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH.—We are requested by Rev. T. M. D. Ward to call the attention of persons who had tickets to dispose of for admittance into the late Fair, to make their returns immediately after the evening services, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in the A. M. E Church, Powell st.

We give up nearly all of our editorial space, this week, to make room for the eloquent oration delivered by Mr. W. H. Hall, at the Emancipation Celebration held at Platt's Music Hall, Jan. 1st. It will be seen by accounts of several correspondents from the interior, that celebrations were held in different localities of the State, in which an earnest and enthusiastic spirit was manifested.

Those of our Agents and Subscribers who are in arrear, we hope will be impelled to "settle up." Let us have a fair financial start for the APPEAL, the coming week of the New Year.

DEPARTURES.—Anthony Osborn, Carson City, N. T.; Mr. and Mrs. Richmond Scott, Red Bluff; Mrs. E. Allen, Marysville.

ARRIVALS FROM THE INTERIOR.—Samuel Serrington, Stockton; Samuel B. Hyers, Sacramento.

List of Letters Received since Our Last

T. T. Griffith, Marysville; Peter Powers, Marysville; G. R. Mellins, Weaverville; Samuel E. Cuney, Placerville, Idaho Territory; F. G. Green, Michigan Bar; R. H. Minor, Lancha Plana; J. B. Thompson; J. Buckner, El Dorado; J. J. Prindell, Shasta; W. McKuen, Michigan Bar.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PLACERVILLE, Idaho Territory,
December 6th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—I promised you, when leaving the Bay City, to write you a few lines on reaching my destination. I presume that from the many months that have elapsed since making that pledge—you have long since come to the conclusion that it was made with no intention of being redeemed; but "better late than never" is an old adage, which sometimes reconciles us to delays and disappointments. To recount to you all the details of my travel and sojournings since leaving you, whilst they might be interesting in the abstract, would be tedious and prolix in the concrete. My trip to Florence, last spring, is replete with incidents of a startling and amazing nature. Florence is a place never destined by nature for the habitation of man, being nine or ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. The atmosphere is exceedingly light, and cannot retain its specific gravity. Nothing flourishes there in the shape of vegetation—even the pine trees never come to maturity, and are the veriest of pigmies beside their fellows in the valleys. The least manual labor is attended with a difficulty of respiration unknown in other localities. Florence was, perhaps, the richest mining camp in the world, when first discovered, and in the course of one year it proved to be the poorest. The ease and facility with which the gold was extracted from the earth, in connection with its uncongenial surroundings, were a sure indication that the Almighty never intended that locality for the home of man. But I will pass to other scenes of a more congenial nature. I left Florence for the Boise diggings, which were then the focus of attraction to all seekers of the golden fleece.

The trip was a very pleasant and agreeable one. I met with none of the difficulties of locomotion, nor was I troubled by any of the wild savages that were a source of so much terror to your Bannock City correspondent. I am afraid that they existed only in his fertile imagination. The reports of the richness of the Boise diggings are but little, if any exaggerated. I think that they equal California in her palmiest days. The diggings are located in a sink or basin, as it is generally called, and surrounded by a chain of mountains. The diameter of the basin is 25 miles, more or less. We have four flourishing towns, the largest and most prosperous of which is Bannock City, which contains a population of 2,500 or 3,000 souls. The population of the basin, at present, is about 6,000; whilst four months ago it was fifteen or twenty thousand. A good many have gone below to spend the winter, which, it is feared will be very severe. It is the opinion of most every one, that next season will give us a population of 30,000. We have silver leads and quartz ledges, in the basin and out of it, which, as far as developed, give indications of richness that will equal, if not eclipse the justly famed leads of Washoe. Our placer diggings are not confined to the creeks and gulches, but the bars and hills are equally rich. Our agricultural resources are good, at least amply sufficient for home consumption. Idaho is destined to take a prominent position in the sisterhood of States, as she already possesses, in a large degree, the elements of greatness. We have a regular express, and a good wagon road to Salt Lake City, which is distant only about 400 miles. Our colored population are engaged in the "tonsorial," some are keeping restaurants, some are mining and some are jewelers. We all anticipate good and prosperous times in the spring. I took upon myself to canvas the different towns in the basin, to ascertain what interest was felt in the success of your very valuable paper. All expressed a heartfelt wish for its prosperity. The following gentlemen subscribed for six months: Wilson & Prim, Whitfield & Felix, Ward & Trott, Skanks & Campbell, Young & Allen, Castiff & Cuney, L. Noisett, R. Newman, L. W. Butler, J. Player, W. H. Thompson, J. West and W. H. Stewart. I also send you the prices current, as corrected weekly by Higby & Co. of this place, and also append some items from a newspaper published in Bannock City: Butter, $1.25 ₱ lb; potatoes, 25 to 30 cents ₱ lb; green apples, 50 cents ₱ lb, and other articles in proportion.

ASSAYS OF BOISE GOLD AND QUARTZ.—Mr. Rossi of the assay office on Wall st. has kindly furnished us with the following abstracts of assays, made by him of Boise dust and quartz:

GOLD DUST.

Bannock City	$14,50 to $14,60 per oz.
Grime's Creek	$14,57 to $16,37 " "
Moore's Creek	$15,00 to $15,20 " "
Jordan Creek (Oyhee)	$12,07

QUARTZ.

Assay of selected specimens from Golden Gate at Placerville: $131,525 in gold—$1595,73 in silver.

From the Pioneer Lode.—$2254.00 in gold—$37, 92 in silver. ROSENTHAL & ROSSI.

Some time since we mentioned the Golden Gate lode as furnishing the richest specimens of quartz we ever saw; the above certificate settles the question beyond a doubt. The gold is plainly visible throughout the whole surface. The proprietor—Mr. Campbell—has sent us some inferior specimens which can be seen at this office. We had a hankering after some of the rich ore but presume such lumps as he showed us, and which Mr. Rosenthal assayed, are not very numerous.

FROM OYHEE.—Accounts continue to reach us from Jordan creek and elsewhere on the Oyhee that are very encouraging. Ned Tracy came in last week, after thoroughly investigating the quartz fields of that vicinity, and gives it as his opinion that no part of the Pacific coast bids fairer to become celebrated for richness than the Oyhee. Another Californian friend of ours, W. H. Taft, reached here on Wednesday, and assures us that placer mines of very great richness exist on Jordan and all the streams contiguous to it.

Mr. Taft has been mining on Jordan creek some two months, and knows whereof he speaks. There is no kind of doubt as to the richness of the country. Rockfellow & Co. intend starting an express from Auburn via Mormon Basin and the Malheur mines to Oyhee early in the Spring. "Rocky" never "starts in" unless he knows there is something to go after. R. Bruce Smith will be associated with him in the express business. Bruce passed the summer on the Oyhee and is posted.

The election passed off quietly,—Cannady received a majority of five out of 111 votes in the precinct.

You will forward the subscribers to Walla Walla, Washington Territory, to my address, and I will make arrangements to have them forwarded to me. We have no postal system established as yet in the basin. I will write again in a few weeks, and in the meantime will endeavor to enlarge the subscription list. A few of us intend to commemorate, in a befitting manner, the glorious 1st of January. With many wishes for the success of the APPEAL.

I remain, truly, SAMUEL E. CUNEY.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Notes of a Trip to Victoria.

NUMBER FOUR.

Port Angelos lies on Puget Sound, about 28 miles S. E. of Victoria. It is the port of entry for Washington Territory, and perhaps the safest harbor and most eligible place on the American coast. A narrow spit of land, about 10 or 12 miles long, encloses a spacious bay, in which the navies of the world could almost ride in safety. A couple of miles from the entrance of the bay is situate Port Angeles.

Victor Smith, Esq., the Collector of the Port, and an old friend of mine who resides in his family, had invited me, if I ever visited Victoria, to "call over" and see them; accordingly, on Friday, 18th Sept., Francis and myself took passage on the plunger Leonide, Capt. Tom Osgood, for Port Angelos. We left Victoria at 1 o'clock, P. M., with a fair wind, and we were thirty hours going these twenty-eight miles. In an hour the wind died away, and the Sound was as calm and placid as a mountain lake on a summer's eve. By dint of hard rowing at sunset we were within sight of Port Angelos, but our crew being completely worn out, they let the boat drift, and by next morning we were nearly up to Race Rock light, some ten miles off.

The tedium of the voyage was relieved, however, by the mirth and hilarity that prevailed. The crew of the plunger consisted of Capt. Tom Osgood, aforesaid, and "Billy," who was chief mate, head steward, cook, cabin-boy and everything else. There were three passengers besides ourselves. Smalley, who freighted the boat, Fitzgerald, a rollicking Irishman from Cariboo, and J. C. Brown, Esq., Deputy U. S. Marshal for Washington Territory.

We passed the night pleasantly: the Captain and crew kept watch by turns. Francis and Brown talked politics and masonry; Fitzgerald, who has a rich barritone voice with a slight brogue, sung songs; Billy, when on watch "spun yarns;" Smalley was doing nothing with all his might, and I helped him as hard as I could, and we all took occasional "lunar observations."

The longest voyage must end sometime, and at 7 o'clock Saturday evening we arrived at Port Angelos. After supper, at the Exchange Hotel, I called on Victor Smith. The Custom House, where Mr. Smith resides, is on the outskirts of the town, about 20 rods from the wharf. I was received with great cordiality by Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Randolph, all of whom regretted that myself and friend had not gone there immediately on our arrival. Sunday morning I breakfasted at Mr. Smith's, after which I went on a tour of observation.

Port Angelos is perfectly indiscribable: the most vivid imagination would fail in attempting a description of it; a faint outline is all I can give. Before the expiration of the present decade, some more imaginative tourist may be enabled to fill up the sketch. But to my task.

The public buildings are the Custom House, Hospital and a light house on stilts at the end of the spit; two hotels, three groceries, a butcher, a baker, a blacksmith shop, several carpenters and a shoemaker, fill up the business portion, about a score of small, rudely built, but substantial houses, complete the embryo city. I believe a public square, or park, is laid out somewhere in the environs, (it is all outskirts and environs,) but a lustrum will elapse before they will require such an institution.

The population consists of Mr. Smith's family and the inmates of his house, including the revenue officers and a pet fawn, about forty men, six women and probably a dozen children, with red feet, and heads as white as tow; shoes and hats form no portion of the costume of the rising population of Port Angelos. The natural productions are Indians, (as stupid looking as humans can possibly be,—not half as intelligent in appearance as Master Smith's pet fawn,) lumber, wild berries, mushrooms, hard shell clams, and fish and game in profusion.

Such is Port Angelos, but it will probably be a thriving business place if the Custom House is not removed. With the exception of Victoria, it is, perhaps, the best harbor on the Pacific coast. It is easy of access, requires no pilot, and is comparatively safe. The N. W. winds can only effectit, and their force is broken by the spit and surrounding mountains. Our stay was necessarily short. The steamer was due, and I contemplated returning in her to San Francisco; we were, therefore, compelled to decline Mr. Smith's urgent request to remain; we could not even partake of the dinner to which he had invited us, but after a hasty lunch we prepared to depart. We chartered a boat to take us to Victoria, and at 4 o'clock P. M., we bade adieu to our friends and set sail. Our return voyage was not as pleasant as going. A storm came up and the rain poured in torrents; we had scarcely any shelter except a small hole where the ballast lay; we crept under that to avoid the rain, and, wrapped in our overcoats, we thus passed the long and weary night. We arrived safe at 6 o'clock Monday morning, none the worse for our perilous voyage across the Sound, and much pleased with our jaunt.

As there was no particular necessity for my leaving, my kind friends persuaded me to prolong my stay, to which, nothing loth, I consented. The Agricultural Fair was to be held on Tuesday, and I wished to see what the colony was capable of producing. I had previously eaten some very fine potatoes raised by Mr. N. Pointer, and also other vegetables of a superior quality from "Todd's Farm." Vancouver's Island surpasses California in the quality of the vegetables raised there; they do not grow to the inordinate size which they attain here, but they possess a richer and more natural flavor. Butter, poultry and vegetables raised on the Island command a higher price, and are of a superior quality to those imported from Washington Territory. The best butter I have tasted in this country came from Mr. H. C. Robinson's farm at Salt Spring Island. It was nearly equal to Goshen, or Pennsylvania butter.

The colony of Vancouver's Island possesses within itself the papability of being self-sustaining, but their idol, free trade, prevents the full development of the natural recources of the country. The present subject is a case in point: while the house raised vegetables are of a superior quality; it is only a few who appreciate them and are willing to pay their worth; they do "command a higher price," but it is only at private sale. There is no market for them. People generally look more to quantity than to quality, and as they can get the imported article for one third less they purchase that in preference.

An Indian potlatch or grand jubilee was held this week, but having no fancy for such things I kept away. I believe they had a "high old time."

Nothing transpired during the remainder of the week worthy of note. Mine host was indisposed, and a rain storm having set in, I kept within doors.

P. S. Since the above was in type, I have heard with regret of the disaster which has occurred to Port Angelos. While I deplore the loss of life, and the ruin of the place, I congratuate my friends on their fortunate escape.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"News from Home."

A very humorous poetical writer once said that

"The god of wit, to show his grudge,
Put asses' ears upon the judge."

And Pope adds, as if more fully to explain and to take the keen nip off the sarcasm, "that in so doing, he set them (the ears) far enough back, out of sympathy, as to not be too prominent, except when attempting to use unnessessary airs, or when uselessly frightened, they would then protrude, in spite of all endeavors to hide them, and reveal the true composition of the unfortunate possessor."

Now I don't want to make any comparisions, only a word of advice and caution to "Subscriber."

Post yourself, before you ever impinge or cast any reflections on any one, no matter who, through the medium of the Press. It looks extremely bad, and especially in the case of the 54th Massachusets Regiment, the result of which was announced, to my knowledge, three of four times in our churches on Powell and Pacific streets. And had you, or any of your friends been in the habbit of attending either, you would not have made yourself liable to be so unfortunately and prominently marked, as the honorable person did when he incurred the displeasure of the gods.

The amount of the benefit, as announced, has never been received, owing to the fact, that parties who hold ticket-money have failed to make returns and appropiated the money for their own use, a bit of which may appear in the APPEAL, at no distant date; and now, Mr. Subscriber, if you wish to be further enlightened, go to headquarters and you can see the papers. TOM.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Speech of C. H. Lansing,

Delivered in Marysville, before the Colored Citizens of that place, on the Celebration of the First Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I rise to speak on this glorious occasion. It is the greatest time since this country became known as a nation. Oh, what a land! A land that has boasted of its liberty and equality! Mr. President, I take the responsibility of saying this is the next great day in American annals to the day of the Declaration of Independence. Yea, since the Roman and Grecian republics, this is undoubtedly the greatest day that was ever chronicled, through immemorial time. Mr. President, excuse my inability to do the subject justice, but take my good exertion for the deed. I am proud to say that my heart swells in gratitude to the Giver of all good gifts, thanking Him for this most glorious day, trusting that this is but the beginning of things to come in the way of blessings. Not that we discontinue our prayers, but still lifting our voices to Him, invoking Him to shower still more plentifully in the way of equality. Yes, let our voices rise as one man in supplication, as men of feeling. Yes, Mr. President, we should be proud to say, and also be thankful to Almighty God, the Grand Architect of the Universe, that we are spared to speak on this occasion, thanking Him for the birth of this glorious year 1864, and the first year that the Proclamation has taken its full effect, casting off the chains of bondage that have been worn by the thousands, yea, hundreds of thousands, never more to be resumed. Mr. President, it was not my intention to detain you long, I will leave the stand to some abler speaker, trusting in God who doeth all things well. So adieu.

P. S. After the speech was delivered, 75 guns were fired by the colored citizens. One can of the powder used for the occasion was brought across the Plains in 1849, by Mr. Fowman. T. T. G.

The officers of the day, at the celebration in Marysville, were—Thos. Randolph, D. Carter, Wm. Bland and T. T. Griffiths. A vote of thanks was tendered to C. H. Lansing.

For the Pacific Appeal

MARYSVILLE, December 28th, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—The holidays past off quietly. We had a season of rejoicing amongst the members of the A. M. E. Church. The Sabbath School, under the direction of their Superintendant, Mr. Peter Green, met at the Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., where a Christmas tree was erected, filled with various presents for the children. The Rev. J. L. Williams, pastor of the Church, delivered an eloquent discource from the 2d chapter of Luke, 10th and 11 verses. The children then sung a hymn, after which they recited various pieces of prose and poetry, which reflected credit on themselves and their teachers, Mrs Elenora Watkins and Mrs. Cornelia Hill. The librarian, Miss Jane Simons, then distributed the presents, to the joy of the children. The children then made the Rev. J. L. Williams a present of a beautiful purse, containing five dollars. PETER POWERS.

Dr. Cumming now fixes 1867 as the end of all things.

For the Pacific Appeal.

EL DORADO, January 4th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—I hail with joy the New Year. The citizens of El Dorado, Diamond Springs and Cold Springs met in Placerville, and celebrated the first anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, in honor to God, the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and to the President of the United States and others. I am sorry to say that the citizens of Placerville were so closely engaged at their daily avocations that there was but few of them out. As there was no Orator present we concluded to have a prayer meeting; the meeting was opened by reading the 16th chapter of Exodus. Brother Peter Johnson, senior, led in prayer. The audience was small, but the meeting was spirited; after the prayer was over we had a number of short speeches on the Emancipation Proclamation. The day passed off lovely; in the evening Mr. and Mrs. James Price give a new year's supper. I have not seen one in the State that would surpass it. We had a good time all day and half of the night. May the glorious time with speed arrive when the slave shall his rights maintain, and freedom flow without control, like the vast and mighty sea, and the African dwell from pole to pole in peace and security. Yours, for liberty, J. BUCKNER.

For the Pacific Appeal.

LANCHA PLANA, Amador Co., Jan. 2, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—At no time in the history of our country has there ever been so much cause to rejoice, so much reason to celebrate the glorious anniversary, as now, of the Emancipation Proclamation. It is earnestly hoped, therefore, that every society, company and association has joined heartily for such an occasion. New Year's day was duly observed in Lancha Plana by the colored residents, by raising the American flag, at six o'clock, A. M., and firing a national salute at 8 o'clock. Benediction by Richard Tinnin. At 12 o'clock M. religious service by Tinnin. At 1 P. M. a sumptuous collation was gotten up for the occasion by R. H. Minor, we also had two gentlemen from Chili Gulch to partake with us on the grand occasion, namely, Mr. Isaac Rose and Mr. S. Bradley. At sunset, 72 rounds from our six-pounder anvil, and appropriate remarks by Mr. Tinnin.

Prayer by Mr. Benjamin Dodge; fireworks by Marshall and Gross.

Respectfully, R. H. MINOR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MICHIGAN BAR, Jan. 5th.

CHRISTMAS TRICKS—STEALING CHICKENS.—A number of white men took a lot of chickens from a colored man, named H. Russel, and when he detected them with his chickens, they got into a dispute, and one of them struck Russel with an axe on the head, knocking him down; on his recovering they repeated the blow with a gun barrel, and brought him to the ground. They are in Sacramento now. Russel sued the parties, and they are going to compromise if they can. The difficulty is much regretted. F. G. GREEN.

Latest Telegraphic News.

It is intimated that the city of Charleston is mined with powder by the rebels.

The Freedman's celebration of the anniversary of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, took place at Cooper Institute, New York. Addresses were made by the Revs. Drs. Bellews, Cheever and others, and letters from Gov. Andrew, Chas Sumner and others, read. The principal portion of the audience were colored.

The special to the *Times* says our Government will not permit Gen. Butler to be outlawed by Benjamin, and the exchange of prisoner committed to him will be left in his hands. Secretary Stanton has enlarged Gen. Butler's powers, by putting all the rebel prisoners in the United States under his care. There will be thirty thousand at Point Lookout within three weeks. The policy is resolutely insisted on, that all exchanges shall take place through General Butler, and none except through him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President sent a message to Congress to-day, recommending that the joint resolution, approved Dec. 23, prohibiting, after 5th January, the payment of bounties to volunteers, as now practised by, the War Department, to the extent of $300 in each case, be so modified as to allow bounties to be paid as they now are—at least until the first of February. The President says the Executive approval was given to the resolution, but now, by closer attention and fuller knowledge of the fact, he feels constrained to recommend a reconsideration of the subject.

CINCINNATI, January 5.—The Ohio Legislature organized yesterday. Gov. Todd's Message was very brief. The financical affairs of the State were never in a better condition. The public debt of the State has been reduced $676,000. The militia system adopted by the Legislature last winter proved a success. He recommends that the banking corporations now existing under the State authorities be given all reasonable facilities for closing their business. He attributes the escape of Morgan to negligence, arising from misunderstanting between the military and civil officers at the Penitentiary of their respective duties, and calls attention to the bravery and gallantry of our soldiers in the field. He says although the wicked rebellion continues, we can justly claim for Ohio a full performance of her duty in her efforts to crush it. The number of troops raised since the beginning of the war, is two hundred thousand six hundred and seventy-one.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—In the House of Representatives, to day, Mr Blaine, of Maine, offered a resolution, which lies over directing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the amount of debt incurred by the several States to suppress insurrection, and declaring, as the judgment of the House, that all such debts should ultimately be liquidated by the General Government.

Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, offered a preamble setting forth that organized treason, having its headquarters at Richmond, exists in defiant violation of the constitution, and has no claim to be treated otherwise than as outlaw, therefore,

Resolved, That any proposition or negotiation with the rebels, ought to be rejected without hesitation or delay.

The resolution was adopted by 88 yeas to 24 nays.

Mr. Rodgers offered a resolution declaring for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but at the same time asking for peace, conciliation and compromiso, as far as consistent with honnor, and most earnestly recommending the co-operation of the President and Senate in sending commissioners to Richmond, in order that the war may be brought to a close, which tabled up 77 to 42.

In the Senate the resolution that the Judiciary Committee consider the propriety of repealing the joint resolution of July 17th, 1862, which prohibits the forfeiture of real estate beyond the natural life of the offender, was adopted.

Mr. Howe offered a resolution that the President be requested to call out million of Volunteers for ninety days, to carry freedom to every captive in the rebel prisons; and that General Grant be assigned to the command of said troops, which was referred to the Military Committee, and ordered printed.

Archbishop Hughes died in New York on Sunday night, Jan. 7; he was buried from St. Patrick's Cathedral. High Mass was celebrated by Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, and Bishop McClosky pronounced the funeral discourse. The cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity. A large number of Catholic Clergy was present from various cities. After the ceremonies the remains were interred in a tomb under the Cathedral, with impressive religious exercises.

The scheme for the occupation of the abandoned plantations works admirably. The rental already is producing quite a revenue, besides relieving Government of the support of thousands of people white and colored.

Official reports put the Union loss in killed, wounded and missing, at Chancellorsville, at the appalling figure of 28,000.

BIRTHS.

In Shasta, October the 18th, the wife of John W. Cooper, of a son.

In Shasta, November the 26th, the wife of Edward Johnson, of a daughter.

Advertisements.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis
THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

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To San Jose and Santa Clara.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer
SOPHIE McLANE,
will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 5 o'clock, A. M.
Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.
J. WHITNEY, JR., *President.*

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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
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(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER, }

NOTICE.
NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 2. The Members of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of ($5) five dollars per share, of 5000 feet has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Said assessment has been levied to cover the entire cost of incorporation, the erection of a house upon the claim, and the second contract of 20 feet. By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,
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Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Dec. 25th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board, F. G. BARBADOES, Sec'y.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
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MRS. GEO. SMITH,
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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.
A liberal share of patronage is solicited ap25

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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Selections.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—In the Confederate Congress, on the 24th, a bill to prohibit brokers, bankers, and all persons concerned in trade, buying or selling the currency of the United States, under penalty of a fine of from five hundred to twenty thousand dollars, and imprisonment from three months to three years, and the bill that no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of having furnished a substitute, also passed the House.

The Third Decade Meeting.

This memorable convention assembled in Philadelphia on Thursday and Friday of last week, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The occasion, as was anticipated, proved one of rare interest. It was national rather than local. Not only from Pennsylvania but from neighboring and from distant States came the veterans of thirty years' warfare to rejoice in the progress of the past and to take counsel together for the future.

For this season of the year, the weather was singularly auspicious, and the elements, which for a quarter of a century have seemed to league themselves with the slave power to battle anti-slavery meetings and lecturers, as if convinced at last that further effort to retard this omnipotent cause is useless, fell in with the conquered public opinion and extended a genial welcome.

Concert Hall on Chesnut Street, large and commodious, was the place of meeting. Those who were privileged to be present will never forget that concourse of earnest men and women. We venture to assert that, in point of intellectual and moral worth, an audience superior to, this was never brought together on this continent. To look into the faces and listen to the utterance of these deep-souled reformers was indeed to receive a baptism of the spirit.

The morning session of Thurday was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Samuel J. May, after wich, friendly letters from Whittier, Sumner, B. Gratz Brown, Arthur Tappan and others were read by the Secretary. Rev. Dr. Furness then read with expression and appreciation, the Declaration of Sentiments adopted by the Society at its inception, following his reading with some brief but exellent remarks. A speech of chrracteristic earnestness by the President, Mr Garrison, concluded the forenoon meeting.

The afternoon was devoted mainly to reminiscences of the early days of the anti-slavery struggle, and Mr. McKim, the youngest signer of the Declaration, Samuel J. May, Lucretia Mott and Mary Grew recurred felicitously to that "day of small things" in which they were themselves actors, the personal nature of their narratives adding to them a peculiar interest. Miss Grew's address was a valuable history of woman's organized efforts in the cause.

In consequence of Mr. Beecher's lecture at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, the Convention, as such, held no evening meeting, although an interesting and well attended one, composed of anti-slavery friends, came together at the same place, at which Mr. Foster and others spoke.

On Friday morning, previous to returning to New York, Mr. Beecher, as if in seeming recognition of the Convention's courtesy, came to the platform and spoke briefly. The meeting lasted late into the afternoon, and, the fifteen minute rule being adopted, there was a rapid succession of speakers, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Charles C. Burleigh, Samuel May, Jr., Oliver Johnson, J. N. Buffun, Aaron M. Powell, Orson S. Murray, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Frances D. Gage, S. J. May, and Colonel Wagner of the U. S. Camp Wm. Penn, for colored soldiers. Entering the war as a Democrat, to help restore "the Union as it was," the Colonel, like General Butler, found himself, of necessity, forced to take the ground of universal emancipation, and assume the once dreaded name of abolitionist. He paid a sincere tribute to the admirable behaviour and proficiency of his soldiers, a delegation of whom attended each session of the meetings, dressed in the national uniform, their intelligent faces and manly bearing atracting much attention.

The evening meeting was the conclusion of the series—the jewelled crown. Robert Purvis, Theodore Tilton, Senator Wilson, Frederick Douglass, Mr. Garrison and Anna E. Dickinson—these were the speakers and their order. To particularize where all were excellent would be invidious, and we, therefore, invite our readers to peruse carefully the printed speeches, as we shall present them in the columns of the *Liberator*.

It was a noticeable fact that no Philadelphia paper emitted one word of ridicule, blackguardism or even disrespect concerning the meeting. On the contrary, fair, and in some cases, extended reports were given. The *Press* was especially courteous and friendly in its editorial remarks. The Quaker City puts to shame New York and Boston in this respect and, inasmuch as it harbors no Benett's *Herald* or *Courier*, has much reason for its claim to be considered the most loyal city in the Union.—*Liberator, December* 11.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.—Mr. Garrison was not mobbed last night. Vitriol was not scattered through the audience. Stones were not dashed through the windows. Yet, Mr. Garrison said, that the execution of John Brown was a horrible murder, and uttered the boldest, most uncompromising anti-slavery opinions. He was not even hissed; on the contrary, he was welcomed and interrupted by applause, and throughout his fine speech had the sympathies and respect of his hearers. What has happened to Philadelphia that in three years she has been thus transformed? What spell of eloquence has Mr. Garrison wrought, that he, who twenty years ago nearly lost his life in the streets of Boston for declaring slavery to be a crime; who, up to 1861, was unjustly branded as a traitor and an atheist, should now be acknowledged as one of the truest of Americans? He has wrought no spell but that of truth; he is not eloquent as Brutus is, and speaks with no more power than of old. It is the South that has wrought the revolution, and the treason of the slaveholder has at last vindicated the loyalty of the Abolitionist.—*Philadelphia Press, Dec.* 3.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—The anti-slavery meeting yesterday looked to the past, rather than the future, and considered not so much the work which remained to do, but that which has already been done. And truly, the Abolitionists may fight their long battle of thirty years over again with pride; they may rejoice in their victory, remembering, too, with modesty, that it was not won by their efforts alone, but with the very valuable assistance of slavery itself.

Yet, though it is true that because of the persistent efforts of the Abolitionists, and the slaveholders' rebellion, the North is now so thoroughly abolitionized that the pro-slavery party is in a contemptible minority, the victory is not complete, even in the loyal States. Justice has been done to slavery, but not to the class which slavery oppresses. The colored man of the North has still rights which are to be recognized, and the men who in 1833 declared the wrongs of slavery, must now, in 1863, begin a new crusade for the rights of Freedom.—*Philadelphia Press, Dec.* 4.

In the middle of last July, Abr'm Franklin, a young man of New York city, quiet and inoffensive, and a member of Zion African Church, went to his mother to see if he could do anything for her safety. She said that if God willed she must die she was ready. The son knelt by her and prayed God's protection for his mother, and had scarcely risen from his knees when the crowd broke down the door, seized him, beat him with clubs, and then hung him in the presence of his mother. The soldiers drove the mob away and cut down his body. They passed on, and the mob returning suspended it again, cutting it to pieces while it hung.

"Do you want your audience attentive?" said Dr. Emmons; "then give them something to attend to."

The Dixie Slaveholders and the Cotton Dearth.

This misguided class of men, rebels alike to common sense and good government, have always been conspiring a dearth of cotton as well as the death of republicanism. Their game is and always was to monopolize the world's cotton land lest free labor, getting hold of some of it, with the aid of machinery should make cotton too cheap, and thur destroy their barbarous power and glory.

The cotton region which has been so monopolized and abused by slavery, is capable of producing vastly more both of cotton and corn than it ever has done. The majority of its population is of course loyal. But it is more profitable just now in the army than in the cotton field. In the progress of the war this cotton land is coming into the possession of the federal government. What shall be done with it? Our answer is, have it plowed by the best machinery driven by steam, and attended by free labor. Steam cultivation is yet experimental, it is true, in this country, but in England it has proved a practical success. The success, however, among the highly conservative agriculturists of the mother country we pledge ourselves is an accomplished fact. If so, where human labor is over abundant, and the staple is wheat, what may not be done where labor is scarce, and the staple cotton, for which the world is ready to pay 50 cents a pound? It may be questionable whether the government can itself occupy the field as an agriculturist, but it will not need to, if it will only make the beginning. Let it, "as a war measure," act to work a steam cultivation apparatus, as good as the present state of inventiont will admit, show what can be done, and give private enterprise a chance to go ahead. Northern capital and intelligence will not be backward to occupy such a field, when once shown how, in a way which will make any return to slavery infinitely imposaible.—*Commonwealth.*

THE SOUTH AND ITS SLAVES.—By the end of the present year there will be something like fifty thousand negroes in the Federal army. If any blinded sympathizer with the rebellion has hitherto failed to foresee the inevitable issue of the contest, this single fact ought to be enough to open his eyes. It has been impossible, in the nature of things, for slavery, as an institution, to survive the war. The fact, scarcely discernable at first, has become manifest, as the exigencies of the struggle laid bare its intrensic cause, and invoked new agencies for its prosecution. The fifty thousand negroes in the Union army have chiefly been recruited from the enemy's country. The fact is creating alarm at the South. The Rebels are driving their slaves from the vicinity of our lines, to prevent the enlistment of them into the Union ranks. The consequence is negroes are crowded into lower Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, where they devour the food produced in those circumscribed districts, and thus bring up the danger of starvation. This state of things cannot long last. The Rebels will be compelled to resort to the humiliation of arming their own slaves, or giving up the struggle. To arm their slaves would be to change the entire character of the war; for the war was begun to preserve slavery, and for slaves to fight for slavery would be an impossibility. To arm slaves, is to give up slavery; and when the Rebels take this repulsive step, it will be a proof that they see and admit what the whole world long ago perceived and pointed out, that the war must bring with it the end of slavery.

Eight hundred thousand slaves have been run into Georgia and Alabama alone from Kentucky, Tennesee, Louisiana and Mississippy, by rebel owners, to escape the Union troops.

FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.—On a part of the Arlington estate, immediately opposite Washington, has been for some months past a colony of emancipated slaves. The ground occupied by them is a part of the property of Gen. Robert Lee, of the rebel army. This colony has been establishing schools among them, not only for the instruction of children, but for those of riper years. The canvas houses which have constituted the village, during the summer months, have given way to more permanent buildings of wood, laid out in streets, etc. A building capable of seating five hundred persons has been erected, to be used for educational and religious purposes, and also one for an asylum for infirm and aged men and women who have no friends on whom they can depend for support. The dedication of these structures to the uses for which they were designed, was the occasion of a celebration on Thursday last, which drew together quite a concourse of distinguished members of the Government, and others. The exercises consisted of adresses by several gentlemen, and of singing of national hymns by the children attached to the Sabbath and day schools.

From his [General Grant's] first struggle at Belmont to his last at Chattanooga, the men led by him have fought more steadily, fiercely, and successfully than those of any other portion of our army. In looking back over the history of the war, the eye rests upon no more glorious pages than those whereon are written Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga. We rejoice to say that we do not think General Grant has the slightest idea of flourishing as one of the numerous imitators of Napoleon. He has no host of flatterers, is not a candidate for the Presidency, holds no correspondence with politicians, never grumbles at President Lincoln or General Halleck, does not consider himself a presecuted man, and is cheerful and content with the position and duties assigned him. He never needs to be ordered peremptorily to fight the enemy, for the plain reason that he is prompt to fight whenever the occasion offers. He cultivates no popularity among his soldiers. He leaves his deeds to speak for him, and takes no pains with his reputation. In fact, he is a model for all our officers.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Referring to the ram *Atlanta*, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "This prodigious iron-plated war vessel still attracts numbers of persons at the foot of Washington street wharf, where she is on exhibition for the benefit of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon. The ram is harmless, being tied fast to the wharf, but she will soon be fitted out for offensive purposes by the Government. One of the features on board of this vessel is a contraband, styled John Henry, who amuses the visitors with his plantation songs, accompanied with music on the fiddle. He skedaddled from his master, in North Carolina, about a year ago, and went to Morris Island, from which place he accompanied a Pennsylvania regiment to this city. He was told by his master that the Yankees had two horns and an eye in the middle of their fore-head, and were made to haul carts about the streets like horses. He tells a mournful tale of the sufferings of all classes in that region, which should be heard to be appreciated.

A HAPPY WOMAN.—Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it, whose smiles even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen? Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty for talent or style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference, the bright little fountain of joy bobbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin, the firo that leaps up on its humble hearth becomes brighter than the splendid gilded chandeliers in Aladin's palace. When is the stream of life so dark and unpropitious that the sunshine of a happy face falling on the turbid tide would not awaken an answering gleam—why, these joyous tempered people don't know half the good they do.

COMMIT THIS TO MEMORY:

As distant lands beyond the sea,
When friends go thence draw nigh,
So heaven, when friends have thither gone,
Draws nearer from the sky."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1864.

The Whole North Abolitionized.

The Legislature of every State which has assembled this winter, the Border States included, (with, perhaps, the exception of Kentucky,) has given an unqualified expression in favor of the abolition of slavery. The most radical bills have been introduced in Congress by Stevens of Pennsylvania and Lane of Kansas. The former advocates the entire prohibition by Congress of slavery in the rebellious States, as a condition of resuming their proper status in the Union. The latter (Mr. Lane) advocates the setting apart of a portion of Texas for persons of African descent, and that they may have the right of the homestead law, &c. Of this latter bill we cannot speak advisedly, until we are in possession of its details. But we might venture a speculative view, at this time, in stating that, if it means that the colored people will be given a Territory to govern, which will be hereafter admitted as a State, when sufficiently populated, and enabling acts passed by Congress, as in all other cases where Territorial Governments have been given to other Americans, we shall advocate the plan as one of great feasibility and prospective good. The capacity of the colored man has been tried in the field, as a soldier, with favorable results; but he has not had a sphere in this country wherein to exhibit his capacity as a civilian or statesman. If such a bill should be passed by Congress, without proscription, we have numbers of colored men in the United States capable of being Territorial Governors, numbers of them with qualifications necessary to occupy the State Departments and to represent a constituency in Congress; for Territorial or State representatives could be composed of colored men, no more objectionable at Washington than the Ministers of Hayti and Liberia. The masses of loyal freedmen, too, would, by their marked industry, make Texas, or the part assigned to them, a State which the American people could look upon with pride, and boast of to all Europe. It is with these views only that we could commit ourselves to Mr. Lane's Bill.

GOV. LOW'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS AT THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We are in receipt of this valuable document, in pamphlet form. Also, of the Annual Report of the Treasurer of the State, for the year 1863. They are both elaborate and able State papers. This great favor, from a State official, is duly appreciated by us.

I. N. Hoag, Esq., Secretary of the California State Agricultural Society, sends us a circular for the ensuing State Agricultural Convention, to be held in Sacramento, commencing on the 26th inst.

CONTRIBUTION.—Mr. Marcus Bell handed us a contribution of $5 towards the support of the APPEAL, immediately after his arrival from Portland, per steamer Pacific, on Tuesday last. For this special favor, Mr. Bell has our grateful thanks.

Oration delivered by T. R. Street, in Virginia City, January 1st, has been received. It will be published next week.

ARRIVALS.—B. Coger, Sacrament; Dr. H. R. Holland, Pitt River, Shasta Co.; Marcus Bell, Idaho Territory; George Dingle, San Jose.

DEPARTURES.—Wm. H. Yates, Mexico.

New troops are to be paid a bounty of $302 and veterans $402 by the U. States.

THE SOIREE AT SEAL'S HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING LAST.—The ladies of the "Pacific Accumulating and Benevolent Society," gave a soiree at Seal's Hall, corner of Dupont and Green streets. It was well attended, and was considered, by the lovers of Terpsichorean exercises, the finest affair of the kind which has been given this season. The admission was 50 cents. The refreshments, confectionary, ice cream, etc., which were on sale, added greatly to making the affair very profitable. It is the ostensible object of this Society to purchase a hall, for which they recently held a Fair, and have given one or two entertainments similar to that on Monday evening.

RUMORED DEATH OF JOHN DUNCAN.—We learn, by a letter recently received in this city, that John Duncan, long and favorably known in this city, had died, *en route* to the West Indies, of which he was a native A short time ago, before his departure from this city, a number of the most respectable West Indians gave him a complimentary entertainment. He had been in the employ of a firm on Front st. for a number of years. It is stated that Mr. Parker, one of the firm, received the sad intelligence with much regret, and speaks of Duncan, while with them, as being truly an examplary young man.

Several ladies connected with the Zion A. M. E. Church, Pacific street, contemplate giving a supper, on Thursday evening next.

(Communicated.)

DR. HOLLAND'S LECTURES.—This gentleman will deliver a course of lectures on Phrenology, commencing on Monday evening next, 18th inst. From the well-known ability of Dr. Holland, we may expect an intellectual and scientific treat in his Lectures. He is no novice, but a professional man, and has lectured on this and other sciences through all the Eastern States. The Doctor will give a synopsis of character and advice on matrimonial and business pursuits.

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(Communicated.)

The undersigned returns thanks to Mr. Isaac Sanks, and other friends in Grass Valley, for a donation of $10, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts regiment. E. R. JOHNSON.

The following letters were sent to the Emancipation Celebration, January 1, 1864 in answer to invitations which had been extended to those gentlemen to be present:

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 31st, 1863.

Gentlemen—Your kind invitation to attend your 2d celebration of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, to be holden to-morrow, January 1st, 1864, was received by me this morning. I deeply regret my inability to be present with you in celebrating the anniversary of that glorious era in the history of our country. By that Proclamation millions of men, women and children, sons and daughters of Africa, and their descendants were born to freedom. With you I rejoice that the barbarism of the monster slavery is fast passing away, and that the last link will shortly drop from the limbs of its victims. Let us trust that God will

"Speed the moment on,
When wrong shall cease, and liberty and love
And truth and right throughout the earth be known,
As in their home above."

Truly yours, R. F. PERKINS

To Messrs. Thomas Taylor and others of Committee of Arrangements.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31st, 1863.

To Messrs. Thomas Taylor, H. M. Collins, T. McCullough and others: MY DEAR SIRS—Your note, inviting me to attend your 2d celebration, at Platt's Musical Hall, of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, is received. I thank you for your kind consideration. I never cease to celebrate in my soul, with many thanksgivings to God, that glorious Proclamation, and I would gladly unite with you, in the most public manner, to testify my sympathy with you as men, and my joy as an American citizen, at the progress of liberty, but official engagements compel my absence from this city. But my heart shall be with you.

Yours, very truly, S. D. SIMONDS.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Wm. McKuen, Michigan Bar; W. W. Lee, Stockton; Peter Johnson, Placerville; Isaiah Lemmons, Carson City; Moses Freeman, Virginia City; T. M. Groves, Acapulco; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.

OPENED.—The school for colored children was regularly opened in this city on Monday morning last. Mrs. Conrey, of San Francisco, said to be a qualified teacher, has taken charge of the school.—*Petaluma Argus.*

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal

ORATION

Delivered by John G. Wilson, in Sacramento City, January 1st, 1864, on the occasion of the Emancipation Celebration, held in the A. M. E. Church, 6th street, between G and H.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of California and of these United States:—With unfeigned pleasure I appear to address you on this important occasion. The subject is one that should thrill the blood of every colored man, woman and child in and throughout these United States of America—The President's Emancipation Proclamation.

Ladies and Gentlemen—I admit, as you are well aware, that it was as a military necessity the President issued this document. He evidently was imbued with that magnanimous spirit which animates the minds of all great men. The noble and devoted philanthropist and humble Christian, Mr. Lincoln, God bless him! From the commencement of this unholy rebellion, its object was to extend slavery and destroy one of the finest governments the world ever knew. It had an incestuous birth in the days of Jno. C. Calhoun, and its first action was matured during the administration of James Buchanan, and was fostered by wicked men to the present results of the war. Mr. Lincoln assumed the reigns of Government, by the grace of God and the will of the people. Like all exigencies, in ancient as well as modern times, a man for the place is always ready. Pending the sorrowing of the children of Israel in the house of bondage, we have a Moses and an Aaron—in the tread of the Christian religion, Joseph and Mary, the humble instruments to accomplish the redemption of the world. In Rome we have Cincinnatus—in England Cromwell, during the oppressions of the landed aristocracy of those times. We have O'Connell, in Ireland, demanding justice for his country. In the British efforts for Emancipation from the slave-trade and slavery we have a Wilberforce and a Sherpe. Among the Italians we have the noble Garibaldi. I might go through a long catalogue of great men, who seem to have been born for the express purpose of grappling with the monster Slavery in its many phases; and, sirs, I think Lincoln and his coadjutors, such as Chase, Fremont, Phelps, Hunter and Lane, the men the exigency has brought forth to grapple with Slavery as existing in these United States. Lincoln, as a man, had no high-sounding antecedent for statesmanship or erudition, but, like Cincinnatus, is honest in honesty of purpose. Living among their ranks, he knew the people's wants, for he labored among them in the field; (and man labors but for gold, and, as the lamented Broderick said, "Gold is king." May his memory be ever green!) Enjoying the company of nature's noblemen, the bone and sinew of any country, he learned what made a free people and a republican form of government.

Ladies and Gentlemen—After 32 years reign of the slavecracy, the time of their desolation draweth nigh—they plotted and planned the overthrow of these United States by dismemberment, not unlike Cataline to overthrow Rome, by poisoning the mind of the youth, uprooting the virtuous teachings of the philosophers. Thus, this class f men sought, by encouraging the slave-trade, protecting the interest of the slavecracy, by direct Legislation to sustain the institution at the expense of the liberty of the working man, be he black or white. The time had come. We have the man before us, almost from obscurity, for such he was born in the South, living in the West, known as a "rail-splitter," as a stump-speaker. The little departed giant, if living, would witness the power that he was wont to emulate.

Time passes in weeks, months and years, like bad men with hearts and heads bent upon wickedness, barking, like infuriated dogs, then howling, making the national night hideous with their mourning for departed rule. The President again and again asked them to return to their al legiance. They refused, and thousands and thousands of men were sacrificed to their blind passion.

The President, as Commande-in-Chief, demanded those persons now in rebellion against the laws and the people of these United States, to lay down their arms He stood then, as he did when he passed the firy ordeal at the inauguration, and would administer the laws according to the constitution. But the Pharaohs of the South had hardened their hearts. By this time many generals, among them Fremont, Phelps, Hunter and Lane, importuned the President to strike at slavery. He informed them that he was governed by the Constitution, and would not depart from it. About the 22d of September, he placed his foot down, convinced that the slave-power was the great corner-stone of the rebellion, and that, to destroy this old house of bondage, it was necessary that not one stone of slavery should remain upon another. As a military necessity, in his capacity of Executive of the American nation, he therefore declared all slaves then in States and parts of States in rebellion against the United States, forever free, if said States or parts of States did not return to their allegiance on or before the 1st day of January, 1863. They refused. The 100 days passed. The 1st of January, 1863, was upon them. The President adhered to his announcement, and on that memorable day the chains of three and a half millions of bondsmen were sundered and they became freedmen. By this act the United States gained one million of defenders, who, just the day before, were only known as chattel-property, returnable by the law of '50 to their claimants. From recent expressions of the President, it is plain that he intends to keep to the letter and spirit of his Proclamation, and we have now met to celebrate the glorions day which it has given to us and to the world—the day which brought freedom to the captive, honor to the Government, and glory to the Commander-in-Chief. Further recommendations of the President to Congress to legislate for the purchasing of all slaves of those persons owning them who are not included in the States or parts of States in rebellion, show to the world that, in the future of these United States, freedom is to be the rule. Let us rejoice, then, with exceeding great joy, that the day is fast dawning when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto Heaven, crying, I am free! I am free! The United States no longer knows a man by his skin or hair, but by his manhood and his loyalty to his Government. Then why should we not rejoice and be glad? We do rejoice and are glad. This anniversary proves it, and our people in this State and the Territories of the Pacific, together with those of the Eastern States, today send up to Heaven, by millions of voices, their thanks for what has been done for them, and pray that the old Ship of State may ride safely over the stormy sea of troublous circumstances, with the old flag ever streaming proudly over the waves.

That we have love of country, Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, and other bloody fields attest. The bravery of the colored soldier is established. Sirs, when the impartial historian shall write the history of this war, then will we shine among the bravest of the earth, as having bought our liberty with our blood.

Young men, awake! Emulate the many heroes who have gone before yon. Strike! Your country demands it—freedom demands it! Strike, as freemen can only strike! In the history of the past, during the revolution, we find that Rhode Island colored men did their duty as men and soldiers. They did it at Sackett's Harbor, in the brilliant battle of Lake Eric, under the the gallant Perry, and elsewhere. I will quote to you some convincing proofs of their courage and prowess:

COLORED SOLDIERS.—The colored soldiers fought bravely in the revolutionary war, on Bunker Hill, standing shoulder to shoulder in regiments with the whites, and gained that victory over a superior number of British troops. [See the old map of Bunker Hill battle, a slave standing behind his master and shooting down an officer of the British Army, and ready for another.—Ed.] Our fathers shed their blood on the shores of Jersey, and faced the British bayonets in the most desperate hour of danger in the Revolution.

Hon. Mr. Burgess of Rhode Island, said on the floor of Congress, January 28th, 1828:

At the commencement of the Revolutionary War, Rhode Island had a number of this description of people, (slaves.) A regiment of them were enlisted into the continental service, and no braver men met the enemy in battle, but not one of them was permitted to be a soldier until he had first been made a freemen.

Said the Hon. Mr. Martindale of New York, in Congress, January 22, 1838:

Blacks, who have been slaves, were entrusted as soldiers in the war of the revolution; and I, myself, saw a battalion of them, as fine, martial-looking men as I ever saw attached to the Northern army in the last war, on its march from Plattsburg to Sackett's Harbor.

Said the Hon. Charles Miner of Pennsylvania, in Congress, February 7th, 1828:

The African race make excellent soldiers. Large numbers of them were with Perry, and aided to gain the brilliant victory on Lake Erie. A whole battalion of them was distinguished for its soldierly appearance.

The Hon. Mr. Clarke, in the Convention which revised the Constitution of New York, in 1821, said in regard to the rights of suffrage of our colored men:

In the war of the Revolution these people helped to fight your battles by land and by sea. Some of your States were glad to turn out corps of colored men, and to stand shoulder to shoulder with them. In your late war they contributed largely towards your most splendid victories. On Lake Erie and Champlain, where your fleets triumphed over a foe superior in numbers and engines of death, they were manned in a large proportion with men of color And, in this very house, in the fall of 1814, a bill passed, receiving the approbation of all the branches of your Government, authorizing the Governor to accept the service of 2,000 free people of color.

On the 20th of March, 1779, it was recommended by Congress to the States of Georgia and South Carolina, to raise 3,000 colored troops, who were to be rewarded for their services by their freedom. The delegations from those States informed Congress that such a body of troops would be not only "formidable to the enemy," but would lessen the danger of "revolts and desertions" among the slaves themselves. (See Secret Journal of the Old Congress, Vol. 1, pp. 105-107.)

THE LAST AMERICAN WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—During the last war, the slaves and free colored people were called to the defense of the country by Gen. Jackson, and received the highest testimony of the value of their services, and, let it be remarked, they were addressed as fellow-citizens with the whites.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. JACKSON TO THE PEOPLE OF COLOR AT NEW ORLEANS.—Soldiers! When on the banks of the Mobile I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your white fellow-citizens, I expected much from you, for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you had as well as ourselves, to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, relations, wife, children and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found, moreover, among you a noble enthusiasm which leads to the performance of great things.

Soldiers! The President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger! and the Representatives of the American people will, I doubt not, give you the praise your exploits entitle you to. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor.

The enemy approaches; his vessels cover our lakes, our brave citizens are united, and all contention has ceased among them. Their only dispute is, who shall win the prize of valor, or who the most glory, its noblest reward. By order,

THOS. BUTLER, Aid-de-camp.

The plan of throwing up an entrenchment between the swamp and the river, at the point where the British were obliged to approach, if they came at all, was not first conceived by Gen. Jackson, nor was the use of the cotton bales a scheme of his, but was a plan of a colored man. He proposed to the General the expediency of defending this strong point, which was so obvious that there could be no hesitation or dispute about it; Jackson therefore ordered it to be built, and thus saved the American army and country.

Ladies and Gentlemen—With our glow of thanksgiving and praise, we should remember that we owe a kindly thought, a devoted prayer for the success of the Union army. Further, we should have that kind of patriotism that causes the hand to go into the pocket, and to contribute to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers, through the Sanitary Committee. Then our duty, in part, is done, and not until then. Then let us, with hearty good cheers for Abraham Lincoln, his Proclamation, the Army and the Navy, pledge ourselves, our fortunes and our sacred honors, to stand, shoulder to shoulder, by our brother man, on land and sea, to support and uphold the stars and stripes—the proud flag of our nation's glory.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jottings.

MR. EDITOR.—Our Christmas passed off with much rejoicing!—friends greeting friends and complimenting all smiling faces with some expressions of joy. Divine services were held in all the principal Churches, and according to the old English custom, they were all tastefully decorated.

The weather has been very disagreeable. We have had rain incessantly, which makes our unpretending city, in these months, somewhat uninviting

A happy New Year!

"How swift the weeks complete their rounds
How short the months appear."

Another year steals upon us with her joys for some, her sorrows for others. The greatest success of the day was, the celebration of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The *Evening Express*, a daily paper of this city, opposed the firing of the salute, at "Beacon Hill Park." He endeavored to show the invalidity and insincerely of Mr. Lincoln's movements, and further stated that it was a bad precedent to establish on neutral ground. Notwithstanding the different sentiments expressed, I should judge, a great many agreed with him, nearly half of those who celebrated the event. If your readers should see a letter in the paper in question, signed "A West Indian," don't believe one word of it, for it never emanated from the pen of one. I apprehend the *Express* opposed simply the salute on constitutional grounds.

A grand dinner was given at the "Pioneer Rifle Co's. Hall," in honor of the occasion. Salutes were fired at "Beacon Hill," for Lincoln and the Proclamation The Hall was appropriately decorated with evergreens. The Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes were hung up on either side of the chair, a neat banner, with "liberty" as the motto, being suspended behind. The table groaned from the weight of the good things of this life. There were over 200 persons, who sat down at about half-past 3 o'clock. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were proposed:

"Our Queen and country, coupled with the name of Sir James Douglas."

Music—"God save the Queen," the company standing, sang with much effect.

The toast was responded to by Mr. Duncan

The next toast, "West India Emancipation"—"Britons never shall be slaves."

Responded to by Mr. Saulay, with much precision, in a very pointed address.

"The day we celebrate, coupled with Mr. Lincoln"—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Responded to, by Mr. M. Gibbs, in a very lenghty and appropriate address, suiting the occasion.

"The anti-slavery reform in America," was the next toast.

Music—"Hail Columbia." Mr. A. H. Francis and A. Richards responded.

"John Brown, the hero of Harper's Ferry"—"Freedom is marching on."

Mr. Lester and Dr. DeWolfe spoke to this toast. The last toast of the evening was the "54th Massachussetts."

Mr. Reilly delivered one of the most interesting and able addresses, in compliment to the "brave 54th." His address was patriotic in the extreme. He was proud of being an American, and more particularly from that State. He was loudly applauded and cheered. Your correspondent was not there, but this report is given to you with some care. It was my intention to give your paper a long and verbative report, but, since commencing this, I apprehend the Committee who got up the celebration have an elaborate report for you, by which means, as this is only a synopsis, you can lay it over.

VICTORIA, V. I., Jan. 6, 1864. JAMAICA.

For the Pacific Appeal.

GRASS VALLEY, January 11, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—I should have been happy to write to you sooner, but as it was not convenient, I beg to be excused. I have no doubt you would like to know how we spent the first of January: if so, I must inform you that it was one of the happiest days of my life; and all who were present appeared to enjoy themselves in the highest degree. The whites also assembled in large numbers at the Church and along the streets, and I have been informed by reliable persons that they were highly gratified, which I am led to believe from the respect that was paid, as the procession passed through the streets. You will find enclosed a programme, showing the officers of the day, the different committees, the orders of exercises, etc., together with the resolutions received and adopted by the audience.

The introductory by the President consisted of a few able and appropriate remarks. The music was excellent—being under the direction of D. D. Carter. The oration was superb, and was received with great applause. Truly yours, I. SANKS.

P. S. We send you the following preamble and resolutions.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, The colored citizens of San Francisco have resolved to contribute as largely as possible within their powers, for the benefit of the Sanitary Fund, on the first of January ensuing, and

WHEREAS, They do recommend and solicit the co-operation of the friends of humanity throughout the State and adjacent Territories. Therefore

Resolved, That while we celebrate the present anniversary of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, we should remember the sick and wounded soldiers of the army, and render unto them all the assistance within our means.

Resolved, That all donations for the use of the Sanitary Fund, be forwarded forthwith to the proper officials of the same, for the above named objects.

WHEREAS, freedom is the natural birthright of all men, and whereas the mass of the colored people of the United States have ever been deprived of that boon. Therefore,

Resolved, That we tender our hearty thanks to President Lincoln for his humane and righteous acts, in dedicating this day as the anniversary of freedom to our bondaged brethren in the rebellious States.

Resolved, That the colored people of these United States have produced cotton, sugar, rice, hemp, tobacco and other products of industry; and given the full quota of the labor and material which has so much enriched the nation and the world at large.

Resolved, That if Governments derive their just powers from the governed, then we ought, as law abiding citizens, to have the right to vote for those who make and administer the laws that govern us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with those (our brethren) who are not included in the President's Proclamation of freedom, and we pledge ourselves to them, to use every just means in our power to hasten the day when they shall be free.

Resolved, That to-day we tender our hearty thanks to Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, and to the heads of department and Congress for the many blessings and privileges we now enjoy, and solemnly and sincerely invoke the blessings of Almighty God to rest upon and abide with them forever.

Resolved, That we view with emotions of pleasure and thanksgiving, the gigantic efforts of the present administration to put down this unholy rebellion, and to es-

tablish equity and freedom to all men, and that we have ample evidences of a good time coming, when civilization and liberty shall be the rule and ignorance and slavery the exception, when man shall be known by his merits and not by the color of his skin.

President—A. F. Holland, of Grass Valley.

Vice Presidents—L. Gardner, of Grass Valley; J. C. Davis, of Nevada; J. M. Hill, of North San Juan.

Marshal of the Day—Joseph Thomas, of Grass Valley.

Committee of Arrangements—A. F. Holland, Isaac Sanks, Abe McKenney, Grass Valley; John Adams Preston Alexander, James Johnson, Nevada.

Committee on Programme—D. D. Carter, Wm. H. N. McKendree, Nevada; Isaac Bulman, Grass Valley.

Committee on Finance—Henry Godair, Henry McGannaham, Nevada; L. Gardner, George Waters, Grass Valley.

Committee on Resolutions—D. D. Carter, Nevada; A. F. Holland, Grass Valley.

Secretary—Wm. H. N. McKendree, of Nevada.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PLACERVILLE, Jan. 9, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—Once more I endeavor to address you with a few lines, for the purpose of giving you a brief statement of the proceedings in Placerville, during Christmas and New Year. This city is well known to be a small place, inhabited by a small number of colored people; but the ladies did their utmost to make it as mirthful here, as the largest city in the State, and be assured that they accomplished their desire. May God bless them for their unceasing perseverance and great success. After the arrival of the Rev. J I. Jenifer in this city, a meeting was called by some of the good friends, to consider upon building a church, as we needed one very much; everybody being in favor of the act. The ladies decided upon having a festival, Christmas Eve; it was largely attended, as there was a large number from adjacent towns; it was repeated the 2d evening, and attended by nearly an equal number, and by the smiling faces and good management of the ladies. The banquet was agreeable to all present; and, so far as I can learn, made a grand step toward furnishing means to erect a church in the city of Placerville Christmas-day the A. M. E. Church was open at an early hour; services by the Rev. J. I. Jenifer. New Year's Eve, the church was again opened at 10½ o'clock in the evening for watch-meeting, and continued until 12½ o'clock. After singing the Doxology and receiving the benediction, the air—"What a happy New Year" was sung, and everybody shook hands, congratulating each other on the arrival of the New Year, "the year of the blackman's jubilee," and it indeed appeared to me as if the heavens had opened, and copious showers of blessings had rained down upon the A. M. E. Church, which was crowded with attendants. New Year's day opened bright and clear, and it seemed to me as if the sweet notes in the calm breeze whispered:—This day, let each and every colored man woman and child, return to God their sincerest thanks for the manner in which he has conducted the American nation, in establishing justice and equality, and insuring freedom to the slaves. This day do thou return thanks to the President of these United States, for the moral law which he has proclaimed to the nation, and commemorate it as one of the noblest events that brightens the page of history.

The Church was opened on New Year's day by prayer, and singing a hymn at the hour of 10, after which speeches were made, each one expressing his sentiments in regard to the present condition of America and the President's Emancipation Proclamation. After the conclusion of the exercises, three hearty cheers were given for the President and his Proclamation, and three for the Union. The meeting adjourned at the hour of 4 o'clock, each one believing that he had spent the day sacredly, in commemoration of an event long to be remembered by each and every friend of freedom.

Oh! God, look down upon the land,
Which thou hast loved so well,
And grant with an unbroken truth
This Union still may dwell.
Keep! God, the fairest, noblest land,
That lies beneath the sun;
Abolish slavery, establish liberty,
To the bondman every one.

Yours, PRO BONO PUBLICO.

For the Pacific Appeal.

STOCKTON, Jan. 4, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—Again we have the pleasure of greeting you with a Happy New Year! The by-gone hours of toil and care will never to us return. The many days of untold solicitude, and wearisome nights of patient vigils, are sealed up in the treasury of the past. Months of radiant blessings have flowed in the paths of unthankful mortals. Those months, as so many rills, trickling down the mountain side, have, with their accumulated waters, become a portion of the great ocean of eternity.

Pursuant to a previous call, the colored citizens of Stockton assembled at the A. M. E. Church, on the evening of the 1st of January, 1864, to take in consideration the all-absorbing topic of the day. Mr. Edward Hutton was elected President. Mr. Hutton thanked the audience for the honor conferred; stated the object of the meeting, spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation as a wise and nessesary measure, every portion of which should be strictly adhered to, excepting neither the letter nor the spirit of the measure. Mr. Rosby Ambrose was elected Secretary. He stated he felt himself under obligations for the position assigned him, saying he was not able to wield the pen of a ready writer, but that no effort of his should be spared in making successful the object of assembling.

The Rev. T. H. Hubbard was then called for. He responded in a short address. He spoke of the dismal past, the propitions present, and the hopeful future; noticed many allegations of the enemy, which have already proved and are daily proving false. He spoke of the honest pride with which we may now gaze on the Star Spangled Banner, and the pleasure we feel when listening to the time-honored notes of Hail Columbia! His remarks were received with applause. Mr. S. B. Serrington was then called for. This gentleman made a pointed speech in regard to the success of the Proclamation; how it was received 12 months ago by the East, South, West and North. He spoke with evident pleasure of the change in public opinion. He believd wealth and education the means of our elevation. He was frequently applauded.

The Rev. Jesse C. Hamilton being called upon, made a few remarks on the sinfulness of slavery and the benefits of freedom. He considered it the duty of every colored man to yield a cheerful obedience to the laws and demands of his country. Applauding voices were heard when the speaker resumed his seat. Mr. Charles Bates was then called out. He spoke of portions of the South familiar to himself. He rejoiced to see that, even there, freedom goes marching on. He closed by wishing unlimited success to the Union arms and defeat to the rebels. Through Mr. W. W. Lee, the circular containing the object and programme of the celebration at San Francisco, was read. He appealed to the meeting in behalf of colored soldiers—our brethern who stood like heroes to meet the enemy—who have been wounded and bruised in the fray. He asked but an humble contribution to the Sanitary Fund. ROSBY AMBROSE, *Sec'y.*

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Few Words to the Committee of Arrangements of the Sacramento Celebration.

To the Committee of Arrangements of Sacramento, for Celebrating January 1st, 1864:

SIRS—I regret the necessity which compels me to make some explanation to those persons in your city who think, or pretend to think, that your Committee made ample arrangements for my expenses, incurred by coming to Sacramento, in obedience to a previous arrangement—meaning passage, board, etc., necessary to comfort.

Without finding fault with your Committee, or desiring to hurt anyone's feelings, I make this statement: Your Committee only paid Mr. Burkhart the amount of $5 for my passage up to your City. Your Committee seem to have forgotten me, in their great joy for the day we celebrated. I being equally happy, was disposed to allow the matter to pass. Your Committee making no further movement, I informed Mr. Booth that I would leave for "Frisco" on Wednesday. Some persons were under the impression that I had been paid by your Committee. I, in answer to questions propounded, informed them that your Committee had done nothing, although I had a letter in my possession, stating that they would pay all expenses. I desire to inform those gentlemen that I am unwilling to receipt for that I have not received, or give credit to those who wickedly and knowingly falsify.

On the day previous to my departure, Mr. Booth spoke to me about our affair, saying that the Committee had done nothing, and added, that Hall and himself intended that my expenses should be paid; that he (Booth) would go around among the young men and collect the amount. I thanked that gentleman, informing him that I did not want to be placed before the public as a mendicant, after the promises of said Committee. He informed me that he owed it to me as a duty. On the evening Hall paid over to me, from Booth, $7.50, which I proudly acknowledge. The receipt of several young gentlemen on the outside, made up the amount, to wit: C. Brown, $5.00, Foster $2.50, Hyer $2.50, Sam Gale, in shape of bond, $4.50—amounting to $14.56. For all of which, I most thankfully receipt. My expenses were—steamboat passages, $9 50, board and lodgings $4.00, incidentalfor one week, $4.00—amounting to $20.50. Excess $6.50. More in sorrow then in anger.

Yours, JOHN G. WILSON.

Latest Telegraphic News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—In the Senate, yesterday Mr. McDougall introduced a resolution declaring the occupation of Mexico, by the French, an act unfriendly to this Government, and demanding the withdrawal of the French army by the 15th of March, on pain of declaration of war. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will probably rest forever, as the Chairman is very hostile to anything of the kind.

The total number of colored troops now in service in the United States is sixty thousand, with quite as many negroes, not armed, in the service of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Engineer Departments. The total numbers of negroes, of all ages and conditions, which the rebels have, so far lost by war, is estimated at least at half a million.

Thirteen sales of confiscated property were held in Washington, amounting to fifty thousand dollars.

The bill introduced by representative Stevens yesterday, the consideration of which was postponed till February next, provides that within all the territory of the Confederate States, which has been or may be conquered by the Federal army, all laws permitting slavery are abolished, and that slavery shall never again be established within said territory, and said territory shall not be admitted into the Union as a State, or be represented in Congress except by delegates, until the people within the Territory forming such State shall, by organized law, forever prohibit slavery therein.

The bill of Senator Lane, of Kansas, to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for of persons of African descent, assigns them the region between the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers, in which they are allowed the privileges of the homestead law. The officer in charge of the emigration hereafter, is to be appointed by the President, and is charged with the execution of the act, and appropriations heretofore made for colonization purposes are placed in the hands of the President, to carry its provisions into effect.

It is not improbable that a persistent bombardment of Charleston will soon be opened. No one doubts our ability to destroy the city whencver we desire to.

Gen. Steele, in command of the military forces in Arkansas, says, in a letter to Congressman Steele, that although there are some who would like to hold slave property, yet it seems apparent to all that slavery is a by-gone institution and cannot be re-established there.

The Iowa Legislature organized yesterday. The Governor's message endorses the entire policy of the Administration, and considers the terms and conditions of the President's proclamation as eminently just, proper, fair and liberal to those to whom they are offered, and such as the permanent peace of the country requires.

A despatch from Newbern, N. C., the 11th says: The *Times*, a new loyal paper, published here, says, the people of the State are ripe for a revolt against the Richmond Government. The leaders of the movement advocate a separate sovereignity, though boldly avowing a return to the Union as preferable to the present state of affairs in Dixie.

BOSTON, January 13th.—Letters received in this city, from a clergyman who established himself at Charleston, with his family, a short time before the rebellion, give touching details of the anguish and suffering of the inhabitants of that place, many of whom hope and pray for redemption, even at the hands of the Yankees. In his opinion, the time is rapidly approaching when it will be found necessary to give up the city to save the people from absolute starvation. Of course, all who can will leave the place, but many have not the means, neither have they any place of refuge.

MARRIED.

On Nov. 26, by the Rev. Wm. W. Grimes, JOHN BRAY to MISS JOSEPHINE HANDAY, both of New Haven, Conn.

BIRTHS.

In Sacramento, December 16th, the wife of Benjamin Coyer, of a son.

DIED.

In New York, Nov. 11, of con sumption, JOHN BUTLER, late of Baltimore, aged 35 years.

Advertisements.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED in all the Academical branches of learning, is desirous of teaching a school, or an Academy in the city or large towns in the Interior. For particulars, address TEACHER, Box 113, San Francisco Post Office.

Lectures on Phrenology.

DR. H. R. HOLLAND WILL DELIVER a course of three Lectures on Phrenology, at the Scott Street Hall. The first Lecture will be given on Monday evening, the 18th—The 2d on Friday evening, the 22d—The 3d, or last, on Monday evening, the 25th inst. Admission fee for each Lecture, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, $1 00. Private examinations made and charts drafted, by Dr. Holland, at his rooms, 412 Green street, at Mr. Starkey's. Ladies and families waited on at their residences, if requested.

Tickets for sale at the public places and at the door.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock will be ready for delivery on the 22d of January. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.

REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of A. B. Samson, he will learn something to his advantage, by addressing a line to "J. H. R.," Victoria, V. I. jan15

REDUCTION OF FARE

To San Jose and Santa Clara.



ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer

SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, JR., *President.*



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No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

☞ Second door from the Beehive.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

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sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 43.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 95.

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CHARLES M. WILSON,
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
I. Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
Martin Carson, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
Albert D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
J. E. Smith, Yreka.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
J. B. Johnson, Marysville.
George Miller, Petaluma.
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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The United States Marshal of the District of Columbia has seized for confiscation the property in Washington belonging to ex-Senator Polk. Also, the estate of Smithson, late banker of this city, now in the penitentiary for treasonable practices.

A New York lawyer thus defines transcendentalism: "It is two holes in a sand-bank—a storm washes away the sand-bank without disturbing the holes."

For the Pacific Appeal.

ORATION

Delivered by Thomas R. Street, in Virginia City N. T., on the occassion of the Emancipation Proclamation Celebration, January 1st, 1864.

Ladies and Gentlemen—This is the first anniversary of a day destined to become memorable in the annals of the world. (applause.) The beginning of the New Year has, for centuries, been celebrated throughout Christendom with feasts and songs, as the dawning of a new era, the commencement of a new life. It has lately been made, to our race, a day of rejoicing and jubilee indeed, for it is a day on which was lifted from us the burden of centuries of oppression and wrong; it is a day when the shadows and darkness were driven from above us by the tempest blows of war, and the colored people of America were raised into the sunlight of a broader and freer manhood. (applause.) A thousand hearts to-day are moved by the same new and untried emotion, as the great waters are moved by the same breath from God. The welcome sound of freedom has waited upon the hearts of millions of people already disenthralled, and even the unmanacled limb, the unfettered mind and unimprisoned thought, grows freer and broader as the song of liberty soars and swells above its dwelling place (applause.) With what a proud boast and great joy do we herald the conquering idea which unbinds our fate, and places us in possession of a victory over oppression and wrong, over ignorance, helplessness and despair! We are not here to-day for the purpose of establishing principles of justice, but to rejoice over those already established. It has been said that our race is ignorant and benighted—how should they be otherwise? It has been said that our race is intellectually inferior—why not? Do our fields produce without labor? If heaven withhold its dews and rains, shall we look for returns from an arid soil? (applause.) If our race are unskilled in the arts of modern civilization, it is only because the oppressor has purposely prevented us from becoming familiar with them. If they are ignorant, it is only because they are debarred the ordinary institution, such as are extended to the child of the poorest and meanest criminal. But I will not on this occasion advert to the disadvantages under which we have labored, or the unfairness of censuring us for not achieving results without means. It is rather my pleasant task to-day, to express our joy and gratitude at the issuance and the practical benefits of the great philantropist's free measure of the age, the *magna charta* of our race, the Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, which was issued on January 1st, 1863. (applause.) The Emancipation Proclamation was brought out by the dire neccasities of war, acted upon by the impelling principle of justice. The principle which it embodies and utilizes, is the outgrowth of the advancement of the age, but it is none the less welcome to its recipients, none the less generous in its gift of joy, and none the less gratefully and thankfully received by all of our race, because of its being acquiesced in by a majority of the American people as a military necessity.

The pages of classic history blaze with the achievements of men upon whose brows the sun of Asia and Africa burned a dusky hue. Hannibal carried the arms of victorious Carthage to the home of the Anglo-Saxon beyond the Alps. Ptolemy, Cecrops and Africanus, were renowned for triumphs of art and arms, but the pages of modern history are not filled with pleasant and glorious tales for our perusal; on the contrary, these pages are colored and dyed with oppression and degradation. (applause.) Unpaid labor, unworthy subservience and unhappy fate surround with a mournful hue our recenty history "oppression has ever been the handmaiden of civilization" upon this western continent. The footprints of the pioncer whites were followed by the sorrowful steps of the enslaved African. The republic which began its existence with the declamation that all men are created equal, falsified its own assumption of universal freedom. Our race were not permitted to share in the freedom they aided to achieve, and since the United States became a nation, the chains of slavery have, until recently, been riveted but more strongly upon our limbs. The growth of the American republic might fitly be compared to the construction of a mighty edifice, the title deed to the land on it was constructed, was acquired by toil and privation, by combat with the savages and the elements, and the seal by which it passed to its present possessors, was reddened with blood and sacrifice. Upon this fair heritage a mighty temple of human power and progress was to be constructed. Its walls were built of the achievements of ages of progress; its timbers were brought from all quarters of the globe. "Liberty to all!" was the watchword which the master workman imparted to the craftsmen who toiled for its erection and battled for its preservation. (applause.) The fair-haired Saxon and the dusky son of Ethiopia, alike, labored upon its walls, but while the former enjoyed its shelter, gloried in its grandeur and exulted in its greatness; the latter was unjustly deprived of the fruits of his labor, and the God of Justice is rocking that temple to its foundation stones as a consequence. The tyrants who held the African in bondage, are being swept away by pestilence, by famine, and by terrific blasts which Azrael the death-angel moves with his beating wings, and the robes of justice are being purified by the bath of blood, into which, those who have so long disgraced her sacred name have recklessly plunged her. (applause.) I speak of the rights of the colored race; it is a subjcet about which there has been much of misrepresentation and much of unseemly ridicule. We do not ask from the Anglo-Saxon what he calls social equality. We have as little desire for social equality with him, as he can have for social equality with us. (That is so.) We prefer to mix with our own people, to form our own society, to have our own customs, our own manners and our own destiny. (Good.) The rights we ask are those which properly belong to every member of the human family, of whatever country or race, the right to eat what we earn, to enjoy unmolested our lives, liberty and property, and to be justly protected in the exercise of those rights by the Government which we aid in supporting and preserving. (Applause.)

We demand for ourselves and for our posterity only that liberty which is our God—given, inalienable right. Every dew-drop sparkling in the sunlight, every star-beam on which angels footsteps run from heaven to earth, every bud that blossoms in beauty, every creature that roams the forest or the plain, up through all animated nature to "Creation's Lord," tells the same tale of natural, eternal freedom, the inborn, ineradicable, inalienable right of every man to himself and the products of his labor. (Loud applause.)

It is fortunate for us and for our children, that the Emancipation of the colored race occurred because of, and simultaneously with the reconstruction of the great American republic. No second *Toussaint L'Ouverture*, or Denmark Vesey, has arisen to lead our brethren in the South to a freedom in which the horrors and excesses of Saint Domingo might have been repeated. It is the Federal Government itself, and not an insurrectionary leader that has declared freedom to the slave, and encouraged the freedmen to fight for the liberty of his enslaved kindred and race. (Applause.) Let history record it in glowing letters, that no colored man has ever proved a traitor to the American republic, that no emancipated slave has ever struck a blow against his country. (Great applause.) And can the reproach of cowardice be longer laid upon a suffering and patient people? The gallant conduct of the 2d Louisiana regiment at Port Hudson, and the fearless bravery of the South Carolina Volunteers, has shown how desparately even slaves can fight when their swords are sharpened by the thought that they are battling for their own freedom as well as for the freedom of their country. (Loud applause.)

President Lincoln—God bless him!—has declared that, when this slaveholders' rebellion is crushed, no man freed by the operation of the Emancipation Proclamation shall ever be returned to slavery (Applause.) We believe that the great loyal American people will keep faith with na and with our enslaved brethren, and therefore for the present and for the hopeful future. This day, upon the first anniversary of our independence, we give our joyous praises to the Giver of all good and perfect gifts. (Applause.) The progress of our race toward freedom, its advancement in all the arts of civilization, its steps upon the road of intellectual advancement, during the last half century, have been wonderful beyond computation. The present century dawned upon us with little of light breaking through its murky gloom. No bow of promise gleamed above the darkened clouds which hemmed in the horizon of our hopes. Slavery and chains, oppression and wrong, lowered at every point of the compass—but see how much has been accomplished. In the British West Indies all the slaves have been emancipated. In the French West Indies there are no longer any bondmen. On the shores of our father-land an African republic has been successfully inaugurated and aided by emigration, and the conversion of the natives to Christianity is rapidly extending its influence and power. Slavery has retired southward, step by step, from the soil of the American republic. The political convulsions of the last few years—convulsions instigated and brought about by slavery itself—has resulted inevitably in the event we celebrate. Missouri has declared for freedom, Delaware has declared for freedom, West Virginia has declared for freedom, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee are preparing to follow, and it is not unlikely that the sun of 1870 may shine upon a mighty nation, whose soil no bondman's foot shall ever again be pressed. (Loud applause.) Slavery, aggressive by that very necessity of its nature which demands expansion as a condition precedent of existence, has met the all conquering hosts of freedom, and the end is before us. The influence of this triumph of justice and right has extended beyond the theatre of the immediate conflict. California, at the last session of her Legislature, wiped out the reproach which had for many years rested upon her laws, by removing the disability, which had previously existed, against receiving the evidence of colored men in Courts of Justice, and we hope that the first Legislature of the dawning State of Nevada will adopt a similar measure for our civil and criminal Code. It is true that the Emancipation of our race has been accomplished through a mighty civil convulsion, accompanied by much of blood and sorrow, but such has been the history of every great movement in favor of liberty. Freedom is not as poets and sculptors picture, a delicate maiden with a pleasant smile, but a mighty warrior covered with the scars of a thousand battles, and ever struggling with opposing tyranny. It was through a bloody convulsion that the Parisians succeeded in hurling the weak, unworthy descendant of Hugh Capet from the throne of the Bourbons, and gave to France a new liberty. It was through a bloody convulsion that the Stuarts were driven into exile, and a Protestant King enthroned in England. It was through a bloody and wearisome war that the Spaniards were driven from the dykes of Holland, and a free and mighty

nation builded up upon a Territory wrenched from the embraces of the ocean, and going further back into the ages dim, before the man of sorrows suffered and died on Calvary; and we read yet, with a wonder mingled with reverential awe, the strange story of how God's chosen people were rescued from slavery, when Pharoah of old refused to strike off the chains from the Israelites and they arose and fled in the night-time from unpaid and weary tasks. Onward they went, down into the bosom of the waters which, guided by angel hands, rolled back on either side, and let them pass out in safety from the land of bondage, and when the haughty and tyrannical Egyptians would have followed them, the rushing waters of the Red Sea overwhelmed the oppressor, while the song of Miriam, the dark-eyed prophetess of Israel, rang out upon the midnight air. (Applause.) "Sing ye to the Lord for he hath triumphed gloriously, the horse and his rider he hath cast into the sea." Thus, of old, "God Almighty repealed the fugitive slave act." (Loud applause.) And, to-day, after a lapse of many centuries, the story of a people's deliverance can be repeated, as millions of our people pass from slavery into freedom, through the waters of a Red Sea which overwhelms their pursuers upon every battle-field, and strews the land with the chariots and horsemen of the oppressor. (Applause.)

We have, indeed, great cause for rejoicing here to-day. The spirit of adventure and desire for wealth has brought many of our people to these western deserts, where we possess a facility to develope and advance seldom vouchsafed to our race. It should be our duty, and doubtless be our purpose to so conduct ourselves as to achieve our own good opinion as well as the respect of all others. We have here an opportunity to attain alike material, intellectual and moral advancement unmolested by despotic exactions, and unhampered by tyrannical restrictions. When I look over this assemblage and see how much of intelligence, industry, morality and religion is represented among our own people, I am proud of my race and my country, and I am led to believe that we shall not prove unworthy of our advancement and our destiny.

We do not stand alone or unaided. All classes and conditions of American Society are participating in this great popular movement in favor of freedom. The spirit by which the great body of the people is actuated has risen to the higher classes, and the fire which has so long lain in the lower region of society has burst at length from its frozen summits." (Applause.) Freedom has arisen to the mountain tops, her bugle blast is sounding throughout the land, and moved by the thunder of her rushing wings, the American republic rises from its bed and grows nearer to the sun of liberty. (Applause.) And, ere a score of years shall have marked their course upon the dial of time, there may be truthfully quoted of us those words the eloquent Curran applied to England, and repeating which I will close these few remarks: (applause.)

"I speak in the spirit of the British law, which makes liberty commensurate with and inseparable from British soil, which proclaims even to the stranger and sojourner, the moment he sets foot upon British earth, that the ground on which he treads is holy and consecrated by the Genius of Universal Emancipation No matter in what language his doom may have been pronounced; no matter what complexion incompatible with freedom an Indian or an African sun may have burned upon him; no matter in what disastrous battle his liberty may have been cloven down; no matter with what solemnities he may have been devoted upon the altar of slavery, the first moment he touches the sacred soil of Britain, the altar and the god sink together in the dust; his soul walks abroad in her own majesty, his body swells beyond the measure of the chains that burst from around him, and he stands redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled by the irresistible Genius of Universal Emancipation." (Loud applause.)

When the Sultan of Turkey dismisses a Minister, he orders him to be strangled, that he may not divulge State secrets. There is no neccessity to adopt this custom in our country, unless in the way of punishment, as our Ministers divulge all the secrets while in office.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

"Truth Crushed to Earth will Rise Again.

It is seldom that we find a line more truthful, or which is more applicable to the subject which we now dwell upon, than the above words, in the poetry on the "Description of the Battlefield," by W. Cullen Bryant. The truths which the colored Americans are now vindicating by their valorous acts on the battlefield, in the forum, through the press, in the pulpit and as peaceable and law-abiding citizens, must certainly put to blush those who have for years been instrumental by tyrannical and political intrigue, in crushing the colored American to the very earth, by proscriptive and oppressive enactments. It was a current theory, at one time, in this State, that if "negroes" were allowed to testify in the Courts of Justice against "white" defendants, they would become unbearable and unnecessarily insolent; that they would assume social positions which they were not entitled to, etc. These were the strongest of the many other "bug-bear" objections, and very poor reasons for an enlightened people. But the State has now cut loose from the interests of the slave-power, and since the repeal of those laws of barbarism, we doubt whether there has been, in any part of the State, an unjustifiable case wherein the colored man was plaintiff and the white man was defendant, or a case where the investigation has brought to light that the colored man was actually the aggressor. So much for the satisfactory working, thus far, in the repeal of those odious laws. Another truth, which had been crushed to the earth by the relentless slave-power—notwithstanding the testimony of Gen. Andrew Jackson, during the war with Great Britain, that negroes would not fight, and therefore they would not do for soldiers during the present rebellion—has risen again. This pro-slavery clamor and false logic is being best silenced and refuted by every battle which has been fought since the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, and the inauguration of freedmen and freemen as soldiers. We cannot conclude this article better than by referring to another great truth which lies crushed—and that is, while we are willingly paying our taxes and doing all in our power for the sustenance and support of the Government, colored children are yet denied, by the State, provisions for a common school education. In behalf of the loyal and patriotic colored people of this State, we appeal to the Legislature to remedy this grievance the present session. The reasons are obvious. The sessions hereafter will be biennial, and the honorable body is composed of over two-thirds of loyal and progressive men. The measure we ask for at this time is only in accordance with the Campbell resolutions.

Dr. Holland's Lecture on Phrenology.

On Monday evening last, Dr. H. R. Holland gave the first of a course of lectures on the science of Practical Phrenology, at Scott st. Hall. There were a considerable number of persons present, of both sexes. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. P. A. Bell, who made a few remarks relative to the merits of Dr. Holland as a successful phrenological lecturer in many of the Eastern States, several years ago. The Doctor then took the stand, and requested the audience not to expect too much in the way of enlightenment upon a science with which he supposed they were all familiar. He said that he had collected together a chart and a few busts, and would endeavor to give them, at least, an outline, this evening, of what he intended to do at his succeeding lectures, and that they might only consider this lecture as introductory. He gave the definition of Phrenology, as follows:

The word Phrenology is derived from the two Greek words "Phren," which signifies mind, and "Logus," discourse; the two together signifying the science of mind, or its laws and phenomena, as manifested and indicated through the brain.

He also quoted from O. S. Fowler's work on the origin and history of the science, as follows:

The history of the discovery of phrenology, furnishes ample demonstration of its truth. Like all the other exact sciences, every portion of it was discovered, and brought to its present state of perfection, entirely by induction—by an observation and a classification of facts. It originated with Dr. Gall, a celebrated physician of Vienna, who noticed, in the first place, a uniform connexion between full and prominent eyes, and a talent for committing to memory. By this happy circumstance, he was led to look for other signs of intellect, in other portions of the head, and, accordingly, when he ascertained that a certain servant-man was pre-eminent for his kindness and goodness, he took a cast of his head, and afterwards, the casts of several other persons distinguished for the same trait of character. He then made a careful examination and comparison of these several casts, and found, that, although they differed in every other respect, there was one protuberance, upon the upper part of the frontal portion of the head, common to them all.

The following is the method adopted by Dr. Gall in the discovery of combativeness. After collecting a promiscuous company of ordinary persons from the streets, he ascertained from them which were cowardly, and which courageous. He then placed the former by themselves and the latter by themselves, and proceeded to examine and compare the respective developements of the different portions of their heads, until he ascertained, that, notwithstanding the great diversity of shape in other parts, yet the heads of the courageous ones all displayed a fullness and thickness just behind the top of the ear, and that the heads of the cowardly were all thin and depressed in that particular region. This discovery—as well as that of benevolence—was then applied to innumerable other subjects, until its correctness was fully established.

The same plan was afterwards pursued by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, in the discovery of every other organ They travelled through many countries in Europe, visiting various hospitals, prisons, and other places where extreme cases of character might be found, and examined the heads of all the remarkable persons within their reach, and thus, slowly but surely, confirmed the discovery and location of about thirty of the phrenological organs: and in this way they collected an amount of facts sufficient to fasten conviction on every philosophical mind that will examine them. Thus, in the discovery of phrenology, nothing was theorized; but every organ was discovered, and that by observing, that certain manifestations of the mind, are always accompanied by particular manifestations of brain. Phrenology rests its claims to respect and belief upon the same grounds with the sciences of chemistry, mineralogy, botany, electricity, anatomy and all the other sciences which are deduced from an observance and classification of natural facts.

The Doctor then proceeded to explain the several illustrations which were on the charts, occasionally relating a few amusing anecdotes, and at the conclusion of his lecture requested that a committee of three be appointed, to select those who desired an examination of their heads. Mr. P. A. Bell, S. Howard and Andrew Bristow were the committee. Mr. Bristow, one of the committee, had his head examined first. The organs of cautiousness, conscientiousness, mirthfulness and benevolence were explained, and pronounced by the Doctor to be, in this case, the most prominent. Mr. W. H. Hall said that he had been challenged by a gentleman who was now present that he would shrink from an examination; but he would now gratify that gentleman, by having his head examined in his presence. Mr. Hall then sat for an examination. The organs of hope, ideality, cautiousness, veneration, taste and language were explained, and pronounced to be prominent among his prevailing organs. The next was Mrs. N. Cook. The Doctor explained many excellent traits of this lady, developed by the organs, according to the science. The Doctor stated that he could not examine any more that evening, and invited all present to his second lecture, which came off last evening. The concluding lecture will be on Monday evening next.

Death of Miss Harriet Taylor.—It is seldom that we pen a death with more sympathy than that of this young woman. But a short time ago, within two years, we may say, her father was borne to the tomb, and shortly afterwards her mother was followed to the same place by a large concourse of friends. Thus left, as she was, without parental protection, she managed to keep herself within respectful recognition of the many friends of her late parents. She leaves an elder sister in this city, and a brother, who, we believe, is in the Eastern States, to mourn her untimely loss. The funeral of the late Miss Taylor will take place at the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., on to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 P. M.

The Campbell Resolutions.—The House rejected all the Senate's amendments, with the exception of that favoring the re-election of Mr. Lincoln in 1864 It is expected the Senate will recede from its present position, and concur with the House. The Resolutions, as a whole, place California as radical, on the sentiments of freedom and the sustainment of the Administration, as Massachussetts.

The following we extract from the *Bulletin's* report of the proceedings of the Board of Education, on Thursday last:

A contract for building a school house, for the accommodation of colored children, on Broadway, between Powell and Mason streets, (the contractor to furnish the material,) was given to J. M. Giles, he offering to do the work for $4,200, a less sum than any other bidder, and the Board then adjourned.

Mr. Chas. H. Mercier, who came on the steamer Constitution, on her last trip from Panama, brought to our office beautiful samples of the finest cotton, raised by Mr. John Jones, of Panama. We rejoice that such products, when the result of free labor, are making their appearance abroad.

Protracted Meeting.—Protracted and revival meetings have been held in Zion Church, during the passed week. They will continue during the next week.

Mr. S. P. Clanton, our agent at Benicia, has been in town the passed week, and paid us a flying visit. Mr. C. has somewhat increased our subscription list in that locality, and has given us a faithful account of his stewardship.

It will be seen, by advertisement, that several ladies attached to Zion Church, Pacific Street, intend giving a Supper in Scott Street Hall, Thursday evening next, 28th inst., for the benefit of the Pastor.

Arrivals—Per Steamer Golden City.—Miss Emma E. Phelps, New Badford; Miss Parris, Nova Scotia; Mr. Robinson, New York; Mr. Godfrey, New York; Miss S. J. Brooks, Washington City.

Interior.—C. N. Miller, Petaluma; Mr. Pyan, Napa; S. P. Clanton, Benicia.

Departures—W. Warren, Virginia City; Mr. E. Allen, Victoria, V. I.

Idleness travels very leisurely, and poverty will soon overtake her. What a time they'll have when they get together.

Those of our friends and patrons who know that they are delinquent, we hope will pay up during the present week.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Denis D. Carter, Nevada; Wm. Mulford, New Orleans; ——, Virginia City; W. Christopher, Napa; A. L. Jackson, Sacramento; W. M. Kuen, Michigan Bar; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; A. L. Jackson, 2; J. L. Ramsey, Chatham, C. N.; W. M. Coy, Sacramento; J. B. Johnson, Marysville; Wm. Holmes, Oroville; A. G. Callis, Downville; S. P. Mitchell, Monitor, Amador County.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Presentation at the First Baptist Church.

Virginia City, January 11, 1864.

Proceedings of the presentation of a munificent donation, consisting of a magnificent bound pulpit Bible, and one dozen splendid bound hymn books, from the association of the Daughters of Naomi, of the city of San Francisco. Presented by them to the First Baptist Church, in Virginia City, N. T. Accepted in behalf of the Church on Sunday evening, January 10th, by Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson, and presented by Miss Christianna Taylor, the representative for the Daughters of Naomi. The Rev. Charles Satchell made the following introductory remarks:

Brethren and Sisters—It is my pleasure to introduce to you Miss Christianna Taylor, the representative of the Daughters of Naomi, of San Francisco. They hearing of your laudable efforts, to erect a temple for the worship of the Most High God in this place, availed themselves of the opportunity to present to you, through their appointed representative, a magnificent Bible and hymn books, as a token of their approbation and furtherance of your efforts. We take great pleasure in saying that no gift could be more praiseworthy, none more highly appreciated. We attach great importance to the gifts selected, it being the first manifestation since their organization. Though not strictly a religious Society, yet they embody, in this selection, the elements of Christian virtues. This inspired idea, in this time of need, should be chronicled as a matter of reference upon the records of this Church, that our children in future time, by reference to the record, may learn to imitate their virtues and noble example. We predict for that Society a prosperous future, and in the future should their circumstances require our aid, we would most cheerfully reciprocate their disinterested kindness, as the best evidence of our gratitude and thanks.

Miss Taylor then addressed the company:

Ladies and Gentlemen—In behalf of the Ladies' Benevolent Association of San Francisco, known as the Daughters of Naomi—who, in desiring to help on the blessed word of our dear Savior wherever it might be preached, or wherever a few of his humble followers lift up their voices in prayer and supplication to him, whether in the valleys, upon the plains, or on the heights of the Sierra Nevada—I, in behalf of those ladies, present to the members of the First Baptist Church (Virginia City, N. T.,) these books, hoping that within they may find truths which will assist them in laying broad and deep the foundation of their future prosperity. Knowing the truth of the old adage, which says, "Righteousness exalted a nation, but sin is the reproach of any people," we should, in this new epoch of our lives, first seek his righteousness and his wisdom, for we are told that knowledge is power. This precious Word of God, this Bible, is the corner-stone, this edifice erected to His honor, and for Him in a young but growing Territory, will, in after ages, become a safeguard, a refuge and a haven to a struggling people, who, but a few days ago, through the assistance of an Omnipotent God, have just burst off the shackles of oppression and slavery. My friends, in giving you this, our humble but best of gifts, we give you that which will be an ornament to you, both temporally and spiritually, that which will fit you for time and eternity, hoping that this Church and people may always be an honor to the community among which they dwell, and that our gifts may be to them as an oasis found in the desert by a weary traveler.

The donation was presented by the following ladies, of the Daughters of Naomi: Mrs. Maria Hawkins, Mrs. E. Clark, Mrs. E. Michersen, Mrs. A. E. Farrel, Mrs. M. Wiesman, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. C. Phillips, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. M. James, Mrs. Jones, and Mrs. Ann Reed.

Dr. Stephenson replied in behalf of the Church, as follows:

Madam—The Christian association of which I am a humble member, has delegated to me the responsible and no less pleasing duty of accepting this token of goodwill, friendship and esteem in their behalf, from the Daughters of Naomi, and of responding to them, through you, their chosen, and to us most acceptable representative. It will not be out of my place, at this time and on this occasion, to pay that compliment to your virtues which is an adornment to your sex in every intelligent and enlightened community. Since you have made this side of the Sierra Nevadas your home, we have not been unmindful of the course that you have pursued in the walks of life. And though, as in all new countries, you have been surrounded by temptations and allurements of the most attractive character, you have stood steadfast to your integrity and maintained, unblemished and beyond reproach, your honor; more than this, whether friend or foe has been laid by disease, through the dispensation of a kind Providence, prostrate, you have, in the vigils of the night, watched over them, and done all in your power to elevate their misery. Knowing these facts, the Daughters of Naomi, in selecting you as their representative, have made it doubly acceptable to us. You are well aware that the language of the lips is but a poor medium to convey the deep emotions of the heart. You will please remark to-day to the Daughters of Naomi these few simple words: "Our thanks, our gratitude and enduring love, principles engratted in our hearts and thoughts in the volume before us."

They too are engaged in a great, good and glorious work, in attending to the sick and soothing the dying. May God bless them. He will bless them. He has promised to, in the word you have just presented. In an unostentatious manner they are carrying out the principles of the good Samaritan; may we all be so guided by the counsels and precepts contained in the best of books, that, when mortality shall crumble to dust, and mingle with its mother-earth, our immortality, when it shall stand before the tribunal door of Jehovah, may hear the welcome sound—Well done, good and faithful servant, thou has been faithful over a few things, I will make you ruler over many. Enter thou into the joys of the Lord; may we all be so unspeakably happy as to pass over the portals that lead into celestial happiness, and bask in smiles of our Immanuel, through the endless ages of enduring peace.

The following resolutions were offered by the Rev. Charles Satchell, and after a few remarks from him, in acknowledgment of the munificence of the Daughters of Naomi, were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meetings be placed upon the Church record.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the Daughters of Naomi.

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the Pacific Appeal for publishment.

After the singing of a hymn, the meeting was dismissed by benediction from the Rev. Charles Satchell.

Dr. W. H. C. Stephenson,
Clerk of the First Baptist Church,
Virginia City, N. T.

For the Pacific Appeal.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 27, 1863.

Mr. Editor—This is my first attempt in fulfilment of my promise, made in San Francisco, to write you a few times after I have arrived in this city. It is rather late now to repeat the incidents of the passage, but let it suffice to say that we were very much crowded and very uncomfortable; made the run to Panama in seventeen days, passed the night at Aspinwall, next day embarked on the steamship Illinois and reached New York in ten days. The weather was pleasant, with the exception of two or three days in the Gulf Stream. Cape Hatteras paid his respects to us in his usual rough manner.

I tarried nine days in the great city, looking upon it in wonder and astonishment. To realize New York it is necessary to see it. During the ten years that I have spent in the mountains of California, I never was lost as often as I was, during those nine days in New York. I found a little of the San Francisco prejudice here relative to riding in the street cars, but only on a few lines, as far as I know, and then they had provided other cars, bearing this inscription in large Roman letters, "Colored persons allowed in this car." The whites do not appear to have any scruples about riding with the colored, for I frequently got into what the conductor termed the wrong car, but he invariably gave the information in his politest manner, and the passengers would cry out, shame, and say that he was not obliged to do it, "It is his own meanness," and such like expressions. I only mention my own experience and know not what has occurred with others. Other lines, I am happy to say, make no distinction as regards color.

I left New York, on the 7th inst., on board the good steamship Parkersburg, Captain Spencer, an efficient officer and a gentleman. We had only three passengers, a state room each, and the best that the New York market affords. The passage was pleasant, if we leave out the Cape Hatteras part, where we met with a little boisterous weather, and arrived at the levee on the 18th. We entered the southwest pass of the Mississippi river about midnight and consequently passed forts St. Philip and Jackson before daylight. I have had a fair view of the plantations on both sides of the river coming up, and never before did I see such an abundance of sugar-cane below the city. In former years, plantations were few and far between, below the city, but now every available spot is teeming with cane, ready for the knife, excepting small portions that were planted in cotton And another feature that I could not help noticing—the hands on the plantations, they dared to quit their work to look at the steamer as she passed, and these same hewers of wood and drawers of water were cleanly and comfortably clad and wore cheerful countenances, and I felt that I could breath freer than I ever did before, when coming up the Mississippi to New Orleans. We passed many orange groves, laden with their golden fruit, before reaching the barracks, the plains of Chalmette and the convent. This brings us in view and near the lower end of the city, where my attention is attracted by a large and beautiful brick structure; upon inquiring I am informed that it is called Truro Alms-house, and is devoted to the use of contrabands. The next thing that astonished me, was not what I saw, but that which I did not see. The levee at New Orleans without shipping, to an old resident, is a pitiable sight. It made my head heavy and I felt as though I could weep for the city, that was once the proud queen of the South, but now I may say—only the wreck of her past greatness. In a commercial point of view, to me the city looks dull and discouraging; but my friends say, that times are very lively and improving. In many parts of the city I can walk dozens of squares, where every other house is untenanted, and business houses appear to have decreased three-fourths in number, with very meagre looking contents. Prices of goods and provisions are high, while that of labor is low and in small demand. But yet I can imagine that I have seen a little change for the better, within the few days that I have been here. Steamships arrive often from New York and from the west. But guerrillas are troublesome on the river; the Blackhawk is now lying at the levee, literally torn to pieces; those fellows opened fire on her with six pieces of artillery and small arms, riddling her from stern to stern, completely destroying the pilot house and texas, and set her on fire; but the crew succeeded in extinguishing it, being exposed all the time to the enemy's fire. Two were killed; one had a leg and another an arm shot off. The colored boy who was killed had his head shot off. Later, the steamboat Welcome was fired into, receiving about 40 shots, and still later the Brazil was fired into, and a colored man was severely wounded; all this firing has occurred below the mouth of Red river.

Yesterday was Thanksgiving Day, and in the evening a mass-meeting was held in the large hall of the Economy Society, on Ursuline street. The Hon. Thos. J. Durant addressed the meeting in a speech, of which I will endeavor to send you a copy. Mr. Durant's speech was followed by that of a young colored creole, who spoke in the French language.

Fearing this will tire your patience, I close for a short time. Yours truly, W. M.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Virginia City, N. T., Jan. 13, 1864.

The Celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, January 1st, 1864.—An assemblage of people of color in this and adjoining localities, met at the First Baptist Church at 2½ o'clock. The President of the day, Mr. H. T. Courts, called the meeting to order, and announced the object of the meeting by a very elaborate and appropriate address. The Rev. James Brown was introduced as the chaplain, who delivered a very profound and fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, when followed a hymn by the ladies of our city. Mr. Oscar Taylor was introduced to read the President's Proclamation, which was marked with much elocution; a beautiful air followed by the brass band. After which the President rose and introduced the young orator of the day amid prolonged applause, who acquitted himself greatly to the credit of all of his race. The oration will probably be found in some of your columns. Music followed, after which Mr. S. Shipton was introduced to read a poem, composed by himself, suitable for the occasion. Concluded with remarks from various gentlemen, and the singing of John Brown. In the evening a large supper was prepared for the entire host; when over, those who loved to trip the light fantastic toe, participated in a few quadrilles, which passed off in peace and quietness. Anon.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Steamer Orizaba, Dec. 14, 1863.
Latitude 18° 56 N.

Mr. Editor—It is seldom, if ever, you receive items from this point, therefore a line or so at this time may not be uninteresting. I took passage on board of the Steamer Orizaba of Dec. 3d, and being the only colored passenger on board, the contrast was not sufficient to call forth that degree of proscription among the passengers as usually results from such occasions, but, on the contrary, was very kind and clever, and the only movement calculated to mar the comfort and pleasure of a sea voyage, was manifested by the flunkies, and a more contemptible set of pampered menials never disgraced the cabin of a Steamship; but they were white, or (at least) they were Irish. But, Mr. Editor, the position occupied by colored men at present, in the service of a nation which has hitherto pressed them, literally speaking, into the earth, furnishes the best reason in the world why these menials entertain and practice all the indignities towards colored men that is known to the mean and jealous heart; but many thanks to Captain Farnsworth, who is a gentleman and an experienced sailor, for the comforts which I received during the passage, and likewise from his first and second mates, and also Mr. George Patrick, the barber, who left nothing undone to render me all the comfort within his power. Another word and I am done: if it is a fact that steamshiping renders men as mean and contemptible, as shown by those flunkies alluded to, may wisdom and justice accelerate the time when colored men shall have higher aspirations, for it does not only lessen the courage and destroy the veracity, but dwarfs the intellect, and makes him less than God intended him to be. Samuel J. Grooms.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Chatham, Canada West, Dec. 9, 1863.

Mr. Editor—After a passage of 23 days, I arrived safe in New York—found a host of friends and had a good time. I have been home one month. I have received 4 copies of your valuable paper. I hope that the Appeal will still live. I have nothing strange to write. We are all in peace and quietness here, and have had no winter as yet, no sleighing and very little freezing weather.

I remain yours truly,
J. L. Ramsey.

For the Pacific Appeal

Mr. Editor—In your next issue I propose to publish one or two communications from Paul C. Howard, in fact, from seven of the family, who have departed this life, from 15 to 46 years, and a number of other old friends, who journey in the land of spirits. I have also one of interest and vast importance from one of the first lawyers in New Bedford, Tim. G. Coffin, who is well known by many of our white friends as well as by our colored friends. S. Howard.

Chattanooga is Cherokee for Eagle's Nest.

For the Pacific Appeal.

COLOMA, Jan. 18.

MR. EDITOR—I take the present opportunity to drop you a few lines to let you know how New Year's Day passed off here in Coloma. The day was a lovely one, and every one's countenance appeared to be lit up with the anticipation of better times. There were but few of us, but we celebrated the day to the best advantage, first, by firing 18 guns for the States emancipated by the President's Proclamation, 3 guns for the President, and a very large one for the Union. And then there were toasts drank by different persons, one of which was this: "We hope that the old moth-eaten curtain that has so long been hanging to obstruct the light of liberty from the down-trodden race of our people may fall, and a flood of light and liberty cover the land, and that we may ever prove ourselves worthy of the boon." We then visited our friends, and talked to each other about the great contrast between this celebration and last New Year, for we were not certain that it would stand, but now we saw the reality. We then went to a shooting match, which was for fowls, and passed a few hours there. In the evening we all were invited to a supper, given by Mrs. Gooch and Miss Anna Butler, and it was a splendid table, and the ladies had the thanks of all for their kindness. Mr. and Mr. Williams gave a supper also, and it was a magnificent one too. So everything past of agreeable. Yours for liberty and prosperity. R. M. BURGESS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

REPORT OF A. L. JACKSON, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED SONS OF FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY.—This society was organized March 13, 1861, for the purpose of mutual relief and benevolence, and at the period of its formation it was supported by many members, but owing to their migratory disposition and a few suspensions, the number is now reduced to 20, including 2 new members, joined since October, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

Balance on hand last report, June 10, 1863		$211 17
Receipts by cash up to date, Dec. 9,	$222 93	
To which add	211 17	$434 12
DISBURSEMENTS.		
C. B. Crawley, sickness and funeral rites	$56 00	
June 17—John Staten, sickness and funeral.	50 00	
July 6—To printing the Constitution	19 00	
Oct. 14—To meetings in the A. M. E. Church, $2 50 per meeting	10 50	
Dec. 8—Jas. Barton, to sick benefits	24 00	$159 50
Balance on hand		$274 62
APPORTIONMENTS.		
Monthly dues		$60 75
Sinking Fund		11 70
Sale of Constitutions		3 00
Entrance fee		1 25
Bequeathed by C. B. Crawley		132 75
Amount of last report		211 17
Funeral assessments		13 50
Total		$434 12

Latest Telegraphic News.

A Washington letter to the *Times* says: A co-operative movement will be made on Richmond, at the opening of the spring, by a column on the Peninsula, or south of the James River, aided by Butler's forces, and by the main column on the direct line from Washington. Hancock will command one of the three corps into which the Army of the Potomac will be consolidated: Sedgwick another, and a General—not of the Potomac—another.

In Senate, Conness presented a petition from citizens of Arizona, praying for a railroad between that Territory and California. Referred.

The House of Representatives, to-day, despatched the resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act, so as to make it conformable to the Constitution; but as no action was taken, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Excise and Internal Revenue Law.

The Postmaster-General has advertised for bids to reduce the running time four days between the Atlantic and Pacific for the conveyance of the letter mail, as well as the entire mail.

The citizens of Montgomery, Alabama, were busy on the 4th, taking in ice.

The House Post-office Committee will report on a bill establishing a money order system.

The siege of Charleston is temporarily suspended, except by the fire of our guns from Morris Island, where a sufficient force is left for defence and to work the guns, and where more batteries are being erected for the purpose of reducing the city to ashes. A large negro force accompanied the expedition, the War Department having authorized Gen. Gilmore to recruit all the negroes in his Department as troops, under white officers.

Immense deposits of lead, believed to be impregnated with gold and silver, have been discovered near Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In the letter from Secretary Seward to Minister Adams, the United States do insist and must continue to insist that the British Government is justly responsible for the damages which the peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the *Alabama*, that vessel having been built and fitted out in British waters. The Secretary cannot, therefore, instruct Minister Adams to refrain from pressing the claims which he has now in his hands.

The eighth of January was observed at New Orleans by a salute at meridian, by order of General Banks. A great Union mass meeting was held on the same evening. In the order of the State election, Gen. Banks says he is fully assured that more than a tenth of the population, desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union. He declares so much of the Constitution and laws of the State as recognize, regulate and relate to slavery, inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs, and plainly inapplicable to any class now existing within the limits of his Department, and are inoperative and void. The General also calls a convention for the revision of the Constitution, to be held on the first Monday in May. Arrangements are to be made for the early election of members of Congress.

The construction of ironclads at Richmond has been abandoned. The iron was sent to Charleston and Savannah to complete the several vessels being built there. A universal feeling of terror and despondency prevades the South. It is with difficulty the Government is able to stem the current of popular feeling setting in against it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate yesterday confirmed Robert B. Swain as Superintendent of the Branch Mint of San Francisco.

The letter of instructions of Secretary Seward to General Banks, is not such as the premier would have written if this country was not so involved in a civil war. In the condition in which we find ourselves at this time in our foreign relations, there are many things which we have to grin and bear, but before long a very different state of affairs may prevail. The following is the conclusion of Gen. Banks' order:

"These directions result from the fixed determination of the President to avoid any departure from lawful neutrality and and unnecessary unlawful enlargement of the present field of war; at the same time you will be expected to observe military and political events as they occur in Mexico, and communicate all that shall be important for this Government to understand concerning them."

THE NEGRO IN ROME.—It would appear from the following paragraph which we find in the Cicinnati *Catholic Telegraph* of December 2d, that the prejudices which our Irish Catholic fellow-citizens so often display against the negro is not derived from Rome—the headquarters of Catholicity—to the teachings of which they are supposed to render such implicit obedience: "A young American Democrat went recently to Rome to study for the Priesthood in the Propaganda. He begun his first letter from the Eternal City as follows: "The first thing which forcibly attracted my attention here, was the discovery that the Prefect of the class in which I am placed is a nigger!" What a dreadful thing! A young American not only compelled to associate with a negro, but to acknowledge him at the head of his class. What's to become of the Church?"

Jerusalem supports a monthly magazine.

MARRIED.

At New Haven, Conn., Dec. 14th, by Rev. E. V. Berry, ROBERT S. FULLER to MISS MARGARET A. BYARD.

DIED.

In this city, on the morning of January 22d, at her residence, No. 623 Broadway, Miss H. TAYLOR, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In New York, December 2., of consumption, MRS. SARAH SPILES, wife of Robert Spiles, aged 37 years and 5 days.

In New York, Nov. 11, of consumption, JOHN HARRISON BUTLER, of Baltimore, Md., aged 37 years.

In New York, Nov. 22, MRS. MARGARET BARAGER, at the advanced age of 112 years.

In New York, Nov. 24, CHAS. A. HARRIS, Sr. of consumption, aged 38 years, 10 months and 6 days.

In New Haven, Conn., Nov. 24th, after a short illness, EMILY J. YOUNG.

In Grass Valley, Jan. 15th, JOHN GREEN, age 75 years, a native of Georgia.

Advertisements.

THE LADIES OF THE P. A. B. ASSOCIATION, will have a meeting on Tuesday evening, at the house of Mrs. C. Osborn, for the reception of the Tickets. The raffling for the Doll will take place on Thursday evening, January 28th, at the house of Mrs. Pallier, on Post street.

NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES ATTACHED TO Zion Church, Pacific Street, will give a SUPPER at Scott Street Hall, on Thursday evening, January 28th, 1864, for the benefit of the Pastor of Zion Church, Rev. A. B. Smith.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

MRS. J. DOVE, MRS. C. BASS,
MISS G. MILLER, MRS. R. MOODY,
MRS. W. H. MILLER.

Single Tickets, ... $1.00

Pacific Accumulating and Benevolent Society.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above named Society, held on Thursday evening last, January 21st, the following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:

MRS. M. PALLIER, President.
" C. OSBORN, Vice President.
" J. R. STARKEY, Secretary.
MISS A. LAWS, Ass. Secretary.
MRS. M. L. JONES, Treasurer.
" MARIA GALES, Chaplain.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

Mrs. C. Osborn, Mrs. M. Lewis,
Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. C. Davis,
Mrs. H. Waterford, Mrs. Eliz. Flood,
Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, Mrs. H. Miles,
Mrs. E. A. Phillips.

The Iron Clad,
No. 420 Pacific St. (old number 240,)
near Sansome.

GEORGE VAN BUREN IS KEEPING the above named SALOON, where he will be happy to see his friends.

☞ Good Liquors and Segars always on hand.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,
GENERAL JOBBING

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Dec. 25th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. BARBADOES, Sec'y.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UN. SURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }

d27

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED in all the Academical branches of learning, is desirous of teaching a school, or an Academy in the city or large towns in the Interior. For particulars, address TEACHER, Box 115, San Francisco Post Office.

Lectures on Phrenology.

DR. H. R. HOLLAND WILL DELIVER a course of three Lectures on Phrenology, at the Scott Street Hall. The first Lecture will be given on Monday evening, the 18th—The 2d on Friday evening, the 22d—The 3d, or last, on Monday evening, the 25th inst. Admission fee for each Lecture, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, $1 00. Private examinations made and charts drafted, by Dr. Holland, at his rooms, 412 Green street, at Mr. Starkey's. Ladies and families waited on at their residences, if requested.

Tickets for sale at the public places and at the door.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock will be ready for delivery on the 22d of January. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.

REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of A. B. Samson, he will learn something to his advantage, by addressing a line to "J. H. R.," Victoria, V. I. jan15

REDUCTION OF FARE
To San Jose and Santa Clara.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer



SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, JR., *President.*

DENTAL CARD.



No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
☞ Second door from the Beehive.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜
☞ Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, ☜
☞ $60, $76. Extracting without pain. ☜
☞ Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, ☜
☞ at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

J. P. DYER,
New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,
Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicited. ap2

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 44.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 96.

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PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Six months "	3 00
One month "	50

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50
For longer periods, and to regular advertisers, a liberal discount will be made.	
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.	
Births and Marriages	25
Funeral and Obituary Notices	50

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JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON,

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
I. Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
Martin Carson, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
Albert D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
J. E. Smith, Yreka.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
J. B. Johnson, Marysville.
George Miller, Petaluma.
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Chas. G. Hawkins, Sutter Creek, "
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J. J. Pindell, Shasta.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
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Albert G. Callis, Alleghaneytown.
C. Jackson, Auburn,
Isaih Lemmons, Carson City, N. T.
John H. Jones, Virginia City.
Moses Freeman, "
Ferdinand Jopephs, Gold Hill, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. C.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.—Soldiers and others will do well to remember this bit of advice during cold weather. A large newspaper placed between a pair of bed blankets is equal in warmth to a thick comforter.

Among the captures at the evacuation of Fort Wagner were five negro soldiers, two of whom were fully armed and equipped as rebel sharpshooters. One of them—a rebel at heart—was the owner of several slaves.

From the Christian Examiner.

The Function of the Orator.

It is the function of the orator, as such, distinctively to persuade men to honorable action, or enkindle them to noble sentiment, on the basis of their *national* life. This element of nationality must always be more or less, directly, or indirectly, present, and is the very gist and essence of the orator's inspiration. Eloquence there may be in books, in parlors, wherever men speak or write; but oratory belongs above all to the forum; it stands in close connection with patriotism; its principal purpose is to induce national truth, justice, courage, discretion, or honorable pride, to connect political or judicial action with the reason or heart of man.

The aim of the preacher is to induce depth and rectitude of personal life. He appeals to the sense of personal responsibility; he aims to upbuild personal character; he enters to the privacies of the soul; he takes up each individual auditor to the summit of Sinai, and stands with him in the sole presence of the Highest; he strives to enhance those forces by which spiritual architectures are carried on, and to diminish those by which these are threatened. If the individual has duties toward the State, the preacher not only may, but in the just discharge of his own duty must, counsel their faithful and righteous fulfilment. He cannot urge all highest fidelities on the man, and countenance all infidelities in the citizen. He must follow the man into every stated department of his action, domestic, economical, political, social, and seek that in each he may acquit himself as a precious and immortal nature. It may happen, therefore, that the preacher and the forensic orator agree in the quality of their counsels; yet there will always be a difference in tone, because there is a difference in point of view. The orator is looking primarily to national justice and welfare; the preacher is looking primarily to private rectitude, to the spiritual prosperity of men as such.

We may discriminate the position of a third speaker, namely, the lecturer. His chief aim is to induce intellectual and moral enlargement. Before all things else, he labors for the expansion of the human spirit—to place things in broader and more subtile relations, to enkindle new and widening sympathies, to awaken elevating interests, to confer upon the common life of man the dignity of knowledge, of appreciation and of thoughts.

The lecturer, therefore, addresses man as a mind; the preacher addresses him as a soul; the orator addresses him as a definite and corporal social reality. The first would make him universal by thought; the second would give his being infinitude by placing it in purest vital connection with the divine; the third would have him connect the higher contents of his being with his corporate social life.

Great orators belong more particularly to periods of change or of crisis in the destiny of nations, as the instances of Mirabeau, Cicero and Demosthenes suggest. Properly, too, the orator is conservative. He appeals to men in behalf of old and established principles. This position is requisite for the highest oratorical effect; for if the speaker must establish principles, he at once falls into the attitude of the lecturer, and assumes it as his task rather to elucidate than to warn and persuade. Just in proportion, therefore, as the orator must propound anything new, he is cut off from the highest effects of his art. His position accordingly supposes in his audience a pre-existing community of faith, a pre-existing wealth of affection for certain ideas and institutions.

Hence, there is no eloquence among a degenerate, degraded, and spiritually impoverished people. They do not supply the conditions under which oratory can flourish. Demosthenes, in later times, would not have been Demosthenes, but would have gone to his grave with the stammer of his youth. Skepticism slays eloquence. The soul of all powerful oratory is belief. Without intense and able believing, the orater can only bewitch, not inspire. Without genuine, hearty believing among the people, he can only smoulder, not blaze.

Therefore the substratum of all great forensic eloquence must be certain *assumptions* common to speaker and hearer. Assumption rules the world. Nothing else possesses the utmost power. And just in proportion to the depth, breadth, and richness of this body or soul of assumed principle in the bosom of the people are they in a condition to vitalize the orator by their presence. And when, still further, against this deep-grounded, unquestioning faith there has come in some alien, insidious, invading element, persuasive by its appeal to fear, to avarice, to the love of indolent pleasures, just then is supplied to the orator that foothold and that occasion which he requires.

Let me see, now, to what degree these conditions have been supplied in the case of Wendell Phillips, the orator.

Our nation had assumed as its base a doctrine of rights inhering in human beings, simply as human. We built our national edifice on assumed principles of universal justice. We baptized these principles in the blood of battle; and having been victorious, we came forth from the crimson consecration to represent those principles before the world, and to perfect their application in our interior politics. And the nation was, at the outset, warm, hearty, intrepid to the faith it professed.

On the other hand, here was the alien element, slavery, foreign from our faith, antagonistic to our principles, odious to our feeling, but well nestled among our institutions and traditions, having that possession which is "nine points of the law," having the prestige of wealth, of power, of proud manners; having means to bribe commerce, to bribe place-hunting ambition, to bribe partizanship; having means equally to overawe timidity, to win the lovers of peace and ease, and to war against assault. Greedy, encroaching, insidious and utterly subversive of the whole spirit and significance of our national life—lured by the prospect of a virgin continent upon which to spread itself, and a power that should overtop the world, and dazzle the eye or silence the tongue of criticism—it furnished occasion for patriotic alarm, such as history never has surpassed, and perhaps may never surpass.

Here, then, were both the substratum and the occasion for the orator's action and influence. On the one hand we have the warm national faith—the faith, too, of a resolute, energetic brave people, potentialized by a quick flow of social sympathy; on the other hand, here is the innovating, unsettling element, appparently sure of victory—nay, seeming to be already victorious.

Into the arena thus prepared our orator steps forth, with room and verge for whatever patriotic devotion may glow in his bosom, and whatever persuasion may dwell in his tongue.

And here we call attention to the fact that his position is strictly conservative. That of Demosthenes was not more so. Terms have got strangely misapplied in our country, so that even the most enlightened of those who stood by the fundamental ideas of our policy have conceded to their opponents the title of conservative, while the opponents, though the partizans of a radical and subversive innovation, have appropriated the title without a moment's question of its fitness. But it was slavery that was alien and innovating, and its supporters in our country are radicals, in the odious and illegitimate sense of that word, that is, they are eradicators of central faiths in behalf of superficial interests.

Queen Victoria has been two years a widow, and her tears flow yet.

From Harper's Weekly, Dec. 12.

Rev. H. M. Turner.

The Rev. H. M. Turner is a native of South Carolina, and is now near 31 years of age. He is the first man of color ever commissioned a chaplain in the United States service. He was born in the vicinity of Newberry Court House, grew up to a good-sized boy on the cotton fields with the slaves, and learned to read by his own efforts. His mother, marrying in Abbeville village, carried him there, where he waited on some lawyers, who became so much impressed with his talent, that, in defiance of the prohibition of the law, they took pleasure in instructing him. He would listen to hear them talk and speak, and then go in the woods, and repeat what he had heard. Thus his mind developed, and in his 17th year he became a member of the Methodist church. He was licensed to preach in his 20th year, and displayed such intelligence in his first sermon that he made quite a sensation. From this time forth he attracted great crowds wherever he went.

Eventually his name became so well known that white churches of all denominations were thrown open to him—a circumstance almost entirely unknown, for the law of South Carolina forbids colored men preaching. He traveled through the principal cities of the South, where he was known as the Negro Spurgeon. He finally settled at St. Louis, Mo., and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop Payne sent him to Baltimore city. In April, 1862, Bishop Payne again sent him to Washington city, to take charge of the large colored church known as the Israel Bethel Church. Here his reputation soon rose, and it was nothing strange last winter to see several Congressmen sitting in his church. In August, 1862, he delivered a sermon on the policy of organizing colored soldiers, which was published in the Washington papers, and created some stir, and, at first, considerable opposition. He persevered, however, until he and others friendly to the move were allowed to recruit the regiment of which he is now the chaplain. He was commissioned chaplain on the 10th of last September, entered upon active service a few days afterwards, and is now with the regiment on his way to Texas to reinforce the gallant army which is led by Gen. Nathaniel P Banks.

Mr. Turner is a man of great personal courage; he fears no man and nothing. In large assemblies he can command attention when few others could. His size is ordinary, with yellow complexion and very sharp features.

From the Christian Recorder.

The First Anniversary of the Frederick Douglas Lyceum.

According to announcement, this society of young men, numbering twelve, the most of whom are scholars of the high school, held their first anniversary on Wednesday evening. The Masonic Hall was filled with the most respectable of our city, to listen to the first efforts of these young men. At eight o'clock, the President, J. L. Smallwood, introduced by way of giving us a short, but a well-timed address; after which there was music.

Mr. J. H. Davis was next introduced, and he stepped forward on the platform as though it was no hardship, and addressed the audience very nicely, at the end of which he was applauded. Music.

Now come the Anniversary Address, which was delivered by J. W. Cromwell; this address was short but very appropriate.

Mr. W. C. Banton was next introduced; this young man is without a father and works hard to support his mother, and for a boy, we must say that he is a very pleasant speaker, and seems to perfectly understand himself.

It now being nine o'clock, Mr. Frederick Douglas, after whom the lyceum was named, had not yet arrived, notwithstanding he

had promised to be there, and hence the young men began to grow uneasy; in the meantime the music was kept up, but in a few moments, the very anxiously expected person was discovered at the door, when he was applauded very heartily. He was introduced to the audience by the president. The old hero with gray locks, which seem to tell us that he had passed through the frost of many winters, said, I have been to hear that great man, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the friend of the black man; the audience came down with applause; he did not intend making a speech, but would make one on Thursday evening, at the Institute for Colored Youth. He spoke clearly of the capacity and incapacity of the colored race, and upon the whole he said some good practical common sense things, all of which was good advice to our folks, if they would but heed it.

From the New York Independent.

Captain Robert Small.

Our readers will remember the brave man who took the steamer Planter out of Charleston harbor, past all the rebel batteries, securing the freedom of himself and boat's company, and a serviceable steamboat to the United States. He is a very skillful pilot, and has since served up and down all that coast with eminent acceptance and usefulness. In the latter part of November, the Planter's captain, a white man, refused to stick by his vessel when she was ordered on duty where she was liable to come under fire. On this, Chief Quartermaster Elwell ordered Mr. Small to be made captain, in a letter ending as follows:

"He is an excellent pilot, of undoubted bravery, and in every respect worthy of the position. This is due him as a proper recognition of his heroism and services. The present captain is a coward, though a white man. Dismiss him, therefore, and give the steamer to this brave black Saxon."

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. J. ELWELL,
"Chief Quartermaster Deparment South."

The above order was immediately approved by Gen. Gillmore.

Captain Small is, we believe, the highest in command of any colored man in either the land or sea service of the United States. He has already gained for himself much honor and success. We wish him much more.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT IN TEXAS.—A correspondent with the army in Texas writes that the German element in that country will speedily restore the State to the Union. The Germans of Western Texas, in which locality they numerically predominate, are a hardy set of agriculturists, and, as a general thing, non-slaveholders. The Germans of Western Texas are entitled to the credit of giving the first practical demonstration that the cotton lands of that State—and it can be done as well in other Southern States—can be tilled by compensated white and colored labor with better results than under the old system of slave labor. It is owing to this fact that the planters of Eastern Texas, who are generally settlers from the Southern States, have for many years supremely hated their German neighbors, thinking at some future day the old oligarchical system might be superseded.

PHILLIS WHEATLEY'S MEMOIR AND POEMS.—About 25 years ago, Mr. G. W. Light published a memoir of this remarkable slave girl, together with her poems, taken from the English edition. The memoir was written by Miss Odell, a descendant of Mr. John Wheatly, a citizen of high standing in Boston at the time of the revolution, and who was the kind master of Phillis. The publication excited considerable attention at the time it was issued, and three editions of it was readily sold. Many who, since it has been out of print, have regretted their inability to obtain a copy, will be glad to learn that Mr. Light, by reprinting a portion of the work, has been able to issue about two hundred copies, part of which were engaged in advance. It contains the interesting likeness of Phillis, and the letter Gen. Washington addressed to her while encamped at Cambridge. The publisher will send a copy to any address through the Post-Office, free of postage, on receipt of the price, fifty cents. Colesworthy, 66 Cornhill, will also furnish copies while they last, which will not be long.—*Liberator.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1864.

The City Railroad Companies before the Legislature.

One or more of these companies are importuning the Legislature to alter their charters, so as to allow them to charge an advance of fare. They do not mention the fact that they have deprived a large portion of the population (we mean respectable colored people) from having transit in their cars. Had they afforded them accommodation from the first, no one will deny that they would have yielded some revenue, and that, too, with no more detriment to them or their passengers than it is to the Market st. or Mission road company, that allow colored persons to ride inside their cars. The very people of whose feelings they have been so tender, have began to view the subject in the same light in which most of the respectable colored people do; that is, they consider it no great honor or privilege to ride a short direct distance through a couple of streets, say from Jackson to Market or to Folsom st., in their business intercourse through the city, and hence begin to give the cars the "cold shoulder," on the score of economy. These companies are now seeking a remedy before the Legislature. Perhaps rather they are seeking new advantages and impositions on the public. They should be scrutinized severely about their prosecription, and if their request should be granted, we hope that they will abandon the folly of preventing well-behaved and respectable colored persons from riding in their cars. We hope that no colored man will accept to ride on the platform of a car, while his wife is refused a seat inside. A sense of self-respect compels us, as a class, to pursue this course, while, at the same time, if the companies were more liberal, none would be more generous in giving them respectable patronage than the colored people of this city. We believe that, as a class, they have too much self-respect to abuse any privilege which may be granted to them.

A Word in Time.

A communication from Mr. J. B, of Virginia City, has been received. It charges another colored man (who said that he had only temporarily left that city,) with several criminal acts, prior to leaving the Territory. If J. B's statement is correct, which we do not attempt to doubt, we believe he and others have been wronged by the party named in the article, and of course has our individual sympathy, and no doubt the sympathy of many others. But our rule is to keep all criminations and recriminations out of this paper—for the reason we believe, that the Courts of Justice are the proper places to remedy such evils and to obtain redress. The Governor of each State or Territory, we also believe, is empowered to issue requisitions, and demand those who flee from justice to other States; for those reasons we decline to publish the communication from J. B.

While on this subject we may here state, that there are those among us, who do not appear to have a proper conception of what a respectable newspaper should be, and for the information of such persons we will take this occasion to state, that we will continue to endeavor to prevent the APPEAL from becoming a vehicle of abuse, slander, or the publication of charges against persons which properly belong in the Courts. There are also many other minor annoyances which we have thought as not being worth while to mention, such as private disputes, etc., which are often sent to us for publication, all of which we have invariably refused to publish, and for so doing often lose two or three subscribers, who tell us, "If you wont do it, stop my paper!" In a word we would state that we would stop the publication of the APPEAL altogeter, rather than be accessory to the degradation of any portion of our people, the highest or lowest, by the publication of such articles as would have a tendency to degrade them, knowing they are those who are enemies to the elevation, and who seek for opportunities to hurl their weaknesses and short-comings to the world. We believe it to be our duty to reject such publications for the credit of all, and are willing to abide the decision of the more intelligent portion of our people as to whether we are justified or not, in rejecting the aforesaid publications.

DR. H. R. HOLLAND'S CONCLUDING LECTURE.—On Monday evening last, Dr. Holland gave his concluding lecture on Phrenology, at the Scott Street Hall. His second was on the preceding Friday evening, and was tolerably well attended, at which a vote of thanks was tendered him by the audience, which was composed of many of the most intelligent persons among us. At the concluding lecture, on Monday evening last, there were not so many out. He came among us at a very inopportune time, immediately after the holidays, when the people were worn greatly—after patronizing so many other attractions. But altogether his lectures were a great success, and the Doctor has proved himself to be a first-class phrenological lecturer.

On Monday evening, he examined the heads, Phrenologically of the following persons: Miss Cook, Mrs. Ferdinand Joseph, Miss Anne E. Vincent and Mr. P. A. Bell, previous to which he made some amusing experiments in magnetism.

THE SUPPER AT SCOTT ST. HALL.—On Thursday evening last, a committee of ladies,—namely: Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Miller, Mrs. Jane Dove and Mrs. Georgiana Miller,—gave a supper, at one dollar admission, for the benefit of the Pastor of Zion Church, Rev. Adam Smith. During the evening, several pieces of music were sung by some young ladies, with melodeon accompaniment. Rev. Mr. Ward, Rev. Mr. McAllister, and some white friends of the last-named clergyman's congregation were present, and appeared to be very agreeably entertained. Altogether the affair was very pleasant, and we learn that it was a financial success, in aid of the Rev. Adam Smith, who, no doubt, appreciates the efforts of those ladies in tendering him anch a propitious and profitable ovation.

ARRIVALS—Per steamer America, N. Y.—Mrs. Brown and child, daughter of Mr. Sheldon, from St. Louis.

ARRIVALS—Per steamer Pacific.—Mrs. E. Burton, Portland. Previous steamer from Victoria—Abraham Cox, jr., from Australia via Victoria.

Per steamer Oregon from Victoria—Mr. G. W. Wysham.

ARRIVALS FROM THE INTERIOR—B. Coger, Sacramento; Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Petaluma.

WM. MCCOY.—Our thanks are due to Mr. McCoy, of Sacramento, for several favors in sending us important reading matter, and also, at times, public reports, etc., in pamphlet form; all of which we duly acknowledge and highly appreciate.

The communication of M. Howard has been received; we decline its publication for reasons stated in another paragraph.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

J. E. Smith, Yreka; W. W. Lee, Stockton; Thomas Detter, Walla Walla; Mrs. L. A. Wilcox, Victoria; S. P. Clanton, Benicia; A. G. Callis, Downeville; A. G. Ferguson, New York.

Hardee's tactics were somewhat modified on Missionary Ridge. Tears ran down his cheeks as his columns ran down the hill from their impregnable position.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Livingston Institute — What has become of it?

BENICIA, Cal.

MR. EDITOR—In behalf of an interested public, I will make some few inquiries, through your journal, in regard to the above-named Institute, of which so much has been said, and, seemingly, so little done.

1st. Who are the Executive Committee, to whom the funds of a confiding public were entrusted, for the purpose of building a Collegiate Institute to educate the colored youths of California, and what disposition has been made of the money collected for that purpose?

2d. Has the "Livingstone Institute" ever yet been completed—except on paper—if so, where is its location, and when and by whom dedicated?

3d. If it has not been completed—and we have reasons for believing that it has not—why have the Committee so quietly laid aside an undertaking of such stupendous magnitude and incalculable public importance, without even saying why or wherefor, after having collected a sum of money from the public for that purpose?

4th. If a lack of sufficient funds is the plea, why do they not report progress, and relieve the people's minds from suspicious doubts, for should they persist in their present course, public confidence will weaken in their integrity, and render their future efforts for that desirable object, an inglorious failure.

I am induced, Mr. Editor, as much upon the urgent need of such an institution at this time, as upon the faithful promise of those persons who were lecturing around and soliciting subscriptions for that building, two or three years ago. They then promised that the Institute should be sufficiently advanced in one year, to receive scholars, and many who contributed their mite towards it—and who have children that should be enjoying its benefits—are anxious to know to what use their money has been put.

Nearly—or quite — three years have elapsed, and now, at a time when such a school is most needed, is it possible that all our brilliant anticipations are doomed to disappointment? We sincerely trust not; and yet, if the suspicions which are now rife, should not be well founded, the Committee are doing themselves, as well as the public, great injustice, by not making a report through our journal, stating what they have done and what they intend to do.

It is not necessary to enlarge upon this theme at this time, for every reflecting man must see how eminently opportune the existence of such a school as the "Livingston Institute" promised to be, would be just now.

Finally, gentlemen of the Committee, this suspense is becoming painful. Come out and show your hand, and let us know the worst. Let us know if you intend making good your promises, and if so, when? This continued reticence is not the way to inspire public confidence.

I remain, in behalf of the public,
Respectfully, C. P. S.

The following extracts, gleaned from the circular issued by the Board of Trustees, we believe will fully explain their object. Our knowledge of the affair is, that there were $1650 paid in by subscription, and for shares at $10 each. A lot on Pine st., beyond Hyde, (on the old road to Lone Mountain Cemetery) was purchased at $1650, and the deeds placed in the Treasurer's hands. No moneys have been collected and paid in or funded since. Mr. Nathaniel Gray, at present a member of the Legislature, is the Treasurer, and still holds the deeds, in behalf of the Trustees and those interested.

The Livingstone Institute.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is proposed, fellow-citizens, to found a college, to be known as the Livingstone Institue, for the education of the African race. Such an object needs no argument. When barely named, it commends itself to the sympathies of the benevolent, is approved by the judgment of the intelligent, and is felt to be a necessity by every Christian and philanthrophist in the hand.

The Institute is to be located in San Francisco. The plan is: First, to secure a building fund; secondly, an endowment. The Rev. James W. Brier, Agent of the Trustees, will explain the details and collect funds for the Institute.

Mr. Brier has been many years a successful minister in the Methodist E. Church. Not a shadow of moral impropriety was ever discerned on his character. But he now holds himself for this work entirely independent of denominational affinities, so that without any hindrances he may go among all people, and labor for this one object. He is the author of this noble and practical enterprise, which was commenced in November last. After much consultation by Mr. Brier, it was resolved to submit his plans to a Board of Trustees, which was legally constituted in January, 1861. It is as a Committee of this Board that we address you. Of the character of the men composing the Board it does not become us to speak, but their names are hereunto attached as a personal guarantee of their confidence in the importance and practicability of the undertaking.

The Building Fund is represented by stock, ten thousand dollars of which must be taken to secure the purchase of grounds and the erection of suitable buildings. It is expected that this stock will be taken mainly by colored men, who will have sixteen members on the Board of Trustees when it is full. The endowment, for which twenty thousand dollars will be required, will be invested, and its proceeds only applied in support of of the Institution. To secure the co-operation of both classes of people, there will be eight white members of the Board of Trustees when full.

Five Thousand Dollars of the stock has already been subscribed, and Seven Hundred in cash has been paid in and deposited by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Grey, Esq., in the Savings and Loan Society Bank. When the balance shall have been taken, then the grounds will be purchased and the buildings completed. Debts will never be contracted that hazard the undertaking. The Agent uses not a dollar for his personal expenses, and he is solely dependent for his support on public collections taken for that object where he preaches and lectures for the people. Thus, the enterprise moves, and must keep moving, while time and health last, and must move, under God, securely.

By order of the Board.
ELIHU JOHNSON, *President.*
REV. J. J. MOORE, *Secretary.*

H. M. Collins,	Rev. T. Starr King,
Rev. J. B. Sanderson,	Hon. C. P. Hester,
J. A. Barber.	Nathaniel Gray, Esq.,
R. T. Houston,	Annis Merrill, Esq.,
Peter Anderson,	Rev. M. C. Briggs,
Wm. H. Yates,	Rev. J. W. Brier,
D. D. Carter,	Rev. S. D. Simonds,
W. H. C. Stephenson,	A. L. Sanderson,
M. D.,	M. Brown,
J. H. Hubbard,	Richard Shorter,
Henry Dorsey,	E. P. Duplex,

For the Pacific Appeal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16th, 1863.

FRIEND ANDERSON—From the caption of this article, you will perceive that I have arrived in this, the great mart of the Atlantic.

Yes, I am here, but it would really require more physiological acumen than all men possess to determine whether I am still living or not.

In my last, from Panama, I believe I indulged in a slight philosophical disquisition upon life's uncertainties and undulation. I said, as near as I can recollect, that, in the great journey from the cradle to the grave, we must not expect to find by land a perfectly level road, or by water a smooth sea, and in concluding the metaphor, I presumed that we would sometimes strike that road, rendered classic in American song, called "Jordan."

Well, I am prepared to inform you that I struck it from the time I stepped upon the deck of the steamer Ariel at Aspinwall, on the morning of the 28th ult., at the usually still hour of "one." Until that hour which marked the beginning of the world's creation, and has been a "starter" for time and things ever since, all had gone with me and our little party, "merry as a marriage bell." From that hour things were rough.

The passengers of, or by the Ariel, I need not tell you, were the same that I described on the St. Louis, on the truly glorious waters of the beautiful Pacific; I therefore shall say but little about them. But as I took some little pains to describe the ship, officers and crew of the St. Louis, I must not do the Ariel and her officers and crew, together with your readers, the injustice of passing the latter ship without special notice.

The Ariel is not large, she is not fine, she is not clean and she is not comfortable. Her captain is not competent, he is not courteous, but his name is "Stinkingpaw," or some other expressive and appropriate corruption of nomenclature. He must be of the style of steamboat captains, who, by his consummate meanness, caused the Frenchman to anathematise those whom he wished to charge with a double refined concentration of meanness, as "d—d steamboat captains."

His officers and crew seem to make their captain the standard of measurement for themselves, and in proportion to their decadence in rank, so do they seem to come down in the lower and baser vices. You may form a pretty just estimate of the whole animate institution, when I informed you that an "Irishman" of a lower grade was the most civil man that belonged to her.

As I said above, we sailed from Aspinwall at the "wee sma'" hour of one, with a very fresh breeze square in our nose; (which continued from the same direction until we reached the City of New York,) we took, contrary to our usage, the western passage, and after floundering about, sometimes apparently entirely at the mercy of the sea, which ran very high, we reached that strong secesh hole, Key West, in six days and a half, where we put in for coal, and it was generally thought by the passengers, for repairs, as she had made ninety miles in forty-eight hours.

Up to this period after contracting a big disgust the first day, I rather worked myself into a torpid state, from which I did not thaw out, until we reached the above named delectable spot, where we lay some twenty hours.

Here, in this strong pro-slavery island, where I was informed there was but one white loyal resident, we found a truly intelligent and high-toned colored population, at whose head stood James D. English, truly one of the "nature's noblemen."

On going ashore with two companions in misery, (Messrs. Freeman and Crouch), we were rather surprised to witness such an air of neatness and comfort, and I may say, of elegance, that seemed to characterize the general appearance of the town.

It was early in the morning, and the bright rays of the sun had just begun to mingle with the pearly dew-drops with which nature nightly refreshes tree and flower, in this tropical climate. The trees were all green; the flowers bright and fragrant; the houses seemed to have shared the disloyal condition of the secession sympathizers, who are making outside professions of Unionism, and are generally newly painted; the streets are clear and straight, but unlike those of New York, the grass seems to find sufficient immunity from carts, wagons, men and horses to flourish most beautifully.

But to return to the gentleman named above—Mr. English—who met us in our wanderings around Key West, admiring some things and wondering at others, with that suavity that characterizes the true gentleman, thus accosted us: "Gentlemen, are you not strangers here?" to which, replying in the affirmative, we received a pressing invitation to breakfast with him; we yielded, and he introduced us to a very comfortable house, and to his wife and daughter, who vied with each other in their kind assurances of welcome.

We breakfasted, and ere the aroma of the very fine coffee had passed away, there came such a pressing invitation to dine, that we at last consented; we dined, and, Heliogabalus! what a dinner. It would have done your stomach good, or "any other man's," to have shared it as we did.

The gun fired, the signal for our departure, and we bade them "good bye," and extended to them the freedom of the City of San Francisco and the State of California, if they should ever visit there, and we were just going to extend to them the freedom of the whole universe, when I recollected that we had no claims thereabouts, but a grateful remembrance of their kindnesses and attentions, shall be a companion of my future life, and so says our entire little party of three. May he and his live long and do well.

After spending some twenty hours in a delightful manner in this town, we sailed for New York, but that same adverse wind that met us at Aspinwall still continued, and increased in severity until we reached the redoubtable Cape Hatteras, where it culminated and made all hands pay an *outgushing* tribute to "Old Nep." The night of the 8th, and part of the day of the 9th, were well calculated to try the courage of most men, but we came through "all right.

So terrific was the gale, and so incompetent the Captain, that having no ballast, and the stomachs of the passengers entirely empty, that we rolled from side to side, submerging the wheel-houses nearly to the top, until we passed beyond the reach of Hatteras, when all was quiet and calm again.

Here we found it necessary to put into Fortress Monroe for more coals, and here I met that gay, but whole-souled and generous friend, W. H. Foote, and Mr. I. M. Brown, brother of our fellow-townsman, Owen Brown. Again we were made welcome over a supply of fine oysters, and that contraband article, "Red Eye,". The gentlemen are doing well.

Feeling rather ill to-day, I end here, signing myself, Truly yours,
POCAHONTAS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

VICTORIA, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—The First of January Celebration among Victorians is over, and, according to promise, I will give you a synopsis of the proceedings. On January 1, at 7 P. M., you could discover, upon every corner, well-dressed colored men, in groups, waiting for the hour to arrive when the Committee would repair to Beacon Hill to fire a salute of 36 guns, in honor of the day we celebrate. At 12 o'clock the firing commenced and waked up the natives. The secessionists thought the war steamer Narragansett (now in port,) had opened on some privateer, but the Editor of the *Evening Express* assured their distress—it was only the colored citizens of *Vic* firing a salute in honor of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

At 1 o'clock, about three hundred persons repaired to the Rifle Company's Hall, and partook of a sumptuous dinner, prepared by S. Ringo.

Mr. Richard, President, P. Lester, A. H. Francis and S. T. Wilcox, Vice Presidents of the day. The President then gave as the first toast—

"Our Queen and country," coupled with the name of Sir James Douglass. Response by Mr. Duncan.

Song, "God Save the Queen," by Mrs. L E Wilcox.

Regular toast, proposed by P. T. Freeman,

"West India Emancipation," in connection with the names of Wilberforce, Sharp and Clarkson. Responded to by Mr. Soule.

"The day we celebrate," coupled with the name of President Lincoln. Proposed by R. H. Johnson. Response by Mr. Bond.

Song, by Mrs. Wilcox.

"We're coming, we're coming, with banners unfurled.
Our motto is Freedom, our Country, the world.
Our watchword is Liberty—tyrants, beware,
For the Liberty army will bring you despair.
We're coming, we're coming, we'll come from afar;
Our standard we'll nail to humanity's car,
With shoutings we'll raise it in triumph to wave,
A trophy of conquest, or a shroud for the brave.

"The Anti-Slavery Reform in America," with the names of Garrison, Douglass, Phillips and Garnet. Proposed by A. H. Francis.

"John Brown, the Hero of Harper's Ferry." Proposed by P. Lester. Responded to by Mr. Adolphus Richards.

Song, "John Brown," by Mrs Wilcox.

"The 54th Massachusaits Regiment," with the names of Robert G. Shaw, Gov. Andrew. Responded to by Mr. R.ley. late of Boston.

After the regular toasts, Dr. DeWolf—an anti-slavery man of the old school—made some very happy hits.

Mr. W. Gibbs reviewed in a masterly style, the President's course, and the relative bearing this war had on Slavery, and I judge from the rounds of applause, that he succeeded in convincing every John Bull present, that the United States Government was in earnest in trying to bring about universal emancipation.

Mr. Riley, in behalf of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, brought up the whole subject to Fort Wagner, and from his vivid description, I imagined I was about to storm the breastworks, but was surprised to find, when I came to myself, that it was a pile of champagne bottles, and when my friend called out, "remove the dead"—which was quickly done—we made another charge, cheering lustily for Father Abraham.

John Bull looked on but did not growl. The American Consul was there and joined in heartily. He remarked that the time was near at hand, when we could worship under our own vine and fig-tree.

Song by Mrs. Wilcox, "Star Spangled Banner." Sung amid tremendous applause.

Just at this moment, a noise came rushing in at the lower part of the Hall, much to my surprise, but finally, I discovered the cause, viz; a Terpsichorean entertainment. In a brief time the tables were removed, and the Hall in readiness for dancing, and dance we did until we were entirely satisfied, and went home, richly repaid for our visit to Victoria.

I think that this affair will compare favorably with any given in California. Enclosed you will find the Bill of Fare. Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, $3 50. Wines free, excepting champagne, and you would have thought that free, had you been there. Respectfully,

COLORED AMERICAN.

For the Pacific Appeal.

WALLA WALLA, Jan. 8th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—My trip to Portland and back to this point has been one of pleasure, meeting with so many familiar faces and old acquaintances, with whom I quietly and pleasantly spent the holidays. The weather, up to New Year's, has been very pleasant, since then it is extremely cold, and we now have two inches of snow. Nature seems to have lost her former beauty by these chilling blasts of winter. Birds seem to have sought a more congenial clime, to plume their wings and warble forth their songs.

Messrs. Plummer and Stone gave a grand dinner here on Christmas day. Their tables were spread with the luxuries of life, but owing to the inclemency of the weather no ladies were present to cheer us with their smiles. Among the guests that surrounded the festive board were three bachelors, one married man, and one grass widower, together with my old friend Mitchell and Mr. Deconsan, who, is a gentleman and a scholar. The time was most agreeably spent, many important questions discussed, and toasts drank to the President and Cabinet, and to all the friends of freedom.

The pudding which Mr. Plummer prepared for this dinner exceeded anything that I have ever eaten, and though Mr. P. is not married, he deserves a good wife. Perhaps he might prove as good to her as the pudding did to me. By-the-bye, Mr. P. expressed a wish to meet some fair damsel, matrimonially inclined.

Mr. and Mrs. Bogal also, gave a fine dinner on New Year's day, and their table, generously spread, was enlivened by the smiles of numerous ladies, with whom the time was agreeably spent.

To all the above parties I return my sincere thanks for their hospitalities, which I heartily enjoyed, also to Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Tiernan of the Dalles, Mr. and Mrs Henry Brinton Mrs Carr, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Only, and Mr. Jno. Jones of Portland, for their kindness doring my sojourn there. May happiness and prosperity attend them all through life.

At the dinner, given by Mr. Plummer and Mr. Stone, a collection and subscription for the APPEAL was proposed and met with a good reception and substantial results. Send my papers to this place, until I order differently.

We wish all our friends in California, a "merry Christmas and happy New Year."

T. DETTER.

[Mr. Detter was one of the old "wheelhorses" among us in this State, and helped to do much in common with many others in petitioning the Legislature through our convention and otherwise, for the repeal of laws, enacted by the slave power, which prevented colored persons from testifying, as at present, in the Courts of Justice in this State.

Mr. Detter and those gentlemen who donated at the dinner meeting, have our special thanks for the favor bestowed, and

we take this occasion to express the same to Mr. S. Cuney, and others for a similar favor a few weeks ago, from the same region.—Ed.]

For the Pacific Appeal.

Trip to Petaluma.

On Thursday, Jan. 3d, our tiny little steamer stood puffing and groaning as though she was inspired with life. That magic sound, "All aboard!" was shouted by the officer, when the little queen of the waters leaped over the blue waves, leaving in the distance the Queen City of the Far West. The voice of labor and the roar of commerce grew fainter and weaker as we glided gracefully over the unworn path of the dancing waves. Onward we sped Hills, shimmering in the glad sunlight, loomed up to the view, draped with living green. Mountains, broad, high emblems of Eternal Might, rose on our right and left. There they stood, like sentries, faithfully guarding those teeming vales from age to age.

For richness of soil, salubrity of climate, great, generous and noble hearts, the Valley of Petaluma is not to be surpassed. The people appear friendly, being free from many of those senseless artificialities which characterize our larger cities.

The friends of mental and moral culture are making a noble effort to sustain the colored school recently started there. Mrs. Coursey, the teacher, deserves much credit for the judicious and able manner in which the school is conducted. Gentlemen of Sonoma County, see to it that she is paid. Mr. G. W. Miller has worked earnestly to make the school what it is. Efforts are being made to secure an appropriation from the general school fund, for the support of the schools. Our people, determined to have a church at Petaluma, the Elder of Pacific street Church spent the Sabbath with them, laying the basis for a church. He gave a lecture on Tuesday evening. Subject: "The Importance of Mental and Moral Culture among the colored people of America." PACIFICUS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Staff.

BY DR. E. B. J.

The present doth please me; I'll now start.
Truly it came from a great heart.
He who received my healing art,
And whose pain did soon depart.

This strong and richly mounted cane,
Will assist me when I'm lame.
And restore my strength again.
The bond of friendship to sustain.

Dear friend, my thanks, I give to you,
And may you always strive to do.
You'll not neglect the kind and true,
While life's journey you pursue.

[Advertisement.]

PREFACE.

MR. EDITOR—In accordance with my promise of last week, that I would publish a few communications that I have received from my parents, brothers, sisters, friends and acquaintances, some of whom have long since departed this life, others but a few months, some less, I may say only weeks, I give the information as obtained through a medium test-writer, Mr. J. V. Mansfield. Some of them will astonish you, and set you wits to work to find out the why and wherefores.

The first is from Paul C. Howard, who has been dead 15 years. The second is from my father, Alexander Howard, who has been dead 42 years or more. The third is from Esther Clanton, a perfect stranger to me; look into the subject with all candor, and weigh it well before you attempt to condemn the philosophy of the science. My friends will please recollect that me reassertions is not proof. I will receive proof to the contrary, and lay it aside, should I be in the wrong.

Go and satisfy yourselves. I want sceptics, critics, church, clergy, the press and the people to condemn it, if they dare. You will see the method of procedure, thus: You direct the message to father, mother, sister or brother. When the medium is in the extreme part of the room, he has no knowledge of whom you address. You then fold the paper over as many times as you please. He then comes forward and answers it to your satisfaction. The question is often asked me, if he can communicate with the living. He cannot, only with the dead. Their is good proof for it.

Go and ask the wire-workers in your Telegraph office in your city, to send a despatch to D. C. Broderick, whose address and requests is hid irom their view. They would laugh you to scorn, for they cannot do it. Then go you to the spiritual medium, Mansfield, 329 Bush st., between Montgomery and Kearny, you will receive an answer from him who said: "They have killed me, because I was opposed to the extension of slavery, and a corrupt administration." S. HOWARD.

My dear father—Alexander Howard—Are you present? SHADRACH HOWARD.

Dec. 29, '63.

My dear Son—Your bro. Paul has come to talk with you, and he is over delighted. Now he goes away, and I will try my hand at it; but my control is not full, therefore cannot say all I desire to do. But, my son, will you but give me a chance to speak with you, from time to time? I hope to tell you of that which may eventuate for your good, not only below, but in that life beyond the cold, cold grave. My son, I have followed you up and down the earth, witnessed your prosperities, your adversities, your pleasures, your perplexities, but with it all God has most signally blessed you above the majority of our distressed and much abused people; and for that my Son, lift your heart to God in thanks from day to day. Long, long did I pray, while in life, and long have I prayed to God since my departure, that this state of governmental affairs might come, and now I am satisfied, as was one of old, that his eyes had beheld so great a salvation, and our people will be as free as the air they breathe—the Lord, the Lord, be praised. This is progression, my Son. Well, as your brother Paul has told you, do right at all times; that will fit you to live below and for that felicity which awaits the faithful of God. I want to say a word more, my Son, but my control leaves. Read the book of God in all nature; that is the only true revelation from God. Your spirit-father,

ALEXANDER HOWARD.

My Dear Brother—Paul C. Howard—Are you present? SHADRACH HOWARD.

Dec. 29, '63.

Yes, my dear brother, I am with you; came along with you to this place, and though my control is not perfect yet, my brother, I am over delighted to come to you in this way. I have been with you not only in your home, in your shop, but have listened with interest to hear you defend this blessed truth, this great light, to such as dare to combat what you feel and know to be a light from heaven. Now, my brother, I am pleased to see you take the stand you do; you dare to battle with sin, find it where you may; you, my brother, feel as beforesaid. You have been let into a blessed light, and God being your helper you are determined to profit therefrom.

I find your heart and sympathies in the right direction. I find that your heart and hand is ever open to the distressed and wants of your fellow-man. Yes, brother, we find your heart in the right place. Would to our heavenly Father all our people could take the same view of things you do. Well, brother, do you your duty, and God and angels will bless all your hands find to do. One need but to mean well and to do right below to ensure the approbation of God and angels.

Brother: I have much to say to you, that I am not now able to do; but will you come to me from time to time. I will try and impart that to you which shall redound to your present and future well-being. I will give away now for others to speak a word before the control leaves. Affectionately, your spirit-brother, PAUL C. HOWARD.

Dear Howard—I want to speak to my son-in-law, J. Johnson, about his property in the East. ESTHER CLANTON.

Your spirit-mother is present.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The special dispatch to the *Times* says: "General Grant will issue an address to the people of Arkansas, urging them to return to their allegiance, declaring as slavery is dead, nothing is left for the South to fight for."

The Senate having passed a resolution requiring its members to take the oath, Senator Bayard will have to take it or resign.

The emigration Committee will probably recommend sending a Commission to Northern Europe to facilitate the enormous emigration expected this year.

The special despatch to the *Tribune* says: General Halleck expresses his belief that the last desperate effort will be made by the rebels in the spring to transfer the real fighting to Northern soil.

Senator Wilson intends to introduce a bill providing that all lands confiscated in the South be divided into homesteads for the soldiers.

ST. LOUIS, January 26th.—Resolutions nominating Abraham Lincoln for President have been passed in the Kansas Legislature unanimously.

HALIFAX, January 25th.—Her Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a fine boy, in Frogmore, on the 8th.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 27.—It was two Mississippi regiments that opened the battle on Saturday last, by attempting to fight their way out of the rebel lines for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance. Unfortunately they did not succeed, though they made a brilliant attack upon the troops that were ordered to resist their progress. It is expected that full information will reach here shortly, by which some idea may be formed of the losses. From 25 to 40 deserters come into the picket lines of the Second Corps daily, and as many to the Third Corps, notwithstanding that four skirmish lines have been thrown out by the rebels to prevent it.

MARRIED.

In Yreka, Jan. 20th, by Rev. Chas. Miller, J. E. SMITH to MRS. ELLEN SINGLETON.

In Stockton, January 24th, at the residence of Mr. Wm Robinson, by the Rev. Mr. Ross, JOSEPH W. STAFF of Copperopolis, to Miss MARIA BURROWS of Stockton.

DIED.

In this city, Jan. 26th, HELEN I. JONES, daughter of John and Rebecca Jones, age 1 years 10 months and 10 days. "Helen is not dead but sleepeth." Baltimore *Sun* please copy.

In this city, Jan. 23, EDWARD WEAVER, aged 42 years, formerly of New Bedford.

Advertisements.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND HOP AT Seal's Hall, for the amusement of the young folks and their friends. The above entertainment will be given on Monday evening, February 8th, by Mrs. M. Sims, assisted by a number of ladies who have volunteered as a Committee of Arrangements. No pains will be spared to make this entertainment one of the most agreeable which has been given this season.

The price of tickets are 50 cents, which can be had at the usual places and of the Committee.

The Iron Clad,
No. 420 Pacific St. (old number 240,)
near Sansome.

GEORGE VAN BUREN IS KEEPING the above named SALOON, where he will be happy to see his friends.

☞ Good Liquors and Segars always on hand.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,
GENERAL JOBBING.

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANING, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Dec. 25th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. BARBADOES, Sec'y.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Corner of Webb. Grave Enclosures and Marble Iron and Wood Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

BULL'S HEAD,

YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
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O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED in all the Academical branches of learning, is desirous of teaching a school, or an Academy in the city or large towns in the Interior. For particulars, address TEACHER, Box 115, San Francisco Post Office.

Lectures on Phrenology.

DR. H. R. HOLLAND WILL DELIVER a course of three Lectures on Phrenology, at the Scott Street Hall. The first Lecture will be given on Monday evening, the 18th—The 2d on Friday evening, the 22d—The 3d, or last, on Monday evening, the 25th inst. Admission fee for each Lecture, 50 cents. Tickets for the course, $1 00. Private examinations made and charts drafted, by Dr. Holland, at his rooms, 412 Green street, at Mr. Starkey's. Ladies and families waited on at their residences, if requested.

Tickets for sale at the public places and at the door.

Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock will be ready for delivery on the 22d of January. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.

REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of A. B. Samson, he will learn something to his advantage, by addressing a line to "J. H. R.," Victoria, V. I. jan15

REDUCTION OF FARE
To San Jose and Santa Clara.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer

SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, JR., *President.*

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

J. P. DYER,
New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,
Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

MRS. GEO. SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the city and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords.

A liberal share of patronage is solicitod ap2

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 45.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 97.

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One month "	50

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One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
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And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of ladr contributors.

AGENTS.
The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
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Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

LITERARY ANECDOTE.—Poets are but poor friends to one another; no rival can be endured. Rousseau, however, and Voltaire were together at Brussels. The Swiss philosopher showed the French poet a lyric epistle, addressed to posterity; the latter observed, "My friend! this letter will never be delivered according to directions." This piece of raillery Rousseau never forgave.

Neal Dow states the Libby Prison fare to be potatoes and rice, and little of that.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speech of Frederick Douglass,

At the Third Decade Celebration of the Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I confess at the outset to have felt a very profound desire to utter a word at some period during the present meeting. As it has been repeatedly said here, it has been a meeting of reminiscences. I shall not attempt to treat you to any of my own in what I have now to say, though I have some in connection with the labors of this Society, and in connection with my experience as an American slave, that I might not inappropriately bring before you on this occasion. I desire to be remembered among those who having a word to say at this meeting, because I began my existence as a free man in this country with this association, and because I have some hopes or apprehensions whichever you please to call them, that we shall never, as a Society, hold another decade meeting.

I well remember the first time I ever listened to the voice of the honored President of this association, and I have some recollection of feelings of hope inspired by his utterances at that time. Under the inspiration of those hopes I looked forward to the abolition of slavery as a certain event in the course of a very few years. So clear were his utterances, so simple and truthful, and so adapted, I conceived, to the human heart, were the principles and doctrines propounded by him, that I thought five years at any rate would be all that would be required for the abolition of slavery. I thought it was only necessary for the slaves or their friends, to lift up the hatchway of slavery's infernal hold, to uncover the bloody scenes of American thraldom, and give the nation a peep into its horrors, its deeds of deep damnation, to arouse them to almost phrensied opposition to this foul curse. But I was mistaken. I had not been five years pelted by the mob, insulted by the crowds, shunned by the church, denounced by the ministry, ridiculed by the press, spit upon by the loafers, before I became convinced that I might perhaps live, struggle and die, and go down to my grave, and the slaves of the South yet remain in their chains.

We live to see a better hope to-night. I participate in the profound thanksgiving expressed by all, that we do live to see this better day. I am one of those who believe that it is the mission of this war to free every slave in the United States. I am one of those who believe that we should consent to no peace which shall not be an abolition peace. I am, moreover, one of those who believe that the work of the American Anti-Slavery Society will not have been completed until the black men of the North shall have been admitted fully and completely into the body politic of America. I look upon slavery as going the way of all the earth. It is the mission of the war to put it down. But a mightier work than the abolition of slavery now looms up before the Abolitionist. This Society was organized, if I remember rightly, for two distinct objects; one was the emancipation of the slave, and the other the elevation of the colored people. When you have taken the chains off the slave, as I believe we shall do, we shall find a harder resistance to the second purpose of this great association than we have found even upon slavery itself.

I am hopeful, but while I am hopeful I am thoughtful withal. If I lean to either side of the controversy to which we have listened to-day, I lean to that side which implies caution, which implies apprehension, which implies a consciousness that our work is not done. Protest, affirm, hope, glorify as we may, it cannot be denied that abolitionism is still unpopular in the United States. It cannot be denied that this war in at present denounced by its opponents as an abolition war; and it is equally clear that it would not be so denounced if abolitionism was not odious. It is equally clear that our friends, Republicans, Unionists, Loyalists, would not spin out elaborate explanations and denials, that this is the character of the war, if abolition were popular. Men accept the term Abolitionist with qualifications. They do not come out square and open handed and affirm themselves to be Abolitionists. As a general rule, we are attempting to explain away the charge that this is an Abolition war. I hold that it is an abolition war, because slavery has proved itself stronger than the Constitution. It has proved itself stronger than the Union, and has forced upon us the necessity of putting down slavery in order to save the Union, and in order to save the Constitution.

I look at this as an abolition war, instead of being a Union war, because I see that the lesser is included in the greater, and that you cannot have the lesser until you have the greater. You cannot have the Union, the Constitution and Republican institutions, until you have stricken down that damning curse and put it beyond the pale of the republic. For, while it is in this country, it will make your Union impossible; it will make your Constitution impossible. I therefore call this just what the Democrats, have charged it with being, an abolition war. Let us emblazon it on our banners, and declare before the world that this is abolition war, that it will prosper precisely in proportion as it takes upon itself this character.

My respected friend, Mr. Purvis, called attention to the existence of prejudice against color in this country. This gives me great cause for apprehension if not of alarm. I am afraid of this powerful element of prejudice against color. While it exists I want the voice of the American Anti-Slavery Society to be continually protesting, continually exposing it. While it can be said that in this most anti-slavery city in the Northern States of our Union, in the city of Philadelphia, the city of Brotherly Love, the city of Churches, the city of piety, that the most genteel and respectable colored lady or gentleman may be kicked out of your commonest street car, we are in danger of a compromise. While it can be said that black men, fighting bravely for this country, are asked to take $7 per month; while the government lays down as a rule or criterion of pay, a complexional one, we are in danger of a compromise. While to be radical, is to be unpopular, we are in danger of a compromise. While we have large minorities, called Democratic, in every State of the North, we have a powerful nucleus for a most infernal reaction in favor of slavery. I know it is said that we have recently achieved vast political victories. I am glad of it. I value those victories, however, more for what they have prevented than for what they have actually accomplished. I should have been doubly sad at seeing any one of those States wheel into line with the Peace Democracy. But, however, it may be in the State of Pennsylvania, I know you may look for abolition in the creed of any party in New York with a microscope, without finding a single line of anti-slavery there. The victories were Union victories, victories to save the Union in such ways as the country may devise to save it. But whatever may have been the meaning of these majorities in regard to the Union, we know one thing, that the minorities, at least, mean slavery. They mean submission. They mean the degradation of the colored man. They mean everything but open rebellion against the Federal government in the South. But the mob, the rioters in the city of New York, convert that city into a hell, and its lowest orders into demons and dash out the brains of little children against the curbstones; and they mean everything and anything that the devil exacts at their hands. While we have in this state a majority of but 15,000 over this pro-slavery Democratic party they have a mighty minority, a dangerous minority. Keep in mind when these majorities were gotten. Powerful as they are, they were gotten when slavery, with bloody hands, was stabbing at the very heart of the nation itself. With all that disadvantage they have piled up these powerful minorities.

We have work to do, friends and fellow-citizens, to look after those minorities. The day that shall see Jeff Davis fling down his Montgomery Constitution, and call home his generals, will be the most trying day to the virtue of this people that this country has ever seen. When the slaveholders shall give up the contest and ask for readmission into the Union, then, as Mr. Wilson has told us, we shall see the trying time in this country. Your Democracy will clamor for peace and for restoring the old order of things, because that order of things was the life of the Democratic party. "You do take away mine house, when you take away the prop that sustains my house," and the support of the Democratic party we all know to be slavery. The Democratic party is for war for slavery; it is for peace for slavery; it is for the *habeas corpus* for slavery; it is against the *habeas corpus* for slavery; it was for the Florida war for slavery; it was for the Mexican war for slavery; it is for jury trial for traitors for slavery; it is against jury trial for men claimed as fugitives slaves, for slavery. It has but one principle, one master; and it is guided, governed and directed by it. I say that with this party among us, flaunting its banners in our faces, with the New York *World* scattered broadcast over the North, with the New York *Express*, with the mother and father and devil of them all, the New York *Herald*, with those papers flooding our land and coupling the term Abolitionist with all manner of coarse epithets, in all our hotels, at all our crossings, our highways and byways and railways all over the country, there is work to be done—a good deal of work to be done.

I have said that our work will not be done until the colored man is admitted a full member in good and regular standing in the America body politic. Men have very nice ideas about the body politic where I have travelled; and they don't like the idea of having the negro in the body politic. He may remain in this country, for he will be useful as a laborer, valuable perhaps in time of trouble as a helper; but to make him a full and complete citizen, a legal voter, that would be contaminating the body politic.

I was a little curious, some years ago, to find out what sort of a thing this body politic was; and I was very anxious to know especially about what amount of baseness, brutality, coarseness, ignorance, and bestiality, could find its way into the body politic; and I was not long in finding it out. I took my stand near the little hole through which the body politic puts its votes. And first among the mob, I saw Ignorance, unable to read its vote, asking me to read it, by the way, depositing its vote in the body politic. Next I saw a man stepping up to the body politic, casting in his vote, having a black eye and another one ready to be blacked, having been engaged in a street fight. I saw, again, Pat, fresh from the Emerald Isle, with the delightful brogue peculiar to him, stepping up—not walking, but leaning upon the arms of two of his friends, unable to stand—passing into the body politic. I came to the conclusion that this body politic was, after all, not quite so pure a body as the representations of its friends would lead us to believe.

I know it will be said that I ask you to make the black man a voter in the South. Yet you are for having brutality and ignorance introduced into the ballot-box. It is said the colored man is ignorant, and therefore he shall not vote. In saying this, you lay down a rule for the black man that you apply to no other class of your citizens. I

will hear nothing of degradation or of ignorance, against the black man If he knows enough to be hanged, he knows enough to vote. If he knows an honest man from a thief, he knows much more than some of our white voters. If he knows as much when sober, as an Irishman knows when drunk, he knows enough to vote. If he knows enough to take up arms in defence of this government, and bare his breast to the storm of rebel artillery, he knows enough to vote.

Away with this talk about the want of knowledge on part of the negro. I am about as big a negro as you will find about town; and any man that thinks I don't know enough to vote, let him try it. I think that I can convince him that I do Let him run for office in my district and solicit my vote, and I will show him.

All I ask, however, in regard to the blacks, is, that whatever rule you adopt, whether of intelligence or wealth, as the condition of voting, you should apply it equally to the black man. Do that, and I am satisfied. And eternal justice is satisfied. Liberty, fraternity, equality, are satisfied; and the country will move on harmoniously.

To be concluded.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Kentucky and the Emancipation Petition.

To the Editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard.

I send you the enclosed letter from three women of Kentucky, who have sent us a good list of signatures to our petition. Will you please publish it, that the women of the North may see something of the work of education to be done in a slave territory. S. B. ANTHONY, Sec'y.

GERMANTOWN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1863.

To Susan B. Anthony and Friends of the Loyal League:

At the eleventh hour I respond to your call for names, but the mere pittance I send you calls the blush of shame to my cheek fer the ignorance and backwardness of my State. But what I have gathered together I send, little though it be.

My heart is with you in this great struggle, and also the hearts of many others, but your friends in New York cannot realize the ignorance and fear exhibited by many on the presentation of the pledge for their names.

You speak of the clergymen of our church and our school teachers. Alas! Our little church built on free principles stands with closed doors, our pastor and his family are exiles from the State, pining for their home and unfinished labors; not allowed to come and in peace lay their dead in the family burial ground.

Our school, once in the hands of the friends of freedom and flourishing, has passed into the grasp of the slave power; our teacher mobbed and driven out, and many friends gone to the free States, where they may live in peace and be protected in their religious views. We still remain, not knowing security of property or person, hoping for years, seemingly against hope, for brighter days, thinking at last we see the dawn breaking upon us from the battle's smoke, feeling our nation baptized by fire, but feeling it but as the just vengeance of a just God.

It is for our interest, truly, as well as that of bound black men, that this undertaking should succeed, that our petition be granted, and wishing and praying for such a result, we send our mite. Yours,

MRS. ELIX. HAMILTON,
MRS. REBECCA HANSON,
MRS. MARY VERMILLION.

The rats are leaving the ship. The Petersburg *Express* says that "sundry persons" are trying to leave the Confederacy for Nassau, Bermuda, and elsewhere, with their wealth, in order to shirk taxation and military duty, and to do a blockade-running business.

A stiff, unbending man can never be a great man. He is not a fair sample of our humanity; he lacks the undress of a master-mind, and the edges of character have become stiff with its deformity. He is like a plant that seems to possess some vitality, but yet it never blossoms.

Jenny Lind, it is said, has lost her voice. This is related to have made itself painfully apparent on the occasion of her singing the "Elijah," of Mendelssohn, lately, in England.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

The Duty of the Hour.

It has become apparent, from the events which have transpired during the last two years, that the colored people, not only of this State, but of the whole United States, will be called upon, during the next decade of years, to occupy far more available positions than have ever been allotted to them in this country since the formation of the Government. In view of this progress, the most important step for them to take in the outset, is the immediate education, not only the youth, but also of those who have arrived to years of maturity. In regard to the youth, every parent should use redoubled efforts, in the respective localities of the State, and endeavor to have a school of some kind formed, notwithstanding the disabling school laws of the State. Better tax yourselves a small proportion a month, for this purpose, than let your children be kept from the higher branches of learning, in consequence of those disabling laws. White persons can be obtained, if they are paid, not only to give your children a common education, but a classical one, if desired. The fountain of knowledge is open to all. He that runs may read the many books of science which the literature of the age and nation abounds with. To those of maturer years we would say, It is in your power to educate and improve yourselves. Some of the greatest statesmen have had to resort to this mode, and have become adepts of learning and ornaments of society and their country. We would advise our young men to get up small associations, and give the evenings which are wasted and the money spent in amusements to the forming of classes, in which book-keeping and many of the higher branches of learning may be taught. A new era has already dawned, and it is with yourselves to decide as to whether you or your children shall be made capable of assuming the responsible positions which already await you. The Federal Government, and the good and intelligent among the American people, are endeavoring to help you. You must also endeavor to help yourselves. Then seriously consider the necessity of a good education.

DEATH OF GEORGE W. HOBBS.—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Geo. W. Hobbs, who died at Victoria on the 20th ult. He and an Irishman had engaged to haul some produce for a merchant; he who made the most loads was to receive the most money. As usual, the colored man made the best time. The Hibernian grew rampant, drew a knife, and cut Hobbs in the thick part of the thigh. He lingered a few days, and then fell asleep in Jesus. Mr. Hobbs arrived in this State May 19, 1854; he lived in this city until the great exodus for British Columbia, when he was borne thither by the irresistible current. Through economy, industry and perseverance he become one of the most substantial colored men in Victoria. He was a native of Maryland—the city of Baltimore, we believe—and about 40 years of age. For many years he was an upright member of the A. M. E. Church, and when her enemies were strong and malignant, and many of her friends grew timid and hopeless, brother Hobbs stood firm amid storm, discord and turmoil, and, to his last moment, he was the steadfast and consistent friend of the Anglo-African Methodist Church. When life's last conflict is ended, we hope to meet him where the assassin's steel is never seen. May the All-Father be with sister Hobbs in the hour of her deepest, bitterest woe, so that the heart may not be broken by the dreadful blow.

T. M. D. WARD.

SHOOTING ROUND THE CORNER.—While we shall ever feel grateful to the lady for the zeal she has manifested for the success of the APPEAL, and extend to her a welcome to the use of our columns, we must say that we detest the roundabout way in which some of our people act in order to get their matter before the public. It will be seen by Miss Hardinge's note that she has been importuned, we should, perhaps, say pestered, by a number of our people, to write out, in a manner suitable for publication, the questions and answers in another columns, and, of course, it was left, by those persons, for the lady to send them to us for publication, while, with but one exception, the parties really the most interested keep in the background, in view of the fact that there are expenses incurred in such cases, and keeping shady and out of the way to avoid their share of the outlay unavoidable in printing anything.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* gives elaborate reports of the speeches delivered at the great Anti-Slavery Decade Meeting, by C. C. Burleigh, Theo. Tilton, Frederick Douglass, Rev. Samuel May, jr., Stephen S. Foster, Andrew T. Foss, Aaron M. Powell, Abby Kelly Foster, Lucretia Mott, Robt. Purvis and others, besides a host of letters which were read at the Decade Meeting, from some of the most distinguished men in the country. We shall endeavor to give extracts from some of the speeches, from time to time.

We again call the attention of Agents and those of our subscribers who are delinquent, by respectfully reminding them, that the paper cannot be kept up without a system of prompt payments. We regret to state that we are compelled to put these notices in the paper.

SOIREE.—On Monday evening next, Mrs. M. Sims, assisted by Mrs. Martha L. Jones and several other ladies, will give a Soiree at Seal's Hall, Dupont street. The admission will be 50 cents. It is anticipated that it will be well attended.

Miss Emma Hardinge will lecture in the A. M. Church, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17th. The proceeds are to be given in aid of the Church.

ARRIVALS—Per steamer St. Louis—Chas. H. Curry, New York.

ARRIVALS FROM THE INTERIOR—Charles S. Bundy, Petaluma; R. H. Miner, Lancha Plana; Mrs. Cephas, Mud Springs; Mr. Price, Placerville.

Poetry, by C. P. S., of Benicia, has been received. Deferred till next week.

We glean the following from a letter received by Mr. H. M. Collins, per steamer Pacific:

VICTORIA, Jan 22d, 1864.

George W. Hobbs got into an affray with an Irishman named Dougherty, on Friday, the 15th inst. The cause has not been investigated as yet. Dougherty stabbed Hobbs, who died from the effects of the wound, on the 20th inst. Mr. Hobbs leaves a wife, daughter and two brothers, to mourn his untimely loss. Dougherty has been arrested. G.

From the Phil. Sunday Despatch.

THE PHILADELPHIA HERALD.—A new weekly paper, bearing the above title, has been commenced in this city by colored people. It is published at 49 South Third street, and will be devoted to the interests of the class upon whose behalf it has been projected. We see no reason why it should not succeed. The colorored people of other American cities have sustained their own organs, and some of them have been good papers. We may mention, in this connection, *The Pine and Palm*, of Boston, and the *Anglo-African*, in New York. The *Pacific Appeal*, published in San Francisco, is a very neat and well-conducted paper. The *Herald* may prosper in its enterprise if the colored people of Philadelphia do their duty.

The bombardment of Charleston has been suspended. Gen. Gilmore has gone to Washington to attend to matters between himself and Com. Dahlgren.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Notes of a Trip to Victoria.

NUMBER FIVE.

But few incidents occurred during the remainder of my stay in Victoria worthy of note. I dined by invitation with Capt. Richard and Mr. A. H. Francis, and visited around generally.

There is as much prejudice and nearly as much isolation in Victoria as in San Francisco. In some cases the social and political position of the colored people is more favorable there than here, but the Americans and Jews from California who have settled there, have formed a public opinion unfavorable to us. Happily they have not succeeded in all cases. Churches and schools are exceptions, although our leading men had to fight hard to obtain their rights in both. Messrs. Lester, Gibbs, J. Francis and others, battled manfully to keep churches and schools free from caste, and to their exertions is due the equality which exists in those institutions. It was grudgingly and unwillingly awarded, but they claimed it as their rights as British subjects, and finally succeeded.

I went to the theatre with some ladies when the Marsh children were performing. When I said I wanted box tickets the man hesitated, and said he believed the boxes were full, but as I insisted he gave me them, and we found very eligible seats.

Colored men are never summoned as jurors on trials; I believe they have occasionally sat on Coroner's juries. When they were organizing fire companies, Jacob Francis endeavored to have the colored inhabitants represented, but he was voted down. In some places of public accommodation—such as barber shops, bar-rooms, restaurants and hotels, colored persons are denied the usual privileges, but such places are invariably kept by Americans or foreigners. In many of the finest establishments, where the proprietors are Englishmen, there is no distinction; they are free from the influence and prejudices which Americans have introduced. There are, however, many Englishmen who are as full of prejudice as the lowest secesh American among them. They all, moreover, receive you with an aristocratic, patronizing air.

Among the notables of Victoria is the celebrated Archie Lee, upon whose fate once hung the destinies of the colored people of California. Archie is a sober, honest, hard-working man, a respectable citizen of Victoria, and a loyal subject of Her Majesty. It affords me much pleasure to be able to contradict the reports which have been circulated prejudicial to the character of Archie Lee; he follows the lucrative occupation of draying, and has accumulated some property, and is much respected by the community.

The colored inhabitants of Vancouver Island are in advance of the colored people of this city in point of wealth. They nearly all own real estate, and are in comfortable circumstances; they went to Victoria during the Fraser River excitement of 1858—some to engage in mining, some to live under the fancied liberality of British laws, and some to engage in speculation, for which a new settlement always offers facilities to the enterprising. Fraser River proving a failure, they invested their money in real estate which has risen rapidly, and made many of them comparatively wealthy. As regards intelligence and acquirements they present an average of the colored people of this and eastern cities.

Victoria is much like all cities which have grown from adventitious circumstances; the lower, or first settled part of the town, presents the same aspect which is characteristic of New York and San Francisco — a few wide streets, intersected by narrow lanes and crooked alleys—this comprises the business portion of the city. The upper part is well laid out in straight, broad streets and long avenues, extending far beyond the environs. From Beacon Hill you have a fine view of the city which looks picturesque and interesting. The thrifty farms, the bays and estuaries, which almost surround the peninsula on which the city is built, add to the beauty of the scene.

The lower part of the city is lighted with gas, and a company of capitalists are laying water-pipes to furnish pure and wholesome water from a small lake, a few miles distant.

Victoria, having assumed municipal proportions, has a municipal government, which institution works about as well there as elsewhere. When I left they were quarreling among themselves about lighting the upper part of the town with gas; some of the city fathers contending that gas was useless, and it was better each man should carry his lantern o'nights, like Dogberry's watchmen.

I referred to the political position of the colored people they have the elective franchise, and that is all the political privilege they do possess. The naturalized subjects are eligible to seats in the city council, but not in the provincial parliament, a law being passed to exclude from that body all except subjects of the British empire by birth, which law was evidently passed to exclude colored persons, for since 1858 only four white persons have became naturalized; whereas, about one hundred and fifty colored persons have taken the oath of allegiance. It is not very probable a colored person will ever be elected to either body. Two attempts have been made, and although, in each case, the candidates were as capable and as worthy as any in the colony, they were both defeated. Prejudice is too strong in Vancouver Island; we have brighter prospects of political elevation under our own government, than in any British colony on this coast.

COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—I was happy to see the communication from C. P. S., in the APPEAL of the 30th instant. There is one person, at least, who appears to feel an interest in the matter of the Livingstone Institute. I was afraid your people were about giving the matter up.

Your answer to C. P. S. may be sufficient. The lot purchased with the funds collected, is on the northwest corner of Franklin and Pine streets, and has greatly increased in value since we made said purchase. The last dollar collected and paid to the Treasurer was paid for the land and he was obliged to get a friend to advance the funds for the taxes of last year, on which a heavy interest is allowed until refunded.

In regard to opening the school in one year, we will do it in six months, if the money is furnished us to do it with, but not otherwise.

Brother Brier did open a school in a small house on the premises, and continued it for several months, but it did not succeed. Probably the location was one cause of the want of success, and the want of a commodious house another. Brother Brier was obliged to abandon the school to obtain bread for his family. After Brother Brier left the premises the trustees tried to rent them, but the house not being in good condition they could not find a tenant. After being vacant for several months, an unprincipled family took possession of the house, who have persistently refused to pay rent, and now refuse to acknowledge our title. A suit must be commenced to obtain possession; that will be short work, however, when we commence.

It appears to me that it is high time for the colored people to be moving in the matter of education, in high branches. A few days ago I was urging the justice of providing better accommodations for the colored children in San Francisco, upon members of the Board of Education. I was informed that the subject had been under consideration, but had long been delayed, because a suitable lot, eligibly located, could not be found. A lot had been purchased on Broadway street, near Powell, on which a good building would soon be erected.

This school will furnish your children with good facilities for an education in the lower or common branches of education, but you want a grammar or academic school, where they can pursue the higher branches, and you can make your mark in California on this subject, as you have already done in the matter of industry, sobriety, frugality and morals.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
Treas. of Livingstone Institute.

STATE HOUSE, February 1st, 1864.

Mr. Stanton has assured several Philadelphia negroes, of a speculative turn of mind, that the negroes shall hereafter be placed upon the same footing with whites, in the matter of contracts, whereat the shoddyites are indignant.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Questions asked by S. Howard, in Platt's Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 6th, 1863.

ANSWERED BY MISS EMMA HARDINGE.

MR. EDITOR—Mr. Howard and some of your people are very desirous that these questions, asked and answered, in Platt's Hall, in relation to your people especially, should be published in your paper. In compliance with their wishes, I send them to you, written out. Very truly, yours,

EMMA HARDINGE.

QUESTION 1—When the unholy rebellion in the United States terminates, what will be the condition of its inhabitants?

QUESTION 2—And what position will be allotted the 4,000,000 negroes that are oppressed, despised and crushed to earth?

QUESTION 3—Will the Government be obliged to have a standing army in the South, and what race of people will they be?

The above questions were propounded by S. Howard, in Platt's Hall, Dec. 6th, 1863.

Question 1.—You ask your question in the form of implied confidence in my ability to answer you—you inquire of the future, necessitating a responsive opinion, or a prophecy. I shall answer you by an assumption of my power to give you the latter. I do not recognize that the rebellion now raging is "unholy," believing that a great existing evil needed a great catastrophe to quench it, and a great revolution to set it right. I believe this revolution so essential as to be a holy work and its authorship divine. I believe that the Northern States will wholly subjugate the South, but not until two armies take the field, whose legions I see preparing for battle, although they are not, as yet, actually engaged. These armies will be arrayed against the South, and greatly contribute to turn the scale of power; they are pestilence and famine. When these forces, combined with the energy of Northern arms, have compelled the South into submission, the whole continent will be distracted with suffering, discord and a general reaction, that will not seem in much harmony with the name of peace. Financial difficulties will greatly embarrass the nation—crime, idleness and corruption spread, like a flood, over the land—many contending parties in politics arise, and a constant spirit of conflict and even bloodshed stain the streets of every city. The colored people will be much persecuted, and many of them organize insurrectionary movements. Nothing of this kind, however, will be effective or permanent. A fine national bank will redeem the country's honor and financial prosperity. The spirit of Jesus and Howard will destroy the lingering remants of the armies of pestilence and famine, and the gradual but sure growth of a new and very noble Republican party, of which I have before prophecied, will begin to centralize and attract the fragments of political interests into one overwhelming permanent power. From 1873 to 1878, these powers, namely, philanthropy and the suffering, justice in politics, and a new Lyceum Church, faintly shadowed forth in Spiritualism, will focalize the distracted energies of the nation, until, in 1890, the continent of North America, including the present United States of North and South, the territorial districts, west and southwest of the Alleghanies and Rocky Mountains, Canada, Mexico and California, will be a Family of Republics, where the same form of Government (though not central in either section alone) will prevail in each. The Northern and Eastern and Southern States will be called the Great Republic. All other sections of the New World will enter into a Republican Alliance, against which no power will ever again prevail on earth. This Republican Alliance will include, I repeat, as independent Republics, Canada, Mexico, California—the Pacific, Atlantic and yet unappropriated Territorial Districts. The limits of the great Central Republic will be fixed by the boundaries of Nature.

Question 2.—In the year 1876 the four millions of negroes on American soil will be all free—their chief occupation agriculture, their chief locality Mexican, Pacific and Atlantic Territory, and the distinguishing features of their existence the excellence of their scholastic institutions. They will excel in ship-building, agriculture, music and poetry, and one of the largest and best industrial armies in the world will consist solely of negroes. The fortunes of the race I do not here pretend to predict. I speak merely of the relations they will sustain to the whites in the early reconstruction of the Great Republic. They will be much isolated, except in agricultural districts and the coast towns, where their superior excellence as laborers will give them an immense predominance of industrial uses over the whites. As America will become, in a score of years, the agricultural country of the earth, I see both the necessity for, and the true sphere of the negro race in the Western World.

Question 3.—There will be a standing army in the South, as indeed everywhere, as an isolated element in American institutions; but I see that the education of the people is tending towards a point which the position of the Western World with the Asiatic and European nations will render essential, namely, that the entire, population constituting the Republican Alliance will be trained to arms, and maintain, in every town, city and hamlet of the Western World, an internal militia, equal in discipline to the finest trained army, and superior in interest, intelligence and concentration to any military power on the earth. This military element, attached to every male in the Republican Alliance, and forming a part of his education, habits and occupation, will supply a defensive power which will render an offensive war, on the part of any other section of the world, useless and inoperative. All races will take part in this militia duty, and though the colored people will, for some centuries, be maintained in exclusive nationality, their part in these industrial armies will be a very important one.

I see many more important changes in the condition of humanity on the Western Hemisphere than I can here detail, but the items already recorded are, to my present perception, all preliminary to the era for which we look with longing and earnest hope, when, by the strength and example of a pioneer nation, standing in the van of civilization, as I perceive this Western World is destined to do, we shall, at last, triumphantly inaugurate, through all lands and to all earth's inhabitants, the Kingdom of Heaven upon earth.

EMMA HARDINGE.

Dec. 6th, 1863.

The following correspondence was received at Victoria, V. I., and sent to us for publication, as the following epistle will indicate.

For the Pacific Appeal.

VICTORIA, Jan. 20th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—Enclosed, you will find letters from the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Gen. Rufus Saxton, and Chloe Merrick, Superintendent of the Normal Asylum, at Fernandina, Florida, and Allen Francis, the American Consul at this colony, who has kindly handed them to me for perusal, and I forward a copy to you in advance of others. You will see, by the within letters, that the monies sent by us to the Vice President of the United States, has laid the foundation of an institution for the education of contraband children.

I hope that it will give encouragement to those of us who have it in our power, to do still more and more for the cause.

Respectfully yours,
LOUISA E. WILCOX.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1863.

A. Francis, Esq., U. S. Counsul, Vic. V. I.

SIR—At the instance of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, I transmit, herewith, a letter from the Superintendent of the Normal Asylum, at Fernandina, Florida, addressed to the colored ladies of Victoria, in acknowledgments of certain donations for the benefit of the freedmen of the South. You will please give the letter its proper direction.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
F. W. SEWARD, *Ass. Secretary.*

BEAUFORT, S. C., Nov. 3d, 1863.

To the ladies of the British Colony, of Victoria, V. I., who so generously donated for the benefit of the freedmen of the South:

DEAR LADIES—Gen. Saxton, Military Governor of the Department of the South, has placed in my hands $300 of the amount you so generously appropriated for the destitute refugees from slavery.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whom you requested to dispose of it, sent it to Gen Saxton with the following letter:

BANGOR, July 22d, 1863.

DEAR GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th instant, and am much obliged for the cordial manner in which you express your willingness to dispose of the small sum placed in my hands, for the benefit of the colored people at Beaufort.

I enclose you a draft on Boston, payable to your order, for the sum of six hundred and four dollars and twenty cents. I also forward you, herewith, a copy of the letter which I received from the donors. They give no direction as to the manner of its disbursement, and it is for the benefit of the contrabands at Beaufort. I have none to give you—you will exercise your own judgment as to the best manner which it can be used, and I have no doubt it will be wisely appropriated. Please inform me of its receipt and oblige,

Yours, truly,
H. HAMLIN.

Gen. R. Saxton, Beaufort, S. C.

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Yours, truly,
H. HAMLIN.

Gen. R. Saxton, Beaufort, S. C.

There is now being established at Fernandina, Florida, a Normal Asylum for those children whom the divine institution has sent out without parents or others to care for them. We propose making it a home, where children with proper care shall be made happy mentally, morally and physically, so far as may be, with the means placed in our hands.

The enterprise has commended itself to our excellent Governor, who has not only given a part of your donation to this special object, but is in any other ways promoting the best interests of this people.

Friends at the North have encouraged the establishment of such an institution, hoping, therefore, to send out a different class of graduates to different relations in life, than their fathers have ever known before them in their former condition as slaves.

We have hopes of great good resulting from this, and trust your hearts will yet be made glad in learning of its success, knowing that your benevolence aided in founding such a home for these, God's little ones.

Most truly yours, C. MERRICK,
Superintendent of the Normal Asylum, Fernandina, Florida.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3d, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—I take the liberty of writing a few lines to you, informing you of an attempt by Senator Pierce of Sonoma, (Copperhead) to repeal the negro testimony bill of last winter: he took the advantage of a slim Senate on yesterday, and called it from the file; but he missed his mark, for our friend, Senator Benton, came to the rescue, and it was defeated 22 to 7. See *Sacramento Union* of to-day's issue. Can't you give him a slap in your next issue? Wishing you success for the APPEAL, Truly yours, C. BROWN.

The following is the proceeding referred to:

Senate Bill No. 171—An Act to amend an Act concerning crimes and punishments [introduced by Mr. Pierce and relating to African and Mongolian testimony]—was indefinitely postponed—ayes 22, noes 7.

For the Pacific Appeal.

LANCHA PLANA, Amador Co., Jan. 28th.

MR. EDITOR—We are called upon to record the death of our late friend, Samuel Thorp, who died last Friday evening, from the effects of two wounds, received from a double barrelled shot gun in the hands of Samuel E. Marshall, who has not yet been caught. R. H. MINOR.

For the Pacific Appeal.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 19, 1863.

MR. EDITOR—On last Tuesday evening I attended the Union Convention, held in this city at the Lyceum Hall, to elect delegates to the convention of the friends of freedom to be held in Louisville, Ky., on the next ensuing 8th of January. The most eminent talent of the bar, bench and other professions, that the State can boast of, was represented. The meeting was called to order, and Judge Edwin White was called temporarily to the chair, and Mr. Wm. Baker elected Secretary, *pro tem.* A committee of five on credentials was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Horner, Mandel, Perry, Stauffer and Miller. The Committee in reporting, refused to report the names of the delegates from the Radical Union Club, (colored) by a vote of 3 to 2. Mr. T. J. Durant moved that the report

be referred back to the committee with instructions to report every delegate to the convention, irrespective of his color. Motion carried amid deafening applause.

Mr. Durant prefaced his motion with remarks that were very severe on the committee. Mr. Horner, as chairman, explained and said that the committee was willing to admit colored delegates. Mr. Earhart said that he knew that the delegation would be admitted and he would vote for it. Mr. Fernandez remarked that he would say, on behalf of the representatives of the Radical Association, that they were all well educated gentlemen; but this convention was a convention of freedom, and should receive all freemen into its bosom. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Earhart moved that Rev. Stephen B. Rogus (colored) be requested to open the meeting with prayer. Motion deferred until after the permanent organization of the convention. After much discussion the organization was effected. Mr. Durant was, by acclamation, elected President, Mr. Baker, Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, Ass. Secretary, and Mr. Davis door-keeper. Mr. Durant, on being conducted to his seat, made a short and eloquent speech, in favor of freedom and the admission of Louisiana as a free State. A committee of three on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Myers, Horner, Waples and B. F Flandera. The committee asked for further time to report, and on motion the convention adjourned, to meet next Monday evening, at the same place.

I apprehend that a heavy outside pressure will be brought to bear against the colored delegates by many friends of freedom, who fear that such representatives will have a tendency to defeat the main object of the convention, to bring Louisiana into the Union under a free State constitution.

Since I wrote to you last the guerrillas have been quite troublesome to the upriver steamboats, until within a few days past.

Business continues gradually to increase, and prices of the necessaries of life are decidedly lower.

George J. Davis, grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge for the State of Louisiana, died in this city on the 12th inst. His remains were deposited in the tomb with masonic honors due the high office, whose duties he so faithfully discharged.

Yours, W. M.

THE FREEDOM CONVENTION AT LOUISVILLE, KY.—Upon consultation with a large number of the friends of Freedom in the Slave States, it has been considered that the 8th of January, the day fixed for the assembling of the Freedom Convention in the city of Louisville, Ky., is too early a date to obtain that general attendance and conference which is so much desired in order that harmonious action may be had. It is therefore announced hereby that the assembling of the Convention will be deferred to some time in the month of February or March—the time to be specified and the preliminary arrangements to be announced by the General Committee, consisting of the following-named gentlemen:

James Speed, James Thomason, Ky; Emil Pretorious, Charles E. Moss, Missouri; S. Streeter, Henry W. Hoffman, Maryland; A. W. Campbell, Harrison Hagans, West Virginia; John S. Packett, E. W. Gantt, Arkansas; B. F. Flanders, Geo. S. Dennison, Louisiana; J. M. Tomeney, L. C. Houck, Tennessee.

(Advertisement.)

Further Intelligence from the Land of Spirits.

In the midst of so much proof, what course are we to pursue? In this, the 19th century and age of progression, are we to turn aside from arts, literature, philosophy and science? Is it not our duty, then, to cultivate the higher branches? In doing so, we not only elevate ourselves in the good opinion of earth's inhabitants in this present generation, but we will be instrumental in giving our children and the rising generation, a position far in advance of ours. In neglecting this duty we degrade all alike.

I am confident this is a science, in its primeval state, but its influence and its truthfulness will spread broader and higher, onward and upward. I believe, as our friend, Miss Emma Hardinge, prophecies, that a new Lyceum Church will soon be established upon the earth, faithfully shadowed forth in Spiritualism, which will focalize the distracted energies of the nation at large.

Search the present communications. You will detect the exact phraseology of speech, their gestures, and even the words they were accustomed to use in our presence. In some of their communications their writing is the same; in others, the signature is identical. I have proof for this. I can and will convince the most sceptical of this as being truthful. More next week. The present spirit-writings are from Paul C. Howard, Ruth C. Johnson, Mary S. Howard, Tim G. Coffin, Wm. H. Newby, and Toussaint L'Ouverture. This last individual, in speaking of Gordon in his communication, drew a pistol, with the ball escaping, which deprived him of life. S. HOWARD.

Paul C. Howard—Dear Brother: Are you present? SHADRACH HOWARD.

Jan. 8th, '64.

Well Brother—Thank God, I have another privilege of talking with you. I have traveled much since the time we last spoke through this medium. I have been, as you term it, East.—I have been with Garrison, impressing him, with John Foster, with W. Phillips, with many others who have fought for that cause which laid the nearest not only to there hearts, but to my heart. I find them and Parker Pillsbury twenty-five years younger then they appeared to be to me when I was with them. I am glad they have now their reward for the noble, godlike stand they took and maintained against such fearful odds. But, brother, God and angels were on their side their cause was the cause of suffering humanity; they were contending for equality, justice, truth, and humanity, and the God of all animate or inanimate substances is always on that side. Well, brother, I only desired to come to earth again—that is to take the mortal body upon me once more, and take a part in that great struggle which has brought freedom to our race; then I would have departed with perfect contentment. But I could only stand by in spirit, and impress the fighting parties to do this and that, as might best bring about the result which we have through the assistance of God and dear spirit-accomplished Freedom. Freedom for ever! Well, brother, I will not weary your patience or take too much of your valuable time now. I will from time to time come to you and unbosom my soul to you; meanwhile advise for that which will redound to your present and future well-being. Our dear old mother, Ruth, has been made happy to have spoken a few words. Brother, do you recollect Parker of the Parker-House, New Bedford, and Tim Coffin, Esq.? Well, they are here, and about as usual. I often see many faces here that I once knew below. Come, my brother, and let me talk with you from time to time; do, my brother, do. Esther Clanton was delighted that you called the attention of her dear son to the great and all important subject. Do your duty, my brother, and God will bless you.

Your Brother PAUL C. HOWARD.

Ruth C. Johnson—Dear Mother: Are you present? SHADRACH HOWARD.

Jan. 12th, '64.

My dear Son—I am with you; in fact, was with you the other evening, doing all I could to influence or control conditions to bring about that state of things that would allow you to be an instrument through which we can talk independently, as other medium power. My son, I have been with you from time to time, and have witnessed your times of prosperity, also your adversity; but, my son, withal you have been kept from all harm, and enjoyed a comfortable state of health, which is the greatest earthly blessing bestowed upon man. My son, fear not; your last days shall not only be your happiest, but the most prosperous. So, look forward to that state of things which will, by degrees, unfold themselves to you. I have so much to say to you, but, my son, I fear I may not be able to do it at this time. Affectionately, your spirit-mother, RUTH C. JOHNSON.

Toussaint L'Ouverture—Dear Friend: Are you present? SHADRACH HOWARD.

Jan. 18th, '64.

Yes, Howard, I am with you, but my control imperfect; nevertheless I am with you; and here is Gordon, poor fellow. He bemoans his condition here, and his untimely departure from earth. Well, Charley, I will give you a long yarn by and by, but am not able to do so now. Your old friend, TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

Mary S. Howard—Dear Sister: Are you present? SHADRACH HOWARD.

Jan. 12th, '64.

Yes, my dear brother, I am present with you; in fact, I am not far from you from day to day; but, oh, could you but realize it as we do—could you but see us as we see you, it would seem then that my bliss would be complete. But, brother, it is ordered otherwise, and it is all for the best, or it would have been otherwise. Our dear mother and father and brothers are often with me, and we talk so much of you. Look forward to that time when we shall meet to part no more. Brother, we have so much to tell you of our beautiful home, but we must tell it you by degrees. Well, could you but see our brother Paul,—the delight he expresses of having communicated with you! Well, brother, we are all over-delighted you have at last found this pearl of priceless value; be sure you allow no one to take it from you. We have more to tell you by and by. Your sister,

MARY S. HOWARD.

Tim Coffin, Esq.,—Old Friend: Are you present? S. HOWARD.

Jan. 16th, '64.

Well, friend Howard—I have an indistinct recollection of you, but better recollect your father; you know I have been quite advanced since you come on the stage of action and have passed to spirit long since you left the city of whale-oil. Well, friend Howard, I am more than obliged to you for allowing me to come to you, even in this broken way. My people do not believe in spirit intercourse, consequently I cannot speak to them. I am with my father-in-law Parker, and we often take a look about New Bedford. Howland is not satisfied with the spirit-land—he could not give up his ship, but he must yet learn to do so. Here is young Nat Morton from Taunton, son of the Governor; well, he is not drunk here, but would be if he could get so; his conditions not happy. Howard, I will say more. TIM G. COFFIN.

Wm. H. Newby—My old friend: Now tell me if you are perfectly happy in spirit land. Are you present? S. HOWARD.

Febr. 1st, '64.

Shadrach—My old friend: Say to the boys, Mr. Henry Newby is alive, and they might as well believe it as to wallow along in the dirty pool of skepticism and ignorance longer. Tell them, Believe they will by and by. Howard, is it not singular—singular indeed—they are so stupid. Tell the boys to come and talk with Newby.

WM. H. NEWBY.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Moses Freeman, Virginia City; Wm. Mulford, New Orleans, Hon. N. Gray, Sacramento; Ferdinand Joseph, Gold Hill; R. H. Miner, Lancha Plana; E. Hatton, Vallejo; S. Wilcox, Victoria; R. H. Small, Coulterville; C. Jackson, Auburn, Cal.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, Nov. 19th, WM. H. AYLER of New Bedford, Mass., to MISS EMILY C. COLLINS of the former city.

In Troy, N. Y., Dec. 17th, by Rev. J. Thomas, WILLIAM WALLACE of Lansingburg, to MISS M. FUNDA, of the same place.

In Boston, Dec. 17th, by Rev. H. H. White, STEPHEN R. DORSEY to MISS REBECCA E. TAYLOR, both of said city.

DIED.

In this city, on January 31st, MARGARET ANN, daughter of C. M. and Mary E. Wilson, age 5 years, 6 months and 15 days.

In this city, on January 23d, EDWARD WEAVER, formerly of New Bedford.

In New York, Dec. 16th, of consumption, MRS. HARRIET S. CAW, aged 26 years, 8 months and 16 days.

Obituary.

My dear Mrs. Wilson—We do sincerely sympathize with you in the bereavement of your little daughter, the more so, from having a knowledge of her amiable, affectionate and sweet disposition. She was an emblem of innocence, one that God has chosen for himself, encircled her in his arms and reposing on his bosom. In beholding her pale and angelic face, we were forcibly struck: Here lies the grief of a fond mother and the blasted expectations of an indulgent father; the ax is laid at the root and the fatal blow struck, and the tender branch withered and fell to its mother. dust. The bud has fallen, to bloom in the mansions of eternal felicity, where congregations ne'er break up and Sabbaths never end, for which she so imploringly entreated her dear parents to come to the light of heaven she spoke of. She has fully comprehended there is no need of a candle nor the light of the sun, for the Lord God is the light of the city; she has passed through the cold and chilling stream, death never to suffer more. Our blessed Jesus has enrobed her in white, and placed a crown upon her head, and a harp within her hand, and she is chanting with the angels, redeeming love. My dear friend, weep not for dear little Maggie, for she is shut in from temptation and sorrow, never to die more, but to live with God and the angels forevermore.

PRISCILLA STEWART, her School Teacher.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE WHO GAVE THE SUPPER in Scott Street Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 28th, for the benefit of Rev. Adam R. Smith, Pastor of Zion Church, Pacific St., take this method of returning thanks to those who gave their patronage. The proceeds were $30, which has been handed over to the Pastor. By order of the Committee.

MRS. SARAH BASS,
" R. MOODY,
" J. H. MILLER,
" JANE SMITH,
MISS GEORGIANA MILLER.

FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP, RECENTLY FITTED UP with all the modern improvements, in a good location, corner of Beale and Folsom streets, in the vicinity of the P. M. S. S. Co's dock, and opposite the United States Hotel. It is now doing a fair business and increasing daily. The undersigned only leaves it because of being compelled to leave on other business, the first of next month, for Nevada Territory. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises for one month.

W. N. EASTON.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND HOP AT Seal's Hall, for the amusement of the young folks and their friends. The above entertainment will be given on Monday evening, February 8th, by Mrs. M. L. Sims, assisted by a number of ladies who have volunteered as a Committee of Arrangements. No pains will be spared to make this entertainment one of the most agreeable which has been given this season.

The price of tickets are 50 cents, which can be had at the usual places and of the Committee.

The Iron Clad,

No. 420 Pacific St. (old number 240,)
near Sansome.

GEORGE VAN BUREN IS KEEPING the above named SALOON, where he will be happy to see his friends.

☞ Good Liquors and Segars always on hand.

Thorp's Last Chance Mining Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above-named Company, held on the evening of Dec. 25th, an assessment of $6 per member was levied, the same being due and payable from date, in United States gold or silver coin, to the Secretary, at 645 Merchant street, San Francisco. Per order of the Board. F. G. BARBADOES, Sec'y.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock will be ready for delivery on the 22d of January. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE

To San Jose and Santa Clara.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer



SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, JR., *President.*

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of A. B. Samson, he will learn something to his advantage, by addressing a line to "J. H. R.," Victoria, V. I. jan15

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 46.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 98.

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JACOB FRANCIS,
S. B. SERRINGTON,
DR. WM. H C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.

And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
L Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
Martin Carson, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
Albert D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
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Moses Freeman, "
Ferdinand Joseph, Gold Hill, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speech of Frederick Douglass,

At the Third Decade Celebration of the Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia.

(Concluded.)

Mr. President, I have a patriotic argument in favor of insisting upon the immediate enfranchisement of the slaves of the South, and it is this: When the rebellion shall have been put down, when the arms shall have fallen from the guilty hands of traitors, you will need the friendship of the slaves of the South, of those millions there. Four or five millions are not of inconsiderable importance at any time; but they will be doubly important when you come to reorganize and re-establish republican institutions in the South. Will you mock those bondmen by breaking their chains with one hand, and with the other giving their rebel masters the elective franchise and robbing them of theirs? I tell you the negro is your friend. You will make him not only your friend by emancipating him, but you will make him not only your friend in sentiment and heart by enfranchising him, but you will make him your best defender, your best protector against the traitors and the descendants of those traitors, who will crystalize all over the South and seek to circumvent the government that they could not throw off. You will need the black man there, as a watchman patrol, and you may need him as a soldier. You may need him to uphold in peace, as he is now upholding in war, the star-spangled banner. I wish our excellent friend, Senator Wilson, would bend his energies to this point as well as the other, to let the negro have a vote. It will be helping him from the jaws of the wolf. We are surrounded by those that, like the wolf, will use their jaws, if you give the elective franchise to the descendants of the traitors and keep it from the black man. We ought to be the voters there. We ought to be the members of Congress. You may as well make up your minds that you have got to see something dark down that way. There is no way to get rid of it. I am a candidate already.

For 25 years, Mr. President, you know that when I got as far South as Philadelphia, I felt that I was rubbing against my prison wall, and could not go any further. I dared not go over yonder into Delaware. Twenty years ago, when I attended the first Decade meeting of this Society, as I came along the vales and hills of Gettysburg, my good friends, the anti-slavery people along there, warned me to remain in the house during the day time and travel in the night, lest I should be kidnapped and carried over into Maryland. My good friend, Dr. Fussell, was one of the number who did not think it safe for me to attend an anti-slavery meeting along the boarders of this State. I can go down now. I have been down there to see the President; and as you were not there, perhaps you would like to know how the President of the United States received a black man at the White House. I will tell you how he received me—just as you see one gentlemen receive another; with a hand and a voice, well balanced between a kind cordiality and a respectful reserve. I tell you I felt big there.

Let me tell you how I got to him; because everybody can't get to him. He has to be a little guarded in admitting spectators. The manner of getting to him gave me an idea that the cause was rolling on. The stairway was crowded with applicants. Some of them looked eager, and I have no doubt some of them had a purpose in being there, and want to see the President for the good of the country! They were white, and I was the only dark spot among them. I expected to have to wait at least half a day; I had heard of men waiting a week, but in two minutes after I sent in my card, the messenger came out and respectfully invited "Mr. Douglass" in. I could hear, in the eager multitude outside, as they saw me pressing and elbowing my way through, the remark, "Yes, damn it, I knew they would let the nigger through," in a kind of despairing voice—a peace Democrat, I suppose. When I went in, the President was sitting in his usual position, I was told, with his feet in different parts of the room, taking it easy.

Don.t put this down, Mr. Reporter, I pray you; for I am going down their again to-morrow. As I came in and approached him, the President began to rise; and he continued rising until he stood over me; and reached out his hand and said, "Mr. Douglass, I know you; I have read about you, and Mr, Seward has told me about you," putting me quite at ease at once.

Now you will want to know how I was impressed by him. I will tell you that, too. He impressed me as being just what every one of you have been in the habit of calling him—an honest man. I never met with a man, who, on the first blush, impressed me more entirely with his sincerity, with his devotion of his country, and with his determination to save it at all hazards. He told me that I had made a little speech somewhere in New York, and it had got into the papers, and among the things I had said was this: That if I were called upon to state what I regarded as the most sad and the most disheartening feature in our present political and military situation, it would not be the various disasters experienced by our armies and our navies, on flood and field, but it would be the tardy, hesitating, and vacillating policy of the President of the United States; and the President said to me, "Mr Douglass, I have been charged with being tardy, and the like"; and he went on and partly admitted that he might seem slow; but, Mr. Douglass, I do not think that charge can be sustained; I think it cannot be shown that when I have once taken a position I have ever retreated from it." That I regarded as the most significent point in what he said during our interview. I told him that he had been somewhat slow in proclaiming equal protection to our colored soldiers and prisoners; and he said that the country needed talking up to that point. He hesitated in regard to it when he felt that the country was not ready for it. He knew that the colored man throughout this country was a despised man, a hated man, and knew that if he at first came out with such a proclamation, all the hatred which is poured on the head of the negro race would be visited on his Administration. He said that there was preparatory work needed, and that that preparatory work had now been done. And he said, "Remember this, Mr. Douglass; remember that Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, and Fort Wagner are recent events; and that these were necessary to prepare the way for this very proclamation of mine." I thought it was reasonable, but came to the conclusion that while Abraham Lincoln will not go down to posterity as Abraham the Great, or as Abraham the Wise, or as Abraham the Eloquent, although, he is all three, wise, great, and eloquent, he will go down to posterity, if the country is saved, as Honest Abraham; and going down thus, his name may be written anywhere in this wide world of ours, side by side with that of Washington, without disparaging the latter.

But we are not to be saved by the captain at this time, but by the crew. We are not to be saved by Abraham Lincoln, but by that power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself. You and I and all of us have this matter in hand. Men talk about saving the Union, and restoring the Union as it was. They delude themselves with the miserable idea that old Union can be brought to life again. That that old Union, whose cannonized bones we so quietly inurned under the shattered walls of Sumter, can never come to life again. It is dead, and you cannot put life into it. The first ball shot at Sumter caused it to fall as dead as the body of Juline Cæsar when stabbed by Brutus. We do not want it. We have outlived the old Union. We had outlived it long before the rebellion came to tell us—I mean the Union under the old pro-slavery interpretation of it—and had become ashamed of it. The South hated it with our anti-slavery interpretation, and the North hated it with Southern interpretations of its requirements. We had already come to think with horror of the idea of being called upon here in our churches and literary societies, to take up arms and go down South and pour the leaden death into the breasts of the slaves in case they should rise for liberty; and the better part of the people did not mean to do it. They shuddered at the idea of so sacrilegious a crime. They had already become utterly disgusted with the idea of playing the part of bloodhounds for the slavemasters, watch-dogs for the plantations. They had come to detest the principle upon which the slaveholding had a larger representation in Congress than the free States. They had already come to think that the little finger of dear old John Brown was worth more to the world than all the slaveholders in Virginia put together. What business, then, have we to fight for the old Union? We are not fighting for it. We are fighting for unity; unity of idea, unity of sentiment, unity of object, unity of institutions, in which there shall be no North, no South, no East, no West, no black, no white, but a soldidarity of the nation, making every slave free, and every freeman a voter.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speech of Theodore Tilton.

Delivered at the Third Decade Celebration of the Anti-Slavery Society at Philadelphia.

Mr. Tilton, on rising, was saluted with applause, and spoke as follows:

GOOD FRIENDS—I thank you for this courtesy, and wish I could say something worthy of your good-will. But when the Committe asked me to speak, I pleaded that I might sit dumb; because this is a meeting for retrospect—for old men's tongues and young men's ears. Sitting for two days on this platform, I have not been able to realize, even yet, that this is a public meeting. I know the doors stand open to all comers, and many strangers are here; yet, looking over this multitude, I see a host of my own dear and personal friends—men and women whose names I could name—whose hands I have often clasped in fellowship—at whose board I have partaken hospitality—from whose lips I have had many pleasant words of good cheer—that now as I look upon you all, gathered here from many different towns, cities and States—brought togethdr after many miles of journeying. It seems to me that this meeting is mainly and chiefly a family reunion of fathers and children, and that I am one of the children. And now, though I am summoned to my feet to speak, my mind keeps wandering away from all the intellectual activities that have marked the three preceding sessions of the Convention, and I am thinking at this moment, not of any of the great questions that have been discussed—not of any keen encounter of debate—nor, indeed, of any cunning argument with which to-night I might hope to win you to new allegiance to the good cause, but rather of the devout gratitude to God that fills my heart because of His giving to me—the latest and least man among you—one born out of due time—a share, however humble and small, in that sublime work upon which you now have set the crown of thirty victorious years. My heart rises to my lips, and makes me say, "May grace and mercy and peace from God our Father abide upon us all to-night!"

Sir, I know these people! And I speak the truth when I say that here before us sit many humble men and women of whom the world is not worthy. And, here, behind us on this platform are whitened

heads in whose presence I stand reverent and abashed. Who am I that should stand up among such as these? Shall a pupil discourse to his teachers? Thirty years! Sir, I know not so many. This Society is two years older than I. Before my cradle was rocked, you were already in the world, able to walk alone.

As you all have been talking personalities, you must let me do the same. On my way to this convention, I received a curious letter. It was concerning my genealogy. Now, I never was greatly interested in genealogies, and never took any pains to trace my lineage backward into the past, always feeling that I should never be very proud of it. I find now that I am directly descended from English nobility, nothing to be proud of, certainly! Yet there is a redeeming feature in the history. The ancestral nobleman was Sir John Tilton who spent his fortune on the gunpowder plot, and got hung for it! I knew before, that a later ancestor was Peter Tilton, who hid the Regicides at Hadley, Massachusetts. Later than this, I was born in the very year and month when Mr. Garrison was mobbed in Boston! Now these three facts, taken together, give me, I think, a valid title to my agitating tendencies!

It was a beautiful picture, that drawn by Whittier in his letter of yesterday morning, of the small upper room in a black man's house in this city, where, thirty years ago, the architects of this Society went up one after another, and signed their names to their solemn covenant against American slavery. I could draw a picture, not so quiet and pleasant, of the place where I made my own covenaut—not with any man, but with God—to spend my life in the same cause. It was in the city of Richmond. This auction-block standing here adds double vividness to my recollection of the scene. Under the red flag of a slave auctioneer, I walked into a slave market, and heard a voice, crying, "this woman's name is Mary—how much am I bid for her?" and there, before my eyes, standing on such a block as this, was a woman holding a baby at her breast, a boy standing at one side, and a girl at the other. Shall I tell you what became of them? The mother and her babe was sold to North Carolina, the boy to Georgia, and the girl to Missouri. My soul flushed into my face like fire, and then and there, in that slave pen, I said to myself, "By the grace of God, as Hannibal swore eternal hostility to Rome, I swear eternal hostility to American slavery!" This was my first sight of that great conspiracy against human nature, which, breaking out afterwards into an armed rebellion against the Republic, has crowned that capital city with a crown crime. This, sir, is my reminiscence to add to yours.

Now, after thirty years, what hath God wrought? The other day I was reading a little memorial of Mr. Garrison's early labors in establishing *The Liberator*, when the profits of the paper were so small that the editor and his printer lived chiefly on bread and water; "but," said the printer, "when we sold more copies than usual, we bought each a cup of milk." That, sir, was the milk-and-water period of the anti-slavery enterprise.

To-day the good cause feeds on strong meat! My friend, the Rev. Mr. Sloane, of New York, told me that when he was a boy in Ohio, where his father's house stood always open for hospitality to all anti-slavery itinerants, a lecturer came there one day, whose coat showed it had been kissed by an egg, and one that had a bad breath. "Let me wipe off the stain," said young Sloane. "Never mind, my lad," said the hero, "for if you rub it off, I will only catch another in the next town." But now-a-days, anti-slavery lecturers may go to the next town, and the next, and the next, and keep a clean coat clean all the way! And now how sublimely has God evolved out of the small beginnings of this enterprise of thirty years ago the grand results which all men's eyes see to-day. For though the cause is yet in its struggle, it cannot suffer defeat. Its beginners are likely to live to see its glorious end. "Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" "Behold, how much has been accomplished by the patient labors of a few brave souls, who finally have set all the world to work with them in the same great cause. How few were the originators of this enterprise!" They were only a handful! Yes, Jupiter's thunderbolts were only a handful, but they shook the whole world!

To be concluded.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1864.

Not so Insignificant.

We wrote an article, two or three weeks ago, attempting to show that the City Railroad Companies were working against their own interests by excluding colored people from their cars. We should not, at the time, have written upon the subject, if those companies had not been imploring the Legislature to advance their rates of fare. A morning contemporary copied a part of our article on that subject, of course in a spirit of derision, stating that the reason the companies were not paying institutions was because the "colored population" was not permitted to patronize them. This may be all very well in a joke, but, in seriousness, let us come to facts and figures. According to the census, there are nearly two thousand colored people living in the city of San Francisco. We will leave out those who visit as sojourners, and we will also base our theory on a very low estimate. If there be but four routes, for the present, to the different suburbs of the city, and the colored people should give their patronage to each to the small amount of five dollars per day, (and we believe it would be more,) that would amount, in the aggregate, to twenty dollars a day. Three hundred and sixty-five days in a year, at $20 per day, would yield the snug little sum of $7,300. This amount is thrown off by the companies to gratify the prejudices of their managers. If it suits those interested, so let it be. But mark the inconsistency. While they implore the Legislature to aid them to make up the deficit, they also implore other citizens to accept their prejudices, and put their hands in their pockets to assist in sustaining the barrier and their policy. As long as the companies can afford to lose the above sum, and even more annually, the colored people can afford to continue to walk, or ride in a special vehicle, when urgent necessity requires it, to the suburbs, and annually save the above amount, to devote to some other specific purpose. "Let those laugh who win."

The people of Victoria, V. I., have just held an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly. The result is: Selim Franklin received 181 votes, and Mr. Searby 174. Mr. Franklin was elected. Mr. Searby, it appears, was the choice of the colored aliens, and was supported by the American aliens, white and colored. Most of the colored Jamaicans, it appears, bolted and voted for the illiberal and colonist candidate, Mr. Franklin, for which most of the American colored men at Victoria got greatly exercised against the bolters. The *Daily Evening Express*, of Victoria, teems with burlesque, slang, and the usual inuendoes which have been so apparent and frequent in similar election campaigns in our country. If the charges be true which have been sent to us for publication, from each party, we can arrive at no other conclusion than both parties are a set of rascals. But when we consider that such men as Lester, Gibbs, S. Wilcox and others are all gentlemanly men, of the one party, and our old friend, Jacob Francis, and others equally honest and available, of the other, we cannot view the charges with any degree of seriousness, and can only hope that the defeated will have better "luck" when they next try to elect a candidate.

In a word, we would say to the Victorians, we are too used to seeing political squabbles in our own country to receive those at Victoria as strange, under the circumstances. When the time arrives for our next Presidential election, we will beat you "Hinglismen" in the use of "Bellingsgate." We publish the preamble and resolutions only, which will be found elsewhere.

The Spirit Advertisements.—We published last week and the week before, several communications for Mr. S. Howard, purporting to have come from the spirit-world. Mr. Howard brought us more for publication this week, which we have been obliged to refuse, on the ground that the majority of our readers, we believe, do not wish to see two or three columns of the paper each week assigned to such subjects, which have created a diversity of opinion as to its propriety. As we have given Mr. Howard a "fair show" in our columns, we think that he has set forth enough of it, for the present, to convince those whom he terms sceptics. Although we are sceptical on that subject, we would willingly give him and the spirits the greatest latitude of our columns; but we consider that we have no right to force upon our readers such subjects as we know to be repulsive to the feelings of a majority of them.

We perceive, by the minutes of the 22d Annual Meeting of the Union Anti-Slavery Baptist Association of Ohio, that Robt. T. W. James, a recent graduate of the Ohio Wilberforce University, has been appointed Clerk of that body. Mr. James is the son of Mrs. Ann E. Farrell of this city. He makes the following report of his labors during the last year:

Permit me, beloved brethren, to submit to this honorable body the result of my labors during the last year. The most specific duties coming within the range of the missionary sphere, which I performed, are viz: Number of miles traveled, 3,100; churches visited, 26; sermons preached, 225; sick persone visited, 16; funerals attended, 7; funeral sermons delivered, 3.

Returned.—We are pleased to note the return of our fellow townsman, Mr. W. H. Yates. Mr. Yates has had a furlough for a few weeks from the California S. N. Co., to go on a journey of interest for one of the members of the company, to a town in Mexico, from whence he returned on the steamer Sierra Nevada, Monday evening last.

Protracted Meeting.—For the past three weeks, Protracted and Revival Meetings have been going on with great success in Zion Church, Pacific Street. We have not been informed as to their continuance, but presume that they will continue throughout the next week.

Panama Papers.—We are indebted to Mr. Hickman, of the steamer Golden Age, and B. W. Judah, of the steamer Moses Taylor, for files of late Panama papers.

The Soiree.—On Monday evening last, the Soiree given by Mrs. M. Sims, at Seal's Hall, was well attended.

Arrivals from the Interior—Mrs. M. Brown, Sacramento; Mrs. Geo. H. Reed, Petaluma; Mrs Rachel Coursey, Petaluma.

Departures.—Per steamer Pacific Victoria, 7th inst.—Marcus Bell, Idaho Territory; James Hall, Portland.

The Hon. H. S. Foote is denouncing Jeff. Davis awfully in the rebel Congress. He used to be called throughout the North "Hangman Foote," but, if he will only bring Jeff. Davis and his cabinet to the gay lows, the title will be rather creditable to him.

Gen. Lee sold himself to the Devil and the Federal Government has sold his estate to a Yankee.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Notes of a Trip to Victoria.

NUMBER SIX.

To Messrs. J. Francis, Gibbs, Pointer, Lester, Plummer, Serrington, Ringo, A. H. Francis, Robinson and others.

Gentlemen—I cannot close this series of papers without recurring, with grateful feelings of pleasure, to the many acts of kindness I received at your hands, and I must give evidence of the uniform hospitality, and (barring the few peculiarities which I have jocosely noticed) courteous manner in which I was treated.

Whatever I may have said of the habits and customs of some of the people of Victoria, refers only to national traits:—I have carefully avoided any invidious allusions to personalities. I may have said some things in way of pleasant satire, which grated harshly on the sensitive nerves of those, perhaps, who are most prone to acts which merit censure, but all I have said of the offensive national pride, of the strong secession feeling, and the general and willful ignorance which prevails of the policy of our Government is true to the letter, and is fully substantiated by others. On the whole, I can in all sincerity say, as regards Victoria and Victorians, I have nothing extenuated neither have I "set down aught in malice:" and I can as sincerely affirm that, on this subject,

"* * * * * I have never wrote
A line which, dying, I would wish to blot."

I hope the few strictures I have made on the foibles of a portion of your citizens may be the means of correcting errors so palpable as to be noticed by every visitor: some, I will admit there are, who, either from ignorance or prejudice, sympathize with such ebullitions of hatred to American institutions, and approve of that spirit of detraction of everything American, but all notice it, and every one who has a spark of national pride, and all who love the land of their birth, and the Government which protects them, must condemn such practices.

Gentlemen and friends, adieu! The many pleasant days I passed among you form an episode in my life, around which memory in future years will love to cling. I may never see many of you again: it is not likely I will ever again have the opportunity of visiting your pleasant little village, but should such opportunity occur, I doubt not but that your hospitality will give me a welcome as cordial as when first I went among you; as I do not believe, as some have said, that you threatened to lynch me if I ever again set my foot on Vancouver Island. I know all true and honest men like a candid, out-spoken expression of opinion, even if it is adverse to them.

In my next and concluding paper of this series I will pay my respects to "A Victorian," "Jamaica" and "Violet."

Cosmopolite.

For the Pacific Appeal

Affairs of the Nil Desperandum Mining Company.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Nil Desperandum Mining Company:

In compliance with my duty as President of your Company, I submit the following report regarding its affairs and management:

It is only about six months since we embarked in this noble enterprise. I presume from the rock and its character, with its sulphurets, it will compare with any in the immediate vicinity. When at the depth of 40 feet, as the Nil Desperandum now is, you will see, by comparisons with those leading copper claims, such as the Lancha Plana, Messenger, Stockton, Kangaroo, May-Flower, and a number of others I might name, we have the same rock. The Lancha Plana has sent to this city 150 tons of copper ore. The Messenger Company is shipping her ore daily, the Nil Desperandum is the adjoining or parallel ledge to the Stockton Mining Company, and with as good prospects, according to the depth of forty feet. The shaft of the Nil Desperandum is situated on a beautiful eminence of about 100 yards from the main Sacramento Road, easy of access and distant from Stockton about 35 miles, from Sacramento 54 miles. Water is convenient for wheel-power, a branch ditch running directly behind the Nil Desperandum Co's house, with from 40 to 50 feet fall. The convenience of water so near the Nil Desperandum's works, for hoisting, is of great value to the stockholders of the above-named company.

In closing this report, I deem it my duty to state, that owing to the light assessments which the board have levied, (being barely enough to cover the actual expenses, and allowing nothing for incidental,) the work has been somewhat retarded, the want of powder has caused the suspension of work, but for a few days. The work is, however, resumed. I would most respectfully recommend to the Board the levying of a heavier assessment—say 8 cents per share, for a regular monthly assessment. The true interest of the Company is, to push the work, in order that it may reach a profitable condition. Six months continued labor will, I am confident, result in our reaching one of sufficient quality to render assessments unnecessary. In conclusion, I express the hope that this enterprise will be promptly supported by the stockholders, and encouraged by the colored friends, generally, if successful, and must be, if the work is only continued; it will give us a more honorable position than ever yet attained by us on the Pacific slope; it will give us wealth, character and influence. Only two since, the Stockton and Messenger Company that adjoined us, were in the same condition that we are now, the real value of their claims did not exceed $4000, now they are worth and could be sold at one hour's notice, for $100,000. Eighteen months of continued labor will bring our claim to the same proud and enviable position. Shall we strive for it? I leave the stockholders to answer. Yours, Truly,

R. H. Minor, *President.*

SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

Receipts from Sept. 15th to Feb. 3d, 1864.

From Initiating fee of $1 per member	$ 64.00
" Assessment No. 1 of $2 "	125.00
" " No. 2 of $5 "	300.00
" " No. 3 of $4 to Feb. 3	56.00
From Thorp Co. for rent to July 24	7.00
Making a total of	$555.00

Disbursements from Sept. 15th, 1863, to Feb. 3d, 1864.

Sept. 8—To R. H. Minor on Company's acc't for surveying claim, purchase of windlas, rope, drills, powder, &c.	$ 58.40
Paid for express envelopes, post-office stamps, writing paper	2.85
Paid for 2 account books, 1 receipt book	7.50
Paid for advertisement assessm't No. 1	1.00
Paid R. G. Groos on contract No. 1	108.20
Dec. 2—Paid for office rent to July 24	20.00
For incorporating	67.00
Recording deed and certificate of incorporation	18.50
R. G. Groos on contract No. 2	160.00
For erecting house on Co.'s claim	30.00
Wells, Fargo & Co. for forward'g	1.00
For certificate book	20.00
" account books	18.00
" sign painting	3.00
" coal for office	2.75
" office rent to July 24	20.00
" seal of certificate	1.50
	$540.70

F. G. Barbadoes, Secretary.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Received from Secretary Nil Desperandum Mining Company, from Sept. 15th, 1863, to Feb. 3d, 1864.

Cash	$555.00
Paid on Secretary's order for contracts, bill, etc., to Feb. 3, 1863	540.70
Balance on hand	14.30

R. T. Houston, Treasurer.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Politics in Victoria.

Mr. Editor—Enclosed find resolutions passed at a public meeting held at Victoria, V. I., to take into consideration the acts of some of our colored brothers, and ordered to be published in the Pacific Appeal.

Whereas we view with unfeigned regret and astonishment the course pursued by a certain class of colored men, calling themselves Jamaicans, or natural-born British subjects, who banded themselves together, and in a body, on the 25th day of January, 1864, (the day for the election of our member of Parliament to fill the vacancy made so by the resignation of the Hon. Mr. Ridge,) and cast their votes for the illiberal candidate, by whose votes he was returned by 8 majority; and whereas, by this act, the popular candidate, Mr. Searly, who had pledged himself to support the Alien Bill now before the House of Assembly, granting to aliens, after 6 years residence, on taking the required oath of allegiance, all the rights of native Britons; and whereas, the English colonists of Vancouver Island, in utter disregard of English law and English customs, are making a vigorous effort to place the badge of complexional distinction upon the subjects of a darker hue, whether aliens or British born, thus preventing them, if possible, from participating either in making or administering the laws to which all classes are compelled to yield their passive obedience—

Therefore, in public meeting assembled, numbering nearly one-quarter of the legal voters in the city of Victoria, be it

Resolved, That we view with sorrow and indignation any class of colored men that will, in any community, (particularly where the same disabilities equally oppress them) cast their suffrages or use their influence to curtail the rights of any other portion of their fellow citizens.

Resolved, That so long as there can be found a country where party lines are drawn on account of complexion, or prejudice against a colored skin, just in so far must we consider it impolitic and unwise, and as but conniving at or helping the production of a cruel prejudice, equally as injurious to themselves as to the race they represent, for any portion of the colored people to throw their influence on the side of oppression to gratify sinister or other motives.

Resolved, That we consider the future well-being of our race in a great measure depends upon our unanimity and concert of action, considering, at all times, that, civilly and politically, the interest of one man is the interest of the whole, whether that colored man was born under an African, English or American sun, he is untrue to himself, to those he represents and to his God; when he refuses to use all the means at his command for the elevation of his race.

Resolved, That we, the colored voters, pledge ourselves not to support any man or set of men, who will proscribe us on account of our color or place of birth

Resolved, That we look upon any set of men who will vote against a measure for their own elevation as unfit for public or private association among men from any country or clime.

Resolved, That we appreciate our friends who so nobly advocated their rights as men at the polls, and could not be severed from their duty by pecuniary or social interest.

A. H. Francis,
Sam'l. Wilcox,
Samuel Serrington,
G. P. Riley,
A. C. Richards,
Committee.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Reflections on Life.

Walla, Walla, Jan. 12.

Mr. Editor—Misfortunes and reverses attend the history of all men's lives. They try the souls of men. We are truly the creatures of circumstances. In the fearful struggles of life hope often sinks in the souls of many to rise no more. Others yield not, but toil long and hard to recover—the stormy billows are shadowed by the angry clouds, but when they are past, they seem to have added new beauties to their lustre. So when men who stand firm when the tempest of life is raging high, and when all is swept away, yet, in other hours of trial, they feint and would fall, but the brightening prospect of a better destiny brings in a balance in his favor, and he gathers himself up, hope cheering him on. He makes another effort, and often brings his bark into harbor, without the loss of a single sail, while others are broken in pieces. He is indeed a good commander who can bring his little bark safe into harbor when driven by the trying storms on life's rough seas. It is then he rejoices that he has surmounted every barrier; it is then he has shown himself to be a man. A man should never lose confidence in himself as long as he is blest with health. He who starts out on life's voyage without a suitable companion, is not half prepared for the rough passage. She is a noble being who clings to her companion through life, and faithfully discharges the duties of a wife in the mighty conflicts of the world.

How often memory brings back to our remembrance the sunny morn of life, when not a cloud was visible in our skies, when our hearts knew no sorrow, when nature, with her charms and beauties, seemed to us a promise, when the warbling of birds fell with melody on our youthful ears. But, alas! they are fled, and as they passed carried many of our comrades to the grave. Life seems but a dream, and as soon as gone death seems to move on every breeze and lurk in every flower. None too young or too old to die: the prattling babe, dancing upon its mother's knee, with all its charms and beauties, is but a mark for death, who breaks its little heart-strings and lays it cold in the tomb. A mother's tears cannot save her babe. The only consolation we have in thinking of departed friends is that we may meet them in heaven, where life's fearful storms gather not; where youth withereth not by the blasting hand of time; where friendship is ever green and heavenly flowers ever bloom. There we will be free from grim death, and the bitterness of the grave we shall no more dread. There friends no more shall part.

"Bring joy or grief, bring ease or pain,
Take life or friends away,
But may we find them all again
In that eternal day.

Thos. Detter.

Attempt to Elect a Colored Chaplain in the Massachusetts Senate.—The attempt in the Massachusetts Senate to elect a colored chaplain, in the person of the Rev. Mr. Grimes, was not successful, he receiving only 12 votes on the first ballot, which resulted in the election of the Rev. Mr. Miner, a Universalist clergyman. Mr. Grimes was supported for the position by the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the *Transcript*, both eminently conservative papers. In one of its pleas in behalf of its candidate, the *Advertiser* says:

Mr. Grimes is well and favorably known in Boston as a courteous clerical gentleman, who, in the pastorate of a colored church, has accomplished great good for the class with which he is connected. Eminently practical in his views, Mr. Grimes has always recognized facts as they exist, and thus has overcome prejudices that, under less skillful dealing, would have been insurmountable. His selection as Chaplain of the upper branch of the Legislature would be a compliment to the race that now furnishes a considerable portion of the Union Army, and has proved its valor, although the privates have no chance of promotion, and are paid less than other soldiers. Mr. Grimes is pastor of a Baptist church, but many of his warmest friends are found among clergymen and others of the liberal branches of the Christian church.

How times have changed since the days when it was dangerous for a white man to plead in behalf of the negro even in an upper chamber in that same city of Boston!

A batch of testimony has just come to light in St. Louis, designed to implicate Gen. Schofield and his Provost-Marshal General in the charge of impeding negro enlistments in this State. This testimony comprises a number of letters from responsible parties in about twenty counties, and the story is the same in every instance but one. It is charged that the local Provost Marshal intrusted with the recruiting are indifferent to the order, and do not commend it, neither do they afford information freely to the blacks, nor to the slaveholders desirous of enlisting their slaves. Instances are cited where negroes have been followed by their masters and fired upon for going to Provost Marshals; and several cases are quoted where negroes have been handcuffed and tied in wagons by patrols established on roads to catch negroes desirous of enlisting. The recent rush of blacks to St. Louis has so far subsided that it is now asserted the Provost Marshals have done all they will do, although their is abundant and willing material in the interior of Missouri for five full regiments of blacks. The fact that these things are known, and that these wrongs are not righted, is rather damaging to the officers of the Department. The blame will fall on General Schofield in Washington.

Eli Thayer has opened an office in New York for the formation of colonies to be planted in those parts of the country from which slavery is retreating. His plan is to send out the settlers in companies of sufficient numbers for mutual support, protection and assistance, supplied with everything necessary not merely for the cultivation of the earth, but for the enjoyment of its fruits in the same degree to which they are accustomed.

The Majestic March of Right.—In that not distant day when slavery shall have ceased to curse and shame "the Model Republic," men will look back with wonder and a steadily growing incredulity on the age wherein slavery and Christianity were deemed perfectly compatible; wherein bishops and priests were conspicuous defenders of human chattelhood; wherein saintly Churches invited slaveholders to their pulpits, and preferred to let their prominent seats to loose-living, reprobate whites rather than pious, God-fearing blacks. In that day, it will hardly be credited that a Church in the city of New York knocked vainly for ten years at the door of its denominational Sanhedrim, asking seats therein for its representatives, whose right no man even pretended to contest, and when no excuse for withholding that right but the color of the membership of that Church was even pretended. Thirty years hence, it will be stoutly denied by honest, truth-loving men that the American Tract Society ever mutilated standard works of world-wide usefulness and renown in order to suppress their protest against the crime of making merchandise of human beings. "The world *does* move"—it has made a long stride onward during the last three eventful years; and through fire and blood, if need be (alas for the need!) it will continue its majestic march until God's justice and benignity shall have been vindicated in the universal prevalence of freedom.—*Horace Greely in the Independent.*

Its Day is Ended.—If I am not greatly mistaken, the war is rapidly drawing to a close; and, in the meanwhile, is sternly and surely working out the several parts of its great mission. Prominent among these, is the overthrow of the very institution which it was inaugurated to establish on a sure and a permanent basis. Alas! alas! for the great "civilizing institution" of slavery! Its day is ended, and its night has come—a night that will have no morning. Everywhere through the South the poor slave is fully posted in regard to the stake which he has in the strife. Even in those States where our army has not yet come, I learn that the slavemind is so demoralized as to wholly unfit him for his former station. Were the war ended and slavery restored to-day, no overseer or owner would be able to control fifty or one hundred "chattels;" and in those States where our armies have been, the slaves are all loose, many of them enlisted into the army, and many hired upon Government works. No power can ever again make them reliable as mere slaves.

In their feelings they are most bitter towards the Confederates. During a stay of a few days at Nashville, I saw 4,000 or 5,000 rebel prisoners passing through in groups of hundreds. As the poor, ragged fellows marched along the streets they excited emotions of pity, and by the white spectators I did not hear a single expression uttered that could wound their feelings; but not so among the colored lookers-on. Often a broad girn of laughter, sometimes a dark scowl of hate, and not frequently insulting remarks, would come from them. As 700 prisoners were leaving the Chattanooga depot and marching past in column, a large contraband addressed them as follows: "A pretty set of ragged, dirty rascals you is! Don't you feel fine now? Dat's de way you used to dress me up in Mississippi. Hey! 'Spose you's got to hoe your own corn, and pick your own cotton, so far as dis culled purson goes—yah! yah! yah!" Another, a little impudent scamp of not more than fifteen, said: "You's been fighting for your rights, you has—and I guess you's got all de rights you obber disarved!" The remark could hardly have been original with him. Another, an old grey-headed man, spoke: "Ole massa hoe he own corn for dis chile. Massa needn't call 'Come, Joe!'—'cause I done gone 'way, and don't hear you."

The year of the redemption of the enslaved race has come; and the day of vengeance has come with it. Sad is the price—blood! Oh, how much it is demanding; and the noblest blood in the land! How much of blasted hope and crushed heart is also required! The colored race is passing through its birth-throes into its new life, and the travail-pangs are terrible; but the life will repay the sorrows a thousand fold. —*Dr. Anderson's Chattanooga Letter in Ec. Bulletin.*

For the Pacific Appeal.

Our Other Selves.

Man was first made
Out of clay, it is said,
In the book and first chapter of Genesis;
And woman, behold!
"From his rib," we are told,
Was created old Sir Adam's Mrs.

"Eve" she was called,
But, stand not appalled,
It don't follow, of course, she was evil;
Although, by her aid,
We all fell, it is said:
The chief in that act was the devil.

But what part, with his aid,
Our first mother played,
In that ever regretted transaction,
Her daughters, since then,
With their kindness to men,
Have more than atoned for that action.

No home is complete
Where treads not the feet
Of some duplicate Eve in her daughters;
No house is so neat,
No viands so sweet,
As when her hand "troubles the waters."

There 's a pleasure in store,—
A pleasure—yea, more
Than I can portray with my pen,
For those of mankind
That lovers shall find,
And get married, like sensible men.

That man tells a fib,
Who says there 's no "rib"
He, some day, would like to reclaim—
That there 's no bouncing girl,
Romping round in life's whirl,
It would give him a pleasure to tame.

Now this is the law
Of the moral I draw:
Creation assigned us this fate,
That a male of each kind,
A female should find,
To act in this life as its mate. BENICIANO.

Latest Telegraphic News.

A Washington special despatch says: Sumner's amendment to the Constitution, proposed in the Senate yesterday, reads as follows: "Everywhere within the limits of the United States, and each State and Territory thereof, all persons shall be equal before the law, so that no person can hold another as a slave." In the test question, on the indefinite postponement, the vote stood 8 ayes, 31 noes. Bills were also introduced by Sumner repealing all laws providing for the rendition of fugitive slaves, and providing there shall be no objections made to any witness in the United States Courts on account of color.

In the Senate, Sumner presented a petition from seventeen thousand seven hundred of the ladies of New York; fifteen thousand three hundred of Illinois; eleven thousand six hundred from Massachusetts, and a duplicate number of males, praying for the entire abolition of slavery. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill, which was referred to the Finance Committee, prohibiting speculation in gold, silver and foreign exchange, and for other purposes.

Grinnel offered a resolution declaring that a more vigorous policy of enlisting persons of African descent in the army would meet the approbation of the House. Adopted, by 80 to 46.

Consideration of the bill to revive the rank of Lieutenant General was resumed. An amendment was offered recommending General Grant for the position. Adopted by 111 to 41. The bill then passed, by 96 to 41.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 9.—The expedition having returned, we are permitted to state the following facts: On Saturday morning, Gen. Butler's forces, under command of Brigadier Gen. Wistar, marched from Yorktown *via* New Kent Court House. The cavalry arrived at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, at Bottom's Bridge, ten miles from Richmond, for the purpose of making a raid into Richmond, endeavoring by surprise to liberate our prisoners. The cavalry reached the bridge at the time appointed, marching forty-seven miles in sixteen and a half hours. A force of infantry followed for the purpose of supporting them. It was expected to surprise the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, who had for some time only a small picket there. The surprise failed because, as the Richmond *Examiner* to-day says, a Yankee deserter gave information in Richmond of the intended movement, and the enemy had felled a large amount of timber, so as to block up and obstruct the fords, and make the crossings impossible for our cavalry to pass. After remaining at the bridge for ten hours, Gen. Wistar joined them with the infantry, but the whole object of the surprise having been defeated, Gen. Wistar returned to Williamsburg. On the march back to New Kent Court House, his rear was attacked by the enemy, but they were repulsed without loss to us. The march by our infantry, three regiments of whom were colored, for more than eighty miles, was made in fifty six hours. This shows that it is possible to make a campaign in Virginia in winter. The most intense consternation prevailed in Richmond when this movement became known there. They were never so scared before.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th, says the Confederate Congress has gotten into a net with the newspaper men, and will conscript all under forty-five years of age, making it necessary to suspend all papers except such as are required to do the public printing. There are now but thirty-five newspapers published in the Confederacy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—The House yesterday refused to strike out the clause in the enrollment bill consolidating the classes; 45 against 60. Senator Sherman's bill was introduced yesterday, prohibiting speculation and transactions in gold, and making all time sales in specie and foreign exchange null and void. Partial payments thereupon are to be reclaimable by suit. It is made the duty of the District Attorney to prosecute such suits; the money reclaimed going in equal parts to the informer, the District Attorney and the United States Treasury. All checks and drafts not payable at sight, given in such transactions, are made void, excepting when passed into the hands of a third person ignorant of the agreement; but the person making the sale may at any time within three years bring suit for the recovery of the full amount from the person by whom it was made.

Gen. Butler has commended the establishment of the common school system at Norfolk and Fortress Monroe precisely like that of Massachusetts.

Commissioners from the Dominican Republic, which was surpressed by Spain in 1861, are here applying to be recognized as belligerents. Seward laid the case before the Cabinet to-day, but it did not receive very considerate treatment.

NEW YORK, February, 11.—A New Orleans letter of the 4th says: General Banks has issued lenghty regulations on the subject of compensated plantation labor, fixing the rates thereof, interdicting flogging and the sale of indoxicating drinks to the plantation hands. Laborers are permitted to choose the employers, but when an agreement is made, they will be held to it for one year. Laborers are to be permitted on limited scale to cultivate land on their private account.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to an amendment of the Constitution, forever prohibiting slavery in the United States.

The "Deacon's" last conundrum: Which is the quickest, heat or cold? Heat, because you can catch cold.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Basil Campbell, Cach Creek, Yolo Co.; A. D. Berghart, Sacramento; R. Hatton Vallejo; Mrs. E. Hight, Portland; S. Wilcox, Victoria, V. I.; F. Joseph, Gold Hill, N. T.; John B. Johnson, Marysville; J. M. Murphy, Markleville, Cal.

MARRIED.

In Marysville, February 7th, by Rev. D. Deal, the Rev. J. S. WILLIAMS to Mrs. ELIZ. STROUD, both of that city.

In Marysville, January 6th, ZACH. COPELAND to Miss J. A. SIMS, both of that city.

DIED.

In this city, Monday evening, 7th inst., GEORGE FRAZIER, a native of Wilmington, Del., age 33 years. Delaware and New York papers please copy.

In Washington City, Dec. 12th, Mrs. WILKINSON, the mother of F. N. Wilkinson, of this city, aged 55 years.

In LENOX, Mass., June 17th, 1863, Mrs. ZENAH wife of Samuel A. Backus, agec 71 years.

In Little Falls, N. Y., Dec. 2d, ANDREW WILSON, aged 67 years.

In West Pittsfield, Mass., July 19th, 1863, Mrs. MARTHA HALL, widow of the late William Hall, aged 66 years.

In New Orleans, Nov. 27, Rev. BENJ. HARRIS, aged 72 years, a native of North Carolina.

In Hardford, Conn., Dec. 9th, FRANCIS T., son of John F. and Hannah A. Lloyd, aged 9 years, 11 month's and 8 days.

In Washington City, D. C., Dec., 12th, 1863, Mrs. J. WILKINSON, in the 58 year of her age. She was the mother of Wm. Wilkinson, of this city.

Meetings, &c.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.—Rev. T. M. D. WARD will preach at 11 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

PREACHING in the Zion M. E. Church, on Pacific street, above Powell, every Sunday at 11 o'clock, A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ in the evening. Rev. A. B. Smith, Pastor.

DUPONT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—The Rev. Thos. Howell, Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 3 and at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Sabbath School, at 1 o'clock, A. M.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. at the San Jose A. M. E. Z. Church, San Jose. A. B. Smith, Pastor in charge, assisted by Rev. Wm. B. Smith.

San Francisco Literary Institute.
Meet every FRIDAY evening, at the corner of Broadway and Mason street. Business meeting 1st FRIDAY in each month.
J. MADISON, BELL, President.
PHILIP A. BELL, Recording Secretary.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.—THE DAUGHTERS OF NAOMI are requested to meet on Monday evening next, Feb. 15th. By order of the M. C.
A. E. FARRELL, Sec.
fe13-1t*

NOTICE.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL DELIVER a LECTURE in the A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 22d, 1864. Proceeds for the Church.

NOTICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10, 1864.
Received from H. M. Collins six hundred dollars and interest, in full to date.
GEORGE SIMS.
MARIA L. SIMS.
Witness—REBECCA BRADFORD,
R. T. HOUSTON. fe13

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Pincerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.
REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

SCHOOL TEACHER.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED in all the Academical branches of learning, is desirous of teaching a school, or an Academy in the city or large towns in the Interior. For particulars, address TEACHER, Box 115, San Francisco Post Office.

M. A. JACKSON & SON,
GENERAL JOBBING,
WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.
Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

DENTAL CARD.
No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $75. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.
R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

J. P. DYER,
New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,
Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.
THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAML. A. SMITH, Prop'r.

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy!"
JUST PUBLISHED:
"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."
By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.
"It is time that the sophisms and perrerasions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted—and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine FAVOR for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing Department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.
N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to
WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,
PLACERVILLE.
MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP, RECENTLY FITTED UP with all the modern improvements, in a good location, corner of Beale and Folsom streets, in the vicinity of the P. M. S. S. Co's dock, and opposite the United States Hotel. It is now doing a fair business and increasing daily. The undersigned only leaves it because of being compelled to leave on other business, the first of next month, for Nevada Territory. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises for one month.
W. N. EASTON.

The Iron Clad,
No. 420 Pacific St, (old number 240,)
near Sansome.
GEORGE VAN BUREN IS KEEPING the above named SALOON, where he will be happy to see his friends.
☞ Good Liquors and Segars always on hand.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)
THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }
d27

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.
☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock is now be ready for delivery at the office of the company. By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE
To San Jose and Santa Clara.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer
SOPHIE McLANE,
will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.
J. WHITNEY, Jr., *President.*

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

NOTICE.—If this should meet the eye of A. B. Samson, he will learn something to his advantage, by addressing a line to "J. H. R.," Victoria, V. I. jan15

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 47.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 99.

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One month "	50

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DR. WM. H. C. STEPHENSON,
CHARLES M. WILSON,
A. FERGUSON.
And others that will be announced from time to time, with a number of lady contributors.

AGENTS.

The Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Traveling Agent.
I. Morton, General Agent for Nevada Territory.
Martin Carson, Stockton, Cal.
Wm. Mills, "
Albert D. Berghart, Sacramento City.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
J. E. Smith, Yreka.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
J. B. Johnson, Marysville.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Wm. W. Rich, Oakland.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
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Isaiah Gibbs, Port Wine, Sierra co.
S. P. Clanton, Benicia.
Joseph S. Hatton, Napa.
Peter Johnson, Placerville.
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W. McKuen, Michigan Bar.
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J. J. Pindell, Shasta.
Wm. Prescott, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Albert G. Callis, Alleghaneytown.
C. Jackson, Auburn,
Isaih Lemmons, Carson City, N. T.
John H. Jones, Virginia City.
Moses Freeman, "
Ferdinand Jopephs, Gold Hill, N. T.
Jacob Francis, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
John Jones, Panama.
All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

OPENING LETTERS.—A Massachusetts Judge has decided that a husband may open his wife's letters, on the ground so often and tersely stated by Theophilus Parsons, of Cambridge, "that the husband and the wife are one, and the husband is that *one*!"

The thread which forms the spiders' web, the microscope informs us, is composed of more than four thousand of smaller threads, which are spun from the body of the spider.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speech of Theodore Tilton.

Deliverad at the Third Decade Celebration of the Anti-Slaverv Society at Philadelphia,

I often think of that saying of Annie of Austria, "God does not pay at the end of every week, but He pays at last." Now at the end of a generation, for all the struggle, for all the toil, for all the obstacles and perils, for all the burdens borne in the heat of the day—what a rich reward falls to these early laborers, young then, but now gray! what retrospect and prospect! what memories of the past and hopes for the future! In the beginning, the whole power of the Government—its laws, its policies, its bayonets—bore against the slave; now all these, like sharpened arrows, are barbed against the slave's master. The great slave-mongers of history have been commerce and war. But now commerce has set her hand and seal to a treaty against the slave trade; and, war, no longer an enslaver, has become an emancipator.

Mr. Purvis gave a fit and beautiful designation to the great decree of the President's which crowned that new year with a new policy. What is the significance of that act? A Lombard King who marched through the length of Italy, coming to the South shore, rode on horseback into the water up to the saddle-girth, when, rising in his stirrups, he took a javelin and hurling it far forward, exclaimed, as it fell into the sea, "Thus far do I extend the boundary of the Lombard power!" So Abraham Lincoln, drawing from the war power the beneficent weapon of emancipation, has hurled it over nine rebellious States, saying, "Thus far do I extend the boundary of human freedom!"

But by whom was this weapon put into the President's hands? I will tell you. De Tocqueville, who wrote of this country as it was thirty yeare ago, said that such were then the prevailing views of Federal rights and State rights that if a conflict should arise between the government at Washington and the government at any State capital, the State would be strong enough to pluck the victory, and the Federal centre would be too weak to do anything but yield. Now what if this rebellion, instead of breaking out in 1860 had broken out in 1830? It would then have conquered the government! Nothing could have saved the Union from the disintegrating blow. Now what, during these last thirty years, has so strengthened the government that it is now able to conquer, not one, but a dozen rebellious States? It is that change in the moral convictions of a free people, which, more and more unifying Northern opinions and interests against the South, now at last knits and binds all the loyal States into a steadfast allegiance to the Federal government, and gives to the executive every weapon needed to crush the rebellion and to preserve the republic. The conspiracy, we are told, began about thirty years ago; its antidote began about the same time. While our enemy was secretly fashioning his spear, God inspired a company of good men to set to work immediately to make the shield. It was thus that the anti-slavery agitation arose—the mass of the people not knowing why, and clamoring against it as the disturber of their peace, little dreaming that this agitation was to create their future safeguard against an approaching conspiracy. I declare, what history will prove, that the unity of the North to-day, in its conflict with the South, is a legitimate result of that moral awakening whose first trumpet call this society sounded into the startled ears of the nation 30 years ago!

The anti-slavery agitation, and this alone to-day, makes it possible for Abraham Lincoln to stand victor over the slaveholders' rebellion! All honor, therefore, to the early pioneers of the anti-slavery movement! The nation owes to these men its present safety, and when it has time to stop and think, it will give them, as the reward due to their labors, the gratitude of the present and of future generations!

The same Divine providence—for it has not been the work of man—the same providence that has began this sublime work will carry it victoriously to its consummation. I never reflect without pity upon the long unhappy condition of that dusky race of four million of human souls, who, under a free government and in a Christian age, have been chained down to the bases servitude ever known in the world. The strong can take care of themselves, but the weak ought to be helped. That is man's duty and God's example. The heavenly Father cares for all, but mostly for those who need most care. The Scriptures take no pains to say that He cares for such sparrows as are strong of wing, but tenderly mention that he cares for such as fall to the ground. If men, therefore, are of more value than many sparrows, will he not lift up that lowly multitude that so long have been bowed down to the ground? One day, while sitting in my office, I received from Mr. Greeley a hurried note, somewhat as follows: "My friend, read the enclosed, and if you can do anything for the poor man, I know you will." The enclosed was a little bit of blue paper, sweat-stained, written upon in a scrawling, straggling hand, misspelled, and ran in this wise. "I am a fugitive slave in Canada. I came from Maryland five years ago, leaving my father behind me, an old man, of whom I cannot hear whether he is alive or dead. I have written many letters, but get no answers. What shall I do!" This was the substance. After reading the note, I dropped it on my desk, saying, it is a hopeless case. In a few minutes somebody knocked on the door, and in came an old, weatherbeaten black man, white-haired and venerable. He was on his way from Maryland Northward—for I never yet found any of that class of people on their way Southward. His name was Samuel Green. The name in the letter was Henry Green. "Did you ever know a man by the name of Henry Green?" I asked. I had a son, said he, by that name. He ran out of slavery five years ago, and I never have heard from him since. "Now listen," said I, and I read the letter to him, and watched his face. "It is my son," said he, "my son Henry!" And that same evening the railroad train bore him Northward, and on the second day afterward he kissed his son's cheek!—a reunion as of two persons rising to meet each other from the grave, after five years of death! Now, my friends, the same Divine Hand that brought together so strangely those two sundered hearts is stretched out of the Heavens for the help of all the sorrowing four million, and will, sooner or later, lead them every one into the light and liberty of the sons of God! For God and all good angels are working together for the eradication of slavery from this land. And we are near the day of victory. I am informed that an old man in this State, lying on his death-bed at the beginning of the year, was told by his family that the President had decreed liberty to the slaves. "Read me the Proclamation," said he, and after it was read, he folded his feeble hands, saying, "Now Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have beheld the salvation of my country." Shortly afterward he died—leaving the nation to a new and nobler life. But we must not flatter ourselves that the work is already done, or will be done to-morrow or the next day. It may be that the shadow of war on the land has not as yet grown as dark as God means it. It may be that we have not yet suffered enough for purification—for we are refined by fire, and disciplined by sorrow. But even though it be by the path of blood and tears, let us thank God that, by any path, he is leading the nation forward to liberty.

This convention has been one of good cheer. It has ministered refreshment to my soul. There has been an Indian Summer in its atmosphere which has warmed my blood, and quickened my pulse. But I have been so over-filled with a strong sympathy that my mind has been robbed and dispossessed of all the thoughts that a better fortune might have thrown into my remarks. I know it is said that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, yet one might make another proverb and say, "Out of the over-abundance of the heart, the mouth will hold its peace." And now, my friends, while we are having the baptism of fire and blood in the land, let us have the baptism of the Holy Ghost in our souls. O, sir, when one looks at the magnitude of the cause, of its moral grandeur, of its infinite importance to humanity, and then looks at his own weakness in its advocacy, what can a man do but cry out, "Who is sufficient for these things?" What manner of man ought one to be who takes upon himself the championship of liberty! How ought one to purge himself of all that is base and mean! How clean and pure of soul ought to be the man who dares to rebuke a nation for its sin! Let us look up into the heavens for the benediction of God upon us and upon our work.

"Anoint and choer our soiled face
With the abundance of thy grace."

Time flies! Clarkson and Wilberforce are in their graves, but their names are precious. The venerable men on this platform shall sooner or later follow—leaving behind them like precious names. For there are some within the sound of my voice whose names shall be as enduring as American History. Yet it makes very little difference who shall be remembered or who forgotton, for when these present storms shall give way to blue skies—when the fields now red with blood shall be green with peace, when every chain shall be broken and every slave shall offer thanksgiving—all true souls, forgetting the mere human instruments of the divine will, will cry out, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto thy name be the victory, O Lord God of Hosts!"

THE PRESIDENT—For one I am always rejoiced to hear of the success of any candidate, in any part of the country, who represents the idea of liberty. Whatever may be said with regard to their merely echoing public sentiment, one thing I know, that a man sometimes comes into office without losing his manhood, and keeping his integrity. We have such a man with us here to-night in the person of Senator Wilson. He did not wait till the public sentiment was created, whereby he could safely aspire to public office; but long before he ever dreamed of office, as early as 1836, his intereat in the struggle for the abolition of slavery began, and has continued from that hour to this. If he has been Representative and Senator in Massachusetts, Senator in the U. S. Congress representing Massachusetts, and is there still, it is not because he has played the part of a demagogue, but because he has dared to speak the words of freedom and to maintain the cause of the slave. (Applause.)

The Colonization Bubble Burst.

Extract from the report of the Secretary of the Interior:

I am unable to report any greater disposition, generally, among the colored persons, for whose colonization, provision was made by certain recent acts of Congress, to emigrate, than had been exhibited at the time of your last annual messsge. Since that time, however, about 450 have been deported to the Isle de Vache, adjacent and belonging to the Republic of Hayti. The condition of this colony has been variously represented, and an agent has been deputed by the government to visit the island and report the real situation of affairs, and the future prospects of the emigrant there. They were emigrated under a contract entered into for that purpose, with persons who were represented as possessing every qualification and fit-

ness for insuring the success of the experiment; but nothing has yet been paid them under it, nor will there be until the report of the agent shall have been received and found to justify it.

Independent of the seeming unwillingness of this class of persons to leave the United States, the experience the country has derived since the passage of the acts of Congress on the subject of Colonization, and the action of the government toward them in adopting the able-bodied men into its armies, render it a question of great importance whether the effort to colonize them beyond the limits of the United States should be opened for the establishment of a friendly colony in some one of Central American States, at a favorable commercial point, for traversing that country by a new route to the Pacific.

Although much prejudice had been manifested throughout most of the free States in regard to the introduction of colored persons therein, there is a place where many of them can now be advantageously employed at remunerative prices, and where the objection to color does not exist. I refer to the line of Pacific Railroad. Upon this work there are already about 300 free colored laborers, out of 1,500 employed, and I am assured they perform their duty faithfully and well. This department has been repeatedly urged to use its influence to cause as many colored laborers as can be procured to be employed on this work, and it is worthy of consideration, therefore, whether the money appropriated to remove those who are now a charge upon the government to foreign countries, will not be more judiciously employed in transporting them to those fields of labor within the dominions of the United States where they are wanted and where they will be welcomed. In this way the expense to which the government is now subjected will be greatly diminished, and we shall have the satisfaction of placing these people in a position of usefulness, security and peace, where they will be instrumental in the construction of a work in which the nation has, of all others, save the putting down of this rebellion, the greatest interest.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

We are in possession of information direct from the West Indies, that the famous scheme gotten up by the President and the optimist of the State Department, for the extradition of the negro element of the United States to the *Isle de Vache*, has utterly failed, and that the colony planted in that place, under their auspices, is on the very verge of ruin. An agent of the government, who was sent there by the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into the affairs of the concern, has just returned, and reports that the colony is well nigh starved to death, and that unless the government send a steamer to return them to the United States very soon, not one of them will be left alive. It appears that the parties upon whom Seward conferred this profitable job, have been treating the colonists with the most shocking barbarity, and that nothing is more common with the local agents of these model philanthropists than to administer public flaggellations and prolonged confinement in the stocks. While this has been going on, and in face of the fact that the administrators of the colony have offered to sell it, with the poor devils left alive upon it, as its "stock," for the sum of $15,000, they have been constantly bedeviling the Secretary for the sum of $80,000 as charges for transportation and maintaining them. It was these demands which first induced the Secretary to send out an agent to inspect, and the result of his report is that Mr. Usher will not pay a cent. The agent, moreover, reports that all the original statements of the Company were false. That the Island which was represented as an earthly paradise, bearing two crops a year, is a barren sand-bank, capably only of growing wild woods and prickly pear. The negros, stinging under their misfortunes, are dying rapidly, while those which survive are begging to come back to the United States to enter the armies of the country. Thus ends Seward's African Utopia, and we fear that unless a little wholesome direction be imparted to its finish, it may wind up in a wholesale horror. There is the greater reason to fear this, as the managers of the concern have recently sent letters to Washington, threatening, unless relieved, to sell the whole thing out.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

The Radical Wisdom of the Administration.

Almost every bill which has been introduced into and acted upon by Congress, since the holidays, is based upon the most profoundly radical views of a just national policy, and its application to existing emergencies for the permanent good of the country. The Government seems to be fully determined to undermine and cut away every vestige of power which slavery ever had or pretended to have under the Constitution. It had long been an unsettled question whether that potential instrument was anti-slavery or pro-slavery, and it has never yet been decided except by construction. But one of the measures now before Congress, is so to amend the Constitution as to forever prohibit any human creature from being held under its shelter, in any State, as a slave. Most of the pro-slavery clamor heard by Northern men, several years ago, and echoed by "peace men" of the present day, in horror of the violation of the Constitution, meant then and means now that they were and are in favor of the perpetuation of slavery. If the Constitution should be so amended as to exclude slavery from the recognition or countenance which it has hitherto been construed to give to it, we predict their love of slavery and clamor about their constitutional rights in its behalf would cease at once. The idol, slavery, can be no longer worshipped. The Emancipation Proclamation and the $300 compensation to loyal owners of slaves in the Border States have worked wonders, thus far, towards general emancipation. But with the proposed amendment of the Constitution, and the continuation of the victorious successes which have attended the army and navy since the investment of Vicksburg, the freedom of every slave must result at a day not far distant. The Administration's political anti-slave holding-rebellion policy we are proud to see endorsed by the Legislature of this State, by the passage, at last, of the Campbell Resolutions.

The New Public School Building. — A fine edifice is being erected on Broadway, above Powell st., by the Board of Education. It is intended for a school-house for colored children. It is large and airy, and will be fitted up with all the modern improvements, with play-grounds, &c. The action of the Board, in taking this important step towards facilitating the education and improvement of the colored youth, is highly appreciated by our people. In this connection we may state, that the School Law which has just passed the Assembly, with the prospect of passing the Senate and receiving the signature of the Governor, will enable all the people throughout the State to have for their children a common school education. San Francisco, Sacramento, and perhaps only one or two other counties, have, for several years, extended school privileges to colored children without the co-operation of State aid. If the present School Bill becomes a law, and we believe it will, all should rejoice that there is another step made by the citizens at large, towards the elevation of our race. Every advancement of this kind strengthens our people, inspires them with confidence in their rulers, makes them good and law-abiding citizens, and creates in them more zeal, not only for the protection of their own homes, but also a patriotic and unflinching desire to defend the national and State Governments from foreign and domestic enemies.

Sustain Your Paper.—Some of our agents and subscribers have, of late, suffered themselves to become delinquent, and we suppose that their ideas are that "the paper is getting along well enough," and content themselves by receiving the paper from week to week, and from month to month without reflecting, for a moment, that the printers are to be paid every week, and that we give our own time and attention to it without any remuneration whatever. To our neglectful friends we would again say: Arouse from your lethargy. You have hosts of white friends who are trying to hold you up, and point to your efforts at moral and intellectual elevation with pride. Now suppose you let your paper die for the want of a proper financial support, or by withholding from it its just dues, could you excuse yourselves from the odium which would be cast upon all, by your delinquency? Consider this subject well, and conclude to "pay up."

For the Sanitary Fund.—W. W. Lee, of Stockton, sent to our office, on Saturday last, $10, in behalf of himself and several other colored men of that city, to be paid over to the Sanitary Fund for Sick and Wounded Soldiers. They had subscribed it for the Fund begun at the Emancipation Celebration held in this city Jan. 1st, but some of the parties being absent at that time, Mr. Lee waited their return, and has just succeeded in collecting it. We have paid it over to the Sanitary Committee, in their behalf, as directed.

Contribution.—Mrs. Charlotte G. Davis, after paying up her dues for the Appeal, gave $2 50 as a contribution towards its support. This lady is truly a Good Samaritan. When she met us on Friday and gave the above amount, she had just left a house where she had been consoling its inmates with prayer, while all were weeping over a sick lady.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Mr. Wm. H. Hall of this city, from Mr. Alexander Ferguson, who writes from Washington City, Jan. 6:

I must say that I am not altogether satisfied with the way things are managed in regard to the colored troops. I will discuss that in my next letter to the Appeal. C. L. Remond, J. L. Smith, H. Harris and myself visited the President on New Year's day, and shook hands with him. All well.

The following letter was received by Mrs. Ann Cook, of this city, in acknowledgement of the efforts of several ladies of this city in getting up a contribution for the Colored Orphan Asylum, which was destroyed in the great riot:

New York, Dec. 30th, 1863.

Mrs. Cook—*Dear Madam:* At a special meeting of the Ladies' Union Bazaar Association the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Cook and Mrs. Barbadoes, for the interest they have manifested, and the very efficient assistance they have rendered this Association, which shall be strictly appropriated to the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum. Very truly, yours,

Eliz. J. Graham, } Secretaries.
Fanny Tompkins, }

Arrivals from the Interior—C. Brown, Sacramento; I. Morton, Sacramento.

Arrivals from the East.—Mr. Truax, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. A. Smothers, Philadelphia.

Departures.—R. H. Minor, Lancha Plana.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Isaiah Lemmons, Carson City, N. T.; W. W. Lee, Stockton; Isaac Sanks; Grass Valley; M. E. V., Sacramento; Basil Campbell, Cach Creek; Rob't Scott, Cachville; J. P. Stuart, Moore's Flat; T. N. Douglass, Panama; Richmond Scott, Red Bluff; Isaac Dixon, Cariboo; Rev. J. J. Moore, Cariboo; Peter Johnson, Placerville; John C. Mortimer, Aurora; Sanford A. Taylor, San Rafael.

The French Emperor's Mexican conquest has already cost him 300,000,000 of francs in money, to say nothing of the loss in men and material.

The School Bill.

We extract the following from the Sacramento *Union's* report of the proceedings of the Assembly, on Thursday, Feb. 11, on the School Bill:

Assembly Bill No. 216—An Act supplementary to and amendatory of an Act of April 6, 1863, to provide for the maintenance and supervision of common schools—was taken up as the special order, considered in Committee of the Whole, and read by sections.

Mr. Dutton moved to amend by adding a section compelling parents or guardians to send their children to school or teach them at home in the usual branches, and urged the importance and necessity of such a provision.

Mr. Tukey opposed the amendment as applied to the State generally, and recommended for San Francisco the adoption of the Boston plan of capturing truants, and either securing their attendance at school or sending them to the Reform School.

Mr. Winchester favored the amendment.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Watson, Owen, McColliam, Hirst and others, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Chappell moved to add a section amending section sixty-eight of the Act of 1863, so that when the parents of ten or more Mongolian, Negro or Indian children make application, a separate school shall be established for them, with an allowance of the school moneys.

Mr. Hirst moved to make the minimum number fifteen, but subsequently withdrew the amendment.

Mr. Chappel's amendment was debated at some length.

Mr. Owen moved to amend the amendment so as to allow Trustees, in their discretion, to establish a separate shool for a less number of dark complexioned children. Adopted.

Mr. Chappell's amendment as amended was agreed to—ayes 45, noes not counted.

Mr. Brown of Amador moved to add a proviso that the cost of said separate school shall not exceed the amount of taxes paid by the colored parents, but immediately withdrew the amendment.

Mr. McColliam moved to add a section providing for recovering a penalty from officials for refusing or neglecting to comply with the requirements of the Act. Discussed and withdrawn.

Mr. Cherry opposed the bill because he thought it imposed a tax upon San Francisco, which maintained its own schools, for the benefit of other counties. He was in favor of the liberal support of common schools, but thought the bill did not injustice to San Francisco.

Messrs. Winchester, Owen, Hirst and others denied that the bill could bear such a construction.

Mr. Dutton said he should support the bill, believing that it would meet with the approval of nine-tenths of the people of San Francisco, who where willing to be taxed heavily for the sake of extending public education. He thought Mr. Cherry's course would not meet with the approval of his constituents.

The Committee rose and reported the bill favorably to the House.

[The Speaker in the chair.]

The amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole were agreed to *en masse*.

Mr. Martin moved that the rules be suspended and the bill considered engrossed, in order to place it at once upon its passage.

Several members opposed the motion, and on a vote by ayes and noes, it was lost—ayes 35, noes 28.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, with only one or two dissenting voices.

On motion of Mr. Walker of Alameda the bill was placed on the top of the file for Tuesday and ordered printed

Tuesday, February 16th.—The House took up bills on the general file.

Assembly Bill No. 216—An Act supplementary to and amendatory of an Act of April 6, 1863, to provide for the maintenance anh supervision of common schools—was passed

By a notice in the advertising columns, it will be seen that Miss Emma Hardinge will lecture in the A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening next, the 22d inst., for its benefit.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Great Concert.

The Benefit Concert at Platt's Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, was the musical success of the season.

The gems of the matinee were Vieuxtemps Capricyne, and the duet from Il Poliuto. In the first, Mr. M Simonsen proved himself a master of the Violin; his fingering is perfect, and the whole of that difficult and accentric composition rendered.

The Bianchis gave the duet in a truly artistic style. They were both in excellent voice, and appeared to possess a perfect knowledge of the ideas of their composer.

The execution of Signora Bianchi was brilliant, and the sweet, but powerful tenor-robusto voice of Signor Bianchi was well adapted to the rule. They were deservedly encored. The other performances were worthy the occasion.

The overtures to "Oberon," "William Tell," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," have never been as well played in this country.

The Orchestra, consisting of nearly sixty musicians, deserves great credit for the professional enthusiasm displayed by them; their services were meritorious, and their skill appreciated. To Mr. Herold and Mr. Simonsen should be awarded great praise in carrying out this beneficial enterprise, and affording such a musical treat.

Cosmopolite.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Richfield, Caribou, Jan. 22, 1864.

Mr. Editor—As there are a number of your readers who have friends and interests in this section of the country, I thought it might not be amiss to give a few items through your paper to the public, respecting general matters in William's Creek.

The weather, during this month has generally been very cold. On the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th days of this month, the thermometor stood from 25 to 30 degrees below Zero—the snow is five feet deep.

The population on the Creek numbers about 600, who are well housed, clad and fed.

Business is very dull at this time—miners had to suspend operations from the extreme coldness. Traders are doing very little at present. Restaurants are doing but little, except H. Steel, (colored) who does the chief business on the Creek.

There are two colored mining companies at work—one belongs to Lewis, Robinson & Co., the other belongs to J. Montero & Co.: they are sinking shafts. Lewis, Robinson & Co., on Walker's Gulch, Montero & Co., on the flat on William's Creek, have each had favorable prospects. Common labor consists of wood-cutting, at which some are engaged.

Provisions stand about at the fall prices. Flour, 55 cts. ₱ lb; sugar, $1.00 ₱ lb; butter, $2.50 ₱ lb; Beef, 60 cts. ₱ lb; Bacon, $1.40 ₱ lb; Beans, 60 cts. ₱ lb.

Everybody seems to enjoy good health.

J. J. Moore.

Cameronville, Caribou, Jan. 23, 1864.

Mr. Editor—According to promise I drop you a line or two from this region of ice, snow and gold digging. The weather, thus far, has been quite bearable, with the exception of one or two extreme cold snaps, that made everything look blue.

Business is very dull, and prospecting the order of the day, although the snow is from six to nine feet deep, affording to your numerous readers a proof that there are men in Caribou possessing energy and determined wills. Prices of provisions remain the same, excepting butter, at $2 50, ₱ lb; Beef, 60 cts. ₱ lb, and Bacon $1.50 ₱ lb.

The Rev. J. J. Moore & Co. have been very successful. Lewis & Robinson have have also been very successful: they have made a new discovery on Walker's Gulch. There is every appearance of great prosperity this year, for thousands.

There are quite a number of colored friends in this vicinity: the most of them are doing very well, although we have obstacles and difficulties to overcome here in this climate and country. Every man here is bent on making a stake Hence, the energy of character displayed here in this uncongenial climate. But I have already written enough, and will subscribe myself.

Your most humble servant,

Isaac Dixon.

From the Norfolk Correspondence of N. Y. Times.

A Raid by Colored Troops in North Carolina—3000 Slaves set free.

The material results of the raid may be summed up as follows: Between 2,000 and 3,000 slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about 350 ox, horse and mule teams, and from 50 to 75 saddle horses, some of them valuable animals. The guerillas lost 13 killed and wounded; 19 dwelling houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them, were burned, besides 2 distilleries; 4 of their camps were destroyed, and one of their number was hanged, and 100 rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, etc., fell into our hands as, with a loss on the part of the brigade of 12 killed and wounded, and one man taken prisoner. Besides this, 14 rebel prisoners and 4 hostages were brought in.

In regard to its moral and political results, however, the importance of the raid cannot be over-estimated. The counties invaded by the colored troops were completely panic-stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a guilty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid before. Proud scions of chivalry, accustomed to claim the most abject obedience from their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uniform blacks, and begged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I, a citizen, dared to trust myself among such incarnate demons. "What shall I do to be saved?" was the question asked on every side. No sooner would a brigade enter a neighborhood, than Gen. Wild's quarters would be besieged by those wishing to take the oath of allegiance and secure the protection of the Government. Their slaves might all go—they would give them up willingly—only let their lives and property be protected.

Union meetings were held in several places, and delegations sent to Gen. Wild, proposing to do anything "to be saved." One set of resolutions were signed by 59 planters, and another by 76, while the return of the expedition was preceded and followed by hundreds of North Carolinians, hastened to Norfolk to obtain certificates of their loyalty. 120 vehicles crossed Great Bridge in a single day, containing persons journeying thither for this laudable purpose. An army of fifty thousand blacks could march from one end of rebeldom to the other, almost without opposition, the terror they would inspire making them invincible.

A Night Ride through the Dismal Swamp.—We left the camp near Portsmouth about 9 o'clock in the evening, and, dashing into the darkness, arrived in an hour at Deep Creek, where a regiment of Gen. Getty's brigade is now stationed. A brief delay here, caused by the countersign differing from the one in our possession, and we entered the tow-path of the Dismal Swamp Canal which commences at this point. Passing several picket-fires, at each of which a cavalryman cried, "Dismount one; advance and give the countersign!" we came at length to the reserve. This consisted of some twenty men, belonging to the 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, who were seated around a blazing fire of fence rails, near a deserted house, with several prisoners that had been brought in. This we learned was the last of our picket-posts, that it was 25 miles to Elizabeth City, and that there were plenty of guerrillas ahead. It was about midnight when we bade our friends good bye and entered the enemy's country. We were now in the dreariest and wildest part of the Dismal Swamp, the darkness was dense, the air damp, and the ghastly silence was broken only by the hooting of owls and crying of wildcats. For two hours we rode through the Stygian blackness of the forest, when we arrived at South Mills—a collection of about twenty houses, where we stopped to rest our horses. Here we left the canal and descended into another swamp of Hades. The narrow, crooked road was flooded with water, and crossed innumerable little rickety bridges, over which our horses picked their steps with great caution and reluctance. A mile of this road to Jordan, a suspicion I had expressed that we had missed our way, strengthened ever minute. Turning a bend a picket-fire, with four men standing by it, appeared ahead, while further on a large camp-fire lighted up the forest. What could this mean? We knew General Wild to be in Elizabeth City. Were our friends the guerrillas on the war-path? or had a rebel force come down from the Blackwater? Turning our horses aside, after a brief consultation, we decided to advance, came what might. In a moment we were challenged. Colonel Draper dismounted, and led his horse towards a picket. Presently we heard exclamations of welcome, and then a call of "All right—come on!" Riding up, we found that the picket was from Colonel Draper's own regiment, and learned that General Wild had left a considerable force behind to guard the bridge he had built. I need not say that this was an agreeable surprise. In a few moments we reached the camp, which presented a scene of singular picturesqueness. All about were strewn timbers, boards, joists, shingles, and the miscellaneous debris of the buildings torn down, among which, under shelter of every imaginable device, the sable soldiers were stretched upon beds of corn-stalks, while a hundred blazing fires threw their glare upon the sleeping figures, and lighted up the green cedar swamp around.

Hanging a Guerilla.—About noon, the sun coming out, a halt was ordered The General and his staff rode forward to a small, unfinished building, designed for a post-office, standing upon a knoll at a cross-roads. Sufficient boards and laths were knocked off to afford an unobstructed view of the proceedings from two sides, when one of the officers, produced a cord, tied a hangman's knot at one and of it, and standing upon the head of an empty cider-barrel made the other fast to one of the joists overhead. After considerable experimenting, the barrel was made to serve for both the scaffold and the drop, being ingeniously balanced upon one of the floor timbers, and held in its place by a wedge which could be instantly removed. From this to one of the windows a board was laid, and thence another to the ground outside, forming an inclined plane. Meanwhile, most of the officers had ridden forward, and tied their horses to the fence of an adjacent farmhouse, whose inmates had closed all the window-blinds, and a crowd of colored soldiers encircled the building, watching in silence these ominous proceedings. Lieutenant Colonel Shurtliff, of the 5th United States, was appointed spiritual adviser to the criminal, and went back with a guard to bring him to the place of execution. When informed that he had but a few minutes to live, and was counseled to improve this time in making his peace with God, he dropped upon his knees in the road and prayed: "O, merciful Father, look down upon me! O, merciful Father, look down upon me!" These words alone he repeated a hundred times, until the acting chaplain stopped. He then rose to his feet, walked up the inclined board with a firm step, at the point of the bayonets of the colored guard, and advanced quickly to the head of the cider barrel, and stood under the noose. This being placed around his neck, Colonel Shurtliff invoked the Throne of grace in behalf of the guilty wretch. As the word "Amen" dropped from his lips, the General who had taken charge of the drop, pulled the wedge—the barrel tipped, the guerrilla dropped. He was a man of about 30, a rough stout fellow, was dressed in butternut homespun, and looked the very beau ideal of a guerrilla. He died of strangulation, his heart not ceasing to beat for twenty minutes. Then a slip of paper was pinned to his back, on which the General had previously written: "This guerrilla hanged by Brigadier-General Wild. Daniel Bright, of Pasquotank county." And the body was left hanging there, a warning to all passing bushwhackers.

Behaviour of the Negro Troops.—This raid possesses historical importance. It is the first of any magnitude undertaken by negro troops since their enlistment was authorized by Congress, and by it their efficiency in any branch of the service has been effectually set at rest. Thoroughly obedient to their officers, during a march of 300 miles their conduct on every occasion was truly admirable. One incident in this connection, coming within my own experience, may be properly related here: On the morning after the fight at Sandy Hook, when General Wild had determined to return and attack the guerilla camp, the men were drawn up in line to be reviewed, and all who wished to remain behind were asked to step out. Only 35—and those foot-sore and lame—did so. I was instructed by the General to find 100 for the camp-guard, and went down the line endeavoring to persuade more to volunteer, telling them there would be a big fight—the guerillas would have them at a great advantage down in the swamp—they lost a number of men yesterday, and would lose a great many more to-day, and that they had better remain behind and help to take care of the camp, where it would be perfectly safe, with little to do. I got but one man out of 500, all the rest replying, "No, no, I want to fight the g'rillas."

The New York *Independant* says: "With unmingled satisfaction, expressed by repeated plaudits, and with no hisses as of the olden time, Frederick Douglass was heard by a crowded audience, at Cooper Institute, last week, on "The Mission of the War." The fact that most of the lectures in New York, this winter, have been pecuniary failures, and that no speakers, except Wendell Phillips and Mr. Douglass, have drawn great houses, is a sign of the times betokening a salutary change in the public sentiment of the most pro-slavery City of the North. But there are two New Yorks—one of which hangs the negro to a lamp-post, and the other cheers him in Cooper Institute! We hope to see the time when prejudice against color, in this city, shall so far fade away that a black man who has the genius to charm three thousand intelligent auditors in Peter Cooper's Hall shall be considered reputable enough to sit in George Law's Cars. If the respectable people who manage the Eighth-Avenue Railroad publicly heap odium upon colored people, is it strange that the rabble of the streets, catching the example, should prosecute negroes with stoning, hanging and burning? Any rioter may pay five cents and sit unquestioned in a car, while a great-souled black man, who is competent to teach the President of the road, is excluded. The oftener Mr. Douglass opens his lips in this city, the sooner this prejudice will be shamed down; and meanwhile he certainly can afford to forget the discourtesy of a few railroad directors in a consideration of such an enthusiastic welcome as greeted him last week."

The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, in speaking of the supplies in the Confederacy, says: "Peace alone can prevent starvation. It is folly to talk to us about there being enough. Confederate money is bad enough we know, but dearth of provision is not caused by want of confidence in it, but because producers have nothing to bring in. When the currency ceases to serve and will no longer buy what the soldiers and the people want, the army and the people will resolve themselves into a mob, and those who have misled and ruined them will have to flee for their lives. Do our prople realize how near we are to this state of things? If not, let any citizen take a small sum and visit the city market some cold morning. We tell the people and the authorities that the present condition of things cannot and will not last. The masses have been deceived and misled long enough, and they will not suffer and endure always. Peace they want and peace they will have, if not with such terms as leaders, who have betrayed them desire, upon such terms as they themselves shall prescribe. A peace can be made that the world, will consider honorable, and those who assume to rule us ought to take steps at once to make it, for enough has been said by the enemy to satisfy all reasonable men that they would gladly remove the quarrel from the sword and refer it to the council chamber."

A letter received from a place in Wisconsin, near Milwaukee, says that during the recent cold spell, a man could not live out doors more than fifteen minutes without being frost-bitten. Thermometers refused to indicate; the mercury would run down in the bowl almost as soon as exposed. I froze my ears in going forty rods; and a neighbor, in exposing his bare hand three minutes, froze his fingers and his ears in trying to hitch up a horse, and then had to give it up. It was fortunate he did, for if the driver had started he would have frozen to death.

The man who considered himself wise because he detected some typographical error in a newspaper, has been trying to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

The most curious thing is said to be a woman not curious.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Ebb of Life.

BY THE LATE MRS. F. J. CAIN.

Deeds of horror,
Cases of sorrow,
Go side by side.

Youth full of glow,
Feels the time slow,
Coursing on.

Man in his prime,
Heeds not the time
Flying by.

Eager to catch the prize,
Quick he essays to rise—
Onward he goes,

Traveling o'er hill and dale,
Through many a lonely vale,
After the prize.

Down in the watery deep
Vainly he tries to reap—
There is no reward.

What next is he to do?
What course must he pursue?
Try, try again.

Fortune has proved unkind,
And out of heart and mind,
He lives a life forlorn.

Ah! it is thus with man,
Moving in life's caravan,
Down to the tomb.

For the Pacific Appeal.

THE CONTEST.

We are warning, we are marching,
In a conflict grand and vast,
With its interests overarching,
All the struggles of the past.

See the words of cheer and wonder,
On our banners now unfurled,
Hear them, mid the battles thunder,
Freedom for a groaning world.

Comrades, in this war contending,
All the earthly hopes combined;
In this contest strongly blending,
Human rights of all mankind.

All the crushed and toiling millions,
Filled with aspirations true,
In this worst of mad rebellions,
Look with earnestness to you.

And their cry comes o'er the ocean;
Hear it ringing yet again,
Hear it sound midst war's commotions;
Stand, and quit yourselves like men.

Now in letters red and gory,
In our country's early prime,
Dare to write one page of glory,
To be read in coming time.

Hear their plea, the strife enduring,
With a purpose brave and strong;
Dearest rights with blood securing,
Wrested from the power of wrong.

Let us fight while battle rages,
Struggling for our homes and fires
Show ourselves to future ages,
Gallant sons of noble sires.

Strikes, oppressions hoots are broken,
East and west their armies fail:
Where the Union trump has spoken,
Rebel legions cower and quail.

With the future all before us,
God's right hand will o'er sustain,
While the stars and stripes float o'er us,
On the Ocean and the main.

Written by T. M. Groves, U. S. Navy.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17th.—A secret Union Association has been formed in Virginia; it is known to have over ten thousand members; some of these are wealthy and influential citizens.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 15th.—Colonel Streight, with one hundred and ten other Union officers, escaped from the prison at Richmond. The account of their escape is full of thrilling interest, but for prudential reasons many of the particulars are withheld from publications. They were fifty-one days making the tunnel, their instruments being case knives, pocket knives, chisels and files. Twice they had to abandon the work, and commence again, on account of obstructions which they could not pass. They disposed of the excavated earth by drawing it out of the hole in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord. This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, covering it with straw. The work was necessarily slow. So close was the atmosphere in the tunnel, that they could remain in it but a few minutes at a time, and the candle would go out. At one time they got so near the surface that a small hole broke through. Fortunately this was not discovered, and it was of great service, admitting air and light into the tunnel. When it was completed it was about sixty feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed beyond the line of guards. As soon as they found the way clear they emerged slowly in small squads, making their way towards Williamsburg road.

The rebel House of Congress passed a bill, to impress all the male free negroes between eighteen and fifty, to work on the fortifications, in the production or preparation of materials of war, or the military hospitals. They are to be compensated at eleven dollars per month. The bill also provides to employ twenty thousand slaves in a similar manner, at the same rate of compensation, the owners to receive full pay for those who die in the service, or escape to the enemy. It also allows the impressment of slaves in any military department where they cannot be obtained in this manner, to the the number of 20,000, and they are to be paid for as above. The free negroes are to be, in all cases, impressed first.

The proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, as reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, yesterday, is as follows: "*Resolved*, by Congress, two-thirds both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the U. S. which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution: Article Thirteenth, *Section First*—Neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the U. S., or any place subject to their jurisdiction. *Section Second*—Congress shall have power to inforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The rebel pirate ship Alabama, Semmes, buccaneer captain, was blockaded at Amoy, China, by the U. S. ships Wyoming and Jamestown, by the latest advices.

MARRIED.

In Rochester, Dec. 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Ottoway, NATHAN SPRAGUE to MISS ROSA DOUGLASS, only daughter of Frederick Douglass. Esq.

In New York, Dec. 23d, by Rev. R. P. Gibbs, PHILIP H. PECK of Buffalo, to MISS JOSEPHINE A. WILLIAMS of Newark, N. J.

In New York, Oct. 9th, 1863, by Rev. J. D. S. Hall, THOMAS SIMMONS of London, C. W., to MISS ANNA RICHARDSON of Baltimore.

In New York, Dec. 31st, 1863, by Rev. J. Carey, THOMAS H. VANHAGAN to MISS SARAH E. HILL, both of N. Y.

In Newark, N. J., Dec, 28th, by Rev. C. H. Thompson, SILAS HAETMAN to Mrs. HARRIET E. BOND.

In New York, Jan. 4th, by Rev. Dr. Dennison, JAMES E. SCHMIDT of St. CROIX, W. I., to MISS E. JANE MAY, daughter of Mr. R. May, of N. Y.

In Washington, N. C., Dec. 28th, by the Rev. Ellis Lavender, ALEXANDER EBON to Miss CAROLINE ODEN.

DIED.

In Washington City, Dec. 12th, MRS. JEMIMAH WILKINSON, in the 55th year of her age. She was the mother of Wm. H Wilkinson of this city.

In Philadelphia, suddenly, on the 4th inst., A. VIOLA HAWKINS, infant daughter of David B. and Lizzie H. S. Bowser.

In Jamaica, L. I., of typhoid fever, Jan. 4th, JANE, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henson, aged 1 year, 8 months and 7 days.

At Middletown, Ct., Dec. 2, MRS. JUDITH SMITH, aged 70 years.

At New Garden, Chester co., Pa., in the 71st year of her age, HARRIET, wife of Rev. Levi Hood.

In New York, Jan. 11th, Rev. THOMAS JOHNSON, a minister of the A. M. E. Zion Connection, in the 76th year of his age.

On the Island of Jamaica, November 21st, 1863, JOHN R. DUNCAN, about 30 years of age.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1864.

At a late meeting of Hannibal Lodge No. 1 Free and A. A. Y. Masons, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, in the mysterious and afflicting dispensations of an inscrutable Providence, death has laid his cold and relentless hand upon our beloved and worthy brother, JOHN R. DUNCAN, an esteemed member of this Lodge; therefore,

Resolved, That we cherish, with grateful remembrance, his virtues as a brother, a Mason and a Christian.

Resolved, That we, the members of this Lodge, deeply sympathise with his bereaved friends in this city, and his afflicted parents and relatives in his wave-washed home in the Island of Jamaica.

Resolved That the Secretary transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to his parents in Jamaica, and that we have them published in the PACIFIC APPEAL of this city.

JAS. R. SARKEY, W. M.
J. MADISON BELL, Sec'y.

It is begun to be whispered among those who have been studying the effects of the President's recent amnesty proclamation, that after all the care said to have been taken in its preparation the document is fatally defective. Among other important omissions it is pointed out that the proclamation fixes no limit of time, and thus encourages the rebels to hold out, as they can at any time avail themselves of the amnesty. Another important omission is the failure to except criminals of any grade, leaving all the rebels convicted of piracy, murder, robbery, &c. to escape punishment by accepting the amnesty. The original copy of the President's proclamation of amnesty, with all its corrections and interlineations, is said to have been sent by Senator Sherman to the Western Sanitary Fair at Cincinnati —*N. Y. Herald Wash. Cor.*

If we all had windows in our breasts tomorrow, what a demand there would be for blinds!

Advertisements.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE W. FISHER.—On account of business of great importance to the family, information is wanted of GEORGE W. FISHER, of Philadelphia, who left that city in 1851, on the ship "Venus," for California. When last heard from he was at Rattlesnake Bar. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by Sarah H. Fisher, No. 418 Callowhill st., near Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR THE INFORMATION of the person who borrowed, without leave, from a Room in the upper part of Clay st., a red morocco-bound and gilded book, called "Shakspeare's Heroines." It was a gift greatly valued by the advertiser, and if the party or parties will return it, or send it to the office of this paper, they will greatly oblige, and no further questions will be asked.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMselves indebted to Henry M. Collins are requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of March next, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a legal collector. Also, I have five thousand dollars ($5,000) in notes, made by the Rev. Barney Fletcher, Joseph Eley, John Cromwell, Jr., John C. Lewis, Henry C. Cornish and others, Trustees of the First A. M. E. St. Cyprian Church, corner Jackson and Virginia sts., San Francisco, and endorsed by the Rev. Thomas M. D. Ward and Rev. Darius Stokes. All of which I will sell cheap. For particulars inquire of HENRY M. COLLINS.

San Francisco, Feb. 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE DAUGHTERS OF NAOMI are requested to meet on Monday evening next, Feb. 15th. By order of the M. C.
A. E. FARRELL, Sec.
fe13-1t*

NOTICE.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL DELIVER a LECTURE in the A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 22d, 1864. Proceeds for the Church.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.

REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,
$60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,
at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

J. P. DYER,
New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,

Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public, under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street, and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undesigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N. B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to
WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's

MRS. WOODLAND'S HOUSE,

PLACERVILLE.

MRS. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the Cary House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP, RECENTLY FITTED UP with all the modern improvements, in a good location, corner of Beale and Folsom streets, in the vicinity of the P. M. S. S. Co's dock, and opposite the United States Hotel. It is now doing a fair business and increasing daily. The undersigned only leaves it because of being compelled to leave on other business, the first of next month, for Nevada Territory. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises for one month.

W. N. EASTON.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT
No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UN-SURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER. }
d27

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock is now be ready for delivery at the office of the company. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE
To San Jose and Santa Clara.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer



SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., *President.*

BULL'S HEAD,
YATES ST., above DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, SPANish and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

"Gradual Emancipation the only Remedy"

JUST PUBLISHED:

"Slavery and the Bible: or Slavery as Seen in its Punishment."

By J. L. Stone, Author of "A Reply to Bishop Colenso." San Francisco, 1863. Price, 25 cents. For sale by A. Roman & Co. and the trade generally.

"It is time that the sophisms and perversions of Biblical Truths, as employed by demagogues and the enemies of our country, should be counteracted —and every Union man, every lover of his country, who would secure Divine Favor for the Government, has this duty to perform. aug27

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 48.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 100.

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PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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One month "	50

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One square, (ten lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion	50

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Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. G.
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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

It is stated, by gentlemen recently from Tennessee, that at an informal meeting of thirty prominent slaveholders of that State, all but two expressed the opinion that the advantages to be derived from coming again under the National Government would more than compensate for any loss of slave property they might suffer, and that herefore no remuneration should be asked from the Federal Government.

The Frost went to the Flower to marry, and said to the Flower, "Wilt thou?" and the Flower *willed*.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speech of Abby Kelley Foster,

Delivered at the Third Decade Celebration of the Anti-Slavery Society at Philadelphia.

I agree with almost everything that has been said here this morning in relation to the present aspect of our cause and our present duty. Yet there is one thing that remains for us to be reminded of. Although we all feel and know that, of necessity, there must have been an immense change in public sentiment in consequence of the action of this Anti-Slavery Society, yet we could not be too confident as to the character of the wonderful change since the war commenced. Although brought up in the Orthodox Church, I do not believe exactly in the doctrine of instantaneous conversion. There is a fall from grace sometimes. I want to remind you that we had labored for thirty years previous to the terrible mobs of 1860. Do we remember the Fall of 1860, and the Winter of 1860 and '61? Do we remember that never was there a more blood-thirsty mob organized in the city of Boston, than was organized in the Fall of 1860?

CHAS. C. BURLEIGH, (interposing)—When the evil came down in great wrath, because he knew he had but a short time.

MRS. FOSTER—Let us see whether he knew he had but a short time. Have we forgotten that blood-thirsty spirit which went from Boston, all along through Albany, on the first line of the Central Railroad, through the entire West, which came down here into Pennsylvania and pervaded every part of the North the spirit of determination that free speech should utterly be crushed out?—a spirit that responded to that was proposed by the Peace Convention at Washington, viz: that we should give slave free course to run and be glorified through this country; that notwithstanding our twenty-seven years of anti-slavery agitation, free speech should be crushed, as he knew it must be, if those peace resolutions had been accepted by the South? If they had been, we should truly have been crushed out, as we believed at that period. Truly would free speech have been trampled under foot, and slavery would have been triumphant, but for the fact that the slaveholders could not accept the offer. No thanks to be governing masses of the North that that consummation of diaboliam did not succeed. No, no. Did slavery think it had but a short time to live? No, it was blind. Sin is always blind. Satan never could see an inch before his nose. The North did not dream it; politicians did not dream it. They believed that, notwithstanding the flood of light, they could crush it all down, and that slavery could have a larger base of life, not for its own sake, but to promote that they believed to be their pecuniary and political well-being.

And now whence comes this sudden change? A Pentecost, forsooth! Is it by the pouring out of the Holy Ghost, or the pouring out of human blood? Is it because the great mass of the people have come to believe and have received grace into their hearts? God knows I do not willingly stand here to bring scorn, opposition, contempt, or hatred upon those who have turned right-about-face, when I charge that it is not from the highest but lowest motives, and that, therefore, it is not from motives upon which we can rely, and which we should make us jubilant. They have taken this course, as everybody knows—the government takes it and the commercial man takes it—because it is their only safety. Senator Wilson shows that the government proposed, and the Secretary of State issued letters of instruction to all our ministers plenipotentiary abroad, declaring that the rebellion would be put down without changing the status of an individual. It was the intention and determination to do so. We have not Secretary Seward to thank, we have not President Lincoln to thank, we have not the government of the United States to thank, we have not commercial men nor the Churches to thank; but we have Jeff. Davis and the terrible persistency of the rebels to thank, that there has been this change of conduct in the North. It was a matter of military necessity, and therefore we have it. And having been induced by military necessity, for the sake of self-preservation, we cannot rely upon it. It has been said by a leading paper, that if the rebels should lay down their arms today, Secretary Seward—although his Gettysburg speech differed somewhat from his Auburn speech, because his language is the echo of public sentiment always, as far as it goes and he can get it, and the one was made before and the other after the last election in Pennsylvania, and the other States which were so doubtful—would gladly, and the government would gladly receive them back like the prodigal son, and kill for them the fatted calf, and Jeff. Davis might be Candidate for next President of the United States. (A voice —"Never.") I trust he never will, because I trust that the rebels will still persist. I believe that they are given over to a reprobate mind, to believe a lie, and their damnation is sealed; and their damnation being sealed, the salvation of the country may be secured.

If in 1860 there could be such a spirit manifested through the length and breadth of the North, I do not believe that the change since that time has been anything more than the result of selfishness, and therefore unreliable. It is only by labor, incessant labor, in season and out of season, that we can create such a public sentiment as we need; and we never could have attained it, if success had attended the Union arms. I was thankful for Meade's desaster, as it is called—his withdrawal I should be sorry to have too much success; we want just little enough to keep up the North to the sticking point, until it shall be obliged to go on and abolish slavery for its own safety.

Our friend May says that he can count upon his fingers all those that think the mission of the Anti-Slavery Society is finished. I cannot do that. I know that one State Anti-Slavery Society was disbanded, ostensibly for other reasons, but from private conversation I know that that Society was abandoned and their Anti-Slavery paper was put down because their leading and most self-sacrificing men thought that we had done our work in the Anti-Slavery cause. At the time that Fort Sumter was attacked, they declared that the mission of the Anti-Slavery cause was fulfilled, and that South Carolina was now doing the work we had formerly done. Count on my fingers? No. This would not obtain the numbers. Many of them have laid down their lives upon the battle-field. They thought the army was doing the work of the Anti-Slavery Society. From Pennsylvania hundreds of young men have gone to the battle-field with that conviction. And I know there are old men and elderly women, who have labored for thirty years in the anti-slavery cause, who have that conviction, and therefore have laid down their arms.

Let us not, therefore, be to confident. Do not let us dwell too much on what has been done. Napoleon spoke a great truth, when, receiving the congratulations of his generals on their success in Russia, he said "I want you to remember that nothing is done while anything remains to be done." St. Helena witnessed the truth of that sentiment. Nothing is done while anything remains to be done, so far as the death of American Slavery is concerned. Not that I believe that one iota of moral truth that has ever been uttered, any more than one atom of physical matter that has ever been created, can be lost. But so far as the accomplishment of the overthrow of slavery is concerned, were success to attend the Federal arms to-day, I feel confident that slavery would linger, God knows how long; and I am willing, therefore, to wait another ten years if need be, in order to insure its destruction now.

MR. GARRISON.—It seems to me that it is not at all our province to undertake to determine the motives by which the people are animated who have recently come into sympathy and co-operation with us for the abolition of slavery; that it is not our province to accuse them of being hollow and hypocritical. Thank God that a general change has taken place, a most miraculous change. Whoever will come up now and speak a word for freedom, I will hail as a friend and a brother, and will leave his motives to God, to whom alone he is responsible.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Speech of Andrew T. Foss,

Delivered at the Third Decade Celebration of the Anti-Slavery Society at Philadelphia.

Andrew T. Foss said: I feel very unwilling to ask you, after listening so long to excellent speeches, to hear what I have to say; and yet I want to say a few words. If there is anything in this world I am covetous of, it is anti-slavery fame. I do not care about any other, but I want that. I want my fame to stand connected with the anti-slavery movement, as far as possible. If I have no other legacy to leave the only child that is spared me, I want to leave an anti-slavery reputation. I was not a signer of the Declaration of Sentiments made in this place thiry years ago; but I can say, with friend Buffum, that I wish I had been. He thinks he would be willing to pay a hundred dollars. I would give ten years of my life, and that is about all I have to hope for, if I had been a signer of that declaration. But although I was not a signer of that Declaration, I was in the field before that.

The first thing I ever heard of anti-slavery was Mr. Garrison's pamphlet, "Thoughts on Colonization." I had at that time a colonization agent in my house, whom I was expecting to preach for me the next Sunday, but I was compelled to say to him, What shall I do? I agree entirely with the views of this pamphlet. But I told him, I will let you preach for me on one condition; and that is that you will let me reply to you. On no other condition will I consent, for from this time henceforth I am an immediate, unconditional Abolitionist. I believe that I was born so; for I have no knowledge of any conviction or of any conversion. The moment I heard this gospel of truth I accepted it. But I did not feel like entering directly upon this as the great work of my life. That was the ministry, to which I had been ordained; but I intended to preach the everlasting gospel and as much anti-slavery as the gospel would afford. So I wrote me an anti-slavery sermon, I believe the first ever delivered in New Hampshire, and delivered it with the hope that it would be popular. I prepared the sermon with more interest than I had ever felt in writing a sermon before; and I waited the next Sunday morning with the utmost impatience for the bell to ring, and when it rung it seemed to me that it would ring forever. The words of the Lord were shut up like fire in my bones, and I wanted to give them utterance. I went into my pulpit and had a crowded audience. I expected to get a hearty response from them. I had a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State sitting in the broad aisle, and I thought that when I got along a little way I should look down and see the Judge nodding his head and looking smilingly upon me. But in about fifteen minutes I looked down, and the Judge, instead of smiling approbation, looked as if he was about to pass sentence of death upon me. I was disappointed. But I said, I have put my hand to the plow, and I will plow this furrow out at any rate. And so, from that day to this I have been trying to do what I could for anti-slavery. For twenty years I tried to bring the Baptist Church, its Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, and Tract Societies upon the true ground upon the anti-slavery

question, until I gained the reputation of being a disturber of Zion. But at last I came to the conclusion that I could free the Baptist Church, and all other Churches, faster outside of them than I could in them. It seemed as if I could get a better hold of them outside; and so, for the last ten years, I have been outside of the Church. And if the Church stands higher to-day than she did thirty years ago, I lay the unction to my soul that I have lifted some ounces towards getting her up. I am full of hope and expectation. I may be disappointed, as I have been two or three times in my life. But I have never been disappointed when I have placed my faith in Almighty God, and I shall not be now. We are to see slavery end at some time, and the only question is how soon, and by what instrumentality? I believe it will end by the hand of this war. I believe that when the last rebel is either dead or subdued—and God grant that one or the other may take place soon—there will not be a slave clanking his chain in all this land. It may be assumption for me to say that all this is as clear to me as the sunlight; but if I cannot give any better reason for it, I will give that of Milly, in Mrs. Stowe's Dred, that "I feel it my bones." I know there is a great work to be done. I feel that I am doing it, and I mean to keep doing until the last labor is accomplished. But I must have this encouragment to bear me up, as I move round in the work, to believe that every blow is effectual, and counts for the truth at last. We are getting near the end, and I expect to live to see slavery abolished. I mean to be at the great jubilee, wherever it is holden; and I suppose that will be all over the land, everywhere. I said, a little while ago, that I was about ready to die; but a friend says there are a hundred years work to do, and so I think I will live on and labor on until the last effort that human nature is capable of putting forth shall be finished. Then will be the right time to die; and I promise you that I will die when my time comes. Now I bid you farewell, and invite you all to be present with me at the jubilee, which is near at our doors.

Roger B. Taney on Slavery Forty Years ago.

In 1819 one Jacob Gruber, a Methodist preacher, delivered a violent anti-slavery sermon at a camp-meeting in Maryland, and was arrested and committed by the grand-jury for inciting the negroes to insurrection. Gruber employed Roger B. Taney to defend him—the same who is now the copperhead Chief Justice of the United States—and in his opening speech, Mr. Taney said:

"There is no law that forbids us to speak of slavery as we thing of it. Any man has a right to publish his opinions on that subject whenever he pleases. It is a subject of national concern, and may at all times be freely discussed. Mr. Gruber did quote the language of our great Act of National Independence, and insisted on the principles contained in that venerated instrument. He did rebuke those masters, who, in the exercise of power, are deaf to the calls of humanity; and he warned them of the evils they may bring upon themselves. He did speak with abhorrence of those reptiles who live by trading in human flesh and enrich themselves by tearing the husband from the wife, the infant from the bosom of the mother; and this I am instructed is the head and front of his offending. Shall I content myself with saying he had a right to say this? That there is no law to punish him? So far is he from being the object of punishment in any form of proceedings, that we are prepared to maintain the same principles, and to use, if necessary, the same language here in the temple of justice and in the presence of those who are the ministers of the law.

"A hard necessity indeed, compels us to endure the evil of slavery for a time. It was imposed upon us by another nation, while we were in a state of colonial vassalage. It cannot be easily or suddenly removed. Yet while it continues, it is a blot on our national character, and every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will be effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away, and earnestly looks for the means by which this necessary object may be best attained. And until it shall be accomplished, until the time shall come when we can point without a blush to the language held in the Declaration of Independence, every friend of humanity will seek to lighten the galling chain of slavery, and better, to the utmost of his power, the wretched condition of the slave."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

What We Have and What We Want.

During the past two years a great part of Congressional as well as State legislation has had the tendency to ameliorate the condition and elevate the character of colored Americans. After many long years of struggling, aided by the friends of freedom, they have succeeded in obtaining, in a great degree, most of the rights which had been denied to or wrested from them by the hostile slave-power,—a power whose potency may now be considered as dethroned forever in this country, and as without the pale of our national Government. As the republic was founded in freedom, its governmental policy must henceforth be anti-slavery. The "irresistible conflict," as predicted by all statesmen and enlightened civilians, has resulted in the overthrow of the "gigantic monster," and slavery, though not quite as dead as desired by many, still the nation holds it with a deadly grasp, as it were, in the left hand, while the army and navy are, with the right, dealing the last fatal blows. The Administration, as the nation's head, only waits to give those time who have been warned, by the Proclamation of Amnesty, to stand from under, before it lays out the tottering slaveholding confederacy of Jeff Davis and his diabolical associates. Then nevermore will the hydra-headed serpent, slavery, be raised to poison the nation with its fangs. Already the elements of freedom have begun to sprout beautifully in the South, and free schools are there being established and new churches erected, in the latter of which a minister can now preach from a text other than that which reads "Servants obey your masters." In fact, the new order of things has permitted all to exercise free speech, and to worship the Deity according to the dictates of their consciences. The voice of the people of the South, in a few years, will be heard for freedom, in clarion tones with that of the North. By facts already realized, and by the signs of the times, what we have gained is glaringly apparent, and also what our prospects are. Now what do we want? Are our churches all supplied with intelligent ministers? Are Bible classes in active operation among us, searching the Scriptures? Are our Sunday schools supported with competent teachers? Are we getting our youths at trades, whereby they may learn the mechanical arts? Are our secret and beneficial societies properly encouraged by regular attendance, so that each member may demand, when in need, an equal share of help and protection? And not least though the last of the inquiries which we will make at present, Are you making yourselves acquainted and familiar with the principles of the National Homestead Law? All should arouse and be alive to these living issues. They affect your welfare—they concern your well-being. It is useless to be moaning and crying over what the "carcass" of slavery has done. Your "tide in the affairs of men" is at its flood. You must either take it, to be led on to fortune and fame, by energy, industry and unanimity of action now, or be left behind to await an opportunity which, perhaps, no age will present again, certainly not with greater advantages than are at your command now. Since the rebellion, the progressive precat shows us what we have; our reason and duty, in looking to the bright future, dictate to us what we want and what we may attain.

Mrs. E. Randell died in this city, on Friday evening last, after a short and painful illness. Her remains were removed from her residence, Brooklyn Place, on Sunday last, to the A. M. E. Church, Powell st., where an impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. J. B. Sanderson, after which a large concourse of persons proceeded in the funeral cortege, to the Lone Mountain Cemetery. The deceased lady has left a husband and three children to mourn her loss.

For the Boise Mines.—Messrs. Geo. Smith and R. A. Hall, long and favorably known as the proprietors of the Athenæum on Washington st., will leave on the steamer Brother Jonathan to-morrow, (Sunday morning), destined for the Boise Mines. We are informed that their house will continue under the management of Messrs. John Douglass and William Montgomery. Samuel Williams and several other colored men will also leave on the steamer to-morrow, destined to the Boise Mines.

Information has been sent us by Mr. M. Howard, who is, at present, in Virginia City, that a colored man named John Scott, was shot by another, named Brown, in that city on the 15th inst. Lucy Brown, one of the witnesses, testified at the Coroner's inquest that Scott was about 30 years of age, and a widower. Brown was arrested.

In Town.—Mr. J. S. Hatton, the energetic agent of the Appeal, at Napa, has been in town during the past week. Mr. Hatton cheered us greatly with his prompt settlement. He returned yesterday.

Arrivals from the Interior—Wm. H. Miller, Benicia; J. S. Hatton, Napa.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

R. M. Burgess, Coloma; W. Prescott, Portland; J. B. Johnson, Marysville; W. W. Lee, Stockton; M. Howard, Virginia City; Isaiah Lemmons, Carson City.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"The Future Condition of the African Race, in the United States."

Miss Emma Hardinge delivered a lecture on this subject, on Monday evening, 22d inst., in the Methodist Church, Powell st., for the benefit of that Church.

Miss Hardinge was introduced by Rev. T. M. D. Ward, in a few appropriate remarks, alluding to her generous offer, to deliver this lecture to aid in extinguishing the balance of the debt now due.

The lecturess commenced by comparing the Africa-American race with the children of Israel. Of similar rude and barbaric origin, slavery was to both a purifying ordeal. Notwithstanding the cruelties of the Egyptian and American slaveholders, and the brutalizing effects of slavery, both races increased in numbers, and advanced in the knowledge of the arts of civilization nearly equal with their oppressors, until the Lord raised up Moses of old, as he has raised up many Moseses of our day, who, with the continual cry of; "let my people go," smote the consciences of the Egyptian and American Pharoahs, and at length brought forth the great Emancipation Proclamations of Moses the Israelite and President Lincoln.

She compared the forty years wandering of the Israelites in the wilderness of Sinai, with the probation which we must undergo, to prepare us for the fruition of that civil and political liberty which will, in future, be ours. Just emerging from a severe and rigorous bondage, accustomed to the habits and manners of the Egyptians, the Hebrews were not prepared to organize a new government in the land of Canaan, nor to enjoy the full blessings of freedom, until they had endured the privations and toil of almost interminable wanderings, the sufferings of hunger and thirst, the dangers and horrors of warfare, and had learned by experience the great art of self-government.

So must it be with us—the way is open to us, but it lays through a wilderness where we must suffer and endure; over which we must fight our way, midst hardships and difficulties, until we convince the American people that we are as capable of enjoying all the rights of citizenship as themselves. Then, and not till then, will they be awarded us.

We require, however, a Moses of our own race; one who, by wisdom, meekness, learning, energy and purity of life is fitted to counsel, lead and direct us; such a one the Lord will, in his own good time, undoubtedly bring forth; until then we must labor and wait.

The fair lecturess closed by fervently exulting us to union and the cultivation of learning and piety, pointing to schools and churches, as the elevating institutions which we should encourage.

The Church, which was draped with American flags, was well filled by an attentive and fashionable audience.

Cosmopolite.

For the Pacific Appeal.

"Thoughts as they Occur."

The first great play in life's stage, by mankind, seems to have been a blending of the "melo and sensational drama," viewed from our stand-point—from that time to the present; it has passed through all the varied changes, from a drama to a tragic farce, and now the play seems to have culminated into a sublime tragedy. Many have gone upon the stage—played their parts and left, to walk the "boards" no more in this life. There are others who have acted the part of "scene-shifters and supes," heretofore, that are now playing "leading characters," in fact, some of them have become "stars," whose performances are witnessed by admiring millions, and whose deeds of daring and patriotism, are applauded to the very echo, by many, who in times past, would have hissed them off the stage. "Such is life, and so must it be."

The hand of providence

"There is a divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will." Never, in my opinion, was there a word spoken by man with a more comprehensive grasp of truth than is contained in the above quotation, and it has been as truly exemplified in the affairs of the American people, as at any other period since the creation of man; for, nothwithstanding they have been pulling away from each other, like two contrary oxen, both trying to ignore the claims of the negro, in their endeavors to reach the acme of human greatness, in their peculiar way striving "how not to do it," they have stumbled upon the very thing they both were trying to avoid—the liberation of the slave. Who but that divinity is entitled to the credit of shaping this end?

The necessities of the times.

Changes crowd upon us in such rapid succession, that we scarcely realize their presence ere they are past. If we take any note of events as they occur, we must see that there is a great work at hand for us, as a people, and if we would be equal to the "crisis," we must be up and doing. The exigency of the times counsels us, our friends counsel us, and everything which inspires man to acts of patriotism and deeds of heroic daring calls upon us to rise above the petty grievances of the past, and prepare for a nobler future work. The time was when our sphere of usefulness was so circumscribed—made so by proscriptive usages,—that we could not feel those emotions of pride which swells the bosom of every freemen who loves his country; that emotion which rises in the breast of every patriot with his country's glory and success, or falls with its humiliations and disgrace; we could only see all laws and usages in their peculiar bearing upon us. But, thank God, that time is past, and the power which brought it into being, and gave it all the importance it ever had, is passing away with it. But still there is a great deal for us to accomplish, to make the world know and respect our claims to certain rights, which should be inalienable to all men, and the key-note is "Union." If we present a united front, any attainment is possible. Let us learn from the harsh lessons of the past, to repair the errors we have committed.

Our duty.

We now have a chance to hurl back into the teeth of its perpetrators the infamous and damning lie, in regard to our mental simplicity, cowardice, etc., so industriously sown broadcast over the world by traffickers in human flesh and their agents, preached from the pulpit and the rostrum, and taught in their schools, ever poisoning the minds of youth against us. Let not the opportunity pass unembraced, let it be recorded in the very archives of heaven,

that Ethiopia has vindicated herself from these foul aspersions.

To do this, we must be united, and never lose sight of the fact, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We must support our churches and schools, and lend every possible aid to our public men, in furtherance of their laudable efforts, prominent among which is our Press; for a well conducted journal is a power behind the throne. Depend upon it, it can be seen and heard, where we dare not enter.

The city cars.

Much has been said and written about persons of color being prohibited from riding in the "City Cars." For my part I would not give a "continental cuss" for the privilege of riding in them to any part of San Francisco; in fact, I think the prohibition is more beneficial than injurious to us, both on the score of health and economy. The habit the American People are getting into of riding everywhere, instead of exercising their limbs by short health-invigorating walks; are doing as much toward filling premature graves as any other cause; it promotes the love of luxury and habits of indolence, which every philosophy of health condemns. It is not, therefore, because I want to ride in the cars, that I revert to the subject, but it is that proscription, which I oppose on general principles. It is an unpleasant reflection to any class of a civilized community, to know that they are left without a choice in the matter, besides we have sufficient appreciation for the doctrine of "Inalienable Rights" to resent so flagrant an infringement upon those rights, by corporations which we are taxed in common with others to support; who get their franchises upon their faithful promise to perform certain specified duties as "common carriers," but who soon turn out to be, "Uncommon carriers."

Only think of the audacity of that "one-horse institution," in asking the Legislature for "a further grant of privilege!" which means, a chance to tax the public to support them in their nefarious designs—to enable them to violate the provisions of their old charter, on the ground that 5 cts. does not pay them. If 5 cents does not pay them sufficiently, how do they afford to refuse $5,000 or $6,000 per annum in patronage from a certain class of the community, when no one asks such a sacrifice? It is merely to cater to a low vulgar prejudice. The same people ride in the Mission cars, stages and all other methods of travel, side by side with persons of color, and think nothing of it—no one is hurt; but as soon as they mount the "horse railroad," the status of men is changed. An increase of fare, ha! Out with them. Such begging curs should be kicked from every honest man's door. Why, in the upper part of the State, where stages are the only means of conveyance, and all are jammed in together, a passenger is a passenger with them. No matter what be his nativity, the first one who pays for and gets his seat is protected in his right. There these same people, whom the conductors of the one-horse rail cars pretend to think would be so shocked to find themselves in the same car with a negro, are jammed in and knee-lapped with persons of color, and sometimes they have to sit on each others' knees, and no one is offended; nay, they even seem to enjoy the novelty of the thing. This is no overdrawn picture, for I have seen it with my own eyes. No public conveyance in the State, except the steam navigation monopoly and the San Francisco "city cars" is now governed by that proscriptive policy. In relation to colored passengers, these cars refuse to carry them at all, and the monopoly boats make them pay full cabin fare, and then drive them into the hole. How long is this state of things to last? Time will tell.

There is no colored man, however humble, who cannot exert an influence in his sphere, be he a street scavenger, chimney sweep, white washer, boot black, barber or flunkey. Truth is sure to find an attentive ear somewhere; let none fail to use it against such combinations as those above-mentioned, especially when they come down to beg for legislative favors, as we have seen these do. Let them live by the patronage of those whose prejudices they cater to, or die, financially, as all such contemptible "skunks" should die. More anon.

Benicianо.

Benicia, Feb. 24, 1864.

An earthquake is a terrible grave-digger.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Borrowing Trouble.

There are Thirty-two Millions of People this day in the United States, whereof Four Millions—one eighth—are wholly or partially of African origin. Suppose this eighth were legally free, are we Twenty-eight Million of Whites afraid of them? What harm could they do us? What need we apprehend from them? Are we not at least as strong, as wise, as skilful, as intelligent, as brave, as they? If we are, what need we dread at their hands? What need of shackling them for our own safety?

If we do not assail nor oppress them, why should they attack us? What possible reason would these Four Millions have for picking a quarrel and forcing a fight with Twenty-eight Millions, if we award them the common rights of Humanity?

Have there been Negro Conspiracies and Insurrections in the South? Yes; because of Slavery. There was a Negro Conspiracy in this city, when ours was a Slave State; there have been none since it was Free. Our colored population are peaceful and loyal. And as to attacks on them, they emanated from the most brutal and degraded of our whites, and are instigated by traitors for traitorous ends. The negro-hunts and worse outrages on blacks here last Summer were prompted by sympathy with slaveholding treason, and nothing else.

Why is it, in this Nineteenth Century after Christ, that men talk in a Christian land of the incompatibility of two races of men living in the same community? Are we Cannibals or Thugs? We feel not the faintest intimation of a wish to kill, maim, maltreat, or insult our neighbors or fellow-citizens because of the color it has pleased God to give them. Do you?

But there is an invincible repugnance between Whites and Blacks, it is said, which prevents their forming matrimonial or other intimate relations, and so—

So what? The Astors and Stuyvesants, we understand, are not accustomed to intermarry nor even exchange invitations to dinner with the denizens of Mackerelville or Mulberry street, some of whom are as good Christians and as good men as they are, what of it? It is the very essence of liberty that such intimate associations should be a matter of choice on both sides. We all gladly associate with some of our neighbors and avoid intimacies with others. Only a senseless grinding tyranny could change this. In prison each enjoys or endures the company thrust upon him; in freedom, attractions and repulsions have scope and just respect.

But poltically equal—how can whites endure that?

We answer—They did endure it, till very recently, without a suspicion that it hurt or annoyed them. When this was a Slave State, Blacks, having the requisite property qualification, voted the same as Whites. They did so in North Carolina and Tennessee, until a time far within our remembrance. We believe they did so in Virginia. John Bell was largely helped by negro votes when he ran Felix Grundy out of Congress. Judge Easton judiciously affirmed the political rights of blacks to be the same as those of whites in North Carolina less than forty years ago. Voters of partially negro blood abounded in Louisiana from 1850 to 1860; and, as they generally went the Democratic ticket, there was no objection. Slavery in its endeavors to be logical and consistent, deprived free blacks of political rights in most Slave (and some Free) States thirty to forty years ago; had it been less alarmed or endangered, it would probably have forborne.

'What! do you hold that every Negro should vote?'

No; nor every White. We don't believe that men who prey upon the community, for instance, have any natural or moral right to vote. Nor idiots. Nor lunatics. Nor any one whose vices or crimes render him a foe to the public weal. Nor any one whose ignorance or incapacity renders him more likely to do evil than good by voting. So far as Negroes (or Whites) belong to any one of these classes, we would not have them vote. It is a burning shame that professional thieves, blacklegs, keepers of houses of infamous resort, &c., &c., are voters in our city, and exert a good deal more political power than so many industrious, useful, law-abiding, God-fearing citizens.

"Then what would you have?"

We would have the laws regard and treat every man according to his intrinsic qualities. If the community say that a man should be able to read to qualify him to vote, we do not object. Establish any moral or intellectual qualification you please, and we make no objection to its enforcement, though it exclude nineteen-twentieths of all the proscribed race. But we do object to Government founded on color. If we are to enjoy political franchises which are denied to our neighbor, we would hold them by a tenure of intrinsic, not superficial, superiority.

Hence we rejoice that the Unionists of New Orleans, at their recent delegate meeting, admitted a representative of Colored Unionists. They were eminently right in doing so; they will ultimately prove to have been wise. Withhold the suffrage from ignorant, indolent, vicious Blacks, if you will; but adopt a system which will enable and encourage every sane and sensible man to qualify himself for a voter by Industry, Thrift, Morality and Intelligence. Put the new wine in new bottles, and let your "reconstruction" be broadly based on Justice, Humanity and Freedom.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

The Mutiny at Fort Jackson.

Fort Jackson, La., Christmas Day, 1863.

I have come down here to inquire into the mutiny of the negro regiment, of which so much has been said. The facts are being rapidly elicited by Court-martial, of which Brig.-Gen. Dwight is President, now on board the steamer Suffolk. They are briefly these: On the 9th of the present month ten of the men were observed by Lieut. Col. Benedict coming in from beyond the guard lines. He asked them by what authority they did so, and they replied that permission had been given them by the Sergeant of the guard. This proved to be a falsehood, and the Lieut.-Colonel, in a fit of anger, seized a teamster's whip, and gave each of them "a half dozen well laid on." This was between three and four o'clock. The Drum-Major took up the quarrel and spread disaffection among the men, and by 8 o'clock had about one hundred fresh men for revolt. The first that the officers knew of the mutiny was hearing the Drum-Major order the men to "fall in and load their guns." Then began a scene of wild uproar and confusion. Guns were rapidly discharged, most of them in the air, although some shots passed through the officers' quarters, and Lieut.-Col. Benedict's tent was burned. The steamer Suffolk, lying at the wharf, was searched and fired into by the mutineers, who hoped to kill Lieut.-Col. Benedict. How he made his escape I know not, but he did succeed in getting to New Orleans. About half the rioters soon unloaded their pieces and went to their quarters, but for one whole night the camp was in possession of the insurgents. The next day moral power prevailed over brute force, the rioters returned to their duty, and the ringleaders were arrested. I know of few instances of moral courage greater than that displayed by the officers in arresting thirteen of the insurgents and confiding them to the custody of their companions. When we remember the education of these men, on plantations, where the informer is eternally disgraced among his fellows, and where each aids the other in all his efforts to escape, we must award no little praise to these officers for their confidence in the discipline of their troops—a confidence which was not misplaced.

There can be but little doubt that the principal offenders will be sentenced and executed. Of course, such an execution, done by their own fellows, will convey a terrible leson to the whole Corps D'Afrique.

Great excitement has been produced all over the Confederacy by the news, first put forth by a North Carolina paper, of a pretended outrage committed by black soldiers upon a white woman at Elizabeth City. Although not criminal in its character, it has been presented by Southerners more keenly than a premeditated insult. The facts are these: A company of black soldiers having been garrisoned in one of the hotels of Elizabeth City, the sergeant, seeing no servants, called upon the lady of the house, who had confined herself in the upper story, and begged her to come down and help preparing dinner for the soldiers. The lady, it seems, declined, in a rude manner, to comply with the demand; whereupon the colored sergeant insisted, stating that his men, being worn out by a long and fatiguing journey, were unable to take care of themselves and to prepare their dinner. The lady, having persisted in her refusal, the sergeant, it is said, threatened her with imprisonment, an argument which had the effect to change her disposition, and caused her to go down stairs and attend to the work which had been pointed out to her. It seems that the soldiers, who had heard a portion of the conversation which had taken place between the lady and the sergeant, grumbled as she presented herself in the kitchen, and even went to the length of using some harsh expressions, which were immediately reproduced by the rebel press of North Carolina and by all the Southern papers. This incident was, of course, magnified into a gross outrage upon a white lady, and was used as an example of the fate reserved to the mothers, wives, and sisters of Southerners by Northern soldiers, if the former ever allowed themselves to be conquered or subjugated by them.—*Cor. Tribune.*

Analysis of Mr. Lincoln's Character.—The Rev. Henry Fowler, of Auburn, New York, in a thanksgiving sermon delivered at that place, thus spoke of the President:

The explanation for his every act is this: He executes the will of the people. He represents a controlling majority. If he be slow it is because the people are slow. If he has done a foolish act, it was the stupidity of the people which impelled it. His wisdom consists in carrying out the good sense of the nation. His growth in political knowledge, his steady movement toward emancipation, are but the growth and movement of the national mind. Indeed, in character and culture he is a fair representative of the average American. His awkward speech, and yet more awkward silence; his uncouth manners, his grammar self-taught and partly forgotten; his style miscellaneous, concreted from the best authors, like a reading book, and yet oftentimes of Saxon force and classic purity; his humor an argument, and his logic a joke, both unseasonable at times and irresistible always; his questions answers, his answers questions; his guesses prophecies, and fulfillment ever beyond his promise; honest, yet shrewd, simple, yet reticent; heavy and yet energetic, never despairing and never sanguine; careless in forms, conscientious in essentials; never sacrificing a good servant once trusted, never deserting a good principle once adopted; not afraid of new ideas, not despising old ones; improving opportunities to confess mistakes; ready to learn, getting at facts; doing nothing when he knows not what to do; hesitating at nothing when he sees right; lacking the recognized qualifications of a party leader, and yet leading his party as no other man can; sustaining his political enemies in Missouri to their defeat, sustaining his political friends in Maryland to their victory; conservative in his sympathies and radical in his acts; Socraticinhis style and Baconian in his method; his religion consisting in truthfulness, temperance, asking good people to pray for him, and publicly acknowledging in events the hand of God, he stands before you the type of "Brother Jonathan," a not perfect man, and yet more precious than fine gold.

Sojourner Truth.—Some of the good people of Battle Creek, Mich., a few weeks since, made a contribution of articles of food, clothing, etc., for the First Michigan Regiment of Colored soldiers at Fort Ward, and appointed that dear old saint, Sojourner Truth, to distribute them. Of her reception, and the manner in which she performed her duty, the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* gives this account:

"The colored soldiers at Camp Ward had a regular jubillee last Friday. About eleven o'clock a carriage drove up before Col. Bennett's quarters laden with boxes and packages containing all manner of delicacies for 'the boys,' sent from Battle Creek. Sojourner Truth, who carries not only a tongue of fire but a heart of love, was the bearer of these offerings. The Col. ordered the regiment into line, in their best, for the presentation, which was made by Sojourner, accompanied by a speech glowing with patriotism, exhortation, and good wishes, which was responded to by rounds of enthusiastic cheers. At the close of the ceremony Sojourner spent an hour or two among the soldiers in motherly conversation, and assisting in opening the boxes and distributing their contents, which the recipients disposed of with hearty good will.

Sunday afternoon, according to appoint-

ment, Sojourner went up to the camp to deliver another address to the soldiers, but so large a crowd of white citizens were gathered to hear, that her inspirations were devoted almost exclusively to their ears, with a promise of a fntute discourse for the soldiers. At the close of the lecture, a handsome collection was volunteered for the benefit of the speaker."

We have a letter from Sojourner, dated at Detroit, Dec. 11, from which we copy a few words: "My health is very good. I have held meetings here, and am to have more. A good many people come to see me, and I have good talks with them. I mean to live till I am a hundred years old, if it pleases God, and see my people all free. My mind is first rate. Maybe I will see you in New York city yet."—*Anglo-African.*

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Rainy Season.

BY THE LATE MRS. F. J. CAIN.

The rain comes pouring down
Upon the high green hills,
O'er village, field and town,
And gulch and river fills.

The rain comes pouring down,
And welcome earth receives,
And the farmer, tanned and brown,
For all his toil relieves.

The rain comes pouring down,
To make the miner glad,
And all his labors crown,
With good news for the bad.

The rain comes pouring down
Upon the mountain, where
The hardy miner, working lone,
Finds treasure for his care.

Latest Telegraphic News.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Committee of Conference on the enrollment bill agree to exempt drafted men for one year, precisely, on the payment of three hundred dollars. The Committee has not agreed on the amendment of the House, proposing the enrollment of persons of African descent, and the payment of $100 to loyal owners of slaves drafted.

In the House the provisions for the $300 commutation was agreed to, with a proviso that it shall not exempt for a longer period than one year; at the expiration of that time such person shall be liable to draft. The bill as reported also provides that colored persons may be drafted. Such troops not to be assigned as State troops, but mustered into the service as United States colored volunteers.

The *Chronicle* says, from the activity displayed by the Rebel forces it is anticipated by army officers from the front that the ensuing campaign will be opened by a raid on a gigantic scale. Conscripts with whom Jeff. Davis is filling up the Southern army, do not seem to be disposed to quietly submit to tyranny and forcing every man into the ranks. This is evident by the number of deserters continually arriving from Lee's army to our lines.

Reports up to the 14th inst., say, that Gen. Beauregard is marching in force to Tallahassee. Lake City is being garrisoned by Georgia troops. Of the prisoners captured, about one-half took the oath of allegiance. Our forces had captured and destroyed over $1,000,000 and a half worth of property. Some 200 bales of cotton were captured at Baldwin.

In the House of Commons Mr. Disraeli contended that the Queen's speech should have made some reference to American affairs, and complained of its silence on this and other important subjects. Lord Palmerston replied that the Government could only have repeated what often had been said before. Derby, in the Lords, repudiated the idea of British responsiblity for the doings of the *Alabama*. He trusted that Ministers had given such answer to the claim of the Federal Government, as would put an end to such monstrous demands in the future.

The debate on the Danish question generally inspires more confidence in commercial circles in England, but it was felt that it was by no means defined what ultimate shape the policy of England would take.

In the House of Commons, on the 5th, Mr. Whiteside called attention to distress in Ireland, and consequent emigration of fighting men to America.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22d.—The Border State Emancipation Convention was very largely attended from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Between two and three hundred delegates were present. Nothing was done yesterday, except the appointment of commissioners, resolutions, and permanent organization. During the afternoon, a circular letter, signed S. C. Pomeroy, Chairman of the National Executive Committee, was distributed among the members, declaring, among other things, that were the election of Lincoln desirable it would be practically impossible against a union of influence which would oppose him; that should he be re-elected, his manifest tendency towards compromises and temporary expedients of policy would become stronger during a second term, and the cause of human liberty and the divinity and honor of the nation would suffer proportionately; that the patronage of the Government, through the necessities of war has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the one term principle absolutely essential to the safety of Republican institutions; that we find in Salmon P. Chase more of the qualities needed in a President during next four years than are combined in any other available candidate; that discussion of the Presidential question already commenced by the friends of Lincoln, developed a popularity and strength in Mr. Chase unexpected to his warmest advisers. For other reasons also, the friends of Mr. Chase have determined on measures which will present his claims fairly before the country. A central organization has been effected, which already has connections in all the States, the object of which is to enable his friends everywhere most effectually to promote his elevation to the Presidency.

The Maryland State Convention, at Baltimore, instructed its delegates to the National Union Convention to vote for Lincoln as its first and only choice for President.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 23d.—The Union State Convention unanimously passed resolutions endorsing the Administration and recommending the nomination of Lincoln for re-election.

The Army of the Potomac is to be formed into three grand divisions. Sedgwick is to command the right, Pleasanton the centre, and Hancock the left, with Kilpatrick to command the cavalry corps.

The Provost-Marshal's report shows a total of thirty-two hundred and seventy six deserters from Johnston's army in January and the first half of February.

The Charleston *Mercury* says Secretary Chase will make every exertion to flood the South with greenbacks, which, unless immediately checked, will subvert our currency. This paper also says; "The constancy of the enemy's shot and shell is telling on our part of the city."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25th.—Gov. Johnson and a delegation of Tennesseeans had a long interview with the President relative to the restoration of Tennessee to the Union. It is understood that while they did not favor the President's plan, their interview was mutually agreeable. The deputation expressed the opinion that Tennessee will soon be reconstructed with a civil Government.

The Court at St. Johns has committed the *Chesapeake* pirates to prison to await a requisition from the United S. authorities.

The Freedom Convention at Louisville adjourned *sine die* on Tuesday evening. Resolutions were adopted declaring that slavery was the cause and now consitutes the strength of the rebellion; that we see no hopes of permanent peace until the principles of Freedom announced in the Declaration of Independence of the Federal Constitution be carried into practice; that the question whether slavery is to be perpetuated or not is a national one, and that it is therefore proper that the Constitution of the United States be so amended as to secure the freedom of every human being within their jurisdiction; that during the rebellion, the President, in the exercise of the war power, has full and ample authority to free all slaves in rebellious districts, and they are thereby invested irrevocably with all the rights of freeman, and that in the present rebellion, he should exercise this power to its full extent; that with the effect of the President's Amnesty Problamation before us, we declare, that in our opinion the same has been injurious to the Union cause, and its operations within the district to which it especially applies, unjust and humiliating to loyal men, and we would urge its suspension until armed rebellion is wholy crushed.

Another resolution provides for the permanent organization of a Slave State Freedom Convenlion, by the formation of an executive committee of one member and one alternate member from each Slave State, for the purpose of carrying out its principles. The Convention also declared itself favorable to such an amendment to the Constitution as to make the President eligible for one term only.

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Mc Allister, Mr. CYRUS B. COOPER, of Nantucket to MISS E. J. MCCLARY, of San Francisco.

In Flushing, L. I., Jan. 13th, by Rev. A. G. Beman, WILLIAM HOWE of N. C. to MISS MARY L. BROWN of Virginia.

In New London, Jan. 6th, by Rev. Ezra Whitey, E. B. HEWITT, Esq., of Willimantic, Conn., to MISS EDNA HICKS of the former place.

In New York, Dec. 31st, 1863, by Rev. H. H. Garnet, J. A. PETERS to MRS. A M. THOMPSON.

In Pittsburgh Pa., Dec. 20th, 1863, by Rev. J. J. Whiten, J. ARMSTRONG to MRS. MARTHA BELT.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 19, ANN DELIA RANDALL, wife of E. Randall, a native of Baltimore, aged 40 years. [Baltimore and New York papers please copy.]

In New York, Jan. 7th, of dropsy and asthma, REV. EDWARD MATHEWS, aged 49 years, 4 months and 26 days.

In Cincinnati, Dec 28th, J. C. WEST, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 38th year of his age.

In Georgetown, D. C., Jan. 11th, MRS. NANCY MARTOW, aged 75 years.

Obituary.

Died, at Stockton, Feb. 19, JOHN HENRY HUBBARD, infant son of Jas. H. and Josephine Hubbard, aged 11 months and 1 day.

An exotic rare to us was given,
The spring of many a radiant joy,
But it blooms to-day in the light of heaven,—
My pretty, smiling, cherub boy.

"Earth to earth," of him was said,
Now in the cold grave he is lying;
Weep not, grieve not, for the loved one:
He is gone where there 'll be no more sighing.

"Ashes to ashes," the darling has left us—
His dwelling the tomb has become:
He will quietly sleep, though over his head
Should breathe, in fierce threatening, the storm.

"Dust to dust," the Lord had given;
We believe it, for so says the word,
And we know the Lord hath taken away,
Then blest be the name of the Lord.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of Zion Church, Monday, Feb. 22d, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees, for the year 1864:

RICHARD T. HOUSTON, LEWIS BERRY,
H. M. COLLINS, WILLIAM JACKSON,
S. E. FREEMAN, JAMES SAMPSON,
JAMES HAGERO, EDWARD HALL,
GEO. MCDOWELL.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING of the Colored Citizens, on Monday evening, February 29th, in the Zion Church, to commence at 8 o'clock, at which time all the facts in relation to the first and second purchases of the St. Cyprian A. M. E. Church. By the request of many citizens. H. M. COLLINS.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE W. FISHER.—On account of business of great importance to the family, information is wanted of GEORGE W. FISHER, of Philadelphia, who left that city in 1851, on the ship "Venus," for California. When last heard from he was at Rattlesnake Bar. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by Sarah H. Fisher, No. 418 Callowhill st., near Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.

THIS NOTICE IS FOR THE INFORMAtion of the person who borrowed, without leave, from a Room in the upper part of Clay st., a red morocco-bound and gilded book, called "Shakspeare's Heroines." It was a gift greatly valued by the advertiser, and if the party or parties will return it, or send it to the office of this paper, they will greatly oblige, and no further questions will be asked.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMselves indebted to Henry M. Collins are requested to make payment on or before the 15th day of March next, or their accounts will be put into the hands of a legal collector. Also, I have five thousand dollars ($5,000) in notes, made by the Rev. Barney Fletcher, Joseph Eley, John Cromwell, Jr., John C. Lewis, Henry C. Cornish and others, Trustees of the First A. M. E. St. Cyprian Church, corner Jackson and Virginia sts., San Francisco, and endorsed by the Rev. Thomas M. D. Ward and Rev. Darius Stokes. All of which I will sell cheap. For particulars inquire of HENRY M. COLLINS.

San Francisco, Feb. 18. 1864.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.

REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

O. BERGSON,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,
Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,
Second door from the Beehive.
ALL WORK WARRANTED.
Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.
sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

J. P. DYER,
New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,
Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

LODGE HOUSE,
Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMITH, Prop'r

FOR SALE.

A BARBER SHOP, RECENTLY FITTED UP with all the modern improvements, in a good location, corner of Beale and Folsom streets, in the vicinity of the P. M. S. S. Co's dock, and opposite the United States Hotel. It is now doing a fair business and increasing daily. The undersigned only leaves it because of being compelled to leave on other business, the first of next month, for Nevada Territory. Terms moderate. Apply on the premises for one month.

W. N. EASTON.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

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Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
WASH. COLYER, }
d27

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3,—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock is now be ready for delivery at the office of the company. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE
To San Jose and Santa Clara.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer

SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., *President.*

M. A. JACKSON.
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WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The Mobile *Register* of a recent date declares that "the negro is no longer an object of small talk in the South. The people of the South have a place for them, and that is in the army. There should be no distinction in color when a man is willing to fight for his home and master."

The New York Central Railroad is 555 miles long. Such an affair would be the pride of a little place like Europe, but it is nothing for America.

Colored Talent and Eloquence.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the Dover Morning Star:—Since my return from Pennsylvania, I have attended two very important and interesting meetings of the negroes at Cooper Institute. I cannot follow the style of some, in denominating these men Africans, for they are Americans by birth, and not a few—such are the freaks of the peculiar institution—by blood.

On the evening of the 1st inst., a Ratification meeting was held. Let me quote from the programme:—"The greatest array of talented colored gentlemen ever brought together in this country, will grace the platform in Cooper Institute Hall, on New Year's night—it being the Nations's great birth-day—the day when Abraham Lincoln made good his promise to the abettors of the Slaveholders' rebellion, that if they did not cease to disturb the peace of the country, he would write the Death-Warrant of slavery, and proclaim liberty to 3,723,000 children, and thereby lay the foundation of perpetual liberty in this country—the day when King Cotton was dethroned. We will ratify that deed of Emancipation and keep sacred that day, that our children may tell it to their children's children, and the generations following, what the people's President did to redeem this nation—what the people's Congress did for the District of Columbia—and what Americans are doing for humanity." Let the reader peruse this quotation again, and then thank God for our good father Abraham. But the heading of the programme was also significant:—"*Colored Men, your Country calls you! To Arms! Save the Country! Sustain the Government!*" Such a meeting as this makes every loyal man proud of black Americans. It likewise makes Copperheads tremble. The proceeds of this New Year Assembly were devoted to the great educational movement of this country among the blacks—Wilberforce University in Ohio—and to sending teachers and books to the freemen, and reading matter to the negro soldiers.

The meeting of the 4th inst., was a Jubilee of the American Freedmen's Friend Society. In its character and aims, it was very similar to the Ratification meeting of the 1st inst.

These meetings were addressed chiefly by negro orators. Rev. Drs. Bellows, Cheever and Boole, participated in them, however, and were each received with immense applause by the audience, which, of course, consisted almost entirely of blacks. But everybody knows enough of these pale-faced orators, and so I will let them alone to speak of the "dark and shady" speakers, just saying, as I drop the "whites," that letters of hearty good-will and generous sympathy were read from Hon. Charles Sumner and Gov. Andrew, of Mass.

The principal black speakers were Rev. Henry H. Garnet, Rev. Henry M. Wilson, Rev. R. H. Cain, Prof. W. H. Day and Dr. Randolph. Mr. Garnet will be recollected as the framer of that series of grateful and truly eloquent resolutions, addressed to those who befriended the negros in the July riot. He presided at the Ratification meeting. I shall not soon forget how felicitously he introduced the exercises, by lining for us John Brown's favorite hymn;—

"Blow ye the Trumpet, blow," &c.

The entire assembly sang it with a will. After prayer by Chaplain French, the chairman proceeded to show how completely all fancied objections to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation had been swept away by its practical workings among both the blacks and whites. And Mr. G. referred most touchingly to the conduct of the colored troops at Fort Wagner and Port Hudson, and then in a patriotic strain to the alacrity with which the negro regiments were being recruited. Mr. Wilson read a series of appropriate resolutions, and seconded them by some earnest and practical remarks. He urged that black men must respect themselves, before they can be respected by others. He had as much occasion to be thankful to God for a black face, as any Anglo-Saxon for a white one, and he felt proud of his color and race. Let the black man lift up his head, and believing that God had created him for his glory, proceed to work out his destiny, and give proof of his manhood, and all nations will rejoice to recognize and respect him.

Prof. Day had just returned from Europe, after on absence of several years. He proceeded to speak of the striking changes in American society since he left this, his native land. Mr. D is one of the most easy and eloquent speakers I have ever heard. He holds and sways his audience so beautifully, because so naturally and almost unconsciously. He speaks English as purely, and understands "putting things" as forcibly as our first American orators. He is an educated and thorougly refined man, and calculated to do much toward lifting his unfortunate race into distinction and usefulness.

But I must now refer to another. The strongest and most eloquent address made at these meetings, was by Rev. R. H. Cain, of Brooklyn. When he took his seat, amid the deafening uproar of applause, I involuntary said to a gentlemana t my right. Here is our black Beecher! This man made some excellent points, and was keenly appreciated. He wanted negros to stop grumbling, and go to fighting for the Union. But his peculiar power and eloquence were brought out in the stress which he laid upon educating his race. He said, "man is not free until the mind is free;" and "I depend more upon the moral and intellectual education of my race for its exaltation, than upon anything else." He showed most exclusively how letters and morals were to lift the black man up. And for this great educationary effort, black teachers were demanded. He spoke of the faculty of Wilberforce University, as leaders in the work of elevation. He referred most eloquently to the scene at the White House, when the committee of negroes called upon the President recently. I never listened to a more eloquent address from any man's lips

Patriotic national airs were sung, and a negro band discoursed sweet music. A negro lady presided at the piano, and did herself credit. Policemen were thickly stationed about and around the hall; but our Governor's "friends" made no demonstrations. I wish all the Copperheads in the North had been at those two meetings. The "elect" must have been converted.

J. L. P.

From the Commonwealth.

Freedom in Washington.

The following card speaks for itself. Nothing in the state affairs at Washington justifies interference with free intercourse between the Capital and the loyal States; and nothing in any state of things, can justify putting restrictions upon colored citizens which we do not apply equally to white men.

Look at this case. Mr. Downing is a gentleman of property, of education and character—an owner of real estate in Rhode Island and New York, and a citizen and voter in the latter State. The same is true of Mr. Remond, of Salem, who is well known there as as an accomplished gentleman and an eloquent speaker. Mr. Smith, we believe, is an intelligant physician of this city; and yet not one of these gentlemen can visit Washington and return, without a pass—in other words, without being required to show there free papers!

To the editors of the National Republican:

Believing that the spirit which would proscribe me because of my color, or of any other incident connected with me over which I have not had control, would manacle me, I feel it to be a duty to battle against it whenever manifested. This duty is prompted alike by my manhood and the Americanism which I am proud to acknowledge moves me. That spirit is exhibited by government officials in this District. I am a citizen of Rhode Island, a State which does not take cognizance of my color either in its Constitution or laws. I desire to go there. I am subjected to the annoyance of obtaining from the government officials a pass, because I am a colored man.

I invite attention thereto.

GEO. T. DOWNING.

We are here citizens of the State of Massachusetts, and are subjected to the above injustice.

CHAS. LENOX REMOND
JOHN J. SMITH.

A Washington letter in the *Liberator*, speaks thus of the interference with the colored men who are enclined to enlist in our Northern regiments:

The negro passes the lines of our armies, and particularly the limits of the District of Columbia, his heart bounding with joy, and his bosom swelling with emotions of manliness, over the idea of his being a free man in the land of freedom. He desires to leave, and go further North, or wherever he pleases, and no one has a right to trouble him, so long as he behaves himself. But imagine his surprise when he finds that Washington and all its connections with other points are closely watched by officers, whose unenviable business it is, to arrest all negros not liable to draft here, who are willing, and are on their way, to volunteer and fight in New England regiments.

And this is a specimen of the treatment of the negro wherever the government policy controls. He is nowhere allowed a fair field, and then he is denounced as incapable of taking care of himself!

The Washington corrospondent of the Anti-Slavery *Standard* ("Avon") who, in the wide range of his correspondence for half a dozen papers, contrives never to say anything which can disturb anybody, ventures to make a statement which is just of a piece with the restrictions of which Mr. Downing complains.

I hear complaints occasionally from the freedmen of their treatment at Arlington, but I would not be understood as believing that the complaints are just. I will, however, mention two or three facts, as they come from the lips of freedmen. It is claimed by some of the freedmen, who have trades, that they are forcibly kept at Arlington on small pay, when they might obtain much larger pay in Washington. It is said that while a good negro carpenter can get $50 per month in this city, he is kept at Arlington and compelled to work for half the money. (1) The government takes five dollars a month out of the wages of all the freedmen, even from those who are not paid but fifteen. The income from this source is $14,000 per month. This is doubtless a most excellent provision; (2) but the money should be handled by honest men, and should be applied only for the benefit of the freedmen. I state these facts, or rather hints, with no purpose to find fault with the managment over at the Freedmen's Village. Col. Greene has performed wonders at Arlington with the colored people, and his success disarms criticism.

1. "It is said?" Why, it is notoriously true all round the country. Nowhere does the government pay the colored man, whether working or fighting, the same wages it pays to white men for the same service; still less does it allow the colored man to carry his labor to the best market.

2. "Why is this a most exellent provision? It is justified on the assumption that the freedman, if allowed to receive his whole wages, will squander it so as not to support himself or his family, and thus become a public burden. But it can never be known that such will be the result until he has been tried, and there has never been a single fact to justify this assumption; on the other hand, without an exception, certainly without any more numerous excep-

tions than occur with an equal number of whites similarly situated, the freedmen, who have had a decent chance, have more than supported themselves and their families. What right has the government to reserve one-third of the wages of half-paid men, to put it into the hands of negro-haters, a fraction only of which will be dolled back to those to whom it belongs? "No man calleth for justice!"

General Butler and Virginia Slaveholders.—A writer in the Newburg *Journal* gives the following incidents occurring during a recent visit to General Butler:

I was amused at an instance or two of his way of dealing with matters that come before him here. "Since I left you this morning," said he, "I have had case to a settle. A man has been here to reclaim sixteen negroes that have enlisted as soldiers They belong to Accomac County, and as that district is exempted from the application of the Emancipation Proclamation! he claimed possession of them as their owner. I told him they were in the army, and he could not have them, but if he would take the oath of allegiance I would give him a receipt for them, and the government might pay him for them if it choose to. The man did not care to take the oath and went away.

The other case was that of a negro that has been for some time in the employment of the government at this place—quite a skillful man, though a slave, belonging (if I remember rightly) to a secessionist master. His wages are twenty dollars a month; and before General Butler came here they had been paid to the person claiming to own him. The question of continuing to do so came before the General. He directed the money hereafter to be given to the negro himself, and that he should be told to give it to his master—if he wished to do so. Whether the negro would choose to do so or not—General Butler did not know!

"Such cases," said the General, "are continually coming up, and I settle them each on its own merits as well as I can get at them, but all of them on the general principle that rebels are enemies whose property is forfeited and whose slaves are free by the laws of war, and that the utmost they have a right to look for is to be safe in their own persons and families if they behave submissively and peaceably."

Uprooting of Slavery.—Missouri is moving for immediate Emancipation; Maryland, Tenessee and Louisiana press in her steps; Kentucky waits upon the issue of events, indisposed to precipitate emancipation, resigned to see it go if it is precipitated on her. Wherever our arms go, slavery vanishes. The tenacity of the rebels to their desperate cause relieves the North of the necessity of argument on the subject, and on all sides it is agreed that slavery and the rebellion are Siamese twins, and live a little longer or die together.

Who would have believed that such grand events could be passing, yet make so little noise? The comet has struck us and we keep looking out for the comet. The greatest movement of the age is occuring, and we mistake its sound for the noise of battle. The children and the grandchildren of living men will inquire of us when we are old, thin-haired and toothless, how it seemed, to be alive while such changes passed over the face of society and stirred the hearts of nations. We will answer that we made money, argued politics, read novels, took excursions and did not much observe what was doing. Men living where the spray of Niagara dampens their faces scarcely hear its roar. The uprooting of slavery from among the guarded institutions of the United States will be treated as one of the greatest topics of history. We live amidst the storm that is wrenching out the taproot, and sail our little boats as if only a gentle breeze were fanning the earth. It shows that the glory of the reform does not belong to men, and that the cause in which we fight is not this Administration's, or any political party's, but Heaven's own?—*Evening Bulletin.*

Homesteads for Persons in Military Service.—Senator Wilson's bill to secure homesteads to persons in the military service provides that all lands not included in the corporate limits of any city, town or village, against which decrees of condemnation and sale shall be rendered under the Confiscation law, and all such lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary districts, shall be bid off to the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be deemed unappropriated public lands of the United States, and shall be subject to entry under the provisions of the Homestead law by any officer or soldier who shall have served two years during the present Rebellion, or been discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in the service, or by any person of African descent rendering military service to the U. States. All buildings and permanent improvements on such lands to be appraised and the value thereof to be paid into the Treasury witnin five years by the person entering the same, and such value to be a lien on such lands and buildings in favor of the United States. The laws of the U. States relating to public lands to be extended to there lands so far as applicable. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1864.

What are Our Freemen in the East Doing?

It is true, several regiments of colored freemen have volunteered for the seat of war, commencing with the 54th and 55th Massachusetts, and several other regiments have also been subsequently sent from New England, from New York, from Camp Penn in Pennsylvania, and from the Western States. That the National Government is giving every encouragement and facility to the freedmen of the South, is also true. We of California have not the field which our freemen of the East have for usefulness in the present crisis. Besides volunteering and being drafted for the seat of war, there are other important movements which should be made, which we have waited in vain to see started, ere this, in the East, to any extent. We should admire to see in council on these matters such men as J. McCune Smith, G. T. Downing, R. F. Wake, Highland Garnett, John Peterson, and others, who used to make the meetings in New York resound with their burning eloquence on all questions appertaining to the welfare and elevation of the colored race. Besides these there are similar spirits in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and the other Northern States, of whose doings we seldom see anything, of late, outside of the old school anti-slavery meetings. We think it to be their duty, not only to encourage volunteering, but to inaugurate practical movements, in view of the war coming to a close—movements which will induce the many freedmen that may flock to the large cities, for instance, to buy up lands in the West. True, they have as much right to go North as anywhere else; but our object is to forewarn. The entire race has been misrepresented and slandered. We want to see them avail themselves of the new advantages tendered and awarded by the Government. We want to get them into a system which will break down prejudice against color. Agriculture and the mechanical arts are two powerful elements;—once grounded in these, the fine arts will soon follow. By the availment of these means alone, can they hope for permanent elevation. This is the spirit of the doctrine so often set forth by the conventions and subsequent meetings held in this State. Though not so numerous as in the East, still we believe those here are far in advance of our eastern brethren, and evidently so, for the past few years, in suggesting and acting upon practical plans for the elevation of our race.

If there be any truth in the assertion,

"Act well your part, there all the honor lies,"

the colored men of California certainly should be credited as having acted, and as still acting their part, whenever they go in council, by the recommendation of such elements, at least, as will insure their progression and elevation. We hope that our leading men in the East will get up a great national movement, sometime during the present year, and give such a loyal expression to their sentiments, and set forth their wants in such a respectful manner, as to command the immediate attention of the government and nation, that they may more speedily find them out to be the most unswerving and true friends of the Union and its liberties—that every State may cheerfully remove the many barriers which still exist, and degrade no loyal American by the word "white" in their State constitutions. There is much work to be done which must be done by ourselves, in unity, and on our own merits. The Emancipation Proclamation has only given us a starting point. We must go ahead ourselves on the wheels of progress.

Death of Rev. T. Starr King.—Another patriot has gone! Our whole city appeared shrouded in gloom yesterday morning, from the many flags floating half-mast, in consequence of the too truthful report that the Rev. T. Starr King had died at his residence on Bush st., at half-past eight o'clock, A. M., of putrid sore throat. It is useless for us to dwell at length on his great talents and many virtues: that will doubtless be done by many pens more able and fitting. But we will briefly state, that he was one of the most fearless and consistent advocates of the rights and elevation of the colored American race that has ever resided in this State. He has never failed, when called upon, to lecture for the benefit of our churches, Sunday schools, &c., and so zealous was he in the cause, that we have lost, by his untimely death, two or more lectures, which were to come off hereafter, had Divine Providence permitted his recovery from his illness. The colored people of this city have lost a tried friend. A meeting was held last evening in A. M. E. Church, and a committee selected to draw up resolutions of respect and condolence. His funeral, we understand, will take place to-morrow, (Sunday.)

Death of John G. Wilson.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of J. G. Wilson, who died in Sacramento City, Friday morning, March 4th. Mr. Wilson was a native, if we mistako not, of Philadelphia, at least we were acquainted with him in that city in our boyhood's days. He was a passable scholar, and though impetuous at times, he was an excellent debater. He was also a close observer of events and of the objects and actions of men generally. Being very exacting in the rules of Chesterfield, he was recognized in the city of Brotherly Love as one of her talented colored men, and a gentleman. He came to this State about the year 1850. In Sacramento he worked at his trade awhile (boot-making), and subsequently established himself there until 1858. He was a delegate to each convention held in relation to petitioning the Legislature for the repeal of laws disqualifying, at that time, from testifying in Courts of Justice. He was about 47 years of age, and has an elder brother in Philadelphia, who is a medical doctor. As he was one of the pioneers among us, it is due to his memory that his many friends in San Francisco should, at a proper time, pass resolutions regretting his loss, and of condolence, to send to his surviving relatives.

Quite a large number of our enterprising young men, some with their families, have left the city the past forthnight, some for Portland and Boise mines; others for different localities in the Interior of the State and Nevada, Arizona and Colorado Territories. Those who have recently left, manifested a determination befitting the field of enterprise to which they have gone, and seemed animated with the same spirit that has distinguished the many white adventurers who have sought to obtain their fortunes, by mining and trading operations in the same regions.

Public Meeting.—A public meeting was held in Zion Church, on Monday evening last, the object of which, as presented by H. M. Collins, was to correct an erroneous impression relating to the financial condition between him and the former Trustees of the St. Cyprian Church building, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets. An investigating committee was appointed, who are to make a report.

A Flag.—We are greatly indebted to Mr. Wm. Murray, of the *Bulletin* office, for an American Flag which he gave us last week, and would express our thanks for the same. Though it was a little torn by use at that office, during the past year or two, on patriotic occasions, we nevertheless cheerfully accept it, and will take great pleasure in floating it over our sanctum, and with as much pride and patriotism, we hope, as prompted those who floated it so long over the *Bulletin* office.

As our friend "Cosmopolite" has considered himself called upon to reply to the strictures passed upon him by our correspondents at Victoria, in December last, we admit his concluding article, over his own name, in our columns this week, and hope hereafter there will be a truce to all personalities between them.

Union House—N. E. corner Broadway and Battery sts.—Mr. Richard Turner having gone to Boise, has disposed of his interest therein to Mr. Michell, the blind man, who will keep this old establishment on the same liberal principles as the former proprietor.

Arrivals—Per steamer Golden Age—Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, New Bedford; Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Chatham, C. W.; Mr. J. Wilson, son and daughter, Baltimore.

On the steamer Golden City; Messrs. James and Samuel Reese, sons of Mr. James M. Reese of Lincoln.

Arrivals—From the Interior.—Alfred White, San Jose. From Portland—Mrs. Isidora Quinn and 3 children.

The Senate has passed the School Bill. The 13th Section now reads as follows:

Sec. 13. Section sixty-eight of the aforesaid Act of April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section Sixty-Eight.—Negroes, Mongolians and Indians shall not be admitted into the Public Schools without special permission from the School Trustees; provided, that upon the application of the parents or guardians of ten or more colored children, made in writing to the Trustees of any district, said Trustees shall establish a separate school for the education of Negroes, Mongolians, and Indians, and use the Public School funds for the support of the same; and, provided, further, that the Trustees of any School District may establish a separate School, or provide for the education of any less number of Negroes, Mongolians, and Indians, and use the Public School funds for the support of the same, whenever in their judgment it may be necessary.

Sec. 14. Sections seven, eighteen, and thirty-second of the aforesaid act of April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and all acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

On the final passage of the bill, the vote stood as follows.

Ayes—Benton, Burnell, Crane, Cunningham, Foulke, Hall, Haswell, Heacock, Kutz, Maddox, McMurtry, Moyle, Porter, Roberts, Shephard, Tuttle, Wright, Yule—18.

Noes—Buckley, Dodge, Evans, Freeman, Gaskill, Hamilton, Hawes, Montgomery, Pierce, Redington, Rush, Shafter—12.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Telegraph despatch from H. H. Lee, Sacramento, announcing the death of J. G. Wilson; Charles G. Hawkins, Sutter Creek; Bazil Campbell, Cach Creek, Yolo Co.; J. W. Williams, New York.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Gratifying Announcement.

The readers of the Appeal, as well as all who wish to see the Africa-American rise to eminence and renown, will be pleased learn that the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have succeeded in cancelling the debt on Union Bethel on Powell street.

Two years ago, lacking 20 days, the Society, then worshipping in Scott street—the spot, around which cluster historic glories and hallowed memories—purchased the property known as Grace Church, presided over by the Right Rev. Ingraham Kipp, for $5,500. Many expressed the fear that we would not master the debt. The entire amount at our command, when we begau, was nine-hundred and thirty dollars. No Astors were members of our little flock, but we had a Friend who was worth more than all the money-kings on earth, and he promised to help us, if we would only help ourselves; and trusting in the promise of Omnipotence, we went forth, resolviog in our heart, that the colored race, who were subject to so many civil, social and political disabilities, should have a decent and comfortable house to worship the God who was hurling the oppressor from his throne and breaking the captive's chains.

Oppositions, afflictions and drawbacks, of various kinds, sprung up along our pathway, to dampen our ardor and freeze up our zeal; but we moved on, leaning on the right arm of God's power, and on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock, we paid the last dollar due on the house and lot—five thousand five hundred dollars. Aside from that, we have paid $475 interest money, $300 for insurance, $117 for sewers, $100 for planking street in front of church, $160 for organist, $260 for sexton. There is still due on the floating debt between $600 and $700, most of which is due the pastor.

Friends and brethren—We have completed what we commenced 10 years ago, and for the prompt and noble manner in which you, as friends, members and officers, have responded to the many appeals made to your generosity and kindness, accept the warm and heartfelt thanks of one who hopes, through patience and faith, to meet every single soul who has sat under his ministry, in the heaven prepared for the blest.

To the different persons who have aided us by their powerful minds, as well as the various committees of ladies and gentlemen who originated and consummated the numerous festivals, exhibitions, lectures and fairs, we offer our many thanks; and that health, grace, wealth and intelligence may be your rich inheritance on earth, and glory unutterable be yours through the endless eras of eternity, is the humble but sincere prayer of your fellow worker in the cause of our common Father.

T. M. D. Ward.

P. S. Those who wish me to represent them in the next General Conference, to open it. Philadelphia City on the 1st Monday in May, will so express it by furnishing the requisite means, by the 1st day of April, as we shall sail on the 3d, if the means are at command; but if they are not, we shall wait a little longer. T. M. D. W.

For the Pacific Appeal.

NOTES OF A TRIP TO VICTORIA.

NUMBER SEVEN.

To "A Victorian," "Jamaica" and "Violet."

Gallantry would induce me to notice the lady first, but when a female so far deviates from that strict line of propriety which characterizes the woman of correct principles, as to indulge in slang phrases and low personalities, she must not expect to be treated with that courtesy which is universally paid to ladies.

First then to "A Victorian."

My dear sir—That you are "A Victorian" I do not doubt; your very liberal naturalization laws make it easy for any one to become a colonial subject of Her Majesty, and a legalized voter under your free and enlightened government; that you are an "Englishman," according to the Victorian definition, I no more doubt, as you all claim to be "Hinglish." I care not whether you were born on the island of St. Helena, on one of the channel islands, or in the purlieus of London: neither of these places will dispute the honor of your birth.

You do not attempt to deny anything I have said: you partly justify the "offensive and affected" assumption which I condemn, by claiming that there are none "prouder of their country than the English," "to love the land of their birth and country of their choice," I awarded to all nationalities. You then ask, "have any a better right to be proud?" No, sir, and I honor them for it, if it is sincere; but to be continually boasting of it, as they invariably do, is indelicate and offensive, and throws a doubt in the minds of strangers of their loyalty.

So, sir, you had a "tutor" once. I doubt it not; was it in St. Helena or St. Giles? I like his axiom; I will give you "the full benefit of all your remarks." Did he teach you to talk so flippantly of your British "Constitution?" He should have told you that government has no written constitution.

I repeat, the Victorians are "fiercely, violently and ignorantly secession," which you admit without denying.

Your covert defence of Bull-Run Russell is really amusing. I doubt much whether he ever received the notice of "Queens, Lords and Commons." True, an English university conferred on him the degree of L. L D., which he doubtless merited for his scholastic attainments; but that does not refute the well proven charge of his being a "mendacious libeller," so well proven, that even *The London Times* was ashamed of him, and he was finally recalled. The affix to his name, rightly interpreted, means "Dealer in Lies." I thus leave "A Victorian" and his protege, Dr. Wm. Russell, of Bull-Run notoriety.

To "Jamaica."

Dear sir—You are the most logical and reasonable of my assailants, I shall, therefore, treat you with more consideration than is due a pedantic scribbler, or a vixenish shrew. You are mistaken, my dear sir; I never "courted those offensive conversations," they were literally forced upon me, as you are well aware, for I believe you witnessed and took part in a conversation I had, on the 5th of September, with a learned and honorable gentleman, of Victoria, who said I had "quite warmed him up," and who subsequently acknowledged his ignorance of the cause of secession. You, likewise, witnessed other and similar scenes.

It is not my wont to "brag" of my flag: I feel too keenly the indignities we have suffered under that flag, and I am more disposed, as a colored man, to resent those indignities, for I knew my color, and the disabilities attached thereto, before I knew my nationality, which is more than "A Victorian," "Jamaica" and other pseudo Englishmen do; for if you remembered that fact and profitted by it, you would not unite with prejudiced white men and ostracize colored subjects of foreign birth.

I am not the eulogist of President Lincoln—you cannot condemn more strongly than did I his policy on this subject, at the commencement of his administration; but having issued his Emancipation Proclamation, even as a military necessity, and inaugurated an era of freedom, we should give him credit for what he has done and is doing for our race.

But this is not the place to discuss the policy of Mr. Lincoln's administration, nor the many crimes of Northern Copperheads; my strictures on the conduct of the Englishmen of Victoria are the points at issue. I reassert that all I have said about them is true to the letter, and can be substantiated beyond contradiction, and of which none have attempted a denial; I said it "more in sorrow than in anger."

"'Tis true, 'tis a pity, and a pity 'tis 'tis true."

To Miss or Madam "Violet."

There is a certain market on the Thames, near old London Bridge, famed for the low and abusive language of the female vendors of piscatory edibles, for the sale of which said market is noted. One would think from the free use you make of vulgar epithets in your strictures on Cosmopolite, (see Pacific Appeal, December 19th,) that your early training had been in that market, and your tutor one of the aforesaid fisherwomen.

A few months ago I satirised "literary crimes," but I omitted one which is perhaps as heinous as any other, and of which fair "Violet" you are a bright and shining example; I allude to literary toadyism.

The sneer at flunkeyism comes with an ill grace from you, dear lady. Was it flunkeyism or toadyism which induced you to write that article? It was written not of your own volition, but to please certain purse-proud, ignorant inhabitants of Victoria, some of whom have recently boasted in this city, that "we made Violet answer that sassy feller."

Some, perhaps, who stand higher in your estimation than your humble servant, have ere now got "a free passage on board an American ship, tendered by the steward." There is nothing degrading in that, more particularly when, as in my case, I might have easily obtained it from the owners. All public and literary men travel as dead heads, and I might as well avail myself of those privileges as others.

You are welcome to the association your toadyism has brought you. The time has been when I believe you would not have considered their society much of an honor, and I think you have recently had a lesson which should teach you to estimate at its true standard, the liberality of some of your *soi disant* friends, the free and enlightened citizens of Victoria.

Adieu, fair lady. "A Victorian" has my pity—he flounders beyond his depth; "Jamaica" I respect—he does but little, and does that little well; for the gentle "Violet," I have no other feeling than that of supreme contempt.

Philip A. Bell, *alias* Cosmopolite.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Jottings.

Victoria, V. I., Feb. 1864.

Mr. Editor—I know nothing of an exciting character to communicate. Miners are leaving for the various districts of Caribboo, owing to the mildness of the weather in that locality. We notice preparations are being made of a gigantic character to developo to the world the mineral wealth of British Columbia.

A "Steam Engine" and a "Bed Rock Flume Company" have been organized for William's Creek and Antler's. The capital is something like $70,000 each. Not being a miner, I cannot dilate upon their merits or guarantee you their successes.

Preparations are being made also to prepare addresses to Sir Jas. Douglas on his retirement from office, and to Governor Kennedy, our new Governor, who will be here in a month.

Some one from here, under the garb of a "Colored American," has said that the American Consul was at the January Celebration, and joined heartily in it; and further, that he (the consul) said, the time would come when we could worship under "our own vine and fig tree." Now, sir, I am in favor of rendering "unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." The American Consul is not entitled to any such adulation or puff, for he came in slyly, and he never said a word publicly, and was not announced on the programme of the day as a speaker. He remained a few minutes near the door, and suddenly made his exit. Every one was completely taken aback to see such a garbled and fabricated report. All those who were there said he came at a very late hour, and only a few of the guests who sat near the door saw him join at all.

The natives of the West Indies organized a society sometime in December, called the "British West India Benevolent Association" of Victoria, V. I. It has been formed for provident and benevolent purposes, and is now in full operation. The Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Order of Business have been printed in pamphlet form. In theory it is similar to the St. Andrew's (Scotch) Society. Jamaica.

Uncle Abe's Latest.—In a recent familiar White House conversation, which, incidentally touched upon Mr. Chase, as a Presidential candidate, "Honest Old Abe" dryly remarked that he would not for the world dispossess the Secretary of the Treasury of this Presidential idea. "Let me," said the President, "explain." "When I was yet a lad, working on a farm in Illinois, I was engaged with a brother, once upon a time, in the tedious business of ploughing with a very lazy old horse. No amount of beating would induce him to increase his usual speed, which was the slowest and sleepiest walk. It was my business to guide the plough, while my assistant, to the best of his ability, with a two-hand hickory, kept old Davy in motion. We were all creeping along, when suddenly he moved off at the pace of a young colt just put in harness. 'What's the matter?' I inquired. 'Oh,' said my brother, 'it's a great big horse-fly, fastened on old Davy's neck; shall I drive him off?' 'No, no,' said I, 'as long as he keeps old Davy going at this rate, let the horse-fly alone. With his assistance we shall get a heap of work out of old Davy.' So it is with Mr. Chase. The next Presidency is his horse-fly, and it makes the patriotic Secretary as lively at his work as old Davy. Let the horse-fly alone."

Emancipation of Slaves in the Dutch Colonies.—A letter from the Hague gives some interesting information relative to the emancipation of slaves in the Dutch colonies. We quote;

"The last news received from the Dutch colony of Surinam reports a most favorable development of the recently inaugurated policy of emancipation. The freed slaves have concluded contracts with the Government and with private planters, and the discontents which arose from the obstinacy of the latter have been suppressed by the compromise which they made with the Government in relation to the wages for plantation labor. Last week, too, a very important treaty was concluded between the American and Netherlands Governments, by which it is arranged that the colonial authorities of Surinam shall receive such of the emancipated American slaves as may be willing to work on their plantations. To these the American Government will afford considerable facilities for emigrating to the Dutch West India possessions, where they will be cordially welcomed—the great difficulty with the planters being that of finding such laborers as are required for developing the vast resources of the fertile colony of Surinam. Two thousand plantation laborers had already been induced to leave Demerara, in consequence of the higher wages offered in the Dutch settlement; while a decided movement has taken place in the market value of the sugar plantations. It is inferred that a very large number of the freed slaves of the Southern States of America will avail themselves of the facilities offered them to make engagements with the Dutch planters. Such, indeed, is the extent of territory in Surinam awaiting cultivation, that were all the slaves of the Southern States able to avail themselves of the facilities now offered them, they would find abundance of remunerative labor in that luxuriant and progressing settlement."

The colored people of Philadelphia are applicants before the War Department for a contract for Quatermaster's supplies. David B. Bowser and Jacob C. White had an interview with Secretary Stanton to-day and offered to engage to make and deliver in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, shirts, drawers, haversacks, and blouses, to the extent of three hundred thousand of either. They received assurances that colored people should be placed hereafter on the same footing with whites, in the matter of contracts, to do work for the government.

Connecticut is a just State, as she gives the same bounty to colored recruits as to white ones. That's practical equality. "Affection (for money) dwells in black and white the same," showing the two colors to be one flesh and one blood, and alike competent to appreciate the vast virtues that there are in argent and in or. There are no good reasons why a colored man should be shot at for a lower price than a white man would ask for being converted into a target.

The Washington correspondent of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* says: "It is a singular fact that the statue of Freedom which now surmounts the Capitol at Washington was cast by slaves. The work was done by the slaves of Clark' Mills, the artist, before they were emancipated by the act of Congress removing slavery from the District of Columbia.

Prenticeana.—What we want to do in this war is to subjugate the South's subjugators, and restore the subjugated section to freedom.

The rebel Government still threatens to raise the black flag inscribed with the skull and cross-bones. Well, skull and cross bones would be a very expressive emblem of the Confederate Government, as being about all there is left of it.

A New York paper notices that light and love are not yet in the tax schedule.

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Pleasant Pathways.

BY T. M. GROVES, U. S. N.

How men would mock at pleasure's shows,
Her golden promise, if they knew
What weary work she is to those
Who have no better work to do.

Curved is the line of beauty,
Straight is the line of duty;
Walk by the last and thou shalt see
The other ever follow thee.

O! righteous doom, that they who make
Pleasure their only end,
Ordering their whole life for its sake,
Miss that wher to they tend.

While they who bid stern duty lead,
Content to follow, they,
Of duty only taking heed
Find pleasure by the way.

Go, then, earthly fame and treasure,
Come disaster, scorn and pain;
In thy service pain is pleasure,
With thy favor loss is gain.

I have called thee Abba father;
I have set my heart on thee,
Storms may howl and clouds may gather,
All must work for good to me.

Latest Telegraphic News.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—Liverpool advices say that the Confederate cruiser *Florida* escaped from Brest in a dense fog. The *Kearsage*, on being apprised of the *Florida's* sailing, stood to sea the same evening. The shipping interest was considerably excited over this present danger to vessels now in the Atlantic.

A special to the *Tribune*, from Washington on the 1st, says. "From information from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, under to-day's date, it would seem that General Sedgwick was sent to the extreme left of the enemy, to engage his attention and divert his vigilance from Rapid Ann Fords. Kilpatrick, seizing advantage of this, crossed the river, and proceeded to make a rapid detour the southwest of the enemy's positions around Orange Court House and Gordonsville. The extreme right of Gen, Sedgwick marched via Madison Court House and Stannardsville.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—The following private despatch was received in this city yesterday:

Have just received the following, signed by General Butler, Fortress Monroe:

"I have information that a party of rebels have already left Nassau, to attempt the capture of the Aspinwall steamer with treasure." DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & Co.

NEW YORK, March 2d.—The *World's* special says: since the disastrous retreat of Grierson and Smith upon Memphis, the most serious apprehensions are felt in official and political circles. Their retreat interrupts Sherman's communications all along the line of the Mobile and Ohio road, and deprives his army of important sources of supplies, without which, it is believed, he cannot maintain his ground: and worse still, deprive him of his cavalry force, upon which he relied to prosecute operations. Military men believe Sherman to be obliged to retrace his steps and return to Vicksburg. A private letter, dated the 20th, says Sherman reached Meridian, but hearing of the cavalry retreat, dared not proceed. He had erected earthworks around the city. The report of his occupation of Selma is discredited, it being one hundred miles from Meridian. The latest news from the South, reports Polk between Selma and the Tombigbie, watching Sherman, and prepared to dispute his passage of the river.

Owing to the indisposition of Associate Justic Greer, the argument in the New Almaden quicksilver mining case, was postponed till Monday next.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 27th, says: "A dispatch from Gen. Johnston, yesterday, states the enemy was skirmishing all along his line, north and east from Dalton. It is not doubted that the enemy is making a general advance in Georgia."

The President has ordered that all punishments to deserters now under sentence of death, be mitigated to imprisonment during the war, at the Dry Tortugas.

Lee's coanection by bridges and railroads with Richmond is said to be severed.

The Richmond papers bewail the promotion by Jeff Davis of Gen. Bragg over Lee.

The rebels report that Gen. Sherman had evacuated Meridian and taken the backtrack to Vicksburg.

Some of the rebel journals are bragging of their bright prospects and announcing the bankruptcy and wreck of the North.

AN INCIDENT.—At the third decade meeting of the American Anti-slavery Society, William Lloyd Garrison presiding, during the reading of a letter from John G. Whittier, an interruption occurred by the arrival of a delegation of colored soldiers from Camp William Penn, who advanced to the platform and were greeted by a general outburst of applause. Subsequently, Rev. Dr Furness in a short address remarked:

Mr. President: I am reminded of the first time that I had the honor of standing upon the anti-slavery platform with you. You may not remember it; but it was upon the occasion when our friends, Frederick Douglass and Sam. Ward, so magnificently vindicated the ability of the black man. Then you were surrounded in the gallery behind you by Isaiah Rynders and his crew. If you had been told then, sir, that some few years afterwards you would be standing upon an anti-slavery platform with a file of black soldiers behind you, what would have been your explanation of the prophecy? That the blacks had risen in insurrection, and that you were protected by your friends.

SCIENTIFIC PARADOXES.—The water which drowns us—a fluent stream—can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. A crystalized part of the oil of roses—so grateful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures, though readily volatile—is a compound substance containing exactly the same elements, and exactly in the same proportions, as the gas with which we light our streets. The tea which we daily drink, with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous trembling, and even paralysis, if taken to excess; yet the peculiar or organaic agent called theine, to which tea owes its qualities, may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea) without appreciable effect. The water which will allay our burning thirst, augments it, when congealed into snow; so that Capt. Ross declares the natives of the Artic regions "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst, rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted, it becomes drinkable water. Nevertheless, although melted before entering the mouth, it assuages thirst like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melts more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, having recently handed a numerously signed petition to the Lord Chamberlain, praying that all places of amusement be closed on Passion Week, that official politely declines to gratify his Grace, saying, in effect, that the mass of the people must not be denied innocent amusement to gratify the wishes of extreme religionists.

It is a curious circumstance that the statue of Liberty, which has just been unveiled on the top of the Capitol at Washington, represents a colored woman! For fear of discoloration, the excuse is, acid has been employed which stains the surface of the figure, and thus makes the color weather-proof.

The Queen of England has sent a gold cup, salver, and knive and fork to her goddaughter, formerly Miss Bonetta Forbes and a great favorite of hers, and who is now married to Mr. Davis of Lagos, a colored merchant.

Byron's partiality towards America is well known, but never, perhaps, more strongly expressed than in a letter to Tom More, where he observes—"I would rather have a nod from an American than a snuff-box from an emporer."

That gallant officer, Gen. Herron, says in a recent letter: "Although formerly identified with the Democratic party, yet I deny now any connection whatever with it, even in name."

Integrity is the first moral virtue, benevolence the second, and prudence the third; without the first, the two latter cannot exist, and without the two former the latter would be often useless.

Frederick Sherman, a substitute broker in Bridgeport, has been put under $200 bonds for trial before the Superior Court, for the false imprisonment of a colored man who refused to become a substitute.

BIRTHS.

In this city, March 1, to the wife of Chas. H. S. Daingerfield, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In New York, Jan. 17th, by Rev. J. D. Wilson, CATO VANDERZEE, of the 8th Regiment U. S. C. Troops, to MRS. ANN FRANCES.

In New York, Jan. 13th, by Rev. W. Spellman, WM. H. HOLMES of N. Y. to Miss E. STOWENBURG of Morristown, N. J.

In Poughkeepsie, Jan. 21st, by Rev. W. C. Marshall, G. P. WEST to Miss C. M. T. DEYO, all of Poughkeepsie.

In New York, Jan. 14th, by Rev. R. Vanhorne, J. M. BASTIEN to Miss M. A. POWELL, the youngest daughter of the late Chas. Powell.

In Brooklyn, Dec. 21st, 1863, by Rev. W. T. DIXON, J. BERNARD to Miss J. A. WILLIAMS, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

In New Haven, Jan 20th, by Rev. S. V. Berry, J. MICKEY of Coxsackie, N. Y. to Miss M. JANE MEAD, of Bridgeport, Conn.

In Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19th, by Rev. J. G. Smith, J. J. W. JACKSON of Newark, N. J., to Miss M. L. EBBITTS of the former city.

On January 4th, by Rev. W. D. W. Schureman, J. E. MASTEN, of Philadelphia, to Miss H. TILGHMAN, of Baltimore, Md.

December the 30th, 1863, by Rev. G. H. Graham, H. F. LOWERY, of Penn., to Miss MATILDA PERKINS, of Indiana.

On December 24th, 1863, by Rev. W. D. W. Schureman, J. SCHARP to Miss L. JACKSON, both of Philadelphia.

On Dec. 31st, by Rev. W. D. W. Schureman, E. SPARROW os Philadelpia, to Miss M. WRITER of Trenton, N. J.

On the same evening, by Rev Mr. Schureman, J. H. SIMPSON to Miss M. E. MITCHELL, both of Philadelphia.

In Providence, R. I., Dec. 15th, 1863, by Rev. J. P. Shreeves, S. W. SMITH of New York, to Miss A. J. HUDSON, of Providence, R. I.

On Dec. 17th, 1863, by Rev J. P. Schreeves, S. CUPPER, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., to Miss M. E. FREEMAN, of Providence, R. I.

DIED.

In Sacramento city, March 4th, JOHN G. WILSON, in the 47th year of his age. Philadelphia papers please copy.

On board the steamer Pacific, Feb. 25, CHARLES HENRY, infant son of Charles P. and Isadore L. Quinn, aged 1 year, 7 months and 21 days.

In Napa City, Feb. 23, ROSANNA JANE, infant daughter of James and Louisa Nicholls, aged 6 months and 23 days.

In Napa City, Feb. 23, of scrofula, CESAR HECTOR, a native of South Carolina, aged 77 years.

At New Haven, Jan. 15th, Mr. GEORGE HENRY POULSON, aged 26 years, formerly of Philadelphia.

In New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20th, WM. W. QUONS, son of Mr. Mark Quonn, of this city.

Advertisements.

Concert in Sacramento.

A SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT will be given in the 7th st. A. M. E. Church, Sacramento City, on Wednesday evening, March 16th, for the benefit of Rev. Jacob Mitchel.
Admission 25 cts. m5

NOTICE.

THE DAUGHTERS OF NAOMI will meet on Monday evening next, March 7, at the house of Mrs. J. Reed, Mason st., above Green.
By order of the M. C.
m5 ANN E. FARRELL, Sec'y.

Information Wanted,

OF TELEMACHUS FORD, formerly of Washington City, D. C. Any information will be gratefully received by his wife, A. A. J. FORD. Please address the Editor of Pacific Appeal. m5

THE IRON-CLAD

GEO. VAN BUREN has removed his Saloon to No. 5 Broadway, in the Dorsey House, where he will be happy to see friends.
George, as usual, has good Liquors and Cigars always on hand, and will make you a splendid champaigne cocktail.
N.B. He has also a fine Billiard Table. m5-1m

UNION HOUSE,

N. E cor. of Broadway and Sansome st.

(Formerly in Battery st.)

EDWARD MICHELL, having purchased the interest of Mr. Richard Turner, has refitted this old established Hotel, and it is now open for the reception of his friends and the traveling public. The table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Soup and Dessert every day, and Oyster Soup on Sunday. Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars will be found at the bar. Give the blind man a call. Breakfast from 7 to 8½ o'clock, A. M, Dinner from 12 to 1, P. M. Tea from 6 to 7 P. M. Mechanics, if desired, can have their meals earlier. EDWARD MICHELL,
m5-6mt Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.
REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

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No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75. Extracting without pain. Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

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New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,

Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,

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HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT

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(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.
d27 WASH. COLYER, }

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3,—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock is now be ready for delivery at the office of the company.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE

To San Jose and Santa Clara.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer

SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.
J. WHITNEY, Jr., *President.*

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GENERAL JOBBING,

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE W. FISHER.—On account of business of great importance to the family, information is wanted of GEORGE W. FISHER, of Philadelphia, who left that city in 1851, on the ship "Venus," for California. When last heard from he was at Rattlesnake Bar. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by Sarah H. Fisher, No. 418 Callowhill st., near Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 50.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 102

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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PETER ANDERSON,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

William Lloyd Garrison lectured in Philadelphia, recently, in commemoration of John Brown. He said that Abolitionists had hitherto denounced the Administration, but they could now vote and fight, because slavery had been outlawed. He denounced the Quakers for voting against slavery, and then refusing to fight against it.

Happiness is a perfume that one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on himself.

Miss Dickinson in the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19, 1864.

Who would have thought five years ago that it was possible that a woman would deliver an anti-slavery lecture, in the Hall of Representatives, within a quarter of a century? Yet, on Saturday night, a young woman, escorted by the Vice-President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, entered the great hall of the House, and spoke to between two and three thousand people for an honr, upon the most important question of the hour. "Words for the Hour," was the title of the lecture, and it was crowded with burning, eloquent words for freedom and the Union, and they are very properly called "Words for the Hour." . . . The hall was densely crowded with the best audience that Washington could give to any orator. Senators, Representatives and department men, were present with their wives and daughters. The scene was one not easly effaced from the memory, and I noticed among the reporters an Englishman connected with a London newspaper, who seemed to be bewildered by what he saw. It was not strange, perhaps, that he should be startled to see Miss Dickinson led into the hall by the Vice-President and the Speaker, amid deafening cheers. A fine looking, modest young woman stepped lightly up to the platform; the sober, sedate Vice-President, and the smiling Mr. Colfax, the "Mr. Speaker" of the House, followed her, and Mr. Hamlin soon introduced her as the orator of the evening.

There was not a few Representatives present in the hall, and some of them must have contrasted the scene enacting, with some historical ones which preceded it. It was in that very hall, with the same windows of gaslight pouring down their effulgence, that one of those tragic scenes was enacted which preceded the great rebellion. It was here that Keitt attacked Grow, upon this very floor, and a fearful encounter seemed eminent. For the first time in many years, Northern pluck was triumphant; Keitt, Barksdale, and their friends being obliged to retreat in confusion and disgrace. Just in front of where Miss Dickinson stood, four years ago, Mr. Lovejoy endeavored to make a speech, with a dozen Southern bullies threatening his life if he went on. That scene was one which will never be forgotten, for the Congressional Globe will carry it into history. Mr. Barksdale, who was killed at Gettysburg, confronted Mr. Lovejoy, and whenever he uttered one of his bitter sentences against slavery and slaveholders, the Mississippi bully interrupted him with the most infamous epithets. Lovejoy, with excellent pluck, fought his way through to the end of his speech, though it seemed for a time quite doubtful whether he would live to finish his delivery. This was only four years ago. Now, the House has an anti-slavery majority, an anti-slavery chaplain, who prays every morning for the extinction of slavery; and a female orator, at the invitation of two hundred Senators and Representatives, delivers an anti-slavery lecture in the hall of the House, to thousands of eager auditors. The change is miraculous.

At 8 o'clock the President and his wife entered the hall, making the compliment to Miss Dickinson complete. The orator was speaking of Mr. Lincoln's administration when he came in, and she did not spare her criticisms upon the Amnesty Proclamation because of the presence of its author. Mr. Lincoln sat with his head bowed, rarely looking Miss Dickinson in the face, but evidently catching every word, and, I have not a doubt, admiring her courage and honesty. When she had criticized the terms of the last proclamation, Miss Dickinson as boldly avowed her belief that the people would insist that Mr. Lincoln should retain his office for another term. The careworn face of the President dropped lower still at this, but the galleries sent up a tremendous shout.

Yesterday, Dr. Bellows preached a sermon on the war, in Representative Hall, to a large audience. It is evident that the orator is a optimist, but he dealt faithfully with the pro-slavery men of the country, and those who are growing rich upon the war. A number of slaveholders were among the audience, but no one complained.

I have alluded at some length to these anti-slavery demonstrations within the Capitol, because they show what a wonderful change has come over the people and Congress. The opposition make no complaint because of the use made of the hall, knowing that it will do no good. Some of them attended Miss Dickinson's lecture. Some one remarked yesterday in my hearing, that "Mr. Seward never lets himself down so low as to attend a lecture like that delivered by Miss Dickinson!" The country, then, may be thankful that Mr. Seward is not President. Abraham Lincoln is not ashamed to mix with the people upon such an occasion—is not ashamed to attend an anti slavery meeting where a woman speaks! These are the best guarantees I know of that he will never fall back into the hands of pro-slavery conservatives.
—*Cor. Independent.*

THE NEGRO AT THE NEW ENGLAND DINNER.—If the Negro did not actually dine with the New England Society of New York on Forefathers' Day, Dec. 22, he was at least a subject of thought and discourse on that occasion. Among the regular toasts was one to "Our Corps d'Afrique," to which John P. Hale responded in substance as follows:

The toast having been received with all the honors, Hon. John P. Hale, in responding to it, commenced by stating that it had been related of a son of Galileo that he had been a damnable heretic in holding out that the world moved and not the sun; he replied that it moved notwithstanding (laughter). If any one now doubted that the world moved, he should come to their festive gathering, and he would discover his error. For the first time in their history the gentlemen of the New England Society—all respectable men—had noticed in their list of toasts the race which had been excluded by the decision of a high court from citizenship. By their sentiment they had been guilty of suggesting to the men of that race that they should strike for liberty (applause), and it was then fitting that they should do so. New England had, in her early history, been averse to the slave-trade. Subsequently they maintained that the South might keep what they had, but not obtain others. At length, in the order of Providence, events had transpired which made it necessary, for the perpetuity of the nation, that slavery should go totally down (applause). Did not the world move then? In the struggle against slavery, he regretted that the Church, which should be leading every good work, had to be led. In the Episcopal Church, which was conservative, a Bishop of Pennsylvania found it necessary to answer another Bishop who undertook to defend human bondage. (A voice—Hopkins.) Was it not strange that, when the question involved the life or death of the nation, its perpetuity and dignity or its everlasting shame, that there should be two parties in the country? It would be well to have peace, and he would be ready to make honorable sacrifices to obtain it; but there were worse calamities than war (applause.) They wanted a peace such as two men might make with each other, without either being ashamed of the agreement they had effected They wanted a peace which would result in the glory of their country and its future safety and happiness (applause.) They were called on by the Providence of God to decide, at that time, whether man was able to govern himself. The struggle was to be decided on this continent. Was there any man who would shrink from the dangers and responsibilities of the hour in which he lived? Who would not thank God that he was appointed to live in a time when he could take an active part in the conflict which would forever settle the question? (Applause.) He would not trespass on their time further. (Voices—"Go on!") No, he could not forget that he was then speaking for the black man, and as it was the first time they had honored him, he would not take up too much of their time in his behalf (applause).

From the Christian Recorder.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Jan. 15, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—Pardon the liberty which I take in writing to you, but I thought a short history of my life as a soldier might not be uninteresting to your readers. When I enlisted in this regiment it was not to secure the paltry wages that was offered, but it was that I might be one of the many that have come out to fight for the elevation of a down-trodden and oppressed race. Since then I have passed through some tight places. I have been where shot and shell fell around me like hail-stones; but through all I have been so fortunate as to come out "right side up with care." I felt that I was doing my duty and I feared nothing. While I write, heavy firing can be heard from Battery Gregg. She is paying her compliments to the City of Charleston. About every five minutes Gregg sends a fiery visitor to the city, to let them know that we are still here. Since we have been down here there have been two men of the 2d S. C. Vols., and one of the 3d N. H. Vols., shot for desertion. So far, I am happy to say nothing of the kind has occurred in our regiment. I hope there never will. We have shown ourselves to be men thus far, and shall always strive to do so. When the sun rises in the east, then commences our hard fatigue, and continues until the sun goes down behind the western hills, then we lay ourselves down to rest, not knowing what moment we may be called on to face the enemy. But I think if they should attempt to come here, they will have a warm reception, for the "old 54th," that the rebels have long since learned to hate, would stand ready to seek revenge for our brothers that fell at Fort Wagner. * * * We have fulfilled all our agreements to the Government, and have done our duty wherever we have been; but thus far the Government fails to fulfil their part of the contract, by not paying us, but we are in hopes something may be done soon. * * * * As for myself, I am farther from home than I ever was before. When I left it was my intention to assist all I could in making a foundation for the building up of our race. * * * * I cannot say where the 54th may yet go. But wherever we are, whatever may be our fate, we shall always try and be an honor to the race which we represent.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL WALKER, Co. H. 54th Regiment.

SPEECHES OF GEN. GRANT.—We doubt if anybody ever heard or ever will hear Gen. Grant "make a speech." He is not one of that kind. But his deeds speak for him. For some days past he has been in St. Louis on a visit to a sick child, and though frequently hard pressed by the people for a speech, he invariably bows his acknowledgements and apologizes for his reticence. On Friday evening the general was honored by the enthusiastic populace with a serenade. His appearance on the balcony was greeted with the most flattering cheers. In response to calls for a speech, he took off his hat, and, amid profound silence, said:

"Gentlemen—I thank you for this honor; I cannot make a speech. It is something I have never done, and never intend to do, and I beg you will excuse me."

Loud cheers followed this brief address, at the conclusion of which the general replaced his hat, took a cigar from his pocket, lit it, and stood on the balcony in the pres-

ence of the crowd, puffing his Havana, and watching the rockets as they ascended and burst in the air.

"Speech ! speech !" vociferated the multitude, and several gentlemen near him urged the General to say something to satisfy the people, but he declined. Judge Lord, of the Land Court, appeared very enthusiastic, and placing his hand on Gen. Grant's shoulder, said : "Tell them you can fight for them, but can't talk to them—do tell them."

"I must get some one else to say that for me," replied the General ; but the multitude continuing to cry out : "Speech ! speech !" he leaned over the railing, blew a wreath of smoke from his lips, and said : "Gentlemen—Making speeches is not my business. I never did it in my life, and never will. I thank you, however, for your attendance here," and with that the General retired.

Subsequently a grand dinner was given to the General, and another effort made to draw him out. While the President proposed a toast to his health, U. S. sat by his side serenely smoking. When he rose and stood upon the chair, a perfect hurricane of applause rose from every part of the hall, and prevented him from speaking until it had subsided. Quiet being restored, Gen. Grant merely remarked that he could not find words adequately to return thanks for the compliment offered him, and would not make the attempt.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GEN. GRANT ON SLAVERY.—Senator Wilson's quotation of Gen. Grant's views of slavery having been questioned, the following are given as the precise words used by General Grant in a letter to Hon. E. B. Washburne, dated Aug. 13, 1863 :—

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of slavery. What Vice President Stevens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would take a standing army to maintain slavery in the South, if we were to make peace to-day guaranteeing to the South all their former constitutional privileges. I never was an abolitionist, not even what would be called anti-slavery, but I try to judge fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one nation, and that without slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to see any settlement until this question is forever settled."

Rev. J. Selia Martin, formerly a fugitive slave, afterwards for a short time pastor of a Baptist congregation in Boston, is now settled in the ministry in Browley-by-Bow, London, where his usefulness is handsomely acknowledged by the London press. We copy the following testimony :

"Under his ministry the congregation has so increased and multiplied, that it is found the spacious hall in question is totally inefficient to accommodate the crowd of eager and earnest worshippers who press to the place upon the Sabbath-day, and this renders the erection of a new building a matter of urgent necessity. He was born and bred, amid all the horrors of the 'accursed institution,' contrived to make his escape, and, by the exercise of the most extraordinary talents, and the natural force of his character, to elevate himself to a rank equal to some of our most gifted and eloquent divines. Without the buffoonery of a Spurgeon, the dramatic extravagances of a Bellew, or the affectation of other popular preachers, he has all their force and expression. Earnest, logical and simple, he proceeds, step by step, to the developement of his argument.

From the National Republican.

"We cannot afford to wrong any class of our people. One poor man, colored though he be, with God on his side, is stronger, if against us, than the hosts of the rebellion."
—*Secretary Chase.*

AN ECHO.

O tender words, by true occasion wrought
In syllables whose light shall move and grow !
Honor to him who out of gentle thought,
From his high vintage, dares not spurn the low ;
Who dares remind a people (in its pride
Of armies making earthquakes through the land)
Against the poor God places by His side,
How weak in all our human strength we stand !
P.

Broadway, New York, is now called the "Valley of Death" for horses.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1864.

The Doctrine of Unitarianism.

We present, this week, to those of our readers who may not be thoroughly versed in ecclesiastical history, the origin and theological principles of the Christian denomination which has made such headway in this city of late, under the ministrations of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King. The doctrine of Unitarianism, as defined by Buck, in his *Theological Dictionary*, may be gleaned from the following heads, as set forth in the pages of that valuable work of reference :

UNITARIANS, those who confine the glory and attributes of divinity to the Father, and not allowing it to the Son or Holy Spirit. These are the same as the Socinians.

SOCINIANS, a sect so called from Faustus Socinus, who died in Poland in 1604. There were two men who bore the name of Socinus, uncle and nephew, and both disseminated the same doctrine ; but it is the nephew who is generally considered the founder of this sect. They maintain that "Jesus Christ was a mere man, who had existence before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary : that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person ; but that the Father is truly and properly God. They own that the name of God is given in the holy Scriptures to Jesus Christ, but contend that it is only a deputed title, which, however, invests him with a great authority over all created beings They deny the doctrine of satisfaction and imputed righteousness, and say, that Christ only preached the truth to mankind, set before them in himself an example of heroic virtue, and sealed his doctrines with his blood. Original sin and absolute predestination they esteem scholastic chimeras. Some of them likewise maintain the sleep of the soul, which, they say, becomes insensible at death, and is raised again with the body at the resurrection, when the good shall be established in the possession of eternal felicity, while the wicked shall be consigned to a fire that will not torment them eternally, but for a certain duration proportioned to their demerits." There is some difference, however, between ancient and modern Socinians. The latter, indignant at the name Socinian, have appropriated to themselves that of Unitarians, and reject the notions of a miraculous conception and the worship of Christ ; both of which were held by Socinus. Dr. Priestley has labored hard in attempting to defend this doctrine of the Unitarians, but Dr. Horsley, bishop of Rochester, has ably refuted the doctor in his Theological Tracts, which are worthy of the perusal of every Christian, and especially every candidate for the ministry. Dr. Price agreed with the Socinians in the main, yet his system was somewhat different. He believed in the pre-existence of Christ, and likewise that he was more than a human being ; and took upon him human nature for a higher purpose than merely revealing to mankind the will of God, and instructing them in their duty and the doctrines of religion. The Socinians flourished greatly in Poland about the year 1551 ; and J. Siemienius, palatine of Podolia, built purposely for their use the city of Racow. A famous catechism was published, called the Racovian catechism : and their most able writers are known by the name of the *Polonea Fratres*, or Polonian Brethren. Their writings were republished together, in the year 1656, in one great collection, consisting of six volumes in folio, under the title of Bibliothera Fratrum. An account of these authors may be seen in Dr. Toulmin's *Life of Socinus*.

ARIANS, followers of Arius, a presbyter of the church of Alexandria, about 315, who maintained that the Son of God was totally and essentially distinct from the Father ; that he was the first and noblest of those beings whom God had created—the instrument, by whose subordinate operation he formed the universe ; and, therefore, inferior to the Father both in nature and dignity : also that the Holy Ghost was not God, but created by the power of the Son. The Arians owned that the Son was the Word ; but denied the Word to have been eternal. They held that Christ had nothing of man in him but the flesh, to which the word, was joined, which was the same as the soul in us. The Arians were first condemned and anathematized by a council at Alexandria, in 320, under Alexander, bishop of that city, who accused Arius of impiety, and caused him to be expelled from the communion of the church ; and afterwards by 380 fathers in the general council of Nice, assembled by Constantine, in 325. His doctrine, however, was not extinguished ; on the contrary, it became the reigning religion, especially in the East. Arius was recalled from banishment by Constantine in two or three years after the council of Nice, and the laws that had been enacted against him were repealed. Nothwithstanding this, Athanasius, then bishop of Alexandria, refused to admit him and his followers to communion. This so enraged them, that, by their interest at court, they procured that prelate to be deposed and banished ; but the church of Alexandria still refusing to admit Arius into their communion, the emperor sent for him to Constantinople ; where upon delivering in a fresh confession of his faith in terms less offensive, the emperor commanded him to be received in their communion ; but that very evening, it is said, Arius died as his friends were conducting him in triumph to the great church of Constantinople. Arius, pressed by a natural want, stepped aside, but expired on the spot, his bowels gushing out. The Arian party, however, found a protector in Constantius, who succeeded his father in the East. They underwent various revolutions and persecutions under succeeding emperors ; till, at length, Theodosius the Great exerted every effort to suppress them. Their doctrine was carried, in the fifth century, into Africa, under the Vandals ; and into Asia, under the Goths. Italy, Gaul, and Spain were also deeply infected with it ; and towards the commencement of the sixth century, it was triumphant in many parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe ; but it sunk almost at once, when the Vandals were driven out of Africa, and the Goths out of Italy by the arms of Justinian. However, it revived again in Italy, under the protection of the Lombards, in the seventh century, and was not extinguished till about the end of the eighth. Arianism was again revived in the West by Servetus, in 1531, for which he suffered death. After this, the doctrine got footing in Geneva, and in Poland ; but at length degenerated in a great measure into Socinianism. Erasmus, it is thought, aimed at reviving it, in his commentaries on the new Testament, and the learned Grotius seems to lean that way. Mr. Whiston was one of the first divines who revived this controversy in the eighteenth century. He was followed by Dr. Clarke, who was chiefly opposed by Dr. Waterland. Those who hold the doctrine which is usually called *Low Arianism*, say that Christ pre-existed ; but not as the eternal Logos of the Father, or as the being by whom he made the worlds, and had intercourse with the patriarchs, or as having any certain rank or employment whatever in the divine dispensations. In modern times, the term *Arian* is indiscriminately applied to those who consider Jesus simply subordinate to the Father. Some of them believe Christ to be the Creator of the world ; but they all maintain that he existed previously to his incarnation, though in his pre-existent state they assign him different degrees of dignity. Hence the terms *High* and *Low Arian*.

The above sects, we believe, were the foundation of the doctrine which is now called Unitarianism. The Unitarian clergymen of the East have of late years greatly modified many of the positions assumed when that church first obtained a foothold in the New England States. The liberal views often expressed by the Rev. T. Starr King, after his call to this city, might be considered a representative standard of that church as now established in America.

PANAMA PAPERS.—We are indebted to Mr. Henry Smith of the steamer America, for a file of late Panama papers.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward has been absent during the week in Sacramento.

The present population of New York city is estimated at one million.

Funeral of the Late Rev. T. Starr King.

Sunday last was the day set apart for the funeral obsequies of the much-lamented Rev. T. Starr King. There was no funeral pageant, but nearly the whole population of the city were seen, long before the time appointed for the services, wending their way to the 1st Unitarian Church, where the body had lain in state from the day after the death of the reverend gentleman, and where it was also finally entombed under the altar. The following exercises were held with deep solemnity :

Address and Invocations—from the Masonic Monitor—by the M. W. Grand Master, Wm. M. Belcher.

Responsive Chants, by the Choir.

After which, an Anthem—"Rest, spirit, rest !"

Solo—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." Sung by Mrs. Grotjan.

Solo—"Come, ye disconsolate," by Mrs. Leach.

Prayer—fram the Masonic Monitor—by the Rev. J. D. Blain.

Benediction, by the Rev. Dr. Kittridge.

Grand honors, &c., by the Masonic fraternity.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons, including Rev. Mr. Kittridge, conducted the cerimonies, assisted by the rare combination of musical talent which was in the choir.

After the ceremonies were over, many persons seemed loth to leave the church, even after being politely requested two or three times, by one of the officiating members ; the same may be said of the street, for long after those in the church came out and the doors closed, many blocked up the sidewalks in the neighborhood, lamenting the loss, and setting forth the virtues and past actions of the truly good and great man. The following is his will :

WILL OF THE REV. THOS. STARR KING.

Feeling that the time has come for me to be summoned into the presence of the Most High God, and believing in the salvation of my soul, I hereby make this my last will and testament : I hereby will and bequeath to my dear wife Julia, all my real and personal estate of which I am possessed, and all property of every description which belongs to me after my just debts are paid, with the exception of the proceeds of the policies of insurance upon my life which I wish shall be equally divided among my mother and the mother of my dear wife, to revert to my wife after the death of either, unless it should be the will of my wife that it should revert directly for the benefit of either or both of her children. The proceeds of this policy of insurance I wish to be invested by my executors for the benefit of the above heirs thereto. And I hereby name as my executors to this my last will and testament Chas. L. Low, Wm. Norris, and Robert B. Swain. My desire is that they shall give no bonds for the performance of their duty.

All other wills are hereby revoked, and in the presence of these witnesses I desire this to be my last will and testament.

TH. STARR KING.

San Francisco, March 4th, 1864.

F F. BEALE, } Witnesses.
J. N. ECKEL, }

ACTION OF THE COLORED CITIZENS ON LEARNING OF THE DEMISE OF REV. T. STARR KING.—On Friday evening last a large meeting was held in Zion Church, Pacific St. Mr. H. M. Collins was called to the chair, and P. A. Bell appointed Secretary. The object of meeting being stated by the chairman. eulogistic remarks were made by F. G. Barbadoes, J. P. Dyer, P. Anderson and others, on the late Rev. Thomas Starr King, and it was, on motion, resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions of condolence. The committee, consisting of Messrs. J. B. Sanderson, J. M. Bell, Jas. Brown, Thos. Taylor and W. W. Hall, reported the following resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Rev. Thomas Starr King, the first and noblest citizen of our State, in common with our fellow-citizens, we feel that, in his death, the nation has lost a pure and ardent patriot, the State a profound politician and an accomplished orator, the Church a bright herald of the Gospel of Truth, the cause of human freedom an able, fearless and uncompromising advocate, and the proscribed and disfranchised people of color in California a tried and faithful friend.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble resignation to the will of our Heavenly Father, "who doeth all things well," still we cannot but deplore the death of one who took hold of the strength of our affections, and entwined himself around our hearts, by the noble, firm and manly stand he has ever taken on every occasion in our behalf.

Resolved, That in the death of Rev. Thos. Starr King, we deplore the loss of a true philanthropist and public benefactor, an unflinching friend of equal rights, one who was ever ready to dedicate his time, talent and pecuniary assistance to every enterprise that sought the improvement of his fellow-men, without regard to creed or color.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender to his bereaved family, the expression of our hearts' unfeigned sympathy for their irreparable loss. We commend them to the care of that God who "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." May he endow them with "that soul's calm sunshine which nothing earthly gives or can destroy, to gild the meridian and the evening of their days."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL, and a copy of them sent to the family of the deceased.

RETURNED. — Captain Alexander Ferguson, who left this city on the 13th of November last, for Washington city, for the purpose of endeavoring to get a Captain's commission from the War Department, in one of the many colored regiments, returned in the steamer America, on Wednesday last. He was sent out here by Secretary Chase, as one of the special agents, in charge of half a million dollars of the government money, and it will be seen by the following receipt, that it has been paid over to Assistant Treasurer Cheesman :

Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S. }
San Francisco, Cal., March 9th, 1864. }

Received of special Agents of the Treasury Department U. S., Messrs. Robinson and Ferguson, one safe, said to contain U. S. Notes to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, shipped per Steamship Illinois, of the M. O. Robert's line, on the 3d of February, ult.

D. W. CHEESMAN, Ass't Treasurer U. S.

From an interview which we had with Captain Ferguson, we are pleased to learn that his patriotism and integrity were duly acknowledged by all the Departments at Washington, and as the order has not been issued as yet, from the War Department, to commission any colored officers, except Surgeons and Chaplains, Capt. Ferguson is assured the first commission whenever the order is given. But rather than let him remain in Washington to wait the slow process of "red tape," Sec. Chase very considerately commissioned the Captain as one of the special agents to bring the above amount to San Francisco. We welcome the Captain among us again as a valuable co-laborer. Immediately after his arrival in the east, in December last, the following documents were sent to him from Connecticut. It also remains with the Captain to accept at his pleasure.

HEAD QUARTERS CONN. RECRUITING SERVICE, }
NEW HAVEN, Dec. 10th, 1863. }

To Captain Alexander Ferguson:

By virtue of authority conferred on me, I hereby appoint you a recruiting officer for the 29th Regiment, Connecticut Vol. You are authorized to appoint such aids and assistants as you may require to arrange for transportation and subsistence of the men, and generally say and do everything necessary and proper in the premises. You will make frequent reports to me of your doings under this appointment.

[STAMP] A. J. WORKS.
General Recruiting Officer.

The Captain will remain among us, however, until he gets his promised order from the War Department.

The school bill which was introduced by Hon. J. J. Owen, and passed the assembly, providing colored children separate schools, has passed the Senate. The Senate having receded from their amendment, which would have admitted all children to white schools, by consent of school Trustees in thinly settled districts, is what we understand the Senate disagreed upon. The bill for separate schools has gone to the Governor for his approval.

ARRIVALS—Per steamer America—R. P. Stephens, Utica, N. Y. ; H. Morton, N. Y. ; Mr. Derham, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS FROM THE EAST.—Mr. Harmon H. Lee, Sacramento ; Mrs. S. Gibbs, Sacramento.

We are requested to publish the following letter, received by Mr. Obadiah Woods of this city, from one of the editors of a newspaper, "*The Colored Citizen*," which has recently been started and published by colored men in Cincinnati, Ohio :

Yours, of the 4th ult., received with expressions of pleasure, mingled with no little surprise that one whose distance lies over broad fields and fathomless waters, could entertain a sentiment of friendly interest for a total but appreciative stranger. I hope our spontaneous friendship may prove perenial. Allow me to offer my sincere thanks for your favor of this day. Your poem is received. You would find it hard to please me better through the medium of any other gift than of a literary nature. This day received exchange from PACIFIC APPEAL. For this kindness I also feel myself debtor to the friendliness of Mr. Wood. When opportunity presents for repay, I shall not hesitate. Your APPEAL not only meets my approbation, but the entire editorial corps are delighted. Too much praise cannot be lavished upon its conductors. All through the west are rising up, like grass beneath the feet of spring, enterprises of various kinds that seem to have sent a tide of ambition coursing through the veins of a hitherto impeded race. Our brothers in the Sunny South and tented fields are rooting up obstacles to progress and negro nationality. Liberty points steadily to a dim, hidden future, pregnant with the heroic deeds of an unborn progeny. The historian's quill is eager to read, in letters of blood, the watchword of the unfettered ; and though the dark night of oppression, as it wanes, be oft disturbed by the massive tread of the dusky warrior, or the crack of his unerring musket, let us hope that soon the dawn will come when the rays of peace and freedom shall gild alike the sunny plains of the South and the foliaged hills of the North, and the shout from our Pacific shores be re-echoed back—"All is well !"

With universal liberty, I am yours,
FRANCIS J. JONES.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1864.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.

MR. EDITOR—Although I am a female, I desire to contribute some sentiments, in my humble way to the memory of the late much lamented Rev. T. Starr King, who died on Friday morning, March 4. I, among others, went to his church the next day, when he laid in state, and while passing by the beautiful casket which contained his remains, it passed through my mind that he looked like a man who had been born in the City of Regeneration and unto the Palace of Repentance to Eternal Life. He looked like a man that had been educated in the Schools of Obedience, and died in the Town of Perseverance. He looked like a man that had labored diligently in the fields of Mental Industry, notwithstanding he owned a large estate in the County of Self-Denial and Heavenly Rewarded Contentment. And I thought he looked like a man whose mouth was fixed, as though he was speaking, to invite all to the Great Church above, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest;" or "where the prisoners and the oppressors rejoice together, and servants are free from their masters." May we not all hope that he is only gone a day's journey from here to heaven's broad day, "where Zion's bells toll for Zion's travelers," and that we may see him again ? So, let us fight with good faith, like him. Fellow soldiers, fight ! MRS. J. E. DOVE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CAPTAIN A. FERGUSON.—This gentleman returned in the steamer America, on the 9th instant. He did not succeed in his application for a commission in the army, but his mission was not wholly unproductive of benefit to himself, and the interests of which he is so able an exponent.

He was courteously received by the War Department, and has full assurance that when colored officers are commissioned he shall receive the first appointment.

He was appointed, while absent, a recruiting officer for the 59th Regiment, Connecticut Vol., and had other advantageous offers, all of which he declined, and he returns as special agent for the Treasury Department, on a mission of great trust and confidence.

Captain Ferguson was one of the four colored gentlemen who called on President Lincoln on New Year's day, and whose visit and conduct, on the occasion, has been so favorably noticed.

We cordially welcome our friend on his return, and hope he may, ere long, receive the full consumation of his wishes.

COSMOPOLITE.

[Advertisment.]

Report of the Referees.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29, 1864.

Agreeable to public notice in the columns of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper, a public meeting of colored citizens was announced to meet as per date.

Mr. F. G. Barbadoes was called to the chair ; Mr. Carter acting Secretary. The President announced that the meeting was now opened for any business to be laid before the meeting, relative to the call thereof. On motion of Mr. S. Howard, nine referees were appointed by the meeting, as follows :

MR. W. H. MORELL, *Chairman.*
" S. HOWARD,
" G. W. DENNIS,
" R COOPER,
" R. ANDERSON,
" J. F. MILLER,
" R. T. HOUSTON,
" SAMUEL DAVIS,
" JAMES HARGROVE.

The referees being appointed took their respective stations, the meeting being fully organized. Mr. H. M. Collins was called forward in the defence of the charges that had been in circulation for the past eight years, which charges he asserts are gross and most malicious slanders.

Charge 1st—Writ of attachment sworn out in the Superior Court in San Francisco, dated July 20th, 1854, to make the sum of $4000, which sum had been alleged to be placed in the hands of said Collins to purchase a building and ground, known as the St. Cyprian 1st A. M. E. Church Incorporation. Signed by Rev. Derius Stokes, one of the preachers of the same, and others, members of the same,—Plaintiffs, *versus* H. M. Collins,—all of which was acknowleged and proven basely false, and released by their Attorney, H. P. Hallet, October 11th, 1855.

The article of agreement between H. M. Collins and Rev Derius Stokes, dated Feb. 14th, 1854, was read by the President, and explained by H. M. Collins to the satisfaction of all present ; also a letter dated Philadelphia May 30th, 1853, which letter was given to Rev. Derius Stokes, with full clerical power to take charge and establish churches in the State of California. Signed Daniel A. Payne, one of the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church, and Bishops of the Philadelphia and New England districts, with the seal of the conference attached, which letter and seal, in our judgment, has been the principle cause of all the difficulty between the A. M. E. Church and H. M. Collins, and the cause of the slanderous reports that have been in circulation against the same. According to the records and facts before us, as referees, the said H. M. Collins is not guilty, in the least, and in no way making improper uses of money or monies of the A. M. E. Church. But to the contrary, we are in possession of the Secretary's receipt book of the A. M. E. Church, of all the monies that ever passed through his hands—all receipted for and settled for in full, up to October 30th, 1854. Rev. Barney Fletcher, Rev. Fielding Smithy, and Henry F. Felson, *Secretaries.*

We also find that, according to the records before us, dated March 14th, 1855, there was a general and amicable settlement between H. M. Collins of the first part, and Henry C. Cornish, Joseph Ely, J. Cromwell, jr., John C. Lewis, James P. Dyer, Barney Fletcher, Pendleton Jordain and G. H. Hobbs, trustees of the A. M. E. Church, San Francisco, and their five several notes for one thousand dollars, with interest at three per cent. per month, each signed and acknowledged before Gilbert A. Grant, one of the notaries, payable to H. M. Collins or order ; payable on or before the first day of January, 1856, and endorsed by Rev. Derius Stokes and Rev. T. M. D. Ward, all of which is recorded in the recorder's office, San Francisco ; also a bond given for the purchased money, dated March 14th, 1855, by H. M. Collins to the above named trustees and preachers of the A. M. E. Church, bound himself in the sum of $10,000, to make them a good and sufficient warrantee deed, clear of all incumbrances, excepting a certain mortgage bearing date July 17th, 1854, given by the first party to Samuel Moss, jr., to secure the payment of $3000, which said mortgage the above named trustees were to pay with the usual covenants of the described premises, to wit : All that lot of land and building, known as the A. M. E. Church. All of which was recorded by the request of the trustees, April 2d, 1855. Liber 2d of bonds, page 98. Signed by Henry C. Cornish, Joseph Ely, John Cromwell, jr., John C. Lewis, James P. Dyer, Barney Flether, Pendleton Jordain, G. H. Hobbs, Derius Stokes and T. M. D. Ward, as endorsers.

We also find a complaint filed to recover the payment of a certain promissory note, for the sum of $1,000 with interest, at the risk of three per cent per month, and costs $109,50, making in all $1109,50.

Judgment entered against all the trustees and endorsers, all of which was paid by H. M. Collins, for the trustees and endorsers, which judgment stands against all the said trustees and endorsers, T. M. D. Ward and others ; which has been assigned to H. M. Collins.

We also find that Mr. H. M. Collins was worth $15,000 at a low estimate, when he entered into the article of agreement with Derius Stokes, on the 14th day of Febr., 1854. We also find, and have reason to believe, that the entire amount, by the unfortunate circumstances of the church disbanding and the depreciation of real estate, and stock of Sancelito Water Company, left to H. M. Collins, on the first day of January, 1857, was about $500 worth of property, real and personal, all told.

We also find that the above-enamed property was foreclosed for the above-named mortgage of $3000, Jan. 18th, 1857. Sheriff's deed to J. Mora Moss, Jan. 18, 1857.

We also find, that H. M. Collins repurchased the property from Francis L. A. Pioche, Oct. 29th, 1860, for the sum of $3250, it being said $3000 that was assumed in the bond by said trustees and endorsers.

In conclusion, we the Referees, after a free and full search for facts in said transactions between H. M. Collins and the A. M. E. Church *versus* The People, are only sorry, in fact lament, that the opposite party, trustees and endorses, did not and would not attend said public meeting, after being notified through the organ of the colored people. Justice compels us to say there was one honorable exception, *viz.* J. P. Dyer, at his post, and from remarks that were uttered by him he was convinced, that said Collins was perfectly truthful in his statements. We therefore are of opinion, that the above mentioned parties choose to answer through the columns of the press ; we hope they will for the world at large will then be privileged to see who are the criminals.

So far as we have enquired and investigated the transactions, we, both individually and collectively, clear H. M. Collins of any and all causes of deception and injus-

tice, in, for, or against said corporation of the 1st A. M. E. Church.

Furthermore. Mr. H. M. Collins stated that, in 1854, when the church was organized and incorporated, a certain number of subscription books, soliciting aid for said church and incorporation, which were distributed in February, April, and May, were signed by H. M. Collins, all the trustees and preachers, also by some of the most distinguished citizens of San Francisco.

Said H. M. Collins states that he never had one of these books to collect a dollar, direct or indirect for said A. M. E. Church, but to the contrary, has receipts for all the money paid to him by trustees and preachers, which receipt-book, we, as referees, have seen and throughly examined, and are perfectly satisfied with the above statement.

We, as referees, further believe, that said H. M. Collins is entitled to the said amount of $3000, assumed in the bond by said trustees and endorsers with interest at three per cent per month, from 14th of March, 1855, up to the 14th of the present month, 1864, which will make nine years:

$3,000
3 per cent per month

9,000
12 months

$1080 per year
9 years

$9,720
3,000 principal

Total $12,720, which is his just dues.

Also, said H. M. Collins affirms, that, at the time of the settlement, said subscription books was in the hands of trustees and preachers, and are still in their possession, and other important papers that rightfully ought to have been returned, to said H. M. Collins, as one of the incorporators of the first incorporation of the first A. M. E. Church, St. Cyperian.

Signed by the Referees:

W. H. Morell, *Chairman.*
S. Howard,
Geo. W. Dennis,
R. Cooper,
John F. Anderson,
John F. Miller,
R. T. Houston,
S. Davis,
Jos. Hurgo,

Rev. A. B. Smith present at the reading and signing.

President of the meeting:
F. G. Barbadoes.

M. Carter, Secretary.

For the Pacific Appeal

Mr. Editor—There having been a public meeting held in Zion Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 29, 1864, called by Mr. Henry M. Collins, by the request of many citizens, and with the view of setting the people right in relation to the first and second purchases of the St. Cyprian, A. M. E. Church, situated on the corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, in the city of San Francisco; and, whereas, satisfactory documents were produced by the said Henry M. Collins, in relation to the affairs of the above named church, and no one present deeming it necessary or undertaking to refute said document produced by the said Henry M. Collins, it was unanimously agreed that there be a committee of nine competent gentlemen selected out of the assemblage, to act as referees, for the purpose of giving an impartial decision, in accordance with the facts set forth, in articles produced on the evening above mentioned; therefore, inasmuch as no effort was made on the part of the church to vindicate their cause, had they any, and their legitimate right to do so, the undersigned, referees, do find that inasmuch as the documents produced, seem to be the basis of a fair and honorable transaction, and also, believing it to be the general opinion of the people—

Therefore, I, one of the referees, having carefully investigated the matter, can see no just cause why the said H. M. Collins, should not be exonerated from all charges brought against him, in relation to the affairs of the St. Cyprian A. M. E. Church, believing said charges to be base falsehoods, from the beginning to the end, and all of which is most respectfully submitted for your further consideration.

Your humble servant,
John F. Miller.

Latest Telegraphic News.

Baltimore, March 8.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in session here to-day, and adopted a report, by 48 to 10, which declares that we owe exclusive allegiance to the Government of the United States in war and in peace, and to the Constitutional Administration in every department thereof; that we exhort our people, who, by position, kindred or interest, may have been tempted to sympathize with those who seek to overthrow this Government, not to esteem loyalty to the Government as optional, or a matter of taste, sympathy, or preference, but one of divine injunction, and in the language of the disciples, use all laudable means to enjoin obedience to the powers that be; that we will not receive into Conference or elect to ministerial orders, either from local or itinerant ranks, any man of known disloyality; that in view of the great change which is taking place in the public mind in the direction of emancipation in the State of Maryland and elsewhere, we believe that the time is not far distant when the Baltimore Conference will no longer be embarrassed in maintaining the well known principles of the Methodist Episcopal Church upon this subject.

Cincinnati, March 9.—A special dispatch to the Columnus *Gazette* says: General Grant has expressed himself entirely satisfied with the position of military affairs, and speaks in the highest terms of Sherman's expedition, which had given the rebellion the severest shock since Vicksburg. Sherman had destroyed forage and provisions enough to subsist the rebel army from three to six months. In one place he destroyed over $2,000,000 worth of property. At other places an immense store of thousand bushels of corn, and large quantities of wheat were consumed. He brought in large droves of cattle, and several thousand mules: 8,000 negroes, and 400 prisoners, with trifling losses of men and material on our side.

Lord Palmerston announced in the Parliament of England that orders had been sent to the Cape of Good hope to release the privateer *Tuscaloosa*, international law not justifying the detention.

Rumor says Victoria is to be abdicate, and that the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne as Edward the Seventh.

Cairo, March 3.—A band of guerrillas, dressed in Federal uniforms, surprised a company of the 1st Mississippi (colored) Regiment, who were standing guard about 3 mile and a half from the main body of the foraging party, on the 14th February, below Grand Lake. They were captured, disarmed before assistance could reach them, and all were killed or mortally wounded, except two.

Cincinnati, March 9th.—The *Gazette*, today, says: Secretary Chase has accepted the action of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature in recommending the renomination of Lincoln as decisive in recommending him to withdraw his candidation for the Presidency, and he is desirous that harmony of the Union Party shall not be disturbed; so he expresses the wish that his name shall be considered withdrawn from the canvass.

Nashville, March 7.—At the county election, yesterday, the immediate emancipation ticket carried the city by 800 majority.

New York, March 4.—The *World's* special has a rumor that there is a general understanding, if not an organization, among the negro population of Richmond and environs to aid and comfort the Union refugees and prisoners, as well as for the purpose of helping in any attempt to capture the city.

The rebel Secretary of the Treasury proposes an immediate tax to raise $400,000,000. As there are no more than 700,000 heads of families within the present limits of the Confederacy, each must pay $5,710! The tax-collectors will, no doubt, have a precious time of it.

The New Bedford papers allude to the great increase in the African palm-oil-trade and advise that the long-closed oil factories of that city be reopened.

Habit in a child is at first like a spider's web, if neglected, it becomes a thread or twine; next a cord or rope; finally a cable; and who can break it?

The colored people in General Butler's Department propose to present him with a sword, as a token of gratitude and respect.

DIED.

In Sutter Creek, March 4th, S. A. Bowen, aged 35 years, son of Mrs. M. Bowen, of Little York, Pa. Massachusetts papers please copy.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The parents and guardians of the Children of the Public School, and the friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting on Monday evening, March 14, in the School Room, corner of Jackson and Virginia sts., at 8 o'clock. A subject of great importance to them will be presented for consideration. An earnest attendance is requested.

By order of the Teacher of the Public School.
m12 J. B. SANDERSON.

MASS MEETING.

The COLORED CITIZENS of SAN FRANCISCO are requested to attend a Mass Meeting, on Monday evening, March 14th, at Zion Church, to hear the report of the Railroad Committee.

W. H. HALL, *Chairman.*

Concert in Sacramento.

A SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT will be given in the 7th st. A. M. E. Church, Sacramento City, on Wednesday evening, March 16th, for the benefit of Rev. Jacob Mitchel.

Admission 25 cts. m5

Information Wanted,

Of TELEMACHUS FORD, formerly of Washington City, D. C. Any information will be gratefully received by his wife, A. A. J. FORD. Please address the Editor of Pacific Appeal. m5

THE IRON-CLAD.

Geo. VAN BUREN has removed his Saloon to No. 5 Broadway, in the Dorsey House, where he will be happy to see friends.

George, as usual, has good Liquors and Cigars always on hand, and will make you a splendid champaigne cocktail.

N.B. He has also a fine Billiard Table. m5-1m

UNION HOUSE,

N. E cor. of Broadway and Sansome st.
(Formerly in Battery st.)

Edward MICHELL, having purchased the interest of Mr. Richard Turner, has refitted this old established Hotel, and it is now open for the reception of his friends and the traveling public. The table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Soup and Dessert every day, and Oyster Soup on Sunday. Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars will be found at the bar. Give the blind man a call. Breakfast from 7 to 8½ o'clock, A. M, Dinner from 12 to 1, M. Tea from 6 to 7 P. M. Mechanics, if desird, can have their meals earlier. EDWARD MICHELL,
m5-6mt Proprietor

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BARBER SHOP and BATH-HOUSE, situated in Benicia, and doing a good business, offering rare inducements to any one with a small capital and wishing to commence business for themselves. The undersigned, wishing to leave for the benefit of his health, will sell or rent the aforesaid building, with all the fixtures complete, on the most reasonable terms, if early application is made. S. P. CLANTON.
Benicia, Oct. 5, 1863. o10-1m

Mrs. Woodland's House,

PLACERVILLE.

Mrs. NANCY WOODLAND, RESERVOIR ST., rear of the City House, Placerville, respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen traveling from various parts of the State, that her House is now open for their reception and accommodation. The Rooms are airy and commodious; the tables supplied with the best the market affords. A liberal share of patronage, especially from her old friends, is solicited. je27-2m

FOR SALE.

The UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE the Good-will and Fixtures of a First Class BARBERING & BATHING SALOON, Situated in Dalles City, Oregon, on Main street, three doors from Court street and next door to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office. The Furniture and Fixtures of the Barbering and Bathing department are not to be surpassed by any establishment in the State. The undersigned is now and has been working three chairs for the last two years, doing a fair business. His only object in selling is to remove to the East with his family. Any person wishing a good business can obtain one cheap for Cash.

N.B. A Cottage House and Lot for Sale. For particulars address letter to
WM. H. STEWART, Dalles City,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's

BULL'S HEAD,

YATES ST., about DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA V. I.

English ALE AND PORTER, SPANISH and FRENCH WINES, French Brandy and Scotch Whisky, Choice Havana Segars, always on hand. JACOB FRANCIS.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.

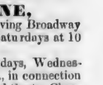
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Second door from the Beehive.

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Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50,
$60, $76. Extracting without pain.
Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling,
at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

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New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,
Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,
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Having ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public under the auspices of Sam'l. A. Smyth, Prop'r

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

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Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT
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(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH, WASH. COLYER, } Proprietors.
d27

NOTICE.

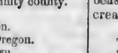
Nil DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3,—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock is now be ready for delivery at the office of the company. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE

To San Jose and Santa Clara.



ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer

SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., *President.*

M. A. JACKSON.

GENERAL JOBBING,

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations deliverd—nurses and other attendants supplied.

INFORMATION WANTED.

George W. FISHER.—On account of business of great importance to the family, information is wanted of GEORGE W. FISHER, of Philadelphia, who left that city in 1851, on the ship "Venus," for California. When last heard from he was at Rattlesnake Bar. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by Sarah B. Fisher, No. 418 Callowhill st., near Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 51.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 103

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PETER ANDERSON,
AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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One month " 50

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to
PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

The editor of the *Mississippian*, published at Meridian, stopped at McDowell's Station lately to dinner, and says, for a piece of cold corn bread, about three ounces of fresh pork, a small slice of beacon, and two glasses of water, the landlord deliberately charged two dollars.

A philosopher was once consulted as to the best method of destroying one's enemy, and he gave for an answer, "Make him your friend!"

Form the Independent.

Toussaint L'Ouverture.*

Close beside the Marche du Vieux Linge, or market for old merchandise, whose low roof spreads over twelve thousand square yards and covers the oddest exchange in Paris and the world, one sees a charming little park, with walks, seats, cascade and flowers, chating women, smoking men and playing children. It would never come into your mind, as you sauntered through these paths, that here stood, for six hundred years, a palace and a prison. It was long the stronghold of the Knights Templars; and when they were suppressed, their towers and treasures reverted to the crown. The treasures were soon squandered by the kings upon their passions, but the towers were made to longer serve the same end. Many victims pined within their walls. Chief of these were Louis XVI., and Toussaint L'Ouverture. Louis and his family were brought hither in 1792 from the Tuileries, and he passed hence back again to the guillotine before that palace. Hither, also, ten years afterward, was Toussaint dragged from a higher seat which he had himself erected in the freedom and happiness of his nation, by the treacherous hand of the most cruel, selfish, and coldblooded tyrant of modern history. As you gaze on the grassy grounds, you see not children and blossoming flowers, but the sad eyes of the king and his household, looking out of their iron gratings. You hear not the dancing waters or the merry shouts, but the low groans of the Haytien hero, as he is stretched upon the rack to extort the secret of his hidden treasures. The black past wraps the bright present in its fearful clouds.

This book recalls that Paris picture of the gloomy and the gay. It does more. It is not only a portrait of a great man, it is a mirror in which we can study the present and future life of this nation. No publication would be more timely. We have reached that point in our affairs when we are willing to greet the black man as a soldier. We must advance to that inevitable goal, when we shall greet him as an officer, a general, a ruler—when we shall be as unmindful of color as we now are of language. It is the first steps that costs. That step has cost us hundreds of millions of treasure, hundreds of thousands of lives. Twenty months of disaster, with the sacrifice of myriads of our own sons, was required before we would recognize the negro as a fellow-man. That recognition involves their full possession of all the rights and privileges of a common humanity. We yet shrink from the grant of their claims. More slowly than Milton's beasts in the creation, are we being new-created in this dyine truth and duty.

"Now half appeared
The tawny lion pawing to get free
His hinder parts,
Scarce from his mould
Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheaved
His vastness."

We compel them to fight in the private's place, and at sergeant's wages. While the Secretary of War proclaims that honor shall follow daring, Congress merely adds —only to white men.

The sergeants who stormed the redoubts of Wagner and led their men—every white officer of their regiment having fallen—back to the army, ought to have received their commission the next day, by telegram, from a grateful president. They received nothing—not even thanks. We give all other volunteers the privilege of enlisting in what regiment or arm of the service they elect. The man with so much as a pen-full of negro red blood in his veins must go where we please, not where he pleases. Say re not truly, we are yet a half unformed, uninspired clod? This must be changed. Mr. Lincoln never spoke a truer word than when he said we could not live half slave and half free. But there is a truer word which he will yet speak: We cannot live with those millions of our brethern, half inviting and half repelling them, half patronizing and half insulting, half embracing and half loathing. The pawing lion was not fighting his yet unfreed and black-earthed "hinder parts." He was struggling to make them of one nature, life and with the rest. He could not be perfect till they were perfected. Copying his example, we shall copy his success, who

"Sprang, as broke from bonds,
And rampant shook his brindled mane."

This call and creation of God, this biography and autobiography, will help us to yet better hear and heed. It is the sober, documentary, yet intensely interesting, history of one who, born under the heaviest impediments of color and bondage, triumphed over them all, and in the hight of his power ruled with meekness, firmness, wisdom and success over whites and blacks, who equally regarded him as their protector and preserver.

Some of the salient features of this strange and eventful history may whet the appetite for the full details.

The American Revolution was the grandfather of the Haytien. That broke upon the earth like the sun on the Arctic night. It flashed on France, an was reflected from France upon Hayti. The circle will be completed when Hayti, through her example and her blood, shall preserve and perfect us in the work and ideas of our fathers.

The rays of the French Revolution first salute the eyes of the mulatto. He was between the white and black. Petted and privileged far more than with us, they were yet as heartily and systematically despised. They, in their turn, hated and despised the black slave. They send a delegation to Paris, with six millions of francs as a donation, and ask for political equality with their white fathers and brothers. The Assembly grants it. The pure blood resist. War breaks out. The mulattos, defeated, appeal to the blacks. They spring to their feet at the summons, and their liberation dawns in blood. Many masters are murdered, and fire and death flood the land. Toussaint, now fifty-six years old, appears on the scene; not as a revolutionist and murderer, but protecting, with his fellow slaves, his mistress and family from the universal carnage. He secures their escape to Baltimore. Their descendants surely should respect their savior and his race. With their deliverance his duty to the white race ended. He enters the army of liberation as aid-de-camp to Biasson, one of its three generals. It is without discipline and mad with victory. The three leaders are men of courage, but not of continence. They rage without control. One of them, Jeannot, after committing a massacre would gather up the blood flowing on all sides, and, carrying it to his mouth, exclaim, "Oh, my friends, how sweet, how good this white blood! Let us, take full draughts; let us swear irreconcilable revenge against our oppressors; peace with them never—so help me God!" This concentration of centuries of suffering and contempt into an hour of revenge was natural to the human heart. But Toussaint's heart was renewed, and no malice fed its fires. He secured the execution of Jeannot. The mob begins to assume the form and restraints of an army.

The French Government support the mulattoes against the whites. The latter, like our rebels, revolt and seek the alliance of England; and she, as now, haltingly supports them. Louis is beheaded. The negroes, distrusting the Republic, proclaim themselves the subjects of Spain. One of them is made by its king lieutenant-general, and two brigadiers. One of the last is Toussaint. The Republic seeks to win them to its side by first decreeing the liberty of those who will enlist, then of their families, and finally of all—a curious prototype of the course we are pursuing. Toussaint soon surpasses all others in his fleetness, courage, strategy and success. He is master of the island. He considers the offers of the Republic, and accepts them. Renouncing the allegiance of Spain, he must fight both her and England, and their allies of all colors, of whom his negro superior, the lieutenant-general, is chief. Over all he triumphs. The whites subdued, the mulattoes refuse to recognize his sway. They revolt, and after a bloody struggle are defeated. Toussaint rules alone. That he was not a mere conqueror like Napoleon—selfish, bloody and proud, his reputation in his day of power shows. His army was under the severest discipline. "He won the esteem of the white colonists, was highly valued by the ministers of religion, and by the blacks was regarded as a messenger of God. Even the mulattoes, last to yield, began to look on him with hope and respect. Churches were restored, cities decorated with fine buildings, the treasury enriched, arts cultivated. The general intelligence was raised and manners were refined. Human nature vindicated itself against its calumniators. The black state of Hayti could endure comparison with white and European civilization. The Hotel de la Republique at the Cape was unsurpassed in splendor, external and internal, by any establishment in the world. It was frequented by the principal blacks, and"—hear this, ye frequenters of the New York and St. Nicholas—"by the Americans of the continent." When shall our palatial inns return the Haytien compliment? Hear again, "The most perfect equality prevailed." Toussaint took his place when he stopped there, as Mr. Lincoln would at the Fifth-avenue, without preference: "For he often said that distinction of rank ought to exist only in the moment of public service." A truer democrat than Washington.

The historian continues: "The men were polite, and the women easy and elegant; the prejudices of color seem to have lost their former horror. The theatre came into vogue; the greater number of the new actors were black, and some of them gave proof of talent in comedy and pantomime. A taste for music became general; the guitar was specially cultivated. Men of negro and mulatto blood not only formed the bulk of the population, but occupied the highest positions. The most important duties of administration were in their hands, yet life went forward with ease and efficiency. Religion was honored, morals were not inferior to what they are in white society. Among men and women, who had but recently quitted the brutalizing condition of servitude, an ability and refinement were observed which you sometimes look for in vain among men who have the reputation of being highly cultivated."

Upon this Eden the serpent Napoleon cast his envious eye. The treaty of Amiens gave him the opportunity, by releasing him from his European foes; the defeated mulattoes in Paris gave him the pretence. He pounces upon Hayti. Fifty-six vessels of war and sixty thousand soldiers sent out to subdue a revolted slave. They fail, the bloodiest of wars leave the slave master. His lieutenant and brother-in-law, Le Clerc, must try strategem. He beguiles and betrays. Toussaint is his prisoner, transported to France, cast into the temple, and transferred in winter to the Castle de Joux, in the Jura mountain, where he is confined in a cold, damp cell, which has but one window, and that near the ceiling, so that he can see not the earthly, but, through clouds and storms, his heavenly home. When he was looking from the prison-deck his last look on his loved mountains, he exclaimed: "They have only felled the trunk of the tree; branches

* Toussant L'Ouverture: A biography and autobiography. Boston; James Redpath, 12 mo. pp. 378.

will sprout, for the roots are numerous and deep!"

Meanwhile, Napoleon's plans fail. The branches grow two fast for his axe. Nay, they themselves become axes to hew him in pieces. His brother-in-law dies; his successor is unsuccessful. He fears that Toussaint will escape. The trunk must be pulled up by the roots. The governor of the castle is ordered to starve him to death. He leaves the castle, carrying the keys of the dungeon with him. After four days, he returns and visits his cell. "He is dead, and the rats have gnawed his feet."

It is a comfort to read that the imperial assassin failed in his hopes. One year after his murder, eight thousand men, the remnant of eigty thousand that had been sent out for the extirpation of liberty, set sail from the shores which they had covered with blood. The few white colonists left with them. As they move out of the harbor, they see the mountain-tops glow with fire. Often they had blazed in desolation, now in joy. Freedom had been wrested from the hands of their foes. "Freedom! freedom! ran in joyous echoes from mountain-top to mountain-top, till the whole island shouted freedom!"

Thus perished the noblest man of his times. Like Paul, little and contemptuous in appearance, like him, he was mighty in thought and speech—mighty and masterful. Like all men of the highest genius, he knew without vanity his superiority. He was cool, because he could see beyond his adversaries, and knew how and where to encompass them. "I know Rigaud," he says of his mulatto rival, who led them in their fierce but vain revolt from his power; "he gives up the bridle when he gallops, he shows his arm when he strikes. For me, I gallop also, but I know where to stop; and when I strike, I am felt, not seen. M. Rigaud can conduct insurrection only by blood and massacre. I know how to put the people in movement; but when I appear, all must be tranquil." No portrait of a perfect ruler can surpass this frank confession. Of like simplicity was his assumption of equality with Napoleon. This great warrior and statesman was a pure black, and unprepossessing in appearance. His mind appeared in his countenance and his manner, but only as if under a veil. His looks were noble and dignified rather than refined; his eyes darting fire, told of the burning elements of his soul. His eloquence was simple, manly, and full of imagery. He was a devout Christian. As his Spanish superior, Marquis Hermona, said when he was in the service of that nation, "God cannot, in this lower world, visit a purer soul."

Americans should study this life. Especially should those who are honored with being of his race. They have been fortunate in having none of those bitter and bloody rivalries which so long marred the harmony of Hayti. We have contemptuously included every shade of black and white under equal degradation. It has prevented their contention. It will aid in their elevation. That elevation is rapidly hastening on. The President considers one-tenth of the old voters of the rebellious States sufficient to revive them. He ignores the vast majority of the loyal population, because that majority is of Toussaint's color. He must yet give them the power. It is right, it is inevitable. Every young man of this blood should prepare himself for the glorious destiny of sharing in the duties and honors of the then only free and great nation in the world. Let him study and emulate the greatest of Africans and not a whit behind the greatest of men.

And their whiter-skinned but blacker-hearted fellow-citizens will learn from it much that it behooves them now to know—that they must cease to call unclean those whom God has cleansed; that they must acknowledge genius, whatever be the color of the skin that enwraps it; and that they must prepare themselves to welcome to the leadership of our armies and our Senate, as Southern substitutes for Jeff. Davis and his drunken Comus-crew, that have so long bewitched and despoiled us, black Toussaint's, who, by their superior talents and principles, shall receive the grateful homage of an appreciative and admiring nation.

A recent Paris letter says the uneasiness about the prospects of a general war are increasing.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1864.

Colored Americans and the Government.

The National Government, recently, by its acts and policy, has shown to the enlightened world that it actually means to do justice to a class of subjects whose rights, as such, have hitherto been denied by an obstropulous and baleful minority once wielding its power, and which is now insidiously uttering treason in the loyal States and engaged in serving the rebellion of the slave oligarchy. Every colored American may, in future, get a citizen's passport, and go to foreign countries, bearing the legal sign as well as the natural front of a man, and be recognized and treated as an American citizen. Of this all should be proud. How great the contrast between the present Administration and that of the one when Geo. M. Dallas was Minister to England. Then Mrs. ——, a colored lady, was denied recognition by the American Minister, and could not be passed to France in consequence of being "colored." No nation was ever more debased than this was, then, by the slave-power. The above-mentioned circumstance was long a subject of derision in Europe, because it was unprecedented in the intercourse of nations. No great nation ever existed that did not make it one of its most sacred duties to intervene for the protection of the most humble of its subjects. This gave the sting to our reproach. But happily things have changed. The National Government having set the example of justice and right, there is every prospect that the respective States will gradually follow, by removing the disabilities existing against a class of their citizens, long fastened upon them by force of circumstances, and when they were governed or influenced by the same relentless and rebellious slave-power now in its death-struggle with Union and Liberty. Our own State, California, has been reasonably progressive, during the two last sessions of the Legislature, in expunging the slave-code testimony statute and allowing colored children schools. The friends of freedom should rejoice in this gradual progress.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—On Monday evening last, a considerable number of the parents and friends of the children attending the "colored public school" of this city, met in the basement of the old St. Cyprian Church building, in which the school has been held since its establishment in 1854. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of getting up a suitable demonstration on the occasion of dedicating the new school-house, which is nearly completed by the Board of Education, and to be occupied, in future, by the colored children of this city. A committee was appointed, who are to request permission from the Board, and if granted, the said committee are also to act as a committee of arrangement to get up appropriate exercises for the occasion.

On Tuesday evening, pursuant to previous notice, a public meeting was also held in Zion Church, Pacific st., to hear the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting relative to waiting on the several city railroad companies, as to whether arrangements could not be made for colored persons to ride in their cars. The chairman of the committee, Mr. W. H. Hall, reported that petitions had been sent to the several companies, and the committee are now awaiting the action of their Boards on that subject. After some discussion the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the committee.

THE LECTURE BY DR. W. H. IRWIN.—On Tuesday next, Dr. Irwin will deliver the lecture which was to be in the course of those delivered by several gentlemen, just before the holidays, as the Doctor gave way for a lady to take his place at that time. He has been very generous in holding himself in readiness to aid the cause which we are all engaged in, namely, our common elevation. And as he has come forward to give this lecture—all should greet him with a full house at the Baptist Church, Dupont street, next Tuesday evening.

His subject is: "We Wrestle not against Flesh and Blood, but against Principalities and Powers." The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

On Monday evening, March the 28th, a committee of ladies and gentlemen, belonging to the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, will give a Festival at Apollo Hall, Pacific street, for the benefit of Rev. T. M. D. Ward, their pastor. Mr. Ward certainly deserves a liberal benefit. He has labored most incessantly to get that Church out of debt. It being now accomplished, the members and friends of the Church should do something financially handsome to send him on to the General Conference which will meet at Philadelphia in May.

DELINQUENCY OF SOME OF OUR AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS IN THE INTERIOR.—We would again kindly remind those of our friends, who are in our debt, that it will be impossible to keep the APPEAL up, without prompt payments. We hope, therefore, that every dime due the paper, will be sent in during the present week. All that is required is, the payment of what is due, to guarantee the permanency of our paper. Now friends, pay the Agents.

The Board of Education, at their meeting on Tuesday evening last, granted the committee of colored men the privilege of getting up dedicatory exercises, on the opening of the new school house on Broadway st. The school is expected to open in the new building, about the last of April.

ARRIVALS—Per steamer America—Mr. R. R. Lippins, Utica, N. Y.

Per steamer St. Louis—Mr. Mrs. R. T. Callender, New York.

Per steamer Constitution—Miss Emma Smith, Boston; Mrs. M. A. George and Mr. C. S. Cosby, Kingston, Canada West.

DEPARTURE—Per steamer America—Mrs. Lawrence, destined to Baltimore.

Per steamer Brother Jonathan—Mr. Pennington, Portland and Boise mines.

VICTORIA PAPERS.—Mr. Charles Andrews, of the steamer Brother Jonathan, left at our office files of the several Victoria, V. I., papers, for which he has our thanks. Also to Mr. Geo. H. Reed, of the steamer Panama, for files of Crescent City, Humboldt and Idaho Territory papers.

MORE PANAMA PAPERS.—By the steamer *Constitution* which arrived yesterday morning. We received files of the Panama *Mercantile Chronicle* and the *Star* and *Herald*, for which, Mr. Robert G. Cromwell, has our thanks.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

J. J. Pindell, Shasta; Stephen Bell, Coloma; Mrs. S. M. Gee, R. H. Pyenn, Victoria; Peter Johnson, Placerville; M. E. V., Sacramento; Isaiah Lemmons, P. W. Livingston, Carlon City, N. T. M. Howard, Virginia City; Peter Lee, Sacramento. R. D. Chambers, U. S. Flag Ship Lancaster.

More shells were discharged in the single battle of Gettysburg than were employed in all the battles that Napoleon ever fought.

The New Hampshire *Gazette*, claiming to be the oldest newspaper in America, completed its 107th year on October 1.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal

A Voice from the Sage Bush Country.

CARSON CITY, March 11, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—With pleasure we avail ourselves of this opportunity of penning these few lines to inform you of our success in organizing a benevolent association of colored persons. This society is named the United Sons of Freedom, and will meet every second Wednesday night in each month. Place of meeting, Eureka Exchange. The following is the list of officers: President, Isaiah Lemons; Vice President, Washington Bullock; Treasurer, Samuel T. Webster; Secretary, Peter Wm. Livingston; Chaplain, Rev. James Brown.

P. W. L.

For the Pacific Appeal.

WALLA WALLA, Feb. 27, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—It becomes my painful duty to inform you of the death of Isaac Myers Connelly, often called Capt. Myers. He died at Bannock City, from the effects of an inward cancer. From a long acquaintance with him I have found him to be a man with a strong attachment for his friends. We speak not of his faults. Let the veil of charity cover them. He fell, a subject to grim death, far away from kindred and friends, in the snow-clad mountains of the North. I hope that he found a friend in the blessed Redeemer, before crossing the dark river of death. May his mortal eyes have closed on earth to open for ever in the heavenly country, where death never comes and where sorrow is no more.

T. D.

For the Pacific Appeal.

CARSON CITY, N. T., March 14th.

MR. EDITOR—Our City was thrown into great excitement on Saturday night, the 12th instant. Two colored men, named Alexander Gibbons and Gilbert Robinson, got into a row over a game of cards, in which Gibbons was shot three times and then killed. Robinson was a barber, and occupies the same barber shop in which Underwood was proprietor, and got killed some time ago. Yours, etc. I. L.

Relating to this murder, Mr. M. Howard has also sent us a Virginia City newspaper, which contains the following:

A dispatch received from Carson last night says: Alex. Gibbons, (colored), was killed to-day about three o'clock, by Robinson, of Genoa, also colored. Robinson was acquitted.

For the Pacific Appeal.

PETALUMA, March 17, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—I have nothing of importance to write you, except that we have fine and copious showers, and the drooping crops are beginning to look fine again. All nature is smiling as a young bride that has just pronounced the fatal word. There is some excitement, and not much either, in regard to the political convention. The Copperheads are beginning to think it a fixed fact that old Abe is the coming man, and so do I. There is quite a sensation in town in regard to your last number, an article headed "Returned—Capt. Alex. Ferguson." It was not his returning to the State of his adoption, but that he was entrusted by Mr. Chase with half a million of dollars of the Government money. Was it not hard that Mr. Chase could find some person with a much paler countenance than the Captain's? I cannot conceive how he could trust him after he had offered to the Government his life, his sword and the sacred honor, all to be placed on the altar of his country. That article has been the means of placing the PACIFIC APPEAL before the citizens of this county, and has made it many friends and subscribers; may its columns be devoted to truth as bright as a living fire. So send along the APPEAL. Yours for the cause.

REPUBLICAN.

Send 10 or 12 copies this week. I may sell them all—the paper has made a d——l of an excitement; people standing on the streets in crowds discussing its merits and demerits all day long, until far in the night. I could have sold fifty copies on Monday if I had had them.

All well, G. W. MILLER.

A great fortune is not unfrequently made by a man simply because he is too mean to enjoy a small.

For the Pacific Appeal.

MR. EDITOR—You will gratify me by publishing the following:

At the public meeting held in Zion Church, March 15th, instant, to take into consideration the privilege of colored persons riding in the city railroad cars, considerable discussion was indulged in, charging the colored barbers with making a distinction between the white and African races, by not accommodating the latter in common with the former in their places of business. This the humble writer of this disclaims being a fact, and regrets to see one, who has spent so many years in trying to elevate his people, display so little sagacity.

It is the peculiar and powerless position which colored people occupy that causes this difference. The colored man has not the strength to do as others do unto him. We can ask those who are in power for privileges, and it is with them to grant bright coin. Give none without their countenance; for they are monarchs of all they survey. I would also inform the gentleman who introduced the subject, and to whom I refer, that the question he dwelt so elaborately on, was entirely irrelevant to the one for which the meeting was convened, and not only out of place in the matter but offensive in the manner in which it was put. But I do not purpose to discuss the matter on paper. Suffice it to say, if the gentleman desires to discuss the subject, I think he will find those among the above-named fraternity who will willingly consent to meet him at any public hall he may select, and will freely ventilate the question in all its bearings.

WM. H. BLAKE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

A Wrathy Correspondent.

(Letter published as written.)

VICTORIA, V. I., March 5th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—Sir: You will give up a portion of your column to the late election touching the far-fetched question of the rights of aliens going in the Local Legislature, I shall not consider the merits or the short-comings of the Bill in question, but my object in encroaching on your space is to question, your duty as an Editor to attempt, much more to animadvert upon a class of men for wielding their unquestioned rights without knowing anything about the matter. Sir, in the first place you stated that if what both classes wrote you for publication be true, they must be competent rascals!" I therefore demand at your hands some explanation for not a West Indian in Victoria over wrote you a line about that notorious "Bill," if you receive any purporting to be from them, it must be manufactured by that class of men calling themselves 'Aliens." I also question your authority for saying the Jamaicans "bolted," your readers would infer from that expression, that they flew from the path of rectitude, or from some covenant, or contract Mr Editor for your information I emphatically deny any such contract or supervision that, I, or any West Indian are aware of I have already stated in the former part of this communication that I shall not treat of the merits of the Alien Bill, but I think as a journalist should be sufficiently informed on all sides or points of the question before jumping to such a hasty and ill timed conclusion.

The resolutions that were sent to you for publication, condemning the unquestionable action of the Jamaicans, I look upon as a mammouth tomfooling and a complete trumpery from beginning to end. In justice to the writer of this, and to those Jamaicans that were attacked by your sheet, I humbly beg that you will give this publicity in its entirety, or I will seek (if you should not comply) another medium for this communication.

Respectfully yours, HENRY P. PYNN.

[We did state, at the time, that "if all be true that each party charged the other with, during the recent election canvass in Victoria, the only conclusion we could arrive at was that, by their own testimony, each party was a set of rascals;" and that, when we considered such men as Lester, Gibbs, and others known to us, were leading on the one side, and our old friend Jacob Francis and other gentlemanly men on the other, we did not consider the charges with any more seriousness than those hurled against our best American candidates when nominated for office in this country from the opposing parties. Politics, however, will engender ill feeling and wrath, at times, and we would advise our Victoria friend to abandon the discussion of them for the present, as the Victoria election is now over.—ED.]

The Present Southside View.

There are indications daily that the Copperhead defenders of slavery will soon lack even Southern supporters. Some of the strongest arguments and bitterest invectives against the peculiar institution are now contributed by persons who have enjoyed the advantages of a contact with its beneficient workings, and "the South-side view of slavery" is now by far the gloomiest and fiercest. The right of free speech, of which Vallandigham, the martyr-copperhead, pretends to be the champion, is now really enjoyed in large portions of the South, and the result of this unloosening of the Southern tongue has been a general delivery of sentiments, ideas and passions which had long "fired the Southern heart," but which had been kept by the system of terror from finding expression through the Southern lips.

The members of the House of Representatives from the city of New York, a city which seems to be far more pro-slavery than Nashville, Memphis, or New Orleans, find considerable difficulty in pushing their theories that the negro and the President have no rights which Brooks and Wood are bound to respect, owing to the impertinent contradictions they are continually receiving from Southern representatives. Thus, no later than yesterday, the assertion of Mr. James Brooks, that "it was a delusion to say that the President's Emancipation Proclamation would end the war," brought up, not Mr. Lovejoy or Mr. Stevens, but—the ingrate!—Mr. Smith of Kentucky. This pestilent fanatic, who was elected to his seat by a majority of 5,000, had the audacity to say, and say it too "as a Southern man and identified with slavery, that there remained behind the rebellion that which gave it strength and power, and which must be destroyed and overthrown while the army moves in front. The very life-blood of the rebellion is drawn from African slavery, and wherever we tap this fountain of the rebellion out efforts will be effectual."

When the Scotch members of the House of Commons, usually sure for the Tory government, voted in a body against one of Addington's measures, Sheridan cried out to the Prime Minister: "Doctor, the Thanes fly from thee!" When Southern slaveholders talk in the style of Mr. Smith, of Kentuck, it would seem that men like Brooks and Wood, whose bitterest enemies cannot assert that an indifference to their own interests is among their faults, would abandon a cause which finds its decriers among those whose property is invested in it, and depends for its defence on those who are simply drawn to it by a taste for tyranny and a sympathy, purely esthetic, with oppression.—*Boston Transcript.*

"HIS SOUL IS MARCHING ON."—We understand that Frederick Brown, Esq., the youngest brother of the heroic and historic John Brown, has been recommended by the most prominent Anti-Slavery members of Congress, (in connection with whom we are pleased to see the name of Brutus J. Clay, member of Congress from Kentucky,) for the position of Superintendent of the Government Colony of Freedmen at Arlington Heights, and he will undoubtedly receive the appointment.

Mr. Brown is a man of great practical experience as an agriculturist and business manner; and as he has always shared in and deeply sympathized with, the convictions for which his brother sacrificed his life, the appointment is one eminently fit to be made. In a short time, a freedmen's bureau will be organized, either in the War or Treasury Departments, under which Superintendents of the freedmen in the several States will be appointed. It is supposed that the government will be induced to appoint Mr. Brown as Superintendent for the State of Virginia.

It will be a signal act of poetic justice, that he should be entrusted with the welfare of the freedmen of a State, for making an effort for whose liberation, as slaves, his brother suffered a felon's doom not five years ago, at the hands of those who, today, are outlaws and felons, not only from our government, but from the sentiment of the civilized world.

Thus the world does move; and in view of this and other glorious facts, the eloquent words of Wendell Phillips seem more prophetic than we dared to hope, when he said: "It is not impossible that Virginia herself, clothed and in her right mind, may yet beg of New York the dust of John Brown, for some marble mausoleum at Richmond, as repentant Florence, robed in sackcloth, begged of Ravenna the dust of that outlawed Dante, whom a century before she ordered to be burned alive."—*Liberator.*

Death-Warrant of Jesus Christ.

Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity, which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have more interest for the philanthropist and the believer than the one which we copy below:

"Chance," says the *Courier des Etats Unis*, of New York City, "has put into our hands the most interesting judicial document to all Christians, that has been recorded in human annals; that is, the identical death warrant of Jesus Christ."

The following is the document, faithfully transcribed by the editor of the *Courier*:

"*Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth should suffer death on the cross.*"

"In the year seventeen of the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar, and on the 25th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiaphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Prætory, condemned Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying: 1. Jesus is a seducer. 2. He is seditious. 3. He is an enemy to the law. 4. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel. 5. He calls himself falsely the son of God. 6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands. Ordered, the centurion, Quilus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution. Forbid any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus."

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus, are, viz.: Daniel Robani, a Pharisee, Joannus Rorabable, Raphdel Robani, and Capet, a citizen. Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written the words: "a similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Abuilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the commissioner of arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacristy of Chartrem. The vase is in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commissaries of arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requesting earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them: the request was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his cabinet of antiquities, it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,800 francs. Its intrinsic value and interest are much greater.

A few years ago, there was found at Catskill, New York, "a sketch of Israel," at the time of Jesus. On the one side was a representation of a palm leaf; on the other, a picture of the temple with the words underneath, "Holy Jerusalem," in the Hebrew tongue.

DESCRIPTION OF JESUS.

The following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome, when he deprived that city of so many valuable manuscripts. It was written at the time and on the spot where Jesus commenced his career, by Publius Lentulles, the Governor of Judea, to the Senate at Rome—Cæsar, Emperor. It was the custom in those days, for the Governor to write down any event of importance which transpired while he held office:

"Conscript Fathers:—There appeared in these days, a man named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted as a prophet of great truth; but his own disciples call him the Son of God. He hath raised the dead, and cured all manner of diseases. He is a man of stature somewhat tall and comely, with a very ruddy countenance, such as a beholder would both love and fear. His hair is the color of the filbeot when fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward, it is more orient of color, curling and waving about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a seam or partition of long hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His forehead is plain and delicate; his face without spot or wrinkle, beautiful, and with a comely red; his nose and mouth exactly formed: his beard is of the color of his hair, and thick—not of great height, but forked. In reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing, courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. A man, for his surpassing beauty, excelling the children of men."

Face the Facts.

That slavery is on its very last legs in Maryland, we presume no one will deny. The slaveholders give it up, finding the attempt to retain and profit by their chattels under existing circumstances a losing business. Slavery in Maryland has long enough been exhausting her soil, retarding her progress, diminishing her population; but all this availed nothing. But at length it has become a burden to the slaveholders; and they will make short work with it. It can hardly outlast the current year.

When it dies, slavery in Delaware will be a tree without roots. It must speedily vanish or be summarily cast out.

West Virginia has substantially freed herself from the scourge. She had but a few thousand of slaves in 1860; she has practically none now. This good riddance she owes to the rebellion and the civil war.

The loyal portion of Old Virginia are practically slaveless. The President excepted most of them from the purview of his Proclamation of Freedom; but the God of Justice has issued one which covers a far larger area, and deals with it most efficiently. The loyal Legislature of Old Virginia has called a Convention to sweep slavery from the State. This is the work of her own loyal people; the government takes no part in it. There is no doubt that the Convention, soon to assemble, will finish up the work.

Missouri is still contested by two zealous parties—each professedly for Emancipation. One is earnestly for it at the earliest day; the other would give the "the institution" a few years grace. But nobody thinks of its outlasting the next ten years.

Arkansas has renounced "the devil and all his works," and is coming back into the Union a loyal free State. She came heartily, having had quite enough of slavery and secession.

Tennessee will very soon be reorganized as a free State, under the Proclamation of Amnesty. She is full ready; and, with a third of her voters of 1860 either dead or absent, she will poll a very considerable vote—far more than the tenth required, and it will all be for making her a free State.

Louisianna is getting ready for Peace and Reunion on a free basis at an election hardly a month off. Meantime, slavery is confessedly repudiated by her Unionists.

In a good part of Mississippi, as on the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, slavery has been quietly replaced by free labor, to the advantage and satisfaction of all concerned. And the new system is constantly gaining ground.

How is all this to be reversed?

Whoever heard of slavery as having been eradicated from large areas and restored again thereon to stability and pros-

perity? Is not this contrary to uniform experience?

Now, then, we ask attention to these facts as acts. You may like them or not: they are facts in either case. We ask practical men to judge whether "the Union as it was" can be restored to life, and what would have been the cost of that restoration. Replanting with slavery States which have, to a large extent, cast off that fetter is simply impracticable.

Will not politicians consider these facts? One might wish for many things which have become unattainable. But could any feat be more difficult than the replanting with slavery of whole kingdoms that have been relieved of it by the stern shock of battle? Who does not realize that this is not to be done?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Latest Telegraphic News.

It is understood that the Senate will reconstruct the House bill, providing for the establishment of a Bureau for Freedmen's Affairs.

The bank statement shows an increase on loans of $5,440,000; a decrease in specie of $437,000; an increase of deposite of $9,115,000.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—In the House, McBride introduced a bill granting lands for the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the head waters of Oregon, and to secure the same for postal and military purposes. This, with others relating to the Pacific road, were referred to the Select Committee on the subject. Mr. Arnold introduced a bill providing for permanent peace, by removing the cause of the war. It provides that from and after the passage of the bill, slavery shall be abolished in all States and Territories. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 14.—General Meade returned to the army to-day. His health seems excellent. The report in regard to his resignation is said to be without foundation.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.—The order relieving General Halleck from duty, as Gen.-in-Chief, says: The President desires to express his appreciation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

A detachment of about two hundred and fifty rebel soldiers, who were prisoners of war, have taken the oath of allegiance and started for New York, on a special train, this evening.

General W. F. Smith was yesterday nominated a Major-General in the regular army, in the place made vacant by Grant's promotion.

The *World's* special says it is understood that Fremont will be assigned the Department of South Carolina. Gilmore will have an active command on the field.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New York, mentions a report that President Juarez has consented to the transfer of a portion of the State of Sonora to an agent of the Government of the United States, or at least of an American Company. The *Courrier* affirms that it is authorized, in case this news should have any foundation, to declare that no such transaction will be recognized by the Government of Mexico, if it took place subsequent to the evacuation of the City of Mexico, by President Juarez.

CHICAGO, March 16th.—Butler made a percentage arrangement, and the Government has stopped it. Notwithstanding the semi-official contradictions, the plan of exchange adopted by Butler has been rejected by the War Department, and exchanges on that basis have been stopped.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.—In the Senate, Mr. Conness introduced a bill authorizing the erection of buildings for a branch Mint at San Francisco, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Gold bill, which now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

NEW YORK, March 16th.—A Washington special despatch to the *Evening Post* says the President has taken measures to enforce the enrollment law in Kentucky. A bill will be introduced in the Senate to-day, to deprive all deserters who may have escaped into the British Provinces, of all future privileges of citizenship, unless they immediately give themselves up for military duty.

The new call for troops accords with the plans for the military campaign which is laid out by Gen. Grant. It is understood that he asks for large armies, if the country expects him to close the war within the present year. 200,000 called for.

CHICAGO, March 16th.—There is considerable excitement in Kentucky against the acts of the Federal authorities in enrolling slaves in that State, preparatory to a draft.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on Gen. Banks' general order relative to negro labor, says it is the establishment of serfdom or a continuance of slavery without the name.

The *Daily News* replies to the sneers of the *Times* at Gen. Banks' General Order, regulating negro labor, and applauds the measure as a necessary and preparatory step from slavery to their freedom.

Ratifications of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sonhd agricultural companies, have just been exchanged. All claims between the United States authorities on the one hand and those of the companies on the other, with respect to the possessory rights and claims of these companies and other British subjects in Oregon and Washington Territory, are to be settled by a transfer of these rights and claims to the Government of the United States, for an adequate money consideration. It is agreed that both governments shall, within twelve months after the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, appoint each a commissioner, for the purpose of examining and deciding all claims arising out its provisions.

The gold bill, as amended by Mr. Sherman, with a further amendment restricting the anticipation of payment of the interest on the public debt to a period of one year, passed by a vote of thirty to eight.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.—The Post Office Department has just concluded contracts for Mail service in Nebraska, Washington, Idaho and other far-off Territories. Among them is one providing that from July 1st the mails shall be carried thrice a month from the intersection of Salt Lake City, by the way of Boise City and Auburn, to Walla Walla, in ten days, in lieu of sending them via Placerville. This saves twelve hundred miles of travel and ten days in the expedition of the mails. This service was let to Ben Holladay at one hundred and fifty-six thausand dollars a year. The mails for the newly discovered gold region of Idaho and Bannock City are to be sent from Salt Lake. The contract was awarded to E. S. Alvord.

WASHINGTON, March 12th.—Gen. Lew Wallace has been assigned to the command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore.

Gen. Grant intends concentrating all our western forces from the western boundary of Texas to Mississippi, in camps, for smashing blows this spring.

The pirate *Rappahannock* is detained at Calais upon some grounds of which we have no knowledge. East Tennessee still cherishes the idea of setting up for herself. It is rumored that Farragut is about to withdraw from Mobile, under the conviction that the place cannot be taken from the sea; strategically, Mobile is of no importance. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is evidently getting restive. Ewell, it is said, has moved in the Valley of the Shenandoah for subsistance, and Fremont, instead of getting the command of the Department of South Carolina, is to be assigned to duty somewhere not stated. Porter, with his fleet, is at the mouth of Red river, and it is now reported, for the twentieth time, that Gen. Smith is to succeed Gen. Meade, in the command of the Army of the Potomac.

MARRIED.

In Glen Cove, L. I., Jan. 27th, by the Rev. R. T. Thompson, HIRAM S. THOMAS of Drummondville, C. W., to JULIA A. SEAMAN.

In New York, Jan. 20th, by Rev. Mr. Dennison, D. B. MCGINNIS to MARIA E. HARLEY, both of New York.

In New York, Dec. 17th, 1863, by Rev. Christopher Rush, E. M. GOODMAN of N. Y. to ANNIE C. WRIGHT of Trenton, N. J.

In New York, Jan. 28th, by Rev. Mr. Hutchins, LEVI T. GRIFFIN to ANTOINETTE JONES of Baltimore.

In New York, Feb. 4th, by Rev. C. Leonard, T. THOMAS to M. H. HALL, both of Springfield, Mass.

In Monrovia, Liberia, July 11th, by Rev. Alex. Crummell, THOS. TRAVIS, of Liberia, to Miss S. F. Hughes, formerly of Newark, N. J.

In Monrovia, Liberia, by Rev. Alex. Crummell, N. FRANCIS to Miss F. HUGHES, both formerly of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

In Bannock City, I. T., ISAAC MYERS CONNELLY, of inward cancer.

In Newport, R. I., Feb. 2d, Mrs. CHARLOTTE SANFORD.

In New York, Jan. 25th, of inflammation on the brain, LEROY ALSTON, second son of James Webb and Henriette A. Mars, aged two years seven months and seventeen days.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

DR. W. H. IRWIN WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in the Baptist Church, Dupont street, on Tuesday evening next, March 22d. The proceeds will be given for the benefit of the PACIFIC APPEAL. SUBJECT: "We Wrestle not against Flesh and Blood, but against Principalities and Powers." Tickets, 50 cents, children half price. To commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.

THE "Ladies' Pacific Benevolent and Accumulating Association" meet on the second Thursday of each month, at the residence of Mrs. Maria A. Pallier, No. 21 Lewis st., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

m19 MRS. M. A. PALLIER, President.

NOTICE.

THE "Board of Managers" of the L. P. B. A. Association meet on the first Thursday of each month, at the residence of Mrs C. E. Osborn, No. 2 Brooklyn Place. MRS. C. E. OSBORN,

m19 President of the Board.

EUREKA EXCHANGE,

CARSON CITY, N. T.,

Corner of Ormsby and Fourth streets.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE accommodation of gentlemen and ladies traveling to this city. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and the rooms well ventilated; also, furnished with good beds and a well-stocked larder. Our table shall consist of the best the market can afford. There shall be no pains spared to make all comfortable who may favor us with their patronage. MR. & MRS. CHESTER.

P. S. This house is on the corner of Ormsby and Fourth sts. Carson City, March 10, 1864. m19

GRAND EASTER FESTIVAL!

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. T. M. D. WARD,

Pastor of the.....A. M. E. Church, Powell st.

On Monday Evening, March 28, 1864,

In Apollo Hall, Pacific st.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Ladies.

Mrs. Cornelia Depee,	Mrs. Charlotte Davis,
" Mary Booth,	" Rebecca Jones,
" Ellen Bell,	" Frances Cooper,
" Jane Brown.	" Caroline Lewis,
" Martha Jones,	" Charlotte Gilliard

Gentlemen.

Mr. J. P. Dyer,	Mr. Thos. Cooper,
" Jos. Gale,	" John Kinney,
" Wm. Waugh,	" John Sampson,
" Jacob Scott,	" Edwd Quinn,

Luke Coleman.

☞ Tickets, $1. m19

THE FIRST GRAND BALL

— OF THE —

New Musical Association,

Will take place at

ASSEMBLY HALL, cor. Post and Kearny sts.

— ON —

Tuesday Evening, March 22d.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Alex. Hunt,	James Riker,
W. H. Blake,	I. Story,
Asa. G. Denison,	James E. Brown,
R. Lippins,	W. Patrick,

I. G. Cary.

FLOOR COMMITTEE:

Alex. Hunt, W. H. Blake.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1.50. Single Tickets, $1.00. To be had of the committee and at the hall. m19

THE IRON-CLAD.

GEO. VAN BUREN has removed his Saloon to No. 5 Broadway, in the Dorsey House, where he will be happy to see friends.

George, as usual, has good Liquors and Cigars always on hand, and will make you a splendid champaign cocktail.

N.B. He has also a fine Billiard Table. m5-1m

UNION HOUSE,

N. E cor. of Broadway and Sansome st.

(Formerly in Battery st.)

EDWARD MICHELL, having purchased the interest of Mr. Richard Turner, has refitted this old established Hotel, and it is now open for the reception of his friends and the traveling public. The table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Soup and Dessert every day, and Oyster Soup on Sunday. Good Wines, Liquors and Cigars will be found at the bar. Give the blind man a call. Breakfast from 7 to 8½ o'clock, A. M. Dinner from 12 to 1, M. Tea from 6 to 7 P. M. Mechanics, if desired, can have their meals earlier. EDWARD MICHELL,

m5-6mt Proprietor

NOTICE.

THE FIRST SABBATH IN MARCH, the Rev. Elder Mitchel will hold a quarterly meeting at Placerville, on the second Sabbath in Grass Valley, on the third Sabbath in Sacramento. At that time the collections to defray the expense of the Elder to the general conference will be taken up.

REV. ELDER MITCHEL.

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

Second door from the Beehive.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50.

$60, $76. Extracting without pain.

Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

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New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,

Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

LODGE HOUSE.

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMYTH, Prop'r

NATHANIEL GRAY,

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641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

No. 919 Kearny Street,

(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WILLIAM BRANCH, } Proprietors.

d27 WASH. COLYER, }

NOTICE.

NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock is now be ready for delivery at the office of the company. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

REDUCTION OF FARE

To San Jose and Santa Clara.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, December 15th, and until further notice, the California Steam Navigation Company's steamer

SOPHIE McLANE,

will make three trips per week, leaving Broadway Wharf Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Returning, leaves Alviso Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9 o'clock, A. M., in connection with Stages that leave San Jose and Santa Clara, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Fare each way, one dollar and fifty cents.

J. WHITNEY, Jr., *President.*

M. A. JACKSON.

GENERAL JOBBING,

WHITE WASHING, HOUSE CLEANing, shaking and putting down carpets etc., No. 606 Mission street, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties attended to—notices and invitations delivered—nurses and other attendants supplied.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE W. FISHER.—On account of business of great importance to the family, information is wanted of GEORGE W. FISHER, of Philadelphia, who left that city in 1851, on the ship "Venus," for California. When last heard from he was at Rattlesnake Bar. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by Sarah H. Fisher, No. 418 Callowhill st., near Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of the People of Color.

VOL. II.—No. 52.) SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864. [WHOLE NO. 104

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON,

AT NO. 79 MERCHANT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS:

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Six months " "	3 00
One month "	50

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Each subsequent insertion	50

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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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☞ Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON, 79 Merchant st.

Selections.

"I wish I had your head," said a lady one day to a gentleman who had solved for her a knotty point. "And I wish I had your heart," was his reply. "Well" said she, "since your head and my heart can agree, I dont see why they should not go into partnership."

The dissipations that some persons resort to, to drown their cares, are like the curtains that children in bed pull round them to keep out the dark.

From the Commonwealth.

The First Settlement of the South.

Two types of civilization early took root in America. One first permanently established itself in the Southern States of our Republic, at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. The other made its home at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. The founders had some things common to them all. They were mainly Englishmen. They acknowledged their allegiance to the British crown. They were alike exiles from the land of their nativity. But they who went to Jamestown were largely such as were exiled by reason of their crimes and vices—for offenses against morality, or property, or life. On the contrary, they who directed their steps to the northern latitude, were such as exiled themselves by the reason of their stubborn and unconquerable virtues—from a determination not to acquiesce in what had come to be in their judgment legalized wrong and error. Planted in Virginia, the influences of the men and institutions they established, after more or less of resistance and questioning, soon pervaded the other Southern Colonies when established. From Plymouth, also, proceeded the men and the laws which have made the northern section of the Republic the home of education, refinement and happiness. Though bound together by a national compact, the divergencies in habits, laws and policy between these sections have been so marked, that the wise of all times and both the opposing elements, have seen their absolute incompatibility. Mr. Seward was one of the last, not first, statesmen, who announced their "irrepressible conflict."

Daniel Defoe is known to the American reader only as the writer of Robinson Crusoe. His other writings attract but little the general mind; his history of the "Great Plague in London," which contagion he confronted and breathed, and of the "Great Storm," the devastation of which he witnessed, though written in that style which has made his great fiction so fascinating for minds of every degree of maturity and culture through so many years, is little read by even the best cultivated minds of this century. His novels are even less regarded. Dickens, and Scott, and Thackeray, and Bulwer have driven his books from our shelves. Yet there is in his pages much to amuse, and even more to instruct. Defoe was a philosopher, and thoughtful in his mirth and his satire. Let us see how nearly he touched the conditions of our time and prosperity. In Moll Flanders he has presented a fair type of the early as well as the late Virginia character. Amid the horde of malefactors, prostitutes, adventurers, speculators, who laid the foundations of the new State of Jamestown in 1607, Edward Maria Wingfield, of history, and Moll Flanders, of fiction, on the side of infamy and discredit, are no less conspicuous than John Smith, the hero, the statesman and the patriot, on the side of true glory and renown. Unfortunately, this Botany Bay nurtured to life, and thus perpetuated too many of the lineage of Wingfield and Moll Flanders. A large infusion of her bastardized blood is traceable in the annals and the men of Virginia. Many of her statesmen, and her highest civilization, within the memory of us who yet live, merely illustrate the peculiar virtues of Moll Flanders, as drawn by Defoe, one of the earliest and most conspicuous matrons of the "Old Dominion," an exile, by her vicious life, from the friends of her youth and the land of her birth. She was warmly welcomed, and carefully nourished by the lazy and dissolute founders of Virginia's greatness, while the manly and resolute virtues of John Smith brought him into discredit, and finally drove him from the colony. We are indebted to this fiction of Defoe for the glimpse of this versatile and vicious female, which exhibits, in a light so strong, the character and tendencies of the mothers of that colony—the fathers have been sketched in yet more unequivocal colors. During his long life Defoe gave his mind and thoughts to the discussion of those general causes which affected the political condition of mankind. A hundred years before the fact, he heralded the time which brought the Bourbon to the guillotine and plunged France into her revolution. In the guise of fictitious narrative he taught great truths. Lord Chatham publicly quoted one of his novels as a genuine record of fact. Dr. Johnson, who criticises Shakspeare, and with singular effrontery ventures to suggest the amendments of his works, accepts Defoe's tales as truth, and regret that his voluminous writings are so short. As Dickens, in our time, assails the vices and evils about him in his novels, so Defoe in his day arraigned the abuses and misconduct which he had opportunity to discuss.

In the writings of these men, the seeker after the truth of history will find some of his best materials. It is true of others what Bourrienne has said of Sir Walter Scott, that he exhausted his facts in writing his novels, and let his imagination and fancy have full and uncontrolled swing when he came to write his life of Napoleon. In Wackford Squeers, not an imaginary, but a real monster is gibbeted forevermore before the civilized world—no law library, in the long future, will contain the complete history and character of the English Court of Chancery, which has not "Bleak House" upon its shelves; and no gallery or pantheon of the English lawyers will command the admiration or attention of mankind from which Mr. Tulkinghorn, and Mr. Vholes, and Conversation Kenge, and Mr. Carboy, and Sampson Brass, shall be absent.

In like manner, whoever would carefully study the questions that rise in his path in America, to-day, should begin with a perusal of "Moll Flanders"—a type herself of the early permanent settlers of the Southern colonies. In her history is disclosed the prevailing moral and political tendency of the early fathers and mothers of that land. "Depend upon it," says she, "there are more thieves and rogues made by that one prison of Newgate, than by all the Clubs and Societies of villians in the nation. 'Tis that cursed place that half peoples this colony of Virginia. Many a Newgate-Bird becomes a great man, and we have several justices of the peace, officers of the trained bands, and magistrates of the town they live in, that have been burned in the hand." Here is an ancestry, which, by diligent culture and development, might well produce after 200 years a magistrate like Floyd, and an ambassador like Mason. And if that proud, insolent Virginian, employs his leisure as he may now, that he lurks about the streets of London in the service of a confederacy not recognized to exist anywhere on the face of the earth, he may, no doubt, in the ancient and musty records of its criminal courts trace his lineage directly back, both on fathers' and mothers' side, to some transported Newgate malefactors who accepted a residence in the wilderness here, rather than the more conspicuous penalty which the gallows-tree threatened at home. And Floyd, clearly, must have carried in his veins the unadulterated blood of Wingfield, the first President of the Jamestown colony of 1607, whose only memorable acts while he held the office, were the stealing and consumption of all the ale, sack, cloth, and provisions of the settlers, while starvation was doing its work upon his neighbors; and an attempt to steal the pinnace and escape, in which he was foiled by the only fugitive slave then in the colony, who helped himself to his freedom over the dead body of his master, on the back of that master's horse, the heroic and determined John Smith.

But Defoe still farther sketches the early colonist: "He was born a gentleman, and was not only unacquainted, but indolent, and when we did settle, would rather go into the woods with his gun—which they call, there, hunting—than attend the natural business of the plantation."

To be concluded.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch.

United States Army Christian Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6th, 1864.

Dear Dispatch:—Notwithstanding the beginning of Lent in Washington it is now high carnival time. The giddy crowd here, it is true, do not pelt each other with limed sugar plums, as in the Eternal City, but Pleasure runs equally riot; the bells of Folly jingle as noisily, and all sorts of fantastic abandon strike upon the ear and sight.

At night-time, along the "Avenue," in the glare of a thousand gas-lights, and among the moving throng that fill the sidewalks, bands of music, and men, bearing lighted lanterns on long poles, parade, keeping time with the music, and tossing their flaming advertisements up and down in mid air, looking like so many drunken "Will-o'-the-Wisps" out upon a spree.

The theaters are all in a full blast. Strains of music float out from them, and also from windows and doors of squares of drinking saloons; indeed, almost whole operas may be heard in the street without costing a single postage stamp. Harlotry flaunts along in scarlet, and gold, and glitter. Then, again, she stands "at the corners of the streets," shivering and in rags.

Fashion, soft and dainty, ermined and in purple, with blinded eyes, sees not the Lazaruses that lie, all along, in her pathway. Dogs, however, miserable as themselves, find them out, and, again, as in olden times, mercifully "lick their sores."

Hovering over the gay scene, unseen and seemingly forgotten, a shadowy spectre, with fiery eyes and wolfish teeth, and blackened visage, watches and glares upon them all. He clutches at one victim after another; now a United States Senator, then a soldier who had passed bullet-proof through many a battle-field; and at his touch each one blackens and becomes hideous like himself, and often dies. Smallpox is the air! Its victims are dying everywhere! There is scarcely a square in the city that does not shelter some poor suffering creature, lying low with the disease. Yet, heartlessly callous, the whole gay throng moves on as if they were keeping the Carnival of Death, as once the mad Parisians did when the cholera was breathing death upon his victims of many hundreds per day.

But it was not about this that I sat down to write, but of the great event of the week, outside of Congress, that took place here on Tuesday night, at the Capitol.

It was a moonless night. Bright stars were in the sky, glittering as diamonds glitter set in enamel. The top of the "Honse" extension of the Capitol blazed with myriad gas-jets upon the roof, by which it is lighted; besides, the ascending smoke from the heating furnace was also illumined by the same bright lights. As it thus hung, in its skyward way, up, over the building, the vapor looked like a fiery sword of cherubim suspended in the air, its hilt studded with stars. Those who had forgotten the meeting were in this way reminded that it was the night of the second anniversary of the

UNITED STATES' ARMY CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

And such a meeting! Thousands thronged the immense Hall and galleries. Senators, Congressmen, soldiers of all grades, woman and men, gray-haired grandparents, and hobble-de-hoy boys with blooming cheeks and bright eyes were all closely packed in together.

The Vice-President of the United States presided, and among the audience, in unobtrusive dignity, sat President Lincoln, evidently deeply interested in the exercises.

When he walked into the Hall there was a loud burst of hearty enthusiasm. Hands were clapped, and hundreds of soldier stretched themselves on tip-toe to catch a sight of his tall wiry figure.

Speeches were made and telling ones, too, by Hamlin, and Colfax, and Gen. Martindale, Messrs. Parvin and Mingin, and others. The audience was kindled by them into one vast sympathetic glow of feeling; and were moved, to and fro, like surges of ocean. Between the speeches a fine band of music played national airs that stirred still more deeply the mass of beating human hearts burning with patriotism and religious fervor.

Mr. Hamlin then announced "Chaplain Father McKay," fresh from Libby Prison, whose singing, he said, was worth the services in the way of recruiting of twenty ordinary commissioned officers, and also with him was a Colonel on parole, not yet exchanged, from Richmond.

Parson McKay then told us, in burning words, something of the prison life in the Libby Black Hole, and on Belle Island. Hearts almost stilled their beating as the sound of the words fell upon ears strained to almost painful tension. Tears rolled down many a face, and very still hushed was the immense throng. He told of the time, in the Libby Prison, when the news came of "The Battle of Gettysburg." It was first reported a great victory of the rebels; and that they had taken "forty thousand prisoner." The news came at night, and all through the doleful darkness, untill morning, he and "our boys" could not sleep. They heard the hours struck all the night through, one after another—and when, early in the morning, "Black Ben," a slave, climbed into the loft where they lay, with the morning papers, and shouted out "Massa, a big fight, and us whipped?" he said, he thought the Reaurrection morn had come, for the boys, well and sick, were all on their feet, at once, and when they had made sure that it was true, amid joyous tears, and shouts, they sung the "Battle Hymn of the Republic:"

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on."

His voice was clear as the tono of a silver bell, and full of plaintive sweetness. Then, starting to their feet, as if they were one man, the whole of the immense audience joined in the chorus:

"Glory, glory Hallelujah,
Glory, glory Hallelujah,
Glory, glory Hallelujah,
His truth is marching on."

The waves of sound of the Hallelujah chorus, thus sung, rose and fell, like the noise of many, many waters.

"I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps:
His day is marching on."

There was no sitting down now until the whole hymn was sung. The feelings seemed to intensify more and more, and "Glory, glory Hallelujah," as it was repeated again and again, rolling up to the skylight embiazoned with the arms of all the States, and then echoing back again in whispers, made one almost believe that dead heroes' spirits, from our gory battle-fields, were singing with us.

"I have read a fiery gospel, writ in burnished rows of steel:
As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;
Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his heel,
Since God is marching on."

This time the trumpeters of the band joined in the loud swelling chorus of "Glory, glory Hallelujah," that a third time filled the Hall with innumerable waves of sound that rose and fell like the beatings of the sea.

"He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat:
Oh! be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant my feet!
Our God is marching on."

If an enlisting officer could, just then, have taken the names of those present willing to go fight, I think all who were not already in the service would have enlisted *en masse*. The "Glory, glory Hallelujah," swelled loud as before, and again the trumpets joined in the sound. When they had ceased, the soft sweet voice of the chaplain again stole over our hearts, as music steals, at moonlight, over the smooth sea.

"In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

The enthusiasm, as these last stirring lines were sung, burst all control. Thousands of hands clapped loudly together as keeping time. "Glory, glory Hallelujah," was shouted out, and the trumpets swelled the sounds still louder. We seemed turned into a Methodist Camp Meeting, and all shouters. It must have been with some such feelings as were thus induced, that the hordes led by Peter the Hermit went on their way singing to fight for the rescue of the Holy Sepulchre. SOLUS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1864.

Conclusion of Our Second Volume.

This number ends our second volume. At the commencement of our little sheet, in April, 1861, we endeavored to set forth the just claims of the colored people of this State to have the laws repealed which disqualified them from testifying in the courts wherein they were prohibited, in consequence alone of their color. An organ of some kind was indespensable, to refute the many slanders which had been set forth by the minions of the slave-power. Thousands of the inhabitants of this State had been led to believe, in consequence of there being no public medium for their refutation, that we were all an ignorant "Jim Crow" set of beings, not capable of knowing the nature of an oath, and therefore not capable of testifying in a cause wherein white persons were parties. To disabuse the minds of the masses, we started the APPEAL at that time, that our grievances might be made known, and as a vehicle wherein our whole talent might be concentrated. The columns of the APPEAL, for the passed two years in which it has existed, will speak for themselves. We leave our readers to judge as to its usefulness in advancing the purpose mentioned. The many events which have since transpired have made it still more necessary than ever to mantain an organ, that we might keep informed upon the great topics of the day, and show that our voices were in unison with the loyal masses, who are not only endeavoring to uphold the Government by continual expressions of truthful and noble Liberty and Union sentiments, but by all the means in their power. We, too, let it be said, have endeavored to act our part as loyal Californians and as law-abiding citizens, by setting forth our opinions on all the great questions appertaining to the rights of man and the policy of the Government. Shall we so continue, with a united and invincible front, in the maintenance of these principles, through a third volume of the APPEAL? or, shall we get wearied on the way in its support, and disgracefully let it go down, and have no organ, in this important crisis, to speak for the national cause and the welfare and betterment of our people? Let such be far from our thoughts. Then all we ask is, for every friend of the paper and its great objects to pay up promptly, and use his or her exertions to obtain an increase of subscribers in each locality, to give us cheer in commencing the next issue, and the first number of our third volume.

DR. E. R. JOHNSON.—The many friends of the Doctor will be pleased to learn that he is enabled to be about again. He had been confined to his room by sickness since the 1st of January

DR. IRWIN'S LECTURE.—Tuesday evening last, Dr. W. H. Irwin lectured in the Baptist Church, Dupont, above Filbert street. His subject was: "We Wrestle not against Flesh and Blood, but against Principalities and Powers." There was not a very large number of persons present. The audience consisted of some of the most intelligent and respectable among us. There was also a number of white persons present.

He gave a lucid expositon of the doctrines of the New Testament, as they were received at the City of Ephesus, Asia Minor,—that these doctrines were not to subvert the municipal forms of Government, but to correct and reform them. His second proposition was, that the propagators of the anti-slavery schools in the East were men imbued with the fear of God—that where this controled the action of men, they necessarily must love, feel and act for the bondsman, and hence they urged, expostulated, prayed, talked, published and wrestled in the great moral field, for the suppression of slavery on this continent. That while the government had great men in the field as politicians, as cotton lords and grandees, to uphold and strengthen their "principalities," there were stronger and greater men urging on the moral battle cry "Let the oppressed go free." And even while the war is progressing under great leaderships and generals, still there are godly men now, all along the wayside, pressing home truths, until they have arisen like the Northern lights, and the people of the nation are beginning to see a new light, and the bondsmen are being set free. He also gave an analysis of the slave code, and compared it with the bondage of Egypt, and showed that the Almighty held fearful controversies with that government for the bondage. What could a Christian and intelligent government expect of a system fraught with a much more grievous cast of oppression by tolerating it amongst us so long?

He closed his discourse most pathetically, by encouraging our people to an uncompromising and renewed effort to urge on these truths: that slavery was now throttled in its stronghold, writhing, wounded and gasping for life—that we must not give over the conflict, but manfully wrestle, like the early Christians, lest the Destroying Angel should come again, and again destroy the first born of the land, as he evidently has in this unprecedented rebellion, with our valleys saturated with blood, by the indirect effect of slavery, taxing the nation at every point of our troubles, and on our backs, with the cost of this bloodshed. While it is smitten with consumption and dying with apoplexy, let its funeral dirge now be heard, and the noble self-sacrificing men that so long have fought the moral battles until the nation has been aroused, still go forward and shout victory in the thunders of the battle.

The doctor stated that he thought it practically expedient to enlarge and sustain the APPEAL, and that if a strong and faithful effort be put forth, $1000 could be raised as a subscription for this laudiable object.

At the conclusion of the lecture, a vote of thanks was tendered the Doctor.

The proceeds, about fifteen dollars, was given towards the support of the PACIFIC APPEAL, for which we return our thanks to the Doctor, and for his effort in our behalf, and also to the trustees for the use of their church.

LITERATURE BY COLORED MEN IN THE EAST.—We received by the last mail as exchange papers, the *Colored Citizen*, published at Cincinnati; the *Philadelphia Herald*, published in Philadelphia; the *Lyceum Observer*, published in Baltimore, and two numbers of a *Magazine* published in Indiana, edited by colored men.

SOIREE.—A committee of gentlemen, namely, A. G. Denison, Wm. H. Blake, J. E. Brown, J. Riker, W. Patrick, and others, gave a *Soiree Dansante* at the Assembly Hall, on Tuesday evening last. We learn that it was a fine affair, and well attended. Courtesy compels us to reurn thanks to the committee for a complimentary ticket, but we were not able to be present on the occasion.

We have been informed by several members of the Frank Johnson Musical Association, that they are rehearsing for a concert, which is expected to come off daring the first or second week in April.

ARRIVALS.—B. Coger, F. Francis, Sacramento W. H. Denison, Honolulu; Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Stockton; Elder Mitchell, Sacramento; Jas. Connor, Central America; J. S. Hatton, Napa; Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Small, Coulterville, Mariposa co.; G. W. Goins, Sacramento; J. T. Jenifer, Placerville.

DEPARTURES.—Per steamer Constitution—Elder Mitchell, Philadelphia Conference of the A. M. E. Church; Edward Hall, Aspinwall.

List of Letters Received since Our Last.

Charles G. Hawkins, Jackson, Amador County; A. D. Berghart, Sacramento; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley, P. Lombard, Marin Co.; W. McKuen, Michigan Bar; A. E. V., Sacramento.

Four regiments of negro soldiers have been raised in Philadelphia, and a fifth is rapidly approaching its full complement.

Communications.

For the Pacific Appeal.

An Excursion by River and Rail.

San Jose is the educational emporium of the State of California. It is between fifty and sixty miles from San Francisco, and lies like a flower upon the breast of the beautiful valley of Santa Clara. Its contiguity to the commercial emporium, its facility of access, while being sufficiently remote to make it a desirable country residence; its healthfulness of climate and fertility of soil, render it peculiarly adapted to educational purposes.

A pleasant sail of four hours on the steamer Sophie McLane brings you to Alviso. The pleasures of the sail were greatly enhanced by the polite attention and agreeable conversation of the steward and stewardess. Alviso looks for all the world like a deserted village; except the arrival of the steamer and the departure of the stages, I saw no evidences of life: no curious faces peeping from window or lattice, although I saw taverns and factories—there were no loungers around the former, (speaking well for the morals of Alviso,) nor busy workmen around the latter, nor was heard the sound of hammer, nor hum of mill; not even children playing about to give life and animation to the scene—all was as quiet and as still as a country churchyard at midnight.

Beyond Alviso I saw evidences of thrift and husbandry. The newly plowed lands showed a rich and loamy soil, not parched and withered as flour speculators would fain have us, of the city, believe. A recent shower of rain had rendered the ground fit for plowing, and the valley is naturally irrigated by mountain streams and meadow lands.

The nine miles from Alviso to San Jose were traversed before I was aware, so occupied was I with the beauty of the passing scene. I noticed on the way several well stocked nurseries and handsomely ornamented gardens and suburban residences.

Arriving at San Jose I sought and soon found our stalwart friend, Wm. A. Smith, whose manly, good humored countenance gave me a kindly welcome before his words of greeting found utterance. No less heartily was I received by his genial partner, Alfred White. Both these gentlemen are as happily and comfortably situated in their business and family relations as heart could wish. After a lunch at Mr. Smith's house, I was accompanied by his amiable lady to the Bascome Institute, kept by Mr. Peter W. Cassey, to see and examine which, was the principal object of my visit. I was too late to see the school in session, but the next day I had that pleasure, of which, hereafter. Mr. Cassey gave me a minute account of the rise and progress of the school: the generous ardor which a few have showed from the commencement until the present time; the indifference of many, and the strong, but useless opposition of others. The school was founded by Messrs. Smith, White, Langhorne, Cassey and a few others, who organized an association for that purpose by which the school was mainly sustained, (the tuition fees not being sufficient,) until recently: the county allows Mr. Cassey a salary of fifty dollars per month, the association still paying the rent, and defraying contingent expenses.

In company with Mr. Cassey I called upon Mr. Langhorne, saw Rev. Mr. Smith and several other friends. After dinner, at Mr. Cassey's, I returned home with Mrs. Smith, at whose house I was domiciled during my stay in San Jose.

The following day I spent mostly at the school. There are now about twenty scholars on roll, although there has been over thirty, many of whom were boarders from other places; some may probably return. The attendance was small, owing to the rain on this and the preceding day, but sufficient to show the able manner with which the school is conducted. The scholars were examined in arithmetic, history, geography, &c., and gave some very good examples in reading and declamation.

Mr. Cassey is admirably fitted for a teacher: he is an excellent general scholar, well versed in all the branches taught in a well organized grammar school, added to which he possesses an evenness of temper, and a high, moral and religious character, which attributes are essentially necessary for the position he assumes and so worthily occupies. Mrs. Cassey is also well qualified to aid her husband in his labors, and I feel assured that children committed to their charge, will find all the comforts of a home and the advantages of educational discipline and religious culture.

San Jose is the place for a high school, or principal educational institution for colored children in this country, if we are ever to have one, and Bascome Institute should be the germ thereof.

Mr. Cassey is not a rigid disciplinarian, but he is strict in the observance of his rules and orders.

School being dismissed, and after viewing the extensive block of ground on which the building is situated, covering nearly half an acre, and examining the apparatus and conveniences of the school, we proceeded to Mr. White's, to fulfill an engagement to dine. I was received by Mr. White and his interesting wife, with all the courtesy of an old friend, and I soon made myself perfectly at home.

My mission being ended, the next morning I returned home by rail—although my kind friends urged a longer stay.

The railroad extends through a level country, and it is almost an air line; no heavy grade nor deep cuttings. The land appears to be good, and in another season a large amount will be under cultivation. Vast improvements are progressing all along the line of the railroad; palatial mansions for the summer residences of our wealthy citizens are being erected, manufacturing establishments in course of building, villages springing up: all give evidence that the road between San Francisco and San Jose will soon be like one continuous street connecting the commercial and literary emporiums. COSMOPOLITE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Easter Festival Benefit.

MR. EDITOR—The ladies and gentlemen of the A. M. E. Church propose to give a grand Easter Festival on Monday evening, March 28, for the benefit of the Rev. T. M. D. Ward, Missionary Elder of that Church on the Pacific Coast, and, for the last two years or more, pastor of the Church in San Francisco. The Festival is to come off in Apollo Hall, Pacific street. The matter has been taken in hand by a committee of 19 ladies and gentlemen, who are carrying out the arrangements in a spirit and with a determination that promises to those who may attend something uncommonly nice.

But the object of the Festival:—The beneficiary, Elder Ward, it is expected, will leave California, about the first of April, for the Atlantic States. He will go to represent the churches in the A. M. E. General Conference of 1864, which will be held in May next.

Elder Ward has been amongst us for the last ten years. A gentleman, scholar, a Christian minister and pastor, at the same time a man of the people, he has served them long and faithfully, ever true to their best interests, amid all the changes of those years. The services which he has rendered to us are valuable, important and lasting. Enemies we believe he has made, and warm friends we know he has, not a few. When he shall have taken his departure from us in April, we know not that we may ever be permitted to take him again by the hand on these shores. In his anxiety for the interests of others, for the cause of God and the people, he has neglected his own pecuniary interests. It is this that has made it necessary to hold the Festival. Let us attend this Festival; give Elder Ward the parting hand, in love and friendship; tender him such an expression, on that occasion, that he may carry with him the assurance that his value is known, his labors remembered, his services appreciated, and that we wish him God speed on his way, and a safe return in our midst. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, March 21, 1864.

MR. EDITOR—As usual, I cannot let one of the Sabbath school concerts pass unnoticed. I feel proud in mind, heart and spirit, when I see the rapid progress in the Sabbath school. There is one reason why I love to speak of these concerts: because it is encouragement for the scholars, and I often think what a capital idea it would be to have annually, what might be termed "A Sabbath School Convention." Let all the Sabbath schools in the State unite, in

Nothing of importance (aside from the event above alluded to) has occurred, except a few showers, which all our miners and farmers most anxiously hope are but the precursors of a storm that shall afford an ample supply of water, so indispensable to the success and prosperity of everybody. Our mountains are already covered with snow, and more confidently hoped for. Yours with esteem,

I. SANKS.

For the Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, March 24th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR.—The Rev. M. C. Briggs delivered a lecture in the 7th st. A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening, March 23, 1864, for the purpose of aiding Elder Ward to go to the General Conference. Subject: "Self Respect." I will endeavor to give you some of the principal though brief points of this subject, as I do not wish to occupy too much space in your valuable sheet. Mr. Briggs expressed himself with unbounded facility and grace; language is full, delivery excellent. He stated as follows: Persons who respect themselves aright, cannot prize themselves too highly; poverty is no disgrace, but rather a misfortune; relates a circumstance that had recently occurred; compares the poor man's respect for himself to that of a man of affluence; gives us an explicit idea of jealousy; prejudice towards others for their perseverance, ambition; and will to do in the literary world; do not wish them to prosper—do not wish them to be too well spoken off in society—do not value an educated man, for fear of his being too well praised; if asked how you admire Mr. A, B, or C, always puts in the ifs, and ands, and buts; lack of self-respect,—one putting himself too much under; never belittle yourself in your own eyes or in those of others, by doing anything small, contemptible, low, humiliating, or trifling, but always carry and express yourself with manly dignity and conscious elevation, especially an erect intent for acting out this faculty will help you to feel it. Have we not then a perfect right to place a most exalted estimate upon ourselves? Can we well overrate our own worth? We may indeed value ourselves wrongfully even, on account of our deformities, but not too much. Then why hang our heads, or sink back into the corner of insignificance? Are the children of God such inferior, unworthy, degraded "worms of the dust?" Away with the idea of man's nothingness and inferiority. All that even a God could do to exalt and endow humanity God has done.

Reference here, and throughout this train of remark, is had to our primitive constitution, and not to man's present degraded condition. Rev. Mr. Briggs speaks of Bishop Payne and Frederick Douglas as honors to our race; also speaks of the prejudice, jealousy and opposition which they have to struggle through, and not only applies it to our race but to his own, and how it prevails.

I will now say, relative to Mr. Briggs' discourse, that I have only faintly portrayed these ideas, and left off, in a measure, where he commenced; and as I promised in the foregoing part, to be brief. I will do so; but, to conclude, Mr. Briggs spoke of his acquaintance with Elder Ward on the steamer; spoke of his sermon, which he had delivered in the most sublime manner, giving him due credit; how his sermon was commended by all on board; also, spoke of our failing to appreciate him as a most worthy Elder, and as having more merit than we had credited him with; he thought that it was noble in him to undertake the enterprise of purchasing the Powell st. Church, of his success, &c., and stated that no doubt the money that he should have to convey him to the General Conference is in one of the payments of the Church; but God rewards his people creditably. I regret to say that there was such a slim number in attendance, to hear so intelligent and interesting a lecture. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Briggs for his kind and benevolent services. I was informed that there were $13 50 taken at the door.

Yours anon, MISS A. E. V.

THE COLORED MAN IN CONGRESS.—In one way or another, either directly or otherwise, there is more discussion now-a-days in the National Legislature in regard to the interests of our African brethren than even in the days of the wildest Abolition excitement, and it is, therefore, not very surprising that, although the colored gentleman has not yet knocked at the door for admission to the floor of either Chamber, yet he has made his appearance in the galleries of the Senate, much to the disgust of those who have not divested themselves of their prejudice against the race. In the debate in the Senate on the enrollment bill, Mr. Saulsbury, of Del., asked "what was the use of incorporating into the bill not colored persons but negroes? The efforts now being made in the border States in sending colored troops among us, enticing negroes from their loyal masters, were sufficient. The beautiftl Eden you have opened to them should be sufficient to attract them. Besides, wa bave opened the doors of the Senate, and every day we see negroes in the gallery. Can we suppose that these negroes do not appreciate the high privileges we confer upon them, and will not be ready to join in the cry for universal freedom and equality?"

On the other hand, the peculiar friends of the colored man seem determined that especial prominence shall be given to his rights and feelings on all occasions. Some time since, a black man, who happened to be a surgeon in the U. S. Army, was refused admission to one of the railway cars on Pennsylvania Avenue, on the ground that by a regulation of the company, certain cars were exclusively appropriated for the use of this class. Mr. Sumner deemed the matter of sufficient importance to bring it before the Senate, by a resolution to consider the expediency of providing by law against such exclusion, etc. In the course of the debate on this subject, Mr. Sumner, speaking of the exclusion of this man from the cars, said: "An incident like this, was worse than a defeat in battle. It works against our cause abroad, and excites distrust."

The bill to equalize the pay of colored and white soldiers also occasioned considerable debate in the Senate. The effort made to render it retrospective failed; so that the pay of negro soldiers prior to January 1st, 1864, remains at $11 per month, as provided by the last Congress.

The bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Freedman's Affairs brought the same subject before the House of Representatives.—*Wash. Cor. Altar.*

DEPARTURE OF A COLORED REGIMENT.—On the 10th instant, the 22d Regiment United States Colored Troops, numbering 1,015 men, arrived in this city, from the barracks near the Old York-road station. This is the fifth regiment raised and equipped by the Supervisory Committee of this city, without expense to the Government, and the sixth regiment is nearly full. As the 22d passed through a number of our streets they presented an excellent appearance, and were heartily cheered along the whole route. A full band accompanied the regiment. They wore a very fine uniform, with red caps, and attracted much attention. The drill of these men is wonderful, considering the time they have been in the service. Much credit is due to Col. Wagner, commanding the post, and the officers of the regiment, for this perfection of the men. The regiment is commanded by Col. Kiddoo, who was formerly Major of the 6th U. S. Colored Troops, which left the city for Hilton Head about two months ago. He subsequently went before the Board of Examiners at Washington, and passed as Colonel. The other officers also passed a satisfactory examination before the same Board. The field-officers are: Colonel J. B. Kiddoo; Lieutenant Colonel, Nathan Goff; Major, John B. Cook; Surgeon, C. G. G. Merrill; Assistant Surgeons, Martin Phillipps and J. C. Moore. The regiment on their arrival at the Berke-street Station, marched down Second to Arch, up Arch to Broad, down Broad to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, down Third to Lombard, down Lombard to Second, down Second to Washington avenue, and thence to the Refreshment Saloons. After a considerable delay, about 800 proceeded to the Union Volunteer and the remainder to the Cooper Shop Saloon, where they spent some time refreshing the inner man with the dainties provided by these institutions. A large number of the colored fraternity, both male

A few days ago an Englishman, who was in the Affghan war, and afterwards in the Crimea, where he was one of the "six hundred" who made the charge of Balaklava, enlisted at New Haven, Conn., for "three years or the war."

and female, also congregated here, and without hesitation or invitation, plunged into these necessary and attractive articles. They were then formed into line and marched to the foot of Washington st., where the U. S. steamer Gov. Chase was in waiting for them. They were immediately embarked on board, and about 7 o'clock in the evening she set sail for Fortress Monroe, where the colonel is ordered to report to Maj Gen. Butler. This is the second regiment from our city which has been sent to that place.—*Forney's Press, Philad'a.*

Poetry.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Home—A Retrospect.

BY S. P. CLANTON.

Home! how the mention of thy name
Doth call up memories of the past!
All of life's happiness—ambition's aim—
Youth's first love, perchance its last—
All seem centred in thee,
Making thee the great axis around which
All our earthly hopes and fears revolve;
The bitter lessons which experience teach—
The oft-defeated efforts of our first resolve
From wickedness to flee.

And as we stand upon the pedestal
Of revolving time, and scan the scene,—
As towns and cities rise before us, all
Arrayed in variegated hues, between
Each station on life's journey,
We pause and take a retrospective view—
Retrace once more our youthful haunts,
Where old friends, tried and true,
Wait to welcome back the truant
Wanderer, with joy and glee.

Home! how can I forget thee!
Though a wanderer in this far-off land—
A severed branch from the parent tree—
Yet, mid these mountains grand,
My soul still pants for thee!
Time has wrought a change in thee,
It makes the heart sick to contemplate,
Severing the tenderest ties of memory,
And leaving the lone heart desolate,
Once light and free.

Friends and schoolmates, brothers, sisters, all—
Even the dear fountain source of our life,
The mother who bore us, free from thrall,
In spirit watches o'er us in this mundane strife:
All, all is changed since last we met.
Some still survive and some are dead;
Some are struggling for their country;
Some are journeying in foreign lands,
And some are in eternity!
Their sun of life has set!

Yet still to me is dear those childhood scenes,
Painted on memory's canvass, and reviewed
At leisure, as I do now remove the screen,
And thus beguile me in my solitude,
Living them o'er again.
But, oh! how sad the closing scene will be,
When the roll is called, and some shall answer,
"Here!"
And many—perhaps the dearest far to me—
Are absent, in some other sphere,
Until the judgment to remain!

Old Mount Pleasant! thy verdant hills and vales
Are still cherished in my memory;
And whatever wind shall fill my old ship's sails,
My flag shall bear one star for thee,
To that far-off shore!
And now, farewell! This last more painful than all
The rest; I left it for the last!—
Hoping to avert this solemn close—the gall
Of life—our farewell to the past!
I ne'er shall see you more!

Benicia, March 22, 1864.

Latest Telegraphic News.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Washington specials say: A caucus of the Republican members was held at the Capitol, last night. The object was to harmonize views on important pending questions, including the financial measures necessary for the support of the Government, and the bill on the rebellious States—to guarantee to certain States whose Government has been usurped and overthrown, a Republican form of Government. No votes were taken as to the measures which should have the precedence. It was generally agreed that those of the most public importance should be considered first.

The House Judiciary Committee unanimously authorized their Chairman to report the following, and ask for its adoption by the House:

A Joint Resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the U. States, by adding to Article 3, section 1: Slavery being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and no involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as punishment for crime. Section 2. Congress shall have the power to enforce the foregoing section of this act by appropriate legislation.

Gen. Grant has directed that recruiting for cavalry regiments shall cease.

There is no probability of any sale of the the surplus gold in the Treasury being made until at least after the result of the spring campaign shall have been ascertained. The restrictions imposed by the Gold Bill would, of themselves, prevent any sale of any quantity sufficient to affect the market.

There is no doubt of the fact that Lee is daily receiving accessions to his army, and preparing for an early opening of the approaching spring campaign. His cavalry is being reorganized, and although a smaller organization than last summer, it is equally formidable. The infantry are coming up from various quarters, and, in a few weeks, we shall doubtless have in our front an army not at all inferior to that which confronted us last season.

The Senate has passed the bill amending the Act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents. The bill provides that the weight of the cent shall be 48 grains; that it shall be composed of 95 per cent of copper and 5 per cent of zinc or tin. It also provides for the coinage of 2 cent pieces of the same composition.

In the Senate, Mr. McDougall offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the occupation of Mexico by the Emperor of the French, or any person indicated by him as Emperor of Mexico, is an offence to the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the movements of the Government of France, and the threatened movement of an Emperor improvised by the Emperor of the French, demand of this Republic, if insisted upon, war.

Gen. Banks took the field on the 9th.—Franklin is to direct operations. The force is composed of thirteen thousand Cavalry, twenty-four light pieces, and four brigades. It will sweep across the country thence into Texas.

General Hancock was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. He gave a complete vindication of General Meade's conduct at the battle of Gettysburg.

The case of Santiago Brignardello against Matilda C. Gray et al., involving a large amount of valuable land in San Francisco, was before the Supreme Court, and excited more than ordinary interest.

The Postmaster-General invites proposals for putting the Overland California Mail Service in operation by the first of October: or, if preferred by the accepted bidder, July first. The schedule increases the speed so that each trip must be made in sixteen days during eight months of the year, and twenty days for the remainder of the year. The contract to be for 4 years Newspapers and documents by mails are to be transported by sea.

A statement is just published exhibiting the quotas of the several States under the last call, with all the credits deducted from, and deficiencies added thereto, shows that Illinois is over twelve thousand in excess. In all other States there is a deficiency. Pennsylvania is short seventy-four thousand; New York fifty thousand; Ohio thirty-nine thousand; Massachusetts twenty thousand; New Jersey fifteen thousand; Wisconsin fifteen thousand; Iowa thirteen thousand; Kentucky fifteen thousand; other States from one to ten thousand.

New Orleans advices state that the Executive Committee called a meeting, to be held on the evening of the sixteenth, to elect immediate emancipation delegates to the Convention. The same Committee passed a resolution recommending voters at preliminary meetings to support no man not favorable to immediate emancipation.

An old Yankee, when he was told by an English tourist in this country that the celebration of the Fourth of July would be extinct, answered: "See here, stranger; don't talk that way. I tell you, when the resurrection day comes round, the first thing done in the morning will be to read the Declaration of Independence."

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the morning of March 24, to the wife of Wm. H. Hall, a daughter.

MARRIED.

In the village of Stoughton, Mass., Jan. 21, by Rev. Thomas Wilson, ROBT. J. STOCKTON to Miss LYDIA GIGSON, both of New Bedford.

In Brooklyn, Feb. 14th, by Rev. A. N. Freeman, ISAAC LOBER to Miss M. E. CASTON, both of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In New Haven, Conn., Feb. 1st, by Rev. Wm. H. Bishop, OBED PERKINS to Miss ANNA HARRIS, both of New Haven.

In New York, Feb. 7th, by Rev. N. S. Richardson, JOSEPH S. JACKSON to Miss J. SKEENS, all of N. Y.

DIED.

At Nevada City, March 19, HAMPTON DAVIS, a native of South Carolina, aged 49 years.

In Lock Haven, Pa., Jan. 19th, of consumption, D. W. MOLSON, formerly of Lewiston, ageed 41 years.

In Jamaica, N. Y., Feb. 10th, 1864, Mrs. M. J. DABNEY, wife of Mr. Francis Dabney of Virginia, aged 23 years.

In Jamaica, N. Y., Feb. 13th, Miss DIANAH JOHNSON, in the 21st year of her age.

In Troy, N. Y., Feb. 3d, of diptheretic croup, LEWIS CHESTER, son of Daniel B. and Mary Jane Chew, aged 5 years, 2 months and 24 days.

In Weeksville, L. I., Feb. 7th, of consumption, JOSEPH MERRIT, aged 52 years.

In New York, Feb. 12th, ANNA M., wife of David O'Fake, of pleurisy, aged 35 years. Remains interred in Newark, N. J.

In Flushing, L. I., Jan. 28th, REV. CHARLES E. HATFIELD, in the 48th year of his age.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The Committee on Dedicating the New School House will meet on Wednesday next, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., in the school-room, corner of Jackson and Virginia sts.

J. B. SANDERSON.

NOTICE.

PERSONS WHO PURCHASED CHANCES IN the ALARM CLOCK, which was to be raffled for at the A. M. E. Church Fair, held at St. Cyprian Church building, during the holidays, are notified that the raffle will take place on Monday evening next, at the Easter Festival, at Apollo Hall.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21, 1864.

Mr. Edward Hall, Secretary and Trustee of the Zion A. M. E. Church, Pacific st. He left this city for Aspinwall, on Wednesday, March 23, in obedience to his father's request.

Farewell, my dear brethren; the time is at hand when I must be parted from our social band. My parting is needful and I must obey. Farewell, my dear brethren, farewell for awhile; we will soon meet again, if kind Providence smile. Farewell, faithful soldiers, you will soon be discharged; the war will be ended, your treasures enlarged. Farewell, ye young converts, who are listed for the war; sore trials await you, but Jesus is near. Farewell, seeking mourners, with sad broken heart; oh, hasten to Jesus and choose the good part. Farewell, careless sinner, for you I have mourned, to think of your danger while you're unconcerned. Farewell, faithful Christians, farewell, all around; perhaps we may not meet till the last trumpet's sound.

E. HALL.

EUREKA EXCHANGE,

CARSON CITY, N. T.,

Corner of Ormsby and Fourth streets.

THIS HOUSE IS NOW OPEN FOR THE accommodation of gentlemen and ladies traveling to this city. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and the rooms well ventilated; also, furnished with good beds and a well-stocked larder. Our table shall consist of the best the market can afford. There shall be no pains spared to make all comfortable who may favor us with their patronage.

MR. & MRS. CHESTER.

P. S. This house is on the corner of Ormsby and Fourth sts. Carson City, March 10, 1864. m19

GRAND EASTER FESTIVAL

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. T. M. D. WARD,

Pastor of the.....A. M. E. Church, Powell st.,

On Monday Evening, March 28, 1864,

In Apollo Hall, Pacific st.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Ladies.

Mrs. Cornelia Depee,	Mrs. Charlotte Davis,
" Mary Booth,	" Rebecca Jones,
" Ellen Bell,	" Frances Cooper,
" Jane Brown.	" Caroline Lewis,
" Martha Jones,	" Charlotte Gilliard

Gentlemen.

Mr. J. P. Dyer,	Mr. Thos. Cooper,
" Jos. Gale,	" John Kinney,
" Wm. Waugh,	" John Sampson,
" Jacob Scott,	" Edwd Quinn,

Luke Coleman.

☞ Tickets, $1. m19

NOTICE.

THE "Ladies' Pacific Benevolent and Accumulating Association" meet on the second Thursday of each month, at the residence of Mrs. Maria A. Pallier, No. 21 Lewis st., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

m19 MRS. M. A. PALLIER, President.

THE IRON-CLAD.

GEO. VAN BUREN has removed his Saloon to No. 5 Broadway, in the Dorsey House, where he will be happy to see friends.

George, as usual, has good Liquors and Cigars always on hand, and will make you a splendid champaigne cocktail.

N.B. He has also a fine Billiard Table. m5-1m

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 109 Leidesdorff Street,

Bet. Sac. and Cal. sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to.

DENTAL CARD.

No. 912 DUPONT STREET,

☞ Second door from the Beehive.

☞ ALL WORK WARRANTED. ☜

☞ Sets $14 to $20, $30, $35, $40, $50, ☜

☞ $60, $76. Extracting without pain. ☜

☞ Filling with Gold, and Bone Filling, ☜

☞ at prices to ensure good work.

sep12 tf* R. E. DAVIS, M. D., Dentist.

J. P. DYER,

New England Steam Refined Soap Factory,

Corner of Mason and Pacific streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVING ENLARGED THE ABOVE Factory, it is now prepared to furnish all orders from the City or County, with extra Family and Chemical Olive Soap. All orders promptly attended to.

LODGE HOUSE,

Broadway, Near Davis.

THIS WELL KNOWN BROADWAY House and favorite place of resort, will be continued open for the reception of the Public under the auspices of SAM'L. A. SMITH, Prop'r

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

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J. WHITNEY, JR., *President.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE W. FISHER.—On account of business of great importance to the family, information is wanted of GEORGE W. FISHER, of Philadelphia, who left that city in 1851, on the ship "Venus," for California. When last heard from he was at Rattlesnake Bar. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by Sarah H. Fisher, No. 418 Callowhill st., near Fifth, Philadelphia, Pa.

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NIL DESPERANDUM MINING COMPANY. Assessment No. 3.—The Stockholders of the above named Company are hereby notified, that an assessment of 4 cents per share, has been levied, and the same is now due and payable, in United States gold and silver coin, at the Secretary's office, 645 Merchant street, Room No. 6.

☞ We also notify the Stockholders of the above named Company that their stock is now be ready for delivery at the office of the company. By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

1865

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Devoted to the advocacy of Truth, Justice, Education, and the diffusion of the Mechanical Arts, Agriculture, Commerce, &c., among the People of Color, as the most effectual Means of improving their Moral, Religious, Political and Social condition.

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An Argument on Universal Suffrage

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Delivered at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Sunday Evening, Feb. 12, 1865.

No other people can trace their history further than the African; and in the periods before written history, they seem to have been in advance of other nations in civilization. No other people, save the Jews, ever suffered more disperson throughout the globe, or a harder fate; and not even the Jews have borne their misfortunes with more endurance and more docility than they. There is a prophecy which, through the long night of ages, has beamed upon this darkness. That prophecy seems on the eve of fulfilment.

As we shall soon be called, as citizens, to determine the nation's policy respecting this people, we ought to seek knowledge betimes, that we may be prepared to perform, as Christians should, our civil duties.

It is true that the war is not yet over; but does any one longer doubt the issue? It is true that peace has not yet dawned; but, thanks to our President's integrity and sagacity, we have not been entrapped into a snare, and we are sure that when peace does come, it will stand on foundations of justice. It is true that all slaves are not free, but slavery is wounded unto death, beyond a doubt. With the purgation of the fundamental law of the land, is established liberty for every human being in this nation, save when forfeited by crime. And now the great question on every mind is, what shall be done with the blacks? To this I propose to devote the evening.

I begin by saying, that the difficulty in the case of the Anglo-African is not at all one of principle, or of policy, but almost wholly a practical trouble of working out in detail a very clear policy, and an unmistakable principle. This is a great fact, if it be true.

I may say, further, that the difficulty, such as it is, belongs, not to the blacks, but to the races that surround them. It is not inherent; it is extrinsic. In other words, our troubles are *white* troubles, and not *black* ones. Were this a fierce and turbulent people, like the tribes of Algeria; were they a race as unsusceptible of culture and amelioration as the North American Indians have proved to be, there would be less hopefulness in their case; but the Anglo-Africans are a kind, docile, civilizable stock, they are peculiarly susceptible to culture, and they are remarkably endowded with moral susceptibilities—so that, if ever again we are to have prophets and seers and rapt-mystics, we shall find them of their blood.

Now that the multitudes of lies are swept away which slavery wove as a blanket to cover its own abomination, we begin to see and to know more of the truth of this most interesting and most abused people.

Our first work is one of removing wrongs and disabilities. We are to recognize this people as a part of the human family, for which Christ died. From the face of that truth will fly away all those guilty and hideous lies which have denied their humanity, and ranked them with beasts. They are *Men*. In that one word we have a solution for ten thousand troubles. We are in an age that believes in human nature. If unoppressed, if free, if incited to education and moral culture, we believe that human nature is competent to all its necessities, and to its destiny. And with the sentence, *They are men*, are cleared up a thousand sophisms and shameful excuses for wrong; and they are to have the benefit at once, of those general truths respecting man which have been gradually evolved, and are in our hands as the legacy and history of all past generations. The faith which we have in human nature, and the zeal which the certainty that man, though poor, may be born of the Spirit and educated, enkindles, are for them. We have immeasurable confidence in the common people, if only they are educated, and morally inspired, and left free under our institutions. No one thinks of doubting the results when white men are brought under the Gospel. To all this comes now the black man. Once admit that he is a *man*, and then whatever you would think of the white man, think of him.

The whole question, then, is narrowed, and is a question, not of this race, but of general human nature. Whatever is true of *men*, is true of *black* men. There may be some specific differences between the blacks and the whites; but there are no more than exists between the various races of white-men. It is our duty to have faith and courage for their future. To doubt their well-being is to doubt the laws of God's moral government.

If I were to put into one single sentence, a prescription for that people, it would be this: *Make them full American Citizens.* Take away whatever hinders it, and add whatever is needful to it. Make them citizens, and *they* are safe, and *you* are safe.

To give this more in detail I would say,

1. Give them land in fee simple, with ample protection in shape of a wise self-respecting economy. For it seems to have been a part of the divine purpose that land should be a means of education, and that ownership of it should be indispensible to the production of the best form of manhood.

2. Provide for them all those means of improvement which we so solicitously secure for our white population—schools, churches, books, and papers. We organize societies for our new States. We send home missionaries, school-masters, schoolmistresses, and all the apparatus required for education, to our newer communities. We ask for the blacks no more than that: just that, and only that.

4. Open up for them a right to use their own faculties and their own skill in honest competition, in all trades and professions, with all comers, whoever they be; and then let them stand or fall by their own capacity to endure the ordeal. I do not propose to dandle the black man, or shield him in any kind of protection, just because he is black. I simply claim that you should give him the same chance that you give to anybody else. Take him as you take any man, making no distinction one way or the other; and then let him stand where he can place himself, neither putting him higher or lower by privilege or preferment. Give him no prerogatives nor privileges; put upon him no disabilities nor hindrances. Place him on the broad ground on which we put other men as citizens.

4. Give to the blacks that right which belongs to every born creature—the right to take part in determining the laws, the magistracies, and the public policy under which they and their children are to live.

In short, I demand that the broad and radical democratic doctrine of the natural rights of men shall be applied to all men, without regard to race, to color or condition. Let me see the democrat that will face me and deny this doctrine! What is the reason that it should not be applied to every living creature, without regard to condition, race, or color? I demand faith in our own national principles, and courage to trust them in their practical application.

I shall be met, at once, with the honest, but mistaken declaration, that it is not safe to put the vote into the hands of the black man; that the elective franchise is too important to be committed to rude hands.

My reply is, that it has been committed to the hands of black men. They are voters in New York. They are voters in Massachussetts. They are voters in other States. They are voters in Virginia and Tennessee until within comparatively recent periods. And when has there been an allegation that they were unfaithful to their trust? that they were less than competent to hold it? There are abundant evidence to prove that they have shown themselves to be faithful to it, and competent to hold it. It has never been dreamed that they were not.

And if it be said that the case is different when you sweep in vast masses of uneducated black men of the South, I reply that there may be special cases in which there will be mischief worked, but that the general result cannot but be true to this great democratic principle of the safety of putting trust in common men.

But I give a more general answer than this—for this is a prudential answer. The citizen's suffrage is not a privilege or a prerogative, but a right. Every man has a right to have a voice in the laws, the magistracies, and the policies that take care of him. That is an inherent right; it is not a privilege conferred. It is a very precious part of citizenship, to which all men are entitled, except they forfeit it by crime. And when you say, "It is not safe to trust the vote in these men's hands," I reply that it is not for you to determine. It is a part of that which is their right; and they come to you, and say, "why do you withhold from us that which God gave to us?"

On no ground, except that of crime, can you deny the elective franchise to any class without admitting the monarchical doctrine that civil rights and authorities descend from the superior classes or rulers, and that they have a right to confer, as a privilege, that which, the democratic doctrine teaches, belongs to all men in common. Our doctrine is, that all rights and prerogatives belong to the whole people, and that they may be delegated by them to superior classes. The European doctrine is, that rights and prerogatives belong to the better class, and that people may have them only as they are delegated to them by these classes. According to our doctrine, it is safe for rights and prerogatives to rest with the people. According to the European doctrine it is not safe. In England, education is called free; but it is free only as a charity or a dole is free. There are not in Great Britain what we understand by *common schools*—namely, schools provided by the common people for themselves, as a part of their rights; but the State may open schools without pay, as a mode of giving charity to the poor. Our doctrine is, that civil rights inhere in the people, and that if they rise to the hands of superior classes, they are powers delegated to them, and that they evermore come back to the people. As the clouds draws their rain from the ocean, and, pouring it down upon the ground, return it to the ocean again, so authority goes from the common people to their rulers, and returns to the common people again. And the doctrine that the superior classes are exclusively fitted for holding powers and prerogatives, is a supreme arrogance. It is a part of the impertinence of aristocracy. When, therefore, any part of our people demand their rights as citizens, and we talk about the unsafety of giving these rights to them, we assume the positions and doctrines of monarchical governments and aristocratic classes.

A little more minutely, I would say, that an ignorant and poor, and inexpert man has an inherent interest in his own affairs as much as though he were expert, and rich, and educated. The life of every man, no matter how poor or ignorant he may be, is as dear to him as yours is to you. The prosperity of his children is of as much importance to him as the prosperity of your children is to you. The laws which affect his peace, and comfort, and well-being are as much his concern as yours. And he has as much right to be consulted as to what shall be his fate as you have. And in ten thousand matters of common daily life, he is as apt to be right as if he were a born philosopher.

I claim, again, that in a free republic, though it is manifestly dangerous to multiply ignorant voters, yet, it is far more dangerous to have a large under-class of ignorant and disfranchised men who are neither stimulated, educated, nor ennobled by the exercise of the vote. The best government, the wisest laws, the discreetest institutions, and the ablest administration of them, will not save us from perils. There is danger in everything. And to have an ignorant class voting is dangerous, whether white or black. But to have an ignorant class, and not have them voting, is a great deal more dangerous. In other words, a great mass at the bottom of society that have none of the motives, none of the restraints, none of the appeals to conscience and manliness that come with the necessity and duty of voting, are more dangerous in critical periods than they could possibly be if they were made citizens. And the remedy for the unquestionable dangers of having ignorant voters lies in educating them by all means in our power, and not in excluding them from their rights. The safety of the State consists in the virtue, liberty, and power of its whole citizenship. Civil safety is but another term for civil rights. The old policy has been, and in Europe it still is, to attach the citizen to the State by as few rights as possible, and chiefly to secure him by inculcating blind submission to law, under a motive mostly of fear. But our American doctrine abhors this view, and teaches that the citizen should be attached to the State by every conceivable just expedient. It is best for the State that every single citizen should be a property-holder; should aid in determining the policy of the State; should assist in selecting its magistrates; should have open to him, and to his children, all the honors and powers which any may justly covet or seek; in short, that he be a *stockholder*, and learn to study the public weal as part of his own.

It is not right to treat thousands of men as if they had no interest in the State, or only a subordinte one. It is not wise to create class-feeling by giving to one man political power, and withholding it from another. The voter stands in a class above the non-voter. To say that universal suffrage is dangerous, is a platitude or a sophism. Limited voting is dangerous. Voting at all is dangerous. Living is dangerous. Everything is dangerous. It is dangerous to have laws, or a State, and magistrates. Not to have them, is more dangerous! We must have them, and combat and overrule all the dangers! If to give half a million men the vote is perilous, how will it be to have them lying at the bottom of society in a state of savagery, looking on laws as enemies, and government as despotic, and bound to their fellows more by a sense of wrong than by common duties, interests, and ambitions?

Does any one say, "First prepare these people, and then give them the vote." But who will prepare them? Will the government undertake their education? Will you assume the burden? Will their

late masters and poor white neighbors take the cross and seek to enlighten the blacks? In this land a poor man without a vote is like a vagabond king hiding for his life; and a poor man with a vote is honored and courted by all. A hundred voteless black men will be consigned to contempt. But a hundred black men with a vote will be a school, and every candidate play schoolmaster to them, and expound and argue the annual questions of policy. Comprehensively viewed, voting carries with it civil education.

Nothing so much prepares men for intelligent suffrage as the exercise of the right of suffrage. You cannot educate a man for liberty in any way so well as by making him use it. What would you think of teaching a child to walk without allowing him to put his foot on the ground? Would you keep a child ignorant of how to walk till he was old enough to understand the anatomy of the legs, and read that to him, and have him sit in a chair and make the motions of walking with his feet, before trying to walk? The best way of educating a child to walk is to let him walk.

It is with voting as it is with many another art—for voting is an art of which political philosophy is the science. It is being accustomed to tools that gives aptness in their use. It is not the theory of construction that makes men good mechanics. It is practice that gives facility to their hands, and carries with it that second nature on which their skill depends. And that which is true in the mechanic arts is true in the matter of voting. There are nations in Europe that have the right of suffrage accorded to them who know not how to use it. They have a tool in their hands which they do not know what to do with. And what we need, to give aptness in the use of the franchise, is to accord to men the right of suffrage at an early period—for it is using it that teaches men how to use it.

It is true, I suppose, that some are not benefitted by the exercise of the right of suffrage—such may be counted as the tare and tret of society; but the great mass of men are benefitted by the simple use of the vote. When, for instance, in a crowd, where men are genial, there is a shouting for some object which they wish to attain, let some one call out the names of five men, proposing that these men shall be a committee to deliberate upon the subject in which they are all concerned, and report what they shall deem to be the best mode of proceedure under the circumstances. Up to these times these men were, like all the rest of the crowd, noisy, disorderly, undignified; but the moment the responsibility is put upon them of thinking for others, they are sobered. They feel differently, because more interests than simply their own are in their hands. And it is natural. You cannot undertake to think for one man, and still less for a community of men, without being conscious that there is a pressure upon you.

Now, the moment that a man becomes a voter, he begins to feel that there is devolved upon him a duty that reaches beyond himself and his family to the town where he lives, or, it may be, to the party to which he belongs. He is a thinker and an actor for others; and the moment he begins to think and act for others he is an officer of some sort, raised, dignified, and made conscious of an importance that he had not before. In the science of educating a common people, nothing is more essential than that which makes a man feel that he is personally important. One reason why the family has such a civilizing and elevating influence upon society, is because the father is head, and has the interests of all the members to look after. And the peculiar tendency of putting the vote into man's handis to inspire him with conscious importance. The result at first may be slight; but in the long run it is vast. The appeals that are made to the voter's understanding, from first to last, are a great education. Consider, for instance, the discussion of public topics during the last ten years. How universal, how pervading, how intense it has been! That man must be scarcely distinguishable from the beasts of the field into whose head have not, during the last ten years, penetrated many thoughts, and doctrines, and truths that pertain to the individual and to society.

Consider how any class of the community becomes redeemed from abuse by the power of the vote. Let a town be filled with five hundred freshly-imported Irishmen who cannot vote, and who cares for them? How easily men curse them! How, if they interfere with men's plans, and desires, and interests, are they treated as offscourings of earth? But let them become citizens, allowed to vote, and how polite candidates are to them! How instantly their wishes are consulted! How important it is found to be that they should have their rights! The motive that actuates the candidate may be selfish and insincere; but see the result. The rights of those men become respected; and it is held that Irishmen have rights that candidates are bound to respect!

Protecting the rights of the poor is more important than protecting the rights of the rich; for the poor, being in the majority, give to the community its character. The condition of the poor is the guage by which to measure the condition of the community And the way to educate them, and to raise them in the scale of being is to let them vote. For he that votes, and is free to vote, is wanted by both parties. The community, therefore, become a jury, and all party speakers become advocates pleading a case before them; and they are made to sit in judgment; and their vote is their decision. And this process cannot be carried on from year to year without educating men.

So firm is my belief in this, that I would—perhaps after a little combing and washing—have our immigrants vote at once. It would be dangerous, I know, to have them vote immediately; but it would be more dangerous, not to have them vote then. I would have them vote at once, first, because we have institutions which will bear the strain of bad voting—for they would vote badly. It would be strange if they did not. Put me in a cabinet shop, and tell me to make a bureau, and the probabilities are that I would spoil the lumber and the tools that are given me to work with. Put me into the trench to earn my bread by under-draining, and it is likely, not only that my earnings will amount to little or nothing, but that I shall spoil much work. Now, put an Irishman at practicing the art of self-government before he has had any experience in that art, and it will be strange if he does not spoil some tools and some work; but he is a *learner*. He is not to be compared with an old citizen till he has had an opportunity to make himself proficient in his new calling. This country is a great academy of civil government and human rights, and there come to us thousands and thousands of scholars; and the only way for us to deal with them is, to put them to the work of participating in the admidistration of public affairs. Their first efforts will be bungling; but our system of government will stand the disadvantages of their want of skill while they are being educated. And very soon they will begin to vote better. You may not see the result; fresh importations may cover it up; but you may take the lowest of them, and let them vote for five years, and you will see that at the end of that time they will vote with more thought and vim, if not with more conscience, than they did in the beginning. Let them grow; let them begin to amass property; let them feel the influences of the family, and you will find that they are ameliorating in the character of their vote as well as in their social condition. And when they have been here and voted for twenty-five years, show me one of them, if you can, that does not vote as well as our own countrymen. I hold that it is better to put them to school at once, and give them to understand that it is a political school that this nation is keeping, and that we can afford to have scholars, though they spoil many writing-books in learning to write.

If it is said that there are great interests of society at stake which cannot safely be intrusted to such hands, I reply that this is true in some countries, and eminently untrue in our country. In countries where there are *separate political classes*, where the interests of these classes are not reciprocal, but antagonistic—in countries, for instance, where there is a monarchy an aristocracy, a rich middle class, or plutocracy, and a laboring class, and they are sharply demarked, having their own special prerogatives and rights—I can understand that in such countries it is dangerous to have the vote below a certain point. I can understand why in England they do not believe in universal suffrage.

But how is it in this country? We have a government that has been formed, in its laws and institutions and policy, by poor men for poor men; by exiles for the sake of those that every where should be in exile; by the common people for the common people. And I hold that in a country where there are no authorized classes, and where all laws and economics have been made by the great mass for the benefit of the great mass, they are not going to be disturbed by those who compose that great mass. And it is safe to submit our laws and institutions to the vote of the common people, clear down to the bottom. I will risk it. I do not fear it. I have faith, if not in the conscience, yet in the free instincts of the common people. If there ever was a trial, a test, of a nation's stability, that has been one through which we have been passing during the last five or six years. What is the result? Is the faith of the world shaken in the safety of allowing the common people to take care of their own affairs? Is it not, on the contrary, vindicated beyond all peradventure?

I advocate, then, the giving to all man, black and white, the right of suffrage, first, because it belongs to them; second, because it is safe and beneficial; and, third, because only in this way can we have peace. We cannot have peace in any other way, because no question is ever settled that is not settled right. It is easily disturbed. If justice is refused, you may be sure that you will have agitation. You cannot hush up a principle. And as to compromising, often it is wise and expedient to compromise where things are concerned; but never is it wise or expedient to do it where principles are concerned. If you do it, you only rake up the fire, that it may break out again to-morrow. And the only way to settle a question of this character is to ask, What are the principles on which we should build? When you have settled a question thus, you have settled it right and you are done with it. Of the question which came up for settlement by our fathers, those in which they touched principle were settled for ever, and they never gibber or flit; but those questions where, instead of touching principle, they only touched the quicksand of expediency, have been all our lives agitating and tormenting us. And if there was ever a people that ought to have learned that to touch the ground of principle is safe, and that to come short of that is unsafe, we are that people. So let us not commit another mistake.

I advocate suffrage for the black people, because I believe they have given evidence that they will make good use of it. They are intelligent enough to do it.

I advocate it, too, because they have earned and deserved this boon, even if it were not their right. I allude to their singularly good conduct in the trying situations of the last five years; to the wonderful sagacity which has marked them during all that time; and to their invariable love and tender care shown to our soldiers. I do not believe there is a soldier that, escaping from Southern captivity, has been ministered to, night and day, by the blacks, has had his wounds dressed by them, and has in no case been betrayed by them; I do not believe your son who escaped through the fidelity of these people; I do not believe any soldier who, in the midst of suffering and peril, has been succored and relieved by them, would, if the question were to come up as to whether the negro should be permitted to vote, or be denied the right of voting, go for denying him that right.

Then, for their heroic military service, I think the blacks have deserved the right of suffrage. And here let me tell you what was Gen. Grant's testimony about colored soldiers. Said Gen. Grant, "For picket duty, for guard duty, for the march, and for the assault, the colored soldiers are surpassed by none in the world, and equalled by few." "Well then, Gen.," it was asked, "what do they lack? They seem to have every qualification that a soldier requires." Gen. Grant replied, "They may not have the power to endure continuous fighting, like that of the forty-five day's struggle from the Wilderness to the James. This has not yet been proved; but it may turn out that they possess this element also."

They are more faithful than the white soldiers in guard duty. The bread of the army under the bayonet of the black man is safer than under the bayonet of the white man. And it is not long to be disguised or disputed that these men make as good soldiers as soldiers need be. And when, coming from the plantation, without having had the advantages of education, they are able to maintain themselves by the side of white men that have been brought up in the common school, how much do they deserve of praise! Let Gen. Sherman be heard: "Though I think the white race a superior one, and that it ought to rule this continent for itself, yet if you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot."

Moreover, they deserved the right of suffrage by reason of their unswerving fidelity to the Union; and on this ground I demand that they should be recognized as citizens. Talk of their unfitness to hold the destiny of the nation, when, in fifteen States, while the white population have proved recreant to the Government, they have remained constant in their adherence to it! While fifteen millions of white men betrayed their trust, and brought eternal infamy upon their history, these four million blacks, though subjected to severe trial, both of life and limb, were faithful to law, to Union, to the Constitution, to liberty, to the old flag, and all that flag symbolizes; and in the name of fidelity, I demand that they who have done so much for this nation shall not be denied the right of citizenship.

I demand it one ground more: I demand it for the sake of the white Union men of the South. For, ere long, when again the rebellious States are, by the flash of the sword, wheeled into line;" when again things resume their old way, the white men that have been faithful to the Union in those States will be in a sad condition. When local affairs again pass into the hands of the citizens there, those men, who are but a handful, if left by themselves, will be ground as between an upper and lower millstone. But if the slaves are allowed to vote, they and the white Union men will be more than a match for their adversaries. And I demand that you shall not sacrifice the minority of white men in the South, by withholding the vote from these their natural allies, that if allowed to exercise the rights of citizenship, will always go with them.

I know it is said, "This will make the black man equal to the white." Well, if God made him equal to the white, you cannot help yourselves. If God did not make him equal to the white, then I do not. Whatever God made him capable of becoming, let him become. That is all I ask. I do not express any opinion as to whether he is not equal to the white. I am willing to take my chance with him. Are you willing to do the same? or, are you afraid he will outrun you in a fair race?

It is said, too, "If he may vote, then he may be voted for, and may hold office." Why not, if anybody wants to vote for him, and wants to put him in office? Do you suppose that this is the particular danger? Do you suppose that the moment black men are allowed to vote and be voted for, everybody will insist on having them made officers? One would think, to hear men talk, that, if the way was opened for it, the whole community would rise up and fill every public station with a colored man! Why, do not you know that such is the cloud of prejudice against the negro, that such a thing as the election to office of a colored man would be next to impossible! If it ever did take place, it would be the highest conceivable testimony of the man's fitness for the position to which he was raised. What impertinent objections are these!

But, it is said, "If you take such steps as these, and give citizenship to the blacks, then all distinctions will be abolished, and miscegenation will be the result." It seems to me that the whites are an excellent stock in their way and kind, and that the blacks are an excellent stock in their way and kind; and I am not myself in favor of mingling them. There are a great many that, for years, have insisted upon doing it. All that I have to say is, if it *must* be done, let it be done lawfully, by marriage, and not by adultery. That is all I insist upon. If any man *will* have a black woman for a companion, there ought not to be any law to prevent him, but he should *marry* her. I do not undertake to say that the mingling of these races will deteriorate one

or the other. I leave that as a question for physiologists, who I think have not facts enough to settle it. The South have had the impudence to taunt us with that as a doctrine which we abhor in them, and which they not only hold as a doctrine but put into practice. This is an objection the most unwarranted and unwarrantable.

I am in favor of two laws; first, if a man does not wish to marry a black woman, nothing shall compel him to; and 2d, that, if a man wants to marry a black woman, nothing shall hinder him! It seems to me that, under such laws, the question will be perfectly safe.

I know not that it is necessary for me to go further into objections that are frivolous in the light of the great doctrines of the American people.

I stand, to-night, to plead for the rights of men; and I plead for them all the more willingly because they are the rights of men that are unable to plead for their own rights. They are emerging from bondage I thank God, as for the best gift of my life, that I have lived to see the day when the chain is broken, and the shackle has fallen, and the African has gone free. Now, if my life has been spared to see that despised creature of the plantation inducted into the fullness of his right as a citizen, religiously taught, and made industrious by the ownership of land, and by the application of those motives that make us industrious; if I have lived to see that nation born in a day, I can say with Simeon, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace; for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

And all this, not because it is a negro, but because it is a *man*. It is not because of his color, but simply because of that which is in him in common with you and me. It is because he came from God, and goes to God again. It is because he was remembered in Gethsemane, and his sins were washed away upon Calvary. I accept him as my brother, because Christ is his Redeemer and mine, and God is his Father and mine; he is my blood kindred. And I assert for him, in the name of Christianity, in the name of liberty, and in the name of civilization, the rights that God gave him, that men have taken away from him, and that it is your privilege to restore to him.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

Official Organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

The Ensuing Fourth of July.

For the first time in the annals of the the American history, colored Americans expect to celebrate that ever memorable day, the 4th of July, untrammeled by pro-slavery as heretofore. The nation being virtually redeemed from its shackles of slavery by the events which have transpired on and since January 1, 1863. Within that short period the sentiment of the whole nation has been changed, from its pro-slavery proclivities, to an extreme anti-slavery attitude or sentiment, with the exception of the Border States, Kentucky and Delaware. There is now no man, woman, or child with colored skin, who will not be enabled to rejoice, give thanks and lisp a sacred song of freedom on Independence Day. The ensuing 4th of July will be the starting point from which colored Americans will commence carrying out the suggestions of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, which enjoined upon the people to commemorate to the latest posterity the customs adapted to express their joy, as did their sires on the 4th of July, 1776. In San Francisco, July 4th, 1865, colored citizens are invited to join in the civic procession as others. This will be a grand feature, and we have vanity enough to believe that the civic procession will be greatly embellished by such an additional host of loyal colored men as will make the general procession look inspiring, fitting, and grand.

REV. WARD BEECHER ON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—We devote nearly half of the columns of the APPEAL this week to giving the views of Rev. H. W. Beecher on the Elective Franchise. They should be read by all, and after reading, this copy of the APPEAL, which contains the eminent and reverend gentleman's able discussion of the question of the elective franchise, should be preserved.

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J. HIGGINS.

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PECTFULLY IN-
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RD, Sec. *pro tem.*

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THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT
No. 919 Kearny Street,
(Between Jackson & Pacific.)

THE RUSH TO THIS POPULAR EATing Establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the *FARE IS UNSURPASSED* in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough and to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
WILLIAM BRANCH. }
d27 WASH. COLYER. } Proprietors

The celebrated Indian Medicine
CHEROUSUS
IS PECULIARLY ADAPTED TO THE IMmediate cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Piles, Sprains, Bruises, and Chronic Sores, in both Persons and Animals.

The remarkable cures effected by its use has induced the proprietor of this truly valuable medicine to thus announce it to the afflicted as above. Capt. Seely, who was afflicted with the gout is but one instance of the many effectual cures made by its use, which may be obtained of James Brown, at the Post Office Livery Stables,

604 & 610 SANSOME STEET.

☞ I desire it expressly understood that I can effect an immediate cure of the CHILLS and FEVER in Twelve Hours Time, if taken at the commencement of the chill, and so pledge myself.

JAMES BROWN.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. my10-3m

New Store at Williams' Creek, Cariboo.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED A new establishment on this well-known Creek in Cariboo, where he intends to keep a large assortment of

Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c.,

as well as all the "iktas" usually to be found in a wholesale and retail mountain mining store, and he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit and obtain his full share of public patronage. ISAAC DIXON,

Barkerville, Williams' Creek, B. C., Feb. 8, '65. ap1

A. J. CARLE. CAPT. H. A. GORLEY.
CARLE & GORLEY,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
Nos. 724 & 726 Montgomery Street,
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre, SAN FRANCISCO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters,
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, and a general Variety of Fancy and Staple Goods.
my20

Information Wanted.

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia, May 13th, 1865.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN FRANCES, of Boston, Mass., who came to California in 1854. Any information concerning the abovenamed person will be thankfully received. Please direct to GEO. P. RILEY,
my20-1m New Westminister, B. C.

DR. W. J. O. BRYANT
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE Colored people of California that he is now capable of giving advice in any Disease.

To Correspondents—A letter containing full symptoms, no matter what the form of complaint, consultations free. All letters returned or destroyed. Address, DR. W. J. O. BRYANT,
Camptonville, Box 37.

San Francisco County Central Committee.

AT A MEETING OF THE FORMER MEMBERS of this body, elected by a County Convention, recognized and sanctioned by the conventions held in this State,—at an informal meeting of its members, it was decided to fill vacancies which have occurred, who will act for this county until their successors are elected by the people. The Committee now stands as follows, with power to add to the number:

J. B. SANDERSON,
BARNEY FLETCHER,
H. F. SAMPSON,
CHAS. N. ANDREWS,
H. C. CORNISH.
THOS. TAYLOR,
CHARLES SMITH,
JOHN F. MILLER,
RICHARD SCHOFIELD,
J. STAATS,
JAMES HARGROVE,
JOSEPH SMALLWOOD,
D. N. DAVIDSON,
A. F. PHILLIPS,
WM. BURRIS,
JOSEPH BROWN.

[illegible]ooms To Let.

A SUIT [illegible]OMS ON BROADWAY STREET, suitable for 2 or 3 single gentlemen. Apply at 837 Broadway street. m27-1t

1867

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867. WHOLE NO. 267.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

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Six months . . .	3 00
One month	50

Paid invariably in advance.

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One square, 6 lines less, one insertion	50cts
Each subsequent insertion . .	25cts

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Births and Marriages . . . 25cts.

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Rev. J. H. Hubbard and Dr. Porter, Sacramento.
Rev. E Tappan, Stockton.
Martin Carson, Stockton.
Isaac Sanke, Grass Valley.
Ed. Duplex, Marysville.
George Miller, Petaluma.
Wm. W. Rob, Oakland.
Denis Carter, Nevada.
Isaac Gibbs, Port Wine, Sierra.
S. P. Clinton, Bonota.
J. N. Hatton, Napa City.
Rufus M. Burgess, Coloma.
William Hoines, Oroville.
Richmond Scott, Red Bluff.
Isaac Flood, San Antonio
Israel H. Golly, Coffeeville.
Peter W. Casey, San Jose.
Chas. G. Hawkins, Silver Creek.
L. A. Mourge, Mariposa.
G. R. Miller, Weaver, Trinity Co.
Charles J. Graham, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Samuel E. Carey, Idaho City.
Albert G. Cobbs, Allegany town.
G. Jackson, Auburn.
T. M. De Soza, Walla Walla, W. T.
Thomas R. Porter, Austin, N. T.
J. Rodger Robinson, Fort Bridger, near Salt Lake City, U. T.
T. P. Freeman, Verona, N. J.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. C.
E. J. Johnson, William's Creek, B. C.
J. White, Panama.
Alvin Allen, Yreka.
F. M. Cobb, Placerville.
Ickels and Butler, Portland.
J. F. Smith, Albany.
W. H. Anderson, Siuslaw.
Emanuel Taylor and Rev. Mr. Offer, Virginia City.
Isaac Campbell, Cache Creek, Yolo.
N. Balch, Colusi.
Mr. Solom, Oakland.
Daniel Jones, Salem, Oregon.
R. H. Hayes, Los Angeles.
Geo. Hawkins, Vallejo.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephens, Carson, Silver City and Gold Hill.

Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all the monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,
78 Merchant St., San Francisco.

TO THE LEGAL VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Impelled Prompted Alike by a Sense of Duty to myself and to the public, and in compliance with the request of several hundred citizens, tax-payers, and friends of the Public Schools, representing the different political sentiments, religious creeds, nationalities, and classes of the San Francisco community, I hereby announce myself an Independent Candidate, at the approaching election, for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools. In so doing I deem it proper to say that I do not thereby appeal from the decision of any party or convention, but simply think it a matter of right, and, understanding circumstances, eminently fit to refer the subject of my candidacy directly to the people, the parties really interested; and, I think I may properly solicit, and with reason expect, the continued support of the friends of education, and of all others who think I have faithfully and usefully discharged my duties during the past two years, in the office to which I seek a re-election.

I am induced to ask your support, and the more readily comply with the wishes of personal friends, and the friends of our Public Schools, in becoming a candidate, since I am invited to do so without respect to political considerations, which it is thought should be disregarded in the choice of school officers. Having devoted the best years of my life to the education of the young, and to the interests of this city and State in that connection, I feel it but just to myself and to the public which I have served, if success has attended my labors, that I should not be thrown out of a position of public usefulness and from needed employment, for no better reason than that another, however incompetent, wants my position, and seeks to be placed on it through preliminary political management and the discipline of a party organization. Such others as think with me in that respect, and believe a change of officers in the position I occupy is uncalled for at the present time, and that my re-election would subserve the interests of the Public School Department of this city, are respectfully requested to give utterance to that effect by casting their votes for me at the approaching election.

Profoundly thankful for your generous support in a former election, I remain, respectfully,

J. C. PELTON.

San Francisco, July 29, 1867.

Wit and Humor.

I WISH I WAS A PRINTER.

I wish I was a printer,
I really do indeed;
It seems to me that printers
Have everything they need.
(Except money.)

They get the largest and the best
Of everything that grows,
And get free into circuses
And other kinds of shows.
(By giving an equivalent!)

The biggist bug will speak to them.
No matter how they drass,
A shabby coat is nothing
If they own a printing press.
(Policy!)

At ladies' fairs they're almost hugged
By pretty girls who know
That they will crack up everything
The ladies have to show.
(Lucky fellows!)

And thus they get a "blow out" free,
At every party feed—
The reason is because they write,
And other people read.
(That's so!)

FIRST GRENADIER OF FRANCE.

For many a year there was a touching and beautiful custom to be witnessed in a certain regiment of French grenadiers, and which meant, to commemorate the heroism of a departed comrade. When the comrades assembled for parade, and the roll was called, there was one name to which owner could not answer; it was that of La Tour Auvergne. When it was called, the oldest sergeant present stepped a pace forward, and raising his hand to his cap, said proudly:

"Died on the field of honor."

For fourteen years this custom was continued, and only ceased when the restored Bourbons, to please their foreign masters, forbade everything that was calculated to preserve the spirits of the soldiers of France.

La Tour d'Auvergne was not unworthy in life the honor thus paid him after his death. He was educated for the army, entered in 1767, and in 1781 served under the Duke de Grillon at the seige of Port Mahon. He served always with distinction, but constantly refused offers of promotion, saying that he was only fit for the command of a company of grenadiers; but finally the various grenadier companies being united, he found himself in command of a body of a body of eight thousand men, while retaining only the rank of captain. Hence he was known as the First Grenadier of France.

But it is of one particular exploit of his that we wish to write, more than his career in general. When he was forty years of age he went on a visit to a friend, not far from a section of country that was soon to become the scene of a campaign. While there, he was busy in acquainting himself with the features of the country, thinking it not unlikely that this knowledge might be of use to him, and while here the brave grenadier was astonished to learn that the war had been rapidly shifted to this quarter, and that a regiment of Austrians was pushing on to occupy a narrow pass about ten miles from where he was staying, and the possession of which would give them an opportunity to prevent an important movement of the French which was then on foot. They hoped to surprise this post, and were moving so rapidly upon it that they were not more than two hours distant from the place where he was staying, and which they would have to pass in their march. It is sufficient to act upon it.

He had no idea of being captured by the enemy in their advance, and he at once set off for the pass. He knew that the pass was defended by a stout tower, and a garrison of thirty men, and he hoped to be able to warn the men of their danger. He hastened on, and arriving there, found the tower in a perfect condition. It had just been vacated by the garrison, who had been seized with a panic thereat, and had fled, leaving their arms, which consisted of thirty excellent muskets.

La Tour d'Auvergne gnashed his teeth with rage as he building he found several boxes of ammunition, which the cowards had not destroyed. For a moment he was in despair, but then with a grim smile he began to fasten the main door and pile against it such articles as he could find. When he had done this he loaded all the guns he could find, and placed them, together with a supply of ammunition, under the loop holes that commanded the road by which the enemy must advance. Then he ate heartily of the provisions he had brought with him and sat down to wait. He had absolutely formed the heroic resolution to defend the tower alone against the enemy.

There was some things in his favor in such an undertaking. The pass was steep and narrow, and the enemy's troops could enter it only in double files, and in so doing this would be fully exposed to the fire from the tower. The original garrison of thirty men could easily have held it against a division, and now one man was about to hold it against a regiment.

It was dark when La Tour d'Auvergne reached the tower, and he had to wait some time for the enemy. They were longer in coming than he had expected, and for a while he was tempted to believe they had abandoned the expedition.

About midnight, however, his practised ear caught the tramp of feet. Every moment the sound came nearer, and at last he heard them entering the defile. Immediately he discharged a couple of muskets into the darkness to let them know that he knew of their presence and intentions, and he heard the quick, short commands of the officers, and from the sounds he supposed the troops were retiring from the pass. Until the morning he was undisturbed. The Austrian commander, feeling assured that the garrison had been informed of his movements, and was prepared to receive him, saw that he could not surprise the post as he had hoped to do, and deemed it prudent to wait until daylight before making the attack.

At sunrise he summoned the garrison to surrender. A grenadier answered the summons. "Say to your commander," he said, in reply to the messenger, "that this garrison will defend this pass to the last extremity."

The officer who had borne the flag of truce retired, and in about ten minutes a piece of artillery was brought into the pass and opened on the tower. But to effect this, the piece had to be placed directly in front of the tower and within easy musket range of it. They had scarcely got the gun in position when a rapid fire was opened on it from the tower, and continued with such marked effect that the piece was withdrawn after the second discharge, with a loss of five men.

This was a bad beginning, so half an hour after the gun was withdrawn the Austrian Colonel ordered an assault. As the troops entered the defile they were received with a rapid and accurate fire, so that when they had passed over half the distance they had to traverse, they had lost fifteen men. Disheartened by this, they returned to the defile. Three more assaults were repulsed in the same manner, and the enemy by sunset had lost seventy-five men, out of whom ten were killed.

The firing from the tower had been rapid and accurate, but the Austrian commander had noticed this peculiarity about it—every shot seemed to come from the same place. For a while this seemed to perplex him, but at last he came to the conclusion that there were a number of loop holes close together in the tower, so constructed as to command the ravine perfectly.

At sunset the last assault was made and repulsed, and at dark the Austrian commander sent a second summons to the garrison. This time the answer was favorable. The garrison offered to surrender at sunrise the next morning if allowed to march out with their arms and return to the army unmolested. After some hesitation the terms were accepted.

Meantime La Tour d'Auvergne had passed an anxious day in the tower. He had opened the fight with an armament of thirty loaded muskets, but had not been able to discharge them all. He had fired with surprising rapidity, but with surprising accuracy, for it was well known in the army that he never threw away a shot. He had determined to stand at his post until he had accomplished his end, which was to hold the place twenty-four hours, in order to allow the French army time to complete its manœuvre. After that he knew the pass would be of no use to the enemy.

When the demand for a surrender came to him, after the last assault, he consented to it upon the condition named.

The next day at sunrise the Austrian troops lined the pass in two files, extending from the mouth of the tower, leaving a space between them for the garrison to pass out.

The heavy door of the tower opened slowly, and in a few minutes a bronzed and scarred grenadier, litterally loaded down with muskets, came out and passed down the line of troops. He walked with difficulty under his heavy load. To the surprise of the Austrians no one followed him from the tower. In astonishment the Austrian Colonel rode up to him and asked him in French, why the garrison did not come out. "I am the garrison, Colonel," said the soldier, proudly.

"What!" exclaimed the Colonel, "do you mean to tell me that you alone have held that tower against me?"

"I have had that honor, Colonel," was the reply.

"What possessed you to make such an attempt, grenadier?"

"The honor of France was at stake."

The Colonel gazed at him a moment with undisguised admiration. Then rising his cap, he said warmly:

Grenadier, I salute you. You have proved yourself the bravest of the brave."

The officer caused all the arms which La Tourd d'Auvergne could not carry to be collected, sent them all, with the grenadier, into the French lines, together with a note, relating the whole affair.

When the knowledge of it came to the ears of Napoleon, he offered to promote La Tour d'Auvergne, but the latter declined to accept the promotion, saying that he preferred to remain where he was.

This brave soldier met his death in an action at Aberhausen, June 1800, and the simple and expressive scence at roll call in his regiment was commenced and continued by the express command of the emperor himself.

Silliman's Journal contains a valuable and interesting paper upon the "Subterraneous sources of the waters of the Great Lakes. A superficial observer would naturally suppose that these sources are to be sought in the thousands of lakes and streams which are found in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, in the Wisconsin River, the Black, Chippewa, Fox, and Rock Rivers. The writer, however, calls attention to the fact that all the waters of the former State are tributaries of the Mississippi, and flow southward to the Gulf of Mexic, while those of the latter State that are not, likewise, discharged into the Red River at the north. As corroborative of this, he further adds, that if the borders of our chain of great lakes be followed around, it will be seen that the tributaries for supplying the immense body of water which pours over the Falls of Niagra are few in number and trivial in volume. Lake Superior, for instance, the largest body of fresh water in the world, with an area of 32,000 square miles, and a mean depth of one thousand feet receives into its bosom no rivers, and only a few insignificant streams, the largest of which are the St. Louis and Ontonagon. Lake Michigan also, with an area of 24,000 miles and a mean depth of nine hundred feet, receives its sources of supply in a few small streams flowing into it from the State of the same name. Yet Lake Michigan furnishes a large proportion of the current that flows over Niagra, and thence down the St. Lawrence into the ocean. "Whence then," he asks, "comes this great volume and mass of water?" This question he answers by showing that the crust of the earth is penetrated in all directions and at all depths by immense bodies of water. The artesian wells in London, furnish the present time 12,000,000 of gallons of water daily. Nor does it appear that there are any considerable streams in the vicinity of that city, since the underlying beds of gravel appear to be saturated with water. The wells of Grenelle and Passy, in the Paris basin, discharge from a depth of eighteen hundred feet below the surface, 6 000.000 of gallons per pay, thus affording strong evidence of a large under ground stream at this point. And the great wells at Kissingen, in Bavaria; Mundon, in Hanover, Louisville, Kentucky, and Charleston, S. C., also furnish several millions of gallons. But in addition to all this, it is well known that large rivers on the western plains suddenly disappear through fishure and chasms, never again to appear on the surface. What, therefore, becomes of the mass of water which is thus turned into the interior of the earth not to speak of the immense mass of water which yearly falls upon the earth, and is absorbed by the soil below the beds of rivers and streams? The crust of the earth abounds in water to unknown depths, and from the nature of the element, it must create for itself ways and courses of travel as plainly beneath as upon the surface. "If, therefore," says the writer, the great lakes are not supplied by means which are upon the surface and apparent to the eye, it follows as a natural consequence, that their sources of supply must be underneath the ground. The water, probably finds its outlets at different points on the bottom of the lakes, and maintains the supply with as much certainty and regularity as if the streams were running on the surface of the ground." The writer then demonstrates the truth of his theory by the great mass of water which at the present time is being discharged by the Chicago artesian wells. He says: These are over seven hundred feet deep, nearly penetrating the earth parallel to a line parralel with the bottom of Lake Michigan, are located in no great valley or depression, such as the basins of Paris or London. The water has a head of nearly one hundred and twenty-five feet above the level of the lake; in much colder than the mean temperature of the location of the wells, being now 47 deg. Fahrenheit; these facts, tending to show that it must come from a more elevated region of country, and also from a higher latitude. There are two other facts corroborative of this point. When the water was first struck, the temperature was 50 deg. Fahrenheit; it has fallen now two degrees, or to 47. Then the first analysis of the water exhibited 72 grains to the gallon of mineral matter. These facts, taken in connection with the great head of water, seem to establish conclusively that it comes from some remote region of the north or northwest. Whether the speculations are correct or not, the subject is one of exceeding interest, and will pay what further efforts may be made to solve the problem as to the sources whence the great lakes draw their supply of water. The Bulletin, a few days since, gave some interesting facts with regard to the project of a submarine telegraph between San Francisco and Japan and China, via the Sandwich Islands. It appears that a very extensive series of soundings was taken, with reference to such a project some ten years ago, by Lt. Brooks of the U. S. Coast Survey. In the course of these the interesting fact was discovered, that about 300 miles west of the Golden Gate, and parallel with the Coast Range and Sierras there exists a range of submarine mountains, with an average depth on their summit of about two miles. This range is supposed to run parallel with the coast, and appears to be as distinctly defined as the two ranges upon the land. Beyond this submarine mountain the ocean presents a nearly level plateau to within short distance of the Sandwich Islands. Lt. B. says there will be less difficulty in laying a cable from San Francisco to the Islands than there was in laying one from Ireland to Newfoundland.

Auburn, August 1st—8P. M.—Mr. Gorham, Senator Stewart and Mr. Pixley spoke here last evening. All made effective speeches. Gorham's speech had a fine effect, and he is all right with the people. The trains from Sacramento brought 909 by actual count from that city and way stations. The trains from Cisco brought 859 from that place and way stations, and twenty wagons, with flags flying, came other places. The whole crowd is estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000, being much the largest political meeting ever held in Placer County. All agree on this, that unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Illumination and firing of anvils attest the generalfeeling.

GORHAM DESCRIBED.—The editor of the Marysville Appeal whose acquaintance with Mr. Gorham has been long and familiar, draws his character in the following vivid and truthful style of pen coloring:

There is no question as to his being a man of commanding intellect. The discontented Union man, and even the rabid Secessionist, cannot help doing justice to him on that point, still there are few who are aware of his many superior qualities and accomplishments. It need not be said that he is a forcible, pointed, and eloquent writer, because his writings furnish abundent proof of that fact. In writing he does not find it it necessary to stop to think because he is always thinking so much that his surcharged with ideas, and all that is necessary for him to do is to write them down on paper. His writing in opposition to President Johnson show him to be a man of originality of thought. He was the first in the State to oppose the President's policy publicly, consequently there was no other source from which he could draw the thoughts that he penned at the time we allude to. These articles also give evidence of his moral heroism and independence of character, as he said that that he did not know if there was another man in the State who would agree with him in opinion. In fact his course during the present canvass furnishes enough of evidence of how selfreliant he is by nature. However, we feel that we cannot, in the limited space allotted to us, say half what we would say in relation to so interesting a subject, therefore we will postpone its further consideration by giving an extract from Mr. Gorham's San Francisco speech as being expressive of his noble sentiments: "To my mind, the mere election to the office of Governor, would not of itself be success. True ambition mounts higher. It is not satisfied with securing place, but labors afterward to deserve the good opinion of good people. I would rather never be Governor than to have it said that as Governor, I had failed to meet the just expectations of the people of this city and of the State."

UNION PLATFORM.

The Union Party of the State of California, in Convention assembled, hereby presents to the people of this State their platform and declaration of party principles:

Resolved, That in the present, as in the past, we are irreconcilably opposed treason and to traitors, who for the small shall attempt to subvert Union and control our Government by fraud and treachery from within, as from without, and that upon the loyalty of the Nation, tried and proven, we rely to establish firmly and forever the bonds of our National Union.

Resolved, That in reconstructing the union its foundations should be justice and its architects loyalty, and we are not willing that those so active to destroy, should be the chosen and preferred builders to erect it, and until it shall appear that in the States lately in rebellion loyal Governments exist capable and ready to administer justice and enforces law in accordance with the principles of the government of freemen, and equality, it is our wish that the Government be administered and the law enforced by the loyal agents of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That in the reconstruction plan of the late Congress we recognize a policy as wise as it is magnanimous, and when the respective States late in rebellion shall bring themselves within its provisions, we will welcome them as sisters and receive them as equal in a reconstructed Union.

Resolved, That we deem the passage by the Legislature of law establishing eight hours labor as a legal day's work, eminently just and proper.

Resolved, That the importation of Chinese or any other people of the Mongolian race into the Pacific States or Territories, is in every respect injurious and degrading to American labor by forcing it into unjust and ruinous competition, and an evil that should be restricted by legislation and abated by such legal and constitutional means as are in our power.

Resolved, That the future primary election of the Union party in this State should be held under the provisions of the primary election law, and that such law should be prescribed and enforced as shall exclude all persons not members of the Union party.

Resolved, That we fully approve the amendment to the Constitution of the State, presented by the Legislature of 1866, and providing that the Legislature shall have no power to make an appropriation of money for any purpose whatever, for a period longer than two years; that the same should be accepted by the Legislature, adopted by the people and become part of the Constitution of the State.

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No. 209, Montgomery street, Russ House, San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
GEORGE C. GORHAM, of San Francisco.

For Lieutenant Governor,
J. F. JONES.....of Trinity

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. PARKS.....of Sutter

For Controller,
JOSIAH HOWELL.....of Sacramento

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN CURRY.....of San Francisco

For Attorney General
JOHN G. McCULLOUGH.....of Mariposa

For Surveyor General
CHARLES F REED.....of Yolo

For Treasurer,
ROMUALDO PACHECO, of San Louis Obispo

For Harbor Commissioner,
CHARLES CLAYTON.....of San Francisco

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
E. G. WAITE.....of Nevada

For State Printer,
D. O. McCARTHY.....of San Francisco

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN SWETT.....of San Francisco

For Congress.

1st District.....T. G. Phelps
2d District.....Wm. H. Higby
3d District.....Chancellor Harrison

Union Legislative Ticket.

For Senators.
JOHN H. REDDINGTON, JOS. P. PIERCE, J. B. HARMON.

For Assembly,
O. C. MILLER, WM. ASHBURNER, CHAS L. WIGGIN, GARDNER ELLIOTT, P. H. WATERMAN, JOHN BAMBER, H. A. SONTAG, HENRY R. REED, A. W. SCOTT, GEORGE HEWSTON, H. T. GRAVES, THOMAS O'BRIEN.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Communications.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 6th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Hot weather and politics are the themes uppermost in the minds of all the people of this region. Such a long period of intense heat has not been known before, by the "oldest inhabitant." Whether the hot weather has anything to do by way of fermenting the filthy pool of politics, we know not; but certain it is, that political enthusiasm is rampant. The so-called Democratic party fancy they have a gleam of hope arising from the suicidial chasm made in the Union party, and earnestly prompted by those, who, during the war, cooperated with traitors, by giving them aid and comfort in various ways. Yet it is so revolting to a Union man to coalesce with, and vote for men who did all they could to embarrass the progress of our late war to its glorious consumation, that but few can be found so lost to principle as to abandon the party which is identified with the salvation of our country, and the greatest triumph of our Republic, and vote with those associated with the foes of our nationality. Yet it is possible that a very few may be found in the National, or Republican party (as there may be in all parties), persons of some influence whose selfishness or mercinary views may so sway their better judgements as to abandon the most righteous principle themselves and induce others to follow their example. Such an event seems to have occurred at this time, and the self-styled democrats are at once seized with paroxysms of frantic delight thereat, as they used to do when they heard news of some reverse of fortune to our arms during the resent war. The "pseudo" Democratic party was duly convened here, and addressed last night by Coffroth and others, who sounded the key-note of nigger, nigger, nigger, and made the nigger the burden of their flourish in burlesque which finally fizzled out in fierce invective against the Chinaman and the Indian. Whenever the speaker would say anything passably ludicrous, the bystanders would set up a grin of approbation, and this they called enthusiasm, but twelve hours have passed and that great enthusiastic meeting is as though it never had been, for like other nonsense it is all forgotten as soon as heard, and makes no more impression on the intelligence of the people, than the grimaces of a buffoon. We turn the theme to more solemn, sad, and impressive. One of our old pioneers who came here in 1851, by the name of Solomon Tompkins, aged 49 years, has gone "to the land of the hereafter." He died July 30th. He came from Washington City to this country. It is hoped that Washington papers will copy the above account of his demise. Another friend of ours at Nevada, by the name of Henry Baley, died and was buried at the same time with the one above named. He was a native of Bedford. aged 33 years. ISAAC SANKS.

A GRAND FINANCIAL EFFORT AT ZION CHURCH.

On last Sabbath, 4 instant, being 15 Anniversary of the establishment of the Society a stringent effort was made in raising money to pay off the indebtedness of the Church. It was a glorious success, although the entire amount of indebtedness was not reached, yet the members of the Church, and Congregation generaly, of none members, gave the most unanimous and liberal response to the financial appeal throughout the day that we have never seen witnessed in our ministerial experience of 30 years. The friends of Zion truely recorded a bright day in her history, last Sabbath, to whom we owe much gratitude for the handsome sum we realized 2,000). May God bless them, members and none-members, and repay them a hundred fold. J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At the Thirty Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, recently held in New York; among the resolutions adopted were the following:

1. Resolved, That we devoutly thank God that we meet at last in the midst of a nation thoroughly in earnest in its purpose to found its institutions on the corner-stone of absolute justice, and already far advanced in the accomplishment of its purpose.

2. Resolved, That regard the oaths of Southern white men and the provisions of Southern State Constitutions as altogether too slight and uncertain a guarantee for the civil and political rights of the negro, and in view of the past history of State legislation, we consider the negro as in imminent danger, if defended by nothing else, of cruel oppression and the practial denial of his most vital rights.

Resolved, That in our judgment, the course XXXIXth and XLth Congresses betrays too clearly that our danger lies in the resumption by its members of the old corrupt practices, the bargain and trading of ordinary politics, to which the enthusiasm of the war years put, for a time a stop; and in the recent inaction of Congress on important questions, we see evidence that the members were bartering duty and national security for party supremacy and personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the legal guarantee of the negro's freedom and equality should be a provision in the Federal Constitution forbiding any State to debar him from civil and political rights, and his substantial security is his actual possession and use of all those rights under the protection o, the police power of the Union, as well as the recogaition by the North of the same rule of impartial freedom.

Resolved, That, the Nation owes it to self-respect, to justice, to future security, and to the present safety of the colored race redeemed by so much blood and treasure, to impreach and remove the traitor of the White House at once: and every hour Congress puts of that action, insults the nation, disgraces its law, jeopards its fatre, delays justice, and makes more and more innocent blood cry to God against us, and several other simila resolutions were adopted.

EXHIBITION.—An exhibition was given in the A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening for its benefit. It was repeated on Thursday evening. The children who spoke and the young lady and gentleman amateur, who took part, deserve great credit for making the affair pleasing as well as successful.

One single "thanks be to God!" and "blessed be God!" uttered in adversity, is of more avail than a thousand thanksgivings in the day of prosperity.—[Ages of Faith.

This year a celestial phenomen will occur, which has been only twice recorded in history. On the 21st of August next the planet Jupiter will be seen completely unaccompanied by satellites for nearly two hours. Three men will be invisible on account of their passing simultaneously over Jupiter's disk, and the fourth will be immersed in the shadow of the planet.

Women, in their nature, are much more joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, their animals spirits more light and volatile—or whether, as some have imagined there may not be a sex, in the very soul is hard to decide.

It is better to love a person you cannot marry, than to many a person you cannot love. This is a short text for a long sermon, which human experience will continue topreach "until the last syllable of recorded time.

A great step is gained when a child has learned that there is no necessary connection between liking to do a thing, and doing it.

Dr. Lettsom ascribes health and wealth to water; happiness to small beer; and diseases and crimes to the use of spirits.

Handsome features alone are incapable of expressing real beauty, as speech alone is incapable of expressing wit.

Life may by be merry as well as useful. Every person that owns a mouth has always a good opening for a laugh.

Sorrow comes soon enough without despondency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

Life is shortened by indulgence in anger, ill-will, anxiety, ourv, grief, sorrow, and excessive care. The vital powers are wasted by excessive bodily exercise in some cases, and want of a due portion in others.

Fame is an undertaker that pays but little attention to the living but bedizens the dead, furnishes out their funerals, and follows them to the grave.

Deaths.

Grass Valley, July 30th, Solomon Tompkinson, aged 49 years. Washington papers please copy.

Nevada, July 30th, Henry Baley, native of Bedford, aged 33 years.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

By Thirty of the Best Vocalists!

At Zion Church,

Tuesday Evening.

AUGUST 20, 1867, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

For the Benefit of the Church.

Admission.....50 Cents.

SYSTEMATIC AID
FOR THE
POOR OF THE SOUTH,
WITHOUT DISTINCTION of COLOR.

Office: 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine street, San Francisco.

REV. D. C. HAYNES,
Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash, For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS. Grass valley, Cal.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed for in Deposits received in small and large sums or. terest, by the California Building, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon.

[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

808 *PACIFIC STREET,*

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

Cosmoplitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

HOWARD FOSTER. W. A. L. COOPER.

FOSTER & COOPER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fruits, Vegetables, Produce, etc

503 Sansome street, near Clay,

San Francisco.

BUTTER EGGS and POULTRY.

Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

TAKE NOTICE!!!

☞ CANES AND UMBRELLAS.—If you want a good Cane or Umbrella go to C. G. Pierce, Washington street, one door below Stockton.

Lincoln House.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MOST respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Jacob Warden, on Market street, opposite the Plaza, in which he will use the utmost efforts to give satisfaction. Please give us a call.

San Jose, May 10th, '67. GEO. McDOWELL

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheronees, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 10 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of my sorts. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.
1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 23d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$205 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required nextannual payment 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company.

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS. General Agent.
424 Montgomery street. Aug 4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA
Life Insurance co.
THE MOST
Rsponsable Company
IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
NO RESTRICTION OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,
Indisputable from any Cause,
FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,
MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H. RUSSELL, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STREET. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and pleasant home.

MR. JAMES A. ABLL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

DR. E. B. JOHNSON will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb disease. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $100 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

P. W. CASSEY.

jul-14.

DR. HUFELAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

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Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

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Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large.
Gales' American soap, williams' soap.
Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.
Barbers' Dusters, assorted.
Wade and Butcher's razors.
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Strops.
Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.
All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,
535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON
BUTCHER,
Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-21

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pine Street, one door East of Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W. HOWLAND. WM. B IRVING.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills AND FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

Custom-House Livery Stable
NO. 318 BROADWAY,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE FEET and ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIN G

PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

QUINCY HALL
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No 545, 547, 549 Washington street,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

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Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Braiding, Hemming, etc.

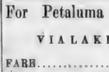
The advantages these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.
127 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after the first day of May, May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clipton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meeting first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Benefical Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

MRS. C. DUPEE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Benefical Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

MRS. AARON PHILLIPS, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles, singing Schools, etc., meet weekly.

Washington Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hasbiul Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

D. FITZPATRICK, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Benefical Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on Pacific street.

The Pacific Benn Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet, for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings.

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Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 3½ P. M., and at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school at 1 o'clock.

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A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Brown is well equipped to teach the young idea how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical rooms of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratmen, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

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ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary pro tem.

The National Freedman

is published monthly, at No. 76 John Street, New York, as the organ of the New York National Freedmen's Relief Association. All communications for the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867. WHOLE NO. 268.

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GEORGE C. GORHAM.

As we have seen various statements as to the early life of our candidate for Governor, we have taken pains to ascertain the facts from those familiar with them, and are enabled to speak understandingly.

The subject of this sketch was born in Greenport, in the State of New York, in 1832. His parents were New England people, and soon after his birth removed to New London, Connecticut. His father was engaged in extensive business, but died in 1836, leaving a widow with two sons, of whom George was the youngest. He had become involved in the land speculations of 1836. The house was compelled to go into liquidation shortly after his death and the widow was left to struggle for a living for self and children. From his earliest boyhood he showed that spirit of independence and completo self-reliance which has always distinguished him. Gladly earning a shilling here and there, and regularly attending the public school, he was a source of help and pride to his widowed mother, of whom he always speaks with reverential affection. She still living and anxiously watching his course. His aptitude was remarkable, and he seemed to acquire knowledge without effort, but rather by intuition. At sixteen he was keeping the books of a large commercial house at New London, and the following year ambition and the love of adventure indused him to leave for California. Hither he came without friend or patron, a delicate boy of seventeen. He arrived in this city in March 1850. Learning that Judge Field, then Alcalde, was in want of a clerk, he applied for the position and obtained it, and continued in the Judge's office for many years, making himself familiar with the law. During those years he came in contact with public men. His warm and impulsive nature led him into politics, and his quick perception, remarkable judgement and above all, his proverbial good faith, has made him a leader of whom his party are justly proud. He has been connected with the press of this city, of Sacramento and of San Francisco. In the Presidential canvass of 1860 he was a partizan of Jude Douglas, and edited the Daily National at San Francisco, a campaign paper. He afterward became editor of the National Democrat of this city, making a vigorous fight against the chivalry Democracy, and warmly supporting the administration of Mr. Lincoln. The Democrat was merged with the Appeal, and he soon after became one of the editors of the Union, contributing among other able articles a series of papers defending Commodore Wilkes in the famous Trent affair, and maintaining the right of our Government to seize and detain the rebel Ambassadors, Mason and Slidell. During the session of the Legislature at San Francisco, in the winter of 1862–'63, he was the special agent and correspondent of the Sacramento Union, and while so engaged, he labored zealously to consolidate the Union men of this State under one banner. He drew the call for the Legislative caucus the resultant of the formation of the present glorious Union party of California, which has never known defeat, and which under his gallant leadership is now marching along, conquering and to conquer. He is always in the van of human progress. He is a profound thinker, bold and, original in design, prompt and decisive in execution, and like all positive men, has some bitter opponents, while he has armies of friends who honor and admire him. He has never held or sought office in the Union party until now. For a short time he was Superintendent of the State Reform School, but being tendered by Judge Field the Clerkship of the United States Circuit Court, he entered upon the duties of that place and has there complied, with the exception of the first few months of Gov. Low's administration, during which time, against his own personal inclination, he acted as the Governor's Private Secretary. Such is a brief outline of the life of the Union candidate for Governor, at present the best abused man in the State, so far as the power and influence of two or three papers extend. He is superior to his maligners in every requisite of a good citizen, and "still a minie toring angel he, when lie howing." Each day adds to his strength and popularity with the people, and as he appears before them for the first time as a candidate for office, all true Union men agree that he is the right man in the right place.

ROMANTIC.

Hotels are not unfrequently the scene of romantic incidents and mysterious transactions. The continued influx of various kinds of people from various places, naturally enough gives rise to some singular and often amusing occurrences. We were reminded of this yesterday, (says the St. Louis Republican, of June 24th,) by learning the facts of a somewhat curious affair which took place at one of our prominent hotels this week. This is a simple statement of the occurence, and is true in every particular: On Sunday last a well-dressed, somewhat pale, but pleasing looking lady, arrived at the hotel. She occupied an aristocratic apartment on the third floor, and was treated with due deference by the proprietor and attachee of the hotel. She remained much in her room, and appeared to have no friends nor acquaintances in this city. We now come to the strange part of the story, which we give without offering any explanation. Among the waiters employed at the hotel was one young man of low size, but not bad looking. He had occasion, several times, to carry things up to the lady's room, and, during these visits, they became almost intimate: but the timorous young waiter, who is evidently unsophisticated in the ways of the world, and somewhat bashful in disposition, was not at all prepared for what followed. On Monday forenoon, as this young man was passing the lady's door, she called him in and shut and locked the door behind him. She then engaged him in conversation, and in a few minutes, without offering any explanation of the strange proposition, asked him if he would would marry her, saying that if he would consent she would give him $100 down, and made abundent promises of more. She had no professions of love and, it was evident her singular proposition was made for some purpose only know to herself. The young waiter was taken considerably by surprise, and thrown into great confusion of mind, which, under the circumstances, is hardly to be wondered at. The offer was tempting; but, like Don Juan, he had some fair Haidee in his head, and, instead of embracing the opportunity, he hesitated and demurred, and the interview was finally closed without any definite answer being returned, the lady giving him at parting five dollars and a gold ring, and arranging to meet again. Trouble, however, was in store for the young waiter. One of his comrades had seen him enter the lady's room and the door shut after him, and his faithless posted off and informed the proprietor of the hotel, who immediately became highly indignant, and gave the unlucky boy, whom the fates had seemed to conspire to plague, ten minutes to leave the house, and so he was compelled to go, and saw no more of the mysterious lady who had offered to marry him. Now come to the sequel of this strange affair, and in which, probably, the key to the mystery will be found. On Tuesday, our informant became, for a another, medical assistance was procured, and everything was done possible to minister to her wants. On the following day the child died, and was quietly removed from the hotel and interred, and the young mother remains secluded in her room, shrouded in romantic and interesting mystery. We have no desire to pursue the matter further, but must again refer to the unfortunate waiter. Since his dismissal from the hotel, the young man has experienced a revulsion of feeling and now, it is said, begins to think he has acted rather foolishly, and it is probable that were the proposition of last Monday renewed, there would be little hesitation on his part. It would seem as if the young man had lost situation and his heart at the same time, and his case certainly demands sympathy and commiseration. It is probable, however, when the proprietor comes to understand the facts in the case he will give him employment again, but we fancy it will be many a long day beiore he forgets his memorable interview with the mysterious lady.

If Gorham is one half the man his enemies paint him, he deserved to be Governor of the State. The Sacramento Union makes him omnipresent and almost omnipotent. At the outset of the contest it stated that he was "not objectionable personally, but his associations were bad." At one time he was the "pet and tool of moneyed corporations;" at another, "the State Central Committee could not raise money enough to make the canvass." According to the Union, Gorham, who had not one third of the Union party, yet the friends carried San Francisco. He had "two thirds of the Convention against him," and yet he was nominated for Governor. The Union determined that the people should not be "sold out," got up a little mustang Convention at Sacramento, nominated Bidwell for Governor and and McCallum for Secretary of State. These gentlemen have both withdrawn, and the Union declares they were captured by Gorham. Now the Union candidate is reported in San Francisco manipulating primary elections, while he is known to be traveling over the State addressing the people. These are some of the deeds that the Union gives Gorham credit for. If he can on a canvass without money, get a nomination for Governor without friends, and induce the very candidate set a boat him to aid in his election, certainly a wonderful man, and cording to the Sacramento Union, he has done all this. We shall expect him to carry the State, and eventually capture the Union and make it a loyal paper.

A suicide, in its mode one of the most sickening and horrible that the annals of self murder can show, occured in this city on Saturday. The criminal and the victim was Mrs. Mgnia Gilmore, a widow of sixty-five, who lived by herself in an up-stairs tenement on Taylor street. The occupants of the lower tenement were the family of P. I. Daly. Mr. Daley was roused at half past seven by a woman who, although in the street, had heard a scream in his house. A second scream soon followed, and hastily putting on his pantaloons, Mr. Daley ran up stairs into Mrs. Gilmore's kitchen. A frightful sight met his eyes. Mrs. Gilmore was lying on the floor in a pool of blood swinging her arms and groaning as if in terrible agony. Beside her was a pail of discolored, and with something in it. A glance revealed the dreadful truth. The woman had cut a frightful gash in her abdomen with a knife, and had torn out her bowels and put them into the pail! The statement seems too horrible for belief, but it is attested by an abundance of credible evidence. On the floor beside her was found the instrument by which her disembowelment was accomplished—a single bladed pocket knife, which she probably had sharpened before committing the horrid crime, as a wetstone lay on the table a short distance from her. Notwithstanding the shocking injuries she had inflicted upon herself, she did not die until nine o'clock, and during most of the hour and a half was apparently rational. Father Gallagher was called, and was with her until her death. Dr. Vaill was also called, but of course could do nothing. Mrs. Gilmore made a will during the time, bequeathing considerable property to distant relatives, as she had no children. Her means had been sufficient to support her in an humble way of late years without work. She had been a resident of Springfield and this country about fifteen.—Western paper.

BY STATE TELEGRAPH.

All the accounts that come to us, relative to the meetings held to listen to the remarks of Governor Gorham, are to the effect that they are the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the State, not even excepting those during the best rebellion, when, as now, the Hessians, who are ever ready to work for pay, were endeavoring to destroy the Union organization.

Every Union paper in the State supports the Regular Union State Ticket, headed with the name of George C. Gorham. Every Union leader of any prominence in the State supports the Regular Union Ticket, headed with the name of George C. Gorham. The masses of the people support the Regular Union Ticket, headed with the name of George C. Gorham.

All signs of disaffection are vanishing before the progress of our nominee for Governor. Wherever he has gone he has made friends, and has dissipated, like snow before a furnace, all the calumnies his enemies and the enemies of the Union party, have promulgated against him.

Shasta, August 6.—The largest and most enthusiastic political meeting that has assembled here during the last six years was held last night. Hon. John P. Jones surpassed any of his formed efforts, and completely surprised both his political friends and enemies by his eloquence and the matter of his speech. Various questions were propounded to him, which he frankly and satisfactorily answered. It was nearly eleven o'clock when Governor Woods, of Oregon, took the stand, and by his eloquence, pointed arguments, and logical deductions, the audience, variously estimated at from eight hundred to one thousand, spellbound for two hours. His speech is admitted by the opposition to have been able, eloquent and exhaustive. Union men say it far surpasses any speech ever delivered in the place. During the delivery and at the close of his address, he was greeted with round after round of applause. Judge Hale, of Placer, closed the meeting with a short and pithy address. The enthusiasm was undoubted, and Union men from all parts of the country went home with the determination to work hard and soul for the success of the whole Union ticket.

Marysville, August 8—Messrs. Pixley, Gorham, and Stewart, addressed the largest meeting of the present campaign here to-night. A free train was run from Oroville, which brought down a large number of people, who were met at the depot and escorted into town by a torch-light procession, bearing transparencies with various devices, many of which were particularly severe on the Sacramento Union and the Independent Press. Delegations were present from Colusa and Sutter Countries. A cannon was fired as the procession moved along the principal streets.

Sacramento August 7.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Woodland, last night, and was attended by the Union voters for miles around. The audience was the largest ever assembled in Woodland. General Lagrange, Judge Hamilton and J. G. McCullough addressed the assembled multitude and were received with immense cheering. Yolo county Union men are true to the principles of the Union party, and will support its nominees. There are no sorehead here. The Union ticket will poll its full strength in this county.

Dansville, August 6, 10:16 p. m. The Union meeting here, to night is one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. Gorham has just concluded a masterly speech, every word carrying with it conviction of his honesty and ability. There is no division here in the Union party; what little dissatisfaction there was has vanished before the convincing words and noble presence of our young standard bearer, George C. Gorham. Stewart is now speaking. Sierra county is good for her usual majority, for Gorham and the whole Union ticket.

A FRENCH REVOLUTIONIST.—The name of Hoppin—Louis Auguste Blanchi—one of the most persistent revolutionists in France, is just now once more before the public. The poor man, whose life has been one alternation of plotting and punishment, has just been removed from prison to hospital, from which place it is thought he will never pass out alive. It is only in France that one can find such an individual. His career reads like a romance. When he left college he began to conspire, and seems to have always been one of those curious rascaders who conclude that whatever is in the shape of a government, is bad. He was wounded in the affair of Rue St. Denis, where he received his baptism of fire in 1827. He fought in the days of July and was decorated; he was immediately again in opposition, and was condemned and imprisoned. As soon as he was free he made grapeshot for a purpose and was implicated in the conspiracy of the Rue de Lourcine. He was condemned to death in 1840. In 1848 he was liberated by the revolution, and returned to Paris to conspire against the provisional government; then came ten years' imprisonment—then liberty—then a conspiracy against the Empire—and then the present imprisonment—hospital—death!

One thousand four hundred deaths from cholera occured in Sicily in the ending July 4. At a meeting of the Official Club of Warsaw, recently, a toast to Juarez was received with great applause. Gen Hanikoisch, referring to maximilian said it is well to know that at the outset of the Polish revolution, this Archduke, in concert with Napoleon, had cast his eyes at the crown of Poland; that Duke de Gramont had labored to that cause in Vienna, and that a Polish deputation was formed to offer the crown officially to maximilian. The General closed by asking what would have happened to the Archduke if, with a view to conquering Poland, he had got himself at the head of the insurgents and been taken prisoner.

Salt Lake, August 6.—The Indians have cut and carried off some of the wire, fifteen miles west of mud Springs. Fort McPherson and Plum Creek are both cut off.

On in life, the question is asked—Our School Days, Where are they?

A painful question. It seems as but yesterday that we, with joyful hearts and flying footsteps, hastened to meet that beloved teacher, or husband into silence by the awful presence of another, whom all feared and none loved; and a third, who would enter into a game of mow-balling with as great a zest as we little folks, but in some way managed to be the teacher when the bell rung, and a dozen familiar faces float past, who were the presiding Genii on the pins throne in the little old school-house, with its slab furniture. Where are they now? and where will we be twenty years hence? With the question comes the thought of our daily avocation as teachers, and with that the more serious question as to the lasting impressions we are making on the minds of the roomful of little ones entrusted to our care. A sober thought, and one that must not lightly be thrown aside. "Childhood is generally regarded as of too little importance. We seek to know the character of those with whom we associate, then why should not the turn of the child's mind be heeded by those who have the important duty of directing it as they will?" How many of us when we enter the returning days of school shall in a few years wash out and efface forever all that you have written. Not so the lines and character of truth and error which your conduct imprints on the minds of children. There you write impressions for their everlasting good or ill, which neither the floods or the storms of earth can wash out, nor death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow-moving ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should we all be, how prayerful and how serious, and how earnest to write the storm-at-truth on their minds; those truths which shall be their guide and anchor when our voices shall be hushed by that silent sleep, and our lips no longer move in prayer for their behalf. Then let us struggle on. "Heed not the trials that are in the way; the clouds will often look, and the glorious sunlight will struggle in from heaven itself upon your own hearts and those of your children."

WILD WOOD.

A few years ago (says the Union) nearly all the freight on the Sacramento River was bound up, therefore steamers and sailing vessels returned down stream light. Such, however is not the case now. Steamers from the Upper River arrive here daily, heavily laden, and the Bay steamers not unfrequently leave our wharf with as much freight as they can without difficulty steer the Hog's Back; besides schooners and sloop are departing every day with heavy freights for San Francisco. The down freight is not only in quantity, but is also consists of a large variety—heavy and bulky such as granite, wood, marble, clay, slate, ore, and sugar pine lumber, as well as the lighter articles in the line of the gardener, the farmer, and the horticulturist, are crowded on the the levee for shipment, some by the slow, and others by the fast freight line.

Salt Lake, August 7.—Sandy and South Pass Stations have been burned by the Indians, and the line destroyed; it is no known yet how far.

Salt Lake, August 7.—It is reported at Julesburg this morning that the Indians "gobbled" a train on the Union Pacific Railroad, east of Plum Creek. They crossed the river, and have possession of the telegraph Company's wires.

A later dispatch from Julesburg states that the Union Pacific Company's Railroad track has been destroyed by the Indians for six miles west of Plum Creek. One train was captured, and the engineer, fireman, brakeman killed. The Indians also attacked a telegraph repairing party, on their way to fix the line, and killed two and wounded two. The lines are still down east of Fort McPherson. A repairing party left there yesterday, at noon, and have not been heard of since. The railroad track is blocked. The Indians are in large force. Two hundred of them crossed the Platte, nine miles west of Bishop's ranche, yesterday.

The jury in the case of Surat could not agree, and were discharged.

A Belgian physician says that Carlotta was poisoned in Mexico, and that he can cure her.

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HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

No. 209, Montgomery street, Russ House, San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

State Ticket.

For Governor,
GEORGE C. GORHAM, of San Francisco.

For Lieutenant Governor,
J. P. JONES.....of Trinity

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. PARKE.....of Sutter

For Controller,
JOSIAH HOWELL.....of Sacramento

JOHN CURRY.....of San Francisco

For Attorney General
JOHN G. McCULLOUGH.....of Mariposa

For Surveyor General
CHARLES F REED.....of Yolo

For Treasurer,
ROMUALDO PACHECO, of San Louis Obispo

For Harbor Commissioner,
CHARLES CLAYTON.....of San Francisco

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
E. G. WAITE.....of Nevada

For State Printer,
D. O. McCARTHY.....of San Francisco
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN SWETT.....of San Francisco

For Congress,
1st District.....T. G. Phelps
2d District.....Wm. H. Higby
3d District.....Chancellor Hartson

Union Legislative Ticket.

For Senators.
JOHN H. REDINGTON, JAS. P. PIERCE.
J. B. HARMON.

For Assembly,
O. C. MILLER, WM. ASHBURNER,
CHAS. L. WIGGIN, GARDNER ELLIOTT.
F. H. WATERMAN, JOHN BAMBER,
H. A. SONTAG, HENRY S. REED,
A. W. SCOTT, GEORGE HEWSTON,
H. T. GRAVES, THOMAS O'BRIEN.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Mayor.....Thomas Young
For Sheriff.....Samuel C Harding
For County Treasurer.....Joseph S. Paxson
For County Recorder.....Louis Cohn
For County Clerk.....James Bowman
For County Assessor.....William R. Wheaton
For District Attorney.....W. C. Burnett
For Sup. of Public Schools.....Ira G. Hoitt
For County Surveyor.....A. W. Van Schmidt
For Harbor Master.....Marcus Harlow
For Coroner.....Dr. S. R. Harris

FOR SUPERVISORS.

Second Ward.....John Harrold
Third Ward.....Edward Flaherty
Fourth Ward.....Wm. T. Reynolds
Sixth Ward.....D. D. Shattuck
Eight Ward.....E. S. Spear
Tenth Ward.....Wm. H. Davis
Twelfth Ward.....C. H. Sunyan

FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Second Ward.....H. B. Lawrence
Fourth Ward.....J. M. Johnson
Sixth Ward.....Joseph W. Winans
Seventh Ward.....Ira W. Rankin
Eight ward.....L. W. Kennedy
Tenth Ward.....Robert McElroy
Twelfth ward.....Austin Wiley

For Justice of the Peace.
J. M. Verdenal, Chauncey Carroll,
F. P. Dunn, Thos. J. S. Miller
T. H. Hyatt, Jr. and to be Supplied.

POLITICAL.

We set fourth the whole Union Ticket this week, and shall use our influence to get it elected. This assertion may seem strange and the position assumed by colored Americans in this canvass for the success of the Gorham ticket may seem anomolus, but it is just as essential for colored men in the State at this particular time to work and give co-operation to the friends and supporters of the Union party in their endeavors to secure this State from the copper-head rule, as it was for the brave colored men in the field to help put down the gigantic rebellion. It is estimated that the colored population of this State is six thou sand, and that number of any class of citizens all clamoring on one side can wield a powerful influence over the minds of undecided voters, in their barber shops and other vocations, and places where they may come in contact, or in discussion with reasonable white voters. Hence we want the whole six thousand colored citizens in this State to make a general clamor for the Gorham ticket until election day.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Communications.

IDAHO CITY, Aug. 6.

MR. EDITOR:—Times here are dull. Business is sickly. The late fire caused a suspension of all business. This has been very unfavorable for mining, the spring being late and fast failing of the wate. Notwithstanding our town has again been built up as if by magic, many are still hopeful that the mines will pay as they have done in the past. I see nothing to justify such hopes. Creek claims that payed well and gave employment to hundreds of miners, have failed to pay this season and are nearly abandoned by the whites. The Chinese are the principal miners here. The quartz mines in this country, so far as heard from, are not reliable. Some few have made money out of them by speculation and the purchasers have failed to realize fifty cents on the dollar in invested money, and have left in disgust, and if good hill claims can be struck, and a reduction made in the price of water, this camp may survive, if not, its days are numbered and will soon be numbered with other camps whose glory have long since departed. The Chinese are daily flocking in droves, and hired at almost any price. Several large companies here employ Chinese at three dollars per day. White laborers are leaving in disgust. Such being the case, it makes times dull and the Johns spend but little. A man by the name of Stock was tried in the District Court last month for the murder of a fellow being. His councillors S. A. Merrit and Judge Rosborough Wade and A. Bell, made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Prisoner; but failed to establish the fact that he was justified in killing his victim and the jurors rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The Judge, whose duty it is to defend the claims of justice to punish crime and teach men that the "way of the transgressor is hard," passed the fearful sentence, which seemed not move the prisoner in the least. With feelings of sympathy, and a sense of his duty, the Judge admonished the prisoner to look to the Righteous of all living for succor, who is able and willing to save a dying sinner. T. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10th.

DEAR EDITOR:—The great exhibition for the benefit of Bethel Church; I say great because it has been the talk of the old folks as well as the young ones of this city for the last month. The mountain has brought forth a mouse. I was one of the many who attended, according to programme, the exhibition on Thursday night, and going early, so that I should not keep the managers and actors waiting after eight o'clock, for it was announced on the bills that the curtain would rise precisely at half past eight, but there was a mistake of an hour and a half, and I do not think that the manager is a friend to the eight hour system, for he is like the good old democrat, he goes in for the largest amount of liberty to the smallest number of his friends. In his next exhibition, if he ever should have the pleasure of getting up one, I would advise him to be more prompt; but, I am afraid that promptness does not belong to our people. The next on the programme was the heating process, which was most excellent. The windows were all down with a full head of gas on, and the thermometer ranging from a hundred to a hundred and ten. Panama could not have done much better than this—with ladies and gentlemen complaining of violent head-ache, and children crying for want of air—look to it gentlemen that have charge of churches or halls, that they be well ventilated, for "an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure.

Now for the grand performance of the evening: The orator part of it is not worth mentioning. Master A. C. Taylor's performance on the piano was passable, but like good wine, he must have age. A greater portion of the performers were afraid to open their mouths, for they could not be heard across the church. The dialogues were badly rendered, from the very fact that they had only been partly studied. Now, Mr. Carter, if you could have had more music and less spouting, it would have been a great deal better, both for the audiance and performers. Maud Muller, by Miss Mary S. was horrible, for in fact you could not hear what she was saying. There is no rose without a thorn, but I do not think that Miss Sarah P. will ever make a "scoulding wife." "Forgive and Forget," by Miss Florence C., was well rendred. The "Death of Napoleon," by David, one would have thought that it was himself that was on the pale horse, or that he was speak from the under-ground railroad—rather too fast David. "The Last Beam," was rather heavy—if G. W. Bell had exchanged positions with Cornelius I think we would all have seen where he hid the arrow, and that would make it tell. The "Burial of Sir John Moore," was rather fast for a funeral. The "Advice of Polonius to his son," was without a fault—you will do, Edward, take the upper seat. The "Vacant Chair," ladies, your parts were well rendered, but the gentlemen want practice. The tableaux was grand. The next grand scene was the scuttle down stairs. I'm lonely since my Mother died," was very lonely indeed. There were many other things which I have not time to mention.

Now, Mr. Editor, this ends the first night of the exhibition. We like to attend these exhibitions and also like to give credit to whom credit is due, but the exhibitions are long, and the pieces chosen are too lengthy. Let our managers in the future choose short and spicy pieces, well rendered, and more music, prompt in action an early retiring as possible, and then we will not begrudge to attend them often. Yours, etc.,

PROMETHEUS.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 13th.

THE SACRAMENTO DEMONSTRATION.—The demonstration made in this city last evening by the Union party, was eminently successful. Messrs. Gorham, Pixley, and Rev. Dr. Cox, and others, made speeches, which were all powerful in their effect on the minds of the masses. A copperhead row was attempted, but it was soon quelled. Judge Sanderson presided, with a very large number of Vice Presidents. The crowd pesent was large, and at times gave tremendous applause to the respective speakers.

This year a celestial phegomen will occur, which has been only twice recorded in history. On the 21st of August next the planet Jupiter will be seen completely unaccompanied by satellites for nearly two hours. The will be invisible on account of their passing simultaneously over

REMOVAL.—Nickerson & Co., would inform his customers, and the public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post where he can sell the latest styles of hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer. Nickerson & Co., 35 Kearny street, 2d door south of Post.

A Card to the Public

Believing that my fidelity to the Government of the United States is entirely beyond question, and that no political issue is necessarily involved in the selection of the local officers of this city and county, knowing that great dissatisfaction with the manner in which party Conventions have been manipulated and controlled, and with the result of their action during the present year, is left and expressed throughout the community; having assured by representatives of every class of our citizens with whom I have been brought officially into contact, that the manner in which I have discharged my duties during the ten years that I have been successively connected with every department of the Shrievalty, and especially during the three years that I have been at the head of that office, is an ample guarantee for my fitness and usefulness; pre ferring not to embarrass myself by any pledges which, in the event of my election, might interfere with the fair and just administration of the duties of that important branch of the city government, but relying solely upon the public and private reputation which I may have had the good fortune to acquire: I beg respectfully to offer myself as an independent candidate for the position of Sheriff at the coming Municipal election, and to ask the suffrages of the public in my behalf.

HENRY L. DAVIS.

ENTERPRISING.—J. E. Brown, formerly of the Custom House Livery Stable, and Wm. Hall, have opened a fine poultry stall in Washington Market. They ought to be encouraged by a liberal patronage.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward arrived from Virginia City on Thursday evening.

The "Elevator man" says that he was among the excursionists to Sacramento on Monday last. "We, too," being aboard of the Yosemite at Broadway warf, in the cabin where the drink was not where, got carried off in the crowd as far as Benicia unexpectedly. Mr. Morrison, of the Cal. S. N. Co., and the Committee in charge of the excurtionists, have our thanks for their gentlemanly urbanity towards us in our perplexity. Although it made a temporary disarrangement in our affairs in the city on Monday, the orderly company and trip was delightful, and more than repaid us in recreation. We were in "luck," however, to catch the Sumun boat at Benicia in time to return to San Francisco before 4 P. M.

Magnolia Saloon.

[Lower part Apollo Hall.]

808 PACIFIC STREET,

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B.—The fair and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

Cosmoplitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

HOWARD FOSTER. W. A. L. COOPER.

FOSTER & COOPER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

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503 Sansome street, near Clay,

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BUTTER EGGS and POULTRY.

Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

TAKE NOTICE!!!

CANES AND UMBRELLAS.—If you want a good Cane or Umbrella go to C. G. Pierce, Washington street, one door below Stockton.

Lincoln House.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MOST respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Jacob Warden, on Market street, opposite the Plaza, in which he will use the utmost efforts to give satisfaction. Please give us a call.

San Jose, May 16th, '67. GEO. McDOWELL

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

"Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheroness, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine but his seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

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IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $339 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, 45,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pociey—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

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Amount Cash required next annual payment if 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

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The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

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Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

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From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

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jul-14.

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Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.
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Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES.

PERRY [illegible]

79, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dopee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanen place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles using Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Washington Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is R. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meetingthe first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgianna Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

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INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potosi Mine.

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☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence, all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S Relief Associaiion.

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will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can do many more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "E. C. Estes, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably to this office.

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SPECIAL!!!!

A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Brown is well versed to teach the young idea how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by M. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy. Over six or more, are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

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Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, a. m., as following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month there will be on the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month there will be 31 days.

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Steamer leaves San Francisco on the 1st to touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of the 10th or 18th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South Amerieca.

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TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

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"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 9. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867. WHOLE NO. 269.

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G. R. Miller, Weaver, Trinity Co.
Charles J. Graham, Portland, Oregon.
Richard W. Freeman, Dalles, Oregon.
Samuel B. Canay, Idaho City.
Albert G. Gallis, Alleghany town.
G. Jackson, Auburn.
T. M. De Noria, Walla Walla, W. T.
Thomas B. Potter, Austin, N. V.
J. Rodine Robinson, Fort Bridger, near Salt Lake City, U. T.
Y. F. Freeman, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. C.
R. J. Johnson, William's Creek, B. C.
J. Waite, Panama.
Alvin Allen, Yreka.
B. M. Cato, Placerville.
Dubois and Butler, Portland.
J. E. Smith, Albany.
W. H. Anderson, Shasta.
Emanuel Taylor and Rev. Mr. Offer, Virginia City.
Basil Campbell, Cache Creek, Yolo.
N. Baleh, Oakland.
Mr. Sloan, Oakland.
Daniel Jones, Salem, Oregon.
R. H Haynes, Los Angeles.
Geo. Hawkins, vallejo.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephens, Carson, Silver City and Gold Hill.

Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all the monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,
79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.

More work has been done on Californian railroads during the first seven months of this year than ever before within a like period, and the probabilities are that 1867 will—so far as railroad activity is concerned occupy a respectable place in the annals of our State. The Central Pacific road is employing more laborers than ever—most of them in the State of Nevada, but near our line, and on the road that we consider to to be Californian. The great tunnel on the Summit is to be done within two months, and the line has been graded for many miles beyond the summit, so that very soon after the completion of the tunnel the cars will be running into the State of Nevada. The contractor lately advertised for teams to haul 3,000 tons of iron from Cisco to Coburn's Station, twenty miles. He is unable to wait for the completion of the tunnel, so the iron is to go forward over the wagon road. Leading stockholders in the Central Pacific Company have purchased a controlling interest in the Western Pacific Company, and it is said they intend to commence work soon between Sacramento and Stockton. The distance between those two places by the surveyed route is forty-five miles; and from Sacramento to Vallejo's mill, ninety-seven. On the California Pacific Railroad (from Vallejo to Sacramento) the grading of most of the dry portion of the route is finished; and the contractor is waiting for the first cargo of iron, which will be due in a few weeks. There are now seven cargoes at sea. The delay in making the shipment has disappointed the hope of having the road done in time for bringing this year's grain crop to Vallejo, and thus one of the cheif motives for haste is removed. The grading and piling in the tule will not be done until the river reaches its lowest condition. It is doubtful now whether the road will be completed to Sacramento this season, as was promised in the beginning of the year. The work of laying the track, however, will be commenced as soon as the iron arrives, and a considerable portion of the road will be finished before the rains come. It is said that a branch to Marysville will surely be built from near Woodland next year; and this branch, connecting with the Oroville road, will command an extensive trade and bring the entire northern part of the State a day's journey nearer to the metropolis. The Napa Valley road is advancing rapidly. A private letter informs us that the road is now finished eighteen miles from Napa City, and five miles more will be completed next week. Surveys have been made to connect this road with the California Pacific, and as soon as the latter begins to put down its iron the Napa Valley Company will set their men to work. The connecting link will be only four miles, and it can easily be finished in two months. The contractor of the Napa Valley road has three cargoes of iron at sea—one of them now due. His contract allows him till February to complete the road to Calistoga, but he has graded to within six miles of that place already, and the road may be finished this year. The Napa Valley road is a great credit to the property-holders of the county, who came forward liberally, and they will be well repaid by the increased value of their land. Of the remaining road from Suscol by way of Sonoma and Santa Rosa to Healdsburg, we have heard nothing lately. The purchase of acontrolling interest in the Western Pacific Company by leading stockholders of the Central Pacific implies that the latter Company has abandoned the project of constructing a road from Sacramento to Oakland by way of Antioch. The Central California Railroad that was to connect Lincoln with Marysville still has a gap of twelve miles at the northern end. The road between Junction and Folsom—a distanbe of about ten miles has been abandoned, and passengers who wish to go from one place to the other can do so by going round through Sacramento a distance of about forty miles. The Copperopolis road has no prospect of being built soon. The low price of copper has cut down the exportation of copper ore more than fifty per cent in the first half of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1866; and the owners of the copper mines are in no condition to invest any large sum in the road. Some surveys are being made now for the road from Marysville to Oregon, but we have no explicit promises when work is to be commenced in earnest. Surveyors are about taking the field for preliminations of the Overland road connecting the waters of Puget Sound with the great lakes of the East. The line of this road goes through Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories. The Plumas County people intend to apply to the next Congress for aid to a railroad through the Beckwourth Pass, and if assistance is to be given to any other road across the Sierra, this route should have the preference. The probable connection of Oroville with deep tide water at Vallejo's and the easy grade and low elevation of this Pass, enabling travellers to cross the Sierra at all times without danger of obstruction from snow, give it peculiar claims. Heretofore the distance of Oroville from the seaport was a great objection to the expenditure of any money on the mountain road, but now matters have changed. The general condition of the railroad business in the State may be considered very favorable. The work done this year is destined to assist greatly in developing the resources of the State.

THE CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURING AND COMMERCIAL CO,

Is another of the organization established here for the developement of our resources. The object of this Company is to aggregate capital for the purpose of being used for the promotion of manufacture, commerce, and the investment of money accumulated, in such manner as the Board of Directors shall determine. The attention of the Directors has been directed to the field where they could obtain a constant supply of material for the manufacture of carpeting, matting, sacking, cordage, cotton and linen goods, of which at least three and a half millions of dollars in value are annually imported into California from abroad. The Central American States import goods of the same character equal to half a million of dollars. The Directors have, at great trouble and expense, not only secured the exclusive control of a large portion of the raw material produced on the coast, necessary to be used for the purposes aforesaid, but they have obtained important concessions both from the Government of Nicaragua, as well as from private individuals. They have also purchased two of the best sites on the Pacific, for the purposes of the cultivation of fibres, warehousing and manufacturing purposes. One of those is known as the Hacienda of San Ramon, close to Realejo, in the Republic of Nicaragua. It contains two thousand acres of land; and at this place the Company have erected two large and substantial buildings and sheds for manufacturing, storage and dwelling houses, also mill dams and water courses of the most solid masonry, and approved construction. The other is near Virgin Bay on Lake Nicaragua. A large water wheel and shafting have been constructed at the works, and fibre mills have been erected there, which are capable of producing a superior article of hemp and fibre superior to Manilla, at the rate of seven hundred pounds per day. The company have a large quantity of raw material on hand, and are able to supply the trade with any quantity which may be required. It will also supply ginned cotton, either Sea Island or long staple, at a cheaper rate than can be purchased elsewhere. Of that peculiar fibrous plant which grows in Nicaragua, known as Pita, or rush and silky fibre which grows from eight to ten feet in height, the Company have also a constant supply. It can be used as a substitute for flax, owing to any other of hemp or fabric made out of flax. The Directors call the attention of manufacturers of cloth, cotton or silk goods to examine it, as they are assured that it will become an article of great consumption here for manufacturing purposes. As the Company progresses, it is the intention of the Directors either to manufacture or to promote the manufacture of rope, sacking, sacking, matting, carpeting, linen and cotton goods; such as the wants of the community, or the probability of profit suggest.

The river upon which the company's works have been constructed at San Ramon, has a fall of thirty feet of water during all seasons of the year, and a never failing supply. It is navigable to the sea, for lighters or light draught steamboats. The soil is fertile and yields abundant crops of indigo, cacao, coffee, rice, tobacco, indian corn, sugar, beans, flax, india rubber, and all the grain and spices known to commerce. The bays and rivers in the vicinity supply the finest fish. The forests produce the finest cedar, rosewood, lignum vitæ, ebony, and other cabinet and dye woods. This place offers the finest site on the coast for a modern town, which, for salubrity of climate, abundance of wood and water, health, and convenience to the sea, is unsurpassed. It is on a high elevation, and affords sufficient elevation to run twenty mills. It is twenty miles from the city of Leon, which is said to contain 25,000 inhabitants, about fifteen miles from Chinandega, about five miles from Chichigalpa, and four from Posoltega—all towns of importance, with roads leading to them all. The company has projected such a town at this place, and propose selling acre sites for schools, churches, etc. The land of the company fronts on the Pacific, and on a harbor where the largest ships may securely ride at anchor, and close to Corinto, where the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company touch. The Interoceanic Railway which is about to be constructed through Nicaragua, must of necessity, have its terminus there. The survey now being made for that purpose, shows this to be the case. A number of American settlers are located in the vicinity, who have all been eminently successful. The facilities for communication to this place, either internally or externally considered, and abundantly ample. The works of the Company are only one hundred miles by sea from San Juan del Sud. The Panama and Coast line of steamers on the Pacific, touch at Corinto, and the other ports of Central America; good roads, and navigation by Lakes Managua and Nicaragua, exist in the interior of the Republic, while the North American Company's steamers touch at San Juan del Sud on the Pacific, and Grenada, on Lake Nicaragua. Besides this, the Government of Nicaragua has made a liberal concession to open cheap communication between San Francisco and that Republic; and this Company intends, at as early a date as possible to put on a line of vessels to the ports of that country. The laws of Nicaragua are liberal; there is every security for life and property; the taxes are not onerous, and the Company is granted the right to import, free of duty, goods to the extent of its exports. The Company will thus be enabled to supply sugar, cotton, hemp and other fibres, and the woods of the country to this State, and also afford market for the agricultural and manufactured goods of California. The Republic abounds in mines of gold, silver, copper, cinnabar and coal, a large number of which are now worked by native and foreign capitalists. English and French enterprise is grasping all the advantages this country affords. It is for Californians, who are more deeply interested therein, to avail themselves of the advantages which are offered them. This Company is now making a daily profit, and while it offers a greater income than could be possibly derived from any other source, it has none of the risks attending many investments. It incurs divers advantages not existing in most other associations. There are no assessments on stock. It is co-operative in its character, and has the tendency to attract the working-man within its ranks. It has all the elements of a Loan and Saving Bank, with that of a Homestead Association, while it proposes to aid and assist the manufacturer; protect the consumers of the State, and develop our agricultural resources. Its Stockholders become, at once, proprietors of the richest land, and the most lucrative manufacturing business on the Pacific coast, as well as the greatest consumers. With the view of increasing their business, the Directors now offer in the market a limited amount of the Stock, and invite the attention of persons desirous of becoming subscribers, to examine the fabrics and material manufactured by the Company. Any information on the subject can be obtained at the office of the Company, on the southeast corner of Montgomery and California streets, from Thomas Daniel Murphy, Esq., or the Secretary, who will attend each day from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. at the Company's office, Room No 11, up stairs, for that purpose.

Young men are mistaken when they think good looks their principal recommendation to woman. A woman admires a hand-some man for a time, but it needs something more than a good-looking face to retain this feeling. A woman is, as a general rule, more strongly drawn by the intellectual qualities of the opposite sex than by anything else. What is above said is also true of the gentler sex. A man frequently says of some belle: "Yes, she is very beautiful; but I thank Heaven she isn't my wife!" Women like to be admired for their loveliness, and we do not blame them for it; but it requires something more than mere beauty to enable them to retain their influence over men.

New York, August 3.—A Herald special says documents have been received which show authoritatively that Maximilian made a formal proposition to Mr. Seward, early in January last, for transmission to Juarez through the United States Government, offering to retire until the permanency of the Empire could be decided by the Mexican people in their own way. Mr. Seward declined to entertain any proposition concerning the right of Maximilian to represent any portion of the Mexican people.

Paris July 30.—This afternoon a trial of the reaping and mowing machines of the world took place on the Emperor's farm. Over a dozen machines from France, Spain and England, were entered. McCormick's reaper performed itsallotted task in twenty-four minutes, and Wood's reaper in twenty-six minutes. The prizes will undoubtedly be given in accordance to these results.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Those who think that the Union Party favor the introduction of Chinese labor into this State, to the detriment of the white laborer, had better read the following extracts from the resolutions adopted at the last Union State Convention, and also Mr. Gorham's sentiments on the Chinese question, and they will see their error:

Mr. Gorham, in his Placerville speech, speaking on the Chinese question, said:

"I was always opposed to the admission of serfs into this State, and opposed to the means taken to make contracts with laborers on terms which they did not understand, and then put that contract service into competition with the free labor of white men. It is the duty of every public man, and it was his own delight that he should be able to aid in the suppression of this evil. When the workingmen of San Francisco passed resolutions deprecatory of the importation of Chinese into this State, I was with them."

The following is the 3d resolution of the platform of the Workingman's Convention, in session in San Francisco:

2. That the importation of Chinese, or any other people of the Mongolian race, into the Pacific States or Territories, is in every regard injurious and degrading to American labor, by forcing it into unfair and ruinous competition; and an evil that should be restricted by legislation, and abated by such legal and constitutional means as are in our power; and that we shall not vote for any man for any office, who is not opposed to such importation.

Mr. Gorham being asked, while the Convention was still in Session, whether he could endorse this resolution, replied as follows:

"Unhesitatingly do I respond in the affirmative. The "importation" of Chinese Coolies is quite a different affair from the immigration to our shores of such as choose to come. I trust that Americans and naturalized citizens will ever stand ready to welcome to the air of freedom, any of the human family who seek an asylum in this land of boundless resources. I belong to the party of Free Labor, and am as stanch in the latter already published, "opposed to human slavery, and to all its substitutes and aliases: "Coolieism, peonage, contract systems, in which one side makes the bargain for both—these are all abhorrent." Let us labor together to defeat any who would, in violation of our free institutions, impose a system of serfdom upon our State while, at the same time, we deal with all who come among us as becomes an enlightened, generous, and Christian people. Very truly yours,

GEO. C. GORHAM.

San Francisco, May 28, 1867."

The following resolution forms part of be Union Platform:

Resolved, That the importation of Chinese or any other people of the Mongolian race into the Pacific States or Territories, is in every respect injurious and degrading to American labor by forcing it into unfair and ruinous competition, and an evil that should be restricted by legislation and abated by such legal and constitutional means as are in our power.

The editor of the Marysville Appeal seems to have some slight knowledge of Mr Haight's past personal career, and devotes an article to recounting it, from which we clip the subjoined extracts:

In the same year the Rev. Dr. Scott, who was pastor of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, delivered a speech in San Francisco, in which he compared Jeff Davis to Washington. This conduct incensed the people to such a degree that a large crowd surrounded the church, and the Rev. Secessionist was compelled, by the indignation of the people, to leave the city. At this time Haight was a member of Dr. Scott's church, and upheld him as one friend would another, and thought the people dealt harshly with him. He is not known to the writer. He has not been a legislator, or proposed anything for the public good. The only speech that he ever delivered that attracted any attention was the speech in which he denounced Lincoln, and in which he ought to be sent to the penitentiary, and said that Stanton was a dirty dog. The speech attracted attention more by its coarseness than by any intrinsic merit. Certainly a man of exalted mind, or of a candid disposition would not have used such language, even during the heat of a campaign. However, this speech, such as it is, is the only one that has distinguished Mr. Haight above the average of his fellow-citizens. He has not contributed much to any public charity. He has not shown any brilliancy of intellect, either as a lawyer or other capacity. The only thing that recommended him to the Democracy was that he had been a Republican, and might not therefore be so odious to conservative men as a man of secession antecedents.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, VALLEJO.—Mr. Henry Connolly, proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Vallejo, has improved and built up these premises, so that they will be a first class watering and pleasure resort. These springs are but three miles from the town of Vallejo, and Mr. Connolly will put on a line of omnibusses from the town to the springs. The water of these springs has been pronounced by medical men of reputation to be the very best for invalids, and to possess many medicinal qualities. The springs throw up large quantities of water, and there is plenty of room and accommodation for bathing. There are hot, cold, and, shower baths in each room. There is a large, new, and commodious hotel on the premises; also an orchard and a vineyard. The expenses of stopping at the springs will be much lower than at similar places elsewhere, as Mr. Connolly does not propose to the very lowest. The place is suitable for families and children, and is just the place to spend a week or two in the warm weather. It is but two hours from San Francisco. The scenery all around is magnificent.

London, July 1, 1867.—Mr. Baxter in the House of Commons to-day asked Lord Stanley if any progress had been made in the matter of the Alabama claims, and if the claims of the British subject growing out of the late war in America did not exceed those on the other side.

Lord Stanley replied that the government was not very rapid progress in the matter of the claims. At the same time nonhing had occured to lead him to despair of a satisfactory settlement. It was his intention, before the end of the session, to lay the the whole crae before the house. As to the other question he was unable to answer it.

GOOD NEWS.

[Gorham's trip throughout the interior has proved an ovation. The magnetism of his personal address, the power of his intellect, the boldness with which he has dodged his positions and enunciated the great truths which lie at the very root of American liberty, have surprised while they charmed his audiences. In some places the people were aroused to a frenzy of enthusiasm, They had not expected to meet with such a man so affable in manners so gentlemanly in deportment—so convincing in argument—and as their prejudices gave way, the impulse succeeded, to catch him in their arms and embrace him with the fondness of brothers. Well may the Bulletin admit his ability as a statesman by bespeaking from its readers "their admiration for the manly frankness and independence which [his speech at Sacramento] displays in respect to political questions on which Union men are somewhat divided." There has been no evasion—no shirking no attempt to beat the bush on his part. While he has fearlessly met the assaults upon his personal reputation, disproving them in every particular, he has also freely discussed the great political issues of the day, and convinced the disaffected members of the Union party that the path of duty lies in the support of the entire State ticket at the approaching election. We are no longer apprehensive of the result. It is conceded on all hands that the Union victory has been won. The battle has been gloriously fought. The truth has proved omnipotent, slanderers have been silenced, and the temporarily alarmed patriot can again breathe he ought to be sent to the penitentiary, and said that Stanton was a dirty dog. The speech attracted attention more by its coarseness than by any intrinsic merit. Certainly a man of exalted mind, or of a candid disposition would not have used such language, even during the heat of a campaign. However, this speech, such as it is, is the only one that has distinguished Mr. Haight above the average of his fellow-citizens. He has not contributed much to any public charity. He has not shown any brilliancy of intellect, either as a lawyer or other capacity. The only thing that recommended him to the Democracy was that he had been a Republican, and might not therefore be so odious to conservative men as a man of secession antecedents.

Garibaldi is preparing to march upon Rome. It is said that France and Italy will protect the papal territory.

The total Indian population of the United States, is estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000.

Stanton has been suspended by the President from the War Department and Gen Grant has assumed the duties of the War office in his stead.

LONDON, August 9.—A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Brayhead, Wicklow County, Ireland, today. An express train, from Dublin for Wicklow, ran off the track. Eight passengers coaches were precipitated into the sea. The railroad at this point runs along the summit of a high bluff. The loss of life is frightful. Only one person in the whole train escaped alive.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Resources of California.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO hereby OFFER A PREMIUM OF ONE THOUSAND ($1,000) DOLLARS FOR THE BEST ESSAY ON THE RESOURCES OF CALIFORNIA, AND THE BEST METHOD OF DEVELOPING THE SAME, under the following conditions: One half of the premium in cash or check entitled award of the Committee of Judges, and the balance from the first proceeds of sales of the successful work, which is to be binding, and will be published by the Institute. The Essays are to be handed into the Librarian of the Institute on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1868, and the award to be made by the Judges at the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held in August or September following. The Essay should be divided into three heads, viz: Mineral, Agricultural, and Industrial Resources, with proper subdivisions of each subject. It should be sufficient in quantity to form a duodecimo (12mo) volume of from 250 to 300 pages long primer type solid.

Writers will sign their articles in cypher, and send the name and address in sealed envelope, which will be kept in a secure place by the Librarian, and only be opened when the award is made. The manuscripts of unsuccessful writers will be returned to them without opening.

The Committee of Judges have the right to reject all Essays, in case they do not consider them worthy of publication or the premium. No further information than is contained in this advertisement will be given to the Committee, nor will they be subjected to any advice from the officers or members of the Institute in regard to their proposed action. All manuscripts submitted must be fit clear, legible writing, so as to exhaust of easy reading.

The following named gentlemen, who have been selected for their well known ability, public spirit and integrity of purpose, will compose the Committee of Judges: Hon. F. F. Low, Major General H. W. Halleck, U. S. A., Professor J. D. Whitney, Professor Wm. B. Rowe, James Otis, Wm. Governeur Morris, B. H. Dudley.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. E. HAYES, Secretary.

San Francisco, June 15, 1867.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

To Our Agents—We request every agent of the Appeal to send in what is due the paper.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS

State Ticket.

For Governor,
GEORGE C. GORHAM, of San Francisco.

For Lieutenant Governor,
J. P. JONES.....of Trinity

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM M. PARKS.....of Sutter

For Controller,
JOSIAH HOWELL.....of Sacramento

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN CURRY.....of San Francisco

For Attorney General
JOHN G. McCULLOUGH.....of Mariposa

For Surveyor General
CHARLES F REED.....of Yolo

For Treasurer,
ROMUALDO PACHECO, of San Louis Obispo

For Harbor Commissioner,
CHARLES CLAYTON.....of San Francisco

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
E. G. WAITE.....of Nevada

For State Printer,
D. O. McCARTHY.....of San Francisco

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN SWETT.....of San Francisco

For Congress,
1st District.....T. C. Phelps
2d District.....Wm. H. Higby
3d District.....Chancellor Hartson

Union Legislative Ticket.

For Senators.
JOHN H. REDINGTON, JAS. P. PIERCE, J. B. HARMON.

For Assembly,
G. C. MILLER, WM. ASHBURNER, CHAS L. WIGGIN, GARDNER ELLIOTT, F. H. WATERMAN, JOHN BAMBER, H. J. SONTAG, HENRY S. REED, A. W. SCOTT, GEORGE HEWSTON, H. TORAVES, THOMAS O'BRIEN.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Mayor.....Thomas Young
For Sheriff.....Samuel C Harding
For County Treasurer.....Joseph S. Fuller
For County Recorder.....Louis Cohn
For County Clerk.....James Bowman
For County Assessor.....William B. Wheaton
For District Attorney.....W. H. Burnett
For Sup. of Public Schools.....Ira G. Hoitt
For County Surveyor.....A. W. Von Schmidt
For Harbor Master.....Marcus Hatton
For Coroner.....Dr. S. R. Harris

FOR SUPERVISORS.

Second Ward.....John Harrold
Third Ward.....Edward Flaherty
Fourth Ward.....Wm. T Reynolds
Sixth Ward.....D.D. Sharrock
Eight Ward.....E. S. Spear
Tenth Ward.....Wm. R. Davis
Twelfth Ward.....C. H. Sharpsa

FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Second Ward.....H. R. Lawrence
Fourth Ward.....J. M. Johnson
Sixth Ward.....Joseph W. Winans
Seventh Ward.....Ira F. Rankin
Eight ward.....L. W. Kennedy
Tenth Ward.....Robert McElroy
Twelfth Ward.....Austin Wiley

For Justice of the Peace

J. M. Pardessel, Chauncey Carroll,
F. P. Dana, Thomas S. Miller
T. H. Hyatt, Jr. and to fill

The Situation.

The political cauldron is now at its boiling hight. Messrs. Gorham, Haight, and Fay, the Gubernatorial candidates of the their respective parties in the field, are fully setting their views before the people of the State. The forum and the press, commands the masses and urges them to the duty to be performed on the 4th proximo, and to chose the men and measures which accomplish the greatest amount of good for the State and the Nation at large. The Union (Gorham) candidates, and platform, are the most available, and should be supported entire. It is highly essential that the State and County ticket should be elected, because the nominees are pledged to sustain the re-construction measures of Congress—and the adoption of the amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Fay nominees may go further into dyed-in-the wood radicalism, on the face of their platform, but the Gorham nominees will accomplish the same object in view, and are in the ascendency. It will prove fatal to all. If these two great liberal parties remain assunder, the result will be as might be expected, that the Democratic party—the enemies of re-construction—will gain the victory. Such an event would be lamentable to all loyal men. The six thousand colored disfranchised loyalists of this State views the situation with aching regret that they are powerless in this campaign. If it were otherwise they would turn the hazard of the die on the side of the entire Gorham ticket. As it is, every colored man possessing the least influence, should use it in endeavoring to convert the undecided into the utility of voting the Union ticket. This is the way that the non-voters of England accomplished so much. We can follow their example and profit thereby.

Masonic.

The impracticable propositions gotten up here some time ago, and sent East, we learn from a correspondent, who has informed the "Elevator" of the following fact, viz:—"That at the Annual Communication of the United Grand Lodge, the articles of union were read, and referred to a Special Committee, who are expected to report at the next Quarterly Communication." That, of course was the easiest way to put a quietus to the impracticable plan of union, which was submitted, The propositions will now sleep the sleep of death. All good Masons are bound to oppose such a glaring departure from the usages of the order, as were therein contained. We reiterate the generally received opinion that the only way a lasting "union" can be effected is by the respective lodges in each State to go into convention, and organize therein a State Grand Lodge. We want no "National" or "Provincial" body to govern State Grand Lodges.

The Concert.—On Tuesday evening last, a grand Sacred Concert was given in the Zion Church, Stockton street, for the benefit of the church. The following ladies and gentlemen sang a programme of choice selections, and made the occasion both pleasing and profitable, viz:—Mrs. Cameron, Miss Kate Wedgewood, Miss Julia Gould, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Junker, Mrs. Jaynes, Miss Gregory, Mrs. Washburn, and Miss Taylor. Messrs. Norbblom, Swift, Berk, McCabe, Pique, Signore Parodi, Carmini & Bellini, and Messrs. Higgins, Emil, Kretchmar, Willis, Loome, McCarty and Cutting. Mr. G. A. Scott, the celebrated Organist of Calvary Church, presided at the organ.

August.—The eighth month o. the year. It was dedicated to the honor of Augustus Cæsar, from whom it was named in the year 8, B, C., because in this month he was born, was created consul, or chief magistrate, thrice triumphed in Rome, subdued Egypt to the Roman Empire, and made an end of the civil wars. It was previously called Sextilis, or the sixth from March.

Camp Meeting.—A camp meeting will be held at Oakland, commencing on Saturday, September 14th, under the auspices of the African M. E. Church, Powell street.

List of Letters.—S H Cuney, Idaho; Abraham Cox, Hong Kong; E. J. J., Philadelphia; G W Miller, Petaluma; Thomas Detter, Idaho.

Air and Water.—Set a pitcher of water in a room, and in a few hours it will have absorbed nearly all the respired and persbired gases in the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly filthy. The colder the water is, the greater the capacity to contain these gasses. At ordinary temperatures a pail of water will contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia. The capacity is nearly double by reducing the water to the temperature of ice. Hence, water kept in the room awhile is always unfit for use. For the same reason, the water from a pump should always be pumped out in the morning before it is used. Impure water is more injurious than impure air. This shows the economy as well as the convenience of a modern ice pitcher, a splendid invention, which, as it seems, more than ornament and show; sy, it is really and absolutely a necessity. Let these hints be heeded by our health-loving and life-preserving readers.

Arrivals.—Rev. J. J. Moore, Camptonville. Per Meil Steamer—Mrs. Guines, New Haven.

If you wish the very best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Aug. 17, 1867.

H. T. Tilden, Esq., Chairman State Central Committee:—

Dear Sir:—A circular has met my eye, in which it is stated that I favor Chinese As a final answer to all the din raised on this subject, I wish to say to the people of the State, through you, that I am not, and never have been in favor of the extension of suffrage to the Chinese. The Democracy are reduced to desperate straits when they find it necessary to reiterate the oft-exploded falsehood contained in the circular alluded to. Yours, truly,

George C. Gorham.

Marriages.

On May 15th, 1867, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Thomas A. Davis, Mr. Samuel Burchmore of Baltimore Md., to Miss Margaret Ophelia Powers, daughter of the late Jeremiah Powers of New York.

Alleghany City, Pa., on June 27th, 1867, by the Rev. John Holliday, Mr. John Dixon, to Miss Elizabeth McGuire.

In Zion church, Hudson, N. Y., April 20th, 1867, by Rev. J. C. Biddle, Mr. Zachariah B. Savoy of Kingston, N. Y., to Miss Aurelia J. Boyd of Barrytown, N. Y.

In New City, June 4th, 1867, by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Silas Tobias, to Miss Ellen Henry.

In New York City, June 6th, 1867, by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Levi Watson, Esq., to Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.

Deaths.

In New York City, July 9th, 1867, Mr. Caleb Jackson, (formerly of Delaware,) aged 64 years.

In New York City, June 29th, 1867, James Maxfield, aged 55 years.

Lancaster, S. C., June 27th, Aileen Thompson, aged 75.

New York, June 16th, 1867, Francis Saunders, aged 67.

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash, For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS, Grass valley, Cal.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed fat in Dubloons received in small and large sums on terest, by the California Building, Loan and Savings Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT,

By Thirty of the Best Vocalists!

At Zion Church,

Tuesday Evening,

AUGUST 20, 1867, AT HOBT O'CLOCK.

For the Benefit of the Church.

Admission.....50 Cents.

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FOR THE

POOR OF THE SOUTH,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION of COLOR.

Office: 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine street, San Francisco.

REV. D. C. HAINES,

Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

For Example.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

For further information, apply to

JOHN S. SCOTT,

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General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every kind of poison one compounds, but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, herbs and barks, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc. etc. For sale everywhere. A PERFECT TONIC. Sold Wholesale by Manufacturers, Sansome & Pacific, San Francisco.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

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San Francisco.

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Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

TAKE NOTICE!!!

Canes and Umbrellas.—If you want a good Cane or Umbrella go to C. G. Pierce, Washington street, one door below Stockton.

Lincoln House.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MOST respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Jacob Warden, on Market street, opposite the Plaza, to which he will use the utmost efforts to give satisfaction. Please give us a call.

San Jose, May 16th, '67. GEO. McDOWELL

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Chebroules, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 10 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEBOULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED, Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 23d, 1864; annual premium, $206 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $530 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $30 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $184 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required nextannual payment if 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such liberal dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.

424 Montgomery street. Aug4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance Co.

THE MOST

Rsponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H Russell, Geo. W. Morgan, N. J. Starbt. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

Mr. James A. Aell. Mrs. Elizabeth Bell. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

Dr. E R. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrh, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $180 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

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CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!

TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!

TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!

TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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413 Clay St. San Francisco.

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TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je30.

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Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond and Press.

a complete assortment of

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ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

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Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell, The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Barber Soap, small and large.

Gales' American soap, williams' soap.

Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.

Barbers' Dusters, assorted.

Wade and Butchers' Razors

Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.

Comb, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.

Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

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Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free of charge.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

Plas Street, one door East of Kearny,

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They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashion. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. we solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W Howland. Wm. B Ington.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills

AND

FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

Custom-House Livery Stable

NO. 318 BROADWAY,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE

FEET and ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIY G

PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

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No 545, 547, 549 Washington street,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO.

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Order.

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Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET.

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Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.

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For Petaluma and Sonoma,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, triweekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M, and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal. Terms moderate.

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This Leading American Company,

DEVOTED TO

FIRST-CLASS INDEMNITY

To the Insuring Public, at rates as low as SOLVENCY AND A MODERATE NEW ENGLAND PROFIT WILL ADMIT OF.

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J. D. HAWKS & Co.,

City Agents,

No. 424 California Street,

Corner of Leidsdorf.

The best is always the cheapest!

Home

Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

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Ward's Shirts

New Styles

IN

NECK-TIES

AND

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HANDKERCHIEFS,

PAPER COLLARS,

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THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

919 KEARNYS TREET

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

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UNDERTAKER,

No. 631 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the shortest notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,

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John R. Blake.

Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

SHERIFF BROTHERS,

Photographic Gallery,

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts.,

Entrance, 630 Clay St,

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Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLCIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

All kinds of Policies Issued IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

Deferred Annuities Grated, etc.

Robert T. Polk, Agent

FOR

PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES.

PETER ANDERSON, Sheitor.

79, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

Star Restaurant,

No. 820 CLAY STREET,

Between Dupont and Stockton.

MR. E. ANDERSON & CO., in opening this RESTAURANT, wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they intend keeping a first-class Eating House, where meals can be had at all hours, to order or otherwise.

The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market affords, and cooked in a style rivaled by none. Call and see us and judge for yourselves.

Mrs. E. ANDERSON & CO.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet very Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ding Schools, etc., meet weekly.

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M. meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potomi Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Dysphepsia, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Fever, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and Urinary Organs Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Scrofula and Stricture, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines can be had by mail or express.

Office and institute, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev.

Post Office Box, 10. augs-

To the friends of the APPEAL—We request every delinquent agent and subscriber in the interior to send us their dues immediately The expenses incurred on the paper is great and must be met promptly. Hence we hope all will see the necessity of paying up their dues.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

833 Washington street,

2 doors below Stockton, San Francisc

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials,

Incorporated 1819.

The Champion Underwriter,

VETERAN OF 16,000 FIRES

Having located an Agency in this city, is prepared to furnish

Reliable Indemnity Against Fire at the

LATEST SOLVENT RATES.

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Corner of Leidesdorf.

Hartford Indemnity Passes Current in every State in the Union.

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

NEW YORK

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S

Relief Associaiion.

The National Freedman

is published monthly, at No. 76 John Street, New York, as the organ of the New York National Freedman's Relief Association. All communications for the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

should be addressed to the Editor as above, and must be accompanied by the full address of the writer.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN

the organ of the Am. F. and U. Commission, will be bound up with our Journal, and sent regularly to our subscribers.

TERMS, PER ANNUM - - - $2 00

SINGLE COPIES - - - - - - - - 10

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN

is sent regularly, by Mail, for a year, to all persons contributing $5 or more to our Treasury.

All packages should be marked "E. C. ESTES, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York.

To the Auxiliary Societies.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND ORGANIZATION, 22 MOBILE HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

One copy of the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use any more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "E. C. ESTES, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably to this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary jes3f

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,181 92.

President.....Geo. W. Beaver.

Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

Policies Issued and

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD.

MARINE INSURANCE

upon

Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits,

And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

FIRE INSURANCE

upon

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents,

Vessels in Port, and their cargoes,

and other Insurance Property,

GREATLY REDUCED

RATES.

MARINE AGENTS:

At New York..Messrs. Eugene Kelley & Co.

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JOSEPH DONOHOE, Chairman.

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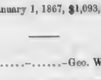
A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Brown is well vualiged to teach the young ideas how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by M. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Strahorn, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

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Secretary University Homestead Association,

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"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

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ON THE RIVER BEACH.

Marcia Taevor walked up and down the sands. It was sunny, drowsy, spring afternoon, and Marcia tired of being kept in the house for two days by a driving rain, had gone to the river side for consolation, where she slowly paced to and fro, carelessly watching the white clouds in the sky, the white sloops on the river fixedly gazing at yet hardly seeing them. Once she looked up at bank above, she saw an old red farm-house, with a long, low porch extending along the front, and two stiff poplars, so prim that they always seemed to have just emerged from a band box, stood on either side of the narrow, sunken stone walk that ran down to the river.

She turned away with a determined look, she would not go back yet. There was a small boat drawn up on the beach, and Marcia, weared with her promenade, sat down in it and fell to dreaming; but build her castles skilfully as she would, one edice blotted them all out—an old red farm house with poplars in front.

"That will be my palace," she said at length; "there I will live, and grow to be a wrinkled old woman, and by-and-by I shall die, and then there will be one more white slab in the grave-yard, and that will be all. Old Mrs. Wicketts came to see mother this afternoon, and she talked about brandy-pudding and pickles and her neighbors, and so will I some time. That is the way every one does here, and I suppose I am not so different from others."

And after this long soliloquy Marcia actually fell asleep, probably soothed by her cheering prospects. The boat lay unfastened below high water mark, and the tide was rising. Slowly the little waves rolled higher; they wet the sand; they surrounded the boat; at last they lifted it, and it drifted out into the river. Twilight fell, and no Marcia came. The family were not much surprised; surprise at anything Marcia did was a thing of the past. Her father supposed she had gone on one of her expeditions, and would return when she got ready; and so there the matter rested.

And meanwhile, Marcia was out upon the river, asleep.

* * * * * * *

It was morning on the river, and an amateur artist was sketching the scene before him, and talking to himself as he did so. It was certainly an unusual one. A stretch of low, sandy shore curving around a bend in the stream, and held by a fallen tree that had washed from its foundations, there lay a boat, and in the boat—well, that was the subject of the artist's cogitations. A female form, certainly, the head resting on the arm which lay on the edge of the boat, and theeyes closed; this was the picture that met the eye of the artist, and about which he was wondering, which was not of the least use, for wondering is a vague occupation, and seldom leads to anything.

"I wonder if she is flesh and blood?" he observed. "If she is, what can she be doing here? I think, on the whole, she must be some kind of water sprite; but there is a straw hat, trimmed with green ribbon, lying by her side, and I never heard of mermaids, naiads and the like, wearing such an article. There—she's awake! Well, she remained still long enough for me to sketch her, and that's all I could ask. I wonder—shall's young lady choose to sleep on the water, what's the use of my wondering about it?"

And gathering up his drawing materials he walked away.

Marcia awoke, and gazed round in utter bewilderment.

"Where—when—how?" she asked herself; and not receiving any satisfactory answer, she at length adopted the real and only reasonable hypothesis.

"Quite an Arabian Night's adventure," she observed, stepping from the boat.

She clambered up the high bank, found a road which she followed, and in half an hour's time reached the town of Branston. It was no metroplis, only an ordinary country village, but somehow, Marcia fancied it. She walked up one street and down another, meditating on the mighty question "What next?" She would rather not go home if she could find any means of remaining where she was.

In the course of her walk she came across a building which a sign over the door in formed her was the headquarters of the Branston Board of Education; she stopped, hesitated a moment, then resolutely entered. A few gentlemen occupied the room, and Marcia inquired of one of them if she was addressing a member of the board. The gentleman replied in the affirmative, and added that its president, Mr. Milvern, was absent, but was momentarily expected, so Marcia sat down to wait.

In a short time the president arrived, and in answer to the lady's inqury as to whether a teacher was wanted, he replied that there was a vacancy in one of the lower schools. Marcia presented herself as a candidate confessing she had neither experience or credentials, and relating her mysterious journey in the most business like manner she could assume.

After a short examination Mr Milvern professed himself satisfied, and Miss Brevor was accepted as teacher, and requested to assume her duties the following week.

Having taken a room in a house kept by a verry quiet, uninquisitive old lady, Marcia proceeded to write and send home an account of her adventure, concluding with her new situation, and her determination to remain in it.

Of course the answer asked her to return, but the invitation was declined, and she commenced her new life. It was very quiet, but it seemed to Marcia less monotonous than the one to which she had been accustomed, and the bright spring and summer days passed on lighter wings than many that had preceded them.

At length an event occured, Mr. Milvern's daughter, a miss of ten, and one of Marcia's pupils, gave a juvenile party to celebrate her birthday, and insisted on asking her teacher as company for Cousin Lou, alias Mr. Louis Chesley, who was visiting at his uncle's So Miss Brevor was invited, and Miss Annette being engrossed with her guest, upon her Cousin Lou fell the chief duty of entertaining her; which duty he executed very unsatisfactorily. If one may be allowed to judge from her remarks after her return, all to herself, of course.

"I wonder why they left me to talk to that tiresome Mr. Chesley? He was off wool-gathering the whole evening; he made a few common place remarks, and then plunged into his own meditations without waiting for a reply. I think he is very rude and very stupid, and I don't like him at all, and I won't think anything more about him, so there's an end to it."

Well, perhaps there was an end to it, but such vehement assertions rendered it rather doubtful.

Meanwhile Mr. Chesley was also thinking of his companion for the evening, but without so soon arriving at a conclusion.

"Where have I seen her before? It was not in the street, for there was something connected with it, though I can't remember what."

Finding it impossible to recall this mysterious something, he had given up in despair, when his notice was attracted by a paper lying upon the table; he picked it up and glanced at it, and lo! the mystery was solved. He was not much pleased with the discovery, for he muttered.—

"There, that picture is spoiled! I did not know but I had found the Lady of Shallot, or her American cousin; and now its only a schoolteacher! Oh, miserable end of romance!"

The clock struck, and the romancer was reminded that it was past bed-time.

The next day Annette came dancing to her father with the precious drawing exclaiming,—

"See here, what I found in Lou's room!"

"What were you doing there?"

"Oh, nothing; I just went in, and this lay on the table."

Mr. Milvern looked at the sketch, then told Annette to go and place it.

"This confirms the girl's story," he thought. "I wonder if there is anything between her and Louis? If there is I'll not hinder it:" and so Mr. Milvern, whose disposition was concentrated good-nature, fell to planning all sorts of excursion picnics and parties for the benefit of Marcia and mr. Chesley.

Unlike many other men he carried out his plans, and the summer become one chain of pleasure-parties, to which Marcia was always invited. And for some reason Louis Chesley remained in Branston much longer than he had intended. But the Summer finally passed, as summers always do, and he went away.

Marcia went on calmly with her school until the next spring time when Chesley returned. Perhaps his coming was preconcerted. At any rate Miss Brevor's school lost its teacher soon after, and there was a wedding soo after at ur. Milvean's, in which Louis Chesley and Marcia Brevor were the chief parties concerned.

It was just such a spring afternoon as that on which Marcia started on her involuntary voyage, that mr. and mrs. Chesley landed at the scene of her embarkation, and proceeded up the stone walk to the old red farm-house. Everything was the same except that the halo of a year's absence surrounded it. The gray cat, lying on the broad piazza a welcome, and even the poplars unbent from their dignity, and flattered their small, whitish leaves with a cordial air.

That evening marcia was relating her adventures, when, in speaking of her unseen landing at Branston, her husband interruped her.

"Perhaps you were not so unnoticed as you suppose." And laughing at the puzzled face which she turned toward him he added:—"I can't say that I saw your arrival, but I saw you before you left the boat."

She was commencing a volley of questions when he silenced her by handing her a paper, on which was the sketch made one year ago—a carving belt of sand, a fallen tree a juvenile party to celebrate her holding a boat with its strange occupant, and, written below it, "On the River Beach."

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD LIE.—We find the following in the "Mountain Democrat—the paper edited by Dan Gelwicks, the Democratic nominee for State Printer, Any man who would descend to publish such falsehood is just fit to be a secession candidate. It hardly need be said that it is without one shade of truth:

"Keep it before the people, that in this land of civil and religious liberty, on a certain occasion, in the city of San Francisco, George C. Gorham, present candidate for Governor of the Republican ticket, brutally said: 'If I had my way, I would apply the torch to every Roman Catholic house of worship and institution in the city of San Francisco.'"

It is well known that when a limb has been removed the sensations of the man remain the same as when it existed complete. This has been held as a demonstration of the spiritual character of man. The argument is this: if the sensations remain after a limb or part of the body has been removed in the same reality they existed before, though the material portion is gone, may they not exist in man when the whole body is destroyed? But the following statement is the first we have heard of where these wa sensation from the buried limb itself. It is from the Grass Valley National:

A friend of ours who has recently returned from the Sage Brush region informs us that he saw a man in Silver City who had but one arm, the other having been amputated directly below the elbow. There is nothing remarkable in this, but it appears that after the amputated part had been put into a box and buried, the owner of it, about a day afterward, felt very uneasy sensations in the remainder of the limb, and constantly complained that the cords of his arm were being drawn up so as to crook the hand and wrist in an uncomfortable manner. This somewhat amused his friends, who could not very well see how he could feel any sensation in a part entirely cut off from the main body, they not taking into consideration that the nerves connecting with the sensorium frequently produce the same sensation that they would if they had never been severed. However, the curious part of the phenomenon in this instance is that the friends of the patient, as you might call him, went to which Marcia was always invited. to which marcia was always invited. to the place where the arm was buried, took up the box opened it, and found the limb contracted in precisely the same manner as the patient had complained off. They straightened it and it remained so. They then returned to our hero and asked him how he felt. He joyfully replied that his arm was all right, and that he felt very well. He was as much astonished as any one when he learned they had been manipulating on the limb in the manner described.

A PHENOMENON.—The Syracuse Courier, of June 19th, says: A Miss Willis, of Onaga, New York, aged sixty years, became blind in her left eye with a cataract, about four years ago; was soon operated upon by a doctor in Bloomfield in this State, the eye being totally lost. About two years ago the other became blind from a cataract also, and was operated upon in Syracuse, the 17th inst., and sight restored. But this is not the wonder in this case. About one year ago she began to see an image of a beautiful slipper (although both eyes were blind). It became more and more perfect in shape, until it was a real slipper, as it appeared to her. In the course of a month or two it changed from a slipper to a coffin, such as was used in olden times, with the top or cover sawed in two across the breast, with the top part turned back; this continued to grow more perfect in shape till she could see the hinges and screws. Up to this time there appeared no one in it, but soon there appeared a most beautiful person lying in it. The person did not appear as to be that of a corpse, but on the contrary appeared to be that of a young, fat and healthy, pleasant, smiling countenance, changing now and then to an older person, and more lean in flesh, but at no time as dead or sick. The countenance of the image was so perfect that she could distinctly see the size of a hair, the eyes closed, most perfect in shape, showing the nostrils, mouth, lips and chin, the hair dark, and the complexion beautiful and healthy in appearance, and never changing. The color of the slipper and coffin was changeable, generally in bright green, changing to a purple, and never absent, but always to be seen day and night. The writer asked her if it was a source of discomfort to her, and she said; Oh, no, it is the greatest comfort I have to watch it. I have no fears from it, but am anxious to have it explained. The writer knew another man from Saratoga who was blind in both eyes—could not see any light, but was, as he said generally seeing a beautiful peacock; it was generally blue, but changing to a yellow, and then to orange. In this case it would disappear for a moment and return at intervals. Now, if any one will explain the mystery, the writer and; patients will feel greatly obliged.

The New York Commissioners of Emigration state in their report to the Legislature, that in the course of the year 1866, 294, 357 passengers landed from foreign countries at that port, being 37,066 more than in the year preceding. 60,939 were citizens the of the United States; of the other, 233,418 it is stated that 106,746 were from Germany, 104,233, from Ireland, and 22,469 from other countries. 97,606 reported their destination to be the State of New York, 32,751 Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 18,748 New England, 71,485 Western States, 5,334 Southern States, 2,932 Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, etc. The commissioners state that 12,487 were temporarily with bread and lodgment, and 10,771 were provided with situations. The very large sum of $182,495 were received by the commissioners in the year from relatives and friends of immigrants to aid in forwarding them to their destination. 6,829 cases, including 438 births, were under medical treatment: the percentage of mortality among them was 6.28. To medical hospitals alone the mortality was 11.54 per cent. on the treated, or 14.41 on the discharges. The average number of patients in the hospital was 648: the deaths were 788. The average number of inmates in all the institutions—refuge, hospital, etc—was 1,081. The total number in the year, 10,306, including the 438 births; the deaths were 781. The cost of the support of the institutions was $142,740. The commissioners desired to express their thanks to the Sisters of Charity for their invaluable services in the dangerous duty of attending the cholera cases.

One of the most bold and remarkable cases of house-breaking occurred at the residence of Mrs. Hawes, No. 552 Fort street, says the Detroit Free Press, of July 2d, between three and four o'clock last Sunday morning. One or more burglers procured a ladder, which they put up to an open window, leading into the sleeping room of the servant girl. Entering through the window, they made a thorough examination of the apartments of the girl without awakening her. From there they went into the room of a son of Mrs. Hawkes, took his cloathing and conveyed it into an unoccupied room, and then pillaged it of some $25 in money and some jewelery. In the same room was his vest, in which was a watch and some money, but it seems to have been overlooked. One of the thieves descended to the room below, occupied by Mrs. Hawkes and her daughter, from which he conveyed sundry dresses, and made a thorough examination of their pockets. He was rewarded in this enterprise by procuring a purse containing a small amount of money, belonging to Mrs. Hawkes. He then returned and commenced to open the bureau drawers, which awakened Mrs. Hawkes screamed, and demanded to know who was there and demanded to know who was there and what he would. Exhibiting a pistol, he replied with an oath that he was there after money, and that if she did not lie down he would shoot her dead. Miss Hawkes saw that her mother was very much frightened, and asked permission to go and obtain a glass of water for her. He coolly replied that he would get it for her; that he knew the house as well as she did—and left the room. In the time he did. He then made a thorough examination of the room, securing two gold watches, one of which had a chain of gold and jet. After securing this amount of booty, he went in to the drawing-room, where he captured two boxes of paper collars, and a well worn hat, though there were other articles of value which he did not seem disposed to take. After securing this amount of plunder, he quietly lighted a cigar, sat down in the room of Mrs. Hawkes and in spite of the protestations of the occupants, smoked it—inquiring in the meantime where they came from and how long they had lived in Detroit. Turning to Miss Hawkes, he impudently asked her where the other was that went with her so much—meaning, no doubt, her sister-in-law. Having smoked his cigar, he said the other men up stairs had got through, and, he quietly left, leaving the room by the means that he entered it.

The body of Maximilian was to be demanded from Mexico by France and Austria, and the citizens of the Empires to be protected at all hazards.

The distances from New York to Sacramento, by railroad route is 3,122 miles, of which 1,577 have been completed and are now in successful operation, leaving but 1,252 miles yet to be built.

It is said that the Academy of Music San Francisco, has been purchased by the extensive furniture firm of Goodwin & Co., for ninety thousand dollars, and that they intend to take possession of it at the termination of the present opera season, and turn it into a furniture mart.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

(To Our Agents.)—We expect every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATIONS.

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For Lieutenant Governor,
J. P. JONES.....of Trinity

For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM H. PARKS.....of Sutter

For Controller,
JOSIAH HOWELL.....of Sacramento

For Supreme Judge,
JOHN CURRY.....of San Francisco

For Attorney General,
JOHN G. McCULLOUGH.....of Mariposa

For Surveyor General,
CHARLES FREED.....of Yolo

For Treasurer,
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For Harbor Commissioner,
CHARLES CLAYTON.....of San Francisco

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,
E. G. WAITE.....of Mendocino

For State Printer,
D. O. McCARTHY.....of San Francisco

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
JOHN SWETT.....of San Francisco

For Congress,
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2d District.....Wm. H. Higby
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For Assembly,
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For Sheriff.....Hon Y. L. Davis
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For County Clerk.....James Bowman
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Fourth Ward.....Wm. T. Reynolds
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Seventh Ward.....Ira P. Rankin
Eight ward.....L. W. Kennedy
Tenth Ward.....Robert McElroy
Twelfth ward.....Austin Wiley

For Justice of the Peace

J. M. Verdenal, Chauncey Cornell,
E. F. Dunn, Thomas S. Miller
T. H. Hyatt, Jr. and 14 Ty

Democratic Stereotyped Argument.

The great question which agitate the public mind at present, or in this canvass, is whether the people of this State will, or will not endorse the reconstruction measures of Congress. The Union party goes before the people committed to endorse those measures. The Democratic party goes before the people to oppose them. The Union platform and speakers gives reasons the most plausable, reasons which are irrefutable, and set forth a platform which is invincible upon the important issues of the day. All their arguments from the forum and the press, are sound and logical, setting forth truthful premises, which arrive to just and fair conclusions, and are on the side of justice, truth, liberty and progression. While on the other hand, the Democratic Orades, from the forum and their presses, set forth the most miserable fallicies on those important issues, and entirely evades the real issues which are so apparent. The Democratic speakers, instead of meeting the question boldly with logical arguments during the canvass, most of them have resorted to appealing to the pasrions of the ignorant and uninformed among the masses. They place the Chinese or mongral equality questions in advance of everything else, as a scare-crow to hide or keep out of view the necessity of the reconstruction measures which should be sanctioned by all loyal citizens. In their speeches they have given us Negro for breakfast, Chines for dinner, and Digger Indian for supper, until such miserable twaddle have become sickening to all sensible men. In all their spread-eagle "constitutional" speeches, they have not a word to utter against the rebellion, or the atrocities of Andersonville, Libby, or the valor or merits of the freedmen, for which these reconstruction measures are partly made a necessity for the whole nation; but they seek to re-instate the adherents of treason to the nation in its darkest hours, and call upon the people to rally around it in the name of their treason-dyed Democracy, and for the people to restore their party to power Kentucky might be excused, but the people of California, never! In view of their Union record during the gigantic rebellion. No greater disgrace could ever be stamped upon a free and enlightened people than for the people of this State to throw their destiny into the hands of a Vallandigham Democracy, and have this State counted upon in the East as one of the allies of the defunct Democratic leaders, such as the Seymours, Tooney's Brooke's Fernando and Ben. Wood, into the rebel consequence again. Heaven forbid that the party of Saulsbery and Vallandigham will ever be permitted to govern this State again. To prevent this, all Union men should unite on the Gorham Union State and county ticket.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Communications.

PUTALUMA, Aug. 29th.

MR. EDITOR:—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the citizens of this place had a great meeting here to listen to the speeches of Mr. G. P. Gorham, Mr. Frank Pixley and Senator John Conness. They made every copperhead hide his reptile face. The police had the pleasure of arresting two or three disturbers, and they were locked up. This is the first attempt I have made to write to any newspaper, so you must excuse my scribbling. I was so chaied with the speeches, that I had to seek some channell, to give vent to my feelings. Mr. Gorham reviewed the platform of the Democratic party, showed its detrimentality to the people of the State, and urged all to sustain the Union cause, and keep the State from copperhead rule. The other speakers were forcible and eloquent. The meeting was a success.

P. S. There was a single handed debate between a Union man and a copperhead. The former got the applause, the latter the himes of the assembled hearers.

Yours, etc., H. R. P.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON IS ENGLAND. This great champion, so long in the Anti-Slavery cause, is now reaping a harvest of honors from the most distinguished personages in England. He had a public breakfast tendered him recently. Speeches were delivered by Members of Parliment and responded to with burning eloquence by Mr. Garrison and others. Bishop Payne, of the African M. E. Church, and J. Sella Martin, were among the invited guest. Bisnop Payne was called upon to invoke the Throne of Grace.

RESTLESS SPIRITS. Those who called or figured at the unnecessary public meeting held in Zion Church Tuesday night last, are the very restless ones among us. Some people do not know what to do and how to act in this important crisis, and delight in making their rediculas public movements the most conspicuous at this particular time. It is said, however, that these misguided persons are led by an "Elevator" man, who manufactures their proceedings out of chaos into the shape which they appear, from time to time, in print. Rev. Ward, J. B. Sanderson and one or two others, we learn, went to the meeting under a misapprehension as to its object, and of course, are excepted.

A POPULAR IMPROMPTU MEETING.—Never since the days of the lamented Colonel Baker has there been a more popular political meeting than the impromptu meeting which was held in the American Theartre on Wednesday night last. Hon. Thomas Fitch was the principal speaker, who chained the audience spell bound with telling eloquence. Mr. Geo. C. Gorham preceed him with a short speech. Ira P. Rankin, Esq., presided.

Arrivals.—Mr. McGee, Iowa Hill; D. W. Davidson, C. H. Mercor. San Jose; last week, Mrs. E. Hickman.

Communication from D. D. Carter, of Nevada, has been received.

Marriages.

On the 18th of July, Mr. Joseph Barrett, of Dover, Del., to Miss Rachel Reddin, of Chester City, Pa., by Rev. Wm. Murphy.

Deaths.

Departed this life on the 20th of June, 1867, in the triumphs of faith, Sister Lydia Lane, in the 95th year of her age, at Brooklyn, Dis., mother of the well-known Sister Priscilla of Baltimore.

Philadelphia, July 17th, 1867, in the hope of a blisful immortality, Wm. Reeves aged 16 years.

BRANNAN GUARDS.

NOTICE.—A grand Ball will be given at Platte Hall on Tuesday evening, September 24th, in honor of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (Sept. 22d, 1862.

NOTICE.

The Brannan Guard will celebrate that event, as an anniversary, by giving a grand ball at the above named hall.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.

MR. EDITOR:—Perusing over the columns of that dirty two-cent sheet, anonymously called the Elevator, of the 16th of August, I find we have a very fine would-be critic; but unfortunately was spoiled in the make. I am not a fault-finder as a general thing, but I must certainly find some fault this time. I perceived that he bitterly opposed church exhibitions, unless they are given for the benefit of the Elevator. He opposes church suppers, except he is door-keeper, and is permitted to have the supervision of all moneys taken in. Certainly, he would give a correct report. I think before he undertakes to attack the church, and find fault with what is carried on there, he had better sweep the dirt from his own door. I don't suppose he considered before he undertook to attack the church that he was attacking his bone of suppliers. Beware old man, if you grab the church down on you your mouth may be stopped sure—which I have heard you call for so often—because the churches is your main support, old man. Mr. Editor, I agree with the old critic, that the church is no place for places for exhibitions, but that is none of his business. He dictating the course the church should take, reminds me of a drunken man I saw one day, trying to lead a sober man home. He merit great credit for the able manner in which he criticised the performance. This is some of his criticisms:—The gentleman that "done" Gloster, was guilty of various crimes, he not only slew King Henry, according to the text, but murdered Shakspear, committed suicide on Rishard. If it had been on him, perhaps it would have been better for the community at large, and then he says he barbarously murdered the "State's" English, horribly, which I will not contradict (and would have sounded so to any other man who had so much tangle-foot aboard as he had that night). Prometheus—that was the title some critic styled himself, trying to display his smartness, I suppose, from the style of his language. He wouldn't make a critic of bad spirits, which he is more familiar with. I am of the opinion that he is a idiot, and that the history of Promotheus is a stranger to him. I will give him a small sketch of his history, so if he is Prometheus he can see who he is. Prometheus, the son Jupiter, one of the Titans, fabled by the poets to have surpassed all mankind in knowledge, and to have formed men of clay to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from Heaven, at which Jupiter being angry, sent Mecury to bind him to Mount Caucasus, and placed a vulture to prey upon his liver. And if he is Prometheus, the bad spirits he drinks is vulture enough to prey upon his liver. His style of writing is not to be envied, although he may be a Prometheus. If you are not, give us your name, Mr. Prometheus. J. B. W.

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street. 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent cheaper than Montgomery street prices. Now styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

55 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

Universal Life Insurance COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 56.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued

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Cosmoplitan Coal and Wood Yard.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

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Between Montgomery and Sansome st.,

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Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Cocos Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal. Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

STAR OF THE UNION STOMACH BITTERS!

CELEBRATED

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

Old Indian remedy. A pleasant bitter, and a most powerful tonic stomach. The market is flooded with worthless compounds; but STAR bitters needs from the purest extracts of vegetable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted in the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. For sale everywhere.

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Orders promptly attended to. Consigments Solcited.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash. For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS. Grass valley, Cal.

Lincoln House.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MOST respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, in the house formerly kept by Mr. Jacob Warden, on Market street, opposite the Plaza, in which he will use the utmost efforts to give satisfaction. Please give us a call.

San Jose, May 16th, '67. GEO. McDOWELL

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheroniss, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED.

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Blood Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 6.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000: issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on two years, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $589 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required next annual payment ((5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elisur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.

424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Responsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputáble from any Cause,

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MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H. RUSSEL, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STARET. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 8. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

MR. JAMES A. AZELL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

DR. E. R. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Fevers of a diseases can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Fransisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

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SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

The best Purifier of the Blood!
A Pleasant Tonic!
A very Agreeable Drink!
Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!
For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Tweezers, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

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Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on resonable terms, at No 12 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

MRS. Christians Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

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The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 533 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

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Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

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Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

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They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

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Rheumatism, Piles, Chills

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Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured.

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I PROMISE TO CURE THE

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

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ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.

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For Petaluma and Sonoma,

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FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

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On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street ward, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass. containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. R. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Terms moderate.

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H. C. LEE, Vice President.

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Ward's Shirts

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919 *KEARNYS TREET*

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

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UNDERTAKER,

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Everything requisite for funerals at the shortest notice.

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Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite home is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

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Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

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Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLICIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

Robert T. Polk, Agent

FOR

PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES.

PETER ANDERSON, Sub citor.

79, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed fat in Deposits received in small and large sums on terest, by the California Building, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Star Restaura t,

No. 820 CLAY STREET,

Between Dupont and St kton.

MRS. E. ANDERSON & CO., in opening this RESTAURANT, wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they intend keeping a first-class Eating House, where meals can be had at all hours, to order or otherwise.

The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market affords, and cooked in a style rivaled by none. Call and see us and judge for yourselves.

MRS. E. ANDERSON & CO.

Olivet Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. DUPOE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles (ing Schools, etc., meet weekly).

Wellington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is R. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Jackson and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

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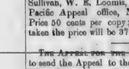
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THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. R. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

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About three months ago, a young woman of ladylike look and prepossessing appearance called upon the Chief of Police and requested information as to the whereabouts of a medical man whose name she gave. Her manner being somewhat strange the Chief asked her her purpose, and she then related the following story: She said that she had been sent out some years ago from the old country, to some relatives living in one of the Northern British Colonies. By them she was placed at school in Portland, Oregon, and had there remained a considerable time. Finally she was taken ill, and a doctor was called in. He, she said, took advantage of his position to administer a drug to her, and, while she was under its influence, had seduced her. In the course of time she found that she was likely to become a mother, and informed the doctor of the fact. Shortly after this he left Portland to come to this city, on the pretext of business, telling her that he would shortly return. Having overstayed the time he had fixed, she became suspicious that he had deserted her, and determining to ascertain the truth she had followed him here. On being asked what she proposed doing if she found him, she coolly informed the Chief that she meant to kill him for having affected her ruin. (Before this she had stated that she had had a child, which died.) The Chief told her she was very foolish, and represented that it could hardly be expected that the head of the police should become accessory before the fact to a murder. If her story was true, she had no doubt been greviously wronged, but she could not right herself by killing her reducer. He finally suggested that the best thing she could do, under the circumstances would be to return to her home in the old country, where none of her friends would know anything of the affair. She appeared to accept this advice, and left the Chief under the impression that she meant to act upon it. He heard nothing more of her until about a month ago, when he received information from one of the detectives that a young girl had accused a wealthy and well known citizen of having administered a drug to her, and then effected her ruin, and that she intended to proceed against him by law. On inquiring the name of the young girl, he found that it was the same as that of the young woman who had called upon him previously, and a little investigation satisfied him that the party was the same. He at once began to suspect that there was something wrong about the matter, and lost no time in seeking out the lawyer who had consented to act for the girl. On hearing the story that had been told to the Chief, the counsel also became suspicious, and refused to have anything more to do with the case. Shortly after this the girl called again upon the Chief, and upbraided him for his interference. He replied that he considered himself justified by the circumstances, and asked her if the two stories did not look suspicious. She then stated that the story she had first told him was untrue, and attempted to explain her first visit by saying that the doctor of whom she had spoken had attended her during her confinement, and she desired to have him as a witness in her suit against the other party. She further alleged that the child, which she had before said was dead, was alive and well, and at Portland. In fine, she contradicted herself, and so mixed and confused the whole matter, that the Chief came to the conclusion that no dependence could be placed upon her and that she was out of her mind. The matter had almost slipped his memory until recently, when he learned casually that a warrant had been applied for, and issued by one of the Judges for the arrest of the citizen implicated by the girl in her second story. On inquiry it transpired that she had gone to another lawyer, and succeeded in inducing him to take her case, and as neither he nor the Judge knew anything of the previous events, the warrant had been granted as a matter of course. On learning what the Chief had to communicate respecting the matter, the Judge at once took order to prevent the service of the writ until the affair could be thoroughly investigated, and so the case stands at present. Altogether it is one of the strangest stories that we have heard for some time, and certainly it is not an it stands, a very creditable one.

CHICAGO, August 24th.—A dispatch from Fort Hays reports a severe fight between Captain Ames and 800 Indians, under Satanti, on Republican River, at an Indian village, two miles long, containing an immense quantity of stolen stock. After a desperate fight our troops were repulsed with a loss of three killed and 25 wounded; 30 horses were lost. The Indians lost severely. Captain Ames had 125 men. The fight lasted three days. A strong force leaves for the Indian village to-morrow, and a severe battle is anticipated.

Washington, August 27.—It is believed by prominent gentlemen that the difference between Grant and the President, in reference to the removal of Sheridan and Sickles, is irreconcilable. The orders issued by the President relieving these officers has not been executed. It is said that Grant, in a letter to the President, declines to direct the order to executed, stating his refusal in strong terms, virtually denying the of the President to interfere in the military districts created by congress, asserting that the entire control of these districts, by virtues of the supplemental Reconstruction. Act, is vested in the General of the army alone; that he is not at liberty and will not transfer his authority to another. The letter has not been made public, but the above statement is believed to be reliable, and is derived from usually well-informed sources.

THE UNBOLTED DOOR.

An aged widow sat alone
Beside her narrow hearth,
Her silent cottage never heard
The ringing laugh of mirth.

Six children once had sported there, but now the churchyard snow
Fell softly on five little graves that were not long ago.

She mourned them all with earnest love,
But since her eyes had shed
Far bitterer tears than those which dewed The turves of the dead.

The child which had been spared to her, her darling and her pride,
The woeful mother lived to wish that she had also died.

Those little cross beneath the snow,
Not lost, but gone before;
Faith taught her all was well with them,
And then the pang was o'er;

But when she thought where Katie was, the saw the city's glare,
The painted mask of bitter joy which Need gives Sin to wear.

Without the widow was thick and white,
No step had fallen there;
Within she sat beside her fire,
Each thought a silent prayer,

When suddenly, behind her seat, unwonted noise the heard,
As though a hesitating hand the rustic latch had stirred.

She turned and there the wanderer stood,
With snowflakes on her hair,
A faded woman, wild and worn,
The ghost of something fair.

And then upon the mother's teeth the withered brow was laid,
"Can God and you forgive me all? for I have sinned," she said.

They did not talk about the sin,
The shame, the bitter woe;
They spoke about those little graves,
And things of long ago.

And then the daughter raised her eyes, and said in tender tone,
"Why did you keep your door unbarred when you were quite alone?"

"My child," the widow said, and smiled
A smile of love and pain,
"I hoped to see you should come, and turn away again."

I've waited for you all the while—a mother's love is true;
Yet 'tis it but the shadowy type of His who died for you!"

The Chicken's Mistake.

A little dowdy chicken one day
Asked leave to go on the water,
Where she saw a duck with her brood at play,
Swimming and splashing about her.

Indeed, she began to peep and cry,
When her mother would not let her;
"If the ducks can swim there, why can't I:
Are they any bigger or other?"

Then the old hen answered, "listen to me,
And hush your foolish talking:
Just look at your feet and you will see
They were only made for walking."

But shrieky wistfully eyed the brook,
And didn't half believe her,
For she meant to say by a knowing look,
Such stories couldn't deceive her.

And as her mother was scratching the ground,
She muttered lower and lower,
"I know I can go there and not be drowned,
And so I think I'll show her."

Then she made a plunge where the stream was deep,
For she hadn't hardly time to peep
Till her foolish head went under.

And now I hope has will be a lesson to her
The child my story reading,
That those who are older pinnacines know
What you will do well in heeding.

That each content in his place should dwell,
And carry not his brother;
And any part that is acted well
Is just as good as another.

For we all have our proper sphere below
And this is a truth worth knowing;
You will come to grief if you try to go
Where you never were made for going!

PRESS CAST.

TIT FOR TAT.

"Was there ever such a jealous fellow, always contriving some new test to subject my affections too?" said Julia Harvey to her sister, Mrs. Fanny Markham, as she handed her a letter.

It was from Julia's lover, Captain Paul Wilcox, an officer in an infantry regiment, who wrote to prepare her to receive him. He told her that she would find him much changed, for he had been wounded in the leg and lost his left arm; that he should not hold her to her engagement, though he loved her as dearly as ever. Now, it happened that Julia had a correspondent in the army from whom she had discovered that the captain had received no injuries, and that his story was concocted purely as an additional test of the devotedness of the fair one.

"We'll pay him off for this trick, Julia," said Mrs. Markham. "Come with me and I'll instruct you how to give him change in his own coin."

Shortly after the ladies had retired, Captain Wilcox, pluming himself on his stratagem, was alone in the drawing-room. He had buttoned his arm up in his coat, and the left sleeve was empty, while he counterfeited a halting gait, and put a large piece of plaster on his left cheek to cover an imaginary saber cut.

In a few minutes, Mrs. Markham appeared.

"Returned at last!" cried she, warmly shaking hands. "My dear Paul."

"There's not much left of me—little better than half," said the soldier. "I left my arm in the West Indies."

"Poor dear Paul," said the lady. "And how is your leg?"

"Very poorly. I am troubled with daily exfoliation of the bone."

"Poor Julia!" she sighed.

"She will be much affected at the change in me, will she not?" asked the Brave Captain.

"Oh, dear, no! I was thinking of the change in her."

"Change in her!"

"What! haven't you heard?"

"Not a word."

"Ah! I see—she was afraid to write to you. She has lost all her beauty."

"Possible!"

"Yes—you know she was never vaccinated."

"Never vaccinated?"

"No—and she had the small pox very badly. Poor Julia. She has lost the sight of her right eye. Her face is very much discolored. Her nose is terribly red."

"Yes. It doesn't matter so much about her eyes—she wears blue spectacles."

"Blue spectacles and a red nose!" exclaimed the Captain.

"But you don't mind that. Beauty is nothing," said Mrs. Markham, who was ravishingly beautiful herself. You love Julia for her heart; you always told her so. And as you are so maimed and disfigured yourself, why, you can sympathize with and console each other. You will be a very well assorted couple—three arms and three eyes between you."

"And a red nose and blue spectacles!" groaned the Captain.

"Hush! here comes Julia," said Mrs. Markham. "Don't appear shocked, Julia my dear, here's the Captain."

The door opened, and Julia, entered. She had painted her face most artistically; a pair of blue spectacles concealed her fine, black eyes, but the marvelous feature of her face was her nose—it glowed with all the brilliancy of a carbuncle.

"Oh, dear Paul," said she; poor, dear Paul; how much you must have suffered."

I have one arm left for you to lean upon," said the Captain.

"But you are lame. We can never dance the Schottiche more."

"I don't know but I can manage it all but the side steps and hops," said the Captain, ruefully.

But don't you find me hideous?" asked the fair one.

"Not exactly," said the poor Captain. The tip of your nose is rather a warm color, to be sure."

"Oh, the doctor says it will settle into a purple, by-and-by."

"Oh, he does, does he?" said the Captain abstractedly.

"Do you think I shall look better with a purple nose?" asked Julia.

"Speak not of it," said the Captain. "But tell me, when you heard of my injuries, were you not inclinquish my hand?"

"Not for a moment."

"Then forgive my deception," said the captain. "Here is my left arm as sound as ever. I have no wound upon my cheek; I can dance from dark till dawn."

"How could you be so cruel!" said Julia.

"It is my turn to ask you whether you are still willing to fulfill your engagement with me?"

"With all my heart," said the captain. "I am grieved for the loss of your beauty, I confess; but your heart and mind are dearer than your person."

"Excuse me for a moment," said the lady; "I must retire for a few moments."

In an instant she returned, radiant in all the glory of her charms.

"Paul," said she, "how do you like me now?"

"You are an angel," said the captain, holding her in his arms "How could you treat me so cruelly with the red nose and the spectacles!"

"Not a word of that," said the beauty. "We have friends in camp who exposed your jealous folly, and it was only tit for tat."

"I deserve it all," said the captain, and here I avow I am cured of jealousy forever."

When they were married, which followed as a matter of course, they were pronounced the handsomest couple that ever submitted to the matrimonial noose.

THE MUSICIAN'S MARRIAGE.

After having passed the summer in visiting the principal towns of Germany, the celebrated pianist, Lists, arrived at Prague in October, 1846.

The next day after he came, his apartment was entered by a stranger an old man, whose appearance indicted misery and suffering.—The great musician received him with a cordiality which he would not perhaps, have shown to a nobleman. Encouraged by his kindness his visitor said:

"I come to you, sir, as a brother. Excuse me if I take this title; notwithstanding the distance that divides us; but formerly I could boast some skill in playing on the piano, and by giving instructions I gained a comfortable livelihood. Now I am old, feeble, burdened with a large family and destitute of pupils. I live at Nuremberg, but I came to Prague to seek to recover the remnant of a small property which belonged to my ancestors. Although nominally successful, the expense of a long litigation has more than swallowed up the trifling sum I recovered. To-day I set out for home penniless."

"And you have come to me? You have done well, and I thank you for this proof of esteem. To assist a brother professor is to me more than a duty, it is a pleasure. Artists should have their purse in common; and if fortune neglects some in order to treat others better than they deserve, it only makes it the more necessary to preserve the equilibrium by fraternal kindness. That's my system; so don't speak of gratitude, for I feel that I only discharge a debt."

As he uttered these generous words, Lists opened a drawer in his writing desk and started when he saw that his usual depository for his money contained but three ducats. He summoned his servant.

"Where is the money?" he asked.

"There, sir," replied the man, pointing to the open drawer.

"There? Why, there's scarcely anything."

"I know it sir. If you please to remember, I told you yesterday that the cash was nearly exhausted."

"You see, my dear brother," said Lists, smiling, "that for a moment I am no richer than you; but that does not trouble me. I have credit, and I can make ready money start from the keys of my piano. However, as you are in haste to leave Prague and return home, you shall not be delayed by my present want of funds."

So saying he opened another drawer, and taking out a splendid medallion, gave it to the old man.

"There, said he, "that will do. It was a present made to me by the Emperor of Avstria—his own portrait set in diamonds. The painting is nothing remarkable, but the stones are fine. Take them and dispose of them, and whatever they bring shall be yours."

The old musician tried in vain to decline so rich a gift. Lists would not listen to a refusal, and the poor man at length withdrew after invoking the choicest blessing of Heaven upon his generous benefactors.

He then replied to the shop of the principal jeweler in the city, in order to sell the diamonds. Seeing a miserably dressed man anxious to dispose of magnificent jewels, with whose value he was unacquainted, the master of the shop very naturally suspected his honesty; and, while appearing to examine the diamonds with close attention, he whispered a few words to one of his assistants. The latter went out, but speedily returned, accompanied by several soldiers of police, who arrested the unhappy artist in spite of his protestations of innocence.

"You must first come to prison," they said: "afterwards you can give an explanation to the magistrate."

The prisoner wrote a few lines to his benefactor, imploring his assistance. Lists hasteded to the jeweler.

"Sir," said he, "you have caused the arrest of an innocent man. Come with me immediately, and let us have him released. He is the lawful owner of the jewels in question, for I gave them to him."

"But sir," asked the merchant: "who are you?"

"My name is Lists."

"I don't know any rich man of that name."

"That may be; yet I am tolerably well known."

"Are you aware, sir, that these diamonds are worth six thousand florin—that is to say, about five hundred guineas or twelve thousand francs?"

"So much the better for him upon whom I have bestowed them."

"But in order to make such a present you must be very wealthy."

"My actual fortune consists of three ducat."

"Then you are a magician!"

"By no means, and yet, by just moving my fingers I can obtained as much money as I wish."

"You must be a magician!"

"If you choose, I'll disclose to you the magic I employ."

Lists had seen a piano in the parlor behind the shop. He opened it and ran his fingers over the keys; then, seized by sudden inspiration, he improvised one of those soul-touching symphonies peculiar to himself.

As he sounded the first chords, a beautiful young girl entered the room. While the melody continued she remained speechless and immoveable; then as the last note died away, she cried with irrepressible enthusiasm;

"Bravo, Lists! 'tis wonderous!"

"Dost thou know him them my daughter?" asked the jeweler.

"This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of seeing or hearing him," replied she; "but I do know that none living save Lists, could draw such sounds from the piano."

Expressed with grace and modesty, by a young person of remarkable beauty, this admiration could not fail to be flattering to the artist. However, after making his best acknowledgments, Lists withdrew, in order to deliver the prisoner, and was accompanied by the jeweler.

Grieved at his mistake, the worthy merchant sought to repair it by inviting the two musicians to supper. The whole house of the baker were done by his amiable daughter, who appeared no less touched at the generosity of Lists, than astonished at his talent.

That night the musicians of the city serenaded their illustrious brother. The next day the nobles and most distinguished inhabitants of Prague presented themselves at his door. They entreated him to give concerts, leaving it to himself to fix any sum he pleased as remuneration. Then the jeweler perceived that talent, even in a receiary light, may be more valuable than the most precious of diamonds. Lists continued to go to his house, and to the merchant's great joy, he soon perceived that his daughter was the great cause of these visits. He began to love the company of the musician, and the fair girl, his only child, certainly did not hate it.

One morning, the jeweler coming to the point with German frankness, said to Lists:

"How do you like my daughter?"

"She's an angel!"

"Wha do you think of marriage?"

"I think so well of it that I have the greatest possibo inclination to try it."

"What would you my to a fortune of three millions francs?"

"I would willingly accept it."

"Well, we understand each other. My daughter pleases you; you please my daughter; her fortune is ready—be my son-in-law."

"With all my heart."

The marriage was celebrated the following week.

And this, according to the chronicles of Prague, is a true account of the marriage of the great and good pianist, Lists.

The body of Maximilian was to be demanded from Mexico by France and America, and the citizens of the Empire to be protected at all hazards.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7, 1867

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

To Our Agents.—We request every agent of the Appeal to send in what is due the paper.

The Election.

The State election came off on the 4th inst. The Democracy has triumphed. For the result, all loyalists should regret. No State in the Union has made louder professions for steadfastness to the principles which Congress has inaugurated, than California. This State has been looked upon in the East as the most reliable to follow the Federal Government through weal and through woe. But, alas! her honor is tarnished by being betrayed into the hands of the party who have opposed the prosecution of the recent war, the Vallandigham peace party. What a pitiful contrast to her position now, as when the whole State was draped in mourning for the assassination of President Lincoln. To have sold some of her Peter-like disciples then, when they made the air resounded with freedom-loving songs—such as "Down with the traitors," Rally around the Flag boys," etc., that before the cock crowed thrice they would betray their country's best interests to its enemies, they would have become as indignant as did the Apostle Peter of old. Among the roll of Radical States which contributed so much to the Sanitary and other Commissions, how stands California now! Could Starr King, or Colonel Baker arise from their tombs, they would stand aghast and amazed at the change. We blush for the feelings of Rev. Dr. Bellows, Hon. Schuyler Colfax and other loyalists, who have been among us, and have been assured of the radical fidelity of this State upon Union principles, on receipt of the sickening news.

Evening School.—J. B. Sanderson has been appointed by the Board of Education as teacher in the evening school on Broadway, between Powell and Mason streets. The adults, who have been deprived of an early education, are invited to attend nightly.

Camp Meeting.—The camp-meeting of the Powell street A. M. E. Church, will commence in the grove the side of Oakland on Saturday next, the 14th inst.

Arrivals—Per Mail Steamer, Mrs. Johnson. From the Interior, Mr. John Anderson and wife, Virginia City; G. W. Miller, Petaluma; N. B. Sprights, San Jose; Thos. Fitzgerald, New Almaden; Rev. J. J. Moore, Camptonville, Cal.

Special Notice.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

List of Letters.—Wm. Holmes, Oroville A. Cox, Hong Kong.

The Massachusets Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester, on Wednesday, the 11th of September. Gen. Wilson is expected to preside.

Registration is completed in Louisville, but several weeks will be required to revise the rolls. Many of those who were registered under the Attorney General's opinion will be stricken from the lists. It is considered certain that the revised rolls will show a colored majority.

The Republican State Convention of Virginia met on Thursday, August 1, in Richmond. The convention adjourned from the African Church to Capitol squre on account of the immense number present. John Hawxhurst of Alexandria was chosen permanent chairman of the convention, and the platform of the April convention was adopted without alteration. An adjournment took place until 10 o'clock Friday morning. Some rebels of the city attempted a division of the party by issuing handbills for a meeting of conservative members in the hall of the House of Delegates, but it was fruitless. The following resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas—The loyal American citizens will soon be required to select a representative man as their candidate for the office now held by the chance President of the United States; and as the late war has placed the Republican party, as well as the nation, under obligations to many distinguished generals for the services they rendered in the desperate struggle for liberty and greatness; and as the names of Gens. Grant, Sheridan, Thomas Butler, Sickles, Logan, Schofield, and Hon. Schuyler, Colfax, Thaddeus Stevens, and Henry Wilson, and prominently held up as among the most deserving in connection with the said office; therefore,

Resolved, That we endorse the action of Gen. Sheridan in his efforts to execute the laws of the country, considering the embarrassment thrown around him by the President.

Resolved, That the Republican Party look forward to such acts of protection as Gen. Sheridan and others are extending to them, with great hope in the future of the prosperity of the country, and that we as a party now give notice that, when the proper time arrives to nominate a candidate for President and Vice-President, we will give all such acts of protection to the loyal people of the South their due consideration.

The New "Reconstruction Association." The Nation, of New York, pertinently says of the recently organized "Massachusetts Reconstruction Association:"—

The formation of the Emigrant Aid Society, by which Kansas was saved to freedom, constituted an epoch in the anti-slavery struggle. It was seen that besides the regular operations of the abolitionists and the Freesoil party, which could be provided for, or at least were a constant element in the calculations of the South, the party of slavery was exposed to unexpected assaults from still smaller, but more concentrated and proportionately more powerful bodies, that defied calculation and provision. It was a disagreeable and ominous novelty to find men—the late Major Stearns was a good example—who, after giving liberally to the Republican party, were ready to contribute as much again for extraordinary service which was not in the line of either of those organizations, but which proved an invaluable auxiliary. The Sanitary Commission was another spontaneous movement which was omitted from the Southern reckoning when rebellion had been resolved upon. The Loyal Leagues were another. The Reconstruction Associations now supplement those who have preceded them, and promise as great usefulness, and probably as great a surprise to the reconstructionists both North and South.

ROBERT FURVIS FOR CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the Standard:

Sir:—The name of this gentleman is well known. For over thirty years he has devoted his means and his influence for universal freedom, and his eloquent lips have everywhere endeared him to the friends of humanity.

He combines all the requisites necessary as a representative of the millions lately liberated. Though a resident of Pennsylvania, he is not a voting citizen—the word "white" in its Constitution outlawing him with the other forty or fifty thousand colored residents. But Mr. Purvis, by birth, is a Carolinian. He was born in Charleston, S. C., and by a residence there he could become a citizen recognized by law. Why may not the people of his native city invite him to return to the home of his ancestors, especially with the view of making him their representative in Congress, a position he could not but fill with honor to himself and usefulness to the nation?—Anti-Slavery Standard.

Mississippi in the War.—It is said that Mississippi sent 75,000 men into the rebel army during the war; 5,000 more than her entire vote. She lost of these 27,000. The black population is now 50,000 than the white. In some of the counties, the negroes are two to one, in some three, and in others four, five, eight, nine and ten to one.

Tarantula Bite.—The Sonora Herald of August 24th, says: On Thursday John Pierson was bit by a tarantula, which had crawled up the inside of his pantaloons. It stung him just above the knee, and attempted to grasp it, not knowing what it was, brushed it lower down, and he was again stung on the lower part of the leg. In a few minutes the whole limb was terribly swollen, and for a short time Dr. Walker feared serious consequences. Quick application and prompt remedies have so far relieved the patient that he is now, though very much exhausted, rapidly recovering.

If you wish the very best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Marriages.

Married in this city 29th, P. J. Vickers, to Mrs. Randolph.

Deaths.

Died, recently in New Haven, Jacob R. Gibbs, for many years in the Anti Slavery cause in the city of New York.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

TAKE NOTICE!!!

☞ Canes and Umbrellas.—If you want a good Cane or Umbrella go to C. G. Pierce, Washington street, one door below Stockton.

Wanted.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

BRANNAN GUARDS.

Notice.—A grand Ball will be given at Platts Hall on Tuesday evening, September 24th, in honor of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (Sept. 22d, 1862.

Notice.

The Brannan Guard will celebrate that event, as a anniversary, by giving a grand ball at the above named hall.

SYSTEMATIC AID

FOR THE

POOR OF THE SOUTH

WITHOUT DISTINCTION of COLOR.

Office: 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine street, San Francisco.

REV. D. C. HAINES,

Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

Universal Life Insurance

COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

For Example.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and dies after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued

IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

Deferred Annuities Grated, etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN S. SCOTT.

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

Cosmoplitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

STAR OF THE UNION

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

[Illustration: A pleasant task; and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisons and compounds, but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. For sale by druggists, A. ZEILIN & SON, 628 Market street, cor Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.]

HOWARD FOSTER. W. A. L. COOPER.

FOSTER & COOPER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fruits, Vegetables, Produce, etc

503 Sansome street, near Clay,

San Francisco.

BUTTER EGGS and POULTRY.

Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash, For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS, Grass valley, Cal.

Lincoln House.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD MOST respectfully inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has opened a FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, on the house formerly kept by Mr. Jacob Warden, on Market street, opposite the Plaza, in which he will use the utmost efforts to give satisfaction. Please give us a call.

San Jose, May 16th, '67. GEO. McDOWELL

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheroness, for the cure of the above affections.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advise of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROOULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine but his seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $28 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required nextannual payment if 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elisur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.

424 Montgomery street. Aug 4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance Co.

THE MOST

Rsponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine,

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H H Rebbel, Geo. W. Morgan, N. J. Starbt. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

Mr. James A. Aell. Mrs. Elizabeth Bell. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihilator.

Dr. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sear throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

jal-1y. P. W. CASSEY.

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CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!

TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!

TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!

TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

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Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je-30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

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Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.

Galen' American soap, williams' soap

Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.

Barbers' Dusters, assorted.

Wade and Butcher Razors

Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.

Comb, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.

Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market,

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-2ly

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pine Street, one door East of Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. we solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W Howland. Wm. B Ington.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills

AND

FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

Custom House Livery Stable

NO. 318 BROADWAY.

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE FEET AND ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIN G

PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

QUINCY HALL

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No 545, 547, 549 Washington street,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK. SAN FRANCISCO.

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS,

Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK,

Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.

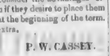
137 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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Victoria Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupree, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

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There are also several organized sewing circles Schools, etc., meet weekly.

Wellington Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings. Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

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T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

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ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary je8tf

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

NEW YORK

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S

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THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50c cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

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VOL. VI.—NO. 13. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 1867. WHOLE NO. 272.

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A Tripple Murder--Vengeance of a Depraved Woman.

An event has just transpired in Memphis which has caused an excitement unparalleled. The chief actor in this seeming unreal drama, which has in it a touch of the barbaric age, says a loyal paper, was a young man named Robert Ferguson, a late graduate of the Medical University of Philadelphia, and he bore a reputation for mildness and good behavior, and who was fast becoming recognized among his profession as a youth of great promise. The tale, which seems unreal, is briefly as follows:

After Ferguson's return from Philadelphia, where he had prosecuted his studies in medicine with great diligence, and graduated with first honors, he became connected in business with one of our popular physicians, and was, to all appearances, advancing along the road to professional renown with rapid strides. But it seemed that good fortune did not benefit him. He became reckless, and finally it was rumored among his many friends that he had become enamored with a lady of great beauty, but depraved habits, and had neglected his business so that he could enjoy her charms. She had other suitors, among them a young man who was considered a warm friend of Ferguson. Their meetings were clandestine, but ere long Ferguson became aware of the false actions of the courtesan whom he loved.

A coldness ensued between him and his false friend. One night they met in a drinking saloon, where desperate characters of every description assembled nightly, and debauch until the gray morning drives them forth to their pursuits of crime and degradation. The meeting resulted fatally to the false friend. Ferguson shot him and was immediately arrested, but through some peculiar modus operandi he was released on bonds. After his release he went to Nashville; but a love for the beautiful courtesan and a desire to again mingle in the scenes that had fascinated and dragged him from a position of honor and trust, caused him to return to Memphis. Fatal action! The spirits of vengeance were abroad. The woman who by her beautiful person and educated wiles, had caused him to forget his duty to society and his profession, were gathering the meshes of death around him. She had loved the man whom Ferguson had so ruthlessly shot down, and the sight of his dead body had aroused in her pitiless heart all the passions of desperation and revenge. Slowly she wound the coil, and as she caressed her victim her eyes would seem to rend his very heart. In her desire to fully mature her plans, she seemingly descended lower into the pool of degredation, and as surely dragged with her the infatuated object of her hate. From a sumptuously furnished house of prostitution, called "Madame Lovejoy's," she became an inmate of the Olympic Theatre, on Second street, in the capacity of a beer girl, and from thence th a low den on Washington street, "The Cotton Plant." There she cultivated the acquaintance of men noted for their desperation and villainy. But in her train she brought many youths of good family, whom, by good address, and assiduous attention, she had ready to do her bidding. Ferguson saw that he was in danger from his many rivals, and insisted that they leave for California. She made some trivial excuse, remarking, "You will go a longer journey next week." She spoke truly, but little did she know that her coils were enveloping not only her intended victim, but herself. On the night of the 28th she concluded to put in operation her darling but heedless plan. Her accomplices—men of depraved natures—Hammond, Yonker and Bowles were instructed as to the time when Ferguson was to be assassinated. The courtezan made the appointment with Ferguson. True to his word he came. As he entered the saloon where he was in the habit of drinking wines, etc., Yonker entered, and was introduced by the woman. He ordered a bottle of wine. As Ferguson was lifting a glass of the sparkling beverage to his lips, the courtezan, with the glitter of the snake in her eye, raised her glass, remarking, "Ferguson, this is the signal of your death," and as she drained her glass, Yonker, with a gleaming bowie knife, made a lunge at the breast of Ferguson. His aim was fatal, and buried across his mind, as the cold, sharp steel penetrated his left shoulder. With a quick bound he placed himself in a corner of the room, and drawing a navy-sized pistol, he shot Yonker dead, just as the would-be assassin attempted to fire at him with a Derringer pistol. The courtezan, foiled in her attempt, fired at Ferguson, who fell covered with blood, in the corner where he stood at bay. Excited at the sight of blood, the woman continued her shots, wounding Ferguson in four places, and then rushed upon him with a knife. Just as the keen point touched his body, he fired a fatal shot, and graceful, fascinating and beautiful woman fell upon her once loved paramour a corpse. The crowd broke through the door, and gathered around the forms of those who had figured in this singular and dreadful stife. Before the fair woman, whose fiendish spirit had caused this dreadful havoc, could be lifted from the form of Ferguson, he had expired. Many looked in awe and silence, and perhaps the scene at that house of depravity may rest as a warning to the many debased people who visited its wicked walls. The faces of the dead wore a deep set look, and on Ferguson's could be seen that of surprise and determination.

THE ELECTION.

The following is the vote of the State, so far as heard from, for the candidates for Governor, only. These returns are from 41 counties out of the 50 into which the State is divided:

Counties.	Haight.	Gorham.	Fay.
Alameda	1,190	1,844	....
Alpine	....	85	....
Amador	1,352	1075	....
Butte	847	....	....
Calaveras	148	....	....
Colusa	300	....	....
Contra Costa	600	712	20
Del Norte	93	....	....
El Dorado	300	....	....
Fresno	300	6	....
Kern	200	....	....
Los Angeles	350	....	....
Mariposa	790	586	....
Mendocino	300	....	....
Merced	200	....	....
Monterey	344	411	....
Napa	750	605	....
Nevada	2003	1597	....
Placer	1526	1686	....
Plumas	....	100	....
Sacramento	2131	1677	....
San Bernardino	250	....	....
San Francisco	10,871	6363	122
San Mateo	260	315	....
Santa Barbara	....	120	....
Santa Clara	1800	1600	....
Santa Cruz	750	800	....
San Louis Obispo	....	65	....
San Joaquin	1593	1068	....
Sierra	....	900	....
Siskiyou	250	....	....
Solano	142	....	....
Sonoma	2243	1871	....
Stanislaus	250	....	....
Sutter	648	548	23
Tehama	47	....	....
Tulare	250	....	....
Tuolumne	1350	1068	....
Yolo	785	555	99
Yuba	992	932	42
Total	35,821	26,455	1191

Haight's majority 9,466

In the city of San Francisco the Democratic ticket both for city and county officers, received large majorities, the candidates ranging from 300 to 5,000 votes above their opponents. The vote for Mayor and Sheriff is as follows:

For Mayor—McCoppin	8718
" Young	3917
For Sheriff—White	10,221
" Dorn	6875

Complete returns from 13 counties and partial returns from 27 more, making 40 counties in all of the whole number (50) into which the State is devided, have now been received. They show Haight's majority is already nearly 9,000. The 10 counties yet to hear from cast but small votes, and will not probably increase his majority much above 10,000. The total vote polled is known for only 13 counties; from the remainder we have only majorities. But seems tolerably certain that the whole vote of the State will not exceed 80,000. At the Presidential election in 1864 it was 105,975, including the soldiers' vote, which was 2,837. It is believed that at least 20,000 voters absented themselves from the ballot box, for the records of registration do not indicate a decrease in the number entitled to vote, as compared with 1864, the date of the last general election. Of these 20,000 absentees, a large majority at least would have voted the Union ticket had they voted at all, and may be relied on to support the Republican nominee for President in 1868. It is pretty certain that at least 32 of the counties heard from elected Democratic Assembly men to the number of 60, if not more, giving that party a majority of 20 in the Lower House to begin with. They have also elected 12 Senators to be chosen, and have 6 of the 20 hold-overs. Thus in a joint Convention of 120 Legislators 80 Assemblymen and 40 Senators they are sure already of not less than 68, which is a majority of 16, and are likely to increase that majority by 8 or 10 more. They may prove to have one or two more Senators. If there should be a tie in that body, the Lieutenant Governor, as President, would have the casting vote. Thus, for the first time since 1861, the Democrats will have control of our legislation.

Canada.

Population and Area of the Dominion.—The Provinde of Ontario, says the Hamilton, C. W., Spectator, has an area of 121,260 square miles, with a population of, in round numbers, nearly 1,810000. It contains Ottawa, the capital city of the new Dominion, and the more important cities, so far as size and wealth and concerned, of Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston and London. The Province of Quebec has an area of 219,000 square miles and a population of about 1,300,000. The population of Montreal, the largest city of the Province as well as of the Dominions is estimated at 130,000. New Brunswick contains within its boundary lines 27,000 square miles, and 205,000 persons. Nova Scotia has 18,600 square miles, and population of something over 368,000. The area of the Dominion of Canada amounting in round numbers to 376,000 square miles, the total population being variously estimated at from 3,700,000 to 3,800,000 it probably being in reality about three and three quarter millions of souls. Of course Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island are not included in the calculation the population and area of which may be estimated as follows: Newfoundland, 40,200 square miles of area; and 15,000 persons; Prince Edward's Island, 2,100 sqare miles and 92,000 indistants, which brings the total population of the British America Provinces to about 4,000,000; with a total area of nearly 419,000 square miles. To the above may be added the territories of the Northwest containing 2,750,000 square miles; Vancouver's Island, 20,000 square miles: British Columbia, 200,000 sqare miles, making in all an amount of territory larger than that of the whole United States, all of which will undoubtedly at a very early day, be included within the Confederation, the laying of the corner stone of which we this day celebrate. It is the fashion in England and the States, and, indeed, too often in Canada itself, for people to talk of the Hudson's Bay Territory as a sort of "no man's land," of no real utility for any purpose, but as a sort immense preserve for furbearing animals. This, however, is a great mistake. It is true that it has for a length of time been prostituted to such a use, but the soil is exceedingly rich and well adapted for agricultural purposes, while the climate is milder and more salubrious than that of the State of New York. Among the many important duties which devolve upon us in our new condition is the opening up of this as yet neglected and uncultivated garden of nature and to develop its boundless resources.

Cleverland, September 6.—As much of the proceedings of the Fenian Congress as has transpired, show, in yesterday's session, the adoption of resolutions touching Meagher's death, and the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Fenian Sisterhood; some additions to the Military Committee; resolutions concerning American citizens in British prisons, and communication purporting to be from the Acting Attorney-General of the United States, stating that the Fenian arms, heretofore seized by the Government, would now be restored. In all weighter matters, strict secrecy is observed.

In looking over an Eastern paper we make the following extract:

Last evening, about eight o'clock, a party of four ladies and four gentlemen of this city went out upon Lake Ontario for a ride, in a tourared row-boat. They went up the lake about two miles. It was still daylight when the party started. The evening was pleasent, with almost no wind, and the moon, though not shining very brightly, made objects plainly discernable on the lake. There were a number of sail vessels in sight, and also a few row-boats. On the return of the party, when opposite the hill upon which the Sheldon residence stands, some three hundred feet from the shore, and about ten o'clock, the occupants of the boat, who were singing at the time, heard peculiar noise which attracted their attention. About two hundred feet ahead of them, and within one hundred feet of the shore, they saw what they first supposed to be a log floating in the water. The peculiar noise was repeated, and this time it was apparent that it came from the vicinity of the "log." The steersman headed the boat towards the "log," as he said, for the purpose of rescuing the cast-away "bullfrog." Immediately that the boat's head was turned, the party all saw a most horrible sight. The from of huge snake made of copper, and hardened eq to the best cat steel, were also ... earthed, and fresh discoveries are constanly being made.

A bet between Michael Hoyne and Wm H. Higgins—both of this city—on the result of the last election, realized $6,500 in cash and about $30,000 worth in groceries, the whole to be divided equally with the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums. Higgins played an organ thro' the streets, hence his collection.

Accounts from Miramar respecting the Empress Charlotte states that all hope of recovery seems to have vanished. The Morgenpost says: The mental alienation has now attained to such a pitch that the unhappy Princess cannot be left alone for an instant, and has several times attempted her life. Two recent attempts of this kind were ortunately prevented by the watchfulness of Dr. Sick, who has the utmost patient under his care. Nevertheless, the Empress is occasionally, for a few moments at a time, in full possession of her faculties. In one of these lucid intvale lately she said: "I do not desire to live longer; death is preferable to such an existence;" then, after a short pause, she asked, "Where is my husband? Shall I never see him more? No, no; he is dead, and I am still left in the world." Scarcely a quarter of an hour passes that Ous Empress does not ask for news of the Emperor Maximilian. The physical condition of her Majesty also inspires very serious alarm.

News girls are the latest novelty on the streets in New York; they go about with white handkerchiefs on their heads, and cry the evening papers in opposition to the boys.

The proprietors of the London Times presented each of the members of their numerous staff with a fortnight's salary to defray the expenso of a trip to Paris.

A brewer in Detroit fell into a vat containing about thirty-five barrels of boiling beer. His cries attracted the attention of his fellow workmen, who, although they could not see him on account of the steam, soon drew him out. He was terribly scalded and his recovery is considered very doubtful.

In Austria a boy of fourteen may marry a girl of twelve; while in Baden marriages where the bridegroom is under twenty five, or the bride under eighteen, are not allowed unless sanctioned by the police authorities.

New York admits no man of color to vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250, over incumbrances on which he shall have paid a tax, and he is to be subject to no direct tax unless he own such freehold.

A little girl in Missouri, only eight years old, wandered away from home, and was only found after three days' absence, twelve miles from home in the woods; she says two hounds come one night and slept with her, keeping her warm.

An American was asked by a haughty foreigner to bound his country, and thus replied: "America is bounded on the North by the aurora borealis, on the East by the rising sun, on the West by the procession of the equinoxes, and on the South by the day of judgment."

Baltimore, August 10.—One of the severest rain storms experienced for years has occured, lasting from Wednesday evening till this morning. The street were flooded, and the water was a foot deep in many stores and dwellings, causing considerable damage. Travel on all the railroads is interrupted by the culverts being washed away. The Philadelphia road, in many places, is several feet under water. The train from New York, last night, fell through a culvert four miles from here, breaking the express, baggage and mail rs. Nobody killed.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says that Oregon is derived from the Indain Oregjonen, meaning "big ears," thus being the name of a tribe of Indians living in the State.

Accident.

A fest, which for nerve, skill and daring has seldom been equaled, was performed on Monday, the 24th of June by Edward Ankney, a boy about seventeen years old, on the Wisconsin river, near Kilbourn City, where there is a fall of about four feet over a dam recently constructed by Byron Kilbourn Esq. The boy Edward Ankney, who has the reputation of being the most skilful and daring of all engaged in log driving on the Wisconsin, offered to go through the rapids on a single, laden marriage where the bridegroom is under twenty five, or the bride under eighteen, are not allowed unless sanctioned by the police authorities.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE RECENT VOTE.

Among all the newspaper comments in this State on the result of the State election, none have come square out and stated the real facts in the case. Some have attributed the Waterloo defeat to a division or diaffection in the Union party, in consequence of two or three "objectionable" candidates said to have been on the ticket—others have stated that it was a fear of making the Chinese citizens and giving them the ballot. Of this latter "scare" or excuse the masses of the people knew that such a thing was impossible. All are aware that the real issue in the nation at present is hinged upon the reconstruction measures of Congress, whose policy is to indnce all the loyal States to adopt Negro Suffrage, and not Chinese citizenship or Chinese citizenship or Chinese suffrage. The Union party went squarely into the political fight, in this State, to sustain Congress, the Democratic party went as squarely into the political fight to oppose the reconstruction measures of Congress. Hence the issue was as plain as daylight. The Union party claims to this very day to have nearly two thirds of the forces, and that although Democratic officers are elected, that the Democrats are yet in a minority. Now if this be a fact, what does it prove? It is simply this, that more than one third of the Union party could not stand the Negro Suffrage, which was so plainly staring them in the face, and they bolted from the Union party to assist the Democrats to try and defeat the reconstruction measures in Congress as well as Negro Suffrage in this State. This is the true interpretation of the recent vote, notwithstanding the fallacious explanations which have been given from time to time by the so called independent press. Negro suffrage is as hard a dose for some of our pretended Union friends to swallow as it is for some of our avowed political enemies—the Democrats. But it is bound to come in all the loyal States, in no far distant day. The expression at the last election meant a disapproval of Negro Sufferage in this State, and nothing else. Let all who disguise it as the will, the prejudices in this particular were so great that if Mr. Haight had been at the head of the Union ticket, and Mr. Gorham at the head of the Democratic ticket, the result would have been the same. It was the principles of the respective parties for and against Negro Suffrage, not men, that the "Union" masses of the State recanted from.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Communications.

MR. EDITOR:—Through the columns of your journal, I take great pleasure in informing the members and friends of the African A. M. E. Zion Connection on this coast, that I have received a very interesting letter from the Right Rev. J. J. Clinton one of our Superintendents, who has, since the war closed, established eight Annual Conference Districts, and taken in, on his Diocese over 50,000 Freedmen in the South into the church. The Lord willing, the Right Rev. will pay San Francisco a visit on the first of January next, ensuing, to organize a Conference on this coast, which he states in his letter. We pray God that Blessings may attend him and him safe in our midst.

J. J. MOORE.

DECREASE OF SOUTHERN POPULATION.—The authorities of Mississippi provided for taking the census of that State last year. The figures are suggestive. The total population in 1866 was as follows:—whites 343,400; blacks 881,258. Total, 724,718. In 1860 the aggregate population was—whites 358,899; blacks 447,404. Total 801,303. The decrease during the six years, from 1860 to 1866, was—whites 10,437; blacks 66,143. Total, 76,580. The ratio of increase from 1850 to 1860, of whites was about twenty per cent., and of the blacks something more than forty per cent. Under this ratio of increase during the past six years, there should have been a population in Mississippi of 854,008, instead of 724,000, which shows a loss of population by a failure to increase of of 230,000. This added to the natural loss, aggregates a total loss of population, of 300,000 in the space of six years! Thus it will be seen that Mississippi emerged from the war minus nearly a third of a million of her people, one quarter of a million being blacks. Instead of increasing as previous to the war, she commenced the retrograde march giving up nearly one tenth of the population she held at the commencement of the war. These figures should arrest the attention not only of the people of Mississippi but the statesmen of the country. With the exception of TEXAS, we feel confident all the other un-reconstructed States are in a condition similar to Mississippi in this respect.

[From the Zion Standard.]

UNION.

MR. EDITOR:—You have frequently published in your columns articles bearing upon the subject of union among M*sons.

I am, as you well know, a strong advocate of a Union, and I firmly believe that it would have been consummated long since had our brethren approped upon the Committee been unbiased; had the Grand Lodges been true to the ancient Landmarks, disunion would not exist and the same spirit that divided us, has ever remained in the hearts of some, who have talked Union; but if they ever prayed," it was, that no union should be effected.

We have pleged ourselves upon the strength of our obligation to contend for Union, and we are bound to urge the matter until we can find enough who value their obligations more than position, to come boldly forward and take such steps as will forever wipe out the distinctions and differences that now exist among the Craft. Let us then meet in a Convention of M. Ms., without regard to party, position, or Jurisdiction. Let us frankly discuss the best means to secure a Union, let no brother be censured for attending such a meeting. Let us prepare to meet our Grand Lodges, respectfully present such documents as may emanate from such a Convention; if they are received, it is well; if rejected, we will have the satisfaction of having fearlessly done our duty. Some may oppose this course, yet I believe were our late illustrious Paul Drayton alive, he would approbate such a course because it is non-committal, knowing as I do, the M. W. G. M. of the two existing Bodies, who never have officially expressed their views; yet, I do not believe neither would throw any impediment in the way. Let those who take any interest in this matter prepare for ones, if ever more "to meet upon the Level." Brethren I MARK WELL your course.

SELAH.

A resurrection of some oriental literature is very humiliating to our Western and nineteenth century pride in showing how far the Chinese had gone in civilization when Europe was barbarian and America unknown. They were burning coal before the Christian era; they were printing A. D. 581 with block, and lithographing three centuries later; yet another century, and they were using moveable types of terra cotta. Porcelain, water-tight compartments in ships, portraits for catching criminals—all these were known to them in those days. And it even appears that 110 years before Christ those Celestials used leather green-backs! The Chines had also the tradition of the Madonna and child. This symbol was the Tien-How, the queen of Heaven, represented as nursing her infant son, who holds a lotus bud in his hand, as a symbol of the new birth. There is a model of this group in porcelain in the ethnological museum of Copenhagen.

BAD FOR THE CHIVALRY.—A novel and interesting suit has recently been commenced at St. Joseph, Missouri, by a negro who alleges that his master, who died some years ago, left a will setting him free, providing for his education, and leaving him considerable property. The defendant kidnapped him and sold him as a slave at the South, where he was held in slavery for nearly fourteen years. The negro now sues for $100,000 damages. And this suggests the fact that there are hundreds of cases where similar suits may and doubtless will be brought by colored persons who were kidnapped and sold into slavery. Some of the chivalry who, in former times, were engaged in the honorable and profitable business of stealing "niggers," will meet with retributive justice, now that the negro has his rights.

During the last year the blacks have deposited nearly two million dollars of their earnings in the banks of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, a corporation which is controlled by the Freedmen's Bureau. Of this sum nearly half a million remains to their credit, one hundred and four thousand dollars having been deposited since the month of June. This evidence of economy, industry and capacity for citizenship outweighs the brawling abuse of all the Democratic papers in the country. It must be remembered, too, that only the deposits in the Freedmen's Savings Banks and not the large balances to the credit of the colored depositors in the many National and State Banks throughout the South are given in this statement.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The New Jersey Republicans in convention adopted an address and resolutions in favor of impartial suffrage.

The common council of New Orleans have appropriated $60,000 towards the maintenance of colored schools.

Marriages.

In Syracuse, N. Y., July 31st, at the residence of her uncle, Joseph Chamberlain, Miss Harriet Satchell, aged 24 years, 2 months and 10 days.

In New York City, July 22d, 1867, Leon Tyler, infant son of John and Maria Adkins aged 9 months and 7 days.

In New York City, July 16th, 1867, of consumption, Mary Louisa Cox, wife of Isaac and only daughter of Louis and Mary Ann Stone, aged 27 years.

In New York City, July 10th, Jacob M. the only son of Jacob and Amanda Furman, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 11 months and 2 days.

Deaths.

In the city of Tuskegee, Ala., by Rev. John M. Butler, Mr. Henry Johnson, to Miss Mary Graham.

W. H. HALL. J. R. BROWN.

HALL & BROWN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME

No. 70 Old Washington Market,

Entrance on Sansome and Merchant Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

PERSONS getting up Suppers and Public Dinners will be attended to at reasonable rates, and at the shortest notice.

N. B.—Don't forget the place. Entrance in the Market on Sansome, between Washington and Merchant Streets.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

BRANNAN GUARDS.

NOTICE.—A grand Ball will be given at Platte Hall on Tuesday evening, September 24th, in honor of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (Sept. 22d, 1863.

NOTICE.

The Brannan Guard will celebrate that event, as a anniversary, by giving a grand ball at the above named hall.

SYSTEMATIC AID

FOR THE

POOR OF THE SOUTH

WITHOUT DISTINCTION of COLOR.

Office: 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine street, San Francisco.

REV. D. C. HAINES,

Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

Universal Life Insurance

COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued

IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

Deferred Annuities Grated, etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN S. SCOTT,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome st.,

San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt. Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal. Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

STAR OF THE UNION

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

HOWARD FOSTER. W. A. L. COOPER.

FOSTER & COOPER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fruits, Vegetables, Produce, etc

503 Sansome street, near Clay,

San Francisco.

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Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men, who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash, For further particulars address

ISAAC SANES, Grass valley, Cal.

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street. 24 door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

55 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES,

CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheronees, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine but his seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 24,647 for $10,000 issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 67.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $264 21, $131 61, $52 61.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $19 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required nextannual payment if 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elisur Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this country into the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent,

424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-m.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Responsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H. RUSSEL, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STREET. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

MR. JAMES A. ALLEN. MRS. ELIZABETH BULL.

Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihilator.

DR. R. R. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrh, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $100 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if necessary to go see them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!

TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!

TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!

TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. jo30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

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AND

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Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial. se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

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The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street, two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

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Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

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Barbers' Dusters, assorted.

Wade and Butcher's razors.

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Comb, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.

Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

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W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

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Pine Street, one door East of Kearny,

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They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashion. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. we solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W. HOWLAND. WM. B [illegible]

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills

AND

FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

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Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

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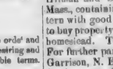
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FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

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On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates.

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IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to 21rw. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Terms moderate.

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Paid in Capital $850,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

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THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

919 KEARNY STREET

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

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Proprietors.

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UNDERTAKER,

No. 651 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the riest notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,

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John R. Black,

Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

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Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

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Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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Photographic Gallery,

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Gartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures, copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

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All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

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No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

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On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed for in Drafts received in small and large sums on terest, by the California Benevolent, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

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Magnolia Saloon.

[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

808 PACIFIC STREET,

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet very Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. DIGGS, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

MRS. AARON PHILLIPS, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ding Schools, etc., most weekly.

Wellington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The eleven lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburn.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M. at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school at 1 o'clock.

J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

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INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potomi Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Diphoria, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Fluxs, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and urinary Organs Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Foreskin and Strictures, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. All Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

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To the friends of the APPEAL—We request every delinquent agent and subscriber in the interior to send us their dues immediately. The expenses incurred on the paper is great and must be met promptly. Hence we hope all will see the necessity of paying up their dues.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

833 Washington street,

3 doors below Stockton, San Francisco

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

Incorporated 1819!

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VETERAN OF 16,000 FIRES

Having located an Agency in this city, is prepared to furnish

Reliable Indemnity Against Fire at the

LATEST SOLVENT RATES.

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Hartford Indemnity Passes Current in every State in the Union.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

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The National Freedman

is published monthly, at No. 76 John Street, New York, as the organ of the New York National Freedman's Relief Association. All communications for the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

should be addressed to the Editor as above, and must be accompanied by the full address of the writer.

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the organ of the Am. F. and U. Commission, will be bound up with our Journal, and sent regularly to our subscribers.

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is sent regularly, by Mail, for a year, to all persons contributing $5 or more to our Treasury.

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To the Auxiliary Societies.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND OR-

GANIZATION, 22 MOBILE HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

One copy of the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use my more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "E. C. Estes, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and in no case should the Auxiliaries send immediately to this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary. jes1f

NATIONAL

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OF SAN FRANCISCO,

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Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

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And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

FIRE INSURANCE

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The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed,

SUITS OF CLOTHING

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OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

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SPECIAL!!!!

A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Bowen is well qualified to teach the young ideas how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the following stores: J. W. Sullivan, W. R. Coomis, J. Strutman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 19 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be $7 1-2 cents each.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the Canadas, &c. Same in your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through Line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, a. m., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama. Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month that has 30 days. On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 18th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 19th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of the 18th to 19th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South American.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Yokohama, and P. M. S. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of the 30th connects with the English steamer for Yokohama, the port of the new mines.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's. office in San Francisco.

For Revenue Cutter and Freight apply to Mount, Wells, Fargo and Co.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets

The splendid steamship, Colorado, will be dispatched For China on Tuesday, January 1, 1867.

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One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 4 o'clock, p. m., (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships Ajax, Pacific, Orizaba, California, Active and Senator, leave as above advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster (British Columbia), Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

E. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

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ASSOCIATION.

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Their fund is slightly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number of 1,280 can be occupied and built upon without expense of grading.

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

in which to pay the sum of $315 for

FOUR LOTS,

measuring 25 by 120 feet each. The title to the land comes from the United States Government. Books, maps and all information pertaining to the Association and its workings, can be obtained at No. 8, Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets, at the office of the Association.

THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

BOOKBINDERS, PAPERRULERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS No 517 Clay street, between Sansome and Montgomery. ly1

Potrero and Bay View Railroad.



THE CARS OF THIS Road will commence running THIS DAY (Sunday) May 5, and run regular (except on wet) further notice, from the corner of 4th and Berry streets, to the deep cut on the Potrero, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording an opportunity for a pleasant ride for all who wish to enjoy it.

☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on Sundays, and every twenty minutes on week days. N. B.—All other Car Tickets taken for fare. J. R. MYERS, may6 Conductor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28 1867. WHOLE NO. 274.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all the monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,

79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

A GRAND FESTIVAL!

WILL BE GIVEN on Monday evening Oct, 16th, in the vestry of the 3d Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Ladies Pacific Accumulating Benevolent Association. No pains, will be spared to make the occasion pleasant, and hope that the public will patronize it. The following ladies and gentlemen compose the Committee:

Miss Aldems Laws,
Miss Annie Dyer,
Miss Amanda Laws,
Miss Martha L. White,
Mrs. M. Lewis,
Mrs. H. M. Miles.

Messrs. J. P. Dyer,
Charles Epps,
B. Fletcher,
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Tickets 50 cents, which can be obtained from any of the committee. Children half price.

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Potrero and Bay View Railroad.

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☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on Sundays, and every twenty minutes on week days. N. B.—All other Car Tickets taken for fare. J. R. MYERS, may6 Conductor.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

The following is the supplementary Reconstruction bill as it passed both houses of Congress on the 19th inst.:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of March 2d, 1867, that the government then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were not legal State governments, and thereafter said governments, if continued at all, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts, and to the paramount authority of Congress.

Sec. 2d. That the commanders of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the general of the army of the United States, and have effect till disapproved, whenever, in the opinion of the commander and proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official powers, any office or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power of election, appointment or authority, derived from or organized by, or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, and upon such suspension or removal of such commander, subject to the disapproval of the general aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time, for the performance of said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army, or by appointment of some other person to the performance of the same, and to fill vacancies occasioned by death, resignation or otherwise.

Sec 3. The general of the army of the United States has been intrusted with all the powers of suspension, removal or appointment granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

Sec. 4. That the acts of the officers of the army already done in removing in said districts, persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed, provided any person heretofore or hereafter appointed by any district commander to exercise the functions of any civil office may be removed either by the military officer in command of the district, or by the general of the army, and it shall be the duty of such commander to remove from office as aforesaid, all persons who are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or who use the official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct due and proper administration of this act, and the acts to which it is supplementary.

Sec. 5. That the boards of registration provided for in the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate registration, passed March 23d, 1867, shall have the power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall have also power to examine under the oath to be administered by any member of such board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration; but in every case of refusal by the board to register an applicant, and in every case of striking his name from the list, as hereinafter provided, the board shall make a memorandum which shall be returned with the registration list to the commanding general, for the ground of such refusal or such striking from the list, provided that no person shall be disqualified as a member of any board of registration by reason of race or color.

Sec. 6. That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and whether he was holding such office at the commencement of the rebellion or had held it before, and who has afterward engaged in rebellion against the United States or given aid and comfort thereof, is entitled to be registered or vote, and the words "executive or judicial office in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of any general law of any State, or for the administration of justice.

Sec. 7. That the time for completing the original registration provided for, in said act, may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867, and the boards of registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing 14 days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike such name from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote, and such board shall also, during the same period, add to such register the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not already registered, and no person shall be entitled to be registered or vote before such revision, by reason of any executive pardon or amnesty or for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would have disqualified him from registration or voting.

Sec. 8. That all members of said board of registration and all persons hereafter elected or appointed to office in said military district, under any so-called State or municipal authority, or by detail or appointment of the district commander, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed by law for the officers of the United States.

Sec. 9. That no district commander or member of the board of registration, or any officer or appointee under them shall be bound in his action by any opinion of any civil officer in the United States.

Sec. 10. That section four of said last named act shall be construed to authorize the commanding general named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a board of registration and appoint another in his stead, and fill any vacancy in such board.

Sec. 11. That all the provisions of this act and of the acts to which this is supplementary shall be construed liberally to the end that all the intent thereof may be fully and perfectly carried out.

IRA ALDRIDGE.

IRA ALDRIDGE, the actor, died in Poland on the 10th inst. He was a mulatto, and was born at a village called Bellair, near Baltimore, Md., about 1810, and was apprenticed to a ship carpenter, learning his trade in the same yard with Molyneux, the notorious negro pugilist and prize fighter. From association with the German negro population, which is very large on the Western shore of Maryland, he learned to speak the German language familiarly, and also picked up a degree of education rarely obtained by those of African descent where negro slavery exists. When Edmund Kean was in the United States, after the troubles which occurred during 1826 in consequence of the Cox difficulties, Aldridge became his personal attendant, and accompanied him to England, where his natural talent for the stage was developed and cultivated. He returned to the United States after a short absence, and some time subsequent to 1830 appeared at Baltimore at a theatre then known as "The Mad Theatre," which subsequently belonged to Junius Brutus Booth, the tragedian. He appears not to have been very successful.

There is no account of his having appeared in any other city in America, whence after a short time he returned to England. He began his career in some of the minor theatres of London, and went to the provinces drawing large houses. At Belfast, in Ireland, he played Othello to Kean's Iago, and also Orozembo to the same artist's Alhan. He thence proceeded to the Continent, and appeared in Amsterdam, Brussels, Berlin, Breslau, Vienna, Pesth, Koenigsberg, Dantzic, the Hague, Berne, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Dresden, Cracow, Gotha St. Petersburgh and other cities, personating characters of every style and nationality. In most of these cities he received substantial tokens of approbation. The King of Prussia, at Berlin, wrote him an autograph letter, accompanying the first-class medal of art and science. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him the Grand Cross of Leopold, and at Berne he received the medal of Merit in the shape of a magnificent Maltese cross. The Czar of Russia gave him similar decorations. In Germany, Aldridge was looked on as performing the Shakesperian characters with marked ability, but in England he has not often appeared in any of Shakespeare plays except Othello, and the Merchant of Venice. In Zanga, Orozembo, Zorambo, Rolla Hugo (in the Padlock), and other characters, the physiognomy of which suits his color, he was thought to display rare excellence. He was thought to display rare excellence. He was a good comedian. After returning from his Continental tour, Aldridge appeared at Covent Garden, in 1837, and after an engagement at the Brittania, visited Sweden, where he created a great furore, and was highly honored by King Oscar. He then paid a second visit to Russia, returning to England by way of the Continent, his route being marked with a series of triumphal successes. Some years ago a law procedure affecting his domestic relations attracted much attention in London. At the time of his death he was fulfilling an engagement in Poland.

One afternoon, recently, says the Buffalo Express, about five o'clock, a large crowd had assembled in the Fair Ground of the Springville Union Agricultural Association, when a sharp thunder storm suddenly came up. The rain began to fall and the crowd took refuge from its effects in the exhibition sheds. A flash of lightning took place, accompanied by a loud peal of thunder, and instantly an awful spectacle was presented. The lightning struck one of the sheds which contained men, women and horses. About a hundred persons were paralyzed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as fifty were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were quite seriously burned. Two horses were killed on the spot. An old gentleman named John Gordenier, and two or three others are not expected to recover. One woman was prostrated and deprived of her senses, but not of her power of locomotion. She instinctively gathered herself up and ran to the bus and was conveyed to Holmes' Hotel, and declares that she had no knowledge of what took place after the flash until she found herself in a room at this house. The lightning struck a post in the centre of the shed, against which Henry Tillon, the landlord of the West Falls Hotel, was leaning, and to which a horse was attached by a chain halter. The horse was killed instantly while Mr. Tilton escaped by being and knocked down. A singular fact mentioned in connection with the strange freak of the electric fluid is that all the persons rendered insensible fell upon their faces. A young lady named Miss Nellie Causey, who wore a white and black checked dress, was quite seriously injured, and her dress was fully scorched, but did not take fire. Another was struck on the shoulder the fluid passing down her side and raising a perfect blister in its course. A man from Otto was hit on the right side of the head, and on his recovery the mark was found to commence at the right eye, which was swelled like a puff ball, and could be plainly traced down the neck; across the chest and off the left arm. The most fearful consternation existed among the people until it was discovered how light the injuries were that had been inflicted and the excitement was most intense. A great many attributed the stroke to the attraction of a moving machine which stood near the shed, but two boys who were sitting on it at the time escaped uninjured, nor was the machine at all damaged if struck. A valuable mare which was hitched to the pole was knocked down and died the following day from the effect of the lightning.

Saratogan of August 25th says:

A young man from Hudson, N. Y., named J. Theodore Jones, was shot dead about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Union Hotel, in this village, by the keeper of the billiard room, Wm. F. Kirtley, who is known as Jack Kirtley. It appears that Jones in company with three companions, arrived here on the cars about an hour previous to the occurance which cost him his life. All of the party were more or less intoxicated, and excited attention by their "skylarking" with each other. Shortly after reaching the hotel they went into the boot room, where Jones amused himself in handling the brushes, offering to black a gentleman's face whose boots were being blacked. This was doubtless, done in sport. Subsequently Kirtley came in and took a seat to have his boots blacked, and laid his crop across his knees. Jones came up to him and snatched the cane, which Kirtley requested him to hand back. After some parleying, Jones returned the cane, stepping between the porter and Kirtley, and at the same time laid both hands on Kirtley's and impudently put his face close to Kirtley's. Kirtley pushed Jones away, when the latter slapped him in the face. Kirtley then followed him toward the wall. Jones put his behind him while recreating as though about to draw a weapon, at the same time exclaiming "Oh G—d—n you," when Kirtley drew his pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in the right side of Jone's neck, under the angle of the jaw in the vicinity of the jugular vein. Jones fell, instantly, and made go explanation after being shot, and in five minutes had ceased breathe. As soon as Jones fell, Kirtley said "I have shot a man where is Mr. Leland?" He then went in search of Mr. L., but not finding him at the office, returned soon after with the room-clerk, Mr. Brown. He was arrested immediately by Deputy Sheriff N. S. May, and taken to the lock-up, followed by a large and excited crowd. Jones was about 22 years of age, and deputy jailor of the Hudson County (N. J.) jail. His person was examined but no weapon was found on him. There was a pocket in his pantaloons behind, but it contained only money. He had an ordinary three bladed knife in one of his pocket. Kirtley was a young man 24 years of age, and came from Baltimore to this place. He says that he drew the pistol, supposing from Jones' movements that he was feeling for a weapon, and that it went off accident. The parties were but the inquiry was a little unusual for a boy of that age. We ask men of about the same age as Phil, and who knew him in Somerset when a boy, what they remember of him, and the general reply is that they remember him as a short legged fellow, a inveterate talker, and as "sharp as there was any use of." The talking part, as we all know, Phil. has left off. He must have said it nearly all when he was a boy. Your correspondent was in Somerset about seventeen years ago, when Phil. was yet a student at West Point. At the time he was at home on a furlough. We remember seeing him in a cadet uniform, in his slippers and white socks, stepping about town and calling upon his friends. He had an independent, satisfied air, and seemed greatly at peace with' himself and the world. We met him at a large, social dance. He chose a partner and went through a cotillion or two in a sort of alarmed, careless way, and there were many young bloods there that altogether outshone him in the 'giddy dance.' Your correspondent, with others thought a young man being educated at public expense for the trade of war in a country that would be at peace for the next fifty years, was no very great shakes, after all. General Sheridan was at home for a day or two at a time during the war.

Sheridan at home.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes a pleasant sketch of a visit to the house of the Sheridan family, in Somerset, Ohio. The family now consists of the father and mother, P. H. Sheridan, John L. Sheridan, Michael V. Sheridan, and the daughter and sister, Mary, who, about two years since, was married to Captain John Wilson, who is a native of Perry county, but served through the war in a Michigan regiment. Mary is the only daughter, and since her marriage she and her husband live in the house with her parents. John Sheridan, father of the General, is apparently about sixty-five years of age, of sanguine temperament, a rugged, muscular, honest-looking Hibernian, and not afraid of work. He can be seen at almost any time cultivating or improving the little farm of twenty acres, that is now his care and pride. John L. is a lawyer by profession, and has recently removed to Columbus Ohio. Michael V. has a commission in the army, and is on duty at New Orleans. Concerning Sheridan's youth, we quote "Thilip H. Sheridan was born at the city of Albany, State of New York, in February, 1831. His parents are natives of Ireland, county of Kerry. Their oldest child, Patrick, was also born Ireland. About the year 1828, John Sheridan and wife, with their first born, bid farewell to their native land and came to Ascrica, their adopted and chosen home. They first located at Albany, New York, where, as before stated, Phil Sheridan was born. They resided here about five years. While Phil. was very young, his parents removed to Somerset, Perry county, Ohio. The parents were in quite limited circumstances, and Phil's early experience was that of other boys similarly situated. When the turnpike was being built through Somerset, Phil's father used to own and drive a cart. Men of Phil's age tell us that they have often seen him hanging on the father's cart, and once in a while, when he would get to drive, he would be highly delighted. Phil. must have been regarded as a very honest boy, for while very young he was taken by John Talbot, a hardware merchant, to serve in his store. He served Mr. Talbot faithfully about two years. After leaving Mr. Talbot, the subject of our sketch went to stand in the store of D. Whitehead, a dry goods merchant of Somerset. Here we believe he remained until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. Gen. Thomas Ritchie, a farmer living five miles east of Somerset, had been elected to Congress from the district composed of Perry, Morgan and Washington. Mr. Ritchie was a good judge of character. He was requested with young Sheridan, took a fancy to him and promised to send him to West point. Young Sheridan was willing, and his parents agreed to it. The lawyer who drew up the papers in the case told me they were not very sanguine that he would be accepted, on account of his size. He was very small for his age. But he was duly accepted, and took his place as a humble student at this great military school. In due course of time he graduated, received an appointment, and was placed on duty west of the Rocky mountains. Here, in some encounter with the Indians, he won and received his first promotion. There was not much opportunity to distinguish himself during the war, so at length the war came on, and his subsequent military career is well known. An incident is related by a friend that will give some little insight into his character as a boy. A traveling bookseller was stopping with his books at a hotel in Somerset. Phil. Sheridan, then about nine or ten years of age, stepped up, and in a loud, clear, yet respectful tone inquired. "Have you anything on the human voice? The man had not the kind of a book desired, but the inquiry was a little unusual for a boy of that age. We ask men of about the same age as Phil, and who knew him in Somerset when a boy, what they remember of him, and the general reply is that they remember him as a short legged fellow, a inveterate talker, and as 'sharp as there was any use of.' The talking part, as we all know, Phil. has left off. He must have said it nearly all when he was a boy. Your correspondent was in Somerset about seventeen years ago, when Phil. was yet a student at West Point. At the time he was at home on a furlough. We remember seeing him in a cadet uniform, in his slippers and white socks, stepping about town and calling upon his friends. He had an independent, satisfied air, and seemed greatly at peace with' himself and the world. We met him at a large, social dance. He chose a partner and went through a cotillion or two in a sort of alarmed, careless way, and there were many young bloods there that altogether outshone him in the 'giddy dance.' Your correspondent, with others thought a young man being educated at public expense for the trade of war in a country that would be at peace for the next fifty years, was no very great shakes, after all. General Sheridan was at home for a day or two at a time during the war.

Baltimore, August 16.—One of the severest rain storms experienced for years has occured, lasting from Wednesday evening till this morning. The streets were flooded, and the water was a foot deep in many stores and dwellings, causing considerable damage. Travel on all the railroads is interrupted by the culverts being washed away. The Philadelphia road, in many places, is several feet under water. The train from New York, last night, fell through a culvert four miles from here, breaking the express, baggage and mail cars. Nobody killed.

The proprietors of the London Times presented each of the members of their numerous staff with a fortnight's salary to defray the expense of a trip to Paris.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 28, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

DEATH OF CHARLES SMITH.—Charles Smith, a pioneer resident of this city, died at his residence, on Stockton near Green street, on Thursday evening last. He was the popular caterer for entertainments in this city. He leaves a family and a large number of friends to mourn his loss. His remains were interred to-day (Saturday). The obseques were held in Zion Church, Stockton street.

A lamentable circumstance occurred on Monday last. Peter Anderson, JR., a son of ours, 20 years of age, who returned from the war about a year ago and was employed at the Quarter Master's Department, on Washington street, was brutally assaulted with an attempt to murder, by Charles Miles, who shot at his head with a pistol. The affair will be investigated in the Police Court on Monday morning. The victim is not entirely out of danger. He very indiscretely went out next day without consulting the doctor. Hence the report that he was not much hurt.

A GAY WEDDING.—A large number of invited guests, with carriages outside, were in attendance upon the occasion of the wedding ceremony being performed between Mr. Wellington C. Patrick and Mrs. Sarah Anderson at the residence of the bride, on Green street, near Stockton, on Tuesday evening last. Between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, the Pacific Brass Band of colored musicians performed several of the most operatic pieces for the serenade. The illuminating scene made by the music outside, attracted a large number of persons to the front of the residence. It was held in doubt by many on the outside as to whether the participants inside were white or colored, the whole arrangement was displayed with such grand simplicity and dignity, that the doubt was created as to whether there are colored persons among us that could be so refined. As the door opened several times a "peep in" at a crowd of the guests who were in the vestable with black broad-cloths, white vests, silks, satins, etc., convinced the doubtful that it was the "naked truth."

Registration in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 2, 1867.

Enclosed please find a copy of the Registration Code, for the 2d Military District just published.

We believe it to be the most complete in its provisions for the protection of the newly enfranchised in securing their rights and privileges, of any orders which have been issued by the military commandors of the rebel States.

Par. 3, 4, 5, 6, 22, 23, and 25, are especially commended to your notice.

We are "making haste slowly" in reconstruction here, and considerable progress is being made in the organization of a Republican party in South Carolina. A good field is here presented for missionary labor; and one or more intelligent agents of the Republican organization in Massachusetts might be profitably employed in speaking throughout the district, to confute the rampant treason of Perry, and the juggling sophistry of Orr.

It is to be regretted that the organization of the Congressional party has fallen into the hands of fifth-rate office-holders and men devoid of either good sterling sense or political experience, who seem to be actuated by no higher motive than personal aggrandizement. But these things, it is to be hoped, will be remedied in due season. E.

3. Boards of Registration are empowered and required to suppress all disorders interfering with the execution of their duties, to cause the arrest and confinement of all persons falsely taking the oath prescribed, all persons committing any breach of the peace, or conducting themselves in a manner tending thereto, and all persons who shall threaten or otherwise attempt to intimidate or corruptly or improperly influence any citizen offering to register; and for this purpose they may apply for aid to the Post-Commander, and may require the attendance and services of sheriffs, their deputies, constables, policemen, and also of any citizen.

All arrests made as herein provided will be promptly reported to the Post-Commander, to whom also the prisoners will be turned over with charges for trial by a Post Court, to be organized as provided in Circular of May 15, 1867, from those headquarters, and any civil officer or citizen failing to respond to the call of the Board for assistance will be dealt with in like manner.

4. Whenever any citizen shall suffer injury in person, family or property, while exercising or seeking to exercise the right of registration, in addition to any penalty prescribed by law for the offence, damages shall be awarded to the injured party against the perpetrator, upon his conviction; and in case of default in payment of the same, or of the escape of the offender, if it shall appear that the wrong was countenanced, or the offender habored or concealed by the neighborhood, or that the civil authorities failed to employ proper measures to preserve the peace, the damages shall be assessed against and paid by the town, county or district.

5. Offences perpetrated by white persons disguised as blacks being of frequent occurrence, the attention of all authorities, civil and military, is directed to the device, as one adopted to escape detection and to cast unmerited obloquy upon the colored people. In all cases, when resort thereto shall be show, the fact will be taken into consideration as aggravating the offence.

22. It is enjoined upon all Boards of Registration to explain, carefully, to all citizens who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of suffrage, the nature of the privileges which have been extended to them, and the importance of exercising with intelligence the new and honorable franchise with which they have been invested by the Congress of the United States.

23. Boards will take notice that according to Section 10, of the Act of July 19, 1867, they are not to be bound in their action by any opinion of any civil officer of the United States.

25. The attention of all concerned is directed to the requirements of Section 4 of the said act of July 19, 1867, by which it is made the duty of the commanding general to remove from office all persons who are disloyal to the government of the United States, or who use their official influence in any manner to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct the due and perfect administration of the reconstruction acts. The names of all such offenders will be reported through the Post-Commanders; and all persons in this military district are called upon to aid and facilitate the execution in good faith of the said acts and the orders issued in pursuance thereof.

6. Depriving a citizen of any right, benefit or advantage of hire or employment, to discourage him from registering, or on account of his having registered, or having sought to register, shall be deemed an offence punishable by the Post Court, and shall entitle the injured party to damages against the offender, any clause in any contract or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

By command of Major General SICKLES.

[illegible] Special Notice.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Marriages.

In this city, Tuesday evening, September 24th, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Wellington C. Patrick to Mrs. S h Anderson.

In Pittsfield, Mass., by Rev. E. R. J. Millor, Aug. 22d, Mr. Cornelius Hoose, to Miss Sarah Wolfe, both of Dalton.

In Lee, Mass., Aug., 12th, 1867, by the Rev. Geo., Spywood, Mr. Timothy Oliver of Springfied, to Miss Nancy Vanderpool of Lee.

Deaths.

In this city, September 26th, Charles Smith. His remains will be interred tomorrow (Sunday). The obseques will be held in Zion Church, Stockton street.

At Rossville, S. I., Aug. 16th, 1867, Mrs. Catharine E. Davis, of disease of the heart and dropsy, aged 41 years and 2 months.

At Key West, Florida, on Sabbath evening, at 5 o'clock, on the 12th of Aug. in the full hope of a blessed immortality, Uncle Sandy Cornish, aged 75 years.

W. H. HALL. J. E. BROWN.

HALL & BROWN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME.

No. 79 Old Washington Market,

Entrance on Sansome and Merchant Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

PERSONS getting up Suppers and Public Dinners will be attended to at reasonable rates, and at the shortest notice.

N. B.—Don't forget the place. Entrance in the Market on Sansome, between Washington and Merchant Streets.

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San Francisco.

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641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases] and Caskets.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

BRANNAN GUARDS.

NOTICE.—A grand Ball will be given at Platts Hall on Tuesday evening, September 24th, in honor of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (Sept. 22d, 1862.

NOTICE.

The Brannan Guard will celebrate that event, as a anniversary, by giving a grand ball at the above named hall.

SYSTEMATIC AID

FOR THE

POOR OF THE SOUTH,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION of COLOR.

Office: 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine street, San Francisco.

REV. D. C. HAYNES,

Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

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OF NEW YORK.

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RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

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General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

[illegible] A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poison-ous compounds, but STOMACH bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhea, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, &c. For sale every where. A. FERRARONI & Co., Sole Proprietors, 417 Sansome & 414 Jackson, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Gran Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash, For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS, Gran valley, Cal.

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HAT,

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NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

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SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheroness, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROOLEE. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35. $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$205 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required next annual payment if 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.

424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Rsponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

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J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H. RUSSELL, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STARET. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

MR. JAMES A. ABLL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

DR. R. R. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OR BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

L. J. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!

TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!

TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!

TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Canes made and repaired.

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Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

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Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.

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Barbors' Dusters, assorted.

Wade and Butchers razors

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Comb, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.

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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-21.

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pine Street, one door East of Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W HOWLAND. WM. B HOWES.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills

AND

FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

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I PROMISE TO CURE THE

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ALL OLD SORES,

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The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Order.

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Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.

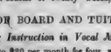
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For Petaluma and Sonoma,

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FARE.....ONH DOLLAR.

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On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning; will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hillman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Terms moderate.

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To the Insuring Public, at rates as low as SOLVENCY AND A MODERATE NEW ENGLAND PROFIT WILL ADMIT OF.

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J. D. HAWKS & Co.,

City Agents,

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Corner of Leidesdorf.

The best is always the cheapest!

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Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

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Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

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New Styles

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

919 KEARNY STREET

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

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UNDERTAKER,

No. 681 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the rriest notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

John R. Blake.

Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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Photographic Gallery,

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CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts.,

Entrance, 650 Clay St,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLCIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

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PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES.

PETER ANDERSON, Solicitor.

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ON CITY REAL ESTATE, DWELLINGS, FACTORIES Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed for in DEPOSITS received in small and large sums or. terms, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVING BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon.

[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

808 PACIFIC STREET,

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meeting first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

MRS. C. ROPER, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

MRS. AARON PHILLIPS, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles sewing Schools, etc., meet weekly.

Washington Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings every first and third Wednesday.

J. K. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is R. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 7 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock. J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

213 F Street, near South Potoal Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Scrofula, Dropsies, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Fancies, Blotches, Ringworm, and all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Throat, Nose, Face, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder, Female Diseases and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and Urinary Organs. Whites, Gleet, Seminal Debility and Syphilis in all its forms. Scrofula and Mercurial, cured by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and institute, 213 F Street, Virginia, Nev

Post Office Box, 16. F. STEPHENSON. aug8-

To the friends of the APPEAL.—We request every delinquent agent and subscriber in the interior to send in their dues immediately. The expenses incurred on the paper is great and must be met promptly. Hence we hope all will see the necessity of paying up their dues.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

833 Washington street,

2 doors below Stockton, San Francisco

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials,

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The Champion Underwriter.

VETERAN OF 16,000 FIRES

Having located an Agency in this city, is prepared to furnish

Reliable Indemnity Against Fire at the LATEST SOLVENT RATES.

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Hartford Indemnity Passes Current in every State in the Union.

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S Relief Associaiion.

The National Freedman

is published monthly, at No. 76 John Street, New York, as the organ of the New York National Freedmen's Relief Association. All communications for the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

should be addressed to the Editor as above, and must be accompanied by the full address of the writer.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN

the organ of the Am. F. and U. Commision, will be bound up with our Journal, and sent regularly to our subscribers.

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All pecuniary aids should be marked "R. C. ESTES, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York.

To the Auxiliary Societies.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND ORGANIZATION, 22 MOBILE HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

One copy of the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use any more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "R. C. Estes, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably to this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary jes8 tf

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,121 92.

President.....Geo. W. Beaver.

Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

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Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits,

And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

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Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents,

Vessels in Port, and their cargoes,

and other Insurance Property,

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RATES.

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G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

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Pioneer Merchant Tailors,

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ESTABLISHED 1849.

IT IS THE PLACE TO GET

The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.

SUITS OF CLOTHING

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

611 Sacramento St., 4 doors above Montgomery

SPECIAL!!!!

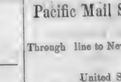
A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Brown is well qualiged to teach the young ideas how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. B. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 76 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. B. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on Jabuary 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. R. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 76 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be $7 1-2 cents each.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 10 o'clock, A. M., of following dates for Panama, connecting at via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 30 days.

When the 10th, 18th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 18th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Monterey, Cal.

Departures of the 18th or 19th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and P. M. S. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of the 30th connects with the English steamer for Yokohama, Japan.

Cabin passengers are limited through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail as 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Isaman Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's office, in San Francisco.

For Merchandise and Freight apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

The splendid steamship Colorado, will be dispatched For Ocean on Tuesday, January 1, 1867.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.

California Steam Navigation COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITAL - - Capt. E. A. Poole
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One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., every day (Sundays excepted,) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with first-class steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff. Steamer Antelope, for Benicia, Suisun, Antioch, and Senator, leave as above mentioned, for Honsolu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

UNIVERSITY HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION.

The books of the Association are now open and the Secretary prepared to issue shares.

Their land is eligibly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number of 1,280 can be occupied and built upon without expense of grading.

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

in which to pay the sum of $315 for

FOUR LOTS,

measuring 25 by 120 feet each. The title to the land comes from the United States Government. Books, maps and all information pertaining to the Association and its workings, can be obtained at No. 8, Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and Californian streets, at the office of the Association.

THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL VI.—NO. 15. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1867. WHOLE NO. 275

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

TERMS.

One copy, one year $5 00
Six months 2 50
One month 50
Paid invariably in advance!

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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all the monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,

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A GRAND FESTIVAL!

WILL BE GIVEN on Monday evening Oct. 15th, in the vestry of the St Baptist Church, by the benefit of the Ladies Pacific Accumulating Benevolent Association. No pains, will be spared to make the occasion pleasant, and hope that the public will patronize it. The following ladies and gentlemen comprise the Committee:

Miss Aldema Lawe,
Miss Amanda Dyer,
Miss Amanda Laws,
Miss Martha L. White,
Mrs. M. Law s,
Mrs. H. M. Miles.

Messrs. J. P. Dyer,
Charles Epps,
B. Fletcher,
J. B. Sanderson,
Jas. Laws,
J. W. Carter.

Tickets 50 cents, which can be obtained from any of the committee. Children half price.

BOOKBINDERS, PAPERRULERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, 424 Clay street, between Sansome and Montgomery.

Fotrero and Bay View Railroad.

THE CARS OF THIS Road will commence running THIS DAY (Sunday) May 5, and run regular, hereafter, until further notice, from the corner of 4th and Berry streets, to the ferry rut on the Potrero, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording an opportunity for a pleasant ride for all who wish to enjoy it.

☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on Sundays, and every twenty minutes on week days. N. B.—All other Car Tickets taken for fare. J. R. MYERS, Contractor.

LINES WRITTEN ON THE

DEATH OF REV. W. J. PALLIER.

"Thou wert the loveliest of thy sex,
dear friend;
Around thee play'd all feelings
that were kind,
That seemed of heaven—which joyfully did lend
A color forgotten charming grace
of mind.

Thy very presence was a joy to all,
Thy many smile dispelled all of
grosse dead,
Thy cheerful voice so pleasantly
would fall
That startled discord hurriedly
hath fled.

Thou wert the friend of many, and
so dear,
Who long place left us for the
spirit home;
And though I cannot check a rising
tear,
'Tis joy to think where they are,
thou has flown.

Within a peaceful haven now thou
art,
Where life's too frequent tempests
cannot come:—
Farewell, Maria! loving, kindly
heart,
Untroubled rest—thy pilgrimage
is done."

E. R. J.

Letter from Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 27, '67.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS has so far recovered his health that he expects to start in a few days on a tour to the Upper Lakes. The following letter from him will appear in the Examiner and Herald to-morrow:

COL. SCHOCK TO MR. STEVENS.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Aug. 24, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of proper information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction. I contended that you had passed an act to the very contrary, providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed. Will you be so good as to inform me how far our representative is responsible for this omission If omission it be? You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the Ninth. A brief answer will oblige your friend.

SAMUEL SCHOCK.

MR. STEVENS'S REPLY.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 26, 1867.

Col. SAMUEL SCHOCK, Columbia, Pa:

DEAR SIR: You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as in the inevitable lot of man; but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of the district commanders without the consent of the Senate.

Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the Committee of the House of Representatives, which contained a provision prohibiting their removal with the consent of the Senate. It passed the house and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued. There were several other questions in controversy between the houses, which the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The Senate perseveringly refused, declaring that they would sooner loose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it won let upon the country. Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the Constitution which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed they were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation; or, perhaps, they had a desire to be thought to be gravely conservative and magnanimous. These ideas seem to control the action of some half a dozen Senators, who prefer trusting the President.

My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity have became so saturated with what they are pleased to call conservatism—whose meaning, I am unable to understand—that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776 and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by direct and palpable attack upon its framework as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of Declaration of Independence. Strike out of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heart, whose welding fires, near a century ago, and at present, are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a clod—it will gradually cool until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without affecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not the meaning of conservatism. I have seen the report of a speech, said to have been made by an Ohio Senator at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported, and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it, to me is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Massacre at Plum Creek

A Thrilling Narrative.

A correspondent of the Missouri Democrat, writing from Omaha on the 8th of August, says that the remains of Engineer Brookes Bowers and Fireman George Henshaw have just arrived. On the same train was a man named William Thompson, a native of England, who turned out to be one of the telegraph repairers reported killed. He attracted a great deal of attention from the very extraordinary fact that the covering for the head which natives had so kindly endowed him with was absent. People flocked from all parts to view the gory baldness, which had come upon him suddenly, without any premonitory symptoms. The poor fellow suffered horribly, if we might judge from his facial contortions. He seemed weak from loss of blood.

He had received a gaping wound in the neck, and a bullet in the muscle of his right arm. He was taken to the Hamilton House, and a physician was sent for who attended to his wounds. In a pail of water was his scalp, about nine inches in length and four in width, somewhat resembling a drowned rat, as it floated, curled up, in the water. His statement, which we have been at some pains to accutately, is as follows.

"About nine o'clock, Tuesday night, myself and two others left Plum Creek Station and started up the track on a hand car to hunt up where the break in the telegraph was. When he came to where the break proved to be, we saw a lot of ties piled on the track, but at same moment Indians jumped up from the grass all around and fired on us. We fired two or three shots in return, and then, as the Indians pressed on us, we ran away. An Indian on a pony singled me out and galloped up to me. After coming to within ten feet of me he fired, the ball passing my right arm. Seeing me still run, he clubbed his rifle" and knocked me down. He then took out his knife, stabbed me in the neck, and then making a twirl around his fingers with my hair, commenced sawing and hacking at my scalp. Though the pain was awful, and I felt dizzy and sick, I kept enough to keep quiet. After what seemed to be half an hour, he gave the last finishing cut to the scalp on my left temple, and as it still hung a little, he gave it a jerk. I just thought then that I could have screamed my life out. I can't describe it to you. It just felt as if the whole head was taken right off. The Indian then mounted and galloped away, but as he went he dropped my scalp within a few feet of me, which I managed to get and hide. The Indians were thick in the vicinity, or I then might have made my escape. While lying down I could hear the Indians moving around whispering to each other, and then shortly after placing obstructions on the track. After lying down about an hour and a half, I heard the low rumbling of the train as it came tearing along, and I might have been able to flag it off had I dared." Mrs. Peake and Moore of this city will endeavor to reset the scalp on his head, and they are confident they can do it well. As he is a strong man, it is expected he will recover health and strength. From Charles Ratcliffe, a supernumerary brakeman, who was in the caboose of the freight train when the attack took place, we had following: When the train ran off the track, he was asleep on the bench in the caboose, and was suddenly throw in the floor by the concussion. At the same time he heard the yells of Indians, and then a volley was fired upon the people in the caboose. In the cars with him were William Kinney, conductor; Fred Lewis, brakeman, and a man who had been fireman. The locomotive was thrown off the track by ties placed on it, and ran off about ten feet, when it was thrown into a hollow about four feet; the tender and the five first cars were piled on top of one another, as they had been running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Looking out of the window of our car, they could see Indians in strong force on the south side of the car, shouting and yellingat something at the foremost end probably the engineer and fireman. They closed the door, but in a few moments came out, and the conductor told the brakeman to go and flag off the train, which was coming about three miles behind. The brakeman replied, "I dare not the Indians are all around here." The conductor replied, "D—n the Indians; go and flag off that train, or by G—d will be into us." Still the man hesitated, and the conductor pushed down the track and the brakeman, Lewis, and the fireman went after him. Ratcliffe hid himself on the track under the car. He had laid there for five minutes when he saw an Indian cautiously approaching, drawn thither by the light that hung in the caboose. Ratcliffe got down from his hiding place and struck for the sand bluffs with the speed of a startled deer. He had some one rustling after him, the dry stalk of prairie grass crackling beneath his feet. Fear added wings, and he almost flew, but still he could hear the footsteps of the pursuer. He was still a mile off from the train, so he started directly toward it, and never did Persian of old, basking in the sun with a more loving look than Ratcliffe, and pursued, looked upon the welcome face of the redeemer. It was to him an omen of safety, the pledge of guidance, the face of a deliver. Onward he flew, faster came the pursuer. Quicker throbbed the heart of the white man, as looking back he saw two forms bounding after him, and high impetus was given to his limbs. Nearer came the engine; he could see the engineer; heard the whitle of down brakes;" saw the forms of three men hurrying up to the locomotive; a few more bounds and he can hear their voices. He now shouts out with all his power a welcome shout is returned. One two, three, and he is saved—saved from perils nameless and fearful, and from a death of agony. He was nearly wild with excitement, and as the engine slowly started away, and then increased its speed till the telegraph poles were flying past and the distance between the wreck and them was increasing, he laughed and cried by turns, shouted, danced and committed all sorts of extravagances.

THE LOST YOUNG.

Those familiar with the west bank of our beautiful Hudson, between Hoboken and Weehawken, will recollect a wild, dashing rivulet that descends from the western hills in a thousand meanders, now leaping over the jutting rocks in miniature cataracts, and again kissing the green turf of the valley, till it commingles its tribute in the welcoming waters of the majestic river. Within its sound of this rivulet, and not more than three hundred yards from its myath, in the olden time, stood the humble dwelling of an honest German named Gottfried Meyer, but familiarly known as "Got Meyer the fisherman." At the date in reference, little exceot a portion of its foundation and its hoard threshold-stone was remaining.

Once this humble dwelling echoed and re-echoed with the joyous sounds of mirth. Then might have been seen, as day broke from the East, the hardy fisherman, wending his way to his smack, to pursue his daily avocation, his good-hearted wife bestirring about in the discharge of domestic duties, and a dark-eyed daughter, rosy and sixteen, lightening by her sprightliness and smile the labors of inestimable mother.

There could not have been a more charming location selected for a residence than this. Situated as this hermitage was, at the base of a large amphitheatre, studded with cedars, it felt not the cold blasts of Winter, and the fury of the storm swept harmlessly far above it. A thousand times have I passed the spot, and though that I, too, could be happy in such a romantic seclusion.

Hans, as before stated, was a fisherman, and although he could trace his lineage from the fat burghers of New Amsterdam, none of their golden pieces had descended to him. In plainer terms, he was not rich. You would not, however, dream he was poor from glancing at his cottage, for as air of neatness and comfort was observed about everything around it and within its walls. The pewter ware, that had been handed down perhaps through five generations, and was arranged in conspicuously on the ponderous cupboard, and glittered so resplendently from its anticipated shelves, would have led you to think for a moment you were in Aladdin's enchanted palace, and reason would but half awakened you from your dream with the fairy-like Kate Meyer in view.

She was the sole issue of eighteen years, and the whole of her parents love and care were lavished upon her mind and person. Her form though not as symmetrical as that of ideal beauty, was still well proportioned. With a disposition gentle and endearing, she was in the fond estimation of her mother, fit for a prince's bride. Receiving her education in New York, her circle of acquaintances was extended, and many an urban adventurer more than admired, and fain would have plucked a wild rose expanding in such delicate loveliness. It was not the loss for flowering in the wilderness. Kate's heart, however, did not melt before the of any of these admirers; and her parents believing her mind sufficiently embellished for her sphere in life, withdrew her from their ardent gaze to their sylvan retreat.

Surrounded by his wife and daughter and his nets and lines, the fisherman's life had hitherto flowed on unmarked by any startling incidents. But rampant war was now striding over the plains, and New York was in possession of the royal troops. Hans had observed a strict neutrality; and although he secretly favored the British, he was never compelled to take sides. He gratified the palates of his Majesty's subjects, and they gave him an equivalent, and both were satisfied.

A mild summer had passed away, and the fisherman had been unusually successful in his hazardous em-

ployment. As he sat in his corner enveloped in the fumes of his pipe, alternately recurring to his mug of cider, and the affairs of the Revolution.

"Think you, father," asked Catherine, "that Washington and his armies will ultimately effect the independence of their country?"

"No, my love," he replied "nothing but a miracle can accomplish it. Why, see how their best troops are daily; deserting the Republican standard and flocking to the British ranks; and beside, Arnold, the brave Arnold, who has fought so gallantly at the North, has left them, impressed with the utter impossibility of their success, and he now is in the city. I had a glimpse of him as he and his suite were passing up one of the principal streets. He is a fine looking fellow, as were those who surrounded him. By-the-by, I am glad, Kate, that you are now under the roof of your home rather than in the city, for some of the red coats would have turned your head. You need not smile, as there is a remarkably softening power attached to pinmes and fair whiskers."

"Well, let them break the hearts of those they can," she rejoined; "they will not effect me with their starched and tinseled foppery I have not my eye for Peter Berger, he merchant, who is rich and a bachelor. I was introduced to him before I left school in the city, and I appeal to you, father, would he not make a very excellent husband? He could have his country seat this side of the river, and we could wander along the banks of my native brook, culling the wild flowers and listening to the caroling of the many-hued birds. Oh! how charmingly we could pass our moments! He must, however, bestow such love on me as glowed in the bosom of Betrach or I will not be his Laura!"

"Ha! ha! my giddy girl, Kate, and the high colored romances you pour over will set you wandering yet after some crack-brained knight, I fear!"

This humorous vein might have continued, but at this moment a loud halloo from the river arrested their attention. Hans, as before stated, was a fisherman, and although he could trace his lineage from the fat burghers of New Amsterdam, none of their golden pieces had descended to him. In plainer terms, he was not rich. You would not, however, dream he was poor from glancing at his cottage, for as air of neatness and comfort was observed about everything around it and within its walls. The pewter ware, that had been handed down perhaps through five generations, and was arranged conspicuously on the ponderous cupboard, and glittered so resplendently from its anticipated shelves, would have led you to think for a moment you were in Aladdin's enchanted palace, and reason would but half awakened you from your dream with the fairy-like Kate Meyer in view.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5th, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

LOUISIANA AND ALABAMA.

The great theme in the news from Louisiana and Alabama. The result of the elections in those States has saved the whole National Radical or Republican party. If these States had failed to vote for a convention, all would have been lost for an indefinate time. The news received some days since on the result of the first day's election in Louisiana was discouraging, but subsequently Alabama tells us that "see too," is with Louisiana. It turns out that the freedmen are not so ignorant after all, as some of their enemies tell us. They have groped their way out of darkness, than k God, and have found light. Their action in the Louisiana and Alabama elections has followed Congress to the very letter and spirit. Their political accession will prove to be the most valuable to the Nation in less than five years. It is expected that the other rebel States will follow. If so, the Northern Democracy will be in a strange attitude in attempting to force pro-slavery sentiments on a Radical South.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJ. J. G. PALLIER.—The remains of this Lady was removed for interment from her late residence 21 Lewis st, to the Catholic Church burial ground at the Mission. The festers of the funeral were the most distinguished we have witnessed for a long time. The time appointed for the cortage to move was 11, A. M. Some of the most intimate with the family were selected as pall bearers previous to the funeral service which was read in the parlor over the remains by Rev. J. B. Sanderson. The auditors and those who attended the funeral were composed of representatives of nearly all the colored pioneer families in the city.

Dr. E. R. Johnson accompanied Mr. Pallier in the carriage, and at the grave, took charge of his grand-children, two girls of 8 and 10 years; the scene was affecting in the extreme.

Arrivals.—Mrs. A. Buhler, Victoria; P. Sparrow, Napa. Mrs. J. Collins, Alvarado.

Per Mail Steamer.—Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Boston,

[FROM THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.]

LETTER FROM LOUISIANA.

A long time has elapsed since the readers of the Recorder have seen anything of the doings of Northern Louisiana. Many and sad changes have been made since my last to your valuable paper, including political and financial interests. Politics are prospering greatly, while finances are decreasing to an extent imperceptibly. A cloud of dark and impenetrable despair is hanging over our heads. Troubles and misfortunes, indiscribable, are thrown continually in our path, an epidemic that all have felt to a great degree. Making but a comparative small crop last year, this year almost nothing. The army worm has long since commenced his destruction, and now, not a field in this parish but he got his terrible maks left to tell of poverty and destruction. Passing through a field of fine cotton, that would have been ready for picking in ten days afterwards, last Tuesday, not a catterpillier was to be seen, thirty-six worms had gone, passed through the same field, and twenty acres out of three hundred had not a leaf on—even the stems were eaten. Think of this three hundred acres of cotton, eaten up by mere worms in less than thirty-six hours! Is this not enough for to discourage unreconstructed rebels! It could easily be borne, if they were the only ones that suffer, but while two hundred planters suffer in this parish, upwards of four thousand freedmen are thrown out friendless and penniless, without one dime for subsistence, O God! appease thy wrath for the sake of these suffering people! Reader, can you read and not utter a prayer? All's for the best, perhaps. Fifteen schools in the parish have to be broken up for the scarcity of money, and one thousand children debarred from education, while having made such progress. Four-fifths of the planters are greatly encumbered, and will fail to pay thir expenses fob this year, they cannot make much crop next year, merchants being despondent for two years' failure, will not make advancements for the third year, hence, many freedmen will be out of employment next year. Surely it can't be the accursed radical Congress, sending the caterpillars for they are not injuring altogether the unreconstructed rebel, but they are greatly injuring those they are trying to help.

Can't some Yankee, noted for his ingenuity come down in these parts, and invent some destryer of this destructable worm? he can be assured of his fortune.

Registration is closed, and poll books are being prepared. Election will probably take place by the 15th of September; 3,143 have been registered, of which 2,371 are blacks and 772 whites, of these, 96 blacks could sign their names, and 525 whites could sign their's. Does'nt this seem odd?

Changes have been made also in the Union Republican Club, since my last. Since the death of Stauffer—vis, I promised to give a full account of it, business was the sole cause of his murder, two of the murderers were arrested and sent to New Orleans, where both have *died*. One who did the *shooting is still at large, supposed to be in Mexico.* One colored man by the name of Charles Leroy, and one white man named Helstings, are the candidates for the Constitutional Convention, Isn't this equality, more so than in the patriotic North?

The loss of two consecutive crops is, indeed hard, when we get back into the Union, and thoroughly reconstructed, and pseudo loyalists have passed into obscurity, then we may look for radical changes, our finances will be unincumbered, peace and prosperity will reign, then free labor will be the course to wealth, prower and frugality. May, Oh Lord, this change for the best, rapidly come to pass, and let rebels and anti-republicans live in the past—they are no more voil a tout.

C. F. C. SOUTH.

Natchitochia, La., August, 1867.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Marriages.

In Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 23d, 1867, by Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, Mr. Thomas Roberts, to Miss Sophia B. Warner, both of New York.

New York City, on the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's sister, No 63 Grove street, by Rev. A. Cleghorn, Mr. George J. Smith, of this city, to Miss Emily W. Williams of Fishkill, N. Y.

Deaths.

In this city, Oct. 2d. Maria Augustine, wife of John G. Pallier, a native of New York City, aged 52 years, one month and 1 day.

OBITUARY.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Pallier; and herald it forth to the many friends of the deceased lady and her bereaved husband. Its announcement in New York, her native city, will cast a gloom as widespread as in this State, where she has resided with her husband over 15 years. The Palliers are among the oldest families in the city—pioneers in all that helped to make society and the social circle great. Some four years ago Mrs. Pallier was a very active member of the Ladies Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society of the city, and was its President, since which she had chozen to limit herself in a sphere of more reserved quietude, though she was equally zealous and useful for the promotion of every good cause. We must be permitted to digress, by stating that her unwavering fidelity in the support of this paper, the PACIFIC APPEAL, that we have with gratitude always recognized her as one of its firmest pillars of strength. She was a woman in the truest sense of the word.

P. A.

In New York City, August 27th, 1867, Mrs. Caroline M. Waters, daughter of Geo. and Sarah Johnson, aged 25 years, 11 months and 12 days.

In Brookly, N. Y., July 31st., Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Flood, aged about 40 years.

In New York July 5th, Mrs. Elizabeth Pulpress, mother of Benjamin Pulpress of Alleghany City, aged 75 years.

In Syracuse, N. Y., August 17th, Mrs. Caroline E., wife of Rev. Jermain W. Logues, aged 50 years.

TAKE NOTICE!!!

☞ CANES AND UMBRELLAS.—If you want good Cane or Umbrella go to C. G. Pierce, Washington street, one door below Stockton.

W. H. HALL. J. R. BROWN.

HALL & BROWN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

POULTRY AND GAME.

No. 79 Old Washington Market,

Entrance on Sansome and Merchant Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

PERSONS getting up Suppers and Public Dinners will be attended to at reasonable rates, and at the shortest notice.

N. B.—Don't forget the place. Entrance in the Market on Sansome, between Washington and Merchant Streets.

HOWARD FOSTER. W. A. L. COOPER.

FOSTER & COOPER.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Fruits, Vegetables, Produce, etc

503 Sansome street, near Clay,

San Francisco.

BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY.

Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

BRANNAN GUARDS.

NOTICE.—A grand Ball will be given at Platts Hall on Tuesday evening, September 24th, in honor of Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (Sept. 22d, 1862.

NOTICE.

The Brannan Guard will celebrate that event, as a anniversary, by giving a grand ball at the above named hall.

SYSTEMATIC AID

FOR THE

POOR OF THE SOUTH,

WITHOUT DISTINCTION of COLOR.

Office: 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine street, San Francisco.

REV. D. C. HAINES,

Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

Universal Life Insurance

COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued

IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

Deferred Annuities Grated, etc.

For further information, apply to

JOHN S. SCOTT,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

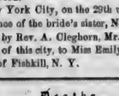
Between Montgomery and Sansome sts., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt. Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

STAR OF THE UNION

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!



TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash. For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS, Grass valley, Cal.

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his Customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES,

CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheroulas, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged as the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine but his seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 40. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $268 21, $131 61, $62 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required nextannual payment (1 S 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such Imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company.

Hon. Elisur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS. General Agent.

424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Responsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputáble from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H. ROMAN, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STREET, } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary street. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

MR. JAMES A. ABELL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

DR. R. R. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and mouth diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralyse, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions. Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $13 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $100 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by the school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY | The best Purifier of the Blood!

TRY | A Pleasant Tonic!

TRY | A very Agreeable Drink!

TRY | Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

413 Clay St. San Francisco.

O. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. ☞80.

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Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines,

Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial. se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 8, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.

Gales' American soap, williams' soap.

Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.

Barbers' Dusters, assorted.

Wade and Butchers RAZORS

Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.

Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.

Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-24

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pine Street, one door East of Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. we solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W HOWLAND. WM. B IRONS.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills

AND

FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured.

Call and see me at the

Custom-House Livery Stable

NO. 815 BROADWAY,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE

FEET and ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIN G

PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

QUINCY HALL

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No 845, 847, 849 Washington street,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK. SAN FRANCISCO.

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Order.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS.

Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST

RECEIVED,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Braiding, Hemming, etc.

The advantages these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.

197 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates.

C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Terms moderate.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

This Leading American Company,

DEVOTED TO

FIRST-CLASS INDEMNITY

To the Insuring Public, at rates as low as SOLVENCY AND A MODERATE NEW ENGLAND PROFIT WILL ADMIT OF.

POLICIES ISSUED DIRECT,

by

J. D. HAWKS & Co.,

City Agents,

No. 424 California Street,

Corner of Leidsdorf.

The best is always the cheapest!

Home

Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.

Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.

H. C. LEE, Vice President.

A. B. Gunnison, Surveyor.

Ward's Shirts

New Styles

IN

NECK-TIES

AND

SCARFS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

PAPER COLLARS,

SHIRTS,

UNDER SHIRTS

DRAWERS,

WARD'S SHIRT STORES

MONTGOMERY ST.,

AND

COR MARKER & THIRD.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

919 *KEARNYS TREET*

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

WILLIAM BRANCH. WASH COLVER.

Proprietors.

Adkins Massey,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 651 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the rtest notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

John R. Blake.

Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

SHERIFF BROTHERS,

Photographic Gallery,

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts.,

Entrance, 659 Clay St,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLCIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

Robert T. Polk, Agent

FOR

PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES.

PETER ANDERSON, Solicitor.

70, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE, DWELLINGS, FACTORIES Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed for in DEPOSITS received in small and large sums on interest, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVING BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon.

[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

803. *PACIFIC STREET,*

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, 1st Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

MRS. C. DUPEE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the—— Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

MRS. AARON PHILLIPS, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles and Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Washington Lodge No. 2, I. O. of O. A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Tuam, R. W. Grand Principal District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

D. F. CUTTEN, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. C. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. C. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evening. Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

"Preaching in the Zion church, Dashaway street, near Powell. Main Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward., at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

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T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

"Preaching in the Zion church, Dashaway street, near Powell. Main Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second. Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potomi Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for their encouragement, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Dipsheria, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Flux, Dysentery, Paralysis—Time ! all Diseases of Women and Children, whether Lunar Irregularities successfully treated: All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Diabetes and urinary Organs Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Scrofula and Strictures, by a course of treatment only known by himself, specially confined.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. All Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and institute, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev.

Post Office Box, 16. aug5

To the friends of the APPEAL.—We request every delinquent agent and subscriber in the interior to send us their dues immediately The expenses incurred on the paper is great and must be met promptly. Hence we hope all will see the necessity of paying up their dues.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

833 Washington street,

3 doors below Stockton, San Francisco

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

Incorporated 1819.

The Champion Underwriter,

VETERAN OF 16,000 FIRES

Having located an Agency in this city, is prepared to furnish

Reliable Indemnity Against Fire at the LATEST SOLVENT RATES.

Policies Issued Without Delay, by

J. D. HAWKS & CO.,

San Francisco.

427 California Street,

Corner of Leidesdorf.

Hartford Indemnity Passes Current in every State in the Union.

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

NEW YORK

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S

Relief Association.

The National Freedman

is published monthly, at No. 76 John Street, New York, as the organ of the New York National Freedmen's Relief Association. All communications for the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

should be addressed to the Editor as above, and must be accompanied by the full address of the writer.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN

the organ of the Am. F. and U. Commission, will be bound up with our Journal, and sent regularly to our subscribers.

TERMS, PER ANNUM - - - $2 00

SINGLE COPIES - - - - 10

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN

is sent regularly, by Mail, $2 a year, to all persons contributing $5 or more to our Treasury.

All packages should be marked "E. C. ESTES, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York.

To the Auxiliary Societies.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND OBSERVATION, 63 MORTLE HOUSE,

New York.

One copy of the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use any more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "E. C. Estes, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably by this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary 3m8 tf

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 426 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,098,181 92.

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THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. K. B. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. K. B. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. R. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be $7 1-2 cents each.

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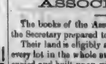
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Boston, Oct. 3.—Dickens telegraphs that he will come to this country, and commence his readings December 1st.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Gen. Grant recently said in reply to a direct question in a conversation with two Republican members of Congress, that if it should appear to be the will of Providence, and the desire of the American people, that he should be President, he should not feel at liberty to resist the one, or disappoint the other.

The grain warehouses around the city front are filled from floor to ceiling with grain, and at present the want of warehouse room may be noticed in the fact that thousands of sacks of wheat are piled up on the wharves, for want of room wherein to store it. Notwithstanding the immense quantity there is on hand, vessels are coming in every day loaded with breadstuffs.

On the steamship Montana, twenty-one ship-carpenters and nineteen caulkers, engaged in New York by the F. M. S. S. company, arrived in San Francisco, and brought information that others were coming. This is the beginning of the struggle of the Steamship companies to break down the Trade Unions of California.

THE WAIWODE.

BY MRS. W. R. WILDE.

Secretly by night returning,
Jealous fears within him burning,
The Waiwode seeks his young wife's bed
And with trembling hand, uncertain—
Backward draws the silken curtain—
Death and vengeance—she has fled!

With a frown like tempest weather,
Fierce he bids his brave together,
Tears his beard in wrathful mood—
Roars in thunder through the castle
Summoning each trembling vassal,
"Oh there! slave—ye devil's brood!

"Who left the castle gate unguarded?
The hound in slumber—some hand unbarred it
Quick! prepare ye sack and cord;
My arms here, fellow—loaded, ready.
Now slave, your pistol, fellow—steady—
Ha, traitress! thou shalt feel this sword."

Close in the murky shadows hiding
Slave and master onward gliding,
Reach the garden. There indeed,
Listening to the soft appealing
Of a youth before her kneeling
Stands she in her white Naraid.

Thro' the marble fountains playing,
Passion's words they hear him saying—
"How I love thee! yet thou'rt sold
All thy beauty's glowing treasures,
All thy soft hand's tender pressures
For this Waiwode's cursed gold.

"How I loved, no none can love thee—
Waited, wept—if tears could move thee—
Ah! and is it thus we meet!
He ne'er strove through tears and troubles
Only charged his silver roubles
And—then fellest at his feet.

"Yet once more through night and storm
I ride to gazed upon thy form,
Touch again that thrilling hand;
Pray that peace may rest upon thee
In the home that now has won thee,
Then no more by thee I stand."

Low she bendeth o'er him weeping,
Heeds not sinisthy footsteps creeping,
Sees not jealous eyeballs glare.
"Now, slave, steady. Fool, thou tremblest,
Vengeance if thy heart dissemblest—
Kill her as she standeth there."

"O, my lord and master, hear me—
Patience yet, so much I fear me
I shall never aim aright.
But, the bitter night wind's blowing
Numbs my hand, and brings these flowing
Icy tears to dim my sight."

"Silence! thou accursed Russian,
Hold—I'll guide the pistol's motion;
Scum thou not her plighted troth!
So—steady, straight before thee—higher,
When I give the signal, fire—
Darker doom awaits him—now!"

A shot, a groan, and all is over—
Still she standeth by her lover!
'Tis the Waiwode faileth dead!
Was ever known such sad disaster!
The bungling slave hath shot his master
Straight and steady thro' the head.

THE MADMAN'S LEGACY.

The news came to Howland Screem, by letter and newspaper, that Phlegethon Maze the millionaire, had died and left one million to him by his will.

People talked it over and believed the will couldn't be broken, though contested by rich relatives, who were sorry to see much money go out of the family, and said Maze was mad, and that Scream too poor to defend his cause.

He was surrounded by congratulators, however, on the very morning when the news came. He was down among the dregs in the very lowest sedimental depths of poverty. He had lain abed in his last remaining shirt till eleven o'clock, in order to avoid the expense of a breakfast, and when he had fastened his rags upon him with some borrowed pins, he had gone into a grocery shop to negotiate credit for crackers and cheese enough to keep him in day. And there he received three letters, seven newspapers were thrust under his nose, and eleven men crowded eagerly about him, and all coincided in the astounding tidings—in fact they jostled him so that he had to retreat behind a hogshead of molasses, for fear the rags would get unpinned and he arrested for giving unlicensed entertainment.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Scream, "don't crowd. To be sure, I've been a poor man for twenty years, and am used to being crowded; but you forget that I am now a rich man; and the feelings of my clothes. If not me, are tender, and unless you wish me to oden rich in an unbecoming fashion, I say, don't crowd."

"But we are so glad of your good luck."

"Ah!" said Screams, with a dry snuff, let me see; I have suffered poverty for twenty years.—disappointments, ill-paid industry—been shabby and shunned—my sympathy for the poor classing me as the companion of wretches—and my only crimes to merit this long distress were my generosity, ill-luck and lack of buiness tact. And now when chance mukes me lucky you are glad. Well, I believe you—and I am glad too."

All offered to do anything to prove it.

"Then give me," said he to one who offered credit," a suit of clothes and a beefsteak, first thing!"

They were furnished directly, and with these he commenced life as a millionaire, turning his back on rags and crackers and cheese forever.

Scream had once lived in the same city with Maze, who had learned his history, been charmed with his many acts of disinterested benevolence towards wretches even more distressed than he, and in a moment of misanthropy for all the world besides, had determined thus to reward him.

Day after day now, letters poured in upon Scream, from lawyers offering their services to support his claim. Some said it was precarious unless defended; others, that it was sure at any rate, but a timely champion would get it acknowledged sooner; some offered money for his present known need, if they were engaged; others sent it, to make sure; some mentioned terms for the job; others asked what he would give; others made pay contingent on success, &c., &.

Then came letters by the score from private persons; offers of credit from tradesmen; offers of money from brokers, at a stated per cent; offers of partnership from firms now in need, but which had crushed him when down; remainders of small loans and bills unpaid, hoping he would not forget when in possession; hopes his good fortune would not make him irreligious or intemperate, but "jine the steady;" petitions for patronage and charity, saying, "You were poor once yourself," and one hundred and fifty plans of speculations, in which he was invited to join and share the immense profits and so on.

But he noticed one circumstance that of all who had befriended him in an unselfish manner, though many congratulated and some had grown poor, not one asked assistance—for their pure generosity was sensitive, and recoiled from the idea that they might have expected an equivalent. (Such ethereal nobleness does exist, even in these days of civilization!)

The last was from one who had lent him twenty-five cents, twenty years before—

"Which," said the writer, at "six per cent, simple interest, would now amount to fifty-five cents, in all. You may make it compound if you please but as it is uncertain whether you will pay at all, I can't spare time now to figure up that it would then be. Time is Money."

Scream was naturally, or through misfortune, eccentric, and he advertised an answer to all a general one in the course of which he said to the lawyers—"I shall employ no advocate, but let fortune take her course. She has had her own way with me so long, that now she smiles I dare not presume to interfere, lest she withdrew them."

"Confound the fellow!" cried the whole legal chorus, "the legatee is as mad as the legator."

"He is a false allegator," chimed in one poor old attorney, whom fortune had not nipped to much as to destroy his propensity for punning; for he says that fortune smiles, whereas she is only winking at him.

The rosy dawn of Howland Scream's credit had not lasted more than a week, one day, as he was airing his new suit in a park, he was approached by an elderly man, in a suit almost as tatered as that which so lately had cost him so much trouble to pin.

Scream recognized the person at once. It was Probatum Plummet. He greeted him cordially, and showed him several letters in proof of his prospects. Plummet had once been able to assist him, and had done so most generously, but was now evidently poor. He read the letters and looked greatly pleased; but though he seemed drooping to pieces, he asked for no assistance to defer the period of dissolution.

Scream was moved by grateful memory, and more by the man's candor and appearance.

"I see how it is Plummet," said he, cheeringly. "You are down now. I don't forget when I was. Here I letters and have had other offers, from a pack of selfish speculators in chances, who will furnish me with abundant pecuniary and other aid, to be paid for at double prices when I get my million, and to be accounted gratuitous if I don't get it. Come with me, I think it safe to accept, for I shall not feel it in either event."

So he provided Plummet with an ample wardrobe, a sum of money, and, by virtue of his newborn influence, helped him into a lucrative situation, and at parting he gave him a written bond.

"Here," said he, "is something in memory of former kindness. If the condition is fulfilled, it will be a fortune to you, and only a drop in the bucket to me. You cast your bread on the waters; it has returned to bless you on dry land.

This was a promissory note for fifty thousand dollars, payable when Scream should get possession of his million.

And now it was that Scream, with plenty of rich apparel and money advanced on the above mentioned terms, suffered himself to be taken under the wing of a fashionable popinjay, one Augustus Fitzleech Gadfly, and put through a course of fleeciation.

Gadfly was a boy of a man an essence bottle—a sort of Richard Cricket in the play.

"And to know him argued yourself unknown in fashionable addies as common as butterfly, as flimsy, gay and gaudy a paper dicky, only to be received with a fair weather. Like other flies, he had the entree everywhere, and by him, Scream, the millionaire, apparent, was proudly introduced to the social circles of people of money, fashion, rank, learning and genius.

He received the welcoming smile of all, and as he was a single man, especially of bowing fathers and courtesying mothers who had misses capable of marriage.

It was quite a treat to Scream, who had been a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief, for so long. He felt as hilarous as this new phase of his life as a successful debutant upon the stage, or a mouse which has at last gnawed its way to the right side of a cheese box. But his was not excited a whit—it was his birth, his curiosity. He revelled in the obsequiousness and adulation which he know how to appraise, and reflected servile civility with a politeness as sincere, or a humility more genuine.

"Pray tell me, dear Mr. Screom, who is your tailor? I must know him. Such an admirable coat—or else it is you who become it is well!

"Nature, sir, is my regular tailor; but for the past twenty years rags were in abundant that I depended a good deal on art, and had more tails than I could count."

"Don't for heaven's sake!" whispered the horrified Gadfly.

"I favor, immensely, the exquisite symmetry of your style of boots, Col. Scream. Do you import them from Paris yourself, or through an agent?"

"I really couldn't swear where they came from, but I have to swear at the corns they gave me, every time I put them on. You see, sir, my feet have spread all out of shape owing to a compulsory habit of wearing old cast off shoes, or going barefoot.

"Are you gone crazy? Please desist!" impored Gadfly.

"In confidence, friend Scream, who is your shirt maker? I frankly admit I affect that bosom consumedly.

"It is the only bosom I have had for years which wasn't agected, sir, either by age or scratching. I was so glad to get the that I forget to inquire who built the establishment.

His indicerous replies, referring to past poverty, and his graver comments showing utter indifference to whimsical respectability, set his linister upon the rack, and Gadfly gave him up. He departed from the conventional atmosphere with a veryunconventional chuckle, leaving behind him the reputation of being either an eccentric genius, or crazed by sudden fortune or long misfortune.

But this summer time of his expectancy was short, and was not followed even by a compromising autumn, for a freezing winter of disappointment set in abruptly.

The will of Phlegeton Maze had been contested in court, and was broken. It was decided that the legator was mad when he made it, and had left such an enormous sum to Scream only through a freak of insane benevolence; and so the property all went to one of his relatives.

Howland Scream, received the news with regret, but with an equanimity as complete as when he had heard the good news. The lots of human butterflies all speedily vanished, of course, and he was glad of it; while those who had assisted him on speculation, despite the terms agreed upon, urgently expressed their, hopes that he would work out what they had advanced."

But this to him was no new insigat into the world's selfishness. he had often dreamed pleasant dreams before, and woke to hunger and misusage! With beggars he had often divided his last dollar; by beggars on horse-back he had as often been spattered with the mire of contempt.

"A World—frothing, glittering, remorseless, treacherous wave I know you," murmured he said, as he took his customary morning saunter through a park, "but I have learned how to swim."

He haltred and looked homeward.

"What are you looking at?" said a voice close by.

He diverted his gase and saw Probatum Plummet.

"I was looking for a situation," said Scream with a significant smile; "but I suppose my old ill-luck will attend me."

"What! A millionaire, and want to die?"

"All is lost," replied Scream, "but thank God, I did some good while I had a chance.

Next to my million, however, I am sorry you're lost fifty thousand dollars."

"Not exactly," said Plummet, with an astonishing degree of illumination in his face. "I have to inform you that I was the nearest living relative of Maze, and was your chief rival expectant of the property. When I saw you last, I was not in reality pour, but came to you, so seemingly, resolved to sound you, and if I succeeded to the inheritance, to do precisely as much for you as your gratitude and sympathy did for me. I found you true metal in your hour of fancied prosperity; you shall find me so in the real one. You lost I won. There is my check for fifty thousand dollars."

"Can this be reality?" exclaimed Scream, staring at the note, which he held with trembling hand.

"It is, indeed," answered Plummet; and no one was worse off. It will be a fortune to you, and only a drop in the bucket to me." You cast your bread upon the water; it has returned to you on dry land!"

The check was honored, and the benovolent child of misfortune has sufficient to last till he dies.

The Saratogan of August 25th says:

A young man from Hudson, N. J., named J. Theodore Jones, was shot dead about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning, at the Union Hotel, in this village, by the keeper of the billiard room, Wm. J. Kirtley, who is known as Jack Kirtley. It appears that Jones, in company with three companions, arrived here on the cars and had been previous to the occurance which cost him his life. All of the party were more or less intoxicated, and excited attention by their "skylarking" with each other. Shortly after reaching the hotel they went into the boot room, where Jones amused himself in handling the brushes, offering to black a gentleman's face whose boots were being blacked. This was doubtless done in sport. Subsequently Kirtley came in and took a seat to have his boots blacked, and laid his revo across his knees. Jones came up to him and snatched the cane, which Kirtley requested him to hand back. After some parleying, Jones returned the cane, stepping between the porter and Kirtley, and at the same time laid both hands on Kirtley's and impudently put his face close to Kirtley's. Kirtley pushed Jones away, when the latter slapped him in the face. Kirtley then followed him toward the wall. Jones put his behind him while retreating as though about to draw a weapon, at the same time exclaiming "Oh G-d d—n you," when Kirtley drew his pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in the right side of Jone's neck, under the angle of the jaw in the vicinity of the jugular vein. Jones fell, instantly, and made no explanation after being shot, and in five minutes had ceased breathe. As soon as Jones fell, Kirtlay said "I have shot a man where is Mr. Leland?" He then went in search of Mr. L., but not finding him at the office, returned soon after with the room-clerk, Mr. Brown. He was arrested immediately up Deputy Sheriff N. S. May, and taken to the lock-up, followed by a large and excited crowd. Jones was about 23 years of age, and deputy jailor of the Hudson County (N. J.) jail. His person was examined but no weapon was found on him. There was a pocket in his pantaloons behind, but it contained only money. He had an ordinary three-bladed knife in one of his pocket. Kirtley was a young man 24 years of age, and came from Baltimore to this place. He says that he drew the pistol, supposing from Jones' movements that he was feeling for a weapon, and shot it went off accident. The parties were entire strangers to each other. The pistol from which the fatal shot was fired was one of Elliot's five shooters, (having five barrels,) loading at the breech and self-cocking. A very slight pressure suffices to cock and and discharge it. Four barrels were found charged, by Offer May, who took it from Kirtley when arrested him.

The workmen employed the Farallone Egg Company have discovered, and now use exclusively for drinking and cooking purposes, the water of a spring about half a mile distant from the Light House. Before the discovery of this spring, which gushes from the rocky shore of the island, about ten feet above high water mark, the egg pickers were forced to carry water with them, or depend for supplies on the generosity of the persons employed in the Light House, who catch the rain and condensation of fogs in reservoirs. Now, however, they use the water referred to, and ascribe to it many desirable qualities. Several of their comrades have been sick and enfeebled by exposure; they lent properties, every day walk several blocks to the depot to imbibe it. It is the report of those who have drank of it constanly and copiously that it acts as a powerful diuretic, and excites a desire for it. With a view of ascertaining what properties it contained we procured a bottle of the water and submitted it to a chemist. We have been taken to the island and left there for weeks at a time and by drinking freely of the spring water they have been restored completely to health. Daily, when returning from their trips, the fishermen and egg-transports bring vessels holding several gallons to the city, and many persons, who are aware of its excellencies, consult our analysis. The following result of a qualitative, not quantative analysis, has been returned. The water contains chlorides and nitrate of lime, sodium and magnesia, with traces of the sulphates of ammonia, soda and magnesium, and free hydrochloric acid. It is in color a delicate amber, and has a very agreeable taste. It has any other country but this, in which mineral springs are so abundantly found, this water would be bottled and advertised to the world as possessing great curative properties. Any enterprising man may take hold of it, and acquire fame and fortune by introducing it. Physicians know its properties, and a multitude of persons, who have been benefited by its use, are at hand to testify to its efficacy in cases wherein diuretic treatment is required.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19th, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

THE JUDICIAL ELECTION.

The result of the recent election in this State is again regretted by all Union men. Though we have reason to believe that Mr. Swett is elected—the Democracy has elected Mr. Sprague and the Judicial officers of this county. California has committed herself against the measures of Congress. There is no redemption now in this State until the Presidential election, at which time we have an abiding faith in the people that they will again wheel into line and on the side of those who have sought to sustain the government.

THE MISGUIDED.—A few restless men got up a meeting the other night to petition to the ensuing legislature for the right of suffrage. A very foolish move at the present time in view of the recent verdict. The only possible hope for it is the ensuing session, and action of Congress.

SACRAMENTO.—We paid a flying business visit to the above named city last week. Our friends there made a call for an impromptu meeting for Thursday night, the 10th inst., to have speeches on State and National affairs, by ourself, Rev. Mr. Hubbard, and others. But in consequence of another meeting elsewhere in the city by Mr. McDougall the temperance lecturer, our meeting was postponed until some future time.

MESSRS. J. E. BROWN and James Phillips, have opened 517 Merchant street. They wholesale and retail in poultry, game, hams, butter, eggs, cheese, etc. Give them a call.

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The total vote cast in this city on Wednesday was only 18,892, in which the Democracy had an average majority of 1,472. The following are the majorities of the different candidates: Sprague 1,639; Fitzgerald, 1,164; Wright, 1,770; McKinstry, 1,197; Provines, 1,623. The returns from all parts of the State are not yet complete; but as it is, Swett is 670 ahead of Fitzgerald, and Sprague 783 ahead of Currey.

Communications.

GRASS VALLEY, Oct. 8th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—I noticed that the Rev. J. J. Moore, has written a letter and published it in the "Elevator," which was evidently intended to rebuke, and insult the colored people of Grass Valley. Please allow me to show, through your columns, why we of Grass Valley, think he intended insult to us. You, and most people know that this town is one of the strongest holds of copperheadism, and that the great majority are exceedingly rabbid, and intolerent at all times, and especially so before an important election, and during the past election, it was especially the fact. It is well known that any thing we could say at such a time, would only stimulate their prejudices, instead of convincing their judgments, and tend far more to deeds of violence and the gratification of unrestrained hatred, than to awaken their understanding. It was under such circumstances that Moore informed us that he wanted to address the people of Grass Valley on the subject of "Human Rights," and inasmuch as we supposed we understood the feelings of the people here better than he did, and after consulting with our friends here, we informed Mr. Moore that we thought it an inappropriate time to address the people on that subject. But when the minds of the people were more composed he might be listened to by the people with pleasure and profit. So when Mr. Moore makes the public believe that cowardly fear to offend the copperheads of Grass Valley, was the cause of our writing to him as we did, he very unkindly misrepresent us. We rather feared that he would make himself, and us, exceedingly ridiculous, and thus injure both himself and our cause. He also willfully, falsifies, when he represents that we refused him the privilege of speaking here, we were willing to aid him all we could. Had a majority of our people like those of Nevada City, been Union men, Mr. Moore would have been listened to respectfully, but he could not hope to be heard understandingly by men whose prejudices, and unrestrained hatred, was wrought up to almost intensity, but it is no reason that he should belie us, because we informed him of the above facts, in order to avoid his making himself and us the subjects of ridicule. He continues to emit his petty spite in return for our kind attentions, by representing us as a degenerate, and thriftless portion of our race, in all of which (if he knows anything about it), he well knows, is not true. When he was here on a former occasion, our church and social condition, was in a very primitive state, and we were totally destitute of schools; now it is vastly different, our church and social condition is greatly improved. Now, we have facilities for education even beyond our hopes; and as the general prosperity of our people, we are sure that none but a hateful prejudice, and little mind, would indulge in comparisons between us and our neighbors. But since Mr. Moore has turned his attention thus to vituperative letter writing, I hope we shall be excused in making a brief exposition of his recent error, and consequent claims he has to the confidence and respect of our people, or any other people.

It is well remembered by many, that when our people were struggling with or rather against the prejudice, and hatred of our race which shut the schools and doors of our halls of justice in our faces. When every hand and voice was most needed for our cause, this Moore, took his final leave of this Republic, and fled to Victoria, which he vauntingly boasted of as the land of liberty; but as soon as the fearful struggle he left us in, was so nearly won, that he felt safe in coming back, he suddenly appears in our midst, and racks his ingenuity to render himself not only conspicuous, but he would evidently make all believe that he was the chosen champion of the "Rights of Man," although he cowardly deserted us, and our cause, when defenders of our cause were few and faint. Now he has the impudence to pretend to be a van leader, and because we would so far befriend him as to shield him from the ridicule and contempt, before a prejudiced and maddened audience, he immediately falls to letter writing, falsehood and virtuation to show his petty spite for such an unintentional wound of his vanity. The concentrated essence of a character he has thus developed, may be comprised in three words—vanity, calumny, and cowardice, and we shall continue to elucidate these attributes of his character, wherein he alludes to us in his falsehoods or letters. Yours, etc.,

ISAAC SANKS.

KENTUCKY.

THE SLAVE LASH RESTORED—OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A COLORED GIRL.

A Cincinnati paper published the following:—In the vicinity of Lebanon, Ky., a few days since, a colored girl was sent on an errand to the house of one Wythrow whose wife was at the time repairing an old dress. After the girl had returned home, Mrs. Wythrow discovered or rather thought she did that one breadth of the dress-skirt was missing, and the conclusion was at once arrived at Mrs. Dorsey's servant girl had taken it. The husband, Norman Wythrow, immediately went over to Dorsey's and accused the girl of the theft. She denied the charge and protested her innocence in the strongest terms. The house was searched from roof to cellar, but the missing article was not found. Wythrow not being satisfied, however, the mother of the accused girl offered to pay for the property supposed to be stolen, the value of which was about 30 cents. Wythrow refused her offer, at the same time declaring that he "would take it out of her d—d hide. No one being present who was able to resist him, he took a plow line, and tied it to the girl's wrists, took hold of one end of it himself, got on his horse and rode of at a brisk trot, compelling the girl to follow on foot. In this way he pulled and dragged her two miles out into the woods, where he was joined by his brother, and the two men fastened one end of the rope around the girl's neck after having stripped her naked then threw the other end over the limb of a tree, drew her up so that her feet barely rested on a log, which they had place there and in that position whipped her until they had worn out 16 green withes. They took the girl away from her home early in the morning, and she did not got back until late in the evening. Persons who saw her say that she was bruised and scarred from head to foot. The Wythrows were next day arrested by United States officers and brought before the District Court. This act, though one of the most barbarous that rebel diabolism has invented, is not isolated in Kentucky. Within the last two weeks no less than 16 arrest have been made in that State, by officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, of white persons charged with whipping and beating negroes.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

"You may talk to me of Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, and their railroads and the trade of the Atlantic—let me tell you that the Pacific Coast is already beginning to revolutionize the world."—Speech of Hon. William H. Seward to the people of Annapolis, Maryland, June, 1867.

ADDRESS

To the Permanent Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CITIZENS.—We enjoy the finest country that the sun shines on, the most varied and fertile soil, the most extensive seaboard, and the greatest breadth of land having the richest metallic deposits possessed by any one nation of the earth—a land affording all the most varied material for manufactures, wool, hides, cotton, silk, metals, coal, fibre, gums, wood, and, above all, abundance of every kind of food.

We are only a million of people, and yet have more land and sea than Russia with sixty millions—more land than France and Germany, with their hundred millions of people. In the face of those vast resources there are towns crumbling to decay, men seeking without finding employment. Something wrong here, or this would not be happening. Let us consider:

The instructed mind of the population is mostly devoted to political office seeking. Their ambition is misdirected. The rising youth is trained to idleness. This mode of thinking and training must be reversed, if you would hold this magnificent country against the incoming barbarian.

We must teach our youth the glories of manufactures, of commerce, of industry. We must nourish every effort, however rude, at manufacturing what we require. By devoting some of our capital and our young people to manufactures and general industries we shall soon become busy, get rich, bring more and more people into the country, create new wants, build up new factories and new villages around them; cultivate more land, build more ships, generate more commerce, and thereby create profitable employment for all who want work.

Now, fellow citizens, some money capital is required to help on this industrial movement. Where shall we get it? There is a considerable fund which we may divert from its present bed and channel, viz: the Insurance Fund.

Consider. The people of the Pacific States pay two hundred thousand dollars a month to the Insurance Companies for assuring them against losses from fire or shipwreck.

There are some fifteen of these insurance offices in this city, each fishing for its share of this large fund. Each office pays a heavy rent, a half dozen offices and clerks, besides printing and advertising; the lowest cost is a thousand dollars a month, and with most it is double that. There are too many persons employed in the business; too much dosing over newspapers; too much red tape and circumlocution; too high salaries and too little work. Think of two hundred thousand dollars a month! two millions and a half a year! paid to these sleepy gentlemen for what little they do. This must be reformed. Three or four Insurance offices are quite enough for the million of scattered inhabitants of the Pacific States. A dozen of them may be abolished with great benefit to the community; some one or two have already withdrawn. This change would liberate some fifty men of education, whose business capacity would be of much greater service to the community in other branches of industry, such as manufactures, agriculture, commerce, the fisheries, the forests and the mine. This change would also divert a million or two of dollars to other and more needful industries, whereby a thousand fold more of national capital and employment would be generated than by the present drowsy system.

The managers of the BUILDERS INSURANCE propose, with the cooperation of the people, that this vast monthly stream of capital shall be arrested and diverted to the aid of home manufactures, to effect a great reform and remove from the people's shoulders the expense of supporting a small army of insurance clerks and agents. The BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has passed through its first year (the most trying) with singular success. It has gathered a hundred thousand dollars paid promptly all its losses, and established a business income of fully twenty thousand dollars a month! This has been done while we were yet but an experiment, and enjoying the confidence of only a portion of the public. We now appeal to the entire people. We ask them to send their insurance business to us on the following conditions, and soon we shall have an income of one hundred thousand dollars a month, and here is what we shall do with the money:

First, we calculate, from our past experience, that we shall lose by fire and marine disasters half our monthly income on our first year's experience our "loss es" were but one-third of our income.]

Suppose then that our income shall be worked up to one thousand dollars a month, and suppose that we shall pay our losses to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a month, we shall still have fifty thousand dollars a month to bank up, or half a million a year. We propose to make two parts of this sum—one part, a quarter of a million a year, to be invested in City Bonds, to protect the assured, and one part, about a quarter of a million a year, we propose to convert into a

Manufacturer's Loan Fund,

Which shall be lent exclusively to manufacturers on mortgage of their premises and machinery; at as low rate of interest and on as long time as is generally current on real estate.

By the aid of this fund the budding industries of the Pacific States may be nourished into active life; more and varied employments can be originated for the people; immigration may be welcomed and not feared: the farmer will have got a market at his own door for the produce of his land: the manufacturer will find a lively home demand from the farmer for the products of his machines.

All this, good people, can be achieved by your own votes at your own fireside, without the aid of congress or the Legislature—it is simply to vote that your insurance shall go to the BUILDERS' by which vote you shall enable us to plant factories all over the country. You shall fill the rivers and harbors with busy ships; you shall send out upon the distant waves fishing expeditions that will bring back wealth to your cities; you shall form a nursery of seamen around you own shores—the ora of a future commerce and a protective navy; you will create the hum of busy workmen in every desirable locality on the Pacific Coast; you will bring from neglected fields produce of the utmost value; all of which will most certainly multiply a thousand fold the wealth of the country in your hands to cast, making a worthy home for yourselves and a future country for your offspring.

People of the Pacific States and Territories! We pledge ourselves to you to effect, with your co-operation, some of those things. We have kept all our pledges so far, and have uttered nothing that was not true. Already have we helped to move the shuttle and the loom, which others, with more means, have passed by and neglected. Already have we helped to build and rig ships in our own dock-yards and sent them over the wide waver in search of riches for the city. Already have we given many liberal donation and donations to the deserving institutions of the city. Give your to the BUILDERS, and we shall its profits with every useful charity and every honest industry, and help along every enterprise that promises benefit to the people.

We call for the yeas and nays.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

WM. B. COOKE,
W. G. WEIR,
J. D. CONNELL,
J. W. MCCORMICK,
C. A. JENES,
HERMAN SCHWARZE,
J. W. MCKENZIE.
H. V. HEBBET, Secretary.
} Directors

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES,

CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheronees, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROEULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine but his seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW MCDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 02, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $293 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required nextannual payment (1 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company.

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS. General Agent,
424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

Universal Life Insurance

COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $48 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued

IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to

JOHN S. SCOTT,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.
304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash. For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS. Grass valley, Cal.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Responsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputáble from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H. RUSSEL,
GEO. W. MORGAN,
N. J. STREET.
} Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant house.

MR. JAMES A. ABEL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL.
Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

DR. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and mouth diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. PRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je-30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No. 12 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

MRS. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 538 Commercial street, two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.

Gaiss' American soap, williams' soap

Tomorial Soap, Yankee Soap.
Barbers' Dusters, assorted.
Wads and Butchers RAZORS
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.
Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

538 Commercial st.

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-2½

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pine Street, one door East of Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W HOWLAND. WM. B INGTON.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills

AND

FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS:

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured.

Call and see me at the

Custom-House Livery Stable

NO. 310 BROADWAY,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE

FEET and ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIN G

PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

QUINCY HALL

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 545, 547, 549 Washington street,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS.

Stall No. 82, *WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.*

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.
127 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

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Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet very Monday evening as above. Monthly meet- ng, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

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The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

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J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Tales is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

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Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

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The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M S. Hall, Pacific street.

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THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

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MATTERS MATRIMONIAL.

"Father, where is our Jamie to-night—
Jamie so bold and so gay?
The twilight shadows are falling now,
Why does he stay away?
Jamie is handsome and manly too,
And he will be good and great;
But, father, why is our darling boy
A-staying away so late?"

"Our noble boy is a-mid an more,
He has grown to man's estate;
He has gone a-courting Minnie Gray,
The rogue he ought a-whate!
For her golden hair and her eyes of blue
Have stolen his heart away;
And he goes fit 'he boy to-night how
A-wooing sweet Minnie Gray."

"Why does the maiden love him away,
How can any one love so?
And we have shielded him all his life,
Our love has never grown cold;
The world can never love as we
Have loved him all these years,
Who have led him along the path of life,
Sharing his smiles and his tears."

"But, Millie, remember, long years ago,
When I was handsome and gay,
And you a maiden fair and sweet,
That you stole my heart away,
I had a father old and gray,
And a mother kind and true,
Who loved me kindly all my life—
But my heart went out with you."

A bleak crept over her withered cheek,
Her eyes shone clear and mild,
No longer she chided the lovely maid
For winning away her child;
She thought of the long ago, when she
Stood alone in her lover's side
In the little church, and the man of God
Made her a happy bride.

SIX LOVE-LETTERS.

"Are there any more of these letters?"

When her father asked this question, in an awful tone, Lucilla Richmond could not say "no," and not say "yes," but as an intermediate course burst into tears, and sobbed to her daughter Lucilla. A strange idea came into Mrs. Richmond's mind. She dared not oppose her husband; by a look or a word she had never attempted such a thing.

But she was very fond of her daughter. When she left the room she looked guilty and frightened, and something in her pocket rustled as she moved. But she said nothing to any one on the subject until the dinner hour arrived, and with it came her husband, angered and more determined than ever. The meal was passed in silence; then, having adjourned to the parlor, Mr. Richmond seated himself in a great arm chair, and demanded:

"The letters," in a voice of thunder.

Mrs. Richmond put her hand into her pocket, and pulled it out again with a frightened look.

Mr. Richmond again repeated, still more sternly:

"Those absurd letters, if you please, my dear ma'am."

And then then the little woman faltered:

"I—that it—I believe—yes, dear—I believe I have them," and gave him a white pile of envelopes, encircled with blue ribbon, with a hand that trembled like an aspen leaf.

As for Lucilla, she began to weep as though the end of all things had come at last, and felt sure if papa papa should prove cruel she should die.

"Six letters six shameful pieces of deception, Lucil," said the indignant parent. "I am shocked that a child of mine could practice such duplicity. Hem! let me see. Number one, I believe—June, and this is December. Half a year you have deceived me then Lucilla. Let me see—ah! 'From the first moment he adored you, oh? Nonsense. People don't fall in love in that absurd manner. It takes years of acquaintance and respect and attachment. 'With your smiles for his goal, how with both fame and fortune, poor as he is!' Fiddlesticks, Lucilla! A man who has common sense would always wait until he had a fair commencement before he proposed to any girl. 'Praise of your beauty. The loveliest creature he ever saw!' Exaggeration, my dear. You are not plain, but such flattery is absurd. 'Must hear from you or die!' Dear, dear—how absurd!"

And Mr. Richmond dropped the first letter and took up another.

"The same stuff," he commenced. "I hope you don't believe a word he says. A plain earnest, upright sort of a man would never go into such rhapsodies. I am sure—ah! how. In number three he calls you 'an angel!' He is romantic, upon my word. And what is all this?"

"Those who would formid me to see you can find no fault with me but my poverty. I am honest and earnest in my efforts. I am by birth a gentleman, and I love you from my soul. Do not let them sell you for gold, Lucilla."

"Great heavens, what impertinence to your parents!"

"I don't remember Fredy saying anything of the kind," said poor little Lucilla. "He never knew you would object."

Mr. Richmond shook his head, frowned, and read on in silence until the last sheet lay under his hand. Then with an ejaculation of rage, he started to his feet.

"Infamous!" he cried; "I'll go to him this instant—I'll horsewhip him!—I'll—I'll murder him! As for you, by Jove, I'll send you to a convent. Hope, elope with a rascle teacher! I'm ashamed to call you my daughter. Where's my hat? Give me my boots. Here, John, call a cab!—I—" But here Lucilla caught one arm and Mrs. Richmond the other.

"Oh, papa, are you crazy?" said Lucilla. Frederick never proposed such a thing. Let me see the letter. Oh, papa, this is not Fred's—upon my word it is not. Do look papa; it is dated 20 years back, and Frederick's name is not Charles! Papa, there are your love-letters to mamma, written long ago. Her name is Lucilla, you know!"

Mr. Richmond sat down in his arm chair in silence, very red in the face.

"How did this occur?" he said sternly; and little Mrs. Richmond, retreating into a corner, with her handkerchief to her eyes, sobbed:

"I did it on purpose!" and paused, as though she expected a sudden judgment. But, hearing nothing, she dared at last to rise and creep up to her husband timidly.

"You know, Charles," she said, "it's so long ago since, and I thought you might not exactly remember—how you fell in love with me at first sight, how papa and mamma objected, and how at last we ran away together; and it seemed to me that if we could bring it all back plainly to you as it was then, we might let dear Lucilla marry the man she likes, who is good, if he is not rich. I did not need it to be brought back any plainer myself; women have more time to remember, you know. And we've been very happy—have we not?"

And certainly Mr. Richmond could not deny that. So Lucilla, feeling that her interests might safely be left in her mother's keeping, slipped out of the room, and heard the result of the little ruse next morning. It was favorable to the young musician, who had really only been sentimental, and had not gone half so far as elopement; and, in due course of time, the two were married with all the pomp and gradeur befitting the baptism of a wealthy merchant's daughter, with the perfect approbation of Lucilla's father and to the great joy of Lucilla's mamma, who justly believed that her little ruse had brought about all her daughter's happiness.

STORY OF THE NOSES.

At Dewitz, in the neighborhood of Prague, there once lived a rich and whimsical old farmer, who had a beautiful daughter. The students of Prague, of whom there were at that time twenty five thousand, often walked in the direction of Dewitz, and more than one of them offered to follow the plow in hope of becoming the son-in-law of the farmer. The first condition that the cunning peasant set on each new servant, was this: I engage you, he would say, for a year, that is, till the cuckoo sings the return of spring; but if from now till then, you say once that you are not satisfied; I will cut off the end of your nose. I give you you the same right upon me, he added laughing. And he did as he said. Prague was full of students with the end of their nose glued on, which did not prevent an ugly, and still less, bad jokes. To return from the farm disfigured and ridiculed, was well calculated to cool the warmest passion.

A young man by the name of Coranda, somewhat ungainly in manner, but cool, adroit and cunning, which are not bad aids in making one's fortune, took it into his head to try the adventure. The farmer received him with his usual good nature, and, the bargain made, sent him to the field to work. At breakfast time the other servants were called, but good care was taken to forget Coranda. At dinner it was the same. Coranda gave himself no more trouble about it. He went to the house, and while the farmer's wife was feeding the chickens, unhooked an enormous ham from the kitchen rafters, took a huge loaf from the cupboard, and went back to the field to dine and take a nap.

Are you satisfied? cried out the farmer, when he returned at night.

Perfectly satisfied, said Coranda, I have dined better than you have.

At that instant the farmer's wife came rushing in, crying that her ham was gone. Coranda laughed and the farmer turned pale.

A ham is only a ham, answered his master. Such a trifle does not trouble me. But alas! that time he took good care not to leave the student fasting.

Sunday came. The farmer and his wife seated themselves in the wagon to go to church, saying to Coranda, it is your business to cook the dinner. Cut the piece of meat you see yonder, with onions, carrots, leeks, and parsely, and boil them all together in the great pot over the kitchen fire.

Very well, answered Coranda.

There was a little pet dog at the farm house by the name of Parsely. Coranda killed him, skinned him, cut him up with the meat and vegetables, and put the whole to boil over the kitchen fire. When the farmer's wife returned she called her favorite but, alas! she saw nothing but a bloody skin hanging by the window.

What have you done? said she to Coranda.

What you ordered me mistress. I have boiled the meat, onions, carrots and leeks, and Parsley in the bargain.

Wicked wretch! cried the farmer, had you the heart to kill the innocent creature that was the toy of the house?

Are you not satisfied? said Coranda, taking his knife from his pocket.

I did not say that, returned the farmer. A dead dog is nothing but a dead dog; but he sighed.

A few days after the farmer and his wife went to market. Fearing this terrible servant, they left him to stay at home, and do exactly what he saw others do.

Very well, said Coranda.

There was an old shed in the yard the roof of which was falling to pieces. The carpenters came to repair it, and began as usual, by tearing down the roof. Coranda took a ladder and mounted the roof of the house, which was quite new. Shingles, laths, nails, and tiles, he tore off everything, and scattered them all to the winds. When the farmer returned the house was open to the sky.

Villain! said he, what new trick have you played me?

I have obeyed, you, master, answered Coranda. You told me to do exactly what I saw others do. Are you not satisfied? And he took out knife.

Satisfied! returned the farmer; why should I not be satisfied? A few shingles more or less will not ruin me. But he sighed.

Night came, and the farmer and his wife said to each other it was high time to get rid of this incarnate demon. As is always the case with sensible people, they never did anything without consulting their daughter, being the custom in Bohemia to think that children always have more wit than their parents.

Father, said Helen, I will hide in the great pear tree early in the morning, and call like the cuckoo, you can tell Coranda that the year is up, since the cuckoo was heard through the fields. The farmer seemed surprised. Well, my boy, spring is come said he. Do you hear the cuckoo singing, yonder? I will pay you, and we will part good friends.

A cuckoo! said Coranda; that is a bird which I have always wanted to see.

He ran to the tree and shook it with all his might, when behold a young girl fell from the branches, fortunately more frightened than hurt.

Villain! cried the farmer.

Are you not satisfied; said Coranda, opening his knife.

Wretch! you kill my daughter and you think that I ought to be satisfied! I am furious. Begone, if you would not die by my hand!

I will, will go when I have cut off your nose, said Coranda. I have kept my word; do you keep yours.

Stop, cried the farmer, putting his hand before his face; you will surely let me redeem my nose.

It depends on what you offer, said Coranda.

Will you take ten sheep for it.

No.

Ten cows.

N. I would rather cut off your nose. And he sharpened his knife on the door-step.

Father, said Helen, the fault was mine; it belongs to me to repair it. Coranda, will you take my hand instead of my father's nose.

Yes, replied Coranda.

I make one condition, said the young girl.

We will make the same bargain; the first of us that is not satisfied after marriage shall have their nose cut off by the other.

Good, replied Coranda. I would rather it was the tongue; but what will come next.

Never was a finer wedding seen at Prague. And never was there a happier household. Coranda and the beautiful Helen were a model pair. The husband and wife were never heard to complain of each other; they loved with flowery words and thanks to their ingenious bargain, they kept for long years both their noses and their noses.

At Virginia (Nev.), October 5th, a miner named Pat. Price, while working in the Chollar Potosi mine, was saved on several times and finally crushed to death. The Treepass says: After the space of one hour had passed a second fall of earth buried him still deeper, when he called in heart-rending voice to his companions to be quick, as he was smothering to death; and then all was silence except the falling earth and timber, which suddenly gave forty feet above in one grand crash, and sunk, with the other ground, to the lower level of the mine, where all that is mortal of Patrick Price lies, buried beneath thousands of ore and timbers, perhaps never to be exhumed. For the present it is impossible for men to approach the place of the cave and it is expected that another huge mass of the old works will fall before morning. Price had worked in the mine for eighteen months, and was a faithful, sober, honest, industrious man, respected by his fellow miners and the foreman of the mine. He was a native of Ireland 26 years of age, and unmarried.

ROY & TRYON,

Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, and Undertakers.

Placerville, Eldorado County.

Orders from any part of the Country promptly attended to.

BOOKBINDERS, PAPERRULERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS to 311 Clay street, between Sansome and Montgomery.

Potrero and Bay View Railroad.

TIME CARS OF THE

Potrero and Bay View Railroad.

A train will commence running THIS DAY (Sunday) May 5, and run regular Tuesday, until further notice, from the corner of 4th and Berry streets, to the dock at the Potrero, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording an opportunity for a pleasant ride for all who wish to enjoy it.

☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on Sundays, and every twenty minutes on week days. N. B.—All other Car Tickets taken for fares.

J. E. MYERS, Contractor.

may5

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26th, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

To Our Agents—We request every agent of the Appeal to send in what is due the paper.

[FROM THE SACRAMENTO BEE.]

The Other Side.—The "Elevator," organ of the people of color, etc., insists upon petitioning the incoming Legislature with reference to the extension of the franchise to the blacks, but the Pacific Appeal colored organ also, opposes it, saying:

"A few restless men got up a meeting the other night to petition the coming Legislature for the right of suffrage. A very foolish move at the present time in view of the recent verdict. The only possible hope for it is in the coming session and action of Congress."

We reiterate our sentiments, and may add by further reasons, that the agitation at the present time is both unwise and unpolitic, because if it be a fact that Mr. Gorham, backed by over forty thousand, votes and the power of wealth and influence of the Union party, which supported him, and which implicitly meant ostensible to invest the colored men of this State with the ballot, and they have failed, then what is the use of the "Elevator" and its few restless partisans trying to make the people believe that he "the Elevator man," can accomplish that object? We again advise those men to keep quiet, at the best, until Congress meets, and our State Legislature meets, to see the inaugural of Mr. Haight and his policy on the question foreshadowed, as well as that of Andrew Johnson. This course will manifest better judgment on our part.

Colored Candidates have been nominated for State Convention by the radicals of Dallas, Montgomery, Greene and Hall Counties, Alabama.

REGISTRATION.

The total of registered voters in the South is figured up at 607,646 whites and 615,642 colored voters. The blacks have the majority in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the whites in Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, and Texas, Mr. Charles H. Porter, who has been stumping Virginia for he radicals, is said to estimate that the negro vote of that State will be nearly equally divided between the white wings "and the" Hunnicutt wing" of the Republican party.

Employment of Freedmen in Washington.—We learn that Major-Gen. Howard has made an arrangement with Gen. Michler, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, for the expenditure of some $5,000 under Gen. Michler's superintendence, in furnishing labor to colored people upon the publics works. The sum above named is the balance of a sum contributed by benevolent parties at the North to supply aid and employment to colored people. The colored laborers under this appropriation will be set at work upon the improvement of Virginia avenue, at the point where the ravine crosses it at Eleventh-street east. As Gen. Michler furnishes the and carts, the sum above mentioned will serve to make a very important and much needed improvement upon the principal and most direct street leading from the Navy-yard to the Departments. From the fact that this avenue has never been properly improved, the travel between the Departments and the Navy-yard is now sent a very circuitous course, and up the steep grades of the Capitol Hill.—Washington Star, Aug. 16.

☞Special Notice.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

Letters.—Wm. Bird, Jackson; Wm. Holmes, Oroville; T. B. Patten, Austin, R. M. Burgin, Coloma; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; R. Stewart, Sacramento.

If you wish the very best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Messrs. J. E. Brown and James Phillips, have opened 517 Merchant street. They wholesale and retail in poultry, game, hams, butter, eggs, cheese, etc. Give them a call.

Chicago, October 9th.—The Times special says there is some probability of Thurman, Democrat, being elected Governor of Ohio. The Constitutional Amendment is overwhelmingly defeated. The largest Democratic gains are in the Northern Ohio. The returns from Iowa are very meagre, and show general Democratic gains.

Philadelphia, October 8th.—Returns from all parts of the State show heavy Democratic gains. The Democratic carry the city of Philadelphia by 3,000 majority, Sharswood, Democrats is elected Judge of the Supreme Court by several thousand majority.

Cincinnati, October 8th.—Smith Republican, is beaten for Congress, in the second district, by about one thousand majority. The Democratic gain is thirty-five hundred. There is a large Democratic gain throughout the State.

New York, October 9th.—The World's special says Thurman, the Governor, thinks that both branches of the Legislature will be Democratic. He estimates that the Negro amendment is defeated by forty-thousand majority.

Philadelphia, October 9th.—Sharwood's majority in thirty-seven counties is over 7,500. Woodward, Democratic, is elected to Congress in the Twelfth District by a small majority.

Philadelphia, October 9th.—Sharswood's majority in the city is 3,276. There is no doubt of Sharswood's election.

The Democratic, State Convention where nominated Odin Bowie Governor on the 8th

Marriages.

Philadelphia, Aug. 29th, 1867, Rev. R. Fauset, Mr. William Ferguson, of Queen Ann's county, Md., to Miss Mary E. Scott, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Deaths.

In this city, October 12th, 1867, Frederick Waugh, aged 6 months and 16 days. A son of George B. and Clarentien B. Carter. Christian Recorder please copy.

In the city of Burlington, N. J., April 24th, 1867, Mrs. Sarah Tudy, after a short but severe illness, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
San Francisco.
OFFICE—No. 422 California street,
CORNER LEIDESDORFF.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1866.... 411,054 02
CASH ASSETS.....$1,161,054 02

ALL LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Fire, Ocean, Marine, Inland
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING arranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin.

Mr. R. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for the Company from this date.

(Officers:)
J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
R. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.
T. C. Shaw, } Local Agents.
J. R. Bigelow, }
oc 26-tf

ANDREW J. McCARTY,
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Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

"You may talk to me of Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, and their railroads and the trade of the Atlantic—let me tell you that the Pacific Coast is already beginning to revolutionize the world."—Speech of the Hon. William H. Seward to the people of Annapolis, Maryland, June, 1846.

ADDRESS

To the Permanent Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Citizens.—We enjoy the finest country that the sun shines on, the most varied and fertile soil, the most extensive seaboard, and the greatest breadth of land having the richest metallic deposits possessed by any one nation of the earth—a land affording all the most varied material for manufactures, wool, hides, cotton, silk, metals, coal, fibre, gums, wood, and, above all, abundance of every kind of food.

We are only a million of people, and yet have more land and sea than Russia with sixty millions—more land than France and Germany, with their hundred millions of people. In the face of those vast resources there are those crumbling to decay, men seeking without finding employment. Something wrong here, or this would nos be happening. Let us consider:

The instructed mind of the population is mostly devoted to political office seeking. Their ambition is misdirected. The rising youth is trained to idleness. This mode of thinking and training must be reversed, if you would hold the magnificent country against the incoming barbarian.

We must teach our youth the glories of manufactures, of commerce, of industry. We must nourish every effort, however rude, at manufacturing what we require. By devoting some of our capital and our young people to manufactures and general industries we shall soon become busy, get rich, bring more and more people into the country, create new wants, build up new factories and new villages around them; cultivate more land, build more ships, generate more commerce, and thereby create profitable employment for all who want work.

Now, fellow citizens, some money capital is required to help on this industrial movement. Where shall we get it? There is a considerable fund which we may direct from its present bed and channel, viz.: the Insurance Fund.

Consider: The people of the Pacific States pay two hundred thousand dollars a month to the Insurance Companies for insuring them against losses from fire or shipwreck.

There are some fifteen of these insurance offices in this city, each fishing for its share of this large fund. Each office pays a heavy rent, a half dozen offices and clerks, besides printing and advertising; the lowest cost is a thousand dollars a month, and with some it is double that. There are too many persons employed in the business; too much doting over newspapers; too much red tape and circumlocution; too high salaries and too little work. Think of two hundred thousand dollars a month! two millions and a half a year! paid to those sleepy gentlemen for what little they do. This must be reformed. Three or four Insurance offices are quite enough for the million of scattered inhabitants of the Pacific States. A dozen of them may be abolished with great benefit to the community; some one or two have already withdrawn. This change would liberate some fifty men of education, whose business capacity would be of infinite greater service to the community in other branches of industry, such as manufactures, agriculture, commerce, the fisheries, the forests and the mine. This change would also divert a million or two of dollars to other and more needful industries, whereby a thousand fold more of national capital and employment would be generated than by the present drowsy system.

The managers of the BUILDERS INSURANCE propose, with the cooperation of the people, that this vast monthly stream of capital shall be arrested and diverted to the aid of home manufactures, to effect a great efforts and remove from the people's shoulders the expense of supporting a small army of Insurance clerks and agents. The BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has passed through its first year (the most trying) with singular success. It has gathered a hundred thousand dollars paid promptly all its losses, and established a business income of fully twenty thousand dollars a month! This has been done while we were yet but an experiment, and enjoying the confidence of only a portion of the public. We now appeal to the entire people. We ask them to send their insurance business to us on the following conditions, and soon we shall have an income of one hundred thousand dollars a month, and here is what we shall do with the money:

First, we calculate, from our past experience, that we shall lose by fire and marine disasters half our monthly income on our first year's experience our "loss as" ures but one-third of our income.]

Suppose then that our income shall be worked up to one thousand dollars a month, and suppose that we shall pay our losses to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a month, we shall still have fifty thousand dollars a month to bank up, or half a million a year. We propose to make two parts of this sum—one part, a quarter of a million a year, to be invested in City Bonds, to protect the assured, and one part, about a quarter of a million a year, we propose to convert into a

Manufacturer's Loan Fund,

Which shall be lent exclusively to manufacturers on mortgage of their premises and machinery, at as low rate of interest and on as long time as is generally current on real estate.

By the aid of this fund the budding industries of the Pacific States may be nourished into active life; more and varied employments can be originated for the people; immigration may be welcomed and not feared: the farmer will have got a market at his own door for the produce of his land: the manufacturer will find a lively home demand from the farmer for the products of his machines.

All this, good people, can be achieved by your own votes at your own firesides, without the aid of congress or the Legislature—it is simply to vote that your insurance shall go to the BUILDERS' by which vote you shall enable us to plant factories all over the country. You shall fill the rivers and harbors with busy ships; you shall send out upon the distant waves fishing expeditions that will bring back wealth to your cities; you shall form a nursery of seamen around you own shores—the ova of a future commerce and a protective navy; you will create the home of busy workmen in every desirable locality on the Pacific Coast; you will bring from neglected fields produce of the utmost value; all of which will most certainly multiply a thousand fold the wealth of the country in your lot is cast, making a worthy home for yourselves and a future country for your offspring.

People of the Pacific States and Territories! We pledge ourselves to you in effect, with your co-operation, some of those things. We have kept all our pledges so far, and have uttered nothing that was not true. Already have we helped to move the wheels of the looms, which others, with more means, have passed by and neglected. Already have we helped to build and rig ships in our own dock yards and sent them over the wide waver in search of riches for the city. Already have we given many liberal bounties and donations to the deserving institutions of the city. Give your to the BUILDERS', and we shall its profits with every useful charity and every honest industry, and help along every enterprise that promises benefit to the people.

We call for the yeas and nays.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

WM. R. COOKE,
W. G. WEIR,
J. D. CONNELL,
J. W. MCCORMICK,
C. A. JENES,
HERMAN SCHWABBE,
J. W. MCKENZIE,
H. V. HERBST, Secretary.
} Directors

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheronee, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 16 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROKEE. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.
1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK
ASSETS, ALL CASH
$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS
AVERAGE OVER
SEVENTY PER CENT.
IN THE
Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 23 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.
Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 35, $58 35 $25 87.
Amount Dividend, if added to Policy—$601 96, $263 21, $131 61, $59 64.
Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 76.
Amount Cash required next annual payment (1 6 85, $5 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company.

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.
424 Montgomery street. Aug 4-tf.

Universal Life Insurance
COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

For Example.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $48 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued
IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to
JOHN S. SCOTT,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast.
304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

Wanted.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Grass Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash. For further particulars address

ISAAC SANKS, Grass valley, Cal.

NORTH AMERICA
Life Insurance Co.
THE MOST
Responsable Company
IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,
Indisputable from any Cause,
FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.
J. A. Eaton & co.,
MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H H Russel,
Geo. W. Morgan,
N. J. Street.
} Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

Mr. James A. Abell. Mrs. Elizabeth Bell
Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

Dr. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, asterah, sour throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 81 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S
CELEBRATED
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

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Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines,
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a complete assortment of
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Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 12 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

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The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.
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Gaiu' American soap, williams' soap.
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Barbers' Pastes, assorted.
Wade and Butchers Razors
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

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Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞All articles delivered free of charge.
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They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

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Rheumatism, Piles, Chills
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Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured.
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Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

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The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Gents' Clothing Made to Order.

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BUTCHERS.
Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET.
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Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.

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The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.
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For Petaluma and Sonoma,
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FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.
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On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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IN NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Terms moderate.

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This Leading American Company,
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COMPANY.
INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.
Office No. 410 California street.
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Paid in Capital $350,000.
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Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.
ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
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IN
NECK-TIES
AND
SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PAPER COLLARS,
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GEORGIA RESTAURANT.
919 KEARNY STREET
[Between Jackson and Pacific.]
THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
Open all night.
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Everything requisite for funerals at the most notice.

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SUCCESSOR TO
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Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3m.

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Cartes de Visites,
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[Lower part Appollo Hall.]
808 PACIFIC STREET,
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The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.
Lunch day and night.
GEO. SMITH & CO.
N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY!

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meeting first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Benefical Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

Mrs. C. DUPEE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. AARON PHILLIPS, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles and Schools, etc., most worthy.

Wellington Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. S. PERRY, Secretary.

The above lodges in the city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Tiers is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hamilton Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

E. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings. Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month.

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Mr. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. WARD, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

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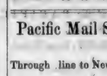
A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Brown is well youlged to teach the young ideas how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered in Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy when six or more are taken the price will be $7.50 cents each.

THE APPEAL TO THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending in their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, A. M., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 28th of each month that has 30 days. On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 18th and 28th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 10th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 18th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 18th or 19th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and P. H. B. Co's steamer for Central America.

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Cabin passage includes berth through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

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For Merchandise and Freight apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

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Steamships Ajax, Pacific, Orizaba, California, Active and Sonsini, leave as above advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster, British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

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B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

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Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

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FOUR LOTS,

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THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

NEW YORK

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NATIONAL FREEDMAN

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NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use any more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably to this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman.

CHAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary jes tf

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL VI.—NO. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1867. WHOLE NO. 276.

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First, we calculate, from our past experience, that we shall lose by fire and marine disasters half our monthly income on our first year's experience our "loss es" were but one-third of our income.

Suppose then that our income shall be worked up to one thousand dollars a month, and suppose that we shall pay our losses to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a month, we shall still have fifty thousand dollars a month to bank up, or half a million a year. We propose to make two parts of this sum—one part, a quarter of a million a year, to be invested in City Bonds, to protect the assured, and one part, about a quarter of a million a year, we propose to convert into a

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Which shall be lent exclusively to manufacturers on mortgages of their premises and machinery, at as low rate of interest and on as long time as is generally current on real estate.

By the aid of this fund the budding industries of the Pacific States may be nourished into active life; more and varied employments can be originated for the people; immigration may be welcomed and not feared: the farmer will have got a market at his own door for the produce of his land; the manufacturer will find a home demand from the farmer for the products of his machines.

All this, good people, can be achieved by your own votes at your own firesides, without the aid of congress or the Legislature—it is simply to vote that your insurance shall go to the BUILDERS' by which vote you shall contribute to plant factories all over the country. You shall fill the rivers and harbors with busy ships; you shall send out upon the distant waves fishing expeditions that will bring back wealth to your cities; you shall form a nursery of seamen around you own shores—the core of a future commerce and a protective navy; you will create the hum of busy workmen in every desirable locality on the Pacific Coast; you will bring from neglected fields produce of the utmost value; all of which will most certainly multiply a thousand fold the wealth of the country in your lot is cast, making a worthy home for yourselves and a future country for your offspring.

People of the Pacific States and Territories! We pledge ourselves to you to effect, with your co-operation, some of those things. We have kept all our pledges so far, and have uttered nothing that was not true. Already have we helped to move the shuttle and the loom, which others, with more means, have passed by and neglected. Already have we helped to build and rig ships in our own dock yards and sent them over the wide water in search of riches for the city. Already have we given many liberal bounties and donations to the deserving institutions of the city. Give your to the BUILDERS', and we shall its profits with every useful charity and every honest industry, and help along every enterprise that promises benefit to the people.

We call for the yeas and nays.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

WM. B. COOKU,
W. G. WEIR,
J. D. CONNELL,
J. W. MCCORMICK,
C. A. JENKE,
HERMAN SCHWARZE,
J. W. MCKENZIE,
H. v. HERBST, Secretary.
} Directors

The Crooked Path.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

AH. here it is, the sliding rail
That marks the old remembered spot—
The gap that struck our school-boy trail,—
The crooked path across the lot.

It left the road by school and church,
A penciled shadow, nothing more,
That parted from the silver birch,
And ended at the farm-house door.

No line or compass traced its plan,
With frequent bends to left or right,
In endless, wayward curves it ran,
But always kept the door in sight

The gabled porch, with wood-land green—
The broken mill-stone at the sill,
Though many brood might stretch between,
The truant child could see them still.

No rocks across the pathway lie,
No fallen trunk is o'er it thrown,
And yet it winds, we know not why,
And turns as if for tree or stone.

Perhaps some lowly banquet reeled,
With shaking knees and quaking heart,
And so it often runs astray
With sinuous sweep or sudden start.

Or one, perchance with clouded brain
From some unholy banquet reeled,
And since, our devious steps maintain
His track across the trodden field.

Nay, deem not I us—no earth-born will
Could ever trace a faultless line;
Our truest steps are human still,—
To walk unswerving were divine!

Truants from love, we dream of wrath;—
O, rather let us trust the more!
Through all the wanderings of the path,
We still can see our Father's door.

THE WAR IN ITALY.—Accounts from Italy lately have been somewhat confused. Dispatches of the 6th speak of a battle in which Garibaldi was defeated, but no previous mention of the affair has been made, although the dispatch assumes that we know all about it. Evidently some of the dispatches are missing. According to the reports, the battle must have been quite a severe one, but whether it was between the troops of the King of Italy and those of Garibaldi, or between the latter and the forces of the Pope and France, is not stated. Tivoli is situated eighteen miles to the E. N. E. of Rome.

A BUDDHIST praying machine was exhibited at the Paris exposition. It is a little square box, with a handle on one side, to be turned when the worshipper wishes to offer a prayer. It will offer up a hundred and twenty prayers a day, is noiseless, and will never get out of order.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONTRA COSTA CO.,
Nov. 4th, 1867.

ED. APPEAL:—I date my letter in Contra Costa county, but in what particular spot, matters little to me or to you, for I will speak of several parts of it, but mostly of the parts I have traveled thorough, and where I have been kindly received and treated. I have seen so many good and bad things, that it is out of my power to relate all of them to you at once, so I will in this letter confine myself only to a few of the most prominent. Oakland, being the nearest point of the county to San Francisco, for Goat Island is not yet annexed, it was upon its gory soil, I made my debut. I say gory, for scarce had the blood of the Sanfrys been dried up than the ground was again wetted by the blood of Richardson. But this was nothing but a murder, and muders are yet in the way of civilization, and are likely to be so, for some time, at least. I stood at the depot, as the marshal came rushing along in his buggy, side by side with the negro, who had dyed his hands in the blood of Richardson, but an half-hour before; the marshal arrested him and drove him fast in his buggy to the station-house, so that he may not be lynched by the people. The particulars of this bloody deed has already been pretty well published in the newspapers, so I will here break off the subject, only that I was an eye witness, not to the shooting, but to the marshal, just he sat in his buggy after having delivered his prisoner into the arms of the law—the police station. I heard two marshal say that he arrested the prisoner while the corpse of Richardson still lay bleeding and lifeless upon the door-step of the prisoner. I went to the place. It was on market street, about four or five blocks from the depot. Before I arrived the body had been removed into town, but I stood for a moment to gaze upon the scene of the tragedy. The house is an old frame one story building, standing alone upon one end of the lot which might be about half an acre of ground. The nearest house might be one or two hundred yards distant. A pistol of small report fired at the door where Richardson was was killed might have not been heard at the nearest house. He mounted the step, knocked at the door—having a warrant for the arrest of the murderer—the door was opened, and in an instant the pistol was placed to the left side of the officer's neck, not an inch above the collar-bone, and the juggular vein was cut in two, the man fell back, his feet still resting upon the door-step, and in a minute or two bled to death, the negro retreating into the house and locking the door again, and there he was found and arrested by the marshal. To the many questions asked by the people as to what will be done to the negro, I answer that he will be tried by the court and the laws, for he is now in the hands of both, and there can be no doubt that his case will receive due attention from them.

ON TO SAN PABLO.

It is pleasing to leave a dismal story of murder, and enter upon one less so. There are two stages leaving Oakland daily upon the arrival of the nine o'clock boat from San Francisco. One of these take the "Telegraph" road which takes a route along and through the foothills, until it reaches Pacheco, not touching at San Pablo or Martinez. The other stage, or stages; for there is an opposition on the road from Oakland to San Pablo, which carries passengers for fifty cents, a distance of twelve miles, runs to San Pablo only. There is no stage connection from San Pablo to Martinez, which is 18 or 20 miles. I shall say nothing of the gentleman who owns the stages out of Oakland, as he has refused to show the ordinary courtesy due by all public carriers to the agents of the public press—a free pass on his line.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN HOLLAND.—The women have just carried a point in Holland. The minister of the interior has issued a decree admitting them to the examination for the position of assistant apothecaries an occupation hitherto restricted exclusively to men. This measure will enable country doctors to have their prescriptions made up by their wives or daughters, and will thus relieve them from the charge of a male assistant. The decree has been received with a good deal of astonishment by the Dutchmen, who look on this as the beginning of asystematic invasion of masculine privileges. They are right. It is the beginning of a reform which will end only in putting women upon an equality with men in science, politics, and religion.

Foreign News.

LONDON, October 20.—A despatch from Paris announces that Italy has positively pledged herself to enforce the provisions of the September treaty. The French expedition is accordingly abandoned. Orders for the sailing of the fleet at Toulon are counter-manded, and the troops are disembarking. The insurgents, in consequence of this action, have evacuated the Roman territory.

It is reported that the leading European Powers will unite with France in a joint intervention for the settlement of the Roman question. The French Cabinet have addressed a circular to its diplomatic representatives, solemnly pledging France to enforce the September treaty.

FLORENCE, October 21.—Ratazzi has resigned. The King has summoned Cialdini to form a new ministry. The people suspect that the new Cabinet is being formed is the interests of France. Petitions are pouring in from all parts of Italy protesting against the desertion of the national cause. Ratazzi to night addressed a large crowd who were making demonstrations in favor of Garibaldi, assuring them that the King would maintain the honor of the Government.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation which adds to the popular excitement. He urges the people of Italy to persevere in the struggle.

LONDON, October 21, Midnight. Accounts from the Papal States are conflicting. Florence telegrams say Garibaldi still maintains his position and is hourly being reinforced. Rome telegrams say all the insurgents have evacuated the Roman Territory and abandoned the attempt.

MARSEILLES, October 21.—The Turkish Vizier has met a deputation of Cretan insurgents in the presence of the Consuls of all foreign powers. The insurgents insist on the cession of the island to Greece.

BERLIN, October 21. The new postal treaty with the United States was signed to-day. The new domestic postal law passed and will operate through the entire confederation. The bill contains a clause that private letters shall be inviolate.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 21. The treaty for the sale of Alaska has been ratified by the Russian Government.

DUBLIN, October 21. The informer Reilly was shot and badly wounded. Several policemen were recently shot, but none seriously hurt.

The trials of prominent alleged Fenians will occur by special commission November 25th. It is said the Washington Government will provide a defence for Nagle and Warren.

PARIS, October 22. The Moniteur announces the expedition to Italy countermanded, Italy having pledged an observance of the treaty of September.

FLORENCE, October 22. Cialdini has been unable to form a new cabinet, and abandoned the task. It is possible Ratazzi may remain in the cabinet with some change in the ministry. The popular agitation is great throughout Italy and an exceedingly bitter feeling is shown against France. Victor Emanuel is loaded with reproaches for yielding.

FLORENCE, October 23. The news to-night is glorious for the cause of Italy. But the government has deemed it best to suppress the details for the present. Cialdini has succeeded in forming a new Ministry.

All efforts of the police to discover the whereabouts of Garibaldi are futile. A number of citizens had an audience with the King today, and implored his Majesty for the liberation of Rome. Menotti Garibaldi is reported lying sick in the province of Umbria

PARIS, October 24. The latest accounts represent the new Italian Cabinet as incomplete. Gen. Durando is hesitating to accept a portfolio, and Ratazzi is still acting Prime Minister.

FLORENCE, October 26th. Victor Emmanuel's soldiers refuse to fight against Garibaldi. It is considered certain that a new Ministry will be formed, and that it will be thoroughly radical, and whose policy will be to make Rome the Capital of Italy.

ROME, October 26th. The Pope, in a letter to the Bishops, asks them to order prayer for the Holy See. The Police, in searching houses, met with resistance and used bayonets. Two were killed fifteen Garibaldians and wounded thirty-six, and captured a quantity of arms and bombs.

REMINGTON'S ARMORY,

ILION, NEW YORK.

Agency for Pacific Coast, 310 Washington street, San Francisco.

On hand for sale at greatly reduced prices, Large Stock

ARMS.

REVOLVERS—Army, Navy, Belt, Single and Double Action.

RIFLES—Breech Loading, Revolving, and U. S. Muskets.

Gun Canes, Repeaters, Single Barrel Vest Pocket Pistols, (See Illustrated Models.)

All the different Patterns and Styles of finish.

Gun Barrels and Material.

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Grave Inclosures in wood and metal furnished to order at low price.

Orders from any part of the Country promptly attended to. ap1-6m

BOOKBINDERS, PAPERRULERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, No. 417 Clay street, between Sansome and Montgomery. tf1

Fotrero and Bay View Railroad.

THE CARS OF THIS road will commence running THIS DAY (Sunday) May 5, and run regular hereafter, until further notice, from the corner of 4th and Berry streets, to the dock out on the Potrero, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording an opportunity for a pleasant ride for all who wish to enjoy it.

☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on Sundays, and every twenty minutes on week days. F. B.—All other Car Tickets taken for fare. J. B. MYERS, Contractor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, NOV. 9th, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

THE EASTERN ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections held in the several Eastern States, on Tuesday last, is not so encouraging to the friends of freedom and progress. New York, New Jersey and Maryland, have gone Democratic. Universal suffrage is defeated in Kansas, and probably manhood suffrage in Minnesota. This speaks badly for the Northern States whose 147 representatives in the lower House of Congress were, last fall, elected for two years to obey their Radical Constituency. We are only to hope that every radical member in Congress will be as firm as the Democratic members. The Democratic members always obey the constituency that elects them until their time is out. So should the Ohio delegation particularly obey the radical sentiment which elected them until their time is out. This course would be consistent, and it is a good precedent set forth by Democratic members, both in the State and National Legislatures, and should be adhered to by every Republican in Congress.

DEATH OF J. W. SMITH.—Joseph W. Smith, of New York, died recently in that city. He was one of the most prominent members of the National Grand Lodge of colored Masons. His obsequies were attended with imposing masonic ceremony by that body. He was a very worthy man and had obtained the highest degrees in the order. We are still in possession of his very able correspondence in 1848, on the subject of the necessity of colored Masons organizing the Supreme Council of the 33d degree, which was established in the Seventh street Hall, in Philadelphia, in that year. The dimensions subsequently between the National and Independent Grand Lodges, he adhering to the former caused his estrangement from the above Supreme Council. As a bright craftsmen, a worthy man and gentleman and a distinguished Mason, we join with both organizations to lament his death.

A distinguished correspondent, in speaking of North Carolina, says :—"Our State Convention of the 4th of September was eminently successful. We have some office-holders here and Johnsonites who do not deserve to be trusted; but we shall carry the State for the convention by an overwhelming majority. There will be about 140,000 voters registered in North Carolina. Of these we can count with certainty on 80,000 for the Radical Union ticket for the convention, and for the candidates who will be nominated on the radical ticket as delegates to it. Of these 80,000 there will be 30,000 white men, and 50,000 colored. If reconstruction should be defeated, and if Andrew Johnson and his co-traitors should get the upper hand, the national debt will be lost with the national liberties."

A writer on Arkansas, says :—"We cannot get along without cololored men to canvass this State; but every one of those men that works for the good cause does so at the risk of his life. The two men we have had employed have been fired at several times. In Chalcot county they were attacked by armed men while they were sleeping, but they bravely repulsed the attacking party, and then escaped to the woods. We must employ these brave colored men, or we will be beaten by the traitors, which we do not intend to be."

DEPARTURES.

Among those who left to-day for the East are Mrs. Isaih Gibbs and Mrs. Gibbs, mother of M. W. Gibbs, of Victoria : Miss Mary Woods, Mr. R. Games, and M. W. Brown.

A Tribune Washington telegram says : "The next National Republican Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice-President will be held at Chicago. The members of the National Executive Committee have been corresponding on the subject, and a majority have expressed themselves in favor of Chicago.

ARRIVALS.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Rev. P. Cassey and wife, San Jose.
Mrs. A. E. Patrick, Sacramento.
Mr. Robinson of Stockton.

☞Special Notice.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, n the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Marriages.

In Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 20th, 1867, by Rev. William Alston, Mr. Nathan B. Bartholomew of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Mary E. Wolfe of Philadelphia.

In Philiadelphia, Pa., Sept. 26th, 1867. by Rev. S. G. Golden, Mr. Robert Bryan of Newbern, N. C., to Miss Emma Christenson of Charleston, S. C.

Oct. 3, 1867, by the Rev. Supt. Talbot, Rev. Peter Ross, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church of Hartford, Conn., to Mrs. Caroline Jefferson, of Hartford, Conn.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1867, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, Mr. Charles Timbrock, to Miss Mary Jane Low.

Harlem, Sept. 29th, 1867, by Rev. Wm. H. Decker, Mr. Robert Wright, of Brooklyn, to Miss Amelia Marcy of Harlem.

Camden, N. J., on Sept. 21st, 1867, by Rev. S. G. Golden, Mr. Samuel Walker, to Mrs. Anna Jackson.

Deaths.

New York, Oct. 3d, 1867, after a painful illness, Mr. Wm. S. Ball, Sr., aged 60.

Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1867, of dropsy, Walter Fuller, aged 48 years, formerly of Amherst, Mass.

New York, Sept. 26th, 1867, Mrs. Mary Hardy, of consumption, aged 67 years.

New Haven, Conn., on Sept. 19, 1867, of consumption, Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of Martha Ann and the late Peter Wilson, aged 15 years, 11 months and 23 days.

A GRAND EXHIBITION!

will be given for the Benefit of the SCHOOL connected with the

Third Baptist Church.

Cor. of Jane and Natoma Sts., Tuesday Evening

November 5th, 1867.

Under the management of E. W. PARKER, Superintendent. TICKETS 50cts. Children half price.

NOTICE.

A Grand Banquet and other Entertainment will be given at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, Post Street, on Wednesday Evening, Nov. 13, for the Benefit of the West Indian Benevolent Association. Price of admission $1 50

COMMITTEE.

Thos. Soloman, W. A. Hamilton, G. D. Maxwell, Wm. Joseph, M. A. Phipps, J. E. Francis, Israel Wilson, Robert E. Meir, Wm. Ector, Thos. Reitchy, Edward Fletcher, Alfred Robinson

Tickets can be had of any of the Committee.

TAKE NOTICE!!!

☞CANES AND UMBRELLAS.—If you want a good Cane or Umbrella go to C. G Pierce, Washington street, one door below Stockton.

FOR SALE.

A commodious Dwelling, situated in the central part of the city of Green Valley, and exceedingly convenient for business men who desire to reside near their place of business. For sale cheap for cash. For further particulars address ISAAC SANKS, Green valley, Cal.

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CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1866.... 411,054 02
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Fire,
Ocean,
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INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING arranged with Messrs. HIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin. MR. H. H. HIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Directors Pacific Insurance company.

SAN FRANCISCO.
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William Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A B Forbes,
Anson G. Sillos,
Alva Seligman,
L B Benchley,
William Sherman,
L Sachs,
James D Fernuy,
John G Bray,
David Stern,
D O Mills,
I Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H M Newhall,
G T Lanton,
Edward Lawton,
Edward Martin,
Chas Mayne,
S L Goldstein,
John G Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos H Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S W Wilson,
D J Oliver,
William Scholle,
Morton Cheesman,
H Heusmann,
D W C Nice,
Oliver Eldridge,
J B Roberts,
S Stoldhart,
P L Weaver,
William Hoopp,
J W Clark,
A Hayward,
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M Rosenbaum,
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NEW YORK.
Louis McLane,
Fred Billings,
John B Nevins,
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SACRAMENTO.
Edgar Mills,
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340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal. Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

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WITHOUT DISTINCTION of COLOR.

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Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

ANDREW J. McCARTY,

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Universal Life Insurance COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to JOHN S. SCOTT, General Agent for the Pacific Coast. 304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. P. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

J. E. BROWN. JAMES PHILLIPS.

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STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every hurtful ingredient. A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds; but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, giving tone, vigor and health to the whole system. For sale everywhere.
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IF YOU WANT A GOOD HAT,

GO TO NICKERSON & CO., HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,
35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheroonee, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROOLES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.
1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

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$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

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Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 40. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $339 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.
Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.
Amount Dividend, if added to Policy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.
Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.
Amount Cash required next annual payment $1 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS General Agent.
424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

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Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Rsponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

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J. A. Eaton & co., MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H. RUSSELL, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STREET. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

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Dr. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrh, sour Breast and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

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Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

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SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY | The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY | A Pleasant Tonic!
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IT! | Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

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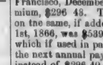
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On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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IN NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. B. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.

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[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

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The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

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N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

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Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanen place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles, singing Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is R. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings. Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month.

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Main Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgianna Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock. Jr J. Moore, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

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SPECIAL!!!!

A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Bowra is well qualified to teach the young ideas how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 12 o'clock, m., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month that no 30 days. On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 18th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 18th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Manzanillo, Acapulco and Acapulco.

Departures of the 18th or 19th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and P. M. S. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

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Cabin passengers limited to 300. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock, Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's. office, in San Francisco.

For Merchandize and Freight apply at the Company's office, 202 Sansome street.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's. office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

The splendid steamship, Colorado, will be dispatched For China on Tuesday, January 1, 1867.

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One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 6 o'clock p. m. every day (Sundays excepted,) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

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ASSOCIATION.

The books of the Association are now open and the Secretary prepared to issue shares.

Their land is eligibly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number or 1,800 can be occupied and built upon without expense of grading.

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the poor, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

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FOUR LOTS,

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THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

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"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL VI.—NO. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23 1867. WHOLE NO. 276

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"You may talk to me of Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, and their railroads and the trade of the Atlantic—but me tell you that the Pacific Coast is already beginning to overshadow the world."—[Speech of the Hon. William H. Seward to the people of Annapolis, Maryland, June, 1867.

ADDRESS

To the Permanent Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CITIZENS.—We enjoy the finest country that the sun shines on, the most varied and fertile soil, the most extensive seaboard, and the greatest breadth of land having the richest metallic deposits possessed by any one nation of the earth —a land affording all the most varied material for manufactures, wool, hides, cotton, silk, metals, coal, fibre, gums, wood, and, above all, abundance of every kind of food.

We are only a million of people, and yet have more land and sea than Russia with sixty millions—more land than France and Germany, with their hundred millions of people. In the face of those vast resources there are towns crumbling to decay, men seeking without finding employment, land lying wrong here, or this would not be happening. Let us consider:

The instructed mind of the population is mostly devoted to political office seeking. Their ambition is misdirected. The rising youth is trained to idleness. This mode of thinking and training must be reversed, if you would hold this magnificent country against the incoming barbarian.

We must teach our youth the glories of manufactures, of commerce, of industry. We must nourish every effort, however rude, at manufacturing what we require. By devoting some of our capital and our young people to manufactures and general industries we shall soon become busy, get rich, bring more and more people into the country, create new wants, build up new factories and new villages around them; cultivate more land, build more ships, generate more commerce, and thereby create profitable employment for all who want work.

Now, fellow citizens, some money capital is required to help on this industrial movement. Where shall we get it? There is a considerable fund which we may divert from its present bed and channel, viz.: the Insurance Fund.

Consider. The people of the Pacific States pay two hundred thousand dollars a month to the Insurance Companies for assuring them against losses from fire or shipwreck.

There are some fifteen of these insurance offices in this city, each fishing for its share of this large fund. Each office pays a heavy rent, a full dozen officers and clerks, besides printing and advertising; the lowest cost in a thousand dollars a month, and with some it is double that. There are too many persons employed in the business; too much dosing over newspapers; too much office and circumlocution; too high salaries and too little work. Think of two hundred thousand dollars a month! two millions and a half a year!! paid to those sleepy gentlemen for what little they do. This must be reformed. Three or four Insurance offices are quite enough for the million of scattered inhabitants of the Pacific States. A dozen of them may be abolished with great benefit to the community; some one or two have already withdrawn. This change would liberate some fifty men of education, whose business capacity would be of much greater service to the community in other branches of industry, such as manufactures, agriculture, commerce, the fisheries, the forests and the mines. This change would also divert a million or two of dollars to other and more needful industries, whereby a thousand fold more of national capital and employment would be generated than by the present drowsy system.

The managers of the BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, with the cooperation of the people, that this vast monthly stream of capital shall be arrested and diverted to the aid of home manufactures, to effect a great reform and remove from the people's shoulders the expense of supporting a small army of insurance clerks and agents. The BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has passed through its first year (the most trying) with great success. It has gathered a hundred thousand dollars, paid promptly all its losses, and established a business income of fully twenty thousand dollars a month! This has been done while we were yet but an experiment, and enjoying the confidence of only a portion of the public. We now appeal to the entire people. We ask them to send their insurance business to us on the following conditions, and soon we shall have an income of one hundred thousand dollars a month, and here is what we shall do with the money:

First, we calculate, from our past experience, that we shall lose by fire and marine disasters half our monthly income on our first year's experience our "loss es" were but one-third of our income.]

Suppose then that our income shall be worked up to one thousand dollars a month, and suppose that we shall pay our losses to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a month, we shall still have fifty thousand dollars a month to back up, or half a million a year. We propose to make the parts of this sum—one part, a quarter of a million a year, to be invested in City bonds, to protect the assured, and one part, about a quarter of a million a year, we propose to convert into a

Manufacturer's Loan Fund,

Which shall be lent exclusively to manufacturers on mortgage of their premises and machinery, at or low rate of interest and on as long time as is generally current on real estate.

By the aid of this fund the budding industries of the Pacific States may be nourished into active life; more and varied employments can be originated for the people; immigration may be welcomed and not feared: the farmer will have got a market at his own door for the produce of his land: the manufacturer will find a ready home demand from the farmer for the products of his machines.

All this, good people, can be achieved by your own votes at your own firesides, without the aid of congress or the Legislature—it is simply to vote that your insurance shall go to the BUILDERS' by which vote you shall enable us to plant factories all over the country. You shall fill the rivers and harbors with busy ships; you shall send out upon the distant waves fishing expeditions that will bring back wealth to your cities; you shall form a nursery of seamen around you even where —the ores of a future commerce and a protective navy; you will create the hum of busy workmen in every desirable locality on the Pacific Coast; you will bring from neglected fields produce of the utmost value; all of which will most certainly multiply a thousand fold the wealth of the country in your lot is cast, making a worthy home for yourselves and a future country for your offspring.

People of the Pacific States and Territories! We pledge ourselves to you effect, with your co-operation, some of those things. We have kept all our pledges so far, and have uttered nothing that was not true. Already have we helped to move the shuttle and the loom, which others, with more means, have passed by and neglected. Already have we helped to build and rig ships in our own dock-yards and sent them over the wide waver in search of riches for the city. Already have we given many liberal bounties and donations to the deserving institutions of the city. Give your to the BUILDERS', and we shall in profits with every useful charity and every honest industry, and help along every enterprise that promises benefit to the people.

We call for the yeas and nays.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

WM. B. COOKU,	
W. G. ROCHE,	
J. D. CONNELL,	
J. W. MCCORMICK,	Directors
C. A. JENEE,	
HERMAN SCHWARZE,	
J. W. MCKENZIE.	

H. V. HERBET, Secretary.

From a private letter we are permitted to make the following extract:

Adolphus Schober, a young man of good family and favorably known in this city where he was established during the time of the French invasion, has been assassinated in the most atrocious manner, creating profound regret and indignation among his numerous friends. On the 4th of September, at half-past six o'clock, P. M., Mr. Schober stood on the side-walk before the Hotel, when he observed two officers on horseback who, in a drunken fit, gave to the public some specimens of Mexican horsemanship. Finally approaching the door of the bar, one of them called upon Mr. Schober, in the most insulting language, using liberally the word caraja," to remove the stirrup to his foot," to which the quiet answer was given that he was not his servant. The companion of the officer, Jose Camilo Cruz, commander of the Tepic Lancers, without saying a word, on hearing this answer, drew his revolver, and, taking aim, fired upon Schober, the ball entering his breast and passing through his lungs, killed him almost on the spot. The shot was fired in such proximity that his clothing was burned, and a minutes after Schober was a corpse, without being able to pronounce a single word. The assasin then tried to escape, but was soon placed in jail. Schobert's funeral took place the next day, at which all his friends attended.

Placed on his trial, Cruz confessed to not less than 20 murders, committed in various parts of the country and, though held to account for it in several places, he always escaped the gallows, because the Government wanted, during the late war, such desperate characters.

On the 19th of September, at midnight, the Captain commanding the guard of the jail, one Jesus Verdugo, in English, the hangman,) belonging to the Battalion of Canadores, aroused the jailor, with pistol in hand, and ordered him liberate the prisoner; and while his chains were taken off, Verdugo set quitly down, writing a note that he could not see his friend executed, and therefore forced the jailor to give up his prey, Verdugo, Cruz and one Jesus Lizarraga, also condemned to death, left, and though the whole neighborhood has been diligently searched the culprits have so far escaped recapture.

The Trial of Jeff Davis.

A despatch dated Richmond, October 7th says:—The following facts relative to the coming trial of Jefferson Davis are from the best authority. The trial is set down for the fourth Monday in November. Chief Justice Chase will not interfere, there will be no postponement by the counsel on either side. The offense of levying war against the United States will be testified to by Judge Scarborough of Norforlk, the Hon. John Goode, member of the Confederate Congress and Capt. Hendrew, who were compelled to appear before the Forfolk Grand Jury, and testify to the facts upon which the indictment was made. There will be vers few, if any witnesses for the defense—the fact of levying war being admitted. The prosecution will then proceed with the legal argument, that the prisoner is guilty of treason; and the counsel for defense will argue that, he being a citizen of the State, and under its laws a prior allegiance was due to it, not to the United States. It has been positively asserted that Judge Chase will preside, but as the Supreme Court commences its session on the first Monday in December, this is not possible. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

On looking over an English newspaper of a late date (the "Manchester Guardian"), we have read an item on the rescue of "Kelly and Deasy," and thinking it might be of interest to our readers, we publish it in full:

The Rescue of Kelly and Deasy.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 26.]

There has been great excitement in Manchester this afternoon. At four o'clock the police van, conveying Col. Kelly and Captain Deasy, the remanded Fenians, to the city jail, was attacked by Fenians, armed with revolvers. The horses were shot in the head, the van forced open and Police Sergeant Brett, on guard inside, was shot dead. Two other policemen were shot, one dangerously, and others were assaulted with bricks.

Kelly and Deasy and four female prisoners escaped, and have not been recaptured. Fifteen suspected persons have been taken. One of them is accused of shooting Brett.

On the prisoners being brought up a second time at the Manchester Police Court, they were again remanded for further inquiry. About 3 o'clock the van was drawn up in the Police Court to remove all the prisoners to jail, and among them the two Fenians. At this time the police noticed two men hanging about whom they suspected to be Fenians, and a policeman made a rush at one of them to arrest him, in which he succeeded, but not till the man had drawn a dagger and attempted to stab him. The blow was avoided. The other suspected person made his escape. In consequence of this Kelly and Deasy were put in irons before being taken to the van.

When the van left the city it had to proceed over Ardwick green and along Hyde road, a fine, open street leading to the jail, and nearly a mile in length. It was drawn by two horses, and was guarded behind by seven policemen. The van had proceeded about half a mile up this road when, on passing under the viaduct which carries the London and Northwestern Railway across, with an open field on the right, a volley of shots were fired at it. The policemen, not seeing where the shots came from dropped off the van and spread themselves out. There was then a rush of thirty to forty Irishmen on the police and upon the van.

One man had a hatchet, another a hammer, and a third a bayonet, with which they set to work to break open the van. One took a revolver and fired it into the lock. Ultimately, men with large stones—one of them nearly 100 pounds weight—broke through the top of the van and the pannels of the door behind, and set all the prisoners, including the Fenians, at liberty. The policemen collected in a body and made a rush to prevent the prisoners being liberated, but several revolvers were discharged among them, and one constable was shot over one of his eyes, causing the eye to protrude, and was taken to the infirmary. A young man, a bystander, was shot through the head. It is expected that the Fenians, being in irons, will be recaptured.

The streets of Manchester were in a state of great excitement all the evening. The officer shot in the head is Sergeant Brett. The ball passed through his head and lodged in his hat. William Onuara Allen, said to have fired the fatal shot, was chased and taken. Detective Bromley received a shot in one of his thighs. Another policeman was shot in the back, wounded but slightly. Both the horses in the van were shot, the driver was knocked off his box with a stone. A dozen arrests have been made.

Later in the evening, three men who were identified as having taken part in the rescue were escorted to the Town Hall by the dragoons. The Secretary of State has authorized a reward of £300 for Kelly and Deasy; the Manchester Corporation offers £200 for the men concerned in the rescue. Allen is said to have acted as captain of the rescuing party, and had been waiting with a number of followers four hours before the van arrived. He shot at the driver and policeman on the box, and at the horses. He also fired at Brett, who was inside the van and tumbled out when the door was forced.

MANCHESTER, Friday Afternoon.—No further disturbance of the peace is apprehended in this neighborhood, and there have been no signs of any; but the authorities have been fully on the alert from the moment that they were so unpleasantly aroused by the armed rescue on Wednesday evening.

There is no trace of Kelly or Deasy further than their supposed entrance into a cottage near Bradford or Clayton bridge, suburbs of Manchester, within two miles from the place where they were rescued. It is thought that they had, as the unscrupulous daring of Allen and his followers suffice to prove. In the event of their capture at any distant place, it is not expected they will be brought to Manchester. There has been a warrant out against them since March for their complicity in the Irish rising, so they will probably be taken to Dublin.

Absence of Prejudice to Color in Europe.

J. W. Smalley, in the "Anti-Slavery Standard," says:—"On this side of the Atlantic the word "American is not limited to white citizens of the United States. Last year when I first crossed over to Paris, I went, American fashion, to the Grand Hotel, the largest and most splendid hotel in Europe. Going down to breakfast, the very first persons on whom my eyes fell were two unmistakable mulattoes, seated comfortably in the restaurant of the hotel. The room was filled with whites, but neither blacks nor whites seemed uncomfortable. There was not merely no objection to the presence of blacks, but there was nobody who seemed to be aware of two colors in the room. The remarkable thing about it was that it did not strike anybody as remarkable. A party of elegantly-dressed whites sat at the two adjoining tables. They were not waited upon with any more civility or attention than their mulatto neighbors, and I don't think it would have occurred to any of them to feel annoyed or insulted by the presence of the blacks. I do not know whether these same respectable mulattoes would have been, or could now be, received in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at New York. I am sure that if they were, they would have attracted notice, and perhaps insult. Paris is so far ahead of New York in recognizing the rights of humanity. Her great hotel does not know the color of a man's face. He may be yellow or black, provided he is decently dressed and has money enough to pay his bill, which—I may remark in passing—is sure to be large enough to be a test of one sort respectability. It is very well to go to the grand hotel for a day as one would go to any other costly spectacle of Paris. After that, the wise traveller, though he be rich as Astor, will go to any one of the thirty or forty other hotels in Paris, at which he may have more comfort for very much less money.

London is not behind Paris in its indifference to color. The Duchess of Sutherland's salons are famous in America, as admitting both races of our countrymen. Others less famous are just as liberal. I have met negroes for or five times at dinners and parties at private houses. I should just as likely to have met them if I went not to to Radical but to Tory dinners, or at least, the negro, if shut out, would not be shut out for his cololor; his politics might exclude him, for society has opinions and sticks to them. Tories and Liberals meet at the same houses, but the tone of society at any place is strongly one side or the other. I must not write about private matters, yet I think that an American may outgrow here his prejudice about color.

TO SAVE A PENNY AND LOOSE A POUND.—A buxom English milkmaid drove a donkey and car, on which was a large churn containing between twenty and thirty gallons of buttermilk, into the market square of Birmingham. There being no other milk in the market at the time the cherry-cheeked maid was soon surrounded by a crowd of poor women eager to purchase. The maid observing the great demand immediately raised the milk to a famine-price. The poor women remonstrated, but the maid, having none of the milk of human kindness, was inexorable. The donkey, being under the car all this time, was paying particular attention to the argument on both sides, and taking it into his wise head to side with the poor woman, he lay down and upset the whole contents of the churn about the milkmaid. Two porkers that happened to be passing at the time now stepped up to the scene and regaled themselves plentifully, after which they retired, vigorously grunting out their approbation of the whole proceedings. The milkmaid had to return to her master penniless, and presented a faithful likeness of the "milkmaid forlorn," in the house that Jack built.

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REVOLVERS—Army, Navy, Belt, Single and Double Action.

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Fotrero and Bay View Railroad.

THE CARS OF THIS road will commence running THIS DAY (Saturday) May 5, and run regular hereafter, until further notice, from the corner of 4th and Berry streets, to the dock out on the Potrero, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording an opportunity for a pleasant ride for all who wish to enjoy it.

☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on Sundays, and every twenty minutes on week days. N. B.—All other Car Tickets taken for fare. J. E. MYERS, Contractor. my4

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28th, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

To Our Agents—We request every agent of the Appeal to send in what is due the paper.

SUFFRAGE.

The Northern States, which have recently rejected Negro Suffrage, stand now in the most pitiful and anomalous position in the eyes of the South, as well as also of the enlightened nations of the Earth. The hypocritical cant of "down with the traitors" by the masses of those States within the past three years, were almost deafening in every town and hamlet, and at the close of the war, even Andrew Johnson, speaking from the Capital steps, declared to the assembled sailors and soldiers, colored men, that "this was their country as much as his country." We do not mean his "Moses" speech at Nashville, besides which it was generally conceded by all loyal men of every party that the negro had fairly won his rights. The lamented Lincoln also declared that "The promise must be kept." But who wrongfully withholds the political rights from the colored man to-day? Is it the rebels? No! It is those of the North who gazed at the rebels torturing Unionists at Libby and Andersonville. Notwithstanding the gigantic rebellion, and innumerable horrors perpetrated, such as at Fort Pillow, and almost every family of Unionist of the North were clothed in weeds of woe, misery and mourning. Notwithstanding all this, we repeat, the recent expression on Negro suffrage from those States, is humiliating in the extreme. The proud Southerner may well boast that he is the negro's true friend. In fact, Hampton, Orr, and a host of others tell the North that they accept the situation, and many of the Southern conservative leaders will not affiliate with the Northern Democracy. Hence what will be the occupation of the Northern Pro-Slavery Democracy if the reconstructed States are admitted under radical rule? Why, it is plainly apparent as the noon-day that all the Northern howlers against negro suffrage will be repudiated by the South as being the most inimical to Southern interests, as well as to the tranquility, peace and true progression. The South doth truely make the charge "that the North has forced negro suffrage on the South and refuses to give the suffrage herself." It is utter inconsistency to grant the right to the freedmen and not restore it to the colored freedmen of the North. If it is to please the South to act a spirit of old time Northern Devilry which was to accord with and tolerate slavery and the slave-holders, we would ask what does the South now care for such time serving servility as withholding the ballot from the colored men of the North. Again. If the freedmen are too ignorant to act as has been charged by the North, and that they aught to wait awhile, then why not confer the suffraze on those of the North who have been "waiting all their lives" and who have always had access to common schools, and can compare with intelligence with the same number o. whites?

Mr. Haight's Letter to the N. Y. World.

The Gov. elect has certainly reflected the opinions of those who voted for him in September. It was denied by many Union men at the time of election that Mr. Haight was not particularly opposed to the Negro, and they assumed the postion after the defeat (which we denied), that the fear of Chinese suffrage was the cause. But after the election, Mr. Haight wrote to the New World, the following letter which explains his true position and that of the Democracy on the question:

San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1867.

We fought a good fight and achieved a glorious result, as you know. Most of our friends were surprised at the majorities; for instance, 4,200 over Gorham in San Francisco, and over 9,000 in the State.

Nothing would have induced me to leave my business and home and travel through heat and dust, speaking night after night in the open air for six weeks, but a conviction that this radical programme unless arrested will sink the country to perdition. The whole proceedings of Congress are revolutionary, "outside the Constitution," as Thad. Stevens says, and will have but one result and that is the destruction of the Government. For one I will never consent to let negroes make laws for me, nor to let men legislate for me who are elected by negro votes. Unless I greatly err, the mass of of the people will never sanction the lawless policy which sets the Constitution aside, establishes pure military tyranny at the South, and negro domination over white men, women and children, to aid Radicals in retaining office. Any people that will sanction such outrages are not fit to be free.

I trust no New York politician will sanction negro suffrage in any shape whatever. It will if forced on the Southern people, result in a war of races and in the destruction of the Government. Thousands of good men have despaired of the Republic who are now inspired with fresh courage to make the combined struggle in the cause of the Union and constitutional liberty. It is a holy cause.

For myself, I have accomplished all I desired, which was to revolutionize California, with Oregon and Nevada, and give an impulse to the Central States which would assist them to overthrow Radicalism there. Now if I could release myself from official cares and return to my profession. I should derive far more pleasure from doing so than I have done from the honor conferred on me in so flattering a manner by the people. My "ruling passion" at present is to restore liberty to the South, peace and harmony to the country, and to get out of political life.

Very truly yours, H. H. Haight.

LETTER FROM AN EDITOR OF THE SOUTH.

The following letter was receeived by a distinguished Federal officer of this city, and handed to us for publication, with the following request—"Will Mr. Anderson answer the gentleman's question?"

Bellevue, La., Oct. 10th, 1867.

The writer of this letter is desirous of immigrating to California. He is a practical printer by trade. Is at present publishing a paper at this place. I desire to establish myself in some small place where there is no paper, that will support one—doing nearly all the work myself—or buy out some office in such a place. I wish at fall events to leave Louisiana, and engage in the newspaper business, either in California or some other white man's country. I am not a professional writer, but think I could edit a country newspaper, with but little assistance. I am very desirous of learning if there is any place open in your State, if so, what it would take to establish me, etc. If by close application to my business, a good living can be made for myself and family, I will be pleased if you would send this to some editor or publisher in your city, who I hope will give me all the information he may possess of the prospects, in the newspaper line. I would be pleased to receive a few papers from different sections of the State, that I might exchange, and correspond with them, etc.

W. K. S.

Editor "Bossier Banner,

Bellevue, La.

[The writer states that he "wishes at all events to leave Louisiana and emigrate to California, or some other white man's country." We may infer from this that he considers Louisiana a black man's country. This Southern editor is certainly afflicted with negrophobia, and in fact has negro on the brain, since the vote of Louisiana in favor of the convention. He will get it more if he comes to this State to advocate his exploded theories about his "white man's government." He will find, we fear, a poor field for his intended new enterprise amid so many liberal minded people, among Democrats as well as Republicans in this State. He might, however, try try to resuitate the Express, which was so long published at Marysville, and which died at Sacramento a short time ago. "by its advocacy of a white man's government."—Ed.]

ARRIVALS.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

John Black, Howland Flat.
Wm. Canter, Sonora.
John Collins, Alverado.
Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Sacramento City.

☞ Special Notice.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-opertion.

If you wish the very best Cabinet Photographs, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Marriages.

Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. Peter Hawkins, Mr. R. B. Sherman, to Miss Mary McDermott, of Long Island.

Boston, Mass. Oct. 6th 1867., by Rev. Geo. H. Washington, Mr. Brazilian Freeman, to Miss Ann F. Graham, both of Boston.

Deaths.

New York City, on Oct., 15th, Mrs. Mary W. Williams, aged 73 years and 25 days.

New York, Oct. 3d, 1867, after a painful illness, Mr. Wm. S. Ball, Sr., aged 60.

Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1867, of dropsy, Walter Fuller, aged 48 years, formerly of Amherst, Mass.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF an Francisco.

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CASH ASSETS.....$1,161,054 02

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Oliver Eldridge, J B Roberts, S Steinhart, P L Weaver, William Harper, J W. Clark, A Hayward, T L Barker, Alex. Weill, C Meyer, Chas E McLane, M Rosenbaum, Henry Carlton, Jr., J A Folsom, T Thompson Meyer, New York. Louis McLane, Fred Billings, John B Newton, J G Kellogg, Wm Y Coleman, Moses Ellis, Sacramento, Edgar Mills, G W Mowe, C T Wheeler, Marysville. J H Jewett, Portland Oregon. W. S. Ladd, Jacob Kamm, Virginia, Nevada. Wm. Sharon.

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C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.
T. C. Grant, J. E. Bigelow, Local Agents.
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Secretary of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the California Branch.

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The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruptions have disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stable, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 3.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premium.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required next annual payment [[5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elisur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world."

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent,

424 Montgomery street. Aug 4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Reponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine,

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H Russell, Geo. W. Morgan, N. J. Starr, } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

Mr. James A. Aell. Mrs. Elizabeth Bell. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

Dr. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor, and North of Post, San Francisco, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions. Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

jul-14. P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY | The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY | A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY | A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY | Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

C. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je 30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hull has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.
Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.
Gales' American soap, williams' soap.
Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.
Berbers' Dusters, assorted.
Wade and Butchers razors
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.
Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles delivered free of charge. jy-25

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pine Street, one door East of Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W. Howland. Wm. B Serrington.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills AND FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

Custom-House Livery Stable NO. 316 BROADWAY,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE FEET and ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIN G

PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN,

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Nos 343, 347, 349 Washington street, MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS,

Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.

137 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma, VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M, and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hillman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal. Terms moderate.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

This Leading American Company, DEVOTED TO FIRST-CLASS INDEMNITY

To the Insuring Public, at rates as low as *SOLVENCY AND A MODERATE NEW ENGLAND PROFIT WILL ADMIT OF.*

POLICIES ISSUED DIRECT,

by

J. D. HAWKS & Co., City Agents, No. 424 California Street, Corner of Leidsdorf.

The best is always the cheapest!

Home Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.
Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.
H. C. Lee, Vice President.
A. B. Gunnison, Surveyor.

Ward's Shirts

New Styles

IN

NECK-TIES

AND

SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, SHIRTS, UNDER SHIRTS DRAWERS,

WARD'S SHIRT STORES

MONTGOMERY ST., AND COR MARKER&THIRD.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

919 *KEARNYS TREET*

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

William Branch. Wash Colver Proprietors.

Adkins Massey,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 651 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the rtest notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

John R. Blake.

Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

SHERIFF BROTHERS,

Photographic Gallery,

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts.

Entrance, 659 Clay St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLICIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

Robert T. Polk, Agent FOR PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES.

PETER ANDERSON, 811 cliter. 79, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed to. Deposits received in small and large sums on interest, by the California Building, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon,

[Lower part Apollo Hall.]

808 *PACIFIC STREET*,

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B.—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and — meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

MRS. C. DUPEE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

MRS. AARON PHILLIPS, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ing Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FAITZEME, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M C. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M C. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgianna Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second. Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potost Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Diphyrie, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Fits, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and primary Organs Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Scrofula and diseases, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients intended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. All Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and adultats, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev. Post Office Box, 16. augs-

To the friends of the APPEAL—We request every delinquent agent and subscriber in the interior to send us their dues immediately The expenses incurred on the paper is great and must be met promptly, Hence we hope all will see the necessity of paying up their dues.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

833 Washington street,

2 doors below Stockton, San Francisco.

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

Incorporated 1819.

The Champion Underwriter,

VETERAN OF 16,000 FIRES

Having located an Agency in this city, is

prepared to furnish

Reliable Indemnity Against Fire at the

LATEST SOLVENT RATES.

Policies Issued Without Delay, by

J. D. HAWKS & CO,

San Francisco.

427 California Street,

Corner of Leidesdorf.

Hartford Indemnity Passes Current in every State in the Union.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,131 92.

President-.....Geo. W. Beaver.

Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

Policies Issued and

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD.

MARINE INSURANCE

upon

Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits,

And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

FIRE INSURANCE

upon

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port, and their cargoes, and other Insurance Property,

GREATLY REDUCED

RATES.

MARINE AGENTS:

At New York..Messrs. Eugene Kelley & Co.

At Honolulu.....Messrs. Brower & Co.

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H. W. Halleck,	Abram Block,
William Pierce,	J. H. Deering
James T. Deane.	Geo. F. Bragg

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Abner Baker,	Henry L King,
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J. Mora Moulder,	George C Ricot,
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Chas M Plum,	S P McMahon,
W O Talbot,	Jas P Pierce,
M P Jones,	J C Wilmerding,
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S Heydenfeldt,	Anthony Chabot,
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Abram Seligman,	John F Miller.
Geo W Beaver,	

SPECIAL!!!!

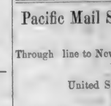
A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Brown is well realized to teach the young ideas how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the commodious rooms filled with the flowers of our youth.

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, p. m. of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month that the 31 days.

When the 10th, 18th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 18th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco

Departures of the 13th or 13th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and P. M. S. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of the 30th connects with the English steamer for Tuscan, the port of the new mines.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—150 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

These steamer will positively call at 11 o'clock, Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's office, in San Francisco.

Through Tickets to Europe by the "Panama Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's office, in San Francisco.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets

The splendid steamship, Colorado, will be dispatched For China on Tuesday, January 1, 1867.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.

O. BERGSON

Carpenter & Builder,

111 LEIDESDORF STREET,

Between Sacramento and California Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to. iv21-3m

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

EXCELSIOR

Pioneer Merchant Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1849.

IT IS THE PLACE TO GET

The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.

SUITS OF CLOTHING

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

611 Sacramento St., 4 doors above Montgomery

California Steam Navigation

COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITAL - - Capt. H. A. Foote
" CHRYSOPOLIS - Capt. A. Foster
" YOSEMITE - - -
" CORNELIA - Capt. W. Bromley.
" JULIA - - Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., every day (Sundays excepted,) for the intermediate way landings, connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships Alps, Pacific, Orizaba, California, Active and Senator, leave as above advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster (British Columbia, Victoria, T. I), Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

UNIVERSITY HOMESTEAD

ASSOCIATION.

The books of the Association are now open and the Secretary prepared to issue shares.

Their land is eligibly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number or 1,680 can be occupied and built upon without expense of grading

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

in which to pay the sum of $319 for

FOUR LOTS,

measuring 25 by 120 feet each. The title to the land comes from the United States Government. Books, maps and all information pertaining to the Association and its workings, can be obtained at No. 8, Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets, at the office of the Association.

THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

To the Auxiliary Societies.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND ORGANIZATION, 22 MOBILE HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

One copy of the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use any more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "E. C. Estes, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably to this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary je8 tf

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

NEW YORK

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S

Relief Associaiion.

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NATIONAL FREEDMAN

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

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PETER ANDERSON,

76 Merchant St., San Francisco.

"You may talk to me of Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York and their railroads and the trade of the Atlantic, but let me tell you that the Pacific Coast is already beginning to reveal to me the world. Speech of the Hon. William H. Seward to the people of Annapolis, Maryland, Sept. 1867.

ADDRESS

To the Permanent Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CITIZENS.—We enjoy the finest country that the sun shines on, the most varied and fertile soil, the most extensive seaboard, and the greatest breadth of land having the richest metallic deposits possessed by any one nation of the earth —a land affording all the most varied material for manufactures, wool, hides, cotton, silk, metals, coal, fibre, gums, wood, and, above all, abundance of every kind of food

We are only a million of people, and yet have more land and sea than Russia with sixty millions—more land than France and Germany, with their hundred millions of people. In the face of those vast resources we are towns crumbling to decay, men seeking without finding employment. Something wrong here, or this would not be happening. Let us consider:

The instructed mind of the population is mostly devoted to political office seeking. Their ambition is misdirected. The rising youth is trained to idleness. This mode of thinking and training must be reversed, if you would hold this magnificent country against the incoming barbarian.

We must teach our youth the glories of manufactures, of commerce, of industry. We must nourish every effort, however rude, at manufacturing what we require. By devoting some of our capital and our young people to manufactures and general industries we shall soon become busy, get rich, bring more and more people into the country, create new wants, build up new factories and new villages around them; cultivate more land, build more ships, generate more commerce, and thereby create profitable employment for all who want work.

Now, fellow citizens, some money capital is required to help on this industrial movement. Where shall we get it? There is a considerable fund which we may divert from its present bed and channel, viz.: the Insurance Fund.

Consider. The people of the Pacific States pay two hundred thousand dollars a month to the Insurance Companies for assuring them against losses from fire or shipwreck.

There are some fifteen of these insurance offices in this city, each fishing (for its share of this large fund. Each office pays a heavy rent, a half dozen officers and clerks, besides printing and advertising; the lowest cost is a thousand dollars a month, and with some it is double that. There are too many persons employed in the business; too much dozing over newspapers; too much red tape and circumlocution; too high salaries and too little work. Think of two hundred thousand dollars a month! two millions and a half a year!! paid to those sleepy gentlemen for what little they do. This must be reformed. Three or four Insurance offices are quite enough for the million of scattered inhabitants of the Pacific States. A dozen of them may be abolished with great benefit to the community; some one or two have already withdrawn. This change would liberate some fifty men of education, whose business capacity would be of much greater service to the community in other branches of industry, such as manufactures, agriculture, commerce, the fisheries, the forests and the mines. This change would also divert a million or two of dollars to other and more needful industries, whereby a thousand fold more of national capital and employment would be generated than by the present drowsy system.

The managers of the BUILDERS' INSURANCE propose, with the cooperation of the people, that this vast monthly stream of capital shall be arrested and diverted to the aid of home manufactures, to effect a great reform and remove from the people's shoulders the expense of supporting a small army of insurance clerks and agents. The BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has passed through its first year (the most trying) with singular success. It has gathered a hundred thousand dollars, paid promptly all its losses, and established a business income of fully twenty thousand dollars a month! This has been done while we were yet but an experiment, and enjoying the confidence of only a portion of the public. We now appeal to the entire people. We ask them to send their insurance business to us on the following conditions, and soon we shall have an income of one hundred thousand dollars a month, and here is what we shall do with the money:

First, we calculate, from our past experience, that we shall lose by fire and marine disasters half our monthly income on our first year's experience our "loses" were but one-third of our income.

Suppose then that our income shall be worked up to one thousand dollars a month, and suppose that we shall pay our losses to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a month, we shall still have fifty thousand dollars a month to bank up, or half a million a year. We propose to make two parts of this sum—one part, a quarter of a million a year, to be invested in City Bonds, to protect the assured, and one part, about a quarter of a million a year, we propose to invest in a

Manufacturer's Loan Fund.

Which shall be lent exclusively to manufacturers on mortgage of their premises and machinery, at as low rate of interest and on as long time as is generally current on real estate.

By the aid of this fund the budding industries of the Pacific States may be nourished into active life; more and varied employments can be originated for the people; immigration may be welcomed and not feared: the farmer will have got a market at his own door for the produce of his land: the manufacturer will find a lively home demand from the farmer for the products of his machines.

All this, good people, can be achieved by your own votes at your own firesides, without the aid of congress or the Legislature—it is simply to vote that your insurance shall go to the BUILDERS' by which vote you shall enable us to plant factories all over the country. You shall fill the rivers and harbors with busy ships; you shall send out upon the distant waves fishing expeditions that will bring back wealth to your cities; you shall form a nursery of seamen around you own shores —the ova of a future commerce and a protective navy; you will create the hum of busy workmen in every desirable locality on the Pacific Coast; you will bring from neglected fields produce of the utmost value; all of which will most certainly multiply a thousand fold the wealth of the country in your lot is cast, making a worthy home for yourselves and a future country for your offspring.

People of the Pacific States and Territories! We pledges ourselves to you effect, with your co-operation, some of those things. We have kept all our pledges so far, and have uttered nothing that was not true. Already have we helped to move the shuttle and the loom, which others, with more means, have passed by and neglected. Already have we helped to build and rig ships in our own dock-yards and sent them over the wide waver in search of riches for the state. Already have we given many liberal bounties and donations to the deserving institutions of the city. Give your to the BUILDERS', and we shall in profits with every useful charity and every honest industry, and help along every enterprise that promises benefit to the people.

We call for the yeas and nays.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

WM. B. COOKE,
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HERMAN SCHWARZE,
J. W. MCKENZIE,
H. V. BEEBEE, Secretary.

} Directors.

Autumnal Anthem.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Autumn, thy crown is glorious,
And beautiful thy plumes,
And exquisite thy myrind hues
Amid the forest-glooms.

And soft and sweet the anthems played
By low winds on the lutes
Of waters answering underneath
Old overhanging roots.

And solemn is the sky that thinks
In sober state above,
Still holding on its cloudy thrones
The Universal Love.

I own all other seasons' worth,
Their movements like grest psalms
Of joy or grief that gild or cloud
The everrolling times.

But Autumn, thou art for the bard
In mingling blight and bloom,
And seem'st a fitting epitaph
On some creatures tomb,

Now gone to rest, while by its emptied hearse
The Deity breathed out another universe.

To the Fog-Bell at Alcatraz.

O weary Warden, that o'er sea and marshes
Monotonously calls
Thy challenge to the foe, whose stealthy marches
Invest the city walls.

Thy voice of warning far and wild diverges,
Thrilling the midnight air;
Yet in thy tower o'er the rocking surges,
Thou dost not heed nor care.

Thou readest not the message of thy bringing;
Thou dost not know the weight
Of that which in thy little ore forever swinging
Thou dost reiterate.

Thou heedest not the text, whose repetition
Makes the dark night more drear;
Thou fillest the world with world with formal admonition.
But showest no sky more clear.

Thou see'st not the binnacle that glistens
Upon the slippery deck;
Thou markest not the marriner that listens—
Thou reck'st but the wreck.

Vain is thy challenge—vain thy admonition—
To all who hear or pass;
Having not "Love" or "Pity"—thy condition
Is but as "tinkling brass."

O formal Dervish, rocking in thy tower
That looks across the deep;
Cry, O Muezzin, "God is God" each hour,
But let believers sleep.

Thou hast the world, O too insensate preacher,
But having naught beyond,
The fate thou orient and thyself the teacher,
Alike by man are shunned.

THE MANTLE OF BEAUTY.

"I pity poor Margaret, she is so plain."

"Certainly, she is very plain; but then, she is so good."

"Goodness is very well in its own way; but a handsome face and a fine person will do more for a girl than goodness," was the reply.

"In a worldly point of view, you mean?"

The first speaker did not answer this remark. It suggested thoughts was wholly in agreement with the sentiments just uttered. The subject of conversation was the youngest of the three sisters. She was called homely by almost every one; yet it is but fair to say that she was too often seen as a foil to her handsome sisters, whose bright eyes, regular features, rich complexions, and free, graceful carriage, had won for them the appellation of "the two beauties."

Parents are not always wise and just. The fact of being a father or mother does not, as a matter of course, lift a person above his or her natural weakness and defects of character, or change materially the old estimate of men and things. The mother of these girls was very far from being just to her youngest child. The beauty of the two older sisters she sought to increase by all the available arts of dress; while the very plainness and coarseness of attire which she deemed good enough for Margaret made the latter seem homlier than she really was. Margaret, not being an ornamental appendage of the household, was made useful. While her sisters dressed and saw company, she was at work, and often for them. She felt the unjust discrimination, and often cried over it, when no one saw her; but neither rebelled nor complained.

"I pity her, she is so plain." This was often said by those who saw Margaret in contrast with her sisters. But it always happened, that those who had any true knowledge with regard to her character would answer: "But she is so good."

There is a beauty in goodness. That was her compensation. If the outer garment was plain, the inner form and true substance of her being had a symmetry and grace beyond what the flesh puts on its most envied perfection. And a compensation went farther still. The soul is in a perpetual effort to impress a likeness of its quality in the face; to mold the features into an image of itself. If this law was in favor of Margaret, it was against her sisters; for, while she was living in self denial, both willing and doing right in every relation, no matter how unpleasant, they were cherishing pride, selfishness, vanity, worldliness, envy and ill-nature.

The time came, as years progressed, when it was no longer said, "I pity her, she is so plain." Not that any saw signs of beauty in her face; but it was no longer perceived as homely. She did not appear in company as often as her gay and brilliant sisters who always had around them a circle of admirers, but when she appeared, she did not sit alone, as once, nor as often form the subject of depreciating comparison. Persons who had kept aloof from her began to feel an attration that drew them to her side; and many wondered how it was that they had been so slow in discovering how greatly she was—in some things—superior to her more showy sisters.

There was a sphere of tranquility about Margaret, which was felt by every one who approached her. The repose of her manner did not break up easily, but to right sentiments and feelings she responded with warmth of expression that veiled nothing of insincerity. In conversation, where the subject was agreeable, thoughts would light up her countenance, and play over it manifold changes. It was as if mobile to the mind—a universal emotion uncover concealing.

Time came when the two sisters found themselves of ten attractive in company than homely Margaret. Young men whose favor they desired to win, were not unfrequently indifferent to their arts and blandishments; and yet, stranger still, as it appeared to them, so interested in Margaret as to be emulous of attention towards her.

It is not always that truth comes to ears most concerned in hearing it. Friends and neighbors see and talk about our personal defects, peculiarities and hindering faults, though we see them not, and go on blindly indulging them to our loss and injury. Margaret's two elder sisters still thought themselves beautiful, winning, graceful beyond all comparison with their Cinderella, as once they had been vain and heartless enough to call her. They did not recognize the fairy work that, with slower than old fairy touches, yet with more enduring magic, was transforming her daily. But there were eyes that could see while there were blind; and it happened that, through the sense of hearing, they gained a knowledge of what their sight had failed to give. The eldest—her name was Cordelia overheard the following conversation. It was between two young men with whom she had been long acquainted.

"I used to think her beautiful," said one of them. "Cordelia?" said the other. "Yes," was the reply. "So did I." continued the other. "Three or four years ago, when she and her sister first came out, with the girlish bloom upon them, I thought them two of the loveliest creatures I had ever seen; but, somehow, they have been fading or changing ever since." "There is nothing in them," said the first speaker. "Not much was the reply. "They dress elegantly, and have a world of sprightly gossip and small talk, but no nature of the heart or intellect, I have failed to discover the signs. I was quite smitten with Cordelia at first—actually in love with her bright eyes and fair face but I got over it long ago. Beauty is very well in these love matters, but a sensible man is apt to look a little way beneath the surface, to see what kind foundation beauty is resting upon. Girls of this class are well enough to dance and flirt with; but for the grave purpose of matrimony none but knaves or fools accept them."

"There are plenty of knaves and fools about," said the friend. "Oh, yes," said the other, "as witness the wretched marriages that are constantly taking places. There's a fellow dancing attendance on Cordelia now, that is just weak enough to marry her as a kind of show-wife. He thinks her queenly! Of course, if the event comes off, there will be another miserable couple added to the list. Both will find themselves disappointed." "By the way," said the other speaker, breaking in upon his friend's homily—"what do you think of the plainer sister?" "Margaret?" "Yes." "I've ceased to call her plain," he said. "You would hardly call her beautiful," continued his friend.

"I don't know," he said. "I have seen her when to call her beautiful would be no error of language. The fact is, Margaret has puzzled me at times. I grant you that her features are not cut after a classic model, nor is there what we some-times call style in her face. She hasn't the fine complexion nor the large liquid eyes of her older sister; and yet her countenance is to me far more attractive—it is so full of mind and feeling. You forget, as you talk with her the material lines of her face, in the beauty of thought that transfigures it. Do you want a higher style than this?"

"And yet," continued the first speaker "Margaret was very homely. There was a time when I almost wondered at her courage it attempting to brave the comparison that must be made between her and her sisters." "Yes," said his companion, "I remember my first impression also; but it gradually wore off as I came to know her. The fact is, her beautiful soul she is through its material veil, and you see the light and loveliness within. In the case of her sisters the order is reversed. They have not, I fear, beautiful souls."

"The mantle they have so long worn in pride," was the reply, "is dropping away from them, and if they do not see to it, will fall upon the shoulders of Margaret. If I were choosing a wife from among these three sisters, I shouldn't hesitate a moment." "You would take Margaret!" said his friend. "Yes," was the reply. "Not regarding more beauty as anything when put in contrast with excellence of character!" added the first speaker.

"I am a lover of beauty," was the reply. Whenever the beautiful is presented I find myself a constrained worshiper. At first I saw beauty only in form and color, and was in constant danger of accepting gilt and bloom for enduring substance. Twice I have been on the eve of a marriage proposal, blinded, fascinated by mere material charms, I should, sometime, when I think of what I escaped in both instances. The beauty lay only on the surface. Gradually my mind became better instructed. I was able to see the difference between real beauty and its fading semblance. So, I am still a worshiper of beauty; but I recognize its higher types." "Then, in taking Margaret, you would still have regard for beauty?" "Yes," he continued," to that beauty which fades not, and which has power to mold even a plain face into a likeness of itself."

Cordelia heard no more. Though concealed from view, she recognized the speakers' voices. Hopes had been fondly cherished. She perfectly understood some things which had occasionally puzzled her. She knew now why it was that certain young men, of high excellence, who so eagerly sought her favor for a time, gradually withdrew themselves and became attentive to what she considered less attractive girls. There was a beauty of which she had not dreamed; a beauty to which she had not attained; a beauty scarcely recognized at first, but growing more and more apparent, and putting forth all its charms beside which all that she could offer was but as the glitter of tinsel.

"Poor sister is looking well, to-night." Cordelia started from her painful reverie, at the voice of a matronly friend. "Margaret, you mean?" But for the conversation just heard, she would not have thought of this sister. Yes, how much has improved! I hear it remarked on all sides. You must take care, or she will bear off the palm.

The elder sister turned her face away, so that its expression might not be seen. "She is so good, so true; so full of that spontaneous grace that comes from order and symmetry within. She must have a beautiful mind."

A year later, and Margaret was the bridge of a man who had once stood bewildered and fascinated in the blaze of Cordelia's beauty—of one who had said of her, as many had said, "What a pity she is so plain!" And he was a lover of beauty in all its forms.

ROY & TRYON.

Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, and Undertakers.

Placerville, Eldorado County.

Grave Inclosures in wood and metal furnished to order at low prices.

Orders from any part of the Country promptly attended to. ap1-tf.

BOOKBINDERS, PAPERRULERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS to 517 Clay street, between Sacramento and Montgomery. tf

Folsom and Bay View Railroad.

THE CARS OF THIS Road will commence running THIS DAY (Sunday) May 5, and run regular hereafter, until further notice, from the corner of 4th and Berry streets, to the dock out on the Folsom, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording an opportunity for a pleasant ride for all who wish to enjoy it.

☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on Sundays, and every twenty minutes on week days. W. H.—All other Car Tickets taken for fares.

J. B. MYERS, Contr actor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7th, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS.—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

CONGRESS.

The National Congress commenced its regular session on Monday, the 2d of December. The session will be one of vital importance. The whole issue of the war will be brought forward for adjustment. The status of the colored race in the Northern States will be fully discussed again by several impending bills, which will be introduced by Messrs. Sumner, Stevens, Boutwell, and several others. It is expected that Congress will grant suffrage to colored men to vote for Presidential electors, and Congressmen. This will not interfere with the States and will be Constitutional. Colored men now vote in all the New England States, except Connecticut. They also vote in New York State, though with the $250 property qualification and in Wisconsin, Tennessee, Nebraska, in the District of Columbia, and in all the Territories, and in the Ten Rebel States. The three millions in the South have their full civil and political rights, and the half million which is near about all that are in the different Northern States are proscribed from their political rights by only about 17 States out of 34. This truly indeed, is inconsistency. The inconsistent States relative to suffrage are Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa, Michigan, California, Oregon, Nevada, Kentucky, Pennsylvania. It is expected however, that most of the above will grant suffrage to their colored citizens within the next two years.

ARRIVALS.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

E. P. Lombard, Marin county; Mr. Sanks, Idaho; Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Wilson, Idaho. Per Steamer Golden City.—Mrs. A. Osbourn; Mrs. Booth; Mrs. J. Lomax.

LETTERS.—Bright Campbell, Cash Creek; Richard Stokes, Weaverville; W. Holmes Oroville; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.

Mrs. M. Pleasants, assisted by a number of ladies, gave a grand soiree at Mechanics' Institute Hall, on Thursday evening last. It was well attended. The proceeds to a benevolent purpose.

New York, November 24.—A man named Spencer, and wife, residing at Paulsborough, New Jersy, who appears to be of the highest respectability, and said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars, were arrested on Friday on the affidavit of Colonel Wood, Chief Detective, charged with being the chief of the gang of counterfeiters who issued the spurious seventairties. Mrs. Spencer paid forty thousand dollars cash down, to bail herself and husband. Several other parties, reported to be very wealthy, are suspected of being connected with the affair. The establishment at Paulsborough has been in operation since 1865. It is estimated that the parties have uttered a million dollars. The spurious plates were made from lead impressions of the genuine plates, secured by confederates at Washington. All the parties engaged in it have become wealthy, and reside in different parts of the country. Government officers have been dispatched to arrest them. Spencer owns a magnificent house in Philadelphia.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Eastern and Foreign News.

General Sheridan, dances as he fights—with vigor.

Charles Dickens will read in Boston first. He opens at Steinway Hall, New York, on the 9th December.

Fitz Green Halleck, the poet, just deceased was born in Guilford, Conn July 8, 1795. He died in the same place.

Todd is the appropriate name of the State liquor agent at Salem, Massachusetts.

New York November 20.— A special says the Impreachment Committee stands five for and four against impeachment.

Augusta, November 20.—Pope has issued orders for the Reconstruction Convention to meet at Atlanta, December 9th.

Charleston, November 20.—The election to-day is quiet, and the voting confined to negroes. Accounts from the interior say that the whites generally decline to participate in the election.

Washington, November 20.—There are good reasons for believing that the Alabama claims are about to be amicably settled. Each government will recede somewhat, and a compact will probably be formed containing nothing irritating to either of the two people.

Seward is negotiating for the purchase of a province in the Island of Borneo, with a good harbor.

Chief Justice Chase opens Court in Richmond on Monday next. Davis' counsel has given notice that he will be ready to proceed with the trial.

Raleigh, November 20.—The election is progressing orderly. The whites are generally voting.

New York, November 21.—A Havana special says Tegthoff has been tendered an escort of Government troops to convey Maximilian's remains to Vera Cruz. Public demonstrations, however, are forbidden.

Congress will convene on the 20th.

FOREIGN.

Juarez is preparing a defense of the case which he has made of his discretionary power. He has asked for a force, under Escobeda, to be stationed at the Capital. The reason is unexplained, but it is believed to be owing to a large force of fourteen thousand men which Diaz has under his command.

A Coban, long a resident of Vera Cruz, says another revolution in Mexico will probably take place about the first of January.

The Governor of Borneo is said to be an American, named Torrey.

Count de Montelambert has returned Paris in much better health.

The Archduke Henry, of Austria, has just married Mademoiselle Hoffman, one of the performers at the Gratz Theatre. The title of Countess de Bozen has been conferred upon her.

Miss Kellogg's debut in "Margurite," at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, was a brilliant success. The Prince of Wales was present in the royal box.

The Russian Prince, Gortschakoff seventy years of age, is going to marry a divorced female aged twenty-four.

Eliza Montez, daughter of Lola, is coming out in Paris as an actress.

London, December 5.—Copious extracts of the President's message are published here. The London Times says Johnson transcends himself in impudence, and regards his office as absolute sovereigns do their prerogatives. He has learned nothing, and forfeits all respect. Other journals use similar language.

Paris, December 5.—During a discussion on the question of the French occupancy of Rome in the Corps Leg slatif. Thiers defends the policy of the Government, and characterized Garibaldi as a falcon, with Italy hunts.

Havana, December 5.—A severe shock of earthquakes was felt at Santa Cruz, November 18th. The shocks were felt out at sea. The United States steamers De Soto and Monongahela were lost. The crews were saved.

The Governor of St. Thomas has returned from Europe to deliver the island to the United States. The amount paid for it is $7,500,000.

Marriages.

At Penningtonville, Oct. 10, 1867, by the Rev. W. H. Turner. Mr. Levi Johnson to Miss Frances Williams, both of Chester county, Pa.

In Philadelphia, October 10, 1867, by Rev. J. Young, Mr. Claten Johnson, of Pennsburg, to Miss Anna M. Hucherson of Chester.

On the 24 of October, by the Rev. J. Frisby, Mr. George W. Garner, of Sharpsburg, Md., to Miss Mary Catharine Woollard, of Charleston, Berkley county, Va.

On the 7th of October, by the same, Mr. John Dorsey, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Mary Boston, of Lancaster county, Pa.

On the 14th of October, by the same, Mr. Hartwell Shands, of Petersburg, Va., to Miss Hannah E. Gundy, of Delaware.

In New Rochelle, N. Y., Oct., 30th, 1867, by Rev. F. C. Marshall, Mr. Samuel H. Brown, of Portchester, to Miss Caroline Stevens, of the former place.

In Albany, on Tuesday, October 29th, 1867, by Rev. Father Walworth, Thomas Campbell to Miss Fannie C. Butler, both of Washington, D. C.

In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, October 29th, by Rev. D. W. Anderson, Rev. William T. Dixon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Mrs. Angella C. Frazier, of Arlington, Va.

Deaths.

Rev. George Treadwell, departed this life at Lakeville, L. I., August 7th, 1867

In Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1867, William Lee, in the 64th year of his age.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE -- No. 422 California street, CORNER LEIDESDORFF.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1866.... 411,054 02
CASH ASSETS.....$1,161,054 02

ALL LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Fire, Ocean, Marine, Inland INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING BEEN arranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin. Mr. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Directors Pacific Insurance company.

San Francisco.
W C Ralston, A L Tubbs, William Alvord, Jonathan Nunn, A B Forbes, Anson G. Hilton, Alva Seligman, L S Beaubien, William Sherman, L Sachs, James D Fremont, John O Earl, David Scott, D O Mills, I Freudlander, Moses Hallet, H M Newhall, G T Lawton, Edward Lawton, Edward Martin, Chas Mayne, R L Goldstein, John O Earl, Lloyd Tevis, Thos H Selby, Adam Grant, Alphens Ball, S M Wilson, D J Oliver, William Sohlbrand, Morton Chessbrough, H Hansemann, D W C Rice,

Oliver Eldridge, J B Roberts, S Steinhart, P L Weaver, William Hooper, J W. Clark, A Hayward, T L Barker, Alex. Weill, C Meyer, Chas E McLane, M Rosenbaum, Henry Carlson, Jr. A J Ralston, T Lemmon Meyer, New York.
Louis McLane, Fred Billings, John B Newton, J G Kellogg, Wm T Coleman, Moses Ellis, Sacramento, Edgar Mills, G W Mowe, C T Whanlon, Marysville. J H Jewett, Portland Oregon. W. S. Lane, Jacob Kamm, Virginia, Nevada. Wm. Sharon.

Officers!
J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.
T. C. GRANT, J. E. BIGELOW, Local Agents. no 26-tf

Cosmoplitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal. Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.

The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

ACTIVE,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th 18th, 25th. January 1868. 1st, 8th, 15th, 224, 29th.

San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

San Simeon.—November 30th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 5th, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 8th. 15th. 20th. 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, AND SAN DIEGO,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco. 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th. 27th.

San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

Santa Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

ANDREW J. McCARTY,

DEALER IN

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

850 Washington street, ONE DOOR BELOW STOCKTON STREET, San Francisco.

Universal Life Insurance COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

For EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to JOHN S. SCOTT, General Agent for the Pacific Coast. 304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

J. B. BROWN. JAMES PHILLIPS.

BROWN & PHILLIPS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Poultry, Game, Hams, etc.,

517 Merchant street.

San Francisco.

BUTTER EGGS and POULTRY Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY

In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,

Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.

☞ Office Hours from 10 to 5. ☜

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES,

CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheroneses, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged, at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has ever been so much as named to me in favor, but his seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1016 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 31,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco December 22d, 1864; annual premium $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $339 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.

Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $57 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required next annual payment $1 55, $5 47, $8 91, $9 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company.

Hon. Elizur Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continet also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent. 424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Rsponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause, FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co., MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H H Bennett, Geo. W. Morgan, N. J. Stabert. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their neat and fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

MR. JAMES A. ALLL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

DR. E. R. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $180 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

jy-14 P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents, 413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Rubbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial. se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No. 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 533 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only fair and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.

Gales' American soap, williams' soap

Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap, Barbers' Dusters, assorted, Wade and Butcher Razors, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears, Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Straps, Shaving Brushes, etc. etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY, 535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles deliverd free of charge. jy-21

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Pine Street, one door East of Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashion. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms we solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W HOWLAND. WM. B ISGTON.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills AND FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

Custom-House Livery Stable NO. 310 BROADWAY,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE FEET and ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING

BY PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 545, 547, 549 Washington street, MONTGOMERY BLOCK. SAN FRANCISCO

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS,

Stall No. 42, WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Braiding, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—designed equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING. 137 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma, VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. B. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Terms moderate.

CHARTER PERPE

This Leading American Company, DEVOTED TO FIRST-CLASS INDEMNITY

To the Insuring Public, at rates as low as SOLVENCY AND A MODERATE NEW ENGLAND PROFIT WILL ADMIT OF.

POLICIES ISSUED DIRECT,

by

J. D. HAWKS & Co.,

City Agents,

No. 424 California Street,

Corner of Leidsdorf.

The best is always the cheapest!

SHERIFF BROTHERS,

Photographic Gallery,

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts

Entrance, 630 Clay St,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLICIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

Robert T. Polk, Agent FOR PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES.

PETER ANDERSON, Silcitor. 79, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed fat inDeposits received in small and large sums on terest, by the California Building, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug1 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon.

[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

608 PACIFIC STREET,

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B.—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

Home Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.
Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.
H. C. Lee, Vice President.
A. B. Gunnison, Surveyor.

Ward's Shirts

New Styles

IN

NECK-TIES

AND

SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PAPER COLLARS
SHIRTS
UNDER SHIRTS
DRAWERS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORE,

MONTGOMERY ST.,

AND

COR MARKER & THIRD.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

919 KEARNY STREET

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

WILLIAM BRANCH. WASH COLVER Proprietors.

Adkins Massey,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 651 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

John R. Blake.

Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

DIRECT ORY

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and meet every Tuesday evening, at their Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. Y. M., meet very Monday evening as above. Monthly meet- ng, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupree, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ging Schools, etc., most weakly,

Wethington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The afore lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is R. W. ashipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M. and 7 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 3½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potect Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Dyspepsia, Heart, Liver, Lungs, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Fits, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated: All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and urinary Organs Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms Scrofula and Strictures, by a course of treatment only known by himself, specially examined.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending a letter can give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and institute, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev.

Post Office Box, 16. sugg-

To the friends of the APPEAL—We request every delinquent agent and subscriber in the interior to send us the dues immediately The expenses incurred on the paper is great and must be met promptly, Hence we hope all will see the necessity of paying up their dues.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

833 Washington street,

2 doors below Stockton, San Francisco

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials,

Incorporated 1819.

The Champion Underwriter,

VETERAN OF 16,000 FIRES

Having located an Agency in this city, is prepared to furnish

Reliable Indemnity Against Fire at the

LATEST SOLVENT RATES.

Policies Issued Without Delay, by

J. D. HAWKS & CO.

San Francisco.

427 California Street,

Corner of Leidesdorf.

Hartford Indemnity Passes Current in every State in the Union.

THE

NATIONAL FREEDMAN,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

NEW YORK

NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S

Relief Associaiion.

The National Freedman

is published monthly, at No. 76 John Street, New York, as the organ of the New York National Freedman's Relief Association. All communications for the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

should be addressed to the Editor as above, and must be accompanied by the full address of the writer.

THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN

the organ of the Am. F. and U. Commission, will be bound up with our Journal, and sent regularly to our subscribers.

TERMS, PER ANNUM - - - $2 00

SINGLE COPIES - - - 15

THE NATIONAL FREEDMAN

is sent regularly, by Mail, for a year, to all persons contributing $5 or more to our Treasury.

All packages should be marked "E. C. ESTES, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York.

To the Auxiliary Societies.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND ORGANIZATION, 22 MOBILE HOUSE,

New York.

One copy of the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use any more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to this committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "E. C. ESTES, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably to this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary. jo8 tf

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,131 92.

President.....Geo. W. Beaver.

Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

Policies Issued and

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD.

MARINE INSURANCE

upon

Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits,

And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

FIRE INSURANCE

upon

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SPECIAL!!!!

A GOOD TEACHER.—We call the attention of our readers to the infant school recently established on Scotland street, between Filbert and Greenwich. Miss Charlotte Brewn is well realiged to teach the young ideas how to shoot. The terms are very reasonable. Parents will do well in sending their children to her. We hope soon to see the common rooms come filled with the flowers of our youth

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Strutman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers in good wrappers and mail them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, A. M., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month that have 31 days.

On the 10th, 18th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 18th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

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Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamers will positively sail at 11 o'clock, Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at F. R. R. Co's Office, in San Francisco.

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The splendid steamship, Colorado, will be dispatched For Chins on Tuesday, January 1, 1867.

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UNIVERSITY HOMESTEAD

ASSOCIATION.

The books of the Association are now open and the Secretary prepared to issue shares.

Their land is eligibly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number or 1,580 can be occupied and built upon without expense of grading

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to promote a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

in which to pay the sum of $315 for

FOUR LOTS,

measuring 25 by 120 feet each. The title to the land comes from the United States Government. Books, maps and all information pertaining to the Association and its workings, can be obtained at No. 8, Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets, at the office of the Association.

THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

L VI.—NO. 19. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21 1867. WHOLE NO. 279

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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,

79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

"You may talk to me of Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, and their railroads and the trade of the Atlantic—let me tell you that the Pacific Coast is already beginning to revolutionize the world."—[Speech of the Hon. William H. Seward to the people of Annapolis, Maryland, June, 1867.

ADDRESS

To the Permanent Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CITIZENS.—We enjoy the finest country that the sun shines on, the most varied and fertile soil, the most extensive seaboard, and the greatest breadth of land having the richest metallic deposits possessed by any one nation of the earth —a land affording all the most varied material for manufactures, wool, hides, cotton, silk, metals, coal, fibre, grass, wood, and, above all, abundance of every kind of food

We are only a million of people, and yet have more land and sea than Russia with sixty millions—more land than France and Germany, with their hundred millions of people. In the face of those vast resources there are towns crumbling to decay, men seeking without finding employment. Something wrong here, or this would not be happening. Let us consider:

The instructed mind of the population is mostly devoted to political office seeking. Their ambition is misdirected. The rising youth is trained to idleness. This mode of thinking and training must be reversed, if you would hold this magnificent country against the incoming barbarian.

We must teach our youth the glories of manufactures, of commerce, of industry. We must nourish every effort, however rude, at manufacturing what we require. By devoting some of our capital and our young people to manufactures and general industries we shall soon become busy, get rich, bring more and more people into the country, create new wants, build up new factories and new villages around them; cultivate more land, build more ships, generate more commerce, and thereby create profitable employment for all who want work.

Now, fellow citizens, some money capital is required to help on this industrial movement. Where shall we get it? There is a considerable fund which was may divert from its present bed and channel, viz.: the Insurance Fund.

Consider. The people of the Pacific States pay two hundred thousand dollars a month to the Insurance Companies for insuring them against losses from fire or shipwreck.

There are some fifteen of these insurance offices to this city, each fishing for its share of this large fund. Each office pays a heavy rent, a half dozen offices and clerks, besides printing and advertising; the lowest cost is a thousand dollars a month, and with some it is double that. There are two many persons employed in the business; too much dosing of over-reporters; too much red tape and circumlocution; too high salaries and too little work. Think of two hundred thousand dollars a month ! two millions and a half a year ! paid to those sleepy gentlemen for what little they do. This must be reformed. Three or four insurance offices are quite enough for the million of scattered inhabitants of the Pacific States. A dozen of them may be abolished with great benefit to the community; some one or two have already withdrawn. This change would liberate some fifty men of education, whose business capacity would be of much greater service to the community in other branches of industry, such as manufactures, agriculture, commerce, the fisheries, the forests and the mines. This change would also divert a million or two of dollars to other and more needful industries, whereby a thousand and four of national capital and employment would be generated than by the present drowsy system.

The managers of the BUILDERS' INSURANCE propose, with the co-operation of the people, that this vast monthly stream of capital shall be arrested and diverted to the aid of home manufactures, to effect a great reform and remove from the people's shoulders the excessive burden of supporting a small army of insurance clerks and agents. The BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has passed through its first year (the most trying) with singular success. It has gathered a hundred thousand dollars paid promptly all its losses, and established a business income of fifty twenty thousand dollars a month! This has been done while we were yet but an experiment, and enjoying the confidence of only a portion of the public. We now appear to the entire people. We ask them to send their insurance business to us on the following conditions, and soon we shall have an income of one hundred thousand dollars a month, and here is what we shall do with the money:

First, we calculate, from our past experience, that we shall lose by fire and marine disasters half our monthly income on our first year's experience our "losses" were but one-third of our income.

Suppose then that our income shall be worked up to one thousand dollars a month, and suppose that we shall pay our losses to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a month, we shall still have fifty thousand dollars a month to bank up, or half a million a year. We propose to make two parts of this sum—one part, a quarter of a million a year, to be invested in City Bonds, to protect the insured, and one part, about a quarter of a million a year, we propose to convert into a

Manufacturer's Loan Fund.

Which shall be lent exclusively to manufacturers on mortgage of their premises and machinery at as low rate of interest, and on as long time as is generally current on real estate,

By the aid of this fund the budding industries of the Pacific States may be nourished into active life; more and varied employments can be originated for the people; immigration may be welcomed and not feared: the farmer will have got a market at his own door for the produce of his land: the manufacturer will find a lively home demand from the farmer for the products of his machines.

All this, good people, can be achieved by your own votes at your own fireside, without the aid of congress or the Legislature—it is simply to vote that your insurance shall go to the BUILDERS' by which vote you shall enable us to plant factories all over the country. You shall fill the rivers and harbors with busy ships; you shall send out upon the distant seas fishing expeditions that will bring back wealth to your cities; you shall form a nursery of seamen around you ourselves—the ors of a future commerce and a protective navy; you will create the hum of busy workmen in every desirable locality on the Pacific Coast; you will bring from neglected fields produce of the utmost value; all of which will most certainly multiply a thousand fold the wealth of the country in your lot is cast, making a worthy home for yourselves and a future country for your offspring.

People of the Pacific States and Territories! We pledge ourselves to you effect, with your co-operation, some of those things. We have kept all our pledges so far, and have uttered nothing that was not true. Already have we helped to move the shuttle and the loom, which others, with more means, have passed by and neglected. Already have we helped to build and rig ships in our own dock-yards and sent them over the wide waters in search of riches for the city. Already have we given many liberal donations and donations to the deserving institutions of the city. Give you to the BUILDERS', and we shall its profits with every useful charity and every honest industry, and help along every enterprise that promises benefit to the people

We call for the yeas and nays.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

WM. B. COOKU,
W. G. WEIR,
J. D. CONNELL,
J. W. MCCORMICK,
C. A. JENKE,
HERMAN SCHWARBE,
J. W. MCKENZIE,
H. V. BERRET, Secretary.

} Directors

A correspondent of the Auburn Stars and Stripes writing from Ukiah City, October 17th, gives the following account of the terrible tragedy in that country, to which reference has been already made:

One of the most deadly and painful conflicts that ever occured in this or any other country took place yesterday, about 4 o'clock P. M. at the election in Little Lake Valley, a precinct about 23 miles above Ukiah City. From what I know, and from various reports which can be relied on, facts seem to be about as follows: There lives in Little Lake Valley a numerous family by the names of Coates, another family by the name of Frost, also quite numerous. About five or six years ago one of the Coates boys and one of the Frost boys had a quarrel and a fight; from that time to the present there has been very bad feeling between the two families, and numerous quarrels have been the consequence, being most of the time of a political character—the Coates family being all very strong Union and the Frost family strongly Democratic. About one year since Martin Frost and Abram Coates had a fight, when the families of were drawn into the quarrel. At the last September election Elisha A. Frost and one of the Coates some very near having a fight also, but were prevented by the timely interference of friends, and it was hoped then that the old feud would be settled and a better state of feeling brought about between the the various families concerned. But not so. Frank Duncan (brother-in-law to Frost) made his brags that he could whip any Abolitionist in Little Lake, or any Black Republican of the Coates name; so yesterday afternoon, Frank Duncan and three of the Frost brothers and the Coates brothers met again at the store in Little Lake, when Wesley Coates said to Frank Duncan "I understand that you have been reporting that you can whip me, and if you have, I want you to take it back." Duncan said that he did say so and never took anything back, when Wesley Coates asked out of the house to settle their difficulty, and began to strip himself for the fray; then Duncan rushed on Coates, with pistol in hand, and broke it over his head. Elisha Frost was about to join in the affray, when Abram Coates shot him in the forehead, dead. It is reported that Frost was armed with two revolvers and when he fell the two remaining brothers of Frost, with two relatives, whose names I have been unable to get, then commenced an indiscriminate fire on the Coates brothers and relatives. Duncan and Wesley Coates in the meantime were struggling, and while thus engaged Duncan was badly cut in a number of places, and Wesley Coates was shot dead by one of the Frost brothers. The following are names of the killed and wounded: Thomas Coates, Wesley Coates, Henry Coates, Albert Coates, and Elisha Frost. The wounded are Albert Coates, Jr., Abraham Coates, James Coates, and Frank Duncan. After those men had all fallen, Martin and Isaac Frost went to work and reloaded their revolvers and were going to finish killing the remainder of the Coates relatives whom they had not already killed exhibiting more coolness, nerve and determination in their deadly and awful work than is often seen. By the interference of parties the further work of death and carnage was stopped.

The two Frost brothers made good their escape, but I understand that the officers are pursuit. I learn that Thomas Coates was no way mixed up in the difficulty, and lost his life while trying to stop the fight. Dr. T. D. Barnes of Ukiah City was called to attend the poor unfortunate victims of prejudice, passion and revenge, and reports that two of the Coates cannot possibly live, and but a very slim show for the recovery of Duncan. The Coates family are well respected and have many warm friends. As to the Frost family, I am wholly unacquainted with any of them and know nothing of their social standing in their community.

When shall we have laws, and those laws executed, which shall effectually, or at least in part, prevent the carrying of concealed weapon? when, oh, when?

From a private letter we are permitted to make the following extract:

Adolphus Schober, a young man of good family and favorably known in this city where he was established during the time of the French invasion, has been assassinated in the most atrocious manner, creating profound regret and indignation among his numerous friends. On the 4th of September, at half past six o'clock, P. M., Mr. Schober stood on the side walk before the Union Hotel, when he observed two officers on horseback, who, in a drunken fit, gave to the public some specimens of Mexican horsemanship. Finally approaching the door of the bar, one of them called upon Mr. Schober, in the most insulting language, using liberally the word carajo,[" to replace the stirrup to his foot," to which the quiet answer was given that he was not his servant. The companion of the officer, Jose Camilo Cruz, commander of the Tepic Lancers, without saying a word, on hearing this answer, drew his revolver, and, taking aim, fired upon Schober, the ball entering his breast and passing through the lungs, killed him almost on the spot. The shot was fired in such proximity that his clothing was burned, and six minutes after Schober was a corpse, without being able to pronounce a single word. The assasin then tried to escape, but was soon placed in jail. But not so. Frank Duncan (brother-in-law to Frost) made his brags "that he could whip any Abolitionist in Little Lake, or any Black Republican of the Coates name;" so yesterday afternoon, Frank Duncan and three of the Frost brothers and the Coates brothers met again at the store in Little Lake, when Wesley Coates said to Frank Duncan. "I understand that you have been reporting that you can whip me, and if you have, I want you to take it back." Duncan said that he did say so and never took anything back, when Wesley Coates asked out of the house to settle their difficulty, and began to strip himself for the fray; then Duncan rushed on Coates, with pistol in hand, and broke it over his head. Elisha Frost was about to join in the affray, when Abram Coates shot him in the forehead, dead. It is reported that Frost was armed with two revolvers and when he fell the two remaining brothers of Frost, with two relatives, whose names I have been unable to get, then commenced an indiscriminate fire on the Coates brothers and relatives. Duncan and Wesley Coates in the meantime were struggling, and while thus engaged Duncan was badly cut in a number of places, and Wesley Coates was shot dead by one of the Frost brothers. The following are names of the killed and wounded: Thomas Coates, Wesley Coates, Henry Coates, Albert Coates, and Elisha Frost. The wounded are Albert Coates, Jr., Abraham Coates, James Coates, and Frank Duncan. After those men had all fallen, Martin and Isaac Frost went to work and reloaded their revolvers and were going to finish killing the remainder of the Coates relatives whom they had not already killed exhibiting more coolness, nerve and determination in their deadly and awful work than is often seen. By the interference of parties the further work of death and carnage was stopped.

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PORK EATERS.—The Stockton Gazette says:—"If the shipment of pork hogs from other points to San Francisco equal those from Stockton, then we unhesitatingly declare that the people of that city must be a very hoggish set; or, in other words, very sound on the pork question. Scarcely a steamer leaves our wharf that does not ship Reed's Landing, on her way down, and take on board from one to three hundred head of hogs. We dare say that the shipment from here this season will foot up a hog apiece for every man, women and child in the Bay City."

The Trial of Jeff Davis.

A despatch dated Richmond, October 7th says:—The following facts relative to the coming trial of Jefferson Davis are from the best authority. The trial is set down for the fourth Monday in November, and as the Government will not interfere, there will be no postponement by the consent on either side. The offense of levying war against the United States will be remitted to by Judge Scarborough of Norfolk, the Hon. John Goode, member of the Confederate Congress and Capt. Hendrow, who were compelled to appear before the Norfolk Grand Jury, and testify to the facts upon which the indictment was made. There will be vers few, if any witnesses for the defense—the fact of levying war being admitted. The prosecution will then proceed with the legal argument, that the prisoner is guilty of treason; and the counsel for defense will argue that, he being a citizen of the State, and under its laws a prior allegiance was due to it, not to the United States. It has been positively asserted that Judge Chase will preside, but as the Supreme Court commences a session on the first Monday in December, this is not possible. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN HOLLAND.—The women have just carried a point in Holland. The minister of the interior has issued a decree admitting them to the examination for the position of assistant apothecaries an occupation hitherto monopolized exclusively to men. This measure will enable country doctors to have their prescriptions made up by their wives or daughters, and will thus relieve them from the charge of a male assistant. The decree has been received with a good deal of satisfaction by the Dutchmen, who look on this as the beginning of asystematic invasion of masculine privileges. They are right. It is the beginning of a reform which will end only in putting women upon an equality with men in science, politics, and religion.

A BUDDHIST praying machine was exhibited at the Paris exposition. It is a little square box, with a handle on one side, to be turned when the worshipper wishes to offer a prayer. It will offer up a hundred and twenty prayers a day, is noiseless, and will never get out of order.

An eccentric man in Bath, Maine, was asked to aid a foreign mission. He gave twenty-five cents, but stopped the agent as he was departing and said: "Here's a dollar to pay the expense of getting the quarter to the heathen."

Good Paper.—The Stockton Gazette is a remarkably well conducted and very interesting paper.

WEDDING OUT WEST.

They have some affecting weddings out in the flat country, beyond the trees.

Take Indian weddings for instance.

Or Dutch.

However, to facts:

In the semi-rural districts of Winona, on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi river, lives, among several people, a jolly good fellow of a justice of the peace, whose ideas of matters are much like the waters of a deep river. Once started it is hard to turn them. On a fair day last week, after the 10 by 12 law dispensary had been swept, after chairs had been set in a row against the side of the office, and sundry whipped quids of tobacco and mutilated cigar stumps had been kicked under the stove, there was a wooden step on the stairs and a vigorous rap at the door.

"Come in," said the justice, as he settled into a legal look so befitting a man of law.

A handsome, black-eyed, Spanish-looking woman entered. It was a clear case of a senorita of the New Mexican brand. She had on a short woolen dress—wooden-soled shoes—sported red cheecks, black hair, and eyes that snapped like the lock of a shotgun. In a Spanish accent, and in the worst possible English, said:

"You make justicia aqui? You law man?"

"Yes, madam: be seated—"

"Want paper. Want paper to take man?"

Just then a stout French half-breed entered the room. He was unable to speak half a dozen words, and looked either scared or bashful. The judge, see at once that there was some marriage to come off, and said to the woman, who stood with compressed lips watching the Justice and the door—

"Want paper to take this man?"

"; want paper. Me teach him. (Nice woman, thought the justice.) He no good man, me take him so quick as can."

"All right, my cories; fix you in the jerk of a lamb's tail," said the justice, as he turned to the man and said, "You know this woman; can you take her?"

The man shook his head and uttered unintelligible words.

"Ah! I see. Can't talk English. Well, never mind."

He ran into the street, invited a few friends up stairs, and on returning with them, said to the woman:

"You want to take this man for better or for worse?"

"Yes, me want to take him; me pay!"

"All right!"

Then turning to the man, who stood trembling:

"You take this woman for better or for worse, and promise to keep her," &c., &c.

"Umph!" and several nods of the head.

"Then in the name of the law, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I pronounce you man and wife." And he stepped forward before the woman could say a word and kissed her red lips.

"Slap! came her hand in his face and she clutched his hair. The new husband jumped in to take the woman away, and to protect her, as the man supposed, when in self-preservation the justice gave him a rap on the nose. The woman pitched into the new husband, who in turn pitched into her, and for about five minutes there was a general battling and display of tear garters and things decidedly astonishing.

At last the parties were separated, when the man and woman took another turn at each other, the blood and hair flying in all directions. Down came the stove, over went the table, clatter went the chairs, and into the street like mad went the justice, with a black eye and the bosom of his shirt looking like a warranty deed covered with red seals!

A crowd rushed up stairs and found the man and woman lying on the floor, hugging each other like young lizards, their arms and legs, mixed up worse than tomato-vines, the woman on top, and pommeling her now made husband with a hearty will.

The newly-married couple were separated, when through the aid of two interpreters it was discovered that the night before the parties occupying adjoining shanties in the lower part of the town had come to blows. Each party had hastened to the justice's office in the morning for a warrent for the other, with the result as stated above.

The last news from there was that the parties had gone in search of another justice to unmarry them, while the genial cause of their terrible squabble was "setting up the boys," and bathing his bunged eye in camphor and whiskey. For an actual fact, it is the richest within our knowledge.—Ex.

BOOKBINDERS, PAPERRULERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS No 517 Clay street, between Sansome and Montgomery. 1y6

Potrero and Bay View Railroad.

THE CARS OF THIS road will commence running THIS DAY (Sunday) May 5, and run regular hereafter, until further notice, from the corner of 6th and Berry streets, to the dog out on the PIER, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

TO OUR AGENTS—We request every agent of the APPEAL to send in what is due the paper.

STOCKTON, November 18 1867.

We the citizens of Stockton meet in a public meeting, which was held at the A. M. E. Church, in order to take into consideration the properity of celebrating the first of January next 1868.

The following gentlemen was pointed to act as officers of the meeting. Mr. George Johnson chairman Mr. Gilford Henary, as the Secretary and after the remarks of the gentlemen who was present, the following Resolutions was adopted.

We therefore resolved that we celebrate the first day of January next 1868, in the following manner—We therefore resolved we have a street prade with a band of music at the head with the national flag and all the prompt and stile that the weather will permit, resolved they be a national Salute be fired at noon resolved they be a oration delieved, resolved they be a national ode resolved they add an address to the American flag, resolved the emancipation be read, resolved opening remarks by the president of the day, resolved there be a grand supper in the evening. resolved the starting point be from the 2d, Baptist church on Washington St. up Washington st. to contes street, down center to maine up maine to the Hall, where the exercises of the day will take place at.

Notice.

We also extend anvitation to all our friends in the town city and campes to participate with us, on that day hopon that we may have a good time.

Officers of the day President of the day George Johnson vice President Wm. Hegeres, vice Wm. Roberson, Chaplain, E. L. Tappin, Grand marchall W. W. Leo, ade Edward Coes, oration S. B. Serrington, address to the american flag, R. W. Brown, national ade G. H. Ashe, reader of proclamation, J. H. Jones, Committee of arrangement A. B. Brown, Wm. Heilton, Thomas H. Hutchson, H. Bates, M. Carson, F. Dason.

Programme of Exercises.

Interducing of the President remarks by the President, G. Johnson, Prayer by the Chaplone, E. L. Tappin, music by the band reading of the proclamation J. H. Jones, music by the band oration by S. B. Serrington, music by the band address to the American flag music by the band national ade by G. H. Ashe, music by the band Benanttic tion by the Chapiones, after which the promsion formed it self to line with beans brand at the head and march back to the 2d Baptist Church.

LADIES FAIR.

The Ladies connected with Zion Church Stockton street, will open their Fair on the 24 inst. in the appolio Hall Pacific st. above Stockton. The proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the debt on the church. The patronage of the coummunity at large are earnestly solicted to aid us in reaching the ends sought.

Committee of arrangement. Mrs. President Mrs. Susan Goodman vice President Mrs. C. E. Houston, Mrs. C. S. Davis Mrs. C. Warren, Mrs. H. Jackson, Mrs E. Watson, Miss Louisa Briant,
Miss Evelina Evans,
do S. Toibart,
do A. Burns,
do Sucinda Briant,
do Eliza Evans,
Season Tickets $1.00

Deaths.

Kipher.—In this City Oct. 27, of inflamation of the lungs, Adel daughter J. H. and Martha Kipher, aged 2 years 1 month and 16 days.

Cauldwell.—In this City November 15th, of Chronic Diarrhea, Jesse P. only child, of Louisa and Benjamin Cauldwell aged 1 year. 6 months and 28 days.

Marriages.

Golden—Croppper.—In New York City, Oct. 10th, 1866, by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Charles S. Goulden, of Jamacia, W. I. and Miss Lavina Cropper, of this city.

Potter—Smeders.—In New York City, Oct. 29th 1867., by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. George Potter, of New Hamburgh, N. Y. and Mis. Emma Smeders, of Poughkeepsie.

Wilson—Clark.—In this city by Rev. H. H. Garnet ; Mr. Richard Wilson, of Richmond, Va. to Miss Sarah A. Clark, of this city.

Boston—Roberts.—In this Nov. 12th by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Elijah Boston, of Lancaster, Pa. and Mrs. Julia R. Roberts, of New York.

Barrett—Allison.—In Rossville, S. I., on Suaday evening Novembe 10th 1867, by Rev. Henry Dumpson, Mr. James Edward Barrett, to Mrs. Louisa Allison, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

Liggins—Antone.—In this city, Oct. 29th 1867 by the Rev. Wm. H. Decker, W. G. Liggins of Richmond, Va., to Miss Georgiana Amelia Antone of New London, Conn.

McKnight—Jackson.—In Elmira, N. Y. Nov. 6th 1867, by the Rev. John Anderson, at the Residence of John Sheppard, Esq., Mr. Ephraim McKnight to mrs. Dolly Jackson.

LAMP STORE. Andrew J. Mccarty, dealer in Kerosene Oil and Lamps. 850 Washington street one door below Stockton street, San Francisco.

COTTONS,

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.

WILL OPEN ON

Mondoy.....December 16

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices !

New York mills Shirting.
Wamsutta mills Shirting.
White Rock mills Shirting.
Londsale mills Shirting.
Masonville mills Shirting.
5-8-6-4-7-4 8-4 0-4 10-4 Sheeting.
Canton Flannels
Super Linen Sheetings,
Table Linen.
Table Cloths.
Towels.
Napkins.
ETC., ETC.

All of which will be offered at a reduction of from Ten to Thirty Per Cent.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
Retail Store,
No 9 montgomery Street.
Wholesale House
No. 107 Battery Street, near Pine Street.

FOREIGN.

Juares is preparing a defense of the use which he has made of his discretionary power. He has asked for a force, under Escobedo, to be stationed at the Capital. The reason is unexplained, but it is believed to be owing to a large force of fourteen thousand men which Diaz has under his command.

A Cuban, long a resident of Vera Cruz, says another revolution in Mexico will probably take place about the first of January.

The Governor of Borneo is said to be an American, named Torrey.

Count de Montalambert has returned Paris in much better health.

The Archduke Henry, of Austria, has just married Mademoiselle Hoffman, one of the performers at the Grats Theatre. The title of Countess de Bozen has been conferred upon her.

Miss Kellogg's debut in "Marguerite," at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, was a brilliant success. The Prince of Wales was present in the royal box.

The Russian Prince, Gortschakoff seventy years of age, is going to marry a divorced female aged tweny-four.

Eliza Montes, daughter of Lola, is coming out in Paris as an actress.

London, December 5.—Copious extracts of the President's message are published here. The London Times says Johnson transcends himself in impudence, and regards his office as absolute sovereigns do their prerogatives. He has learned nothing, and forfeits all respect. Other journals use similar language.

Paris, December 5.—During a discussion on the question of the French occupancy of Rome in the Corps Legislatif, Thiers defends the policy of the Government, and characterized Garibaldi as a falcon, with Italy hunts.

Havana, December 5.—A severe shock of earthquakes was felt at Santa Cruz, November 16th. The shocks were felt out at sea. The United States steamers De Soto and Monongahela were lost. The crews were saved.

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
SAN FRANCISCO.
OFFICE--No. 422 California street,
CORNER LEIDESDORFF.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1866.... 411,054 02
CASH ASSETS.....$1,161,054 02

ALL LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY IN
UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Fire,
Ocean,
Marine,
Inland
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING arranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER, for the transfer of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to solicit all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin. MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Directors Pacific Insurance company.

SAN FRANCISCO.
W C Ralston,
A. L. Tubbs,
William Alvord,
Jonathen Hunt,
A B Forbes,
Aaron G. Stiles,
Alva Seligman,
I. E Sandeberg,
William Sherman,
L Sachs,
James D Fremery,
John G Reay,
David Sears,
D O Mills,
I. Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H M Newhall,
G T Lawton,
Edward Lawton,
Edward Martin,
Chas Mayne,
N L Gallatin,
John O Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos H Selby,
Adam Grant,
Andrew Hall,
S H Wilson,
D J Oliver
William Scholle,
Morton Chessman,
H Hanemann,
D W C Rice,

Oliver Eldridge,
J E Roberts,
S Steinhart,
P L. Weaver,
William Hooper,
J W Clark,
A Hayward,
T. L Barker,
Alex. Weill,
C Meyer,
Chas E McLane,
M Rosenbaum,
Henry Carlson, Jr.,
A J Ralston,
T Leonnec Meyer,
NEW YORK.
Louis McLane,
Fred Billings,
John B Rowen,
J G Kellogg,
Wm T Coleman,
Moses Slin,
SACRAMENTO,
Edgar Mills,
G W Mowry,
C T Wheeler,
MARYSVILLE.
J H Jewett,
PETLAND OREGON.
W. S. Lane,
Jacob Kamm,
Virginia, Nevada.
Wm. Sharon.

Officers:
J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary
H. L. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.
T. C. Geary, } Local Agents.
J. R. Bigelow, }
oc 16-tf

Cosmopilitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,
Between Montgomery and Sansome st.,
San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt. Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.

The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following Dates :

ACTIVE,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.
San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.
San Simeon.—November 29th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.
Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 16th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.
Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,
Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 5th, 17th, 27th.
San Diego.—December 5th.
San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.
Santa Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

ANDREW J. McCARTY,

DEALER IN

KEROSENE OIL
AND LAMPS.

850 Washington street,
ONE DOOR BELOW STOCKTON STREET,
San Francisco.

Universal Life Insurance
COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued
IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to
JOHN S. SCOTT,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast.
304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

J. R. BROWN. JAMES PHILLIPS.

BROWN & PHILLIPS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Poultry, Game, Hams, etc.,

517 Merchant street,
San Francisco.

BUTTER EGGS and POULTRY Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,
611 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY

In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,

Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.

Office Hours from 10 to 5.

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD
HAT,
GO TO
NICKERSON & CO.,
HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his friends and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,
35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES.

CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cheromes, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city :

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern : This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption has disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine has seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.
1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000 ; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864 ; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.
Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.
Amount Dividend, if added to Pocicy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.
Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.
Amount Cash required next annual payment II 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company.

Hon. Elisar, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says : "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.
424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA
Life Insurance co.
THE MOST
Rsponsable Company
IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,
Indisputable from any Cause,
FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,
MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H Russell,
Geo. W. Morgan,
N. J. Starkey. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9 : Dinner from 12 to 2 : Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

MR. JAMES A. ALLL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL.
Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihilator.

DR. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sour throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul 14 P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S
CELEBRATED
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! | The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! | A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! | A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY IT! | Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. PRISCH, Proprietor.
TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.
413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. jo 30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

oc8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 18 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 8, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.
Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.
Gales' American soap, williams' soap
Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.
Barbers' Dusters, assorted.
Wade and Butchers' razors
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.
Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,
535 Commercial st.

W. FULTON
BUTCHER,

Stall No. 50 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free of charge.

jy 21

HOWLAND & SERRINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Main Street, one door East of Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.

They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.

D. W. HOWLAND. WM. B PRICTON.

Rheumatism, Piles, Chills
AND
FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.

Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured. Call and see me at the

Custom-House Livery Stable
NO. 210 BROADWAY,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!

I PROMISE TO CURE THE

Gout in the Feet and Ankles.

ALL OLD SORES,

GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE

FEET and ANKLES,

NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIN G

PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

QUINCY HALL
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No 845, 847, 849 Washington street,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK. SAN FRANCISCO

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS.

Stall No. 82, *WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.*

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.

Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.

The advantage these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howe should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.
197 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,
VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M. and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hillman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 90. For farther particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. B. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Terms moderate.

CHARTER PERPE

This Leading American Company,
DEVOTED TO
FIRST-CLASS INDEMNITY

To the Insuring Public, at rates as low as *SOLVENCY AND A MODERATE NEW ENGLAND PROFIT WILL ADMIT OF.*

POLICIES ISSUED DIRECT,

by
J. D. HAWKS & Co.,
City Agents,
No. 424 California Street,
Corner of Leidsdorf.

The best is always the cheapest!

Home
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.
Office No. 410 California street.
Capital Stock, $1,000,000.
Paid in Capital $350,000.

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NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet very Monday evening as above. Monthly meet- ng, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The L — Union Beneficial Society meets on the — ay of every month in the vestry room of M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month, No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ing Schools, etc., most weekly.

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is R. W. Archipelal District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

R. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

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T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

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In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

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THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1867, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1867, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratmon, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50 cents per copy; when six or more are taken the price will be 37 1-2 cents each.

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Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Mazatlan. All touch at Acapulco.

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"You may talk to me of Baltimore and Philadelphia and New York, and their railroads and the trade of the Atlantic—let me tell you that the Pacific Coast is already beginning to revolutionize the world."—Speech of Hon. William H. Seward to the people of Annapolis, Maryland, June, 1861.

ADDRESS

To the Permanent Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CITIZENS.—We enjoy the finest country that the sun shines on, the most varied and fertile soil, the most extensive seaboard, and the greatest breadth of land having the richest metallic deposits possessed by any one nation of the earth —a land affording all the most varied material for manufactures, wool, hides, cotton, silk, metals, coal, fibre, gums, wood, and, above all, abundance of every kind of food

We are only a million of people, and yet have more land and sea than Russia with sixty millions—more land than France and Germany, with their hundred millions of people. In the face of those vast resources here are Lewis crumbling to decay, men seeking without finding employment. Something wrong, here, or this would not be happening. Let us consider:

The instructed mind of the population is mostly devoted to political office seeking. Their ambition is misdirected. The rising youth is trained to idleness. This mode of thinking and training must be reversed, if you would hold this magnificent country against the incoming barbarian.

We must teach our youth the glories of manufactures, of commerce, of industry. We must nourish every effort, however rude, at manufacturing what we require. By devoting some of our capital and our young people to manufactures and general industries we shall soon become busy, get rich, bring more and more people into the country, create new wants, build up new factories and new villages around them; cultivate more land, build more ships, generate more commerce, and thereby create profitable employment for all who want work.

Now, fellow citizens, some money capital is required to help on this industrial movement. Where shall we get it? There is a considerable fund which we may divert from its present bed and channel, viz.: the Insurance Fund.

Consider. The people of the Pacific States pay two hundred thousand dollars a month to the Insurance Companies for assuring them against losses from fire or shipwreck.

There are some fifteen of these insurance offices in this city, each fishing for its share of this large fund. Each office pays a heavy rent, a half dozen offices and clerks, besides printing and advertising; the lowest cost in a thousand dollars a month, and with some it is double that. There are too many persons employed in the business; too much dosing over newspapers; too much red tape and circumlocution; too high salaries and too little work. Think of two hundred thousand dollars a month! two millions and a half a year!! paid to those sleepy gentlemen for what little they do. This must be reformed. Three or four Insurance offices are quite enough for the million of scattered inhabitants of the Pacific States. A dozen of them may be abolished with great benefit to the community; some one or two have already withdrawn. This change would liberate some fifty men of education, whose business capacity would be of much greater service to the community in other branches of industry, such as manufactures, agriculture, commerce, the fisheries, the forests and the mines. This change would also divert a million or two of dollars to other and more needful industries, where by a thousand fold more of national capital and employment would be generated than by the present drowsy system.

The managers of the BUILDERS INSURANCE propose, with the cooperation of the people, that this vast monthly stream of capital shall be arrested and diverted to the aid of home manufactures, to effect a great reform and remove from the people's shoulders the expense of supporting a small army of insurance clerks and agents. The BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY has passed through its first year (the most trying) with singular success. It has gathered a hundred thousand dollars, paid promptly all its losses, and established a business income of fully twenty thousand dollars a month! This has been done while we were yet but an experiment, and enjoying the confidence of only a portion of the public. We now appeal to the entire people. We ask them to lend their insurance business to us on the following conditions, and soon we shall have an income of one hundred thousand dollars a month, and here is what we shall do with the money:

First, we calculate, from our past experience, that we shall lose by fire and marine disasters half our monthly income on our first year's experience our "losses ex" were but one-third of our income.]

Suppose then that our income shall be worked up to one thousand dollars a month, and suppose that we shall pay our losses to the extent of fifty thousand dollars a month, we shall still have fifty thousand dollars a month to bank up, or half a million a year. We propose to make two parts of this sum—one part, a quarter of a million a year, to be invested in City Bonds, to protect the assured, and one part, about a quarter of a million a year, we propose to convert into a

Manufacturer's Loan Fund.

Which shall be lent exclusively to manufacturing that you can whip me, and if you have, I want you to take it back." Duncan said that he did say so and never took anything back, when Wesley Coates asked out of the house to settle their difficulty, and began to strip himself for the fray; then Duncan rushed on Coates with pistol in hand, and broke it over his head. Elisha Frost was about to join in the affray, when Abram Coates shot him in the forehead, dead. It is reported that Frost was armed with two revolvers and when he fell the two remaining brothers of Frost, with two relatives, whose names I have been unable to get, then commenced an indiscriminate fire on the Coates brothers and relatives. Duncan and Wesley Coates in the meantime were struggling, and while thus engaged Duncan was badly cut in a number of places, and Wesley Coates was shot dead by one of the Frost brothers. The following are names of the killed and wounded: Thomas Coates, Wesley Coates, Henry Coates, Albert Coates, and Elisha Frost. The wounded are Albert Coates, Jr., Abraham Coates, James Coates, and Frank Duncan. After those men had all fallen, Martin and Isaac Frost went to work and reloaded their revolvers and were going to finish killing the remainder of the Coates relatives whom they had not already killed exhibiting more coolness, nerve and determination in their deadly and awful work than is often seen. By the interference of parties the further work of death and carnage was stopped.

The two Frost brothers made good their escape, but I understand that the officers are pursuit. I learn that Thomas Coates was no way mixed up in the difficulty, and lost his life while trying to stop the fight. Dr. T. D. Barnes, of Ukiah City, was called to attend the poor unfortunate victims of prejudice, passion and revenge, and reports that two of the Coates cannot possibly live, and but a very slim show for the recovery of Duncan. The Coates family are well respected and have many warm friends. As to the Frost family, I am wholly unacquainted with any of them and know nothing of their social standing in their community.

When shall we have laws, and those laws executed, which shall effectually, or at least in part, prevent the carrying of concealed weapon? when, oh, when?

From a private letter we are permitted to make the following extract:

Adolphus Schober, a young man of good family and favorably known in this city where he was established during the time of the French invasion, has been assassinated in the most atrocious manner, creating profound regret and indignation among his numerous friends. On the 4th of September, at half past six o'clock, P. M., Mr. Schober stood on the side walk before the Union Hotel, when he observed two officers on horseback, who, in a drunken fit, gave to the public some specimens of Mexican horsemanship. Finally approaching the door of the bar, one of them called upon Mr. Schober, in the most insulting language, fusing liberally the word carajo,) "to ride over the shrimp to his front," to which the quiet answer was given that he was not his servant. The companion of the officer, Jose Camilo Cruz, commander of the Tepic Lancers, without saying a word, on hearing this answer, drew his revolver, and, taking aim, fired upon Schober, the ball entering his breast and passing through the lungs, killed him almost on the spot. The shot was fired in such proximity that his clothing was burned, and six minutes after Schober was a corpse, without being able to pronounce a single word. The assassin then tried to escape, but was soon placed in jail. Schober's funeral took place the next day, at which all his friends attended.

Placed on his trial, Cruz confessed to not less than 20 murders, committed in various parts of the country and, though held to account for it in several places, he always escaped the gallows, because the Government wanted, during the late war, such desperate characters.

On the 19th of September, at midnight, the Captain commanding the guard of the jail, one Jesus Verdugo, (in English, the hangman,) belonging to the Battalion of Cazadores, aroused the jailor, with pistol in hand, and ordered him liberate the prisoner; and while his chains were taken off, Verdugo set quitly down, writing a note that he could not see his friend executed, and therefore forced the jailor to give up his prey. Verdugo, Cruz and one Jesus Linarrasa, also condemned to death, left, and though the whole neighborhood has been diligently searched the culprits have so far escaped recapture.

FOUR EATERS.—The Stockton Gazette says:—"If the shipment of pork hogs from other points to San Francisco equal those from Stockton, then we unhesitatingly declare that the people of that city must be a very hoggish set; or, in other words, very sound on the pork question. Scarcely a steamer leaves our wharf that does not stop at Reed's Landing, on her way down, and take on board from one to three hundred head of hogs. We dare say that the shipment from here this season will foot up a hog apiece for every man, women and child in the Bay City."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONTRA COSTA, CO., Nov. 4th, 1867.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE SETTLEMENTS ON THE WAY.

The country all along from Oakland to San Pablo, is well settled by industrious and now wealthy farmers. For a mile or two, there are some handsome private residences, occupied by men who do business in San Francisco. The Asylum for the deaf, dumb and blind, is in process of erection, it has reached the second story. It is located close in at the foot-hills, and when finished, it will appear handsome from the road. It is about five miles from the town. There are many wealthy Irish farmers settled all along the route from Oakland to San Pablo; and, so far as your correspondent could observe, they seem to be wedded to one side of politics, and will not give a cent to, or take, at all, a newspaper that does not say and think upon all matters just as they do themselves. Among this class you can see no paper but the Examiner or such like. It has been said of some of these people, that they would not give a cent to free Ireland unless it was made free by the Democrats. I believe they were sincere; and as a means to accomplish that end, many of them subscribed and paid for the Irish News, that being the only true Democratic Irish newspaper upon this coast. They are sensible. There is in San Pablo a Catholic church, a hotel, post-office, and several stores and private residences.

TO MARTINEZ.

The distance from San Pablo to Martinez is about 15 miles, the country is not quite so thickly settled as that from Oakland, but there are many Irish farmers, who, though not all rich are in comfortable circumstances. The large share of them are also good and honest Democrats, but they do not seem to be so exclusive in their politics and in their newspapers as some of those to the south of San Pablo. They will take a newspaper even if it does not come quite up to their notion in politics. The town of Martinez is one of the oldest settled in California, and has not made quite so fast progress as some others. There are two or three churches, many stores and private residences, a post-office, a splendid grist mill; and, being the County seat of Contra Costa county, there is a fine court-house. A ferry boat makes hourly trips to Benicia, a distance of three miles, and carries passengers across at 25cts each. The only stage at present going to or leaving Martinez is the one running to Pacheco, which carries passengers for 50cts each, a distance of four miles. There is no doubt, whatever, but Martinez has, now, an upward tendency, for the Writer of this saw the town three years ago and at this writing also, and he can alone makes a difference of at least 20 per cent increase in the business of the place; and this per-centage is taken from the neighboring town of Pacheco, where a grist mill did existantil burned down. But another feature that will add 50 to 100 per cent., to the material business of Martinez is the projected issue of a weekly newspaper. The first number will, I understand, be issued in about a month from this time. It will be democratic in its politics, and as the county officers elect are democratic, the paper, it seems, is expected to get a share in the county printing.

PACHECO.

This is also a thriving town, four miles from Martinez, on the stage road to Mount Diablo coal mines. There is a well settled farming country all around, from which the town receives its support and growth; and, as a well settled and fertile agricultural district is seldom known to decay, a permanent prosperity will attend the town of Pacheco. The Contra Costa county Gazette, an excellent newspaper, edited by Hon. Senator Porter, is printed here, which is an additional evidence of the business of the place and argues for it an increased prosperity. There are churches, stores, hotels, and many family residences in Pacheco.

TO NORTONVILLE AND SOMERVILLE.

Somerville, the chief coal mining camp, or more properly, town, is about 15 miles from Pachico; you get to it by stage for one dollar, going through the pretty town of Clayton, where there is a post-office, about nine miles from Pacheco, and the coal mining town of Nortonville one mile from Somerville. There are two coal mines in Nortonville, the Cumberland and the Black Diamond, and two to three hundred miners at work. One mile over the hill is the town of Somersville, the largest coal mining town of the Mount Diablo coal mining district. It has five mines, four of them are at present at work taking out coal; they are the Eureka, Pittsburg, Union, Independence and Manhattan, the last named is not now at work. The shaft of the Independence mine is sunk down 600 feet perpendicularly, the shafts of some of the other mines are only as deep, but more of an incline. There are about five hundred men employed in all these mines, and including families there must be from one thousand to fifteen hundred persons living in the immediate vicinity, depending directly and indirectly for a living upon the employment given by those mines. Though the average yield of all these mines has been 8,000 tons a month, and more, yet the yield is made less as the demand slackens. A railroad, six miles long connects the mines and Pittsburg Landing, on the San Joaquin, about two miles west from Antioch. Upon this railroad one locomotive and a dozen cars do the coal hauling from the mines. Each car holds five to six tons of coal and make five to six trips per day from the mines to the landing. The coal sells at the landing for about $8 per ton; in San Francisco, it may sell for $10 to $12 as to demand. The process of mining for coal is nearly same as quarts mining in California. The miners at the coal mines get $2 50 and $3 per day, but in most cases the miners work by piece work, when the can make much more.

WALKER.

An eccentric man in Bale, Maine, was asked to aid a foreign mission. He gave twenty-five cents, but stopped the agent as he was departing and said: "Here's a dollar to pay the expense of getting the quarter to the heathen."

BOOKBINDERS, PAPERRULERS and BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS No 417 Clay street, between Leidesdorff and Montgomery. 1y1

Potrero and Bay View Railroad.

THE CARS OF THIS Road will commence running THIS DAY (Sunday, Jan) May 5, and run regular horse car, until further notice, from the corner of 6th and Berry streets, to the deep cut on the Potrero, CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE, affording an opportunity for a pleasant ride for all who wish to enjoy it.

☞ The Cars will run every fifteen minutes on the days, and every twenty minutes on week days. J. R.—All other Car Tickets taken for fare. my5 J. R. SIMS, Contractor.

THE PACIFICAPPE

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1867.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

To Our Agents.—We request every agent of the Appeal to send in what is due the paper.

CELEBRATION.

There will be a grand Celebration held in this city on the 1st of January at Turn-Verein Hall Bush st., in the procession, the Brannan Guards will be the principal feature of attraction. In the evening the Guard will give a grand Ball at the above named hall.

A Late Slave Provides Her Former Owner a Home.—Within a few days past a case of somewhat novel character has been developed by some philanthropic ladies in Old Town, Baltimore. It seems that previous to the war a highly-educated lady was residing in North Carolina, upon a very large plantation, surrounded by luxury, and living in true Southern style. The result of the war reduced her to want. Her many slaves were emancipated by the Proclamation, and she left helpless and alone. She finally reached Baltimore several days since in search of some old friends, in great destitution, and was about to apply to the authorities for relief in her utter despair, when she encountered one of her old servants, now a resident in that city, who insisted upon returning the many acts of kindness displayed in the past, and actually provided her former mistress with a comfortable home.

Punctuality.—A committee of eight ladies in London, was appointed to meet on a certain day at twelve o'clock. Seven of them were punctual; but the eighth came hurrying in, with many apologies, for being a quarter of an hour behind time. She said that the time had passed away without her being aware of it; that she had "no idea of its being so late." A Quaker lady present said "Friend, I am not so clear that we should admit thine apology. It were a matter of regret that thou shouldst have wasted thine own quarter of an hour; but here are seven besides thyself, whose time thou hast also consumed, amounting in the whole, to two hours, and seven eighths of it was not thine own property."

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

List of Letters.—Richard Stokes, Weaverville; Wm. Holmes Oroville R. M. Burgins, Columa C. F. Hawkins, Sutter Creek Thomas B Potter Austin.

Arrivals

Richmond Scott, Red Bluff N. B. Speight San Jose.

LADIES FAIR.

The Ladies connected with Zion Church Stockton street, will open their Fair on the 24 inst. in the appollo Hall Pacific Stockton. The proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the debt on the church. The patronage of the community at large are earnestly solicted to aid us in reaching the ends sought.

Committee of arrangement. Mrs. President Mrs. Susan Goodman vice President Mrs. C. E. Houston, Mrs. C. S. Davis Mrs. C. Warren, Mrs. H. Jackson, Mrs E. Watson, Miss Louisa Briant,
Miss Evelina Evans,
do S. Tolbart,
do A. Burns,
do Sucinda Baiant,
do Ellen Evans,
Season Tickets $1.00

Edward Hall, Secretary.

Deaths.

Kipher,—In this City Oct. 27, of inflamation of the lungs, Adel daughter J. H. and martha Kipher, aged 3 years 1 month and 16 days.

Cauldwell.—In this City November 15th, of Chronic Diarrhæa, Jesse P. only child, of Louisa and Benjamin Cauldwell aged 1 year. 6 months and 23 days.

Marriages.

Golden—Croppper.—In New York City, Oct. 10th, 1866, by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Charles S. Goulden, of Jamacia, W. I. and Miss Lavina Cropper, of this city.

Potter—Smeders.—In New York City, Oct. 29th 1867., by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. George Potter, of New Hamburgh, N. Y. and Mis. Emma Smeders, of Poughkeepsie.

Wilson—Clark.—In this city by Rev. H. H. Garnet; Mr. Richard Wilson, of Richmond, Va. to Miss Sarah A. Clark, of this city.

Boston—Roberts.—In this Nov. 12th by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Mr. Elijah Boston, of Lancaster, Pa. and Mrs. Julia R. Roberts, of New York.

Barrett—Allison.—In Rossville, S. I., on Sunday evening Novembe 10th 1867, by Rev. Henry Dumpson, Mr. James Edward Barrett, to Mrs. Louisa Allison, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

Liggins—Antone.—In this city, Oct. 29th 1867 by the Rev. Wm. H. Decker, W. G. Liggins of Richmond, Va. to Miss Georgiana Amelia Antone of New London, Conn.

McKnight—Jackson.—In Elmira, N. Y. Nov. 6th 1867, by the Rev. John Anderson, at the Residence of John Sheppard, Esq., Mr. Ephraim mcKnight to Mrs. Dolly Jackson.

LAMP STORE. Andrew J. McCarty, dealer in Kerosene Oil and Lamps. 850 Washington street one door beow Stockton street, San Francisco.

COTTONS,

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.

Are on

Mondoy .....December 16

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

New York mills Shirting.
Wamsutta mills Shirting.
White Rock mills Shirting.
Lonsdale mills Shirting.
masonville mills Shirting.
5-3, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, Sheeting.
Canton Flannels
Supper Linen Sheetings,
Table Linen.
Table Clothe.
Towels.
Napkins.
ETC., ETC.

All of which will be offered at a reduction of from Ten to Thirty Per Cent.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
Retail Store,
No 9 montgomery Street.
Wholesale House
No. 107 Battery Street, near Pine Street.

FOREIGN.

Juarez is preparing a defense of the acts which he has made of his discretionary power. He has asked for a force, under Escobeda, to be stationed at the Capital. The reason is unexplained, but it is believed to be owing to a large force of fourteen thousand men which Diaz has under his command.

A Cuban, long a resident of Vera Cruz, says another revolution in Mexico will probably take place about the first of January.

The Governor of Borneo is said to be an American, named Torrey.

Count de Montelambert has returned Paris in much better health.

The Archduke Henry, of Austria, has just married Mademoiselle Hoffman, one of the performers at the Grats Theatre. The title of Countess de Bosen has been conferred upon her.

Miss Kellogg's debut in "Margurite," at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. was a brilliant success. The Prince of Wales was present in the royal box.

The Russian Prince, Gortschakoff seventy years of age, is going to marry a divorced female aged tweny-four.

Elira Montez, daughter of Lola, is coming out in Paris as an actress.

London, December 5.—Copious extracts of the President's message are published here. The London Times says Johnson transcends himself in impudence, and regards his office as absolute sovereigns do their prerogatives. He has learned nothing, and forfeits all respect. Other journals use similar language.

Paris, December 5.—During a discussion on the question of the French occupancy of Rome in the Corps Legislatif, Thiers defends the policy of the Government, and characterized Garibaldi as a falcon, with Italy hunts.

Havana, December 5.—A severe shock of earthquakon was felt at Santa Cruz, November 18th. The shocks were felt out at sea. The United States steamers De Soto and Monongahela were lost. The crews were saved.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE - - No. 422 California street, CORNER LEIDESDORFF.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1866.... 411,054 02
CASH ASSETS.....$1,161,054 02

ALL LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Fire, Ocean, Marine, Inland INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING arranged with Messrs BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin.

MR. E. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

Directors Pacific Insurance company.

San Francisco.
W C Ralston,
A L Tubbs,
William Alvord,
Jonathan Hunt,
A B Forbes,
Anson G. Bulen,
Alva Seligman,
L B Benchley,
William Sherman.
L Sachs,
James D Fennery,
John G Bray,
David Sierra,
D O Mills,
I Friedlander,
Moses Heller,
H M Newhall,
G T Lemon,
Edward Lawton,
Edward Martin,
Chas Mayon,
E L Goldstein,
John O Earl,
Lloyd Tevis,
Thos H Selby,
Adam Grant,
Alpheus Bull,
S M Wilson,
D J Oliver,
William Sohultz,
Morton Chessman,
H Hensman,
D W C Hoe,

Oliver Eldridge,
J B Roberts,
S Steinhart,
P L Weaver,
William Hooper,
J W. Clark,
A Hayward,
T L Perry,
Alex. Weill,
C Meyer,
Chas E McLane,
M Rosenbaum,
Henry Carton Jr.
A J Ralston,
T Lemmen Meyer.
New York.
Louis McLane,
Fred Billings,
John B Newton,
J G Kellogg,
Wm T Coleman,
Moses Ellis,
Sacramento.
Edgar Mills,
G W Mills,
C T Wheeler,
Marysville.
J H Jones,
Portland Oregon.
W. S. Lane.
Jacob Kamm,
Virginia, Nevada.
Wm. Sharon.

Officers:
J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary,
O. A. LATOF, Marine Secretary
E. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.
T. C. DRAKE,
J. E. BRANNAN, Local Agents.
no 24-tf

Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Monsgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal. Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.

The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

ACTIVE,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th. 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st. 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.

San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

San Simeon.—November 30th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.

San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

Santa Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

ANDREW J. McCARTY,

DEALER IN

KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS.

850 Washington street,

ONE DOOR BELOW STOCKTON STREET, San Francisco.

Universal Life Insurance COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital $3,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

For Example.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to JOHN S. SCOTT,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast. 304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

J. E. BROWN. JAMES PHILLIPS.

BROWN & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

Poultry, Game, Hams, etc.,

517 Merchant street,

San Francisco.

BUTTER EGGS and POULTRY Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY

In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,

Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.

Office Hours from 10 to 5.

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street. 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

SURE CURE

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, PILES, CHILLS AND FEVER!

Brown's Celebrated Indian Medicine, Cherokees, for the cure of the above afflictions.

CERTAIN CURE WARRANTED!

The following Certificate is by a well known gentleman of this city:

San Francisco, February 19 1867.

To all whom it may concern: This is to certify that I, Andrew McDermott, having suffered for years with the Rheumatism and Gout, and being badly treated with mercury, mercurial ulcers came on my legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies of the best medical advice of this city, unfitting me for active duties of any sort. I was discouraged at the prospect of ever being cured, when through suggestion of a friend, I reluctantly concluded to try JAMES BROWN'S celebrated Medicine, CHEROULES. I have taken it for two months, with surprising effect, and now the eruption had disappeared, and the ulcers are healed. No medicine but his seemed ever to reach my case at all. Too much cannot be said in its favor.

I feel it my duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its wonderful effects known to the public.

ANDREW McDERMOTT.

1010 Battery street.

Heart Disease, Skin Diseases and Ulcerations, of whatever nature, CURED. Call and see me, or keep your disease until death.

JAMES BROWN, at the Custom House Livery Stables, Broadway, between Sansome and Montgomery streets, can be consulted between the hour of 10 and 5.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$16,000,000,

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the ratios ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 23d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 52 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.

Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 57.

Amount Dividend, if added to Policy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $40 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required next annual payment if 5 to 6, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elizur Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.

424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

Rsponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holdsrs are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H H Russell, Geo W. Morgan, N. J. Starrt. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

Mr. James A. Ajell. Mrs. Elizabeth Bell. Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

Dr. E R Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrh, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success in miracles in case of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $100 to $160 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

P. W. CASSEY.

jul-14.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!
Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je-30.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

ne8.-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

To Hair Dressers and Toxsorial Artists

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.
Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.
Gales' American soap, williams' soap
Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.
Burbors' Dusters, assorted.
Wade and Butchers' Razors
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Strops.
Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.
All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-2ly

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Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., meet every Tuesday evening, at their Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetings first Tuesday in each month.

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Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meetings first Monday in each month.

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The Union Beneficial Society meets on the — day of every month in the vestry rooms of M. E. Church Powell street.

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The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

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The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

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1868

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MY EFFORTS IN MATCH MAKING.

I had silently watched my aunt for an hour—my aunt Katharine, who sat silently by the window with her sewing. Through the light meshes of the lace curtains the bright sunshine came in and fell upon her dark dress and smooth hair, and pretty white work, while the fresh breeze floating in through the open window, blew into bloom a carnation pink upon her cheeks. And sitting there in the breeze and sunshine, I saw that my aunt Katharine was very handsome. At first I thought it very strange that I had never noticed that fact before; but it was not strange, for children think nothing about their parents' or guardians' looks, except that they be pleasant or unpleasant, and I was little more than a child. Ever since I could remember, aunt Katharine, with her dark dress, smooth hair, and gentle ways, had taken care of me, and when I grew into a tall girl of 15, old enough to go to kissing parties and have young beaux, she watched over me still. She was my mother, my companion my friend. I never realized my orphanage or want of other kin, but had been the same careless, light-hearted, merry girl since I could remember, that I was on the June morning that I watched her at work in the sunlight. She looked up at last.

"Addie, don't it most school-time?" she said.

"Yes, auntie, I am going in a minute; but first tell me—

"What child?"

"Why you never were married?"

"Because I never liked any one well enough to marry him. Now go and get ready for school."

She smiled as she spoke, and after a glance at her face I smiled, too, and ran off up stairs to get my bonnet and satchel. Coming down stairs again, I put my head in at the sitting room door.

"Aunt Katharine?"

"Well!"

"If you found anybody whom you liked well enough, wouldn't you marry him?"

"I don't know—I suppose so. Why, what in the world has got into your head, Addie?"

I laughed, slammed the door, and bounded through the hall into the road. Halfway to the school house I met my teacher, Charles Devereux.

"Good morning, Miss Addie. Recitations all ready?"

"Yes, sir." I answered and he passed on ahead. I sauntered on ahead. I sauntered on slowly, thinking of my aunt Katharine. I thought it would be a nice time for her to be married. The next thought was, who should she marry?

There were only half a dozen unmarried middle aged men in the village. Aunt Katharine was twenty seven, and of course she wouldn't marry a very young man. I rapidly enumerated the halfdozen eligible ones and their suitability for my plan. Lawyer Hyde, 30, rich, aristocratic and stingy. Mr. Leighton, 55, handsome, good, well off, but a widower; and I've heard Aunt Katharine say she did not like widows. Mr. Pierson, 28, handsome, wealthy, but too fast; she would not like him. Dr. Jarvis, 36, small, crabbed, miserable and unbearable generally. Mr. Howe, too homely to be thought of; and Captain Haynes, with his yellow, bushy whiskers, and $9,000 worth of mortgaged property, which he is always talking about, worse yet. Rather a sorry array.

Just then the school bell rung, and I went in to my books, and Charles Devereux—aged 28, handsome, intelligent, well educated and unmarried. The class in intellectual philosophy was called first, and though I had carefully committed my lesson to memory the evening before, my late thoughts had quite driven all remembrance of it from my head, and my recitation was imperfect. Mr. Devereux looked surprisedly at me, but said nothing. In French grammar my performance was still worse.

"Miss Addie," said Mr. Devereux, as I passed by him on my way to my seat, "do you have any trouble with those French verbs in learning your lesson?"

"Yes, sir, a little," I replied.

"You want a little reviewing, I think. If I have time, I will call in at your house this evening, and help you a little while you are studying."

Mr. Devereux knew that I always studied in the evening, and several times called in and spent an hour in assisting me with a particularly difficult task designed for next day's recitation. So I was not surprised to hear him make this offer, though a little ashamed of cause of it, as my failure had resulted from my wilful inattention and carelessness. I thanked him however, with a flushed face, and went to my seat. But it was not entirely shame that flushed my face.

As I expected, Mr. Devereux came in the evening to explain my French lesson. But he did not find me alone. Aunt Catherine sat by the table sewing, and looked even handsomer than in the morning. My heart gave a flutter of impatient expectation every time Mr. Devereux looked at her, and after the lessons were through I did my best to make her talk to please him. My aunt always talked well, but she quite excelled herself conversation that night. I saw that Mr. Devereux was interested, and I was delighted with the success of my secret plan.

In the course of the evening John Aubery, my lover, came in. Of course I claimed John as my lover, for though he was a nice young man of 27, and I a mere child of a girl, hardly 16, he had beaued me to parties and concerts all one winter and told me a half dozen times that I was the sweetest, lovelirst, prettiest girl in all Hartford. So that when John came in, I went and sat down by his side in a cosy corner, and left aunt Katherine to entertain Mr. Deveceux—a plan which I thought at first seemed to suit all round.

But after a little while I saw John casting uneasy glances toward the place where Mr. Devereux, looking superbly handsome, sat talking to my aunt.

"You needn't be jealous of him, John," I said, "he's only my teacher."

John started and leaned back in his seat without saying a word.

Neither of the gentlemen stayed very late, John going away directly after Mr. Devercux and I went to my room elated with my prosperity, or rather the prosperity of my plans.

I did not need assistance in my studies before Mr. Devereux came again, and after a short time it came to be a regular thing for him to spend an evening once or twice a week with us. With us, I say because I could see that, though he admired my aunt Katherine very much, he had too good taste to monopolize her company entirely, to the exclusion of mine. I enjoyed these evenings very much. It seemed to me that Mr. Devereux grew remarkably agreeable very fast. Sometimes John would come in, but John had grown strange and moody of late. I thought it was because Mr. Devereux was so much at our house, and endeavored to please him by extra attention when he did spend an evening with us, but it didn't seem to be of much use. I resented his silence and inattention to me one night, and after that he didn't come near us for nearly a month. But we seemed to get along just as well without him—at least I did, though aunt Katherine asked several times about the cause of his absence.

"He is sulky, I suppose. Don't fret about me, aunt Katherine; it don't trouble me at all." I said.

A few evenings after, John made his appearance and entered the parlor where Mr. Devereux and I sat playing chess, while my aunt was writing a letter at a side table. I thought it would be rather awkward for him at first, but he came forward easily, and after speaking to Mr. Devereux and myself, crossed the room and seated himself by my aunt. Pleased with this arrangement, I devoted myself to my game, and did not look around for some half hour afterward, when my attention was attracted by the sound of John Aubrey's voice, which though low, was remarkably earnest and emphatic. I turned my head and gazed in wonder. My aunt's cheeks were flushed crimson, and John's face, as seen by me for an instant, was pale and agitated. I turned to Mr. Devereux in astonishment, but he only smilled slightly, made a move, and then waited for me to do the same. But I could not play from excitement caused by the scene I had observed a moment before, and lost the game through inattention.

Shall we play again?" said Mr. Devereux.

I shook my head, and he replaced the pieces in a box, and then took up a book. The next moment John arose, and my aunt went with him to the door. She did not come back for some time and when she did Mr. Devereux was preparing to go. He looked up quietly at her entrance, and then asked her laughingly, if it was amicably settled, and if he might congraiulate her? She blushed, but said, "Yes, at some other time, and bade him good night. I had stood by in round eyed wonder and bewilderment.

When the door closed on him my aunt looked steadily at me a moment, then laughed, and finally burst into hysteric tears. I was frightened. She put her arm about me.

"Addie, are you sure you didn't like John!" she asked.

"I believed I did a little last winter, but I don't at all now."

"Are you sure?"

"Quite sure,' I replied; 'he is so sullen—"

"Wait! do you know who you are talking to?"

"What do you mean, aunt Katharine?"

"I am John Aubrey's betrothed wife, Addie!" and she laughed and then cried again.

I stood mutely staring at her. At last I found words to say:

"Why, aunt Katharine, I thought it was I whom John was in love with!"

She shook her head.

"And I thought Mr. Devereux was in love with you?"

"You must ask him about that?" she said, smiling through her tears.

And I did ask him the next evening while we stood by an open window, and my aunt Katharine sat by John Aubrey in the cosy corner where I used to sit with him.

"Is it possible that you haven't been courting aunt Katharine all this time, Mr. Devereux!" I said.

How he laughed!

"Is it possible that you don't know that I have been courting you all this time?"

"Mr. Devereux!' I exclaimed.

But he wasn't jesting—and neither was I when I promised a year later to 'Love, honor and obey him through life.

John Aubrey and my aunt Katharine were married at the same time, which my aunt declared was a great saving of trouble and wedding cake.

NOTES OF A TRAVELER.

NO. II.

AMADOR COUNTY, Dec., 1868.

My last letter was from Contra Costa county, which is celebrated for its agricultural wealth, its apparently inexhaustible coal mines, and above all, its nearness to the San Francisco market, where all these products and more, are sure to have a ready sale for cash. It is rather a cold consolation for the old mining counties of California, to know that the products of their mines—gold, has helped to build up a great city just inside the Golden Gate, seemingly for little other purpose than to consume, in indefinite quantities, the beef, flour, pork, butter, poultry, eggs, etc., etc., which are produced in profusion, in the "cow counties" at its very doors. But such seems to be the grand result, as last, of the labors of the toiling legions who bore all manner of privations and hardships in California, since poor Marshal picked the first "nugget" from Sutter's mill stream in Coloma. In early days the miners would not consent, for a moment, to settle on a farm; they would rather try their luck in mining; and many of them have been trying their luck in that way for the last fifteen years, and they are as poor to day as when they first set out. But how is it with such as did settle upon farms? The first settlers had their choice of the rich valley lands within a distance of fifty miles from San Francisco. They took up their one, two, three, and four hundred acres; and what is their condition now? Many of them are worth one hundred thousand dollars each! Look into the Santa Clara, the San Jose, the Santa Cruz valleys, and the fertile valleys of Contra Costa and Alameda counties, into the fertile lands of Marin county, Bodega, etc., Half-moon Bay in San Mateo, and elsewhere. In all these places you will find that the "old settlers" are independently rich; and the young settlers are becoming rich fast as time and the priceless dews of the morning will permit them.

AMADOR COUNTY.

This county, abounding, as it does, in mineral wealth, shows a fair sample of the early placer mining done in California. The surface of the county, in early days, was dotted with miners' camps, and many of them remained, and became permanent mining towns. Such are, Sutter, Jackson, Volcano, Drytown, Amador, etc. There are several smaller towns, such as Lancha Plana, where several families who arrived there in early times, still remain, and by both mining and ranching, make a livelihood. From Drytown to Jackson and to Volcano, there are many quartz claims, of various richness and value. Among the richest are the Hayward and Mahoney mines, of Sutter. These mines have been opened and worked for nearly ten years, and the yield of gold now is not less but on the increase. The Hayward mine has been purchased by the Bank of California, for $1,500,000, at least so it is said. The brothers Mahony have just finished splendid hoisting works over their mine, and other improvements. Their mine now keeps two mills at work on the creek, they having purchased another mill in addition to the one they had. The chief quartz mining in the county is done near Sutter and Jackson; and as other ledges are being prospected I will defer a description of them to another time.

IONE.

The Ione and Jackson valleys are good features in the county of Amador. They contain good farming and grazing lands. But, like other beautiful valley lands in California, the Ione valley has been cursed with a "floating" Spanish grant. These floating grants are like birds of prey; they hover overhead until they see something to grab at. This has been done to the lands of Ione and Jackson valleys, and to the industrious farmers who settled upon them in good faith many years ago, when the lands were worthless for lack of settlers; and when the settlers were about to realize a small independence for their old age, one of the floating sky-hawks descended upon them and devoured what they had done for ten years before; and these hawks were assisted by Uncle Sam's bayonets. Several of the old settlers remain on their farms, having purchased or leased from the grant. Others threw up their farms and left in disgust rather than pay for what they looked upon as their own property. The valley is not at all prosperous nor settling up as it would but for the sky-hawks. One of these birds was shot at some years ago, in the valley, and came near being killed, but he escaped with his life because the wound was not mortal. His presence since has been a curse in the valley. The town of Ione does not grow as it should do. It was prosperous before this grant was shook in its face, but now it is not so. It is, or rather was, a pretty town, in a very pretty place. Its church spires, and brick buildings give it the appearance of a small city. To all who visit Ione City, I recommend Mr. Sheakley's hotel, where the traveler will find a home. And should he desire a pleasant saddle or buggy ride, call upon Mr. R. Ludgate, at his livery stable, and he will get a fit out in an instant.

Calaveras County.

I traveled but little of this county, only that bordering on the river. I give you merely a sketch. Mokelumne Hill, formerly a great mining town, is not now so great. Of course, most of its buildings, or such of them that have not been devoured by fire, remain, and are not so old as to show the ravages of time upon them. On the San Andreas road I stopped an hour to visit the celebrated Paul Tunnel. It is located at the base of a very high hill, almost a mountain, and about half a mile from the junction of the Stockton and San Andreas roads. Mr. B. H Paul, the owner and worker of this mine, has reached the channel, at a distance of 1,200 feet, partly thro' solid rock, and the prospects seem flattering. The tunnel strikes a belt or channel of blue gravel that evidently underlies the ridge running from the Mokelumne river by Chille Gulch, to a point beyond San Andreas, where it strikes the valley. The rich diggings of Chille Gulch were the overflowings or spurs from this central channel, and several tunnels and shafts now strike the main channel, some paying rich.

SAN ANDREAS.

A short stay in town showed me that this has been a prosperous mining town of more than average size. Its buildings, like those of other mining town, were built in better days, and for more business than is seen in them now. The county seat having been awarded to the town, a neat brick court house is nearly finished. Two weekly newspapers, the Mountain News and the Register, are published, indicating possibly, more vitality in general business, than can be discovered during a short stay.

NEW DIGGINGS.

Cat-camp, or Franktown, is the name of some new placer mining ground lately settled upon about five miles from Lancha Plana. The road from Stockton to campo Seco strikes the new diggings. They can also be reached from Sacramento by way of Latrobe and Ione city. Two embryo towns have already grown up, one is named Haightsville, the other Franktown, are half mile apart and upon top of two hills, each have a dozen one-story frame houses. Franktown has a store, boarding-house, two saloons, a restaurant and a bakery, and private residences. It is difficult at present to estimate the value of the diggings for mining investments, this must, for the present, be learned from the "oldest inhabitants." Water was not brought into the camp at this writing, but it soon would be. The theory of these mines is this: In early times, when "big pay" seemed to be more sought for than found, some Mexicans made good wages packing the dirt considerable way off. Lately some prospecting parties made a trial in the same way, and were satisfied. So the good tidings spread, and in a month or two buildings costing ten to twelve thousand dollars, have been hastily put up and inhabited. So, where so much smoke seems to be, there should be fire somewhere.

LATROBE.

In returning, I stopped for a day or two at Latrobe, and was very agreeably and politely entertained by J. H. Miller, Esq., of Miller's hotel. Mr. M. is an old resident of Latrobe, and his hotel is one of the good places where the traveler is properly cared for.

A BUDDHIST praying machine was exhibited at the Paris exposition. It is a little square box, with a handle on one side, to be turned when the worshipper wishes to offer a prayer. It will offer up a hundred and twenty prayers a day, is noiseless, and will never get out of order

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all duty. State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's "Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order,

THOMAS MOONEY, President.
California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. jal 6m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

APOLOGETIC.—Our paper has been delayed for a short time in order to enable us to get in its dues for the past year. It is to be hoped, that all our subscribers will be prompt hereafter in remitting the dues of the paper which will insure on our part strict punctuality in issuing, serving, and mailing the paper regularly. We therefore request the co-operation of all. The *Appeal* is now in the sixth year of existence and should be supported liberally as a credit to our population.

Distinguished Arrival.

Rev. J. J. Clinton, Superintendent of the Zion African M. E. Church in the United States, arrived lately per steamer from New York. Bishop Clinton, as he is familiarly called, comes to this coast for the purpose of establishing a Conference for the connexion in this State, consisting of the churches in this city, Napa, and San Jose, and for the establishment of other churches in different parts of the State when sufficient numbers of the denomination may warrant, if deemed by them necessary. The bishop's sojourn among us is welcomely acceptable by all classes. It is hoped that his mission will be eminently successful. We learn that he leaves again for the East sometime next month.

THE "LEADERS."

Two years ago a set of men got up a combination called "Executive Committee," for the ostensible purpose of establishing the *Elevator* to supplant the *Appeal* by breaking it down. They told our people that they were going to "elevate" them and get their rights and do more than any body else since the formation of the State. To get a foothold upon our subscribers they have traduced our paper among the ignorant and the weak, and flooded our agencies with copies of their paper, the *Elevator*, to sow the seeds of discord and make a division among us. They have succeeded. And now they have dropped "Executive Committee," people and all, and are chuckling over the supposed disability of the *Appeal*, while some are lavishing their nefarious gains in the porter houses at the card tables. We only regret that at first some of our ministers and church people seemed to have sided with them, but have now got their eyes open and have cut aloof and stand on their own merits and that of the church. To accomplish their designs these "leaders" or "Executive Committee" as they term themselves, would obtain the vestries of the churches to hold their public meetings in and thereby seduce the unwary into the temporary support, at least, of those elements of division. We opposed their designs at the time, our friends thought us too harsh and bold, but the result now is fully apparent that we are not elevated and have made no advances under these assumed leaders the "Executive Committee," and as it is now dead we hope that our people will never again give countenance to such a pretended organization for their elevation. Executive Committees are sometimes useful when they are needed and have an honesty of purpose, but not when they are gotten up as a combination to make divisions and disputes for supremacy to break each other and their newspaper down. All will attest that there was no division among us until the combination of restless spirits got up their "Executive Committee." Last year some of our friends elected us or added our name to it, we attended two or three meetings in the outset and tried to help suppress so much party spirit, but to no avail, and as the year is out to which we were elected by our friends—for which we again thank them—we disclaim all fellowship with the so called Executive Committee, composed of the aforesaid "leaders" of the colored people of San Francisco. We shall continue to work, however, in the interests of our whole people.

MASONIC—The Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, and Washington Lodge, No. 8, Free and Accepted Masons, installed their officers on the 26th ult. The above lodges are under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Henry Tolbert was re-elected W. M., and Nelson Cook Secretary of the former, and John G. Pallier W. M., and J. E. Brown, Secretary of the latter. Slight changes were made in the other officers.

Registered Voters in the South.

Putnam's Magazine for January has the following:

The acts of Congress which govern the work of reconstructing the Southern State governments and the Union, are a proposed constitutional amendment, passed June 13, 1866, known as the Fourteenth Amendment; a reconstruction act, passed March 2, 1867, and a supplementary act, passed March 23, 1867. The amendment, which must become a part of the Constitution of the United States, and be ratified by any Southern State prior to its readmission, provides: 1. That all persons born in the United States are citizens, and must have equal civil rights. 2. That if any State shall deprive any class of its adult male citizens of the right of suffrage, its representation in Congress shall be proportionally reduced, so as to correspond only with its number of actual voters. 3. That no person shall hold any office under the United States who engaged in the rebellion after taking an official oath to support the Constitution (which disability Congress may remove by a two-third vote); and 4. That the public debt shall not be questioned nor the rebel debt assumed. The act of March 2 divides the ten rebel States into five military districts, supercedes their State governments as provisional, and placed them under military control of five generals to be appointed by the President. These are now—Genls. Schofield, for First District (Virginia); Canby for Second (North and South Carolina); Pope, for Third (Georgia, Alabama, and Florida); Ord, for Fourth, Mississippi and Arkansas, and Hancock, for Fifth, Louisiana and Texas. The supplementary act of March 23, requires those generals, before 1st September last, to make a registration of all male citizens qualified to vote, and who swear that they have not engaged in the rebellion after having taken an official oath to support the Constitution. All rebels who are not in the view of Congress perjured, are therefore permitted to register and vote. On completing the registration, the district commander must give thirty days' notice of an election, at which the registered voters may vote for or against a convention, and for delegates. A majority of the votes registered must be polled, and a majority of those polled must be for the convention, or no convention will be held. These two facts concurring, the general notifies the convention to meet. It meets to frame a constitution, which, if ratified by a majority of the registered electors, shall be sent by the president of the convention to the President of the United States, who shall transmit it to Congress, and if approved by the latter, the State shall be re-admitted into the Union, and its representatives received into Congress.

Registrations have been held in most of the Southern States. In Louisiana—where the population in 1856 is stated at, whites, 347,529; blacks, 340,373; majority of whites, 7,256—the registration shows, competent to vote, of colored, 82,907; white, 44,732; colored majority, 38,175. So large a difference cannot be accounted for by the disfranchising clause, and can only be attributed to the neglect of whites to register. In South Carolina the whole number of registered voters is 125,386, of whom 45,751 are whites, and 79,585 blacks; colored majority, 33,834.

Gen. Pope reports the registration in his district as follows:

Georgia—White, 95,214; colored, 98,458. Total, 188,671.

Marriages.

In this city recently Mr. Monroe Taylor, to Mrs Mary Marcell.

On the 16th of October, by the Rev. James Drisby, Mr. Horace Fassitt Owens, of Philadelphia, to Miss Mary Jane Brown, of Virginia.

On the 5th of December, by the Rev. James Frisby, Mr. Charles Downs, to Miss Mary Jane Rivers, both of Philadelphia.

Tenbroeck—Smith—In Kingston, New York, November 27th 1867, by Rev. Mr. Vandevere, Mr. John H. Tenbroeck, to Miss Maggie A. Smith, all of Kingston.

Allen—Mackell.—In Ithaca, New York, November 12th, 1867, by the Rev. John Thomas, Mr. Thomas Allen, to Miss Catherine Mackall, only daughter of Rev. B. Mackhall.

Deaths.

Died.—In this city 19th inst Daniel Davis age 23 years.

In Oroville January 12th Prof. William Holmes, a native of Ponford Conn. age 56 years.

In this city 19th inst Mrs Lucy Miller. age 104 years.

In this city of Stockton, Cal., the 23d inst Mrs Amma Lewis, wife of Henry Lewis of this city.

Died.—In this city 17th inst Joseph Waterpond.

Williams—In New York, on Sunday November 24 1867 in the full triumph of christian faith, Mr. John P. Williams, aged 70 years.

Died, November 20th, 1867, at her late residence, Abington, Montgomery Co., Pa., Miss Amelia M. Bogle daughter of the late Robert Bogle, in the 58th year of her age.

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
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CORNER LEIDESDORFF.
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THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING arranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the Fire Insurance Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties interested insurance against loss by fire, on favorable terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin. MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for this Company from this date.

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California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.

The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

ACTIVE,
FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.
From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 12th, 18th, 23th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 16th, 22d, 29th.
San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.
San Simeon.—November 30th December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.
Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.
Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.
WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,
FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, AND SAN DIEGO.
Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.
From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.
San Diego.—December 9th.
San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.
Santa Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

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By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.
FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.
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IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.
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THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK
ASSETS, ALL CASH
$16,000,000
The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.
Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE
DIVIDENDS
AVERAGE OVER
SEVENTY PER CENT.
IN THE
Mutual Life Inaurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
EXAMPLE:
Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.
Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 23d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $39 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.
Other Examples.
Policies issued in 1864.
Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.
Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.
Amount Dividend, if added to Policy—$601 86, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.
Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.
Amount Cash required next annual payment if, 5 85, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.
Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."
Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model of the world.
H. S. ROMAINE, General Agent.
424 Montgomery street. Aug 4-tf.

COTTONS,
MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices!
New York mills Shirting.
Wamsutta mills Shirting.
White Rock mills Shirting.
Lonsdale mills Shirting.
Androscoggin mills Shirting.
5-8, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4-4, Sheeting.
Canton Flannels.
Super Linen Sheetings,
Table Linen.
Table Cloths.
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ETC., ETC.
All of which will be offered at a reduction of from Ten to Thirty Per Cent.
MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
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NORTH AMERICA
Life Insurance Co.
THE MOST
Responsable Company
IN THE WORLD.
By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.
THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD!
NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.
Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.
POLICIES,
Indisputable from any Cause,
FROM DATE OF ISSUE.
No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.
J. A. Eaton & co.,
MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H. RUSSELL,
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ST. MARK'S HOTEL.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Mason and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.
MR. JAMES A. ABELL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL.
Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihilator.
DR. R. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrh, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions. Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.
Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.
PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,
Including Instruction in Vocal Music:
From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.
jul-14 P. W. CASSEY.

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CELEBRATED
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!
TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!
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Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.
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Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board
MRS. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 9, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists
The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of
GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.
Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.
Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of
Bay Rum, superior quality.
Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.
Galen' American soap, williams' soap.
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Barbers' Dusters, assorted.
Wade and Butchers' razors
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
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Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.
All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
P. J. REILLY,
535 Commercial st,

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BUTCHER,
Stall No. 80 Washington Market.
Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.
All articles delivered free of charge.
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They will cut and make garments to order and in the latest fashions. Also cleaning, repairing and clothing made upon the most reasonable terms. We solicit a share of the public patronage.
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FEVERS, SORE EYES, SORE THROATS.
Also, Secret Diseases of all kinds, cured.
Call and see me at the
Custom-House Livery Stable
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Between Sansome and Montgomery streets, San Francisco.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!
I PROMISE TO CURE THE
Gout in the Feet and Ankles.
ALL OLD SORES,
GENERALLY LOCATED IN THE
FEET and ANKLES,
NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDIN G
PROFESSOR JAMES BROWN.

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CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No 545, 547, 549 Washington street,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO
The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Gents' Clothing Made to Order.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,
BUTCHERS.
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Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.
Corned Beef by the barrel.
All articles delivered free or charge.

Howes' New Style
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
GREAT IMPROVEMENT—JUST RECEIVED.
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FINE WORK.
Also, Brading, Hemming, etc.
The advantages these Machines have is extreme simplicity, very strong and durable, not liable to get out of order—adapted equally to all kinds of work. The Howes should be examined by all contemplating purchasing. H. A. DEMING.
137 Kearny st., S. W. corner Sutter, San Francisco.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,
VIA LAKEVILLE.
FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.
Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
IN NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hillman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Terms moderate.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
This Leading American Company,
DEVOTED TO
FIRST-CLASS INDEMNITY
To the Insuring Public, at rates as low as SOLVENCY AND A MODERATE NEW ENGLAND PROFIT ADMIT OF.
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J. D. HAWKS & Co.,
City Agents,
No. 424 California Street,
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The best is always the cheapest!
Home
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.
Office No. 410 California street.
Capital Stock, $1,000,000.
Paid in Capital $350,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.
ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
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New Styles
IN
NECK-TIES
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THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT.
919 *KEARNYS TREET*
[Between Jackson and Pacific.]
THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
Open all night.
WILLIAM BRANCH. WASH COLVER
Proprietors.

Adkins Massey,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 631 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
John R. Blake.
Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

NATHANIEL GRAY.
UNDERTAKER.
741 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, San Francisco.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.
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Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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Photographic Gallery,
[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]
CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts
Entrance, 659 Clay St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cartes de Visites,
Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.
All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.
Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE
No Extra Rates for Females, Occupations or Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.
TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLICIES
Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.
Robert T. Polk, Agent
FOR
PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES
PETER ANDERSON, Sl citor.
70, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

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ON CITY REAL ESTATE, DWELLINGS, FACTORIES Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed for in DEPOSITS received in small and large sums on interest, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVING BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.
aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon
[Lower part Apollo Hall.]
808 *PACIFIC STREET,*
San Francisco.
The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc. Lunch day and night.
GEO. SMITH & CO.
N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Playera.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

ERSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 9, F. and A. Y. M., meet very Monday evening as above. Monthly meeing, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. DUPEE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ing Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Wethington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. K. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Miss Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

322 F Street, near South Potomi Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Dipsheria, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Fluxe, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and urinary Organs. Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Scrofula and Strictures, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. All Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and institute, 319 F Street, Virginia, Nov. 2nd—

Post Office Box, 10.

To the friends of the APPEAL.—We request every delinquent agent and subscriber in the interior to send us their dues immediately The expenses incurred on the paper is great and must be met promptly. Hence we hope all will see the necessity of paying up their dues.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

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Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

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Having located an Agency in this city, is

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Reliable Indemnity Against Fire at the

LATEST SOLVENT RATES.

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A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF THE

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NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S

Relief Association.

The National Freedman

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NATIONAL FREEDMAN

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THE AMERICAN FREEDMAN

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To the Auxiliary Societies.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE AND ORGANIZATION, 22 MOBILE HOUSE,

NEW YORK.

One copy of the

NATIONAL FREEDMAN

will be sent to each Auxiliary Society. If the ladies find they can use any more to advantage, they will please apply to the Associate Member of their County, or to this Committee.

In order that a correct account may be kept of all the goods and moneys which are contributed by our Auxiliaries, their officers are respectfully requested to attend to the following directions:

Send a dated list of the contents of each package, box or barrel, to the committee by mail, and enclose a duplicate with the goods, which should be marked "K. C. Estes, N. F. R. A., 76 John street, New York." All checks and drafts should be made payable to the order of Joseph B. Collins, and those from the Auxiliaries sent invariably to this office.

ELLEN COLLINS, Chairman,

CRAMMOND KENNEDY, Secretary je8 tl

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,131 92.

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Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

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And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including

Inland Risks.

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The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.

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Gentlemen [would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

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SPECIAL!!!!

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratmen, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be 37 1-2 cents.

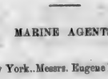
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Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the

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Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, A. M., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month that has 30 days. On the 10th, 19th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 19th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding, the 11th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departures of the 18th or 19th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and P. M. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of the 30th connects with the English steamer for Yamaco, the port of the new mines.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Panama Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's office, in San Francisco.

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One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., every day (Sundays excepted,) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships Ajax, Pacific, Orizaba, Californian, Active and Senator, leave as above specified, for Humboldt, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

UNIVERSITY HOMESTEAD

ASSOCIATION.

The books of the Association are now open and the Stock subscribed to rapidly.

Their land is eligibly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number or 1,580 can be occupied and built upon without expense of grading.

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time all advantages afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

in which to pay the sum of $315 for

FOUR LOTS,

measuring 25 by 120 feet each. The title to the land comes from the United States Government. Books, maps and all information pertaining to the Association and its workings, can be obtained at No. 8, Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets, at the office of the Association.

THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 21. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 1, 1868. WHOLE NO. 281

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

TERMS.

One year.....$5 00
Six months.....3 00
One month.....0 50

Paid invariably in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 8 lines low, one insertion 50cts
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Martin Carson, Stockton.
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Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all the monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,
79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

The following extraordinary statement appears in the correspondence of an English paper: "Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian navy, is now en route for home with what he believes to be the body of the unfortunate Maximilian. My connection with the Mexican agents in this country forbids my entering into minutiæ, but I can assert that the remains which will be honored by Austria are not those of the illfated scion of the House of Hapsburg, but of Hoinera, a noted bandit and guerilla who, in life, was not unlike poor Maximilian. The latter is pining in an obscure dungeon at Queretaro, fed with felon's food, and awaiting the arrival of welcome death. The night before his supposed execution, Juarez, uncertain of his own success in seeking the Presidency and perhaps unwilling to imbrue his hands in royal blood, had the cubic contents removed by stealth to a secret dead-hole established in his stead the ruffian Hoinera, hoping, that he not succeeded to his political aspirations, to have made a fortune by delivering him safely to Austria."

Gen. Grant has received a large number of communications from officers on duty in the South relative to suffering among the people of that section, and other papers of similar import have been received by Gen. Howard, by whom the subject was referred to the latter for a report which was to-day received at headquarters. Gen. Howard says the fall in the price of cotton and the loss of crops by rain and caterpillars have produced depression and anarchy in some sections, and he thinks it probable that there will be some suffering in portions of South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, and in small sections of several other States, though he is confident that now, as last year, the distress greatly exaggerated.

It is understood that a bill is to be introduced in the Legislature to levy a special tax—for sanitary and police purposes—upon all Chinese residing in this State. A writer for the State Capital Reporter, demonstrates the right of the Legislature to levy such a tax, and fortifies himself with quotations from the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and from other authorities. We have long advocated such a measure, believing it to be Constitutional and just. The Chinese are a nuisance to the State; their presence here keeps out a more desirable and homogenous population, their earnings are not used to improve the country, and it is a wise policy to exercise all power to discourage their migration hither. By levying upon them a reasonable tax, of say $12 or more, per head per annum, we not only exact a very small price for the privileges they enjoy, but compel them to contribute to the support of the police and sanitary measures which their presence in our midst renders necessary. Such a tax would also tend to discourage their immigration—a result greatly to be desired. There being fifty thousand Chinese in the State, a tax of $12 per head would realize $600,000 for the State and County Treasuries. We trust this subject will receive the earnest consideration of the Legislature, and that that body will take some such action as that proposed.—[Daily Call.

While poor factory girls are having their wages reduced from four to three dollars per week, we read that Mr. Stewart, the great millionaire and dry goods king in the city of New York, during his recent visit to Europe, was unable to buy silks of a sufficiently costly fabric for the American market, in consequence of which he gave orders at Lyons for the manufacture of some of the most gorgeous material and richest embroidery. Five such dresses, it is reported, he sold in one day, at $250 each, to the upper ten dom of New York, the great Babylon of the Atlantic. Belts to correspond were disposed of at thirty and forty dollars each. Details respecting genuine Havanas, favorite brands of champagnes, trotting horses, and racing books, are postponed, like piety, to a more convenient season. It is the ladies who ought to do all the economizing.

The Call's Washington correspondent says of the Nation's capital: "Rents are higher in Washington than in San Francisco. Board in hotels, with quite inferior room, four dollars and a half per day; without room, ten dollars per week. A good single room, board, fire and lights, can be obtained in private families for sixty-five dollars per month. Real estate is very high. The present population of the city is over one hundred thousand, and increasing very rapidly. The place will become, in time, a very pleasant city. Some the way, style has given way to utility, and economy is fearlessly practised.

The Oakland Journal says: A gentleman and his family came near being fatally poisoned a few days ago, by eating pies made from pie-plant that had been kept preserved in tin cans. The acid of the plant combined with the metal, and the contents of the can were blackened, but it was not suppused at the time that anything poisonous had been evolved. The symptoms were vomiting and violent pains in the stomach. Persons preserving acidulous fruits should be careful and not put them in cans made of such metals as would combine with the acid.

When a new City Hall comes to be built in San Francisco, ten years from now, Yerba Buena Cemetery will be then, and probably for all time to come, the natural and central location for the City Hall; that it should be reserved for that purpose, immediately graded and inclosed, appropriately laid out, and planted with trees. The erection of a City Hall in the centre of this ground will never deprive it of its park character. In this way we shall have a City Hall embowered in a park, remote from noise, as it should be, and the trees ten years old when the Hall is erected. But if the land is now given away, in 10 years it will be worth $200,000.

Facts and Figures about the Public Lands.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1868, contains much information of value, and some facts of special interest.

The aggregate area surveyed in all the States and Territories to June 30, 1866, was 474,160,551 acres. The unsurveyed lands amount to 991,308,249 acres. Less than one half of the land of our great public domian has, up to this time, been surveyed. But there are, of course, included in the unsurveyed portion deserts, mountain ridges and much waste lands, as well as some richest land in the world. The quantity noted surveyed, is equal to 834,250 farms of 160 acres each, or more than 1,500,000 tracts of 80 acres. All the unsurveyed regions save the few reservations, is open to settlement by pre-emption, in advance of the surveys.

Besides the grants for military service, concessions have been made institutions of learning, including agricultural and mechanical colleges, of 21,645,000 acres. The area which is destined to be set apart for such purposes west of the Mississippi, is estimated at 50,000,000 acres. This is a munificent domain for the foundation of an enlarged system of popular education, and California is destined to derive a full share of the benefit.

The public surveys in the State of California for 1866, were mostly made along the line of the Pacific railroad, along the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, and about Lake Tahoe, Truckee river, and near to the eastern boundary of the State. The surveys in that year amounted in all to 477,600 acres, and the aggregate surveys now made in the state amount to 24,280,000 acres. By the act of July 25, 1866, holders of foreign titles (Mexican grants) were required to apply for an official survey within ten months, when such claims at the date of the Act, had been confirmed. Under this and prior acts, there have been returned to the General Land Office 306 cases of finally confirmed claims, covering 5,188,000 acres. And the patents issued cover 3,300,000 acres. It would seem that during the year under review, nearly all the appropriations for surveys had been expended along the lines of railroads, and mostly in the foothills and along the slope of the Sierra Nevada. All surveys were wanted in others quarters, as for instance, along the Coast Range, where some of the most desirable public lands in the State are to be found, such surveys, as a general thing, could only be obtained by a fund made up by claimants and from other private sources. And then a whole township must be surveyed. We have never been able to see the equity of this discrimination. Orwhy a contribution in any case should be required to defray the cost of an official survey. But in many instances, the cost of the survey to whole townships had been defrayed by private contributions. We find them noted in the report as "Special deposits." The surveyor of all Government land should be made at the cost of the Government. To survey one portion of the public land, and to make preemptors pay for other surveys of a like character, is a hardship as unjust as it is unnecessary. If the public appropriation is not sufficient, it should be fairly apportioned to the several districts, that equity may be done as far as possible in the premises. It is desirable, of course, to survey lands along the located lines of railroads, especially if such lands are wanted for actual use. But if lands even more desirable, and just as much wanted in localities, are neglected, where is the justice of making fish of one and fowl of another.

In the year 1855, the management of the number interest was turned over to the General Land Office, which has employed Registers and Receivers without additional compensation, to prevent waste. It is difficult for one how large either officers are enabled to prevent waste in their districts without incurring additional expense. And we happen to know that so far as this State is concerned, the present rule is wholly ineffectual. If the Register is notified that waste is committed on land, 250 miles distant, he must verify the complaint, and take legal measures to stop it. He has no funds nor even for his own traveling expenses. The District Attorney is left to move in the matter until the wheels are greased. Where trespass has been committed, say by woodmen and lumbermen, under the rule, the stumpage is either exacted, or the timber seized and sold, the proceeds going into the public treasury. But though there are hundreds of these cases, it is rarely that one of them comes under official notice. The registers and receivers are not to blame; for the whole proceeds of their offices would not pay traveling and other expenses. The waste upon the public lands in California is enormous. Timber forests are utterly denuded, and the trespassers are seldom called to account. Two or three watchful government agents empowered to collect stumpage, would add no inconsiderable item to the public revenue.

Under the head of "A French Murder" the ALTA lately published an account of a mysterious murder in the forest of Fontainebleau. The murderess made a confession, which is thus alluded to in the Paris correspondence of the New York Herald:

The sensation of the week has been Mme. Frigard's trial. Let no one dream to find the account of a trial in a fashion letter. A Court where the worst cases are judged in the most fashionable place in the world; ladies love to look at a notoriously bad murderer. The Prefet's wife, at Melun, and all the crime of the country, went to look at Mme. Frigard, the day she devised having stifled Mme. de Mertens, and the nicest possible toilets sat for trial, too, on the same occasion. Black satin under black silk looped overskirts was the thing. Madame Frigard and her friend Madame de Mertens were very different women altogether. The latter was an empress of the demi-monde, a lovely, fair, luxuriant beauty externally. She was of good family, though she left the path of duty early, made a small fortune, and placed her ill-acquired money in the funds. Madame Frigard is the daughter of a physician and mother of a small family. As she rose at the close of the sitting to leave the dock, irony and bitter sarcasm were depicted in the defiant scowl she darted at the crowd of females whose eyes were bent on her as if to study her features. Yesterday, when all was over, she sent for the Chief Justice, and his surprise can be pictured when, without preparation, she made the following disclosure: "I did kill Madame de Mertens, but all your scientific physicians have incurred public shame. I did not strike my victim: I poisoned ice when she was asleep on the grass with prussic acid. A drop on her nostrils sufficed; she inhaled it and died. I will only add that a handful of long grass was found clenched in the victim's jeweled hand when the authorities came to the spot. She must have caught at it in the agony of her last sleep. The fearful avowal of Madame Frigard is the topic of discourse in all circles. Society is at last breaking up, has thus a terrible drama to discuss by the seaside.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN HOLLAND.—The women have just carried a point in Holland. The minister of the interior has issued a decree admitting them to the examination for the position of assistant apothecaries an occupation hitherto restricted exclusively to men. This measure will enable country doctors to have their prescriptions made up by their wives or daughters, and will thus relieve them from the charge of a male assistant. The decree has been received with a good deal of astonishment by the Dutchmen, who look on this as the beginning of asystematic invasion of masculine privileges. They are right. It is the beginning of a reform which will end only in putting women upon an equality with men in science, politics, and religion.

Nevada County.

I am now in Nevada county, and will tell you how it came there. During the inauguration week in Sacramento I was one of the honest attendants at the capital. After the ceremonies, and when the Legislature voted to themselves two weeks recess during the holidays, I also, individually and personally, voted myself a recess from the toils of newspaper life, during the same holidays; the only difference is that the "people's representatives" get paid at the rate of $10 a day for every holiday they take and every day they absent themselves from attending the work their constituents gave them to do, while I get no pay at all. I turned northward, and had scarcely been a day's journey from Sacramento when down came the rain in torrents, and continued so for several days and nights; and the people in the interior were slow to believe otherwise than that Sacramento was flooded more than ever before.

WASHINGTON

is a mining town about 18 miles from Nevada, one of the oldest, it was burned down last summer, but it is built up again. Has suffered from fires in time past, and also the miners leaving with new excitements to mines in other sections, that have turned out not so good as those they had left. The last fire burned down the business part of town, and much valuable property was also destroyed. During my stay the Yuba river, which edges the town, rose exceedingly high, and at one time the flood and drift-logs threatened to carry off the only bridge left (Mr. Murphy's) for people to cross the river. But, fortunately, it still remains. There are some excellent d ggings in and around Washington, and new discoveries are being made of some rich mines. A daily stage connects with Nevada, and the fare is $1 50. On account of the fire, the hotels are in a backward state; The Exchange, a very good hotel, by Conrod Grizzel, is nearly finished. Others are on the way. I will have more to say about Washington and its people at another time.

OMEGA,

four miles from Washington, a good mining town; has store, saloon, blacksmith shop and fifty to one hundred miners. The saloon is large enough to hold all the miners in case a rain or snow storm set in. Card playing, billiards and music are the pastime. Snow falls here several feet, and remains on the ground, so there is good sleighing. The steam whistle and the jingling of the cars on the track of the Central Pacific, can be heard at Omega, eight miles from the track, and 16 miles from Cisco. There are in San Francisco boys and girls of 16, and never saw snow. Some older people too, have never experienced much cold weather. It might be good for their health to get a good sousing in the snow, and drink plenty of snow-juice —also to feel a little frost and take a ride upon snow shoes.

WALKER.

The excess of arrivals at San Francisco, for sea, during the past year, has been upwards of fifteen thousand over departures, and the tide is likely to be swelled during the coming year by the reduced cost of passage resulting from the competition of steamship lines. The railroad will soon afford the facility for which thousands are waiting, to enable them to reach the Pacific coast, and we shall have immigration pouring in sufficiently fast without the agency of a tax burdensome bureau.

An Eastern exchange remarks: The longevity of the learned men of France is remarkable, M. Winet, is 99; M. de Segur, 86; De Pongerville, 76; Lebrun, 82; Villemain, 76; Lamerthe, 76; Flourens, 78; Guizot 79; Thiers 69; Berryer, 74; Duke de Broglie, 82. The circumstances most favorable to longevity among brain workers is the spending of a considerable portion of early life in out-door activity, travel and the like, and then by a temperate and simple mode of living the brain will work advantageously until past four score years.

Among the latest arrivals at Saratoga are two young ladies from Havana, known as the "Charms of Cuba," and wanting diamonds to the value of $20,000.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass-books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one-half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly installments, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's "Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions, by the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits doubling by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come in nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from the date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established on the 1st of January, A. D. 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate, by order.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

California street, near Sansome, San Francisco.

jy1 6m

BALANCE SHEET

OF

CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN SOCIETY,

.....FOR.....

Six months ending Oct. 31st, 1867.

ASSETS:

Loans on Mortgage	$ 857,564 21
Loans on Pledges	78,254 45
Bank premium	10,000 00
Expenses Bonds	21,500 00
Furniture	634 00
Cash in City	48,776 50
Cash in City Banc Francisco Bonds	60,000 00
	$1,127,278 47

LIABILITIES.

To Depositors..... $1,010,614 30	
Surplus to secure Deposits..... 116,741 93	
	$1,127,278 83

The above Surplus is formed by

Capital paid up.....	$42,548 00
Surplus Fund after deducting all expenses of management, Dividend and Interest.....	70,913 93
	$113,761 93

State of California, City of San Francisco, ss.

THOMAS MOONEY, President, and HENRY V. HERBERT, Secretary, of the California Building and Loan Society, and Henry Boyle, John Rae Hamilton, and J. J. Toomey, Accountant of said Society, being duly sworn each for himself says, that the foregoing statement is true and correct, to the best of their knowledge and belief, according to the Books of said Society.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1868.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.
H. HERBERT, Secretary.
HENRY BOYLE,
JOHN RAE HAMILTON,
J. J. TOOMEY, Accountants.

J. W. MCKENZIE,
Notary Public.

ja 28

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California[illegible] f the American Colored People on the P[illegible]st.

THE LO[illegible]', J. Clinton lec-[illegible]last in Zion [illegible] subject was [illegible]n of the [illegible]an lecturer [illegible] of sufferings [illegible] through "rebel-dom, [illegible]equently contrasted with the bright hope they have had since they have been invested with the ballot. He expressed a fear that the effect of the recent Northern Copperhead vote in the last fall elections would inspire the Southern Conservatives to induce many of the freedmen to vote on their side, and thus dissuade their votes by declaring that they, the Southern conservatives, are their best and truest friends. The Rev. gentleman having chained his audience for nearly two hours with frequent outbursts of applause, closed with a beautiful peroration on the American Flag, concluding with a verse of the "Star Spangled Banner." After which a voluntary contribution of $102 was given to the British and American Freedman's Association, of which he is the President. Rev. J. J. Moore made some appropriate remarks before and after the lecture. The choir also rang several choice selections. The house was crowded.

OLD FOLKS SUPPER.—A committee of ladies and gentlemen of the Powell street A. M. E. Church, are preparing to give an Old Folks' Supper at Dashaway Hall on the 26th of February.

From Nion's Standard.

Education.

The necessity of educating our race, is [illegible] obvious; for education brings with it all those principles, which will elevate and enable us to stand upon the same footing with other nations of the globe. Therefore it is one of the duties which devolves upon the present generation, to give all an education, when circumstances have denied. Every Anglo-African, should be actuated by principles purely unselfish, to give his race a helping hand, to lead them to the goal, which is sought after by so many, as a people, we should work through each other. As individuals, each of us should search for those hidden truths, which have been as mysteries to our obscured visions; that we may diffuse our knowledge abroad; comparing the past ages to the present; we find this is most glorious. Our common schools are filled with children whose laughing eyes, and ruddy faces, tell of the joy they feel at having such an opportunity. Our Colleges are constantly receiving applications from men, who are desirous of obtaining an education. As we see so many in want of an education; our hearts burn toward the cause with a hotter and fire than has burst in them heretofore. We should flee to a Sunny Hope's holy fire, and be still aspiring onward and upward. The exposure of this cause therefore, is one which no man need be ashamed of for with it come God's blessing. "And if He be for you, His is more than all that can be against us." As I said above, the present generation, has a great responsibility resting upon it, for the great Corner Stone has to be laid, that those who come after, may have nothing to do but lay the stones one upon another, until the edifice shall have become so high, that all nations will look upon it with admiring eyes, and catch the theme, as it flies in gentle undulations upon the trembling breeze. This may one name be perpetuated, until time shall be no more and the good shall be gathered in a more perfect Union. While reflecting upon the advantages and disadvantages, our race has had, and still has in its way, there is no thought more pleasing than to know that the advantages can be made stronger and firmer by assiduous study; and that the disadvantages can be gotten over, by first informing yourself, and then applying yourself to it, until you have arrived at that point to which you have been aiming. Education is necessary, it evangilizes, civilizes and raises a nation upon the great basis of equality. For the edification of our race, it is invaluable; to bring the children down to a finer sense of their duty; it is regarded as indispensible, and for the mutual benefit of all nations it is almost as essential, as the breed we eat. Now the Lord says: "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Therefore we should expatiate our knowledge freely among our brethren, as a Christian act if nothing else, but it is hoped there are other feelings working in the hearts of our people. If you are too old to go to school yourself, send your children, that they may acquire an education sufficiently large, to add something, if it be but a mite to the great work already begun. Till the forge; fill the workshops, for the great harvests of shining ores and their golden beads, as if in acquiescence to your question, what shall we do? And the workshops are falling to decay, for want of men who study their own interests. Thus it is deemed expedient that every black man should bring his tact and talent to bear upon the present age, that it may be handed down to posterity for ages to come.

The Freedmen's Savings.

Washington, Dec. 24, 1867.—With this statement I send to you the cordial greetings of the season. I think this "record" is a good one, considering that it is mostly nothing but "niggers'" money. It has been saved for them on interest, when they would have undoubtedly have been swindled out of it but for the intervention of friends. They now begin to comprehend the principle of the thing, and to appreciate the advantages of it, and come forward of their own accord. They now draw their money in a great measure for the purpose of buying land, building, starting in business, and such like useful and commendable enterprises. S. W. S.

Freedman's Saving and Trust Company. Statement for the month of November, 1867.

Locality.	Depo.its.	Drafts.	Total No. Depositors.
Augusta, Ga.	$853,08	$904,77	$12,470,16
Baltimore, Md.	5,802,83	3,759,65	46,771,43
Beaufort, S.C.	23,771,96	22,820,60	48,618,60
Charleston, S.C.	20,036,92	24,880,71	43,241,66
Huntsville, Ala	3,570,87	4,533,46	4,533,46
Jacksonville,	26,753,66	21,039,22	29,181,73
Louisville, Ky	94,788,24	27,047,82	67,659,42
Memphis, Tenn.	9,034,09	3,051,41	18,673,83
Mobile, Ala.	3,122,84	3,482,63	20,666,26
Nashville, Tenn.	5,488,23	4,716,40	27,483,04
Newburn, N.C.	2,377,14	1,920,39	12,880,37
New Orleans,	5,661,16	5,199,60	51,161,44
New York, N.Y.	3,888,75	3,046,53	13,928,59
Norfolk, Va.	8,882,79	8,676,66	35,101,96
Richmond, Va.	697,82	1,707,16	11,926,23
Savannah, Ga.	5,945,26	2,786,01	27,903,30
Tallahasse, Fla.	4,131,55	3,621,08	9,888,54
Vicksburg, Miss.	6,067,35	5,291,07	14,138,21
Washington,	21,514,78	21,020,01	39,939,38
Wilmington, N.C.	54,00		2,153,13
	$101,486,44	$169,215,99	$356,673,81

Total amount of Deposits for the month..... $191,485 44

Total amount of Drafts for the month..... 169,215 99

Excess of Deposits over Drafts..... $ 22,269 45
Total Deposits..... $2,809,003 37
Total Drafts..... 2,252,330 06

Total due Depositors..... $556,673 31

Who will say that the rights and liberties of this people are deserving of no consideration—in other words, that the is a "white man's government" solely!

Political Duties of 1868.

The year 1868 will long be remembered for its settlement of the boundary question between aristocracy of color and human liberty. The war of the rebellion being closed, we have now to decide whether the fundamental idea which inspired and justified the rebellion shall dominate over our whole country, nothing but institutions and shaping her destiny. If it be true that God has "not" created all men, but only all white men, in his own image, and made them equal in political and civil rights, then it is a world-wide calamity that Grant did not surrender to Lee at Appomatox; and "the lost cause," trodden into mire under the hoofs of Sheridan's rough-riding cavalry, the only solid but will be regained in constitutional conventions and at the ballot-boxes. If the black race, because they are black, should be excluded from the jury-box and repelled from the ballot-box, then Stonewall Jackson cut no load the roll of American martyrs, emblazoned high above the names of Warren and Mercer and Pulaski; of Ellsworth, Lyon, Baker, Reynolds, Wadsworth, Kearny, Sedgwick, and McPherson.

It is difficult to argue with a blind, besotted prejudice, grounded in ignorance and fortified by self conceit. Devoid of reason, it is hardly amenable to reason. But millions who would listen unmoved to appeals based on justice and humanity can be stirred by facts which affect their own interest and safety. The naked truth that every southern State reconstructed on the white basis is to-day a rebel State—shaped and ruled by men who executed Lincoln's edict reluctant and tardy reliance to the rebellion as a cause less and criminal aggression, and profoundly rejoiced over Bull Run as their victory—will prove invincible, and if we can but bring it home to the apprehension of every loyal voter. There is no paramount question of good faith or gratitude to the blacks. Their votes are as necessary to the preponderance of white loyalty as is their own protection and security. Reconstruct the South on the white basis and every one of the fifteen States which held slaves in 1860 will be unionist, overwhelmingly copperhead thereafter and evermore. Allow to day the plea that the blacks are ignorant and degraded, and those whom you thereby clothe with power will take good care that the plea shall be as valid and well-grounded a century hence as it now is. Public education and civil rights for the freedmen can only be achieved and maintained through the ballot. "Wars are for negro suffrage—the way they suffered in New Orleans," was the inscription on a banner borne in a late conservative or Democratic procession in Baltimore; and the spirit which dictated that avowal is still rampant in the South. But for what is stigmatized as military despotism, it would daily avenge by outrage and infliction of what it deems negro treachery to the Southern cause.

As for the man who is to be chosen standard-bearer of the Republican host in the impending contest, while we avow our deliberate preference of Chief Justice Chase as the ablest and most eminent of our living statesmen, the Tribune will render a hearty, cheerful, determined support to Gen. Grant, or Senator Wade, or Speaker Colfax, should he be nominated and supported on a platform which affirms and upholds the equal political as well as civil rights of all citizens of the republic. We do not contemplate as possible the support by Republicans of any candidate who does not stand on this platform. And we do not apprehend that the candidates who, in our approaching struggle, shall represent genuine democracy in opposition to the meanest phase of Aristocracy can be beaten if proper means be systematically taken, as they must and will be, to enlighten and arouse the American people.—[New York Tribune.

Communications.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29th 1868.

Mr. Editor—Sir:—You will oblige me to publish the following concerning the insanity and death of my wife recently at the insane asaylum at Stockton. I received the following answer from the Medical Doctor of the Asylum, in answer to a letter I sent him. I went up to Stockton on the immediate notice of her death, having had her body removed to a friend's house, and on Sunday last she had a very respectful funeral, attended by myself and our many friends in Stockton. The letter from the Doctor is as follows. I publish it to contradict the many rumors doubting her insanity. HENRY LEWIS.

STOCKTON, Jan. 26th 1868.

Mr. Lewis—Dear Sir:—In answer to your request for my opinion as to the disease of your wife Anna Lewis, I have to say, that, in my judgment she had organic disease of the brain which had probably existed for several months producing derangement of the mind and finally resulting in cerebra effusion on the brain, which was the immediate cause of her death.

Yours truly, G. A. SHURTLEFF.

Mr. Hunnicut, in the Richmond News Nation, says:—Had the late Conservative Convention, so called, been a legal and authorized body to transact the business of framing a constitution for the State, and the freedmen had met in a body, such as they have done, and organized themselves under captains of tens and of fifties, of hundreds, of thousands, and of ten of thousands, and under "a chief director" and his staff, as they have, for the open and avowed purpose to defeat the national will, and to defeat, as all hazards, any action that might be taken on any constitution that might be framed, and that, too, upon the sole and exclusive pretence of color, what would such a conclave have have been considered by them? and how very quickly would General Sheridan have been called upon to suppress or disperse them as neither more nor less than a band of conspirators and outlaws!

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.—Senator Wilson has written an admirable letter to Judge Underwood, of Virginia, upon the proposition to insert, in the new constitution of Virginia, a clause disfranchising, after 1870, all who cannot read and write. He says:—If the proposition to put into your constitution the educational test in 1871, to apply only to those who come of age at that date, or are naturalized or take up their residence in your State, it would be in accordance with the oft-quoted provision in the constitution of Massachusetts. Such a provision might be an incentive to the young men of both races to better qualify themselves to exercise the elective franchise, but to take from tens of thousands of colored men to whom education has been denied, and to whom suffrage has been given as a right as essential to the security of their lives, liberty and property, and to disfranchise thousands of poor white men who have never enjoyed the priceless blessings of common schools, would be a great wrong—a measure utterly indefensible.

PACIFIC
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
SAN FRANCISCO.
OFFICE—No. 402 California street,
CORNER LEIDESDORFF.

CASH CAPITAL.....$750,000 00
SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1866..... 411,054 02
CASH ASSETS.....$1,161,054 02

ALL LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Fire,
Ocean,
Marine,
Inland
INSURANCE.

THE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY HAVING arranged with Messrs. BIGELOW & BROTHER for the transfer of the Fire Insurances Companies lately represented by them, is now prepared to offer to all parties formerly insured by said companies, equally good terms and prompt payment of losses, in United States gold coin.

MR. H. H. BIGELOW will be the General Agent for the Company from this date.

Directors Pacific Insurance company.

San Francisco.	Oliver Eldridge.
W C Ralston,	J B Roberts,
A L Tubbs,	S Soniheim,
William Alvord,	F L Wenver,
Jonathan Hunt,	William Hooper,
A B Forbes,	J W. Clark,
Aaron T. Hilton,	A Hayward,
Alva Seligman,	T L Barker,
L B Benchley,	Alex. Weill,
William Sherman,	G Meyer,
L Sachs,	Chas S McLane,
James D Fremont,	M Rosenbaum,
John G Bray,	Henry Carlton, Jr.,
David Haris,	A J Bolton,
D O Mills,	T Lommis Mever.
T Fredericker,	New York.
Monte Heller,	Louis McLane,
H M Newhall,	Ned Billings,
G T Lewton,	John B Bowne,
Edward Lawton,	J G Kellogg,
Edward Martin,	Wm T Coleman,
Chas Mayne,	Moses Ellis,
E L Gabbiate,	Sacramento.
John O Sael,	Edgar Mills,
Lloyd Tevis,	G W Mowe,
Theo H Selby,	G T Wheeler,
Adam Grant,	Marysville,
Alphens Hull,	J H Jewett,
S M Wilson,	Portland Oregon.
D J Oliver,	W S Ladd,
William Schelle,	Jacob Kamm,
Morton Clossman,	Virginia, Nevada.
H Heckman,	Wm. Sharon.
D W C Bliss,	

OFFICERS:
J. DUNN, President.
A. J. BALTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATON, Marine Secretary.
H. H. BIGELOW, Gen'l Agent.
T. C. GRANT, }
J. E. ROSSIER, } Local Agents. 29-3f

GEORGE E. ROGERS,
Successor to C. W. BELL,
ASSAYER.
No. 512 California street, one door west from Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Ores carefully assayed.
Gold and Silver Ores Worked.
ja25

Universal Life Insurance
COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:
Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued
IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to
JOHN S. SCOTT,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast.
304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept. in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

J. E. BROWN. JAMES PHILLIPS.
BROWN & PHILLIPS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
Poultry, Game, Hams, etc.,
517 Merchant street.
San Francisco.
BUTTER EGGS and POULTRY Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.
N. GRAY & CO.
Undertakers,
Wholesale and Retail,
641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
San Francisco.
Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.
THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY
In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,
Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.
Office Hours from 10 to 5.

REMOVAL.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD
HAT,
GO TO
NICKERSON & CO.,
HATTERS.
NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.
NICKERSON & CO.,
35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMP'Y,
OF LONDON
CAPITAL.....$800,000
BEING NO LONGER GOVERNED by the Tariff of the Board of Underwriters, will Take Good Risks at as Low Rates of Premium, as any other Responsible Insurance Company.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ja25 430 California street.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK
ASSETS, ALL CASH
$16,000,000,
The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.
Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS
AVERAGE OVER
SEVENTY PER CENT.
IN THE
Mutual Life Insurance Co.,
OF NEW YORK.
EXAMPLE:
Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.
Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $266 40. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.
Policies issued in 1864.
Amount of Policy—$10,000, $5,000, $3,000 $1,000.
Annual Premium—$411 00, $134 32, $58 35 $25 87.
Amount Dividend, if added to Policy—$601 80, $263 21, $131 61, $52 64.
Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.
Amount each required nextannual payment is 5 15, 35 47, 18 91, 6 09.
Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."
Hon. Elbur Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model of the world.
H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.
424 Montgomery street. ap6-4-tf.

COTTONS,
MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices!
New York mills Shirting.
Wamsutta mills Shirting.
White Rock mills Shirting.
Lonsdale mills Shirting.
Masonville mills Shirting.
5-8, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4. Sheeting.
Canton Flannels.
Super Linen Sheetings,
Table Linen,
Table Cloths,
Towels,
Napkins,
ETC., ETC.
All of which will be offered at a reduction of from Ten to Thirty Per Cent.
MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
Retail Store,
No 9 montgomery Street,
Lick House Block.
Wholesale House,
No. 1 Battery street, corner Market.

NORTH AMERICA
Life Insurance CO.
THE MOST
Rsponsable Company
IN THE WORLD.
By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.
THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.
Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.
POLICIES,
Indisputable from any Cause.
FROM DATE OF ISSUE.
No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.
J. A. Eaton & co.,
MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.
SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H. RUSSELL,
GEO. W. MORGAN,
N. J. STREET. } Agents.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL.
The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A pleasant desirable location to business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week. Also meals served upon the European plan in their newly fitted restaurant, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 9. Strangers arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant house.
MR. JAMES A. ELL. MRS. ELIZABETH BELL
Proprietors.

The Great Pain Annihilator.
DR. E. R. JOHNSON will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and sores, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions. Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.
Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,
PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,
Including Instruction in Vocal Music:
From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.
Instrumental music extra.
jul-14 P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S
CELEBRATED
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!
TRY IT! TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood! A Pleasant Tonic! A very Agreeable Drink! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!
For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.
NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.
TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.
413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. C. PIERCE.
TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.
Canes made and repaired.
Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je30

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,
Offer for Sale
Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Tweezes, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.
a complete assortment of
Stationary
AND
ACCOUNT BOOKS.
Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.
Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.
se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.
Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board
Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of
GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.
Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.
Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of
Bay Rum, superior quality.
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large.
Galen' American soap, williams' soap
Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.
Barbers' Dusters, assorted.
Wade and Butchers' razors
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.
Comb's, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.
Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.
All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.
Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
P. J. REILLY,
535 Commercial st.

W. FULTON
BUTCHER,
Stall No. 80 Washington Market.
Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.
All articles delivered free of charge.
jy-21e

STAR OF THE UNION
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS!
These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every kind
TRY THEM! TRY THEM!
JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!
Put up in bottles. A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisons and compounds, but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc. etc. For sale everywhere.
A. PEDEMANNER, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
cor Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.

California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.
The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:
ACTIVE,
FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO,
From Mission Wharf.
San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th, Dec. 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.
San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.
San Simeon.—November 30th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.
Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.
Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.
WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.
ORIZABA,
FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,
Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.
From Folsom street Wharf,
San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.
San Diego.—December 9th.
San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.
Sante Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.
HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,

QUINCY HALL
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No 545, 547, 549 Washington street,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK, : : SAN FRANCISCO
The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.
Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,
BUTCHERS.
Stall No. 82, *WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.*
Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.
Corned Beef by the barrel.
All articles delivered free or charge.

Cosmoplitan Coal and Wood Yard.
GEO. W. DENNIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WOOD COAL AND COKE,
340 BROADWAY,
Between Montgomery and Sansome st.,
San Francisco.
Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Goose Bay, Mt. Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal. Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,
VIA LAKEVILLE.
FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.
Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy property, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. F. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Terms modeate.

REMOVAL
MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,
Have Removed their
WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 1(7 Battery st to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts. Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Lick House)
Having better accommodations for the display of our stock in our store, we invite buyers to examine it.
Hosiery, White Goods, Fancy Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Towels, Dress Goods, Linen sheeting, stationary, Linen Hdkfs, Perfumery, Furnishing goods, Cravats, surpenders.
YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.
AGENTS FOR
MOUNT VERNON DUCK
Nos 1 to 10 for Fall makers.
11 & to 18 1 6 for hydraulic purposes.
MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
Corner of Battery and Market streets, Oriental Block. fe1

Home
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.
Office No. 410 California street,
Capital Stock, $1,000,000.
Paid in Capital $350,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.
ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
Geo. S. Mann, President.
Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.
H. C. LEE, Vice President.
A. R. Gantnier, Surveyor.

Ward's Shirts
New Styles
IN
NECK-TIES
AND
SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PAPER COLLARS,
SHIRTS,
UNDER SHIRTS
DRAWERS,
WARD'S SHIRT STORE,
MONTGOMERY ST.,
ANI
COR MARKER & THIRD.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT.
919 KEARNY STREET
[Between Jackson and Pacific.]
THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.
Open all night.
WILLIAM BRANCH. WASH COLVER
Proprietors.

Adkins Massey,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 681 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,
SUCCESSOR TO
John R. Blake.
Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.
NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
741 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, San Francisco.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

J. L. KINGSLEY'S
Photographic Gallery,
[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]
CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts
Entrance, 650 Clay St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Cartes de Visites,
Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW ORK.
Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.
All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.
Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE
No Extra Rates for Females, Oceans or Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.
TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLICIES
Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.
Robert T. Polk, Agent
FOR
PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES
PETER ANDERSON, Solicitor.
79, Merchant street. jul-14-tf.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON CITY REAL ESTATE, DWELLINGS, FACTORIES Shipping and Merchandize, for such time as may be agreed for in DEPOSITS received in small and large sums or terest, by the CALIFORNIA BENEFICIO, LOAN AND SAVING BANK, California street, over 634
THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon
[Lower part Appollo Hall.]
808 PACIFIC STREET,
San Francisco.
The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the Interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.
Lunch day and night.
GEO. SMITH & CO.
N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Players.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin fest Tuesday in each month.

Nelson Cook, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet ery Monday evening as above. Monthly meet- ng, first Monday in each month.

S. Howard, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street,

Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanen place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing societies Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Wellington Lodge No. 6, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. B. Brown, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yale is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

H. Fletcher, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

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Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

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A gentleman, says the Nashville Banner of January 21st, who returned yesterday from a business visit to Chattanooga, gives us the details of a horrible accident which happened at that place last Saturday night. About 11 o'clock Miss Mary Daily, of Ogdensburg, New York, and Miss Kate Harrington, of Chattanooga, returned to the home of the latter from a party. The fire in their room had almost gone out, and they adopted the always dangerous plan of reviving it by pouring coal-oil into the grate. The oil immediately ignited, the flames rushing upwards and bursting the can, which is said to have contained fully a gallon. Both of the young ladies almost immediately found themselves enveloped in flames. One rushed shrieking and terror-stricken into the yard, calling in agonized tones for assistance, while the other crept under the bed, in the hope of thus smothering and repressing the fiery element. Unhappily no available aid was at hand, and in a few moments the sufferers had received injuries which were beyond mortal remedy. When found by the other members of the family, who, as far as we could learn, were not aroused by the shrieks thus extorted, the clothes of Miss Harrington were completely burned from her body, and her companion had shared a fate not less terrible. Their faces so disfigured as to be hardly recognizable. Both died within an hour of each other on Sunday morning. The Misses Daily and Harrington were much beloved and respected in Chattanooga—one as much for her talent and sprightliness as the other for her amiability and beauty.

A correspondent of the Helena [Montana] Gazette, writing from Camp Green Clay Smith, near the Yellowstone, gives the following thrilling account of a bear fight:

Orderly Sergeant S. R. Shroke, of Company E, Captain Cambell, formerly of Monroe, Wisconsin, having been in Montana something less than a year, thought he must needs signalize his mountain life by dispatching, single-handed, a huge grizzly. Accordingly, on the 5th instant, when out hunting—being about fifty miles from this camp, on the eastern branch of the Powder—the opportunity was embraced to do so. Leisurely proceeding on his way, his tranquility of mind was disturbed by looking up and seeing a bear just ahead of him. Their eyes met simultaneously, brain's vengeful, glaring. The sargeant halted, and cocking his piece, the bear came right on as if understanding the manœuvre he would show how contemptuously he regarded it. But the sargent, equally defiant, and prudence, perhaps, lost sight of, in the novel ambition which a majority of those recently from the East have to kill a grizzly while in the mountains—he reloaded his rifle and fired, just as his savage foe raised on his hind legs to close with him. His bullet struck close to, if it did not penetrate, his heart. The bear fell. Regaining his feet, with a fierce, terrible growl he wheeled and endeavored to escape. The sargent calling to his companion, who was probably one hundred and fifty yards in the rear, to come quickly to him; upon his arrival they pursued the animal together. When within twenty yards the sargeant having reloaded, again fired, and think he shot the bear well up in the shoulder, and about midway of the body; his companion immediately succeeded him with his bullet, planting a good ounce of lead in one of the huge beast's shoulders.

Brush now turned upon and pursued his foes. They stood their ground, and when Sargent Shroke had reloaded, the beast was within ten feet of him, growling with unabated speed. He leveled when he almost imagined he could feel the monster's hot breath in his face. The trigger is pulled—the percussion proves faulty; with the undischarged gun in his hand, a powerful blow of the infuriated grizzly carries away the grosier part of his scalp. Before reaching the ground the bear has caught in his mouth his left hand, and the jaws of his teeth met among its cords and sinews. The sargeant sinks to the ground beneath the shaggy giant, whose hold on his hand is still unrelaxed when his companion reaches the spot and sends a bullet into the beast's head. Stunned, but still having murderous vitality, the bear rolled over on his back, and his red tongue again protrudes from his mouth to once more close on the sargeant. Quick as thought the sargeant thrusts his right hand down the animal's throat, and fiercely grasped his tongue. His companion has reloaded his piece, and has put a third bullet in the bear's head. Again the bear withdrew his ivories, and catching in his mouth the sargeant's gun commenced vigorously chewing off the stock. Now, regaining his feet, the sargeant discharged two bullets from his revolver. These ended the contest with the death of the bear. The sargeant returned to the camp in indescribable agony, and though suffering with great pain, he is in a fair way of speedy recovery; but he will carry to his last moment the scars of this desperate adventure. He says he "has killed the bar, and dont want nothing more to do with the critters."

The Eight Hour bill has at last past the Senate, and will now go to the Governor for his signature. The law will not produce any marked practical effects; but its passage marks a step in advance. The eight hour system is now firmly routed in this city, and will soon extend through the State. But a short time will elapse before it will become universal throughout the country. So far from causing loss, we believe it will increase prodretion, while its moral intelectual and social effects will be most important and beneficial.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, this morning agreed upon the following bill which will be reported by General Banks:

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign States shall be entitled to and receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native born citizens in like situation and circumstances, and the President is empowered to use all the influence and authority of the Government in all just endeavors to secure the recognition of other Governments of the principles of public law which have been insisted upon and maintained by the Government of the United States in regard to the rights of naturalised citizens; provided, always, that no citizen, native born or naturalized, who is guilty of crime against the laws of any foreign State, committed within its jurisdiction, or of desertion from actual service in the army and navy of such State, or who shall have acquired naturalization by misrepresentation or fraud, or who as to residence or otherwise, by treason or other crime against the United States, shall have forfeited, or who shall have renounced his rights as a naturalized citizen, shall be entitled to the protection contemplated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any naturalized citizen of the United States has been arrested or detained by any foreign Government in contravention of the intents and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign; that any native-born citizen shall have been arrested and detained without charge of crime committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and whose release shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and is hereby empowered by way of indemnity and reprisal, to order the arrest and to detain in custody any subject of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the President shall without unreasonable delay, give information to Congress of such proceedings of indemnity and reprisal.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any naturalized citizen of the United States shall return to his native country with intent to resume his domicil therein, and shall leave the United States with the intention of permanent residence in any foreign State, or shall engage as an army or navy belligerent in any foreign war service, such naturalized citizen shall not be admitted to the interposition of the Government in his behalf under the provision of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the term domicil in the preceding section shall be construed to mean a continuous residence of more than a year in the native country of the naturalized citizen, or establishing himself in any business which denotes an intention to resume permanent residence.

While it is true that many thousand workmen in the leading American cities are without employment, the destitution which results, bears no comparison to that of London and Paris, judging from the remarks of the newspapers. A Paris correspondent says that scarcity of work and excessive dearness of provisions, have more than doubled the number of poor this year; but it is from London that the cry of poverty comes with most distinctness. A philanthrophic physician of that city, reports that "hundreds of persons are quietly and calmly dying by inches." In a single street of one hundred and fifty houses, there were found to be upwards of one hundred sick persons. The origin of the sickness and increased mortality, is the absolute want of the necessaries of life—food and clothing.

The Ohio State Commissioner of railroads, reports that the total length of railroads in that State is 3,809, costing $165,548,898, and the gross earnings last year amounted to $32,250,217.

Jenny Lind gave a concert at Washington during the session of Congress, and as a mark of her respect, and with a view to the eclat, sent polite invitations to the President, Fillmore, the members of the Cabinet, Clay, and many other distinguished members of both houses of Congress. It happened that on that day several members of the Cabinet and Senate were dining with Bodisco, the Russian Minister. His good dinner and choice wines had kept the party so late that the concert was nearly over when Webster, Clay, Crittenden and others came in; whether from the hurry in which they came, or from the heat of the room, their faces were a little flushed, and they all looked flurried.

After the applause with which these gentlemen had been received, had subsided, and silence once more restored, the second part of the concert was opened by Jenny Lind, with "Hail Columbia."

This took place during the hight of the debate and excitement of the slavery question, and the compromise resolutions of Clay; and this patriotic air, as a part of the programme, was considered peculiarly appropriate at a concert, where the head of the Government, and a large number of both branches of the Legislative Department were present. At the close of the first verse, Webster's patriotism boiled over; he could stand it no longer; and rising like Olympian Jove, he added his deep, sonorous voice to the chorus; and I venture to say, that never in the whole course of her career did she ever hear or receive one half of the applause as that with which her song and Webster's chorus was greeted.

Mrs. Webster, who sat immediately behind him, kept tugging at his coat tail to make him sit down; but stop singing, but it was of no earthly use—and at the close of each verse, Webster joined in, and it was hard to say whether Jenny Lind, Webster, or the audience were the most delighted. I have seen Rubini, Labiache, and the two Grisis on the stage at one time, but such a happy conjunction in the national air of "Hail Colombia," as Jenny Lind's tenor and Daniel Webster's bass we shall never see nor hear again. At the close of the air, Webster rose with his hat in his hand, and made her such a bow as Chesterfield would have deemed a fortune for his son, and which eclipsed D'Orsay's best. Jenny Lind, blushing at the distinguished honor, courtesied to the floor; the audience applauded to the very echo; Webster determined not to be outdone in politeness, bowed again; Miss Lind recourtesied; the house again applauded; and this was repeated nine times, or "I'm a villian dies."

I have seen Niagara and Tagliori, Mars and Millibran; I have walked through the ruins at Pastum, and the Colosseum by moonlight; crossed Menai Bridge and the Thames tunnel, but never while memory lasts will this scene fade away.

The "Alta" has the following information:—A compromise has been effected between the friends of the two railroad projects in Sonoma county—one for a road from Cloverdale to Petaluma, and the other for a road from Cloverdale to Suscol. It has been agreed that the people shall vote upon schemes on the 3d of April next, and that which has the majority shall receive the county bonds. As the delegation are unanimous under this compromise, no doubt is entertained of the passage of the bill, especially since it is admitted that either road would be very beneficial to the State. The following is a list of the townships of Sonoma county and of the number of votes cast for Governor at the late election, viz.: Petaluma, 812; Santa Rosa, 741; Healdsburgh, 514; Bodega, 223; Sonoma, 329; Cloverdale, 316; Vallejo, 275; Windso, 118; Timber Cove, 85; Mariam, 56; Knight's Valley, 26; and Stewart's Point, 33. Total, 4,261. Sonoma is now the fourth county in the State in population, its only superiors being San Francisco, which cast 17,294 votes at the last election, Nevada, which cast 4,563, and Sacramento, which cast 4,288. After Sonoma comes Santa Clara, which cast 3,878 votes.

A Large City.—Last evening we heard a discussion between a Philadelphian and a New Yorker respecting the relative merits of their favorite cities. The former contended that Philadelphia was the quietest, cleanest, squarest, and largest city in the Union; while the New Yorker admitted, with seeming reluctance, that his metropolis was a little "dusty," not over and above quiet, nor remarkably square in arrangement, but he insisted that it was the busiest, one of the biggest, and by all odds the grandest city in the whole world. As we heard this we wondered what they thought of beautiful Paris and magnificent London. A few details at our hand will convey an intelligent idea of this colossal human hive. The houses of London number upwards of 380,000, and its streets, if placed in line, would extend from Liverpool to New York, and they are lighted at night by 360,000 gas burners, which consume every twenty-four hours about 18,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The daily supply of water amounts to 144,383,328 gallons. The traveling public sustain 5,000 cabs and 1,500 omnibuses, besides all the other vehicles which human need can require or human ingenuity invent. Its population devour in the course of the year 1,000,000 quarters of wheat, 240,000 bullocks, 28,000 calves, 1,760,000 sheep, 35,000 hogs, 10,000,000 head of game, 3,000,000 salmon, and numberless fish of other kinds; and those solids are washed down by 48,000,000 gallons of beer, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, and 65,000 pipes of wine. As a consequence of this liberal feeding, 2,400 doctors find constant employment and substantial remuneration. London supports 853 churches, which are attended every by nearly 1,000 divines of greater or lesser note. Its population was in 1861 nearly 3,000,000 We does our New Yorker think of this village? Its marvelous details impress the mind with wonder not unmixed with pain. We prefer dwelling in a mountain canyon or on a sage brush plain.

The Armies of Europe.—Russia has an army of 1,44,000 men, which it obtains by keeping its soldiers under arms during fifteen consecutive years. Austria has 1,200,000 men. There, soldiers are obliged to serve only six years, but the entire able-bodied class is taken without distinction, and without the privilege of obtaining substitutes.

Prussia, who is about to absorb the entire Confederation of the North, has 1,300,000 men. The entire youth is taken for seven years, and if need be, compelled to serve again for eleven years, so than a Prussian subject is not entirely free from military service until the expiration of thirty-nine years—after one has already commenced to descend the downhill of life! Italy, who call out all its classes, has 900,000 men under arms. Eleven years of military service! Poor Italians! All more or less born poets, artists, musicians, dreamers of the "far metho" for which their mild climate gives an inspiration, and who, for the glory of their monarch, are obligee to put themselves in military clothes and be soldiers!

In France, where the service was seven years, it is to be increased to nine, and the army will be shortly 860,000, and in an immediate future 1,100,000.

There were three bodies at the dead-house yesterday. Two were lying in their coffins unclaimed for the grave; The third lay stark and ghastly on the cooling-stone. The first was a victim of delirium tremens; he died raving. The second was a young female, beautiful and frail; she was lured into a life of shame, and after drinking for a while from its embittered chalice, of her own will gave her body to the grave. The third was a German, who had hardly obtained life's second meridian. The world lost its charm and he, too, made a voluntary leap into eternity. Dissipation, ruin, disgrace, and suicide—these are the annals of San Francisco.

Krupp, the steel king of Prussia, employs 19,000 workers. He consumes 1,000 tons of coal a day.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings' Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank.

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest is not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received, to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's "Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend, on the class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

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The California Building and Savings' Bank was a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and needs nnounding to say more than a quarter dollar, which is loaned on city real estate, by order.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.
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AT

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1,000 LOTS

OF

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

DEPARTURE—MASONIC, Etc.

Rev. J. J. Clinton, who made a short sojourn to this State to establish a conference for the Zion A. M. E. Church denomination, having accomplished the object returned to the East on the 10th inst. He has been the recipient of several distinguished favors among the people at large, in the way of receptions, festivals, etc., Masonic and otherwise. He is a member of Union Lodge No. 4, and a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in the city of Philadelphia, and is at present one of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania. He accepted a collation while in this city, tendered him by a Committee from the Hannibal and Victoria Lodges, which are in unison with the "National Compact." The Rev. gentleman, in accepting the ovation from that body, somewhat antagonistic to his own, we are glad to learn, however, that he did not compromise himself in the least, and still adheres to the Lodges and Grand Lodges, of which he is identified, namely:—the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Grand Lodge for the State of Penn., Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and the Independent Grand Lodges of Maryland, the Olive Branch and Washington Lodges of this city. While in Pittsburg on a circuit he visited at times both and after the Masonic dissensions in 1850, the St. Cyprian Lodge of that city (now under the National compact) and was at that time considered by them as an honorary member. His real membership is in Union Lodge No. 4, in the city of Philadelphia, and in the Union Arch Chapter of the same city.

We speak by authority, because we were present at his initiation, passing and raising in the said Union Lodge No. 4, and presided as one of the three at his exaltation in the chapter years ago. We feel restrained in stating these facts to-day at rest and correct some misunderstanding concerning his "visit," or accepting the collation from the National lodges of this city, of which he has no affinity. The reason why no reception was tendered him during his short sojourn in this city by the lodges which he is identified with, namely:—Olive Branch No. 5, and Washington No. 8, of this city, was because they had just vacated their Hall when Brother Clinton arrived here, and had not obtained a suitable one to fit up, to the time he left the city. These Lodges, however, No. 5 and 8, under the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of New York, are preparing to fit up a hall with more spaciousness and splendor. So when the Rev. brother visits these shores again, which we hope will be at no long distant day, he will get such a Masonic reception by the organizations which he is really identified with as will do him, and the craft generally, the utmost credit. We will do the Rev. Brother the justice, however, to state that he is one of those who favors a union of all Lodges composed of colored men—so are we all, providing the "National" abandons its anomalous organization and their Grand Lodges be formed according to the general regulations of the order—which is, that a Grand Lodge of a State is supreme in itself and cannot recognize any power, national or otherwise, over its jurisdiction. When this is agreed to, we will then go for and guarantee a lasting union. "So mote it be." It was the assumptions of the "National Body," which caused the dissensions. Of this, brother Clinton is fully aware, as his name and that of Bishop Campbell as Grand Chaplains of the Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania, which has dissented from the "National Grand Lodge," appears in their published list in another part of this issue.

Southern Registration.

The St. Louis Republican quotes the following table of votes registered under the Reconstruction acts in all the States lately in revolt, Arkansas excepted, (wherein it is known that there is a very considerable majority of whites on the registry):

	Whites.	Blacks.	Total.
Alabama	74,450	90,350	164,800
Florida	11,100	15,357	26,457
Georgia	89,214	93,459	188,673
Louisiana	44,782	82,907	127,689
Mississippi	48,926	88,925	137,851
North Carolina	105,000	71,057	174,717
South Carolina	45,741	70,585	125,339
Texas	56,666	47,420	104,086
Virginia	116,000	104,000	220,000
Aggregates	595,888	673,663	1,269,571

The Republican tries hereupon to prove the registration unfair, because

1. Those States had in 1860 a considerably larger white than colored population;

2. They cast about 652,000 (white) votes in 1860.

3. It has been stated as the estimate of the Freedmen's Bureau, that one million blacks have perished since 1800. [Bah!] Hence

4. There should be nearly 300,000 more whites than blacks on the registries of those nine States.

—To all of which, the Tribune succinctly responds—

1. That the South lost three hundred thousand white males—nearly all of whom, if alive, would now be adults—by the casualties and privations of our great civil war.

2. She lost nothing like this number of blacks, probably less than one hundred thousand of all ages and both sexes, for many of our black soldiers were from other States than the nine aforesaid—some of them even from Canada.

3. There is a very considerable minority of the Southern whites—we presume one hundred thousand in all—who are disfranchised for eminent participation in the rebellion.

4. Another considerable number refused to register the Reconstruction acts, because blacks were also registered and entitled to vote.

It seems to us that here is abundant explanation of the fact which the Republican deems so suspicious. And now we will thank that journal to explain:

1. Why the majority for reconstruction under the acts of Congress is far heavier in Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia, where a majority of the registered voters are whites, than in South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida, where the registered blacks are very much the more numerous.

2. Why some of the heaviest "Radical" majorities are given by those counties of North Carolina wherein there are from three to twenty whites registered to every black.

Prejudice against Color.

At the recent anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Freedmen's Aid Society, the Rev. Bishop Kingsley, replying to a narrow-minded, selfish politician's question, "What is all this fuss about?" said:—

You can tell the heart of such by their almost invariable use, in speaking of the colored race, of the word "niggers." The man who says "nigger," has, in general, a heart darker than the skin of those he effects to, or really does despise. I am altogether willing to admit that the colored people are at present sufferers, great sufferers; thousands of them are, in most respects, worse off than when they in a state of slavery. But all transition stages have their rigors. We all know by experience what house-cleaning is in the family. The carpets are up, the tables and chairs out out of their places or piled upon it of doors the windows taken down, and beds wheeled from position, and everything in confusion; and the tempers of some of the family are in that condition that comes from making breakfast entirely of pickles. But, because cleaning day brings temporary discomfort, are we to let things remain forever as they are? Can we not bear the present uncleanliness in expectation of something better? The soldiers of the Revolution could have been tracked by their bloody footprints over the frozen ground, and they were often without clothing, food and shelter. In their distresses would it have been right to have tauntingly said, "You had better let things remain as they are." We are here, to-night, holding the anniversary of a Society whose aim is to assist those who have assisted us. Over one hundred thousand sable hued men bared their bosoms in defence of their country. We enjoy, to night, the fruit of their sacrifices; we walk the streets unharmed, because of the security in part reached by their efforts; we enjoy our homes in quiet because they fought and died for us, and yet, in this free North, this State of ours, there were mean men enough ready to defeat the small boon of comforting the ballot on these friends of our government—these true-hearted, unflinching, sturdy patriots. We are willing that other men, with hearts not half as white, should vote; but, forsooth! because the skin of one class is not quite as white as another, they are to be denied! Whose fault is it that one man's skin is white and another's not? Is it the fault of the black man that he has a black face and you a white one? There are some whose forms are neither black nor white; others still whose traits are but faintly tinged with colored blood. Whose fault is it? the day is coming when the men who refused the ballot to the colored man will hide their heads in very shame. Let them get ready for a change.

PHILADELPHIA

Following is the election and installation of the officers of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, for the year ensuing, 1868:

At the Annual communication of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania held at Union Hall South 7th st., below Lombard, on Monday evening, Dec. 16th, 1867. The following named officers were elected, and duly installed for the ensuing year, viz:

Bro. Jonathan Miller, M W G Master.
" William Winters, R W D G Master.
" Isaiah Cropper, R W Sen. G Warden.
" James A. Winters, R W Jun. G Warden.
" Alexander Bernard, R W G Treas.
" Daniel Johnson, R W G Rec. Sec.
" Jacob Jenkens, R W G Cor. Sec.
" Ismael White, R W G S Bearer.
" Isaac Phillips, R W G Marshall.
" Solomon Green, G Pas'st.
" Emanuel Cohen, Sen., G Tyler.

The Grand Master made the following appointments:

Bro. Wm. D. Cooper, W Sen G Dea.
" Charles Green, W Jun G Dea.
" B. G. Conway, R W M Cer'm.

Grand Chaplains; Rt. Rev. Bro. John P. Campbell, Rt. Rev. Bro William H. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joseph J. Clinton, Rt. Rev. William Parker.

Grand Lecturer; R. W., Bro. David Waters.

District Deputy Grand Masters; Bros. George L. Berry of West Chester, for Delaware and Chester county; Aaron Bonnett of Harrisburg, for Lancaster and York counties; Bro Edward Bonnett of Harrisburg, for Cumberland, Montour, Berks and Franklin counties; Bro Zechariah Johnson of Harrisburg, for Dauphin county; Bro Washington Williams of Wilkesbarre, for Luzerne county; Bro David Chrawell of Lewistown, for Mifflin county.

Committee on Landmarks: Bros. Isaac Weston, Thomas Vincent, David Warters, John Anderson.

Committee on Charity: Moses Young, Samuel J. H. Hall, William Butcher.

We have also received lists of the elective officers of the Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and several others of the Independent Grand Lodges composed of colored Masons, which we must defer for the present, for want of space.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 25th.—About one o'clock this afternoon, Thomas Lattimer, Deputy Sheriff at Elizabeth City county, who resides at Hampton, had some difficulty with a colored boy, some ten or twelve years old, and a colored man came along and took the boy's part. Lattimer was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time, and after abusing the negro a few minutes, deliberately pulled out a revolver and shot him through the head. His wound were dressed by Dr. McLaughlin, and, although he still lives, but little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

As soon as Lattimer shot the negro he went into the house any looked himself in. The news among the freedmen spread rapidly, and soon a crowd of them began to assemble about Lattimer's house. Some of the citizen, fearing a riot, endeavored to quell the excitement, but seemingly to no purpose. The Riot Act was then read, but before it was finished stones were hurled through the windows, and a rush was made for Lattimer's house. He endeavored to escape by jumping through a window, but was met by the mob and beaten almost to death. He was saved by the interference of two or three colored men, who carried him through the crowd to the jail.

The riot lasted half an hour. Guns, pistols, and stones were used freely, and several persons, non-combatants, were injured. Dr. Hope is reported to have been shot while dressing the wounds of a colored man, but his wound is not serious. As soon as the riot commenced a messenger was dispatched to the military post, about a mile distant, and a guard was at once sent to quell the disturbance.

THE PACIFIC BRASS BAND.—On Thursday evening the above named band of musicians gave a grand Promenade Concert at Dashaway Hall, Post street. Simon P. Clark was conductor. The hall acquitted themselves admirably. Their concert was also a financial success. The proceeds are to be applied towards paying for the new uniform of the band.

Marriages.

Nov. 26th, at the residence of the bride's father, S. Keshaw, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Van Antwerp, Albert C. Mix to Miss Julia A. Renshaw, all of Rochester, N. Y.

Nov. 5th, 1867, by Rev. H H Lewis, at Smyrna, Del., John W Penner to Miss Eliza Sperry, both of Kent county, Del.

Nov. 13th, by the same, William Saunders to Miss Sarah Reed, both of Del.

Dec. 12th, by the same, Wm T Jenkins to miss Mary Robinson, both of Del.

D.c. 12th, by the same, Wm T Jenkins to miss mary Robinson, both of Del.

Dec. 19th, by the same, James H. Jones to miss Lydia H Tillman, both of Kent county, del.

Nov. 8th, 1867, by the Rev J B Reeve, Mr. Peter G Hubert to miss Amy C A Richardson.

Nov. 28th, 1867, by Rev. R Tansel, Mr. Jones Brown to miss Sarah Wamsley, of Baltimore, Md.

Deaths.

Abraham Shingleton Gray after a protracted illness which lasted six years, he departed this life October 26th, 1867, in the 86th year of his age.

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TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.
413 Clay St. San Francisco.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All work done at New York prices. je30

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

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Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 8, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.
Brown's Barber Soap, small and large.
Gales' American soap, williams' soap.
Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.
Barbers' Dusters, assorted.
Wads and Butchers Rakes.
Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shoars.
Combs, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.
Shaving Brushes, etc. etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,
535 Commercial st.

W. FULTON BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞All articles delivered free of charge.

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STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every burt-ful ingredient. A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poison con compounds; but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of vegetables, roots, herbs and barks, are unsurpassed. Prepared by one of California's oldest residents. Always ready and in stock in Droppoin, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of appetite, etc. etc. For sale everywhere.

A. PEREAUNOU, SOLE MANUFACTURER, cor. Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.

☞ The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

ACTIVE,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th. 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.

San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

San Simeon.—November 30th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

Santa Cruz.—November 23d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.

San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

Sante Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st. 31st.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

QUINCY HALL CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No 545, 547, 549 Washington street,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co., BUTCHERS,

Stall No. 82, *WASHINGTON MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO.*

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel. All articles delivered free or charge.

Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard.

GEO. W. DENNIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WOOD COAL AND COKE,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

For Petaluma and Sonoma, VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after the first day of May, 1867, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M. and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

IN NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A pleasant house and lot, situated on the corner of Hilman and Spruce streets, New Bedford, Mass., containing eleven rooms, a large cistern with good water. To those going East to buy properly, will find this a most desirable homestead. The size of the lot is 60 by 50. For further particulars apply to Mrs. M. E. Garrison, N. E. corner of Taylor and California streets, San Francisco, Cal. Terms moderate.

REMOVAL

SEAGHER, TAAFE & CO.,

Have Removed their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 107 Battery st to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Lick House)

Having better accommodations for the display of our stock in our store, we invite buyers to examine it.

Hosiery, White Goods, Fancy Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Towels, Dress Goods, Linen sheeting, stationary, Linen Hdkfs, Perfumery, Furnishing goods, Cravats, surpenders.

YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

MOUNT VERNON DUCK

No 1 to 10 for Sail makers.
1 1-2 to 10 | 8 for hydraulic purposes.

SEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO,
Corner of Battery and Market streets, Oriental Block. fe1

Home Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.
Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.
H. C. LEE, Vice President.
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Ward's Shirts

New Styles

IN

NECK-TIES

AND

SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
PAPER COLLARS,
SHIRTS,
UNDER SHIRTS
DRAWERS,

WARD'S SHIRT STORE,

MONTGOMERY ST.,

AND

COR MARKET & THIRD.

THEOLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

919 *KEARNYS TREET*

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

WILLIAM BRANCH. WASH COLVER
Proprietors.

Adkins Massey,

No. 631 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

CARSTEN HENCKEN,

SUCCESSOR TO

John R. Blake.

Union Club, 734 Pacific street. This favorite house is still open for the reception of those from the interior as well as those of the city. A fine billiard table, good bar, etc. 3-m.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barnum's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

J. L. KINGSLEY'S

Photographic Gallery,

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY Sts

Entrance, 659 Clay St,

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Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

No Extra Rates for Females, Oceans or Steamboats, etc, etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLCIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

Robert T. Polk, Agent

FOR

PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES

PETER ANDERSON, Sli ctior.
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MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed fat in Deposits received in small and large sums or. terest, by the California Building, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon

[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

808 *PACIFIC STREET,*

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet very Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting 2nd Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

MRS. C. DUPEE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

MRS. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ing Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Washington Lodge No. 9, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is R. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and P. M., and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock. J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potosi, Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Dipsheria, Heart, Lung, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Boils, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Mouth, Face, Flux, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Disorders and urinary Organs Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Scrofula and Strictures, a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and Institute, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev.

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WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

820 Washington street,

3 doors below Stockton, San Francisco

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WM. H. BROWN within the public to understand that the time has expired on which Jesse Brown and C. J. Frazer, and one Samuel Hill, are entitled to use my name as my successors in the Night Work Business.

Furthermore, I, Wm. H. Brown, am now in the field, to accommodate my old customers at Office No. 7, Sutter st.

Leave orders in my Office, as here specified.

Remember the old Pioneer Night-Contractor, Wm. H. Brown, is ready again to do your work quick, safe, and I wish to particularly and expressly declare that no person, or persons, have the right to prosecute or carry on said business in my name.

And be it particularly known, that I am thankful for the public patronage for 15 years past, and I would most respectfully solicit it for 15 years to come.

WM. H. BROWN.

GEORGE E. ROGERS,

Successor to C. W. BELL,

ASSAYER.

No. 512 California street, one door west from Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ores carefully assayed.

Gold and Silver Ores Worked.

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Universal Life Insurance

COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the Insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued

IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

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JOHN S. SCOTT,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

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517 Merchant street,

BUTTER EGGS and POULTR Orders promptly attended to. Consignments Solicited.

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Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY

In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,

Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.

☞ Office Hours from 10 to 5. ☜

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,131 92.

President.....Geo. W. Beaver.

Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

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LOSSES PAID IN GOLD.

MARINE INSURANCE

upon

Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits,

And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

FIRE INSURANCE

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Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port, and their cargoes, and other Insurance Property,

GREATLY REDUCED

RATES.

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At Honolulu.....Messrs. Brewer & Co.

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John G. Gray, Albert Dibble

H. W. Halleck, Abram Block,

William Pierce, J. H. Doering

James T. Deane, Geo. F. Bragg

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111 LEIDESDORF STREET,

Between Sacramento and California Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to. jy21-3m

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

EXCELSIOR

Pioneer Merchant Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1849.

17 IS THE PLACE TO GET

The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.

SUITS OF CLOTHING

IN SAN FRANCISCO,

OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen, 'wool do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

11 Sacramento St., 4 doors above Montgomery

SPECIAL!!!!

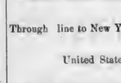
THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratmon, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be 37 1-2 cents.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, A. M., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's spiendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 18th, and 30th of each month that has 31 days. On the 10th, 18th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 18th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 18th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Mazzanillo. At touches at Acapulco.

Departures of the 18th or 19th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and F. R. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Departure of the 30th connects with the English steamer for Yamase, the port of the new mines.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

Those steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock, Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at F. M. S. S. Co's. office, in San Francisco.

For Merchandize and Freight apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

☞ The Company's Republic, Capt. C. Doane, will be dispatched March 5th, at noon, from wharf corner of First and Brannan streets, for Yokohama and Hongkong, connecting at Yokohama with the steamship Costa Rica for Shanghai.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.

California Steam Navigation

COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITAL - Capt. E. A. Poole
" CHRYSOPOLIS Capt. A. Foster.
" YOSEMITE.
" CORNELIA - Capt. W. Bromley.
" JULIA - Capt. E. Conckiin.

One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 4 o'clock P. M. every day (Sundays excepted,) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships Ajax, Pacific, Orizaba, California, Active and Sonoma, leave as above alternately, for Benicia, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

UNIVERSITY HOMESTEAD

ASSOCIATION.

The books of the Association are now open and the Secretary prepared to issue shares.

Their land is slightly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number or 1,580 can be occupied and built upon without expense of grading

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage allowed by Non-vested Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

in which to pay the sum of $315 for

FOUR LOTS,

measuring 25 by 120 feet each. The title to the land comes from the United States Government. Books, maps and all information pertaining to the Association and its workings, can be obtained of No. 8, Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets, at the office of the Association,

THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 23. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY MARCH 7, 1868. WHOLE NO. 283

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

TERMS:

One year.....$5 00
Six months.....3 00
One month.....0 50

Payable invariably in advance.

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Each subsequent insertion.....25cts

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Births and Marriages 25cts

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Rev. H Teppan, Stockton.
Martin Carson, Stockton.
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T. M. De Sousa, Walla Walla, W. T.
Thomas B. Potter, Austin, N. T.
J. Rodius Robinson, Fort Bridger, near Salt Lake City, U. T.
T. P. Francius, Victoria, V. I.
Thomas Forrester, New Westminster, B. C.
R. J. Johnson, William's Creek, B. C.
J. Waite, Panama.
Alvin Allen, Texas.
B. M. Gates, Placerville.
Dubois and Butler, Portland.
J. E. Smith, Albany.
W. H. Anderson, Shasta.
Benoni Taylor and Rev. Mr. Offer, Virginia City.
Basil Campbell, Cache Creek, Yolo.
Daniel Jones, Salem, Oregon.
R. H Haynes, Los Angeles.
Geo. Hamilton, yuliejo.
Dr. W. H. C. Stephens, Carson, Silver City and Gold Hill.

Agents' commissions are one-fifth of all the monies collected by them.

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,

70 Merchant St., San Francisco.

The following is from Eastern telegraphic dispatches:

WASHINGTON, February 24th.—The specials are mostly made up of various rumors which prevail in this city, many of which are absurd. The situation this morning appears to be without change. Stories have been circulating that the President intended to arrest Grant and Stanton, but all are false. Stanton still remains in the War Office. The question with regard to the position of General Emery, commanding the District, is fully settled. He called on Grant after hearing the President's decision. He says that he will not obey any order that does not purport to come through the headquarters of the army, but will first send to headquarters to ascertain whether the order really came through Grant's office or not. Every precaution is taken to prevent force being used to eject Stanton. Grant's own body guard, composed of veterans, are placed on duty as a guard. It is not known how Johnson talks with his own advisers. His friends seem despondent and surprised at the united action of Congress. Many politicians here are giving the President the worst possible advice. Maryland politicians especially strive to make trouble. Governor Swann has been here in consultation with the President. It is rumored that the rebel militia in Maryland are arming, ready to sustain the President. The President's loyal Democratic friends say that he only intends to test the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Act in the Courts. He says the clause in the Constitution regarding appointments during the session of the Senate, does not forbid him to remove an officer; therefore, he removes Stanton under the authority of the Constitution, and next appoints General Thomas as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, under the Act of 1792, giving him power to make temporary appointments. Now under the Constitutional right, he nominates Hon. Thomas Ewing, Senior, as Secretary of War. This last nomination was sent to the Senate on Saturday afternoon, but the Senate had already adjourned.

There is good authority for the statement that the President will apply to-day, through Attorney General Stanberry, to the District Court for a writ of *quo warranto*, directing Stanton to show the authority by which he retains the War Office.

It is positively known that the army is thoroughly with Grant, and will support Congress. Yesterday Grant caused to be transmitted to all the headquarters a copy of an Order containing the law, and directing all orders to the army to pass through his headquarters, making it a high misdemeanor to obey any other.

Sunday afternoon the President sent for Colonel Wallace, who commands the post at Washington, and went over the who ground of his authority with him, but it is understood Wallace declared he should feel bound to obey the law, and not recognize any order except from Grant.

Thad. Stevens had prepared a written speech to close the debate on Monday.

Stanton will probably have Thomas again arrested this morning for a second attempt to gain possession of the War Office. Attorney-General Stanberry, Jerry Black, and Charles O'Conor will defend the President before the Senate.

Both the Chicago Republican and Tribune favor immediate impeachments.

The New York Tribune declares that the hesitation to do so now would be criminal—that the sentiment of the Republican Party, so far as ascertained, seems to be unanimous in that direction, and Republican members of Congress declare their conviction that the President can be impeached, tried and convicted, within the next one hundred days. They say the Republicans cannot now avoid the issue which the President forced upon them. Having taken the first step, we must prosecute the work to conclusion.

The President's friends are dissatisfied with the action of General Thomas for not instantly assuming the office, when he first presented the order directing him to assume the place to Stanton. The latter said he wanted time to pack up his papers, and unquestionably intended peaceably to resign the office, but Thomas said he would give him till the next day to vacate. Meantime, Stanton consulted with friends and determined not to yield the office.

The President, on Sunday night, positively denied that he intended to use soldiers or marines to oust Stanton to obtain possession of the War Office. Both the President and Stanton receive dispatches from all parts of the country asking them to stand firm.

NEW YORK, February 24.—A Herald special gives the details of an interview with General Thomas last night. Thomas said: "I shall go down to the War Department as Secretary ad iterim, to all intents and purposes, without any reservation or doubt that my powers as such are perfectly legitimate, as were those of General Grant. I shall set about the business of the Department, and issue orders in the name of the President, give instructions to subordinate officials, and direct the general work of the Department. Of course it will be very unpleasant for me to find officers there who may be prepared to disregard my orders. It may, perhaps, happen to be some personal friends of my own; but I have no other recourse than to use the power conferred upon me, and order them under arrest if they refuse to obey the legitimate authority. But what about the Great Mogul himself? Is Stanton to be left securely alone? That's the question. He has refused to vacate, and I suppose he will persist in his refusal. On my own opinion, I should decline to use any force; but if the President instructs me to employ forcible persuasion, I must do so. However, I shall await further developments in this disagreeable business before saying what I shall do."

In an interview with Secretary Stanton, the same correspondent says he stated he had not issued any order to prevent General Thomas entering the War Department. He also stated it was impossible for him to say what action he would take if Thomas insists on assuming the duties of the War Department. His action will depend altogether on the movements of General Thomas.

The same correspondent is also informed that numerous dispatches have been received from the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret organization, with posts established in all parts of the country, indorsing the action of Congress. The general tenor of these dispatches is that that the Grand Army of the Republic will not see Congress overthrown. If violence is used in the ejection of Stanton, a hundred thousand men are ready to put him back. The Order is reported to be in a great state of excitement, and had unanimously resolved to take sides with Congress, and defend it in all measures if affairs are brought to such extremities.

CHICAGO, February 26.—A Tribune special says the Committee on Articles of Impeachment were in session most of the day. General Emory and Thomas were among the most important witnesses examined. The Committee has virtually agreed upon five articles, and there may be seven. An article charging him with violating law in creating the Department of the Atlantic, was discussed, but will probably be laid aside, as the purpose is to avoid all but the plainest. Questionable misdemeanor, also such as would call for the summoning of witnesses from a distance, (will be avoided?)

A proposition to frame an article upon certain features of the removal of General Ord, and the appointment of General Gillen, involving a direct purpose on the part of the President to defeat reconstruction, was under consideration. This will probably be ruled out, because it might involve the bringing of witnesses from Cuba. If the President desired it. The expectation is that the discussion in the House will be finished on Saturday, and that the bills will be presented to the Senate on Monday next. The articles thus far agreed upon are as follows:

Article 1. That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in that he removed from office, as Secretary of War, E. M. Stanton, while the Senate was in session, and without its consent.

Art. 2. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, committed a high crime in this, that on the 21st day of February, 1868, in defiance of the Act concerning the tenure of certain civil officers, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War ad interim, the Senate then being in session, and without the consent of the same.

Art. 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, was guilty of high crimes in this, that on the 21st day of February, 1868, he conspired with Lorenzo Thomas and others, known by the House of Representatives, by force of threats and intimidations, to prevent E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, from holding said office, in violation of the Act of July 31, 1867, defining conspiracies, and of the Act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers.

Art. 4. That said Johnson President of the United States, is guilty of high crimes in office in this, that regardless of his oath, and in violation of the Constitution, he did, on the 21st of February, 1868 appoint a Secretary of War, ad interim to wit: Lorenzo Thomas, without the consent of the Senate, no vacancy existing in such office of Secretary of War.

Art. 5. This article is not definitely decided, but is supposed it will charge the President with attempting to induce officers of the army to violate the Articles of War, as authorized by Congress and approved by himself.

The Idaho World of January 24th has the following:—On Friday the extreme penalty of the law was inflicted upon Anothony McBride, in Boise City, convicted of the murder of a Chinaman, in Ada county, last Summer. The wretched man met his fate with perfect composure exhibiting upon the scaffold neither the fear of death, nor the bravado of one hardened to crime. He died penitent and without hard feeling to any one. On the gallows he protested that he did the killing while under the influence of liquor, and he believed the victim to be a wild Indian. He was attended for several days prior to his execution by the Rev. Father Pouland and Caveau and the latter accompanied him to the scaffold and remained with him to the last moment, giving spiritual instruction and consolation to the unfortunate man. McBride's conduct—so we are informed by several who witnessed his execution—was singularly cool, calm, even cheerful and respectful to all about him. His last loud words, spoken as the fatal cap was about to close from his view forever everything in this world, and addressed to a former comrade in arms, were, "Good bye, Sergeant; we are not in the Thirteenth this old regiment during the war, now"—delivered clear and without tremor, and a smile upon his lips as he spoke.

The Cincinnati Gazette of January 29th says: The express train which left Cincinnati at 7:10 on Monday evening met with an accident, about midnight, at a point one and a half miles east of North Lewisburg, Ohio, and nearly 120 miles east of this city. The train which was in charge of Conductor Brinsley, was moving along at a moderate speed, when it was thrown from the track by a broken rail and tossed down an embankment of some four or five feet. The cars at once took fire from the overturned stoves, but fortunately, all the passengers escaped without the loss of a life. Peter Miller, who boarded the train at Bowlerville, had his right leg broken, and another gentleman, whose name we were unable to learn, had two ribs broken. Several of the other passengers were bruised, but fortunately none of them seriously. The fire which first commenced in the sleeping car, gradually spread to the others, and in the course of an hour four cars, one sleeping, two passenger and one baggage and express car, were totally destroyed. The baggage master and express messenger, seeing that the baggage car could not be saved, removed all the freight, and consequently not a dollar's worth of it was damaged. The engine and tender both remained on the track, and suffered no damage. The loss to the railroad company by the burning of the cars will amount to about $40,000.

A despatch dated Des Moines, January 29th, says: A terrible accident occurred near Ottumwa, on Monday. The residence of Mr. Howdyshell caught fire from an ash pile, while the family were asleep, and before the inmates were awakened the entire house was in flames. Three persons were unable to make their escape and perished, Miss Anna Howdyshell and two children, aged five and three years. The young lady lost her life in trying to save the children. The bodies were badly burned.

The bark Alaska, on her recent voyage hence to England, was chased and overhauled by a British man-of-war, on suspicion that she was a Fenian privateer. An examination of her papers satisfied the Briton of her harmless character, and she was permitted to proceed without further detention.

A memorial, prayer Congress to grant the Southern Pacific R. R. the same sections that it has already granted the Central and Union Pacific companies was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Connelly.

There are now 6,000 men at work on the Central Pacific Railroad.

There are fourteen distilleries in the town of Los Angeles, and eighteen more in the county.

AMY MILTON'S LOVE.

Down amid the sandy reaches—in among the pines and beeches,
Oaks and various other kinds of old primeval forest trees—
Did we wander in the moonlight, or beneath the silver moonlight,
While in fetters sighed the sedges to the soft sub-marine breeze.

Oh, I loved her as a sister—often, oftentimes I kissed her,
Kissing sweet against my vest her slender, soft, dedicative hand;
Often, by my midnight taper, filled at least a quire of paper,
Wrote some verses under cupids "to the symph of Baby-land."

Oft we saw the clear blue highlands, Coney, Oak and other islands,
Midas that dot the dimpled bosom of the sunny Hudson Bay;
Oft, amid the polished leaves of holies, wherein'er our stroll would lead us,
Anywhere where noons could note us—there we sought stores to lay.

There, all summer was sensuous, and the woods were in requiem—
Dolphin tints and bottle blots of what was Shortly coming on;
Did I worship Amy Milton; fragile was the faith I built on—
There, we parted—broken hearted I, whom she left Baby land.

As upon the moonlaze water line the motionless pilgrim,
Flings far space and spiderly outlines lightly on the inert plain,
But, whene'er the fresh breeze blow-eth, to more distant ocean goeth,
Nevermore the self same! knoweth—nevermore returns again—

So in woman evanescent—shifting with the shifting Current;
Changing like the changing tide, and faithless as the tide's sea;
Lighter than the wind blown thistle—fairer than the fairest sea-shell,
Was that coasting goose of boasting, Amy Milton's love for me!

The settlement of the estate of Maximillan is giving trouble to his executors. His chateaux of Miramar and Lacrome are estimated at about $1,500,000, but instead of yielding any profit they cost $30,000 to keep them up, besides being mortgaged for $400,000. There is some difficulty about his debt at Trieste, which amounts to more than $1,000,000. The Belgian executors, for the interest of their sisters, wish these debts to be paid by Austria, on the ground that they were contracted in the public service. This is considered by the Austrian imperial family. The unfortunate Princess, it is said, would willingly pay her husband's debts from her private purse, if she was in a state to authorize such a measure; but as it is, it is probable that the valuable collection of works of art and of Egyptian and Mexican curiosities will be sold in order to settle the estate. The Princess Charlotte's condition does not improve, and may in fact be considered as hopeless.

By the Overland mail, we have Chicago dates to January 30th: The Macon (Ga.) Telegraph of Jan. 25th, says: From a reliable source we have learned the particulars of a horrible and lamentable occurrence that happened near Fort Valley yesterday, in which a father was shot and killed by his own son. The unfortunate man killed was Dr. Jackson, a brother of the Jackson who killed Col. Ellsworth for hauling down a Confederate flag from over his hotel in Alexandria, Va., during the first year of the war. Dr. Jackson removed to Georgia from Kentucky during the rebellion, and has been residing there ever since. The circumstances of the killing, as we have them from our informant, were these: There had been an angry family altercation, during which the Doctor is said to have forcibly ejected his son from his premises, who thereupon turned upon his father and fired at him twice, killing him.

In the office of Secretary of State, on Monday, the San Francisco, Vallejo and Humboldt Bay Railroad Co. filed articles of incorporation. This company was incorporated for the purpose of constructing, owning and maintaining a railroad from a point at or near the town of Eureka, on Humboldt Bay, passing through the counties of Solano, Napa, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt, to a point on Humboldt Bay at or near Eureka—the road being about three hundred miles long. Capital stock, $10,000,000, in 1000,000 shares of $100 each.

The British Minister to Turkey gets $40,000; to Austia, $40,000; and to France, $50,000 a year; while the minister to this country gets but $30,000—so that we rank $10,000 less than Turkey in national consideration at the Court of St. James.

Artificial grindstones are manufactured in England of sand, made slightly cohesive with silicate of soda, moulded under uniform forces, and afterward saturated, and indurated with a resolution of chloride of calcium, under Ransome's patent for artificial stone. A pair of these grindstones were recently tested in comparison with Newcastle stones, and found to perform in sixteen minutes the work for which the latter required eleven hours.

A story is told in the French papers of a merry pyrotechnist, who, finding he was about to die, caused his workmen to make a number of candles, which would burn a short way as usual, and then burst into brilliant corruscations. Those candles were given to the priests, who, at the funeral, were to sing Gregorian chants around the corpse; and while engaged in this solemn act the fireworks went off to the great consternation of the ecclesiastics.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass-books or entrance.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States, Alsa, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor, but interest he not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's "Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on these cases, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by proxy on order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank was a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order,

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. jy1 6m

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Lots 25x150 feet. Title perfect.

Terms—$25 cash on each lot—balance payable $5 per month without interest.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

The Impeachment.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, stands impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors; of violating the laws of his country. The charges have been presented to the Senate by the Committee of Seven, appointed by the House of Representatives. The indictment is now being presented before the august tribunal, the High Court of Impeachment, of which every Senator is sworn to do His Excellency justice, according to the evidence and facts presented in the case. A diversity of opinion exists to some extent, among the masses, as to the validity or constitutionality of the Tenure of Office Bill—but it was held to be constitutional up to the time that the President was charged with violating it by the attempted ejectment of Mr. Stanton from the war office. Hence that single charge is enough to convict, independently of the several other charges presented by the House Committee. The fact that 126 members voted to impeach the President at the commencement of this case, must be regarded as the 126 congressional districts which are represented by the said number of members; and with more than twenty abentees, on the same side, forms three fourths of the present congressional constituency of the United States. With this overwhelming force in the nation, President Johnson stands indicted by those who elected him to power with Mr. Lincoln. The 36 Senators who voted to pass the measures which Mr. Johnson is charged with violating, and passed them over his vetoes, also represent more than three fourths of the present States, and cannot in our opinion retrace their former convictions of the justice and constitutionality of those measures—cannot stultify themselves by voting to acquit the President of the ten or more other charges, such as tampering with the militia, inciting revolutionary measures, making inciting speeches while "swinging around the circle," etc. All farseeing persons believe that he will be convicted on some one of those accumulated charges. We have no sympathy for "Our Moses."

Rev. T. M. D. Ward.—This Rev. gentleman is preparing to leave for the East on the 30th inst., to attend the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, to be held in Washington city in May. Each church of that denomination throughout the state should be liberal in making up a handsome fund for one of the pioneer ministers. Mr. Ward has devoted all his time and labor to build up the African M. E. Church in this state, and has never been properly remunerated by the very small salary which has been allowed him merely to live. We learn that Elder Ward will be absent several months.

Old Folks' Supper.—An entertainment of the above name, was given in Dashaway Hall on the evening of Feb. 26, by a Committee of ladies and gentlemen, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, Powell St. Although the weather was inclement it was well attended.

Closed.—The Colored Night School on Broadway has been closed by the Board of Education, on the recommendation of its Committee on Classification of which Mr. Cobb is Chairman. Mr. Cobb offered a motion to remove the day school to a more obscure place. His motion did not pass.

Sudden Death.—Charles Clark, of this city died suddenly on Thursday evening, Feb. 27, it is said of heart disease.

St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 17, 1867.—The U. S. District and Circuit Courts for Northern Florida, Judge Fraser presiding, adjourned to-day. Seventeen colored men and six whites were drawn on the Grand Jury. Although drawn promiscuously from the registered voters of three counties, 14 out of the 17 colored men could read, and six could both read and write. Judge Fraser complimented the Grand Jury as the most attentive, intelligent, and industrious body of persons which had assembled in many years. The foreman reported that he had sat upon no jury distinguished for better order and decorum in the jury room, or who better realized the responsibility of their duties. The counsel for the prisoners, Martin and Gill, confined in Fort Marion, awaiting trial for the murder of a negro, Aaron, last year, attempted to procure a habeas corpus on a plea of want of jurisdiction. The motion was denied. The trial takes place next June in the U. S. Circuit Court, under the Civil Rights bill.

The Rights of Colored People.

The following is the memorial of the Colored People's Convention in Kentucky to the General Assembly of the State:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:—Come greeting: The colored people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, through their delegates in Convention assembled, most respectfully petition your honorable body to re alter and amend the clause of the statute as to permit no person to be disqualified from giving his testimony in any of the courts of the Commonwealth, in actions, both civil and criminal, by reason of birth, color, or previous condition. We also most respectfully data that any and all objections to this much-needed reform are based upon such a denial of the theory that our juries are honest enough to render a verdict to add in accordance with the law and evidence, and that they have intelligence enough to discriminate between conflicting statements, to detect falsehoods, to arrive at the truth of every case, and render impartial justice between man and man. Unless this theory is true—and no one asserts to the contrary—the judiciary system of the State is a failure. If true when applied to the white people, it must, by every sound system of reasong, be equally true when applied to us. To say that a jury of white men, upon their oaths, are honest enough to do justice between white men, and intelligent enough to decide upon the truthfulness of statements made to it by such evidence, and, at the same time, too dishonest to do justice between a white man and a black one, and without intelligence enough to decide upon their truthfulness, is an assertion too absurd for utterance; and it is an insult to every rightminded man, that this is the logical argument to be deducted from our present system. If your juries are competent to make their verdicts under the law from the evidence of white persons, they are equally competent to do so from the evidence of black persons. Some may say that we are incompetent to serve as witnesses in a case where a white person is an interested party, by reason of our want of intelligence or our disregard of truth. We deny this most emphatically. The same objection may, with equal propriety, be extended to thousands of white persons in this State. Juries almost daily render verdicts directly opposite to the statements of some witnesses in whose testimony they have no confidence, and many a white man is a witness whose intelligence is no greater than that of the average of our own people. Then are we asked that should you be urged in general objection to any class of witnesses, sleth, or white or black. It rarely occurs that false testimony escapes alike the attention of the court, the jury, the clients, and the attorneys engaged in a trial; and a rigid enforcement of the law punishing perjury will effectually protect society from all danger of the character. Under our law we can now competent clients and witnesses for or against each other. In action, both civil and criminal, where our own people of color alone are interested, in property or life, we are suitors of the same common country. Most of the property now constituting the aggregate wealth of Kentucky, has been acquired or improved, in whole or in part, by our labor.

None know better than the citizens of this State how we have protected and cared for both the property and the lives of our former owners—confidence based by act of war, we were mostly thrown upon our own resources, without property or means of protecting what little we now have, the product of our own toil and care. It is larcency to steal it from us; it is murder to feloniously deprive one of our people of his life. Is there any member of your honorable body who would offer instrument to crime, outrage and lawlessness, by saying that the white man's property and the white man's life are protected under our law, but the property and the life of a black man are unworthy of protection, and beyond the pale of our law. We hope not; but this is what the law now says, for we can be despoiled of our property, our females may be outraged, our school teachers shot down at their desks, and our ministers murdered in their pulpits, by any person law less enough to do so; and the sad history of the past few years must convince you that many men, thus lawless, live in Kentucky, and we have no remedy in the courts, if only witnesses happen to have African blood in their veins, no matter how intelligent or truthful they may be. On many of the lonely farms of our State, in the absence of the owner, his wife and daughter are the only white persons remaining. His property may be stolen, his wife and daughter may be outraged and murdered during his absence, in the presence of every colored servant about the place, by a white man, and the villains go free of punishment, if no white man witnesses the awful crime. We believe that much good will accrue, both to the white and black people, when the right of testimony is given to our people in all cases; and thus society will be more effectually protected from crime of every character than it is at present. We do not expect by our rights of testimony to influence wrongfully the action of any court or jury, but simply do to the right of any of our people to go before any court or jury and testify to matters within their knowledge, the testimony to go for what it is worth, under the circumstances attending the case. And that equal and exact justice may be administered to both black and white, we ask that all disqualifications on account of race or color, in so far as they apply to seizing, be removed; and that the plaintiffs and defendants in every action, whether white or black men, shall be made competent witnesses, with the right to testify in their own behalf, subject only to such exceptions as are made for white men.

For this simple act of justice to a poor and oppressed race, we appeal to you by every consideration of civilization and love of right. And for your favorable action we ever pray.—[National Anti-Slavery Standard.

In the U. States Senate, Jan. 26th, the Committee, on motion of Mr. Paine, took up the Senate substituted Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, which was concurred in—yeas, 35; nays, 32. The bill now goes to the President.

How Northern Men are Treated in Alabama.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing of the condition of affairs in Alabama, says:

"The men who tell you of a willingness on the part of this Southern people to welcome Northern emigration, tell you perhaps not meaning it a falsehood. You at the North, not hating the Southern people, do not readily believe in a bitterness of feeling you yourselves are incapable of. Nor could you understand it until you saw it here. I tell you these people a e worse than the Japanese or Chinese in their lofty assumption and bigoted ignorance. They want Northern capital—not Northern emigration. Come down and try it. If you keep a store, they will not deal with you. If you open a school, you'll be left to teach the d—d niggers. If you settle on a plantation it will be as it were struck with a pestilence for not one of your neighbors will come on it.

"All that, perhaps you say, is too general and abstract. Well, then, here's something concrete. Since the war, more than fifty Northern families have settled on plantations, either brought or lensed, within thirty miles of this place. Those of them that I know are highly respectable, and include ladies of education and refinement. From the time they arrived to the present day, a social cordon is drawn around them, and they are placed in permanent quarantine. Quarantine happens to be an eminently proper word here for tenderly nurtured woman and delicate children are left to die on those Yankee plantations for any aid or sympathy of their Southern neighbors. Attendance at church for themselves and on Sunday school for their children, is found difficult if not impossible, and only attainable at the expense of more slight and insults than even a Christian is called upon to seek voluntarily. I grant that a Northern man may get along by dint of much smoking, drinking, billards, denunciation of Radicals, flattery of rebels, and swearing the d—d nigger is too lazy to work. I don't mean such a man. I mean a man with a soul. Munson.

P. S.—The Commercial of last Saturday has been handed me since I wrote the above, and I open my letter to say something of a communication I find in it, headed 'Southern Union Men and Rebels,' signed Fletcher. Every word of it is true, and the portrayal of the position of the Southern Union man who returns to his home after the war, is admirable, and drawn to the life. The bugaboo that all is slopping over here, prompts me to say that if these people in some respects resemble the Chinese, they in many others remind me of our Sioux Indians. They respect power they respect it profoundly, and their attitude of humility after the surrender was sincere, because they knew what they deserved and what the conqueror had in his power to inflict. That fear removed, you see them as they are, humble to cringing in presence of superior force or the commanding; tyrannical, plotting, and revengeful where no immediate interest is to be subserved."

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Marriages.

In Newton, L. I. January 15, 1868, by the Rev. George Mills, Mr. Joseph Strong, of Huntington, L. I. to Miss Lydia Coles, of Locust Grove, L. I.

In Hertford, Conn., on December 24th, 1867, by Rev. Peter Ross, Charles Sneider, to Miss Sophia Henely.

Deaths.

In this city, 27th ult., Charles Clarke. Aged 38 years.

In this city, March 2d, Jeremiah Brown. Aged 66 years.

In this city, 26th ult., Mrs. Rouse aged 70 years.

In this city, Adam Smith, Jr., aged 23 years.

Philadelphia, Jan. 8th, 1868, Lauretta Commen.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec., 15th, 1867, of consumption, Mr. John Rosencrans, aged 31 years, 9 months and 4 days.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11th, 1868, Miss Susan Ann Wilkens, aged 20 years.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10th, 1868, after a painful illness, Maiba E. only daughter of Wm. and Adelia B. Sodon, aged 10 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6th, 1868, Jeremiah Nonickels, aged 36 years and 6 months.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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THE MOST
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The undersigned has leave to inform their friends and the public that they have opened the above named Hotel, situated on St. Mark's street, between Kearny and Dupont and Post and Gary streets. A most desirable location for business. They offer furnished rooms to let, board by the day or week Also meals served up from the European plan in the most first class manner, where all the delicacies of the season can be had. They solicit a share of public patronage. Breakfast from 7 to 9; Dinner from 12 to 2; Supper from 6 to 8. Stages arriving in the city will find this a comfortable and most pleasant home.

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Dr. E. E. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

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Term commence first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

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From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

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Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

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STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every kind of poison.

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For fast approach, a pleasant tonic, and a most certain Nerve Driver. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds; but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc. etc. For sale everywhere.

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San Simeon.—November 26th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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For Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Anheim Landing, and San Diego,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

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San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

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Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 107 Battery st to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Lick House)

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Mutual Insurance
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$22,000,000,
The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS
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SEVENTY PER CENT.
IN THE
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OF NEW YORK.
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Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco. December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

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Amount Dividend, if added to Policy—$601 86, $265 21, $131 61, $57 64.

Amount Cash dividend—$295 25, $98 88, $49 44, $19 78.

Amount Cash required next annual payment if [illegible] 35 47, 16 91, 6 09.

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company.

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[Lower part Apollo Hall.]
808 PACIFIC STREET,
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The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on, hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.
Lunch day and night.
GEO. SMITH & C.D.
N. B.—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 841 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

HENRY COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 9, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ning Schools, etc., most weekly,

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, of which Wm. H. Talen is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

National Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. F. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

H. FAULKNER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings. Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell: Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Miss Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M. & 8 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 24 P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 12 o'clock.

J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

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☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicine furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

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Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, as noted in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WM. H. BROWN wishes the public to understand that the time has expired to which Jesse Brown and one J. J. Furey, each one named Bill, are united to use my name of my successors in the Right Work Business.

Furthermore, I, Wm. H. Brown, am now in the field, to accommodate all customers at Office No. 1, former st.

Leave orders in my Office Box, as here specified.

Remember the old Pioneer Right-Contractor, Wm. H. Brown, is ready again to do your work "cheap, cash," and I will be particularly and expressly understood that no person, or persons, have the right to prosecute or carry on said business in my name.

And be it particularly known, that I am thankful for the public patronage for 15 years past, and would most respectfully solicit it for 15 years to come.

WM. H. BROWN.

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Successor to C. W. BELL,

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Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James E. Brown and James Phillips, Poultry and Provision Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm must be paid to James E. Brown, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

The business will be continued by James E. Brown, at the old stand, No. 517 Merchant Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1868.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Burstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY

In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,

Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.

☞ Office Hours from 10 to 5. ☜

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

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OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,096,181 92.

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Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

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At Honolulu.....Messrs. Brewer & Co.

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H. W. Hallock, Abram Block,

William Pierce, J. H. Doering

James T. Deane, Geo. F. Bragg

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All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to. jy21-3m

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Pioneer Merchant Tailors,

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The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.

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IN SAN FRANCISCO.

OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.

11 Sacramento St., 4 doors above Montgomery

SPECIAL!!!!

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 19 Merchant street. Price 50c per copy. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be 37 1-2 cents.

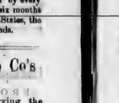
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THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for one month, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the Canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, carrying the

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Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, A. M., or following days of each month, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall for New York: On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month that has 31 days. On the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month that has 31 days.

When the 10th, 20th and 30th fall on Sunday they will leave on Saturday preceding—when the 10th falls on Sunday they will leave on the Monday following.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 10th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of 10th and 20th connects with the French Transatlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South Amerton.

Departure of 10th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and P. M. S. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

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Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at F. M. S. S. Co's office, in San Francisco.

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California Steam Navigation

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One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 5 o'clock P. M. every day (Sundays excepted,) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff Wednesdays Alex. Hardie, Orleans, California, Active and Senator, leave as above advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster British Columbia, Victoria, V. I. Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

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ASSOCIATION.

The books of the Association are now open and the Secretary prepared to issue shares.

Their land is eligibly and most desirably located; every lot in the whole number or 1,980 can be cultivated and built upon without expense of grading

Read the pamphlets of the Association carefully; examine their maps, and go and see their lands, before allowing the opportunity to procure a Homestead to go by. The lands within the city limits, and lying in proximity to rail communication, are fast passing from the possession of holders of large parcels of lots. In a short time an advantage afforded by Homestead Institutions will belong to the past, and the poor will be debarred from opportunities to procure Homesteads by paying monthly installments for periods extending from one to two years. You have

TWENTY-NINE MONTHS

in which to pay the sum of $315 for

FOUR LOTS,

measuring 25 by 120 feet each. The title to the land comes from the United States Government. Books, maps and all information pertaining to the Association and its workings, can be obtained at No. 8, Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets, at the office of the Association.

THOMAS B. LEWIS,

Secretary University Homestead Association.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 24. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY APRIL 11, 1868. WHOLE NO. 284

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

TERMS.

One year.....$5 00
Six months.....3 00
One month.....0 50
Paid invariably in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 6 lines less, one insertion 50cts
Each subsequent insertion 25cts
A liberal discount will be made to those who wish to contract for advertising quarterly or by the year. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance
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All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,

79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's "Redowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a half of dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. ja10m

A Touching Sketch.

"MISS LIZZIE AT SIX."

That was all dispatch contained. Four little words; yet what an excitement they caused in the household at Maple Cottage, the sober, quiet household, soon made there at the moment of its reception were on the point of going to rest for the night.

"MISS LIZZIE AT SIX." Was she dying, indeed, so near to us? Two years and six months had passed since our eyes had been gladdened by her girlish beauty, since her voice had mingled with the bird music that floated all the long summer days among the maples. Two years and three months she had been buried among books in far-distant city, leaving her darling home. Two years and three months had she been buried among books in far-distant city, leaving her home. Two years and three months had she been buried among books in far-distant city, leaving her home. Two years and three months had she been buried among books in far-distant city, leaving her

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCICO.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

DEPARTURES.—Rev. J. J. Moore left on the last steamer for the East. Rev. T. M. D. Ward will leave on the 15th. These preceding columns of the APPEAL abound with their incessant clerical labors in their respective churches on this coast. We regret, however, that both of these reverend gentlemen would, suffer themselves at times, to be flattered and inveigled into movements gotten up by the "Elevator" party, who have been trying to crush this paper for the last two years. The idea of men getting deliberately up from the gambling table on Sunday nights and going to our churches as to telling our ministers in person, when they have just concocted a movement in disguise, which has for its object the destruction of the APPEAL. When our ministers accede to such demands by going into such movements, they must know, and do know, that they do a vast injury by taking sides with the treacherous actions of the immoral and irreligious among us. Our ministers should have kept out of the disputes which the withom Executive Committee and "Elevator clique" created here two years ago. Our reverends would then have left this city with our people more united, and they would have received a better financial encouragement on their departure.

THE APPEAL FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN—Six months subscriptions will be received for the APPEAL, from May to November, for $2 50 in advance. As the campaign will be exciting, of course the APPEAL will take a prominent part in its usual advocacy of the success of the reconstruction measures of Congress, and the Ticket to be set forth by the National Republican Convention, to meet at Chicago in May.

A FAREWELL LEVEE will be given for the benefit of the pioneer elder REV. T. M. D. Ward, of the A. M. E. Church, by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, on Tuesday Evening, April 14, 1868 in the Vestry Room of Union Bethel Church. Mrs. Isabella Anderson, Mrs. Amanda Lomax, Mrs. Martha L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Sabina Dyer, Mr. James Hargrave, Mr. W. H. Alexander, Mrs. Ellen Skinner, Mrs. Roberta Alexander, Mrs. Jane Long, Mr. Joseph Anderson, Mr. John W. D. Brown, Mrs. Mary Waddy, Mrs. Julia Simpson. Mrs. Ellen Bell, Mr. John Billings, Mr. Joseph Gale.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

THEATRICAL.

Maguire's Opera House.

Mr. Barrett's personation of Hamlet. This sublime tragedy of Shakespeare was performed at Maguire's Opera House on Thursday evening, April 2, to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Barrett has a clear conception of the impetuous and peevish Prince of Denmark, and his reading is as elegant as that of the eminent elocutionist, James Murdock, who, perhaps, in his day had no equal in that particular character. Mr. Barrett does not, however, appear so majestic in his "make up" as does most of those who have assumed that character, from the dimunition of his stature, but still that natural disadvantage is lost sight of in his masterly portrayal of the character and his grand recital of the several difficult soliloquies, which abounds in that piece. That on Death, "To be or not to be," was as near perfection as the author, the immortal bard, designed. Hamlet's advice to the players was as perfect as the art of elocution could make it. In the "actors" scene his questions were so truly pantomimic when watching the motions of the Queen, and incestuous King, that no mere life-like tableaux has ever been rendered before in any theatre in this city. Mrs. Sophia Edwin, as the Queen, and Mr. J. McCullough, as the King, were masterly renditions of these characters. Miss Tracy, as Ophelia, was deservedly applauded, the lady having a true conception of that character, acted it admirably. Mr. Barry, as the 1st Grave Digger was pleasingly mirthful as the principal actor in that solemn grave-yard scene, until Hamlet, Mr. Barret, relieved him in a most masterly outburst of silent and solemn eloquence, "Alas, poor Yorick," etc., which brought down the most abounded applause. As a whole, the piece was superbly mounted with mechanical effect for the ghost scene, new scenery, appropriate costumes, etc., which surpassed any representation we have seen in this city.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—S. B. Axtell sends us his recent speech on Reconstruction, for which he has our thanks for his courtesy.

The Freedman.

We have received the Report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the year 1867; and, as in our custom, present a short abstract of its contents. Expended for medical purposes about $3,567,629 to freedmen. The term rations in this case means one bushel of corn and eight pounds of pork per month. The amount of funds in the possession of the Bureau August 31st, 1867, was $8,009,143 46. The Report mentions some of the abuses sanctioned under the infamous "apprenticeship laws" of Maryland. As these laws are construed, children are often taken and bound out, though able to support themselves and their parents. Colored women are thrust into the same room in jail with men. Judge Bond, of Baltimore, being in the habit of granting writs of habeas corpus in such cases, the General Assembly of the State passed a law depriving him of the power to do so. In Virginia the condition of the freedmen is more favorable than in some other States; though they suffer some from the difficulties which are opposed to their purchase of land, and the enormous rental charged for it. They have already their normal schools at Richmond, Hampton, and Ripper Hall. In North Carolina the freedmen have bought a great many farms, and are cultivating them with energy and success. The regulators who once infested the State are dispersed, and order prevails. There are in operation 156 schools. In South Carolina the freedmen could have no protection from the civil authorities, and suffered much from the "dead beats." These things have changed for the better, the political position of the freedman giving him an importance in the opinion of the whites which he never before enjoyed. The use of the military, and the appointment of colored policemen at many points have done much to restore peace and order. The defrauding of discharged colored soldiers by agents has been checked by the Bureau officers. In Georgia, since the matter of discharging colored soldiers without their pay has been remedied by the Bureau, there has been good progress made. Hospitals have been established at various points, and dispensaries opened. A school building is being erected at Savannah, to cost $10,000, one at Athens, $4,000, and one at Atlanta $2,500. In Florida, the freedmen are prospering finely, locating homesteads, or working on shares. Yet they are taxed to support schools they are not permitted to attend, and any one teaching colored children without first obtaining a State license for one year, is liable to a fine of from $100 to $500. In Alabama, the freedmen were subject to the apprenticeship and chain-gang laws. Those abuses have been rectified, and the lower departments of public service, through the influence of the ballot. The abuses of the freedmen are more common in Louisiana than almost any other State. This class paid in 1866, the sum of $84,000 to support schools from which they were excluded. In consequence of these matters is confidently expected. Texas has become notorious for its murders and cruel treatment of the freedmen whom its labor laws, but for the Bureau, would reduce to the condition of peons; but the condition of affairs is much better than it was a few months ago. Kentucky is at the present time the most oppressive State to the Freedmen. The cases of cruelty and fraud outnumber seven those of Texas. The Civil Rights bill is virtually a dead letter. Special taxes are levied on colored men, colored children apprenticed, and $100,000 collected from the freedmen for schools, while such schools have been opened in only two districts. Five thousand colored children attend school, and thirty thousand are growing up in ignorance. The Legislature has passed acts permitting, but not enforcing the founding of schools for this class.—[The Colored Citizen.

Negroes and the Higher Studies.

[Communicated.]

SYCOPHANTIC.—Mr. Editor:—It is sickening to notice the sycophantic fawning of a certain would-be leading man and editor, who appears to be ready at all times to cater to the whims of any party, faction, minister, church, or man, among us, if popular, without any independence of thought or action. We regret to see that he is at all times, on all sides. If the Baptist minister should leave the State, there he will be again with his manufactured buncombe, as usual.

YOURS, for stability and justice. SELAH.

San Francisco, April 8th, 1868.

STOCKTON AGENCY.—S. B. Serrington is the special agent of the APPEAL in Stockton. A full revised list of Agents will appear in the next issue. All agents are requested to send in their returns immediately.

F. G. Barbadoes, who is now a messenger in the U. S. Senate, sends us several reconstruction speeches among which is that of Hon. J. W. Nye, of Nevada, and Hon. Orris Ferry, Conn., Loyal Supremacy by Hon. A. H Cragin. Mr. B has our thanks.

A correspondent in Evansville, Ind., writes to the Cincinnati Gazette, of his own knowledge, that many colored persons in Kentucky are still held as slaves. He says:

"They are so held to day in the counties adjacent to this part of Iniana, situated on the Ohio river—namely, Daviess, Henderson and Union counties; and I am satisfied that they are so held in other counties on Green river. These children are not called slaves (that is an ugly word), but apprentices. Slavery having been abolished, they are now bound apprentices; mostly to the old slaveholders, frequently to their old masters. To all intents and purposes they are slaves, only they are treated, if possible with greater cruelty than they were before the war—watched, worked, and whipped during the day and imprisoned at night, frequently not half clothed, beaten, degraded and brutalized. I write what I know, what can be proved, if this statement is denied, by any responsible person, and an investigation demanded."

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,

532 CALIFORNIA STREET,

North side, corner of Webb street.

Deposits received from $1 upwards.

Dividends paid Semi-Annually.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JAMES de FREMERY, President.

JOHN ARCHBALD, Cashier.

sp-8 3m.

Dissolution of Partnership.

MARCH 24, 1868.

The firm of Branch & Colyer has this day dissolved. All bills against the late firm will be settled by W. Branch. The firm will henceforth be known as W. BRANCH and T. S. MERCHANT

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY Carpenter Shop and business on Webb street, heretofore carried on under the firm name of ROBINSON & WILLIAMS, to O. BERGSON, who will continue the same at No. 111 Leidesdorff street. Thankful to my friends for their past patronage, I beg a continuance of the same for my successor. JACOB ROBINSON.

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 111 Leidesdorff street. Cabinet Work and Fitting up of Offices promptly attended to. Also, Treasure Boxes and Specie Trays constantly on hand and made to order.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE - - No. 422 California street, CORNER LEIDESDORFF.

CASH ASSETS:

January 1, 1868.... $1,289,818 09

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I Tuttle,

Officers:

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A18 H. H. HICKLOW, Gen'l Agent.

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The Business is divided into NINE DEPARTMENTS, and a Catalogue of each Department is published, which will be furnished on application.

I. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—Eighteen subdivisions in this Catalogue, and a very full and complete stock always on hand.

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Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal; the only regular organ of the Medical Profession on the Pacific Coast. Edited by Henry Gibbons, M. D., and Henry Gibbons, Jr., M. D., as associate. Published by

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Putnam's Magazine; Bancroft & Co. are exclusive Publishers of Putnam's Monthly Magazine for the Pacific Coast. This Periodical now ranks as the ablest of the American Monthlies.

BANCROFT & CO.

Publishers for the Pacific Coast.

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MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potosi, Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Dipsheria, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Flux, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and urinary Organs Winter, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms. Scrofula and Stricture, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and institute, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev.

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Is the most successful, and, considering the time it has been doing business,

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World.

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Its business is increasing more rapidly than the business of any other Life Company in the United States.

Its total cash outgo, to amount of business done, is less than that of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

It has no premium notes or fancy stocks in its assets, nor do its stockholders get from 12½ to 20 per cent. of the profits, but, on the contrary, all profits are annually divided among the insured.

E. BUTTERFIELD,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

Office 16 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

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Between Montgomery and Kearny.

Private entrance on Webb street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Money to Loan in sums to suit, at Lowest Rates on every description of Goods.

Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices, a large stock of Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, California Jewelry, Pistols, Clothing, etc., etc.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

919 KEARNY STREET

[Between Jackson and Pacific.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

WILLIAM BRANCH. WARD COLYER.

Proprietors.

ENTERTAINMENT

For the benefit of the

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Grand Supper will be given on Tuesday evening, March 17, 1868, by the Ladies and Gentlemen attached to this congregation, in the church, corner Jane and Natoma streets. Tickets of admission, including Supper, 50c.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMP'Y

OF LONDON

CAPITAL.....$8,000,000

☞ BEING NO LONGER GOVERNED by the Tariff of the Board of Underwriters, will Take Good Risks at as Low Rates of Premium, as any other Responsible Insurance Company.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,

ja25 430 California street.

California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.

☞ The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

GUSSIE TELFAIR.

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th. 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 15th, 224, 29th.

San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

San Simeon.—November 30th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.

San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

Sante Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

NORTH AMERICA

Life Insurance CO.

THE MOST

Rsponsable Company

IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

H. H. RUSSELL, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STARET. } Agents.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

P. W. CASSEY.

ja6-14

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!

TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!

TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!

TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

413 Clay St. San Francisco.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers,

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner of Commercial.

se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3 Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

TO HAIR DRESSERS AND TONSORIAL ARTISTS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 835 Commercial street, two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a speciality for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.

Gaio' American soap, williams' soap.

Tonsorial Soap, Yankee Soap.

Barbers' Dusters, assorted.

Wade and Butchers' Razors

Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.

Comb, Essential Oils, Razor Strops.

Shaving Brushes, etc., etc.

All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

P. J. REILLY,

535 Commercial st,

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. 80 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-21

STAR OF THE UNION

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

"These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every harmful ingredient. A compound tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The quarter is flooded with poison one compounds; but THESE bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc., etc. For sale everywhere.

A. PENKHAUSER, SOLE MANUFACTURER, 107 Sansome & 14 Clay, San Francisco.

From the

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

May, 1865.

Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.,

Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required?" Can there be a construction of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present receipts?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Books (Heimbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

H. D. HEIMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,

No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Heimbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Traverse, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 23, 1865.

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised, that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggists, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO SAY—BY WAY OF A CURE EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not hesitate to say it is whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE,

I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. KERR, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Asst' Gen'l, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

D

Principal Depot,

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits. ☜

REMOVAL

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

Have Removed their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 107 Battery st to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts. Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Link House).

Having better accommodations for the display of our stock in our store, we invite buyers to examine it.

Hosiery, White Goods, Fancy Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Towels, Dress Goods, Linen Sheeting, Stationery, Linen Hdkfs, Perfumery, Furnishing goods, Cravats, suspenders.

YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

MOUNT VERNON DUCK

No 1 to 10 for full makers.

1 | 9 to 16 | 8 for hydraulic purposes.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.

Corner of Battery and Market streets, Oriental Block. ja1

Home

Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.

Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.

H. C. LEE, Vice President.

A. R. Gunnison, Surveyor.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$25,000,000

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy $4,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 43. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy	$10,000 00	$5,000 00	$3,000 00	$1,000 00
Annual Premium	$411 00	$134 33	$83 55	$35 97
Dividend added to Policy	$991 66	$263 21	$131 61	$53 64
Cash dividend	$795 25	$96 66	$49 44	$19 97
Amount of cash required next annual payment	$115 75	$35 67	$18 61	$8 09

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model one of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.

424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

Atkins Massey,

No. 651 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

Dr. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

J. L. KINGSLEYS

Photographic Gallery,

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEA [K St.]

Entrance, 559 Clay St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

No Extra Rates for Females, Oceans of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLCIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

Robert T. Polk, Agent

FOR

PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES

jul-14-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

ON CITY REAL ESTATE, DWELLINGS, FACTORIES Shipping and Merchandize, for such time as may be agreed fat in DEPOSITS received in small and large sums on terms, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVING BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

Magnolia Saloon

[Lower part Apollo Hall.]

808 PACIFIC STREET,

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.
S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.
Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.
Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles using in schools, etc., meet weekly.

Wethington Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.
J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Stanes and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.
R. FLETCHER, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. C. A. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgianna Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.
T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.
J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

QUINCY HALL
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No 545, 547, 549 Washington street,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO
The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer—
Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS.

Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.
Corned Beef by the barrel.
All articles delivered free or charge.

Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard.
GEO. W. DENNIS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WOOD COAL AND COKE,
340 BROAD WAY,
Between Montgomery and Sansome st., San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Cake and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

WILLIAM ILLIG,
BAKER and CONFECTIONER,
833 Washington street,
2 doors below Stockton, San Francisco
Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WM. H. BROWN wishes the public to understand that the time has expired in which Jason Brown and one J. J. Bradley, and one Samuel Hill, are entitled to use my name as my successors in the Night Work Business.

Furthermore, I, Wm. H. Brown, am now in the field, to accommodate my old customers at Office No. 7, Porter st. Leave orders in my Office Box, as here specified.

Remember the old Pioneer Night-Contractor, Wm. H. Brown, is ready again to do your work "as of old," and I wish it positively and expressly understood that no person, or persons, have the right to prosecute or carry on said business in my name.

And be it particularly known, that I am thankful for the public patronage for the years past, and would most respectfully solicit for 25 years to come.
WM. H. BROWN.

GEORGE E. ROGERS,
Successor to C. W. BELL,
ASSAYER,
No. 512 California street, one door west from Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Ores carefully assayed.
Gold and Silver Ores Worked.
ja25

Universal Life Insurance
COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:
Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM TABLE.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued
IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to
JOHN S. SCOTT,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast.
304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept, in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James E. Brown and James Phillips, Poultry and Provision Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm must be paid to James E. Brown, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

The business will be continued by James E. Brown, at the old stand, No. 647 Merchant Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1868.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.
Undertakers,
Wholesale and Retail,
641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,
San Francisco.
Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.
THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY
In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,
Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.
☞ Office Hours from 10 to 5. ☜

REMOVAL.
IF YOU WANT A GOOD
HAT,
GO TO
NICKERSON & CO.,
HATTERS.
NICKERSON & CO. would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 95, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.
NICKERSON & CO.,
35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,131 92.

President.....Geo. W. Beaver.
Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.
Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.
Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

Policies Issued and
LOSSES PAID IN GOLD.

MARINE INSURANCE
upon
Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits,
And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

FIRE INSURANCE
upon
Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port, and their cargoes, and other Insurance Property,
GREATLY REDUCED
RATES.

MARINE AGENTS:
At New York..Messrs. Eugene Kelley & Co.
At Honolulu.....Messrs. Brewer & Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
JOSEPH DONOHOE, Chairman.
John G. Gray, Albert Dibble
H. W. Halleck, Abram Block,
William Pierce, J. H. Deering
James T. Deare. Geo. F. Bragg

DIRECTORS.

J. W. Brittan, C F Fargo,
Albert Dibble, H W Halleck,
Abner Baker, Henry L King,
James Deering, Henry L Davis,
Henry S Dexter, Charles Clayton,
N Van Bergen, T E Bough,
George F Bragg, Michael Reese,
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Henry Barrolhet, Wm G Badger,
Abram Block, Benj Hobart,
J C Johnson, James W Cox,
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Jas F Goodwin, N C Fassett,
Lloyd Tevis, Isaac E Davis,
P Maury, Jr. A Hayward,
Asa Fosbes, E L Goldstein
W W Montague, Samuel Crim,
Jos B Thomas, Daniel Murphy,
Nicholas Ferco, Wm. H Sharp,
Morris Speyer, Theo. Le Roy,
William Pierce, John Center,
John G. Gray, G L Taylor,
E H Winchester, George C Hicox,
J S Hutchinson, Thomas Breese,
O F Griffin, C C Knox,
Chas M Plum, S P McMahon,
W C Talbot, Jas P Pierce,
M P Jones, J C Wilmerding,
A J Bryant, W W Wiggins,
S Heydenfeldt, Anthony Chabot,
James Phelan, J B Roberts,
Abram Seligman, John F Miller.
Geo W Beaver,

O. BERGSON
Carpenter & Builder,
111 LEIDESDORF STREET,
Between Sacramento and California Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to. jy21-3m

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,
EXCELSIOR
Pioneer Merchant Tailors,
upon
ESTABLISHED 1849.
IT IS THE PLACE TO GET
The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.
SUITS OF CLOTH NG
IN SAN FRANCISCO.
OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.
G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,
11 Sacramento St., 2 doors above Montgomery

SPECIAL!!!!
THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be $7 1-2 cents.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 25. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY MAY 2, 1868. WHOLE NO. 285

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AN EXCITING SCENE.

A great "experience meeting" some years ago was to be held one evening in——church, where the speakers were, as usual, to be reformed drunkards. An estimable woman, whom we will call Alice, was induced to attend. When the meeting was somewhat advanced, a late member of Congress arose with apparent sadness and hesitation.

"Though I had consented, at your urgent solicitation, to address this assembly to-night," he said, "yet I have felt no great reluctance in doing so, that it has been with the utmost difficulty that I could drag myself forward. As to relating my experience, that I do not think I can venture upon. The past I dare not recall. I could wish that the memory of ten years of my life were blotted out." He paused a moment, much affected, and then added in a final voice, "Something must be said of my own case, or I fail to make the impression on your minds that I wish to produce."

Your speaker once stood among the respected members of the bar. Nay, more than that, he occupied a seat in Congress for two Congressional periods. And more than that," he continued, his voice sinking into a tone expressive of deep emotion, "he once had a tenderly loved wife and two sweet children. But all those honors, all those blessings, have departed from him. He was unworthy to retain them; his constituents threw him off because he had debased himself and disgraced them. And more than all, she who had loved him devotedly, the mother of his two babes was forced to abandon him and seek an asylum in her father's house. And why? Could I became so changed in a few short years? What power was there to so debase me that my fellow beings spurned, and even the wife of my bosom turned away, heart-stricken, from me? Alas, my friends, it was a mad indulgence in intoxicating drinks. But for this, I were an honorable and useful representative in the halls of legislation, and blessed with home and wife and children.

"But I have not told you all. After my wife separated from me, I sank rapidly. A state of sobriety brought too many terrible thoughts; I drank more deeply, and was rarely if ever, free from the bewildering effects of partial intoxication. At last I became so abandoned, that my wife, urged by her friends, no doubt, filed an application for a divorce, and as cause could be readily shown why it should be granted, a separation was legally declared; and to complete my disgrace, at the Congressional canvass I was left off the ticket as unfit to represent the district.

"When I heard of this movement, the great temperance cause, at first I sneered, then wondered, listened at last, and at last threw myself on the great wave that was rolling onward, in hope of being carried far out of the reach of danger. I did not hope with a vain hope. It did for me all and more than I could have desired. In not me once more on my feet, once more made a man of me. A year of sobriety, earnest devotion to my profession, and fervent prayer to Him who alone gives strength in every good resolution, restored me to much that I have lost; but not all, not the richest treasure that I have proved myself unworthy to retain—my wife and children. Between myself and those the law has laid its stern impassable interdictions. I have no longer a wife, no longer children, through my heart goes towards these loved ones with the tenderest yearnings. Pictures of our early days of wedded love are ever lingering in my imagination. I dream of the sweet fireside circle. I see ever before me the placid face of my Alice, as her eyes looked into mine with intelligent confidence: the music of her voice is ever sounding in my ears."

Here the speaker's emotion overcame him; his utterance became choked, and he stood silent, with bowed head and trembling limbs. The audience of people were hushed into an oppressive silence that was broken here and there by half stifled sobs.

At this moment there was a movement in the crowd. A single female figure, before whom every one appeared instinctively to give way was seen passing up the isle. This was not observed by the speaker until she had come nearly in front of the platform on which he stood. Then the movement caught his ear, and his eyes that instant fell on Alice, who, by the kindness of those near her was conducted to his side. The whole audience thrilled with the scene, were upon their feet, bending forward, when the speaker extended his arms, and Alice threw herself upon his bosom.

An aged minister then came forward and gently separated them. "No, no," said the reformed Congressman, "you can not take her away from me."

"Heaven forbid that I should," said the minister; "but by your own confession she is not your wife."

"No, she is not," returned the speaker mournfully.

"But is ready to take her vows again," modestly said Alice, smiling through her tears.

Before that large assembly, all standing, and with few dry eyes, the marriage ceremony was again performed, that gave the speaker and Alice to each other. As the minister, an aged man, with thin white locks, completed the marriage rite, he laid his hands upon the heads of the two he had joined in the holy bonds, and lifting up his streaming eyes, said in a solemn voice, "What God has joined together, let not man put asunder."

"Amen," was cried by the whole assembly, as with a single voice.
—*Old Oken Bucket.*

Not long since, the senior member of one of the leading mercantile establishments in Troy, New York, was informed of the serious illness of a young man who resided not many miles from that city, and who, for some lenght of time, had been in the employ of the firm referred to. He requested to hasten to his bedside, and he wished to see him immediately. This urgent request excited no special suprise, in view of the serious illness of the young man, the previous relations of the parties, which were something more than that of employer and employe, assuming a somewhat confidential character, for such had been the character and reputation of the young man for industry and strict business integrity that he had the charge, not only of the books of the concern, but of the daily cash account. The confidence reposed in him was such that, if necessary, the entire interests of the concern would have been entrusted to his hands. Hastening to the bedside of the young man, his friend and former employer found him in the last stage of consumption and rapidly sinking. Both being professed Christians and members of the same Church, his felt is his duty, and esteemed it his privilege, to speak to him with reference to his hope and prospects for the future world, to which he saw he was rapidly hastening. He kindly asked him how he felt with reference to his approaching change. He replied that all was clear and satisfactory, except one thing, and he felt he could not die without a confession. Said he: "I am before you as a thief and a robber," and proceeded to state that when in the employ of the firm of which he was a member, he was in the habit of abstracting funds from concern and of so covering the matter in his cash account that it could not be detected. The surprise and astonishment of the party to whom this confession was made can better be imagined than described. Such had been the confidence reposed in him that it seemed impossible he could be guilty of such a crime. He asked forgiveness, and was assured that, so far as this party to the firm was concerned, he had forgiveness, and was exhorted to seek the forgiveness of God. What is the most singular in this very painful case is the fact that the dying young man, who had carefully hoarded his ill-gotten means, and was thus amply able to make restitution, gave no intimation of his disposition to do so. The senior member of the firm, made known the facts to his partner, who, desirous not only of securing what was justly theirs, but of enabling the young man to obtain favor with his Maker, which they believed he could not without being conscious at least of his duty in the case, called upon a clergyman of Troy, who visited the young man, and to whom he freely confessed his guilt. The clergyman assured him that it was his duty at least to proffer restitution to those whom he felt he had wronged. He seemed somewhat agitated for a moment, but finally said he would do so in the course of a day or two. Shortly afterward he made his will, and it was supposed by the very few conversant with the facts that he had taken that quiet way to refund the money. He died, and was universally mourned where known. His regular pastor, officiating at his funeral, unconscious of the facts above stated, indulged in the highest eulogy of the young man, life and character, and held him up as an illustrious example for other young men to imitate, especially as regards industry and economy, by means of which he had acquired considerable property. Strange to say, when the will came to be opened, the firm referred to was not remembered, no provision being made to restore to them the stolen money. The matter is to be legally tested, and the singularity of the case will make in one of interest, not only to the legal fraternity, but to the community generally. The names of the parties concerned are withheld for obvious reasons, but the facts in the case are exactly as stated.

DEAREST COME KISS ME.

An Eastern paper published a poem commencing:

Dearest, come kiss me; my lips are yet warm,
And my bosom still pants from the duty of thine arm;
The blood dances stilly through each throbbing vein,
But I droop, Oh! I droop, for thy kisses again!

To which a very "fresh" young gentleman promptly replies:

Je roo-se-lem, dearest, I dart like a fish;
My lips shall with kisses respond to thy wish,
I'll shock out the blood thrilling wild in each vein,
But I'll stop that from drooping for kisses again.

Then turn on thy bill, love; I'll pounce like a bird,
And through vale and through forest the smack shall be heard.
If you suffer for kisses, I'm that, you may bet,
And I'll kiss thee from morning till the sun shall be set.

Come kiss me! Why, thunder, I'm one of that kind—
I'm the chap of all others you're trying to find,
So you needn't look farther, I'm in for the chance,
Though the blood should "convert" and your pulse it may dance.

So bring on the fruits, love—your kisses I mean,
For I dream now of nothing but peaches and cream.

I am waiting and panting, and praying till then
So come along dearest, as quick as you can.

Those eyes! those eyes!
O maiden, those eyes
Must ambition falsify and dim
Beneath their gentle sway.
That for Fame's lofty trumpet call,
But idly sit and linger still,
A slave within the pleasant thrall
Of those deep eyes and thy sweet will.

Those eyes! those eyes!
While haunted by their luminous gleam,
I care not to be great or wise,
And life seems like a dream.
The golden hours unnoted fly,
From idle night to idle day;
My books and pen neglected lie—
Oh maiden, turn those eyes away!

Official dispatches say that General Napier, on April 1st, made an advance to within thirty miles of Magdala, and his rear was close at hand. The whole concentrate on the left bank of the river. News has been received from the British captives; they are all alive and safe. The troops are in good health and spirits.

London, April 26—Despatches from Abyssinia state that a battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala. Theodore commanded in person. He was defeated, and retreated into the town. The Abyssinian loss was heavy. On the Monday following Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala. The town and citadel were carried by storm. Theodore was slain, and a large number of his warriors were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The capital remains in possession of the British. The loss of the British was small. The British captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free. Napier's immediate return to the sea coast is expected.

On the 22d, in London, Mr. Bright presided over an anti-Tory meeting, at which resolutions were adopted favoring disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland. In the English House of Lords, the bill to abolish Irish Church rates passed to a second reading.

Late despatches from Japan represent that country in a state of anarchy. The boat's crew of a French corvette had been cruelly butchered in Hiogo, who had also compelled all foreign agents, except the English, to haul down their flags.

—Virginia, April 25 2 P. M.—From C. W. Gates, of Gates, Stone & Co.'s Company on the Truckee, we learned the following particulars of a horrible Indian massacre, which took place on Friday or Saturday last, at the Red Rock Rancho, west of Long Valley, and about fifty miles distant from this city. The Indians took the party by surprise, the whites not suspecting they were hostile, and killed W. H. Pierson, his wife, and daughter, a young lady of eighteen, John Sutherland, and another man whose name our informant did not learn. A boy twelve or fourteen years of age, made his escape, but was pursued by the red devils for nine miles. It appears that some ten or twelve days ago old Winnemucca told some stock men, who had a number of cattle about Pyramid Lake, to look out for their cattle, as the Pitt River Indians were coming over in that direction, and it also turns out that the Pitts have for some time past been preparing for a war with the Pitt River bucks: but still the boy escaped says the murderers were Pitts, as he knows them by sight, and understands some of their gibberish. However this be, the same Indians, or some of their confederates, had a few days previously stolen several head of horses from the neighborhood, and at time the massacre took place, a party of settlers from Long Valley hunting for the thieves murderers. All three families were well known and had numerous connections throughout this State. William H. Pierson, the head of the family, had two daughters married to brothers named Jackson hard were merchants in Sacramento; another daughter is the wife Charles J. Prescott, a contractor and builder of this city, and a fourth daughter is married to William H. Pratt, Indian agent at Hospital Reservation, Klamath County. Hattie who was killed, was but sixteen years of age.

Horrible Death.—The Yreka Journal gives the following of the burning of two boys heretofore briefly noticed by telegram:

On Thursday morning, April 9th, about seven o'clock, a most distressing calamity occured at Sehlicht's mill on Shasta River, by the burning of his barn, in which two of his children perished. The two boys, one aged five years, and the other 3 years and 6 months, were undoubtedly playing with matches at the opening on the upper side, where the hogs came in and where there was no door, over which was a large quantity of hay. The wind was very high at the time, and the probability is that the smoke blinded them so that they were unable to find their way out, and before assistance could be rendered the whole barn was in flames. Mr. Schlicht, who was on the hillside close by tending sheep, and Mr. Flock, just below the mill, both rushed speedily as possible to the scene, but were too late to render any aid, as the barn was nearly burned down before they reached it. The body of one of the boys was found at the door sill, and the other a short distance from it inside the barn size, and both had most of their arms and legs burned off, and their heads and bodies were blackened and burned to a crisp.

London—Midnight—April 24.—The startling intelligence has just been received from Australia that Prince Alfred, while visiting Sydney, was shot and dang erously wounded by an unknown person. The would be assassin, who is said to be a Fenian, was promptly arrested. The Prince, according to the latest advices, was slowly recovering.

DAIRYING.

MILK! MILK!—All, or nearly all, of the 150,000 people, who are supposed to inhabit this great city, partake, or are supposed to partake daily of milk; yet, but a very few of them, perhaps, give a thought as to where the milk comes from that is consumed daily in their city. We can tell them of one dairy, only five miles out of town, that sends over five hundred gallons of milk daily to the people of this metropolis. It is about five miles out, on the line of the San Jose Railroad, and located upon splendid grazing land which is in every respect adapted for an extensive dairy. The size of the ranch is about 1,200 acres, upon which are pastured about three hundred milch cows, belonging to this dairy, which is carried on by Messrs. Towle & Smart the proprietors, who have succeeded Mr. Tolcot, the former owner and conductor for many years. The present owners have every facility for a first class dairy—plenty of grass, hay, etc.; good houses for shelter, and an extensive field range. We saw all these milch cows housed, (over 200 head) while being milked, and a finer, and more healthy lot cannot be found on this coast. They are fed upon fine grass, that grows most luxuriently in the fields around, get the purest water to drink, and in every respect they are well cared for. Their milk, therefore, must be, and certainly is, of the purest and most wholesome kind. Three or four wagons are employed to bring the milk of this dairy to town daily, and a dozen fine-looking horses are well cared for to do this work. Ten men are employed as milkers, and as many more are employed around the ranch. We recommend the milk of this ranch of Messrs. Towle & Smart, to our citizens, for we have partaken thereof, and we know that it is good.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the Sunday School Convention in this city during next month. It is to be held in Calvary Church, to commence Tuesday evening, June 2d, and continue its sessions until the Thursday evening following. Delegates attending the convention who shall pay full fares on the steamers of the California, Stream Navigation Company, the California, Mexican and Oregon line, the Petaluma line, or who may come by the cars of the San Francisco and San Jose or Central Pacific Railroads, will be returned over those routes free, and entertainment while in the city will be provided for those who shall notify the Chairman of Committee of Arrangements prior to the 10th instant, of their intention to attend.

From the January report of the Association for improving the Condition of the Poor, we learn [says the New York World, of February 12,] that the past month was one of great suffering, there having been great destitution than at any other period so limited since the Winter of 1854. There is no exaggeration in the statement that there are thousands of families in this city, usually self-supporting — including men, women and helpless children—who, if left to themselves, unaided, are in danger of freezing or starvation. The number of persons now assisted by the Association, who have been reduced to beggary by failure of employment, nearly equals the destitution of the memorable winter of 1854-'55. It is said that there is not a vessel now building in this city. Journeymen are discharged from the closing of foundries, factories, yards, and workshops; sailors are without ships; porters and clerks without places; laborers unemployed; and female employes and sewing girls without work. Compared with the winter, there has also been a decrease of receipts amounting to $5,411. The number of persons assisted during the month was 17,781, and the number of visits reported, 8,715. The Wards in which there appears to be the greatest destitution are the Fifth, Eighth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth.

Late advices from Japan Government of the Mikado promises to indemnify all foreigners for losses sustained at the hands of either party during the recent civil disturbances in Chicago, April 10.—We have this morning details of the Erie Railroad disaster which happened to the last night train from Buffalo to New York. About 8 o'clock, yesterday morning the train, consisting of the engine, baggage, post-office, four passenger and two sleeping cars, and containing a number of railroad and freight agents, arrived at Cattis Rock, sixteen miles west of Port Jervis. The train was running at the usual rate of speed along the embankment, 75 or 100 feet high. It is supposed a rail broke, and the last five cars on the train were precipitated down the precipitous descent, rolling over and over upon jagged rocks. At the bottom the last car took fire, and thirteen persons were burned to death. The cars thrown over the cliff, which borders the Delaware River, were passengers cars. It was intensely dark. On reaching the foot of the bluff, two cars were found to be in the river and one on fire. There were over 100 passengers on the train. Six bodies were recovered last night. No list has yet been received of the killed or wounded. The accident is one of the most terrible in the annals of railroading in America.

—Dr. JORDAN'S Pacific Anatomical Museum, and Gallery, of Natural History and Science, Eureka Theatre, Montgomery street, should be visited by every one desirous of a knowledge of "how we live, move, and have our being." The museum has recently been improved, by many additions to its large collection. The Gorilla and Dying Zouave are alone worth the price of admission. But there are thousands of natural curiosities, a list of them would fill columns of our paper; and the artistic models also; we can count over twenty, worth ten dollare each to look at, for the like are not to be seen elsewhere, save in London or Paris. This Museum should be patronized. Dr. Jordan has met expense and labor to make this rare collection for our benefit; not, indeed, to glut a depraved taste, but to add to the intelligence, and whatever does so helps civilization. Every one should step in and see the wonders of nature and of art

CHOICEST FAMILY FLOUR.

B. SHERBORN & BROTHER, Grocers and Wine and Tea Merchants, No. 631 Washington street, near Montgomery, have on hand a large supply of the best brands of BAKERS' AND FAMILY EXTRA FLOUR, which they guarantee, and offer by sack or yel at very low prices.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass-books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States, also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's "Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order,
THOMAS MOONEY, President.
California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. ja18m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCICO.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

The Impeachment.

The whole nation, for several weeks, has been on tip-toe excitement in consequence of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States. The result is anxiously waited for by all classes and all parties. Every charge has been proven against him, and none of the evidence has been contradicted. Hence the counsel for the President has had an up hill road to disprove any of the allegations. Mr. Evarts is an able lawyer, and has spoken four days, we presume, to a drowsy audience, while the court patiently waited for him to make a convincing point. The telegraph had not informed us that he had done so at the close of his third day's argument. He was to have another hour on the fourth day [Friday], at which time we write. The signs of the times indicate that the President will be convicted on one of the eleven indictments by the House of Representatives.

Two Grand Sacred Concerts of the Handel & Hayden Society came off at Dr. Scudder's Church, Mission street, near Third, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, April 28th and 30th. All the solos, duetts, recitations, and choruses were rendered in a masterly manner. Mrs. Marriner sang the plaintive air "The Sorrows of Death" with great pathos and effect. Mrs. Julia Gould, Mrs. J. B. Cameron, also sang their respective pieces with pleasing admiration of the audience. Signor Carmini Morley was the principal tenor, and Mr. Wender lich the principal basso, profound, in fact. all the soprano, tenor, and bass voices were excellent. The audience on Thursday evening [which night we were present], was large and fashionable.

The Alabama Bill.

The following is the text of the Alabama bill, which was enacted by Congress, and carried into affect on May 1st:

That the Constitution framed by the Convention of Alabama, which was submitted for ratification by the people at an election commencing on the 4th day of February, 1868, is hereby declared to be the fundamental and organic law for a provisional government for the people of Alabama, so far as the same is not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the officers elected at said election shall, on the first day of May, 1868, qualify as provided in said Constitution and the ordinances of said Convention, and immediately thereafter enter upon the discharge of their respective offices.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Governor, at any time after he shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office, may, by proclamation, convene the Legislature chosen at said election; the Legislature, when so convened, shall possess all the power conferred by said Constitution which may not be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States. And the Legislature is hereby further empowered to submit said Constitution to the qualified electors of Alabama for ratification, at such time or times as it may designate. And said Legislature is also empowered by a majority vote of each House to submit the said Constitution as framed by the Convention, with or without amendments proposed by the Legislature, and if amendments be proposed by the Legislature, they shall be voted upon separately, and not in connection with the Constitution as it came from the Convention.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever the people, by a majority vote of the electors of Alabama qualified under the act of Congress of March 23, 1867, to vote for delegates to form a Constitution, and actually voting on such ratification, shall have ratified such a Constitution submitted as aforesaid, and the Legislature of the proposed State organization shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as fourteen, the Constitution of Alabama may be presented to Congress for its approval.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the District Commanders shall furnish all necessary aid in enforcing this act and the act of March 2, 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States," and the acts supplemental to and dmendatory thereof shall remain in full force in Alabama, except as modified by this act, until Alabama shall be restored to representation in Congress.

LIFE INSURANCE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, to be found in our columns, of the California Mutual Life Insurance Company of San Francisco. This is the only local Life Insurance Company on this coast, it has been established in order to retain here the vast sums of money which in the absence of a Home Company will be annually drained hence by Foreign Companies. The list of Directors and officers embraces names well and favorably known throughout the States of the Pacific coast, as men of broad and liberal views, of tried integrity, sagacity, and business experience; to whose hands the affairs of the Company are safe beyond a question. It is the interest of every one whose business and property are upon this coast, in insuring their lives, to give the preference to a Home Company, especially when the terms and advantages offered are, as in the case of the California Mutual Life Insurance Company, as liberal as those of any other first-class company.

BRANNAN GUARDS.—This fine military company, composed of colored men, had an excursion and target shooting at Alameda, on Friday, May 1st. After their return to the city, preceded by Clark's Pacific Brass Band, also composed of colored men, they marched through several of the principal streets to their armory. A large number of ladies, children, and other persons were with the excursionists.

In November, 1862, the 22d Wisconsin was encamped near Lexington, Ky. where, in a severe snow storm, one night, a small negro boy was brought to Col. Utley's tent, barefoot and with not clothing enough, Col. U. said, "to wad a gun." Some days after, the Colonel was waited upon by a portly old gentleman, who came in an elegant carriage, and announced himself as Judge Robertson, of the Kentucky Supreme Court. He produced an order from Gen. Colbourn, commanding the brigade, permitting him to enter the lines and get a boy that he claimed. Col. U. told him that he did not allow negro-hunters to ransack his camp; but if the boy was there, and voluntary choose to go with the Judge, there would be no interference. The boy refused to go, asserting that he had been whipped, and starved, and overworked, and then hired to a Dutchman, who found him too small for his work but swore to whip it out of him.

Finally, he ran away in the woods, and lived on black-walnuts till the snow came, when he sought protection among the soldiers. The Judge declared he lied; but he told so straight a story that all who heard the conversation believed the boy. Col. Utley finally told the Judge, "I don't think you can get that boy. If you think you can, there he is—try it. I shall have nothing to do with it." There was a good many 22d boys standing about, and the Judge concluded not to try it. The Judge was as good as his word, and has obtained a judgment against the Union officer in a Kentucky court, with vindictive damages assessed by a Kentucky jury, and now proposes to enforce the judgment in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin people do not mean to let it be collected.—Independent.

The Commonwealth says: It would be too bad to keep out of print the story that comes to us that Col. Hallowell, late of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) regiment, while traveling on a train of cars near New York, the other day, entered the smoking-car, where was also a colored man enjoying his seat, if not his weed, quietly, without disturbing any one. Soon a burly fellow, of the fighting persuasion entered, and told the colored man to "Get out of that—his seat was wanted by a better man than a nigger." Hallowell's cart pricked-up at once, and he interposed. Have you a ticket sir? he asked of the colored man. "Yes, sir," rejoined he. "Then don't leave it," said Hallowell, and turning to the bully, the Colonel added, "He has a better right to the seat than you, and I won't see him turned out of it." The d——l you won't, rejoined the bully, and at once squared off and pitched into the Colonel, bruising his face, battering him generally, and, in short, it must be confessed giving him a thrashing. The Colonel, everybody knows, has a dissipated arm, a souvenir of Wagner, and he had to fight the bully with one hand, his other with that arm hanging lifelessly at his side. The brief contest was hardly over when a stout German spoke up addressing Hallowell, 'I observed, sir, you use but one arm.' 'You are right,' said Hallowell, 'only one.' 'The other injured, sir?' 'Yes!' 'Is that truly so?' inquired the German. 'Feel for yourself, sir.' The man took hold of the disabled arm, and found it listless and without life. 'How did dis happen—in the army?' asked he. 'Yes—a inch at Wagner,' quietly responded the Colonel. 'By G——!' exclaimed the German, 'I won't sit by and see a Union sold-ier licked, anyhow, and with only one arm, too!' and immediately walked into the bully with such celerity and force as to 'clean him out' in about a minute and a half! Rasher the worse for wear, the 'better man' soon beat a retreat, badly demoralized, and left the negro, the Colonel, the plucky German, and their interested fellow-travelers, to recover their equanimity and pursue their journey in peace.

While the country is suffering from the scarcity and high price of labor, that ancient humbug, the American Colonization Society, expended above $84,000 last year in promoting the expatriation of 638 deluded persons to Africa—being $133 to each emigrant. An emigrante coming into the country are estimated to be worth a thousand dollars each, those going out of the country must be worth about the same, and therefore the cost of this expatriation needs needs to be increased by $633,000 for the value of the laborers sent away, making a total loss of $717,000 last year, for the benefit of no one, unless of the officers who draw their salaries.

Alfred H. Love, writing from Philadelphia, says: "It will interest you, and perhaps it would be well to announce, that Music Fund Hall, one of the largest and finest halls, which closed its doors to colored people, will now admit them. The rule has not been formally altered, but the word has gone forth that they shall be admitted. Some four years ago, G. W. Curtis, in a lecture there was surprised to learn the rule; so he declared he would never speak there till it was altered. He put it to vote, about 2,000 persons voted aye—i. e. they would not enter the hall until there was a change. I have kept my vote, but I rejoice that there is an advance. The hall has been unpopular ever since the Curtis meeting. Now it may pay."

The body of a negro, riddled with buckshot, has been found in Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

The only literary society in Ironton, Ohio, is made up of colored people who are too "unintelligent to vote."

Restaurant Removals—The Georgia Restaurant has removed to 517, Pacific street, between Montgomery & Kearny. Branch & Co., proprietors.

The Rising Sun Restaurant, kept by Loney & Davidson, is situated on Kearny street, near Broadway. These establishments have been removed from their former locations in consequence of the widening of Kearny street.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses of publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

Deaths.

December 25th, 1867, at Harrisburg, Africa; Mr. Horace G. Bishop, third son of W. and C. Bishop, of Annapolis, Md., aged 24 yrs.

In New York City, January 21st, 1868, Mrs. Susan Furman, formerly of Morristown, N. J.

THE CALIFORNIA

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 13, Merchants' Exchange.

Capital Stock, in U. S. Gold Coin $100,000
Guarantee Fund, " " " 250,000

C. E. McLane, President.

S. F. Butterworth, Vice President.

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This Company issue in Gold or Currency, and when desired, give credit for one-half of the premiums.

ALL POLICIES NON FORFEITABLE.

ALL THE PROFITS TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

WM. E. WHEATON, General Agent.

RISING SUN

RESTAURANT.

LONEY & DAVIDSON.....Proprietors.

1033 KEARNY STREET.

Bet. 25th, one door below Broadway, San Francisco.

Dissolution of Partnership.

MARCH 24, 1868.

The firm of Branch & Colyer has this day dissolved. All bills against the late firm will be settled by W. Branch. The firm will henceforth be known as W. BRANCH and T. S. MERCHANT.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY Carpenter Shop and business on Webb street, hereafore carried on under the firm name of ROBINSON & WILLIAMS, to O. BERGSON, who will continue the same at No. 111 Leidesdorff street. Thankful to my friends for their past patronage, I beg a continuance of the same for my successor. JACOB ROBINSON.

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 111 Leidesdorf street. Cabinet Work and Fitting up of Offices promptly attended to. Also, Treasure Boxes and Specie Trays constantly on hand and made to order.

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Publishers, Manufacturers, Importers.

And Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

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Offer one of the most Complete Stocks in the world; at WHOLESALE, where dealers can supply themselves with everything they may wish in the Book and stationery line; and at RETAIL, where all can purchase in any quantity desired, from a single Pencil and quire of Paper to the fitting out of a Bank or Merchant's Counting Room, or from a Primer to a Complete Library in any department of Literature.

The Business is divided into NINE DEPARTMENTS, and a Catalogue of each Department is published, which will be furnished on application.

I. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—Eighteen subdivisions in this Catalogue, and a very full and complete stock always on hand.

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INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 P Street, near South Potosi, Mine

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Dipthetia, Heart Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ear, Spasms, Fits, Fits, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and urinary Organs Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Scrofula and Stictures, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

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LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY,

Is the most successful, and, considering the time it has been doing business,

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World.

ANNUAL CASH INCOME . . $5,000 000

Its business is increasing more rapidly than the business of any other Life Company in the United States.

Its total cash outgo, to amount of business done, is less than that of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

It has no premium notes or fancy stocks in its assets, nor do its stockholders get from 12½ to 20 per cent. of the profits, but, on the contrary, all profits are annually divided among the insured.

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629 Sacramento Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

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GEORGIA RESTAURANT.

517 *PACIFIC STREET*,

[Between Montgomery and Kearny.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.

WM. BRANCH & CO.,
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FIRE

INSURANCE COMP'Y

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CAPITAL.....$6,000,000

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☞ The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

GUSSIE TELFAIR.

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.

San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

San Simeon.—November 26th December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.

San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

Sante Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.

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Life Insurance co.

THE MOST

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IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

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MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

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The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $100 to $160 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul-14 P. W. CASSEY.

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CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood! A Pleasant Tonic! A very Agreeable Drink! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Tissues, Chamberlain's Ribbond hand Press.

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Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on remodable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

To Hair Dressers and Tonsorial Artists

The undersigned begs leave to inform the profession that, at the old store, No. 535 Commercial street two doors below Montgomery street, they can find the only full and complete assortment of

GOODS USED IN THE TRADE.

Having made this branch a specialty for a number of years, we flatter ourselves that we can give entire satisfaction.

Articles are selected with reference to the wants of the trade, consisting in part of

Bay Rum, superior quality.

Brown's Borber Soap, small and large.

Gales' American soap, williams' soap.

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Barbers' Brushes, assorted.

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Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shears.

Comb, Essential Oils, Razor Straps.

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All of which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Orders from any part of the State or Oregon filled and sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

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Stall No. 60 Washington Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

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jy-21o

STAR OF THE UNION

CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and new liquor.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

An ingredient. A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds, but the Star of the Union possesses one compound, but valuable roots, herbs from the purest extracts, and valuable roots, herbs and barks, is particularly adapted in its cures of Diseases of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, etc. etc. For sale everywhere.

A. PENEHAUER, Sole Manufacturer,
cor Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.

From the

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

May, 1865.

Edited by Wm. Procton, Jr.,

Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a reconvention of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Barks (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of materials. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experimenting but little relief.

Hearing of your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the articles, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO ATTEND TO MY BUSINESS AS USUAL, AND ENJOY THE BENEFIT FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Books being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a wine tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex Governor of Pennsylvania.
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Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
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Hon. R. Burke, Asst'-Gen'l, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

D

Principal Depot,
Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
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Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

REMOVAL

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

Have Removed their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 101 Battery st to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts. Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Lick House)

—Having better accommodations for the display of our stock in our store, we invite buyers to examine it.

Hosiery, White Goods, Fancy Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Towels, Dress Goods, Linen Sheeting, Stationery, Linen Hdkfs, Perfumery, Furnishing goods, Cravats, surpenders.

YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

MOUNT VERNON DUCK

No 1 to 10 for Sail makers.
1 | 0 to 10 | 0 for hydraulic purposes.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.

Corner of Battery and Market streets, Oriental Block. / No.

Home

Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.
H. C. Lee, Vice President.
A. B. Gunnison, Surveyor.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH

$25,000,000

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy	$10,000 00	$5,000 00	$3,000 00	$1,000 00
Annual Premium	$411 00	$154 25	$66 65	$28 27
Dividend added to Policy	$601 85	$250 21	$151 61	$63 64
Cash dividend, 70 per 100	$265 16	$86 16	$46 14	$19 07
Amount of cash required next annual pay't, 1868	$15 47	$18 91	$6 99	

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such liberal dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elitzur Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience in an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model one of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.
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Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

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Dr. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore Throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

No Extra Rates for Females, Occupations of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

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Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

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On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandize, for such time as may be agreed fat in Dacoons received in small and large sums or forest, by the California Building, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

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[Lower part Appello Hall]

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The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

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N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles and Schools, etc., most worthy.

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. H. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which W. H. Yates is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

M. FLEURNAY, Secretary.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. B. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. B. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evening. Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month.

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M., and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1½ o'clock.

J. Moore, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second. Rev. J. Pranch, acting pastor. All seats free.

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Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt. Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

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Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WM. H. BROWN wishes the public to understand that the time he expired in which James Brown and one J. J. Frazier, and one Samuel Hill, are entitled to use my name as my successors in the Night Work Business.

Furthermore, I, Wm. H. Brown, am now in the field, to accommodate my old customers at Office No. 7, Butter st.

Leave orders in my Office Box, as here specified.

Remember the old Pioneer Night-Contractor, Wm. H. Brown, is ready again to do your work "as of old," and I wish it particularly and expressly understood that no person, or persons, have the right to prosecute or carry on said business in my name.

And be it particularly known, that I am thankful for the public patronage for 15 years past, and would most respectfully solicit it for 15 years to come.

WM. H. BROWN.

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Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

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FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

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The co-partnership heretofore existing between James E. Brown and James Phillips, Poultry and Provision Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm must be paid to James E. Brown, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

The business will be continued by James E. Brown, at the old stand, No. 517 Merchant Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1868.

NATHANIEL GRAY. E. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

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Wholesale and Retail,

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Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY

In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,

Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.

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IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street, 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,181 92.

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Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

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And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

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Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Rents,

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GREATLY REDUCED

RATES.

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H. W. Halleck,	Abram Block,
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Pioneer Merchant Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1849.

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The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.

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IN SAN FRANCISCO.

OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

11 Sacramento St., 4 doors above Montgomery

SPECIAL!!!!

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 70 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be $7 1-2 cents.

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New York, Japan and China.

Through line to New York, carrying the United States Mail.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, A. M., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall to New York.

On the 6th, 14th, 22d and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 6th touches at Monmouth. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 14th connects at Yokohama with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 14th connects with the English steamer for Southhampton and P. E. R. Co's steamer for Central America.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at P. R. R. Co's. office, in San Francisco.

For Merchandise and Freight apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

The steamship CHINA Capt. George E. Lees, will be dispatched April 15th, at noon, from wharf corner of Front and Brannan streets, for Yokohama and Hongkong, connecting at Yokohama with the steamship Costa Rica for Shanghai.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

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Steamer CAPITAL - Capt. S. A. Poole
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One of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., every day (Sundays excepted,) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff.

Steamships Ajax, Pacific, Orinoko, California, Active and Senator, leave as above advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson streets.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after the first day of May, 1868, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates. C. MINTURN.

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TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All were done at New York prices. je30

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VI.—NO. 26. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY JUNE 6, 1868. WHOLE NO. 286

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

TERMS:

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Six months.....3 00
One month.....0 50

Paid invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, 6 lines less, one insertion 50cts
Each subsequent insertion 25cts

A liberal discount will be made to those who wish to contract for advertising quarterly or by the year. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance

Births and Marriages 25cts

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,
79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

There resides in this city an old gentleman, a merchant, who has an only daughter, possessed of the highest attractions moral, personal, and pecuniary. She was engaged to a young man as well of in worldly goods as herself. They were all in all to each other, and the day was fixed for their union. Some two weeks previous to the time appointed for the wedding, the espoused attended a soiree, at which a quarrel occured between them, in consequence of his paying more attention than she thought justifiable to a young lady with sparkling eyes and inimitable ringlets. The gentleman retorted, and spoke slightingly of a certain cousin, whose waistcoat was the admiration of the assembly, and which, it was hinted darkly, had been embroidered by the fair hand of the heiress in question. He added, in conclusion, that it would be time enough for him to be scholded when they were married; and that he thought she had adopted a certain portion of needle attire "a little too soon." After supper, both the lovers had become more cool; iced champagne and cold chicken had done their work; and leave was taken by the bridegroom in posse, in kindly and affectionate, if not in such enthusiastic terms, as had previously terminated their meetings. On the next morning and swain thought with some remorse on the angry feeling he had exhibited, and on the cutting sarcasm with which he had given it vent; and as part of the amende honorable, packed up with great care a magnificent sunn dress, which had previously stupefied for his beloved; and which had been sent home to him in the interval, and transmitted it to the lady, with a note to the following effect: "Dearest—I have been unable to close my eyes all night, in consequence of thinking of our foolish misunderstandings last evening. Dry, pardon me, and, in token of your forgiveness, deign to accept the accompanying dress, and wear it for the sake of your affectionate—" Having written the note, he gave it to a boy to deliver. But as a pair of unmentionables wanted repairing, he sent them in to the tailor by the same messenger. The inevitable contretemps the reader will at once anticipate. Yes, the boy made a fatal blunder; he left the satin dress with the tailor, and the note, together with the dilapidated habiliment, at the residence of the lady. Her indignation was neither to be described nor appeased. So exasperated was she at what she considered a determined but deliberate affront to her, when her admirer called, she ordered the door to be closed in his face, refused to listen to any explanation, and resolutely broke off the match. Before many weeks had elapsed, means were found to make her acquainted with the history of the objectionable present; but she, nevertheless, adhered firmly to her resolve, deeply lamenting the misadventure, but determined to let the burden of the ridicule rest upon her unlucky lover.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of the Sunday School Convention in this city during next month. It is to be held in Calavary Church, to commence Tuesday evening, June 2d, and continue its sessions until the Thursday evening following. Delegates attending the convention who shall pay full fares on the steamers of the California, Steam Navigation Company, the California, Mexican and Oregon line, the Petaluma line, or who may come by the cars of the San Francisco and San Jose or Central Pacific Railroads, will be returned over these routes free, and entertainment while in the city will be provided for those who shall notify the Chairman of Committee of Arrangements prior to the 10th instant, of their intention to attend.

Many, many years ago, the sailors of an English ship Bounty mutinied, killed several of their officers, and landed upon Qitclirn's Island in the Pacific Ocean. There they lived, bred, and attracted the sympathies of sympathetic missionaries. But the descendants of the mutineers grew too fast for their land. So some of them migrated to Norfolk Island. This colonization failed. The Honolulu Advertiser says of the emigrants to Norfolk Island from Pitcairn's:

We learn that in 1863 42 returned, from Norfolk to Pitcairn's and since that time the number of inhabitants has been increased by 17 births. The total number now is 59, including 26 males and 33 females. The oldest person on the island is a daughter of John Mills, one of the origsal mutineers. She is about 75. They have no ordained minister among them, but Mr. Simon Young officiates as chaplain and school-teacher. Mr. T. C. Christian is the Chief Magistrate for the current year. This officer is chosen annually on January 1st. One of the islanders writes, under date of February 21st: "The truth is, since we came from Norfolk Island we have been busy re building our houses, which were all destroyed. We map not omiciate on finishing them for two or three years, there being but few men among us can work." During the pass year there has been a drought, the crops have been entirely destroded, and in consequence there has been much destitution and suffering. The people are really poor but are struggling to gain a subsistence on this very small island, not over 4 or 5 miles in circumference. They retain their religious character, holding regular services upon the Sabbath, besides morning and evening prayers according to the Liturgy of the English Church. Ships cruising in that region would confer a favor by touching, and supplying the people with common clothing, etc., in exchange for such articles as the islanders produce. Although much is former who, in his official position, had frequent opportunities of seeing his patient and Mr. Heasman, who must naturally have been acquainted with the features of his brother, could have been mistaken in their identification, but it is equally hard to believe that Mrs. Banks and her two sisters could be deceived as to the identity of her husband and the father of her children. The morning after the post mortem examination, a lady presented herself at the Hackney Police Station and produced a photograph of a missing relative, which bore a far more striking resemblance to the deceased than did either of two photographs subsequently shown by Mr. Heasman as those of his brother. The lady was not permitted to see the body, as the police assured her it had been identified, and therefore could not be that of her relative. Two young ladies also believed the corpse was that of their brother, who had been missing from St. John's College, Cambridge for four months.

The following is from the Detroit Advertiser of April 23: It will be remembered by our readers that one Edward Murphy, a life convict in out State Prison, was recently pardoned by Gov. Crapo, it being proved that he was innocent of the crime of murder whereof he was convicted at Mackinac, in the fall of 1866, he having been in prison nearly five years. A new phase of this somewhat eventful history now appears. Murphy appears in court in Chicago to recover the property of which he was possessed before his incarnation. From his petition the following facts are gathered: He was married to his wife (now dead) November 4th, 1854, her name being then Hanley, alias Tracy. He alleges that they lived together on the farm belonging to him, in Will County, Ill., until some time in July, 1860, by which time he had accumulated a considerable estate' consisting of land, stock, and farming implements. At this time, by reason of, as he states, a foul conspiracy to which he believes his wife was a party, he was arrested on the charge of murder, and conveyed to Mackinac. Here, being imprisoned relied upon the promises of his wife and his supposed friends for his defence, they knowing, as well re he did, that he was at the time of the homicide 200 miles distant from its scene, and that he had never during his life been at the locality of the crime. Relying upon these promises, he found himself, at the time of his trial, without counsel and without ready means, so that being undefended excepting by volunteer counsel, he was convicted of the crime and sentenced to imprisonment for life. He states that he was taken to the Michigan State Prison September 15th, 1863, and remained there till the 8th day March last, when evidence of his innocence having been furnished to the Executive he was pardoned. In relation no the estate, he says that his wife, after his incarceration, sold part of the property, and removed to Chicago, where she died in 1864. "Her sister's husband then appeared and secured his appointment as administrator of her estate, claiming that his wife was the only surviving heir of the faithless Bridget, and now has possession of the property. This man Edward Courtney, has now been summoned to appear and account for the property held by him. The case is certainly quite a remarkable one, and has many of the elements of a romance in it. There seems to be no doubt that Murphy has been most foully wronged.

The Worchester (Mass.) Spy of April 18th says: A cold-blooded attempt at murder was made in Merine village, Dudley, near Webster depot, on Thursday night, and although the victim still lives, there is no prospect of his recovery. It appears that a Canadian Frenchman named Peter La Fiamme has had a difficulty with his wife and another Canadian, David Dore, a former border in his family, on account of a suspected intimacy between them. Dore was turned away from the house by La Fiamme on this account, but he obtained board next door, and the objectionable intimacy still continued. On Thursday night La Fiamme and his wife retired as usual, and according to her story, she was awakened about 12:30 o'clock by the sound of a blow, and saw two men in the room, whereupon she slipped out of bed and gave the alarm, when it was found that her husband had been struck in the head with an axe, and was in a dying condition. Dr. Perry was sent for and on arriving, and seeing the state of affairs, sent for Deputy Sheriff Shumway, of Webster, who reached the scene of the tragedy about 3 o,clock. An examination of the locality and of the parties at the house, gave rise to serious suspicions that the wife was privy to the assault, and she was arrested. Subsequent investigation threw suspicion on Dore, and he too, was taken into custody, neither of the parties having made any attempts to escape The night of the occurence was intensely dark, and the woman's statement that she saw men in the room is incredible. Besides, her husband was at the back of the bed, and if her tale is true the man must have reached over her body to strike the blows, the effects of which show that they were well directed. There is one wound just above and between the eyes about 2½ inches long and ½ of an inch wide, apparently made with the head of an axe. The bone is crushed in so that a finger can be introduced into the cavity of the skull. There is also another wound extensively fracturing the skull above and just forward of the right ear. It seems possible that these wounds could have been inflected in total darkness. The axe, with blood and hair adhering to it, was found in its usual place in the cellar, which opens out of the room where the crime was committed. La Fiamme is 31 and his wife 22 years of age. They have 3 children, the youngest nearly 2 years of age. He has been a quite inoffensive man, and there seems to have been no motive for his murder save the alleged desire of Dore and the woman to dispose of him. The woman is not of prepossessing appearance, and has manifested no regret at her husband's injury, or interest in his recovery.

In the year 1843, during the Millerite excitement, in the usually quiet town of Durham, old Aunt Sally H., who would "weigh nigh on to 200 pounds," got up one evening in the meeting, and in the midst of a warm season of exhortation said:

"Oh, brethren and sisters, bless the Lord I I'll soon get away from this wicked world; I'm going to meet the Lord in a few days. My faith is powerful strong. Oh, yes! powerful strong it is. So strong," continued the old lady, extending her arms, and motioning them like a goose on the wing. "that it does seem as if I could fly right away now and meet the Lord in the air."

The minister who was no great an enthusiast on "going up," as the old lady encouraged her by exclaiming:

"Try, sister try! Perhaps you can fly, if your faith is only strong enough."

"Well, I can," she exclaimed," I know I can; I will!"

She was standing near a window which was raised because of the oppressive heat,—for it was summer. With her handkerchief in one hand and her fan in the other, she mounted the seat and thence to the top of the pew, and gave a leap into the air with a flying motion of arms expecting to ascend heavenward. But the law of gravitation was to much for both her faith and the gravity of the audience. Down she came with an enormous and not very angelic grant, shaking the whole house with the concussion.

She arose, folding her wings, and with great meekness sneaked back into her own seat, evidently deseppointed.

The next evening some of the young folks asked her:

"Aunt Sally, why did'nt you fly last night, when you "tried so hard?"

"I could n't get the right hop," was the meek and conclusive reply.

Most of the paper used in China is made from the bark of various trees and plants, and from the bamboo. The manufacture of bamboo paper is carried on extensively in the southern part of the country. In selecting stock from the bamboo plantations on the mountains, preference is given to the stems which are about to put out branches and leaves. Early in the month of June the canes are cut from seven to five feet long and placed in a pit which is supplied with water. After soaking for several weeks, the canes are beaten with mallets, in order to remove the thick bark and green skin. The resaining filaments, resembling a fine sort of hemp, are treated with lime and water raised to a certain temportare. After remaining in this bath for about a week, the filaments are removed, washed with cold water, passed through a ley made of wood ashes, and then placed in a boiler. This process is repeated until the material begins to grow putrid: when it is transferred to a mortar, and pounded into pulp by means of water power: after which the mass is treated with bleaching powder. The pulp thus prepared is made by hand into sheets of various thicknesses by means of a silk sieve within a light frame, he turns the sheet over on to a large table, when it is pressed. Each sheet is afterward raised and dried separately in a kiln made for that purpose.

Writing paper is made from the finest part of the bamboo material. Another kind is made by mixing rice-water with the bamboo fiber. A very strong paper used for window blinds and other articles, which in this country are generly constructed of woven substances, is made by mixing 60 per cent. of the bark obtained from a tree called tchou with 40 per cent. of bamboo material. Another variety of strong paper is obtained from the bark of the mulberry tree and is used in the breeding and culture of silk worms. The same material, made from thinner pulp, is employed in the manufacture of umbrellas, fans and screens. Bark pap r which is to be painted is first passed through a solution of alum-water to destroy the fine filaments which are commonly found on the upper side of the sheet as is lies in the silk tissue frame—the lower side in contact with the tissue being much more smooth. For many uses, when only one color is required, the material is added to the pulp.

About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 27 ult., John Russell, a workman in the Hale and Norcross mine, was instantly killed, his head being torn from his body. The deceased was about 25 years of age, and leaves a wife in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Hurdon, a farmer, living 7 miles from Stockton, had his left arm nearly torn from his body lately, by getting it between blades of a mowing machine when in operation.

A deaf mute, named William Neely, working underground in the Hale and Norcross mine, was badly injured on the 27th by a mass of earth falling on him.

REGULATIONS.

"The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, or any piece designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" designated to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of four per cent per annum will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, each deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come in nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co's., or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper vouchere ill be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1867 has nine Directors and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order,

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. ja1 6m

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICE - - No. 422 California street,

CORNER LEIDESDORFF.

CASH ASSETS:

January 1, 1868,.... $1,280,818 09

ALL LOSSES PAID IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

Fire, Ocean, Marine, Inland

INSURANCE.

Directors:

SAN FRANCISCO	Oliver Eldridge,
W C Ralston,	J B Roberts,
A L Tubbs,	J Steinhart,
William Alvord,	F L Weaver,
Jonathan Hunt,	William Hooper,
A D Forbes,	J W Clark,
Anson G. Dillon,	A Hayward,
Alva Seligman,	T L Barker,
L J Beechley,	Alex. Weill,
William Sherman,	C Meyer,
L Sachs,	Chas B McLane,
James D Fennery,	M Rosenbaum,
John G Deay,	Henry Carlon, Jr.,
David Stern,	A J Halston,
D O Mills,	T Lemmon Meyer.

Officers:

I. FRIEDLANDER, President.
J. HUNT, President.
A. G. STILES, Vice President.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
C. A. LATOR, Marine Secretary.
Ja1 H. H. HIGBLOM, Gen'l Agent.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—We request every friend of this paper, agents and subscribers, in the interior, to send in their dues immediately. We desire to meet our expenses by publication promptly, and therefore ask a prompt financial co-operation.

Every friend of the APPEAL will please bear in mind that we have no artificial combinations of restless spirits, toadying us every week or two with party spirit "benefits" as does a certain paper in our midst. The reason is, we prefer to remain untrameled, and we will grind no man's, nor set of men's axes to bring them into notoriety, without merit. Hence our course must continue to be that of straightforwardness, and independent of all cliques and factions among us. We therefore request our interior friends, particularly, and all others, to pay up their subscriptions promptly, and maintain the most creditable paper ever published on this coast by colored men.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN—The ensuing campaign promises to be the most exciting since the formation of our government. General Grant has been unanimously nominated by the National Union Republican Convention, as the standard-bearer of the Union-loving and tried party of progress. The opponents of the policy, the Democrats, are arranging to bring their most available and formidable candidate against him in New York, on the ensuing 4th of July. Then the campaign will be fully opened. Political hot shot and shell will be fired from Tammany and other wigwams. But Grant, with his silent seige, is expected to invest and capture the White House by the 4th of March, 1869.

MOSAIC LODGE F. AND A. MASONS—A Charter has been granted by the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, composed of Colored Masons, to open and hold a Lodge under their jurisdiction in this city under the above name. The aforesaid Grand Lodge is in union with the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York; Union Grand Lodge of Delaware, and Independent Grand Lodge of Maryland, etc. The Mosaic Lodge is the third Lodge in the above confederation in this city. A commission has also been sent by the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge to P. Anderson, appointing him District Deputy Grand Master to constitute the Mosaic and other Lodges under their jurisdiction.

The Mosaic Lodge has been formally organized at the Druid's Hall, Bush street.

KUKLUX IN MAURY COUNTY, TENN.

From the Nashville Press and Times, April 14

Maury county seems now to be about the only county in the State where the Kuklux Klan operates with the lawlessness and recklessness which was designed by the originators of the conclave. In other sections of the State the society appears to have subsided into inactivity. In Maury county, however, the demoniacal clan seems to have concentrated its whole virulence. Outrage and murder are here rampant and a state of affairs fearful to contemplate has been produced. There are plenty of Union colored soldiers in Maury, and we feel assured that they have stood the outrages upon their race about as long as weak human nature can endure. We tremble at the thought of a sanguinary conflict which might occur at almost any hour. Not content with beating, shooting, and hanging grown colored people, the Klan, with a refinement of demoniacal cruelty, have descended to torturing the children. Last Saturday night four of a gang of masked villians took from a cabin about three miles from Columbia, two little girls and two boys, carried them to a creek not far off, threw them into the water, and afterwards made them wade about for a long time, until the little victims were so cold and benumbed that they could scarcely move. Of such material is the chivalry of the Kuklux made. A few days ago, we are informed, a man notoriously Kuklux, was overheard talking with another violent rebel. The conversation revealed a dreadful plot which has been concocted among the Kuklux for murdering the colored people who are obnoxious to the diellish secret society. The conversation commenced on Fitzpatrick, who was hung by the Kuklux last week near sulphur springs, not far from Columbia. The Kuklux said to his companion: "We didn't think he Fitzpatrick, would be fool enough to stay around after we had given him the two hundred lashes, but he did, and G-d—n him, we hung him. We ain't through with 'em yet, and by G—d well string up about five or six more in this neighborhood, in short order." This glimpse of the animus of Kuklux, revealed through the conversation of one of its prominent members we have his name, is suggestive of the bloodthirsty spirit. May Heaven grant that the perpetrators of the horrible outrages which have disgraced Maury county, and the whole State, be speedily visited with a vengeance commensurate with their crime.

"The Capabilities of the Colored Race" A speech by one of their number, Ebenezer D. Bassett of Philadelphia, at the anniversary of the Delaware Association, for the Improvement and Education of the Colored People, held at Willmington Delaware. The following is the closing part of his address:

Turn now to the negro. Ignorant and heathenish in his primitive country, degraded and imbruted here, it is truly wonderful how heartily he is, nevertheless, to all intents and purposes an American. He carries no malice and hates nobody. He loves the country and honors its flag. He loves the soil on which he was born; he loves its people; he loves its children; and above all, he greedily drinks in your civilization and its religion, to which he readily assents and adapts himself in all its forms and force. It may be nothing to his credit; but the fact remains that no man can point to the American negro and truthfully call him antichristian, uncivilized or unpatriotic. Whether he be superior, inferior or equal to somebody else, is of little practical importance so long as he is anxious to avail himself of all privileges and benefits of American laws and the genius of American institutions. I admit that it is still a fair question whether he can reach to the highest degrees of excellence in profundity and practical science. This is something that remains to be practically demonstrated. Those who would denounce him as hopelessly inferior, and those who would puff him as intrinsically superior, are equally unphilosophical. Denounced as an inferior, degraded and imbruted for centuries, it is scarcely, however, fair to prejudge him in this respect; it were more in accordance with American fairness and liberality to stand aside, and brush away the obstacles and give him a fair chance, now that he is fully on the alert for self-improvement. If, however, I may be allowed to refer to my personal experience in this matter, I may say that all my early youth and manhood and conscientiously that I have never been able to detect the least difference in the capacities of the two classes of youth to acquire and attain knowledge and thought; I may not have been in this case an impartial or competent judge; but this is my uniform experience. The grand idea of our government and the genius of our institution are founded upon the principle of a permanently and practically equal distribution of power, which necessarily bridges the utter absence of privileged classes, aristocracies and monopolies, and presumes intelligence, virtue and patriotism in its citizens. Upon this basis no large classes can be ignored or kept in ignorance for permanent causes; that is, for causes which a perserving course of virtuous action will not overcome. In all this it goes hand in hand with the cardinal doctrines of the christian religion. And the American is therefore false to his claims as a citizen and Christian, if he does not, for the good of his country and the honors of his Divine Master's cause, seek to elevate to their highest capacity, whatever that may be, all who are within his reach. Perhaps, therfore, without detaining you further, I may be allowed as a member of this humble and despised race, to call upon all who love their country, and worship the God of our fathers, to give either a passing word or a helping hand to the great work of educating the negro. Especially do I ask this because he is himself eager, and greedy to avail himself thankfully of all that is done in behalf of his elevation. I ask it, too, because he is born on the soil, and because he is no heathen, no royalist, but accepts the cardinal doctrines of the Christian religion, the genius of our government and its institutions. I ask it, because he never deserted and never will desert the glorious old flag of our country, but will fight for it in the future as he has fought for it in the past, even though victory bear him no glory, capture lead him no protection, and death give him no grave. When France, by treachery, had imprisoned in the mountains of Switzerland, that greatest son of the African race, that heart-broken chieftain wrote to the Emperor: "Sire, I was a citizen of France: I never broke a law. By the grace of God, I have helped to save for you the best island of your realm. Sire, of your mercy, grant me justice. So say we now to the white race of the country: "Sires, we are citizens of the country born on the soil. We have never broken a law. By the grace of God, we have helped save for yor the grandest country in the world. Sires, of your mercy, grant us justice."

A COLORED SEA-CAPTAIN.

There is now lying in this port ready for sea a vessel named the James M. Waterbury, schooner, and cleared for Mooravia, West Coast of Africa, commanded by Capt. George Brooks, a colored man, native of Calabar, Mandingo tribe, and manned entirely by seamen. Also, the shipping of the crew, shipping articles and affidavits necessary to clear the ship is in the New York Custom-House made up by William P. Powell, a colored Notary Public. This is the first time in the history of this country where colored men have taken such a prominent part in a commercial point of view, and have been entrusted with such responsibilities. Capt. Brooks passed a regular examination in this city and received his license authorizing him to command any ship sailing to any part of the world. This "difficult problem, under great difficulties," is solved. What say the sneakers, can the negroes be elevated?—New York Anti-Slavery Standard, May 2.

Dissolution of Partnership.

MARCH 2d, 1868.

The firm of Branch & Colyer has this day dissolved. All bills against the late firm will be settled by W. Branch. The firm will henceforth be known as W. BRANCH and T. S. MERCHANT

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY Carpenter Shop and business on Webb street heretofore carried on under the firm name of ROBINSON & WILLIAMS, to O. BERGSON, who will continue the same at No. 111 Laidley street. Thankful to my friends for their past patronage, I beg a continuance of the same for my successor.

JACOB ROBINSON.

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 111 Laidley street. Cabinet Work and Fitting up of Offices promptly attended to. Also, Treasure Boxes and Specie Trays constantly on hand and made to order.

THE CALIFORNIA

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 13, Merchants' Exchange.

Capital Stock, in U. S. Gold Coin.....$100,000
Guarantee Fund, " " " 250,000

C. E. McLane, President.
S. F. Butterworth, Vice President

Directors:

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John Crockett, Secretary.

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R. F. Maxwell, J. C. Shorb, F. B. Holman.

This Company issue in Gold or Currency, and when desired, give credit for one-half of the premiums.

ALL POLICIES NON FORFEITABLE.

ALL THE PROFITS TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

WM. R. WHEATON, General Agent.

RISING SUN

RESTAURANT.

LONEY & DAVIDSON.....Proprietors,

1032 KEARNY-STREET,

Next Side, one door below Broadway, San Francisco.

N. B. This establishment is open all night, and has fine accommodations for ladies. Also dinners, suppers, etc., served up to private parties.

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Publishers, Manufacturers, Importers,

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Offer one of the most Complete Stocks in the world; at WHOLESALE, where dealers can supply themselves with everything they may wish in the Book and stationery line; and at RETAIL, where all can purchase in any quantity desired, from a single Pencil and quire of Paper to the fitting out of a Bank or Merchant's Counting Room, or from a Primer to a Complete Library in any department of Literature.

The Business is divided into NINE DEPARTMENTS, and a Catalogue of each Department is published, which will be furnished on application.

I. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—Eighteen subdivisions in this Catalogue, and a very full and complete stock always on hand.

II. SCIENTIFIC BOOKS—A very complete Catalogue of 58 pages octavo.

III. SCHOOL BOOKS—All the School Books used on the Pacific Coast. Publish the popular Clarke's Geographies.

IV. LAW BOOKS—Publish all the California Law Books, besides others especially adapted to the Pacific Coast. A large stock of Reports, Statutes, Digests and Text Books always on hand.

V. MEDICAL BOOKS—A complete assortment of both American and English Works.

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VII. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Works sold only by Subscription, by Traveling Agents. Canvassers wanted all over the Coast. Good profits for industrious men.

VIII. BLANKS—Law, Commercial and Mercantile Blanks.

Bancroft's New Map of the Pacific States;

including California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and British Columbia, Elegantly Engraved on copper. Sold only by subscription, by Canvassing Agents. Published by

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.

COTTONS,

HEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices!

New York mills Shirting.
Wamsutta mills Shirting.
White Rock mills Shirting.
Londale mills Shirting.
Masonville mills Shirting.
5-3. 6-4. 7-4. 8-4. 9-4 10-4. Sheeting.
Canton Flannels.
Super Linen Sheetings,
Table Linen.
Table Cloths.
Towels.
Napkins.
ETC., ETC.

All of which will be offered at a reduction of from Ten to Thirty-Per Cent.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
Retail Store,
No 9 Montgomery Street.
Lick House Block.
Wholesale House,
No. 1 Battery street, corner Market.

Restaurant Removals—The Georgia Restaurant has removed to 517, Pacific street, between Montgomery & Kearny. Branch & Co., proprietors.

The Rising Sun Restaurant, kept by Loney & Davidson, is situated on Kearny street, near Broadway. Those establishments have been removed from their former locations in consequence of the widening of Kearny street.

Deaths.

In this city, May 13, Mrs. Anna Tims, a native of Cairo, N. Y., aged 42 years.
In this city, June 4, Charles Silvie.
In this city, May 30th, suddenly, Mrs. M. A. Roper, wife of Wm. P. Roper, a native of Lowiston, Pa.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potomac Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Diptheria, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Fits, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated. All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and Urinary Organs. Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms. Scrofula and Strictures, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to their signatures. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and tabulate, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev. Post Office Box, 16. aug8-

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY,

Is the most successful, and, considering the time it has been doing business,

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World.

ANNUAL CASH INCOME . . $5,000,000

Its business is increasing more rapidly than the business of any other Life Company in the United States.

Its total cash outgo, to amount of business done, is less than that of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

It has no premium notes or fancy stocks in its assets, nor do its stockholders get from 12½ to 20 per cent. of the profits, but, on the contrary, all profits are annually divided among the insured.

E. BUTTERFIELD,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast.
Office, 16 Merchants' Exchange,
San Francisco.

W. GEIST'S

LOAN OFFICE

629 Bacramento Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

Private entrance on Webb street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Money to Loan in sums to suit, at Lowest Rates on every description of Goods.

Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices, a large stock of Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, California Jewelry, Pistols, Clothing, etc., etc.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

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517 *PACIFIC STREET*,

[Between Montgomery and Kearny.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night.
WM. BRANCH & CO.,
Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION,

532 CALIFORNIA STREET,

North side, corner of Webb street.

Deposits received from $1 upwards.

Dividends paid Semi-Annually.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JAMES de FREMERY, President.
JOHN ARCHBALD, Cashier.

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GUSSIE TELFAIR.

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d, 29th.

San Louis Obispo.—November 20th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

San Simeon.—November 20th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Manterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

Santa Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.

San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

Santa Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents.

NORTH AMERICA

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

THE MOST

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IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and be countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel any where on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES,

Indisputable from any Cause,

FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & Co.,

MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.

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The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1866. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each,

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $120 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term.

Instrumental music extra.

jul-14 P. W. CASSEY.

DR. HUFELAND'S

CELEBRATED

SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

The best Purifier of the Blood!
A Pleasant Tonic!
A very Agreeable Drink!
Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.
TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.
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GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines,

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a complete assortment of

Stationary

AND

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

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Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

ap6-3m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large 3 comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

AHEAD AS USUAL!

STILL GREATER REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES OF

CHOICE TEAS, COFFEE, OILS, ETC.,

Also,

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

AT

B. SBARBORO'S,

No. 531 Washington street.

Having always been the first to reduce the prices of the various articles of family use in my line, I will be pleased to see my patrons, and the public in general, at my old established Store, No. 531 Washington street, a few doors below Montgomery. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered to any part of the city free of extra charge.

TEAS.

Fine Black, Mixed, or Japan Teas, in packages or bulk per lb.....$0 to $1
Extra Black, Mixed, Basker, or Japan Jar Tea, per lb 85c to $1

COFFEE.

No. 1 Green Coffee, 35lbs. for $1, or per lb.....15½ to 17c
Fresh Ground or Roasted Coffee, 4 lbs. for $1, or per lb 25c

OILS.

Olive Oil, per bottle 50c.....per case.....$5 25
Coal Oil, per 5 gallon can.....per can.....3 00
FRESH TABLE RICE, 12 lbs. for $1, or per bag 7c
ALL KINDS OF SUGARS AND FLOUR AT WHOLESALE RATES.

W. FULTON

BUTCHER,

Stall No. California street Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles delivered free of charge.

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CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and Free From Alcoholic Liquors.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

Yet ingredient. A pleasant tonic, and a most agreeable drink. The market is flooded with poisonous compounds; but THESE Bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, herbs and barks, are admirably adapted to the wants of the afflictions of the stomach, liver, and bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, etc. For sale everywhere.

A. PEREIRA LEITE, SOLE MANUFACTURER,
cor Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.

From the

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,

May, 1865.

Edited by Wm. Procton, Jr.,

Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a reconsultation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present receipts?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or to the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Baths (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be strained to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity rather than quality, we could say that some fair strength compounds, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, extracted with pure spirits, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 20, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, which time I have used various medicinal preparations, which time I have used various medicinal preparations, without effect, expending not less than $500.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite subject one; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to try your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggists, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

D

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE HAS BEEN EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. A. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. C. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex Governor, California.
Hon. E. BATES, Ass't Gen'l, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

B

Principal Depot,

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

REMOVAL

HEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

Have Removed their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 101 Battery st to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts. Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Lick House).

Having better accommodations for the display of our stock in our store, we invite buyers to examine it.

Hosiery, White Goods, Fancy Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Towels, Dress Goods, Linen Sheeting, Stationery, Linen Hdkfs, Perfumery, Furnishing goods, Cravats, surpenders.

YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.

AGENTS FOR

MOUNT VERNON DUCK

Nos 10 to 16 for Sail makers.
11 to 15 for Hydraulic purposes.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.
Corner of Battery and Market streets, Oriental Block.

Home

Mutual Insurance

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.
Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.
H. C. Lee, Vice President.
A. B. Grannison, Surveyor.

THE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH $25,000,000.

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS

AVERAGE OVER

SEVENTY PER CENT.

IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy	$10,000 00	$5,000 00	$3,000 00	$1,000 00
Annual Premium	$411 00	$184 32	$86 85	$25 97
Dividend added to Policy	$991 55	$553 21	$131 61	$32 64
Cash Dividend, 70 25 per cent	$288 55	$40 44	$19 87	
Amount of cash required next annual pay't.	122 55	$35 47	$18 91	$6 09

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such unparalleled dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elmer, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying in conversation is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model one of the world.

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent.
424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

ATKINS MASSEY,

UNDERTAKER

No. 651 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

The Great Pain Annihilator.

Dr. E. B. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER.

741 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Beeston & Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

J. L. KINGSLEY'S

Photographic Gallery,

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY sts.

Entrance, 652 Clay St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Plain and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

No Extra Rates for Females, Climates of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLCIES

Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

Robert T. Polk, Agent

FOR

PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES

jul-14-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On City Real Estate, Dwellings, Factories Shipping and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed fat in Deposits received in small and large sums or. terse, by the California Building, Loan and Saving Bank, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

MAGNOLIA SALOON,

[Lower part Appollo Hall.]

808 *PACIFIC STREET*,

San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B.—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. Dupee, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.

Mrs. AARON Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles sing Schools, etc., meet weekly,

Wethington Lodge No. 9, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. H. Yates is its Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

B. FARNUM, Secretary.

The Young Man's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Pacific street.

The Phantom Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. C. A. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Miss. Georgianna Washburns.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 3½ P. M. and at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock. J. J. MOORE, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

QUINCY HALL

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 246, 247, 249 Washington street,

MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO

The largest and cheapest Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Gents' Clothing Made to Orcer.

Sam'l Ambrose & Co.,

BUTCHERS,

Stall No. 82, WASHINGTON MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamboats, shipping, and families supplied with all kinds of fresh and cured meats.

Corned Beef by the barrel.

All articles delivered free or charge.

Cosmopltan Coal and Wood Yard.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Wood, Coal, and Coke,

340 BROAD WAY,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,

San Francisco.

Constantly on hand, West Hartley, Sydney, Scotch, Chile, Pittston, Cumberland, Coose Bay, Mt. Diablo, and Bellingham Bay Coals, Coke and Charcoal, Oak and Red Woods which will be sold on reasonable terms, and delivered free of Charge. Bags to be paid for, if not returned.

WILLIAM ILLIG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

833 Washington street,

3 doors below Stockton, San Francisco

Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

W. H. BROWN wishes the public to understand that the time has expired in which James Brown and the J. J. Frazier, and one Samuel Hill, are entitled to use my name as my successors in the Night Work Business.

Furthermore, I, Wm. H. Brown, am now in the field, to accommodate my old customers at Office No. 7, Sutter st.

Leave orders in my Office Box, as here specified.

Remember the old Pioneer Night-Contractor, Wm. H. Brown, is ready again to do your work "as of old," and I with it particularly and expressly understood that no person, or persons, have the right to prosecute or carry on said business in my name.

And be it particularly known, that I am thankful for the public patronage for 15 years past, and would most respectfully solicit it for 15 years to come.

WM. H. BROWN.

GEORGE E. ROGERS,

Successor to C. W. BELL,

ASSAYER.

No. 512 California street, one door west from Montgomery street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ores carefully assayed.

Gold and Silver Ores Worked.

je25

Universal Life Insurance

COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Capital $2,000,000

SPECIAL FEATURE:

Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.

By this table, all premiums paid to the Company are paid back to the heirs, together with the amount of insurance, at the death of the insured.

FOR EXAMPLE.—Should a person aged 30, insure his life in the "Universal" for $1,000, and pay $43 10 per annum on the 10 payment plan and die after having paid five annual payments, or $215 50, his policy will be good for $1,215 50.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

All kinds of Policies issued

IN GOLD OR CURRENCY.

For further information, apply to

JOHN S. SCOTT,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

304 Montgomery St., near Pine.

WANTED.—A good steady man to do light work in Oakland. Enquire of C. F. Sloan, opposite the railroad dept. in Oakland. To such a person steady employment will be given in a most desirable place.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James E. Brown and James Phillips, Poultry and Provision Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm must be paid to James E. Brown, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

The business will be continued by James E. Brown, at the old stand, No. 517 Merchant Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1868.

NATHANIEL GRAY. B. M. GRAY.

N. GRAY & CO.

Undertakers,

Wholesale and Retail,

641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

San Francisco.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CITY LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

405 California Street, One Door from Sansome Street.

THIS OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED TO LOAN MONEY

In Light Amounts to Small Tradesmen, Mechanics and Others,

Upon the security of two householders, Repayable in Weekly Installments of Five Cents to Each Dollar Borrowed.

☞ Office Hours from 10 to 5. ☜

REMOVAL.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD

HAT,

GO TO

NICKERSON & CO.,

HATTERS.

NICKERSON & CO., would inform his customers and the Public, that he has removed to No. 35, Kearny street. 2d door from Post, where he can sell the Latest Styles of Hats 25 per cent. cheaper than Montgomery street prices. New styles by every steamer.

NICKERSON & CO.,

35 Kearny St., 2d door south of Post.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Office 408 Montgomery street.

Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

Assets, January 1, 1867, $1,093,131 92.

President.....Geo. W. Beaver.

Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.

Marine Officer.....Capt. Amos Noyes.

Surveyor.....E. N. Torrey.

Policies Issued and

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD.

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At New York..Messrs. Eugene Kelley & Co.

At Honolulu.....Messrs. Brewer & Co.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

JOSEPH DONOHOE, Chairman.

John G. Gray,	Albert Dibble
H. W. Halleck,	Abram Block,
William Pierce,	J. H. Deering
James T. Deane.	Geo. F. Bragg

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J. W. Britton,	C. F. Fargo,
Albert Dibble,	H. W. Halleck,
Abner Blaker,	Henry L. King,
James Deering,	Henry L. Davis,
Henry S. Dexter,	Charles Clayton,
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W. W. Montague,	Samuel Crim,
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Nicholas Larco,	Wm. H. Sharp,
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M. F. Jones,	J. C. Wilmerding,
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Carpenter & Builder,

111 LEIDESDORF STREET,

Between Sacramento and California Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders for Jobbing carefully and punctually attended to. jy21-3m

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

EXCELSIOR

Pioneer Merchant Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1849.

IT IS THE PLACE TO GET

The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.

SUITS OF CLOTHING

GREATLY REDUCED

RATES.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

G. FORREST WALTER & CO.,

11 Sacramento St., 4 doors above Montgomery

SPECIAL!!!!

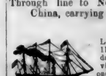
THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 10 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 10 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be 37 1-2 cents.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & RULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE APPEAL FOR THE EAST.—Persons desiring to send the Appeal to their friends in the Eastern States, by sending us their address, we will put the papers up in wrappers and send them by every mail steamer, either for three months, six months or one year, to any part of the United States, the canadas, etc. Send us your orders, friends.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co's

Through line to New York, Japan and China, carrying the U. S. Mails.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 12 o'clock M., of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall to New York:

On the 6th, 14th, 22d and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 6th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 14th expected connect with the French Transatlantic Co's steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 14th connects with the English steamer for Southampton and H. B. M. Co's steamer for Central America.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's office, in San Francisco.

For Merchandize and Freight apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorf streets

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Liedesdorf streets.

OLIVER ELDRIDGE, Agent.

MARINE INSURANCE

Upon

Hulls, Cargoes, Treasure, Commissions, Profits,

And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

FIRE INSURANCE

upon

Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Rents, Vessels in Port, and their cargoes, and other Insurance Property,

GREATLY REDUCED

RATES.

MARINE AGENTS:

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William Pierce,	J. H. Deering
James T. Deane.	Geo. F. Bragg

California Steam Navigation

COMPANY.

Steamer CAPITAL - - Capt. E. A. Poole
" CHRYSOPOLIS Capt. A. Foster.
" YOSEMITE - -
" CORNELIA - Capt. W. Bromley.
" JULIA - - Capt. E. Conchlin.

Two of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 6 o'clock P. M., every day (Sundays excepted,) for Sacramento and Stockton, connecting, at Sacramento, with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico, and Red Bluff

Steamships Ajax, Pacific, Orizaba, Califordia, Active and Senator, leave as above advertised, for Honolulu, Portland, Oregon, New Westminster British Columbia, Victoria, V. I., Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Office of the Company, northeast corner of Front and Jackson street.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

For Petaluma and Sonoma,

VIA LAKEVILLE.

FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after the first day of May, 1868, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates.

C. MINTURN.

C. G. PIERCE.

TURNER IN IVORY and WOOD.

Canes made and repaired.

Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All were done at New York prices. je30

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VII.—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY AUGUST 1, 1868. WHOLE NO. 313.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

TERMS:

One year	$5 00
Six months	3 00
One month	0 50

Paid invariably in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One square, 6 lines less, one insertion	50cts
Each subsequent insertion	25cts

A liberal discount will be made to those who wish to contract for advertising quarterly, or by the year. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance

Births and Marriages . . . 50cts

All communications and business correspondence must be addressed to

PETER ANDERSON,

79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

A TOUCHING STORY.

The following affecting narrative, which we find in an exchange, purports to have been given by a father to his son, as a warming derived from his own bitter experience of the sin of resisting a mother's love and counsel. It is new to us, though it my not be to all our readers; but its teachings are so excellent as to make it worthy of frequent publication and perusal:

What agony was visible on my mother's face when all that she said and suffered failed to move me! She rose to go home, and I followed at a distance. She spoke no more to me till she reached her own door.

"It is school time now," said she. "Go my son, and once more let me beseech you to think upon what I have said."

"I shan't go to school," said I. She looked astonished at my boldness, but replied firmly

"Certainly you will Alfred! I command you."

"I will not!" said I; "you can't get me up-stairs."

"One of two things you must do. Alfred either go to school this moment, or I will lockyou up in your room and keep you there until you are ready to promise implicit obedience to my wishes in the future."

"I dare you to do it," said I: you can't get me up-stairs."

"Alfred choose now," said my mother who laid her hand upon my arm. She trembled violently, and was deadly pale.

"If you touch me I will kick you," said I in a fearful rage. God knows I knew not what I said!

"Will you go Alfred?"

"No! I replied, but I quailed beneath her eye.

"Then follow me," said she as she grasped my arm firmly. I raised my foot—"oh my son hear me,"—I raised my foot and kicked her my sainted mother! How my head reels, as the torment of memory rushes over me! I kicked my mother a feeble woman my mother! She staggered back a few steps and leaned against the wall. She did not look at me. I saw her heart beat against her breast. "Oh Heavenly Father!" she cried, "forgive him he knows not what does!" The gardener just then passed the door and seeing my mother pale and almost unable to support herself, she beckoned him to come in.

"Take this boy up stairs and lock him in his own room," said she and turned off from me, it was a look of agony mingled with the intensest love it was the last unutterable pang from the heart that was broken.

In a moment I found myself a prisoner on my own room. I thought for a moment I would fling myself from the open window but I felt that I was afaird to die. I was not penitent. At times my heart was subdued but my stubbornness rose in an instant and, bade me not yeild yet. The pale face of my mother haunted me. I flung myself on my bed and fell asleep. Just at twilight I heard footsteps approach the door. It was my mister.

"What shall I tell mother for you?" She said.

"Nothing," I replied.

"Oh Alfred! for my sake for all our sakes say that you are sorry—let me tell mother you are sorry. She longs to forgive you."

I would not answer. I heard her footsteps slowly retreating, and again I flung myself upon the bed to pass a wretched and fearful night. Another footstep, slower and feebler than my sister's disturbed me.

"Alfred my son, shall I come in?" she asked.

I cannot tell what inconsonce operating at that moment, made me speak adverse to my feelings. The gentle voice of my mother, that thrilled through me, melted the ice from my heart and I longed to throw myself upon her neck; but I did not. My words gave the lie to my heart, when I said I was not sorry, I heard her groan. I longed to call her back but I did not.

I was awakened from my uneasy slumber by hearing my name called loudy and my sister stood by my bedside.

"Get up Alfred. Don't wait a minute! get up and come with me. Mother is dying."

"I thought I was yet dreaming, but I got up mechanically and followed my sister. On thebed, pale as marble lay my mother. She had not undressed. She had thrown herself on the ded to rest; and rising to go again to me, she was seized with a palpitation of the heart, and borne senseless to her room.

I cannot tell you my agony as I looked upon her my remose was tenfold more bitter from the thought that she would never know it. I believed myself to be her murderer. I fell on the beside her. I could not weep. My heart burned within my bosom my brain was all on fire. My sister threw her arms around me and wept in silence. Suddenly we saw a motion of mother's hand her eyes unclosed. She had recovered consciousness, but not her speech. She looked at me and moved her lips. I could not understand her words.

"Mother, mother!" I shrieked, "my only dear you forgive me."

She could not say it with her lips, but her hand pressed mine. She smiled upon me and lifted her thin, white hands she clasped my own within them, and cast her eyes upwards. She moved her lips in prayer and thus she died. I remained and still kneeling beside her form, till my gentle sister removed me. The joy of youth has left me forever.

Boys who spare a mother's control, who are ashamed to own that they are wrong who think it manly to resit her authority, or yield to her influence, beware! Lay not up for yourselves bitter memories for your future years.

MISAPPREHENSION.

The sun was shimmering all the west
And gilding all the yellow maize
And tumbling shadows from the crest
Of pine mountains, to the plain.
As, labouring up a water course,
A stranger pricked his weary horse
When, all at once, upon his sight,
Burst a fair village, clean and bright.
He asked a miner, whom he met.
If he could give the name "Yorker."
Pray, sir, my friend, and do not shun."
The miner answered, "Yuba dam."

"Kind, gentle friend, do not abuse
My ignorance, I say a lesse
To duly hold wit. Come tell me true:
I would not ask in vain I know.
But I dear sir, a stranger am"—
Quick roared the miner, "Yuba dam!"

Disheartened, on the stranger pressed,
And overtook a saddling dame
With flaxen hair and yellow vest,
And begged of her the village name
She opened her sweet lips, like a clam
And simpered gently, "Yuba dam."

On tore the stranger, nearly wild.
And came upon a simple child
She had a satchel on her arm,
Whilewher face was shiny many a charm.
Where have you been?" the stranger said;
The child spelled quick but timid
And answered with the readed truth
And open frankness of her youth,
Attention!—"Why keeps it?"—"Yuba dam
—What is this place, sweet?" "Yuba dam."

"Alas!" he screamed, in frantic grief,
"Will no one come to be my relief?
Will no one tell me where I am?"
The school boys shouted, "Yuba dam!"
And on the bridge as he did slam,
The planks re-echoed "Yuba dam."

"Perdition seize the place!" he cried
And swiftly through its street he hied;
Yet, see he went to rest that night,
From something told him by a wight,
He found that he himself had changed,
And that the Yuba had dammed.

They have a "respectable girl" in comfortable circumstances" in Halifax, N. S., who has filled a depot or two in a few months with goods which she has stolen from various parties and places. They say she is afflicted by kleptomania; but she had no respectable acquaintances, and was ragged and poor, they would call her a thief. That is our opinion.

An accident occurred on the line of Central Railroad, not many weeks ago, by which a carpenter named Oliver Wyman lost his life. It appears that as car No. 10 (crouded to excess both inside and out) was comming down the steep grade on Post street, from the terminus at Lone Mountain, Mr. Wyman, who was accompanied by his grandson, attempted to get on the front platform. He was told not to get on, but to wait for the next car. This he refused to do; and said if the people would let the boy crond on,he would hang on in some way. He got the boy on, and he, in attempting to get on bread while the car was in motion, made a misstep, and fell under the car, with his head on the track. Both wheels passed over his head and neck, crushing and mangling then in a most frightful manner. When the cry was given that a man had been run over, the driver made every effort to stop the car, but it was so heavely laden, and going down the declivity at such a rapid rate, that it was some distance from where the accident occurred before it could be stopped. Officers Greer and Green who were riding on the platform with the driver—Charles E. Mayher—upon learning fact of case, arrested him on a charge of manslaughter. When subsequently he was brought before the Police Magistrate, and admitted to bail in $3,000. The case was set for a hearing on the Monday. Deceased was a native of Boston, Mass., aged 50 years and 4 months. He leaves a wife and several children to morn his melancholy death. His body was conveyed to the dead-house, where Corner Letterman held an inquest last night. The jury, after hearing the testimony, returned a verdict that deceased came to his death accidentally, and that the driver was not to blame in the matter.

In this city, not long since, a little girl, apparently ten years of age, who gave the name of Anne Kane, was found roaming along the city fronts by a Mrs. Wilkie, who informed Officer Colter of the fact, and he took the child in charge. The poor child was most miserably clad, having on nothing to protect her from the elements but an old merino dress, torn and patched. She had on her feet a torn pair of shoes,wore no stockings, and she said that she had on underclothing whatever on her person. She told the following story concerning herself, which if true, shows to what extent of inhumanity liquor will drive people: She said that her mother, who resides a short distance from Vallejo, is in the habit os getting very drunk,and when in such a state would pound her most unmercifully, and often threatened to send her away from the house. That yesterday morning her mother, while under the influence of drink took off all her clothes except such as she then had on her back, whipped her without any porvocation, then took her down to the Napa boat and placed her on board, with instructions to go to San Francisco and see if some one would not pick her up and give her a home, and at the same time gave her strict injunctions not to return, or else she would send her to the Industrial School. When the Clerk of the boat came to collect tickets, having no money she told her story and obtained a free pass. After landing here, she roamed about until the lady mentioned found her. She also said that she had nothing to eat since supper the night before. The officer took the child to Clerk of the Jay, who directed her to be taken to Mrs. Short, Matron of the County Jail, to be provided for until something could be learned of her parents. When taken to Mrs. short, Annie was asked if she did not want to be taken to her home, when the child burst out in tears and begged most piteously that she might not be sent back. She appeaar to be a bright intelligent girl.

Grant was on this Coast from 1851 to 1854. He came as Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry, and in 1853 was commissioned a Captain. He was often in San Francisco; was stationed in Oregon as well as in California. He signed his commission at humboldt Bay, on 31st July, 1854, and returned to civil life.

The Cleveland Leader, of May 4th, tells the following:—One of the happiest men that ever journeyed a hundred miles from Michigan took the Toledo express on Saturday, for Fremont, bound for Toledo and his home in Michigan. He told a strange story, of which the following is the substance: Some weeks since, while at home in Michigan, he retired to rest after a hard day's work, and falling asleep dreamt a dream. He appeared to have taken a long journey from "home," where he had been located for ten years, and had scarcely lost sight of, and where he had lived "a happy old bach," and never thought of matrimony, although the fair of Michigianders who resided in his neighborhood had used their best endeavors to induce him to make proposals for their hands and hearts which they were prepared to accept after the usual amount of hesitation. But our friend was so blind and obliviious to their advances as a miser to a charitable petition; had no more idea of matrimony, to use his own expression, than a Hottentot. And so feeling, he tumbled into bed, and, as we said before, was soon in the land of dreams.

In that dream a vision appeared unto him. He arrived at a place in Ohio, which was called Fremont. It appeared that soon after his arrival in that place he formed the acquaintance of a young lady, and that, after a short but happy courtship, he married her and returned to his home in Michigan, where he became wealthy, lived happily, and raised a numerous family of children, and in time trotted his grandchildren upon his knee. He then awoke; it was broad daylight, and his mother was at his door calling him down to breakfast. At the breakfast table he related his dream to the old lady, and she was deeply impressed by it. He told her it was his intention to at once seek out the destined creature of whom he had dreamt, and the old lady, believing there was a special providence in it, and being also a firm believer in dreams, advised him by all means to go and find her if he could, and if he couldn't find her to bring back an Ohio girl anyway, for you know" says she "the Ohio girls are right smart." So John packed up his little wardrobe and took the first train out for Ohio, and lost no time in reaching Fremont. When he arrived at that place he was surprised to discover that the sign at the depot, containing the name of the place was an exact duplicate of the one he had seen in his dream, and that the depot building and general appearance of the city corresponded exactly with his vision. He put up at the Kepler House and began his search. For two or three days no success attended his efforts, but finally, just before he was on the point of returning home he came face to face with a maiden at the postoffice. "Tis she," said he, to himself, and then he walked up manfully and told her his story, his dream, and of his place in Michigan, and frankfly asked her to share his lot with him. She said something upon its being sudden; she would rather wait a few days before giving an answer; but he was determined to have it there and then, and she finally said she was all his own. He accompanied her to her home, and that evening he told her fond parents all about it. And they pronounced it good. The day following they were married, and at once commenced their journey Michigan ward. The man was a fine looking fellow, and so happy that he could scarcely contain himself. He protested roundly that is was the worst man he saw in his dream that he met and married, and that all from first to last, had been exactly as he pictured in his dream. The lady was a pleasing appearing, comely looking lady, a few years younger than the man, and seemed to be a brim full of fun and to enjoy to novelty of the thing as much as her husband. Take them, all in all, they were well matched, and were doubtless made for each other. He said only one thing was lacking to make his happiness complete, and that was the fulfillment of the latter part of his dream. This is one of the most strange matrimonial affairs we have ever seen or read of, and doubt if its equal has ever been seen in print. It is a proof that dreams oftime foreshadow coming events. We often hear of men dreaming of sudden deaths, and dying, but we do not know of a case where the incidents and characters were nepicted and fulfilled as in the present instance. If there is a parallel case on record we should like to hear it.

A lot corner of Market and Kearny, 46 fet on Kearny, by about 120 on Market, with a three-story brick house thereon, sold recently at auction for $150,000 cash. The brick house upon it is worth, say $20,000, leaving $130,000 for the lot; and twenty years ago, this same lot sold for $50. In 1847 a gentleman purchased a lot among the sand-hills 165x137½, in a locality which is now the south side of Bush street, between Kearny and Dupont. The price paid was $60, at that time the price asked for the lot. He has rentained possession of the property to the present day. He has now leased the lot for twenty-one years at a rental of $1,000 per month, equal to $250,000 for the term specified.

The Pacific Rolling Mills, located at Potrero Point, San Francisco, are now very nearly in full operation. It may be remembered that the forge was started last January. The rolls were set in motion just one week ago. Fifty men are employed. The skilled workmen came out especially for these mills from the East. They are very experienced. There are four heating furnaces in the mill department; one puddling furnace, and one heating furnace in the forge department. The iron mill is scrap. It came, in part, from war vessels and from the Navy Yard. The rest was gathered in this city and vicinity. It is expected that these mills will soon be in full operation, and that from time, lead to mines being opened for iron ore and the erection of a blast furnace to make pig iron. If the four heating furnaces were used on finished iron, it is said the establishment could turn out from 18 to 20 tons of work per day at the rolls. A spike machine has been introduced. It will be in operation soon. It will turn out 60 spikes per minute.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1869:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank.

Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or cotrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States, Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—Children's Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this plan, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate. By order.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

California street, near Sansome, San Francisco. jal 6m

BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of this Company was held last evening, pursuant to notice, to receive the report of the Auditing Committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Stockholders to investigate the books of the Company; Mr. Thomas Mooney, President of the Company, in the chair. Mr. M. O'Kennedy, from the Auditing Committee, submitted the following report:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27, 1868.—To the Stockholders of the Builders' Insurance Company: Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of auditing the accounts of the Company and the verification of the report submitted to you by the Board of Directors, have to report: That we have examined the books of the Company, and find that they are kept in the best order presenting a neat appearance, thoroughly posted and balanced. We find that the total number of policies issued since the formation of the Company is 17,315. These policies vary in amount from $400 to $5,000—the average of each policy being about $870. In these policies, where the amounts are $5,000 and upward, and in many cases less, we find the risks are reinsured in other companies for a portion of the amount. The office is well supplied with block books, street books, and registers for both the city and country, so that the amount of risk in any locality can be readily ascertained by the officers. We find the risks scattered not partly throughout the city, but through all the prominent towns and cities in this coast. In all the larger cities and towns regular appointed agents being established, selected from the best men. We find the following statement of cash on July 22:

Amount paid in for old capital stock, being in full,	$50,000 00
Amount paid in for new stock,	56,291 70
Making a total of	76,791 70
Cash on hand, verified by the bank	
California Building and Loan Bank,	$20,416 88
Premiums in course of collection,	1,443 11
Amount paid on account of dividends at the rate of two per cent per month,	16,727 50
Amount due Stockholders on account of dividends being on account not yet called for,	674 35

In conclusion, your committee would say that the officers and Book-keepers of the Company were prompt and ready in answer to all our inquiries, and it gives us pleasure to testify to the admirable and systematic manner in which the business is conducted.

[Signed] ROBERT C. PAGE,
WILLIAM H. LAGE,
DANIEL NORCROSS,
MICHAEL HAYES,
JOHN KELLY, JR.,
M. G. KENNEDY.

Mr. D. Jordan moved the report be accepted and the Committee discharged. Carried unanimously. Mr. Mayo moved the thanks of the Stockholders be returned to the Committee, for their labors. Carried. The President submitted the following resolutions and resolutions, which on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Builders' Insurance Company, held April 8, 1868, a resolution was passed authorising an increase of the capital stock of the company; and Whereas, At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 16, 1868, resolutions of the same effect were passed; now, be it

Resolved, That the action of those here by ratify and confirm the action of both of said meetings in increasing the capital stock, and that the capital stock of the company for the year 1868 be fixed at $100,000.

Mr. O'Reilly moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the President and officers of the company for the faithful performance of their duties. The question was put by Mr. O'Reilly and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mooney, on behalf of himself and officers, returned thanks, and, after remarks by a number of gentlemen present, relative to the condition and prospects of the Company, a number of shares of the new capital stock was subscribed for; and on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

Richard Ivers and George D. Nagle have brought suit in the Fifteenth District Court against the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, to recover $132,350 for work done on the road, and $200,000 damages for an alleged failure of the defendants to fulfil their part of the contract.

There is a couple in Cincinnati who have been engaged to be married for the past five years, but no time has occured within that period when they were both out of prison at the same time.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

OUR 7TH VOLUME.—We commence to-day the seventh volume of the PACIFIC APPEAL. The seventh year of its existence is all that is necessary to commend it to the public favor. Its duration has been longer than any secular paper published by colored men in the United States. We can only say that our course shall continue to be in the future as it has been in the past—independent, and outspoken on all subjects of a secular nature concerning the interest of all mankind.

Two communications from the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania have been received, but deferred for the present.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.—The West India Association of this city, will hold a Grand Emancipation Celebration of the West India Islands at Haye's Park, Monday next, the 3d of August. The festivities will be kept up day and night.

COLORED PUBLIC SCHOOL.—The Board of Education, at its regular meeting on Tuesday night last, adopted the report of Mr. Cornwall, Chairman of the Committee on School Houses and Sites, to build a school house forthwith for colored children at the N. E. corner of Taylor and Vallejo streets.

MASONIC.—The M. W. U. Grand Lodge for the State of New York, held their annual meeting on June 3d. Nearly all the subordinate Lodges of the State and Canada West were represented. Dr. P. W. Ray was elected Grand Master. The Treasurer presented his report, which showed the receipt of $4,000 from dues and warrants, and also botokened the prosperity of the body. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence reported that in consequence of the rebellion in Hayti, no correspondence has been had with the Fraternity within that jurisdiction for some time; but with regard to other foreign countries, everything was satisfactory and in harmony. The matter of the application to be admitted by the G. L. of F. and A. M. of the State of New York to full recognition and enjoyment of Masonic rights, was taken up and debated upon, but was subsequently laid over until the next annual communication.

The M. W United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, appointed Wm. A. Smith of this city, Deputy Grand Master for the State of California and Oregon, in place of Wm. H. Yates, who has served in that office the past four years.

We have received the following letter this week, per Overland Mail, from Mr. S. Cuney, who is now in Montana, in whose care it was:

NEW ORLEANS, April 10th, 1868.

Mr. P. Anderson—Dear Sir:—In consequence of an article which appeared in the Christian Recorder, from the pen of R. H. Gleaves, dated March 24, 1867, I was induced to write a reply to the said article. I mailed to Mrs. M. L. F., one your subscribers, a copy of the reply with a request that she would hand it to you. [We have not received it.—ED. AP.] And also I requested her to ask you to give me your opinion of it. I have not heard from Mrs. F. as yet, and supposing that it had not been received, and as Mr. S. Lowry is now in this city and about to leave for California, I avail myself of the opportunity to send you twelve copies of the reply [not received—ED.], with a request that you will give it your careful attention, and if you think it worthy, that you will give it circulation among the craft in your State, and do me the favor to write me a few lines on the subject. There is a new element of discord in our State among the craft. There is a party known here as the Scottish Rite, who have been expelled by the Grand Lodge of the State of La. (white), the said expelled Masons invited the colored Masons to visit their Lodge, which they did. These expelled Masons opened Lodge for the colored men, and had many followers, and those who had visited those expelled Masons insisted that those that had been made by the expelled Masons should visit our Lodges. Charges were prepared against them for visiting clandestine Lodges, and thirteen were expelled from our Lodge. This, and the trouble with the National Grand Lodge, makes it an up-hill business with the craft in New Orleans; but, it is to be hoped that time, patience, and perseverance will accomplish all things. We have encouraging letters from Ohio, that there will an effort made to draw the Grand Lodge from the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge. If you should deem this letter worthy of an answer, you will please inform me how the Lodges in California stand in relation with the National—if they still adhere to Hyr, and oblige

Yours, most respectfully,

JOHN PARSONS,

Grand Master of the Eureka Grand Lodge for the State of La.

Explanation

As to our course concerning the Public School for colored children.

As one or two resolutions, which were hastily passed at the colored public meeting at the African M. E. Church, Powell street, Friday evening, 17th inst., and ordered to be published in the Alta and other journals, seemed somewhat to reflect on my motives, and also the remarks of some of the speakers. And as it may be interesting to some of our friends to be acquainted with the cause, I will state that it was simply for presenting the appended short epistle to the Board of Education, and of being present as a spectator at its meeting on the night of the 16th inst., and presented the following petition:

San Francisco, July 14th, 1868:—To the Honorable Board of Education—Gentlemen:—The undersigned, on behalf of a large number of parents and friends of children attending the colored public school, respectfully protests against the action of the Board in suspending the said school, and respectfully petitions your honorable body to re-open it forthwith, as is done for other schools since the vacation.

Respectfully,

P. ANDERSON.

The above document was respectfully received and placed on file. I heard that a meeting was held by our people the night previous, but was not present, and as the "Committee" had taken their complaints to the State Superintendent instead of the Board, and had no petition in up to 8 o'clock, when the Board did meet, I hastily drew up the above document as a conceived duty, and in the interest of many who did not attend the public meeting, and believing that the right of petition is free and sacred to all, either individually or collectively, was the spirit in which it was exercised on my part. On their part it is difficult for me to decide whether it was ignorance or ingratitude which impelled them to impugn the motives of one who has so long been identified in their cause, and parade their wrath and personal spite against me for so doing, before an intelligent community, I had the satisfaction of seeing, however, that no person voted for that "partician" resolution except those who got it up, and those they brought there "packed" for that particular purpose, and who remained and introduced it at the last stage of the meeting, late at night when a great many had left. All know, however, that it was the faction that adhered to the "Elevator" who had control of the public meeting, and that it was their party spirit that ruled on the occasion. P. A.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.—A series of meetings are being held among a number of colored persons in this city adhering to the Episcopal Church. Two of these meetings have been held in the parlor and dining room of Mr. J. T. Callender's boarding house, at the foot of Broadway street, on Monday evening the 20th inst. also on Wednesday evening last, the 26th inst. Rev. Mr. Eastman conducted the service of the first meeting. Rev. P. W. Cameralso officiated at the meeting of last Wednesday night. Considerable interest appears to be manifested in regard to effecting a permanent organization. The next meeting will be at Dashaway Hall to-morrow, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

Arrivals per Golden Age.—Miss M. E. Gibbs, Philadelphia; Mr. Jackson, Philadelphia. From the interior.—Rev. P. W. Cassey and Rose, Miss Araline and Miss Louisa Purnell, Philadelphia.

Rev. J. J. Moore, formly pastor of Zion Church in this city, was recently elected one of the Bishops by the General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, which was held in Washington City in the month May.

Rev. T. M. D. Ward, of the Powell street A. M. E. Church of this city, has also been elected a Bishop, by the General Conference held at the same time and place.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-6th Anniversay meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in New York, May 20, at Steinway Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning. The usual anniversary weather characterized the day, and had the effect to thin the audience somewhat; but still a goodly number were in attendence, nearly filling the body of the hall, among whom were many of the old and tried soldiers in the Anti Slavery warfare, who took up this across in the dark and perilous hour; when to plead for the black man was to court at least reproach and insult; if not outrage and even death itself. On the platform, among others, were Wendell Phillips, Rev. John T. Sargent, of Boston, Henry C Wright, Charles C. Burleigh, Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, Col. T. W. Higginson, Aron M. Powell, Mary Grew, Lucy Stone, Dr. E. D. Hudson and Edward M. Davis. As a fitting prelude to the meeting, the audience were gratified by some inspiriting music from the organ, under the skillful touch touch of Mr. Sigismond Lasar. The chair was occupied by the President of the Society, Wendall Phillips Esq., who, on calling the meeting to order, briefly addressed the audience as follows: Ladies and Gentlemen We are assembled as the thirty 6th annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society; and certainly, with the events ripening around us, there could not be a more decisive week in which any organization, designed for the protection or the aid of the black race, could assemble. Hanging in the balance, pendent on political issues to day, is the comfort, if not the actual rights, of the negro, for the next ten or twelve years. We are passing through that hour which, in all human probability, is to give color, completion, to the political phase of the next one or two administrations. If the cowardice of party, if the scruples of individuals, if the interest in other questions, if the slumbering corruption of the great Presidential canvass, turn aside the present movement, no man can prophesy where we shall stand another twelve months how large will be the effect on public confidence, on the dominant party, on the status of the great questions which the war seems to have decided. We are bound to remember that, triumphant as the loyal masses schm, there are five millions of unappeased and unappeasable enemies, watching the nation's course, determined to take advantage, with vigilant malice of every opportunity to recover "the lost cause." We have always said on this platform that it would be a marvel in history if one revolution, one decisive battle like that of the last five years, decided finally the relation of the great races on this continent. If the issue is as happy as that, if when we next meet together, and four years hence, all that has been gained by the war is safe, it will be a tribute to the promptness, the energy and the virtue of Democratic government, such as no epoch in any clime can show. We can hardly hope for it; we have no right to expect it. Only by the most arduous toil and the most tireless vigilance can we expect to save even a large portion of what the war seems to have gained. How large that portion will be, this week, the coming thirty days are to determine, and it seems to me that at no moment, did Abolitionists watchmen on the advanced towers, endeavoring to guarantee bejond a doubt the position of the black race on this continent at no moment did we ever meet more vital to our question than to-day. I congratulate you, however, that whether Presidents betrap us, or Senates fail of their duty, no thoughtful man can doubt the progress of the popular purpose. The great nation is sound at the core (applause), and before this moral epoch is finished, the American people will decree justice, and incorporate it into their constitutional law. God has set this nation on the great track of inexorable then the Republican party, and I have full faith to believe that in our day, we shall a flag floating from the lakes to the gulf, and from ooe ocean to the other, that represents impartial justice to every race and in all colors. (Applause.)

Marriages.

On Wednesday evening, May 13th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. James Beadly Lee, of Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Serena Adele Matthews of New York.

On April 29th, 1868, by the Rev. John Frisbee, Mr. Caleb Moor, to Miss Susan Jackson, both of Oakhill city, N. Y.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, Peter L. Leonard, of N. C., to Adeline Ogden, of Brooklyn.

In N. York, May 28, Mr. Caleb Mason of Delaware, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Brown, of the same place.

Deaths.

In San Francisco, July 13, William Johnson, aged 33 years. He was a member of the Brannan Guards, and was buried on the 15th with military honors.

In New York, on Tuesday, June 21st, 1867, of consumption and heart disease Mary Del caimy Barcoza, in the full triumphs of the christian faith, aged 19 years, 9 months, 5 days.

On Thursday, may 14, at his son's residence, in New York, of Pneumonia, Joseph Freeman, late of New Haven conn. in the 90th year of his age.

In Baltimore, md., on the morning of march 10th, 1868, Rev. James Harper, a native of Fredericktown, md., aged 83 years.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY DISPOSED OF MY Carpenter Shop and business on Webb street, heretofore carried on under the firm name of ROBINSON & WILLIAMS, to O. BERGSON, who will continue the same at No. 111 Leidesdorff street. Thankful to my friends for their past patronage, I beg a continuance of the same for my successor. JACOB ROBINSON.

O. BERGSON,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 111 LEIDESdorf street. Cabinet Work and Fitting up of Offices promptly attended to. Also, Treasure Boxes and Specie Trays constantly on hand and made to order.

THE CALIFORNIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 13, Merchants' Exchange.

Capital Stock, in U. S. Gold Coin.....$100,000
Guarantee Fund, " " " 250,000

C. E. McLane, President.
S. F. Butterworth, Vice President

Directors:

J. Mora Moss,	G. Lamon,	D. Starr,
O. C. Pratt,	C. J. Brenham,	J. F. Miller,
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M. D. Sweeny,	J. A. Donohoe,	W. S. Ladd,
A. Hayward,	Thomas Bell,	I. Friedlander,
C. E. McLane,	S. F. Butterworth,	J. H Goodman.

John Crockett, Secretary.

Medical Examiners:

R. F. Maxwell, J. C. Shorb, F. R. Holman.

This Company issue in Gold or Currency, and when desired, give credit for one-half of the premiums.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

ALL THE PROFITS TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

WM. R. WHEATON, General Agent.

Dissolution of Partnership.

MARCH 24, 1868.

The firm of Branch & Colyer has this day dissolved. All bills against the late firm will be settled by W. Branch. The firm will henceforth be known as W. BRANCH and T. S. MERCHANT

AHEAD AS USUAL!

STILL GREATER REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF CHOICE TEAS, COFFEE, OILS, ETC.,

Also,

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

AT

B. SBARBORO'S,

No. 531 Washington street.

Having always been the first to reduce the prices of the various articles of family use in my line, I will be pleased to see my patrons, and the public in general, at my old established Store, No. 531 Washington street, a few doors below Montgomery. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered to any part of the city free of extra charge.

TEAS.

Fine Black, Mixed, or Japan Teas, in packages or bulk per lb.....50 to 75c
Extra Black, Mixed, Basket, or Japan Jar Tea, per lb 85c to $1

COFFEE.

No. 1 Green Coffee, 8lbs. for $1, or per lb.....16¾ to 17c
Fresh Ground or Roasted Coffee, 4 lbs. for $1, or per lb 25c

OILS.

Olive Oil, per bottle 50c.....per case.....$5 50
Coal Oil, per 5 gallon can.....2 00
FRESH TABLE PICK, 12 lbs. for $1, or per bag 7c
ALL KINDS OF SUGARS AND FLOUR AT WHOLESALE RATES.

RISING SUN RESTAURANT.

LONEY & DAVIDSON.....Proprietors

1032 KEARNY STREET.

East Side, one door below Broadway, San Francisco.

N. B. This establishment is open all night, and has fine accommodations for ladies. Also dinners suppers, etc., served up to private parties.

BANCROFT & CO.

Publishers, Manufacturers, Importers.

And Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

Books & Stationery

609 Montgomery st., and 607—617 Merchant st, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.

Offer one of the most Complete Stocks in the world; at WHOLESALE, where dealers can supply themselves with everything they may wish in the Book and stationery line; and at RETAIL, where all can purchase in any quantity desired, from a single Pencil and quire of Paper to the fitting out of a Bank or Merchant's Counting Room, or from a Primer to a Complete Library in any department of Literature.

The Business is divided into NINE DEPARTMENTS, and a Catalogue of each Department is published, which will be furnished on application.

I. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS—Eighteen subdivisions in this Catalogue, and a very full and complete stock always on hand.

II. SCIENTIFIC BOOKS—A very complete Catalogue of 58 pages octavo.

III. SCHOOL BOOKS—All the School Books used on the Pacific Coast. Publish the popular Clarke's Geographies.

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V. MEDICAL BOOKS—A complete assortment of both American and English Works.

VI. RELIGIOUS BOOKS—Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Sunday School Libraries, and a full assortment of Religious Literature.

VII. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Works sold only by Subscription, by Traveling Agents. Canvassers wanted all over the Coast. Good profits for industrious men.

VIII. BLANKS—Law, Commercial and Mercantile Blanks.

IX. STATIONERY—Blank Books, all kinds of Paper, Printers' Material and everything in the Stationery Line.

Bancroft's New Map of the Pacific States; including California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and British Columbia, Elegantly Engraved on copper. Sold only by subscription, by Canvassing Agents. Published by

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.

DR. W. H. C. STEPHENSON'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

INSTITUTE & OFFICE,

212 F Street, near South Potomi Mine.

DR. STEPHENSON returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would embrace this opportunity to remind them that he continues to give his special attention to the treatment of all Diseases of the Human System. Chronic and Acute Diseases of the Blood, Fevers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sprains, Diphteria, Heart, Lungs, Liver, Chest, all Eruptions of the Skin, such as Pimples Blotches, Redness, Itching; all Diseases of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Spasms, Fits, Flux, Dysentery, Paralyzed limbs; all Diseases of Women and Children, of whatever kind or nature successfully treated: All Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Digestive and primary Organs, Whites, Gleet, Sexual Debility and Syphilis in all its forms, Scrofula and Dyskinesy, by a course of treatment only known by himself, speedily eradicated.

☞ Patients attended to at my institute, and at their places of residence. all Medicines furnished Medicines with directions sent to any address when ordered. Persons sending letters must give special attention to describing their complaints. Medicines must be paid for on delivery.

Office and istitute, 212 F Street, Virginia, Nev.

Post Office Box, 16. aug8-

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Is the most successful, and, considering the time it has been doing business,

The Largest Mutual Life Insurance Company in the World.

ANNUAL CASH INCOME . . $5,000 000

Its business is increasing more rapidly than the business of any other Life Company in the United States.

Its total cash outgo, to amount of business done, is less than that of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

It has no premium notes or fancy stocks in its assets, nor do its stockholders get from 12½ to 20 per cent. of the profits, but, on the contrary, all profits are annually divided among the insured.

E. BUTTERFIELD, General Agent for the Pacific Coast. Office, 16 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

W. GEIST'S LOAN OFFICE 629 Sacramento Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

Private entrance on Webb street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Money to Loan in sums to suit, at Lowest Rates on every description of Goods.

Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices, a large stock of Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches and Chains, California Jewelry, Pistols, Clothing, etc., etc.

Watches and Jewelry Repaired and Warranted.

THEOLD GEORGIA RESTAURANT

517 PACIFIC STREET, [Between Montgomery and Kearny.]

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated, which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook. Established in 1849.

Open all night. WM. BRANCH & CO., Proprietors.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, 532 CALIFORNIA STREET,

North side, corner of Webb street.

Deposits received from $1 upwards.

Dividends paid Semi-Annually.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

JAMES de FREMERY, President.

OTIS ARCHBALD, Cashier.

ap-8 3m.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y OF LONDON

CAPITAL.....$8,000,000

☞ BEING NO LONGER GOVERNED by the Tariff of the Board of Underwriters, will Take Good Risks at as Low Rates of Premium as any other Responsible Insurance Company.

FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents, 430 California street.

DR. HUFELAND'S CELEBRATED SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY THEM! | The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY THEM! | A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY THEM! | A very Agreeable Drink!

Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

NOBODY BE WITHOUT IT!

J. G. FRISCH, Proprietor.

TAYLOR & BENEL, Sole Agents.

413 Clay St. San Francisco.

California, Oregon and Mexico S. S. Co's Steamships.

☞ The Steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

GUSSIE TELFAIR.

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LOUIS OBISPO.

From Mission Wharf.

San Francisco, 1867.—Nov. 26th, 27th. Dec. 4th, 11th. 18th, 25th. January 1868, 1st, 8th, 15th, 224, 29th.

San Louis Obispo.—November 30th. December 14th, 28th. January 11th, 25th.

San Simeon.—November 30th December 14th. 28th. January 11th, 25th.

Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.

San Cruz.—November 22d. December 1 6th, 15th, 20th, 29th. January 1868, 3d, 12th, 17th, 26th, 31st.

WEDNESDAYS leaving at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ORIZABA,

FOR SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO, ANHEIM LANDING, and SAN DIEGO,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

From Folsom street Wharf,

San Francisco, 1867.—November 26th. December 6th, 17th, 27th.

San Diego.—December 9th.

San Pedro.—November 29th. December 10th, 20th, 30th.

Santa Barbara.—November 30th. December 11th, 21st, 31st.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE MOST Rsponsable Company IN THE WORLD.

By an Act of the last Legislature of New York, the Policies of this Company Exclusively will be guaranteed by the State—bear the seal of the State, and its countersigned by the Insurance Commissioner.

THE MOST LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD. NO RESTRICTION FOR OCCUPATION.

Policy holders are allowed to reside anywhere on the globe, except between the tropics, without extra charge. Policy-holders allowed to travel anywhere on the globe without extra charge.

POLICIES, Indisputable from any Cause, FROM DATE OF ISSUE.

No. 302, Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

J. A. Eaton & co., MANAGERS of the PACIFIC BRANCH.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY, Local Agent.
H. H. RUSSEL, GEO. W. MORGAN, N. J. STARRT. } Agents.

The Fourth Session of the San Jose School.

Term commences first Monday in July, 1868. The term will consist of twenty weeks, of four weeks each.

PRICE OF BOARD AND TUITION,

Including Instruction in Vocal Music:

From $12 to $20 per month for four weeks, or from $160 to $100 per term, payable monthly in advance. Scholars to furnish their own sheets, pillows, towels, knife, fork, spoon, etc. Parents and guardians desiring to place their children at private school, will do well to consider the advantages offered by this school, and if they desire to place them at school, should do so at the beginning of the term. Instrumental music extra.

jul-14 P. W. CASSEY.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK & CO., Offer for Sale

Whitman's Drawing Paper, Arnold's Copying Ink and Fluid, English Twines,

Chamberlain's Ribbond hand

Press.

a complete assortment of

Stationary AND ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Counting House, Bank and Insurance Stationers.

Nos. 413 & 415 Sansome street, corner Commercial.

se8-m.

Furnished Rooms.

Furnished rooms suitable for gentlemen, can be had on reasonable terms, at No 13 Scott street, between Pacific and Broadway, and Mason and Powell. The location is desirable and pleasant.

Furnished Rooms, with or without Board

Mrs. Christiana Hall has taken the large and comfortable house, situated on No. 3, Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, and will accommodate persons from the interior on reasonable terms, when visiting the city. She respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

COTTONS, HEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO. Are Greatly Reduced Prices!

New York mills Shirting.
Wamsutta mills Shirting.
White Rock mills Shirting.
Lonsdale mills Shirting.
Masonville mills Shirting.
5-8, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 4-4 Sheeting.
Canton Flannels.
Super Linen Sheetings,
Table Linen.
Table Cloths.
Towels.
Napkins.
ETC., ETC.

All of which will be offered at a reduction of from Ten to Thirty Per Cent.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO. Retail Store, No 9 Montgomery Street. Lick House Block.

Wholesale House, No. 1 Battery street, corner Market.

Restaurant Removals—The Georgia Restaurant has removed to 517, Pacific street, between Montgomery & Kearny. Branch & Co., proprietors.

The Rising Sun Restaurant, kept by Loney & Davidson, is situated on Kearny street, near Broadway. These establishments have been removed from their former locations in consequence of the widening of Kearny street.

W. FULTON BUTCHER,

Stall No. . California street Market.

Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

☞ All articles delivered free of charge.

jy-21e

STAR OF THE UNION CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every kind

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! | JUDGE FOR YOUR SELF!

Its ingredients. A stomach tonic, and a most agreeable drink. As a remedy in Scorbut with Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhoea, Loss of Appetite, etc. etc. For sale everywhere.

A. PENEHARKER, SOLE MANUFACTURER, cor Sansome & Jackson, San Francisco.

From the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, May, 1865.

Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.,

Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a convention of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present receipts?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is according, but when put into the mouth with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. FLUID EXTRACTS will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medicinal properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found those worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I consented to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

D

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE EFFECTED BY THE USE OF THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY MEDICINE FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Remedy being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thos. B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. S. C. Reed, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. R. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, Ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, Ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Ass't Gen'l, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

D

Principal Depot, Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

REMOVAL

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,

Have Removed their

WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 107 Battery st. to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts. Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Lick House)

Having better accomodations for the display of our stock in our store, we invite buyers to examine it.

Hosiery, White Goods, Fancy Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Towels, Dress Goods, Linen Sheeting, Stationery, Linen Hdkfs, Perfumery, Furnishing goods, Cravats, surpenders.

YANKEE NOTIONS, Etc.

AGENTS FOR MOUNT VERNON DUCK

No 1 to 12 for Sail makers.
1 | 0 to 16 | 6 for hydraulic purposes.

MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO. Corner of Battery and Market streets, Oriental Block. 5c1

Home Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.

Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.

ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.

Geo. S. Mann, President.
Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.
H. C. Lee, Vice President.
A. B. Gunnison, Surveyor.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

ASSETS, ALL CASH $25,000,000.

The Entire profits to be divided among the assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

DIVIDENDS AVERAGE OVER SEVENTY PER CENT. IN THE Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK.

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 23d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.

Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy	$10,000 00	$5,000 00	$3,000 00	$1,000 00
Annual Premium	$411 00	$184 32	$88 85	$38 87
Dividend added to Policy	$461 85	$262 21	$131 61	$52 64
Cash dividend, Feb 25	95 35	48 34	$19 44	$13 67
Amount of cash required next annual paym't,	315 65	$35 47	$18 91	$4 00

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elizur, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model one of the world."

H. S. HOMANS, General Agent. 424 Montgomery street. Aug-4-tf.

ATKINS MASSEY, UNDERTAKER

No. 631 SACRAMENTO STREET,

Everything requisite for funerals at the test notice.

The Great Pain Annihialator.

Dr. E. R. Johnson will warrant to cure all cases of Asthma, Fever and ague, catarrah, sore throat and womb diseases. The Doctor's success is miraculous in cases of rheumatism, Neuralgia, consumption, gout, paralysis, inflammation of the eyes, and all other diseases that human skill can reach. Rheumatic pains removed in five minutes. Persons at a distance can be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Johnson, 21 Lewis street, East of Taylor and North of Post, San Francisco, stating cases, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded to any part of the country with full directions Consultation by letter or otherwise, free.

NATHANIEL GRAY, UNDERTAKER.

741 Sacramento Street, Corner of Webb, San Francisco.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

J. L. KINGSLEY'S Photographic Gallery.

[Over Hinckley's Drug Store.]

CORNER OF CLAY and KEARNY sts.

Entrance, 630 Clay St., SAN FRANCISCO.

Cartes de Visites,

Photographs and Ambrotypes executed in a superior manner. Small pictures copied and enlarged to any size, and neatly finished in India ink, water colors, or in oil. Ring and locket pictures neatly set. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

Hon. Lucius Robinson.....President.

All the Surplus divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

No Extra Rates for Females, 0 ICers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLCIES

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aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

MAGNOLIA SALOON, [Lower part Appollo Hall.]

808 PACIFIC STREET, San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M. meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm. A. Smith is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

A Charter has been granted by the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania to open Mosaic Lodge No 38, in this city, to P. Anderson, W. M., W. A. Smith S W., pro tem., H F Sanson, J W, since deceased, and others to constitute the Lodge.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.

M. FLETCHER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.

S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.

Mrs. C. DUPEE, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No pretension. place of meeting.

Mrs. ARON PHILLIPS, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles using Schools, etc., meet weekly.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Bruncan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting, third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgiana Washburne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock.

T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M., and at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, and at 1 o'clock.

J. J. Moore, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

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Weddings and Parties supplied with every requisite, executed in the highest style of workmanship, and of the best quality of materials.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WM. H. BROWN wishes the public to understand that the time has expired in which James Brown and one J. J. Fraser, and one Samuel Hill, are entitled to use my name as my successors in the Night Work Business.

Furthermore, I, Wm. H. Brown, am now in the field, to accommodate my old customers at Office No. 7, Sutter st.

Leave orders in my Office Box, as here specified.

Remember the old Pioneer Night-Contractor, Wm. H. Brown, is ready again to ev your work "as I old," and I wish it particularly and expressly understood that no person, or persons, have the right to presume or carry on said business in my name.

And be it particularly known, that I am thankful for the public patronage for 15 years past, and would most respectfully solicit it for 15 years to come.

WM. H. BROWN.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between James E. Brown and James Phillips, Poultry and Provision Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm must be paid to James E. Brown, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

The business will be continued by James E. Brown, at the old stand, No. 517 Merchant Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1868.

NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.

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HAT,

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Cash Capital, one Million Dollars.

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SPECIAL!!!!

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. R. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be 37 1-2 cents.

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On the 6th, 14th, 22d and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 6th touches at Mazatlan. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 14th connects at Panama with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South American.

Departure of 14th connects with the English steamer for Southhampton and P. M. S. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at F. M. S. S. Co's office, in San Francisco.

No freight will be received on board after 3 p m of the day prior to the steamer's departure.

The steamer Japan, Captain G. Lane, will be dispatched Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock noon, for Yokohama and Hongkong, connecting with the Costa Rica for Shanghai.

For Meiggs's Wharf and Freight apply to Aaron K. Wells, Fargo and Co.

For passage and all other information, apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co's office, corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

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Two of the above steamers leave Broadway wharf at 4 o'clock P. M., every day (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento and Stockton; the Sacramento boat connecting with light-draft steamers for Marysville, Colusa, Chico and Red Bluff.

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For Petaluma and Sonoma,

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FARE.....ONE DOLLAR.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.



On and after the first day of May, 1868, from Vallejo street wharf, tri-weekly, the well known steamer Clinton, C. M. Baxter Captain.

Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates.

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Washington street, one door below Stockton. Umbrellas and Parasols repaired. All were done at New York prices. jy08

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH WILL RISE AGAIN."

VOL. VII.—NO. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY AUGUST 29, 1868. WHOLE NO. 314.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday, by

ANDERSON & CO.

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Six months.....3 00
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Paid invariably in advance.

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A liberal discount will be made to those who wish to contract for advertising quarterly or by the year. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Births and Marriages free

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PETER ANDERSON,

79 Merchant St., San Francisco.

Extraordinary arrest of a Young Woman in Hall Attire.

For some four years past a young female, the particular portege of a wealthy and prominent banker of this city, has been practising a most surprising and successful deception on the community at large, by assuming the dress and seeing the manners of one of the sterner sex but unfortunately for herself she came to grief yesterday by an ignominious arrest at the hands of a lynx-eyed sergeant of police. This young woman, known to her intimate friends as Julia, but rejoicing in the cognomen of Charlie Morgan among her deceived male acquaintances, is a beauty of the brunette order; but her features are as may be supposed of the masculine type, yet not sufficiently so to render her at all less good looking. She is of the medium height, well formed, yet has man of that peculiarity of form renders deception in such cases almost impossible. She wears her hair cut short and parted at the side and black, and usually has it brushed well forward. If the stories about this remarkable woman are to be credited, and they come from authentic sources, she has not worn the usual dress of her sex for nearly four yers past but has constantly appeared both in public and private in mail attire of the latest style and most expensive material. During all this time she has been in the company of the wealthy banker mentioned above, who has lavished large sums of money upon her to gratify her peculiar whim of contenfusing a fast young man. As the nephew of the banker she has been introduced into some of the of the best families in this city, and has necessarily been on intimate terms with the fast young bloods about town, and has been their companion in many a "spree." In the character she assumed she spent her money freely, drank champagne cocktails and smoked cigars with the fastest of her boon companions, and occasionally indulged in a "set-to." Her "uncle" supplied her with the need ful to gratify her extravagant tastes and many of the bloods around town will remember the champagne supper succeeding visits to the opera at which "Charlie Morgan" acted the host with such a natural felicity, that her real sex was not for a moment suspected. During the summer the "uncle" accompanied by the charming "nephew," made the rounds of the watering places, when the nephew paid such court to the fair ladies as to cause many a headache. Her team was the fastest and most stylish on the road, and she handled the ribbonds with such a masterly hand, that a ride behind her spanking team was considered so great a boon that the ladies almost fought for the privilege. Another singular phase of the case is that Charlie Morgan was always a favored and acceptable visitor at the mansions de jois in this city, and there is no doubt some of the queens of the demi monde were in the secret. But her career was doomed to an abrupt termination. Some time ago this enterprising young female was a guest at the New York Hotel, registered as Charles F. Morgan, and a frequent visitor at the haunts of the demi mondein the Fifteenth Ward. During her perambulations by night and day, she attracted the attention of Sergeant Lucien P. Fields, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who thenceforth kept a strict watch upon her movements whenever she went abroad. Becoming convinced that Charlie Morgan, who was well known throughout the ward, was a woman in male attire, he determined to arrest her on the first opportunity, and yesterday afternoon the Sergeant carried his resolution into effect.

"Charlie" had just left the fashionable resort kept by Louise Walcott, in Neilson place, when she was seen by the Sergeant, who at once arrested her. She treated the arrest very coolly, laughed at the absurd idea that she was anything but what she appeared to be, and so nonchalant was she, and so perfect her disguise, that the Sergeant was for a moment staggered. He, however, took her to the station house, where she gave her name as Charles F. Ward, to which the police added the aliases of Morgan and Julia. By order of Captain Caffery she was locked up in one of the rooms of the station house. She was attired in a black broadcloth frock coat, dark vest, cut low to show a broad plaited shirt bosom, adorned with handsome diamond studs, light cassimere pantaloons, patent leather boots, and a fine black Derby hat. All these articles were of the finest quality and most exquisite cut. She also wore a heavy gold neck chain and an elegant gold watch. Her entire outfit was perfect and her appearance would stand the closest scrutiny. She really appeared to be a fast beardless youth of perhaps eighteen. She persisted for some that she was a man, but on a proposition being made looking to a personal examination, she admitted the truth. In the meantime, her friends had heard of her mishap, and were making extraordinary efforts to procure her release. Miss Louisa Walcott called and had a long interview with Capt. Caffery, numerous other friends called. Finally, the services of Justice Ledwith were procured, and that official called at the station house to order her discharged, but that being contrary to police regulations, the magistrate proceeded to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he opened court and ordered the prisoner to be brought before him. Captain Caffery produced the prisoner, and after hearing the complaints of Sergeant Fields, the magistrate reprimanded Julia and discharged her. She left the court room accompanied by a bevy of her friends, and it is thought will not be caught in such a scrape again. This is one of the most remarkable cases of the kind on record, and it almost incredible that the girl could have practiced the deception for so long a time without detection.

A Young Lady in a Trance.

One of the most remarkable cases that we have ever been called upon so chronicle has lately come under our notice, and we propose to lay the facts before the public exactly as they are:—On Lorain street, above Jersey, there resides with her step-father a young lady, Miss Ellen K. White, who is probably between seventeen and eighteen years of age, very prepossessing in her manner, and finely educated. About six week ago she was taken dangerously ill with what the family physician pronounced typhoid fever, and for some days were so low that all hopes of her recovery was given up. She rallied, however, and under careful nursing and skillful treatment she was in a fair way to recover, when, about two weeks ago she had a relapse, and sank rapidly, until her breath seemed to leave her body, and she was pronounced a corpse. Her body was prepared for the grave, and preparations were made by her bereaved parents and friends for the funeral, when her mother, who could not be made to realize the fact that her only daughter was dead to her forever, noticed that though the limbs of her daughter were rigid, yet the body retained its warmth. Physicians were called, but the decided that she was dead, and every attempt to resuscitate her failing, it was determined, last Sunday, to consign her to the grave, and a coffin was procured. On Saturday, while one of the neighbors and the mother were standing by the side of the supposed corpse, the door, which had been left open, blew shut with aloud noise, which had the effect of so acting upon the girl as to bring her to and set her life-blood in motion. She sprang up in bed, and throwing her arms around her mother's neck, wept tears of joy over her escape from the horrid death of being buried alive. Our reporter yesterday visited the house and was granted an interview with the young lady, whom he found sitting up by the window, apparently as happy as the birds, to whose music she was listening as we entered the room. Miss White said that when she felt herself sinking, she had no fear of death, but turned upon her side, and as she did so all pain disappeared, and she sank to sleep as peacefully as a child. So far, she thinks, unconscious for an hour or more, for when she came to herself, though she could not move or speak, she found that she was laid out ready for burial. She could see her mother by her side, and all those who came to see her; could hear them talk and understand all they said. She tried to speak to them, but her tongue refused to do its office; she tried to move but could not; and there she lay, blessing her mother for her refusal to allow her to be buried. Over two occasions, when her mother was alone in the room with her, it seemed as though she left her body, and standing by the side of her body, could look down upon it as she could upon her mother. She said she was unable to describe the feelings that she experienced upon those occasions. When not tortured with the fears of being buried alive, she was perfectly at rest, perfectly happy, and when the door slammed, which brought her to, it seemed as though she was to use her own words, "compelled to commence a hard day's work." Miss white is now in a fair way to recover. Her strength is gaining rapidly, and from every indication we should judge that she has a long life before her.—Cleveland Plain Dealer, May 30.

The last moments of Theodoros.

Through the courtesy of the Count du Bisson to our representative in Paris we are enabled to lay before our readers the Abyssinian version of the events attending the fall of Theodoros. The late King was a personal friend of the distinguished French Traveller, and received him with many marks of amity when his wanderings brought him to the mountains of Gondar :—

"Letters from Abyssinia of the date of the 16th of April explain fully many points hitherto obscure. When he heard of the disembarkation of the English, Theodoros supposed that they would march on to the capital, and occupy the fertile plains of Demba. On this route he accordingly accumulated all his means of defence, and ably took advantage of the obstacles to an enemy's progress offered by the rugged and mountainous nature of the country. Even after the taking of Senafe when the English energetically directed their movements in the direction of Magdala, he still believed in a 'ruse de guerre;' he supposed the intention to draw him away from the formidable positions he occupied was at the bottom of their plans, and he refused to stir. This is what they took for indecision in the English camp. He, who had always marked his operations with the greatest ability and deceived his enemies by crafty countermarches, could not be got to lend credit to the reports of his spies. When he had no longer any room for doubt his opportunity had passed. His fine cavalry, therefore, was left in Amhara, and with 22,000 fusiliers and foot-lancers he rapidly threw himself upon Magdala. He endeavored to put the defiles in front of that place in a state of defence, but there was no longer time; the audacious and faithful :—In the name of the Trinity, Theodoros, last of the Kings of Ethiopia:—To conquer Theodoros the Almighty said to the nation which holds under its sway more than half the universe—go, all forces of land and sea unite, I am with thee: we shall fight together and crush him. So has it been done. If England holds the empire of my ancestors, was to the oppressors! If loyal to his oath. The number of the interred (for many of the slain were carried off the field by their relatives)—the number of the interred, I repeat, was 757. The wounded amounted to 2,139. To the long range rifles and their Armstrong cannon is due in great measure the honor of the victory gained by the English. On the 14th the inhabitants were warned that all the fortifications would be destroyed, and that the ambas should be evacuated. A locality was assigned them exclusively during the operation. Among the dead was found seven 'balanchiersas,—(the balantcheras were ten in number, all of the same height and corpulence as the Negus and similarly dressed, armed and equipped. It was impossible in the thick of combat to tell which was Theodoros. That, identically, was the object for which they were organised—to prevent his recognition by an enemy and only one general, the generalin-chief, Eggheddin, better known in Abyssinia under the name of Tclima. Theodoros did not commit suicide. After having assisted at the annihilation of his army, after having in vain sought death in the midst of shot and shell, when he saw the head of the enemie's column ascend the breach, he understood that his last hour had come; he knew that resistance was impossible, that nothing remained for him but to be taken prisoner. The thought made him blush. Still accompanied by two faithful balanchieras, the sole survivors, he withdrew into the habitation he occupied, took two pistols, and as one to each of his Scoti guis orders to kill him as soon as the enemy would attack the house. He still had hopes. Afterwards he sat himself down to write what he called 'His Testament.' About five hundred of his most devoted adherents rallied around his resting. A bloody struggle, of the most desperate then took place. Not an Abyssinian faltered. All fell dead or wounded. Seeing his powerless in the midst of his braves, contemplating the spectacle of an empire destroyed, a dynasty uptarned, his reign brought to a close, two streams of tears channelled his dusky countenance; a cruel agony convulsed the muscles of face and breast, his limbs shook in the throes of a repair, mute, terrible, extreme. It was his suffering—one that might well be the penalne of many crimes. And his two attendants, impassive and motionless, pistols pointed at his breast, awaited the will of the unhappy Negus. He handed his testament to Emagheddo, the father of the general slain in the assault. The combat lasted still. The Abyssinians were not all dead. Crossing fire arms upon his breast he prayed: then in a hoarse voice, broken with sobs, he repeated 'Ethiopia! Ethiopia! my wife—my children.' The door; shaken under the blows of the assailants gave way. At the moment, Theodoros proudly lifting himself to his full height to die as an emperor should, cried—'In the name of the Trinity, fire!' Both his countrymen aimed at his head. Emperbeddo's courage failed him; his arm dropped inertly by his side, the pistol discharged. Arcra alone obeyed, groaning feebly as he did. The greatest warrior in Africa was no more: the bullets had entered the temple

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

Official organ of the People of Color in the State of California, and of the American Colored People on the Pacific Coast.

THE COLORED SCHOOL.—The Board of Education has a committee appointed to attend to the building of the schoolhouse for colored children. They reported last Tuesday evening that they were awaiting on the architect to present his plans. They gave him four days from that time to present them. They should rent a building for a colored school until the new one is built.

Since writing the above we have had an interview with Mr. Denman, the Superintendent, who informed us that the plans and specifications for building the schoolhouse have been brought in and agreed upon, and that the building will be done in about six weeks. Mr. Denman also informed us that if we selected any suitable place for a school (temporarily), the Board would rent it until the new building was completed.

MASONIC LODGE NO. 38, F. AND A. MASONS.—The labors of this Lodge is expected to commence shortly in Druid's Hall, Bush street, with P. Anderson, W. M.; Henry Smith, S. W.; G. W. Miller, J. W., and a large number of influential brethren scattered on this coast.

The sad condition of things South is well illustrated by the following, one of many cases, which we take from the Memphis Post of the second inst.: Near the halfway point between Memphis and Raleigh, our colored citizens not long since erected a substantial frame church of spacious dimensions, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, all of which was contributed by themselves, with the exception of three hundred dollars, which was donated by the Freedmen's Bureau. Before the church was completed, the amount of funds subscribed was exhausted; but it was sufficiently finished to be used, and preaching has regularly been held there, under the pastoral care of Rev. Page Tyler, of the A. M. E. church. This building, though plain and simple in appearance, was dear to the devoted Christian brothers and sisters in that vicinity, as they had built it with dollars obtained by their own hard toil, and every Sabbath they gathered around its altar in great multitudes and there in humble and earnest piety worshiped their Heavenly Father who had given them life and liberty. Nothing could be said against the decorum of their services, and no one could wish to molest or harm them, except those who once owned the humble worshipers as slaves, and who once sought to destroy the Union, and are still wanting nothing in spirit to restore the old abuses, and renew the lost battle. Last night, about eleven o'clock, these villians went forth to do the dastardly work of destroying the building and setting fire to it, they accomplished their foul purpose. As there was neither water in the means to use it in extinguishing the flames, the whole building was rapidly and utterly destroyed. Who the parties were that accomplished this incendiarism, and who will secretly glory in the deed, are not as yet known, but such a clue to their whereabouts is already known by their tracks, which led into this city that they will doubtless be forced to visit. The trustees of the church will at once take measures to rebuild the same. For that purpose they are requested to meet next Friday afternoon at the office of Justice H. N. Rankin, corner of Causey and Linden streets.

We hail with special pleasure Mr. Sumner's letter advising the choice of a colored man for Senator from South Carolina. The subject is one that richly deserves urging on public attention. There are five million of colored men in this country. Surely so large an element should have its own representatives in Legislative Halls. Our republican theories demand it. No class is safe that does not hold in its own hands the means of protecting its own rights. Any class studiously excluded from office is not on equality with its fellows. Mr. Sumner, as usual with him, is honest enough to accept the logical results of his own principles. He recognize the right of the negro to a voice on the Senate floor. He sees, as well, the eminent advantage of his exercising that right. The responsibility of office will, more speedily than ought else, educate the negro into even more fitness for office than he now has. We regard most of this clamor about education as empty cant. Of course education is of infinite importance. But what is education? Is it Greek and Latin? Mathematics and Logic? Doubtless these are all good this book-learning. But it is only one and often the least valuable one, of the many methods of education. Out of perhaps two hundred and fifty millions in Christendom, there are possibly half a million of book-learned men; one in five hundred. How absurdto maintain that this minute section is the only one competent to superintend the world's affairs!—N. Y. National Anti-Slavery Standard.

The following has been in type for some weeks, but hitherto crowded out. We may as well give it publicity, as we are sure it will be read with interest by many of our rondors:

GENERAL CONFERENCE
OF THE
A. M. E. ZION CONNECTION.

Upon the reassembling of the Conference, the report of the committee on Episcopacy, was taken up in sections. Section 1st 2ad 3d and 4th were adopted with amendments, Section 5th was read; Brother Butler offered the following substitute.

Of the election and installation of Bishops, and their duty.

Question 1st, How is a bishop to be constituted? Answer, By the election of the General Conferences of four Bishops, or at least one Bishop and three Elders, but the General Conference may authorize the election of a Bishop for a mission field in the interim of the General Conference.

Question 2d, If by death, expulsion, or otherwise there be no Bishops remaining in our church, what shall we do?

Ans. The General Conference shall elect a Bishop, and the Elders, or any four of them who shall be appointed by the General Conference for that purpose, shall install him according to our form of consecration.

Ques. How long shall a Bishop serve?

Ans. The Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church shall be elected to serve 12 years, no longer, except than elected as the first class, at the first election, who may be relected for a full term and no longer.

On motion of Rev. S. T. Jones, that the further action in the substitute be postponed until to-morrow, 2 P. M. Adopted.

Rev. Wm. Howard Day, offered the following resolution.

Received, That if the plan of Union proposed between the A. M. E. Zion church and the A. M. E. Church, be adopted, and we again call our Superintendents Bishops as that plan proposes, it will be done, not because of any invalidity existing, but merely because of christian expediency; after which the Conference adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 8 A. M.

COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION.

The Committee on Consolidation, consisting of Revs. S. T. Jones, J. J. Moore and Wm. H. Decker, who proceeded to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, in session in Israel Church, and after being introduced, their chairman (S. T. Jones) presented the following address.

Bishops and Brethren of the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, "we am here as a committee authorized by the General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, in America, to communicate the very gratifying intelligence, that a majority of the Annual Conferences under its Jurisdiction, have ratified the Article of Consolidation agreed on as a basis of Union and Consolidation in the Convention of 1864, and that said act of ratification has been endorsed by a vote almost unanimously by the same new sitting in this city; and we are instructed to inquire whether the church of you are the representative body have agreed to said Articles, and if so, at what time you will be ready to consummate the Union."

Bishop Wayman, replied, "that there was a committee on the subject, and thought they would report to-day.

Elder Stradford, asked Brother Jones, "whether it had been ratified by two-thirds of the Quarterly Conference."

Brother Jones replied, "that he did not think that was a question for the present, as the face of the Document presented, spoke its own sentiments," afterwards the Committee withdrew.

A communication from the A. M. E. General Conference, sitting in Israel church, Washington, D. C., do send, and authorize the Revs. Leonard Patterson, H. M. Turner and A. L. Stanford, to report to your honorable body, that we rejoice to say that the great subject of Union between the two great Bodies of the Colored Methodists in the United States, is receiving a careful and favorable consideration. We shall not be prepared however, to make a full report before to-morrow morning's session. Signed in behalf of the General Confrrence,

A. WAYMAN, Presiding Bishop,
B. T. TANNER, Secretary.

The resolution was (by request) laid upon the Table, to give Rev. Wm. H. Day an opportunity to offer several resolutions. After the resolutions were adopted, the resolution on Episcopacy was again taken up and discussed at length. Several brethren attempted to amend, postpone, &c., but a motion to lay on the table until Saturday morning prevailed, and it was so ordered.

Rev. Day asked permission to return to Delaware for 24 hours, to fulfill an engagement. Granted.

Friday having been set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, the appointments for the various churches were read, and the Conference adjourned at 5 P. M. Singin and Benediction by Rev. John Williams.

Since the above was put in type, the Platform was adopted by the A. M. E. Church, and negociations will probably be opened: N. Y. Tribune Standard.

The Richmond Enquirer and Examiner of the 9th, in a lengthy editorial, proclaims that if the negroes will refuse to vote for their old masters they shall be driven from employment, and adds: "Let the consequences to us be what they may of refusing to employ and support those who are in open hostility to us, let us do it. Let every white man instruct his negro employes of the obligation they are under to represent in their votes the interest of their employers and of the land on which they live. Require them to vote thus or be silent, on pain of dismissal as soon as their present contracts cease. Carry out this determination to the very letter, no matter what others may do, nor what may be the inconvenience of the thing. It is better to be without servants than to have those around you ready to do the bidding of secret societies avowedly hostile to the rights and welfare of the white men of the State."

The following is an extract from speech of Chas. C. Burleigh, Esq.: We are to make this truth clearly understood, that there can be no peace in this nation, or in any nation so permanent, no enduring peace until the institutions thereof, are based upon sound principle; certainly not until there is made manifest in the entire course of the nation's policy, an earnest desire, a fixed purpose, to attain that point as rapidly as possible, and as completely as possible. It may be that in the imperfection of our finite human knowledge, we may stop short of a perfect realization of the principle, but if we set our faces towards the accomplishment of it, if we show an earnest desire to accomplish it, if we make it manifest that nothing stands between us and its accomplishment but that imperfection of human knowledge which make the maltese manician draw his diagram not the perfect square, circle, or triangle which is in his idea, but the nearest attainable to it which the tremulous movement of his hand will permit if we show this plainly, then we are on the high road to enduring peace, and never until then, because always until then we are fighting against the very power which is destined at last to be victorious; we are fighting against the power of eternal right, which is backed by the strength of the ever-lasting Omnipotence. We have not yet, therefore, gained the victory of the Anti-Slavery cause. So long as politicans think it doubtful whether an amendment to the Constitution securing equality of rights before the law, without destruction of caste, or color, or nationality, can be adopted by a majority of the people, in the adequate majority of States; so long our work remains yet unfinished, and we have before us the old task where-to to address ourselves. Our will not be completed until we reach that point; until it shall be understood, that wherever the stars and stripes float, they float over a people governed by the principles of the absolute equality of all men before the law. Whether that end is to be attained by one process or another, it is to be attained.

The first speech I ever made on an Anti-Slavery platform, I made in behalf of the slave mother—in behalf of her right to her child. I plead, as I remember, with tears streaming down my face, (a face years younger that this that looks on yours now) for this woman; for her right to carry the child in her arms God gave her, and to keep those little ones about her knees that the Good Master sent her.—Anna Dickinson.

GOOD HATS.—If you want a firstrate hat, in any style, call at Nickerson & Co., 38 Kearny street, 2d door south of Post. They sell 25 per cent. cheaper than any hat store in the city.

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JACOB ROBINSON.

O. BERGSON,
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MARCH 24, 1868.

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STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
CHOICE TEAS, COFFEE, OILS, ETC.,
Also,
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,
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Fine Black, Mixed, or Japan Teas, in packages or bulk per lb.....50 to 75c
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FRESH TABLE RICE, 12 lbs. for $1, or per bag 7c
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Monterey.—November 21st. December 1, 5th, 15th, 19th, 29th. January, 1868, 2d, 12th, 16th, 26th, 30th.
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SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!

TRY IT! The best Purifier of the Blood!
TRY IT! A Pleasant Tonic!
TRY IT! A very Agreeable Drink!
TRY IT! Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on the secretions of the kidneys, bowels, stomach and liver!

For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor, drug, and grocery stores.

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STOMACH BITTERS!

These delicious stomach Bitters are entirely Vegetable, and free from alcohol and every kind of poison.

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

Put ingredients. A pleasant tonic, and a most delicious drink. The market is flooded with worthless compounds, but THESE Bitters, made from the purest extracts of valuable roots, barks and herbs, are admirably adapted to the cure of all affections of the Stomach, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Fever, Diarrhœa, Loss of Appetite, &c., &c. For sale everywhere.

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New York mills Shirting.
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5-8, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 10-4, Sheeting.
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Steamboats, shipping and families supplied with fresh and cured meats. Corned beef by the barrel.

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jy-21e

From the
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PHARMACY,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.,
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present receipts?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or to the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Books (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To rush as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine, if he desires so to do.

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E
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu
Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For the special properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L
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M
A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 24, 1865.
DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B
I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O
From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effects, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much less wetting you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR FIVE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL AS I EVER DID IN MY LIFE. AGE, 39.

Your Doubts being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a also tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

L
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE,
I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
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And many others, if necessary.

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Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
☞ Beware of Counterfeits.

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MEAGHER, TAAFFE & CO.,
Have Removed their
WHOLESALE BUSINESS from 107 Battery st. to Oriental Block, corner of Market and Battery sts. Their retail store is, as usual, at No. 9 Montgomery street, (Lick House)

Having better accommodations for the display of our stock in our store, we invite buyers to examine it.

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Linens, Embroideries,
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Corner of Battery and Market streets, Oriental Block.
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Home
Mutual Insurance
COMPANY.
INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER, 1864.
Office No. 410 California street.

Capital Stock, $1,000,000.
Paid in Capital $350,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE AGAINST
Loss or Damage by Fire upon terms as favorable as similar institutions. Also Marine Risks at the usual rates.
ALL LOSSES IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AND PROMPTLY PAID.
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Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary.
H. C. LEE, Vice President.
A. B. Gunnison, Surveyor.

THE MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK
ASSETS, ALL CASH
$28,000,000.

The Entire profits to be divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used in payments of Premiums, or added to Policy, and are larger than in other Companies, and the rates ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

EXAMPLE:

Where the Dividends is Used as Cash in Payment of Premiums.

Policy 34,647 for $10,000; issued in San Francisco, December 22d, 1864; annual premium, $296 48. The amount of dividend on the same, if added to the Policy, February 1st, 1866, was $539 62, or in Cash $216 10 which if used in payment of the premium, the next annual payment will be only $80 22 instead of $296 40.

Other Examples.
Policies issued in 1864.

Amount of Policy	$10,000 00	$5,000 00	$2,000 00	$1,000 00
Annual Premium	$411 00	$134 22	$58 85	$33 67
Dividend added to Policy	$661 46	$340 21	$131 41	$52 64
Cash dividend	260 34	98 65	40 66	18 87
Amount of cash required next annual pay't.	115 86	35 47	18 71	8 80

Superintendent Barnes, of the New York Insurance Department, in his Report to the New York Legislature, says, "No such imperial dividend as that of the Mutual Life was ever before declared by any American Company."

Hon. Elitar, Wright, Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, in regard to the mode of distributing the dividends of this Company, says: "This method of applying its own experience is an element of popularity and stability which can hardly fail to make the leading Life Insurance Association of this continent also the model one of the world."

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All the Surples divided among the Assured Annually.

Dividends can be used as Cash in Payment of Premiums, or added to Policy, at option of Assured.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE

No Extra Rates for Females, Officers of Steamboats, etc., etc., etc.

TEN YEARS ENDOWMENT POLICIES Issued at from Fifteen to Twenty per cent Lower Rates than any other Company.

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FOR
PACIFIC STATES and TERRITORIES
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ON CITY REAL ESTATE, DWELLINGS, FACTORIES Shipping and Merchandize, for such time as may be agreed. Inquire of the undersigned at the large same or. tarnst, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVING BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.

aug4 THOMAS MOONEY, President.

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[Lower part Appollo Hall.]
808 PACIFIC STREET,
San Francisco.

The undersigned having fitted up the above named establishment as a first class billiard saloon, would inform their friends throughout the interior, as well as in the city, that they will always keep on hand superior wines, liquors, cigars, etc.

Lunch day and night.

GEO. SMITH & CO.

N. B.—The bar and billiard table are under the supervision of Mr. John Player.

DIRECTORY.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M meet every Tuesday evening, at their new Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Monthly meetin first Tuesday in each month.
NELSON GOOX, Secretary.

Washington Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., meeting every Wednesday evening, as above. Stated meetings, every first and third Wednesday.
J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The above lodges in this city are working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, for which Wm A. Smith is Rt. Worshipful District Deputy Grand Master for California and Oregon.

A Charter has been granted by the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania to open Mosaic Lodge No 38, in this city, to P. Anderson, W. M, W. A Smith S W., pro tem., H F Samson, J W, since deceased, and others to constitute the Lodge.

The following are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Wednesday evening, at their lodge room, corner of Mason and Broadway streets. Monthly meeting, the first Wednesday in each month.
B. FLETCHER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Y. M., meet every Monday evening as above. Monthly meeting, first Monday in each month.
S. HOWARD, Secretary.

The Ladies' Union Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church Powell street.
Mrs. C. Dapse, President.

The Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society meets on the — Monday of every month. No permanent place of meeting.
Mrs. Aaron Phillips, President.

There are also several organized sewing circles ing Schools, etc., meet weekly,

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society meet on the first Tuesday of every month, at their new Hall on, Pacific street.

The Pacific Brass Band meet for practice on Monday and Thursday of each week, at the Y. M. S. Hall, Pacific street.

The Brannan Guards, meet for drill at the Y. M. S. Hall every Wednesday and Friday evenings Business meeting third Wednesday in each month

The Public School, Broadway, between Stockton and Powell. Male Department, Rev. W. W. Simonds, principal; Female Department, Mrs. Georgianna Washborne.

Preaching by T. M. D. Ward, at the A. M. E. Church at the corner of Powell and Jackson streets, at 11 A. M., at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M. Sabbath school at 12 o'clock
T. M. D. Ward, Pastor.

Preaching in the Zion church, Stockton street, next Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at 2½ P. M. and at at 7 1-2 in the evening. Sabbath school, at 1 o'clock.
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Third Baptist Church (colored), corner of Natoma and Jane streets, near Howard and Second, Rev. J. Francis, acting pastor. All seats free.

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CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
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WM. H. BROWN wishes the public to understand that the time has expired in which James Brown and one J. J. Frantz, and one Samuel Hill, are entitled to use my name as my successors in the Night Work Business.

Furthermore, I, Wm. H. Brown, am now in the field, to accommodate my old customers at Office No. 7, Sutter st. Leave orders in my Office Box, as here specified.

Remember the old Pioneer Night-Contractor, Wm. H. Brown, is ready again to do your work "as of old," and I wish it particularly and expressly understood that no person, or persons, have the right to prosecute or carry on said business in my name.

And be it particularly known, that I am thankful for the public patronage for 15 years past, and would most respectfully solicit it for 15 years to come.

WM. H. BROWN.

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Successor to C. W. BELL,
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Universal Life Insurance
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Capital $2,000,000

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Premiums Lower than those Charged by any other Company in the World!

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All kinds of Policies issued
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The co-partnership heretofore existing between James H. Brown and James Phillips, Poultry and Provision Dealers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due the late firm must be paid to James H. Brown, who is authorized to settle all accounts.

The business will be continued by James E. Brown, at the old stand, No. 517 Merchant Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 28, 1868.

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Secretary.....W. W. Wiggins.
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LOSSES PAID IN GOLD.

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And other subjects of Marine Insurance, to and from all Ports in the world, including Inland Risks.

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IT IS THE PLACE TO GET
The best Cut, the best Made, and the best Trimmed.
SUITS OF CLOTHING
IN SAN FRANCISCO.
OR ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Gentlemen would do well to give this Old Established House a trial before going elsewhere, as they will be greatly pleased by so doing.

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SPECIAL!!!!

THE EMANCIPATION ORATION, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and The Poem, by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Hall on January 1st, 1868, are for sale at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price fifty cents. The Emancipation Oration, by Dr. E. R. Johnson, and the Poem by Mr. J. M. Whitfield, both delivered at Platt's Music Hall on January 1st, 1868, have been published in pamphlet form by the authors, and are for sale at the periodical stores of J. W. Sullivan, W. E. Loomis, J. Stratman, and at the Pacific Appeal office, No. 79 Merchant street. Price 50cts per copy; when 6 or more are taken, the price will be $7 1-2 cents.

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Through line to New York, Japan and China, carrying the U. S. Mails.



Leave Folsom street wharf at 11 o'clock, a. m. of following dates for Panama, connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from Aspinwall to New York.

On the 6th, 14th, 23d and 30th of each month.

Steamer leaving San Francisco on the 6th touches at Manzanillo. All touch at Acapulco.

Departure of the 14th expected toconnect with the French Transatlantic Co's. steamer for St. Nazaire, and English steamer for South America.

Departure of 14th connects with the English steamer for Southhampton and P. M. S. Co's steamer for Central America.

Cabin passengers berthed through. Baggage checked through—100 pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced Surgeon on board. Medicine and attendance free.

These steamer will positively sail at 11 o'clock Passengers are requested to have their baggage on board before 10 o'clock.

Through Tickets to Liverpool by the "Inman Line" can be obtained at P. M. S. S. Co's. office, in San Francisco.

No freight will be received on board after 2 p m of the day prior to the steamer's departure.

For Merchandise and Freight apply to Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co.

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Will leave as above, every Tuesday and Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning, will leave Petaluma every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 A. M. Freight received and receipted for at all hours of the day, and taken at the lowest rates.
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1870

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 4. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870. WHOLE NO. 316.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Agents. Commissions are one fifth of moneys collected by them.

Summer's Breath.

Sweet breath of summer time!
Of fragrant blossoms and of scented hay—
Of blossoms blending where soft rain drops chime
A measured roundelay.

Sweet breath of summer time!
Where the wind through the briers roves about,
Through southern vines that upward daily climb,
And all their sweets pour out.

The heavy laden air
Droppeth its perfumed burden all around
As happy souls the blessedness would share
Wherewith they do abound

Seeming the smile of God,
The sunshine falleth o'er the green-clad earth,
And like a hidden army from the sod
A myriad flowers have birth.

And dancing with the wind,
Shake out their scented garments in the breeze,
Their flowery robes, the ever-graceful trees,
The fickle gales to bind.

Sweet breath of summer time!
Of fragrant blossoms and of scented hay
Of blossoms bending where soft rain-drops chime
A liquid roundelay.

A Western Yankee.

I passed through one of the most productive farming countries on my way to Chicago that I have ever seen. Everything is done on the largest scale. Vast fields of corn, stretching almost as far as the eye can reach, surround you and give you but a faint idea of the immense agricultural resources of this country. The people slightly inquisitive, but then this is Yankeeland. An old fellow, who sat beside me, eyed Mrs. L. and a blooming young damsel, who happened to be occupying the seat with her, for some time. Finally he turned to me and inquired:

"You bean't a Mormon, be you?"

I assured him I was not.

"I didn't know," said he, "I seed you had two gals."

I laughed.

"Daughter?" said he.

I looked like a father.

"Now, do you know," said he, "I think the gal favors you more than she does the old woman."

Old woman! I glanced at Mrs. L; she was chewing her parasol-handle to bits, in her efforts to suppress her anger. Mrs. L. the mother of that buxom girl! It was hard, I admit. My inquisitive friend turned out to be a very jolly fellow, and told me some tall stories about game in that region, only one of which I dare to offer to you.

"I s'pose you never seed my horse, dim?" said he.

I concluded that I had not.

"Well, I s'pose not," said he. "That horse is just the biggest thing in this State.

I asked what his great qualities were.

"Well now, stranger," continued he, "I'll tell you. You see I shoot a tremendous pile of game in a year. I used to go out on the prairie with that ere horse and a setter dog, which I owned, and fetch down a few birds, I tell you."

I expressed my approval of his remarks, and he continued:

"Well, one day, you know, I just lent my setter to Bill Smith, but towards afternoon I just thought I'd ride out and see if I could get a little game without a dog. Well, we rode along nicely for a bit, when all of a sudden, Jim stopped and pricked up his ears, then he kinder looked around for the dog, and, when he didn't see no dog, he just sat down on his hinderquarters as flat as a pie, and rolled off onto the grass. Well, I jumped up just in time to fetch down a couple of birds out of the flock which had risen, and went and picked them up. But, sure as you're alive, stranger, when I came back there that horse sat, and he wouldn't get up neither, till I held those birds to his nose and he smelled that they were fresh. After that I never took a dog, you bet. That ere horse had learned the trick, and was just as good as a dog. One day he kinder stuck me, though. You see, I didn't kill and the horse wouldn't get up, less he smelled the birds, and if a friend hadn't come along and lent me some birds, I believe that horse would be a setting there yet."

My inquisitive friend looked at me, when he had finished his recital, and then added:

"You kinder look, Mister, as if you didn't believe it. Well, I wouldn't have believed it myself, if I hadn't seen it."

"What became of the horse?" queried I.

"Well, you see, he wasn't brought up to the work early, and he got to setting whenever a crow or pigeon came near him, and he dumped me in the dirt two or three times, when I was agoing to meeting, and I had to sell him to Bill Smith. Good-by, stranger, here's my station."

"I say, my friend, what does Bill Smith do with him?" inquired I.

"Well," replied he, "he hangs a prairie hen from the ceiling of his barn, and uses that horse to hatch eggs. But if that ere horse ever gets a smell of that ere hen, and finds it ain't fresh, he wont set long on those eggs, you bet. Good-by, stranger," and he departed.

RICH AND POOR BOUND TOGETHER.—You remember the touching story of the daughter of Sir Robert Peel. Her father gave her, as a birth-day present, a gorgeous riding habit, and went out with her on the same day for an airing in the park his heart swelling with parental pride as he rode by her side. Shortly afterward she sickened and died of typhus fever of the most malignant type; and when inquiry was made as to how she had caught the infection, it was discovered that the habit, bought from one of the London West End tradesmen, had been made in a miserable attic, where the husband of the seamstress was lying ill of fever, and that it had been used by her to cover him in his shivering fits. Thus, whether we will believe it or not, the safety of the highest is bound up with the condition of the lowest; and if we neglect their material, moral, and spiritual interests, there will come a dreadful Nemesis to mark the Divine displeasure in our conduct, and we may perceive our guilt all too late, when the vast temple of our liberties is a shapeless mass of wreck and rubbish.—*Rev. W. N. Taylor.*

Letters from the South.

We commence publishing to-day a series of letters from several of the Southern States, written from time to time since January last, by Mr. J. W. Alvord, Superintendent of Education of the Freedman's Bureau, to O. O. Howard, Brevet Major General U. S. A., Commissioner. Gen. Howard gives the following introduction to the letters, with the view to publish them in pamphlet form:

Howard University,
Washington, D. C.,
March 17, 1870.

The letters written by Mr. J. W. Alvord, General Superintendent of Education of the Freedman's Bureau, furnish, in a small compass, late information bearing upon the education, the industrial interests, and the present state of society amongst the Freedmen. I have thought it wise to print them together. These letters were written with a view to correct the false impressions which have gone abroad with regard to the colored people of the South. We find it a very easy task on the part of those who predict evil, and earnestly desire it, to deceive travelers from the North, even old and tried abolitionists; to have rehearsed in their ears, on the cars, in hotels, in steamers, everywhere they go, stories enunciating such propositions as these: "They are all dying off." "They are killing their children." "They are guilty of inebriation." "They are guilty of infanticide." "The whole population is diseased and degraded." "They cannot rise." "They are thriftless and idle." "They will not work," and so forth.

It is wonderful with what pertinacity, and how universally, such stories are reiterated. They have been told so often that they are doubtless believed by themselves.

I hope the letters will be carefully read, for they are discriminating and truthful, having been written from the field of actual observation.

O. O. HOWARD,
Brt. Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Comm'r.

LETTER No. 1.

Columbia, S.C., Jan. 7, 1870.

Dear General—I will not report in detail the schools in Columbia, as you were an eye-witness to their condition.

The absence of advanced and older pupils, is said to be from the fact that young colored men here, who were boys during the war, grew up especially vicious, and are now, therefore, comparatively indifferent to an education. From the younger class we are undoubtedly to expect the largest results in all parts of the South, as well as in this city.

These colored schools are the only public schools of the capital of South Carolina, and in their well-arranged and spacious building, under the fine direction of so efficient a corps of teachers, will certainly accomplish great good.

The older colored people of the city and surrounding country, as I learned, are unusually intelligent and prosperous—one man, a skillful mechanic, being worth $50,000. More than forty heads of families have within the last six months purchased city property for homes, at from $500 to $1,200 each. It is the testimony of well-informed gentlemen that the whole colored population of upper South Carolina is, in general, in a thriving condition — with better houses, clothing, and family comforts from year to year.

South Carolina appropriated last year $200,000 to buy land in the upper part of the State which has been sold to Freedmen for homesteads. Upwards of 40,000 acres of this land have been actually sold during the year to poor men of all colors. The Governor says he intends this year to recommend for the same purpose an appropriation of $400,000. Colored members of the Legislature, whom I met in the interior counties, asked me earnestly for more schools for their children, which were promised as strongly as I dared.

I have been much interested in witnessing the social elevation of the Freedmen. The Governor, General R. K. Scott, in his receptions makes no distinction among the members of the Legislature (125 of whom are colored); all are taken equally by the hand with the graceful urbanity for which his honor is distinguished. All alike, on such occasions, crowd around his luxurious refreshment tables, where, as his accomplished lady told me, no invidious distinctions are made.

You will remember at the dinner party given on your account by the Governor, and at which I had the honor of being a guest, his Secretary of State, the Hon. F. L. Cardozo and lady (both colored), received equal attention with other officials, and ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing. I could but feel, as I looked around upon that agreeable circle, that *equality of character and culture were the true conditions of equality in social life.* I learned of other occasions when the Governor had followed the same rule, and in conversation he assured me he could allow himself to adopt none other.

His opinion is that in our higher institutions of learning *cultured* youth of both colors will come, at length, to associate on equal terms, and that scholarship and general refinement on each side will gradually settle the whole question of mixed schools.

At Orangeburg I found the Claflin University in the large and beautiful building (late the Orangeburg Female Academy, bought recently by the Methodist Episcopal Society, and repaired by Major Deane, of the Bureau, at an expense of $2,500), with about one hundred students, under the efficient training of Dr. Webster. This is a very promising institution, and in a commanding and well chosen locality. It will probably ask for further assistance from the Bureau.

Will write you next from Charleston.

I have the honor to be yours, &c., very respectfully,

J. W. ALVORD,
Gen. Supt. Ed., Bu. R., F. & A. L.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Proclamations by the Emperor.

PROCLAMATION.

Understanding that at the closing of the war of 1866, in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were the combatants, NORTON I. of California, was proclaimed Dictator of the Peace of Europe by all the Powers thereof, and, *whereas*, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and one Count Von Bismark, acting for a weak old imbecile, King William, have, in violation of their solemn pledges, engaged in a disastrous and bloody war, now, therefore, we, NORTON I, Del Gratia Dictator of the Peace, in order to calm down the difficulties and restore tranquility to Europe, do hereby command Spain to demand the *Cabezas* of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and Count Von Bismark, and send their scalps to our wigwam as a war trophy. *Off with their heads.*

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the war existing between France and Prussia may entail violations of the civilized laws and usages of nations, know all whom it may concern, either French or Prussian, that we will order any person or persons to be tried by the courts and punished by death, who do not adhere strictly to the usages and regulations of war in the present contest.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Let there be peace socially, under penalty of grabbing the first young lady we can get our hands on. We command the ladies to forthwith supply us with an Empress.

NORTON I,
Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.

August 31st.

The peanut crop of Virginia, this year, is estimated at 400,000 bushels, while Tennessee raises 300,000 bushels and Georgia and the Carolinas from 150,000 to 175,000.

AN ingenious mechanic of Erie is getting up a breech-loading rifle, something after the plan of the Prussian needle gun, and expects to succeed.

Religion and the War.

It has been said—and there are many people who believe it—that the present war is instigated by a desire on the part of France to stay the spread of Protestantism. In other words, that it is a religious crusade of Catholic France against Protestant Prussia. This is a very absurd supposition. The large Catholic element that exists in Prussia and throughout Germany, and the influence, if not the numbers, of the Protestants in France, ought to convince any one that in the present religious aspect of Europe such a war is impossible. In France, though a great majority of the people belong to the church of Rome, it is well known that many of the leading statesmen and prominent personages of the Empire are of the Protestant faith. The State in its endowments, knows no difference between the two creeds.

In Prussia, though the royal family of Prussia belong to the Reformed or Calvinistic Church, all Christian denominations enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust and emolument. The Protestants are divided into two branches, Lutherans and Calvinists, and comprise, according to the census of 1867, more than 65 per. cent., of the entire population, while the Catholics amount to nearly 33 per cent, the rest, about two per cent., being made up of Israelites and other sects. However, in some portions of the Prussian dominions the Greek Church and other sects are scattered throughout the monarchy. The Protestants form the greater part of the population of the provinces annexed in 1866: Hanover alone added 1,682,777 Protestants, and only 226,009 Roman Catholics to the population.

Protestantism is gradually spreading among the population, and Roman Catholicism decreasing. When Silesia was acquired by Prussia in 1763, its population was mainly Catholic; but now, out of its three provinces, in the two most important the majority of the population is Protestant. In the religious statistics of 1862 it was shown that the Protestant element in the army at that time amounted to 184,767 men, while the Catholic comprised 82,345 to which were added 1,323 Jews and 77 of other creeds.—The great mass of the populations of the other States which are included in the North German Confederation is Protestant—next to Prussia. Oldenburg being the only State in which there is any considerable proportion of Catholics.—According to the enumerations of 1866 and 1867, the inhabitants of North and South Germany were divided as follows:

Countries.	Protestants.	Catholics.
North Germany	23,312,334	8,131,139
South Germany	3,330,989	5,127,304
Total	34,673,333	13,258,440

In other words, in the North German Confederation the Protestants were more than 71 per. cent., and Catholics 27 per cent. In the South German States, (Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hesse) the Catholics are 60 per. cent., and Protestants, 39 per. cent. The only State in which the Protestants predominate is Hesse. Bavaria is nearly three-fourths Catholic, but that detached portion of the Kingdom which lies between France and the Rhine, known as the Palatinate, is not quite half Catholic, its population comprising 273,982 Catholics, 336,119 Protestants, 13,042 Israelites, and 2,923 of other sects. If we take the total of North and South Germany, which in this war at any rate are one, we find that about two-thirds of the people are Protestants and one-third Catholics.

In France by the census of 1866, there were 36,420,664 Catholics and 1,591,250 Protestants.—This official statement, however, is, in regard to the Protestants, greatly at variance with the numbers of worshiping members as given by the synods and consistories, the heads of which estimate the members of the Reformed Church at 630,000, and those of the Lutheran Church at 305,000, making the total less than a million of Protestants. The larger amount stated above is therefore, evidently made up by those who are nominally of the Protestant faith, but not in church fellowship. The State recognizes all religions, but it only endows the Roman Catholics, the Protestants, and the Jews. The allowances made to the Roman Catholic clergy in the last budget amounted to 49,819,926 francs, and that of the Protestant churches to 1,493,436 francs.—These amounts when compared with the population returns, show that the allowance per capita is about the same in the two denominations. Thus, with Germany, more than one-third Catholic, and with a large proportion of Catholics in her armies, and with France endowing the Protestant Church in relative proportion to the Catholic, it is not easy to see how either side can claim our sympathies on the score of religion. It is a quarrel in which religion has no part.—*New York Tribune.*

Distances in America and Europe.

The ignorance displayed by foreigners regarding the distances between well known places in the United States is absolutely surprising. A lady was recently asked in England on receiving a letter from a friend in Central America, if she visited her often, and was quite astonished on learning that it was a month's journey from New York. New Orleans is frequently thought to be a day's ride from New York. Living in kingdoms of limited areas, and accustomed from strong national prejudices, to consider their special land the most important of all, they are wont, in the absence of an intelligent understanding of physical geography, to measure foreign countries by their own. Even with all the descriptive detail of information which this war has brought forth, there is still an astonishing ignorance of some of the simplest facts connected with the United States and its Civil War. Englishmen and Europeans have no conception of the vast extent of the United States—of the immense area that two centuries of civilization have transformed from a virgin forest and savage wilderness into a land of plenty, comfort and refinement.

Let us examine some of the distances and areas of country in the two continents. England is about as large as the State of Maine. Great Britain and Ireland are as large as New York and Pennsylvania. Texas is as large as England and France together. From London across the Channel, across the whole of France, and the whole of Spain to Gibraltar, is just the distance along our Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida, or about the diameter of the United States, North and South. From London through France, Germany, and all of Turkey to Constantinople, and from Berlin through Germany, France and Spain to Gibraltar, the distance is in each direction, about that from Maine to Texas. From Paris straight across the whole of Europe to St. Petersburg, in Russia, is about as far as from northern Maine to northwestern Texas. From Boston to San Francisco is as far as from London to the Volga river, in Russia, only 400 miles this side of Tartary, making a distance across the whole of Europe, 500 miles beyond St Petersburg, 1800 miles beyond Vienna, and as far as Jerusalem. All of these are made from air-line measurements. Thus it will be seen that the United States have an area of territory equal to all England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Germany, Italy and Turkey, combined. When the English lady asked about visiting Central America, it was about the same as if she had been asked if she frequently visited Tartary. It is as far from New Orleans to St. Louis, as from Paris to Vienna. A journey from New York to New Orleans would be about the same as from London to Madrid.—*Exchange.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, September 3, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The School Question.

No principle concerns the colored citizens at the coming election more than that of the school question. There are six school directors to elect, and one vacancy to fill besides which a Superintendent of Public Schools. Colored citizens should know what candidate or set of candidates will be in favor of improving the present mean school facilities for their children before casting a vote for such candidate or candidates. We have but one isolated primary school on Russian Hill—the pupils of which are not prepared in the necessary branches or qualified for a Grammer, Intermediate, or High School; in short terms there is no impetus or encouragement at present extended to the colored children or any indirect efforts by those whose duty it is to have every child in the State property educated even under the State Law. The amended State law does not limit the education of any class of persons but only says that they shall be educated in separate schools. The single isolated Primary School on Russian Hill does not even come up to the requirements of the State law in the truest sense. We want a Board of Education elected that will comprehend that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendents and the civil rights bill are the laws of the land, and who will sacrifice the prejudices sufficient to prevent a litigation and conflict between the National and State laws on the subject. Candidates should be questioned on this subject when soliciting votes from colored men.

The European War.

During the past week the excitement consequent upon the European War has not abated. The newspaper offices and bulletin-boards have been besieged with anxious throngs of French and Prussian sympathizers. Every item of news from London, Paris and Berlin concerning the movements of the hostile armies is heralded almost hourly by the Illiputian brigade of newsboys in extras. Nearly every account has been rather favorable to the Prussians until the close of the week, when the news of the great battles of Attigny, Sedan, Bazilles and Longwy, on the Belgian border, from August 24th up to the time of writing, with the tables completely turned on the Prussians by General McMahon.

There are many speculative ideas afloat concerning what will be the final termination of this dreadful strife. All generals work by strategy as well as by strength; and as the Fall has now set in, and as it advances in those latitudes, the armies in their marches will be impeded by snows and mud to such an extent that probably all will have to go into winter quarters, except a decisive blow is given by either side by the close of Autumn, preparatory to a Spring campaign. This and similar theories are held by many as the probable termination of the present campaign, and as more likely than that the war will end with two or three Prussian victories.

P.S.—Since the foregoing was written, an extra has been issued stating that the Prussians had driven the French into Belgian territory.

The funeral of Mrs R. A. Scorr, who died so suddenly of heart disease on last Saturday, took place on Monday the 29th, from her late residence in Scott street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Union Beneficial and Ladies' Pacific Accumulating Beneficial Societies, both organizations turned out in large numbers in carriages. The funeral was large and conducted with great dignity and proceeded to the Catholic cemetery where the remains of the deceased lady was interred.

Municipal Election.

JOHN ROSENFELD.—We cannot refrain from making special mention of the merits of John Rosenfeld a candidate for Fire Commissioner. While we would not detract from the other candidate for the same office, individually our preference is with him for that particular office. Though in politics we differ with him, but personally he has been one of our tried friends of over twenty years standing.

S. J. ASHLEY.—Tax-Payers candidate for Superintendent of Streets deserves special mention as one of the best selections that could be made.

It will be seen that the nominees set forth in our columns to-day are the very best and most available that could be selected be either party. Next Wednesday the 7th inst., our citizens will decide by ballot a preference as to those who are to fill the Municipal Offices. Each party will bring out their whole strength.

The Tax-Payers are formidably organized, so is the Democracy, and the contest promises to be exciting. Republican Supervisors only will form the third ticket.

The Excelsior Union Republican Club.

The above named club held their regular meeting on Thursday evening in Collins' Hall, Jackson street, H. M. Collins in the chair. Mr. M. Howard made an address on Educational Affairs and the present condition of the Colored Public Schools, after which a discussion arose on the political issues of the day and the European war, participated in by Messrs. Barbor, Howard, Blake, and others. Mr. Collins vacated the chair to Mr. Z. Cooper, and protested against the Club expressing any opinion for either side of the belligerent nations at present; after which the motion was put and adopted expressing sympathy with Prussia. Dr. Levy, a venerable looking gentleman, being present by invitation of J. E. Brown, made some very appropriate remarks, expressing unanimity of action at present on these momentous questions. A motion was offered by Mr. Howard and adopted, endorsing the Municipal Ticket set forth by the Tax-Payers' Union. After the transaction of some unimportant business, the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

The Tenth Volume.

The *Stockton Weekly Independent* commenced its Tenth Volume last Saturday, 27th ult. We think that it is one of the best weekly journals published in the State. It is at all times a good readable paper. Its politics are thorough Republican, though its editorials are always withal bold and fearless upon all subjects, political or otherwise; whether treating of men or measures. We wish it future success and will continue to welcome it, as heretofore, as one of the very best papers we receive among our exchanges. In his remarks on the subject to his patrons, of which we give an extract, the editor truthfully says:

The *Independent* has ever advocated those measures that it has deemed best calculated to build up, populate and develop the San Joaquin valley. It has labored steadily to call attention to the wonderful resources of this portion of the State, and to show its capability to support a large population. During the nine years it has been published great progress has been made in the growth of the valley and its population has more than doubled, its agricultural resources have been wonderfully developed, and its capabilities more fully understood.

APOLOGY.—Several of our City Subscribers, we learn, received no paper last week. Our edition was exhausted. Our growing increase of subscription compels us this week to have an additional number of copies printed to prevent the recurrence of the scarcity of last week.

BALL IN OAKLAND.—A large number of persons crossed the ferry to Oakland on Thursday evening last, to attend a ball given at Shattuck's Hall by Mr. and Mrs. C. Francis Dodson's Independent Guard were present. The affair, we learn, was kept up until daylight.

Secretary Seward on the Fifteenth Amendment.

When the colored people of Auburn, New York, and neighboring cities celebrated the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, the procession was nearly a mile long. As the procession marched past the residence of Governor Seward, a halt was made and loud cheers were given for the Governor who made his appearance and spoke as follows:

"I rejoice with you in the event you are now celebrating, not more because it guarantees internal peace and perpetual integrity to the United States, than because it is the harbinger of the advancement of your own race and of the broad progress of civilization throughout the world. The event proves that constitutions cannot keep men slaves. It is well for you to reflect now that Constitutions, however amended and perfected cannot of themselves keep men free. It requires education and religion to do this, and even those the African race in the United States is not assured of the future so long as they are held in slavery or barbarism in any other part of the world. Employ then schoolmasters and ministers of the Gospel. You need them now more than you ever did before. It devolves upon you, now that you have been enancipated yourselves, to work out the emancipation and elevation of your own race in the West Indies, in South America and in Africa. For this great work you will need neither armies nor navies, but you need just what your friends among the white men had in working your emancipation—the schoolhouse and Christian meeting-house. Statesmen never fail to carry out what people instructed by these enlightened and human agencies show to be safe, just and practicable. Farewell.

At the conclusion of these remarks the procession gave hearty cheers for Secretary Seward and resumed the march to Burt's Wood. After reaching the grove the people formed around the stand and were addressed by several speakers.—*Christian Recorder.*

TAX-PAYERS' TICKET.

Tax Collector	CHAS. R. PETERS
Auditor	MONROE ASHBURY
City and County Attorney	W. C. BURNETT
Sup't. of Schools	J. H. WIDBER
Chief of Police	P. CROWLEY
Fire Commissioner	JAMES B. BOLTON
Superintendent of Public Streets and Highways	S. J. ASHLEY
Public Administrator	JACOB BENJAMIN

Supervisors

First Ward	H. J. O'REILLY
Third Ward	JOSEPH G. DEMING
Fifth Ward	B. H. COIT
Seventh Ward	A. B. FORBES
Ninth Ward	CHAS. DRIO
Eleventh Ward	N. SIMONDS

School Directors.

First Ward	JOHN F. GROSBAUER
Second Ward (unexp'd term)	J. CLEMENT
Third Ward	WM. SHIEW
Fifth Ward	W. M. SMITH
Seventh Ward	S. H. WETHERBE
Ninth Ward	EDWARD KRUSE
Eleventh Ward	A. MORRISSON

To the Independent Voters of the City and County of San Francisco:

In submitting the above Ticket for your Suffrages at the Municipal Election, to be held in September, the Convention appointed by the Tax-Payers' Union in this city have been guided in their actions by principles governing solely the public good, and have nominated men for the different offices to be filled, who are considered to be honest and capable, and who, in the opinion of this Convention, if elected, will faithfully administer the affairs of the city committed to their charge.

While the Convention has avowedly discarded all party lines, they have selected men of different political faiths believing that the citizens of this great city are ready and willing to meet on common ground to support good men for office, without regard to party predilections.

In view of the confessed growing dishonesty manifested in several of the departments of our municipal affairs for the past four years, it may not be improper to speak of the cause of this great evil, and to consider whether, in the election of the ticket submitted for your consideration and support, a remedy may not be found, and our city affairs restored to the efficiency and honesty of years gone by.

The great misfortune of party nominations is subservicncy to party. And all party manifestos, when elected, administer the affairs of their office for the benefit and glory, more or less, of party alone.

If this is true upon general principles, and to be condemned in municipal affairs when no policy, either State or general, can be possibly involved, how much more is the same principle to be condemned when the party pledges its candidates to administer the Government solely for the party good, without regard to the city's interests, or thosesof its citizens.

The principle referred to is destructive to all good government, and embodies in itself the very element of official corruption and mal-administration; and we, therefore, knowing our inabilities to be honest, capable and free from all pledges propitiatial to good government, confidently recommend them for your suffrages.

Jas Bayne,	Andrew Jackson,
Chas. H. Clarke,	Thos. M. Johnson,
Chas. H. Barton,	Felix Argenti,
Henry F. Chesney,	Jos F. Lightner,
Henry Dutton,	John Magery,
William Ford,	James N. McCrea,
Louis A. Gerstell,	Richard L. Upton,
Stephen D. Gilmore,	Joseph Pedgrigi,
Amesa Gilbreth,	Wm Sam compere,
August Hemme,	Amos Giles,
D. V. B. Hensele,	H. S. Pichoron,
	Charles Wittram.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
....FOR....
Public Administrator,
WILLIAM DOOLAN
au27 td

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
....FOR....
Superintendent Public School,
NOAH F. FLOOD,
Principal of the Broadway Grammar School.
au27 td

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
....FOR....
AUDITOR,
THOMAS H. HOLT.
(Present Auditor.) au27td

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
....FOR....
FIRE COMMISSIONER,
JOHN ROSENFELD.
au27 td

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
....FOR....
TAX-COLLECTOR,
ALEX. AUSTIN
au27 td

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
....FOR....
CITY & COUNTY ATTORNEY,
JOSEPH M. NOUGUES.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE
....FOR....
SUPERVISOR 9th WARD,
A. J. SHRADER.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
....FOR....
School Director 7th Ward,
JOHN F. MEAGHER.

WANTED: TWO RELIABLE MEN FOR a fine business opportunity, only capital required, being honesty, activity and intelligence. To the right men liberal terms will be offered.
Apply by letter, with reference, to E. P. G. Care P. O. Box 1871.

MASONIC NOTICE, THE MEMbers of Hannibal and Victoria Lodges F. and A. M., are requested to meet on the first Monday in September in their Hall, N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets. At which time business of vital importance will be brought forward for transaction. By order of M. W. G. M.
E. J. HANDY,
Secretary of Victoria Lodge No. 3.
San Francisco, August 21st, 1870.

TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISON,
Importers and Jobbers in
FANCY AND MILITARY GOODS,
N. W. Cor. Sansome & Sutter Sts.
au13 SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 507 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
507 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on freehold, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc., sold

MRS. GEORGE SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and Interior. The "table d'hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. au20-3m

CRAIG & SON,
320 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL CHARTER ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000.

GRAND GIFT
CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION,
OF SAN FRANCISCO California,
—ON—
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

Tickets of Admission, $5 each
GOLD COIN.

TREASURER,
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT,
The Sum of $500,000
U. S. GOLD COIN,
Will be returned to the holders of Tickets, by the distribution of chances of the following

GIFTS,
VIZ:

1 Gift of	$100,000	Gold.
1 Gift of	50,000	"
1 Gift of	25,000	"
1 Gift of	20,000	"
1 Gift of	19,000	"
1 Gift of	17,000	"
1 Gift of	16,000	"
1 Gift of	15,000	"
1 Gift of	14,000	"
1 Gift of	13,000	"
1 Gift of	12,000	"
1 Gift of	11,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	9,000	"
1 Gift of	8,000	"
1 Gift of	7,000	"
1 Gift of	6,000	"
1 Gift of	5,000	"
1 Gift of	4,000	"
1 Gift of	3,000	"
1 Gift of	2,000	"
1 Gift of	1,000	"
10 Gifts of $1,000	10,000	"
25 Gifts of 750	19,000	"
50 Gifts of 500	25,000	"
80 Gifts of 400	32,000	"
80 Gifts of 300	24,000	"
150 Gifts of 200	30,000	"
480 Gifts of 100	48,000	"
	$500,000	

The Consert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from them, City and County officers, and well known citizens of the Foundation.

ROBERT C. SWAIN.....President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES.....Vice-President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer M. L. A.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment, and making the distribution of the gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of Tickets to which Gifts may be awarded, will receive the same on presentation of such Tickets or Coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees, at their office,

318 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS to the GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are hereby notified, that the Consert is POSTPONED until

Monday, October 31st, 1870.

Unexpected interference have operated to make this delay necessary to accomplish the result of freeing the Library from debt, without resource to other privileges granted by Act of Legislature passed February 19th, 1870.

This is positively the only postponement which will be made. The Concert will take place on the day above mentioned, and none of the gifts will be withheld until all the gifts have been awarded.

Tickets already in use have not been considerably more than sufficient to insure the successful completion of the contract with the people.

The sale of Tickets will positively close on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1870.

All Tickets remaining unsold at that time will be withdrawn from sale and cancelled. They will be advertised by their numbers, on the 29th day of October, 1870, in one of the daily papers of this city.

Any distribution thus made in the number of Tickets to be drawn, will not affect the number or amount of Gifts. They will be as heretofore advertised, to wit: 480 Gifts, amounting in all to $500,000 in Gold.

Ticket holders residing out of San Francisco will receive duly accredited lists of the awards of Gifts, which will also be published in the leading San Francisco daily papers on the 1st day of November, 1870.

Delivery of Gifts will commence November 2d, 1870, at the Office No. 318 California street, to all parties presenting Tickets to which Gifts have been awarded.

All Gifts awarded to non-residents will be held to their order and for their account.

ROBERT B. SWAIN.....President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES.....Vice-President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer M. L. A.
THOS. R. HAYES.....Sec. Secretary M. L. A.
DAVID WILDER.....Cor. Secretary M. L. A.

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WM. E. WOOD,	P. H. REYNOLDS,
	SAMUEL HUBBARD.

Maurice Dore & Chas. R. Peters
BUSINESS AGENTS,
No. 318 CALIFORNIA STREET,
au27-3m

Correspondence.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25, 1870.

Mr. Editor—I have received your favor of the 17th instant, in which you appoint me as your agent hereafter for your commendable newspaper, THE PACIFIC APPEAL. I accept the appointment, and will do my best to canvass for it here to the best of my ability; but as I am so overcrowded with several business engagements, I have appointed George Van Buren as my deputy agent. I enclose a list of the subscribers I have at present—some have paid and some not. By next steamer I will send you the amount of their subscriptions. Yours, truly,
L. G. GREEN.

PETALUMA, Aug. 29th, 1870.

Mr. Editor—I have received packages of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd numbers of the 7th volume of the PACIFIC APPEAL through the Post Office. As one of its former Agents I was happy to meet with the old friend again; I have given this town a thorough canvass and met with tolerable success in the way of subscribers, considering the dullness of the times. The list of subscribers I send you includes myself, although the Agent I enclose the cash in this letter for my six months subscription and will send from the others as fast as I can collect it. I shall be down to your city soon, and give you further particulars.

Hoping the APPEAL a continued success, I remain, etc.,
G. W. MILLER.

PORTLAND, O., Aug. 24, 1870.

Mr. Editor—Yours of the 17th inst., came to hand enclosing some numbers of your very welcome PACIFIC APPEAL of old times; we hail it as an old friend and shall allow it the freedom of our adopted city with what support and influence we command. With kind considerations for your good heafter and prosperity, I remain yours, fraternally,
MARCUS A. BELL.

THE remains of Wm. Washington, an employee of the P. M. S. Co., who died on the, the Company's Steamer Colorado on her last down trip to Panama, were brought back embalmed by the Doctor of the Ship which arrived on the 30th of August. The bereaved widow Mrs. Washington had them taken to Messrs. N. Gray and Son, Undertakers, from there conveyed on Thursday to Napa, where the family of the deceased resides. The funeral will take places to-morrow (Sunday) in Napa. Besides the widow a large number of friends of Mr. Washington, accompanied his remains to the boat, and witnessed the sad departure.

REV. MR. OFFER.—In a preceding article headed "Our Pioneer Clergy," we inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Rev. Mr. Offer of the A. M. E. Church in connection with those we mentioned at the time, as commencing their labors in this State, subsequently to our pioneer ministers. We take this occasion to state, that the Rev. Mr. Offer has acted his part in our pulpits with equal credit, since being in the State, as those mentioned in the preceding article. He has also labored to a considerable extent in the State of Nevada.

THE HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION opened on Monday last with a magnificent display of every variety of Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, etc. The Exhibition has been crowded with citizens and strangers during the past week.

RESTAURANT.—The Enterprise Saloon on Jackson Street, above Kearny, now re-opened under the proprietorship of Simeon & Co, the best fare served up at reasonable prices.

WHITE & BAUER, 413 Washington street, opposite the Post Office, are authorized to receive yearly subscriptions in this city to the PACIFIC APPEAL.

OLD FOLKS'
CONCERT AND SUPPER.

☞ A Grand Old Folks' Concert and Supper will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7th, 1870, at Bethel Church, Powell Street, for the benefit of the Church.
Admission (Supper included).....50 cts.
☞ Public patronage solicited.

Death

HATTON.—In New York City, June 5th, John W. Hatton, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, aged 36 years, 8 months and 28 days. (Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.)

SCOTT.—In this city, on August 27, 1870, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Scott, aged 40 years and 2 months.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Wm. Thomas (per overland), from a visit to New York, Philadelphia, etc.; Mrs. J. M. Whitfield, S. B. Serrington and Wm. Robinson, Stockton; Mrs. A. Nugent, Petaluma; Miss R. Richards San Mateo; Mrs. Washington Dozier, Mr. Cole, Sacramento; F. Stevenson, Los Angeles.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—L. G. Green, Los Angeles; J. S Hatton, Napa; M. A. Bell, Portland, Oregon; Mr. Brown, Sacramento City; T. Ruz, Alameda County.

Church Directory.

A. M. E. Union Church, Powell street, near Jackson, Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward in charge; Rev. B. Fleeher, acting Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock A.M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.—W. H. CARTER, Superintendent.

Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street—Services will be held every Sunday in this Church at 11 A.M., in the afternoon at 3 P.M., and evening at 7½ P.M. Sabbath School opens at 12½ o'clock.—REV. W. H. HILLERY, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church, Powell st. Services every Sunday at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. REV. J. YOUNG, Pastor.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phipps, President. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 18th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Stockton.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

United Sons of Friendship, Sacramento, meet second Wednesday in each month in Siloam Baptist Church 5th street, between N and O. A. L. Jackson, President. Amos Johnson, Secretary.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barber, President. E. A. Davis, Secy. W. H. Ringgold, Rec. Sec'y.

Summer Republican Club, San Jose, meet regular monthly.

Union Club House, 714 Pacific street. For subscribers only. Freeman, Morrie & Johnson, proprietors.

CHAS. D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 410 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyancer—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. au13

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AND
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GRAND HOTEL,
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NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

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BUTCHER,
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CALIFORNIA MARKET,
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SHIPPING AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS.
CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.
All articles delivered free of charge. Stewards of Hotels and Shipping will do well to give us a call

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burrows's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.
Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

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One door east of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
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ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.
The largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's first-class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the
Lowest Cash Prices.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TAAFFE & CO.
No. 9 Montgomery St.,
Will offer for sale for the next thirty days their entire stock of
Spring & Summer Dry Goods
MOURNING GOODS,
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SHAWLS,
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TAAFFE & CO au13

N. P. COLE & CO.,
FURNITURE AND BEDDING
220, 222, 224 and 226
BUSH STREET.
OWING TO A CONTEMPLATED change in our business after January 1st, 1871, we have decided to
CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK ON HAND,
For cash at such LOW PRICES as will secure the sale of the whole of our immense stock now on hand, on or before that date.
Purchasers will find it greatly for their interests to give us a call. au13 N. P. COLE & CO.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 0
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 00
D. J. STAPLES, President
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary au13

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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FAULKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 16, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express	Passenger	Freight	Mixed *
San Francisco, leave	8.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.	7.00 P.M.
Oakland, leave	8.30 "	4.30 "		
San Jose, leave	9.45 "	6.30 "		
Stockton, leave	12.10 P.M.	7.55 "		
Sacramento, arrive	1.50 "	9.40 "	7.40 A.M.	
Sacramento, leave	2.10 "		9.00 "	
Marysville, arrive	6.30 "		1.15 P.M.	
Chico, arrive	8.45 "		5.00 "	
Colfax, leave	5.00 "		10.00 "	
Reno, leave	9.15 A.M.		5.45 A.M.	
Carson, leave	2.30 P.M.		10.15 P.M.	
Battle Mountain, leave	12.03 M.		3.50 A.M.	
Carlin, leave	3.10 P.M.		10.00 "	
Elko, leave	6.40 "		12.30 P.M.	
Kelton, leave	1.30 A.M.		7.45 A.M.	
Ogden, arrive	6.00 "		3.00 "	

WESTWARD.			
Ogden, leave	6.00 A.M.		1.30 A.M.
Kelton, leave	10.45 "		1.00 P.M.
Elko, leave	2.45 P.M.		7.15 "
Carlin, leave	10.15 "		9.45 "
Battle Mountain, leave	1.35 A.M.		3.30 "
Winnemucca, leave	4.05 "		5.02 "
Reno, leave	7.50 A.M.		11.30 "
Colfax, leave	5.45 "		12.00 P.M.
Cisco, leave	10.30 "		6.00 "
Marysville, leave	9.10 "		11.30 P.M.
Sacramento, leave	11.40 "		2.00 A.M.
Sacramento, leave	11.45 "	7.00 A.M.	3.40 "
San Jose, arrive	2.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.	
Oakland, arrive	3.30 "	12.15 "	
San Francisco, arrive	4.00 "	12.45 "	9.30 A.M.

P.M.	A.M.	Local Trains.	A.M.	P.M.
3.00	9.00	leave San Francisco, arrive	10.40	5.30
3.30	9.30	" Oakland "	10.10	7.05
4.40	11.05	" San Jose "	8.40	4.35
5.00	11.30	" Alameda "	8.15	4.05

From San Francisco.	Oakland	Brooklyn
A 8.00 A.M.	8.40 A.M.	8.50 A.M.
B 9.00 "	9.40 "	9.50 "
10.00 "	10.40 "	10.50 "
11.00 "	11.40 "	11.50 "
D 12.00 M.	12.40 P.M.	
1.00 P.M.	1.40 "	1.50 P.M.
2.00 "	2.40 "	2.50 "
3.00 "	3.40 "	3.50 "
4.00 "	4.40 "	4.50 "
5.00 "	5.40 "	5.50 "
6.00 "	6.40 "	6.50 "
B Sundays excepted.		E Sundays only.
C To Oakland only.		D To Alameda only.

From San Francisco.	Alameda.	Brooklyn.
A 8.00 A.M.	8.40 A.M.	8.50 A.M.
B 9.00 "	9.40 "	9.50 "
C 10.00 "	10.40 "	10.50 "
D 11.00 "	11.40 "	11.50 "
E 2.00 P.M.	2.40 P.M.	2.50 P.M.
F 3.00 "	3.40 "	3.50 "
G 4.00 "	4.40 "	4.50 "
H 5.00 "	5.40 "	5.50 "
B Sundays excepted.		E Sundays only.
C To Oakland only.		D To Alameda only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt. C. P. R. R.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass'r Agent, Sacramento.
au 13

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Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.
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THOS. J. HAYNES, Real Estate,
MARTIN ANSBRO, J. & M. Smith & Co.,
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LEON BIRNAM, Merchant,
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A. J. DeWITT, Travelers,
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ETC., ETC.
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Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

Wethington Lodge, No. 8. Place of meeting, Olive Branch Hall, 641 Broadway.

Mosaic Lodge, No. 38, charter granted April 21, 1868, by the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania to open and hold a lodge in San Francisco, with commission appointing P. Anderson District Deputy Grand Master. This lodge was organized May 13th, 1868, at the old Druids Hall, Bush street.

———, W.M.
H. SMITH, S.W.
G.W. MILLER, J.W.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3. Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. HUGHES, W. M.
A. J. WARD, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento., Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Morish Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W. M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Battery and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to wherever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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Can be bought at the Store and Hardware Store
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au29-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000
INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.
LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars.
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.
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HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers,
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au29 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

From the
American Journal of Pharmacy,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price we ask, we have some authoritative model of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a concession of the Committee of Pharmacopœia to authorize some new method or modification of the present requirements?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the United States Pharmacopœia, we would, in the preparation of fluid extracts, carefully take occasion to say that in medicine the benefit of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health, and (from various 'ills' to) is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Boobs (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the increased cost of crude material. To such purchasers every luxury of a quality we can obtain will be given at a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

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E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, planned to cure and cure, and identified in the annals of medicine of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, spring complaints, pleurisy and all diseases of how long standing it may be, in male or female, and arising from whatever cause.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a valedictorian of the University of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Eclectic Chronicle Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

Helmbold's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu

Is compound of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, procured in vacuo by R. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Depot and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1866.
DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with general debility, kidney affection, weak, aching and lame back, for which I used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having now been prevailed upon to try your advertised remedies with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu, I did so, and after using two bottles, had more than realized my most sanguine expectations. I compared it over getting well, and determined to use no compounds hereafter except those I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your extract Buchu. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician, as an eminent combination, and with his advice, after an examination of the articles, and connecting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced the use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

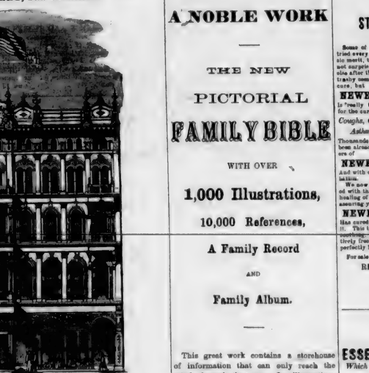
I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did. My case has been long dread of any unpleasant train and other, a sure index and barometer of the system. I do not mean to be without it. Whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

D

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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger in the lemonade of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for which impurity in the blood, or the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is a perfect substitute, and positively effects that felicitous control of nerve and muscle.

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The Angel and the Child.

TRANSLATED BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

An angel with a radiant face,
Above a cradle bent to look.
Seemed his own image there to trace,
As in the waters of a brook.

"Dear child! who me resembled so,"
It whispered, "come, O come with me!
Happy together let us go,
The earth unworthy is of thee!"

Here none to perfect bliss attain;
The soul in pleasure suffering lies—
Joy hath an undertone of pain,
And even the happiest hours their sighs.

Fear doth at every portal knock;
Never a day serene and pure
From the o'erhanging tempest's shock
Hath made the morrow's dawn secure.

What, then, shall sorrows and shall fears
Come to disturb so pure a brow?
And with the bitterness of tears
These eyes of azure troubled grow?

Ah, no! into the fields of space,
Away shalt thou escape with me;
And Providence will grant thee grace
Of all the days that were to be.

Let no one in thy dwelling cower
In sombre vestments draped and veiled;
But let them welcome thy last hour,
As thy first moments once they hailed.

Without a cloud be there each brow;
There let the grave no shadow cast;
When one is pure as thou art now,
The future day is still the last."

—*Atlantic for September.*

Silent Women.

In the town of Harmony, Chautauqua county, New York, there is, according to the neighboring Jamestown *Journal*, a woman of family, who discovering in 1849 that she and her husband could talk only to quarrel, resolved to speak to him no more from thenceforth, and has, for the last twenty-one years, remained inflexibly true to her resolution. When her husband wishes to communicate intelligence to her he prepares his views thereon, or ascertain her designs in any given direction, he is obliged to instruct one or other of either of the children to act as a medium of speech between their parents; and although this curious state of things produces occasional awkwardness, it is certainly far preferable to certain lecturing. The silent wife is represented as an admirable housekeeper, a good mother, and a highly esteemed member. She merely prefers no speech with her husband to its alternative of wrangling, and thereby proves herself no less acute in wit than powerful in the "nerve" to sustain it. Until very recently there has been another silent wife, of even greater endurance, at Rollin, in Michigan; but a result of intense sanity in the case of the first woman has been attributed to insanity in the second. Mrs. Mills, the latter, broke down under the privations of rude Western pioneer life thirty years ago, took involuntarily to her bed, and preserved such inexorable silence that her husband and family were finally forced to conclude that she was insane. The Hillsdale *Standard* says that she remained utterly silent in bed through all the long, long years, while her children grew up, married and went to new homes, and the cares and labor of the household were borne by others. Thus silently lived and reclined until a few days ago, when a hired attendant, presuming upon her inability to remonstrate or complain, was guilty of marked impudence in her presence. On the instant she sprang up in her bed, with eyes flashing, and withered the offender with a perfect blaze of scolding! True, the spell of thirty years being broken, she arose from her bed, took up the thread of her active, speaking existence, at the point where it had broken in 1840, and nearly threw her husband into apoplexy by the spectacle of her restoration. This woman they say was insane, while the Chautauqua lady's silence is allowed to be a result of anything but lunacy. "Great wit to madness close is allied, and thin partitions do their bounds divide;" but why is it that the silent wife of Michigan has been quite as sound in calculating wit as her rival in New York? Worn almost to a skeleton by household drudgery and the care of young children she must have been worked into an early grave if she had preserved. By taking to her bed at the critical moment, and baffling medical interference by resolutely holding her tongue, she thus escaped from a killing bondage, gained no end of rest, was rid of all the perplexity and trials of managing the marriages of her children, and left open to herself a chance of walking and talking again whensoever those recreations could be indulged without accompanying overwork. There's a method in such madness as this!—*Exchange.*

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—Sir Charles Lyell, the distinguished geologist, has some time ago produced a treatise on the antiquity of man. He infers from recent researches and discoveries of implements in various parts of Europe, that man may have lived on the earth thousands of centuries before the era of his advent according to the common belief.—France, England, Denmark and Switzerland, were peopled by a race which used flint hatchets and arrow heads, like the old North American Indians. After them came a race which used implements of bronze; and again these were succeeded by a race which used implements of iron. The relics of the old races found in Switzerland are similar in most respects to those found in our Indian mounds.—In one case Sir Charles Lyell shows the section of an ancient hut which had been built on the Scottish sea-coast. It had been submerged by the sea for so long a period that 60 feet of marine strata had formed over it, and after this by some convulsion or gradual upheaval of the earth, it was elevated to its former position out of the sea. This hut affords evidence of having been erected in a far remote prehistoric period; subsequent discoveries, however, may modify this conclusion. It is supposed by many persons that a remote period America and Europe were connected by land. Professor Agassiz has arranged a collection of weapons and relics obtained from Switzerland, in the Museum at Cambridge, Mass. They are similar to the stone arrow and spear heads and pottery so frequently found imbedded among oyster shells in Jersey city and Hoboken, New Jersey.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 5. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1870. WHOLE NO. 317.

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless under all circumstances, free from alcohol, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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Proclamations by the Emperor.

On receipt of the intelligence that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had surrendered to the Prussian King, Norton I telegraphed to King William the following message:

PROCLAMATION.

Norton I desires that you will now gracefully retire your army from the French soil, as otherwise the friends of France will come forward and cause a long and protracted war, and you will be held answerable.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China: It was with great sorrow we learned the news that French and English subjects had been massacred in your Empire by your subjects; and my people here are very much incensed at the intelligence, and have demanded in order that your subjects now in America be properly protected, that your Majesty and Government cause the delivery to those respective Governments of the murderers, and make proper reparation therefor.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, We, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico issued our decree against granting our Imperial sanction to the Mercantile Gift Lottery, and that the money for the tickets already sold should be returned. Know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that do we hereby decree banishment from our realm of all persons who may fail to heed our said command.

NORTON I.
Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.

A COTTON BROKER ABSCONDS.—We hear from Superintendent Badger that on Saturday last, George B. Shute, a cotton broker quite well known in business circles, absconded with a telegraphic letter of credit, and cash in his possession amounting to over $100,000; and various estimated at between that sum and $260,000. It appears that for ten days prior to his departure he had been around among business friends, borrowed checks, drafts, and in fact everything that could be converted into money. These were deposited in the Canal Bank, and we are told that Shute just before leaving, drew a check for the full deposit, amounting to nearly $100,000, and asked for a telegraphic letter of credit on Messrs. Morgan & Sons for that sum. On the same day he drew from the Citizens' Bank $10,000, and either on that day or previously said to Messrs. Voisin & Gaines $25,000 worth of sterling. Who the others are, from whom money has been obtained, has not been developed. With these amounts he left on the Jackson train, with the hope, it is thought, of reaching New York and drawing the money before information of his flight became public. The loss of the Citizens Bank, it is said, amounts to $20,000. A telegram was sent to Morgan & Sons, as soon as suspicions were aroused, but it is not yet known whether it reached them in time or not. Superintendent Badger telegraphed Superintendent Jourdan, giving him the names of Shute's business friends, and the localities he would probably visit. As information of the affair was not received until Monday, when Shute had nearly two days the start, it will be a day or two before it will be known what can be done in the premises. It is believed that Shute will take steamer to Havre, persons who know him saying that he would not dare to land in any European pool. The defalcation will of course be the chief topic of conversation on the flags for several days. Probably two or three days will pass before its full extent can be known. It is believed that the estimate of $260,000 is exaggerated, but this was the sum stated to our reporter by one of the sufferers.—*New Orleans Times, August 5th.*

Political.

LOUISIANA.

In the Louisiana Republican State Convention recently held, Gov. Warmouth and Lieut.-Gov. Dunn (colored) were pitted against one another for President. The vote was by ballot, and Dunn was elected by 53 votes against 48 for Warmouth. Warmouth arose and moved that the election of Dunn be declared unanimous. The Lieutenant-Governor said: "It is the first time, I believe, in the history of the Union, that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of a State have been members of the same convention, and I am sure it is the first time that a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor have been candidates against each other for the presidency of a convention." The Lieut.-Gov. turning to the Gov., continued: "I like the Governor very well. I thank you, gentlemen of the convention, for the compliment you have paid me in electing me over him. I shall endeavor to perform the duties you have assigned to me faithfully and impartially."

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "It was understood at the Tremont Temple Convention, yesterday, that Mr. Wendell Phillips would accept the nomination for Governor. It was also expected that he would receive the nomination of the Labor Reform Convention at Worcester in September. The most enthusiastic members counted upon considerable accession from Mr. Phillips' anti-slavery friends, who have seldom voted at all. A fair clipping from the Democratic side was also anticipated with some confidence, on account of the favor Mr. Phillips has won with intelligent Irishmen by his eloquent eulogy of O'Connell. Altogether, his supporters were able to promise a handsome vote with pretty good reason.

GEORGIA.

The *True Georgian* says "the Republican Party is largely in the majority throughout the State. The Act for the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, the regulations for protecting the polls, which Attorney-General Akerman will see carried out, and the timely warning he gives the Democracy in his anti-proclamation letter, which we see begins to make them tremble, will secure not only peace and good order at the polls, but a fair expression of the popular will at the ballot box. Let these things be done, and the 8th of November next will witness a grand victory for national Republicanism throughout the State of Georgia."

FLORIDA.

GAINESVILLE, Aug. 18.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of a Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of W. H. Gleason, declared ineligible by the Supreme Court, and for a Member of Congress, in place of C. M. Hamilton, the present incumbent, met here on the 17th. The Convention was called to order at 12 o'clock M., by E. M. Cheney, Esq., Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The Hon. Josiah T. Walls was made temporary and also permanent Chairman. The usual number of Secretaries and Vice-Presidents were appointed. A Committee on Credentials reported that thirty-six of the thirty-nine counties were represented. The preliminaries being decided, the Convention proceeded to select a candidate for Representative in Congress. The following were named for the position: Hon. C. M. Hamilton, the present incumbent; Hon. J. C. Gibbs (colored), Secretary of State; Hon. C. H. Pearce (colored), State Senator, Leon County; Hon. Robert Meachem (colored), State Senator, Jefferson County; Hon. Josiah T. Walls (colored), State Senator, Alachua County; Hon. H. S. Harmon (colored), Representative from Alachua. The friends of the respective candidates fought for their favorite most valiantly, contesting the ground inch by inch. On the twelfth ballot, Mr. Walls, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared nominated. On the third ballot, Samuel T. Day was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Walls is a native of Virginia, is 30 years of age, came to this State in 1864, is a successful planter, and served a term in the House before his present service in the Senate.

Mr. Day is the Assistant Assessor in the Columbia District, is a Southern loyalist, is well esteemed, and will gain for himself, and perhaps the ticket, the votes of many outside of the party, who are heartily sick of the extreme men and measures of the opposition.

The ticket is a strong one, and will, without doubt, receive a triumphant indorsement. Never have we seen greater unanimity and enthusiasm than was manifested at the close of the Convention, which presages most glorious results.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 23.—The proceedings of the Republican Congressional Convention at London to-day were marked with considerable feeling, but it created no disturbing element in our ranks, as has unfortunately been the case in one or two other districts in the State. Two unsuccessful attempts to nominate were made, when the name of the Hon. Samuel Shellabarger was presented amid deafening shouts of applause.

He was at once nominated, receiving nearly all the votes in the Convention. He will accept, and the prospects are encouraging for a good round majority over Jewett, the Democratic candidate. The nomination is regarded as the best the Convention could have made. Resolutions indorsing the course of Grant's army, whose disabilities have been removed.

Gov. Hoffman has directed that an election be held in the XXVIIIth Congressional District on the 8th of November next to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. Noah Davis.

In the XIth Ohio District the Republicans at Portsmouth, nominated John F. Wilson by acclamation. In XVth Ohio District, the Republicans, at Marietta, nominated William B. Sprague on the twenty-third ballot. In the IVth Ohio District the Republicans at Piqua, nominated W. B. McClurg.

The case of John V. Creely, of Philadelphia, who claims to have been defrauded of the Republican nomination for Congress in the IId District, has been referred to the Executive Committee of the General Committee. This body will sit in Philadelphia and hear the testimony on both sides, after which they will report to the General Committee.

The Republican 1st Assembly Distict Convention for Chautauqua County has nominated Hon. M. P. Bemus for Member of Assembly. The Hon. M. P. Bemus, W. L. Sessions, C. B. Brockway, and Geo. Rolf were elected delegates to the State Convention, and W. H. Miller, L. B. Sessions, Sylvester Terry, Henry Sheldon, and Wm. A. Maytom delegates to the Congressional Convention.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL has been nominated by the Democrats of the IIId Congressional District of Ohio to run against Gen. Robert D. Schenck. The Democrats of the VIth District have nominated Mr. J. W. Denver; F. F. Dickinson is the nominee of same party in the IXth District, and P. H. Van Trump in the XIIth District. The Republican candidate in the VIIIth District is John Beatty.

READING AND THINKING.—It is a good thing to read, mark, learn—but it is better to invardly digest. It is good to read, better to think—better to think one hour than to read ten hours without thinking.—Thinking is to reading (if the book read have everything in it) what rain and sunshine are to the seed cast into the ground, the influence which maketh it bear and bring forth, thirty, forty, or an hundred fold. To read is to gather into the barn or storehouse of the mind; to think is to cast seed corn into the ground to make it productive. To read is to collect information; but think closely is to evolve power.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 10, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Election.

The election passed off very quietly on Wednesday, the 7th inst. The Tax-Payers' Ticket for Municipal officers, with the exception of Charles R. Peters, Tax-Collector, and James R. Bolton, Fire Commissioner, was elected. Our table is reliable and complete, and will vary but little from the official returns. There should have been about eight hundred votes cast by the colored citizens according to their population in the city, which is about 2,400, allowing one-third of them to be males. Quite a number have not as yet, been registered and enrolled. On a close contest this vote will always have its effect, when united upon any principle, in all the wards. Their greatest force is in the Fourth Ward. In this Ward, only, they were somewhat divided on the Tax-Payers' and Democratic candidates for Fire Commissioner and Public Administrator; but nearly three-fourths of them voted the Tax-Payers' Ticket straight, and with very few exceptions so did the recently naturalized colored American citizens who are of West India birth. All seemed to have a common object in view, working to get most of the officers of the Tax-Payers' Ticket elected.

Causes of the War.

Queen Isabella, of Spain, having signed her abdication in favor of her son Alphonse, the young Spanish prince, some of the populace advantage of her abdication and nominated Prince Hohenzollern, of Prussia, to become the crowned head of Spain. Napoleon, of France, apparently jealous of the preference thus bestowed on a prince of Prussia, demanded, through his Minister at Berlin, Benedetti, to either withdraw or decline the proffered nomination, and further, to sign a guarantee that he would never be a candidate for the Spanish throne. The Prussian Prince, not giving a satisfactory answer, the French Minister made an appeal to King William to urge the withdrawal of the Prince's candidacy, and for his royal signature. King William refused his signature. Napoleon and the French Government therefore declared war against Prussia in July last. Hence, inside of four months, we behold a grand and powerful Empire changed by the disasters of war and revolution into an American-like Republic.

Our Circulation.

The APPEAL has already attained a larger circulation in this city than at any time heretofore since its establishment in 1862. Our general circulation throughout the State and Pacific coast is gradually increasing to an extent that bids fair to eclipse every newspaper that has as yet been published in any of the States by colored men. As the paper is now on a firmer basis that at any time heretofore, we shall continue our endeavors in making it, the pride, particularly of those whose cause and interests it has always espoused, and of our patrons at large. In short terms, as our most severe ordeal is past the APPEAL may now be regarded as a fixed fact, and one of the permanent institutions of the State. On our part we will use every honorable means to maintain it as one of the best newspaper over published by Colored men in the United States, and unite the co-operations of all classes by subscriptions, advertisements, etc.

C. A. DUFALL.—This gentleman deserves great credit for his activity in watching the suspicious movements of several colored men of Democratic proclivities on election day.

City and County Municipal Election, September 7th, 1870.

| CANDIDATES. | 1st Ward. | 2d Ward. | 3d Ward. | 4th Ward. | 5th Ward. | 6th Ward. | 7th Ward. | 8th Ward. | 9th Ward. | 10th Ward. | 11th Ward. | 12th Ward. | 13th Ward. | 14th Ward. | 15th Ward. | 16th Ward. | 17th Ward. | 18th Ward. | 19th Ward. | 20th Ward. | 21st Ward. | 22d Ward. | 23d Ward. | 24th Ward. | 25th Ward. | 26th Ward. | 27th Ward. | 28th Ward. | 29th Ward. | 30th Ward. | 31st Ward. | 32d Ward. | 33d Ward. | 34th Ward. | 35th Ward. | 36th Ward. | 37th Ward. | 38th Ward. | 39th Ward. | 40th Ward. | 41st Ward. | 42d Ward. | 43d Ward. | 44th Ward. | 45th Ward. | 46th Ward. | 47th Ward. | 48th Ward. | 49th Ward. | 50th Ward. | 51st Ward. | 52d Ward. | 53d Ward. | 54th Ward. | 55th Ward. | 56th Ward. | 57th Ward. | 58th Ward. | 59th Ward. | 60th Ward. | 61st Ward. | 62d Ward. | 63d Ward. | 64th Ward. | 65th Ward. | 66th Ward. | 67th Ward. | 68th Ward. | 69th Ward. | 70th Ward. | 71st Ward. | 72d Ward. | 73d Ward. | 74th Ward. | 75th Ward. | 76th Ward. | 77th Ward. | 78th 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Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 8, Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
A. J. WARD, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W.M.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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From the
American Journal of Pharmacy,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a concentration of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present exposure?

"With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

"The sort of material is something, but when put into the mouth with human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Books (fluid, solid) will continue to be made as formerly, and it is not to be supposed that the manufacturer will be at all restrained to meet the objection in the price of material. To such an extent quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be usefully added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstructions of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dunglison's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowall, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See a Spoken Chronological Review, published by Benjamin Travettar, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, of the late standard works of medicine.

L

Helmbold's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper berries, procured in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILOMATHEA, P., February 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years, with general, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your prepartions so extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious, in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to write you recently. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper, I was induced to use it in preference to an excellent manufacturing, and with his advice, after an examination of the article, commenced using again with the druggist. I considered it by R. I commenced to use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt myself like a new person's tail statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore concluded to favor and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of great value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any more for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your thanks being due and of any assistance this and odor, a wise tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not consider to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE

I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

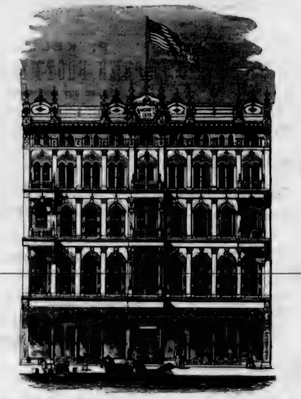
Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, Ex Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Jno. R. Ingersoll, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Kunz, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, Ex Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. C. W. Woodward, Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Rigler, Ex Governor, California.
Hon. Charles Ashe, Ex-M. C. Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

D

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A Wife of the Period.

Dear Frederick, am I to blame
That you're much odd explosive,
And fancy wives were only meant
To be their husbands' minions?
To stay at home from morn till night,
And clean the world's equipment,
With servants for society,
And sewing for employment?

A splendid creature I should be.
To pass my time as you'd like!
A sweet domestic nondescript,
Insufferably prudent!
No, thank you, Fred, I freely own
The frailties of a woman;
Quite unashamed that many tastes
Are social, sir, and human!

Imagine what a pleasant fate—
The very thought is shocking!—
To have no higher aim in life
Than darn the household stocking!
To pay no visits; be siloed
No balls; to keep no carriage;
To give no dinners—wear plain clothes—
Oh, mockery of marriage!

'Twere well, Fred, if you heard at once
My strong determination
Regarding the new movement.
Of valuing my station;
And willingly, I tell you, sir,
Your wife has one pet pasedon
Expressed most neatly by the phrase
Of "following the fashion."

So, Fred, in future let us have
No more fine words or moral;
Be sure it's not at all my wish
That you and I should quarrel.
But since you have suggested, sir,
My change from gay to quiet,
And threaten a compulsive course,
I merely answer—try it!

Letters from the South.

LETTER NO. 2.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 11, 1870.

Dear General—In Charleston I have visited the schools, eight in number, with, in all, about 2,500 pupils, and, with one or two exceptions find them in good condition. The "Avery Institute" and the "Shaw Memorial" rank first. Each of these have an enrollment of about 300 pupils. The Morris Street School, with 800 pupils, in charge of the City Board, is conducted on the Southern plan; strict in discipline, with but less that cultivates the mind and heart. It is, however, an honor to the city. The Orphan School (100 inmates) now in charge of the State, is much neglected. The lady manager, Miss Boorn, is energetic, but needs assistants and more means. I have directed Mr. Cook to send her books, and will see the trustees to-day. South Carolina is at present too much immersed in politics to care thoroughly for orphans.

The "Freedmen's *Pay* School," (150 pupils,) with colored teachers is a landmark, showing the progress of these people. All its expenses are met by *the Freedmen*. The school of the Episcopal Society, in the old Marine Hospital, is respectable in conduct and attainments, with 160 pupils, but the building needs repairs. I went thoroughly through Rev. A. T. Porter's "Parochial Orphan School" with much interest; eighty boys, well kept and taught, and the whole Institution on a larger scale than I expected. Mr. Porter deserves much credit for his earnest labors, and in my judgment what you have done for him within the law and well deserved.

Since I was in Charleston, three years ago, there has been great progress in our educational work, seen not only in the schools themselves, but in the *general* elevation of the whole colored population.

We are not to contrast these people with the white race, long favoured with opportunities. Their history of utter demoralization is to be constantly kept in mind, and progress only (in comparison) from that stand-point noted.

In this advancing civilization, nothing is more apparent than the altered *apparel* of the Freedmen. From linsey wolsey, ragged garments, clumsy brogans, or bare feet of former times, we notice the change to clothes of modern material; shoes or gaiters on the feet of boys and girls; whole schools as tidily dressed as most of the common schools at the North. While the same make of clothing, bought with their own money from the shops, or skillfully made with their own hands, is everywhere to be seen. It gives the adult population in the streets and churches an air strikingly in contrast with the mean raiment with which slavery had clothed them. It is the costome of freedom, each choosing his or her dress, according to taste, and all mainly in the respectable raiment of society around them.

The point to be gained in our schools is to retain more permanently the *advanced* pupils: they pass away two soon called by the stern necessities of life.

Some *liberal fund* is needed to keep choice select scholars for two or three years until they can be thoroughly prepared as teachers and leaders of the people.

The Avery schools and classes, of all the Northern Associations, should be more thorough, with special effort and expenditure to carry pupils entirely through the course.

On the whole, I am satisfied that educational matters in this State are running in the *right direction*, and if the next Legislature (1870) passes we shall be able to accomplish much more than at present.

With respect, yours, etc.

J. W. ALVORD,
General Supintendent of Education.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

REMAINS OF EXTINCT SPECIES.—The fossil bones of a pigmy species of elephant have been found in the caves of Malta, and described by Captain Spratt, of the British navy. This species of elephant when full grown could not have been larger than a lion or a tiger. All the bones were firmly ossified and when contrasted with those of the ordinary elephant, they were seen to be remarkably disproportionate in the size. Bones of the young of the pigmy elephant were likewise found, and when it is stated that the milk teeth of this creature were not much larger than human molars, an idea can be formed of its small size. The tusks of the pigmy elephant were about a foot long. In the same caves were found the bones of a gigantic swan, three or four times larger than the present known swan, and also the bones of a gigantic species of dormouse.

THE most difficult thing to remember—the poor.

The Dead of Pompeii Exhumed.

A brief account of the discovery of human remains, in a good state of preservation, in a house of Pompeii, was published in 1863. At that time a correspondent of the London *Athenæum*, also gave the following account of the exhumed dead, which we at this time republish as a relic of history worthy of record, as follows:

"The human bodies were found in an excavation near the house called that of Abbondanza. Falling in a mass of pumice stone, these unfortunate persons had not become attached to the soil, and it was easy to cut the ground beneath them; but above, fire, ashes and hot water had rained upon them from the fiery mountain, causing their death, and insuring their preservation for nearly two thousand years. On removing the *debris*, which consisted of the roof and the ashes which had fallen into the interior of the house, something like a human form was discovered, though nothing but fine powder was visible. It occurred to Cavalier Fiorelli that this might be a kind of sarcophagus created by the Vesuvius, and that within were the remains of one of the victims of that terrible eruption. But how to remove or preserve them? A happy idea struck him. Plaster of Paris was poured into an aperture, the interior having been discovered to be hollow, in consequence of the destruction of the flesh, and mixing with and uniting with the bones, restored to the world a Roman lady of the first century. Further researches led the discovery of a male body, another woman and that of a young girl; but that which first awakened the interest of the excavators was the finding of ninety-one pieces of silver money, four car-rings, a finger-ring, all of gold, together with two iron keys and, evident remains of a linen bag. These interesting relics have been successfully removed, and are lying in a house not far distant. There are to be preserved in Pompeii, and four bronze tables of unique fashion, are preparing for their reception.

"The first body discovered was that of a woman, who lay on her right side, and from the twisted position of her body, had been much convulsed. Her left hand and arm were raised and contorted, and the knuckles were bent in tightly; the right arm was broken, and at each end of the fragments the delicate character of the bones was seen. The form of the head-dress and the hair were distinctly visible. On the bone of the little finger of the hand were two silver rings, one of which was a guard. The sandals remain, or the soles at least, the iron or nails are unmistakably to be seen. Though the body was much bent, the legs were extended as if under the influence of extreme pain.

"In an inner chamber was found the figure of a young girl, lying on its face, resting on its clasped hands and arms, the legs drawn up, the left lying over the right—the body was thinly covered in some parts by the scorriæ or the plaster, whilst the skull was visible, highly polished. The hand was partially closed as if it had grasped something, probably her dress, with which it had covered the head. The finger bone protruded through the incrusted ashes, and on the surface of the body in various parts was distinctly visible the web of the linen with which it had been covered. There was lying by the side of the child a full grown woman, the left leg slightly elevated, whilst the right arm is broken; but the left which is bent, is perfect, the hand closed. The little finger has an iron ring; the left ear, which is uppermost, is very conspicuous and stands off from the head. The folds of the drapery the very web remains and a nice observer might even detect the quality of the dress.

"The body of the man lay upon its back, with the legs stretched out to their full length. There was an iron ring on the little finger of the left hand, which, with the arm, was supported by the elbow. The folds of the dress on the arm and over the whole of the upper part of the body were visible; the sandals were there, and the bones of one foot protruded through what might have been a broken sandal. The traces of the hair of the head and beard were there; and the breath of life, adds the writer had only to be inspired into this and the other three figures to restore to the world of the nineteenth century, the Romans of the first century. They might have fallen but yesterday, for were there not still remaining their sandals their dress, the very bravery of their hair? They were trying to escape from destruction for the bodies were found a short distance one from the other, as if in the act of running. What could have induced them to remain so long it is only permitted to imagine. They were three women who, terror-struck, had been unable perhaps to act until aided, and urged forward by the man. It may be that with that attachment which binds on all so closely to our native place and our hearth, they still clung to their homes with the hope that the storm would soon pass away.

A Sketch of MacMahon.

Mr. Halstead writes from Paris to The Cincinnati *Commercial*:

I was not lion hunting, but accidently ran against one of the largest—a lion just from Africa, too. I heard a man exclaim in the crowd: "Why, there is MacMahon." And sure enough there was the most celebrated of living French Generals, the best personification of the French soldier, the hope of the French army in the struggle at hand, and a great popular favorite. He had, as I see by the papers this morning, spent a large portion of the day with the Emperor. Parisians have for some days thought that he was with his corps near Strasbourg, and his departure is an event. He was called from Algiers the moment that there were signs of the imminent outbreak of war. He was in citizen's dress last night, and with three gentlemen, likewise dressed as civilians, but the group—the Marshal was accompanied by some of his staff—was after all thoroughly military in appearance.

They were enjoying themselves with the pretense of being plain people, but their faces and bearing, every feature and movement, indicated their profession. MacMahon wore a new silk hat, and its special gloss was all that made him prominent in the crowd. His hair is white—a soft, brilliant white—and cut close, and his mustache is also white—as white as Fernando Wood's, but not half so large. He is said not to be an imperialist, and so small a circumstance as that he does not wear his beard in the fashion of the Emperor gives confirmation to the report. He wears no imperial, his lower lip being clear shaven. In spite of his white hairs he has not the appearance of advanced years. His eye, complexion, and carriage indicate that he is in the prime of life. His face is a healthy one, and the sun of Africa being responsible, I suppose, chiefly, for the brilliancy of the bronze on his cheeks. His features are not grand, but are refined, his nose is almost delicate in its fine outline and sharpness, and his mouth is sad rather than severe. You can see this expression of weariness—there is something that touches the pathetic in it—in the pictures of him that will now appear everywhere, and which are becoming as plentiful here as those of the Emperor, whose abounding photographs are one of the trues of the times. MacMahon's eye is a little sunken, and a light blue, I think with a cheery, intellegent sparkle in it (that I am sure of) and in his walk he is quick, and in gesture rather deliberate for a Frenchman. Not many persons seemed to recognize him, and he paid no attention to those who did and were staring at him with evident curiosity, nor was there anything in his manner to show consciousness that he was observed. Two or three times was the cry "*Vive MacMahon,*" but he gave no sign of hearing it. There was not the slightest symptom of that look of "the hardened despot" in which people who are unduly sensible of importance and fame, or of celebrity of some sort, so often disguise themselves.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON INTEREST.—No blister draws sharper than the interest does. Of all industries none is comparable to that of interest. It works all day and night, in fair weather and foul. It has no sound in its footsteps, but travels fast. It gnawt at a man's substance with invisible teeth. It binds with its film, as a fly is bound in a spider's web. Debts roll a man over and over, binding hand and foot, and letting him hang upon the fatal mesh until the long-legged interest devours him. There is but one thing on a farm like it, and that is the Canada thistle which swarms now plants every time you break its roots, whose blossoms are prolific, and every flower the father of a million seeds. Every leaf is an awl, every branch a spear, and every plant like a platoon of bayonets, and a field of them like a armed host. The whole plant is a torment and vegetable curse. And yet, a farmer had better make his bed of Canadian thistles than attempt to be at ease upon interest.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, We have been informed that one Philipmagridder Alamagoosalum Whangdoodlum Larryum Marrayum is engaged plotting with conspirators to usurp our prerogatives and is a traitor to our person and sceptre, and

Whereas, All movements of such natures tend to weaken the stability of our government at home, and cause it to fall into to contempt and ridicule with foreign Nations;

Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, hereby declare that said Philipmagridder Alamagoosalum Whangdoodlum Larryum Marrayum is engaged plotting with conspirators to usurp our prerogatives and is a traitor to our person and sceptre, and

Whereas, All movements of such natures tend to weaken the stability of our government at home, and cause it to fall into to contempt and ridicule with foreign Nations;

Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, hereby declare that the Philipmagridder Alamagoosalum Whangdoodlum Larryum Marrayum is appointed Chief of Police to ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he forthwith leave our realm to fill such appointment.

NORTON I.

September 13th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There is a class of low scum, degrading to humanity, in the habit of calling "BUM" when we enter a theater or hotel, who are evidently put up to the same by some thieving scoundrels or proscriptive traitors. Now, therefore, we do hereby decree that the Police have full authority to place these rascals in the chain-gang to learn better manners.

NORTON I.

September 18th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, One Thomas Mooney, a banker, has disappeared from these parts, and whereas the "Money" intrusted to him, to be loaned out, has been misappropriated and a number of poor people are victims. Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby proclaim to all wherein it may concern, that all the funds found in his possession do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or, like the candle run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals which lead temperate lives have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the hog ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; the Guinea pig six or seven. The numbers of all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man of all animals, is the one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to the physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason in obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is always the most irritable of all animals, and there is reason to believe though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflection.

Curious Coincidence.

I have found in an old scrap-book some tables, and predictions founded upon them, relative to the duration of the respective reigns of French sovereigns. It seems that seventeen years is the fatal period for French monarchy. Napoleon I reigned for seventeen years; seventeen years was the limit of supremacy of the restored Bourbons, and for seventeen years Louis Philippe occupied the throne. One of the tables is spoken of is this:

Louis Philippe was born in 1773, married Marie Amelia in 1809, she was born in 1782, ascended the throne in 1830, and fell in 1848. Take the date of ascending the throne as the basis of the table, 1830, add thereto the figures comprising the date of the King's birth, 1, 7, 7, 3, the date of his downfall, 1848; then take the same basis, 1830, add the the figures comprising the Queen's birth, 1, 7, 8, 2, date of the downfall, 1848. And again, with the same basis, 1830, add the figures comprising the date of the marriage, 1, 8, 0, 9, date of downfall, 1848.

So much for Louis Philippe. Let us see how the same rule applies to to Louis Napoleon; and in his case, singularly enough, his luck seems to binge on the Empress, and as she, from her Spanish connection, is doubtless the primary cause of the existing war, it would seem proper enough that her numbers should rule the destiny of her husband. Of course all this sounds like the superstition, but no one can deny that the following figures are curious, to say at least:

The present Emperor was born in 1808, married Eugenie 1853, she was born in 1826, add up the figures comprising the date of the birth of the Emperor 1, 8, 0, 8, the fatal 17; the date of marriage 1, 8, 5, 3, the fatal 17; the date of marriage 1853, add the total figures, comprising the date of the Emperor's birth 1, 8, 0, 8, the predicted downfall 1870. Take the same date, 1853, add the total of the figures, comprising the date of the birth of the Empress, 1, 8, 2, 6; the predicted downfall, 1870; again take the same 1853, add the sum of its own figures 1, 8, 5, 3, the same result 1870.

If the Empire can stand against such combinations as these, all that I can say is that it is proof against figures.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

THE AGE OF MAN.—Few men die of age. Almost all persons die of disappointments, passional, mental or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes even suddenly. The very common expression "choken with passion," has little exaggeration in it, for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young—weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves; the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break, or, like the candle run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals which lead temperate lives have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty; the hog ten or twelve; the rabbit eight; the Guinea pig six or seven. The numbers of all bear proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size. But man of all animals, is the one that seldom comes up to the average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to the physiological law, for five times twenty are one hundred; but instead of that he scarcely reaches an average of four times the growing period. The reason in obvious—man is not only the most irregular and the most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard-worked of all animals. He is always the most irritable of all animals, and there is reason to believe though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal, man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own reflection.

A TIGHT place—a bar-room.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 6. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. WHOLE NO. 318.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 17, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Signs of the Times and the duty of Colored Citizens.

Since the 15th Amendment has become the law of the land, most of the colored men in the Northern States have, for the first time in the present generation, voted either in local or State elections; they have also voted in some of the counties in local elections in California. All this may be considered, as only initiatory, and preparatory to the political battle next fall, for party supremacy in this State. In most of the Northern States during this year, gubernatorial campaigns are to come off, besides which a large number of Congressional Districts are to elect members to the second session of the XLIId Congress, commencing on the ensuing 4th day of March.

The present year was the time to elect Congressmen for this State; but, by the action of our last Legislature, it was postponed until September of 1871. One of the reasons given, was, that the census increase might give the State four members of Congress instead of three. Although the members elected to the second session of XLIId Congress, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1871, they will only be sworn in on that day, and adjourn to December, 1871. Hence, our Congressmen, who are to be elected next fall, will be in time to take their seats for the long term, which commences the first Monday in December, 1871. This is the precise situation of political affairs, which all may take as a standpoint to base their political operations upon.

Our State election takes place next September; in addition to which three, or probably four, Congressmen are to be elected (providing there are increased numbers in population set forth in the present census to form another Congressional District. Hence, the ensuing campaign will bring out the united strength of the colored vote for the first time in this State. Ourselves and our friends must commence early to study its importance. If the census returns six thousand colored inhabitants in the State, we may safely count on one-third of them being males over 21 years of age, and qualified voters, which will be at least two thousand colored votes, a great element of power in a close contest, but we must know how to play the game in politics, to cast it. Let our people in each locality commence early in reading the signs of the times, and reflect on their political condition.

Sacramento Zouaves.

On Thursday evening, the Sacramento Zouaves gave a grand entertainment in Hamilton Hall, Sacramento City. Delegations from the Brannan Guard and Independent Guard, we are informed, were also present, intermingling with the brilliant array of ladies and gentlemen who had assembled and took part in the giddy dance, *alias* Promenade Concert. We had a special reporter for the PACIFIC APPEAL present whose graphic account of the grand affair will appear in our issue of next week.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIBERS.—Persons preferring to subscribe by the quarter, can have the APPEAL served to them three months or thirteen weeks for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable in advance.

UNREDEEMABLE bonds—Emperor Norton's.

THE sweetness of life—our confectioners.

Amateur Dramatic Performance.

On Monday evening last, according to previous announcement, the Langston Dramatic Association performed the Tragedy of Evadne at the Turn Verin Hall, corner of Bush and Powell streets, for the benefit of the Brannan Guard, Cap. J. Henriques, who with the principal officers of the company were present. The Hallis well fitted up and adopted for the Drama, with Scenery and other appointments, and is often used by other Amateur Dramatic Associations; on this occasion the scenes and costumes were an appropriate as the text of the play requires.

The female characters, in the play, were: Mrs Cecelia V. Williams, who assumed the character of Evadne, and Mrs. Kate Peirson, of Sacramento, as Olivia.

The male characters were Mr. Whiting, of Oakland, as Spalatro; Mr. Fred Moore, who was substituted in the character of the King of Naples for Mr. Russell, who had left the city, Mr. W. A. Mitchell, G. W. Bell, James Ferguson and Master Wm. Sampson; with a small representation of Guards, in a castle or prison scene, completed the Dramatic personae of the Tragedy.

Of the acting, Mrs. Williams exhibits extraordinary powers for leading parts, beautifully portrays the passions of Love, Hate, Jealousy and Revenge, with a correctness of gestures seldom equaled by some of the professional stock actresses; with the proper training and a little more culture in the dramatic art, this lady would soon become a Star. Mrs. Peirson, as Olivia, played the character remarkably well, gestures also correct and quick to promptings, gave an excellent support to Mrs. Williams' Evadne.

Of the male characters, Mr. W. A. Mitchell assumed the role of Ludovico, and played it in a masterly manner; this young man also exhibits a remarkable degree of culture in the drama, his stage actions are more like that of a professional actor than that of an amateur; he should study for the stage—we think that he would make a good Tragedian. G. W. Bell, as Colona, acted his part with good judgment, and apparently has a thorough conception of the historical events which the play is founded upon; with a little more attention to the science of elocution, George is destined to become a splendid comedian. James Ferguson, as Mantio, also played his part with good judgment, his dress and manner appropriate; he made a splendid appearance in the character which relieved him greatly from the criticism which he might get in any other character. Master Wm. Sampson, as the Page, had but little to do, but what he did in his exits, etc., were done well and deserves credit for the part he acted. As Shakspere says, "Act well your own part, there's where the fault lies"; is what "little" Sampson's aim seemed to be. Mr. A. F. Starkey acted the character of Conspirator with good effect.

Before the fifth act was ended, however, Moore, as King, seemed not to have committed his part to memory, and resorted to a book; the lights being somewhat dim he seemingly lost his part; this was as trying as it was mortifying to Mrs. Williams as Evadne, who had led the audience up almost to the culminating point in the play. Notwithstanding this the audience gave an outburst of applause in her favor, and excused Mr. Moore as he was only substituted for the part on this occasion, and had not given it the required study; Mrs. W. made a graceful exit followed by Mr. Moore, who immediately returned making a polite bow to the audience together with an appropriate apology, and on the strike of a bell the curtain fell.

A Highland Fling or Fancy Dance and a Promenade Concert were on the bill for the conclusion. The audience concluded to assume these parts themselves by Quadrilles, Mazourkas, etc., for which the Orchestra immediately assumed their positions on the stage before the footlights, with the back ground a wood scene.

Everything went on charmingly for about an hour and a half, when a sudden outbreak in the bar, which had been placed in the vestibule of the hall, caused by two or three excited individuals, who had pushed their battle to the very doors of the hall room, caused a consternation among the women and children.

While this was going on, some person or persons, for plunder or otherwise, suddenly turned off the main metre of the gas, which caused a total darkness with the exception of the moon which gleamed in one or two windows. The ladies acted heroic, exhibiting but little fear and demanded some candles so that they might gather their shawls, cloaks, etc., belonging to themselves or children; the candles being forthwith obtained when all was quiet again and each returned to their home.

The parties who were guilty in raising or causing such a disturbance when the most refined among our people were gathered together to patronize an entertainment, that can only be enjoyed when played by or among themselves, except they be proscribed in the gallery of a theatre, such parties deserve the most severe condemnation, and should be censured and proscribed and kept out of all similar polite and refined entertainments in the future.

The Langston Dramatic Association, we believe, done their best to please their patrons in a refined way and should be exonerated from all blame for the outrageous conduct which transpired in the bar room of the hall.

Charter Election.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held on Wednesday afternoon. Present, eight members. Mayor Selby called the meeting to order, and stated that the object of the meeting was to receive the report of the committee appointed to canvass the election returns.

The committee appointed for that purpose then presented a report. The entire returns of the city had been canvassed, and the ballots recounted, in cases in which a demand to that effect had been made.

The following were found to be the majorities of the several successful candidates. Austin, 504 votes; Ashbury, 4,286; Burnett, 2,785; Crowley, 4,193; Ashley, 2,356; Webber, 2,294; Rosenfeld, 831; Benjamin, 1,895.

Supervisors—First Ward, Men sies 141 over the highest candidate. Third Ward, Kenny 91 over the highest candidate. Fifth Ward, Goodwin 16. Seventh Ward, Forbes 187 over the highest candidate. Ninth Ward, Shrader 225 over the highest candidate. Eleventh Ward, Commins 386 over the highest candidate.

School Directors—First Ward, Plunkett 224 over the highest candidate. Second Ward, J. Clement 232 over the highest candidate. Third Ward, Lewellyn 125. Fifth Ward, Shine 1. Seventh Ward, Meagher 92. Ninth Ward, Kruse 58. Eleventh Ward, Donovan 83.

The report of the committee was accepted and adopted, and the above candidates were declared duly elected.

Mr. Badlam moved that the four clerks employed in assisting the recount of the vote be allowed $30 each.

Mr. Shrader opposed the motion on the ground that they should not be allowed more than the clerks of the election, $20.

Mr. Ashbury thought they should be allowed $50 each. The motion of Mr. Badlam was adopted, and the Board adjourned.—*Evening Bulletin.*

ARRIVALS.—Miss Arline Purnell and Miss Louisa Purnell, San Jose; Mrs. S Miller, Petaluma; Mrs. Mary Fountain, Napa; Chas. Belfour, Vallejo; Richard Campbell and J. Rodgers, Watsonville; Capt. Louis Pearson and wife, Sacramento; Mrs. Wm. Carpenter, New York, overland; Mrs. Georgina Glary, and Mrs. John F. Miller, Auburn, Cal.

DEPARTURES.—Miss Nellie Clark, Portland, O; Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Stockton.

THE girl of the period's favorite evening hymn (him)—her lover.

South Carolina.

From the *Missionary Record*, a newspaper published by colored men in Charleston, South Carolina. We clip the following communication as also the doings of Republican State Executive Committee. R. H. Cain, of the African M. E. Church, is the editor and proprietor of the *Missionary Record*, and also a State Senator of one of the districts of that State.

The following are two communications to the *Record:*

SHILOH MISSION, Aug. 23d.

Mr. Editor—Dear sir, it is with heartfelt pleasure that I make this first attempt to give you some account of my mission at Shiloh; my school in progressing rapidly; I thank God, I can rejoice for the improvements not only in the minds of the children but their hearts also, for some of them are seeking the Lord. I am encouraged in my work by the great desire the children show for learning. The school consists of seventy-three scholars, and I have generally very good attendance; we closed our delightful exercises on the 12th of August. There was present the pastor of Shiloh Church and some of the children's parents. They were examined before them, and gave general satisfaction, the branches taught, are Spelling, Reading, Geography and Arithmetic, they were addressed by Rev. Everett, from the touching and appropiate passage of Scripture 13th chap. Corinthians, the scholars were bathed in tears, it would have melted your heart had you witnessed the scene. It seemed as though we were parting forever; many of the children were loud in lamentation, my own feelings I would not express for when I saw parents and children weeping, it came to my mind that it might have been the last time, but God willing I hope to resume the duties of the school about the 1st of October; I have been much encouraged and supported by the kind care and advice of the pastor of said Church, which I much needed on account of my youth and inexperience; and now I would ask the prayer of my Presiding Elder and friends, that God may bless and keep us under the shadow of his wings.

J. W.

MOUNT ZION, Aug. 21st, 1870.

Mr. Editor—Sir, it is a long time since you and your many readers, have heard from my work. This will inform you that my work is still progressing and we are all in good spirits; the membership seems still to increase, within the last month, and part of this I have added to the church 26, all of which are from the M. E. Church. I have just closed my Quarterly meeting at this meeting I received from the M. E. Church 5 members, and 6 probationers. Thus you see the work is prospering; pray for us that victory may be ours.

J. H. WALLACE.

REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the committee was held at their rooms in Columbia, on Monday evening, the 22d inst. Present, A. J. Ranner, W. B. Nash, E. W. M. Mackey, and P. L. Cardozo.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this committee postpone any action in reference to the nominations for Congress in the 2d District until our next meeting; at which time, unless an amicable settlement is arranged between the two candidates, then this committee will decide definitely.

Resolved, That inasmuch as Hon. R. H. Cain, was duly nominated as County Chairman of the Republican party of Charlestown Co. by the representatives of said county in the State Convention, and was duly elected as such by the State Convention; therefore, we, the Executive Committee of the Republican party of South Carolina, recognize and declare him to be the Chairman of said county.

Resolved, That we recognize the Hon. A. S. Wallace as the regular nominee of the Republican party for Congress to the 4th District.

J. W.

Two shoemakers out in company were asked their profession. Says one of them, "I practice the heeling art;" and I," says the other, "labor for the good of men's soles."

SACRAMENTO.—A PACIFIC APPEAL meeting will be held in the Baptist Church, 5th street, on Monday evening, September 19th.

☞ Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday and some of the children's parents. They were examined before them, and gave general satisfaction, the branches taught, are Spelling, Reading, Geography and Arithmetic, they were addressed by Rev. Everett, from the touching and appropiate passage of Scripture 13th chap. Corinthians, the scholars were bathed in tears, it would have melted your heart had you witnessed the scene. It seemed as though we were parting forever; many of the children were loud in lamentation, my own feelings I would not express for when I saw parents and children weeping, it came to my mind that it might have been the last time, but God willing I hope to resume the duties of the school about the 1st of October; I have been much encouraged and supported by the kind care and advice of the pastor of said Church, which I much needed on account of my youth and inexperience; and now I would ask the prayer of my Presiding Elder and friends, that God may bless and keep us under the shadow of his wings.

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J. W.

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL LEGAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

[IN AID OF THE]

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

OF SAN FRANCISCO California,

—ON—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

Tickets of Admission, $5 each

GOLD COIN.

TREASURER.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT,

The Sum of $500,000

U. S. GOLD COIN,

Will be reserved to the holders of Tickets, by the distribution of chances of the following

GIFTS,

VIZ:

1 Gift of	$100,000	Gold.
1 Gift of	50,000	"
1 Gift of	25,000	"
1 Gift of	20,000	"
1 Gift of	19,000	"
1 Gift of	18,000	"
1 Gift of	17,000	"
1 Gift of	16,000	"
1 Gift of	15,000	"
1 Gift of	14,000	"
1 Gift of	13,000	"
1 Gift of	12,000	"
1 Gift of	11,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	9,000	"
1 Gift of	8,000	"
1 Gift of	7,000	"
1 Gift of	6,000	"
1 Gift of	5,000	"
1 Gift of	4,000	"
1 Gift of	3,000	"
1 Gift of	2,000	"
1 Gift of	1,000	"
16 Gifts of	$1,000	"
32 Gifts of	750	"
50 Gifts of	500	"
20 Gifts of	400	"
50 Gifts of	300	"
50 Gifts of	200	"
455 Gifts of	100	"
	$500,000	

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from State, City and County officers, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT B SWAIN ..... President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES ..... Vice President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON ..... Treasurer M. L. A.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment, and making the distribution of the gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of Tickets in which Gifts may be awarded, will receive the same on presentation of such Tickets or Coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees, at their office.

318 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS in the GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are hereby notified, that the Concert is POSTPONED until

Monday, October 31st, 1870.

Unexpected interference have operated to make this course necessary to accomplish the result of freeing the Library from debt, without recourse to other privileges granted by Act of Legislature passed February 19th, 1870.

This is positively the only postponement which will be made. The Concert will take place on the day above named, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M., and be continued until all the gifts have been awarded.

The funds already in the hands are considerably more than sufficient to insure the successful completion of the contract with the people.

The sale of Tickets will positively close on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1870.

All Tickets remaining unsold at that time will be withdrawn from sale and cancelled. They will be advertised by their numbers on the 29th day of October, 1870, in one or more of the daily papers of this city. Any distinction to be made in the number of Tickets to be drawn, will not affect the number or amount of Gifts. They will be as heretofore advertised to will: 639 Gifts, amounting to all to $500,000 in Gold.

Ticket holders residing out of San Francisco will receive duly certified lists of the awards of Gifts, which will also be published in the leading San Francisco daily papers on the 1st day of November, 1870.

Delivery of Gifts will commence November 2d, 1870 at the Office No. 318 California street, to all parties presenting Tickets to which Gifts have been awarded.

All Gifts awarded to non-residents will be held in their order and for their account.

ROBERT B. SWAIN ..... President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES ..... Vice President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON ..... Treasurer M. L. A.
THOS. R. HAYES ..... Secretary M. L. A.
DAVID WILDER ..... Ass. Secretary M. L. A.

Trustees M. L. A.

WM. ASHBURNER, J. M. McCULLY, ARTH. H. EDETS, WM. E. WOOD, ISAAC WORMSER, ALFRED P. ELFELT, WM. G. BADGER, F. B. REYNOLDS, SAMUEL HUBBARD.

Maurice Dore & Chas. R. Peters

BUSINESS AGENTS,

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OFFICE AT CUCUEVO'S HOTEL,

Corner Third and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO

Residence, 819 Jackson Street.

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ROOM TO LET.

A nice Room to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Enquire at

1021 PACIFIC STREET.

sa 17

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. A. E. WELSH

HAS REMOVED FROM

518 Sacramento Street to 1031 Pacific Street,

Where she is prepared to receive her old customers.

sa 17.

McGANN & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS

No. 704 Market Street,

Running through to No. 7 Geary St., San Francisco

☞ Latest Styles by every Steamer. 8t

sa 17.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies connected with the 3d Baptist Church will give a grand

OLD-FASHIONED DINNER

SEPTEMBER 19th, 1870,

To which the Public are respectfully invited.

Admission ..... 50 cents.

Come one! Come all!

Mrs. EASTLAND, President.

Miss B. FREEMAN, Secretary.

OLD FOLKS'

CONCERT AND SUPPER.

☞ A Grand Old Folks' Concert and Supper will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7th, 1870, at Bethel Church, Pacific Street, for the benefit of the Church.

Admission (Supper included) ..... 50 cts.

☞ Public patronage solicited.

☞ The above has been postponed until further notice

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 606 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,

606 Sacramento street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, merchandize and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable to themselves, at short dates, and generally, on per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on furniture, household, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. sa13

Correspondence.

PETALUMA, Sept. 11th, 1870.

Mr. Editor—As your political strife is over, and you have won a grand victory over your enemies, I thought that I would give you a few items of the internal improvements of old Sonoma County, to let you see that we are not sleeping among her picturesque hills. The first in order is the North Pacific and Santicilito Railroad. Since it has fallen into the hands of your fellow towns man Peter Donahue, it has become a living fact; already the construction engine is traversing two and a half miles of the road with a fair prospect of reaching Santa Rosa by the first of December. This road, when completed, is intended to place Petaluma within one hour and forty minutes of San Francisco.

Next, our city fathers have become more liberal and have opened their purse strings and everywhere you can see signs of improvements, such as grading streets, building sewers and laying broad side-walks, and in fact our city shows more signs of improvements this year than ever before.

Next in order is the new Trotting Park of the District Agricultural Society. It is one of the finest parks in the State, and has just been completed by Messrs. Taylor and Warren, under the supervision of a committee of gentlemen, members of the society. The Park was opened on the 27th of August, with two leading horses from your city, for a purse of two hundred and fifty dollars. There was quite a display of fair maids and proud dames there on the occasion, and already has the Park become a feature for drives and rambles, to our pleasure-seeking inhabitants.

Our farmers are bringing in their crops and long strings of teams can be seen each day wending their way to the different warehouses loaded down with wheat, hay, barley and oats.

Our fruit crops have not been so abundant this season.

Our churches and school houses; the former have been in a languishing condition this summer, on account of our fashionables attending the different watering places; the schools are filled to overflow, except the colored school, which is not even yet in embryo, from the fact that our board of trustees cannot find a place to put the colored children in, but they can always find room for the colored man's school.

The Democrats are about to start a daily organ here to be called the *Petaluma Crescent*. It will make its appearance this week.

Last, but not least, is our new theater, which has been built by an association of gentlemen of this city. It is said to be one of the finest structures in the interior of the State. It will be opened on the first Monday in October with a star troupe from your city.

Yours,

INDEX.

Marriages.

TANN-YATES.—In San Jose, Thursday September 8th, in St. Joseph Church, by the Rev. Father Kenny, Benjamin Tann to Miss Alice Yates. Washington papers please copy.

GROVES-POSEY.—On July 14, 1870, by Captain Alfred Hopkins, U. S. N., and Judge S. Storey, of Sitka, Mr. Thomas M. Groves, of the U. S. steamer "Cyane," to Miss Martha E. Posey, late of Washington, D. C.

As we are seldom called upon in our quiet community to notice the binding of Cupid's wounds by the silken filaments of Hymen, we must be pardoned for giving more than a passing notice to so unusual an event. The happy couple have been long and favorably known to our citizens, and when we wish them a long life of unalloyed happiness, we but express the desire of all. The officers of the "Cyane" and the army, with a few of our citizens, were present at the ceremony, and if we may judge from this, and other more substantial marks of their favor, the future of the happy pair will be always gladdened by a retrospective glance at the circumstances attending their *entre* to wedded life.—*The Alaska Times.*

Deaths.

SMITH.—In the city of Baltimore, Md., August 26, Mrs. Jane Smith, aged 70 years. She was the mother of Mrs. Solomon Beckes of this city.

ARCHEY.—In this city, September 9th, Mr. Edward Archey a native of Virginia, aged 42 years.

MINTON.—In Columbia, S. C., August 28, Mrs. Jeanette Minton, wife of Warren Minton, aged 58 years.

SMITH.—In this city, James Henry Smith, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 20 years.

This young man was tenderly cared for at Mr. and Mrs. Denison's House, foot of Broadway street. His remains were conveyed on the day of his interment to Zion Church, where an imposing ceremony was held, and was followed to the grave by a large number of his Baltimore friends and others.

CHAS. D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 610 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyances—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. au 13

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AND

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SAN FRANCISCO. sa13

Buy all your Groceries AT WHOLESALE PRICES AT HASKELL & CO'S TEA STORE, 605 Market Street, GRAND HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY HAT STORE

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TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 18, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Train.	Passenger Train Daily except Sunday.	Mixed. *
San Francisco, leave	8.30 A. M.	4.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Oakland, leave	8.30 "	4.30 "	
San Jose, leave	7.45 "	6.35 "	
Stockton, leave	10.02 P. M.	7.55 "	
Sacramento, arrive	1.10 "	10.15 "	7.00 A. M.
Sacramento, leave	2.05 "		8.00 "
Marysville, arrive	6.55 "		1.10 P. M.
Shasta, arrive	7.45 "		1.30 "
Colfax, leave	5.00 "		4.00 "
Reno, leave	1.05 A. M.	8 "	5.40 A. M.
Winnemucca, leave	9.10 "	1 "	10.15 P. M.
Battle Mountain, leave	12.50 P. M.	4 "	1.30 A. M.
Carlin, leave	5.10 P. M.		10.00 "
Elko, leave	6.40 "		12.05 P. M.
Ruloe, leave	1.30 A. M.		7.00 A. M.
Ogden, arrive	6.00 "		1.00 "

WESTWARD.			
Ogden, leave	6.00 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
Ruloe, leave	10.43 "		1.36 A. M.
Elko, leave	2.45 A. M.		7.15 P. M.
Carlin, leave	10.15 "		7.00 "
Battle Mountain, leave	1.32 P. M.		10.30 A. M.
Winnemucca, leave	6.00 "		3.30 "
Reno, leave	10.00 "		11.30 "
Colfax, leave	6.45 "		12.50 P. M.
Thom, leave	8.20 "		10.30 A. M.
Marysville, leave	8.10 "		3.30 P. M.
Sacramento, arrive	11.25 "		6.30 "
Sacramento, leave	11.45 "	4.00 P. M.	6.50 "
Stockton, leave	1.40 P. M.	6.30 "	
San Jose, arrive	5.35 "	10.00 "	
Oakland, arrive	6.00 "	10.30 "	9.50 A. M.
San Francisco, arrive	6.30 "	11.00 "	10.20 "

P. M.	A. M.	Local Trains.	A. M.	P. M.
3.00	9.00	Leave San Francisco, Arrive	10.40	1.30
3.30	9.30	Oakland, "	10.10	1.00
4.40	11.05	Niles, "	8.45	11.35
5.15	11.50	arrive San Jose, leave	7.55	10.45

From San Francisco.	Oakland.	Brooklyn.
8.00 A. M.	8.40 A. M.	8.50 A. M.
9.00 "	9.35 "	9.45 "
10.00 "	10.35 "	10.45 "
11.00 "	11.35 "	11.45 "
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	12.10 M.
1.00 P. M.	1.35 P. M.	
2.00 "	2.35 "	2.50 P. M.
3.00 "	3.35 "	3.50 "
4.15 "	4.50 "	5.00 "
5.45 "	6.25 "	6.40 "
8.30 "	9.05 "	9.15 "

From San Francisco.	Alameda.	Harbor.
8.30 A. M.	8.50 A. M.	8.30 A. M.
2.00 P. M.	2.20 "	1.30 P. M.
3.30 "	3.50 "	3.30 "
5.00 "	5.20 "	5.00 "
6.30 "	6.50 "	6.30 "

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DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3. Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

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Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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From the
American Journal of Pharmacy,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative mould. ing of the views entertained by which we can make them at a more reasonable rate?

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With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in my opinion the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

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See Dunglison's Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, Part most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

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M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILOMATHEA, Pa., February 20, 1866.
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Having seen your preparations extensively advertised I resolved with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, I reasoned to me and my physician as an excellent combination. I got it, and after using the first preparation of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished, and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I finished both like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might still be temporary, and, therefore considerable time and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be a greater task to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any more for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a sure basis and invigorator of the system, I do not scruple to recommend it wherever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

L

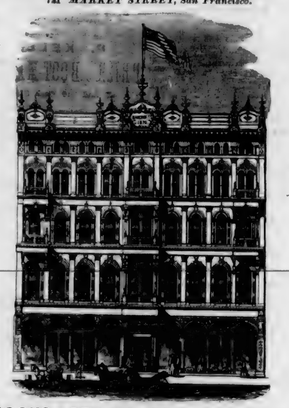
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

It is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has never disappointed, and it will never YOU. If you try it. This invaluable medicine is planned in the most soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of Jamaica Ginger, is one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of a debilitating character. They are exclusively vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible when they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a maritime climate. For dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a handsome bottle. USE BUT A FEW DROPS to flavor ice cream, custards, etc.
Whenever buried on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted by grocers and housekeepers, and
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not adulterated with cheap alcohol, or flavored in imitation of, either, of a similar nature, but for more economical, healthful and delicate purposes, the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim for such diseases, and upon other so called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These box proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral poison. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible when they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
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SOLE AGENTS.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, will Remove to 519 and 551 Market Street, on or about August 1st.
au

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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[Written for the Pacific Appeal.]

Lines on the Late Mrs. Elisabeth Scott.

Wear not the mourning crape for me,
Or weed, or badge, or scarf, or veil,
As though such useless trumpery
Could aught the sleeping dead avail.
Wear not the mourning crape for me!
When death shall set my spirit free.
Wear not the mourning crape for me,
But plant my grave with fragrant flowers,
And Heaven, with kindly sympathy,
Shall water it with dews and showers.
Wear not the mourning crape for me,
It is not meet to weep for those
Who by Heaven's stern and fixed decree,
The record of life's sufferings close.
Wear not the mourning crape for me,
When death shall set my spirit free.

The above lines were composed by a committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. C. S. Davis, Mrs. Ellen Skinner and Mrs. Cornelia Dupre.

[Written for the Pacific Appeal.]

Lines on the Late Mr. William Washington.

BY MRS. C. S. DAVIS.

When night upon the earth comes down,
And shadows round us spread,
Methinks I see their airy forms
In visions round my bed.
They come at evening's purple close,
At morning's rosy hour—
They dwell in every breeze that blows,
In every fragrant flower.
Sometimes my fancy paints a scene
All beautiful to view;
Sometimes, when beauty's magic power
Earth's grossness mantles o'er,
Borne on its strong, enchanting spell,
My spirit seems to soar—
To hold sweet intercourse with those
I loved and cherished here.
Where once their footsteps trod,
Now bears some wing along;
And they are present to thy side
Whose love hath been most strong.

JESSE WILLIAMS had been doing something which her mother had told her she mustn't do. She had been eating currants, and of course she got her mouth all stained. That's the way she got found out. Mrs. Williams said: "You know you were forbidden to eat currants." "But, mother, Satan tempted me." "Why didn't you say, Get thee behind me, Satan?" "I did say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan,' and he went and got behind me and pushed me right into the currant bushes."

Letters from the South.

LETTER No. 3.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 13, 1870.

Dear General—In Charleston and on Sea Island plantations I had excellent opportunity of seeing the the Freedmen's condition. The statements of Mr. Pillsbury are exaggerations; extreme cases, as these are, would not justify his account of things.

I have visited the small class of plantations and negroes, and from all parties have, usually, a flat contradiction and denial of such allegations as he made, especially from the old planters and the more intelligent Freedmen. As a very respectable colored preacher said to me, "Who ever said such things don't speak de trut." Possibly, mothers and babes do not have the care which slavery gave them when the birth and life of the latter was of such pecuniary advantage; but in spite of neglect and poverty, I have invariably seen around cabin doors respectable squads of juvenile children enough everybody says.

Infanticide as such is never known. An eminent southern physician whom I consulted, remarked that "the negroes, with their strong domestic affection, were incapable of such a crime."

Similar testimony comes from planters, freedmen, preachers, cotton-factors on the wharves, and officials of both parties. Among the latter are the mayors and both chiefs of police in Charleston and this city. The people are poor, and their children die, as do the suffering poor everywhere, but not as the result of deliberate barbarity.

As to intemperance there is certainly quite too much of it among the Freedmen. They rumors have been given to me for its prevalence: 1st. In the interior the "whiskey wagons" permeating the country; 2d. The unrestrained sale of liquors in towns and cities; 3d. Negroes now have money. The general admission, however is that there is not as much drunkenness among the blacks as whites. Your friend, Gen. Robt. Anderson, chief of police of this city, (as did his first lieutenant,) assured me that it was so. The arrests for this crime may be greater among the negroes, for as these officers said, "they are usually boisterous when intoxicated." "We do not," said they, "arrest a drunken man who is quietly trying to get home."

I will send you soon a synopsis of the police reports as of crime from Charleston and Savannah for the last three months as a comparison between the whites and blacks. It will show you the precise facts, which are vouched for respectively, as correct by both the mayors. Also, I will send the mortuary reports from the officers of the city clerks showing how Freedmen do not "die off" as reported.

It is remarkable what a general reputation the Freedmen have for good behavior and industry. "They work well when paid," is a universal mark. "We don't want Chinamen," said a planter to me, and he pointed around to the cabins of his laborers, saying, "these people are used to our work, and we are used to them." Mr. Wm. Whaley, acknowledges that "the people on Edisto are industrious and well behaved," and, said he, "we are satisfied with their labor." He will plant next season six hundred acres.

The Freedmen are very eager for land. The savings they have placed in our Banks, and the profits of cotton this year, are enabling them to make large purchases. In Orangeburg County, South Carolina, hundreds of colored men have bought lands and are building and settling upon them. In a single day, in our Charleston Savings Bank I took the record of seventeen Freedmen who were drawing their money to pay for farms they had been buying, generally forty or fifty acres each, paying about $10 per acre. I met at a cotton merchant's in that city ten Freedmen who had clubbed together with the proceeds of their crop and bought a whole Sea Island plantation of seven hundred acres. The merchant was that day procuring their deed. He told me that the entire purchase price was paid in cash from the balance due them on the crop of the season. Here, then, besides supporting their families with provisions raised, these men had each by the profits of a single year, bought a farm of seventy acres. What Northern laborer could do better?

I found on the Islands other clubs forming to do the same thing, and this in a season when the caterpillar has destroyed one half of their cotton. A leading cotton broker in Charleston told me that he thought nearly half the cotton on the Islands belonged to the colored men. He had himself 126 consignments from them, and the amount of sales on their account had reached over $50 000. As I learned, the average of the Freedmen's crop, or share of crop, of Sea Island cotton is from three to six hundred pounds each.

Much excitement prevails here in political matters, and we are seeing the worse side of things. Much, indeed to be deplored among all classes but leading men are preparing, as I can see, to accept what Congress will give them; these men will gradually allow the Freedmen all their immunities. Wages for labor are too low, but prices must improve as the large cotton crop of the next season goes in.

The planters beg off strongly on payment for the supplies, yet acknowledge that this is a debt of honor, and must be met unless Congress grant them relief. Mr. Bennett, your agent, is hopeful of immediate collections.

General Anderson sends his compliments to you—a fellow student, I believe, at West Point—and assures me that he is interested in our work. He has aided me most cheerfully in obtaining facts, and testifies strongly to what he says in "the magnificent conduct of the negroes."

I presented him with your last report.

I have the honor to be yours, &c., very respectfully,

J. W. ALVORD,
Gen. Sup. Ed. Bu., F. S. & L.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Colonel John Scott, of this city, has been accused of plotting against our person, right and dignity, now, therefore, we, Norton I, Die Gratia Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Captain of Police to have the said Colonel John Scott arrested, and tried for High Treason, according to law.

NORTON I.

Any favor or courtesy shown to General Wm. T. Sherman will confer a favor on Norton I.

The immediate recall of Minister Washburne is hereby ordered, he having exceeded his instructions.

NORTON I.

Given at Oakland, this 19th of September, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Our friends and adherents are dissatisfied that we are not better lodged, and hold that we ought to have had a suitable palace years ago. *Whereas*, the treasonable proscriptive acts of some of the hotel keepers of this city has kept us out of even decent rooms for our accommodations. So that we have been unable to make our family arrangements in order. Now therefore we do hereby command the proprietors of the Grand Hotel to forthwith furnish us with rooms, under penalty of being banished.

NORTON I.

September 21st, 1870.

It is a significant indication of the progress of the religious enlightenment throughout the East that forty years ago a complete copy of the Old Testament could not be found in Jerusalem. At the present time there are twenty-four Protestant schools in Palestine, in which one thousand children are taught the Bible.

The first Frenchman killed during the war was a non-commissioned officer named Pagnion. He fell in a skirmish at Neiderbronn. Fusileer Kraus, the soldier who killed him, received from Berlin a reward of thirty thalers.

Courage.

Courage!—Nothing can withstand
Long a wronged, undaunted hand,
If the hearts within her be
True unto themselves and thee
Thou freed giant, Liberty!
O, no mountain-nymph art then
When the helm is on thy brow,
And the sword is in thy hand,
Fighting for thy own good land,

Courage! Nothing e'er withstood
Freemen fighting for their good,
Armed with all their father's fame,
That will win and wear a name,
That shall go to endless glory,
Like the Gods of old Greek story,
Raised to Heaven and heavenly worth,
For the good they gave to earth.

Courage!—There is none so poor
(None of all who wrong endure),
None so humble, none so weak,
But may flesh his father's cheek,
And his maiden's dear and true,
With the deeds that he may do.
Be his days as dark as night,
He may make himself a light.
What though sunken be his sun?
There are stars when day is done.

Courage!—Who will be a slave,
That hath strength to dig a grave,
And therein his fetters hide,
And lay a tyrant by his side!
Courage!—Hope, how'er he fly,
For a time, one never dies!
Courage, therefore, brother men!
Courage! To the fight again!

An Unlucky Bridegroom.

A French paper relates a thrilling scene which lately occurred in a Parisian mairie. A couple presented themselves to be married, the bride about eighteen years of age, and possessed of considerable personal attractions; the bridegroom an extremely small man, aged forty-five. When the ceremony was concluded, the door of the hall was thrown open, and a woman of gigantic stature accompanied by a thin damsel of fifteen, burst into the room and elbowed her way through the semicircle of guests.

"Wretch, scoundrel, thief!" she cried, addressing the husband, who turned as white as a sheet; "this is how you leave me in the lurch, who have sighed during fifteen years for the day when I might call myself your wife!"

Saying this, she seized the unhappy man by the collar, and jerked him up under her left arm as though he were a crushed hat, taking no notice of his struggles. She addressed the mayor in a voice of thunder.

"Do I arrive too late?"

"The marriage has taken place," replied the mayor, "and I request you to release M. Augustin, and to retire."

"No!" said the giantess, "without giving his deserts to the villian who leaves me with this girl here!"

"No, no, that girl is not mine," howled the little man.

He had better remained silent. The giantess frantically raised him in the air, and whirled him around her head.

"Repeat what you have said!" she shrieked; "this child, who is as like you as one pea is to another—is she yours or not!"

M. Augustin did not open his mouth. His executioner then seized his nose with her left hand and wrung it violently. About this time two of the guests, moved by the entreaties of the bride, attempted to interfere, but the enraged woman, using the bridegroom as a weapon, brandishing him at an arm's length, charged her opponents with such fury that she put them speedily to flight.

"Call the police," cried the mayor.

"You need not give yourself the trouble," hoarsely ejaculated the giantess; "I will let go the rascal of my own accord. Here, my beauty," addressing the bride, "is your little bit of a man. I have not broken him. We have no further business here. Follow me, Baptiste;" and so saying she flung down the victim at the feet of two agents of police, who at that moment appeared at the door.

"I go," she added; "but let him ever appear before me on his wife's arm and I will take him between my thumb and forefinger, and make but one mouthful of him."

This little incident cast quite a gloom over the assembled guests, and no one dared even to pick the fainting bridegroom from the floor until the last echo of the heavy footsteps of the injured fair one had died away in the distance, when they raised him to his feet, and in solemn silence took their departure

The Man who Hears.

The sensible man hears much, and says little. Such a one always knows more than he gets credit for. It is a part of amiability to be a good hearer. No matter if the talker is a fool; listen, you will gain some information. You will learn at least how exceeding foolish a fool can be. The amiable man is always a hearer, and the reticent fool reckoned a wise man because his silence hides the folly of his mental conceptions. The hearer has a great advantage in society. If he is a sensible man he has a good conception of the follies of his fellows. There is amusement in knowing all about other people's foibles, especially if the other people rest in the blissful belief that their less talkative friend is too much of a dunce to comprehend their weakness or note their shortcomings. Seeing then that it is very important to be a vigorous hearer, and slothful talker, a few practical remarks on the distinguishing characteristics of a good hearer may prove beneficial to those concerned.

The perfect hearer should be composed by the same receipt the Duke of Sully gives for making a great statesman. He should have little feeling and no passion. He ought to be drowsy. It is perplexing to the talker or reader of his own works. Why, I have known a French talker rise up and hold open the eyelids of his Dutch hearer with his finger and thumb. I lost some part of a valuable family genealogy once, by the bad accident of falling asleep while the worthy dame, who was an entire stranger, was retailing the incidents of her own family history to me. I only learned that "good Mr. Twaddle was dead; that Tommy had been accused of horse stealing; that Amos had been very unjustly sentenced to the penitentiary, seven years before; that Dick was then in jail because some *talker* had sworn that he had killed a man; that her lovely daughter Eleanore had been sadly *talked* about and in consequence had gone away from home; that Mollie J.—" here I lost the thread of the narrative in consequence of the aforesaid accident. And to this good day I have never learned the fate of the above mentioned Mollie J.——.

A hearer must not squint. No lover is so jealous as a true talker, who will be perpetually watching the motion of the eye. I once knew an enraged talker seize a hearer, whose eyes were constitutionally turned in both directions, crosswise, and check him out at the doors, all because his eyes seemed to be turned askance.

A hearer must not be a *seer of sights*. He ought to stand immovable, calm, motionless as the rockribbed "mountains of Hopeidian," especially if the narrator should happen to be in the middle of his yarn. A friend of mine lost a valuable legacy by announcing the approach of a cavalcade, as a piece of agreeable family news. But it was ill-timed, for he did so when his dear maiden aunt was reciting the incidents connected with her history at that critical period when she came nearest breaking her vows of celibacy. Then never see sights to prompt exclamations. They are bad points in character.

Lastly, and principally, a hearer must *not* be a *wit*. I remember one in this profession, who to do him justice, was a good judge of horseflesh, who, when being seriously told by a gentleman that he had rowed from Burlington to Smith's Island, innocently asked if his "nag" was of the "

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 24, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The National House of Representatives.

The indications are many from all parts of the South, that quite a number of colored Representatives will be returned at the elections this fall, to the next Congress. The Republican Conventions in most of the Southern States have made up their slates in a proportional part with colored men. It has not been made manifest that this action was wholly of those who are termed, as a stigma, "carpet-baggers," but was acquiesced in by the genuine Southern citizens, who have accepted the situation. This is in great contrast with the prejudices existing in the North, for, in no Congressional District in a Northern State, can a colored man, whatever his abilities may be, can pass the ordeal of prejudice in a nominating convention, to obtain a nomination. Aside from an election in a Congressional District, which must be composed, according to the *pro rata*, of over one hundred and twenty-three thousand persons. As yet, no colored Representative has had a seat in Congress, though it has been said that one or two have been elected and legerdemained out of it by some *locus pocus* political strategy. We mean Menard of Louisiana and a "Wells" man in the last State election in Virginia. In the higher branch of Congress, the United States Senate, it will take more skill, we fear, than any colored man as yet has exhibited, outside of Senator Revels, James Lynch, now Secretary of State of Mississippi, and Martin R. Delaney, Maj. Gen. of South Carolina, to control the primaries in such a manner as to mould a State Legislature to their will or behests. Without this knowledge of political tactics, it will almost be impossible for any colored aspirant to obtain a seat in the United States Senate. The position of a Senator is not always obtained by true merit, and it will be in future in the South, a "hard road to travel" to obtain that position.

Almost any of these colored legislators, so far, have exhibited more stability to principles than have such men as Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Cowan, of Pennsylvania, in the Thirty-Ninth Congress, who disobeyed the instructions from their respective Legislatures, on the Civil Rights Bill and Reconstruction Acts. They, and all others, however, who adhered to the "Andy" Johnson policy at that time, have long ago gone into political oblivion for their perfidy to their constituents. These must be accepted as lessons by our rising statesmen.

The spirit of Freedom is beginning to make the South proud, and the most proud persons will increase and aspire to high positions. Senator Revels' term expires on the 4th of March, 1871, and the succeeding Senators are already elected. Senator Revels, however, has made a splendid record in the United States Senate—one that will not be easily eradicated from the minds of those who supported the principles of Reconstruction. The talent among colored men in the Southern Legislatures is being rapidly matured and ripening in a degree that gives great promise that the South will be redeemed from her long lethargy of sleep and ignorance, in part at least by those whom she so long oppressed. All should be proud that the light is commencing to shine with more beautiful effulgence.

NEW ORLEANS PAPERS.—Our thanks are again extended to Capt. J. S. Henriques of the Brannan Guards for a quantity of New Orleans papers of the latest dates.

The Pacific Appeal Meeting in Sacramento.

According to previous announcement a PACIFIC APPEAL meeting was held in the Siloam Baptist Church, 5th street, between N and O streets, Sacramento City, on Monday evening last, the 19th inst.

It had been published in the daily papers, as also given out in the Churches, that we would deliver a lecture on "The Topics of the Day." At 8 o'clock in the evening, 19th inst, we made our appearance in the Sacramento Baptist Church, which was brilliantly lighted, and the people assembling. Shortly after a motion was made that the Rev. Mr. Dean, pastor of the church, be elected as President. After the Reverend gentleman took the chair another motion was made, that Mrs. Henry Yantes be elected Secretary, which was also carried. The Rev. gentleman introduced us to the audience and we proceeded to speak about thirty minutes on the Political topics of the day, and vacated to let the meeting take its course from the standpoint of other speakers.

The following resolutions were then offered:

Resolved, That we, the Colored Citizens of Sacramento, in public meeting assembled, do endorse the PACIFIC APPEAL as a Republican organ, and will support it as far as our abilities will allow by subscriptions and patronage.

Resolved, That, we regard it as a good representative newspaper and one that does great credit as a production of one of our long oppressed race, and that we adopt it as the legitimate organ of the Colored Citizens of Sacramento.

These resolutions were debated on at considerable length for and against by Mr. Ferguson, chorister of the church, Captain Pearson of the Sacramento Zouaves, and Rev. J. B. Handy. The audience listened attentively to the masterly arguments advanced both pro and con. Bishop Ward then called for the question. The chairman put the question, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A call being made from different parts of the house for Rev. Mr. Ward to speak, the Rt. Rev. Gentleman arose amidst great applause, and proceeded to address the assemblage in a most eloquent manner on "The duty of the secular press." During the course of his remarks he declared that, "if the PACIFIC APPEAL was one of the means of upholding a standard for the right, and aimed at reform to overthrow the many vices, which we see daily surrounding our people in common with others, it should be supported." He concluded his telling speech with a glowing peroration on the necessity of a unity of action among the colored citizens at large throughout the coast. Bishop Ward then took his seat amidst much applause.

The Secretary, Mrs. H Yantes, then commenced taking the names of those who began to come up to the table where she sat, to subscribe to the APPEAL. After which the lady presented us with a copy of the list of those who had subscribed, and retained the other copy for additional subscribers after we left. Mr. Henry Yantes was appointed a sub agent to receive the papers for those who subscribed in the church.

A motion was then made to adjourn. Rev. Mr. Dean ordered the Doxology to be sung, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc., and after a benediction, the meeting was declared by the President adjourned, with the understanding that the next meeting will be held in the same church on the third Monday evening in October.

By order
REV. WM. DEAN, President.
MRS. HENRY YANTES, Secy.

THE OLD FASHIONED SUPPER at the Baptist Church, Powell street, near Sutter, came off on Monday evening last; we learn that it was largely attended, our absence from the city at the time precluded us from giving an accurate report. It was for the benefit of the Church however, and was a successful affair.

Address to His Excellency President Grant.

Honored Sir—I have had it in my mind to write to you relative to the ratification of the glorious Fifteenth Amendment, and so strong and intense are my feelings for the political boon conferred upon us, that I thus give vent to them by thanking you, Mr. President, for the deep interest you have taken from first to last in the success of this measure; and I can assure you, sir, that your potent influence as chief executive of this great nation has been immense in shaping the course and influencing the action of the twenty-nine States which have so promptly, nobly, and generously responded to the wishes of Congress in ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment.

All honor to Ulysses Simpson Grant and to the twenty-nine States which have given unmistakable evidence of good feeling to us as a people. How futile the attempt to give anything like an adequate expression suitable to the feeling which swells up in us in the consummation of our long cherished hopes.

Allow me, Mr. President, in behalf of the colored people of the United States, to again thank you, and through you, those States which have raised us (politically) on a level with other citizens. And I sincerely hope that we, the colored people of this mighty Republic, will be able to show by our good conduct and upright deportment, that we fully appreciate the franchise conferred, always discriminating between good and designing politicians. As men are loved or hated according to their deeds, it may afford you, sir, a pleasing reflection to know that while you are feared, loved and respected by millions of the whites there are about five millions of colored people upon the tablets of whose hearts the name and fearless deeds of President U. S. Grant are indelibly written to be handed down to their children.

Milton represents the Prince of Darkness calling his hosts around him, while he recounts their former greatness, but, now fallen state. (As near as I can; I quote from memory). Byron also says "were his lungs brass, and his voice lightning, and could he concentrate them into one word, he would speak!" We, too, are gathering our forces together; we, too, in this remarkable epoch of our political history, wish to speak, not in anger, nor in malice. "Miriam took a timbrel in her hand—and all the women went out after her with timbrels and withdances"—Ex. XV. "We will wave, with hail our banners wave, and charge with all our vigorence, the angels of Heaven broke the stillness of night when their sweet voices rang out aloud the placing of Judea, (bringing a thrill of joy to the shepherd's heart) as they sang, Glory to the God in the highest, on earth peace, good will unto men. Let us give thanks unto the Lord for his goodness to Adam's scattered race. Yours, with consideration,

FIELDEN SMITH.EA.

Fair Week in Sacramento.

There were an unusual number of strangers in Sacramento last week. On our arrival in that city last Sunday evening by the steamer Chrysopolis, among those we noticed in the churches, and boarding houses from San Francisco the preceeding week, or from the commencement of the State Fair, were Mrs. Lydia Jackson and eldest daughter, Miss Mary Jackson, at the popular boarding house of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Harper. Mr. Worrow Jackson and daughter, Mrs. Irene Sockum, at the popular boarding house kept by Mrs. Washington. Among others in the city we observed Mrs. Bertha Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Dodson, accompanied by a white lady whose name we did not learn; Mrs. Edith Fountain, Mrs. Chester Bass, Mr. Charles Eppie. Among those we met at the stalls in the Ladies' Fair held at the Bethel Church on Monday night, after the adjournment of the public meeting at the Baptist Church, were Mrs. Basil Campbell, of Cacheville, Yolo Co., Mrs. Eleanora Speights, Cacheville; Mrs. Alexander Dennison, of San Francisco, besides whom a tolerable number had left before our arrival.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—John Peters, Bear Valley; Simes Emery, Sacramento; Two Telegraphic Despatches from Wm. Robinson, Stockton; P. M. San Jose; T. Rix, Washington Corners, Alameda Co.

GOVERNOR BLAISDEL of Nevada will retire from political life at the close of his term of office.

☞ Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

Political.

From the telegraphic despatches to the daily Press:

RICHMOND, Sept. 21st.—The Hon. L. W. Booker, Congressman from Virginia, and A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, have issued a call for a Convention of native original Union men of the South, at Knoxville, on November 1st. The subjects to be brought to its attention will be the acceptance of the 14th and 15th Amendments, as the final status of the African race; universal amnesty and restoration to every man of the civil and the political rights he enjoyed before the war; compensation to loyal men for property taken during the war; the fair distribution of banking capital in the South and West; the abolition of the iron-clad oath; giving the rights of citizenship to all persons from whom duties of citizenship are required, and the payment of the public debt according to contract. The call says the Convention is not to be of a party character.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23d.—Ex-Governor Wells has been chosen Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee by a very large majority, defeating Maddox, who was recognized as the representative of the Conservatives.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 21st.—Much excitement prevails in Lawrence County, on account of a disturbance between whites and blacks. Both parties are armed and organized. Several colored men have been killed. The Reform party charge that this disturbance is a preconcerted plan of the secret league to create excitement for political effect. The Republicans indignantly deny the charge. At last accounts all is quiet.

SELMA, ALABAMA, Sept. 21st.—Benjamin Turner, colored, was today nominated by the Radical Convention for Congress from the First District. Reynolds, Wilcox, Buck of Mobile, Crone of Dallas, were candidates for the nomination. The negroes are jubilant over their victory. Some white Radicals are talking about holding another convention.

NASHVILLE, September 22.—The Republican State Convention assembled to-day. Horace Maynard, President. W. H. Turner, of Bedford, was nominated for Governor, and he accepted the honor in a brief speech, in which he counselled the delegates to go home and fight for the cause, and not for him. Speeches were made by Maynard and others. The platform unqualifiedly approves the policy of Grant and Congress. It declares it to be one of the objects of the Union to protect citizens in the exercise of their civil and political rights—says the honest credit of Tennessee must be sustained, favors the education of all classes, and congratulates Germany on the result of the war. It favors emigration and the enactment of laws, and invites settlers to the Tennessee Convention. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic.

RETURN OF MINISTER BASSETT FROM HAYTI.—Mr. Bassett, colored, our Minister to Hayti, reached this city on Thursday last, having obtained a short leave of absence from his post of duty. The President accorded an interview yesterday, during the Cabinet meeting, to Mr. Bassett, who gave a full report of all the recent occurrences in Hayti. Mr. Bassett expressed himself highly gratified by his reception by the President and Mr. Fish, and states that he will return to Hayti in the course of a few weeks. Mr. Bassett, accompanied by President Roberts, of Liberia, paid our correspondent a visit last evening.—*Wash. Corr. N. Y. Herald.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Bassett, the colored United States Minister to Hayti, had a reception to-night at the Cooper Institute by the colored people. An admittance fee of twenty-five cents was charged. Mr. Bassett made a lengthy speech relative to his mission; and several Republican politicians enlarged upon the advance of the colored people.

OUR VISIT TO SACRAMENTO.—To our Sacramento friends both white and colored we feel especially indebted for the willing and ready manner in which they subscribed to our paper, thus giving us renewed encouragement for our humble efforts in publishing the PACIFIC APPEAL. And to the press of that city, particularly the *Daily Bee*, *Sacramento Union* and *Daily Record*, that seemed to note our every movement, to them we hold ourselves under lasting obligations, all of which we believe enduced to make our little mission a complete success. We must regard Sacramento as being one of the strongholds of the APPEAL in the future.

Our Circulation in Stockton.

We received the following telegraphic dispatch after mailing our regular edition to Stockton last Saturday, the APPEAL having arrived there at 8 P.M.:

STOCKTON, Sept. 17th, 9 o'clock at night. To P. Anderson, PACIFIC APPEAL Office. Send me twelve copies more of the PACIFIC APPEAL by the Sunday morning train.
ROBINSON.

Mr. William Robinson is the principal agent for the APPEAL in Stockton. We had left the city for Sacramento before receiving the above dispatch. We regret that our friends in Stockton had to await our return on Wednesday before they received the answer and the required papers.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. J. E. Carter, Virginia City, Nev.; Mrs. E. Wilcox Hamilton, Nev; W. H. Hall, R. A. Hall, P. A. Bell, Sacramento; overland from Newark, N. J., Mr. Isaac Evans, of Sacramento; Mrs. Cooper Philadelphia; G. W. Miller and wife, Petaluma; F. Miller, Petaluma.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. Geo. Thompson, Portland, O., Mrs. J. E. Carter, Virginia City.

A CARD—THE FALSE AND SLANDEROUS reports which are circulated about Miss Williams are reported to have emanated from Mr. G. W. Bell. Being desirous of setting public mind at rest, I take this method of informing those that are interested that the reports are false and malicious, and have been placed in circulation by two unprincipled villains, whose ambition seems to be to destroy the reputation of respectable persons. The names of those parties will be given by applying to G. W. BELL, 1007 Pacific St. sep24-1t

☞ INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY BELF, who came from Hull in Virginia. I was from Chesterfield formerly in keeping in a blacksmith named Joseph Sullivan. Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her cousin Mrs. Wise, who is now living in Sacramento City. Box 1042, P.O., care of the Postmaster, Office, San Francisco. sep24-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.
sep24-tf

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT AND SUPPER.

☞ The Old Folks' Concert and Supper for the benefit of Bethel Church, Powell Street, which was postponed from September 7th, 1870, will occur next Wednesday Evening, 28th inst, at the Church. Persons holding tickets for the 7th will be admitted by them.

All are cordially invited.

Admission (Supper included).....50 cts
Singing to commence at 8 o'clock.

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Corner Third and Market Sts., SAN FRANCISCO
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918 Sacramento Street to 1021 Pacific Street,
Where she is prepared to receive her old customers.
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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 620 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
620 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral. Terms, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on livestock, merchandise, and other properties, storehouses in warehouses, etc. sep17

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BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL LEGAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

OF SAN FRANCISCO California,

—ON—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

Tickets of Admission, $5 each
GOLD COIN.

TREASURER,
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT,

The Sum of $500,000
U. S. GOLD COIN,

Will be returned to the holders of Tickets, by the distribution of chances of the following

GIFTS,

VIZ:

1 Gift of	$100,000	Gold.
1 Gift of	50,000	"
1 Gift of	25,000	"
1 Gift of	20,000	"
1 Gift of	15,000	"
1 Gift of	12,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	9,000	"
1 Gift of	8,000	"
1 Gift of	7,000	"
1 Gift of	6,000	"
1 Gift of	5,000	"
1 Gift of	4,000	"
1 Gift of	3,000	"
1 Gift of	2,000	"
1 Gift of	1,000	"
10 Gifts of	$1,000	"
50 Gifts of	750	"
100 Gifts of	500	"
30 Gifts of	400	"
50 Gifts of	300	"
100 Gifts of	200	"
120 Gifts of	100	"
	48,500	"
	$500,000	

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Committee of Citizens, selected from State, City and County Offices, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT B. SWAIN.....President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES.....Vice President M. L. A.
WM. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer M. L. A.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment and making the distribution of the gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of Tickets to which Gifts may be awarded, will receive Bank Bills in presentation of such Tickets or Coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees, at their office.

315 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS to the GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are hereby notified, that the Concert is POSTPONED until

Monday, October 31st, 1870.

Unexpected interferences have operated to make this delay necessary to accomplish the result of freeing the Library from debt, without recourse to other privileges granted by Act of Legislature passed February 18th, 1870.

This is positively the only postponement which will be made, and the Concert will take place on the day above named, commencing at 8 o'clock, A. M., and to continue until all the gifts have been awarded.

The funds already in the bank are considerably more than sufficient to insure the successful completion of the contract with the people.

The sale of Tickets will positively close on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1870.

All Tickets remaining unsold at that time will be withdrawn from sale and cancelled. They will be advertised by their numbers, on the 29th day of October, 1870, in one or more of the daily papers of this city, Any fractional Gift that may be the number of Tickets to be drawn, will not affect the number or amount of Gifts. They will be as heretofore advertised to will the contract with the people:

Ticket holders residing out of San Francisco will receive duly certified lists of the awards of Gifts, which will also be published in the leading San Francisco daily papers on the 1st day of November, 1870.

Delivery of Gifts will commence November 1st, 1870 at the Office No. 319 California street, to all parties presenting Tickets to which Gifts have been awarded.

All Gifts awarded to non-residents will be held to their order and for their account.

ROBERT B. SWAIN.....President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES.....Vice President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer M. L. A.
THOS. E. HAYES.....Secretary M. L. A.
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BUSINESS AGENTS,
No. 315 CALIFORNIA STREET,
se17-3m

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 20th, 1870.

Mr. Editor—According to promise, I indite a few lines from Sacramento. The Annual State Fair has come and gone, and according to information from all sources it has been a grand success—a success in every sense, and in the best sense of the word. The race course, the pavilion, the circus, the street cars, the flying horses, the theater, and in fact all the places of amusement or recreation, have been crowded to excess. Last, though not least, the Ladies' Fair at the A. M. E. Church (for the benefit of the church) has been well attended and I believe the attendance continues. They have my best wishes that they may make money.

The feature of week was the Drill and Ball given by the Sacramento Zouaves. I may say, without exaggeration that the drill alone was well worth the price of admission. Viewed simply as a public entertainment, it has been many days since I witnessed anything to equal it. No undue noise—no confusion—no wrangling—no frightened German musicians. Attention to visitors, affability and good feeling prevailed. I cannot omit to speak a word of commendation in relation to Capt. Pearson, the officers and men composing the Sacramento Zouaves. Their precision and execution of the manual of arms is something wonderful, and any company that undertakes to excel them in that particular will have a difficult task to perform. The hall being crowded they did no company movements; but if they are equal in evolutions to what I have witnessed in their manual they are hard to beat.

We noticed among the audience Capt. Dobson and a delegation from the Independent Guard; and also a delegation from the Brannan Guard, and many ladies and gentlemen from neighboring cities.

Capt. Dodson, of the Independent Guard, after acknowledging the superiority of the Sacramento Zouaves, and admitting that he could, and would, and was ready to, take a lesson therefrom, proceeded to deliver a military lecture which lasted half an hour. But what was so exceedingly ridiculous, the men were at a present arms all the time. Oh, Dodson!

SPECIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21st, 1870.

Mr. Editor—In the issue of the *Elevator* of September 16th, 1870, I find a long report of W. E., condemning the entire Entertainment given for the benefit of the Brannan Guard. It not only attempts a frightful raid upon all the ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteered their services to assist the above named company, but Mr. W. E. called up all improper conduct that he learned at picnics, past season—he seeming to enhance himself in making a bad report.

I consider it my duty, in my humble ability, to do something for those who have volunteered their services to assist our company in trying to pay its debts to the *Elevator* and all others who have kindly given us credit and are waiting for their pay. In reference to newly made citizens, I have nothing to say, as Mr. W. E. is one of those who are waiting for the same privilege. In regard to the ladies who kindly volunteered their service to assist us, I have made inquiry of Mr. P., who acted promptor and find the statement of Mr. W. E. to be out of place, as no prompting was needed in their part of the play. One of these ladies is well known in this city and the other who I requested of her husband that she might take a part, acted well considering that she only came to this city on Friday and the play came off on the following Monday, and there were only two rehearsals after her arrival. I therefore claim that Mr. W. E. made a very wrong statement, and he claims to do as he pleased. I respectfully request a truthful correction in this week's issue of the PACIFIC APPEAL.

I am yours, respectfully,
J. S. H.

[Our columns are always open for the vindication of truth.—ED. APPEAL.]

HUNTER'S VALLY, MARIPOSA CO., Sept. 20th, 1870.

Mr. Editor—I have received a few numbers of the PACIFIC APPEAL. I gladly congratulate the paper on its reappearance; I shall do all in my power for its circulation in my immediate vicinity. I have remitted through Wells Fargo's Express the pay in advance for two six months' subscribers which I obtained, one in Hornitas, and the other in Bear Valley, in this county. We had an election in Mariposa the other day for School Trustees, and for the first time in this county colored citizens had the opportunity of exercising their political rights. The candidates were all Democratic. There was no Republican candidate running. We voted for the most liberal of them who were in favor of schooling the colored children. The principal man we concentrated our votes upon was elected. They are but few of us here, but our vote at this election was important, in relation to our schools. More anon.

Yours, etc.,
JNO. PETERS.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIBERS.—Persons preferring to subscribe by the quarter, can have the APPEAL served to them three months or thirteen weeks for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable in advance.

Marriages.

BELL—CLARK—In Portland, Oregon, by the Rev. Ev. Ackerson, September 13th, 1870, Mr. Mark A. Bell to Miss Nellie E. Clark.

Deaths.

ALONZO—In Sacramento City, September 18th, Emily, wife of Charles Alonzo, a native of Hartford, Conn., aged 37 years. The funeral took place at the A. M. E. Church Seventh street, Sacramento City, at half past 3 o'clock last Monday afternoon.

Church Directory.

A. M. E. Union Church, Powell street, near Jackson, Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward in charge; Rev. B. Fleicher, acting Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock A.M., and 7½ o'clock P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.—W. H. CARTER, Superintendent.

Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street—Services will be held every Sunday in this Church at 11 A.M., in the afternoon at 3 P.M., and evening at 7½ P.M. Sabbath School opens at 12½ o'clock.—Rev. W. H. HILLERY, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church, Powell st. Services every Sunday at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Rev. J. YOUNG, Pastor.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Chapter for members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 18th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A Barber, President. E. A. Davis, Sec'y. W. H. Ringgold, Rec. Sec'y.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

United Sons of Friendship, Sacramento, meet second Wednesday in each month in Siloam Baptist Church 5th street, between N and O. A. L. Jackson, President. Amos Johnson, Secretary.

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LOTS, DWELLINGS and STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyances, Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. se 15

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CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Dale's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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GEORGIA RESTAURANT
518 Pacific Street,
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Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

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No. 512 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Hart, Assayer,
Analyzers of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c.
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327 and 329 Bush Street.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

The largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's first class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

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Spring & Summer Dry Goods
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220, 222, 224 and 226
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CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK ON HAND,

For cash or cash LOW PRICES we will ensure the sale of the whole of our immense stock now on hand, on or before that date.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their interests to give us a call.
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CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....367,113 0
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,113 00

D. J. STAVER, President.
C. J. LAWTON, Vice President.
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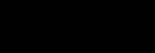
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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 15, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Passenger Daily.	Passenger except Sunday.	Mixed.
San Francisco, leave	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	7.00 P.M.
Oakland, leave	8.30 "	8.30 "	
San Jose, leave	7.45 "	7.45 "	
Alameda, leave	7.55 "	7.55 "	
Sacramento, arrive	3.30 "	3.30 "	7.40 A.M.
Sacramento, leave			8.00 "
Marysville, arrive	4.05 P.M.		1.10 P.M.
Cisco, leave	7.00 "		4.00 "
Reno, leave	7.15 A.M.		5.45 A.M.
Winnemucca, leave	4.10 "		10.15 P.M.
Battle Mountain, leave	12.00 M.		2.50 A.M.
Elko, leave	3.10 P.M.		10.00 "
Ogden, leave	4.40 "		12.30 P.M.
Echo, leave	8.30 A.M.		6.00 "
Quinn, arrive	8.00 "		5.30 "

WESTWARD.			
Quinn, leave	8.00 P.M.		8.00 P.M.
Echo, leave	12.42 "		12.42 A.M.
Elko, leave	8.45 A.M.		7.10 P.M.
Carlin, leave	11.40 "		2.45 "
Battle Mountain, leave	1.35 P.M.		5.00 A.M.
Winnemucca, leave	4.10 "		7.40 "
Cisco, leave	11.40 A.M.		2.00 P.M.
Reno, leave	8.30 "		10.50 "
Marysville, leave	8.10 P.M.		2.00 P.M.
Sacramento, arrive	9.15 "		3.00 "
Sacramento, leave	9.30 "	9.30 A.M.	3.30 "
Folsom, leave	10.45 "	10.45 "	4.45 "
San Jose, arrive	5.35 "	12.10 P.M.	
Oakland, arrive	6.05 "	12.40 "	
San Francisco, arrive	6.30 "	1.05 "	7.05 P.M.

From San Francisco.	Oakland.	Alameda.	Brooklyn.
7 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.40 A.M.	8.00 A.M.
9.00 "	9.30 "	9.40 "	10.00 "
11.00 "	11.30 "	11.40 "	12.00 M.
1.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.40 P.M.	2.00 P.M.
3.00 "	3.30 "	3.40 "	4.00 "
4.00 "	4.30 "	4.40 "	5.00 "
5.00 "	5.30 "	5.40 "	6.00 "
6.00 "	6.30 "	6.40 "	7.00 "
7.00 "	7.30 "	7.40 "	8.00 "
8.00 "	8.30 "	8.40 "	9.00 "
9.00 "	9.30 "	9.40 "	10.00 "
10.00 "	10.30 "	10.40 "	11.00 "
11.00 "	11.30 "	11.40 "	12.00 M.
12 M.	12.30 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
2.00 P.M.	2.30 "	2.40 "	3.00 "
3.00 "	3.30 "	3.40 "	4.00 "
4.00 "	4.30 "	4.40 "	5.00 "
5.00 "	5.30 "	5.40 "	6.00 "
6.00 "	6.30 "	6.40 "	7.00 "
7.00 "	7.30 "	7.40 "	8.00 "
8.00 "	8.30 "	8.40 "	9.00 "
9.00

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regulars' stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W.M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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From the
American Journal of Pharmacy,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H
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"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a concentration of the Concentrates or formulæ to authorize some new method or modification of the present requirements?"

With regard to the concentrated change in the Fluid Extracts to which you refer, I would say that the plan of fluid extract, I would take occasion to express that to medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the case with its best, and when health, and other human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Books (Holmes), will continue to be made a favorite, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, there will have to be a reduction in the quality of the menstruum.

Will the Fluids be made stronger? In reply to this we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

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See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

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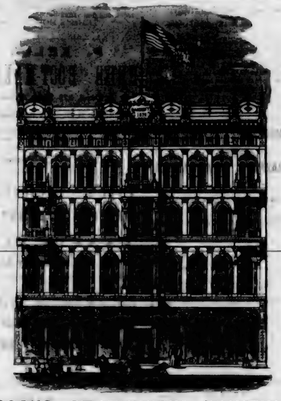
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VOL. VII.—NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870. WHOLE NO. 320.

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[Written for the Pacific Appeal.]

Lines on the Late Mrs. Elizabeth Scott.

BY MRS. C. S. DAVIS.

Droop not, Sister, in the Valley,
Hooded with tears and bridged with light,
Far above thee, o'er the mountain,
Flume thy soul to struggle bravely
With life fetters made of clay,
For, be sure, to all Earth's sorrow's,
That there cometh a last day.

Cheerful one, who through life's changes,
Seeks in all some good to find,
And bears both well and ill together,
With a calm, contented mind.
Oh! then sister, for clearly can turn thee
From the bright, the upward way,
Thro' joy's glad smiles or sorrow's wailing,
Thou art still prepared for the last day.

So live, that when the day's declining
Ushers in the night of death,
Its shadows will for thee no terrors
Have, as flees thy latest breath.
But brightly o'er the celestial,
As stremns the never dying ray,
Thy soul will soar on wings immortal,
To bask in Heaven's eternal day.

[Written for the Pacific Appeal.]

Lines on the Late Mr. Edward Archey.

BY MRS. C. S. DAVIS.

I place my hand confidingly
In Christ's right hand stretched down,
And stand erect as though my brow
Were circled with a crown.

I ask not leave to touch the wounds
That tore his side, nor feel
The imprint of the nails that pierced
His holy palms. I kneel.

And oh! within my heart of hearts,
I feel His presence near,
He counts each aspiration pulse that throbs,
And treasures up each tear.

Oh! how I wish that I could put
In words, the faith that's mine,
That feels the lowliest earthly grief
Is met by love Divine

I would not give this humble faith
For all the wealth of God,
For it will light my path when Earth
And care is left behind.

I place my hand in Christ's right hand,
And know he'll lead me through
The fiery furnaces, and where're
He wills I shall pursue.

Letters from the South.

LETTER NO. 4.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 14, 1870.

Dear General—I am obliged to give testimony counter to that of parties who of late have been disparaging the character and conduct of the Freedmen.

The enclosed letter is from the Hon. Gilbert Pillsbury, Mayor of the city of Charleston, South Carolina. He has resided in the State from its first occupancy by Northern men after the rebellion; during all those years has been actively engaged in Freedmen's affairs. His position gives him opportunities of knowing facts which the visitor of a few weeks at the South cannot comprehend.

Parker Pillsbury, esquire, of Massachusetts, who has recently been writing on the subject, is a brother of the Mayor.

To substantiate his statements in regard to crime he gave me access to the police records for the last three months, from which I made a detailed trascript of all crimes committed in Charleston under their several titles, as in comparison of the two races. The whole table is interesting, but I give you only a summary of the months of October, November, and December, 1869:

Crimes committed by whites, 246; crimes committed by blacks, 222; total in the above months, 468. The principal of these crimes were: larceny—whites, 21; colored, 68; total, 89. Violation of city ordinances—whites, 35; colored, 8; total, 43. Drunk—whites, 72; colored 14; total, 86. Drunk and disorderly conduct—whites, 14; colored, 84; total, 158. Applied for lodgings—whites, 22; colored 11; total, 33. Crimes of all other kinds—whites, 22; colored, 40; total, 62.

These statistics reveal the actual state of things better than any general statements, and are certainly creditable to the colored population.

The census of Charleston gives 42,000 population, the colored slightly in the majority.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. W. ALVORD,
General Sup't of Education.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The *Chronicle* of last Sunday in the course of noticing the events which took place on Saturday afternoon and evening at the French Fair, then being held at the Pavilion, to refer to us personally as "San Francisco's privileged hummer," and making false representations as to the value of our national scrip, thereby hoping to injure our person and pervert the sale of said scrip.

Now, therefore, we issue this decree to correct the erroneous impression which the *Chronicle* thereby sought to create. Our script sold for $150 premium, which the purchaser generously donated to the Fair, the par value of which has already been received by our bankers in Paris, as stated. As to the *Chronicle* calling us names, we would deem this attack too contemptible and beneath our notice, if it were not for the proscriptive policy of the press, with few honorable exceptions, which is undermining our government. / The proprietors of the *Chronicle* should remember that "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." During the whole course of our administration of the national affairs we never received the same treatment as they have at the hands of Messrs. Freidlander, Ralston and others.

The poetry in the *Figaro* last week, was a forgery.

NORTON I.

September 30th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

The music in front of the City Hall, being a nuisance to the Board of Supervisors during the hours of session is hereby prohibited under the penalty of closing the Bella Union Theater for whose benefit it is performed.

NORTON I.

September 21st, 1870.

Spend your Money Wisely.

Look most to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it; little expenses, like little mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald. Straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage, and drop by drop the rain comes in the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth; there are many thieves down the ren lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdry fineries. To be warm is the main thing; never mind the looks. Never stretch your legs further than the blanket will reach, or you will soon be cold. A fool may make money, but it needs a wise man to spend it. Remember it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work while you are young, and you have a chance of rest when you are old.

—John Throghman.

Men's Favorites.

We often hear woman speak with a certain curious disdain of one of themselves as a gentleman's favorite; generally adding that gentlemen's favorites are never liked by their own sex, and giving you to understand that they are minces rather than otherwise, and objectionable in proportion to their attractiveness. They can never understand why they should be so attractive, they say; and hold it as one of the unfathomable mysteries of men's bad taste—the girls to whom no man addresses half-a-dozen words in the course of the evening being far prettier and nicer than the favorite with whom everybody is talking, and for whom all are contending. Yet see how bitterly they are neglected, while she is surrounded by admirers! But then she is an artful little flirt, they say, who lays herself out to attract, while the others are content to stay quietly in the shade until they are sought. And they speak as if to attract men's admiration was a sin, and not one of the final causes of woman as well as one of her chief social duties. There is always war between the women who are gentlemen's favorites and those who are not; and if the last dislike the first, the first dispise the last, and go out of their way to provoke them—a thing not difficult to do when a woman gives her mind to it. A gentleman's favorite is generally attacked on the score of her morality, not to speak of her manners, which are pronounced as bad as can be; while how pretty soever men may think her, her own sex decry her, and pick her to pieces with such effect that they do not leave her a single charm. She is assumed to be incapable of anything like real earnestness of feeling, of anything like true womanliness; to be ignorant of the higher rules of modesty, to be fast or sly, according to her speciality of style; and if you listen to her dissector, you will find in time that she has every fault incidental to a frail humanity, while her noblest virtue is in all probability a "kind of good nature" which does not count for much. In return, the favorite sneers at the wall flower, whom she calls stupid and spiteful, and whom she rejoices to annoy by the excess of her popularity; nothing pleasing her so much as to make herself look worse than she is in the way of men's liking, except it be to show off the one two lumb belonging to the wall-flower, and brand him as of her own multitudinous herd.

RIP VAN WINKLE'S home has been found. Orange, N. J., is the place. The New York newsboys penetrated there, and the sleepy citizens complained against the loud cries of "Extras, all about the war!" and the authorities drove the boys from town. They were informed that if they came again they would be arrested and made to pay $10 for a peddler's license.

CURIOSITIES OF SLEEP.—An orphan girl, employed in tending cattle, slept in an apartment separated by a very little partition from another, which was often occupied by an itinerant fiddler. A benevolent lady took her under her care, and she became her servant. Some years after wards when she was still in this family, beautiful music was heard in the night time, which was at length traced to the bedroom of this girl. She was found to be fast asleep, but singing in a tone exactly resembling the sweetest sounds of a small violin.

Another remarkable case is recorded on the authority of a highly intelligent clergyman. A girl, his servant, was greatly addicted to talking in her sleep; and it was found that in this way she passed through all the transactions of the day, and that she repeated everything she had said in its proper order. Her tone and manner were changed to suit the circumstance of the different occasions on which she had spoken. She often rose in her sleep, and followed her usual occupations, and at length passed into a state of continued unconsciousness to external things. She was aroused more than once from that condition, but was subsequently removed home. She recovered in several weeks and her peculiarities gradually disappeared.

Van Hooven mentions a student who talked in his sleep, and began every night exactly at the same point where he had left off on the preceding night. A continuous and connected dream was the topic of his nocturnal ramblings. This affection continued about three weeks. Combe refers to Major Elliot, Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy at West Point. A young lady of cultivated mind had an attack of somnolency, and when she came out of it all her acquired knowledge had vanished. She applied herself to rudimentary studies, and was regaining all her lost acquirements when a second attack of somnolency occurred. She now at once recovered her lost knowledge, but remembered nothing of what passed in the interval of two attacks. A third attack again reduced her to the state of ignorance in which she had been after the first, and in this manner she passed these alternate states for four years, retaining in one state all her original knowledge, and in the other only that which she had acquired since the first attack. Thus, in one condition she wrote beautifully, while in the other her penmanship was poor.

INSTINCT OF IMMORTALITY.—Actions and discouraging commentary upon the supposed superior liberality and advanced fraternal charity of the present age, is suggested by the avidity with which the spiritual view of the late Charlie Dickens are speculated upon and acrimoniously discussed by divines poets, journalists, and philosophers, in England and this country. Disregarding his living works, by which only, as a man, can he be justly judged by his fellow-men, these moral critics seize upon every fragmentary utterance and partial act that can, by any ingenuity, be attributed to the immortal Christian novelist, and distort it to mean that he was anything but a friend to his own soul. When requested not quite a year ago, to make an address at the inauguration of a monument to Leigh Hunt, Mr. D. said: "I have a very strong objection to speech-making beside graves. I do not expect or wish my feeling in this wise to guide other men; still, it is so serious with me, and the idea of ever being the subject of such a ceremony myself, is so repugnant to my soul, that I must decline to officiate." In accordance with the morally critical mania above noticed these few manly words of protest against a hypocritical custom have been construed to indicate that the speaker believed in no future life, and continued all testimonials of respect to the dead if they involved an anticipation of a resurrection. So far from furnishing reasonable basis for any such construction as this, the words quoted do not even suggest any unusual indifference on the part of Mr. Dickens concerning such evidence of genuine respect or affection as might be offered at his own grave. Like every other human being he possessed that unconquerable instinct of immortality which eternally revolts from an association of the physical process of death with the idea of spiritual annihilation, and will not allow its possessor to be wholly indifferent as to the treatment, after death, of that fleshly tabernacle which it has once animated; but, like another self-made man, he had marked how slow his fellows were to friend the beginner in life's hard battle, how unwilling they were to credit the lonely combatant's first victory, and how ready, when the laurel was at last his and his name immortal, to swarm around him with their plaudits and borrow honor for themselves from his neighborhood; and, in sovereign contempt of that last earthly fawning to success which takes the heroic grave for its accomplishment, he refused to have his tomb made the scene of its all-selfish pretences. So far is such a feeling from any indifference to the respect due to death, that it rather shows a most jealous cognizance for that respect in its honest purity, and without the possibility of contamination by sham of any sort. The proud soul whose intimations of immortality gave strongest hope that it should stand invisibly present, at the burial of the body it had lately inhabited, would be the surest to protest against aught of honor at that burial that did not come from the heart, and the firmest to choose an unmarked grave in a desert rather than the pomp of a monument recording chiefly the egotism of the living.

THE STRENGTH OF CHARACTER.—Strength of character consists of two things—power of will and power of self-restraint. It requires two things, therefore, for its existence—strong feeling and strong command over them. Now we all very often mistake strong feeling for strong character. A man who bears all before him, before whose fierce domestics tremble, and whose bursts of fury make the children of the household quake—because he has his will obeyed and his own way in all things—we call him a strong man. The truth is that he is a weak man; it is his passions that are strong; he, mastered by them, is weak. You must measure the strength of a man by the power of the feelings he subdues, not by the power of those that subdue him. And hence composure is very often the highest result of strength. Did we ever see a man receive a flagrant injury, and then gently quietly? that is a man sparingly strong. Or did we ever see a man in anguish, stand as if carved out of solid rock, mastering himself? Or one bearing a hopeless daily trial, remain silent and meet well the world what cankered his home peace? That is strength. He who, with strong passions, remains meek; he who, keenly sensitive, with manly powers of indignation in him, can be provoked and yet restrain himself and forgive, these are the strong men, the spiritual heroes.

PERILOUS OF A GARDEN.—In managing the vegetable garden the highest excellence should be aimed at. This is the chief source of pleasure in the garden. If one can rake no pleasure in in his garden—if the watching of the beautiful processes of nature in furnishing him food, and the lessons they teach him, which he can in a thousand ways so pleasurably and profitably apply, have no charms or attractions for him—he had better give up gardening: for assuredly, in most cases, even to 99 in 100 instances—the market gardener will bring the vegetables to his own door cheaper than he can grow them. Amateur gardening should primarily be pursued for the lessons it teaches, and the pleasure it affords; when it ceases to do this it should be abandoned. — *Cor. Gardener Monthly.*

HABIT YOUNGSTER to a closely muffled comrade: "I say, Ed, what's stopping for?" "I can't to get my bunkerchief." "What for?" "To blow my nose." "O, let the wind blow it; come on."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, October 1, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Republicanism in Europe.

When the war broke out in July last, the French Emperor little thought that in the short space of sixty days his throne and dynasty would be no more. When he and the French Legislature proclaimed war against Prussia, Europe and America felt that nothing could prevent the success of the Imperial armies, supposed to be equipped with the very best of weapons and commanded by generals of tested experience. But fate has decreed otherwise. Yet how glorious the result! France in July was an *Empire*—to-day she is a *Republic*. The wand of a magician seems almost to have wrought the change. And still the good work progresses. News comes to us, both by telegraph and by letters of correspondents, that the republican leaders are busy agitating its doctrines and principles in Spain, Portugal, Austria, Italy, Prussia or the German Confederation, Hungary, and last, but not least, England. Since *Vox Populi, Vox Dei* was pronounced at Paris on September 2d, the desire has been very general throughout the United States to behold in France the successful carrying out of the principles which should animate a truly republican government—one founded and perpetuated by the *people*. Many of Prussia's warmest friends think that the French should have a fair opportunity to try the experiment, and say that Prussia should accord them peace on liberal terms, as they have dethroned Napoleon and driven his leading supporters into exile. Let us for a moment glance at the condition of France and the prospects of her remaining a Republic. There is to-day fully one million of Prussian soldiers on her soil, well equipped, well-disciplined, and flushed with recent victories. Her towns and villages destroyed and pillaged. The flower of her soldiery dead, wounded or prisoners. The capital of the nation surrounded and besieged by an enemy who refuses to treat for peace unless it be first surrendered. In this hour of sore affliction, *France seeks for aid!* Firstly—*In behalf of peace on honorable terms.* Secondly—(failing in procuring the first)—*In behalf of national existence.* To whom has she to look for this assistance? Is it to England? No. England never sympathized with a Republic. To Austria? She remembers Sidowa. To Italy, Spain or Denmark? No. To Russia? No. To the United States? Yes. It is here the French Republic should receive substantial aid and encouragement. We owe France a debt of gratitude for the part she took in behalf of our national independence. Her navy, her money, her sons' lives, were all contributed to that noble cause. She now asks assistance to establish permanently a Republic. To insure the perpetuity of republican institutions in our own country, there is great need for their speedy introduction into Europe on a more extensive scale than any yet existing. With France as our co-laborer in the cause of republicanism, there is not a throne in Europe to-day which will exist in 1900. Is it not surely, then, the duty of every citizen of the United States—be he either native or naturalized—be he a Prussian or a native of any country governed by a monarch whose only claim to rule is derived from the ancient law of *divine right*—we repeat, is it not their duty to help the French Republic? The people of France desire peace on honorable terms. Will the United States aid in procuring the boon? Let President Grant make the demand in behalf of free and disenthralled France. The voice of the United States will be heeded by Prussia.

Biography of Eminent Men.

The lives of nearly all of our representative colored men have been so varied or diversified in all the American States, through the many decades of proscriptive proslavery, there being no avenues open for the display of the genius or talent which has been and is still possessed by many of them, that it is extremely difficult to portray a biography of the eminent among us who are fast departing from the rising generation, with as much beauty either in the civil or political walks of their past lives, as those of the dominant race who have not been proscribed during the existence of the Government.

Many of those of the dominant race probably have been greatly inferior in talent and genius, now shine out in splendor with nearly all our American Biographers. The behests of slavery forbade the display of the talent or genius possessed by the colored man in the workshops, in the mechanical and learned arts, crushed or obscured it, until the day of its ignominous death.

The "New Nation" now presents a field to the colored man, and greater note will be taken of the moral and political worth of our future eminent men of the nation. All those possessing true merit, without regard to race or color, previous condition, etc., must be recorded by all biographers of the present day.

In Memoriam.

With painful regret we learned, after our paper went to press last week, of the death of Dr. Ezra R. Johnson in the city of New Bedford.

Dr. Johnson was one of the early pioneers who came to this State in 1849–50; he was a man of fluent circumstances before migrating to this State. We knew him long and well, as an upright gentlemanly man. In our boyhood days we vividly recollect him as one of the many young colored men who were sent from the surrounding cities to learn the sailmaking trade with the late James Forten of Philadelphia.

After learning that trade, he returned to New Bedford, and subsequently devoted his attention to fitting out whaling ships, chandlery, etc.; a business which for many years had been carried on by his father, who had died, leaving him the entire business. As there were but few avenues of the kind open to colored men in those days of pro- slavery, Ezra R. Johnson became extensively known, and particularly noted by nearly all the commercial men of New England.

Throughout the early pro-slavery crusade against Wm. Lloyd Garrison and the English abolitionist, George Thompson, Wendell Phillips the late Theodore Parker, and others commencing with the abolition riots in 1833–34, and the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, in 1838, by the pro-slavery mob, Dr. Johnson was one of the most active opponents against pro-slavery in New Bedford up to 1849–50, when he left for this State, disputing the validity of the Fugitive Slave Law. After his arrival in this State, he was very successful in his speculations in land, owning to the day of his death many valuable lots in the northern and southern parts of this City, the most valuable of which is in the vicinity of Kimball's Coach Factory, corner Fourth and Bryant streets, in the neighborhood of what was once known as Russ' Garden, corner of Sixth and Harrison sts.

He returned to the East in 1852, and made a close application to the study of medicine, returning here in 1860; he practiced successfully and lucratively until 1865, when he again returned to the East for about one year, and on his return, it may be remembered by many, delivered the oration at Platt's Hall, in this City, January 1st, 1866, on the occasion of the 3d anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, the most masterly production ever delivered in this State by any colored man. By the voice of the people it was published in pamphlet form.

In 1868 the Doctor left this City for the last time, leaving his entire business in the hands of Messrs. J. C. Merrill & Co., formerly McRuer & Merrill, Merchants, on California street. Society among us as a race, has lost a charming representative man and the New Bedford public a noble benefactor.

In conclusion, we cannot help noting the fact, that during the dark days of the Rebellion, from 1862 to 1865, when in this City, Dr. Johnson was a valuable contributor to the columns of the PACIFIC APPEAL, and the latter year our co-editor, and the third volume of the APPEAL, yet teems with his brilliant writings and ornate productions.

He leaves an amiable wife and interesting daughter in New Bedford, a brother who is at present in Helena, Montana, and several distant relatives to mourn his loss.

P. A.

The Petaluma Daily Crescent.

We are in receipt of the first, second and third numbers of the above named Journal published daily in Petaluma, the first number of which was issued Monday Sept. 12th. It is a neatly gotten up paper and bids fair to become the favorite journal of the party whose principles it advocates, and has a fair prospect of success in that Democratic county.

In its salutatory article it commences by stating that its "Colors are the Grand Old Banner of Democracy nailed to the mast-head, never to be struck while the muster-roll of the Caucasian race can call a corporal's guard on American soil." A. Mc Guire, C. B. Woods and W. Edwards are the publishers. C. B. Woods is its editor.

Special Mention.

In continuation of our thanks, noted in the APPEAL of last week, to the many courtesies extended us by our Sacramento friends, during our recent visit to that City, we cannot refrain from making special mention of the officers and cabin crew of the fine steamer Chrysopolis for their gentlemanly treatment to us on our passage to Sacramento; and to Mr. Horace W. Cady, the gentlemanly barber of the boat, we feel under many obligations for his prompt attention in seeing that our correspondence relative to the Sacramento Zouave entertainment was sent in timely to appear in the APPEAL last week.

Personal.

M. W. Gibbs—this gentleman arrived in this City, per Portland steamer, on Sunday evening last, from Victoria, Vancouver Island, where he has resided from the commencement of the Frazier River exodus in 1858. Previous to that time Mr. Gibbs was one of the pioneer merchants of this City, he being one of the well known firm of Lester & Gibbs' extensive Boot and Shoe Store, on Clay street, near Kearny. Since Mr. Gibbs has resided in Victoria, we learn that he has been elected once on twice to the legislative council, or in similar pulffe positions, and has been engaged recently in completeing an extensive contract of a public nature, in Victoria. He is destined to the East on a brief visit and back.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—S. E. Cuney and T. Detter, Hamilton, Nev; Milton Maddox and Z. J. Purnell, San Jose; P. M., Grass Valley; Rufus M. Burgess, Coloma.

THANKS.— Mr. James Phillips, one of the employees of the C. P. R. R. Co., has our thanks for a budget of Salt Lake papers of the latest dates.

☞ Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

The Old Folks' Supper at the A. M. E. Church.

This long expected entertainment came off in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening last, and was well attended. During the first part of the evening the committee of ladies disposed of a large quantity of Ice Cream, etc., which they had on sale.

M. W. Gibbs, of Victoria, being present, was introduced and made a neat speech, which abounded with many pleasing incidents of the past. At the commencement of the supper, Rev. Mr. Hillery of the Zion Church and Rev. Mr. Offer of the A. M. E. Church, presided over the bountifully filled tables; the former gentlemen led the Hymn "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc., which was sung by those surrounding the table, and the latter gentleman invoked the blessing; after which the "clank" of knives and forks were kept up during the second series of tables, the ladies being in full possession of the first series, after which, the "gentlemen cleared the wreck" in a very short space of time off the second tables.

As the officiating little man of the committee, Mr. C——, offered our reporter no supper, notwithstanding he had purchased two tickets on the outside when on sale for the benefit of the church in common with others, yet, after making up his report he made himself satisfied by repairing two or three blocks to a restaurant to get something to eat. A simple meal, however, on an occasion like this, falls into utter contempt or insignificance in comparison to a correct principle which should be established among us as a people, and we regret to state that, there are as yet many of our people who religiously believe that the same courtisies should not be extended to those of the colored race, as to those of the white race, and while they would run, as if to break their necks, to extend reasonable and proper courtesy to the one of the white race, they would frown with disdain to extend the same to those of the colored race, though both may occupy similar positions. We attribute those mean traits to the baleful effects of slavery (which yet sticks out in all their disagreeable deformities among the uncultivated.) Some say that our white friends are responsible for these unnatural traits, that they have moulded the "twig" in such a way to conform to slavery in the south, that it is only natural that the tree now bends to it. All people must learn first to respect themselves as a people, and then they will be in a position to demand respect from other people; this is only a rule of common sense, and we do not concur in the opinion, that the white people are responsible for the meanness which some supposed to be intelligent colored men exhibit at times in this now free country.

Altogether the entertainment was a splendid affair, and the ladies of the committee deserve great credit for their untiring energy in trying to get the debt paid off of the A. M. E. Church.

During the evening Bishop Ward was present, but was compelled from fatigue to retire before the festivities commenced.

A woeful complaint brought to the Pacific Appeal by a Colored Countryman.

On Wednesday last, a Mr. ——, who is a sheep herder near Woodland, Yolo Co., made to us the following complaint, with as much seriousness as if we were a Justice of the Peace; we patiently listened to his painful story as he related it, which is in substance as follows:

He had been for the past two or three days on a visit to this City. He had never been here before, was formerly from Benton County, Missouri. Had been in the State ever since 1856. On the day he arrived in this City had over a hundred dollars in his pocket. On the afternoon of Tuesday, was walking leisurely along, and he says three colored ladies, that he had never seen before, all of whom induced him to pay a visit to their home; after being there awhile, they all agreed to send out to get some provisions, and there was a "big" dinner cooked; he furnished a gold peice to one of the parties, who went out and returned with a lot of Bacon, Mutton, Beef, Cabbage, Eggs, etc., together with some drinkables, including one or two bottles of Gin.

While waiting for the saucepans and kettles to boil, he says by some means he got drowsy, and after waking up from a nap found the bottles empty, a thought suggested him to send for a replenish; felt his pockets and found nearly all his money gone, leaving him less than enough to pay his passage back to Woodland.

He had been to the Police office; did not get much satisfaction there, stating that he was told that he must identify the person or persons or the house where he was at the time; he could not find either, did not know whether it was on Kearny, Dupont or Stockton streets, thought it was on one of them; further the deponent did not inform us.

We could only inform our country friend, that the PACIFIC APPEAL was not the proper remedy for his grievances. He then further informed us that if he did not find the parties before 4 o'clock on the day he made the said complaint, which was Wednesday, that he would be obliged to go as far as Sacramento at least, on his way back to Woodland, to take care of his sheep.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Church at Virginia City will be dedicated October 1st; that at Los Angeles October 23d. The second quarterly meeting will be held at San Francisco November 6th, at Sacramento, November 13th; at Stockton November 20th. The collections for the great charities of the Church, thus far, have been next to nothing. The conference is swiftly passing away.

T. M. D. WARD.

WM. PECK,
CHIROPODIST,
No. 321 PACIFIC STREET,
Near Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Particular and skilled attention given to toe nails, Corns and Bunions. Consultation Privately Cured.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P.M.
se10

A CARD.
DR. LOUIS J. LEVY,
Sansome Street, San Francisco.
se 17.

LADIES'
Hair-Dressing Establishment.
Ladies' hair dressed in all styles by
MRS. M. J. STEPHENSON & MRS. C. DETTER,
807½ HOWARD STREET,
Above Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
se 17.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY HELP, who once lived in Virginia, 5 miles from Cumberland Seminary by hanging on a blacksmith named Joseph Self; any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter who is now living in Sacramento City. Address JULIA, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL Office, San Francisco. se24-4w

International Hotel Coaches.
Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by
WETGANT & PATRIDGE.
se24-1f

A. J. WARD,
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
BATHING SALOON,
916 Kearny Street,
Bet. Jackson & Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.
se24

ROOM TO LET.
A nice Room to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Enquire at
1021 PACIFIC STREET.
se 17.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE
NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 320 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
320 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.
se10

This office loans money in professional men, Government and State officers, tradesmen, merchandize and others, on personal security indorsed Notes, payable in installments either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills Discounted daily.
Advances made on diamonds, securities, and other properties, merchandize in warehouse, etc. se13

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000.

GRAND GIFT
CONCERT,
—IN AID OF THE—
MERCANTILE LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION,
—OF SAN FRANCISCO California,—
—ON—
MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1870.

Tickets of Admission, $5 each
GOLD COIN.

TREASURER,
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT,
The Sum of $500,000
U. S. GOLD COIN,
Will be returned to the holders of Tickets, by the distribution of chances of the following

GIFTS,
VIZ.

1 Gift of	$100,000	Gold.
1 Gift of	50,000	"
1 Gift of	25,000	"
1 Gift of	20,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	17,000	"
1 Gift of	16,000	"
1 Gift of	15,000	"
1 Gift of	14,000	"
1 Gift of	13,000	"
1 Gift of	12,000	"
1 Gift of	11,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	9,000	"
1 Gift of	8,000	"
1 Gift of	7,000	"
1 Gift of	6,000	"
1 Gift of	5,000	"
1 Gift of	4,000	"
1 Gift of	3,000	"
1 Gift of	2,000	"
1 Gift of	1,000	"
18 Gifts of $1,000	18,000	"
30 Gifts of 750	22,500	"
30 Gifts of 500	15,000	"
30 Gifts of 400	12,000	"
30 Gifts of 350	10,500	"
30 Gifts of 300	9,000	"
30 Gifts of 200	6,000	"
438 Gifts of 100	43,800	"
	$500,000	

The Consent and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from State, City and County Officers, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT H. TERRY.....President M. L. A.
W. B. L. RANKIN.....Vice-President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer M. L. A.
A. C. HALLIDAY.....Secretary M. L. A.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment, and making the distribution of the gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of Tickets to which Gifts may be awarded, will receive the same on presentation of such Tickets or Coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees, at their office,

318 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS to the GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are hereby notified, that the Concert is POSTPONED until

Monday, October 31st, 1870.

Unexpected interference have operated to make this delay necessary to accomplish the result of Drawing the Gifts, without exposure to other privileges granted by Act of Legislature passed February 18th, 1870.

This is positively the only postponement which will be made. The Concert will take place on the day above named, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M., and be continued until all the gifts have been awarded.

The funds already in the bank are considerably more than sufficient to insure the successful completion of the contract with the people.

The sale of Tickets will positively close on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1870.

All Tickets remaining unsold at that time will be withdrawn from sale and cancelled. They will be advertised by their numbers, on the 29th day of October, 1870, to one or more of the daily papers of this city. Any diminution that may take in the number of Tickets to be drawn, will not affect the number or amount of Gifts. They will be as hereinbefore advertised in 438 Gifts, amounting in all to $500,000 in Gold.

Ticket holders residing out of San Francisco will receive duly certified lists of the awards of Gifts, which will also be published in the leading San Francisco daily papers on the 1st day of November, 1870.

Delivery of Gifts will commence November 8d, 1870 at the Office No. 318 California street, to all parties presenting Tickets to which Gifts have been awarded.

All Gifts awarded to non-residents will be held to their order and for their account.

ROBERT H. TERRY.....President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES.....Vice-President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer M. L. A.
THOS. R. HAYES.....Sec. Secretary M. L. A.
DAVID WILDER.....Cor. Secretary M. L. A.

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WM. E. WOOD, F. B. REYNOLDS,
SAMUEL HUBBARD.

Maurice Dore & Chas. R. Peters
BUSINESS AGENTS,
No. 318 CALIFORNIA STREET
se27-2m

Correspondence.

COLOMA, Sept. 21st.

Mr. Editor:

I have just returned home to Coloma, I have been absent since the 4th of July. On my return, I was glad to find several numbers of my old friend THE PACIFIC APPEAL in the Post Office to my address. I am glad that it still lives, and I wish it a long life and a merry one. I am going up where I was, again next week, and I will make a regular canvass for the paper.

I enclose with this letter a brief account of the schools, which I hope you will give place in your valuable paper. We are very anxious to have the law tested in that case.

I remain yours, etc.,

RUFUS M. BURGESS.

The following is the letter to which Mr. Burgess alludes in relation to the schools, and we welcomely give place in our colums for its publication.

COLOMA, Sept. 21, 1870.

Mr. Editor:

I see by the PACIFIC APPEAL of Aug. 13th, that the Colored Citizens of your City appointed a Committee, who had presented a petition to the Board of Education for the admission of colored children into the schools the same as white children.

Now, we are loboring under the same disadvantage here. When the colored children went to school they were sent back, and it is just so all over the the State, with the exception of a few isolated cases.

And are we going tamely to submit to such an outrage? I don't know what your committee is doing, or what they think about the matter; but we colored people, of this place and vicinity, are in favor of putting it right through. We should all put our shoulders to the wheel, and we are willing to do it.

I hope to hear all the colored people of this State speak as one man, and say, put it right through, and accompany it with the money.

R. M. BURGESS.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:

In my address to President Grant in your last week's issue, the word "lood" should read "along", and the word "placing" should read "plains," and the word "swells" should read "wells." By making these corrections of the typographical errors in my communication, you will greatly oblige etc.,

F. SMITHEA.

[Of course we accept the corrections, and would advise our friends in the City who send communications to our office, especially when hard to decipher, to examine proof sheets of their articles before the paper goes to press.—ED.]

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. N. B. Speights, Sacramento; Mrs. Mary Cook and mother, Mrs. A. E. Evans, from a visit to Sacramento and Stockton; Mrs. D. Dean, Sacramento; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. E. Evans, New Haven, per last Mail steamer. Previous steamer from Philadelphia, Miss. Banks, sister to James Banks of White Pine. Mrs. Eliza A. Bush, Marysville; Miss Ellan White, Sacramento; James Harris, overland from Chicago; Geo. McDowell, W. Bastein, Stockton; E. Dorsett, Sacramento; John Prince, Woodland, Yolo Co; Mr. E. A. Clark, from a tour to Europe; Mr. M. W. Gibbs, Victoria, V. I.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. Jane Henderson, Mr. R. A Hall, Portland, O.

RETURNED.—Mr. E. A. Clark, one of the active members of the Excelsior Club, having been absent two or three months, on a flying trip to Europe, returned to the city on Wednesday evening last.

SCARLET FEVER. — An eminent physician robs scarlet fever of many of its terrors by prescribing for the patient warm lemonade with a little mucilage, as often as is desired, and the application of warmth to the stomach, renewing it as often as it cools. Nothing else but the lemon is to be given. With this treatment, he guarantees that not one in a hundred cases will prove fatal. Cider alone has been known to cure more than one obstinate case. A vegetable acid appears to be a specific in colds and fevers.

"MAMMA," said a wee child, one Sunday evening, after having sat still in the house all day, like a good child, "have I honored you to-day?"

"I don't know," said the mother, "why do you ask?"

"Because," says the little one, shaking her head sadly, "the Bible says, 'Honor thy father and mother, that thy days may be long,' and this has been, oh! the longest day I ever saw."

Deaths.

FLETCHER—On Tuesday, September 20th, on board the U. S. ship Saranac, John Fleicher, a native of New York City, aged 23 years. His remains were conveyed to the Navy cemetery, at Mare Island, for Interment. His mother, Mrs. Lavinia Fletcher, who resides in this city, was present at the burial.

JOHNSON—In New Bedford, Mass., Thursday, September, 8th, Dr. Ezra R. Johnson, a native of New Bedford, aged 54 years.

Church Directory.

A. M. E. Union Church, Powell street, near Jackson, Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward in charge; Rev. B. Fleicher, acting Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.—W. H. CARTER, Superintendent.

RUFUS M. BURGESS.

Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street—Services will be held every Sunday in this Church at 11 A.M., in the afternoon at 3 P.M., and evening at 7½ P.M. Sabbath School opens at 12½ o'clock.—Rev. W. H. HILLERY, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church, Powell st. Services every Sunday at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Rev. J. YOUNG, Pastor.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the Instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 13th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barber, President. E. A. Davis, Sec'y. W. H. Ringgold, Rec. Sec'y.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Stockton.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

United Sons of Friendship, Sacramento, meet second Wednesday in each month in Siloam Baptist Church 6th street, between N and O. A. L. Jackson, President. Amos Johnson, Secretary.

DRESS MAKING.
MRS. A. E. WELSH
HAS REMOVED FROM
923 Sacramento Street to 1021 Pacific Street,
Where she is prepared to receive her old customers.
se 17.

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PRACTICAL HATTERS
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518 Pacific Street,
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THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.
Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

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Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. se 18

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.
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Lowest Cash Prices.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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Will offer for sale for the next thirty days their entire Stock of
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OWING TO A CONTRE PLATES having expired, we will increase the price on and after January 1st, 1871, we
CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK ON HAND,
For cash at cash LOW PRICES as will secure the sale of the whole of our immense stock now on hand, on or before that date.
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....287,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS.....$787,115 66
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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FAULKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 10, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Daily.	Passenger Daily except Sunday.	Mixed.
San Francisco, leave	5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Oakland, leave	5.30 "	4.30 "	
Alameda, leave	5.40 "	4.40 "	
Niles, leave	6.45 "	5.45 "	
Sacramento, arrive	1.00 "	10.15 "	7.45 A.M.
Marysville, arrive	6.00 "		1.15 P.M.
Chico, arrive	8.00 "		3.30 "
Colfax, leave	8.00 "		4.40 "
Colfax, arrive	1.10 A.M.		9.45 "
Winnemucca, leave	9.10 "		10.15 P.M.
Battle Mountain, leave	12.30 P.M.		1.35 A.M.
Elko, leave	4.40 "		10.00 "
Elko, arrive	4.50 "		10.00 "
Ogden, arrive	6.00 "		11.30 "
Cheyenne, arrive	6.00 "		8.00 "

WESTWARD.			
Ogden, leave	6.00 P.M.		5.00 P.M.
Echo, leave	10.43 "		1.30 A.M.
Wahsatch, leave	2.45 A.M.		5.30 "
Carlin, leave	10.15 "		11.00 "
Battle Mountain, leave	1.00 P.M.		2.30 P.M.
Winnemucca, leave	4.30 "		5.30 "
Reno, leave	7.30 A.M.		11.00 "
Colfax, leave	8.40 P.M.		12.00 M.
Clyde, leave	4.30 "	10.00 A.M.	
Marysville, leave	5.45 "	11.15 "	
Sacramento, arrive	11.30 "	8.30 "	
Sacramento, leave	12.00 M.	2.00 P.M.	
Stockton, leave	1.30 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	
Oakland, arrive	5.00 "	2.00 P.M.	
San Francisco, arrive	6.00 "	12.00 "	9.30 A.M.

From San Francisco.	Alameda.	Oakland.	Brooklyn.
D 6.30 A.M.	B 6.40 A.M.	B 6.50 A.M.	B 6.50 A.M.
D 8.00 "	B 8.10 "	B 8.20 "	B 8.20 "
D 10.30 "	B 10.40 "	B 10.50 "	B 10.50 "
D 1.30 P.M.	B 1.40 P.M.	B 1.50 P.M.	B 1.50 P.M.
D 3.30 "	B 3.40 "	B 3.50 "	B 3.50 "
D 5.00 "	B 5.10 "	B 5.20 "	B 5.20 "
D 6.30 "	B 6.40 "	B 6.50 "	B 6.50 "
D 11.00 "	B 11.10 "	B 11.20 "	
D 11.30 P.M.			
D 1.30 A.M.			
D 3.30 "			
D 6.00 "			

D Broadway ferry-boat. B Webster street ferry. C To Alameda only. E Broadway only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt. C. P. R. R.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass'r Agent, Sacramento.

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LEON GERSTLE, Merchant,
W. W. DUNNE, Dunnigan & Dodge,
A. J. BOWIE, Physician,
R. SILVERBERG, S. N.

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Morish Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W. M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that she house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and interior. The table de hote will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. au29-3f

WANTED: TWO RELIABLE MEN FOR a first business opportunity, only capital required, being honesty, activity and lightly gence. To the right men liberal terms will be offered.
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au20 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

From the
American Journal of Pharmacy,
May, 1865.
Edited by Wm. Procter, Jr.
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"With the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost.

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstrum, or in the manner of applying it, or so modify the process as to make it more simple, a combination of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity of fluid in the menstrum, itself, to the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

If the medicinal material is something, but when put into the recipe with a certain weight, and often less than 1%, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Books (Solomon's) will undertake to be made as Syrups(?), and if it cannot be accomplished at present prices, they will have to be increased to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires it.

R. B. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstructions of the urinary passages, whether in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable remarks on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Eberle, in Eberle's celebrated work on Materia Medica, and published by the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and republished in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons. See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

Helmbold's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu

is composed of Buchu, cubebs and Juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD; and sold at No. 594 Broadway, New York, and Philadelphia, No. 104 Brandreth Row, York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 20, 1866.
DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, for which I have tried many and various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised I concluded to try one family specimen in regard to using your extract Buchu,

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious, in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was on this principle that I got your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of Buchu, cubebs and Juniper berries, and that it was prepared in vacuo, by an accurate combination, and with the skill of an apothecary, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk about the city, and in six weeks from the first statement of my case at the time, but though my improvement at night may be imperfect, and, therefore concluded to order and use it; it would effect a perfect cure, having used about the last of another bottle, but was not able entirely to do.

I am happy to be able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your family being informed of my ointment (dirty and odor, a sure tonic and invigorator of the system,) for me to use it, or to whom I recommended it, would require its use in such affections.

H. McCORMICK.

L

PHYSICIANS PLEASE NOTICE

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And many others, if necessary.

D

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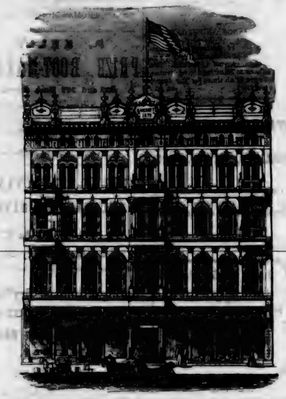
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(Written for the Pacific Appeal.)

God Wipes the Tear from every Eye.

When sore affliction crush the soul,
And from its every earthly tie,
The heart must cling to God alone,
He wipes the tear from every eye.

Through wakeful nights, when racked with pain,
On bed of anguishing you lie,
Remember that your God is near,
To wipe the tear from every eye.

A few short years and all is o'er;
Your sorrow, pain, will soon pass by,
Then lean in faith on God's dear Son,
He'll wipe the tear from every eye.

Oh! never be your soul cast down,
Nor let your heart desponding sigh.
Assured that God, whose name is love,
Will wipe the dear from every eye.

"And God will wipe the tear from their eyes." Revelation XXI, 4th Verse.

Thanksgiving for the Rain.

BY W. B. HOSE.

Day by day we watched the fading
Of the green and teeming earth,
And the premature unleafing
Of the vines and trees from dearth—
Till our hearts grew faint with wishing
While the clouds sailed heedless by,
And the sun glared unabating
From a torrid, blazen sky.
O how thankful,
Father, are we for the rain.

Burdening doubts were fast outweighing
All thy promises of love,
And at times did hinder praying
For the blessing from above.
Traitor fears, while we were draining
To the dregs the bitter cup,
Bred distrust, and sore complaining
At delay to lift us up.
Forgive us,
As we thank Thee for the rain.

Lo! the herds come grateful trooping
From the springing grass they graze,
And the birds, no longer drooping,
Sing anew their Summer lays.
Yonder, too, the swelling river
With its tributary rills,
And the springs with a joy o'erflower
Up among the sailing hills,
Waft thanksgiving
To Thee, Father, for the rain.

—*Boston Congregationalist.*

A YOUNG WIFE, caressing her lap-dog, cried out with transport: "Oh, my jewel, you are the dearest puppy in the world—after my husband."

Letters from the South.

LETTER NO. 5.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 14, 1870.

Dear General—I find in this city the "Beach Institute," with three hundred pupils and seven teachers in the different departments, all in excellent condition and making good progress. The building is large (erected by the Bureau), of the most improved modern construction, and well kept. Although the children and colored population generally here are not as far advanced as in Charleston, yet this Institute is a credit to our work, and seems to command the respect of all classes.

This is a continuation of the schools we started when your army from Atlanta met us on the coast. Changes have taken place, but the organization, as you recollect, with a colored educational committee, and ten colored teachers, was placed under the general patronage of the American Missionary Association, occupying, by leave of General Geary, who was left in command of the city, the old "Bryan Slave Mart." Now we have a permanent Institution, under the best possible direction, and well endowed, having had a total expenditure by the Association and Bureau of over $40,000. One thousand dollars were given to the Freedmen at the time of starting.

I called together the old colored educational committee (these are the men whom Secretary Stanton met and conferred with when at Savannah in 1865), for the examination of these schools. These fathers were highly gratified with the wonderful educational progress made, and promised to visit the Institution in an advisory way, on the first Tuesday on each month. This will maintain their active zeal and help the association in the estimation of all the colored people.

I visited the private schools taught by colored men. They are quite respectable, with, in all, about one hundred and twenty pupils.

The Catholics have a school of sixty pupils, managed by the Bishop and taught by the St. Joseph Sisters, an order in France trained expressly for African missions. By especial dispensation of the Pope, a band of them have been sent here, and others to St. Augustine and Jacksonville, Florida; they have a small school, as I should have informed you, at Charleston. After looking in upon one of these schools, I felt a very polite reception by the teacher. I called upon the acting bishop. The call was in every way agreeable. He complained, however, that your officers had refused to their church, the aid given, under the law, to other parties.

I promised, on his invitation, to examine the school more thoroughly, and if found to be teaching the "elements of an English education" would report in favor of its receiving such assistance. But knocking for admission next morning, the teacher held the door partly open and positively forbade my entrance—said "the father (after my call) had ordered her to do so." I was, of course, surprised, but perfectly pleasantly told her that "the father" had invited me to "visit the school whenever I wished," but in vain. She "presumed the permission had been reconsidered," and said that "the teachers were a priesthood," "took no pay," "were mainly teaching religion," etc., and reiterated her positive refusal to admit me. I could only express my regrets, and on leaving sent my official card to "Father Hamilton," with the message that I was very sorry not to be able to see the school; that our government made no distinction in religious denominations, and that if the school could be reported on our *Monday*, the usual Bureau aid would be most cheerfully granted. On the back of the card I noted that I should be happy to see him at the Beach Institute at any time during the day, but he did not call. The bishop should not complain of you hereafter.

The general testimony of the citizens of Savannah (I saw all classes) is that our schools are a great benefit to the Freedmen. Old families exclude our teachers from their social circle, yet no longer denounce their Christian work.

The industry of the Freedmen is also admitted, and the good influence of the Savings Bank. The Mayor and other officials were quite surprised when I told them the branch in their city had on deposit over $80,000. A prominent physician assured me that in constitutional health the negroes had suffered from the influences of slavery; that in their extreme poverty, no doubt many infants died from want of care. "In the old time," he said, "they were cared for as animals to be bred."

I went through the public market, along the wharves, out into the suburbs, noting carefully the conduct of the colored population, and only say there are constant signs of improvement. I was in business in this city when a young man, nearly forty years ago; often visiting the place since, and cannot be mistaken.

The *general* condition of the Freedmen along this coast (city, county and islands), is comparatively low, but so far as my observation goes, they compare favorably with other laboring classes in moral conduct, temperance, chastity, especially in a desire for a quiet, home-life, whenever they can buy and settle upon lands. The taxes upon their accumulating property and homesteads are already swelling the revenue of both the city and surrounding parishes. And these Freedmen have just reached a condition to make, if elevating influences are continued, still more rapid progress.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. W. ALVORD,
General Supt. of Education.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Understanding that in case our Minister Plenipotentiary, with a Chinese Mandarin, shall be sent to the Imperial Court at Pekin, we will be enabled to obtain suitable indemnification for the French massacre at Tien-Tsing; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby demand the French and English governments to withdraw from hostilities until they shall have sent us a fleet to send over our Minister to secure proper reparation.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the fine specimen of naval architecture, the *Ben Dimond*, is now undergoing repairs at Main Street Wharf; we hereby issue our decree prohibiting its commander from going to sea until she shall be inspected by us, which will be on Sunday, the 9th instant.

NORTON I.

A GAME OF BASE BALL.—Christopher Sugon, U. D., of Philadelphia, went with Mrs. Schmidt to a picnic in the suburbs, which wound up with a game of base ball, and thus he describes it:

All hands make ub a game of pase palls, and use pig dall Ghurchill for pat, and I dake a hand mit dis dings. I don't blay mit dat pase pall so vast mit Mrs. Schmidt to a picnic, ven I drive to catched dat pall mit mine hand, I miss him, and catched him on mine rite eye, and pesure I ob knocked town in a halef minut, and I feel shust like I could make a home run if I vas able.

Tim McDonough and dat Mynheer Brannan, and all de rest of mine friends, bick me up, and garry me over where Mrs. Schmidt vas. Mine eye is pounded up in a vet rag and everybody pokes a vinger pot-to mit liquor into my mouth, so it makes me got vell in a fast hurry. De end of it vas dat I get so much mit mine head and stomach dat I don't know sumdings any more until I get home late at nite. De next morning dat rite eye vot I catch de pase pall mit ish swelled ub and so more placker blue like a shinese bed. Ven you catch me blaying date pase pall games sum more, you vill find out dat I vill looken out so I can lodge de palls, and ven you catch me mit some more bicnics mit Mrs. Schmidt along, blease dell me. Yours mit a plack eye.

Political.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

The following letter from Chief-Justice Chase explains itself:

To the Hon. T. W. Conway.

My Dear Sir—I have received your kind letters, and am much obliged for the information they convey. I am particularly touched by the proofs they afford of the attachment and confidence of the colored people. I have always said that to possess the affection and true respect of the poor and the oppressed is a worthier object of ambition than any official position, even the highest. In that ambition I am glad to know I am not likely to be disappointed. I may be mistaken, but I really believe that I have been credited with more ambition for place than I feel. Not that I possess any uncommon indifference to the gratification derived from distinction, but, to me, great place has always seemed chiefly valuable as a great opportunity for useful service.

No one can foresee the future. Congress has adjourned, and the members have gone home to confer with their constituents. When they return, I presume they will take hold of their work vigorously. Opinions differ as to what is best to be done. On one point there is little real division. All seem agreed that the Reconstruction policy of Congress must be ardently pursued, and that the earliest possible restoration of the Southern States to their old relations, upon the basis of Universal Suffrage and Equal Rights, is most desirable. I feel more anxiety on this point than any other, because, this point once secured, all others may be reckoned as secured. Every right of labor, and the interest of labor, are at the basis of all sound policy, and nothing is so important to theirs as the right to vote for the laborer. Sincerely yours.

S. P. CHASE.

P. S.—I have never advocated Universal Suffrage and Immediate Amnesty to All. I have said that Universal Suffrage would reconcile comprehensive lenity with tranquility and prosperity. I would have no more disfranchisement after the complete establishment of Universal Suffrage than is absolutely necessary to secure the new order of things, and the new State Constitutions against overthrow. Those lately in rebellion have no more right to destroy the country by ballots than by bullets.

As to the trial of Jefferson Davis, the amount and kind of misrepresentation is astonishing. The facts are very simple. I neither seek nor shun the responsibility of trying anybody. (My purpose is to do my duty as a Judge, honestly and faithfully, turning neither to the right or to the left.) While military authority was supreme in the South, as an incident of the war, and anybody could be tried by military commission, no Justice of the Supreme Court could properly hold a Court there. This state of things lasted from before the surrender of Lee, in April, 1865, till the final suppression of the Rebellion was proclaimed, in 1866. Meantime, in July, 1866, a Act of Congress, by changing the Circuits, had deprived the Justices of the Supreme Court of jurisdiction in the Southern States, and jurisdiction was not restored until March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary Act. Of course, from July, 1866, to March, 1867, neither the Chief-Justice, nor any other Justice, could try anybody in Virginia. At the time the Act of March, 1867, was passed, the Supreme Court was sitting in Washington, and the Chief-Justice was bound to be there, but he wrote to the District Judge at Richmond, Virginia, that he would come down and join him in holding the Court, as soon as the Supreme Court adjourned in May. Jefferson Davis, however, was brought before the District Judge and bailed in May, before the Supreme Court adjourned. This seems to have been done by a sort of consent, and it was done without any conference with the Chief-Justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the District Judge that the Chief-Justice would come in a few days, and if a trial had been desired on either side, it could have been had in that very month of May. In October, 1867, an adjourned meeting having been appointed to be held at Richmond on the 13th of November, the Chief-Justice caused the parties to be notified that he would attend at that time, in order that the trial might take place, if the parties were willing. He did accordingly attend, but the parties were not ready. This was in November, 1867. Since then the Chief-Justice has been obliged to attend the Supreme Court at Washington. One thing is certain, there has been no term at Richmond since the capitulation of Lee, which the Chief-Justice could have attended, at which he has not attended; and another thing is clear, that the trial of Jefferson Davis might at any time have taken place, that is, since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders under the authority of the President, or by a court held by the District Judge. The Chief-Justice, therefore, is in no sense, or in the least degree, responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready.

S. P. CHASE.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1868.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Wendell Phillips has addressed the following letter to the Chairman of the Massachusetts Prohibitory State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: When your Convention nominated me for Governor of the State, it was agreed, if satisfactory to me, that no official notice of the nomination should be sent to me, and no formal reception asked. After maturer consideration of the whole subject, I am convinced that it is best that I should express the profound sense of the honor you do me. My entire agreement with you in the necessity of a distinct special political party, and my willingness that, in aid of such a party, you should make use of my name as seems best. As Temperance men, you were bound to quit the Republican party, since it has deceived you more than any other. Any Prohibitionist who adheres to it proclaims beforehand his willingness to be cheated, and, so far as political action is concerned, betrays his principles. The Republican party deserves our gratitude; it has achieved repute. It will deserve our support whenever it grapples with our present living difficulties. A party must live on present service, not on laurels, however well earned. I have no wish to be Governor of Massachusetts, but to rally a political party of disinterested men. We must give years to the work of enlightening the public mind and organizing their ranks. In that work I am willing to be used. My inclinations would induce me to decline the nomination, but I dare not do so in view of the vast interests involved in your movements, which call on each one of us to make every sacrifice to insure its success. No one supposes that law can make men temperate; occasionally some one betrays the average level of liquor intelligence by falsely stating that law was not restored until March, 1867, when Congress passed the necessary Act. Of course, from July, 1866, to March, 1867, neither the Chief-Justice, nor any other Justice, could try anybody in Virginia. At the time the Act of March, 1867, was passed, the Supreme Court was sitting in Washington, and the Chief-Justice was bound to be there, but he wrote to the District Judge at Richmond, Virginia, that he would come down and join him in holding the Court, as soon as the Supreme Court adjourned in May. Jefferson Davis, however, was brought before the District Judge and bailed in May, before the Supreme Court adjourned. This seems to have been done by a sort of consent, and it was done without any conference with the Chief-Justice, and was a matter of which he had no control. The counsel on both sides were informed by the District Judge that the Chief-Justice would come in a few days, and if a trial had been desired on either side, it could have been had in that very month of May. In October, 1867, an adjourned meeting having been appointed to be held at Richmond on the 13th of November, the Chief-Justice caused the parties to be notified that he would attend at that time, in order that the trial might take place, if the parties were willing. He did accordingly attend, but the parties were not ready. This was in November, 1867. Since then the Chief-Justice has been obliged to attend the Supreme Court at Washington. One thing is certain, there has been no term at Richmond since the capitulation of Lee, which the Chief-Justice could have attended, at which he has not attended; and another thing is clear, that the trial of Jefferson Davis might at any time have taken place, that is, since his capture in May, 1865, either by military commission, when military commissions were being held for the trial of offenders under the authority of the President, or by a court held by the District Judge. The Chief-Justice, therefore, is in no sense, or in the least degree, responsible for the delay which has taken place. Until last May he could not try him, and since then he has always been ready.

S. P. CHASE.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1868.

MASSACHUSETTS.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 8, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our Representive Men.

The representative colored men of old, we mean our early pioneers, are fast disappearing from our midst. Those who have built up our Churches and Societies, but few are left. Our Ministers, our Poets, our Orators and our men of energy were from among the best of the Eastern States, who migrated in the great exodus that came to these shores from 1849 to 1855. They battled against relentless prejudice with the one hand while endevering to maintain a livelihood with the other, and while, with a stern determination, they manfully battled for their rights by conventions, by a unity of action seldom displayed in any of the States.

The Conventions of 1855-6-8, displayed a combination of talent that no legislative Assembly in the present South has as yet approached, and we would to God that it could have been concentrated there at the time of the rebellion; it would have saved the National Republican Party a vast deal of vexation and trouble in the accomplishment of the Reconstruction measures by keeping together the Republican vote, which was greatly jeopardised among the uninformed freedmen at the time.

But our representive Colored men, not only in this State, but all the Northern States, not being properly encouraged by the administration, nor by the National or State Republican parties have been scattered, some by death and some by force of circumstances in all directions.

Aside from Mr. Bassett, Minister to Hayti, no Colored man, as yet, has been tendered any honorable position by the Government from a Northern State; and the Northern Republican party does not do its duty to the colored Republican when it tenders him the position of washing the spittoons, etc., in lieu of a desk in an office. They must rise above prejudices in this particular in the future, and place men in positions according to their proportion and merit, we ask nothing more.

The departure of M. W. Gibbs for the East the present week, should remind all that he is among the last of our representative colored men who are fast leaving those shores, and who can come up to the required standard in filling those places. It is true, we may have material enough left, but it may be well to examine what kind it is.

The class of men we have spoken of were business men, legislative men and men that have built up our moral and religious societies; we fear that they will not easily be replaced, though we must hope for the best. The gratification, however, now is that, at the present time all colored men have a wider and more liberal field to work in, than in the days of yore we have spoken of, and the remedy must be continued in the Republican party.

Special Notice.

All communications sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL, for publication, must reach our office by Wednesday noon of each week, otherwise they must be deferred. We are compelled to adopt this rule to prevent the APPEAL being delayed, or the work on it over-hurried with confusion on the day of publication with communications "just received" and which if hurriedly placed in the printer's hand, oft results in mistakes or aggravating errors, which are not probably discovered in time to correct properly without delaying our paper over its regular time of going to press. To all our friends who send communications we hope this explanation will suffice.

Death of Rev. J. R. V. Morgan.

We are informed by the Rev. Barney Fletcher, the acting Pastor of A. M. E. Church, Powell street, that he had received a telegraph dispatch on Monday afternoon last, the 3d inst., from Virginia City, State of Nevada, announcing the death of the Rev. J. R. V. Morgan.

This sudden and sad news immediately spread through the City and caused a gloom among the Bethel congregation seldom witnessed in our midst. Rev. Mr. Morgan was the pastor *de facto* of the A. M. E. Church of this City, having been sent out here over a year ago by the bench of Bishops in the Eastern States to supply the pulpit in this City; but at the conference held in Sacramento City, in June last, over which Bishop Ward presided, Rev. Mr. Morgan was transferred from the Powell street Church of this City, to go the rounds of a missionary circuit of the Pacific States and Territories.

After the session of the conference in Sacramento City he returned to San Francisco to preach his farewell sermon to his congregation; we being present at the time, take this occasion to state, that it was one of the most powerful sermons that we have ever listened to in this city, basing his ideas on the true Apostolic Church, warning his congregation of the danger of divisions, urging a oneness of action in their temporal and spiritual welfare, and hoped that none would think for a moment that he was the least dissatisfied of his transfer, that if there was any dissatisfaction it might be on their part but not on his, and that a house divided against itself could not stand. These ideas were thrown out for the gratification of the many who wished Rev. Morgan retained.

For the short space of time he was among the churches in this city, he made rapid strides among our people at large, gained their confidence and was a favorite speaker both in the pulpit and the public forum. He was a good representative man and one of great versatility. In a secular point of view he was an excellent Shakspearean reader, and in a religeous sense he was one of the most proficient Bible students and profound theologians that was in the A. M. E. Church connection. Elder Morgan proved himself by actual talent, which never can be hid, to be one of the best representative colored men that have taken part in our religeous and political affairs, that have ever been on the Pacific Coast. His death is greatly lamented by all who knew him.

It will be vividly recollected that Rev. Morgan drilled the Morgan Cadets of colored youths of our city; and paraded them through the streets of San Francisco in the Fifteenth Amendment celebration on April 5th last, to the admiration of crowds of our best citizens, the evolutions of "his boys" as he called them, at every street corner causing eclat and applause. Rev. Morgan was also one of the orators of the Fifteenth Amendment celebration, the exercises of which were held at Pacific Hall, (California Theater Building.) He again paraded a small squad of them on the 4th of July, on the succeeding Sunday evening he preached his farewell sermon, as stated above, and immediately left for Denver City, Colorado Territory, where he temporarily located for awile and we now receive the sad intelligence of his demise.

Before coming to this coast, Rev. Morgan had served three or more years in the army, as chaplain, during the rebellion, besides which he served in other positions in the 25th Army Corps under General Grant near Richmond, with marked distinction.

He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also a Free Mason of high rank in the "National" Grand Lodge.

Rev. Mr. Morgan was a native of Delaware, but reared and educated in the City of Philadelphia. He leaves a bereaved widow and two daughters, whom we learn are in one of the Eastern Cities. The Church is to be draped in mourning, and the arrangements for his obseques have not as yet been completed, the whole is under the immediate direction of Bishop Ward, who is expected to return to the city early the ensuing week.

Copy of the Telegraph dispatch sent by Bishop Ward on Monday last, the 3d inst, to Rev. Barney Fletcher, acting Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, in this City.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Oct. 3d, 4:30 P.M.

To REV. BARNEY FLETCHER,
Room 13 Exchange Building, cor. of Montgomery and Washington sts.
San Francisco.

"Elder Morgan is dead, place the Church in mourning."

T. M. D. WARD, Bishop.

CORRECTION.—Horace W. Cady, the gentlemanly and courteous barber who was noted in our special mention of last week, is on the steamer Yosemite instead of Chrysopolis, which was inadvertently stated in the paragraph. We shall distinctly recollect, hereafter, that Mr. Poyer is barber of the Chrysopolis, and that Mr. Cady is barber of the Yosemite, and that both are fine steamers and both have fine barbers.

QUARTERLY SUBSCRIBERS.—Persons preferring to subscribe by the quarter, can have the APPEAL served to them three months or thirteen weeks for one dollar and twenty-five cents, payable in advance. These rates sum up less than ten cents per copy, thus stamping the APPEAL as the cheapest, most reliable and best newspaper ever publi-hed by colored men on the Pacific Coast. Send in your orders.

PUBLICATIONS.—We acknowledge the receiptof a monthly journal, *The Billiard Echo*, which we received this week. It is published in the interest of Jacob Strahle & Co., and de-tined to become a valuable reference to those who indulge in the practice of billiards.

Our Salesman.—Although a diminutive sheet exhibits a huge catalogue of Hardward by Lisforth, Kellog & Co., successors to B. Benchley & Co., importors and jobbers of foreign and domestic hardware, No. 8 and 5 Front street, near Market. We are in receipt of the second number published for the prosent month, October.

DURATION OF LIFE IN LOWER ANIMALS.—Our knowledge regarding the duration of life in the lower animals is very imperfect. While the male rottifers, or wheel-animalcules, never reach the age of twenty-four hours, an actinia or sea-anemone, with which we are personally acquainted, is now spending its fortythird year in a Scottish aquarium; a carp aged 150 years, and apparently lively and active, was seen by Buffon; a pike aged 267 years was taken in Swabia, in 1495, which weighed 350 pounds, and was 19 feet long, with a ring attached to it bearing an inscription indicating that it was put into the lake in which it was caught in 1230. Some of the sacred crocodiles of India have been known since the Conquest. Mr. Thomas Bell, the well known zoologicalist, has described a tortoise that he supposed to be 200 years old. Parrots have reached the age of 120 years; and there is reason to believe that the el phant and the whale can reach the respective ages of 150 and 300 years. With regard to our more common domesticated animals, it may be stated that the horse and ass, under favorable conditions, live from 20 to 25 years, and may reach 40; while the mule is no longer lived than either of its parents. The ox lives for 15 or 20 years; the pig, 20 years; the sheep and goat, 12 years; the dog 10 or 12 years (one dog, la, however, known to have lived 34 years); the cat 9 or 10 years, (but Mr. Danby informs the author that he had a cat which died at the age of 18 years, after having for some years been unable to move, except slowly) and the rabit 7 or 8 years.—*Once a Week.*

NOT the chimney for a studio—one that won't draw.

ON THE.—J. Phillips again supplies us with Salt Lake papers among which is the Salt Lake *Tribune*, of October 1st, the organ of the liberal cause in Utah. The greatest talk in Utah at present is concerning what they call a "Military Outrage." Some few U. S. soldiers in the town of Provo, who were off duty, got in a dispute about the rent of a hall which they had rented for a dance and ended in row, has created quite a stir in that vicnity.

A LITTLE girl of four, the daughter of one of our brave colonels of the Army of the Rhine, was saying her prayers at her mother's knee. "God preserve my dear papa, and let him kill a good many Prussians." Mamma reminded the child that perhaps some little German girl was praying that God would help her father to kill a good many French. "Oh, that doesn't amount to anything" she replied. "Why not?" "Because God doesn't understand German."

THEY say an Idaho girl puts on style because she cleans her teeth with the butt end of a blacking brush. She says she was brought up to be neat, and doesn't care what folks think.

Church Directory.

A. M. E. Union Church, Powell street, near Jackson, Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward in charge; Rev. B. Fletcher, acting Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock A.M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.—W. H. CARTER, Superintendent.

Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street—Services will be held every Sunday in this Church at 11 A.M., in the afternoon at 3 P.M., and evening at 7½ P.M. Sabbath School opens at 12½ o'clock.—REV. W. H. HILLERT, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church, Powell st. Services every Sunday at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. REV. J. YOUNG, Pastor.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Brondway. M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 19th, 1865. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barber, President. E. A. Davis, Secy. W. H. Ringgold, Rec. Secy.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Stockton.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

United Sons of Friendship, Sacramento, meet second Wednesday in each month in Siloam Baptist Church 5th street, between N and O. A. L. Jackson, President. Amos Johnson, Secretary.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. W. Dozier, Mrs. James Anderson and Mrs. John Upsher, Sacramento; Mrs. R. Milburn, Napa; Mrs. S. B. Serrington, Stockton.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. Segee, Grass Valley; M. W. Gibbs, overland to Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Givens, per steamer, Philadelphia.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—D. D. Carter, Nevada, Cal; Mr. Foster, Los Angeles; Mrs. M. A. Yantes, Sacramento; T Detter, Elko.

Job Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

MASONIC NOTICE—ALL THE brethren working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware, Independent Grand Lodge of Maryland, Independent Grand Lodge of Virginia, Independent Grand Lodge of Ohio, Eureka Grand Lodge of Louisiana, of which Lieutenant-Governor Oscar J. Dunn is Past Grand Master, etc., are requested to meet in the Olive Branch Lodge Hall, corner of Broadway and Dupont streets on Sunday afternoon next, the 9th inst., at 1-3 P.M. at which time business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration. Sojourning brethren hailing under any of the above named jurisdictions, are cordially invited to attend.

By order of
WM. A. SMITH,
District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge.
HENRY TOLBERT,
Acting Worshipful Master of Olive Branch Lodge No. 5, P. and A. M.
San Francisco, October 5th, A.D., 1870.

Mercantile Library Lottery

CLASS 7.

200 SUBSCRIBERS, EACH $5.

Put their money and their luck together, and will equally among them the Prizes drawn by any and all of the 75 Numbers.

This no-nonsense plan is secured to an insurance of any one prepared.

JOHN MCCOMBE, Money Agent,
oct8 626 California street.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A competent male teacher for a public school in an interior city. Must be fully competent to teach the following: Reading, Writing, and the higher branches of Mathematics. To one who can come up to these requirements, a good salary will be given. Apply by letter or by personal call at the Pacific Appeal office, corner Merchant and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

oct 8

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city of three sunny Rooms on the ground floor, one obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently.

oct8-3m

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A suite of nicely furnished Rooms on the lower floor of No. 36 Bernes', Scott street between Pacific and Broadway.

oct 8

ROOM TO LET.

A nice Room to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Enquire at
1021 PACIFIC STREET.

oct 17.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Church at Virginia City will be dedicated October 16th; that at Los Angeles October 23d. The second quarterly meeting will be held at San Francisco November 6th, at Sacramento, November 13th; at Stockton November 20th. The collections for the great charities of the Church, thus far, have been next to nothing. The conference is swiftly passing away.

T. M. D. WARD.

318 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS to the GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are hereby notified, that the Concert is POSTPONED until

Monday, October 31st, 1870.

Unexpected interference have operated to make this delay necessary to accomplish the result of freeing the Library from debt, without resource to the privileges granted by Act of Legislature passed February 18th, 1870.

This is positively the only postponement which will be made. The Concert will take place on the day above named, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M., and to continue until all the gifts have been awarded.

The funds already in the bank are considerably more than sufficient to insure the successful completion of the contract with the people.

The sale of Tickets will positively close on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1870.

All Tickets remaining unsold at that time will be withdrawn from sale, and cancelled. They will be advertised by their numbers, on the 29th day of October, 1870, in one or more of the daily papers of the city. Any distinction thus made in the number of Tickets to be drawn, will not affect the number or amount of Gifts. They will be at hereinbefore advertised to will: 200 Gifts, amounting in all to $400,000 in Gold.

Tickets holders residing out of San Francisco will receive duly accredited lists of the awards of Gifts, which will also be published in the leading San Francisco daily papers on the 1st day of November, 1870.

Delivery of Gifts will commence November 1st, 1870, at the office No. 319 California street, on all parts presenting Tickets to which Gifts have been awarded.

All Gifts awarded to non-residents will be held to their order and for their account.

ROBERT B. SWAIN.....President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES.....Vice President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer, M. L. A.
THOS. R. HAYES.....Sec. Secretary M. L. A.
DAVID WILDER.....Ass' Secretary M. L. A.

Trustees M. L. A.

WM. ASHBURNER, JAMES M. DONOLLY, ARTHUR B. BENETT, WM. E. WOOD, ISAAC WORMSER, ALFRED P. ELFELT, WM. C. RANGER, F. B. KEYNOLDS, SAMUEL RICHARDS.

Maurice Dore & Chas. R. Peters
BUSINESS AGENTS,
No. 319 CALIFORNIA STREET
oct7-2m

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

OF SAN FRANCISCO California,

—FOR—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 70.

Tickets of Admission, $5 each
GOLD COIN.

TREASURER,
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT,

The Sum of $500,000
U. S. GOLD COIN.

Will be returned to the holders of Tickets, by the distribution of chances of the following:

GIFTS,

VIZ:

1 Gift of	$100,000	Gold.
1 Gift of	50,000	"
1 Gift of	25,000	"
1 Gift of	20,000	"
1 Gift of	19,000	"
1 Gift of	18,000	"
1 Gift of	17,000	"
1 Gift of	16,000	"
1 Gift of	15,000	"
1 Gift of	14,000	"
1 Gift of	13,000	"
1 Gift of	12,000	"
1 Gift of	11,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	9,000	"
1 Gift of	8,000	"
1 Gift of	7,000	"
1 Gift of	6,000	"
1 Gift of	5,000	"
1 Gift of	4,000	"
1 Gift of	3,000	"
1 Gift of	2,000	"
1 Gift of	1,000	"
10 Gifts of $1,000	10,000	"
20 Gifts of 500	10,000	"
20 Gifts of 400	8,000	"
30 Gifts of 300	9,000	"
30 Gifts of 200	6,000	"
482 Gifts of 100	48,000	"
	$400,000	

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from State, City and County Offices, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT B. SWAIN.....President M. L. A.
W. H. L. BARNES.....Vice President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON.....Treasurer M. L. A.
THOS. R. HAYES.....Sec. Secretary M. L. A.
DAVID WILDER.....Ass' Secretary M. L. A.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment and making the distribution of the gifts, as above announced, the proceeds will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of Tickets to which Gifts may be awarded will receive the same on presentation of such Tickets or Coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees, at their office.

318 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WM. PECK,
CHIROPODIST,
No. 13 PACIFIC STREET,
Near Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular and skilled attention given to ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. Office hours: Consultation Office Hour 8-9 A.M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P.M.

oct 29

A CARD.

DR. LOUIS J. LEVY,

Sansome Street, San Francisco.

oct 15.

LADIES'
Hair-Dressing Establishment.

Ladies' hair dressed in all styles by
MRS. M. J. STEPHENSON & MRS. C. DETTER,
807½ HOWARD STREET,
Above Fourth. SAN FRANCISCO.

oct 1.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY BELT, who came from St. Virginia, 4 miles from Carlisle to Kansas, and from there to Leavenworth; married Joseph Jeff; any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter who is now living in Sacramento City. Address JULIA, care of the Pacific Appeal Office, San Francisco.

sept1-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by

WETGANT & PATRIDGE.

sept8-1f

A. J. WARD,
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
BATHING SALOON,
916 Kearny Street,
Bet. Jackson & Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

oct8

Correspondence.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter to Mr. J. F. Miller of this city from an old acquaintance of his in New Orleans, in the days of slavery:

NEW ORLEANS, July 25, '70.

"In your letter to me, I find you have cast your first vote on a question of a "Railroad Subsidy," thank God for that. We have voted here four or five times on political questions so far, and are now preparing for the November election. All the colored people here are wide awake as to the different issues. We have colored men in positions in nearly all the departments, from the lowest up to the Lieutenent Governorship.

A year ago my friends tendered me a nomination for the legislature. I declined. They now want me to run again this fall; I have concluded that they can do as they please, and if they elect me all right; if not, all right. I belong to the 3d Ward Republican Club of this city—a very splendid club, too. Everybody now wants an office. One-half of the Metropolitan Police are colored. It is incumbent on the Lt. Governor Oscar J. Dunn to be the President of the force.

Cartar Love is among those elected in the 3d Ward Club, last Saturday night, to a convention, to make a platform. The colored people are working very hard in every respect, and of course are just like other people, some getting rich, some getting devilish and wicked, and some getting proud. Many of your old friends are yet alive. Robert Hudge is very well, he is off on his circuit to Thibodeux, La. My best respects to your family. Please let me hear from you soon, etc.

From your friend
R. W. BOWIE.

NAPA CITY, Oct. 3d.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space in your colums to report our doings in Napa City:

Our quarterly conference convened in Zion Church on Saturday 1st inst., at 11 A.M. was opened by singing the Hymn, page 348, by Elder Wilkinson, and prayer by Brother Rice. Elder Wilkinson took the chair. After which the roll was called, all the members answering to their names, and the characters for good conduct were passed.

The final report was then made, and it shows for the last quarter that our entire indebtedness is $182 on the Church property. We passed the night with brethren Brooks and Miles, who live in the mountain, and we had a happy time for the Lord was there. At one o'clock we adjourned to bed. In the morning we had a round of prayers and then sat down to a first rate breakfast. At half-past ten o'clock next morning we were at church again in Napa City. The feast was opened by Elder Wilkman; after which he read a chapter from the Psalms and one from the Revelations, he also gave exhortations. The speaking lasted until 3 o'clock. At the close of the service, we took into full membership 7; by letter 2; on probation 3. The good work still goes on; the time being far spent, we were compelled to return home.

J. M. WILKINSON,
Elder of the Napa District.

ELKO, NEV., Oct. 5, 1870.

Mr. Editor:

Are we to forget the past—its scenes of horror—and the great sacrifice of human life? Are we to close the doors of memory forever on the past? No, sir. As long as a loyal man or woman is left in this land so long will treason and slavery be remembered. The impartial historian will pass it down to the latest generation. The daughter of three hundred thousand brave and loyal defenders of this Republic, who fell by treason's wicked and cruel hand upon many a bloody field, and whose winding sheet was a loyal uniform crimsoned with patriotic blood. Are we to forget those patriots, the cause and, principles for which they died to secure and maintain? No, never! I admit that slavery is a dead issue, and, can never be resurrected to life again. The great real of the Republic is stamped upon its desecrated tomb. Dead forever—dead in characters as vivid as light. But, sir, who can deny that its wicked spirit still haunts us by day and by night? Everywhere we see the hideous form of American prejudice—the offspring of slavery, the twin of tyranny. When will the cursed spirit depart and give us needed rest. The white man still clings to his prejudices against caste. To be black is a crime. To be white is an honor. He has nothing to support his prejudices but the evils which slavery entailed upon us, or to establish his theory of the colored man's natural inferiority to the white. The destiny of the free colored man in many of the States was long linked with the enslaved by that class of men who cherished slavery more than human rights, and who fought to make it the ruling power in the land. They made us beasts of burden, and to keep us servile, ignorant and secluded. They extinguished the landmarks pointing us to future usefulness, grandeur and honor. They blighted our hopes—paralyzed our efforts—crushed our manhood, and gave the slave no hope in the then dark future. Tell me not to forget the past. Let it ever be recorded in memory. Let us teach our children to hate tyranny and oppression, and to love liberty as honored name. Slavery's curse still rests upon us. We are yet the subjects of what seems to be an unrelenting prejudice. Many of our race have folded their arms and given up the struggle. We cry all is well. We are free American citizens. Our work of freedom is complete. I agree that we are free and equal before the law of the land. I admit we have seen the corner-stone of Freedom's temple laid. We have seen the beginning of our elevation, the rest is yet to come. Public prejudices fetter our social rights and insult our manhood. Why then content ourselves until prejudices are driven from the land and is entombed with slavery, its parent. When man's inhumanity has ceased, I will rejoice and say our mission is complete—our work is done. Can we eradicate the evil. Education will prepare us to attack the poisonous and malignant enemy wherever it makes its assault or shows its hideous form. The ballot wisely used will strike telling blows when wielded by men who love freedom and eternal justice. The Press in a power for which its batteries are leveled against the enemies of progress. It has stricken despots from seats of eminence and power. It has convulsed kingdoms, scattered empires, and caused republics to tremble. The Press is a power in the land, and is indispensable to a people just entering the pathway of freedom. It is the vigilant sentinel of our rights, and will give the alarm when danger is nigh. If we expect to accomplish any good, we should make our suffrage felt. We should vote in unbroken columns and stand shoulder to shoulder under freedom's glorious ensigns, and remain true to the principles of republicanism and its di-ciples. The enemy is still pursuing every strategy which can be invented to delude and enable them to capture our rights, and to overthrow free principles. Nations as well as individuals have lost their liberties. Their enemies plotted their destruction, and attacked them when unguarded and unprepared. Then let us be watchful and vigilant. Let every citizen and every advocate of human rights be a sentinel upon the watch-towers of freedom and guard well her interests. Let our motto ever be: "Freemen we live—Freemen we die!"

T. D.

Deaths.

FREDERICKS—In this city, October 3d, Mrs. Lydia Fredericks, a native of Philadelphia, aged 39 years.

GIBSON—In Boston, Mass., August 24th, Mrs. Lydia Gibson, aged about 80 years. This estimable lady was the grandmother of Mrs C. K. Gardner, of Stockton, Cal., and three others, and we are informed that she has fifteen grand and great-grand children now living.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. A. E. WELSH
HAS REMOVED FROM
518 Sacramento Street to 1091 Pacific Street,
Where she is prepared to receive her old customers.
oct 17.

McGANN & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS
No. 704 Market Street,
Recently removed from 824 Washington Street between Montgomery and Kearny.

Latest Styles by every Steamer.

oct 17

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—S. L. Smith has removed to his permanent office, between Montgomery and Ke rny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
629 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials (ex-officio), merchants and others on approved personal bonds, discounts salaries, either weekly or monthly, at per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on furniture, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. oct15

CHAS. D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 410 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyancer—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

oct 15

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,
DEPOTS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. oct15

Buy all your Groceries
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES
AT
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TEA STORE,
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GRAND HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
oct15

F. HANSON,
BUTCHER,
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CALIFORNIA MARKET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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All articles delivered free of charge. Stewards of Hotels and Shipping will be sent to give me a call.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burgess's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Flat's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. oct 15

NATHANIEL GRAY,
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641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Burtwell's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sept15

Established in 1849.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT
518 Pacific Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Wm. Branch & Co.
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(Successors to Geo. E. Dupree.)
No. 613 California Street,
One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Ware, Assayer.

Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. oct 15

ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH
ALLOWED ON SIX MONTHS' DEPOSITS, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND BAVINGS BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.
THOMAS MOONEY, President.
oct13

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PRIZE BOOT-MAKER,
327 and 329 Bush Street.

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The largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's first-class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the

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SHAWLS,
Cloaks and Suits.

TAAFFE & CO
oct15.

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FURNITURE AND BEDDING
220, 222, 224 and 226
BUSH STREET.

OWING TO A CONTEMPLATED change in our business after January 1st, 1871, we have decided to

CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK ON HAND.

For cash at such LOW PRICES as will secure the sale of the whole of our immense stock now on hand, on or before that date.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their interests to give us a call. N. P. COLE & CO.

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SURPLUS	267,115 5
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 05

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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 19, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Train.	Passenger Train.	Freight accepted.	Mixed.
San Francisco leave	8.00 A.M.	Friday	6.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Oakland, leave	8.30 "	4.30 "	6.30 "	
Alameda, leave	8.45 "	4.45 "	7.15 "	
Hayward, leave	10.02 P.M.	6.02 "	8.45 "	
Sacramento, arrives	1.56 "	9.40 "	7.40 A.M.	
Sacramento, leave	2.15 "		8.00 "	
Marysville, arrive	4.00 "		1.15 P.M.	
Chico, arrive	5.03 "		2.45 "	
Colfax, leave	5.00 "		6.05 A.M.	
Reno, leave	1.30 A.M.		12.30 P.M.	
Battle Mountain, leave	5.10 "		10.05 "	
Elko, leave	11.10 "		4.00 A.M.	
Ogden, arrive	6.00 "		1.00 P.M.	

WESTWARD.				
Ogden, leave	6.00 P.M.		1.05 P.M.	
Echo, leave	10.42 "		7.15 "	
Elko, leave	12.15 "		9.45 "	
Carlin, leave	3.15 "		2.00 A.M.	
Battle Mountain, leave	6.05 "		5.00 "	
Reno, leave	1.30 A.M.		11.30 "	
Colfax, leave	7.45 "		12.30 P.M.	
Chico, leave	4.30 "		9.30 A.M.	
Marysville, leave	5.30 "		10.30 "	
Sacramento, arrive	11.35 "		4.30 P.M.	
Sacramento, leave	12.00 M.		5.00 "	
Pinolon, leave	1.00 P.M.		11.00 P.M.	
San Leandro, leave	3.40 "		1.40 A.M.	
Oakland, arrive	4.05 "		2.05 "	

	P. M.	A. M.	Local Trains.	A. M.	P. M.
1,300	2.00 leave	San Francisco, arrive	10.45	7.00
1,300	2.30 "	Oakland, "	10.15	6.30
1,300	11.00 "	Alameda, "	9.45	6.00
1,300	11.30 "	Hayward, "	9.00	5.15

From San Francisco.	Oakland	Alameda.	Brooklyn.
8.00 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	8.45 A.M.	9.00 A.M.
9.00 "	9.30 "	9.45 "	10.00 "
10.00 "	10.30 "	10.45 "	11.00 "
11.00 "	11.30 "	11.45 "	12.00 M.
12.00 M.	12.30 P.M.	12.45 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
1.00 P.M.	1.30 "	1.45 "	2.00 "
2.00 "	2.30 "	2.45 "	3.00 "
3.00 "	3.30 "	3.45 "	4.00 "
4.00 "	4.30 "	4.45 "	5.00 "
5.00 "	5.30 "	5.45 "	6.00 "
6.00

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening, Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3. Meets every Monday evening, Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HARDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.

M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W.M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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All kinds of

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au30-3m

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au30 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

From the

American Journal of Pharmacy,

May, 1865.

Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.

Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some satisfactory, cheaper method of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstrum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a combination of the Committee of Pharmacy to authorize some new method or modification of the present requirements?"

With regard to the contemplated changes in the quantity, or in the menstrum used in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would last remarks, in say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the mouth with a bottle and cork, and worn known life, it is worthy of consideration at once. Bottles and corks are not the only articles to be considered, for if it should be multiplied at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that water is a strong commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

R. D. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

Is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant in taste and odor, and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

For medical properties of BUCHU, see Dispensatory of the United States.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, of Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated physician and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; and published in the Transactions of the Edinburgh and Queen's Journal.

See Pereira-Chrystisel Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, See most of the late standard works of medicine.

L

Helmbold's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu

Is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, prepared in vacuo by R. T. HELMBOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 24, 1866.

FRIEND HELMBOLD:—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with spinal disease and kidney affection, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations advertised, I purchased and consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu.

B

I did this because I used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious. In fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to write you exactly as I have done, and the result was that, after using three bottles and proper berries, I entered into one of my usual vocations of life, and have been and still am in the enjoyment of perfect health, for which I feel grateful, and with the advice and concurrence of the above, and something agents with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore concluded to defer it until I would be able to effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well as I could wish to feel. I ever did.

Your Bottle being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a new toil and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

L

M. McCORMICK.

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I Make no Secret of Ingredients.

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And many others, if necessary.

D

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Some of you a bill, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the right one. You have at last, in desperation, resolved to try something else after the many experiments you have made of compounds hinted at, the public as a certain cure, but

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Agents Commissions are one fifth of moneys collected by them.

(Written for the Pacific Appeal.)

Tribute to the Late Mr. Samuel Bivens.

BY MRS. C. E. DAVIS.

A tear, 'tis all I have to give,
A tear and a blighted page to thee.
A memory lasting while I live—
For thou wert kind to me.

Dear one, sleep well, sleep well:
Thou art far from thy home, buried in
A stranger's grave, no mother to see.
There are hearts in this land that loved
To tell how much they honored thee.
And I am lonely here on earth,
(I would not wish to stay)
Amid these hollow, heartless scenes,
To long from Heaven away.

I would be with thee, oh! my love;
Father, bid me come—
That I my constancy may prove
In an eternal home.
But hush! be still, presumptuous thought.
Wait the appointed hour.
Weep, labor, toil and struggle on.

Be patient and endure;
Thou shalt have the bright reward
That's promised to the good.
If thou dost meekly bear thy cross
And trust in Jesus' blood.

Stay Home with me To-Night.

Stay home with me to-night, Tom,
Don't put my arms away,
If they can gentle memory wake.
That pleads with you stay.
Oh, think of all my love to you,
Before you quit my sight,
And change your mind and rest for once, Tom—
Stay home with me to-night.

Stay home with me to night, Tom,
Just as you used to do,
I will not say one single word
You would not have me to.
Oh, Tom, my voice can be as sweet.
My touch can be as light,
As when you loved me first, Tom—
Stay home with me to-night.

Think while you hear me repeat, Tom,
(And I believe its true)
'Tis not alone my voice you hear,
But our dead baby's, too.
Oh, Tom, my eyes are full of tears,
Your arms are round me tight—
You'll stay at home, my darling?
Home, home with me to night.

"HARRY," said a mother to her little boy, "you shouldn't throw away nice bread like that; you may want it before you die." "How could I get it, though, if I eat it now?" Harry asked.

Letters from the South.

LETTER No. 6.

AUGUSTA, GA., Jan. 17, 1870.

Dear General—Arrived at this place, by night train, yesterday morning.

The schools in Augusta are among the best I have seen, not so much in advancement as in high-tone and enthusiasm. The other classes are well sustained.

They are under the care, as you know, of the "Baptist Home Mission Society," with the exception of one (sixty pupils) supported by county commissioners, and two smaller schools, the expenses of which are paid by the Freedmen themselves. I am happy to report the above society is doing so well. The superintendent, Rev. W. D. Seigfreid, appears, in all ways, to be the right man. Their seven teachers (three of whom are colored) are accomplished and thorough. Mr. B. has also a class of seventeen men who are studying the Scriptures, in order to become preachers. The county school is well conducted by one of the excellent teachers of the American Missionary Associations, but she fails of prompt pay from the county commissioners. Excellent singing was noted in this school.

In the evening we had an enthusiastic meeting in one of the churches, when the subjects of education, savings bank and general prosperity of the Freedmen were the themes; a number of the speakers were colored; audience deeply interested.

One half the population of Augusta, numbering in all 12,000, is colored. With much to struggle against, and some division among themselves in religious matters, the Freedmen here are fully meeting our expectations. As a body they are more intelligent and enterprising than those on the low lands.

Just out of the city is a settlement of about one hundred families —something like the Barry Farm at Washington—where small homesteads have been purchased and are being paid for; average value of each from $100 to $500. These families are just cultivating their own gardens and provision grounds, also finding work in the city. The Bureau has erected for them a convenient house, now used for a school and chapel.

Further in the interior the Freedmen are buying or renting land and raising their own crops. A consumate city of families, about thirty miles out (in South Carolina), came in, a few days since, to market their crops for the season. They had chartered a railroad car for $140 the round trip, and loading it with cotton, corn, etc., exchanged the same for clothing, furniture, implements of husbandry, and supplies for putting in their next crop. They came to us on returning, and begged very hard that a teacher might be sent to them, they promising to pay all expenses. These are indications of the *drift* of these people towards independent home life and profitable labor. Although the savings bank here is one of the most recently established, it has had deposited over $60,000, of which $21,000 is to their credit.

One of the worst habits of Freedmen in Augusta is spending their money for lottery tickets. Lottery offices are on every business street, tempting the unwary, and by an occasional prize these ignorant people (not all of them) are lured to this species of gambling. Mr. Ritter, the cashier of the bank, told me that probably more was thus wasted than is brought to the bank.

A trifling incident at the above meeting may interest you. Without my expecting it, one of the prominent colored men rose at the close of the addresses, and said he had heard that the Bureau was to be abolished," and wished all who were opposed would raise their hands. Instantly their came up a forest of arms from all parts of the house. Of course I gave assurances that their request should be reported to Congress.

I regret to find that the educational association in Georgia, spoken of in my former reports, composed of both white and colored men, is embarrassed by the political conflicts of the State. The colored men are greatly incensed that some of their leaders are tampering with the rebel element. Almost to a man the entire freed people of the State are intensely loyal; and colored members-elect of the approaching Legislature will vote to sustain the action of Congress, and the enactment of a code of laws providing for universal education.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. W. ALVORD,
General Supt. of Education.

Advice to the Newly-Married.

Few will admit that they need any advice in the honeymoon; fewer still will take it. Most young persons think, "Well, it is hard if we may not be left to ourselves in such a season?" And yet, perhaps, if we took the experience of the many on this subject, they would admit that the honeymoon has been the time of all others when they have been least able to help themselves. Is it too much to say that during those two months the happiness or the misery of two young lives is very nearly settled? Well, perhaps this *is* too much to say, for errors and miscomceptions may be lived down, and habits may be formed or broken after the honeymoon in the course of years. But still, much is often decided, we will not say in the first few months, but even in the first few days. Little things are decided in little ways, and neither understand that "it is the little rift within the lovers lute" that has been begun to show even on the first day.

Annabel is eighteen; but she has been brought up in a bottle—knows nothing of the world—is about as ignorant and prejudiced and pretty a creature as you will. Annabel dislikes smoking—has no superior style, and in a bottle WILL SO MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extract.

Comparing quality and economy, none others are used in cooking.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

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Political.

THE organ of the Hon. Thomas W. Conway in New Orleans, State Superintendent of Education, recently published a letter from Chief-Justice Chase to Mr. Conway, written in 1868, with the following comment: "When the Judiciary will turn neither to the right nor the left to gratify any party debate, we may feel more secure than we could under different circumstances. This letter will probably convince many persons all over our country, of the sad mistake that was made in not making Salmon P. Chase the President of the United States. We now have a man as President who was a good, brave and great soldier, but who, as President, has demonstrated his utter unfitness for his position. Many persons say Judge Chase *wants* to be President, but are say there are very many more who declare that he *might* to be. He is probably the nation's greatest living statesman, whose prospects for the Presidency, from present appearances, as well as from what we judge to be the necessities of the country, are becoming better every day. It will be a source of great pleasure to all the friends of Judge Chase to know that the reports of his recent illness have been greatly exaggerated, and that his health is now as good as ever.

The official returns of the late Maine election give the following result: Perham, 54,051; Roberts, 45,176; Perham's majority, 8,875. Chamberlain's majority last year in a vote of 99,858, was 7,982. The aggregate majority on the Congressional vote is between 10,000 and 11,000. The falling off on Perham's vote resulted from a "trade" between the Chamberlain Republicans and Democrats. The former voting for Roberts, and the latter supporting the Chamberlain candidates for the Legislature.

In the Massachusetts Democratic Convention a resolution favoring Woman Suffrage was received with laughter, and sent to the Committee on Resolutions. The Convention subsequently reported a platform, which was adopted, accusing the Radical party of wilful neglect of the industrial interests of the country; asserting as a principle that the Democratic party is opposed to a tariff except for revenue; demanding the abolition of the Internal Revenue system, as a useless and inquisitorial oppression, and the reduction of the whole volume of taxation; opposing land grants to individuals and corporations; welcoming the oppressed of all nations, and denouncing the attempt of Congress to prevent the naturalization of the poor by multiplying the expenses and difficulties; opposing the introduction of Chinese labor; supporting the cause of labor against the cupidity of capitalists; condemning the secret proscription organizations; declining to make woman suffrage a political question; condemning the Administration for its failure to vindicate the desires of our country against Great Britain; and extending a cordial sympathy and support to the French Republic.

THE Democratic State Convention assembled on Wednesday, October, 12th, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Two hundred and sixty-five towns were represented by nine hundred and thirty-two delegates. John Quincy Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and the balance of the State ticket as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, James Chattaway; for Secretary of State, Luther Stevenson; for Treasurer, Levy Heywood; for Auditor, Phineas Allen; for Attorney-General, W. Warren. Mr. Chattaway is on the Labor Reform ticket.

RUMOR says that the Tammany "slate" of New York for the municipal election was arranged on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and includes the name of Sheriff O'Brien, recent leader of the Young Democracy, for Mayor. It is also reported that United States Marshal Sharpe is making preparations for the enforcement of the law against fraudulent voting, enacted by the last Congress, at the State election in November, and that the marines will be employed as in Philadelphia at the election.

A COLORED MAN NOMINATED TO FILL WHITTEMORE'S PLACE IN CONGRESS.—The Republicans of the first Congressional District of South Carolina have put in nomination State Senator Rainey (colored) to fill Mr. Whittemoro's unexpired term in the Forty-first and also for the full term in the Forty-second Congress. Whittemore's candidate got only 9 out of 30 votes on the informal ballot.

Boys in Billiard Saloons.

It is getting to be a growing evil in some of the better class of colored billiard saloons, as well as those of the whites, to tolerate and encourage boys in playing billiards and all sorts of games. The shrill voices of these boys can be heard in their vehement and tenacious disputes about the "points" or rules of whatever games they are playing, to the utter disgust of persons who at the time may be passing by. No saloon keeper is justified in encouraging boys as guests about his premises, and the sooner the evil is frowned down by the proprietors, men patrons, parents and guardians, the better it will be in future for the public schools, the Sunday schools, and for society at large.

COLORED JURY.—Another colored jury was summoned yesterday morning to do service in the Police Court, the occasion being a case in which three Spanish women and two Chinamen had indulged in an unpleasantness. The services of the jurors were not needed, however, as the cases were continued, the attorney for the defense at the same time waiving the jury trial.—*Sacramento Union, 12th inst.*

Edmonia Lewis.

An interesting sketch of the career of Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, who has lately returned to this country from Italy, is given by the Chicago *Tribune*, in which city she is now exhibiting her life-size statue of Hagar, which she brought with her. Her experience tells what womanly gift, patience and perseverance can accomplish, in the face of all obstacles. She is about twenty-four years of age; was born of Indian and African parents, and for the first few years of her life floated about a mere waif on the great sea of humanity. When very young she happened to be in Boston. She had no education, but her musical promptings were so strong that she had determined to find a way to study the art. One day, however, she was passing the City Hall and was attracted by the statue of Franklin. She did not even know that it was a statue, but she instinctively felt that she could make "one of those things," as she termed it. She went to the studio of Brackett, the sculptor, and told him that she had seen "a man standing up in front of the City Hall," and that she wanted to make one. The sculptor smiled, but she was earnest and persistent. At last he let her have the model of a child's foot, a piece of clay and some modelling tools, and told her to go home and make a foot. She went and returned with the foot. The sculptor smiled, and rolled up the clay again in his hands. That was not a foot. She tried it four or five times, and at last succeeded in making something that resembled a foot. The sculptor gave her letters which aided her to get tools and material. She first modelled some medallions of old John Brown, and Garrison helped her to sell them among the anti-slavery people, and at last she got money enough to go to Italy and study, and her statue of Hagar is her first work of any magnitude. She has worked her

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 15, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The October Elections in the Eastern States.

Five States held their elections on Thursday last, the 11th inst. The more important and exciting contest, were for members of Congress. One or two more States will hold elections during this month, and several more in November. Almost an entire new Congress is to be elected this Fall to the second session, which commences March 4th, 1871, the present members holding over until that time. The Congressmen elected at the same as General Grant by an overwhelming Republican majority, have sustained every measure, thus far, of the present administration. What have made the elections at this time the more important was the determination of the Democracy to (politically) revolutionize nearly every Congressional District, and creating a reaction against the full acquiescence of the administrative reconstruction measures, which were completed in the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. If the Democracy had got control of the Lower House of Congress this Fall, it would have been a signal for that party to get control of the next Presidential administration, and would carry out the ostensible objects of Seymour and Blair, Vallingdham, Fernando Wood, the New York *World*, Brooks, of the *Evening Express*, Brick Pomeroy, "Whipping Post" of Saulsbury, Delaware, et als., to upset or repeal all the reconstruction measures. The indications from the returns thus far received, are that the people understand the issue, and the Democracy have very little to brag about in the shape of political gains. The following are the latest returns in:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pittsburg, October 12th.—In the Sixteenth District, Cessna, Republican, has 951 majority in Somerset county. His election is claimed by 19. In the Seventh District, Morrell, Republican, is claimed to be re-elected, but it is doubtful. In the Twelfth District, Griffith, Democrat, has 700 majority over Gilfillan; (there was three candidates in this district.) In the Twenty-first District, Foster, Democrat, has 600 majority over Stewart. In the Twenty-second District, Negley, Republican, has a majority of 52 in the district, and 24 or 25 in Allegheny county; the Assembly Republican ticket averages 3,800 majority. In the Twenty-third District, McJunken, Republican, is elected by 115 majority in the district, and in Allegheny county by 26 or 27. In the Twenty-fourth District, McClelland, Democrat, has 900 over Donnelly, in the Thirteenth District, Mercur, Republican, is elected by 150 majority.

Philadelphia, October 12th.—The Fifth Congressional District is still in doubt. The Sixth is probably Democratic. Townsend (Republican) is elected to Congress from the Seventh district by about 3,000 majority.

Harrisburg, October 13th.—The latest reports from the Sixteenth Congressional District, make Myers (Democrat) apparent majority 12; but it will require an official count to determine with certainty who is elected to Congress.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, October 12th.—Eighty-eight counties are reported, partially official. The Democrats have a majority on the State ticket of 991. Counties yet to hear from gave the Republican State ticket in 1868, 1,481 majority. The Democrats gain one Congressman, and probably two. General Manson, Democrat, is elected in the Seventh District by 400 majority. The Fourth District is still doubtful; Wilson, Republican, is probably elected. The Democrats gain one State Senator. The Republicans gain one Representative in Laporte County and Carce County. Gen. Coburn, Republican, for Congress, has a majority in Marion County of 700, and in the District of about 500. In the Ninth Congressional District, J. P. C. Shanks, Republican, present member, is re-elected.

Indianapolis, October 13th.—Very few reliable returns have been received this morning, and the result on the State ticket is still in doubt, the vote being so close it will probably require official returns to determine the result. The result for Congress in the Fifteenth District is still doubtful. Returns received to day are more favorable to the election of Goodwin, Democrat.

Both parties claim Indiana, in which State Democrats gain two Congressmen, Manson in the 7th, who beats General Wallace by 400 votes, and Goodwin in the Fourth.

Chicago, October 13th.—A dispatch from Senator Morton says the Democratic State ticket in Indiana is elected by about 2,000 majority. The Legislature is in doubt. A private dispatch from Mount Vernon, Indiana, says Morgan's majority is about 2,400.

OHIO.

Columbus, October 12th.—Four-fifths of the Pacific have opened a public Republican majority on the State Dispensary, where the indigent sick ticket are 331, a total gain in all of 4,127. The Republicans gain two Congressmen, Perry and Foster, and probably lose two, Schenck and McClurg.

NEW JERSEY.

The Republicans of Newark at the Charter election yesterday, swept the city by a majority of about 25,000, a gain of nearly 2,000.

IOWA.

Chicago, October 13th.—Returns from the Iowa election indicate a Republican majority on the State ticket of about 35,000. The Congressional delegation is entirely unchanged.

Writing for the Press.

It is difficult to make some persons believe that it requires both taste and judgment to properly place ideas before the public in an acceptable and intelligent form to suit the readers, whether they are directly interested with the subject that may be set forth, or whether they are not. It is the duty of an editor, before articles are accepted for his paper, to examine with scrutiny whether they are acceptable to his general readers and patrons or not. It is for him to decide, not by arbitrarious will, but by sound judgment. It is then his prerogative to either refuse its publication or prune it of its ambiguity, by abridgment or subtracting the real sense only out of the entire article which the author may wish to convey to the public. If we were to publish all the manuscript sent us in its defectiveness, it would reflect but little credit on either the author or publisher.

SACRAMENTO CITY.—The second PACIFIC APPEAL meeting will be held on Monday evening next, in the Baptist Church, 5th street, between N and O streets, Sacramento City, commencing at 8 o'clock. By order Rev. Wm. Dean, President of the church; Mrs. Henry Yantes, Superintendent of the Sabbath School, Secretary.

TO THE SICK AND THE POOR.—The Medical Faculty of the University of the Pacific have opened a public Dispensary, where the indigent sick may be treated and supplied with medicine gratuitously, Southwest corner of Geary and Stockton sts. Office open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 9½ to 10½ A. M.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER *CONTINENTAL*.—The news reached this city yesterday morning, of the loss of the steamer *Continental*, which sank off Cape St. Lucas. Seven passengers and one seaman were drowned, the rest being picked up by the steamer *Colorado* and the United States steamer *Gillespie*.

DEPARTURES.—Miss Emma Segee, Grass Valley.

ARRIVALS.—G. W. Bently, Petaluma; R. H. Page, Napa; Mrs. Francis L. Sims, Portland, Oregon.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—H Gibson, Folsom; S. Harper Sacramento.

MASONIC LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK.—Those of our friends having money to deposit could not do so with more safety than in the above named institution. See advertisement in another column.

Death of William H. Harper, of Sacramento.

Again we are compelled to note the death of another worthy man—Mr. William H. Harper—who died in Sacramento City on Monday, the 10th instant, after a protracted illness from the baleful effects of jaundice. He was one of our model representative men who came to the State in 1849 and established at once a respectable hotel on Kearny street, between Jackson and Pacific. Its location was then described as being "just above the Plaza." He was associated with Mr. West, the firm name being "Harper & West." The house was the constant resort of all our representative men from 1849 to 1859. While crowds of the white citizens thronged the "El Dorado," which is now the Hall of Records, corner of Kearny and Washington streets, adjoining the "Jenny Lind Theatre," or City Hall, crowds of colored and white persons thronged the house of Harper & West. In fact they done the most lucrative business of any colored men that have ever been on the Pacific Coast. Mr. West subsequently retired from the firm, and with his family emigrated to Australia. About the year 1857, Mr. Harper gave up the business, having sustained some heavy losses in speculations in this city and Oakland, and removed to Sacramento. Some of the lands in Oakland however, we believe, he retained until the day of his death.

Mr. Harper was instrumental in getting up the first series of meetings held among colored men in this city relative to the testimony black laws which were placed on our statute books in 1850 and 1851. In the latter year he got up the petition for their repeal. The petition being sent to the Legislature, it was hurled out of the window of the Legislative Hall with indignation and contempt by the pro-slavery legislators.

As our best class of men were fast coming to the State from all the Eastern cities, Mr. Harper became one of the founders of the Athenæum Library Company, established in 1852, and was one of the main stockholders of the building which was purchased, situated on Washington street, above Stockton. Dr. Henry Gibbons and other liberal-minded citizens gave occasional lectures and contributed books, etc. It was one of the best institutions established in the State; but the Gold Bluff, Kern River and Frazier River excitements absorbed most of its best members, which caused its decline.

Mr. Harper was among those who have withstood the many vicissitudes of the State. He was a member of each State Convention held in Sacramento City by colored men in 1855-6. Those Conventions called together a combination of talent which has never been equaled since. It was in this sphere where Mr. Harper showed his moral and political worth. He was a very unostentatious man, making no display and never laudating his past good acts unnecessarily, either to his acquaintances or to strangers. He was truly a representative pioneer. We join with all in mourning his loss.

He leaves a bereaved widow, who has proved herself a model of fortitude and devotion, in administering to his wants throughout his tedious and painful affliction. He had also two sons, who are now young men. And we might add in this connection that Mr. Harper was among the first signers for a colored public school, his sons receiving what education they have from the Rev. J. J. Moore, at that time its teacher. Mr. Jeremiah Sanderson, we believe, advanced them considerably.

Mr. Harper was among the foremost in the establishment of the early church organizations, particularly the St. Cyprian Church; as also the Hannibal Masonic Lodge, of which he was a very active member until he removed to Sacramento.

His record in the latter city was fully in keeping with that in this. Our requiem is, "Peace to his ashes."

Masonic.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California are in session in the Grand Lodge Hall, cor. of Montgomery and Post streets. From the published proceedings, reports, etc., we learn that they have transacted a large amount of business. Besides the Grand Lodge business, the members of the Scotch Rite Degrees have formed a Grand Consistory of the State, composed of the Thirty-second Degree.

We do not know how this could be consistently done, without first making the fact known by publication or otherwise, that they have had in existence not only a Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection of the Ineffable Degrees, but an established Grand Council of Princes of Jerusalem, a Chapter of Rose Croix, and a Chapter of Knights of Kadosh, all of which are necessary to build a regular Grand Consistory upon.

In the absence of any other evidence than the recent publication of the establishment of the Grand Consistory for the State, we are inclined to the conviction in our very humble opinion that those having the management or control of the establishment of the Grand Consistory, did not rightfully understand the situation in its true Masonic sense, by not connecting the relations of the order, from the foundation or symbolic degrees, to that of the sublime degrees, and capped with the appendant orders of knighthood, and then the Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection. Then commencing anew, with the Grand Council Princes of Jerusalem, next the Chapters of Rose Croix and Kadosh, and then the Grand Consistory of Sublime Princes of Royal Secret or the Thirty-second Degree.

It seems to us that the existence of all these organizations, if they have existed, should have been made publicly known heretofore, so that all the craft might have taken due notice and governed themselves accordingly. But to stand on the balustrade of the Thirty-second Degree to look up to the grand spire, preparatory, to ascending to the Thirty-third, which is the highest pinnacle of the Temple. They all should be sure when building that they have a solid foundation; otherwise the building may fall, with confusion among the workmen. All may rely upon this allegory being in the main correct, and in strict accordance with the general principles of the Order and the designs taught in the construction of Solomon's Temple. Though in the organization of the Grand Consistory there are many of the most eminent Masons, yet this does not alter the fact that the proceedings, as cited, have been somewhat irregular.

From the proceedings published in the daily papers of Thursday, we glean the following:

GRAND CONSISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.

The Grand Consistory of the State of California was organized on Wednesday evening by Illustrious E. A. Shaw, Thirty-third degree, Sovereign Grand Inspector General, Grand Prior of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, assisted by the Ill. T. H. Caswell, Thirty-third degree, Active Member of the Supreme Council, and Ill. Isaac S. Titus, Thirty-third degree, Honorary Member of the Supreme Council. The following named S. P. R. S. were duly installed: William T. Reynolds, of San Francisco, Grand Commander-in-Chief; Dr. John M. Brown, of Vallejo, First Lieutenant-Commander; W. A. Davis, of Stockton, Second Lieutenant-Commander; Leonard Goss, of Sacramento, Grand Constable; Charles Marsh, of Nevada City, Grand Admiral; Dr. H. H. Hubbard, of San Francisco, Grand Chancellor; Dr. Washington, Ayer, of San Francisco, Grand Minister of State; William C. Belcher, Grand Hospitaller and Almoner, Marysville; Edwin A. Sherman, Grand Registrar, Sacramento; Oscar V. Walker, Grand Keeper of the Seals, Petaluma; Milton S. Latham, Grand Treasurer, San Francisco; A. A. McAlister, Grand Primate, Marysville; J. W. Harville, Grand Master of Ceremonies, San Francisco; Thomas Kyle, Grand Expert, San Francisco; S. G. Hilborn, Grand Assistant Grand Expert, Vallejo; Geo. A. Shurtleff, Grand Beausenifer, Stockton; Hon. E. W. Roberts, Grand Verillum Bell, Grass Valley; Alvin B. Preston, Grand Master of the Guards, Sonora; Andrew J. Binney, Grand Chamberlain, Marysville; Daniel M. Hosmer, Grand Steward, Forest Hill; R. J. Van Voorhees, Grand Aid-de-Camp, Placerville; Ira C. Root, Grand Tyler, San Francisco.

Resolutions of Condolence passed in a Special Meeting of Hannibal Lodge.

Worshipful Master, Officers and Members of Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, of F. and A. A. Y. Masons.

Your Committee on resolutions of sorrow and condolence, occasioned by the demise of our late worthy and ever to be lamented Brother Rev. Jno. R. V. Morgan, P. G. Chaplain of the N. G. Lodge of the U. S. of North America, who departed this life on the 3d of October instant, beg leave to submit the following testimonial of regard for departed worth, declare that a great man has fallen on the Pacific Coast, a Brother whose character was unblemished, a heart of devoted kindness, and always ready to assist his fellow creature, or others who stood in need of the helping hand, a Christian, a true Mason in heart and a noble workman in the temple; and

Whereas, the monster Death, with his all-conquering scythe, has laid him low, and a Masonic link broken by the removal of this very excellent Brother, who has taken his flight to the mansions of eternal bliss, the haven of repose from which no traveler will return. We would, therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the dispensation of a just Providence, in removing our beloved Brother, we will hold in grateful remembrance, his many soul-stirring and encouraging words, and endeavor to humbly imitate his Christian benevolence and good works, of which his life was full. In him was seen a self-sacrificing devotion to the church of his choice, a fearless advocacy of the right and an uncompromising foe to ignorance and oppression.

Resolved, That in his death, the A. M. E. Bethel Church has lost one of her brightest Stars, Freemasonry one of its most illustrious Patrons, the Army a Hero, and the cause of Liberty a MAN.

Resolved, That Hannibal Lodge tender his bereaved family and relatives these sentiments of condolence, trusting to alleviate their sorrow, with the assurance guaranteed by Hannibal Lodge, that in his death we have lost an excellent member and the down-trodden race a great MAN.

He heard a voice, his Master spoke;
He raised his hand and closed the book;
And then in peaceful sleep lay down,
To await the angel's trumpet sound.

W. H. HILLERY,
A. B. SMITH,
JNO. A. BARBER,
Committee.

oct 15

REGULAR TICKET

INDEPENDENT GUARDS

For Officers for the ensuing year.

For Captain	BEVERLY DOMINO
For First Lieutenant	SAMUEL WILSON
For Second Lieutenant	JOHN WILKINS
For Orderly Sergeant	WM. HAMILTON
For second Sergeant	WM. BOWMAN
For Third Sergeant	E. T. FISHER
For Fourth Sergeant	GEORGE RICHARDS
For Fifth Sergeant	A. JONES
For Treasurer	J. T. WEST
For Secretary	JOHN THOMPSON
For Sergeant at Arms	HENRY JOHNSON

The Electing will be held on Friday Evening October 21st, at 8 o'clock, p. m., sharp. Every member is requested to be present in person and answer the Roll Call at the Armory, cor. Jackson and Virginia sts.

By order of Captain B. DOMINO.

A. J. WARD, Secy. pro tem.

oct13-3d

EXCELSIOR

UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB

Will give a Grand

MUSICAL AND LITERARY

ENTERTAINMENT,

Wednesday, Nov. 2d,

For the BENEFIT of the

LIBRARY FUND.

Further particulars will be given next week. oct15

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital, - - 150,000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.

oct8-3m

NOMINATION WANTED OF MARY SELF, who once lived in Virginia, 6 miles from Cardenton, formerly belonging to a blacksmith named Joseph Self, any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter who is also living in Sacramento City. Address JULIA, care of the Pacific Appeal Office, San Francisco. oct8-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.

oct8-1f

A. J. WARD,

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

BATHING SALOON,

916 Kearny Street,

Bet. Jackson & Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

oct8

BY AUTHORITY OF A SPECIAL STATUTE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

$1,000,000.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

IN AID OF THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

OF SAN FRANCISCO California,

—FOR—

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 70.

Tickets of Admission, $5 each

GOLD COIN.

TREASURER:

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

DURING THE ENTERTAINMENT,

The Sum of $500,000

U. S. GOLD COIN,

Will be returned to the holders of Tickets, by the distribution of chances of the following

GIFTS,

VIZ:

1 Gift of	$100,000	Gold.
1 Gift of	50,000	"
1 Gift of	25,000	"
1 Gift of	20,000	"
1 Gift of	19,000	"
1 Gift of	18,000	"
1 Gift of	17,000	"
1 Gift of	16,000	"
1 Gift of	15,000	"
1 Gift of	14,000	"
1 Gift of	13,000	"
1 Gift of	12,000	"
1 Gift of	11,000	"
1 Gift of	10,000	"
1 Gift of	9,000	"
1 Gift of	8,000	"
1 Gift of	7,000	"
1 Gift of	6,000	"
1 Gift of	5,000	"
1 Gift of	4,000	"
1 Gift of	3,000	"
1 Gift of	2,000	"
1 Gift of	1,000	"
10 Gifts of $1,000	10,000	"
20 Gifts of 750	15,000	"
20 Gifts of 500	10,000	"
20 Gifts of 400	12,000	"
50 Gifts of 200	10,000	"
100 Gifts of 100	10,000	"
435 Gifts of 100	44,500	"
	$500,000	

The Concert and Distribution will take place under the immediate direction of the Board of Trustees of the Mercantile Library Association, assisted by a Supervisory Committee, selected from State, City and County officers, and well known citizens of San Francisco.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, President M. L. A.
W. R. L. BARNES, Vice President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON, Treasurer M. L. A.

After paying the expenses of the entertainment and making the distribution of the gifts, as above announced, the balance will be applied to extinguishing the present indebtedness of the Mercantile Library Association.

Holders of Tickets to which Gifts may be awarded will receive the same on presentation of such Tickets or Coupons to the Business Agents of the Board of Trustees, at their office

318 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF TICKETS to the GIFT CONCERT in aid of the Mercantile Library Association, are hereby notified, that the CONCERT is POSTPONED until

Monday, October 31st, 1870.

Unexpected interferences have operated to make this delay necessary to accomplish the result of leaving the Library fund ticket without recourse to other privileges granted by Act of Legislature passed February 19th, 1870.

This is positively the only postponement which will be made. The Concert will take place on the day above named, commencing at 8 o'clock, p. m., and to continue until all the gifts have been awarded.

The funds already in the bank are considerably more than sufficient to insure the successful completion of the contract with the people.

The sale of Tickets will positively close on Friday, the 28th day of October, 1870.

All Tickets remaining unsold at that time will be withdrawn from sale and cancelled. They will be advertised by their numbers, on the 29th day of October, 1870, in one or more of the daily papers of this city. Any duplicating that may in the number of Tickets to be drawn, will not affect the number or amount of Gifts. They will be as hereinafter advertised in writ-ten notice, amounting in all to $500,000 in Gold.

Ticket holders residing out of San Francisco will receive duly accredited lists of the awards of Gifts, which will also be published in the leading San Francisco daily papers on the 1st day of November, 1870.

Delivery of Gifts will commence November 2d, 1870 at the office No. 318 California street, to all parties presenting Tickets to which Gifts have been awarded.

All Gifts awarded to non-residents will be sent to their order and for their account.

ROBERT B. SWAIN, President M. L. A.
W. R. L. BARNES, Vice President M. L. A.
W. C. RALSTON, Treasurer M. L. A.
TIBOR R. HAYES, Sec. Secretary M. L. A.
DAVID WILDER, Con. Secretary M. L. A.

Trustees M. L. A.

WM. ASHBURNER,	ISAAC WORMSER,
J. M. MCNULTY,	ALFRED P. ELFELT,
ANDW. E. HEISTS,	WM. G. BANGER,
WM. E. WOOD,	P. B. REYNOLDS,
	SAMUEL HUBBARD.

Maurice Dore & Chas. R. Peters

BUSINESS AGENTS,

No. 318 CALIFORNIA STREET

oct7-10m

Correspondence.

The following notice from Bishop Ward reached the APPEAL office too late for publication last week. Our paper had gone to press when it was received, or we would have gladly published it:

To the Ministers, Members and Friends of the A. M. E. Church. Beloved Brethern:

It becomes my painful duty to make the sad announcement that Rev. John R. V. Morgan, presiding Elder of Denver District, is no more; he breathed his last at Denver City on the 3d inst. I have telegraphed to have him brought to San Francisco, if possible. The several pastors are requested to clothe their pulpits in deep mourning, to remain so for thirty days.

T. M. D. WARD,
Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal Dist.
Virginia City, Oct. 4th, '70.

Late Rev. J. R. V. Morgan.

The following letter was received from the late Elder Morgan's sister by Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, '70.

Rev. Bishop Ward,

Dear Sir:

A telegram has been received in this City, stating that my brother, Rev. John R. V. Morgan, is dead. I have doubted its truth, and write to ask if such is the fact. We are a distressed family; my brother Daniel is not expected to live from one hour to the other.

Yours in affliction,
SARAH A. MORGAN

Bishop Ward sends the following to the Pacific Appeal for publication:

A COMMUNICATION.

I have received no answer from the telegram in reference to Elder Morgan's remains, but have received a letter from Denver City, which states that "Elder Morgan was sick but a few days, was well cared for, and buried from the largest white Methodist Church in Denver City, Colorado, by two white clergymen.

T. M. D. WARD.

San Francisco, Oct. 14, '70.

The following article appeared in the APPEAL last week in an abridged form, but with some defects in one or two names, which were not correctly deciphered by the printer, and escaped our notice. As the writer wishes a republication of his subject in its full text, we give it entire, taking the liberty, only, of correcting the orthography:

NAPA CITY, Oct. 3d.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper, the PACIFIC APPEAL, that your subscribers may know what we are doing up here in Napa District:

Our quarterly conference convened in Zion Church, Napa City, on Saturday, October 1st, at 11 A. M. The meeting was opened by Elder Wilkinson, with singing the hymn on page 343; prayer by Brother Rice. The rail was called, and a full board present, all of whom answered to their names. Characters were passed; Elder Wilkinson in the chair. We had a pleasant sitting together. Our financial report shows for the last quarter that our entire indebtedness is $182 on the church property. We passed the night out at Brother Brooks', nine miles in the mountain, and we had a happy time for the Lord was there. At one o'clock we retired to bed. In the morning we had a round of prayers and then sat down to a fine breakfast, and at half-past ten o'clock we were at church in Napa City. Love feast was opened by Elder Wilkinson, with singing the hymn on page 417; prayer by Brother Rice. Elder Wilkinson read from Psalms XXVII and from Revelations, III Chapter. After a short exhortation, taking as the basis of my remarks "Little children love one another," the good work commenced, and the Lord by His presence was in the house, and it was truly a feast of love, for it was the power of God unto salvation; therefore, we did not close the doors against any person, for the spirit and the bride says come. The result was that many were pricked to their hearts and made to cry for mercy. Three were reclaimed and one happily converted to God. The speaking lasted until 2 o'clock P.M., being compelled to stop and attend to those happy souls. The members read in to full standing were 7; by letter 2; on probation for six months 3. The good work still goes on, and I hope by the time we meet again that there will be more added to the church. The time being far spent, we were compelled to postpone the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper until Sunday, the 9th, as many of the members live in the country and were obliged to go home, as they all desired to be present on that occasion.

J. M. WILKINSON,
Elder of the Napa District

Deaths.

HARPER—In Sacramento City 9th inst., Wm. H. Harper, a native of Maryland, aged 54 years. Maryland papers please copy.

SHELDON—In San Jose, October 12th, Samuel Sheldon, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., aged over 60 years.

Mercantile Library Lottery

CLASS 7.

200 SUBSCRIBERS, EACH $5.

Put their money and their luck together, and will equally among themselves. Any one may say and all of the 200 Tickets.

Subscription to 200 scarred to no insurance of any one prizeowner.

JOHN McCOMBE, Money Agent,
oct8 4th California street.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A competent male teacher for a public school in an interior city. Must be fully competent to teach spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in the rudiments. To one who can come up to these requirements, a good salary will be given. Apply by letter or by personal to Professor Appell, office corner Merchant and Sansome sts., San Francisco.

oct8-3m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For one to three or three suiting from two to four, and single gentlemen, at the house of Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently.

oct 8-3m

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A suite of one and two rooms, on second floor, at the residence of Mrs. M. Bevins', front street between Pacific and Broadway.

oct 8—

ROOM TO LET.

A nice Room to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Enquire at

No. 1021 PACIFIC STREET.

oct 17

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—The Church at Virginia City will be dedicated October 1st, that at Los Angeles October 23d. The second quarterly meeting will be held at San Francisco, October 30th, at Sacramento, November 13th; at Stockton November 20th. The collections for the general charities of the Church, thus far, have been next to nothing. The conference is swiftly passing away.

T. M. D. WARD.

WM. PECK,
CHIROPODIST,
No. 523 PACIFIC STREET,
Near Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular and skilled attention given to Corns and Bunions. Terms and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

A CARD.

DR. LOUIS J. LEVY,
American Exchange Hotel,
Sansome Street, San Francisco.

LADIES'

Hair-Dressing Establishment,

Ladies' hair dressed in all styles by

MRS. M. J. STEPHENSON & MRS. C. DETTER,
807½ HOWARD STREET,
Above Fourth. SAN FRANCISCO

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. A. E. WELSH

HAS REMOVED FROM

512 Sacramento Street to 1031 Pacific Street,

Where she is prepared to receive her old customers.

oct 17

McGANN & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS

No. 704 Market Street,

Running through to No. 7 Geary St., San Francisco.

Recently removed from 734 Washington Street between Montgomery and Kearny.

Latest Styles by every Steamer.

oct 17

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to his old business stand, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
600 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, insurance, merchandise and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. oct15

CHAS. D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 410 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyancer—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. oct 15

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

AGENTS FOR

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. oct8

Mercantile Library Lottery

CLASS 7.

200 SUBSCRIBERS, EACH $5.

Put their money and their luck together, and will equally among themselves. Any one may say and all of the 200 Tickets.

Subscription to 200 scarred to no insurance of any one prizeowner.

JOHN McCOMBE, Money Agent,
oct8 4th California street.

Buy all your Groceries

AT

WHOLESALE PRICES

AT

HASKELL & CO'S

TEA STORE,

605 Market Street,

GRAND HOTEL

SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. oct1

F. HANSON,

BUTCHER,

Stalls Nos. 11 & 12

CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SHIPPING AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS.

Everything delivered free of charge. Rounds of Boats and Shipping will do well to give us a call.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets au23

Established in 1849.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

518 Pacific Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE

(Successors to Gen. E. Rogers.)

No. 512 California Street,

One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. LAWRENCE, Manager. J. A. MAYR, Assayer.

Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. au 14.

ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH

ALLOWED ON SIX MONTHS' DEPOSITS, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.

THOMAS MOONEY, President. au13

P. KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT-MAKER,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

The largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's first-class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

DRY GOODS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TAAFFE & CO.

No. 9 Montgomery St.,

Will offer for sale for the next thirty days their entire Stock of

Spring & Summer Dry Goods

MOURNING GOODS,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

SHAWLS,

Cloaks and Suits.

TAAFFE & CO

au13.

N. P. COLE & CO.,

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

220, 222, 224 and 226

BUSH STREET.

OWING TO A CONTEMPLATED change in our business after January 1st, 1871, we

CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OR HAND.

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CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 18, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Passenger Daily	Passenger except Sunday	Mixed.
San Francisco leave	9:00 A M	4:00 P M	7:00 P M
Oakland leave	9:30 "	4:30 "	"
San Jose leave	12:47 "	7:55 "	"
Stockton leave	2:50 "	9:55 "	7:45 A M
Sacramento, arrive	6:30 "	1:15 P M	2:00 "
Sacramento, leave	6:35 "	1:15 "	2:00 "
Marysville, arrive	9:40 "	4:30 "	5:00 "
Chico, arrive	1:05 P M	8:00 "	8:30 "
Cottle Pass	3:30 "	10:30 "	11:00 "
Reno, leave	1:30 A M	8:00 "	8:00 "
Winnemucca, leave	7:30 "	2:00 P M	2:00 P M
Battle Mountain, leave	12:00 M	6:30 "	6:30 "
Carlin, leave	4:30 P M	11:00 "	11:00 "
Elko, leave	8:00 "	2:30 A M	2:30 A M
Halleck, leave	11:30 "	6:00 "	6:00 "
Ruby Valley, leave	2:30 A M	9:00 "	9:00 "
Battle Mountain, leave	6:30 "	1:00 P M	1:00 P M
Humboldt, leave	10:30 "	5:00 "	5:00 "
Wadsworth, leave	1:30 P M	8:00 "	8:00 "
Truckee, leave	4:30 "	11:00 "	11:00 "
Colfax, leave	8:45 "	3:30 A M	3:30 A M
Clarks, leave	9:10 "	4:00 "	4:00 "
Marysville, leave	9:10 "	4:30 "	5:00 P M
Sacramento, arrive	11:45 "	7:00 "	7:30 "
Sacramento, leave	12:00 M	8:00 "	8:00 "
San Jose, arrive	3:00 P M	11:00 "	11:00 "
San Francisco, arrive	5:00 "	1:00 A M	1:00 A M

WESTWARD	Express Passenger Daily	Passenger except Sunday	Mixed.
Oakland leave	8:00 A M	3:00 P M	5:00 P M
Alameda leave	8:10 "	3:10 "	5:10 "
Elko, leave	9:45 A M	5:05 "	7:05 "
Carlin, leave	1:30 P M	8:50 "	10:50 "
Battle Mountain, leave	4:55 "	12:30 A M	2:30 A M
Humboldt, leave	7:30 "	3:00 "	5:00 "
Reno, leave	1:30 A M	8:00 "	8:00 "
Colfax, leave	8:45 "	12:30 P M	2:30 P M
Clarks, leave	9:10 "	1:00 "	3:00 "
Marysville, leave	9:10 "	1:30 "	3:30 "
Sacramento, leave	11:45 "	4:00 "	6:00 "
Stockton, leave	2:30 P M	6:30 "	8:30 "
San Jose, arrive	6:00 "	10:00 "	12:00 M
San Francisco, arrive	8:00 "	12:00 M	2:00 P M

From San Francisco.	Local Trains.	Alameda.	Haywards.
7:30 A M	Oakland	8:15 A M	8:30 A M
9:00 "	"	9:45 "	10:00 "
11:00 "	"	11:45 "	12:00 M
2:30 P M	"	3:15 P M	3:30 P M
4:00 "	"	4:45 "	5:00 "
5:00 "	"	5:45 "	6:00 "
6:30 "	"	7:15 "	7:30 "

From San Francisco.	Alameda.	Haywards.
7:30 A M	8:15 A M	8:30 A M
9:00 "

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2. Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W.M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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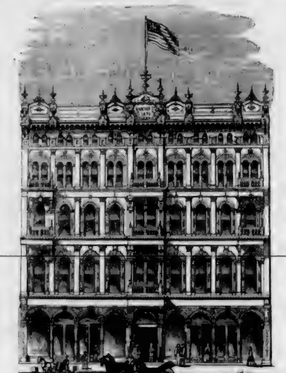
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VOL. VII.—NO. 13. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1870. WHOLE NO. 325.

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The Oldest Christian Hymn.

In Pard. Lib. III. Clement of Alexandria, is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the Primitive Church. It is there (one hundred and fifty years after the Apostles) asserted to be a much earlier origin. It may have been sung by the "beloved disciple" before he ascended to his reward. The following version will give some imperfect idea of its spirit:

Shepherd of tender youth,
Guiding in love and truth,
Through devious ways;
Christ our triumphant King!
We come thy name to sing,
And here our children bring,
To shout thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord!
The all-subduing Word,
Healer of strife!
Thou dost Thyself abase!
That from sin's deep disgrace
Thou mightest save our race,
And give us life.

Thou art wisdom's High Priest!
Thou hast prepared the feast
Of holy love,
And in our mortal pain
Nose calls on thee in vain;
Help Thou dost not disdain,
Help from above.

Ever be Thou our Guide,
Our Shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song.
Jesus! Thou Christ of God!
By the perennial word,
Lead us where thou hast trod,
Make our faith strong.

So now, and till we die,
Sound we Thy praise on high,
And joyful sing.
Infants, and the glad throng,
Who to Thy church belong,
Unite and swell thy song,
To Christ our King!

—*Apples of Gold.*

A LADY walking down town saw a little boy pinching his younger brother, who was crying bitterly. "Why, my boy," said she to the young tormentor, "don't you know you are doing wrong? What would you do if you should kill your little brother?" "Why," he replied, "I should put on my new black pants and go to the funeral!"

Letters from the South.

LETTER No. 9.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 29, 1870.

Dear General: * * * Do not suppose I have been much occupied with the *political* situation; I imagined you would like to know the facts. Georgia will be very wretched if such chicanery as is now going on at its capital prevails.

I have to-day finished the examination of schools in and around this city. The American Missionary Association schools have their usual excellence, and the Methodist's are doing well. There are two or three small private schools, but of little note. Catholics, so far as I can learn, are as yet doing nothing here, though promising much in the future by extensive buildings in progress. By far the most important institution here is the new "Atlanta University." The location is beautiful, overlooking the city, on the precise ground where the rebels intrenched in resistance to Sherman's approach. The building is very substantial, economically constructed, and has about one hundred and forty pupils in all, sixty of whom are boarders, and well advanced in all the English branches. I am stopping with them. The order and neatness in rooms and halls, good behavior, even high culture at meals and elsewhere, is very striking. We scarcely equal it at our own University.

Teachers are interspersed at table with the students, and all seem like one great well-bred and happy family. It is a remarkable fact that most of the pupils have come provided with money for self-support. I can now see that, in view of the coming prosperity of these people, more, many more, will hereafter be able to do this throughout all the South than I had anticipated. The great majority, as yet, are very poor; but in a few years, Freedmen who are saving money will be enabled and will be able to school their own children; continued eagerness for learning is our guarantee that they will further favoring extend the full endowment of this school. Howard University may expect many talented youth, graduated here, to join its higher professional ranks earlier origin.

We had a pleasant interview with Governor Bullock. He assured us that our schools were a great blessing to the country. "They help," he says, "all our institutions, our political prosperity must be based upon intelligence; the Freedmen will be upon the right side if they are well instructed." But the Georgia people, in his opinion, "will not, in any event, be prepared to sustain their schools for the present." "Your Bureau," headded, "will be wanted for a long time to come." He spoke with great interest and intelligence on general educational matters, and promised to use his influence in continuance of our work in his own State.

The new savings bank opened on Saturday under the most favorable auspices. Some of the influential white men (old residents) are upon the advisory committee. Deposits already amount to some thousands of dollars.

I regret to learn to-day of recent atrocious outrages in some of the counties by organized bands, generally-in the night time. Their attacks are invariably upon innocent and loyal men. The recent bold assumption of certain political leaders, who expect to gain control of the State, have given countenance to these outlaws; though it should be said the better class of citizens in their declarations utterly condemn them; yet the laws are powerless in their punishment. A colored member elect of the Georgia Legislature was lately taken from his house and beaten nearly to death. One of our teachers was driven away from Greensborough, and the man with whom he boarded (white) was taken out of his house at night and whipped unmercifully. When will such inhumanity cease?

Yours, &c., very respectfully,

J. W. ALVORD,
General Supt. of Education.

Major General O. O. HOWARD.

Honesty is the best policy.

Political.

NEW YORK.

A meeting to consider the subject of Caste was held at the Cooper Institute (Room 24,) under the auspices of the Reform League, on Monday evening, the 10th ult.

Among those present were the Hon. G. T. Ruby, State Senator of Texas, and Mrs. Ruby, Rev. Mr. Irwin, of Knoxville, Tennessee, Rev. Wm. F. Butler, Hon. J. J. Spelman, a State Senator from Mississippi, Dr. E. D. Hudson, and other well-known friends of freedom.

Aaron M. Powell, called the meeting to order, and stated the objects for which it had assembled. He expressed gratification that chattelism no longer existed, and that by the Fifteenth Amendment the political equality of the colored race had been guaranteed. The Caste spirit was still alive and proscriptive towards colored people. He cited illustrations of this proscription in the exclusion of colored guests from hotels, first class public conveyances, and equal educational opportunities. He spoke of the continued hostility of the so-called Democratic party towards the colored people, and exhorted Republicans to go forward and discharge their remaining duty by statute protection of the colored people against the infringements of licensed hotel proprietors chartered corporations. Clergymen and members of churches, and the editors of religious newspapers were to be held largely responsible for the continued prevalence of Caste, so inimical to the spirit of genuine Christianity.

William P. Tomlinson then read letters from Wendell Phillip, Frederick Douglass, Rev. John T. Sargent, George T. Downing, Col. R. J. Hinton, Wm. Wells Brown, and John K. Wildman, as follows:

LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BOSTON, October 8th, 1870.

To the Chairman of the New York Reform League:

You do well, and every patriotic man will thank you—when you try to rally a correct public sentiment again this mad persecution of men on account of their color. It belittles our society, disgraces our civilization, insults the American name, and perpetuates the grave difficulties which this antipathy between races engenders. The real sinner is the public that demands, more or much than others, that ostracism reluctantly, submits to this foolish and contemptible bigotry of blood. No American dares to make this narrow self-conceit in Europe. There the petty tyrant skulks and puts on a decent pretense in the presence of a broader, juster, a Christian civilization. Our colored friends have the remedy in their own hands. Let them use the ballot pitilessly. Never forget or forgive, at the ballot-box, any man who has, *even once*, through ignorance even, shown by word or deed since 1865, this cruel and ungodly pride. No social system, right or wrong, can stand for one generation against this merciless use of the vote. The Negro who *at the ballot-box*, forgives or forgets, pities or has any mercy on this class of sinners, betrays his race, and is worse than an infidel.

Yours,
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7, 1870.

A. M. POWELL, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:*—I am just here from Westminster, Carroll Co., Maryland, where I have been speaking on the very subject upon which you wish to hear me in Cooper Institute. I cannot be with you on Monday night. Other duties make it impossible. The refusal of the hotels in New York to receive and accomodate respectable and wealthy colored strangers and travellers solely because of their color, is the meanest kind of barbarism, and could happen in no other civilized country. It belongs to free democratic America, a land of Bibles, Sabbath Schools, churches and missionary societies, (perpetually boasting of liberty, manners and morals as compared with other nations), to furnish such examples of inhuman brutishness. Even a pig is willing that a fellow pig shall have shelter and food, if he can get enough for himself, but your genuine negro-hater surpasses the pig in pigishness. He would rather have space itself entirely unoccupied than to have it occupied by one not colored like himself. The same unbrotherly and inhuman spirit of pride and hate which excludes a respectable man and woman from the theatre of a public house in New York or elsewhere, (the only apology for the existence of which is its accomodation of strangers and travellers) would shut him out of all houses and out of the world. Neither in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburgh, Rome, Vienna, nor Constantinople, could two decent persons with money in their pockets and willing to pay, be refused accomodation at any hotel on account of color. But here in the city of New York, the commercial metropolis of the United States, sustaining relations of commerce with all nations, kindreds, tongues and peoples, men stoop to the narrowness and littleness of pep under a man's hat to find out whether he shall for his money and his manhood, be accommodated with food and shelter. This inhuman treatment of men and women for a color which they cannot alter to suit the taste of anybody, plainly enough tells the colored people that no part of their number shall ever be respected as men or as gentlemen if the New York hotels can degrade them.

After all it is not in its essence a prejudice against color that excludes colored men from hotels and from other places. For certain purposes the colored man is welcome anywhere. He can be employed to sweep the holy dust from the velvet of the saintly pew, in which he would not be allowed to worship God for a moment; he would be allowed to enter the most aristocratic drawing-room car as a servant, but would be wholly unwelcome as a passenger; he would be admitted to any parlor or dining-room in New York as a waiter, but never as a gentleman; as a driver he may ride with fashionable ladies and gentlemen, who seem proud of his dark rich color as they are of the shining carriage, prancing bays, and the gold and silver mountings of their harness, but the skin-deep aristocracy of New York would not tolerate in such place a colored man as a gentleman —no matter how refined or how elevated in character and attainments. It is, therefore, not the negro's color that makes him distasteful, but the assumption of equal manhood.

But after all, there is consolation here as everywhere. If a man is determined to be a man, a good citizen, a refined, well-mannered, and cultivated gentleman, there is no power, even in New York hotels, to prevent him. Our hotels are powerful institutions, but they cannot long resist the enlightened and humane spirit of the age. The colored man and all other men will by and by be treated according to their character rather than their color.

Truly yours,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The following telegram was received from Hon. E. D. Bassett, United States Minister to Hayti, announcing his inability to be present:

NEW HAVEN-October 10, 1870.

AARON M. POWELL, Room 24, Cooper Union, New York city:

I am sorry that I shall not be able to meet with you this evening. Accept my word of encouragement in your labors. The fact that any class of Americans can be, for accidental or permanent causes, shut out with impunity from any right, privilege, or courtesy, open the general public, is antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions, and calls for just such labors as you are rendering.

E. D. BASSETT.

The following resolutions were then read, and at the close of the meeting, unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That, rejoicing in the abolition of chattel slavery, and the equal citizenship of colored men, guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, we deplore the continued existence of the spirit of caste, which still frequently excludes colored people from hotels, the saloons and state-rooms of steamboats, sleeping cars, workshops, places of amusement, equal educational advantages, and from due social recognition.

2. *Resolved*, That while the Republican party has done much to abolish political proscription on account of color, it should go forward and by the necessary additional legislation protect colored people from the injustice they still suffer at the hands of licensed hotel proprietors and chartered corporations; and we therefore call upon Senators and Representatives to promptly adopt at the ensuing session of Congress Senator Sumner's proposed bill supplementary to the Civil Rights Bill, or an equivalent measure not less stringent and comprehensive.

3. *Resolved*, That in persistently opposing the Fifteenth Amendment, in persecuting and intimidating colored voters and their political friends at the South, and in habitually maligning and caricaturing colored people in the North, the so-called Democratic party preserves a wicked consistency with its former championship of slavery, and proves itself wholly undeserving the suffrage of colored voters, either North or South, and of all good and truly patriotic citizens.

4. *Resolved*, That it is a duty, too generally neglected by clergymen, professing Christians of all denominations, and the conductors of the religious press, to labor unceasingly for the total extinction of the oppressive and unchristian spirit of caste; and we exhort all to unite in an earnest effort to educate a right public opinion, to the end that the ideal Republic, based upon a recognized common brotherhood, may be speedily established, in which there shall be no invidious distinctions on account of either race, sex, or nationality.

[Owing to want of space, we are compelled to defer publishing the remaining letters until next week.—ED. APPEAL.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Special Commissioner Wells, who arrived here to-day from New York, says the leading Republicans are fully satisfied that the State of New York will go Democratic by from 50,000 to 75,000. He thinks Hoffman will carry the State outside the city. Wells says there will be an interesting fight, when the Forty-Second Congress assembles, over the organization of the House. The Revenue Reformers believe they will have sufficient strength to form a party by themselves, and the Secretary is determined to get rid of all those officials.

A letter received from Senator Shurz, in Missouri, says the bolters ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and that every Congressional District will send Revenue Reformers to the next Congress.

ILLINOIS.

Mr. John Jones, who is a "colored" citizen of Chicago, being nominated by his friends for the General Assembly, has declined the honor in a letter of singular modesty, good sense, and pith, in which he says that "being so lately adopted into the body-politic, he is but a novice." He adds that the "next Legislature will meet under the new Constitution; that new ideas will be presented and questions of the greatest importance deliberated upon; that it is requisite that no mistakes should be made;" and hardly feels competent for the position. He therefore declines the nomination. Mr. John Jones has brilliantly commenced his political career by setting White men and Black an excellent example. If every man made his fitness a test before accepting a nomination, candidates would now and then be scarce.

SECRETARY COX'S RESIGNATION—CORRESPONDENCE.

STATEN ISLAND, October 3, 1870.—*My Dear Sir:* When Congress adjourned in the Summer, I was credibly informed that a somewhat systematic effort would be made before their reassembling in the Winter, to force a change in the policy we have pursued in the Interior Department. The removal of the Indian service from the sphere of ordinary political patronage, has been peculiarly distasteful to many gentlemen in both Houses, and in order to enable you to carry your purposes out successfully, I am satisfied that you ought not to be embarrassed by any other causes of irritation in the same Department. My views of the necessity of reform in the civil service have brought me more or less into collision with the plans of our active political managers, and my sense of duty has obliged me to oppose some of their methods of action through the Department. I have no doubt whatever that public sentiment will sooner or later fully sustain these efforts at what I regard as needed reforms, but I ought not to overlook the fact that for the present they involve opposition which it may not be for the interest of this Administration to provoke, and as my personal tendency is to be rather more than less persistent in the course to which I am committed, I deem it my duty to place in your hands my resignation of the office of Secretary of the Interior, to take effect as soon as you can conveniently determine upon my successor. The annual report of the Department will be made at an early day, and for this and other reasons I believe the interval prior to the adjournment session suitable for such a change. I trust you will permit me to add that, as the original acceptance of the position was an interference with the plans of life, formed, as I think with prudence, a return to my private business, so far from being an inconvenience or a disappointment, will only be carrying out what I have most desired to do as soon as it could be done without embarrassment to you or sacrifice of public duty. Indications that you might be already troubled by suggestions and the usual notice induced me to write at once, without waiting my return to Washington. With sincere assurances of my strong desire for the complete success of your Administration, I remain, truly your obedient servant.

[Signed] J. D. COX.

The President, Executive Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5th.—Your letter of the 3d inst. tendering your resignation as Secretary of the Interior, is just received. As suggested by you, it will be accepted, to take effect upon the completion of the annual report of the Department, now being prepared to accompany my message to Congress. In parting company, let me say that I highly appreciate the zeal and ability you have ever shown in the discharge of your official duties. I hope your relations in the sphere you have pointed out for yourself will prove pleasant as our relations have been in the past to me, and that you may only realize your brightest expectations. With highest regards. Your obed't servant,

U. S. Grant.

Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

It is evident to every one that the writer of the article published as an advertisement for the New York Weekly, which appeared in the daily papers about a week ago, under the signature of "Norton I," is a fit subject for an Indigent Asylum; and, whereas, papers who pretend to be respectable and publish forged documents, knowing them to be such, must pay for aiding to ridicule our royal prerogatives; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree that all papers wherein such forged article was published be fined $50 each, the same to be paid to the Managers of the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums of this city.

NOTICE.—The proprietors of the New York Weekly can procure our royal signature in commendation of any of their beautiful stories by paying the royal fee.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Nov. 4, 1870.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, November 5, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing First of January.

Ever since the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, in 1863, our people have kept up the First of January with great pomp, splendor and eclat. We are now fast approaching to the seventh anniversary of that great event. The fitting supplements to that great edict, (the Emancipation Proclamation) was the XIIIth and XIVth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; but the crowning act or the *Ne Plus Ultra* of the reconstruction measures of Congress namely, the XV Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, being adopted, giving to all citizens, without regard to race, color or previous condition, full political rights, and this measure was celebrated in the grandest style in this city on the 5th of April last, and the grandeur was lavished regardless of expense.

Next Monday evening the colored citizens are to hold a public meeting, to consider the propriety or expediency of continuing these celebrations on such an extensive scale as heretofore.

Whichever way the colored citizens of San Francisco decides, we believe that it will control, in a great degree, the colored citizens in every city and town in the State—because the largest body of colored citizens are concentrated here. The heads of the churches are in this city, or the controlling influence at least; as also every political movement that has ever been made among us has had its head centre here.

Whatever action is taken at the public meeting next Monday evening should be done with discretion and sound judgment, and in strict accordance with the surrounding circumstances. In our humble judgment, we think that if we have obtained our full rights, excitedable and partly political displays will amount to no great good, or result in that kind of progression which is most needed for the advancement of our people into such avenues as is most desirable and prosperous, in lieu of so much gaudy display and squandering expense, all should consider more closely the use of money, and educate ourselves up to the formation of co-operative institutions, and the combination of large and small capitals, with a view to making their business occupations, which will speak louder for our progress than so many gaudy parades. Notwithstanding the 1st of January could be observed by appropriate exercises in our own churches or some public halls, leaving the parade to our two military companies for this one time at least.

The Mercantile Library Gift Concert.

The excitement on Monday last, consequent upon the drawing of prizes, exceeded in intensity anything of the kind ever before witnessed in this city. The whole city was seemingly interested. The fortunate holders of tickets that drew prizes besieged the gift office on California street at the time appointed for the allotted payments. But few colored persons in this city had invested heavily in the chance, and, therefore were not comparatively as heavy losers as some of the other classes who had gone extensively into the risk. Every feature of the entertainment from beginning to end was of the highest order, and every move made throughout the drawing was of the utmost fairness. None of the losers have cause for despondency in that particular. The Mercantile Library is an institution which every citizen should feel proud of. It will now be relieved of its indebtedness, and none should regret the sum that has gone into that channel. The whole amount received by the sale of tickets was one million dollars, half of which was absorbed by persons winning prizes, and the other half, after paying expenses, is to be applied to the liquidation of the debt on the Mercantile Library.

The Amateur Dramatic Entertainment.

The Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment, which had been for two or three weeks in preparation, came off in the Mozart Hall, Post street, above Kearny, on Wednesday evening, last. The Programme was in two parts; the first part consisted of a Musical Olio, the second consuted of Thos. E. Wilkes drama in two acts, entitled Michael Erle, the Maniac Lover, or the Fairy Lass of Litchfield.

The Musical Olio was entirely dispensed with, owing, in part to the lateness of the hour when the vocalists arrived at the hall. The managers substituted, for the first part of the programme, Mr. Thomas Watson, to recite the poem by S. Lover called "Shamus O'Brien, or a tale of '98." Mr. Watson recited the piece with as much correctness, probably as the author intended. His conception of the recitation and the manner in which he rendered it won from the audience great applause.

The characters in the drama, consisted of Mrs. C. Williams, the Misses Mary and Martha Guess, and Messrs. G. W. Bell, J. B. Wilson, James Randall, Jos. Fletcher, J. Whiting, C. Francis, R. Daniels and S. Waterbury. Mrs. Williams sustained her part exceedingly well, and as we stated on a former occasion, she bids fair to become a star; she is a very earnest and a pleasing actress, and makes a queen-like appearance on the stage; her costume was tasteful and appropriate.

Mr. G. W. Bell, as the Maniac, played his part, on this occasion, in a masterly style, and received, at intervals, rounds of applause. Miss Martha Guess, as the London Lady, acted her part gracefully, and exhibits fine culture in action and in elocution; her intonation is distinct and free from the usual guttural accents of most amateurs. Her sister, Miss Mary Guess, nearly equals her in grace and stage action, but does not come up to Miss Martha's standard. This only, however, is for the want of the earnest study of her sister. The characters of Messrs. Wilson and Whiting were passable; the others were minor parts and required but little exertion to perform.

The orchestra was excellent. Altogether the drama was tolerably well played, and the Amateurs deserve great credit. The whole was concluded by the usual Promenade Concert, meaning a ball, which lasted until four o'clock in the morning.

The entertainment was given by the Excelsior Union Republican Club for the benefit of its Library Fund. The entertainment was well attended and had every appearance of being a financial success.

[From a Lady Correspondent.]

OAKLAND, NOV. 2.

Editor Pacific Appeal—The festival for the benefit of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, came off at Shattuck's Hall, Broadway, last evening, and was well attended. Quite a large number of the members and friends of the A. M. E. Church at San Francisco came over on the last boat in the evening, which somewhat protracted the entertainment. Everything passed off very pleasantly. The tables were bountifully supplied with all the luxuries and delicacies of the season. The poultry was donated by the members and friends of the church here. It assisted greatly in making the benefit a financial success.

Respectfully, etc.,

M. J. S.

Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

The Late J. R. V. Morgan.

We copy the following letter from the *New National Era* published at Washington, D. C.:

DENVER, Col., Oct. 10, 1870.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

I wish to announce, through the columns of your paper, the death of a very eminent colored minister, Rev. John R. V. Morgan, who died in this city on the 3d inst., of dropsy. Mr. Morgan was formerly of New York, but latterly of San Francisco; from the latter place he came to Denver. He arrived here on the 1st day of August last in rather feeble health. Nevertheless he began his ministerial labors with great zeal and energy. He was a man of very fine culture, had a finished collegiate education, and was a fluent, and most eloquent pilpit orator.

He resided at the residence of Mr. Jackson Smith from the time of his arrival at Denver until his death, and was the recipient of Mr. Smith's generous hospitality and the watchful care of his noble and kind hearted wife, who ministered to him during all his illness like an angel of mercy. Glorious will be the reward of such ministers of kindness to God's suffering children.

During his illness he was frequently visited by two prominent white ministers of this city, Messrs. Vincent and Peck of the Methodist E. Church. His funeral services were held in the finest church in the city, and were conducted by the above named ministers, who delivered impressive and eloquent orations upon the merits and virtues of their deceased brother in Christ.

It was evident from the deep pathos, the tender emotion and brotherly love that they manifested, that they had forgotten their brother's color, and only remembered his Christian virtues; thus we see that true religion makes brothers of us all. Though a stranger among us, his funeral was largely attended, and was followed to the grave by an immense procession in carriages and buggies from the best livery establishment in Denver.

In his affliction, no familiar face met his vision, no familiar voice greeted his ears, no soft hand of wife or daughter wiped the cold sweat from his brow or closed for us his eyes in death; all this was done by stange but kind hands. It is a notable fact, and one highly creditable to the colored people of this country, they are usually very kind to each other in sickness; suffering humanity seldom appeals in vain to hearts that throb beneath a tawny or sable bosoms.

As the funeral cortege, so solemn and imposing, moved slowly along to the grave, the following lines from Gray's Elegy in a country church-yard, kept ringing in my ears.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all the beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The solemnity of the occasion, the season of the year, in the melancholy days of October, the faded flowers of summer and the fallen leaves of autumn, and the whole face of nature, once so green and blooming, now clad in the sad habiliments of mourning, were well calculated to inspire the mind with sublime and solemn reflections. Finally the cortege reached its destination, the silent city of the dead, where a painful, mournful silence reigns. Here we buried the earthly remains of Elder Morgan, at the base of the grand old Rocky Mountains, whose lofty, snow-crowned peaks look down from their towering heights among the clouds in sad and gloomy grandeur upon his lonely grave, whose soul may never be trod by his friends or relatives, or moistened by their friendly tears of grief.

WM. J. HARDIN.

Colorphobia in Oakland.

A writer who is laboring under the frightful disease of colorphobia, sends to the *Evening Termini*, which is published in Oakland, the following communication:

OAKLAND, Oct. 31.

—EDS. TERMINI: A few days ago I noticed a colored gentleman acting in the capacity of driver on our street railroad cars. Yesterday, on several occasions, the same has been repeated. Cannot white men be found to perform the duties of white men, and may I ask the drivers on said road, are they going to stand by and see, yes, swallow these whims? 'Tis uncalled for, and if we are going to have a Colored Street Railroad in this city, why not have it on the other side of the street? and should the present population of colored citizens warrant such progress, I for one will be purchaser in said stock; but in the first place, let a white man have a white man's chance, but the colored men, their dues. It will cause less *public* remarks, and by no means injure the reputation of a railroad, as in conference with several of experience, they acknowledge this is the first instance of the kind in the United States.

Yours,

JUSTICE.

We would advise "Justice," yea, even to go a little further with his microscopic colorphobia, and make this "lamentable" fact of a colored man driving a couple of horses, attached to a street railroad car, in the great and aspiring city of Oakland, is an employee. Only look at

Another "solemn" pretext to dissolve the Union.

OAKLAND.—The San Francisco Amateur Dramatic Association is to play the drama of Michael Erle, in Shattuck's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock.

THANKSGIVING.—The President of the United States has appointed Thursday the 24th inst., as Thanksgiving Day.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Vickers, Mrs. Jeremiah Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Serrington, W. B. Serrington, Mrs. C. Sanderson, Stockton; Mrs. Frout, Mrs. W. Dozier, Sacramento; overland from New York, Robert Diamond and Miss E. Miller.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. F. Charltin, Los Angeles; P. J. Vickers, Stockton.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—J. M. Wendell, Santa Rosa; G. W. Wells, Petaluma; Thos. Detter, Elko; A. E. T. Sacramento; Mr. Anderson, Assistant Post Master, San Jose.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Jane E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 13th, 1868. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barber, President. W. H. Hinggold, Secty. E. A. Davis, Rec. Secty.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Stockton.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

United Sons of Friendship, Sacramento, meet second Wednesday in each month in Siloam Baptist Church 5th street, between N and O. A. L. Jackson, President. Amos Johnson, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Remarks on the Death of the Rev. J. R. V. Morgan.

They stand around the couch of the dying.
Who? Is it the tender mother and idolizing father? Is he surrounded by sympathizing sisters and brothers, the play-mates of his childhood, the friends of his early days? No! none of those are near him. Strangers watch his parting breath. No tear of pity bedews his burning brow; no kind tender-ness is pressed upon his fevered lips; no soft hand of an affectionate wife or child, mother father, to soothe his pillow of death. Why is this? Is he forgotten in the home of his loved ones, he who was once the joy of every heart—the beloved of all that value moral, social and religious instruction? Oh, no! His left the shores of that happy New England, left all that was dear to his heart of earthly ties, together with the church which he had just freed from debt. And with but little regret, for he fondly thought that a few years would restore him to his companions and friends. To the Pacific Coast he bent his steps by the command of his superior—not in intellect, but in office. On his arrival he took the reins of the A. M.E. Church and Congregation-ship, and by his towering intellect in less than six weeks paid over one thousand dollars on the principal of the debt, which had remained untouched for three years prior to his coming, and went steadily on and prosperity smiled upon him. Success crowned his undertakings. His mission was almost accomplished, when, on account of his truth in uncovering the unjust dealings of the Church, a deep, malicious jealousy, based on dishonesty, crept into the breast of an individual. And this individual, and a few of his female demagogue friends, took counsel against him to put him to death at the Jesus. Hence, to the detriment of the Church, he was sent to the boundary of the tow ocean, the summit of the Rocky Mountains, where it was known (as has been since asserted) that he would never come back again, owing to the disease he was afflicted with. But with all his manly heart and Christian spirit he went to his place of slaughter, as a sheep dumb before his shearer. He opened not his mouth. In a short time after he commenced his labors in that high and lofty climate where it tries well men's constitutions, death commenced its work. He was prostrated on a bed of suffering, never again to rise. There, without his companions or beloved children, social friends, or those, who esteemed him for his acts of christian kindness, to comfort or speak to him. Without pain to the spirit and. Look on that brow! Death has set its seal, but cannot efface the intellectual beauty, the soul-speaking eye, and noble countenance; his eyes are raised to heaven; his pale hands clasped in supplication. For what does he pray? Like Jesus in the garden, "Father, if it be Thy will, let this cup pass; but not my will, but Thy will, O Lord, be done!" And in that lonely hour He, at whose rebuke the tempest roared its raging, and tranquillity was restored to the angry deep—He, the God of all who put their trust in Him, forsook him not; but over the troubled depths of his spirits whispered: "Peace be still; it is I," and now the strife is ceased. Calm and peaceful is his soul, and he breathes that sweet prayer of resignation, "Father, Thy will be done." A seraphic smile radiates his features even in death. A light of no earthly beauty beams from his eye; his lips move, and the words "Meet in heaven," are faintly uttered and all is over. The spirit is with its God, where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are forever at rest. Peace to thine ashes, my dear departed brother. Long will thy memory live in the hearts of those who loved thee, but who may never drop a tear upon thy lonely grave in the far distant mountains of Colorado. Strangers have laid thee to rest; the green-brier of the Rocky Mountains grows over thee; thy dust mingles with that of its soil; yet, methinks, thy spirit revisits the scenes once so dear to thee, whispering comfort and hope to the hearts that mourn—thine early departure, and pointing them to a blissful reunion, where disappointment never chills, where friends never separate, and where the hoof of the wolf in sheep's clothing shall be heard no more. Even now, in this still evening hour, I seem to hear a soul familiar voice, in tones of richest melody, singing:

Brother, I am happy now;
No sadness fears Alley,
No sorrow clouds my hour—
But perfect is my joy.

My heart no anguish knows,
My ramobling head finds rest,
I lean in sweet repose
Upon my Saviour's breast.

G. H. HAMER.

International Hotel Coaches.

Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.

oct26-tf

A HOUSE TO LET and the furniture of four rooms is to be sold at No. 28 Fremont street. Terms as desired. oct15-3t.

MACHINE SEWING.

Machine Sewing and Embroidery DONE BY MRS. TANN,

No. 8 Hayes Street; Between 3d and 4th. (Corner of King.)

GRAND

Thanksgiving Assembly Party,

To take place

Thursday Ev'ng, Nov. 24th, 1870,

At 8 o'clock, at the

NEW AMERICAN HALL,

Howard Street, near Fourth.

The object of the Entertainment is one purely of pleasure and sociability, in view of which the Management solely provide the company who may honor them with their presence on the occasion, that neither pains nor expense will be spared to please the most fastidious.

The Orchestra has been selected with particular regard to brilliancy, vivacious and harmony.

The Table will be bountifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

Cards of Admission ..... One Dollar
To be had of the Managers only, and at the door on the evening of the Entertainment.

COMMITTEE.

MONROE TAYLOR, C. LIVINGSTON,
J. S. SLAUGHTER, J. JONES,
W. E. HUNTLEY, GEORGE SMITH,
L. CALDWELL, L. LAWS,
D. DUNN, E. CLARK,
J. BUKER, W. H. GIBSON,
C. C. FRANCIS, W. STANTON,
W. SANDERSON, W. C. HILTON,
W. TAYLOR, J. H. BRYANT,
C. C. MILLER, I. HARRIS,
I. MALONY

MANAGERS.

J. GRANGE, W. B. BLAKE,
H. ROBBINS, R. B. RADLEY,
J. E. BROWN. oct-tf.

SEVENTH ANNUAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE M. S. C. A. PANAMA PROCLAMATION, FIRST OF JANUARY, 1871.

NOTICE.

A public meeting of the colored citizens of San Francisco will be held on Monday evening, November 7th, in the vestry room of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, to take into consideration the celebration of the First of January. Henry M. Collins, John A. Barber, Barney Fletcher, F. Bassett, E. A. Clark, William H. Gehi, E. A. Davis, D. B. Jackmas, William H. Blake, J. P. Callender, Edward Cain, W. T. Kensell, James Reeder, J. Wilson, T. Anderson, and others.

oct28-2t.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members Olive Branch and Washington Lodges are requested to meet in Olive Branch Hall to-morrow (Sunday 6th inst.) at 5 P.M., on business of vital importance. By order of Henry Tolbert, Acting W. M. Olive Branch Lodge; J. G. Palmer W. M. of Washington Lodge.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC., ETC.

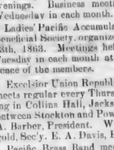
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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HASKELL & CO.

GROCERS & TEA MERCHANTS,

At the Sign of the Golden Tea Chest,



605 605

No. 605 MARKET STREET.

(Near Second Street.)

In the Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

Wholesale Prices for Goods in Original Packages. oct15-tf

LODGINGS IN SACRAMENTO.

MRS. WM. H. HARPER still keeps her Establishment on L Street, above 5d, in Sacramento City, where persons from any part of the State arriving in Sacramento, can at all times obtain neatly furnished lodging rooms and have their meals served to order if desired. oct7-3m

UNION CLUB NOTICE.

THE UNION CLUB, situated No. 822 PACIFIC STREET, near Powell Street, is open daily to ca-ls and strangers. Free Lunch from 12 M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 11 every evening. A first class Billiard Table and the finest brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand.

MORRIS, FREEMAN & CO., Proprietors.
H. MORRIS,
W. FREEMAN,
W. JOHNSON.
oct15-3m

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

CORNER

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

On reasonable terms.

All kinds of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

Constantly kept on hand.

oct15 R. TECHBIER.

Correspondence.

ELKO, NEV., Nov. 1, 1870.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Since 1861 the Republican Party have swept the country, their standard has been erected in every State of this Union. The policy of the party gave them the power. Men every where adhered to its teachings and endorsed its principles, because it is the party of progress which the age demands. Republican in theory and in practice—And wreating equality before the law for all men—free men, free speech, free press, free schools, each the dread of tyrants. 1861 left the Democratic Party wrecked upon the political ocean, with no fixed principles, no living issues, no platform, no party. 1870 finds that party still demoralized. Its glory has departed; its sun set at noon day. By corruption, fraud, injustice and oppression they sealed the fate of the once great national party. To-day they are weeping and lamenting the condition of the country under Republican rule. They are to be pitied; they have a greater desire to get in power and the key to Uncle Sam's safe. Have they forgotten so soon that they were in power when the national treasury was fleeced to its last dollar and the government aresonals were plundered to arm troops to aided the South until beaten on the battle-field, foiled in their wicked design to shatter and destroy the Government." They now claim to be the saviors of this Republic and the only loyal element in the land. They say in their State platforms "Resolved, We are in favor of the perpetuity of this Union." "Resolved, We are in favor of the payment of the National Debt," with like true words again come before the people to be endorsed. When have they become thus loyal and honest? They repudiated the National Debt but a short time since and every Amendment to the Federal Constitution. To-day, if they were in power, they would seek to make them null and void, so bitter is their hate against the Negro. Every strategy is resorted to by them to ascend to power. The party of the ballot-box has to be guarded by the bayonet to keep them from practicing fraud. Can the people again trust the Democracy in power? Can we, as colored American citizens, affiliate with a party that have ever crushed us under the iron heel of despotism? God forbid! Look at the past record of that party in California and elsewhere. Their policy is still the No-gro should have no rights that a white man should respect. "Keep the Negro down" is still the cry from every Democratic rostrum. We are yet assailed by hungry office seekers of that party. We are denounced as barbarians and unfit to exercise the right of citizenship. Can we, as thinking men, allow ourselves to be used as tools? Can we so humble ourselves as to lick the hand that smote us? No, never! Church, State and Press were united to impede free principles and free institutions. It was long a custom with the Democratic Party for the man that could abuse the negro most cowardly to be sure of an election. I have stood in the streets of Sacramento City, in the days of the lamented Broderick, and the eloquent Baker, the champions of justice and the peerless advocates of a party then in its infancy, scorned and rebuked by the disciples of the Democratic party. Their gift of oratory and the discussion of new party issues caused many to troop about them, and though their party was largely in the majority, it carried with it living principles and men. During that campaign, I listened to many of the Democratic leaders. Among them was a talented young orator, who took great interest in the will and wishes of that party. He secured his election to the United States Senate. I often wondered that a man so talented, so rich in language, educated in a free State, so humiliate those gifts of genius to oppose the progress of civil and religious liberty, to abuse and outrage every sense of the then helpless negro. Little did they think they were preaching the funeral sermon of that unjust party. Many of its leaders since that day have been summoned to a spirit world, where all are free and equal—where the voice of the oppressor is heard no more. Liberty has triumphed in this land—the negro is a man.

T. D.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3, 1870.

Mr. Editor: W. E., of the *Elevator* will take notice that I shall reply to his scurrilous remarks concerning the Board of Trustees of Bethel Church, relative to the festival given by certain parties at that church, in the APPEAL of next week.

W. H. C.

BISHOP WARD arrived from Los Angeles on Thursday last per steamer Orizaba, where he had been dedicating a Church on the 23d ult.

SEVENTEEN STATES will vote on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, viz: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Arkansas and Louisiana will vote on the 7th of November, South Carolina, on 19th inst., (Friday,) West Virginia on the 27th inst., and Georgia on the 1st, 2d, 22d, and 23d of December.

Deaths.

MONTGOMERY.—September 23d, William Montgomery, an employee on board of the M. S. S. Co's Steamer Montana, while that steamer on her down trip to Panama, was taken sick and died on board. His remains were sent ashore for interment. Mr. Montgomery was formerly of Burlington, N. J. He leaves a bereaved wife and other relations in this City. He was half brother to Mr. George W. Miller of this City. Mr. Montgomery was remarkable for his quiet, like deportment, and was highly respected by all who know him.

Church Directory.

A. M. E. Union Church, Powell street, near Jackson, Rev. Rev. T. M. D. Ward in charge; Rev. B. Fletcher, acting Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock A.M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.—W. H. CARTER, Superintendent.

Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street.—Services will be held every Sunday in this Church at 11 A.M., in the afternoon at 3 P.M., and evening at 7½ P.M. Sabbath School opens at 1½ o'clock.—REV. W. H. HILLERY, Pastor.

Third Baptist Church, Powell st. Services every Sunday at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. REV. J. YOUNG, Pastor.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19th, '70.

To the Members of the Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

GREETING—

You are hereby notified that our 3d Annual Session will convene on the third Wednesday in November, being the 16th proximo.

The meeting is thus deferred, in order to await the arrival of our beloved Brother Elder McIntyre, appointed by the Board of Bishops as our fellow-laborer upon the Pacific Coast. Presidents will see that the several Annual Collections are raised and transmitted to the Conference.

W. H. HILLERY, Presiding Elder, &c.
oct5-1t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THIS State having granted to the

Mercantile Library Association,

The right to hold

THREE

GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS

The Board of Trustees beg leave to announce to the public, that for the purpose of exhausting the franchise

SECOND

GRAND

GIFT ENTERTAINMENT

Will take place at the

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

ON

Tuesday Evening, November 8th,

On which occasion an elegant

GRAND PIANO,

(CACKER BROTHERS)

Will be given to the holder of the first number drawn.

The best talent in the city will be engaged for the occasion.

Programmes in detail will be announced next week.

But a limited number of tickets will be sold, to cover the cost of the entertainment.

Price for Admission, One Dollar. For Reserved Seats, One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

A THIRD ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given on TUESDAY EVENING, November 15th, at the same place, and in the same manner, details of which will be hereafter announced. oct22

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital, - - 150,000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
oct5-1tr.

Mercantile Library Lottery

CLASS 7.

200 SUBSCRIBERS, EACH $5.

Put their money and their luck together, and divide equally among them the Prizes drawn by any and all of the 200 Tickets.

The subscription plan is secured to an insurance of any 100 prizes.

JOHN McCORMICK, Money Agent,

oct8 No. 6 Masonic street.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY PATON who came from Virginia, 2 years since, to San Francisco. Any one knowing her address will confer a favor by addressing her daughter who is now living in Sacramento City. Address JULIA, care of the Pacific Appeal Office, San Francisco. oct8-3t

A. J. WARD,

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

BATHING SALOON,

916 Kearny Street,

Bet. Jackson & Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

oct15

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A competent male teacher for a public school in an interior city. Must fully comprehend how to teach spelling, Reading Writing Arithmetic and Geography, a fine education. To one who can come up to these requirements, a good salary will be given. Apply by letter or by person to Pacific Appeal Office, corner Merchant and Sansome st. oct8, this Paper.

ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—One room on the city or three in front from the side entrance. Terms reasonable. Inquire at No. 26 Archer's No. 27 John street, either personally or immediately. oct 8-3m

APARTMENTS TO LET.—A suite of new and elegantly furnished Rooms to let, suitable for Mr. M. Bruns', Excel street between Fourth and Fifth. oct 8.

ROOM TO LET.

A nice Room to Let, Furnished or Unfurnished. Enquire at

1021 PACIFIC STREET.

oct 15.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Church at Virginia City will be dedicated October 1st; that at Los Angeles October 23d. The second quarterly conference will be held at Sacramento November 6th, at Sacramento, November 13th, at Stockton November 20th. The conference is swiftly passing away!

T. M. D. WARD.

WM. PECK,

CHIROPODIST,

No. 521 PACIFIC STREET,

Near Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Particular and skilled attention given to ingrowing nails, Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, &c.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P.M. oct 29

A CARD.

DR. LOUIS J. LEVY,

American Exchange Hotel,

Sansome Street, San Francisco.

oct 15.

LADIES'

Hair-Dressing Establishment.

Ladies' hair dressed in all styles by

MRS. H. J. STEPHENSON & MRS. C. BUTLER,

807½ HOWARD STREET,

Above Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. A. E. WILSHI

HAS REMOVED FROM

912 Sacramento Street to 1021 Pacific Street,

Where she is prepared to receive her old customers. oct 15

McGANN & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS

No. 704 Market Street,

Running through to No. 7 Lenty Pl., San Francisco

Recently removed from 644 Washington Street between Montgomery and Kearny.

Latest Styles by every Steamer.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mathews has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

609 Sacramento street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, merchants and others, on notes of satisfactory kinds, payable to the satisfaction, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also discounts first class mercantile paper. Advances made on bonds, mortgages, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. oct15

CHAS. D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 410 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyancer—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. oct 15

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

411 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. oct15

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. oct15

F. HANSON,

BUTCHER,

Stalls Nos. 11 & 12

CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SHIPPING AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS.

CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.

A liberal deduction free of charge. Stewards of Hotels and Shopping will do well to give us a call.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—641 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

Established in 1849.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

518 Pacific Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is appreciated in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE

(Successors to Geo. E. Rogers.)

No. 519 California Street,

One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. J. Marx, Assayer.

Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. au 13.

CRAIG & SON,

311 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au13

ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH

ALLOWED ON SIX MONTHS' DEPOSITS, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.

THOMAS MOONEY, President. au13

P. KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT-MAKER,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

The largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's first-class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

CALIFORNIA STEAM

NAVIGATION

COMPANY.

The Fast and Splendid Steamers

CHRYSOPOLIS AND YOSEMITE,

FOR SACRAMENTO,

AND

JULIA AND AMADOR,

FOR STOCKTON,

LEAVE BROADWAY WHARF DAILY

At 6 o'clock P. M.

Calling at all intermediate points, and connecting with all the early Morning Trains, Boats and Stages.

State-Rooms at Reduced Rates.

FARE.

Cabin $1 50
Deck 1 00
State-Room 1 00
Single Berths 50
au13 B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.

N. P. COLE & CO.,

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

220, 222, 224 and 226

BUSH STREET.

OWING TO A CONTEMPLATED change in our business after January 1st, 1871, we have decided to

CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK ON HAND,

For cash at such LOW PRICES as will secure the sale of the whole. Purchasers may call on hand, or address P. O. Box 2,277, and a catalogue will be sent to them by return mail. Everything will find it greatly to their interests to give us a call. au13 N. P. COLE & CO.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS 207,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS $407,115 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LANTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

512 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FAULKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin ..... $100 | Second Class $60

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets (Pier No. 42), at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 5th and 20th of each month, (Sunday's excepted) when the 5th or 20th occurs on Sunday, then on Monday. Take up passengers at Benicia, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

All steamers touch at Acapulco, the steamer of the 5th is expected to touch at San Jose de Guatemala, steamer of 20th touches at Manzanilla.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havana, Rio and Havre.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for YEDDO, via Hogo and Nagasaki.

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.
DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.
G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3. Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.
D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philmathean Lodge, No. 18 Sacmento. Meets weekly. Regulare stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.
C. J. GRAHAM, W.M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

CURRY & BRISTOW,
Stoves & Hardware
All kinds of
Stoves, Hardware, Crockery, Etc.,
Can be bought at the Stove and Hardware Store
314 JACKSON STREET,
on turne the most reasonable.
M. S. Stove Packages, stove pipe made to order. Crates and Stove Utensils replaced or refitted at the lowest notice.
J. C. CURRY, [A. J. BRISTOW.
au26-3m

IMRS. GEORGE SMTH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco.
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and Interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited.
au30tf

WANTED: TWO RELIABLE MEN FOR a fine business opportunity, only capital required, being honesty, activity and intelligence. To the right men liberal terms will be offered.
Apply by letter, with reference, to E. P. G. Care P. O. Box 1871.

SOLID INDEMNITY.
THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000
INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.
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From the
American Journal of Pharmacy,
May, 1865.
Edited by WM. PROCTOR, JR.
Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

H

"With the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modification of the formulæ by which we can make them at a reasonable cost?"

"If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or be it a process of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity required? Can there be a commission of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present rule in this?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the Pharmacopœia, the menstruum itself, in the preparation known as the tinctures, I would take occasion to say that medicinal virtues or health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Boots (Heinhold's) will continue to command a large supply of our cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality, we would say that the Fluid Extracts are necessary, and may be readily added to the menstruum, making the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. H. HEINHOLD, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City.

E

Heinhold's Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu

is a certain and safe remedy, pleasant to instruct others and immediate in its action in all diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, obstruction of urine, whether existing in male or female, and no matter of how long standing.

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See Dr. Chapman's Medical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See some of the rare eminent works of medicine.

L

Heinhold's Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Buchu

is composed of Buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, is removed to name by H. T. HEINHOLD, and sold at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York.

M

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

Portsmouth, Pa., February 18, 1866.
DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years, with general debility, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, but never found the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your preparations extensively advertised I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your extract Buchu and

O

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore concluded to wait and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste or odor, a sick one is not interrupted in the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such disorders.

M. McCORMICK

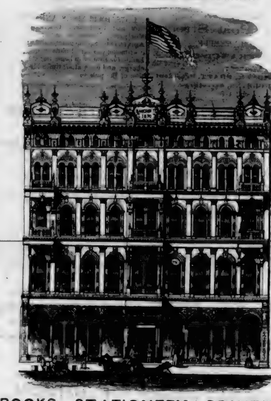
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Hon. Ellis Powers, ex-Secretary Pennsylvania.
Hon. Wm. Strong, Judge, Philadelphia.
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Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
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Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

D

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make no experiment, but
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and have not radically removed them without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
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Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or vegetable. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the liver into healthy action. Congestion or impurities there they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting Nature they add fresh and material to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 15. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1870. WHOLE NO. 327.

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Time.

Say, is there aught that can convey
An image of its transient stay?
'Tis a hand's breadth, 'tis a hair.
'Tis a vessel under sail.
'Tis a courier's straining steed.
'Tis a shuttle in its speed.
'Tis an eagle on its way.
Darting down upon its prey.
'Tis an arrow on the flight.
Mocking the pursuing sight.
'Tis a vapour in the air,
'Tis a whirlwind rushing there.
'Tis a short-lived, fading flower.
'Tis a rainbow on a shower;
'Tis a moment say or
Smiling on a widow's day.
'Tis a torrent's rapid stream.
'Tis a shadow, 'tis a dream.
'Tis the closing watch of night
Dying at the rising light.
'Tis a landscape, vainly gay.
Painted upon crumbling clay.
'Tis a lamp that wants its fires.
'Tis a spark that quick expires.
'Tis a bubble, 'tis a sigh,
Be prepared, O man, to die.

Letters from the South.

LETTER NO. 11.
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, }
Jan. 22, 1870. }

Dear General: I look out upon these entrenchments, which flank the grounds of this university, in wonder at the change which fair short years have made. These earthworks, where rebels defied the approach of freedom, have now risen in walls of brick and stone to shelter the children of the free, and endow them with the power of knowledge. The roar of batteries is now exchanged for the music of school songs and recitations.

We are asked for progress! Such altered position is enough. Is not this progress? The institution of such a school in such a place and these fine classes of students, in but the beginning of the end. I have listened to them from the model department to the highest in languages and mathematics, and can testify to the accuracy and enthusiasm of both pupils and teachers. Blackboard demonstrations especially showed ready brains and skillful fingers.

At the opening of the evening session in the large public hall the pupils requested in childlike simplicity permission to sing for me "We are rising," evidently supposing the song at least, if not incident, to which the genius of Whittier has given world-wide fame, would be new to me. They rendered it in exact time and spirit. At the close, I suggested that this must not merely be true in song but in fact; that it is true, perhaps, far beyond what they were aware of. I then made a brief statement of our three thousand or four thousand colored schools of different kinds, varying in grades, advancement, &c., from the lowest primary to those of full college classes. I described commencement graduations of such classes which I had witnessed, and positions which the graduates are now occupying; mentioned your honorable name as commissioner, and the interest you feel in regard to all, especially Atlanta University.

The whole school bent forward as I spoke, every face beaming with intense interest. I could not avoid the remark, in closing, that if any had messages to send you, I should be most happy to bear them. A silent pause of about half a minute, and a tall boy, in a distant corner, slowly arose, stood a moment in thought, and then said, "Tell General Howard we are thankful for what he is doing for us. We will endeavor to improve these privileges, and prepare ourselves for useful-ness," a short pause, and he added, "socially, religiously and politically." I give his exact words as penciled at the moment, uttered with deliberation and most appropriate emphasis.

Before leaving next morning the inclosed written messages, each in the hand-writing of its author, were pulmated in my hands. I send them without correction, expressed as you see in great simplicity, but they are the voice of those young hearts to yours.

The lad who in this school two years ago was one message of a mortalized by Whittier, is now a half-grown young man and a promising scholar. I am sorry to say he was not present. His mother sids him in all her power, but a step-father (an intemperate man) has taken him from school, insisting that he help support himself and the family. I did not hesitate to sanction measures to have him returned. Will not some one become patron of this interesting boy? His name is Richard B. Wright. He was pointed out to me to-day in front of our Savings bank, (just being opened,) gazing up at the sign. "Have you any money here?" I inquired. "No sir," said he, "but I mean to have."

To Chattanooga in the morning. Yours, &c., very respectfully,
J. W. ALVORD,
General Supt. of Education.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

The following are specimens of the messages to General Howard referred to in the the above letter.

FROM THE MODEL SCHOOL.
ATLANTA, GA., Jan 21, 1870.
GEN. HOWARD—*Sir*: It is with pleasure we were in bondages, and if it had not been for the kind people of the North we should have been slaves this day. Oh, how thankful I feel because we have learned to pray.
WASHINGTON KEMP.

[Wright Kemp, the above boy, has lost his right arm, and is about fourteen years.]

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 21, 1870.
SIR: You will please tell Gen. Howard we are trying to rise as fast as possible, and I hope we shall soon be able to do much good among our people. And I hope his name will ever be remembered among our people as one that has done much good.
Yours, respectfully,
MELINDA A. GRIFFIN.
(Of Augusta, Ga.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, Jan 21, 1870.
SIR: Will you please to tell the General that we have been expecting him for some time our city with great joy. I hope we are rising as a people. We are striving with all our strength and minds to progress, both in our books and also in our duty to God. We will ever remember him in our prayers, and do return him sincere thanks for his kindness in sitting us so much.
Respectfully,
LUCY SAUNT.
(Of Macon, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 21, 1870.
DEAR SIR: We are glad you have done so much for us, and we will never forget you so long as the world stands.
Your friend, J. W. HARLOW.

It is stated that Bouchet, the young colored man in the Yale freshman class, passed the best examination of all the 190 candidates for admission.

From South Carolina.

We clip the following from the *Missionary Record*, a newspaper published in Charleston, S. C., by colored men:

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 20th.
Mr. Editor—As it has been some time since we have noticed anything in your excellent paper, from "these parts," I have summoned sufficient presumption to ask for a little space in its columns that your readers may hear something from the capital of the "Reconstructed Palmetto State."

Columbia is marching in the right direction and is wide awake to the important interests of Christianity, Education, "Radical Republicanism." The A. M. E. Church has been blessed recently with a gracious revival of religion, in which many believing are established and built up in their most holy faith; and are on their way rejoicing, with joy unspeakable. Many who for years have been identified with the church, having the form, but being destitute of the power of Godliness, have been quickened and made alive in Christ Jesus; sinners have been happily converted and a large number are still asking the important question what they must do to be saved.

More than one hundred souls have been united with the church since our last Camp-meeting, which commenced Sept. 22d, at Franklin's Grove, five miles from Columbia, which was remarkable for good order, good weather, and good results. Four different societies—The Zion, Daughters of Conference, Daughters of Wayman, and the Good Samaritans, each had tents and provided abundantly for ministers, and strangers, and contributed much to the spiritual interest of the meeting. We had a good time; many of the oldest members say it was the best camp-meeting they ever attended; I can say the same. This year has been noted for camp-meetings and great in-gathering of souls in Columbia District. Our Presiding Elder is a worker, his men are united with him and with each other, which will result in good reports in Conference.

The A. M. E. Sabbath School is also in a prosperous condition; newly reorganized under the excellent superintendence Bros. P. Ellington and S. W. Sturgins, who manifest great interest in the school which has just received $50 worth of Bible from the Unitarian Bible Society of Cincinnati, through the kindness of Rev. Bowles, their excellent agent, who visited and addressed the school last Sabbath. The school numbers 200 pupils and teachers.

SCOTT'S SCHOOL.
An Afternoon and evening school with the above title reopened on Arsenal Hill, at the A. M. E. Church parsonage, the first Monday in September, has increased in number and interest over last term. This school supplies a very important demand; as it accommodates children and adults who are at service, and allows them to recite any time, from 2 P.M. to 10 o'clock at night. This school has an average of 55 and is under the management principally of Mrs. K. L. Harris.

THE HOWARD SCHOOL.
Is blessed with the return of several of their teachers from the North, reopened Oct. 3d, and has about 600 pupils in attendance. The school is under the management of the State authorities, with mostly Northern Teachers. Miss Haley, a lady of extraordinary disciplinary abilities, is still the Principal.

The S. C. Classical Seminary, under the auspices of the A. M. E. Church, as given in circular and published in *Recorder* from our noble Bishop Brown, is a necessity fully appreciated by the friends in Columbia, aff if all the other places in the district or in the State will do half as well, as Columbia the institution will be a grand success.

The election passed off remarkably quiet in this city, with a better feeling between the parties than was ever known before. Radicals and Reformers were seen taking lunch together at the polls, yet working hard for their respective parties. The Radicals claim 10,000 majority. 2,000 in the city, and 20,000 in the State for Gov. Scott and Lieut. Gov. Ranster. Poor Charleston is terribly cut up, and divided in their State and County nominations. If the State follows her example, she will are long follow Virginia and North Carolina into the vortex of Democracy.

Columbia is rapidly being restored to her former beauty; buildings are going up in all parts of the city, and considering the low price of cotton, business appears good.
W. D. H.

ASHEVILLE, S. C., Oct. 27.
Mr. Editor—Please allow me a small space in your columns to inform you and the many readers of your valuable paper how the A. M. E. Church is progressing here at Shady Grove on the Warrenton circuit mission. On the 22th of Sept. our first camp-meeting commenced under the charge of the Rev. F. Brown, pastor, with an interesting congregation, eagar to seek the salvation of our blessed Saviour. On Friday we were joined by the Revs. J. T. Baker, H. B. Pressley, who were alive to the growing interest of our church; able sermons were delivered by both Brothers. They then drew graphically a contrast between the past and the future of our people in this country, and showed how God had fought for us politically as well as morally and socially. On Saturday the Presiding Elder A. Weston arrived and was cordially received, it being our Third Quarterly Conference. After service the Conference was called to order by Elder Weston, after which the roll was called. The reports from different stations were read, each giving evidence of general prosperity. Conference adjourned a 7 o'clock P.M. At 8 o'clock an able an impressive sermon was preached before the congregation by Rev. J. T. Baker. On Sunday we had love feast, and services at 8 o'clock. At 11 o'clock, long before hour named, the church was filled with a large and appreciative audience. Elder Weston preached an interesting discourse which listened to with great attention. The camp-meeting continued until the following Sabbath; ninety one joined and forty-six baptized. Thus you see that our cause is prospering and we are coming to victory.
W. G. LIFFORD, Sec'y.

SOMEBODY says, "Half the troubles of life are hours of trifles." Somebody is not far wrong. Man is so fearfully and wonderfully made that he bears great evils with more equanimity than what are called little annoyances. If Benedick loses the wife of his bosom, the odds are that he bears the dispensation like a true Christian; but if he mistays his hatch key, he too frequently swears like a heretic. An individual capable of burying his grandmother without a groan, has been known to manifest a remarkable degree of feeling at the absence of a shirt-button. The mysterious disappearance of small, inanimate objects frequently gives rise to the most lively concern. Strong-minded ladies, who would scorn to show undue excitement amid the convulsions of an earthquake, have been heard to use intemperate expressions when they could not find their thimbles or their scissors. There are dozens of articles in common use which have a villanously provoking trick of concealing themselves at the moment when they are most needed, that might well disturb the moral equilibrium of a saint. Almost any of us can brace ourselves up to encounter with fortitude the great difficulties of life; it is the little ones that upset us. He who can bear both without wincing or ill-temper, is not only a hero to the world at large, but even to his family.

CURE FOR THE BLUES.—A bachelor in New York city had the blues, and applied to a doctor for some medicine. The doctor inquired into his case, and wrote a prescription in Latin, which the bachelor took to a drug store. Translated, the prescription read, "Seventeen yards of silk, with a woman in it." Having paid for his prescription, the fellow thought he must obey, and proposed to a lady that evening, and was married in two weeks.

[Written for the Pacific Appeal.]
Life.
BY MRS. M. L. B.

Time is a sea and life glides o'er it.
Restless of the surges past,
Still rolling on to those before it,
Till it leaves them all at last.

Infancy, with pleasant prattle,
Dancing in its mother's arms,
Flings aside its bells and rattle,
Seeks its joy in other charms.

Childhood passes, youth succeeding,
Hills of future bliss to climb,
One only thing his course impeding,
'Tis the tardiness of time.

From cold reality then shrinking,
Future seems a dreary waste;
He turns and finds in Heaven in thinking
O'er again the loveliest past.

Woman's Rights.

Miss President, feller wimmen, and male trash generally—I am here to-day for the purpose of discussing woman's rights, recussing her wrongs and cussing the men. I believe the sexes were created perfectly equal, with the women a little more equal than the men. I also believe that the world to-day would be happier if man had never existed. As a success man is a failure, and I bless my stars that my mother was a woman. [Applause.]

I not only maintain these principles, but I maintain a shitless husband besides.

They say man was created first. 'Spozin' he was? Ain't first experiments always failures? If I was a betting man, I'd bet two dollars and a half they are. The only decent thing about him, anyhow, was a rib, and that went to make something better. [Applause.

And then they throw it in our faces about Eve taking that apple. I'll bet five dollars Adam boosted her up in the tree and then only gave her the cores. And what did he do when he was found out? True to his masculine instincts, he sneaked behind Eve's Grecian bend, and said "Twarn't me, 'twas her;" and woman has had to father everything mean since, and mother it too.

What we want is the ballot, and the ballot we're bound to have, if we let down our back hair and swim in a sea of sanguinary gore. [Sensation.] Bring up your little daughters to love and caress the ballot. And when they are old and weary and they will not depart from it. Teach them that man occupies no position that woman cannot fill, even to a pair of pants. Teach them that without the ballot woman is simply a cooking and washing machine; that with it she can rule her little roost. We have plenty of ballet girls, but what we want is ballot women.

That male creature now sitting on this platform, whom the law compels me to call husband, says I've got ballot on the brain. He says I bloop with a ballot under my pillow, and dream I'm commander-in-chief of a large army of female woman's ballots, and am cleaning out everything that looks like a male sex, whilst the band plays, "See the conquering shero cometh." Such remarks prove that man was created lower than the beasts of the son, the carion of the air, or the rhinoceros upon the prairies. And what can be expected from this man Skinner, whose intellect is lower than that of a common quaiisaq. [Applause.]

My soul is filled with poetry and sentiment, and his vulgar remarks grate on my ear, and when I hear persons use expressions that are not refined and genteel, I want to go through 'em like brimstone and molasses. ["Hear, hear!"]

I'm astonished there ain't more interest manifested in this absorbing topic. This hall ought to be filled from dome to ceiling, and a couple of hundred climbing up the lightning rod outside. A and a man to get our rights, and whatever we can sponge besides. I will agitate it till my breath gives out and my wig turns grey.—*Eastern Exchange.*

"MADAM, you said your son was a lawyer; has he much practice?" "Why, yes, sir; he has a great practice—of smoking cigars."

speakers don't lack brains or influence, but there is one thing I wish they did lack, and that is their desire for a husband. No matter how rabid a wo

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 19, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Next Congress.

At the recent fall elections several colored men have been elected to the House of Representatives from South Carolina, and one or two other Southern States, to serve in the XLIind Congress. The Republican party of the South and that of North are almost an antagonistic in relation to prejudice against color, as the Democracy of the North is against the principles of the Northern Republican party. The South having accepted the situation, willingly concedes the right of any citizen to be nominated, without regard to race or color, as the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution implies and guarantees. But it is yet apparent that many Republicans of the North do not so willingly concede that right as those of the South. No colored man in a Northern State, whatever his ability or fitness, could get a majority of votes in any Congressional District with the present proscriptive prejudice which still exists. A Congressional District comprises, according to the present apportionment, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand persons, and we fear that our very best orators and stump speakers that are yet to go forward in subsequent campaigns, will have more prejudice and oppositions to overcome in the North than the colored orators and stump speakers have as yet in the South. This is to be regretted, for while the South gives to the enlightened world many colored office holders, commencing from the Pplice, Legislature and State departments, to the United States Senate. Aside from Minister Bassett, who was appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, we doubt that there is a dozen colored office holders in all the Northern States. For these reasons many of our most able colored men in the Eastern States, are turning their attentions to the superior field for their operations in the South.

Minutes of the First of January Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the adjourned meeting to take into consideration how the Seventh Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation should be observed, was held on Monday evening last, in the vestry of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street. John A. Barber, the President, took the chair. In the absence of Mr. W. H. Carter, the Secretary, E. A. Clark was elected Secretary *pro tem.* The minutes of the previous meeting was read and approved.

Mr. E. Cain renewed his argument in support of his motion at the previous meeting, to have the celebration in a hall, and without having a procession. Mr. Cain's was put and lost. Mr. Williams argued in favor of having a procession at considerable length, and moved that the day be celebrated with literary exercises and a procession. Motion was adopted. Mr. Cain gave notice that he would offer a motion to reconsider at the next meeting. Mr. Davidson moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to make the arrangements. Most of those appointed on the committee declined, and without transacting any further business the meeting adjourned until Friday evening, 18th inst.

JOHN A. BARBER, President.
E. A. CLARK, Sec'y, *pro tem.*

DEPARTURES.—Per Mail Steamer, Mr. F. Alvis, destined to New Bedford, Mass.

Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

A General War in Europe.

From the latest telegraphic dispatches received it is evident that there is a threatened outbreak between England, Austria, Italy, Turkey and Hungary on one side and Russia and Egypt on the other. Should war ensue there is no telling where and when it will terminate. We doubt that when Congress meets on the first Monday in December, whether our Government can long remain neutral.

We gleam the following from the latest telegrams:

LONDON, Nov. 17th.—Granville's reply to Gortschakoff's circular denounced the Russian right to recognize the circumstantes as releasing it from the obligation of the solemn treaty. It also denies ever assuming, as true, if some power considers itself released from the treaty, that others are at liberty to disregard it. He says that insted of such anaouncement it should have invited the powers to consider the subject. The *Times* sas if the Russians invade the Euxine, Turkey will be able to sweep it off; if not, England and the other powers are bound to do so.

The "peace at any price" party in the Cabinet find themselves unable to resist the popular demand for war against Russia, unless she recedes from her present position. Granville told Gladstone they must chose between yielding to the tide or going out of office.

For the moment they have yielded. The members who oppose the position assumed by Granville in his reply to Gortschakoff are Bruce and Ayrton. The truth is, Granville sent his reply to Gortschakoff in hot haste, without consulting his colleagues, and then informed the country that he was committed to his position, and that he could not and would not recede from it.

All the papers here speak of the Russian demand as insolent. England will stand firm to treaty engagements, and will stand alone. Throughout England preparations for defence are extensive. Gibraltar is being re-provisioned, and the Government is purchasing powder in large quantities.

In the event of a declaration of war, Egypt, Servia and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17th.—The Sublime Porte did not receive Prince Gortschakoff's note till yesterday. The despatch is conciliatory in tone, but insists on a revision of the treaty of 1856. The Ottoman Government will make an energetic reply.

BERLIN, Nov. 17th.—The newspapers in this city are significantly silent on the Russian question, and this is a cause of considerable speculation as to how far Bismarck may be a party to the demands of Russia.

VIENNA, Nov. 17th.—Von Beust was in conference Tuesday with the British and Turkish Ministers upon the question raised by Russia.

"The Living Way."

We have received from the hands of the publisher and editor the 11th number of a neatly gotten up magazine devoted to the interests of religion. The contents of the present November contains original and selected ably written articles on the following subjects: "Incarnation of God;" "Dress and Amusements;" "Regeneration;" "Physical Death;" "Extracts from Correspondence;" "Special Notice." The magazine is published and edited by Rev. S. D. Simonds of this city, and is for sale by R. P. Spier, 224 Bush street.

Sacramento Notice.

The third PACIFIC APPEAL meeting will be held in the Siloam Baptist Church, 5th street, between N and O streets, Sacramento City, on Monday evening, November 21st, commencing at 8 o'clock.

By order,
Rev. WM. DEAN, President.
A. G. DENISON, Sec'y *pro-tem.*

LETTERS RECEIVED.—G. P. Rowell & Co., New York; Wm. Robinson, Stockton; A. E. V., Virginia City, Nev.; R. Campbell, Watsonsonville; R. Wilkinson, Oakland; M. Jackson; Sonora, Cal. Letter to the care of the PACIFIC APPEAL for the A. M. E. Church on Powell street, delivered to Rev. B. Fletcher, Pastor; J. B. Johnson, Maryaville; Frederick Sparrow, Napa; B. A. Johnson, Sacramento.

California Conference.

The Journal of Proceedings of the third annual session of the California Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held in St. Andrew's Church, Sacramento, Cal. From June 16th to June 20th, 1870, is printed in pamphlet form. It contains forty-eight pages of most valuable information relating to the welfare and progress of the A. M. E. Church on the Pacific coast. Every member and friend of either religious or moral progression should obtain a copy from Bishop Ward, who we presume will circulate them in every church district in this State and coast. Price 25 cents.

We extract the following resolutions on the "State of the Country" from its pages:

Whereas, In the Providence of Almighty God, the hither downtrodden race have been lifted up and invested with the rights of American citizens; and

Whereas, This desirable object has been accomplished through the President, Congress and People of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That we are grateful to the President, Congress and the People of the United States for the rights and privileges accorded to us.

Resolved, That we will use every endeavor to qualify ourselves for an intelligent understanding of our rights, the faithful discharge of our duties, and a wise enjoyment of our privileges.

Resolved, That we deem morality, religion, intellectual culture, industry and patriotism indispensable in view of our changed condition as American citizens.

Central Union Republican Club.

On last Friday evening the newly organized Republican Central Union Committee held a meeting in the Fifteenth District Court-room. Charles Clayton called the meeting to order and nominated James Laidley as chairman *ad interim* to act during the absence of Wm. H. Dodge, the President. Mr. Laidley took the chair.

Mr. Baker moved that all the members present come forward and affix their signatures to a pledge which had been drawn up. This motion was carried and the pledge was signed.

The Secretary read the names of about fifty persons, who were proposed and elected new members. This list contains the names of many of our most influential citizens. Several residents of outside counties were also elected, when J. B. Hardenburgh arose and said some system should be agreed upon by which each of the outside counties might have an equal representation. He moved that a committee of five be appointed to make a canvass of each county and at the next meeting present the names of residents therein for membership on the committee.

L. M. Manzer thought the matter premature, and a local organization should be effected first.

Another member was of the opinion that it would tend to injure the workings of the party.

Mr Hardenburgh said that if he had thought it would hurt the party he would not have offered the motion. He had lived long enough in the interior to know that such a movement was necessary to awaken the country people to a sense of their duty, as they always looked to San Francisco to take the lead in such matters.

The motion was finally adopted, and the following committee was appointed by Mr. Laidley: Messrs. J. R. Hardenburgh, Henry Baker, Dr. Geo. Howston, C L. Wiggin and Fred Lux.

The committee then adjourned.

A Church Meeting.

A semi-public meeting of the members and friends of the A M. E. Church on Powell st, met pursuant to a notice in the vestry room of the Church. The object of the meeting was to arrange for a grand festival which is to be given on the 7th of December for the benefit of the church. A large and influential committee was selected and all present manifested a determinaton to endeavor to liquidate the debt due on the Church for which Bishop Ward makes a powerful appeal in another column.

Benefit for the Elevator.

We have received a complimentary ticket to attend the benefit entertainment for the *Elevator* newspaper on Monday evening next, for which the editor and the managers of the concern have our thanks. The play of "Ion" is to be presented by the Colored Amateur Troupe, and to be preceded by a Musical Olio by some well known vocalists, at Maguire's Opera House. We wish it every success, and only regret that we cannot be present owing to our engagement to speak in the Baptist Church in Sacramento city on the same evening, (21st inst.,) it being the third of a series held there n the interests of the PACIFIC APPEAL. But in order to exhibit the proper respect due to the beneficiary, as a cotemporary, we will have a reporter present.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Samuel Smith, S. B. Serrington, Stockton; Mrs. J. R., Landway, Vallejo; Mr. John Richards, Ukiah; per overland from Philadelphia, Mrs. Mary Norris; Mrs. Margaret Delevan, Mr. John Moore, Mrs. Dr. E. R. Johnson, New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore, Providence, R. I.; Rev. James Lodge from Portland, Org., to attend the Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

Thanksgiving Day.

Our churches are expected to be opened and the usual Thanksgiving discourses delivered and thanks generally given to Divine Providence for the bountiful blessings He has bestowed upon this State in particular and the Nation at large. This should not be forgotten as the first public duty on that day. After which attractions are set forth in the evening. We hope the festival in Zion Church will be well attended; as also the social entertainment that is being gotten up by a number of gentlemen. The entertainments will be found in our advertising columns.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phippe, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 13th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barber, President. W. H. Ringgold, Sec'y. E. A. Davis, Rec. Sec'y.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Stockton.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

AN APPEAL
..FOR THE..
A. M. E. CHURCH.

IF Prior to the year 1869, the people of California could not boast of having a place of Divine Worship worthy of the God they worshipped, the race they represented, and the times and country in which they lived.

Then a fratricidal strife shook the foundation of the Republic, when the heart of the Patriot trembled with fear, a handful of colored people having faith in God, looked about them and purchased the Powell St. Church, from the congregation of Right Reverend Wm. Ingraham Kipp of the Episcopal Church for the sum of $25,500.

Within twenty-two months, the whole sum with accruing interest was paid. Our people, many of whom have come up out of the iron furnace of oppression, immortalized themselves by their magnificent benefactions.

Finding the house to be greatly dilapidated in December 1864, the Society decided by vote to repair the building, which they did at a cost of $6,400.

We paid the sum of $3,200 on the original debt, leaving $3,300 on mortgage, which expired on the 4th of September, 1869. We were notified that we must raise the mortgage, but we have since obtained an extension of time.

The friends of the Gospel in this city have generously come to our aid, and have contributed $1,200, which has been paid, leaving $1,300 still due, and we now appeal to our co-religionists and friends to assist us in paying the balance.

Will not the friends of this Church, of the Afric-American of Religion—put forth an EXTRAORDINARY effort to save this pioneer Church from the hammer? We appeal in the name of God, the enlightened spirit of the age, and the hopes of a people just entering the gates of civil and religious freedom to aid us in meeting just claims of those to whom we owe the money.

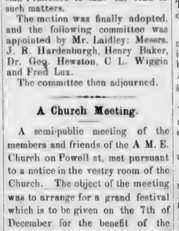
We respectfully and earnestly ask 400 persons to give us $3 each. Friends, Brethren, shall the debt be paid? Let 400 voices re-echo yes!

T. M. D. WARD, Bishop.
W. H. CARTER, Secretary.
San Francisco, Aug. 24, 1870.

J. ALLEN,
Music Furnished
FOR
Theaters, Concerts, Balls, Assemblies, Private Parties, Amateur Performance, etc.; also, Parades, Picnics, Serenades, etc.
On the most reasonable Terms.
ADDRESS: 1916 MASON STREET,
Bet. Filbert & Greenwich.
Orders may be left at Metropolitan Theater Saloon, Baker & Hamilton's Music Store, and Sam Mayo & Hyde, Kearny Street, cor. Sutter. no 12-tf

Red Men's
SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY
340 Bush St., near Kearny.
PRESIDENT, - C. D. CUSHMAN
CASHIER, - - R. L. TAYLOR
Will Receive Deposits and Loan Money on approved Securities.
NO EXTRANCE FEE IS CHARGED.
Office hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
DIRECTORS:
C. D. CUSHMAN, SAMUEL GILMORE,
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GEORGE A. T. DAVIS, W. D. HOLCOMB,
CHAS. E. HOPPE, DONALD BLAISE,
R. P. CLEMENT.
no 19-3m

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE.
THERE WILL BE A
Dramatic & Musical Entertainment
GIVEN FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF THE
ELEVATOR
—ON—
Monday Evening, Nov. 21, 1870.
E. P. BELL, Manager.

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.


An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing new TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.
It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Diseases.
It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.
For Sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
AGENTS,
589 and 591 Market Street,
San Francisco.

GRAND
Thanksgiving Assembly Party,
To take place
Thursday Evng. Nov. 24th, 1870,
At 8 o'clock, at the
NEW AMERICAN HALL,
Howard Street, near Fourth.

The object of the Entertainment is one purely of pleasure and conviviality, in view of which the Managers ask only promise the company who may honor them with their presence on the occasion, that neither rules nor regulations will be spared to please the most fastidious.

The Orchestra has been selected with particular regard to brilliancy, sweetness and harmony.

The Table will be bountifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

The Exercises of the evening will commence at half past 8 o'clock, with a Grand Fet Pourri, to be performed by a select Band, composed of Brass and String Instrumental Music.

The following is the choice programme, under the direction of Mr. Blake.

1st.—Grand Overture—Brilliante from Norma.....Bellini
2d.—The Celebrated Curiana from the Bohemian Girl.....Balfe
3d.—Pot Pourri from La Traviata.....Verdi
4th.—Brilliante from Lucia de Lammermoor.....Doniset ti
5th.—Grand Olio from the Opera of William Tell.....Rossini
Leader, Professor J. C. Haddy.

THE GRAND FEAST
Will take place at half past one, under the immediate supervision of R. Bradley, Chief Caterer.

Cards of Admission.....One Dollar
To be had of the Managers only, and at the door on the evening of the Entertainment.

COMMITTEE.
MONROE TAYLOR, C. LIVINGSTON,
J. R. BOYKIN, J. JONES,
WM. RUSSELL, GEORGE SMITH,
L. CALDWELL, L. LAWS,
D. DUNN, E. CLARK,
J. SUKES, W. H. GIBSON,
J. C. FRANCIS, A. STARKS,
W. A. SIMPSON, R. A. PHIPPS,
W. MOTOR, W. TOWNS,
S. TANNER, W. J. O. BRYANT,
C. C. MOORE, W. HARRIS,
L. MAHONY.
MANAGERS.
J. GRASSE, R. MOORE, W. H. BLAKE,
J. E. BROWN, R. BAILEY.
no6-tf

A GRAND
Thanksgiving Dinner
AND
Musical Entertainment,
For the Benefit of
African M. E. Church, Stockton St,
To be given at
Collins' Hall,
Cor. of Jackson and Virginia sts.
On Thursday November 24th, 1870

Single Ticket.....50 Cents
By Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen.
JOHN HARRIS, General Manager

FURNITURE
AND
BEDDING.
N. P. COLE & CO.
222, 224 and 226 Bush St.,
Next to the Mercantile Library.
ANOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT nothing is near large sales cause any reduction in prices, we have decided to continue to sell at the
REDUCED PRICES
UNTIL JANUARY 1st.
In order to close out our Immense Overstock
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Parlor Furniture,
In Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany carved in the latest styles and in all respects the most desirable materials and choicest patterns. A complete assortment of
LIBRARY FURNITURE,
In Morocco, Rustic, Leather, etc.
BEDROOM SUITS,
In Walnut, Rosewood, Laced, Mahogany, and Oak.
DINING ROOM FURNITURE
Of every variety and styles,
OFFICE FURNITURE
Of every description,
BEDDING:
Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Eureka Mattresses Palm Mattresses, Palm Pillows and Bolsters, Hair Pillows and Bolsters, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Mission Blankets, Sheets, Pillow-Slips, Best Live Goose Feathers from the Atlantic States and Europe, etc., etc., etc.
TO THE TRADE WE OFFER
15,000
Cases of Furniture and Chairs
Packed Ready for Shipping,
—ALSO—
SPRINGS, MOSS, PULU, TOW,
FEATHERS,
EXCELSIOR EUREKA HAIR.
ETC., ETC. no11 1

Communications, Correspondence, Personals, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11, 1870.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

In scanning the columns of the *Elevator* of October 28th, I notice an article on the "Benefit Festival," held in Bethel Church for the benefit of the widow of our deceased Elder, J. R. V. Morgan, whose many kind acts will ever endear his memory to us. In justice to the members of the church, and especially the Board of Trustees, I am compelled to contradict the statement of the author of said article, W. E.

In the first place, he says that the festival was given by the members of Bethel Church, which is an error; as the entertainment was not even mentioned in the church, or to the Board of Trustees, until it had been published in tickets printed and in circulation. Hence, I will state for the benefit of those who read the scurrilous article, that the festival was not given by the members of the church, but by certain parties who style themselves Elder Morgan's friends, assisted by a few persons whom they persuaded to join them in their sneaking plan; saying that they wished me to assist them (who were not the friends of the Elder, and they took upon themselves the responsibility to say we were his friends). Among those by whom the festival was given were persons that I have known to denounce the Elder in many of his attempts to do good; but, because removing him did not please them, (and I only mean those who are guilty) they seek to reek their vengeance on the church by refusing to assist her themselves and persuading others to join them in their malignant designs. With this motive, they gave the so-called benefit festival, without consulting the head of the church, as to whether it was prudent or not; soliciting donations from persons under the pretence of giving the festival for the benefit of Mrs. Morgan and at the same time helping to cancel the debt which the church owed the deceased. With this understanding, persons contributed who otherwise would not have given a cent.

Secondly, this would-be critic says that "the concert did not come off as announced, owing to the Trustees disapproving the use of the church for a sacred concert that would benefit the fund of the entertainment." This, Mr. Editor, is a malicious falsehood, and, were it not for the respect which I have for your paper, I would designate it something else. The committee only asked for the use of the Vestry, which was granted. One of the principal leaders of the affair told, in committee assembled, that they had been disappointed in getting a sufficient number of persons to sing; and, therefore, they had to abandon the idea of having the concert.

Being called upon by the committee to contribute to the entertainment, I gave them my views of the situation, telling them that as the church was in mourning, it did not seem to me to be in keeping with the usual custom of such to change the church from a place of mourning to one of open hilarity before the time of mourning had ceased. I was rebuked by them and treated with supercilious contempt; some of the very persons who had assisted in draping the church avowing that it was not in mourning, but that it was a mere mockery. I told them that they might have put it there for a sham, but such was not my intention. The only objection the Board of Trustees made was that no band of music would be allowed in the church. This was in keeping with a resolution passed by the Board in August, 1869, they being recommended so to do by Elder Morgan himself. And as they did not think having the band would be treating the deceased with the respect due him, they protested against it. This was the only refusal the Board made the committee.

In reference to Macbeth, Hamlet, and scenes from the Drama being performed, I have only to say that neither has been allowed while the church was draped with mourning; hence I merely attribute this to the gentleman's ignorance.

He says further that "wine men have a thought of feeling and pathos." I have only to remark that fools are often wise in their own conceit, which I think is the case of the gentleman in question.

In conclusion, I will add that W. E. had better be careful how he impugns the motives of the members of the Board of Trustees, or he may get in a difficulty from which it will be hard to extricate himself.

Hoping this article will have the tendency to allay the hard feelings which exist in the bosoms of the friends of the church against the Board of Trustees on account of the false and malicious statements of W. E. I am, dear sir,

Very respectfully,
W. H. CARTER.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. }
Nov. 14, 1870. }

Mr. Editor:

It is only recently that it became generally known that the APPEAL had commenced its seventh volume. I am proud to know that it still lives. All should encourage your efforts. I was not aware of its continuation until Bishop Ward made this city a visit. For the specimen copy you sent us accept thanks. I made it my business to call on Mr. Hiram Lyons, the appointed agent of the APPEAL, and insisted upon his making every possible effort to secure as many subscribers as he could. He promised me that he would, and would also take considerable interest to increase its circulation in this city. If I was going to remain here, I would assist Mr. Lyons in soliciting subscribers, but I expect to leave in a short time and spend the winter in one of the cities of California; but I will write occasionally for the APPEAL as of yore. Respectfully,

ANNE E. VINCENT.

[We accept with much pride the foregoing letter. It is from a well known and original correspondent of the APPEAL from its inception in 1862. The lady then resided in Sacramento City with her mother, as she does at present. We admire her unceasing fidelity in behalf of the APPEAL. It will be remembered that we and many others used every honorable effort to get her the position of teacher in the Girls' Department of the Colored Public School in this city. Some colored men, to their everlasting disgrace, opposed the lady because she was "colored." And that even after she had passed the Board of Examination and obtained a certificate as a qualified teacher.—ED. APPEAL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16, 70.

Mr. Editor:

Last Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., was the occasion of a veritable (and not as the editor seems to think "a kind of") surprise to myself, at Collins' Hall. The surprise being made greater by the fact, that its President and Managers were not connected with the Society over which I have the honor of presiding, and only occasional members of the congregation. Such hearts that can do good and bless the needy, simply for the love of doing good, deserve and obtain double honor. Honored by the humble servant of Jesus here, and if faithful will be crowned by His master in heaven.

The 9th of November, perfected my second year upon this coast, and while my experience has been full of incidents, none will be to me more lasting and pleasing than the surprise with which I was honored, as well as benefited, by the more substantial tokens of regard. To that ever earnest lady and christian, Mrs. Mary Pleasants, to whom belongs the credit of originating the affair, while we must return our thanks to Miss Ella Berry and Mrs. Green for sacks of flour, boquets and money, to W. J. Parker, H. Morris, L. Berry and others, for hams, teas, coffee, moneys, etc., amounting in all to about $40. May the blessing of God rest upon the surprisers, both youthful and aged, and bring all to enjoy the sweets of the present and the future world.

W. H. HILLERY.

MRS. DR. E. R. JOHNSON arrived overland from New Bedford on Monday evening and is stopping at one of the principal hotels. The lady is on a temporary visit to San Francisco to settle up the estate of her late husband, Dr. Ezra R. Johnson, who was generally known as one of our representative pioneer colored men. The deceased gentlemen left a considerable legacy in this city to his widow and daughter. Also an estate in New Bedford, Mass.

We would call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Allen, Musician, the well-known leader of the orchestra of the Metroplitan Theater. Our friends desiring music for balls, parties, parades, etc., are sure to get the best artists on the most reasonable terms.

Deaths.

BURKE.—In this city, on Tuesday the 15th inst., John Burke formerly of Philadelphia, 55 years.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.
TO THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Church at Virginia City will be dedicated October 1st; that at Los Angeles October 23d. The second quarterly meeting will be held at San Francisco November 6th, at Sacramento, November 13th; at Stockton November 20th. The collections for the great charities of the Church, that far, have been sent to nothing. The conference is swiftly passing away

T. M. D. WARD.

SION A. M. E. CHURCH.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 19th, '70.
To the Members of the Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church,
GREETING—
You are hereby notified that our 3d Annual Session will convene on the third Wednesday in November, being the 19th proximo.
The meeting is thus deferred, in order to await the arrival of our beloved Brother Elder McIntyre, appointed by the Board of Bishops as our fellow-laborer upon the Pacific Coast.
Preachers will see that the several Annual Collections are raised and transmited to the Conference.
oct21-1t

UNION CLUB NOTICE.
THE UNION CLUB, situated No. 622 PACIFIC STREET, near Powell Street, is open daily to citizens and strangers. Free Lunch from 12 M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 11 every evening. A first class Billiard Table and the choicest brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand.
H. HOGAN, W. LEWIS, W. JOHNSON,
MORRIS, FREEMAN & CO. Proprietors.
oct21-3m

HASKELL & CO.
GROCERS & TEA MERCHANTS,
At the Sign of the Golden Tea Chest,


No. 605 MARKET STREET,
(Near Second Street,)
In the Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.
Wholesale Prices for Goods in Original Packages
oct21-tf

Wood and Coal Yard
DUNN & CO.
S. W. cor. Powell and Pacific Sts.
Wood and Coal of all kinds delivered Free. no11

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital, - - 150,000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
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LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.

A. J. WARD,
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
BATHING SALOON,
916 Kearny Street,
Bet. Jackson & Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.
no26

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.
WANTED—A competent male teacher for a public school in an interior city. Must be fully competent to teach Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in the rudiments. To one who can come up to these requirements, a good salary will be given. Apply by letter or by person to Publishers of the APPEAL office, corner Kearny and Jackson streets, San Francisco.
oct 8

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Parties wishing to rent a few furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently.
oct8-3m

International Hotel Coaches.
Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by
WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.
oct8-1tf

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY PATTON who once lived in Virginia, 8 miles from Charlestown formerly in keeping to a blacksmith named Joseph Jeff say information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter who is now living in Sierra county City. Address JULIA, care of the Pacific Appeal Office, San Francisco. oct15-3m

WM. PECK,
CHIROPODIST,
No. 931 PACIFIC STREET,
Near Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Particular and skilful attention given to the nails, Corns and Bunions Permanently Cured.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
oct22-tf

LODGINGS IN SACRAMENTO.
MRS. WM. H. HARPER still keeps her Establishment on L Street, above 3d, in Sacramento City, where persons from any part of the State arriving in Sacramento, can at all times obtain neatly furnished lodging rooms and have their meals served to order if desired. oct1-3m

CHAS. D. CARTER,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
No. 410 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. CONVEYANCE—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. au 13

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
DEALERS IN
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
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SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
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F. HANSON,
BUTCHER,
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CALIFORNIA MARKET,
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CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.
All articles delivered free of charge. Stewards of Hotels and Shipping will do well to give us a call.

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MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

Established in 1849.
THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT
518 Pacific Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny
THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.
Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Wm. Branch & Co.
PROPRIETORS.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
(Successors to Geo. E. Rogers.)
No. 612 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. A. Hare, Assayer.
Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c.
au 13.

A HOUSE TO LET and the furniture of four rooms in the rear, at No. 28 Fremont street between Montgomery. oct28-4t.

MACHINE SEWING.
Machine Sewing and Embroidery DONE BY
MRS. TANN,
No. 8 Hagen Street, between 3d and 4th. (Corner of King.)

ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH
ALLOWED ON SIX MONTHS' DEposits by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK, California street, one door from Sansome street.
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PRIZE BOOT-MAKER,
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.
The largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's first-class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the
Lowest Cash Prices.

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FUND
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OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 66
D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.
au13

J. B. HARMON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
512 CALIFORNIA STREET,
au20 SAN FRANCISCO.

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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
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TC., ETC.
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MRS. A. E. WELCH
HAS REMOVED FROM
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Where she is prepared to receive her old customers.
au 27.

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.
Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50
LEAVE WHARF CORner of First and Brannan streets pier No. 42, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 2nd and 17th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
Nov. 5—COLORADO, connecting with the ARIZONA
All steamers touch at Acapulco; the steamer of the 5th is expected to touch at San Jose de Guatemala, steamer of 17th touches at Mazatlan.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest and Havre.
Nov. 30—AMERICA, Capt. Deane.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office corner Sacramento and Battery streets.
au20 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 18, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express	Passenger	Mixed.
	Daily.	except Sun.	
San Francisco leave	8.00 A. M.	4.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Oakland, leave	8.30 "	4.30 "	
San Jose, leave	10 45 "	6.35 "	
Stockton, leave	12.05 P. M.	7.55 "	
Sacramento, leave	4.00 "	11.30 "	7.40 A. M.
Sacramento, leave	4.30 "		8.00 "
Marysville,

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DEVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2. Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 18 Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W. M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

CURRY & BRISTOW,
Stoves & Hardware.
All kinds of
Stoves, Hardware, Crockery, Etc.,
Can be bought at the Stove and Hardware Store
314 JACKSON STREET,
on terms the most reasonable.
N. B. Stove Furnaces, Stove-pipe made to order. Grates and Stove Utensils replaced or refitted at the shortest notice.
J. C. CURRY — 1m20-3m — I. J. BRISTOW.

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28 Stone Street, San Francisco.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and Interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. au26-1f

WANTED: TWO RELIABLE MEN FOR a fine business opportunity, only capital required, being honesty, activity and intelligence. To the right men liberal terms will be offered.
Apply by letter, with reference, to E. P. O. Care P. O. Box 1891.

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THE
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Fire Insurance Co.,
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Assets, - - $2,500,000

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HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers
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au20-3m — SAN FRANCISCO.

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HENRY HEWSTER, Jennings and Insurance.
J. SAUM, J. Bacon & Co.,
ISAAC HIST, Hecht, Bear, & Co.,
JOHN SELLER, Goldstein & Seller.
JOHN SWIFT, Swift, Hopkins & Bowley.
MICHAEL REESE, Real Estate.
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N. VAN DENBURGH, Julius van Bergen & Co.,
J. P. NEWHALL, Merchant.
J. W. BRITAIN, J. W. Britain & Co.,
THE CHRISTIANSEN, Agent, Christiansen & Co.,
THOS. J. HAYNES, Real Estate.
A. BALDWIN, Flint, Peabody & Co.,
A. SUTRO, Capitalist.
WILLIAM CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, Broker.
JAMES THOMAS DEVLIN, Attorney at Law
LEON EHRMAN, Merchant.
W. W. DONOE, Insurance & Dodge,
A. J. DOWIE, Physician.
P. SILVERBERG, S. F. Fish & Co.,
THOS. ROGERS, Kohler & Frohling.
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au 13

McGANN & CO.,



PRACTICAL HATTERS
0. 704 Market Street,
Banning Through to No. 7 Ecmay St., San Francisco.

Recently removed from 634 Washington street between Montgomery and Kearny.

Latest Styles by every Steamer.

au 17

LADIES'
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Ladies' hair dressed in all styles by
MRS. M. J. STEPHENSON & MRS. C. BETTER,
302½ HOWARD STREET,
Above Fourth. — SAN FRANCISCO.
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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to the new and elegant building, Montgomery and Kearny

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, merchants, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on Goods, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au13

San Quentin Ferry,
FOR SAN RAFAEL.

Fares Reduced!
Passage to San Quentin ..... 50 cents
To San Rafael ..... 75 cents



On and after APRIL 20, 1870, the favorite Steamer CORINNA LYNCH, Captain J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted)

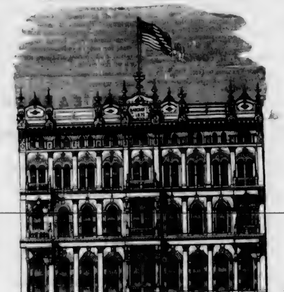
San Francisco.	San Quentin.
9.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.
1.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.

Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently constructed Railroad to San Rafael, and with Stages to Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Healdsburg. In order to encourage pleasure trips, Horses and Buggies will be taken at very reduced rates. For further particulars, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
CHARLES MORTON
au 13

CRAIG & SON,
421 MARKET STREET,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constant ly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au26

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.

Scientific Books.
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BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the Bank stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Matrices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will at all times be promptly furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Orders carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done on a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two colors, and Gold.
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices is sure to result.
Call and give us a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc.
STEAM POWER AND HAND PRESSES, Modern Machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are the elements which enable us to do work unsurpassed in our specialties.
We have the finest and most extensive assortment of new type, borders, ornaments, etc., to be found on the coast, and our facilities for turning out work in an elegant manner, and as cheaply as it can be done in the city, are unsurpassed.
Our patrons may rest assured that all favors entrusted to us will receive prompt attention, and that every effort will be made to merit a continuance of the patronage we offer.

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HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is certainly the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing to a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, weakness, or want of appetite, requiring, for which it imparts to the system all the life and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy. It is entirely free from the exhilarating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
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Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care.
They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary bottle of Extracts.
Sold by druggists and grocers, these others are rarely so cheap.
Whatever touched on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly seasons make on common use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other or more powerful remedy, obtain permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

— MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
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These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical, they are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the biliousness to healthy action, and counteract the malaria where they are used. They do not cause fever and salivation. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and to all

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases enumerated in a treatise, Pamphlet, for sympsis, to small cost, they have no equal
For sale by all Druggists
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. WHOLE NO. 328

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Lesson of the Water-Mill.

Listen to the waterfall
Through the morning day,
How we clanking of its wheel
Wears the hours away.
Languidly the Autumn wind
Stirs the gray, sere leaves;
From the forth the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves;
And a proverb haunts my mind
As a spell is cast—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Autumn winds rush by to-day
Leaves that once are shed;
And the sickle around reap
Comes gathered.
And the ruffled stream flows on,
Tranquil, deep, and still,
Never gilding back again
To the water-mill.
Truly speaks the proverb old,
With a meaning vast—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Take the lesson to thyself,
Loving heart, and true!
Golden years are fleeting by;
Youth is passing, too.
Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no holy day;
Time sift out on hoarg thee back
Chances swept away.
Learn no tender word unsaid,
Love while love shall last—
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Work while yet the daylight shines,
Man of strength and will!
Never does the streamlet glide
Useless by the mill.
Wait not till to-morrow's sun
Beams upon thy way;
All that then canst call thine own
Lies in thy to-day.
Power and intellect and health
May not always last;
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

Oh, the wasted hours of life,
That have drifted by!
Oh, the good that might have been
Lost without a sigh!
Love that we might once have saved
By a single word;
Thoughts conceived, but never penned
Perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart,
Take and hold it fast:
"The mill cannot grind
With the water that is past."

—*Boston Transcript*

Letters from the South.

LETTER No. 12.

MARIETTA, Ga., Jan. 22, 1870.

Dear Generals: Left Atlanta a few hours since, and here under the shadow of Kenesaw and Lost mountain, still bearing on their flanks the great scars of your victories, I stop to look about and make a few notes. The town (county seat of Cobb county) was much torn by troops in the rebellion, but is now rebuilding, in a region, as you remember, beautifully picturesque, and by the war made classic ground. This mountain region (so New England like) gives to the traveler refreshing relief from the piney levels or slightly rolling country on the coast, and slopes of this Alleghany range. From Atlanta the way is thick with localities of interest. Tourists will hereafter often trace its scenes of thrilling history. Marietta has two colored day schools and two on the Sabbath. They are not large, but will increase as the town recovers its former population.

We have seen along the road more emigration to the West and Southwest. Yesterday a train with 150 freedmen passed through the capital, and to-day we met another train, well loaded. Labor agents go through the country, contract with and conduct these laboring people to their destination. These agents have much opportunity for fraud. Some with whom I conversed, appeared heartily interested in their welfare—told me that first-class hands would get $15 per month. One had them in families, and his whole company were stopping a day for the funeral of one of their children.

A recent tour of Colonel Lewis, superintendent, to the States on the Mississippi river, reveals some contrasts to what is found in Georgia. More general immorality prevails. Frauds on colored soldiers, having claims against the Government are attempted, and so complicated that their fellow freedmen are often involved in them. An accomplice of dishonest men, they are taught to deceive and cheat each other. Would it not be wise to have pensions and bounties for colored soldiers, which sharpers are so apt to get from them, (even after the money is in their own hands,) placed, in some way, in the savings bank as a dependent's receiver, this affording those soldiers its friendship and some legal hindrance against their enemies?

Your officers in Georgia are excellent and efficient men, diligent at work in all the interests of the freedmen.

On that most interesting of questions, the industry and economy of these people, permit me to add another fact: Mr. Harris, over in specter, who resides at Beaufort, S. C., and whom I find earnestly canvassing the freedmen's banks in this region, has given me the record of nearly two thousand families now settled on Sea Island lands owned by themselves. For these purchases most of them had saved their money in the saving bank, at Beaufort.

I distributed bank papers to-day from the cars which were eagerly taken by the younger freedmen who could read.

Our train is off in a few minutes.
Yours, &c., very respectfully,
J. W. ALVORD,
General Supt. of Education.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

LOCKJAW.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* recommends turpentine as a certain cure for the lockjaw. He says: "Let any one who has an attack of lockjaw take a small quantity of turpentine, warm it, and pour it on the wound no matter where the wound is or what its nature is, and relief will follow in less than one minute. Nothing better can be applied to severe cuts and bruises than cold turpentine, it will give certain relief almost instantly. Turpentine is also a sovereign remedy for croup. Saturate a piece of flannel with it, and place the flannel on the throat and chest; and in a severe case three or four drops may be taken inwardly. Every family should have a bottle on hand. This remedy is simple, and can be easily tested."

A Trip Around the World.

We lay before our readers the first letter from our travelling correspondent, who is with Governor Seward on his travels around the world. He is a young colored man raised in Washington City, and we think the Governor does wise in selecting such an intelligent colored gentleman as a valet. Heretofore but few others than the "Jim Crow" kind of colored men would be tendered such opportunities to take an observation of the world at large. We are pleased to note that those pro-slavery prejudices are fast dying out.

AT SEA, STEAMER CHINA, Sept 22d, 1870.

Mr. Editor:

By consenting to become your special correspondent, I have, I fear, taken upon myself a contract which I shall not be able to fulfill. I am forcibly reminded of an anecdote I once heard a reverend gentlemen relate, to-wit: There was a certain deacon who was always finding fault of his pastors preaching. The good pastor could never preach a sermon that was entirely satisfactory to this fastidious deacon. Finally the pastor concluded to take a trip into the country—there to remain over Sabbath—and appointed our deacon to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of the former. The Sabbath came, the congregation assembled, and our hero ascended the pulpit and in due time arose and announced his text, which he repeated several times in rapid succession. Meanwhile, the perspiration was seen to flow in copious showers from his devoted face. After several unsuccessful attempts to introduce his subject to his intelligent audience, he paused, and wiping the sweat from his face, said: "If any man among preaching is not hard work, let him come up here and try it." It is needless to say he never found fault of his pastors preaching.

Now, Mr. Editor, for the application. I have thought several times of writing you, but find myself very much in the same predicament that our deacon was in when he undertook to preach. Had I the ability and time I might depict a thousand scenes, and relate as many incidents as I receive, this affording those soldiers its friendship and some legal hindrance against their enemies?

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attempt to depict a scene so transcendantly, so awefully grand as that monument of God's power. The poet, the painter, the tourist, have in their turn attempted in vain to portray the awful grandeur of that mighty work of nature. Would that I could give vent to the emotions that arose in my breast while gazing at the mighty waters as they came dashing over the great precipice. Suffice it to say, to be appreciated they must be seen.

Passing on we are in Canada. The union Jack reminds that we are on foreign soil. One can scarcely realize that the distance between American and British soil is so short. I venture to say however, that the day will come, when the American flag will float if not over the entire northern portion of the American continent, certainly over that portion—Canada—which is contiguous to, and which seems designed by nature to be a part of our territory. One cannot but observe the difference in the appearance of the people, their habits, their cities and towns, and indeed everything seems different. The difference is nearly as marked as is that between the northern and southern states. In most of their towns there seems to be that lack of enterprise which characterizes the northern and western people of our own country, and which develops itself in various ways, but is no other, more than in the neat appearance of their dwellings, which in my opinion goes a great way toward determining the character of a people. Continuing our journey through and beyond Chicago—having the U. P. R. R. we are now on the great prairies of Illinois, Indiania, Iowa and Nebraska, where all is verdant and beautiful, but beyond the limits of these states—all seems desolate and inviting In and around Cheyenne N. T., I saw great herds of cattle, and was surprised to learn that they fattened on the short dry grass which cover these prairies. I was very very anxious to catch a first glance of the famous Rocky Mountains, which I was told could be seen from Cheyenne, but the sombre clouds hung like a great curtain over the western horizon, and of course I was disappointed. We were however apprised of the fact that we were near the mountainous region: for the thermometer which at Omaha registered 85°, had fallen to 38°. This change rendered another change—not only desirable, but absolutely necessary. The Rocky mountains soon heave in sight; and a grand sight it is too. As you pass range after range of mountains looming up in awful grandeur, lifting their snow clad heads toward the heavens, as in defiance of man, who by his undaunted energy and skill brings the iron horse in their secluded home and disturbing the peaceful slumber they have enjoyed for ages. Mormondom next claims our attention. Everywhere in the dominions of the latter day saints is to be seen evidences of thrift resulting from patient toil. I will not attempt to give in detail and account of their irrigated lands, but suffice it to say they have as fine fruits and vegetables, that grow in great profusion—as are to be found in any state of the Union—myrne in California which is an exception. Having switched off at Ogden the terminus of the U. P., and beginning of the C. P. R. R. to go to Salt Lake City, which is about 40 miles distant, we are soon in the hot bed of Mormondon. The lake is visible along the line of the railway, which together with a beautiful range of mountains in the back-ground forms a picture of great beauty.

SALT LAKE CITY,

is situated in a beautiful valley of the same name, and like the "City of Magnificent Distances," the houses are scattered over a considerable amount of territory. The mountain scenery surrounding this City is very beautiful. The population is estimated at 25,000. I have also been road of the limpid streams flowing from the mountain gorges through the city, and from which the inhabitants get their supply both for culinary and all other purposes. Early on a beautiful and bright sabbath morning—as is my custom—I took a stroll to see what I could see, and among the first things that attracted my attention was those clear liquid streams running rapidly through the streets in all directions, and being somewhat of a cold water man—as all the mormons are—I took a drink of this healthful beverage right from the gutter. I found it remarkably cool and pleasant. Having attended the Episcopal Church in the morning, on the afternoon I went to the great Tabernacle, which is a large oval shaped building, capable of seating about 1,600 persons. The main floor which contains raised seats well arranged, was pretty well filled with the saints and a sprinkling of gentiles. The immense galleries were closed. They have a fine choir, with, I should say 50 or 60 singers, and a magnificent organ—the largest I ever saw. It being communion day, there were a large number of silver plated bread baskets filled with bread, and as many cups of the same material placed on an oblong stand in front of a raised platform or rostrum, and filled with water. One of the deacons or elders occupied the stand, and delivered a discourse of considerable length, dwelling in particular on the manner in which conceiving the marriage relation. I was very much surprised that he did not speak of poligamy, and let me know the mormon view of that question. While in the midst of his discourse a signal was given and the minister passed while the bread was passed around to both old and gentile alike. After they were all served the discourse was resumed. At its conclusion, after the water had been passed around, "President Young" arose, and with a clear voice and in an earnest manner proceeded to give an historical account of the rise of the mormon church, together with its mission on earth. Although a man of 70 years he is very vigorous, and would pass for 55 or 60 notwithstanding he has been married so many times. He lives in princely style and drives the best teams in Salt Lake. I had the good fortune to see several of his wives in their own houses which are located in different parts of the city. I also saw several of his children, one of whom has three wives. Near Gov. Young's residence, within his enclosure, is a museum containing a fine collection of native animals, birds and articles of domestic manufacture, together with other curiosities. The Mormons seem to be a moral and industrious people. I am told that they do not tolerate immoral people, either male or female among them. Everywhere about Salt Lake City is to be seen their co-operative establishments of every kind, which are easily distinguished from other establishments by an inscription over their doors headed with "Holiness to the Lord." Zion's Co-operative Book & Shoe, Hat or Grocery Store, as the case may be. By this it will be seen that business means religion, and vice versa.

I must bring my lengthy, and I fear tedious letter to a close. I cannot do so however, without acknowledging the many acts of courtisey and kindness extended toward me by the people of San Francisco, without regard to race or color, and returning my sincere thanks for the same. We are now within forty days' sail of Yokohama, and if the weather continues as fine as we have had since we left San Francisco up to the present time, and if we continue to enjoy as good health as we have enjoyed, by the permission of a kind Providence, whose guidance I humbly and greatly acknowledge —we shall reach there on Sunday morning. More anon. Wishing you good health and success, I am, sir, yours truly,

TRAVELER.

THE NUMBER of members of Methodist churches in Michigan is 41,128, with 378 churches and 472 local preachers. The value of the church edifices is $1,944,378. There are 946 Sunday schools, with 9,216 teachers and 53,485 scholars.

A correspondent of the Marysville *Standard*, from Brown's Valley, chronicles the existence of a snake in that valley, thirty feet in length, nine inches in diameter, and with a fat head twelve feet wide.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

By telegraph to the Czar and Government of Russia.—I, Emperor Nonono I, protest against your adopting a course which will embroil all Europe in war in the present convulsed state of affairs. That it is our intention to pay Europe a visit so soon as my imperial family affairs will permit, and endeavor to calm all impending troubles.

NORTON I.
San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Complaints having been made to us that the amusing pastime of "garroting" is being carried on entirely too lively on Brenham Place and other localities, this is to give notice to the Police Commissioners that unless immediate attention is paid to stopping said amusement, we shall be compelled to order their immediate removal.

NORTON I.
San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The two last seasons were far from prosperous and abundant from the want of sufficient rains; and whereas, we are anxious that the present ensuing season should be good, now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor, do hereby command the ministers of the churches to offer up prayer to the Almighty God of the Universe, that the coming season may be blessed with abundant rain to irrigate the earth in its due season.

NORTON I.
San Francisco, Nov. 23, 1870.

RISE HIGHER.—When the birds are flying over, and the fowler lies in wait for them, if they fly low, at every discharge of the fowler's gun some fall, some are wounded, and some swerving sideways, plunge into the thicket and hide themselves. But you will find that immediately before the first discharge of the gun the flock rise and fly higher. And at the next discharge rise again and fly still higher. And not many times has the plunging shot reached their number, before they take so high a level that it is in vain that the fowler aims at them, because they are above the reach of his shot.

When troubles come upon you fly higher. And if they still strike you, fly still higher. And by-and-by you will rise so high in the spiritual life that your affections will be set on things so entirely above that these troubles shall not be able to touch you. So long as the shot strike you, so long hear the word of God saying to you, "Rise higher."
—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

PRAYER.—"Prayer changes impotence into omnipotence; for commanding the resources of Divinity, there is nothing it cannot do, and there is nothing it need want. It has just two limits. The first is, that its range is confined to the promises; but

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 26, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CORRESPONDENCE.

P. ANDERSON, ESQ.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, in behalf of your many friends, desirous of showing their appreciation of your efforts in publishing a journal which shall at all times uphold the rights and advocate the interests of the colored people, beg leave to tender you a complimentary benefit at such time and place as will in your judgment be most beneficial. With our best wishes for the prosperity of the PACIFIC APPEAL, we have the honor to be, dear sir,

Yours truly,

HENRY SMITH,
JOHN C. CURRY,
Capt. J. S. HENRIQUES,
T. B. DAVIDSON,
EZEKIAL COOPER,
CHAUNCEY LIVINGSTON,
Prof. M. HOWARD,
M. A. PHIPPS,
E. A. DAVIS,
EDWARD HALL,
J. B. WILSON,
JAMES B. SAMPSON,
A. LONEY,
WM. B. SMITH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23, 1870.

Gentlemen: Your very kind and flattering note of the 21st inst. was received through the San Francisco Post-Office, immediately on my return from Sacramento City, where I had been since the day preceding the date of your note, and which was one of the reasons why I did not return you an earlier reply. But I can only say in response to the sentiments contained in your note that it is extremely gratifying for me to know that there are a number of co-laborers and friends in a common cause who are willing to bestow such an honorable reward upon whatever merit has been discovered in my humble efforts to maintain a newspaper for the past seven or eight years in its struggles to represent the just claims to political rights for all—for the sacrifices made and the loss of time as one of your public servants in our pioneer movements—and its endeavors to overcome the prejudices of caste, which is yet so apparent against the colored race. Your co-operation at this time will impel me to redouble my efforts and inspire me with renewed zeal to know that I have the sympathy and support as well as the confidence of yourselves and the many you represent, in this your intended generous effort. I therefore accept the tendered benefit. As to the time, I can only state as yet that it will be between the 14th and 20th of December, and as to the place, please allow me a few days to select that which will be the most available for the occasion. This being done, I will join you in making it one of the finest entertainments ever given by the colored people of this city.

With great respect, dear sirs, I remain your obedient servant, etc.,

P. ANDERSON.

To Messrs. Henry Smith, John C. Curry, Capt. Henriques, Wm. B. Smith, and others.

As we stated in our last issue we would be absent from the city on the night of the *Elevator* benefit, we had a special reporter present whose truthful and unbiased report we hope will be accepted by the patrons and friends of the beneficiary as strictly impartial. The course of the APPEAL is to give friend or foe their just dues.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Joseph Smallwood, Santa Cruz; Rev. P. W. Casey, San Jose; T. Detter, Elko; R. A. Hall, Portland, Or. Letters directed to the care of this office for Mr. John A. Barber, Lewis Berry.

The Sacramento Pacific Appeal Meeting.

The third of a series of public meetings in the interests of the PACIFIC APPEAL was held in the Siloam Baptist Church, Sacramento City, on Monday evening last, the 21st inst. The church was brilliantly lighted up at an early hour, the stoves made warm and the house comfortable. The people began to assemble about half-past seven o'clock, the meeting was called to order, and the Rev. Wm. Dean, by motion, was re-elected President. The Rev. gentleman, after thanking the audience for a repetition of the honor conferred at the adjourned meeting, for which he was already the presiding officer, invited the assemblage to join in with him in kneeling while he opened the meeting with prayer. After the invocation, Doctor Porter moved that B. A. Johnson act as Secretary; Mr. Johnson said that the courtesy due to Mr. Alexander G. Dennison, who was present and was Secretary of the last meeting, compelled him to decline. A short debate then arose between Dr. Porter, Chas. McDougall, G. W. Booth and others on the point of order, as to whether Mr. Dennison was not already the rightful Secretary, and that this being only an adjourned meeting from the last one of which Mr. Dennison acted. Dr. Porter's motion was lost.

The President then decided that Mr. Dennison was the Secretary, and invited him to his seat. Rev. Mr. Hoard called for the reading of the last minutes, which were approved. The chair suggested that P. Anderson address the meeting on the "Political aspects of the day," after speaking about 20 minutes, yielded the floor to other speakers present. Rev. J. B. Handy was the next speaker. Mr. Handy strongly urged the people to unitedly sustain the pulpit and the press when it is seen that they are doing a religious as well as a moral good; he would do his utmost to sustain the PACIFIC APPEAL, as the Republican organ of the colored citizens of the State, and urged all present to do the same, and stated that some substantial token, other than resolutions, should be shown by the colored citizens in support of the paper. Dr. Porter next addressed the meeting at considerable length, urging every colored man to fit himself for the great race to be run by the colored men of the nation for the niches in the temple of fame in the acquirement of all the arts and sciences which make all men great. He had exhibited the PACIFIC APPEAL to white men, who said that they did not believe that a colored man could edit such a paper, though the editor only claims that his efforts is but of ordinary abilities; yet it sticks out that the position which he has assumed requires extraordinary ability to have succeeded thus far. The great trouble is, that our friends do not as yet know us; we must show our entire talent, our progress and our doings from the forum and pulpit through our own press, which must by us in a great degree be supported. Dr. Porter concluded his speach amid much applause. Mr. B. A. Johnson was the next speaker, he endorsed all that the first speaker had suggested, and spoke in favor of sustaining the APPEAL as a representative organ, dwelt upon the subject of patriotism to our country and fidelity to ourselves as a people; after which, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the colored citizens of Sacramento, in public meeting assembled, in approbation of the course pursued by the editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, by his untiring efforts in the fearless advocacy of our political rights as a long oppressed and down trodden people, that we tender him a Complimentary Benefit Entertainment in support of his paper, the PACIFIC APPEAL, and that a committee of five be appointed to carry out the same.

Rev. Mr. Handy argued at length in favor of the resolution, when several got into discussion as to what kind of an entertainment it should be. Mr. ANDERSON explained that if an entertainment was given for the benefit of his efforts, he desired his friends, or the friends of the APPEAL, not to do anything in his behalf if they thought that his struggles in publishing seven volums of the APPEAL in the special interests of his race, and at a great pecuniary sacrifice, besides a loss of time in political matters as their public servant did not warrant it. He would let the question rest on its merits and would cheerfully abide by the expression given when the vote is taken. After some further discussion, the resolution was put and unanimously adopted.

Mr. B. A. Johnson moved that the committee be appointed by the chair. Mr. C. McDougall objected on the grounds that the house is the best judge as to who shall compose the committee. The motion was adopted. The chair then appointed the committee as follows: Rev. Wm. Dean, Henry Yantes, Dr. Porter, Mr. Howard and B. A. Johnson. Mr. Handy moved that two more be added to the committee, making it seven instead of five. Rev. J. B. Handy and Mr. Venels were added to the committee. It was then decided that the entertainment be given whenever practicable in December.

Before the motion to adjourn was put, Mr. A. L. Jackson asked permission to exhibit some photographs of Senator Revels, which was granted. The meeting then adjourned.

REV. WM. DEAN, President.

ALEX. G. DENNISON, Sec'y.

Benefit for the Elevator.

On last Monday evening was held the annual benefit given to aid the *Elevator* newspaper. The occasion was one of deep interest, it being the first genuine colored dramatic performance ever given on the boards of Maguire's Opera House. The dress circle, private boxes, parquet and galleries were well-filled by most respectable ladies and gentlemen. The audience was about evenly composed of colored and white. All appeared to be perfectly sociable and anxious to enjoy the musical and dramatic treat promised by the programme. At 8 o'clock the Musical Olio was commenced. Mr. D. B. Jackman came forward and sang "A Soldier's Life," with considerable spirit, for which he received an *encore*. Mr. W. H. Blake next sang "Woman is Changable," and was *encored*. The Misses Purnell then sang a duet from "Norma," for which they deserved and received marked approbation. They received an *encore*. The "Kellogg Waltz" was next given by Miss S. E. Miles. She did well, and was called for the second time, when she sang "Sholis of the Ocean." Miss Louisa Purnell then sang "Salute a la France" with great success and won deserved applause. She was followed by her sister, Miss Araleua E. Purnell, who sang "I Greet Thee, Gentle Flower," for which she received an *encore*, when she sang "May I Kiss You for Your Mother," which produced a pleasing effect. This closed the musical part of the entertainment. We would be doing an act of injustice not to mention the praise due Prof. F. G. Carnes, who aided the ladies and gentlemen in their efforts. We were disappointed in not having the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Deaingerfield and Mrs. Smith sing, they failing to appear.

After a short intermission, the tragedy of "Lon" was commenced. Our crowded columns will not permit us to carry the reader from act to act with a synopsis of the play and stage scenery. We will, therefore, give only a brief and unbiased statement of the acting as it appeared to us, hoping that the ladies and gentlemen concerned will accept the same in a kindly spirit.

Mrs. Cecelia Williams as "Ion" appeared to have an extremely fine conception of the difficult part allotted to her. In the third and fourth acts she seemed thoroughly impressed with the greatness of the character, and won many recognitions of approval. With good support, Mrs. Williams would win dramatic laurels on any stage, and to her efforts, in a great measure, was due the successful performance of the piece.

Mr. P. A. Bell took the part of "Adrastus," the tyrant king. The programme stated that it was "his first and only appearance on any stage." The friends of Mr. Bell were agreeably surprised. They feared that when it came for him to speak his parts, he would s-t-u-t-t-e-r, but he didn't "nary time." He delivered his speeches with great confidence, and repeatedly brought down the house. It was evident that he well prepared himself, and that he was bound not to fail, and he didn't. The only objection that might be raised was in the fourth act, where "Cteiphon," stabbed "Adrastus" with his sword. We think the scene wherein he is supposed to die was too long. Ten minutes, Mr. Bell, is too long to live for a wounded stage actor.

Mr. J. E. M. Gillard took the part of "Agenor." For his first appearance Mr. G. promises well, and deserves unqualified praise for the able manner in which he rendered his part.

Miss L. Johnson as "Clemantha" did exceedingly well, and won many encomiums. Miss M. Waterford as "Irus," and Miss J. Miles as "Abra," also did well.

Mr. Z. F. Bell as "Medon," and Mr. W. N. Sanderson as "Phocion," performed their parts well. As also did Mr. Jas. Stuart, as "Tinocles," Mr. J. Whiting as "Cassander," and Mr. I. Carter as "Crythos." Mr. W. B. Price as "Cleon" became embarrassed in coming on the stage and forgot his part; finding it impossible to proceed, he averted his face from the audience, and the footlights reflecting his person on the sideboard, made his appearance decidedly ludicrous. Mr. Wm. Mitchell as "Cteiphon" did justice to the character, delivering his speeches with great spirit and animation. He has confidence in himself, and with study will succeed as an actor.

In conclusion, we say that the entertainment was every way a success and the participants deserve merited praise.

Thanksgiving Festivals.

The GRAND THANKSGIVING ASSEMBLY PARTY, given at the New American Hall, Howard street, by a committee of gentlemen, on Thursday night, (Thanksgiving night) was a recherche affair. Many of the ladies appeared in full blonde style, and every feature was successfully carried out by the managers with the utmost dignity and refinement. There were a large number present, who were greatly edified by the fine Musical Olio which preceded the "Promenade." The Orchestra, or Quadrille Music, was the finest ever selected for such an occasion. The committee spared neither pains nor expense in getting it up. They deserve great credit. The supper tables by Mr. Bradley also deserve credit. The following were the Managers: Henry Morris, A. Grases, Wm. H. Blake, J. E. Brown and R. Bradley, assisted by some of the members of the general committee, who were also on the programme.

The Festival for the BENEFIT OF ZION CHURCH was well attended the last evening. It was held in Collins' Hall, Jackson Street, and we learn that it was a financial success. The proceeds were to help pay off the debt yet due on the Zion Church field and Mrs. Smith sing, they failing to appear.

REV. BISHOP WARD will preach to-morrow at Bethel Church, at 7½ P.M. All are invited to come.

A. M. E. BETHEL CHURCH.—We would call special attention to the efforts which are being made under the auspices of Bishop Ward, by a number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the Bethel Church, to get up an entertainment that, we hope will be profitable, and that will reduce the debt on the church. For particulars see advertisement. Let every friend buy a ticket and urge his or her friend to do so, or to be present and give their patronage on the occasion.

Marriages.

FLEMINGS-SHELTON—In San Jose, November 30th, 1870, at the residence of Mrs. S. Shelton, by the Rev. P. W. Casey, Mr. George Flemings and Miss E. Shelton, both of San Jose.

SAUNDERS-FOUNTAIN—In this city, November 10th, 1870, William Osborne Saunders and Mary Fountain, by Rev. W. H. Hilery.

Deaths.

FLETCHER—In Sacramento city, Nov. 20th, 1870, Claude O., son of Robert and Charlotte E. Fletcher, aged 1 year, 10 months and 17 days.

THOMPSON—On board the steam propeller *George S. Wright*, October 25th, 1870, George Tompson, a native of New York, aged 40 years. New York papers please copy.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 18th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barber, President. W. H. Ringgold, Sec'y. E. A. Davis, Rec. Sec'y.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Stockton.

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A CARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 23d.

Editor Appeal: In the published proceedings of the third annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, held in Sacramento June last, on page 37 I notice the following: "On the charge and the motion offered by Elder Hubbard, where as a condemnation against me in such an influential body as our annual Conference, and on which occasion I had no opportunity of defence, and which charge was founded on a fabulous statement. I, George H. Hamer, against whom the charge is laid, do most solemnly protest, and thereby pronounce the charge false, malicious and black in its design as its author, and unfounded, and one which I could have disproved before the ecclesiastical body had I a chance of so doing, and if on investigation, if there had been one according to our Disciples, I could have substantiated the falseness of the charge. I have only to say, Mr. Editor, that Chapter XII of Revelations 8th verse, says that "all liars shall have their part in the lake that burn with fire and brimstone." I am, sir,

Very Respectfully,
GEO. H. HAMER.

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Communications, Correspondence, Personals, &c.

ELKO, Nov. 21st.

Mr. Editor:

Eighteen years ago I landed in San Francisco, and long before the gallant steamer *John L. Stephens* weighed anchor, as she ploughed the treacherous deep, we beheld the "City of Hills" far in the distance. Its stately edifices and towering domes lent enchantment to the view, which the sunlight of an autumn sun afforded. To our right the far off hills were dressed in the beauties of Nature; dotted with herds of browsing cattle, which indeed presented a lovely scene to the eye of the new adventurer as well as to the romantic. Strange emotions filled my soul as we neared our destination. Little did many of us contemplate the reverses and misfortunes California would in reserve for us amid the shifting scenes of life. We looked only to the sunny side of life and for glittering gold. How checkered has been life since that day. Hope has withered and our energies have often been paralyzed by the terrible blows of adversity and misfortune. But what an exciting picture California presented to those who were educated in a Christian country in those days as they wandered through the streets of the new El Dorado. All was tumult and perpetual bustle. Every other house in the business portion was a gambling saloon, thronged with desperadoes and thieves of the worst class. There was no security for life or property. No respect for the Sabbath. Crime was bold and defiant. Men were murdered and robbed in the broad light of day. Men defied the law and hissed its officers. Each steamer brought men who were the advocates of good government and aided in every good work. Not until 1856 was the law respected and a fearful example made of evil-doers. When I arrived in California we had no schools. The Rev. John J. Moore preached in a little chapel on Stockton street. A few of the leading colored men decided to build a new house of worship. Rev. D. Stocker, B. Fletcher, J. Lewis, H. Folsom, J. Dyer, D. Roggles, H. Collins, E. Waters, with many others, aided. The building was soon completed, and a Day School established in the basement. The Rev. T. M. D. Ward was invited to accept the pastoral charge. He accepted, and left many friends, crossed the ocean's deep to plant the banner of Christ where but a few years previous the Indian's wigwam stood. Since that day he has erected and dedicated to God an altar in almost every city, town and hamlet on the Pacific Coast. Day and Sabbath schools have been established throughout the State. The Rev. John J. Moore labored zealously. He preached the Gospel of Christ to a dying world. Bishop Ward has truly borne the burden. Like the Savior when he said: "The birds have nests, the foxes holes, but I have nowhere to lay my head."

Since that time, Bethel, Zion and the Baptist Churches have purchased lots and built houses of worship that is an ornament to any city. They can truly say "the Lord has prospered Zion and dwells in her holy place." The friends of the interior are alive. Our friends of the "City of the Plains" are keeping pace with the age. For them I have a strong attachment. God speed them, many of our acquaintances. Like the autumn leaves have withered and have died. They have left us to battle with Life's ills. Death takes many that nature fails their places to fill. We are swiftly passing swiftly to the tomb to sleep until heaven's loud trumpet shall sound and call the millions under ground. Great has been the change in California during the past two decades—morally, socially and politically. We often petitioned for simple justice. The Democracy, then in power, stopped their ears to our supplications and closed their eyes to our sufferings. Are we willing to yield our claims to justice or trust our liberty in the hands of such men. Are we to allow ourselves to be deceived by the flatteridg smiles of men who are plotting the destruction of our race and people, must be educated up to the principles of freedom. Many claim that the mission of the Republican party is complete. I differ with such and will until mercy law for the protection of human rights are as immovable as the Rocks of Gibraltar. The Republican party have a cunning foe to deal with. They must keep the advantage ground, and aim to prolong the existence of the party. National evils that grow with the party must be cured. Where are we to seek shelter from the pelting storm of persecution showered upon us by our enemies if the party is swept away? We have lost this State. It has sustained the party since the day it was admitted into the Federal Union. Why is it? Is the Administration becoming corrupt? Has Congress declined to heed the warning voice of the people or neglected to protect their interests? Is it the burden of taxation or the great issues of Chinese importation and monopolies? Men claiming to be Republicans contribute it to the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. If Nevada has taken issue against human rights, let her slide. T. D.

PORTLAND, Org., Nov. 16, 1870.

Mr. Editor:

I am requested by Mrs. George Thompson to announce to you the death of her beloved husband George Thompson, who departed this life on board the steam propeller *George S. Wright*, on her late passage to Sitka, Russian possessions. He was Steward of the ship, the cause of his death, was apoplexy. The captain and officers as well as his colored friends paid him all the respect they could render to the departed, and all KRUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

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no24-1f

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY PATUE who came from La Virginia, 4 miles from Carsleville formerly belonging to a blacksmith named Joseph Self any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter who is now living in Sacramento City. Address JULIA, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL Office, San Francisco. no24-3m

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G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 19, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Train	Sunday Train	Mixed.
San Francisco, leave	8.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	7.00 P. M.
Oakland, leave	8.30 "	8.00 "	
San Jose, leave	10.00 "	10.00 "	
Stockton, leave	12.02 P. M.	7.03 "	
Sacramento, arrive	4.30 "	1.30 "	7.40 A. M.
Sacramento, leave	5.10 "		9.00 "
Marysville, arrive	8.30 "		1.15 P. M.
Chico, arrive	9.55 "		3.00 "
Tehama, arrive	11.10 "		4.30 "
Reno, leave	8.15 A. M.		10.45 A. M.
Reno, arrive	1.30 P. M.		4.00 P. M.
Battle Mountain, leave	12.00 M.		12.00 M.
Carlin, leave	3.10 P. M.		10.00 P. M.
Elko, leave	6.40 "		12.30 A. M.
Toano, leave	1.30 A. M.		7.45 A. M.
Ogden, arrive	8.00 "		2.00 "
WESTWARD.			
Ogden, leave	8.00 P. M.		1.00 P. M.
Toano, leave	10.30 "		3.30 "
Elko, leave	10.54 A. M.		5.45 "
Carlin, leave	2.30 P. M.		9.45 "
Battle Mountain, leave	1.20 "		2.00 A. M.
Winnemucca, leave	4.00 "		9.00 "
Reno, leave	1.30 A. M.		12.00 M.
Colfax, leave	8.45 "		12.00 P. M.
Cisco, leave	11.15 "		2.30 "
Marysville, leave	9.10 "		8.00 "
Shermanville, arrive	11.30 "	4.00 P. M.	
Sacramento, leave	11.45 "	4.30 "	7.30 "
Stockton, leave	3.30 P. M.	8.00 "	
San Jose, arrive	5.35 "	10.00 "	
Oakland, arrive	8.30 "	12.50 "	
San Francisco, arrive	8.30 "	1.00 "	8.30 A. M.

From San Francisco.	Oakland	Broadway.
7.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	8.30 A. M.
8.00 "	9.00 "	9.30 "
9.00 "	10.00 "	10.30 "
11.00 "	12.00 M.	12.30 P. M.
2.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	3.30 "
3.00 "	4.00 "	4.30 "
4.00 "	5.00 "	5.30 "
5.15 "	6.15 "	6.45 "
6.30 "	7.30 "	8.00 "
8.00 "	9.00 "	9.30 "
11.30 "	12.30 A. M.	1.00 A. M.

Local Trains

From San Francisco.	Alameda.	Haywards.
7.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
8.00 "	9.00 "	10.00 "
9.00 "	10.00 "	11.00 "
10.00 "	11.00 "	12.00 M.
11.00 "	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.
2.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	4.00 "
3.00 "	4.00 "	5.00 "
4.00 "	5.00 "	6.00 "
5.00 "	6.00 "	7.00 "
6.00 "	7.00 "	8.00 "
8.00 "	9.00 "	10.00 "
11.30 "	12.30 A. M.	1.30 "

H Sundays excepted. ✠ Sundays only.
D To Goat Island only. ‡ To Alameda only.

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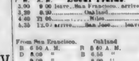
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Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3. Meets every Monday evening, Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Masonstreets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HARDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 2 Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W. M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and Interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. 4m26-77

The relationship heretofore existing between H. Rae and Mrs. Eliza Howard has been dissolved, all persons will be warned not to trust her on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting.
M. HOWARD.

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CHAS. P. DUNNE, Attorney-at-Law.
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Recently removed from Old Washington Hotel building, Montgomery and Kearny.
The Latest Styles by every Steamer. 3m, no 17

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 626 Montgomery street, between Washington and Jackson, and DISCOUNT OFFICE, PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, 626 Montgomery street, (Between Washington and Jackson.)
This office keeps money for exchange, buys and sells Gold, Silver and Government Bonds, Stocks, Bonds, Warrants, Drafts, Orders, or anything else, or appoints Authorized Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, to suit purchaser. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on Jewelry, household, and other property, and charges to suit customers, etc. 3m26

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And Imperial Express!
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To San Rafael.....75 cents
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San Francisco.	San Quentin.
6:30 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	11:30 a. m.
4:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.

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apr20 THAYER BUTTERS.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 3, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Proposed Benefit for the Appeal.

We are unable to announce as yet what will be the conclusions of our friends as to the time and place for the benefit, but on our part, as regards those who were in the correspondence, we have designated the time the 19th of December, and the place Metropolitan Theater; that is, if enough Lady and Gentlemen Dramatic and Vocal Amateurs volunteer to take a part in a programme, which may be got up for the occasion, the entertainment will come off at the time and place stated above. And if the arrangements cannot be completed by ourself and friends by that time, it will be postponed until a further period. We hope, however, to give a final announcement in our next issue, and invite the co-operation of all to make the occasion a credit to our whole race.

P. ANDERSON.

Congress.

On Monday next the Second Session of the XLIst Congress will meet and take up, after the President's message, the unfinished business of the First Session. Among the most important subjects for consideration will be the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its passage, it is thought by many, will be sure at an early day. We hope it will be speedily passed, as also the bill granting to the C. P. R. R. Co. Goat Island for a terminus. The session will adjourn *sine die* on the 4th of March. Hence there will only be three months to crowd through the many important measures, and very little business will be transacted until after the holidays. The Forty-second Congress, however, may immediately convene and carry out the policy on the European complications which will, doubtless, be foreshadowed in the President's message. What his Excellency recommends will not be matured only by the Forty-second Congress. The reconstruction measures being a finality, and the fall elections being over, instead of domestic legislation, the attention of Congress will be general and on foreign affairs, such as the Cuban, the Alabama claims, and the question of neutrality. On these issues, or kindred ones, politicians and statesmen will fight the next Presidential campaign. In short terms, after the end of the present session of Congress, aspirants of both parties will be looking for the occupancy of the White House.

Personal.

We wish our Elko correspondent to always consider himself welcome. In spite of our vigilance aggravating typographical errors will at times in the hurry to get our paper to press at the regular time, escape our notice. This you must excuse. The types will very often make an editor as well as a correspondent seemingly set forth some very questionable and incorrect letters, words, sentences, and paragraphs, that Murray or no other tutor of the English language would own, when discovered. The only and best remedy we can get, is to bite our under lip and shut our eyes for the moment, until we can get a chance to set ourself right in the next issue. So please put up with these little aggravations, as your capabilities are so well known in print.—[ED. APPEAL.]

A MEETING OF AMATEURS.—All Dramatic Amateurs who desire to participate in the benefit tendered to the editor of this paper are invited to attend a special meeting to be held at Collins' Hall on Jackson street, on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Deaingerfield's Concert.

Mrs. Amelia S. Deaingerfield gave her first grand operatic concert, as was announced per programme, on Thursday evening, December 1st, at Dashaway Hall, Post street. Her assistants were Mrs. S. Hamilton, Miss L. Bryant, Mrs. A Pindell and D. B. Jackman, T. Rolls, J. T. Miller (white), baritone Prof. F. G. Carnes, (white). presided at the piano.

The programme was as follows:

PART FIRST.

"Driven from Home," quartette. (Hayes) Mrs. Hamilton and Chorus. "By the Sad Sea Waves," solo, (Benedict) Miss Bryant.

"Lot all Obey," solo, (Leach) Mr. Jackman.

"Like the Song of Birds in Summer," (Cherry) Mrs. Deaingerfield.

Solo, Mr. Rolls.

"Life has no Power," trio, (Donizetti) Mrs. Deaingerfield, Miss Bryant and Mr. Jackman.

PART SECOND.

Piano Solo, Prof. Carnes.

"Merry as the Greenwood," solo, (Glover) Mrs. Deaingerfield and Mr. Rolls.

"While thus around Joy Hovers," duet, Mrs. Deaingerfield and Mr. Rolls.

"How Can I Leave Thee," solo, (Cramer) Mrs. Hamilton.

"The Soldier's Life," solo, (Balfe) Mr. Jackman.

"Ah! I have Sighed to Rest Me," (Verdi) Miss Bryant.

"Gentle Goddess," Cavatina from the Opera of Norma, (Bellini) Mrs. Deaingerfield.

Mrs. Deaingerfield, as a cantrice, displays a greater compass, or range of voice, perhaps than many ladies who have as yet assumed the position of prima donnae on concert occasions. Of the twenty-two sounds, which is the utmost capacity for the human voice to execute distinctly, *i.e.* the whole gamut from C to C, she possesses a capability of voice seldom displayed to execute it. This is required by all females who assume the position of prima donna. That being the first requisite, the next is musical culture. There are many among us who have a more thorough knowledge of the rudiments of music, but not a greater compass, or range of voice. Mrs. Deaingerfield did well under the circumstances, and should continue perseveringly in her studies, under the tuition of Prof. Carnes, until she masters the rudiments.

Mrs. Hamilton done great credit in the parts she took in the programme.

Mrs. Pindell, who some years ago, was conspicuous in our concerts also on the programme. She sang by request, "The Old Sexton." "I Dreamed I Were in Marble Halls, from Balfe's opera of the" Bohemian Girl," and the drinking song in "La ceria Borgia." Mrs. P. also sang "Shells of the ocean."

The next interpretation of the programme was by Mr. J. T. Smith (white), baritone, who also sang by request, "The White Squad" and "Par Excellence," a comic song by Lingard.

The other male performers, Mr. Jackman and Mr. Rolls, sang their parts with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the audience. The former fully redeemed himself on the occasion.

Altogether the whole features of of the concert was as dignified as any entertainment ever yet given by our people. It was with regret, however, we noticed that many persons who had purchased tickets were not present, or there would have been a much larger audience. But this was owing to the tremendous rain storm which commenced at half-past seven o'clock, just before the concert commenced, and it was surprising that so many did attend. After the concert the Quadrille Band reigned supreme until nearly daylight next morning. The supper tables were under the supervision of Mrs. S. A. Gibbs, and being excellent gave general satisfaction.

Owing to sudden indisposition, Miss L. Bryant could not appear; and in consequence, the Trio by Donizetta "Life has no power" was omitted, and the duet "Holy Waters," by Wallace was substituted by Mrs. Pindell and Mr. Jackman.

Deadly Weapons.

It is apparent, from the daily Police reports, that the practice of carrying concealed and deadly weapons is beboming general. It is to be regretted that the statute prohibiting the same was repealed by the last Legislature. No person's life is safe, who may be in the vicinity of belligerent parties with their concealed weapons, even the jury room is not exempt from these practices. One of the first steps of the next Legislature should be to enact a more stringent law than that which was repealed. From the *Morning Call's* report, (Thursday December 1st.) we extract the following:

A most Singular Scene in a Court Room—One Juror Accuses Another of Attempting to Assassinate him —The Jury Discharged.

One of the most singular scenes ever witnessed in a Court Room occurred in the Twelfth District Court yesterday afternoon, when the jury, in the case of George O'Connor, charged with murder, came in, after having been out ninety-eight hours, the longest time that any jury was ever kept out in any case in this city. After the jury was called, Judge McKinstry asked if there was any juror who wished to communicate with the Court.

One of the panel arose, and said there was no possibility for the jury to agree.

Another of the jurymen, named William Hosford, said: "Your Honor, I desire to inform you that I have been threatened in the jury-room by another juror, because I would not not agree with the eleven persons with whom I differed. Last night he stood over me with a pistol, and threatened to kill me if I did not agree. I cannot agree with them, because the verdict would be against my conscience. I do not desire to go back into the jury-room, and sleep there another night with that man, because I think he is insane."

Another juror, named W. H. C. Howard, arose, and in a very emphatic manner, said, "Your Honor, I most positively deny the charge."

Judge McKinstry said that this was a singular state of affairs, and if there was any juror who had any arms with him, he must surrender them at once. Mr. Howard stood up, and handed to the Deputy Sheriff a fancy poniard and a Derringer pistol, and at the same time said, "I deny the charge made."

Mr. Hosford said that he would not stop in the jury-room another night with that man, because he believed him to be insane, and rather than go into the room again, he would agree to a verdict with the eleven others, but would enter his protest.

Judge McKinstry said he would not permit an argument between jurors. He said that he did not say that the charge made by Mr. Hosford was true, but he would say that there was something which shocks decency that a juror goes with arms on his person into the jury-room, and that things had come to a pretty pass in society when such occurrences as had just been brought to light took place; he would not comment upon the matter just then.

Mr. Hosford said: "This morning this man talked to me with an open pen-knife in his hand. I don't want to remain with him another night, because I think he is insane. I will as I said before, return a verdict with the others, but I will do so under protest, as it is against my conscience to do so."

Mr. Howard said that he had always carried arms since the law was repealed.

Another juror said that there was no possibility for the jury to agree.

Judge McKinstry asked in what proportion the jury stood.

The juror addressed stated that it was the same as on Sunday morning, eleven to one.

Mr. Hosford stated that on the first ballot the vote stood about even.

Judge McKinstry then had a few minutes conversation with District Attorney Byrne, and said that the prisoner would to be re-tried, and were it not for that I would have had a thorough investigation of the matter now before the Court. He said that it was always supposed that the jury retired to agree upon a verdict, and not to disagree, because when a jury left the Court-room there was always sufficient evidence before them to base a verdict upon. He did not wish them to comment on this subject, as the prisoner was to be tried again, but he would say that Mr. Hosford's story was exceedingly improbable and from his mere statement he would not accept it as true after Mr. Howard's denial. He thought it very improbable that such a thing should occur in the presence of ten men. He then made a few remarks on the impropriety of carrying deadly weapons into a jury-room, and discharged the jury. The prisoner was remanded into the custody of the Sheriff.

It is stated that the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

The Last Libel Suit.

The libel suit which was pending in the 12th District Court, before Judge McKinstry, in which Dr. Elijah White sued Rev. Dr. Cox, Pastor of the Powell Street Methodist Episcopal Church, for ten thousand dollars damages in publishing the results of the trial held at Howard Street M. E. Church, which was "expulsion," was concluded on Wednesday last, and a verdict given for the defendant, Rev. Dr. Cox, instead of the plaintiff, Dr. White.

The case has been in litigation since 1868, and has made considerable stir in church circles, but at that time a pamphlet, consisting of 48 pages, (issued by Dr. White,) vindicated his side of the question. One of the pamplets, which we have been in possession of for some time, reveals some very curious things.

The *Chronicle* says, at the conclusion of its report, that "Judge McKinstry, in his charge to the jury, said that there had been much dirty linen washed during the trial. But they must not consider for a moment that it was a stain upon the altar cloth which had thus so unplesantly been brought up indirectly. He charged the jury as to points of law, and at half past 5 o'clock they retired. They agreed on a verdict almost immediately.

"The Court again was called at half-past 7 o'clock in the evening and they rendered their verdict for the defendent, thus thoroughly acquitting the Rev. Dr. Cox of the charge of malice. Whether Dr. White has come from the fray with a clean shirt is not for us to say. Thus ends the famous White-Cox libel suit, and the whole community will indorse the decision of the jury."

Adjutant General.

General N. N. Cazneau has been appointed Adjutant General. Considering the political complexion of the State Administration and a change was really to be made instead of General Allen, we think that in accordance to the surrounding political circumstances, that Gov. Haight has made a good appointment.

THE A. M. E. CHURCH.—The ladies' festival of this Church on the 7th inst., should be well attended. Every friend of that church should purchase a ticket. The committee are earnestly striving to make it a financial success, in order to help liquidate the debt on the church. They should be encouraged.

The 1st of January Meeting.

An adjourned meeting to take into consideration how the 1st of January should be observed as the 7th Anniversary of the "Emancipation Proclamation," was held on Friday evening the 25th inst., in the vestry of the A. M. E. Church. Capt. Henriques in the chair. A motion to reconsider the vote at the previous meeting to have a citizen parade prevailed.

REV. MR. URMY will preach at Bethel Church next Sunday at 3 P.M., and Bishop Ward at 7½ P.M.

At the annual election of Trustees of Bethel A. M. E. Church, held on Thursday evening, December 1st, the following were elected for the ensuing year: Isaac Pierson, Geo. Richardson, Wm. H. Carter, Geo. W. Lee, Joseph Paling, Edward Qaian, Thomas Cooper, John Sampson, Horace N. Bentley.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—J. M. Wendell, John Swift, Santa Rosa; R. C. Francis, Santa Cruz; Mr. Shorter, Omaha.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phippe, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 13th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barker, President. W. H. Ringgold, Secy. E. A. Davis, Rec. Secy.

Pacific Brass Band meets in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell Monday and Thursday of each week.

Independent Guard meets weekly at Collins' Hall, Jackson street.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Stockton.

Temperance Brotherhood Society, Sacramento.

AN APPEAL

...FOR THE...

A. M. E. CHURCH.

☞ Prior to the year 1862, the colored people of California could not boast of having a place of Divine Worship worthy of the God they worshipped, the race they represented, and the times and country in which they lived.

When a fratricidal strife shook the foundation of the Republic when the heart of the Patriot trembled with fear, a handful of colored people having faith in God, looked about them and purchased the Powell St. Church, from the congregation of Rabbi Reverend Wm. Ingraham Kipp of the Episcopal Church for the sum of $6,500.

Within seventeen months, the whole sum with accruing interest was paid. Our people, many of whom have come up out of the iron furnace of oppression, immortalized themselves by their magnificent benefactions.

Finding the home to be greatly dilapidated in December 1864, the Society decided by vote to repair the building, which they did at a cost of $6,000.

We paid the sum of $3,200 on the original debt, leaving $3,300 on mortgage, which expired on the 4th of September, 1865. We were notified that we must re-new the mortgage, but we have since obtained an extension of time.

The friends of the Gospel in this city have generously come to our aid, and have contributed $1,940, which has been paid, leaving $1,360 still due, and we now appeal to our Christian friends and friends to assist us in paying the balance.

Will not the friends of this Church, of the Afric-American of Religion—put forth an extraordinary effort to save this pioneer Church from the hammer? We appeal in the name of God, the enlightened spirit of the age, and the hopes of a people just entering the gates of civil and religious freedom to aid us in meeting the just claims of those to whom we owe the money.

Congregations

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason street.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 2. Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.
M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —— of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

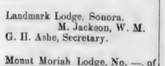
C. J. GRAHAM, W. M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

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MRS. GEORGE SMITH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that she has located in her old stand, refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and Interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. no20-1f

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY PATCH who formerly resided in Virginia, 3 miles from Cartersville Georgia. Any information concerning her will be gratefully acknowledged by her daughter who is now living in Jackson County, Ohio. Address ZILLA, care of The Pacific Appeal, San Francisco.
no6-3m

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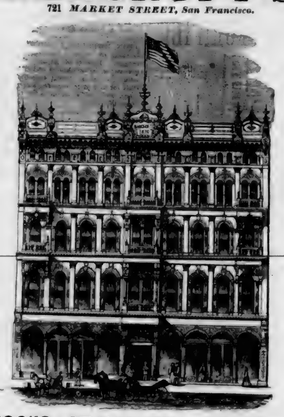
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VOL. VII.—NO. 21. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1870. WHOLE NO. 333.

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ELETT CAMPBELL.....Cash Creek, Yolo Co.
T. BELL.....Washington Corner, Alameda Co.
WM. WALLACE.....Hayward.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. C. YELL.....Cornhill, Boston.
JOSIAH TURNER, JOHN E. POTTER.....90 Nassau street, New York.
J. VAN BRAKLE.....1007 Locust street, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. J. MOORE.....Washington, D. C.
WM. MILFORD, JOHN FARMER.....New Orleans, La.
Rev. WALLACE.....Mobile, Ala.

FOREIGN.

J. WHITE, MORRIS COWAN.....Panama.
JOHN T. GARNER, H. C. BURTON.....Yokohama, Japan.
GRAHAM.....Honolulu.

Agents Commissions are one fifth of moneys collected by them.

Lines to the Late Miss Lucinda M. Bryant.

Oh! could the spirits of the just surround
Our paths by day be seen,
And still retain those kindnesses
Of the bereavements to which mortals are subjected.

My sister could not be dispirited
To hear my humble daily cry,
She would tune her harp with sweet accord
Amid the realms of endless day.

My co-laborer—yes I'll see her there
Where she wears the same fond look,
And the love I bore for her on earth
Will kindle when we meet above.

I knew thy light and slender form
An early grave bespoke;
But, I knew when ere the silver cord was loosed,
That thou couldst reach thy perpetual home.

Sister I am lonely here on earth,
I would rather not stay—
Amidst these hollow heartless scenes
Too startling for the human life.

But, ere long I shall leave this tenement of clay
To be with thee and others in Paradise,
And to enjoy the sacred bliss
Of an eternal home in heaven to part no more.

—BY C. S. DAVIS.

Letters from the South.

LETTER NO. 17.

BEREA, KY., Jan. 29, 1870.

Dear General: From Richmond I came by stage to this place: fifteen miles through a charming agricultural country, the scene of some hard fighting during the war.

Berea is upon the crest of the Kentucky hills, as they skirt the blue grass region. An undulating ocean and rugged coast are not in appearance more diverse than are these two regions; their precise line of demarcation equally distinct. The base of gravelly and rock elevations rises abruptly from the alluvial below, and the whole vegetable kingdom—tree, plant and flower—instantly change.

Here, on a more sterile soil, and among hardier but loyal people, this institution originated in 1858. Its founder, Rev. John G. Fee, a native Kentuckian, proposed, at that early date, to educate irrespective of race or color. The school at once evoked the adjacent mob spirit, violent at times—but survived and prospered until the rebellion. Its teachers then, in daily peril of life, were compelled to abandon the premises, and students fled to their homes among the hills. When hostilities ceased, the institution was reopened, still admitting both colors, and has since stood its ground with increased prosperity, though, from its location and poverty, laboring under many embarrassments.

These worthy men, Fee, and his equally faithful colleague, J. A. R. Rodgers, with their assistants, meek in Christian spirit, cultured as scholars, and with apostolic courage, have braved the storm until, we may hope, it has nearly spent its fury.

I regret, however, to report threats and a species of guerrilla warfare still existing. At 10 o'clock last night we were startled amidst the darkness, with the loud cry, ringing through the forest "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis," "Jeff. Davis was a white man," &c. But "ku-klux" know that every male student here carries a revolver—in line on the first alarm, and they did not choose to leave the beaten path.

Berea has now about 200 pupils, one-third females, nearly equally divided between the two colors: some from abroad or distant parts of the State, but most from the immediate neighborhood. The white portion are of the best Kentucky fibre; mountain boys, born, many of them, in counties where scarcely a slave was ever known. They come, therefore, to the school with the common prejudice either greatly lessened or uprooted. It is a novel sight to witness all colors in the same class room vigorously competing. I could not decide on relative superiority.

As a body, these students are more advanced than any I have seen this side of Howard University. Recitations listened to in mathematics, latin and greek composition, and other higher branches evinced thorough scholarship and the best instruction.

The boys working in self-support greatly need shops and the privileges of skilled labor. Female pupils, in charge of lady teachers, take care, by turns, of the kitchen and table. (ninety boarders:) male students are now clearing away the sturdy forests. All labor with greatest cheerfulness.

The new college edifice, by the Bureau, costing $17,000, stands, three stories with attic and tower, upon the brow of the high semicircle sweeping out into "the Glades;" a most commanding position, and in all respects a noble and complete structure.

It is pleasant to find the older pupils, who for years have occupied little shanties, often only the attics in them, now more comfortable though plainly furnished rooms: all are redoubling self restraint efforts. Inquiring of two fine looking colored fellows in one of the rooms, "How do you pay your way?" They replied, pointing proudly to their axes glittering with use, "We have each cut and piled two cords of wood to-day, (it was Saturday,) and on recitation days work all we can." I happened to know that this wood was the tough solid oak of these side hills. Such hard handed youth of whatever color, will surely, with trifling help, hew their way to many character and good positions.

We passed the Lord's day here, with delightful services in Sabbath school, Bible-class, sermon and evening meeting for prayer, and since primitive piety such Christian spirit is, I am sure, seldom seen. Prayer in this place of peril is full of meaning, like that of the ancient builders when in the midst of their enemies, "with one hand they wrought in the work and with the other held a weapon."

About 250 people are gathered in families around the institution, kindred in spirit, and making in all quite a congregation.

The trustees, professors, and pupils are hearty in their thanks for what you have done, but will soon be again crowded for room, even now needing a hall for girls, including stewards apartments and culinary conveinences. A chapel is also wanted, though application is to be to special friends and the churches for this.

These lands (400 acres) owned by the institution, will be, when cleared, much more fertile than has been anticipated.

Such an enterprise as Berea, so in advance, in many respects, of all others, should not be suffered to languish. Just these institutions are needed all over the Southern country, founded in faith, impartial in privileges, economical and thorough—to send forth hard native men and women of both races, commingled and united by culture, to work for God, humanity, and country, in reaching the result to be achieved.

The place is seen to be brought into notice by the "Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad," which will have a depot within a quarter of a mile of the college buildings.

Pardon me for saying so much of this one institution. I thought you would be interested, as I certainly have been, to these details, especially as you have not been upon the ground to examine it in person.

J. W. ALVORD,
General Supt. of Education.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

How Printers Used to Work.

Mr. T. B. Thorpe, writing on labor in a newspaper office, relates the following story of Mr. Thurlow Weed and the late James Harper, of New York:

"I met Mr. Thurlow Weed, a day or two since, in the office of one of our leading papers, and I alluded to Mr. James Harper, and mentioned his views as to the duty of a working man to acquire independence. Mr. Weed reflected a moment and replied: 'It was most emphatically the rule of James Harper's household life to study, not how little he could work, but how much. Mr. Harper and I learned our trade more than fifty years ago, of Mr. Seymour, then the leading printer of the city. He was our master, and was one of the best men that God ever made. He resided at No. 46 John street, and lived directly opposite his place of business. James and I were partners. The advantage of having a good partner, where you worked month after month together at the same press, must be apparent. Often, Harper would say, 'Thurlow, let's break the back of another token—just break its back.' I would generally reluctantly consent, just to break the back of the token, but James would beguile me, or laugh at my complaints, and never let off until the token was completed, fair and square. It was a custom with us in Summer to do a fair half day's work before the other men and boys got their breakfast. James and I would meet by appointment, in the gray of the morning, and go down to John street. We got the key of the office by tapping on the window, and Mr. Seymour would take it from under his pillow and hand it to one of us through an opening in the blind. A pressman,' continued Mr. Weed, 'who could do twenty or even ten per cent. more work was always sure of a situation. James Harper, Tom Kennedy, (long since dead) and I made the largest bill in the vicinity. We often earned as much as $14 per week—liberal wages when you remember that good board could be obtained for $10 per month.'

As Mr. Weed uttered these words his eyes lit up with the fires that illuminated them in his youth, and there was that expression a moment about his face that showed he was for an instant living over again what were probably the pleasantest days his of varied and successful life.

In alluding to these 'giants among us' let us ask: Does the modern system of labor, under the supposed amelioration of eight-hour law, trades unions, and constant strikes, promise to bring up any representatives from the ranks of the toiling millions like the legitimate fruits of the old industrious as represented by Thurlow Weed, James Harper, and their co-equals and associates, 'self-made men?' Contrast the bitter spirit of antagonism that now prevails between the employer and the employed with Thurlow Weed's utterance, with deep emotion in his voice, speaking of his master, who had been dead scores of years, as 'one of the best men God ever made.'

It is something for the youth of the country, thrown upon the world with no resources but their hands and brains, to figure to themselves James Harper and Thurlow Weed, tall, athletic, six feet high, splendid young men, of the best American type, shaking off sleep ere dawn, and hurrying to their business.

A Perfectly got-up Angel.

Before that great event of his life—marriage, John had always had the idea that pretty, affectionate little women were religious and self-denying at heart, as matters of course. No matter through what labyrinths of fashionable follies and dissipation they had been wandering, still a talent for ministering was lying dormant in their natures, which it needed only the touch of love to develope. The wings of the angel were always concealed under the fashionable attire of the belle, and would unfold themselves when the hour came. A source acquaintance with Lillie, he was forced to confess, had not, so far, confirmed this idea. Though here was a face so fair and pure that when he first knew her, it suggested ideas of prayer, and communion with angels, yet he could not disguise from himself that, in all near acquaintance with her, she had proved to be most remarkably of the earth, earthy. She was alive and fervant about fashionable gossip—of who is who, and what does what, she was alive to equipages, to dress, to night-scoring, to dancing, to any anything of which the whole stimulus and excitement were worldly and physical. At times, too, he remembered that she had talked a sort of pensive sentimentalism, of a slightly religious nature; but the best idea of a moral purpose in life—of self-denial, and devotion to something higher than self-gratification—seemed never to have entered her head. What is more, John had found his attempts to introduce such topics with her always unsuccessful. Lillie either gaped in his face, and asked him what time it was; or playfully pulled his whiskers, and asked him why he didn't take to the country, or absurdly turned the conversation with kissing and compliments.

Sunday morning came, shining down gloriously through the dewy elm-arches of Springdale. The green turf on either side of the wide streets were mottled and flecked with vivid flashes and glimmers of emerald, like the sheen of a changeable silk, as here and there long arrows of sunlight darted down through the leaves and touched the ground.

The gardens between the great shady houses that flanked the street were full of tall white and crimson phloxes, in all their modesty of midsummer bloom, and the air was filled with fragrance; and Lillie, after a two-hours' toilet, came forth from her chamber fresh and lovely as the bride of Canticles. "Thou art all fair, love, there is no spot in thee." She was killingly dressed in the rural simplicity style. All her robes and sashes were of purest white; and a knot of field daisies and grasses, with French dew-drops on them, twinkled in an infinitesimal bonnet on her little head, and her hair was all *croped* into a flimy golden aureole round her face. In short, dear reader, she was a perfectly got-up angel, and wanted only some tulle clouds and an opening heaven to have gone up at once, as similar angels do from the Parisian stage.

"You like me, don't you?" she said, as she saw the delight in John eyes.

John was tempted to lay hold of his plaything.

"Don't now—you'll crumple me," she said, fighting him off with a dainty parasol. "Positively you shan't touch me till after church."

John—and the little white hand of his inclination was represented by Thurlow Weed, James Harper, and their co-equals and associates, 'self-made men?' Contrast the bitter spirit of antagonism that now prevails between the employer and the employed with Thurlow Weed's utterance, with deep emotion in his voice, speaking of his master, who had been dead scores of years, as 'one of the best men God ever made.'

preaching and praying found leisure to observe the beauties of nature and grace in their congregation. She had been quite used to knowing of young men who had got good seats in church simply for the purpose of seeing her; consequently, going to church had not the moral advantages for her that it has for people who go simply to pray and be instructed. John saw the turning of heads, and the little movements and whispers of admiration; and his heart was glad within him. The ought and viciously educated. Simultaneously with the drawing out of his phrenological organs of vice, did his natural powers for good gradually decay until they finally sank into oblivion. You therefore, with commiseration, now behold an "educated" man: I will now try to illustrate a case exactly different to that which I have just concluded. (The meaning of the word "essay" being, an attempt, I therefore hope that critics will be lenient concerning this, my humble attempt.) In yonder pasture stands a peasant boy, with shoeless feet and hatless head; seemingly, the world has no joys or sorrows for him. He wanders indifferently, utterly regardless of his present situation, but hark! a voice is by him heard, he looks around, and whom does he behold? A stranger with kind and gentle voice, who asks his name. Prefatory remarks are exchanged, resulting in the adoption of the boy by his benefactor who happens to be a man of virtuous habits, and in whose breast morality holds a prominent position. The adopted child is gently nurtured and carefully and constantly admonished in regard to things pertaining to his welfare; the curtain annual revolution has been performed for some years, during which time he has been assiduous and persevering in his studies; moral associations have been of such a nature as to cause to be instilled into his mind the importance of adhering to the ways of pleasantness, in order that he may eventually obtain peace. Hence it may be plainly seen that his natural gifts, which were donated to him by the Omnipotent Creator, having been acted upon through the intermission of proper tuition, their confined limits gave way to strength superior, and were led "to contemplate on things unknown," causing him in person to rise above the level of those whose arrows were pointed in a contrary direction.

"Train up a child in the way he should go" is the advice tendered to parents in the sacred Scriptures, but which has been too often neglected or despised. A tender plant, if nurtured and properly attended to, will grow up into maturity to suit the tastes of its guardian. So will a child—youth being the proper time for successful instruction. There are in this city, and in our midst, many boys who smoke, play cards, billiards and other such games, in men's presence, while the greatest impunity, before they are capable of earning money enough to support themselves—nay, more, station themselves at different corners of the streets for the purpose of molesting passers-by, indulging in obscene language and uncalled-for slang, and performing such acts as are at variances with the customs of civilized beings. On whom does the culpability rest? Certainly not on them, for surely "they know not what they do." But on the parents or guardians, who are too lenient in the exercise of their parental authority, and allow the misguided ones to choose the wrong path, "which leadeth to destruction." But in contradistinction, if they be careful in educating their children religiously and morally while they are tender in years, they will eventually find to their own comfort and satisfaction that when the transient joys of youth shall have disappeared, they would not depart from the right path in which they were directed.

Essay on Education.

(Written for the Pacific Appeal.)

The literal definition of the word *education* is simply the leading or drawing out of one object which must necessarily be concentrated in

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 31, 1870.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Subscriptions for the New Year.

We hope every subscriber, whether they be quarterly, half-yearly or yearly to the APPEAL, will renew their subscriptions at the commencement of the New Year. This encouragement will enable us to make the APPEAL still more desirable than were the preceding six volumes. Since its establishment, in 1862, it has been regarded by our legislators and statesmen of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories as the standard newspaper and legitimate organ of the colored citizens of the State of California. The PACIFIC APPEAL, from its long establishment in San Francisco, is widely known in the Eastern States, and also finds its way into most of the legislative halls in the Southern States. It is often asked for in Washington City by Members of Congress. Its advertisements are in keeping with those of the first class newspapers. It is placed upon file in the principal hotels, and accepted as a welcome exchange by all the principal papers, and is recognized by the old school anti-slavery men, as well as the Republicans of President Lincoln's and President Grant's Administrations, as being a strictly consistent and reliable journal for the advocacy of Republican and progressive principles. The APPEAL, having made this reputation for its reliability and fidelity to the principles of which it has espoused, will continue to fearlessly espouse them, without fear or favor, as the representative journal of the colored citizens, and will not stoop to tarnish its principles by low, cunning schemes and plots to get the ignorant or less informed arrayed one against the other, for the purpose of creating and maintaining a party for its support, to the great detriment of our whole people. We shall resort to no such means. Upon the merits of the paper alone we shall continue to solicit legitimate support, and will rely upon those who desire us to keep up to these principles as the representative standard. And we solicit all who wish to second us in our efforts to send in their cash subscriptions the present commencement of the year.

To those who owe for the paper, money orders can be obtained at any postoffice on the coast or through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

TERMS.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 00
Three Months	1 50

California Theatre.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the grand spectacular play of Monte Cristo is being performed nightly at the California Theatre, Bush street, and to crowded houses. The piece is magnificently put upon the stage, and is destined to have a long run. Respectable colored persons are allotted seats, which may be obtained each day at the box office of the Theatre, with but small additional expense, making the cost 75 cents for each reserved seat in the balcony tier. Though the most of our respectable families are no great theatre goers, yet still all must admit this arrangement for their accomodation a great improvement on the old pro-slavery plan of degrading and proscribing all colored persons, without any discrimination, to the galleries. The balcony in this theatre is immediately over the dress circle, and is in the tier situated beneath the gallery, giving prominence among the general audience, and affording an excellent view of the auditorium and stage.

The First of January.

The programme of the day for the anniversary, which is to be held on Monday, was not fully completed last evening when the APPEAL went to press. The Committee on Literary Exercises had not got the answer about holding them in Zion church, owing to the Conference which is being held there, but it is presumed that they will have arrangements made to-day for the oration, address, readings, etc., which is to include the day exercises. The financial committee have been doing all they could to assist the military companies in defraying the expense for music for the military street parade by the four companies. Those who are to parade are the Brannan Guard of San Francisco, Capt. J. S. Henriquez; Independent Guard, of San Francisco, Capt. Beverly Dodson; Sacramento Zouaves, Capt. Louis Pearson; Petaluma Guard, Capt. G. W. Miller. In the evening the Brannan Guard will give a Grand Promenade Concert, Military and Civic Entertainment at Pacific Hall. California Theatre building, which promises to be a grand affair. Many persons from Sacramento and other cities and towns in this and adjacent States have come to the city to be present. The Sacramento Zouaves are to leave Sacramento City at a quarter to twelve, noon, to-morrow (Sunday) and will be due at Oakland at six o'clock the same day, at which time the Brannan Guard, Capt. Henriques, headed by the Pacific Brass Band will be in waiting at Pacific street wharf, to escort them to the Brannan Guard Armory, on Pacific street, above Stockton, as there guests. After which they will be taken to their respective quarters.

There will be no citizens or societies in the procession, as it was decided at the public meetings, leaving it entirely to the military companies, who will first march to where the exercises are to be held; after which they will complete the line of march, dismiss and prepare for the evening's entertainment. Every indication bears testimony thus far that the Anniversary of January 1, 1871, will be the most successful ever held since the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. We will publish a complete register, next week, of all the strangers who come to the city to participate in the Anniversary. Any of our friends who have an idea that they may be omitted, by an oversight, will oblige us by sending the names of themselves and friends, and the town or city they are from, in an envelope directed through Post Office to PACIFIC APPEAL Office, will receive prompt attention.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mrs. C. V. Williams is to have a benefit this evening at this house, playing the character of "Ion," supported by the Colored Dramatic Amateurs. Courtesy compels us to acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket sent to this office by the lady, through Mr. Z. F. Bell, who it is said is manager for the occasion. Our incessant labors at the time however prevent us from being present.

Zion Church.

Rev. W. H. Hillery will deliver a sermon in Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, January 1st, appropriate to the Seventh Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Correction.

In the letter from the widow of the late Rev. J. R. V. Morgan, which appeared in the APPEAL last week, was contained a typographical error in the figures. The amount the lady received from the committee, as stated in her letter, was one hundred and five ($105) dollars.

A. M. E. Church, Sacramento.

On Sunday evening last, December 28th (Christmas night), Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward preached an appropriate sermon at the A. M. E. Church, Seventh street, between G. and H. After its close the following proceedings took place: First, a collection was taken up for the Bishop; second, G. W. Booth, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, of which he was Chairman, when had got up the festival, which was held in the basement of the church the preceding Thursday evening, December 22d, read the following report:

From the sale of tickets	$118 00
Received at the door	15 00
Sale of ice cream	8 00
Whole amount received	$141 00
Expenses unpaid	17 20
Whole proceeds	$92 00
Expenses paid	8 00
	8 00
Net proceeds	$98 70

Rev. Mr. Ward stated that the Committee deserved a vote of thanks; whereupon Mr. James Hutt moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Committee. Mr. A. L. Jackson offered an amendment that the vote be extended to all who contributed and assisted in making the festival a financial success. The motion as amended was adopted.

The editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being present, asked permission to publish the report, that the people generally could be informed of the efforts the people of Sacramento were making in behalf of the church. The report was ordered published in the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Bishop Ward then requested a number of $5 subscriptions and less amounts to a fund to assist in liquidating the debt yet due on the church. Several persons subscribed to different amounts.

The services were closed by Rev. Mr. Stevens giving out the hymn, which was sung. After the prayer the Doxology was sung and the benediction invoked by the Bishop. The following composed the Committee of Arrangements: G. W. Booth, Chairman, Mrs. Ariana Giles, Mrs. Ellen Brown, Mrs. Geiger, Mrs. Catherine Prout, Mrs. M. E. Jackson, Mrs. Patsy Washington, Mrs. Ann Campbell, Mrs. Diana Brown, Mrs. Ann Booth, Mrs. Ellen Pennie, Mrs. Priscilla Whitaker, Mrs. Lucinda Rax. Committee of Gentleman—Bishop T. M. D. Ward, the entire Board of Trustees, Mr. Geo. W. Booth, Mr. John Gales, Mr. Abram Giles, William Galt.

A. L. JACKSON, Secretary.

Zion Church Conference.

The third annual session of the Zion Church annual conference, commenced its session in the Church on Stockton street, on Wednesday, December 28th, at 10 o'clock A.M. Elder W. H. Hillery, presiding Elder in the chair. Proceedings opened by reading the 125th, 6th, 7th and 129th Psalms, and singing of the hymn on the 128th page. Prayer by Deacon James Lodge, of San Jose.

J. F. Anderson, was appointed Secretary, and Deacon James Lodge, Assistant Secretary. After which the roll was called as follows:

Rt. Rev. J. J. Moore.

Elders—W. H. Hillery, A. B. Smith, J. M. Wilkinson, J. B. Handy.

Deacons—James Lodge, R. T. Hausten, Wm. Stevens, A. T. Rogers.

Preachers—J. F. Anderson, R. Bradford, John Warren, E. H. Hall, Albert Elliott.

Lay Delegates—San Francisco, H. M. Collins, A. B. Smith, Dennis Berry. San Jose, Jacob Maddon, Nathaniel Price.

The conference subsequently transacted a large amount of business, of which the Secretaries were instructed to make up a report, to be published in the APPEAL next week. On Friday a motion was adopted inviting the editor of the APPEAL to a seat within the bar of the Conference, for which compliment they have our thanks. The Conference will adjourn *sine die* on Tuesday next.

Cards, Pamphlets, Posters, Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

The Lottery Laws.

The *Examiner* quotes the law on the subject thus:

"It shall be unlawful for any one to aid either by printing, writing or otherwise, in the setting up, managing or drawing of any lottery, or in disposing, offering or attempting to dispose of property by lottery, or to be in any way interested or concerned in any lottery."

And it then adds:

"It will be seen by the provisions referred to that the proprietors of newspapers publishing the programme of the several gift concerts before the public, are guilty of a misdemeanor for each publication, and subject themselves to a penalty of a thousand dollars, and a year's imprisonment in the county jail for each offence after the first. We invite the attention of the District Attorney to this subject. If the provisions of this law can be disregarded with impunity, why may not any other law be violated? It avails nothing to say that 'The Mercantile Library Concert' was in violation of the Constitution. Admit it—the perpetration of one crime does not justify another. Because one man steals and robs that is no reason why another or a whole community should do so. This lottery business is a disgrace to the State. It is demoralizing—making gamblers of the whole community. We call upon the District Attorneys, and Judges whose duty it is to instruct the Grand Juries, to put a stop to this outrage. If these things can be, then what the use of any penal code? Why not abolish our State Prison, jails and criminal courts?

We venture to say, in the whole history of civilization nothing of the kind now transpiring in our State was ever before heard of. A whole community of law-breakers, and that too of a law wholesome in itself, and which the moral sense of all good men will pronounce most just and proper. It becomes every citizen having the welfare of his State at heart to denounce these lawless proceedings. We call upon the press to unite in frowning down so flagrant an outrage."

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway, M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

United Sonsof Friendship, Sacramento, meet second Wednesday in each month in Siloam Baptist Church 8th street, between N and O. A. L. Jackson, President. Amos Johnson, Secretary.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell streets. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Summer Republican Club, San Jose, meet regular monthly.

Union Club House, 822 Pacific street.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 13th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Colins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Barber, President. W. H. Ringgold, Sec'y. E. A. Davis, Rec. Sec'y.

Amusements.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager.....JOHN MCCULLOUGH
Treasurer.....T. J. French
Stage Manager.....Wm. H. Dudley Smith
Business Manager.....Frank H. Chief

The management respectfully announces to the patrons of this favorite theatre, and the public generally, that after weeks of the most careful and elaborate preparation, they are at length enabled to present a Great Romantic and Spectacular Play, of absorbing interest and novel and peculiar effects, with ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, by Mr. W. L. PERKINS, (Surpassing all former efforts of this acknowledged great artist) Ingenious Mechanical Appliances, by Mr. John Terrence; Gorgeous Costumes, by Mrs. Perkins, and admirable, Beautiful Appointments, by Mr. Thos. Grossman and Assistants; and Characteristic Music, by Charles Schultz, the Perfect Gospel Gossopher, and Dances arranged by the Beautiful and Accomplished European Artiste,

M'lle GIUSPPINA MORLACCHI

Universally conceded to be Primore-Danseuse of the world.

The Cast will include

Mr. John McCullough,

Mr. W. R. Floyd,

And the ENTIRE STAR COMPANY.

The Play produced under the direction of W. H. Dudley Smith.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

Until further notice, will be presented the Grand Romantic and Spectacular Drama, in 5 acts, adapted from Dumas' famous novel, entitled

MONTE CRISTO!

EDMOND DANTES, Mate of the "Pharaon," afterwards Count of Monte Cristo, assuming the characters of.....JOHN MCCULLOUGH

The Abbe Faria.....W. R. Floyd
The smuggler.....W. H. Dudley Smith
An English Nobleman.....Henry Meagher
Mabied the Sailor.....F. J. Mestayer
The Abbe Faria.....James Carden
Caderousse.....J. T. Raymond
Mons. Villefort.....J. A. Smith
Mons. Danglars.....E. W. Lasch
Mons. de Boville.....E. M. Thayer
Albert.....Miss M. L. Gordon
Fernand.....E. Daubre
Gendarme of the Chateau D'If.....E. LaMar
Pamelon.....J. S. Torrence
Smugglers.....Messrs. Chapman, Bowers and others
Women.....Misses Lee, French, and Mestayer
Haydee.....Miss May Howard
Mercedes.....Mrs. Sophie Edwin
La Carconte.....Miss Sherrell
Julie.....Miss May Clements
Sailors, Gens d'armes, Smugglers, Peasants, Attendants, Choristers, Dancers, Musqueteers, etc.

ACT I—THE CONSPIRACY.
ACT II—THE REVELATION.
ACT III—THE BURIED TREASURE.
ACT IV—THE MARRIAGE DAY.
ACT V—THE REVENGE, OF MONTE CRISTO.

Concluding with a grand

Pyrotechnic Display and Illuminated Tableau

Monte Cristo Matinee every Saturday

oct31-tf

A GRAND

MUSICAL

—AND—

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the

YOUNG MEN'S

Union Benevolent Association

—AT THE—

Society's Hall, Pacific Street,

Between Powell and Mason sts., on

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

Feb. 21st and 22d, 1871.

To raise money to liquidate the indebtedness incurred by repairing their Hall. Some of the

Best Talent

in the City will appear on this occasion, and no pains will be spared to make this one of the finest entertainments ever given in the City, and in order to add more attraction to the Entertainment, the Society will establish a

GRAB BOX

in the Hall, and every person that has purchased a ticket will be entitled to ONE GRAB IN THE GRAB BOX. Members of the Committee of Arrangements and they will inform all purchasers of tickets what the grab will consist of.

N. B. There will only be a limited number of tickets sold for this entertainment.

There will be an

EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA

Of the finest order engaged for the occasion and nothing will be left undone that will add to making this one of the finest entertainments of the season.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.....$1.50

One Ticket will be good for both nights.

Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements only.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

J. R. Wilson, W. C. Patrick,
W. H. Carter, G. W. Lee,
H. Perkins.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Abram Lee, D. C. Lee, Thomas Watson,
Horace Beatty, R. H. Keaton, William Waugh,
Wm. McDonald, W. E. Torrey, E. Hare,
Wm. Alexander, J. S. Henriques Hamilton Waters, Walter Dodson.

Doors will be open at half-past 7, Performance to commence at 8 o'clock sharp, each evening.

N. B. Money will be admitted unless they have a Ticket, and as there will only be a limited number of tickets sold, parties desirous to purchase tickets had better not leave it until the night the Entertainment is to come off, which the members of purchasing them at the door for fear they may be disappointed and lose admitting hundreds.

The Programme in full will be given in future issues.

dec24-td

5th ANNIVERSARY.

GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT

—AND—

Military and Civic Entertainment,

Tendered by the

BRANNAN GUARD,

—AT—

Pacific Hall,

California Theatre Building, Bush Street.

On Monday Evening, Jan. 2d, 1871.

When will be present as guests of the Brannan Guard the

SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES,

(CAPT. PIERSON, and the

COLFAX GUARD,

CAPT. MILLER, of Petaluma.

Krauss's Splendid Quadrille Band

Has been engaged for the occasion.

ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR

BRANNAN GUARD.

REGULAR UNION TICKET.

Election to be held January 10th, 1871.

For Captain	J. S. HENRIQUES
For First Lieutenant	E. S. HARE
For Second "	W. E. TORREY
For First Sergeant	WM. MITCHELL
For Second "	C. SIMS
For Third "	W. H. CARTER
For Fifth "	J. B. SCOTT
For Treasurer	J. HOUSTON
For Proprietary	J. MUNRO
For Flag Bearer	JAMES WATERS

dec24-td

VICK'S

FLORAL GUIDE

For 1871.

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seed and Floral Guide,** is published and ready to send out—156 pages, and an Engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. A **German Edition** published in all other respects similar to the English.

Sent free to all my customers of 1870, as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for **Ten Cents,** which is not half the cost. Address.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

dec 17

"THE SNUG SALOON."

GEORGE VAN BUREN informs his friends that he has opened at the corner of POWELL and JOHN STREETS, San Francisco, a neat and comfortable BILLIARD SALOON, where the choicest Liquors and Cigars can be obtained. Personal attention and prompt service will be given to all who favor the establishment and purchased an interest in the SALOON, which will be continued hereafter under the firm name of VAN BUREN & JOHNSON.

San Francisco, December 26th, 1870.

GEORGE VAN BUREN, } Proprietors
WM. JOHNSON, }

dec17-1m

AN APPEAL

FOR THE

A. M. E. CHURCH.

☞ Prior to the year 1863, the colored people of California could not boast of having a place of Divine Worship worthy of the God they worshipped, the race they represented, and the times and country in which they lived.

When a fratricidal strife shook the foundation of the Republic, when the heart of the Patriot trembled with fear, a handful of colored people having faith in God, looked about them and purchased the Powell St. Church from the congregation of Right Reverend Wm. Ingraham Kipp of the Episcopal Church for the sum of $6,500.

Within twenty-two months, the whole sum with accruing interest was paid. Our people, many of whom have come up out of the iron furnace of oppression, immortalized themselves by their magnificent benefactions.

Finding the house to be greatly dilapidated in December 1864, the Society decided by vote to repair the building, which they did at a cost of $6,400.

We paid the sum of $3,200 on the original debt, leaving $3,200 on mortgage, which expised on the 4th of September, 1867. We were notified that we must raise the mortgage, but we have since obtained an extension of time.

The friends of the Gospel in this city have generously come to our aid, and have contributed $1,000, which has been paid, leaving $1,300 still due, and we now appeal to our co-religionists and friends to assist us in paying the balance.

Will not the friends of this Church, of the Afro-American of Religion—put forth an EXTRAORDINARY effort to save this former Church from the hammer? We appeal in the name of God, the enlightened spirit of the age, and the hopes of a people just entering the gates of civil and religious freedom to aid us in meeting the just claims or those to whom we owe the money.

We respectfully and earnestly ask 400 persons to give us $3 each. Friends, Brethren, shall the debt be paid? The 400 voices re-echo yes!!

T. M. D. WARD, Bishop.

W. H. CARTER, Secretary.
San Francisco, Aug. 24, 1870.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to certify that REV. WILLIAM NORARD is hereby authorized to supply the Denver District, left vacant by the death of the late Rev. JOHN R. V. MORGAN, he is empowered to complete whatever arrangements were left incomplete by his predecessor.

We commend him to the confidence, respect and good-will of all persons who favor the religious, intellectual and political improvement of the colored people in said District.

T. M. D. WARD,
Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church

Communications, Correspondence, Personals, &c.

STOCKTON, DEC. 23, 1870.

Mr. Editor:

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that I am a co-worker with those colored men who started from Stockton to work on the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, under the control of Mr. A. Robinson. I am proud to say that the men are doing well. They work cheerfully and agreeably, which is the best of all, and I must say for the head foreman, he has given us an equal show with the whites. We have at present 27 men at work. Our foreman is one of the most agreeable men I ever worked with. We are now eight miles from Stockton. It is quite cold here mornings and evenings. The earth we have to shovel is very hard on account of the drought. We use a plow weighing 400 lbs. with eight horses attached to it, and it is all they can do to break it up. But we must not complain. The white men have had the worst of it so far. Please excuse me if there be any mistakes. My time is short. No more at present.

From your friend,

B. M.

Sacramento.

The Sacramento papers speak of the singing qualities of Mr. Hyer's daughters in the following strain:

MUSICAL WONDERS.—We were present yesterday at the regular practice lessons of the two daughters of Thomas Hyer (colored) of this city, and must say that they are simply wonders in the musical line. Some years ago Hyer gave a series of concerts, and although the girls were almost infants then, our citizens remember well that they displayed a decided talent for music. Of late years their father has expended a great deal of money in giving them as good a musical training as the city would afford. They are now aged respectively 14 and 12 years, and are at present under the charge of Madam Goldston, a competent instructor of vocal and instrumental music. Anna, the eldest of the two, has a charming soprano voice, of the greatest flexibility and softness. One can hardly believe their senses when listening to her operatic efforts, that they are those of a mere child, so full, round and powerful is her voice. Emma, the younger, has a sweet contralto voice, which she can hardly surmount the new they represented, and the times and country in which they lived.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.—From the catalogue of this institution, just received, it appears that there are this year four hundred and thirty-eight students, divided as follows: Medical department 44; Academical, 305; Scientific, 77; Agricultural, 11; Thayer Department, 1. Of these New Hampshire has 163, Vermont 93, Massachusetts 49, Maine 22, Connecticut 6, Rhode Island 1.

UNION CLUB.

No. 822 Pacific Street,

Bet. Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

WM. FREEMAN would inform his friends that having purchased the interest of Messrs. H. S. Morris and Wm. Johnson in the establishment, that he has associated with him WM. MONTGOMERY, as partner.

A share of patronage is solicited from friends in the city, as also those arriving from the interior.

The house has been completely refitted and renovated, and is now under the proprietorship of

WM. FREEMAN & MONTGOMERY.

WM. FREEMAN, }
WM. MONTGOMERY, } dec24-1f

Lincoln Exchange.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing, that they have opened a fine and spacious BILLIARD SALOON, at No. 823 WASHINGTON ST., San Francisco, where will be found one of the FINEST BILLIARD TABLES, and a selection of the choicest brands of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Persons in the City, and those from the interior, will find this a splendid place of resort.

HENRY S. MORRIS,
JAMES HARRIS,
Proprietors.

dec24-1f

FURNITURE

AND BEDDING.

N. P. COLE & CO.

222, 224 and 226 Bush St.,

Next to the Mercantile Library.

A RESOURCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT going to our city, must read our reasons, why our prices; we have decided to continue to sell at the

REDUCED PRICES

UNTIL JANUARY 1st.

In order to close out our Immense

Overstock

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Parlor Furniture,

In Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany carved in the latest styles and in all respects the most desirable materials and choicest patterns. A complete assortment of

LIBRARY FURNITURE,

In Morocco, Russia, Leather, etc.

BEDROOM SUITS,

In Walnut, Rosewood, Laurel, Mahogany, and Oak.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

of every variety and styles,

OFFICE FURNITURE

of every description.

BEDDING:

Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Eureka Mattresses Palm Mattresses, Palm Pillows and Bolsters, Hair Pillows and Bolsters, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Mosaic Blankets, Shoots, Pillow Slips, Best Live Geese Feathers from the Atlantic States and Europe etc., etc., etc.

TO THE TRADE WE OFFER

15,000

Cases of Furniture and Chairs Packed Ready for Shipping,

—ALSO—

SPRINGS, MOSS, PULU, TOW,

FEATHERS,

EXCELSIOR EUREKA HAIR,

ETC., ETC. no11

Red Men's

SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY

340 Bush St., near Kearny.

PRESIDENT, C. D. CUSHMAN
CASHIER, - - R. L. TAYLOR

Will Receive Deposits and Loan Money on approved Securities.

NO ENTRANCE FEE IS CHARGED.

Office hours—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.

DIRECTORS.

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LAVERNE DARRIS, CAPT. W. E. DIMITT,
GENT. S. C. DAVIS, W. A. SLOCUM,
CHAS. E. HOOPS, DONALD WARE,
R. P. CLEMENT.

no19-3m

J. ALLEN,

Music Furnished

FOR

Theatres, Concerts, Balls, Assemblies, Private Parties, Amateur Performances, etc.; also, Parades, Picnics, Serenades, etc.

On the most reasonable Terms,

ADDRESS: 1016 MASON STREET,

Bet. Filbert & Greenwich.

Orders may be left at Metropolitan Theater Saloon, Kohler & Chase's Music Store, Clay Street, and Ireland & Hyde, Kearny Street, cor. Sutter. no 19-1f

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.



An infallible **BLOOD PURIFIER,** possessing rare **TONIC and NERVINE** properties—a certain cure for **RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA,** and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the **KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS,** radically cures **SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM,** and all **ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS** Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in **DYSPEPSIA, ENDIGESTION, TUMORS, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores;** eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is **PURELY VEGETABLE,** being made from an herb found on the Pacific Slope. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a **BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.**

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

AGENTS,

589 and 591 Market Street,

San Francisco.

UNION CLUB NOTICE.

THE UNION CLUB, situated No. 822 PACIFIC STREET, near Powell Street, is open daily to citizens and strangers. Free Lunch from 12 M. to 2 P.M. every evening: A first class Billiard Table and the finest brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand.

MORRIS, FREEMAN & CO. Proprietors.

HASKELL & CO.

GROCERS & TEA MERCHANTS,

At the Sign of the Golden Tea Chest,



605 605

No. 605 MARKET STREET,

(Near Second Street.)

In the Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

Wholesale Prices for Goods a Original Packages. oct14-tf

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
oct14-1y

A. J. WARD,

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

BATHING SALOON,

916 Kearny Street,

Bet. Jackson & Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in the city or those arrived from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently

no 5-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE,

LODGINGS IN SACRAMENTO.

MRS. WM. H. HARPER still keeps her Establishment on L Street, above 5d, in Sacramento City, where persons from any part of the State arriving in Sacramento, can at all times obtain neatly furnished lodging rooms, and have their meals served to order if desired. oc21-3m

CHAS. D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 1410 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOTS, DWELLINGS and STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyances—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. no 13

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

DEPOTTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

418 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. no18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post street, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

F. HANSON,

BUTCHER,

Stalls Nos. 11 & 12

CALIFORNIA MARKET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SHIPPING AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF FRESH AND CURED MEATS.

CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrows's Burial Casket always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

NATHANIEL GRAY,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb. SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

CITY AND COUNTY SEXTON.

Sole Agent for Burdow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

Established in 1849.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

518 Pacific Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE

(Successors to Geo. E. Hughes.)

No. 513 California Street.

One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. Lawrence, Manager. J. J. Mays, Assayer.

Analyses of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. no 13.

A HOUSE TO LET and the furniture of four rooms to sell for cash, at No. 39 Fremont street, corner Minna street. oct26-1f.

MACHINE SEWING.

Machine Sewing and Embroidery done by

MRS. TANN,

No. 3 Hayes Street, between 3d and 4th. (Corner of King.)

P. KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT-MAKER,

327 and 329 Bush Street,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

The largest stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's first-class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 68

D. J. STAPLES, President
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

512 CALIFORNIA STREET,

no20 SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,

Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FAULKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC., ETC.

04 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS MAKING.

MRS. A. E. WELSH

HAS REMOVED FROM

912 Sacramento Street to 1021 Pacific Street,

Where she is prepared to receive her old customers. no 13.

Wood and Coal Yard

DUNN & CO.

S. W. cor. Powell and Pacific Sts.

Wood and Coal of all kinds delivered Free. no11

A CARD.

DR. LOUIS J. LEVY,

American Exchange Hotel,

Sansome Street, San Francisco. no 11.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class...$50

LEAVE WHARF, CORner of First and Brannan streets, at 12 M. on the 1st and 16th of each month, (except when such days fall on Sunday, then on Saturday previous), for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Nov. 1st—COLORADO, connecting with the ARIONA

All steamers touch at Acapulco; the steamer of the 1st is expected to touch at San Juan del Sur (Nicaragua), steamer of 17th touches at Manzanilla.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre and Hamburg.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, (none touch at ports in Japan or China), connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Hongkong Line for SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Nagasaki.

Steamer for Yokohama, Capt. Dunn.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

no 21 ALLOTTE & IRWIN, Agents.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 15, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger Train Sunday excepted.	Mixed.*
San Francisco leave	8.30 A.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Oakland, leave	8.30 "	4.30 "	
San Jose, leave	9.43 "	5.45 "	
Pleasanton, leave	10.02 P.M.	7.53 "	7.40 A.M.
Livermore

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3. Meets every Monday evening. Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ———day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.

M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ———day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ———day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W. M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ———day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

CURRY & BRISTOW,

Stoves & Hardware.

All kinds of

Stoves, Hardware, Crockery, Etc.,

Can be bought at the Stove and Crockery Store

314 JACKSON STREET,

on terms the most reasonable.

M. B. Stoves Exchanged, Stove pipe made to order. Grates and Stove Trimmin replaced or refitted at the shortest notice.

J. C. CURRY. A. J. BRISTOW.

MRS. GEORGE SMTH,

28 Stone Street, San Francisco.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. au26-tf

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY PATON who came from Wales to Virginia, 3 miles from Carbonia, formerly belonging to a blacksmith named Joseph Hall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter who is now living in Sacramento City. Address JULIA, care of the Pacific Express Office, San Francisco. au26-3m

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - $1,000,000

Assets, - - $2,500,000

INCORPORATED 1810,

Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,

One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,

HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers

313 CALIFORNIA STREET,

au26-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

OF INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

OCCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000.

OFFICE,

436 CALIFORNIA STREET.

(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold in

A. G. STILES, President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.
JOHN W. HAYNES, Surveyor.

Directors.

J. A. DONAHOE, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.,
JACOB GREIFF, Shelf Hdw.
IRA P. RANKIN, Goddard & Co.,
JOHN SIME, John Sime & Co.
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HENRY BREWSTER, Jennings and Recorder.
J. BATH, J. Bath & Co.,
ISAAC HOFFMAN, Hoffman & Co.,
JOHN MACKAY, Stockbroker & Banker,
JOHN N. RISDON, Culley & Risdon,
A. M. BAIRD, Merchant,
MICHAEL ROSENFELD, Real Estate,
HENRY GREENEBAUM, Real Estate,
H. VAN DORENBOSCH, John van Bergen & Co.,
J. P. NEWHALL, Merchant.
J. W. BRITAIN, J. W. Britain & Co.
CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, Agent, Christiansen & Co.,
THOS. J. HAYNES, Real Estate,
MARTIN KELLY, Jr., of Sachs & Co.,
A. BLUM, Blum & Co.,
A. GOLDSMITH, Leghorn Store,
JAMES THOMAS BOYD, Attorney at Law,
LEON FISHMAN, Merchant,
W. B. DODGE, Dutchess & Dodge,
A. E. HOWELL, Theatrical Manager,
A. SBARBORO, C. N. Fish & Co.,
THEODORE KOHL & CO., Kohler & Frohling,
J. J. Williams, Attorney at Law,
C. B. SHERMAN, Sherman & Co.

au 13

GOODWIN & CO.,

FURNITURE, BEDDING, Etc

OUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS IS IN Selling First-Class Goods at the Lowest Prices, and for the next thirty days our prices will be Lower than ever.

GOODWIN & CO.,
No. 313 to 319 Sansome street.

au 17

McGANN & CO.,

PRACTICAL HATTERS

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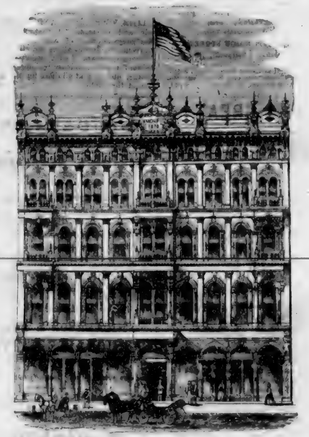
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They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

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1871

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 22. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1871. WHOLE NO. 334.

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Agents. Communications are requested by these.

Letters from the South.

LETTER NO. 1.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 31, 1870.

Dear General: The past twenty four hours have been in the midst of "ku-klux." They were out in force on the road as we returned from Berea to Richmond. Three colored men were taken from their beds, cruelly whipped, dragged over the flinty road, until, with bodies lacerated and torn, it is doubtful if they can recover. These were leading men, and the outrage evidently was to deter them and friends from any attempt at political effort or influence.

The news, as we drove into Richmond, was: "Berea has been attacked, a number of its citizens badly beaten, and nine houses burned." This story we, of course could contradict, but excitement was on every face evidently mischief was brewing. The driver of our carriage on Saturday, came to us much agitated, saying, "If that had been true I know you'd think I had set them on." Perhaps we should, for we knew him to have been in a previous mob at Berea. He, however, took us to his so-called "hotel" and gave the best it afforded.

But bad men prowled about the premises. They crowded inside to scrutinize and question; we, still obliged to hold them in mystery as to our mission. However, we very distinctly intimated that "the General Government would be obliged to suppress these atrocities;" "life, person, and property must be held sacred;" "it would be much better to have this done by their own laws, and influence than by United States soldiers." At this moment a fierce yell, directly in my ear, wheeled me half round with its stunning force. I had before heard the same multitudinous on rebel battle-fields. Recovering, I looked the fellow quietly in the face and continued my conversation with by-standers. If this was a "signal," it had no effect. Some power held restraint over the crowd, and soon I had numerous apologies for such rudeness.

The night wore away, and at early dawn, environed by suspicious men, we entered the stage for Lexington. I may say our courage rose by a number of degrees as we drove rapidly out of this Kentucky "Richmond."

The road from thence to this place is through the beautiful and productive country before described. Plantations large and continuous, some well cultivated. Colored laborers are, at this season, scattered through wide fields "breaking out" stacks of hemp, the scene lively and picturesque.

Ashland, former residence of Henry Clay, a magnificent domain three miles out of Lexington, still gives evidence of the comprehensive plans of that great man. The old mansion stands amidst embowering trees, rare and varied in species, and out upon smooth meadows graze the high bred animals, for which he had such fondness. An air of neglect, however, is upon lawn, garden, circling walks and drives; tangled weeds crowd the choice shrubbery. The eye that tastefully designed, and the feet which often trod these grounds are gone. I was informed that the State had purchased the premises and on one portion there has been established a large public school.

In this city are about 12,000 colored population, in better condition than usual. Large numbers of them have plots of ground and houses of their own, generally one story with three rooms, many two stories with an increased amount of comfort. It is supposed that the aggregate of property owned by colored people in Lexington is about half a million of dollars. It need not be said they are industrious and saving. Besides all common labor, they are the cartmen, carriage-drivers, small shopkeepers, and mechanics of the city. I am told they were treated with unusual consideration while in slavery. This morning I met many on the road outside the town, with clean white aprons, going to the plantations for labor at "hemp-breaking."

Schools here are well arranged, but in poor buildings. The largest, with seven teachers and two hundred and fifty pupils, is in care of the American Missionary Association. This will, during the coming year, enter the new building, 60x45 feet, erected by the Bureau.

I still hear of "ku-klux" outrages. A negro was hung just out side of the city last Sunday night, but there is much less danger here than in the country below. In this centre of culture for the State, are a large number of men of high birth and standing, ever true to the country in sentiment, who utterly condemn all such proceedings.

An excellent loyal paper, "Kentucky Statesman," is published here, and a savings bank for the Freedmen is earnestly asked for; it would do well among so industrious and thrifty a people.

J. W. ALVORD,
General Supt. of Education.
Major General O. O. HOWARD.

TOBACCO.—ESSAY BY A SMALL BOY.—Tobacco growes something like cabbages, but I never saw none of it boiled, although I have eaten boiled cabbage, and vinigar on it, and I have heard men say that cigars that was given to them on election day for nothing, was cabbage leaves. Tobacco stores are mostly kept by wooden Injuns, who stand at the door and try to fool little boys by offering them a bunch of cigars which is glued into the Injun's hands and is made of wood also. Hogs do not like tobacco, neither do I. Tobacco was invented by a man named Walter Raleigh. When the people first saw him smoking they thought he was a steamboat, and as they had never seen a steamboat they were frightened. My sister Nancy is a girl. I don't know whether she likes tobacco or not. There is a young man named Leroy who comes to see her. I guess she likes Leroy. He was standing on the door-steps one night, and he had a cigar in his mouth, and he said he didn't know as she would like it, and she said, "Leroy the perfume is agreeable." But the next morning when my big brother Tom lighted his pipe, Nancy said, "Get out of the house, you horrid creature, the smell of tobacco makes me sick." Snuff is Injunment made out of tobacco. I took a little snuff once, and then I sneezed.

Extraordinary Case of Kidnapping.

About two and a half years ago, a Mrs. Sackett, then living in a boarding-house of Mrs. King, in St. Louis, on Fourth street, advertised for a servant girl to perform ordinary housework. Margaret Robinson, sixteen years old, among others, applied for the situation, and as she was rather better looking than the others, was accepted. She remained in the Fourth street boarding-house with Mrs. Sackett only three days, when they crossed over to the other side of the river, for the purpose, as her mistress said, of purchasing some fruit. Margaret took no heed of what was transpiring around her, being utterly unsophisticated, and all things were strange to her, as she had not long been off a plantation, where she and her parents were slaves previous to the war. Before she was aware of it she was on the cars, bound for Cairo. When there, Margaret began to grow uneasy, and expressed a desire to return home. Her fears were easily quieted by small gifts and large promises. The party, then joined by a silent kind of a man, took passage on a steamer for New Orleans.

Arriving in this city soon after the holidays, Margaret was sent to a house in Algiers, remaining there a few days—how many she cannot remember, as she had nothing to do or to trouble her, as all her necessities were supplied by some one unknown to her, although she now thinks that Mrs. Sackett paid her board. Being told, after the lapse of a short time, that they were ready to return home, the party went on board a vessel, which proves to have been the steamship *Liberty*, for Havana. After landing some difficulty arose concerning her, as far as she could understand, with custom-house officials. She was left in a house by herself for a short time, when an officer and Mrs. Sackett appeared. Gold coin crossed the official's palm, and all objections vanished on the instant. They then proceeded to a boarding-house kept by a Mrs. Bolio, a person formerly of this city. Mrs. Sackett was an inmate of this building only a few weeks. Margaret finally lost all knowledge of her, and when she ventured to inquire for her mistress, obtained no answer than that things were changed now, and all she had to do was to attend strictly to her daily labors. From that day she became conscious that she was doomed to involuntary servitude—slavery. For many weary months she labored day and night in that house, precisely the same as others who were born slaves, and was treated as a slave, and was such in word and deed. Occasionally one of her fellow servants would whisper that she was free, but she could scarcely comprehend the situation.

Her position was not calculated to sharpen her poor wits, but as time was passing she gathered knowledge, never forgetting father and mother near St. Louis, in a distant land where ice and snow whiten the earth. These could not be banished from her otherwise confused ideas, and she had almost grown reconciled to the new country when the time of her glorious delivery from bondage approached. Her fellow-servants, native, and otherwise, finally impressed upon her mind the great wrong she was suffering. Beginning to understand that she could depart of her own accord, she managed to inform our Consul-General, Hall. That official investigated the subject, and, ascertaining the full extent of the abominable facts, took immediate measures to procure Margaret's release from involuntary servitude. The steamship *Cuba*, Captain Dukehart, arrived in port a few days afterward, when the victim was placed on board to be returned to her native land and parents. The steamship arrived here yesterday, when Colonel Robinson, Acting Superintendent of Police, was informed of the circumstances, and Margaret sent to his office. She was subsequently placed in a family until she can be returned to those who mourned her as among the dead. Our reporter gathered her story from herself as written above. An official document from Consul-General Hall, detailing this terrible history, has been sent to Washington. Mrs. Sackett and her friends are believed to be mulattoes, but Margaret is not very positive on that point. We published the letter of Consul-General Hall, and the essential facts now again narrated in the *Republican* of November 23d. The Mrs. Sackett is described in that article as having been a witness in the Forrest divorce case, to prove all sorts of bad conduct on the part of Mrs. Forrest, and as having subsequently married Robert Sackett of New Orleans, since which time she has become notorious as a blackmailer and thief. —*New Orleans Republican.*

An Important Event.

One of the most important events in the history of Sonoma County will come off to-morrow. The railroad extending from Donahue to to Santa Rosa, the county seat of Sonoma, a distance of about seventeen miles, has been completed and is in readiness for the cars. The inauguration of the road will take place to day. Donahue—the point of starting, so named in honor of Peter Donahue, of this city, to whose energy and capital the people of Sonoma county are indebted for this great internal improvement—is located on the Petaluma creek, six miles below the town of that name. The country through which the road passes is beautiful to the eye and rich in agricultural wealth. It will afford easy facilities for the outlet of immense stores of agricultural, horticultural and vegetable produce heretofore difficult to be brought to market, enhance the value of lands along its course, and invite a rapid increase of the very best kind of population to the county.

Invitations have been extended to members of the press and others of this city, to be present at the opening of the road, and they will, no doubt, be generally accepted. The steamer *Sacramento* will convey the excursionists to Donahue. She will start from Jackson street wharf at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and expects to return at 7 P. M.—*Call, Dec.* 30.

THE first step has been taken towards getting more and better water for London. The requisite notices have been given of a bill to be introduced next session making it compulsory on the several water companies to afford a constant supply, to improve the quality of the water, at a cheaper rate, and to provide a more summary method of recovering penalties against them. It is also proposed to take powers on behalf of the corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works to buy up the companies, if hereafter it should be thought desirable to do so.

The German newspapers thus relates the manner in which "the last and secret communications of Paris with the South and North of France were cut off." The search after these mysterious wires had given a great deal of trouble to the Prussians, without leading to any result. It happened, however, that during this time the Count Von Bismarck, General Von Moltke and the Crown Prince of Prussia each received several letters in a female handwriting, begging them to set at liberty the husband of the lady author of this correspondence, and who was kept prisoner by the French at Montceran. In exchange for this favor she promised to reveal to them an important secret. As offers of this kind and a great many others analogous to it, were made to the above named personages by hundreds every day, they took no account to the letter we have referred to.

Proclamation.

Being anxious to have a reliable weekly imperial organ, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby appoint the PACIFIC APPEAL our said organ, conditionally, that they are not traitors, and stand true to our colors.

NORTON I.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23, 1870.

(Written for the Pacific Appeal.)

Thoughts on the Eight Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Once more we commemorate the eventful day that fills our hearts with gay ambition and hope, the day that with uplifted head we stand on the platform of equality, beholding all men as fellows on high did float the stainly flag, whilst Africa's sons in the garb of its defenders paraded the streets with true military aspect; it was a spectacle that gladened as it marvels the heart of all those that has an insight in our part, and bowing low with reverence and gratitude. They honored the memory of the good and the just that man has been the agent of this heavenly blessing. Eternally may the philanthropic deeds of Abraham Lincoln be intrusted in our memory, and his name is a household word, descending from posterity to posterity all through the immensity of the globe, where circulates Africa's sympathetic fluid of consanguinity.

The day has dawned and with it we stand on those broad acres as freemen, free to act in all manner creditable to our benefactors; let us not stand appalled as a tin-cage bird, looking whither to fly; but let us girdle our loins and seize at anything praise-worthy with a heart strong for any reverse but servitude. We have not yet arrived at the goal of our destiny by the simple act of Emancipation. Much yet remains to be done; our intellectual shackle, are yet riveted, and in order to represent our new phase the hammer of ambition and energy must be applied to it. Away! then, ye noble sons of Ethiopia from adolescence, and let us be up and doing.

R. B.

A BOSTON letter says: "So many cases of sudden death have occurred in Cambridge among rich men who have just finished new and expensive houses that a superstition has become rife on the subject. Dozens of instances are cited to prove the truth of the rule, and I know of one man—he is perhaps the richest man in the city—who lives year after year in a shabby and inconvenient house, simply because of his fear of incurring the mysterious fatality. The late Mr. Welch, the rich printer, had nearly finished a house, which would cost with its furniture, $100,000, and proposed to build a stable at an expense of $20,000. Not two weeks before his death he was speaking of this very superstition, and pooh-poohed it. 'You may say what you please,' said he, 'I don't believe it; I've built a fine house, and I'm alive yet.' Ten days later he had left his house and all his worldly goods behind."

SELFISH MORALITY.—If God gave you genius; if God gave you imagination; if God gave you tender sensibility; if God gave you love for music, and love for literature, he did not give you these things as so many feathers put into the nest of selfishness to be pressed by your breast alone. God gave you these royal lights that you might use them, first for yourselves, and then also for others. You are joined to your kind; and if you are like your Father in heaven, who "maketh His sun to rise on the evil and the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust;" if you have all excellencies, while they are building you up in refinement and virtue, they will at the same time lead you to pity those who are in transgressors. —*Brecher.*

THE Hon. William H. Seward is understood to be engaged to marry a young lady who accompanies the small party with which he is now making his voyage round the world. His friends in Washington expect that he will be married before his return home. He has been encouraged to this step by the conduct of his venerable friends Dr. Spring and Mr. Vanderbilt, both of whom entered into wedlock when over three score and ten.

The Representative Organ.

It will be seen by the general variety of correspondence, general news, advertisements, correct proceedings, meetings, etc., which appears in this paper each week, that all classes, both white and colored, regard it as the only reliable and representative organ of the colored citizens of the State of California and the Pacific Coast. The APPEAL is more widely read and generally circulated than any newspaper ever published by colored men in this city. Those who wish to subscribe by the year, half or quarter, should send in their orders at this time, the commencement of the year.

ZION CHURCH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The additional report of the proceedings of Zion's Church Annual Conference, which sessions were to continue to Tuesday last, the 3d inst., have not been sent to this office by the rector up to our time of going to press.

Death of Mrs. Alexander.

We are pained to chronicle the death of this highly respected lady, who was taken from our midst by an All-Wise Providence. We regret the more because she was among the oldest residents of this city. She died at the residence of Mrs. Annie Lombard, on Washington street above Powell, aged 75 years. Mrs. Mary Pleasent had her remains removed to her house Monday, and the funeral took place Tuesday from the A. M. E. Bethel Church, Powell street. Every feature of the funeral was conducted with the highest respect.

Oregon.

The Green Leaf Association of Portland, Oregon, had circulars out, one of which reached this office with a complimentary ticket on the very day the entertainment was to be given, January 2d, which was of course received too late to get there, except it were possible for us to be sent by telegraph. We however, gladly acknowledge the receipt of the compliment.

THE SACRAMENTO MEETING.—The fourth of the series of PACIFIC APPEAL meetings will be held in Sacramento on the third Monday evening in January, the 16th inst., at the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth between N and O streets, commencing at 8 o'clock, at which time the committee will make a report. By order of

Rev. WM. DEAN, Pres't.
A. G. DENNISON, Sec'y.

IN SEARCH OF A BOY.—A gentleman wanted a trusty boy. His friend came to his office one day, saying, "I've got a boy for you—smart, active, intelligent, just the boy that will please you." "Who is he?" said the gentleman. The friend told his name. Just at that minute the boy passed the window, and was pointed out to him. "Don't want him," said the gentleman; 'he has a bad mark; I met him the other day with a cigar in his mouth. I don't want a smoker." While the two were talking, another gentleman the office. "I understand you want a good trusty boy, Mr. —?" "Yes, sir; have you got one for me?" "I think I have," said the other, "he is in my Sunday School, always has his lessons and never smokes. "He is the boy for me. The boy that gets his Sunday school lesson and never smokes can be trusted."—*Methodist.*

A LAST evening a meeting was held at Sacramento by the colored citizens. The object of the meeting was to discuss matters relative to politics.

KEEP your own secrets; youth will blab, and it is quite certain that "age will tell."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 7, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congress.

Congress resumed its business on Tuesday last, immediately after the holidays. The unfinished business will now be taken up in earnest. The Southern Pacific Railroad Bill and the Goat Island transfer to the to the Central Pacific R. R. Co. for a depot, are the most important documents measures, and should take precedence on account of their magnitude and importance to the people at large. On the Goat Island measure, a member, before the adjournment last session, had given notice of a motion to reconsider, and it is expected that the motion will prevail when taken up, and the bill passed. As also the Southern Pacific R. R. Bill. It is to be hoped that these measures will be speedily taken up and passed before the end of the session, which will be on the 4th of March. A new Congress commences on that date, the new members-elect sworn in, and all unfinished business of the present Congress dies. With the many minor schemes now pending in Congress, the lobbyists are now making desperate efforts to get their pet measures passed. Hence, there will be a great scramble made by the lobby between now and the 4th of March. The measure now uppermost in the House of Representatives, is the San Domingo question. A desperate effort is to be made to defeat it. If defeated, we think it will be a commencement or starting point for the Fernando Wood ring of the New York Democracy to base their next national political campaign upon, against Gen. Grant's re-nomination for the Presidency, because the San Domingo subject is considered to be the President's pet measure. In fact, all the far seeing politicians and statesmen of both parties are looking more keenly toward the next Presidency than to the Central Pacific R. R., the Goat Island transfer, or the San Domingo business.

We have a complete list of the names of the officers and privates of the Sacramento Zouaves, which will appear in the next issue of the APPEAL.

LIST OF LETTERS RECEIVED.—Peter Powers, Chico, Butte Co.; R. C. Francis, Santa Cruz, Cal.; Mrs. N. B. Speights, Milton Maddox, San Jose. Telegraphic Dispatch, Peter Powers, Chico. Complimentary ticket for an entertainment at Portland, Oregon. Letters directed to the care of this office: Mrs. Cain, T. Detter (2), Mrs. M. E. Bettencourt.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. W. Fuller, Oakland; Mrs. Edmonds, Vallejo; Alonza Tyler, Sacramento City.

BRANNAN GUARD.—This company will make a report to the citizens next week as to their civil and military entertainment, given in Pacific Hall on Monday evening last, the 5th anniversary of this company.

SACRAMENTO ITEMS.

THE Sacramento Zouaves (colored), who had been on a visit to San Francisco, where they participated on Monday in the celebration of the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, returned home yesterday afternoon, and paraded through the streets to their armory, headed by the Cornet Band. A large number of the colored people of the city had assembled at the depot to receive them, and appeared to take no little pride in their well-drilled representative organization.—*Sacramento Union, Jan. 4th.*

THE company of Sacramento Zouaves (colored) Captain Pearson, returned from San Francisco to-day. The *Bee* acknowledges the compliment of a salute as they passed this office.—*Sacramento Bee, Jan. 4th.*

THE Zouaves also saluted the *Sacramento Record* office as they passed.

The Celebration.

On Monday last, January 2d, the Emancipation Proclamation was befittingly celebrated very spiritedly by a large number of participants, male and female; colored and white were equally enthusiastic at the Military parade as it passed through the streets; at the A. M. E. Church where the Literary Exercises were held, and at the Pacific Hall in the evening where the Pageant.

As regards to unanimity of action and oneness of purpose with the several committees and the officers of the respective Military Companies, both in this City and Sacramento, whose soldiery were to be the guests on the occasion, they succeeded in making it the best and most satisfactory anniversary that has been held since the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. The reason of this is, that our people this year "kicked" out of the way that obnoxious old stereotyped "Executive Committee," which had fastened themselves by the tricks and chicanery of one or two individual schemers for the preceding five or six years as dictators over the public movements of our people. If the people, in those days, held a public meeting, they would officer it with their adherents: if they would have a procession this old "Executive Committee" would spoil it with their disputes with the people by endeavoring to place their adherents in all the prominent positions, instead of men of well known moral worth and integrity, whether the heads of the Executive Committee were opposed to them or not. It was this despotic course that had the tendency to keep our people so much divided about the arrangements of their public movements.

The celebration last Monday was a grand success, and is an evidence that if those pretended leaders alluded to, would have let the people alone long ago, and before it became a public necessity to "clear them out" our people would have been in as perfect unity as they were in the celebration of Monday last. In this particular everybody should rejoice.

Now to the main subject. The Sacramento Zouaves left Sacramento at noon on Sunday last, and arrived at the San Francisco Depot about half-past six o'clock in the evening, where they were met by the Brannan Guard, Capt. Heuriques, Independent Guard, Capt. Dodson, the former company company, headed by the Pacific Brass Band, escorted their Sacramento guests in a procession made up with citizens as well as soldiery to their armory, where speeches were made, a collation given, and the strangers taken to their respective quarters. At the churches at night it could be seen that a large number of visitors had come from the cresent of towns and counties which surround San Francisco, and the next morning, before the time of parade by the Military, an additional number of strangers were visible about the city.

The procession started at 12 o'clock noon, from the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, and marched through the principal streets in the following order: the Pacific Brass Band, Sacramento Zouaves, Capt. Pearson, Brannan Guard, Capt. Henriques, Independent Guard, Captain Dodson.

On reaching the A. M. E. Church on Powell street, near Jackson, the companies marched and countermarched, each vieing with the other in exhibiting their skill and knowledge of the manual of arms. When the companies came to a parade rest, the people entered the church to listen to the literary exercises, which commenced at half-past 2 o'clock.

The companies then marched to their armory and were dismissed—some returning to the church and others going elsewhere.

The literary exercises were commenced by a voluntary by the organ. After which

I. "America," by the Choir.

II. Prayer by Rev. W. H. Hillery.

III. Remarks by Mr. S. Pewton, who presided.

IV. Reading of the "Emancipation Proclamation," by J. E. Brown.

V. Anthem by the Choir.

VI. Oration by J. E. M. Gilliard, who commenced by congratulating the audience on the return of the anniversary. He then proceeded at length to contrast the present liberties of the people with those of the days of slavery. He compared some of the wars of the ancient and modern ages with that of the late slaveholder's rebellion. He paid a high tribute to the soldierly bearing of the four military companies. His oration contained many good points and illustrations, and was embellished with many beautiful figures of rhetoric, poetic and prose quotations and concluded with an apostrophe on Liberty and the lamented President Lincoln.

Prof. Mr. Gilliard took his seat amidst the wildest applause, and the audience gave him three cheers.

Mr. Thomas Watson was then introduced and recited Drake's poem on the American Flag. The recitation was rendered well, and the reciter applauded.

Mr. E. A. Clarke then read the following as a declaration of sentiments on the occasion of the Eighth Anniversay:

Resolved, That we this day declare our unchanging fealty to our glorious country—Free America.

Resolved, That we believe it to be our duty to forever celebrate the anniversary of the day which God immortalized by the Emancipation Proclamation that gave to our race a new life.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every man of color to devote their every effort toward the unification of the colored race in America.

Resolved, That we must make our future political watch-word admission to our Public Schools for every child in the State without regard to color.

Resolved, That we will vote for no man, for any position, who is opposed to that means of justice.

During one of the intervals a large collection was taken up for the benefit of the church.

The doxology and benediction closed the day exercises at 4:30 P.M. A new impetus was immediately noticed by the desire of all to participate in the next and concluding part of the programme of the day and evening, which was the Concert and Military Entertainment at Pacific Hall, California Theatre Buildings, Bush street. The combination of our Sacramento and San Francisco ladies made it doubly grand as a pageant, by their tasteful dresses. All the latest styles of Grecian bends, powdered chignons, blondes, etc., were represented. We doubt if any gentleman present could enumerate all the styles worn by the ladies; but they were all in keeping with the occasion and exhibited good taste and refinement, seldom seen in such large proportional numbers by any distinct people.

The Promenade Concert (we must call it the "Ball," although nearly all our church people crowded the galleries as spectators,) lasted until daylight next morning. There was an intermission just before midnight for supper, which was excellently gotten up. The first set of tables were speedily filled, the second set nearly so. This part of the entertainment seemed to give general satisfaction. Mrs. Gibbs, the cateress, had a very stupid set of waiters at her carving tables, who were so slow as to try the patience of many of the ladies, who did not wish to be detained so long from "the ball up stairs." As the cateress had no way of remedying the momentary defect all should concede to her the same credit for getting up such a supper, as they would a man who would assume the control of caterer to the tastes of so large a gathering. This is one of the points made and claimed for woman's rights in every particular, we suppose.

After the ball, at daylight, the Sacramento Zouaves marched up to the Brannan Guard armory to await the pleasure of the other companies and the band to escort them to the depot for the 8 o'clock train to Sacramento. At half-past 7 o'clock all fell in line and marched to the depot at the foot of Pacific street, when the Zouaves departed on the Oakland ferryboat amidst the sounds and strains of the Pacific Brass Band, the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, and the waving of handkerchiefs by many ladies.

Thus ended the most spirited celebration, with the exception of that on the Fifteenth Amendment, ever held in this city.

VISITORS.

We give a synopsis of the strangers who came to be present during the celebration, including the families and friends of our Sacramento soldiery:

Mrs. Capt. Pearson, Mrs. W. Dozier, Mrs. W. Patrick, Mrs. Sims Emery, Mrs. Catherine Proutt, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss M. Scott, Mrs. Bowser, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Casin, Mrs. Grubbs, Mrs. L. Johnson and Mrs. M. Cutberth, Sacramento City; Mrs. J. M. Whitfield, Wm. Rastein, Stockton. Mrs. Ashburn, Miss D. Hogan, Mrs. C. Francis, Mrs. Hannah R. Powce, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, Mrs. W. Fuller, Oakland; Mr. J. M. Wilson, Hamilton, Nev.; Mr. Neally Wilson, ——, Nev.; Miss A. E. Vincent, Miss Christiana Taylor, Virginia City; Mr. Thos. Detter, Eiko, Nev.; Mrs. Geo. Thompson, R. A. Hall, Portland, Oregon. Mrs. F. Sparrow Napa; Mrs. Edmonds, Vallejo; Mrs. W. Fuller, Oakland; Jacob Maddox, Green Lodge, San Jose; Mrs. Snowden, Mr. Purnell, San Diego; Mr. Geo. H. Harris, Vallejo; Mrs. E. Neal, Mrs. E. Towne, S. Chas. Gibson, Suisun; Mr. Isaac Williams, Mr. Alex. G. Denison, Richard Freeman, D. M. Douglass, Mr. J. Vassels, Sacramento City; Mr. Walter Lewis, Redwood City; Mr. C. Quorn, Mare Island.

Society Directory.

Order of the Eastern Star Adoptive Rite. Charter members, Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Instructress; Mrs. M. J. Williams, Conductress of Ceremonies; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, Sentinel. Meetings held at the call of the instructress.

West India Association, meets monthly at the Hall 641 Broadway. M. A. Phipps, President. Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary.

Pacific Daughters of Conference, stated meetings held the 1st Wednesday in each month in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, President. Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs, Secretary.

United Sonsof Friendship, Sacramento, meet second Wednesday in each month in Siloam Baptist Church 5th street, between N and O. A. L. Jackson, President. Amos Johnson, Secretary.

Auxiliary School Committee holds special meetings in the Vestry A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Members: Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President. Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

Summer Republican Club, San Jose, meet regular monthly.

Union Club House, 822 Pacific street.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, meets in their Hall Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, first Tuesday in every month.

Ladies' Union Beneficial Society, meets regular every month in the Vestry rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, corner of Jackson.

Brannan Guard, meets for drill in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evenings. Business meetings first Wednesday in each month.

Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Beneficial Society, organized August 15th, 1863. Meetings held second Tuesday in each month at the residence of the members.

Excelsior Union Republican Club, meets regular every Thursday evening in Collins Hall, Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell. John A. Harbor, President. W. H. Ringgold, Sec'y. E. A. Davis, Rec. Sec'y.

Amusements.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE

Sole Lessee and Manager.....JOHN McCULLOUGH
For Second ..... T. J. French
Stage Manager..... Wm. H. Bailey Smith
Business Manager..... Frank U. Clay

The management respectfully announces to the patrons of the favorite Theatre and the public generally, that after weeks of the most careful study and elaborate preparation, they have at length succeeded in presenting a magnificent and spectacular Play, of absorbing interest and novel and peculiar effects, with ENTIRELY NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, by Mr. W. Y. FOSTER, (Surpassing all former efforts of this acknowledged great artist); ingenious Mechanical Appliances, by Mr. John Torrance; Gorgeous Costumes, by Mr. J. K. Pauldin and Assistants; Beautiful Appointments, by Mr. Geo. Bernard; Grand Orchestral Effects, by Prof. Seeger; together with the Talent and Stock Company and Scenes arranged by the Beautiful and Accomplished European Artiste,

M'lle GIUSPPINA MORLACCHI

Universally conceded to be Primiere Danseuse of the world.

The Cast will include

Mr. John McCullough,

Mr. W. R. Floyd,

And the ENTIRE STAR COMPANY.

The Play produced under the direction of W. H. Bailey Smith.

dec 17

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,

Until further notice, will be presented the Grand Romantic and Spectacular Drama, in 3 acts, adapted from Dumas' famous novel, entitled

MONTE CRISTO!

EDMOND DANTES, Mate of the Merchant Vessel, Pharaon, of Marseilles, Citizen, succeeding the Count of Monte Cristo.....JOHN McCULLOUGH
The Abbe Faria.....
The Smuggler.....
"Thirteen" Number "Thirteen the sailor".....W. R. Floyd
The Alien Friend.....W. H. Bailey Smith
Danglars.....Edwards
Fernand.....W. A. Mestayer
Morrel.....James Carden
Gaspard.....J. T. Raymond
Villefort.....J. A. Smith
Mons. Paraillegrave.....S. W. Leach
Mons. De Boville.....E. H. Thayer
Caderousse.....Miss W. L. Gordon
Benedetto.....J. Scathon
Commander of the Chateau D'If.....
Pountine.....
Gendarmes.....Messrs. Chapman, Brantley and others
Guards.....Messrs. Geo. French, Jr., and others
Eugenie.....J. Mortimer
Mercedes.....Miss Rosalie Howard
Hayden.....Mrs. Bessie Edwards
Gabrielle.....Miss Mary Carden
Ladies, Gens d'armes, Smugglers, Peasants, Contrabandists, Choristers, Dancers, Mascheronists, etc.

ACT I.—THE CONSPIRACY.
ACT II.—THE REVELATION.
ACT III.—THE BOARDED TREASURE.
ACT IV.—THE ARREST OF THE COUNT.
ACT V.—THE REVENGE OF MONTE CRISTO.

Concluding with a grand

Pyrotechnic Display and Illuminated Tableau

Monte Cristo Matinee every Saturday

A GRAND

MUSICAL

—AND—

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the

YOUNG MEN'S

Union Benevolent Association

—AT THE—

Society's Hall, Pacific Street,

Between Powell and Mason sts., on

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,

Feb. 21st and 22d, 1871.

To raise money to liquidate the indebtedness incurred by repairing their Hall. Some of the

Best Talent

City will appear on the occasion, and no pains or money will be spared to make this one of the finest entertainments given by the Society, and in order to add more attraction to the Entertainment, the Society will exhibit a

GRAB BOX

In the Hall, and every person that has purchased a ticket will be entitled to ONE GRAB IN THE GRAB BOX. Ex-cuse of the Committee of Arrangements and they will inform all purchasers of tickets what the grabs will contain.

N. B. There will only be a limited number of tickets sold for this entertainment.

There will be an

EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA

Of the finest order engaged for the occasion and nothing will be left undone that will add to making this one of the finest entertainments of the season.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.....$1.50

One Ticket will be good for both nights.

Tickets to be had of the Committee of Arrangements only

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

J. B. Winsor, — W. C. Patrick,
W. H. Carter, — G. W. Lee,
H. Perkins

General Committee.

Abram Lee, D. C. Lee,
Horace Bently, R. H. Easton, Wilson Waugh,
Wm. McDonald, W. E. Towne, F. Shaw.
Wm. Alexander, J. A. Hemmings Hamilton Waters, Walter Dodson.

Doors will be open at half-past 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock sharp, each evening.

N. B. No one will be admitted unless they have a Ticket, and as there will only be a limited number of tickets, persons who intend to purchase tickets had better not leave it until the night the Entertainment is to come off, with the expectation of purchasing them at the door for fear they may be disappointed and lose something handsome.

The Programme in full will be given in future numbers.

dec21-3d

BRANNAN GUARD.

REGULAR UNION TICKET.

Election to be held January 16th, 1871.

For Captain.....J. S. HENRIQUES
For First Lieutenant.....E. D. HAKE
For Second ..... T. J. TOWNS
For First Sergeant.....WM. RUSSELL
For Second ..... C. H. ROSS
For Third ..... W. H. CARTER
For Fourth ..... J. S. SCOTT
For Fifth ..... C. F. HORTON
For Treasurer..... J. HUGHES
For Secretary..... D. D. JACKSON
For Flag Bearer..... THOS. COOPER

dec24-15

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE For 1871.

THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seed and Floral Guide**, is published and ready to send out—100 pages, and an engraving of almost every desirable Flower and Vegetable. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, illustrated with Three Hundred fine Wood Engravings and Two beautiful

COLORED PLATES.

The most beautiful and the most instructive Floral Guide published. **A German Edition** is published, as all other copies similar to the English.

Send free to all my customers of 1870 as rapidly as possible, without application. Sent to all others who order them for **Ten Cts.**, which is not half the cost.

JAMES VICK,
Rochester, N. Y.

dec 17

"THE SNUG SALOON."

GEORGE VAN BUREN informs his friends that he has opened at the corner of WELL and JOHN streets, one fronting on each, and commodious BILLIARD SALOON, where the choicest Liquors and Cigars can be obtained. Persons in the City, and those from the interior, will find this an agreeable resort.

He would further inform his friends that he has associated with him Mr. WILLIAM JOHNSON, former well known Clerk, he having had long interest in the establishment and purchased an interest in the SALOON, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm name of VAN BUREN & JOHNSON

San Francisco, December 26th, 1870.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
WM. JOHNSON. } Proprietors.

dec17-1m

UNION CLUB,

No. 822 Pacific Street,

Bet. Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

WM. FREEMAN would inform his friends and the public generally, the interest of MESSRS. H. S. Morris and Wm. Johnson in the establishment, that he has associated with him WM. MONTGOMERY, as partner.

A share of patronage is solicited from friends in the city, as also those arriving from the interior.

The house has been completely refitted and renovated, and is now under the proprietorship of

FREEMAN & MONTGOMERY.

WM. FREEMAN. }
WM. MONTGOMERY. } dec24-1f

Lincoln Exchange.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing, that they have opened a fine and spacious BILLIARD SALOON, at No. 823 WASHINGTON ST.

Where will be found one of the FINEST BILLIARD TABLES, and a selection of the choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

Persons in the City, and those from the interior, will find this a splendid place of resort.

HENRY S. MORRIS,
JAMES HARRIS,
Proprietors.

dec24 tf

AN APPEAL

—FOR THE—

A. M. E. CHURCH.

IT is to the year 1862, the colored people of California could not boast of having a place of Divine Worship worthy of the God they worshipped, the race they represented, and the times and country in which they lived.

When a fratricidal strife shook the foundation of the Republic, when the heart of the Patriot trembled with fear, a handful of colored people having faith in God, laughed about them and purchased the Powell St. Church from the congregation of Right Reverend Wm. Ingraham Kipp of the Episcopal Church for the sum of $7,500.

Within twenty-two months, the whole sum with accruing interest was paid. Our people, many of whom have come up out of the iron furnace of oppression, immortalized themselves by their magnificent benefactions.

Finding the house to be greatly dilapidated in December 1864, the Society decided by vote to repair the building, which they did at a cost of $6,400.

We paid the sum of $3,200 on the original debt, leaving $6,000 on mortgage, which expired on the 4th of September, 1869. We were notified that we must raise the mortgage, but we have since obtained an extension of time.

The friends of the Gospel in this city have generously come to our aid, and have contributed $1,500, which has been paid, leaving $1,500 still due, and we now appeal to our co-religionists and friends to assist us in paying the balance.

Will not the friends of this Church, of the Afric-American of Religion—put forth an EXTRAORDINARY effort to save this pioneer Church from the hammer? We appeal in the name of God, the enlightened spirit of the age, and the hopes of a people just entering the gates of civil and religious freedom to aid us in meeting the just claims on those to whom we owe the money.

We respectfully and earnestly ask 400 persons to give us $3 each. Friends, brethren, shall the debt be paid? Let 400 voices re-echo yes!!!

T. M. D. WARD, Bishop.
W. H. CARTER, Secretary.
San Francisco, Aug. 24, 1870.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. This is to certify that Rev. WILLIAM NORRIS is hereby authorized to supply the Denver District, left vacant by the death of the late Rev. JOHN R. Y. MORGAN, he is empowered to complete whatever arrangements were left incomplete by his predecessor.

We command him to the confidence, respect and good-will of all persons who favor the religious, intellectual and political improvement of the colored people in said District.

T. M. D. WARD,
Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church

Communications, Correspondence, Personals, &c.

CHICO, December 27th 1871.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I received the package of the APPEAL according to my order, and I am much pleased to find that we have a paper in the State in which the colored population need not feel ashamed of. I must say that you are deserving of great praise for your writing preseverance and indomitable will and energy in going through an ordeal in which you have been enabled to present for patronage so neat and reliable a paper. Whatever aid and influence I can command, the PACIFIC APPEAL shall certainly have. I have already obtained six subscribers, including myself, in a city and a list of all the names. We will make our payments monthly or quarterly whichever suits you best. In regards to Chico. It has been a little over one year since I located here, and it is about 40 miles west of Marysville and 30 miles east of Tehama, and is situated on the line of the Oregon Railroad, which was completed to this place last July. This town has been the terminus ever since, making it a lively and busy place in consequence. The popular opinion is estimated by some at three thousand. It is in a great agricultural district. It contains seven churches. We also have a "colored" church, which was erected last summer. It is rather small but quite comfortable. Elder Hulbert has given us a call quite often. We also have a Sabbath school and a Day school. We have a number of colored families here, besides quite a number without families, who all appear to be prospering so far as this world's goods are concerned. Some are running express wagons, some are barbers and hair-dressers and some are laborers; but all are apparently civil, industrious, sober and honest. Without these qualifications our race cannot expect to become a great people. Christmas passed off with nothing unusual; all seemed to have a pleasant time by making neighborly calls, etc. The weather was delightful. On the 26th of December the school children met at the A. M. E. Church in this place, and were addressed by Messrs. Mac Fee, Jones and Jackson. At intervals the children sang some appropriate pieces. After which they partook of refreshments, which had been provided. The day was spent in affair very much. Respectfully etc.,

PETER POWERS.

P.S. Since writing the above I have obtained two more subscribers for the APPEAL.

P. P.

[Mr. Powers has our thanks for his energy in behalf of the APPEAL. We gladly accept him as an agent. —EDITOR.]

The communication signed "M." is unavoidably crowded out this week. It will appear in our next.

Ion.

The Ion entertainment announced to come off at the Metropolitan Theatre on Saturday evening last turned out like a miserable failure. The lights were shut off at half-past 8 o'clock and the play abandoned. This was caused, so we are informed, by sufficient patronage not coming to the theatre up to that time to pay expenses. This we regret, as we never pray for any person's downfall, or decide their honest efforts, merely because they fail in them. But such things we should take as valuable lessons, yet some persons will not be taught until it is too late, that envy, prejudice and meanness sometimes gluts the tables turned against them, and the wish thet they wished to others has fallen on themselves.

We shall accept the miserable failure of Ion, at the Metropolitan Theatre, as a lesson—that, when a person is tendered a benefit, if desired, they should accept it and attend to it and its success. But, to leave their own interests to be influenced by persons who had enemies to punish, and suffer themselves to be made a party to help punish such supposed enemies, no wonder the benefit and Ion and all failed, and fell together with a grand crash from the dizzy hights they were wont to look from over the heads of society at large.

It is hard to make the people of San Francisco believe that they should support everything that may be gotten up through envy, spite, treachery and revenge, for the purpose of punishing or getting ahead of some particular man, whom they call a "Disorganizer." We have heard of men being politically "slaughtered." Even "Ion" can profit by this lesson, by not being influenced again to help punish other people's enemies, by refusing to give others a helping hand when in their power to do so.

Death of Dr. Isaac Rowell.

Dr. Isaac Rowell died suddenly at his residence on the Cliff House road, on Wednesday forenoon, of congestion of the lungs.—the medical faculty has lost one of its brightest ornaments; the poor, a noble benefactor, and the community one of its most estimable citizens. No eulogy of ours could do him justice for his generosity. He has been a constant contributor to our editorial since 1861, the year previous to our establishment of this paper when it was in embryo. He was fully aware of the many struggles we have had with the APPEAL during its existance and never faltered with his aid or sympathy. We have seldom met with one so constant and devoted to a principle that he deemed just and proper.

The Doctor was of middle age, and his whole social sympathies, he engaged in his daily and constant practice. The afflicted, among the poor, have lost a valuable friend, as he turned none from his office, or gave them a frown when they were convinced that they were not able to remunerate him for his skill and services. He was truly one of natures noblemen. His remains were interred yesterday, under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity, which, with the bereaved family and friends, the Pioneer Society and a large concourse of friends followed his remains, with solemn tread, to their last resting place. "Peace to his ashes."

Cards, Pamphlets, Posters Programmes, Notices, etc., done on reasonable terms at this office.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

N. P. COLE & CO.

222, 224 and 226 Bush St.,

Next to the Mercantile Library.

ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC THAT they have in our large sales-room, reduction in prices, we have decided to continue to sell at the

REDUCED PRICES

UNTIL JANUARY 1st.

In order to close out our Immense Overstock

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Parlor Furniture,

In Walnut, Rosewood and Mahogany carved in the latest styles and in all respects the most desirable materials and choicest patterns. A complete assortment of

LIBRARY FURNITURE,

In Morocco, Russia, Leather, etc.

BEDROOM SUITS,

In Walnut, Rosewood, Laurel, Mahogany, and Oak.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Of every variety and style,

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Of every description.

BEDDING:

Spring Mattresses, Hair Mattresses, Eureka Mattresses Palm Mattresses, Pale Pillows and Bolsters, Hair Pillows and Bolsters, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Manilla Blankets, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Best Live Geese Feathers from the Atlantic States and Europe, etc., etc., etc.

TO THE TRADE WE OFFER

15,000

Cases of Furniture and Chairs Packed Ready for Shipping,

—ALSO—

SPRINGS, MOSS, PULU, TOW

FEATHERS,

EXCELSIOR EUREKA HAIR,

ETC., ETC. oct1

Red Men's SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY

340 Bush St., near Kearny.

PRESIDENT, - - C. D. CUSHMAN
CASHIER, - - R. L. TAYLOR

Will Receive Deposits and Loan Money on approved Securities.

NO ENTRANCE FEE IS CHARGED.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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GEN'L N. J. T. DANA, W. B. HOLCOMB,
CHAS. E. HOPPE, DONALD BEARD,
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oct15-3m

J. ALLEN, Music Furnished

FOR

Theatres, Concerts, Balls, Assemblies, Private Parties, Amateur Performances, etc.; also, Parades, Picnics, Serenades, etc.

On the most reasonable Terms.

ADDRESS: 1914 MASON STREET,

Bet. Filbert & Greenwich.

Orders may be left at Metropolitan Theater Saloon, Exhibr & Chase's Music Store, Clay Street, and Gleeman & Hyde, Kearny Street, cor. Sutter. no 19-tf

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing the TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, serves the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, EASY RHEUMATISM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from no herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore specifically suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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San Francisco.

UNION CLUB NOTICE.

THE UNION CLUB, situated No. 822 PACIFIC STREET, near Powell Street, is open daily to citizens and strangers. Free Lunch from 12 M. to 2 P. M. and from 8 to 11 every evening. A first class Billiard Table and the finest brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand.

MORRIS, FREEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.

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HASKELL & CO. GROCERS & TEA MERCHANTS,

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(Near Second Street.)

In the Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

Wholesale Prices for Goods in Original Packages. oct21-tf

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OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
oct8-1yr.

A. J. WARD, SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND BATHING SALOON,

916 Kearny Street,

Bet. Jackson & Pacific. San Francisco.

nov26

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in this city or those arriving from the interior can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently.

oct 8-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

Persons in want of one or more Carriages to hire, can be supplied at the International Hotel, on reasonable terms by

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.

LODGINGS IN SACRAMENTO.

MRS. WM. H. HARPER still keeps her Establishment on L Street, above 3d, in Sacramento City, where persons from any part of the State arriving in Sacramento, can at all times obtain neatly furnished lodging rooms, and have their meals served to order if desired. oct21-3m

CHAS. D. CARTER, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 410 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyances—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to loan registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. no 15

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35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

nov13

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Stalls Nos. 11 & 12

CALIFORNIA MARKET,

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SHIPPING AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF FRESH and CURED MEATS.

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All stations delivered free of charge. Stewards of Hotels and Shipping will do well to give us a call.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Bartlow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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Established in 1849.

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518 Pacific Street,

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THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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One door west of Montgomery.

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HOUSE TO LET and the furniture of forty rooms in it for sale, at No. 23 Fremont street, corner Natoma. oct29-tf

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Machine Sewing and Embroidery

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No. 8 Hagan Street, between 3d and 4th. (Corner of King.)

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT-MAKER,

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order.

The largest stock of Ladies' and Gents' Custom Work and Children's first-class Boots and Shoes in the city and at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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SURPLUS..... 257,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS.....$757,115 6

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MRS. A. E. WELSH

HAS REMOVED FROM

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Where she is prepared to receive her old customers.

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Wood and Coal of all kinds delivered Free. no11

A CARD.

DR. LOU

Masonic Directory.

Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M. working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. Meeting every Thursday evening. Hall, No. 641 Broadway. Stated meeting, first Thursday in each month.

DAWSON THOMAS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

W. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.

The following lodges are working under the National Grand Lodge.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., meets every Thursday evening. Hall N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets.

G. A. DUVALL, W. M.
JOHN A. BARBER, Secretary.

Victoria Lodge, No. 5. Meets every Monday evening, Hall N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

D. W. RUGGLES, W. M.
E. J. HANDY, Secretary.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 28, Sacramento. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Landmark Lodge, Sonora.

M. Jackson, W. M.
G. H. Ashe, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. —, of Nevada, Cal. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, of Portland, Oregon. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

C. J. GRAHAM, W.M.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, of Virginia City, Nev. Meets weekly. Regular stated meeting, ——day of each month.

Royal Arch Chapter. Meets quarterly, corner Broadway and Mason streets, San Francisco.

Omissions, corrections or changes will be attended to whenever the fact is made known by letter or otherwise to this office.

CURRY & BRISTOW,
Stoves & Hardware.
All kinds of
Stoves, Hardware, Crockery, Etc.,
Can be bought at the Stove and Hardware Store
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on terms the most reasonable.
H. B. Stove Packaged. Stove pipe made to order. Grates and Stove Utensils replaced or repaired at the shortest notice.
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se30-3m

MRS. GEORGE SMITH,
28 Stone Street, San Francisco.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM her former patrons and friends generally, that the house has been enlarged and refitted, and is now open for the reception of guests from the Eastern States, the City and Interior. The "table de hote" will be supplied with the best that the market affords. A liberal share of patronage is solicited. au26-1f

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INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY PATON who came from Virginia, to this State from Clarksville formerly belonging to a blacksmith named Joseph Hoff, and subsequently to a blacksmith named Bowles. Any one knowing her address will be thankfully remembered by her brother who is now living in Sacramento City. Address JOHN PATON, care of the Pacific Coast Office, San Francisco. se30-3m

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THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
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JOHN KINKAID, Merchant.
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A. SILVERMAN, E. S. Fish & Co.
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J. J. Williams, Attorney at Law.
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au12

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OUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS IS IN Selling First-Class Goods at the Lowest Prices and for the next thirty days our prices will be Less than ever.
GOODWIN & CO.,
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PRACTICAL HATTERS
o. 704 Market Street,
Running through to No. 7 Geary St., San Francisco.
Recently removed from 604 Washington Street between Montgomery and Kearny.

Latest Styles by every Steamer.
au 12

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 606 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
606 Montgomery street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments to suit borrowers, monthly, as per agreement. 10% discount daily.

Advances made on freehold, household, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. au13

San Quentin Ferry,
FOR SAN RAFAEL

Fares Reduced!

Passage to San Quentin .....50 cents
To San Rafael..... 75 cents

On and after APRIL 10, 1870, the Steamer CONSTANTINE (VOTA, Captain J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted).

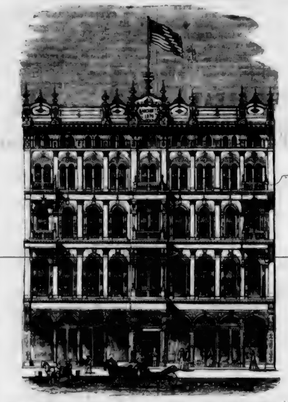
San Francisco.	San Quentin.
9:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
11:00 "	11:30 "
4:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently magnificent Railroad to San Rafael, and with Wagons to Tiburon, Tomales and Bolinas. In order to encourage pleasure travel, Horses and Buggies will be taken at very reduced rates. For further particulars, apply to the Captain, on board, or to
au 13 CHARLES MINTURN

CRAIG & SON,
521 MARKET STREET,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and furnished in a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be obtained.
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Our policemen is dressed up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all lovers to and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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COMPANY,
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Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.
Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.

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J. MORA MOSS, Vice-President.

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JNO. CROCKETT, *Secretary.*

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The Ku-Klux Outrages.

Continued.

The second inquiry, namely, whether persons and property are secure in the State, is considered in two aspects. One, is the civil law adequate to protect those wronged, and punish those who are guilty of these crimes. Second, to what extent does this organization exist and commit acts of violence? On the 12th of April, 1869, an act was approved making the act of going masked, disguised, or painted, a felony. It was intended to punish the classes enumerated. With the fact clearly appearing, that the only conviction of men alleged to be Ku-Klux was that of three negroes who sought to screen themselves by assuming disguise to cover their depredations upon other negroes in Alamance County, many persons, and some of those whose testimony is quoted, have stated that they believe person and property are as secure under the laws of North Carolina as under those of Massachusetts or of Pennsylvania. With the exception of the outrages committed by the secret armed bands of Ku-Klux the statement is true. To what extent that opinion is sustained as to these offenses, when it is shown that over 100 crimes, ranging from murder to petty larceny, has been committed by the members of an organization made up of adherents of one political party, and that in no one instance has there been conviction or punishment; must be left to the reader of the testimony herewith submitted. Under this state of facts it is idle to say that in the past the victims of violence have been protected or public safety secured by the vindication of the law and the punishment of the guilty. How is it now? In pursuance of the authority conferred upon him by the act of January 29, 1870, "to secure the better protection of life and property," Gov. Holden, in March, 1870, declared the County of Alamance in insurrection, and about the 22d of June he sent State militia into that county under the command of Col. Kirk. Numerous arrests were made of persons charged with being members of the Ku-Klux organization, who were held prisoners in military custody until released upon writs of habeas corpus. It was when these arrests were made that a number of persons confessed to have been members of the Ku-Klux Order, and upon the hearing before Judge Pearson disclosures were made of its objects and obligations, as they have been disclosed by witnesses before the Committee.

The policy or course pursued by Gov. Holden in the exercise of power conferred upon him by the law referred to and the conduct and character of the troops employed, and of their officers, have been freely commented upon by many witnesses, and while condemned without exception by the Conservatives, seem also to have created some division of sentiment among his political friends. Cruelties upon persons are testified to as having been inflicted by officers, which, if true, cannot be to strongly reprobated. The militia officers deny these charges, and it is to be observed that the witnesses who prove the most aggravated cases admit that they are members of the Ku-Klux organization. Whatever view may be taken of the power exercised or of the wisdom of exercising it, the Governor seems to have considered it effective for the time being, and to have hoped for the continuance of peace and order. These anticipations do not seem to have been realized, for since that time, in other portions of the State, acts of violence have again been committed, as appears from the extracts of the testimony.

In connecting with this symptom of reviving activity, we cannot overlook what has happened in the Legislature of the State since the message of the Governor was delivered. It will be borne in mind that the perpetration of the crimes in Alamance and Orange Counties, by armed and disguised bands, was the reason given for declaring those counties in insurrection, and that man" arrest were then made by Gov. Holden in order of persons suspected of belonging to the Ku-Klux, while some were arrested who were not shown to be members. One acknowledges that he was a member, in the report (page 324) that a large majority of those who were held with him as prisoners, acknowledged to each other that they did not belong to the Order. The feeling that would be aroused against the Governor in a fraternity bound together by such oaths, and by the terror of the common peril in which they stood by the multitude of crimes they had committed would naturally be intensed. The effect of these outrages upon the colored voters was to keep many of them from the election. This coupled with the introduction of an issue arising out of the prodigal and unjustifiable use by the Railroad Bonds and the bonds issued on the credit of the State for public improvements, resulted in the defeat of the party friends of Gov. Holden at the election, and an adverse majority was returned to the Legislature.

Frederick N. Strudwick, a member of the House of Representatives (whose name is unevenly connected in the testimony with an alleged arrangement, as a member of this order, to assassinate Senator Shoffner), introduced resolutions of impeachment against the Governor, and he is now upon his trial before the Senate upon eight articles, which charge him with declaring the counties of Alamance and Caswell in insurrection, with the arrest of a number of persons, who were taken into custody by Colo. Kirk and Bergen, under his order, and with unlawfully paying from the public treasury the troops called out by him to suppress the disorders in those counties. The law authorizing the Governor to declare counties in insurrection has been repealed, and one witness states that the act making it a penal offense to go disguised has also been repealed.

With what feelings and apprehensions the class of persons who have heretofore been the victims of the lawless outrages in Alamance County look to the result of these proceedings will be better understood by giving the words of a citizen of the County than from any inferences of the Committee. He says:

Question—To what did you attribute cessation of these outrages?

Answer—Well, I attribute it to this—just waiting for an opportunity. The feeling against loyal men has not abated.

Q. Upon what do you base that statement? *A.* Upon statements made by persons who say that when "certain things" have transpired, then they will bring certain men to account.

Q. What things? *A.* Whenever they have impeached the Governor of the State, and have convicted him, and turned him out of office, and also the Judiciary of the State, as they propose to do, then they will take charge of the men in my county.

Q. Does that refer to the impeachment proceeding now pending? *A.* Yes sir.

Q. Are the men who have made statements of that kind members of the Ku-Klux organization? *A.* I do not know, or rather, I will modify that statement by saying that men have told me so who belonged to it.

That such feelings should be entertained will not be considered surprising, when it is remembered that, so far as the testimony taken shows the condition of the State, it is clearly established:

First: That the Ku-klux organization does exist, has a political purpose, and is composed of members of the Democratic and Conservative party. That it has sought to carry out its purpose by murders, whipping, intimidations, and violence against its opponents.

Second: That it not only binds its members to carry out decrees of crime, but protects them against conviction and punishment, first by disguises and secrecy, and secondly by perjury, if necessary upon the witness stand and in the jury-box.

Third: That of all the offenders against the law in this order (and they must be many hundreds, if not thousands, because these crimes are shown to be committed by organized bands ranging from 10 to 75), not one has yet been convicted in the whole State.

Such being the state of affairs, it is surely not necessary that Committees should argue the insufficiency of the reasons for establishing an order which has led to such results. Whatever may have been the original purpose of the Ku-Klux, or the offenses of those to counteract whom they allege the order was established, it now has gone so far as to present the issue between Government and anarchy, and if it has not reached it, is fast approaching the point where in that issue there can be no neutrals. With such an army of criminals at large, with no power in the State tribunals to bring them to justice, with organization, oaths and secrecy baffling and defying all the appliances of the law, and bringing them to each other's aid with the consciousness that they number enough to turn the scale of political power in favor of the party with which they act, so long as their violence and intimidation are successful against those whom they oppose, with these facts in view, he must have a credulous nature who believes that any temporary lull, in the activity of such an agency at once of crime and power, imparts continued security to those who must become either victims of their crime or submissive supplicants to their power. The testimony taken covers a large number of the counties of the State, but not all. The time intervening between the appointment of the Committee, and the close of the session has not enabled us to examine all the witnesses we have summoned and who were in attendance. The pendency of the impeachment trial at Raleigh has rendered it impossible to bring from there the Chief Justice and other witnesses, whom we deemed it important to have before us. But the testimony of so many of the judicial officers of the State as we have taken, can leave no doubt that, as against the violence of this Ku-Klux organization, the authorities cannot secure to its citizens Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

The resolutions do not charge the Committee with the duty of examining into the power of Congress to afford a remedy for so great a deprivation of their rights suffered by citizens of the United States under the Government of a State. They have discharged their duty in reporting the facts so far as their investigations have enabled them to do so, and in the light or these facts, whether any and what remedy can be applied must be left to the deliberations of Congress to determine. In closing the report as to the investigation thus far made into the outrages in North Carolina, it is proper to say that the largest latitude was allowed in the examination of the witnesses; that they were not confined in their statements by any technical laws of evidence; that no objection was made to any member of the Committee examining upon any question that he considered had any relation to the subject of inquiry, and that consequently, much of the testimony elicited may seem to be foreign to the question whether outrages were committed and whether persons and property are secure in the State.—Of this class particularly is that relating to the management of railroads and the disposition of the State securities by railroad Presidents. Where public men of either party have been reflected upon by testimony in this incidental way, it was the design of the Committee to call them, that they might have the benefit of their own statements in answer, but want of time and other reasons already stated have prevented our doing so.

While engaged prosecuting our inquiry as to North Carolina, many communications have been received calling for examination into the outrages of a similar character to those complained of in that State, which have been committed before and since the Committee was organized, by bands of men in disguise in other States. Complaint is made that within the last two weeks the Capital of Kentucky was entered in the night by a body of men armed and masked, who proceeded to the jail, took possession of it, set at liberty a man charged with murder, and then rode away unmolested. Shortly before that the jail at Union, South Carolina, was entered and 10 prisoners taken out and killed. Like complaints of murder, scourging and violence, without redress, and demands for investigation, and the protecting arm of the Government against these lawless marauders have been forwarded from the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Texas, and Tennessee.

Into none of these could the Committee examine, considering it better to pursue our inquiry to completion, if possible, in one State, rather than take partial and disloyal statements as to all, and leaving to the Senate the determination of whether the public interests require this investigation to be pursued further. Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SCOTT,
Z. CHANDLER,
HENRY WILSON.
BENJ. F. RICE,
JAMES W. NYE,
Committee.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration at Stockton.

[Owing to an oversight on our part last week, we omitted to state that the oration of Mr. J. B. Sanderson would be continued.—Ed.]

Slavery is dead; the rebellion ended—the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments are a par of the organic law of the nation. Their spirit will permeate all our new growth, our future life and history. The pride of our countrymen made them unwilling to acknowledge their obligations to the colored people, until, in their distress, they were compelled to throw up their hands and cry, help! When Mr. Lincoln first proposed Emancipation as a war measure, for the salvation of the nation. Secretary Seward feared its effects. He said: "It may be viewed as the last measure of an exhausted Government—a cry for help—the Government stretching forth its hand to Ethiopia, instead of Ethiopia stretching forth her hand to the Government.' Loyal men throughout the country saw and felt, and Mr. Lincoln was convinced that it was madness longer to indulge pride and refuse Negro aid. That aid was accepted gladly, and from January, 1863, the scale of battle turned in favor of the Union. The nation had sacrificed its pride and prejudice; humbled itself; propitiated heaven. No more Negro slavery. He had tasted liberty; taken a strong draught. He feels better. Invigorated in heart, head and limbs, I do not think he can be re-enslaved. "Of fences must needs come, but woe to him by whom they come." We start anew with our countrymen. We ask fair play. He can say "I am an American citizen," as proudly as the Roman said, when at home and abroad—his life, liberty or property endangered—"I am a Roman citizen." And despots and their minions shrunk back, fearing to lay hands upon him. Roman Republicanism illustrated Solon's idea: "An injury done to the least citizen was deemed an insult to the whole commonwealth." There was personal love of liberty, respect for the sacred name and rights of citizens; jealousy of their invasion in the person of the humblest. May the Republicanism of Christian America and experts have also been called to defend the rights of citizens as that of heathen Rome.

To my mind it is evident that the Great Ruler of Heaven is leading this people. Israel went down into Egypt, three score and fifteen souls, and was 240 years in bondage there, in all manner of service. Jehovah saw them, heard their cry, and led them out into a land of freedom and plenty—for what purpose? That they might serve Him. That He might chasten and educate them to be His peculiar people. Look at the descendants of Africa among you. When they were brought here —a handful. Today they number five millions. In American bondage 240 years they cried unto God. He heard and raised up a deliverer and led them out with a mighty hand an outstretched arm. Extend the parallel between Hebrew slavery in Africa and African slavery in America, and the coincidences are surprising. History seems to repeat itself for the instruction of nations. While the cloud of civil war hung over us, Jehovah marched with the bondmen. We said:

"Our eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightnings of his terrible swift sword.
His truth is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat,
He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment seat,
Be swift my soul to answer Him, be jubilant my feet.
Our God is marching on."

We heard his voice out of the cloud. Of those who pursued the fleeing bondmen to cut them off and return them to slavery, thousands sank in the Red Sea of blood; horsemen, chariots and riders, with sword, spear and shield. Ten years have not elapsed, he still moves before and leads them. As they pass through the land hungry, thirsty and weary, deal righteously and kindly with them, my countrymen.

"As ye deal with my confessors, so with you my grace will deal,
Solace God is marching on."

I have no fear of my people. No doubt of their possessing great desire and capacity for improvement and self-government. No doubt of the safety of this experiment upon them and the country. I have confidence in my people in the future. The religious sentiment deeply provides their character. If they had not the letter they had the spirit. For generations they have been passing through tribulations. Driven back by man, they turned to God. With what earnestness they knocked at the door of heaven. The spirit of heavenly wisdom was given. Patience, meekness, and love was poured upon them. All may not regard the religious sentiment alike, but he cannot have our confidence who despises it. Much in the character and conduct of our people was and is misunderstood. The simple faith in God, kindliness, long suffering, forgiveness, returning good for evil, are considered pusillanimity or stupidity. Possessing these qualities—though hitherto the builders have rejected this stone, their necessity and value in the building of society will be acknowledged in the the good time coming.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair.

During the past week, the intense interest which has been manifested in this murder trial from its commencement nearly three weeks ago, has been unabated. A large number of witnesses have been called in the case, both in behalf of the people and for the defence. The shooting has been easily proven by the prosecution. The defense sets forth the plea of insanity, and will argue for an acquittal upon that ground. A large number of medical gentleman and experts have also been called to show causes which produce insanity in its several stages. If insanity can be established, there will no doubt be a verdict of acquittal; otherwise, it will be a conviction for the crime as charged. As we st

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 15, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing State Election.

Little has been said or done in this city the past week concerning politics. The excitement and newspaper discussion concerning the merits of the respective Gubernatorial candidates is enthusiastically kept up in the interior. Ex-Member of Congress, Johnson, has been the only candidate as yet who has made a grand flourish of trumpets and sounds in this city for the exalted position. Since he has come and gone, the ardor of the people has seemingly abated, and Congressman Johnson has thus far failed to impress the people of either party in the city to the extent of arousing them to fever heat in politics. We presume that ere long he will try them again, talk Non-Committal (on his part), Anti-Railroad Subsidies, or he may on that particular question, on his return, "talk horse." Gov. Haight has long ago defined his position by a published letter. These two Gubernatorial candidates are extremes, and will greatly divide and distract the Democratic party. The Republicans thus far are united, and are determined to go for principle and not men. To them it will not be the question so much as to what particular man it is, but what man will be the most available to head the State ticket for Governor in the next election. A few more weeks will disclose the fact what candidate the Republicans of San Francisco will endorse. In the State Convention there will be a desperate conflict for the mastery between the San Francisco and Sacramento delegations. The latter city has made their choice per Sacramento *Union* et als, in the interior. The former city, except the *Alta per se*, has made no particular choice as yet; hence, it will be seen by a glance at the situation, that the ensuing Republican State Convention will be the most important ever held in this State.

Special Notice.

Delinquent Agents who have made us no returns since the commencement of the present volume of the APPEAL will receive no more packages of papers from this date until some returns are made by letter or otherwise. Persons missing the APPEAL hereafter in any locality can always obtain it by sending their subscription, accompanied by the cash, direct to this office, either through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express or through the Post-office by money order. We will send the APPEAL to any city or town in this State, or to any city, town or county in the United States or Territories for one year for five dollars; six months, two dollars and fifty cents. Send in your orders.

Excelsior Union Republican Club.

This club held their first annual meeting for election of officers on Tuesday evening last, the 11th inst., with the following result: John A. Barber, President; G. W. Lee and G. A. Duvall, Vice-Presidents; William McDonald, Secretary; F. Smithen, Corresponding Secretary; Ezekiel Cooper, Treasurer; W. Alexander, Marshal.

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.—We are in receipt of the speech of Hon. John Sherman of Ohio, delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 16th, 1871, on the Ku-Klux outrages which are being extensively circulated by the the Union Republican Congressional Committee, per J. H. Platt, M. C.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Peter Powers, Chico, Butte Co., Cal; E. S., Marysville; A. L. Jackson, M. Fletcher, Sacramento; I. B. Barton, Stockton; G. P. Rowell, New York advertising agency.

American Colonization Society.

We are in receipt of a two circulars now in course of general distribution by the American Colonization Society. The circular entitled, "Since Emancipation," commences as follows:

DEAR SIR: We beg leave to call your attention to the remarkable aspects of African Colonization since emancipation in this country. In the Providence of God the demands upon the Colonization Society have entirely outgrown former efforts and income. We are sure that you and your people must, on reflection, feel it your duty now to aid this work. We most earnestly ask you to consider the following facts, particularly in their bearing upon the redemption of Africa, and the elevation of such of our colored people as desire to go to Liberia.

I. *The desire to go to Liberia.*—Very large numbers of the colored people, being Divinely moved, as we believe, are earnestly applying for passage to Liberia. The Society has sent since emancipation twenty-six hundred, and not one-half the applicants. In January last, in three days, three distinct lists of applicants for passage for Liberia, including five hundred persons, were added to former applicants whom we were unable to send. Besides, we have ample evidence that the desire to go to Liberia is becoming a controlling passion with large numbers of our colored people, as a means of usefulness to their race and the improvement of their own condition. We interpret this movement, as we think you must on reflection, as meaning the rapid colonization and redemption of Africa by means of our colored people.

II. *The character of those desiring to go.*—It is highly adapted to the end had in view. Besides their often demonstrated adaptedness to the climate, so deadly to white missionaries, large numbers of them are Christians, distinguished for the remarkable piety which characterizes such large numbers of the colored people South. Of those sent in November last, sixty-three had "witnessed a good profession;" forty-four of those sent in the next preceding expedition were also professing Christians. A similar proportion of all those sent since emancipation were members of Christian Churches. Here is a number of Christian people transferred to a heathen continent, unparalleled in the history of missions, in the same period of time. And one of the most competent witnesses living testifies: "From my experience and observation in Africa, since 1851, the most successful civilizers, and evangelizers of the heathen around and among us are the Christian emigrant families." "Christian emigrant, permanently located, can best evangelize the continent of Africa." This all experience confirms.

But additionally to this large number of Christian people there is ample evidence of the elevated character of the whole number sent. They are selected with reference to their ability to be useful. General Howard, who has aided some of, testifies to their unusually good character. Rev. T. S. Malcom, and others, who have seen different expeditions when in the ship ready to sail, bears the same testimony. In the society's careful analysis of character, as it regards morals, education, and trades, and the like, the description shows them highly adapted to get on themselves, and be useful to others in their new homes.

The circular then proceeds under the third heading, "Recent revivals of religion in Liberia and the regions beyond."

III. *Recent revivals of religion in Liberia and the regions beyond.*—These revivals constitute an intensely interesting series of facts, and are harmonious with the general progress of the cause of late. It seems as if God was specially honoring our efforts since emancipation. Here is the kind of news coming to us from Liberia:

"A Young Men's Christian Association, and the Ministerial Prayer Association, lately organized at Monrovia, promise to be of much benefit in promoting the religious interests of the Republic. The reviving and converting influences of the Holy Spirit have been deeply felt in all the churches in most of the settlements. A letter from Monrovia, November 3d, conveys the information that not less than one hundred and thirty persons have been converted. The Methodist Episcopal church for two weeks was thronged from daylight to late at night, services of various kinds being kept up continually. Scarcely a family has been passed without some drops from the heavenly shower. Episcopalians, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists were seen in each other's places of worship, laying aside all minor considerations for the time being and praying, exhorting, singing, preaching, encouraging mourners, and thus making common cause with each other. The work is still progressing. Several young men are looking forward to the Gospel Ministry, and lately two have been taken under the care of the Presbytery of Western Africa, having this object in view."

This work has not been confined to the emigrant population, but has extended to the natives, who seem readily influenced by Christian precept and example. Distant kings have sent for Missionary teachers.

And concludes as follows:

V. *Collections in the Churches.*—The income of this society is entirely inadequate to the imperative demands upon it. The most rapid and economical method of supplying the want is by collections in the Churches. Large numbers are sure to respond now to an appeal from the pulpit.

We most earnestly ask pastors, of all denominations, at their earliest convenience, to speak of this cause to their people and take collections, in some way to invite and forward aid. We beg them not to wait for an Agent. The Society, from motives of economy, has only three men for the whole field raising money. We rely on the pastors, and if those receiving this appeal will comply with its requests, we shall have the aid we need.

Please forward donations to Rev. WILLIAM MACLEAY, D. D., Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the American Colonization Society.

Harvey Lindsly, Joseph H. Bradley, William Gunton, George W. Samson, Peter Parker, Samuel Huntington, John B. Kerr, *Executive Committee.*

William MacLean, *Financial Secretary.*

William Coppinger, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Colonization rooms, Washington, D. C., March, 1871.

In the circular entitled "Elevation of the People of Color," is a portion of an address by Rev. John Maclean, ex-President of the Princeton College, New Jersey, delivered before that Society at Washington City, January 17th, 1871, who says:

"Much of the opposition to the American Colonization Society, on the part of the colored people in the United States, has doubtless arisen *from their impression* that its friends and supporters were hostile to any and all efforts made to place them upon an equality with the whites, and that this is *the* reason why the Society is still assiduously endeavoring to strengthen the Republic of Liberia, and to render it attractive to the colored race in this country.

"It is true, that the Society is desirous to send additional emigrants to Liberia, and to make *that* country more and more attractive to the people of color in the United States; not, however, for the reason suggested, but for others; and among these is our full conviction that Africa is to furnish the arena whereon the people of color are to achieve their highest triumphs in all the arts and refinement of civilized and Christian life; and where they will enjoy, without drawback, all the blessings of a free government.

"So far from being hostile to any attempt to elevate the colored race here at home, the friends of Colonization are ready to bid God speed to every judicious measure for the education and elevation of the entire body of the colored people. They hope that the efforts made to this end will be greatly increased. It is of the highest importance to the interests of all concerned that all the colored people of this country should be educated, and well educated; and no pains or expense should be spared in our efforts to reach this result. This is an undertaking in every view of it praiseworthy.

In relation to this "American Colonization Society," of which Henry Clay was so long its President, this much we do know that in all the Northern, Eastern and Western States the intelligent colored people have passed upon it long ago, and denounced it as one of the most insidious and dangerous institutions against the true interests and elevation of the American colored people ever conceived or gotten up in the United States. We unhesitatingly again acquiesce, as heretofore, in their opinions; Because what have the native-born American colored people got to do with Africa any more than the native-born American white people have to do with their progenitors, who were born in Germany, Russia, England, France, or any other European country. Merely because they may be white persons do not bind them or theirs to the land of their progenitors to such an extent that they must be persuaded to abandon their birthright in the United States and as an American-born citizen go back to the country of their forefathers and aid in building it up. We now think, and have always thought, that this "American Colonization Society" would be better employed in ameliorating the condition of the three or four millions of the descendants of Africans who have been held in bondage for more than two hundred years in their native country—American robbed of the fruits of their labors, and deprived of privileges enjoyed by others.

This would seem more like true philanthropy. But to keep pestering the American-born colored people continually about going to Africa, merely because they are colored, is as insulting as it is absurd.

Every winter this "American Colonization Society" makes itself active in looking up all the stray 'contrabands' standing in the sun in Virginia and adjacent States that would go anywhere in an inclement season to get themselves warm for the time being. The Society sends vessels filled with these unfortunates to Liberia, and then makes its annual report, based upon the idea that it is the desire of the American colored people to go to Africa, which is not the fact. There is only one way that the colored American desires to go to Africa, or any other place, and that way is just like the white American, and that is by individual enterprise. If he can scheme a plan to make a few thousand dollars in Africa, or any other country on God's free earth, they should be left free to go. If successful, after making the venture, they should be left free to choose whatever other place they desire to go to in this wide, wide world. The three or four millions of colored people now in the Southern States, and in their native land, should stay there and help develop its resources. Let the "Colonization Society" go to Africa if they have at heart the "elevation of the poor African," as they call him, and the welfare of his civilization and enlightenment. The colored American at the present day, with the ballot in his hand, and with equality before the law, can do very well without the aid of the "American Colonization Society" for their future advancement. Liberia is now a recognized Republic and must use the same political economy in building up itself as have other nations, with population, etc.

Convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

The annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of California commenced at the Masonic Temple, in this city, Tuesday morning. After the transaction of a large amount of business, an election was held, with the following result: R. E. James Lawrence English, of Sacramento, Grand High Priest; R. E. Jacob H. Neff, of Colfax, Deputy Grand High Priest; R. E. Stephen Wing, of Columbia, Grand King; R. E. Joseph Isaacs, of Shasta, Grand Scribe; R. E. Joseph B. Scotchler, of San Francisco, Grand Treasurer; R. E. Charles L. Wiggin, of San Francisco, Grand Secretary; R. E. Russel T. Hayes, of Los Angeles, Royal Arch Captain; R. E. William T. Reynolds, of San Francisco, Grand Captain of the Hosts; Companion I. C. Rost, of San Francisco, Grand Guard.

The installation exercises took place immediately after the election, and were conducted by R. E. Past Grand Gov. T. Grimes, of San Francisco, assisted by R. E. Charles Marsh, Master of Ceremonies.

The Chapter concluded its labors on Thursday.

The grand council of Royal and Select Masters also elected and installed their officers on Thursday.

SKATING RINK.

The managers of the Roller Skating Rink respectfully inform the Gentlemen of San Francisco, that their elegant building on the City Slip is now complete, and in fitting a building to meet their requirements, they therefore have been compelled to lease a lot on the

S. E. Cor. Mason and John Streets,

belonging to the estate of the late French Council, Mont. Dillon. The location is a pleasant one and the Pavilion, now being erected for the Rink, will be large and commodious, its size is 40x70 feet, with all the improvements and conveniences for the comfort of our patrons.

The managers take pleasure in informing all who may desire to encourage the enterprise, that the

First Grand Opening Exhibition

Will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24th.

At Eight o'clock.

Admission, - - - Twenty-Five Cents

For the use of Skates, - - - Twenty Five Cents

The Rink will be open four days during the week, from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m., for lessons, from which hours **The Public** will be excluded. **Mondays and Fridays** at the above hours, for children. Admission, 25 Cents; use of Skates, 25 cents. **The Club** will meet every **Wednesday and Saturday**, at the same hours. On those days the public will only be admitted as spectators.

☞Those but the Plympton Skates will be used in the Rink.

☞A competent Female Professor will be in attendance at all times.

For further particulars inquire of the Managers at the Rink.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. W. WILSON,
S. WALKER.

ap15

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. SOLOMON BECKETT, 14 Fredon Street, between Fourth and Fifth, between Bryant and Brannan, San Francisco, will Board and Lodge persons in the City and Country. The house is new, and pleasantly situated. TERMS MODERATE.

FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.

The oldest Barber Shop and Bathing House in Oakland. The present proprietor is leaving to go East, and offers his premises cheap for cash. They are situated on 7th street, near Broadway, and Lessee's Hotel, opposite Broadway Depot.

618-4l C. F. SLOAN.

J. ALLEN,
Music Furnished

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Theaters, Concerts, Balls, Assemblies, Private Parties, Amateur Performances, etc., etc., Parades, Picnics, Serenades, etc.

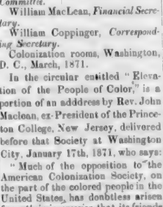
On the most reasonable Terms.

ADDRESS: 1014 MASON STREET,

Or, Palmer's Greenwich.

Orders may be left at Metropolitan Theater Saloon Kohler & Chase's Music Store, Clay Street, and Sherman & Hyde, Kearny Street, cor. Sutter, up-3m

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible **BLOOD PURIFIER**, possessing rare **TONIC** and **NERVINE** properties—a certain cure for **RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ERYSIPELAS, TUMORS, BOILS, SCALD HEAD, SORES and ULCERS**; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is **PURELY VEGETABLE**, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a **BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.**

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO. AGENTS.
320 and 531 Market Street,
San Francisco.

BRAY & CO.,
BUSH STREET

COAL AND WOOD YARD,

No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or N. W. cor. Taylor and Post corners, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.

Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal.	Live Oak Wood.
Nesbit Kincaid Coal.	White Wood.
Lehigh Lump Coal.	Red Wood.
Lehigh Egg and Nut Coal.	Split Wood.
Spring Creek Coal.	Lightning Kindling.
Cannel Coal.	Coke.
Scotch Cannel.	Charcoal.
Bellingham Bay Coal.	

Full Weight of Coal. *Full Measure of Wood.*

ap 1

JOHN CURRY,
Stoves & Hardware.

All Invited

Stoves, Hardware, Crockery, Etc.,

Can be bought at the Stove and Hardware Store

314 JACKSON STREET,

on terms the most reasonable.

N. B. Stoves Exchanged, Stove pipe made to order. Stoves and Stove Utensils replaced or retired at the shortest notice.

jan14-tf J. CURRY.

IF YOU WANT
A Family Sewing Machine

BUT THE

WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co. —L. B. Wilcox, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

For sons in the city or those arriving from the east Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently

oc 8-3m

LODGING HOUSE.

Neat, furnished rooms, can be obtained by the week or month at No. 19 Stout street. Persons arriving from the interior can always be accommodated on reasonable terms.

W. S. SCOTT.

BOARDING IN OAKLAND.

MR. & MRS. C. FRANCIS HAVE REMOVED FROM 84 Second street to 1317 Fourth, bet. Broadway and Washington streets, where they have opened a new and commodious House for the accomodation of the traveling public, where board can be secured by the day or week on reasonable terms.

FIFTH ANNUAL
Target Excursion

—OF THE—

BRANNAN GUARD,

Will be held at

DECOTO PICNIC GROUNDS

May 3d, 1871.

These grounds lie immediately adjoining the town of Decoto, which has recently been planted with twenty-five thousand choice and ornamental trees, such as the Cypress, as a number of varieties, the Lombard Poplar, Ornamental, etc., and are acknowledged to be the most beautiful in the State.

The Target Ground, Dinner Hall, and a Refreshment Saloon and Storeroom are completely shaded by the spreading branches of numerous Pepper trees, and the whole is lighted by gaslight throughout.

A stream of clear spring water crosses directly through the grounds. The grounds are easily accessible via Central Pacific Railroad, which will land all parties at the ground, being only an hour's ride from the ferry landing at Davis street, through the magnificent Alameda Valley.

The Pacific Brass Band, and also a Quadrille Band has been engaged.

The Company will leave at 9 o'clock sharp.

Price of Ticket for the round trip, including Admission to the Grounds, One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents

Children from 6 to 12 years of age half price, under 6 free.

ap8-14

STEREOSCOPES,

ALBUMS, CHROMOS, FRAMES

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

invite the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, of their own publication, manufacture and importation, also

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE,

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 Broadway, New York,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

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$75,000!

GRAND CONCERT

AT THE

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

SACRAMENTO CITY,

MAY 1, 1871.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SACRAMENTO PIONEER

AND

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,

At which time

1317

Gifts will be given away, aggregating $15,000, the highest Prize Gift

$15,000 Gold Coin.

Excursion Tickets will be issued all trains to take parties to Sacramento and back.

Tickets to the Concert for sale by our Agents, at $1.50, Coin each, in this City, or by the undersigned

Cadwalader, Davis & Co.

Managers.

41 Fourth St., Sacramento City.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Permit me a space in your columns to justify myself from the insults and slurs cast upon me through the publication of paragraphs in some of the daily papers of this city, respecting myself and company, about parading on St. Patrick's Day. The facts of the case may be stated as being done only for the purpose of gratifying the malignity, or, perhaps, tending to "show up" their ridicule, and to make them-selves foolish in print. The assertion of "strategy" in one of the papers some time past, showing an attachment was made on me for the purpose of my not turning out, was in no wise true to its purpose. What was so attached—a horse—was not my property, nor were the uniforms and muskets. The uniforms and equipments (for satisfaction to all) were sometime ago taken out of the armory on me for the H. M. Collins and W. M. Smith, the latter better known as "Fiddle-town Smith." These gentlemen only endorsed my "note of hand" on certain occasions, and have been amply paid therefor. A rumor, which is in circulation, respecting my non-payment of the "note," is entirely false. Mr. Smith requested me some time past, in conjunction with Mr. Collins, to draw up a petition, or memorial, for the purpose of drawing forward the public sympathy toward our company, and for receiving a subscription, which would be of benefit, and hand the same over to them. If these gentlemen had kept themselves quiet at this point, and waited until the subscription was raised, the matter would be easily settled; but, instead, Mr. Smith went about, telling persons there was no such company of which I was commander, existing. The cash has, however, been placed for adjudication in the County Court, and a final decision, I trust, will be obtained. Then will be seen the falsity of the rumor, and the slander hurled straight into the teeth of the individual from whom it emanated. In the meantime I hope this will be satisfactory proof of an explanation of the matter.

Yours, truly,

BEVERLY DODSON.
Captain of Independent Guard.

SACRAMENTO, April 11, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

I have neglected to send items from time to time for publication in our efficient organ, THE PACIFIC APPEAL. However, I will make no apology, but promise to do better in the future.

We had quite a time here on the 30th of March, the first anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment. The procession was formed at the Siloam Baptist Church, on Fifth street, between N and O. Right of procession on N street, under the management of Benjamin Cogar, Grand Marshal of the Day, with Aids.

The order of the procession was as follows: 1st, Cornet Band. 2d, Sacramento Zouaves, Capt. L. Pearson. 3d, Chariot with Goddess of Liberty, Blind Justice and aids, drawn by four white horses; the beautiful control of the well known Mr. Thomas Watson, of San Francisco. 4th, Carriage with the President, Chaplain, Orator, Poet, &c. 5th, United Sons of Friendship, with beautiful Banner. 6th, Sabbath School Children in cars. 7th, Citizens on foot. 8th, Citizens in carriages. 9th, Citizens mounted.

The line of march was from Fifth street, up N, to Tenth, from Tenth to K, down K to Front, to J, up J to Tenth, on Tenth to H, down H to Seventh, to the A. M. E. Church for the literary exercises of the day.

The order of exercises were as follows: The President of the Day, Mr. A. R. Lynchcombe, called the auditors to order, and introduced the Reverend William Dean, Chaplain, who offered the opening prayer. Address from the President. Reading of the Fifteenth Amendment by Master Eugene Grubbs. Music, "Star Spangled Banner." Declaration of sentiments by A. L. Jackson. Poem by J. P. Hickman. Oration by C. H McDougal, Mr. McDougal's efforts were occasionally greeted with loud applause, he is unquestionably a good Orator, a scholar and a thorough historian; as a politician he has few equals, he is among the first of Sacramento's literary gems. Benediction by Rev. Mr. Stevens.

After which the Sacramento Zouaves retired to the basement of the Church, where a most sumptous repast was in readiness, under the management of Mr. James Williams, who at that moment, was the best man living. It was good Mr. Williams, kind hearted Williams, in fine he was all good to poor hungry souls, who soon converted everything into bones, no crumbs, oh, no! "Lazarus" would have fared pretty bad, had he come along at that season. Repast being over, the March was resumed from the A. M. E. Church on 7th street to the S. B. Church on 5th street, the procession then broke up to meet at Hamilton Hall for the Masked Ball.

The Sheet, Pillow-Slip and Masked Ball, given by the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Literary Sociable Club, is the first of the kind ever given in Sacramento, and was quite a novelty as well as success. The following are the names of a few who took prominent parts: Miss E. Miller, Photographist; Miss M. Scott, Girl of the Period, *a la* Grecian Bend; Mrs. K. P. Pearson, Pop Corn Girl; Mrs. E. E. Fletcher, Spanish Ballet Dancer; Miss J. Mahony, Old Baker Woman; Miss A. Vincent, Piute Squaw; Mrs. M. Authbery, Street mother; Miss Sisters, Dominoes; Mrs. A. Douglass, Daughter of the Regiment; Mrs. A. Lewis, Acrobat; Mrs. Emory, California Grey Gvl; Miss Julia Gaston, Old Mother Goose: Mr. W., Wilkerson, John Chinaman, Emanuel Taylor, Indian Chief; C. Lewis, Monk; Master Al-Quen's Page; Miss L

Synopsis of the Annual Statement
....OF THE....
PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Made to the Insurance Commissioner for the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1870.

Capital Stock - - - $1,000,000

Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and dividends	$777,366 63

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages	$357,300 41
Estimated Value of Real Estate unincumbered	$1,179,800
Estimated Value of Buildings on same	$59,500
Value of Mortgaged Premises	$1,026,400
Buildings on Premises insured for	$626,650
Loans on Collaterals	553,311 63
The Aggregate present Market Value of Collaterals when loaned on	679,729
Cash on hands and on Bank in New York	119,050 07
Cash on hands and in Banks in this State	94,310 00
Interest in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums, Dividends and Interest accrued, State and Federal Stamps and other Assets	30,474 72
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company	109,200 00
Real Estate owned by the Company	147,200 00
Total Assets (GOLD)	$1,777,366 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses in Process of Adjustment	$30,127 00

INCOME.

Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Re-insurance and Cancellations	$710,554 45
Premiums received for Marine Risks, less Re-insurance and Cancellations	374,413 85
Interest received from all sources	104,300 14
Amount received from Rents	8,850 00
	$1,200,122 15

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for Fire Losses	$456,970 20
Amount paid for Marine Losses	198,606 84
Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Employees	54,607 66
All other Commissions to Agents	126,052 80
State and Federal Taxes	37,947 96
Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Expenses, and all other Payments	151,574 18
Dividends paid Stockholders	180,000 00
	$1,200,819 09

Net amount Fire Risks written during the year	$71,088,895
Net amount Marine Risks written during the year	41,567,066
Amount of Fire Risks in force December 31, 1870	$62,278,005
Amount Marine Risks in force December 31, 1870	2,819,94

NOTE—All the foregoing is estimated on GOLD BASIS.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RAMMEL, Secretary. feb 18.

GEORGE & CO'S
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
Webb Street,
Four of Sutter Union Bank, between California and Sacramento, and Montgomery and Kearny sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ All orders delivered to any part of the City free of charge
All orders executed with promptness, at the lowest rates. mar1-tf

NELLIE BROWN
OR THE
Jealous Wife,
WITH
OTHER SKETCHES,
Containing from 120 to 140 pages, written and published by
THOMAS DETTER, (Colored,)
OF ELKO, NEVADA.

The above work is now in course of publication, and subscriptions will be received at this office.
The work is moral and chaste in every particular. jan28-tf

UNION CLUB,
No. 822 Pacific Street,
Bet. Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

M. FREEMAN would inform his friends that having purchased the interest of Messrs. H. F. Morris and Wm. Johnson in the establishment, that he has associated with him W. A. MONTGOMERY, as partner.

A share of patronage is solicited from friends in the city, as also those arriving from the interior.

Fine, spacious and airy rooms can be obtained by persons of the city or from the interior.

The house has been completely refitted and renovated, and is now under the proprietorship of
FREEMAN & MONTGOMERY.
WM. FREEMAN, } dec24-tf
WM. MONTGOMERY }

J. P. BENNETT,
New Hall Market
Fish and Vegetable Stand,
Sixth St., bet. Washington and Broadway,
OAKLAND.

J. P. BENNETT, FORMERLY WITH MR. A. Lewis, in the Pavilion and lease business in the above named Market, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the citizens of Oakland generally, that he has opened a stand in said Market, where he will always keep a full supply of
FRESH AND SALT FISH.
Such as Salmon, Flounder, Rock Cod, Pan Cod, Fresh Cod, Sea Bass, Perch, Herring, and Soles, also Smoked Salmon, Dried Cod Fish and Mackerel. Give him a call. ap 1 1m

POSTPONEMENT.

The Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment that was to be given by the Young Men's Union Benefical Society, on the 21st and 22d of February, has been postponed until the completion of their new Hall, which is now under way. Due notice will be given in future numbers.

N. B. All persons that have purchased tickets for the 21st and 22d, will return them to the persons they bought them from and receive their money back, as there will be an entire change of programme. fe25

BY INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY. '48

OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000.
OFFICE,
436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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mr 13

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THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
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Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
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INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.
LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars.
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.
PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
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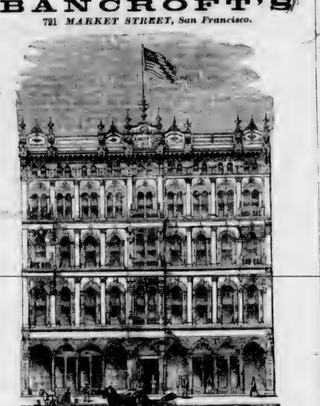
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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations addressed, and delivered, both in the city and country.
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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared and sold in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
OF THE PACIFIC COAST.
MARK THE DE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a volume nearly, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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CURE
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MASON & POLLARD'S
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OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy for the cure of Fever and Ague, Intermittent, Remittent, and other Malarious diseases. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion or torpidity there they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By accustoming digestion they add food and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
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SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 40. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1871. WHOLE NO. 352

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
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PETER ANDERSON.
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Six months	2 50
Three months	1 20
One month	50cts.

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Land Grants.

The following is a continuation of the speech of Hon. Charles Pomeroy, of Iowa, from last week's issue:

But the provision inserted in most of those grants, requiring the company to sell their lands for two dollars and fifty cents per acre, is an effectual barrier against the companies withholding them from market; for every consideration of economy demands that sales should be made as fast as the maximum amount per acre can be obtained. How much it is to be regretted that the gentleman from Indiana did not ten years ago, when aristocratic lords held "vast domains" covered with "huts" that were the abodes of slaves, then cry in the anguish of his spirit, "Shall America, the last and only hope of free government upon God's green earth, imitate the feudalism by which Europe has been crushed for fifteen centuries?" It has required several years of Republican rule to enable the Democratic Central Committee to send such language through the mails without its being suppressed as incendiary.

I am an enemy of monopolies and always have been. I have no more faith in the honesty of corporations than those who denounce them as soulless. I think myself their hearts are as shriveled and bloodless, and that they have as little sympathy for the struggling people as that monarchical appendage of the Government, the Supreme Court. I would give no company rights that were not subject to the control of the people's representatives. There should be power in a free Government that the people cannot lawfully control, and nobody that does not acknowledge its responsibilities to them. To deny this is to distrust the capacity of the people for self-government, and to express a want of faith in the principles that underlie the whole superstructure of our free institutions. If an educated people cannot be the ultimate depository of all power, than a Government of the people is a delusion, all vested or chartered rights should be irrevocable and all offices invested with a life-tenure.

Corporations and monopolies are too often confounded in the discussion of this question. Railroad companies are not necessarily monopolies, and, indeed, with proper legislation, it is impossible for them to become such. Some of the most extortionate and oppressive monopolies of this country have been created by our patent laws, and not controlled by corporations but by individuals. It is a matter of surprise that some of these keen-scented money-hounds have not tracked these soulless aristocrats from their stately and gilded palaces to the spring of their wealth and joined in their ram's-horn chorus around the walls of the Patent office. Railroads cannot be constructed without a large concentration of capital, and is not often found in the hands of one man but of many; and hence it is necessary for the building of railroads, not only that there should be large amounts of surplus capital, but that there should be associations of men into corporations to secure sufficient for the purpose required.

It is too true that men of large wealth are very often destitute of anything like noble or generous impulses, and are governed by no considerations but those the most mercenary and selfish, and that an association of these men into corporations, when one individual feels himself responsible to public sentiment for the acts of the association, very often develops a depth of depravity through the concentrated meanness of all the individual members that would make his Satanic Majesty himself blush with shame. But the blindest and shallowest opponent of the land-grant system will not pretend that railroads are not a direct benefit to the poor as well as the rich, opening new fields of labor and enhancing their value, adding largely to its purchasing power, and, as one of the grandest agents of civilization, elevating the laborer in the social scale. The gentleman from Indiana thinks that, though the development of an unsettled country by ordinary immigration and settlement may be slower than under a system of railroads, "a healthier, more vigorous, and more substantial population will spring up, more self-reliant, and more independent, and infinitely more certain to carry forward the spirit of our free institutions." This is substantially an argument against all railroads because it implies that railroads carry disease and demoralization along with them and are opposed to the genius of our free institutions. I suppose that the views a man may hold of the good or bad influence railroads may have upon society depends very much upon what constitutes, in his mind, the best form of government and highest type of civilization.

Africa and Arabia are probably free from the curse of railroad monopolies as any part of the world, but I hardly think that even the gentleman from Indiana would contend that the vigorous, self-reliant, and independent population of those countries would be very much demoralized by the introduction of land-grant railroads. It will not be seriously contended that Mexico, our nearest neighbor, would materially suffer in morals, or her population become less vigorous and self-reliant, if one-half of her unoccupied lands were donated to some "grasping monopolist," who would at once astonish the scattered inhabitants with the sound of the steam-whistle.

The gentleman does not anywhere make the intelligence of the people one of the characteristics of his happy society that would settle our wastes places without roads; but this, in his view, may not be necessary to a perfect democratic State.

The steam-engine used to be called a Democrat. Perhaps the gentleman that it has changed politics, and, like the bull in the fable, he proposes to run a tilt against it. The unhappy fate of the dauntless quadruped ought to teach the gentleman extreme caution.

The provisions of the grant, as before shown, prevent the coporation from holding even two sections contiguous to each other, while the limitation of the price for which they can sell percludes the possibility of any extortionate monopoly. Guarded by those provisions, and the further restriction that so long as the lands remain in the possession of the company any other company wishing to build a road across any portion of them should have the free right of way, while the even sections are open to homestead and pre-emption—all of which provisions I would have attached to these grants—it is impossible that there should be any danger from their large landed possessions. To prevent these corporations from becoming monopolies in the carrying trade it is necessary to encourage the building of a large number of roads, and thus by competition monopoly will be prevented. Should this be ineffectual, Congress should exercise its right to regulate commerce between States, and its reserved rights to amend these charters and restrict the tariffs within reasonable limits. But the course these gentlemen are pursuing would make of the present Pacific road, for almost indefinite years to come, one grasping monopolies against which they are so loudly declaiming. And yet they would be unwilling, if they could, to rescind the contract which insured the building of that road, hard as it was for the Government, a money subsidy having been added to that of lands; nor would they be willing or the country satisfied to wait until the lands along the line were settled and the demands of the settlers required its construction.

(To be continued.)

The Late Masonic Banquet at Washington.

(From the N. Y. Herald, April 11, 1871.)

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1871.

Perhaps no event of a purely social nature has occurred in Washington for many years exciting in interest the reception this evening of Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Grand Master of Masons of England, who is temporarily sojourning here as the chief, on the part of Great Britain, on the Joint High Commission for the adjudication of the Alabama claims and other questions between the United States and England. For the first time the Grand Master of England has met this country, and the occasion has been taken advantage of by the brethren of the Mystic Tie to accord to him, as a representative of the fraternity across the water, that recognition of fraternal feeling which is the pride of Masons from whatsoever quarter of Christendom they may hail. Following as the unstinted hospitalities not many months since bestowed upon a scion of the English Royal family, not only by President Grant and other officials here, but by the people generally, the present spontaneous expression on the part of all Masons in good standing in the capital to the representative man of that order in England may, perhaps, be considered to have a deeper significance, and for the reason that as chief commissioner coming into our midst bearing the olive branch, so that all differences between two kindred nations may be amicably adjusted, this present movement is in harmony with the era of good feeling which it is so desirable to establish on both sides of the Atlantic. One notable feature of the event is that it is unlike other public entertainments in this city, in being undimmed by a particle of sectional feeling or partisan prejudice. Men of all parties and from all portions of the country joined in this demonstration.

THE INVITATION.

Soon after the assembling of the Joint High Commission steps were taken for a formal recognition by the Masons here of the Grand Master of England, and in accordance with resolutions of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, Grand Master C. F. Stansbury wrote the following letter to Earl de Gray:—

Office of G. M. of F. and A. M. of the District of Columbia, Washington, March 19, 1871.

MY LORD—In common with the Masonic fraternity throughout the United States the Masons of this jurisdiction have learned with pleasure of your visit to our country, and are desirous of extending to you such a welcome as shall manifest not only their respect for you personally, but their honor for your high Masonic office and their fraternal regard for their English brethren of the Mystic Tie. As the representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia I shall do myself the honor of calling upon you, in my official character, to render their friendly greeting at such time as you may be pleased to appoint to receive me. I am, my Lord, very respectfully, fraternally yours,

CHARLES F. STANSBURY.

The Right Honorable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Grand Master of Masons of England.

To the foregoing letter Lord Tenterden, on behalf of Earl de Gray, sent the following reply:—

1,311 K STREET, March 21, 1871.

SIRS AND BROTHERS—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., I am requested by Lord de Grey to state to you that he will be happy to receive you at half-past eleven o'clock next Thursday morning; or, should that day be inconvenient to you, on any other day you may prefer. Yours, obedient and fraternally,

TENTERDEN, P. M. P. Z.

The Most Worshipful Brother C. F. Stansbury.

INVITATION TO ALL AMERICAN GRAND MASTERS.

In a personal interview Earl de Grey accepted the invitation, and Monday, April 10, was fixed as the day for the reception and banquet. Grand Masters throughout the United States were invited to participate in this pleasant international demonstration, as will be seen by the following letter:—

Grand Lodge of F. A. and A. M. of the District of Columbia, Washington, 1871.

To the M. W. GRAND MASTER OF ——

The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, being desirous of tendering a fraternal welcome to the Grand Master of Masons of England, request the honor of your presence at a banquet to be given to the Right Honorable the Earl de Grey and Ripon, M. W. Grand Master of England, at the Masonic Temple, in this city, on the evening of Monday, April 10, 1871.

The favor of an early response to this invitation is requested, that proper arrangements may be made for your reception.

CHAS. F. STANSBURY, G. M.
E. B. DONALDSON, P. G. M.
J. E. GIBBS, G. S. W.
NOBLE D. D. LARNER, G. S.
A. G. MACKEY, P. G. S.
E. B. BURY, W. M., No. 4.
L. D. WING, W. M., No. 16.
Committee.

This was promptly respluded to, and those who could not attend in person or by proxy expressed their fraternal regrets. None but Masons in good standing were permitted to subscribe to or participate in the reception or banquet, and none such were denied admittance. The music in the Lodge and at the banquet was supplied by a choir and a band composed exclusively of Masons.

OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

At six o'clock the Grand Lodge was opened in due form at the Masonic Temple, corner Ninth and F streets, by the Most Worshipful C. F. Stansbury, Grand Master of the District of Columbia, who wore the apron and mallet used the gavel which formed a part of the Masonic insignia of Washington when he laid the corner stone of the Capital. The Lodge was crowded by leading citizens and visiting brethren. The brethren appeared in black suits, white cravats, white gloves and Masonic aprons, together with their official insignia.

The scene was brilliant and striking, and was all the more imposing in the lofty and appropriately furnished lodge room, crowded as it was by distinguished Senators and Representives and leading citizens from various portions of the country. Styleman Le Strange, Esq., of the British Legation, of Westminster Keystone Lodge, London, and Lord Tenterden, Past Master of Harmony Lodge, England, arrived about seven o'clock. The latter was specially welcomed by the Grand Master. Soon afterward Earl de Grey, Grand Master of England was presented, and he was welcomed by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, in the following words:—

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR—In the name of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and speaking for the entire craft in this jurisdiction, as well as for the many brethren from other jurisdictions who have assembled with us on this occasion, I tender you a hearty and cordial Masonic welcome. This is the first instance in the history of American freemasonry, in which an opportunity has been afforded to the fraternity to extend Masonic hospitality to the Grand Master of Masons at once of our mother jurisdiction and our mother country; and we deem ourselves fortunate in being the first to have the privilege of expressing thus directly the cordial sentiments which, as Masons, we entertain for our brethren of England. We are glad to acknowledge, both personally and Masonically, the tie which binds us to the country from which our forefathers for the most part came; from which we received our original masonic charters and instructions, and whence we have derived, not only much of what is valuable in our system of public law and polity, but a common inheritance in a charming literature and a history illustrated by devotion to the rights of man and the principles of sound, constitutional liberty. We trust that your sojourn in the United States may be agreeable to yourself and useful to the cause of peace, and that among the kindly recollections of your future life may remain the memory of the fraternal greetings of your masonic brethren America. You will now accept a seat in the Grand Fast.

(To be continued.)

Sacramento.

The following telegraphic dispatch was received at this office on Thursday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. It may be a satisfaction to our friends of the Sacramento Zouaves, to know that we received the telegram in twenty minutes after it left that city. The dispatch is as follows:

SACRAMENTO, May 11, 1871.

Editor Pacific Appeal—The election for officers of the Sacramento Zouaves, took place on Thursday, May 4th, with the following results: Captain, S. Emery; First-Lieutenant, A. Jackson; Second-Lieutenant, C. Christian; Secretary, B. Johnson; Treasurer, A. Grubbs; First Sergeant, R. F

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 13, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The American Colonization Society.

In another column we give the pamphlet issued by the American Colonization Society, entitled: "Want to go to Liberia." The pamphlet was sent to us by Dr. D. C. Haynes, formerly of the Freedman's Commission. The letters in the pamphlet are published to prove that it is the desire of the colored people to emigrate to Africa. In the first place it will be seen that the letters are prefaced by a very plausible settlement, and the letters all seem to accord with and sustain the prefatory statement. But every person, possessed of the least degree of common sense, can discover that these unfortunate and deluded Freedmen have been urged by persons belonging to the Colonization Society or in sympathy with it, to the belief that they could better their condition by going to Africa.

We believe it to be a lamentable fact, and we venture to assert that outside of the colored preachers who are engaged in inciting their people to go to Africa, by some hidden impetus, that of those who resolve to go but few have been more than fifty miles from where they were born, and probably none have ever been in a Northern or Free State; consequently, these deluded people have had no experience as to the ways of the world till of late years, and have been in no position to know anything about its advantages.

There have been two powerful influences to work which have gone far to give them discouragement since the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation. One is the proscriptive rule in refusing them employment and thus starve them to death. The other is the Ku Klux Klan outrages, with no protection until the recent completion of all the Reconstruction Laws for the Southern States.

The Colonization Society knows this; hence, the letters which they have received and have published in pamphlet form, from these inexperienced people, concerning their migration or emigration, are produced as evidence, when they are not capable of judging, which country, Africa or America (in the new state of affairs), would be most advantageous to their better progression in all the practical, industrial, civil, and political walks of life. The Colonization Society hastily publishes these letters in all due seriousness, as if they had been matured by vast experience and the sound, practical judgment, of men with the greatest scholastic attainments. This, in our humble opinion, ignominigly taking advantage of the more ignorant of our fellow-men, by the superior culture and intelligence of those who know that the advantages in Africa for the progression and improvement of mankind, generally, does not compare with those of America. Then, why expect these weak people, who have had no advantages of education or travel, until of late, to judge intelligently between the advantages of Africa, as set forth by the Colonization Society, and those presented by America, for their elevation, at the present time, by equality before the law, civil rights, etc., which now protects them in cultivating her soil, in this, their native country, the Southern States, where they were born and reared. The Colonization Society says that they "Want to go to Liberia," according to the letters in the pamphlet. There are at least three millions of colored people in the South; out of these, in comparison, the letters are very few, but of these few, no would the same number of white men, by such letters, say the same thing, providing that they had been, or were, in a similar position, with their manhood and independence crushed out for over two centuries, with the most detestable slavery that ever cursed a country.

All Christendom would cry out with trumpet-toned tongues against colonizing whites who had thus been debased by injustice, and would use all the powers at their command to educate and elevate them in their own native country. It is a little strange that the Colonization Society receives no letters from the many intelligent colored persons in the Northern States that they "Want to go to Liberia" under its auspices.

When the American Colonization Society publishes any letters or documents from the representative colored people of the United States, either North or South, that is, from persons who have had experience by education, travel and culture, in any comparison to that of white men, then we will regard such letters as evidence that the colored people, in considerable numbers, "Want to go to Liberia," as the pamphlet asserts, and not otherwise.

Want to go to Liberia.

The American Colonization Society is having large expense in the earnest desire of the people of color to go to Liberia for their own good and that of Africa. Some twenty-five hundred have been given passage since the close of the war, and demands are constantly pressing upon it by thousands of others for the opportunity to follow them. All these applications have been made without effort on the part of the Society. The following letters, received within the past few weeks, are given as showing the extent and spontaneousness of the appeals for settlement, and in the hope that our friends may be moved to furnish the means to enable the deserving applicants to plant civilization and Christianity in Africa:

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

This is to inform you that the colored people of this place and vicinity (or a part of them) have organized themselves into a Society, in order to aid each other to emigrate. They have elected their President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, and obtained forty or fifty names the first meeting. The President is a Methodist minister, and thinks he can muster up five hundred emigrants, at least, within his circuit by next fall. He has requested me to apply to you for copies of any documents, such as newspapers published in Liberia, and any and everything that you can furnish that will give them information relative to that country. I have been holding meetings and addressing the colored people in parts of Virginia and this State, without any authority, except what I have obtained from my God, but I find that if I had the sanction of the Colonization Society, it would be of great use to me and the cause in many places; but if that can't be obtained, I can go on upon "my own hook," and do the best I can. The Society here intend to issue an address to their people throughout this State, requesting them to organize county societies and send delegates to a State Society, to convene some time in the summer. Your early response to this will be most thankfully received.

T***** W*****.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

The undersigned compose a committee who are a part of a company who desires emigrating to the West Coast of Africa, viz, Liberia, for the purpose of colonizing. It consists of eighty families, more or less, of the best farmers, anxious to get good, fertile land to cultivate, and means with it, and also experienced blacksmiths, carpenters, house-painters, plasterers, boot and shoemakers, rock and brick-masons, wagon-makers, etc., etc. Most of the company are very industrious in all their occupations, and part of the above number are school teachers of various and useful branches, and also preachers and exhorters of various sects, with good credentials and recommendations at home. Such is the company who desire emigrating to the West Coast of Africa, viz, Liberia, and who, at the first convenient time, write to you to get all needful information, and all possible aid from the Colonization Society at Washington, D. C., where we have been advised to apply by Rev. James B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Baptist Board at Richmond, Pa., and Rev. John B. Adger, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity at Columbia, S. C. We had occasion to ask counsel of them as to a vessel in which to sail to Liberia, and when and how often a vessel would sail from any seaport of the United States to Liberia, and from what ports, and when and on what terms it would convey us to Liberia, and as to what provision we may expect on the way and after we arrived, and how long, and if we may expect a house for each family, and land, etc., etc. And those respected gentlemen referred us to the Secretary of the Colonization Society, Washington, D. C., for pamphlets and papers, and all needful information. Therefore, we submit the above to you, if you be the proper authority for information, and if not, transfer it to those who are, and solicit for us a speedy answer. The undersigned, as a committee of the whole company, solicit a satisfactory answer soon, to the above queries. Direct to Rev. E. H*****, at ——. S. C. E. H*** *Chairman*, J**** M****, J. P. H***, P**** W*****, S**** H***.

FROM GEORGIA.

I have to inform you that my people are somewhat despondent over your letter; they have disposed of all, and, having moved here to await the time of their departure. If it is impossible for you to pay their expenses to Norfolk, they are willing to assist in defraying the expenses of having the ship brought into Savannah, rather than be left. Will you not, therefore, in your next letter, give us a positive answer in relation to that matter? The people consist of some of our *best* and most respected citizens—all farmers, with but one or two exceptions. There can be seventy-five passengers sent from here, aboulid the ship come into Savannah.

J. D. E***.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

Those who expect to go from —— are nearly all farmers, and will not be ready until the fall of the year, on account of their crops. I have been informed by reliable persons that three hundred and fifty or more are making preparations to leave at that time. I have been requested by them to ask you will the ship be ready to take them next fall? I hand you twenty-five names, with their ages, etc., to be added to those of the one hundred and sixty-five applicants already sent to you. Please do all you can for us.

I***** M*****.

FROM TENNESSEE.

I address you for the purpose of ascertaining some facts as to the present operations of your Society. I am familiar with the terms upon which you sent colored families to Liberia previous to the war. Some of the colored people here desire to go, and have requested me to write to you for the particulars. Please address me at this place. I am pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in this city. M. R. J****.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

I write to inform you of the increasing spirit of emigration. I have never seen anything like it. There has, within the last two weeks, been four or five letters received, in my neighborhood, from Liberia. These have completely stirred up the colored people. Some of them that were "down" on the business, are now the most anxious to go to Liberia. * * * Some of the people that sent their names last fall, say, when the boat comes they are going, that they dislike sending their names again for fear you will not believe them, but they intend to go the first chance. Mr. —— informs me that there are forty-five persons in his neighborhood who desire to go to Liberia when the ship next sails, but they are afraid to send their names in yet, for fear of being thrown out of doors. Some say they are not going to cultivate any land this year, but hire their children out by the month, in order that they may be ready for the first expedition.

W. G. R****.

FROM GEORGIA.

I am glad to hear from you, and thank you for your fairness toward me. I have gone to making bricks here for a support for my family. Most all of the people are working with me that intend to go to Liberia, and some of them are jobbing about that are going next fall. You say in your letter that you are trying to raise money to send emigrants. If it will be any benefit to you and to me, I will send you fifty dollars this spring. If you approve of this, tell me how to send it? Tell me how many can go from this country next fall? The people are constantly asking me, can they go? I tell them I don't know, but if they will save their money and send it to the Society, it would be better than to spend it in this country, where they can never be anybody, even if they try.

J***** R******.

FROM EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

The colored people have called on me often, but I have not been able to attend to them, as I have rented out my office and have no place to receive them. Two men came to see me that live twenty miles from here, and said that there were about one hundred and fifty belonging to the same church with them that wish to go to Liberia. I have since heard that they had taken two hundred names, but the weather has been so bad there has been but little travel, and I have not received the list. The inquiry is, will the ship sail in May? As this is deemed doubtful, the people have arranged their bargains and are at work until November, when, if nothing happens, there will be at least three hundred to go from this and the adjoining county of M*****.

J. S. S********.

FROM SOUTHERN NORTH CAROLINA.

I want to know if it is too late to make application for some twelve or thirteen families to go on the next month's ship. If not, please to let me know as soon as you can for since last Sunday I have had over a dozen men to call, that want to go at that time. There are a great many families here that want to go, but not until next fall. If they have not made application yet, they soon will. I will write you soon, so as to let you know how the power of emigration is working on the colored people in this little city. All those that want to go next month are mechanics and farmers. E. H. G****.

The Governorship of Connecticut.

The doubt which has so long been held concerning the result of the Gubernatorial election, which was held in Connecticut, last month, when English was the Democratic and Jowell the Republican candidate, and of which the vote was so close, that it has taken several weeks to decide, was dispelled by the Connecticut Legislature on Wednesday last. The contest was going on in the Legislature, the whole subject has been disposed of, as will be seen by the following, which may be found amongst the latest dispatches of the associated press:

HARTFORD, May 10.—The Legislature convened at two o'clock this afternoon. The Committee reported that Marshall Jewell, Republican, was elected Governor by 86 majority. The Legislature then adopted a resolution declaring Jewell Governor by a vote of 122 to 100 on joint ballot.

Public Documents.

We are again in receipt of two Congressional favors this week. The report of the Commissioners of Patents for the year 1868, by the 40th Congress 3rd Session Ex. Doc. No. 52. The favor is from B. F. Butler of Mass., per Captain C. M. Leavy of this city, for the PACIFIC APPEAL. The report is very elaborate, altogether containing 880 pages.

Also another favor from the Union Republican Congressional Committee, Washington City, per Hon. J. H. Platt, the great speech of Hon. J. H. Platt, of Virginia, in the House of Representatives, in favor of the passage of the Ku-Klux Bill.

Quarterly Subscribers Notice.

Those who take the APPEAL by the quarter, are informed that the third quarterly subscription to the present volume is now overdue. Those who are in arrears will greatly oblige us by sending in their dues immediately, either by money order through the Post Office or by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. Yearly subscriptions can also be sent, which is five dollars; six months two dollars and fifty cents, or three months one dollar and twenty-five.

Stockton.

The Stockton PACIFIC APPEAL meeting will be held in Stockton on Monday evening, May 29th. After the transaction of the business brought forward, the meeting is to be addressed by J. B. Sanderson and others.

The Legitimate Drama.

Mrs. Lander, formerly Miss Davenport, has been playing at the California Theatre, during the week to crowded houses, in the pieces first introduced to the San Francisco play-going public by Mrs. D. P. Bowers. The fame of Mrs. Lander in the same pieces in other cities, while Mrs. Bowers was playing here, was renowned, portraying the most correct, picturesque and life-like delineations in the characters of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Stuart, Marie Antoinette, in addition to the fame which the lady had made in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, at the time of her debut, about the year 1851 or '2, as a composer of Julia Dean and other "Star" Comediennes in the role of pieces. The versatility in the above named pieces, require an actress to have a thorough knowledge of high and low comedy, and tragedy, to make them have a marked and pleasing effect to the intelligent audience which Mrs. Lander has drawn. She has succeeded in pleasing both the press and the public, and is destined to have the largest run with full houses, than any star actresses which have appeared since the most palmy days of the drama in San Francisco.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—T. Detter, Elko; D. C. Haynes, Esq., New Haven, Conn.; Wm. Robinson, Stockton; R. C. Ferguson, Albert Grubbs, Sims Emery. Sunday School Picnic Committee, Sacramento.

GALA DAY.

A GRAND

PIC-NIC AND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN AT

HAYES' PARK,

MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1871,

By a Committee of Gentlemen, who pledge themselves to secure a day's Recreation and pleasure, At Once beautiful for time and fun.

These Beautiful Gardens are Unsurpassed

For Comfort, Convenience and Magnificent Scenery

Among the Games of Amusement will be

SACK RACING, FOOT RACING, SHOOTING FOR PRIZES, SWINGS,

And other varieties of Innocent Pleasure.

The Market street Cars Run every 5 Minutes Day and Night to the Park.

Kraus' String Band

Has been engaged for the occasion.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

A. Ferguson, C. Livingston, John Jones, G. Johnson, J. Rodrigues, San Francisco.

L. Farrow, B. Unger, A. Swanson, Sacramento, G. Miller, Petaluma, J. Hutton, Napa, J. Lindsay, Vallejo.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

James E. Green, James Ferguson, Thomas Watson, James Randall, Joseph Wood, J. James Stewart, Thos. Caldwell, James Lane, James E. Brown, F. J. Francis, W. Pippin, Lewis Holloway, James Harris, Henry Morris.

Tickets for Adults.....75 cents each
Children.....25 cents each.

may13-1d

ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

Sacramento Sunday Schools

Will be held at

McConnell Grove,

Which is about 20 miles from Sacramento and on the Stockton Road, on

TUESDAY MAY, 16th, 1871.

The Cars will leave the foot of J street precisely at 9 o'clock A.M., and on return, will leave that station at 5 o'clock P.M.

Admission, One Dollar, the round trip. Children under 12 years of age, half price.

We invite our San Francisco, Marysville, Stockton, Oakland, Placerville and Folsom friends and all the surrounding country to join us and have a good time with us.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

R. C. Ferguson, Supt.
Albert Grubbs,
Sims Emery.
Committee.

may9-2t

OAKLAND

MAY FESTIVAL.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Oakland will give a

MAY FESTIVAL

For the BENEFIT of the

A. M. E. CHURCH,

—AT THE—

Academy of Music, Sixth Street,

OAKLAND,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

This will be the finest entertainment of the Season.

Admission.....Fifty Cents

apr20-3d

M. Guerin. P. Kelly.

GUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Finisdelphia Boots.

may13-1f

NEW PAVILION

Skating Rink,

S. E. Cor. John and Mason Sts.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

EVENINGS,

From 8 to 10 P.M., and

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

AFTERNOONS,

From 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Admission.....Twenty-Five Cents
For the use of Skates.....Twenty Five Cents

CLASSES FOR CHILDREN

EVERY

Thursday & Saturday Afternoons,

From 2:30 to 4:30 P.M.

Admission, including Skates.....35 Cts.

Particular attention will be paid to their Tuition.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON,
D. WAZELS,
Managers

may6-1f's

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club

OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, K. W. VERY.

may6 6m

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN

INSURANCE COMPAY

OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS $1,300,000

PHENIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS $1,800,000

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.

General Agents for California,

314 California St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap29-1f

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED

MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of my super distilled Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. I call the particular attention of dealers to my Celebrated "Snow Flake," Old Bourbon. This is my favorite brand, made from selected selected grains, and is never sold before four years old.

W. H. HART.

Peke, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, November 11, 1870.

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Corner of Third and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hart's Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vanderbilt's "DAYBREAK," OLD BOURBON WHISKIES.

ALSO—GIVE US A TRIAL.

J. H. Miller's Old Bourbon.
Wm. Appleton's Old Bourbon.
W. A. Gaines' "Hermitage" Old, Bourbon and Rye.
W. A. Gaines' "Old Crow."
Gaines' O. K.
Applegate's "Star," and other Choice Whiskies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., reserve, Marett, Jules Robin & Co., and other Choice Brands.

Wines of all Kinds—Champagne, Cte. Lignon, etc.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED

MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my "Daybreak" Old Bourbon Whisky.

SAMUEL VANDERHOFF.

Nashville, November 23, 1870. ap 29 3m

Correspondence.

ELKO, May 8th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Another has fallen from our ranks with whom I have been long acquainted. As a man he was generous and kind—willing, under all circumstances, to advance the interests of humanity. He was forgiving to enemies; true and reliable to all; and free from petty prejudices, so common with many. He was not of that class who laugh in your face and stab you in the back. His attachment for his friends was strong. He forsook not old friends for new. We have lost a brother and a master. Few battled harder to break the chains that held the slave. His pen wasbis mighty battle-axe. He wielded it with skill. His poems proved beyond a doubt his love of freedom and his hate for oppression. None sang the anthems of Liberty with more zeal and enthusiasm than he when freedom was proclaimed to four millions of his race. He waited long to see its coming, and exclaimed: "O! wonderous day." He had his joys; he had his woes; he had his friends; he had his foes. He is gone—spoken forever from our midst. O! though he who greeds for human gore and still, still is wanting for more, why take from us those we love whose place we can not fill? Like many a noble brave he surrendered not his claims to manhood and the right, but gallantly fell in the fight for freedom. He wore his armor to the grave, in honor of the true and the brave—in spite of tyrants who desired to make him a slave. He lose I deplore and with many more. Thy work is done. Thy race is run. Sleep, weary Pilgrim, sleep! They comrades here are marching on to eternity, to unite with the heavenly host and praise the Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

T. DETTER.

SACRAMENTO, May 2, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Since writing to you we have selected another place for holding the annual picnic of the Sacramento Sunday Schools, which is much better than Galt Station. It will now be held at McConnell Grove, situate about 20 miles from Sacramento, on the Stockton Road, on the same date.

R. C. FERGUSON, Supt.
ALBERT GRUBBS,
SIMS EMERY,
Committee.

STOCKTON, April 24th, 1781.

Mr. Editor:

I have accumulated a few passing events and items that have transpired in our city during the past week, of which I send you, first a public meeting was held to take into consideration the propriety of giving a Picnic. Rev. J. B. Sanderson was elected to the chair, and W. R. Brown was elected Secretary. After which the President stated the object of the meeting.

Rev. J. C. Hamilton moved that we the colored people of Stockton give a picnic which motion was carried.

Mr. Clegget spoke at some length, urging the people to have the picnic within their own suburbs, and not go from Sacramento to Galt Station to unite with their picnic, to be given there by the Sacramento people, on the 16th inst. The propriety and impropriety of to this, was discussed by Messrs. W.-W. Lee, Wm. Robinson, I. B. Barton and others.

After which it was moved by Mr. Talley that a Committee of three be appointed to select the time and place for the Stockton picnic. This motion was carried. The chairman appointed Messrs. Talley, Lindsey, Keys and Nathan as the Committee. It was then decided by a motion, the Stockton picnic be held on Wednesday, May 10th. The meeting then adjourned.

Last evening, Mrs. Flora Robinson and Mrs. Masonky gave the benefit supper which had been announced to come off, to fully liquidate all the expenses which had been incurred by the Fifteenth Amendment celebration. Considering the short notice, there was a large attendance. The-se ladies were successful, and deserve great credit for their generous efforts.

On Saturday last, Bishop Ward paid our city a visit, and on Sunday evening preached a very interesting sermon, Rev. Mr. Morton arrived here on Tuesday last, from Marysvilles. Mrs. C. E. Sanderson and son left on the same day for your city.

I also send you an account of an assault with a deadly weapon, which was made yesterday by one chinaman on another.

Yours truly, C. P.

[As the details of the affair would not be of interest, to our readers, we omit it.—ED.]

Republican County Committee.

At the special meeting of the Republican County Committee, which was held in the Fifteenth District Court Room, on Wednesday, the principal business done was to strike out the word "Municipal" from the list, and remove the equipment of secrecy as to the doings of the Executive Committee, and empowers the Young Men's Republican Club, which consists of over three hundred members, to select two members of their Club, for each Ward, to act with the members of the County Committee and Central Club, in forming the regular Ward Clubs. The Tenth Ward Republican Club, recently formed, asked for a charter. The request was referred, after which the County Committee adjourned, without a day.

THE TEST AS IT WAS.

The Committee shall procure for the Club a proper book for the enrollment of members, which book shall contain upon its first page the following obligation, and be personally subscribed to by every member:

In signing my name to this Club roll, I distinctly understand and agree that my word and honor are hereby pledged to my as-ociates, that I will support the nominees of the Republican party for State and Municipal offices in the coming election, and that I will not reveal to any person, other than a member of this Club, to me personally known to be such, any action taken in executive session.

Marriages.

FERGUSON-SANDERSON—In this city, April 30th, by Rev. A. Ferguson to Miss Florence T. Sanderson of Stockton.

Deaths.

SIMMS—In this city on the evening of the 11th instant, Grace A. Simms, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Simms, formerly of Boston, Mass. Aged 4 years, 10 months and 13 days. Boston papers please copy.

NICHOLS—In this city, May 9th, Theophelis Nichols, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y. aged 43 years. Brooklyn papers please copy.

HOME

Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

Merchants' Exchange Building,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
CHAS. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. B. HOBT, Secretary.
N. B. SCOTT, Marine Secretary.
JOS. MINOTT, Marine Surveyor.
C. E. THOMPSON, Special Agent.
J. R. P. DAVIS, General Agent.

H. H. HIGGINS, General Manager.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Howard, Agriculture.
J. D. Patten, Capitalist.
H. F. Teschemacher, Merchant.
John H. Redington, Capitalist.
A. W. Bowman, Merchant.
C. B. Hobbs, Capitalist.
R. H. Heintzelman, Merchant.
Charles Clayton, Merchant.
D. Jacobs, Capitalist.
Chas. Bonte, Capitalist.
C. A. Schmidt, Capitalist.
H. S. Tubbs, Capitalist.
W. H. Greenwood, Capitalist.
J. H. Redington, Capitalist.
S. L. Jones, Capitalist.
Jas. P. Hale, Capitalist.
Henry L. Dodge, Capitalist.
Gen. F. Weeks, Capitalist.
Cyrus Wilson, Capitalist.
Jos. Galloway, Jr., Capitalist.
Jos. Galloway, Capitalist.
W. T. Garratt, Capitalist.
Charles R. Story, Capitalist.
A. L. Bryant, Capitalist.
R. Waterhouse, Capitalist.
A. P. Hotaling, Capitalist.
Jas. Parrott, Capitalist.
Arthur Cornwall, Capitalist.
Charles Crocker, Capitalist.
A. Redington, Capitalist.
Robert Watt, Capitalist.
Mark Hopkins, Capitalist.
James Carolan, Capitalist.
J. F. Houghton, Capitalist.
D. W. Earl, Capitalist.
Lloyd Tevis, Capitalist.
James Wenman, Capitalist.
Thos. Mellon, Capitalist.
H. H. Hewlett, Capitalist.
Geo. R. Fraser, Capitalist.
C. D. Peirce, Capitalist.
R. W. Orr, Capitalist.
Edward Kewen, Capitalist.
W. F. Hobson, Capitalist.
A. W. Thompson, Manufacturer.
D. F. Knight, Capitalist.
Wm. Sherwood, Capitalist.
Wm. Wilson, Capitalist.
T. W. Ingraham, Capitalist.
David Williams, Capitalist.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH OFFICE.

JULIUS WETZLAR, - - - Manager
ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - - Secretary

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.

H. H. HEWLETT, - - - - Manager
S. H. ORR, - - - - Secretary

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET.

His taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared as usual, to supply the ex-tomers with the best the market affords. He has retained a First Class French cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction. Meals at all hours.

Wine furnished by all buyers.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence.

ap 29

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. SOLOMON BECKETT, 14 Fredon Street, leaving sold from Fourth, between Bryant and Brannan Sts., Francisco, will board and lodge a person in the city and from the interior who may desire a refined and pleasant home. TERMS MODERATE.

ap29-1f

Champion Extract,

A perfect cure for

RHEUMATISM

And all Complaints, also

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

102 Pacific Street, Near Davis,

Dr. T. M. D. FILLMORE ... Champion

Price of Bottles, from $1 to $5

ap29-1f

IF YOU WANT

A Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed by a responsible agent for the Pacific Coast for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,

Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.



An infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

HUMBOLDT'S VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found luxuriantly on California, is therefore particularly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORATIVE.

For Sale by all Druggists.

RESIDOR, ROETTER & CO.

AGENTS.

320 and 321 Market Street,

San Francisco.

FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The oldest Barber Shop and Bathing House in Oakland. The present proprietor is preparing to go East, and offers his premises cheap for cash. They are situated on 7th street, near Newland's Hotel, opposite Broadway Depot.

C. F. SLOAN.

apl5-1d

LODGING HOUSE.

Neat, furnished rooms, can be obtained by the week or month at No. 19 Scott street. Persons arriving from the interior can always be accommodated on reasonable terms.

apl 1f

W. S. SCOTT.

BOARDING IN OAKLAND.

MRS. & MRS. C. FRANCIS HAVE REMOVED FROM Market and Hayes streets, to 1216 Broadway, west side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they have opened a new and commodious Second Class Boarding-house for the traveling public, where board can be secured by the day or week on reasonable terms.

BRAY & CO.,

BUSH STREET

COAL AND WOOD YARD,

No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or N. W. cor. Sutter and Post streets, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.

Wood sawed to order and delivered. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal.	Live Oak Wood.
Scotch Canmel Coal.	White Wood.
New Cb. Egg Coal.	Pine Wood.
Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal.	Redwood.
Stanley Coal.	Lightning Kindling.
Pennsylvania Coal.	Charcoal.
Bellingham Bay Coal.	*Full Weight of coal, Full Measure of Wood.*

ap 1

JOHN CURRY,

Stoves & Hardware.

All kinds of

Stoves, Hardware, Crockery, Etc.,

Can be bought at the Stove and Hardware Store

314 JACKSON STREET,

on terms the most reasonable.

N. B. Stoves Exchanged, stove pipe made to order. Grates and Stove Utensils replaced or refitted at the shortest notice.

J. CURRY.

CHAS. D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 410 California street,

San Francisco.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyancer—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public.

ap 15

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. aug3

CITY HAT STROE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

aug3

UNDERTAKER

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. ap 15

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Brunow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets aug16

Established in 1849.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

518 Pacific Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.

sep3-1yr.

WANTED.

Two colored women, one for nurse for small children, and one to do chamber work and sewing. Inquire at this Office. au5

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS, ALBUMS, STEROSCOPES, FRAMES

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods of their own production, manufacture and importation.

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRATHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 Broadway, New York,

Opposite Metropolitan Hotel,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

mar25-1f

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

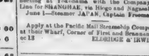
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$900,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 0

TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 00

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

CENTRAL ACIFIC RAILROAD.



TIME SCHEDULE, JULY 18, 1870.

EASTWARD.	Through Express.	Sunday Passg'r.	Mixed.
San Francisco, leave	8.00 A.M.	4.30 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
San Jose, leave	10.40 "	7.10 "	
Gilroy, leave	11.20 "	7.50 "	
Pacheco, leave	12.02 P.M.	8.30 "	7.50 A.M.
Sacramento, leave	5.30 "	1.30 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
Marysville, leave	9.10 "	5.00 "	9.15 "
Chico, arrive	11.05 "	6.55 "	11.10 "
Cisco, arrive	6.30 "	1.30 "	6.30 A.M.
Cisco, leave	7.00 "	2.00 "	7.00 "
Truckee, leave	1.15 A.M.	8.00 P.M.	8.45 A.M.
Wadsworth, leave	4.45 "	11.30 "	12.15 P.M.
Battle Mountain, leave	12.00 M.	7.30 A.M.	5.00 "
Elko, leave	5.00 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	10.30 P.M.
Ogden, leave	1.30 A.M.	9.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
Ogden, arrive	8.00 "	4.00 "	2.00 "

WESTWARD.	Express.	Passenger.	Mixed.
Ogden, leave	6.00 P.M.	.....	6.30 P.M.
Corinne, leave	10.30 "	.....	11.00 "
Elko, leave	2.45 A.M.	.....	7.10 "
Battle Mountain, leave	8.15 "	.....	12.40 P.M.
Wadsworth, leave	1.00 P.M.	.....	5.00 "
Winnemucca, leave	4.30 "	.....	8.00 "
Humboldt, leave

Synopsis of the Annual Statement
OF THE
PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Made to the Insurance Commissioner for the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1870.

Capital Stock - - - $1,000,000

Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and dividends $777,866 63

ASSETS.
Loans on First Mortgage $553,300 41
Estimated Value of Lands Mortgaged $1,119,800
Estimated Value of Buildings on same 550,500
Value of Mortgaged Premises $1,050,440
Buildings on Premises insured for 338,600
Loans on Collaterals 563,311 43
The Aggregate present Market Value of Collaterals is $19,570
Cash in hands and on Deposit in New York, Liverpool and China 179,066 07
Balances in hands of Agents in course of Transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums Transferred and Interest accrued 94,315 08
State and FEDERAL STOCKS now held by the Company 30,474 72
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company 239,400 00
Real Estate owned by the Company 147,000 00
Total Assets (GOLD) $3,777,566 02

LIABILITIES.
Losses in Process of Adjustment $60,131 56

INCOME.
Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Re-insurance and Cancellations $716,854 45
Premiums received for Marine Risks, less Re-insurances and Cancellations 374,413 80
Interest received from all sources 146,454 46
Amount received from Rents 4,444 00
$1,300,782 15

DISBURSEMENTS.
Amount paid for Fire Losses $300,270 25
Amount paid for Marine Losses 209,026 49
Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Employees 64,107 00
Paid for Commissions to Agents 159,976 60
State and Federal Taxes 10,361 46
Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Expenses, and all other Payments 186,060 00
Dividends paid Stockholders 81,000,000
$1,300,815 02

Net amount of Fire Risks written during the year $71,062,000
Net amount Marine Risks written during the year 41,537,356
Amount of Fire Risks in force December 31, 1870 ..... $92,270,000
Amount Marine Risks in force December 31, 1870 2,310,264
NOTE—All the foregoing is estimated in GOLD.
DANIEL J. HUNT, President.
A. J. RAMM, Secretary. feb 18

GEORGE & CO'S
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
Webb Street.
Rear of Savings Union Bank, between California and Sacramento, and Montgomery and Kearny sts., SAN FRANCISCO.
All orders delivered to any part of the City free of charge.
All orders executed with promptness, at the lowest rates. mar7-tf

NELLIE BROWN
OR THE
Jealous Wife,
WITH
OTHER SKETCHES,
Containing from 120 to 140 pages, written and published by
THOMAS DETTER, (Colored,)
OF ELKO, NEVADA.
The above work is now in process of publication, and subscriptions will be received at this office.
The work is moral and chaste in every particular.
jan15-tf

UNION CLUB,
No. 822 Pacific Street,
Bet. Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
M. FREEMAN would inform his friends that having purchased the interest of Messrs. H. J. Morris and Wm. Johnson in the above Saloon, that he has associated with him Wm. MONTGOMERY, as partner.
A share of patronage is solicited from friends in the city, as also those arriving from the interior.
Fine, spacious and airy rooms can be obtained by persons of the city or from the interior.
The house has been completely refitted and renovated, and is now under the proprietorship of
FREEMAN & MONTGOMERY.
Mr. Freeman, Mr. Montgomery. dec26-3m

J. P. BENNETT,
New Hall Market
Fish and Vegetable Stand,
Sixth St., bet. Washington and Broadway,
OAKLAND.
J. P. BENNETT, FORMERLY WITH MR. A. Lewis, in the Poultry and Game business in the above named Market, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the citizens of Oakland generally, that he has opened a stand in said Market, where he will always keep a full supply of
FRESH AND SALT FISH,
Such as Salmon, Flounder, Rock Cod, Tom Cod, Fresh Cod, Sea Bass, Perch, Herring, and Soles; also Smoked Salmon, Dried Cod Fish and Mackerel. Give him a call. ap1 1m

POSTPONEMENT.
The Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment that was to be given by the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, on the 21st and 22d of February, has been postponed until the completion of their new Hall, which is now under way. Due notice will be given in future numbers.
N. B. All persons that have purchased tickets for the 21st and 22d, will return them to the persons they bought them from, and receive their money back, as there will be an entire change of programme. fe15

OF INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.
OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital & Surplus over $500000.
OFFICE,
436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
(Opposite Merchants' Exchange)
Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandize, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin
A. G. STILES, President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.
JOHN W. HAYNES, Surveyor.
Directors.
J. A. DONOHOE, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co
JACOB MOALLE, Ship-Chandler.
DOLPH, KAHN & Co., Importers.
JOHN BIRK, John Birk & Co.
H. H. CHRISTMAN, Merchant.
JAMES GRIFFITH, Merchant.
J. C. WILSON, of J. C. Wilson & Co.
S. GUSTAV TRAUT, Occidental Insurance Co.
HENRY BREWSTER, Jennings and Brewster.
J. KAHN, J. Kahn & Co.
ISAAC HERTZ, Hertz Bros. & Co.
JOS. SELLET, Goldstein & Selleck.
JOHN H. REDDY, Colby & Reddy.
A. H. BABEL, Merchant.
MICHAEL REESE, Real Estate.
HENRY MAYNARD EDDY, Real Estate.
P. VAN BRUNT, John Van Bergen & Co.
P. P. NEWMARK, Merchant.
J. W. BOTHIN, J. W. Bothin & Co.
CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, Agent, Christiansen & Co.
THEO. H. HAYES, Real Estate.
MARTIN SAUER, L. & M. Sauer & Co.
A. KLINE, Kline & Simon.
A. GOLDSMITH, of Goldsmith Bros.
LAWRENCE A. ABELL, Attorney-at-Law
JAMES FINNAN, Merchant.
H. W. HOGUE, Hitchcock & Hodge.
A. J. HOWE, Physician.
P. SILVERBERG, E. T. Fish & Co.
CHAS. KOHLER, Kohler & Frohling.
J. J. Williams, Attorney at Law.
C. H. SIEBERN, Merchant.
ap 13

SOLID INDEMNITY.
THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000
INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.
LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars.
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.
PACIFIC DEPARTMENT.
HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers
312 CALIFORNIA STREET,
ov20 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

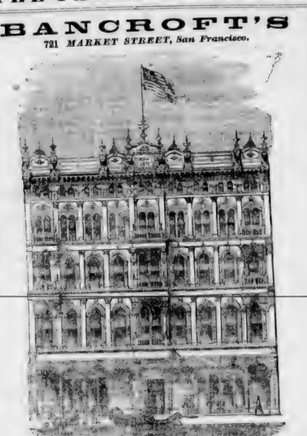
PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE
NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Burke has removed to his new and elegant store, between Montgomery and Kearny,
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
Nevada Block, 309 Montgomery, between Sutter and Bush sts.
This office loans money in preferred stocks, Government and State officials, etc., bonds, purchases and sells on commission, notes, leases, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Business hours from 9 to 4 daily.
Private entrance also on Bush st. Personal, household, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. au13

CRAIG & ON,
325 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

DRESS MAKING.
MRS. A. E. WELSH
HAS REMOVED FROM
923 Sacramento Alley to 1021 Pacific treet,
Where she is prepared to receive her old customers. au 13

Wood and Coal Yard
DUNN & CO.
S. W. cor. Powell and Pacific Sts.
Wood and Coal of all kinds delivered Free. no11

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
Engraving, Lithographing.
Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.
Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"No more can masters machinery the law is for a machine."
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blankbook and Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with a liberal and convenient style, will make our establishment attractive and popular.
New Books Received Daily
From New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied direct at cost of importation. Our prices will surprise the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
STATIONERY.
WE ARE MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.
BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste. After the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will be executed on the shortest notice, and in superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping. Designs and sketches furnished at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief, two Colors, Gold Gold.
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors
PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united with New York prices. Orders addressed to manufacturers and wall flocks and stationery dealers will receive prompt attention. Our Salesroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to call and examine the advantage we offer.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.
Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.
S. S. F. BUTTRWORTH President.
S. J. MORA MOSS Vice-President.
DIRECTORS.
S. F. BUTTERWORTH, J. MORA MOSS, D. O. MILLS, THOS. H. SELBY, W. S. LATHAM, LLOYD TEVIS, S. TILDEN, WM. HOLLINS, W. S. LAIDLEY, WM. SHARON, C. J. BRENNAN, THOMAS HILL, A. B. SWEASEY, JNO. T. DOYLE, JAS. T. BOYD, M. D. SWEENY, A. B. ROSS, J. H. GOODMAN, R. S. MORROW, L. L. ROBINSON.
JNO. CROCKETT, Secretary.
R. T. MAXWELL, M. D.,
J. C. SHORB, M. D., Medical Examiners.
General Agent, Wm. B. Wheaton.
OFFICE,
No. 13 Merchants' Exchange

PEOPLE'S
Insurance Company
FIRE AND MARINE.
C. F. MACDERMOT - - President
JOHN H. WISE - - - Vice-President
H. G. HORNER - - - Secretary
Directors.
MILTON S. LATHAM, Banker.
JOHN H. WISE, Christy & Wise.
R. G. DODGE, Dodge Merchant and Importer.
A. FREDERICK, Wine Merchant.
JOHN L. DE TOY, Capitalist.
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Powers of the American Constitution for the Protection of Civil Liberty.

We are in receipt of the great speech of Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, delivered in the House of Representatives, March 29th, 1871, on the "Powers of the American Constitution for the Protection of Civil Liberty." It was an able argument on the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution which has recently become a law, and as it gives so much light on the powers of the Constitution for the protection of Civil Liberty, we have commenced the first part of Judge Hoar's speech in this issue.

The House having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 320) to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes—

Mr. HOAR said:

MR. SPEAKER: The House listened yesterday to two able, clear, lawyer-like, statesman-like discussions on different sides of the grave questions now before us, from the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHELLABARGER] and the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. KERR.] If I cannot hope to equal them in ability, I trust nothing will fall from my lips calculated to lower the tone of this debate below the dignity of the occasion and of the theme.

From many States, from large and distant spaces of our territory, in every cause of the press, by every pulsation of the telegraph, comes up to us the complaint that large numbers of our fellow citizens are deprived of the enjoyment of the fundamental rights of citizens; that their lives are not secure; that their property does not receive the equal protection of the law; that their homes are not safe; that they are in imminent danger of death, and of torture and outrage worst than death. If anything could add to the gravity and solemnity of these representations it is the further statement that these citizens so murdered, outraged, or outlawed suffer all this because of their attachment to their country, their loyalty to its flag, or because their opinions on questions of public interest coincide with those of a majority of the American people. Surely the time has come to explore the arsenal of constitutional power and see if it contain any sword which may avenge or any shield which may protect those for whose protection and benefit we have been intrusted with the powers of government.

I propose to ask the attention of the House to a brief consideration of the relation of the American Constitution to the fundamental civil rights of the citizen. I have long been of opinion, an opinion adopted in times of quiet, after much conscientious study, that it was the great and leading purpose of the framers of our Constitution to place the fundamental civil rights of the people under the protection of the strongest and supremest power known to our laws, the power of the General Government. While they meant to leave all matters of local policy to the local State governments, they did not mean that any lesser authority should impair, or any failure or neglect be permitted to imperil the rights which they deemed the fundamental, essential rights of human nature itself.

But before discussing the provisions of the Constitution let me call attention to one most important aid in its interpretation. Twelve years before, the same men who made the Constitution set forth in the Declaration of Independence their conception of the fundamental rights of human nature. They not only declared them, but they declared that to secure them "governments are instituted among men" and not only that, but when under any form of government these ends were destroyed it was the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and institute new governments and provide new safeguards.

Now, I do not pretend that the Declaration of Independence is a grant of power. But I maintain that these men asserted that governments are instituted among men for certain ends; that the failure to secure them is a just cause for the overthrow of any government; that when they fought out an eight years' war on that issue, pledging to its maintenance life, fortune and honor, it cannot be believed that when they came to set up their own Government they established one which did not secure these ends, and which, therefore, by their own showing, ought instantly to be overthrown. The Declaration is the sublime interpreter of the Constitution. Over every line, syllable, and letter of the Constitution the Declaration of Independence sheds its blazing torch light. To secure these rights, equality of life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness, this Government was instituted among men. The power of the Executive, the power of the Legislature, all these are conferred, and conferred only, to secure these rights. Between the lines, gleaming through the page where all these powers are found, are the words "and this power is conferred to secure these rights.

This was no new doctrine. The principle of equality was new, so far as regards its public assertion by any people. But the others were old as Magna Charta, they were old as the principles of the common law.

There came into my possession in my youth a copy of Lord Coke's Second Institute, which had belonged to James Otis, and which contained his autograph. On examining it I found certain passages underscored. For the purpose of his argument in the case of the writs of assistance, where he dealt with all the fundamental questions of government and civil liberty, that great Insiah of the Revolution had marked in this Book, which he held in his hand when he made the argument, one passage among others. It is the passage where Lord Coke asserts that Magna Charta is not a new grant of right, but the declaration of the old fundamental common-law privileges of Englishmen. Magna Charta enumerates especially the rights, all now involved at the South, of life, personal security and private property. So, Sir William Blackstone, in several passages which I have now before me, asserts, distinctly and positively, that the right to life, liberty, and property are rights, which the Government owes to the citizen and if the citizen fail to receive from the Government his obligation to allegiance is poor.

Second. To secure the blessing of liberty and promote the general welfare by prohibiting the States from doing what is inconsistent with civil liberty, and compelling them to do what is essential to its maintenance.

To secure the first object are given the powers of war, peace, treaty, money, bankruptcy, the post office, administration of justice in causes admiralty and maritime, and between States or their citizens and those of other States or foreign countries, and punishment of offenses by sea. To accomplish the second are inserted the various restrictions on State legislation, to be enforced by the national judiciary; the great power of guarantying to every State a republican form of government, and the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the three new constitutional provisions which secure personal freedom, equality before the law, equality of political power to all men born or naturalized within the United States.

With these exceptions, the regulation of commerce and the great subjects that pertain thereto, of foreign intercourse, with the attendant powers of war, peace, and treaties, the denial to the States of the power to do any act inconsistent with republican equality, the compulsion of the States by National authority to do all things necessary to its maintenance, all powers of Government are reserved to the States. For all purposes of commerce and foreign intercourse, a republic, a unit, speaking with one voice; for all purposes of domestic government, many republics, various, diverse, free to seek their own welfare, to make their own laws, to regulate their own institutions in their own way, only by an irresistible central power prohibited from doing wrong and constrained to do right in those things which are essential to republican liberty. That is the American Constitution.

One observation I may here properly make. The protection of commerce may seem to occupy the most space in the Constitution. Sir William Blackstone makes precisely the same observation in regard to the English law. After enumerating a few simple comprehensive provisions for the benefit of human rights and the numerous ones for the benefit of property and commerce, he says:

"These will take up a great space in any code of laws, and hence may appear to be more attended to, though in reality they are not, than the rights of the former kind."

But the very simplicity and comprehensiveness of the provisions of our constitution for the protection of personal liberty and civil rights show the superior care which our fathers had for the latter. They provide that Congress shall guarantee to the States a republican form of government, and it shall have power to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect all the powers granted by the instrument. They did not say—as in the case of the enumeration of the powers necessary for the protection of commerce, "Congress may declare martial law in certain cases." And why? Because when the case arose the inference would have been that in such cases there would not have been any other remedy. They did not say that Congress might establish certain special tribunals when necessary, for then the inference would have been that this was the only method of protecting civil rights. But they gave the broad power to Congress to guarantee a republican form of government, leaving Congress to judge of the necessity and determine the method of its exercise.

And in this connection I desire to cite the solemn words of Chief Justice Marshal, in his great judgment in the case of McCulloch against Maryland. He says:

"Also never forget that it is a Constitution you are interpreting."

It is not a deed. It is not a will. It is not a limited power. But when you interpret the Constitution of the United States you are declaring the extent of the vitality, of the living power of a nation, of a being with life, with strength, with health, with immortality. And the first law of your interpretation must be, of course, that which makes for the health and life of the nation, whose powers you are declaring.

I desire now to call attention very briefly to the effect of the great clause, which happily we have had little occasion to discuss, making it the duty of the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government. This is eminently discussed as if it were the form, and not the substance, we were to guarantee. Gentlemen say to us: "Why, the States of the South have constitutions republican in form; their Representatives are chosen by their whole people; they have a judiciary, they have provision ample and perfect in form for the protection of every civil right."

But, Mr. Speaker, it is not a form that we are instructed to guarantee. It is not a form, but a form in force as a government, operating, ruling, carrying into effect, securing, establishing the great rights under which the people to whom it applies are to be governed.

Now, there may be a government perfect in form of republicanism as any government which the wit of man can devise; still it may fail to be a republican form of government. Take the State of South Carolina for example. In that State by the last census, I believe, more than three fifths of the entire population were negroes. In that State, I suppose, considerably more than three fifths of the entire population are Republicans. Now, suppose that in that State, with its constitution providing for trial by jury, providing an independent judiciary, providing for equality of civil rights, providing for the right to vote and to hold office of every citizen, there should be a conspiracy upon the part of a certain portion of the people that by intimidation, by murder, by outrage, this majority of the people dare not exercise those rights which their State constitution undertakes to declare for them. Suppose that by that conspiracy, secret but understood, executing its purposes with a certainty, more complete and more terrible than ever attended due process of law in a civil community, every person who dared to lift his voice in opposition to the sentiments of this conspiracy found his life and property insecure. Suppose that conspiracy takes possession of the jury box, and under the rule no one of the majority of that State can gain his case on whatever evidence, and no one associated with the conspiracy will lose his case against his Republican neighbor, whatever may be the evidence. Suppose, further, that the constitution of the State all the time declaring that there shall be punishment of crime, to a particular class of citizens there is no criminal remedy enforced for any crime committed upon them. In that form of government on paper, enrolled on parchment, truly a form of government? Has Congress performed its constitutional duty when it has guaranteed to the people of South Carolina the writing down on parchment, the printing between covers of sheepskin, a constitution declaring the rights of those people? Not at all. It must be a government, and a government in force; not a government administered by a conspiracy under the pretense and under the form of republican security. In that case I claim that the power of Congress to intervene is complete and ample. The form of government is not in force; it is not the binding operative rule under which the citizens live, but another rule of civil conduct has usurped its place.

But I may be asked, how do you distinguish the right to intervene in a case like this from the right to interfere in any case where there may be an imperfection in the administration of justice or incomplete security for human rights? Sir, criminals escape punishment in Massachusetts, in Vermont. A railroad company does not stand a fair chance for an impartial verdict before a Wisconsin jury. Is Congress to interfere? My answer to that is this: that it is not possible to draw an absolute logical line between these two cases. The difference is a difference of degree. To authorize the interference of Congress there must be, not merely those imperfections and failures in the administration of law which are attendant upon all civil governments alike, but there must be a clear case of denial of government. We cannot interfere to deal with the incidental evils which attend upon republican government; but we should interfere where, we being the judges whether the case exists or not, on our oaths responsible to the great tribunal of the American people, wherever those evils have attained such a degree as amounts to the destruction, to the overthrow, to the denial to large classes of the people of the blessings of republican government altogether.

To be continued.

APOLOGY.—Last week, one of the compositors employed on this paper took an unwarrantable liberty by adding two obnoxious words after the signature of Emperor Norton to the proclamation on the Chinese Question. We tender herewith our apology to the Emperor and to our readers, and promise nothing of the kind shall ever again occur, if it can be prevented by care and foresight

Proclamation.

Whereas, We ordered the colored people some years back to be permitted to ride in the street rail-road cars, but in order to prevent collision and future disturbance we hereby command the arrest of all who violate that decree.

The Indian Chiefs, Capt. John Scott and Colonel Moss of Arizona, are hereby ordered to report themselves here at our headquarters forthwith.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, this 26th day of May, 1871.

Insanity Cured by a Surgical Operation.

Some months ago a colored man named Tyler was brought to the Central Lunatic Asylum, Richmond, suffering from insanity of the most dangerous character, resulting from the kick of a horse, which crushed the skull and pushed down a large piece of bone upon the brain. His condition required the severest restraint, and it was found necessary to confine him to a close cell and to keep him in handcuffs, and even then he found opportunities to attack his attendents. Dr. Conrad, the Superintendent, then called the attention of Dr. Hunter McGuire to the case, and Dr. McGuire, after an examination, determined to attempt the removal of the bone, which was pressing upon and into the brain. The operation was successfully performed, and a piece two and a half inches long was removed. This was three months ago, and though previous to this time the patient had been constantly having epileptic fits, and as many as three or four a day, he has wholly recovered from them. There is now no insanity, and though the mind is considerably enfeebled, its power is fast returning. The wound caused by the surgical operation has cured up, and the man is walking about without restraint, and promises to get entirely well. He has no recollection of what has occurred during the seven years—the period of his insanity being an entire blank in his memory. The case is an exceedingly interesting one to surgeons and physiologists, and the cure—for it is now safe to characterize it as a cure—as one of the most remarkable ones on record.

A. M. E. Union Church, Powell street, near Jackson, Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward in charge: Rev. B. Fleeher, acting Pastor.—Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock A.M., 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.—W. H. CARTER, Superintendent.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 27, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

"Hang your Banners on the outer walls!"



FOR GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

THOMAS H. SELBY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The Next Governor.

Of the many gentlemen who have been named in the Republican ranks for Governor of this State, none seems more available than Hon. Thomas H. Selby, the present Mayor of San Francisco. Mr. Selby, we think, does not seek the position. For this reason, we like the principle —"Let the office seek the man." Mr. Selby and Mr. Booth are the two most prominently named among all the aspirants in the Republican party. While we would not detract from the merits of Mr. Booth, or any of the others who aspire to Gubernatorial honors, yet the party must look at the availability of each candidate, in order to make the Republican party triumphant in the ensuing campaign. In some of the counties of the interior, Mr. Booth no doubt may be strong and backed up by all the power and influence of the Sacramento *Union*; still it must be remembered that of the fifty counties in the State all must look squarely at the situation to know what candidate can carry the best part of them.

San Francisco, so far as numbers and influence are concerned, should not be lost to the Republican party, as its loss would be equal to that of a dozen of some of the interior counties. Nearly all the elements which tend to make the State prosperous and eminent are centred in the radius of counties surrounding San Francisco. Take these out and the State would become, as the play of "Hamlet," without the leading character, in the eyes of the people abroad as regards political influence. The other counties, politically speaking, should occupy a secondary position, if they desire the success of the party. The first or leading part, whether assumed by the Sacramento *Union et als.* or not, cannot be properly sustained unless the claims of San Francisco and its immediate vicinity be duly acknowledged as to who shall be nominated for Governor.

We think Mr. Selby the most available candidate to carry San Francisco and the radius of counties around its border, and shall therefore give him our support for the office of Governor of the State of California. We have had some hesitation about which of the several candidates mentioned for the position would be most available to become the standard-bearer of the Republican party; but, after taking a careful survey of the whole situation, from the first mention of the several candidates up to the time of the formation of the City Ward Clubs, last week, we feel justified in taking this position in support of Mr. Selby, a candidate whom we believe will carry the State by an overwhelming majority in the ensuing election.

THE MAY FESTIVAL IN OAKLAND. —We are informed by Rev. W. H. Offer, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, Oakland, that the net amount realized from the Festival held on Thursday evening, May 18th, for his benefit was $102; for which he desires to return to the patrons his sincere thanks and more particularly to the Committee under whose supervision it was managed. Mrs. Flood, Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Strader, Mrs. Peterson, Mrs. Hall, Mr. Flood and others.

Recent Action of the Republican County Committee.

Considerable indignation has been and still is manifested by the Republicans at large respecting the manner in which the County Committee forestalled the people in electing delegates to the State Convention. We are of those who believe that "the will of the people is the law of the land," and of course we do not approve the action of the County Committee. It is true that the Committee have selected as delegates many of the most estimable citizens; but these gentlemen are not responsible in the least for the indiscreet and hasty action of the Committee, and therefore are not arraigned or in question. The object of the Committee appears to have been the selection of the best class of citizens as delegates to the State Convention. So it is the object of the entire Republican party in this County. The Committee are but the creatures of the party. If the people have the power to create it they also have the power to destroy it whenever it does not reflect their will. The recent acts of the Committee resemble those under a Monarchy and are unlike those of a Republic. As well might the National Republican Committee, having no confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, assume to grasp the powers of the people and appoint delegates to the next National Republican Convention, to nominate a President of the United States. If tolerated by the precedent attempted to be adopted by the County Committee for the nomination of a Governor, the precedent might lead to that in the nomination of a President. We believe the precedent to be wrong and anti-Republican.

The Committee met last evening just after the APPEAL went to press; we learned, however, that it was the intention to reconsider their former action, and let the people exercise the rights belonging to them. If they err in judgment in the selection of delegates it will not be the fault of the County Committee and the people alone will be responsible.

Our Schools.

On Sunday last a communication was presented to the pastor of the Zion A. M. E. Church on Stockton street, by Mrs. M. E. Denny, stating that she designed opening a school for colored children in the Northern part of the city, and asking that such of the Congregation, as had children of suitable age to attend school, would extend their patronage to her. We sincerely hope the lady may meet with a liberal patronage, for it must be admitted that if our children are to be educated it must be done by sending them to pay schools; the public schools are virtually closed to them. The means of education afforded to our children by the present School Board of the city are inadequate to our needs; it is only after repeated urging and petition that any facilities are offered us, and even these are attended with every disadvantage; the school rooms are either dark and damp, and unhealthy, or located so remotely as to be inaccessible to a majority of the pupils.

It is true the Fifteenth Amendment guarantees to us the full enjoyment of our civil and political rights, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude; but unless our children can be permitted to acquire an education to fit them to enjoy the increased political and social rights accorded them, the Amendment will be virtually defeated and shorn of all practical or lasting benefit to our race. We who have grown old in the country and are passing into the vale of years can scarcely hope to derive much from that long delayed, yet magnanimous act of justice, the Fifteenth Amendment, beyond the honor and glory of having lived in the year when the boon was granted to us; it is for our children to reap the full harvest of its benefits by being educated up to a knowledge of their rights and privileges under the law, and to the enlarged capacity for usefulness and honor thus opened to them, the hopes we cherish in their behalf may well be *grand*: but alas! if they are to be cut off from participation in their advantages of the common school, which are the boast of America; we feel that we have a right to complain while as now our appeals fall unheeded upon the ears of those in authority, but so long as the schools of the State are under the control of bigoted Southern narrow-minded Yankees and illiberal, ignorant foreigners.

We, the native born colored children of the soil can scarcely hope to be recognized as entitled to any share of the school privileges for our children even though we pay our *pro-rata* of tax to keep the white schools of the city open, hence we urge that parents residing in the Northern part of the city, who are desirous of having their children educated, will combine to assist the lady, (Mrs. Denny) who proposes to open a school for their benefit.

Colored Odd Fellows.

From the *National Progress*, a newspaper published at Harrisburg, Penn., and of which Wm. Howard Day is editor, publishes a list of Lodges, which we append below. Our own knowledge of the order in America, is in the preface as follows:

The Grand United order of Odd Fellows in the United States was first instituted in New York city in 1843 by Mr. Peter Ogden, an eminent colored man of that city. Mr. Ogden had plyed, we believe, between New York, Liverpool, London and other cities of England, for a number of years in the capacity of Steward in the first class packet ships of that time. Being widely known and highly respected in Leeds, England, where he became known and renowned as a gentlemen of excellent qualities, he was introduced to and initiated in the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, a powerful society, comprising at that time nearly one thousand Lodges over the continent of Europe and other parts of the world. This order has its head at Leeds, England, and has no connection with the "Manchester Unity," which is probably the most obsolete order. Besides Mr. Ogden Mr. Henry Smith, now of this city and a number of other American colored men got initiated, and some of them got affiliated with the Lodges there. Subsequently in 1843, as we stated above, Mr. Ogden obtained a Charter from the sub-committee of management, or the Grand Lodge at Leeds, and assisted by Mr. James Fields and others, established the Philomathean Lodge, No. 646, in the city of New York. Two or three other Lodges under the auspices of Mr. Ogden and Fields were also established in the same city and made considerable progress in that State up to the year 1845.

The question then began to be agitated by many prominent colored men of Philadelphia of the propriety of establishing a Lodge of that order in the "Quaker City." A meeting was called, a committee appointed, and a correspondence with Messrs. Ogden, Fields, G. T. Downing, and others, of the Philomathean Lodge, No. 646 in the city of New York. During the correspondence of the Philadelphia committee a question arose in the organization as to whether it would not be best to send a petition to the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania, praying for initiation and for the establishment of a Lodge of Odd Fellows under their jurisdiction. This petition was respectfully drawn up and sent to Dr. James G. Birkey, Dentist, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The said petition remained unanswered by the Grand Lodge. Mr. Birkey only gave ambiguous answers from time to time accompanied with sullenly, disapprobation on his part as an individual. It was then decided, after the Committee that waited on Dr. Birkey, made their report, that they would accept the proposition from the Pilomathean Lodge of the city of New York, to send a delegation on from Philadelphia to be initiated in their Lodge, for the purpose of organizing a Lodge under the powers granted to Mr. Ogden by the authorities, in Leeds, England. A delegation was sent on to New York and initiated, and on the 6th of June, 1845, Unity Lodge, No. 711, was instituted in Philadelphia, under the auspices of Mr. Ogden by James Fields, George T. Downing, and others, who were delegated from the Philomathean Lodge of the city of New York for that purpose. In their mode of government they differ from the American or Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which has a Grand Lodge system of management.

The order at Leeds has in her what is called an Annual Movable Committee composed of delegates of all the Lodges in a limited district. In far off places like America, when a certain number of Lodges are obtained or established, they constitute a district; then delegates meet annually at an appointed place in that special district and are empowered by the heads at Leeds to grant charters. Any district which gets the most number of Lodges in it, in America, is the district that the Annual Movable Committee is to meet in assembly for the transaction of the general business of the order in America. For several years the rivalry was great between New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other places to get the greatest number of Lodges in their respective districts in order to have the control of the order in America, by having the A. M. C., or the Annual Movable Committee located in their district, to put out the quarterly pass words as received from Leeds, and issue dispensations, etc.

The Independent Order has appended to their order, what is called Encampments. The Grand United Order has what is called Grand Masters Chapters. The difference as regards to the work; the American Order has been abridged from the English Order, and the Grand United Order is from the original text, below is the list of Lodges in America among colored men:

Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

SUB COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT FOR 1871.

P. G. M. Robert Jones, G. S.
P. G. M. Joseph Johnson, D. G. M.
P. G. M. David E. Bowers, G. T.
P. G. M. Henry Gardner, G. C.

DIRECTORY.

P. G. M. Andrew J. Mercer.
P. G. M. Edward Hilton.
P. G. M. Lloyd Gardner.
P. G. M. John Nixon.

DIRECTORY OF ALL THE LODGES,

and the address of the Permanent Secretary of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, meeting under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management, in pursuance, by authority of the Committee of Management of England.

(Front large, 400 organized in 1842, in New York City.)

RHODE-ISLAND.

Hope, 1119, Providence. J. A. Crawel, P. S.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bay State, 811, Boston.
Somerset, 1381, Boston. Samuel R. Hall, P. S.
Northstar, 1374, Worcester. Amos Webster, P. S.

NEW YORK.

Philomathean, 646, New York.
Unity, 711, New York. George G. King P. S.
Hope, 1,000, New York. Joseph Lewis, P. S.
Hospital Union, 1207, New York. E. F. Hooper, P. S.
Star of the West, 1124, Buffalo. Jas. H. Kelley, P. S.
Philomathean, 113, Albany.
Hudson City, 1362, Hudson.
Abraham Lincoln, 1359, Schenectady.
Alpha, 1,001, Brooklyn. J. W. C. Copy, P. S.
Ivy Leaf, 1402, Albany. W. A. Hinton, P. S.

NEW JERSEY.

Fidelity, 1219, Princeton.
Star of Jersey, 1367, Snow Hill. Joseph Miller, P. S.
Enterprising Sons, 1421, Camden. Jos. Gibson, P. S.
Phoenix, 1413, Mount Holly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Unity, 711, Philadelphia. Joseph C. Bustill, P. S.
Good Samaritan, 826, Philadelphia.
Thorn, 961, Philadelphia.
Universal, 856, Philadelphia.
Mount Lebanon, 1,000, Philadelphia.
Cattlegarden, 991, Philadelphia.
Mount Lebanon, 1213, Philadelphia.
Friendship, 695, Philadelphia.
Unity, 1344, Philadelphia.
Good Hope, 1124, Philadelphia. Lewis Carter, P. S.
Bethel Star, 1382, Chester. George Gomez, P. S.
Good Will, 1076, Norristown. Nathaniel Curry, P. S.
Bethel Star, 1382, Harrisburg. C. M. Bowe, P. S.
Shiloh, 1299
Star of Freed, 1435, Harrisburg. John Williams, P. S.
Friendship, S.B. York. Edward G. Meade, P. S.
Good Samaritan, 1,000, Chester.
Jerusalem, 1,000, Reading. T. M. Fuller, P. S.
Mount Lebanon, 1,000, Pittsburgh. P. T. Tramel, P. S.
Valley, 1371, Darby. H. H. Gruber, P. S.
Star Branch, 1877, Columbia. T. W. C. Inman, P. S.
Bantam, 1440, Williamsport. T. Emory, P. S.
Friendship, 1441, Philadelphia.
Jubilee, 1,000, Pittsburgh.
Wm. Murphy, 1446, Darby.
Eureka, 1450, Allegheny. Edward Bailey, P. S.

DELAWARE.

Star of Bethlehem, 397, Wilmington. Absalom Elem, P. S.
Union, 1181, Newcastle.

MARYLAND.

Eden, 916, Baltimore. J. C. Draper, P. S.
Olive, 937, Baltimore. J. S. Coakley, P. S.
Crystal Fount, 1201, Baltimore. Chas. R. Matthews, P. S.
Mount Lebanon, 1186, Baltimore.
Jerusalem, 1187, Baltimore. G. W. Spaniel, P. S.
Mount Calvary, 1189, Baltimore. James H. Jewett, P. S.
Monument, 1354, Baltimore. J. W. Chambers, P. S.
Nelson, at. 1216, Baltimore. James Jackson, P. S.
Wm. W. Davis, 114, Baltimore. W. W. Davis, P. S.
Fred. Douglass, 118, Baltimore. Jas. Purviance, P. S.
Unanis, 1,002, Baltimore. James H. Sidey, P. S.
United Sons of the Morning, 1119, Annapolis. Wm. Neal, P. S.

Mount Zion, 1361, Frederick City.
Evening Star, 518 Frederick City. Jacob F. Dawson, P. S.
Freedom's Friend, 1024, 30 Mitchell's Eastern Shore.
Needham, 1320, Davis, Frederick co. P. S.
St. Thomas, 1341, Westminster City. Jos. R. Parker, P. S.
Mount Nebo, 1301, Baltimore. P. S. Stanley, P. S.
Evening Star, 1373, Baltimore. J. Pinkett, P. S.
Union Bethel, 1375, Cambridge City. Chas. Squire, P. S.
Pioneer, 1411, Baltimore.
John A. Bridge 1413, Baltimore. A. Ward Hendy, P. S.
G. R. Hall, 1416, Sharpsburg. Jas F. Stanback, P. S.
Golden Link, 1447, Baltimore.
Mount Carmel 1449, Salisbury, Wicomico county
Rising Sun, 1450, Annapolis. John W. Banks, P. S.
Shoots of Youth, 1465, Washington. W. W. Gaines, Secretary, 1439, Centreville.
Western Star, 1442, Catonsville. Jno. J. Herbert, P. S.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Union Friendship, 891, Washington. Wm. Freeman P. S.
Eastern Star, 1028, Washington. J. N. Magee, P. S.
John F. Cook, 1145, Washington. Jas. Ambush, P. S.
Mt Olive, 1333, Washington. B. T. Freeman, P. S.
J. P. S. Williams, 1342, Washington. O. Stevenson, P. S.
Rising Sun, 1066, Washington. Albert Manning, P. S.
Shoots of Youth, 1065, Washington. W. W. Gaines, Secretary.
Star of the West, 1169, Washington. R. M. Brooks, P. S.
Peter Ogden, 1374 Washington. David Warner P. S.
J. Reid Crummell, 1427, Washington. F. C. Revels, P. S.
Potomac Union, 902, Georgetown. Theodore Herbert P. S.
Columbia, 1328, Georgetown. Eli Beck, P. S.
Western Star, 1390, Georgetown.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Harmony, Rio Alexandria. Jacob W Nickens, P. S.
Free Virginia, 902, Portsmouth. G E Watkins, P. S.
Evening Star, 1404 Petersburg. Leslie Goodson, P. S.

KENTUCKY.

Kimberly Lawe, 1303, Norfolk. Jos G Seldon, P. S.
Cable Sound of the Morning, 1384, Petersburg. J. H. Hill, P. S.
Lone Star, 1340 Richmond. Wm M Forniter, P. S.
Noah, 1397, Richmond. J G Dyer, P. S.
R H Lancaster, 1376, Alexandria. Philip H Weise, P. S.
Fidelity, 1378, Bolingreel. Josiah Crump, P. S.
St. Joseph, 1327, Petersburg J H Glover, P. S.
King David, 1411, Norfolk. Wm H Spencer, P. S.
Dawning star, 1414, Lynchburg. Silas Jones, P. S.
G W Parker, 1421, Alexandria. G W Parker, P. S.
Star of the West, 1435, Hampton. Everett Wil liams, P. S.
Jonathan 1340 Hampton. Austin Carter, P. S.
Mount Olive, 1,000, Richmond.
Richmond, 1440, Richmond.
Blooming Rose, 1444, Deanville, Clarke county.
Sons of Ham, 1446, Lynchburg. C. W White, P. S.
St. John, 1451 Chester Station. James B Johnson P. S.
Fairfax Taylor, —, Charlottesville. Chas H Sellers, P. S.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Eureka, 1307, Wheeling. Thomas Dixon, P. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Fraternal, 1004 Charleston. M J Bonneau, P. S.
Wayman, 1428 Columbia.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican State, 1383, Elizabeth City. T. A Sykes, P. S.

LOUISIANA.

Zephyr, 1336, New Orleans. Wm Butler, P. S.

KENTUCKY.

Union, 1341, Louisville. Emanuel Adams P. S.
St John, 1383, Lowsville. Joseph H Johnson, P. S.
St Luke, 1371, Louisville. John P Page, P. S.

OHIO.

Ohio, 1188, Cleveland. S. H Crosby, P. S.

ILLINOIS.

Hotchinson 1361, Chicago. A. C Williams, P. S.
Western Star, 1443, Chicago. Thos Bell, P. S.

PROVINCE OF NEW CANADA.

Wellington, 1005, Chatham. John W Taylor, P. S.
Ogden, 813 Toronto. J T Hunter, P. S.

HISPANIOLA ISLAND.

Pioneers Pride of India, 1000, St. George's, Alexandria, 1426 Hamilton, Benj F Lucas, P. S.
Crystal Fount, 1201 Baltimore. Chas. R. Matthews, P. S.

NEW PROVIDENCE BAHAMA ISLAND.

Aurora, 805, City of Nassau.

P. G. M. CHAPTERS.

No. 1—New York City. " 10—Pennsylvania, Pa.
" 2—Boston, Mass. " 11—Washington, D. C.
" 3—Wilmington, Del. " 12—Baltimore, Md.
" 7—Harrisburg, Penn. " 13—Hamilton Bermuda.
" 8—Cincinnati, Ohio. " 14—Chicago, Ill.
" 9—Somerset, Bermuda. " 15—Newark, Ohio.
" 16—Detroit, Mich. " 17—Jersey City, N. J.
" 18—Petersburg, Va.

There are on the Pacific Coast between two and three hundred Colored Odd Fellows, unorganized, who have emanated from the above different Lodges.

GRAND PIC-NIC

—AT—

HUMBOLDT PARK,

OAKLAND,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

Mrs. Wilkinson, formerly Mrs. Sampson, has regained Humboldt Park for a Pic-Nic to take place on June 12th, 1871, and will try to make it the finest of the season. The Park is a beautiful place and accessible to all by cars. The Broadway horse-cars, of Oakland land all persons at the gate.

Mrs. Wilkinson will have the TABLES, and promises that no entertainment private will be demanded. Nothing will be charged on account. There will be a Dancing Platform, Swings, Bowling Alley, together with other innocent amusements.

A Fine Band will be in attendance.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS

Children.....Half Price.

Oakland Boat leaves San Francisco every hour, and the last boat leaves Oakland at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Tickets can be had of Henry S. Morris, at the Lincoln saloon, Washington Street, and at Head Quarters, corner of Jackson and Stockton streets, of Henry Smith.

CHARLES LAPHEN,
ALEXANDER JONES,
JAMES MURRY,
RODERIGO WILKINSON
Committee of Arrangements

may27-4d

THE DEDICATION

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. S. HALL,

Will take place

Tuesday Evening, June 20, 1871,

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given for the benefit of the Society the same evening

Full particulars hereafter.

may27-tf

Attention Brannan Guard.

You are hereby notified to assemble in your Armory and in full uniform for parade, in accordance with the invitation accepted from the

Grand Army of the Republic,

on

Tuesday Morning, May 30th, 1871,

AT 9 o'clock sharp.

As the company will march punctually at that time, every member is expected to be present.

By order of

J. S. HENRIQUES, Captain.

WM. MITCHELL, O. S.

Political.

ROOMS OF THE

UNION REPUBLICAN

State Central Committee.

STATE CONVENTION.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE State of California are requested to choose Delegates to a STATE CONVENTION, to be held at the City of Sacramento, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State and Judicial Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before said Convention.

The apportionment of Delegates is as follows:

Alameda	10	Placer	11
Alpine	1	Plumas	2
Amador	7	Sacramento	17
Butte	7	San Bernardino	2
Calaveras	7	San Diego	1
Colusa	3	San Francisco	62
Contra Costa	3	San Joaquin	13
Del Norte	1	San Luis Obispo	3
El Dorado	4	San Mateo	1
Fresno	1	Santa Barbara	3
Humboldt	3	Santa Clara	13
Inyo	1	Shasta	1
Kern	2	Sierra	7
Klamath	1	Siskiyou	5
Lake	2	Solano	5
Lassen	1	Sonoma	9
Los Angeles	5	Stanislaus	10
Marin	3	Sutter	4
Mariposa	2	Tehama	4
Mendocino	4	Trinity	1
Merced	2	Tulare	4
Modoc	2	Tuolumne	4
Monterey	4	Yolo	5
Napa	5	Yuba	3
Nevada	6	Total	344

County Committees will make provision in their respective counties for the meeting of Delegates as aforesaid, by order of the Union Republican State Central Committee

WALTER VAN DYKE, Chairman.
ALFRED HARVEY, Secretary. may20

ALEXANDER ASHBURNE,

Manufacturer of

ICE CREAM

Of all kinds, in the Most Delicious Style and on Reasonable Terms.

Orders left at Head-Quarters Saloon

E. W. cor. Stockton & Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO. may27-3m

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE

No. 512 California Street

One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO

J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. apr15

NOTICE!

A. J. WARD, takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of San Francisco, that he has opened a first class Hair Dressing Saloon at 526 Pacific Street between Kearny and Montgomery, where he will be pleased to see his old friends.

Shaving and Hair Cutting only in the best style, by Mr. A. J. Ward, the boys favorite, in his employ, who will also be pleased to see all his old friends.

The water is hot, the razors are keen,
Prepare a la Ward, and we'll cause you clean.

Shaving 15 cts; Hair Cutting, 25 cts; Shampooing, 25 cts
may27tf A. J. WARD, Proprietor.

NEW PAVILION

Skating Rink,

S. E. Cor. John and Mason Sts.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

EVENINGS,

From 8 to 10 P. M.

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

AFTERNOONS,

From 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Admission.....Twenty-Five Cents

For the use of skates.....Twenty Five Cents

CLASSES FOR CHILDREN

EVERY

Thursday & Saturday Afternoons,

From 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Admission, including Skates.....25 Cts.

Particular attention will be paid to their Tuition

by

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON,
E. WALSH
Managers

may9-tf

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club

OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, R. W. VERY.

may8-6m

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a new class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in the

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth street, between K and L streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

The Industrial School.

Public attention is being called, just now, to the management of the Industrial School, an institution organized in this city and county some twelve years ago for the support and education of idle, vagabond and criminal children who by reason of their minority could not legally be sent to State Prison. The object of the school was a noble conception of Christian charity, and if rightly carried out, might have been attended with incalculable good; but, we regret to say there is abundant reason to believe that the institution has signally failed in its object. In the first place the Managers were extremely unfortunate in their selection of persons to act as Superintendents of the school. Cruelty and inefficiency have hitherto been the rule; and to these is now added, in the case of Mr. Felton, the present incumbent, a total lack of financial ability; for during the the sixteen months of his Superintendency, the indebtedness of the institution has been increased an hundred fold, and it is now virtually bankrupt. The *People's Journal* of May 13th contained the article reviewing the present condition of the school and commenting in severe terms upon the short comings of the present management, which was characterized as being loose and inefficient to a lamentable degree. The writer asserts without the fear of contradiction that the school, as a Reformatory Institution is a failure, and that in all these twelve years of its existence, not two per cent. of all committed to its care have been reformed and restored to usefulness and respectability in society. If this is so, and the writer seems to know whereof he writes, it is a serious matter and demands the closest investigation. The Board of Managers is composed of some twelve or fifteen of our prominent citizens who are expected to neglect their own private affairs, to attend to the institution gratuitously, it is a sacred and responsible trust, and if they cannot fill it they should never have accepted it. The public will hold them responsible for its management. That there is something radically wrong in the working of the school is evident from the fact that every few days we hear of escapes from the institution, and if they cannot fill the bill of description of the fugitive, and a reward for his arrest and return; besides, the reports of the management fail to show that any of the boys are discharged as reformed are earning an honest living outside. True the boys learn something of shoemaking and tailoring at the school, but in no slovenly and imperfect a manner that no tradesman will employ them, and as to their musical training which the President, Mr. Carter, lauds so highly, it has never in a single instance been the means of one of them earning a decent living when he was discharged. All this is greatly to be regretted, and the only remedy we can see is to remodel the whole school, and make it a State Institution. We shall have more to say of the school hereafter.

THE FRANKLIN LIGHT INFANTRY. —We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the invitation party of the Franklin Light Infantry which was given on Wednesday evening last May 24th, at Mozart Hall, Post street. The invitation also gave us the privilege of taking one or two ladies. Individually we are sorry our regrets by one of the members that it was out of our power to attend on that evening. We however thank the Committee for the compliment extended to the PACIFIC APPEAL office.

The Hayes Park Picnic.

On Monday last a large number of persons attended the picnic at Hayes Park which was gotten up under the management of Mr. H. S. Morris. It was in two parts, day and evening. The more respectable attended through the day and made their exit early in the evening. Another class of persons assembled in the evening, the conduct of many would not come up inspectiou, for sobriety and gentility. The affair closed about 2 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Morris had all the appointments, music, &c., first-class and deserves credit in this particular.

Stockton.

The Stockton PACIFIC APPEAL meeting will be held in Stockton on Monday evening, May 29th. Arrangements for the transaction of the business brought forward, the meeting is to be addressed by J. B. Sanderson and others.

Decoration Day—May 30th.

Capt. Henriques of the Brannan Guard, has received and accepted an invitation from the Grand Army of the Republic to parade with his company In common with the other soldiers who are to take part in the parade and decoration of the Union soldiers' graves on that day. We hope that our colored militia will get themselves in a thorough organized condition and present a creditable turn-out on that day. All would like to see Capt. Dodson's company out also.

ARRIVALS.—Overland, Mr. Daniel Seals, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities; Richard W Freeman, Mrs. Chesterfield Jackson and Mrs. —— Volentine, Sacramento City.

DEPARTURES.—John C. Curry, San Diego; Mrs Francis L. Sims, Portland, Oregon.

MR. CHARLES D. CARTER the well known real estate broker died suddenly yesterday.

The Fourth Ward Club meets this evening at their Hall, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets.

Marriages.

DIXON-SMITH—In this city, May 24th, 1871, by Rev. J. K. Young, Mr. Edward Dixon to Miss Lottie Smith.

Deaths.

In Stockton at the Insane Asylum, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Harriet Taylor—Bias, formerly of Portland, Maine; aged 44 years.

Obituary.

Mrs. Bias was formerly the wife of Mr. Thomas Taylor, who died in this city over two years ago. Shortly after her marriage to Mr. Bias, she became insane, and was taken to the Stockton Asylum, where she lingered until her lamentable death. Mr. Bias the present husband, as also her son Alex. Taylor, the renowned pianist, are absent in the East. The Taylor family until the death of Mrs. Taylor, were of the most prominent families in San Francisco, and took a leading part in almost every movement which formed our pioneer civic and church organizations. The deceased lady was, until after she became the widow of the late Thomas Taylor in affluent circumstances, and was in disposition as generous in contributing to every movement that had for its object the building up of her race. All old residents, besides a wide circle of friends of the family throughout the State, join in sympathy with her bereaved son. Mr. Alex. Taylor, in lamenting his mother's demise. Her remains were interred at Stockton, without a doubt over her husband's discharged as reformed are earning by a relation. Her requiem only sung in the stillness of the dusky night by the noisy cricket with its doleful sounds in harsh accord with the crow hatched brown when rustled by a gentle wind; which are relieved by every mellow morn in this strange land away from her birth place, by the chirping bird, which may perchance pick a sprig from a strangers grave. We can only ejaculate the words "Poor Mrs. Taylor," in sympathy with her son, "Peace to her ashes."

We learn that Rev. J. B. Sanderson: of Stockton, often visited her before her death and when reason would allow managed to mind with spiritual comfort. F. A.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and couldn't still be opened to give satisfaction in his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for ladies and Parties.

Gentlemen's Supplement their residence. ap22

LODGING HOUSE.

Neat, furnished rooms, can be obtained by the week or month at No. 19 Scott street. Persons arriving from the interior can always be accommodated on reasonable terms.

ap1 tf W. H. SCOTT.

GEORGE & CO'S WOOD AND COAL YARD,

Webb Street,

Rear of Bahlings Union Bank, between California and Sacramento, and third crossing of Kearny st.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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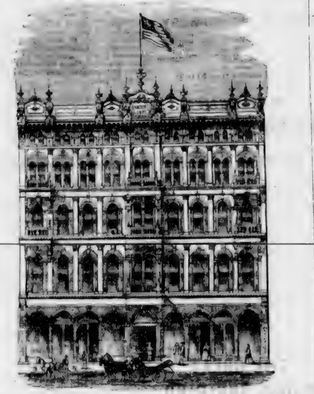
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
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Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of the lungs of the THROAT AND LUNGS, bearing it on their

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has saved thousands, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This inevitable depletion is pleasant to the taste; nothing healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal properties of ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of such stimulants of any kind.

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They are put up in superior style, and, in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are cheap.

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The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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Re purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in delicacy and flavor to that of any other, of a similar nature, but, for mere economical, is the cheapest. Each bottle holding double the quantity of any other extract in the market.

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Agents Commissioners are not fifth of money not collected by them.

Powers of the American Constitution for the Protection of Civil Liberty.

[Concluded.]

Another error, as it seems to me, Mr. Speaker, is to suppose that Congress in the exercise of this great power must either let the State alone altogether, or take entire possession of all its powers and instrumentalities of government, and displace the State government. But there is nothing in the Constitution that for a moment favors that idea. We have a right to limit our interference to the extent of the evil. If a particular class of persons are denied their civil rights permanently and as a rule in any State, we have a right to interfere simply to protect those rights, leaving the republican government, so far as it is enforced in regard to others, untouched where we can.

That is, to make a simple illustration, if we are to guarantee the payment of $1,000, and the principal debtor has paid $900 of that sum, in the execution of our guarantee, we have only to make up the other ten dollars. If we have guaranteed the enjoyment of these civil rights, without which no republican government can exist, and in every particular, we one, they are secured and protected by the State government, our interference will be limited to the extent of securing that one, and that alone.

I desire, Mr. Speaker, in this connection to cite a few sentences from the opinion of a distinguished judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Bradley, in a recent judgment delivered in Louisiana. He says:

"A republican government is not merely a government of the people, but it is a free government."

He recognizes here the distinction which I have stated.

"Without being free it is republican only in name, and not republican in truth."

He further says:

"The Legislature has an undoubted rights to make all police regulations which they may deem necessary (not inconsistent with constitutional restrictions) for the preservation of the public health, good order, morals, and intelligence; but they cannot, under the pretense of a police regulation, interfere with the fundamental privileges and immunities of American citizens. The question has its limits in both directions; and while we are to be specially careful not to do anything which may trench on the vast and almost limitless field of legislation, where the will of the people is supposed to be most freely and powerfully expressed, it is nevertheless our duty, with a firm and unflinching hand, to prevent the invasion of any clear and undoubted individual rights of the citizen which are secured to him by the Constitution."

Now, Mr. Speaker, I desire also to advert for a moment in this connection to the meaning of the term "privileges and immunities of the citizen," as used in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and used also in the original text of the instrument. Congress is empowered by the Fourteenth Amendment to pass all "appropriate legislation" to secure the privileges and immunities of the citizen. Now, what is comprehended in this term, "privileges and immunities?" Most clearly it comprehends all the privileges and immunities declared to belong to the citizen by the Constitution itself. Most clearly, also, it seems to me, it comprehends those privileges and immunities which all republican writers agree, in declaring fundamental and essential to citizenship. I will here cite the weighty and pregnant words of Judge Washington, in the case of Corfield es. Coryell, (4 Washington's Circuit Court Reports, 380:)

"The inquiry is, what are the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. We feel no hesitation in confining these expressions to those privileges and immunities which are in their nature fundamental; which belong, of right, to the citizens of all free governments; and which at all times have been enjoyed by the citizens of the several States which compose this Union, from the time of their becoming free, independent, and sovereign. What those fundamental principles are would, perhaps, be more tedious than difficult to enumerate. They may, however, be all comprehended under the following general heads, protection by the Government; the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the right to acquire and possess property of every kind, and to pursue and obtain happiness and safety; subject, nevertheless, to such restraints as the Government may justly prescribe for the general good of the whole. The right of a citizen of one State to pass through or reside in any other State, for purposes of trade, agriculture, professional pursuits, or otherwise; to claim the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*; to institute and maintain actions of any kind in the courts of the State; to take, hold and dispose of property, either real or personal, and an exemption from higher taxes or impositions than are paid by other citizens of the State may be mentioned as some of the particular privileges and immunities of citizens which are clearly embraced by the general description of privileges deemed to be fundamental; to which may be added the elective franchise, as regulated and established by the laws or constitution of the State in which it is to be exercised. These and many others which might be mentioned are, strictly speaking, privileges and immunities, and the enjoyment of them by the citizens of each State, in every other State was manifestly calculated (to us the expression of the preamble of the corresponding provision in the old Confederation) 'the better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different States of the Union.'"

One further remark I desire to make on this point. It is sometimes suggested that the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment aims solely at unlawful acts by the State authorities. Its language is:

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Now, sir, what does the Constitution mean when it authorizes Congress to interfere by "appropriate legislation" in the case of the denial by a State to any person within its jurisdiction of the protection of the laws? If it had been the purpose of the American people in accepting this article, to provide merely for the case of an affirmative formal exercise of power by the State in derogation of civil rights, that last clause would have been unnecessary, because the preceding part had provided that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the citizens of the United States." But the provision goes to say that no State shall "deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Now, it is an effectual denial by a State of the equal protection of the laws when any class of officers charged under the laws with their administration permanently and as a rule refuse to extend that protection. If every sheriff in South Carolina refuses to serve a writ for a colored man and those sheriffs are kept in office year after year by the people of South Carolina, and no verdict against them for their failure of duty can be obtained before a South Carolina jury, the State of South Carolina, through the class of officers who are its representatives to afford the equal protection of the laws to that class of citizens, has denied that protection. If the jurors of South Carolina and as a rule refuse to do justice between men and man where the rights of a particular class of its citizens are concerned, and that State affords by its legislation no remedy, that is as much a denial to that class of citizens of the equal protection of the laws as if the State itself put on its statute-book a statute enacting that no verdict should be rendered in the courts of that State in favor of this class of citizens.

As was suggested by my colleague from the Essex district, [Mr. BUTLER,] in conversation a short time ago in my hearing, the provision of the Amendment is precisely a reaffirmance of the great clause of Magna Charta where the king declared that he "would sell, he would delay, and he would deny to no man law and justice." That denial on the part of the king might as well have been made by a refusal to listen to the prayer of the people asking justice as by a formal decree enacting that no such prayer should be presented to him. The State always acts through instrumentalities. Suppose the State should place on the towns the duty of raising troops, and that every town should refuse to raise its quota. If Congress was authorized to interpose in such a case, should we not consider our power complete although the State Legislature had not spoken in terms.

Now, Mr. Speaker, of the occasion for the exercise of these great powers, which, as I have said, are few, simple, and comprehensive—designedly made so, because the enumeration of details and methods would have weakened, not strengthened them—the national Congress is the sole, the undoubted, and the safest judge. Mr. Webster well said:

"Mr. President, all popular Governments rest on two principles, or two assumptions:

"First, that there is no far a common interest among those over whom the Government extends, or that it may provide for the defense, protection, and good government of the whole without injustice or oppression to parts; and

"Secondly, that the representatives of the people, and especially the people themselves."—

He is speaking of the whole people, as distinct from the people of any particular locality; he is arguing this very question in another form—"the representatives of the people, and especially the people themselves, are secure against general corruption, and may be trusted therefore, with the exercise of power.

"Whoever argues against these principles argues against the practicability of all free Governments. And whoever admits these, must admit, or cannot deny, that power is as safe in the hands of Congress as in other representative bodies. Congress is not irresponsible. Its members are agents of the people, elected by them, answerable to them, and liable to be displaced or superseded at their pleasure; and they possess as fair a claim to the confidence of the people, while they continue to deserve it, as any other political agents."

I ask, Mr. Speaker, can public liberty be more safely intrusted to the whole, or to a part? Is it not entitled to the protection of the supreme power, or should it be left to the care of an inferior power only? Can it not, when imperiled, use the strongest arm of national power for its protection? This question is not only answered by abstract reasoning, but it is answered also by history. During the seventy years of our national history not one single attempt to invade the liberties of this people by an unconstitutional enactment (with two possible exceptions to which I will allude in a moment) has ever come from the General Government, while from the individual States such attempts have been many.

It is said, and it was said by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. KASE] yesterday, that the States may, in general, as a rule, be trusted with the preservation of their own liberties, and that it is more dangerous to permit the General Government to determine when it is necessary that it should interfere with the local concerns of the States, than to run the risk that the States may sometimes, without check oppress particular individuals and classes. It seems to me that many intelligent and sensible persons look only on one side of the question. They accustom themselves to look at the supposed danger to civil liberty from the possible encroachments of the central power, and leave wholly out of view not only the probability, but the actual experience of the deprivation of large numbers of persons of their natural rights under the authority of the States when the protection of the nation is not extended to them. The question is not whether a majority of the people in a majority of the States are likely to be attached to and able to secure their own liberties. The question is not whether the majority of the people in every State are not likely to desire to secure their own rights. It is whether a majority of the people in every State are sure to be so attached to the principles of civil freedom and civil justice as to be as much desirous of preserving the liberties of others as their own, as to insure that under no temptation of party spirit, under no political excitements, under no jealousy of race or caste, will the majority either in numbers or strength in any State seek to deprive the remainder of the population of their civil rights.

Now, what has been our experience in this matter? In many States of this Union, ever since they came into existence as part of the Union, all rights, civil, political, and personal, have been denied to one part of their population. So far was there from being any tendency to correct this evil under the operation of existing State Constitutions, that the civil right of discussing temperately the rightfulness or expediency of this state of things and the political right of voting to put an end to it was also denied, with penalty of banishment or death to any person of the dominant race whose sense of public duty might so incline him. It is true this penalty was not expressed in terms on the statute-books; but it was executed by the mob with a certainty far more complete and terrible than attends upon due process of law under any American administration. More than this; when it was found that the association under the General Government with other States where attachments to civil liberty prevailed endangered this state of things, the people of these States sought to destroy the nation itself rather than run the risk that in the remote future the indirect influence of this association might overthrow the tyranny they had established. The principal danger that menaces us today is from the effort within the State to deprive considerable numbers of persons of the civil and equal rights which the General Government is endeavoring to secure to them.

The history of the Indian tribes within our jurisdiction is an instructive lesson. It is a history of violence, injustice, bloodshed, rapine, committed under the direct authority of the States. Whatever resistance, feeble and impotent as it has been, has been made to all this has been by the United States. In the famous case of the Georgia Indians, the judiciary of the nation went to the extreme of its power in protecting the rights of the weak and defenseless.

On the other hand, but two instances in our history occur to me where there has been a direct exercise of national authority against civil liberty and in the interest of despotism. The first is the fugitive slave bill. The other, the attempt by the administration of Buchanan to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the reluctant people of Kansas. The first, it is proper to remark, was not an attempt to force upon any State institutions or laws for the regulation of internal concern, but an attempt to prevent a particular class of persons subjected to a degrading oppression by local laws from escaping from this oppression into other and freer portions of the country. But both were signal failures, short lived and impotent attempts. The second was to rouse the indignation of the nation and create a public sentiment which in the end brought about the total destruction of slavery itself. On the other hand, the great Northwest was saved from slavery by the national power against the earnest remonstrances of its settlers. But for benignant interposition of the national authority against the local desire to establish despotism, those great States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin would have been to-day slave-holding States.

The great judgment in Dartmouth College vs. Woodward has secured against local interference the countless trust-funds devised by their donors to purposes of education, charity, and religion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it is clear that, until a majority of the whole people shall have become indifferent to the principles of civil liberty, there will be no serious and permanent danger of encroachments by the national power upon that of the States for the purpose of subverting their liberties. Such encroachments must be concurred in by the House, Senate, and President.

Such concurrence can hardly be anticipated unless a majority of the people in the majority of the States shall desire its perpetration and be prepared, for its accomplishment, to over-ride and defy the resistance of the national judiciary. When that state of things is reached all constitutional barriers will, of course, have become useless and impotent. It is said that the exercise of a particular political power soon becomes habitual and attractive, and if the national Government is to determine when the interference in State concerns, it will be continually tempted find pretexts for such interference, which, first resorted to on grave occasions, will be used in time of less magnitude, until at last the whole of the reserved powers of the States will be destroyed.

But a little consideration will, I think, demonstrate that those fears are futile. There is greater danger to liberty in a single act of permanent oppression incorporated into the law anywhere under the States of this Republic than that the vast majority of the people will interfere for the destruction of local interests. Powers of local legislation can never be conveniently wielded at the center, and this inconvenience will prevent the central Government from permanently desiring them. Such an assumption will always be unpopular, always will be resisted by the majority of the State in question, whose good will the party in power will desire to conciliate. Hundreds of men are interested in administering State power where one is clothed with national office, and it will be the interest of the former to maintain and augment the powers on which their own dignity and authority depends. Gentlemen talk as if the States were something foreign to the nation. The majority of the American people is the majority in the States can never be invaded unless that majority shall be indifferent to the obligations of duty or the value of civil liberty. When that time comes of course all discussions of constitutional power or constitutional restraint will be idle. Until that time comes the duty of defending their own civil rights will best be lodged in the last resort, in the supremest and most august authority known among men, the great American people.

Now this measure, in conformity with the cautious advice of the President, will, I trust, be shortlived. I look upon this painful necessity with as much dislike as any gentleman can on the Democratic side of the House. The difference between our friends on that side of the House and this, is this; they desire to have arbitrary, irresponsible, irresistible power lodged, not in the Presidents of the United States, not in the representatives of the people—I will not say they desire it, but the logical result of their argument would accomplish it—but in irresponsible, ignorant ruffians, who travel at midnight and separate with the morning sun.

That is the difference. While they fear the exercise of power in day-light by the President of the United States, the constitutional responsible servant of the people, and by the representatives of the people, they would leave undisturbed at midnight, in the darkness, these demons of the mask, to exercise their terrible powers for the destruction of the lives and desolation of homes of innocent, unoffending American citizens.

But I hope and trust this necessary measure of relief will be shortlived. The permanent remedy for the evils at the South is deeper and milder. There is one panacea, only one; that is, general education. The key to these difficulties is the key of the school house. Among the fundamental civil rights of the citizen is, by logical necessity, included the rigut to receive a full, free, ample education from the Government, in the administration of which it is its right and his duty to take an intelligent part. We neglect our plain duty so long as we fail to secure such provision. If this policy had been adopted in 1865 we should have had to day a generation of young men who would have grown up all over the South under its influence. If the policy had been adopted in 1869, when President Grant came into power, we should have had already a peaceful, quiet influence pervading all those disorderly communities. It may not be—I believe it is not—too late now. And if our friends on the other side will but strike hands with us in endeavoring to hold to these disturbed, unhappy, discontented brethren of ours at the South the blessings and advantages of this benignant policy they may be assured that they will receive the support of every lover of his country at the North.

Proclamation.

Whereas we are frequently annoyed by insinuations and doubts as to our credit and personal responsibility; and whereas, we are determined that no misunderstandings shall exist in the future about the same; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command all and every person having any estate, interest, etc., in trust for us or our government to apply forthwith for proper credentials to manage said estate, or land it over to us and thereby give us legal possession. Failing to comply with this our rightful request, then that they be arrested by the Attorney-General of the State until they shall so comply.

P. NORTON I.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1871.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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FOR GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

THOMAS H. SELBY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 3, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situatinn.

Many of the interior papers are bold and confident in their enunciations in giving support to the most available candidate as the Republican nominee for Governor. Those who desire the success of the Republican party, in the coming Gubernatorial campaign, must be guided by reason and the facts in the case, that it is principle, and not men, that the party endeavors to make its success upon. None should be over persistent for Mr. Booth or for Mr. Selby, merely as favorite men or candidates, if either would be detrimental to the success of the party. We, in common with a great many others, contend that Mr. Selby is the most available candidate that the Republicans could nominate, in view of the political situation. The State now is entirely in the hands of the Democracy. It will take a formidable effort to rescue it; every more must be made with careful strategy. None understands this better than the Democracy, the Republicans must imitate them in this particular. The Democracy would politically slaughter their best man or men, in order to place as standard bearer the most available man of the party.

Many of the most sensible papers of the city and State are favoring Mr. Selby's nomination. Among which at this time we may name the San Francisco *Abend Post*; the San Francisco *Bulletin*; Honolulu West Coast *Signal*; San Francisco *Spirit of the Times*; San Mateo *Gazette*; San José *Patriot*; *Real Estate Circular*; Monterey *Central Correspondent*; *Commercial Herald* and *Real Estate Advertiser* and *Alta California*. Below we give extract from several others.

From the Contra Costa *Semi-Weekly Times:*

The main object to be kept in view, in making up the State ticket is to put the strongest man at its head—the man who can poll the most votes. This man, we believe, can be found in the person of Thomas H. Selby, a gentleman who in every respect is fitted to discharge the duties of the office. Mr. Selby has demonstrated his strength and popularity by putting the Democratic hosts to flight in square contest in San Francisco, against the strongest man his opponents could put in the field, and that too at a time when the Republicans were greatly demoralized from the terrible defeat they had received in the disastrous Gorham campaign, when Democracy had entire control of the State and City of San Francisco, and flushed with victory of a State contest.

We must put a man at the head of the ticket who can carry the full strength of the party in our large voting districts, and we believe Mr. Selby can poll more votes in San Francisco than any man in the State to-day, and it will be next to an impossibility for any man to be successful who does not carry that city. If San Francisco can be carried by a fair majority for the Republican nominee, there will be no trouble about increasing that majority for him in the other large towns in the State.

Should he receive the nomination, Mr. Selby can but prove acceptable to all men of the Republican party, his record being perfectly clear, his Republicanism undoubted, and his fitness for the office beyond question. He is a wealthy man, and it is not charged he has ever been, or ever will be, under the influence of corrupt politicians, rings or railroad monopolies. All things considered, we believe the success of our ticket demands that Mr. Selby should be placed at its head as the standard-bearer of the party.

From the Sacramento *Record:*

In the coming campaign it is tolerably clear that the Republicans must strive to win back the votes that they lost last time, and if while doing this they can draw from the enemy as Haight drew from them, the triumph of Republicanism will be all the more certain. Leading politicians, and men who, though not recognized as meddlers in politics, nevertheless exert much influence by reason of their sound judgment, view the case as we have stated it. They say that the most important question, next to that of capacity, is that of popularity and availability, and that in this respect, Mr. Selby is far ahead of any of his competitors. Whatever can be said of of any other candidate as regards capacity, uprightness, incorruptibility and business energy can be said with equal truth of him; and he, in addition to those positive good qualities, possesses a popularity besides which that of all other candidates appear slight. We do not know whether it will be possible to secure entire unanimity in the San Francisco Delegation, but there can be no question but that the most decided change in public opinion occurs previous to the assembling of the Convention, Selby will possess the support and confidence of a large majority.

From the Petaluma *Journal and Argus:*

In a little more than four months from this time the people of California will be called upon to exercise the highest privilege belonging to a free people. Already the two parties are marshaling their forces for the struggle in September. The Republicans are united, and it is not likely that any event will occur to disturb the present harmony in their ranks; but in order to succeed, our party must present as candidates our best and most available men. A State ticket must be composed of honest, reliable and incorruptible men, whose record cannot be successfully impeached, and whose devotion to the welfare of the commonwealth is undoubted. The highest office to be filled is that of Governor. For that exalted station a candidate must be selected in whom the people have full confidence, and to whom they can give their support with the assurance that he will perform faithfully all the duties devolving upon the Chief Magistrate of this great and growing State. No mere politician will fill the bill. It is not enough that no valid objection can be urged against him. He must have position and strong recommendations in his favor, such as correct habits of life, nerve and courage to meet every responsibility, a high respect for what is right rather than expedient, and independence of character that will always prompt him to oppose any corrupt measure that is presented for his consideration. Such a man, we believe, is Thomas H. Selby, of San Francisco.

We say this without intending the slightest disparagement to others who have been named in connection with the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Selby is a representative man—a Californian in the full sense of the term—whose career in every walk of life is above reproach. As Mayor of San Francisco he has displayed the qualities that are essential for the successful administration of the State Government, and we hope the choice of the State Convention will fall upon him, fully believing that with such a man for our standard-bearer, victory is almost certain.

From the Sacramento *Record:*

The is no question about Selby's Unionism or patriotism any more than there is about General Rosecrans' or Clinton Booth's. And as for his patriotism in war time, it is enough to state that he gave, as we have good reasons to believe, $2,500 to the Sanitary Fund and thereafter $250 per month while the war lasted; and neither the noisiest nor the richest Republicans gave more than that. It is in bad taste for those who have favorite candidates to abuse or to attempt to misrepresent other candidates, for there is no telling now who may be nominated; and if Selby be that man, we know that he will run admirably in the interior, as well, perhaps, as any of the others, while it is a common saying in San Francisco that he will beat any of them; and the vote of a city that contains one-fourth of the population of the State must be looked after, and it will be by wise politicians.

ARRIVALS.—John Curry, San Diego; James Watson, overland from Ohio; George Green, New York; J. M. Reese, Lincoln, Cal. Mr. Segee, Stockton, Cal.

DEPARTURES.— M. Dangerfield, Yosemite; J. Day, Los Angeles; Mrs. Lapbin, Alameda County.

Decoration Day.

On Tuesday, May 30th, the annual decoration of the graves of the dead heroes buried in the cemeteries of this city was observed under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The flags throughout the city were displayed at half-mast during the day. This tribute to the memory of the patriotic dead meets with a solemn and soul-like response from all classes of citizens. A more general observance of the day and its ceremonies would, in our humble opinion, be productive of much good in keeping the fires of patriotism and love of country burning, not only in the breasts of the men and women of our land, but also the youth.

THE PROCESSION

Formed on New Montgomery street, and thence marched to Montgomery, to California, to Kearny, to Sutter, and to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, where the burial plot of the Soldiers and Sailors is situated.

Chas. E. Lancaster acted as Marshal, with A. H. W. Creigh as Chief Aid, and S. W. Backus, W. H. Aiken, James Vandor, S. L. Hartmeyer, N. T. Messer, J. M. Wedel, P. H. Humphrey, R. W. Lane, Assistant Aids. The band of the Second United States Artillery came next; then the military escort, consisting of the California Rifles and the Brannan Guard, followed by the Chaplain and Orator of the Day in carriages. Next, preceded by a band of music, came the Associated Veterans of the Mexican War, and the Society of California Volunteers.

The Second Division was under the direction of T. H. Creigh, commanding the Grand Army of the Republic, and was composed of the G. A. R. and invited guests and citizens.

When the procession arrived at the O. F. Cemetery, two members of the Grand Army removed the flags which clothed the monument recently erected to the memory of the Union soldiers of the State of California, and exposed it to the view of the assemblage.

The military then formed in double file around the cemetery plat, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Veterans passed within the railing, accompanied by the bands, and the officers, chaplain and orators took their positions on the platform. An impressive prayer was delivered by the chaplain, Rev. A. L. Stone. Eloquent orations were pronounced by Gen. G. W. Bowie and Gen. O. H. Lagrange. In the evening, public exercises were held in Mechanics' Pavilion, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, prayer by Rev. Dr. Stone, recitation of a poem by Mr. Elisha Brooks, of which Bret Harte was the author, and an eloquent and impressive oration by Col. W. H. L. Barnes.

We deeply regret that want of space precludes us from publishing extracts of the different addresses.

Central Union Republican Club.

On Thursday evening last this Club held a meeting at Dashaway Hall, Mr. A. W. Scott in the chair.

The Committee on Address to the Republicans of the State reported that the members had been unable to agree. The Committee was instructed to retire and agree on a report.

After considerable debate on the propriety of the Club issuing an address, Mr. Tyler offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Club request the County Committee of this city and county to authorize the different Ward Clubs to elect the number of delegates to the Republican State Convention to which their respective wards are entitled, and the voting for such delegates to be restricted to the members of such Ward Clubs.

The Committee on Address here announced that they were ready to report.

The address was then read, and at the termination thereof was, on motion, laid upon the table.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Tyler was finally adopted. After which, the meeting adjourned.

OAKLAND PICNIC.—It will be seen in another column that a committee of ladies and others are to give a picnic at Humboldt Park, Oakland, on Monday, June 12th. Adults with children are now offered a day of recreation at this splendid Park, and all should go.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—T. Detter, Elko, Nev.; D. G. Meeds, Hamilton, Nev.; John F. Hutchinson, Red Bluff, Cal, H. C. Terrill, Quincy, Ill. Letters to the care of this office: Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs.

Colored Odd Fellows.

In our issue of last week we gave a brief and succinct history of the first introduction of Odd Fellowship in the United States among colored men, and alluded to the "Manchester Unity" as being "an old obsolete order, and having no connection with that of Leeds, from which the American Colored Odd Fellows obtained their first charter." A gentleman belonging to the American or Independent Order in San Francisco sends us the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

The Manchester Unity is not obsolete, but the largest of all the Orders, numbering at the present time between 400,000 and 500,000, and exists in England, Canada and Australia—but nearly all the Australian Odd Fellows have seceded and joined the American Order.

The American Order has not been abridged, but has added two more degrees to those originally received from England, and the Encampment Branch is solely an American branch. Respectfully, etc., X.

[We cheerfully accept the correction.—Ed.]

St. Mary's College Exhibition.

On Wednesday evening last, May 31st, the annual public exhibition of the students of this College was held in Platt's Hall. The hall was decorated with American and Irish flags, streamers, flowers, wreaths, and crowded to overflowing with a deeply interested audience. The programme was quite lengthy, and was executed in a highly commendable manner. The essays were delivered without manuscripts or notes, and exhibited intellectual culture of a very high order. The music, vocal and instrumental, was excellent. At the conclusion of the exercises, it was evident from the delighted expressions of the auditors that "a little more" would not be objectionable. In conclusion, we think Rev. Father Justin, the President, and his corps of able assistants, deserve unqualified praise for the happy result of their unceasing labors.

The Case of Mrs. Laura D. Fair

Mrs. Laura D. Fair appeared in the Fifteenth District Court before Judge Dwinelle on Monday last, the 29th ultimo, the day which had been set apart for the sentence, and the application for a new trial. After the affidavits were read and some few preliminary remarks by the respective counsel, the case was adjourned until Thursday, and then again until Friday. Up to the time the APPEAL went to press (Friday evening) no conclusion had been arrived at. There are several technical points, defects and errors to review, which may require argument a day or two longer in order that all the counsels may get their motions properly before the Court, so that the Judge may decide the points taken or excepted when he takes them under advisement solely in accordance with the law. The benefit of doubts should be given to the unfortunate woman, as all want justice vindicated strictly by the law and not otherwise.

Death of Mr. James Pennie.

Mr. James Pennie, long an employee in the Central Pacific Railroad Office, died in Sacramento on Tuesday the 30th. The sad intelligence of his death reached this city among the friends of his family by telegram on that day. Mr. Pennie was one of our pioneer colored men, an early resident of Sacramento City, where he has always been esteemed by both white and colored citizens as an upright man and an honorable gentleman. The funeral obsequies are to take place to-morrow, Sunday. The funeral services are to be conducted in the A. M. E. Church, in that city, under the auspices of Bishop Ward.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are in receipt of more public documents, Message and Documents, Second Session of the XLIst Congress Abridgment, Senate U. S. Our thanks are again extended to Senator C. Cole. Our thanks are also again extended to C. M. Leary, Esq., of this city, for similar documents.

A Voice from South Carolina.

We clip the following from the *Missionary Record*, published by R. H. Cain, a colored editor, in Charleston, S. C. The following are the leading article which appears in his paper of Saturday, May 20th:

THE WORK OF THE KU-KLUX—DEPRESSION OF BUSINESS.

It is a settled principle in political economy, that the peace and good will of the people is essential to their growth, and material prosperity; migration is one great means of development, because the ingress of strangers to a community, creates a corresponding demand in the condition of the country as well as an increase of production and consumption; a state of peace is essentially necessary to the prosperity of any country; while there are disturbances and insecurity, peaceable citizens of other countries will not venture there; men will not take their capital to a locality where human life is ever endangered—where law is set at defiance, where murder has a premium set upon it, where the communities sanction by their quiet acquiescence in those deeds of blood. The lawlessness of the people in the upper counties of this State, has driven more than *five millions of dollars from this State*, and set a barrier against emigration which will not be, easily removed. We know that men of wealth, and associations had already visited this State, with a view of buying large tracts of lands, and establishing Mills, Factories, and Farming—but the "Ku-Klux," and the constant commotions in the State has driven them away from us. The vast acres of Land in this State offered the greatest inducements to enterprising men of means. The rice culture of this State would have been double this year had we had peace in our State; the cotton and cereals would have been largely increased, money would have been loaned to those who are interested in the peace and welfare of the State and who wish to build up its prosperity. But money will not go when there is no security for it, or its holders. We may thank the Ku-Klux for the depression in business in the State. We know that much is attributed to the wild and reckless legislation. That is partly true; but Capital and Capitalists understand how to overcome those evils much better than they can *murder* and midnight assassination. Ignorant legislators can be displaced or got rid of in a very short time. Capitalists can combine such forces and influences as to change the masters who riot in the brief authority of Legislative powers. But neither capital, nor intelligence can cope with masked assassins at midnight, mounted and with dire intent murdering indiscriminately men, women, and helpless children. Will not the citizens who want the prosperity of their State and the growth of commerce aid in frowning down this scourage to our State and incubus upon the welfare of the land?

GEM SALOON,

310 CESTRE ST., near Market, STOCKTON.

HOLLAND'S BUILDING.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN B. JONES, Proprietor.

jn10tm

GRAND PIC-NIC

—AT—

HUMBOLDT PARK,

OAKLAND,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1871.

Mrs. Wilkinson, formerly Mrs. Samson, has engaged Humboldt Park for a Picnic to take place on June 12th, 1871, and will try to make it the finest of the season. The Park is a beautiful place and easy to get to. The Broadway horse cars, of Oakland, run directly to the Park.

Mrs. Wilkinson will have the TABLES, and expects that her extensive grove will be deemed fair which she usually charged on such occasions.

There is a splendid Dancing Platform, Swings, Bowling Alley, together with other innocent amusements.

A Fine Band will be in attendance.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS

Children.....Half Price.

Oakland Boat leaves the Francisco every hour, and the last boat leaves Oakland at 10 o'clock in the evening.

Tickets can be had of Henry S. Morris, at the Lincoln Saloon, Washington Str'et, and at Head-Quarters, on one of Jackson and Stockton street, of Henry Smith.

CHARLES LAPHTIS,
ALEXANDER JONES,
SAM'L WILKINSON,
SHERRIDO WILKINSON,
Committee of Arrangements.

may27-6d

LODGING HOUSE.

Neat, furnished rooms, can be obtained by the week or month at No. 19 Scott street. Persons arriving from the interior can always be accommodated on reasonable terms.

sp1 tf W. B. SCOTT.

ALEXANDER ASHBURNE,

Manufacturer of

ICE CREAM

Of all kinds, in the Most Delicious Style and on Reasonable Terms.

Orders left at Head-Quarters Saloon

E. W. cor. Stockton & Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

may27-3m

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE

No. 512 California Street

One door west of Montgomery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. Mars, - - - - - Assayer.

Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c.

jn10

NOTICE!

A. J. WARD, takes pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of San Francisco, that he has opened a first class Hair Dressing Saloon at 548 Pacific street between Kearny and Montgomery, where he will be pleased to see his old friends.

Shaving and Hair Cutting done in the best style, by Mr. A. C. Dellar, the best barber, in his employ, who will also be pleased to see all of his old friends.

The water is hot, the razors are keen.
No wash in grain, and we will shave you clean.

Having purchased the entire fixtures of the Shampooing Saloon formerly kept by Mr. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or temporarily

my27-1f A. J. WARD, Proprietor.

NEW PAVILION

Skating Rink,

S. E. Cor. John and Mason Sts.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

EVENINGS,

From 8 to 10 P. M., and

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

AFTERNOONS,

From 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Admission, ... Twenty-Five Cents

For the use of Skates..... Twenty Five Cents

CLASSES FOR CHILDREN

EVERY

Thursday & Saturday Afternoons,

From 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Admission, including Skates..... 35 Cts.

Particular attention will be paid to Short Tuition

W. H. BLAKE,
J. R. WILSON,
D. WALKER,
Managers.

my27-1m

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club

OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON.
Secretary, W. E. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

THE DEDICATION

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. S. HALL,

Will take place

Tuesday Evening, June 20, 1871.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given for the benefit of the Society the same evening.

Full particulars hereafter.

may27-1f

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in this city or those arriving from the interior, one or more handsomely furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or temporarily.

my27-1m

Political.

ROOMS OF THE

UNION REPUBLICAN

State Central Committee.

STATE CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1 S 1871.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN VOTERS of the State of California are requested to elect Delegates to a STATE UNION CONVENTION, to be held in the City of Sacramento, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State and Judicial Officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

The appointionment of Delegates is as follows:

Alameda	10	Placer	11
Alpine	2	Plumas	3
Amador	7	Sacramento	17
Butte	6	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	6	San Diego	3
Colusa	3	San Francisco	40
Contra Costa	5	San Joaquin	12
Del Norte	2	San Luis Obispo	3
El Dorado	6	San Mateo	3
Fresno	3	Santa Barbara	3
Humboldt	5	Santa Clara	12
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	5
Kern	3	Shasta	3
Klamath	3	Sierra	3
Lake	3	Siskiyou	5
Lassen	3	Solano	9
Los Angeles	7	Sonoma	12
Marin	3	Stanislaus	5
Mariposa	3	Sutter	3
Mendocino	5	Tehama	3
Merced	3	Trinity	3
Modoc	3	Tulare	5
Monterey	4	Tuolumne	5
Napa	5	Yolo	5
Nevada	10	Yuba	5

County Committees will make provision in their respective counties for the election of Delegates in accordance with a 1 d apportionment.

By order of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

WALTER VAN DYKE, Chairman.
ALFRED BARSTOW, Secretary.

may20

Pacific Appeal Meeting at Stockton.

Pursuant to a notice, the first PACIFIC APPEAL meeting was held in the city of Stockton, at the A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening last, May 29th. After the meeting was called to order, Mr. George Johnson was elected President; Messrs. W. W. Lee and W. T. Nichols, were elected Vice-Presidents, Benjamin McFee was chosen Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object to be to hear addresses from P. Anderson, of San Francisco and J. B. Sanderson, the former on the "Political Topics of the Day," and the latter on miscellaneous matters relating to the progress and welfare of the people generally. As also to give an expression on the course of the APPEAL.

It was then on motion resolved that there be a Committee of three be appointed on resolutions.

I. B. Barton, Sam'l Elliott, and Moses A. Jackson, were elected a Committee on Resolutions.

After the Committee returned, the Chair announced P. Anderson as the first speaker, who spoke at considerable length on the political situation, and urged the people to educate themselves in the science of government, which only can be done by protracted political meetings among themselves. It was a race between the colored people of the North, and those who are in the South, as to which would make the most progress in education, culture and wealth, by perseverance and industry in the next decade of years, and those of the North should be aroused to a jealousy of the apparent situation. He would ask the young men present if they were prepared to meet or affiliate with the society that is now in embryo in the seminaries in the South, providing they should happen there ten or fifteen years hence. The colored people of the South are giving their children culture. The colored people of the Pacific States in this fast age of railroads and easy access to all sections of the Republic, must equal those of the Eastern States in moral and political progression, if they did not wish to be rated behind that which is now going on among the freedmen in the South. After urging the people to be united and steadfast, on Republican principles, he gave way for the next speaker.

A resolution was then offered that when this meeting adjourn, it adjourns to meet the 3d Monday in June, which was adopted.

Mr. W. W. Lee was then announced by the chair, and addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he also urged the young men of Stockton to prepare themselves for the responsibilities that the older ones are by death, or otherwise, transferring over to them, to help lead the less informed of their race into the ways and paths of political progression. Mr. Lee's remarks were well received.

Mr. J. B. Sanderson was announced as the next speaker. Mr. Sanderson apologized for not being able to attend the meeting earlier, as he had to be present at the United Sabbath School meeting in the earlier part of the evening. Mr. Sanderson said that his mind was principly on this meeting, although he had to attend the other. He desired to speak a word in behalf of the PACIFIC APPEAL; he liked the energetic spirit of its editor in giving his whole endeavors to maintain the paper in behalf of his people. It is a paper that should be sustained, and we should give encouragement to Mr. Anderson in his untiring efforts, while he would not depreciate the efforts of Mr. Bell in the some direction, believing that both papers should be supported, he had strong sympathy for the PACIFIC APPEAL, because he knew the editor of it had sacrificed a great deal to maintain it. He was aware of the vexations and troubles consequent upon publishing the paper particularly when his friends don't pay promptly. Those who take the paper should pay promptly, and it would relieve him from going to expense and trouble of going abroad to remind the delinquents of the necessity of sustaining their paper. Mr. Sanderson said that he would go a step further by offering a motion that this meeting assembled give a special contribution towards the support of the paper before they adjourn.

The motion was seconded and adopted. While Mr. Sanderson continued in a strain of pleasing and humorous remarks, friends walked up to the table and contributed to the support of the paper.

Mr. Moses A. Jackson desired to state a few words before the meeting came to a close. Mr. Jackson said it might be supposed that his relation to the *Elevator* as its Agent in Stockton would prevent him from taking a part in this meeting. All who thought so might think just to the contrary. He had always been a friend to the APPEAL; he liked the paper but he did not agree with the editor in all things. He would say the of same Mr. Bell, as Agent of his paper; he was trying to do his duty towards it. He was glad to see so many present and the meeting so harmonious.

Rev. Jesse Hamilton, Pastor of the church, also desired to say a word or two before the meeting closed. He said one of the reasons was that himself, and probably others of his congregation, had not gave the APPEAL the support which it certainly deserves, was because the times had been very dull and money hard to collect. This may be taken as a valid reason, and it was not because our people of Stockton had no interest in their papers. Our papers are elementary parts, which make our people progress in the component and combined parts of religion and morality, as well as honest politics. He believed that it was the desire of the people that the APPEAL be sustained.

The Chair then called on Mr. Barton, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, to make the report.

Mr. Barton reported as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the course of the PACIFIC APPEAL meets the approbation of the colored citizens of Stockton.

Resolved, That we reiterate our former expressed opinion that it should be taken by every colored family in the State.

Respectfully submitted, etc.,

I. B. BARTON,
SAM'L. ELLIOTT,
MOSES A. JACKSON,

On motion of J. B. Sanderson, the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Sanderson then moved that the Committee be discharged, which was carried. After which the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE JOHNSON, Pres't.
BENJAMIN MCFEE, Sec'y.

GEORGE & CO'S

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

Webb Street.

Near Battery Union Bank, between California and Sacramento, and Montgomery and Kearny sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

All orders executed with promptness, at the lowest market rates. mar14-tf

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences ap 22

Champion Extract,

A perfect cure for

RHEUMATISM

And all Complaints; also

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

102 Pacific Street, Near Davis,

Dr. T. M. D. FILLMORE....Champion

Price of Bottles, from $1 to $5

ap22-1y

IF YOU WANT

A Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson! Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Further endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a receipt signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

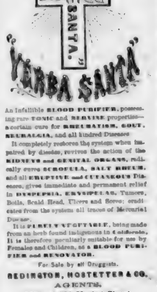
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.



An infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing two TONIC and SEDATIVE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, prevents the formation of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, reliably cures DYSPEPSIA, ENNUI, &c., Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

IT IS PERFECTLY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in 4 continents. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

AGENTS:

320 and 322 Market Street,

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FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The oldest Barber Shop and Bathing House in Oakland. The present proprietor is preparing to go East, and offers his premises cheap for cash. They are situated on 7th street, near Newland's Hotel, opposite Broadway Depot.

$250 tf C. F. SLOAN.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 25 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.

BRAY & CO.,

BUSH STREET

COAL AND WOOD YARD,

No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or R. W. cor. Taylor and Bush streets, will receive prompt attention at school rates.

Wood sawed to order. The blank of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal; Wood,
South Lassell Coal; Pine Wood,
South Point Coal; Red Wood,
Lehigh Egg and Nut Coal, Kindling,
Spring Coal, Oakland Wood,
Richmond Bar Coal. Charcoal.

Full Weight of a cd. Full Measure of Wood.

ap 1

JOHN CURRY,

Stoves & Hardware.

All kinds of

Stoves, Hardware, Crockery, Etc.,

Can be bought at the Store and Hardware Store

314 JACKSON STREET,

on terms the most reasonable.

N. B. Stoves Exchanged, Stove-pipe Made to order. Grates and Stove Utensils replaced or retined at the shortest notice

jan14-tf J. CURRY

CHAS. D. CARTER,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 410 California treet,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORES FOR sale and to lease. Conveyances—Deeds, Mortgages, Powers of Attorney, Contracts, Agreements, Specifications and all other legal documents drawn. Loans negotiated. Real Estate for sale or to lease registered, without charge, and open at all times for the inspection of the public. ap 13

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

EXPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

419 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. ap15

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NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—551 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. ap 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb. SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Fastenings and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ap15

Established in 1849.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

518 Pacific Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny

THE RUSH to this popular eating establishment continues unabated which proves that the character of the fare is unsurpassed in this city. Hundreds dine there daily. Still there is enough to spare. The eating department is under the management of a first-class cook.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBERTS, Secretary.
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STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS, ALBUMS, CHROMOS, FRAMES

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, of their own publication, manufacture and importation.

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES and GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 Broadway, New York.

Sycamore Metropolitan Hotel.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

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PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. SOLOMON BECKETT, 14 Fredon Street, between Bush and Pine, and Mason and Dupont, San Francisco, will find to any persons in the City and from the interior who may desire a retired and pleasant location. TERMS MODERATE. 15apl-6

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
SURPLUS.....207,115 0

TOTAL ASSETS.....$507,115 0

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. F. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

au13

J. F. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Sacramento & Montgomery Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

IMPERIAL

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,

Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES.

BITS

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

04 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of my celebrated "Rye and Bourbon Whiskies." Said parties have taken the brand of Sunburst and Eagle, and "Snow Flake," Old Bourbon. This is my favorite brand, Made from the purest selected grain, and is never sold until five years old.

Factory, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, } W. H. HART.
November 11, 1870. }

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Champagne, etc.

Corner of Third and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hart's Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vandervoort & Co's "SUNBURST" OLD BOURBON WHISKIES.

ALSO AGENTS FOR THE TRADE:

J. H. Miller's Old Bourbon.
W. A. Gaines' "Hermitage" Old Bourbon and Rye.
J. A. Simms' "Old Crow."
Cutter's "C. K."
Applegate's "Star," and other Choice Whiskies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Sazerac, Monnet, John Robin & Co., and other Chioce Brands.

Wines of all Kinds.—Champagne, Claret Liquors, etc.

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NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED WILLIAM WARNER, of the city of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my celebrated "Clay Brand," Old Bourbon Whisky.

SAMUEL VANDERHOOF.

NASHVILLE, November 23, 1870. ap 22 3m

For Sale at 640 Clay Street

NEAR KEARNY.

Blake's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, Black or Brown; American Hair Seals for the gradual coloring of the hair; Wa-ske for all eruptions of the scalp or face; Concentrated Shampoo and Rejuvenator for the hair and Annihilator of dander. feb4-1m

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Cabin.....$100 | Second Class:...$50

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Just Ar—COLORADO, Captain W. H. Parker, sailing at MAZATLAN, ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and PUGET SOUND, and connecting with the OCEAN QUEEN.

Steamer of the 17th calls at MAZANILLO, and connecting steamer at KINGSTON, Jamaica.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg.

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Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at HONGKONG with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Yeddo.

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MANHATTEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS-$1,300,000

PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS - $1,800,000

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
Merchants' Exchange Building.
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New Hall Market
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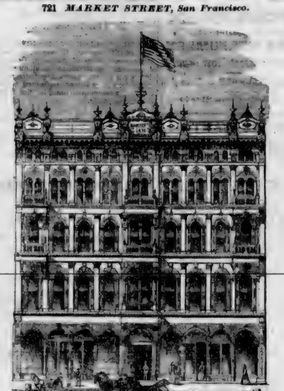
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

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Agents Commissions are one fifth of moneys collected by them.

(From the Freeborn's Book.)

Black Tom.

BY A FARMER SOLDIER.

Hunted by his Rebel master
Over many hill and glade,
Black Tom, with his wife and children,
Found his way to our brigade.

Tom had sense and truth and courage,
Often tried where danger rose;
Once he fled, the stirring order executed
From the grasp of Rebel foes.

One day, Tom was marching with us
Through the forest as our guide,
When a ball from traitor's rifle
Broke his arm and pierced his side.

On a litter white men bore him
Through the forest drear and damp,
Laid him, where our banners
Brightly fluttered o'er our camp.

Pointing to his wife and children,
While he suffered racking pain,
Said he to our soldiers round him,
"Don't let them be slaves again!"

"No, by Heaven!" spoke out a soldier,—
And that oath was not profane,—
"Our friends will still protect them;
They shall ne'er be slaves again."

Over old Tom's dusky features
Came and stayed a joyous ray;
And with soldiers round him kneeling
His free spirit passed away.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to chills and fever, and other malarial countries, without permanent relief, send at once the label and cured

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

They have proved them thoroughly by the market and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable, and will not salivate the patient or the liver. Occasionally, or sometimes where they are used, they do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VII.—NO. 47. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871. WHOLE NO. 359

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A Louisville Romance.

About thirty years ago there came to this city a stranger, a young girl in her teens, who gave her name as Lizzie Carlton. Nothing more was known of her than that she was accompanied by a young man who was, or pretended to be, deaf and dumb, and who left us soon after aiding her in securing a situation in the establishment of a Mrs. Williams, a milliner and dressmaker, on Front street, nearly opposite the spot where Barkel's New York store now stands.

Lizzie was a handsome brunette, with a wealth of raven hair, which swept the floor, with bright, expressive eyes, and, altogether, genteel and dignified in her general appearance. From her lady-like deportment and close attention to the interests of her employer, she was appointed superintendent of the establishment. The social lines were not so strongly marked and scrupulously guarded then as now, and hence the young and beautiful stranger was soon received into the best company—forming a number of friends outside of her business circle, among others a Mrs. E., a prominent member of the Baptist Church, at whose house Lizzie was a frequent visitor. She in time attached herself to the church and became a most exemplary member.

During her visits to Mrs. E. she met Philip Slaughter, himself one of the pillars of the church, who, after living in single blessedness for years, enjoying his wealth and family station all alone, soon conceived a tender sentiment for the young and lovely sister. Old bachelors are considered public property in so far that a lively public interest is always manifested in their matrimonial welfare, and hence it was not long after the match-makers put their heads together until the twain were made one. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Baptist church, then standing on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, the Rev. Buck officiating. The happy bride and groom accompanied by a number of their brothers and sisters, repaired to the residence of Slaughter, about ten miles from the city, on the Bardstown pike, to partake of the usual festivities.

The honey-moon witnessed a mutual growth of admiration between the two, and not only the honeymoon, but several other moons, waxed and waned, and dripped with honey "sweeter than the honey-comb."

Alas! that man's avarice and brutality should break in to mar and destroy a scene of happiness like this. About sunset one evening, the door-bell rang. Lizzie—now Mrs. Slaughter—left her husband's bedside (he was confined to his room by a slight illness at this time), arranged the toilet, and descended to the parlor.

One piercing scream that startled the echoes and shook the rafters, brought Slaughter, who rushed down stairs. What was his astonishment and dismay when he found his bride fainting on the floor, and a strange gentleman, attended by a policeman, bending over her.

"Sir," said the stranger, "this woman is my slave. Her name is Melinda Cass. I am a Mississippian—here is the bill of sale. I bought her a few months before she escaped from my home. I have been on her track for a long time, and now she must return home with me."

The distress of this unfortunate couple drew, at once, a large contribution of their friends, who were as much at a loss what to advise in the midst of these strange revelations, as were those most deeply concerned. The husband, after the first paroxysm of his grief had subsided, vowed eternal fidelity to his wife, bond or free, and, with the assistance of Deacon Elliott, Rev. Mr. Buck, and others, it was arranged, that, to quiet matters the stranger should be indemnified for the loss of his slave, and a little party met at the Galt House, where the Mississippian received $700 for compensation, and returned home.

But Slaughter, being a rather feeble-minded and easily influenced man, was so beset by his relatives, that he abandoned his wife, as they could not tolerate one in such a relation as that, who had one drop of African blood in her veins, however concealed beneath a fair exterior. He turned the poor woman into the street, and she, broken-hearted, sank from place to place in the capacity of a sempstress, soon after giving birth to a son. She managed to support herself and child, and bear up under all the misfortunes, until Slaughter married another. She at once took to her bed, was kindly attended by the Sisters of Charity, and a few of the Baptist sisters of the city, until she died of a broken heart.—*Journal.*

Law of Race.

A writer in the *American Odd Fellow*, in comparing Freemasonry and Odd Fellowship, in treating upon the principles of the Order, makes the following statement:

"It is a great defect in Masonry that it does not regard man or men (that is without regard to birth or condition), but expressly excludes slaves, and extend its exclusion even to their innocent offspring, by requiring candidates to be *free-born*, as well as *free* men. Both Orders, in this country, excludes all but white men—Masons by an interpolation in the obligation; Odd Fellows, by statutory provision adopted a few years ago, when slavery dominated our whole country. But the exclusion of the bondmen and his offspring is inwoven in Masonry itself, wherever it exists; and the absence of any express teaching of God's fatherhood and human brotherhood, is likely to keep it so, theoretically and practically."

It will be observed that the writer of the above has fallen into the same common error in supposing that there is any regulation in Masonry prohibiting men of color from becoming Masons.

We admit that there is a prohibition to admitting bondmen—but no distinction is made in the color of the bondman. Lodges of the deepest shades of Negro darkness have the same prohibition. No bondman can be made a Freemason, though his skin be of the purest Caucasian whiteness, if he the writer is correct. But when he asserts that *all* but *white* men are excluded by an interpolation in the Masonic obligation, he is in error. There was a regulation of one or two Grand Lodges in this country, excluding person of color, but such regulations were so inconsistent with the genius, spirit and foundation principles of Masonry, that, they are being repealed. If there is a cosmopolitan institution in the world it is Masonry. There is not a nation under the canopy of heaven where Masonry has not penetrated. Even among the natives of the Islands of the Sea its traditions and secret language are found; among the Indians of the western world; the people of the far East, among all colors, all languages, all nations all people that are FREE BORN. They meet on the hills and in the valleys south the Aurora painted skies of the cold North and where the Southern Cross bends its arms at low twelve. It was cradled at Orient and grew to vigorous proportions at the Occident. Among all religionists where the one God is acknowledged, there are the altars of Masonry erected. But it selects its materiait. It is not open to *all*. It is exclusive in *this*, that no man of immoral character, of a mean calling, of a low, debased and ignorant condition, a disbeliever in God, a common libertine or a fool can enter the pales of the Ancient Order. It teaches to common fatherhood of God and human brotherhood of man, but it does not take every scrub that walks upright into the inner temple of the sanctuary. There are men who walk upright and wear the human form divine, that are far lower than the intelligent brutes of creation. Masonry teaches us to make the distinction between men. We have a moral rule, a religious rule, and an intelligent rule by which we measure the qualifications of those who seek entrance to our Temple, and if they conform not to the requirements, they are barred entrance. There is no rule of color, or language, or nationalitity, for we meet with all peoples, our language is understood among all nations, the same unchangeable.—*Masonic Mirror.*

Colored Men Visit the Governor of Pennsylvania.

According to prior arrangement, Friday, May 26th, at a quarter past five o'clock, the Bishop and Philadelphia Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, accompanied by Professor Howard Day, marched over, in order, to the Executive Chamber, to pay their respects to his Excellency the Governor, John W. Geary. All the ministerial as well as lay delegates were in the company, among them Father Scott, now eighty-three years of age. The members of the Conference were politely received by Major Armor, and were provided with seats by him to await the Governor's coming. They did not have long to wait. Gov. Geary soon came from his private office and greeted Professor Howard Day, who explained in a brief speech whom the conference represented.

Prof. Day said, in substance, as follows:—

GOVERNOR.—I have the honor to introduce to your Excellency the Bishop and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, of the Philadelphia District. Established first before this century began, until 1820 this Body was in connection with the mother Methodist Episcopal Church of this country. In that year, with the good will and blessing of that mother church, they became independent. They went out with one church, they now number thousands. They had then one small Conference, they now number fourteen. They had then a few ministers, they now have nearly one thousand. They had then a few members, they now number two hundred thousand. They then were wholly in the City of New York; they now exist in nearly all the States from Maine to Florida.

Meeting at this time at the Capital, they have come to-day, sir, to pay respect to your great office as the Governor of this great State—but not that only. They have been enabled within the few years past, to occupy territory from which before they were excluded, and recognising the change in the condition of their brethren, and thankful for the new openings made, in the Providence of God, and by the strong arm of the Nation's sons, they come to thank you, sir, for that effort as one of the Nation's representatives. They honor you, sir, as one of the brave men who went down to death to save the Nation, regarding yours, sir, among others, as one of the immortal names that were not born to die."

Prof. Day then introduced the Bishop and each member of the Conference to His Excellency, the Governor shaking hands with each.

In reply, the Governor then said, in substance:

PROFESSOR, BISHOP AND MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE.—I feel highly gratified with the honor you have done me by this visit. While I do not entirely abnegate myself, I recognize at some future time to continue the discussion, when he was sent for to vote upon an important question pending, and the parties separated. Mr. Cummings did not seem to be any more afraid of a colored man—nay, of twenty of them—than the twenty were of him. And we came to the conclusion that the Democratic abuse of colored men has been one of the inexplicable farces which that Party, for effect, enacts over and over again.

The members of the Conference returned to the Church, and, on motion, Rev. James A. Jones was appointed to write out a statement of the incidents of the visit to Governor Geary, and to publish it with the minutes of the Conference.—*Our National Progress.*

In pursuing through the Capitol, on the way back to the Church, the members took a glance at the House of Representatives still in session, and the Senate Chamber. In the lobby, with other gentlemen, was the well-known Democratic Representative, Cummings, of Snyder. He inquired whether these colored gentlemen were residents of Harrisburg. It was explained to him that they were the members of the Conference. Prof. Day then introduced Bishop Loguen, and Mr. Cummings immediately began a discussion upon churches, and evinced a good deal of information in reference thereto, Bishop Loguen was called away, and Prof. Day, detained by Mr. Cummings, continued the discussion. The Representative expressed a desire at some future time to continue the discussion, when he was sent for to vote upon an important question pending, and the parties separated. Mr. Cummings did not seem to be any more afraid of a colored man—nay, of twenty of them—than the twenty were of him. And we came to the conclusion that the Democratic abuse of colored men has been one of the inexplicable farces which that Party, for effect, enacts over and over again.

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General Butler on "The Negro in Politics."

(Continued from last week.)

We are told that the negro is not fit to govern himself because there is no negro orator, no negro poet, no negro statesman, no negro philosopher. Poets, philosophers, statesmen, are the growth of centuries of civilization and refinement; and the colored man has but to-day come forth from slavery, with all its ignorance and degradations, and has hardly yet enjoyed six years of freedom, and in no country has ever received the advantages of education.

Let us not expect too much and too soon. Wait and see if the Providence of the Almighty will not yet demonstrate the equality, at least in right, of his creatures. How many years ago was it since the English press taunted us, notwithstanding all our boasted ancestry and culture, with, Who reads an American book? Where is the American Newton? Where is the American Milton? Where is the American Shakespeare? To this taunt then there was no answer by an agricultural people—an infant people. But a few years less than a half a century have silenced that reproach, and we point to our authors, philosophers and poets, quite the equal of the Old World.

The question of oratory and statesmanship in the colored men let me illustrate with an instance of the present Congress. When the Ku-Klux bill was under discussion a colored colleague of mine, representing the State of South Carolina, made a speech in the house upon that bill, not only so well delivered, but so well considered and well argued, that the Democracy were fain to break the force of it by giving to your humble servant the high compliment of having written it. I wish it could have been true. I only wish that the one I am now making to you were half as good. But it was all his own, as I have reason for knowing from hearing him in private conversation before and enunciate quite a number of the thoughts which he elaborated for the public ear. And this colored orator—for his production was worthy of the name—was the product of the free schools of Boston, for he was brought up among you here, and is an example of what our system of education has done in the case of the colored men who have, under the glorious Constitution of our beloved Massachusetts, reaped the advantages of equality right and equality of privilege now given to every American citizen by Amendments of the Constitution of the United States which the Democracy seek to overthrow.

So, too, the negro has falsified and set at naught another class of grave accusations against his race. When the freedmen were promised, it was asserted, nay, indeed believed, by his former master that he would not labor because of any of the incentives which lead the white man; that he would only work when driven to his task by the lash; that, as a race, he would have no desire for the acquisition of property; that he would not try to surround himself with the comforts of civilization; that he would lead an idle and vicious life in the midst of family broken-by stealthy efforts to plunder a precarious subsistence from the means of others.

Let the facts taught by experience answer the absurd falsity of all this. Instead of crowding into cities, where employment could not be found and his services were not needed, as a rule when undisturbed, attached to his hearth-stone and roof-tree, however humble, he has preferred to remain upon the soil which gave him birth. He has become the willing, industrious laborer for wages. He has endeavored by patient industry to accumulate property. The agricultural products of the South, where he is almost the only laborer—and certainly the sole one, if the declaration of the former slave-master were correct, that the white man could not labor under a Southern sun—have increased since his freedom in an astonishing degree, notwithstanding the wrongs, oppressions and interruptions to which as a workingman he has there been subjected. In fact, to greater has been that production that its very abundance is now cited by his oppressors as evidence that there can be nothing but peace and quiet where the returns of labor are so great. He rears churches, builds school

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 1, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Nominations.

The Republican State Convention has assembled, the State Ticket has been made for the approval or disapproval of the people at large in the State at the ensuing September election. Mr. Newton Booth, of Sacramento has received the nomination, and by acclamation as Governor, no other candidate being placed against him after the withdrawal of Mr. Selby. Our preferences have been for Mr. Selby, but the Convention has willed it otherwise. But while we did advocate Mr. Selby as our choice solely on the grounds of his merits and availability, and with an honesty of purpose, believing that he could with certainty carry San Francisco, and go out this county with a larger majority than any other candidate, to doubly insure the success of the Republican Ticket, we never descended to underrate the claims of Mr. Booth or speak anything disparagingly of the gentleman's claims as a cubanatorial nominee, as our proceeding numbers will testify. The Convention now having decided what candidate shall be the standard bearer, we have buckled on our armor to follow with as much zeal for the success of the Republican Ticket, headed by Mr. Booth, as we would had it been headed by Mr. Selby. It was a matter of preference only that we believed Mr. Selby to be the most formidable candidate to nominate as standard bearer against that of the Democracy.

Having defined our position in as brief a manner as possible, we will only add that in view of the last plank particularly, placed in the platform of the Republican party of this State in Convention assembled, that all receive it and hail it with delight. It gives us the recognition that we have been demanding and earnestly asking for at the hands of the Republican party. We have been timid in this State since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, and have held back in consequence of having no such recognition heretofore by the Republican party of this State. The last resolution in the platform now inspires every colored citizen in the State to renewed action.

In every hamlet, village, city and town in the State, where a colored citizen can be found, it will be the duty of the leading colored men in the different parts of the State to arouse them from any lethergy which may be discovered in them into activity and into active support of the Republican State Ticket. We congratulate our leading colored men throughout the State and join hands with them for the first time in a State election to assist in overthrowing the tyrany that has kept the colored children in none but primary schools—to let them grow up in ignorance. And let it be understood that to elect the Republican ticket is to adopt the system in this State of compulsory education. Colored citizens arouse and do your whole duty for the success of the whole Republican ticket.

The Brannan Guard Promenade Concert.

On the evening of the 4th of July, the Brannan Guard, Capt. Henriques, will give a grand entertainment at the new Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific street, near Mason. Krauss' celebrated Quadrille Band has been engaged, and every feature will be first class, by management, etc. The price of admission, including lady gentleman, is one dollar; single tickets, 75 cents. This company deserves the patronage of the public. It has been a credit to the colored citizens on every occasion it has made a public appearance.

Republican State Convention.

FIRST DAY.

This body convened on Wednesday, June 28th, in the Assembly Chamber.

Without opposition, Hon. Charles E. Filkins, of Yuba, was chosen temporary chairman and Albert Hart and M. D. Boruck, of San Francisco, Secretaries.

Credentials were given in, from which the President, on motion of Dorrance, of San Joaquin, selected a committee of one from each Judicial District on credentials.

On motion of Page, of Eldorado a similar Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization, composed as follows:

H. F. Page, R. Gardner, W. P. Bennett, S. P. Caswell, S. C. Bates, T. L. Baldwin, J. A. Lancaster, D. Brubban, J. Bamber, W. Morris, H. G. Langley, W. Murray, G. A. Gillespie, A. L. Chandler, H. C. West, James Bell, C. P. Fithum.

On motion of Henry Edgerton it was resolved that a committee similarly composed be appointed on Platform and Resolutions.

A motion made to adjourn until 8 o'clock in the evening was supported by Stowe of San Francisco but amended by substituting 9 o'clock, on motion of a Sacramento delegate, was adopted.

During the recess the excitement about the city was intense. The Assembly chamber was thronged, the thermometer must have ranged to one hundred degrees Fahrenheit and not very agreeable to the wooden clad San Franciscans.

Soon after a quarter past four P. M. the Committee long delayed past that time, those in the galleries began to stamp and whistle in theatre style.

Mr. McFarland stated that Hon. John A. Bingham of Ohio was present, and moved that the distinguished visitor be invited to a seat in the Convention as an honorary member, and that he be requested to address the Convention.

The Hon. J. A. Bingham was conducted to the speaker's stand by a committee, and was received with loud and prolonged applause.

The speech abounded with the living issues of the day. From its extreme length and want of space we are compelled to omit it.

After Mr. Bingham's speech the reports of the Committees on Credentials, Platform and permanent organization were adopted.

The following report of the Committee on Platform was read by Henry Edgerton, Chairman, and was unanimously adopted:

First—Resolved, That the Republicans of California, by their representatives in State Convention assembled, avow their determination to maintain and perpetuate the principles of the National Republican Party; that we recur with pride and satisfaction to the many practical and substantial triumphs of those principles achieved during the past ten years in the coercion by force of the rebellious States into obedience of the Federal Constitution and laws; in maintaining through a long severe, and bloody struggle the autnority of the General Govgrnment against powerful armies in front, English and French interference on the flank, and the Democratic party in the rear; in rooting out the Democratic institution of Slavery and banishing it forever from the jurisdiction of the United States; in prohibiting any State from abridging the priviledges of any citizen of the Republic; in providing irrepeal able guarantees for the payment of the Public Debt incurred in suppressing the late Rebellion, and securing the people of all the States against being taxed for the payment of the debt of the late rebel Confederacy; in declaring the civil and political equality of every citizen; and in establishing all these principles in the Federal Constitution, by amendments thereto, as the paramount law.

Second.—That in Ulysses S. Grant we recognize a large measure of the patriotism, ability and honesty which distinguished the Presidential career of Abraham Lincoln, and we feel assured that the storm of falsehood and petty slander directed against him by the malice of defeated enemies will no more prevail in depreciating his character in the minds of the people, than when the same means were employed by the same agencies to destroy his great co-laborer and predecessor; that the services, both military and civil, entitle him to the regard and confidence of the whole American people, and give assurance that the wisdom, perseverance and capacity which commanded success at the head of great armies will in the civil affairs of the Government accomplish results equally important and valuable.

Third.—That the present National Administration, inaugurated amid political, civil, and social disorder incident to civil war, and confronted by complications, foreign and domestic, unparalleled in their difficulty and extent, has thus far achieved a most gratifying success, and given renewed assurances of the stability and power of popular government; that by its judicious conduct of our foreign relations, its firm and impartial attitude toward the great Powers of Europe recently involved in a desolating and destructive war, its prompt and rigid enforcement of the laws of neutrality, its successful solution of grave and threatening issues long pending between our own country and Great Britian, its wise and economical management of the National Finances, its correction of frauds in the revenue, and efficient collection of the same, its retrenchment of expenses in all the Departments of the Government, its diminution of taxation eighty millions of dollars per annum, and its establishment of the public credit upon a secure basis, the reduction of the public debt by more than two hundred millions of dollars, it commands universal respect at home and abroad, and deserves the continued confidence and support of the American people.

Fourth.—That the concentration of the landed property of the country in the possession and ownership of a few, to the exclusion of the many, is in contravention of the theory of American Government, subversive of the rights, liberties and happiness of the masses of the people, and if permitted, would inevitably terminate in the speedy establishment of an odious aristocracy upon the ruins of our free institution; and we are in favor of such legislation, both by the Nation and the State, as shall secure a just and equal distribution of the public lands remaining to them respectively, to actual settlers and proprietors, in small quantities, at the lowest reasonable prices, and for homesteads only.

Fifth.—That the safety and perpetuity of the Republican institutions depend mainly upon popular education and intelligence; we therefore approve and recommend a common school system, that shall not only extend its benefits to all, but which shall be compulsory upon all; and we are inflexibly opposed to any application of the public school moneys with any reference to distinctions in religious creeds.

Sixth.—That religious liberty, in its broadest sense, is a fundamental principle of American Government; and that legislative enactments having in view the establishment of creeds, the regulation of modes of worship, or the enforcement of religious observances of any kind, are inconsistent therewith, and invasions of the rights of the citizen.

Seventh.—That the presence in our midst of large numbers of Chinese who are incapable of assimilation with our own races, ignorant of the nature and forms of our Government, and who manifest no disposition to acquire a knowledge of the same or to conform to our own habits, manners and customs, is a serious and continuing injury to the best interests of the State; that their employment, under the plea of cheap wages, is offensive to the cultured American idea of the dignity of labor, detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of our own laboring classes, and an evil that ought to be abated; that while we unsparingly reprobate and denounce all acts of violence, wheresoever and by whomsoever committed upon them, we are inflexibly opposed to their admission to citizenship, and demand of the Federal Government the adoption of such treaty, regulations and legislation as shall discourage their further emigration to our shores.

Eighth.—That the subsidizing of railroads or other private corporations, by grants of public lands or by taxation of private property, in any form, is contrary to the sound maxims of government, productive of gross corruption and abuse, and a plain invasion of the rights of the citizen; and we hereby pledge the Republican party to an uncompromising opposition to any and all legislation for such purpose; and whereas the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is not in conflict with the Constitution, therefore resolved, that we are in favor of an Amendment to that instrument, prohibiting the enactment of any law granting such subsidies.

Ninth—That we demand an immediate repeal of the act of the Legislature commonly known as the Five Per Cent. Subsidy Law.

Tenth—That the scandalous abuse of power exhibited by a Democratic Legislature, in the creation of useless offices, boards and commissions, and the extravagant increase of salaries and fees for partisan purposes; its palpable and wanton violation of a plain provision of the Constitution by the infamous enactment commonly known as the lottery bill; its measureless subserviency to a corrupt lobby, evinced by numerous profligate grants of subsidies to railroad companies; and official sanction of most pernicious measures, including the aforesaid lottery bill, by the present Democratic State Executive, and in addition thereto his official approval or a series of Legislative enactments whereby railroad corporations have been subsidized to the extent of four millions of dollars, afford convincing proof of the apostacy of a Democratic administration to all the pledges upon the faith of which it was elevated to power; and that the affairs of the State cannot with safety be recommitted to its control.

Eleventh—That we extend to our newly enfranchised citizens a cordial welcome to the rights of citizenship, now permanently secured to them after the hard-fought struggle with their old oppressors. That they understand the responsibility which rests upon them as free men, we fully believe; and as they advance in the path of freedom and intelligence, none will regret the act of justice by which the Republican Party gave to them, by constitutional guarantees, civil and political equality.

Mr. Edgerton with an eloquent address nominated Newton Booth for Governor of California. General La Grange with a logical, powerful and argumentative speech nominated Thomas H. Selby, after which the nomination of Mr. Selby was seconded by Judge Turner, of San Francisco, who also spoke in eloquent terms on behalf of Mr. Selby, and the expediency of him being placed in nomination. At this junction W. W. Stow, Esq., of San Francisco announced to the Convention, that he was authorized by Mr. Selby to withdraw his name from the candidacy. On motion of General La Grange, Mr. Booth was declared the nominee for Governor by acclamation. The subsequent nominations resulted as follows:

SECOND DAY.

Romualdo Pacheco, Lieutenant Governor; Drury Malone, Secretary of State; Hon. A. C. Niles Supreme Judge (short term); A. L. Rhodes, Supreme Judge (long term); James Green, Controller; Ferdinand Bachr Treasurer; Robert Gardner, Surveyor General; John L. Love, Attorney General; Grant Taggart, Clerk of the Supreme Court; H. N. Bolander, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Thomas A. Springer, State Printer; John A. McGlynn, Harbor Commissioner.

A State Central Committee was then appointed, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Colored Division in the 4th of July Procession.

The following is the programme of the colored division in the celebration of the ninety-fifth anniversary of American Independence, July 4th, 1871:

Pacific Brass Band; Marshal; Brannan Guard, Capt. J. S. Henriques; Independent Guard, B. Dodgen carriage with invited guest; Morgan Cadets, Capt. John Jones; Young Men's Union Beneficial Society; Wm. H. Carter, President; West Indian Benevolent Association; Wm. Exton, President. Citizens on foot.

The procession will form in front of Powell street a. M. E. Church, at 9 o'clock sharp.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
Division Marshal.

SAM'L S. DAVIS and HENRY SMITH,
Aids.

Masonic.

Wethington Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. Masons, met on Thursday evening last, June 29th, and transacted some important business.

John G. Fallier, the Worshipful Master, as it will be seen by date of the notice in another column, has called a special meeting for Friday evening next, July 7th.

Mosaic Lodge is to meet on Thursday evening, July 6th, as will also be seen by notice.

The meeting of the Olive Branch Lodge is to be held on Tuesday evening July 11th, at which time the officers of the three Lodges, namely—Olive Branch, No. 5, Wethington Lodge, No. 8 and Mosaic Lodge, No. 38, will consider and devise ways and means to complete the arrangements, as set forth per order of Wm. A. Smith, District Deputy Grand Grand Master. A prompt attendance of all Master Masons in good standing is requested at each meeting.

New Advertisements.



The Glorious Fourth

HEADQUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL,
June 26, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I.—All Societies, Civic and Military, having been cordially invited to participate in the due observance of our National Anniversary, it is requested that those intending to parade who have not already forwarded letters of acceptance, will do so without delay.

II.—Carrying out the excellent provision inaugurated by my distinguished predecessor, and which meets with universal approval, it is ordered that no individual advertising of craft or calling will be tolerated in the Procession. Organized bodies are held responsible to the public for any deviation of good taste displayed in their decorations and appointments.

III.—Marshals and Chief Aids of Divisions, and Aids to the Grand Marshal, are notified that their uniform will be black or dark blue suits, and that the contract for regalia, as adopted by the Board convened for that purpose, was awarded to C. DESMOND, under the Grand Hotel.

IV.—District Collectors of the Finance Committee are reminded that their continued efforts are all-important, and that they are called by their Chairman to meet at this office, to report progress, on WEDNESDAY, June 28th, at 12 o'clock M.

V.—The route of the procession will be as follows: From Second street, corner of Folsom, to Montgomery, to Jackson, to Kearny, to Market, to Valencia, where a countermarch will be effected to Kearny, Bay or Stockton, and to the Pavilion, where the several Divisions will be reviewed *en passant* and dismissed.

The Literary and Musical Exercises of the day will take place within the Pavilion.

Citizens living along the line of march need no reminder to display their bunting and beautify their dwellings and streets with all the decorative devices their patriotism and means will admit of.

JOHN S. ELLIS,
Grand Marshal.

j30-1t

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT!

For the BENEFIT of the

BRANNAN GUARD

Will be given on

July 4th, 1871,

At the NEW HALL of the

Y. M. U. Beneficial Society,

Tickets admitting Lady and Gentleman, $1; Ticket admitting Single Person, 75 cents.

Krauss's Celebrated Quadrille Band

Has been engaged for the occasion.

☞ Full particulars will appear in next week's paper. j8-2t

A GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE

Will be given by the

WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,

On Tuesday Evening, Aug. 1, 1871,

At the new and elegant Hall of the

YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

On Pacific Street, between Powell and Jackson, for the benefit of our members.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

H. Perkins, J. E. Francis, W. H. Harrison, William Joseph, M. A. Phipps,
W. J. Simmons, J. V. Callender, Henry Morris,
George D. Maxwell.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

W. J. Simmons, J. V. Callender,
Wm. Joseph, W. H. Harrison

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Israel C. Wilson, and W. H. Alexander.

Brannan Guard,

ATTENTION!

You are hereby notified to meet in your armory on Monday evening next, July 3d, 1871, at 8 o'clock sharp, and parade in regard to Parade on the 4th of July, 1871. Every member must attend at 9 o'clock sharp.

By order of
J. S. HENRIQUES, Capt.
WM. MICHELL, O. S.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 5, F. & A. M. A Special Meeting of said Lodge will be held on Tuesday Evening, July 11th, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present as business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration.

By order of
WM. A. SMITH, D. D. G. Master.
NELSON COOK, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

WETHINGTON LODGE, No. 8, F. and A. M. The members of this Lodge are requested to assemble in the Masonic Hall, S. E. corner Broadway and Dupont streets, on Friday evening, next, July 7th. Business of vital importance will be acted upon.

By order of
WM. A. SMITH,
District Deputy Grand Master for the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York.
J. G. FALLIER, W. M.
Attest: J. E. BROWN, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

MOSAIC LODGE, No. 38, F. and A. M., Charleston, in the District for the State of New Hampshire, April 21st, 1866. The the officers and members will meet at the Masonic Hall, S. E. corner of Dupont street, on Thursday evening, July 6th, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of business as may be brought forward for consideration.

Sojourning brethren, in good standing, hailing from under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, Rhode Grand Lodge of Delaware, and the Independent Grand Lodges of Maryland, Louisiana, Virginia, Missouri and Ohio are cordially invited to be present.

By order of
J. ANDERSON, W. M.
and District Deputy Grand Master for the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania.
Attest ARMURY STERLING, Sec'y.

Political Notices.

SECOND WARD.

ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS.

☞ The Full List for the Enrollment of Voters will be open at the office of the Board of Registration, on Union street, one door east of Powell street, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 4 to 7 P.M., commencing TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871. j6t5

M. C. CONROY,
Inspector of Elections.

THIRD WARD.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Board of Registration for the enrollment of voters of this Ward will be in session at the office of the Inspector of Elections, No. 118 Leidesdorff street, between Sacramento and California streets, every day (Sundays excepted,) from 5 to 7 P. M.

R. CHUTZ, Inspector of Elections.

FOURTH WARD.

ENROLLMENT NOTICE.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Fourth Ward will meet daily from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., on the south side of Howard and Fourth streets, on and after TUESDAY, June 6th.

R. J. CANFIELD, Inspector.

FIFTH WARD ELECTION DISTRICT.

☞ Boundaries—North, California street, East and South, Market street, West Kearny street.

The Board of Enrollment will be in session every day (Sundays excepted) from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., from August 7th. Office—No. 220 Pine street, between Sansome and Montgomery.

CARLETON W. MILLER,
Inspector of Elections.
San Francisco, June 6th, 1871. je 19

SIXTH WARD.

ELECTION NOTICE.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Sixth Ward will be in session at the Office of the Inspector, 617 Clay street, between Dupont and Kearny, every evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M., commencing Tuesday, June 6th, 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 9 o'clock, P. M., until August 7th, 1871.

Those desiring to register and who have moved into the Ward since the last election.

JAMES C. HARVEY, Inspector of Elections.

SEVENTH WARD.

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration in the above Ward will be open for the enrollment of voters daily from 6 P. M. till 7 P. M., at Montgomery Hall, corner Jessie and First streets, until the 7th DAY of AUGUST. All voters must personally attend to the enrollment of their names.

WILLIAM J. HARDY,
Inspector of Elections.

j6t9

EIGHTH WARD—ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

☞ The Board of Registration for the Enrollment of voters for the General Election, September 6th, will be in session every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock P.M., at Sunday and Sunday excepted, at Turn Verein Hall, Fifth street, between Howard and Folsom, for the enrollment of the names of all legal voters entitled to vote at said election, and who have not been enrolled on the Poll Lists.

Those who have moved into this district since last Fall will be required to bring their transfer.

IRA G. HUNT, Inspector.

j6t10

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPT. 6. ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS.

Eighth Ward—Second Day.

☞ The Board of Registration will be in session at Dashaway Hall, Fifth street, on and after TUESDAY, June 6th, (Sundays excepted,) from 6 to 9 P. M., and on and after the 1st of August, from 12 o'clock M. to 9 o'clock P. M., each day, until August 7th, from 6 A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

The names of all persons which were checked as having voted at the election of 1870 will be placed on the list of the present year unless it is known that they have removed. By order of the Board.

FRANKLIN WILLIAMS, Inspector

j6t10

NINTH WARD.

ELECTION NOTICE.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Ninth Ward will be in session at the office of the Inspector, 506 Clay street, near the corner of Third street, every evening from 8 to 9 o'clock, commencing Tuesday, June 6th, 1871. J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Inspector of Elections.

TENTH WARD.

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

☞ The Board of Registration for the enrollment of voters for the General Election, September 6th, will be in session every evening (Sunday excepted) from 6 to 9 o'clock, at Ryan's Beer Store, No. 66, Fourth street, until August 7th. Persons desiring to vote in this District from any other district in this city, since last Fall, will be required to bring their transfer.

PETER F. RYAN, Inspector.

TENTH WARD—4th Precinct.

ENROLLMENT NOTICE.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the Fourth Precinct of the Tenth Ward will be opened at the southeast corner of Fourth and Howard streets, for registering the names of voters, on TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted) from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., until August 7th, 1871.

Inspector Fourth Precinct of Tenth Ward.

j6t10

TENTH WARD—1st Precinct.

VOTERS, ATTENTION.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the First Precinct of the Tenth Ward will be opened at Mosaic's Cigar Store, 64 Third street, between Mission and Jessie, for registering the names of voters, on TUESDAY, June 6th 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted) from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., until August 7th, 1871.

ISAAC H. BOSWORTH,
Inspector of Elections.

ELEVENTH WARD.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Eleventh Ward, Fourth Precinct, will be in session daily from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M. at the southwest corner of Howard and Fourth streets, commencing TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, and continue until the Poll Lists are finally revised and completed.

MARK HUNT, Inspector of Elections.

j6t10

ELEVENTH WARD, FOURTH PRECINCT.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Eleventh Ward, Fourth Precinct, will be in session for the enrollment of voters, daily from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., at Sailor-town Armory and Trade street, commencing TUESDAY, June 6th.

The names of all who voted at the election of September, 1870, will be placed upon the Poll List.

WM. LEHMOUR, Inspector.

j6t10

TWELFTH WARD, FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the First District of the Twelfth Ward will be opened at 1920 Folsom street, southwest corner Polk and Pacific st., for registering the names of voters, on TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted,) from 7 to 9 P. M., until August 7th, 1871.

E. CROUGHWELL, Inspector.

j6t10

TWELFTH WARD, 2d Precinct VOTERS, ATTENTION.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the Second Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, will be opened at the corner of Hayes' and Laguna streets, Hayes' Park, for registering the names of voters, on TUESDAY, the 6th of June, 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted) from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., until August 7th, 1871.

JOHN HAGAN, Inspector.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society.

Mr. Editor:

A large number of persons were present at the dedication entertainment at the Society's new Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 27th. A very large number of ladies and others were present from Oakland and surrounding towns. The exercises came off as per programme, with one exception, that is, I regret, the absence of Bishop Ward, who stated his inability to attend, by a letter of regret. The dedicatory address of Mr. J. B. Sanderson was a fine effort, and was received with rapturous applause. The oration by Mr. J. K. M. Gilliard was also received with good effect, and merited the applause which was given.

The poem by P. A. Bell was also well delivered and was applauded. Mrs. M. L. Smith the favorite cantatrice, sang a splendid gem of music, which was so enchanting that an encore was demanded by the delighted audience who seemed to storm the lady with applause. Mr. W. H. Blake sang an operatic piece which was well received by the audience and encored. Professor Carnes played a difficult and pleasing solo on the piano in most masterly style. All the instrumental music was of the finest order. The hall was crowded and there was a large number of white persons present who seemed to half every movement with the utmost delight. After the exercises the quadrille band swayed the young and the old, and I might say the lame, with its magnificent strains, rendering the latest and most fash, ionable waltzes, mazourkas, etc. until the "wee hours of morn." Altogether it was the grandest affair ever given by the colored people in this city.

The Hall was splendidly lighted by a-brilliant "Sun-Burner" or reflector from the ceiling, which gave the ladies a spangled like appearance with their va ied shades of dresses. The Hall was beautifully decorated particularly the stage or platform where the exercises were given. The whole upper stories were illuminated and thrown open for inspection, and the throng were busily viewing the different apartments during the entire entertainment. The scene and the occasion will not be forgotten soon.

Yours, etc.,

J. B. W.

SACRAMENTO.—One of the best houses in Sacramento City for comfort, convenience of location, etc., for men of business who may sojourn in that city for a short or long term, is the Clinton House, situated on 3d between L and M streets. The Clinton House is kept by Mrs. M. A. Joy, who has it a model of neatness.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.—Mrs. J. Williams and daughter, Miss A. E. Vincent, have a fine restaurant on Front near K street, adjoining the International Hotel building, Sacramento City. It is neatly kept, and they serve all the delicacies of the season at moderate rates.

ARRIVALS.—Professor M. Howard, Sacramento; Mr. Brown, San Diego; J. B. Sanderson, Stockon.

THE advertisement from T. H. G., was received too late for publication in this week's issue. It will be faithfully attended to next week, and we will strictly abide by the instructions, which were also sent.

A. M. E. Church in South Carolina.

The Delegates of the Electorial College of the A. M. E. Church Conference in South Carolina, met in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Columbia, S. C., at 10 o'clock A. M., Rev. Wm. Brown, Presiding. Religious service conducted by Bro. David Izard, by singing the 182d Hymn, and prayer. On motion of E. P. Stoney, the Convention was organized by electing Rev. W. H. Brown, President, and Rev. H. D. Edwards, Secretary. The President delivered a very able address, setting forth the object of the meeting, at the close of which, on motion of E. P. Stoney, a Committee of Three were appointed on Credentials.—E. P. Stoney, Henry Berry and James S. Grant were appointed. During the absence of the committee, the Convention was entertained by Rev. Wm. M. Thomas and Rev. Wm. H. Johnson. The committee returned, reporting credentials for John W. Martin, of Long Run Mission; H. Berry, Columbia Station; J. Dantzler and H. Smith, from Aiken District; Israel McGowan, of Aiken Mission; Wm. Venning, Christ Church Parish; T. Blane, Columbia District; E. P. Stoney, Aiken Station; James S. Grant and D. Izard, Charleston, S. C. The number of delegates being few, on motion of E. P. Stoney, the itinerant brethren present were allowed a voice in the Convention. The following brethren participated in the discussion; Rev. W. E. Johnson, Rev. Wm. Thomas, Rev. H. D. Edwards, "Simon Miller," Rev. Abraham Weston, Rev. W. D. Harris, Rev. F. Torrence and Prof. Joseph S. Thompson. On motion of E. P. Stoney, the College then proceeded to business. Bishop John M. Brown not being present, according to appointment, it was ordered that a dispatch be sent to Washington, to enquire the whereabouts of the Bishop. On motion of J. S. Grant it was resolved that when we adjourn, the Convention stand adjourned until Friday at 0 o'clock A. M. Convention adjourned. Benediction by President.

On the second day, the College met pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock A. M. in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Rev. Wm. H. Brown in the Religious services conducted by Rev. Felix Torrence, by singing the 190th Hymn. Roll called, minutes of the previous session read and approved. More delegates arrived and presented their credentials. Andrew Sumpter, from Statesburg mision; J. C. Wilson, from Cokesburry circuit; Edward Black, Lexington, C. H. After some discussion, on motion of E. P. Stoney a Committee of three were appointed to nominate candidates. The following were appointed: E. P. Stoney, J. Weston and W. D. Harris. During the absence of the committee the Convention listened with pleasure to remarks from Professor Thompson, explaining his mission in the South. Committee returned, reporting the choice of James S. Grant of Charlestown and Joseph D. Boston, of Newberry S. C. Report received and adopted. Convention adjourned. Benediction by the President.—*Missionary Record, June 17th.*

Marriage.

GODFREY-PHILLIPS—In this city, on June 22d, 1871, by the Rev. J. B. Young, Mr. Joseph D. W. Godfrey to Miss Adelaide Phillips.



THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

THE GRAND MARSHAL HAS THE honor to announce to the public that the Executive Committee having instructed the City in the most convenient manner for the purpose, it is appointed the following well known gentlemen to solicit funds to defray the expenses of the Celebration of our Country's Independence in a manner befitting the great position the San Francisco holds in the Union.

Each Committee is provided with a book, with a written authority therein, signed by Chas. Clayton, Grand Marshal, and by the Chief Aids, and by the Finance Committee, and countersigned by the Grand Marshal, and no other person is authorized to act. Full will be required to give receipts therefor.

East of Dupont street and North of Market to the Bay
A. J. Gove, Thos. E. Marks,
Stewart Simpson.

Davis North of Market and cross streets East to Dupont
Reinhold Seyfarth, James M. Bowler,
Daniel Higley.

Front North of Market and cross streets east to Davis
Samuel C. Harding, James O. Sessions
W. W. Hodge, C. Wilmerding.

Battery North of Market and cross streets east to Front
Levi Bonner, Sherman Smith.
G. F. Wilson.

Gaus east North of Market and cross streets East to Battery
Capt. A. F. Scott, Capt. O. B. Casey,
John M. Martin.

Montgomery North of Market and cross streets East to Stockton
Col. Wm. Harney, Col. Geo. T. Knox,
A. Hinmissman, J. F. H. Wentworth,
W. P. Barnard.

Kearny North of Market and cross streets East to Montgomery
Charles D. Hay, Montgomery Bockmann,
Fulton G. Berry, Daniel Norcross
Dupont North of Market and cross streets East to Kearny
H. W. Brington, Edward Barbiery,
Capt. J. F. Meagher, R. J. Shay,
Stockton North of Market and cross streets East to Dupont
J. J. O'Brien, Herman Schwarze.
Main, Spear and Stewart, and cross streets East to Main
Peter Donahue, Thomas R. Bugbee,
Henry Holmes, Fred Marker,
Henry Wetherbee, John Rosenfeld.
Fremont and Beale and cross streets East to Main
B. R. Fewsmith, Abner Doble.
First and cross streets East to Fremont
Captain Isaac Blanchard, John Rafferty,
Irving Scott.
Second and Third and cross streets East to First
Solomon W. Sturtevant, R. S. Swain.
Fourth and cross streets East to Third and West to Ninth
James Adams, Chas. Sprenkle,
R. A. Selman.
Eleventh Ward, Mission Dolores.
J. D. C. Bosch, Donald McLennan, E. N. Torrey,
Black Point and vicinity
Prentiss Selby, Louis Sabalto.
John O. Earl, Per Bunker, Isaiah Steinhart.
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A. G. Stiles, H. H. Haynes.
For Brokers
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For Railroad
R. S. Woodward, Major James P. Hoyt.
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Charles Duncan, H. G. Sawyer,
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P. J. White, Peter Crawley,
For Department
David Sonntag, James J. Keany,
California Market
John Sahl, B. F. Bauley,
Washington Market
W. D. Litchfield,
Metropolitan Market
Abraham Newman.
Bay Shore Market
Harvey Hyde.
Bowery
John Wieland, Herman Zeiig,
Draymen
E. Morse, T. Guite,
Milmen,
George C. Smart.

JOHN S. ELLIS, Grand Marshal.

j6t3-4t

MACHINE SEWING DONE BY

MRS. TANN,

37 JOHN STREET.

Also, Dresses cut and basted, Lessons given in Embroidery. Terms moderate. Please give me a call. je10

NEW PAVILION

Skating Rink,

S. E. Cor. John and Mason Sts.

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Will be held on

Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday

EVENINGS,

From 8 to 10 P.M. and

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

AFTERNOONS,

From 2.30 to 4.30 P. M.

Admission, Twenty-Five Cents

For the use of Skates.....Twenty Five Cents

CLASSES FOR CHILDREN

EVERY

Thursday & Saturday Afternoons,

From 2.30 to 4.30 P.M.

Admission, including Skates.....50 Cts.

Particular attention will be paid to their Tuition.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. H. WILSON,
F. WALKER,
Managers.

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GEM SALOON,

310 CENTRE ST., near Market,

ROLLAND'S BUILDING.

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

je10

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

DRY GOODS

Liquidation Sale.

TAAFFE & CO.,

LICK HOUSE,

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, May 29th, store will close entire week

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

VALUED AT

$180,000,

All of which must be disposed of before August 1st.

This sale will afford the public an opportunity previous this unequal Dry Goods ever offered in San Francisco.

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NEVADA.....2499 Tons | NEBRASKA.....1600 Tons
DACOTA.....3000 Tons | Santiago de Cuba.....1800
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Will leave for Honolulu and Ports in above named Colonies, on Wednesday, 28th; Wednesday, June 28th; Wednesday, July 26th; September 6th, 20th; Wednesday, Sep. 13th; Wednesday, Oct. 11th.

For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,

No. 410 Market St., San Francisco,

I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

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N. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....207,113 0

TOTAL ASSETS.....$707,113 0

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 620 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
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Between Montgomery ash Kearny

This office loans money in professional men, Government and State officials, Merchants, Manufacturers and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable at in instalments, either weekly, monthly, or per annum basis. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on Jewelry, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au13

CRAIG & SON,
821 MARKET STREET,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constant ly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au2D

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or those arriving from the interior can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. oc3-6m

Political Notices.

FIRST WARD.
NOTICE TO VOTERS.
☞ The Board of Registration of the First Ward will be open daily (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of entry, commencing TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, from 9 to 5 P. M., at the southeast corner of Front and Clay streets.
MICHAEL REILLY, Inspector.

BY INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000

OFFICE,
430 CALIFORNIA STREET.
(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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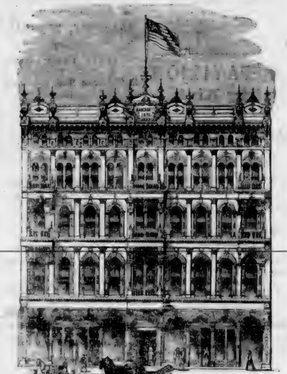
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New Hall Market
Fish and Vegetable Stand,
Sixth St., bet. Washington and Broadway,
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J. P. BENNETT, FORMERLY WITH MR. A. LOVE, in the Poultry and Game business in the above named Market, would respectfully announce to his friends and the citizens of Oakland generally, that he has opened a stand in said Market, where he will always keep a full supply of
FRESH AND SALT FISH.
Such as Salmon, Flounder, Rock Cod, Tom Cod, Fresh Cod, fine trout, Perch, Herring, and Oysters, Lobsters, Dressed and Pickled Fish and Mackerel. Give him a call. au 17th

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Of all kinds, in the Most Delicious Style and on Reasonable Terms.
Orders left at Head-Quarters Saloon
E. W. cor. Stockton & Jackson Sts.
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Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. au13

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our own factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for making, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied on.
BOOK, NEWS AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets Cards, Billheads etc. Call and give us a trial. Having the most improved machinery and a large assortment of type, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery cheaper than New York.
Our Paleorcon is still up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to call at and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.
Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.
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IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT and NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.
It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures all FEMALE DISEASES, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system the poisonous taint of Mercurial Disease.
It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from no herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore particularly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.
For Sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
509 and 511 Market Street,
San Francisco.

NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. E. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
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FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The oldest Barber Shop and Bathing House in Oakland. The present proprietor is preparing to go East, and offers his premises cheap for cash. They are situated on 7th street, near Newland's Hotel, opposite Broadway Depot.
fe18-3d C. F. SLOAN.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
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BRAY & CO.,
BUSH STREET
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Orders left here at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or R. W. cor. Taylor and Post streets, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.
Wood sawed to order. The bills of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood,
Scotch Cannel Coal,	White Wood,
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Lehigh Egg and Nut Coal,	Red Wood,
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Bellingham Bay Coal,	Charcoal.

Full Weight of a ton. Full Measure of Wood.
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BROADWAY DRUG STORE
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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
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All kinds of
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STOP THAT COUGHING!
Some of you can, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure for Coughs.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has saved thousands, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all Druggists.
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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger—the genuine article—is a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Flatulency, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Chills and Fever, Ague, Fever and Ague, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Bilious Fever, Remittent Fever, Intermittent Fever, Malarial Fever, Spotted Fever, Congestive Fever, Low Fever, Nervous Fever, Brain Fever, Inflammatory Fever, Puerperal Fever, Milk Fever, Typho-Malarial Fever, Typho-Bilious Fever, Typho-Pneumonia, Pneumonia, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Hay Asthma, Influenza, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Quinsy, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Bladder, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Paralysis of the Bladder, Spasm of the Bladder, Disease of the Prostate Gland, Stricture of the Urethra, Inflammation of the Urethra, Ulceration of the Urethra, Gleet, Whites, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Neck of the Bladder, Ulceration of the Neck of the Bladder, Disease of the Womb, Falling of the Womb, Hysteria, Hysterics, Hysteritis, Hysteralgia, Suppressed Menstruation, Painful Menstruation, Profuse Menstruation, Irregular Menstruation, Change of Life, Barrenness, Impotency, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Secondary Syphilis, Tertiary Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Blains, Nettle Rash, Prickly Heat, Sore Eyes, Scarlet Eruptions, Piles, Fistula, Fever and Ague, Fever and Ague Cake, Ague in the Face, Ague in the Breast, Ague in the Stomach, Ague in the Bowels, Ague in the Limbs, Ague in the Joints, Ague in the Muscles, Ague in the Nerves, Ague in the Head, Ague in the Heart, Ague in the Lungs, Ague in the Kidneys, Ague in the Bladder, Ague in the Womb, Ague in the Rectum, Ague in the Prostate Gland, Ague in the Urethra, Ague in the Neck of the Bladder, Ague in the Penis, Ague in the Testicles, Ague in the Scrotum, Ague in the Spermatic Cord, Ague in the Groin, Ague in the Thighs, Ague in the Knees, Ague in the Legs, Ague in the Feet, Ague in the Toes, Ague in the Arms, Ague in the Hands, Ague in the Fingers, Ague in the Nails, Ague in the Shoulders, Ague in the Back, Ague in the Spine, Ague in the Nerves, Ague in the Brain, Ague in the Ears, Ague in the Eyes, Ague in the Nose, Ague in the Mouth, Ague in the Throat

UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE TICKET!

Election, Wednesday Sept. 6, 1871.

FOR GOVERNOR.
NEWTON BOOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
ROMUALDO PACHECO.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.
DRURY MELONE.

FOR CONTROLLER.
JAMES J. GREEN.

FOR TREASURER.
FERDINAND BAEHR.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL.
ROBERT GARDNER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
JOHN L. LOVE.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.
G. I. TAGGART.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
H. M. BOLANDER.

FOR STATE PRINTER.
THOMAS A. SPRINGER.

FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER,
J. A. McGLYNN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.
FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.
S. O. HOUGHTON.

SECOND DISTRICT.
A. A. SARGENT.

THIRD DISTRICT.
JOHN M. COGHLAN.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, July 22, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Unity of the Republican Party.

All through the State up to the present time the Republican party is a unit. All have seemingly lost sight of any issue concerning men or favorites since the adjournment of the State Convention, and are working with a will for the complete success of the Republican State Ticket. Every county, city, town and hamlet in the State is alive with enthusiasm. Republicans are confident that their State and county tickets will and must be successful in view of the distracting elements in the opposition party. In San Francisco county particularly, will the fight be made for the mastery. A division of the Taxpayers and Republicans we think should be avoided. The Republicans cannot afford to drive any off. We also agree in the opinion that if there is really any necessity for a Tax-payers' ticket and a Republican ticket for the local offices, either organization should not be so extreme or tenacious as to let the Democracy defeat the ends and aims of both. In the city the Democracy will be solid, and thus will let no issue break through their lines to demoralize them sufficiently to go over to either the Tax-payers or Republicans on election day. But, like in any army, there may be a straggler here or there that might go over to the Tax-payers, and they might forgive and spot him as a Democratic prisoner; but if he goes over right out to the Republicans, he is politically counted dead forever as a Democrat. Such is the discipline of the Democratic party. In view of this state of political affairs we think that it would be well for the Republicans to look a little ahead before they persistently urge an entire straight city and county ticket, except they do so with the view that it can be fused with a objectionable non-Tax-payers' ticket. ticket.

The ostensible object of both the Tax-payers and Republicans is to get the city ruled by good officers. The Republicans have more to lose than the Tax-payers, because the loss of the county might, to some extent, jeopardize the State ticket. These are among the reasons why the over tenacious Republicans should be careful, and not carry their notions to the fullest extremes.

The Baneful Effects of Slavery.

It is painful to see intelligent white men in our Northern States chuckling over the sweet morsel that a Negro, who had been a faithful slave and in the Confederate Army, insists, since his franchisement, and up to the present time, to vote the Democratic ticket. The reasoning of Northern Democrats in such cases is something like this: If a Negro, whose intellect has been debased almost to the level of a brute by the effects of American Slavery, has the good judgment to vote the Democratic ticket in the North or in the South, he is what they call a "respectable nigger," and his *good* judgment can unquestionably be relied on as excellent evidence that the Democratic party is to him and all other colored men, North or South, a good party. We have been led to these remarks by finding the following, which is going the rounds of our Northern newspapers, relative to an ex-slaveholder and editor of the Selma (Ala.) *Times and Messenger*, eulogizing the merits of his deceased ex-slave, Wm. Farley, who was his body-servant, and, as such, made the campaigns of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee in 1864 and 1865, for voting the Democratic ticket. We quote:

"He was faithful as a slave, and protected the property of his owner more than once during the Yankee invasion of Middle Georgia. He was kind-hearted and liberal, and stood square up to white people, voting the Democratic ticket since his enfranchisement. He will be remembered by the registration committee during the election last Fall as the negro who walked up to General Shelby, in whose brigade he had seen some service, and told him that he wanted to register. After registering, he said that he wanted them to tell him if he had the right ticket. General Shelby replied to him that he was the right ticket if he wanted to vote for the Democracy. He said that he did. About that time a dozen or so fifteenth amendments got around him to change his vote, when he replied: 'You are all a set of fools. It is as much as I can do to live here with the white folks voting, and if you negroes had the reins, I know I would have to leave.' We have spent with him, in the army, many a night, and he has often ministered to our comfort on the march and in the camp. Peace to his ashes. He was a faithful slave."

This faithful account is given by the ex-slaveholder and editor of Alabama!

When testimony is to be given or taken relative to merits or demerits of the Democratic party, no number of newspapers or politicians, North or South, cares to take the evidence, judgment or observations of our well informed colored men; neither will they hurl forth their opinions to any great extent, either from the pulpit, the press or the forum. But if an ignorant Negro, whose intellect has been debased and whose ideas and judgment have been obscured on all subjects by the baneful institution of slavery, when such a being speaks in the favor of Democracy, *he* is the colored people in his "Southern self," and the greatest Negro that ever lived, and must have a eulogy almost equal to that of General Washington. Ex-Confederates and their allies in the North, religiously believe that wherever a colored man can be found in the South, or in the North, that will vote the Democratic ticket, that he is really the most "respectable" and "intelligent" Negro that they have ever seen or heard of. But if the masses of intelligent colored people either in the North or South exhibit firmness to principle, act with gratitude to the Republican Party, which has brought them out of 'Egypt,' by the enactment of the reconstruction measures, the Fifteenth Amendment and the Enforcement Bill, then all such are ignorant Negroes. Such is the reasoning of the New York *World* and its Democratic satelites in every State at the present time. This kind of logic and the "New Departure" doctrine seems to us very hard to harmonize and produce either by predicate or premise a correct logical conclusion.

Let us have by all means another Alabama Democratic Negro if one should be so fortunate to die, and give him a "New Departure" eulogy that will be up to times, as that which sings poems of praise over the "merits" and "intelligence" of the the deceased Alabama ex-slave, accords only with the Seymour and Blair Democratic National Platform of 1868, which means the Constitution as it was, including the good old Alabama ex-slave and Democrat, and the three or four millions of his race as they were. And we must reiterate that no intelligent colored man either in the North or South can consistently maintain his honor, his manhood or his pride as an intelligent American citizen, who will deliberately affiliate with the Democratic Party, while its National platform stands unchanged. The party is bound to it until the assembling of their next National Convention States that have adopted the "New Departure" doctrine to the contrary notwithstanding. The colored man therefore, who votes that ticket endorses Blair's detestable object of upsetting all the reconstruction measures, if that party gets into National power.

The Republican Mass Meeting.

Platt's Hall was crowded to suffocation last evening to hear the standard-bearers of the Republican party, Hon. Newton Booth and Hon. Romualdo Pacheco, speak to the masses. Hon. J. G. Eastman, Hon. T. G. Phelps and Hon. Nathan Porter were also on the programme and addressed the vast assemblage. Each speaker held the audience by the utterance of living truths in vindication of the principles of the Republican party, and perfectly enchanted them with vivid pictures of satire on the political situation. The assemblage was one of the most refined ever convened on the occasion of a political meeting. A very large number of ladies occupied the galleries, which feature added greatly to the dignity of the occasion.

Masonic.

It will be seen by Masonic notice in another column, that Olive Branch Lodge No. 5, of this city, has made a call for a Convention of all Lodges in this State that are holding Charters subordinate to Grand Lodges in other States. The object is to regulate the craft in this State among colored Masons, so that their organization will be fully in accord with the general regulations of the order, and in strict keeping with the ancient usages as carried out in America. The Convention is to meet in King Hiram's Hall, Broadway near Dupont, Thursday next, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon. They will have several sessions before their final adjournment, the results of which will be made known in our next issue.

San Jose Pacific Appeal Meeting

A meeting will be held in Zion Church, San Jose, on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock. After the transaction of the business for which the meeting is called, important subjects will be brought forward and discussed.

Due notice will be given of the meetings to be held in Grass Valley, Nevada, Chico, Marysville, etc.

Speakers for the Campaign.

The Sacramento *Bee* gives the names of the following speakers, in addition to the candidates on State, Congressional District and County tickets, on the Republican side: Henry Edgerton, Cornelius Cole, Al. Dudley, C. B. Denio, L. B. Misner, J. G. Eastman, David Belden, Wm. Gouverneur Morris, O. H. LaGrange, N. G. Feldheim, (who will speak in German), T. G. Phelps, S. O. Houghton, E. W. Roberts, J. T. Hoyt, Tom Shannon, G. W. Tyler, Judge McFarland, W. H. Sears, and a host of more or less local fame.

Political.

On Thursday evening the Sixth Ward Republican Club held the regular weekly meeting in their Wigwam, corner of Stockton and California streets.—Vice President Stevens in the Chair. Several communications were read—one from the State Central Committee, inviting the Executive Committee of the Club to meet them *last* Monday evening. Owing to the early adjournment of the meeting at its last session the communication had not been received.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Badlam:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Club that it is inexpedient for the Republican party to nominate a municipal ticket at the ensuing election."

Mr. Badlam, in supporting the resolution, considered it very proper that the Banner Ward should be the first to give expression to what he deemed the wish of a large majority of the Republicans of this city. The success of the party, in his opinion, was paramount to all personal considerations, and he believed that the success of our ticket depended upon the endorsement of the Tax-payers' Municipal Ticket. The citizens were indebted to the Tax-payers for a good government, and he believed that the people, irrespective of party, would support that as the one calculated to promote the city's best interest. He deprecated the expression of opinion which certain Clubs had made, in favor of a separate ticket, and explained the motives that actuated the passage of such resolutions.

Mr. D. D. Shattuck was in hopes the resolutions would not be urged at that time.

Mr. Wade said he was in favor of the resolutions, and to always see the Sixth Ward Club take the lead in all such measures of public interest. He condemned the men who sought to disrupt the party by urging the nomination of a municipal ticket by the Republican party. He was proud to say that he always voted and supported the Tax-payers' ticket, and hoped to see the standard of political integrity equal to that of social and business qualifications.

Mr. Reilly heartily supported the resolutions, and considered now was the proper time to give expression to our views upon the subject.

Mr. Warner hoped the resolutions would be adopted without a dissenting voice, not only as the expression of this Ward, but of the Republican party of the entire city.

Mr. Shattuck withdrew his objections, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted with applause.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Wm. Robinson, Stockton; Mr. Meeds, Hamilton, Nev.; G. W. Miller, Petaluma; C. Chenowith, Winnemucca, Nev.; Isaac Phillips, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Anna Graham, Mrs. Cornelia Hill, Rev. W. H. Hillery, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. S. Smith, son and daughter, Stockton; Miss Emma Jackson, San Jose.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. Mary Bevins and Mrs. Edmonds, Sacramento.

THE wives of men of sentiment are not always the most appreciative women. Jean Paul represents Siebender as reading one of his beautiful imaginings to his wife, who listened with eyes cast down and bated breath. As he closed, the sharer of his joys broke forth with, 'Don't put on your left stocking to-morrow, dear; I must mend that hole in it."

CALIFORNIA WOOL.—San Francisco newspapers report a large number of New England wool buyers in California this Spring, and that prices are "looking up." The annual shearing of sheep taken place in April and May, and present prices are about thirty cents per pound. The shrinkage on California wool is said to be larger than on New England wools, but the quality is good.

Marriage.

HALL-BARRY—In this city, July 19th, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Edward Hall to Miss Mary Ann Barry, both of this city.

New Advertisements.

ANOTHER RALLY!

On the

3d Sunday in August (20th)

We intend to make an extraordinary effort to raise the sum of $1,000, to pay off the mortgage which will be due on the 1st of September. There are thirteen instalment notes of one hundred dollars each, made by Elder Morgan in September, 1869. We must raise ten of those notes next month.

The cause is known to benevolence, and its just claims must be met.

Two hundred persons at five dollars each will meet the demand of one thousand dollars.

Next April the Bishop of this District takes his departure for the East, perhaps never to return. He wishes to see the Church (for which he has spent eighteen of the best years of his life) emancipated from the thraldom of debt.

The struggle has been hard and continuous. Shall Powell Street Church, the first large edifice ever occupied by colored people on this side of the continent be free? To this question let their be an emphatic and conclusive answer on the 20th day of August, 1871.

Dispense with a silk dress, a gold ring, a diamond brooch, a segar a day from now till then, and the five dollars will be forthcoming.

Prove to your enemies as well as your friends that you possess the will and ability to pay for your churches.—"Houses of Worship."

Friends in the City, in the Interior, all along the Coast, help in this last hour of need, and the reward promised to the cheerful giver shall be yours through a long, bright eternity.

T. M. D. WARD, Bishop.
W. H. OFFER, Elder.
BARNEY FLETCHER, Deacon.
FILDEN SMITHEA, Deacon.
JAS. R. BROWN, Local Preacher.
WM. H. CARTER,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Emmittances may be made to George W. Lee, Treasurer, corner of Vallejo and Hyde streets, San Francisco.

Republican Canvass.

HON. NEWTON BOOTH,
HON. ROMUALDO PACHECO
AND
JAMES G. EASTMAN, Esq.,

Will address the people at the following places:

PETALUMA	Wednesday, July 26
SANTA ROSA	Thursday, July 27
NAPA	Friday, July 28

County Committees will make the necessary arrangements for the above meetings.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN,
Ch'n Rep. State Central Committee.
M. M. SHAW, Rep. State Central Committee. 172

HOTEL FOR LEASE, NEAR Oakland—Baxter's Hotel, just completely refitted and furnished in the best manner, and replete with every convenience, will now be offered to a responsible tenant. The Hotel is situated about two miles from Oakland, on the San Pablo road, one of the most beautiful drives out of the city, and near Where's new Race Track. For further information, enquire of the undersigned, or on the premises. Apply to
J. S. BAXTER, on the premises.

SPECIAL MASONIC NOTICES.

A. L. 5871. A. D. 1871.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24, 1871.

AT A STATED MEETING OF Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., held in King Hiram Hall, No. 541 Broadway, on the above date, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Lodge that there are Lodges in this city and State holding jurisdiction subordinate to Grand Lodges outside of the State of California, and for the purpose of regulating the craft within the jurisdiction of this State, for the better Government of the same, that we unite with Washington Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., and Mosaic Lodge No. 38, F. and A. M., and make a call to all Lodges within the city and the State, holding jurisdiction from Grand Bodies, not within the State, to send delegates consisting of Masters and Wardens and Past Masters (by office) to a Convention in the city of San Francisco, State of California, in the above named Hall, commencing Thursday, July 27th, inst., at 12 o'clock, at noon, in accordance with the ancient and established usages and customs of the craft, etc., for the transaction of such business as may be brought forward for the better government of the craft in this State.

J. E. FRANCIS, W. M.
Attest: NELSON COOK, Secretary.

WETHINGTON LODGE,
No. 8, F. and A. M.

At a Special Meeting of the above named Lodge, held in King Hiram's Hall, July 7, the above Resolution adopted by Olive Branch Lodge, was taken up and adopted, and Officers and Past Masters of the Lodge, delegated to attend said Convention.

J. O. FALLDIN, W. M.
J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

MOSAIC LODGE,
No. 38, F. & A. M.

At a Special Meeting of the above named Lodge, held Thursday evening, July 6th, at King Hiram's Hall, No. 541 Broadway, the Resolution ad rised by Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., and Washington Lodge, No. 8, F. and A. M., was taken up, considered and adopted, and the officers and Past Masters of this Lodge delegated to attend said Convention.

P. ANDERSON, W. M.
Attest: AUGUST STRALING, Secretary.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE,
No. 5, F. & A. M.

At the Regular Stated Meeting of the above named Lodge, held on Tuesday evening, July 11th, after the completion of the ordinary business of the Lodge, the Officers and Past Masters were delegated to attend said Convention, and the above Call and Extracts from the Minutes ordered to be published.

J. E. FRANCIS, W. M.
NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Political Notices.

SECOND WARD.
ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS.

☞ The Poll List for the Enrollment of Voters will be open at the office of the Board of Registration, on Union street, one door east of Powell street, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from 4 to 7 P.M., commencing TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871.
jn10
M. C. CONROY,
Inspector of Elections.

THIRD WARD.
NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Board of Registration for the enrollment of voters will be open at the office of the Inspector of Elections, No. 1, Commercial street, between Sansome and Battery streets, every day (Sundays excepted,) from 8 to 5 P. M.
jn10
R. CHUTE, Inspector of Elections.

FOURTH WARD.
ENROLLMENT NOTICE.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Fourth Ward will meet daily from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., on the southeast corner of Powell and Pacific streets, on and after TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871.
jn10
E. J. CANFIELD, Inspector

FIFTH WARD
ELECTION DISTRICT.

☞ Boundaries—North, California street, East and South, Market street, West Kearny street.
The Board of Enrollment will be in session every day (Sundays excepted), from 8 to 5 o'clock P. M., until August 7th, 1871, at the 350 Fifth street, between Howard and Montgomery.
WILLIAM J. MILLER,
San Francisco, June 6th, 1871. Inspector of Elections.
jn10

SIXTH WARD.
ELECTION NOTICE.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Sixth Ward will be in session at the Office of the Inspector, 317 Clay street, between Dupont and Stockton, every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., commencing Tuesday, June 6th, and continuing to August 7th, for the purpose of the Enrollment of Voters entitled to vote at the General Election to be held on September 6th, 1871.
Transfers will be required to be made the same month and one Ward since the last Election.
JAMES C. HARVEY, Inspector

SEVENTH WARD.
ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration in the above Ward will be open for the Enrollment of voters at No. 635 Clay street, Montgomery Hall, corner Jessie and First streets, until the 7th day of AUGUST. All voters must personally attend to the enrollment of their names.
WILLIAM J. HARDY,
jn10 Inspector of Elections.

EIGHTH WARD—ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1.

☞ The Board of Registration for the Enrollment of voters for the General Election, September 6th, will be in session every evening from 6 to 9½ o'clock, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at the Engine House, corner of Mission and Fremont streets. All persons registered in the Eighth Ward, and entitled to vote at the above election, will be required to attend at the above time and place, or their names will be stricken from the Great Register. Persons who have moved into this district since last Fall will be required to bring their Transfer.
jn10 H. C. STOTT, Inspector.

GENERAL ELECTION, SEPT. 6.
ENROLLMENT OF VOTERS.

Eighth Ward—Second District.

☞ The Board of Registration will be in session at Dashaway Hall, Post street, near Powell, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. (Sundays excepted) until the seventh day of August, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1½ o'clock P. M., and from 6 P. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.
jn10 E. CROGHWELL, Inspector.

NINTH WARD.
ELECTION NOTICE.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Ninth Ward will be in session at the office of the Inspector, 106 Bryant street, near the corner of Third street, every evening from 6 to 9 o'clock, commencing Tuesday, June 6th, 1871.
jn10 J. M. BUTTINGTON, Inspector of Elections

TENTH WARD.
THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

☞ The Board of Registration for the enrollment of voters for the General Election, September 6th, will be in session every evening, (Sundays excepted,) from 6 to 9 o'clock, at Dashaway Hall, Post street, between Powell and Mason streets, every day (Sundays excepted), until August 7th. Persons having moved into this district since last Fall, will be required to bring their transfer.
jn10 PETER H. RYAN, Inspector.

TENTH WARD—4th Precinct.
VOTERS, ATTENTION.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the Fourth Precinct of the Tenth Ward will be opened at the southeast corner of Fourth and Howard streets, on TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., until August 7th, 1871.
J. F. COGGINS,
jn10 Inspector Fourth Precinct of Tenth Ward.

TENTH WARD—1st Precinct.
VOTERS, ATTENTION.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the First Precinct of the Tenth Ward will be opened at Agnes's Cigar Store, 33 Third street, between Howard and Jessie, for registering the names of voters, on TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., until August 7th, 1871.
HAGAN H. HUNTING,
Inspector of Elections

ELEVENTH WARD.
NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Eleventh Ward, First District, will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., at the southwest corner of Howard and Eighth streets, until further notice. All voters are required to call and see that their names are duly recorded on the Poll Lists.
MARK HUNT, Inspector of Elections

ELEVENTH WARD.
FOURTH PRECINCT.
NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Board of Registration of the Eleventh Ward, Fourth Precinct, will be in session for the enrollment of voters, daily from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., at Rhew's Hall, on Howard and Third street, commencing TUESDAY June 6th.
The names of all who voted at the election in September, 1870, will be placed upon the Poll List of the present year.
jn10 W. H. LAWRENCE, Inspector.

TWELFTH WARD.
FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.
NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the First District of the Twelfth Ward will be opened at 1932 Pine street, southeast corner Polk and Pacific streets, for registering the names of voters, on TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, and remain open each day (Sunday excepted) from 7 to 9 P. M., until August 7th, 1871.
jn10 E. CROGHWELL, Inspector.

TWELFTH WARD, 2d Precinct
VOTERS, ATTENTION.

☞ The Office of the Board of Registration for the Second Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, will be opened at the corner of Mayes' and Laguna streets, Hayes' Park, for registering the names of voters on TUESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1871, and remain open each day (Sundays excepted) from 8 to 9 o'clock P. M., until August 7th, 1871.
JOHN HAGAN, Inspector.

Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, July 18th.—The Rev P. Anderson spoke at length last night, in the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth street, on the political situation of the colored citizens. He was followed by R. C. Ferguson, C. H. Harris and Douglass. Rev. W. Dean presided. The meeting adjourned until the third Monday in August. The meeting was enthusiastic.

The above Sacramento item appeared among the Associated Press dispatches in the papers of this city on Wednesday last. The above dispatch as correct according to the minutes of the meeting, but we have had no such eclesiastical distinction conferred upon us as Reverend, and would like it understood by our friends who note our public movements hereafter, that we have no desire to be set forth in sheep's clothing, while we are, figuratively speaking, entitled only to that of the wolf's. Our labors at public meetings, conventions, etc., in connection with Rev. J. B. Sanderson, and other colored ministers, who have figured conspicuously in our public movements, probably has led many into the error as appears in the above item concerning our "Reverendcy."

SACRAMENTO, July 17th.—The adjourned PACIFIC APPEAL meeting from May assembled in Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth streets, between N and O street, on the above date. The minutes of the last meeting were called for; the Secretary *pro tem* of the last meeting not bringing them with him, the Chair called up the next business, which was a report from the committee. Rev. Mr. Dean, *ex officio* Chairman, could only report progress on behalf of the committee to afford them more time for a final report.

It was moved by Mr. C. H. Harris, that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn until the third Monday in August. The motion was adopted. After which Messrs. Anderson, Ferguson, Harris and Douglass addressed the meeting on "the political situation." The meeting then adjourned.

Rev. WM. DEAN, Pres't.
ALEX. G. DENSON, Sec'y.

New Presidential Ticket.

The up-town people, and particularly the German element in the city, have been holding meetings of late with a view of putting forward candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The leaders of the movement are ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Governor Solomon, and other prominent Germans, who have been gathering at stated times secretly at the German Assembly Rooms. They hold a meeting this evening for further discussion, and hope to right to effect what will culminate in a general convention of people throughout the country who are of the German persuasion, which will nominate the pots of the party in this city.

The party has settled upon Hon. William M. Evarts and the Hon. John Quincy Adams for President and Vice-President. They hold that these men are unbiased in politics, and that they are liberal men.

A member of the organization which has put forward this movement, told the *Sun* reporter that Mr. Evarts had recently been interviewed upon the subject, and upon learning that it was not a movement confined to New York City, but general with the Germans throughout the country, he intimated that the offer would not be objectional to him. It is understood that Mr. Evarts will appear at the German Assembly Rooms at an early day—he has so intimated—and will address his constituents on the questions at issue. The meeting at the German Assembly Rooms to-night is expected to be one of consequence. It will probably take decisive action on the subject.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Texas *Gazette* speaks in this style of a politician of that State: "Should the brains of a decent white man be deposited in the Mississippi river at St. Louis ten drops of river water at Vicksburg would fully represent his intellectual capacity."

AN agriculturalist in Illinois has depopulated a thriving neighborhood by planting 100 acres of onions, and all the trees within a radius of ten miles have become weeping willows.

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Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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FIRST GRAND
Skating Carnival!
To be given by the
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The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing the patrons and the public generally that a Grand Skating Carnival will be given in a short time under the auspices of the New Pavilion Skating Club. All persons wishing to contest for the Prizes will please hand in their names to the Managers of the Rink. All particulars pertaining to the time it will take place and what prizes will be offered will appear in the daily papers.

At most evenings of roller skating the rink, the Grand March and all the Fancy Skating will be practiced from 8 to 8.30 o'clock, for the Carnival.

On every Wednesday evening the whole will be practiced with music until further notice.

N.B.—No persons will be allowed to compete for the Prizes but those who learned to skate at the Rink.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON, Managers.
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A GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE
Will be given by the
WEST INDIAN
BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
On Tuesday Evening, Aug. 1, 1871,
At the new and elegant Hall of the
YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,
On Pacific Street, between Powell and Jackson, for the Benefit of said Society.

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Of the Best the Market affords.
Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.
JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.


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BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
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Liquidation Sale.
TAAFFE & CO.,
LICK HOUSE,
WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, May 29th, close out their entire stock
—OF—
DRY GOODS,
VALUED AT
$180,000,
All of which must be disposed of before August 1st.

This sale will afford the public an opportunity purchase the cheapest Dry Goods ever offered in San Francisco.

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Neat, furnished rooms, can be obtained by the week or month at No. 19 Scott street. Persons arriving from the interior can always be accommodated on reasonable terms.
sp1 tf W. S. SCOTT.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. SOLOMON BECKETT, 14 Preston Row, running East from Fourth, between Bryant and Brannan, San Francisco, will Board and Lodge persons in the City and from the Interior who may desire a retired and pleasant home. TERMS MODERATE.
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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer hef de Cuisine,
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Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers, with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

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MICHAEL FENDT, Real Estate.
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J. P. NEWHALL, Merchant.
J. W. SHUTAIR, J. W. Shutair & Co.
CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, Agent, Christiansen & Co.
THOS. J. HAYNES, Real Estate.
MARTIN SAXE, L. & M. Saxe & Co.
A. KLINE, Kline & Co.,
A. GOLDSMITH, Goldsmith Bros.,
JAMES THOMAS BOYD, Attorney at Law
LEON EHRLICH, Merchant.
C. W. HOFFMAN, Hoffman & Dodge.
H. DAVIS, Physician.
S. SILVERBERG, E. S. Fish & Co.
OSAR KOHLER, Kohler & Frohling.
J. J. Williams, Attorney at Law,
C. H. SHERMAN, Merchant.
ap13

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - - $2,500,000
INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT.
HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers
313 CALIFORNIA STREET,
ap26-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mark has removed to 409 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny. PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, 409 Montgomery street, Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government officials, Merchants, Insurance, Steamboat and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in 10 instalments either weekly or monthly, at per agreement. Will discount daily
Advances made on Furniture, Household, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. ap13

CRAIG & SON,
903 MARKET TREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constant ly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ap20

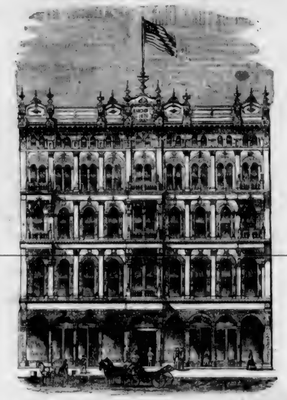
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—The rooms in the city or those adjoining from the late Mrs. Ann Hinds family furnished rooms at No. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently
ap 6-3m

Political Notices.

FIRST WARD.
NOTICE TO VOTERS.

☞ The Board of Registration of the First Ward will be in session daily (Sundays excepted) for the registration of voters, commencing TUESDAY, June 6th, 1871, from 9 to 5 P.M., at the south-east corner of Front and Jackson streets.
MICHAEL REILLY, Inspector.

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
Engraving, Lithographing.

Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blankbook Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS.—The leading journals of all nations
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured to order at short notice. Periodicals and Newspapers, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at rates never before known in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving by every steamer the LATEST DESIGNS AND PAPER, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully filled out, delivered, held in type and kept country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
The Leather attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Glaze relief, two Colors, and Gold
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
SUSAN MOSS AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-heads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest cards machinery and the best artists in the country, and are now prepared to manufacture and sell Cards and Stationery in complete variety with New York.
Our Reference is kind: up to an elegant measure, we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

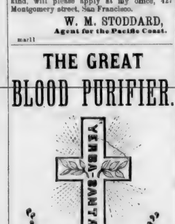
THE CALIFORNIA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.
Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.
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JNO. CROCKETT. Secretary.
R. T. MAXWELL, M. D.,)
J. C. SHORB, M. D.,) Medical Examiners.
General Agent, Wm. R. Wheaton.
OFFICE.
No. 13 Merchants' Exchange

PEOPLE'S
Insurance Company
FIRE AND MARINE.
C. F. MacDERMOT - - President
JOHN H. WISE - - Vice-President
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Directors.
MILTON S. LATHAM, Banker.
JOHN H. WISE, Cutlery & Wire.
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R. BENCKENDORFF, Merchant.
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ROBT. SHERWOOD, Merchant.
OFFICE.
16 Merchant's Exchange,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
au13

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.



As infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA, and all kindred Diseases.
It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, rebuilding worn SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, and DYSPEPSIAS. Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.
It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from the Verba Santa plant, indigenous to California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.
For Sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
AGENTS,
529 and 531 Market Street,
San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. H. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6 6m

FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The oldest Barber Shop and Bathing House in Oakland. The present proprietor is preparing to go East, and offers his premises cheap for cash. They are situated on 7th street, near Newland's Hotel, opposite Broadway Depot.
C. F. SLOAN.
fe18-tf

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.
apl-tf

BRAY & CO.,
BUSH STREET
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or N. W. cor. Taylor and Post wharves, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.
Wood sawed to order and delivered.
The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood,
South Carmel Coal,	White Wood,
Scotch Splint Coal,	Pine Wood,
Lehigh Egg and Nut Coal,	Red Wood,
Cumberland Coal,	Kindling Kindling,
Coos Bay Coal,	Charcoal,
Bellingham Bay Coal,	Charcoal.

Full Weight of a ton. Full Measure of Wood.
ap 1

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
M. TSCHIRREN.
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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you can, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
Sold by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from the above complaints, giving almost immediate relief to the agonies that so frequently accompany that period.
It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes
It is the valuable and only known application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in regular style, and are bottle holding THREE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of
Corresponding quality and measure, none others are offered in this market.
Wherever tested by THOUSANDS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article and only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and strength, use the richly mixed mass ceasional use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or if you have a touch of Fever and Ague, and need other or safest remedies without permanent relief, call at once the safest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a destroyer or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver to healthy action, but do not purge or sicken. They do not loose from daily labor. By assisting the digestive organs of food and nutrition, and tone. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, can never succeed from any medicine such wearied and unreliable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, will Remove to 529 and 531 Market Street, on or about August 1st.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1871. WHOLE NO. 365

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$4 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50 cts.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
A square of 1 inch, one insertion ..... 75 cts.
Each subsequent insertion ..... 50 cts.
A liberal discount will be made to those who wish to contract for advertising by the year or quarter. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

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Rev. T. M. D. WARD ..... Traveling Agent.
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A. S. HOSKINS, General Agent, J. STOUT ..... Sacramento
H. VANTER ..... Sacramento
J. J. B. HANDY ..... Marysville
J. B. JOHNSON, J. C. GOSS ..... Marysville
J. B. HANDY ..... Yuba City
JAMES ASTLEY ..... Woodland, Yolo Co.
S. S. JONES ..... Woodland, Yolo Co.
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J. R. SANDERSON, WM. ROBINSON, S. B. HERRINGTON, Rev. T. L. TAPPAN ..... Stockton
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J. WHITE, MORRIS LOWTON ..... Panama
JOHN TURNER, H. C. BURTON ..... Valparaiso and Callao
GRAHAM ..... Honolulu

Agents Commissions are one-fifth of money collected by them.

A Welcome Thought.

Silently cometh a snow-drop
Out of the cold, dark mould,
And its tender leaves and petals
An stiently unfold,

Silently cometh a snow-drop
Out of the cold, dark earth,
And it seemeth strange such darkness
Should give such whiteness birth

Silently cometh a thought forth,
As o'er a life all amiss
I sit and wearily ponder,
And if the welcome thought is this:

Perhaps with the aid of God's mercy,
To whiten it white as snow,
As His sunshine whitens the snow-drop,
And maketh it to grow.

Perhaps with the aid of penitence,
To cleanse the precious thing,
As the snow-drop is cleansed with the water
That the cloud shakes from its wing.

Out of the very darkness
That maketh my life all night,
Might come a soul all spotless,
With wings of glistening white.

Proclamations.

Having been informed that there is a combination of men, termed the Miners' League, located at Sutter Creek, and also that they are illegally dictating the kind of laborers to be employed, and whereas, it is a violation of the laws of the State and of the Empire, now therefore, we do hereby declare the said organization dissolved, and order the arrest of all members thereof who fail to heed this, our imperative decree, and thereby prevent our forwarding an army to annihilate them.

Whereas, we are anxious to know our friends from our foes, and our good and loyal subjects from our enemies, now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command some Responsible Person to come forward, take our credentials, manage the Estudillo Ranch, and prevent our foes and dishonest persons from committing depradations on this portion of our estate. NORTON I.

Given at San Leandro this 27th day of July, A. D., 1871.

The Platform of the Republican Party of California.

First—Resolved, That the Republicans of California, by their representatives in State Convention assembled, avow their determination to maintain and perpetuate the principles of the National Republican Party; that we recur, with pride and satisfaction to the many practical and substantial triumphs of those principles achieved during the past ten years in the coercion by force of the rebellious States into obedience of the Federal Constitution and laws; in maintaining through a long, severe and bloody struggle the authority of the general Government against powerful armies in front, English and French interferences on the flank, and the Democratic Party in the rear; in rooting out the Democratic institution of Slavery and banishing it forever from the jurisdiction of the United States; in prohibiting any State from abridging the privileges of any citizen of the Republic; in providing irrepealable guarantees for the payment of the Public Debt incurred in suppressing the late Rebellion, and securing the people of all the States against being taxed for the payment of the late rebel Confederacy; in declaring the civil and political equality of every citizen; and in establishing all these principles in the Federal Constitution, by Amendments thereto, as the paramount law.

Second—That in Ulysses S. Grant we recognize a large measure of the patriotism, ability and honesty which distinguished the Presidential career of Abraham Lincoln, and we feel assured that the storm of falsehood and petty slander directed against him by the malice of defeated enemies will no more prevail in depreciating his character in the minds of the people, than when the same means were employed by the same agencies to destroy his colleague and predecessor; that his services, both military and civil, entitle him to the regard and confidence of the whole American people, and give assurance that the wisdom, perseverance and capacity which commanded success at the head of great armies will in the civil affairs of the Government accomplish results equally important and valuable.

Third—That the present National Administration, inaugurated amid political, civil, and social disorder incident to civil war, and confronted by complications, foreign and domestic, unparalleled in their difficulty and extent, has thus far achieved a most gratifying success, and given renewed assurances of the stability and power of popular government; that by its judicious conduct of our foreign relations, its firm and impartial attitude toward the great Powers of Europe recently involved in a desolating and destructive war, its prompt and rigid enforcement of the laws of commerce, its successful solution of grave and threatening issues long pending between our own country and Great Britian, its wise, economical management of the National Finances, its correction of fraud in the revenue, efficient collection of the same, its retrenchment of expenses in all the Departments of the Government its diminution of taxation eighty millions of dollars per annum, and its establishment of the public credit upon a secure basis, the reduction of the public debt by more than two hundred millions of dollars, it commands universal respect at home and abroad, and deserves the continued confidence and support of the American people.

Fourth—That the concentration of the landed property of the country in the possession and ownership of a few, to the exclusion of the many, is in contravention of the theory of the American Government, subversive of the right, liberties and happiness of the masses of the people, and if permitted, would inevitably terminate in the speedy establishment of an odious aristocracy upon the ruins of our free institutions; and we are in favor of such legislation, both by the National and the State, as shall secure a just and equal distribution of the public lands remaining to them respectively, to actual settlers and proprietors, in small quantities at the lowest reasonable prices, and for homestead purposes only.

Fifth—That the safety and perpetuity of Republican institutions depend mainly upon popular education and intelligence; we therefore approve and recommend a common school system, that shall not only extend its benefits to all, but which shall be compulsory upon all; and we are indefinitely opposed to any application of the public school moneys with any reference to distinctions in religious creeds.

Sixth—That religious liberty, in its broadest scope, is a fundamental principle of American Government; and that legislative enactments having in view the establishment of creeds, the regulation of modes of worship, or in the enforcement of religious observances of any kind, are inconsistent therewith, and in violation of the rights of the citizen.

Seventh—That the presence in our midst of large numbers of Chinese who are incapable of assimilation, with our own race, ignorant of the nature and forms of our Government, and who manifest no disposition to acquire a knowledge of the same or to conform to our own habits, manners, and customs, is a serious and continuing injury to the best interests of the State; that their employment, under the plea of cheap wages, is offensive to the exalted American idea of the dignity of labor, detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of our own laboring classes, and an evil that ought to abated; that while we unsparingly reprobate and denounce all acts of violence, harassment and outrage committed upon them, we are inflexibly opposed to their admission to citizenship, and demand of the Federal Government the adoption of such treaty, regulations and legislation as shall discourage their further emigration to our shores.

Eighth—That the subsidizing railroads or other corporations, by grants of public lands or by taxation of private property, in any form, is contrary to the true principles of government, productive of gross corruption and abuse, and a plain invasion of the rights of the citizen; and we hereby pledge the Republican Party to an uncompromising opposition to any and all legislation for such purpose; and whereas the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is not in conflict with the Constitution, therefore resolved, that we are in favor of an Amendment to that instrument, prohibiting the enactment of any law granting such subsidies.

Ninth—That we demand an immediate repeal of the act of the Legislature commonly known as the Five Per Cent. Subsidy Law.

Tenth—That the scandalous abuse of power exhibited by a Democratic Legislature, in the creation of useless offices, boards and commissions, and the extravagant increase of salaries and fees for partisan purposes; its palpable and wanton violation of a plain provision of the Constitution by the infamous enactment commonly known as the lottery bill; its unscrupulous subserviency to a corrupt lobby, evinced by numerous profligate grants of subsidies to railroad companies; the official sanction of most of those pernicious measures including the aforesaid lottery bill, by the present Democratic State Executive, and in addition thereto his official approval of a series of Legislative enactments whereby railroad corporations have been subsidized to the extent of four millions of dollars, afford convincing proof of the apostacy of the Democratic administration to all the pledges upon the faith of which it was elevated to power; and that the affairs of the State cannot be recommended to its control.

Eleventh—That we extend to our newly enfranchised citizens a cordial welcome to the rights of citizenship, now permanently secured to them after a hard fought struggle with their old oppressors. That they understand the responsibility which rests upon them as free men; we fully believe; and as they advance in the path of freedom and intelligence, none will ever regret the act by which the Republican party gave to them, by constitutional guarantees, civil and political equality.

Ku-Klux Diabolism.

[We are indebted to Hon. Jas. Harlan, U. S. Senator from Iowa, for the following document:

The Congressional Committee investigating the Ku-Klux villiany—a sub-committee in Washington and another sub-committee in South Carolina—have now been in daily session more than two months, and had before them many scores of witnesses from all sections of the late Insurrectionary States—men of both high and humble station—Presiding Elders, Preachers, ex-Members of the Federal Congress and ex-Members of the Confederate Congress, ex-Generals of both Armies, Governors and ex-Governors, Judges, Solicitors, Sheriffs, Revenue Officers, Officers of the Army, Postmasters, School Teachers, Repentant and Non-repentant members of the Ku-Klux Klans, and dozens of their maimed and suffering victims, black and white.

And what has this patient and thorough investigation established—and established beyond all future cavil and question? These atrocious facts:

1. That in all late Insurrectionary States, and generally diffused, though not found in every County, is an oath-bound Secret Organization, working only at night, and its members always in disguise, with Officers, Signs, Signals, Pass-words, Grips, and all the necessary paraphernalia, with the Pledged and Sworn purpose of *putting down the Republican and putting up the Democratic Party*; known in different localities by the initiated by different names, but everywhere recognized by the general cognomen "Ku-Klux."

2. That the organization came into being a few months previous to the last Presidential Election, during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now through all the South with more efficient discipline and effective direction than ever, reviving in preparation for the next Presidential campaign, when, as they told one of their victims in Tennessee a few weeks since, "no d——d Radical voting is to be allowed in any Southern State, by black or white."

3. That this Ku-Klux organization is the premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election of President, and so, by securing the entire electoral vote of that section, make sure the election of the Democratic nominee.

4. That the officers and establishers of these "Dens" (as they appropriately call their separate bands) are the leading and active Democratic politicians of the South.

5. That the scheme has the hearty good-will of a large section of the Democratic Party in all those States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire Party.

6. That the direct and chief purpose of the organization, as sworn by all the victims, as the assertion uniformly made to them by these midnight assassins, and corroborated by the universal testimony of the repentant and divulging members of the Order, is this: The putting down of the Republican and the putting up of the Democratic Party.

7. That while the Democratic and Ku-Klux witnesses on their direct examination usually deny the political purposes of the Order, asserting that that the Ku-Klux are a *social* necessity growing out of the abolition of the old Patrol; that they have to ride the country to keep the Niggers in their place; that under the influence of Radical Legislation and Methodist Preaching the Niggers are liable to become "saucy," and without an occasional Ku-Klux visit would "begin to think themselves as good as white folks;" and these frequent floggings, and an occasional murder, are necessary to maintain such a state of morals among the Blacks as will permit the vice-hating Whites to live in their neighborhood; yet, on the cross-examination, these Witnesses also very generally, as well as very reluctantly, confess that the *intimidation of Republican voters* is a prominent and not to be regretted result.

8. That to secure this purpose, the putting-down of the Republican and the putting-up of the Democratic Party, *Intimidation* is the grand measure—the intimidation of Republican voters, black and white, but especially the humble and defenceless, by Midnight Raids; by Burning Houses and Stores, and the Destruction of Crops; by whippings of such extreme cruelty as often to end in Death; by most indecent and painful Maiming; by Assassination and Murder in such cowardly manner and with such hellish device as may strike terror into whole counties, and bring down the Republican vote from two or three thousand to less than a single dozen.

9. That "School-teachers," and "Preachers of the Methodist Church North," seem to be the especial abhorrence of these Democratic Assassins; and hundreds of School-houses and Methodist Churches have been given to the flames; and Christendom will stand aghast when it is made known the scores of School-teachers and Methodist Preachers, who, by this Democratic agency, within these three years, have been Whipped! Shot! Hung! and, in some instances, it is believed, Burned at the Stake!

10. That in nearly one-half the States of this Union this work of hell is now going on, night by night—every month extending the range of its bloody operations, and fearfully multiplying the number of its victims!

11. That it is solely and immediately in the service of the Democratic Party—a large portion of the party South heartily approving—large numbers of the party North attempting its palliation by excuse, and its shelter from scorn by covering up or denying its crimes, as if cowardly Assassination could be palliated, and Brutal Murder excused—and the Democratic Party throughout the land rejoicing in its promise of help. So, either by open and acknowledged action, or by the no less criminal fraud the more cowardly participation of extenuating and shielding the crime, the Party, South and North, become before the people and before God equal sharers in the responsibility.

Out of the mouths of more than two hundred Witnesses is every syllable of this established; and more than ten thousand of the shroudless Dead, from hidden places by wayside, in swamp and mountain, and from the sleepless ashes of fired homes, shout their ghastly AMEN!

A single instance of these thousand Outrages perpetrated upon an American citizen on foreign soil, would be thought ample cause for War; our entire Navy would hasten to enforce the Nation's indignation. And such abuse as is daily meted out to these humble Methodist Preachers, if offered to

UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE TICKET!

Election, Wednesday Sept. 6, 1871.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NEWTON BOOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
ROMUALDO PACHECO.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DRURY MELONE.

FOR CONTROLLER,
JAMES J. GREEN.

FOR TREASURER,
FERDINAND BAEHR.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBERT GARDNER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN L. LOVE.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
G. I. TAGGART.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. M. BOLANDER.

FOR STATE PRINTER,
THOMAS A. SPRINGER.

FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER,
J. A. McGLYNN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.
S. O. HOUGHTON.

SECOND DISTRICT.
A. A. SARGENT.

THIRD DISTRICT.
JOHN M. COGHLAN.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FOR SENATORS.
W. T. GARRATT,
GEORGE OULTON.

FOR JOINT SENATOR.
S. J. FINNEY.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.
DAVID MEKEE,
T. B. SHANNON,
GILES H. GRAY,
GEO. McDONALD,
A. D. SPLIVALO,
M. C. BLAKE,
CHAS. JOOST,
W. T. JAMES,
S. McCULLOUGH,
H. L. REED,
CHAS. GOODALL,
W. A. ALDRIDGE.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 12, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our Eighth Volume.

We commence the publication of the eighth volume of the PACIFIC APPEAL to-day. From its commencement, in 1862, we have had our vicissitudes and misfortunes while endeavoring to maintain the APPEAL—a first class paper in tone and sentiment, as well as in its general appearance. Through the nine or more years of its struggle for existence we have failed to publish one volume, which prevents us from calling the present volume the ninth instead of the eighth. The heaviest part of the work was done during the rebellion from 1862 to 1865, when it required every Union paper to be firm and unswerving. The PACIFIC APPEAL at that time was the mouthpiece of the combined talent of the colored population of the Pacific Coast, who joined in with the invincible and impregnable hosts who maintained the Union, and defiantly chanted the "Battle Cry of Freedom." During the time of the missing volume of the series we took the form at times and went through the State lecturing on Reconstruction and the Fifteenth Amendment. After its ratification we resumed the preceding volume with the same zeal we manifested in the former volumes.

We will state in this connection, for the information of those who came to the State at a late day, that the PACIFIC APPEAL is the legitimate successor of the pioneer newspaper called the *"Mirror of the Times,"* published by colored men in this city (and of which the present proprietor of the APPEAL was one of the founders) cotemporaneous with the great Conventions which were held in this State in 1855-'56-'58, for the repeal of the Black Testimony laws which had been enacted by the Democracy after the inception of the State. The *"Mirror of the Times"* also had an up-hill road under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, with Chief Taney's "chattel" decision over their heads. Its management in 1855 was under a Publishing Committee, consisting of J. H. Townsend and the lamented W. H. Newby as editors, and P. W. Cassey, H. M. Collins, Rev. J. J. Moore, N. Pointer; and P. Anderson, Treasurer. In 1856 the State Convention of colored men took the *"Mirror of the Times"* under the auspices of their Executive Committee, with E. J. Johnson as Treasurer, and kept it going until 1858, at which time it was suspended. Its successor was taken up by the APPEAL in 1862.

In the commencement of the present volume of the APPEAL we can only state that we shall endeavor to continue to merit the approbation which has been bestowed upon our efforts since the establishment of the PACIFIC APPEAL in 1862. While it has not been a source of profit, our trials and disadvantages have been mingled with a pride and hope, that we have endeavored to act our part—how well we must leave our readers and patrons to judge—and that if we have not been justly rewarded for our past labors, we may be for those in the future by a more extended patronage than has heretofore been given our efforts in conducting the PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Word to our Ministers.

The ministers of the African M. E. Church and the Zion A. M. E. Church throughout the State, and we might say the Pacific Coast, show an apparent and unpardonable neglect in not furnishing the PACIFIC APPEAL and the *Elevator* with a list of the deaths and marriages which come under their immediate supervision. These papers, being published by colored men, circulate among the immediate friends of those who die or get married in this State. If these papers take the liberty of publishing these events at random, instead of obtaining them from authentic sources, it very frequently occurs that the name or date is incorrectly given, which often creates great dissatisfaction, or leaves a doubt as to the name of the person deceased, or the parties who may have been married. Hence the reason for not notifying these events as they occur may be traced to the neglect of our ministers to furnish us with the necessary information at the proper time.

While on this subject we will take this occasion to allude to a peculiarity exhibited in most of our churches which is behind the age, and unbecoming any set of people who claim the least particle of intelligence and that is reading from the pulpits on Sunday evenings particularly notices of nearly all the entertainments which are given by the colored people in this city, such as festivals and benefits which end in dancing, etc. We believe this to be wrong, and no minister has the right to "wink" at such things, in order to keep peace with his "flock," but should direct all such to publish their notices, and pay for them, in their newspapers, and we care not whether in the PACIFIC APPEAL, *Elevator*, or any other paper, so that the "Old Fogy" system is broken up.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a dramatic entertainment is to be given at Maguire's Opera House, on the 21st instant, by a number of colored Dramatic Amateurs. The fine play of Pizarro, or the Death of Rolla, is to be presented on the occasion. Mrs. Cecelia Williams, the favorite Tragedienne is the Beneficiary. Box office open the day preceding the entertainment.

SAN JOSE.—Mr. Wm. H. Davis is the authorized Agent of the APPEAL in San Jose.

Capable Colored Men.

It is a lamentable fact that our capable colored men in the Northern States never get in a position, either public or private, outside of that of a waiter or similar occupation, to test their capacity or capability for any other calling that many of them are well fitted for or adapted to. Many of them are qualified for spheres higher than body servants, but rather than be idle two-thirds of their time they are compelled to accept these menial occupations as a profession. In nearly every instance where a conspicuous or responsible position is given to a colored man, by Government officials or others, some "Jim Crow contraband" has been picked out, as a preference, for the reason that they are more obedient and willing to put up with the whims of the underlings who may be oppressive and tyranical in their commands. The capable colored man endeavors to do his duty understandingly. The Jim Crow colored man understands no particular duty, and is at the will of every one around him, which makes his position no position at all, and if he lies or steals, he is set forth as an index of the capability or capacity of the "Negro," as some term it. When positions are given to the colored men higher than those of a mere menial nature, we have plenty of men that can be selected for their honesty, industry, sobriety and capability, to make a test of, without picking out those "Jim Crow" kind, which is done for the ostensible purpose of ridiculing the efforts of a whole race in their aspirations for advancement.

We have had quite a number of instances of late, one in particular, which has come under our observation or knowledge, where that class of colored men have betrayed their trust, but they have not had the training nor the intelligence of the many white men who have, perhaps, committed higher depredations than the incapable colored man, to whom some prefer to give the most prominent situations, in order that they may exhibit their shortcomings. As a proof of our assertions, some four or more years ago a colored man was selected to work in the Post-office who could not read. Not so now, however, under Mr. N. B. Stone's administration. It was then told us, in a spirit of derision, that "one of your people" had been appointed to office. And in other Government employ, we have known colored men to be selected for no other reason than that they were from Virginia, Missouri, Georgia or South Carolina, which recommendation of nativity overbalanced all the respectability and capability of all the other colored people of the United States. This is all wrong. All that the colored people ask is to be given positions, public or private, according to their merit and capability, just as they are given to white men. Then if they cannot stand the test, if made fair, we believe that they would be satisfied to vacate, just as would an incompetent white person.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's next Lecture.

This estimable lady is to deliver her celebrated lecture entitled "Our Young Girls," on Monday evening next, August 14th, at Platt's Hall. The admission is 50 cents. We hope that this distinguished and fluent lecturess will be greeted again with as large and as intelligent an audience as at her first appearance on the platform in this city.

ARRIVAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Quivera, Mrs. Geo. Smith, Mrs. Cornelia Hill, Mrs. Samuel Smith, Stockton; A. G. Dennon, R. W. Freeman, C. McDougall, Sacramento; H. Jones, W. North and Mr. Butler, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Martha M. Groves, Sitka, Alaska.

The Political Aspect.

During the past week the respective political parties have been active in making Legislative and Municipal nominations. The Republican Legislative Nominating Convention has put forth a very available Legislative ticket, which we append to the State ticket.

The Democracy have completed their local nominations. The Tax-Payers' Union have thus far, (at the time we write) made no official announcement of their nominations. The Republican County Committee met on Thursday and Friday evenings to transact business, probably to confer with the Tax-Payers' relative to some of their municipal nominations. The indications are, that the Municipal nominations will be finished shortly. The aspirants left on the respective slates will be wiped off, to take their chances in common with others, at the next Municipal or State canvass. There are but three remaining weeks before the election. The State will be besieged with speakers, and the contest hot and heavy for the mastery. Every straw thus far indicates that the State will go Republican.

Again After Us.

The Sacramento *Reporter*, of Tuesday last, the 8th inst., replies to our answer to that paper last week contradicting the statement set forth by it, that we were making money as a Radical stump speaker. In its reply it now says:

"Fifteenth Amendment Anderson says our statement that he is making money is incorrect. In referring to his late effort at San Jose, Fifteenth says: 'Nobody ever employed us to do this, and no one paid us any money, not even our passage or board in San Jose, or any other place where we have spoken politically.' Fifteenth is not as smart as we thought him to be."

"Not as smart as we thought him to be." Of course the writer means that colored Radicals ought to be as "smart" as white Democrats, who, in their speeches, always have an eye on "the loaves and fishes," or who will not move or speak without first putting their fists in the "Dear people's Treasury. We confess in that view of the case we have not been as "smart" as some of the speakers of the *Reporter's* party.

The Eighth Industrial Exhibition.

The eighth Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute opened on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M., with a programme of grand and imposing exercises, among which was a large number of young ladies from the Denman School, under the guardianship of Professor Elliott, who sang several very pleasing airs. A fine orchestra enlivened the assemblage at intervals with national and operatic airs. President Hallidie made a masterly opening address. The Rev. Dr. Hemphill then made an invocation for a Divine blessing on the enterprise. After the singing of a piece, entitled "The Mermaid's Evening Song," by the pupils of the Denman School, Hon. Milton S. Latham was introduced by Mr. Hallidie, the President, and made a very comprehensive, statistical and eloquent annual address.

Space will not permit of but a short extract from each. Mr. Hallidie spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Today we are to open an Industrial Exhibition, the eighth under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute and on this Pacific shore. It is one of the events we should feel proud of—it is an epoch in the material interests of the State, and satisfactory because it is of progress. We should feel proud of it because it bears evidence of a higher civilization in the arts, and an increasing capacity for manufacturing and producing—suggesting that the time is not far distant when California will not only be able to sustain herself, but able also to supply other nations with the substantial results of her skill and manufacturing ability.

California possesses the key to the trade of the Pacific, which nothing but blind stupidity can lose to her, and although her citizens have occasional manias of suicide, let us hope that the State's common sense will save her from such a fate. A broad, liberal and conscientious line of conduct, honesty of thought and action to all alike, without distinction of color or race, are essential to our prosperity as a community or a people.

Mr. Hallidie, after enlarging upon these ideas, and after showing the advantages of these exhibitions, alluded very specially to that nation of 40,000,000 of people now so desirous of joining in the march of civilization—the Japanese.

Mr. Hallidie concluded his speech, which was very constantly interrupted with applause, by an invitation to strangers and others to visit the rooms of the Mechanics Institute, where they will be at all times welcome.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hallidie's remarks, the Orator of the Day, Hon. Milton S. Latham, was introduced by the President, and delivered the following elegant and appropriate address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—This occasion has brought hither the representatives of the great motive power of national prosperity. Here are the men by whose agency the material comforts of life appear around us, and the elements of civilization are in process of continual development. What is it that has drawn the line between barbarism and civilization and the fixed horizon which separates the world of light from the dominion of darkness? It is the genius and vigor which direct the mechanical forces. The very globe we inhabit was as revelation tells us, "without form and void" till the Almighty moved upon chaos and then order and beauty everywhere appeared.

The orator alter alluding to the developments of mechanical skill, the arts and sciences in past ages, the mighty changes wrought within the last hundred years, continued:

"With all our present and future commercial destiny, our great and undeveloped mineral wealth, our agricultural resources whose future value no living man can estimate, when the thousands of acres of virgin soil shall bear their golden harvests, yet with all this and even more we can never be truly independent while we neglect manufactures. Exports when in excess of imports alone make a State. For two decades we have paid tribute to the civilized world, enhancing values and stimulating growth to alien countries. Let our people produce what they wear and consume, let the busy hum of wheels of industry resound on every hill, by every water-course, telling of the increase of all the varied mechanism known to man's accessities. Skilled artisans will then throng the streets, and the music of wheels will resound on every side.

The solution of this problem is with yourselves. I am told that, in all probability, the present will be your last exposition for years. You may well feel proud as you invie inspection to this evidence of your local wealth, and behold the results of so few years of experimental toil. But your task is but poorly done whilst so many shreds are in your woven present. My duty, prepared like mose gathering in the midst of varied and constant occupations, is now discharged in this hasty *resume* of historical, national and mechanical progress. When at some future day, in future years, you invite the State's people to behold your growth, I trust the greater part of your edifice will be devoted to the productions alone of your own mechanical skill and manufacture. Crude and defective they may be; but still let us remember the sculptor's story, whose work was regarded as ill fit for its place until lifted to the lofty summit, where, cloud-capped, the unpolished edges were lost, and the beholder only saw the symmetry and polish of the maker's genius. Thus will you add to Nature's bountiful gifts, the work your energy and skill know to the civilized world that, whilst you have found a State, you have left to those who follow, an independent and self-reliant empire.

A Veteran of 1812.

Henry King, of Farmington, San Joaquin County, the only veteran of the war of 1812, thus far recognized by the Government as living in California, received the first instalment of his pension—$96 per year—yesterday, at the Pension Agent's office in this city. He is a hale old man of seventy-eight years of age. He related his history to a reporter, as follows: At the commencement of the war he was residing in his native State—Connecticut—but subsequently he removed to Western New York. He joined Captain David Bustl's company of volunteers, and did service in Western New York. He described the battle of Queenstown at great length; "how the skirmishing commenced afore daylight, and continued at intervals until noon. The British had to beat a retreat before our boys in the morning, but about three o'clock in the afternoon they rallied in strength and having a superior force and six pieces of artillery to our two, they beat us." Mr. King says he saw the British General Brock, shortly after his death, and stood upon the spot where he was slain. He was captured, held a prisoner for three days, and then discharged on parole of honor, and was not exchanged until one year and a half afterward. He resided in New York for about fifty years and has only been in this State about twelve months—*Daily Morning Call.*

LETTERS RECEIVED.—T. Detter, Elko; J. Tingle, Los Angeles. Letters to the care of this office for Mrs. Cornelius Francis, Rt. Rev. T. D. Ward, and Mrs. Sarah Gibbs.

New Advertisements.

GRAND

Dramatic Representation

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs. CECELIA WILLIAMS,

AT

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Monday Evening, August 21st,

WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED

THE GREAT DRAMA OF

PIZARRO,

Translated from the German of Kotzebue, by

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN

WITH THE FOLLOWING

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

SPANIARDS.

Pizarro.....Mr. G. W. BELL
Alonzo.....WM. N. SANDERSON
Las Casas.....J. B. WILSON
Valverde.....ALFRED GARRISON
Almagro.....JAMES FERGUSON
Davilla.....DONNELLY FRANCIS
Sentinel.....
Alcira.....Mrs. CECELIA WILLIAMS

PERUVIANS.

Rolla.....THEODORE DUMONT
Orozembo.....JAMES HUETING
Orozembo.....K. A. CLARKE
Blind Man.....P. A. BELL
High Priest.....W. L. JACKSON
Boy.....MAMIE WILLIAMS
Cora.....Miss ARMELDA TURNELL

Priests, Virgins of the Sun, Warriors, etc., by Members of the Company.

MRS. CECELIA WILLIAMS,
Manager.

FRUIT FESTIVAL!

A Grand Fruit Festival will be given in the Vestry of the

A. M. E. CHURCH

Corner of Powell and Jackson sts.,

On Tuesday Evening, August 22d,

For the benefit of the Church, under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Church.

No pains will be spared to make the Festival pleasant, inviting and attractive.

MRS. JULIA SIMPSON, Pres't.
MRS. E. PALSEN, Sec'y of the Committee of Arrangements.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Mosaic Lodge No. 3, F. and A. Masons, Working under jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California, will be held on Tuesday next at 6 o'clock, in King Hiram's Hall, S.E. corner Broadway and Dupont streets, for initiation and other business of importance. All sojourning brothers in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.
ASBURY STERLING, Secretary.

Eighth Industrial Exhibition

— OF THE —

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The EXHIBITION BUILDING is situated on

Union Square,

In the heart of the City of San Francisco, and on the line of three street railroads. The building covers a ground area of 85,200 feet, and is complete in all the appointments.

Steam power and water supply furnished free to exhibitors.

All goods competing for premiums, or to be exhibited, must be receipted for by the entry clerk before August 12th.

In connection with the Industrial Exhibition, the BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first Exhibition of the Fruits and Flowers of California, occupying a space of 40,000 feet.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets admitting gentleman and one lady, $4 00
Season Tickets admitting one person.....3 00
Season Tickets admitting juveniles under 14 years..1 50

☞ The above Tickets are not transferable. ☜

Single Admission.....50 cts.
Children under 14 years.....25 ct.

Children must be in charge of guardians or parents. Tickets can be obtained at the Pavilion.

By order
A. S. HALLIDIE, President.
W. H. WILLARD, Secretary.

Correspondence.

ELKO, Nev., August 8, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

My trip to Eureka may interest some of your readers. It is situated one hundred miles south of Elko, and is said to be about forty miles west of Hamilton. It is to-day the leading camp in the State. The road is the best natural highway over which I ever traveled through a mountainous country. Beautiful valleys, with gurgling brooks and winding streams, whose limpid waters sparklingly glide in the bright sunlight—the sweet music of the birds—the fragrant odors of the wild flowers—gigantic mountains, with lofty peaks pointing heavenward—all tend to make the scenery lovely. What a majestic sight it is to the lover of nature to witness the setting sun shedding its golden rays and tinging the peaks of the towering mountains as it drops behind their western slopes. I could hear the shrill whistle of the steam engine in the distance and see volumes of black smoke ascending from the furnaces long before reaching the town.

Eureka, like most mountain towns, is located in a basin, and is girdled upon all sides by mountains. It is said to contain a population of four thousand persons. The business part of the town consists of about three blocks of buildings on each side of the main street. New structures are constantly being erected. I visited the largest establishment in the camp. Four furnaces are running which give employment to a number of men, and are owned principally by Eastern capitalists. They told me that they crushed about thirty or forty tons of ore in twenty-four hours, yielding a heavy per centage of silver. There are three other furnaces running besides the one mentioned. The ore is soft and easily crushed, and unlike most silver ore, it is found in deposits, and can be taken out with a pick and shovel. What the future of Eureka is to be I know not, nor will I express my opinion. I counted 24 whisky mills, about 20 stores, 5 barber shops, 3 drug stores, 2 butcher shops, 3 livery stables, a dance-house and large hotel, and about 25 restaurants. I would have removed to Eureka, but after taking a view of business there I concluded to remain here, that is if the road that is to be built from Elko to Hamilton is soon commenced. It is thought it will be commenced between the 1st and 12th of this month; if not, I shall be compelled to cast my lot with the settlers of Eureka, although I am satisfied there is enough there to do the business. Elko county has pledged itself to pay $175,000 to build the road, but God only knows where it is to come from. I am satisfied the county could not pay its indebtedness to-day, even if her creditors would agree to take twenty-five cents on the dollar. Where is it to come from? Haight, of your State, says that the State lands and the people's money must not build up corporations. I suppose we must pack the burden the Lycurgus of this State chose to interpret as law.

I must return to my first subject. Eureka reminds me of Idaho City in its palmiest days. Workingmen get $4 for eight hours work; board is $8 per week; real estate is held at high figures; rents are high and houses scarce. I believe the future of this State is destined to be great. She will be one of the most enterprising and industrious. She is bringing much of her practical skill to her aid. Her rich storehouses of hidden treasure are yet to be unlocked with the massive key of prosperity. Her grazing lands will support thousands of cattle. Her silver and various other metals will make her the Queen of States in mineral products. Her every hill will at no distant day echo and resound with industry. Her valleys that have never heard the sound of a hammer, nor the hum of the loom, will yet be enlivened by the wheel of progress, and be lit up with the lamp of genius. Why should we despair? Let us hope while mountains of silver stare us in the face. Let us meet adversity at every move in the pathway of life, and contest its rights and claims.

Elko is the dullest place on record. T. D.

Now is the time to subscribe for the eight volume of the PACIFIC APPEAL. Terms $5.00 per year.

Deaths.

ROYAL—In this city, on the night of August 3d, Wm. Royal, aged 35 years.

TYLER—In Oakland, Wednesday, Aug 2d, Rev. Tyler, of the African M. E. Church, recently of Nevada City, Cal., aged 60 years.

SPARROW—Recently, in Napa City, Mrs. Frederick Sparrow, formerly of Sacramento City, aged 23 years.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS!

Hon. Newton Booth

—AND—

Hon. J. G. Eastman

Will address the People as follows:

SUTTER CREEK.....Monday, August 14
SAN ANDREAS.....Tuesday, August 15
MINDEN.....Wednesday, August 16
MOKELUMNE.....Friday, August 18
STOCKTON.....Saturday, August 19

County Committees will make necessary arrangements for the above meetings.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
M. M. ESTEE, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

Hon. R. Pacheco,
Hon. J. O. Goodwin

—AND—

A. D. Splivalo, Esq.

Will address the people at the following places and dates:

LOS ANGELES.....Monday, August 14
SAN BERNARDINO.....Wednesday, August 16
SAN DIEGO.....Friday, August 18
COLLEGTON.....Wednesday, August 23
SANTA CLARA.....Thursday, August 24
SALINAS.....Friday, August 25
HOLLISTER CITY.....Saturday, August 26
SPANISH TOWN.....Monday, August 28
PETALUMA.....Tuesday, August 29

Local Republican papers please notice.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman State Central Committee.
M. M. ESTEE, Secretary.

Meetings for the People!

Hon. GEO. C. GORHAM

—AND—

Hon. H. C. ROLLINS

Will address the People on the issues of the day, at the following places and dates:

SAN FRANCISCO.....Saturday, August 12
SANTA CRUZ.....Monday, August 14
WATSONVILLE.....Tuesday, August 15
MARYSVILLE.....Wednesday, August 16
YUBA CITY.....Thursday, August 17
OROVILLE.....Friday, August 18
CHICO.....Monday, August 21
RED BLUFF.....Tuesday, August 22
WEAVERVILLE.....Wednesday, August 23
JACKSONVILLE.....Thursday, August 24
GRASS VALLEY.....Friday, August 25
NEVADA CITY.....Saturday, August 26
AUBURN.....Monday, August 28
FOLSOM.....Tuesday, August 29
SAN JOAQUIN.....Thursday, August 31
STOCKTON.....Friday, September 1

M. M. ESTEE,
Secretary State Central Committee.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE No. 1, Washington Lodge No. 2, Mosaic Lodge No 3, which are now working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California are requested to meet in King Hiram's Hall, Broadway, on Sunday morning, August 13th, at 7 P. M.

By order of the O. M.
Attest: NELSON COON, Grand Sec'y.

The regular stated meetings of Olive Branch Lodge No. 1 will be held on the 3d Tuesday of each month.

N. COON, Secretary.

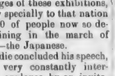
The regular stated meetings of Washington No. 2, will be held on the Thursday in each month.

J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

The regular stated meeting of Mosaic Lodge No. 3 will be held on the 1st Tuesday in each month.

ASBURY STERLING, Secretary.

GEORGE & CO'S



WOOD

AND

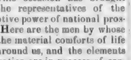
COAL YARD,

Webb Street.

Rear of Savings Union, Bank, between California and Sacramento, and Montgomery and Kearny sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ All orders delivered in any part of the City free of charge.

All orders executed with promptness, at the lowest rates.



THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

ANOTHER RALLY!

On the

3d Sunday in August (20th)

We intend to make an extraordinary effort to raise the sum of $1,000, to pay off the mortgage which will be due on the 1st of September. There are thirteen installments notes of one hundred dollars each, made by Elder Morgan in September, 1869. We must raise ten of those notes next month.

The law knows no benevolence, and its just claims must be met.

Two hundred persons at five dollars each will meet the demand of one thousand dollars.

Next April the Bishopof this District takes his departure for the East, perhaps never to return. He wishes to see the Church (for which he has spent eighteen of the best years of his life) emancipated from the thraldom of debt.

The struggle has been hard and continuous. Shall Powell Street Church, the first large edifice ever occupied by colored people on this side of the continent be free? To this question let there be an emphatic and comphatic answer on the 20th day of August, 1871.

Dispense with a silk dress, a gold ring, a diamond brooch, a sacque a day from now till then, and the five dollars will be forthcoming.

Prove to your enemies as well as your friends that you possess the will and ability to pay for your cherished "Houses of Worship."

Friends in the City, in the Interior, all along the Coast, help in this last hour of need, and the reward promised to the cheerful giver shall be yours through a long, bright eternity

T. M. D. WARD, Bishop.
W. H. OFFER, Elder.
BARNEY FLEISHER, Deacon.
FELLOWS SMITHEA, Deacon.
JAS. R. BROWN, Local Preacher.
WM. H. CARTER,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Remittances may be made to George W. Lee, Treasurer, corner of Vallejo and Hyde streets, San Francisco.

FIRST GRAND

Skating Carnival!

To be given by the

New Pavilion Skating Club,

MONDAY EVENG, SEPT. 11th.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they will generally that a Grand Skating Carnival will be given on the above date, which will be one of the most magnificent affairs ever attempted in this city. Those wishing to contest for the Prizes will please hand in their names to the Managers of the Rink. All previous regulations in force will be adhered with appear in future numbers of this paper.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. The Grand March and all the Fancy Skating will be practiced every Saturday evening. Skating every afternoon and evening. Band in attendance every evening.

N. B.—No persons will be admitted on the floor during the Prizes but those who have paid admission.

W. H. MAY,
J. D. WILSON, } Managers.
E. WALKER,

REMOVAL!

MRS. TANN

Has removed to

236 FOURTH STREET.

Corner of Folsom,

Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Machine Sewing, Fringing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. jy 29

GEM SALOON,

316 CENTRE ST., near Market,

OPPOSITE THE STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

163-tf66

LODGING HOUSE.

Mrs. ZEDEKIAH J. PURNELL

Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at

No. 16 SCOTT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY IRVING.

Persons in the City or those who may arrive from the Interior and Eastern States, can always obtain neat and comfortable furnished rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. jy29

HOTEL FOR LEASE, NEAR



THE BAY.

A well established Hotel, just doing a good business, and which will soon be located in favorable terms to suit the present tenant. The Hotel is situated about 2 miles from Oakland, at the San Pablo road, one of the most beautiful drives in the vicinity. Any one wanting a good business stand, in a very liquids location cannot fail to find it a most desirable resort for both permanent and transient visitors. Apply to

J. S. BAXTER, on the premises.

DRY GOODS

Liquidation Sale.

TAAFFE & CO.,

LICK HOUSE,

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, May 29th, and close out their entire stock of

DRY GOODS,

VALUED AT

$180,000,

All of which must be Disposed of before August 1st.

This sale will afford the public an opportunity to purchase the cheapest Dry Goods ever offered in San Francisco.

TERMS CASH.

jy 17 tf

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

EXPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

418 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug18

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
au18-1yr

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CLYDE BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THORNE.....Commander

Will leave on sailing days from

HATHAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M

For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Halleck.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents.

LODGING HOUSE.

Neat, furnished rooms, can be obtained by the week or month at No. 19 Stockton street. Persons arriving from the interior can always be accommodated on reasonable terms.

sp1 tf W. S. SCOTT.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. SOLOMON BECKETT, 16 Fowler street, running East from Fourth, between Bryant and Brannan, San Francisco, will Board and Lodge persons in the City and from the Interior who may desire a retired and pleasant location. TERMS MODERATE. 15sp52

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared to cook, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class Pastry Cook, and patrons will be spared to give credit for the future to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers suppended at their residences.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened at

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE FIREMAN'S



FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 68

TOTAL ASSETS.....$567,115 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

au13

J. F. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Sacramento & Montgomery Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,

Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ET

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my copper distilled **Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.** I call the particular attention of dealers to my Unbranded **"Snow Flake,"** Old Bourbon, and **"Hermitage"** Old Rye Whiskies, (distilled exclusively for me), of same and better age than any other.

WM. H. HART.

Paris, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, November 11, 1870.

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Wines, Liquors, Spirits, Domestics, Provisions, etc.

Corner of Third and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hart's Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vanderbilt's "DAYBREAK,"

OLD BOURBON WHISKIES.

Also—OTARD, DUPUY & CO.'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES.

J. H. Miller's **Old Bourbon.**
Wm. Hopkins's **Old Bourbon.**
W. A. Gaines' **"Hermitage" Old Bourbon and Rye.**
W. A. Gaines' **"Old Crow."**
Carter's **"O. K."** and other Choice Whiskies.
Applegate's **"Star."**

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinaud's, Martell, Jules Robin & Co., and other Choice Brands.

Wines of all Kinds.—Champagne, Claret, Lagunia, etc.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS. of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my **"Daybreak"** Old Bourbon Whisky.

SAMUEL VANDERBILT.

Nashville November 26, 1870. ap 22 3m

For Sale at 640 Clay Street

NEAR KEARNY.

Blake's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, Black or Brown; American Hair Stain for the gradual coloring of the hair; Washes for all eruptions of the scalp or face; Concentrated Shampoo and Rejuvenator for the hair and Annihilator of dander

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS $1,300,000

PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS - $1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.
General Agents for California,
314 California St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
sep16-tf

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
Merchants' Exchange Building.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. E. HIGBY, Secretary.
A. E. ESGY, Marine Secretary.
JOS. RINGOT, Marine Surveyor.
E. H. BIGELOW, Special Agent.
J. R. F. DAVIS, Special Agent.

E. H. BIGELOW, General Manager.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Howard,	CHARLES DANIELS.
H. H. Alberton,	Charles Crocker,
R. F. Taschereau,	Charles Bonet,
Alex. R. Grogan,	A. Redington,
John H. Redington,	Robert Watt,
A. W. Sherwood,	Mark Hopkins,
J. C. Shorb,	Isaac Lehnson,
D. B. Bartholomew,	Daniel Meyer,
Charles Clayton,	Isaac Lehnson,
Colonel Wm. H. Boor,	Julius Wetzlar,
H. F. Tilden,	Theo. Richters,
W. H. Greenwood,	H. H. Hewlett,
J. M. Hitchcock,	Wm. Blake,
Jos. F. Child,	D. D. Peters,
Henry L. Dodge,	H. M. Orr,
Geo. W. Haven,	Edward Rose,
Orrin Wilson,	W. F. McRae,
W. E. Foster, Jr.,	A. W. Simpson,
Jas. Galloway,	SACRAMENTO.
W. T. Darrell,	CHAS. BAILEY,
Charles S. Story,	William Weis,
A. B. Forbes,	STOCKTON.
E. W. Hopkins,	T. W. Sargent,
A. F. Benning,	J. Q. Jones,
Jos. Porter.	A. H. Wilson,
	SAN JOSE.
	David Williams.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH OFFICE.
JULIUS WEITZEL - - - - Manager
ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - - Secretary

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.
H. HEWLETT, - - - - Manager
C. H. ORR, Secretary.
sep16-tf

OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000
OFFICE.
436 CALIFORNIA STREET.
(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandize, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

A. G. STILES, President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.
JOHN W. HAYMES, Surveyor.

Directors.

J. A. DONOHOE, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.,
JACOB BENGLE, Gold Dust.
JOHN PARROTT, Parrott & Co.,
JOS. FISH, John Fish & Co.,
W. B. CARPENTER, Merchant,
JACOB GREENEBAUM, Merchant,
J. Y. HALLOCK, J. Y. Hallock & Co.,
A. G. STILES, Pres't, Occidental Ins Co.,
HENRY SPENCER, Jeweler and Repeater,
J. RATH, J. Rath & Co.,
ISAAC HERST, Herst Bros. & Co.,
JOS. PELTZ, Goldsmith & Jeweler,
JOHN N. KINGS, Colby & Kinges,
J. B. CROCKER,
MICHAEL REESE, Real Estate,
HENRY GREENING, Real Estate,
H. VAN BOMMEL, Johnson Rogers & Co.,
J. P. NEWMARK, Merchant,
C. W. BOTAIN, J. W. Botain & Co.,
CHR. CHRISTIANSEN, Agent, Christiansen & Co.,
THOS. J. HAYNES, Real Estate,
MARTIN SAUER, L. & M. Sachs & Co.,
A. KLINE, Kline & Co.,
J. GOLDSMITH, Goldsmith Bros.,
JOHN F. BIGLEY, Attorney at Law
JOHN FRIMAN, Merchant,
W. W. DODGE, Dickinson & Dodge,
A. J. BOWIE, Physician,
E. SILVERBERG, E. N. Fish & Co.,
CHAS. ROHLER, Kohler & Frohling,
J. J. Williams, Attorney at Law,
C. H. GREENE, Merchant.

sep 16

THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000
INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars
In Gold Coin.
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers'
313 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
oct20 3m

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000
INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars
In Gold Coin.
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,
HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers'
313 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
oct20 3m

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mayhew has removed to 309 Sansome street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
oct7 1m* SAMUEL L. MAYHEW, Proprietor.

Jetson Montgomery and Kearny

The office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on Dividend, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. oct5

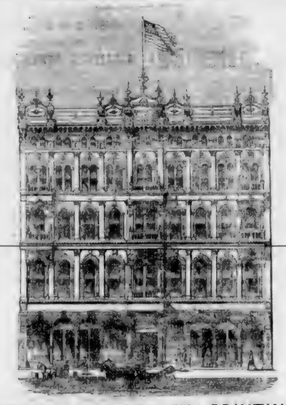
CRAIG & SON,
633 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au26

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two Rooms in the rear of Union Express from the latter one, also one nicely furnished room at Mr. Archer's, No. 37 John street, either permanently or transiently. oct 26m

BANCROFT'S
721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
Engraving, Lithographing.

Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less to be a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be moved by coming to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the LAW publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery. SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through us.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices, to New York

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Initials, in the most fashionable form, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
BILLHEAD, CARD AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Bulkheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor employed, and energy and economy combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York
Our Stationery is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we are daily receiving new and attractive styles of the advantages we offer.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mfg Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Monigomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.



"YERBA SANTA"

An infallible **BLOOD PURIFIER**, possessing rare **TONIC** and **NERVINE** properties—certain cure for **RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA**, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the **KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS**, radically cures **SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM**, and all affections of the **CUTANEOUS** Disease, gives immediate and permanent relief in **DYSPEPSIA, ENTOZOEANS**, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is **PERFECTLY HARMLESS**, being made from an herb found in the mountains of California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, to whom it is a **GOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.**

For Sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
AGENTS.
520 and 521 Market Street,
San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Center and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may5-tm

FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.

The oldest Barber Shop and Bathing House in Oakland. The present proprietor is preparing to go East, and offers his premises cheap for cash. They are situated on 7th street, near Newland's Hotel, opposite Broadway Depot.
feb5 4d
C. F. SLOAN.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.
1y5

BRAY & CO.,
BUSH STREET
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or N. W. cor. Taylor and Post streets, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.

Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood,
Scotch Cannel Coal,	White Wood,
Scotch Splint Coal,	Pine Wood,
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The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article two times as strong as ordinary brands, and never by any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other Extracts extant sold.

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, shed most other remedies and procure permanent relief, use at once the safest and surest

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1871. WHOLE NO. 367

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PETER ANDERSON,
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Six months	2 50
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The Platform of the Republican Party of California.

First—Resolved, That the Republicans of California, by their representatives in State Convention assembled, avow their determination to maintain and perpetuate the principles of the National Republican Party; that we recur with pride and satisfaction to the many practical and substantial triumphs of those principles achieved during the past ten years in the coercion by force of the rebellious States into obedience of the Federal Constitution and laws; in maintaining through a long, severe and bloody struggle the authority of the general Government against powerful armies in front, English and French interferences on the flank, and the Democratic Party in the rear; in rooting out the Democratic institution of Slavery and banishing it forever from the jurisdiction of the United States; in prohibiting any State from abridging the privileges of any citizen of the Republic; in providing irrepealable guarantees for the payment of the Public Debt incurred in suppressing the late Rebellion, and securing the people of all the States against being taxed for the payment of the late rebel Confederacy; in declaring the civil and political equality of every citizen; and in establishing all these principles in the Federal Constitution, by Amendments thereto, as the paramount law.

Second—That in Ulysses S. Grant we recognize a large measure of the patriotism, ability and honesty which distinguished the Presidential career of Abraham Lincoln, and we feel assured that the storm of falsehood and petty slander directed against him by the malice of defeated enemies will no more prevail in depreciating his character in the minds of the people, than when the same means were employed against the same agencies to destroy his co-laborer and predecessor; that his service, both military and civil, entitle him to the regard and confidence of the whole American people, and give assurance that the wisdom, perseverance and capacity which have so long secured him the head of great armies will in the civil affairs of the Government accomplish results equally important and valuable.

Third—That the present National Administration, inaugurated amid political, civil, and social disorder (not incident to civil war, and confronted by complications, foreign and domestic, unparalleled in their difficulty and extent, has thus far achieved a most gratifying success, and given renewed assurance of the stability and power of popular government; that by its judicious conduct of our foreign relations, its firm and impartial attitude toward the great Powers of Europe recently involved in a desolating and destructive war, its prompt and rigid enforcement of the laws of neutrality, its successful solution of grave and threatening issues long pending between our own country and Great Britian, its wise, economical management of the National Finances, its correction of fraud in the revenue, efficient collection of the same, its retrenchment of expenses in all the Departments of the Government its diminution of taxation eighty millions of dollars per annum, and its establishment of the public credit upon a secure basis, the reduction of the public debt by more than two hundred millions of dollars, it commands universal respect at home and abroad, and deserves the continued confidence and support of the American people.

Fourth—That the concentration of the landed property of the country in the possession and ownership of a few, to the exclusion of the many, is in contravention of the theory of the American Government, subversive of the rights, liberties and happiness of the masses of the people, and if permitted would inevitably terminate in the speedy establishment of an odious aristocracy upon the ruins of our free institutions; and we are in favor of such legislation, both by the Nation and the State, as shall secure a just and equal distribution of the public lands remaining to them respectively, to actual settlers and proprietors, in small quantities at the lowest reasonable prices, and for homestead purposes only.

Fifth—That the safety and perpetuity of Republican institutions depend mainly upon popular education and intelligence; we therefore approve and recommend a common school system, that shall not only extend its benefits to all, but which shall be compulsory upon all; and we are inflexibly opposed to any application of the public school moneys with any reference to distinctions in religious creeds.

Sixth—That religious liberty, in its broadest sense, is a fundamental principle of American Government; and that legislative enactments having in view the establishment of creeds, the regulation of modes of worship, or in the enforcement of religious observances of any kind, are inconsistent therewith, and invasions of the rights of the citizen.

Seventh—That the presence in our midst of large numbers of Chinese who are incapable of assimilation with our own races, ignorant of the nature and forms of our Government, and who manifest no disposition to acquire a knowledge of the same or to conform to our habits, manners, and customs, is a serious and continuing injury to the best interests of the State; that their employment, under the plea of cheap wages, is offensive to the excited American idea of the dignity of labor, detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of our own laboring classes, and an evil that ought to abated; that while we unsparingly reprobate and denounce all acts of violence, wheresoever and by whomsoever committed upon them, we are inflexibly opposed to their admission to citizenship, and demand of the Federal Government the abrogation of such treaty regulations and legislation as shall discourage their further emigration to our shores.

Eighth—The subsidizing railroads or other corporations, by grants of public lands or by taxation of private property, in any form, is contrary to the sound maxims of government, productive of gross corruption and abuse, and a plain invasion of the rights of the citizen; and we hereby pledge the Republican Party to an unremitting opposition to any and all legislation for such purpose; and whereas the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is in conflict with the Constitution, therefore resolved, that we are in favor of an Amendment to that instrument, prohibiting the enactment of any law granting such subsidies.

Ninth—That we demand an immediate repeal of the act of the Legislature commonly known as the Five Per Cent. Subsidy Law.

Tenth—That the scandalous abuse of power exhibited by a Democratic Legislature, in the creation of useless offices, boards and commissions, and the extravagant increase of salaries and fees for partisan purposes; its palpable and wanton violation of a plain provision of the Constitution by the infamous enactment commonly known as the lottery bill; its measureless subserviency to a corrupt lobby, evinced by numerous profligate grants of subsidies to railroad companies; the official sanction of most of those pernicious measures including the aforesaid lottery bill, by the present Democratic State Executive, and in addition thereto his official approval of a series of Legislative enactments whereby railroad corporations have been subsidized to the extent of four millions of dollars, afford convincing proof of the apostacy of the present State administration to all the pledges upon the faith of which it was elevated to power; and that the affairs of the State cannot be recommended to be entrusted.

Eleventh—That we extend to our newly enfranchised citizens a cordial welcome to the rights of citizenship, now permanently secured to them after a hard fought struggle with their old oppressors. That they understand the responsibility which rests upon them as free men, we fully believe; and as they advance in the path of freedom and intelligence, none will ever regret the act by which the Republican party gave to them, by constitutional guarantees, civil and political equality.

Pennsylvania.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT CELEBRATION.

The Fifteenth Amendment was was celebrated by the colored citizens of Reading, Penns., on Tuesday, August 1st, by a grand picnic and speaking in Lauer's Park. Owing to the liberal advertising by the committee, the celebration was the general topic of conversation in and out of the city for weeks previous. On the evening of the 31st of July, and the morning of the 1st, the trains on the different railroads brought to the city persons from the neighboring towns and cities intent upon the enjoyment of the day. At 11 o'clock A. M. the Liberty Cornet Band, followed by many of the citizens, paraded the principle streets, the band discoursing some of its choicest selections, and waking up a general interest and enthusiasm. By 1 o'clock the most of those bent on the full enjoyment of the day had arrived, when the band, striking up one of its liveliest airs, was a signal for a good time generally. Rings were formed, and while the more youthful part of the vast assembly amused themselves in innocent and exhilarating games, the more elderly portion walking arm-in-arm through the "umbrageous shadows," or sitting quietly under the ample coverings of the "summer-houses," engaged in pleasant conversation, or gazed with delight upon the surprises, blushes, etc., incidental to "Copenhagen." Strangers felt themselves at home, and took part in the festivities with a gusto that at once warranted that they were enjoying themselves to the bottom of their hearts' content. This, and with frequent airs from the band, the hours past until half past three o'clock, when at a given signal, the vast concourse of people assembled on the playground in front of the Colonel's remarks, the following resolutions were read by Mr. A. L. Still, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, To be free and equal with the rest of mankind is the natural desire of man's heart, and is essential to the proper development of his nature;

And whereas, Our race in this country was doomed for ages to suffer beneath a system of bondage more brutal in its features than any other form of human oppression that has ever crushed the liberties and blasted the happiness of mankind;

And whereas, By a series of amendments to the Constitution of the United States our shackles have been stricken off and we have been invested with our rights as men;

And whereas, This is a celebration of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, prohibiting any State from excluding persons on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude from the right of suffrage, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are met here to-day to commemorate the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the fruition of the prayers of our race during the long and painful period of their servitude; that we raise beyond expression the liberties thereby conferred upon us, and will ever hold in grateful remembrance the names of those whose devotion to the cause of freedom wrought out for us this triumph of our rights.

Resolved, That the best type of an American citizen to be composed of the fullest development of the moral and intellectual natures of the man, to more fully appreciate our condition of freedom, and to exercise our newly acquired rights with honor to ourselves and advantage to our country, we shall use our best efforts to inculcate a pure morality and diffuse the highest attainable degree of intelligence among our people.

This ended the exercises on the platform.

After about an hour's further enjoyment in various ways, the people slowly dispersed, and about 7 o'clock all had sought rest in their homes and boarding places from the exercises of the day.

In the evening a festival, in Anderson's Hall, by the M. E. Church, and a ball in Library Hall were in full operation. At both places the youth and beauty of our own and neighboring cities and towns were to be seen, enjoying themselves hugely, nor did they cease until, encroaching upon the *wee sma hours*, they were apprised by their tired limbs and shrunken and aching heads, the result of prolonged excitement, that celebration day had passed. Thus ended one of the most pleasant and successful celebrations ever held in this city.

The proceeds of the celebration were given to the Liberty Cornet Band, to enable them to liquidate the debt incurred by them in the purchase of their handsome uniforms.—*Our National Progress.*

Condition of the Colored Race in the South.

[Horace Greely's Letter to the N. Y. Tribune.]

The planters who were formerly slaveholders have uniformly assured me that their ex-slaves are working better than they expected; and better this year than ever before. I cannot recollect a single dissent from this averment. Most of the old plantation hands either rent lands, paying so much cotton per acre, or they work on shares—say, half the crop when they find their own team and seed, and one-third when these are found by the landowner. And it has been found far more satisfactory to divide the crop at the ginhouse or on the dock, letting each mark it for himself, than to have the landowner sell it in bulk and account to the cultivator for his share of the proceeds. The negro keeping accounts and not very careful in their habits, usually found, on settlement, that they had eaten up their crop while it was growing, and was often in debt after it had been sold and accounted for. No doubt they were sometimes cheated; but even when they were not, they supposed they were. Especially when, as in 1866, the crop was a failure, and their share of it did not repay the landowner his advances, they could not understand that, while "old master" had all there was, they had less than nothing. The system was bad, and so its results were evil. It is far better where they have no credit, no advances, and struggle through the year as they can, so that their share of the crop, large or small, is all their own when ready for sale. On the crop of 1869 those who worked on this basis generally made money; on that of 1870, which sold much lower, they made little or nothing; this year, I am assured, they generally grow corn as well as cotton, hoping to make their own bread and meat, and leave their cotton clear.

Some will succeed in this; others will fail; but, taken in the average, I judge that the freedmen in the cotton States are this day in as good circumstances as the hired workers who till the soil of any European country. And I am confident that the plantation laborers are rarely or never in want of employment or of homes. If there were profligate, idle, pilfering fellows among them, they have drifted away to the cities, or to some other country than this. There is no place for such on plantations, and very few of them could whose devotion to the cause of freedom wrought out for us this triumph of our rights.

Resolved, That the best type of an American citizen to be composed of the fullest development of the moral and intellectual natures of the man, to more fully appreciate our condition of freedom, and to exercise our newly acquired rights with honor to ourselves and advantage to our country, we shall use our best efforts to inculcate a pure morality and diffuse the highest attainable degree of intelligence among our people.

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UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE TICKET!

Election, Wednesday Sept. 6, 1871.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NEWTON BOOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ROMUALDO PACHECO.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DRURY MELONE.

FOR CONTROLLER,
JAMES J. GREEN.

FOR TREASURER,
FERDINAND BAEHR.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
ROBERT GARDNER.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
JOHN L. LOVE.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
G. I. TAGGART.

OR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. M. BOLANDER.

FOR STATE PRINTER,
THOMAS A. SPRINGER.

FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER,
J. A. McGLYNN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT,
S. O. HOUGHTON.

SECOND DISTRICT,
A. A. SARGENT.

THIRD DISTRICT,
JOHN M. COGHLAN.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FOR SENATORS,
W. T. GARRATT,
GEORGE OULTON.

FOR JOINT SENATOR,
S. J. FINNEY.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY,
DAVID MEEKER,
T. B. SHANNON,
GILES H. GRAY,
GEO. McDONALD,
A. D. SPLIVALO,
M. C. BLAKE,
CHAS. JOOST,
W. T. JAMES,
S. McCULLOUGH,
H. L. REED,
CHAS. GOODALL,
W. A. ALDRIDGE.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 26, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Pacific Appeal's Position on Local Nominations.

In our issue of last week we stated that we regretted that the Tax-payers' nominations for Supervisor and School Director in the Fourth Ward were not as available as we should have desired in order to have perfect harmony with all classes, while and colored, in that particular Ward; and we further stated that it would have been more satisfactory to have placed a colored man on the ticket in that Ward for School Director, giving at the same time plausible reasons which we believe were acquiesced in by all liberal minded persons, and concluded by stating that if under the circumstances the Republican County Committee endorsed the Tax-payers' ticket, we believed that the colored citizens, notwithstanding the supposed slight in not giving one of their number the nomination for School Director, would give the Republican endorsed Tax payers' ticket a hearty support. After a carefully review of the whole situation, and the respective candidates endorsed by the Republican County Committee on last Saturday evening, and in view of the recent attempt to demoralize the combined Republican and Tax-payers' ticket on the eve of the election, which would result in the loss of the County and probably the whole Legislative ticket, the APPEAL cannot consent to be a party to such a blind and fatal movement. While we might admit that all the nominations are not as desirable as we should wish, the remedy which is sought to be applied—the disruption or demoralization of the whole Republican and Tax-payers' organization — we consider more dangerous than the disease which they seek to cure; that is, if the Republicans and Tax-payers' have done wrong, are the means resorted to, that of "bolting" from the Republican endorsed nominations, the proper one to beat the Democracy? Or would the loss of this county by giving encouragement to factions endanger or reduce the vote of the Republican State ticket? These are grave questions for all to ponder over before they blindly join in with dissenters. In view of all the surrounding circumstances, whether any particular favorite or parties were nominated or not, the APPEAL must support all the Tax-payers' candidates which were endorsed by the Republican County Committee, considering them the regular Republican candidates. If the Republican party have erred in taking us over to the Tax-payers, by an almost unanimous fusion, the Republican party is responsible, and not us. We are safe in stating that the colored citizens are almost unanimously in favor of, and will give their support to, the regular Republican endorsed Tax-payers' ticket.

Be Careful How You Act.

It is the design of some to work upon the weakness of the less informed colored citizens, to get them to commit themselves, first to one set of political white friends and then to another. This is a sure way to get them divided, which will result in the defeat of the ostensible object for which the whole number of colored voters in the city are working, that is for better school privileges for their children. The white politicians have nothing to lose in relation to school privileges for their children, even if their factions are defeated, but the colored citizens have by divisions to such an extent as to make them lose a School Director. It matters not if he is white, providing he is "a dyed in the wool" Republican. He would be of more use to extend the School privileges to colored children than to let the Democratic nominee be elected by their divisions in following the different factions which would divide their strength.

While we do not disparage the earnestness and honesty of purpose of Messrs. Pixley, A. J. Bryant, and other intelligent, good and reliable Republicans, who are leaders in this Legislative and Municipal movement, yet, up to the present time, we are at a loss to understand how they expect to get a plurality of votes over the Republican, Tax-Payers' and Democratic tickets. Unless they can do this, it is our opinion that the whole Republican ticket will be defeated in this county if the Republican party is suffered to be divided up into factions.

The situation of affairs is one of vital importance to all Republicans, and calls upon them to stand upon their political integrity by giving a united support to the doings of the Regular Republican organization which merged most of the Municipal nominations into those of the Tax-Payers.

THE SKATING CARNIVAL.—The entertainment to be given under the auspices of the New Pavilion Skating Club is expected to take place at Platt's Hall on or about the 20th of September. The afternoon exercises commence at two o'clock on the regular days. The admission thereto is 25 cents, including the use of skates, until after the Carnival.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL has attained the largest circulation of any newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast. Those desiring it by mail can send in their orders from the interior by clubs or single subscribers. Terms, $5 per annum.

THE collection at the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, last Sunday, to pay off the debt, amounted, in total, to $402 75.

BOSTON harbor has 40,000 bushels of oysters bedded.

Sacramento.

While in Sacramento City the past week we accepted a cordial invitation from General Cazneau, the Adjutant General of the State, to visit his Head-quarters, which are located in the State Capitol. On our entrance to his apartments we were introduced with proper courtesy by the General to another gentleman who exchanged with us the usual civilities, and we were agreeably entertained for half an hour or more on the political and miscellaneous topics of the day. We next visited the State Library, which is also in the Capitol. While viewing the extensive Law Library department we were welcomed by Mr. R. O. Cravens, the Librarian, and invited to take a general review of all the departments of the Library, and while so doing Mr. Peter F. Mohun, Deputy Librarian, presented us, for the use of the PACIFIC APPEAL office, with a couple of splendidly bound catalogues of the California State Library—Vol. I, Law Library, 1870, and Vol. II, General Library, 1871—for which favor both gentlemen have our thanks. We next attempted to ascend to the extreme height of the dome of the Capitol—the thermometer feeling about 99° and increasing as we made our way up the many ladders and temporary stairs. While resting on a landing, one of the workmen offered to let us go up the balance of the way in a steam bucket, but we concluded as are were a Republican, and he probably a Democrat, that in this particular case there might be a Democratic accident with some of the pulleys and let us go with telegraphic dispatch to the bottom, thus making one Republican less at the ensuing election; so we declined, and without reaching the top we slowly retraced our steps to the first floor. We were, however, treated with every civility and courtesy by the many workmen we found in the passage ways of the dome and rotunda.. The building is fast approaching completion.

To Advertisers!

The edition of the PACIFIC APPEAL this week is nearly two thousand copies. Political advertisements will be received up to twelve o'clock on Friday next.

San Jose.

An adjourned PACIFIC APPEAL meeting will be held in Zion Church, San Jose, on Monday evening next, commencing at 8 o'clock.

After the transaction of important business, several speakers will address the meeting on the political issues of the day. Every lady and gentleman in San Jose are invited to be present. By order,

WM. H. DAVIS, Prest.
J. OVERTON, Secty.

OUR usual Masonic summary has been unavoidably crowded out this week. It will appear in our next.

LETTERS—Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; ——, Vallejo. Letter to the care of this office for Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

MRS. WILLIAM'S benefit is to take place on Tuesday evening next.

Proclamation.

We object to the sale of the City Hall lots by the Commissioners, unless we have first given our written authority to the sale, or attached our seal and signature to the deeds. We do not object to the City having the lots, but we wish our rights respected.

NORTON I.

Marriage.

DAVIS-JONES.—In this city, August 17th, by Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. Chas. A Davis to Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones of this city. [St. Louis Democrat please copy.]

Death.

GREEN.—In Nevada, August 23d, Mrs. Oni Green, aged about 90 years.

New Advertisements.

GRAND

REPUBLICAN

MASS MEETING

— AT —

UNION HALL

— ON —

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29,

AT 8 P.M.

HON. HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
Of Maine.
HON. HORACE MAYNARD,
Of Tennessee.
HON. JAMES W. NYE,
Of Nevada,
SENATOR CORNELIUS COLE,
HON. JOHN B. FELTON,
And other prominent Republican Orators will address the Citizens of San Francisco, on the leading political issues of the day.

Seats and Galleries reserved for Ladies and escorts.

RALLY! REPUBLICANS, RALLY!

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, Chairman
Republican State Central Committee
M. H. ESTEE, Secretary.
au 29

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Mayor,

WILLIAM ALVORD.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Coroner,

DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN

D NOMINEE!

For County Clerk,

J. D. RUGGLES,

Present Chief Deputy.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE!

For Assessor,

LEVI ROSENER.

(Present Incumbent.)

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For Member of the Assembly,

WM. R. WHEATON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For Member of the Assembly,

GILES H. GRAY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Sheriff,

JAMES ADAMS,

(Present Supervisor.)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE!

For State Senator,

WILLIAM A. PIPER.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Supervisor, Eighth Ward,

CHARLES R. STORY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE!

For Coroner,

DR. JONATHAN LETTERMAN.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For County Assessor,

F. R. DRAY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Justice of the Peace,

F. FABENS.

Tax-Payers' Union.

INDEPEN

CITY AND COUNTY TICKET

FOR 1871.

For Mayor,
WILLIAM ALVORD.
For Sheriff,
JAMES ADAMS.
For County Clerk,
WILLIAM HARNEY.
For Surveyor,
RICHARD H. STRETCH.
For Auditor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM.
For Treasurer,
JOHN A. BAUER,
For Five Commissioners,
ERASTUS N. TORREY
For Coroner,
DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN,
For Recorder,
WILLIAM L. HIGGINS.
For Harbor Master,
CAPT. L. B. EDWARDS.
For District Attorney,
DANIEL J. MURPHY.
For Justices of the Peace,
EDWARD P. BATCHELOR,
F. A. FABENS,
CLARENCE F. TOWNSEND,
H. L. JOACHIMSEN,
J. D. CREIGH.

WARD. For Supervisors.
2d.....HARRY F. SWAIN
4th.....JAMES B. CHASE
6th.....HENRY L. KING
8th.....CHARLES R. STORY
10th.....GEORGE C. BODE
12th.....SAMUEL P. TAYLOR

WARD. For School Directors.
2d.....JOSEPH CLEMENT
4th.....NATHANIEL HOLLAND
6th.....JOSEPH W. MATHER
8th.....A. L. WANGENHEIM
10th.....SAMUEL MOSGROVE
12th.....HIRAM ROSEKRANS

Principles Endorsed by the above Nominees:

First—We are in favor of the creation of a Board of Public Works, to be composed of citizens of established character for ability and integrity, to be selected without regard to party, and to discharge their duties without compensation, and that the Board, to be elected under proper restrictions, should be designated the necessary power to originate and carry out such public improvements as may be needed from time to time.

Second—I repeal by the next Legislature of all laws creating special commissioners for this city and county, and the transfer of the duties of such commissioners to the Board of Public Works.

Third—A judicious modification of the present water rates, to be made under the direction of the Board of Public Works, and a material reduction in the rates of boil and fed water.

Fourth—An earnest and persistent effort to secure the Presidio Reservation to be converted into a public park for the use of the inhabitants of this city.

Fifth—The compensation of public officers, in all cases, ought to be limited to a fair salary. All perquisites should be abolished, and all fees paid into the City and County Treasury.

Sixth—The appointment of jobbing and fraud of all kinds in contracting for supplies for the various city and public institutions, or otherwise.

Seventh—Such changes should be made in the mode of electing Supervisors and School Directors as to prevent, hereafter, the scandalous evil of nominating from Wards where no electors are held in other Wards where these officers are to be elected.

Eighth—Beyond these local questions, this Convention is in hearty sympathy with the reform sought to be effected in the State Government by the action of the State and by the movement now on foot which has been proposed for the benefit of the whole country.

The above resolutions by this Convention, coupled in the views thereto expressed, which, together with the ticket, we now submit to the judgment of the voters of the City and County of San Francisco.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Of Alameda.
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
E. J. LEWIS,
Of Tehama.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JACKSON TEMPLE,
Of Sonoma,
[For the Short Term.]
S. S. WRIGHT,
Of San Francisco,
[For Full Term.]
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. B. C. BROWN,
Of Sacramento.
FOR CONTROLLER,
R. O. DeWITT,
Of Sutter.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
A. F. CORONELL,
Of Los Angeles.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JO HAMILTON,
Of Placer.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN W. BOST,
Of Merced.
FOR STATE PRINTER,
JOHN T. BARRY,
Of San Francisco.
FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
O. P. FITZGERALD,
Of San Francisco.
FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
THOS. LASPEYRE,
Of Kern.
FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER
JOHN ROSENFELD,
Of San Francisco.
FOR CONGRESS:
THIRD DISTRICT,
LAWRENCE ARCHER,
Of Santa Clara.
SECOND DISTRICT,
JAS. W. COFFROTH,
Of Sacramento.
THIRD DISTRICT,
GEORGE PEARCH,
Of Sonoma.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION!

For Harbor Commissioner,

JOHN ROSENFELD.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION!

For Justice of the Peace,

T. W. TALIAFERRO.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION!

For District Attorney,

H. H. BYRNE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION!

For Member of Assembly,

T. B. SHANNON.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Assessor,

ALEX. BADLAM.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Recorder,

W. L. HIGGINS.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For District Attorney,

D. J. MURPHY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Supervisor Second Ward,

HARRY F. SWAIN.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Justice of the Peace,

EDWD. F. BATCHELOR

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office, No. 32 Montgomery Block, Southeast corner Montgomery and Washington Streets.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION!

For Supervisor, Fourth Ward,

JAMES B. CHASE.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR
Recorder and Ex-Officio Auditor,

W. A. McWILLIAMS.

Communication.

Mr. Editor:

I see a disposition on the part of some "scorched" Republicans to secure the defeat of the Republican Legislative and Municipal tickets, by trying to create discord in the Republican ranks because they failed to receive the nominations they were seeking for. This, Mr. Editor, was clearly demonstrated at the meeting held at Pacific Hall last evening, where all the personal differences between individuals were brought forward and the vilest vituperations indulged in, because they had been defeated in their aspirations for office.

This, Mr. Editor, looks to me like a political dodge to make money. They see there is no hope for them to receive the endorsement of the Republican party, and they have raised this issue of dissatisfaction, using without authority the names of Republicans to help carry out their scheme in "selling out" to the Democratic party. It was Democratic gold that brought about this move, and it was a house packed two-thirds with Democrats which passed the resolutions adopted.

Connected with this move, Mr. Editor, as they stated that night, but which statement I doubt, are 155 colored citizens, who had signed the call for the meeting, and who were represented in the person of the intelligent and amiable-looking Prof. Michael Howard, who cannot influence one vote in the whole State amongst the colored people that are acquainted with him. If this list (said to contain 155 names of colored citizens) could have been examined, I think there would not have been found more than ten or twelve names of colored citizens, and those the names of men who live around bar-rooms and gambling-tables, and who will sacrifice party, principle, or anything else, for dollars and cents.

What will the colored vote amount to in the Fourth Ward, if they allow such men as these to split them up? It will amount to just what it did at the last election—nothing! The colored vote united in the Fourth Ward holds the balance of power between the Republicans and Democrats, and whichever side they cast their votes for so goes the Ward. The Republican party have endorsed the Tax-Payers ticket, and if the colored people are identified with that party, which I think they are, that is the ticket for them to endorse in order to defeat the Democrats.

Mr. Editor, I hope the Excelsior Union Republican Club, as it wields the political power amongst the colored citizens in the Fourth Ward, and in fact throughout the whole city—it being composed of nearly two-thirds of the voting colored citizens—will call a public mass meeting and endorse the Tax-Payers' ticket, and the Republican State ticket headed by Hon. Newton Booth for Governor of California; and thereby settle the "hash" of those men who are going around representing themselves as the leaders of the colored people, in order to extort money from both parties.

Correspondence.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 22, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Mrs. Oni Green, one of our oldest and most worthy colored women, died to-day at Nevada. Her age was between 85 and 90 years. She was brought to this State from North Carolina by a Southern Methodist minister in the year 1850, at which time she was unmarried. After remaining here one or two years, she was married to Mr. John Green. She became a widow in January, 1863, and since that time she has suffered greatly from paralysis of the left side. She lived and died a consistent and zealous believer in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Please publish the above, and ask North Carolina papers to please copy.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC SANKS.

Proclamations.

Whereas, We are desirous of ascertaining the exact position of the English and American nations in the difficulty now existing at Coren and in the Chinese waters; therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, command a suitable fleet belonging to both nations to proceed to the scene of difficulties and take such measures as may be necessary to protect the interests of both Nations.

NORTON I.
San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1871.

At a Staten Island wedding there are to be ten bridemaids, but no groomsmen.

GRAND

Dramatic Representation

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MRS. CECELIA WILLIAMS,

— AT —

MAGUIRE'S OPERA HOUSE,

Tuesday Evening, August 29th,

WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED

THE GREAT DRAMA OF

PIZARRO,

Translated from the German of Kotzebue, by

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN

WITH THE FOLLOWING

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

SPANIARDS.

Pizarro.....Mr. G. W. BELL
Alonzo.....WM. N. SANDERSON
Las Casas.....E. A. CLARKE
Valverde.....ALFRED GARRISON
Almagro.....JAMES FERGUSON
Davilla.....CORNELIUS FRANCIS
Sentinel.....
Elvira.....Mrs. CECELIA WILLIAMS

PERUVIANS.

Rolla.....THEODORE CROMWELL
Attalia.....JAMES WHITING
Orozembo.....E. A. CLARKE
Blood Men.....F. A. BELL
High Priest.....W. L. JACKSON
Boy.....MASTER WILLIAMS
Cora.....Miss ARALINA PURNELL

Private, Virgins of the Sun, Warriors, etc., by Members of the Company.

MRS. CECELIA WILLIAMS,
Manager.

PERSONAL!

MR. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer *Colorado*, July 14th, will please call at 325 Sixth street, and hear something to his advantage. au19
SAN FRANCISCO, August 24th.

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. ang 26

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

Hon. Newton Booth

— AND —

Hon. J. G. Eastman

Will address the People as follows:

SANTA CRUZ.....Monday, August 28
WATSONVILLE.....Tuesday, August 29
SAN JOSE.....Wednesday, August 30
SAN JOSE.....Thursday, August 31
REDWOOD CITY.....Friday, September 1
OAKLAND.....Saturday, September 2

County Committees will make necessary arrange ments for the above meetings.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN
Ch'n. Rep. State Central Committee.
M. H. ESTEE, Secretary.

Meetings for the People!

Hon. GEO. C. GORHAM

— AND —

Hon. H. C. ROLLINS

Will address the People on the issues of the day, at the following places and time:

PLACERVILLE.....Monday, August 28
JACKSON.....Tuesday, August 29
MOKELUMNE HILL.....Wednesday, August 30
SAN ANDREAS.....Thursday, August 31
SONORA.....Friday, September 1
STOCKTON.....Saturday, September 2

M. M. ESTEE,
Secretary State Central Committee.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS!

Hon. R. Pacheco,
Hon. J. O. Goodwin

— AND —

A. D. Splivalo, Esq.,

Will address the people at the following places and times:

SPANISH TOWN.....Monday, August 28
PESCADERO.....Tuesday, August 29

Local Republican papers please notice.

EUGENE L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman State Central Committee
M. H. ESTEE, Secretary.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 516 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.
PROPRIETORS.

GRAND

Skating Carnival!

To be given by the

New Pavilion Skating Club,

— ON —

MONDAY EV'NG, SEPT. 11th.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing the patrons and the public generally that a Grand Skating Carnival will be given as above, under the auspices of the New Pavilion Skating Club. All persons wishing to contest for the Prizes will please hand in their names to the Managers office at once. All particulars pertaining to the prizes offered will appear in future numbers of this paper.

At the Carnival during the week, the Grand March and all the Fancy dancing will be practiced from 2 to 2.30 o'clock, for the Carnival.

On every Wednesday evening the whole will be practiced with music until further notice.

N.B.—No persons will be allowed to compete for the Prizes but those who learned to skate at this Rink.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON,
S. WALKER,
} Managers.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fair should not fail to call and see the GREAT DISPLAY of BOOTS and SHOES of P. KELLY, 239 Kearny street, cor. Bush.

REMOVAL!

MRS. TANN

Has removed to

256 FOURTH STREET.

Corner of Folsom. (Up Stairs).

Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Machine Sewing, Fringing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. je 10

GEM SALOON,

316 CENTRE ST., near Market,

ROLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.
jy6-6m

LODGING HOUSE.

Mrs. ZEDEKIAH J. PURNELL

Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at

No. 16 SCOTT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY DEVINE.

Persons in the City, or Home over many years from the Inlsewy and Eastern States, can always obtain neat and comfortable Lodgings, by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. 12f26

Eighth Industrial Exhibition

— OF THE —

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The EXHIBITION BUILDING is situated on

Union Square,

In the heart of the City of San Francisco, and on the line of three street railroads. The building covers a space of 200x300 feet, and is complete in all its appointments.

Steam power and water supply furnished free to exhibitors.

All goods competing for premiums or to be sold, must be consigned by the entry clerk before August 12th.

In connection with the Industrial Exhibition, the BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first Exhibition of the Fruits and Flowers of California, occupying a space of 22x200 feet.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets admitting gentleman and one lady..$1 00
Season Tickets admitting one lady.....1 00
Season Tickets admitting person under 14 years..1 00
☞ The above Tickets are not transferable. ☜
Single Admission.....50 cts
Children under 14 years.....25 cts
Children must be in charge of guardians or parents.
Tickets can be obtained at the Pavilion.

By order
A. S. HALLIDIE, President.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

HOTEL FOR LEASE, NEAR the Oakland and Alameda Ferry Boats. Just completed, thoroughly built and finished in the best manner, and replete with every modern convenience, will now be leased on favorable terms to an approved tenant. The Hotel is situated about two miles from Oakland, on the San Pablo road, one of the most beautiful drives out of the city, and one Ward's new Hotels. It is now ready for occupancy, and will render to a good desirable tenant for both permanent and transient custom. Apply to

J. B. HAYES, on the premises.

DRY GOODS

Liquidation Sale.

TAAFFE & CO.,

LICK HOUSE,

WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, May 29th, close out their entire stock

— OF —

DRY GOODS,

VALUED AT

$180,000,

All of which must be disposed of before August 1st.

This sale will afford the public an opportunity to purchase the cheapest Dry Goods ever offered in San Francisco.

TERMS CASH.
je17 tf

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

AGENTS FOR

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
au13 —

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
au26-1yr

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CLYDE BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THURSE, ... Commander

Will leave on sailing days from

HATHAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 210 and 212 Sacramento street, corner of Battery.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents.

LODGING HOUSE.

Neat, furnished rooms, can be obtained by the week or month at No. 19 Scott street. Persons arriving from the interior can always be accommodated on reasonable terms.

W. S. SCOTT.
ap11f

PRIVATE BOARDING.

Mrs. SOLOMON BECKETT, 14 Precita street, running line from Fourth, between Bryant and Brannan, San Francisco, will Board and Lodge persons in the City and from the interior who may desire a retired and pleasant home on. TERMS MODERATE. 19sep6-6

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Gentlemen supplied at their residences.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first-class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

— BY —

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....207,115 6

TOTAL ASSETS.....$707,115 6

E. J. STAPLES, President.
E. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

J. F. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Sacramento & Montgomery Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS.
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ET

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED WILLIAM BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my copper distilled **Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.** I call the particular attention of dealers to my Celebrated **"Dew Fleck,"** Old Bourbon. This is my favorite brand, made from the choicest grains, and is never sold before four years old. WM. H. HART.
Paris, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, November 11, 1870.

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, etc.,

Corner of Third and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hart's Celebrated "DEW O' FLECK" and Famous Old Bourbon WHISKEY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKIES.

ALSO—OTHER THE TRADE.

J. H. Miller's **Old Bourbon.**
Wm. Appleton's **Old Bourbon.**
W. A. Gaines' **"Hermitage" Old Bourbon and Rye.**
W. O. Gaines' **"Old Crow."**
Calvert's **"O. K."**
Applegate's **"Star,"** and other Choice Whiskies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Sazerac, Marett, Jules Robin & Co., and other Choice Brands.

Wines of all Kinds—Champagne, Claret, Liqueurs, etc.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED WILLIAM BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my **"Dew Fleck"** Old Bourbon Whisky.

SAMUEL VANDERHOFF.
NASHVILLE, November 25, 1870. ap 27 3m

For Sale at 640 Clay Street

NEAR KEARNY.

Blake's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye. Black or Brown; American Hair Stain for the gradual coloring of the hair; Wahoo for all eruptions of the scalp or face; Consentrated Shampoo and Bejuvenator for the hair and Annihilator of dander. feb4-3m

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Carrying the United States Mails.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF the North Pacific Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the following dates:

SENATOR,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, BAY AND SAN LUIS OBISPO.

LEAVE
San Francisco.....Saturday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
San Luis Obispo.....Monday, 28th inst., at 12 M.
Monterey.....Tuesday, 29th inst., at 12 M.
Santa Cruz.....Wednesday, 30th inst., at 12 M.
Returning, will leave Santa Cruz Thursday, 31st inst., at 12 M.
Monterey.....Friday, September 1st, at 12 M.
San Luis Obispo.....Saturday, September 2d, at 12 M.
Bay.....Sunday, September 3d, at 12 M.
Santa Cruz.....Monday, September 4th, at 12 M.
Arrive at San Francisco.....Tuesday, September 5th, at 12 M.

Through Bills of Lading signed for freight to Oregon City, Astoria, Portland, Salem, Jacksonville and Roseburg, per O. R. C. R. R., without expense for transhipment at Portland.

HOLLADAY & BEVIHAM, Agents,
217 Sansome street.

PETALUMA & SONOMA

VIA LAKEVILLE.

ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer

PETALUMA,

WILLIAM WARREN.....Captain

Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:

Leave Pt. Lobos, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega, and Bloomfield. my27-tf CHAS. MINTURN.

FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND

AUSTRALIA

VIA HONOLULU.

☞ At Greatly Reduced Rates. ☜

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails.

The Splendid Side-Wheel Steamships

NEVADA.....3000 Tons | NEBRASKA.....3400 Tons
HAWAII'A.....3400 Tons | Santiago de Cuba.....1000
MOSES TAYLOR.....1500 Tons

Will leave for Honolulu and Ports in above named Colonies, on Wednesday, July 26th, Wednesday, August 16th, Wednesday, Sept. 20th, Wednesday, October 18th, Wednesday, Nov. 15th, Wednesday, Dec. 13th.

For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office.

No. 614 Market St., San Francisco,

I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.
jy15-4f

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50

LEAVE WHARF COR-ner of First and Brannan streets, promptly at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 3rd and 19th of each month, (except when the 3rd or 19th falls on Sunday, then on Saturday previous), for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

Sept. 5th—COLORADO leaves Wm. H. Parker, sailing UNAU ADOS on GUATEMALA and PUNTA ARENAS, connecting with the OCEAN QUEEN.

Steamer on the 19th sails for KINGSTON, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting with steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Copenhagen and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, positively at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS-$1,300,000

PHŒNIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS-$1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.
General Agents for California,
314 California St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
sp19-1f

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
Merchants' Exchange Building."
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. E. HUNT, Secretary.
N. E. HUNT, Marine Secretary.
JOS. HUNT, Marine Surveyor.
J. E. BOGLIOM, Special Agent.
J. E. F. DAVIS, Special Agent.

R. H. McELROY, General Manager.

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Charles E. Story,	Stockton.
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E. Waterhouse,	San Jose.
A. D. Bensley,	A. H. Dunlap,
Jno. Pierce,	San Jose.
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JULIUS WETZLAR, - - - Manager
ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - Secretary

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.
H. HEWLETT, - - - - Manager
R. H. ORR, Secretary. jan14-6d

M. G. P. Kelly.

CUERIN & KELLY,
PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.
may15-6f

J. P. BENNETT,
New Hall Market
Fish and Vegetable Stand.
Sixth St., bet. Washington and Broadway,
OAKLAND.

J. P. BENNETT, FORMERLY WITH MR. A. LEVY, in the Pacific Hall Game business in the above named Market, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the citizens of Oakland generally, that he has opened a stand in said Market, where he will always keep a full supply of

FRESH AND SALT FISH.

Such as Salmon, Flounder, Rock Cod, Tom Cod, Fresh Cod, Sea Bass, Perch, Herring, and Soles; also Smoked Salmon, Dried Cod Fish and Mackerel, Give him a call.
ap1 1m

ALEXANDER ASHBURNE,
Manufacturer of
ICE CREAM
Of all kinds, in the Most Delicious Style and on Reasonable Terms,
Orders left at Head-Quarters Saloon in the
N. W. cor. Stockton & Jackson Sts.
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CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 619 California Street
One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. MARS, - - - - Assayer.
Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c.
au15

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INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000
OFFICE,
436 CALIFORNIA STREET,
(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES,
All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

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au18

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000
INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.
LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

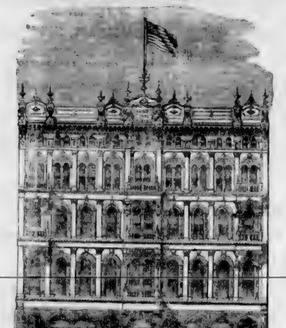
NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 606 sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
606 sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, businessmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments either monthly or monthly, on per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other property, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au13 1m

CRAIG & SON,
621 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au30

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rooms in this city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mr. Arthur's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. oc8-3m

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



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"The more one masters machinery the less it be a machine."

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at very low rates.

BLANK BOOKS,
in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo or other relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We do not claim to have extraordinary and the best skilled workmen, but we do claim to have the facilities combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Bookroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.
Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.
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OFFICE,
16 Merchant's Exchange,
CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
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IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON,

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Pat'ees endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, relieving every species of SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ENTHOPELAS, TUMORS, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system the poison of MERCURIAL Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore particularly available for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORATIVE.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
SACRAMENTO,
529 and 531 Market Street,
San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6-6m

FOR ALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
The oldest Barber Shop and Bathing House in Oakland. The present proprietor is preparing to go East, and offers his premises cheap for cash. They are situated on 7th street, near Newland's Hotel, opposite Broadway Depot.
fe18-6f C. F. SLOAN

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.
ap1-

BRAY & CO.,
BUSH STREET,
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Orders left to begin at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or N. W. cor. Taylor and Post Streets, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.
Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood,
Scotch Splint Coal,	Pine Wood,
North Splint Coal,	Red Wood,
Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal,	Lightning Kindling,
Cannel Coal,	Coke,
Cloner Bay Coal,	Charcoal.
Bellingham Bay Coal.	

Full Weight of a cd. Full Measure of Wood.
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BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
M. TSCHIRREN.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merits, to relieve you of all similar afflictions. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of truly compounds hosted in the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approval.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; no harm can arise from its use, whether in delicate frame or perfectly healthy under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

The valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that is produced by wine or brandy (it is entirely free from the intoxicating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an essential remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

For the immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding on the cars or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is the most valuable external application for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care.
They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are equally so cheap.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness, delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but by their economical use you have much better bottle double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or Fever and Ague in such localities, a single dose will relieve or entirely remove without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE
By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mineral or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion or impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

With CURE, in their hemisphere, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, will Remove to 519 and 531 Market Street, on or about August 1st.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 4. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1871. WHOLE NO. 368

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs)

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50 cts.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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Each subsequent insertion ..... 50 cts.

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J. F. HOULING, General Agent, 2 years, ... Sacramento.
H. YANTIS ..... Sacramento.
J. J. S. HANDY ..... Sacramento.
J. B. GODWIN, J. C. CAVIS ..... Marysville.
J. R. LANAWAY ..... Vallejo.
JARED SWIFT ..... Woodland, Yolo Co.
R. S. JONES ..... Woodland, Yolo Co.
Rev. J. M. C. RICHARD ..... Healdsburg.
J. J. SHACKELFORD, WM. ROBINSON, W. A. ..... Stockton.
ROBINSON, Rev. E. I. TAPTON, ... Stockton.
CYRUS W. SHIELDS ..... Petaluma.
F. CARROW, JAS. LINGO, ... Napa.
NATHANIEL PORTO, D. D. CANTY, ... Nevada City, Cal.
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T. FINEMAN ..... Yreka, W. T.
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HENRY GRIMES ..... Petaluma.
NORMAN ARMSTRONG ..... Healdsburg.
CHAS. CHADBOURNE ..... Healdsburg, Cal.
— MEEKS, HENRY H. HUDSON ..... Grass Valley.
JOHN F. GILCHRIST ..... Grass Valley.
WM. H. DAVIS ..... Gold Run.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. C. BROWN ..... Corinth, Boston
JOSIAH QUINCY, JOHN E. PRITCH ..... 20 Nassau street, New York
..... Under Tree Hotel, New York
..... Washington City, D. C.
JOHN PARKER ..... New Orleans.
..... 76 Leeds Sq. London, Eng.

FOREIGN.

WHITE HOUSE ..... Panama
JOHN PEARCE, H. C. DUNCAN ..... Yokohama, Japan
GRAHAM ..... Honolulu

Agents Commissions are one-third of money collected by them.

The Platform of the Republican Party of California.

First—Resolved, That the Republicans of California, by their representatives in State Convention assembled, avow their determination to maintain and perpetuate the principles of the National Republican Party; that we recur with pride and satisfaction to the many practical and substantial triumphs of those principles achieved during the past ten years in the coercion by force of the rebellious States into obedience of the Federal Constitution and laws; in maintaining through a long, severe and bloody struggle the authority of the general Government against powerful armies in front, English and French interferences on the flank, and the Democratic Party in the rear; in rescuing out the Democratic institution of Slavery and banishing it forever from the jurisdiction of the United States; in prohibiting any State from abridging the privileges of any citizen of the Republic; in providing irrepealable guarantees for the payment of the Public Debt incurred in suppressing the late Rebellion, and securing the people of all the States against being taxed for the payment of the late rebel Confederacy; in declaring the civil and political equality of every citizen; and in establishing of these principles in the Federal Constitution, by Amendments thereto, as the paramount law.

Second—That in Ulysses S. Grant we recognize a large measure of the patriotism, ability and honesty which distinguished the Presidential career of Abraham Lincoln, and we feel assured that the storm of falsehood and petty slander directed against him by the malice of defeated enemies will no more prevail in depreciating his character in the minds of the people, than the same means employed by the same agencies to destroy his co-laborer and predecessor; that his services, both military and civil, entitle him to the regard and confidence of the whole American people, and give assurance that the firmness, perseverance and capacity which commanded success at the head of great armies will in the civil affairs of the Government accomplish results equally important and valuable.

Third—That the present National Administration, inaugurated amid political, civil, and social disorder accident to civil war, and confronted by complications, foreign and domestic, unparalleled in their difficulty and extent, has thus far achieved a most gratifying success, and gives renewed assurances of the stability and power of popular government; that by its judicious conduct of our foreign relations, its firm and impartial attitude toward the great Powers of Europe recently involved in a desolating and destructive war, its prompt and rigid enforcement of the laws of neutrality, its successful solution of grave and threatening issues long pending between our own country and Great Britian, its wise, economical management of the National Finances, its correction of fraud in the revenue, efficient collection of the same, its retrenchment of expenses in all the Departments of the Government its diminution of taxation eighty millions of dollars per annum, and its establishment of the public credit upon a secure basis, the reduction of the public debt by more than two hundred millions of dollars, it commands universal respect at home and abroad, and deserves the continued confidence and support of the American people.

Fourth—That the concentration of the landed property of the country in the possession and ownership of a few, to the exclusion of the many, is in contravention of the theory of the American Government, subversive of the rights, liberties and happiness of the masses of the people, and if permitted would inevitably terminate in the speedy establishment of an odious aristocracy upon the ruins of our free institutions; and we are in favor of such legislation, both by the Nation and the State, as shall secure a just and equal distribution of the public lands remaining to them respectively, to actual settlers and proprietors, in small quanties at the lowest reasonable prices, and for homestead purposes only.

Fifth—That the safety and perpetuity of Republican institutions depend mainly upon popular education and intelligence; we therefore approve and recommend a common school system, that shall not only extend its benefits to all, but which shall be compulsory upon all; and we are inflexibly opposed to any application of the public school moneys with any reference to distinctions in religious creeds.

Sixth—That religious liberty, in its broadest sense, is a fundamental principle of American Government; and that legislative enactments having in view the establishment of creeds, the regulation of modes of worship, or in the enforcement of religious observances of any kind, are inconsistent therewith, and invasions of the rights of the citizen.

Seventh—That the presence in our midst of large numbers of Chinese, who are incapable of assimilation with our own races, ignorant of the nature and forms of our Government, and who manifest no disposition to acquire a knowledge of the same or to conform to our own habits, manners and customs, is a serious and continuing injury to the best interests of the State; that their employment, under the plea of cheap wages, in offensive to the cultivated American idea of the dignity of labor, detrimental to the prosperity and happiness of our own laboring classes, and an evil that ought to abated; that while we unsparingly reprobate and denounce all acts of violence, whereoever and by whomsoever committed upon them, we are inflexibly opposed to their admission to citizenship, and demand of the Federal Government the adoption of such treaty, regulations and legislation as shall discourage their further emigration to our shores.

Eighth—The subsidizing railroads or other corporations, by grants of public lands or by, taxation of private property, in any form, is contrary to the sound maxims of government, productive of great corruption and abuse, and a plain invasion of the rights of the citizen; and we hereby pledge the Republican Party to an uncompromising opposition to any and all legislation for such purposes; and in this respect the Supreme Court has decided that such legislation is not in conflict with the Constitution, therefore resolved, that we are in favor of an Amendment to that instrument, prohibiting the enactment of any law granting such subsidies.

Ninth—That we demand an immediate repeal of the act of the Legislature commonly known as the Five Per Cent. Subsidy Law.

Tenth—That the scandalous abuse of power exhibited by a Democratic Legislature, in the creation of useless offices, boards and commissions, and the extravagant increase of salaries and fees for partisan purposes; its palpable and wanton violation of a plain provision of the Constitution by the infamous enactment commonly known as the lottery bill; its measureless subserviency to a corrupt lobby, evinced by numerous profligate grants of subsidies to railroad companies; the official sanction of most of those pernicious measures including the aforesaid lottery bill, by the present Democratic State Executive, and in addition thereto his official approval of a series of Legislative enactments whereby railroad corporations have been subsidized to the extent of four millions of dollars, afford convincing proof of the apostacy of the Democratic administration to all the pledges upon the faith of which it was elevated to power; and that the affairs of the State cannot be recommended to its control.

Eleventh—That we extend to our newly enfranchised citizens a cordial welcome to the rights of citizenship, now permanently secured to them after a hard fought struggle with their old oppressors: That they understand the responsibility which rests upon them as free men, we fully believe; and as they advance in the path of freedom and intelligence, none will ever regret the act by which the Republican party gave to them, by constitutional guarantees, civil and political equality.

Masonic Correspondence.

VICTORIA, V. I., Aug. 21st.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir and Brother—The announcement of a successful formation of a Convoutional Independent Grand Lodge for the State of California, as being by me called with much joy, is a consummation of a long cherished wish. The zealous manner in which you all have carried out the difficult duties of the occasion, may be taken by every brother of the craft as an earnest of your continual exertions to maintain and promote the principles of our Order, and raise our number to as high a standard as any in the State. As working Masons you all have been enabled to raise the members from the lowest depths, as they were upon a very low scale of Masonry. And sometime ago I thought that it was on the point of expiring for want of vitality, when it was taken in hand by yourself and our new R. W. S. G. W. Bro. Henry Talbot, our Senior G. D. Bro. James E. Francis, not forgetting our R. W. G. Secretary, Bro. Nelson Cook, with others, whose untiring zeal restored the suspended animation, and succeeded in recalling its pristine health and vigor, and caused it to appear to-day as the fraternity now see it—a prosperous Conventional Independent Grand Lodge. My hope and prayer it, that it may be characterized by great harmony, cordiality and good fellowship, that every brother will take his share of duty, and all who may take office will perform the duties devolving upon them with brotherly love and affection—for brotherly love is what Masonry teaches, and which ought to be stamped on the fore front of the Order.

I beg that you will accept my inadequate but sincere and grateful acknowledgement of my Masonic appointment, which you so kindly accorded to me. As a member of the Lodge, and one who has served in a few offices, my exertions for the interests will be constantly and consistently uniform.

Allow me to congratulate you all on the success, hoping the days are not very many when the door of Masonry will be thrown open to the demand of every worthy brother of the fraternity duly accepted on this terrestrial globe, whatever his color, race, religion or nationality may be, as the universality of Masonry stretches from East to West, and from North to South, and encircles the representatives of every branch of the human family. I also express the hope that you all may long be allowed to continue zealous in the cause, and that health and happiness may attend you all during your sojourn here below, and that when it shall please the Great Disposer of events to summons you from this sublunary abode, you may be found worthy to be elected a member of that Grand Lodge above where the world's great architect lives and reigns forever.

Yours, faithfully fraternally,
M. A. PHIPPS.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 12th.

To all ! whom these presents come, greeting:

Know all men, that an Encampment of Knights Templar was established in Wilmington, Del., on the evening of the 29th of July, by the authority of St. Paul's Encampment of Pennsylvania, to be known by the name of St. Paul's Encampment, No. 1, of Wilmington, Delaware.

The following officers were installed:

Most Eminent Commander—Sir Knight Absolom G. Canik.
Generalissimo—Sir Knight Levi Anderson, Sr.
Captain General—Sir Knight Jacob Anderson, Sr.
Prelate—Sir Knight Bennett P. Hill.
Master of Finance—Sir Knight James McKnitt.
Master of Despatchers—Sir Knight Edmund H. Anderson, Recorder.

Sacramento.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 28th.

Mr. Editor—The large demonstration here on Friday evening last was one of marked interest. Upwards of 15,000 people indorsed Newton Booth, the people's choice for Governor. The city was nicely illuminated with lights of all colors, and decorated with many flags and flowers. Amidst this brilliant display 4,000 Republicans marched the streets, bearing torches, red, blue and green lights, transparencies and flags. Along the entire route balconies were filled with the fair, who expressed their sympathy by displaying red and blue lights and waiving their handkerchiefs. The banner of the clubs and delegations, the beating of drums and firing of canon, made the very heavens respond in favor of God, humanity and Booth. After completing the route the mass assembled in front of the *Recorder* office, where hung the picture of Booth decorated with flowers; opposite to it were placed raised seats reaching to the balconies. Here 15,000 people assembled to hear our next Governor, Newton Booth, J. G. Blaine, Senator Nye, and Ex-Vice President Hanibal Hamlin discuss the live issues of the contest. The colored clubs from Marysville, Stockton, etc., were largely represented; they were red caps and capes. Colored delegations were here from all parts of the State. This aggregation is the harbinger of the advancement of California's sons in a higher order of politics, and the restoration of justice on every inch of her golden soil; also the "hero of the war," with his policy of peace and economy, shall triumph like the blind Samson. Treason shall not pull the pillars of our glorious fabric down upon our heads. We shall more to empire and glory.

SARAH.

Reaching After Laurels.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 27th.

The bravado compositor of the *Elevator* paid our city a visit not long since, and while here he sought the whereabouts of "Tyro," whose communications he claims to have arranged in type. And not satisfied with this borrowed honor, he seeks to detract by claiming to be editor, composer, reporter, correspondent and compositor. If this bravado would rejoice in "newspaper notoriety," we certainly do not envy him. If he wishes to grow fat on lies and efforts in behalf of men that gives him bread, then enough said, we are willing. He also said "Tyro" did not receive him in a manner creditable to a distinguished here of the composing room. We do not make goats out men here; we treat them as circumstances will best allow. But for me correcting "Tyro's" communications, they would not be worthy of being read. Mark, as an editor, he mistreated me. I will make an item of this, mark a reporter. Does the editor of the *Elevator* allow this Mr. E. to appear of so much importance here? "Mark, a learned Judge," ha! ha! A. R. L.

Communication.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25th.

Dear Editor:—Very much pleased am I to inform you that the colored citizens of this place have organized for themselves a Republican Club, for Booth and Pacheco, and most certainly say that it speaks well for them. I was present at one of their meetings, and never did I witness more enthusiasm amongst both white and colored than I saw there that night, and it is my belief that every colored man here will vote the straight Republican ticket. I do think that the colored friends in your city are of the same opinion.

Trusting the progress of your paper is wonderfully increasing,

I remain, yours truly,
ROBERT E. MUIR.

A Poor Plebe's Experiences at West Point.

The following extract from a letter from a cadet at West Point, written to his father about the middle of June, appears in a Western paper:

"The romance of West Point life has already worn off with me, and nothing but stern reality remains, and stern enough it is, I assure you. For the past week and a half the new cadets have been put through a course of uproars called squad drill. One of the old cadets takes a new man and puts him through. We have what are called 'set up,' nothing but gymnastic exercises, such as tou

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, September 2, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

PACIFIC APPEAL EXTRA!

An extra edition of the PACIFIC APPEAL will be issued on Tuesday morning next, 5th inst. All political advertisements and notices for the extra edition must be sent in immediately.

The Candidates.

The whole Republican State Ticket is satisfactory and creditable to the Republican Party. To all Republicans who may be disposed to find fault with the unavailability of a single candidate on the State Ticket, we would say that is better for them to vote for a bad Republican than a "good Democrat," if they wish to maintain the entire strength of the Republican Party. No Republican should weaken by his vote, either the State or County Ticket, and give such vote to strengthen the Democracy, merely because there may be some particular Republican whom he does not deem as available as some other Republican who might have received the nomination of the party. Therefore be careful and don't throw your strength away, to weaken the State or regular Republican County organization.

The whole Republican and Tax-Payers' nominations are excellent, and creditable both to the Tax-Payers' Union and Republican County Committee, which fused on nearly all the candidates. The Ticket set forth by the Tax-Payers' is endorsed by the Regular Republican organization, and should be voted for without a scratch by all who desire to bent the commonenemy to the Republican Party, namely, the Democracy, which cast the Legislative vote solid against the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, a Republican measure. Therefore, stand by the Tax-Payers' candidates endorsed by the Republican County Committee, with as firm and resolute a determination to have them elected, as you will by the State Ticket. We are now on the eve of election; it is too late to hesitate as to the unavailability of this nominee or the other. All the Republican-Tax-Payer's nominees are as honest, respectable, and in every manner as capable, as those the enemies of the Republican party desire you to cast your vote for.

Therefore, don't be led off from principle neither by black men nor white men, who would knowingly lead you from your duty in the support of the Regular Republican State and County, and Republican endorsed Taxpayer's Ticket.

Stand by the regularly nominated School Directors of the Republican endorsed Tax-payer's. Stand by the regular Republican Legislative ticket. Every nominee on the Legislative ticket will be as firm to Republican reform as any set of substitutes. Therefore, we would advise every Republican to stand by the regular Republican Legislative nominations. To do otherwise you will be accessory to the defeat of the whole regular Republican Legislative ticket. Better stand by these regular Republican Legislative nominees than be afflicted with a Democratic Legislature again.

Grand Republican Torchlight Procession.

On Monday evening, Sept. 4th, every Republican organization in this city and many from the Interior will participate on the occasion. The following is the line of march:

Commencing at corner of Howard and New Montgomery streets, to Montgomery, to Jackson, to Kearny, to Broadway, to Stockton, to Washington, to Kearny, to Market; countermarch on Market at Ninth, to Turk; countermarch around South Park, to Third, to Market, past Grand Hotel and dismiss.

To the Colored Voters.

Fellow citizens—we would say to you again, be careful how you act. You are about to cast your first ballot in a Gubernatorial campaign or State election. Your vote as a unit might redeem the State to the Republicans. If scattered in the interest of different factions in counties or wards, you might be made the instruments unwittingly to defeat the whole Republican State ticket. Remember General Grant only carried this State in the last Presidential election by five hundred votes. Your whole voting strength in the State is not less than eighteen hundred, and probably it may reach two thousand. The estimate is that the entire population of colored persons in this State—men, women and children—is six thousand. Allowing one-third of these to be males, and voters, you may rely on it that your voting strength in the State will be nearly or quite up to two thousand. The strength is sought to be weakened, particularly in this city, where the greatest body of colored citizens are located. The Fourth Ward will be the battle ground for the factions to divide you. If you would stand to your political integrity and be grateful to the regularly organized National and State Republican party, it behooves you, so far as this county is concerned, to vote the Republican endorsed Tax-payers' ticket. Suffer none to lead you from this solemn duty, a duty you owe to your God, your country, and your children. We want good and tried men, and well-known Republicans in the Board of Education. It is of but little difference to us, as a class, whether the whole Board continues to be composed of all white men; probably these white men will extend the school privileges for colored children. It is believed that every regular Republican nominee presented on the regular Republican endorsed Tax-payers' ticket will do his duty in this direction. If you believe that no one can be they white or colored, could do any more, it is your bounden duty to give the regular nominees, for School Directors particularly, your united support. To do otherwise would be to jeopardize the whole Republican State Ticket.

Resolutions of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the A. M. E. Church, held on Monday evening, 21st inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The people of this city have at all times during a period of nine years demonstrated their appreciation of the Powell-Street A. M. E. Church, by responding cheerfully and liberally to the pecuniary calls of the Church; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the officers of this Society, tender our heartfelt and grateful acknowledgments—

First, To Reverends J. R. Young and W. H. Hillery, and their congregations, for the manifestation of practical union and true christian fellowship as exhibited at the recent collection.

Second, That Mrs. Abigail Nugent, for the sum of $91.50—Mrs. Mary Bano, for the sum of $57.75—and Miss Tilmon, of Pescadero, $13.75—each have placed us, as a Board, under great obligations for their large hearted beneficence, and our prayer that God may bless these elect ladies of the Church.

Third, That the *Elevator*, PACIFIC APPEAL, Messrs. Nougues and McCarthy, and a liberal Christian public, are entitled to our gratitude for the sum of $239.70—making a grand total of $402.70.

T. M. D. WARD, Bishop.
JAMES R. DORSEY, Pastor.
W. H. CARTER, Secretary.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Robert E. Muir, Los Angeles; M. A. Phippe, Victoria, V. I.; Mrs. Rosa Tann, San Francisco; Mr. Charles Chenowith, Winnemucca, Nev.

Letters to the care of this office: Asbury Sterling, Daniel S. Bundy.

FOURTH WARD.—Republicans, by all means vote for Nathaniel Holland for School Director; he has been tried and found true.

After Us Once More.

The Sacramento *Reporter* of Thursday, August 31st, contains the following:

"Fifteenth Amendment Anderson is again on the stump, thanking the Radicals for making him a voter. Let him not fail to return thanks also on behalf of Ah Sin, the native-born Chinaman."

In answer to this we would state that the *Reporter* is evidently alarmed again concerning a meeting which was held last Monday night, in San Jose, which is within the limits of the First Congressional District, in which Houghton, Republican, and Archer, Democrat, are contending candidates. But at that time no allusion was made concerning Chinese, or thanks returned to any person. The meeting in which we participated in San Jose on Monday night last, is described in the San Jose *Patriot* as follows:

"P. Anderson, editor of the San Francisco PACIFIC APPEAL, by invitation, addressed the Sumner Republican Club last evening, in the Colored Zion Church, corner of Fourth and San Antonio streets, on the political issues of the day, and during his short address urged the colored people not to be swerved from the principles of the Republican party by the false gods who would tempt them into the interests of the modern Democracy, and also urged them, on election day, to cast their vote solid for the whole Republican State and County tickets, without a scratch. After speaking till near nine o'clock the speaker requested Mr. J. Overton, President of the Club, to entertain a motion to adjourn to the Hannibal Hamlin mass meeting which was being held in front of the Auzerais House. The Club, by vote, previous to the speaking, adopted a resolution offered by James Floyd, the Secretary, accepting the invitation sent them by the Grand Marshal to join in the great Republican demonstration and torchlight procession to take place Thursday night, August 31st, and not to go as a separate club, but join with the masses. Throughout, the meeting was very enthusiastic.

Association of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall.

On Tuesday evening last the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall was consecrated in ample form, by all the grand and imposing ceremonies of the order. The Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges in this city under its jurisdiction, occupied all the spacious rooms in the upper story of the new hall recently built by the Young Men's Union Benevolent Society, on Pacific street near Mason.

Marriage.

KANE—JEFFERSON.—In Los Angeles, August 24th, by Rev. Jessie Hamilton, Edward Kane, late of San Francisco, to Mrs. Sarah Jefferson of Los Angeles. No cards.

Death.

FULLMAN.—In this city, August 26th, Anna Fullman, a native of Delaware, aged 51 years.

The deceased was widely known, and very benevolent to the needy, and was the daughter of Philip Fullman, who for many years before his death, was a resident of the city of Philadelphia. Delaware, Philadelphia and New York papers please copy.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Justice of the Peace,

H. L. JOACHIMSEN.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Supervisor, 6th Ward,

HENRY L. KING.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Treasurer,

JOHN A. BAUER.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Supervisor,

RICHARD H. STRETCH.



UNION REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

Election, Wednesday Sept. 6, 1871.

FOR GOVERNOR,
NEWTON BOOTH.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
ROMUALDO PACHECO.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DRURY MELONE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
(Long Term.)
A. L. RHODES.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
(Short Term.)
A. C. NILES.

FOR CONTROLLER,
JAMES J. GREEN.

FOR TREASURER,
FERDINAND BAEHR.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBERT GARDNER.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOHN L. LOVE.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
G. I. TAGGART.

FOR STATE PRINTER,
THOMAS A. SPRINGER.

FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER,
J. A. McGLYNN.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
H. M. BOLANDER.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.
FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT,
S. O. HOUGHTON.

SECOND DISTRICT,
A. A. SARGENT.

THIRD DISTRICT,
JOHN M. COGHLAN.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

FOR JOINT SENATOR,
S. J. FINNEY.

FOR SENATORS,
W. T. GARRATT,
GEORGE OULTON.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY,
GILES H. GRAY,
T. B. SHANNON,
W. T. JAMES,
W. A. ALDRICH,
A. D. SPLIVALO,
CHAS. GODDALL,
DAVID MEEKER,
CHAS. JOOST,
WM. R. WHEATON,
JOHN SIEBE,
S. McCULLOUGH,
H. R. REED.

Municipal Ticket.

For Mayor,
WILLIAM ALVORD.

For Sheriff,
JAMES ADAMS.

For County Clerk,
WILLIAM HARNEY.

For Surveyor,
RICHARD H. STRETCH.

For Assessor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM.

For Treasurer,
JOHN A. BAUER.

For Tax Commissioner,
ERASTUS N. TORREY.

For Coroner,
DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN.

For Recorder,
J. D. STEVENSON.

For Harbor Master,
Capt. L. B. EDWARDS.

For District Attorney,
DANIEL J. MURPHY.

For Justices of the Peace,
EDWARD F. BATCHELOR,
CLARENCE P. TOWNSEND,
F. A. FABENS,
H. L. JOACHIMSEN,
J. FRANK HUTTON.

For Supervisors,
2d.....HARRY F. SWAIN
4th.....JAMES B. CHASE
6th.....HENRY L. KING
8th.....CHARLES R. STORY
10th.....GEORGE C. BODE
12th.....SAMUEL P. TAYLOR

For School Directors,
2d.....JOSEPH CLEMENT
4th.....NATHANIEL HOLLAND
6th.....JOSEPH W. MATHER
8th.....ALBERT WANGENHEIM
10th.....SAMUEL MOSGROVE
12th.....HIRAM ROSEKRANS

EUSTACE SULLIVAN, Chairman.
M. M. ESTEE, Secretary. Republican State Central Committee.

Tax-Payers' Union.

INDEPENDENT CITY AND COUNTY TICKET FOR 1871.

For Mayor,
WILLIAM ALVORD.

For Sheriff,
JAMES ADAMS.

For County Clerk,
WILLIAM HARNEY.

For Surveyor,
RICHARD H. STRETCH.

For Assessor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM.

For Treasurer,
JOHN A. BAUER.

For Tax Commissioner,
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10th.....GEORGE C. BODE
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4th.....NATHANIEL HOLLAND
6th.....JOSEPH W. MATHER
8th.....A. L. WANGENHEIM
10th.....MOSGROVE
12th.....HIRAM ROSEKRANS

Principles Endorsed by the above Nominees:

First—We are in favor of the creation of a Board of Public Works, to be composed of citizens of a business character for ability and integrity, to be selected with reference to their fitness for the duties of the office, in regard to party associations; to this Board under proper restrictions, should be delegated the necessary power to originate and carry out such public improvements as may be needed from time to time.

Second—A repeal by the next Legislature of all laws creating special commissions for the city and county, and the transfer of the duties of such commissions to the Board of Public Works.

Third—A judicious consideration of the present outstanding orders under the direction of the Board of Public Works, and a material reduction in the rates of taxation and license.

Fourth—An earnest and persistent effort to secure the Presidio Reservation to be somewhat into a public park for the use of the inhabitants of this city.

Fifth—The reorganization of public offices, in all cases ought to be limited to a fair salary. All perquisites ought to be abolished, and all fees paid into the public treasury.

Sixth—The employment of lobbying and fraud of all kinds as contrary to the principles on for such fraud should public institutions or otherwise.

Seventh—Such changes should be made in the mode of electing Supervisors and School Directors as be practical, hereafter, the council was not of consisting from Wards when an election are held to other Wards where the Mayor is elected.

Eighth—In these times sound economy, this Convention deems it hereby sympathy with the reforms sought to be effected by a revision of the various laws of this State and by the civil service reform, which has been proposed for the benefit of the whole country.

The citizens nominated by this Convention concur in the views herein expressed, which, together with the ticket, we now submit to the judgment of the voters of the City and County of San Francisco.



DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR,
H. H. HAIGHT,
Of Alameda.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
E. J. LEWIS,
Of Tehama.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JACKSON TEMPLE,
Of Colusa.
[For the Short Term.]
S. S. WRIGHT,
Of San Francisco.
[For Full Term.]

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. B. C. BROWN,
Of Sacramento.

FOR CONTROLLER,
R. O. DeWITT,
Of Berkeley.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
A. F. CORONELL,
Of Los Angeles.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JO HAMILTON,
Of Placer.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN W. BOST,
Of Merced.

FOR STATE PRINTER,
JOHN T. BARRY,
Of San Francisco.

FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
O. P. FITZGERALD,
Of San Francisco.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT,
THOS. LASPEYRE,
Of Alameda.

FOR HARBOR COMMISSIONER,
JOHN ROSENFELD,
Of San Francisco.

FOR CONGRESS:
THIRD DISTRICT,
LAWRENCE ARCHER,
Of Amador County.

SECOND DISTRICT,
JAS. W. COFFROTH,
Of Sacramento.

FIRST DISTRICT,
GEORGE PEARCE,
Of Nevada.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION!

For Harbor Commissioner,

JOHN ROSENFELD.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION!

For Justice of the Peace,

T. W. TALIAFERRO.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION!

For District Attorney,

H. H. BYRNE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION!

For Member of Assembly,

T. B. SHANNON.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Assessor,

ALEX. BADLAM.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Recorder,

W. L. HIGGINS.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For District Attorney,

D. J. MURPHY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Supervisor Second Ward,

HARRY F. SWAIN.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINATION!

For Justice of the Peace,

EDWD. P. BATCHELOR

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, No. 10 Montgomery Block, Southeast corner Montgomery and Washington S

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,
823 Washington Street.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 9 to 10 o'clock.

MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Mayor,

WILLIAM ALVORD.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Coroner,

DR. J. D. B. STILLMAN

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE!

For County Clerk,

Present Chief Deputy.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE!

For Assessor,

LEVI ROSENER.

(Present Incumbent.)

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For Member of the Assembly,

WM. R. WHEATON.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For Member of the Assembly,

GILES H. GRAY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Sheriff,

JAMES ADAMS,

(Present Supervisor.)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE!

For State Senator,

WILLIAM A. PIPER.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Supervisor, Eighth Ward,

CHARLES R. STORY.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE!

For Coroner,

DR. JONATHAN LETTERMAN.

SACRAMENTO COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For County Assessor,

F. R. DRAY.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For State Senator,

W. T. GARATT.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Justice of the Peace,

J. D. CREIGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office, No. 535 Clay street. Residence, No. 714 Stockton street.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE!

For Joint Senator of San Francisco and San Mateo Counties,

S. J. FINNEY.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Harbor Master,

CAPT. L. B. EDWARDS.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE!

For Justice of the Peace,

CLARENCE F. TOWNSEND.

FIRST GRAND MASQUERADE Skating Carnival!



By the New Pavilion Skating Club,
—ON—
AT PLATT'S HALL,
—ON—
Monday Evening, Sept. 25, 1871.

PROGRAMME.

9 o'clock—Grand March.
9:30—Circular.
10—Skating for Prizes. Skaters must not be rested by the skating for prizes. During which time all ladies and gentlemen who do not skate, keep the floor clear, and keep to the west of poles according to
10:30—Skating for Prizes.
10:45—Grand Exhibition on Skates, by Mr. Johnny Cassell.
11—Grand Quadrille on Skates. None but good skaters will be allowed in the Quadrille, during which all other skating is strictly prohibited.
11:30—Inviting of Prize.
11:45—Concluding.
12—Supper.
12:15—Inviting off Skates. After which, all who have not participated in the skating are invited to enjoy themselves by participating in the harmonious strains of the entire Band.
3:30—Home, Sweet Home.

Persons intending to personate characters or costume for the Skating Prizes, are particularly requested to hand in their names to the Managers, and also the character they intend to personate, at least one week before the masquerade, as only costumes of positively forbidden. Ladies and gentlemen (not wishing to personate characters) are invited to mask, as all skaters are requested to wear masks. The successful competitors will be designated by coupons, which will be furnished them.

PRIZES:

Best sustained Lady Character—Very handsomely gold and Pearl set, ruby, red rosette, value $50.
Best sustained Gentleman Character—Magnificent Breastpin Diamond and Emerald Breastpin; silver, red rosette; $50.
Best Lady Skater—Very fine, solid gold and pearl bracelet, set with rubies; red rosette; $20.
Best Gentleman Skater—Very heavy set of solid gold, engraved brown bracelet, red rosette, value $20.
Best Lady skater—Solid, very heavy, solid gold pearl set finger ring; solid red rosette; $12.
Best Boy skater—Very heavy, solid, silver curved pearl, very fine, solid, red rosette; $12.

The Prizes will be on exhibition on and after Monday, September 11th, 1871, at H. Bendel & Co.'s, 418 and 420 Sansome street, between Clay and Sacramento streets. The Prizes will be delivered to the successful persons on Friday evening, September 22d, 1871, at the Rink, at 8 o'clock P. M., at which time, also, the Prizes will be awarded.

Admittance to Carnival, $1.

Tickets to be had of the Managers, or at the door on the night of the Carnival ball.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, and all the skaters are requested to be present at 8 o'clock, to have the first choice. Hats.

A full Brass and String Band will appear on same to make this one of the most magnificent entertainments ever given in this city.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON,
P. WALKER,
Managers.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fair should not fail to call and see the GREAT EMPIRE OF HAVOC and SHOES of P. KELLY, 239 Kearny street, cor. Bush.

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fair should not fail to call and see the GREAT EMPIRE OF HAVOC and SHOES of P. KELLY, 239 Kearny street, cor. Bush.

REMOVAL!
MRS. TANN
Has removed to
236 FOURTH STREET.
Corner of Howard street, (Up Stairs).
Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.
Marbles Sewing, Fringing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. jy16

GEM SALOON,
316 CENTRE ST., near Market,
ROLLANDO BUILDING, STOCKTON.
Where can be obtained
Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars
Of the Best the Market affords.
Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give us a call.
JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.
jy8-3m

LODGING HOUSE.

Mrs. ZEDEKIAH J. PURNELL

Has opened the former Lodging House located at

No. 16 SCOTT ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY IRVINE

Persons in the City or those who may arrive from the Interior and Eastern states, can always obtain neat and comfortable furnished rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. jy29

Eighth Industrial Exhibition
OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAVILION BUILDING is situated on

Union Square,

In the heart of the City of San Francisco, and on the line of three street railroads. The building covers a ground area of 60,000 feet, and is complete in all its appointments.

Steam power and water supply furnished free to exhibitors.

All goods competing for premiums or to be sold, beyond a nominal fee, must be entered for by the entry clerk before August 12th.

In connection with the Industrial Exhibition, the BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold its first Exhibition of the Fruits and Flowers of California, occupying a space of fifteen feet.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season Tickets admitting gentlemen and one lady $5 00
Young Ladies' and Children's Season Tickets admitting parents or guardians 1 00
Season Tickets admitting juveniles under 14 years 1 00
Children under 5 years, free.
Children must be in charge of parents or guardians.
Tickets can be obtained at the Pavilion.
By order,
A. S. HALLIDIE, President.
W. H. L. BARNES, Secretary.

HOTEL FOR LEASE, NEAR OAKLAND.—The Hotel property at Temescal, known as the Temescal House, is offered for lease. The Hotel is situated about two miles from Oakland, on the San Pablo road, one of the most beautiful drives out of the city, and near Temescal Race Track. Its very healthy location cannot fail to make it a most desirable resort for both permanent and transient visitors. Apply to J. P. BAXTER, on the premises.

DRY GOODS
Liquidation Sale,
TAAFFE & CO.,
LICK HOUSE,
WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, Sept. 18th, store on their entire stock

DRY GOODS,
VALUED AT
$180,000,
All of which must be disposed of before August 31st.

The undersigned has a plan of operation peculiar to himself by which customers will save at least 25 per cent. on their purchases.

TERMS CASH.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS!

Hon. Newton Booth
—AND—
Hon. J. G. Eastman
Will address the People as follows:
OAKLAND ..... Saturday Night, Sept. 2nd.
County Committee will make necessary arrangements for the above meetings.
EUGENE L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman Rep. State Central Committee.
M. M. ESTEE, Secretary.

ED. M. MARTIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in Court House corner Second and I streets, Sacramento.
NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Officers and Members of Wellington Lodge, No. 3, Free and Accepted Masons:

GENTLEMEN—We, the undersigned, having heard with great pleasure that you have been to great expense in handling to fit up your Conventional Independent Grand Lodge rooms in the spacious and upper apartments of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's new hall, which has just been completed; and feeling that we should give you a helping hand towards paying the expenses thereof, we have concluded to tender the Wellington Lodge and its members a benefit festival, concert, or otherwise, at such time and place that they may select. Very respectfully,

(SIGNED)

Mrs. M. E. Pleasants, Mrs. Susan Brown,
Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. J. B. Blake,
Mrs. S. T. Wilcot, Mrs. Mary Cavis,
Mrs. L. A. Morris, Mrs. Lydian Francis,
Mrs. James Grasso, Mrs. C. H. Dutton,
Mrs. P. Johnson, Mrs. Jane Dunlin,
Miss Hattie Grasso, Miss Virginia Brown,
Miss Sarah Miles, Miss ——Scott,
Miss Annie Waters, Miss Belle Williams,
Miss R. Carr, Miss Martha Gunne,
Miss Sarah Lee, Miss Mary Jackson,
Mrs. Jane Dunlin,
Miss Emma Cooper, Committee
San Francisco, August 30th, 1871.

We, the officers of Wellington Lodge, having duly received the above very flattering note, signed by the above named ladies, take great pleasure in accepting the benefit contained therein, and appoint as the time Thursday, Sept. 14th, and the place the Young Men's Union Benefit Society Hall, Pacific Street near Mason.

(SIGNED)

Judge J. C. Pallier, Jas. H. Baker,
J. E. Brown, H. S. Morris,
Committee.
San Francisco, Aug. 31st, 1871.

[P. S.—A programme is being matured by the officers of the Wellington Lodge and the above committee of ladies which will appear next week.

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Has removed to
236 FOURTH STREET.
Corner of Howard street, (Up Stairs).
Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.
Marbles Sewing, Fringing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. jy16

GEM SALOON,
316 CENTRE ST., near Market,
ROLLANDO BUILDING, STOCKTON.
Where can be obtained
Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars
Of the Best the Market affords.
Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give us a call.
JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.
jy8-3m

LODGING HOUSE.

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Has opened the former Lodging House located at

No. 16 SCOTT ST.,
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Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY IRVINE

Persons in the City or those who may arrive from the Interior and Eastern states, can always obtain neat and comfortable furnished rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. jy29

FIRST GRAND Skating Carnival!

To be given by the

New Pavilion Skating Club.

—ON—

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11th.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing the patrons and the public generally that a Grand Skating Carnival will be given as above, under the auspices of the New Pavilion Skating Club. All persons wishing to contest for the Prizes will please hand in their names to the Managers of the Rink. All persons skating in the Quadrille Contest will appear in future numbers of this paper.

On every Wednesday evening the whole will be practiced with music until further notice.

N. B.—No persons will be allowed to compete for the Prizes but those who learned to skate on the Rink.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON,
P. WALKER,
Managers.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & BON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au23

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au23

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
au26-1m

FOR PORTLAND.
THE A 1 CLYDE BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP
CONSTANTINE,
CHAS. THURES ..... Commander
Will leave on as long days from
HATHAWAY'S WHARF,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Halleck.
HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietors.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT
Established in 1849.
REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 431, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 11th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.
PROPRIETORS.

PERSONAL!

Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer Colorado, July 16th, will please call at 418 Sixth street, and hear something to his advantage. au19
San Francisco, August 5th.

ROBERT WHITE. DAVID BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au19

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 207,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS $707,115 68

CHARLES TOBIN, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.
au12

CENTRAL ACIFIC RAILROAD



TIME SCHEDULE, JUNE 1, 1871.

EASTWARD.	Passenger Express Train	Freight Train
San Francisco	4.00 p	8.00 a
Oakland	4.30 "	8.40 "
San Jose	6.00 "	10.10 "
Gilroy	6.40 "	10.55 "
Soledad	7.30 "	12.15 p.m.
Salinas	8.00 "	1.00 "
Monterey Co.	8.30 "	1.30 "
Castroville	8.50 "	1.50 "
Pajaro	9.10 "	2.10 "
Watsonville	9.30 "	2.30 "
Santa Cruz	10.00 "	3.00 "
Davis	4.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.
Sacramento	5.00 "	9.00 "
Colfax	8.30 "	12.30 p.m.
Blue Canon	9.50 "	1.50 "
Truckee	11.30 "	3.30 "
Wadsworth	1.30 p.m.	5.30 "
Reno	2.00 "	6.00 "
Battle Mountain	5.00 "	9.00 "
Elko	7.00 "	11.00 "

WESTWARD.	Passenger Express Train	Freight Train
Elko	8.15 p.m.	4.00 p.m.
Battle Mountain	10.15 "	6.00 "
Wadsworth	1.00 a.m.	8.45 "
Reno	1.30 "	9.15 "
Truckee	3.30 "	11.15 "
Blue Canon	5.30 "	1.15 a.m.
Colfax	6.50 "	2.35 "
Sacramento	10.00 "	5.45 "
Davis	10.30 "	6.15 "
Santa Cruz	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Watsonville	7.30 "	12.10 p.m.
Pajaro	7.50 "	12.30 "
Castroville	8.10 "	12.50 "
Salinas	8.30 "	1.10 "
Monterey Co.	8.50 "	1.30 "
Soledad	9.20 "	2.00 "
Gilroy	10.05 "	2.45 "
San Jose	10.40 "	3.20 "
Oakland	11.50 "	4.30 "
San Francisco	12.30 p.m.	5.00 "

SAN JOSE BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8.00 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Arrive at SAN JOSE at 10.40 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.

SAN JOSE BRANCH.—Leave SAN JOSE at 7.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. Arrive at SAN FRANCISCO at 9.40 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 p.m. Leave ALAMEDA at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 p.m. Leave HAYWARDS at 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

SANTA CRUZ BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8.00 a.m. Arriving at SANTA CRUZ at 5.00 p.m. Leave SANTA CRUZ at 8.00 a.m. Arriving at SAN FRANCISCO at 5.00 p.m.

HOLLISTER BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8.00 a.m. Arriving at HOLLISTER at 5.00 p.m. Leave HOLLISTER at 8.00 a.m. Arriving at SAN FRANCISCO at 5.00 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 p.m. Leave ALAMEDA at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 p.m. Leave HAYWARDS at 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

SANTA CRUZ BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISC

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Incorporated 1821.
CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS-$1,300,000

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN.
CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS - $1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.
General Agents for California,
314 California St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap26-6f

HOME Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
Merchants' Exchange Building
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - $650,000

GEO. H. ROSSITER, President.
CHAS. B. FARGO, Vice President.
N. D. SIDNEY, Marine Secretary.
JOS. SUNOTT, Marine Surveyor.
C. P. HOLLISTER, Special Agent.
E. B. DAVIS, Special Agent.

H. H. HIGBLOW, General Manager.

DIRECTORY.
George H. Howard, Secretary.
P. B. Redington, Charles Crocker,
H. F. Teschemacher, A. Redington,
John D. Redington, Robert Watt,
John H. Redington, Mark Hopkins,
A. W. Bowman, James Carolan,
C. S. Hobbs, J. F. Houghton,
Wm. H. Chamberlin, D. E. Knight,
Lorrin Clayton, Isaac Liebman,
J. Conrad, Julius Wetzlar,
Wm. H. Moor, Theo. Minna,
C. S. Johnson, H. H. Hewlett,
H. H. Tilden, Wm. Norris,
W. H. Greenwood, J. D. Fraser,
J. M. McMinn, H. M. Orr,
Wm. Sharon, Edward Moore,
Henry L. Dodge, W. F. Hilke,
Geo. L. Mesic, A. W. Simpson.
Cyrus Wieed, CARTERVILLE:
W. H. Fowler, Jr., D. E. Knight,
Jos. Galwey, SOLANO VALLEY:
William Hall, William Wall,
Charles R. Story, T. Wright.
A. J. Bryant, SAN LEANDRO:
B. Easterbrook, A. H. Wilson,
J. F. Hendrie, Alfred Moore,
Jos. Pierce, David Williams.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH OFFICE.
JULIUS WETZLAR, - - - Manager
ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - - Secretary

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.
H. HEWLETT, - - - - Manager
H. H. ORR, Secretary.
ap14-3m

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best meals in the city. He has engaged a First Class French Chef, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals Furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residence.
M. G. P. Kelly.

CUERIN & KELLY,
PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,
527 and 529 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.
All the latest style of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Grents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.
ma18-tf

Meetings for the People!
Hon. GEO. C. GORHAM
—AND—
Hon. H. C. ROLLINS
Will address the People on the issues of the day, at the following places and dates:
STOCKTON.....Saturday, September 9
M. M. ESTEE,
Republican State Central Committee.

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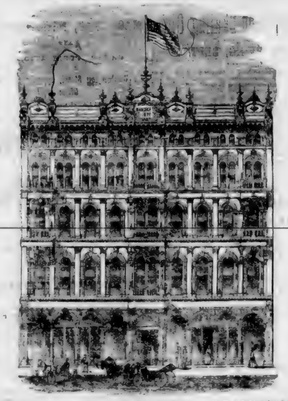
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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mfg Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
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It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all weaknesses and Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, Tetters, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.
It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from all herbs found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.
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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, causing healthy and strengthening to the system, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary bottle of Extract.
Being entirely pure and concentrated, none others are nearly so cheap.
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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of those insidious maladies of CALIFORNIA. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
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SOLE AGENTS.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871. WHOLE NO. 371

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Anecdotes of Public Men.

Col. J. W. Forney has been writing a series of articles in the Washington *Sunday Chronicle*. No. XXXIV of the series, which appears in the Philadelphia *Weekly Press* of September 9th, gives many of the quaint sayings and political doings of President Lincoln, and also gives many vivid extracts from his speeches, acts, etc., from which we make the following extracts:

From his first annual message, March 9th, 1861:

There are already among us those who, if the Union be preserved, will live to see it contain two hundred and fifty millions. The struggle of to-day is not altogether *for* to-day—it is for a vast future also. With a reliance on Providence, all the more firm and earnest, let us proceed in the great task which events have devolved upon us.

From his letter to Horace Greeley, August 22, 1862.

The object of the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be—the Union as it was.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.

If I could save the Union without freeing any slave I would do it—and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it—and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that.

What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause.

I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

From his letter to Colonel Hodges, of Kentucky, April 4, 1864:

I claim not to have controlled events, but confess that events have controlled me. Now at the end of three years' struggle, the nation's condition is not what either party, or any man, devised or expected. God alone can claim it. Whither it is tending seems plain. If God now wills the removal of a great wrong, and wills also that we of the North, as well as you of the South, shall pay fairly for our complicity in that wrong, impartial history will find therein new causes to attest and revere the justice and goodness of God.

From his speech at the Philadelphia Fair, June 16, 1864:

It is a pertinent question, often asked in the mind privately and from one to the other, "When is the war to end?" I do not wish to run any risk of seeing the time come without being ready for the end, for fear of disappointment, because the time had come and not the end. We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it never will end until that time. Speaking of the present campaign, General Grant is reported to have said, "I am going through on this line of it takes all summer." This war has taken three years; it was begun or accepted upon the line of restoring the national authority over the whole national domain; and for the American people, so far as my knowledge enables me to speak, I say we are going through on this line if it takes three years more.

From his second annual message:

The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. we must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

On the adoption of the anti-slavery amendment, this speech from the Presidents' Mansion, February 1, 1865:

A question might be raised whether the proclamation was legally valid. It might be urged that it only aided those who came into our lines, and that it was inoperative as to those who did not give themselves up; or that it would have no effect upon the children of slaves born hereafter; in fact it would be urged that it did not meet the evil. But the amendment is a king's cure-all for all the evils. [Applause.] It winds the whole thing up.

From his second inaugural address:

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills it that it continues until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

On the slaves fighting for the rebels, March 11, 1864:

There are but few aspects of this great war on which I have not already expressed my views by speaking or writing. *There is one*—the recent effort of "our erring brethren," sometimes so called, to employ the slaves in their armies. The great question with them has been, "will the negro fight for them?" They ought to know better than we. I may incidentally remark, however, that having in my life heard many arguments—or strings of words meant to pass for arguments—intended to show the negro ought to be a slave; that if he shall now really fight to keep himself a slave, it will be a far better argument why he should remain a slave than I have ever before heard. He, perhaps, ought to be a slave, if he desires it ardently enough to fight for it. Or, if one out of four will, for his own freedom, fight to keep the other three in slavery, he ought to be a slave for his selfish meanness. I have always thought that all men should be free; but if any should be slaves, it should be first those who desire it for *themselves*, and secondly those who desire it for *others*. Whenever I hear any one arguing for slavery, I feel a strong impulse to see it tried on him personally.

On Victory and Reconstruction, the last speech of his life, April 11, 1865:

Some twelve thousand voters in the heretofore slave State of Louisiana have sworn allegiance to the Union, assumed to be the rightful political power of the State, held elections, organized a State government, adopted a free State constitution, giving the benefit of public schools equally to black and white, and empowering the Legislature to confer the elective franchise upon the colored man. Their Legislature has already voted to ratify the constitutional amendment recently passed by Congress, abolishing slavery throughout the nation. These twelve thousand persons are thus fully committed to the Union and to perpetual freedom in the State; committed to the work we have before us, all the things the nation wants, and they ask the nation's recognition and its assistance to make good that committal. Now, if we reject, and spurn them, we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We, in effect, say to the white men, "You are worthless, or worse; we will neither help you, nor be helped by you." To the blacks we say, "This cup of Liberty which these, your old masters, hold to your lips, we will dash from you, and leave you to your chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, where, and how." If this course, discouraging and paralyzing both white and black, has any tendency to bring Louisiana into proper practical relations with the Union, I have, so far, been unable to perceive it. If, on the contrary, we recognize and sustain the new government of Louisiana, the converse of all this is made true.

We encourage the hearts and nerve the arms of the twelve thousand to adhere to their work and argue for it, and proselyte for it, and fight for it, and feed it, and grow it, and ripen it to a complete success. The colored man, too, seeing all united for him, is inspired with vigilance, and energy, and daring to the same end. Grant that he desires the elective franchise, will he not attain it sooner by saying it? He already advanced steps toward it than by running backward over them? Concede that the new government of Louisiana is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl; we shall sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it.

Again, if we reject Louisiana, we also reject one vote in favor of the proposed amendment to the National Constitution. To meet this proposition it has been proposed to admit Louisiana to representation; but the men designated to be sent to Congress are unacceptable to the dominant class. They are good enough to fight for the Union, but not good enough to be recognized as having any civil rights. This paper is now respectfully commended to the consideration of the political class to which I refer, as containing evidence that I am not unwilling to do what I can conscientiously do, to restore proper practical relations between the States and the Union; but I am unwilling to do what will, to my judgment, destroy the future, in regard to both white and black men. To diminish the inducements or the power of the new State government to protect the blacks during the transition period, would be unwise to the extent of the diminishment. To withhold the new government the benefit of the argument, "necessity," for the best possible course of the blacks during the transition period, would be unwise toward white men. To give the new government any power, even the power of taxation, which may be indispensable to the proper discharge of its duties during the transition period, but which power may be used to the perpetuation of slavery after that period, would be unwise toward both classes. To withhold from the new government the power to do any thing which may be indispensable to the reconstruction of the Union, would be unwise toward all. Exactly what will be indispensable may be unknown to us; but we think the new government will be the best judge of that matter, and we are unwilling to run any risk of losing the Union, or any part of it, which may be saved, by withholding any power from the new government, which may be indispensable to the reconstruction of the Union.

Proclamations.

Whereas we have received this day dispatches from New York City concerning the frauds perpetrated by Bill Tweed, Dick Connolly, Pete Sweeny, A. Oakey Hall, and others, members of the Tammany Wigwam and officers of said municipality, whose villanies have brought disgrace upon our national honor and reproach and ruin to the Empire City; and whereas it is our bounden duty to protect and preserve the good name, credit and respectability of our Empire with foreign nations, therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, [?] hereby decree and command that the bondsmen of said parties be held accountable for the return of all moneys feloniously obtained from the treasury of said city, and that the aforementioned wrong-doers and their accomplices be immediately placed under arrest and tried for committing high crimes and misdemeanors.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 21, 1871.

Whereas there has been published in the newspapers during the past ten days accounts of a defalcation in the New York Post-office by a clerk named Norton; and whereas many persons have inquired of us as to his being a member of our royal house, now, therefore, we hereby proclaim and make known that said Norton is not one of the royal family, and that we shall not intercede in his behalf or shield him from the just condemnation of an outraged government.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 22, 1871.

Whereas it is announced that one Hodges, lately Paymaster in the United States Army, is a defaulter in the sum of $1,250,000; and whereas the time has arrived when defalcations of every character—municipal, State or National—must be effectually checked and all persons committing the same be either guillotined or imprisoned for life with hard labor; now therefore we, Norton I, command said Hodges to be instantly arrested and tried for the enormous crime with which he stands charged.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 22, 1871.

A Novel Device.

We extract the following from the New Bedford *Mercury* of Aug. 30th:

A colored clergyman in Maryland, who seems to have been gradually losing control over his flock, has struck up a very ingenious method of punishing backsliders and regaining his influence. A few days since an old woman died in Sumter county, in that State, who had at one time been a member of his congregation, but had so fallen from grace as to cease to attend the regular service of the church. The pastor attended her funeral, and as a fearful warning to her surviving friends, ordered the remains to be interred with the head downward. He then preached a sermon over her closed grave, and terrified his hearers by declaring that the spirit of the deceased had already gone to the infernal regions, and that theirs would follow, on their heads also, if they did not immediately reform their lives. The device really has the merit of originality, and promises to work as well as did that of the Chinese priest in Nevada, who saw his charge casting longing eyes on a hog-pen, and prevented them from despoiling it by representing that one of the animals was possessed of a devil.

A Missourian, and his wife and seven children walked twenty-five miles to Kansas City to see a circus, secession are necessary to validly ratify the amendment. I do not commit myself against this further than to say that such a ratification would be questionable, and sure to be persistently questioned; whilst a ratification by three-fourths of all the States would be unquestioned and unquestionable.

The A. M. E. Church in Savannah, Georgia.

POLITICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. H. Cain, editor of the Charleston, S. C., *Missionary Record*, writes as follows in regard to the condition of the A. M. E. Church in Savannah, in his issue of Aug. 16th.

"We paid a flying visit to Savannah, Georgia, last Sunday week, and looked in on the work of Rev. Strickland, who has been engaged in building or finishing our large brick church in that place. We arrived Saturday night; on Sunday morning we found the people all astir, at early prayer meeting; the sweet, earnest song which echoed through the air awoke us, and imparted joys similar to those of gone by days in the western wilds, where for long years we rejoiced among the hardy sons of toil at those camp-meetings, which have done so much to build up our church work on the frontiers of the west. We found the people all alive to their interests. They have had more than ordinary trials in that city, in relation to church property. For the last three years the "M. E. Church South" has been working hard to dispossess them of the property which they owned before the war. This property belonged to the colored people although the deeds were held by the white trustees of those churches for the colored people, in accordance with the laws of that State. Since emancipation, all efforts to buy votes, or to force men to vote against their will; but we loathe with unmitered contempt the man or men who will sell their birth-right, and then turn State evidence against themselves, and aid in making the community believe their incapacity for Liberty.

We are informed that there are some eight hundred names who make this appeal for a contest with this basis of evidence. We believe that this will result in more damage to the colored men, than to the whites. We see in this the future feelings which will be engendered between employers and employees. We know that in this contest there will be a failure, and the odium will rest on the Negro. The white men will make money out of it, the negro will bear all the blame, and receive all the condemnation of the country.

We now warn the colored men who are being drawn into the snare, that they will live to repent such action. If certain men want to make money out of this thing, let them do all they can to sell votes; let them be the complainants and prosecutors, and bear their own sins. If you have done wrong this time, repent, and do so no more, but don't be trapped and sold. When these men have used you to their own profit they will throw you aside as dishonest, unworthy men, and will ever despise you because you were such a contemptible tool in their hands. They will ever regard you as dishonest, and will never trust for an honorable thing. If they succeed you will not be put in office, because they want them for themselves and friends. They are not working for you, but for office which will support themselves and families. It is time for you to learn common sense.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS.—The Salem (Mass.) *Register*, publishes letters from Cape Town, C. G. H., which state that diamonds are found by the hundreds every day. A stable-boy had just returned from the field of operation with one of seventy-three karats, of such perfect shape that it will lose little by cutting, and is of great purity. It is valued at $20,000. One of ninety-three karats has also been found, and a Cape Town laborer has returned with one of fifty-five karats. A young American, strolling about, stumbled upon a stone worth $25,000. Another American found seventeen in one week. They are sent down from the fields by hundreds every week. They are found over an area of 200 miles square, which is extending every day. The bankers readily make large advances on them.

The Colored Legislature of the M. E. Church South.

When the Colored members of the M. E. Church South returned, they found their colored sheep following shepherds of their own race. It was apparent to them that they had been employers and employees. We know that in this contest there will be a failure, and the odium will rest on the Negro. The white men will make money out of it, the negro will bear all the blame, and receive all the condemnation of the country.

We now warn the colored men who are being drawn into the snare, that they will live to repent such action. If certain men want to make money out of this thing, let them do all they can to sell votes; let them be the complainants and prosecutors, and bear their own sins. If you have done wrong this time, repent, and do so no more, but don't be trapped

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 23, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The State Senate.

Although in the upper branch of the Legislature there is a bare Democratic majority, we think the Republican pressure throughout the State demanding the passage of some Republican party measures will compel, by fair reasoning, several liberal minded Democratic members to abandon their party's factious exactions. They will be justified in taking this course, because there is no hope for the Democracy ever gaining power again under the old regime, or old order of things. The Democratic Senators who may break away from old party rule, can reasonably claim that they have a right to work on the principle of the "New Departure" doctrine, as was set forth in one of the planks of the platform of the Democratic party. This then will bring them, so far as that plank is concerned, squarely on the platform of the Republicans. The "New Departure" means or implies that the Democracy does acquiesce in the validity of the three amendments which gives to colored citizens all the rights, privilges and immunities which are guaranteed to white citizens, without abridgement, in consequence of color, etc. A compulsory educational bill will be one of the first which will be introduced as a Republican measure. This bill will no doubt include in its benefits the children of all citizens without regard to race or color. Now if the Democrats makes a factious opposition against it, all will know that the "New Departure" doctrine means nothing, and the whole Democratic party will become more stultified and obnoxious before the people than ever before. Then they can only delay the present Republican measures for a part of Governor Booth's term at most. The people are so far in advance of Democratic ideas that they will be almost impatient to await the election of another Legislature to hurl such fossilized ideas with the utmost scorn into political perdition. So we think that there are several Democratic State Senators who see this yawning precipice, and will recant from their party's exactions, and will not go near it; and they should also see that the Democratic party, as a party, in this State, will be in no condition to help them for many years to come, should they take these factious steps to defeat the Republican measures of the next Legislature. Therefore it is to be hoped that on a test vote for any progressive measure that is really for the public good, party or no party, that a sufficient number of Democratic Senators will assist in making it a law. This course will be considered true statesmanship, ahorn of Democratic faction.

BISHOP WARD has gone to Denver City on business connected with the A. M. E. Church. He may probably go to New York, on a flying visit, before returning to San Francisco.

"The American Exchange and Review."

We are in receipt of the September number of the above named popular and useful periodical, published in Philadelphia, Penn. With the September number it commences its XXth Volume, and is "A Miscellany of Useful Information and General Literature. Especially devoted to Finance, Mining and Metallurgy, Insurance, Railways and Transportation, Manufactures, Patents, Trade, Commerce, Art, Joint Stock Corporation Interests, Physics, Social and Economic Science." Its motto is "Utility, Profit and Progress." Terms, $3 per year.

The "Colored" Jury.

We find the following item in the *Morning Call* of Thursday, the 21st instant:

Coroner Letterman last evening held an inquest in the case of James Williams, the colored boy who was drowned by the capsizing of a boat off Hunter's Point on the 9th instant.

The jury convened to inquire into the cause of death was composed entirely of colored citizens, and was the first colored jury ever impanelled on the Pacific Coast. D. Scales, who resides on the south-east corner of Dupont and Green streets; Hamp Hudson, of 734 Pacific street; A. Waddy, of 1328 Pacific street; Jas. Wilkinson, of 518 Pacific street; W. Jackson, of 31 Ecker street; Joseph Adolph, corner of Clay and Dupont streets; B. Williams, of 1019 Pacific street; A. Randall, corner of Powell and Broadway; and Robt. Williams, Pacific street, between Kearny and Montgomery, composed the jury.

The first witness called was Jas. Williams, father of the deceased, who, by mark, or mill, Mr. — was a native of California, aged sixteen years and eleven months; I know nothing of my own knowledge in regard to his death.

The next witness called was a white boy named Augustus Porletto, who made the following statement without being sworn: On Saturday, September 9th' James Williams, Willie Ellis, Robt. McClellan, and myself, were on Long Bridge, when Williams got a boat from a boatman named Rob. We got in and took a sail to the cattle dock, and turned back when we came near the mail dock. Williams said he was going to Hunter's Point. On the way to the Point, we asked him to turn back, but he would not. When he got off the Point, Williams wanted to tow, when a squall struck the sail and capsized the boat. All but Williams clung to the boat. He started to swim ashore, which was only a short distance off. The engineer of the dry dock saw the boat capsize, and told us to hang on, as the boat would float to the dock. Williams went down in about two minutes, and I did not see him come up again.

Robert McClellan, another white boy, thirteen years of age, was then called and sworn. He corroborated the statement of last witness.

The Coroner then informed the Jurors that it would be their duty to determine from the evidence, if the deceased died a natural death, whether he committed suicide, was killed, or whether he met his death accidentally.

Mr. Scales said he was clearly of the opinion, from the evidence, that the death was the result of an accident, and the other Jurors concurred.

The Verdict—The Jury then returned the following verdict: "We, the undersigned Jurors, convened to inquire into the cause of the death of James Williams, Jr., do find that deceased was a native of California, aged 16 years and 11 months, and that he came to his death by being drowned in the Bay of San Francisco, on or about September 9th, and that his death was accidental.

(Signed) DANIEL SCALES,
JOSEPH ADOLPH,
JAMES M. WILKINSON, his mark
ALFORT ✕ RANDALL, mark
HAMP HUDSON,
B. WILLIAMS, his mark
A. ✕ WADDY, mark his
WARROW ✕ JACKSON, mark his
ROBERT ✕ WILLIAMS, mark

It will be seen by the above report, that Alfort Randall, A. Waddy, Walter Jackson and Robert Williams, could not write their names. This is to be lamented, but nevertheless these duties, as citizens, were forced upon them. Coroner Letterman is a Democrat, and for some reason selected a Jury, composed entirely of colored men, to sit in the above case. What the Coroner's motives in doing this were, we are unable to determine. We are opposed to the selection of any jurymen merely because he may be colored or white, French or English, Protestant or Catholic, providing he be a citizen. There can be no colored Jury, whether it be in an inquisitorial, civil or criminal case, according to the State or National law, any more than there can be a jury composed of English, Irish, or any other class of persons, because they are such. Therefore it was no compliment in fact, nor in law, for Coroner Letterman to select a "colored Jury" in the "Boy Williams" inquest case. As we have often stated in the APPEAL, that when such pretended friends wished to test the capacity of the Negro for conspicuous or important public duties, they generally selected the less improved, if not the most ignorant of the colored race. Why not select those who are capable of writing, and not those who can only make their mark, thus ✕? This may also be applicable to white men who cannot read or write, but their marks thus, ✕, would not have been exposed, we think, by the *Call*.

The Great Skating Carnival.

On Monday evening next, 25th instant, the New Pavilion Skating Club will give their grand Skating Cagnival at Platt's Hall. Great pains have been taken by Messrs. Blake, Wilson and Walker, the Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink, to make it one of the most pleasing and successful entertainments of the kind ever given in this city. For the details we refer our readers to the advertisement in another column.

The APPEAL next week will contain a minute and elaborate description of the Carnival by a special reporter. Our temporary absence from the city will prevent us from attending. We acknowledge, however, the receipt of a complimentary ticket from the Managers.

Public Document.

We are again indebted, and return our thanks, to Hon. J. H. Platt, of the Union Republican Congressional Executive Committee, Washington City, for a valuable National campaign document, which sets forth in contrast, by facts and figures, the Republican and Democratic financial management and policies compared, and two years and one month of Republican Administration of National Affairs. The document shows the reduction of the National debt, as follows:

The amount of debt, including accrued interest and less cash in the Treasury, on the first of March, 1869, near the commencement of the administration of President Grant, was about twenty-five hundred millions of dollars ($2,525,483,290.01.) On the 1st of April, 1871, it was twenty-three hundred and nine millions of dollars ($2,309,697,596.27.) The reduction of such debt, during the two years and one month which elapsed from March 1, 1869, to April 1, 1871, was two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars ($215,785,693.74.) a reduction equivalent to eight millions six hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($8,630,625.55) per month, or one hundred and three millions and a half per annum, (103,567,515.66.)

To which is appended a table giving the reduction of the debt, and a saving of interest, making a total reduction and saving, since 1865, of $251,848,827.33.

By tabular comparison with the Democratic management for two and a half years, in the City of New York, where the Democracy have had full sway, it sums up to the total of $147,718,870.30. Within this large amount are bills which have been paid to Democratic local officials, and questionable sandries, an amount of $9,780,483.16.

Speaking of New York in relation to these enormous frauds, Secretary Delano, in his Bandusky, Ohio, speech, says:

"This example ought to be sufficient. It illustrates the venality, peculation, and political prostitution which cover the Tamany Democracy, and render its moral atmosphere and presence feculent, obnoxious, and infamous. Here was paid a larger sum for repairs, carpets, and furniture for county offices, than the present Administration paid, in the same year, for mail transportation throughout the United States; nearly three times as much as the entire diplomatic expenses for two years past; as much as the yearly cost of collecting the customs revenue; more than all the miscellaneous expenditures of the Interior Department for either year of the present Administration, and more than the entire annual expenses of the Indian Bureau."

Telegraphic Dispatches.

[From the Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, September 20th.

The Grand Commandery of Maryland gave a musical reception in the Masonic Temple to the visiting Knights to-night. The programme consisted of a promenade concert, supper and hop. The upper and lower halls of the Temple were thronged to a late hour with a large number of elegantly dressed ladies.

At Barnum's Hotel, the members of the Supreme Council, for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, gave a banquet to the members of the Supreme Council for the Northern States.

The conclave of the Knights Templar commenced this morning. Sir W. Scovall, Most Eminent Grand Master, delivered the address; after which reports were made by the several officers, and the entire session was consumed in official business. D. P. Cartwright, of Elmira, New York, Commandery, fell from the third story of his hotel this morning, and was seriously injured.

BALTIMORE, September 21.

The weather was most favorable for the procession of the Knights Templars to day. All the city Courts and Stock Board adjourned over, and the Custom House, Post Office, and many business houses were closed during the procession. Promptly at half-past nine o'clock the several divisions assembled at their respective rendezvous, and forming, marched with bands of music to Broadway, where the general column was formed. The procession moved at twelve o'clock, and was an hour in passing a given point. Over fifty Commanderies were in the line, each carrying beautiful and richly wrought banners, and nearly all accompanied by bands of music. Following were carriages containing visitors and distinguished members of the Order. In front of the Masonic Temple the Most Eminent Grand Master fired a marching salute, after which the parade was dismissed, and the Commanderies marched to their respective headquarters. The number of Knights Templars in the procession was about five thousand.

To-night a grand banquet will be given to the Grand Encampment of the United States by the Grand Commandery Maryland, at Maryland Institute; also at Concordia Opera House, Masonic Temple, New Assembly Rooms, and the headquarters of the different Baltimore Commanderies. The Committee awarded to Detroit Commandery, No. 1, the silver service presented by Baltimore Commandery, No. 2, for the greatest proficiency in drill.

About 2,500 knights will visit Washington to-morrow.

The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Masons of the United States held a session to-day at Masonic Temple. The session was official and secret. The following officers were elected for the next ensuing three years: J. H. Drummond, of Maine, General Grand High Priest; E. H. Englehart, of Arkansas, Deputy General Grand High Priest; Chas. H. Ohr, of Maryland, General Grand King; Chas. Marsh, of California, General Grand Scribe; John McClellan, of Massachusetts, General Grand Treasurer; C. H. Fox, of New York, General Grand Secretary; Joseph Yeaton, of Wisconsin, General Grand Captain of the Host; D. C. Dankins, of Florida, General Grand Royal Arch Captain.

The Grand Encampment of the United States, in session to-day, elected the following officers: Most Eminent Grand Master, J. Q. A. Fellows, of New Orleans; Right Eminent Deputy Grand Master, James H. Hopkins, of Pittsburg; Very Eminent Grand Generalissimo Vincent L. Hurlburt, of Chicago; Captain-General, Benjamin Dean, of Boston; Very Eminent Grand Senior Warden, Irving M. Smith, of East Saginaw, Michigan; Very Eminent Grand Junior Warden, W. G. Patten, of Meridian, Miss.; Grand Treasurer, J. W. Simmons, of New York; Grand Recorder, Theo. S. Parvin, of Iowa City.

Judge W. Taylor, delegate from Texas, who had been ill here, died to-night.

CHICAGO, September 20th.

The Republican State Convention of Illinois, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the State at large, met at Springfield to-day, when all but four counties were represented. Gen. J. L. Beveridge, of Cook county, was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 386 votes out of 319, and the nomination was then made unanimous.

Resolutions were then adopted eulogising the Republican party; declaring that the time had come for the removal of all political disabilities, and returning thanks to the Illinois representatives in Congress for their unanimous support of the bill for the removal of them; declaring opposition to the taxation of all articles of necessity, and heartily approving of the bills repealing the duty on coal and salt, which had already passed the House of Representatives:

The Fifth resolution is as follows: "Resolved, We refer with pride to the eminently wise, patriotic, honest and economical administration of President Grant, and we confidentially commend it to the approbation of the country."

The other resolutions congratulate the administration on the reduction of the public debt and taxes; declare the Republican party is the only one to which the interests of the country can be safely trusted, and that the recent elections in California and Maine show that the majority of the people of the country hold the same opinion.

The Convention was harmonious and speeches were made by Senator Trumbull, ex-Governor Oglesby and others.

ST. PAUL, September 20th.

The Republican State Convention met here at noon to-day, and was the largest ever held by any party in Minnesota. The following were nominated: Governor, Horace Austin (the present incumbent of the office); Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Yale of Winona (both by acclamation); Secretary of State, S. P. Jennison of Goodhue County; Treasurer, W. M. Semour; Associate Justices, S. J. R. McMillen and J. M. Berry; and Attorney-General, J. R. Cornell.

Omaha is to build a $150,000 school-house during the coming summer.

CONVENTIONAL INDEPENDENT Grand Lodge F. and A. M., of the State of California, a Special Meeting will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street near Mason, on Monday evening, October 2d, at 8 P. M. The prompt attendance of every member is required for business of vital importance.

By order of the G. M.

NELSON COOK, Grand Secretary

ED. M. MARTIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.
NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,
823 Washington Street.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 9 to 10 o'clock.
MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

PETALUMA & SONOMA VIA LAKEVILL.

ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer
PETALUMA,
WILLIAM WARNER.....Captain
Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements, and her machinery adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:
Leave Petaluma, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A.M. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Bloomfield. CHAS MENTZER
Off

GEM SALOON,
816 CENTRE ST., near Market,
SOLLAUX'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.
Where can be obtained
Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars
Of the Best the Market Affords.
Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.
JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.
jy8-3m

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting their BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles, and of the best workmanship.
P. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman (of Cogswell's and Lewis' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

REMOVAL!
MRS. TANN
Has removed to
930 FOURTH STREET.
(Up Stairs),
Corner of Folsom,
Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.
Machine Sewing, Pringing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. jy16

LODGING HOUSE.
MRS. ZEDEKIAH J. PURNELL
Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at
No. 16 SCOTT ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY BEVINS.

Patronage in the City, or those who may arrive from the Interior and Eastern States, can always obtain neat and comfortable furnished rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. jy29

FIRST GRAND MASQUERADE
Skating Carnival!



By the New Pavilion Skating Club.
AT PLATT'S HALL;
Monday Evening, Sept. 25, 1871.

PROGRAMME.

9 o'clock—Grand March.
9.30—Skating for Prizes. Thirty minutes will be devoted to skating for prizes during which time all ladies and gentlemen, who can skate any steps, may do so, and from whom the judges may decide which are the best skaters and which are the best executed characters; and make the award of prizes accordingly.
10.30—Grand Waltz.
10.45—Grand Exhibition on Skates by Mr. Johnny Campbell.
11—Grand Quadrille on Skates. Most but all skaters will be allowed in the Quadrille, during which time skating is strictly prohibited.
11.30—Grand Waltz.
11.42—Grand March.
12—Grand Waltz.
12.15—Taking off Skates. After which, all who have not participated in the skating, are invited to enjoy themselves by dancing to the harmonious strains of the Quadrille Band.
2.30—"Home, Sweet Home."

Persons intending to personate characters or costuming for their skating Prizes, are particularly requested to hand in their names to the Managers, and also the character they intend personating, as no others will be allowed. Personating vulgar characters is positively forbidden. Ladies and gentlemen (as a warning to personate characters) can skate in mask, as all skaters are requested to wear masks. The most beautiful competition will be instituted by members, which will be furnished them.

PRIZES:

Best sustained Lady Character—Very handsomely gold and pearl set, color, red rosette, value $20.
Best sustained Gentlemen Character—Magnificent Brazilian Diamond and Emerald Breast pin, color, red rosette, $50.
Best Lady Skater—Very fine, solid gold and pearl sleeve buttons, color, white rosette, value $25.
Best Gentlemen Skater—Very heavy set of solid gold, enameled sleeve buttons, color, waste rosette, value, $25.
Best Fancy Skater—One set very heavy, solid gold pencil and sleeve buttons, very costly, color, gold.
Best Boy Skater—Very fine, solid, silver carved pencil, very fine, color, red rosette, $10.

The Prizes will be on exhibition on and after Monday, September 18th, 1871, at W. B. Bulkley & Co.'s magnificent jewelry store, No. 632 Montgomery street, near Clay street. The prizes will be delivered to the successful persons on Friday evening, September 29th, at the Skating Rink, which will be the grand closing night, for three weeks, for repairs.

Admission to Carnival, $1.
Tickets to be had of the Managers, or at the door of the Rink, on the carnival night.
Doors open at 7½, o'clock, and all the Managers are requested to be present at 8 o'clock, to form for the Grand March.
A full Brass and String Band will be in attendance, composed of members of Germania, The Managers will spare no pains to make this one of the most magnificent entertainments ever given in this city.
W. B. BLAKE,
W. B. WILSON,
F. WALKER,
Managers.

OLD FASHION CALICO PARTY.
A GRAND OLD FASHION CALICO PARTY will be given on Grand Wednesday evening, October 4th, 1871, by a Committee of Ladies, for the benefit of the Young Men's Union Benevolent Society.
For Particulars hereafter. 3t

ARRIVED.

OUR NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS, (imported for the Fall trade, we are pleased to announce has arrived, and is now mostly open and ready for inspection.
Persons contemplating purchasing, and those who may be intending to make purchases at some future time, we promptly invite to examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS.
In this department we have received many novelties. We call attention to a choice lot of Satin de Chenes, in all shades.
Also, Brocade Silk, a novelty in Striped Silk and Wool Goods, &c.
New shades in Pongee Mixtures, &c.
Several cases of grey, striped, and checked Poplins, &c.
A new Scotch Plaid—just out—&c.

SILKS.
Our stock of Black and Colored Silks will be found the cheapest and cheapest in the city.
Chenery Brothers' American Silks, Black and Colored, $1 &c.
These goods we have carefully tested, and have found them all pure silk, well made and softly finished.

GLOVES AND LACES.
The very best French Kid Gloves, made to our order and certain to give satisfaction, $1 50 per pair.
A large assortment of Lace Sets, Lace Collars, Barbe and Bandeau, very cheap.
Some very fine embroideries in Hosiery.

LINENS.
Good Heavy Table Linen, 56c. and upwards.
Fine Bleached, all Linen Napkins, $1 50 and $2 00.
All Linen Towels, $1 20 and $2 50.
Turnkey Table Damask, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS.
All the Standard brands in Shirtings and Sheetings, at wholesale prices.
A good, heavy 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 40c.
Best Ballard Vale and Gilbert's Flannels at the old Machine Sewing, Printing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. jy16

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
A nice assortment of new styles in Striped Shawls, $6 50.
Brocke Shawls from $12 00.
We are now exhibiting some very pretty Ladies Suits of an entirely new design.
Ladies wishing to have Cloaks or Suits made to order can have them done cheap and satisfactorily.

TAAFFE & CO.,
9 Montgomery Street.

Masonic Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1871.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

One of the largest excursions ever given in this city took place yesterday to Atlantic City, under the auspices of our Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania (colored). After crossing by ferry to the depot at Camden. Fifty cars were filled with the excursionists. The day was delightful and everything passed off pleasantly.

The Mark Masters' Lodge was a distinctive feature. The new regalia worn consisted of a square lambskin apron, trimmed with purple and embellished with a Keystone in the centre, and also a purple sash.

The Rising Sun Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania was well represented, as was the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, dressed in complete knighthood regalia. Altogether they made a most imposing appearance.

I suppose you have heard that the Colored Grand Lodge of Washington City, District of Columbia, has come out from under the jurisdiction of what is called the "National Grand Lodge," or "National Compact," and organized under and by the authority of the regular Conventional mode, and are therefore sovereign and independent as a Grand Lodge, holding allegiance to nothing but their Grand Lodge constitution, based upon ancient usages and the general regulations of the Order. More anon.

I. P.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 12th.

TO EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

The Hiram Grand Lodge of F. A. A. M. held its Third Quarterly Communication on Monday evening the 11 inst. The meeting was attended with the utmost harmony and good feeling; the members and representatives seemed but too glad that they were able to be present. Bro. Levi Anderson, Sr., our much esteemed Emerald and Deputy Grand Master, who has been indisposed some week or more, was able to be in attendance, although not entirely recovered, seeming to say by his appearance, I am with you. We trust the Great Grand Master will add a few more years to his already useful life, as he, with a few others yet living, had the honor of bringing the Masonic light amongst the colored citizens of little Delaware, who can now proclaim beyond successful contradiction, that she has a few stalwart blacks who, on the day of election, can and do walk forward to the polls and cast their ballots. Would may it be said, *Ubinemo propos et Dieu dispose.* How glad we, the Hiram Grand Lodge, should feel to be the corner stone of the colored Masonic Temple of the State.

The correspondence received were from the M. W. G. Lodges of Alabama, Tennessee and Ohio, which are of a very friendly nature. Each one of the Lodges represented give a very encouraging account of the prosperity of the fraternity within each jurisdiction, and they glory in ascribing no authority legal in Masonry beyond State sovereignty, as much as do the M. W. G. Lodge of the State of California, which is hailed by the H. G. Lodge as another link in the mystic tie that cannot be broken by nationality. We have received a document from the M. W. G. Lodge of the District of Columbia, announcing dissolution of the National Compact, and asking to be received into recognition with families acknowledging State sovereignty—and the cry is still they come. We think sometimes we are nearing the Red Sea; if so, let us stand still, I have told you concerning the prosperity of other Grand Lodges' jurisdictions; ours seems to be in a very prosperous attitude at this time; whilst we are making no great display, we are trying to live for the principles, and not removing any of the landmarks. Our predecessors of the mystic tie laid down our love collectively to the craft, reserving a large share for the M. W. G. Lodge of California, from the H. G. Lodge of the State of Delaware.

EDMUND H. ANDERSON, Sr.,
G. R. Secy.

LET parents make every possible effort to have their children go to sleep in a pleasant humor. Never scold or give lectures, or in any way wound a child's feelings as it goes to bed. Let all banish business and every wordly care at bedtime, and let sleep come to a mind at peace with God and all the world.

The books in the library belonging to the British Museum occupy twelve miles of shelving.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22.

Mr. Editor:

I visited the Skating Rink last Wednesday evening, being attracted there by the extensive preparations being made for the Grand Masquerade Carnival on Monday evening, the 25th instant, at Platt's Hall. The managers of the rink deserve great credit for the able and business-like manner with which they have so successfully conducted the enterprise. It shows that we have some energetic young men amongst us. Mr. Editor, according to my humble judgment, the skaters will compare favorably with the white skaters at the white rinks, and that is a great deal to say, knowing that the whites have had three times the advantage over the colored skaters, and, that the whites were skating nearly two years before the colored people could enjoy the privilege, the doors of all the white rinks being barred against them even as spectators, and we not having any of our own. But still it is manifest in some instances you have got to pick your white skaters to compare with some of our colored.

Amongst some of the skaters who will attract attention on the night of the Carnival, (and of whom we need not be ashamed) are the Misses Virginia Campbell, Hattie Grasse, Mary Purnell, Julia Brown, Goodman, Berry, Miles, Dove, Lee, M. Campbell, Emma Cooper, and a great many ladies I cannot name.

Amongst the gentlemen are Messrs. J. Campbell, Tillman, Garrison, Cowen, Fletcher, Cooper, Sampson, Goodman, Randall, and several others, who are all excellent skaters.

They perform the Grand March very well; the only fault I noticed is, when they are stopped in the March, they break ranks and skate around the floor promiscuously. It is in bad taste, and I hope it will be avoided on Carnival. After the March is formed, the appearance would be greatly improved if the skaters retain their places in the line until they hear the bell ring for dismissal. The Quadrille was performed last Wednesday evening splendidly. The prizes on exhibition at M. M. Baldwin & Co's jewelry establishment, are magnificent, and quite surpassed my most sanguine expectations. The lucky ones who wear the rosette on that night may well feel proud of their conquest, for they will receive some thing well worth owning. Mr. Editor, I am no great hand for attending entertainments, but I would not miss this grand display for something "purty."

Yours,
S. M.

General Butler on Woman Suffrage.

In a recent speech made at Worcester, Mass., by Gen. Butler, he defines his position on woman suffrage as follows:

"Well, I looked over the books and I found that there were only two things that a person must be in order to be a citizen of the United States; two things in order to do, and one thing to have done by them. Everything else can be done by a person whether a citizen or not, but those three things belong to nobody but a citizen. Nobody but a citizen can register a ship. Nobody but a citizen can pre-empt land under the old pre-emption law. Nobody but a citizen can have a passport. Well, I looked then, and I found that women had always registered ships, always pre-empted lands, and always had passports, and I came to the conclusion that women were citizens of the United States, because the law expressed that nobody could do that who were not citizens. Very well, then comes the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which settled the question, which is that all persons born in the American jurisdiction, born on American soil, and duly naturalized, shall be American citizens. That's the Constitution. Then I went into the Supreme Court, and I found the Supreme Court of the United States had said that the elective franchise was one of the privileges and immunities of American citizens; that is the right of voting; I then found that the 14th article of amendment said that no State shall have power to abridge or take away any of the privileges or immunities of an American citizen. Then I got into this line of reasoning: Women are American citizens; no State can take away or abridge the privilege of immunity. What is the consequence? what followed? what necessarily, logically resulted? Why, it is that you can not take away by State laws the right of women to vote." (Applause.)

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THE NEW
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important sex of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

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Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
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PERSONAL!
Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer Colorado, July 14th, will please call at 320 Sixth street, and hear something to his advantage.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th. . . .

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NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED WILLIAM BROWN, of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my copper distilled **Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.** [and] the particular attention of the trade is called to my Celebrated **"Rose Hill" Old Bourbon.** This is my favorite brand, made from choicest selected grain, and is now ready for delivery.
WM. H. HARE.
Paris, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, }
November 11, 1870. }

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SAMUEL VANDEBERGH,
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Family Sewing Machine

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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson! Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

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BLOOD PURIFIER.



An infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for most DISEASES of the BLOOD, SCROFULA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely removes the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, relieves, and ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, TUMORS, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores, and raises from the dead all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California, and is therefore peculiarly adapted for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you r n'b, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to lay another dollar after the many experiments you have made of worthless compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

Hear the address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try coughing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and for sale by all Druggists.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

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Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.

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The Standard Flavoring Extracts

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, at a similar outlay, but for mere household purposes each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and need other so called remedies without permanent relief, rush at once this LAST and GREAT

CURE

By using according to directions,

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Will CURE, in their beginning, three fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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Full Weight of coal. Full Measure of Wood.

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Some of you r n'b, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to lay another dollar after the many experiments you have made of worthless compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1871. WHOLE NO. 372

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Letter from Lieut. Governor Dunn to Horace Greeley.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31, 1871.

SIR:—For reasons that will appear in the body of my letter, I address this communication to you. On the 9th of August last the Republican State Convention of Louisiana was convened by the Republican State Central Committee at 12 M. in one of the United States Court Rooms, situated in the Custom House.

The Committee determined that the door of the Court room in which the Convention was to be held should be open at thirty minutes before twelve o'clock for the admission of delegates, contestants and members of the press. Said Committee, to prevent confusion and disorder, directed the chairman thereof to furnish delegates, contestants and members of the press tickets of admission, and directed that none others should be admitted until after the temporary organization of the convention could be effected.

The committee gave due notice through the press of the points herein stated relative to the time, place and order to be observed in convening of the members and the organization of the Convention. In the rules established, and measures agreed upon, they followed the precedents set by the Republican State Central Committee of Massachusetts and other States, and also by the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and they in nowise transcended their authority.

For weeks prior to the Convention, the primary meetings of the clubs in nearly every ward in the city had been disturbed and broken up by the supporters of his Excellency Governor Warmoth, through organized gangs of street and city employees moved from club to club, assisted by hired ruffians and thugs. Frequently the Metropolitan Police, in uniform and citizens' dress, of which Governor Warmoth is commander-in-chief, instead of protecting citizens in their assemblage, aided and abetted violent and bad men in their efforts to prevent the exercise by the people, of the right of free assemblage and free speech; said disturbances frequently extending to personal violence and arrest—the parties assaulted and arrested by the police in every instance being those opposed politically to his Excellency.

These outrages have been followed up by threats, from prominent supporters of the Governor, that the police would be used to control the Convention, and blood would be shed if necessary, for the same purpose.

The premises considered, Marshal Packard, the Chairman of the State Central Committee, being authorized to designate and secure a suitable place for the assembling of the Convention, having failed after due effort, to secure for that purpose the National Theatre, St. Charles Theatre, the Masonic Temple and Odd Fellows' Hall, and finding that the Mechanics' Institute, now used for a State House, Turners' Hall and every other available hall had been secured by, and was under the control of Gov. Warmoth and subject to the inroads of his police, selected one of the United States Court rooms then unoccupied, as a suitable place for holding the Convention, and said Chairman being an United States Marshal, charged with the guardianship of Federal property and the execution of writs issuing from the Federal judicial authority, made requisition on General Reynolds, Commanding the Department, for a guard of forty United States troops for the protection of public property in case of a riot, and appointed special deputy marshals to execute any writ or process that might issue from the United States Commissioner against any disturbers of the peace in the building.

Governor Warmoth about ten, being about one hour and a half before the time published for the opening of the court room for the admission of delegates, having supplied himself and friends with tickets, presented himself at the Custom House door, and he and his friends were promptly admitted. At about the point where the troops, having stacked their arms, were talking in groups, without molestation, to a point more than one hundred feet beyond, when he demanded entrance for himself and followers, of Deputy Marshal in charge of the Convention room. He was informed that no one was permitted to enter until the doors should be open at thirty minutes to twelve, he withdrew from the building, alleging that he was refused admission to the Convention, and that Federal bayonets were present to intimidate the Convention and prevent a free and full expression of the opinion thereof. More than a week before the assembling of the Convention, Gov. Warmoth stated to Congressman Kay, a prominent member of the State Central Committee, that there would be two Conventions; and about the same time, the *Louisianian*, of which Senator Pinchback, subsequently elected President of the Bolters' Convention, is proprietor, announced there would be two Conventions and justified the holding of the same. These previous announcements by Messrs. Warmoth and Pinchback show that the Bolters' Convention had been contemplated and determined upon from the beginning unless the regular Convention should be manipulated and controlled in the interest of his Excellency; and the hasty, indelicate, inexcusable withdrawal of his Excellency and his adherents from the building one hour and a half before the time appointed for the organization of the Convention, and before there could be any authoritative action thereof obtained, upon the false and flimsy pretext that United States troops were present to intimidate and control the delegates, was but the ill-advised carrying out of a programme that had already been agreed upon by the small but mischievous clique of bolters and disorganizers who followed the leadership of Henry Clay Warmoth.

The action of the Committee was only sanctioned by the usages of party organization, but moderate and necessary, and the conduct of the Federal authorities was discreet and wise, not only authorized but demanded by existing laws, and had they done less they would have failed in their duty. In this connection, justice to good and wise men, no less than fidelity to my party and my race, demand that I protest against the offensive and unreasonable demand of yourself and other outside faultfinders, for the removal of the Federal office-holders for their action in connection with the late Convention. We recognize them by antecedents and position as the best representatives of the National Government, and for their personal integrity as well as their political sagacity and fidelity, we cordially support them. If the President desires to strengthen our confidence in him and increase the successes of the Republican party in Louisiana, he will not only continue these faithful servants in their positions, but give them his warmest commendation for their conduct. This statement I make with a full personal knowledge of the sentiments of my people, and with the full knowledge of the delusions and illusions so unscrupulously circulated in the North and West relative to our constituents on this subject by Senators Lynch and McMillen and other so-called wandering Louisiana Republicans, whom, in common with their class, while making their money by office-holding and questionable speculations in connection therewith in Louisiana, live principally and spend their money in Ohio and other States; and from the appearance of your journals these gentlemen are better known by you and have much larger influence in your Committee than in the State of their reputed residence, which, in this instance, they grossly misrepresent. Aye, more: the persistent and repeated outrages of his Excellency and his supporters, showing not only the presence of organized assaults upon the rights of citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws made thereunder, but the connivance of the Police with the evil-minded persons perpetrating those outrages, clearly called for and would have justified the interference, for our protection, of the President, under the third section of the Enforcement Bill, of April 20th, 1871. All the material facts herein recited and more, are not only confirmed by the conduct of his Excellency in withdrawing from their seats, and massing in the neighborhood of the Custom House hundreds of the Metropolitan Police, and in an unavailing effort to call out the militia for the same nefarious purpose, but by affidavits of reliable and respectable men, who were personally cognizant to the facts alleged, and said affidavits shall be forthcoming to put the stamp of discredit upon the mendacious telegrams and communications that have been so industriously circulated against the good name of nineteen-twentieths of the *bona fide* Republicans of this State, who make up and constitute the opposition to the administration of Gov. Warmoth.

All the censure found in the journals against the action of the legitimate Republican Committee and State Convention have been grounded on allegations in conflict with the recital of facts already made herein.

It is alleged, or assumed by the aforementioned journals, that the United States Court room was selected as the place of meeting as an excuse to obtain and use the Federal troops against the faction of Gov. Warmoth. It is further alleged or assumed that Gov. Warmoth was, with his friends, refused admittance to the room in which the Convention was to be held after he had made an effort to obtain entrance at the time unanimously agreed on by the committee, including his own friends among them, to wit: 11:30 A. M.

Furthermore, it is alleged that the troops interfered to intimidate the delegates, and finally drove the Governor and his followers from the Convention: Each one of these allegations and assumptions is unequivocally and utterly devoid of truth. There was not a full company of troops, no Gatlin Guns, no privilege of entrance granted to any delegate not granted to the bolters, no interference on the part of the military with the members of the Convention, and no Deputy Marshals in the room where it assembled—and the men who originated the allegations herein denied, if cognizant of the facts at all of which they write and speak, knew that their utterances were groundless fabrications, and unworthy of credit. Two conclusions have been reached by the journals, making the animadversions complained of.

They say, admitting the existence of the outrages complained of by us as the justification for our course in the premises, it were better that Gov. Warmoth and his faction by fraud and violence should have controlled the Convention against the wishes of a majority of legally elected delegates, than that such questionable means should have been resorted to by us for the protection of our rights, political and personal.

To this we respond, that those who live in New York and other States, and are consequently free from the ibalis and evils under which we live, without any great exercise of patriotism, or exhibition of sense, can afford to give us this gratuitous and silly counsel; but we who feel the presence of the wrongs we suffer from his Excellency's administration, do not propose voluntarily to submit to them without a struggle for deliverance, much less help to constitute them. Another alternative is suggested, to wit:

That we should use force against force, forgetting that, as in the past, his Excellency had contrived to perpetrate his outrages under cover of law, so as to make the innocent suffer for the conduct of the wrongdoers, so in this instance we could turn the power that our superior numbers gave us by arming for self-protection without first violating the laws of the land, and putting ourselves in the attitude of outlaws in order to exercise the right of self-defence.

Again, we reply to our journalistic censors that we respectfully decline making cheap capital for the Democracy, and furnishing occasions for the sensational patriotism of Democratic journals by becoming political martyrs at the caprice and whim of H. C. Warmoth, the first Gubernatorial bolter, and the first Ku-Klux Governor, of the party he has disgraced, and is now trying to destroy. Our liberties were won by the sword and sanctioned by the baptism of patriotic blood, and with the memory of the heroes who won them fresh in our minds, we do not propose that usurpers, even though they be Republican in name, shall deprive us of them; and if protection is denied us by officers of our own selection, we shall seek it from the same beneficent national authority that first made us free, and clothed us with the rights of citizenship.

Among the political journalists that have given credence to the malicious misrepresentations made upon the true Republicans of the State in connection with the late Republican State Convention, none are more prominent than yourself in circulating with alacrity said misrepresentations, and none more pronounced than you in what we feel to be an unfair criticism and unjust denunciation of the course we were compelled to pursue by the outrages of his Excellency for the protection of our political rights, and you have done us a wrong, that justice to yourself, no less than to the Republican party, requires should be repaired.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A GIRL of seventeen years located a farm in Kansas some three years ago. The land was perfectly wild, and she employed no male help; but her success has been such that, on Tuesday of last week, she was offered for her farm a sum ten times the amount she paid for it. She refused the offer, and says that, in five years more, she will retire to the East and live on the interest of her property.

BOSTON Common has produced three crops of hay this season.

How London is Governed.

In the year 1855 an act was passed by the British Parliament constituting as a corporation, with a common seal, the Metropolitan Board of Works. This Board consists of forty-five members, three from the old city of London, and one or two representatives for the several parishes and districts outside of the walls. The principal duties of this Board relate to the execution of works to prevent sewage passing into the Thames; the construction of sewers by ventures over which it has control; the naming of streets and the numbering of houses; the lines of buildings in streets; general improvements; purchase and leasing of lands; borrowing on mortgage; making parks and providing open spaces; constructing works on the banks of the Thames; the formation of new streets and levying rates. By subsequent acts of Parliament these powers have been modified or extended, but generally for special purposes, such as laying gas-pipes in the streets, controlling the carriage of dangerous goods in public, regulating the use of locomotives on roads, the storage of petroleum and other dangerous and explosive or combustible materials, prevention of the spread of cattle diseases, protection of commons and open places, and government of the fire brigades. To a certain extent this Board exercises control within the jurisdiction of the Mayor and Common Council, as in the instance of the northern embankment on the Thames, and the opening of certain new streets within the city, for which purpose the cost and wire dues have been guaranteed by Parliament until the year 1889. The Board has the power of levying rates for certain public purposes, and it is often applied to by the authorities of the several parishes for parishes for pecuniary aid to advance local improvements and make assessments; but it has no control over the internal government of the parishes. This devolves upon the parish vestry, a body of representative censors that we respectfully decline making cheap capital for the Democracy, and furnishing occasions for the sensational patriotism of Democratic journals by becoming political martyrs at the caprice and whim of H. C. Warmoth, the first Gubernatorial bolter, and the first Ku-Klux Governor, of the party he has disgraced, and is now trying to destroy. Our liberties were won by the sword and sanctioned by the baptism of patriotic blood, and with the memory of the heroes who won them fresh in our minds, we do not propose that usurpers, even though they be Republican in name, shall deprive us of them; and if protection is denied us by officers of our own selection, we shall seek it from the same beneficent national authority that first made us free, and clothed us with the rights of citizenship.

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Proclamation.

Whereas, there are great commotions in different quarters of the terrestrial globe arising from disrupting the question, "The Purification of the Bible—its True and False Lights," and fears are entertained that a war may break out at some remote point and spread all over the whole world, carrying in its winding coures death, pestilence, famine, devastation and misery; and whereas such a state of affairs is to be deplored by all liberal-minded Christians, who oppose bigotry, charlatanism and humbuggery, and who follow the golden maxim of the lamented Lincoln, "With malice toward none—with charity for all"; and whereas Religion is like a beautiful garden, wherein the False Lights may be compared to the poppies, which fall to the ground, decay and are no more; the True Lights

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 30, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Judicial Election.

The ensuing Judicial election is coming to hand, and it behooves every Republican not to depend upon the strength of the party as exhibited at the Gubernatorial election. It will require the same energy in every locality to keep the respective Republican forces together for the grand and final charge on the 18th of October. As it did in the September election. The enemy must be routed entire; no nucleus of the serpent Democracy which has stung us so long must be left, as it may fuse itself into life again before the Presidential election, and cause double,the trouble to overthrow or conquer its venomous designs for the overthrow or the nulling of the three amendments. Whether the disguise may be the "New Departure" or any other fallacy or delusion, the ostensible object of the National Democracy, providing they get a foothold in most of the States, (and California has been counted on as one,) is to make a grand, formidable and desperate charge to crush out Radical Republicanism, and perpetuate the Republic on the principles of the Frank Blair doctrine. Therefore it behooves every Republican to see that the State, its Constitution, its laws, etc., are guarded by sound Republican Supreme, District and County Judges, State Sup't of Public Schools, etc. There is a responsibility resting on the Republicans; and that is, not to let the news be flashed over the continent the day after the election that the State has reversed her decision to prove that her complexion was or is Democratic on the test for Judges. It would cause a despondency with three-fourth of the States in the Union, if such a catastrophe would befall us at this time. It would dampen the ardor of the Administration at Washington, blight the prospects greatly in the Presidential election, and be a stain upon every lukewarm Republican for years to come. Hence the necessity of arming immediately for the conflict.

The Platt's Hall Carnival.

Owing to our absence from the city the forepart of this week, we were compelled to secure the services of a lady reporter who we deemed better adapted for the difficult task of describing the ladies' costumes at the great Carnival given at Platt's Hall, on Monday evening last, than ourself, or any male whom we might have secured. We commend a careful perusal of her report.

"The Progressive American."

This is the title of a new weekly paper recently started by several colored men in New York City. We have received its 5th number, dated September 13th, and look upon it with pride, for a progreive paper it is indeed. W. G. Christopher is Managing Editor, John J. Freeman, Corresponding Editor, and G. A. Washington, Proprietor. It coincides exactly with our views on appointments in general, given to colored men. In one of its leading articles it says:

"Messrs. Cornell and Murphy pride themselves upon the number of colored men they have appointed to office since they have been in charge of the New York Custom House. We are not of that class of men to give expression of our thanks for favors that are justly our due. In politics, as in all other matters, a manly and straightforward course is the best. When anything does not please us, we believe in speaking out, no matter whom it offends. We are far from being satisfied with the positions now held by colored men. If a black man be appointed clerk, let him be a clerk—if a messenger, let him be a messenger. We do not think it right that they should perform the duty of both clerk and messenger, as we learn several are doing now. We do not consider these offices merely as favors conferred upon us; for we have supported the Republican party in the past, and expect to do so in the future, and according to the number of our voters we are entitled to a certain number of the offices. We are not at all pleased with the manner in which the appointments are made in the Custom House and Appraisers' Office. Colored district and ward associations have been completely ignored, and John, who blacked Mr. A.'s boots, or Thomas, who waited upon Mr. B. at Long Branch, has more influence than all the true and worthy men of the associations in the city (of course there are a few exceptions). The result is that the offices are filled, generally speaking, with men who have no influence with the voters in their several district and ward associations."

The Right at Last Triumphant.

ACTION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

A correspondent of *Our National Progress* writes from Boston as follows:

DEAR NATIONAL PROGRESS:—As I promised to write you a letter from this city, which is so universally known as the Hub of the Universe, I sit down to comply with that promise, the more cheerfully because I have good news to communicate.

As you are aware, the Annual Session of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, is being held here, and there is no doubt that is the most largely attended session that has been held by that national body for a number of years; and the treatment by the Bostonians of the strangers among them, is most admirable. I could fill up several pages by enumerating the many kind attentions extended to us, but as the subject, I do not suppose, would be of much interest to your readers, I will come at once to the special information that I wish to communicate.

First, the National Division for the first time since its organization, has two legitimate and initiated colored members, to wit: William Wells Brown, of Massachusetts, and Rev. John H. Brice, of Md.; and although the latter is emphatically a *black* man, and the other, although not exactly black, is at least a colored man, their presence has not in any singular particular, as I can see or hear of, disturbed the harmony or affected the prestige of our Order, while their assistance in our deliberations has always been well timed and valuable. So much for our national progress.

This admission, you must acknowledge, virtually does away with *caste*, so far as our Order is concerned; but the true friends of national progress were not satisfied with this tacit admission on the past of this great and good organization of the Sons of Temperance, and so this afternoon, after an exciting and hard fought battle, those friends *by a majority of almost two to one*, passed a preamble and resolution, embodying and expressly stating the broad principle, that the order of the Sons of Temperance should henceforth be no longer closed to color, but that all persons, otherwise eligible, have the right, and may be admitted to full fellowship and all the rights and privilges of Sons of Temperance.

Now, what do you think of this action? Is it not evidence, strong and unquestioned, that the Sons of Temperance are a sensible, as well as a humane organization, calculated to do great good in the world? For my part I hope that this action in the forerunner of similar action on the part of all organizations having for their object the good of our fellows and our national progress.

Truly yours, REVLIS.

"The Far West."

We are in receipt of a neat little paper of the above name, printed and published by Church & Kerr, two young men under eighteen years of age. The paper is 11x17; and is set and made up in a neat and elegant style. The proprietors deserve success in their enterprise.

TO DELINQUENT AGENTS.—Agents in arrears will please send in their dues immediately.

OUR Masonic Correspondence has been crowded out this week. It will appear next.

The "Golden City."

This well-known and widely circulated paper has changed hands; Gus. DeYoung & Co. are now the proprietors. We have carefully perused the number for this week, and unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the best literary productions of any weekly ever published on this coast. It is issued every Sunday morning.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Cicero Minor, Virginia City, Nevada; Mr. Treadwell, Mrs. A. E. Patrick and Mrs. J. Stanley, Sacramento City; Mrs. M. Groves and Chas. Belfour, Vallejo; J. Smallwood and Mr. Dangerfield, Yosemite, Cal.; W. N. Sanderson and Mrs. J. B. Sanderson Stockton; Mr. R. Bradley, San Rafael.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

(From the Associated Press.)

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 28.

The Republican Convention assembled at 9 o'clock A. M. Isaac H. Bailey of New York, declared that the rejected delegation were the instruments of Tammany, and he thought nothing was lost by their withdrawal, and called up the resolutions allowing the remaining delegation to full vote. After some discussion it was announced that the resolution had been withdrawn.

A permanent organization was effected by electing Andrew D. White President. The Convention then proceeded with nominations. G. H. Scribner was nominated as Secretary of State, M. K. Hopkins for Comptroller, Thomas E. Raines for Treasurer, and Francis C. Barlow for Attorney General, the latter receiving 189½ to 139 for Henry Smith.

The resolutions adopted endorse the administration of Grant, reciting the beneficial results of his policy; denounce fraud and corruption in the New York City Government; denounce the course of the authorities with regard to the Orange procession, and hold the Democratic party responsible; call upon Congress to continue to reduce taxation and favor a tariff to produce the needed revenue with the least injury to the people, and at the same time protect home manufactories; approve the election laws of the last Congress; favor legislation for the benefit of laborers South; declare that the people have the right by legislation to prohibit the sale of liquor; favor cheap transportation from the West to East; denounce Democratic management of the canals, and favor the reduction of tolls; congratulate the people upon the recent Republican victories; adjure the Republicans of the State to settle the differences, and endorses the nominees.

A strictly prohibitory resolution was offered in place of the one in reference to the sale of liquors, but received only one vote.

The Convention then adjourned.

Senator Conkling made a speech, in which he said the withdrawing delegates would return.

THE GREELEY DELEGATES

met at 9 o'clock. A number of bitter speeches were made, when they adjourned till 11, when they organized by the election of Sinclair Tousey, President. A. Hutchins, and Gen. Palmer made speeches strongly denouncing the Conkling party, and particularly Andrew D. White, President of the Convention. He said he had been told that Secretary Fish was to resign and if White succeeded in controlling the Convention, he would be appointed in his place. Palmer declared that White was made President of the Convention to get an endorsement of the San Domingo job.

The meeting appointed a committee to issue an address and call a State Convention, if advisable, and adjourned.

RICHMOND, September 28th.

The Republican convention yesterday adopted resolutions affirming devotion to the Republican party, pledging the party in Virginia to support a tariff, which, while securing the necessary revenue, shall give incidental protection to American industry; approving the National banking system, as affording a safe and uniform currency; absolute security to bill-holders' policy favoring the extending of government aid to States in improving their rivers and harbors; urging the absolute payment of all obligations of the Government, with a sufficient yearly reduction of the National debt to convince the world of our determination to ultimately extinguish it, while at the same time to carefully avoid burdening the people with onerous taxation; endorsing the administration of President Grant, and favoring his renomination.

The Carnival.

[BY A LADY REPORTER.]

MR. EDITOR:—On Monday evening last the great Skating Carnival took place at Platts Hall, Montgomery street. All the *elite* had been on the *qui vive* for some time past, and all desired for it a success, which it was. The Hall began to fill before nine o'clock by spectators and others. After a grand operatic overture by the orchestra the maskers entered the Hall, which was brilliantly illuminated, to march, and the scene was truly grand, picturesque and a carnival indeed. After the Grand March came the circuit, and crossings were made as in a quadrille. Then came the skating for prizes. Previous to the quadrille Johnny Campbell gave an exhibition of his skating skill on casters. Mr. Campbell is truly a graceful skater, and was the admired of all. After the general contest came the awarding of prizes. The best sustained lady character was that of Miss Emma Cooper, (Vivandier,) who was presented with a red rosette for the prize, which was an enameled gold and pearl set, valued at fifty dollars. The best sustained gentlemen character was Johnny Williams, who assumed the Dutchman, and was presented with a red rosette for the first prize—a Brazilian diamond and emerald breast pin valued at fifty dollars. Next came the best lady skater, Miss Mary Purnell, in the character of a Sailor Boy, which she afterwards changed to a Flower Girl. Miss Purnell was presented with a white rosette—prize a gold and pearl enameled sleeve buttons, valued at twenty-five dollars. She is truly one of the most graceful skaters in the city. The best gentleman skater was Master James Cowes; character, Sailor Boy; who was also presented with a white rosette—prize, pair of gold enamelled sleeve buttons, valued at twenty-five dollars. This prize was well deserved, as his skating was very skillful. The best girl skater was little Miss Beckett, as "Red Riding Hood," who was presented with a white rosette—prize, gold pendulum ear drops, valued at twelve dollars. The best boy skater was Master Alexander Dumas Jones, in "Continental" dress; presented with a red rosette—prize, a silver carved pencil, valued at twelve dollars.

After which, all unmasked and participated in the following programme of dances:

1. March—National, Hail Columbia
2. Quadrille—Lucretia Borgia.
3. Waltz—Guards.
4. Quadrille—Wiener Carnival.
5. Lancers—Princess La Cour.
6. Quadrille—Grand Duchesse.
7. Schottische—Bridal Veil.
8. Quadrille—Il Trovatore.
9. Waltz—Lady's Dream.
10. Polka—Anvil.
11. Mazourka—Sleigh Bell.
12. Circassian Circle—Our Own Medley—"Home, Sweet Home."

The dresses were elegantly grand. That worn by Mrs. Isaac Harris, in the character of "Hisidee," was a skirt of yellow satin, blue satin overdress richly embroidery in gold, and a turban of white satin and gold. Miss Mary Purnell, (on skates,) as a "Flower Girl," wore a dress of pink silk, white tulle overdress festooned with flowers; basket of beautiful flowers on the head. She was very graceful and was truly the Belle of the evening. Next worthy of special mention, was Miss Sarah Miles, as "Norma," white silk; *en train*. Miss Ada Stevens, as "Fairy," was dressed in white tarlton, silver spangled, which was very pretty. Miss Lucy Johnson (on skates) appeared as "Old Woman," and sustained the character well. Miss Julia Brown (on skates) as "Page," wore blue satin trimmed with silver, made a very neat appearances. Miss Emma Berry (on skates) wore buff cashmere trimmed with white swan's down, and looked well. We also noticed among the ladies many who were not attired in costume, as being elegantly dressed, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Burns of Oakland, Mrs. A. E. Patrick and Mrs. J. Stanley of Sacramento, Mrs. R. C. Francis of Santa Cruz, also, Mrs. John Blake, Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Hester A. Thompson, Mrs. C. Bundy, Miss Hotty Grasses, Miss Sarah Lee, Miss Jenny Brown, Mrs. Jane Dustin, Mrs. Wm. Derham, Mary Cook, Mrs. Henry Morris, Mrs. Rebecca Cowes, Misses Virginia and Mary Campbell, (domino) Miss Jane Dove, Mrs. Sarah Brown, Miss Norah Goodman, Mrs. Martha Price, Miss Milton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Francis, Mrs. Martha Groves, Mrs. A. Stacey, Miss E. Mullen, and a large numbes of others equally tastefully dressed, but to describe them all or note all their names, would fill up your valuable paper.

Among the gentlemen who were on skates and who deserve favorable mention are Master Joseph Fletcher as "Indian," who sustained his part to perfection. Mr. Theodore Cooper as a Chinese "Mandarin," did the character well. Mr. James Randell's "Punch" was very good. Wm. Garrison as the "Ape" created considerable merriment. Willie Samson as "French Cook" was comic and admirable. Among those in citizens dress we mighty name Messrs. Treadwell of Sacramento, Burns of Oakland, Smallwood of Santa Cruz, and of this city Messrs. C. Andrews, J. Riker Dunn, Capt. Ferguson, J. E. Brown, H. Morris, David Lomax Mr. Mahoney, Mr. Carey, G. Bell, and a large number of others as spectators.

The Judges were Messrs Greakix, G. E. Brown, and Lawton, of the Olympic Club. In this connection we would state that if any dissatisfaction has been created in the awarding of premiums, no blame can be attached to the committee who awarded them, as they were entire strangers to the participants.

Of the Managers, Messrs. Blake, Wilson and Walker, too much credit cannot be given, and they should feel proud of the success of this, their *premier* Grand Carnival.

R. C.

A Destructive Fire.

On Saturday evening last, just before 8 o'clock, a most destructive fire occurred on Market street, burning the entire block of wholesale stores, known as Harpending's Row, causing a loss of probably more than a million dollars worth of property. Hedington, Hostetter & Co. are the heaviest losers, though covered by a large amount of insurance. Most of the other firms were insured to some extent, but not up to their losses.

Report of the Chief of Police.

We are in receipt of the printed report of the Chief of Police, P. Crowley, Esq., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. It is a book of twenty-four pages, and contains a record and classification of criminal arrests, etc., with a table comparing the number of police employed in some of the European and Eastern cities with the police statistics of this city. It is neatly arranged and well gotten up.

ATTENTION BRANNAN GUARD!

BRANNAN GUARD, Gen. Fred Lecon, Sept 29-3, 1871.

Fellow Officers and Men: You are respectfully and peremptorily requested to attend the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Company on Wednesday evening, October 4th, 1871, at 8 P. M. sharp. Business relative to the new Uniform, and other business of vital importance to the Company will be brought before the meeting.

The name of any member not complying with this Notice will be stricken from the Roll.

By Order,

J. S. HENRIQUES, Captain.

WM. MITCHELL, Orderly Sergeant.

MASONIC NOTICE.

CONVENTIONAL INDEPENdent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, a Special Meeting will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street near Mason, on Monday evening, October 2d, at 8 P. M. The prompt attendance of every member is required for business of vital importance.

By order of the G. M.

NELSON COOK, Grand Secretary.

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

PETALUMA & SONOMA VIA LAKEVILL.

ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer

PETALUMA,

WILLIAM WARNER.....Captain

Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:

Leave Petaluma, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 p. m. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 7 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Russell's. sep27-tf CHAS. MINTURN.

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,

823 Washington Street.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 8 to 12 o'clock.

MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

GEM SALOON,

310 CENTRE ST., near Market, ROLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

jel-dem

REMOVAL!

MRS. TANN

Has removed to

306 FOURTH STREET.

Corner of Folsom,

Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Shirts Made, Fitting, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. (Up Stairs) se 16

LODGING HOUSE.

Mrs. ZEDEKIAH J. PURNELL

Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at

No. 10 SCOTT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY BUNDY.

Persons in the City, or those who may arrive from the Interior and Eastern States, can always obtain Rooms and Comfortable Board by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. 1y39

OLD FASHION CALICO PARTY.

A GRAND OLD FASHION CALICO Party will be given on Wednesday Evening, October 11th, 1871, by a Committee of Ladies, for the benefit of the Young Men's Union Boarding Society.

☞ Particulars hereafter. se23

ARRIVED.

OUR NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Purchased for the Fall trade, we are pleased to announce has arrived, and is now nearly open and ready for inspection.

Persons immediately wishing to purchase, and those who may be intending to make purchases at some future time, we promptly invite to examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we have received many novelties. We particularize a choice lot of Satin de Cisnes, in all colors, the.....

Also, Brunette Silk, a novelty in Striped Silk and Wool Goods, $1.

New shades in Paragon Mixtures, 62c.

Several seats of grey, striped, and checked Poplins, 50c.

A new Scotch Plaid—just out—50c.

SILKS.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks will be found the choicest ever opened in the city.

Clement Brothers' American Silks, Black and Colored, $2.50.

These goods we have carefully tested, and have found them all pure silk, well made and softly finished.

CLOVES AND LACES.

The very best French Kid Gloves, made in our own and certain to give satisfaction, $1 50 per pair.

A large assortment of Lace Sets, Lace Collars, Barbe de Dentelle, very cheap.

Some very cheap numbers in Hosiery.

LINENS.

Good Heavy Table Linen, 50c. and upwards.

Fine Damask, all Linen Napkins, $1 00 and $2 50.

All Linen Towels, $1 00 and $2 00.

Barnsley Table Damask, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All the Standard brands in Bleachings and Sheetings, at wholesale prices.

A good, heavy 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 60c

Best Ballard Vale and Gilbert's Flannels at the old prices.

A good White Flannel, 25c.

12-4 all Wool Blankets, $5 per pair.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

A nice assortment of fine styles in Striped Shawls $5-00.

Bruche Shawls from $12 00.

We are now exhibiting some very pretty Ladies Suits of an entirely new design.

Ladies wishing to have Cloaks or Suits made to order can have them done cheap and satisfactorily.

TAAFFE & CO.,

9 Montgomery Street

The State Fair.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 27, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Last week our city was crowded with visitors from over city, town and hamlet in the State, to take part in the 17th Annual Stato Fair. The weather being quite favorable, amusements of all kinds added to the attractions. Our first visit was to the Park. The Exhibition of stock which was witnessed by thousands daily, speaks well for our young State. After which we found our littleself within the Pavilion. The Halls of this elaborate Temple of Agriculture and Art were crowded to their utmost capacity with the results of the patience of the farmers' wearied toil, the manufacturer's bright accomplishments, the artizan's completion after many days of unremitting toil. While standing within this golden halo, this picture of California genius, this brilliant display of energy, perseverance, execution and mechanism, I was impressed with the inferiority of a people who were first in Art and Science to-day, shall, I say with sorrow, the last. Hither have they come, marked with the cruel oppressors sting, from the depth's of bitter remorse. They have brought nothing to add to the structure of this fair temple, but honest hearts, industrious hands, with a disposition to do right, a disposition to learn more, to vie in importance with those who have made such a glorious display. Give them an opportunity to show capacity for culture; remove every barrier. If education is the source of a Nation's wealth and happiness, let it be enjoyable without restraint or partiality. I expect a reform in the development of the compulsory system after we elect Professor Bolander, which takes place on the 18th of next month.

The following are some of the visitors here during the Fair: May Jackson and brother, Mrs. Caroline Banks, Mrs. Hatty Durham, Mrs. Sockum, Miss Jackson, C. Ennis, J. Harris, H. Jones, R. A. Hall, San Francisco. Mary Montell, Jennie Bradly, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson & son, W. N. Sanderson, Mrs. Justina Edwards, Peyton Yates, F. Overton, Mrs. Smith, Stockton. R. H. Small and family, Wordsworth. James Reese, Mrs. Lincoln, C. Ennis, J. Harris, H. Burns, Oakland. Mrs. Francis, Mr. Smallwood, Santa Cruz. Miss Maggie Clark, Mrs. Montgomery, Petaluma. Robert Reno, J. Scott Cachville, James Trimbles, Woodland. Walter Edmunds, Wm. Cart, Oroville. Wm. Armstrong, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Cicero Minor, S. Wagner, Virginia City; S. S. Jones, Suisun City; Rev. J. Hubbard, Marysville.

Others also were here of whom I failed to learn the names. However, we acknowledge their visit to our city.

Yours truly,

SARAH.

A Novel Device.

We extract the following from the New Bedford *Mercury* of Aug. 30th:

A colored clergyman in Maryland, who of late seems to have been gradually losing control over his flock, has struck up a very ingenious method of punishing backsliders and regaining his influence. A few days since an old woman died in Sumter county, in that State, who had at one time been a member of his congregation, but had so fallen from grace as to cease to attend the regular service of the church. The pastor attended her funeral, and as a fearful warning to her surviving friends, ordered the remains to be interred with the head downward. He then preached a sermon over her closed grave, and terrified his hearers by declaring that the spirit of the deceased had already gone to the infernal regions, and that theirs would follow, on their heads also, if they did not immediately reform their lives. The device really has the merit of originality, and promises to work as well as did that of the Chinese priest in Nevada, who saw his charge casting longing eyes on a hog-pen, and prevented them from despoiling it by representing that one of the animals was possessed of a devil.

LETTERS.—R. C. Francis, Santa Cruz; J. O. Poyer, H. R. Lincheum and T. H. E., Sacramento City; Capt. Henriques, San Francisco.

Letters to the care of this office: Ashbury Sterling and F. R. Massey.

DEPARTURE.—W. Freeman, overland to New York, and New Haven, Conn.

ALREADY the prophets are predicting a cold winter.

The Colored Vote in the next Presidential Election—The Balance of Power.

We copy the following from the *Missionary Record*, a newspaper published in Charleston, S. C., by Mr. R. H. Cain, a colored editor:

"The ninth census of the United States shows the vast voting population, which will be added in the next contest. It is of importance to the colored people to see how this vast number of voters are to be used in the election for President. The increase of the colored population is five hundred thousand. The voting population, computing it at one in every five, gives nine hundred and seventy-six thousand and one votes. This vote will decide the election according to whichever side goes. Vallandigham comprehended this new element of power in the politics of the country, and hence he took a "New Departure," in order to be up to the demands of the age, and if possible secure to the democracy this powerful element, and by it succeed in the next Presidential campaign, or if not securing the whole vote, at least divide it, and thereby hold a balance of power in the politics of the country so to neutralize the power of the Republican party in the country. This question was submitted as a test of the sincerity of the Democracy, but they have shown their traditional character by refusing it and clinging to the old effete dogmas which have brought signal defeat to it in the past. The country has no confidence in the protensions of that party, or any new pledges it may make. Its "New Departure" means that they will return to the same old *isms* as soon as they regain power. The very recent conversion of that old robber of human rights and slavery propagandist cannot be trusted by those nine hundred and seventy-six thousand and one voters, whom it fought to retain in slavery, and whose rights to freedom it has so strenuously opposed, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Amendments of the Constitution, in their declared opposition to the faithful enforcement of the laws of Congress, which maintains the rights of all. The colored people can not forget these cardinal facts in the campaign, and hence it is a doubt well founded, if they ever be willing to trust that party which kept them in slavery as long as it could, and have opposed every measure which guaranteed to them the boon of American citizens. This exhibit of voters suggests the importance of Conventions in every State of colored men who shall lay down a line of action in this matter of presidential election. The calls which have been made will bring a large number of thinking men together, who will, doubtless, evolve something in harmony with the great progressive ideas of the age. We need to look each other in the face, we need to interchange views for our mutual welfare and instruction. It has been objected to by some Republican papers in this State, that colored men should hold any Conventions of their own, separate and distinct for themselves, yet they advocate and attend Conventions, where the controlling power and strength is to be directed by white men only. We care not for those expressed opinions; we demand that those 4,880,009 of men, women and children, who have just been inducted into the political arena, shall have consultation, comparison of their condition, see their wants, devise plans for their moral, social, intellectual, religious and political development.

These are a fixture in this land, they are an integral part of this great nation, so that the conglomerate condition in this country. They need the same appliances to develop them and their interest, that the Irish, Germans, French, and other nationalities do who hold Conventions, but have less reasons for such distinctions than the colored people have ever had; there should be a thorough organization throughout the States. Every State must have its State organization in perfect working order, every County, Township, Parish and District should have a perfect understanding, and means raised to meet all necessary expenses for carrying out this plan. We trust that the Conventions which are called, one in Columbia, S. C., and one in St. Louis, Mo., will adopt measures commensurate with the work to be accomplished. Let us have Conventions, the more the better; it habituates men to thinking and discussion, and opens up the thousands of avenues of general information and diffusion of knowledge.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

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A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au25

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Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

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No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS S. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
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FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CLYDE BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THORNE.....Commander

Will leave on an long days from

HATTAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M

For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Halleck.

BOWMANOU, KOHL & CO., Agents.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

PERSONAL!

MR. JOHN ROLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer *Colorado*, July 14th, will please call at 325 Sixth street, and hear something to his advantage. au19

San Francisco, August 8th.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

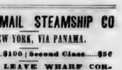
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$900,000 00
SURPLUS.....307,113 6

TOTAL ASSETS.....$707,113 65

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.
CHAS. D. BOND, Secretary. au13

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD



TIME SCHEDULE, SEPT. 6, 1871.

EASTWARD.	Sunday Excepted.	Daily.
San Francisco	4.00 P. M.	9.00 A. M.
Oakland	4.30 "	9.30 "
San Leandro	5.00 "	10.00 "
Hocking	5.25 "	10.25 P. M.
Sacramento	8.30 "	1.30 "
Marysville	12.30 A. M.	5.30 "
Cisco	4.15 "	9.00 "
Truckee	7.30 "	12.30 P. M.
Wadsworth	11.40 "	4.40 "
Battle Mountain	4.00 P. M.	8.00 "
Elko	12.00 M.	4.00 "
Ogden	6.30 A. M.	9.30 A. M.

WESTWARD.	Sunday Excepted.	Daily.
Ogden	6.30 P. M.	9.30 P. M.
Elko	12.30 "	4.00 "
Battle Mountain	7.30 P. M.	11.00 "
Wadsworth	3.30 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
Truckee	7.00 "	10.30 "
Cisco	1.00 "	4.30 "
Marysville	8.30 "	12.00 M.
Sacramento	6.00 P. M.	11.45 P. M.
Stockton	7.30 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
Lathrop	8.30 "	11.00 "
San Francisco	11.30 "	4.30 "

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO at 9.15 a.m. daily (except Sunday); and 4.00 p.m. daily. Returning leave SAN JOSE, 6.30 a.m. daily (except Sunday); and 3.30 p.m. daily (except Sunday).

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO for SAN FRANCISCO, 8.00, 9.15, 10.30 and 11.45 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.30, 6.45

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS $1,300,000

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS $1,800,000

Of Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.

General Agents for California,

314 California St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

Merchants' Exchange Building.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $650,000

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GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
C. E. HUNT, Secretary.
C. E. HUNT, Pro. tem. Secretary.
JOS. HINCKT, Marine surveyor.
J. S. HOBART, Pro. Special Agent.
J. B. F. DAVIS, Special Agent.

H. H. BIGELOW, General Manager.

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H. F. Alberton,	Charles Crocker,
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John A. Quinton,	Robert Watt,
John H. Redington,	Mark Hopkins,
A. W. Bowman,	Jerome Chevalier,
C. E. Hobbs,	J. F. Houghton,
Wm. Babcock,	Wm. Hall,
Charles Clayton,	James Lohman,
J. Conrad,	Charles Covey,
Wm. H. Hoag,	Thos. Millikin.
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Wm. C. Ralston,	J. B. Crocker,
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Jas. H. Foster, Jr.,	D. E. Knight.
Jno. Galloway,	CHINO VALLEY:
Wm. Norris,	Thomas Wall.
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S. Prankenburg,	SAN JOSE:
A. F. Hotaling,	A. H. Wilson.
Jas. Phelps,	SAN DIEGO:
	David Williams.

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H. HEWLETT, - - - Manager
ISAAC LOHRAM, - - - Secretary

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.

H. HEWLETT, - - - Manager
E. H. OLIS, Secretary.

ian24-6m

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET,

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to cater to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French cook and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Gentlemen supplied at their residence.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

GUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benbert's Philadelphia Boots.

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HOTEL FOR LEASE, NEAR

The Public Gardens of Hotel just worn 10 hot. thoroughly built and finished in the best manner, and replete with every convenience, will now be leased on favorable terms to an approved tenant. The Hotel is situated about two miles from Oakland, on the San Pablo road, one of the most beautiful drives out of the city, and near Wards' new Race Track. Its very eligible location cannot fail to make it a most desirable resort for both permanent and transient visitors. For terms, &c., apply to

J. B. BAXTER, on the premises.

de 9-3m

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INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000

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436 CALIFORNIA STREET.

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Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandize, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

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C. H. SHERMAN, Merchant.

ja 14

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 620 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
620 Sacramento street.

Jy 20 SAMUEL MARKS and KEARNY

This office loans money in perfect confidence on diamond and Watch articles, approved endorsed notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandize in warehouse, etc. ja13

CRAIG & SON,

623 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

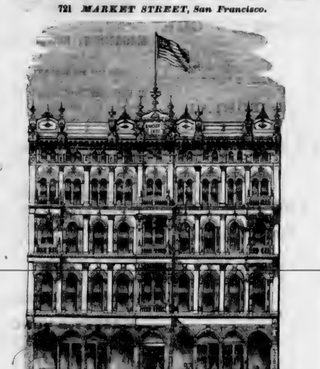
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

au20

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To some in this city or those arriving from the interior, one whole newly furnished corner at Mr. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. se 9-3m

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BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, Engraving, Lithographing.

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"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be found THE LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and everything in connection with this department is executed by him.

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the finest exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

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MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color, two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery cheaper than any house in New York.

Our fallowness is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.

Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.

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IF YOU WANT

Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson' Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.



An infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and SEDATIVE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and other SECRETIVE ORGANS, gradually cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and SYPHILITIC DISEASE, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores, and restores the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous to California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children. It is a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
AGENTS.
529 and 531 Market Street,
San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club

OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

may8-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.

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BRAY & CO.,

BUSH STREET

COAL AND WOOD YARD,

No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,

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Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or N. W. cor. Taylor and Post Houses, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.

Wood sawed to order. The kinds of article offered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood,
Scotch Cannel Coal,	White Wood,
Scotch Splint Coal,	Pine Wood,
Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal,	Hot Wood,
Cumberland,	Kindling Kindling,
Green Spring Coal,	Charcoal,
Bellingham Bay Coal.	*Full Measure of Wood.*
Full Weight of coal.	sp 1

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

On reasonable terms.

All kinds of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

sold by M. TSCHIRNER.

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Over door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c.

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Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else, for the many experiments you have made all totally unpopular foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This pleasant medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Apostrophe to Death.

Oh! happy Death! your dart is but the key
Whereby we enter in our Christ to see.
Were there not Death, we should be ever here,
Were there not Death, our souls were without cheer;
Were there not Death, the bridegroom and the bride—
Christ and his church—could never be allied.
O, blessed Death! for so then shouldst be named,
In presence of the dead be then not blamed
For the sweet spring of the needed rest,
That must come to us if we would be blest.
The dead, they are but as the shadow dim.
In the world made by Him, that knew no Him.
When into all that seemed our joy to blot,
Light shone, and darkness comprehended not.
Painters of earth, take counsel, and no more
Let Death stand hideous on a cruel shore;
But paint her lovelier and with kinder eyes
Than Helen, or the fairest maid that dies,
So that all may be glad to see her face;
Paint her in smiles, and let her wear no grace,
For fair should she seem, who alone can give
Access to Christ, and with him bid we live.

Letter from Lieut. Governor Dunn to Horace Greeley.

[CONCLUDED.]

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31, 1871.

In 1858, pending the election of Mayor, political excitement between the Know-Nothings and Democrats ran so high that fears for the safety of federal property were entertained. The Custom House, with Col. Hatch as Collector, was Democratic headquarters, and violence was apprehended from the opposing party. Bad men, prominent in the riot of 1866, and prominent lately as the leaders of the political thugs engaged in disturbing the primary meetings of our clubs, were the leaders then. At the request of Col. Hatch the Custom House employees were armed with double-barreled shot-guns, and President Buchanan ordered a company of infantry from Baton Rouge to this place. Said employees and infantry occupied the building for more than a week, the Collector himself sleeping therein, and in the meanwhile the best citizens were excluded from the building, except when actual business, satisfactorily attested, entitled them to enter.

* * * * * *

I am not an agriculturalist, Mr. Greeley, but I have always recognized agriculture as not only an honorable and valuable industry, but I have welcomed the philosophical research and pains-taken experiments that have elevated this industry beyond the position of a pursuit to that of a science, as one of the most substantial evidences of human progress. Stimulated by the desire to the extent of my opportunities and time to "intermeddle in all knowledge," I had determined when occasion offered to purchase and read your work entitled "What I Know about Farming," but I confess my desire to buy, and my curiosity to read your treatise, have been somewhat abated by the flippancy and haste with which you announce your conclusions upon the merits of the controversy now pending between the Republican party on one side, and the faction of H. C. Warmoth and his office holders on the other; and, if your agricultural data and conclusions are not more reliable than the assertions made, and the conclusions reached by you relative to Louisiana politics, the man who reads your book and follows your teachings therein will never make a successful farmer.

* * *

Permit me to say, Mr. Greeley, as a *parvenu*, that we understand, not only the habits of our native bird better than you do, but also we are not debarred in the exigencies and wants of Louisiana politicians. The bird of State—the Pelican—is mythically reputed to feed and nourish its brood upon its own blood, and our Herron is like the mythical pelican, with this marked peculiarity, that he does not play the part of the pelican, but that of the young bird; he takes but gives no blood. I am impressed that our Herron is mainly and emphatically far Herron, and his fidelity to Warmoth finds its strength not in the political, but in the financial attraction of the situation, for he holds from his Excellency two offices—a Tax Collectorship and Secretary of State—and the commissions of one and the salary of the other, are attractive, and not to be lightly esteemed.

In fact, Mr. Greeley, the impressive Southworth, with his immense power of statement, and a voice like the fabled bird of Pallas Athene, Comantic Conway, with his poetic enthusiasm and license; the chivalric Herron, with his fiery front and reckless courage, and the genial Irish, not in his role of gentleman, but as the irrepressible Munchausen of the New Orleans *Republican*, have been too many for your philosophic credulity. I can imagine Southworth's chuckle, and see his mysterious smile as it casts its wierd beauty over his somewhat cadaverous and majestic countenance, when he shall describe to his Excellency the way in which the philosopher of the *Tribune*, the "great and good Horace Greeley, of New York and Texas," has been manipulated by the troupe of wondering minstrels from Turners' Hall, and hear him express the result thereof in his favorite phrase for characterizing a victory: "By George, Governor, we put him right through." I give these gentlemen prominence and space in this letter, not in proportion to the moderate estimate of their value and merit entertained by us who know them, but in proportion to the exaggerated importance that you and other journalists have given to their unreliable and mischievous fabrications. It may be that, bewildered by their repetitious appeals, you may have yielded credence to their wholesale misstatements of fact; but even on this charitable supposition, you stand justly charged with having taken up an evil report against your neighbor without cause, and without due consideration you have become on the *ex parte* statement of irresponsible place seekers, a party to a most unjust assault upon the *bona fide* Republicans of Louisiana.

In conclusion, permit me to speak frankly and advisedly of the feelings of the Republicans of Louisiana.

There are 90,000 Republican voters in this State, 84,000 of whom are colored. In my judgment a fair and untrammeled vote being cast, 19-20ths of the Republican party in the State, including a majority of the executive State Officers and all the Federal officers, with few exceptions, are opposed to the administration of the present State Executive.

* * * *

We have in our midst, from the North, East and West, men who have come among us to be citizens; they have invested their enterprise and their capital in our State, and have brought their household gods with them, and they, with us, are concerned to have good laws enacted, and honest public servants to execute them. Such men are not only welcomed cordially by the native population, but are esteemed by them as a most healthy and important element in the body politic. We are sure that you do not refer to this class in your lecture. But there is a class in our midst of new-comers who came without money and without any fixed political principles, adventurers in character, and political brokers by profession, with a single axiomatic maxim as the basis of their lives, which they always, with the pertinacity of a sleuth hound, follow: "Put money in thy purse," without being over scrupulous as to whose money it is or how the transfer is accomplished.

Your description of these "men is so life-like that it must have been drawn from nature.

We recognized them as we read and felt that a "child had been among us takin' notes and faith he'd prent them." Would you be greatly surprised, Mr. Greeley, to be informed that in the judgment of the good people of this State, irrespective of party, that the young man who now occupies the Executive chair of Louisiana, whose crimes against a party and his people you charitably ignore, and whose championship you so boldly assume, is pre-eminently the principle and prince of the retinue of carpet-baggers who seem to be your pet aversion.

Well attested facts from the official history of his Excellency, will show that the people are not mistaken in assigning to him the leadership of the class you denounce.

Item No. 1. Gov. Warmoth demanded as the price of his official signature to a Legislative act, known as the Nicholson Pavement Bill, the fabled bird of Pallas Athene, two and a half per cent. of the profits accruing from the contract contemplated on said bill. This demand for money was made by his Excellency on Mr. John A Walsh, representing the bill, and was declined. Mr. Walsh is a respectable and wealthy citizen of this city, and has published, without denial from his Excellency, the facts herein alleged in the city press.

Item No. 2. Gov. Warmoth, acting as Commissioner of Public Printing, gave a contract to the New Orleans Republican Printing Company, he owning, at this time, one-third interest in said company, amounting to at least $350,000 annually; he, at the same time, giving a contract to himself, involving so large an expenditure of public money, and seeing that the same was promptly paid, has persistently refused to approve the bills of numerous country papers doing public printing under equally valid contracts, and thus prevented payment for work honestly performed, because said papers refused to become his partizans in his fight with the Republican party, in this instance the contract given to his company, exceeding many times in cost all the others combined. He claims honesty in paying himself, and watchful integrity to the State for defrauding others, whose only objectionable feature is non-partizanship.

Item No. 3. Gov. Warmoth, while acting as one of the liquidators of the public debt, and charged with the duty of funding said debt, by issuing certain State bonds then existing, in lieu of floating evidence of debt, did proceed to the office of the Fiscal Agent of the State, Mr. Jno. Gaines, in the early part of Spring, and at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the visit, informed said agent that a certain funding act, passed by the Legislature, had been duly signed by the several officers necessary to give validity to the same, and that it was consequently a law; and, thereupon, indicated said agent to act apart for his benefit and a few favorites, more than $300,000 of the aforesaid bonds, when he knew that said act was not signed by either the Speaker of the House or himself, and thus he did defraud, for his own benefit, by asking false representations of facts, and prostituting an office of trust conferred upon him by the people—good citizens who had just claims on file at the office of the Fiscal Agent prior to those presented by his Excellency. In this instance, the Governor was not only guilty of making incorrect representations of facts, an appeare by the sworn testimony of Messrs. Gaines, Speaker Carter, and Secretary of State Boyen, thereby obtaining bonds that could not otherwise be obtained, but while holding the interest of the people in trust, did use the advantage of his fiduciary character to advance his own interests at the expense of interests he was placed in position to protect.

Item No. 4. That Governor Warmoth, a few days since, pretending to act under authority of that clause of the Constitution which charges him with a faithful execution of the laws, did suspend and violently eject from office, by aid of the Metropolitan Police, the Secretary of State—Hon. George E. Bovee—a constitutional officer, elected by the people, and subject to suspension or removal by the General Assembly when in session or by the action of the Courts. Without discussing the merits of the bill, whose promulgation by the Secretary was made the excuse of his Excellency's course, in this he acted without authority of law, and whenever it suited his convenience or interests to do so, could, under the same clause remove every other officer, judicial and executive, in the State, and then take possession of all the power of the government.

This enumeration of his Excellency's offences is not exhaustive, but is given to furnish illustrations of the animus of this young man, his ideas of official power and official obligation. The *first idea* shows that he can be *approached* when the consideration is attractive. The *second*, that he is a judge of contracts and knows how to discriminate between his enemies and his friends. The *third*, that a trustee has as much right to make money out of funds held in trust as any other man, and the Executive chair of Louisiana with its present surroundings, and an enterprising man in it, combined with a trust in Divine Providence, joined with integrity of character, furnishes a good opening for a first-class broker. The *fourth*, that the Governor, not satisfied with the extraordinary power already given him in the registration, election, militia, constabulary and metropolitan police laws, now claims to suspend and supercede all the State officers at his pleasure, under the cover of the laws, and proposes to exercise this power for base and evil ends.

In all candor, we believe that his Excellency Gov. H. C. Warmoth is officially derelict and politically untrustworthy.

We cannot and will not support him even though the New York *Tribune* should remain his champion, for such support would inevitably involve the disastrous defeat of the Republican party in the State of Louisiana. Respectfully,

OSCAR J. DUNN.

The Temple of Jerusalem.

The discoveries of the "Palestine exploration fund" have been made at great cost of money and labor, and no little danger, by sinking shafts 100 feet deep, and running galleries at right angles to these shafts, the explorers feeling their way under ground, burning magnesian wire, and so throwing light upon stones and pavements which have been buried 2,000 and 3,000 years from human sight. Mt. Moriah has been found to be a sharp crag or ridge, with so little space upon the top as scarcely to afford room for a temple of small dimensions. On all sides it fell off rapidly and very steeply, except from north-west to southeast, the direction in which the ridge ran. The area on the summit was enlarged by a wall built along the declivities, the outside walls deep down the valleys, from 100 to 150 feet below the area on which the temple buildings stood. One hundred feet again below this lay the original bed of the brook of Kidron. The foundations of the temple, therefore, were 250 feet above the deep defiles around. This area, originally built by Solomon and enlarged by Herod, still exists, running on the south along the valley of Hinnom 1,000 feet, and along the Kidron 1,500 feet.

This inclosure was originally covered with splendid edifices. First were the porticoes or covered walks, built along the outer walls, and overlooking the Kidron and Hinnom. They were magnificent structures, resembling the nave and aisles of Gothic cathedrals. The middle walk or nave was forty-five broad, and the two aisles thirty feet. The aisles were thirty feet high and the nave, rising like a clere-story between the two, was more than one hundred feet high. Add now terrace walls to the height of the porticoes, and we have a solid and continuous wall of masonry 250 feet high. But these were only the outer buildings of the temple area. The porticoes opened inwardly upon a court paved with marble and open to the sky. Steps led to a second court. Beyond this, again, through beautiful gateways, was a third, and rising above them was a fourth, in which stood the temple proper, ascending story above story, and said to have been one hundred or even one hundred and fifty feet high. These horizontal measurements have been verified. Of course, we cannot vouch for the correctness of the reputed height of these immense structures. We have the less reason, however, to doubt the last, as we have established the first. If one looked upon Mount Moriah from the Mount of Olives opposite, coming round the brow of Olivet on the way from Bethany, as our Lord did when beholding the city, it must have been a sight which for architectural beauty and grandeur perhaps has never been equaled, certainly not surpassed. It was an artificial mountain from the deep ravines below, wall, column, pool, pinnacle, culminating in the temple within and above all, and probably measuring between five hundred and six hundred feet.

The palace of Solomon, too, added to the impressiveness

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 7th, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Judicial Election.

The Tax-payers' local nominees for Judges are before the people. They are fully endorsed by the Republican party, and should receive the full strength of the vote as cast in this city at the Gubernatorial election. No apathy or indifference should be shown by the Republicans. They should be as active in the matter as the Democracy, whom it is believed are quietly concentrating their forces to make a united and desperate charge for a humiliating defeat of the Republican State Superintendent of Schools. To annihilate him their game is won; their triumph complete. They care but little about the Judges. To elect Parson Fitzgerald again as State Superintendent of Public Schools would be considered (and justly so too) as a State Democratic victory. It would be so regarded in the Eastern States, and show that California had recanted from her recent convictions to Republican principles. Hence no time should be lost by Republicans in again marshaling their forces to resist this last intended desperate and frantic political charge to be made on them by the Democracy in the Judicial election on the 18th inst. This important political battle must not be lost by the apathy of the party's generals or men in the ranks. All must unite to make a complete route of the enemy of this, his last and long stronghold, so that no vestige of his whereabouts should be left, for at least four years to come. At which time he will be so paralized and decrepid as to never be able under the guise of "New Departure" Democracy to disturb the peace of the people's reconstruction measures again during this generation. The final and decisive battle of the old fired tive hunting slave power and secession rebellion regime that has disturbed the peace of the Nation for over thirty years, is to be fought on California soil with this Judicial election. Nearly all the other States, besides those which ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, have already routed the enemy, thrown him into consternation, and put him to flight. Hence, with the ensuing election, show by your Republican votes that the pro-slavery Democracy shall not rule, as heretofore, the tried, loyal Union men of this State.

Major Martin R. Delany.

We are in receipt of a printed copy of a very important letter recently written by Major Martin R. Delany to Frederick Douglass on the present political situation in the Southern States. Want of space compells us to defer its publication until next week.

Beneficial Societies.

There are many young men among us who while away their time in the evenings skilling themselves in billiards and other amusements, of which we do not particularly complain, but out of six or seven nights in each week, we do contend that one or two evenings should be devoted to some organized society. There are in this city several organizations, some beneficial and other wise, but there is room for twenty more of from thirty to fifty persons each. This principal ones should be a library association or debating society, which would make it as interesting to females as males, who could qualify themselves to give miscellaneous lectures from time to time, and thereby raise society generally among us to a higher standard than at present. It seems to many who are old residents, that society for the past four or five years has been retrograding instead of advancing. There is a class who will go to church very regular, and contribute liberally to keep them up, but after that is done all moral and intellectual advancement by organization is abandoned. This we consider wrong, and doing a great injustice to the youth by not encouraging or establishing moral structures among them which might keep them away, to some extent, from the many surrounding temptations of vice. There are abundant facilities, halls, etc., furnished or otherwise, that young men could meet in for beneficial society organization, and with trifling expense in comparison to what is disposed of by not being organized. A "hat collection" would save enough stray dimes to pay all the expenses of meeting, provided each one would give the few dimes he might otherwise spend in some frivolity. Organization of beneficial societies will prove a great protection to our young men, and tend to keep them out of the reach of public charities when sick or disabled. We hope ere long to see double the number of beneficial societies among us, both male and female, than there are at present.

Zion A. M. E. Churches of the Pacific Coast.

We find the following communication relating to the Zion A. M. E. Churches in California in *Our National Progress*, Sept. 23d, a paper published by colored men at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, etc.:

MR. EDITOR.—*Sir*: In looking over the columns of a late issue of the *Progress*, I saw an article in relation to the Bishops of the A. M. E. Zion Church. The writer asks a few questions, but makes no suggestions. Now, sir, in a few months the General Conference of said Church will be in session, and it is now time to be looking around to see who are to be our leaders for the next four years; whether we are to re-elect those who are now in office, or are to select others to lead on the hosts of Zion. At our last General Conference we selected six, who, in the presence of God, promised to be faithful in the discharge of their duties as laid down in the discipline, which says they shall travel through the district, &c., ordaining and performing all other duties of the office. How well this has been performed, let that part of the connection on the Pacific Coast answer. For some cause or other, neither of those who were set apart for that portion of the work have visited that section, and no legal Conference has been held in California or Oregon, for, though power is given to a Bishop to appoint an Elder to convene a Conference, there is none to ordain Deacons or Elders, and if any have been ordained, it has been done without law, for no Elder has authority to ordain in any case whatever. Now, sir, the question is: Shall we go on, as we have for the last twelve years, making Bishops or Superintendents, to do their duty or not, as they may choose? By the neglect of some of our leaders we lost the British Provinces and the West Indies, and now are to lose the Pacific Coast or have another split there. Sir, we want Bishops who will set us an example of obedience; they threaten very severely if we don't go when they say so, and I, for one, think they are equally bound to obey the voice of the General Conference, or resign the office, and let some one else do it that will do it. It is now time for us to look this matter square in the face. We want men who love the flock as well as the fleece, and will not always be contending about money; men who will trust in God anywhere and everywhere; men who will lose their lives for Christ or His cause; for I know, if I know anything, that the same God is on the Pacific who is on the Atlantic, and if we cannot trust Him, we had better stop preaching Him up as such to others. Jesus says he that saves his life for my sake shall find it, and he that shall seek to save his life shall lose it. We should be careful, therefore, lest we, in trying to save our lives here, should lose them hereafter; or, in other words, after having preached the Gospel to others, we ourselves may be cast away. Let us see to it that we keep the vow and covenant we have made. Far better not to vow, than to vow and not pay. More anon.

Yours for Zion. J. A. J.

The complete State election returns give Booth, Republican, for Governor, 5,068 majority.

"Elevator" Not Our Name.

The Marysville *Appeal* after basing an editorial on the article which appeared in the PACIFIC APPEAL on the 23d ult., relative to the recent colored Jury, and the course pursued by the *Call* in setting forth the names in the manner it did, it then gives the "*Elevator*" credit for the article on which its remarks were founded instead of the PACIFIC APPEAL. We hope the Marysville *Appeal*, which is in part our namesake, does not feel tender about calling the PACIFIC APPEAL by its right name. Don't be ashamed of the colored political brother even if he is of the same name. We give below the article entire as it appeared in the Marysville *Appeal*, and accept and endorse its spirit fully, but not the name he calls our paper.

"Coroner Letterman recently called a colored jury to hold an inquest on the body of a colored boy who was drowned. As this was the first colored jury that had ever sat in the State, the event was a subject of considerable interest and comment. The jury listened to the evidence, and the verdict which they rendered was not only in accordance therewith, but the language was well expressed, brief and to the point. The *Call*, in publishing the verdict, appends the signature of the jurors, which shows that four of them were unable to write, and were compelled to make their mark, and to this publication, the *Elevator*, one of the organs of the colored people, takes exception as an unjust act, inasmuch as the ignorance of white jurors has never been thus exposed. The *Elevator* is right in its strictures, and to our thinking the *Call* has been guilty of a very small piece of business, the object being apparently to furnish a text for the blackguardism of a lot of low ruffians who love to praise about the ignorance of "the nigger." We will venture to say that had the jurors been white men, their names would have been published without the ✱, if published at all. If the *Call* is desirous of publishing statistics showing the proportion of white citizens who cannot write their names let it begin with its own subscribers in San Francisco. It would be a pretty safe wager that the proportion compelled to make their ✱ would be greater than was shown in the case of the colored jury.

Oakland Public School Matters.

From the Oakland correspondence of the *Evening Bulletin* of Thursday, the 5th inst, we copy the following concerning colored children attending the Oakland Public School:

"COLORED SCHOOL ROOM WANTED.—A breeze has sprung up in peacqul Oakland, on the question of admitting colored children into the public schools. There is no school set apart for them. A few have been admitted to one of the schools and some of the parents of white children have withdrawn their children on that account. The Superintendent of the school has brought the matter before the Board of Education to have the matter settled. The Board discussed the matter, and finally refused to adopt the following resolution which was presented by one of its members:

Whereas, The parents of certain colored children, residing in Oakland, ask that their children be admitted to the public schools of this city; and, whereas, there are not within the bounds of this city a sufficient number of such colored children to require the establishment of a seperate class for colored children, as required by the law of this State; and, whereas, the school law of this State expressly prohibits the admission of such children into the classes as now organized in this department. Therefore

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to refuse admission to any colored children applying for admission to the schools as now organized, in conformity with the law of this State.

This refusal to adopt goes for nothing, however, as the next action of the Board was to instruct the Superintendent to furnish to all the teachers a copy of the new manual, with instructions to have it strictly followed. Section 97 of the manual reads: "The education of children of African, Mongolian or Indian descent, shall be provided for in accordance with the California School Law."

We will here state that the colored citizens will be compelled ere long to take this whole public school question before a State or United States Court. To have their children driven from the free schools in each county for which they are taxed in common with other citizens to support, is becoming unbearable, and the sooner a test case is made in one of the courts of some county the better, even if it has to be followed up to the Supreme Court of the United States for a final decision. There is no State in the Union which has such mean proscription against school privileges of colored children as at present exist in this State, where at best nothing higher has been allotted to them than isolated primary schools.

Masonic.

In looking over the printed proceedings which we have lately received from the Colored Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of Alabama, and which held their Annual Communication in the City of Mobile, in June of this year, 1871, we find the annual address of the Most Worshipful Franklin D. Taylor, who was the retiring Grand Master, from which we extract the following paragraph:

"I am proud to announce that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Iowa, (white,) has admitted colored Masons into her Lodges in common with others. It is clear to my mind that the brethren in that locality have taken the right view of the general principles of Masonry, which know no race or color, but in every clime Masons are found, and of every nationality."

In another paragraph of this address Brother Taylor also states in relation to his correspondence with other Independent Grand Lodges—

"My correspondence has been very meagre, the Grand Secretary being Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Communications. However, I have had communication with the following Grand Lodges: Louisiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Pennsylvania. We are in affiliation with the Grand Lodges of Louisiana, Ohio, Delaware, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Florida, Virginia and Maryland."

The proceedings of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California has subsequently been sent but cannot be reviewed until the next Annual Communication, which will be in June, 1872, as also will be the proceedings of the two other Independent Grand Lodges, Washington, D. C. and Canada, which are omitted in the above review by Bro. Taylor, making in all twelve Independent Grand Lodges with which that in Alabama is in correspondence and affiliation with. Besides the above twelve Independent Grand Lodges the Alabama Committee on Foreign Correspondence allude to the colored Grand Lodges in North Carolina, Illinois, Kentucky and Michigan, as being subordinate to what is called the "National Grand Lodge" or "National Compact," but holds no fellowship with them for that reason. And we may add that none of the above Conventional Independent Grand Lodges hold any communication with the so-called "National Grand Lodge" or its "Subordinate Grand Lodges" for the same reasons, namely: their innovations in attempting to hold State Grand Lodges subordinate to their so-called "National Compact," a thing unknown and unheard of in Masonry. But outside of these so-called National organizations, the twelve Conventional Independent Grand Lodges above enumerated make a most creditable representation of the ancient landmarks of the Order in the United States, and their conventional mode of Grand Lodge formation is impliedly approved by all intelligent and unprejudiced white Masons in the United States: we mean those who are aware of the necessity that impelled the organizations of these Conventional Independent Grand Lodges, which is that of being debarred from "white" Lodges in consequence of color, which we believe all now hope at some future day will be remedied. Until then these Lodges will continue to maintain the principles and ancient usages of the Order with equal and becoming dignity as do the white Masons of the United States, and those of the enlightened and universal world. The last cheering paragraphs which we extract are as follows:

Bro. Frank Vaughan, from Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported the following, which was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Alabama:

Your Committee on Foreign Communications, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania favoring a convention of Colored Grand Lodges of the United States, would respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the resolutions adopted by the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in regard to a general convention of Grand Lodges.

Resolved, That we will gladly assist, when called upon, in carrying out any measures that will secure unity among Masons.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. J. Derham, Miss Amanda Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Sacramento City; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Front, Truckee; J. Logan, overland from Philadelphia.

LETTERS.—F. Cooper, San Jose; T. H. G and A. R. Linchcome, Sacramento; J. R. Lanaway, Vallejo. To the care of this office, Mrs. C. R. Williams, Asbury Sterling.

The Hartford *Times* says that the Connecticut tobacco crop is so large that the farmers are actually bothered to find room to stow it in; and this curious fact has in many places delayed the cutting.

Death.

MATHEWS.—In the City and County Hospital, September 29, Prince W. Mathews, aged 36 years, a native of Massachusetts.

UNION REPUBLICAN

STATE TICKET.

For Judge of Supreme Court (long term):

A. L. RHODES.

For Judge of Supreme Court (short term):

A. C. NILES.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:

HENRY N. BOLANDER.

Tax-Payers'

Independent City and County Judicial Ticket.

For Judge of the Fifteenth District Court,

SAMUEL H. DWINELLE.

For Judge of Probate Court,

MILTON H. MYRICK.

For Judge of County Court,

JOHN A. STANLY.

For Judge of Municipal Criminal Court,

MAURICE C. BLAKE.

For Judge of Police Court,

DAVIS LOUDERBACK.

Star Social Club Saloon,

(ATHENEUM BUILDING.)

No. 917 WASHINGTON STREET.

Between Stockton and Powell, up stairs.

SAN FRANCISCO.

REEVES & WATSON, Proprietors.

Keep constantly on hand the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. It is elegantly fitted up in parlor style, and is a pleasant resort for gentlemen of the city

E. REEVES. JOSEPH WATSON

FOR JUDGE

OF THE

MUNICIPAL CRIMINAL COURT,

MAURICE C. BLAKE,

Nominated by Tax-Payers and Republicans.

Election, Wednesday October 18.

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. sag 26

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE and fine Second House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ✱

OLD FASHION

CALICO PARTY.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND OLD Fashion Calico Party, given by a Committee of Ladies, on Tuesday evening, October 10th, for the benefit of the Young Men's Union Baptist Society, in their New Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason.

During the evening two comic dialogues will be presented, together with other novelties. A novel supper will be provided in the ingenious supper room. Dresses to be calico.

☞ Ladies and gents have no fear of disturbance by any rowdy element, as necessary precautions will be taken to prevent it.

Tickets of Admission, Fifty Cents.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman, Mr. Thomas Sumner, having purchased, have removed with him to the new stand.

PETALUMA & SONOMA

VIA LAKEVILL.



ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer

PETALUMA,

WILLIAM WARNER.....Captain

Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:

Leave Petaluma, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 1 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Santa Rosa and Bloomfield. sep30-tf

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,

823 Washington Street.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 5 to 8 o'clock.

MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

GEM SALOON,

316 ½ ENTRE ST., near Market,

ROLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

REMOVAL!

MRS. TANN

Has removed to

816 FOURTH STREET.

(Up Stairs),

Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Machine Sewing, Fringing, and an endless variety of Fancy Embroidery. 2t

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. ZEDEKIAH J. FURNELL

Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at

No. 16 SCOTT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Formerly kept by Mrs MARY BEVINS

Persons to the City, or those who may arrive from the Interior and wish to remain, may always obtain good and comfortable furnished rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited.

1y38

ARRIVED.

OUR NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS, imported for the Fall trade, we are pleased to announce has arrived, and is now ready open and ready for inspection.

Persons immediately wishing to purchase, and those who may be intending to make purchases at some future time, are cordially invited to examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we have yesterday many novelties. We particularize a choice lot of Satin de Chenes, in all colors, Tan.

Also, Brocade Silks, a novelty in Striped Silk and Wool Goods, 87½.

New shades in Pongee Mixtures, 80c.

Several cases of gray, striped, and checked Poplins, 50c.

A new Scotch Plaid—just out—60c.

SILKS.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks will be found the choicest and cheapest in the city.

Chryzoy Brothers' Awesome Silks, Black and Colored $2 50.

These goods we have carefully tested, and have found them all pure silk—well made and richly dressed.

GLOVES AND LACES.

The very best French Kid Gloves, made to our order and worth to give satisfaction, $1 50 per pair.

A large assortment of Lace Sets, Lace Collars, Barbe and Insertings, very cheap.

Some very cheap numbers in Hosiery.

LINENS.

Good Heavy Table Linen, 50c, and upwards.

Fine Bleached, all Linen Napkins, $1 50 and $2 00.

All Linen Towels, $1 00 and $2 50.

Barnsley Table Damask, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All the Standard brands in Shirtings and Sheetings, at wholesale prices.

A good, heavy 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 40c.

Best Ballard Vale and Gilbert's Flannels at the old prices.

A good White Flannel, 25c.

10-4 all Wool Blankets, $5 per pair.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

A late assortment of new styles in Striped Shawls, $6 00.

Brocho Shawls from $12 00.

We are now exhibiting some very pretty Ladies' Suits of an entirely new design.

Ladies wishing to have Cloaks or Suits made to order can have them done cheap and satisfactorily.

TAAFFE & CO.,

9 Montgomery Street

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 5, 1871.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Nothing of importance has taken place since my last writing. Like anxious soldiers, we rest on our arms to await the day when we shall fight the great battle of our educational interest—the hope of liberty and happiness throughout the world. When treason sought to overthrow the foundations of American greatness by dividing this glorious Union, the "gentleman in black" sympathised with the worshippers of slavery—the enemies of self-government and education. Is such a man a proper person to control our great interests? If so, "up with the traitors, down with the stars; we'll rally around Jeff. Davis, boys, rally once again, shouting the holy cry of 'Slavery.'"

I know you will reply that that valor and patriotism which preserved this nation—that affection which supported it then will also wreat it from the grasp of those who labored so earnestly to destroy the Union beyond the hope of recovery. "Not in vain a nation's treasure, spilt to uphold the free; not in vain the lifeblood spilt on land and sea; traitors shall never share our country's blessings; other loyal men, who never fail to labor for a cause founded on holy laws, deserve this privilege."

SARAH.

SAN JOSE, October 3d, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

A Special Meeting of the Sumner Republican Club will be held in Zion Church, corner of San Antonio and Fourth streets, on Monday evening October 9th, at 8 o'clock. By order of the President.

FREDERICK COOPER,
Secretary.

CHARGES of cowardice in the July riots are reported prefered against James Fisk, Jr. Though he did not prefer those charges himself, he prefers them to the charges which he expected the mob would make when he left the blood-stained field.

(From Our "National Progress," Sept. 16th.)

Greeting from Philadelphia.

Union Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania,
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12th.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

We tender you our hearty congratulations over the glorious victories recently won by the Republicans of California and Maine. In the former a State has been won, after four years of Democratic misrule, by an overwhelming majority, and in the latter the firm hold of the Republican party upon the people has been maintained with a tenacity that cannot be shaken.

The victory in California has been gained after an arduous and exciting struggle. It is the result of systematic work, and demonstrates the value of organization and well directed political labor. The victory in Maine has been won by keeping up the admirable organizations perfected in past years, under the operation of which the Republican vote has been thoroughly brought out.

Both these victories show us the value and the necessity of thorough organization. They ought to inspirit us with the most ardent zeal and with the determination to imitate the example so worthily set us. We appeal to you, therefore, while rejoicing over the victories of your brethren elsewhere, to do as they have done, and secure by your systematic labors of victory as complete as theirs.

The steady stream of Republican success, which, setting in with Connecticut, has since flowed on without interruption, must not be checked in its onward flow by a Republican defeat in Pennsylvania. We owe it to our friends in the States which have so gallantly upheld our banner to stand by them, and keep Pennsylvania in the phalanx of Republican States.

We can do this only by cultivating a spirit of union and harmony, keeping up our local organizations actively, and working steadily and with a will to bring out every Republican vote. Everything depends upon organization and work.

Our intelligence from all parts of the State is cheering and encouraging. All that is wanted now is a little close attention to the details of local organization. No political victory was ever won without attention to these details; and we rely upon your spirit, energy and zeal, to carry them out systematically and render them effective.

Let the Republicans of the State be true to themselves and to their cause, stand firmly by their State nominees and local tickets, and put their ward and township committees into vigilant activity, and we shall be able to send back to Maine and California, and their sister Republican States, a response as cheerful and gladdening as their messages of triumph have been to us.

RUSSEL ERRETT,
WM. ELLIOTT, Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS,
D. F. HOUSTON,
P. M. LYTTLE, Secretaries.

Proclamation.

Whereas, there are great commotions in different quarters of the terrestrial globe arising from discontenting the question, "The Purification of the Bible—Its True and False Lights;" and fears are entertained, if the False Lights be not expunged, that a war may break out at some remote point and spread all over the whole world, carrying in its winding course death, pestilence, famine, devastation and ruin; and whereas such a state of affairs is to be deplored by all liberal-minded Religionists, who oppose bigotry, charlatanism, humbuggery, fraud; and whereas Religion is like a beautiful garden, wherein the False Lights may be compared to the poppies, which fall to the ground, decay and are no more; the True Lights are like the Omnisicentes, which bloom in everlasting etherialism, blessing forever the Creator and the religious world by their Love and Truth; now, therefore, we, Norton I. Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that all communities select delegates to a Bible Convention, to be held in the City of San Francisco, State of California, U. S. A., on the second day of January, 1873, for the purpose of eliminating all doubtful and disputed passages contained in the present authorized edition of the Bible, and that measures be inaugurated towards the obliteration of all religious sects and the establishment of an Universal Religion.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1871.

M. THEINS has had his salary increased. It is now $120,000 a year, together with $42,500 for contingent expenses, say $152,000. He is lodged washed, warmed, etc., free. The whole amount of his pay cannot be below $500,000.

ANNA DICKINSON having lectured in Philadelphia in behalf of the Lincoln monument, is as mad as a March hare because she was not given a prominent place among the leading men at its inauguration the other day.

A GERMAN porter and a French girl were married in Hartford last week, after 48 hours acquaintance. Neither of them understood the language of the other, so it will be some little time before they can fight with any peace.

CUDDY & HUGHES,

PRINTERS,

511 SANSOME STREET,

SAN FRACISCO.

Good Work at Low Prices!

MASONIC NOTICE.

CONVENTIONAL INDEPENDENT Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, a Special Meeting will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street near Mason, on Monday evening, October 16th, at 8 P.M. The prompt attendance of every member is required for business of vital importance.

By order of the G. M.

NELSON COOK, Grand Secretary.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for those still a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—as well known everywhere for their accuracy of text beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

JOHN E. PITTER & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

614 and 617 Sansome St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

41 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au12

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au12

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtner's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au12

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CUTTER BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THORNE.....Commander

Will leave on sailing days from

HATHAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 10 O'CLOCK M

For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Halleck.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT.
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

PERSONAL!

MR. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer *Colorado*, July 14th, will please call at 25 Sixth street, and hear something to his advantage.

San Francisco, August 5th. au19

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....307,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS.....$747,115 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
T. T. LAYTON, Vice President.
CHAS. B. BOND, Secretary.

au12

J. F. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Sacramento & Montgomery Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH,

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED WILLIAM MASSEY, Sole City of Sacramento, in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California, Agent for the sale of my unsurpassed Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. (Spell the particular attention of dealers to my Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," Old Bourbon. This is my favorite made from the choicest selected grains; and is never sold before four years old. WM. H. HARE.

PALMS, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, November 11, 1870.

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Groceries, Provisions, etc.,

Corner of Third and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hare's Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vanderhoff's "DAYBREAK."

OLD BOURBON WHISKIES,

AND—OTHER THE TRADE:

J. H. Miller's Old Bourbon.
Wm. Appleton's Old Bourbon.
W. A. Gaines' "Old Crow."
Applegate's "Star," and other Choice Whiskies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Monsenez, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinaute, Marett, Jules Robin & Co., and other Choice Brands.

Wines of all Kinds—Champagne, Cum Laguen, etc.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED WILLIAM MASSEY, Sole City of Sacramento, in and for the County of Sacramento, State of California, Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for the sale of my "Bay Brand" Old Bourbon Whisky.

SAMUEL VANDERHOFF.

NASHVILLE, November 25, 1870. ap29 2m

For Sale at 640 Clay Street

NEAR KEARNY.

Blake's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, Black or Brown. A serious Hair Dye to the gradual coloring of the hair; washes for all eruptions of the scalp or face; Consecrated Shampoo and Regenerator for the hair and Annihilator of dander. feb4-3m

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company will leave Broadway Wharf, Pier No. 2, as follows, on the following dates:

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE, OCT. 3d, 1871.

EASTWARD.	Passenger Train	Express Train	Freight, Daily.
San Francisco	8.00 A.	4.30 P.	6.30 A. M.
Oakland	8.42 "	5.50 "	
Alameda	8.50 "	6.00 "	
Lorenzo	9.20 "	12.10 P. M.	
Haywards	9.30 "	12.20 "	
Decoto	9.40 "	12.30 "	
Tehama	4.10 "		
Niles	10.00 "		
Collis	5.30 "		
Livermore	10.50 "		
Winnemucca	9.10 "		
Battle Mountain	12.00 M.		
Elko	4.40 P. M.		
Ogden	6.30 A. M.		

WESTWARD.			
Ogden	8.30 P. M.		
Elko	1.30 A. M.		
Battle Mountain	1.30 "		
Winnemucca	4.30 "		
Humboldt	8.00 "		
Colfax	6.40 P. M.		
Livermore	8.00 "		
Tehama	3.40 "		
Sacramento	8.00 "	11.45 A. M.	
Lorenzo	4.00 "	7.30 P. M.	
Haywards	12.10 "	8.20 "	
Oakland	12.30 "	8.30 "	
San Francisco	12.30 "	8.30 "	

SAN JOSE BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco at 9.30 A. M. daily (except Sundays), and 2.00 p.m. daily. Returning leave SAN JOSE at 7.30 A. M. daily, and 2.00 p. m. daily (except Sundays).

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. (10.30, 11.30 and 2.00 Sundays only).

Leave BROADWAY, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.30 p.m. (10.30, 11.30 and 2.00 Sundays only).

Leave OAKLAND, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00, 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.05, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 1.30 p.m. Sundays only).

Leave HAYWARD, 6.30, 7.00 and 10.45 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.36, 7.36, 8.06 and 11.36 a.m., 1.36, 4.05 and 5.36 p.m.

☞Sundays excepted.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

4 for p. m.	9.30 a.m.	San Francisco	11.30 a.m.
4.30 "	2.00 "	Vallejo	9.45 "
5.30 "	3.00 "	Davisville	8.45 "
6.30 "	4.00 "	Marysville	7.30 "
9.00 "	6.30 "	Shasta	4.30 "

Only one train from San Francisco to Vallejo on Sundays, leaving at 8.30 A. M., Calistoga 2.00 P. M., Marysville 10.15 A. M., and Shasta 6.30 P. M.

S. FRANCISCO AND S. PACIFIC R. R.

7.15 P. M.	San Francisco	11.00 A. M.	
5.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS-$1,300,000

PHENIX
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS-$1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.
General Agents for California,
314 California St.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
Merchants' Exchange Building.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $650,000

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613 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
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HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,
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Has taken the Enterprise Restaurant, where he is prepared, as heretofore, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a first Class Waiter to attend, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
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PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,
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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Eenkert's Philadelphia Boots. my18-tf

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THE subscribed—Shaw's Hotel, just completed, thoroughly built and finished in the best manner, and replete with every convenience, will now be leased on favorable terms to an approved tenant. The Hotel is situated about two miles from Oakland, on the San Pablo road, one of the most beautiful drives out of the city, and none such need fail to find Trade. The very choicest beverages kept for sale. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, who will also show the premises.
Hotel, Alameda County, Cal. WM. SHAW.

OF INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

OCCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital & Surplus over
$500,000
OFFICE.
436 CALIFORNIA STREET.
(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

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HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
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INCORPORATED 1810,
Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA.
One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars
All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Hart has removed to 620 sacramento street, between montgomery and kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
620 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

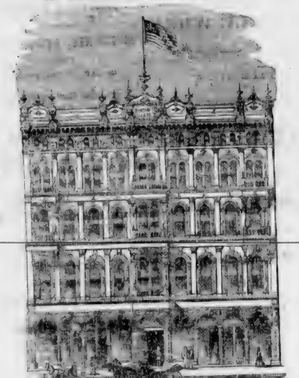
This office loans money to professional men, Grocers, Merchants and State officials, upon furniture and others, on approved mercantile notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly; no per agent. Also, buys second hand furniture.
Advances made on livestock, baseball, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au13

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622 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the city, or three acting from the table, for, one which owner desires to rent at Mrs. Arthur's, No. 21 John street, either permanently or transiently. au2-3m

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY,
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At the prices we offer, nothing can be served by sending to Philadelphia.
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blankbook and Law Stationery
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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agencies.
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We respectfully solicit the attention of book purchasers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that the fact that, before, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily

from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to call and examine the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at prices to suit the times.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles—immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Matrices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed by a force of skilful penmen, on superior styles, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed by a force of skilful penmen, on superior styles, upon short notice.
WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style desired, at short notice without MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief. Comes either raised two colors and Gold.
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial.
We have the finest steam machinery and the best printed labor market, Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Salesroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to call and examine the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.
Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.

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No. 13 Merchant's Exchange
SAN FRANCISCO.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson! Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and SEDATIVE properties—a certain cure for DEBILITATION, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, secures the action of the LIVER and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ACTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
AGENTS.
529 and 531 Market Street,
San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Center and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

au4-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from the Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
WETDANT & PATRIDGE.

BRAY & CO.,
BUSH STREET
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,
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Orders left in boxes at N. E cor. Front and Clay or W. W. cor. Taylor and Post streets, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.

Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered:

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood,
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Welsh Steam Coal,	Pine Wood,
Liverpool Splint Coal,	Red Wood,
Lehigh Coal,	Lightning Kindling,
Cooper Coal,	Cubic,
Green Bay Coal,	Charcoal,
Bellingham Bay Coal.	*Full Measure of Wood.*
Full Weight of coal.	ap 1

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
au6 N. TSCHIRNER.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 512 California
Cor. first west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.
[Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. au6 1m au 13

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of totally unreliable kinds on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. The invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and searching in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger for the diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the evanescent effects that follow the use of such spirits of any kind.
As a stimulant it is the greatest remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief. The operator than no opportunity accompany this preparation.
It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or any other cause.
It is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, produced by Redington, Hostetter & Co.
They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others.
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain a article not only superior to preserves, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever use the following remedy, which will relieve you, and effect so called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the relief and cure!

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate to action the liver. Congestion or impurities of the blood. They do not deter from their customary affairs that fol low the use of other remedies. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their vicinity, those formidable forms of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, can never receive from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance as the use of

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 13. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871. WHOLE NO. 377

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$3 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 50
One month	50cts.

The Philadelphia Riot and Assasination.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1871.

MR. EDITOR: I suppose you have heard of the outrages that were committed on our people during the last election. There were three murders committed during the elections, one of whom was one of our foremost young men, viz.: Professor Catto. The Republican party acted nobly toward the colored people. They gave the Professor a magnificent public funeral on last Monday; there were over 150 carriages in the procession. The city and State have been carried by the Republicans. The colored people still to encounter a great deal at the polls; driven from the polls at one time, they rallied again and drove their opponents in return. The police were the most active enemies we had to encounter; but, in spite of all, we depolsited a large vote. There were a few of us in my precinct who did not get their votes in; this was at Sixth and Lombard streets; you, no doubt, recognize the locality. I believe that the murder of the three men on election day will redound to our good throughout the Union. Once you have redeemed your State from the hands of the Democracy May it be your success politically. I must come to a close, and remain

Yours, etc., D. J.

The following are the full details of the outrages referred to in the foregoing letter, which we clip from *Our National Progress* of October 14th:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1871.—*To Professor* Wm. *Howard Day, Harrisburg:* Prof. O. V. Catto was assasinated yesterday afternoon about—four o'clock. The deepest gloom prevades our city.

JOSEPH C BUSTILL.

The Philadelphia *Press* of today, gives the following particulars of the unprovoked murder:

Shortly after three o'clock, Mr. Octavius V. Catto, having closed his school, the institute for colored youths at No. 921 Shippen street, was passing down South street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, when he was approached by a white man; and, it is alleged, was openly insulted on the highway. Prof. Catto put his hand behind him, as if to draw a pistol, when a car came up and he passed down the street a few paces. Here he was accosted again by the man alluded to, who seemed to know him. He then leveled a pistol at Catto's head, when a female called and said; "Come in here, Professor, or you will be shot."

Catto again advanced and attempted to cross the street, when the assassin leveled his pistol again, and shot at him three times. One ball took effect in Catto's left breast, passing through the heart and another struck him in the left shoulder. The first shot caused his death almost instantly. He was soon picked up and carried into the Fifth district station-house, and Dr. Wm. H. Meyers was summoned to make an examination. As soon as the surgeon saw him he pronounced the carrion fatally hurt. He died soon after reaching the station-house and never spoke after he was shot.

The surgeon probed the wound, and found that a ball had entered Catto's left breast, near the nipple, and had gone through the heart, lodging somewhere near the spine.

It is believed that three shots were fired at Catto by a man who is not known, but is described as being tall and slender, wearing light clothes, with a heavy moustache. He had his head tied up, as if he had been cut or bruised.

Other accounts state that the greatest excitement prevailed among the colored citizens, who immediately called a mass meeting at National Hall, which was well attended by many of the most eminent white citizens of the city.

Mr. Samuel C. Perkins called the meeting to order, and read the request for the assemblage, signed by Hon. Russell Errett and John L. Hill.

Mr. Perkins nominated Hon. Henry C. Carey for president, and he was unanimously elected, as were the following vice presidents and secretaries:

Vice Presidents—Wm. M. Meredith, Gustavus S. Benson, Alexander Biddle, Wm. M. Bull, Joseph Harrison Jr., George H. Stuart, J. G. Fell, Geo. H. Baker, Morton McMichael, J. L. Claghorn, Stephen Smith, Wm. Whipper, John D. Stockton, John H. Michener, Robert Purvis, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Hon. A. C. Harmer, Hon. Leonard Myers, Hon. Jno. V. Creely, Hon. Chas. O'Neil, Frost Thorn, Geo. P. Merville, J. W. Parnell, Hon. John W. Forney, and others.

Secretaries—Ezra Lukens, Robert H. Reuby, Henry Dodd, John Thompson, Wm. Devine, Wm. S. Irwin, N. F English, Benjamin Buckel, Edward G. Waterhouse, and others.

John Goforth's, Esq., resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted.

The last one of which is as follows:

Resolved, that we will attend the funeral of the deceased on Monday next.

Mr. Robert Purvis was the first speaker. He said he came forward to speak in answer to the inspiration of the hour, as a representative of his race. This assembly, by the unanimous adoption of the resolutions as read, gave an ornest that in the triumph of Republican principles would be insured safely to both white and black men. [Applause.] It was a negro who first fell in the revolution; it was a black man's blood that first reddened the streets of Baltimore at the Rebellion, and we trust that the martyrdom we mourn to-day will be the seed of that rebellious spirit which has been the cause of our woes. It is the spirit of rebellion, and it is the spirit which caused the death of immortal Lincoln. [Prolonged applause.] In the name of my race, I demand equal citizenship and manhood for the black man. Let not their conferral by the Constitution of the United States be a mere mockery. [Cheers.] The black man has always been faithful to the flag and to his country. In turn let his country protect and cherish him. [Tremendous cheering.]

Colonel Alexander K. McClure was then introduced and spoke as follows:

This is in no sense a partisan occasion. A common peril has called this vast assemblage to-gether. Grave considerations of the public peace and personal safety have compelled you to meet and deliberate. It is not the ruffian, the bully, the burglar, or the murderer that demands a positive and earnest expression of public opinion in behalf of public order. For such the law is ample. Against such it can shield the citizen, and vindicate its majesty by appropriate punishment. [Applause.] It is our boast that ours is a government of law, but its greatest of laws is unwritten in the statute books. There are crimes of such mighty magnitude before which courts and statutes bow in helplessness. Offences thus supreme before the ordinary tribunals, call forth the supreme remedy of the land—the great tribunal of enlightened public opinion. [Cheers.]

We are called together to invoke the sovereign power of a civilized community, against the criminals the law cannot know. [Applause.] Many of them are probably guiltless of premeditated wrong. Many others are as guilty before the Great Judge of all the living as are the skulking assassins who have stained their souls with the life blood of their fellows. The men who hurried Catto, and Chase, and Gordon to untimely graves, and made a score of wounded in our midst, would have been nerveless for the deadliest work had not some wide-spread, subtile, moral, miasma poisoned their hearts, maddened their brains and impelled them to the lawlessness and murder. [Applause.]

And who are responsible? The murderers were not made guilty by the hope of gain. They had no personal feuds to make mortal enmity. They and their victims were to each other strangers. No sense of personal wrong, quickened the passions and made a brother's death gratify individual resentment. They met in the discharge of the noblest of our civil duties, and the peaceable and unoffending gave their blood and their lives for their citizenship. [Prolonged applause.] Again I ask the grave question—For their disorder, for these wonds, for these lives, who are responsible?

Let me answer in all soberness, that the responsibility rests not solely—no, not even mainly—with the degraded mockeries of our boasted citizenship, who are now trembling fugitives or prisoners in the hands of the law. The author of these crimes is the organized public sentiment that still reaches the obliterated laws of caste, and appeals to the ignorance and passions of the victims to refuse by violence what our beneficent laws confer. [Sensation and protracted applause.]

Catto did not die because his murderer was a natural enemy. He died because a poor deluded wretch was taught that the black man has no rights the white man should respect. [Deafening applause.] If his murderers and no only remedy for the wrong is the exercise of the omnipotent power of the order loving sentiment of our people. [Cheers and applause.] It is cherished where honesty, or justice, or charity, or Christianity has a votary. [Applause.] It is limited to no party lines or to no religious belief. It can enlist under its noble banner the great mass of our people of every honest connection and pursuit and it has but to organize its grand columns and proclaim its just mandate, and it will be obeyed. [Prolonged applause.] While the courts consign the creatures and victims of public corruption and of disorder to merited punishment, let the supreme judgment of the law-loving people compel each citizen to elect, by his precept and example between honor or shame, and peace will come to the black man and to the white man, and it will come to stay. [Applause.]

Why Catto, and Chase, and Gordon were murdered, and why many more were brutally wounded, is well known to every citizen in Philadelphia. They suffered death and wounds because of their race. [Applause.] They were hated because we have wronged them; they were killed or disabled because of their misfortune; and owe it to the majesty of our laws, to our own sense of justice, by which we must expect to be judged hereafter, and above all we owe it to the oppressed and helpless, to throw the broad shield of the protecting power of our Government, and of a just people, over every class of our citizens. [Prolonged applause.] We have enfranchised this long oppressed race as did our fathers in the earliest and purer days of the Republic. [Applause.] They are granted the blessings and made to assume all the responsibilities of our citizenship, and their nameless tombs on the hillsides and plains of the south, testify to the price they have done for equal justice. [Applause.] How they shall discharge the duties and privileges they have acquired is for themselves to determine with-in our laws. How they shall vote, or speak, or believe, or worship, is for their own free judgement to decide, and the sentiment that would deny them, or any other class of citizens, the full and free enjoyment of their rights, is the enemy of public peace, and the author of disorder and death. Let all patriotic citizens unite as one man to vindicate the laws in their full measure of justice and equality so "that government of the people, shall not perish from the earth!" [Prolonged applause.]

Rev. J. Walker Jackson was the next speaker. He said that he remembered having been in the hall on two other great occasions—the death of John Brown, and Arnold Winkelreid of the rebellion, and the martyrdom of the great Lincoln Here we assemble at another martyrdom for liberty. [Cheers.] A great and good man has died for the sake of his race. [Applause.] The speaker said he would never be satisfied until he was allowed in this city to vote for a colored man, for some important office. It was his right and his due. [Cheers.] This is the only way to give effect to Colonel McClure's "unwritten law." [Applause.]

He believed Professor Catto's first and last political speech was delivered at the opening of Liberty Hall during the late campaign. Could it have been beaten of his eradition and eloquence that his life was taken? (Cries of "Yes," and "that's it!") The great men of all ages have been educators of the people. Catto was the educator of the race, and although he was pure and good, yet he was chosen for the assassin's bullet. The speaker would not pander to passion or perjudice, but he would proclaim that the miserable murderers of Catto are, by their own acts, blotted out of society and into interminable ignominy worse than death, while Catto's name is everlasting—one of those that was not created to die? [Applause.] Because of the particular mark of God upon his face, he has been taken from us. [Prolonged applause.] If his martyrdom will erase the curse of caste in America, his death will not have been in vain. [Applause.]

In conclusion Mr. Jackson offered this sentiment: "Liberty and equality, one and inseparable, now and forever."

This sentiment was received with loud and long continued applause.

As the conclusion of Mr. Jackson's speech cries came from every portion of the hall for Colonel Mann, and as he came to the front, the audience hailed him with a perfect storm of cheers, which was continued for several minutes. As soon as quiet was restored he spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I came here prepared to listen—not to speak. I have been so deeply impressed with the affairs of the last few days, that I feel more to be an inadequate means of expression, and deeds, not words, shall in future be my motto. When I said, before my election, that if by the people's vote I was made District Attorney, I would give peace and security to all the dwellers within this city, I was met with sneers and reproaches, and that too from those who should have known me well enough to trust me. To have life granted me to make my words good, is all that I now ask. My heart is full of grief for what has happened within the last few days; not for the loss by intimidation and violence of many votes is sorrow, but that I have been murder stalking in our streets, shielded and sheltered by the officers of the law. When I contemplate the awful state of affairs. I feel degraded and cast down, and until I can lift that cloud, I shall feel the weight of degradation bearing me down. Life is uncertain, and I may not live to right the foul wrong that has been done, but if I die within the hour, there will be found graven on my heart the high resolve that all men shall be free and equal before the law.

Colonel Mann was frequently interrupted by applause, and retired amidst prolonged cheering.

General Collis was then introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, my Friends and Fellow-Citizens: A few evening ago I had the honor to address an audience in this hall. I warned my hearers that it was the intention of the officers of the public peace upon election day to commit acts of violence at the polls. My reason for that statement was the knowledge that a drunken policeman had publicly declared that 'pistols would be trumps.' I know also that these guardians of our lives and property had been educated to believe that upon their conduct depended the success of their political party.

They had been used for the week preceding the electionoering purposes, such as distributing circulars and contributing to the enthusiasm of public meetings, and had become, as it were, intoxicated with excitement of the contest. For this, though culpable, I would not alone blame them. Had their superior officer, the Chief of Police, drilled and instructed them in the duties for the emergency, instead of encouraging them to become mere partisans in a political campaign, the sad event which calls us together to-day, would never have transpired. And it is the duty of this Chief of Police, who has by this time discovered what has long been a notorious fact in this community, namely, that he is utterly incompetent for his office, to surrender his commission at once to the Mayor in order to afford that functionary an opportunity of appointing some trusty and courageous citizen whose character and antecedents will restore confidence.

I do not go so far as some of my friends in their denunciations of Mayor Fox. I know, for I was a witness to it, that he was much distressed at the occurrences of Tuesday last, and did something to avert them, but he was powerless to stay the sway of those demons, who,

"Dressed in a little brief authority,
Play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the angels weep,"

as Captain Biddle would be, if elected Mayor of your city, and inflicted with the police force thrust upon the by his party. [Applause.]

To the man who was placed at the head of this armed mob, and indoctrinated them with the idea that their party must be successful at any cost, clings the blood of Octavius V. Catto.

Thank Heaven, sir, the people by their ballots on Tuesday last decreed to rid themselves of this man and his so-called police force, which he has permitted to become a terror to all law abiding citizens. Aye, sir, and thanks that they have selected to preside over the municipal government of our own fair city, a man who has the will and the inclination to protect every citizen, of whatever color or nationality, in the exercise of his lawful rights.

I did not personally know Professor Catto, sir, but his high character for erudition, patriotism and charity, had made me feel proud that I had contributed my mite to restoring to the race, of whom he was so bright an ornament, their right of suffrage. What little I could do with my voice, my vote, and my sword, I have freely given, and I trust God will spare my life until every man in the land, Democrat or Republican, subscribes to the doctrine of the great Declaration, that "all men are born free and equal."

I heartily concur in the sentiments so well expressed in your resolutions, and I sincerely pray that the present administration may not pass from power without first surrendering to justice the assassin whose hand has deprived us of our honored friend and fellow-citizens.

At the conclusion of General Collis' speech, which was loudly applauded, General Louis Wagner was introduced and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens: I desire to say briefly that I endorse all that General Collis has said, and most particularly do I approve of his suggestion that the Chief of Police resign, but I would add to this another suggestion, and that is, that his Honor the Mayor resign also. [Cheers. Cries of "Put it to a vote!" The question was accordingly put, and was answered by a thunderous "Aye!"]

I would say a few words in relation to Major Catto. Most of you know that he was a member of my staff, and I knew him well: I knew of his scholarship, his soldierly ability, and the respectability and purity of his general character. He fell shortly after leaving my headquarters, and fell as a soldier. His death cries aloud for vengeance, and that vengeance we will give. We are not here to stir up your evil passions. Let no disturbance be raised to give our enemies a handle for their accusations against us. At the ballot-box our vengeance must be wrought, and wrought by maintaining in power that party at whose hands a speedy justice will be done for the wrong that now stirs our blood and makes us cry aloud.

General Wagner's remarks were loudly applauded. He was followed by L. C. Wear, Esq., who, in a short but telling speech, paid a graceful tribute to the dead scholar-soldier, and urged his hearers to stand by the party that would right their wrongs.

On motion of Alex. P. Colesberry, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the arrangement of the funeral of Octavius V. Catto, and also that a committee be appointed on finance.

A letter was then read by General Wagner from J. W. Forney, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Press*, expressing high admiration for the character, talents and patriotism of the deceased, his detestation of the cruel assassination, and deep sorrow and pain at being compelled to absent himself from the meeting, as he had an imperative engagement in New York City.

A dispatch was received from G. N. Ordway of Washington, Chairman of Republican General Committee of District of Columbia, on behalf of twelve thousand colored Republican voters, tendering them the mournful sympathy of the entire party in their sad bereavement.

The Committees were then announced, and the meeting adjourned.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WAGNER'S ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS 5TH BRIGADE,
1ST DIV. N. G. P. PENNA.
PHILADELPHIA Oct. 11, 1871.

General Order No. 5.—It becomes the painful duty of the Brigadier General to announce to the troops of this command the death, on the 11th inst., at the hands of a cowardly assassin, of Major Octavius V. Catto, inspector 5th Brigade.

Major Catto was born in Charleston, S. C. in 1839, and brought to this city by his parents when a mere child. He was educated at the "Institute for Colored Youth," where, shortly after graduating, he became a teacher of the English branches, and on the appointment of the principal (Prof Bassett) to the Haytien mission, he was appointed principal of the Institute. In this position his energy, integrity, and scholastic attainments won for him the universal esteem and confidence of the managers and the love of his pupils. He was an earnest and hard worker for the education and elevation of his race, and to this end was identified with this brigade from its organization; and it was whilst in the act of obeying an order he had received as a soldier, that the murderer met him. Having been ordered by the assistant adjutant general of the brigade, to notify several officers of the command to order their men to the armories, to be ready to aid in the suppression of a riot then in progress, he proceeded home to obtain his equipments, and whilst upon his own doorstep, was ruthlessly assaulted with a bludgeon, knocked down, and then mortally wounded by pistol shots throug the heart, in his right arm, left shoulder, and left thigh. He

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 4th, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Editor of the Elevator vs. Leaders of Colored People.

For several years there have been a number of colored men in this city who have assumed to be the leaders of the colored people in all their miscellaneous and political affairs. The APPEAL from its origin, in 1862, has always opposed their assumptions, and also many of the movements which they have endeavored to inaugurate, from time to time, as being detrimental to our people at large. In 1865 they assisted in inaugurating the *Elevator* as their organ. Their policy for the true advancement of our race has been so much at variance with that always advocated by the PACIFIC APPEAL, since its establishment, that it had the effect of keeping the two papers, as well as the people, divided on all questions to a great degree.

The recent elections has brought to light the ostensible object which many of those who had rallied around the *Elevator* as their organ, had been laboring for. But the *Elevator* now cuts loose from them and makes a clean breast of the whole thing, and exposes their ulterior designs. We gave the above preface as a key or sequel, which accounts for the many contrangements which has been discovered among the colored people in this State, from time to time, and now proceed to give some remarks upon the subject which Mr. Bell sets forth it his paper—the *Elevator*.

Our contemporary, the *Elevator*, in its last week's issue, names a number of colored men, leaders of the whitom "Lincoln Union Republican Club," and also the President of the "Excelsior Union Republican Club," as having at the Judicial election, "bolted" from the support of somo of the Republican candidates on the State and County ticket, and went over, soul and body, to the support of some candidates on the Democratic ticket. This charge, if true, certainly ought to render these men incapable of giving the colored people any political advice whatever hereafter. The colored citizens want no such leaders among them, and should not recognize any one as such. The party penalty for such political offences is, to read all such recreants to Republican principles out of the party, and as the *Elevator* has arraigned and convicted them of political perfidy, it becomes our painful duty to pronounce the sentence of public opinion upon them, that they now be and are read out of the Republican party. And as they can do the Republican party but very little harm in the ensuing Presidential campaign of 1872, all must see to it that they remain on the shelf until the Democrats want to use them in 1875, in the State and Judicial election at that time.

The Democrats may welcomely have these few misguided colored men, and add to their ranks, as a reserve for the next Judicial campaign in 1875. In the meantime it is to be hoped that those recanters from Republican principles will not have "the cheek" to participate again in our meetings as "leaders," or send secret circulars through the State again to our leading colored men, urging them to stand as firm to Republican principles as they, the leaders of the "Lincoln Union Republican Club," would do. But alas! for poor frail human nature. The good book tells us that the Apostle Peter was just as firm before the cock crowed thrice. And it is not strange to see Judas also prototyped by men living in this age, as there will also be in ages yet to come. But don't be alarmed, Brother Bell—these colored men you have so justly arraigned for proving themselves recreant to Republican principles, have only as prototype of Judas Iscariot, betrayed the Republican party with a kiss on election day. Hence, their hypocritical Republican circulars sent August last throughout the State to leading colored men now reveals the evidence of their insincerity. We hope that all our friends in the Interior, who received them at the time from their "Corresponding Secretary," have them yet in preservation. We suggest a comparison of all the names appended to these July and August circulars, and ask them to compare them with those published in the *Elevator* of last week, in his black list, and they will find the names about the same as on the hypocritical circular. The circular will be a valuable reference in view of the political action of these men in the Judicial election, as set forth in the *Elevator*, should they make any more claims whatever of being true and genuine Republicans. And for the future they should be taught to look for emoluments from the Democrats, which they so earnestly worked for on the day of the Judicial election.

As extremes often meet, so do we and Mr. Bell of the *Elevator*, on the subject of colored Democrats. Both papers are fully in accord on that subject. They will find no quarters for shelter on our part; and in behalf of all colored Republicans we do sustain Mr. Bell in his course of handling without gloves all such colored recreants to Republican principles.

The *Elevator's* article of Friday last, is as follows:

CALL THE ROLL.

The *Chronicle* has given the names of several white Republicans who voted and electioneered for Delos Lake, the "pet of the fancy" for Municipal Judge, in opposition to that staunch Republican, Maurice O'Blake. The *Chronicle's* list includes Custom-house officers, County Committee men, Federal office-holders and other "prominent" Republicans.

We assure that "live paper" that white Republicans are not alone in their *glory*; colored men also voted for the ex-Democrat, and are entitled to be enrolled in the list of unconvenied *honor*. Some voted at the urgent request of *friends*; some to please their employers and customers; some to ride around in a buggy, and some were openly *bought*. We have the names of a few, and our familiar spirit, Ariel, is hunting up the balance. We do not say all the following persons were paid for voting for Lake, for some we believe have a slight notion of honor, and would scorn the accusation of receiving money, but "every man has his price," and with some flattery is as potent as coin is with others.

The *Elevator* sets forth twenty-three names, and says:

There are several more on whom our dainty spirits has an eye of watchfulness. Next week we will enlarge the list; in the meantime we will give credit to those who with true Republican spirit supported the Republican candidate, Maurice C. Blake.

He then gives a list, some of whom belong to the Lincoln Union and Excelsior Union Republican Clubs of this city, composed entirely of colored men. Henco, the parties charged with succumbing to the Democratic principles by the *Elevator*, have backslided to their respective Clubs as well, to the Bell-Ringers Party, which one or two had also joined.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of colored citizens will be held in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on Monday evening, November 6th, to take into consideration the propriety of co-operation with the people of Stockton on the public school question. All are invited. By order of the Committee.

LETTERS.—Daniel Johnson, Philadelphia; Abraham Smith, Nashville, Tenn.; John C. Cork, Marysville, Cal.; C. A. Conall, Stockton; Committee A. M. E. Church, Sacramento; G. W. B., City; Anonymous, City; Richard Stokes, Alameda Co. To the care of this office: Nelson Cook (2).

The Legislature.

On the first Monday in December ensuing, the Legislature of the State is to assemble. The election of Speaker, clerks, and other officers will probably consume a week before the permanent organization is effected. But little legislation will be done from then till the holidays, and the most important business will commence after the first of January. Besides the election of a United States Senator, a compulsory education law will be framed, which the two or three Democratic majority in the Senate will hardly take the responsibility to defeat, against the will of the people. If they do, it is believed that their direct constituencies will not return them to the succeeding Legislature; and all kindred measures which they may defeat, by a strict party vote, can only be delayed two years—half of the Governor's term.

The *ne plus ultra* of importance to the present Republican administration of the State, if it cannot be done by the ensuing Legislature, it must by the next. That is, this State is recorded as ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United Srtes, and, if we mistake not, also the Fourteenth under Governor Low's administration, but, if we are for the moment mistaken, it is fully competent for a Republican Legislature to expunge from the journals the action of a Democratic Legislature on the Amendments, as it was for the last Democratic Legislature to expunge the record of impeachment of a Democratic judge who had been charged with using seditious language.

We repeat that it is just as consistent for the present Legislature to reverse the Democratic action on the Fifteenth Amendment, as it was for the Democratic Legislature to reverse that most vital issue passed upon by the preceding Republican Legislature. It is not too late to let the National Administration know how the present Legislature stands on the Fifteenth Amendment. While it can do no good as regards the adding any more validity to the law, yet it is an expression that might be given by the present Legislature that can do no harm.

Lectures by Aaron M. Powell.

This gentleman, long and favorably known in the Eastern States as one of the Old School Abolitionists and Anti-Slavery Lecturer and Editor, and present Editor of the New York *Standard*, gave two lectures in this city the present week. The first was on Tuesday evening in Dashaway Hall, Post street, under the auspices of the Woman's Suffrage Association of this city; and on Wednesday evening in the hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific street, near Mason, under the auspices of a number of colored citizens.

The lecture at Dashaway Hall on Tuesday evening was well attended and the lecturer was well received, he making a most masterly effort for the cause of Woman's Suffrage. At its conclusion, Judge Crane offered a resolution tendering the lecturer a high compliment for his able and instructive lecture, and also a vote of thanks which were adopted.

The lecture on Wednesday evening at the Young Men's Hall was also well attended, notwithstanding the very short notice. The subject was: "The Lessons of the Anti-Slavery Conflict and the Future of the Colored Citizens of America." This subject was also ably handled by the distinguished lecturer, it being his familiar forte during many years of labor with William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Lucretia Mott, Abby Kelly, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Fred. Douglas, and others, on kindred subjects. Mr. Powell is a good elocutionist—a pleasing, affable and elegant lecturer. We learn that he left the city for the East again on Thursday afternoon, and many regret that he has made such a short sojourn on the Pacific Coast.

The Spirit of Caste.

It will be seen by the details given on our first page of the recent election riot in the city of Philadelphia that the prejudice of caste is far more deeply imbibed in the Northern States than in the South. That in the South, under Ku-Klux rule, is for the mastery over the settled policy of the General Government, and is seemingly divested of that kind of malice or hatred of the Negro as is exhibited in the Northern States by common carriers, public Inns, churches, theatres, etc., and which has culminated in the assassination of Prof. Catto and others in the "City of Brotherly Love." Between the Southern Ku-Klux and the Northern Democratic rioters there is no difference in their acts of brutality, but they are guided by entirely different motives as against the black man. The ostensible object of the Ku-Klux, besides their opposition to the reconstruction finality, is to divest the colored citizens only of their political rights. These rights only they have manifested their prejudice against. But the ostensible object of the Northern Democratic rioters, their adherents and abettors, is to divest the colored citizens not only of their political rights, but also to deny them of the exercise of their civil rights as provided by the Civil Rights' Bill and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Such is the spirit exhibited in the recent election in Philadelphia by the Northern Democracy. We commend those proceedings on our first page particularly to our colored friends who voted for Democratic candidates in the recent elections in this city.

Proclamation of the President Warning the Ku-Klux to disperse in South Carolina.

[Special to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12th.—To President to-day issued the following proclamation to the Kuklux of certain counties in South Carolina, giving the five day's notice required by the Kuklux law, or, as it is legally known, the enforcement act, to the hands, requiring them to disperse, deliver up their arms, disguises, etc.

AMERICA.—A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, Unlawful combinations and conspiracies have long existed, and do still exist, in the State of South Carolina, for the purpose of depriving certain portions and classes of the people of that State of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection named in the Constitution of the United States, and secured by the act of Congress approved April 26th, 1871, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, In certain parts of said State, to wit, in the counties of Spartansburg, Cork, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fanfield, Lancaster, and Chesterfield, such combinations and conspiracies do so obstruct and hinder the execution of the laws of said State and of the United States as to deprive the people aforesaid of the rights, privileges, immunities and protection aforesaid, and do oppose and obstruct the laws of the United States and their due execution, and impede and obstruct the due course of justice under the same; and

Whereas, The constituted authorities of said State are unable to protect the people aforesaid in such rights within the said counties; and

Whereas, The combinations and conspiracies aforesaid, within the counties aforesaid, are organized and armed, and are so numerous and powerful as to be able to defy the constituted authorities of the State and of the United States, within the said State; and by reason of said causes the conviction of such offenders and the preservation and safety of life and property have become impracticable in said counties; now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do hereby command all persons composing the unlawful combinations and conspiracies aforesaid, to disperse and to retire peaceably to their homes within five days of the date hereof, and to deliver to the Marshal of the United States for the district of South Carolina, or to any of his military deputies, or to any military officer of the United States within said counties, all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other implements used, kept, possessed or controlled by them for carrying out the unlawful purpose for which the combinations and conspiracies are engaged.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

[L. S.] U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1871.

Mr. Elitor:

You will confer an act of justice to me by publishing a few contradiction to the lie in the *Elevator* that not voted dli at the Primaries in the Fourth Ward because I could not, as I am a resident of the Eleventh Ward.

E. H. PENNINGTON (Tom Hyer.)

MARYSVILLE, Oct. 31, 1871.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I have very little in the way of news to write. Our city has been rather quiet since the fair and the election. We all feel happy over the Republican victories. Our men proved true to the party. There was no neutral man among us. Every one voted the straight ticket. The Sumner Republican Club is still in good working order, with every prospect of continuing so. Times are not very brisk up here at present; but we are in hopes of seeing things a little brighter soon. Truly yours,

JOHN C. CORK.

There will an entertainment on Tuesday evening, November 14th, for the benefit of A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

Masonic.

From the *Grand Era* of October 14th, published at Baton Rouge, La., we clip the following, written by a white man of long standing and considerable eminence in the Order, in which he sets forth his views liberally on what is termed Negro Masonry:

"When first the ancient Constitution of Free and Accepted Masons was promulgated, the institution of a low, cruel and debasing system of human slavery was recognized throughout the known world, and it was, therefore, for the purpose of preserving the sacred mysteries of the Order from profanation and being exposed to the public gaze, through the medium of those whose minds and bodies were alike subject to the arbitrary and despotic control of their masters, that one of the clauses declared that, to be a Mason, the applicant must be 'freeborn,' etc.

Our own nation was the first to give utterance to the eternal truth that 'all men are born free and equal.' It is nearly a hundred years since that divine sentiment was incorporated in the Federal Constitution of the United States, yet it is only within the last decade that a majority of our people have given an assent—an unwilling assent—to that inevitable truism. Our National Constitution has been amended, giving, or rather acknowledging, their rights to the colored race, which place them on a civil equality with their white brethren.

We, personally, are an old Mason, of over twenty years standing, and have reason to regret that Masons in America have not proved themselves equal to the march of, progress of the present era, by amending our ancient Constitution. The laws that were enacted hundreds of years ago, are not suitable for our present condition. We have advanced in civilization and in intelligence. We have out-grown our childish clothes. How should we look in the public streets roled in the garments of a century ago? Our very language has greatly changed, and words have no longer the significance attached to them formerly. Our venerable Order extends over nearly every portion of the Earth's surface. In Europe—in Asia, even among the Chinese, the Brahmins of Indostan, and the Mongolian tribes generally—the *principles* and dogmas, if not the actual and identical form of rites—of Masonry —are recognized and practiced. It is needless to say how vast an influence is now exercised, and always has been exercised, by the Fraternity in this country, and we can point with pride to brother George Washington, the Father of his Country, and almost every notability during the last century, who have each been shining lights in our Ourder.

But the purport of this article is not to vaunt the praises of Masonry, but to consider if there be any true and valid reason why men of color should not be entitled to the fellowship of Masonry.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is reported that funds belonging to our Empire and the private personal estate of Norton I were on deposit at the banking-house of John Sime & Co., this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the funds of the Empire and our private personal estate must be held sacred and inviolate, as also all charitable funds.

[SEAL.] NORTON I.

Marriage.

BRIGHT-SEGEE—In Marysville, October 24th, at the residence of John C. Cork, by Rev. C. S. Fisher, John T. Bright and Emma J. Segee, both of that city.

NOW THAT THE SEASON OF FEVER AND AGUE is coming on, every one should get or all to take the surest medicine that can be obtained

Dr. Hawley's Agne Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.

It never fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS, and in this way eradicates the disease from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

GRAND RE-OPENING

—OF THE—

New Pavilion Skating Rink.

The Managers of the **New Pavilion Skating Rink** take great pleasure in informing their patrons that

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

MONDAY & FRIDAY EVEG'S

Of each week.

FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

A Band of music will be in attendance each evening.

Admission, - - - - - 25 Cents
Use of Skates, - - - - - 25 Cents

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Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

333 J STREET, Bet. Eighth and Ninth, SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and J streets, Sacramento.

NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and fine located House on the N. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street Hill, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

COLORED WAITERS

Wanted Immediately.

As waiters on board the flagship

"PENSACOLA,"

Eight young colored men.

For further information and transportation to Mare Island, apply at the Naval Rendezvous, Washington street, near Post Office. Waiters are not required to ship regularly for the service.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS $1,300,000

PHŒNIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS $1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.

General Agents for California,

314 California St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap28-6f

HOME

Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA,

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

Merchants' Exchange Building.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN B. STINNION, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
A. B. MAYO, Marine Secretary.
JOS. BRUNER, Assistant Secretary.
J. C. B. DAVIS, Special Agent.

H. H. BIGELOW, General Manager.

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W. T. Garratt, — Edward Moore,
Charles R. Story, — W. F. Moore,
A. J. Bryant, — A. W. Simpson,
E. Washington, — Chas. Wilson,
A. F. Hotaling, — Jas. Otis,
Jos. Peters, — David Williams.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH OFFICE,
JULIUS WETZLAR, - - - Manager
ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - - Secretary

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.
H. HALSTED, - - - - Manager
H. H. ORR, Secretary. jan14-6f

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken the favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has secured a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Families.
Customers supplied at their residence

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

GUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Fifth Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Gents and Children made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beckett's Philadelphia Boots. may18-6f

HOTEL FOR LEASE, NEAR

Oakland.—Slater's Hotel, just completed, thoroughly built and finished in the best manner, and replete with every modern convenience, situated on the line of the proposed transit. The Hotel is situated about two miles from Oakland, on the road to Alameda, one of the most beautiful drives out of the city, and near Wagel's new Race Track. A very eligible location cannot fail to offer to a good, desirable tenant for both permanent and transient visitors. Apply to

J. W. SLATER, on the premises.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

PETALUMA & SONOMA

VIA LAKEVILLE.

ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer

PETALUMA,

WILLIAM WARNER.....Captain

Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:

Leave Petaluma, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Healdsburg and Sonoma.

CHAS. MINTURN.

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,

823 Washington Street.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 9 to 12 o'clock.

MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

GEM SALOON,

210 CENTRE ST., near Market,

HOLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

jy3-6m

Star Social Club Saloon,

(ATHENEUM BUILDING,)

No. 917 WASHINGTON STREET

Between Stockton and Powell, upstairs.

SAN FRANCISCO.

REEVES & WATSON, Proprietors.

Keep constantly on hand the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. It is elegantly fitted up in public style, and is a pleasant resort for gentlemen of the city and summer.

F. REEVES. JOSEPH WATSON.

REMOVAL!

MRS. TANN

Has removed to

256 FOURTH STREET.

Corner of Folsom.

Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Machine Sewing, Fringing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. jy15

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. ZEDEKIAH J. FURNELL

Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at

No. 16 SCOTT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY DEVINE.

Persons in the City, or those who may arrive from the interior and Eastern States, can always obtain good, comfortable rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. jy29

ARRIVED.

OUR NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS, as expected for the Fall Trade, are now pleased to announce has arrived, and is now nearly open and ready for inspection.

Persons contemplating purchasing, or those who may be attending to make purchases at some future time, are invited to call on the warehouse before purchasing elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we have received many novelties We particularize a choice lot of Satin de Chenes, in all colors. Silk.

Also Brocade Silk, a novelty in Striped Silk and Velvet, Silk.

New shades in Pongee Mixtures, 85c.

Several cases of grey stripe Lustred Cheviot Poplins 50c.

A new Scotch Hair-cord suitings.

SILKS.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks will be found the choicest and cheapest in the city.

Century Black Gros Grain Silks, Black and Colored, $2 50.

These goods we have carefully tested, and have found them all pure silk, well made and softly finished.

GLOVES AND LACES.

The very best French Kid Gloves, cents to every order and certain to give satisfaction, $1 75 per pair

A large assortment of Lace Fets, Lace Collars, Barbe and Cluster, very cheap

Some very cheap numbers in Hosiery.

LINENS.

Good Heavy Table Linen, 50c. and upwards

Fine finished All Linen Napkins, $2 50 and $3 50.

All Linen Towels, $1 25 and $2 50.

Turnsley Table Damask, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All the Standard brands in Shirtings and Sheetings, at wholesale prices.

A good, heavy 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 40c.

Best Bellard Vale and Stewart's Flannels at the old prices.

A good White Flannel, 25c.

12-4 all Wool Blankets, $5 per pair

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

A nice assortment of new styles in Striped Shawls $6 00.

Broche Shawls from $10 00.

We are now exhibiting some very pretty Ladies' Suits of an entirely new design.

Ladies wishing to have Cloaks or Suits made to order can have them done cheap and satisfactorily.

TAAFFE & CO.,

9 Montgomery Street.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Geneological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. PITTER & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

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WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au12

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au12

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burston's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug19

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
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FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CLYDE BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THORNE, Commander

Will leave on saving days from

HATHAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M

For Passage or Freight apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Halleck.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO. Agents.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and I streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT, *Proprietresses.*

THE OLD

GOR [RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

PERSONAL!

Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer *Colorado*, July 14th, will please call at 325 Sixth street, and hear something to his advantage. au19

SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....207,115 0

TOTAL ASSETS.....$707,115 0

D. J. STAPLES, President.
T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

J. F. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Sacramento & Montgomery Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES.
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS. of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, their Agents on the Pacific Coast for the sale of my copper distilled "Rye and Bourbon Whiskies," and "Snow Flake," the finest whisky known. Also, my Kentucky brand, made from the choicest selected grains, and is never used before bottling. WM. H. HAY.

Fairfax, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, November 1st, 1870.

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Provisions, etc.,

Corner of Third and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hart's Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vanderhoff's "DAYBREAK."

OLD BOURBON WHISKIES.

ALSO—OFFICE THE TRADE:

J. H. Miller's **Old Bourbon.**
Wm. Applegate's **Old Bourbon.**
W. A. Gaines' **Hermitage" Old Bourbon** and **Rye.**
Collier's **"O. K."** and other Choice Whiskies.
Applegate's **Silver Age** and other Choice Brandies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Monongahela, Dupuy & Co. Pioneer, Marett, Pine Bluff & Co., and other Choice Brands.

Wines of all Kinds.—Champagne, Claret, Liquors, etc.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS. of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my **"Daybreak"** Old Bourbon Whisky.

SAMUEL VANDERHOFF.

Nashville, November 22, 1870. sep 25 3m

For Sale at 640 Clay Street

NEAR KEARNY.

Blaky's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye. Black or Brown; American Hair Stain for the gradual coloring of the hair; Washes for all eruptions of the scalp or face; Concentrated Shampoo and Rejuvenator for the hair and Annihilator of dander. feb4-2m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50



LEAVE WHARF COR. of First and Brannan streets promptly at 12 o'clock M on the 3rd and 17th of each month. (Except when those days fall on Sunday, then on Saturday previous.) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Nov. 3d.—CONSTITUTION, Capt. J. M. Catsely, sailing at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, ACAPULCO, and PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting with steamer SAILING YEAR.

Steamer on the 17th calls at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, CHAMELICO, and connecting with steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Steamer of the 3d calls at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA and PUNTA ARENAS.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havana, Rio, Hamburg Bremen, Copenhagen and Norway.

Surrender List.—AMERICA, Captain E. B. Watson.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office on Battery Street, Corner of First and Brannan streets.

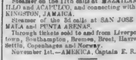
Change of Sailing Hour.

Hereafter all the steamers will leave at 9 o'clock, sharp.

ELDRIDGE & LEWIN, Agents.

se12

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.



TIME SCHEDULE, OCT. 24, 1871.

EASTWARD	Passenger Express (daily)	Express (daily)
San Francisco	4.00 P. M.	8.00 A. M.
Oakland	4.42 "	8.40 "
San Leandro	5.05 "	9.03 "
Hayward	5.26 "	9.24 "
Niles	5.50 "	9.50 "
Livermore	6.30 "	10.30 "
Pleasanton	6.45 "	10.45 "
Collins	6.55 "	10.55 "
Verona	7.15 "	11.15 "
Winnemucca	9.10 "	
Battle Mountain	12.00 M.	
El

literary circles as a distinguished linguist, whose thorough knowledge of languages will render it difficult to fill his Professor's chair; he was an upright Christian, whose piety was lofty and sincere; a pure-minded patriot, who served his country in her darkest hour; a courteous gentleman and valiant soldier, who died as he had lived, without fear and without reproach.

The body will lie in state at the City Armory, cor. Broad and Race streets, from 7 to 9 A.M., Monday, 16th inst.

As a token of respect, the officers of this command will wear the usual badge of mourning, and the colors and drums will be draped for the period of sixty days.

The gold medal to be awarded under the provisions of General Orders, No. 6, C. S., from these headquarters, will hereafter be known as the "Catto Medal," and will be so inscribed.

The brigade will participate in the funeral ceremonies, and will form on Broad street, right resting on Cherry street, facing east, at 9 A.M. on Monday, 16th inst., and move in column of companies, by breaking from the left to march to the right.

A guard of honor, pall-bearers, and a firing party will be detailed in future orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Louis Wagner.

J. H. MULLIKEN,
Maj. and A. A. G.

The funeral was attended by several regiments of soldiery and a large number of civic societies, and the sidewalks were thronged with thousands of spectators and followers along the line to Lebanon Cemetery.

The following rewards have been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the dastardly, malignant and ubiquitous assassins:

Headquarters Republican City Committee, 1404 S. Penn Square, October 11, 1871.—I hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars, for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Forf. Octavius V. Catto.

JOHN L. HILL,
Chairman Republican City Executive Committee.

Sheriff's Office, October 11, 1871. —*Proclamation!* Whereas, Octavius V. Catto, one of our most estimable and accomplished fellow-citizens, Isaac Chase, and Jacob Gordon, were yesterday wantonly and ruthlessly murdered by cowardly assassins; and, whereas, no effort has yet been made to ferret out and bring to justice the perpetrators of these outrages; and, whereas, the well being and peace of all well governed communities depend upon the prompt punishment of violators of the law; therefore, I, the High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, do hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of either of the three perpetrators of these dastardly and unproved murders.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

Proclamation! Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1871.—Whereas, Octavius V. Catto, whilst in his own home, both peaceable citizens of Philadelphia, were brutally murdered on the afternoon of Tuesday last, 10th inst. And whereas, It is alleged that two men, one of them known as Reddy Dever, the other called Frank Kelly, were implicated in both these dreadful crimes:

Now, therefore, I, Daniel M. Fox, Mayor of Philadelphia, do hereby offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery of each of the said Dever and Kelly to me, the said Mayor, at my office in said city. And the officers of the Police and the citizens generally are enjoined to furnish their most active vigilance and aid in securing the persons of the parties named, in order that they may be promptly brought to the bar of justice to answer for the dreadful crimes above stated.

DESCRIPTION.—The said Dever is about 5 feet 7 inches high, 160 lbs. weight, 35 years of age, light red hair, smooth, full face, rather stout built. The said Kelly is about 5 feet 6 inches high, 140 lbs. weight, 22 years of age, dark hair, medium built, has a fresh pistol scalp wound on side of his head, hair clipped around the wound.

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

A RUNAWAY horse in New Orleans dashed into a church.

BY INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.—'73

OCCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000

OFFICE,
436 CALIFORNIA STREET.
(Opposite Merchants' Exchange)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

A. G. STILES, President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.
JOHN W. HAYNES, Surveyor.

Directors.

J. A. DONOHOE, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co
JACOB HILLE, Shelby Bros.
WM. P. HAMM, Goddard & Co.
JOHN SIME, John Sime & Co.
M. B. CARPENTER, Merchant.
JAMES GREENSHIELDS, Merchant.
J. V. B. HALDEMAN, V. Halbach & Co.
A. G. STILES, Pres't, Occidental Ins. Co.
HENRY BREWSTER, Dressing and Dressed
J. BAUM, J. Baum & Co.
ISAAC HECHT, Hecht, Greene & Co.
JOHN M. RIDDLE, Cadbury & Ridgley.
JOHN M. RIDDLE, Cadbury & Riddle.
J. H. HAINE, Merchant.
MICHAEL REESE, Real Estate.
HENRY GROVEMAN, Coal Dealer.
N. VAN HORNE, Jones van Bergen & Co.
J. P. NEWMAN, Merchant.
J. W. BRIDAIL, J. W. Bridal & Co.
CHR. CHRISTENSEN, Agent Christensen & Co.
THOS. J. HAYNES, Real Estate.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Coffin, Stokes & Co.
J. GOLDSMITH, Goldsmith Bros.
JAMES THOMAS HUTT, Attorney at Law
LEON EHRMAN, Merchant.
W. W. DODGE, Dodge Bros. & Dodge.
A. J. DOWIS, Provision.
C. M. LAVENBERG, L. & M. Pub. & Co.
CHAS. ROBERTS, Kistler & Pudding.
J. L. WILSON, Attorney at Law.
C. H. SHERMAN, Merchant.

au12

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000

INCORPORATED 1810,

Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,

One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars

All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT.

HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers,
313 CALIFORNIA STREET,
au26 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. MAHR has removed to 202 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
202 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in re-instalments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au17

CRAIG & SON,

821 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

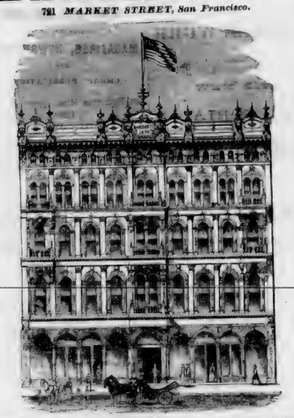
au20

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rooms in this city or those arriving from the interior, one which newly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently

oc6-3m

BANCROFT'S

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History of the Negro Race.

CONTINUED.

Our last observations on this subject were in showing the rise and progress of the American Colony, and now Negro Republic of Liberia, and although being well aware that we might have extended our remarks to the account of volumes in that regard, we prefer to treat it briefly, and simply give a general outline as being more suitable for the columns of a newspaper. In which, we have met with an article in a Philadelphia newspaper germane to the matter which we therefore transcribe for the benefit and information of our readers. It is as follows:

"CRozerville, Liberia.

A few years since, by the liberality of the late Alex. M. Porter and other Philadelphians, in connection with the generous appropriation of the American Colonization Society, a company of three hundred and forty-two colored emigrants left the Island of Barbadoes, in the West Indies, for Liberia, West Africa. The company settled in a beautiful location, near the St. Paul River, about twenty miles from Monrovia. In honor of John P. Crozer and of his deceased brother, D. Samuel A. Crozer, who took the first company of emigrants to Africa, in 1820, the new settlement was named "Crozerville." Within ten days after their arrival they organized an Episcopal Church, which they named "Christ Church." The new settlers have been very industrious. Like the adopted language of Rev. William Hague, D. D., "one of the wealthiest, humblest, most unpretentious of Baptists in Pennsylvania, has prayed for him," by black men, mostly Episcopalians, simply 'out of respect,' a memorial which the loftiest worldly ambition might be tempted to covet or envy. The country that produced such men is blessed of God." A letter received from Jacob Padmore, dated May 27, 1871, states that "all the friends of Crozerville are well. The young crops look promising. We have sold about fifty thousand pounds of arrow-root, and eight thousand pounds of ginger. We keep services and day school in Christ church, which is not completed." They feel great anxiety that their kindred in Barbadoes should be enabled to join them in their happy home in the Republic of Liberia."

We also clip the following from one of our exchanges:

"Hon. W. H. Johnson, Secretary of the Interior, of the Republic of Liberia, has arrived in this city on official business with the Navy Department. Mr. Johnson's government has been negotiating with ours for the purchase of gunboats, and he has come here to confer with the Secretary of the Navy on the subject. He has also been in Paris and London on official business."

Those blockheads who maintain their antiquated prejudices against our race, as being unable to form and carry into effect a stable government that shall command the respect and esteem of long recognized powers, may now hide their dimished heads, and retrograde to that barbaric ignorance in which for so long a period they have lain torpid. We insist, as we have ever done, that whenever and wherever the negro race has had the opportunity of intellectual cultivation, it has invariably shown itself possessed of all the power claimed by the pale brethren.

We previously made a few comments on the adaptability of the negro race for residence in tropical climates, but we only incidentally touched upon that well known fact, we will here enter a little more fully into the subject.

It has been conceded by some of the most learned ethnologists, that the wide differences in form, color, and degree of intellect, which the several divisions of mankind exhibit, must necessarily have originated from different sources, and that even the Mosaic account itself will afford countenance to such an hypothesis.

This opinion, as urged by a modern writer, was not original, in recent times, by the celebrated Isaac Peyrere, librarian to the Prince of Conde, who, about the middle of last century, contended in a book which was not long afterwards condemned to be burned, though for other errors in conjunction with the alleged present one—that the narration of Moses' account represents only the creation of two distinct species of man; *an elder species* which occupied a part of the sixth day's creation, as is related in the first chapter of Genesis, and a junior, confined to Adam and Eve, the latter, the immediate progenitors of the Hebrews to whom this account was addressed; and which is not referred to till the seventh verse of the second chapter, and even then without any notice of the exact period. After which transaction, observes this writer and those who think him, the historian confines himself entirely to the annals of his own nation; or of those which were occasionally connected with it. Neither is it easy, they say, to conceive upon any other explanation, how Cain, in so early a period of the world as is usually laid down, could have been possessed of the implements of husbandry which belonged to him, or was in general so far beyond expressed upon leaving his father's family after the murder of Abel, that every one who found him would slay him; or, again, his going forth into another country, marrying a wife there, and building a city soon after the birth of his eldest son.

But the question still returns: whence, then, proceed those astonishing diversities among the different nations, of mankind upon which the argument now offered, is founded?

The chief causes that we are acquainted with are the following: climate, food, manner of life, and hereditary diseases. We do not intend to treat this article *in extenso*, as we have elsewhere remarked, but will confine our observations as briefly and as closely as possible its subject.

The influence which climate principally produces on the animal frame, is on the color of the skin, and on the extent of the stature. All the deepest color we are acquainted with are those of hot climates, and all the lightest those of cold ones. In our own country we may perceive that an exposure to the rays of the sun turns the color of the white man's skin to a deep brown or tan, and that a seclusion from the sun keeps it fair. And hence we may presume that such exposure *may* be one reason for the deep jet, which, for the most part, prevails upon mankind near the equator; the dark brown and copper colors found under the tropics, and the olive, shifting through every intermediate shade to the fair and sanguine complexion, as we proceed from the tropic of Cancer northwards. Hence, too, the reason why the Asiatic and *Arcesian* women, confined within the walls of the harem are often as white as Europeans; why Moorish children, of both sexes, are, at first, equally fair, and why the fairness continues among the girls, but is soon lost among the boys.

As we approach the poles, we find the contrary rule to obtain. Every living thing progressively whitens; bears, foxes, hares, crows, and black birds, all assume the same common livery of white, while many of them change their color with the season itself. For the same reason, as also because they have a thinner mucous web, the Abyssinians are less deep in color than the negro race; for though their geographical climate is nearly the same, their physical climate differs essentially: the country stands much higher, and the temperature is far lower.

The immediate matter of color, to which we referred in our first part, is simply the mucous pigment which forms the middle layer of the general integument of the skin, and upon this the sun, in hot climates, appears to act in a two-fold manner; first, by the direct affinity of its colorific rays with the oxygen of the animal surface, in consequence of which the oxygen is detached and flies off; and the carbon and hydrogen being set at liberty, form a more or less perfect charcoal, according to the nature of their union; and next by the indirect influence which its calorific rays, like many other stimulants, produce upon the liver, by exciting it to a secretion of more abundant bile, and of a deep hue. The second or coloring layer of the general integument of the skin, differs (as indeed do all layers of the skin) in its thickness, not only in different kinds of animals, but very frequently in different species, varieties, and even individuals. Thus we often find it more abundant in some persons than in others, and wherever it is most abundant, we find the complexion also of a darker and coarser and grossier appearance upon exposure to the solar light and heat, and we find also, that the hair is almost uniformly influenced by such increase of color, and is proportionately coarser and darker.

A multitude of distinct tribes have of late years been discovered in the interior of Africa, in the midst of the black tribes, exhibiting nothing more than a red or copper hue, with lank black. And in like manner, around the banks of the lower Orinoco, in South America, where the climate is much hotter, there are many tribes of a much lighter hue than those about the banks of the Rio Negro, where it is much cooler.

Referring to the other physical causes which we gave for the difference in color in mankind, it may be said that it is in reality from long and deeply rooted habit alone, that the black, red, and olive color of the Ethiopian, American and Mongolian races is continued in the future lineage for so many generations after their removal into parts of the world, and that nothing will, in general, restore the skin to its original fairness, but a long succession of intermixtures with the European (not necessarily Caucasian) variety. It is a singular circumstance that the black color appears to form a less permanent habit than the red or olive; or, in other words, the color chiefly produced by the action of the sun's calorific rays, than that produced by the action of its colorific rays; for the children of olive and copper-colored parents exhibit the parental hue from the moment of birth, but in those of black, it is usually six, eight, or ten months before the black pigment is fully secreted. We also sometimes find this not secreted at all, whence the anomaly of white negroes, and sometimes only in interrupted lines or patches, whence the anomaly of spotted negroes, and we have even some cases of negroes who, in consequence of very severe illness, have had the whole of the black pigment absorbed and carried off; and a white pigment diffused in its stead. In other words, we have instances of a black man being suddenly bleached into a white man. Such cases are indeed of a rare occurrence, but they are sufficient to show the absurdity of the argument which many entertain, of a plurality of human stocks or species, from a mere difference in the color of the skin, an argument thus proved to be altogether superficial, and which we may gravely assert to be not more than skin-deep.

The variable talents of the mind are as propagable as the variable features of the body—how, or by what means, we know not—but the fact is incontrovertible. Wit and dulness, genius and idiotism, run in direct streams from generation to generation, and thence, the moral character of families, of tribes, of whole nations. The understanding of many of the tribes in the interior of Africa, is admitted to be often obtuse. It has thus, indeed, been propagated for a long succession of ages, and till the negro mind receives a new turn—till it becomes cultivated and called into action by an active stimulus, the same obtuseness must necessarily continue, and perhaps even increase.

But let the man who would argue from this single fact that the negro race, as a whole or in part, must be necessarily an inferior species, distinct from all the rest of the world, compare the taste, the talents, the genius, the erudition, that have at different periods blazed forth in different individuals of this race, when placed under the fostering providence of kindness and cultivation, with his own or those of the generality of his own countrymen, and let him blush for the mistake he has made, and the injury he has committed.

In the second part of this article, we gave the names and sketched the career of some of the notable individuals of our race, who were distinguished for their valor, their genius, and their profound learning. We might greatly extend the list would space permit, but will confine ourselves to enumerating a few more names, to show that neither art nor science has been bestowed by Our Father in Heaven on one race alone.

The negro Fredig, of Vienna, was an excellent architect, and a perfect master of the violin: Hunaibal was not only a colonel of artillery in the Russian service, but was deeply skilled in the mathematical and physical sciences; so, too, was Liolet, of the Isle of France, who was in consequence made a member of the French Academy; and Arno, who was honored with a diploma of doctor of philosophy by the university of Wurtemberg, in 1734. Let us add to these names those of Vasa and Ignatius Sancho, whose taste and genius have enriched the polite literature of the world, and with such examples of negro powers before us, is it possible to do otherwise than adopt the very just observation of a very quaint orator, who said that the "negro, like the white man, is still God's image, although carved in ebony?"

In our next issue we purpose closing this series with part number four, in which we shall treat, for the most part, of the status of our race at the present day, and intend to give slight biographical notices of those men of color now most prominent before the people of the United States.

(To be continued.)

SEVERAL people have been recently drowned in the streets of Pekin, so deep are the sloughs of mud and water in them.

Philadelphia Baptist Association.

This important religious body held its annual meeting recently in the Baptist church, Broad and Brown street, Philadelphia, Rev. D. Pendleton, Moderator.

Afterwards, the following named churches requested the prayers of the association that they may be brought out of their present depressed condition:

First German, Wilmington; Mariners', Minersville; Bethlehem; the Third Colored, Washington; Enon, Colored, Washington; Third Easton. The report was adopted and prayer was offered by the Rev. N. B. Bildwin.

The Committee on the Circular Letter recommended that the letter be read and adopted.

The annual letter from Shiloh church was then read to the following effect: 1 church edifice, 1 school, 15 officers and teachers, 600 volumes in library, 160 scholars.

Also, from the First African Church, as follows: 1 edifice, 1 school, 247 volumes in library, 174 scholars, 27 officers and teachers; and value of church property, $20,000.

Also, from the Zion Baptist Church, of Washington, as follows: 1 edifice, 1 school, 125 scholars, 18 officers and teachers, value of church property, $7,000.

The application of the Third Colored of Washington was reconsidered to be postponed for further consideration. The report was adopted, action being taken on the churches separately. On an amendment the Abyssinian Church was voted a member of the association.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.

W. Bucknell, Esq., then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The use of tobacco is an expensive indulgence, involving a large outlay of the Lord's money that might be advantageously used for His kingdom;

And whereas, The rising generation bear fruit in a single night, like the Prophet's gourd.

A single "card" may profitably stand for years without changing, but sensational notices should be often altered.

Advertise as you would angle for fish; drop your *lines* in the right places.

On a Future State.

Death may seem in prospect grievous to us, either (1) from the thought of what we lose by it, and leave here; or (2) from the thought of the strangeness and unfamiliarity of the circumstances in which it must place us, even supposing we do not fear annihilation; or (3) from a fear of some kind of suffering or punishment which our conscience is likely to tell us we deserve. In respect to (1) and (2) death is a journey, an exposure, no worse at any rate; and there is no more reason why feelings such as those above-mentioned should distress us, make us rejoice at the prospect; feelings such as these—how much there is of our being and circumstances which we are perhaps ashamed of, which anyhow we should be *glad* to lose and leave; how much more of interest there must be for us to learn in "that undiscovered country," than in any other country to which we could travel on earth; to say nothing of Who it is whom, through His mercy to us, we humbly hope to behold there. With regard to (3), suffering punishment of some sort, I think if we are right-minded, we shall hardly more fear than wish for. If with a frame of mind purified by death we are to look back on earth and all that has gone wrong in our life here, the thought itself will carry punishment with it.

The king of Dahomey attended a grand feast the other day, wearing a quantity of druggists' labels as decorations.

The widow of the late Walter Montgomery is to give a series of public readings.

Look on fourth page for letter of Rt. Rev. J. J. Moore.

Advertising Proverbs.

Judicious advertising is never known to bring grief to the advertiser.

Large type is not always necessary to the advertisement, as blind people do not read the papers.

The fair sex are not the only curious people in the world,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 18th, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Increase of Crime Among the Youth.

It is a glaring fact that crime is greatly on the increase among the youth—white and colored. Both seem to be governed by the same kind of vices. In this particular there is no distinction as to color—one class is just about as bad as the other. It makes the more mature blush to see young girls, ranging from fourteen to seventeen years of age, imprudently flirting on the streets, with every appearance of being deeply imbued with vice, detained upon the street corners by men whose hair in many instances is gray, and who encourage them to go still deeper in vice.

On the other hand, it makes one shudder to hear the horrid oaths by boys, ranging from ten to fifteen years of age, who have free access to saloons and bars, and who are served with brandies, wines, cigars, cards, billiards bagatelle, etc. Some mothers and fathers look upon these things as "smart," and that Johnny, their pet, in so acting, is "extraordinarily smart."

The parent who tolerates these things is poisoning the youth of the whole community. Every good citizen should regard the rising youth in a serious light, as they are to become in a few years mothers and fathers of the next generation. What kind of a generation will it be if these vices are not checked among the youth. Teachers of Sabbath schools, night schools, the pulpit and the press, all of which must unitedly sound the alarm and remind all of the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Baptist Church Dispute.

The *Elevator* of last week makes an *addenda* of his own volition to the scandal controversy which was published in that paper last week, and in his indecent haste to get into the quarrel adds the following gratuitous remarks to R. W. P.'s card:

[We have pleasure in giving our humble testimony of the character of "The Deacon." From what we have learned, his whole life has been one of Christian piety. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., and embraced religion at an early age. From there he went to Chicago, bearing high testimonials from his parent Church. Prior to his call to the Third Baptist Church, he officiated as pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, E. D., and during his residence here, he has conducted himself so as to win the esteem and love of the entire community.—Ed. Ex.]

It seems to reflecting minds that all the hasty resolutions which were published over the signature of E. W. P., in the *Elevator* of last week, and the gratuitous remarks quoted above as the editor's voluntary addenda, does not refute the whisperings of "old Mrs. P.," neither does it destroy the creditability of the two other females who were also excommunicated from the church, and the circumcommunication published in the *Elevator*, because they jointly charged the Deacon with some questionable improprieties. The *Elevator* man should have kept out of the dispute, as an editor. It was vaufficient for that paper after it had published the *ex parte* statement by E. W. P., Secretary of the investigation meeting, etc., to have let the affair gone to the public on its own merits. The people are not blind, neither are they fools, and they will not condemn the defenseless before hearing their side of the story. That on the Deacon's side has been published in the *Elevator*; but the whole story on the side of the females who were so summarily excommunicated from the church, has only been related but not published. The people are free to believe either side which in their judgment seems to be the most plausible. We think the best course would have been to have refuted their charges or statements, by rebutting testimony, in lieu of the resolutions and Mr. Bell's addenda to them, which according to the rules of logic does not disprove the statements which have been made by the three ladies named in the *Elevator* as having been so summarily excommunicated. The simple fact of being on some person's side in a controversy, or being in their favor, does not rule out a charge. It must be disproved by counter or satisfactory evidence that such charge or charges are not the fact or facts of the case, other wise sensible people, after viewing what has been set forth in the *Elevator*, will probably accept it for what it is worth, and nothing more, and from general observations will form their own conclusions. We hold to the opinion that it is unmanly to endeavor to crush the three females who have been published. Some people do also accept the statements which were made by those who were excommunicated with some degree of credit, and by taking the published statements of the case, as they appeared in the *Elevator*, and the oral statements made from time to time by the defenceless persons who were so summarily "expelled" for their whisperings about "the Deacon." After reviewing all the circumstances people will naturally come to their own conclusions without the gracious addenda in the *Elevator* appended to the article signed E. W. P. We will also state that the three persons published in the *Elevator*, as being expelled from the church, have done nothing, which has been set forth by any evidence, to degrade them, and until this is done their standing socially and religiously in this community remains just as good as those who, by the aid of the *Elevator*, attempted to crush them. And all sensible persons still hold those parties whose names were published in the *Elevator* of last week in high estimation for their integrity and good character, and will continue to do so.—the Baptist Church, "the Deacon," E. W. P. and the *Elevator*, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Communication.

STOCKTON, Nov. 16th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Our citizens held a meeting last evening in Bethel Church, preliminary to the one announced for the 20th inst., at which we hope to meet our friends from San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Marysville, and elsewhere, and take counsel with them upon the subject of the educational wants of our children.

Nine delegates have been appointed from this city, viz: Messrs. J. H. Sanderson, Geo. Johnson, I. B. Barton, P. R. Green, Wm. Robinson, E. Quivers, Thos. Hutchinson, Harkwell Bates, Edward L. Tappen.

We shall especially invite a number of gentlemen in our city, who are known to be the friends of education, and in favor of extending the advantages of liberal education to all children.

Yours truly, J. B. S.

STOCKTON, Nov. 13, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me to tell our people that they must be up and doing, if they expect ever to become fully possessed of citizenship. I must say that our Southern population are not far enough ahead of us who have been born in the Free States. Now, in Jacksonville our people to occupy the avenues recently opened for their education. Let our young men and women embrace the advantages of education and become thereby self made men and women, as have many white people. I feel that there is much sluggishness among our brethren in the State of California. Our churches, I am afraid, are troubled likewise. Upon our pastors depend in a great measure the elevation of colored society. Therefore, let our pastors, our editors, our Sabbath school teachers, our old men, our old women, our young men, our young women, and in fact everybody, all aid in securing further educational privileges from the incoming Legislature. I. B. B.

Masonic Directory of the Sovereign Grand Lodges of the United States.

The following are the Sovereign Grand Lodges of Colored Masons in the United States which are in fraternal relations and correspondence with the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, together with the Lodges under their respective jurisdiction.

GRAND LODGE OF OHIO.

M. W., William T. Boyd, Grand Master, 60 Webster street, Cleveland.

R. W., J. R. Blackburn, G. Sec'y, Xenia.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Corinthian No. 1, Cincinnati.
True American, No. 2, Cincinnati.
St. John's, No. 3, Cincinnati.
Ambush, No. 4 Toledo.
Boyd, No. 5, Salem.
Ionic, No. 6, Chillicothe.
St. Mark's, No 7, Columbus.
St. James, No. 8, Circleville.
White Sulphur, No. 10, Delaware.
Excelsior, No. 11, Cleveland.
Liberty, No. 12, Tampico.
Enterprise, No. 13, Lebanon.
Eureka, (Exp'd) No. 14, Cleveland.
David's Temple, No. 15, Springfield.
Ira Aldridge, No. 16, Steubenville.
Cedar Grove, No. 17, Greenfield.
Union, No. 18, Piqua.
Toussaint, No. 19, Hamilton.
Wilberforce, No. 21, Xenia.
Tonspot, No. 22, Ripley.
Goff, No. 23, Urbana.
Jenkins, No. 24, Oxford.
St. Peter's, No. 25, Barnsville.
St. Paul's, No. 26, Columbia.
Rubicon, No. 27, Warsaw, Ky.
Silver Urn, No. 29, London.
Golden Rule, No. 30, Zanesville.
La Belle, No. 31, Bellefontaine.
St. Lukes's, No. 32, Washington, C H
Rose Croix, U. D., Wilmington.
True Craftsman, U. D., Wilmington
Mount Lebanon, U. D., Mechanicsburg.
Sunny Side, U. D., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Silver Trowel, U. D., Bellair.
Ancient Square, U. D., Dayton.
White Point, U. D., Springfield.
Corner Stone, U. D., Harrersburg.
Prudence, U. D., Marysville.
Fountain, U. D., Clyde.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK.

M. W., W. C. H. Curtis, Grand Master.

R. W., J. R. Porter, G. Secretary and Representative of the G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Boyer, No. 1, New York.
Celestial, No. 2, New York.
Rising Sun, No. 3, New York
Hiram, No. 4, New York.
Olive Branch, No. 5, San Francisco.
Worthington, No. 8, San Francisco.

Now working under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California

Stone Square, No. 6, Brooklyn, N Y
Adelphic Union, No. 7, New York.
St. John's, No. 9.
Eureka, No. 10, New York.
Mount Moriah, No. 11, New York.
Hamilton, No. 12, New York.

HIRAM GRAND LODGE, PENNSYLVANIA

M. W., Jonathan Miller, Grand Master, 913 Nassau Street, Philadelphia.

R. W., Daniel Johnson, Grand Secretary.

R. W., J. D. Kelly, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, near the G. L. of Pennsylvania.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Union, No. 4, Philadelphia.
Sheba, No. 7, Philadelphia.
Fidelity, No. 8, Philadelphia.
Harmony, No. 10, Philadelphia.
Prudence No. 11, Philadelphia.
Christian, No. 12. Philadelphia.
Golden Rule, No. 13, Wilksbarre.
Cardova, No. 14, York.
Hiram, No. 15, Chester.
Paxon, No. 16, Harrisburg.
Hannibal, No. 17, Chambersburg.
Eastern Star, No. 19, Philadelphia.
Gabriel, No. 20, Pottsville.
Harmony, No. 21, West Chester.
Brook Adron, No. 23, Wrightsville.
Mt. Pavan, No. 25, Lancaster.
Mt. Moriah, No. 31, Philadelphia.
North Star, No. 32, Frankfort.
Orion, No. 33, Wheatland.
Mt. Hebron, No. 34, Oxford.
Mt. Horeb, No. 35, Columbia.
Mt. Calvary, No. 36, Morristown.
Galbraith, No. 37, Philadelphia.
Mossie No. 38, San Francisco.

Now working under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California.

Zebulon, No. 39, Carlisle.
J. Newman, No. 40, Philadelphia.
King Cyrus, No. 41, Lewiston.
Geary No. 42, Harrisburg.
Western Star, No. 42, New Hope.
Prince Edwin, No. 43, Williamsport
St. John's, No. 44, Kennett Square.
Rising Sun, No. 45, Philadelphia.
Hiram, No. 46, Chester.
Mt. Hebron, No. 47, Media.
Morning Star, No. 48, Philadelphia.
Good Will, No. 49 Thornsburg.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

M. W., J. F. Cook, G. Master.
R. W., J. Goins, A. G. Secretary.
R. W., John Battle, Representative of the G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Social, No. 1, Washington.
Universal, 2, Washington.
Felix, 3, Washington.
Hiram, 4, Washington.

GRAND LODGE OF FLORIDA.

M. W., J. Robert Love, G. Master
R. W., Charles F. Dailey, G. S.
R. W., Richard Jones, R. of G. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

The list of Daughter Lodges for the Grand Lodge of Florida has not been received.

HIRAM GRAND LODGE OF DELAWARE.

M. W., F. J. Cooper, G. Master. 10 Pine Street, Wilmington.
R. W., E. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary and Representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 820 Buttonwood street, Wilmington.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Star in the East, No. 1, Wilmington
Rising Sun, 2, Wilmington.
Rising Sun, 4, Milton
Radiant Morn, Providence, R. I.
Morning Star, 10, Laurel, Del.
Lincoln, 11, Wilmington.
Equal Rights, 12, Wilmington.

GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

M. W., Douglass Johnson, Grand Master.
R. W., William Green, G. Sec'y and Representative of G. L. of Ohio, Petersburg.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

J. B. Trusty, No. 1, Petersburg.
Virginia, 2, Petersburg.
Abraham, 3, Petersburg.
Lincoln, 4, Alexandria.
Friendship, 5, Richmond.
Eureka, 6, Petersburg.
Sheba, 7, Petersburg.
Jerusalem, 8, Petersburg.
Charity, 9, Richmond.

UNION GRAND LODGE OF NEW JERSEY.

M. W., James Wilcox, G. Master.
R. W., H. W. Marrill, G. Secre'y and Rep. of the G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

St. John's, No. 1, Trenton.
Rising Sun, 4, Camden.
Friendship, 5, Free Haven.
Mt. Moriah, 6, S. Camden.
Eastern Star, 7, S. Camden.
St. Paul's, 8, Little Gloucester.

WIDOW'S SON GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

M. W., Benj. Stewart, G. Master
R. W., Josiah Cothran, Rep. of the G. L. of Ohio. King street, Hamilton, Ont.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Mt. Olive, No. 1, Hamilton.
Victoria, 2, St. Catherines.
Olive Branch, 3, Hamilton.
King Hiram, 4, Toronto.
Prince Hall, 5, Chatham.
Shaftsbury, 6, London.
Kinnard, 7, Ingersoll.
Lincoln, 8, Amherstburg
N. American, 9, Windsor.

GRAND LODGE OF FIRST AFRICAN GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

M. W., J. Lee, Grand Master.
R. W., Wm. H. Wood, G. Sec'y.
R. W., J. H. Brice, Rep. G. L. of Ohio, 11 Low street, Baltimore.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Friendship, No. 1, Baltimore.
St. John's, 2, Baltimore.
St. Paul's, 3, Baltimore.
H. Freeman, 4, Baltimore.
King David's, 5, Havre de Grace.
L. G. Wells, 6, Baltimore.
Unity, 7, Baltimore.
Warren, 9, Baltimore.
Celestial, 10, Baltimore.
Lamech, 11, Salisbury.

EUREKA GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA

M. W., J. Parsons, G. Master and Rep. of G. L. of Ohio, 141 Camp street, New Orleans.
R. W., L. Banks, G. Secretary. 141 Camp street, New Orleans.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Richmond, No. 1, New Orleans.
Stringer, 2, New Orleans.
Parsons, 3, New Orleans.
Stone Square, 4, Baton Rouge.

GRAND LODGE OF TENNESSEE.

M. W., Nelson McGivock, G. M.
R. W., A. Smith, G. Secretary and Rep. of G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Rock City, No. 1, Nashville.
East Star, 2, Nashville.
J. Thompson, 3, Pulaski.
Olive Branch, 4, Franklin.
Warfield, 5, Franklin.
Morning Star, 6, Columbia.
Mt. Lebanon, 7, Lebanon.

GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

M. W., Emile Henry, G. Master.
R. W. Frank Vaughan, G. Sec'y, Box 697, Mobile.
R. W., S. S. Ashe, Rep. of G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Olive Branch, No. 1, Mobile
St. John's 2, Mobile.
Hiram, 3, Mobile.
Relief, 4, Montgomery.

By Command.
WILLIAM T. BOYD, G. M.
Of Masons of Ohio.

Jno. R. BLACKBURN, G. S.

Besides which the Hiram G. Lodge of Delaware has recently received as a distinguished visitor one of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia, who was on an American tour and who sojourned for a while at Wilmington, Delaware.

The Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York holds fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Hayti and corresponds with many of the Grand Lodges of Europe.

William T. Boyd, Esq., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, and chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of that body, receives documents of proceedings from many of the "white" Grand Lodges and all the "colored" Grand Lodges in the United States, which are neatly printed by the Ohio Grand Lodge annually, the printed proceedings of the present year contains over 100 pages, and now equals the time honored Pennsylvania "Colored" Grand Lodge in progressiveness, with the exception that all the Royal Arch, including the Royal and Select Masters' degrees; and all the orders of Knighthood and the Supreme Council of the Thirty Third Degree (Scottish Rite) are located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Louisiana and Ohio have Chapters and Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, and Encampments of Knights Templar.

The whole confederation of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodges of Masons in the United States, basing an estimate on an average of thirty members to each Lodge, of one hundred and thirty subordinate Lodges, gives an active membership of 3,900 Colored Masons of all degrees, excluding those who hold jurisdiction under what is caled the "The National Compact, or "National Grand Lodge," a body with which the above Conventional Independent Grand Lodges hold no fellowship, and strictly forbids intercourse with them for their innovations upon the rights of Sovereign Grand Lodges.

Death.

HOYE—In this city, Nov. 10th, 1871 Isaac Hoye, aged 52 years; formerly of Philadelphia. [Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.]

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central location, are selling off our large stock of the Balance of our Goods at

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

329 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with the same bill of fare that made his old restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

HARRIS, ROSS & CO

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NOTICE THAT TH SIGNS OF FREE AND SOLE consignment, we won't advertise it; take the word for it, but call and see for yourself.

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

Sacramento, Cal.

Action tells to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BLOOD and KIDNEYS and in this way eradicates the disease from the system

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE

GRAND RE-OPENING

—OF THE—

New Pavilion Skating Rink.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing their patrons that

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

MONDAY & FRIDAY EVEG'S

Of each week.

FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

A Band of music will be in attendance each

Admission - - - 25 Cents
Use of Skate - - - 25 Cents

On Wednesday evening, November 15th, and Friday evening, 17th, a GRAND MASKED BALL will be given. Admission to the Rink from 8 to 10 o'clock. Admission to Ball, $1 50.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON,
S. WALKER,
Managers.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods.

52 & 55 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHAS H. STEVENS

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

1331 J STREET, Bet. Eighth and Ninth,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to

Gents' Flushing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE and four handed House on the S. W. corner of Commercial and Front (late Jones', Post Office), San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. '58

COLORED WAITERS

Wanted Immediately.

As waiters on board the flagship

"PENSACOLA,"

Eight young colored men.

For further information and transportation to Mare Island, apply at the Naval Rendezvous, Washington street, near Front Office. Waiters are not required to ship regularly for the service

FIRE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS $1,300,000

PHENIX

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS $1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandize, Furnitures & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.

General Agents for California,

314 California St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Secretary's Minutes of the Educational Meeting.

A Public Meeting was held in Collins' Hall on Tuesday evening, November 14th. Mr. Solomon Ponelton, President; Messrs. P. A. Bell and Francis Massey, Vice-Presidents; E. A. Clarke, Secretary.

Mr. P. Anderson stated the object of the meeting to be in co-operation with the Educational Meeting, to be held in the city of Stockton on the 20th inst.

Mr. Clarke offered the following resolutions:

Resolved—That this meeting recommend to the Convention to be held in the city of Stockton on 20th inst., the following for their consideration:

Whereas, In view of the unmanifest injustice to a portion of the colored children of this State, through the wording of the present statue providing for the education of colored children; only where there are *ten* children therefore, be it

Resolved—That the Convention take such action as in its judgment may seem best to obtain from the ensuing Legislature an amendment of the present schoollaw, by striking out the word "negro," from the clause embracing "Negro, Indian and Mongolian," also, the clause making especial provision for the education of *ten* children.

Resolved—That in the event of the Legislature not taking any action in the matter, the Convention shall provide a test case for the courts, and recommend a collection throughout the State to defray the expense of taking it to the highest tribunal in the land.

On motion they were laid on the table.

On motion of Alex. Ferguson, a voluntary delegation was called for, which was discussed by Messrs. Barber, Ferguson, Bell, Anderson and Clarke, and was finally adopted. Messrs. Anderson, Ferguson and W. H. Hall having volunteered, were requested to represent the citizens of San Francisco in the Convention.

Mr. Anderson moved that the resolutions be taken from the table.

After a discussion ensued, the same gentleman withdrew his motion by leave of the house, and moved for a committee of three on resolutions.

On this motion, a spirited debate took place, after which it was decided that the adoption of resolutions would be considered as instructions to the delegates, and that they ought be left free to act as may seem best to them in promoting the objects of the Convention. Motion lost.

Previous to adjournment Mr. P. A. Bell offered a series of resolutions on the death of Prof. C. V. Catto, which, being unanimously approved, was ordered published, and a copy forwarded to Philadelphia.

Resolved—That the assassination of Prof. Octavius V. Catto, of Philadelphia, is a public calamity, an outrage on the cause of freedom and liberal principles, and a disgrace to the civilization of the age and the country.

Resolved—That we deplore the existence of a spirit of persecution which led to the commission of the fiendish act, and denounce it as an emanation of Ku Kluxism, and the result of the teachings and practices of the Democratic party.

Resolved—That we sympathize with the relatives of Prof. Catto and the citizens of Philadelphia, on the occasion of the death of a brilliant scholar, an exemplary Christian, and a devoted patriot to his country and his race.

Resolved—That the above resolutions be published in the Pacific Appeal, and *Elevator*, and the *New National Era*, the *Press* and *Post* of Philadelphia be requested to copy the same.

Adjourned to Monday, Nov. 27th.
E. A. CLARKE, Sec'y.

It is a luxury to have a nice meal, got up by one of the best cooks in the city. HARRIS, ROSS & Co's Dining Saloon, just opened, No. 329 Clay street, between Stockton and Pike. We would advise lovers of neatness to give them a call.

A YANKEE peddler had no difficulty in getting rid of a large quantity of shoe bronze in Nubia, the natives buying it eagerly and using it as a cosmetic.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his former old patrons and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

PETALUMA & SONOMA

VIA LAKEVILL.

ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer

PETALUMA,

WILLIAM WARNER.....Captain

Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:

Leave Petaluma, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 a.m. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Bloomfield. nov7-tf CHAS. MINTURN.

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,

822 Washington Street.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—From 9 to 12 o'clock.

MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

GEM SALOON,

210 CENTRE ST., near Market,

ROULANDO'S BUILDING,

STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

Star Social Club Saloon,

(ARTHENEUM BUILDING)

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Between Stockton and Powell, up stairs

SAN FRANCISCO.

BEEVES & WATSON, Proprietors.

Supplied constantly on hand The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. It is elegantly fitted up in perfect style, and is a pleasant resort for gentlemen of the city.

F. BEEVES. JOSEPH WATSON

REMOVAL!

MRS. TANN

Has removed to

256 FOURTH STREET.

Corner of Folsom (1 y Street)

Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Machine Sewing, Ironing, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery. jy19

LODGING HOUSE.

Mrs. ZEDEKIAH J. PURNELL

Has opened the Reverse Lodging House located at

No. 10 SCOTT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY REVINA.

Persons in the City, or those who may arrive from the Interior Eastern States, will always obtain first and most comfortable furnished rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. jy28

ARRIVED.

O'ER NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Imported by the Pall Mole, we are pleased to announce has arrived, and is now mostly open and ready for inspection.

Persons immediately wishing to purchase and those who may be intending to make purchases at some future time, we personally invite to examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we have received many novelties. We particularize a choice lot of them as Cluster, in all colors, 12½c.

Also, Bouvier Silk, a novelty in Striped Silk and Wool Goods, $1.

New shades in Pongee Mohaires, 50c

Several cases of grey striped, and checked Poplins, 50c.

A new Scotch Plaid—just out—50c

SILKS.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks will be found the cheapest and best assorted in the city.

Chevaux Brothers' American Silks, Black and Colored, $2.25.

These goods we have carefully tested, and have found them all pure silk, well made and softly finished.

GLOVES AND LACES.

The very best French Kid Glaces, made in our own and certain to give satisfaction, $1 50 per pair.

A large assortment of Lace Setts, Lace Collars, Barbe and Paisley, very cheap.

Some very cheap numbers in Hosiery.

LINENS.

Good Heavy Table Linens, 50c. and upwards.

Fine Bleached, all Linen Napkins, $1 50 and $1 75.

All Linen Towels, $1 50 and $2 50.

Barnsley Table Damask, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All the Standard brands in Sheetings and Shirtings, at manufacturers prices.

A good heavy 10-4 Bleached Pillowing, 40c

Fine Bleached Pillow and Bolster's Flannels at the old prices.

A good White Flannel, 25c.

10-4 all Wool Blankets, $5 per pair.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

A nice assortment of new styles in Striped Shawls, $5 to $10.

Border Shawls from $12 00.

We are now exhibiting some very pretty Ladies' Cloths of an entirely new design.

Ladies wishing to have Cloaks or Suits made to order can have them done cheap and satisfactorily.

TAAFFE & CO.,

9 Montgomery Street.

HOME

Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

Merchants' Exchange Building.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
N. B. KNOX, Marine Secretary.
JOS. MINOT, Marine Surveyor.
J. S. SHALLOW, Special Agent.
J. R. F. DAVIS, Special Agent.

H. H. BIGELOW, General Manager.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Howard, Sacramento
F. D. Atherton,
H. F. Teschemacher,
Alex. D. Cowan,
John H. Redington,
A. W. Bowman,
Jos. Minot,
D. M. Hazeltine,
(Late Captain),
O. Conrad,
Chas. H. Story,
G. R. Johnson,
H. S. Tilden,
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J. E. Hinkins,
S. L. Jones,
Jas. P. Haley,
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Patrick Wall,
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San Jose.
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SACRAMENTO BRANCH OFFICE.

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ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - - Secretary

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.

H. HEWLETT, - - - Manager
S. H. ORR, Secretary. aug14-6m

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken into Executive Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

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PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,

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Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Bradley's Philadelphia Boots. mar13-1y

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THE NEW

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FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

411 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb. SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au18

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE—

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary. se30-1y

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

PERSONAL!

Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer Colorado, July 14th, will please call at 235 Ninth street, and hear something to his advantage.

San Francisco, August 5th.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
SURPLUS.....307,113 0

TOTAL ASSETS.....$107,113 04

D. J. STAATS, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary

J. F. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Sacramento & Montgomery Sts,

Up stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

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AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS. of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents in the Pacific Coast for the sale of my copper distilled Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. (sell the particular attention of dealers to my Celebrated "Snow Flake," Old Bourbon. This is my favorite brand, made from the choicest selected grains, and is never sold before four years old.

Paris, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

November 11, 1870. WM. H. HAST.

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Groceries, Provisions, etc.

Corner of Third and K Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hast's Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vanderhoff's "DAYBREAK."

OLD BOURBON WHISKIES

ALSO—RYE WHISKIES.

J. H. Miller's Old Bourbon.
Wm. Applegate's Old Bourbon.
W. A. Gaines' "Hermitage" Old Bourbon and Rye.
W. A. Gaines' "Gold Cow."
O. D. Bay's "Bay," and other Choice Whiskies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Martell, Jules Robin & Co., and other Choice Brands.

Wines of all Kinds.—Champagne, Clarets, etc.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS. of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents in the Pacific Coast for the sale of my "Baybrook" Old Bourbon Whiskey.

SAMUEL VANDERHOFF.

Sacram

Retake of Preceding Frame

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, November 18th, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Increase of Crime Among the Youth.

It is a glaring fact that crime is greatly on the increase among the youth—white and colored. Both seem to be governed by the same kind of vices. In this particular there is no distinction as to color—one class is just about as bad as the other. It makes the more mature blush to see young girls, ranging from fourteen to seventeen years of age, imprudently flirting on the streets, with every appearance of being deeply imbued with vice, detained upon the street corners by men whose hair in many instances is gray, and who encourage them to go still deeper in vice.

On the other hand, it makes one shudder to hear the horrid oaths by boys, ranging from ten to fifteen years of age, who have free access to saloons and bars, and who are served with brandies, wines, cigars, cards, billiards bagatelle, etc. Some mothers and fathers look upon these things as "smart," and that Johnny, their pet, in so acting, is "extraordinarily smart."

The parent who tolerates these things is poisoning the youth of the whole community. Every good citizen should regard the rising youth in a serious light, as they are to become in a few years mothers and fathers of the next generation. What kind of a generation will it be if these vices are not checked among the youth. Teachers of Sabbath schools, night schools, the pulpit and the press, all of which must unitedly sound the alarm and remind all of the fate of Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Baptist Church Dispute.

The *Elevator* of last week makes an *addenda* of his own volition to the scandal controversy which was published in that paper last week, and in his indecent haste to get into the quarrel adds the following gratuitous remarks to E. W. P.'s card:

We have pleasure in giving our humble testimony of the character of "The Deacon." From what we have learned, his whole life has been one of Christian piety. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., and embraced religion at an early age. From there he went to Chicago, bearing high testimonials from his parent Church. Prior to his call to the Third Baptist Church, he officiated as pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, E. D., and during his residence here, he has conducted himself so as to win the esteem and love of the entire community.—ED. EL.]

It seems to reflecting minds that all the hasty resolutions which were published over the signature of E. W. P., in the *Elevator* of last week, and the gratuitous remarks quoted above as the editor's voluntary addenda, does not refute the whisperings of "old Mrs. P.," neither does it destroy the creditability of the two other females who were also excommunicated from the church, and their excommunication published in the *Elevator*, because they jointly charged the Deacon with some questionable impropriieties. The *Elevator* man should have kept out of the dispute, as an editor. It was sufficient for that paper after it had published the *ex parte* statement by E. W. P., Secretary of the investigation meeting, etc., to have let the affair gone to the public on its own merits. The people are not blind, neither are they fools, and they will not condemn the defenceless before hearing their side of the story. That on the Deacon's side has been published in the *Elevator*; but the whole story on the side of the females who were so summarily excommunicated from the church, has only been related but not published. The people are free to believe either side which in their judgment seems to be the most plausible. We think the best course would have been to have refused the charges or statements, by rebutting testimony, in lieu of the resolutions and Mr. Bell's addenda to them, which according to the rules of logic does not disprove the statements which have been made by the three ladies named in the *Elevator* as having been so summarily excommunicated. The simple fact of being on some person's side in a controversy, or being in their favor, does not rule out a charge. It must be disproved by counter or satisfactory evidence that such charge or charges are not the fact or facts of the case, otherwise sensible people, after viewing what has been set forth in the *Elevator*, will probably accept it for what it is worth, and nothing more, and from general observations will form their own conclusions. We hold to the opinion that it is unmanly to endeavor to crush the three females who have been published. Some people do also accept the statements which were made by those who were excommunicated with some degree of credit, and by taking the published statements of the case, as they appeared in the *Elevator*, and the oral statements made from time to time by the defenceless persons who were so summarily "expelled" for their whisperings about "the Deacon." After reviewing all the circumstances people will naturally come to their own conclusions without the gracious addenda in the *Elevator* appended to the article signed E. W. P. We will also state that the three persons published in the *Elevator*, as being expelled from the church, have done nothing, which has been set forth by any evidence, to degrade them, and until this is done their standing socially and religiously in this community remains just as good as those who, by the aid of the *Elevator*, attempted to crush them. And all sensible persons still hold those parties whose names were published in the *Elevator* of last week in high esteem for their integrity and good character, and will continue to do so—the Baptist Church, "the Deacon," E. W. P. and the *Elevator*, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Commecation.

STOCKTON, Nov. 16th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Our citizens held a meeting last evening in Bethel Church, preliminary to the one announced for the 20th inst., at which we hope to meet our friends from San Francisco, San Jose, Sacramento, Marysville, and elsewhere, and take counsel with them upon the subject of the educational wants of our children.

Nine delegates have been appointed from this city, viz: Messrs. J. B. Sanderson, Geo. Johnson, I. B. Barton, P. R. Green, Wm. Robinson, E. Univers, Thos. Hutchinson, Harkwell Bates, Edward L. Tappen.

We shall specially invite a number of gentlemen in our city, who are known to be the friends of education, and in favor of extending the advantages of liberal education to all children.

Yours truly,

J. B. S.

STOCKTON, Nov. 13, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me to tell our people that they must be up and doing, if they expect ever to become fully possessed of citizenship. I must say that our Southern population are not far enough ahead of us who have been born in the Free States. Now, it behooves our people to occupy the avenues recently opened for their education. Let our young men and women embrace the advantages of education and become thereby self-made men and women, as have many white people. I feel that there is much sluggishness among our brethren in the State of California. Our churches, I am afraid, are troubled likewise. Upon our pastors depend in a great measure the elevation of colored society. Therefore, let our pastors, our editors, our Sabbath school teachers, our old men, our old women, our young men, our young women, and in fact everybody, all aid in securing further educational privileges from the incoming Legislature.

I. B. B.

Masonic Directory of the Sovereign Grand Lodges of the United States.

The following are the Sovereign Grand Lodges of Colored Masons in the United States which are in fraternal relations and correspondence with the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, together with the Lodges under their respective jurisdiction.

GRAND LODGE OF OHIO.

M. W., William T. Boyd, Grand Master, 60 Webster street, Cleveland.

R. W., J. R. Blackburn, G. Sec'y, Xenia.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Corinthian No. 1, Cincinnati.
Amhush, No. 4 Toledo.
Boyd, No. 5, Salem.
Ionic, No. 6, Chillicothe.
St. Mark's, No. 7, Columbus.
St. James', No. 8, Circleville.
White Sulphur, No. 10, Delaware.
Excelsior, No. 11, Cleveland.
Liberty, No. 12, Tuupieo.
Enterprise, No. 13, Lebanon.
Eureka, (Expld) No. 14, Cleveland.
David's Temple, No. 15, Springfield.
Ira Aldridge, No. 16, Steubenville.
Cedar Grove, No. 17, Greenfield.
Union, No. 18, Piqua.
Toussaint, No. 19, Hamilton.
Wilberforce, No. 21, Xenia.
Tompot, No. 22, Ripley.
Goff, No. 23, Urbana.
Jenkins, No. 24, Oxford.
St. Peter's, No. 25, Barnesville.
St. Paul's, No. 26, Columbia.
Rubicon, No. 27, Warsaw, Ky.
Silver Urn, No. 29, London.
Golden Rule, No. 30, Zanesville.
La Belle, No. 31, Bellefontaine.
St. Luke's, No. 32, Washington, C. H
Rose Croix, U. D., Wilmington.
True Craftsman, U. D., Wilmington
Mount Lebanon, U. D., Mechanicsburg.
Sunny Side, U. D., Parkersburg, W. Va.
Silver Trowel, U. D., Bellair.
Ancient Square, U. D., Dayton.
White Feast, U. D., Springfield.
Corner Stone, U. D., Harveburg.
Prudence, U. D., Marysville.
Fountain, U. D., Yellow Springs.
Accasia, U. D., Clyde.

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF NEW YORK.

M. W., W. C. H. Curtis, Grand Master.

R. W., J. R. Porter, G. Secretary and Representative of the G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Hoyer, No. 1, New York.
Celestial, No. 2, New York.
Rising Sun, No. 3, New York.
Hiram, No. 4, New York.
Olive Branch, No. 5, San Francisco.
Worthington, No. 8, San Francisco.

Now working under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California

Stone Square, No. 6, Brooklyn, N Y
Adelphic Union, No. 7, New York.
St. John's, No. 9.
Eureka No. 10, New York.
Mount Moriah, No. 11, New York.
Hamilton, No. 12, New York.

HIRAM GRAND LODGE, PENNSYLVANIA

M. W., Jonathan Miller, Grand Master, 914 Nassau Street, Philadelphia.

R. W., Daniel Johnson, Grand Secretary.

R. W., J. D. Kelly, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, near the G. L. of Pennsylvania.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Union, No. 4, Philadelphia.
Shekia, No. 7, Philadelphia.
Fidelity, No. 8, Philadelphia.
Harmony, No. 10, Philadelphia.
Prudence No. 11, Philadelphia.
Christian, No. 12, Philadelphia.
Golden Rule, No. 13, Wilksbarre.
Cardova, No. 14, York.
Hiram, No. 15, Chester.
Paxon, No. 16, Harrisburg.
Hannibal, No. 17, Chambersburg.
Eastern Star, No. 19, Philadelphia.
Gabriel, No. 20, Pottsville.
Harmony, No. 21, West Chester.
Brook Adron, No. 23, Wrightsville.
Mt. Pavan, No. 25, Lancester.
Mt. Moriah, No. 31, Philadelphia.
North Star, No. 32, Frankfort.
Orion, No. 33, Wheatland.
Mt. Hebron, No. 34, Oxford.
Mt. Horeb, No. 35, Columbia.
Mt. Calvary, No. 36, Morrigtown.
Galbraith, No. 37, Philadelphia.
Mosaic No. 38, San Francisco.

Now working under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California.

Zebulon, No. 39, Carlisle.
J. Newman, No. 40, Philadelphia.
King Cyrus, No. 41, Iowiston.
Geary No. 42, Harrisburg.
Western Star, No. 42, New Hope.
Prince Edwin, No. 43, Williamsport
St. John's, No. 44, Kennett Square.
Rising Sun, No. 45, Philadelphia.
Hiram, No. 46, Chester.
Mt. Hebron, No. 47, Media.
Morning Star, No. 48, Philadelphia.
Good Will, No. 49, Thornsburg.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.

M. W., J. F. Cook, G. Master.
R. W., J. Goins, A. G. Secretary.
R. W., John Battle, Representative of the G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Social, No. 1, Washington.
Universal, 2, Washington.
Felix, 3, Washington.
Hiram, 4, Washington.

GRAND LODGE OF FLORIDA.

M. W., J. Robert Love, G. Master.
R. W., Charles P. Dailey, G. S.
R. W., Richard Jones, R. of G. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

The List of Daughter Lodges for the Grand Lodge of Florida has not been received.

HIRAM GRAND LODGE OF DELAWARE.

M. W., F. J. Cooper, G. Master. 10 Pine Street, Wilmington.
R. W., E. H. Anderson, Grand Secretary and Representative to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, 820 Buttonwood street, Wilmington.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Star in the East, No. 1, Wilmington
Rising Sun, 2, Wilmington.
Rising Sun, 4, Milton.
Radiant Sun, 5, Providence, R. I.
Morning Star, 10, Laurel, Del.
Lincoln, 11, Wilmington.
Equal Rights, 12, Wilmington.

GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

M. W., Douglass Johnson, Grand Master.

R. W., William Green, G. Sec'y and Representative of G. L. of Ohio, Petersburg.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

A. B. Trusty, No. 1, Petersburg.
Virginia, 2, Petersburg.
Abraham, 3, Petersburg.
Lincoln, 4, Alexandria.
Friendship, 5, Richmond.
Eureka, 6, Petersburg.
Siloha, 7, Fatersburg.
Jerusalem, 8, Petersburg.
Charity, 9, Richmond.

UNION GRAND LODGE OF NEW JERSEY.

M. W., James Wilcox, G. Master.
R. W., H. W. Marrill, G. Secre'y and Rep. of the G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

St. John's, No. 1, Trenton.
Rising Sun, 4, Camden.
Friendship, 5, Free Haven.
Mt. Moriah, 6, S. Camden.
Eastern Star, 7, S. Camden.
St. Paul's, 8, Gloucester.

WIDOW'S SON GRAND LODGE OF CANADA.

M. W., Benj. Stoward, G. Master
R. W., Josiah Cothrau, Rep. of the G. L. of Ohio. King street, Hamilton, Ont.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Mt. Olive, No. 1, Hamilton.
Victoria, 2, St. Catherines.
Olive Branch, 3, Hamilton.
King Hiram, 4, Toronto.
Prince Hall, 5, Chatham.
Shaftsburg, 6, London.
Kinnard, 7, Ingersoll.
Lincoln, 8, Amherstburg
N. American, 9, Windsor.

FIRST AFRICAN GRAND LODGE OF MARYLAND.

M. W., J. Lee, Grand Master.
R. W., Wm. H. Wood, G. Sec'y.
R. W., J. H. Brice, Rep. G. L. of Ohio, 11 Low street, Baltimore.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Friendship, No. 1, Baltimore.
St. John's, 2, Baltimore.
St. Paul's, 3, Baltimore.
H. Freeman, 4, Baltimore.
King David's, 5, Havre de Grace.
L. G. Wells, 6, Baltimre.
Unity, 7, Baltimore.
Warren, 9, Baltimore.
Celestial, 10, Baltimore
Lamech, 11, Salisbury.

EUREKA GRAND LODGE OF LOUISIANA

M. W., J. Parsons, G. Master and Rep. of G. L. of Ohio, 141 Camp street, New Orleans.
R. W., L. Banks, G. Secretary. 141 Camp street, New Orleans.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Richmond, No. 1, New Orleans.
Stringer, 2, New Orleans.
Parsons, 3, New Orleans.
Stone Square, 4, Baton Rouge.

GRAND LODGE OF TENNESSEE.

M. W., Nelson McGavock, G. M.
R. W., A. Smith, G. Secretary and Rep. of G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Rock City, No. 1, Nashville.
East Star, 2, Nashville.
J. Thompson, 3, Pulaski.
Olive Branch, 4, Franklin.
Warfield, 5, Franklin.
Morning Star, 6, Columbia.
Mt. Lebanon, 7, Lebenon.

GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA.

M. W., Emile Henry, G. Master.
R. W. Frank Vaughan, G. Sec'y, Box 697, Mobile.
R. W., S. S. Ashe, Rep. of G. L. of Ohio.

DAUGHTER LODGES.

Olive Branch, No. 1, Mobile.
St. John's, 2, Mobile.
Hiram, 3, Mobile.
Relief, 4, Montgomery.

By Command,

WILLIAM T. BOYD, G. M.
Of Masons of Ohio.

Jno. R. Blackburn, G. S.

Besides which the Hiram G. Lodge of Delaware has recently received as a distinguished visitor one of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia, who was on an American tour, and who sojourned for a while at Wilmington, Delaware.

The Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York holds fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of Hayti and corresponds with many of the Grand Lodges of Europe.

William T. Boyd, Esq., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, and chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of that body, receives documents of proceedings from many of the "white" Grand Lodges and all the "colored" Grand Lodges in the United States, which are neatly printed by the Ohio Grand Lodge annually, the printed proceedings of the present year contains over 100 pages, and now equals the time-honored Pennsylvania "Colored" Grand Lodge in progressiveness, with the exception that all the Royal Arch, including the Royal and Select Masters' degrees; and all the orders of Knighthood and the Supreme Council of the Thirty Third Degree (Scottish Rite) are located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

New York, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Louisiana and Ohio have Chapters and Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons, and Encampments of Knights Templar.

The whole confederation of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodges of Masons in the United States, basing an estimate on an average of thirty members to each Lodge, of one hundred and thirty subordinate Lodges, gives an active membership of 3,900 Colored Masons of all degrees, excluding those who hold jurisdiction under what is called the "National Compact," or "National Grand Lodge," a body with which the above Conventional Independent Grand Lodges hold no fellowship, and strictly forbids intercourse with them for their innovations upon the rights of Sovereign Grand Lodges.

Death.

HOYE—In this city, Nov. 10th, 1871, Isaac Hoyn aged 42 years; formerly of Philadelphia. (Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.)

FIRE INSURANCE.

MONTAUK

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS $1,300,000

PACIFIC

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS $1,800,000

Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.

General Agents for California,

314 California St.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central location, we intend selling Off the Present Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

329 CLAY STREET,

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the well-known caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and will be spared no pains to give satisfaction to all visitors.

Meals Served at all Hours.

Separate Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

HARRIS, ROSS & CO

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

SACRAMENTO

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.

Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It eradicates the LIVER, STOMACH and KIDNEYS, and is the only remedy that does not contain Quinine.

PRICE $1.50 PER BOTTLE

GRAND RE-OPENING

OF THE

New Pavilion Skating Rink.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing their patrons that

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

MONDAY & FRIDAY EVEG'S

Of each week,

FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

A Band of music will attend each occasion

Admission 25 Cents

Use of Skates 25 Cents

Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect satisfaction, as Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Saloons of Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department have removed with him to the new stand.

PETALUMA & SONOMA

VIA LAKEVILLE.

ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer

PETALUMA,

WILLIAM WARREN.....Captain

Having undergone thorough repairs and improvements in her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows:

Leave Petaluma, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Bloomfield. my27-tf1 CHAS. MINTURN.

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,

823 Washington Street.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 11 to 12 o'clock.

MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

GEM SALOON,

216 CENTRE ST., near Market,

HOLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

Star Social Club Saloon,

(ATHENEUM BUILDING.)

No. 917 WASHINGTON STREET

Between Stockton and Powell, up stairs,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REEVES & WATSON, Proprietors.

Keep constantly on hand the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. It is originally fitted up as parlor style, and is a pleasant resort for gentlemen of the city and interior. JOSEPH WATSON.

REMOVAL!

MRS. TANN

Has removed to

326 FOURTH STREET,

Corner of Folsom, (Up Stairs)

Where she would be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Martine Sewing, Hemming, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery.

LODGING HOUSE.

MRS. ZEDEKIAH J. PURNELL

Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at

No. 16 SCOTT ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Formerly kept by Mrs. MARY BENING.

Persons in the City or those who may arrive from the Interior and Eastern States, can always obtain board and comfortable rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. 1y26

ARRIVED.

OUR NEW STOCK OF DRY GOODS, imported for the Fall trade, we are pleased to announce has arrived, and is now nearly open and ready for inspection.

Persons immediately wishing to purchase, and those who may be intending to make purchases at some future time, we cordially invite to examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.

DRESS GOODS.

In this department we have received many novelties. We particularize a choice lot of Satin de Chenes, in all colors, 87½ cts.

Also, Brussels Silk, a novelty in Striped Silk and Wool Goods, $1.

New shades in Pongee Mixtures, 50c.

Several cases of grey striped and checked Poplins, 50c.

A new Scotch Plaid—last out—50c.

SILKS.

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks will be found the choicest and cheapest in the city.

Every Brothers' American Silks, Black and Colored, $1 50.

These goods we have carefully tested, and have found them all pure silk, well made and softly finished.

CLOVES AND LACES.

The very best French Kid Gloves, made in our ends and carefully fitted, $1 50 per pair.

A large assortment of Lace Sets, Lace Collars, Barbs and Fichus, very cheap.

Some very cheap bargains in Hosiery.

LINENS.

Good Heavy Table Linen, 50c. and upwards

Fine Bleached, all Linen Napkins, $1 50 and $2 00.

All Linen Towels, $1 50 and $2 50.

Barnsley Table Damask, very cheap.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

All the Standard brands in Shirtings and Sheetings, at extremely low prices.

A good Heavy 10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 40c.

Best Bolland Vale and Gilbert's Flannels at the old prices.

A good White Flannel, 25c.

10-4 All Wool Blankets, $5 per pair.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS

A nice assortment of new styles in Striped Shawls, $5 76.

Beattie Shawls from $12 00.

We are now exhibiting some very pretty Ladies' Cloaks of an entirely new design.

Ladies wishing to have Cloaks or Suits made to order can have them done cheap and satisfactorily.

TAAFFE & CO.,

9 Montgomery Street.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fit, SHAPE AND SHOE, of the latest styles. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Saloons of Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department have removed with him to the new stand.

PETALUMA & SONOMA

VIA LAKEVILL.

ON AND AFTER THIS date, the Steamer

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WILLIAM WARREN.....Captain

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Leave Petaluma, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave San Francisco, at 2 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Bodega and Bloomfield. my27-tf1 CHAS. MINTURN.

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,

823 Washington Street.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 11 to 12 o'clock.

MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

GEM SALOON,

216 CENTRE ST., near Market,

HOLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

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Corner of Folsom, (Up Stairs)

Where she would be pleased to see her old customers and many new ones.

Martine Sewing, Hemming, and an endless variety of Flannel Embroidery.

HOME

Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

Merchants' Exchange Building.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
N. B. SCOTT, Marine Secretary.
JOS. RINGOT, Marine Surveyor.
J. S. HOGLUM, Special Agent.
J. S. F. DAVIS, Special Agent.

H. H. BIGELOW, General Manager.

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Charles Crocker,
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Secretary.
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SAN JOSE,
A. H. Wilson,
Jos. Perez.
Board Walnuts.

SACRAMENTO BRANCH OFFICE.

JULIUS WETZLAR, - - - Manager
ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - Secretary.

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.

H. HEWLETT, - - - Manager
S. H. ORR, Secretary. mar14-6m

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared as usual, to supply his patrons with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

CUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. mar13-tf

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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WHITE & BAUER,

DEPOTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest style. au15

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Batterer's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au218

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary. au5-1y

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CLIPPER BRIG IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THOMAS, Commander

Will have no further delay from

HAITHAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M

For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Hallock.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co,

PROPRIETORS.

PERSONAL!

Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer Colorado, July 14th, will please call at 235 Bush street, and hear something to his advantage. au19

San Francisco, August 5th.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 6

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Usher Wharf, corner of First and Brannan streets.

Change of Sailing Days.

Hereafter all the steamers will leave at 12 o'clock, noon, of the following days:

CHINA AND JAPAN—Touching at Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong, connecting at Hong Kong with steamers for Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Point de Galle, Bombay, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Liverpool and London.

Steamer of 4th and 19th of each month.

Steamer of 4th and 19th of each month, except when the 4th or 19th falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with steamer of the same date for Aspinwall, thence to NEW YORK.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Nov. 17—MONTANA, Capt. W. F. Lodge, sailing at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO and LA LIBERTAD, and connecting with the HENRY CHAUNCEY, via KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Steamer on the 17th inst. at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting with steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Steamer of the 3d inst. at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD and PUNTA ARENAS.

Through bills of lading sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Antwerp, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

December 1st.—JAPAN, Captain Freeman.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets: promptly at 12 o'clock M. on the 3d and 19th of each month, (except when the 3d or 19th falls on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding), connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the following splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK:

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

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Steamer on the 17th inst. at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and

Letter from Rt. Rev. J. Moore.

[From Our National Progress, Nov. 7th].

Mr. Editor: As the Zion Connection has no journal at present, I desire the use of your valuable journal, as a medium to lay before our church the two merits of its mission on the American Continent. This religious body, like all others that are fulfilling a Christian mission, must, to secure its perpetuity, contribute its full quota in the work of enlightened progress; to do this, it must possess all the essential elements that drive that potent car. Before entering upon the discussion of those elements, let us mark the essentials that distinguish the *African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in America* from other Religious Bodies on this Continent, to do this, it is only necessary to recur to the objects for which she was organized over sixty years ago.

The first of these objects, when her founders acceded from the M. E. Church, (whites) was; to escape an Arbitrary Episcopacy; second, to escape proscription in religious worshipping assemblies of the whites, on account of color; third, to organize the colored people into a Religious Body, under the supervision of a Colored Ministry, who from circumstances, were in deeper sympathy with the religious wants of the colored people than the whites; the fourth object was, to employ colored ministers in the itinerant work, which the M. E. Church refused to do.

Upon these principles, the grand superstructure of the *Zion's* Connection has been reared; aiming to give mankind the most liberal, or Democratic Ecclesiastical Economy, for a successful propagation of the gospel.

This Religious Body has but one grand problem to solve; that is, the proper means to be adopted, for the acquisition of those essential elements, to make it efficient in the line of enlightened progress. These elements which the true progress has begotten, may be set forth as follows: 1. Human philanthropy, to elevate and make happy. This, every Christian Church must aim at, to hold a place in the progressive ranks of human Society. 2. Element of human progress is unity; a oneness of purpose, of feeling and action; this is the bond that now strengthens the forces of all co-operatives; it is the centripetal power of social organism. Zion must have Unity, or it cannot be progressive; at this her ministers and laity must aim, or this rapid age will quickly sweep her aside. Whenever the Ministers or laymen of a Church become alienated from, and envious or jealous of each other, then their organization becomes useless in the work of progress. 3. Element of power that Zion Connection must wield, to meet the spirit of progress that is filling the world with inspiration, is popular education. In the task, she must have ministerial culture, second, she must produce and circulate her own literature. To secure self-culture, she must establish her own institutions of learning. There is no Christian Denomination in the land of her age, but what has under its auspices, some public institutions of learning. She has none; and this is not because she is devoid of the means, but for the want of unity in her methods of action and operations.

To have her own literature, she must have her own press; she wants periodical and stereotype literature, that her Bishops and Elders may have some means in hand always, to vindicate her claims amid the communities to which they are sent. These functionaries above named have often to bear her standard among strangers without *Journal, Hymn Book, General Conference Minutes* or even a *Discipline*, while other religious bodies, with their general Book Agents, furnish their chief functionaries with all these literary necessities.

More anon,

J. J. MOORE.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., Oct. 2, 1871.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the existing Constitution or system of government of Mexico appears to be totally inadequate for the objects intended, and to insure the future tranquility of that country. We, Norton I. Del Gratia, Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that the Mexican Government forthwith send a deputation to confer with us in person for the purpose of making such alterations as may be necessary under the circumstances, under penalty (in case of failure) of our sending an army and annexing their country to the U. S.

NORTON I.

$2 INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY. $2

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000

OFFICE,

436 CALIFORNIA STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

A. G. STILES, President.

B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.

JOHN W. HAYNES, Surveyor.

Directors.

J. A. DONOHOE, of Donohoe, Kelly & Co.
JACOB BALLE, Boulle Iron.
ISAAC RANKIN, Goddard & Co.
JOHN ORR, John Orr & Co.
M. B. CARPENTER, Merchant.
DAVID GREENSTEIN, Merchant.
J. Y. HALLOR, J. F. Hallor & Co.
A. C. PRIEST, Pres't Occidental Ins. Co.
HENRY HOWARD, Packages and Brewster
ROBERT SHERWOOD, Real Estate.
JOHN HOLT, Hosiery, &c.
JOHN A. BRODIE, Capitalist.
A. A. HASKIN, Merchant.
HENRY CHARLES, Real Estate.
J. W. SPENCER and Robert & Co
J. C. STEWART, Merchant.
A. HUTCHINSON, Hutchinson Block.
CHARLES DOE, Real Estate, Commissioner &c.
MARCUS HARRIS, Harris & Co.
JOHN KING & Co.
GUSTAV KOHLER, Kohler Bros.
JAMES HUNTINGTON, Attorney-at-Law.
JOHN FRANCIS, Merchant.
W. S. LOGIE, Insurance & Lodge.
JOHN C. HOLLAND, Merchant.
HENRY BROWN, Fish & Co.
JOHN HOWARD, Sculptor & Modeler.
J. J. WILKINS, Attorney-at-Law.
E. H. SHERRY, Merchant. au12

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
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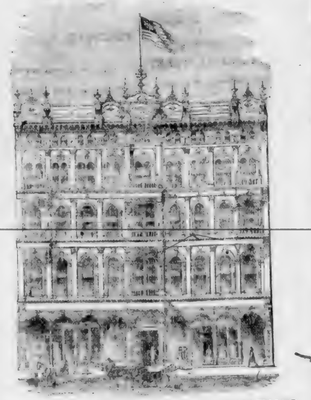
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, November 25th. 1871

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Educational Convention.

It will be seen by the proceedings in another column that the Educational Convention held in Stockton, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st inst. closed its labors on the evening of the latter date. The objects as set forth by the resolutions, etc., we believe meets the approbation of all liberal minded persons who are conversant with the condition of the "colored" schools in this State. To those of our white friends who have not given the subject any particular attention, it will be enough to inform them of the fact, that for the twenty-one years (1850) since the State was admitted into the Union, and with all the progress it has made during that time, particularly in its school department, facilities for the education of colored children remain, up to the pesent time, as they were in 1854, under the old Democratic regime, and riveted in 1856 with the late Chief Justice Taney's Dred Scott decision, which was that "black men had no rights that white men were bound to respect." The condition of the colored schools have not been changed one iota since. They had nothing but isolated prencipitive primary schools then, and they have nothing more than that now. In the last decade of years every Southern State has made some progress in this particular, by admitting pupils to the graded schools, other than the primaries, but in this State when the colored children are through with their studies in the primaries, they are refused admission in the Grammar, Intermediate and High Schools of the State. The fact has been entirely ignored that the Public Schools are public institutions, and that all citizens are taxed in common to support them as public institutions. We contend that no man, or not of men, by their prejudices, has or have the right to deprive one class of citizens of any of the rights and privileges guaranteed to other citizens, whether they be naturalized or native, or whether they are of Irish, German, French, English or African descent, or native American. Neither can the privileges and immunities of any class of citizens under the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights bill be abridged—people's prejudices, customs, rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Upon the whole, we believe it is a common sense view that all public institutions, which are supported by the people in the manner of equal taxation, whether such institution be a public school or a public almshouse or hospital, that no law is constitutional which abridges the rights of any class of citizens therefor in consequence of race, color, previous condition, etc. And further that the State Courts and the United States Courts must so decide, provided that the State Legislature refuses to accord those rights through fear of caste prejudice.

We have a Republican Legislature, with the exception of the two Democratic majority in the Senate, and the present will be an opportunity to test the sincerity of the converts to the "New Departure."

If the Republican members prove true to the State Republican platform and National Republican principles, based upon the whole of the Reconstruction laws, they will be forced to "show their hands" in behalf of the bill when it comes up for adoption, and will thus accomplish the desires of the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and fulfill to the letter the doctrines and principles promulgated in their platforms.

We entertain no fear of the Governor elect, believing that he will calmly and frankly meet the issue if it reaches him by approval.

But should our humble and reasonable requests be blasted by the iron power of relentless prejudice by members of our own household, we can only say that the colored citizens in California, with a few exceptions, and also in all the States, followed the Republican party with remarkable fidelity up to the eve of another Presidential election, it becomes their bounden duty to know, before they go any farther, what California Republicanism means in the sense of the present proscriptive school laws, and shall particularly assist the decision of the principles enunciated in the Compulsory Education plank, which the party is committed by its platform to support, in order that we may be better enabled to see what the Republican party means as to the rights of colored citizens before we hastily act in the matter.

We would rather that the State Legislature would make the remedy, than be compelled to seek it through the courts under the Civil Rights bill. It is to be hoped, however, that the attitude of the California Republican party, through its incoming Legislature, will come up to the wishes of the National Administration on the school question.

Probably a majority of the "New Departure" Democrats in the State Senate will act in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience, and reveal the sincerity of the "New Departure" doctrine by supporting any measure, whether it be a compulsory education bill or otherwise, that will allow all children in this State free access to the public schools, without regard to race, color, etc.

The Democratic leaders are watching every move the Republicans are making in relation to the professed sincerity of the Republican leaders in their advocacy of equality before the law, etc., in the forum and on the stump. Every dereliction of duty in both particular by the Republicans, is seized by the Democracy, which strengthens them to bid cheaply for the colored vote. The Republican party should be foremost in the removal of all proscriptions from its colored members, and show the Democracy that they mean it. In short terms, the Republican party must be forced into an attitude toward the colored Republicans in California, and all other States, and show, in earnest, that they mean "equality before the law" as one of the fundamental principles of the party, otherwise the "New Departure Democracy" need make but a cheap bid in the next Presidential campaign to delude a large share of the "Negro" vote in all the States where the Republicans yet persist in proscriptions.

The colored citizens, as a whole, very gratefully cling to the Republican party, both State and National, and, of course, hate to have true Republican principles administered to them grudgingly and unwillingly by the Republican party, or so much so, as to compel the weak minded to countenance bids from the "New Departure" Democracy, who are publicly proclaiming their willingness to accept, or give, if in power, equality before the law. Of course they will, or would out-herald herald on the public school question.

Then why need Republicans be tender-footed on this question. We intend, before the Presidential election, to make each party, the "New Departure" Democracy and the Republican party, show who they serve, God or Mammon, before we go, after that time, with either party that would delude us from true Republican principles.

☞ MRS. M. J. MORTON, recently from Sacramento, has purchased the French Laundry, No. 823 Clay street. Give her a call.

MRS. GEN. BANKS has just returned from a two years residence abroad with health restored and in excellent spirits.

District Educational Convention.

STOCKTON, Nov. 20, 1871.

Pursuant to previous notice the colored citizens met at the Second Baptist Church (colored) in convention, to take into consideration their educational interests. At 3 o'clock P. M. the Convention was called to order. By motion, Rev. Peter Greene was chosen temporary chairman, and I. B. Barton, Secretary, *pro tem.* The following committees were appointed: On Credentials — Messrs. George Johnson, William Robinson and Thomas Hutchinson. On Permanent Organization—Philip A. Bell, J. B. Sanderson and Emanuel Quivers. On Business—I. B. Barton, G. Johnson and Wm. Robinson.

Dr. Hollbrook being present, made some very appropriate remarks to the Convention upon the justice and importance of the cause in which the Convention is engaged, and pledged his services at all times to their behalf.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at the appointed hour, Rev. Mr. Greene in the Chair. The minutes of the afternoon session were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Bell, all men of whatever creed, interested in the cause of Education, were admitted to seats in the Convention.

The Committee on Credentials reported the following delegates entitled to seats: San Joaquin county—J. B. Sanderson, Peter Greene, I. B. Barton, Wm. Robinson, Thos. Hutchison, E. Quivers. San Francisco—Peter Anderson, Philip A. Bell. Sacramento county—J. H. Hubbard. Butte county—Peter Powers.

Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as permanent officers: President, Peter Anderson; Vice Presidents, J. B. Sanderson, Peter Powers; Secretaries, J. H. Hubbard and I. B. Barton.

The permanent officers were duly installed. President Peter Anderson on assuming the chair, said: "This is one of the happiest moments of my life. We are now in a new era; we are making an effort to advance our people. I do not know what the colored people in other parts of the country are doing, but it is enough for us to know what we should do for the accomplishment of our desires. Hoping that this Convention will do much toward this aim, and thanking you for the the favor of making me your chairman, I assume its responsibilities with diffidence, but will endeavor to discharge its duties satisfactorily to all, and assist in shaping a course of action that we may unite upon with harmonious accord throughout the State. I believe with Senator Sumner, that we must be perseverance and yet respectful, in our endeavors to acquire every right belonging to us by the laws of the land, and so let us act until every barrier of prejudice is dispelled from the land. Again returning thanks to the Convention, and to the Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, who prefaced his report with my humble merits, by stating that I was the proper one to act as President, being one of the chief originators of the movement."

The Convention then proceeded to business. On motion of Mr. P. A. Bell, a committee of three were appointed to review all resolutions and memorials coming before the Convention. The President appointed as said committee—Philip A. Bell, J. B. Sanderson and Peter Powers. On motion, E. Quivers was appointed Marshal. On motion each delegrate and member of the Convention was assessed the the sum of one dollar, to defray the expenses of the convention.

Rev. J. B. Sanderson read to the Convention an enthusiastic letter from Wm. H. Hall, of San Francisco, which was referred to the Business Committee.

Messrs. J. H. Giles, S. B. Morse, Dr. Woodworth and Dr. Bateman were invited to take a part in the Convention, each of whom came forward and addressed the Convention in very appropriate remarks.

Dr. Holbrook said it afforded him much pleasure to be permitted to put in his mite for the advancement of the colored people; that he was a new comer in this State and not acquainted with the laws; he could see no good reason why all children should not be permitted to enjoy the same educational privileges. He could not see why the colored children should be debarred from these rights; they are human beings and possessed with minds capable of improvement; education is the foundation of all advancement; that he had for many years been interested in this cause, and had spent more than six months in Great Britan raising funds for the education of the colored people. He rejoiced to know that this people are taking hold of the subject, and he hoped it would result in great good to all the people.

Rev. S. B. Morse said he had not much to say, but that he was interested in the cause of education regardless of race or color; he believed the colored people should have as high educational privileges as our own people; he said his heart is in the cause, and tendered his services in every capacity for the accomplishment of the glorious end.

Mr. Giles thought that the only sound policy of any State is to educate the people; the grand power of the Nation depends upon the education of the whole people, without reference to any race or color. Education is a natural consequence of freedom. I saw a picture of colored people at Golconda digging diamonds, but they did not, however, look like diamonds; but in the hands of the lapidary the gem is polished and it shines and sparkles. He said all destitution so in mind may be polished and is a great power in all communities. Mr. Giles interested the Convention with some remarks, which were well received and nicely in point.

Dr. Bateman addressed the Convention, professing not to be a speech maker, but upon an occasion like this he could reiterate what had been said by those who preceded him.

The evening session was closed by an excellent extemporaneous address by Rev. J. H. Hubbard, of Sacramento. He displayed intellectual powers rarely met with. His effort was commendable, displaying a beauty of thought and elegance of expression which approaches true eloquence. The speech was pronounced *the* speech of the evening.

On motion a vote of thanks was extended to those who had addressed the Convention.

On motion the Convention adjourned until Tuesday, at 8 A. M.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The committees appointed at a previous meeting not being ready to report, and no special business to be disposed of, the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by the Rev. J. H. Hubbard.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and adopted.

Mr. Bell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all persons feeling an interest in the education of all classes of people, without regard to color, are cordially invited to take a part in the deliberations of this Convention.

Mr. Bell, of the Business Committee, made the following report of colored children attending schools: Tehama County, 32; Santa Clara, 36; Butte, 30; Sacramento, 68; Napa, 14; Nevada, 18; San Joaquin, 47.

After a discussion of the most advisable means for securing educational privileges to the colored race, the Convention adjourned until seven o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Sanderson.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a petition be sent to the Legislature of California at the coming session, praying that Section 56 of the school laws of this State be amended by striking out the words "Children of African descent," from said section, and that said said children be allowed educational facilities with other children.

Resolved, That an Educational Executive Committee be appointed by the President of this Convention.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered to bring test cases before the United States Court and to make collections throughout the State to defray the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee resident in Sacramento be appointed to attend to the presentation of the petition.

Resolved, That the members of the Executive Committee in San Francisco be requested to have a bill drawn up in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the State Executive Committee:

San Francisco County—Philip A. Bell, H. M. Collins, S. Peneton, E. A. Clark.

Sacramento County—A. L. Jackson, J. H. Hubbard, C. McDougal.

San Joaquin County—J. B. Sanderson, R. H. Miner, W. Robison.

Santa Clara County—P. W. Casey.

Yuba County—E. P. Duplex.

Sierra County—John Johnson.

El Dorado County—James Price.

Shasta County—William Johnson.

Merced County—A. E. Tally.

Mariposa County—S. A. Monroe, P. Bettis.

Nevada County—E. Booth, Isaac Sanks.

Tuolumne County—W. Sugg.

Amador County—C. Hawkins.

Yolo County—Basil Campbell.

Colusa County—A. Pinchard.

Solano County—W. Dixon.

Los Angeles County—Rev. Jessie Hamilton.

Sonoma County—G. W. Miller.

Napa—J. S. Hatton.

Tehama County—N. Balsh, C. H. Delvecchio.

Santa Cruz—Joseph Smallwood.

After the announcement of the above Executive Committee, a motion was offered by Mr. P. A. Bell that the President of the Convention be added to the State Executive Committee and to act with the members in San Francisco, which motion was adopted.

The Convention was then favored with music by the choir.

Messrs. J. B. Sanderson, P. A. Bell and J. A. Hubbard were appointed as a Special Committee on Resolutions. The Committee made the following report:

Whereas, The colored citizens of California being deprived of educational rights for their children equal to those granted to other children, we their representatives, in convention assembled, pass the following resolutions as our sentiments on this subject:

Resolved, That we declare that proscriptive schools are contrary to the pure principles of Democracy as enunciated by the Declaration of Independence, and sustained by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we denounce the system of education established in this State for colored children as opposed to the enlightened spirit of the age, and in direct violation of the liberal doctrines of the Republican party which have been indorsed by people of this State, and reiterated by all the Eastern States which have held their elections since the promulgation of those doctrines in the Republican platform of this State.

Resolved, That we declare that the Amended Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights Bill give us all educational privileges which we cannot obtain in the caste schools as now organized, and unless those privileges are granted us, we will appeal from an unjust public sentiment to the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

Resolved, That as citizens we demand of the legislature of this State the abrogation of the oppressive laws which sanction caste schools, and which make no provision for the education of our children where there are less than ten, leaving it to the option of ofttimes prejudiced School Directors.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success of the Republican party, throughout the Union, and hereby renew our fealty to that party, believing that within its principles are contained all that is necessary to secure us all our civil, political and educational rights.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Committee also presented the following resolutions, which were likewise adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the citizens of Stockton for their kind reception and for the hospitality extended to us.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to the Trustees of the Second Baptist Church for the use of their building for the meetings of this Convention.

Resolved, That we acknowledge the courtesy of the Press of Stockton for their faithful report of our proceedings.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be extended to the officers of this Convention for their urbanity and impartiality in the discharge of their duties.

The Convention was addressed by Rev. J. H. Giles, Dr. Holbrook, Dr. Bateman, Rev. J. H. Hubbard, and others.

After the Finance Committee presented their report, and excellent music by the choir the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

BUTTER is ninty-five cents a pound in Colorado.

"The Deacon."

The dispute in the Baptist Church affair has now entirely subsided. Three ladies were the subject of the dispute on the one side, and "the Deacon's" investigating Committee, the result of which was published in the *Elevator* of the 10th inst., signed E. W. P., Secretary, on the other.

Public opinion has settled on the side of the three females who were so summarily excommunicated from their usual place of devotion, and as they had done nothing more than whisper among their friends what the article in the *Elevator* called "slanderous reports," and as the public think different, all must abide by the public verdict, hence, "old sister Perkins," as they call her, Miss Louisa Dean, Miss Olivia Richards, are pronounced by public opinion to be in good standing in this community by their general characters and veracity, and the public will view them in that manner until their statements are disproved by some tangible refutation.

Death of Lieutenant-Governor Dunn, of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 22d.—Lieutenant-Governor Dunn died at 6 o'clock this morning, at his residence in this city, after three days' illness, of congestion of the brain and lungs, aged 51 years.

OBSEQUIES.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23d.—All public offices, Courts and schools, were closed to day in honor of Lieutenant-Governor Dunn. The funeral procession was very large.

The above sad intelligence comes among the latest Associated Press Dispatches.

O. J. Dunn, Lieut. Governor of the State of Louisiana, was a very eminent colored man, and has figured prominently in Louisiana State affairs ever since that State was regenerated from Slavery and the Rebellion. He was the rising man in the new era, and bid fair to have been the next Governor of that State. But, alas! when supreme greatness and honors seem to flow upon us, Death cuts the narrow thread of life, and blasts the hopes of the good and the bad of the most ambitious. Lt. Governor Dunn was also an eminent Mason, being a Past Grand Master of Eureka Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Thursday next, the 30th inst, is set apart for a National Thanksgiving Day. We hope that it will be observed throughout the land with reverential gratitude for the manifold blessings which have been so bountifully bestowed upon this great nation. Every church should be open for at least a part of the day.

A WISCONSIN lover felt so bad at being jilted that he sent the girl some candy flavored with croton oil.

PUBLIC MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of colored citizens will be held on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, in the lower hall of the Young Men's Society, Pacific street, to hear the report of the Delegates to the Educational Convention.

S. PENETON, President.

E. A. CLARKE, Secretary.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 823 CLAY STREET,
Between Dupont and Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and fine furnished house on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Powell Place (near Powell street, Bell Telephone), and will rent them by the week or month.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

MASONIC NOTICE.

CONVENTIONAL INDEPENDENT Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of the State of California, will hold a Special Session in the Hall of the Grand Lodge, Pacific street near Mason, on Tuesday evening next, 28th inst.

By order of the G. M.

MILTON N. COON, Secretary.

J. F. HARMON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Sacramento & Montgomery Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
ETC., ETC.,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
AT THE
New York Dry Goods Store,
No. 813 Stockton Street,
Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,
New Maryland Restaurant,
829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.

NOW THAT THE SEASON OF FEVER AND AGUE has commenced, we would advise all to take the only real medicine that can be obtained

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by
WILLIAMS & MOORE,
STOCKTON, CAL.

Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BLOOD AND KIDNEYS and in this way removes the disease from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE

GRAND RE-OPENING
—OF THE—
New Pavilion Skating Rink.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing their patrons that

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on
MONDAY & FRIDAY EVEG'S
Of each week.
FROM 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

A Band of music will be in attendance each evening:

Admission, - - - - - 25 Cents
Use of Skates, - - - - - 25 Cents

N. B.—On Wednesday evening, November 15th, and every succeeding Wednesday evening a GRAND MASQUE will be given under the auspices of the Managers of the Skating Rink, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Admission to Masque, 25 cents

W. H. BLAKE,
J. E. WILSON,
S. WALKER,
Managers.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
32 & 35 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third.
SACRAMENTO CITY.

JOSEPH A. STEWART, — CHAS. H. STEWART.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS,
329 J STREET, Bet. Eighth and Ninth,
SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Clothing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc

ED. M. MARTIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.
☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 230 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, has removed with him to the new stand.

LINCOLN EXCHANGE,
823 Washington Street.
Wines, Liquors and Cigars of Superior quality. Also, a Good Billiard Table.

HOT LUNCH every evening—FREE—from 7 to 10 o'clock.
MORRIS & HARRIS, Proprietors.

GEM SALOON,
216 CENTRE ST., near Market,
ROLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Wines, Liquors and Cigars can always be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars
Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.
jab-6m

Star Social Club Saloon,
(LYCEUM BUILDING)
No. 917 WASHINGTON STREET
Between Stockton and Powell, by stairs.
SAN FRANCISCO.

REEVES & WATSON, Proprietors.

Keep constantly on hand the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Is elegantly fitted up in parlor style, and is a pleasant resort for gentlemen of the city and interior. JOSEPH WATSON

E. REEVES.

LODGING HOUSE.
MRS. ZEDEKIAH J. FURNELL
Has opened the favorite Lodging House located at
No. 16 SCOTT ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Formerly kept by Mrs MARY IRVINE.

Persons in the City, or those who may arrive from the Interior and Eastern States, can always obtain neat and comfortable furnished rooms by the day, week or month, on reasonable terms. A share of patronage is earnestly solicited. jy26

REMOVAL!
MRS. TANN
Has removed to
250 FOURTH STREET.
(Gig Square)
Corner of Folsom,
Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and friends.
Machine Sewing, Fringing, and an endless variety of Fancy Embroidery. je 14

For Sale at 640 Clay Street
NEAR KEARNY.

Blake's Instantaneous Liquid Hair Dye, Black or Brown; American Hair Stain for the gradual coloring of the hair; Wonder for all eruptions of the scalp or face; Concentrated Shampoo and Rejuvenator for the hair and Annihilator of dander. feb1-2m

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Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
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No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
sep16-1yr.

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MANHATTAN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Incorporated 1821.
CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS-$1,300,000

PENN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BROOKLYN.
CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS - $1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.
General Agents for California,
314 California St.,
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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
Merchants' Exchange Building.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
W. B. LODY, Marine Surveyor.
JOS. RINGOT, Marine Surveyor.
J. E. SHELLOW, Special Agent.
J. B. F. DAVIS, Special Agent.

H. H. BIGELOW, General Manager.

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615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,
KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences

GUERIN & SON,
Paperhangers to
GUERIN & KELLY,
PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. aug16-6f

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FAMILY BIBLE
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WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
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CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au18

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Deceased's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Dawson's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS.
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
604 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
Established in 1849.
REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Wm. Branch & Co.
PROPRIETORS.

PERSONAL!
Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, who arrived in this city on the steamer Colorado, July 14th, will please call at 336 fifth street, and hear something to his advantage. au19
SAN FRANCISCO, August 5th.

Central Pacific Railroad

OVERLAND TRAINS.

LEAVE				ARRIVE	
Express Daily.	Express Daily.	Nov. 13, 1871.	Express Daily.	Express Daily.	
Central'k	Valley.		Valley.	Central'k	
7.30 A M.	8.30 A M.	San Francisco	7.45 P M.	8.00 P M.	
7.45 "		Oakland	7.30 "		
7.55 "		Alameda	7.20 "		
8.00 "		Niles	7.00 "		
8.30 "		Livermore	6.30 "		
11.30 P M.		Junction	3.30 "		3.30 P M.
	10.30 A M.	Vallejo	5.45 P M.		
	12.45 P M.	Suisun	4.30 P M.		
	1.00 "	Davis	4.15 "		
	2.00 "	Sacramento	3.30 "		3.30 P M.
	4.40 P M.	Latham	1.45 "		
	5.45 "	Colusa	12.30 "		
	8.45 "	Tehama	9.30 A M.		

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
	7.00 A M	San Francisco	10.45 A M	
7.10 P M	8.40 "	Niles	9.00 "	5.30 P M
8.30 "	9.30 "	San Jose	7.50 "	4.30 "

SAN FRANCISCO, STOCKTON and MODESTO.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
*1.00 P M	7.00 A M	San Francisco	8.30 P M	12.30 P M
6.00 "	11.00 "	Vallejo	3.30 "	9.15 A M
9.10 "	1.30 P M	Modesto	7.00 "	
ARRIVE			LEAVE	

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and CHICO.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
*9.00 A M	8.30 P M	Sacramento	1.00 P M	*6.45 P M
10.15 "	9.45 "	Junction	12.15 "	5.30 "
1.00 P M	2.45 "	Marysville	9.30 A M	2.30 "
6.00 "	8.25 "	Tehama	6.00 "	1.30 A M
ARRIVE			LEAVE	

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, *7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30 and *11.30 P. M. (7.30, 11.15 and 3.30 to Point Vicente only.)

Leave HAYWARD, *6.30 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Leave FRUITVALE, *6.35, 7.35, 8.00 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.00 and 5.30 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 8.30 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.30, 11.15 and 3.30 to Point Vicente only.)

Leave HAYWARD, *6.30 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Leave FRUITVALE, *6.35, 7.35, 8.00 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.00 and 5.30 P. M.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
*8.00 A M	8.30 A M	San Francisco	12.30 P M	1.45 P M
9.00 "	10.00 "	Vallejo	10.15 A M	6.30 "
3.15 "	7.00 "	Vallejo	1.30 P M	8.30 "
4.00 "	7.00 "	Benicia	1.00 "	8.00 "
ARRIVE			LEAVE	

SACRAMENTO, DAVIS and MARYSVILLE.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
San Francisco	8.30 A M	Sacramento	1.00 P M	*6.45 P M
Junction	9.45 "	Junction	12.15 "	5.30 "
Marysville	1.00 P M	Marysville	9.30 A M	2.30 "
Tehama	2.45 "	Tehama	6.00 "	1.30 A M
ARRIVE			LEAVE	

S. FRANCISCO and S. PACIFIC R. R.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
Lagos	*2.00 P M	San Francisco	*12.00 M	Arrive
Arrive	8.00 "	Lagos	6.00 P M	Leave
ARRIVE			LEAVE	

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
*1.00 P M	8.00 A M	San Francisco	*10.00 A M	6.30 P M
5.00 "	2.00 P M	Benicia	6.30 "	2.30 "
ARRIVE			LEAVE	

*Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Freight and Ticket Ag't. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

THE FIREMAN'S
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S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	207,115 00
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,115 00

D. J. STALEY, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.
au15

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
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Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO
FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.
Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50


LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan street, punctually at 12 o'clock M. on the 3rd and 18th of each month (or next succeeding day if one of these days should fall on Sunday), for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
Dec. 3d.—SACRAMENTO, Capt. W. H. Parker, call at SAN JOSE DE G

Popular Education in England.

Mr. Gladstone, in his great speech at Greenwich, thus referred to popular education:

But I ask those who are least inclined with the education act that one simple question—whether it is not a great step, a great stride achieved upon the path of real progress? (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, the objects of that measure shall be very shortly stated. The great object of all was to make education universal and effective. This was to be done, and in doing it we sought, and I think reason and common sense required us to seek, to turn to account for that purpose the vast machinery of education already existing in the country, which had been devised and mainly provided by the Christian philantrophy and voluntary action of the people. That was the second condition under which the act was framed. The third was, and I think it was not less wise than the two former, that we should endeavor to separate the action of the State in the matter of education and the application of State funds, in which Lincoln funds raised by rates from all subjects on which, unhappily, religious differences prevail. These, I may say, were the three principles of the measure; and the fourth principle, not less important than the others, was this: that we should trust for the attainment of these great objects as little as possible to the Central Government and as much as possible to the local authorities, to the self-governing power of the people. And, gentlemen, let me say in passing, that in my opinion, if there be one portion of our constitution more precious than another, it is that portion in which the people are locally organized for the purpose of acquiring the habits and instincts of political action, and then applying their own free consciences and free understandings in dealing with the affairs of the community. A most valuable act was passed by Mr. Stansfeld at the last session of Parliament, which, I trust, will be the beginning of immense good in that respect, and I refer to it here because it touches upon the principle of the education act, which I have just mentioned, viz: that as far as possible the application of the act should be left in the hands of the local authorities. (Hear, hear.)—Well now, gentlemen, I am not surprised nor disappointed, and I hope that you are neither the one nor the other, if we find that some difficulties have arisen in the working out of the details of the act. Great interest has been excited, both in this and other constituencies, with respect to the payment of fees to denominational schools for the education of those children whose parents are found to be unable to bear the charge of their education. Now, perhaps, it will be a comfort to you to know that there is some hope that the extent of those greivances and difficulties may not be very wide. In the town of Stockport the Education Board has lately resolved to introduce the principle of compulsion, which, as I have stated or as I have implied, was one of the principles of the education act. They have, by issuing their notices on that subject, added 25 per cent. to the number of children attending schools. In 400 cases they have had to admonish parents, and to warn them that they would be punished unless they complied with the act; but the whole amount of money (although there are as yet no rate-schools in operation) which they have as yet paid to these schools in aid of poor parents comes only to £47. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, I have no doubt that this question is a grave and serious question, and I will not now attempt to say more upon it than this: On the one hand we shall endeavor to adhere to that principle of the act which aims at severance between the application of state funds and controverted matters in religion. On the other hand I must press for my own part, and I believe my colleagues would feel themselves obliged to pause before they could resolve to pay to the parent who desires to send his child to a school of his own persuasion, but is unable to pay the charge, and who is compelled by public authority to send his child to school, "If you attempt to send your child to a school of your persuasion, if you don't send it to a school of the principles of which you disapprove, namely to a rate school, we will send you to prison." I don't think the public opinion would sustain us in such a course as that. (Hear, hear.)

CHICAGO has fourteen lecturers in the field. This is her gratitude for all that has been done for her.

A NEW YORK young lady has officiated as bridesmaid fourteen times.

BY INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

OCCIDENTAL

INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000

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436 CALIFORNIA STREET.

(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

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All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

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no 13

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - $1,000,000

Assets, - - $2,500,000

INCORPORATED 1810,

Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

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PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,

Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office loans money in professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable to instalments, single sums, or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

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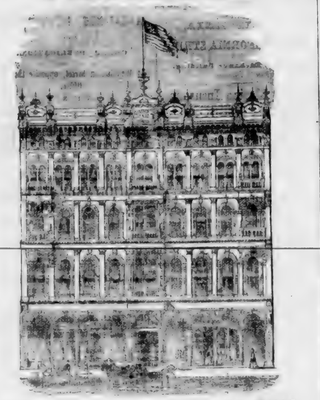
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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional cases supplied promptly at reduced cash rates. Send prices all away, be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the choice bargains we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our immense factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at most prices in New York.

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in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents, unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

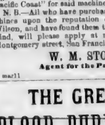
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BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely removes the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, tranquilizes the NERVOUS, BALL'S BLOOM, and RE ERUPTIVE or CUTANEOUS Diseases, and is a SPECIFIC remedy for all Morbid in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is the only reliable remedy for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORATIVE.

For Sale by all Druggists.

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Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

On'ers left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE found out by its inventor, to suppress all kinds of throat diseases. It is the only remedy that gives instant relief, and in a few days after the many experiments you have made a truthy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been slowly beseeched by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its delectable character is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and effective in its action. It is entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

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416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger the favorite tonic of the most popular remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the latter's baneful effects that follow the mere spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external liquefaction for rheumatic, Sciatic, and Neuralgic pains.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

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Flavoring Extracts.

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are warranted to keep any climate in a healthy bending TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.

Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others used in the market.

The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, but of a more economical character, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use of nature's law of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other testimony than mere assertion, then you cannot refer, seek at once the safest and purest

CURE!

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA,

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion in opposite stores they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting the digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

WILL CURE, in their heighpney, three fourths of diseases inflicted by a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between well-known and marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it daily proves

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

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BROADWAY DRUG STORE

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

On reasonable terms.

All kinds of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

and M. TSCHIRNER.

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Over three years of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO.

J. A. Marx, - - - - Assayer.

A Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c. [illegible]

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 18. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1871. WHOLE NO. 382

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Surface Movements of the Earth.

The old geological theory that from time to time the surface of our earth has changed by grand catastrophes, which, destroying plants and animals, were, on an immense scale, similar to the local catastrophes produced by vplcanic eruptions and earthquakes, has been abandoned by reason of our more correct knowledge, founded on careful observations which investigators have been making for many years. These observations have proved that sudden catastrophes are always merely local; but that all the great changes in the surface of our earth, as the upheaval of mountain ranges and the depression of valleys and their ultimate change into lakes and oceans, are gradual and go always on, even at the present day. The mountains bordering the Pacific Ocean—in fact, the whole coast of California—are perpetually rising, and have probably been doing so for half a million of years, while all the land containing in its bosom our great American lakes, is slowly sinking, with a probable corresponding upheaval of the State of Kentucky, of southern Indiana and the surrounding countries. Geological investigations prove that once our lakes lind their outlets south, till by depression at the north a new outlet was first formed about forty years ago, through Niagra to the St. Lawrence River. The division line of the water-shed of the lakes and the Mississippi valley has been slowly traveling southward since that time; and when the city of Chicago recently turned the waters of Lake Michigan up the Chicago River into the Mississippi valley, she simply re-established the old state of affairs, which, if the motion in question continues, will be more difficult to maintain in the future than it is now. Fortunately this motion is very slow, and only a remote posterity, some thousands of years hence, will meet with the difficulties we now forsee, when the bed of the Chicago River becomes lower and lower at its junction with Lake Michigan.

It appears, further, that the State of New Jersey is sinking, and this is even participated in by the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island, etc., at the rate of some sixteen inches per century. This is insignificant, to be sure, but let it only go on for a thousand years and it is some fifteen feet, so that the new stone docks now commenced in New York city, at that time will be totally submerged; but then they will probably not last so long, and the soil of the lower part of the city may be very easily raised half a foot every thirty years. It is evident that the most correct data may be obtained at the sea-shore, as the main height of the ocean possesses a perfect stability. This main height is, of course, obtained by continual observation of the tides under different circumstances, and if anywhere the highest tides reach a higher level than they did one hundred years ago, it is a proof of depression or sinking of the land.

This depression is going on along the coast of Nothern France, Belgium, Holland, and Northwest Germany, while the coast of Sweden, along the Baltic, is slowly rising, including the capital of Sweden, the city of Stockholm.

The latest scientific journals report two very striking coutemporary upheavals in Spain, entirely authentic. M. de Botella describes them in detail, and the most curious fact is that the short time of scarcely a quarter of a century was sufficient to produce an effect which has surprised every inhabitant who observed the circumstances formerly, and compared them with the present condition. In the province of Jamora, it is observed that from the village of Villar don Diogo, it is now possible to see the upper half of the church steeple of Benifasnes in the province of Valladolid, whereas, twenty-three years ago, the summit of this steeple could only just be perceived. The same thing occurs to the same degree and under the same circumstances in the province of Alava, where, from the village of Salduende can now be seen, while in 1847 the vane of the church steeple could hardly be perceived. These four points are on a line parallel to the system of the Sanserrois Mountains, while the extreme points are one hundred and forty miles apart.

All the movements we speak of here have nothing to do with volcanic eruptions; they are, of course, caused by changed conditions of the interior of the earth's mass, which by these facts is proved not to be solid, the opinion of some modern geologists to the contrary notwithstanding; the earth, if not liquid inside, must at least be soft and plastic, in order to make depressions in one place with simultaneous elevations in another.

One other interesting fact we must mention in this connection; it is that the highest mountains are not the oldest, as one would naturally suppose, but belong to the systems last elevated; so the high Swiss Alps are much younger than the lower Jora, and the Catskills younger than the lower Shawangunk mountains.

Iberforce University.

Among the educational institutions in the country, needing and deserving the contributions of those who regard education as a fundamental necessity, is the Wilberforce University, located in Green county, near Xenia, Ohio. It is to me the language of the New York *Herald*, the only university in the country founded and owned by colored men, and has already done a good work who regard education as a fundamental necessity, is the Wilberforce University, located in Green county, near Xenia, Ohio. It is, to me the language of the New York *Herald*, the only university in the country founded and owned by colored men, and has already done a good work in preparing many young men and women as teachers. Mr. John Cousins, the President of the Board of Trustees is now in Baton Rouge soliciting subscriptions in aid of the university. His credentials are endorsed by President Grant, Chief Justice Chase, General O. O. Howard and others. President Grant gave to him, for the university, the munificient sum of five hundred dollars.

The President's Message.

The President's message has been read with the utmost favor in Europe as well as in America. President Grant has, in his concise message, made one of the best State papers that has been issued from an Executive of the Nation for several administrations. He ably treats on the following subjects: The Alabama Treaty; Northern Boundary; Protection of Germans in France; The United States and Germany on Asiatic Matters; Relations with Austria; Relations with Italy; The Cataczay Affair; Claims against Spain; Relations of Spain and South America; Japan, China and Corea Mexico and South American Republics; Brazil and Slavery; Cuba; The National Debt and Finance; The Tariff and Internal Taxes; Collecting Revenue; The Currency; For the Operation of the Army; Naval Department; Postal Affairs; The Kuklux; Affairs in Utah; Indian Relations; Public Lands; Agriculture—Bureau Offices; General Amnesty; The Southern States; District of Columbia; The Chicago Fire; Immigration, and Civil Service Reform. We have only space to give the subjoined extracts:

THE NATIONAL DEBT AND FINANCE.

The national debt has been reduced to to extent of $80,057,126 during the year; and by the negotiations of national bonds at a lower rate of interest the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be annually required for interest account is nearly $17,000,000 less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly necessary that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, and the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment.

THE KU-KLUX.

There has been imposed upon the executive branch of the Government the execution of the act of Congress approved April 20th, 1871, and commonly known as the Kuklux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary power thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity; but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time that combinations of the characters referred to in this law existed, and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in several counties of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authorities, and having among other things the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of the privileges of free political action those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, their victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or free persons [of color] who had shown dispositions to claim their usual rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 13th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in the terms of the law, calling upon the members of the combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or the military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State, and directions were given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon credible information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal to be dealth with according to law. In two of said counties many arrests have been made. At the last accounts the number of persons arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appeared that the authorities of the United States were able to secure the execution of the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have been living in violation of the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney-General.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, decency and the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within any Territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is the statue of the several wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to Legitimize all born prior to a time fixed in the act might be sustained by considerations of humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in public servants. He who has violated the trust placed in him should be prosecuted against with all the vigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by law for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the character of office seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can in a measure correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit for a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. To enforce this principle against all informers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations.—A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest servants in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have proved recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous, who, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus hastily adverted to the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined actions will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
President.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1871.

Governor Haight's Message.

The retiring Governor, His Excellency H. H. Haight, transmitted his message to the Legislature on Thursday. It is an elaborate and well written document, and most of its miscellaneous recommendations are practical. The policy of some of the suggestions in the message may be considered by the new administration, but on the whole the law may persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have been living in violation of the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney-General.

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Popular Education in England.

Mr. Gladstone, in his great speech at Greenwich, thus referred to popular education:

But I ask those who are least inclined with the education act that one simple question—whether it is not a great step, a great stride achieved upon the path of real progress? (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, the objects of that measure shall be very shortly stated. The great object of all was to make educat universal and effective. This w to be done, and in doing it we sought, and I think reason and common sense required us to seek, to turn to account for that purpose the vast machinery of education already existing in the country, which had been devised and mainly provided by the Christian philantrophy and voluntary action of the people. That was the second condition under which the act was framed. The third was, and I think it was not less wise than the two former, that we should endeavor to separate the action of the State in the matter of education and the application of State funds, in which I include funds raised by rates from all subjects on which, unhappily, religious differences prevail. These, I may say, were the three principles of the measure; and the fourth principle, not less important than the others, was this: that we should trust for the attainment of these great objects as little as possible to the Central Government and as much as possible to the local authorities, to the self-governing power of the people. And, gentlemen, let me say in passing, that in my opinion, if there be one portion of our constitution more precious than another, it is that portion in which the people are locally organized for the purpose of acquiring the habits and instincts of political action, and then applying their own free consciences and free understandings in dealing with the affairs of the community. A most valuable act was passed by Mr. Stansfield at the last session of Parliament, which, I trust, will be the beginning of immense good in that respect, and I refer to it here because it touches upon the principle of the education act, which I have just mentioned, viz: that as far as possible the application of the act should be left in the hands of the local authorities. (Hear, hear.) Well now, gentlemen, I am not surprised nor disappointed, and I hope that you are neither the one nor the other, if we find that some difficulties have arisen in the working out of the details of the act. Great interest has been excited, both in this and other constituencies, with respect to the payment of fees to denominational schools for the education of those children whose parents are found to be unable to bear the charge of their education. Now, perhaps, it will be a comfort to you to know that there is some hope that the extent of those greivances and difficulties may not be very wide. In the town of Stockport the Education Board has lately resolved to introduce the principle of compulsion, which, as I have stated or as I have implied, was one of the principles of the education act. They have, by issuing their notices on that subject, added 35 per cent. to the number of children attending schools. In 400 cases they have had to admonish parents, and to warn them that they would be punished unless they complied with the act; but the whole amount of money (although there are as yet no rate-schools in operation) which they have as yet paid to these schools in aid of poor parents comes only to £47. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, I have no doubt that this question is a grave and serious question, and I will not now attempt to say more upon it than this: On the one hand we shall endeavor to adhere to that principle of the act which aims at severance between the application of state funds and controverted matters in religion. On the other hand I must peace for my own part, and I believe my colleagues would feel themselves obliged to pause before they could resolve to say to the parent who desires to send his child to a school of his own persuasion, but is unable to pay the charge, and who is compelled by public authority to send his child to school, "If you attempt to send your child to a school of your persuasion, if you don't send it to a school of the principles of which you disapprove, namely to a rate school, we will send you to prison." I don't think the public opinion would sustain us in such a course as that. (Hear, hear.)

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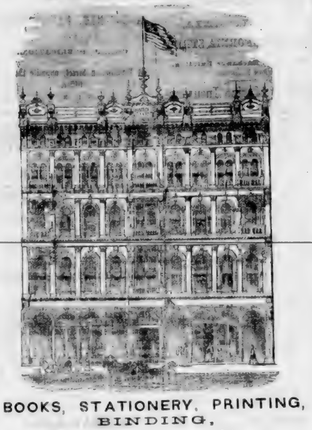
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Surface Movements of the Earth.

The old geological theory that from time to time the surface of our earth has changed by grand catastrophes, which, destroying plants and animals, were, on an immense scale, similar to the local catastrophes produced by volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, has been abandoned by reason of our more correct knowledge, founded on careful observations which investigators have been making for many years. These observations have proved that sudden catastrophes are always merely local; but that all the great changes in the surface of our earth, as the upheaval of mountain ranges and the depression of valleys and their ultimate change into lakes and oceans, are gradual and go always on, even at the present day. The mountains bordering the Pacific Ocean—in fact, the whole coast of California—are perpetually rising, and have probably been doing so for half a million of years, while all the land containing in its bosom our great American lakes, is slowly sinking, with a probable corresponding upheaval of the State of Kentucky, of southern Indiana and the surrounding countries. Geological investigations prove that once our lakes had their outlets south, till by depression at the north a new outlet was first formed about forty years ago, through Niagra to the St. Lawrence River. The division line of the water-shed of the lakes and the Mississippi valley has been slowly traveling southward since that time; and when the outlets south, till by recently turned the waters of Lake Michigan up the Chicago River into the Mississippi valley, she simply re-established the old state of affairs, which, if the motion in question continues, will be more difficult to maintain in the future than it is now. Fortunately this motion is very slow, and only a remote posterity, some thousands of years hence, will meet with the difficulties we now forsee, when the bed of the Chicago River becomes lower and lower at its junction with Lake Michigan.

It appears, further, that the State of New Jersey is sinking, and this is even participated in by the cities of New York, Brookiyn, Long Island, etc., at the rate of some sixteen inches per century. This is insignificant, to be sure, but let it only go on for a thousand years and it is some fifteen feet, so that the new stone docks now commenced in New York city, at that time will be totally submerged; but then they will probably not last so long, and the soil of the lower part of the city may be very easily raised half a foot every thirty years. It is evident that the most correct data may be obtained at the sea-shore, as the main line of the ocean possesses a perfect stability. This main height is, of course, obtained by continual observation of the tides under different circumstances, and if anywhere the highest tides reach a higher level than they did one hundred years ago, it is a proof of depression on this part of the land.

This depression is going on along the coast of Nothern France, Belgium, Holland, and Northwest Germany, while the coast of Sweden, along the Baltic, is slowly rising, including the capital of Sweden, the city of Stockholm.

The latest scientific journals report two very striking coutemporary upheavals in Spain, entirely authentic. M. de Botello describes them in detail, and the most curious fact is that the short time of scarcely a quarter of a century was sufficient to produce an effect which has surprised every inhabitant who observed the circumstances formerly, and compared them with the present condition. In the province of Alava, where, from the village of Salvatierra, the whole of Salduende can now be seen, while in 1847 the vane of the church steeple could hardly be perceived. These four points are on a line parallel to the system of the Sanserrois Mountains, while the extreme points are one hundred and forty miles apart.

All the movements we speak of here have nothing to do with volcanic eruptions; they are, of course, caused by changed conditions of the interior of the earth's mass, which by these facts is proved not to be solid, the opinion of some modern geologists to the contrary notwithstanding; the earth, if not liquid inside, must at least be soft and plastic, in order to make depressions in one place and simultaneous elevations in another.

One other interesting fact we must mention in this connection; it is that the highest mountains are not the oldest, as one would naturally suppose, but belong to the systems last elevated; so the high Swiss Alps are much younger than the lower Jura, and the Catskills younger than the lower Shawangunk mountains.

Iberforce University.

Among the educational institutions in the country, needing and deserving the contributions of those who regard education as a fundamental necessity, is the Wilberforce University, located in Green county, near Xenia, Ohio. It is, to use the language of the New York *Herald*, the only university in the country founded and owned by colored men, and has already done a good work in preparing many young men and women as teachers. Mr. John Cousins, the President of the Board of Trustees, is now in Baton Rouge soliciting subscriptions in aid of the university. His credentials are endorsed by President Grant, Chief Justice Chase, General O. O. Howard and others. President Grant gave to him, for the university, the munificient sum of five hundred dollars.

The President's Message.

The President's message has been read with the utmost favor in Europe as well as in America. President Grant has, in his concice message, made one of the best State papers that has been issued from an Executive of the Nation for several administrations. He ably treats on the following subjects: The Alabama Treaty; Northern Boundary; Protection of Germans in France; The United States and Germany on Asiatic Matters; Relations with Austria; Relations with Italy; The Cataczay Affair; Claims against Spain; Relations of Spain and South America; Japan, China and Corea Mexico and South American Republics; Brazil and Slavery; Cuba; The National Debt and Finance; The Tariff and Internal Taxes; Collecting Revenue; The Currency; For the Operation of the Army; Naval Department; Postal Affairs; The Kuklux; Affairs in Utah; Indian Relations; Public Lands; Agriculture—Bureau Officies; General Amnesty; The Southern States; District of Columbia; The Chicago Fire; Immigration, and Civil Service Reform. We have only space to give the subjoined extracts:

THE NATIONAL DEBT AND FINANCE.

The national debt has been reduced to to extent of $86,057,128 during the year; and by the negotiations of national bonds at a lower rate of interest the interest on the public debt has been so far diminished that now the sum to be raised for interest account is nearly $17,000,000 less than on the 1st of March, 1869. It was highly desirable that this rapid diminution should take place, both to strengthen the credit of the country and to convince its citizens of their entire ability to meet every dollar of liability without bankrupting them. But in view of the accomplishment of these desirable ends, and the rapid development of the resources of the country, its increasing ability to meet large demands, and the amount already paid, it is not desirable that the present resources of the country should continue to be taxed in order to continue this rapid payment.

THE KU-KLUX.

There has been imposed upon the executive branch of the Government the execution of the act of Congress approved April 20th, 1871, and commonly known as the Kuklux law, in a portion of the State of South Carolina. The necessity of the course pursued will be demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. Under the provisions of the above act I issued a proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States to the same, and declaring my reluctance to exercise any of the extraordinary power thereby conferred upon me, except in case of imperative necessity; but making known my purpose to exercise such powers whenever it should become necessary to do so, for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and the laws. After the passage of this law, information was received from time to time that combinations of the characters referred to in this law existed, and were powerful in many parts of the Southern States, particularly in several counties of South Carolina. Careful investigation was made, and it was ascertained that in nine counties of that State such combinations were active and powerful, embracing a sufficient portion of the citizens to control the local authorities, and having among other things the object of depriving the emancipated class of the substantial benefits of freedom, and of the privileges of free political action those citizens who did not sympathize with their own views. Among their operations were frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations, generally perpetrated at night by disguised persons, their victims in almost all cases being citizens of different political sentiments from their own, or free persons [of color], who had shown dispositions to claim their usual rights with other citizens. Thousands of inoffensive and well disposed citizens were the sufferers by this lawless violence. Thereupon, on the 18th of October, 1871, a proclamation was issued in the terms of the law, calling upon the members of the combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the Marshal or the military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniform, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This warning not having been heeded, on the 17th of October another proclamation was issued suspending the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties in that State, and directions were given that within the counties so designated persons supposed, upon credible information, to be members of such unlawful combinations, should be arrested by the military forces of the United States and delivered to the Marshal, to be dealth with according to law. In two of said counties many arrests have been made. At the last accounts the number of persons arrested was one hundred and sixty-eight. Several hundred, whose criminality was ascertained to be of an inferior degree, were released for the present. These have generally made confessions of their guilt. Great caution has been exercised in making these arrests, and notwithstanding the large number it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody. The prisoners will be held for regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States. As soon as it appears that the authorities of the United States were about to take measures to enforce the law, many persons absconded, and there is good ground for supposing that all of such persons have been living in violation of the law. A full report of what has been done under this law will be submitted to Congress by the Attorney-General.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism, repugnant to civilization, decency and the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within any Territory of the United States. It is not with the repugnancy of the self-styled saints that we are now dealing, but their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate laws under the cloak of religion. I deem it advisable for Congress to consider what, in the execution of the laws against polygamy, is the status of the several wives and their offspring. The propriety of Congress passing an enabling act authorizing the Territorial Legislature of Utah to Legitimatize all born prior to a time fixed in the act might be sustained by considerations of humanity to these innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been the aim of the administration to enforce honesty and efficiency in public servants. He who has violated the trust placed in him should be proceeded against with all the vigor of the law. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of the system established by law for making appointments, or the fault of those who recommend for Government positions persons not sufficiently well known to them personally, or who give letters indorsing the character of office seekers without a proper sense of the grave responsibility which such a course devolves upon them. A civil service reform which can in a measure correct this abuse is much desired. In mercantile pursuits the business man who gives a letter of recommendation to a friend to enable him to obtain credit for a stranger is regarded as morally responsible for the integrity of his friend and his ability to meet his obligations. To enforce this principle against all indorsers of persons for public place would insure great caution in making recommendations. A salutary lesson has been taught the careless and the dishonest servants in the great number of prosecutions and convictions of the last two years. It is gratifying to notice the favorable change which is taking place throughout the country in bringing to punishment those who have provoked recreant to the trusts confided to them, and in elevating to public office none but those who possess the confidence of the honest and virtuous. Here, it will always be found, comprise the majority of the community in which they live.

CONCLUSION.

I have thus hastily summed up the operations of the Government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined actions will be wise, statesmanlike, and in the best interests of the whole country.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
President.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 4, 1871.

Governor Haight's Message.

The retiring Governor, His Excellency H. H. Haight, transmitted his message to the Legislature on Thursday. It is an elaborate and well written document, and most of its miscellaneous recommendations are practical. The policy of some of the suggestions in the message may be considered by the new administration, but on a broader basis. Of the success of the National Administration on the reconstruction measures during the State Administration the Governor did not make allusion. On the public schools Governor Haight says:

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The system of popular education is justly regarded as of vital importance to the maintenance of democratic institutions.

The people of this country are as unanimous as any people could well be on any subject in favor of an efficient system of common schools, removed from partizan and secterian influences, where the whole mass of children can receive instruction at public cost. The improvement and growing efficiency of our common school system is a subject of just pride and hope for the future.

Our judicial system needs remodelling, and the provisions relating to the assessment and levy of taxes need to be made more elastic. I have for some years regarded a Constitutional Convention as desirable, and its necessity seems to increase every year. The expense attending it need not be onerous, because the best men in the State would doubtless consent to serve in it for a moderate compensation. Our present Constitution was framed more than twenty two years ago, and, as might be supposed, the whole instrument needs careful revision.

I therefore recommend that the necessary steps be taken to call a Convention to revise our present Constitution and frame one better adapted to the wants of the people and to the progress which the last twenty years have made in the science of government.

VIRTUE'S REWARD.—A policeman gave five dollars to the Chicago fund, and in less than an hour he found ten dollars in the pocket of a drunken man whom he arrested. Another man was asked to contribute, but declined, and within two hours a dog bit him in the leg, and he heard that his mother-in-law had come to stay six months with him. Is it not true that virtue is its own reward?—*Figaro.*

A Cincinnati widow advertised for "every Christian in the city to send her ten cents." She realized ten cents, indicating an unexpectedly large number of Christians in that city.

SUBSCRIBE for the PACIFIC APPEAL and you will be happy.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 9th. 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Gov. Booth's Inaugural Address

Gov. Newton Booth was inaugurated yesterday at the State capitol with imposing ceremonies. His address is logical and ornate, and exhibits a thorough knowledge of the science of Political Economy. The suggestions on the measures he recommends show great profundity of thought, ripe experience and a degree of statesmanship which fully accords with the enlightened spirit of the age.

On the subject of Education the Governor speaks as he should speak to a progressive people, evincing honesty of purpose, boldness and independence.

Every principle which he believes will be for the welfare of the State is comprehensively set forth for the deliberation and action of the Legislature, and for a mature judgment of the whole people of the State as to the practicability of every measure recommended. For want of space we are only able to publish a few extracts. The Address commences as follows:

Established custom requires that the Governor of the State at the beginning of his term of office shall briefly outline the policy he desires to exemplify in his Administration. I discharge this duty not without diffidence, for I am fully aware that experience in the execution of the laws as they are can alone give that exact knowledge of their details and actual working which is of the highest value in forming an opinion of their efficiency and of the necessity of amendment.

The statement of general principles is comparatively easy; their practical application to affairs is more difficult, and, to some extent, experimental. Not every theory will bear the test of practice, and too much legislation is one of the recognized evils of government. One of the most philosophical and correct thinkers of modern times has affirmed that the wisdom of the legislator is oftener shown in the repeal of old statutes than in the enactment of new.

That government will be best which confines itself more strictly within the sphere of its duties; which, recognizing the sacredness of personal freedom, imposes no more restriction upon the individual than is necessary for the safety of society, and whose laws, like those of nature, are impartial in design and general in their operation. The great mass of the people neither expect nor desire any benefits from government which are not common to all. There will always be, however, an active few seeking the advancement of their own interests by legislation, and they will never be wanting in specious arguments in their own behalf, while the public welfare is apt to be silent until it is injured.

Speaking of our State system of public education, he makes the following remarks:

FREE SCHOOLS AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The American system of free schools is one of the most beneficent outgrowths of our history. In some other countries education is as general and as free, but in none is the principle so well recognized that independent manhood is an object of greater solicitude than a powerful State: that man should be educated for his own sake and not as a part of government machinery; that he is higher than the State, and that society and law are valuable only as they enable him to become more a man. The right of every child to an elementary education is as sacred as his right to air and light; to deprive him of it is to deprive him of the sixth sense of civilization, and in the future will remand him to a pariah caste. Public sentiment in this State in favor of "compulsory education" is general and not partisan. It does not propose to interfere with the right of the parent to select a school for his children or to educate them at home, but to enforce the right of the child as a member of society, which he himself is powerless to do. The statutes of Michigan, Texas, and other States, that have legislated upon this subject may be studied with advantage in framing our own.

The following is "up to the mark," and receives the unqualified approval of liberal-minded citizens:

THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION INDEPENDENT OF COLOR.

The Amendments to the Federal Constitution which make the rights of citizens independent of color, have been so generally acquiesced in that it is part of the political creed of both the great national parties to leave them undisturbed. The impropriety of imposing the duties of citizenship upon any class of persons and depriving them of the privileges which fit them for a proper discharge of the duties, is manifest; and the injustice of committing any parent, under penalty, to educate his children, and denying him an equal opportunity with all others to do so, while taxing him for the support of schools whose doors are closed in his face, is too gross and palpable to be allowed.

No republican State can afford to violate the fundamental laws of justice by making arbitrary distinctions among its citizens, or to distinguish anyone for an accident of birth who may be called upon to peril his life for his country. Whoever is clothed with the dignity of American citizenship should be able to stand erect in the consciousness that he is the equal before the law with every other citizen; that the republic which claims his allegiance knows no neither high nor rich nor poor, but recognizes all citizens as "peers of the realm." All badges of distinction that are relics of the slaveholding era of our national history should pass away with the system they commemorate. Until the State graduates penalties it cannot justly graduate opportunities. The doors of our schools should be open to all, with no prejudice of caste without, and no sectarian teaching within which will prevent any child from freely entering.

American Homes Illustrated.

We have received by mail the above named periodical. The December number of this popular dollar magazine contains several excellent illustrations, and interesting articles or stories by Col. Thos. W. Knox, Col. R. H. Conwell, Julius A. Palmer, Jr., Geo. E. McNeill, C. Henry St. John, Miss Mary E. Leonard, Edward Ballard, and other able and fascinating writers. The various departments devoted to The Household, Table Talk, Sabbath Thoughts, Physiology, Our Boys and Girls, Witty Sayings and Doings, Farm and Garden, Mechanics and Artizans, Masonry, Odd Fellowship, Grand Army and Knights of Pythias, are filled with interesting and appropriate matter. The words and music of a popular humorous song are also given. This magazine, which is only one dollar a year, is meeting with great success. It is for sale by all newsdealers. Chas. H Taylor & Co., 51 Water street, Boston, are the publishers.

THE WEEKLY FIRESIDE, published at Petersburg, Va., sends us a half sheet supplement, which contains a pleasing piece of music, entitled "The little Church Around the Corner," which the author states is sung with immense success in that locality by Wm. K. Lavake. Our musical critic pronounces it "good."

CLERGY ARRIVALS.—Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, of the A. E. Church, returned to this city from his recent mission to Denver City, Colorado Territory, where he had been for sometime on a Diocesan visit. He is greeted by a hearty and welcome return by the church at large.

Rt. Rev. J. J. Moore, one of the Bishops of the Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, arrived from the East several days since, having been stationed by the last General Conference, for the past three years or more, among the Freedmen in the South. The Rt. Reverend gentleman's field of labor has been principally in North and South Carolina. Since his return he has delivered from the pulpit several very profound discourses and one lecture on the "Condition and Wants of the Freedmen in the South." Bishop Moore is also receiving many greetings and hearty welcomes since his return among his pioneer and other old friends that he left in the Zion Church on his departure nearly four years ago.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 4th.

The Legislature had convened and adjourned before our arrival at 1½ P. M. (Monday). A caucus of Republican members was called to meet in the Assembly Chamber at seven in the evening. As was predicted Shannon and Boruck were respectively chosen as Speaker and Clerk, and on the assembly of the Legislature on Tuesday were elected. The Senate also quite completed their organization on that day, at least enough so that both branches could go on with the regular business. There were no vehement fights in the Republican caucus for officers. Those who urged the Sacramento *Union* candidates, after viewing the situation, gracefully made motions to make the nominations unanimous, and the caucus adjourned with the utmost dignity and harmony. The Senate caucus was more boisterous on the minor officers, such as Sergeant-at-Arms, and others expecting to be hold-overs, were slaughtered to give room to the more deserving. Crowds of the disappointed were visible up to Wednesday, the time we left, crowding the hotel doors, button-holing members for a "sight" or "posish" as second, third or fourth subordinates to those who had already been elected.

The inauguration which was announced to take place on Thursday, but subsequently postponed until Friday, almost tempted us to remain another day. The Capitol looks beautifully grand with its colossal dome, and the Halls are elegantly furnished and splendidly carpeted. The night of the caucus meetings in the respective legislative chambers, the whole was lit up brilliantly, and made an Aladdin-like appearance. There is every indication of its being a very gay winter at the Capital of the State.

The Sacramento Zouaves, (the colored military company,) Capt. Sims Emery, had a dress drill at the Pavillion on Tuesday evening, but the weather being so foggy, cold and damp, prevented a great many from attending the exhibition of their various drills. Among the "Bay" visitors we found Capt. Alex Ferguson, Wm. H. Hall, Fielding Smithen, James M. Wilson, Capt. Dodson, R. A. Hall, and several others, and spent one evening discussing and reviewing the political situation.

The *Chronicle* correspondent in his letter to that paper on Wednesday, misrepresented Wm. H. Hall, in stating that he was one of those "Democratic contrabands," as he called them, who were applying for a menial position. Both W. H. and R. A. Hall were the most loud in the denunciation of two or three colored men who were demeaning themselves to the Democratic Senate — one proclaiming himself a Democrat in order to get a position. This man was defeated, however, and Hank Jones got the place. We will do Wm. H. Hall the justice to state that he informed us that he wanted no position except he could obtain it without sacrificing his manhood, as did those alluded to by the *Chronicle's* Sacramento correspondent, and with which it connected his name as being one of the two or three "Democratic contrabands" who were seeking positions to clean the Senate spittoons. Not that he deprecates any sort of labor as being dishonorable, but his aspirations for any public position would be higher.

Since the above was put in type Mr. Hall speaks for himself in a card, which he sent from Sacramento, and published in the *Chronicle* of yesterday (Friday) morning, as follows:

Sacramento, Dec. 6, 1871.

Editor of the Chronicle: Your Sacramento correspondent, in alluding to the candidates for the very dignified position of spittoon cleaner, mentions my name as one of them; and I deem it my duty to the race, whose cause I have espoused for twenty years in California, and in respect to my wife and children, to request you to announce that I have not been a candidate for any of the positions within the gift of the Legislature, because what I would aspire to they would not give me, and the menial and degrading offices tendered to colored men I would disdain to accept.

Respectfully,

W. H. HALL.

The Sacramento Record.

This favorite journal made its appearance last Monday in an enlarged form, and with a new dress of type. It is now a *fac simile* of the Sacramento *Union*. It is issued morning and evening, with double sheets on Saturday. The Legislative proceedings will be given in full each day during its sitting.

Our Common Schools.

We are in receipt of the eighteenth annual report of Superintendent of Common Schools, for the School Year ending June 30th, 1871, entitled "Department of Common Schools, City and County of San Francisco."

Mr. J. H. Widber, Superintendent of Common Schools, in the conclusion of his report says:

TEXT BOOKS.

The sweeping change of text books made compulsory on the city, by class law passed at the last session of the Legislature, which placed the city under the control of the State Board of Education, is much to be regretted.

The expense was very heavy, amounting in some cases in single families to $25.

The change is the more to be regretted as generally the new books are inferior to the old ones. The amount already expended, in the first two months of the year, by the Board, in the purchase of books for indigent children, exceeds $2,000. The State Uniformity Law is open to many grave objections. Books which are suitable for use in graded city schools are not adapted for use in ungraded country schools, and *vice versa*.

Leading educators in other States are setting their faces against State uniformity. A question involving so many hundreds of thousands of dollars, is a dangerous power to be centralized in one Board, subjected to the pressure of influential publishing houses.

As far as San Francisco is concerned, the law ought to be repealed.

Considering the large annual expenditure for books for indigent children, the New York and Philadelphia plan of furnishing all text books free, in the form of school libraries, is entitled to a careful consideration. In the end it will cost the people less than half the present cost.

GOOD SCHOOLS.

Good schools cannot be maintained without good buildings and good teachers. Competent teachers cannot be had without a fair rate of wages. Good schools therefore, are costly, but they must be maintained. *A liberal expenditure is education is the truest economy in the end.*

Let all citizens, all legislators, and all school officers unite in a spirit of enlightened liberality, to provide the means for supporting public schools, and then, if educated and professional teachers are placed in charge of the children, we may hope to attain in the future the highest results of modern civilization, a community of educated men and women.

The Deputy Superintendent, Mr. John Swett, also makes an elaborate report, followed by a course of instruction which sets forth a complete classification of grades, etc., making the 153 pages, including school census returns for 1871, a comprehensive and valuable statistical reference for common school affairs. He says:

It was thought by some, at the time of the passage of the Act creating the office of Deputy Superintendent, that the work of the Department could be done by the Superintendent. But, if anything is to be done in the way of personal inspection of schools, an Assistant Superintendent is needed. The time of the Superintendent must necessarily be given mainly to the business details of the Department in the rooms of the Board. Indeed, one Assistant Superintendent can only make a beginning of the work which ought to be done to keep the schools in good running condition.

CONCLUSION.

In making the report of the annual examinations, it would have been more agreeable to me personally to have found less to criticise. It would have occasioned less complaint to have proposed easy questions, to have recommended a lower standard, to have promoted every pupil, and to have wound up with the pleasing delusion "that our schools are the finest in the world."

I have been for nearly twenty years engaged in educational work in this city and State, and I feel proud of our system of public schools; but I do not think we have reached perfection, and I have yet to learn that our schools are above criticism.

In raising the standard of promotion and graduation; in cutting down the course of study and dropping some text books; in calling attention to the low standard of teachers' certificates, I regret that any personal feelings of faultfinding have been excited on the part of any teachers. Time will probably determine who is in the right, and who is in the wrong.

I cannot close without returning thanks to the President of the Board, and the Committee on Classification, and the Board of Education for their cordial co-operation in adopting the new course of instruction, and in conducting the annual examinations.

Favors.

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LETTERS.—G. W. Miller, Petaluma; W. H. Davis, San Jose.

Letters to the care of this office for Mrs. M. C. Jones and Capt. J. S. Henriques.

Training Manual and Horseman's Guide.

The above is the title of a neatly bound work of 59 pages, which has been this week, among other favors, laid on our table. The "Training Manual and Horseman's Guide, contains full and complete instructions in breeding, Breaking, training, and educating the trotting horse, both in the Atlantic and Pacific States. By C. Granville Johnston. Published by C. Granville Johnston & Company, office No. 37 Sutter street, San Francisco, 1871."

NO CASTE IN PITTSBURGH.—Some time ago the School Board of the Fourteenth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa., held a special meeting, at which it was agreed to admit colored children into the public schools of that district. The following will detail the circumstances which led to definite action on the subject, by the Board, as reported by the *Pittsburg Gazette*.

A colored man had several times applied to each of the members of the Board, excepting Mr. Arthurs who was absent, for a permit for his children to attend the sessions of the school, and was refused in each case. When Mr. A. returned he waited upon him for the same purpose, informing him of his refusal from the others. Mr. Arthurs, however, gave him the permit, and the meeting was called for the purpose of revoking that action, as well as ensuring Mr. Arthurs for the same. Upon Mr. Arthurs explanation of the circumstances, it was agreed that he had not intended to slight the Board by granting the permit after their refusal, and therefore, that he was not deserving of censure. It was then moved that the permit be revoked. Although the four members of the Board, at first seemed to favor this action before the vote was taken, two of them came over to the side of Mr. Arthurs and the motion was lost. The children are now attending the school.—*Missionary Record.*

JAMES FISK, Jr., it is said has seventeen thousand four hundred notices of himself pasted in his scrapbook.

Masonic Elections.

MOSAIC LODGE.—At the annual meeting of Mosaic Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., held Wednesday evening, December 6th, in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Asbury Sterling, W.M.; Robt. McCleary, S.W.; James Hitchings, J.W.; John Harris, Treasurer; Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, Secretary; Rev. James Lodge, Chaplain; G. D. Maxwell, Tiler.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE.—At the annual communication of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., held Tuesday evening, 5th inst., in the Conventional Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, the following officers were elected: J. E. Francis, W. M.; W. H. Blake, S.W.; Daniel McCleary, J.W.; Henry Tolbert, Treasurer; W. J. Simmons, Secretary; Andrew Hall, Tiler.

WETHINGTON LODGE.—At the annual meeting of Wethington Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Thursday evening, December 7th, the following officers were elected: J. G. Pallier, W.M.; James Riker, S.W.; Nathaniel F. Williams, J.W.; Wm. H. Carpenter, Treasurer; G. R. Burris, Secretary; C. H. Dutton, Tiler.

Births.

In this city, November 7th, to the Wife of Charles Howard Smith, a daughter.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

The several churches are hereby instructed to send Delegates to the Laymen's Electoral College to convene in the city of San Francisco December 19th, 1871. Each church is entitled to one Delegate. The church may nominate, but the Quarterly Conference must confirm such nomination. The pastors are authorized to call a special Church Meeting and Quarterly Conference for the purpose of consummating the above arrangement

The Annual Conference for the California District will meet at Shiloh church, Oakland, on Saturday, March 9th, 1872.

T. M. D. WARD.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on the 27th inst., will be celebrated with public ceremonies at Pacific Hall, the new California Theatre Building; by the Commandery, the New York and Philadelphia plan of furnishing all text books free, in the form of school libraries, is entitled to a careful consideration. In the end it will cost the people less than half the present cost.

GOOD SCHOOLS.

Good schools cannot be maintained without good buildings and good teachers. Competent teachers cannot be had without a fair rate of wages. Good schools therefore, are costly, but they must be maintained. *A liberal expenditure is education is the truest economy in the end.*

Let all citizens, all legislators, and all school officers unite in a spirit of enlightened liberality, to provide the means for supporting public schools, and then, if educated and professional teachers are placed in charge of the children, we may hope to attain in the future the highest results of modern civilization, a community of educated men and women.

The Deputy Superintendent, Mr. John Swett, also makes an elaborate report, followed by a course of instruction which sets forth a complete classification of grades, etc., making the 153 pages, including school census returns for 1871, a comprehensive and valuable statistical reference for common school affairs. He says:

It was thought by some, at the time of the passage of the Act creating the office of Deputy Superintendent, that the work of the Department could be done by the Superintendent. But, if anything is to be done in the way of personal inspection of schools, an Assistant Superintendent is needed. The time of the Superintendent must necessarily be given mainly to the business details of the Department in the rooms of the Board. Indeed, one Assistant Superintendent can only make a beginning of the work which ought to be done to keep the schools in good running condition.

CONCLUSION.

In making the report of the annual examinations, it would have been more agreeable to me personally to have found less to criticise. It would have occasioned less complaint to have proposed easy questions, to have recommended a lower standard, to have promoted every pupil, and to have wound up with the pleasing delusion "that our schools are the finest in the world."

I have been for nearly twenty years engaged in educational work in this city and State, and I feel proud of our system of public schools; but I do not think we have reached perfection, and I have yet to learn that our schools are above criticism.

In raising the standard of promotion and graduation; in cutting down the course of study and dropping some text books; in calling attention to the low standard of teachers' certificates, I regret that any personal feelings of faultfinding have been excited on the part of any teachers. Time will probably determine who is in the right, and who is in the wrong.

I cannot close without returning thanks to the President of the Board, and the Committee on Classification, and the Board of Education for their cordial co-operation in adopting the new course of instruction, and in conducting the annual examinations.

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REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fits, and the best of workmanship. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from all parts of the country promptly executed. Those who favored me with their custom will please continue it.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

GUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benbert's Philadelphia Boots. sep16-1f

Correspondence.

PETALUMA, Dec. 6th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

According to promise, on my taking my departure from home, that I would become your correspondent, and inform you of all things interesting for your very valuable paper and its many lady readers, I am, after an absence of nearly four months, about to redeem my promise by giving you some of my experience abroad. It is not my intention to enter into details, but will simply say, that after rusticating at the beautiful sulphur springs and lakes of Lake and Mendicino counties, our faces were turned homeward through the beautiful valleys and across the mountains Mendocino into Sonoma, until we arrived in the picturesque city of Petaluma, where I found rest for the weary traveler; and here we made up our minds to remain a few weeks. The rain had not yet descended in these valleys, and the weather was as balmy as under an Italian sky. I found the people here sociable to a fault. Allow me to inform my lady friends that I here learned a lesson in economy while attending a Masquerade Ball, given by the Colored Young Men's Social Club. I learned that it is not always the costly silks and bright jewels that affords the most pleasure, for at this ball all fine dresses were entirely ignored. Through the politeness of the gentlemanly committee I received my caste, and at ten o'clock I found my escort in waiting, and in a few moments we were whirled to the private residence of Mr. J. Laney, on Fifth street. I was ushered into the parlor, and to my astonishment I found all parties in masquerade costume; and here allow me to give you a description of the most conspicuous characters among the ladies. The first in order being Miss G. Johnson, personating Lucas character, we'l sustained. Miss Maggie Clarke, as a Gypsy Girl; Miss Lucy Miller, as the Fortune Teller; Miss J. Morton, as Haidee, a very ill combination of rags; Mrs. S. Talbut, as Daughter of the Regiment; Mrs. J. Laney, as an Italian Peasant; Mrs. G. W. Miller, as the Girl of the Period; Miss M. Miller, a Photograph Girl; Miss O. Grimes, as the Dashing Spanish Senorita; Miss M. Laney, as a Little Angel; Masters Talbut and Laney, as two of Cupid's Darts.

Of the gentlemen present, in costume, were Mr. E. Fisher, as Paul Pry; Mr. J. Laney, as an Astrologer; Mr. M. Campbell, as an Irish School Master; Mr. Brock, a Sporting Gentleman; Mr. H. Clark, as a Horse Jockey; Mr. J. Laney as the Villainous Iago; Mr. Talbot, as Brother Jonathan; Theodore Miller, as a Yankee School Boy; Mr. N. Miller, as an Irish Tramp; Oliver Twist was the best sustained character, by an unknown. The most comical of all the characters was that of an old lady, very large in size, with an extraordinary Grecian Bend, and a very extravagant calico sunbonnet, and it was not until all masks were removed that the very fashionable old lady was found to rejoice in the name of Mr. Geo. W. Miller.

At 12 o'clock the supper march was struck up, when we marched to the dining room, where a bountiful board was spread with all the delicacies of the season. The music, under the leadership of Mr. Miller, was excellent. Our contrast in dress was pleasingly distinct from those ladies described at your recent carnival ball. To the discerning eye, we think if they had been compared, that our ladies' dresses would have taken off the palm for value and tastefulness.

EMMA.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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Dealer in all kinds of

COAL & WOOD,

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Goods delivered free of Charge

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central location, we shall sell off our entire stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

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Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

329 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, will offer a choice selection of the purest and favorite provisions, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, so no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NOW THAT THE SEASON OF FEVER AND AGUE has commenced, we would advise all to take the best remedy for the cure.

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS, and in this way eradicates the disease from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE

GRAND RE-OPENING

OF THE

New Pavilion Skating Rink.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing their patrons that

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

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Of each week,

FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

A Band of music will be in attendance each evening.

Admission, - - - - - 25 Cents.

Use of Skates, - - - - 25 Cents

H. B. BIGELOW, Manager. Remaining from 10th and more attending Wednesday evening as a GRAND NIGHT and a grand soiree under the auspices of Managers of Skating Rink. Admission to

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NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug26

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Northwest

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COLORED WAITERS

Wanted Immediately.

As waiters on board the flagship

"PENSACOLA,"

Eight young colored men.

For further information and transportation to Mare Island, apply at the Naval Rendezvous, Washington street, near Post Office. Waiters are not required to ship regularly for the service

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Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Collarets, Undersleeves, etc.

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816 CENTRE ST., near Market,

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Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Breakfast from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

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BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 615 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 433, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

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ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 9:00, 11:30 a.m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 7:00 p.m. Leave ALAMEDA, 6:30, 8:00, 10:00 a.m., 12:00, 2:30, 4:30 and 6:30 p.m.

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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Dec. 16—CONSTITUTION, Capt. J. M. Cavarly, sailing at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting with steamer KENTUCKY, via Acapulco, Jan. 16.

Dec. 26—Steamer Sail calls at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, ACAJUTLA and PUNTA ARENAS.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

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Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki.

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Change of sailing Hour.

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VOL. VIII.—NO. 19. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871. WHOLE NO. 383

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Masonic.

OFFICE OF GRAND SEC'Y, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1871.

M. W. PETER ANDERSON,
Grand Master:

Dear Sir and Brother—I this day send to your address the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee for 1871. I also send you your commission as our Representative near the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California, which I hope you will accept.

I hereby recommend Bro. Nelson Walker, of Nashville, Tennessee, to be appointed as the Representative of your Grand Lodge, near our Grand Lodge. Let us hear soon and often from you.

Fraternally yours,

ABRAM SMITH, G. Sec'y.

Accompanying the above we have received the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons [Colored] of the State of Tennessee, begun and held at Nashville, June 22d to the 24th, inclusive, it being their first Annual Grand Communication. The Most Worshipful Nelson McGavock made a very practical annual address, in which he says:

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Again as the Representatives of the Free Masons of Tennessee, we are assembled to engage in the discharge of very important duties and obligations. It is a source of sincere pleasure to me, once again, to have the privilege of meeting you in this hall. I give you an affectionate fraternal greeting and cordial welcome.

A Grand Lodge is always the guardian of the Rights and landmarks of the craft; then it is your first and chief duty to see that these are preserved in all their original integrity, unsullied and inviolate. It is hoped that you will exercise your most prudent councils and wisest Judgment as high and sacred interests are committed to your care which demands attention and protection. Undoubtedly you are as deeply interested in the preservation of the honor and dignity of this institution as I can be, therefore, I feel assured that you will address yourselves to three duties with all the earnestness and sense of responsibility that the circumstances demand.

When it is considered that men holding all the various conflicting creeds and opinions that exist in the world, and representing all the diverse conditions and parents of life, forgetting for the time their differences of opinion and practice, come together here *as brethren*, with no feeling of superiority one above the other, but with a common sentiment of love for each other, and a common desire and purpose to seek the promotion of each other's happiness and welfare. It must be apparent that such an assembly is one possessing unusual and peculiar interest.

And every craftsman who understands the real purpose and uses of Freemasonry, who rightly appreciates the nature and value of those intimate relations which it tends to establish between its members, who seek to render more deep and abiding that true friendship and tender attachment by which Freemasons should ever be united, must derive from an occasion like the present, where all are alike animated by mutual confidence, esteem and affection, a real happiness of supreme enjoyment marred by no doubt, suspision or jealousy. For these are feelings and passions that can find no permanent resting place in the heart upon whose altar burns the genuine fire of masonic love.

The reports made of the condition of subordinate Lodges and membership fully concur in saying the state of Freemasonry in our jurisdiction is most encouraging. The principles and objects of the Institution are better being understood and appreciated, and the growth of the Order, is, as a consequence, of a more healthy character.

Harmony prevails generally throughout our limits, and our relations with other Grand Lodges are of the most cordial and fraternal character.

Since our last Communication I have issued Dispensations for the opening of the following new Lodges, viz:

Olive Branch Lodge at Franklin, Henry Ewing, W. M.; Geo. W. Brown, S. W.; Thomas Southall, J. W.

Warfield Lodge at Clarksville, Rolley Mitchell, W. M.; William Boyd, S. W.; Cratic Boyd, J. W.

Morning Star Lodge at Columbia, B. L. Brooks, W. M.; Edward Horn, S. W.; Simon Kinzie, J. W.

Mount Lebanon Lodge at Lebanon, Archer Ward, W. M.; Jacob Gwen, S. W.; Joseph Provine, J. W., and a Dispensation to lay the corner stone of a church at Clarksville; also, I have visited all Lodges composing the jurisdiction once or twice during the year, and found them all in a healthy and prosperous condition.

With a view to the cultivation of more fraternal relations and of strengthening the ties of affection with our sister Lodges, we have determined to adopt, as the representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Bro. R. W. E. H. Anderson, of Wilmington, Del., near the Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware.

Bro. R. W. Thomas Fauscett, of Philadelphia, near the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Bro. R. W. Charles F. Daly, of Jacksonville, near the Grand Lodge of Florida.

Bro. R. W. H. W. Merrill, of Knighsville, near the Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

Bro. R. W. James H. Jones, of Petersburg, near the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Bro. W. W. H. Woods, of Baltimore, near the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

R. W. Frank Vaughan, of Mobile, near the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

Bro. R. W. Lewis Banks, of New Orleans, near the Eureka Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

All the above Grand Lodges are Independent Grand Lodges and in union with this Grand Lodge. There are some fourteen or fifteen Independent Grand Lodges in the United States.

In conclusion I must here remark that the stated communications of all the Lodges composing this jurisdiction are too poorly attended. There are too many of our Brethren who, after receiving the degrees of Masonry and learning the several lectures pertaining thereto, are seldom seen in the Lodge-room. I am unable at this time to suggest any remedy for this evil, but hope that the matter will receive the attention of the Grand Lodge. The cheering condition of our affairs calls for the liveliest gratitude to the Kind Providence who has thus so highly favored us, and demands from us increasing devotion to Him, and a more vigilant watchfulness to make our lives consistent with the principles by which we profess to be governed, so that the purity of the Institution may be more unmistakably manifested, and its enemies thus be put to silence.

Freemasonry, like every other human institution must derive its claim to respect and confidence from the character of its component members, and therefore it cannot hope to enjoy a real and genuine prosperity, or accomplish its high duty and destiny unless its members keep ever in view the fact, that the high obligation of "walking worthy of their calling," and disdaining the pursuits of less worthy objects, shall seek to exemplify in their lives the principles of truth, virtue, and benevolence, which are the foundation and glory of the Institution, and without which it would speedily perish and pass away.

May the present session of the Grand Lodge, my brethren, result in bringing to each one of us this most happy experience, and may our intercourse here be a marked illustration of the saying of the Psalmist, "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

Should we never meet again in Grand Lodge capacity here below, let us live in confident expectation of receiving an immortal inheritance at the right hand of our Heavenly Grand Master.

Fraternally,

NELSON MCGAVOCK,
Grand Master.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence made their report as follows:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee:—

It is with some degree of diffidence that your committee submit this Report. It has been prepared in a hurried manner and under many disadvantages. From the time of our appointment to this communication, our time was too limited to make the report what we would wish it to be on Foreign Correspondence.

But under all disadvantages we have aimed to prepare for the Grand Lodge a sort of synopsis of the doings of our sister Grand Lodges, that you may learn the general condition of Masonry, and catch some glimpses of the manifestations of its spirit.

We have received and examined with much care, though not without much labor, printed reports of the proceedings of the following Grand Lodges, viz: Alabama, Maryland, Louisiana, Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, Florida, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Missouri.

We have been favored with the proceeding of the Quarterly sessions of the United Grand Lodge of England. We are happy to say this Grand Body will receive any of our members in good standing, in full fellowship.

Bro. John Horry, Grand Secretary, Freemasons' Hall, London.

We have received a communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Ireland; R. W. Bro. Charles Walmsey, Dublin, Grand Secretary. Her doors are open to all colored Masons visiting that country.

Our letters to the Grand Lodge of Scotland were answered incorrectly. R. W. Bro. Wm. A. Laurie is the Grand Secretary, Edinburgh Scotland.

In the proceedings of all the Grand Lodges that have passed under review, we have noticed manifestations of anxiety, lest our beloved Fraternity be too popular—too rapidly growing in numerical strength. Nearly all the Grand Lodges have been exhorted to "guard well the outer door," and the general disposition is to hedge the avenue to Masonry so closely, that none but good men, and true, may be able to find the portal.

Everywhere our ancient Fraternity appears to be prospering, and exerting its influence for good. The lines are being closely drawn, and a higher grade of moral fitness is being insisted upon, for either obtaining or retaining membership than has formerly prevailed, and all the indications point to a brilliant and glorious future. Let us take care that that portion of the work especially assigned to the Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee, be skilfully executed, in conformity with its original design, and in harmony with the plan marked out by the Grand Architect, upon our Masonic trestle-board.

Respectfully submitted,

ABRAM SMITH,
NELSON WALKER,
WILLIS M. WEBSTER,
Committee.

The report was approved.

Bro. S. R. Walker offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee be permanently located at Nashville.

The R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. Abram Smith, presented his credentials as the Representative of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Ohio, Alabama, Virginia, Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware, which were received with appropriate Masonic notice.

Bro. Abram Smith offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, This Grand Lodge has learned with regret of the deaths of Bros. John Cartoway and Lewis Young, managers and officers of our Sister Grand Lodge for the State of Alabama, therefor be it

Resolved, That the sad intelligence of their deaths be referred to a special committee on Obituaries to report upon the same during this session of the Grand Lodge.

Bros. N. G. Merry, J. J. Cary, and R. P. Clark were appointed said Committee.

After the reports of other committees the Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers. M. W. Nelson McGavock was re-elected Grand Master, and R. W. Abram Smith Grand Secretary. In the interum the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California has been recognized by the Grand Officers, and an exchange of Representation made. The Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California has in return commissioned the Worshipful Brother Nelson Walker as the accredited Representative near the Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee.

The printed proceedings are embodied in 29 pages, including their Grand Lodge Constitution, and are both creditable and interesting.

A MAN in Troy left a boarding house just because a rat bit off his ear. When people get to be that particular about trifles, they ought to quit boarding and go to keeping house.

A GREEN BAY girl won a Bible at a lottery, the other evening, and the next morning traded it for a self-adjusting pannier.

THE reason why editors have their manners spoiled, is because they receive so many evil communications.

Is Female Suffrage a Fraud?

An interesting lecture was delivered at Newark, N. J., on Friday evening, November 25th, by Mrs. Sarah Norton, who, had heretofore been an advocate of the doctrine, prefaced her lecture by remarking that as female suffrage was considered by many to be a progressive movement, she would simply state that she had "progressed" out of it. There was at the present time a widespread contagion of various kinds of movements and isms, or what might be termed in political phraseology "new departures" from those well tried systems under which the world has prospered. Among these the most dangerous yet in operation was that known as the "woman's rights movement." Woman's rights sounded grand at first hearing to large-minded men who revered woman, and they indorsed the movement, on sight, not because the women of their own households required anything which was promised by its success, but because there might be women who did and because they could deny nothing to women. It sounded exceedingly promising to a certain class of unoccupied, ambitious, childless or unloved women (applause and laughter)—and from those two classes the movement gained its proselytes. Everything turned upon want of proper occupation; when this was lacking in women and men of certain temperaments, they were always ripe for mischief. (Laughter.) All the women who publicly advocated women's rights were those who had failed to find their proper place in life. Mary Wolstencraft, the contemner of marriage, first originated this subtle and illusionary disease—it was as much a disease as yellow fever or the small-pox. (Laughter.) The growth of all the evils complained of by the women's right's advocates was because of the tendency of society towards the conditions they were striving to establish. The subject of woman's right followed out its logical conclusions legitimately merged into and ended in the repudiation of the Bible, the abolition of marriage, and of the establishment of free love in its most revolting sense, or no love at all, as such a state of things would suppress nature herself and place humanity lower than the level of unreasonable brutes. There is no such a thing as equality of the sexes, or of classes, or any other two things be-spoiled them; and the impression his work left on our mind was that neither their condition nor that of society was meliorated by the licensing system.

The women of Washington have adopted the best plan. Ladies of high social position and warm hearts have gone to see them victims, and spoken to them with words of expostulation, sympathy and encouragement, and offered them opportunities for gaining a reputable livilihood. Large numbers of them promptly left their evil courses, and industriously availed themselves of the means extended to them. These noble women of Washington have been abused and ridiculed, but their goodness and perseverence have lived down opposition, and they have brought back to the practice of morality and virtue many whose hearts were breaking with despair and self-contempt.

Let a stringent law against seduction, instead of a licensing law, be passed by the Legislature, and firmly administered by our Courts, and let every facility be extended to young women to gain an honest livelihood, and the social evil would rapidly decrease.—*New Age.*

The Social Evil.

San Francisco is agitated on the score of the social evil. A writer in the daily papers wishes that a sumptuary law shall prescribe a certain dress for the female votaries. He has seen more than we have of the disgraceful demeanor of these females. We have perambulated the streets for some time, day and night, and have never been insulted or annoyed by any indecorum. Indeed, we do not know a single one by sight. If a particular dress should be prescribed we trust that it will not be limited to but one sex. Let every visitor to those haunts be forced to put on a particular costume, as that every one of delicate sensibilities seeing the particular garments may look another way.

Another philanthropist is preparing a bill to license the social evil. This remedy is not in accordance to the spirit of the age. It is not reformatory. Our Legislature has passed most revolting sense, or no love at all, as such a state of things would suppress nature herself and place humanity lower than the level of unreasonable brutes. There is no such a thing as equality of the sexes, or of classes, or any other two things be-spoiled them; and the impression his work left on our mind was that neither their condition nor that of society was meliorated by the licensing system.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 16th, 1871.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The United States Senatorship.

The Legislature has done but little else the present week than to dispose of the question, "Who shall be the successor to Hon. Cornelius Cole?" Hon. A. A. Sargent, being the choice of the Republican caucus which was held in the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday evening last, will undoubtedly be elected on the ensuing Tuesday, the day appointed by law.

Senator Cole has made an honorable record in the United States Senate, and has acted with unswerving fidelity to the principles of the Republican party on all the Reconstruction measures of the present Administration, although the State was in Democratic hands from the time he occupied his seat until its attitude was reversed by the September election.

While Senator Cole's record has thus far been honorable, the pressure for rotation in office is so great, that if he was as pure as a saint we doubt that he could have been elected for a second term, making twelve years. The population of the Pacific States is unlike that of the Atlantic. The bulk of the population of the Pacific States being so transitory and unsettled in their movements that the same set of politicians are scarcely magnified, and if so, so altered in position in six or twelve years, that the forces which elected them cannot be got together to re-elect them.

The bulk of the Atlantic States, such as Massachusetts, where a man like the Hon. Charles Sumner, or Pennsylvania, where a man like Simon Cameron, has probably served two or three terms, it is different. Their populations have been permanent for two or three generations, and are not so apt to make a "bran new" senator outside of their old line statesmen.

Hence, Senator Cole's defeat is more to be attributed to the pressure for rotation in office than any dereliction of duty. Mr. Sargent is chosen by the same impulses of the Republican party which elected Gov. Booth and the present legislature, which are more advanced in the practice of Republican principles than six years ago, and which at present are more progressive, and more in accord with the radicalism of the National Administration.

Educational Meeting in Oakland.

A public meeting of colored citizens was held on Thursday evening last, at the Shiloh A. M. E. Church, corner of Market and Seventh streets.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. R. Wilkinson called the meeting to order and stated that its object was to endorse the action of the recent Educational Convention held at Stockton in regard to the school laws.

On motion, duly seconded, Rev. W. H. Offer was elected chairman, and R. Wilkinson secretary.

Mr. Peter Anderson having been specially invited to address the meeting, was then called on. He presented at considerable length the action of the Convention.

Mr. Flood moved that the meeting endorse the action of the Stockton Educational Convention. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Rev. W. H. Offer and Messrs. Peterson and Flood spoke on the subject with much effect.

After tendering thanks to Mr. Anderson and the Trustees of the Church, the meeting adjourned.

R. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

REV. BISHOP WARD will preach at Powell street A. M. E. Church Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to come.

The Emancipation Celebration at Sacramento.

Capt. J. B. Henriques, of the Brannan Guard, desires us to announce that arrangements have been made with the Central Pacific Railroad Company whereby members of the Company, and their friends who propose going to Sacramento on the 1st of January, 1872, can secure tickets for $4 the round trip. The tickets for the same must be purchased on Friday, Dec. 29th, and Saturday, Dec. 30th, at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 2 New Montgomery street. The tickets to be good for passage by the Vallejo boat on Saturday, Dec. 30th, Sunday, Dec. 31st, and the morning boat of Jan. 1st. Similar tickets can be purchased at the wharf office, at South Vallejo, for any friends of the Company at that point.

We would state in this connection it is expected that a large number of the friends of Capt. Henriques' company will go from this city so as to make the number creditable to the Captain, who has done all he could to make such arrangements with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. There should not be less than two hundred avail themselves of this opportunity for a "good time." The colored citizens of the surrounding counties should also prepare to join in with the Sacramentan's Emancipation celebration on the 1st of January. There will be a civic and military parade up the day time, and a grand Anniversary Ball of the Sacramento Zouaves at the Pavilion in the evening. The San Francisco Brannan Guard, who are the special guests of the Sacramento Zouaves, will go up in their new uniform. Both companies will friendly compete for the laurels of appearance, drill, etc. The lady friends of the Sacramento company are active, and will compete with the San Francisco ladies who go up with the Brannan Guard, in making the Ball in the evening grand and picturesque. It is expected that numbers will come from the upper part of the State to join in the exercises of the gala day.

Sumner's Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. The first bill on the Senate calendar is Senator Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, and was introduced on the 9th of March last. This bill declares that all citizens of the United States, without distinction of race, color, etc., are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, priority, or privilege furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water; by innkeepers; by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theaters or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendants, teachers, or other officers of common schools and other public institutions of learning, the same being supported or authorized by law; by trustees or officers of church organizations, cemetery associations, and benevolent institutions, incorporated by National or State authority; and that their rights shall not be denied or abridged on any pretense of color, etc. The bill also provides the machinery for enforcing its provisions, and contains a paragraph securing to all citizens an equal right to serve on juries.—*Our National Progress.*

Sacramento Pacific Appeal Meeting.

The adjourned meeting from October will be held on Monday evening next, December 18th, in the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth street, between N and O. After the transaction of the unfinished business, action will be taken in relation to the propositions which were promulgated by the Educational Convention recently held in Stockton.

WM. DEAN, President.
W. FERGUSON, Secretary.

FAVOR.—We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket; by mail, for the Zouaves' entertainment, to come off at the Pavilion in Sacramento City, on the evening of January 1st, for which the Committee has our thanks.

Masonic.

At the first grand communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge held at their hall, on Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday last, all the Grand officers were re-elected for the ensuing Masonic year: P. Anderson, M. W. G. M.; W. A. Smith, R. W. D. G. M.; Henry Tolbert, S. G. W.; John G. Pallier, J. G. W.; Dawson Thomas, G. Treasurer; Nelson Cook, G. Secretary. Subordinate appointments were slightly altered. The installation will take place on St. John the Evangelist's Day December 27th. All the future grand communications are to be held in the month of December.

Oakland Festival and Sabbath School Exhibition.

The festival which was given for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, Oakland, on Thursday evening, December 7th, in the Academy of Music, on Sixth street, near Broadway, netted the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars. The congregation return thanks to the committee of ladies who acted as committee of arrangements, and also to Mr. William H. Carter, who conducted the exercises, consisting of declamations, singing, etc., of the children of the Sabbath School who took part on the occasion.

NEW AGENCY.—The APPEAL can be obtained at Kane & Co.'s Periodical Store, corner of K and Fourth street (Post office building), Sacramento City, where subscriptions will be received for the year six months, or quarterly. Terms per year $5; six months, $2.50; quarterly, $1.25; per month, $0.50.

A Dishonored Party.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* notices in an editorial the remark by a Democratic cotemporary, claiming that the party has not lost its honor. The *Gazette* expresses the opinion that, "No American political organization has ever so entirely and thoroughly dishonored itself as that which bears the name of Democratic." It continues:

This is the only party that ever went into open rebellion, to prevent a lawful choice. President elect assuming the position to which he was elected. It is the only one that has ever sought to divide the the Republic into two separate and hostile nationalities. It is the only one that has ever sought to paralyze the arms of the national government when engaged in a great war for the defence of the national integrity. It is the only one that in the midst of such a contest has stigmatized the national troops as mercenaries, the patriotic President as a despot, and the commanding General of our armies in the field as a butcher. It is the only one that has ever raised a secret organization all over the country to defeat the enlistment of troops to fight the enemy. It is the only one that has ever raised an open and dangerous riot to resist the conscription odious and to prevent its enforcement. It is the only one that sympathized with the armed foe and gave aid and comfort to those against whom our own troops were arrayed.

I, there be any remarkable degree of honor about such a course of policy as that, we should be glad to have it pointed out, for nothing gives us more real pain than to be obliged to say such things of a great party in opposition might be gradually led into by a bitter and prolonged contest, how shall we account for, its course since the return of peace? Overlooking its long continued championship of slavery and the abominable fugitive slave law, why has it resisted every effort to make the rights and franchise of the freedmen secure?

Why has it struggled to establish a pernicious system of caste? Why has it declared the constitutional amendments invalid? Why has it stigmatized by opprobious epithets every influential northern man who has settled at the South? Why has it patronized the rebel banditti who are ravaging the South in midnight bands of masked and armed assassins? Why has it sought either to prevent the colored citizens from using the right of suffrage or to render the right a mockery?

For this course of policy we can see no more excuse than we did for rebel sympathy during the war; and, so far from such a party preserving its honor, it is dishonored utterly and completely. It has made itself a record inimical to the whole tendency of free institutions. It has stamped the brand of shame upon all its measures and schemes, and so clearly feels its disgrace that it is obliged to seek shelter behind the regimentals of every obscure or hide-bound partizan who was a soldier in the war. But as we beat it in the war period and upon all the war issues, and as we beat it upon every phase of slavery, caste, reconstruction and sectionalism, so now we have beaten it soundly upon the great questions of national industry, national credit and national taxation, upon which it has taken a course thoroughly dishonorable.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We have invented a Snow-Melting Machine, by which pure, fresh water can be obtained from the mountains during the winter season: and whereas, we observe that it is the intention of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco to increase the water supply of the city; now therefore we, Norton I. Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby prohibit the aforesaid Board of Supervisors from incurring any further expense in the matter until the practicability of our scheme shall have been thoroughly tested as regards their water can be supplied for an expense of about two or three millions instead of thirteen or fifteen millions as proposed. NORTON I.

Wearing Flannel.

WEARING FLANNEL.—The majority of people are not aware of the beneficial effects of wearing flannel next to the body, both in cold and hot weather. Flannel is not so uncomfortable in warm weather as prejudiced people believe. Frequent colds and constant hacking coughs have left me since adopting flannel garments. There is no need of great bulk about the waist, which condemns the wearing of flannel with those who prefer wasp-waists to health, for in that case the flannel can be cut as loosely-fitting waists, always fastening at the back. There are scarcely any of the bad effects of sudden changes of weather felt by those who wear flannel garments, and mothers especially, should endeavor to secure such for their little people.

Communication.

EUREKA, Nov. Dec. 13, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

By request I send you brief outline of the present prospects of Eureka—the future is unknown to me. It now contains one thousand houses with a population of fifteen hundred and is growing rapidly. Business is confined to one street. The town would have been twice its present size had it not been for the high price and scarcity of lumber, which has stunted its growth. Not a board can be had at this time for love or money. All the lumber used here is brought from Truckee, and lumbermen pay $35 per thousand feet for freighting it from Palisades to Eureka. It sells now faster than it can be laid down here for $100 per thousand. Stores, restaurants and rum mills are as thick as fleas on a dog's back; the latter takes the precedent in the line of patronage. Tarantula juice is much in demand, many feeling that they are happy only when their kegs are full of it. Rents are high, and lots are held at a high figure. Provisions are reasonable. Wood is selling for $8 per cord. Team after team, of eighteen mules each, come in daily loaded down with merchandise. The teams are owned by companies who have well-nigh frozen out teamsters of limited means. Freight in three cent. per pound, and would probably be double that if there was no opposition. This is the central depot for all travel south of here. A railroad connecting with the Central Pacific through here to Hamilton and Plocheville would be of great advantage to Eastern Nevada, and I believe would reopen mercantile the owners for the investment. Nature never formed a better road than there is from either Elko or Palisade to Eureka. We have four furnaces pouring out their fires day and night, which give employment to quite a number of men. Two furnaces have shut down for repairs. Wages are $4 per day. The mines are said to be yielding well. The Richman mine is said to be the queen of mines in this District; it was bonded three months ago for two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and has since been sold to an English company for one million and a half. The Eureka Consolidated Company owns a valuable mine, together with others of lesser note. The metals are silver, iron and lead, the iron predominating. Milling ore has been discovered and four quartz mills are being constructed. A paper has been started here, but what its politics is to be I know not, but I am inclined to think it is on the fence. We have two churches and one school. No children are admitted except those who wear white skins. We have several colored children here who are growing up in ignorance, all on account of the white man's prejudices. I ask, when will "man's inhumanity to man" cease? I was indeed pleased to see that a convention has been held to take into consideration the education of the colored children of your State. Continue to contend for equal advantages of education. Your claims are as strong upon the Americans as that of the Irish, Germans or any other class of persons for educational advantages. Like the man who gave the unjust Judge no rest until he granted her request, so continue to demand your rights. The life-blood of the negro is poured out upon many a gory battle field for those cherished blessings has not yet secured them all. Stand shoulder to shoulder until every barrier is swept away—United we stand, divided we fall." I am proud of the election of Hon. Newton Booth for Governor of your State. He was a Republican when it was no honor to be one. When war rent our country for the preservation of the Union for obedience to the Constitution and for freedom, he stood firm, believing in the ultimate triumph of the Federal armies over treason, traitors and secession. May his administration prove a blessing to the State and people. T. D.

TO MAKE GLOSSY SHIRTS.—Put a little gummon white wax in your starch, say two ounces to the pound; then if you use any thin patent starch, be sure you use it warm, otherwise it will get cold and gritty, and spot your linen, giving it the appearance of being stained with grease. It is different with collar starch—it can be used quite cold; however, of that anon. Now, then, about polishing shirts; starch the fronts and wristbands as stiff as you can. Always starch twice—that is starch and dry; then starch again iron your shirt in the usual way, making the linen nice and firm; but without any attempt at a good finish; don't lift the plaits; your shirt is now ready for polishing, but you ought to have a board the same size as a common shirt-board made of lard wood, and covered with only one ply of plain cotton cloth. Put this board into the breast of your shirt, damp the front very lightly with a damp sponge, then take a polishing iron which is flat, and beveled a little at one end—polish gently with the beveled part, taking care not to drive the linen up into wave-like blisters; of course, this requires a little practice, but if you are careful, and persevere, in a short time you will be able to give that enamel-like finish which seems to be so much wanted.—*The Copy Hook.*

Communication.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 15th.

Mr. Editor:

The inaugural address of the Hon. Newton Booth was emphatically the most philosophical and exhaustive document ever presented to the people of California—ignoring the entire discussion of national questions; free from all partizan illusions, it breathed a spirit of patriotism that made men of all parties feel that in the elevation of the present Chief Magistrate, the people had chosen a man of rare abilities and transcendent attainments.

The plain statement of facts, and the logical conclusions in which the message abounds, seems to have penetrated the minds of every rank and condition of society, because the interests of the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the miner, and the laborer of every department of life is judiciously handled and completely demonstrated.

The grand feature of the message was the enlarged comprehension of the duties of humanity, and the sagacity of that statesmanship which gazes far in the future, and prepares for the people's wants; all classes are duly considered—their obligations to law, morality and government defined, and the restrictions upon their ungoverned passions strictly pointed.

For the first time in twenty-one years, under the reign of different administrations Democratic, Know Nothing and Republican—the man who is to wield the destinies of the great State of California for four years, amid a heterogeneous population, exhibits the moral courage to assert that "Until the State law graduates penalties, it cannot justly graduate opportunities," or in other words, that the time has come for the public school house to be thrown open to all classes of children, irrespective of race or color. Democrats may squirm at this advanced and bold announcement, coming from such high authority, and seek to make a little cheap "reputation against the Republican party among the ignorant and vulgar masses, but when a Revels in the Senate, and seven or eight colored men in the House of Representatives of the United States, exercise their prerogatives upon equal terms with Northern and Southern white men, we may well conclude that Governor Booth possesses in an eminent degree those elements of true greatness that has made the names of Sumner, Seward, Wilson and Clay renowned in the nation's history.

Yours, for progress,

W. H. HALL.

An English writer says: "I believe there is a taste for music in every child born, and that if it disappears in after-life it is for want of cultivation. Was there ever yet a baby that could not be sung asleep? However this may be, to play some instrument is of more value to a man than at first sight appears. To the character it is a refiner. Music is the medicine of the soul; it smooths the wrinkles of a hard life of business, and it lifts us from thoughts of intrigue, enterprise, anxieties, hatred, and what not, to a calmer and more heavenly frame of mind." To a man himself, therefore, the power of play is of use. He may not always have a sister, wife or daughter to play to him; he may not be able to be in reach of the opera and concert rooms. Then, too, half the enjoyment of music is gone, when you cannot enjoy it as you list and what kind you need, gay or grave as your fancy lies. It is an indulgence to a pure mind, and one of those few indulgences which are free from harm.

GRAND CELEBRATION

—OF THE—

ANNIVERSARY

—OF—

St. John the Evangelist,

—BY THE—

Conventional Independent

GRAND LODGE, F. & A. M.

—OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—

At Pacific Hall,

On Tuesday Eve'g, Dec. 26,

Commencing at 8 o'clock.

Orations by HON. JOHN F. FELTON and Public Ceremonies interspersed with choice music. The Lodges, Grand and Subordinate, will appear with all the insignia of the Order.

PROGRAMME.

1—Music.....Military Band
2—Invocation.....Wm. B. Smith, G. C.
3—Ode.....By the Order
4—Introductory, T. Anderson, M. W. G. M.
5—Oration.....John B. Felton, P. G. Orator
6—Music.....Band
7—Ode.....By the Order

The ceremonies will conclude with Grand Honors by the Fraternity.

The second part of the evenings exercises will commence by a Grand March from Faust, the Military Band and choice Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

Tickets can be procured of the persons comprising the Executive Committee:

Wm. H. Hyde	John G. Pallier,
Noah T. Williams	J. F. Flowers
Nelson Cook	James Baker
Henry Tolbert	Henry S. Morris
Asbury Sterling,	Robert McClure

Tickets.....One Dollar

CARD.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Eliza A. Phillips, the President of the Ladies P. A. B. Association, has resigned her office. She has held that position for the last six years, and was re-elected at the meeting in November, but declined serving longer. We know of no other lady in the city more competent for the position this year. It is express the high appreciation felt for her valuable services by the large circle of her friends.

H. S. & L. H.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 15th, 1871.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

GENERAL CONFERENCE DELEGATES.

The several churches are hereby instructed to send Delegates to the Layman's Electoral College to convene in the city of San Francisco, December 18th, 1871. Each church is entitled to one Delegate. The church may nominate, but the Quarterly Conference must confirm such nomination. The pastors are authorized to call a special Church Meeting and Quarterly Conference for the purpose of consummating the above arrangement.

The Annual Conference for the California District will meet at Mission church, Oakland, on Saturday, March 30th, 1872.

T. M. D. WARD.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting a fine-fitting BOOT OR SHOE, of the latest styles of. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that he foreman of long standing, and Boots' Cutting Department, have remained with him in the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

GUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. may13-tf

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central location, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, having opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all.

Meals served at all hours.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

—OR—

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE

GRAND RE-OPENING

—OF THE—

New Pavilion Skating Rink.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take great pleasure in informing their patrons that

PUBLIC ASSEMBLIES

Will be held on

MONDAY & FRIDAY EVE'G'S

Of each week.

FROM 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.

A Band of music will be in attendance each evening.

Admission.....25 Cents
Use of Skates.....25 Cents

W. B. BOSS, Secretary. November 13th, 1871.

The Managers of the New Pavilion Skating Rink take pleasure in announcing the re-opening of the Skating Rink, fresh coat of whitewash, new floor, 20 cents.

W. H. BLAKE,
J. B. WILSON,
S. WALKER,
Managers

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods.

324 & 326 JESTREET, Bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHAS. H. SWEETSER.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

324 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hat Shirts, Etc.

JAMES SHERMAN. WM. I. LITTLE.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

JAMES DUNN,

Dealer in all kinds of

COAL & WOOD,

S. W. Cor. Fourth and Pacific Sts.

☞ Goods delivered free of Charge.

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HANOVER

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1821.

CASH CAPITAL & SURPLUS $1,300,000

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INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL & ASSETS $1,800,000

☞ Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture & other property insured against loss or damage by Fire on the most reasonable terms.

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

R. B. SWAIN & CO.

General Agents for California,

314 California St.,

SAN FRANCISCO

HOME

Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

Merchants' Exchange Building.

SAN FRANCISCO

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $650,000

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
CHAS. H. BOND, Vice President.
CHAS. J. MORRIS, Secretary.
A. ROSENBERG, Assistant Secretary.
J. R. P. DAVIS, Special Agent.

H. H. BIGELOW, General Manager.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Howard, Sacramento.
Charles Crocker, "
F. C. Ainsworth, "
A. Bridgford, "
H. P. Truesdale, "
Albert Gallatin, "
D. W. Earl, "
Charles Deane, "
Julius Wetzlar, "
James Watson, "
Thos. Bellamy, "
H. H. Bigelow, "
Edward Moore, "
W. F. Moore, "
A. W. Simpson, "
Superintendent.
T. W. Sutherland, "
Jas. Gibson, "
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SACRAMENTO BRANCH OFFICE.

JULIUS WETZLAR, - - - Manager.
ISAAC LOHMAN, - - - - Secretary.

STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.

H. HEWLETT, - - - - Manager.
S. H. ORR, Secretary. aug14-tf

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 823 CLAY STREET,

Between Powell and Mason sts., San Francisco.

Ladies can rely on getting their clothes washed in the most careful manner, and ironed in the latest style.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Linen, and Wool Delaines, Cashmere Hose, etc.

GEM SALOON,

216 CENTRE ST., near Market,

ROLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET,

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction in the payment.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

411 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. aug13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's famed Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. aug 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Batchen & Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets,

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT.
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH TOMS HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE and fine located House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Places (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Central Pacific Railroad

OVERLAND TRAINS.

NOV. 26, 1871.

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, STOCKTON and MODESTO.

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and WILLIAMS.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SACRAMENTO, DAVIS and MARYSVILLE.

S. FRANCISCO and N. PACIFIC R. R.

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,113 6

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

J. H. Miller's Old Bourbon.
Wm. Applegate's Old Bourbon.
W. A. Gaines' "Hermitage" Old Bourbon and Rye.
W. A. Gaines' "Old Crow."
Applegate & Co.'s "Silver Cross" Whiskies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Seignac, Martell, Jules Robin & Co., and Gautier Cognac Brandy.

Wines of all Kinds—Champagne, Clos Lagnier, etc.

THE OLD

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$50

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF BRANNAN STREET AND THE END OF THE SECOND WHARF SOUTH OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP DOCK, at 12 o'clock noon, on the following days, viz:

Steamer of the 1st of every month, connecting for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Dec. 16—CONSTITUTION, Capt. J. M. Cassely, calling at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting with steamer RISING STAR, via Kingston, Jan. 1, 1872.

Steamer of the 16th of each month for PUERTA VALLARTA and PUNTA ARENAS.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Bremen.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of the 1st of every month, with mails and passengers, via YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

Steamer 1st.—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. W. B. Cobb.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at their Wharf, foot of Brannan street.

Change of Sailing Day.

Hereafter all the steamers will leave at 12 o'clock, noon.

nov25 JOHN T. ELLIS, Agent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Carrying the United States Mails.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS LINE WILL LEAVE BROADWAY WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO, FOR ASTORIA, touching at PORT TOWNSEND, (Port Discharge) and VICTORIA, (Vancouver Island), every five days, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SENATOR,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, SAN LUIS OBISPO, and SANTA BARBARA, every Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR EUREKA, CRESCENT CITY, PORT ORFORD, COOS BAY AND UMPQUA RIVERS,

Leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the 20th of each month, the steamer will extend her trip to PORTLAND, Oregon, for the following Sunday, connecting with the Oregon Steamship Line to Victoria and Puget Sound.

HOLLADAY & BISHOP, Agents,
327 Sansome street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA HONOLULU.

☞ At Greatly Reduced Rates. ☜

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails

The splendid Side Wheel Steamships

NEVADA.....Tons.....2,000 | Horse Power.....1,000
COLUMBIA.....Tons.....2,000 | Horse Power.....1,000

Will leave for Ports in the above named Colonies, via Honolulu, on the 20th of each month, (except when Sunday falls on, and is never sent before) beginning February 20th, 1872, and will leave every fourth Wednesday thereafter, on arrival of the Mail from London.

For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,

No. 414 Market St., San Francisco,

I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CLIPPER BRIGG IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THORNE.....Commander.

Will leave on sailing days from

HATHAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Halleck.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents in the Pacific Coast for the sale of my copper distilled Rye and Bourbon Whiskies. I call the attention of the trade to my Whiskies, designated "Snow Flake," "Pure Rye" and "Bourbon," all of which are distilled from choice selected grains, and is never sent before four years old. WM. H. HASE.

Yalue, Southern Co., Kentucky.

November 11, 1871. nov25-1y

MILLIKIN BROS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Wines and Liquors, Sole Agents for the Corner of Third and K Streets, SACRAMENTO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Wm. Hartz Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vanderhoff's "DAYBREAK."

OLD BOURBON WHISKIES.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

J. H. Miller's Old Bourbon.
Wm. Applegate's Old Bourbon.
W. A. Gaines' "Hermitage" Old Bourbon and Rye.
W. A. Gaines' "Old Crow."
Applegate & Co.'s "Silver Cross" Whiskies.

CHOICE BRANDIES.

Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Seignac, Martell, Jules Robin & Co., and Gautier Cognac Brandy.

Wines of all Kinds—Champagne, Clos Lagnier, etc.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents in the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my "Bay Brand" Old Bourbon Whisky.

SAMUEL VANDERHOFF.

Nashville, November 21, 1870. ap22-1m

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
oct14-1y.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit to its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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$2 INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY. $2

OCCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Cash Capital & Surplus over $500,000

OFFICE,

436 CALIFORNIA STREET.

(Opposite Merchants' Exchange.)

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, and on Merchandize, Household Furniture, and all other Personal Property.

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All Losses Paid in U. S. Gold Coin

A. G. STILES, President.
B. ROTHSCHILD, Secretary.
JOHN W. HAYNES, Surveyor.

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JACOB SHOLLE, Sholle Bros.
IRA P. RANKIN, Goddard & Co.
JOHN FINK, John Sime & Co.
M. H. CARPENTER, Merchant.
DAVID GREENEBAUM, Merchant.
J. V. HALLOCK, J. V. Hallock & Co.
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HENRY HEWTSON, Drayage and Forwarder
J. BAUM, J. Baum & Co.
ISAAC HIRSCH, Hirsch Bros. & Co.
JOS. SELLER, Goldsteen & Seller
JOHN H. BROWN, Colby & Rushing.
J. H. BAIRD, Merchant.
MICHAEL HERNE, Real Estate.
HENRY GREENEBAUM, Real Estate.
P. VAN BRUNT, John van Bergen & Co.
J. P. NEWMARK, Merchant.
J. W. BRITAIN, J. W. Britain & Co.
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MARTIN SACHS, L. & M. Sachs & Co.
A. KLINE, Kline & Co.
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W. W. HOGUE, Dickason & Dodge
A. J. BOWIE, Physician.
F. SILVERBERG, E. & F. Fish & Co.
CHAS. ROMER, Ridder & Frohling.
J. J. Williams, Attorney at Law.
C. H. SHERMAN, Merchant

au18

SOLID INDEMNITY.

THE HARTFORD Fire Insurance Co.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Capital, - $1,000,000
Assets, - - $2,500,000

INCORPORATED 1810,

Sixty Years of Honorable Success.

LOSSES PAID IN CALIFORNIA,

One-Quarter of a Million of Dollars

All Losses Promptly Paid in Gold Coin.

PACIFIC DEPARTMENT,

HAYWOOD & FLINT, Managers,

313 CALIFORNIA STREET,

au29 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 606 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
606 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, Tradesmen, Mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. au13

CRAIG & SON,

823 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

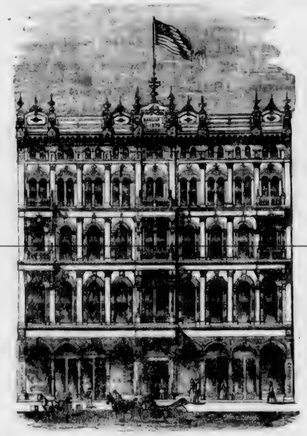
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in this city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Arthur's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. oc 6-3m

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721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,

Engraving, Lithographing.

Miscellaneous Books.

STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.

Scientific Books.

ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.

At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS

We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery **SCHOOL BOOKS** at LOWER than the lowest prices.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.

PERIODICALS—The leading periodicals of all nations.

We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily

from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of The World procured upon special orders. Librarian and professional wants supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.

MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-heads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to make Bancroft and see Books and Stationery in competition with New York.

Our Salesroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Capital, in U. S. Gold Coin, $100,000.

Guarantee Fund, U. S. Gold Coin, $250,000.

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S. J. MORA MOSS, Vice-President.

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JNO. CROCKETT, *Secretary.*

R. T. MAXWELL, M. D., J. C. SHORB, M. D., *Medical Examiners.*

General Agent, Wm. R. Wheaton.

OFFICE,

No. 13 Merchants' Exchnge

PEOPLE'S Insurance Company

FIRE AND MARINE.

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JOHN H. WISE - - *Vice-President*
H. G. HORNER - - *Secretary*

Directors.

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H. G. HORN, Tobacco Merchant and Importer.
C. F. MACDERMOT, Wine Merchant.
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ARTHUR W. JEE, Prest. Mechanics' Mill Mfg Co.
H. W. BRADLEY, Importer.
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B. MINNEGERODE, Merchant.
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R. J. FLANARY, Real Estate.
PHILIP REGNIER, Capitalist.
JAMES PHELAN, Capitalist.
W. B. HOOPER, Merchant.
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OFFICE,

16 Merchant's Exchange,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

au12

IF YOU WANT

Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate: it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible **BLOOD PURIFIER**, possessing rare **TONIC** and **NERVINE** properties—a certain cure for **RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA**, and all Kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the **KIDNEYS and ARTIFICIAL ORGANS**, radically cures **SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM**, and all **ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS** Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in **DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS**, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is **PURELY VEGETABLE**, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a **BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.**

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
AGENTS,
580 and 581 Market Street,
San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club

OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

may6 6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

WEYGANT & PATRIDGE.

e3m

BRAY & CO.,

BUSH STREET

COAL AND WOOD YARD,

No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or N. W. cor. Taylor and Post streets, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.

Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal.	Live Oak Wood.
Scotch (Locel) Coal.	White Wood.
Scotch Splint Coal.	Pine Wood.
Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal.	Red Wood.
Sydney Coal.	Lightning Kindling.
Clover Bar Coal.	Coke.
Bellingham Bay Coal.	Charcoal.

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1872

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Wendell Phillips on the Labor Movement.

Wendell Phillips lectured in Cooper Institute, New York, a few nights since on the living issues of the day. He is reported to have said:

You ask me to speak to you on the relations of capital and labor. I am a capitalist. Why do I come here? Because I am gravely dissatisfied with the civilization around me. I shrink from so large a word as that. Civilization is a grand result. It has noble truth in it. It is an encouraging advance from the time when a French noble came home from the hunt, three hundred years ago, and warmed his feet, as the readiest way, in the blood of a peasant, without waiting for artificial fire, down to the time when the daily worker stands protected not only by the thought, but by the machine of society. It is a vast advance.

Modern civilization is grand in seeming large and generous in some of its results, but at the same time hidden within are ulcers that confront social science, in every meeting that gathers itself, in every debate and discussion, confess themselves at their wits' end in dealing with the great social evils of the day. Nobody that looks into the subject but recognizes the fact that the disease is very grave and deep; the superficial observer does not know the leak in the very body of the ship, but the captain and crew are suffering the anticipation of approaching ruin. Gentlemen, I am not here with the vain idea that we shall ever abolish poverty. My creed of human nature is too bitter for that. There will always be men that drink, and as long as there are such there will always be poor men—shiftless men. There are always half-made men—nobody knows why they were born. [Amusement.]

Is civilization a failure? Gaze all over the civilized world. There are perhaps in Christendom two or three hundred millions of people, and one half of them never have enough to eat. And even in this country one-half of the people never had enough of mental food. All over the world one half of Christendom starves either bodily or mentally. That is no exaggeration. You may go to France or England and find a million of men that never saw meat once a year. Take your city, and go down into the very slums of existence, where human beings by the thousands live year in and year out in dwellings which no man in Fifth Avenue would trust his horses in for twelve hours. [Applause.] I will take the great social specter that confronts social science the world over—prostitution, the social ulcer that eats into the nineteenth century. And everybody who studies the subject will confess that the great root from which it grows is that the poverty of one class makes it the victim of the wealth of another. [Applause.] Give woman her fair chance in own field of enterprise, and ninety-nine out of a hundred will disdain to buy diamonds and velvets pith the wages of shame. [Applause.]

Give man his fair chance in the work of labor and enterprise, and ninety-nine out of a hundred men will disdain to steal. The grog shope of the great cities have always appointed the municipalities as their own standing committees. [Applause.] And this is at once the cause and effect of the poverty of the masses. I have known men who were intemperate in Boston cured by being sent to Paris. Why? Because in the brighter life, the more generous stimulant, the great variety of interests in the European capital, he found something that called out his nobler nature, starved out his appetites. So it is with the intemperance of a nation; and to cure it you must supplement their life with the stimulous of the soul. [Applause.] Why is it that three-fourth of the criminals are of the poorer classes? Why do the students of crime tell you that when you have taken out about 15 per cent. of the criminals consisting of the enterprising, energetic and intelligent, the rest are below par bodily and mentally? Because they are the children, grand children, or great-grand-children of persons who were bodily and mentally weak. Out of these weak ones the devil selects his best tools. Feed that class better, and you will empty your prisons. [Applause.]

I take the thermometer of the price of wheat for the last century and I find as the wheat goes up or down that crime increases or diminishes. [Applause.] The great majority of the human race stand just on the edge of necessity. Has the classic genius of Greece and Rome, and the common sense of the Saxon race, given us nothing better than these apples of Sodom for the golden fruit of Paradise? One quarter of the human race lives in ease, and the other three-fourths contribute to it, without sharing it. If that is the end of human existence, let us sit down and blaspheme the God that made us. [Applause.]

I respect the generosity of the princely merchant who has bought yonder village, and will devote it to the comfort of the laboring classes; but I am, at the same time, ashamed of the civilization which makes five thousand needy men dependent on one. [Applause.] The system which develops this is faulty in its very foundation. Another thing is that the trades unions and the other organizations of labor are tyrannical, and yet I say to them, go on! When civilization gives you a broader scope, when the recognized thought and philosophy of the country gives you a better audience and a better tribunal, you will rise to a better method. I hate to see Americans strike. In the broad sense they have no right to strike. Strikes are a double waste of capital and labor. When the English workingman lifts up his hand and says to civilization, "Stop! look down upon me!" he is right. But the American has no right to put up his hand thus; he can stop the whole machine with a vote. [Applause.]

I think our civilization is better than anywhere else in the world. Now, gentlemen, you say to me, what do you intend to do? Every man has a different theory, and I have no panacea. My theory is only this: I know that a wrong system exists, and that the only method in those States of turning the brains of the country on one side is to bring it into conflict and organize a party. [Applause.] If I should ask one of your editors tonight to let me indite an article on capital and labor, very likely he would refuse me; or, if he granted it, it might be because a fanatic like me would sell a copy or two. But if you will give me 50,000 votes on one side, and the balance impartially divided between your Fentons and [Conklings and Seymours, I will show you every journal in the city of New York discussing the question with me. Labor is too poor to edit a column in a New York journal, but when it comes in the shape of votes, then these same journals can not afford to disregard it. Now, let us organize it.

A Lover's Quarrel.

Horace determined to open the matter cheerfully, and ignore the fact that there had been any quarrel; and so began briskly:

"Well, Miss Sylva, we are in luck; the snow has come."

"I don't like the snow," said Nettie, contradictiously; but she smiled as she said it, and lifting her great, beautiful eyes, fixed them on Horace not unkindly.

"But don't you see, Miss Nettie, that our sleigh-ride is to come off now?"

"Sleigh-ride?" said Miss Nettie, in a tone of innocent inquiry. "What sleigh-ride?"

"Why, of course, you know; the sleigh-ride that we fellows have been planning for three or four weeks past. We've got the room and the fiddler engaged."

Now, Nettie knew all these things perfectly well. The fact was that she and Jane Burgess and Rachael Holly had discussed them over and over, to the minutest details of possibilities, and they had all settled what they were to wear. But was she to let the enemy know this? Of course not.

"Oh!" she said, "I can't be expected to know, as nothing has been said to me."

"Why, of course," said Horace.

"I don't think it is of course," said Nettie. "How should I know anything when nothing has been said to me?"

"Why, yes; it is all arranged. Jeff Flemming is to take Jane Burgess in his new sleigh. He went to New Haven last week and bought a new string of bells on purpose; and Mark Hinsdale is going with Rachal Holly; and may I have the pleasure, Miss Nettie, of taking you?"

"Oh! it appears I am Hobson's choice then. Thank you. I dont know that I shall care to go; it will be very cold, and I think sleigh-rides are rather a bore."

"Now, Miss Sylva, you really can't be so cruel."

"Cruel! I don't know what you call cruel! Ah! I see what you mean. I suppose you have tried all the other girls and found them engaged."

"I do think you are the most provoking person, Miss Nettie, that I ever did know."

Horace Vanzandt was a very handsome young fellow; and when he was angry the blood flushed into his cheek, and the fire snapped from his eyes; and Nettie felt a perilous sort of pleasure in provoking these natural phenomena.

"Come, now, Horace," she said, suddenly assuming an air of the most sisterly concern. "Why must we always quarrel? not that I care particularly about it, but it really greives me to see a person that I respect give way to his temper so."

"By George, Nettie, it's your fault," said Horace. "I never do get angry with anybody else, but you seem to delight in making me miserable. Now, I came to invite you on Sunday night, but you quarrelled with me and got it all out of my head."

"Well, Horace, if you have just come to renew the Sunday night's quarrel"—

"I haven't. I came to make up."

"And give me Hobson's choice in the sleigh-ride," said Nettie.

Horace rose up hastily, and rushed out of the room. Nettie gave one quick, mischeivous glance after him, seized a little packet from her work-basket, ran around by another path to the gate, and was there before Horace got there.

"You silly boy," she said. "You never will give me time to give you this. I had it all ready for you on Sunday night."

It was a guard-chain of Nettie's own workmanship which had been promised to Horace months before.

"I've set up many a night working on this," she said reproachfully.

"O Nettie!"

"Come now, let's be friends," she said, laying her hand on his arm. "Really, Horace, I feel absolutely concerned about your violent temper. You must overcome it."

Horace looked at her quizzically as she put the guard-chain around his neck, and then followed her an unresisting captive into the house again, where it pleased Nettie to keep him at her feet reading Tennyson to her till nearly dinner-time. And this was the way that matters commonly went on between Horace and Nettie.—*Old and New.*

Communication.

ORATION OF HON. JOHN B. FELTON.

Mr. Editor—The word oration, a derivative of the lain verb *oro*, signifies, as you are doubtless aware, speech, and when combined with the necessary qualifications of grammar, rhetoric and logic, which are the three first of the liberal arts and sciences, produces that effect on the human mind which is wholly ineffaceable.

Such are the results of that oration delivered by the Hon. John B. Felton on Tuesday evening last.

The notable speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in the English House of Lords, in the year 1776, against the American war, which was, and is now deemed a masterpiece of oratory, recedes with succumbing acknowledgment, and gives place to that ever-to-be-remembered one of which the Hon. John B. Felton is the author.

Begun in a tone of simplicity and ardor, continued in that of earnestness and sublimity, and ended in that of comprehensible exhortations, throughout the delivery of which the severest critic could find naught, either grammatically, rhetorically, or logically, wherewith to gratify his capricious nature. It leaves on the mind a lasting impression of the duties incumbent upon us as men, Christians, and as brothers of the mystic tie, and which, if acted upon, cannot but be productive of beneficial results to ourselves and to posterity.

When we contemplate the independence of purpose, and the manly action displayed by him, who, notwithstanding the popular prejudice internally conceived and externally displayed towards Masons in whose veins Afric's blood doth flow, and which fact is undeniably extant to the universal community of the United States, and to the inhabitants of the whole civilized world, we are lost in admiration, love and praise of the man, who, occupying an exalted position among the chief Caucasian representatives of the ancient order, should condescend to befriend the friendless, and thereby act in accordance with the will of the grand geometrician of the universe and the progressive spirit of the age. Verily may we *et ex corde et con volantate* exclaim *Ecce Homo.*

From the time King Solomon, continuing to that of Zerubabel, until subsequent to that of St. John the Baptist, and concluding with St. John the Evangelist, we find no record which forbids the recognition of Masons on account of external qualifications (nevertheless, it has, in modern days, been a fixed standpoint), but it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to inspire with fortitude and unflinching courage the personage who has laid aside all trivial thoughts and fearful apprehensions, to come forward with the aid of his acknowledged oratorical abilities, to simplify the meaning of that long-misconceived and misconstrued expression which is familiar to every Mason, and nullify its bearing which has been productive of evil, and thereby produce, as its results, to the civilized and enlightened world, the introcontrovertible assertion that all men are created free and equal.

Who is the man that in the face of this explanatory refutation of erroneous ideas, can dare refute the above assertion? Echo answers in the words of the interrogation.

But, as wrote the poet Campbell in moments of inspiration:

Hope! when I mourn with sympathising mind,
The wrongs of fate, the woes of human kind:
Thy blissful dreams bid my spirit see
The boundless fields of rapture yet to be;
I watch the wheels of Nature's many plan,
And learn the future by the past of man.
Come, bright Improvement! on the car of Time,
And rule the spacious world from clime to clime.

In contradistinction to the assertion made by the noble orator, that Masonry admits only those who are born Masons, it is but fair to assert that the forum can only be gracefully adorned by orators born as such, noble specimens of true philanthropy, possessing every moral and social qualification, true to their God, who is the author of their being, true to their country, which is their terrestrial abode, true to mankind, as they will only be obeying the laws laid down in the sacred scriptures, and true to the dictates of their own consciences, they being inspiration of rectitude.

Such is the similitude of the worthy gentleman who undertook with pleasure to perform the arduous and important task requested by him, and may the Omnipotent Creator of the clouded canopy and starry decked Heaven, shower down His blessings upon his head, and make him ever continue to observe Faith in Him, Hope in immortality and Charity to all mankind. May He endow him with a competency of His divine will, ever to stand forth in bold relief, and advocate the cause of justice and rectitude for the good of civilization and the honor of His holy name. My time being inadequate, Mr. Editor, I am compelled reluctantly to close my theme, and remain yours, fraternally,

WILLIAM J. SIMMONS.

Sec'y Olive Branch Lodge No. 1.
SAN FRANCISCO, December 28th.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 2d, 1872.

Mr. Editor—The anniversary of the glorious Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated in a very creditable manner yesterday. The steamer New World arrived about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday evening with the Brannan Guard and guests on board. They were met by the Sacramento Zouaves, accompanied by the Union Brass Band, and escorted to Foster's Hall, where a sumptuous and elegant repast was spread. Bumpers of wine were drank, toasts proposed, and amid the speechs, witty remarks, repartees, general mirth and gaiety, the tolling of bells and booming of cannon announced the exit of the old and dawn of the new year. The morning broke clear and bright, not a cloud was visible, and the sun rising slowly from the orient, shed its dazzling and luminous rays of light on the grand old stars and stripes, casting its playful sunbeams into every nook and corner, overflowing the hearts of all, both old young, with thanksgiving and praise to the Maker of the Universe. The procession moved about 12 o'clock, and after marching over the route, proceded to the Pavilion, where the literary exercises were given in an excellent manner. In the evening a fancy dress and military ball was given, which passed off with great *eclat*.

Our literati, Charles Wilson, should, we say Miss Berry, don't think we are impressed; its Emperor Norton, I guess.

SARAH.

AFTER a honeymoon of three days, an Alpena (Mich.) bride informed her husband that she loved another better, and he, despairing, took the very next boat for Wenona.

Oakland.

At the meeting of the Board of Education of Oakland, held January 2d, 1872, Dr. Cole, one of the Board, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That from and after this date the public schools of Oakland shall be open alike for the admission of all children between the ages of SIX and twenty-one years, residents of the city and citizens of the State, as defined in Article 14, of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, without reference to race, color, or former condition.

Resolved, That Section 97, Article 11, relating to the establishment of separate schools for the eduction of children of African, Mongolian, and Indian descent, be and is hereby repealed.

The resolutions were laid over until the next meeting.

BISHOP WARD will preach at Shiloh Church, Oakland, to-morrow, at 3 P. M. Subject, "The Old and New."

GREEN'S LAND PAPER.—We have received the 1st number of the above named newspaper. Its object or mission is seemingly to bring to a more than ordinary vivid review the land laws, and the future importance of public and private lands, and real estate generally of the State. It is neatly gotten up, and will be a valuable reference to those who seek enquiry of the lands, etc., of the State. It is to be published every Saturday, by W. S. Green & Co., Real Estate Agents, corner of Sansome and Pine streets, over Pacific Bank.

ARRIVAL.—Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Mt. Olivet Colored Baptist Church, Marysville; Mrs. E. Hatton, Massachusetts (formerly of Naps).

ISAAC PEEKER succeeds Branch & Co. as proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant. The transfer has been made this week.

WILLIAM J. SIMMONS.

Sec'y Olive Branch Lodge No. 1.
SAN FRANCISCO, December 28th.

RAIN.—In a lecture at Norwich, Eng., recently, Mr. James Glaisher F. S. R. said: "The whole of the rain had its origin and fall 800 feet from the earth. Desiring to discover the influence of the moon on the elements, he took observations, and discovered, after a long series of observations, that on the ninth day of the moon there was the most rain, and that on the first and last week of the moon there was the least amount. He had taken account from 1815 to 1869 of every day on which there has been an inch of rainfall; and he found that on July 26, 1867, the rainfall amounted to 3 7-10th ins.—the largest amount that had fallen in one day at the Royal Observatory. From careful observations he had made, he had no doubt that the moon did exercise an influence upon rain. Another investigation that he made was as to the time of day that rain fell most, and he had found that the largest quantity of rain fell at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we observe that certain newspapers are agitating the project of bridging the Bay; and whereas, we are desirous of connecting the cities of San Francisco and Oakland by such means; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby prohibit the Ravenswood scheme being carried into effect, and order that the bridge be built from Oakland Point to Telegraph Hill, via Goat Island.

NORTON I.

The authorities of Los Angeles are held responsible for the outrages perpetrated on the Chinese in that city recently, if every person implicated is not properly punished.

NORTON I.

Dated San Francisco, January 5, A.D. 1872.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, January 6th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Masonic.

Hon. John B. Felton, in his great Masonic oration in Pacific Hall, on Tuesday evening, December 26th, before the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of Colored Masons, made an excellent point on the words "free-born," as used as a qualification for membership to the Masonic Order, and as applied as a requisite to gain membership in the Masonic Lodges composed of white Masons in the United States.

Mr. Felton said:

If the question is put to him, "When were you free-born?" let him go back to the convulsion which shook our common country to its centre. There he will point to a tall, ungainly form sitting at a desk, with a paper before him and a pen in his hand. He signs the name of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to a simple proclamation, and as he throws down his pen, millions of men, women and children are born into a world of freedom. Who will go back of that act, declaring your birth? Will it be any American citizen? But he knows that that immortal proclamation of freedom was but the declaration that you never had been slaves—that at your birth God made you free. It was a restoration and not a creation of your original right. To-day the colored people stand fully before the world as citizens, with no right of citizenship denied them. The right of property—of liberty—the privilege of aspiring to any office in the gift of the people, absolute political equality, all are theirs. But with this vast accession of rights, there is also a vast increase of their duties and their responsibilities.

While these are good points, there are many other arguments better and more irrefutable as to the ancient and modern status of the African race. At the time Christopher Columbus discovered America, the African race was as free as any Nation on God's earth. Masonry for centuries previous had had an existence in Amyria, where reigned Semeramis, the black Queen, in the days of the roving and hunting Nimrod, and other ancient Nations, and had transmitted the Order in its purity down to the 15th and 16th centuries. The general regulations of 1717, as set forth by the Grand Lodge of England, requiring a man to be free-born, or no bondsman, had its inference to white men in some degree of servitude. The African race were never held legally in bondage; they were captives stolen from Africa, and have remained only in captivity, the same as the Jews, for a number of years. Hence, if the Jews were considered free-born when taken into Babylonian captivity by force, so are all the Africans free-born. They were held in arbitrary captivity for over two hundred and fifty years, and until the lamented Lincoln shivered the shackles from their manacled limbs.

The present United Grand Lodge of England has altered the regulation by inserting the words "free-man" instead of "free-born," as a necessary qualification to become a member of the Masonic Fraternity. The American Masons adhere to the words "free-born" because they have had African slavery existing in the United States. It is absurd to believe that this Nation, not yet one century old, or a continent that had no place in Geography less than five hundred years ago, and which has been peopled from the nations of the European continent in modern times, can similify ancient and modern history by pointing to the African race as not being free-born from the world's remotest history. If Sheba's proud Queen could rise from her dust and speak, she would spurn with proud contempt the defamers of her ancestry and race. If she could have foreseen their destiny to the present century, or that of the Jews, she could only have exclaimed in the language of the poet, that "God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform." In His wisdom Africa was not an exception to the mighty nations of the past that arose in grandeur in their day, and have fallen by conquest and war, leaving only a faint history of what they were. The words "free-born," in a Scriptural sense, or that of biblical or profane history, never had any inference to the African race as being the special objects for disqualification to the rights and privileges of membership in the Ancient Order of Freemasonry; and in a universal sense no set of geographically localized Masons like those in the United States, situated comparatively on a small portion of the great globe, never had the right to alter or abridge the ancient qualifications of any man of whatever race or color who may desire to become members of the universal Masonic Order, and therefore the assumption wherever exercised by any set of Masons in modern times, is very justly regarded by the universal whole as a glaring innovation on the intents and usages of the ancient Order, and such assumption is unwarranted according to the broad principles of the Order, and therefore of no force or effect, except in their localized jurisdictions and in a modern sense, the words "free-born" were only applicable to those who were servants to Lords and Dukes in the earliest history of England.

The conclusions therefore are, according to Mr. Felton's theory, First—that they were all "free-born" in the true sense of the lamented Lincoln's Proclamation. Second—that all their ancestry were as "free-born" as that of any other nation, and for more than five thousand years of the world's existence, or until the Dutch ship landed this stolen captives on the shores of Virginia, which was but a couple of centuries ago. The comparatively few millions that bled in shackels on this continent, for the two last centuries are but a small representation of Africa's untold millions of "free-born."

The School Question in Oakland.

The Board of Education of Oakland have before them a set of resolutions to be acted upon at their next meeting, which, if they pass, will bring the question direct to a culminating point. The resolutions will be found elsewhere in full. There is no good reason why the very few colored children in Oakland should be kept out of the public schools of that city. One of the section of the present law states that whenever there are ten children in any school district, they shall be entitled to school privileges, etc. But the difficulty seems to make that particular section very defective, and of great detriment to the colored citizen who have children to send to school.

It is this: There are several different school houses or school districts in Oakland proper and at the Point, San Antonio, Brooklyn, etc., and in none of them separately can ten colored children be produced, while the whole aggregate in all the districts would probably be over fifty in and around Oakland and its suburbs. The Board of Education sometime ago took the schools from all the colored children that could not produce ten colored children in any one separate school district. Finally, there is not any one district that can produce ten colored children, while the aggregate number which are in all the districts are entirely thrown out. The Board of Education persistently refuses to let the seven or eight colored children that might be in each district enter the public schools which are attended by the children of white citizens. Those are the facts in the case, and these are the reasons why the present Legislature should give a hasty remedy.

Our Educational State Executive Committee, which was created by the Educational Convention recently held at Stockton, desire the Oakland Board of Education to act—desire the Legislature to act—in the matter, before they make a test case in a United States Court under the Civil Rights' Bill.

There is another Article in the National Constitution besides the Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Bill, which guarantees full rights to citizens without regard to race or color. It is, "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States." The colored citizens are awaiting with the greatest patience for a remedy by State authority on the school question before they act definitely. If compelled to seek a remedy from the National authorities, they will be justified by the State's refusal to repeal the illiberal sections in the School Law, which at present apply to children of African descent.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 3, 1872.

On the way up, in the Steamer *New World*, yesterday (Sunday), we had a continuous rain until the boat reached the landing at Sacramento at 7 P. M. On nearing the landing a brass band could be heard in the distance playing a welcome air. There were a considerable number of persons on board to attend the Emancipation Celebration, which is to come off to-day, besides our soldiery, the Brannan Guard. The colored ladies, in common with others, occupied the full freedom of the Ladies Cabin, which is in great contrast to the color prohibition sentiment which existed ten years ago. Several things are worthy of note, but a mere mention of one or more will give an idea of the entire good treatment during the passage. The white waiters about the cabins were addressed or requested (as the case might be) by our ladies when they desired any thing, as "Mister," or "Sir," or "Please put some more wood in the stove," or "please tell us when the dinner will be ready," etc., and every act on their part showed a refinement seldom exhibited by any class of persons. The waiters responded to all desires, and answered all questions with affability and politeness. The Brannan Guard on they way up made many friends among the white passengers in the Gentlemen's Cabin by their gentlemanly deportment and the mirth which they at times created. They sang all the Nationals airs, having a complete quartette of voices—a good soprano, tenor, alto and bass—all well cultured, and a complete chorus. The National airs were interspersed with ballads and sentimental pieces, making in all a very pasable concert. At the conclusion of the singing's resolution was passed complementing the Captain and officers of the boat for their courteous treatment. A burlesque public meeting was then gotten up in which demagogues and politicians were mimiced amusingly. A resolution was passed that the Company on nearing the landing sing the "Battle Hymn of Freedom" ("Old John Brown"), when D. B. Jackman offered the following: That a special vote be given to the Captain as a distinct compliment, and that as the boat neared the wharf the Company give three cheers, and then sing Old John Brown. Capt. Henriques ruled the motion out of order to the great amusement of all on the following grounds: First—that the motion did not state the name of the Captain, or tell what Captain the "motioner" meant, as there were so many Captains now-a-days, both on shore and on land. Second—that it was impossible to tell what wharf the "motioner" meant, as there were so many places had wharfs; that the gentleman did not state whether he meant any of these we pass every few moments, where schooners are fastened to spiles to keep them from going back with the current. Third—that he did not state whether he meant them to sing the genuine Freedom Screeching "John Brown," or the minstrel mimiced "John Brown" that he heard two or three of them singing in the "Carry the News to Mary" style a short time ago. Mr. Jackman explained that he meant the genuine melody, "Old John Brown. Capt. Henriques at this stage called two or three to order who were about to start a tune commencing with the words, "If you get before I do," etc. Capt. H. then continued by saying, that it was strange that gentlemen cannot keep order. Mr. Jackman wished to further explain what Captain he meant, and what wharf he meant, but before his explanation could be heard by the Chairman, one of the members started to sing a Dutch comic song, while another at the same time commenced an Irish comic song, and simultaneously one commenced humming a Spanish air, when the elastic Bundy jumped quickly to his feet to waltz. The Chairman called them to order to listen to Jackman, who was contending for an amendment to his motion concerning what Captain and which wharf he meant, when a motion to adjourn was made and carried, leaving Jackman's motion unamended. This burlesque meeting abounded with wit and good humor, and kept those who had been attracted around them in a continued laughter. There was nothing that could mar or offend the sensibility of any one during the hour and a half of these farcical proceedings. Shortly after, at the tap of the drum, every man was in line, when the Captain gave an order to march in single-file to the lower cabin for dinner. A special table had been arranged for them, and this part passed off with the utmost satisfaction. The ladies and others who were *en route* to attend the celebration, among whom I might mention Mrs. Anna Lombard, Mrs. E. A. Clarke, Mrs. Leroy, Miss Montaro, Mrs. M. E. Bettencourt, Mrs. J. Dorham, Mrs. Mary Cook, and a large number of others, both ladies and gentlemen, dined a half an hour or so after the Brannan Guard. The above is given merely to show with what spirit and satisfaction everything passed off during the passage. As the *New World* neared the landing at Sacramento the rain seemed to cease until all got to their quarters. The Brannan Guard were escorted through some of the principal streets, on the side-walks, preceded by the Sacramento Zouaves and a Brass Band, which seemed to wake up the apparently drowsy and wet city. They halted at Foster's Hall, on Third street, where a fine collation was in waiting for them. At the collation toasts were drank and exchanged in honor of the Brannan Guard and Sacramento Zouaves, as also to the Sacramentans and San Franciscans. Capt. Henriques responded to a toast in a neat speech on behalf of his Company, and Capt. Sims Emery also gave an appropriate response on behalf of the Sacramento Zouaves. The toast proposed to the San Franciscans generally, who were in the city as guests to the celebration, was eloquently answered by Mr. E. A. Clarke. The toast proposed to the Sacramentans was ably responded to by Mr. R. H. Small, who, in a speech of eight or ten minutes, caused the loaded tables to trouble with bumpers and applause. This was kept up to a late hour, when all dispersed. Some of the soldiers wended their way up to the Watch-meeting in the Seventh Street A. M. E. Church. We also went up, and there found the Rev. J. B. Sanderson holding forth in a most eloquent and appropriate discourse, which he continued until a few minutes of twelve, when he desired the congregation to kneel with him in silent prayer until the midnight clock announced another new year. After which the congregation congratulated each other on the dawn of the New Year, when a benediction to the services was pronounced, and all departed for their homes.

By ten o'clock next morning strangers and others were seen clad in holiday attire wending their way to the Pavilion, where the exercises were to be held. The military started on their line of march at 12 M. and reached the Pavilion about 2 P. M. They made a splendid appearance, and were admired and followed by crowds along the whole route. On reaching the Pavilion the following exercises took place: Rev. J. B. Handy, President of the Day, called the assemblage to order, and announced as Vice Presidents Messrs. John Gale, of Sacramento, E. A. Clark and W. H. Hall, of San Francisco, and C. M. Wilson, of Nevada. After which Rev. J. B. Sanderson opened the meeting by a fervent and eloquent prayer.

After music by the Band, the President of the day arose and said:

"We are called together to celebrate the ninth anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation by Abraham Lincoln, the dawn of our freedom. I feel proud to celebrate it; its memory is a matter of small moment to some, but to me it is an lasting as time itself. The days of slavery were to me days of terror. Remember that the Proclamation made us all free men and women, and brought you all rights equal to those enjoyed by any other citizen. Many seem to have forgotten that through Almighty God you enjoy your liberty. Teach your children to remember this day; improve the opportunities that you now possess for your own advancement. You want more energy and a better appreciation of your improved condition. Abraham Lincoln still lives in his acts. The solemn proclamation that freed 4,000,000 of slaves should always be cherished in your hearts.

Mr. Alfred Lincheom now read the Emancipation proclamation, which was followed by the reading of an ode to the flag by Miss Frances Handy.

The Orator of the Day, Rev. J. Hubbard, was next introduced and delivered an Oration, from which we make the following extracts:

THE ORATION.

In speaking of the day we celebrate he said: Prominent among the most noted days in the calendar is that an importance and significance all its own. The Omnipotent Ruler of the universe saw the fierce conflict of a nation at war with herself, and gave as the Magna Charta of a more perfect peace, the Proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863. Like the appearance of the bow in the cloud as a relic of the past "and a token of what never more will be." The speaker eulogized Charles Sumner as the still and firm friend of human rights. Mr. Hubbard then touched upon political topics, and vigorously assailed the Democratic party, and particulaly a colored Democrat who appears to have been a prominent backslider. He said ex-Governor Haight said, about four years ago, that the Constitutional party—meaning the Democratic party—is triumphant here, and its triumph throughout the Union cannot long be delayed; but to-day we find the "Constitutional" party defeated here, and its defeat throughout the Union is not delayed.

In the late campaign in this State the Democrats were more than defeated. It was an army put to rout and retreating in wild dismay, thoughtless of order or military discipline, throwing away haversacks, cantoons and muskets; but amid all this the party is receiving accessions to its ranks. In the present condition of the Democracy they need all the aid and comfort they can get. As for this colored Democrat, they are welcome to him. We have no use for him. He has been in the employ of the Democracy so long that we cannot get a progressive idea through his brain. We hope the parents of this colored Democrat are in the better land; or, if they are above the sod, they are so far off that they will never hear the news that their son will not put in an appearance at home again, for Democratic whisky has almost the best of him now. If his body should fall on the plains it is a question whether or not the buzzards would disturb it.

Democracy the great is fallen, for her sins have reached unto Heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities. The Ku-Klux next received the attention of the speaker. It was not the poor whites who fired the Southern heart, but those high in official favor—the Toombs, the Yanceys, the Rhetts and the Masons. The seed sown by these men culminated in civil war, and the Ku-Klux movement is but the volunteer crop; the seed of the disease is now well known, and our Physician, President Grant, is treating it most effectually. His hearers were congratulated that the black people were represented in both branches of Congress. Black soldiers had distinguished themselves on many a battle-field of the rebellion, and aided to established the theory of Republican Government — equal rights to all. The justice of the claim of the colored people for entrance to all the schools by their children was defended, and Governor Booth complimented for the manly and unequivocal sentiments expressed by him in relation to the matter in his inaugural address. The future of the colored race with their present favorable opportunities for improvement was hopefully depicted, and the speaker closed amidst great applause.

THE EVENING.

In the evening the spacious Pavilion was brilliantly lighted and the entire floor canvassed. About 9½ o'clock, the ladies and their escorts began arriving in carriages, and at 10 all the seats in the hall were filled.

A very large number of distinguished white persons were present.

A slight disturbance occurred at the door, owing to a lady (once high in Sacramento circles) and her escort being refused admittance. The temporary confusion was soon quieted by the stern door-keepers.

The Sacramento Zouaves shortly thereafter commenced their exhibition drill. They also went through their celebrated tap drill, both of which were given with the utmost precision. At its conclusion, the auditors gave them great applause. They made the different evolutions with more ease than any Zouave Company in the State, and are truly a credit to the colored citizens of the City of Sacramento.

The orchestra, after the drill, began the grand march, and in a few minutes' time the floor was alive with gaily dressed ladies and fashionably attired gentlemen, creating an enchanting scene long to be remembered.

We were highly pleased to note the universal good feeling and air of refinement which prevailed on this occasion. No lady was gaudily dressed, and they all seemed to vie with each other as to who should be most admired for the taste displayed in making the affair so gorgeous.

I must here digress, to state that there were four ladies present, from whom it would be hard for the most fastidious to decide which one might be considered the belle or queen. Two of them are residents of Sacramento and two of San Francisco. Our decision is, that the fair contestant shall consider it "a draw."

The were a number of ladies present, who, in our opinion, made a magnificent appearance, and, certainly, all looked grand.

The supper passed off with great satisfaction and credit.

Next morning, (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, the Brannan Guard marched to the boat, escorted by the Zouaves. As the boat departed, cheer upon cheer rent the air.

Among those who were in Sacramento to witness the celebration were Mrs. Mary Wood, Truckee, Nev.; John Cork, Marysville; C. M. Wilson, wife and daughter, Hamilton, Nev.; N. Wilson, Mrs. LeRoy, E. A. Clarke and wife, Miss Montaro, Mrs. S. Patrick, Mrs. J. Dorham, Mrs. Lucy Johnson, Mrs. Jas. Phillips, San Francisco; Mrs. Jones and daughter, Grass Valley; Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Stockton; Miss Aralena Purnell, Miss Mary Purnell, Mrs. Anna Woods Lombard, Mrs. P. Vickers, Miss Louisa Dean, San Francisco; Mrs. M. E. Bettencourt, Mrs. John Scott, Miss E. Berry, Mr. W. G. Jackson, Mr. Wm. Ector, Mr. Wm. Murray, Miss Louisa Purnell, Miss Laura Dean, Mrs. Louisa Johnson, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Messrs. E. A. Davis, John Williams, Chas. Eppes, Slyvester Burps and T. Watson, San Francisco; Mrs. and Miss Brooks, Vallejo; Mrs. Quinn, Marysville; Mrs. Jerry Johnson, Gilroy.

The celebration, as an entirety, was one of the best ever held by the colored citizens of this State. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Sims Emery, of the Sacramento Zouaves, Mr. Jacob Foster, of Foster's Hall, Mrs. William H. Harper, Mrs. Washington, Mr. Isaish Dunlap, Mr. J. L. Jackson, Mr. G. W. Booth, Mr. J. Gales, and others, who kept public and private accommodations for guests, for the untiring exertions used in making everybody feel comfortable and at home. Many were also accommodated with lodgings and meals at the International and City Hotels, both on the fashionable K street.

BISHOP J. J. MOORE, having recovered from his illness, will lecture in the Zion Church on Thursday evening, January 11th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "The Union of the Methodist Bodies in America, White and Colored." He will also lecture on Sunday evening, January 14th, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "The Form and Power of Godliness." Admission free.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Wm. Robinson, Stockton; G. W. Miller, Petaluma; R. Wilkinson, Oakland; and Norman Anderson, Modesta.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WITNESS.—This is the title of a christian daily newspaper commenced in New York in July last. The specimen number we have received impels us to commend it to all christain denominations. It is published by John Dougall, 162 Nassau street, New York.

Marriage.

COLLINS-LAKE.—In this city, January 23, 1872, by Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. John Collins, of Nocteville, to Mary Ann Lake, of Maine.

Death.

In Petaluma, January 31, of convulsions, James Harris Black, son of George W. and M. E. Miller, aged 1 year and 1 day. Washington and Philadelphia papers please copy.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay.
SAN FRANCISCO.

CARD.

At the Annual Meeting of the Ladies' Pacific Accumulating and Benevolent Association, held in this city, Thursday evening, December 14th, the following were the officers duly elected and installed for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Selena Haygro, President.
Mrs. C. E. Burris, Vice-President.
Mrs. M. L. Fitzgerald, Treasurer.
Mr. Barney Fletcher, Secretary.
Miss Martha E. White, Assistant Secretary.
Mrs. Harriet Miles, Chaplain.
Mrs. Eliza A. Bush, President Board of Managers.

On the same evening the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to Mrs. Eliza A. Phillips, our retiring President, for the faithful manner in which she has conducted the affairs of our Association for the past six years.

MRS. SELENA HAYGRO, President.
MRS. BARNEY FLETCHER Secretary.
SAN FRANCISCO, December 21st, 1871. 2t

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Prize Boot Maker,
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SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT, Proprietresses.
THE OLD
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
Established in 1849.
REMOVAL NOTICE.
BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 618 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.
Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.
OPEN ALL NIGHT.
Wm. Branch & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
FURNISHED ROOMS.
MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and well-furnished Rooms on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.
☞ TERMS MODERATE. 3m
Central Pacific Railroad
OVERLAND TRAINS.
Dec. 6, 1871.
SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.
SAN FRANCISCO, STOCKTON and MODESTO.
SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and TEHAMA.
OAKLAND BRANCH.
ALAMEDA BRANCH.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.
SACRAMENTO, DAVIS and MARYSVILLE.
S. FRANCISCO and S. PACIFIC R. R.
CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO
FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.
Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$66
LEAVE WHARF CORner of First and Brannan streets, punctually at 12 o'clock, M. on the 3rd and 17th of each month. (except when those days fall on Sunday, and then the next business day) for PANAMA, connecting at that Railroad with the Steamers for NEW YORK and CHAGRES for NEW YORK.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
Jan. 3.—MONTANA, Capt. E. M. Farnsworth, sailing at SAN JOSE DE GUATAMALA, ACAJUTLA, and PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting with steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY.
Steamer on the 17th sails at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULTCO and connecting with steamer at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg Gottin, Copenhagen and Norway.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, proceeding on the 3rd from Yokohama, connecting at Nagasaki with Steamers for SHANGHAI, via Ningpo and Nagasaki.
January 1st.—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. W. B. Cobb.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at their Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.
Change of Sailing Day.
Hereafter all the steamers will leave at 12 o'clock, noon.
ELDRIDGE & HOWE, Agents.
CHANGE OF TIME.
NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Carrying the United States Mails.
THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE North Pacific Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the following days:
SENATOR,
FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, BAY AND SAN LUIS OBISPO.
Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.
SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO
Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.
FOR EUREKA, CRESCENT CITY, PORT ORFORD, COOS BAY, AND UMPQUA RIVER.
Leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M.
On the 20th of each month the steamer will extend her trip to PORTLAND, Oregon. Connecting at Astoria with Steamer for Portland.
HOLLADAY & BRUNHAM, Agents.
ma20-tf 327 Sansome street.
FOR NEW ZEALAND
AND
AUSTRALIA
VIA HONOLULU.
At Greatly Reduced Rates.
The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails.
The Splendid Side-Wheel Steamships
NEVADA.....3000 Tons | NEBRASKA.....3000 Tons
DAKOTA.....3000 Tons | Santiago de Cuba.....1000
MONTANA.....1500 Tons
Will leave this port for ports in the above mentioned, on the 1st of each month, (or following day if Sunday), as follows: Wednesday, January 31; Wednesday, February 28; Wednesday, March 27th; and every fourth Wednesday thereafter, or arrival of the Mail from Honolulu.
For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,
No. 214 Market St., San Francisco,
J. W. RAYMOND, Agent.
FOR PORTLAND.
THE A 1 CLYDE BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP
CONSTANTINE,
CHAS. THORNE.....Commander.
Will leave as sailing days down.
HALLADAY'S WHARF,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 316 and 318 Sansome street, room 4.
HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents.
SOLE AGENCY.
NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my copper distilled **Rye and Bourbon Whiskies.** I call the particular attention of purchasers to my Celebrated "**Rose Flake**" Old Bourbon. This is my favorite brand, made from choicest selected grains, and is unsurpassed, for mild, general use. H. H. HART.
Paris, Bourbon Co., Kentucky, November 11, 1870.
MILLIKIN BROS.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Wine, Liquors, Cigars, Groceries, Provisions, Etc., Corner of Third and K Streets,
SACRAMENTO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Wm. Hart's Celebrated "SNOW FLAKE," and Samuel Vanderhoff's "DAYBREAK."
OLD BOURBON WHISKIES,
AND ALSO FOR THE TRADE!
D. J. Miller's **Old Bourbon.**
Wm. Appleton's **Old Bourbon.**
W. A. Gaines' **"Heritage" Old Bourbon** and Rye.
W. A. Gaines' **"Old Crow."**
Cuvier & Co.'s **"C. B. C."**
Applegate's **"Star,"** and other Choice Whiskies.
CHOICE BRANDIES.
Old Hennessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pineau, Martell, Jules Robin & Co., and other Choice Brands.
Wines of all Kinds.—Champagne, Claret Liquors, etc.
SOLE AGENCY.
NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents on the Pacific Coast, for the sale of my **"Daybreak"** Old Bourbon Whisky.
SAMUEL VANDERHOFF.
Nashville, November 22, 1870. no 26 3m
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
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A Family Record

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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large usage of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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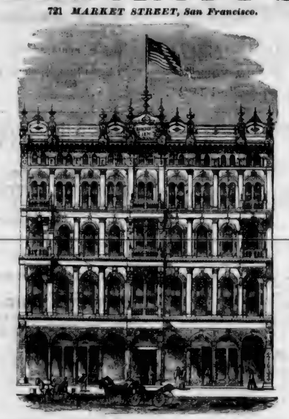
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N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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An infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing TRUE TONIC and NERVINE properties—A certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, SCROFULA, and all Diseases of the BLOOD.

It completely restores the system when impaired by DISEASE, or the effects of MERCURY or CRUEL DRUGS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in SYPHILIS, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from no herb found indigenous to California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

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Full Weight of coal. Full Measure of Wood.

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All kinds of

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Will cure you, and will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; entirely free from all poisonous or stupefying ingredients; perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or long confinement, which it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that is destroyed by trust or brandy! It is entirely free from the mercenary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

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It is entirely free from the injurious application for fever, bilious attacks, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts!

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are not up to superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are offered so low.

Orders executed on THEIR MERITS; they have been adopted by preference by all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor in any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical, one such bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

CURE

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MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA,

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This has proved them thoroughly to be the surest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion or impossible when they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resorted from any medicine such sacred and unanimous assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 23. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872. WHOLE NO. 387

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Three months	1 75
One month	50cts.

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A. S. HOPKINS, General Agent, J street, Sacramento.
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J. J. B. HARDY ..... Sacramento.
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R. B. JOCIUS ..... Woodland, Yolo Co.
Rev. A. RICHARD ..... Marysville
Rev. A. ANDERSON, WM. ROBINSON, E. S. CHRISTON, Rev. E. L. TAYLOR ..... Stockton
D. DAVIS ..... Stock's Building, Stockton
GEO. W. MILLER ..... Petaluma
F. SEARSON, JAS. LEMAR ..... Napa
NATHANIEL FORD, D. D. CARTER ..... Nevada City, Cal.
ALFRED J. WHITE, MILTON MARKS ..... San Jose
ISAAC SANES, MISS S. MOSES ..... Grass Valley
T. COOPER, M. E. TOOMEY ..... Napa
LEWIS LA SOUR, WM. EVANS, J. P. HIGGINS ..... Los Angeles
W. B. HILLER, JOSEPH SMALLWOOD ..... Santa Cruz, Cal.
W. B. HILLER ..... Petaluma City
R. CAMPBELL ..... Watsonville
H. SCHAAF, S. WILKINSON, WM. ASHBURNER ..... Oakland
J. CLEMENS ..... Oroville.
WM. BROWN, MARCUS A. HALL ..... Portland, Oregon
CHARLES A. GRAHAM ..... Portland, Oregon
PETER POWERS ..... Chico, Butte Co.
MILTON M. SCOTT ..... Oroville
WM. H. HARRIS ..... Virginia City, Nev.
C. C. HAWKINS, WM. HIRD ..... Butte County
J. DUFF, JOHN PETERS ..... Marysville
EASTERN STATES.
WM. C. NEIL ..... Corinth, Boston
ADAM PAYSON, JOHN B. FORTUNE ..... 30 Nassau street, New York
S. VAN SICKLE ..... 1020 Locust street, Philadelphia
Rev. J. J. MOORE ..... Washington City, D. C.
WM. WILLIAMS, JOHN PARSONS ..... St. Louis, Mo.
WELLS ..... Chicago, Ill.
FOREIGN.
J. WHITE, JOSEPH COWEN ..... Panama
JOHN FLEMMING, R. C. MURRAY ..... Victoria, B. C.
GRAHAM ..... Honolulu, S. I.

Agents Commissions are one-fifth of money on hand for them.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

might justly be proud to bear the name of mechanic; for whether painter, shoemaker, millwright, tinner or mason, he may become a true artizan in his profession; each in his own calling may know something more and better than his neighbor; may follow closely, investigate and elucidate his own department thoroughly and satisfactorily through all the minute ramifications that others cannot trace. The mechanic who finds other and better modes of doing what has been done slowly and tediously before, is the benefactor of his profession. He gains new knowledge and skill, and improves the quality of manufactures while he shortens the process and diminishes his own labor—and all this he gains, not for himself alone, but for thousands of others who follow the same occupation; and the world blesses him, secretly at least, for the legacy which genius has bequeathed.

In the selection of a trade, attention should be given to the proper direction of individual talent. Each boy has a special talent, and adapted for some particular calling;—certain what that particular calling is, and then draw out and cultivate those natural endowments with which he is gifted, and so fit him to do a citizen's service in the great arena of society. There is, at the present day, too much of a growing dislike for manual labor. The learned and literary professions are overstocked with candidates, many of whom are wholly unfit for the professions they follow. Like wandering planets, having forsaken the orbit in which Heaven placed them, their existence proves a failure, and all "their boasted fire is lost in smoke."

How many whom Nature designed to be skillful workmen with the plow-share and pruning hook, have made havoc with their talents and lives, by aspiring to ministerial honors, and assaying to scatter seeds of divine grace which Heaven never dispensed to them! How many good shoemakers have been spoiled for painting on their shingles—ATTORNEY AT LAW; instead of SHOEMAKING DONE HERE! Admirably would they have succeeded in equipping fallen humanity for pedestrian journeyings, but ill prepared are they to plume swift-winged justice for flight. How many a good mechanic has been lost to society in the ignorantuses that encumber the medical profession! The framework of a house they could have understood, but they know nothing of that of the human body. For a typographical error in the labeling of some men as surgeons, many a precious life has been sacrificed. The honest title, G. B., *"Good Butchers,"* was mischievously interpreted, M. D., hence the sad penalties. Many good blacksmiths are dauberers at dental surgery; the spokes of a cart wheel would have been admirably adjusted, but their sets of false molars and bicuspeds fall out with impunity. Many an able-bodied, stalworth soldier has been lost to the country by throwing aside knapsack and musket, and donning shoulder-straps with bars or stars! Every department is crowded with misguided genius, who make, at best, mere cobblers in the professions; they have choked Society should see and understand this, and correct the evil, as far as possible, by giving patronage to the true artist only.

Give your sons a trade. The acquiring of it will teach them self-independence, and at the same time, obedience and reverence for superiors. Beside, the physical labor necessary to the acquiring of most trades is of incalculable benefit to the young man. The noblest type of manhood is a vigorous, healthful mind, housed in a vigorous healthful body; the better the physical health, the more readily will the mind respond to any demands made upon it. Many great natures, from sheer bodily incapacity, die and make no sign. Mental endowments must be supplemented with physical prowess; it is the assessment which success makes upon the body. Wed mental vigor with bodily strength, and you have a man organized to drive among men, no matter what position he may occupy. Such discipline and development will mint all one's faculties into current coin, and stamp them for circulation. It is the necessary hatchelling that prepares the fibre out of which success is woven. On such training as this depends the success of a commonwealth and the glory of a people; it is the deep and strong foundation on which a Republic stands.

Give your sons a trade! The thrifty tradesmen and the sturdy yeomanry constitute the bulwarks of a nation—the proud assurance of perpetuity, her prosperity and her strength.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

SARAH E. COOPER.

A House Where Men Never Laugh.

How do you think you would like to live, fearing every moment to be blown up, not daring to speak loud, to jar any thing, for fear of starting an explosion that would send you in an instant to the other world?

You don't think it would be very pleasant? Well, then; yet hundreds of men live just in that state, work, receive pay, and live, year after year, in the very sight of death, as it were; all, that the world may have gunpowder.

You can easily guess that those men go about very quietly, and never laugh.

You know that gunpowder is very dangerous in a gun, or near a fire, but perhaps you don't know that it is equally dangerous all through the process of making it.

A powder-mill is a fearful place to visit, and strangers are very seldom allowed to go into one. They are built far from any town, in the woods, and each branch of the work is carried on in a separate building. These houses are quite a distance from each other, so that if one blows up, it won't blow up the rest. Then the floors are made very strong, while the roofs are lightly set on, so that if it explodes, only the roof will suffer.

But, in spite of every care, sometimes a whole settlement of the powder-mills will go off almost in an instant, and every vestige of the work in them will be swept away in a few seconds.

But though you feel like holding your breath to look at it, it is really a very interesting process to see. It is made, perhaps you know, of charcoal, saltpeter and brimstone. Each of these articles are prepared in a house by itself, but the house where they are mixed is the first terrible one. In this building is an immense mill stone, rolling round and round in an iron bed. In this bed, and under the stone, are put the three great fearful ingredients of gunpowder. There they are thoroughly mixed and ground together.

This is a very dangerous operation, because if the stone comes in contact with its iron bed, it is very apt to strike fire, and the merest suspicion of a spark sets off the whole. The materials are spread three or four inches thick in the bed; the wheel which goes by water power, is started, and every man leaves the place. The door is shut and the machinery left to do its terrible work alone. When it has run long enough, the mill is stopped, and the men come back. This operation leaves the powder in hard lumps or cakes.

The next house is where these cakes are broken up into grains, and of course it is quite as dangerous as the last one. But the men can't go away from this, they are obliged to attend to it every moment; and you may be sure no laugh or joke is ever heard within its walls. Every one who goes in has to take off his boots, and put on rubbers, because one grain of the dangerous powpor, crushed by the boot, would explode the whole in an instant.

The floor of this house is covered with leather, and is made perfectly black with the dust of the gunpowder. It contains a set of sieves, each one smaller than the last, through which the powder is sifted, and an immense groaning and labouring mill, where it is ground up, while men shovel it in with wooden shovels. The machinery makes a great deal of noise, but the men are silent, as in the other houses. The reckless crashing of the machinery even seems to give greater horror, and one is very glad to get out of the house.

The glazing-house comes next. Glazing is done by mixing black lead with the powder, to give it a black and shining look. The powder is put into barrels, which revolve for several hours. That polishes the grains by rubbing together. The black lead is put with them, and they revolve several hours more. Of course the dust flies from all these operations, and the workmen, silent like the rest, look like very black negroes, working in the blackest of powder, in a room whose walls and floors are blacker than the rest, if possible. It has a very singular look to a stranger, and, added to the horrible silence, makes one feel that the whole world has gone into mourning. Often, the gunpowder, revolving so rapidly in the barrels, get very hot; so this, too, is a dangerous operation.

The shining house is next on the list, and there the gunpowder is heated on wooden trays. It is very hot and no workmen stay there. From there it goes to the packing house, and is put up in barrels, kegs and canisters.

Safely through all these houses, it goes at last to the storehouse. One feels like drawing a long breath to see the fearful stuff safely packed away, out of the hands of men, in this curious house.

You've heard of things being dry as a powder house, but you wouldn't think this house very dry. The roof is one big tank, kept full of water. Did you ever hear of a water roof before? Instead of steps to go in, there are shallow tanks of water, through which every one must walk to the door.

In none of these powder houses is any light ever allowed except sunlight. The wages are good, the day's work is short, ending always at three or four o'clock. But the men have a serious look, that makes one think every moment of the day, and glad to get away.

Though curiosity take a man once to visit a powder-mill, he has no desire to go the second time; and he feels all the rest of his life, that for once he has been very near death.

A Small-Pox Remedy.

—The following statement of a correspondent of the *Stockton Herald* has been going the rounds of the papers:

I herewith append a recipe which has been used to my own knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small-pox, though the pittings are filling. When Jenner discovered the cow-pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head; but when the most scientific school of medicine in the world—that of Paris—published this recipe as a panacea for small-pox it past unheeded. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of the scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it, to cure the small-pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured: Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fox-glove (digitalis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonfuls of water. When thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physcians to use this there would be no need of pest-houses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that terrible disease.

A YOUNG MAN, who is wrestling with his first moustache, proposes to name it after two leading base ball clubs, because there are nine on a side.

Address

DELIVERED BY HON. JAMES LYNCH (COLORED), SECRETARY OF STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, AT THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. GOV. OSCAR J. DUNN.

In the cold embrace of death lies before us the first colored man elected to a State office in this nation. The weight of this affliction that now presses from the heart, the signs of agony and sorrow that come to us in the flowing tear, deep groan and solemn countenance, can only be measured by Him, who, even before He let it down by the cords of His love, dispatched the Heavenly messengers to help us bear it. Its suddenness intensifies our sorrow. Only a few days ago the illustrious dead moved among the citizens of this commonwealth, in the massive grandeur of solid worth, the offspring of his exalted patriotism, his integrity of character, heroic firmness and well balanced intellect, enjoying what not often comes, even to one so deserving, the almost universal confidence and admiration of his fellow-citizens. Appearing thus to the world, and having such a hold on the great heart of the people, how is it under this roof? A sympathetic emotion convenes me when I think how closely bound to others by family ties fastened in the depths of the heart, he stood up a few hours ago in this household, a husband guarding a fountain of domestic bliss—a very window through which those made subjects of affection by these relations looked into a happy future. Added to this feature of our sad bereavement, comes the loss of his usefulness to this commonwealth. Its eventful history since the surrender records many occasions of great crisis when he proved to be the needed fulcrum, and he was the only one to be found on the lever, or the power, without which serious hindrance would have sadly retarded the onward march of great movements and measures which have saved much that would have been of public detriment, and added much that has been a general blessing. This is the more deeply felt by the race to which he belonged. Rising from the obscurity and depth where American prejudice had kept him—regarding God's blessing of freedom and political equality as God's call to duty—he arose higher and higher, and standing as the second officer of this commonwealth, a statesman of acknowledged ability, admired by colored people of all civilized lands, and all people who bear sympathy with the oppressed. Yes, he stood on that proud eminence in the hallowed glory of his high purpose, with his heart speaking the word "Onward" in its every throb, till God lade it stop, and his spirit passed to the skies, leaving us the lifeless, clayey mass that now lies in the casket before us.

Farewell, Governor Dunn! And yet why should we bid you farewell? Tis true, we seem to be on a battlefield where death met us in hostile power, and defeated in the awful engagement our chieftain lies cold and pulseless, and we are bowing in blood and tears before the remorseless victor. But hush! a voice whispers "help shall come;" victory shall be snatched from the cold iron grasp of the king of terrors. Hush! bid him not farewell. O. J. Dunn is here, he will continue with us long—aye, forever. His bright example is an extinguishable light. His good deeds will perpetuate themselves and bring forth fruit as the seedlings that are brought to the ground by falling fruit and imbued themselves in the earth and germinate.

I love to hear Governor Dunn's pastor, Rev. Mr. Thomas, speak of him as he did, many milestones on his way to glory.

His persecutors, be they who they may, have warred against him for naught. He is not dead! He has changed not the spirit, not the power, but the form of his life. I have studied this man from a distance—studied him because of his relation to my race. Interest, too, in him was deepened by his many trials and great responsibilities, and the telegram that announced his death on yesterday at the office of the Secretary of State, in the capitol of Mississippi, made hearts in my State akin to those that are now before me.

Widowed lady, take this comfort for your bleeding heart—with you a nation weeps. You bear not this burden alone. If the telegraph, newspapers and messengers, which carry the news of the death of the illustrious dead to every nook and corner of our land, would bring back to you the responses of the hearts touched, you will have a voice as that of many waters testifying to the fact. They tell me he prayed with dying breath. He reached out his hand for Jesus right at the cold river of death. Jesus was there, because He promised to be. I believe He took his hand; He lead him over.

I hear the voice of love. I see the bleeding lamb of God giving us the victory. Raise your banners; strike up your music. March on, for Jesus leads. "O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?"

A Clerk's Story.

When I used to tend store in Syracuse the old man came round one day, and says he: "Boys, the one who sells the most between now and Christmas gets a vest-pattern for a present." Maybe we didn't work for that vest pattern! I tell you there were some tall stories told in praise of goods about that time; but the tallest talker, and the one that had the most cheek of all of us, was a certain Jonah Squirer, who roomed with me. He could take a dollar out of a man's pocket when the man only intended to spend a six-pence; and the women—Lord bless you—they just handed over their pocket-book too him, and let him lay out what he liked for them. One night, Jonah woke me up with, "By Jo, old fellow, it you think that ere's got cotton in it, I'll bring down the sheep that it was cut from, and make him own his own wool. Twon't wash out, either; word a pair of pants of that stuff for five years, and they are as good now as when I first put them on. Take it at 30 cents, and I'll say you don't owe me anything. Eh, too dear? Well, call it 28 cents. What do you say? Shall I twist? All right, it's a bargain." I could feel Jonah's hand a playing about the bed clothes for an instant, then, rip, tear went something or other, and I hid my head under the blanket, perfectly convulsed with laughter, and sure that Jonah had torn the best sheet from top to bottom. When I awoke the next morning I found that the back of my night-shirt was split from tail to collar band.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is announced that an Embassy is on the way from Japan to the United States and other countries, composed of persons holding high offices and members of the royal family; and whereas, we are anxious to encourage commercial and friendly relations between the United States and Japan; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Doi grain Emperor, do hereby command all persons to show said Embassy every attention during their sojourn here.

Also, in case the Duke Alexis comes to visit our imperial highness in San Francisco, the military forces of the empire are ordered to receive him with due courtesy.

NORTON I.

Dated San Francisco, January 12th, A.D. 1872.

"EVERY good act" says Mohammed, "is charity." Your smiling in your brother's face is charity; an exhortation of your fellow-man to virtuous deeds is alms-giving; your putting a wanderer in the right road is charity; your removing stones and thorns and other obstructions from the road is charity. A man's true wealth hereafter is the good he does to his fellow-men.

THE best plan for preventing the explosion of boilers, is to fill them with ice water and set them in

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 13th. 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

National and State Legislation.

As the holidays are now over, we may expect a considerable amount of practical legislation by Congress and our State Legislature. There is scarcely anything to come before Congress that is likkly to incite particular interest amongst the people at large, except to put an effectual quietus upon the Ku-Klux bands, who are now being rapidly suppressed by convictions and punishment, as were many of those miscreants recently by the civil authorities of South Carolina, who disposed of them in the following manner:

"In the United States Circuit Court of Columbia, S. C., December 28th, Judge Bond announced the decision of the court overruling Stanley's motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment, and the defendants, so far convicted or who have pleaded guilty were sentenced: J. W. Mitchell to five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine; Sherard Childrers, William Montgomery, Evans Murphy, Hezekiah Parker, R. H. Mitchell, Sylvanus Shearer, Hugh Shearer, William Shearer and James B. Shearer each to eighteen months and $100 fine, Dr. Thomas B. Whitesides, one year and $100 fine, and John B. Miller, three months and $20 fine."

This is as it should be. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* in some of the counties of South Carolina by President Grant, has proved to be of a very practical nature, notwithstanding the declarations of the New York *World* and other Democratic papers to the contrary, who excuse the Ku-Klux organizations on the plea of their being the effects of the "bayonet bill" and other acts of reconstruction, which have given such general quietude to the country. If all is not quiet, then a few more "bayonet bills" should be enacted, as the laws just enforced in Columbia, S. C., have proved very wholesome, not only to the law abiding people in that district, but to the entire nation.

Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Bill may come up in another shape, and should be enacted for the purpose of giving the reconstruction measures an appearance of consistency with their teachings and principles. Prejudice to caste is yet strongly manifested in nearly all the Northern cities, and seemingly more so than in the erring and penitent South. Our present Legislature should should so amend the school laws as to bring them upon an equality with those in the once slave-holding South.

Names Omitted.

In our editorial correspondence from Sacramento last week, in giving an account of who were present from San Francisco and other places, at the Emancipation celebration and ball, in our haste in writing up the proceedings of the day and evening, we unwittingly omitted the names of Miss Adella Burris and Mrs. Thir of San Francisco, and Mrs. Catanch of Gilroy, who were also among the most prominent ladies present. Mr. E. Dixon and Mr. Martin of San Francisco were also present. Miss Adella Burris and Mrs. Lucy Johnson were tastefully dressed and vied in grandeur with the other belles of the evening.

DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. HALLECK.—Among the telegraphic dispatches of the 9th inst., the sad intelligence was received of the death of Maj. Gen. Halleck of the U. S. A. Montgomery Block, in which the pioneer law firm of Halleck, Peachy & Billings are still located, has displayed a very large flag at half mast since the news of the General's death.

Experiment shows that a flash of lightning lasts just the 480th of a second.

Compulsory Education.

Senator Betge, Democratic Senator from San Francisco, introduced a Compulsory Education bill on Wednesday last, which was referred to the Committee on Education. While the bill compels all parents and guardians to send their children to school, it suggests no alteration in the present exclusive system of public instruction, whereby the children of colored citizens are deprived of the privileges enjoyed by children of white citizens, while all are compelled to pay taxes alike. Another effect of the bill will be to compel colored citizens to continue sending their children to the separate isolated schools at present provided, for want of a liberal legislative remedy.

In accordance with the ideas pronounced by Governor Booth in his Inaugural Address, Senator Betge's bill is too tame on the main question for this progressive age. When a proper bill is presented, (which will be in a few days,) fully in accord with the sentiments boldly expressed by consistent Governor Booth—it is to be hoped that no Republican member will recant from the sound Republican principles advanced by the Governor on the public school question, or flinch from the policy of the National Administration in allowing the children of colored citizens privileges in public education.

It is doubtful whether it is generally known that when the colored children of this State, after acquiring the few elements which are taught in the present isolated primary schools, that they are totally denied access to the grammar, intermediate or high schools. After leaving primary schools there is no impetus, no hope, no inducement, offered to them. When they complete these primary branches they are sent to rove the streets, where they partake of every vice, and all because there is a prejudice against caste. There is no reason why all citizens, without regard to race or color, should not be entitled to their rights. Either our State Legislature or State Courts must decide, or a remedy must be sought by a test case in the United States Court, under the Civil Rights' Bill.

Letter from President Stanford to the Citizens of Stockton.

The Stockton *Independent* of the 8th inst., contains the following:

Hon. E. S. Holden, E. Stockwell, Esq., W. S. Montgomery, Esq., and many other citizens of Stockton—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter wherein you are so kind as to declare, in warm and expressive words, your approval of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in perfecting the railroad system of California, and in lessening the cost of travel and freight.

I assure you that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has done, and will find it to its benefit to do, all in its power to encourage this kindly feeling on the part of the citizens of Stockton, and it will do in the future as it trusts it has done in the past, its best to accommodate and facilitate the business, growth and prosperity of the city of Stockton. The company conceives the interests of the city and railroad are mutual.

The business of the railroad is the carrying trade. Its policy is to encourage and facilitate the increase of population and the development of commerce, particularly along its lines. In pursuance of this policy, and appreciation that there can be no commerce without transportation, the railroad company have always to so regulate its tariffs as never, if possible, to prohibit exchange of commodities or to refuse any business because it could not pay a profit, often only charging on freight such a price as would pay the additional cost to the company consequent upon its movement.

On behalf of the Company and for himself personally, allow me to express to you the highest sense of gratitude for your kind words of encouragement, and that we hope to deserve hereafter your good opinion. I remain, your obedient servant,

LELAND STANFORD.

Masonic.

The colored Grand Lodge of Masons in Washington City, District of Columbia, dissolves all fellowship with the so-called National Grand Lodge, or "National Compact," and joins in union with the State sovereignty Grand Lodges, of which there are at present thirteen, including the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of this State, namely: the M. W. United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware, Independent Grand Lodge of Maryland, Grand Lodge for the State of Virginia, Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee, Grand Lodge for the State of Florida, Grand Lodge for the State of Alabama, Eureka Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Grand Lodge of Canada, Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California, and now the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, making thirteen in all, which have dissented from the so-called "National Grand Lodge," or "National Compact," for trying to force the following arbitrary rule to hold State Grand Lodges under its jurisdiction. The "National Compact" declared by edict sometime ago "that no Most Worshipful Grand Lodge (colored) within the United States of North America can exist, or exercise any Masonic privileges or duty, without the sanction of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge, by *warrant*, duly granted for that purpose."

The dissenting Grand Lodges adhere to the regular mode of organizing Grand Lodges by Convention composed of not less than three chartered Lodges in each State, at the time of holding such Convention, and when a Grand Lodge is thus formed, it is supreme in its own jurisdiction, and not subordinate to the so-called "National Compact," or "National Grand Lodge."

The colored Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia, in Washington City, after recently dissenting, has issued to all the Conventional Independent Grand Lodges, the following document:

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the District of Columbia, to each and every true and genuine Free and Accepted Mason, wheresoever dispersed around the Globe—Greeting:

BE IT KNOWN TO YOU, BRETHREN:—

That, whereas, on the sixth day of October, A. L. 5869, A. D. 1869, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the District of Columbia, in view of the action of the National Grand Lodge, or National Compact, in issuing an order to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Ohio, and its jurisdiction, did enter its solemn protest against the assumptious mandate of said National Compact, for the reason, amongst others given, that said order, as made to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, was utterly subversive of that sovereignty of character inherent in and appertaining to Grand Lodge, universally conceded by Masons, from the earliest organization of a Grand Lodge, to be supreme in its own jurisdiction, both as to the government of its own immediate membership and in the regulation of its intercourse with other Grand Lodges, limited only by the ancient landmarks, usages and customs of our Order, not to be surrendered, or delegated, neither admitting of alteration nor innovation.

And whereas, this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge requested that a special convocation of the several Grand Lodges composing this said National Compact be called by its proper officers for the purpose of considering the exigencies as presented by the Grand Lodges for the State of Ohio, Louisiana and other jurisdictions, and for making arrangements for a Convention of the Masonic fraternity of the United States, with the intent of a more perfect unity, through legal and acceptable ways, and for the formal abandonment of the illogical and abnormal relationship and attitude assumed, and powers usurped and attempted to be exercised by the said National Grand Lodge, or Compact; and, whereas, said National Compact has not complied with said request, or made any response whatever thereto; and, whereas, further, this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge did then announce, for the reasons set forth more fully in its proceedings of October 6th, A. L. 5859, A. D. 1869, that unless some course was pursued to unify and harmonize the different organizations of Masons throughout the country, and to heal the divisions created by contraint and illogical governments in the same jurisdiction, it should feel constrained by its conviction of duty to the Masonic craft to withdraw its voluntary connection with the National Compact; therefore, be it resolved by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia, that the relationship heretofore existing between the National Grand Lodge, or Compact, and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia is hereby *dissolved*.

Resolved, That this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia hereby declares its complete independence in all its relationship to said National Grand Lodge, or Compact, and do receive and acknowledge all worthy Masons hailing from any regularly established Grand Lodge on the surface of the globe.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare an address to accompany and more fully set forth the action of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, the same to be sent to the several Grand Lodges, as a pledge of the fraternal desire of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia for their recognition and reciprocal intercourse and co-opera tion; and for the correctness of its judgment and determination of purpose, and the regularity and rectitude of its conduct, this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge calls upon all good and true Masons to witness.

Done at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, this 31st day of July, A. L. 5871, A. D. 1871 JOHN F. COOK,

Grand Master.

JOHN G. GOINS, *Asst. G. Sec.*

ADDRESS.

Brethren:—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia, after mature deliberation, has in its judgment deemed it best for the interests of the craft to sever the relationship heretofore existing between the National Grand Lodge, or Compact, and itself. In this action the Grand Lodge has not proceeded in any hasty or ill-tempered manner, but after due reflection (extending back for years) gave expression to its conviction on this subject, and the condition of the Masonic fraternity in the United States, in a series of Preambles and Resolutions, on the 6th day of October, A. L. 5869, A. D. 1869. As will be seen, therefore, the action of the Grand Lodge of July 31st is the resultant sequence of its action of October 6th, 1869.

We deem it unnecessary at this time to refer to the fact of the illogical and abnormal character of the National Grand Lodge, in its relationship to State Grand Lodges.

We can readily conceive of a National Compact, or League, or of a National Representative Masonic Convention, with no directing power or control, but convening as occasions demand, and recommending, advising or suggesting for the good and harmony of the Order; but of a National Grand Lodge, exercising the same power over and relationship to State jurisdictional Grand Lodges, as the said Grand Lodges exercise authority over their constituent or subordinate members or Lodges, is too absurd for comprehension, an intolerable innovation, a crude inutility, which cannot bear the light of the day in which we live. One grand orient for all, and no State Grand Lodges; or, as it suits the territorial construction of our country better, Grand Lodge jurisdictions according to territory, and the growth of the order amongst us.

How, then, can a union of colored Masons of this country be effected? Certainly not in and through the present National Grand Lodge. We believe, brethren, that in our own jurisdiction the proper steps have been taken by our Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, by absolving a relationship, which, although it brought us into association and affiliation with a limited portion of the Masonic fraternity in almost all parts of our common country, nevertheless it alienated us from as large a portion, without any cause founded in reason, and erected as a barrier to the unity of the craft, a barrier which was rapidly extending and consolidating a division outside its influence, and that would confirm to thwart in greater degree daily the unity of the craft.

The National Grand Lodge was organized in Boston, June 23d, A. L. 5847, A. D. 1847. At that time there were other bodies of Masons, emanating from the same original source—the African Lodge at Boston, that did not then, and does not now regard the National Grand Lodge as a necessity, but in its relationship to the craft as inconsistent and contradictory to reason in maintaining an organization which claims as its prerogative to hold Grand Lodges, and Grand Masters subordinate to its decrees. These Lodges declined to enter into this compact of such untenable character, and to-day their condition is in every regard as fair and prosperous as that of the Lodges to the National Compact. Their determination is to-day strongly made not to subordinate themselves to this unnecessary and abnormal government, and the result is a division of effort, and the grand principles of of our Order are being jeopardized thereby, and the remote and future consequences are, to every genuine unselfish Mason, too saddening for conjecture.

Brethren, our Grand Lodge has withdrawn its allegiance from the National Compact, and shall seek in its own jurisdiction, and under its own individual sovereignty, an honorable union of the craft, without sacrifice or compromise of any cardinal principle of the ancient usages and customs of our Order, having faith to believe that every true and genuine Mason is a co-working brother in the attainment of the same common end—the good of the craft, the elevation of our fellow men.

Already the Grand Lodges of Tennessee, Alabama, Florida and Ohio (which, like Eureka Grand Lodge of Louisiana, have formed Grand Lodges according to the established custom of Masons), have our acknowledgments gone forth, and with whom our intercourse has been established, by the mutual acceptance of representatives to and from each other.

Finally, brethren, we adjure you by our common tie of mystic brotherhood to encourage and promote all efforts made to reconcile the difference which divide us, and in concert of action with us endeavor to harmonize and build up an intelligent practical comprehension of the regulations and tenets of our Order amongst its votaries.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN G. GOINES,
JOHN T. LUCAS,
JOHN H. BROOKS,
ISAAC CLARK,
H. H. DADE,
Committee.

The Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia also ask Fraternal relations with the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California, which have been accepted, and have appointed the Right Worshipful Brother Nelson Cook, Grand Secretary, and sending him a commission as their representative near the said Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of this State.

The so-called "National Compact" was originally composed of twenty-two men, who met in the City of Boston in 1847; a half a dozen or more from Pennsylvania, two from Maryland, three or four from New York, and the balance of the number which completed the twenty-two were made up in Boston, who acted without the sanction of any Grand Lodge at that time, except the two rival Grand Lodges which had existed in Pennsylvania, and assumed jurisdiction all over the United States. Masons emanating from the same source, that is from the original charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England in 1784, have subsequently formed Grand Lodges in the several States by Convention.

This so-called "National Grand Lodge," or "National Compact," which has a kind of acting board no where else except in Philadelphia, where the National Grand Master, National Grand Secretary, and a National District Deputy, issue promulgations at intervals, forbidding State Grand Lodges to exist without their sanction, and when any that had been duped under them resist their assumptions they publish foolish pronunciamentos against their existence. We are in possession of one of these documents, signed by R. H. Gleaves, "National Grand Master;" Jonathan Davis, "National Grand Secretary;" and Wm. L. Darow, Samuel Van Brakle, and T. Jefferson Martin, "National Committee," against the Grand Lodges of Ohio and District of Columbia, which is too absurd to publish to the intelligent Masonic world, with its audacious assumptions and pretences of power over State Grand Lodges.

A Little Sermon.

At a railroad station, not long ago, one of the beautiful lessons which all should learn was taught in such a natural, simple way, that none could forget it. It was a bleak, snowy day; the train was late, the ladies' room dark and smoky, and the dozen women, old and young, who sat waiting impatiently, all looked cross, low-spirited or stupid.

Just then a forlorn old woman, shaking with the palsy, came in with a basket of wares for sale, and went about mutely offering them to the sitters. Nobody bought anything, and the poor old soul stood blinking at the door a minute, as if reluctant to go out into the bitter storm again. She turned presently, and poked about the room as if trying to find something, and then a pale lady in black, who lay as if asleep on the sofa, opened her eyes, saw the old woman, and instantly asked in a kind tone,

"Have you lost anything, ma'am?"

"No, dear, I'm looking for the heatin place, to have a warm, 'fore I go out ag'in. My eyes are poor, and I don't seem to find the furnace nowhere."

"Here it is;" and the lady led her to the steam radiator, placed a chair and showed her how to warm her feet.

"Well, now, ain't that nice?" said the old woman, spreading her ragged mittens to dry. "Thankee, dear; this is proper comfortable, ain't it? I'm most froze to-day, bein' lame and aching; and not sellin' much made me sort of down hearted."

The lady smiled, went to the counter, bought a cup of tea and some hot food, carried it herself to the old woman, and said, as respectfully and kindly as if the poor soul had been dressed in silk and fur, "Won't you have a hot cup of tea? It's very comforting such a day as this."

"Saken alive! Do they give tea at this depot?" cried the old lady in innocent surprise, that made a smile go round the room, touching the glummest face like a stream of sunshine. "I'll have some, if it is just lovely," added the old lady, sipping away with a relish. "That does warm my heart."

While she refreshed herself, telling her story meanwhile, the lady looked over the poor little wares in the basket, bought soap, pins and shoe-strings, and cheered the old soul by paying well for them.

As I watched her doing this I thought what a sweet face she had, though I'd consider her rather plain before. I felt dreadfully ashamed of myself that I had grimly shaken my head when the basket was offered me; and, as I saw a look of interest, sympathy and kindness come into the faces around me, I did wish I had been the magician to call it out. It was only a kind word and a friendly act; but to me it brightened the dingy room wonderfully. It changed the faces of a dozen women; and I think it touched a dozen hearts, for I saw many eyes follow the plain pale lady with sudden respect; and when the old woman, with many thanks, got up to go, several persons beckoned to her and bought something, as if they wanted to repair their negligence.

ACT WELL YOUR PART.—Mr. Spurgeon, the well-known theologian, says:

"There is not a spider hanging on the king's wall but hath its errand; there is not a single nettle that growth in the corner of the churchyard but hath its purpose; there is not a single insect fluttering in the breeze but accomplishes some divine decree; and I never will have it that God created any man, especially any Christian man, to be a blank and to be nothing. He made you for an end. Find out what that end is; find out your niche, and fill it. If it be ever so little, if it is only to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water, do something in this great battle of God and truth.

Whoever learns to stand alone, must learn to fall alone.

Leap Year Party.

Miss Hattie Grases and a number of other young ladies have a "Leap Year Party" in embryo, which is soon to come off. We are informed by those mingling in polite circles, that it will be a grand affair.

A Delegation of Colored Men visit the President.

The President was visited Wednesday by a delegation of Colored men, who are advocating the passage of Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. They ask that the President would send a message to Congress asking for the passage of this measure, as an amendment to the pending Amnesty bill.

The President remarked in reply, that he had no doubt but the Colored people were deprived of some rights and privileges they had a clear claim to, but his impression was that the recent amendments to the Constitution conferred upon them all the privileges of citizenship. He thought that the Courts would accord all legal rights withheld. With regard to amending the Amnesty bill by the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, the President considered such action would jeopardize the passage of the Amnesty law, while from his knowledge of Sumner's bill, he believed it could pass on its own merits as a separate measure.

In pasting wall-papers, posters, etc., especially where successive layers, are put on there arises a most disagreeable effluvia, which is particularly noticeable in damp weather. The cause of this is the decomposition of the paste. In close rooms it is very unwholesome and often the cause of disease. In large manufactories, where large quantities of paste are used, it often becomes sour and offensive. Glue, also, has often a very disagreeable odor. If, when making paste or glue, a small quantity of carbolic acid is added, it will keep sweet and free from offensive smells. A few drops added to mucilage or ink prevents mold. In whitewashing the cellar and dairy, if an ounce of carbolic acid is added to each gallon of wash, it will prevent mold, and prevent the disagreeable taints often perceived in meats and milk from damp apartments.—*Herald of Health.*

Of the five colored members of the House of Representatives there are upon committees appointed. De Large, of South Carolina, on the Committee on Manufactures; Elliott, of the same State, on the Committee on Education and Labor; and Rainey, of the same State, on the Commissoes on Freedman a Affairs. Turner, of Alabama, and Walls, of Florida, are not members of any committee.

MRS. MASSAC, living near Grand Rapids, killed herself by means of a double barrelled shot-gun on the 13th. Both barrels of the gun were found discharged, and the top of her head blown off.

Biennial Election of Officers

FOR THE

BRANNAN GUARD

Will take place on Monday evening, January 15th, 1872, at their armory, Pacific street.

Members of the company will please take notice that the officers elected will serve two years, as per amendment to the Constitution, instead of one year, as heretofore.

The Committee present the following gentlemen:

Captain	J. S. HENRIQUES
First Lieutenant	WM. MITCHELL
Second Lieutenant	WM. TOWNES
First Sergeant	P. EAGLE
Second Sergeant	WM. H. CARTER
Third Sergeant	WM. FERGUSON
Fourth Sergeant	THEO. B. COOPER
Fifth Sergeant	Col. JAMES ROSS
Secretary	WM. H. CARTER
Treasurer	JESSE HUGHES
Flag Bearer	THOMAS COOPER

Messrs. Dallas, Vickers, Davidson, Harper and Bundy, Committee.

JANUARY 10th, 1872.

BRANNAN GUARD.

INDEPENDENT TICKET.

Captain	J. S. HENRIQUES
First Lieutenant	E. B. HALL
Second Lieutenant	WM. A. MITCHELL
Orderly Sergeant	CHAS. WHITFIELD
Second Sergeant	WM. H. FERGUSON
Third Sergeant	D. B. JACKMAN
Fourth Sergeant	THEO. B. COOPER
Fifth Sergeant	JAMES ROSS
Flag Bearer	THOS. B. COOPER
Secretary	A. C. DALLAS
Treasurer	JESSE HUGHES

Election will take place on Monday evening, January 15th, 1872.

D. B. JACKMAN, Secretary.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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OPEN ALL NIGHT.

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37 TERMS MODERATE. 7*

Central Pacific Railroad



OVERLAND TRAINS.

LEAVE.	Express for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Atlantic Express, Daily.	Dec. 6, 1871.	ARRIVE.	Express Daily.	Express Daily.
Oakland	7.00 A M		Sacramento	7.30 P M	9.30 P M
"	7.30 "		Oakland		9.00 "
"	3.30 "		San Jose		6.20 "
"	5.00 "		Niles		5.00 "
Alameda	7.15 "		Livermore		4.55 "
"	10.30 A M		Lathrop	3.39 P M	
"	2.00 P M		Stockton	3.10 "	
"	12.45 A M		Tracy	2.30 "	4.34 P M
"	12.00 M		Antioch	10.30 "	
"	4.00 P M		Davis	8.45 A M	
"	6.35 A M		Cisco	9.30 P M	
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.		
Sacramento	7.00 A M		Sacramento	7.00 P M	9.00 P M
"	8.10 "		Colfax	4.55 "	7.10 A M
Davis	9.00 "		Cisco		7.30 "
"	3.20 P M		Truckee	6.25 P M	7.50 "
Antioch	4.32 "		Reno	4.12 P M	4.50 "

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
7.30 A M	San Francisco	8.45 A M
8.00 "	Alameda	8.15 "
9.30 "	San Jose	6.30 "
3.30 P M	"	12.30 P M
4.30 "	"	1.30 A M
5.30 "	"	2.30 "

SAN FRANCISCO, STOCKTON and MODESTO.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
8.00 A M	San Francisco	6.40 P M
4.00 P M	Stockton	10.30 A M
4.00 "	Modesto	10.30 "
4.00 "	"	10.30 "
4.00 "	"	4.12 P M

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and TEHAMA.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.
10.45 A M	Sacramento	7.00 P M
10.30 "	Marysville	6.45 "
1.30 P M	"	10.30 A M
1.30 "	Tehama	10.30 "
ARRIVE.		LEAVE.
6.45 A M	Sacramento	7.00 P M
7.30 "	Colfax	6.30 "
10.30 "	Marysville	3.45 "
10.30 "	Tehama	3.45 "

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m. Leave BROOKLYN, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p.m. and 12.00 a.m. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00 and 8.00 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 and 7.00 p.m. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 p.m. Leave ENCINAL, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 p.

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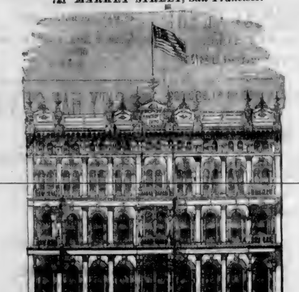
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VOL. VIII.—NO. 24. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872. WHOLE NO. 388

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Agents' Commissions are one-fifth of money collected in claims.

Jersey Lightning.

BY JOSH BILLINGS.

Jersey lightning is cider brandy, three hours old, still born, and quicker than a flash. The juice is drank raw by all sports, and makes a premonitory and hissing noise as it works down the throat, like an old shee goose setting on eggs, or a hot iron stuck into ice water. Three horns a day of this licker will tan a man's interior in six months so that he can swallo a live six-toed crab, feet fust, and not waste a wink.

I don't fat a man (cider don't) like whiskee dos, but puckers him up like fried potatoes. A man kan survive the fust three years of Jersey lightning, he is safe then for the next seventy-five years to come, and keeps living every day more like a three-year-old pepperpod, hotter and hotter. An old cider brandy drinker will steam in a sudden shower ov rain, like a pile ov stable manure, and his breath smell like the bunghole ov a rum cask lately emptied. When Jersey lightning is fust born it tastes like biling turpentine and cayenne, half and half, and will rise a blood blister on a pair ov old cowhide brogans in fifteen minutes, and applied eternally will cure rheumatism or kill the patient, I forget which. The fust born a man takes ov this licker will make him think he has swallowed a gas light, and he will go out behind the barn and try to die, but he kant. The eyes ov an old cider brandist looks like deep gashes cut into a ripe tomato, his nose iz the komplexshun of a half boiled lobster, and the grizzle ov his gullet sticks out like the elbo ov a tin leader. The more villainous the drink, the more inveterate are those who drink. I kant tell yer whether cider brandy will shorten an old sucker's days or not, for they generally outlive all the rest of the nabburs, and die just as soon as the old tavern stand changes hands, and iz opened on temperance principles. One bottle ov sarsaparilla or ginger popp iz as fatal to these old fellers as a rifle ball is tew a bedbugg.

The Colored School Question in Oakland.

From the Oakland *Daily News* of Wednesday last we extract the following debate, which occurred in the Board of Education in Oakland, at their regular meeting, on Tuesday evening last:

Under the head of unfinished business, the Secretary read the following resolutions, offered by Director Cole at the previous meeting:

Resolved, That from and after this date, the public schools of Oakland shall be open alike for the admission of all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years, resident of the city and citizens of the State, as defined in the 14th article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, without reference to race, color, or former condition.

Resolved, That section 97, article 11, relating to the establishment of separate schools for the education of children of African, Mongolian and Indian descent be, and is hereby repealed.

Dr. Cole said the adoption of the second resolution was necessary if they adopted the first. The reason he had for offering the first was because he saw no other way of avoiding an impending difficulty. It seemed to him that the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution rendered it obligatory upon them to provide for the colored children. There are so few of these among us that it would be almost suicidal to go to the expense of building a separate school building for the very few. The Doctor read from the Constitution that portion referring to the abridgment of rights and privileges of citizens. It may be unpleasant for many of our children and why should we refuse to receive those who were paying for the support of the schools.

Director Bacon said sometime ago he had offered a similar resolution, but they were then without sufficient light upon the subject to act upon it, and it fell stillborn. He was pleased to see that others saw the matter as he viewed it. As the Board did not set itself right upon the record at that time, he thought they would be receiving a very small honor at a cheap rate. The Legislature would probably repeal the obnoxious law at the present session, and it would look now as though they were adopting themselves to the force of circumstances. For one he thought as the question had been allowed to slumber so long that they had better sit still and allow the car of progress to remove it for them.

Director Bartling moved the adoption of the resolutions. Seconded by Dr. Cole.

Mr. Bartling would not controvert the sentiments uttered by Dr. Cole, but thought it better to await the action of the Legislature in the matter. It would be the quietest and most pleasant way. The time was not proper. It looked as though we wanted to forestall the Legislature. If that body does not repeal the law, we may then admit the colored children under the law of the United States.

Dr. Cole said the law of California was a dead letter. The law of the United States over rides State law.

Mr. Hamilton said we have our existence under the State law and if there is a collision between the State law and the law of the United States, we are still bound to act by the power under which we act.

Director Playter would like to vote for the resolutions if he could do so consistently without coming into conflict with the law of the State. It was not the best way to get at the difficulty. When the matter first came up, he had expressed his desire that the time would come when we could admit all to the public schools. If the matter was brought before the Legislature he believed they would repeal this odious section of the Statute. That would be better than to set themselves up and say we disregard the Statute. He would move that further consideration of the resolutions be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Hamilton seconded the motion, and it was carried. Director Cole only voting no.

Mr. Hamilton suggested that a petition be sent to the Legislature setting forth the antagonism between the two laws, and finally moved that a committee be appointed to lay the matter before the Legislature and request the repeal of the State law. Carried.

The Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Hamilton, Bacon and Cole.

Served Him Right.

A few weeks ago a clerk in one of the departments, accompanied by a friend, entered a restaurant in this city for the purpose of ordering "a few on the half shell." The two young men referred to had been in the saloon but a few minutes when a respectable appearing colored man entered, and, sitting down at one of the tables, in a quiet manner gave his order for refreshments, which were soon forthcoming. Hereupon the clerk above referred to, who had watched the proceeding with rising indignation, remarked to his companion, loud enough to be heard by every person in the room: "If I had money enough to buy up the Court, I'd take a chair and break that nigger's head!" The colored man continued his meal in silence, and, after finishing, made inquiries as to the identity of the belligerent young gentleman who had made the above remark. Ascertaining that he was a Government clerk, he laid the matter before the head of the department, where the "nigger" baiter was unceremoniously, at once summoned the young man and questioned him as to the truth of the charge made against him. Clerkus "acknowledged the corn," both as to the offensive remark and the unusual amount of bad whisky he had been drinking when he made it. His excuse was deemed insufficient, and he was at once dismissed. The colored man referred to was the Hon. R. B. Elliott, one of the colored members of Congress from South Carolina.—*Washington Star.*

Study at Home.

We publish an extract from a letter written to us by one of the Trustees of Public Schools in Washington, because we believe that such a reform ought to be made in all schools, private and public.

"I was very much surprised and amused, the other evening, while looking over the San Francisco Superintendent's Report, at the answers given at an examination:

"I have made up my mind to introduce at the next meeting of our Board, a resolution prohibiting teachers requiring pupils to study at home. I believe that no general good, but rather general evil, comes of the practice of giving out tasks for study at home, and I shall do all I can to bring about a reform. The rule requiring home study is really inoperative, and retards the advancement of the scholars; because play and the cultivation of the domestic and social affections are quite as essential for the usefulness and happiness of children as scholastic proficiency is. It distresses me at the only time my business allows me for caressing and talking with my children, to find them every evening sitting apart at the table, so taken up with their tasks of the morrow, that every endearment is an interruption if not an annoyance. It is wrong to cram the brain and leave the heart empty."—*New Age.*

Dean Swift said: "It is useless to attempt to argue a man out of a thing he was never reasoned into."

The debt of California has, within the last four years, been reduced from $6,104,000 to $3,462,000. The annual receipts are about $550,500 more than the expenditures.

In the Red Sea.

The desolation of the Red Sea is unmatched. Along the whole extent of the eastern coast, to the best of my observation, there is not so much as a blade of grass; the Abyssinian travelers tell me that the western shore is little, if at all, better. From my perch in the higher rigging of the foremast I can see along either shore of the huge pyramids of rock deepening from gray into crimson as they rise, bastion after bastion, against the lustrous morning sky—undiscovered Matterhorns, on which no Alpine club has ever set foot. Below me, the blue, transparent sea is alive with darting fish, whose glancing scales glitter like rainbows in the splendor of the sunrise. The captain and mate, who are already on deck (for every one rises at four o'clock in this latitude), keep glancing on every side in search of shark, and yonder, sure enough, rises the long, gaunt, steadily assassin, in huge dagger-like fin piercing the smooth surface as with a sudden stab, as he swoops into the midst of the terrified fish, and with one crunch of his mighty jaws snaps out the whole centre of the column. If we had only a hook! but we have not—not even an apology for one; so we shake our fists at the unmoved buccaneer, and leave him to pursue his depredations.

A few days later, when we have fairly lost sight of Africa, and are hugging the Arabian shore, our attention is attracted by a dazzling line of white far to the port side, breaking the deep blue of the sea with a single flash—bright, keen and narrow as the edge of a Damascus scimeter. This is the fringe of the famous coral reefs which lie so thick between Jiddah and Koomfidah as to form an absolute rampart, set between which and the shore, says our skipper, "a craft can just scrape along." Every one on board instantly recollects that he has promised to bring some coral back with him to Constantinople; and the skipper promises to lower the boat down and have a look at one of the reefs the first time we anchor for the night. This happens on the following evening, when we are at the entrance of the inside passage; and the captain, the chief engineer, the supercargo, and I with two of the crew, go coral-hunting in a body. The sky is aflame with the glow of sunset; and the huge, desolate rocks, with their background of grim, ghostly desert, the slowly darkening sea, the distant steamer lying like a shadow upon the water, the silence and utter loneliness, are very impressive. But the silence does not endure long. The outer edge of the reef is barely reached when first the two sailors, and then all the rest of us in turn, leap overboard, clothes and all, and begin tearing up coral, hunting crabs, and splashing each other with water, while the silent sea rings with shouts of laughter and broad English chaff, for the first time, perhaps, since its creation. Petrified flowers of every color—white, black, yellow and red, such as one imagines in the enchanted cities of the "Arabian Nights," come up by the handful; and presently the engineer goes down and fishes up a huge black sea-urchin, swirling its long, sharp spines in a truculent manner, and evidently very angry at being disturbed; but into the boat it goes, nevertheless, champion of honesty. The committee is required to report on the investigations, etc. He, as chairman of the committee, makes a frivilous report, and in excuse that they could not make a more extensive one in consequence of the clerk of the committee having absconded with the papers. The House sends the sergeant-at-arms after the clerk, and brings him into the House. He declares that he was instructed by Mr. Bowen to take the papers and keep out of the way; in the mean time a part of his committee were negotiating with Scott, Parker & Co. as to how much they would give the committee not to report, or to make a favorable report. Fifty thousand dollars was the price demanded by Bowen's committee. Scott & Co. refusing to come down, the committee fired up and pitched in, and made their report, and hurled their thunderbolts of impeachment, and began a regular siege, Gov. Scott and Parker were thrown on the defensive, working their batteries effectually, defeating their renegade companion, and impeachment went where the "woodbine twineth." There was much puffing and blowing afterward, but it was only the chaffing under an overwhelming defeat; not so much over Scott not being impeached, as it was over being beat at his own game.—"Keno."

The facts we have above stated were some of the strongest reasons why the House did not sustain Mr. Bowen. They had no confidence in him as a man. They knew that the whole thing was gotten up for money speculation. They knew that if they let him use them that he would pocket the money on either side. It was known in this city that he had made arrangements here with leading Reformers to go in and do this thing, and thus play false to all parties when circumstances would offer. Then they felt indignant that he should be called their leader after the recent events which had occurred in the memory of the country—of his trial and conviction of "low crimes and misdemeanors" in the Courts. Those facts made large numbers of colored men vote against him at all hazards. With these facts and records before us, can we wonder at the result? Thieves will never reform robbers, and neither will ever reform this State. The people must rise up and put out both the buyers and the sellers; they must lay aside party lines and go to the people and select men of all shades of political opinion, so they are honest men—men of ability, who will administer the government of the people for the people, and not in the interest of those who rob and outrage them. Let the citizens organize against those who thus betray every trust committed to them.

Proclamation

Whereas, the completion of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, with double tracks, is an object much desired by the people of the whole United States, and deserves every encouragement; therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby command all whom it may concern to assist the above enterprise by subsidy and otherwise, as also the scheme to secure steam communication between San Francisco and Australia.

NORTON I.

Dated San Francisco, January 19, A.D. 1871.

THE name of "George, the Count Joannes," is one of frequent occurrence in the columns of this journal. But he made a neat hit the other day in the Supreme Court, before Judge Brady, when alluding to handsums compelling the aldermen to count the votes elect. Said he: "Your honor, what the people of New York are looking for, in connection with these returns, is an *honest count—Ecce Homo!*"—*Harper's Weekly.*

PUZZLE.—A gentleman sent his servant with a present of nine ducks in a package, to which he affixed the following direction: 'To Alderman Gobble, with IX Ducks.' The servant, having more ingenuity than honesty, took out three of the ducks, and contrived so that the direction corresponded with the number of ducks; and he neither erased any word or letter, nor made a new direction, how did he manage it?

THE LIVING WAY.—The third volume (No. 1) of this religious magazine contains its usual amount of varied experiences of Christian Life and discussions of Scripture. It is handsomely printed and contains 36 pages. Published by the "Mission Christian Union," and edited by S. D. Simonds. Office of Publishing Agents, R. P. Sp[illegible] & Co., 214 Bush street. $2.50 per year.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 20th. 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

The Chairman and Secretary of the National Executive Committee, appointed by the National Convention of colored men, which was held in Washington City two or three years ago, have issued circulars and blank petitions, some of which have reached this city, for signatures for the passage of Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. The petition is being signed by many persons in this city, and will be returned to the National Executive Committee laden with names to add to the strength of those already obtained in other States, to refute the position of the opposition that the colored citizens were not interested in Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. The liberal ideas of all intelligent and progressive white citizens on the subject are best expressed in an editorial on the subject in *Harper's Weekly* of December 30th, which we give entire, as follows:

Mr. Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill receives the usual amount of smiles and wonder at its "fanaticism." But a man who has sat in the Senate of the United States for twenty years, and who, having seen Breckenridge in the chair, and having been smitten to the floor by the bullies of slavery, now sees Schuyler Colfax presiding, and in the chamber around him a vast majority of Republican Senators of a country in which war has abolished slavery, probably smiles compassionately at the contemptuous smiles of those who think principle fanaticism, and consistency impracticability. Mr. Sumner's bill contemplates the prohibition to all public institutions regulated by law in this country—such as hotels, railroad cars, etc.—of the recognition of distinctions which the law has abolished. Those who think that it is foolish to attempt to make people associate with those whom they dislike, and whose conclusive argument against emancipation and equal rights was, "How would you like your daughter to marry a nigger," however, be comforted.

Nobody is not to be compelled to marry their daughters to any body, nor to invite distasteful guests to their tables. But those who hold certain grants under the law for the public benefit are not to be suffered to discriminate arbitrarily against a certain part of the public.

The keeper of a hotel, for instance, is bound to furnish entertainment to all orderly applicants, unless he has reason to suspect dishonest intention. He cannot lawfully refuse a guest because of a whim against his blue eyes or his straight hair. He may, indeed, keep a temperance house, to which prohibitionists will naturally resort; or he may announce his preference of Baptists or Presbyterians as guests. But if a Methodist traveler applies in good faith for entertainment, the host cannot turn him away because he is not a Baptist. Neither can he refuse a guest because he is an Irishman or a German, because he is of a fair complexion or of a dark, if there be nothing suspicious in his appearance or conduct. But the Baptist and Presbyterian, the naturalized Irishman or the German, the man of fair or dark complexion, have no more rights under the law, as citizens, than the colored man.

Those who think that they have an antipathy to colored persons may be correct, but it is evidently not an antipathy which extends to the waiter who brings them their dinner. And there are many persons to whom the Irish citizen is not agreeable. And to the warm sectarian of any kind the Jew or the atheist is very repugnant. But we do not therefore permit them to be excluded from places of common public resort. If we did so, we should nullify our own laws and insult their spirit.

Suppose that we had in all public places, in churches or in halls, a coop in a corner for the Portuguese or the West Indian foreigner who might stray to our shores? It would be a barbarous folly. And if it were the native citizen descended from Portugal or the West Indies, the folly would be only the more conspicuous. If it became a practice, so flagrant an outrage upon the equality of the citizen guaranteed by the fundamental law should be prohibited under penalties in the common interest. For the equality that we assert by the law the law must protect.

This is what Mr. Sumner's bill proposes. It forbids distinctions founded upon a system of caste which the law has abolished. It prohibits, within its sphere, making an American citizen a pariah because of his color. It aims to lift from the Colored race as much as possible of the consequences of the curse which civilization has imposed upon it. If we meant to keep the people of that race an outcast class, we had no right to make them equal citizens. But having made them so, we cannot keep them outcasts without infinite harm to ourselves. However, we need have no fear of appalling results. The Colored citizens are not obtrusive. They are not disposed to go where they are not wanted. But what man of honor does not burn with indignation to see a polite and quiet Colored passenger refused a place in a car or a steamboat from which a drunken and disgusting white man or woman is not expelled? The fundamental principle of this republic is that every citizen shall be equal before the law. And whoever smiles at Mr Sumner's bill smiles at the American principle.

Brannan Guard Election.—On

Monday evening, January 15th, the above named company elected the following officers to serve for the period of two years: Captain, J. S. Henriques; 1st Lieutenant, E. B. Haro; 2d Lieutenant, W. E. Towne; 1st Sergeant, Wm. M. Mitchell; 2d Sergeant, W. H. Carter; 3d Sergeant, D. B. Jackman; 4th Sergeant, Theodore B. Cooper; 5th Sergeant, James Ross; Flag Bearer, Thomas B. Cooper; Secretary, D. B. Jackman; Treasurer, James Hughes.

Masonic Correspondence, Etc.

POSITION OF THE GRAND LODGE OF WHITE MASONS OF CALIFORNIA, TOWARD COLORED MASONS.

At the twenty-first Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, the following communication was sent, and answered in their printed proceedings of the twenty-second Annual Communication, from which we copy as follows:

Bro. William C. Belcher, from the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented the following report:—

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of California:—

At the last Annual Communication a document was presented and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, of which the following is a copy:—

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California—Greeting:

The undersigned would most respectfully ask your most ancient and honorable body, for the information of a number of Masons in this State, not working under your Grand Lodge jurisdiction, a decision on the following questions:—

First—Whether the enactment passed by your Grand Lodge in 1854, forbidding your subordinate Lodges having any intercourse with what they termed "Negro Masons," is considered to be perpetual by your honorable body?

Second—Whether it is competent for your Grand Lodge, in its present Annual Communication, to allow its subordinate Lodges, providing they deem it expedient, to "heal" what they might term clandestine Masons, whenever they may apply, without regard to color, providing they may come up to all the other necessary qualifications which are required by the Order?

Third—Whether it is competent for your subordinate Lodges to receive petitions from candidates for initiation, without regard to color, providing such petitions are sent in due form?

Fourth—Whether it is competent for the Grand Lodge of the State of California to empower, by charter, a requisite number of Master Masons, without regard to color, to open and hold a Lodge under their jurisdiction, providing they are willing to abide by the constitution, by-laws, edicts, rule, regulations, etc., of the aforesaid Grand Lodge?

The undersigned would respectfully represent to your honorable body that he was impelled to submit these questions in view of the recent action on the subject by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, and that he is now holding a charter or warrant in which he is empowered to act as Worshipful Master, besides a commission as District Deputy Grand Master to establish Lodges in this State, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania; and before proceeding any further in the exercise of his prerogative, he has deemed it a duty to pay the proper respect to the jurisdiction of your honorable body, by first submitting the above questions for mature deliberation, that he may get a decision in keeping with the *Ancient Landmarks*.

Very respectfully submitted, etc.,

PETER ANDERSON, 33°

W. M. Mosaic Lodge, No. 58, and District Dep. Grand Master under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania.

San Francisco, October 11th, A. D. 1870, A. L. 5870.

To the questions proposed your committee have given careful consideration, and they now respectfully report:

First—That every rule or regulation ordained by this Grand Lodge for the go d government of the craft is so far perpetual that it must continue of binding force until, to Grand Lodge, it shall have been repealed or modified; and that the resolution in regard to Negro Masons is still in force as a rule of action for all Masons recognizing its jurisdiction.

Second—That it is competent for this Grand Lodge itself to heal, or to authorize its subordinates to heal, Masons who have received the degrees of Masonry in clandestine Lodges, and to do this at any Annual Communication; but whether it would deem it expedient to do so, it will in its wisdom determine whenever a proper case is presented before it.

Third—It is competent for any Masonic Lodge of this jurisdiction to receive the petition of any person who has resided within the State of California twelve months, or within its jurisdiction six months next preceding his application, provided always, that he be "a man, free-born, neither a slave nor the son of a bondwoman, a believer in God and a future existence, of moral conduct, capable of reading and writing, not deformed or dismembered, but hale and sound in his physical conformation, having his right limbs as a man ought to have, and able to conform literally to what the several degrees, respectively, require of him;" and provided also that he has not been rejected by any Lodge of Masons within twelve months next preceding the date of his petition. These qualifications are indispensable, but these are all that are required. Distinction of color is no where so much as hinted at or suggested by any word in our Constitution, Regulations, or any resolution of the Grand Lodge that has ever come to the knowledge of your committee.

Fourth—It is competent for this Grand Lodge to grant charters to worthy brethren, authorizing them to make Masons of such good men, residing within their jurisdiction, as possess the necessary qualifications, and, being moved thereto by an honest purpose, express a desire to be so made; and it is competent for the Grand Lodge to make such grant to Masons, "without regard to color," as it has ever done. But no charter can be granted by the Grand Lodge to any Lodge "until it shall have worked a time under dispensation, and shall have exhibited to the Grand Lodge satisfactory evidence of its capability." See Sec. 1, Art. 1, Part III, of the Constitution. That instrument requires only that the applicants for a dispensation be at least seven in number, and that they be Master Masons in good standing, recommended as such by the nearest or most convenient chartered Lodge, or, if any city or town in which more than one Lodge is established, by a majority of such Lodges.

As Mr. Anderson has seen fit to speak in the foregoing document of his Masonic standing and authority, and to append to his signature sundry titles, it may be proper to add that this Grand Lodge recognizes no rank as a Mason unless he has been regularly made one in some just Lodge of Masons, acting under charter or dispensation from some Grand Lodge having proper authority to grant such charter or dispensation—that it does not recognize any authority, except in itself, to grant any charter or dispensation for a Masonic Lodge in the State of California—that it does not recognize any degree or title of 33°, or any degrees except those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, or any titles except those appropriate to the officers of a Grand or subordinate Lodge—and that it does recognize the *legitimate* Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of the State of Pennsylvania as having exclusive Masonic authority and jurisdiction in the State of Pennsylvania, but not as having authority to establish Lodges in or appoint officers for, or in any way interfere with, Masonic affairs in this State.

All which is respectfully submitted by

WILLIAM C. BELCHER,
GILBERT B. CLAIBORNE,
CHARLES MARSH,
WILLIAM A. DAVIES,
MORRIS M. ESTEE,
Committee.

It cannot be denied that there was a charter granted by the United Grand Lodge of England in 1784 to open a Lodge on the continent of America, although it was geographically in the City of Boston. But it was just as valid being in Boston as one granted to a city in Asia, or a city in any other part of the globe at the time.

While the above answers to the first, second and third questions are very direct and highly respectful in their tone, the latter paragraph of the answer to the fourth question is somewhat evasive, because all the requirements could be remedied by carrying out the first, second and third answers of the Committee.

But the main issue, that of accepting colored men, either as professes or initiates, has been evaded by every Grand Lodge composed of white Masons in the United States. If this be a fact, how are the Lodges composed of colored men going to get one of *their* nearest (white) Lodges to recommend them.

Any other part of the world, except the United States of America, would never have raised a question as to whether such charter granted by the United Grand Lodge of England to Asia, or any other country, had assumed the powers of a Grand Lodge in good faith for the spread of Masonry, as did Prince Hall and his compatriots. But because Prince Hall and his brother initiates in the mystic tie were colored, appears to be a more unforgiving sin to the white American Masons than their irregularity in assuming the powers of a Grand Lodge, from which all American colored Masons have emanated. These are reasons why American colored Masons have been compelled, by self-respect, to form Conventional Independent Grand Lodges in the respective States, just like the white American Masons outside of the United States. The Masons of all foreign nations acknowledge all American Masons alike, be they white or colored, obeying strict adherence to the universality of the Order.

Obituary.

Mr. George Saddler, a highly respected, prominent citizen, and resident of Oakland, died at his home, corner of Tenth and Grove streets, on Tuesday evening last, after a long protracted illness. A very impressive discourse was held over his remains by the Rev. Wm. H. Offer, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, Oakland, previous to which a very impressive and eloquent pray. er was made at the commencement of the funeral service, by Mr. Albert Elliott, layman of the A. M. E. Zion Church of San Francisco. During the service the house was filled with the family and friends of the deceased The cortege was one of the most respectable, and attracted marked attention along the route leading to the cemetery.

Mr. Saddler was a native of Milford, Delaware, and reared, from his youth, in Philadelphia, where he was widely known as an upright, honorable man, and his death will be much regretted by a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife, a most estimable lady, and other relations to mourn his loss. Mr. Saddler had resided in Oakland during the past two years, but for a number of years previous had lived with his family in San Francisco. Quite a number of persons from this city attended the funeral. The Lodges and citizens of Oakland have lost in Mr. George Saddler a very useful and active co-worker from their midst.

P. A.

Colored Masons in New Jersey.

[From the Atlantic and Pacific Gazettes.]

TRENTON, N. J., January 17th.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity of this State took place in this city today. The attendance was very large. It will be in session three or four days. The question whether colored men shall be forced, as heretofore, to labor and work as clandestine Masons, will occupy the attention of this session. the Grand Master having denied them this privilege in Newark sometime since.

TRENTON, N. J., January 18th.—The Alpha Lodge, F. & A. M., are now duly authorized to work. Lodge Michigan is now in session in this city, having refused to take up the matter.

[We infer by the above dispatch of the latter date, that Alpha Lodge, which is composed of white and colored Masons, has received a Dispensation from the "white" Grand Lodge of New Jersey since the 17th inst, and that Lodge Michigan, which is composed entirely of colored Masons, now stubbornly refuses to take any further action in the matter whatever, as there has been so much dispute by the New Jersey "white" Grand Lodge in consequence of their color, or supposed irregularity which they refuse to remedy by the lawful and constitutional mode of "healing," "irregular," as a term of the Order, is not "clandestine." The two words, by Masonic Lexicon's, are defined differently, or have a different meaning. If colored Masons are regarded as being under the appellation of the former word by the white Masons, they were forced into separate Grand Lodge organizations by prejudice against cast, just like they were in the organization of separate churches. Hence, from this necessity a Lodge, or a Grand Lodge organization composed of colored Masons, are no more "clandestine" than those who charge them of being such; or are the Independent Colored Church organizations which are as liberty to worship the same God, offer the same prayers, and practice the same ceremony as do those who have so many attacks of colorphobia whenever colored Masons, or colored Christians, desire to worship at the same altar.

It is the policy of the Independent Colored Grand Lodge of New Jersey to dissolve, if all of its subordinate Lodges are taken under the jurisdiction of the white Grand Lodge, and it is the same policy of the other Independent Colored Grand Lodges in the, respective States, including the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California.

THE SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—This beautiful little Quarterly Magazine, devoted to new and sparkling matter for *School Exhibitions*, and public days, is received for January. No teacher or pupil should be without it. It costs only fifty cents a year; single copy, fifteen cents. Write for it, to Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. Send your subscriptions now and you will not regret it.

HOW TO WAIT GRACEFULLY.—Dr. Dio Lewis writes as follows upon this graceful subject: "A graceful walk is rare. A queenly, elastic step atones for a homely face. It was her expert walking from one side of the stage to the other, while she never said a word, that constituted Mrs. Charles Kean's great attraction in a play that run one hundred and fifty nights. The prerequisites for fine walking are: First—Shoes made to fit the feet; Second—The clothing about the waist loose. The corset is a deadly enemy to fine walking as it is to life. Third—Carry the chin close to the neck. The soles of the shoes should correspond precisely to the bottom of the feet, as outlined by a pencil mark drawn around the foot. As now made, the sole is an inch and a half smaller than the foot, and the result is a plentiful crop of corns and bunions, and in conjunction with the high heel, an awkward gait and bent position of the body in walking.

THE NURSERY.—We find among our exchanges a very unique work of 32 pages entitled "*The Nursery*, a Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers," devoted exclusively to children, their interests, their tastes, and their mental improvement and delight. It is the best periodical published for children that we know of, being replete with fine engravings and interesting matter. Price, $1.50 a year. Published by John L. Shorey, 36 Broomfield street, Boston, Mass.

ESTIMATED value of private property in California, $800,000,000. Estimated annual value of industrial products, $182,000,000.

LETTERS.—To the care of this office: Mrs. M. R. Williams 2 Also Hon. R. H. Duell, M. C.; Peter Pawers, Chico.

Deaths.

In Oakland, Wednesday, January 10th, George Saddler, native of Delaware, aged 56 years. [Delaware papers, please copy.]

In Chico, Butte County, January 15th, Perry Jackson, aged 50 years.

Mr. Jackson was born in Maryland, and has resided in Butte County 14 years. The community has lost a good citizen, the A. M. E. Church a firm trustee, besides a host of friends to mourn his death.

P. P.

GRAND

UNION FESTIVAL

To be given under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco for the

Benefit of Elder W. H. Offer,

Delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, to be held in the State of Tennessee. The Festival will take place at the

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell

Wednesday Eve'g, Feb. 21, '72.

The Committee will spare no pains to make it one of the best entertainments ever given in this city. Due notice will be given.

SINGING, RECITATIONS, ETC.

ADMISSION, (BUFFET INCLUDED) **50 CTS.**

Come One! Come All!

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Mrs. J. Long,
Mrs. A. Harris,
Mrs. H. J. Stephenson,
Mrs. C. Bell,
Mrs. L. Lizer,
Mrs. E. Fountain,
Mrs. L. Sullivan,
Mrs. D. Parrish,
Mrs. A. Lawson,
Mrs. C. Gardner,
Mrs. C. Hamilton,
Mrs. C. Persons,
Mrs. H. Sampson,
Mrs. H. Sewell,
Mrs. J. Hoar,
Mrs. L. Coleman,
Mrs. C. Mills,
Mrs. W. J. Simmons,
Mrs. S. Lingard,
Mrs. P. A. Bell,
Mrs. W. J. Parker,
Mrs. J. Lester,
Mrs. W. Sam,
Mrs. C. J. Sampson,
Mrs. A. Lacey,
Mrs. Edward Davis,
Mrs. T. Struthers,
Mrs. T. Draper,
Mrs. H. Sylvester,
Mrs. J. Floyd,
Mrs. J. Cooper.

Miss J. Hasler,
Miss M. Hasler,
Miss M. Fletcher,
Miss M. White,
Miss S. Tolbert,
Miss D. Ward,
Miss B. Frances,
Miss T. Campbell,
Mrs. Montgomery,
Mr. John Sampson,
Mr. S. Long,
Mr. J. Scott,
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Mr. Edward Davis,
Mr. T. Struthers,
Mr. T. Draper,
Mr. H. Sylvester,
Mr. J. Floyd.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE Consentional Independent Grand Lodge will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall on Tuesday evening next, January 16th, at which time the Committee of the funeral service, by Mr. Albert Elliott, layman of the A. M. E. Zion Church of San Francisco. During the service the house was filled with the family and friends of the deceased The cortege was one of the most respectable, and attracted marked attention along the route leading to the cemetery.

Mr. Saddler was a native of Milford, Delaware, and reared, from his youth, in Philadelphia, where he was widely known as an upright, honorable man, and his death will be much regretted by a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife, a most estimable lady, and other relations to mourn his loss. Mr. Saddler had resided in Oakland during the past two years, but for a number of years previous had lived with his family in San Francisco. Quite a number of persons from this city attended the funeral. The Lodges and citizens of Oakland have lost in Mr. George Saddler a very useful and active co-worker from their midst.

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It is the policy of the Independent Colored Grand Lodge of New Jersey to dissolve, if all of its subordinate Lodges are taken under the jurisdiction of the white Grand Lodge, and it is the same policy of the other Independent Colored Grand Lodges in the, respective States, including the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California.

THE SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—This beautiful little Quarterly Magazine, devoted to new and sparkling matter for *School Exhibitions*, and public days, is received for January. No teacher or pupil should be without it. It costs only fifty cents a year; single copy, fifteen cents. Write for it, to Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. Send your subscriptions now and you will not regret it.

HOW TO WAIT GRACEFULLY.—Dr. Dio Lewis writes as follows upon this graceful subject: "A graceful walk is rare. A queenly, elastic step atones for a homely face. It was her expert walking from one side of the stage to the other, while she never said a word, that constituted Mrs. Charles Kean's great attraction in a play that run one hundred and fifty nights. The prerequisites for fine walking are: First—Shoes made to fit the feet; Second—The clothing about the waist loose. The corset is a deadly enemy to fine walking as it is to life. Third—Carry the chin close to the neck. The soles of the shoes should correspond precisely to the bottom of the feet, as outlined by a pencil mark drawn around the foot. As now made, the sole is an inch and a half smaller than the foot, and the result is a plentiful crop of corns and bunions, and in conjunction with the high heel, an awkward gait and bent position of the body in walking.

A CARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 8, 1872.

The Brannan Guard greatly regrets that through a severe pressure of business they have been unable long ere this to return their heartfelt thanks to the Ladies of Sacramento for the cordial reception experienced at their hands, but that they will consider the old adage, "better late than ever." To them in conjunction with the Sacramento Zouaves, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered by our company with the earnest hope and fervent desire that a continuance of that unanimity of feeling which so forcibly presented itself on the 1st of January last, may ever be reciprocally maintained.

I remain, in behalf of the Brannan Guard,

D. B. JACKMAN, Secretary.

Petition

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco:—

GENTLEMEN—

The undersigned, a resident and taxpayer of the City of San Francisco, and the State of California, for twenty-two years, would, on behalf of the colored citizens, respectfully represent that the educational facilities of their children have been sadly neglected—in accordance with that portion of the California school law, Section 59, page 98—which says "The same laws and rules that applies to white schools, shall apply to colored schools."

The above section has not been adhered to during the twenty-three years the public schools have been in existence, because it is an indisputable fact, that the colored schools have never had a grade, with the exception of a nominal Grammar School, which failed to complete its functions in consequence of the small number retained in the class at the proper time, whereby the children have been compelled, year after year, to repass through the primary tuition, or abandon the school entirely in search of a livelihood, and forever be deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the white children.

In view of the foregoing facts, which have left the colored children in an incipient condition, and the California school law which prohibits the admission of children of "African descent into white schools," (which is in direct conflict with the amended Constitution of the United States.)—we petition your Honorable Body to exercise the authority vested in you, by Section 58, page 98, and the Statutes 55 and 56, which provide "That the Board of Education, or Trustees, may, by a majority vote, permit children of African descent," etc., etc.

When the Honorable Board takes into consideration that the whole number of colored children in San Francisco seeking an equal educational chance with the dominant class, does not exceed three hundred, to come in contact with over twenty-five thousand of the progressive race, it must be apparent to every reasonable mind that the results of such a combination must conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the future citizens of the Republic. Furthermore, we desire to urge that the admission of so small a number of colored children into the white schools would be a matter of economy to the depleted school fund, as well as policy for enlightened legislators — because Section 28, page 391, prescribes "The board of trustees in each district can petition for the organizing of a new district with reasons for the same," or in other words, if it should be determined to expend the colored children's progress with separate and inefficient schools, then their parents may be forced to occupy the twelve school districts in San Francisco and demand all the requirements of the law.

In conclusion, permit us to remark, that the highest power of the land having made colored men equal before the law, the considerate and impartial judgment of mankind demand of them to be equal to the emergency, and it seems to be the duty of every State and community to be in direct sympathy with the education and general intelligence of the masses, especially the ignorant but confiding colored race, so they may hereafter have safe protection from becoming the subjects of the Police and Criminal Courts, and the inmates of the Jails, the State Prisons, the Industrial Schools, and the Alms Houses which now depicte the public purse.

Respectfully,

W. H. HALL,
1227 Clay Street.

Grand Army of the Republic.

After the installation of the officers of Sedgwick Post, No. 1. Grand Army of the, Republic, on Monday evening last, a bountiful supper was spread, speeches were made and toasts drank, etc. Three cheers were given for the *Chronicle* and *Bulletin*. Representatives of these papers being present responded. A gentleman who was also present as a guest, informed us that the colored press, the PACIFIC APPEAL and *Elevator*, were also "toasted," and responses made by the friends of these papers. We very gratefully accept the compliment, as we suppose does Mr. P. A. Bell.

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Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

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Express Daily, via Oakland.	Express Daily, via Vallejo.	Jan. 10, 1872.	Express Daily, via Vallejo.	Express Daily, via Oakland.
7.30 A M	8.00 A M	San Francisco	7.30 P M	8.00 P M
7.30 "	8.00 "	Oakland	7.30 "	8.00 "
7.50 "	8.20 "	San Jose	6.20 "	6.20 "
8.35 "	9.05 "	Niles	7.05 "	7.05 "
11.37 "	11.37 "	Hoseburg	4.30 "	4.30 "
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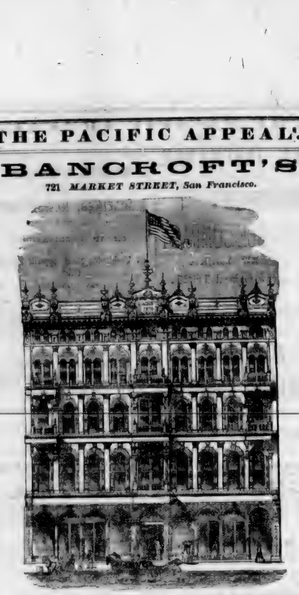
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Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its composition is such that it allays pain, but leaves the cooling, healing and strengthening in the system entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts now offered to the public.

They are put up in superior style, size 8 to a case, selling PINT OF RUM as low as ordinary brands of extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.

Having been tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

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By using according to directions,

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 25. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1872. WHOLE NO. 389

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[From the Daily National Republican.]

Equal Rights.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. JAN. 5th.

The meeting was called to order by John F. Cook, Esq., who said they had assembled to consider the bill before the Senate of the United States, to secure to them rights which they were now denied.

The bill offered by Mr. Sumner was supplementary to the amnesty bill, which was intended to restore the rebels the privileges withheld from them by reason of their complicity in the rebellion.

John M. Langston, Esq. was elected President, and Henry Johnson, John H. Brooks, John P. Wilkinson, Richard W. Tompkins and Jno. W. Freeman, Secretaries.

Professor Langston, as Chairman of Committee on Address, reported the following

ADDRESS

To the People of the United States:

The cause we plead finds no parallel in history. The colored American, now emancipated, made a citizen of the United States, invested with the ballot, and made eligible to official place in the State and National Government, is, nevertheless, denied equality before the law. Legally considered, his condition is indeed nondescript.

Emancipated in his own country his nativity gives him at once citizenship and home, and yet he is denied that legal recognition accorded upon reasonable condition to those of foreign birth. A taxpayer, he is entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities thrown about the citizen by the common law and the Constitution of his country; yet there are persistently withheld. Intelligent, possessing a keen appreciation of all that pertains to the welfare of his country, its material prosperity and moral growth, he is denied not only the enjoyment of citizenship in its largest sense, but the opportunity of contributing to the greatest

GOOD OF THE NATION.

Called to bear arms in the service of his country—his loyalty tested under Washington, Jackson and Grant, at Bunker Hill, New Orleans and Fort Wagner—he has ever shown himself faithful and brave; but in disregard of his courage and devotion, he has been left to suffer from unjust and unreasonable legal discriminations.

The colored citizen is denied the usual accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges, furnished by common carriers and innkeepers, and this in violation of the plainest rules and principles of the common law. Upon this subject Blackstone, Kent, Story and all the recognized authorities speak with one voice. The rule, as stated by Parsons with regard to the common carrier of passengers is, "It is his duty to receive *all passengers who offers* to carry them the whole route; to demand no more than the usual and established compensation; to treat all passengers alike; to behave to all with civility and propriety; to provide suitable carriages and means of transport." With regard to innkeepers it was decided in the infancy of the common law that "an innkeeper cannot lawfully refuse to receive guests to the extent of his reasonable accommodations, nor can he impose unreasonable terms upon them." And a more recent authority adds that, "he cannot so refuse unless his house is full and he is actually unable to receive them, and if on false pretenses he refuses he is liable to an action." These rules of law

TOLERATE NO DISTINCTION

on account of color. If the colored man be reasonably clad and well behaved, and able and willing to pay reasonable compensation, he is entitled to receive from the common carrier and innkeeper the same accommodation provided for others.

The colored citizen is farther denied fair treatment in the theatre and other public places of amusement, in the lecture hall, in the general gatherings of the people for purposes of amusement, instruction, devotion and the enjoyment of charity, he alone is excluded from an equal participation, and this solely on account of his color. Is such treatment reasonable and is it just?

He is further denied burial by cemetery associations and this also on account of his color. No argument need be made to show the utter heartlessness as well as unreasonableness of this treatment. It is alike opposed to justice, humanity and Christianity. Against such treatment Thaddeus Stevens, the noble American vindicator of human rights, dying, bore emphatic protest—refusing to be buried in a graveyard where such distinction was tolerated.

The colored citizen is also deprived of the advantages, privileges and opportunities afforded by

COMMON SCHOOLS,

and other public institutions of learning. This exclusion from school and educational advantages works a denial of privileges for which the colored man, as taxpayer, makes ample compensation—the same compensation made by others; it deprives him of the benefits of the common school—a school common to all classes of the people, and which should be in reality what its name imports; it, deprives him of the benefits of those institutions which upon the battle-field he fights to conserve; it fosters caste and perpetuates prejudice, instilling into the minds of the rising generation on the one side hatred, and on the other feelings of degradation and servility, while it imposes upon the State double expenses; on the other hand we maintain that the highest good of the people demands that both classes be educated together. For, being citizens of a common country, interested in the conservation of one government, their feelings and purposes should be the same. When the colored citizen is denied common school privileges he cannot be given a substitute which can, by any possibility, prove an equivalent therefor; and it is a fortunate thing for the country that he esteems as above all price the equal and impartial enjoyment of common school privileges. The exclusion, defended on the ground of race, color and previous condition of servitude, cannot be justified by considerations of justice, expediency or law.

Such, substantially, is the condition of four millions of colored people. Even in New England, in Boston, the colored traveler is denied equal admission to the public inn.

Forgetting this and condition of so many loyal, intelligent, tax-paying citizens, whose numbers aggregate millions, and whose wrongs and sufferings cannot longer be ignored, certain distinguished Republican Senators, while they essay to speak for the colored people of this country, press the amnesty of a few thousand rebels, deprived only of the right to hold office, but neglect our imperative and just claims. The measure of amnesty is urged as a means of reconciliation; but there can be no reconciliation while millions are deprived of their legal rights—rights especially dear, because those deprived of them are made to feel most keenly hourly this deprivation. Such Senators speak in this instance without authority. Their words do not reflect our judgment. While we say nothing against amnesty, we would cultivate justice, first to the loyal, before making exhibitions of generosity to rebels, who but yesterday were engaged in attempts at the murder of the nation. Any utterance of Senator or other in which we are represented as desiring to have our claims postponed to the passage of any amnesty measure is wholly unwarranted, and contrary to our convictions and sentiments.

The mission of the Republican party will not be accomplished till full measure of rights and privileges be accorded to the colored American; till he be given the equal and impartial enjoyment of every accommodation, advantage, and facility furnished by the common carrier and innkeeper, or offered in the theatre and other public places of amusement, the lecture hall, the church, benevolent and charitable institutions, public cemeteries, common schools, and other public institutions of learning, and the same guaranteed to him by law. It is the duty of the great leaders of this party to see that this work is accomplished. Of this great party we ask complete legal equality. Its past history gives us assurance that our demand will be fully met. In justice to ourselves, in justice to our country, we can be satisfied with no equivalent, no substitute.

It is objected that we ask *social* equality.

THE EQUALITY WHICH WE SEEK

is such only as affects our legal rights. We are not insensible to the distinction existing between society and those rights. We concede to every one the regulation of his own associations so long as the rights of others are not infringed. We sue for admission to no man's home. Legal rights and privileges accorded us, we propose to stand upon our worth, satisfied that society will regulate itself according to the instincts, the taste, the judgment and interests of mankind.

In closing this address we appeal to you in the words, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." For those contain all that is genuine in democracy, all that is valuable in patriotism, all that is excellent in philanthropy, all that is sacred and binding in Christianity as regards the conduct of man towards his fellow.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That all citizens of the United States are entitled to the equal and impartial enjoyment of all accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges furnished by common carriers and innkeepers; by owners, managers and lessees of theatres and other public places of amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers or other officers of common schools and other public institutions of learning; by trustees or officers of church organizations, cemetery associations and benevolent institutions; and this right ought not to be denied or abridged on any pretence of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Resolved, That no person should be disqualified for service as juror in any court, national or State, by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and no officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors should exclude or fail to summon any person for such reason.

Resolved, That every law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, whether national or State, making distinctions against persons on account of color, by the use of the word "white" should be repealed and annulled.

Resolved, That we earnestly request and urge all Republican Senators Members of the House of Representatives, the Republican press throughout the country, and all friends of equity before the law, white or colored, not only to give their influence, but their most earnest support and vote in favor of the bill now pending in the Senate, and known as the bill supplementary to the civil rights act.

Resolved, That we call especially upon all Senators and members of Congress, elected to their several positions by the votes of white and colored Republicans of the South, to give their influence, their support and their votes to this measure, which is sustained by considerations of humanity, justice, and the plainest principles of the common law, which is demanded by the interest of the entire country, the conservation and stability of republican institutions.

Resolved, That we tender to Hon. Charles Sumner our grateful thanks for the introduction of this bill, and for his able, eloquent and determined advocacy of its passage, and to him and many other Senators favorable thereto, we pledge our earnest sympathy and support.

Resolved, That the address and resolutions considered and adopted by this meeting, duly signed by the President and Secretary thereof, be presented, through the Hon. Charles Sumner, to the Senate of the United States, as expressive of the sense and judgment of the colored people of the country, with respect to the subject referred to therein, and containing our prayer in that regard.

(Signed) JOHN M. LANGSTON,
JOHN F. COOK,
JOHN H. BROOKS,
JOHN H. COOK.
M. M. HOLLAND.

The address and resolutions were adopted.

[From the Grand Era, La., Jan. 6th.]

Disgraceful Conduct in New Orleans.

We clip the following account of the doings of some of the Warmouth crowd, from the N. O. *Times* of last Tuesday evening. The Major T. Morris Chester, who was fearfully injured and then shot through the head is that most respectable colored gentlemen whose admirable lecture in New Orleans was some time since reported in this paper.

The new Lieutenant Governor appears to be inaugurating with a vengeance the reign of terror, and if the assault which it is alleged was yesterday committed on helpless women is the initial step to further outrages, the people of Louisiana have reason to congratulate themselves on the possession of this shining official luminary.

Shortly after dark, Mrs. Stackhouse, a quadroon woman, residing on Claiborne street, just above Canal, was attracted by the roll of carriages in front of her house, and the violent ringing of the door bell. One of her daughters ran into the parlor, and Mrs. S. cried after her not to open the door, but in the uproar without the order was not heard, and in rushed a party of colored officials, who at once took possession of the apartment, and commenced singing, in a loud voice, "What shall we do to be saved?"

Mrs. Stackhouse at once came down stairs, and calling Pinchback into the dining-room, in rear, informed him, that although New Year's Day, her house was only open to friends, and begged him to at once retire with his followers. Pinch seemingly realizing that such conduct was scarcely becoming in a respectable domicil, after some thought concluded it prudent to leave, and the noisy crowd gradually walked out of the room.

About the time they had reached the yard T. Morris Chester, a colored man of considerable attainments, who was on a lecturing tour, and stopping temporarily in the city, passed. He had been visiting the family of Administrator Lewis, a few doors farther up, and it is stated on his way to one of the colored churches to deliver a lecture. When he had reached Mrs. Stackhouse's gate Jeff Cannoge, it is alleged, caught him by the arm, and slapping him in the face, commenced beating him with his fist.

A crowd at once surrounded him, and the unfortunate Chester was crowded into a corner, and there assailed by several of the party.

In the meantime Mrs. Stackhouse, who had reached the front gallery, was caught by Senator Harris (colored), who said he wanted a kiss. She endeavored to shove him away, but Pinch coming up at the time, pushed her into the parlor.

The new Lieutenant Governor next went over to where Chester was in chancery, and directed the men to stand back. The lecturer remarked to him, "I'm man enough to defend myself, but I've done nothing to deserve this."

"Oh, if that's the case," replied Pinch, "I'll leave them to you."

Chester finally escaped to the gallery and was standing in the front door, when one Dunbar, our informant states, rushed after him, and while standing on the second step of the gallery, fired a pistol between Mrs. Stackhouse's two daughters, wounding Chester on the forehead. The ball entered above the right eye, and passing under the skin lodged in the back of his head. He was pursued and beaten over the head with a sword cane until that weapon was broken to pieces. During the melee, Mrs. Stackhouse was pushed down, one of her daughters was felled by a blow from a cane, and the other was burned on the face by the powder from the pistol.

As soon as the weapon was fired the ruffians hurried into their carriages and were driven off. Chester was taken to the office of Dr. Beach, where the ball was extracted, and a forward sent to the residence of Mrs. Bridges, on Bienville street. The physician attending him declines to express an opinion concerning his condition, but it is reported to be quite critical.

Mrs. Stackhouse states that when the carriages stopped at her door, several parties cried out, 'This is not the house; we're going to Lewis'."

To this she says Pinchback replied: "No; we'll go in here first."

She further alleges that part of the parties were not sufficiently under the influence of liquor not to know what they were doing, and that Pinchback was especially sensible.

She learned casually that they had been at the house of Senator Harper. The excitement of course attracted a large crowd to the vicinity, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. Later in the evening the party, with the exception of Dunbar and Cannoge, went to the house of Administrator Lewis and an angry altercation ensued between them and the family.

Pinchback, it is alleged, had in the meantime changed his hat and coat, and seemed greatly excited at hearing the report that he had fired the shot. The weapon which inflicted the wound was found last night in the gutter near Mrs. Stackhouse's residence.

She was visited last night by Stella Martin, who begged her in the most earnest manner to hush the matter up, stating that were the full details of the affair made public, it would ruin Pinchback forever.

The following is a list of those who it is asserted were present, but the entire party are not known: Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, Senator A. B. Harris, Senator Butler, Paul Dunbar, Henry Corbin, George James, N. W. Green, George Paris, W. G. Brown, Messrs. Canonge Thibeaut and Courcelle.

P. Z. Canonge, charged with shooting Major Chester, was remanded to await the result of the wound, and transferred to the First District Recorder's Court.

LIEUT. GOV. PINCHBACK'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:—Noticing in your issue of Tuesday evening, 23, a statement headed "Another Unsolicited Visit," I beg leave to reply in terms sufficiently short to claim space in your columns.

The facts in relation to this matter are simply these: A party of gentlemen who had been calling up on friends, called at Mrs. Stackhouse's residence in the joy and hilarity of the season, being glad to include her in their round of visits.

Upon the information that she had not been receiving calls during the day, the company at once retired, and in departing came in contact with Mr. Chester. Some one in the party, which was quite large (there being four carriage loads), accosted him, and an angry altercation immediately ensued. I immediately sought to check it by a personal interference, when Mr. Chester with the deepest bitterness of tone deprecated my suggestions, and I left.

Entering the parlor, which I found crowded with ladies, I was met by Senator Harris (colored), who said he wanted a kiss. She endeavored to shove him away, but Pinch coming up at the time, pushed her into the parlor.

The new Lieutenant Governor next went over to where Chester was in chancery, and directed the men to stand back. The lecturer remarked to him, "I'm man enough to defend myself, but I've done nothing to deserve this."

"Oh, if that's the case," replied Pinch, "I

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 27th. 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Senate Educational School Bill.

S. J. Finney, Esq., member of the State Senate, has introduced bill 145, to repeal all discriminations in the public schools in relation to color, which is as follows:

AN ACT amendatory of and supplementary to an Act entitled "an Act to amend an act to provide a system of common schools," approved April 4th, 1870.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section fifty-three of an Act entitled "an Act to amend an Act to provide a system of common schools," approved April 4th, 1870, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 53. Every public school shall be open to the admission of all children between five and twenty-one years of age residing in that school district; and the Board of Trustees or Board of Education shall have power to admit adults and children not residing in the district, whenever good reasons exist for such exceptions.

SEC. 2. Section fifty-six and section fifty-seven of the aforesaid Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

We regard the bill as being reasonable, just and proper, and in full harmony with the National reconstruction measures, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the Civil Rights Bill.

The Democrats have three or four majority in the Senate where the bill has been introduced, and if it be a fact that they were serious in their acceptance of the situation, and acquiescence in all the measures of reconstruction, and adhere to the "New Departure" doctrine, they will co-operate in the passage of the Senate bill. In this view of the case, it is hardly possible that all the Democratic members of the Senate can stultify themselves against the "New Departure" doctrine by giving a unanimous vote against the bill. There will be no doubt of its passage in the lower House. Governor Booth in in his inaugural advised such a school measure to be passed in the interest of all children of citizens of the United States. It will be a great responsibility for men of any party to take upon themselves to defeat it the present session. If they do, it is as plain as noon-day that it will certainly pass in the next—even if a test case should not be taken to a United States Court before the time. Under the amendments and civil rights bill, immediate necessity will compel a remedy.

All would rather the State to do it through its Legislature than that the United States Courts should force it to be done under the amendments and civil rights bill. It would be best for the State not to be so humiliated after making such loud professions of the principles of the "New Departure" doctrine and Republicanism. General Grant, or in fact the Administration, know that such cases can find immediate remedy in the United States Courts, and that they would sustain them by all the powers of the Government, but would rather the States would quietly do it themselves, and prevent, if possible any humiliation to any people or party.

When the reason of any set of people are appealed to in a spirit of common sense, and not their prejudices or passions, they should reflect and look to the future, and ask themselves if their puny power can stop the great car of progress which is moving, velocipede-like, in the 19th century, dispensing in every recess or avenue of darkness light, knowledge, reason, morality and religion—all of which promises to make our New Nation of freeman an example to the enlightened world.

Death of Hon. B. F. Washington

Hon. B. F. Washington, editor of the *Daily Examiner*, died in this city on last Monday night, the 22d inst. Though we widely differed with him in political sentiments, we must concede the fact that he was one of the most bold, fearless and forcible political writers on the Pacific slope, and withal a very affable gentleman. His political convictions were always set forth with boldness, an honesty of purpose, and with irrefutable logic, never stooping to demagogism. For those particular traits he was greatly admired by his political opponents. He was a native of Virginia, aged 52 years, and leaves four children. He crossed the plains in 1849, was Mayor of Sacramento, subsequently Collector of this Port, and appointed Tide Land Commissioner by Gov. Haight.

Death of Mrs. Thomas.

This estimable colored lady came to San Francisco from Baltimore some three years since, as a waiting maid to the late Miss Helen Western. She died from appoplexy on Saturday last, leaving a husband and son, the former of whom is in Washington, to mourn her demise. Her remains were respectably interred on Sunday last, by a number of friends whom she had made in the city by her affable and engaging manners.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—It is snowing here; the first for several years. It is also sleeting and snowing at Vermillionville, and sleeting at New Iberia, Galveston and Houston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The remains of the late Major-General Halleck were interred in Greenwood Cemetery this afternoon. Appropriate services were held in the Mortuary Chapel on the grounds. There was no military display, though a large number of Army officers were present. The escort which accompanied the body from the West followed it to the grave. Military ceremonies are tendered by General McDowell, but were declined by the relatives of General Halleck.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The State Temperance Convention closed today, after adopting an address to the people, and resolutions petitioning the Legislature to restore the Prohibitory law of 1867, with amendments, making fixtures of a liquor store *prima facie* evidence of guilt; excluding liquor dealers, as other criminals, from the jury box; removing the right to challenge liquor drinkers from a jury at discretion; making the punishment for unlawful selling, thirty days' imprisonment for the first offence, sixty days for the second, and so on, doubling the time for every succeeding offence; abolishing the liquor commission, and leaving the State police under the control of the Governor, and making every liquor-seller responsible for damages resulting from his sales.

OUR FIRESIDE FRIEND.—This is the name of a new eight-page original and illustrated story and family weekly, published by Messrs. Waters, Eberts & Co., Chicago. It contains well-written continued stories of great interest, beautifully illustrated, and entertaing short stories, sketches, poems, etc., with departments especially devoted to the Farmer, the Housewife and Children. One of the principal features of this number is Will M. Carleton's great Poem, "The Burning of Chicago," which the Publishers have beautifully illustrated. Our Fireside Friend will find a welcome in every family circle. The Publishers will send a specimen copy free to any address.

LETTERS.—J. C. Cork, Marysville; Hon. S. J. Finney, State Senate, and L. G. Wright, Esq., Sac. City; Hon. Thos. J. Speer, Washington City, D. C. Letter to the care of this office for Mrs. Sophia Dodson.

NEW AGENT.—Mrs. Adelia Scott has been appointed as agent of the APPEAL in Virginia City, Nev., and will canvass that city for advertisements and subscribers.

(From the Daily National Republican.)

Colored Men Call Upon the President.

A delegation, composed of the following named prominent colored men of Washington: Jonh F. Cook, District Register; John T. Johnson, District Treasurer; John A. Gray, Jas. A. Handy, Legislature; Prof. John M. Langston, Howard University; Dr. Chas. B. Purvis, Henry Johnson, John H. Brooks, Wm. Syphax, Perry Rider, Chas. H. Douglass, Walker Lewis and Wm. H. Smith, accompanied by the delegates from Philadelphia, headed by Prof. Richard T. Grocner, James Whipper Purnell, Levi Cromwell and James F. Needham, who brought from that city a petition, bearing over 2,000 signatures, in favor of the civil rights bill; also, a delegation from Richmond, Va., consisting of John Oliver, Esq., Hon. P. J. Carter, Henry Cox and A. Coleman, members of the Virginia Legislature, and Hon. W. H. Gray, of Arkansas, called, by appointment, at the Executive Mansion yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock for the purpose of paying their respects to the President, and to request that he would give the weight of his influence in favor of the bill pending in the Senate, known as the supplementary civil rights bill. The committee, after waiting a few moments in the reception room, were ushered into the President's private office.

Mr. John F. Cook, after severally introducing the gentlemen, addressed the President as follows:

JOHN F. COOK'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President—We are here today to see you in the interest of the bill now being considered in Congress, which proposes to secure to the colored citizens of the United States the enjoyment of the usual accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges furnished by common carriers by land and water, many of which have received and are receiving enormous land grants and subsidies from the General Government, the common heritage of all, by innkeepers and by managers of public and licensed institutions, supported wholly or in part by moneys derived by general taxation, and enjoying other than ordinary immunities.

We are deprived of the privileges of these public arrangements, denied the enjoyments of these advantages. These discriminations against us are extremely unjust, unreasonable and detrimental, founded and sustained in a state of political circumstances existing prior to the war of the rebellion, hoary in a long continued exercise of this abuse, and fortified by customs long existing. They are slow and indifferent as to any change from this barbarous treatment. As American citizens, enjoying the elective franchise and other privileges that citizenship, the title-deed of manhood, affords, we feel sensitively the denial of these rights and privileges; we feel strongly the degradation enforced on us by those distinctions founded on color merely; under this discrimination, we see the very growth of caste, hatred and prejudice; we see equally the disarming and degrading effect on ourselves.

We ask in this no social equality; this is a matter acquisited by taste, by choice, by congeniality arising from other relations than those of civil bearing. We demand admission to no man's home or circle of association. What we ask is that public conveyances, public places of accommodation, instruction, amusement, of charity, and all other institutions chartered and regulated by law shall not be exercised by a discrimination on account of color, race, or previous condition of servitude. Legal rights and privileges being granted, we propose to leave all social arrangements to the enlightenment and Christian judgment of mankind.

It may be objected that we have no claim to the privileges of instruction which have been built up by the industry and wealth of our white fellow-citizens, and secured through public patronage before we were fully enfranchised; but it should not be forgotten that we have not been idle, that we are not entering on rights that we have not contributed to erect; but, on the contrary, two and a half centuries of fearful and unrequitted toil have added millions to the aggregated material prosperity of the nation, and the epitaphs of these martyrs, these unnumbered and innumerable toilers, are everywhere inscribed on the tablets of the physical wealth of the country, in addition to the labor of those who now live, saved, but injured and greatly impaired in mind and body by the unremitting service undergone.

While we approach you as the Chief Magistrate, presiding not as a partisan President, yet we know that you were elected under the declaration of certain principles; the fact makes you specially dear to us. We come to state that we are subject to special hardships, much injustice, many legal embarrassments that can be controlled by law and reached by legislation. Slavery was the guardian genius, and if it still controlled the nation we might see some consistency in this relationship and in this treatment in this persistent degradation to destroy the Government, and as to any change from this barbarous treatment. As American citizens, enjoying the elective franchise and other privileges that citizenship, the title-deed of manhood, affords, we feel sensitively the denial of these rights and privileges; we feel strongly the degradation enforced on us by those distinctions founded on color merely; under this discrimination, we see the very growth of caste, hatred and prejudice; we see equally the disarming and degrading effect on ourselves.

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THE PRESIDENT IN REPLY

stated that he had no doubt but that they were deprived of rights and privileges which they had claims to, and in the absence of law. He not being a lawyer, it was not possible for him to advise as to what was the best course to pursue. As regards the supplementary civil rights bill, not having read it attentively, he was unable to speak as to the specific provisions contained therein, but he thought it unfortunate that it should be tacked to the amnesty bill, as he was fearful that the manner of so placing it might defeat one or both measures—the amnesty bill requiring a two-thirds vote, whereas the civil rights bill could be passed by a majority vote; and he thought, from his limited knowledge of the bill, in addition to the views set forth by those present, that there was sufficient merit and justice in the supplementary civil rights bill to commend itself to the thoughtful consideration of those who are called upon to legislate on the subject to secure its passage.

He was further of the impression that what was asked for by the colored people was guaranteed to them by the passage of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution, and he was of the opinion that all that was necessary was the passage of a law for their enforcement and vindication. Common carriers, and others legalized by law, should not make color a basis of objection, but where it is necessary to be made, it should be made on the ground of respectability. Provisions are made by railroad companies for those who smoke and for those who do not. With the same degree of propriety accommodations could be afforded all, with respectability as a basis. There was no legal objection, as far as he was aware, in the local laws, and coincided by stating that he was of the opinion that justice would be done the colored people.

The committee, after thanking His Excellency, withdrew, expressing themselves much pleased with the interview.

Fisk and Vanderbilt.

A New York reporter tells the following incident which occurred while he interviewed Fisk on one occasion:

There was a good deal of fuss about that time between the Erie and Central on the reduction of fares, so the reporter asked:

"What will be the end of putting down railroad fares, Colonel?"

"End! why we have'nt begun yet. We intend to carry passengers through to Chicago before we get through, two for a cent, and feed them on the way, and when old Van does the same, the public will go on his road just to spite him!"

"Of course the Erie is the best road," continued Fisk in his Munchausen way. "It runs faster and smoother. When Judge Porter went up with me in the Directors' car, last Winter, we passed 200 canal boats about a mile apart, on the Delaware Canal. The train went so fast that the Judge came back and reported that he saw one gigantic canal boat ten miles long! Fact sir! We went so fast the Judge couldn't see the gaps!"

"Are the other railroads going to help you in this fight?" asked the reporter.

"Why, yes—and as fast as they are convinced that we are going to make a first-class fight, they say they will help us, but they want to see Vanderbilt tied fast first."

Here the Colonel threw himself into his favorite attitude—leaning forward in his chair with his elbows on his knees. Then, said he: "Do you know what these other half scared railroad fellows remind me of?"

"No, what?"

"They put me in mind of an old Texas farmer whose neighbors had caught a noted cattle thief. After catching him, they tied him to a tree, hands and feet, and each one gave him a terrible cowhiding. When tired of walloping him, they left the poor thief tied to a tree, hand and foot. He remained tied up there a good while in great agony, till by-and-by he saw with delight a strange man coming along.

"Who are you?" asked the kindly-looking stranger.

"I'm Bill Smith, and I've been whipped almost to death," said the man in a pitiful tone.

"Ah, Bill Smith! and how could they whip you?" asked the sympathizing stranger.

"Why, don't you see, I'm tied?"

"What, tied tight?" asked the stranger, advancing to examine the ropes.

"Yes, tied tight, hands and feet, and I can't move a muscle," said the thief pitifully.

"Well, William, as you are tied tight, I don't mind if I give you a few licks myself for that horse you stole from me," said the stranger, cutting a tremendous whip from a bunch of thorn bushes. Then he flogged him awhile, just as all those small railroad fellows would like to flog Vanderbilt when we once get him tied."

"But, alas, they never get Vanderbilt tied."

Deaths.

In this city, Saturday, January 20th, Mrs. Thomas, formerly of Baltimore, Md., aged 37 years.

In the French Hospital, Sunday, 21st inst., George Richers, formerly of New Orleans, La., aged 43 years.

THE STATE

Investment and Insurance COMPANY.

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jan27-tf

A GRAND Exhibition and Festival

Will be given on

Thursday Eve'g, Feb. 1st, 1872,

For the Benefit of

BETHEL CHURCH, Powell St.,

In the Church.

ADMISSION (Supper Included), 50 Cts.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

LOOK OUT FOR

THERESE!

THE

Langston Dramatic Company

Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,

Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss A. Burris,
Miss J. Miles,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Fraser, Mr. E. E. Hall,
Mr. W. Mitchell.

☞ Readers will please attend the Rehearsals on Sunday Afternoons at 3 P. M., at Mr. Johnson's residence, California street, one door above Prospect Place.

BRANNAN GUARD.

An Entertainment will be given to assist in paying for the New Uniform of the Brannan Guard, on the anniversary of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S birthday, February 12th, 1872. Particulars will be given next week. Every active member is earnestly requested to pay the sum of five (5) dollars on their New Uniform, in order that the Company's credit may be sustained and the balance of the New Uniforms be made.

By order of
J. S. HARRISON, Captain.
D. B. JACKMAN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALPHA CHAPTER, R. A. M.,

Under the Jurisdiction of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania.

A special meeting of this Chapter will be held on to-morrow afternoon, Sunday, at 1 o'clock, in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason. Every member is earnestly requested to attend. All sojourning companions in good standing are also cordially invited to attend.

By order of the H. P.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

The following are the officers of Alpha Chapter:

Peter Anderson, Most Excellent High Priest.
Henry Tolbert, Excellent King.
Dawson Thomas, Excellent Scribe.
Asbury Sterling, Captain of the Host.
Samuel A. Smith, Principal Sojourner.
J. E. Francis, Royal Arch Captain.
John G. Fuller, Grand Master of the Third Veil.
James H. Riker, Grand Master of the Second Veil.
Charles H. Fisher, Grand Master of the First Veil.
Wm. H. Carpenter, Treasurer.
Nelson Cook, Secretary.
Wm. Moss, Guard.

Stated meetings on 3d Wednesday evening each month.

NELSON COOK, Secretary.

Could I Only be Something Else.

THE STONE-CUTTER.

"O, if I could only be rich enough to rest, to sleep on thick matting, wrapped in a kirimon of soft silk!" Such was the sigh an humble stone-cutter breathed to Heaven. An angel intercepted it.

"It shall be according to thy desire," said the angel to him. And he at once became rich, and he rested, slept upon thick matting and wrapped himself in a kirimon of soft silk.

It happened that the Emperor passed by. He was preceded by heralds on foot and horseback, followed by a brilliant escort of cavaliers, and surrounded by persons who held over his head an immense parasol resplendent with gold.

"What good does it do me to be rich?" murmured the man, "as long as I have not the right to go out with an escort, and my head protected by a golden parasol? Why am I not the Emperor?"

"Thou shalt be," said the angel.

And indeed he became the Emperor. He had an escort of cavaliers before and behind him, and people who held above his head an immense escort resplendent with gold.

However, the sun with his ardent beams dried up the country, and the dusty road, quivering with his brightness, fatigued his eyes.

"It is a great advantage to be Emperor," cried the man, "when the heat of the day exhausts you, and the sun never ceases to make you feel his power! But if one could be the sun!"

"Behold! Are you satisfied?" the angel asked. For he had become the sun, and he darted his beams up and down, right and left, and all around him. And he scorched the herbage of the earth and the face of the princess upon the earth.

But a cloud thrust itself between the earth and him: it held back the rays of the sun and prevented them from falling upon the earth's surface.

"This is strange," cried the sun—"a cloud capable of resisting my power! It would be better if I were a cloud."

"Very well," said the angel.

And the transformation was at once accomplished. The new cloud placed itself haughtily between the sun and the earth, and so thoroughly intercepted the rays of the sun that it soon saw the earth covered with its shadow. Then it caused big drops of rain, and pouring showers and water-spouts to fall on the land, so that the torrents burst their bounds and the rivers spread over and devastated the fields.

Nothing resisted the force of the inundation; only a rock defied it, perfectly motionless. In vain the bellowing waters beat it in their fury, the rock yielded not, but the foaming waves died at its foot.

"A rock, then, is my superior," said the cloud—"I would rather be in its place."

"You shall be," said the angel.

And he was transformed into a steep unbroken rock, insensible to the rays of the sun, indifferent to the torrents of rain and the shock of the tumultuous waves.

Nevertheless, he distinguished at his feet a man of poor appearance, hardly clothed, but armed with a chisel and a hammer; and the man, with the help of these instruments, struck off pieces of the rock, which he dressed into stones proper for cutting.

"What is that?" cried the rock; "has a man the power of rending pieces of stone from my breast? Shall I be weaker than he? Then it is absolutely necessary that I should be that man."

"Have your will!" said the angel; and he became again what he had been—a poor stone-cutter, a simple workman in the quarries. His life was rude, he worked much and gained little, but he became contented with his lot.

In Love with Alexis.

The Omaha *Bee* of the 12th inst. has the following singular story:

"Among the passengers on the regular train from St. Louis this morning was a well-dressed and well-appearing lady, who made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the Grand Duke. On learning, she expressed a good deal of regret at not having arrived sooner, and so conducted herself as to cause inquiry. It was learned that she belongs to a small town near St. Louis, and is a maiden lady of some twenty-six summers, who has conceived the singular infatuation that she is the destined wife of the Grand Duke Alexis. She attempted to take passage on the ducal train when it left St. Louis yesterday noon, but was prevented. She finally secured a ticket on the regular train, and arrived here only a few hours behind the one on which Alexis rode. She expressed a determination of going with him on his buffalo hunt, but failed in securing a seat in the Pullman cars. She belongs to a good family, and has plenty of means to carry out her whim of following his Highness over the country, but so far her devotion has met with no reward, Alexis not deigning to bestow upon her a single glance. She is not discouraged, however, but seems confident in the ultimate result of her mission, and as it is leap-year, she does not have that modesty in the pursuit of her object that is usual with maidens of an uncertain age. She first met the Duke at his reception in St. Louis, and to use a common phrase, she has been "struck" after him ever since. She says she will only desist when he shall make her the Grand Duchess. She remained at the Ninth-street depot all the time Alexis was up town, patiently waiting for his return. There is little doubt but she is a monomaniac upon this subject, and should be taken care of. The railroad authorities will do their best to return her to St. Louis by the next train.

A PARTY of Fort Wayne young gentlemen dined sumptuously at a restaurant, and each one insisted on paying the bill. To decide the matter it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the first one he caught should pay the bill. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

CINCINNATI has an apparatus for consuming her own smoke. An exchange says: "If she would now take another stride and consume her own whiskey, we might point to her with pride."

THERE are twenty-five colored men in the present Legislature of Georgia—eight in the Senate and seventeen in the House.

DOGS are said to beat the dentists. They insert natural teeth.

GRAND

UNION FESTIVAL

To be given under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco for the

Benefit of Elder W. H. Offer,

Delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, to be held in the City of Nashville.

The Festival will take place at the

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell.

Wednesday Eve'g, Feb. 21, '72.

The Committee will spare no pains to make it one of the finest entertainments ever given in this city. Excursion will consist of

SINGING, RECITATIONS, ETC.

ADMISSION, (SUPPER INCLUDED) 50 CTS.

Come One! Come All!

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Mrs. L. Holmes, Miss S. Sergeant,
Mrs. S. Patrick, Miss V. Campbell,
Mrs. J. Tolson, Mrs. Montgomery,
Mrs. E. Burns, Mr. John Simpson,
Mrs. C. Gardner, Mr. T. Long,
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Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

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Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their ladies with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, and no pains will be lacked to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

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Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

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Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS, and so the way overcomes the disease from the system.

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Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest style. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foremen of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have connected with him in the new stand.

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ETC. ETC.

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A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

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Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

BRANCH & SWAIN, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Wm. Branch & Co.

PROPRIETORS.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and Elegant Rooms on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Central Pacific Railroad

OVERLAND TRAINS.

LEAVE.				ARRIVE.			
Express.	Express.	Daily, via Oakland.	Daily, via Vallejo.	Jan. 24, 1872.	Daily, via Vallejo.	Express.	Daily, via Oakland.
7.30 A M	9.00 A M	.....	7.30 P M	San Francisco	.....	5.00 P M	5.00 P M
7.30 "	9.00 "	.....	7.30 "	Oakland	.....	5.00 "	5.00 "
8.35 "	10.00 "	.....	8.35 "	San Leandro	.....	3.55 "	3.55 "
8.35 "	.....	.....	8.35 "	Niles	.....	3.55 "	3.55 "
11.37 "	.....	.....	11.37 "	Livermore	.....	12.53 "	12.53 "
.....	10.00 A M	Vallejo	1.30 P M	.....	.....	8.00 "	.....
.....	12.15 P M	Davis	3.45 "	.....	.....	6.15 "	.....
1.15 P M	2.00 "	Cayetano	5.30 "	.....	5.30 P M	3.30 "	3.30 P M
.....	2.00 "	Colusa	5.30 "	.....	.....	3.30 "	.....
.....	2.15 "	Willows	6.30 "	.....	.....	2.30 "	.....
.....	3.15 "	Williams	8.30 "	.....	.....	1.30 "	.....
.....	4.00 "	Marysville	9.30 "	.....	.....	12.30 "	.....
.....	4.00 "	Elmo	9.45 "	.....	.....	12.15 "	.....
.....	6.57 "	Ogden	5.30 P M	.....	.....	9.30 A M	.....
ARRIVE.				LEAVE.			

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.			
LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
7.00 A M	2.00 P M	San Francisco	10.40 A M	5.30 P M
11.10 "	6.00 "	Menlo	7.10 "	1.30 "
3.30 "	10.30 "	San Jose	7.50 "	6.10 "
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.			
DAILY.		DAILY.	
6.55 A M	2.35 P M	Sacramento	1.05 P M	5.45 P M
7.55 "	3.35 "	Junction	12.15 "	7.35 "
1.50 P M	8.55 "	Marysville	10.50 A M	2.30 "
3.05 "	9.55 "	Oroville	9.50 "	1.30 "
.....	8.55 "	Red Bluff	10.50 "	2.30 "
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 9.00, 10.30 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p. m. (7.30, 11.30 and 3.30 to Port Yale only.)

Leave BROOKLYN, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p. m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p. m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, 4.30 and 7.00 p. m. (7.30, 11.15 and 4.30 to Point Yale only.)

Leave HAYWARDS, 6.30 7.00 and 10.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.35, 7.35, 8.05 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 p. m.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.					
Leave S. Francisco	Leave Vallejo	Arrive Calistoga	Arrive Davis	Arrive Knights	
8.00 A M	10.30 A M	12.15 P M	12.50 P M	10.55 P M	
2.00 P M	4.30 P M	6.15 "	6.50 "	4.55 A M	
Leave Knights	Leave Davis	Leave Calistoga	Arrive Vallejo	Arrive S. Francisco	
7.00 A M	7.50 A M	12.15 P M	1.20 P M	3.50 P M	
2.00 "	2.45 "	6.15 "	7.00 "	8.30 "	

S. FRANCISCO AND N. PACIFIC R. R.

Leave	8.00 A M	San Francisco	11 00 A M	Arrive
.....	9.00 "	Donahue	8.45 P M	.....
.....	1.00 "	Petaluma	4.30 "	.....
.....	2.00 "	Santa Rosa	3.30 "	.....
Arrive	6.40 "	Healdsburg	8.45 "	Leave

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

8.00 P M	11.00 P M	San Francisco	10.00 A M	9.30 P M
3.00 "	6.00 "	Stevens	4.30 "	3.30 "
3.00 A M	3.30 A M	Benicia	2.30 P M	1.30 "
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	

Sundays excepted. Sundays only.

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oc 8-3m

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Full Weight of coal.	Full Measure of Wood.
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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 26. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1872. WHOLE NO. 390

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JOHN F. BUTCHMANN ..... Red Bluff.
WM. H. GAY, TUD ..... Los Angeles.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. C. NELSON ..... Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOSIAH FRANCIS, JOHN R. PORTER ..... Boston.
S. VAN BRAKLE ..... 1008 Locust street, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. J. ..... Washington City, D. C.
WM. KILPORD, JOHN PARSONS ..... New Orleans, La.
..... St. Louis, Mo.

FOREIGN.

J. WHITE, MORGAN GOWER ..... Panama.
JOHN PLUMMER, H. C. BUNTON ..... Yokohama Japan
GRAHAM ..... Honolulu.
Agents Commissions are due 25th of month and limited by time.

[Published by the Grand Lodge of Ohio.]

Revolution and Assumption.

Being a refutation of statements made in an address by M. W. William S. Gardner, G. M. of Masons in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by Jacob Norton, Esq.

When a pamphlet is issued, either to advocate or defend a theory or doctrine, the writer thereby knowingly challenges discussion. It is as much as saying, "These are my opinions, and what can any one say against them?" There is, therefore, no apology necessary for our undertaking to criticise Bro. Gardner's Address. Our worthy brother is aware that we are not influenced by any hostile feelings towards him. We cheerfully admit that he is a careful investigator and fearless exposer of Masonic fictions. The historical facts in the address we shall not stop to question; but the duty we owe to justice and truth impels us to show wherein his inferences and conclusions appear to our understanding most decidedly erroneous.

It is not difficult to demonstrate that the Grand Lodge of England received no communications from its Provincial Grand Lodge in Boston after 1770, and in the year 1798, Bro. Wm. White, then G. S. of England, was unconscious of any other Lodges existing in Boston, except the African Lodge. This African Lodge was chartered in 1784. Prince Hall, its first W. M., continuing loyal to the Grand Lodge of England. We have seen copies of correspondence between him and the Grand Lodge of England, up to 1798, and we have no reason to doubt but that he continued loyal to the end of his days. After his death, the colored brethren made repeated efforts to enroll themselves under the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which efforts were treated with scorn and contempt by the said Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Subsequently they formed a colored Grand Lodge, and issued charters all over the United States.

In 1866, the colored Masons of Massachusetts were encouraged to petition our Grand Lodge once more for recognition in some shape or other; the dry bones of the old pro-slavery party began to shake; a letter was immediately sent to the Grand Lodge of England, enquiring when the African Lodge was erased from the English register, forgetting at the same time to enquire when the white Lodges, subject originally to the Grand Lodge of England, were erased from the same register. The Grand Secretary of England replied that the African Lodge was erased in 1813; and expressed an opinion that it then became an irregular Lodge. This letter is published in an appendix to Bro. Gardner's Address, but we are sorry to see that the subsequent letter from Bro. Hervey, the the Grand Secretary, wherein he reversed his first opinion about the illegality of the said colored Lodge, is entirely ignored by Bro. Gardner.

The petitions of the colored Masons in 1866 met with better treatment than any previous petition. It was actually referred to a committee, but to a committee of such a character that the result of their report did not disappoint any one. The colored Masons were again treated on the "shoo-fly" principle. One admission was, however, made in their favor. The Chairman, Bro. John T. Heard, actually insisted in telling the truth, that he saw the African Lodge Charter, and believed it (notwithstanding the many reports to the contrary), to be the very charter issued by the Grand Lodge of England in 1784. The presentation of the above named petition stirred up discussion in the Masonic press. Facts thereby leaked out, showing various misrepresentations in the history of Massachusetts Masonry. The Committee of Foreign Correspondence of New Hampshire thereupon became convinced that the white brethren of Massachusetts could not strictly boast of a simon-pure origin, nor were the colored Masons as illegitimate as up to that time represented. And they somehow came to the conclusion "That in Massachusetts there was no legal Grand Lodge until 1792." This assertion provoked the ire of our Bro. Gardner, and the object of the address before us, is not only to rebuke the New Hampshire committee for their ignorance of Masonic history, but also to demonstrate that the African Lodge, having been chartered contrary to what is properly calls the "American doctrine of Grand Lodges of all the States of jurisdiction," is therefore an illegitimate organization.

In former times, the legal history of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts began with Henry Price. We were then assured that from that holy fountain of the Albion Eden issued that limpid stream of living waters which continued winding and meandering through the lovely valley of fragrant flowers, exteuding its benign influence to Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia; to Charleston, South Carolina; to the West Indies, etc., which emanated from the Caledonian Parkinse in 1769, meeting the mingling stream of 1733 in 1792—these two beautiful waters merging and commingling, formed that noble and majestic river known as the Most Honorable and M. W. Ancient Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Bro. Moore has, however, recently discovered that that does not square his Masonic jurisprudence, and therefore it cannot be true. So in a late number of his Magazine he admitted that the Grand Lodge of 1722, called St. John Grand Lodge, virtually died before 1777—died, too, without hope or chance of legal resurrection. But the Grand Lodge of Scotch origin, he gives us to understand, continued the real *Simon pure*, for it could show an unbroken chain, without a flaw, of apostolic succession right through, so that even the death of Joseph Warren did not deprive it of a particle of vitality. He admits, indeed, that the immediate successor of Warren entertained some scruples about the legality of their proceedings. This he attributes to their ignorance of the ancient laws of Masonry. They did not then understand "Masonic economy," he says, as well as we do now, and assures us that all their transactions were legal, and that in 1775-6-7, and thereafter, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts continued a Grand Lodge *de jure*. And he further intimates that it was really fortunate for the houseless and homeless outcast of the 1733 Grand origin to have been, through the agency of the Joseph Warren origin, reinstated and legalized to their Masonic status.

Our Bro. Gardner, however, knocks Bro. Moore's theory all to smash. He boldly declares that both Grand Lodges became at that time legally defunct—dead, dead, dead—but in of opinion that either of them had a right to resuscitate by revolution and assumption; and as the successors of Joseph Warren were first in the field, therefore they acquired, in 1777, when they elected their Grand Officers, a right to domineer over every Mason in Massachusetts; that whomsoever they were afterwards pleased to acknowledge as Masons, remained Masons, and whomsoever they then chose to ignore, he or they thereby lost all the rights and privileges of Masons. This "American doctrine" being established, Bro. Gardner next reminds the New Hampshire Committee that all Masonic authorities claim that it is necessary to have representatives of three Lodges to form a legitimate Grand Lodge, and that notwithstanding the New Hampshire Grand Lodge was formed of representatives of only two Lodges, yet the then Grand Lodge of Massachusetts acknowledged the said illegal New Hampshire Grand Lodge, and gives the following list, showing that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1777 was formed by representatives of the three Lodges.

Here is the said list:

Joseph Webb, D. G. M.; Paul Revare, S. G. W.; Thomas Crafts, J. G. W.; John Lowell, G. Treas.; Nat. Pierce, G. Sec.; *pro tem.*, Thomas Uran, S. G. D.; Ed. Proctor, J. G. D., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston. Moses Deshon, P. M.; Philip Marett, of Tyrian Lodge, Gloucester, G. St'ds; Winthrop Grey, S. W., of St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston. Wm. Greenough, M., of St. Peter's Lodge, Newburyport.

Now, in the first place, we would respectfully ask Bro. Gardner when did his "Masonic authorities" begin to claim that three Lodges were necessary to form a legitimate Grand Lodge? The Grand Lodge of England was formed by a mass meeting of the London Brethren who chose to attend, and every one, even Entered Apprentices, had votes. McDermott said it required two Lodges to form a Grand Lodge, but what authority he had for his assertion we know not. It is well known that a Lodge in the City of York formed itself into a Grand Lodge in 1725, eight years after the formation of the Grand Lodge of England. This certainly proves that both the theory of "exclusive jurisdiction," derived from priority of establishment, and the three Lodge theory, were unknown in the days of Anderson, either in London or York; and there is no proof that the three Lodge law was dreamed of by the founders of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1777.

Secondly, admitting that the three Lodge law was then already known, the question next comes, was the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1777 formed by *legal and authorized* representatives of three Lodges? This we answer in the negative.

The reader must bear in mind that both Bro. Gardner and the other actors in the formation of the Grand Lodge, admit that the finction of Joseph Warren's appointee ceased with his death. Yet these ex-officers, in 1777, called a meeting of the Masters and Wardens of all the Joseph Warren Lodges, in order to take into consideration the formation of an independent Grand Lodge. According to the original precedent, a mass meeting ought to have been called of all the Masons, including Entered Apprentices. Messrs. Webb, Revere & Co., called only the Masters and Wardens. Even that would have been right, if the said Masters and Wardens had called meetings of their respective Lodges, and had been authorized by the said Lodges to vote for the new Grand Lodge. Now, remember, the Masters and Wardens were called; but how many Masters and Wardens can we find in the above list of names, who formed the said Grand Lodge?

And be it further remembered, that the whole number of Lodges under the provincialship of Joseph Warren was just four; two of which were located in Boston; one of those Boston Lodges, viz., "Massachusetts Lodge," not a solitary member was present in 1777. The S. W. of St. Andrew's Lodge attended by virtue of his defunct commission of Grand Steward. St. Andrew's Lodge did not authorize him to represent her, because she did not join the said Grand Lodge until 1809. Moses Deshon was neither Master nor Warden; hence the only legal representative then present was a Master. He represented a Lodge; the rest represented only their individual selves. And this solitary Master of a Lodge, associated with ten unauthorized brethren, assembled in an upper chamber of a tavern, and then and there elected each other into various kinds of Worshipfuls, and declared themselves the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; while hundreds of Masons, and a number of Lodges then existing in the State, were neither represented nor consulted. We now ask in the name of justice and common sense, whether the action of such a body could be looked upon as binding upon all? Nay, we will go a little further, and suppose that Brother Greenough was unauthorized by his Lodge to attend the said meeting. Who can deny that St. Peter's Lodge had not a right to repudiate its Master's unauthorized assumption? In that case the new organization could claim to be a Grand Lodge *only* over the Lodge they chartered on the day of their organization. The rest of the brotherhood in the State retained their inherent right either to remain tributary to their parent Grand Lodge, until it organized, or to join the one just organized. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1777 became a Grand Lodge, but without exclusive jurisdiction.

In 1871 the new Grand Lodge came out with a declaration of independence, setting forth their reason as follows:

"That in the history of our craft, we find that it England there are two Grand Lodges independent of each other. In Scotland the same; and in Ireland their Grand Lodge and Grand Master are independent of either of England or Scotland. It is clear that the authority of none of their Grand Lodges originated in assumption, or they would have acknowledged the head from whence they derived."

"That the brethren of the Grand Lodge, in assuming the power and prerogatives of an Independent Grand Lodge, acted from the most laudable motives, and consistently with the principles which ought to govern Masons, viz: the benefit of the craft and the good of mankind, and are warranted in their proceedings by the practice of ancient Masons in all parts of the world."

Now to all this reasoning we do not object; but the question is: Has Masons provided one code of laws for the Caucasian race and another for the Negro? If the principles of the craft and the good of mankind warranted the whites in their proceedings and practices of ancient Masons, why should the colored men, whose legitimate origin is indisputable, and who were repeatedly repelled from uniting with the whites, have less right to form themselves into a Grand Lodge than Messrs. Webb, Revere & Co. And now listen to the consistent conclusions of those who had just now justified *their assumption*, by citing that "we find in England there are two Grand Lodges independent of each other; Scotland the same," etc. They then go on to say:

"That no person or persons ought or can consistently with the rules of ancient Masons, use or exercise the powers or prerogatives of an ancient Grand Mason or Grand Lodge, to wit, to give power to erect Lodges of ancient Masonry, or to make Masons, appoint superior Grand Officers, receive dues or do anything which belongs to the powers or prerogatives of an ancient Grand Lodge within any part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the rightful and appropriate Grand Lodge forever hereafter extends."

There is logic for you! In England and in Scotland there may be more than one Grand Lodge, but here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the laws of Masonry warrant exclusive jurisdiction, and the boundary marked out by Messrs. Webb, Revere & Co. must never thereafter be trespassed. Their laws then became immutable, like those of the Medes and Persians, and it became an impossibility to swerve from their dictum without destroying the *infallibility* of American doctrines. No, never, never, never, even for a moment, must their exclusive jurisdiction suffer invasion. That American doctrine is very fine; but we find, nevertheless, that the founders of the Grand Lodge of 1777 stultified themselves in 1792. They actually consented to the formation of another Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, with equal powers arrogated to themselves. True, they were designed to unite, but that precedent destroyed their pretended exclusive jurisdiction. Now, as well as there could then be two Grand Lodges in Massachusetts, why not have two Grand Lodges now?

As St. Andrew's Lodge continued to keep aloof even from the United Grand Lodge, we find the said Grand Lodge issued another ban to combe manifesto, viz: "No Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this Commonwealth under a warrant granted by any foreign Masonic power." We will now suppose that a law passed by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts after the year 1792 was actually binding on all the Masons in the State; the violation of such a law cannot, however, be punishable unless the offenders were previously notified of the passage of said law. The question is: Was the African Lodge so notified, with a request to right itself by joining the new Grand Lodge?

Let us now for a moment reverse the positions of the parties and suppose that on March 1st, 1777, or even 1776, (a year before Messrs. Webb, Revere & Co. organized their Grand Lodge), eleven negro Masons had gone into a tavern and elected each other into all kind of Worshipfuls, declared themselves the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, refused affiliation with one or more white Lodges, and set up the claim that by the law of "revolution and assumption" they acquired, on the 1st of March, 1776, "a jurisdiction absolute, exclusive and entire throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." If such had been the case, who would have cared for their absolute and entire jurisdiction? How nonsensical it would appear to us to hear Grand Master Hayden lay down the law, that the colored Masons had a right to revolution and assumption, but the white Masons had no such rights, etc.

We are sorry to dissent from Bro. Gardner's opinions, but we cannot help thinking that however well such doctrines might suit the autocrat, chivalric, and all kind of higher degree regions, it is entirely unsuitable to the unsophisticated teachings of Symbolic Masonry. Our laws must be based on the principle of the golden rule—"Do unto another as you wish another should do unto you," and whatever conflicts with that principle is not, and cannot be, Masonic law.

If Massachusetts is desirous of placing itself right before the Masonic world, it will not accomplish it by such partial pleading. Laws that have been made and unmade, can be unmade again. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts can pursue two courses compatible with justice towards its long wronged colored brethren. First, it may offer them new charters, and enroll them under its banner. This, however, might be attended with difficulties. Neighboring jurisdictions might feel disposed to refuse the colored brethren admission as visitors, and this might necessitate retaliation on the part of our Grand Lodge. All trouble may, however, be obviated by another proposition, viz: For the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to give up this so-called American doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, acknowledge the negro organization in Massachusetts as Masons, allow mutual visitations to those and with those holding charters or certificates from Prince Hall Grand Lodge, in Massachusetts. We are not afraid of being overrun with negro visitors

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 3d, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Amnesty Question.

The debate in Congress for several days on the Amnesty bill, and Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights amendment, has revealed the true position of all the Republican members of the United States Senate in regard to enforcing the civil rights of Colored citizens. While many Republican Senators are willing to vote for general amnesty, or full and unconditional pardon of all rebels, from Jefferson Davis down to a constable's door-keeper who participated in the slave-holders' rebellion, yet all the sagacious and justly Radical members, of the Republican party at large throughout the Nation can perceive a tendency on the part of some Republican Senators, not to give as much support to the Supplementary Civil Rights bill as they no the Amnesty bill.

It was truthfully remarked by Mr. Sumner, that it was a danger to the Republican party to pass the Amnesty bill and defeat the Supplementary Civil Rights bill; that the Colored voters of Pennsylvania could turn the scale of an election in that State.

In those remarks Mr. Sumner has reflected the sentiments of all the Northern born Colored freeman. If Northern Colored men, or intelligent Southern Colored men, are to have their civil rights unprotected and ignored by the fallacious doctrines and excuses of Republican leaders in the Northern States, by inexpedincies on school questions and all other rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the country—the sooner the united talent and worth of the Colored men of the Nation is assembled together, in some appropriate city, town or State, in General Convention, the better it will be for them, and the better it will be for the present leaders of the Republican party, in all the States. We can then better understand each other's position before the Presidential election comes off. If the Republicans in Congress pass the Amnesty bill and then deliberately defeat the Civil Rights bill, it will be well for every intelligent Colored man in the Nation, that has had a lifetime suffering of pro-slavery proscription in all the avenues and walks of life, to ponder over, and act accordingly.

There being a million or more colored voters in the nation, intelligent colored men of all the States must get in council together and control this enormous ballot in the interests of all who are proscribed by a sentiment of caste and the relics of slavery.

Colored citizens of all the Northern States have acted with the strictest fidelity to the Republican party, and should have equal rights and protection with annestied rebels. If the Republican party deny these just claims by statute limitations, they need not be surprised to see the million of colored votes which are now cast unitedly in the interests of the Republican party, break into fragments, which may be cheaply bid for by the sagacious Democracy.

To avert this state of things, which we hope will never occur, we would warn leading Republicans in all Northern States who so grudgingly accords full and equal civil rights to all citizens without regard to race, color, etc., that we predict that if the Democracy do not nominate a President, they will take still another "New Departure" on a platform more liberal than the Republicans, the ostensible object of which will be to beguile, distract and divide the whole colored vote of the South. We believe that they will resort to the mean strategy of endeavoring to employ all the available colored speakers in the Northern States, and concentrate them in the South in their interest. Should white Republicans give such colored speakers cause to point out a proscriptive record towards the colored race with truthfulness by the Republican party, the result cannot be doubted. There are breakers ahead if the Amnesty bill is passed, and the supplementary civil rights bill defeated.

Honors to the Japanese.

Among the numerous presents of which the members of the Japanese Embassy were the recipients, was one to the Chief Justice of Japan, which was accompanied by the following communication:

Office of Harris & Co's Court and Law Guide, 511 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Jan. 30, 1872.

To His Excellency, Junsie Takanori Sasaki, Acting Minister of the Judicial Department of the Empire of Japan:

Sir—Knowing the interest which you have monifested in the proceedings of the Law Courts of this city, and your desire to obtain information as to the practical working of the same, we herewith tender for your acceptance two copies of the *Court and Law Guide*, a publication distributed daily to members of the Bar, and designed to make each practicing attorney acquainted with the business coming up before the different Law Courts, as well as giving a condensed report of the day's proceedings.

We have the honor to be,

Yours, respectfully,

Harris & Co.

The presentation was in good taste, the Chief Justice and his Associates having evinced a strong desire to become acquainted with the system and practice of American laws, and the merits of the *Law Guide* as a legal index have been universally admitted by the Bar of this city. As a typographical specimen, it will bear comparison with any in the Eastern States, the national colors, red, white and blue, being displayed. The silk on which it is printed is white, the printing blue, and the border red. The Printers, Messrs. Cuddy & Hughes, are deserving of great credit in this triumph of publishing skill.

Grace Greenwood's Lecture.—This talented lady (Mrs. Lippincott) gave her farewell lecture, "In-doors," at Platt's Hall on Thursday evening last. The house was well filled, and the lecture a beautiful piece of composition — probably her very best effort. We have only room for the following extract from the *Call:*

"Mrs. Lippincott thought that as cajolery, satire and sermonizing have all failed in making woman happy and contented with her lot; that a new plan should be adopted, that women should be trusted a little more, and allowed a better opportunity in business enterprises and industrial pursuits. Adulation is pleasing enough, but she thought that justice would be "better for every-day wear." Romance is pleasant, but equal wages for equal work would be better in the long run. Woman would have a voice, she thought, in the selection of the men who were to make laws that might divorce her, or try her, imprison her and hang her. The woman question, she said, is now the question of the world."

Letter from a Colored School Boy.

Folsom, January 10, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

As I have a few leisure moments I thought I would improve them by dropping you a few lines, to inform you that I am going to the white school. I am the only colored boy in town. Some of the people have been fighting against it for a long time, but they had to come to it at last—although it was against their will. My father has been fighting two years for this privilege. They found that they could not help themselves. I must now bring my letter to a close. Yours, truly.

Henry Gibson, Jr.

Favors.—Mr. Hank Jones, an attache of the State Senate, has our thanks for pamphlets containing the Annual and Bi-ennial reports of the several State officers.

Letters.—G. H. Rogers, T. H. G., Sacramento City; Henry Gibson, olsom.

Editorial Correspondence.

Sacramento, Jan. 30th.

We stopped over in Stockton for the night. After our arrival there, Monday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, we repaired to the A. M. E. Church, where a public meeting was in session. We quietly took a back seat to learn its object. I. B. Barton was in the chair, and from the tenor of the remarks by Mr. Johnson, who was occupying the floor, we soon learned that it was a meeting for the purpose of making arrangements for the observance of the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, on April 2d, ensuing. There was quite a diversity of opinion as to whether a ball in the evening should be one of the features of the occasion. Mr. Wm. Robinson and others favored it; Mr. J. B. Sanderson thought that inasmuch as the committee was made up in part of church people, they could not consistently go further in the matter than through the day's literary exercises, though he had no objections to any who chose to take the ball in the evening, after the day programme had been gone through with. Mr. E. Quivers took the same view, and thought that the church people would be content after the literary exercises and go home; he thought that if the "Quadrille people" contributed to the celebration he would not hinder them in their way of enjoyment, provided they paid the separate expense for a quadrille band in the evening; he was opposed to the committee, constituted as it was with church people, paying for music for a ball. Mr. Sanderson thought that for himself he had better resign from the committee, and thought it strange that no solemn anniversary could be held but that almost the first thing suggested was that of a ball to wind up with; he thought that the time had come when our people should regard such anniversaries with more seriousness. At this stage of the meeting a letter was handed to Mr. Sanderson from San Francisco, from that branch of the Educational Committee, requesting the people of Stockton to sign petitions, and sent in furtherance of an Educational bill now pending in the State Senate. Mr. Sanderson asked permission of the meeting to read the letter, which was granted. The meeting then went into a sort of committee of the whole, and every one present wended their way up the aisles to sign the petition. Mr. Holland then offered a vote of thanks to a person present; the person objected on the grounds that he had done nothing to get a vote of thanks for in the meeting. The motion however prevailed. After which discussion was resumed concerning the mode of observing the Fifteenth Amendment anniversary on the 2d of April. The 30th of March is the proper day, but as that day falls on Saturday, we presume they selected the 2d of April as being more convenient for all concerned. All took a deep interest in the meeting, which was continued till near 12 o'clock at night. The audience was about equally divided between males and females. When the motion to adjourn was put and carried, no conclusion had been arrived at as to whether a ball in the evening was to be added to the literary exercises of the day, and authorized by the committee.

Next morning, Tuesday, we took the 11:50 a. m. train for Sac. City.

We found after our arrival in Sacramento that the marriage of Mr. Isaiah Dunlap to Miss Josephine Mahoney, which took place in the 7th St. A. M. E. Church on Thursday evening, January 25th, was spoken of in the highest terms by all classes. Crowds were at the nuptial ceremony at the church; after which a banquet was spread at the house, and no friend or acquaintance was denied admission. Some very complimentary presents were made to the bride and groom, such as table-ware, silver spoons, forks, china, crockery, etc. They also received similar tokens of friendship from their white friends. Our friend, Mr. Christian, who was groomsman on the happy occasion, and the groom, sent for us on our arrival to judge of the catawba or "grape juice" that had not been opened, and a pound cake which had not been cut. We of course judged of both, and pronounced them excellent, as we extended the usual courtesy of wishing them a long life of happiness. All speak in the highest praise of Mrs. Washington, the groom's sister, for the taste displayed in every feature of the arrangement on the wedding occasion.

At intervals up to Wednesday evening we put in an appearance in the gallery of the Assembly, and at times in the lobby (back of the rails) on the floor of the Senate. Tuesday afternoon we heard the exciting debate on the Fence law by a number of members. The subject matter was seemingly exciting by those who participated in the discussion.

There are several very fine orators in the Senate, as well as in the Assembly. W. W. Pendegast, Senator from Napa, equals Tompkins of Alameda in forcible logic; while both, in our opinion, are among the best of rhetoricians. Mr. Pendegast seems to have the style of Henry Clay, while Tompkins seems to have that of Daniel Webster. Altogether the present Legislature is a great improvement on the last for its admirable talent.

Wednesday evening Manager Proctor, of the Metropolitan Theatre, gave us a complimentary invite (for which we return thanks) to be present in the theatre on the visitation of the Japanese. The Governor and staff, members of the Legislature, and many of the leading men of the city were present.

At the close of the performance, Minister DeLong and Gov. Booth, in response to continuous calls, made short speeches concerning the mission of the Embassy.

Lecture in Sacramento.—Mr. Geo. H. Rogers will give his first lecture in California at the Siloam Baptist Church, in Sacramento, on Wednesday evening, February 7th, 1872. Admission, free. Collection for the benefit of the church.

Proclamation.

"Whereas, the directors of the Central Pacific Railroad are guilty of insurrection and rebellion against our personal perogotive and dignity by allowing their employees to tax us on making use of their road as an Imperial dignitary; and further, if this is not an Empire, Mr. Stanford is guilty of fraud in illegally taking possession of our interests and refusing to account to us therefor. Now, therefore, we, Norton 1, *Dei Patria Emperii*, do hereby command our personal friend, Hon. Mr. Luttrell, of Siskiyou, to forthwith bring articles of impeachment to compel him to give us our rights.

Norton I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.

A Tough Story.—Two old plowmen down East were telling tough stories of their exploits in breaking up new ground. "Twas up in Dixmount," said one, "twenty-seven years ago this Spring, I was plowing in stump ground with a team of nine pair of cattle for Sol Cunningham; we were going along, making not very smooth work among the rocks and stumps. Well, one day the point of the plow struck against a sunk stump four feet thick, split it square across the heart, and I was following the plow through when the thought flashed through my mind that the pesky stump might snap together and pinch my toes, so I jest gripped the plow handles firm, swung my feet just up out of the way, and the stump swung back and catched the back of my pantaloons. That brought everything up standing. Well, I tightened my hold, and Jim Smithin, he and Sol was drivin', they spoke to the cattle, and we snaked that stump right out by the roots, and it had awful long ones." "It must have been strainin' on your suspenders," said the other. "My wife knit them," was the only reply.

Telegraphic Despatches.

[From the Associated Press.]

Washington, January 31st.

Senate.—In the discussion on the Amnesty bill, Senator Chandler declared himself against universal amnesty. Amnesty was a boon and he was opposed to granting it. The Government had certainly the right to impose conditions, and he thought it a very mild and reasonable condition to require rebels to cease their internal outrages upon loyal men before giving them amnesty. He was opposed, too, to forcing amnesty upon them. If they would not condescend to ask it they ought not to get it. The first condition of forgiveness was repentance.—God might forgive an unrepentant rebel, but he (Chandler) never would. The case of the rebel General Longstreet had been cited as a precedent for amnestying the leading rebels, but Longstreet had furnished the highest possible evidence of repentance, loyalty and general good character by joining the Republican party. The Ku-Klux rebels of the South seemed to forget that they were paroled prisoners of war, liable to be shot at any time for violation of their parole, and he thought that if two or three hundred of them were taken out and shot, it would do more good than amnesty. Senator Chandler then turned to civil service reform, and said it had been going on very effectively for the last eleven years by reforming traitors out of office, and replacing them with good, loyal citizens. He expressed the opinion that we had never had as honest and efficient a civil service as under the present Administration. Still, there were undoubtedly other reforms required, and they would be made as soon as pointed out.

Senator Sumner replied to Morrill's (Me.) argument made last week against the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The power to pass the bill, he said, was given in the grant of power to abolish slavery, this legislation being necessary to make abolition complete. Senator Morrill had found constitutional difficulties in the way, because he adhered to the old rule of interpreting the Constitution, in disregard to the new rules which conquered at Appomattox. The rule that every word, clause and sentence must be interpreted uniformly for human rights, and if his bill should be rejected, and the Amnesty bill passed, there was the danger that the colored vote would be divided, so as to defeat the Republican party. In Pennsylvania there were more than enough colored voters to turn the scale in the State election, and in the whole country they were numerous enough to do the same in the Presidential election. The colored vote were a new power in the land, and must be considered.

Senator Morrill (Me.) replied, he denied that the close of the war brought any new rule of interpreting the Constitution, and charged Mr. Sumner with having advocated his bill, by gaining colored voters as a co-operative power, instead of by reasons addressed to their judgment.

Chicago, February 1st.

A *Tribune's* New York special says the subject most discussed just now by the press and people in Horace Greeley's editorial in to-day's *Tribune* earnestly opposing Grant's nomination on the ground of his weakness as a candidate, independent out of any other reason. It excites much comment in political circles. Republicans generally denounce it as untrue and dangerously calculatep and designed to create the very dissatisfaction which Greeley declares exists respecting Grant. The Democrats approve of the article, and say it is strong proof of Greeley's honesty and sincerity. Greeley is understood to be willing to support Grant if re-nominated, with all the strength and influence of the *Tribune*, but that he conscientiously believes he cannot be elected a second time, and would rather have anybody else.

Washington, February 1st.

Senate.—The resolution to reconsider the Chicago Relief bill was debated until the end of the morning hour, when the Amnesty bill was taken up. Carpenter spoke at length in favor of the principle of Sumner's Amendment bill, but against the provisions forbidding exclusion from churches as unconstitutional, also undesirable for colored people. If this objection was obviated by the amendment, he would insist that if those who wanted amnesty did not accept this Civil Rights bill he would let them wait for amnesty.

Davis, of Kentucky, said that Sumner's amendment was to be put upon the Amnesty bill for the purpose of defeating it. Those who insisted on the amendment knew well that the Southern people would rather do without amnesty than accept it saddled with such a provision, and for one, he could say that human ingenuity could not devise a proposition of the character of a civil rights bill that he would accept. He then discussed at great length the history of the doctrine of secession and unconstitutional acts of the Republican party.

Without reaching a vote, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

Washington, February 1st—The President has appointed Frederick Mac Crellish, of San Francisco, one of the Board of Visitors to West Point Military Academy, for 1872.

American Absurdities in Dress.

How shocked would these ladies of our "first society" be if they knew that the torturing and ill-forming shoes on whose stilt like heels they tilt and suffer, no Paris shop-keeper would ever offer to a lady. To suffer the excruciating pain of the inquisition, to be crippled for life for the sake of playing the French lady, would be hard enough; but after such martyrdom, to be only like the demi-monde of the boulevards is too bad. For more than two years American women, especially young girls, have walked the public streets with conspicuous chains and lockets, or ribbons or bows of ribbon attracting the attention of every passing gazer to their bare throats and dresses open *a bower*, solacing themselves for the exhibition by the thought that it was "perfectly French." If so, it was a costume which no French lady would wear on the public pavement. The dress of the French lady is artistic, simple, faultless—faultless often because it is simplicity itself. She may wear brilliant colors in her morning-room and carriage—never on the street. When she walks she wears black or gray, and it never drags on the ground. When she goes to church she wears the same colors, and is always attired in the simplest manner. This is true, also, of Italy. In the Sistine chapel, Rome, no lady can enter when attired in black, with no covering on her head but a vail of the same hue. What a contrast to the church attire of American women. They are accustomed to think of themselves as perfect saints compared with Italian and French women, yet they enter the house of God as they would a theater. They don their gayest plumage, hang on all their chains and lockets, take off their kid gloves to show their diamond rings in the sacred temple just as in the Academy of Music. Worse, they stare and comment on each other's costumes, and absolutely make the church of worship a place in which to study the fashions. This is not French. The same lack of fitness in dress is seen in the utter disregard to age as well as adaptions of dress. The woman of thirty or forty years may be as beautiful as a woman of twenty, by her own right, if there's no incogruity between her years and her attire. It is only when the woman of forty dresses like the girl of twenty that she looks absurd.

We despise her, not for what she is, but for trying to appear that which she so palpably is not. A French married lady never wears a round hat; an English lady only in traveling; an English maiden never at church. Yet everywhere American matrons with faces lined and scarred may be seen with staring jockeys set on their gray heads like helmets, bellowered and befeathered and more fantastic than the ones worn by their little daughters of ten; while the little daughter of ten may be seen dancing at Dodworth's in brocade silks and lace collars, old and grand enough for their grandmothers. Flaunel and linen and muslin are worthy of princes and princesses abroad, but they are by no means fine enough for the little princes and princesses American. All of which is not French, though to be "perfectly French" has been the Alpha and Omega of our alphabet in dress. Plainly we must begin to learn it over again.

Carrie Moore is skating at Nevada City.

Marriage.

In Sacramento City, on Thursday evening, January 25th, by Rev. P. W. Causey, Mr. Isaiah Dunlap to Miss Josephine Mahoney.

Births.

In this city, December 24th, a son to the wife of Mr. George E. Roscoe.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, Bishop Ward retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let other festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.

J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.

BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.

FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.

J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento.

J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.

P. R. GREEN, Stockton.

WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.

P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.

J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.

J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.

BISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.

THOMAS DETTER, White Pine Mission.

JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.

DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

February 1st, 1872.

SOCIAL PARTY.

There will be a

Grand Social Festival

Given on

THURSDAY EV'NG, FEB. 15th,

—AT—

BETHEL CHURCH, Powell St.,

For the Benefit of the Pastor,

Rev. J. R. Dorsey.

☞ TICKETS, (Supper Included) **50** CTS.

☞ All are cordially invited.

BRANNAN GUARD.

An Entertainment will be given to assist in paying for the New Uniform of the Brannan Guard, on the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday, February 13th, 1872. Particulars will be given next week. Every active member is earnestly requested to pay the sum of five ($5) dollars on their New Uniform, in order that the Company's credit may be sustained and the balance of the New Uniforms be made. By order of

J. S. Hennessy, Captain.

D. B. Jackman, Secretary.

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THE

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Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,

Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

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Miss J. Miles,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Francis, Mr. E. Hall,
Mr. W. Mitchell.

☞ Readers are please attend at Rehearsals on Sunday afternoons at 2 P. M. at Mr. Johnson's residence, California street, one door above Prospect Place.

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UNION FESTIVAL

To be given under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco

Benefit of Elder W. H. Offer,

Delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, to be held in the State of Tennessee. The Festival will take place at the

I. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell.

Wednesday Eve'g, Feb. 21, '72.

The Committee will spare no pains to make it one of the finest entertainments ever given in this city. Everyone is earnestly solicited to attend.

SINGING, RECITATIONS, ETC.

ADMISSION, (SUPPER TICKET INCLUDED) **50 CTS.**

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Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central locality, we shall be selling of the balance of our Stock of

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Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

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Now That the Season of Fever and Ague has commenced, we would advise all to take the finest medicine that can be obtained.

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

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Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BLOOD AND KIDNEYS, and in this way eradicates the disease from the system.

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To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, at the lowest rates.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

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Branch & Swain, the present proprietors of the Georgia Restaurant, have removed from 518 Pacific street to the spacious brown stone building at the Northeast corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets. The Restaurant fronts on Pacific street, No. 434, next door to the corner of Montgomery. The Restaurant re-opens this day, Saturday, June 17th, 1871.

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

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Mrs. Sarah Young has taken the airy and fine locate House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

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Central Pacific Railroad



OVERLAND TRAINS.

LEAVE				ARRIVE	
Express Daily, via Livermore	Passenger Daily, via Livermore		Jan. 24, 1872	Express Daily via Vallejo	Express Daily via Benicia
7.00 A M	8.30 A M	San Francisco		7.00 P M	5.30 P M
7.45 "		Oakland			6.00 "
7.55 "		San Jose		8.30 "	6.30 "
8.36 "		Niles		7.55 "	6.55 "
11.37 "		Livermore		4.33 "	
10.20 A M	12.30 P M	Vallejo		5.30 P M	
12.50 P M	3.00 "	Davis		3.10 "	
1.15 "	3.25 "	Cacheville		2.50 "	2.50 P M
1.35 "	3.45 "	Cordz		2.30 "	
2.20 "	4.30 "	Sacramento		1.45 "	
5.10 "	7.20 "	Colfax		4.15 P M	
10.30 "	12.30 A M	Reno		1.00 "	
5.45 A M	8.00 A M	Elko		8.45 A M	
6.35 "	9.00 "	Ogden		9.30 P M	
ARRIVE				LEAVE	

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
7.00 A M	3.30 P M	San Francisco	10.40 A M	6.30 P M
7.10 P M	4.45 "	Niles	6.35 "	5.30 P M
8.30 "	5.30 "	San Jose	7.00 "	4.30 "
ARRIVE			LEAVE	

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.

LEAVE			ARRIVE	
*8.45 A M	3.35 P M	Sacramento	1.05 P M	*5.45 P M
10.35 "	5.35 "	Junction	12.15 "	3.35 "
1.50 "	8.50 "	Marysville	9.00 A M	12.00 M
8.00 "	2.35 "	Tehama	4.00 P M	3.30 A M
5.00 P M	10.00 "	Red Bluff	1.00 "	8.30 "
LEAVE			ARRIVE	

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30 and *11.30 p.m. Leave Oakland, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 3.45 4.30, 5.30, 7.40 and 10.30 p.m. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.05, 7.35, 9.05, 11.05, 1.35, 3.50, 4.35, 5.35, 7.45 and 10.35 p.m. Leave BERKELEY, *6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.45 4.30, 5.30, 7.40 and 10.30 p.m. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.40, 8.10, 9.40, 11.40 a.m., 2.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 8.15 and 11.10 p.m. Leave FRUIT VALE, *6.35, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 p.m.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Leave S. Francisco	Leave Vallejo	Arrive Calistoga	Arrive Davis	Arrive Knights
8.30 A M	10.30 A M	*6.20 P M		
*2.00 P M	4.45 P M	5.15 "	6.15 P M	6.30 P M
10.30 "	10.55 A M	1.05 "		
Leave Knights	Leave Davis	Leave Calistoga	Leave Vallejo	Arrive S. Francisco
2.00 P M	7.10 A M	7.50 A M	10.30 A M	12.15 P M
6.00 "	11.15 "	12.05 P M	3.30 P M	5.00 "
		5.00 "	8.00 "	9.30 "

S. FRANCISCO and N. PACIFIC R. R.

Leave			Arrive
*2.00 P M	San Francisco	*11.00 A M	Arrive
6.00 "	Petaluma	7.00 "	
8.00 "	Santa Rosa	5.00 P M	
Arrive	Healdsburg	6.45 "	Leave

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

LEAVE			ARRIVE
*1.00 P M	San Francisco	*10.00 A M	1.00 P M
6.00 "	Benicia	5.00 "	6.00 "
2.00 A M	Stockton	9.00 "	10.00 "
ARRIVE			LEAVE

*Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.

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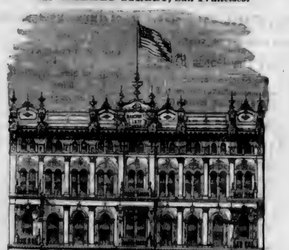
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As waiters on board the flagship

"PENSACOLA,"

Eight young colored men.

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Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

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Scotch Cannel Coal,	White Wood,
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Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal,	Red Wood,
Sydney Coal,	Lightning Kindling,
Cumberland Coal,	Coal,
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Full Weight of coal, Full Measure of Wood. ap 1

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Some of you s'll, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest pectoral of the age. The healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has come to stay, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. The invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Purchase by all Druggists.

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REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from sickness, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that characterize perfect health, it is entirely free from the intoxicating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to that greatest trial to frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a carriage, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is highly recommended to an invigorating stimulant, and for weak stomachs, etc.

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Flavoring Extracts,

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in neat Pint Bottles, and are worth TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

In comparing quality and strength, none others are nearly so strong.

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The Standard Flavoring Extracts

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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make constant use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or Ague been a victim to such diseases, and need other enabled to enjoy without permanent relief, send at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA,

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

They have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most certain remedy known. They contain a combination of vegetable properties, that act directly upon the liver. Complaints of the digestive organs, where they are ing disorder they will flush and quickly remove it from the system. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their judgment, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never occurred from any other cause than neglected and unattended colds, on the side of health, as it has from

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 27. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872. WHOLE NO. 391

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Boil It Down.

Whatever you have to say, my friend,
Whether witty, or grave, or gay,
Condense as much as ever you can,
And say it in the readiest way;
And whether you write of rural affairs,
Or a particular thing in town,
Just take a word of friendly advice—
Boil it down.

For if you go spluttering over a page
When a couple of lines would do,
Your butter is spread so much, you see,
That the bread looks plainly through;
So when you have satory to tell
And would like a little renown,
To make quite sure of your wish, my friend,
Boil it down.

When writing an article for the press,
Whether prose or verse, just try
To utter your thoughts in the fewest words,
And let them be crisp and dry;
And when it is finished, and you suppose
It is done exactly brown,
Just look it over again, and then
Boil it down.

The Rote Mucosum.

In a letter to the Gilroy *Advocate* from Clear Lake the following occurs: "Here can be seen the most eccentric freak that nature has ever indulged in. In this neighborhood there lives an Indian. You may think there is nothing strange in that fact, nor would there be, but change of color has been going on for the last five years, and is without the aid of operation or incision. It began upon one of his hands as a small white speck, and has continued to grow and spread, dispelling the dark and swarthy skin and giving place to that of beautiful whiteness, equal to the complexion of a beautiful lady, until now it is in large spots all over his body. His hands are about half and half, and show a perfect color for a *pinto* man. I would have supposed it to be some leprous disease but that the cuticle looks to be in perfect health, and the Indian is as strong and healthy as he ever was. He is well known to many horsebuyers, and has been for sixteen or eighteen years."

An interesting question is involved in this case. Suppose this Indian had applied for membership in some of the societies, where every moral, civil and social virtue is cancelled by a dark colored skin, will he become eligible after the cuticular objection has been removed? The Doctors say that all skins are white, and that the differences in color amongst men are caused by the *rete mucosum*, a mucous membrane, the tint of which, seen through the transparent skin, causes the many colored complexions of the human race.

But this explanation does not take the color away. The trouble, indeed, is not in the skin, but it sticks in the *rete mucosum*. But when nature, taking a hint, as it were, from the 14th amendment, bleaches this *rete mucosum*, making a colored man all white, and even whiter than ever Daniel Webster or Thomas Corwin was, what shall the Masons, Odd Fellows or Sons of Temperance do, if fellow citizens with variegated *retia mucosa* apply for membership?

If fellow citizens of sable or saffron colored *retia mucosa* are admitted to seats in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, what are these fraternities going to do about it? The typographical society of the District of Columbia disposed of this question two or three years ago. It was a delicate question and sensitive printers did all they could to smother debates on it. But, finally, they took the best course that can be taken with all delicate questions. They took it up like brave and rational Americans. They discussed and ventilated it, and decided that a moral man who was a skillful and an industrious printer was worthy, without regard to color, to become a member, and they, thereupon, received the Black Douglass.

This question of color will be disposed of sooner by the Masons than by the Odd Fellows; because in Free Masonry every State Grand Lodge is a sovereign jurisdiction. Massachusetts, whose public schools receive scholars without regard to the *rete mucosum*, will, perhaps, first admit into its Lodges every worthy Master Mason who can make good and true work. This restoration of the ancient land marks, set by the swarthy Solomon and Hiram, will almost turn the Masonic Fraternity in this country upside down. But the glorious old institution may be toned about a little, but it cannot be overthrown; and when it settles down again, purged of the arrogant spirit of caste, the unity of the brethren will be firmer than ever.

The order of Odd Fellows is under one Supreme Grand Lodge, and no State jurisdiction can, in this matter, act without permission from the Grand Lodge of the United States. This Grand Lodge is formed by Representatives from the various State Grand Lodges and no amendment to its constitution can be adopted except by an affirmative vote of three-fourths of its members.

The question of color has been a topic of debate in the G. L. U. S. In 1847 a resolution was submitted that the words "white male of mature age" shall not be so construed as to exclude Indians from our order, but the Committee, to whom it was referred, reported next day, "that it would be improper to legislate on the subject."

In the session of 1849, the Legislative Committee were instructed to inquire whether "half-breeds, or males of mixed blood, who are recognized by the laws of the land as citizens and voters, can be admitted into the Order?" The Committee reported, four days afterward, that they "believed that the qualifications for membership are now clearly defined by the laws of this Grand Lodge." The Report being adopted next day, seems to have ended the deliberations on that subject. Public opinion has, however, abrogated the law against the Indian race, for there are half-breeds in the fraternity, and one of them, at least is, or has been, a member of the Grand Lodge of California. No obstacle at all has been interposed to the fraternization of the Indian race by the Free Masons. We saw almost every member of the Cherokee Delegation, who visited Washington during Pierce's administration, initiated, passed and raised; and there has for years been a Masonic Lodge at work in the Cherokee country. The Free Masons do not seem to regard color unfavorably, for they recognize brethren amongst the Turks as well as amongst the Indians, who all have fawny *retia mucosa*. It is, however, a scruple of caste which bars the portals of Masonry against a race that has once been enslaved.

But color, in itself, blots out all humanity in the opinion of our benevolent institution.

The Sandwich Islanders and the South Americans are not really within the meaning and intent of the legislation of the G. L. U. S. There may be Indian blood in the veins of the citizens of those countries, but they were not thought of at the time, in connection with this topic. There is a Lodge of Odd Fellows at Honolulu. Its members have been compelled, under the strict construction of the rule established by the G. L. U. S., to refuse admission to many of the most conspicuous, influential and worthy citizens of the Hawaiian Islands. Even the King himself is refused admission. Can it be wondered at, that the Lodge does not prosper, when the Sovereign and his immediate courtiers and officers of his government are considered not fit to be received into membership by a society existing there by his royal permission?

In Lima, too, a charter has been issued for the organization of a Lodge, but we understand that the brother to whom it has been transmitted, doubts the expediency of instituting it, inasmuch as this obstacle of color will effectually prevent much increase of membership. The President and all natives of Peru must never presume to send in their names for initiation.

It might be well to move in the next Grand Lodge U. S. a reconsideration of its decision, or for a revision of the ritual; and strike out every sentence alluding to the universal brotherhood of man. The brilliant generalities about all the nations of the earth being of one blood, and the old wives' fables about loving everybody, etc., etc., ought to be erased, or so modified as to be in harmony with our practice, and in conformity with our legislation, and the necessities of the *rete mucosum*.—*New Age.*

Telegraphic Despatches.

[From the Associated Press.]

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, February 7.—The subject of the Treaty of Washington and the claims of the Government for indirect damages was again introduced in the House of Commons to-day, and gave rise to an exciting discussion. Osborne, member from Waterford City, addressed the House at length, and in the course of his remarks said the *Alabama* question was the most momentous that the country had been called to pass upon within a century. He compared the astute lawyers who composed the American Commission with the novices who represented England, and said the latter had been completely outwitted." He said that if lawyers had planned the English case, we would escape with the payment of a few millions sterling. The American Commissioners had served their country well, and achieved a triumph. He said the trouble to-day at home was that the Government had armies which could not march, and ships that were unseaworthy, and now they had a Treaty which they could not stand upon.

Otway, formerly Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, blamed the Government for all the trouble which had been wrought. He thought, however, that the American Government would recede from its extreme demands, but said that in case it did not, England, having admitted the principle of indirect claims, must be prepared to meet the enormous demands of the United States.

Gladstone and several other members defended the action of the Commissioners and of the Government, and said they hoped the American claim for indirect damages would be withdrawn.

NEW YORK, February 7th.

A Washington special says that the British note to our Government concerning the *Alabama* claims made no formal demand for the withdrawal of any claims for indirect damages. It alludes to the excitement in the public mind, and to that body must be left the rejection or allowance of the claims for indirect damages. This view is concurred in by Cameron and Banks, Chairmen of the Senate and House Foreign Committees.

NEW YORK, February 7.

A London special says that the excitement over the Alabama claims continues in the newspapers, but the journals which oppose them outright have become suddenly silent. The excitement, which furnishes a convenient diversion from awkward home topics, is certainly fostered by the Government.

The *Daily Telegraph* complains that the English newspapers are not sufficiently distinct and vehement in their denunciation of the American case. The *Telegraph* also says the demand for indemnity for the prolongation of the American war is so monstrous that it leaves no other resort than to shut the door against all indirect damages.

The *Daily News* contains a statement to the same effect.

The *Times* says that England declines to stand on the defensive against the claims for indirect damages, the withdrawal of which she understood to be the condition of the whole agreement.

The Augsburgh *Allgemein Zeitung* says that the attempt of England to force European judgment and gain an opinion in her favor is as foolish as it is unjust. The *Zeitung* contrasts the silence and moderation of the American press with the ill-considered clamor of the English.

The Moscow *Diplomatique* says the question of the American claims for indirect damages against Great Britain is not a novelty. It was indirectly incorporated in the protocol of the Treaty of Washington, without the protest of the British Commissioners.

CHICAGO, February 8th.

A special says although the debate on the course of the English Government in the matter of Washington was not resumed in the Senate to-day, but little else has been talked about outside of official circles. The question as to whether it was understood at the time the treaty was ratified that the subject of consequential damages should be referred to the arbitrators as assumed in American cases has been inquired into pretty thoroughly; and while it must be admitted that there is a good deal of evidence on both sides, the weight of it seems to incline to the British side, for the reason that in the debate in the Senate it was not generally held that consequential damages were included in the terms of the treaty. It is quite clear that the British Commissioners did not think so, for according to the official correspondence of the State Department, Minister Schenck transmitted under date of August 8th, 1871, a dispatch enclosing the proceedings of Parliament, in which appeared a speech of Sir Stafford Northcourt, one of the British Commissioners, wherein he replies to inquiries and criticisms made on the treaty, and says with regard to the claims arising out of acts of the *Alabama* and other vessels of the same class, "that there was no necessity whatever for inquiducing any limit of time, because by the mention of particular vessels, the class of claims was sufficiently defined." Again he says "the American Commissioners might have raised a question with regard to England's premature recognition of the belligerency and consequential damages arising from the prolongation of the war, and with regard also to other questions which this country could not have admitted. Instead of this being the case, however, the treaty as actually concluded narrowed the question at issue very closely, by confining the reference solely to losses growing out of acts of particular vessels and so shutting out a large class of claims upon which the Americans had hitherto insisted." This is considered here quite conclusive as to the understanding of the British Commissioners, while the course of Sumner and one or two others is all that can be positively referred to on the other side. It is well known that one of the Commissioners, Caleb Cushing, was opposed to the claim for consequential damages, and he therefore must have very reluctantly consented to have it submitted to the arbitrators.

NEW YORK, February 8th.

The *Herald's* Washington special says General Butler is soon to offer resolutions for the repeal of our maritime and reciprocity laws, and the enactment of discrimination duties and tonnage tax, if great Britain persists in her course on the *Alabama* question. Senator Sumner says any retraction on the part of the United States would be degrading to American honor and dignity.

LONDON, February 8th.

The *Times*, to-day, in reviewing the debate in the House of Commons, says it is evident that the House is unanimous in repudiating the admissibility of the American claims for indirect losses, and that Gladstone's language is not likely to induce the Americans to withdraw their demands. The *Times* strongly deprecates verbal discussion of the Treaty.

The *Daily Telegraph* criticizes the utterances of American journalists on the subject, and says the English Government, in the stand it took, only echoed the unanimous impulse of the country, but that the speeches of Gladstone are indiscreet, and will probably prove mischievous.

ANNESTY BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th.

At the expiration of the morning hour the Amnesty bill was taken up, the pending question being Senator Carpenter's substitute for Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Senator Ferry (Conn.) argued against the proposed amendments, declaring that they were not only not germane to the bill, but in fact its deadliest enemies. The bill, he said, if hampered by either of these amendments must surely fail; and in reply to a question from Senator Conkling as to why he thought so, said, the House, as at present politically constituted, would not pass the bill.

Senator Conkling said that the House had already passed an Amnesty bill, and it would not require a two-thirds vote to concur to any amendment made in the Senate.

Senator Ferry did not agree with this opinion, but if it only took a majority, he did not think the House could pass it. He further declared that Sumner's bill was not a proper one to secure civil rights; that it struck down the very bulwark of civil rights throughout the country, and took away the foundation principle upon which the Federal system rested by striking at the principles of local self-government the most fatal blow it had ever received.

Carpenter's substitute was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 25.

Senator Sherman wanted to strike out the 7th section of Sumner's bill, which appeals all laws, State or National, that discriminate against race or color by the use of the word "white."

Senator Sumner, finally, at the request of the friends of the bill, consented that the section be stricken out.

Senator Harlan objected to striking out the section without a vote.

The amendment was then discussed without reaching a vote, until the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, February 8th.

SENATE.—Sumner withdrew his consent, given yesterday, to the striking out of the seventh section. The pending motion to strike out this section was lost. Yeas, 26; nays, 13.

Frelinghuysen moved to strike out all reference to churches.

Trumbull said he would vote against this, and all other amendments, so as to take the bill out of house as soon as possible.

Sumner refused to accept the amendment.

Vickers moved to strike out all in relation to schools. The reason for omitting churches from the bill applies with equal effect to schools.

Frelinghuysen's amendment was adopted, 39 to 23.

Carpenter moved to strike out the fourth section relative to jurors. Lost.

Cole moved to substitute "citizen" for "person" in the fifth section.

Trumbull denounced this as an attempt to discriminate against foreigners residing here, including those who intended to become citizens, there was no good reason for excluding peaceful, intelligent Asiatics. Trumbull also charged that the opponents of amnesty were voting for these amendments for the purpose of defeating the Amnesty Bill.

Morton said he had supposed there was great anxiety on the part of the friends of amnesty to pass the pending bill, but he now saw that he had been mistaken; therefore he moved to adjourn. Adjourned.

The Penal Code.

The Advisory Committee on the revision of the laws of California, have the honor to submit to you, and through you to the Legislature, their report upon the Penal Code.

They have made a careful and critical examination of the Penal Code prepared by the

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 10, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Proposed School Bills.

Some two or three weeks since Senator Finney introduced a new School bill. The committee to whom it was referred have not as yet made a report. A similar bill has also been sent to the Assembly. So, if the Senate bill does not meet with the favor desired, it is to be hoped that the Assembly bill will. Either bill simply asks the Legislature to so modify the School Laws as to permit colored children the same common school privileges as the white children. This is but an act of justice, and makes the State law accord with the Civil Rights bill, and consistent with the recent amendments regarding citizenship.

Heretofore it has been the policy of our opponents to couple the claims of colored American citizens with the most objectionable classes, such as Mongolians, etc., which would make any just measure obnoxious enough to insure its defeat. But in these bills (one of which will be introduced in the Assembly in a day or two) such objections are sought to be avoided, in behalf of the Educational State Convention of colored citizens, held at Stockton in October last.

It is to be hoped that one or the other of these bills will be passed at the present session of the Legislature, so as to avoid the aid or enforcement of a national remedy through the United States Courts.

We would a thousand times rather that the State Legislature would apply the remedy by conforming the School Laws to the Civil Rights bill. It will save the humiliation of this professed Republican State in the eyes of an intelligent community and an enlightened world. The defeat of both the Senate and Assembly School bills will reveal the fact that California is more pro-slavery than any of the recent reconstructed States of the South, which now afford school privileges to the Freedmen nearly up to the standard of the school facilities of New England.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—No preventing Providence, Bishop J. J. Moore will preach on next Sunday evening, the 11th inst., in the A. M. E. Zion Church, at half past seven o'clock. Subject: "The dangerous character of the way of sin."

A Grand Entertainment will be given by the Y. M. U. Beneficial Society in honor of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The time and place will be announced next week.

Mr. D. C. Norcross is the General Agent of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. The office is in Stevenson Building, S. W. corner of Montgomery and California streets.

We are informed that a Fifteenth Amendment celebration is to come off at the Mercantile Library Hall, on Monday, April 1st, under the auspices of a committee headed by Mr. Henry S. Morris.

DON PIATT has charged that Artemus Ward stole all his jokes from a real showman whose name was Ward, and with whom Artemus traveled as doorkeeper. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* cruelly retorts upon Don Piatt, who also assumes to be a humorist, that the public regret that Don himself never had an opportunity to travel with some equally gifted showman.

We are told that there is nothing made in vain. How about a pretty girl? Isn't she maiden vain?

John C. Calhoun's plantation in South Carolina has been bought by a wealthy colored man.

Two thousand captured Kuklux Klansmen are said to be incarcerated in South Carolina.

Correspondence.

STOCKTON, Feb. 7th.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

In looking over the San Joaquin *Republican* of yesterday, Feb. 6th, I see that it has a reply to an editorial in the PACIFIC APPEAL on the School question. I have cut out the article alluded to, which you will find enclosed, and it is hoped that you will disabuse their minds of the error under which a great many have been laboring—that the colored children have equal school privileges with the whites.

Respectfully, J. B. B.

The following is the *Republican's* article:

From the PACIFIC APPEAL, brother Anderson's colored man's organ, we learn that the colored people throughout the State are sending in petitions asking the Legislature to strike the word white from the school law. Our esteemed friends and fellow citizens may as well save themselves the trouble. That word white will remain in the law for the next two years. The colored people are inconsistent and unreasonable in pushing this matter. They have now just the same educational facilities that are accorded to the whites. Wherever there are a sufficient number of colored children to form a public school, it is formed; and the same law applies to white people. There must be a given number of children in a district before a school can be formed. History furnishes instances where through demanding too much all has been lost.

We would inform the writer of the above article that the colored people have not "the same educational facilities that are accorded to the whites," and "that the colored people are not inconsistent and unreasonable in pushing this matter," for the reason that the present proscriptive school system entirely excludes colored pupils from entering either the Grammar, Intermediate or High Schools in the State. At present they are allotted isolated and separate schools where nothing but the primary branches are taught; and in many cases white teachers are placed over them, who spend a good portion of their time with their own needle work, and still are allowed full wages, as principals, for *teaching* such proscribed schools.

In relation to the requisite number of colored children to form a school, the difference is this: In the town of Oakland there is no one school district where over nine colored children can be got together, and there may be five or six school districts in Oakland proper, where there may be an aggregate number of forty-five or fifty, or even more colored children scattered in the several districts, and what colored citizens may justly complain of is, that a colored child is not, nor would that a colored child be accepted in any school district where there were but nine white children, providing the colored child made ten, the requisite number. On the contrary, the nine white children can have free access to the nearest ward schools, while from one to nine colored children are kept out of all, as at present in Oakland and other places in the State.

On all subjects, sometimes "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and if the State Legislature does not grant our reasonable request to alter the present proscriptive school law, our next move will be to obtain a remedy in the United States Court under the civil rights bill.

SYRUP OF COFFEE.—This preparation is of great use to those who have long journeys to make. Take half a pound of the best ground coffee; put it into a saucepan, containing three pints of water, and boil it down to one pint. Cool the liquor, put it into another saucepan, well secured, and boil it again. As it boils, add white sugar enough to give it the consistency of syrup. Take it from the fire, and when it is cold put it into a bottle and seal. When traveling, if you want a cup of good coffee, you have only to put two teaspoonsful of the syrup into an ordinary coffee-pot, and fill with boiling water. Add milk to taste, if you can get it.

THE town of Merced is growing rapidly.

The Leap Year Ball.

On Thursday evening the long talked of Leap Year Ball came off at Mozart Hall, Post street, between Kearny and Dupont. The interior of the Hall having been recently enlarged, newly frescoed, and being brilliantly lighted, gave the ladies every opportunity to show to great advantage their magnificent dresses in their waltzes and promenades. The time set for commencement was nine o'clock. At ten the orchestra played a Grand March, and, whether by rehearsal or otherwise, a grand scene was produced in the march by their evolutions and crossings, the finale of which elicited much admiration. In a short time a sign with quadrille marked upon it was displayed from the front of the elevated orchestra. A simultaneous rush made by the ladies upon the gents to secure partners for the sets, in accordance with the customs of Leap Year parties. All being arranged, the leader of the orchestra gave his men a satisfactory look and "nodded" to them to sound the loud and pleasant notes of their string and brass instruments, when all whirled away gracefully through the figures, promptly obeying with precision the loud and stern calls of the leader of the orchestra. The dances, consisting of the latest quadrilles, mazourkas, polkas, etc., were continued until midnight, winding up with a grand march, at the termination of which the ladies escorted the gentlemen to supper. On entering the supper room, alone, and almost the last one, we found the tables loaded down with all the luxuries of the season. By By a combination formed among the ladies everything was furnished free, the guests having been invited by the ladies through handsomely printed invitations.

Every gentleman was attired to correspond with the queen-like grandeur of the ladies, who were all "belles" on the occasion. Among those present we noted the following:

Miss Hattie Grasee, Mrs. Mary J. Sanderson-Grasee, Miss Virginia Brown, Miss Sarah Lee, Mrs. C. Smithen, Mrs. Rebecca Cowen, Mrs. Robert Cowen, Mrs. Sarah Patrick, Miss Rachel Brown, Miss Anna Williams, Mrs. Jane Dustin, Mrs. Martha Price, Mrs. John R. Blake, Mrs. John Jones, Miss Josephine Miles, Mrs. Edmonds, Miss Edmonds, Mrs. Hannah Barber, Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mrs. Cyrus Dutton, Mrs. Lydia Francis, Mrs. C. M. Wilson, Mrs. Chas. H. Fisher, Miss Amelia Fisher, Miss Julia Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Virginia Campbell, Miss Mary Campbell, Mrs. J. Derham, Miss Mary Waterford, Miss Sarah Brown, Mrs. Wm. Alexander, Mrs. Richard Clarke, Miss Ophelia Randall, Miss Ada Stevens, and Miss Emma Cooper.

Among the spectators in the gallery we observed Mrs. Catharine Sanderson, Mrs. —— Thomas, Mrs. Abram Lee, and a number of others.

Among the gentlemen present as guests were Capt. Alex. Ferguson, Messrs. Sylvester Burnes, H. R. Barnes, J. E. Francis, J. E. Brown, Wm. H. Blake, John R. Blake, J. G. Lawrence, Nelson Cook, Richard Clarke, C. Molineo, D. B. Floyd, Masters John Campbell, J. Fletcher, D. E. Floyd, David Lomax, Howard White, Messrs. Wm. Anderson, Geo. Taylor, Jas. Stuart, F. R. Chanler, John H. Wilkins, —— Rogers, Napoleon Brown, Thomas M. Watson, Israel Wilson, W. N. Sanderson, Francis Green, D. B. Jackson, John Williams, E. Robinson, E. A. Davis, Wm. Ector, C. Livingston, Mr. Woodis, Dawson Thomas, John G. Pellier, Andrew Bristow, Thomas Dustin, W. C. Patrick, Zach. Caldwell, George Taylor.

Among the strangers present were Messrs. Isaac Williams and and Benj. Cogey, of Sacramento. The affair was kept up until four o'clock in the morning, during which time every thing was conducted with the utmost propriety and dignity. All the ladies concerned deserve the greatest praise for the arrangement of this truly first class entertainment. The most active among the managers were Miss Hattie Grasee, Mrs. Mary J. Sanderson-Grasee; Mrs. Francis Blake and Mrs. "Harkey" Jones.

One of the Messrs. DeYoung Brothers, of the *Chronicle*, and friend, made their appearance in the midst of the supper, and were invited to seats at the table. After partaking freely of the many "domestic delicacies" spread before them and mingling awhile with the guests, they took "a new departure" with apparent good glee and satisfaction.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair's Case.

This famous case, which for many months occupied the attention of the public, is again brought to popular notice by the decision of the Supreme Court rendered yesterday, upon a motion and briefs filed by the counsel for Mrs. Fair. Probably there is no case on record in the trial of which the ingenuity of counsel has been put to the test more severely than in this, and none in which more acuteness and ability has been displayed. For several weeks the matter has remained at rest in the hands of the highest tribunal in the State, and yesterday a new trial was granted by a unanimous decree of the Court. Carefully prepared briefs were filed in Court stating the reasons upon which a new trial was prayed for. The Court, in a long and carefully digested opinion, in which authorities are cited in support of the positions assumed, decided first that the ruling of the Court below in refusing a new trial on the ground that the juror, Henry M. Beach, was disqualified from acting, because of a previously formed and expressed opinion as to the guilt of the defendant, was correct; and second, that the evidence, on behalf of the defease, having been closed, the Court was in error in allowing the prosecution to introduce evidence as to the character of the defendant for chastity, after objection by counsel for the defense. The Court holds that the nature of the charge against the defendant did not involve necessarily an inquiry into her character for chastity. Authorities were cited to substantiate the position of the Court, that in admitting testimony the Court below was in error.

The second point upon which the new trial was granted, was concerning the relative order in which the respective counsel (two on either side of the case) were permitted to address the jury in summing up. The Court below permitted the prosecution to open and close, thus forcing the counsel for the defense to speak in succession, while they should alternate. The decision was rendered by Justice Wallace, the other Judges concurring; Judge Crockett rendering a separate written opinion in concurrence.—*Sacramento Record Feb. 6.*

Oakland Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a meeting last evening. Present—Messrs. Cole, Playter, Bartling, Bacon, and President Hamilton in the chair.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Home Mutual Insurance Company notifying the Board that the policy of $5,000 in that company would expire on the 8th of February.

A communication was received from Peter Anderson, President of the Educational State Convention, and editor of the *Pacific Appeal*, (colored people's organ,) asking the co-operation of the Board for the passage of a bill in the Legislature to alter the School Law. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Playter, Chairman of the Committee on Music, reported on the petition of the pupils of the first grade of the Irving Grammar School for a piano. In view of the present state of finances, the committee reluctantly reported adversely to the petition, but recommended the purchase of a piano as soon as the finances would justify the expenditure. Report received and recommendation adopted.

Dr. Cole, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported favorably on the following bills:

James Dalziel, work on the roof of the High School building, $64.70; A. Roman, charts and books, $25; W. B. Hardy, supplies, $11.90; Burrall & Co., planking school yards, building sheds, etc., $252; W. B. Ingersoll, for 1½ dozen photographs of the High School building, $15.

Dr. Cole reported that he had laid the communication and bills drafted for the Legislature before the Council. The documents had been referred to the Committee on Education, which committee had agreed to meet with the committee of the Board on Thursday evening to consider the matter.

The Secretary read a tabular report of the Superintendent of Schools upon the attendance of scholars and teachers. Received and placed on file.

On motion of Mr. Bartling, the Committee on School Houses and Sites were instructed to renew the policy of $5,000 on the High School building in the Home Mutual Insurance Company, the understanding being that the rate should be one per cent.

The current bills were read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The President and Secretary were authorized to draw warrants for the month of January.

On motion of Mr. Bartling, the Superintendent was instructed to furnish the Janitor of the High School with some tools not to exceed an expense of $5.

The Committee on Furniture and Supplies were authorized to procure the printing of 500 teachers' blanks.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the bill of F. Chappellet, for $67, for wood and coal for December. Ordered paid. Adjourned.—*Oakland Daily News, Feb. 6.*

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 5th.

Mr. Editor:

We have learned with much regret, of the death of Mr. Perry Jackson, of Chico. We are informed he was a native of our much loved, but recreant, Maryland. He leaves no relatives, in this country, but a promising little daughter, who is too young to be sensible of her loss. His education was limited, as he had few or no advantages in early life; his sphere of life was an humble one, but a warm heart throbbed in his manly breast. He in connection with Mr. Peter Powers, Claiborne Jones, Edward Holmes, Peter Jackson and several others, was the foremost in building our little church at Chico. He was sexton of the church for many months; and he received without any compensation —the church being in debt. He was one of the most willing and benevolent souls you ever saw. He not only worked for the church, but was among the first to come forward with his money when there was a demand. Neither was he one of those who search their purses to find a dime; he generally gave his dollars. He was a friend to the preachers, too. While we were on the Marysville circuit he made us welcome to the hospitality of his board and wanted no remuneration. When we first went on that portion of the circuit, brother Powers used to meet us at the cars, and assist us again in our departure. But when the business engagements of brother Powers prevented him, then friend Jackson would be found at the depot to receive us. Many a time he has driven before the dawn, prepared for us an humble repast, and then went with us to the cars. I speak of this, in particular, because there is no little of it in California. There are many here, who if they do a little labor for the church want to be paid for it. And as for our preachers, I care not who—they may come and go, and go and come—but there is only a man here and there through the State who will meet them when they come, and walk with them to the cars or boat when they depart. Friend Jackson, though caring for others, neglected himself; he put off the day of repentance to the last hour. While I would have your readers emulate his good deeds, I would have them do what he did not —attend while blest with health and strength to the "one thing needful."

J. H. H.

Christine Nilsson.

You must remember Nilsson's origin, how many generations of her people toiled unknown to luxury before the vigor and virtue of the stock took vocal form and opened the way into the world; what travail of hunger and thankless labor must have come down to her, and must peep like the ghost of memory into her mind when she wears the regal robes of Leonora, or glories the finery of Violetta. Do you wonder at the pathos born in her face? She isn't ashamed of her origin. Not she. Didn't I tell you she belonged to the royal line? Where did Grisi come from? Some of us can remember when the Marquise de Caux ran about barefooted in New York. Rubini was a journeyman tailor. Wachtel drove a cab in Hamburg. He told me so himself, and many a tenor he took to the opera house before he got into it himself. The fact is, these artists all fancy, when they come to America, that their humble origin gives them a patent of natural nobility with our people. It takes them some time to find out that we democrats are ashamed of it.

Nilsson admires the material prosperity of the country. They say she clapped her hands with delight when they told her the wonderful history of Chicago, and when that city disappeared in a night, like the dream that it was, the tears came into her eyes. Everywhere in the West she saw the poorer classes happy and becoming prosperous. She says she sang better for it. Some of her letters to Europe glow with a naive enthusiasm that is obscuring. Everything pleases her. She never saw such warm hearted people. She never saw people make money so fast. She never saw such a grand sight as a prairie. She fell in love with Peoria, and when they gave her Peoria wine to drink she ordered it for her hotel in New York, and bought a farm and a vineyard in Peoria. She said there was more musical culture in the middle classes of our society than among the same classes anywhere in Europe. About her fellow artists she was cautious, reserving her opinions, and fervently only a very decided admiration of Miss Kellogg's abilities.

She avoids society, having an actresses' aversion to the assumption of showing herself off the stage. There are two or three families up town where she visits *en famille*, and there she romps and sings and abandons herself to the freedom of private life with genuine relief. On the night that she appeared in "The Tovatore" she sent for me to come into her dressing-room and see her new costumes which had been sent over by Worth for the occasion. Those who saw her from the front on that night can have no idea of the magnificence of the woman thus attired in the room. To see her to the best advantage is to hear her. The stage-lights throw heavy shadows on her face at times, and the most delicate and charming of her facial expressions do not "carry." She stood up like another "May Queen" in the room her tall and graceful figure duplicated by the mirror. The moment we entered she held out both hands, and with childish glee strode about the apartment and called attention to the elegance of her dress. Then she suddenly threw her head back and listened, unwittingly falling into an attitude of beautiful suspense. Brignoli was singing. She put her finger on her lip and opened the door of the dressing-room.

Magnificent!

It was the true Italian strain that pleased her. Something in the worn notes and sonorous snore in the method of the once favored tenor touched her, as they sometimes will all of us even at this day.

Proclamation.

To the Chinese Residents of America?

Believing that a nation is sure to be carried by disease, famine and pestilence, which permits false gods to be worshipped; and considering that your idols are such, and that the good and pure moral teachings of Confucius are taught in your schools to your children, which are totally at variance with this mode of religious worship; and whereas a great deal of the prejudice existing against your country and people would be eradicated by you worshipping the great Creator above in your private residences; now therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command you to appoint some appropriate day to gather your wooden gods and idols, and send them to your churches in China, and let America have all the benefit of a pure worship.

Signed and sealed this 5th day of February, 1872.

NORTON I.

ABOUT thirty convicts will be discharged from San Quentin during the ensuing month.

Madame Massena, a creole lady, edits the Magnolia at New Orleans.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the

Young Men's

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

In honor of the Ratification of the

Fifteenth Amendment

To the Constitution of the United States.

☞ Time and place next week. ☜

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a misistry of eighteen years, BISHOP WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during those years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let other festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.

J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.

BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.

FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.

J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento.

J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.

P. R. GREEN, Stockton.

WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.

P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.

J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.

J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.

BISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.

THOMAS DETTER, White Pine Mission.

JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.

DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1872.

SOCIAL PARTY.

There will be a

Grand Social Festival

Given on

THURSDAY EV'NG, FEB. 15th,

—AT—

BETHEL CHURCH, Powell St.,

For the Benefit of the Pastor,

Rev. J. R. Dorsey.

☞ All are cordially invited.

TICKETS, (Supper Included) 50 CTS.

BRANNAN GUARD.

An Entertainment will be given to assist in paying for the New Uniform of the Brannan Guard, on the anniversary of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S birthday, February 23d, 1872. Particulars will be given next week. Every active member is earnestly requested to pay the sum of five ($5) dollars on their New Uniform, in order that the Company's credit may be sustained and the balance of the New Uniforms be made. By order of

J. S. HENRIQUES, Captain.

D. B. JACKSON, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December ... 1871 $6.000.000

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH ... OVER $3.000.000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3.200.000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1.300.000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONducting the business to TWO PER CENT. Less than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

The superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Special Official Report, says:

"The KNICKERBOCKER has economy and prudence and discharged all legitimate claims, and is in every way entitled to public confidence."

☞ Special care in the selection of the risks. Strict economy in all its expenses. Prompt payment of its just losses and liabilities; and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

GEORGE F. SHITTEN, Secretary.

CHARLES H. HINMAN, Actuary.

E. W. DIMON, M. D., Consulting Physician.

New York City.

DANIEL NORCROSS,

General Agent for California,

STEVENSON BUILDING ... ROOM 12,

Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

☞ LOOK OUT FOR

THERESE!

THE

Langston Dramatic Company

Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,

Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss A. Burris,
Miss J. Mitch,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Francis, Mr. E. Hall,
Mr. W. Mitchell.

☞ Sunday will please attend the Rehearsals on Sunday afternoons at 2 P. M. at Langston's residence, California street, one door above Fremont Place.

FOR SALE

At Reduced Prices, 50 pairs of Superior Roller Skates. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot. Apply to

J. B. WILSON,

No. 547 CLAY STREET.

GRAND

UNION FESTIVAL

To be given under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen at

Benefit of Elder W. H. Offer,

Delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, to be held in the State of Georgia.

The Festival will take place at the

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell.

Wednesday Eve'g, Feb. 21, '72.

The Committee will spare no pains to make it one of the finest entertainments ever given in this city. Encomiums will ensure it.

SINGING, RECITATIONS, ETC.

ADMISSION, (SUPPER INCLUDED,) 50 CTS.

Come One! Come All!

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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Mrs. J. Sampson, Miss Mary Hastie,
Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, Miss Fletcher,
Mrs. C. Hall, Miss M. White,
Mrs. L. Dias, Miss G. Talbert,
Mrs. E. Barnes, Miss D. Ward,
Mrs. C. Baltimore, Miss Frances,
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SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened the popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NOW THAT THE SEASON OF FEVER AND AGUE is commencing, we would advise all to take the surest medicine that can be obtained

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.

Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BOWELS AND KIDNEYS, and is the way evidences to be cleared from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

JAMES DUNN,

Dealer in all kinds of

COAL & WOOD,

2, W. Cor. Powell and Pacific Sts.

☞ Goods delivered free of Charge

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest styles.

☞ P. KELLY is pleased to state that his business of the Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

GUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Grats, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. may18-tf

JAMES A. DEWART, CHAS. H. DEWART.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

233 J STREET, Bet. Eighth and Ninth,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

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Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

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neatly and promptly executed at the well known PIONEER PRINTING HOUSE, No. 511 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant.

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ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

411 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. no18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au18

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtwell's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. may18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

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ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ISAAC PEEKER,

Successor to

WM. BRANCH & CO.,

Has Removed to

No. 517 Pacific St

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

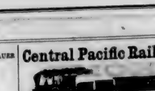
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE and the finest House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. '72

Central Pacific Railroad



OVERLAND TRAINS.

LEAVE. Express Daily, 9.00 A. M.	Local Daily, Sundays Excepted.	Jan. 24, 1872.	ARRIVE. Express Daily via Oakland.	Local Daily via Oakland.
7.00 A. M.	9.25 A. M.	San Francisco	7.35 P. M.	5.30 P. M.
8.30 "		Oakland	6.00 "	4.00 "
10.30 "		San Leandro	3.30 "	1.30 "
11.37 "		Hayward	2.33 "	12.33 P. M.
	10.30 A. M.	Niles	3.30 P. M.	
	12.56 P. M.	Davis	5.55 "	
1.15 P. M.	2.00 "	Sacramento	6.30 "	5.30 P. M.
	2.15 "	Cooks	6.15 "	
	2.30 "	Latham	6.00 "	
	2.45 "	Colusa	5.45 "	
	3.00 "	Battle Mount	5.30 "	
	3.15 "	Willows	5.15 "	
	3.30 "	Williams	5.00 "	

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE.	
8.00 A. M.	9.50 A. M. Palo Alto
10.00 "	11.50 "
2.30 P. M.	4.20 P. M.
4.30 "	6.20 "
6.00 "	7.50 "

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.	
*8.45 A. M.	2.55 P. M. Sacramento
12.35 "	6.30 " Junction
7.30 P. M.	1.15 A. M. Marysville
8.00 "	1.30 " Tehama
	7.00 " Red Bluff

*Sundays excepted.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8.30 P. M.	
Leave OAKLAND, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 11.30 P. M.	
Leave HAYWARDS, *6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 and 11.30 P. M.	
Leave ALAMEDA, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 and 11.30 P. M.	
Leave ALAMEDA.—6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 and 11.30 P. M.	
Leave BERKELEY, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 and 11.30 P. M.	
Leave FRUIT VALE, *6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P. M.	

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.	
8. P. Pier	Vallejo.
8.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
*4.30 P. M.	8.15 P. M.
10.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
Leave Knight's.	Leave Davis.
3.30 P. M.	7.30 A. M.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
S. PRANCISCO and S. PACIFIC R. R.	
Leave	*2.00 P. M. San Francisco
"	2.30 " Dunbarton
"	3.00 " Redwood
"	3.30 " Menlo
"	4.00 " Healdsburg
Arrive	6.40 " Arrive

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
CAL. P. R. R. CO'S. STEAMERS.	
*4.00 P. M.	9.00 A. M. San Francisco
8.00 "	1.00 P. M. Benicia
	2.30 " Davisville
3.00 P. M.	12.00 M. Sacramento
LEAVE.	ARRIVE.

*Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN, A. N. TOWNE,
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Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells of Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

324 & 326 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Fringing, etc., etc.

GEM SALOON,

815 CENTRE ST., near Market,

ROLLAND'S BUILDING, STOCKTON.

Where can be obtained

Wines, Liquors, Porter Ale & Cigars

Of the Best the Market affords.

Thankful for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same. All are cordially invited to give me a call.

JOHN H. JONES, Proprietor. jul-26

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Theological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—all well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Mutual Insurance Company

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No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

Merchants' Exchange Building.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $650,000

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STOCKTON BRANCH OFFICE.

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Hawks has removed to 629 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
629 Sacramento street.
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

The office hours merely to professional men, Government and State officials, truckmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable as in statements, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. ja13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,113 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
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ja18

THE STATE

Investment and Insurance

COMPANY.

Fire and Marine.

A BE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of

FIRST CLASS RISKS,

Both Fire and Marine.

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No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Opposite the Bank of California.

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CRAIG & SON,

621 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constant ly on hand.

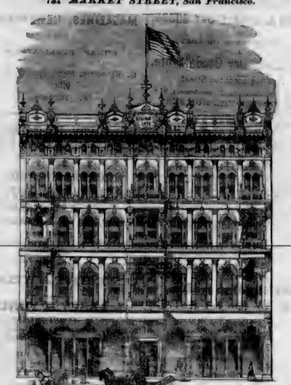
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ja20

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For those in this city or those arriving from the interior, one which neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No 27 John street, either permanently or transiently

ja13-3m

BANCROFT'S

721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.

ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

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At the press we offer, nothing can be saved by waiting to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS

We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery. SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.—Second live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through stores.
PERIODICALS.—The leading Journals of all nations
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly importation of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tilbury, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. ENGRAVERS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, elegant and abstract at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold

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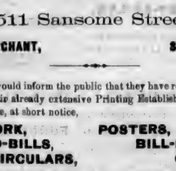
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Cerulean, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the latest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are necessary to manufacture and sell books and stationery in competition with New York.

Our Bookroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



BOOK, CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTERS,

511 Sansome Street,

CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC.

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT.

Family Sewing Machine

BUT THE

WHEELER & WILSON,

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate: it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of travelling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

may6 6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

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Capital, - - - $8,000,000

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Wanted Immediately.

As waiters on board the flagship

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Eight young colored men.

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Prescriptions carefully put up

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Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c

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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you do, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of worthless compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded on the earth for

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of the diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, and say to them

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing deleterious to the system, but acts directly free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, according to a highly commended form of the properties of Jamaica Ginger has been for years one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

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It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared without cost. They are up in neat packages, style, size 1, 2 and 4 bottles EACH AS MUCH as the ordinary heads of bottles.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are so cheap.

If you have tasted the ESSENCE PEACH, they have been pronounced by all

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, but in addition, by the use of a few drops, the contents of another bottle double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the chilly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and need some so called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using something to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA,

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minimum or other mineral substance. They are not disagreeably nauseous. They promptly act in accordance to the directions. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resorted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 629 and 631 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 28. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872. WHOLE NO. 392

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Agents Commissions are one-fifth of money collected by them.

A Visit to Gibraltar.

An American tourist writes from Gibraltar:

"Officers stationed at Gibraltar may complain of its monotony and sigh for a more inviting station, but to the passing traveler it is a place of various attractions. The town itself, to be sure, is not beautiful. The streets are narrow, the houses for the most part low and common place, and the shops make but a poor display. The passers-by may interest one at first, but soon grow wearisome. There is little to amuse one in the numerous bodies of dirty, white-clad soldiers, detailed with pick and shovel to work upon the fortifications. The ragged, filthy, abject-looking Spaniards who have had the misfortune to be born upon the rock, and who are called in consequence by their lords and masters, rock scorpions, only excite one's pity or disgust. The officers in canvas leggings, tweed coats and knickerbockers, whom one sees constantly riding by on their long-necked hacks, are so superlicious in their bearing, so heartless to the miserable scorpions aforesaid, that one is exasperated by the sight; for it is a sad truth that John Bull, even at the present time, is not always what he should be towards the natives of his dependencies.

But when you leave the streets behind and stroll in the direction of Europa point, you find yourself amid green trees and flowers, and presently come upon a straggling wall, with towers and loopholes for musketry, now hardly climbing some steep ascent, now plunging abruptly down to the bottom of some romantic dell, but all the while working its way across the entire peninsula, and only grudgingly offering, here and there, a narrow and carefully flanked gateway for one's passage in and out. Batteries lie beyond pointing their guns against the Moorish shore. To the left, a mile away, at the foot of the rock, which here is almost too steep to climb, stand the embowered residences of the governor and other officials; a situation full of charm, the massive fortress above them, the great sea before them, with its fleets of white-sailed, ludicrously-laden ships, at times gliding by with a motion scarcely perceptible, at times bowling over the glittering waves with ever inch of canvas drawing.

Or you may obtain an excellent horse and crossing the long causeway—undermined and ready at a moment's notice to be blown into a million of fragments with whatever of threatening import may be upon it—that leads into the mainland, ride into the Spanish lines. The sentries will not detain you, and you will find yourself in a region where progress is unknown. You will see slattern-eyed maidens, apparently built of plaster, in the centre of plantations wherein are men laboriously hoeing with spades fastened to poles ten feet in length or more, and plowing with a machine that at every dozen rods must be stopped and tinkered for half an hour at least. You will be beset by beggars along the wayside who will accost you as you approach with every blessing imagination can conceive, and as you pass them by unheeded, will call down upon your head every curse man or fiend could be afflicted with. You will come upon half-miles of donkeys, some tricked out gayly, but mostly heavily laden with boxes of figs and lemons and oranges; their mendrivers trudging moodily by their side, beating and swearing at them most unmercifully, the boy-drivers performing various antics, and, when tired of walking, taking a hop, skip, and jump, landing astride the little beasts, till at times you may see half a dozen urchins piled on top of a load of boxes, with knotty little legs staggering right donkily beneath the outrageous imposition.

When evening approaches you can stroll through the cool gun-galleries with a civil soldier, and seating yourself in a roomy saloon, ornamented with 32-pounders, look out upon water, land and sky, upon painted felucca-sails, upon green stretches of plain and gray mountain peaks, upon golden, purple and rose-colored clouds, the rough hewn rock through which the port opening like rustic frames to those exquisite gems of landscape.

To Make the Dumb Speak.

If a dispute is going on, a woman, even if she is dumb, will find her tongue to take part in it! What is more, she often gets the best of it!

Long ago, a king—or, as some say, a very wealthy man, but it does not matter which, though a king sounds better—had an only child, a daughter, the heiress of all his wealth, who could not, or would not, speak. He tried all means to cure her, but in vain. At last he sent forth a proclamation that whoever being of fitting degree, could restore speech to his daughter, should marry her, and eventually be lord of all her father's wealth. Many tried, but all failed. At last a prince who had a magical gift, that of causing things inanimate to talk with him, came forward and was admitted to the hall where the princess was. He spoke to her, and tried to induce her to speak, but answer he got none!

Now, a lamp was hanging in the the hall, and to it the prince good humoredly addressed himself.

"Lamp," said he, "I will tell you a story."

"Say on," replied the lamp.

"Well," went on the prince, "four travelers—a carpenter, a painter, a cloth merchant, and a jeweler—set out on a journey. By-and-by they came to a rest-house, halted there, and prepared their food. The keeper of the rest-house had laid on the floor a log of wood very suitable for carving. The carpenter seeing this, pulled out his carving gear and carved the log into the shape of a woman, life size and exquisitely beautiful. The painter next took his brushes and colors, and painted the figure till it shone as brilliantly fair as a goddess. Then the cloth merchant opened his packages, chose the finest silks and embroidered robes, and dressed the figure in his choicest drapery. The jeweler took gems, earrings, necklace, and bangles, and all such things, and bedecked the figure with them. Last of all, the figure was endowed with life. I do not take on me to explain how that came about, but it was the fact!"

"No more do I," said the lamp, "but pray go on. I hate digressions!"

"When," continued the prince, "that exquisitely beautiful being burst into life, all the four fell violently in love with her, and each wished to make her his wife.

"'Why, I shaped the matchless figure,'" said the carpenter.

"'And I bestowed on her that blooming complexion,'" retorted the painter.

"'And I robed her,'" exclaimed the merchant.

"'But what are your choicest robes to the costly gems which were my gift? A woman is of little account without jewels!'" cried the jeweler.

"Thus they went on clamoring and disputing. Now, lamp! who was to be declared the rightful owner?"

First the Lamp said one and then the other, giving reasons—and whatever the lamp said the prince contradicted. The dispute waxed hot and furious, but seemed never to come nearer to an end.

The princes heard all the dispute, and held her peace a long time. At last she could bear to keep silent no longer. So she cried—

"You are both silly! The true owner was none of the four, but the keeper of the rest-house, for to him the wood she was made of belonged!"

"Ah! yes," said the prince, "you are in the right, my princess! And now that you have spoken, let me claim my reward and take you for my wife!"

So they went before the king, who was enchanted with the cure; and they were married straightway and lived happy ever afterwards—at least it is said the princess never gave her husband any cause after marriage to reproach her for too persistently holding her peace.

Booth Behind the Scenes.

On the first night of the season's "Hamlet" there was a hot dispute in the waiting room among the players and critics on this very stroll question. It was maintained by the romance school of admirers that Booth had copied from Fletcher while the realistic school as firmly insisted that he had always held up the cross as he followed his father's spirit out; others asserting that it was formerly his habit to trail it after him. It suddenly struck me that I would go and ask Booth himself about it. I found him after the third act in his elegant dressing room. He was sitting in his easy chair, in his Danish robes, smoking a meerschaum pipe, and his little wife was bustling over a steaming tea-kettle and a gas stove, preparing him a cup of tea. Anything more utterly opposed to the prevailing notion of "behind the scenes" than this cozy and home-like apartment could not be imagined. He told me that his manner of holding the sword was the result of one of those accidental suggestions common enough on the stage. He was instructing a subordinate one evening, just previous to the act, how to use his weapon, and in pulling it from the sheath for this purpose it slipped from his hand and he caught it in the air with the hilt uppermost. While he held it in this manner, the cross before his eyes, it occurred to him for the first time that this was the proper thing to do with following the ghost. While we were conversing, the little wife bustled about, and the kettle poured its odorous steam into the room. I wanted to ask her if she would not play "Dot" some time and delight the world, but I dared not. Presently when he was called for the act he asked me to excuse him for a moment, and went out as if he were going to see how the wind set, or if the evening papers were on the front stoop. I saw him five minutes afterwards holding the two thousand spectators spell-bound.—[Nym Crinkle in N. Y. World.]

A Fortune in Petroleum.

There died in Meadville, Pennsylvania, recently, a man far advanced in years, who was one of those who ten years ago suddenly found themselves possessed of immense wealth by the discovery of petroleum on territory which a lifetime of delving and tilling had failed to more than return a living to its owners. The man referred to was John Tarr, proprietor of the Tarr farm, which became famous in 1851 from the rich oil wells discovered upon it. Before the oil excitement had filled that section of country with eager speculators, John Tarr's earthly possessions could have been bought for the mesicinest sum of $1,500. But one day in June, 1861, long and patient boring was responded to by the spurting up of the sleasginous treasure from several "heavy" wells, and then the rocky and hilly acres of the old man could scarcely be bought by covering them with money. One-half interest in the oil Tarr stance succeeded in selling to Clark & Sumner, of New York, for $30,000, which firm offered him a like sum for the entire royalty, which he unconditionally refused. The firm sold a third of their purchase to a party of Rochester capitalists for $35,000, and bought it back at the same price, the purchasers regretting their bargain, as oil declined in price soon after it was made. Well after well was developed on Tarr's farm, and in 1864 he was offered $2,000,000 cash for the fee simple of his property, which he also refused. Up to 1865 the Tarr farm was probably the most valuable oil property in the entire region, 650,000 barrels having been the product up to October in that year. In common with other wells those on the Tarr farm were not as profitable thereafter, from various causes ,but the proprietor died, after having accumulated a larger fortune than that offered him in 1864.

Earthquake in New England and Canada.

The Quebec correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* gives the following respecting the earthquake shock which was felt in Canada and some parts of New England on the 9th of January:

Now that the various reports concerning the recent earthquake have come in, it appears that the damage done to property has, on the whole, been trifling. Petty articles in houses were in some cases dashed down and broken, and large fissures were opened in the walls of several houses. The ice bridge was the most injured. People crossing at the time were under the impression that it had given away, and hurried to the shore, and it is feared that four persons were lost through some of the holes, as they have not since been heard of. Yesterday the effects of the shock were visible in the large number of fissures in the ice. Several horses fell through in crossing, and were saved with difficulty. Two other shocks, it was said, were felt at 11 and 6 o'clock in the morning. It appears that some of the uneducated people were dreadfully agitated by the phenomenon, owing to an alleged prophecy by a nun of three days of darkness which will take place during this month. It is said that while the darkness prevails any one who ventures out of doors will die, and whoever attempts to make observations of the phenomenon will suffer the same fate. While the darkness lasts it is asserted that holy candles alone will become lighted. This darkness, the prophetess adds, is to be a forerunner of the triumph of the Church over the world, which event, it is added, will take place in Rome in May next.

A PARTY of Fort Wayne young gentlemen dined sumptuously at a restaurant, and each one insisted on paying the bill. To decide the matter it was proposed to blindfold the waiter, and the first one he caught should pay the bill. He hasn't caught any of them yet.

Ku-Klux in Kentucky.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial* writes from Brookville, Kentucky, as follows:

"Last Friday evening a party of men went to the house of George Duncan (colored) for the purpose of either whipping him or putting him out. Some reports have it that the party were about abusing his wife; others that he held a lease under one Browning, and that Browning and a party, under influence of a stimulant, proposed to drive him off. They broke the door down, and Duncan fired, killing Browning. Duncan was arrested and lodged in Brookville jail, in his shirt and drawers, and Sunday night, about 9 o'clock, a party of fifty-two men on horseback, disguised and armed, came to Brookville from the direction of Powersville. Duncan presently got away, when one of the party struck him on the back of the head with a stone, cutting his head open. They then picked him up and hung him on a small tree about a mile and a half from Brookville, on the pike. There his body re mained till Monday morning, when the Coroner cut him down and held an inquest. I could not learn the finding of the jury. The good citizens of the town denounce the act, but almost everyone, when he speaks of the occurrence in that neighborhood, is very cautious, and but little information could be obtained.

To Develop Talent.

Place a man in a position that will fearfully tax him and try him; a position that will often bring the blush to his cheek and the sweat to his brow; a position that will overmaster him at times, and cause him to rack his brain for resources. Place him in a position like this; but every time he trips go to his rescue; go not with words of blame or censure, but go with manful words of encouragement; look him boldly in the eye, and speak them with soul and emphasis. This is the way to make a man of a boy and a giant of a man. If a man has pluck and talent, no matter whether he ever filled a given position or not, put him in it, if worthy, and he will soon not only fill it but outgrow it. But put one in a position with a faint heart—that is the way to kill him. Put him in grandly, with most unmistakable confidence. Drop no caveats, but boldly point the way, and then stand by with a will and countenance of a true friend. Thus try twenty men, such as have been named, and nineteen will succeed.

The Origin of Lotteries.

Lotteries were invented by the Romans to enliven their Saturnalia. This festival, which was instituted in commemoration of the freedom and equality which prevailed on earth in the golden reign of Saturn, began by the distribution of tickets which gained some prize. Augustus appointed lotteries, which consisted of things of little value, but Nero established some for the people, in which 1,000 tickets were distributed daily, and a number of those who were favored by fortune became rich by them. Heliogabulus invented lotteries of a very singular nature; the prizes were either of great value or of none at all; one gained a prize of six slaves, and another of six fleas; some got valuable vases, and others of common earth. A lottery of this kind exhibited an excellent picture of the inequality with which fortune distributes her favors. The first lottery in England, of which we have any account, was drawn at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1569, and consisted of 40,000 tickets at forty shillings each. The profits of the lottery were to be applied to-wards repairing the harbors. In 1622 King James appointed a lottery to be drawn at the same place, for the plantation of English colonies in Virginia. The principal prize was 4,000 crowns in plate.

AN eminent physician says that a coat of gum arabic mucilage applied every night to corns will, in a short time, cause the pests to take their final departure.

The Song of Birds.

The purpose which the song of birds answers in the economy of nature is one of those mysteries which, like the differences of tint in their plumage, human ingenuity has not as yet been able to explain. It is not, however, a mere pairing cry, because it is continued until the birds break the shell, to and in some instances until they are able to fly. We may be sure, however, that it has its use; and as we can observe that the females of all birds which have that cry, whether it be what we call song or not, are excited when it is uttered by the male, it may be that it produces in the female that heat which is necessary for hatching the eggs. In ourselves there are many sounds which make the heart beat, the blood dance, and the whole body glow, we know not why, and thus we have no ground for denying without proof that other animals may be affected in a similar manner. Perhaps the more philosophical way of considering it is to suppose that it produces general excitement and a power of more energetic performance in the labor which the birds can undertake. The connection between the song and the plumage, and the silence and the moult, is also a curious matter and shows that the whole bird is subject to some general law, which, though it lies deep beyond the power of our divination governs even the minutest circumstance, the production of a new spot or gloss in a feather, the reddening a comb or a wattle, or the inspiration of courage into birds naturally timid,

Frelinguysen reviewed the preamble and resolution, and said some allegations contained therein were plainly false, and that none of them furnished a foundation for the charge that the good name of the Government was seriously compromised. He wanted the investigation made, however, but not by the Committee proposed in the resolution, as by Parliamentary usage the chairman of such Committee would be one who had already assumed in the preamble the truth of the charges to be investigated. He hoped the matter would be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Schurz followed in a long speech in favor of the resolution, arguing that there were the strongest reasons for the belief that the Government must have known, or had strong reasons to believe, that the arms sold to Richardson and to Remington were intended for the French Government. He declared that a suspicion of these facts was current at the time of the sales, both in this country and abroad, and said the subject was forced upon his attention a year ago by letters, resolutions, and remonstrances from German-born citizens, who believed that our Government was selling arms to the French, and urged him to attack the Government for it; but he had forborne, because he did not think it prudent to introduce the subject at that time lest the friends of the Administration might be driven to justify its action, and thereby disturb the good

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 17, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Defeat of the Amnesty Bill.

The Jeff. Davis Confederate Amnesty Bill was defeated in the United States Senate on Friday last, to the great gratification of all sympathizers for Civil Rights for all American citizens. Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Amendment killed it.

Justice demanded the passage of the one as much as the other. Vice President Colfax, the tried statesman, cast his vote on the side of right and saved the bill. But it was too much of a dose for several weak-kneed Republicans to swallow equal rights to colored American citizens and too much load for sound Democrats to carry to get the Jeff. Davis Confederates over safe to domineer and Ku-Klux the "Negro." So, between these two elements, they killed the Amnesty Bill dead.

What a picture to behold! Drawn by some professed Republicans in the United States Senate—rather than see the Negro have his full rights, they have killed their seemingly dearest idol, the Amnesty Bill. The ostensible object of the friends of the Amnesty Bill is to reinstate the leading ex-rebels of the South into full citizenship before the next Presidential election, so that they can take political charge of those States, and turn them into the interests of any Conservative party which may spring up in the South and that will be willing to withhold full Civil Rights from colored citizens. This is apparent as noon day; because, if they were in favor of full Civil Rights to colored citizens, every Republican would have voted for the Amnesty Bill as amended by Senator Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

We can afford to lose the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill if they can afford to lose the Amnesty Bill. The whole thing was but a just compromise with those who attempted to destroy the Government and the white and black men who fought to save it.

Therefore, if there are any front seats to be given at this late day, let the friends of the Government as well as its enemies, have an equal share in them. The South is more prosperous under its present rule, with cotton, sugar, etc., than it was in its palmy days of slavery. But the trouble seems to be that the Freedmen are getting along too well by their good behavior, and the Confederates and Ku-Klux want to be amnestied in time to control their votes in the next Presidential election.

Some leading Republicans in the United States Senate who voted against Mr. Sumner's amendment know this, but give their preference for amnesty and against full civil rights to colored citizens.

The House amnesty bill is yet to come up, and we wish all Republicans to show their hands on all National and State civil rights questions before the Presidential election. We would warn them that a million or more votes is no trifle in a Presidential campaign to throw either in the scale of hidden pretended party friends, or open party foes.

Sacramento Meeting.

An adjourned Educational public meeting will be held in Sacramento city on Monday evening next, Feb. 19th, in the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth street, between N and O. The meeting will be addressed by Rt. Rev. J. J. Moore, P. Anderson, and others. Every adult in Sacramento city is invited to attend. To commence at 8 o'clock.

By order,
W. Z. DEAN,
President.
A. R. LINCHUM, Sec'y.

The Assembly School Bill.

In the legislative proceedings of Tuesday last, published in the *Record* of Wednesday, the 14th inst., we find Assemblyman Wheaton's School Bill:

An Act to amend an Act to provide for a system of common schools. [Amending section 53 so as to provide that every public school shall be open for the admission of all children named in section 43 of the Act, between 5 and 21 years of age residing in the school district, and the Board of Education is granted the power to admit such children and adults not residing in the district as they see fit.] Referred to Committee on Education.

The above bill was carefully drawn up, and is strictly in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the State Educational Convention which assembled in the city of Stockton in October last. The bill should have been sent to the Assembly immediately after the holidays. A branch of the Educational State Executive Committee, located in San Francisco, had a similar one drawn up over a month ago, and sent it to some colored men at Sacramento to hand into the Assembly but, for reasons best known to themselves, they pocketed the bill, and decided among themselves that the bill which had been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Finney would answer the same purpose, thus deliberately ignoring the action and intention of our State Educational Convention. We would remind those colored men that, while we thank Senator Finney for giving his co-operation by introducing his bill some time ago in the Senate, there are a large number of the friends of education all over the State who have been waiting for and expecting the bill which was authorized to be drawn up by the Educational State Executive Committee located at San Francisco. The above bill introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Wheaton on Tuesday last, fully carries out to the letter the action of the Educational State Convention of colored citizens which assembled in Stockton last October.

The petitions for the repeal of the present unjust and unequal school laws have been numerously signed by many of the most influential citizens, including a large number of liberal-minded Democrats, who are willing to acquiesce in the Fifteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights bill. Therefore, it is to be hoped that either the Senate or Assembly bill will be enacted into a law by the present Legislature.

Educational—to Ourselves.

The *Bulletin's* Sacramento letter of Thursday contains the following:

Mr. Wheaton has, in compliance with the petition of a convention of colored people held in Stockton, introduced a bill providing that all school children, regardless of color, shall be admitted to the public schools.

Our object in sending the bill direct to Mr. Wheaton, a member of the Assembly, was because the Sacramento members of the Educational State Executive Committee had laid aside the first bill which was sent from San Francisco to them to depend entirely upon Mr. Finney's Senate bill. Senator Finney has acted well his individual part, and all should thank him, but common sense should teach us that a bill was expected to be presented to one of the branches of the Legislature by the colored citizens themselves, or through their Educational State Executive Committee which is now accomplished through Mr. Wheaton.

The bill presented by Mr. Wheaton is what the Stockton Convention authorized their Executive Committee (the San Francisco members) to draw up. It is now in the Legislature. After it was presented in the Assembly on Tuesday last, it was referred to the Committee on Education, from whom a report may be expected in a short time.

VIRTUES, like essences, lose their fragrance when exposed.

Masonic.

Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d, will have an additional observance by the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall on Market street by the Masonic fraternity. The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California has been invited by the City Hall Commissioners to lay the corner-stone of the proposed immense building. The Grand Lodge has accepted, and has made every arrangement perfect. The Grand Master, the Most Worshipful Leonidas E. Pratt, assisted by the Right Worshipful Grand Officers, are to perform all the grand ceremonies of the Order at the adjustment of the corner-stone.

Previous to which the order of procession, (which will probably start at meridian,) from the Masonic Temple, corner of Montgomery and Post street, will comprise a representation of all the Symbolic, Ineffable and Sublime degrees, and all the orders of Knighthood, as worked in America by Grand Commanderies The Lodge of Perfection in the Ancient and Accepted Rite, in their appropriate regalia, will be a new feature in a Masonic procession in this Jurisdiction, and will attract marked and critical attention.

The higher councils, such as Princes of Jerusalem, Rose Croix Knights of Kadosh, and Princes of the Royal Secret, are not to be formed in organized order as the Sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection; those higher Degrees will be represented by individual members up to the thirty-third Degree. Altogether, it is expected to be the most complete Masonic procession ever formed on such an occasion in any city in the United States. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, may have had larger numbers than the San Francisco procession will produce in line. But we are confident from the huge preparations being made in this city, the Masonic processions which have been given in the above-named cities will not come up to that completeness in working tools jewels, etc., which will be in line on Thursday next. The city authorities, citizens, etc., will be a part and parcel of the grand procession as a whole, and also present at the ceremonies, but will only take such part as will accord with their official duties with their invited guests.

OPINIONS.—In our limited time and haste in making up our report of the Leap Year ball, given by a number of ladies at Mozart Hall, last week, we inadvertantly omitted the names of Miss Belle Williams and Mr. J. E. Graves. All the praise that was accorded to the others in the APPEAL of last week for grandeur of dress and gentility we take this occasion to apply the same to the above named lady and gentleman.

STATE INVESTMENT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors of this institution are well known in this community, and the aim of the Company will be to transact a legitimate Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance Business, conforming to regular rates, and meeting all losses with promptitude and honor, and without ungenerous exceptions."

In our notice of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, last week, we named the General Agent as D. C. Norcross; that was incorrect, and we stand corrected by the Colonel. It is simply Col. D. Norcross.

HOT CAKES, with other fancy dishes, now at the New Maryland Restaurant, 829 Clay street. Give them a call. It is a coming establishment.

THE Home Mutual Insurance Company is one of the best on the Pacific coast.

THE Fireman's Fund Insurance Company is of the most staunch in the State.

The Senate Amnesty Bill.

The Amnesty bill, which recently carried in the United States Senate by a vote of 33 to 18, having Sumner's supplemental civil rights amendment tacked on as a part of it, must not be regarded as in a way to become a law. In fact that vote, though it indicates that a large majority of the Senate are in favor of general amnesty, virtually kills the Senate bill, since a simple majority is not enough to pass it in either House. The third section of the Fourteenth Amendment reads as follows:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion, etc. But Congress may, by a two-thirds vote of each House, remove such disability.

This Amnesty bill included people of the above classes, and it requires a two-thirds vote in the Senate and House to pass any law removing their disabilities. The House bill will now come before the Senate for trial. It cannot pass by a two-thirds vote with Sumner's amendment; and it is certain that the Massachusetts Senator will move that amendment, but not certain that he can succeed again in carrying it. If Sumner's amendment be defeated, it remains to be seen whether the friends of his civil rights extension will or not support the bill for general amnesty.—*Sacramento Union, Feb.* 13th.

School Law Petitions

PETALUMA, Feb. 11th.

Please send a few more copies of the APPEAL next week. There is nothing of importance at present to note. We are anxious to know when the petitions regarding the school laws are to be sent from your city and other places to the Legislature.

Respectfully, G. W. M.

[The petitions from all over the State were to have been sent in this week by the San Francisco members of the Committee. All who have petitions are requested to send them to the care of the PACIFIC APPEAL or *Elevator* offices, for E. A. Clark, Secretary of the San Francisco Committee. — ED. APPEAL.]

UNION FESTIVAL.—The Grand Union Festival to come of for the benefit of Rev. Wm. H. Offer, in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday evening next, February 21st, is to be a grand affair. Bishop Ward and Bishop Moore will address the audience, as also Elders from several churches will be present and make appropriate remarks. The price of admission, including supper, will be fifty cents. As Rev. Mr. Offer intends to go East as a delegate to the General Conference we hope that the friends of all denominations will give him a substantial token of their approbation by a "jammed" house on the occasion.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—This is one of the best and safest Companies in existence, and to accommodate their largely increasing business upon the Pacific Coast have appointed for their General Agent, of California, Col. Daniel Norcross, of San Francisco, whose well-known energy, business capacity, and integrity, are a safe guaranty of success. The headquarters and office of the Knickerbocker will be found in Room No. 15, Stevenson Building, corner of California and Montgomery streets.

Proclamation.

Understanding that the title to the land which the new City Hall is being built vest in Joshua Norton, *alias* Emperor Norton, and is his own personal estate, we, therefore, command all parties interested, to obtain our deed, properly certified before competent authority, previous to the laying the foundation stone, and prevent the city from having to pay an enormous price at some future time therefor.

NORTON I.

Telegraphic Despatches.

[From the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—Brownlow made a personal explanation in reply to Beck's statement in the House, that he (Brownlow) while Governor of Tennessee, made the State a pandemonium; that he and other reconstruction Governors were hated and despised by the people, and that he seemed to find no refuge from prison except in the Senate. Brownlow began by saying that there was a time when Beck would not have dared to put this insult upon him, lest he (Brownlow) should take Beck's overseer's whip from his hand and lay it on his back. He also said that when Beck abandoned respectable business, he became a slave-driver. He had sunk below the notice of all decent men.

The Vice-President said this language was improper under the rules.

Chandler moved that Brownlow have unanimous consent to proceed.

Casserly asked the Vice-President whether he knew of any precedent for using such language in the Senate.

The Vice-President said he did recollect several instances when such language had been uttered, but not, of course, in accordance with parliamentary laws.

Blair hoped Brownlow would be allowed to proceed.

The Clerk then read the explanation. It reviewed Brownlow's career as Governor of Tennessee, and asserted that his dealings with the State Treasury had been strictly honest. It further said that Beck's statement that he (Brownlow) was hated and despised by the people of Tennessee was as false as hell. In conclusion, he said he left Beck in the worst possible company, namely, with himself.

Cole substituted a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire into the expediency of an amendment to the Constitution providing some educational test in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The Senate resumed consideration of Sumner's resolution concerning inquiry into the sale of arms to the French Government, and Harlan continued his explanation of facts in the case. He claimed that there was not the slightest particle of evidence that our authorities knew that any of the arms said were destined for the French; and in reply to the insinuation that all the money received from the sale of arms was not paid into the Treasury, read from the report of the Chief of Ordnance to show that the discrepancies intimated by Sumner did not exist. He also read from the record of the War Department to show that certain sales of arms alleged by Sumner to have been made and not reported, were not made at all, the bids having been rejected. He reviewed in detail the preamble of Sumner's resolution, and said that it indicated that some one was acting as agent for the French Government in this matter, an access had evidently been to French official records.

Sumner said it was published in the French official journal.

Harlan.—And copied into the New York papers.

Sumner—In the *Sun*. [Laughter.]

Harlan—Well, whether that is sufficient authority for the arraignment of high officers of our own Government by a member of the American Senate, I leave for the American people to decide.

He then criticised Sumner's report, and particularly its proposed limitation of the investigation to the period of the Franco-Prussian war, and the proposition to ascertain who were the real parties in interest, and what sums were actually paid by the real parties, and argued that it made no difference to our Government whether the parties bought for themselves or for somebody else. The explanation of these inquiries was that the French Government wanted this information, to be used against their officials, and the question whether it was legitimate for the American Senate to lend itself to the French Legation for such a purpose. If France had received any wrong at our hands, let her resort to the Courts.

[CONTINUED ON FIRST PAGE.]

WISDOM and truth, the offspring of the sky, are immortal; but cunning and deception, the mothers of the earth, after glittering for a moment, must pass away.

WE may secure ourselves in a great measure from a great liar by not conversing with him, and from a covetous man by not dealing with him, but we cannot secure ourselves from the envious.

The San Francisco Board of Education.

The following speaks for itself:

Mr. Holland, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, to whom was referred the petition of William H. Hall, in relation to the admission of colored children into the public schools with white children, reported adversely to the prayer of petitioner. The reasons set forth are that the Act of the Legislature of 1866, which authorized the Board by a majority vote to admit colored children into such schools has been repealed by the Act of 1870, which provides for the education of colored children in separate schools, upon the application of parents of such children. The question of a conflict between the latter Act of the Legislature and the Federal Constitution the Committee thought was one to be determined only by the Courts. Therefore, until the Legislature repeal section 56 of the school law, or it be judicially determined unconstitutional, the Board has no power to admit colored children.

The report of the Committee was adopted.

IN all evils which admit a remedy, impatience should be avoided, because it wastes that time and attention in complaints which, if properly applied, might remove the cause.

Marriage.

In this city, on Thursday evening, February 15th, in St. Mary's Cathedral, Mr. Wm. F. Price to Miss Francis Garland, both of this city.

A GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT

Will be given by the

BRANNAN GUARD,

J. S. HENRIQUES, Captain,

—AT THE—

I. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

PACIFIC STREET, NEAR MASON.

On the Anniversary of

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,

Thursday Ev'g, Feb'y 22, 1872,

The proceeds to be applied toward the payment of their

New Uniform.

Committee of Arrangements:
Capt. J. S. Henriques, Lieut. E. B. Hare, Sergt. D. B. Jackman.

Honorary Committee:
Capt. A. Ferguson, Capt. S. Emory
P. Anderson, S. Fenelon,
F. A. Bell, E. S. Clark,
H. Smith, James Harris,
C. Livingston, S. Barns,
T. M. Watson

Floor Managers:
Lieut. W. E. Townes, W. H. Alexander,
Corp. C. Francis, Privt. J. Wilson.

KRAUSE'S Celebrated Quadrille Band will discourse sweet music on the occasion.

Tickets, - - - One Dollar,

To be procured from the Officers and Members of the Company.

Freedom's Jubilee!

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE

Fifteenth Amendment!

Will be celebrated at the

Mercantile Library Hall, Bush Street,

BY A GRAND

SOIREE DANSANTE!

On Monday Ev'g, April 1st, 1872,

Under the auspices of the following Committee, who have kindly consented to make it the most Enviable piece of the season:

Capt. A. Ferguson, Capt. J. S. Henriques, Capt. S. Emory, Lieut. E. B. Hare, Capt. John Scott, Capt. R. W. Miller, Sergeants, Capt. Jackson P. Dalton, P. Hall, A. Dennis, W. Gord, Jas. Hall, Thos. Bowman, Sylvester, Jas. Harris, J. S. Brown, Jas. Thompson, Jno. Bryson, C. Richard, James Stewart, Geo. Bell, H. White, H. S. Mosely, W. Glass, P. F. Blake, P. A. Bell, J. Scott, J. Green, J. S. Woodall, J. E. Francis, E. Allen, J. E. Ostlander.

FLOOR MANAGERS—ROBT. SMALL, B. COGER, ISRAEL WILSON, C. LIVINGSTON.

BALLENTINE'S splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

☞ The Table will be under the supervision of the pioneer caterer, S. BRADLEY.

TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, BISHOP WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let either festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.
J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.
BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.
FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.
J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento.
J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.
P. R. GREEN, Stockton.
WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.
P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.
J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.
J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.
BISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.
THOMAS DEITER, White Pine Mission.
JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.
DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1872.

A GRAND

CALICO PARTY

Will be given by the

Young Men's

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

At their New Hall,

PACIFIC STREET, NEAR MASON,

—ON—

Monday Evening, April 1st, 1872,

In honor of the Ratification of the

Fifteenth Amendment

To the Constitution of the United States

TICKETS:

Admitting Lady and Gentleman, $
Single, ... 75

Tickets can be had from members of the Society, or at the door on the night of the Entertainment.

☞ Further particulars next week.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December 31st, 1871 $1,000,000

PAID CLAIMS BY SAME COMPANY $3,000,000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300,000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONDUCTING the business is TWO PER CENT. LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

The depreciation cost of the Insurance Department, in which the Full Deposit is made, is

THE KNICKERBOCKER has HONORABLY and PROMPTLY met and discharged all legitimate claims and is in every way entitled to public confidence.

☞ Special care is the selection of its risks; Rigid economy in all its expenses. Prompt payment of its just losses and liabilities; and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEORGE P. SHIFFEY, Secretary.
CHARLES M. STEBBINS, Actuary.
E. W. DIMON, M. D., Consulting Physician.
New York City.

DANIEL NORCROSS,

General Agent for California,

STEVENSON BUILDING, ROOM 15,

Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

LOOK OUT FOR

THERESE!

THE

Langston Dramatic Company

Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,

Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss A. Burris,
Miss J. Mims, Miss A. Hayes,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Francis, Mr. E. Hall,
Mr. W. Mitchell.

☞ Rockers will please attend the Rehearsals on Sunday afternoon at 2 P.M., at Mr. Johnson's residence, California street, one door above Powell.

FOR SALE

At Reduced Prices, 60 pairs of Superior Roller Skates. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot. Apply to

J. B. WILSON,
No. 247 CLAY STREET.

GRAND

UNION FESTIVAL

To be given under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco for the

Benefit of Elder W. H. Offer,

Delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, to be held in the State of Tennessee. The Festival will take place at the

I. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell,

On

Wednesday Eve'g, Feb. 21, '72.

The Committee will spare no pains to make it one of the finest entertainments ever given in this city. Exercises will consist of

SINGING, RECITATIONS, ETC.

ADMISSION, (SUPPER,) 50 CTS.

Come One! Come All!

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Mrs. J. Long, Miss J. Hardie,
Mrs. A. Simpson, Miss A. Hayes,
Mrs. M. J. Stephenson, Miss M. Fleidener,
Mrs. C. Bell, Miss M. Wiley,
Mrs. L. Diner, Miss S. Talbert,
Mrs. C. Fountain, Miss D. Ward,
Mrs. L. Sullivan, Miss S. Fremont,
Mrs. N. Patrick, Miss V. Campbell,
Mrs. A. Lomax, Mrs. Montgomery,
Mrs. S. Burns, Mr. John Simpson,
Mrs. C. Smithen, Mr. S. Long,
Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. J. Bell,
Mrs. C. Dumont, Mr. J. Wiley,
Mrs. M. Simpson, Mr. H. Seely,
Mrs. A. Fisher, Mr. J. Gore,
Mrs. W. Vanderpool, Mr. L. Coleman,
Mrs. S. Goodlow, Mr. S. H. Tilley,
Mrs. J. Lee, J. Harris,
Mrs. T. Thompson, Mr. C. Ellis,
Mrs. F. Montgomery, Mr. W. J. Simmons,
Mrs. W. Peterson, Mr. E. Cooper,
Mrs. R. Buckner, Mr. P. A. Bell,
Mrs. M. Handy, Mr. W. J. Parker,
Mrs. M. Blaney, Mr. W. Scott,
Mrs. J. Alexander, Mr. H. Smith,
Mrs. J. Broadhurst, Mr. J. S. Simpson,
Miss M. Green, Mr. A. Losey,
Miss Mary Green, Mr. Edmond Davis,
Miss E. Mullen, Mr. F. Struthers,
Mrs. S. J. Patrick, Mr. W. T. Dupee,
Mrs. J. Cooper, Mr. H. Peterson,
Mrs. S. Hall, Mr. J. Fleet,
J. Harris.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served à la carte hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NOW THAT THE SEASON OF FEVER AND AGUE is fast approaching, we would advise all to take the surest medicine that can be obtained

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.,

Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BLOOD and KIDNEYS, and in this way eradicates the disease from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

JAMES DUNN,

Dealer in all kinds of

COAL & WOOD,

S. W. Cor. Powell and Pacific Sts.

☞ Goods delivered free of Charge.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, from latest styles, as Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that for the accommodation of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have connected with him in the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

CUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies' Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

324 CLAY STREET, Cor. Kearny and Merchant,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc.

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office & Court House corner Sacramento and Kearny Streets.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALL KINDS OF

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neatly and promptly executed at the well known PIONEER PRINTING HOUSE, No. 511 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant.

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MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened to

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and I streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ISAAC PEEKER,

Successor to

WM. BRANCH & CO.,

Has Removed to

No. 518 Pacific St

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE and the Second House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

Central Pacific Railroad



OVERLAND TRAINS.

LEAVE.			ARRIVE.		
Express Daily via Oakland.	Express Daily via Vallejo.	Jan. 24, 1872.	Express Daily via Vallejo.	Express Daily via Oakland.
7.00 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	Fm San Francisco To	5.00 P.M.	3.30 P.M.
7.30 "		Oakland		3.00 "
7.50 "		San Jose		2.30 "
8.25 "		Niles		1.55 "
11.37 "		Stockton		11.30 A.M.
1.00 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	Vallejo	1.30 P.M.	
11.10 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	Davis	2.15 "	
	2.00 A.M.	Fm Sacramento	3.30 "	2.00 P.M.
	9.10 "	Colfax	10.30 "	
	12.00 M.	Reno	4.15 P.M.	
	10.00 P.M.	Humboldt	1.00 A.M.	
	12.00 "	Battle Mount	1.00 "	
	4.00 A.M.	Elko	5.30 "	
	6.15 "	Ogden	8.30 "	
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

LEAVE.			ARRIVE.	
*8.45 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	Fm San Francisco To	10.40 A.M.	6.45 P.M.
2.10 P.M.	4.40 "	San Jose	5.35 "	2.00 P.M.
5.30 "	8.00 "	Gilroy	2.05 "	11.30 "
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.

LEAVE.			ARRIVE.	
*8.45 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	Fm Sacramento	1.50 P.M.	*6.45 P.M.
7.30 "	8.15 "	Marysville	10.20 A.M.	4.30 "
8.00 "	8.35 "	Tehama	8.50 "	3.30 P.M.
ARRIVE.		Red Bluff	LEAVE.	

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and *11.30 p.m. (9.30, 11.30 and 12.30 Sundays only.) Leave Oakland, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m. Sundays, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30 and 3.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.30 and 1.30 Sundays only.) Leave Alameda, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sundays, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 p.m.

Leave SUNOL VALLEY, *6.30, 7.45, 9.00 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.30 and 5.30 p.m.

Leave HAYWARDS, 6.30, 7.30, 8.45, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.45, 6.15, 7.40 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave LIVERMORE, 6.30, 8.00, 9.15, 10.30 and 11.15 a.m., 12.00, 1.40, 2.55, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Leave S. Francisco	Leave Vallejo	Arrive Calistoga	Arrive Ukiah	Arrive Knights
8.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.	5.30 P.M.		
*9.00 A.M.	12.30 P.M.	6.45 "	5.15 P.M.	*5.30 P.M.
10.30 A.M.	2.30 "	8.45 "	7.00 "	
Leave Knights.	Leave Ukiah.	Leave Calistoga.	Arrive Vallejo.	Arrive S. Francisco.
7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	10.00 A.M.	12.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.
2.30 P.M.	2.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.	7.15 "	9.15 "

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Freight to Oregon City, Astoria, Portland, Dalles, Puget Sound, and to A. C. R. R., without expense for transhipment at Portland.

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227 Sansome street.

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

LEAVE.			ARRIVE.	
*6.00 P.M.	*8.00 P.M.	San Francisco	*6.00 P.M.	*8.00 P.M.
6.00 "	8.00 "	Benicia	6.00 "	8.00 "
6.00 "	8.00 "	Vallejo	6.00 "	8.00 "
6.00 "	8.00 "	Santa Rosa	1.45 "	
6.00 "	8.00 "	Healdsburg	1.45 "	
ARRIVE.			LEAVE.	

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

Y. H. GOODMAN, A. H. TOWNE,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Steer Couplings, Deluge Metal, Water Gauges and Globe Valves for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

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PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
Business men's office
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in instalments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement of this office.
Advances made on furniture, pianos, stock and merchandise, merchandise in warehouses, etc. sa13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	297,179 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$797,179 68

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au15

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ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
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Both Fire and Marine.
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621 MARKET STREET,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers,

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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

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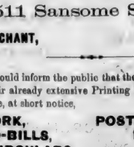
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"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."
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SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at retail at prices as low as the lowest. New York.
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in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
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ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING.
Our Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Monument Cards, Monograms, Crests, Notices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
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CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

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In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.
Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of travelling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machine.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
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Young Men's Social Star Club
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
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International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

COLORED WAITERS
Wanted Immediately.
As waiters on board the flagship
"PENSACOLA,"
Eight young colored men.
Steady men from all parts of the World, possessed upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied greatly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at retail at prices as low as the lowest. New York.
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in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
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ENGRAVING.
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VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
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In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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Some of you—YES, and we say YOU. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic worth, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of truly compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP!
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and relieving in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best
PREPARATION
This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger in the greatest degree, is imparted to the public as a remedy for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise. Its effects are immediate when they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Almond, etc. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle
WHICH CAN NOT BE REFILLED
Comparing quality and economy, none others are equal to them.
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
In using CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season our celebrated tone of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and used other so-called remedies without permanent relief, send at once the safest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These have proved themselves the safest, the surest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion, or impossible when they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
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BUSH STREET
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Orders left in Boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or H. W. cor. Vallejo and Front Streets, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.
Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood,
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(Cannel and Coal),	Oak,
Bellingham Bay Coal,	Charcoal,
Pull Weight of coal,	Pull Measure of Wood.
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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
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and
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One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO.
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.
Analysis of Ores, Minerals, Waters, &c
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resorted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 416 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 29. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872. WHOLE NO. 393

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Blessings of To-Day.

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet voiced birds have flown;
Strange that we should slight the violet
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one half so fair
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake with white down in the air!

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the lips of to-day;
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweeter accents,
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff.
Let us find our sweetest comfort,
In the blessings of to-day.
With a patient hand removing
All the briers from our way.

Destruction of Jerusalem.

Titus with a great force once more approached the gates of Jerusalem. Hardly had he pitched his camp, before the besieged made a furious sally, and the commander was nearly taken by a surprise. The factions now perceived the necessity of making common cause against the enemy, and of burying their animosity for the present. By agreement they made a simultaneous attack on the tenth legion, which was stationed at the foot of the Mount of Olives. By the fierceness and suddenness of their onslaught, it was, at first, entirely routed, and Titus himself exposed to the greatest danger; at length, rallying, after a contest of an entire day, the Romans repulsed their enemies.

The city was, at the time, fortified by three walls, one within the other, strengthened by one hundred and sixty-four towers. Moreover, there was a fortress of unusual strength, called the Antonia, and and three towers built of such immense stones as to defy the engineering of the day. High over all rose the temple, an impregnable citadel in itself, covering a space of a furlong square, and its walls, the rock included, five hundred and twenty-five feet in heighth. This splendid structure, with its marble pillars and gilded roof, "a mount of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles," excited the admiration of Titus, and a regret at the necessity of destroying so much magnificence.

The approaches to the city were at last perfected, and the huge engines, called Helipoleis (city takers), began to shake the outer wall in three different places. The most furious resistance was made by the besieged, now united in a common defence. They made desperate sallies, and often nearly succeeded in destroying the machines. On one occasion these were fired by the insurgents, and would have been destroyed but for the bravery of Titus, who killed twelve of the assailants with his own hand. At last the great engine called Nico (the conqueror), threw down a portion of the outer wall. The garrison retreated to the next, and still fought with desperate valor. In five days more, the second fell, and Titus entered the suburbs, sparing the lives and property of the peacable citizens. By a fierce sortie, the Romans were again driven from their position, which they could not regain for four days, when they threw down a large portion of the wall. The temple, the hill of Zion, and the impregnable forts still defied the invader, and the Jews now plied with tremendous effect the ballistaes and other engines taken from Cestius in his flight. They scoffed at the idea of surrender, and offered violence to all who came to parley. Famine pinched the inhabitants, and many of the vast multitude pent up in the city were dying with hunger. Many others fled with all the wealth they could carry, and Titus allowed them to pass unmolested, though, John and Simon put to death with out mercy all who seemed desirous to fly. Their soldiers used the most cruel tortures to compel all who had a little provision to yield it up; and all natural affection seemed lost and absorbed in this dreadful calamity. Titus was now crucifying all his prisoners, sometimes to the number of five hundred in a day, and this added to the rage and desperation of the beseiged. After seventeen days of great labor, the embankments had been made, and the engines mounted for the attack, when the whole were seen to sink into a fiery abyss, and be consumed. John had undermined the whole, filled his cavern with combustibles, and set fire to the wooden supports. Two days after, Simon with a crowd of his partizans, made an attack on the remaining engines, and after a furious conflict, burnt nearly all of them.

It was then decided to blockade the city, and starve the garrison into a surrender. In three days, working with incredible diligence, the besiegers had, in the inspired words of prophecy, "cast a trench about them, and compassed them round, and kept them in on every side." Well might they now recall, too, the terrible denunciations of Moses in his dying prophecy: "The Lord shall bring a nation against thee from far," a nation of fierce countenance, which shall not regard the person of the old, nor show favor to the young." "And he shall besiege thee in all thy gates, until thy high and fenced walls come down." "The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not venture to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness, her eye shall be evil toward the husband of her bosom, and toward her son, and toward her daughter, and toward her children which she shall bear; for she shall eat them for want of all things, secretly in the siege and straitness wherewith thine enemies shall distress thee in thy gates."—a prophecy which was now fearfully realized. Half the city were dying of starvation, or resorting to the hideous resource of cannibalism. Many died with their eyes fixed on the temple to the last, and other crept to the cemeteries, and there laid their own corpses. Without, the ravines were filled with dead bodies thrown from the walls; within, the city, strown with unburied corpses, reeked like a vast sepulchre.

At length, after stripping the whole country of its woods, the approaches were renewed, and the tall engines once more stood menacing the walls. Both parties were almost exhausted by the long contest, but especially the Jews, who had also famine to contend against. The wall fell, but another was discovered within. An attack of the enfeebled defenders was repulsed; and during the night a few resolute Romans, taking the enemy by surprise, stormed the wall. A day of hard fighting left the besiegers in possession of the strong fortress Antonia. Another fierce attack was made in vain upon the temple, now slippery with blood, and encumbered with corpses. At no time had the Jews fought with more desperate and unwearied courage than now, when out-numbered famine-stricken, and reduced to the last extremity.

The cloisters of the temple were set on fire, and their destruction enabled the Romans to penetrate to the outer court, where their engines soon began to batter the strong-hold. Repulsed by the fury of its defenders, Titus set fire to the gates, and enough was destroyed to allow the Romans to enter. A most terrible encounter ensued in the temple itself, and despite the desire of Titus to save this magnificent building, it was fired by his enraged soldiery. Multitudes perished in the flames and by the sword, and the plunder was so great, that gold fell in Syria to half its former value.

Is this, God's world, with its wild whirling eddies and mad foaming oceans, where men and nations perish as if without law, and judgment for an unjust thing is sternly delayed, dost thou think that there is therefore no justice? It is not that the fool hath said in his heart. It is what the wise, in all times, were wise because they denied and knew forever not to be. I tell thee again there is nothing else but justice. One strong thing I find here below: the just thing. It is true thing. By God's name, no!" Thy "success?" Poor devil, what will thy success amount to? If the thing is unjust thou hast not succeeded; no, not through bonfires blazoned from north to south, and bells rang, and editors wrote leading articles, and the just thing lay trampled out of sight, to all mortal eyes an abolished and annihilated thing. "Success? In a few years thou wilt be dead and dark—all cold, eyeless, deaf; no blaze of bonfires ding-dong of bells or leading articles visible or audible to thee again at all for ever. What kind of success is that?

THE SACREDNESS OF MARRIAGE.—For the man and woman who pure and truly love each other, and guided by the law of justice, marriage is not a state of bondage. Indeed, it is only when they become, by this outward acknowledgment, publicly avowed lovers, that freedom is realized by them in its full significance. Thereafter they can be openly devoted to each other's interests, and avowedly chosen and intimate friends. Together they can plan life's battle, and enter upon the path of progress that ends not with life's eventide. Together they can seek the charmed avenue of culture, and, strengthened by each other, can brave the world's frown in the rugged but heaven-lit path of reform. Home, with all that is dearest in the sacred name, is their peaceful and cherished retreat, within whose sanctuary bloom the virtues that make it a temple of beneficence.

At Taylor's ranch, near Vallejo, a sack of sand is worth a sack potatoes. They need the sand for levee purposes.

Telegraphic Despatches.
[From the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

SENATE.—Ferry, of Michigan, presented a petition from lumber merchants, against the Chicago Relief Bill.

Harlan called up the bill to authorize the construction of a levee near Clinton, Iowa. Amended and passed.

Cole called up the bill providing for the transmission of the Pacific mails during the snow blockade. The bill went over.

Debate was resumed on the bill to investigate the sale of arms to the French, and Schurz addressed the Senate. The galleries were completely filled, and on motion of Fenton, the ladies were allowed to occupy the cloak rooms.

He commenced by criticising the line of argument pursued by Morton and Conkling with reference to the resolution. He said Morton tried to convince the Senate that there could be no suspicion attached to the sales by this Government to certain persons, because every road out of the Republican party lead to the Democracy [laughter], and because the platform of the Missouri Liberals does not accord with his views and must therefore be a refutation, and finally, because he in favor of the re-election of General Grant, and is sure to have it. [Laughter.]

Conkling, he said, had followed in the footsteps of Morton, and he recalled the principal points made Conkling in his speech yesterday. Referring to the statement of Conkling in relation to the circulation in New Hampshire by Democrats, of a pamphlet containing speeches of certain Republican Senators including himself, (Schurz), he said he had inquired into the matter, and found that the pamphlet in question contained speeches of Senators from Illinois, Massachusetts, and Nebraska, and by himself, denouncing the corruption prevailing in the Custom House of New York. If (said he) such things work against the success of the Administration party, the fault does not lie with those who denounce corruption. It is those sycophants who, by covering up ever abuse, never so glaring, have brought the commonwealth to the pass in which we find it.

There is a Senatorial cabal upon this floor. It is that cabal which defeated the San Domingo scheme. It is that cabal which forced an investigation of the corruption in the New York Custom House. It is that cabal which exposed those abuses and rendered necessary their reformation. And let me tell Senators that those speeches of ours would not have produced the least effect on the Republican voters of New Hampshire if it could have been said at the same time that those abuses which were laid open in all their deformity a whole year had been abolished, and if it could have been denied that Leet and Stocking were at that moment plundering the merchants of New York.

Schurz then said the subject, stripped of all personal matters raised three questions: First, What was done in accordance with the rule of conduct laid down by the Government for its own action, the rule that no arms should be sold to any known agent of either belligerent? Second, What was done in accordance with the laws of the country? Third, Is there, in the facts as they stand before us, any ground for suspicion of corrupt practices connected with the transaction?

He then proceeded to discuss each of these questions at length, quoting largely from the records of the Treasury Department and from a mass of documents and letters. The ground taken by Schurz was the same as in former speeches by himself and Sumner, the points being elaborated and fortified by documentary evidence.

In concluding his review of the facts in the case, he said that they all went to show that there was ground for suspicion and investigation, and that Senators on the other side knew and felt it, as was shown by their attempts to divert the attention of the Senate and of the country from the true question by charging those who framed the resolution with a lack of patriotism. Such charges were flimsy and absurd. It was the duty of the Government to investigate the matter, and if wrongs in the Executive Department have been committed, it was the duty of the Legislative Department, frankly and boldly, to disavow them, defeat it.

At the conclusion of Morton's speech, the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

SENATE.—On motion of Sherman, the House bill to repeal the duty on salt was made the special order for March 11th.

The bill in regard to the transmission of the overland mails during the snow blockade on the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up.

The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution of inquiry into the alleged sales of arms to the French Government.

Morton having the floor, continued his speech commenced yesterday. He repeated his assertion made yesterday, that Schurz remained in the Republican Party for the purpose of defeating it, and that he was in affiliation with the Missouri Liberals, who were making war on the Republican Party. He said the platform of the Missouri Liberal Convention (Schurz) his first information on this subject. [Laughter.]

He then commented severely on the spirit of Conkling's amendment, saying he would consider the introduction of such a resolution as infinitely beneath him. [Applause in the galleries.] He declared it to be an attempt to frighten Senators from the path of duty in the investigation of abuses and violations of law; but those threatenings had no terrors for him. He would vote for the amendment even if he perished, and scorn them as they deserved. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

He then referred to the charge that this was a move to alienate the Germans, declaring that it was a movement for the punishment of fraud and corruption; an earnest uprising for honest, pure government. The cracking of the party whip would not stay the movement; the party whip had lost its terrors. Whatever others may do (he said), the attack was aimed, and if it is this cause my heart is devoted, and with this cause I will stand or fall.

Morton replied to Schurz, denying that there was any attempt to stifle investigation by cracking the party whip or in any other manner; that on the contrary the resolution would have passed without a word of debate had not the mover of said resolution forced a debate upon the Senate. He also denied that a Senatorial cabal had forced the investigation into New York Custom House affairs. He repelled the charge of subserviency to the Administration, and said he was independent in the support of the Administration, which could be assailed only on personal grounds by falsehood and calumny. Senator Schurz talked about removing a gross insult to the German Government by assuming that the agitation of this question might affect the decision of the German Emperor as arbitrator between the United States and England. Now Conkling proposes to offer an insult to the French Government. If Conkling's resolution meant anything, it blinded at collusion of an improper nature for an improper purpose, and everybody knew it was aimed at three persons —Sumner, himself and the Marquis de Chambrun. The latter, he said, was no spy; he was the legal adviser of the French nation, a gentleman of high character and attainments, and, moreover, was not the man who gave him (Schurz) his first information on this subject. [Laughter.]

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 24, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our School Bills and What We Want.

The bills introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Finney, and in the Assembly by Mr. W. H. Wheaton, contain precisely those privileges which the Colored citizens want for the education of their children and just or equal advantages from the Public School Funds. Mongolians, or any other abstracts, are not the question—hence, we desire that these issues will not be complicated with our bills.

The educational privileges of Mongolians in this State, at present, are superior to those of African descent, who are now fully incorporated to the National and State Governments as American citizens. With these constitutional guaranteed rights to the Colored people, why should their children be excluded from the public schools?

The Spanish children are admitted. The Chilian children are admitted. And the Chinese have Missionary Schools, supported in part by white American citizens in nearly every church in this city. Notwithstanding which, as a general rule, those termed Mongolians are an educated people in their own language; hence their only desire is to become conversant with the English language. They have not superior claims over the colored citizens, in relation to them or their children having free access to public institutions, including the public schools.

Mr. Larkin's amendment to the Senate bill leaves the colored children in every locality, at the mercy of any prejudiced Board of Education or Trustees.

The first bill and Mr. Finney's amendment, allotting separate seats in the regular public schools for colored children, is acceptable to most of the colored people in the State. Their demands have not been unreasonable in asking that their children can go to the schools where they can pass through the same grades of education as do the white children. They care not to sit on the same benches, or in the same seats. Should the bill pass the Senate with Senator Larkin's amendment, it will be a very little improvement on the old pro-slavery proscriptive rule, which is a desire to still withhold from the colored children the full educational rights constitutionally guarranteed to citizens. And if the Assembly concurs in Mr. Larkin's amendment it will put them in an attitude to acquiesce with separate schools, and in conflict with the attitude of Gov. Booth, as set forth in his Inaugural, relating to all children of citizens having access to the public schools.

We would rather that both bills would be defeated than have any grudgingly pro-slavery amendment as a future incumbrance to the education of Colored children. Rather than accept any pro-slavery compromise, when we are demanding only our just rights, we would prefer to take our chances in a United States Court, under the Fourteenth Amendment Enforcement Act and the Civil Rights bill.

BRANNAN GUARD BALL.—The Ball of the Brannan Guard, which came off on Thursday evening, in the Young Men's Hall, was a very creditable affair.

ARRIVALS.—Miss A. Burris, San Jose; Miss —— Montgomery, Petaluma; Mrs. —— Loney, Petaluma.

LETTERS.—Abram Smith, Nashville, Tennessee; W. T. Boyd, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Delaware.

To the care of this office for Mrs. M. D. Quinn and Mr. Ashbury Sterling.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, February 19th.

After arriving in Sacramento, on Sunday, the 18th, we found the city extraordinarily quiet—a seemingly voluntary obeyance the people of Sacramento give the Sunday law. We could hear a church bell here and there as we wended our way along the quiet streets to our destination. By invitation we called on the whilom bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap, and found that they had prepared for nearly a dozen, including ourself, to dine. It was one of those kind of social dinners that it takes time and appetite to do justice to. There being three or four ladies present, the gentlemen vied with each other in keeping strictly to the rules of etiquette, and everything passed of pleasantly.

In the evening nearly all churchgoing people were in great expectation to hear Bishop J. J. Moore, who had been announced to preach in the Seventh Street African Methodist Episcopal Church. Of course we went with the multitude, and found the church well-filled before 7½ o'clock—an unusual occurrence with our colored congregations in California. The Right Reverend Bishop preached from the Epistles of St. Paul a very excellent sermon, riveting the attention of the congregation over an hour and a half, portraying the scenes and incidents of men and things in the days in which the Apostles lived.

We consider Bishop Moore one of the profoundest historians and Biblical scholars in the pulpit of either the Zion or the African M. E. Church.

Rev. J. B. Sanderson, the pastor, in a few introductory remarks, paid an eloquent and just tribute to the former labors of the Bishop on this coast.

At the close of the sermon it was announced that Bishop Moore would lecture in the same church on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, on "The Condition and Education of the Freedmen."

On Monday evening the adjourned PACIFIC APPEAL public meeting was held. Bishop Moore was to speak at the meeting after the transaction of the business for which it was called, and after the usual address, on various subjects, which we have been delivering before these assemblies from time to time for more than a year. This meeting in the Siloam Baptist Church was one of the largest and most respectable that has for a long time gathered in Sacramento—there being a large number of ladies, besides a number of white persons, present.

We addressed the meeting on the subject of Education. At the close of which, the proceedings of the meeting were somewhat interrupted by an individual, who was under apparent excitement, requesting or demanding some resolutions to be read, as the sense of those he had been in council with and brought to this adjourned meeting. Nobody objected. After the resolutions were read, he made a vehement speech. Those whom he brought there, at its close, simultaneously called for the question. The ladies got up to leave, highly disgusted. The meeting soon became uncontrollable. The sexton commenced to put the lights out; somebody declared the resolutions carried, and off they went with apparent satisfaction.

From what we could glean from the resolutions, their author and those who urged their adoption, took exceptions to us in requesting Wheaton to introduce in the Assembly the Educational bill prepared by the Committee in behalf of and in accordance with the instructions and intentions of the Educational State Convention, which was held at Stockton in October last.

The real meaning or object of the resolutions was to intimidate and censure our course, because we refused to abandon, as some of the Committee did, the instructions of the Stockton Convention, and depend entirely upon Mr. Finney's bill to secure the admission of colored children into the public schools.

We again reiterate the opinion, and still maintain the position, that our friends all over the State had been waiting since December to see a bill go to the Legislature from the Colored citizens themselves, as the expression and desire of the Stockton Convention, independent of that which was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Finney.

In case Mr. Finney's bill passes the Senate in an unsatisfactory manner, the Assembly bill contains a full index to our educational wants.

The school bill was made the special order for Tuesday last, at 2 P.M. At that time, by the request of Senator Finney, it was set for the next day, (Wednesday), at 12 M. The proceedings thus far are as follows:

Senate Bill 145, introduced by Mr. Finney, to provide for the education of colored children, was considered as the special order at 12 o'clock to-day. The bill provides that where there are less than ten colored school children to constitute a separate school, they shall be admitted to white schools. Mr. Finney offered an amendment providing that in such cases the trustees shall have power to provide separate seats for the colored children. He said he had offered the amendment at the request of the colored people who did not wish to be obtrusive, but who desire that their children shall not be robbed of their right of education. Mr. Finney advocated the passage of the bill in a strong argumentative speech, in which he cited many appropriate facts bearing upon the subject. Mr. Tompkins added a few words in support of the bill. He did not consider ignorance as a bar to improvement. It was the highest interest and the highest duty of every citizen to aid every other citizen in advancement, and especially to aid the humble and the poor. He hoped there would be no voice in the Senate against so just a proposition. Mr. Van Ness said that whenever he was willing to vote a dollar for the education of white children he was willing to vote for the education of colored children. Mr. Farley said he should vote against this bill, but he would be willing to vote for separate provisions for their education. He was not yet prepared for the general free love idea. There was a prejudice still existing which might be unjust, but still had its influence. He thought the time had not yet come for the passage of such a bill. Mr. Larkin read from the new school bill the provision therein contained that for any number of colored school children less than ten the trustees may admit them to school, with the consent of a majority of the parents of the white children. He should support this provision of the law and vote against the present bill. Mr. Finney again spoke, repudiating the idea that he had ever indorsed the free-love idea in any form. He also objected to placing the destiny of colored school children in the hands of the majority of any board of Trustees. Mr. Farley said he generally did not reply to what he considered ungentlemanly remarks from Senators. He, however, expected nothing better from the source from which those remarks came. He had not said that which the Senator from San Mateo had attributed. He indulged in very severe remarks regarding Mr. Finney's advocacy of Woman Suffrage and other radical subjects. Mr. Finney said he still insisted that the Senator from Amador was particularly offensive toward shim in his insuendos. He would never submit to such insinuations here or anywhere without a protest. In the discussion on the bill regarding the property of husband and wife he had shown the same spirit. He would leave the Senate to judge between them.

Mr. Larkin offered as an amendment the provisions of the new bill, leaving the regulation of the education of colored children to the Trustees wherever there are less than ten in any one district. The roll was called, and the amendment was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Banvard, Beck, Betge, Boggs, Boucher, Comte, Farley, Fowler, Gwin, Hutchings, Irwin, Keyes, Larkin, McCoy, McMurry, Minis, O'Connor, Pendegast, Tuttle, Van Ness, Wand and Wilson—22.

Noes—Crane, DeHaven, Duffy, Evans, Finney, Garratt, Goodale, Kent, McKusick, Onlton, Tompkins, Turner and Wing—13.

From Oakland.

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Oakland, Feb. 21, 1872.

To Peter Anderson, President Educational State Convention:

SIR:—Your communication of February 5th, asking in behalf of the Educational Convention the cooperation of our Board in securing the passage of a Bill in the Legislature to change the present School Law, so far as it relates to colored children, was duly received and considered by the Board. I am instructed to say in reply to you, that the Oakland Board of Education has already taken the action you request some time since.

Very respectfully yours,

J. M. WHITWORTH, Sec'y of Board.

[It will be seen that the above letter dates from Wednesday last, February 21st, the day on which the Senate bill came up in its order in the Legislature. Being in Sacramento at the time when the letter reached our office precluded us from returning to the Secretary of the Board of Education at Oakland a more early or prompt reply. But we now, however, cheerfully avail ourself of the present opportunity through the APPEAL to return to the Board of Education at Oakland, in behalf of the acting Educational State Executive Committee, which was created by resolution of the recent Stockton Educational State Convention, and in behalf of the colored citizens at large, our grateful thanks for rendering their very timely co-operation on the School bills now pending before the State Legislature.—ED. APPEAL.]

Washington's Birthday.

The observance of Washington's Birthday was very general in this city on Thursday, the 22nd inst. The great feature of the day was the laying af the corner stone of the New City Hall on Market street, with Masonic ceremonies. The military were out in large numbers and paraded the various streets set down in their line of March. As they filed past the intersection of Post and Montgomery streets, the Masonic Order, which had been formed into line outside of the Grand Lodge building, located on the corner of the above named streets, fell into line, and proceded to the New City Hall, where the laying of the corner stone was done with appropriate Masonic ceremonies.

Masonic Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 23d, A.L. 5872, A.D. 1872.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Suffer me to congratulate you on the triumphant march which the colored Masons of California have made toward the desired goal. Accept our good wishes, and with them our hands and hearts, hoping that peace and prosperity will prevail in all your borders. The grand display on St. John's Day in your city afforded us much pleasure, because we know therefrom that the Landmarks are not forgotten. The Independent Grand Lodges are increasing in number and strength in the United States. Success to the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California! Fraternally yours,

NELSON McGAVOCK, Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee.

UNLUCKY SEATER.—The Reese River *Reveille*, of the 8th inst., gives the following: Several young men were indulging in the glorious sport of roller skating yesterday, in the room over the express office. They were amateurs, but the fun was huge and the exercise excessive. Most of them are sternly sensitive on the subject of their several accomplishments in the art. One of them, more enterprising than the rest, slipped and fell, breaking his arm just above the wrist.

PARENTS should beware of discouraging their children by calling them "fools," "half witted," and telling them they will never know anything, etc.; but let the current flow on, and it will soon run clear; dam it up, and mischief will most certainly ensue.

THE ex-Queen of Hanover, tired of waiting for her throne, has resolved to betake herself to a nunnery and turn Roman Catholic.

Amnesty and Civil Rights Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1872.

Since my last, grand efforts have been made by the friends of "equal rights" in favor of the passage of the "Supplementary Civil Rights Bill." Meetings have been held in various parts of the country, and numbers of petitions are being presented to Congress in favor of the passage of the bill. Already the number of petitions exceed ten thousand. The long-looked-for Amnesty bill comes up on Monday, and, with it, an amendment, the Civil Rights bill. Committees from Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the District of Columbia called on the President on Wednesday to ascertain his views on the matter. He stated that he concurred in the justice of the propositions put forward as regards the rights they claimed. He doubted the propriety of attaching it to the Amnesty bill, which required a two-thirds vote, while a *majority* vote would secure the passage of the Civil Rights bill. He He believed that, as citizens, they should have every facility for travel and all accommodations from all institutions supported by general taxation. They further legislation necessary to guarantee those rights, he had not yet determined; whether to request by a message to *Congress*, or by intimation to his *friends*, who supported the government. The committee then withdrew, pleased with the result of their interview. The friends of the Civil Rights bill will vote for amnesty if their amendment is adopted; but Senator Thurman has stated that, if the amendment was adopted he would vote against amnesty. So you will readily see that the Democratic party through their representatives are in favor of being *generous* to one class of citizens, while they deny *justice* to another class.

* * * * *

At any rate, Senator Conkling was very bitter against it, and frequently said it was only introduced by the enemies of the present administration for political capital.

There is an excitement here about affairs in Louisiana, and Gov. Warmoth is generally condemned for his high-handed outrages and assumptions of power.

The people of Louisiana may rest assured that the honest masses of the North are with them in their endeavors to release themselves from their present administration. Senator Kellogg called on the President the other day, and it was supposed to be in reference to Louisiana affairs. The majority of the Senate here are opposed to Warmoth as evidenced in their support of the Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg. R. V. P.

—Grand Era, Baton Rouge, Jan. 20.

A CONTEMPLATED BENEFIT.—Mrs. Wm. Thomas, of Silver street, has commenced preparations for an entertainment for the benefit of "Uncle Billy Waugh," as he is familiarly called. He is sexton of the A. M. E. Church, and has, at nearly every church benefit and festival given his services gratuitously in the catering line. William Waugh is his proper name, and all his acquaintances, we hope, will do their utmost toward making the benefit a success. Full particulars next week.

The Senate Amnesty Bill.

The Amnesty bill, which recently carried in the United States Senate by a vote of 33 to 15, having Sumner's supplemental civil rights amendment tacked on as a part of it, must not be regarded as in a way to become a law. In fact that vote, though it indicates that a large majority of the Senate are in favor of general amnesty, virtually kills the Senate bill, since a simple majority is not enough to pass it in either house. The third section of the Fourteenth Amendment reads as follows:

No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in rebellion, etc., etc. But Congress may by a two-third's vote of each house remove such disability.

The negroes in Kentucky will this year vote for the first time. It is estimated that the negro vote in that State amounts to about 40,000.

☞ An account of Rev. Wm. H. Offer's benefit—next week.

INFLUENCE OF BLUE RAYS ON LIFE AND HEALTH.—A remarkable paper was read before the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society at one of its recent sessions, by General A. J. Pleasanton, in which he adduced facts to prove that the blue and violet rays of the solar spectrum exerted an extraordinary power in hastening vegetation, in developing animal life, and in ameliorating animal health. He instanced the case of grape cuttings, which under a roof composed of glass of alternate blue and violet colors, came to maturity within a year of being set out, and yielded within that period a weight of fruit that seems almost fabulous. The effects of the application of the light through similar media to animals out of health, was to produce their rapid restoration; and in the case of young pigs, especially, to accelerate growth. There appears to be no doubt of these facts, coming as they do so well authenticated. They establish a principle which bear a very wide and beneficent application both in the development of vegetable and animal life.

NATURE'S sun rises in the morning and goes to rest at nightfall. Many of the rising sons of the present day get up at noon and retire at daybreak.

Death.

In this City on Thursday, Feb. 23d, Mr. Augustus Godfrey, aged 49 years.

FOR SALE.—The well known Old Georgia Restaurant, No. 518 Pacific street, is for sale. It is well fitted up and has a good run of custom. Enquire on the premises. ISAAC S. PEEKER, proprietor.

GRAND CELEBRATION —AND— CALICO PARTY

In honor of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment

To the Constitution of the United States.

The Members of the Young Men's UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

In connection with an Auxiliary Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, respectfully invite the public generally to attend the GRAND CELEBRATION and CALICO PARTY to be held

Monday Ev'ng, April 1st, 1872,

At the Society's Hall,

PACIFIC ST., NEAR MASON,

The proceeds to be devoted towards liquidating the indebtedness on the Hall.

Committee of Arrangements:

W. C. Pulcifer, E. Anderson, H. Hoover, H. Hart, Jas. Rose, J. Losey, Abram Lee, R. H. Kestart, David Dunn, D. B. Jackson, A. Sterling, W. H. Ferguson, Wm. Bolton, John Lachreary, John Williams, W. H. Stevens, Edward Harper, William Sexton, Chesley Rose, W. H. Jackson, E. H. Pennington, Nathaniel Williams, John Dewby, Jas. Lee, James Hitchings, George Brown, J. F. Chaslor, J. B. Wilson, William Scott, J. Vanderpool, William Waugh, Wm. Ester, H. Bell, G. Chick, Daniel Hughes, Capt. Jno. Jones, C. Hall, E. Hopkins, Wm. Thomas, Jas. Hall, Wm. Brown, Jas. Hall, Jr., Jas. Harris, J. Bowyer, Jas. Brown, Jas. Fe rsil, Jas. Harris, J. Bowyer, Jas. Brown, Jas. Ferguson, Geo. Bell, H White, Capt. Jno. Jones, James Stewart, Geo. Bell, H White, Geo. Bell, Harry I. F. Blake, F. A. Bell, J. Scott, F. Gordon, Wendell, J. E. Francis, E. Allen, J. K. Coltender.

Floor Managers—Robt. Small, B. Cooke, Israel Wilson, C. Livingston.

BALLENGER'S splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

☞ The Table will be under the supervision of the gentlemanly caterer, E. BAILEY.

TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

TICKETS:

Admitting Lady and Gentleman, $1.00
Single, ... 75

☞ For further particulars see large bills.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, Bishop WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let either festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.
J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.
BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.
FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.
J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento.
J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.
P. R. GREEN, Stockton.
WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.
P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.
J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.
J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.
BISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.
THOMAS DETTER, White Pine Mission.
JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.
DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1872.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December 31st, 1871 $8,500,000

PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH—OVER $3,000,000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300,000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONDUCTING the business is TWO PER CENT LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Special Official Report, says:

"The KNICKERBOCKER is economical and prudent in its management, and legitimate estimates and is in every way entitled to public confidence."

☞ Special care in the selection of its risks; Strict economy in its management; Prompt payment of its just losses and liabilities, and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEORGE P. SHEPPEN, Secretary.
CHARLES M. HIGGINS, Actuary.
E. W. Dunne, M. D., Consulting Physician.

New York City.

DANIEL NORCROSS,

General Agent for California,

STEVENSON BUILDING.....ROOM 19,

Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

LOOK OUT FOR

THERESE!

THE

Langston Dramatic Company

Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,

Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss A. Burris,
Miss J. Miles,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Fraser, Mr. E. Hall,
Mr. W. Misebell.

☞ Readers will please attend the Rehearsals on Sunday afternoons at 2 P.M. at Mr. Jackson's restaurant, California street, one door above Prospect Place.

W. T. GARRATT, JAMES HEISMAN, WM. V. LITTLE.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Plain and Bright, Brass and Lin Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB HOUSE

—AND—

SALOON,

No. 1123 POWELL STREET,

CORNER OF JACKSON.

GIBBS & DIXON, Prop's.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall in selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 613 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

329 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NOW, THAT THE SEASON OF FEVER AND AGUE has commenced, we would advise all to take the surest medicine that can be obtained

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.,

Golden falls to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BLOOD AND KIDNEYS, and in this way eradicates the disease from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

JAMES DUNN,

Dealer in all kinds of

COAL & WOOD,

S. W. Cor. Powell and Pacific Sts.

☞ Goods delivered free of Charge.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on South street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his former "Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

GUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

267 and 329 Bush Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Grents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkart's Philadelphia Boots.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHAS. H. BUTMAN.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Importers of

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

339 J STREET,

Bet. Eighth and Ninth,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc.

ED. M. MARTIN,

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Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

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PRINTING

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HOBART WARD. EMILE BAUER.

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SAN FRANCISCO. no12

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—551 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no9tf

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AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ISAAC PEEKER,

Successor to

WM. BRANCH & CO.,

Has Removed to

No. 518 Pacific St

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABBY and has located House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

C. P. R. R.

February 5th, 1872.

SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO.

Leave going East.	Arrive from East.
6.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M.
8.30 "	7.30 "
3.30 "	10.30 "
5.30 "	12.30 P.M.
6.30 "	7.30 "
8.30 "	9.45 "
10.45 P.M.	11.15 A.M.

Leave going West.	Arrive from West.
8.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
11.30 "	2.30 P.M.
3.30 P.M.	6.30 "
5.30 "	8.30 "
6.30 "	9.30 "
8.30 "	10.30 "
12.45 A.M.	3.45 A.M.

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.
8.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
2.30 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
4.30 "	6.30 "

STOCKTON, LATHROP and MERCED

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.
7.30 P.M.	10.30 A.M.
6.45 A.M.	9.45 P.M.

SACRAMENTO, COLFAX, RENO and OGDEN

Leave going East.	Arrive from East.
7.00 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
8.00 "	10.30 A.M.
5.00 "	4.00 P.M.
8.00 A.M.	5.45 "

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.
8.00 A.M.	12.15 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	8.30 "

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and CALISTOGA.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.
8.00 A.M.	12.15 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	8.30 "

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and KNIGHT'S LANDING.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.
8.00 A.M.	12.15 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	8.30 "

SAN FRANCISCO and HEALDSBURG.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.
8.00 A.M.	12.15 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	8.30 "

STOCKTON, SILTO and OAKDALE.

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.
7.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
2.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.

CAL. P. R. R. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.
8.00 A.M.	12.15 P.M.
4.00 P.M.	8.30 "

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30 P.M. Leave OAKLAND, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30, 12.30 and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 P.M. Sundays, 8.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.30 P.M. Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P.M. Sundays, 9.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.30 P.M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30 P.M. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.15, 8.30, 10.30, 12.30 and 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 P.M. Sundays, 8.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.30 P.M.

Leave HAYWARDS, 6.30, 7.00 and 10.45 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

Leave SOUTH VALLEJO, 6.30, 7.30, 8.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.30 and 7.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.35, 7.35, 8.05 and 11.35 a.m., 1.35, 4.35 and 7.35 p.m.

Leave HAYWARDS, 6.30 7.00 and 10.45 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.35, 7.35, 8.05 and 11.35 a.m., 1.35, 4.35 and 7.35 p.m.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO.	Arrive from Oakland.
7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.
9.30 "	10.30 "
11.30 "	12.30 P.M.
1.30 P.M.	2.30 "
3.30 "	4.30 "
5.30 "	6.30 "
6.30 "	7.30 "
12.00 Night.	1.00 A.M.

*Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$160 | Second Class....$80

LEAVE WHARF CORNER of First and Brannan streets, promptly at 12 o'clock M. on the 3rd and 18th of each month. (except when those days fall on Sunday, then on Monday following) for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL, for NEW YORK.

March 4th—Steamer ALASKA, Captain Parker, will leave at SAN JOSE DE GUATAMALA, ACAPULCO, PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting steamer for KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg Berlin, Copenhagen and Antwerp.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

March 1—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Usal Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.

ELDRIDGE & LEWIS, Agents.

CHANGE OF TIME.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Carrying the United States Mails.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF the North Pacific Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the arrival of the cars from San Francisco:

SENATOR,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, BAY AND LOS ANGELES.

Leaving San Francisco at 3 o'clock P.M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A.M.

FOR EUREKA, CRESCENT CITY, PORT ORFORD, COOS BAY AND UMPQUA RIVER.

Leaving at 12 o'clock, M.

On the 20th of each month the steamer will extend her trip to Port Orford, Coos Bay and Umpqua River, leaving Humboldt on the 22d.

Through Bills of Lading signed for freight to Oregon City, Astoria, Gervais, Salem, Jefferson and Albany, via Portland, without transhipment at Portland.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,
327 Sansome Street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA HONOLULU.

☞ At Greatly Reduced Rates. ☜

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails.

The Splendid Side-Wheel Steamships

NEVADA.....3000 Tons | KERSARGE.....3000 Tons
DACOTA.....3000 Tons | Santiago de Cuba.....1200 Tons

Will leave for Ports in the order named, on the 5th of each month, (except when the day falls on Sunday, then on the following Monday), commencing on Wednesday, December 5th, 1871, and leaving every fifth day thereafter, viz: Tuesday, February 20th, Wednesday, March 27th, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter, on arrival of the Mail from London.

For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,

No. 414 Market St., San Francisco,

J. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

FOR PORTLAND.

THE A 1 CLYDE BUILT IRON STEAMSHIP

CONSTANTINE,

CHAS. THORNE.....Commander.

Will leave on sailing days from

HATHAWAY'S WHARF,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.

For Passage or Freight, apply at the office, 310 and 312 Sansome street, corner of Merchant.

HUTCHINSON, KOHL & CO., Agents.

SOLE AGENCY.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED MILLIKIN BROS., of the City of Sacramento, in the State of California, Sole Agents in the Pacific States and Territories, for the sale of my Celebrated Rye Whiskies, and for the collection of all claims or dealers in my

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want that Brooks and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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614 and 617 Sansome St.

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OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

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[SAN FRANCISCO.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 2d, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Old Clique at Work Again.

A remnant of the old clique which attempted, some three or four years ago, to neutralise the influence of the PACIFIC APPEAL among the colored citizens of the Pacific Coast, (and which this paper has so success fully overcome,) tried to show their serpentlike heads when we got through our address on Educational Affairs at the Siloam Baptist Church in Sacramento City on the evening of February 19th. By the instigation of one or more scoreheads in this city, they came to the large, respectable and interesting audience which had congregated in response to the call published in the Sacramento papers at our own expense. At its close, the spokesman of the scoreheads offered their nonsensical "whereas" and "resolves," and continued with a vehement speech, to the great disgust of all present, save themselves. All of the ladies present, and such gentlemen as Messrs. Valentine, Dunlap, Hickman, and others, were leaving the church, the sexton commenced putting out the lights, and the remnant of the "old clique" were yelling in the dark that their resolutions had been *unanimously* carried.

As we find the resolutions published in the *Elevator* of last week, we copy their conclusion, only to show the envy and spleen which actuated the mover and his party:

"*Resolved*, That we emphatically deny that said Peter Anderson is or ever was the leader, or his paper the organ, of the colored people of this State.

The great trouble with these colored men seems to be that some person or persons have told them what they charge us and the PACIFIC APPEAL, with being a "leader" and an "organ," when the facts are that we have not, nor do we assume anything more than we are entitled to, either as a citizen or a journalist. Our field is wide, in common with others, in the Republican ranks, and we do certainly agree, in the main, with our old antagonists, that we are not, in our own estimation, "leader," nor do we consider the PACIFIC APPEAL the "organ," of any clique or faction—be they colored or white citizens, or any special class of citizens of the State of California. We publish simply a secular newspapor for the dissemination and advocacy of Republican and just principles and also to agitate and secure the rights of the colored citizens of the Pacific Coast to which they are entitled under the law.

And we would further state, in reply, that, as the colored population of this State is estimated to be between 4,000 and 5,000. It would come with a better grace for these five thousand to give an expression as to "leadership," than the seven or eight scoreheads, who came with their manufactured and libelous resolutions to disturb a peaceable meeting to which sensible and orderly people were invited to hear a lecture about educational affairs.

And no one know better than the editor of the *Elevator* that the colored citizens of Sacramento did not call the meeting, and the adjourned meeting was merely a continuation of those which have been held every other month, or oftener, in Siloam Baptist Church in Sacramento City, for over a year, and which we will continue to hold as long as it suits our friends who own the church, and suits those who have promised to give us the same quiet and respectable audiences as they always have heretofore, and the occasion is not lier distant when we will again lecture to them. Yet, with all this knowledge of the case, Mr. Bell tries to delude his readers into the false belief that the colored citizens of Sacramento called a special meeting to pass the maudlin and nonsensical resolutions which were published in his paper of the 23d of February, and which were prefaced as follows; "A large meeting of the colored citizens of Sacramento was held on Monday evening, the 19th inst., in the Baptist Church, Fifth street." After naming the Chairman and Secretary of our adjourned meeting meeting, he says; "The following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously." Then follows the envy and malice contained in the concluding resolution as given above.

It is well known in Sacramento City and elsewhere that the clique who manufactured and presented the poisonous resolutions to our meeting are persons of small calibre and no importance. Together, they have not got sufficient influence in Sacramento to call any meeting in relation to the interests of the colored people, for the reason that the respectable and enlightened portion of the colored people have no confidence in their egotistical pretensions nor do they acquiesce in their bombastic fulminations contained in the venomous resolutions.

We will not, however, move from our legitimate sphere, nor prevent our traducers from being considered as the colored citizens' leaders, if the colored citizens will recognize them as such. But we will remind those would-be leaders of the colored citizens' political interests, that no man or set of men can expect to be recognized as "leaders" of any people, except they show some practical evidence of what they are doing in the interests of those whom they expect to follow. When that is done, the good sense and judgment of the people at large will commend all according to their merits, and point out those whom they consider have been the most active in any particular interest, and the most zealous in any public cause.

Therefore we would say to those who made such a miserable, envious and abortive attempt to mar the good feeling and enthusiasm which prevailed at our meeting at Siloam Baptist Church, at the close of our address, to go into the field in a legitimate way and become leaders upon your individual merits, and we guarantee that the people at large will recognize you as such.

In relation to their other "resolution," which pretends to intimidate or censure us for sending a School bill to Mr. Wheaton, a member of the Assembly, without consulting this clique, or that part of the committee which adheres to the clique, and which is a very small minority of our general committee, which is composed of not less than twenty-five members, located in the different towns in the State, and having the approbation of those and the colored citizens at large for sending a bill so timely to the Republican Assembly. We can very well afford to disregard the insolence and slang as published in *their* "*Elevator*."

We republish the full text of the Assembly bill as introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Wheaton, February 15th:

To the People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section fifty three of said Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section Fifty-three. Every public school shall be open for the admission of all children named in section forty-three, between five and twenty-one years of age, residing in the School District; and the Board of Education shall have power to admit adults and children not residing in the District whenever good reason exists for such exceptions.

SEC. 2. Sections fifty-six and fifty-seven of said Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

It will be seen that ever since our Educational State Convention was held, in October last, that these "slow coach" members of the committee depending entirely on the bill which Mr. Finney drew up for the Senate of his own volition, and which has been delayed to this late date of the session, without being passed.

All those who will be guided by reason and common sense must agree that we were right in sending the above bill in behalf of the colored citizens themselves, as was ordered by resolution of the Stockton State Convention. The difference is, that this minority of the general committee took their own judgment, and we took the judgment of the Stockton Convention, and the majority of the general committee, and the colored citizens at large.

The Appeal in Sacramento, Etc

The PACIFIC APPEAL has now attained the largest circulation in Sacramento City of any newspaper that has ever yet been published in this State by colored men. It is taken and extensively read at the Capitol by members of both political parties, and is regarded a a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific coast. It has a circulation in all the principal cities, towns and localities throughout the State and has subscribers in all the Pacific States and Territories, and is eagerly sought for in the Atlantic States by those desiring the full details of all the important events which transpire among the colored citizens.

The Masonic intelligence which it contains from week to week, is regarded by the white as well as colored Masons as an excellent feature of the paper. Its bold and outspoken course since its establishment in 1862 has won for it admiration and respect from all classes. It offers the greatest inducements as an advertising medium—all advertisements being inserted at as low rates as possible. The subscription is only five dollars per annum; two dollars and fifty cents for six months, and one dollar and twenty-five cents for three months. mailed to any part of the Pacific Coast and Atlantic States. Yearly or half-yearly subscriptions sent in greenbacks, in advance, will be received at par. We desire all to send in their subscriptions, singly or in clubs. A liberal discount will be made to those who will obtain one or more subscribers in any locality. Money for subscriptions may be sent through any Post Office, or through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, at our expense.

Address PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco, Cal.

The Sacramento Murder Trial.

We devote a large space of the APPEAL to-day in giving the full details of the brutal murder of Miss Elizabeth Thompson. The deceased and her bereaved mother were well known in Philadelphia, where they had resided nearly all their lives. The distressed mother was a member of the Bethel church in that city in the days of the Rt. Rev. Richard Allen, its founder. The sad news of her daughter's death when the mournful details reaches their friends will be startling and sad in the extreme.

SUBSTANTIAL BENEFIT.—The proceeds of the Benefit Festival given in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, Wednesday, Feb. 21st, to Rev. W. H. Offer, a delegate to the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, to be held in Nashville, Tenn., in May, netted in cash in the hands of the committee, two hundred and five dollars, besides a number of tickets yet out. The Rev. gentleman was also presented with a gold watch on the night of the entertainment, making it a complete financial success.

HENRY H. BYRNE, ex-District Attorney, died yesterday after a long and severe illness. Mr. Byrne was one of the most able members of the San Francisco Bar. The Courts adjourned with the usual resolutions of condolence.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration at Stockton.

STOCKTON, February 26, 1872.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Pursuant to notice, an adjourned meeting was held in the A. M. E. Church in this city to complete the arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The President of the previous meetings occupied the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary and adopted. On motion of A. F. Holland, the Committee of Arrangements made their report. The programe is as follows:

A National salute to be fired at 9oon.

OFFICERS.

President of the Day—Rev. J. B. Sanderson.

Vice Presidents—James Cloggit, Thomas Hutchinson, Moses Hamilton, Edmond Keys, Stockton; Rev. P. W. Casey, San Jose; Peter Anderson, San Francisco; Ed. Hutton, Yolo County; Rev. James H. Hubbard, Sacramento.

Chaplain—Rev. E. L. Tappen, of Linden District.

Marshal—E. W. Veery.

Secretaries—John Widner and Wm. Robinson, Jr.

PROGRAMME.

Reading President Grant's message to Congress on the Fifteenth Amendment, by A. F. Holland.

Reading of Thirteenth Amendment, by T. B. Barton.

Reading of Fourteenth Amendment, by George B. Johnson.

Oration, by Rev. J. H. Giles, M. D.

Poem, by Emanuel Quiners, Jr.

Recitations, vocal music, etc., by a number of young ladies.

The report of the Committee of Arrangements was taken up in sections, and adopted.

It was resolved that the price of tickets should be $1.50 for a gentlemen and lady, or a single gentlemen, to the evening exercises.

The following committees were appointed:

On Tickets—Wm. Robinson, Sr., J. B. Sanderson, E. W. Veery.

On Supper—Edw. Kees, Harkwell Bates, Mrs. McConkey, Geo. B. Johnson, Moses Hamilton.

The Finance Committee made their report of progress, individually, as to what cash they received to further the celebration. The Committee consitte of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. George B. Johnson, Mr. Wm. Lyan, Mrs. R. T. Green, Miss M. E. Robinson, Miss Cordelia Seymour. After a collection was taken up for fuel and lights, it was, on motion, resolved that the meeting adjourn to Monday evening, March 4th, at 7 P.M.

I. B. B.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 27th.

Mr. Editor: — After my arrival here last evening I was informed that the particulars relating to the murder of Miss Elizabeth Thompson had been sent to you; therefore I will not make up my correspondence of the particulars as you directed.

Respectfully, etc.

X

[We dispatched the writer of the above as a special correspondent to gather the most minute particulars concerning the murder of Elizabeth Thompson, in Sacramento City, and somebody has informed our correspondent of something that has not reached our office up to the time the APPEAL went to press. We have, however, obtained from other sources a most voluminous account of the horrible tragedy, and would advise our correspondent hereafter to adhere to no other instructions in relation to the business of this paper except those which emanate from the PACIFIC APPEAL office. ED. APPEAL.]

LETTERS RECEIVED. — John F. Cook, Esq., Washington City, D.C.; E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Del.; Wm. M. Smith, City; M. D. C., Sacramento; I. B. B., Stockton.

To the care of this office—Mrs. M. J. Morton, Asbury Sterling, Mrs. M. E. Bettencourt.

BISHOP WARD will preach to-morrow (Sunday), in St. Andrew's Church, Sacramento.

It is the heart that makes the home, whether the eye rests on a potato patch or a flower garden. Heart makes home precious, and it is the only thing that can.

Masonic Correspondence.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

Respected Sir and Brother—I cannot recall the matter, whether I recommended the name of a proper representative for your Most Worshipful Grand Lodge to this Grand Lodge or not. It was my intention to name to you as a worthy representative brother Dr. George W. Brooks, a medical graduate of Howard University, and a Past Grand Warden of this M. W. Grand Lodge, provided in the scope of your own acquaintance, or the knowledge of the craft of your jurisdiction, no other one is suggested as more suitable.

Our Grand Secretary will forward soon a more lengthy statement of our condition here. We have here in the District of Columbia about four hundred active masons distributed in the following named Lodges:

Social Lodge, No. 1.
No. 2.*
Felix Lodge, No. 3.
Hiram Lodge, No. 4.†
Eureka Lodge, No. 5.
Meridian Lodge, No. 6.
Widow's Son Lodge, 7.†
Warren Lodge, No. 8.
Pythagoras Lodge, No. 9.

* No. 2 was Universal, now a part of the Grand Lodge of Va. having been ceded by us after the time Alexandria County, the Virginia complement of the ten mile square, was retrocoded to Virginia.

† No. 4 and 7 are located at Georgetown, District of Columbia, and the other Lodges are in Washington, D. C.

Enclosed herewith I send you the names and proper signatures of the officers elected and installed for the present Masonic year 5872, of our Grand Lodge. You will for this year see that any certificate professing to hail from this M. W. Grand Lodge duly corresponds.

We have but *two* Grand Lodges in this jurisdiction, that of our white brethren and that of our own. We hope soon to have but *one*, and with fraternal sincerity thank the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California for the great aid rendered that hope in having as the orator of your anniversary festival the Hon. John B. Felton, and for the words that fell from his lips on the rostrum you provided for him.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN F. COOK.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of California:

BE IT KNOWN, That at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the District of Columbia, held at Masonic Hall, in the City of Washington, on the 27th day of December, A. L. 5871, the following brethren were duly elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year, and subsequently installed and proclaimed as such:

The M.W. John F. Cook, ... G.M
Rt.W. Andrew B. Finney . . . D.G.M
Rt.W. Wm. A. Taliaferro, . S.G.W
Rt.W. Wm. Perry Ryder, . . . J.G.W
Rt.W. Albert Parker . . . . G. Treas
Rt.W. John G. Goines, . . . G. Sec'y

And the signatures hereto appended are in the proper handwriting of the Grand Officers.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents and affixed thereto the seal of the Grand Lodge at the City of Washington, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872. JOHN G. GOINES,
Grand Sec'y.

[The correspondence from Wilmington, Delaware, will appear next week.—ED.]

☞ If you want printing done good and cheap, give CUDDY & HUGHES a call at 511 Sansome St.

Proclamation.

The Emperor congratulates the City of San Francisco on the laying of the Corner Stone of the new City Hall, and hopes that the nation will now take a new Departure, and lay the foundation of Honor and Justice, and thereby insure a future glory for the Bay City.

NORTON I.
Emperor S. S. A.

Death.

In this city, Feb. 27th, Oliver Jones, formerly of Washington City, D. C., aged 54 years.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies have concluded to give Mr. WILLIAM WAUGH, familiarly known by the church-going community as "Uncle Billy," a Benefit Entertainment. Due notice will be given of time and place.

FOR SALE.—The well known Old Georgia Restaurant, No. 518 Pacific street, is for sale. It is well fitted up and has a good run of custom. Enquire on the premises. ISAAC S. PEEKER, proprietor.

GRAND CELEBRATION

—AND—

CALICO PARTY

In honor of the Ratification of the

Fifteenth Amendment

To the Constitution of the United States.

The Members of the

Young Men's

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

In connection with an Auxilliary Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, respectfully invite the public generally to attend the GRAND CELEBRATION and CALICO PARTY to be held

Monday Ev'ng, April 1st, 1872,

At the Society's Hall.

PACIFIC ST., NEAR MASON,

The proceeds to be devoted towards liquidating the indebtedness on the Hall.

Committee of Arrangements:

W. C. Parrot, P. Anderson, Wm. Tokey, E. Harry, Jas. Hite, A. Lacey, Adrian Lee, R. H. Keeton, Daniel Dunn, S. S. Jackman, Jas. Hughes, E. Hill Simpson, W. H. Rogers, John Lankersty, John Williams, W. H. Hunt, Edward Harper, William Stewart, Chester Ison, S. A. Saunders, S. H. Pittington, Nathaniel Williams, John Dewey, J. C. Lewis, James Hitchings, George Brown, J. P. Lafeldor, J. B. Wilson, William Smith, Thomas Watson, L. W. Bell,

H. F. Beatty, William Towne, Charles Whitfield.

Reception Committe.

STATE DISSECTED.

W. H. Alexander, W. H. Blake, John Williams.

Floor Managers.

WHITE SECTION.

E. A. Clark, Daniel Dunn.

A Selected Band of Musicians will be in attendance.

It is to be hoped that the Public will take this opportunity to assist the Society in making their enterprise a success, as this building is a public ornament, and the Association is in much need of Funds.

TICKETS:

Admitting Lady and Gentleman, . $1.00
Single, ... 75

☞ For further particulars see large bills.

Freedom's Jubilee!

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE

Fifteenth Amedment!

Will be celebrated at the

Mercantile Library Hall, Bush Street,

BY A GRAND

SOIREE DANSANTE!

On Monday Ev'g, April 1st, 1872,

Under the auspices of the following Committee, who pledge themselves to make it the most Entertainment of the season.

Capt. A. Ferguson, Capt. J. S. Henrique, Capt. S. Emery, Sacramento, Capt. John Jones, Capt. G. W. Miller, Petaluma, Capt. A. Decker, E. A. Hall, J. Brannan, W. Cook, Jas. Riley, T. Dutto, W. C. Ely and Jas. Harris, J. E. Brown, Jas. Graney, Jas. Fay, Jas. Mahony, Jas. Stewart, Geo. Bell, H. White, S. S. Morris, W. Geary, J. F. Blake, F. A. Bell, J. Scott, F. Green, J. Wrandell, J. E. Francis, J. Allen, J. E. Dallender.

FLOOR MANAGERS—ROBT. SMALL, B. COGER, ISRAEL WILSON, C. LIVINGSTON.

BALLENBERGH'S splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

☞ The Table will be under the supervision of the pioneer caterer, J. R. MALONEY.

TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

FOR SALE

At Reduced Prices, 50 pairs of Superior Roller Skates. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot. Apply to

J. B. WILSON,
No. 511 CLAY STREET.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, BISHOP WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let other festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations he made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.
J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.
BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.
FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.
J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento.
J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.
P. R. GREEN, Stockton.
WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.
P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.
J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.
J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.
BISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.
THOMAS DETTER, White Pine Mission.
JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.
DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1872.

NOTICE!

Pursuant to the above Appeal an Entertainment will be given on Thursday, March 28th, 1872, with the following ladies and gentlemen as

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mrs. A. Leman, Mrs. F. Fletcher, Mrs. M. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary Thomas, Mrs. M. J. Sherwood, Mrs. C. E. Sanderson, Mrs. M. A. Wesley, Mrs. Lavina Bell, Mrs. Jane Long, Mrs. F. Montgomery, Mrs. S. A. Cobb, Mrs. Martha Green, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Caroline Congdon, Mrs. Edith Franklin, Mrs. Ellen Bell, Mrs. Emily Phelps, Mrs. Mary Freeman, Mrs. Linda Wilburn, Mrs. Hannah Barker, Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Sella Williams, Mrs. Mary Phillips, Miss Mary White, Mrs. J. A. Bowers, Mrs. Sarah Patterson, Mrs. Sarah Carter, Mrs. Hester Richardson, Mrs. Mary Green, Mrs. E. Alexander, Mrs. S. Wilson, Mr. Jno. Peterson, Mrs. E. A. Clark, Mrs. S. Lacey, Mrs. Lapkeby,

Mrs. C. Depee, Mrs. Francis Blake, Mrs. C. Hall, Mrs. Anthony Osborn, Mrs. Ellen Lee, Mrs. Mary Greene, Miss Martha Green, Mrs. J. S. Hensley, Mrs. E. Hill Simpson, Mrs. S. Fletcher, Mr. Charles Eggers, Mr. Henry Greene, Mr. Geo. W. Lee, Mr. Geo. Richardson, Mr. W. H. Carter, Capt. J. S. Henrique, Mr. Isaac Wood, Mr. James Beasley, Mr. Lish Johnson, Mr. S. Preston, Mr. C. Lee, Mrs. Dorcas Perkins, Mr. C. Lee, Capt. Alex. Ferguson, Mr. P. A. Bell, Mr. Isaac Pierson, Mrs. D. R. Jackman, Mrs. E. M. Quinn, Mr. D. W. Rogers, Mr. Julius Anderson, Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Robert Fillmore, Mr. A. Gross, Mrs. E. Fields, Mrs. E. A. Dorsey, Mr. L. A. Clark.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS.		PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH—OVER
December, 1871		$3,000,000.
$8,000,000		

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300,000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONDUCT during the business YEAR FOR CENT LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Special Official Report, says:

"The KNICKERBOCKER has ECONOMY and PRUDENCE more nearly combined in its management than any other company examined by public authorities."

☞ Special care in the selection of its risks; Strict economy in all its expenses; Prompt payment of its just losses and liabilities; and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company.

EMANUEL LYMAN, President.
GEORGE T. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
CHARLES M. HOWARD, Attorney
E. W. DUNN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
New York City.

DANIEL NORCROSS,
General Agent for California.
STEVENSON BUILDING ..... ROOM 10,
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

LOOK OUT FOR

THERESE!

THE

Langston Dramatic Company

Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,
Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss A. Burris,
Miss J. Miles,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Francis, Mr. E. Hall,
Mr. W. Mitchell.

☞ Besides a splendid grand and fashionable ball on Tuesday afternoon at 2 P.M., at Mr. Pelissier's real dance, Californian street, one door above Prospect Place.

W. T. GARRATT, JAMES SILLMAN, WM. T. LITTLE.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S

Brass and Bell Foundry,

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions; Steam Whistles.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

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Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

19th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

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Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB HOUSE

—AND—

SALOON,

No. 1123 POWELL STREET,
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GIBBS & DIXON, Prop's

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

at the

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NOW THAT THE SEASON OF FEVER AND AGUE is commenced, we would advise all to take the remedy that has be tested

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.

Seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, BLOOD AND KIDNEYS, and in this way eradicates the disease from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

JAMES DUNN,

Dealer in all kinds of

COAL & WOOD,

L. H. Cor. Powell and Pacific Sts.

☞ Goods delivered free of Charge.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

Successors to

CUERIN & KELLY,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Grats, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beakert's Philadelphia Boots.

may15-tf

JAMES A. STEWART. CHAS. H. STEWART.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

320 J STREET, Bet. Eighth and Ninth,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc.

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALL KINDS OF

PRINTING

neatly and promptly executed at the well known PIONEER PRINTING HOUSE, No. 511 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant.

CUDDY & HUGHES.

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INVENTOR OF

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SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

au13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug28

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
1868 A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ISAAC PEEKER,

Successor to

WM. BRANCH & CO.,

Has Removed to

No. 518 Pacific St

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and the coolest Rooms on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

C. P. R. R.

February 26th, 1872.



SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO.

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
6.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.	San Francisco	2.30 P.M.
8.35 "	9.00 "	Oakland	1.00 "
8.45 "	9.30 "	San Jose	12.30 "
4.30 "	5.00 "	Niles	5.00 P.M.
7.35 "	8.05 "	Lathrop	1.45 "
8.35 "	11.58 "	Stockton	6.07 "
8.45 "	11.50 "	Merced	5.20 "
10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	Sacramento	3.00 A.M.
Leave going West.			Arrive from East.

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

Leave going South.			Arrive from South.
7.30 P.M.	8.20 A.M.	San Francisco	10.45 A.M.
4.00 "	4.50 "	Niles	3.30 "
5.30 "	7.30 "	San Jose	2.00 "
Arrive from North.			Leave going North.

STOCKTON, LATHROP and MERCED

Leave going South.			Arrive from South.
8.35 A.M.	8.55 "	Stockton	10.30 A.M.
11.5 "	9.05 "	Lathrop	8.00 "
2.40 P.M.	12.10 P.M.	Merced	5.30 P.M.
Leave going North.			Arrive from North.

SACRAMENTO, COLFAX, RENO and OGDEN

Leave going West.			Arrive from West.
	2.00 P.M.	Sacramento	1.00 P.M.
	2.40 "	Junction	12.15 "
1.30 P.M.	3.10 "	Marysville	11.30 A.M.
2.30 "	4.10 "	Colfax	10.30 "
	6.00 "	Reno	8.15 P.M.
	9.20 "	Ogden	5.30 "
Arrive from West.			Leave going East.

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.

Leave going North.			Arrive from North.
8.45 A.M.	9.00 P.M.	Sacramento	1.25 P.M.
10.25 "	10.40 "	Junction	11.15 "
1.30 P.M.	2.15 "	Marysville	12.30 A.M.
2.30 "	3.15 "	Tehama	9.30 "
	9.20 P.M.	Red Bluff	6.00 A.M.
Arrive from South.			Leave going South.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and CALISTOGA.

Leave going North.			Arrive from North.
8.00 P.M.	7.30 A.M.	San Pablo	6.00 P.M.
9.00 "	8.30 "	Vallejo	5.00 "
7.30 "	10.40 A.M.	Napa	4.00 "
9.10 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	Calistoga	2.00 P.M.
Arrive from South.			Leave going North.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and KNIGHT'S LANDING.

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
11.30 A.M.	8.00 P.M.	San Francisco	3.15 P.M.
12.30 P.M.	9.00 "	Vallejo	2.15 "
10.30 P.M.	10.30 "	Knight's	1.30 A.M.
1.40 P.M.	11.40 P.M.	Marysville	5.30 "
Arrive from West.			Leave going West.

SAN FRANCISCO and HEALDSBURG.

Leave going North.			Arrive from North.
8.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.	San Francisco	11.30 A.M.
2.30 P.M.	9.00 "	Donahue	5.40 P.M.
4.30 "	10.10 "	Santa Rosa	3.30 "
6.40 "	6.00 "	Healdsburg	1.30 "
Arrive from South.			Leave going South.

STOCKTON, SILTON and OAK DALE

Leave going South.			Arrive from South.
	7.30 A.M.	Stockton	6.00 P.M.
	11.45 "	Oak Dale	2.00 "
	1.45 P.M.	Milton	12.15 "
	5.00 "	Oak Dale	5.00 P.M.
Arrive from North.			Leave going North.

CAL. P. R. R. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
6.30 P.M.	7.00 A.M.	San Francisco	2.30 P.M.
8.35 "	11.58 "	Benicia	12.00 M.
8.45 "	11.50 "	Davisville	11.50 A.M.
10.45 P.M.	1.45 P.M.	Sacramento	3.00 "
Arrive from West.			Leave going West.

Explanation.

For trains running "from" San Francisco, take the left hand columns and read "downwards."

For trains running "towards" San Francisco, take the right hand columns and read "upwards."

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.30, 11.30 A.M., 2.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00 P.M. Leave OAKLAND, 8.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.30, 5.30 P.M. Sundays only—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 9.30, 11.30 A.M., 2.30 P.M. Leave OAKLAND, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 4.30 P.M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 A.M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P.M. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.30,

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for a Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN,

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

☞Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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PUBLISHERS,
614 and 617 Sansome St.
PHILADELPHIA.

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
Merchants' Exchange Building.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $650,000

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to the permanent street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S)
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, brokers, merchants and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable to it readily, at the lowest rates of interest, in per agent for interested only.
Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au17

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,113 6

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. H. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.
au18

THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS.
Both Fire and Marine

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.

Officers:
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PETER DONAHUE, ... Vice-President
CHAS. H. CUSHING, ... Secretary
WILLIS E. CHERAU, Marine Director

Board of Directors:

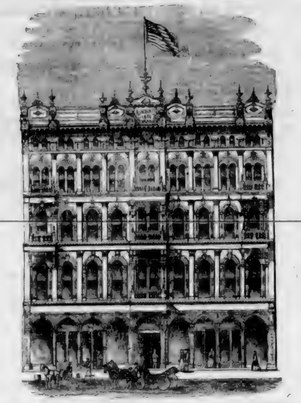
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CRAIG & SON,
821 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in this city or those arriving from the interior, a choice newly furnished room at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. se2-3m

BANCROFT'S
721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING,
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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.

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ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be stored by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWEST than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—most live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our immense factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Roller, Cameo Color roller, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial.
We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Orders, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with the world.
Our fellowmen in Alaska by an an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS,
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC.

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
ma21

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. E. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may9-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

N. C. PATRIDGE.
e26-tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

COLORED WAITERS
Wanted Immediately.
As waiters on board the Sloop
"PENSACOLA,"
Eight young colored men.
For further information and transportation to Mare Island, apply at the Naval Rendezvous, Washington street, near Post Office. Waiters are not required to ship previously for the service

BRAY & CO.,
BUSH STREET
COAL AND WOOD YARD,
No. 706 Bush Street, near Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders left in boxes at N. E. cor. Front and Clay or H. W. cor. Taylor and Post Offices, will receive prompt attention at lowest prices.

Wood sawed to order. The kinds of articles ordered will be delivered.

West Hartley Coal,	Live Oak Wood.
Scotch Canel Coal,	White Wood.
Scotch Splint Coal,	Pine Wood.
Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal,	Red Wood.
Sydney Coal,	Lighting Kindling.
Goose Bay Coal,	Coke.
Bellingham Bay Coal.	Charcoal.
Full Weight of coal. Full Measure of Wood.	

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
sep M. TSCHIRNER.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 512 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO.
J. A. Marx, - - - - Assayer.
Analysis of Ores, Mi s as 15.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you c n't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP;
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it.
Don't neglect a cough, or trifle with any throat or lung trouble, coughing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is everybody manufactured as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all cases of recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or other diseases. Being free from all impurity in the form of new rum or other alcohol usually employed, it is entirely free from the headache effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.
It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.
It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts!
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of the Fruits they profess to represent.
They are put up in handsome style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Comparing quality and contents, these others are found so cheap.
Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and purity of flavor to any other, or a similar nature, but from its concentrated, genuine each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other or safter remedies without personal contact, call, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE
By using according to directions

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and surest remedy ever offered to the afflicted. They contain no mercury or other mineral or mineral. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible when they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Agents Commissions are one-fifth of money collected by them.

Bishop Moore in Stockton.

STOCKTON, March 13, 1872.

Mr Editor:

The Rt. Rev. J. J. Moore, Bishop of South Carolina, delivered an able and edifying lecture in the M. E. Church in this city, on Monday night, 4th instant, on the subject of "The obstacles in the way of the Freedmen of the South in their efforts to improve their condition."

The interesting notice of the subject, together with the high reputation of the reverend lecturer, drew a large and appreciative audience, a majority of which were white persons, among whom I noticed several Southerners.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

The lecturer drew a graphic and gloomy picture of the condition of the Freedman in consequence of the hostility of many of the white citizens to the general education of the colored people, and especially of the outrages perpetrated by the Ku-klux These latter seem to be actuated by innate depravity and love of cruelty, and cannot even plead a desire, however misguided, to subserve the interests of their own race. Their animosity seems chiefly directed against the moral and intellectual teachers of the colored people. A minister or a school teacher is generally the special object of the cruelty and brutality of the Ku-klux gangs. Whenever it can be done with safety, preachers and teachers are stripped and flogged unmercifully, and not infrequently murdered outright. The lecturer gave many melancholy instances of these outrages in illustration.

But what the Freedmen need above all things at the present time to advance their moral and material welfare is systematic and unobstructed religious instruction. When this is furnished, intellectual improvement and adaptability to their political privileges and duties will follow. There are vast fields for profitable missionary labor throughout the South; and the Catholic Church, ever on the alert for new fields, and ever zealous in the improvement of opportunities to propagate her faith, has entered with intelligence, system and order upon the work of proselyting our race there. Already has that Church sent seven hundred young Freedmen to Italy, to be educated for the priesthood, with a view to missionary work among their own people in the Southern States. The lecturer urged upon the Protestant Churches generally, and the Methodists especially, the necessity of prompt and efficient action, if they would save the Freedmen from being converted bodily to Catholicism.

CARPET-BAGGERS.

The lecturer said that one greivous difficulty with which the Freedman have had to contend in their political relations, is found in the unprincipled men who drift down from the North under the guise of friendship for the colored people, and with professions of devotion to the Republican party, gain tre confidence of the colored people only to betray and rob them. These carpet-baggers are, after the Ku-klux, the worst enemies the Freedmen have to contend with. They get the votes of the colored people, get into office, steal every thing they can get their hands on, and then "leave the country for the country's good." Until the colored citizens have among them intelligent and honest educators in the school room, in the pulpit, on the rostrum, and in the press, they will be made the victims of designing demagogues and false friends of the North, as well as of open enemies among the native whites of South.

DEFRAUDING THE FREEDMAN.

Another prolific source of discouragement and demoralization of the Freedmen is the palpable frauds too frequently pepetrated upon them by their white neighbors, in labor contracts. Many honest men, after working faithfully for six months or a year, they find that they have been laboring under a fraudulent contract, and are deprived of their wages, they naturally hesitate about making new engagements. When these and other obstacles to their advancement are removed, and the Freedmen are permitted to become owners of a portion of the soil they cultivate, they will by their industry, their morality, and their determination to command and deserve confidence—prove themselves worthy of the great boon of freedom that has been vouchsafed to them, though in the ordeals of fire, and sword, and blood.

I have not been able, in this brief sketch, to do more than touch a few of the salient points of the able and interesting lecture, which was exceedingly well received by all hearers.

It cannot fail to exert a salutary influence upon the conditions of the Freedmen, by awakening a new interest in them in the minds of all friends of common progress, without regard to political or sectional bias.

At the close of the Bishop's remarks, Brother Bruner made an appeal to the audience for a contribution to aid the funds for the supply of books for the Freedmen.

The appeal was responded to liberally.

On Thursday evening, Bishop Moore preached in the First Baptist Church a very able sermon, from Revelations vi, 3: "And I saw, and behold a white horse, and he that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him; and he went forth conquering and to conquer."

At the close of the sermon a liberal collection was taken up, for which the Bishop returned his thanks, and feelingly acknowledged the hospitality and kindness with which he had been treated by the people of Stockton. He said to the congregation that he could hardly hope to address them again, as he expected to leave for South Carolina in a few days.

G. B. J.

From Charleston, South Carolina.

From the *Missionary Record* of Feb. 14th, a paper published by colored men, of which R. H. Cain is editor, we copy the following:

The Convention of the Republican party in this State called to elect delegates to the National Convention to nominate the President and Vice President, met on the 19th of this month, and was called to order by the Hon. A. J. Ransier, Lieutenant Governor. There was a large and full attendance from every county, and all were eager to do their part in serving the country.

The House was called to order at 5 o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the Representatives. The Chairmanship of the temporary organization was a feature of contest among certain parties who vied with each other in seeking to secure control of affairs, and send their friends to the National Convention. Hon. R. B. Elliott was the choice of a large number of delegates, while Hon. R. H. Gleaves, of Beaufort, was the choice of another wing. A contest ensued, which lasted for sometime, and resulted in a compromise upon Hon. Speaker F. J. Moses, who was triumphantly elected by the Convention, and who was afterward made permanent Chairman. The Convention assumed that shape and proportions which is the general type of such gatherings. There was that overflowing of desire to control which is the result of ambitious impertinence found in all such bodies. It appeared that all seemed anxious to have their peculiar views carried out, and their choice for candidates elected. There was no want of candidates for this honor. There were men of large means, and men of small orains—there were men of all grades of intelect who wanted to go. Skillful plans were laid by aspirants to succeed at all hazards. Sooner they were wanted or not, and they bent all efforts to succeed, but were defeated.

The contests which arose among the principal disputants were induced by misapprehensions that some of them were in the "Ring," and pledged to do certain things in securing the nomination of individuals who were obnoxious to a majority of the Convention.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, By the Union Republican party of the State of South Carolina in Convention assembled, that we endorse the administration of President U. S. Grant in its wise and successful policy which has reduced the national debt while lessening the public expenses, and at the same time preserved full faith with the public creditors.

Resolved, That the profound gratitude of the Republicans of South Carolina is due to the Republican majority in the Forty second Congress, for their enactment of the Act to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to President U. S. Grant for that Act whereby the armed bands organized and operated by the Democratic party for the suppression of free speech, and a free ballot in South Carolina, have been suppressed.

Resolved, That while we thus accord a merited endorsement to the man who in peace as in war has deserved the highest esteem of the whole country, we especially, but earnestly remonstrate against the great majority of the Federal appointments that have been made in this State during the past three years, whereby the Republican party of South Carolina has been wounded in the house of its friends; and we do here express our belief that such appointment of persons not in sympathy with the Republican party of the State or Nation, is due largely to the misrepresentation made to the President by United States Senator F. A. Sawyer.

Resolved, That the National Republican party having declared in its platform of 1868 in favor of an oath of allegiance to be administered to and required of Masons of Massachusetts, whom the Masonic world has now on trial as to the legality of their proceedings in their organization as Masonic bodies. The Anti-Masonic dogma put forth by them in the organization of their Grand Lodges is that of "assumption,"—of late, "revolution and assumption," as set up by G. M. Gardner, of Massachusetts, in an address before his Grand Lodge. It becomes necessary for us to learn what is meant by "revolution and assumption" when used by a Mason, and to enquire what landmark or usage is not ignored and rejected under such expressions as "revolution and assumption." What are we to understand by these words? The only way in which we can interpret them is to ascertain what was done, what is being done, and what is to be continued by this "revolution and assumption."

First. The indefensible body that assembled on July 30th, 1733, at Boston, and which afterwards issued charters to the Lodges in the following States, viz.: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, with a Provincial G. M. at its head, by whose authority the charters for the several Lodges were issued, which authority he professed to have received from the Grand Lodge of England, and was set forth in the following form, by G. M. Rev. George M. Randall, thus: "In 1733, Right Worshipful Henry Price of this city received from England the first charter ever received on this continent. This charter conferred Grand Lodge powers." Thirty-three or thirty-four years passed away when it was distinctly affirmed by the G. Sec. of the Grand Lodge of England that they did not know Henry Price, as his name was nowhere to be found on their Lodge books. Farther, that the G. M. whom he asserted empowered him with such authority, Viscount Montacute, was never G. M. of England. But by "revolution and assumption" all this is made Masonic. We are told that the body was a Masonic Lodge, and the mother of American Freemasonry. What was that body? We assert that it had no warrant, and that Henry Price who presided over it was not known to the G. M. or the Grand Lodge of England, by whose authority he professed to act in organizing the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge laid the question over till its next meeting, when it decided that the said De Costa and others should be initiated, providing they paid a certain sum. (See Appendix, No. I.)

We find they referred the question to the Grand Lodge. Why this extraordinary movement? Were the petitioners engaged in the slave trade, or were they pirates upon the American coast? It is evident that there was something wrong and disgraceful to the extent that the Lodge refused to record the facts. It is patent that they were wanting in character, for having put the Lodge and Grand Lodge to such trouble, they then declined it. After having refused to pay the fees for initiation, and falsified it by reference to "ancient Lodges abroad." Now, in view of these facts, that there was no Masonry in either of those organizations—that is, the St. John or the St. Andrew—does P. G. M. Bierce inform us correctly when he says it was upon the diction of G. M. Gardner, of Massachusetts, that the chairman of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Ohio to consider the petition from the colored Masons of that State for recognition, that he, "Brother Sparrow," reported adversely upon the mere reading of G. M. Gardner's address, and thereupon remained determined? If such is the truth, the more will be his future shame.

The truth of the business is, Brother Sparrow, that both Henry Price and David de Costa had eaten sour grapes and set their children's teeth on edge, or in other words, were destitute of Masonry; and we hope with all these things made public, we shall hereafter hear no more of *clandestine, worthless, irregular, &c.*

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

We are indebted to Lewis Hayden, of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for his very able review (in pamphlet form of 51 pages) of the history of the white and colored Masons of that State, from their earliest records and Grand Lodge formation. He cites back to days beyond the Revolution, and brings to light many interesting facts, incidents, and glaring innovations of the American white Masons of those days to get their number of delegates, while Hon. R. H. Gleaves, of Beaufort, was the choice of another wing. A contest ensued, which lasted for sometime, and resulted in a compromise upon Hon. Speaker F. J. Moses, who was triumphantly elected by the Convention, and who was afterward made permanent Chairman. The Convention assumed that shape and proportions which is the general type of such gatherings. There was that overflowing of desire to control which is the result of ambitious impertinence found in all such bodies. It appeared that all seemed anxious to have their peculiar views carried out, and their choice for candidates elected. There was no want of candidates for this honor. There were men of large means, and men of small orains—there were men of all grades of intelect who wanted to go. Skillful plans were laid by aspirants to succeed at all hazards. Sooner they were wanted or not, and they bent all efforts to succeed, but were defeated.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 16th. 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Public School Question.

The attempt to spoil the efforts and intentions of our Educational State Convention by the two or three colored men who pocketed the School bill which was gotten up by the San Francisco members of the General Committee, in January, is condemned by nearly our whole people in the State. Their shortsightedness in depending alone on Mr. Finney's Senate bill is now fully revealed. Had it not been for our timely though late intervention in sending the Wheaton School bill direct to the Assembly, in behalf of the Stockton Educational Convention, and the colored citizens themselves, they would have had no hearing in their own behalf. The Wheaton bill, in all its purity, is yet in the Assembly among a Republican majority, where both bills should have been at first, and where the utility of the bill would have been elaborately discussed early in January. But no; these shortsighted colored men would set aside the judgment and intentions, instructions and resolutions of the October Educational Convention, by relying upon their own judgments, and depending solely upon the success of Mr. Finney's Senate bill. We believe in the phrase "that he who would be free must himself strike the blow," and to make the phrase applicable in sending our bill and petitions for all grievances, it would come with better grace, and create more sympathy. All should feel thankful to Senator Finney for his efforts in endeavoring to have equal school privileges for colored children—they have been masterly. The Democratic majority in the Senate crippled his bill by the Larkin colorphobia amendment; nevertheless, Senator Finney is as true as steel, and has discharged his duty well; but because he done his duty well is no reason why our Committee should not have been equally active in giving simultaneous action by having had a similar bill sent into the Assembly in the early part of January. One could not have conflicted with the other, because a Senate bill and an Assembly bill on any one subject, or having the same object in view, is considered by parliamentarians perfectly proper. It is a common usage in Congress and all State Legislatures, whether it be on the subject of amnesty, civil rights, railroads, or any other legislative matters. If the subject meets with defeat in one branch, it has a hope for revival in the other, and may in the end obtain a committee of conference from each branch, and the subject be compromised by slight concessions, and the main subject become a law. Those are the main reasons why we insisted that a timely school bill should be sent direct to the Assembly, and which was introduced in behalf of the October Stockton Educational Convention by Mr. Wheaton, February 13th, and should have been introduced, accompanied by the great number of petitioners which were obtained all over the State, simultaneously with the Senate bill introduced January 23d by the Hon. S. J. Finney. It is to be hoped that when the Assembly bill reaches the Senate in its original state, that the two or three Democratic majority in the Senate will not consider it in a party sense, but consider it in the sense of right and justice, and in accordance with the National and State Laws, which guarantee to all citizens equal privileges and immunities. The Educational Convention which assembled in Stockton, in October last, considered it one of their first duties to respectfully ask the Legislature, by humble petition, to give, by the laws of the State, the colored children equal public school privileges as taxpayers in common with other citizens. They have respectfully asked the Legislature, by a Senate and Assembly bill, and thousands of signatures from the very best class of citizens of the State, to make the remedy, instead of the United States Courts under the civil rights bill. As the session is fast drawing to a close, all are anxiously awaiting the action of the Legislature. The whole subject hinges upon the two or three Democratic majority in the Senate to pass a liberal school bill, which will accord with the ideas set forth in Governor Booth's inaugural, on the necessity of opening the public schools to the children of all citizens.

Colored Democrats.

We would advise the few colored men who made such lame excuses last Fall, and at two or three elections previous, for bolting the Regular Republican Ticket and voting for Democratic candidates, to carefully review the remarks made by Senators LARKIN and BEIDE on Senator FINNEY'S Compulsory Education bill before they assisted in defeating it in the Senate on last Wednesday. We hope these colored Democrats will receive the ungrateful and insulting rebuke administered with the utmost humility and grace, and not sneak into the Republican party, but remain with their party *friends*, the Democrats.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket for a grand entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Demosthenic Literary Society, consisting of a Lecture and Concert, to take place at Pacific Hall, on Tuesday evening, March 19th, on which occasion Mr. Joaquin Miller, "Poet of the Sierras," will give his last lecture, previous to his departure for Europe.

The Militia Laws.

The Legislature, at the present session, should alter the existing militia laws, so as to admit the two or three independent colored companies into the National Guard of this State. The Brannan Guard of San Francisco, the Sacramento Zouaves, and the Petaluma Guard, are all very creditable organizations, and have paraded in each city on almost every public celebration for the last four or five years, and are acknowledged to be as proficient in drill as the majority of the white companies. They receive no assistance from the State for the payment of rent of armories, etc. It is but just that they should get the same encouragement as all other militia companies, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will see that the above named companies are incorporated into the National Guard before it adjourns. *It is not too late to make the necessary amendment.*

LETTERS RECEIVED.—E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Delaware; T. H. G.; Albert Connor, Sacramento; Miss Adelia Scott, Virginia City, Nev.; A. B., Chico; J. Johnson, Stockton Hon. J. J. Cresswell, Washington City; Rowell & Co., New York; St. Louis Advertising Agency.

To the care of this office: Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, Asbury Sterling, Nelson Cook, Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

Langston Dramatic Troupe.

This company of colored actors will render the fine play of "Evadne, or the Statue," in the Oakland Theatre on Thursday evening next, March 21st. Miss Lucia Johnson and Miss Adella Burris will assume the leading female parts, and Messrs. C. Francis, W. Mitchell, G. W. Bell, J. Whiting, W. Price, the leading male parts. See advertisement in another column.

THE MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK.—This institution paid a very large dividend the current year, and is fast acquiring an enviable fame.

Defeat of the Compulsory Education Bill.

On Wednesday, March 13th, at 3 P. M. the Senate took up the special order of the day, Senate bill No. 33—an act to enforce the education of children in the State of California [by Mr. Finney, substitute reported by the Committee on Education, adopted by the Senate on its pa-sage].

M. IRWIN was not opposed to the education of children, and if parents would not send their children to school he would not be opposed to applying the coercive principle, if a practical method could be adopted. He doubted very much if it could be adopted. He doubted very much if it could be done in California and under institutions like ours.

Mr. FINNEY said Mr. Irwin, in saying that the bill interfered with the authority and the rights of parents, had overlooked the fact that the bill only requires that children should be taught somewhere, either at public or private schools or at home. And it does not require the attendance of children who live more than a mile from school. As to relying upon parents to send their children to school, he would reply, that in the Senator's own county the School Superintendent of that county says, "the indifference and the neglect of parents is an actual injury to the public schools."

Mr. IRWIN said he did not think any children in the county, living within reach of a school, failed to attend for a longer period than is required by the bill.

Mr. FINNEY addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill, occupying about one hour and a half. He said the bill under consideration was a copy of the Michigan law, which was similar to that of Massachusetts. He considered the relations of the State to education, quoting from the Constitution, Chief Justice Marshall, Cooley's Constitutional Limitations, Daniel Webster and Macauley to show that education is a duty which is imperative on the State.

* * * * *

He then referred to the school statistics of California, which show that nearly one-fourth of the children of the State are out of school. He proceeded to argue in favor of compulsory education as a measure of self-preservation on the part of the State, quoting from Mills' work on Political Economy in support of his views.

Mr. LARKIN thought Mr. Finney had been very industrious for some months past in preparing his arguments in favor of the bill, but he could not share his admiration for the military education and other institutions of foreign countries. He said the real object of the bill was to place colored children in school with white children, because it requires every child to attend school. It was intended as a disgrace upon the white children of the State. The principle of compelling children to be sent to school might do in a country where people are subject, or where they are slaves, but it would not do in America.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. COWEN moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The motion failed by the following vote:

Ayes—Andros, Boucher, Crane, De Haven, Duffy, Dyer, Evans, Finney, Garratt, Goodale, Kent, McKusick, Neff, Oulton, Perkins, Tompkins, Turner, Wing—18.

Noes—Barnard, Beck, Beigs, Boggs, Counts, Farley, Fowler, Gwin, Hutchings, Irwin, Keys, Larkin, Maclay, McCoy, McMurry, Minis, O'Connor, Pendegast, Tuttle, Van Ness, Ward, Wilson—22.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and it failed, ayes 18, noes 22. Messrs. MACLAY and Beigs voting no, and the other members voting as above.

Mr. BEIDE said he had no objection to the compulsory principle of the bill, but as his party was opposed to mixed schools, he should vote against the bill if he could be satisfied that it admits colored children to public schools with white children.

It is evident by the above strictly party vote on the Compulsory Education bill, that the same Democratic colorphobia reasons will be given to reject the pending Assembly School bill after it passes the House and reaches the Senate. Let the Assembly do its duty and pass the Wheaton bill. We will cheerfully accept its defeat by the Senate. As to the Larkin pro-slavery colorphobia amendment which is now tacked on to Mr. Finney's original Senate bill, it is regarded by the colored citizens at large as the most detestable insult that any convert to pro-slavery is capable of giving, and is rejected and scorned by all with smiling contempt, mingled with the gratification that there is a day of political reckoning, when the enlightened people of the State will rise in their majesty, and hurl into political oblivion every advocate of pro-slavery and colorphobia proscriptions against any class of citizens. These proscriptive public school laws can not remain on the statutes longer than two years at most—that is to the meeting of the next Legislature. Therefore, the two or three Democratic majority in the present Senate may delay the measure for a time, but they cannot defeat that which is destined to be in practical operation, if not by State, by National laws, and probably before the Assembling of another Legislature. As well throw your puny arms against the workings of Jehovah as to try to prevent those children from having equal school privileges in these days of light, intelligence and reason.

Correspondence.

CHICO, March 11th.

Mr. Editor:

I arrived in this town recently from Trinity county, where I found an old and tried friend who is agent for the APPEAL—Peter Fowers. Before my arrival here I stopped in Shasta, where I met many old friends, who made my visit welcome. Among them was Mr. Wm. Johnson, an old settler. The town Tehama was very quiet when I passed through there; the people seemed to be waiting for the railroad to give it life. In and around Chico business appears to be lively. The condition of all the working colored people seems to be good; most of them have their homesteads, and a little property besides to let, and a good society among themselves. Their farming resources gives them more independence than in a city. The beautiful bridge which spans across from this place is being repaired, and will let the iron horse of the mountains pass again. Chico is a beautiful little town; its streets are level and wide, and have a business-like air. The buildings are ornamented as in large cities. It has recently been incorporated. They claim a population of nearly four thousand. They have a private colored school now, and keep up the regular number in attendance as required by the present school law. It is taught by a young girl (white) who seems to take an earnest interest in the pupils. They have a very neat little church here, and have just concluded a protracted revival of two weeks' duration, under the management of Mr. Peter Powers, who at present is only an exhorter. I was informed that the meetings were well attended, and that quite a number has been added to their membership. The church has a very interesting Sunday School attached, which was well attended on my visit there on Sunday. After being there half an hour, the church began to fill, which notified me that it was church hour, as I discovered that Rev. Mr. Goodman, who was to preach, had arrived. They informed me that the ministers of the white churches often came and preached among them, and encouraged them in various ways. I hope before long to come and settle among the people here, when I shall be better enabled to drop you a few lines of correspondence, and more frequently inform you of what is going on.

My best wishes for the prosperity of the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Respectfully, etc., A. B.

SAVINGS BANK.—Small earnings can be placed on deposit with the Security Savings Bank, at No. 304 Sansome street, San Francisco, and receive the highest rate of interest. See advertisement.

FAVORS.—We are indebted to Mr. Richard W. Hatton for late dates of the *New National Era*, (Frederick Douglass' paper) and the Washington *Chronicle*.

We have received a copy of a neat little periodical published by amateurs, which bears the heading of *Once a Month*.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. M. J. Williams, Mrs. C. Pearson, Rev. J. S. Hardy, Sacramento City; Miss Charlotte L. Brown, Petaluma.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

The intelligence and judgment of the Imperial Commision, in the matter of awards, are clearly evinced in the following extract from *The Exposition Universelle Illustrated:*

(Publication authorized by the Imperial Commission.)

"By their skill, universally recognized, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson added to Howe's system of Sewing Machines important modifications, which have placed them in the front rank of manufacturers.

"The gold medal which has just been awarded them affirms, moreover that none of the machines from the workshop of Howe, or his principal tributaries, unite the qualities of simplicity and solidity of mechanism by which these machines are distinguished above all others.

"In their machine remarkable for its form and elegance, they have substituted for the shuttle of Howe, a small flat disk, which revolves vertically with unvarying swiftness. Hence this machine is the most simple of all, and notwithstanding its great precision in operation, its price is not above that most imperfect system.

"Elegance, perfection of work, simplicity, solidity of mechanism, and facility of management, such are the essential qualities united in the Wheeler & Wilson machine, constituting a superiority which the jury has with unanimity recognized and proclaim.

"To these gentlemen the gold medal was awarded as *manufacturers of machines*—to Mr. Elias Howe a similar medal was awarded as *proprietor*. The distinction made by the jury explains itself.

"The original machine of Thimonnier, only needed to pass into the skillful hands of Wheeler & Wilson to receive its highest perfection. To-day, thanks to its cheapness, their machine is accessible to all. Its simplicity assures it not only a place in the chamber of the seamstress, but its elegant form wins its admittance into the most sumptuous parlor."

The Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine for the Pacific Coast is W. M. Stoddard, Office, No. 435 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—The well known Old Georgia Restaurant, No. 518 Pacific street, is for sale. It is well fitted up and has a good run of custom. Enquire on the premises. ISAAC S. PEEKER, proprietor.

GRIEF knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common suffering is a far stronger link than common joy.

OAKLAND THEATRE

SIXTH STREET,

Bet. Washington and Broadway

A Grand Theatrical Representation will be given at the above Theatre on

Thursday Ev'g, March 21, 1872,

—BY THE—

LANGSTON

DRAMATIC TROUPE,

(COLORED)

On which occasion will be produced the Five Act Play, by Richard Shiel, entitled,

EVADNE,

Or, THE STATUE

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

EVADNE ..... Miss LUCIA JOHNSON
King of Naples ..... C. Francis
Leontius, his favorite ..... W. Mitchell
Collosa ..... G. W. Bell
Vicenzio ..... J. Whiting
Speolatro ..... W. Price
Olivia ..... Miss Adelia Burris

Prices of Admission:

Dress Circle....$1.00 | Pit.....50 cts.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

REPUBLICAN State Convention.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at San Francisco on the 5th day of March, 1872, the following call for a State Convention (with the apportionment of delegates) and the following resolutions were adopted:

(Publication authorized by the Imperial Commission.)

HOUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 5, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION:

The Republican voters of the State of California are requested to choose delegates to a State Convention to be held in the city of SACRAMENTO on THURSDAY, the 28th day of April, 1872, for the purpose of selecting four Presidential Electors, who shall cast the vote of this State for the next President and Vice President of the United States, and to select a State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The apportionment of the Delegates is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	12	Plumas	4
Alpine	3	Sacramento	6
Amador	5	San Bernardino	3
Butte	7	San Diego	3
Calaveras	5	San Francisco	40
Colusa	3	San Joaquin	7
Contra Costa	3	San Luis Obispo	3
Del Norte	2	San Mateo	3
El Dorado	5	Santa Barbara	4
Fresno	4	Santa Clara	13
Humboldt	5	Santa Cruz	5
Inyo	2	Shasta	3
Kern	3	Sierra	5
Klamath	2	Siskiyou	5
Lake	3	Solano	10
Lassen	2	Sonoma	9
Los Angeles	7	Stanislaus	3
Marin	3	Sutter	4
Mariposa	3	Tehama	3
Mendocino	5	Trinity	3
Merced	3	Tulare	5
Modoc	2	Tuolumne	3
Monterey	5	Ventura	3
Napa	5	Yolo	7
Nevada	7		
Total			312

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several Republican County Committees of this State to hold Primary Conventions in their respective counties, under the so-called "Porter's Primary Election Law," for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Conventions hereinafter provided for, on or before the 15th day of April, 1872, and the delegates shall be elected by the ACTIVE VOTE OF THE PRIMARY. That the number to each county shall be, as the case may be, receiving the highest number of legal votes in the county (when elected by the county at large) or as the district (when elected by districts only), shall be entitled to be duly elected by the County Committee, as follows:

First—No delegate shall be elected from an R County at large.

Second—That in the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Oakland, San Jose and Virginia the County Central Committee shall make the apportionment of delegates to each voting precinct of such cities, as follows:

Four—One delegate for every 125 Republican votes polled in the district at the last state election.

Second—One delegate for any number of such votes above 112 and under 250; but the whole number of Delegates to be elected not to exceed the apportionment hereto made.

Third—That the Primary Election shall be conducted by Inspectors and Judges, qualified to vote in a legally qualified voter of the election precinct.

Fourth—That no vote for Horace Greely be declared.

Third—That he will support the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, A.D. 1872.

E. L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman Republican Central Committee.
W. M. STEWART, Sec. Exec. State Central Com.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December 31st, 1871 $9,000,000 | PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH—OVER $9,000,000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300,000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSES OF CONDUCTING the business of all the Companies in the United States,

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Annual Official Report, says:

"The KNICKERBOCKER has low expenses and prosperity and not discouraged all legitimate rivalry, but in every way entitled to public confidence."

☞ "Among men in the selection of its staff, eight out of ten of the Agents, General Agents, Officers of the Company in the last Losses and Liabilities, and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company."

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEORGE F. SHIPPEN, Secretary.
CHARLES H. HOWARD, Actuary.
E. W. DAMON, M. D., Consulting Physician.
New York Org.

DANIEL NORCROSS,
General Agent for California,
SANSOME BUILDING.....ROOM 18,
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE!

Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment many of new routes throughout the country, the Department finds it necessary, in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, on account of the public, that in all cases the name of the COUNTY, as well as the POST OFFICE and STATE be prepared and upon letters, circulars, newspapers, and other matter to be forwarded by mail.

A. A. X. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies have concluded to give Mr. WILLIAM WARNER, (familiarly known by the church-going community as "Uncle Billy," a Benefit Entertainment. Due notice will be given of time and place.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE Sacramental Redemption Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., will be held in this Grand Lodge Hall on Tuesday evening, March 19th, at 7 o'clock, at which time business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of the G. M.

ERASTUS OGUS, Grand Secretary.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, Bishop WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let either festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.

J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.

BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.

FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.

J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento,

J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.

P. R. GREEN, Stockton.

WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.

P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.

J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.

J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.

RISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.

THOMAS DETTER, White Pine Mission.

JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.

DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1872.

LOST!

On Thursday evening, February 29th, a SILVER BADGE. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Sheriff's office, City Hall. Enquire for J. H. Daley.

SECURITY

SAVINGS BANK,

Guarantee Capital, $3000,000,

—WITH—

OFFICERS:

President.....JOHN PARROTT
Vice-President...H. S. BABCOCK
Secretary.....T. F. BACON
Attorney....SIDNEY V. SMITH

DIRECTORS:

P. B. ANTHONY, JOHN PARROTT, JAMES D. WALKER, I. PRICE LEMON, ADAM GRANT, JOHN MORTON, GEORGE LINCOLN, HENRY S. BABCOCK.

Deposits Received. Ordinary and Term.

No Charge for Entrance Fee.

Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities.

Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,

Opp. Bank of California. SAN FRANCISCO.

GRAND CELEBRATION

—AND—

CALICO PARTY

In honor of the Ratification of the

Fifteenth Amendment

To the Constitution of the United States.

The Members of the

Young Men's

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

In connection with an Auxiliary Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, respectfully invite the public generally to attend the GRAND CELEBRATION and CALICO PARTY to be given

Monday Ev'ng, April 1st, 1872,

At the Society's Hall,

PACIFIC ST., NEAR MASON,

The proceeds to be devoted towards liquidating the indebtedness on the Hall.

Committee of Arrangements:

W. C. Patrick, P. Anderson, Wm. Towles, D. Harris, Jas. Jones, Jr., Alexis Lee, R. H. Kemble, Jr., Robert Bell, D. R. Jacobian, A. Sterling, W. H. Ferguson, S. H. Brown, John Lockwood, Jr., Wm. Williams, H. H. Hicks, Jr., Robert Bell, Jr., Chester Buck, H. W. Richardson, R. H. Pennington, Jr., Jas. Johnson, John Dooby, I. C. Carr, James Hitchings, Jr., Charles Brown, J. F. Atkinson, Jr., Wm. Hall, Jr., Wilson Hall, J. Vanderpool, William Waugh, Wm. Jackson, John R. Parrott, Rodney S. Wilkins, John Carey, Anthony Gentry, Jr., Wm. Rue, Thomas Watson, H. W. Beatty, G. W. Bell, Jr., William Towles, Charles Wright.

Floor Managers.

W. H. Alexander, C. E. Shaw, E. A. Clark, David Dean, John Williams.

A Selected Band of Musicians will be in attendance.

It is to be hoped that the Public will take this opportunity to assist the Society in making their enterprise a success, as this building is a public ornament, and the Association is in much need of Funds.

TICKETS:

Admitting Lady and Gentleman, $1.00
Single, " 75

☞ For further particulars see large Bills.

THE GRAND

CONSOLIDATION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

STILL CONTINUES

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7 Montgomery St.,

—WITH—

STILL FURTHER

REDUCTIONS

—IN—

THE PRICES

—OF—

ALL OUR GOODS.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7 Montgomery Street.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Plant at Hamilton to a more central locality, we shall be selling off the balance of our Stock at

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have reopened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and can guarantee to spread a good substantial repast.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Riding BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest styles, at No. 27, Kelly is pleased to state that his Patronage of the Ladies and Gents' Custom Department, have renewed with him in the new store.

GUERIN & SON,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

227 and 229 Bush Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Bankert's Philadelphia Boots. aug15-tf

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

126 STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

KNICKERBOCKER

CLUB HOUSE

—AND—

SALOON,

No. 1123 POWELL STREET,

CORNER OF JACKSON.

GIBBS & DIXON, Prop'rs.

Freedom's Jubilee!

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE

Fifteenth Amendment!

Will be celebrated at the

Mercantile Library Hall, Bush Street,

BY A GRAND

SOIREE DANSANTE!

On Monday Ev'g, April 1st, 1872,

Under the auspices of the following Committee, who pledge themselves to make it the finest American event of the season:

Geo. A. Pierson, Chas. J. S. Herrington, Chas. S. Lesser, Andrew Gray, Jos. Jones, Chas. H. Miller, Frederick Hall, A. Dearing, E. A. Hall, A. Rose, M. Hirsh, Jas. Silver, T. Dealy, W. J. O. Bryant, Jas. Harris, J. S. Brown, Jas. Green, Jas. Hutchinson, L. Mooney, James Gerrard, Jno. Dealy, Jno. Hall, Jno. Brown, Jno. Hall, Jr., Jno. Hall, Geo. Hall, F. G. Brown, C. Woodell, J. E. Francis, E. Allen, F. S. Chesebro.

Floor Managers—ROBT. SMALL, B. COOPER, ISRAEL WILSON, O. LIVINGSTON.

BALL-NUMBER splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

☞ The Supper will be under the supervision of the pioneer caterer, S. STANLEY.

TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

In connection with the occasion of the evening, the following gentlemen have volunteered to deliver addresses:

HON. J. B. HALL,
GEN. ELEX. P. FERGUSON,
HON. ——— SMELL,
ROBERT SMALL,
R. A. HALL.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au17

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barnow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 12

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones Furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtice's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

LOOK OUT FOR

THERESE!

THE

Langston Dramatic Company

Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,

Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss A. Burris,
Miss J. Miles,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Francis, Mr. B. Hall,
Mr. W. Mitchell.

☞ Readers will please attend the Rehearsals on Sunday afternoons at 3 P. M. at Mr. Johnson's residence, California street, one door west Prospect Place.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Will Practice

Over Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

March 10th, 1872.



SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO.

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
8.00 A M	1.45 P M	Oakland	8.00 A M
9.30 "	3.15 "	Sacramento	10.30 "
3.30 "	11.55 "	Lathrop	4.45 P M
5.15 "	2.45 A M	Stockton	6.30 "
12.00 M	7.00 P M	Lathrop	12.00 M
6.00 P M	1.00 A M	Sacramento	5.00 A M
Arrive from West.			Leave going West.

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

Leave going South.		Arrive from South.
8.00 A M	San Francisco	10.30 A M
4.00 "	San Jose	7.00 P M
4.45 P M	Gilroy	10.30 "
Arrive from North.		Leave going North.

STOCKTON, LATHROP and MERCED

Leave going South.		Arrive from South.
8.00 A M	Stockton	10.30 A M
4.00 P M	Lathrop	7.00 P M
8.45 "	Merced	1.45 A M
Arrive from North.		Leave going North.

SACRAMENTO, COLFAX, RENO and OGDEN

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
7.00 A M	2.00 P M	Sacramento	3.00 P M
9.30 "	4.30 "	Colfax	10.30 A M
1.30 P M	8.30 "	Reno	5.45 P M
5.00 "	1.00 A M	Ogden	8.45 "
Arrive from West.			Leave going West.

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.

Leave going North.			Arrive from North.
8.45 A M	3.00 P M	Marysville	1.00 P M
4.00 P M	8.30 "	Tehama	5.45 A M
5.30 "	10.00 "	Red Bluff	4.00 "
Arrive from South.			Leave going South.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and CALISTOGA.

Leave going North.			Arrive from South.
9.00 A M	4.00 P M	San Pablo	11.30 A M
3.30 P M	10.00 "	Vallejo	5.30 P M
6.00 "	1.00 A M	Calistoga	8.00 "
Arrive from north.			Leave going South.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and NAPA.

Leave going North.			Arrive from South.
9.00 A M	4.00 P M	Vallejo	11.30 A M
3.30 P M	10.00 "	Napa	5.30 P M
Arrive from north.			Leave going South.

SAN F'RANCISCO and HEALDSBURG.

Leave going North.			Arrive from South.
8.45 A M	3.00 P M	Petaluma	11.30 A M
4.00 P M	8.30 "	Santa Rosa	5.45 P M
5.30 "	10.00 "	Healdsburg	4.00 "
Arrive from north.			Leave going South.

STOCKTON, MILTON and OAK DALE

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
8.00 A M	2.00 P M	Stockton	10.30 A M
4.00 P M	8.30 "	Milton	5.45 P M
5.30 "	10.00 "	Oak Dale	4.00 "
Arrive from west.			Leave going East.

CAL. P. R. R. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Leave Pier No. 12, Pacific Street, as follows from and after Monday, October 30th, 1871:

For Benicia, Vallejo, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Sacramento, Colfax, Reno and Ogden, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Martinez, Antioch, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia, Huron, Gravelly Ford, Hanford, Lemoore, Grangeville, Kingsburg, Selma, Fresno, Madera, Raymond, Berenda, Modesto, Merced, Lathrop, Stockton, Milton, Oak Dale, Knight's Ferry, Chinese, Jamestown, Sonora, Tuolumne, Big Oak Flat and Yosemite, at 8 A. M.

For Martinez, Antioch, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia, Huron, Gravelly Ford, Hanford, Lemoore, Grangeville, Kingsburg, Selma, Fresno, Madera, Raymond, Berenda, Modesto, Merced, Lathrop, Stockton, Milton, Oak Dale, Knight's Ferry, Chinese, Jamestown, Sonora, Tuolumne, Big Oak Flat and Yosemite, at 4 P. M.

For Martinez, Byron Springs, Antioch, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia, Huron, Gravelly Ford, Hanford, Lemoore, Grangeville, Kingsburg, Selma, Fresno, Madera, Raymond, Berenda, Modesto, Merced, Lathrop, Stockton, Milton, Oak Dale, Knight's Ferry, Chinese, Jamestown, Sonora, Tuolumne, Big Oak Flat and Yosemite, at 4 P. M.

Arrive from West.

Leave going West.

Connections.

For Indian

Great Civil Rights Speech.

Major T. Morris Chester addressed a very large meeting of colored citizens at St. James' Chapel, New Orleans, Feb. 1st, 1872, on the great question of civil rights.

When the speech was concluded, the following resolutions were read by Mr. Tucker, and the meeting accepted them with loud applause:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, We regard the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill introduced by Hon. Charles Sumner into the United States Senate as the crowning act of complete investment of citizens of African descent with all rights in common with their white fellow citizens; and

Whereas, It is not only politic, but sound statesmanship, that the last remblance of legal prejudice, either of positive or negative nature, against color, should be erased from our State and National laws; be it therefore

Resolved, That we ask of Congress as a matter of simple justice to the colored people, and to the welfare of the country, the enactment of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

Resolved, That in view of the dereliction of the State Government, especially those of the South, to enforce the civil rights and public privileges of the colored citizens before the law, we hold that Congress will be fully justified in the passage of the above bill.

Resolved, That we deprecate the efforts of the white people of the South in continuing the spirit of caste, by denying to the colored people the enjoyment of civil rights, by force of white public sentiment, in violation of the Constitution of the Nation, of the State, and the laws made in conformity therewith.

Resolved, That our thanks are herewith tendered to the Hon. Charles Sumner, for his ardent advocacy of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and also to President Grant, for his official friendship for our race, in the impartial execution of our civil and political rights.

The immense crowd of people were then invited to come forward and sign their names to the resolutions, and that formality was progressing with commendable zeal when our report closed.

Proclamation.

LET THE EMPEROR HAVE SKATES—OR CLOSE UP THE RINKS!

Whereas, the proscriptive treason against our person, rights and privileges, crops out occasionally, and has lately shown itself at Woodward's Gardens, the Superintendent of the Skating Rink having refused us the use of skates, when we wish to amuse ourselves in that way; and whereas great aches from little toecorns grow, and to prevent other acts of a like disloyal naturewas now spoken of, we do hereby command the arrest of the aforesaid Superintecnt if he perpetrate the offence the second time.

NORTON I.

Done in the city of San Francisco, this 14th day of March, 1872

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
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Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Harby has removed to 320 sacramento street, below montgomery st., up stairs.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
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Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, to seamen, merchants and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as may be desired.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.
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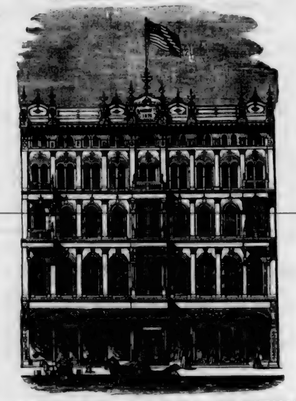
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232 HARRY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. sa30

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Notices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for dressing, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Ivo Colors, and Gold
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at low prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Checks, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial.
We have the finest stock of stationery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to insure satisfaction and our Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Stationery is found up to an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

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BOOK, CARD, —AND— JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS BILL-HEADS, CARDS, ETC.

In the improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Further endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

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Young Men's Social Star Lodge
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, R. W. VERY.
ma9-8m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Or, are left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

N. C. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
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BROADWAY DRUG STORE
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Prescriptions carefully put up
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All kinds of
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Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes
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At Reduced Prices, 40 pairs of Superior Edlin Skates. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot.
Apply to
J. D. WILSON.
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you—it's said we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE desired, by its intelligent, to experience all similar proportions. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Will cure Chronic Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Etc. If you have tried everything else in vain, and have given up in despair, do not despair, but try this. This invaluable medicine is prepared expressly for the relief of Consumptive sufferers, and is guaranteed to relieve the most obstinate cough, and restore the sufferer to perfect health. Do not neglect a cough or cold, but check it at once. Do not trifle with your health, but use this medicine, and be restored to health and happiness. Do not delay, but go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of this valuable medicine. Do not be persuaded to take anything else, but this will cure you. Do not be deceived by taking pills, opium preparations, or cheap cough mixtures, but use this medicine, and be restored to health and happiness. Do not delay, but go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of this valuable medicine. Do not be persuaded to take anything else, but this will cure you. Do not be deceived by taking pills, opium preparations, or cheap cough mixtures, but use this medicine, and be restored to health and happiness.

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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. For a long time it has been unavailable to all persons except those residing in the vicinity of the city, the preserving for which it imparts to the aroma all the glow and vigor that can be produced by even an intimacy. It is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use or spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to pains caused by rilling in the stomach, or by an overdose of opium or laudanum. It is also a powerful external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care, by one of the most skilful chemists in the city, and bottling TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any brand of a similar nature, but far more economical, being used in smaller quantities, the quality of any other flavoring extract can do.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make timely use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and need other to collect remedies without premium relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
They have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the fumigens of the fever. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They are free from fatty matter. In fact they are digestive, cathartic and tonic all in the same. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and in a

FAMILY MEDICINE
With ONE, in their tendency, three fourths of common medicines as a preventive disease. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never occurred from any medicine made, marked and unavoidable constituent, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
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416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 31. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872. WHOLE NO. 392

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JOHN FLEMMER, H. C. HICKOX ..... Yokohama, Japan
GRAHAM ..... Honolulu

Agents Commissioned are one-fifth of money collected by them.

The Murder of Elizabeth Thompson.

(CONCLUDED.)

The following is a continuation of the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, which for want of space we were compelled to omit last week:

Albert Connor sworn—My name is Albert Connor; I reside at George Booth's, on Sixth street, between M and N; I have known Elizabeth Thompson in her lifetime very well ever since she has been out here; I know she had a gold bracelet for the right wrist—a very fine one; also, a very handsome lady's gold watch, with chain attached; she said and I always believed it was gold; she informed me that she had paid $65 for the watch, but that it was worth more, as she had got it at a bargain; she never told me what she paid for the chain; she used to say that the chain was too good to wear, so I got a cord and tied it on to her watch for her to wear instead; she had some four or five finger-rings; she had some earrings that I could swear to if I saw them in Europe or any other place; one of the finger-rings was a plain, large one, too heavy for her, but which she kept because it was given her by some friend in the East; it appeared to me to be pure gold. [Coroner here exhibited to witness a heavy gold ring and another.] I recognize the plain ring as just like the one belonging to the deceased; this other is just like one she used to wear on a finger of her right hand; I am not a judge of jewelry, and don't know its value; I last saw deceased alive one day last week, on J street; I didn't pass deceased's house on last Friday night.

Albert Connor recalled—When I saw deceased last she told me that James Williams was going around getting a petition signed to have himself open a wood yard, and that he (Williams) wanted her to draw money out of the bank and loan it to him; I asked her if she was going to let him have it; she said she supposed she would have to; I advised her not to do so; she said, "I reckon he hasn't seen you to get you to sign;" I said that he had not; she said she would have to let him have the money, because whenever she refused to do as he wanted her she got into heaps of trouble, and she told me then, and frequently before, that if she refused she stood in danger of being killed by Williams; I don't know how much money she had in the bank at that time. Two years ago, when Williams returned from the Eastern States, he brought on the ship with him a woman named Mrs. Mary Jane Morton; after she learned who Williams was and his previous history, she didn't want to have anything to do with him, so went into service at Ransom's without asking Williams' permission, and threw off on him; Williams went out and threatened to wallop Ransom; after this Mrs. Morton refused to have anything further to do with Williams. I know that Williams used frequently to call at Lizzie's house, but of late I knew less about it; Williams has recently lodged at Mrs. Guy's house, near Fifth street, on O; Mrs. Guy has no family; Williams has been lodging there nearly a year; Williams is the only lodger except Mrs. Hall, who is always out at service; he learned from the deceased that she came out on a second class car, paying her own fare.

George W. Shepherd sworn—My name is George W. Shepherd; my place of business is on the west side of Eighth street, between J and K, immediately adjoining the burned house; I knew the deceased; she knew James Williams and Alfred B. Linchecomb; I heard a conversation between Williams Linchecomb and deceased on last Friday morning; as nearly as I remember it was about 6 o'clock on Friday night, at deceased's residence, inside; I heard Williams call Lizzie into the middle room, and then I couldn't understand anything Williams said until she replied to Williams, saying: "No, I won't do any such thing"; then Williams said: "Yes, you will, you needn't tell me any such thing, I know you will"; she replied: "Well, I won't, and you will see that I won't"; I then heard her go back into the kitchen and slam the door after her; the voices sounded loud, and I heard them while eating my supper immediately after the six o'clock bell had rung; I then heard Williams walk into the front room, when he called to Linchecomb, saying, "Oh, Al!" Linchecomb answered "I'm coming"; I then heard Linchecomb passing from the kitchen into the front room; they both then remained in the front room for a while; at this time I had finished supper; I could not distinguish what Williams said to Linchecomb, but after he had been speaking two or three minutes, I heard Linchecomb say, "That's all right; I'll fix that;" then Williams said, "Well, I must go;" then he walked to Lizzie in the kitchen, "Good bye, Lizzie, I must go;" her reply was, "Good bye;" then Williams said, "Good bye, Al;" and Al's reply was, "Good bye," when he returned to the kitchen, and I heard him draw up a chair and sit down. As near as I can remember he was in the kitchen between five and ten minutes after Williams left, when he got up and walked out on the sidewalk. He was gone about ten or fifteen minutes, when he returned into the house without rapping; he stopped to lock the front door, and he stopped so long trying to lock and close the door—which is hard to lock—that it excited me, as I had never seen him about the place before. When he was locking it he said, "I never saw such a door as this, Lizzie; which way do you turn the key?" Lizzie answered, "Turn it towards the window." Finally, after pushing, he got it locked, and said, "I've got it locked now;" when he went into the kitchen where Lizzie was. I didn't hear anything more. I remained in my room about ten or fifteen minutes after that, when I left and went into the barber's shop and remained there until about eight o'clock, when Turner shut up to go home, when I got on my wagon and went around to collect my swill and stuff, and didn't go back to my shop, although I felt that there was something wrong going on. I was sent to bring Linchecomb as a witness before the Coroner's jury. When I first saw him he was in the alley, between L and M, and Third and Fourth streets, and he asked me what I wanted of him; I told him I wanted him to come up town. He made no reply until we got on Fourth street, when he asked me "where do you want me to go, Mr. Sheppard?" Said I, "I want you to go to the Coroner's on a jury." He asked me "why, are they going to have a colored jury?" I said "I don't know, but I was requested by the officers to find you and I have been looking for you for an hour and a quarter." "Well," says he, "if I had known it was going to be to put me on the jury you wanted me, you wouldn't have found me, but as it is I will go; I always try to shun a jury; I have been on two; I hoped the last time I would never be on another." He didn't say anything to me about being at Lizzie's the night before or about her death. I don't know what Linchecomb does for a living. I never knew him to do anything. I had never before heard the door locked; that was why the locking of it that night made me feel uneasy; I do not sleep there.

Wm. Boone sworn—My name is Wm. Boone; last Friday night I lodged at Jesse Slaughter's; I saw James Williams, as nearly as I can remember, between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, when he came and called me and Cibble up; there was a colored lady, unknown to me, with him; he said to me that was "Lizzie's burned up!" I asked him, "What Lizzie?" He told me the one on Eighth street; I went with him up there; he called Linchecomb's name, nor anything about the origin of the fire; the only way I know the time is that it was about daybreak, and near the time we got out up; Williams didn't say how he had got out or how she burned; I know Williams, but not intimately.

Mary Owens sworn, says—My name is Mary Owens; I am 13 years of age; I know Alfred B. Linchecomb; I live on Fourth and M, but I am at present working out at Allen's on M street, between Third and Fourth; Alfred B. Linchecomb never got a finger ring from me (Coroner exhibits to witness a large, plain ring); I never had a ring like that.

George H. Harvey sworn—My name is George H. Harvey; I am between 13 and 14 years old (exhibited to witness.) Last Saturday, after arresting and taking Alfred Linchecomb to the station-house, officer Rider and myself took him into a private room, and searched him thoroughly and then locked him up; afterwards I happened to think about two rings I saw on his fingers after he had been locked up; I went into the cell, commenced a conversation with him, and noticed the rings were not then on his finger; I asked him where they were; he said in his pocket, and took them out of his coat pocket and handed them to me; I asked him where he got them; he said he got the large one a short time ago of Mary Owens, the little girl who had just testified here; I asked him where he got the other; he said he got it of his roommate's brother about two years ago.

C. D. Wingate sworn—My name is C. D. Wingate; the house on Eighth street, between J and K, partially burned last Saturday morning, was mine; when I arrived at the fire the front door was locked; I burst it open, when the flames rushed out and burned me, and I closed it again; they were a few men there attaching the hose to the hydrant; the rear door opening into the yard, was also locked; those are the only outside doors; I was the first to discover the body; knowing where the bed was, I walked in the dark and put my hand down, when it came in contact with the body; I didn't notice any light in house during the previous evening; retired about 9; I didn't find the key to either door; the back door could have been locked from outside.

The prisoners were arraigned in the Police Court on Saturday, the 2d inst. Linchecomb waived an examination; his case goes to the Grand Jury at its next session. Williams' case was continued for a hearing until Thursday, the 7th inst.

From the Sacramento *Record* of the 6th inst., we glean that Williams' counsel put Linchecomb on the stand to testify what conversation he had with Williams at the deceased's house on the night of the murder. Linchecomb refused to testify and was sent below for contempt of Court.

Masonic Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Feb. 10.

Mr. Editor: In perusing my paper I observe a publication of the anniversary of a Masonic Lodge, styled Social Friendship Lodge, No. 12, of York, Pa., as being anxiously looked for, etc. It further stated that this Lodge had been only instituted a few years, this being its 5th anniversary. Further it says: "Right here it will not be amiss, as we pass along, to note some few incidents in connection with the formation and history of this young Masonic Body. Bro. C. M. Brown, now publisher of *Our National Progress*, and the present Grand Senior Warden of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Masons for the State of Pennsylvania, can be rightly denominated its 'pater-familia.'" Now, almost any one would be led to ask: Was there not a Grand Lodge of Masons exercising jurisdiction over the location in which Social Friendship exists, prior to the time specified? I am aware, as is asserted in the aforementioned publication, that there are two Grand Lodges in the State of Pennsylvania, and its jurisdiction having their titles, the one legal, agreeable to Masonic History, of the Old and New World, titled the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and its jurisdiction, of F. A. A. Masons; the other is titled the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of North America. Now, as an individual, had it been asserted under whose authority they were working Masonically, the question would not have been asked. The time is fast approaching when it will be more astringent. Every man's works will be tried, and it is very essential that we all know who our pater-familia's are. Now I do not undertake to say, but perhaps in this case, the State of Pennsylvania is in the same dilemma as Delaware. We have two Grand Lodges existing in our State, so far as the calling of Grand Lodges is concerned. I have frequently asserted through the columns of your highly appreciated journal, that I can find no higher authority in Masonry than a Grand Lodge. I am still of the same opinion. As I have before remarked, Pennsylvania may be in the same attitude as Delaware. Hiram Grand Lodge was formed in 1849, having the honor to shed the first glorious rays of Masonic Light upon the would-be's then. The Grand Lodge alluded to was formed Masonically legal, by right of Convention, which gave her the sole jurisdiction over the State. Now, what follows in the course of time. The innovation was made by the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of North America, and when the innovation was completed, she established a Grand Lodge. Thus you see how essential it is for one not only to know who his paternal familia is, but why he should know his pater-noster and his pater-patræ also. It is true concerning opposition, and supposing the State finds herself in the same condition, so far as the authority of Masonry is concerned or exercised, who is to blame? I am appealing to the conscience of men that have been legitimately made Mason's; men that have the matter at heart; men who not only write but fight for the institution, aye, and if necessesary die for it. I am speaking to that portion of the fraternity, wherecover dispersed on the face of the Globe, who have no opposition amongst them. They are the men that make no innovations. Unlike the National, before being brought into our State, was warned by the Hiram Grand Lodge of the premeditation. What has been the result? As time only is the expounder of miracles, time alone can and will unfold to the rising generations the secret. Who, in the name of all that is good and gracious, will own that they are the pater-familias in this State of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of North America? Not I, for I have the honor of belonging under the juriadiction of the Hiram Grand Lodge. I want to know to whose authority the Social Friend ship is subject, not on account of prejudice at all, but as one that wishes to see the variances done away with, and am unwilling to make concessions to no such innovations, and when things are put in print for the world to read, the authority should be stated. It has been said that the Independent Grand Lodges were not known out of the United States. I wrote to the Grand Master of England, Earl de Grey and Ripon, when in Washington on business relative to the Alabama claims, and received a reply from him, informing me of what I requested. I also wrote to the Grand Secretaries of the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, asking them to furnish me with a copy of the Constitutions governing their Grand Lodges. I have received them, coming from their offices to my address, with the seal of the Grand Lodge and other Masonic documents, fully contradicting the same. Now, before we make so much ado, let us get down to the level of Masonry. If the right thing cannot be served, where will it be ungodly and the sinner appear? The answer is: In Hell! If the State Grand Lodges of Masons scarcely be gathered in, where will the National Grand Lodge appear without repentance? Ten degrees below

ZERO.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People.

We find the following Call for a National Convention of the colored citizens in *Our National Progress*, published by colored men, at Harrisburg, Pa., of which Prof. Wm. Howard Day is editor.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22d.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men," which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, The time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the canvass going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the second Wednesday of April, 1872.

Resolved, That the representation of said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned, at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

In his editorial comments on the above Call the editor says:

Our readers will see first, that this is an extension of the Southern States Convention held in Columbia, S. C., October 18th, 1871.

It is natural, therefore, that the next and presumably larger meeting, should be held where it would suit the convenience, primarily, of the Southern States, and according to the vote of the Convention itself, and the Call, New Orleans is that place.

We are pleased to see the Convention to be held, styled a National one; for while the South has needs and power which are peculiar, she cannot justly cut herself off from the sympathy and co-operation of the other important sections of the country. We thought it very well to hold a purely Southern Convention once, because the South needed to seem to have its own affairs in its own hands, but as we had presumed, the Convention realized its proper relationship to other States in the oneness of the interest of all the colored people of this country, and have called the next Convention with that idea in view.

While we are not in favor of Conventions being held constantly in Washington City, we still think that a more central and accessible place than New Orleans might have been selected.

Besides, we think the time specified too early. The colored people have political as well as material interests—and in some cases their political are their material interests; and as the National Conventions of the political parties are not to be held until June 5th and July 4th, it probably would have been well if most subsequent rather than previous to those meetings. Conventions cost money, and a large amount of it. They should be called as infrequently as is consistent with the best interests of the people, and when called they should be held where they can intelligently survey the whole field of work before them.

With these slight criticisms, we may say, we are glad that the Convention is to be held. Nothing will be gained by waiting for others to do for us what we can and ought to do for ourselves. We need, therefore, to consult and act together. We have no fear of color—we care not if every member of that body shall be a colored man. Just as long as we are excluded by law from one right, just so long as the prejudices against us lingers in the shape of law, just so long must we meet and plan and unite to secure justice. And just as long as the white man, because he is white, is excluded from the courtesies of the meeting, no one has any right to complain of a call for a Convention of Colored People.

Proclamation.

Being desirous of reclaiming the Fiji

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 9th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our Only Hope—Mr. Wheaton's School Bill.

As Mr. Finney's Senate bill has been encumbered by such a proscriptive amendment as Senator Larkin offered, and the Senate adopted by twenty-two votes, including one pro-slavery Republican (Mr. Boucher) ove thirteen genuine Republicans, whose whole strength in the Senate is but eighteen, including Senator Thompkins of Alameda, Independent. The strictly party vote which was cast on the proscriptive amendment, even if the whole number of Republican Senators (17) had been present, could not have prevented the designs of the united Democratic members to keep the colored children out of the public schools. Some were foolish or short-sighted enough to believe that two or three Democratic Senators would vote with the Republican Senators on Mr. Finney's bill in its original form, and as first introduced in the Senate. We always doubted it, as we never knew of a single instance, either in the National Legislature or in any State Legislature, where the elevation of the colored citizens were in question, but that the Democratic members, however large in majority or small in minority, would cast their votes solid against it. For instance, we refer to the Congressional votes on the Fifteenth Amendment, as well as on all the reconstruction measures which were passed over all the vetoes of Andrew Johnson. We refer also to votes of every State Legislature on the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, including the last Democratic Legislature of California. And we may also refer to the *Congressional Globe* from the time of its establishment up to the present, which will bear us out in our statements, that the Democrats, in whatever legislative position they may have occupied, either in the National or State Governments, there is no instance on record where a Democratic member has voted in favor of any measure which had for its object the extension of equal rights to colored citizens, except, perhaps, a few New York and New England Democrats that voted in Congress, or in some of the State Legislatures, where there may be records of one or two Democrats who did vote with the Republicans on the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the National Constitution, which abolished slavery. That is about as far as any of the Legislative members of that party have gone into a "New Departure." With these isolated exceptions we never knew a Democratic Senator or Assemblyman in any State Legislature to bolt his party and vote with those who were in direct opposition to their party principles, as Mr. Boucher, the "Republican" Senator, has done in this particular instance on the proscriptive amendment which he voted to be attached to Mr. Finney's original and liberal School bill.

If the Senate passes this bill as it is, and sends it to the Assembly for concurrence, the bill which was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Wheaton must be adopted as a substitute for the Senate bill in order to carry out the recommendations of Governor Booth in his inaugural, and when sent back to the Senate, it would be better to let it meet with a glorious defeat on the broad principles of justice and right, than have our rights compromised by a Republican Assembly concurring in Mr. Larkin's proscriptive amendment which is now tacked on Senator Finney's equal rights public school bill. As the session is now so soon to close, we would ask why has the Senate School bill been so long delayed?

A Satellite of the Old Clique Again Resorts to Falsehood.

In our issue of last week we gave a complete ventilation of the sore heads who were continually trying to place themselves at the head of every movement inaugurated by the colored citizens, and who set themselves up as "leaders" without constituent followers, having failed to meet with any approbation by the respectable colored citizens of Sacramento for their rowdy-like action after the close of our recent meeting in Siloam Baptist Church in that city, they now resort to slang and misrepresentation through *their Elevator*. In that paper of March 1st, after a long tirade of their version of their meanness and "unanimous" resolutions, they try to make it appear that we wanted no patronage from "black citizens;" that we depended on white men and not "niggers," for the support of the PACIFIC APPEAL, etc. It is well known by all those who are acquainted with us that we use no such "slang," either in public or private conversation—while it is known that that class of men can never speak a dozen words, on any subject, without their being intermixed with "slang" and the most horrid and blasphemous oaths. Their slang and falsehoods appear in the *Elevator* of last week, and the lie we gotten up to injure, if possible, the good name of the APPEAL which it has enjoyed among all classes ever since it was first established. Having refuted their last slander, which they ought to have been arrested for, and which is only excused, as in some cases of gunning where the object aimed at is not worth the wasting of the ammunition.

We will now reiterate what we did say, and what we meant, when walking on the sidewalk with these men after our meeting was over. In reply to a remark made by one of them concerning what influence they could exert against us or the PACIFIC APPEAL, we said to the clique who manufactured the "unanimous resolutions," that if they (the clique) were all for us, so far as they were concerned, they could do us no good, and if they (meaning the clique) were all against us that they could do us no harm, and that the APPEAL did not depend upon them (the clique) for its support. This is what we did say, and it is just what we meant. It is doubtful whether the "unanimous resolution" man takes any paper at all, as all such fusty men generally borrow the newspapers they read and find fault with. They not only do not subscribe, but they try to prevent others from doing so. It was to this class we applied our remarks, and the clique knows it, but they try to make a little capital out of our remarks to our detriment. As they have failed in their object among the thinking and intelligent portion of our people, we will now dismiss the whole subject by stating that this old clique, which has tried so often to intimidate and annoy the APPEAL, is composed in part of those who bolted the regular Republican ticket at two or three elections, and voted for Democratic candidates to the great disgrace of all the colored citizens of the State, so far as fidelity to principle and fealty to party is concerned. But the APPEAL long ago read the recreants out of the Republican party, and most of these now want to be considered leaders of the colored citizens. The colored citizens don't want them. The APPEAL is a terror to them, and that's what's the matter.

THE SEQUEL.

We have been reliably informed by a friend who was present at the adjourned Educational meeting that in the course of our address we remarked that "It required no money to pass the pending School bill," and that preceding our arrival there the "unanimous resolution" man had been collecting "four-bit" pieces among the less informed colored people of Sacramento, under the pretence that "it required money to make the thing go." We are glad that we had the presence of mind to make the above remark, and upset the "unanimous resolution" man's financial arrangements. We would add that all the money that was required in relation to the Senate and Assembly School bills, was made up in San Francisco under the auspices of the San Francisco members of the Educational State Executive Committee, who had a collection taken up in the Zion, Bethel, and Baptist churches of this city, namely: from *Zion* Church, $14; Baptist, $9; Bethel, $1.75; from other sources, $12.50—making in all, $37.25, as an appropriation to the San Francisco Committee for the purpose of procuring printed petitions, stationery, and other incidentals. The above amount was more than sufficient, and has not, as yet, to our knowledge, all been expended. The balance remains in the hands of Mr. Solomon Peneton, the Treasurer of the San Francisco members of the General Committee. Now, then, if printing of the petition headings, etc., have all been paid for, what was the necessity for our "unanimous resolution" man in Sacramento to collect those "four bit" pieces from his less informed brethren, and telling them that "it required money to make the thing go." Men should not impugn others motives without being willing to have their own questioned.

In conclusion, we would say to all, that at present the Educational State Executive Committee requires no money, except in the event of our equal rights public school bills, which are now pending in the Legislature, are defeated. Then they will require the financial aid of all the friends of equal school privileges, all over the State, in order to test the case in the United States Court, under the National Constitution and Civil Rights bill. Therefore we would advise our "unanimous resolution" man to wait until then, before he attempts another collection from his less informed brethren.

Letter from Bishop Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I seek recourse to your columns to make a brief reference to my visit to Sacramento and Stockton. On arriving at Sacramento we met several of our old and esteemed friends, with whom we were associated in the political struggles of our people for equality before the law in the early history of our State.

Among those that gave us a cordial welcome to the "City of the Plains" were Revs. J. B. Sanderson, J. H. Hubbard and J. B. Handy. We spent several very pleasant days at "our Capital." In our reflections we pondered in our minds over the magic changes that have come over this State since 1854, when we held our first State Convention. We thought of the legislators then convened who moved to throw our petition for the right of oaths "out of the window, and and the man that offered it with it." Now the members of the same lawmaking body seek colored men's votes to secure a seat in that body. Thank Heaven! we have survived nearly the last relic of legal Negrophobia. Let the Democratic legal school imposition be abrogated, and we will stand equal before the law in this far-famed State.

We would most cordially acknowledge our unfeigned gratitude to our friends, white and Colored, of Sacramento and Stockton, for their hospitality and their friendly invitation to preach in their churches, although of different persuasions. In return for their christian courtesies, we coddl only ask Heaven's benediction upon them.

J. J. MOORE.

THE Annual Conference will meet at Oakland, on Saturday, the 23d inst.

Death.

In this city, March 4th, George W. Johnson, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 41 years.

[From the S. F. Chronicle of March 6th.]

Colored Children in the Public Schools.

A very interesting case has just been decided by the Supreme Court of Nevada touching the right of colored children to admission into the common schools of that State. The statute heretofore governing the subject in that sagebrush country says:

Negroes, Mongolians and Indians shall not be admitted into the public schools, but the Board of Trustees may establish a separate school for their education, and use the public funds for the support of the same.

No "separate school" having been provided in Ormsby county, a father of colored children asked for a mandamus to compel the School Trustees to admit his children, which they had refused to do. The mandamus has been granted by the Supreme Court, each of the three Justices rendering an opinion upon the question, the great length of which precludes our giving them entire.—Judges LEWIS and WHITMAN are in favor of granting the mandamus, while Judge GARBER, a Democrat, elected at the last election, delivers a dissenting opinion. The decision taken by Judge WHITMAN is, that the statute conflicts with the State Constitution, which provides for "a uniform system of common schools," and that certain funds "shall, from time to time, be apportioned among the several counties in proportion to the ascertained numbers of the persons between the ages of six and eighteen years in the several counties." Colored children being manifestly "persons," Judge WHITMAN considers them entitled to their share of benefit to be derived from the school revenues. Judge LEWIS thinks that the statute is unconstitutional, and conflicts with a section which declares that "all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State." Therefore, these two Judges agree in granting the writ prayed for.

Then comes Judge GARBER with his dissenting opinion, the soundness of which, as to its Democracy, may perhaps be taken as an apology for the weakness of its law. He quotes many authorities, the following, which we regret is anonymous, being among them:

Why the Creator made one black and the other white, we know not; but the fact is apparent and the Declaration, each proclaiming its own kind and following the peculiar law of its constitution. Conceding equality, with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, with those natural instincts and feelings which He always imparts to His creatures when He intends that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries He has assignee to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and that social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races, is as clearly divine as that which imparted to them different natures. The tendency of social intermixture is to amalgamation contrary to the law of races. The separation of the white and black races upon the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent. Why this is so it is not necessary to speculate; but the fact of the distribution of men by race and color is as visible in the providential arrangement of the earth as that of heat and cold. The natural separation of the races is therefore an undeniable fact, and all social organizations which lead to their amalgamation are repugnant to the law of Nature.

If Providence really intended to keep the two races separate in every way and for all time, somebody must have neglected his duty when the Constitution of Nevada was framed. The *Territorial Enterprise*, which publishes the decisions in full, concludes its editorial comments thereon with this language:

Judge Garber is horrified at the thought of a colored child attending a school with white children. He would see the colored race, now citizens of the United States by a decree which it is considerate in him not to question, grow up in ignorance rather than consent to their education in the common schools of the State. There are men—we do not say that Judge Garber is one of them—who have been reared and suckled by black nurses, whose companions have been black children, whose mistresses have been black women, and yet who protest with horror against white and black children reciting their lessons under the same roof. They will eat with the negro, talk with the negro, and sleep with the negro; yet they will not read with the negro. There may be Democracy in this, but there is very little reason.

HONESTY is the best policy.

Great Civil Rights Speech.

Major T. Morris Chester addressed a very large meeting of colored citizens at St. James' Chapel, New Orleans, Feb. 1st, 1872, on the great question of civil rights. From his great speech on the occasion we make the following extract, and append the Resolutions adopted:

The first duty of a citizen to his government is his unqualified allegiance, in return for which protection is secured, liberty is preserved and the pursuit of happiness is guaranteed. As American citizens we owe our allegiance to the American government, to whom it is our pleasure to acknowledge our gratitude and our pride to place our lives at the disposal of the national authorities, as long as they shall be as true to our cause as our administration of public affairs evinced in making all men not only equal before the law in name, but in fact, and quickening into a living reality the sentiments of the Declaration of American Independence.

All we as a people have attained, all the rights that have been granted, all the privileges which have been conferred, and all the protection that has been secured, is a cause to us from the Government at Washington. When we were bowed down with the oppression and wrongs of two centuries, when the whole south bristled with bayonets to continue our bondage, it was then, just nine years ago, that Abraham Lincoln, God bless his memory, dipped the sword of justice in the blood of patriots and wrote freedom across the American continent in characters of living light. It was the National Government that confirmed this great charter of liberty in the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment, which made emancipation a part of the constitutional law of the land. It was the National Government that conferred the dignity of citizenship upon our poor down-trodden people in the Fourteenth Amendment, which made us peers of the republic. It was the National Government, with that true and tried soldier and patriot, General Grant, at the helm of State, that engineered through the Fifteenth Amendment, which enfranchised the people all over the land, and forever abolished all discriminations on account of race or color.

It was the National Government that first put muskets into our hands, in the form of the Nation upon our backs, accepted us as her defenders, and, as champions of liberty, sent us forward, under its purified flag, to carry the proclamation of freedom to our brethren who were still under the power of slavery. It was the National Government that passed the habius laws to shield our poor persecuted people from outrages and assassinations, the Southern Governors being either unable or unwilling to protect us. It was the National Government that heard the wail and shrieks of our ill-treated brothers and sisters in South Carolina, and suspended the writ of habeas corpus, sent its messengers of justice into rebellious districts to drag from their hiding places the cowardly ruffians, whose crimes had startled the nation. It was the National Government that sent soldiers all over the South to preserve the peace, to enforce justice, and especially to carry out its declared policy, that all men are equal before the law. It was the National Government that pledged its fidelity, and has thus far kept its faith, to defend our freedom, to maintain our citizenship, and to perpetuate our suffrage. It was the National Government that declared to our enemies, whatever may be their partizan names, that it will enforce the glorious principles of Republicanism which were baptized in blood and sanctified in fire. It was the National Government that sent the Congressional Committee to this city, where it is now pursuing its investigations, to expose official malfeasance and to bring State culprits before the bar of American public sentiment. It was the National Government that changed its policy in reference to our people, and then compelled the Southern States to reconstruct themselves upon the basis of equal and exact justice to all men.

With this great record of blessings conferred, and many more equally as dear, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, the National Government has proved to us its friendship and been consistent in its pledges, since it has changed its policy with reference to our people. We owe nothing to Louisiana but what she was compelled to give under the pressure from Washington. The late black code of this State which was swept from the statute books by the National Government is an evidence of the enmity which the pro-slavery whites entertain for us; and though we endured its accumulated wrongs, accompanied by crushing indignities, without any manifestation of corresponding vindictiveness, yet the time is coming, if has not already arrived, when humanity, under the inspiration of self respect, might give hate for hate.

[Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we are compelled to omit the resolutions this week.—ED.]

REPUBLICAN

State Convention.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at San Francisco on the 1st day of May, 1872, the following call for a State Convention (with the apportionment of delegates) and the following resolutions were adopted:

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
SAN FRANCISCO, March 7, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the State of California are requested to choose Delegates to a State Convention to be held at the city of SACRAMENTO on THURSDAY, the 28th day of MAY, 1872, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held at the city of PHILADELPHIA, on the 5th day of JUNE, 1872, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States; and to select a State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly to come before the Convention.

The apportionment of the Delegates is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.			
Alameda	12	Placer	6
Alpine	2	Plumas	3
Amador	6	Sacramento	17
Butte	7	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	6	San Diego	4
Colusa	3	San Francisco	32
Contra Costa	6	San Joaquin	10
Del Norte	2	San Luis Obispo	3
Eldorado	5	San Mateo	3
Fresno	3	Santa Barbara	6
Humboldt	5	Santa Clara	15
Inyo	2	Santa Cruz	6
Kern	3	Shasta	3
Klamath	2	Sierra	3
Lake	2	Siskiyou	5
Lassen	3	Solano	12
Los Angeles	7	Sonoma	12
Marin	4	Stanislaus	4
Mariposa	3	Sutter	4
Mendocino	5	Tehama	3
Merced	2	Trinity	3
Modoc	2	Tulare	5
Monterey	5	Tuolumne	5
Napa	5	Yolo	7
Nevada	12	Yuba	7
Total			32

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several Republican County Committees of this State to call Primary Elections in their respective counties, under the so-called "Porter's Primary Election Law," for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention; such Primaries to be held on or before the 15th day of April, 1872, and the Delegates shall be elected by SECRET VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. That the persons in each county entitled to vote for Governor at the last preceding regular election, be the only persons entitled to vote at the said State election.

Second.—One delegate to a fraction for any number of such votes above 150 and under 300; but the whole number of Delegates to be elected not to exceed the apportionment herein made.

The last act each Primary Election shall be—

First—To fix the person offering to vote in a legally qualified voter of the District.

Second—That he voted for Newton Booth for Governor.

Third—That he will support the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th day of June, 1872.

E. L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
M. M. ESTEE, Sec. Rep. State Central Com.

KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December ——1871	PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH OVER
$8,000,000	$2,000,000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3.200.000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1.300.000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONDUCTING the business is TWO PER CENT. LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Special Official Report, says:

"The KNICKERBOCKER has HONESTLY and PROMPTLY met and discharged all legitimate claims, and is in every way entitled to public confidence."

☞ Special care to the selection of its risks. Strict economy in all its expenses. Prompt payment of its just losses and liabilities and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
CHARLES M. HUSBAND, Actuary.
E. W. DIMON, M. D., Consulting Physician.
New York City.

DANIEL NORCROSS,
General Agent for California,
STEVENSON BUILDING.——ROOM 16,
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, BISHOP WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let other festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFEH, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.

J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.

BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.

FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.

J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento.

J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.

P. R. GREEN, Stockton.

WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.

P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.

J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.

J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.

BISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.

THOMAS DETTER, White Pine Mission.

JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.

DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1872.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB HOUSE

—AND—

SALOON,

No. 1123 POWELL STREET,

CORNER OF JACKSON.

GIBBS & DIXON, Prop'rs.

LOST!

On Thursday evening, February 29th, a SILVER BADGE. The finder will confer a favor by leaving it at the Sheriff's office, City Hall. Enquire for J. H. Daley.

GRAND CELEBRATION

—AND—

CALICO PARTY

In honor of the Ratification of the

Fifteenth Amendment

To the Constitution of the United States.

The Members of the

Young Men's

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

In connection with an Auxiliary Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, respectfully invite the public generally to attend the GRAND CELEBRATION and CALICO PARTY to be held

Monday Ev'ng, April 1st, 1872,

At the Society's Hall,

PACIFIC ST., NEAR MASON,

The proceeds to be devoted towards liquidating the indebtedness on the Hall.

Committee of rrangements:

W. C. Patrick, P. Anderson, Wm Towns, F. Harr, Jas. Sinn, A. Laney, Aaron Lee, R. H. Jones, Chas. Dunn, D. E. Jackson, J. Scruggs, W. H. Ferguson, W. H. Rogers, John Lockbaey, John Williams, W. H. Hall, Edward Harper, Wilson Sneed, Thomas Sanderson, C. W. Summerlin, Nathaniel Williams, John Dooley, I. O. Cary, James Hemings, George Brown, J. F. Fallender, J. B. Wilson, Wm. Hemings, J. Vanderpool, William Waugh, Wm. van Bokkelen, John B. Scott, Rodenger Wilkinson, John Curry, Anthony Gobaire, John Wilson.

Reception Committe.

BLUE BOSKYDS.

Thomas Watson, G. W. Bell, H. W. Bently, William Towns, Charles Whitfield.

Floor Managers.

WHITE ROSETTES.

S. A. Clark, David Dunn.

W. B. Alexander, W. B. Blake, John Wilhelm.

A Selected Band of Musicians will be in attendance.

It is to be hoped that the Public will take this opportunity to assist the Society in making their enterprise a success, as this building is a public ornament, and the Association is in much need of Funds.

TICKETS:

Admitting Lady and Gentleman, $1.00
Single, " " 75

☞ For further particulars see large bills.

Freedom's Jubilee!

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE

Fifteenth Amendment!

Will be celebrated at the

Mercantile Library Hall, Bush Street,

BY A GRAND

SOIREE DANSANTE!

On Monday Ev'g, April 1st, 1872,

Under the auspices of the following Committee, who pledge themselves to make it the finest Entertainment of the season.

Capt. A. Ferguson, Capt. J. B. Henriques, Capt. S. Emery, Sacramento; Capt. John Jones, Capt. G. W. Miller, Petaluma; Capt. A. Benson, R. A. Fell, A. Hyatte, W. Cook, Jas. Ellery, J. Dooley, Jas. Ferguson, E. Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton, Jas. Fergusson, E. L. Boston, W. Grant, J. E. Blake, P. A. Bell, J. Scott, F. Brown, J. Winkler, J. H. Brown, F. Allen, J. S. Collender.

FLOOR MANAGERS—ROBT. SMALL, B. COKER, ISRAEL WILSON, C. LIVINGSTON.

BALLENGER'S splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

☞ The Table will be under the supervision of the pioneer caterer, S. BRADLEY.

TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies have concluded to give Mr. WILLIAM WAUGH, familiarly known by the church-going community as "Uncle Billy," a Benefit Entertainment. Due notice will be given of time and place.

Dr. Hawley's Ague Remedy,

Prepared by

WILLIAMS & MOORE,

STOCKTON, CAL.,

seldom fails to give permanent relief. It stimulates the LIVER, GALLOD AND BOWELS, and in this way eradicates the disease from the system.

PRICE, $1.50 PER BOTTLE.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET,

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their table with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

☞ Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

6. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush,

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Invoice of the Ladies' and Boots' Cutting Department, has removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

207 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. ma15-3

LOOK OUT FOR

THERESE!

THE

Langston Dramatic Company

Will shortly produce the beautiful drama of

THERESE,

Or, The Orphan of Geneva.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have consented to appear:

Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss A. Burris,
Miss J. Miles,
Mr. P. Johnson, Mr. Jas. Whiting,
Mr. C. Francis, Mr. E. Hall,
Mr. W. Mitchell.

☞ Readers will please attend the Rehearsals on Sunday afternoons at 2 P. M. at Mr. Johnson's residence, California street, also fixed above Fremont Place.

JOHN A. DUNBAR. CHAS. H. DUNBAR.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

323 J STREET, Bet. Eighth and Ninth,

SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Star Shirts, Ties

ED. M. MARTIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in Court House corner Seventh and I streets, Sacramento.

☞ NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner of Deeds for Nevada. aug 26

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

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PRINTING

neatly and promptly executed at the well known PIONEER PRINTING HOUSE, No. 511 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant.

CUDDY & HUGHES.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

411 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

25 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au18

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Fairtow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Brewster's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first-class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between I and J streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

THE OLD

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

Established in 1849.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

ISAAC PEEKER,

Successor to

WM. BRANCH & CO.,

Has Removed to

No. 518 Pacific St

Persons from the interior will find this a handy Restaurant to get their meals.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and full located House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Plaza (now Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

C. P. R. R.

February 20th, 1872.



SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO.

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
8.00 A. M.	San Francisco	5.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
4.30 P. M.	Oakland	9.30 "	1.30 "
4.30 "	San Jose	9.30 "	1.30 "
8.30 "	"	5.30 "	10.30 A. M.
8.30 "	Niles	7.30 P. M.	12.45 P. M.
8.30 "	Lathrop	6.45 "	9.45 "
11.30 "	Stockton	6.07 "	9.07 "
10.00 P. M.	Merced	3.30 P. M.	7.15 A. M.
1.45 P. M.	"	3.30 "	Leave going West.

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

Leave going South.			Arrive from North.
1.30 P. M.	San Francisco	10.40 A. M.	———
4.30 "	Niles	7.30 "	———
5.30 P. M.	San Jose	7.30 "	———
———	———	———	Leave going North.

STOCKTON, LATHROP and MERCED

Leave going South.			Arrive from North.
10.30 A. M.	Stockton	9.30 P. M.	7.15 A. M.
8.35 "	Lathrop	9.35 "	6.30 "
11.45 "	Modesto	6.13 "	3.40 "
2.45 P. M.	Merced	3.30 "	2.30 "
Arrive from West.			Leave going North.

SACRAMENTO, COLFAX, RENO and OGDEN

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
2.00 P. M.	Sacramento	1.00 P. M.	———
4.40 "	Colfax	10.20 A. M.	———
1.00 A. M.	Reno	2.15 P. M.	———
9.10 "	Winnemucca	6.15 "	———
12.02 M.	Battle Mount.	3.35 "	———
4.40 P. M.	Elko	7.45 A. M.	———
6.30 A. M.	Ogden	5.30 P. M.	———
Arrive from West.			Leave going West.

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.

Leave going North.			Arrive from South.
8.30 A. M.	Sacramento	5.05 P. M.	12.10 P. M.
1.00 P. M.	Junction	10.15 "	4.30 "
1.00 P. M.	Marysville	10.20 A. M.	12.00 M.
5.15 "	Tehama	6.30 P. M.	8.30 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	Red Bluff	6.00 A. M.	———
Arrive from North.			Leave going South.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and CALISTOGA.

Leave going North.			Arrive from South.
8.00 P. M.	San Francisco	10.15 P. M.	———
6.30 "	Vallejo	8.00 A. M.	———
10.00 A. M.	Napa	4.00 P. M.	———
3.30 P. M.	Calistoga	1.00 "	———
Arrive from South.			Leave going North.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and KNIGHT'S LANDING.

Leave going North.			Arrive from South.
7.30 A. M.	San Francisco	12.15 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
12.00 M.	Vallejo	6.30 "	10.30 A. M.
12.00 M.	Knight's	6.30 "	10.30 A. M.
Arrive from West.			Leave going East.

SAN FRANCISCO and HEALDSBURG.

Leave going North.			Arrive from South.
7.30 A. M.	San Francisco	5.45 P. M.	———
10.00 "	Petaluma	3.30 "	———
12.00 M.	Santa Rosa	1.30 "	———
2.00 P. M.	Healdsburg	11.30 A. M.	———
Arrive from West.			Leave going East.

STOCKTON, MILTON and OAK DALE

Leave going South.			Arrive from North.
8.30 A. M.	Stockton	5.30 P. M.	———
11.23 "	Milton	2.37 "	———
1.45 P. M.	Oak Dale	8.30 "	———
Arrive from North.			Leave going South.

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

Leave San Francisco.		Arrive from San Francisco.
4.00 P. M.	Sacramento	10.00 A. M.
8.30 "	"	4.30 P. M.
2.00 P. M.	Sacramento	10.00 A. M.
Arrive from West.		Leave going East.

Explanation.

For trains running "from" San Francisco, take the left hand column of figures; for trains reading "to" San Francisco, take the right hand column and read "upwards."

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 P. M. (Sundays, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.)

Leave BERKELEY, 8.30, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 P. M.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.40, 8.05, 9.35, 11.05 and 11.10 A. M., 12.40, 2.05, 3.35, 5.05, 6.40, 7.50 and 10.20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Pearl Vale only.)

Leave HAYWARDS, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.40 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Leave PEARL VALE, 6.35, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 P. M.

*Sundays excepted. †

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Stand-ard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and this is said offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

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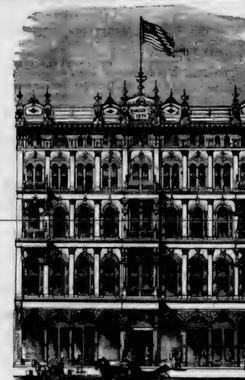
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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

Major T. Morris Chester not Dead.

Our energetic cotemporary, the *Elevator*, some three or four weeks ago, gave the sad announcement which it is supposed he received outside of the telegraph news, or the mails, of the death of Major T. Morris Chester, at New Orleans. Our *National Progress* of March 9th, the paper published by colored men at Harrisburg, Penn., where Major Chester resides, contains the following:

"Major T. Morris Chester arrived in Harrisburg, on Friday evening, March 1st, and was warmly welcomed not only by his immediate relatives, but by a host of friends who knew him well before his journey southward, but who are far more interested in his welfare now because of his recent sufferings in the cause of law and order in New-Orleans. We are pleased that Major Chester has felt it to be his duty to make New Orleans his home in order to assist the colored people of Louisiana to secure justice under the new law of the land, and we bid him 'good speed' in his noble, chosen work."

Proclamation.

The following is decreed and ordered to be carried into execution as soon as convenient:

I. That a suspension bridge be built from Oakland Point to Goat Island, and thence to Telegraph Hill, provided such bridge can be built without injury to the navigable waters of the Bay of San Francisco.

II. That the Central Pacific Railroad Company be granted franchises to lay down tracks and run cars from Telegraph Hill and along the city front to Mission Bay.

III. That all deeds of lands by the Washington Government since the establishment of our Empire are hereby declared null and void unless our imperial signature is first obtained thereto.

NORTON I.

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VOL. VIII.—NO. 33. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1872 WHOLE NO. 394

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Agents Commissions are one fifth of money collected by them.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, March 14, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me a space in your valuable columns, to compliment my old friends of San Francisco, Oakland and Stockton, for their kind treatment of us while among them. Bishop J. J. Moore and myself were received with marked attention at each of these places by our brethren, both Baptist and Methodist. In Stockton we preached to our Baptist friends, who, too, appreciated our feeble efforts. In the forenoon of the same day we preached to our Methodist friends, who were no less attentive to our discourse.

Among the many places which we visited, we will mention Quivera, carried us two miles in the country, to a beautiful cottage owned by him, where we found a happy family, and a sumptuous table spread with all the rich dainties that one's heart could wish for. Sister Potts, Brother Moses Hamilton, and Rev. F. Greene were not far behind us in doing justice to the repast.

Respectfully, etc.,

I. B. HANDY.

Odd-Fellowship.

The *New Age*, the organ of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in this city, in its review of a letter received from the M. W. Grand Sire, Fred. D. Stuart, takes occasion to make the following proper suggestions:

"If the Grand Lodge were to act more courageously, it would be entitled to more respect. Let it, for instance, take hold of that scarecrow of color, and, in conformity with its ritual, recognize as brethren all moral and industrious men, even when they are not of "the pure Caucasian race," and every Grand Representative would feel himself better entitled to be called Right Worthy.

The Masons have stepped before us in this noble work. A Lodge in New Jersey lately initiated two colored men, and we have seen within the past week, a letter from Honolulu, speaking of the flourishing condition of the Masonic Lodge of which the King was a member. The Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., manages to scrape along in its haughty exclusiveness, a haughtiness it deplores, but which is forced upon it by the predominant legislation of the Grand Lodge of United States. We, of course, do not insist on the initiation of colored men, but we do insist that the Grand Lodge either permit it or adapt the ritual to existing circumstances. As it is now, we every night listen to exhortations to universal brotherhood, while the Digest forbids every attempt to promote its advent.

Now, it is painful to an Odd Fellow to see the supreme tribunal of the Order stand in an inconsistent, not to say ridiculous position. Let the Ritual, then, be altered next September, so as to extinguish the hopes of all outside barbarians, and so that by precept and practice the fraternity shall be made to feel for no others than "pure white Caucasians." If this reform could be brought about, our Lodges might not, perhaps, be so full, but they would be more punctually attended."

Ethnology and geneology would furnish themes for lectures, and blood would begin to tell. Some ingenious brother would invent a colorometer, and the Warden instructed in the use of it, could test the variously shaded complexions, and detect every impostor whose title to pure Caucasian was not authentic.

But we digress. The letter of our M. W. Grand Sire has supplied no text for this argument, but his name naturally suggested the "good of the Order," and our mind, by the power of association, seized on the theme in which so much of it is involved. The subject will, no doubt, be presented for legislation next September, and it is time that the Grand Representatives should be preparing to maintain one or the other of the alternatives to be offered at that time, viz: Amend the ritual or repeal the law."

Republican National Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention, the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations in the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the finding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and emigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and, as heretofore, the Republican party stand pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of its public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Mass., Chairman.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Friezz, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Guguil, New Jersey.
Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Colbert, Indiana.
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Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin Stearns, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thos. W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
R. F. Rice, Arkansas.
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A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
Jerome B. Chaffe, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1872.

Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

We are indebted to Lewis Hayden, of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for his very able review (in pamphlet form, of 51 pages) of the history of the white and colored Masons of that State, from their earliest records and Grand Lodge formation, from which we quoted last week, and continue in our present number:

Since "the way to wickedness is through wickedness, and the perpetration of one crime generally leads to the commission of another," and these maxims are proven to be true, we shall show that this body, St. Andrew's, thus corruptly organized, without even having the degrees of Masonry, did not hesitate to commit another crime, by fraudulently obtaining a charter from the Grand Lodge or G. M. of Scotland for a Provincial Grand Lodge, which they did by calling to their aid Lodges No. 58 of the Registry of England, and No. 222 of the Registry of Ireland, then attached to the British army. We say fraudulently, because if it was necessary that there should be three Lodges to obtain a Provincial Grand Lodge warrant, they should undoubtedly have been stationary and not camp Lodges. We say fraudulently, for this reason, that we, as colored Masons, are not only required to have conformed to the Masonic practices of that age, but that all our actions as Masons, no matter when done, must be in conformity with the requirements of this day; and we further assert that no Grand Lodge in America would recognize a Grand Lodge thus created. We say, however, by this representation, obtain a charter, over which Grand Lodge Joseph Warren was Provincial G. M. to his death, and G. M. Gardner shows that Masonry died with him.

Now we arrive at the origin of "assumption." These same brethren, after the demise of Joseph Warren, then carried their assumption still further, and organized themselves into what their assumption enabled them to call a Grand Lodge *de jure*, which Brother Norton has set forth after the following style:

To begin, we first give the names of those who met, and shall show by what authority:—

St. Andrew's Lodge, Boston.

Joseph Webb, D. G. M.
Paul Revere, S. G. W.
Thomas Crafts, J. G. W.
John Lowell, G. Treas.
Nat. Pierce, G. Sec.
Thomas Tran, S. G. D.
Edward Proctor, J. G. D.
Philip Marrett, } G. Stewards.
Winthrop Grey }

Tyrian Lodge, Gloucester.

Moses Deshon, P. M.

St. Peter's, Newburyport.

William Greenough, M.

Of the illegality of their proceedings, Brother Norton speaks thus:

And be it further remembered, that the whole number of Lodges under the provincialship of Joseph Warren was just four; two of which were located in Boston; of one of those Boston Lodges, viz: 'Massachusetts Lodge,' not a solitary member was present in 1777. The S. W. of St. Andrew's Lodge attended by virtue of his default commission of Grand Steward. St. Andrew's Lodge did not authorize him to represent her, because she did not join the said G. L. until 1809. Moses Deshon was neither Master nor Warden; hence the only legal representative then present was the Master of St. Peter's Lodge, Newburyport. He represented a Lodge; of the rest represented only their individual selves. And this solitary Master of a Lodge, associated with ten unauthorized brethren, assembled in an upper chamber of a tavern, and there and then elected each other into various kinds of worshipfuls, and declared themselves the G. L. of Massachusetts; while hundreds of Masons, and a number of Lodges then existing in the State, were neither represented nor consulted. We now ask, in the name of justice and common sense, whether the action of such a body could be looked upon as binding upon all? Nay, we will go a little further, and suppose that Brother Greenough was unauthorized by his Lodge to attend the said meeting. Who can deny that St. Peter's Lodge had not a right to repudiate its Master's unauthorized assumption? In that case the new organization could claim to be a G. L. only over the Lodge they chartered on the day of their organization. The rest of the brotherhood in the State retained their inherent right, either to remain tributary to their parent G. L., to organize a new one, or to join the one just organized.

In this the standard by which American Grand Lodges are required to organize, that is, by individuals representing themselves, as in this case? Or is it not, as given by Clause, thus: "A certain number of Lodges, not less than *three*, holding charters or warrants from some legal Grand Lodge, or from different Grand Lodges, meet in convention by their representatives, formally receive to organize a Grand Lodge, adopt a constitution, and proceed to elect and install their officers. It is necessary that it be a separate State or Territory; that there be no Grand Lodge at that time existing within it; that at least three chartered Lodges be, at the time, in active existence within the territorial limits, and consent to the formation of such Grand Lodge; that they meet in conventios as *Lodges*, and not as individuals; that they adopt a constitution; and that the newly elected Grand Master be installed by some P. G. Master, or by the senior Past Master present."

It is upon this action of those eleven men that G. M. Gardner rests his case, as you will perceive by reference to his address, the refutation of which will force them to seek another subterfuge wherson to build.

As there are lessons in the great light of Freemasonry, which are applicable to him and his Lodge, commanding "that they enter in at the strait gate" we would call their attention to what follows: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the sheepfold, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." This is applicable to their case. Having "stolen into the sheepfold," as beyond question they have, what have they done but endeavored to rob us of our Masonic character? Verily, the text is fulfilled. We say, by what authority?—for in the organization of a Grand Lodge it is to be remembered that it must be the free act of the Masons whose Grand Lodge it is to be; and since we have found that it was not a Grand Lodge of the Masons of Massachusetts, but a Grand Lodge of eleven unauthorized men, known by their records, it should be repudiated by Masons throughout the world.

Here, now, are two bodies that make up the Masonic history of this State. And if the above be true, which they cannot in truth deny, are they not to be commeaded for the dodge of "revolution and assumption?" We would like to know to what other refuge they could have fled. Their Masonry is a fraud, and therefore there could be no usage for their organization; for the reason that the laws, rules and regulations of Masonry are to control the actions of Masons only, and none others.

We repeat, "revolution and assumption" were indeed convenient. To these they escaped with the vain hope of hiding their deformity from the all-piercing eye of truth. Vain hope!

Gentlemen of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts: have you not read "great is truth," and that it is mighty above all things? And again, that which is done in secret shall be proclaimed upon the housetops. No matter how surrounded by subterfuges, truth will and must prevail. Yes, gentlemen of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, you discovered in this land an American whale—let us denominate it "hate of the negro"—food for which you have in times past furnished by misrepresenting and maligning us as a Masonic body, and by so doing escaped public attention. But slavery having been abolished, hate of the negro will eventually disappear.

Will you not then have to withstand the Masonic test of inquiry? Fear ye not then that "what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again?" Can the Masons of Massachusetts, or their Lodges, withstand such an inquiry? It will be made; for such an inquiry has already commenced, and will progress as prejudice and hatred of the negro disappear.

We repeat, that the Masons of our country and of Europe are now inquiring into the validity of Massachusetts Masonry, with a view of ascertaining the base upon which it was founded. In view of this inquiry being made, we feel called upon to present (and shall, to some extent) our originality. Before doing so, however, we shall show that the action had in the revival of the Masonic system, in the year 1717, at London, from which date it will appear that none thereafter should be entitled to the name of free and accepted Masons, except they could trace their legitimacy to that organization, and have conformed to its requirements then and there created. This is what they did and said.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

AN ENGLISH HOME.—A writer in the *Builder* gives a terrible picture of the homes of some of the English poor. It is in such places that recruits for the Commune are found, poor, despairing, desperate souls, who can make no change for the worse, and to whom at last death comes as a relief from sickness, suffering and starvation. Can it be a matter of wonder that dissipation and crime reign supreme, and that laws can only be enforced by the police? We hope for the sake of humanity that no future writer will ever be able to truly chronicle so horrible a description of our city. He gives the following example of an English home in one of the dismal Wapping courts, where the outstretched hands can nearly touch the hovels on either side:

"A father in the last stage of consumption—two daughters, nearly marriageable, with hardly sufficient rotting clothes to cover their shame. The rags that hang around their attenuated frames flutter in stripes against their naked legs. They have not stool or chair upon which they can sit. Their father occupies the only stool in the room. They have no employment by which they can earn even a pittance. They are at home starving on a half chance meal a day, and hiding their ragedness from the world. The walls are bare; there is one bed in the room, and a bundle of dirty rags for a pillow. The dying father will shortly follow the dead mother, and when the parish coffin encloses his wasted form, and a pauper's grave closes above him, what shall be his daughters' lot? This is but a type of many other homes in the district; dirt, misery and disease alone flourish in that neighborhood. Fever and small-pox rage, as the inhabitants say, next door, and next door, and over the way, and next door to that, and further down. The living, dying, and dead all huddled together. The houses have no ventilation, the back yards are receptacles for all sorts of filth and rubbish, the old barrels that contain the supply of water are thickly coated on the sides with slime, and there is an undisturbed deposit of mud at the bottom. There is no mortuary house—the dead lie in the dogholes where they breathed their last, and add to the contagion which spreads through the neighborhood."

WHY is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them is satisfied with the moderate use of the glass.

IT is better to accomplish perfectly a very small amount, than to half do ten times as much.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 23d, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Assembly School Bill.

The vote in the Assembly on the Public School bill, on Wednesday last, fully attests the sentiments of the Republican Assembly on the question of mixed schools. The proviso to the original bill by Mr. Wheaton himself, was made as a concession to the Senate when the bill reaches that body, so that they may have no excuse that the Republicans were too ultra in their ideas. The Assembly could and would have passed the bill without the proviso, if there had have been the slightest possibility of getting it through the Senate in its original form. It now remains to be seen whether the Senate will concur with the Assembly bill, the proviso of which is far from being satisfactory to the colored citizens of the State. Colored citizens, like all other citizens, have no right to be satisfied until they have equal rights before the law. If the Legislature should prove too timid to grant them their rights, we believe that the State or National Judiciary will exhibit no fear in expounding the State or National laws as to the rights of a citizen of the State or of the United States. The colored citizens have very respectfully petitioned, by bill and otherwise, both branches of the Legislature for equal school privileges for the education of their children. Ten days will reveal precisely how much the present Legislature will do in this particular. If the results are that the colored children are to have isolated primary schools, and nothing else, as at present, and with no access to the intermediate or high schools, or permitted to pass through graded schools as do white children, then the condition of the colored children remains as before. We shall cheerfully await the final action of the Legislature on the subject before we resort to a remedy in the United States Courts under the Fourteenth Amendment and civil rights bill.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, March 18th.

On our arrival here at 10 P.M. we discovered nothing of import to note, or that was note worthy, either among the white or colored citizens. The topic among the latter in and around Foster's Saloon, on Third street, was concerning the triumph of "Chris." Green in his election as Chief Trustee, or ex-officio Mayor of the City. They seemed to be jubilant that the colored vote came to the "the hazard of the die" in Green's election. The contest was so tight between the several candidates that the colored vote could have elected either. Their value is now becoming more noticed among the leading ward politicians, and their services will be more sought for at another city election. It remains to be seen whether the successful candidates give any one colored man for this triumph a "posish," however humble, so that he may get his pay direct from the City Treasurer in the character of an appointee, and not as an "errand boy."

Among other topics mentioned in our hearing, was the annual election of the Sacramento Zouaves, Capt. Sims Emory, with most of the officers of last year were re-elected, and all seemed satisfied.

On Tuesday morning we repaired to the scene of the late arson and murder on Eighth street, between J and K. The charred ruins present a picture of melancholy and gloom. We discovered the remnants of bed bed-ticking, partly burned, hung across an inner room of the building, apparently to keep the passers by from seeing the whole interior of the building from the street. The Chinese rag-pickers and boys who are always eager to gather old nails, burned wood, etc., all avoid the place with fear and marked superstition.

Before we left Sacramento City, we had occasion to pass by there again at night, and the scene seemed still more desolate as those strips of bedding gently swung to and fro by the mild wind.

We devoted most of our limited time while at the Capitol to waiting for the action of the Assembly on the Wheaton Public School Bill. (A synopsis of the proceedings is given in another column.) It passed to engrossment at one o'clock on Wednesday, the 20th inst.

After making several flying visits to several business places, among which was that of Mr. A. L. Jackson's barber shop, where we also met Mr. R. H. Small, who still persists in the inutility of our course in having caused the introduction of Mr. Wheaton's Assembly Bill, and justifies the course of himself and his associates in depending on Mr. Finney's Senate Bill. Mr. Jackson disclaims that they pocketed the original bill, as such by the Committee at San Francisco in December, and says it was defective, its remaining virtues being embodied in Mr. Finney's Senate Bill. Of course the APPEAL is ready to give them the benefit of any explanation they may wish to make, and is willing to let our whole people judge which course has been the most available to act our grievances before the Legislature.

A comparison of the proceedings in the Senate when Mr. Finney's bill came up for action with those in the Assembly on this question will aid all unprejudiced persons to arrive at a just conclusion.

Among the colored men of merit and unassuming in manner is Mr. Jacob Foster, on Third street, opposite the *Union* office, who is a pioneer resident and a large property-holder. Mr. Foster took a very active part, financially and otherwise, in the struggles of 1854-5, to obtain the right to testify in the Court against white persons, and is the same "old fixture" in Sacramento as when he kept the public house called the "Gipsy."

FAVORS.—Our thanks are due to Creed Haymond Esq., for copies of the "Revised Codes," as adopted by the present Legislature. We discover on page 267 of the Political Code, (Section 1895) in describing who are subject to military duty, that the Militia Law *now* has the word "white" stricken out and reads as follows:

SEC. 1895. Every able-bodied male inhabitant of this State, except Mongolians and Indians, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not exempt by law, is subject to military duty. But no alien is obliged to serve or bear arms against the State to which his allegiance is due.

We are also indebted to Mr. "Hank" Jones, employee of the Senate, for the many favors and courtesies extended.

To Delinquent Agents and Subscribers.

Agents and subscribers who are delinquent to this paper will know the reasons best themselves if they receive no more papers after April 1st at which time the dues of the APPEAL must be sent to insure the continuance of the APPEAL to them.

All moneys from subscription, or otherwise, can be sent through the Post Office by money order, or through Wells Fargo & Co's Express, directed to the PACIFIC APPEAL office southwest corner of Sansome and Merchant streets, San Francisco.

We are indebted to the Treasurer of the Chicago Relief Fund, Mr. I. Friedlander, for a copy of the subscriptions and disbursements by citizens and associations of California.

Our Bishops.

We have had for a number of months among us, the Rt. Rev. J. J. Moore, whose labors for the past three or four years have been in North and South Carolina, and the Gulf States. Bishop Moore has made a visit to this Coast as a part of the Diocese, and has completed his present duties. He is shortly to return East to attend the General Conference next May. Previous to Bishop Moore's ordination as Bishop, by the A. M. E. General Conference, at Washington City in 1868, he labored in the Ministry on this Coast with but trifling exceptions since 1850. There is no part of the Coast where a colored church has been established, whether it was in his own connection or not, but what he visited. He has ever shown a marked desire to expound a sound Gospel Doctrine among his people. As a representative of his race, he has in days gone by been one of the most zealous champions for our common cause, and was one of the leading spirits of our earliest State Conventions of 1855-6 whose object was to break down the proscriptive testimony laws then on the Statutes.

The reverend gentleman will bid adieu to his many friends on this coast in a few days, probably forever, as his health has been greatly impaired since he left this city—four years ago. On the day of his departure, which will probably be in early part of April, the regrets of many persons will be expressed on shaking hands and bidding him the sad "good-bye."

What we have said of Bishop Moore we also apply the same to the Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, who was made a Bishop of the A. M. E. Church also by his denomination at their General Conference held in Washington City in 1868. The only difference between our Bishops, in our opinion, is simply this: that Brother Ward (who is also about to depart from among us) has done more ecclesiastical labor, established more churches, exhibited more zeal for the elevation of his people, and has received less money for his valuable services than any other minister who has labored among his people on this Coast.

Bishop Ward is a fine orator and has proved himself one of our very best representative men on public occasions by his finished orations, and a brilliant light also in our earliest State Conventions.

Bishop Moore, as we have said in a former article in the APPEAL, is one of the best Biblical scholars, a profound historian, and one of the most able Theologians we have either in his own—the Zion A. M. E. denomination, or that of the African Methodist Episcopal denomination, to which Bishop Ward belongs. It would be well if our colored ministers would aspire to come up to the standard of Bishops Moore and Ward, thereby giving us a more enlightened pulpit for the guidance of our people.

To J. T. FLEMMING, Esq.—We acknowledge the receipt of the "Report of the Committee on Corporations of the Assembly of the State of California upon Railroad Freights and Fares."

SACRAMENTO.—Bishop Ward had a benefit festival tendered him in the Seventh Street A. M. E. Church, in Sacramento, on Thursday evening last.

OUR authorized agents for Oakland are Edward Leonard and N. Kline.

COLLINS & Co., Hatters, No. 627 Washington Street, opposite Maguires Opera House, has on hand Fashionable Spring Style Hats.

BISHOP MOORE will preach in the A. M. E. Zion Church to-morrow evening.

THE outlaw Lowry, leader of a gang of cut-throats in North Carolina, is reported to have been killed.

The Assembly on the Wheaton School Bill.

It will be remembered that the Bill, No. 366, in the one we sent to Mr. Wheaton in behalf of the Educational Convention, held last October, which Mr. Wheaton explained in a few appropriate remarks when introducing it. The Bill having been referred to the Committee on Education, it was reported back by Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Committee, on Thursday, March 14th. The Assembly proceedings upon the Bill at that date were as follows:

COLORED RACES IN SCHOOLS.

Assembly bill No. 366—amending the common school law (relative to the attendance of colored races in schools, referred to in Section 56) having been reported back with a substitute, the latter was read by sections. (It provides that a majority of the school districts shall decide the status and privileges of colored races in any school in question.)

Mr. Berry offered a substitute re-enacting in substance the laws of 1855-56, which leaves it to a majority of the Board of Trustees, so far as Indian children who were residing with whites are concerned, and provides for the separate education of other Indian or colored children on the application of the parents and guardians of ten such children.

Messrs. Woodward and Little discussed the privileges of colored children pro and con.

Mr. Andrews remarked that the law of 1865-66 seemed to have worked well, and thought its re-enactment would obviate the principle objections that are made to the law of 1869-70.

Mr. Wright moved that the bills be printed and placed on the top of the file of Tuesday, which was carried by ayes and noes. Ayes, 37; noes, 35.

Tuesday, the 19th inst., being set apart as the day of its special order. It was passed over, among other bills on the file until next day, Wednesday, when the Assembly proceeded with it as follows:

The Assembly took up for consideration Assembly bill No. 206—An Act entitled an Act to amend an Act to provide for a system of common schools, approved April 4, 1870.

Question on the adoption of Mr. Berry's substitute to the original bill.

Mr. Munday called for the reading of the substitutes.

The Clerk read.

Mr. Andrews—I will merely state in relation to this that it is just re-enacting the law of 1865-6. The gentleman from San Joaquin (Mr. Woodward) the other day spoke of it as a Democratic proposition, as I understood him. Now, it is not a Democratic proposition. Because it is the law as it stood two years ago, an Act by a Republican Legislature. The amendments that were made in that respect during the last session did not meet the entire approbation of certain parties in my county, where I never heard any objection to the law, as it was passed by the Legislature of 1865-6. But it is not a Democratic proposition at all. Because it is the law as it was enacted by the Republican Legislature of 1865-6.

Mr. Woodward—I do not recollect; I think I did not state it was exactly a Democratic measure. Because I am satisfied that they never would admit the colored children into the public schools on any consideration; as I understand them. That is a very good bill. A pretty good bill. But the substitute of the committee I think is less hampered. I prefer the substitute of the committee because it is a little less hampered. This measure is a pretty good one, though it is endorsed by the Democratic party Because it is an advanced proposition. They have come up to that, you see. And I hope that they will still progress. Very well. But I believe the other is still a little less hampered, and I like its requirements still better. Still it is reatricted so that there shall be due separation made if so required by the sentiment of the community.

Mr. Berry—Now, sir, in reference to that substitute that I offered, I have only this to say. That the law as it was passed a year or two ago did not meet the approbation of the people and was especially denounced by the Republican party. The proposition that I offer, sir, is to re-enact the law as it was in existence prior to two years ago; which which law gave pretty general satisfaction. And sir, wishing that our schools may be as effective and efficient as possible, I have offered that substitute, believing, sir, that nothing else will meet the approbation of the Senate. I believe, sir, the Senate will pass the substitute that I have offered. And I do not believe they will endorse the other proposition. I think, sir, that the gentlemen had better take this substitute, re-enacting the Republican law of 1856. Let our schools go on in peace and harmony. Remove those restrictions that the people have complained of, and leave our schools as they were two years ago. I favor the cause of education. I believe this is the only thing we can incorporate into the laws of this State.

Mr. Wright—As a member of the Republican party I feel very grateful to the gentlemen from Sutter for the compliment he has paid to that party. The only merit of his proposed measure is that it was passed by a Republican Legislature. I am highly gratified to know that the Democratic party is willing to come up and encamp upon the old landmark ground of the Republican party of 1856. While I am gratified to know this, I am grieved to see the evident disposition on the part of the gentleman from Sutter to go round and gather up the refuse and gnaw the bones strewed about the camp. He thought the substitute of Mr. Berry did not meet the case, so called "Porter's Primary Election Law," for the purpose of electing Trustees, provides that Trustees to be hold on, or before the 15th day of April, 1872, and the delegates shall be elected by 56-1877 VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. That the person in each county or district, as the case may be, receiving the highest number of legal votes in the county (those elected by the county at large) or in the district (when elected in districts only), shall be declared to be duly elected by the County Committee, as follows:

First—Such delegate shall be declared to be such County delegate.

Second—That is the name of two Francque, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Los Angeles, San Jose and

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, BISHOP WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement. . . . . .

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let either festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.
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J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.
J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.
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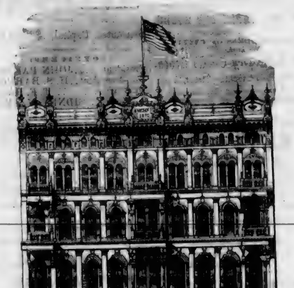
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VOL. VIII.—NO. 34. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1872. WHOLE NO. 395

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Bishop Moore's Last Lecture.

Last night, Bishop Moore (colored), who has spent several years in the Slave States of South and North Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, delivered a very interesting lecture in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, upon the "Condition of the Colored People in the South and the Deeds of the Ku-Klux-Klan." The Bishop is evidently a man of great intelligence, energy and sincerity. He has a plain colloquial, but very pleasant style of address, with a good deal of natural humor, and his lecture would have interested any audience. After introducing himself, he proceeded to refer to some extracts from the New York *Tribune* upon this point. He spoke as follows:

The statement that the rebels, or "Secesh," and the negroes are opposed to each other is not true. It is true that the rebels are malicious against the freedmen—by malice I mean ill will. They cherish ill will for the freedmen; but the converse is not correct. The negroes proved that by their conduct during the war. If they had any ill will against the secesh during the war they would not have remained on the plantation and taken care of the rebels' families, and raised produce for them. They would have risen up and murdered them. They had opportunities if they had wanted them. The blacks want friendship and peace. They don't form organizations as the whites have done, and perform such deeds as the Ku-Klux. They don't go out in bands to murder innocent women and children. You never knew them even to go out to take vengeance on the Ku-Klux. If the rebels were to treat the blacks friendly, and prove that they were ready to extend to them the hand of friendship, the freedmen would be ready to take it, and would vote them into office, what they won't do as long as the rebels are arrayed against them. Now, we profess to know more about the freedmen in North and South Carolina and Georgia, and the other States. We have slept with them, and prayed with them, and mingled with them day and night. We have enjoyed their hospitality, and shared their sufferings and degradations. For I do call it degradation to have to sleep in a house where a cat can jump through the chinks in the walls, and that in Winter, where the water that we had washed in froze before we had had our breakfast. In reference to the condition of the freedmen:

First, as to their educational improvement and the obstacles in their way. The freedmen are aware—it is remarkable how they come to appreciate the importance of education as they do—but they are aware of it. Men, women and children appreciate its importance. Little boys of eight years of age have a pride in learning to read, and are anxious to go to school. Sometimes I wonder how it is. Perhaps their parents have talked so much among themselves of their misfortune in not having it, as the white people have, that the children have listened and have had their ambition aroused by it. If the little boys get a piece of a book they carry it about, even if they cannot read it. They are proud of it.

In Richmond I went to visit a school. The teacher was a nice lady—there were two teachers, primary and intermediate. I came to a bench of boys, from seven to ten years of age they were. I went up to them and heard them read, and then I catechized them a little. I said to one of them: "Well, my boy, and what do you expect to be when you grow up?" What do you want to be?" He said: "I want to be a lawyer." That's very good," I said; and then I went on to another: "Well, what do you expect to be?" "I expect to be General Grant." "Very good," said I, and then I went on to a little long-faced, sober-looking fellow, and I said to him: "What do you want to be, my boy?" He said: "I want to be a bishop." "That's very well, indeed," I said; and the last one was a very little fellow at the end of the bench, with bright eyes and a black skin—as black as I am, and I am not quite white, (the bishop is like polished ebony.—*Rep.*] "What do you want to be?" I said to him. He straightened himself, and said: "I want to be President of the United States."

I know some females who have reached the middle ages of life, and even some who are going down the declivity, who have cultivated with a hoe—with a hoe—an acre and a half of corn, and more, and have earned the money to send their children to school, so eager and anxious are they. You would not get them to spend money on such nice dresses as you see in this city, and as I see some of our own people here wearing—well, I guess I won't touch the dress question; it might not be quite safe. In church there you see two-thirds of the women in calico "sun-bonnets." They don't get those nice little tartan shells for their heads. But they don't go without them because they can't get them. They are saving their money to buy land and to educate their children. They know that if a man is educated he has power. Educate him and he is the god of this world. He chains the lightning and makes it do his bidding; he levels mountains, he spans the seas, he dives into all the ramifications of natural philosophy, and makes all nature subservient to his purposes. Education is what the black people want. *It is a great thing.*

* * * * * * *

The Bishop then went on to speak of political obstacles:

He said one of the chief political obstacles is the carpet-bagger. True, the carpet-baggers belong to the Republican party. They come down South and mingle with the colored people. They meet with them and discuss with them their wants, and make them great promises as to what they will do if elected to the Legislature in the way of getting schools, etc., for the colored people. They say, "We'll fix it all very nice. I belong to the Republican party—the party that freed you." He does not say that he fought for his own people as well as for the colored people. No one will undertake to say that the war was waged to free the slaves. No one will pretend to say that the negroes would have been freed unless it had been a war measure. But all the negroes can't see as far as I can, for I've been looking through the spectacles of Republicans and Democrats, and every other kind of politician. So the black man votes the carbet-bagger into office, and the carpet-bagger goes to the Legislature. When he gets there he forgets how he fought for the colored man or who the colored man voted him into office, and he goes goes back on him. What can the colored man do? The carpet-bagger goes back on him, as Governor Scott, of South Carolina, did. He was re-elected by a majority of 30,000. After he found that he could not use the colored vote any longer, he went back on them, and sold himself to the Democrats. He disbanded the militia, who were nearly all colored, and took their arms from them. The colored people in that State outvote the whites by 100,000.

As soon as the Governor had taken the arms from the militia, the Ku-Klux came down on us. In the town of Chester, two years ago, the Ku-Klux made two attempts to enter the town and burn the colored people's church and houses. On their first attempt the colored people whipped them; but after the arms had been taken away the Ku-Klux came in, and shot a Baptist preacher in his pulpit, and drove the colored people out into the woods. Scott was responsible for all of this.

The great difficulty with the colored people is to know who to vote for. If they vote for the carpet-bagger, they vote money into his pocket. If they vote for the Democrat, they vote for their enemies. So they have to vote for their own people, although they know they are not competent to come with the others in the legislative hall.—*Daily Morning Call, March 20th, 1872.*

The audience was tolerably large. The lecturer gave a graphic view of the situation of affairs at present in the South—the condition of the freedmen and the doings of the Ku-Klux was set forth in a very able and interesting manner.

Masonic Publishing Agency.

Mrs. Fannie Leggett has received a general agency from the Masonic Publishing Company of New York, for the Pacific Coast, for the sale of all the Masonic works published by them. Mrs. Leggett comes to us with letters of recommendation from the Grand Master of Ohio, Bro. Robert Macoy of New York, Past Grand Master Charles Marsh, of California, and numerous other prominent Masons. Mrs. Leggett has met with a portion of the trials and misfortunes of this life; first, in losing her husband by death; and secondly, by meeting with financial embarrassment; whereupon she has taken this means of procuring an honorable livelihood, and obtaining means for the education of her young daughter. We hope she will meet with encouragement from the Fraternity wherever she goes, and that the brethren will be persuaded to become reading Masons, and therefore intelligent Masons, whereby both themselves and Mrs. Leggett will be benefitted. She has also consented to take the agency for the *Mirror*, and will give the brethren a chance to subscribe for the only Masonic journal on the Pacific Coast. She stopped in the States and Territories on her way to California, and has been very successful in her enterprise. Also in such places in California where she has tarried, she has met with encouraging success. The works for which she is agent should be in the hands of every Mason. She intends making San Francisco her headquarters, but will visit every part of the State and Coast.—*The Masonic Mirror, March 23.*

A young colored woman was graduated lately from the law department of Havard University, Washington.

Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

BY LEWIS HAYDEN, OF THE PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE OF MASS.

[CONTINUED.]

We shall show that the Massachusetts Masons of to-day cannot substantiate their legitimate connection with the Grand Lodge of England. And, as we have already shown, their pretences to such connection were but frauds; and that you may the better understand, we will produce from our *ancient records* our connection with that body. You will see that we have understood the words, "ancient records." We do so because we have them. First in order we will submit an account of our *creation* as Masons, taken from our *ancient records*:—"March 6th, 1775, by Master Batt, were made these Masons: Prince Hall, Cyrus Jonbus, Boston Slinger, Thomas Sandeross, Prince Tayden, Cato Spain, Boston Smith, Peter Best, Fortin Howard, Prince Rees, John Canten, Peter Freeman, Benjamin Tiber, Duff Buforn, Richard Tiley."

The first we learn of Massachusetts Masons is, not that they assembled at any place, to be initiated, passed and raised, as we have yet to learn of there having been any Lodge convened prior to the one which assembled on the 30th of July, 1733, (it being the first Lodge that assembled on the continent) at Boston, without authority from any source for any purpose whatever, so that the query now is, When and where did they receive their Masonry?

This Lodge did not assemble for that purpose, viz: that of initiating, passing and raising, but under the fallacious pretence that to them had been granted (through Henry Price) a charter to open a Grand Lodge, grant charters, &c.; not a word of which was true, as to this day, no appearance of the name of Henry Price, or his Lodge of 1733, is to be found upon the records of the Grand Lodge of England. How was it with our white brethren? Thirty-five years elapsed before the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England was interrogated in regard to Henry Price, it being January, 1768, and his name was not to be found upon the records of the Grand Lodge of England. He having received no warrant, of course had nowhere to report, and therefore transmitted no funds—wholly unknown to their records, after having acted in their behalf for thirty-five years!!

We here submit further evidence of our Masonic existence, as given by G. M. Gardner, and found on page 40 of the same book of Grand Lodge proceedings, thus: "Earl of Effingham, A. G. M., to all and every our Right Worshipful and Loving Brethren, &c., &c., &c., commissioned Prince Hall and his associates, creating them a Lodge." This fixes our connection with the mother Grand Lodge. How stands the case with Henry Price, his associates and their descendants? Their names appear nowhere on the books of the Grand Lodge of England as ever having had any authority to act as Masons. But a Mason of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, at the time second in command of that body, wrote to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, in the hope of drawing something from that officer substantiating Henry Price. How he succeeded is best described by Brother Norton (in *Masonic Monthly*, May, 1869):

"Having cleared up that question, I next asked Brother Hervey the meaning of that dubious part of the letter, viz: 'Henry Price was Grand Master of America from 1733 to 1737.'" Here Brother Hervey expressed his surprise at Brother Moore's misstating his letter. Brother Hervey showed me the original letter. The copy was taken by the usual process of a copying press, and it read thus: 'Henry Price was Grand Master of America from 1733 to 1804, since which time his name disappears.' When I pointed out to Brother Hervey that the statement was erroneous, that Henry Price died in 1775, he said, 'That may be so, but it was the duty of Brother Moore to have had the letter printed as it was written, and then he might have corrected my error.' I could not very well defend Brother Moore's conduct. I might have pleaded that 1783 might have been taken for 1733, though even that would have been difficult to do: but how to find an excuse for mistaking '1804' for '17—was entirely out of my power."

You will observe that the Grand Secretary did find his name, but not connected with his reports or his commission, nor from records found on the Grand Lodge Books from 1733 to 1775 to 1804. You very naturally ask, where did he find it? The answer is, *in an old almanac*, and not there until just before Henry Price's death.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How Long Have Men Lived.

It is easy to demonstrate the existence of a man of the reindeer period as cotemporaneous with that of the maximum extension of the glaciers at Schussen in Wertenberg. This, however, does not give us a chronometrical estimate upon which we can base a distinct and generalization as to the amount of time which has elapsed since man split and sawed reindeer bones in the caravans near the source of the Schussen river. Still less do the compartively modern caves on the Dordogne, or the far more ancient ones of Belgium afforded us any precise chronometrical measures. We may, indeed, hope that the researches which Dr. E. Dupont, under the auspices of the Belgian Government, has carried on for so long, will lead to the establishment of some precise indices which will enable us to establish the enormous lapse of time which has taken place since Trou de la Naulette was used as a place of sepulture by the human cotemporary of the rhinoceros, the the hyena, and the cave lion, and which time his name disappears.' When I pointed out to Brother Hervey that the statement was erroneous, that Henry Price died in 1775, he said, 'That may be so, but it was the duty of Brother Moore to have had the letter printed as it was written, and then he might have corrected my error.' I could not very well defend Brother Moore's conduct. I might have pleaded that 1783 might have been taken for 1733, though even that would have been difficult to do: but how to find an excuse for mistaking '1804' for '17—was entirely out of my power."

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It is easy to demonstrate the existence of a man of the reindeer period as cotemporaneous with that of the maximum extension of the glaciers at Schussen in Wertenberg. This, however, does not give us a chronometrical estimate upon which we can base a distinct and generalization as to the amount of time which has elapsed since man split and sawed reindeer bones in the caravans near the source of the Schussen river. Still less do the compartively modern caves on the Dordogne, or the far more ancient ones of Belgium afforded us any precise chronometrical measures. We may, indeed, hope that the researches which Dr. E. Dupont, under the auspices of the Belgian Government, has carried on for so long, will lead to the establishment of some precise indices which will enable us to establish the enormous lapse of time which has taken place since Trou de la Naulette was used as a place of sepulture by the human cotemporary of the rhinoceros, the the hyena, and the cave lion, and that at which the builders of the Pyramids arrived. Long after came the ages of bronze and iron, and finally the Roman period, with its fixed dates and absolute chronology. A rapid review of the history of humanity in Europe shows us an uninterrupted series of events, looking back from the Roman period through the various lacustrine epochs, as far as the most ancient remains of polished stone. But there occurs a gap. We are not in the presence of fixed dates, and the continuity of the chain alone gives us a perfect key to their relative antiquity. Professor Forel asks: "Has this lacuna lasted a hundred years, a hundred thousand, or millions of years?" And, while he does not attempt to precisely estimate its duration, he proves convincingly that the gap is considerable, but that it is not enormously large.

The age of trees which must have grown in the rich vegetable beds of Morges, after mold had been slowly formed from the debris of the pebble beds of the glacial period, indicates a vast lapse of time. Professor Forel enters at great length into certain results at which he arrived after sounding the Rhone at various levels, and precisely estimating the amounts of mud which the river annually transports. He considers that a space of 300,000 years is necessary in order to fill the lake of Geneva, and that in the time the lake will be entirely filled up. His conclusions, in fact, are that the space of time which separates the archæological ages of red deer is considerable, and ought to be counted by thousands of years; it is not infinitely great, and ought not to be counted by millions of years.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REMARKABLY FORMED JAWS

gave place to another subsequent Mongoloid race which existed during the period of the reindeer and the deposition of the enormously thick bed of angular thick pebbles which extends along the whole Lessee valley. And this is not all. Since the reindeer man was extinct in southern Belgium, a deposit of fluviatile mud was spread all over the older beds, and appears to indicate that the gap which separates the reindeer man of the Tron de Frontal from the existing Walloon must, even on the moderate rates of computation eployed by Professor Troyon, be reckoned by thousands of years.

Professor Forel draws a vivid picture of the time which has elapsed between the deposition of the Schussen bed and the earlier lake habitations. A lapse of time of unknown duration had passed away, and at the commencement of the lacustrine epoch the following changes were accomplished: the fauna had changed. The reindeer and the mammoth had passed away, the *Bos prim-genius* alone surviving as a cotemporary of the wild boar, red deer and roebuck. The flora had changed, too. To the Alpine flora, with its scanty vegetation of mosses and lichens, which were just able to grow on the ice-mud, had succeded rich and brilliant forests. The level of the lake had fallen thirty metres, and had asumed its present aspect. And man seems to have changed from the poor reindeer hunter of the Salève to the intelligent and active fisher, agriculturist and manufacturer, to whom are due the relative highly civilized habitations of ancient Switzerland. But the use of

METAL HAD NOT BEEN INTRODUCED

yet, and pottery alone indicates the comparatively high grade of civilization at which the besiders of the Pfahlbauten had arrived. Long after came the ages of bronze and iron, and finally the Roman period, with its fixed dates and absolute chronology. A rapid review of the history of humanity in Europe shows us an uninterrupted series of events, looking back from the Roman period through the various lacustrine epochs, as far as the most ancient remains of polished stone. But there occurs a gap. We are not in the presence of fixed dates, and the continuity of the chain alone gives us a perfect key to their relative antiquity. Professor Forel asks: "Has this lacuna l

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 30th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Is it So?

Senator Pendegast, in the debate in the State Senate, on Tuesday last, on the motion to strike out Section 16 of Mr. Wheaton's San Francisco School bill, which admitted colored children into the public schools, is reported to have said "that nine-tenths of the white people of this State—Democrats and Republicans, ultra-Secessionists and ultra-Radicals—were opposed to such a measure as this being inserted in a school law of this State." If this be a fact it will be well enough for the colored people of this State to note it as such, and not place all the blame on the Democracy. We have noticed that all the Republican and Independent newspapers in this city, and elsewhere, have been remarkably timid in coming square up to the sentiments which were set forth in Governor Booth's Inaugural, relative to the justice of having the public schools thrown open to the children of all citizens without discrimination. Not one Republican or Independent paper, that we are aware of, has come out bold in advocacy of the measure. Legislative correspondence and reports of what members say, is one thing; but to have the backbone to write a deliberate editorial on a just and professed principle is another. Every Democratic paper has been bold in opposing the measure, and have shown their colors, however distasteful to us, as colored citizens, as a class; but we have reason to complain that there has not been that manly, outspoken position taken by the Republican and Independent press, not by timid but forcible arguments in refutation of the colorphobia fallacies which have been used by the entire press of the Democracy. Truly, if the colored citizens have been doing the voting for the Republican party, and if what Senator Pendegast, a Democrat, said be true, we may as well exclaim: "Save us from our friends"—the Republican and Independent press.

Mr. Boucher, whose name we have put in Italics (among the AYES in another column) as voting with the Democrats, is reputed to be a "Republican," elected from the Senatorial Distrtict comprising Butte, Plumas and Lassen counties. The Democrats can rely on him every time when they wish to retard the educational privileges of the colored citizens. Let every colored citizen in the State be on the alert on all election occasions, and see to it that such kind of Republicans as Mr. Boucher never get their votes again; and remember that less than scant ten votes may defeat or elect a candidate in any locality.

The Earthquake.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock on Tuesday morning last, a very severe earthquake shook the city, producing consternation to all those who were awake at that early hour. All the papers have come to hand describing it as being of as long duration as any that have occurred for several years. The latest dispatches show that it was much more severe in other portions of the State than in San Francisco, and that its vibrations extended the whole lenght and breadth of the State. But very little damage has been done anywhere, so far as heard from, except at Independence, Inyo county, California, where it was very severe, and a great amount of damage done.

BISHOP J. J. MOORE will preach his Valedictory sermon on to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in Zion Church, at 7½ o'clock. Subject. "Unity and Peace in God's Church insures His continued gracious presence."

The National Convention of Colored Men.

A National Convention of colored men is to assemble in New Orleans in April. We regret that no steps as yet have been taken by the colored citizens of this State to send representatives. Nearly a million of colored votes in the South and North must be united and concentrated in the interests of that party which are willing to conceed equal equal rights to all citizens, without distinction of color.

Douglass, Garnett, Rainey and other great lights, fully comprehend the situation, and having an abiding faith in the wisdom of those who have already been elected as delegates from other States, we are confident that their dictation will be heeded by the colored citizens of California, as well as all other States, Northern and Southern, as to the future policy of a united determination of nearly one million colored voters, for or against the success of any party or parties, or candidate or candidates, in the ensuing Presidential campaign. From henceforth the colored citizens in no State should vote for any man, or set of men, of any party who are not in favor of conceding to them the rights which are guaranteed to them by State and National laws, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and Civil Rights Bill.

Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church at Oakland.

The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church commenced its sessions in Oakland on Saturday last, the 23d inst. There was a large attendance of Ministers as delegates present. Among whom were Rev. Peter R. Green of Stockton, Rev. J. B. Sanderson of Sacramento, Rev. J. H. Hubbard of Marysville, Rev. J. B. Handy of Virginia City, Rev. W. H. Offer of Oakland, Rev. Jesse Hamilton of Los Angeles, together with a number of Deacons, Laymen, etc., from other Districts, presenting the most important meeting of the Church ever held in Oakland. A large number of persons from this city were in attendance on Sunday last. The discourse in the afternoon was delivered by Rev. J. H. Hubbard, which was profound and eloquent, and listened to attentively by the large concourse present. The morning and evening discourses were by Bishop Ward and Rev. Peter R. Green. The sessions of the Conference have been held daily during the present week, and preaching every evening. The Conference will probably close *sine die* on Monday. The ordination of Rev. Mr. Dorsey as Deacon, will take place in the Oakland Church to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Rev. J. S. Sanderson and Rev. Jesse Hamilton are to be ordained Elders. by Bishop Ward, in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, in this city, to-morrow (Sunday) evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Public Documents.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. James Harlan for a copy of his great speech delivered in the U. S. Senate on the "Sale of Arms to the French Agents."

We also are indebted to Hon. J. H. Platt, of the House of Representatives, for a copy of the address of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, entitled, "Stand by the Republican Colors," which he delivered at Great Falls, New Hampshire, on February 24th. We shall take occasion, from time to time, to give copious extracts from it.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—From F. R. Dray, Esq., Sacramento. Telegraphic Dispatch from E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Del.

To the care of this office—Ashbury Sterling.

ARRIVALS.—J. Barton, Carson City, Nev.; Mrs. Harper, Sacramento City; Dan'l Bouker, Colusa; Mr. Keese, Lincoln.

Masonic.

We are indebted to the Grand Secretary of Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware, for copies of the printed proceedings of their 22d Annual Communication, held in their Lodge Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, in December last. The Most Worshipful R. H. Lewis has been re-elected Grand Master; Right Worshipful Edmund H. Anderson, Grand Secretary. The proceedings are neatly printed, and contain thirty-one pages, and show their subordinate Lodges in that little State to be in a most flourishing condition. Among the many communications they received from other jurisdictions in October, 1871, was the following from Indiana, by the colored Masons in that State, who formerly had been holding their Grand Lodge under the jurisdiction of the so-called "National Compact" or "National Grand Lodge:"

MASONIC CIRCULAR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 3, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned, believing, with the Grand Lodge of Ohio and other Conventional Independent Grand Lodges, that the National Grand Lodge has outlived its day of usefulness, and believing the best interests of Masonry can be best subserved by dissolving all connection with said National Grand Lodge, and establishing an Independent Grand Lodge for the State of Indiana: believing, as we do, that the National Grand Lodge has failed to establish a precedent, either in ancient or modern times, showing the existence of such a body. All authors bear us out that there is no power higher than the Grand Lodges of a State: that all Grand Lodges should of right be supreme within themselves, and many other reasons prompt us in taking this position.

We can only predict an utter failure of the National Grand Lodge of the country. Neither the Grand Lodges of this country or of Europe are ready or willing to renounce their independence, however plausible the propositions may be. The final effect on the institution must be be well considered. We think that no better argument can be made in favor of the position we take, than the above from the old and tried brother, well skilled in law, backed by the Grand Empire Lodge of the World. The National Grand Lodge may well hide its blushing face and shut its glories in. The ruling made by the present Grand Master of the State of Indiana, in setting aside the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and refusing to be governed by any written law governing the same, all Lodges, or members of Lodges, desiring to dissolve their connexion with the National Grand Lodge, are hereby notified to meet in Masonic Convention, in the city of Indianapolis, on Tuesday, November 7th, at 10 o'clock, A.M. for the formation of said Grand Lodge, and to attend to other matters conducive to the good of the craft.

We remain yours in bonds.

Fraternally,

JOHN G. BRITTON,
GREEN C. JOHNSTON,
CLAYTON EWING,
ANDERSON LEWIS,
Pythagoras Lodge, No. 9.
JOHN A. SIMONDS,
St. John's Lodge, No. 8.
GREEN DAY,
Hinton Lodge, No. 6.
W. H. BROWN,
St. Mark's Lodge, No. 16.
HENRY WILSON,
Washington Lodge, No. 22.

All communications must be addressed to JOHN C. BRITTON, 164 Indiana Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

Accompanying the proceedings the Grand Secretary sends a long letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"By resolution it was ordered that five copies of the Proceedings be sent to each Grand Lodge in union with the Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware."

The brother concludes his letter by stating that he, as Grand Secretary, was instructed to inform the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California that the Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware sends them hearty congratulations, and hails her as a welcome sister among the State Sovereignty Grand Lodges.

For the information received we return the Delaware Brother many thanks.

Debate on the San Francisco School Bill.

SACRAMENTO, March 27th.

Mr. Tuttle, this morning, gave notice to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate passed the bill to provide for the support of the School Department of San Francisco, for the purpose of striking out Section 16, which is as follows:

Section 16. "All children between the ages of six and twenty-one residing in the city and county of San Francisco shall be admitted to the public schools."

This strikes out the word "white."

Mr. Wand objected to the reconsideration when first moved, but after the section was explained to him he coincided and voted for reconsideration.

Mr. Oulton thought that Mr. Tuttle, the Senator from Sonoma, interfered too much in reference to San Francisco School matters.

Mr. Finney, in an elaborate speech, opposed the striking out of Section 16, and produced statistics to show that it costs ten times as much to educate colored children in separate schools as it does white children. He claimed that the colored children were equal, and the millenium will yet dawn when all people will favor this section.

Mr. Oulton said that a gentleman generally whispered in Senator Tuttle's ear when anything came up in relation to San Francisco school matters, and he noticed him doing the same thing this morning.

Mr. Tuttle said he did know who the gentleman alluded to, but he was usually in the habit of doing his own thinking.

Mr. Pendegast said he did not think the millenium had yet come when the people were in favor of the amalgamation of white and colored children. He said that nineteenths of the white people of this State—Democrats and Republicans, ultra-Secessionists and ultra-Radicals—were opposed to such a measure as this being inserted in a school law of this State.

Mr. Farley hoped that the friends of the bill, who were opposed to striking out Section 16, as it will endanger the passage of the bill, and asked them to vote in favor of striking it out, or it would delay its passage; and he wished the blame to rest where it justly belongs in case the bill was defeated, and thereby stop the School Department of San Francisco on account of the financial position, and he would oppose this bill parliamentary and otherwise, in case the section was not stricken out.

Mr. Finney had the last say, and said he was tenacious on this point, but did not know such a section was in the bill, as some Senator stated that he was trying to "sneak" the section through without being read; but if the section would be stricken out he would stick through his principles and go down with his flag flying.

The ayes and noes were demanded on striking out Section 16, and the Senate so ordered, as follows:

Ayes — Banvard, Beck, Beige, Boggs, *Boucher*, Comte, Farley, Fowler, Gwin, Hutchings, Irwin, Keyes, Larkin, McCoy, McMurry, Minis, O'Connor, Pendegast, Perkins, Tuttle, Van Ness, Wand, Wilson—23.

Noes—Andross, Crane, De Haven, Diffy, Evans, Finney, Garrati, Goodale, Kent, McKusick, Neff, Oulton, Tompkins, Turner, Wing—15.

After the striking out of Section 16, it was discovered that there was no enactment clause in the bill—a very great oversight on the part of the author, Mr. Wheaton. On motion of Mr. Oulton, the Secretary was instructed to insert the enactment clause.

Mr. Oulton arose to a question of privilege, and said that the Senator from Tulare had alluded to him as trying to "sneak" this bill through under the suspension of the rules, with this clause in it, and stated that he never introduced or supported a measure that would not bear the closest scrutiny.

Mr. Wand also said that Mr. Oulton was the only member from San Francisco who opposed the bill in the Delegation on financial grounds, as it gave too much money to the School Department, and probably depressed other departments.

THE CHRISTIAN RECORDER.—We have received the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder* of March 16th, the organ of the A. M. E. Church. It comes laden with valuable information in relation to the A. M. E. Church. It has been a long absent but always a welcome exchange.

Unmarried men are warned to be on their guard. Treat the ladies kindly, but remember this is leap year.

Correspondence.

EUREKA, Nev., March 20th.

Mr. Editor:

I am willing to admit that citizenship is the greatest gift Government can bestow upon its subjects. There can be no grades of citizenship in a Republican Government. The rights of each and all are defined by the Federal Constitution, giving none the right to infringe upon the rights of others, however humble. The rights of colored citizens are as well secured, or should be, as other classes. The intent of the last Constitutional Amendment was to place the Negro in possession of every political privilege, and to abolish all laws founded upon caste; abridging the rights of States to legislate against our class because of color. But, sir, notwithstanding the genius and patriotism of those who drafted it, men evade it and disregard the rights of colored citizens. We are still denied privileges which others can purchase. Hotels, restaurants and common carriers yet classify us in many sections of this Republic. The right of all to a trial by jury of his own countrymen is denied the Negro for petty offenses. In the South he is arraigned before a mob Court to hear his death warrant read. It seems to be the only way of trying men with black skins, and many suffer innocently. It is difficult for us to get justice outside of the United States Court. And why is it? Because this people are not educated up to the stand point of Negro citizenship; they are unwilling to acknowledge his rights to manhood, citizenship and respect. Not until they are forcibly educated to respect the law and the rights of all, we will have no better state of things. The Amendment clothing us with citizenship does not cover the whole ground; or in other words, it does not secure us legal redress for all grievances inflicted upon us by persons who still believe in Negro inferiority and white supremacy over the colored citizen. A law without a penalty for its violation is as good as no law at all. Under the Fifteenth Amendment we have ample provisions for all and every infringement upon our rights, so far as set forth therein. But I would ask if we are not still ejected from hotels, and denied seats in common with others in public places? Are we not refused seats at the first table by common carriers, such as steamboats, steamships, etc.? I say we are; and that only because of the color of our skins. A white man, however degraded and crude, is entitled, by his money and color, to every accommodation. And others, whose complexions are similar to that of the Negro, are also accredited those privileges if they speak a little broken English. I now ask where is your redress? If the Constitutional Amendment is complete you have redress. I see the old champion of the colored man's rights in the Senate Chamber of the United States, seeks to add an amendment to an amendment in order to place us beyond the reach of those who aim to dim the sun of freedom rising upon our sombre and rugged pathway. I speak from a knowledge of things coming directly under my observation.

I would like to express myself on the School question which is now agitating the people of this coast. But as the late decision of the Supreme Court of this State has settled the right of colored children to attend school in common with those whose superiority has long been based upon their superior origin, I leave the subject, and honor the Negro who has the courage to attack the enemies of his race and rights. I believe you of California can accomplish the same if the proper remedy is applied. You who have borne the burden and heat of the day, if united and contend for the right, God will bless your efforts. See eye to eye—stand shoulder to shoulder.

T. D.

Ratification Entertainments.

The second anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will be observed by the colored citizens of San Jose, Sacramento and Stockton, with exercises appropriate to the occasion. In this city, two excellent entertainments will be given, one in Mercantile Library Hall, in the evening, under the auspices of a committee of citizens, and the other by the Young Men's U. B. Society, at their Hall, on Monday evening next.

In England it is not permitted to marry after twelve o'clock in the day.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27th.

Mr. Editor:

I learned by your last issue the safe arrival of Major T. Morris Chester safe at his home in Harrisburg, Penna. His death had been set forth in the *Elevator* sometime ago, and myself and others thought it was true; but by the APPEAL I find that he still lives, and I regret that I have been placed in such an awkward situation, by sending a copy of the *Elevator* with his death in to his mother. But I am glad that the reported dead is yet alive, and hope that the Major may long live in the "Land of the free and the home of the brave."

Respectfully,

WM. B. SMITH.

Lincoln Saloon.

The Lincoln Saloon, formerly kept by Morris & Harris on Washington street, is removed to their spacious new place on Pacific street, near Powell. It is to be opened this Saturday evening, March 30th, to their friends and the public. Hot lunch and free drinks are to be served all the evening. They desire all to give them a call.

NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT.—This establishment is truly a first class eating saloon. The proprietors have engaged the services of Mr. Henry Whicker, who is well known to be the *beau ideal* of a Restaurant cook. All who wish good meals should go there.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT.—MRS. A. McFee is the successor to Isaac S. Peeker, and is now sole proprietress of this well and favorably known restaurant. The patronage bestowed upon the restaurant formerly is respectfully solicited.

P. KELLY, the renowned prize boot maker, sells all the latest styles of the finest calf skin boots, ladies' and children's gaiters at the lowest prices. He has been awarded Medals from every Mechanics' Fair held in this State since 1868.

GUERIN & SON'S Fashionable Boot and Shoe Emporium is crowded day and night by eager purchasers of their fine stock of domestic and Parisian goods.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.—This firm has recently consolidated with that of Tauffe & Co., No. 7 Montgomery street. They have now one of the largest and finest stock of dry goods in the city.

A GRAND

Masquerade & Fancy Dress BALL

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

Ladies' Social Club,

—ON—

Monday, April 1, 1872,

In Honor of the Second Anniversary of the "Fifteenth Amendment,"

—AT—

Hamilton Hall,

SACRAMENTO.

There will be a Handsome Prize awarded to the best Personation of Character, both male and female.

Committee of Arrangements:

Mrs. E. Fletcher, Mr. J. Harrison,
Mrs. M. Cuthbert, Capt. S. Emory,
Miss Laura Miller, Mr. E. Fletcher,
Mrs. A. Donglass, Mr. F. Washington,
Mrs. J. Emory.

Floor Managers:

T. Campbell. J. A. Ford. D. Douglass.

M. SICHEL,

DEALER IN

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, ETC.

Cheap Goods from Auction always on hand, at the Lowest Prices.

No. 1008 STOCKTON ST.,

Bet. Washington and Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO

MRS. A. C. BUCKNER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER!

No. 846 Washington St.,

SAN FRANCISCO

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids, Weaving, Hair dyed in all Colors, Hair Cut and Trimmed, Frizing and Crimping, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

WANTED—A HAIR DRESSER.—A competent Hair Dresser, one who feels independent, can obtain profitable and permanent employment. Enquire at 846 Washington Street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

REPUBLICAN

State Convention.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at San Francisco on the 2d day of March, 1872, the following call for a State Convention [with the apportionment of delegates] and the following resolutions were adopted:

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 2, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the State of California are requested to choose Delegates to a State Convention, to be held at the city of SACRAMENTO, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1872, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the National Republican Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and to select a State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The apportionment of the Delegates is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	12	Placer	5
Alpine	3	Plumas	3
Amador	6	Sacramento	17
Butte	7	San Bernardino	6
Calaveras	6	San Diego	6
Colusa	4	San Francisco	60
Contra Costa	5	San Joaquin	13
Del Norte	3	San Luis Obispo	4
Eldorado	6	San Mateo	3
Humboldt	5	Santa Barbara	4
Inyo	3	Santa Clara	9
Kern	3	Santa Cruz	6
Klamath	3	Shasta	5
Lake	3	Sierra	3
Lassen	3	Siskiyou	5
Los Angeles	7	Solano	13
Marin	3	Sonoma	9
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	4
Mendocino	5	Sutter	3
Merced	3	Tehama	5
Modoc	3	Trinity	3
Monterey	4	Tuolumne	4
Napa	5	Yolo	5
Nevada	13	Yuba	3
Total			321

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several Republican County Committees of this State to call Primary Elections in their respective counties, under the so-called "Porter's Primary Election Law," for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention. Such Primaries to be held on or before the 15th day of April, 1872, and the Delegates shall be elected by the VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. That the polls of each County or district shall be opened at the hour of the highest number of votes cast for any office in the district [when elected by county, township or district] at the last election, and shall be declared to be duly elected by the County Committee, as follows:

First—One Delegate shall be elected from each County at large.

Second—That to the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Oakland, San José and Virginia the County Committee shall make the apportionment of said Delegates to each voting precinct of said cities, as follows:

First—One Delegate for each 250 Republican Votes cast in the district at the last State election.

Second—One Delegate for a fraction for any number of such votes above 125 and under 250; but the whole number of Delegates shall not exceed the number apportioned herein made.

The last at each Primary Election shall be

First—To 1 the person offering to vote is a legally qualified voter of the county.

Second—That he voted for the Republican Electoral Ticket for Governor.

Third—That he will support the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, A.D. 1872.

E. L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
M. M. HOWE, Jun. Esq., State Central Com.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December 31st, 1871 $2,000,000

PAID CLAIMS BY MR. FISHER $2,000,000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300,000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONducting the business is TWO PER CENT. LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Special Official Report says:

"The KNICKERBOCKER has MONEARY and PROMPTLY and discharged all legitimate claims, and every one is entitled to public confidence."

Any Financial aid in the selection of risks, Prict cards &c. in all its expenses, Prompt payment of its just Losses and liabilities, and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEORGE F. SHIPPEN, Secretary.
CHARLES H. HOSMER, Actuary.
H. W. ORMSBY, M. D., Consulting Physician.
New York City.

DANIEL NORCROSS,

General Agent for California,

STEVENSON BUILDING.....ROOM 15,

Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

POST OFFICE

DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE!

Owing to the rapid increase in the mails and the establishment many of new Post Office throughout the country, this Department feels it necessary, in order to facilitate the distribution and to secure a speedy transmission of the heavy mails now passing, particularly over the trunk lines of railroads, in consequent upon letters, circulars, newspapers, and other matter to be forward by mail.

J. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1872.

GRAND CELEBRATION

—AND—

CALICO PARTY

In honor of the Ratification of the

Fifteenth Amendment

To the Constitution of the United States.

The Members of the

Young Men's

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY,

In connection with an Auxiliary Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, respectfully invite the public generally to attend the GRAND CELEBRATION and CALICO PARTY to be held

Monday Ev'ng, April 1st, 1872,

At the Society's Hall,

PACIFIC ST., NEAR MASON,

The proceeds to be devoted towards liquidating the indebtedness on the Hall.

Committee of Arrangements:

W. C. Patrick, Wm. Kemp,
F. Anderson, E. A. Clark,
Wm. Towne, Henry Smith,
E. Hare, Captain J. S. Mortigue,
Jas. Ross, W. H. Alexander,
A. Loney, H. Perkins,
Abram Lee, William McDonald,
S. H. Keeler, S. Pinxton,
H. Dorsey, Thomas Bryant,
D. S. Jackson, John Valentine,
J. Hall, Thomas Walker,
W. H. Ferguson, Charles Schaffner,
W. H. Rogers, George Tapsell,
John Lackwood, Moses Cuvier,
John Williams, Charles Whitefield,
W. H. Hare, John S. Blake,
Edward Harper, Thomas Lambert,
William Sanders, Thomas Thomas,
Chester Bass, Joseph Williams,
Thomas Lambert, Darwin Thomas,
A. D. Pulis, Thomas Williams,
H. H. Neally, Wm. Neally,
J. E. Weeden, J. E. Weeden,
D. C. Lee, Wm. Hemsley,
James Hitchings, Charles Campbell,
George Brown, Joseph Williams,
J. F. Callender, Henry Thompson,
J. R. Wilson, Wm. Smith,
Thomas Smith, Thomas Lewis,
William Waugh, Hiram Bates,
Warren Jackson, James Phillips,
John B. Scott, Richard Wilkinson,
Rudinger Wilkinson, John Allen,
John Gerry, W. A. Goodwin,
Anthony Osborn, Capt. J. G. Dennison,
John Wilkins.

Reception Committee.

SAMUEL BOSTWICK.

Thomas Waters, H. E. Neally,
G. W. Bell, William Towne,
Charles Whitefield.

Floor Managers.

WHITE AND BLACK.

E. A. Clark, W. H. Alexander,
David Dunn, J. H. Blake,
John Williams.

A Selected Band of Musicians will be in attendance.

It is to be hoped that the Public will take this opportunity to assist the Society in making their enterprise a success, as this building is a public ornament, and the Association is in much need of Funds.

TICKETS:

Admitting Lady and Gentleman, $1.00
Single, 75

☞ For further particulars see large bills.

THE

GRAND

CONSOLIDATION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

STILL CONTINUES

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7 Montgomery St.,

—WITH—

STILL FURTHER

REDUCTIONS

—IN—

THE PRICES

—OF—

ALL OUR GOODS.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7 Montgomery Street.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction in all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store as Rush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS and SHOES, of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his business of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, has removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

327 and 329 Bush Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Buckeye's Philadelphia Boots.

may13-tf

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

124½ STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

KNICKERBOCKER

CLUB HOUSE

—AND—

SALOON,

No. 1123 POWELL STREET,

CORNER OF JACKSON.

GIBBS & DIXON, Prop's.

Freedom's Jubilee!

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE

Fifteenth Amendment!

Will be celebrated at the Mercantile Library Hall, Bush Street, BY A GRAND

SOIREE DANSANTE!

On Monday Ev'g, April 1st, 1872,

Under the auspices of the following Committee, who pledge themselves to make it the finest Entertainment of the season.

[Committee of Arrangements]

Wm. A. Ferguson, Capt. J. S. Mortigue, Chas. A. Sumner, Capt. John Jones, Capt. G. W. Miller, Prisdents. Capt. A. Dunston, R. A. Hall, Secretary. Capt. Jas. Ross, Floor Manager. P. O. Provost, Jas. Hardy, J. E. Weeden, Ass'ts. Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Dunston, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Provost, Mrs. Hardy, Mrs. Weeden, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Gowell, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Neall, Mrs. H. S. Burris, Mrs. Gowell, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Neall, Mrs. P. Green, J. Wendell, J. E. Weeden, R. Allen, J. E. Callender.

Floor Managers—ROBT. SMALL, B. COGER, ISRAEL WILSON, C. LIVINGSTON.

Ball Committee appointed Quadrille Band has been engaged.

☞ The Ball will be under the supervision of the present Calvary, E. Company.

TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

In connection with the exercises of the evening, the following gentlemen have volunteered to favor the company with speeches of the day, and Resolutions which gave birth to the consummation of hopes, to celebrate the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

WM. H. HALL,
Capt. ALEX. FERGUSON,
F. A. BELL,
ROBERT SMALL,
R. A. HALL.

SECURITY

SAVINGS BANK,

Guarantee Capital, $3000,000.

OFFICERS:

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Vice-President..H. S. BABCOCK
Secretary.....T. F. BACON
Attorney....SIDNEY V. SMITH

DIRECTORS:

F. D. ATHERTON, I. FRIEDLANDER,
JAMES OTIS, ADAM GRANT,
JOHN FARNOTT, JOHN MORTON,
JAMES D. WALKER, JEROME LINCOLN,
HENRY S. BABCOCK.

Deposits Received. Ordinary and Term

No Charge for Entrance Fee.

Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities.

Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,

Opp. Bank of California. SAN FRANCISCO

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. no13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at reasonable charges.

Office, 611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. aug24

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burrow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug24

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

604 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R.

March 10th, 1872.



SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO.

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.	Arrive from East.	Leave going East.
8.30 A M	12.00 M	8.30 A M	5.00 P M
4.00 P M	7.30 P M	5.00 P M	8.30 A M

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.	Arrive from North.	Leave going North.
8.30 A M	11.45 A M	11.45 A M	8.30 A M
2.30 P M	5.00 P M	5.00 P M	2.30 P M

STOCKTON, LATHROP and HERCED

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.	Arrive from North.	Leave going North.
7.30 A M	10.30 A M	10.30 A M	7.30 A M
4.30 P M	7.30 P M	7.30 P M	4.30 P M

No Charge for Entrance Fee.

Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities.

Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,

Opp. Bank of California. SAN FRANCISCO

SACRAMENTO, COLFAX, RENO and OGDEN.

Leave going East.	Arrive from East.	Arrive from West.	Leave going West.
8.00 A M	6.45 P M	10.20 A M	5.00 P M
5.00 P M	3.45 A M	6.15 P M	8.30 A M

SACRAMENTO, MARYSVILLE and RED BLUFF.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.	Arrive from South.	Leave going South.
8.30 A M	1.45 P M	12.15 P M	2.00 P M
4.00 P M	10.00 A M	5.30 A M	6.00 P M

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and BRIGHT'S LANDING.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.	Arrive from South.	Leave going South.
8.30 A M	1.30 P M	12.00 M	2.00 P M
4.00 P M	10.00 A M	5.30 A M	6.00 P M

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and CALISTOGA.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.	Arrive from South.	Leave going South.
8.30 A M	1.30 P M	12.00 M	2.00 P M
4.00 P M	10.00 A M	5.30 A M	6.00 P M

SAN FRANCISCO and HEALDSBURG.

Leave going North.	Arrive from North.	Arrive from South.	Leave going South.
8.30 A M	1.30 P M	12.00 M	2.00 P M
4.00 P M	10.00 A M	5.30 A M	6.00 P M

STOCKTON, SILTON and OAK DALE

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.	Arrive from North.	Leave going North.
7.30 A M	10.30 A M	10.30 A M	7.30 A M
4.30 P M	7.30 P M	7.30 P M	4.30 P M

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

Leave going South.	Arrive from South.	Arrive from North.	Leave going North.
8.00 A M	San Francisco	12.00 M	8.00 P M
4.00 P M	Benicia	5.00 P M	9.00 A M
8.00 A M	Benicia	12.00 M	8.00 P M
4.00 P M	Sacramento	5.00 P M	9.00 A M

Explanation.

For trains running "from" San Francisco, take the left hand columns and read "upwards."

For trains running "from" San Francisco, take the right hand columns and read "upwards."

DARLAND BRANCH—Leaves SAN FRANCISCO 7.00 a.m., 10.15 and 11.30 a.m., 12.50, 1.50, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30,

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, Bishop WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during those years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has periled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let either festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H. OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.
J. R. DORSEY, San Francisco.
BARNEY FLETCHER, San Francisco.
FIELDEN SMITHEA, San Francisco.
J. B. SANDERSON, Sacramento.
J. H. HUBBARD, Sacramento.
P. R. GREEN, Stockton.
WM. H. BAILEY, Marysville.
P. KILLINGWORTH, Grass Valley.
J. B. HANDY, Virginia City and Carson.
J. C. HAMILTON, Los Angeles.
BISE MICHEL and WM. NORRID, Denver City, Colorado.
THOMAS DETTER, White Pine Mission.
JNO. C. LEWIS, Victoria, B. C.
DANIEL JONES, Salem, Oregon.

FEBRUARY 1st, 1872.

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THE NEW

PICTORIAL

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WITH OVER

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10,000 References,

"A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.

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Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA,

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital

$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
A. D. Allardice,	A. Hewston,
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Jno. B. Lent,	Jacob Gruhler,
James C. Bellagher,	J. V. Houghton,
Alex. Donahue,	D. W. Earl,
C. E. Bigler,	Isaac Lowman,
S. M. Hathaway,	James Walker,
J. Conrad,	Julius Wetzel, Mngr
Wm. B. Moor,	I. Lohman, Secy
G. S. Johnson,	
H. R. Tibbe,	H. H. Hewitt,
W. H. Greenwood,	Geo. H. Beane,
Geo. Tait,	J. D. Peters,
Samuel D. Bates,	B. M. Orr,
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W. Alex Smith,	Hon. Henry Mugg
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JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HILLOW, General Manager.
N. B. EDDY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 620 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.

Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office hours are open to Pledged, men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral. Watches, jewelry in diamonds, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in bond, etc. ja13

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	207,110 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,110 06

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAYTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.

THE STATE

Investment and Insurance

COMPANY.

Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of

FIRST CLASS RISKS,

Both Fire and Marine.

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No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Opposite the Bank of California.

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PETER DONAHUE.....Vice-President.
CHAS. M. CUSHING.....Secretary.
THOS. H. CASSIDY.....Marine Director.

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A. J. Bryant,	Peter Donahue,
C. D. Wheeler,	F. Burbs,
John H. Saunders,	J. W. Pike,
John Middleton,	Hugh Craig,
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621 MARKET STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

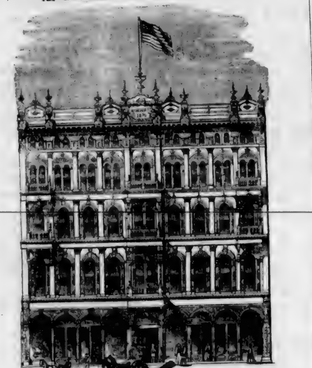
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au30

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For Ladies or Gentlemen, or Home a strong floor like interior, one suitable neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. oct5-3m

BANCROFT'S

721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, Engraving, Lithographing.

Miscellaneous Books.

STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.

ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.

At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS

We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanket and Law Stationery. SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.—Good terms can make money canvassing for books sold only through us.

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We respectfully ask the attention of book purchasers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that the former, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily

From New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books imported to order at the lowest rates of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional cases, supplied promptly at reduced prices. Our stock will always be like THIS TO-DAY, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles in embossing upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Matrices, and Initials in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most elegant manner, and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and plated in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Ink Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM POWER AND LABOR SAVING MACHINERY in PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest fonts of machinery cuts the best skilled labor united. Circular, programme and menu work are conducted in most fitted up to an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

BANCROFT'S,

721 Market Street, San Francisco.

IF YOU WANT

Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co. A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar21

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club

OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Hunter and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

may6-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

oct4-tf

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IMPERIAL

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

On reasonable terms.

All kinds of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

at

E. TSCHIRNER.

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No. 512 California Street.

One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO

J. A. Marx, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT, JAMES HILLMAN, WM. F. LITTLE.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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FOR SALE

At Reduced Prices, 50 pairs of Superior Roller Skates. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot. Apply to

J. B. WILSON,
No. 837 CLAY STREET.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you do, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of worthless compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative power of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is the most thorough, and it will cure YOU, if ever by it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
413 and 415 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best ginger preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger in their most active state, is unsurpassed as a tonic for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the intoxicating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
413 and 415 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruit Flavors, prepared with great care, and warranted to retain their strength for a term of years. They are offered to the public at as LOW A PRICE as the ordinary brands of

Comparing quality and economy, none others are so cheap as these.

Wherever tested on THREE MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all other brands.

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Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

BY LEWIS HAYDEN, OF THE PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE OF MASS.

[CONTINUED.]

Hear ye! hear ye! Lovers of truth and justice! Henry Price, father of American Freemasonry, unknown to the Grand Lodge of England, the only source from whence he professed to have received his authority! The following is taken from the *Masonic Monthly*, May, 1869:—

"I must now explain the cause of Brother Henry's silence. When the 'three categorical questions' of Brother Moore reached Brother Hervey, he naturally turned to the minutes of the Grand Lodge, 1733. There, as already stated, the name of Price was not to be found. The next thing Brother Hervey consulted was the Freemason's Almanac,' 1783. Therein he found that Henry Price was G. M. of America. He then followed up the successive almanacs until 1804, when Price was still G. M.; but in 1805 his name disappears. Brother Hervey further informed me that he has, since his letter to Brother Moore was written, examined almanacs back to 1770, in all of which copies Price reigns supreme over the American Masons. Indeed, I do not know whether, if Brother Hervey had looked up the almanacs still further back, he might not have found Henry Price G. M. from the very origin of that publication."

Were I a lawyer, and our case was before a court, I should object to Brother Gardner's case being admitted, because he and his clients being, as they are, aliens to the Commonwealth of the Masonic Israel, if admitted at all, should be by a tenure of alien laws. And why? Because they are excluded from our Masonic Court by the resolve passed at the organization of the Grand Lodge of England, in 1717, before alluded to.

On our altar rests the book of the law; its commands are binding upon Masons, and none are allowed to violate them. One of these is as follows: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." We shall now show that eminent Masons are guilty of knowingly and openly violating the one, and neglecting the others which follow: "Let not mercy and truth forsake thee: bind them about thy neck; write them upon the table of thy heart." And, further, are not all the list.

To reply to your questions categorically:—

1st. I can find no record in 1775 of any dispensation; but as the G. L. books were not then kept, as they are now, with accuracy, such may, nevertheless have existed.

2d. It was struck off the list in 1813, but I can find no trace of any return having been made, and consequently imagine it must have ceased working long before, although retained on the list.]

3d. I should say, most decidedly, that the said "Prince Hall was never appointed D. G. M., or had power to grant Warrants for the establishment of lodges in your country. Henry Price of Boston was P. G. M. for America from 1733 to 17—; after which year his name disappears from the list.

It is quite clear that the lodge referred to is not working under the English Constitution; and that the parties holding the Warrant can have no right to it, and are not a regular lodge, unless empowered to meet under your constitution.

I am, dear Sir and Brother, yours truly and fraternally,

JOHN HERVEY,
Grand Secretary.

Charles W. Moore Esq., Deputy Grand Master Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

Moore according to Gardner.

LONDON, W. C. Nov., 11th, 1868.

Dear Sir and R. W. Brother:—I am in receipt of yours, 29th ult., making inquires respecting a Warrant granted in 1784, to a certain "Prince Hall." I have caused a most diligent search to be made in our books here, and the only reference I can find is in the Calender for 1785, when a lodge appears to have been working under the English Constitution, at Boston, under the No. 459, and called the "African Lodge." It afterwards became 370 and I presume had ceased working, as at the union in 1813 it was removed from the list.

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To reply to your questions categorically:—

"Has not our friend received more in this correspondence than he asked for or expected? Witness now his attempt at concealment, by withholding important figures:—Henry Price, of Boston, was P. G. M. for America from 1733 to 17—. "Man of God, there is death in the pot," or at least death to this 'co-ordinate and exclusive' jurisdictional claim, whenever the withholden figures shall appear. If that 17—was followed out with the figures recovered from the Grand Secretary of England, then this text would be better understood, for they would disprove all claim set up in regard to this 'coordinate and exclusive jurisdiction.'"

We are at last enabled to arrive at the truth, and the disgraceful proceeding is fixed on the head of the perpetrator by Brothers Norton, G. M. Gardner and P. D. G. M. Charles W. Moore himself. We say P. D. G. M. Moore himself. It will be seen he furnished G. M. Gardner with that letter, as by him published. Now, Brother Findel, it is from the pen of that past officer that all the articles written against us as a Masonic body take their origin. Now, are we not correct when we say, they will scruple at nothing, when ever they wish to defame and traduce us? For example, we quote from Freemason's Monthly Magazine," edited, as you are aware, by P. D. G. Moore, as follows. Speaking of our Lodge:

"It was stricken from the register of the Grand Lodge of England about the year 1813; and its lawful existence was then, of course, terminated, supposing it to have ever been anything other than an irregular organization. But it was never anything else. Its original establishment in Boston was a violation of the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts; and, therefore, waiving the question of color, it could never have been recognized, by them, or any other Masonic body, as a lawful lodge. It never was so recognized; nor has there ever been, during the whole period of its existence, any recognition of its acts, or intercourse had with its members, by any Grand Lodge, or other Masonic body in this country.

"Such is very briefly the origin of lodges of colored Masons in America. Frequent attempts have been made to induce the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to acknowledge the lodge in this city, on the ground that it emanated from legal authority; but they have always been rejected, and all intercourse with it prohibited; not solely, and perhaps not principally, because it was composed of colored men, but, primarily, because it was instituted in violation of the law of Masonic jurisdiction; and, secondly, because its charter was more than half a century ago, revoked and annulled by the Grand Lodge from which it emanated."

The erasure of our lodge, we understand, I suppose, was death to us, being black. But the erasure of their lodges, at the same time and moment, was life to them, *of course.*

The Grand Secretary informed Brother Norton, as you will here perceive, of the fact that those lodge were all actually erased. We say, life to them, for they still live and declare us dead. Here is what the Grand Secretary of England informed Brother Norton, substantiating the fact:

"I next asked Brother Hervey the period when the English Grand Lodge erased the American lodges from its list. Brother H. replied that he had no doubt that all the American lodges were erased from the English register at the same time when the African lodge was erased, viz., 1813."

Thus we learn that we, in common with all the American lodges, were dropped from the list. On our warrant we find No. 459. By the way, what was the number of St. John's lodge? We make this inquiry, knowing as we do, that the Masons of the country would like to know. That is to say, if it had any number, or if it was ever erased from the list, which we doubt very much, for the reason that there never was known such a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England as that of the "St. John Grand Warrant." We here charge R. W. Charles W. Moore and M. W. G. M. Gardner with further suppressing the truth, as a subsequent letter, explanatory of the first, was sent to Charles W. Moore by the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England. The first he mutilates, after he has his purpose; the second he places in a part of his paper devoted to all else but Masonic news. But two years afterward M. W. G. M. Gardner is furnished by Charles W. Moore with the correspondence from the Grand Secretary of England. One letter, as you have seen, he produces in full; the other he entirely suppresses. We say this, because it cannot be possible that R. W. Charles W. Moore could have furnished the G. M. for publication, a corrected copy, thus convicting himself of being untrustworthy, and at the same time withheld the one of which we complain, a portion of which is all he permits us to see, and that reads as follows:

"I expressed in my letter a decided opinion upon the subject; but if the lodge has been continuously working and always retained possession of the warrant, *although it had ceased to appear in our Grand Lodge book*, that opinion would be considerably altered."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE Newark Board of Education has passed a resolution admitting colored children to the public schools of that city, on the same footing as whites.

Handle rough sided men carefully. It pays to take a little time when opening chestnut-burrs.

Record of the National Republican Party in Behalf of Liberty and Equal Rights.

A brief recapitulation of the various measures enacted by the Republican party, during its ten years of power, in behalf of the cause of liberty and equal political and civil rights to all men, without regard to race or color, will be a matter of useful information to our readers at this time, and aid them in coming to a just and correct decision as to the party they can the most safely trust hereafter.

The first act aiming a blow at the "Divine" institution of slavery was a bill, which became a law in August, 1861, confiscating all property and setting free all slaves used in aid of the rebellion.

January 25, 1862, a law was passed prohibiting the use of the jails of this District for the imprisonment of fugitive slaves.

The great measure emancipating the three thousand slaves of this District passed both Houses of Congress, and was signed by the President in April, 1862.

On the 12th of March, 1862, a bill became a law forbidding and punishing the return of fugitive slaves, coming into our lines, by naval and military officers.

March 6, of the same year, the President had recommended the passage of a joint resolution proposing a co-operation between the General Government and the slave States for the general abolition of slavery, on the principle of compensation to the owners. During the month a bill covering this suggestion passed both Houses, and was signed by the President, April 10.

The bill abolishing the long existing odious distinctions in this District against the colored people such as taxing them for the education of white children and denying them all benefit from the tax, became a law in 1862.

June 19th, 1862, the President signed a bill which had passed both Houses, prohibiting slavery forever in all the Territories of the United States.

June, 1862, a law was enacted establishing Diplomatic relations with the Republics of Liberia and Hayti.

In July, of the same year, a law was passed conferring upon colored persons the right to testify in courts of justice; also, prohibiting the inter-State coastwise slave trade.

In July, 1862, a bill became a law emancipating slaves coming within our lines whose masters were in rebellion and all slaves found in places captured by our troops.

July 7, 1862, President Lincoln approved a bill punishing the infamous practice of using the American flag for the protection of vessels in the slave trade, in open defiance, as had grown to be the practice, of a plain constitutional provision. Under the provisions of this Act one Gordon, captured while engaged in the slave trade, was tried, convicted and executed.

July 17, 1862, a law was enacted authorizing the enlistment and military organization of colored men.

September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring that on the 1st of January ensuing he should issue another proclaiming all persons free in such States as might be named. And on that day the immortal declaration *declaring all slaves forever free* in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, and Virginia was issued.

March, 1862, a law was enacted incorporating an institution for the education of colored youths, to be located in this District, from which has grown the Howard University.

A law was enacted in February, 1864, enrolling all colored men, whether slaves or not, into the national forces, allowing loyal masters a bounty of $300 for their slaves—Norton I. Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the return of the picture to its place, under penalty that said Bradley & Rulofson be banished forthwith, and their elevator be given to Bush of Market street. NORTON I.

In 1864 a law was passed allowing colored men to contract for carrying the mails.

The year before, the act was passed prohibiting all distinctions on account of race or color in the public conveyances of this District.

The law creating the Freedmen's Bureau was passed early in the year 1865.

January 27, 1865, the famous Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which had previously been approved by the Senate, passed the House of Representatives, forever abolishing slavery in the United States.

During this year, acts were passed repealing the various measures enacted by the Southern States under Johnson's rule, designed to re-establish slavery in another form, authorizing the disgraceful apprenticeship system, the law in regard to vagrancy, and authorizing the whipping of negroes.

The same year a law was passed abolishing the system of peonage slavery in New Mexico.

In December, 1865, a resolution passed both Houses of Congress appointing the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, to whom was referred the credentials of all persons claiming seats from Johnson's reconstructed States, and all measures in regard to reconstruction.

February 28, 1866, an act was passed declaring that none of the rebel States were entitled to representation in Congress until Congress shall have declared such right.

In April, 1866, the civil rights bill, which Johnson had vetoed, became a law by receiving the necessary two-thirds majority.

June 13, 1866, the Fourteenth Amendment was passed, making equal in their rights before the law all persons born or naturalized in the United States, prohibiting the States from passing any law which shall abridge the annuities or privileges of such citizens, declaring who shall be Senators and Representatives, protecting the civil rights of all citizens, declaring that the validity of the public debt shall never be questioned, and prohibiting the United States and the several States from ever assuming or paying the rebel debt, and rendering it illegal and void.

In December, 1866, Congress passed over Johnson's veto an act establishing universal suffrage in this District.

In January, 1867, a bill was passed declaring that within no Territory of the United States should suffrage be denied on account of race, color, or former condition.

In February, 1867, the Fifteenth Amendment, securing to colored men the right of suffrage and forever prohibiting its withdrawal, passed both branches of Congress.

In March, 1869, a law was passed striking out the word *white* from all the ordinances of this District, destroying all discrimination against colored men in such laws or ordinances.

In May, 1870, the bill known as the enforcement act became a law, its object being to protect colored men in all the rights to which other citizens are entitled.

In April, 1871, Congress passed what is known as the Ku-Klux act, giving the President power to protect the loyal people of the South against organized bands of assassins, and rendering the people of a county or city, under certain conditions, responsible for the damages done therein by these outlaws.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the removal of our Imperial likeness from the show window in front of Bradley & Rulofson's place of business, shows a disposition to rebel against our authority which is not wholesome to be admitted with impunity; now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the return of the picture to its place, under penalty that said Bradley & Rulofson be banished forthwith, and their elevator be given to Bush of Market street. NORTON I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 6th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Nineteenth Session of the California Legislature adjourned by limitation at midnight on Monday last. During the one hundred and twenty days of its time but little or nothing was done in the month of December, except the organization of the respective Houses and the election of a United States Senator. What has been done since the first week of January has satisfied some, and dissatisfied a great many others.

The Apportionment Bill and the School bill were of as much, if not more, importance than many of the measures which consumed so much time in their consideration. The two or three Democratic majority in the Senate used their advantage, against all common sense and reason, to stick to their party principles of retrogression—that is to retard, if possible, any good or wholesome measures that emanated from the Republican Assembly. But nearly all those hold-over Senators from the Haight administration have now returned to the walks of private life. Things have changed since their election; a "New Departure" has been taken, even in their own party, and they should have known it. But, Rip Van Winkle like, they held tenaciously on to the old fossilized Democratic ideas of Negro inferiority, and nearly every bill favorable to the great cause of human progress, which was presented in the Senate during the session, was defeated. Their greatest anxiety seemed to be whether there was a Negro in the bill or not, and if there was, then the State might look to the Democratic Senate for a Menagarie.

A Legislator who aspires to, or pretends to be possessed of, a knowledge of statesmanship should let his mind expand over the enlightened world; compare nation with nation, the causes of their progression or decline, tranquility and prosperity, with that of his own country, and try to make his own equal, if not superior, to any other. But no man, or set of men, are capable of becoming such whose train of ideas extend no further than trying to cripple the legitimate efforts of the comparatively few colored constituents who may happen to be in their midst—that is use his whole time and talent, if he has any, as a legislator in studying how he can prevent them from obtaining those rights which are already guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States and the Civil Rights bill. This is the kind of statesmanship that the Democratic majority in the Senate has been guided by. The minority of that body, the Republicans, with the exception of Boucher, have come fully up in accordance with all the measures inaugurated by the National administration; and no Republican in the Assembly has deviated from the principles set forth in the National Platform. All their ideas as set forth in that particular, have been lofty and manly. The colored citizens of this State made a test of the Legislature, by introducing bills relative to the School question in both Houses. The Democratic Senate choked them both to death. But the colored citizens are not dismayed; they have done their duty in respectfully asking the Legislature to allow the colored children equal privileges and access to the public schools. The Senate has rejected the proposition. It is now at the pleasure of the colored citizens, whenever they choose, to seek the remedy in the State and United States Courts under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and Civil Rights bill.

SACRAMENTO SABBATH SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—A Sabbath School Exhibition came off last evening in the Seventh Street (A. M. E. Church under the direction of Mrs. A. E. Vincent, Superintendent.

The Record of the National Republican Party toward Colored Citizens.

As we have set forth in another column this week the record of the National Republican party in relation to its acts in inaugurating laws giving equal rights to colored citizens, we have yet reason to express the regret that the Republican party of California and some other States, which we need not mention at this time, does not come up to the standard and intentions of the National Republican party. The assertion made in the State Senate last week by a Democratic Senator, W. W. Pendegast, that many Republicans were opposed to colored children attending the same public schools as do the whites, and not being contradicted by any Republican Senator, nor any professed Republican paper, strengthens Senator Pendegast's assertion. While we believe that the colored citizens of the nation will continue in their fidelity to the principles of the National Republican party, and believing that the principles were founded and set forth in good faith, yet all begin to see that these principles are fast becoming subserved and set aside, or conserved in the interests of men and measures to the great detriment of the colored citizens of all the Northern States by proscription and otherwise.

Masterly inactivity is and has been apparent during the whole session of the Legislature by the Republican press of the State on the equal rights question. No voluntary article has yet been written calling attention to the proscriptions that are yet visible on every hand toward colored citizens, and which is in antagonism to the Civil Rights Bill and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

If Senator Pendegast's uncontradicted assertion be true, the conclusion is, that there are a great many Republicans in this State that do not desire to see colored citizens have all the rights which have already been guaranteed them by these National enactments.

It is the duty of every colored citizen to view every aspect of the State Republican party in the future; view men, measures and candidates; find out yourselves what their prejudices are against colored citizens before you give them your suffrage as individuals. Merely because they profess to belong to the Republican party is not a sufficient guarrantee. Scorn to give your vote to a man for anything in the future who would blast your efforts, and keep your children out of the public schools. Rather destroy your votes by casting them on scattering, than to bestow them upon an avowed enemy to the education of your children.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—At the State election to-day, the entire Republican ticket was elected, except Lieutenant-Governor, against whom a special issue was made on account of his alleged connection with trap fishing. Returns from all the towns but one give Padelford (Rep.) for Governor, 1,071 majority; Cutter (Democrat), for Lieutenant-Governor, 295 majority. The Senate stands 28 Republicans and 11 Democrats. The House stands, 53 Republicans and 17 Democrats.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 4.—Revised returns show Jewell's (Republican) plurality over Hubbard to be 3,000; majority over all, 74.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The remains of General Anderson reached West Point in the Government steamer *Henry Smith*, and under military escort, at 5 P. M. The body was received by General Ruger, Superintendent of the Post, General Upton, Adjutant Hall, and the officers and Professors, and the casket containing the body was lowered into a box, placed on a caisson, and covered with flags, when a procession was formed and the remains taken to the cemetery and placed in a vault prepared for them. There were no public ceremonies nor funeral services. Everything was of a strictly private character, in accordance with the request of the relatives of the dead General.

The Fifteenth Amendment Demonstrations.

The second anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was observed in this city on Monday last, April 1st, by an entertainment styled a "Grand Celebration and Calico Party," by the members of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, which was given in their new Hall, Pacific street, near Mason. There was also a "Soiree Dansante" given in the Mercantile Library Hall, on Bush street, the same evening, by a committee of citizens, under the auspices of Messrs. Morris & Harris, proprietors of the New Lincoln Saloon, Pacific street, near Powell. Both entertainments were well attended, there having been no public demonstration gotten up by the people at large. Among the most conspicuous who attended the entertainment at the Mercantile Library Hall, were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wilcox, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Caroline Bundy, Mrs. Julia Carter, Miss Arline Purnell, Miss Mary Purnell, Mrs. Henry Gibson of Folsom, R. S. Bont of Folsom, Mrs. Kate Pearson of Sacramento, R. H. Small of Sacramento, G. W. Miller of Petaluma, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hatton Napa, Mr. Bowser, Capt. Alex. Ferguson, Wm. H. Hall and Mr. Grazes, besides which there were a considerable number of both sexes of the city present.

At the Young Men's Hall, the most prominent, who were in the gallery as spectators, were Mrs. Eleonora Skinner, Mrs. Eliza T. Lawrence, Mrs. Eliza Scott, Mrs. Mary Hoy, Mrs. Mary Saunders, Mrs. Evans and a large number of others.

Among those present on the main floor were Mrs. Sarah Patrick, Mrs. J. Dorham, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Clarke, Mrs. Leroy, Miss Montaro, Miss Sarah Lee, Mrs. Susan Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Cassin and Mrs. Valentine of Sacramento, and a very large number of residents also of the city.

Both entertainments seemed to give entire satisfaction to those who patronised them, but on another occasion, if the anniversary is to be kept up on principle, it would be more appropriate for the people at large to give a grand public demonstration under the auspices of a committee of arrangements of their own creating, and have all the people brought together in one hall by the adoption of an appropriate programme of exercises.

The public celebrations in the Eastern States this year have been very spirited, and the event duly appreciated by prayer, song, orations, addresses, etc., in an intelligent manner. These features should be more prominent, instead of Balls being the chief features of attraction.

It is to be hoped that when another such anniversary occurs, and at a time too when strangers are more or less attacted to our city to witness the demonstration, that the people will take hold themselves, and get up such an entertainment as will accord with their dignity, and give the proceeds to some of their beneficial institutions or churches.

SAN JOSE, April 3, 1872.—The colored population of this city celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment at Music Hall on April 1st. The following programme was carried out: Music; "Hail Columbia," Varney's Band; Address, A. J. White; Reading of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, Filbert L. White; Song, "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," by the Choir; Oration, W. H. Hillery; Music, "Yankee Doodle," Band; Address, Master C. B. Cooper; Original Poem, Francis B. Marsey. The great feature of the entertainment was the oration, delivered by W. H. Hillery, which was a masterpiece of eloquence. A grand ball followed in the evening.

STOCKTON.—The Fifteenth Amendment celebration which had been previously announced to come off at Stockton on Tuesday last, April 2d, did not take place, as most of the Reverends and other prominent men who were to take part in the exercises were in attendance at the Oakland Conference, and participated with those given elsewhere.

AT SACRAMENTO the principal feature of observance was a grand Masquerade and Fancy Dress Ball given at Hamilton Hall, by the Ladies' Social Club.

Truth vs. Egotism.

Professor Wm. Howard Day, editor of *Our National Progress*, published at Harriburg, Penn., as the organ of the colored citizens of the Middle and Eastern States, took occasion sometime ago to allude in complimentary terms to the PACIFIC APPEAL, when missing it during the snow blockade. Mr. Day also spoke in fitting terms of our cotemporary, the *Elevator*. Now as the *Elevator* editor preached a long sermon out of what Mr. Day said of him and his paper in his issue of last week, and omitted in his sycophantic article what Mr. Day wrote at the same time concerning the PACIFIC APPEAL, we quote two paragraphs only to show what Mr. Day said of both papers, instead of the one, as set forth in the *Elevator* of last week:

"THE PACIFIC APPEAL."

Where is this journal? We have looked for three weeks past to see its cheerful face brighten our sanctum, but we have looked in vain.

We regularly receive Bro. Bell's paper, the *Elevator*, and it is always true to its name. If not only strikes hard, effective blows for the general good, but we always like its generally genial spirit, making one feel better (more elevated) for its presence.

It will be seen that Professor Day has spoken in the kindest manner of both papers. Hence, where is the necessity of hiding what was said of the former, and spread forth with great glee and joy what he specially said of the latter. It proves nothing more than a spirit egotism, todyism and sycophancy all mixed together for the readers of the *Elevator*, to delude them from the real meaning of Professor Day.

Boys in Drinking Saloons.

Among the greatest of the many evils which infest this city are the billiard saloons and bar-rooms resorted to by boys whose ages range from ten years upwards. Here they may be found nightly congregated around the billiard, bagatelle and card tables, sometimes as many as a score, smoking vile segars and drinking vile liquors, or playing the many games for "drinks" from which the proprietor obtains a remunerative profit. From these places are recruited the theives and ruffians of every description which fill our State Prison, and end their wicked lives on the gallows. There are at least three splendidly fitted-up saloons kept by colored men, where youths are allowed the same privileges with men, being duly welcomed and treated as patrons. We entreat the parents and guardians of these boys to look after and use their authority in turning them from the course they are pursuing, which will eventually lead them to destruction. There was a bill before the Legislature making it a penal offence to sell liquors to minors, and it would be well for all saloon keepers to ascertain whether it has become a law, and if so, how the statute reads.

There is also a certain class that frequent the street corners, and who, for want of something else to occupy their time, insult passers-by, especially ladies, with their obscene remarks and slang phrases, thinking it an excellent pastime and worthy of their genius, but who scamper away at the top of their speed when a policeman appears in sight. Night, in the neighborhood which is so unfortunate as to hold them, is made hideous by their terrific, ear-splitting yells, or abortive attempts at singing, which is kept up for hour after hour, creating a perfect pandemonium, and showing a fair sample of the talent of the rising generation.

Sentenced to State Prison for Twenty-five Years.

Richard Dickson, a hackman, who, on the night of February 4th, abducted a young girl named Catharine O'Hara, fifteen years of age, into a hack which was driven off in great speed while he committed the crime. The testimony of the girl, Physicians and other witnesses, elicited such facts as proved that Dickson had committed a rape, for which crime he was tried some days ago in the County Court and found guilty.

When arraigned for sentence on Thursday last, Judge M. C. Blake, after denying a motion for a new trial, addressed the prisoner before the crowded court as follows:

Of all the duties imposed upon a Judge of the Criminal Court, there is none which involves greater difficulty and responsibility than that of pronouncing judgment upon persons convicted of crime. If one could know just what ought to be done, all the rest would be comparatively easy; but every crime has its secret history, and there is something in every mans life, which, if known might justify a less or a more severe punishment than his offence, as it is presented to the Court, seems to require.

Though upon the trial in a criminal action, matters of fact belong exclusively to the jury, the judge must, in passing sentence, be very much governed by his own view of the testimony, in this case I believe the jury rendered a true verdict according to the evidence. Up to the time when the prosecutrix was in the carriage, on the evening of the 4th of February, there may be some question as to what occurred between her and the prisoner; but after that time, upon the testimony of the girl, her conduct upon leaving the carriage, and the statement of the prisoner to the reporters, there is no doubt in my mind that the prisoner made a violent assault upon the prosecutrix with the purpose of violating her person, and that she resisted him with all the force in her power; and upon this evidence, with the testimony of the physicians, added, I think it may be said to be clear beyond reasonable doubt, that he succeeded so far that the crime of rape was fully accomplished. It is true that in his statements before referred to, he said that he did not accomplish his purpose.

I presume he did not, for his purpose was as to the purpose of every rapist, like circumstances is, to do something more than is necessary to the full perpetration of the crime charged against him. There were doubtless some inaccuracies in the testimony of the prosecutrix, but I believe that it was in the main true, because she seemed to me to be intending to tell the truth; and because her statement accords with her conduct in the carriage, as admitted by the prisoner, and with her conduct after she left the carriage, as proven by the witnesses Greenwood and Winter. I remember that the prosecutrix is a young girl, not quite, at the time of the commission of this offence, fifteen years of age, slender and delicate in her physicl organization, and certainly not of mental development or worldly experience beyond her years. Except in a court of law there can be no cause or justification for the violation of the person of such a girl, not even in her consent. The crime of which the prisoner at the bar has been convicted, is, measured by the punishment prescribed by the statute, of the highest grade of which this Court has jurisdiction. "A person convicted of this crime shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than five years, and which may extend to life." The idea of the Legislature doubtless was that for some cases the shortest term of imprisonment would be sufficient punishment, and that for others, the longest term would be short enough.

And certainly it is hard to conceive of any punishment too severe for this crime, when it is committed upon the person of a young girl, or upon a virtuous woman of whatever age. The victim of this crime never outlives it. She carries with her to her grave a sense of a great wrong and a great shame. There is not a parent who would not a thousand fold prefer the death of the dearest child to her life so dishonored. I came here upon the day first set for sentence in the case, with a conviction that the prisoner merited the severest penalty of the law, and I am not now sure that my original conviction was not correct; but the idea of imprisonment for life presents such a hard and hopeless outlook, that a Judge can never pronounce it without the greatest reluctance. And considering the age of the prisoner, I now incline to the opinion that his punishment ought to be for a term of years, so that good conduct may tell in his favor; and still I am decidedly of the opinion that the punishment should be and must be of such a character as to make it manifest to all that one guilty of this crime must severely suffer it.

Richard Dickson, the judgment of this Court is, that you be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison of this State, for the term of twenty-five years.

Alpha Lodge of New Jersey.

At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, held at Trenton, in January last, the question of restoring the Alpha Lodge Charter which had been revoked by Grand Master Pine in consequence of the Lodge admitting a colored man to membership, Forney's Philadelphia *Press*, in noticing the proceedings at the time, contained the following brief notice:

The New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons, in session at Trenton, was occupied during the whole of one day of the session in discussing the action of Grand Master Pine in revoking the charter of Alpha Lodge, in Newark, because it proposed to admit a negro to membership. A number of able and stirring speeches were made on the subject, mainly in opposition to the action of the Grand Master. Several distinguished representatives of both political parties spoke with great emphasis in favor of re-instating the Lodge, and the vote being taken this result was reached, the charter being ordered by a vote of 112 to 103 to be restored. Hereafter, in New Jersey at least, the black man will be admitted to this order upon equal footing with the white.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—From Wm. Robinson, Stockton; A. O'Brien, Bantes; A. E. V., Sacramento; Geo. S. Bangs, Washington City; D. C.

To the care of this office—Nelson Cook, Ashbury Sterling.

MATERNAL INFLUENCE.—Examples of maternal influence are countless. Solomon himself records the words of wisdom that fell from a mother's lips, and Timothy was taught the Scriptures by a child by his grandmother and his mother. Sir Francis Phillips used to say, "I should have been an infidel were it not for the recollection of the anguished mother used to take my little hand in hers, and make me say my prayers on my bended knee." "I have found out what made the man you are," said a gentleman one morning to President Adams; "I have been reading your mother's letters to her son." What could be more expressive. Washington's mother trained her boy to truthfulness and virtue, and when his messenger called to tell her that her son was raised to the highest station in the nation's gift, she said, "George was always a good boy."

A CARD.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration and Calico Party, on behalf of the Y. M. U. B. Society return their thanks to Messrs. W. H. Blake, E. A. Clark, D. Dunn, Henry Smith, Charles Whitfield and others, who acted as an Auxiliary Committee, for their unceasing energy in endeavoring to make the entertainment a financial success, which we take pleasure in informing those gentlemen, and the friends of the Society generally, that it has proved one. The Committee are further requested, by a number of ladies, to state their special praise is due the Floor Managers, Messrs. Clark, Dunn, Blake, Alexander and Denby, and also the Reception Committee, Messrs. Beasly, Whitfield, Bell, Watson and Towns, for making the entertainment, socially, the grandest and most enjoyable of the season. The Committee, on behalf of the Society, tender their thanks to Mrs. Abram Lee and Mrs. Perkins for their assistance, not only on this occasion, but all others. We return thanks to the public generally, for their patronage, and the Committee promises that the Society's entertainments in the future as in the past, for sociability, respectability and enjoyment, they shall be second to none.

J. B. WILSON,
J. B. HENRIQUES,
W. H. ALEXANDER,
H. PERKINS,
G. W. BELL,
WM. McDONALD,
Committee of Arrangements.

M. SICHEL,
DEALER IN
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR, ETC.
Cheap Goods from Auction always on hand, at the Lowest Prices.
No. 1008 STOCKTON ST.,
Bet. Washington and Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

Republican National Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention, the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The United States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations in the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and emigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stand pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public services. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Mass., Chairman.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Fricen, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gospill, New Jersey.
Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois.
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
A. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin Stearns, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thos. W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
R. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
Jerome B. Chaffe, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1872.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.—A merchant who, from being a poor boy, had risen to wealth and renown, was once asked by an intimate friend, to what he attributed his success in life. "To prompt and steady obedience to my parents," was his reply. "In the midst of many bad examples of youths of my own age, I was always able to yield a ready submission to the will of my father and mother, and I firmly believe that a blessing has in consequence rested upon me and upon all my efforts."

THE NINTH
Annual Target Excursion
—OF THE—
BRANNAN GUARD
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872,
—AT—
Schutzen Park,
ALAMEDA.
Tickets for the Round Trip, - - $1.00

REPUBLICAN
State Convention.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at San Francisco on the 2d day of March, 1872, the following call for a State Convention (with the apportionment of delegates) and the following resolutions were adopted:

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the State of California are requested to choose Delegates to a State Convention to be held at the city of SACRAMENTO on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1872, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the National Convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of June next, for the nomination for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to select a State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The apportionment of the Delegates is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	10	Placer	6
Alpine	1	Plumas	4
Amador	7	Sacramento	17
Butte	7	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	7	San Diego	2
Colusa	3	San Francisco	32
Contra Costa	3	San Joaquin	10
Del Norte	2	San Luis Obispo	3
Eldorado	7	San Mateo	3
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	3
Humboldt	4	Santa Clara	15
Inyo	2	Santa Cruz	6
Kern	2	Shasta	4
Klamath	1	Sierra	5
Lake	3	Siskiyou	4
Lassen	2	Solano	13
Los Angeles	5	Sonoma	9
Marin	3	Stanislaus	3
Mariposa	3	Sutter	3
Mendocino	5	Tehama	3
Merced	2	Trinity	3
Modoc	2	Tulare	4
Monterey	3	Tuolumne	3
Napa	5	Yolo	4
Nevada	7	Yuba	3
Total	351		

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several Republican County Committees of the State to call Primary Elections in their respective counties, under the rules called "Primary Election Law," for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention—such Primaries to be held on or before the 15th day of April, 1872, and the Delegates shall be elected by the VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. That the several counties or county or district, as the case may be, receiving the apportionment of Delegates to the State Convention, shall be elected by the several Republican Conventions in the Counties (where such shall be declared to be duly elected by the County Committee, as follows:

First—One Delegate shall be elected from each County at large.

Second—That to the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Oakland, San José and Virginia City Counties shall make the apportionment of Delegates to the State Convention on the basis of one Delegate to each fifteen votes cast.

Third—One delegate for every 150 Republican votes polled in the county at the last previous election.

Fourth—One delegate for a fraction for any number of such votes above 150 and less than 300; but the whole number of Delegates to be elected not to exceed the apportionment herein made.

The last or tenth Primary Election shall be First—That the person offering to vote is a legally qualified voter of the County.

Second—That he voted for Newton Booth for Governor.

Third—That he will support the nominee of the Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, A.D. 1872.

R. E. SHELLHAS,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
M. H. ERSK, Sec. Sup. State Central Com.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Fricen, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gospill, New Jersey.
Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois.
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
A. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin Stearns, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thos. W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
R. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
Jerome B. Chaffe, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., January 11, 1872.

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GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
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Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.
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Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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OAKLAND.
Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

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CORNER OF JACKSON,
GIBBS & DIXON, Prop'rs.

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A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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Proprietresses.

J. B. HARMON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO

C. P. R.

March 10th, 1872.



SAN FRANCISCO and SACRAMENTO.

Leave going East.			Arrive from East.
6.30 A M	7.00 A M	San Fran'co	8.30 P M
8.30	9.30	Oakland	6.30 P M
4.10	5.30	San Jose	3.30
		Niles	7.05 P M
5.25	11.25	Lathrop	8.45
8.30	11.50	Stockton	6.25 A M
10.45 P M	1.45 P M	Sacram'to	3.30 P M
Arrive from West.			Leave going West.

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN JOSE.

Leave going South.		Arrive from South.
7.30 A M	San Fran'co	10.40 A M
4.40	Niles	4.25
5.30 P M	San Jose	1.30 A M
Arrive from North.		Leave going North.

STOCKTON, LATHROP and MERCED

Leave going South.		Arrive from South.
7.30 A M	Stockton	10.30 A M
11.15	Lathrop	6.30
11.15	Merced	6.30
3.45 P M	Lathrop	1.45 A M
Arrive from North.		Leave going North.

SACRAMENTO, COLFAX, RENO and OGDEN.

Leave going West.		Arrive from East.
8.00 A M	Sacramento	5.00 P M
1.00	Reno	1.30
1.00	Reno	1.30
1.30 P M	Battle Mount.	1.05 P M
5.15	Colfax	8.45 A M
8.45 P M	Sacramento	5.00 P M
Arrive from East.		Leave going East.

SACRAMENTO, VALLEJO and CALISTOGA.

Leave going North.		Arrive from North.
8.00 A M	San Fran'co	5.00 P M
4.30 P M	Vallejo	8.30 A M
7.10	Napa	4.50 P M
5.30 P M	Calistoga	8.00 A M
Arrive from South.		Leave going South.

SAN FRANCISCO, VALLEJO and KNIGHT'S LANDING.

Leave going East.		Arrive from East.
11.30 A M	12.00 M	11.00 A M
4.30 P M	5.00 P M	5.00 P M
Arrive from South.		Leave going South.

SAN FRANCISCO and HEALDSBURG.

Leave going North.		Arrive from North.
8.00 A M	Cloverdale	12.00 M
5.45 P M	Healdsburg	9.30 A M
Arrive from South.		Leave going South.

STOCKTON, MILTON and OAK DALE

Leave going South.		Arrive from South.
7.30 A M	Stockton	10.30 A M
11.45	Milton	6.30
11.45 P M	Oak Dale	5.30 P M
Arrive from North.		Leave going North.

CAL. P. R. R. CO'S STEAMERS.

Leave going East.		Arrive from East.
11.00 A M	San Fran'co	10.30 P M
11.00	Vallejo	7.00
5.00 P M	Stockton	8.00 A M
Arrive from West.		Leave going West.

Explanation.

For trains running "from" San Francisco, take the left hand column and read "downwards."
For trains running "to" San Francisco, take the right hand column and read "upward."

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 10.15 and 11.00 a.m., 12.15, 1.45, 3.00, 4.00,

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF THE

Bishop of the A. M. E. Church

CALIFORNIA.

After a ministry of eighteen years, BISHOP WARD retires from the California work, perhaps forever.

The answer to the question: "What has he done during these years of toil, reproach and suffering?" will be given by the churches of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Chico, Grass Valley, Nevada, Virginia City, Los Angeles and Denver City.

The answer is given more emphatically by the California Conference, embracing, as it does, some of the ablest minds in the denomination.

To enrich others, he, himself, has been impoverished.

To build up the religious, educational and political interests of his race, he rejected opportunities of self-aggrandizement.

He brought to us health and energy; he leaves us with a broken constitution and an empty purse.

Will the people for whom he has perilled life itself, permit him to leave them without giving him some substantial token of their appreciation of his devotion to the cause of religion, learning and human rights?

No! Californian's are not forgetful of their pioneer Missionary Elder and zealous Bishop.

Several churches are already making preparations to do their duty.

The time is short.

Let either festivals, concerts or exhibitions, be given in all parts of the Diocese.

Let donations be made, a generous pecuniary testimonial raised, and presented to our retiring Bishop, who stood by us through "weal and woe."

WILLIAM H OFFER, Elder, Oakland Church and Bay Circuit.

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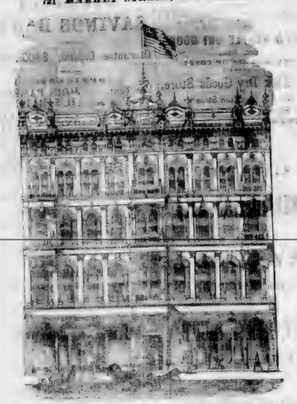
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VOL. VIII.—NO. 36. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872 WHOLE NO. 397

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Call for a National Colored Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men," which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

Whereas, The time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States and the inability of many good men to attend in consequence of the same, and, whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 3d Wednesday of April, 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the forgoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M. to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation, as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,

ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

5 The fishing season has begun at San Buenaventura.

MARK TWAIN'S last is a daughter about three weeks old.

Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

BY LEWIS HAYDEN, OF THE PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE OF MASS.

(CONTINUED.)

Were we allowed to prophecy, we should say that from this unprecedented act of the leader, R. W. Brother Hervey expressed himself in stronger terms than what you and I are allowed to see. We are justified in our suppositions from the fact that he was not in the best of humor with his correspondent, as his comments at the time show. For, you remember, he said in his letter that "the Grand Lodge books were not then kept, as they are now, with accuracy; such may, nevertheless have existed." He may have said, "I was not only hasty in my expressions relative to the lodge itself being an irregular lodge, but also in what I have said in reference to Prince Hall, contained in the most ancient records of the Grand Lodge of England, it will naturally be supposed that I referred to the old almanac just mentioned; and further, having no desire to appear as a willing witness to help in crushing the struggling blacks of America who are endeavoring to elevate themselves,—as you say, in the following words, 'we are led to believe they are a moral and benevolent association, and that they are doing much to relieve the necessities, to improve the social condition and elevate the intellectual status of their own people,'—I give you this explanation to the letter previously written. This is due to the blacks, since I find their names regularly registered on our books, together with the fees paid to our Grand Lodge, aiding in the support of charity among us. It will not do to be unjust to our own children, who have thus aided in supporting us, and whom we created, and more especially if by so doing we encourage their enemies, who have misrepresented for over one hundred years the Grand Lodge of England, to which they had never paid a dollar for a warrant or any charitable purpose, but had pretended to do so, and by which pretence, in our names, issued charters, constituting lodges, pocketed the fees." All this and more, without the shadow of a foundation." We ask what less could he have said, and maintained the dignity belonging to his office, being that of Grand Secretary of the most honorable body of Masons on the face of the earth? But to return to the original letter, as by G. M. Gardner correctly given. We are inclined to believe that it is the most unfortunate document for the several of the custodian of the records of the Grand Lodge of England, and cannot be controverted. Now, were all candor would submit, for the good of Freemasonry, would it not be well for them to lay aside their revolution and assumption, and organize a Grand Lodge of Masons, agreeably to Masonic laws, usages and the practices of Masonic bodies throughout the world, or agreeably to the practices of such bodies in the United States? For the fact is patent, that the preliminary conventions of Masons have assembled in this Commonwealth to organize a Grand Lodge as required by the Masonic Jurisprudence of America, Massachusetts included; for it remains yet for the Masons of this Commonwealth to organize a Grand Lodge. It is plain that the forern meeting held in 1777 was not a representative body, which it should have been ere they attempted to organize a Grand Lodge. It is questionable whether they knew at that time what was necessary for the organization of a Grnp Lodge as is now understood and required by Masonic law, because they allowed no time for the proper notification of the lodges of the State, which would have enabled them to call their members together for the discussion of so important a question as that of organizing a Grand Lodge. The want of a knowledge of the democratic element, as now existing in the Masonic body was evinced not only the eleven men who met in the tavern before alluded to, and there attempted to organize a Grand Lodge, but by an attempt on the part of the legislature of Massachusetts in 1777, in endeavoring to force a constitution prepared by that body for the government of this Commonwealth. Here in the history of that transaction (N. E. Chronology, page 127).—

"The general court of Massachusetts prepared a constitution for the State, but the people did not approve. They thought it more proper that one should be framed by a convention of delegates from the towns for the express purpose. There was therefore some delay in this measure; but in 1776 another convention was proposed and the people were generally in favor of it, and in 1780 one was called and the constitution prepared, which was adopted by a majority of the voters. It went into operation October, 17-80, and remains, with some alterations, approved by the people. John Hancock was the first governor, then James Bowdoin, then Samuel Adams, &c."

As the legislature did represent the people of Massachusetts in a legislative sense, they perhaps thought they had a right to form such a constitution; while on the other hand, the eleven men should have known they had no right to form such a constitution, as they presumed to represent no one but themselves, and for fear that you and I and the rest may have resorted to them ignorance in that particular, they disabused our minds in plain language. "We act wholly in assumption," and organized their Grand Lodge accordingly. But here is the difference—the people, you see, rejected the doings of their legislature, because they were wrong tending to tyranny. While on the other hand the Masons, through ignorance or want of patriotism, accepted the doings of eleven men, as G. M. Gardner asserted in his address. Now we ask, were the people right in disapproving the doings of their representatives convened in their legislative hall at the State house, and the Masons right in accepting the act of the eleven men, who met in or over a bar-room, and there formed the constitution which Grand Master Gardner now accepts and approves as democratic and Masonic? Again we reject it as anti-democratic and anti-Masonic in every sense of the word; for this reason, that it was wholly void of the representative element, that element being the basis upon which our government, as such, and the Masonic system of our country, rests.

Here, again, we must say that we entirely agree with G. M. Gardner that it is always dangerous and delicate to suppress the truth in the interest of wrong, and all the more so when we attempt, in so doing, to play the boasting tyrant. Here we shall produce a letter which G. M. Gardner inserts in his address from Prince Hall to the Grand Secretary of England, dated Boston June 4th, 1789.

"Right Worshipful Sir:—We now send you an account of the Lodges preceding since we sent our last, which was in August last, together with ten dollars for the fund of the Grand Charity, by Captain Scott, which he saith he hath delivered to the Grand Secretary, but he hath no Receipt with him for the money. We have initiated into the Lodge this year Samevel Beean, a Blackeman, and the Reverend Mr. John Merrand, a black Minister from home, but last from Beech Town in Nova Scotia. We shall make a collection on St. John's Day next, which we shall send by the first careful hand; the Lodge in general behaves veriwell in there Station, so that ther no just complaints made against them. I hope I may all ways have the pleasr of sending a good account of the African Lodge. After whiching all Happyness to our Royal Grand Master, and all the Officers and Members of our Royal Grand Lodge I beg leve to subscribe myself your most obedient humbel servant and Brother.

PRINCE HALL.

"Boston, June 4, 1789."

Before proceeding to discuss the intentions and purposes G. M. Gardner had in view in producing that letter, in the form in which he did we would call attention to the fact that it shows originality, and was not found in the almanac, but forms part of the Grand Lodge records, proving our identity with the source from whence we professed to have derived our authority. Yet we are in no wise inclined to believe that in inserting the letter; that in of fixing our identity with the mother Grand Lodge of England. Far from it. We are inclined to believe that it was his purpose to show the crippled condition which the oppression of that age had succeeded in inflicting upon that good and great man, Prince Hall, and if such be true, we would submit—

"What intense springs from barbarous deeds,
What joy from misery?"

Our venerable Prince Hall was too industrious and active in laboring to benefit mankind, in every particular, to have been ignorant of the cause which deprived him of the advantages of an education. Here are his words: "But in the mean time let us lay by our recreations, and all superfluities, so that we may have that to educate our rising generation which was spent in those follies. Make you this beginning, and we knows but God may raise up some friends, or body of friends, as he did in Philadelphia, to open a school for the blacks here as that friendly city has done there."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Correspondence.

EUREKA, NEV., April 2, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—

Winter's cheerless season is past; Spring with its beauties has dawned; Nature's boundless fields are assuming their brightest garb; the air is redolent with the perfume of sweet flowers and the carroling of merry songsters; the mountains, rearing their lofty peaks heavenward, and covered with green verdure, give to the eye a grand, majestic appearance, that fills us with indescribable awe and exquisite pleasure as we view the wondrous mysteries of Nature exhibited to our enchanted vision; the gigantic forest trees are thickly covered with a rich luxuriant foliage; gurgling brooks and winding streams, meander slowly through the valleys, in whose cool, delicious, liquid depths, are myriads of fishes, disporting playfully in the sunlight. With the coming of glorious, welcome Spring, has departed the pestilential curse, the small-pox, which has desolated so many homes, and sent the souls of many loved ones to that "bourne from whence no traveler returns." The angel of death has hovered over our city and has caused many a tear to well from the eyes of distressed parents and orphaned children, as they followed the remains of their dear ones to the cold, dreary grave, so suddenly opened to receive them. Fear and consternation has indeed been scattered widespread; both rich and poor have been summoned to appear before the dazzling throne of their Maker; the palace and the cottage have alike felt the descending hand of unrelenting Death. Business, which has been stagnant for some time, is now slowly reviving; the city is gradually assuming its former activity, and actively season is predicted. The roads are improving, merchandise is rapidly flowing in, the stages now arrive on time, and everything is in a prosperous condition. Mining is not very lively at present; but one company is now operating; several have shut down for the purpose of making extensive improvements for the season, but will be in running order by the first of May. Eastern Nevada is being prospected largely, by speculators, and an immense body of ore has been struck in the Jackson mine just as the owners were abandoning it in despair. The Eureka Consolidated Company are realising handsome profits; they are running four furnaces; miners of great experience say that this portion of the State is not at all prospected. Politics are not even at fever heat here: we have now and then some little talk of candidates for Congress at the ensuing election. This place abounds with Democrats and Copperheads, and every day I hear bitter denunciations against President Grant and his administration. We have had several shocks of earthquake here of late. One or more women, adepted to washing and ironing, could do well here, if experts in the business.

Yours, T. D.

Proclamation.

San Francisco, April 11th, 1872.

My Dear Mr. Gladstone;

Norton I, *De Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, does not desire that the Sovereignty here and that of the British Empire should come in conflict. The Emperor would rather sacrifice his personal position, or interests, than that either nation should lose thereby. Independent of which, however, and under all circumstances, he claims his private personal purse and inheritance; and any claims which may be awarded by the Alabama Arbitrators. If any amount shall be awarded against Great Britain, that then the amount be paid to the United States out of the inheritance of the George IV to him.

My funds are now controled by others, and I cannot do as I desire, but should I get proper control of my funds and estate so as to place both in proper and competent hands I will then immediately pay you a personal visit by way of Washington.

NORTON I.

Joshua Norton, formerly Joshua Norton & Co., merchants, Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, from which position I was deprived by royal per-ecution, either for purification for the crown or jealousy on the part of Queen Victoria's or any other family.

A WORD TO PARENTS.—In judging of the abilities of their sons, it is of great consequence that parents do not confound the qualifications of a good memory with talent. We have known many boys who were reckoned exceedingly clever, simply from their being able to get any kind of a lesson quickly by heart, which was a complete fallacy. Memory may go along with genius, but it has no absolute connection with it; as a proof of which it may be remarked that the boys who stand highest at school are frequently left far behind in the struggle of life, by boys who stood far years at the foot of their class. If we were to enquire into the biographies of distinguished individuals, we should discover that comparatively few of them had been "good scholars"—that is, had memories to repeat lessons by rote!

THE orchards in Downieville are in full blossom.

Colored Citizens in Kansas.

The meeting to elect delegates to the State Convention was held in the A. M. E. Church, Fort Scott, on March 12th.

Jordan Allen was elected Chairman and Chas. Hunter, Secretary.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The government of the United States and several States thereof is founded on Republican principles; and,

WHEREAS, We believe that such government can only be accomplished through the popular representation, and that all legislation should be for the general welfare of all classes of citizens—irrespective of race or color; and,

WHEREAS, We see a determination on the part of the legislative bodies of this State and of the United States, to perpetuate class legislation, by enacting new laws to repeal others that already exist; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the colored citizens of Fort Scott, in mass meeting assembled, that we earnestly protest against any legislation that will affect one class of citizens and does not equally benefit all.

Resolved, That we consider the appropriation of money by State legislation, for the purpose of establishing schools, colleges, seminaries and academies, for the exclusive use of any religious denomination or any particular race or creed, as establishing a dangerous precedent, fostering a spirit of caste and aristocracism, and operating as a check upon the growth of American ideas and nationality.

Resolved, That we declare our difference to the principles of true Republicanism, and look back with pride upon the past glorious record of the party in behalf of the Union, Liberty and Equality and we consider the work of the Republican party incomplete until the fullest civil and political liberty is enjoyed by every American citizen.

Resolved, That the colored American citizens have during the past ten years, in the hour of our country's peril, by their devotion to the Republican cause, and service upon the battle-fields, given sufficient evidence of their fidelity to their country; and we demand the same rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by our white fellow-citizens; and, furthermore, we claim that the Republican party, having the party in power, is directly responsible for all the embarrassments under which we labor, and we ask that party to pledge themselves to the redress of all our grievances.

TIGHT BOOTS.—Wearers of tight boots will, no doubt, find the following reading interesting: Hard corns are caused by too much pressure of the shoe, or by its being so loose as to slide back and forth on the spot where the corn afterward shows itself. Medical books record several cases where paring a hard corn caused bleeding which no means could arrest, and death ensued. Nothing harder than the finger-nail ought ever be allowed to touch the corn, which can always be cured or kept from coming inconvenience by simply bathing the part in warm water for half an hour for several nights in succession; often a single bathing will accomplish the object of softening the parts adjacent to the actual corn so that it can be picked out with the finger-nail, and the shoe can be instantly worn without discomfort, which an hour before gave great pain. It may return in a week, or a month, or a year, but the same treatment will always prevail. Paring causes them to spread and take deeper root.

A CONVENTION of colored men was held in Cleveland, last week, for the purpose of organizing an effective organization for the Presidential campaign. The resolution covered an indorsement of Grant, as well as warm approval of Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill, and a demand for a proportionate division of the offices in the next contest.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 13th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing National Convention.

The Regular National Convention, which is to assemble in Philadelphia in June, is of course the legitimate organization which all Republicans should look up to as shaping the proper course to control the whole colored vote, North and South. The claims of the colored citizens for emolument and office must not be entirely ignored, as has been the case recently in California and several of the Northern States.

To keep the colored vote North and South united, no such narrow contracted action as is apparent in some of the Republican States need expect to gain the endorsement of colored citizens, except the regular National Republican Party, which assembles in Philadelphia, will be positive in its declarations to sustain the colored citizens in all the rights which have so far been guaranteed them by the Constitution and Civil Rights' Bill.

The Liberal Republican Cincinnatti movement no doubt will be counting on a great number of colored votes, both North and South, by a seductive plank of more liberality to the colored citizens. If they should send out speakers, colored as well as white, during the ensuing campaign, could not such speakers point at proscription on all hand, in the Northern States particularly, and even in Republican California, relative to proscriptive schools, and a hundred or more other things, upon which to make a plausible showing and convincing argument as to which party are or would be the most proscriptive to colored citizens?

The National Convention of colored men, which is to meet in New Orleans, will present to the Nation what will be the attitude of our National leaders in the ensuing Presidential election. When their delaration is set forth our million of colored voters will, in a great degree, look up to them and probably acquiese in their recommendations.

In all the Northern States, where there has been so much confessed devotion to Republican principles, on paper, we know of but few instances, if any, when a capable colored citizen has been elected or appointed to any position by any Republican State action as yet.

In a National point of view, the President appointed Hon. D. Bassett, of Philadelphia, as Minister to Hayti; and during his administration, we believe has filled several Federal officers by colored men in the South. And in many instances where colored voters have been in a majority in the South, they have sent their own men in part to the State Legislatures and the Lower House of Congress.

But this does not relieve the Republicans in the Northern States from doing their duty to the colored citizens of their party in the North States.

All that the colored citizens want is the enforcement of the rights already guarranteed them by the Fourteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights bill, which invests them with all rights, including common school privileges, etc., in common with all other citizens of the United States. All are looking up to the action of the Philadelphia convention, and expect the National Republican party will set forth a plan to keep the colored vote united in its interests in all the Northern States. To do this, the Northern Republican States must not be as proscriptive to the colored citizens as they have been.

Bishop J. J. Moore has gone East.

Masterly Inactivity.

It will be seen by the call in another column that a National Convention of colored citizens is to be held at the City of New Orleans on the 18th instant; and as no action had been taken in any part of this State to secure representation, although we published the call nearly two months ago, we took occasion at the close of Bishop Ward's lecture on Wednesday evening last to call attention to the importance of the colored citizens of San Francisco, so far as they were concerned, to give the call for a National Convention at least a recognition before it was too late to correspond or telegraph.

After making the suggestion, we moved that, as Bishop Ward, Bishop Moore and Rev. W. H. Hillery were all going East to attend their respective General Conferences, they be appointed and accredited as delegates to the said National Convention from San Francisco.

The motion was offered merely as a compliment to the reverend gentlemen, as it is impossible for either of them to attend in person. It is to be regretted, however, that such short-sighted counsel prevailed as to defer the resolutions relating to Bishop Ward, as also the complimentary and honorary vote as accredited delegates to the New Orleans Convention, were deferred till next Tuesday evening. The vote on the resolutions should have been taken there and then, among the Bishop's Church people and friends who rallied in such great numbers to hear his departing lecture.

We fear by bad management that both objects have been defeated; because another set of persons, other than those who assembled to hear Bishop Ward's farewell lecture, are called to adopt the resolutions on Tuesday evening next, while the people who did assemble to hear him were deprived of the pleasure of the report of the sense of that highly respectable meeting by the committee selected for that purpose. This action entirely destroyed the dignity of the Bishop's meeting.

In relation to the complimentary resolution to make or appoint accredited delegates of our Reverend gentlemen, and not adopting the motion to that effect there and then, we fear it is now too late to accredit any person, as a delegate, either by mail or telegraph, as the National Convention of Colored Men is to assemble pursuance to the call on Wednesday next, April 18th.

The proceedings of the Colored National Convention will be received with great interest by all the political parties at this time.

OAKLAND.—Messrs. Sanford, Kelsey & Co. have opened a spacious, first-class Drug Store in Oakland, corner of Broadway and Tenth streets.

Sacramento.

An adjourned PACIFIC APPEAL meeting will be held on Monday evening next (April 15th), in the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth street, between N and O, Sacramento City.

After disposing of the unfinished business, addresses will be made on the subject of "Education" by several speakers.

By order of

WM. Z. DEAN, President.

DR. PORTER, Sec'y *pro tem.*

LETTERS.—W. F. Knox, Sacramento City; T. Detter, Eureka, Nev.; G. B. Johnson, Mrs. William Robinson, Stockton; Chas. Gibson, Suisun City.

Letters to the care of this office: George L. Waters, Mrs. Sarah Smothers.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Catherine N. Sanderson, Stockton; Mrs. M. C. Jones, Vallejo; Mrs. Cecelia Blackwell and Mrs. Catauch, Sacramento.

GOVERNOR STANFORD was at the Grand, and is no doubt ready to receive the charge of the One Hundred.

Fifteenth Amendment Day at Stockton.

STOCKTON, April 10, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

The anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated here in a manner becoming the greatest political event of the Nineteenth century, and evinced a general appreciation of the grandeur of an act that endowed four millions of our race with the inestemable attributes of civil liberty, and opened wide to us the door of manhood.

The solemnities of the day were commenced by the firing of a national salute at noon. At nine o'clock in the evening the literary exercises and social reunion commenced at Hickman's with prayer by Rev. E. S. Totton, of Linden, and a short, but appropriate address by Rev. J. B. Sanderson, of this city, President of the evening. This was followed by the reading, by I. B. Barton, of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments and Proclamation of Secretary Fish declaring the Fifteenth Amendment duly ratified as a portion of the fundamental law.

The remainder of the library programme, consisted of an Address to the American Flag, by Miss K. C. Sanderson, of Stockton; a Poem by Miss. Lottie Keys; several duets by Mrs. M. Grases of San Francisco, Miss K. C. Sanderson, Miss M. E. Robinson, Miss Nellie Peck and Miss Cordilia Seymore, of Stockton.

As the gentleman who had been selected to deliver an oration on the occasion was prevented by circumstances beyond control from complying, when it was too late to supply his place, and as others who were expected to deliver impromptu addresses, were not present, the President announced that the literary exercises would close, and the social festivities would open.

The hall was splendidly put in readiness for dancing, and the ball opened with great spirit. Most excellent music was furnished by Condys' Cornet Band of Stockton.

The refreshment tables were luxuriously prepared and gracefully presided over by Miss E. Sanderson and Mr. A. P. Holland. Mrs. J. B. Barton, at the ice cream department, was tastefully dressed in brown alpacca, trimmed with black velvet, with a large cameo breastpin, in a black satin bow.

Among the many prominent citizens present, were ex-Mayor Gray and lady, and Collector Williams and lady.

Among the many young ladies who graced the occasion with their presence, were as follows:

Miss Laura Ellis, dressed in a splendid deep sea green silk.

Miss Mary Martell, wore a fine pearl colored silk, strings to match her hair done up, she looked beautiful hair dressed *a la pompadour*.

Miss Cordilia Seymore, enchanted her numerous admirers in white and green Japan silk, trimmed with white silk fringe, her hair done up with pink bows.

Mrs. M. Graces, wore a black gold striped silk over skirt and basque, trimming of the same, her hair done up in braids and curls.

Miss K. C. Sanderson wore a white silk long train, looked very neat, her hair put up in puffs and curls.

Miss Nellie Peck wore pink satin silk with over dress of tulle trimmed with black velvet, her hair in braids and curls.

Miss Elvira Turner looked well in her dove-sky blue silk poplin suit, trimmed with black velvet, her hair in orange colored flowers.

Miss Lizzie Coat, a handsome young lady was present looking well.

I noticed Mrs. Wm. Robinson, who had just arrived from Sacramento, in the hall.

Miss Mary E. Robinson wore a white dress, pink tulle over dress, hair in puffs and curls.

Also among the ladies present was Mrs. Moses Hamilton, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, Mrs. R. Hampton, Mrs. Elizabeth McKonkey, Mrs. J. Deggett and daughter, late of Tennessee, Mrs. Malissa Casen, Mrs. Henry Elbeck, who seemed to enjoy themselves very well.

The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and were fully enjoyed by all present. The occasion will long be remembered by all who had the good fortune to be participants.

Among the gentlemen present, we noticed Mr. W. W. Lee, Wm. Robinson, Jr., James Cleggert, Wm. Hyer, Edward Keos, Mr. John Graham, Mr. John J. Roberts and Mr. John Blackstone.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of the following well known citizens: G. B. Johnson, E. W. Verry, A. F. Holland, I. B. Barton and Moses Hamilton.

G. B. J.

Republican County Committee

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held Friday evening, April 5th, the Secretary read the following report of the Executive Committee:

To the Republican County Committee—Gentlemen: Your Executive Committee respectfully submit the following report: That in accordance with a call issued by the State Central Committee for a State Convention, to be held at Sacramento on Thursday, the 25th day of April, 1872, a primary election be called by this Committee, to be held on Friday, April 19th, from 12 o'clock, noon, until sunset, for delegates to said Convention, and that the following apportionment of delegates to each voting precinct of the city and county be made:

First Ward—Three delegates; Supervisor Hammond. Polling place—No. 713 Davis street, between Broadway and Vallejo.

Second Ward—Five delegates; Supervisor S. Lion. Polling place —Southeast corner of Union and Powell streets.

Third Ward—Two delegates; Supervisor Ed. Flaherty. Polling place—Corner of Halleck and Leidesdorff streets.

Fourth Ward—Five delegates; Supervisor, Florence McCarthy. Polling place—Corner Pacific and Stockton streets.

Fifth Ward—Two delegates; Supervisor, William Bissell. Polling place—Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

Sixth Ward—Four delegates; Supervisor, William H. Steven. Polling place—Northeast corner Stockton and California streets.

Seventh Ward—Four delegates. Supervisor, J. O'Reilly. Polling place—Southeast corner Howard and First.

Eighth Ward—1st precinct: Four delegates; Supervisor, Ira G. Hoit; Polling place—North side of Bush street, between Powell and Sutter. Second Precinct Five delegates; Supervisor, F. Williams. Polling place—Corner of Taylor and Geary streets.

Ninth Ward—Five delegates; Supervisor, Robert A. Marden. Polling place—North side of Bush street, between Powell and Mason and Third streets.

Tenth Ward—Nine delegates; Supervisor, Daniel Keefe. Polling place—Northeast corner of Mission and Third

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct: Three delegates; Supervisor, H. Sonntagg. Polling place—South west corner Howard and Twelfth streets. Second Precinct: Three delegates; Supervisor, J. B. Houghton. Polling place—Corner Valencia and Twentieth streets. Third Precinct: One delegate; Supervisor, M. Minturn. Polling place—Henry Lehrke's store, near the Glass Works. Fourth Precinct: One delegated her numerous admirers in white and green Japan silk, trimmed with white silk fringe, her hair done up with pink bows.

Mrs. M. Graces, wore a black gold striped silk over skirt and basque, trimming of the same, her hair done up in braids and curls.

Miss K. C. Sanderson wore a white silk long train, looked very neat, her hair put up in puffs and curls.

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G. B. J.

Bishop Ward's Farewell Lecture.

The Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward gave his farewell lecture in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday evening last, before a highly intellectual and appreciative audience. The subject announced was "The Heart of the Continent." The Rt. Rev. gentlemen began his lecture shortly after 8 o'clock, and commenced with great diffidence by making a few prefatory remarks. In the pulpit he was somewhat at home, but lecturing was a new field to him, and he ventured upon it with fear and trembling.

He had deemed it proper not only to go back to the rise and note the progress of civilization on this continent, but to trace the history of the early Saxons. When Julius Cæsar landed on the coast of Britain he found the people without civilization or religion. England has advanced step by step until now the sun never sets on her dominions. The early settlement of the American continent was recounted—the early sufferings and struggles of the original settlers, and the almost superhuman exertions of the people to throw off the yoke of the British Government, and the glorious manner in which Washington met and vanquished the British lion was graphically described. The progress of the slave power, from the Declaration of Independence down to the close of the late war, was recounted, and the lecturer then entered upon his subject proper. The people deserve of Colorado in the heart of the Continent, he said would yet become the very garden of the country. Fifty miles west of Denver—the Switzerland of America—the mines are said to be simply wonderful. The characteristic features of the country were most beautifully and graphically described. The coal fields of Colorado alone are said to cover an area of 5,000 square miles of territory, and are gold and silver mines are inexhaustable. There is a little town nestled among the mountains, which is named after the philosopher of the New York *Tribune*. The majority of the people there are Yankees, and it is the most wonderful little village in the country. There is not a drinking place in the town, and the lecturer wondered what some of the San Francisco people would do if compelled to live there. There was no place there for either Sharks or female rowdies. If those who once were slaves to Norman masters had risen to become the most refined and the intellectual people in the world, and had established for themselves on this continent such a glorious Government, why cannot the black man, whose shackles have fallen from his limbs, do the same? The white man sometimes seems to think the black man his inferior in manhood, but he forgets that he has a thousand years the start of him. The black man is not the white man's inferior, and fifty years hence there will be no controversy on this point. The glorious country; once its stars and stripes were for our backs, but now it floats over us to protect us. This symbol of the nation's greatness challenges the admiration of the world!

Let Americans maintain the simplicity of Republican institutions and there will be no danger of retrogression. The lecturer concluded his remarks by thanking his audience for their courtesy in coming to the hall to hear his farewell address. After a ministerial labor of eighteen years, he was about to leave them perhaps forever, and he would urge upon them the importance of being true to the principles of the Republican party—the party that had broken their bonds, the party that had made them freemen! If he had a pulpit a thousand miles high, and could speak from its summit in trumpet tones that could be heard all over this ocean-bound continent, he would say to the black man every where, vote for General Grant—the black man's friend, the hero of Shiloh and of Pittsburg Landing; of a hundred battles; the nation's chieftain.

He was going East in a few days, and whenever he had an opportunity to say a word he would say: "Give us the chieftain who has led the nation to victory." The Republican ptrty would yet wipe out Polygamy and every other social cancer on the face of the nation, as it has wiped out slavery.

After the Bishop closed his address, Captain Alexander Ferguson moved that there be a Committee of three appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting in relation to the Bishop's worth as a Christain laborer among his people on this coast.

The motion was adopted, and Captain A. Ferguson, E. A. Clarke and P. A. Bell were appointed to report on Tuesday evening next.

Rev. W. H. Hillery of the Zion Church made appropriate remarks, and followed by R. A. Hall and E. A. Clarke, after which P. Anderson spoke at some length in appreciation of the Bishop's labors on this coast for eighteen years or more, and offered a motion that as Bishop Ward and Bishop Moore and Rev. W. H. Hillery were going East to attend the General Conferences, that they be accredited delegater from San Francisco to the National Convention of colored men which will soon assemble in the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Clarke offered an Amendment to the motion, that it be deferred until next Tuesday evening, the time the Committee on Resolutions make their report. Anderson accepted the amendment or suggestion. The motion was carried.

After ringing "The Battle Hymn of Freedom" and several other patriotic melodies, the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening in the Powell street M. E. Church.

Industry and Enterprise meets its own Reward.

It is far from our intentions to bestow an undue compliment on any business firm which does not justly merit it—but in noting the recent improvements made by the successors of the Pioneer Printing Establishment (CUDDY & HUGHES, Proprietors) we feel warranted in giving them all the praise and credit due their recent enterprise. They have removed from the third to the second floor of the building occupied by them for years (511 Sansome street, corner of Merchant), and now are what we conceive to be one of the best appointed printing offices on the Pacific coast. Many improvements have recently been made by other firms in their line of business, which have attracted public attention, but we know of none that surpasses those of the firm alluded to. The appointments of their new office are extremely unique, and, coupled with their recent importations of the most modern styles of fancy types, borders, cuts, etc., are sufficient of themselves to attract the attention of the mercantile community. But probably one of their best improvements is that of introducing steam power into their new establishment from a seventy-five horse engine, which will at all times enable them to keep up with their increasing demands.

We now leave these enterprising young men in the hands of an appreciative community, hoping they will give them a call and convince themselves of the correctness of our statement.

We might at the same time mention the fact that Mr. Thos. H. Agnew, the irrepressible Pioneer Job Printer, will always be in attendance to please the tastes and gratify the wishes of all his old line customers.

Death.

HENSON.—In the City of New York, Robert Henson, brother of Mrs. Jane Dennis of this city, February —, 1872, in his 36th year.

STERLING.—In Wilmington, Del., March 26th, Michael Sterling, Sr., in the 96th year of age.

Mr. Sterling was one of the oldest and best known citizens of Wilmington. His family loses a kind father, and Wilmington one of its most industrious residents. The church loses an efficient Christian, and the world an honest man. Mr. Sterling, though not a public speaker, was always much interested in the success of his people taking especial interest even very recently in the movement for Civil Rights. He attended the meeting held in Wilmington, to consider that subject, and at its close, he said he had enjoyed the meeting more than ever before. He felt especial interest in any improvement of the condition of the colored people of Maryland, from which State he originally came, and while he was naturally conservative in his views of policy he was anxious for the same improvement of the condition of the colored people everywhere.

Mr. Sterling was a model of industry. Early and late he wrought at his trade (blacksmithing,) and thereby not only set an example for his sons and other young men, but also acquired a competence.

He will be missed, first of all, by his beloved wife and affectionate family; but more than words can tell by a whole community, who could point to him as one of its pillars of stability and honor.

He lived honorably to a good old age; he leaves earth and its trials, of which he had many, for the better rest of Heaven.—*Our National Progress.*

Republican National Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention, the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations in the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and emigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stand pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Mass., Chairman.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Friess, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gospill, New Jersey.
Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois.
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin Sperry, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thos. W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
R. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
Jerome B. Chaffe, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at San Francisco on the 26 day of March, 1872, the following call for a State Convention, (with the apportionment of delegates) and the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California are requested to choose Delegates to a State Convention to be held at the city of SACRAMENTO, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1872, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Fifth Republican Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, to nominate candidates for the offices of President of the United States, and to select a State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The apportionment of the Delegates is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	10	Placer	3
Alpine	1	Plumas	1
Amador	4	Sacramento	9
Butte	3	San Bernardino	1
Calaveras	4	San Diego	1
Colusa	3	San Francisco	22
Contra Costa	3	San Joaquin	5
Del Norte	1	San Luis Obispo	1
El Dorado	3	San Mateo	2
Fresno	1	Santa Barbara	1
Humboldt	2	Santa Clara	6
Inyo	1	Santa Cruz	2
Kern	1	Shasta	2
Klamath	1	Sierra	2
Lake	1	Siskiyou	2
Lassen	1	Solano	4
Los Angeles	1	Sonoma	5
Marin	2	Stanislaus	2
Mariposa	1	Sutter	3
Mendocino	4	Tehama	2
Merced	1	Trinity	1
Modoc	1	Tulare	2
Monterey	1	Tuolumne	2
Napa	4	Yolo	3
Nevada	11	Yuba	2
Total			221

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several Republican County Committees to call Primary Elections in their respective counties, under the provisions of the Primary Election Law, for the selection of Delegates to the State Convention to be held in the city of SACRAMENTO, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1872, and that said Primary Elections shall be held on SATURDAY, the 20th day of April, 1872. That the primary be such, strictly or otherwise, as the County Committee may deem best, but that the basis of representation shall be the highest number of legal votes in the county (when elected by the county at large) or in the district (when elected in districts only), shall be declared to be duly elected by the County Committee, as follows:

First—One Delegate shall be elected from each County or District.

Second—That in the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Oakland, San Jose and Vallejo the County Committees shall make the apportionment of said Delegates to each voting precinct of such cities, as follows:

First—One delegate for every 200 Republican votes polled in the district at the last State election.

Second—One delegate in addition for any number of such votes above 150 and under 200 (all the whole number of Delegates to be elected not to exceed the number of Senators and Members).

The test at each Primary Election shall be:

First—That the person offering to vote is a legally qualified voter of the district.

Second—That he voted for Newton Booth for Governor.

Third—That he will support the nominees of the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, A.D. 1872.

M. H. HALLIDAY, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
M. M. ESTEE, Sec. Rep. State Central Com.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies have concluded to give Mr. WILLIAM WAUGH, familiarly known by the church-going community as "Uncle Billy," a Benefit Entertainment. Due notice will be given of time and place.

SCRANTON, Pa., has a society of Mormons numbering over fifty members.

VICTOR EMANUEL enjoys the snug little income of $9,000,000 per annum in gold.

DUKE ALEXIS has promised, God willing, to attend the centennial of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876.

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THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families and can accommodate 200 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.
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THE NINTH
Annual Target Excursion
—OF THE—
BRANNAN GUARD
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872,
—AT—
Schutzen Park,
ALAMEDA.
Admission to the Park, - - 50 Cents.

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P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest style. All of Mr. KELLY'S present stock that is unsuited to Ladies' and Gents' Custom Department, have been marked down low to the new stock.

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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beckert's Philadelphia Boots.
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Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be making
50 Per Cent. Discount
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Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.
They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all persons.
Meals served at all hours.
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Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest style. All of Mr. KELLY'S present stock that is unsuited to Ladies' and Gents' Custom Department, have been marked down low to the new stock.

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C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, April 10, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.
6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.
7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Train for California Pacific Railroad.
4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Train of C. P. and North Pacific Railroad.
2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Trains of C. P. and North Pacific Railroad.
OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. (8.30, 11.30 and 1.30 to Oakland only). Leave BRIDGE, 7.30, 9., 10., 11.40, 12.50, 2.00, 3.00, 4.30, 5.40, 6.40, 8.10, 9.40 and 11.40 p.m. Leave OAKLAND, 6., 6.30, 7., 8., 9., 10., 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.30, 7.00 and 10.30 p.m.
ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30 and 5.40 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.) Leave HAYWARD, 8.10, 9.40, 7.00 and 10.40 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.30, 7.55, 9.00 and 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 4.46 and 5.30 p.m.
Sundays excepted.
T. H. GOODMAN, A. E. TOWNE,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agt. Gen'l Supt.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
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It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.
It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300,000.
THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONducting business is TWO PER CENT LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.
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"The KNICKERBOCKER, for HONESTY and PROMPTNESS met and discharged all legitimate claims, and is in every way entitled to public confidence."
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DANIEL NORCROSS,
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STEVENSON BUILDING.....ROOM 19,
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

BENEFIT FESTIVAL.
A large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, desirous of testifying their regard for Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, late Pastor of A. M. E. Church, and their appreciation of the course pursued by him, and their appreciation of his character as a clergyman and a citizen, addressed him a communication tendering a Complimentary testimonial.
Mr. Hillery, in reply, accepted the offer, and designated Easter week as the time, leaving all other arrangements to his friends.

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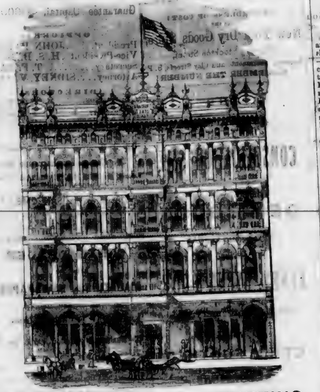
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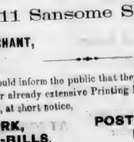
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VOL. VIII.—NO. 37. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872 WHOLE NO. 398

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Agents in Sacramento are authorized to receive money and receipt for them.

Speech of Hon. Jos. H. Rainey, Colored Congressman from South Carolina.

On March 5th, the House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, having under consideration the Deficiency Appropriation Bill—

The Clerk read as follows:

For defraying the expenses of the Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, for jurors and witnesses, and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offenses committed against the United States, for the safe-keeping of prisoners, and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the Act of February 28, 1871, for the four months ending June 30, 1872, $1,000,000.

Mr. Rainey—I move to strike out the last word. I regret, Mr. Chairman, very much that at this time a discussion of this character has been opened on this floor. I believe the time will come when the atrocities committed in the Southern States will be fairly exhibited here, and also made known to the country by records and other official declarations. I congratulate the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Duke] on being able to say to the House that the State of Virginia is in a condition of peace and quiet; that throughout her broad domain quietude and safety are extended to each and every citizen. I would, sir, that I could say as much for the State that I have the honor in part to represent.

Sir, that State has not enjoyed a peace and quiet commensurate with that of Virginia, and I could only attribute it to the fact that we have got there a large loyal element, an element of men who are determined to stand by the General Government, who are determined to stand by the interests of the great party which we have espoused in our political infancy. I say, sir, that because we have thus acted, and have dared as men, on the establishment of our manhood to declare our sentiments to the country and cast our ballots as we think best, we have been persecuted, maltreated murdered, and in every way abused, not only men, but helpless women and children, be it said to the shame of these white citizens of South Carolina who perpetrated these atrocities.

I, sir, for one stand here in favor of voting every dollar that may be necessary to carry on these prosecutions till every man in the Southern States shall know that this Government has a strong arm, and that there is a power here that will make them feel that if they will not obey the statutes of the country they shall be made to bow submissively to those enactments at the point of the bayonet be they white or black.

Mr. Chairman, I have not time allowed me to enter fully into a discussion of this question. If I thought it would have come up to-day, I would have had facts and figures here to substantiate every assertion that I make; but it so happens that the question has been sprung upon us here, not because it is germane to the subject under consideration, but to allow the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Duke] to give vent to his pent-up spleen, and express his opposition to the enactments of the first session of this Congress.

I hope, sir, that this amendment will not prevail. I trust that Congress will feel it to be its duty sternly, strenuously, and unflinchingly to see that the laws be enforced in every part of this country. We have provided that men charged with violating the laws of the land shall be tried. If not guilty, they will go "scot free;" but if they are guilty, then let them be put in the penitentiary, or otherwise punished, whether white or black, Southern or Northern men.

The assertion that it is the carpet-baggers who are bringing about all the trouble in the South is untrue. The great trouble has been brought about by the fact that the Southern people have failed to obey the laws, giving equal protection to all; and because we have presumed to be loyal to the Government; and support the laws, they have been trying to exterminate us.

In conclusion, I hope this amendment will not prevail, and that an appropriation of $1,000,000 will be adopted by the committee.

Mr. Cox arose to reply to the gentleman who had charge of the bill. Mr. Barry replied to Mr. Cox. After a debate on amendment, which was participated in by Messrs. Barry, Cox, Dawes and Garfield, Mr. Rainey continued his speech as follows:

Mr. Rainey—Mr. Chairman, I renew the amendment. The remarks made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox] in relation to the colored people of South Carolina escaped my hearing, as I was in the rear of the Hall when they were made, and I did not know that any utterance of the kind had emanated from him. I have always entertained a high regard for the gentleman from New York, because I believed him to be a useful member of the House. He is a gentleman of talent and fine education, and I have thought, heretofore, that he would certainly be charitable toward a race of people who have never enjoyed the same advantages that he has. If the colored people of South Carolina had been recorded the same advantages—if they had had the same wealth and surroundings which the gentleman from New York has had, they would have shown to this nation that their color was no obstacle to their holding positions of trust, political or otherwise. Not having had those advantages, we cannot at the present time compete with the favored race of this country; but, perhaps, if our lives are spared, and if the gentleman from New York and other gentlemen on that side of the House will only accord to us right and justice, we shall show to them that we can be useful, intelligent citizens of this country. But if they will continue to proscribe us, if they will continue to cultivate prejudice against us, if they will continue to decry the negro and crush him under foot, then you cannot expect the negro to rise while the Democrats are trampling upon him and his rights. We ask you, sir, to do by the negro as you ought to do by him in justice.

If the Democrats are such staunch friends of the negro, why is it that when propositions are offered here and elsewhere, looking to the elevation of the colored race, and the extension of right and justice to them, do the Democrats array themselves in an unbroken phalanx, and vote against every such measure? You, gentlemen of that side of the House, have voted against all the recent amendments to the Constitution, and the law enforcing the same. Why did you do it? I answer, because those measures had a tendency to give to the poor negro his just rights, and because they proposed to knock off his shackles and give him freedom of speech, freedom of action, and the opportunity of education, that he might elevate himself to the dignity of manhood.

Now you come to us and say that you are our best friends. We would that we could look upon you as such. We would that your votes as recorded in the Globe from day to day, could only demonstrate it. But your votes, your actions, and the constant cultivation of your cherished prejudices prove to the negroes of the entire country that the Democracy are in opposition to them, and if they (the Democrats) could have away our race would have no foot-hold here.

Now, sir, I have not time to vindicate fully the course of action of the colored people in South Carolina. We are certainly in the majority there; I admit that we are as two to one. Sir, I ask this House, I ask the country, I ask white men, I ask Democrats, I ask Republicans, whether the negroes have presumed to take improper advantage of the majority they hold in the State by disregarding the interest of the minority? They have not. Our convention which met in 1868, and in which the negroes were in a large majority, did not pass any proscriptive or discriminating acts; but adopted a liberal constitution, securing alike equal rights to all citizens, white and black, male and female, as far as possible. Mark you, we did not discriminate, although we had a majority. Our constitution towers up in its majesty with provisions for the equal protection of all classes of citizens. Notwithstanding our strong majority there, we have never attempted to deprive any man in that State of the rights and immunities to which he is entitled to under the Constitution of this Government. You cannot point me to a single act passed by our Legislature, at any time, which had a tendency to reflect upon or oppress any white citizen of South Carolina. You cannot show me one enactment by which the majority in our State have undertaken to crush the white men because the latter are in a minority.

I say to you, gentlemen of the Democratic party, that I want you to deal justly with the people composing my race. I am here representing a Republican constituency made up of white and colored men. I say to you deal with us justly, be charitable toward us. An opportunity will soon present itself when we can test whether you on that side of the House are the best friends of the oppressed and ill-treated negro race. When the civil rights bill comes up before you, when that bill comes up upon its merits, asking for to you civil rights to the negro, I will then see who are our best friends on that side of the House. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side of the House.]

I will say to the gentleman from New York that I am sorry I am constrained to make these remarks. I wish to say to him that I do not mind what he may have said against the negroes of South Carolina. Neither his friendship nor his enmity will change the sentiment of the loyal men of that State. We are determined to stand by this Government. We are determined to use judiciously and wisely the prerogative conferred upon us by the Republican party. The Democratic party may woo us, they may court us and try to get us to worship at their shrine, but I tell the gentleman that we are Republicans by instinct, and we will be Republicans so long as God will allow our proper senses to hold sway over us. I withdraw the amendment.

Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

BY LEWIS HAYDEN, OF THE PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE OF MASS.

[CONTINUED.]

You will here perceive that slaveholding Massachusetts was behind slaveholding Pennsylvania in granting the means of education for the colored inhabitants of this city and Commonwealth. I say slaveholding Massachusetts, for the reason that it was not until 1783 that slavery was abolished. Here let us ask, why should not Prince Hall have been ignorant, who had never seen the inside of a school-house as one of its pupils? Considering his disadvantages, we have a right to affirm that he showed himself to have been a man of far more than ordinary capacity. Let us take into consideration the public sentiment that existed in America and England, in G. M. Gardner's favorite year, viz., 1777. We should find that in England there was considerable lamentation and distress over the fact that the war of the Revolution, then being carried on, had closed the slave mart of America, as John Wesley shows, thus:—"At Liverpool many large ships are lying idle in the docks, which had been employed for many years in buying or stealing Africans, which they sold as slaves in America. The men-butchers have nothing now to do at this lucrative occupation. Since the American war broke out there is no demand for human cattle. So the men of Africa, as well as Europe, may enjoy their native liberty."

The treatment which our fathers had to endure, after they were landed upon this slave-cursed soil, is better described than I can do it by the intrepid and eloquent Theodore D. Weld. After having said depots always insist that they are merciful, he thus continues:—

"We will prove that the slaves in the United States are treated with barbarous inhumanity; that they are overworked, underfed, wretchedly clad and lodged, and have insufficient sleep; that they are often made to wear round their necks iron collars armed with prongs, to drag heavy chains and weights at their feet while working in the field, and to wear yokes and bells and iron horns; that they are often kept confined in the stocks day and night for weeks together, made to wear gags in their mouths for hours or days, have some of their front teeth torn out or broken off, that they may be easily detected when they run away; that they are frequently flogged with terrible severity, have red pepper rubbed into their lacerated flesh, and hot brine, spirits of turpentine, &c., poured over the gashes to increase the torture; and they are often stripped naked, their backs and limbs cut with knives, bruised and mangled by scores and hundreds of blows with the paddle, and terribly torn by the claws of cats, drawn over them by their tormentors; that they often bunted with bloodhounds and shot down like beasts, or torn in pieces by dogs; that they are often suspended by the arms and whipped and beaten till they faint, and when revived by restoratives, beaten again until they faint, and sometimes till they die; that their ears are often cut off, their eyes knocked out, their bones broken, their flesh branded with red-hot irons; that they are maimed, mutilated and burned to death over slow fires. All these things, and more, and worse, we shall prove."

Now, we ask, is it too much to say that if G. M. Gardner were prompted to produce this letter in that form to show the incapacity of Prince Hall to master orthography, is he not a justifier of all the cruelties inflicted upon them, producing that result, in accordance with the principle laid down by Him who spoke the Sermon on the Mount (St. Matthew ch. xxiii., v. 35), "That upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias, son of Barachias, whom ye slew between the temple and the altar?" And further, if such be the case, how does his action square with the Masonic test, applied to every Mason, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them?"

But to return to the subject of the formation of their Grand Lodge. G. M. Gardner, in his address, says that on "March 7th they met and adjourned," which was all the time that intervened to allow them (the Lodges) the consideration of forming a Grand Lodge, being only one day.

You observe, "they met and adjourned," he says. The question now is, for what purpose did they meet? They state themselves that they were called for the purpose of taking into consideration their condition; not the Lodges that were called, but individual brothers.

This being true, they should have referred the necessity of a Grand Lodge, which they discovered, back to the Subordinate Lodges, without whose consent no legal Grand Lodge could have been formed. This they failed to do, which is evident from the fact that they adjourned on the 7th, as in evidence, and organized their Grand Lodge on the 8th, as shown by G. M. Gardner. There is no evidence to show that the Masons composing the several Lodges of this Commonwealth were aware of the necessity of forming a new Grand Lodge until such a one was formed, which was done by the defunct officers of Joseph Warren Grand Lodge.

Notwithstanding these facts, together with what we have heretofore shown of their want of a proper organization, G. M. Gardner expresses himself after this manner:

"Thus by the record and by contemporaneous history it is fixed beyond all question and doubt that the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, on the 6th of March, 1777, by a revolution and by assumption of the powers, duties and responsibilities of a Grand Lodge, became a free, independent and sovereign Grand Lodge, with a jurisdiction absolute, and entire throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and a provisional jurisdiction in other States reserved upon truth, and that the gates of hell could not prevail against it. We repeat, there must be something concealed or secret here, the exposition of which must be in deed and in truth a delicate subject, and dangerous ground to all who are not founded upon the rock of Truth. And now, if G. M. Gardner employs this mysterious language, we repeat there must be something rotten in Denmark, or some rottenness in the organization of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge.

We propose to find out now, since the New Hampshire Committee on Foreign Correspondence did make the statement, who are actually affected by it. The subject is certainly dangerous to the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and of great importance to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, from the fact that the N. H. Grand Lodge desires to know whether, in 1750, when they paid the St. John Grand Lodge in Boston for the warrant creating the St. John's Lodge at Portsmouth, the same being a subordinate Lodge and numbered No. 1, the St. John Lodge of Boston, Mass., possessed a Grand Lodge charter as had been pretended by them; for if they did not possess such a charter, the New Hampshire brethren must feel that they have been defrauded. When they come to realize this, and they certainly will, their duty to recover back the money, principal and interest, will naturally suggest itself, and will be found sufficient to set in motion the proper method, and so retrieve their loss, as far as money is concerned. But their Masonic loss is irreparable. It is a fact that the Masonic system of New Hampshire has been thus corrupted by working under a clandestine and worthless charter, as the St. John's charter at Portsmouth evidently was, because the St. John's Grand Lodge at Boston, which issued that charter, was not known to the Grand Lodge of England, the source from which it professed to have received its Masonic existence.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 20th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

By the expressions given thus far by the several State Conventions which have nominated State tickets, and by resolutions of instruction, etc., for the Republican Presidential Nominee, the indications are that the Republican party intends to stand by General Grant for the renomination and re-election. The Cincinnati Liberal Republican movement will culminate with its National Convention the third week in May. After that time the Republican party proper will be united in their determination to have a majority of the electoral votes over all opposition which may be arrayed against it. The National Convention of colored men now in session in New Orleans, have declared for the renomination of Grant as the standard bearer, and is emphatic in its declarations concerning the enforcement of full civil rights to colored citizens. The nearly one million of votes in the interest of a party should be viewed with careful scrutiny. The leaders of the Republican party in this and all the Northern States must give more encouragement to available colored men than they have done heretofore. No proscription or discrimination should be made in consequence of color. Where merit is due it ought to be rewarded.

When colored citizens are thus assured by Republican leaders, and the assurances practically carried out, they will be found doing faithful duty on every hand for the success of the National Republican ticket of 1872.

'Didn't go to do it."

The *Elevator* man, in his issue of last week, unwittingly gets off a "palpable hit" on his own paper, and with a clumsy side thrust strikes accidentally at the "Professor," his recent partner. In reply to the correspondent who made enquiry why he, the *Elevator* man, had published several weeks ago the bogus news of the death, at New Orleans, of Major T. Morris Chester. After setting forth a very lame excuse about getting the "information" from a New Orleans paper, "nearly a week after the affray in which Major Chester was shot, he then evades the enquiry, and in dodging to get out of it, gets off in one sentence that which is most applicable to himself, his paper and his recent partner. It is as follows:

"In reference to another subject alluded to by our correspondent, we will inform him that we (the *Elevator* man) have no controversy with the crazy man's organ."

It is to be regretted that Mr. Bell should throw out such a broad hint concerning the "Professor," the recent partner of that kind of organ above named.

"California Republican."

We have received copies of this truly Republican paper which so suddenly made its advent amongst the press of this city. We have perused it thoroughly, and are convinced that its advocacy of Republican principles is unalloyed. It tampers not with the dangerous spirit of conservatism, in compromising right to submit to glaring wrongs. It strenuously advocates the re-election of Grant.

Public Documents.

We are under considerable obligations to Hon. Charles W. Kendall, of Nevada, for a copy of his great speech on "Irrigation—Wells in the Desert."

ARRIVALS.—Miss Mary Jane Morton and Miss Annie E. Vincent, Sacramento; Miss Grant, Los Angeles.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, April 14th.

On our way up from the Bay City, Sunday morning last, we were gleefully surprised to note the fields attired in their Spring bloom. The hills and valleys were bedecked with wild-flowers of every description, and the joyful lowing of the cattle in the distance, as they grazed on the grass which Nature had so lavishly bestowed, added to enhance the beauty of the scene. The quiet, Quaker-like city of Stockton was reached before noon, and the neighborhood of the depot was deserted, with the exception of the back and stage drivers, the inhabitants, apparently, being all at morning service.

We arrived in Sacramento City at 2. P.M.

The notice of our meeting and lecture, had, by some mishap, failed to be published in the papers of Saturday. The only means to give publicity, outside of the APPEAL announcement, was from the A. M. E. and Baptist Church pulpits, on Sunday evening, and the daily papers of Monday. The object of our visit was to attend an adjourned PACIFIC APPEAL meeting, and after the transaction of unfinished business, to deliver a lecture on the subject of "Education."

At the appointed time, Rev. W. Z. Dean, President of the former meetings, took the Chair, and in the absence of the Secretary, Mrs. H. Yantes was elected Secretary, *pro tem.* The following notices are clipped from the Sacramento papers in relation to the proceeding of the meeting:

ANDERSON'S LECTURE.—Peter Anderson, editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, an organ of the colored people, lectured in Siloam Baptist Church last night on the subject of "Education," to a tolerably large audience. He compared the school system of this State and several of the Southern States, showing the latter the facilities afforded colored children for acquiring education in the public schools are decidedly limited as compared to those in the South. He thought that his people would have to look to that part of the Union for the best educated of the rising generation. He urged his hearers to avail themselves of the advantages offered by private schools, business colleges, etc., as an offset to the disadvantages of the common school system as affecting colored children. Mr. Anderson spoke for more than an hour, and at the close of his remarks he was invited to continue his discourse on the same subject, and named the third Monday in June as the time when he would again address his people here.—*Sac. Bee, April 16.*

EDUCATIONAL LECTURE.—Professor Peter Anderson, of San Francisco, a colored man with voice and pen have long been ably wielded in behalf of the interests of the people of his race, last evening delivered a lecture to a considerable audience in the Siloam Baptist Church. The subject was "Education." The lecturer's discourse was practical and instructive. He urged the importance of education upon his hearers, and earnestly advised those who had been deprived of the privileges of an early education to remedy the defect by persevering self-tuition in every branch necessary for practical purposes. The efforts of the professor in behalf of his race, we are pleased to note, have already shown good fruits, with the prospect of a very bountiful harvest.—*Sac. Union, April 16.*

We do not give the above extracts in the least spirit of vanity or egoism, but we think it is due to those who have been debarred by misrepresentation of the *Elevator* into the idea that the sentiments of those who have been in the habit of attending our meetings in Sacramento City were averse to our efforts from time to time, in espousing the cause by lecture and otherwise, equality before the law on behalf of our race.

A MAN who was exceedingly corpulent, coming late one evening to a fortified town, asked a countryman whom he met, "if he could get in at the gate?" "I should think you might," replied the peasant, surveying his proportions; "I saw a load of hay going up this morning."

[Written for the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

Meeting in Regard to Bishop T. M. D. Ward's Departure.

A large number of persons assembled in A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on Tuesday evening last, pursuant to a motion made at the conclusion of the Rt. Rev. gentleman's farewell lecture in the Young Men's U. B. Society Hall, Wednesday evening, April 10th.

The meeting was organized by the election of Henry M. Collins as Chairman, and Thomas Watson, Secretary.

Alexander G. Ferguson, P. A. Bell and E. A. Clarke, a committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft resolutions, expressing the sentiments of the church and colored citizens at large, of the Bishop's worth as a Christian leader, and his indisputable merits as a useful man in every movement calculated to build up his race during the eighteen years or more he has labored on this Coast.

Long series of resolutions in approbation of the Bishop, were unanimously adopted.

Messrs. Hubbard, Ferguson, Hall, Clarke, Bell and others, addressed the meeting in eloquent and appropriate words.

During the proceedings, a very pathetic letter was read regretting the Bishop's departure from our midst, and eulogizing his great and untiring labors.

A telegram was received from Sacramento City, sent by P. Anderson, per order of Isaac Sanks, stating that fifteen dollars had been forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, by the Church at Nevada City, for Bishop Ward. The telegram was read and received with applause, and a vote of thanks extended to the donors, and to Messrs. Sanks and Anderson.

The meeting was prolonged with congratulations to the Bishop, general interchange of good feeling, etc. among the entire assemblage, after the speaking was over, and the people appeared loth to leave, it being one of the most dignified public meetings ever held by the colored citizens of San Francisco.

SELAH.

Medical College of the Pacific.

We have had laid on our desk a neat pamphlet of 13 pages, containing the Annual Announcement of the Medical College of the Pacific, (late Medical Department of the University of the Pacific,) being the Medical Department of University (City) College, San Francisco. The officers are as follows:

TRUSTEES:

President—Hon. Thos. H. Selby.
Vice President—Hon. H. F. Coon, M. D.
Secretary—Jas. B. Roberts, Esq.
Treasurer—A. J. Ralston, Esq.
Gov. H. H. Haight, Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., W. C. Ralston, Esq., Rev. T. M. Cunningham, D. D., Rev. F. Buel, A. M., Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D., Rev. Thos. Frazer, Rev. S. Woodbridge, D. D., H. M. Newhall, Esq., A. Campbell, Esq., J. D. Thornton, Esq., F. Henderson, Esq., R. B. Woodward, Esq., N. G. Kittle, Esq.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

A. J. Bowie, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Surgery and President of the Faculty.
J. F. Morse, M. D., Emeritus Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Henry Gibbons, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
L. C. Lane, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.
Edwin Bentley, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy and Pathology.
Clinton Cushing, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
C. N. Ellinwood, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
L. C. Lane, M. D., Acting Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
Thomas Price, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
Henry Gibbons, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
HENRY GIBBONS, JR., M. D. Dean, Office 26 Montgomery street.

[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

Grand Mass Meeting in New York.

New York, April 17th.

An immense mass meeting to indorse the Administration of General Grant, and advocate his renomination, was held to-night at the Cooper Institute. The demonstration in point of numbers, and enthusiasm, and especially in social and representative character, has rarely been equalled in New York. Every seat was occupied, and a force of police prevented filling up the aisles. Many thousands were compelled to remain outside, and the platform was thronged with prominent citizens. Among those were Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, W. Orton, H. B. Claflin, C. Vanderbilt and E. D. Morgan.

The meeting was opened by H. Clews, who nominated W. E. Dodge for President of the meeting. Upon taking the chair, the President made a brief speech, in which he said that the new departure had proposed nothing which President Grant had not shown his readiness to carry out, and the success of the movement could result, only in bringing the Democratic party into power.

A list of 300 Vice-Presidents was then read, among them were the names of Henry Ward Beecher, James Gordon Bennett, George Jones, Alex. Stuart, Robert Hoe, Franz Sigel, and George Opdyke.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith read an address to the people, embodying the views set forth in the resolutions and resolutions were adopted declaring that the merchants, bankers and business men of New York were satisfied with Grant's Administration; that the practical result of the Liberal movement if successful, would be to restore the Democratic party to power; that the re-election of President Grant is an appropriate reward for faithful services, and accords with the broadest views of public policy. The practical reforms inaugurated, and the substantial results gained by the reduction of the National debt, his foreign and Indian policies, are deferred to. They also state that while an honorable opposition is entitled to respect, every effort to blacken for political purposes the character of President Grant is a crime against truth, which indicates him and insults the American people, who honor and exalt him as pure in private and as irreproachable in public life; and in their resolution, yet deferential to the popular voice, patient under attack, more ready to listen than to speak, with no display, no ostentation, and those who knew him best bear testimony to the good sense and power of analysis, by which his utterances are characterized and impressed. That in the judgment of this meeting the majority of the people of this country expect and desire the renomination and election of U. S. Grant.

The President introduced the first speaker.

General Sickles, who was received with great applause. He said that President Grant had more than fulfilled the expectations of his friends. He had discharged his duties with marked attention, as a statesman, and with unchallenged fidelity as a man. He had raised the credit of the country, established honesty and integrity in the collection and disbursement of the revenue, and under his administration the country has enjoyed unexampled prosperity. His Foreign policy was illustrated by some of the most signal triumphs of diplomacy. Alluding to the leaders of the Liberal movement, he (Sickles) spoke of Greeley—whose name was received with cheers—as a man whom he honored, and from whom he received his first lesson in Republicanism. He (Sickles) had followed Greeley inside the Republican party, but he did not propose to follow him outside of it. He said Schurz was one of that class of men common in this country, a professional foreigner, and alluding to his early speeches on behalf of the Republican party, said, as he drew good houses and talked well, he drew good pay. The speaker then recounted the Federal appointments which Schurz has held, and concluded by predicting that he would be his successor.

At the conclusion of General Sickles' speech, President Dodge announced that delegations to Congress from thirteen States had sent congratulatory messages to the meeting.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts was the next speaker, and he delivered a powerful speech of about one hour's length, extolling the Republican party and deprecating any division in it, as unnecessary and unwise—appealing in eloquent terms to all disposed to go after the new departure, to return. He declared that there was no principle for which the so-called Reformers had declared but that was part of the Republican creed, and that could and would be obtained by the legislation already inaugurated by that party. His speech was admirable in temper and was frequently interrupted by applause.

Senator Morton followed in an hour's speech. He defended the administration from the vague charges made against it, and declared that it was, taken all in all, the best the country had had for fifty years. He was very severe on the Cincinnati Convention, declaring the movement entirely a personal one, founded upon no principle, and predicted that its participants would be divided on every principle, and only united in their resentments. He closed with an appeal to Republicans of every shade to stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

J. H. Rainey, a colored member of Congress from South Carolina, regretting his inability to attend, as his absence would compel the Senate to elect a President *pro tem.*, and he must therefore remain at the post of duty. He urges firmness, and the political necessity of the Republican party to act in that unity and harmony which in the past had shown such a brilliant record. He does not shut his eyes to the dangers by which the Republican party is menaced, but recalls the fact that the grandest reforms which the country has accomplished it owes to the fidelity of the Republican organization. Those were carried through when it was assailed, as now, by foes from its own household. He concludes with the expression of the belief that in the history of the country the name of Grant would stand side by side with that of Lincoln.

Letters were also received from Senator Conkling, George Curtis, Gerritt Smith, Gov. Hawley and others. W. Gibbons, President of the Workingmen's Central Union, wrote: "You can state to the meeting that the Workingmen's Central Union of the State of New York, numbering nearly 20,000 members, will be ready to do for the re-election of General Grant."

A telegraphic dispatch from Fred. Douglass, from New Orleans, said it was impossible for him to be present, but that the colored men were one and indivisible for the Republican party and its nominees.

Letter from Peru.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by W. A. Smith, D. G. M. of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, from a brother formerly of Ohio Branch Lodge of this city:

LIMA, Jan. 31, 1872.

Dear Friend and Brother W. A. Smith: I am happy to embrace this opportunity to enquire about the progress of our Lodge. I hope all are working to build up a magnificent Temple worthy of our profession. Give my respects to all the brethren, especially Nelson Cook, Henry Tolbert, and other old heads of Olive Branch Lodge. As for myself, Masonically, I am doing very well in Peru. I am a visitor to all the Lodges here, and also one of the founders of our French Lodge here. Please accept the enclosed photograph as a token of my friendship and regard for your gentilemenly demeanor when acting as District Deputy Grand Master over our Lodges when I was in your city. With my best wishes for your welfare and the craft generally, I remain fraternally yours, as ever,

JAS. JOHNSON.

THE Young Men's Union Beneficial Society installed their officers elect with appropriate exercises in their hall, Pacific street near Mason, on Thursday evening last.

BISHOP WARD, left for the East to-day.

Proclamation.

Considering that the Opera tends to elevate and refine the public taste, and whereas Bianchi's Opera Bouffe are reported to be likely to cave in, for want of proper support. Now, therefore we Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, do hereby command all our friends and adherants to do all they can to prevent the Opera from being abandoned.

NORTON I.

The Primary Election.

The primary election yesterday was very spirited. The returns came in too late for our issue of this week. The Appeal had already gone to press last evening when the returns were received at this office. We are warranted in saying, however, that San Francisco has selected a delegation that will be as a unit for Grant delegates to the Philadelphia June Convention.

A Colored Man in Europe.

Does civilization remain stagnant in America because we are shy of adopting the usages of the olden countries, or what *can be* the reason that we stupidly remain so far behind the age—in the rear of the march of progress. During our peregrinations in the so-called "old countries," we never found any remarks made on account of our color. It was never esteemed a degradation on behalf of a white man to receive the arm of his colored brother and promenade the public thoroughfares and visit places of public amusement. It is only in our free Republic that the bigoted, prejudiced, narrow-minded idea prevails, that because the canticle of one man is darker than another, *therefore* he is an inferior being. But we have no space to further discuss this question, but simply offer the following extract for your consideration.

After dwelling at length on the apparent sincerity of the religious portion of the population of the continent, and commending the practice of the Catholic Church in keeping its sanctuaries open to communicants at all times, and bringing nobles to a common level in their devotions, Mr. Phillips got his word in on the colored brother. He said the people of Europe did not know black from white. In Paris he had seen's dozen couples of colored people promenading the most fashionable walks, and he had been the only person rude enough to turn round and stare at them. At the Home of the Invalides, at the House of Deputies, he saw colored men high in office, and profoundly respected. At the Propaganda, in Rome, the lecturer who was most applauded was a colored man, and at St. Peter's Cathedral the priest whose chanting delighted me was also black. When he learned this he said to himself: This must be four thousand miles from Boston.—*Ex.*

A MARVEL OF THE HOLY LAND.—The famous salt mountain of Palestine, called by the natives Jebel Usdum, is described as a ridge four miles long by a mile broad. In its highest points it is nearly five hundred feet high. Around the base of the mountain the ground is full of dangerous hollows, into which animals often, and sometimes men, fall and sink out of sight. Little streams of water are constantly trickling, even in the dry season, from underneath the salt mountain and running into the sea. A correspondent writing from there says he never tasted anything as salty in all his life; salt itself in the lump is not so salty. Only a little way east,—about ten miles,—are rich fields of sugar cane, indigo, wheat, barley and oats.

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just removed from New York

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MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

Ladies, whether purchasers or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent

ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS

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All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's undress are always on a glance, and every accommodation has been given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have

Dresses Made to Measure.

The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.

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Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

BRAIDS, CURLS, CHIGNONS, FRONT PIECES, FRIZETTES, TANGLED HAIR STRAIGHTENED, AND MADE INTO EVERY STYLE. HAIR DYEING.

Deaths.

FRANCIS.—At Victoria, B. C., on March 27th, Mr. Abram Hunt Francis, aged 59 years. [Buffalo, N. Y., and Flemington, N. J. papers please copy.]

MITCHELL.—At Rough and Ready, on Saturday, April 6th, Jerry Mitchell, aged 45 years. [Missouri papers please copy.]

Marriage.

JOHNSON—SMITH.—In this city, April 6th, at Grace Church, by the Rev. James S. Binah, Wm. H. Johnson to Willetta C. Smith, only daughter of Wm. A. and Harriet E. Smith, of this city.

Republican National Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention, the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations in the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and emigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, therefore, the Republican party stand pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Mass., Chairman.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Luke P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Fenner, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gospill, New Jersey.
Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois.
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Francis Thomas, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thos. W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
R. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
Jerome B. Chaffe, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

SCRANTON, Pa., has a society of Mormons numbering over fifty members.

VICTOR EMANUEL enjoys the snug little income of $3,000,000 per annum in gold.

DUKE ALEXIS has promised, God willing, to attend the centennial of American Independence at Philadelphia in 1876.

M. SICHEL,

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International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street, with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Free use of Amusement now all convenient to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board a Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. FAETRIDGE, Prop'r.

L. P. DARROW. N. KELSEY. GEO. H. FLINT

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

THE NINTH

Annual Target Excursion

—OF THE—

BRANNAN GUARD

Will take place on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872,

—AT—

Schutzen Park,

ALAMEDA.

Admission to the Park, - - 50 Cents

REPUBLICAN

State Convention.

A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at San Francisco on the 8th day of March, 1872, the following call for a State Convention (with the apportionment of delegates) and the following resolutions were adopted:

ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SAN FRANCISCO, March 9, 1872.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of the State of California are requested to choose Delegates to a State Convention, to be held in the city of SACRAMENTO, on THURSDAY the 30th day of April, 1872, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Republican Convention, to be held in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th of June, 1872, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. The Republican County Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The apportionment of the Delegates is as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	11	Placer	6
Alpine	1	Plumas	4
Amador	5	Sacramento	17
Butte	7	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	5	San Diego	2
Colusa	3	San Francisco	40
Contra Costa	3	San Joaquin	6
Del Norte	2	San Luis Obispo	3
Eldorado	5	San Mateo	3
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	3
Humboldt	3	Santa Clara	11
Inyo	2	Santa Cruz	3
Kern	2	Shasta	4
Klamath	1	Sierra	5
Lake	2	Siskiyou	4
Lassen	2	Solano	5
Los Angeles	7	Sonoma	8
Marin	3	Stanislaus	3
Mariposa	3	Sutter	3
Mendocino	5	Tehama	3
Merced	2	Trinity	2
Mono	2	Tulare	3
Monterey	3	Tuolumne	4
Napa	5	Yolo	6
Nevada	10	Yuba	4
Total	321		

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the several Republican County Committees of this State to call County Conventions of their respective counties, under the provisions of the Primary Election Law, for the election of Delegates to the State Convention—such Conventions to be held on or before the 20th day of April, 1872, and the Delegates shall be elected by DIRECT VOTE OF THE PEOPLE. That the person in each county or district, as the case may be, receiving the highest number of legal votes in the county (when elected by the county at large) or in the district (when elected in districts only), shall be entitled to be duly elected by the County Committee, as follows:

First—One Delegate shall be elected from each County at large.

Second—That in the cities of San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, Oakland, San Jose and Vallejo the County Committees shall make the appointment of said Delegates in such voting precinct of such cities, as follows:

First—One Delegate for every 250 Republican votes polled in the district at the last State election.

Second—One Delegate for every fraction of such number over above 125 and under 250; but the whole number of Delegates to be elected not to exceed the apportionment herein made.

The test at each Primary Election shall be:

First—That the person offering to vote is a legally qualified voter of the district.

Second—That he voted for Newton Booth for Governor.

Third—That he will support the nominee of the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, A.D. 1872.

E. L. SULLIVAN,
Chairman Republican State Central Committee.
M. H. GREEN, Sec. Rep. State Central Com.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies have concluded to give Mr. WILLIAM WAUGH, familiarly known by the staunch-going community as "Uncle Billy," a Benefit Entertainment. Due notice will be given of time and place.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Exc. Exc.

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

THE

GRAND

CONSOLIDATION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

STILL CONTINUES

—AT—

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7 Montgomery St.,

—WITH—

STILL FURTHER

REDUCTIONS

—IN—

THE PRICES

—OF—

ALL OUR GOODS.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7 Montgomery Street.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

329 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Our Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES, of the latest styles, as Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

PRIZE BOOT MAKERS

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.

ma13-tf

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

KNICKERBOCKER

CLUB HOUSE

—AND—

SALOON,

No. 1123 POWELL STREET,

CORNER OF JACKSON.

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SAVINGS BANK,

Guarantee Capital, $3000,000.

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Deposits Received. Ordinary and Term

No Charge for Entrance Fee.

Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities.

Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,

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WHITE & BAUER,

DEPOTS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

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NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Near Post Street.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office, 541 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug24

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first-class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and I streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited by

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Superintendress.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, April 10, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Lincoln with Stage for Downieville.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. Passenger Train for Stockton, connecting at Lathrop with Train for Modesto.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Tickets and Accommodations.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M. Steamer Antelope, from Broadway wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M. Steamer Alpha (from Broadway wharf) connecting at Benicia with Trains of Central and North Pacific Railroad.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.10 and 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. (8.30, 11.30 and 3.00 to Oakland only.)

Leave BROOKLYN, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 10.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave HAYWARDS, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.45 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 8.05, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 p.m.

Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December 31st, 1871 **$5,000,000**

PAID CLAIMS BY THIS AGENCY OVER **$2,000,000.**

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200.000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300.000.

THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONducting its business is TWO PER CENT. LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Special Official Report, says:

"The Knickerbocker has MONEARLY and PROMPTLY and honorably met all legitimate claims, in every way entitled to public confidence."

For paying more in the selection of its risks, strict economy in all its expenses, Prompt payment of its just losses and liabilities, and a safe investment of funds, characterize the management of this Company.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.
GEORGE T. SHIPPEN, Secretary.
CHARLES H. HOSKINS, Actuary.
E. W. CHASE, M. D., Consulting Physician, New York City.

DANIEL NORCROSS,

General Agent for California,

STEVENSON BUILDING.....ROOM 18,

Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

BENEFIT FESTIVAL.

A large number of Ladies and Gentlemen, desirous of testifying their regard for Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, late Pastor of A. M. E. Church, and their approbation of the course pursued by him, and their appreciation of his character as a clergyman and a citizen, addressed him a communication tendering a Complimentary testimonial.

Mr. Hillery, in reply, accepted the offer, and designated Easter week as the time, leaving all other arrangements to his friends.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and fine located House on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHAS. H. SUTTER.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

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DRY GOODS,

823 J STREET, Bet. Eighth and Ninth, SACRAMENTO.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Gent's Furnishing Goods, Star Shirts, Etc.

LOST!

On Thursday evening, February 29th, a SILVER B

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

"A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. In illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never promised.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration to sell to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital

$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 720 SUTTER STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
720 Sutter street, between
Montgomery and Kearny

The Office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, businessmen, mechanics and others, on approved security. Rates, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on bonded, landed, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,115 0

TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 08

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ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of

FIRST CLASS RISKS.

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SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constant ly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in this city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mr. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that the Bankers, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied greatly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in this city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Monogram, Crests, Motoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.

MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.

Another attraction is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York or the Eastern cities if by an elegant manner, and we can fairly invite all to call on and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



BOOK, CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTERS

511 Sansome Street,

CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT

Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club

OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

may6-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

N. C. PATRIDGE.

oct6-tf

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IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

On reasonable terms.

All kinds of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

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No. 619 California Street.

One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO

J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT, JAMES SILLMAN, WM. T. LITTLE

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions; Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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FOR SALE

At Reduced Prices, 50 pairs of Superior Roller Skates. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot. Apply to

J'B. WILSON,
No. 547 CLAY STREET.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you, a'n't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Which has never been known to fail in a single instance.

We have address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of any disease of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its invaluable medicines is pleasant to the taste; it tonifies, healing and strengthening to its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless.

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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PETER ANDERSON,

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National Colored Convention.

FIRST DAY.

The Hall of Representatives and entrances were crowded on the morning of April 11th, awaiting the opening of the Colored Convention. At 12 o'clock a caucus was held in the Senate Chamber, which resulted in the choice of Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback as temporary and Mr. Douglass as permanent chairman.

The members in a body then marched up stairs, and Mr. Ransier, Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, called the meeting to order, read the call, and addressed them as follows:

Gentlemen—We are here pursuant to the above call, to consider ways and means necessary to the conservation of the national and political interests of the colored people of our country.

I know, gentlemen, that there are those amongst us, white and colored, who question the propriety or the wisdom of colored men as such coming together in regular conventions, to the exclusion of the other race or races, to consider matters relating to themselves, being as they are a component part of the great American body politic composed of other races. But in my humble judgment, gentlemen, if those who take this position will give themselves sufficient time to reflect; will consider for a moment what kind of government we are living under; the wrongs we, as a class, have suffered for years; the tremendous revolution that has swept over the country within the past ten years; the position in which we find ourselves to-day, though declared to be American citizens; still laboring without adequate compensation, our education and that of our children almost totally neglected; shut out from decent accomodations at the hotels, places of amusements and in common carriers, and exercising that most valuable of a freeman's right, the right to vote as our consciences and judgment may dictate, at the very peril of our life in many localities, they would see the propriety, they would be at once convinced of the necessity—if they claim to be human and so regard us, of our coming together—being the aggrieved party, that we may bring our grievances before the country, and ask for that relief from this condition, and that protection from these outrages, as citizens of this country, which it is its duty to give.

I trust, gentlemen, that you will be cool and deliberate, yet firm and independent in your deliberations; that you will allow no inharmonious elements to obtrude themselves upon you and engraft themselves upon the records of this most important assembly. The eyes of the country are upon you, and not only your immediate constituencies but the friends of liberty, law, order and progress everywhere are anxiously looking to you for such a report of your doings as will gladden their hearts, confirm their hopes and strengthen their faith in Republican institutions in this country.

I behold, gentlemen, before me, those who have fought the good fight. Gentlemen who labored in the cause of freedom and equal rights through good report and through evil report—to whom our people are looking for guidance, for counsel for direction. Men to whom we are indebted for much, and to whom the country is indebted.

On motion, Mr. P. B. S. Pinchback was unanimously elected temporary chairman.

Rev. Mr. Jordan, from Liberia, was called upon to open the Convention with prayer. He did so in a short and pointed manner. He prayed for Grant, the Republican party, the colored people, and especially for the Convention.

The roll of the States was then called, in order to find out what delegates were present. Only 12 States answered.

Telegraphic dispatches were read by the Secretary from delegations on the way.

On motion, a Committee on Credentials was appointed by the chairman.

On motion, a Committee on Organization was also appointed.

After considerable discussion, it was moved and carried that three members be appointed to select speakers to address the Convention, the evenings being devoted to that purpose.

After which, the Convension adjourned until next day at 10 A.M.

SECOND DAY.

The permanent organization was effected on the 11th inst., the second day of the session, with the following as officers:

President, Frederick Douglass.
Vice Presidents, James Ingraham of Louisana; G. L. Ruffin, Massachusetts; G. P. Downing, Rhode Island; Major T. Morris Chester, Pennsylvania; J. C. Rivers, Maryland; W. N. Stevens, Virginia; J. Langston, District of Columbia; F. L. Cardozo, South Carolina; H. M. Turner, Georgia; W. V. Turner, Alabama; J. H. Piles, Mississipi; Richard Allen, Texas; M. W. Gibbs, Arkansas; Charles H. Langston, Kansas; W. H. Jones, Ohio; Charles Stevenson, Kentucky.

Secretary, Geo. T. Baby.

Assistants, W. Baquie, W. G. Brown.

Mr. James Ingraham, in the absence of the President, was escorted to the chair by Messrs. Burch, Ruffin and Haralson. He was introduced by Mr. Pinchback, and was greeted with applause.

Mr. Ingraham gracefully thanked the Convention for the great honor conferred. He briefly expressed his most earnest desire to see it deliberate broadly and calmly in the interests of their whole race. In behalf of the colored people of Louisana he tendered the members a cordial welcome to the State.

The following have appointed Sergeant-at-arms, Thos. S. Kelley and P. B. Canonge.

Mayor Flanders, on motion, was then conducted to a seat on the platform.

The Committee then reported.

After a number of amendments had been offered to rule 2, the whole report was then referred to the Committee on Rules, to report in ten minutes.

Mr. A. Rapier, of Alabama, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, in the name of the colored people of the United States, repudiate any sympathy or connection whatever with the late Labor Reform Convention, lately held in Columbus, Ohio, and also the convention of Liberal Republicans, called for the 1st of May, 1872 at Cincinnati.

A motion to refer this resolution to the Committee on Resolutions—yet to be appointed—elicited a long debate.

Messrs. Burch and Banister at first favored a reference of the resolution.

Mr. Haralson, of Alabama, was anxious to adopt it now. The Cincinnati Convention was a Democratic convention. There is no such thing as Liberal Republican. F. P. Blair is the promoter of that convention. How is that for high? (Laughter.)

Mr. Pinchback, of Louisana, said it was pretty good for high. (Laughter.) Mr. Pinchback opposed the resolution. He said it would condemn Charles Sumner. (Applause.) If such a firebrand is to be thrown in he will speak thirty days before it shall pass.

Mr. Lott, of Louisana, was a friend of Charles Sumner, and honored him; but if that great man threw himself before the crunching car of Republican progress he will be crushed. The Cincinnati Convention is Democratic in essence. He favored the adoption of the resolution now.

Mr. Lewis, of Louisana, likewise favored the adoption of the resolution at the present time. He loved Charles Sumner, but if he goes to Cincinnati he must leave him. Ev'en now "Liberal" Republican circulars attacking the President are in circulation in this city. He could not believe Charles Sumner will go to Cincinnati. Mr. Chase was once as popular as Mr. Sumner, but when he left the Republican party, the colored men left him. He is now "Liberal" Republican, and so will Mr. Sumner be dead if he follows in the same footsteps.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, favored the resolution and Grant, but wished it deferred until to-morrow. He subsequently said, however, that it would be right to wait and see what the Cincinnatti Convention would do. He regarded it as a tender question.

Mr. Ransier, of South Carolina, said the Convention owed itself and the race it represented to discuss the resolution dispassionately, to be cool and temperate, but earnest and firm. He had, therefore, favored the reference to the Committee. But since this unfortunate debate had sprung up, he thought the object of reference might be misconstrued, and that he was therefore in favor of action at once. It would be a grievous error to vacillate. The country must not get the impression that there is any hesitating among colored men about repudiating the Cincinnatti movement. The charge that the resolution condemns Mr. Sumner is a strained construction. That gentleman has not yet identified himself with the Cincinnatti Convention. Could not believe he will do so. He ought to condemn that convention himself. Can any colored man refuse to frown down a move made in the direct interests of Democrats, and relying on them for the basis of its support? He would stand by Philadelphia and Ulysses S. Grant.

Mr. Cardozo, of South Carolina, favored reference.

Mr. Burch said he had favored reference because all resolutions ought to be referred; but since the debate had taken the start it had, he favored action now.

Mr. Martin, of Massachusetts, said the resolution of the gentleman from Alabama was evidently a piece of strategy, and was offered to let Mr. Burch and others speak in its favor.

Mr. Burch corrected Mr. Martin to that gentleman's satisfaction.

Mr. Martin regarded the resolution as unfortunate. He spoke in favor of civil rights. He had no doubt but that the resolution would be adopted at the right time. He was for it. Mr. Sumner was too good a man to be summarily disposed of. He thought the Cincinnati Convention does not amount to enough to justify what talk we have already had about it.

Mr. Haralson, of Alabama, here got the floor.

Mr. Clark, of Ohio, rose to the point of order that the ten minutes given by the Committee on Rules had expired; he wanted to report.

Mr. Haralson said the ten minutes had expired long ago. Let the rule go over. I want to say my say for fear I'll forget it. (Laughter.)

(Here a seemingly concerted attempt was made to prevent Mr. Haralson from obtaining the floor, but it was ineffectual.)

Mr. Harlson held the floor greatly to the satisfaction of the spectators, and proceeded to say that he had been a slave all his life. He was uneducated, but the kind hand of Providence and the great Republican party had given him liberty. (Applause.) He intended to do all in his power to maintain that liberty (

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 27th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The State Convention.

The agony and excitement consequent to the assembling of the State Convention is over. The Convention began and concluded its labors on the 25th—the quickest time on record for a political convention. It barred out all schemes, buncombe speeches, resolutions, etc., and adjourned *sine die* in double quick time, throwing all the responsibility on the National Republican Convention soon to assemble at Philadelphia.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are as follows:

Resolved. That we have a firm and abiding faith in the principles of the Republican party, and point with pride to its achievements, believing that the party which brought order out of chaos and saved and preserve the nation, is alone worthy of administering its affairs in future.

Resolved. That we fully and heartily indorse the wise patriotic just and economical administration of U. S. Grant as President of the United States, and that our delegates to the National Convention are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his re-nomination, he being the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the State of California.

Resolved. That the delegates from this State to the National Republican Convention are hereby instructed, in the selection of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency to vote as a unit for the best interests of the Republican party, and that upon all questions arising in this Convention they are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State in such a manner as the majority of the delegates may determine.

Mr. W. H. Sears of San Francisco, offered the following resolution.

Resolved. That Governor Newton Booth, by the prudence and wisdom with which he has conducted the State Administration, and by his watchful regard for the public interests, has vindicated the choice of the people in the last election, and deserves the confidence and thanks of every citizen.

On motion the above resolutions were adopted.

The following is the names of the delegates to the National Convention, at Philadelphia:

First District—James Otis, Eugene L. Sullivan and J. H. Withington.

Second District—F. K. Shattuck of Alameda, J. W. R. Dixon of Eldorado and H. S. Sargent of San Joaquin.

Third District—M. Patterson of Yuba, F. Wadsworth of Siskiyou, A. D. Starr of Solano.

Fourth District—A. Bronson of Los Angeles, C. S. Abbott of Monterey, Thomas Fallon of Santa Cruz.

The following State Central Committee were selected by Judicial Districts:

1st—Walter Murray.
2d—James Brock.
3d—Walter H. Vandyke.
4th—M. C. Conroy, of San Francisco.
5th—John Sedgwick.
6th—Charles F. Reed.
7th—F. W. Lougee.
8th—D. E. Gordon.
9th—Charles MacDonald.
10th—L. R. Ayer.
11th—J. T. Washburn.
12th—John Martin, of San Francisco.
13th—S. C. Bates.
14th—Charles Marsh.
15th—H. R. Reed, of San Francisco.
16th—C. Coleman.
17th—J. Q. A. Stanley.
18th—C. P. Taggart.
19th—Frank Eastman, of San Francisco.
20th—Josiah Belden.

The President appointed the following at large on the State Central Committee:

Alvinza Hayward, F. D. Atherton, Paul Newman, C. N. Fenton, S. F. Miller, William Sherman and E. B. Mott.

The Convention adjourned *sine die* with three cheers and a "tiger" for U. S. Grant.

ARRIVALS.—Isaac Evans, Sacramento; Geo. Riley, wife and child, Boston, Mass.

Communication.

CHICO, April 18, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I see a call in the last issue of the *Elevator* for money by the Educational Committee of San Francisco. Now we colored citizens of Chico would like to know who composes said committee? We thought you were the chairman of the Executive Committee. Therefore, we write to you for information and instruction. We want to know what is going to be done before we contribute a cent. We have been told by the *Elevator* that it did not want us to do anything until we heard further. We got tired waiting, and just prior to the appearance of the article in question, had made a movement in the matter, and now ask you to join us. We think your assistance and advice would be of the greatest benefit. We are all over anxious to hear from you, and that is the reason why I am authorized to write this letter. Let us have your views on this matter.

PETER JACKSON.

P.S.—We thought it very strange that California should not be represented at the Convention of Colored Men in New Orleans. It looks as though there was something "rotten in Denmark." P. J.

[In answer to our correspondent we would just state that we believe he expresses the views and sentiments of nearly all the colored citizens of the State, and the inquiry is very timely.

As to the call in the *Elevator* for money from our people throughout the State, we have taken no notice of it, for the reason that as the Educational State Executive Committee is comprised of some thirty or more members, situated in different localities, no four or five members, whether they be situated in San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, or any other part of the State, have a right to assume that they control in their local capacity the entire financial business of the General Committee, except by its authority, whenever it may deem proper to assemble.

Since the Legislature has adjourned the Executive Committee has not assembled to elect from among themselves a Secretary, Treasurer, President, or other officers, and dictate a course of action for the guidance of our people in testing the law concerning the common school privileges of their children.

As it is, the members of the General Committee can only act locally in the cities and towns wherein they may reside; that is, San Francisco can make a test case with their own funds; Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Oakland, Marysville, Grass Valley, Chico, or any other locality, can do the same; and wherever the first test case is made, it will be the duty of all to help financially.

So each locality should immediately organize and elect officers, as did the members of the Educational State Executive Committee who are located in San Francisco; keep their own money for any emergency that may arise in any city or town where colored children may be deprived from entering the public schools. The Educational State Convention held in Stockton, empowered us, as its President, to appoint the Educational State Executive Committee.

The duties of the San Francisco and Sacramento members ended with the session of the Legislature, before whom they were managing the School Bill. Hence, these members are amenable in their reports to the General Committee, whenever assembled, which is the only proper body to shape out the course of future action of our whole people. Until this is done, each locality can act financially and otherwise for itself. It is the right of each to make a test case

In relation to us not being represented in the late National Conventional Convention at New Orleans, none regrets more than ourself that the factious spirit which existed at an opportune meeting prevented a most honorable delegation, namely: Bishop Ward, Bishop Moore and Rev. W. H. Hillery, being elected honorary delegates at least to the Convention, and our people then assembled would have paid for a telegram, announcing to the Convention our recognition of their National labors. The minutes of Bishop Ward's Farewell Meeting, held in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, April 10th, reveals the fact where the blame resta.—ED. APPEAL.]

Masonic Colorphobia in New Jersey.

The troubles among the New Jersey Freemasons, which were so freely discussed two years ago, have broken out again, and in the same place. At that time the Grand Lodge of the State, upon petition, granted the charter for a new Lodge in Newark, to be known as Alpha Lodge. While the petition was pending it was reported to the Grand Lodge that the applicants intended to initiate colored men. This was strongly denied, and Alpha Lodge by consent went into operation. No sooner had it fairly got to work, however, than applications were received and entertained from a dozen colored men. The excitement among the white Masons of the State was intense, and the evening on which the balloting was to take place the Grand Marshal of the State, by order of the Grand Master, appeared and demanded the charter of the Lodge, which was given up, and the proceedings, as well as the Lodge, were suspended. At the last session of the Grand Lodge the matter came up for adjustment, and after a prolonged and rather acrimonious debate it was decided, by a vote of 112 to 103, to return the charter. Alpha Lodge then triumphantly elected the candidates aforesaid and began to confer the degrees. This led to renewed excitement, and one of the Trenton Lodges petitioned the Grand Master to call a special communication and reconsider its action. This was refused, and the Lodge steadily proceeded with its work. Last Monday two of the colored men took the Master's degree through the said and assistance of their white brethren. Meanwhile the excitement in Masonic circles increases. How it will end it is impossible even to guess.

[We would add that there are men in the social, political and masonic circles whose ideas are so limited that they never take a glance at the outside world from their own circumscribed geographical lines, in order to compare other people's customs with their own. If these New Jersey colorphobia Masons would expand their imaginations over the universal globe, and compute its eight hundred millions or more inhabitants, of all complexions, the comparative small thirty-eight millions which compose this Republic sinks into insignificance as being dictatory, Masonically, as to whether complexion is a bar which would prevent an otherwise qualified man from being made and accepted among the universal brotherhood—the white Masons of New Jersey, and those of the comparatively small geographical limits of the United States, to the contrary, notwithstanding.—ED. APPEAL.]

[Written for the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

The School Question.

The San Francisco members of the State Educational Executive Committee held a meeting last Monday evening. A report was made, describing their endeavors to get the School bill through the Senate, which was introduced by Senator Finney during the sitting of the Legislature. Resolutions of thanks and approbation were tendered to the Republican members in both branches of the Legislature, and to Mr. Wilcox, Democrat, for standing squarely upon the broad principle of right, and who opposed the proscription amendments in which they were encumbered. Capt. Alex. Ferguson presided; Wm. Estor, Secretary. Messrs. Hall, Clarke, Bell and others, addressed the meeting. Six or seven dollars were collected for preliminary expenses, and the meeting adjourned.

SELAH.

The public schools of Portland, Oregon, are now open to colored children.

Oakland Meeting.

TUESDAY EVENING, Apr. 23.

At a large public meeting held by the colored citizens of Oakland, in the Shilo A. M. E. Church, corner of 7th and Market streets, to take action in regard to their children being deprived of education.

The meeting was organized by electing John Flood, President, and R. Wilkinson, Secretary.

A motion was then offered to ascertain the names and number of colored children in Oakland, which was carried.

On motion that a committee be appointed to wait on the Board of Education to press our rights, and report at the next meeting, the following were named as said committee: John Peterson, John Flood, Peter Anderson and R. Wilkinson.

The meeting was then addressed by the following gentlemen: Peter Anderson, Theodore Cromwell, John Peterson, John Flood and others. The meeting then adjourned to meet Tuesday evening, May 7th, at the same place.

R. WILKENSON, Secretary.

Increased Circulation.

Owing to the increasing demand for the PACIFIC APPEAL on this Coast and in the Eastern States, we have this week increased our edition to a large extent. The APPEAL will be found one of the very best mediums for advertising, which will be inserted on the most reasonable terms. Its news columns from week to week contain, besides its masonic intelligence, as a specialty, all the current news carefully detailed, making the paper pleasingly acceptable to the advertiser and general readers. Advertisements and subscriptions sent to this office will be immediately attended to.

Sudden Death.

James Ross, an old resident of this city, and a pioneer colored man, died suddenly in the Drug store of Mr. Le Tere, corner of Dupont and Washington streets, on Monday evening last. He was taken to the Coroner's office where an inquest was held. The cause of his death was found to be Asthma and kindred diseases. His remains were respectfully interred on Wednesday by the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society and Brannan Guard, to both of which the deceased had been a worthy member.

Rev. Mr. Hillery's Benefit.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, on Pacific St near Mason, was crowded on Thursday evening by friends who had congregated to give the Reverend gentleman a farewell ovation. We are pleased to learn that it resulted in a liberal financial success. Rev. Mr. Hillery leaves for the East shortly to attend the General Conference of Zion A. M. E. Church, which meets next June in North Carolina.

TO OUR WILMINGTON, DEL., CORRESPONDENT, E. H. A.—We have already published an obituary notice of "Father" Sterling, copied from *Our National Progress*. It will be found in the APPEAL of the 13th inst., Our thanks, however, are again extended to our correspondent for the promptness exhibited in collating us the latest news from that locality.

THE SACRAMENTO UNION AND RECORD.—Owing to the great similarity in the size and typographical appearances of these two papers, one of our printers unintentionally gave the *Union* credit for an article which we copied from the *Record* of the 16th inst., in which a favorable mention was made of our Lecture on "Education" in that city.

A. R. LINCOLN'S examination before the grand jury of Sacramento County took place on Wednesday last. A large number of witnesses were examined. The Sacramento papers of next day gave no account as to whether an indictment had been found against him up to that time for the crime he is charged with—the murder of Miss Elizabeth Thompson.

Republican National Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention, the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations in the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction at the same time of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and emigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Corruption has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stand pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

ELDER FRANCIS will preach at the Third Baptist Church, Powell street, near Bush, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is imperative for the national welfare that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads be completed with good and solid double tracks; also, that they have strong metallic snow-sheds and snow melting apparatus wherever needed, so that snow blockades hereafter may be avoided; and it is hereby commanded that the western terminus of the Central Railroad be in San Francisco. NORTON I.

LETTERS.

T. H. G., Sacramento City; R. C. Francis, Santa Cruz; R. Wilkinson, Oakland; Geo. Rowland, Sacramento City; Mrs. Rebecca Gibbs, Barkerville, B. C.

Death.

ROSS—In this city, very suddenly, on Monday evening, April 22d, James Ross, formerly of Charleston, S. C., aged 80 years.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES G. STEVENS

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS,

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

E. P. SANFORD. N. KEARY. GEO. B. FLINT.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

New System of Life Insurance.

IMPORTANT TO OUR READERS.

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to a subject with which many of them are, or ought to be familiar. It is only the thoughtless and selfish who see no advantage in Life Insurance—a system which, as now practiced by the old Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company of New York, should be welcomed to the homes of our people as the dearest blessing yet devised by man for the amelioration of their condition. A few cents a day—so often carelessly or uneisely spent—invested in this fine old Company will procure a Policy, which in case of death or accident, will provide thousands of dollars for the loved ones we may leave behind, or for ourselves, should we become disabled or need the money. This Policy, as we have said, can be obtained by laying by a few cents a day, and as it *represents the cheque of the Company, it can be converted into cash at any moment*, with whatever accumulations it may have obtained, should our means become straightened. This principle, acknowledged by leading minds to be the only true one, is called THE SAVINGS' BANK LIFE INSURANCE, and was introduced for the first time and practiced only by the old and always liberal Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Judging the new plan at first sight, we are lost in the innumerable advantages it offers to those fortunate enough to hold Policies, and we find it hard to understand how a Company can possibly exist and yet give such terms. But the secret lays in the acknowledged liberality of this Company, whose premiums are not in part divided among a few share holders already enormously wealthy, but whose profits are divided *amongst the Policy holders themselves*, who thus receive back their own money, with additions, arising from the success of the Company's operations, and yet leave thousands to their families should they die the very next hour after making the first payment. Can anything be fairer than this? Are there any of our ordinary worldly advantages equal to those of the "Savings' Bank" system? It combines all the benefits of Life Insurance and Savings' Institutions, *without their defects*, and we should consider ourselves unjust and unworthy of our readers' confidence, did we not urge them to patronize a Company which for stability and honorable dealing has not its superior in existence. This is no idle advertisement, gotten up for the sake of a few paltry dollars, but a conscientious recommendation to our brethren—the result of an honest conviction that we owe it to ourselves and our families to accept what has never yet been offered by any other Company; and any one doing a fair business, or living on a moderate income, who fails to provide against the possible contingencies of ill-health, accident or death, deserves to be classed as a rash and unwise man. If we insure our life and then live to old age our Policy will prove a *better investment* than can be easily made in any *other* manner; if we die early, we make a handsome provision for our families. Our affairs may become involved—our property may be taken for debt—our stocks may fall in value—but our *Savings Bank Policy* is unassailable! It cannot be taken for debt! It cannot become value! It can no more be emperiled or endangered by the ordinary risks of life than could the structure of the wise man in Scripture: the winds and storms blew and the floods came, but it *fell not* for it was FOUNDED UPON A ROCK.

The San Francisco Agency of "The Knickerbocker Company" is at No. 15 Stevenson's Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets.

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received from New York

THE BRANCH AGENCY OF

MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent

ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS

On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.

All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are soon kept in stock, and every accommodation given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have work done.

The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.

Dress and Cloak Making

In all the branches. Stamping, for Braiding all Embroidery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.

Fifth Street,

Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank

HORACE

GREELEY

RECOMMENDS JORDAN.

THE FOLLOWING IS EXTRACT from the history of the great Jordan case which is in connection with

HORACE GREELEY,

Editor of the Tribune, who was cognizant of my rapid rise, and the successful efforts which I had made to obtain it, and was advised by him to go back again to Sherman, with his compliments, and tell him to do the best he could for me.

This favor from Mr. Greeley was of great service to me, as it impressed such consideration on the part of Dr. Sherman, as to place his assistance and ourselves within my reach.

Dr. Sherman at once tendered confidence to me by his apparent flattering of his much esteem, while Drs. Marsh, Gregory, Finch and others seemed surprised and condemning of me, and in turn declared their inability to do anything for me.

Because Dr. Sherman descended upon my case, hope kindled brighter, and when he succeeded, after applying medicaments, in completely reducing my rupture, a thrill of joy went through my heart, and I feel to this moment a new life—a something which I cannot express.

I am grateful for the sympathy of Drs. Parker, Thomas, Metz, and the surgeons of the Bellevue Hospital; but for me, as well as a thousand times thankful for the good work

DR. SHERMAN'S SPECIFICS

I did—need trusses; but from the bad pressure of the one and the other, constantly had to change my position and could not rest. Dr. Sherman's enlarged and scientific method of treating me has brought that I was almost entirely relieved from the use of trusses, and that these and aches during the last fifteen years, I have had to lie down for hours in the field, that, of late, these accidents became more frequent, and made me dread the idea of going from home alone, that my business was of necessity, my burial, that had I known of

DR. SHERMAN'S REMEDIES

sooner, I would have saved a world of suffering, and that the peace of death shook my frame the week before I left home with a most frightful attack of strangulated rupture, a warning which I had frequently felt but could no longer disregard.

That those who may be interested might more fully realize the truth of my statement, I have had my photograph taken, in full dress, as an observer before and after treatment, which may be seen at the office of Dr. Sherman, No. 687 Broadway, Mr. George S. Leland, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, Broadway near Bleeker street, where I am stopping, has some knowledge of my affliction and suffering, and appears to much grateful to me as my friend could be.

M. H. JORDAN.

New York, March 2, 1869.

RUPTURE DEATHS.

CASE I. A man brought into 46, Thomas' Hospital, who had fallen from a ladder, struck a piece of wood and bruised his rupture, he complained of violent pain, and died in four hours.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE II. A middle-aged man, who had been afflicted with Hernia for many years, was injured by a vicious mule, within an hour after he was injured I saw him, his countenance was that of a dying man. But nothing that we could devise had the effect during the three days that he survived, of alleviating, in any degree, his torture.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE III. Mr. Gibbon died from a neglect of his rupture. When we collect upon the fabrics and features of the great hairiron, we are forced to the conclusion that there is something in the disease singular in the mind.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE IV. A man was brought into the hospital with a Strangulated Hernia, was operated upon, suffered intense pain, and shortly after died in great agony.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE V. A man about fifty years of age had been subject for many years to a Rupture, which could be returned without difficulty. Constipation took place on the 24th of January; it could not be reserved, and he was brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Strangulation having failed in procuring any relief, an operation was performed on the seventh day from the strangulation. It proved fatal. The patient died on the following evening.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE VI. A person was taken to St. Thomas' Hospital for a strangulated Inguinal Hernia. The attempts made to reduce it were unsuccessful, and an operation was performed on the day of his admission. All efforts to give him relief failed, and on the seventh day he sank in the arms of death.

DR. SHERMAN sells illustrated pamphlets of bad cases, before and after cure, on receipt of 10 cents.

Consultation and examination free at 346 Montgomery Street.

Colored Odd Fellows.

[From Our National Progress.]

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 27, 1872.

Mr. Editor:—After many efforts within the last twenty years, G. U. O. of Odd Fellows, of Philadelphia, have procured a hall of their own. Just one year ago, Bro. J. Emery Burr, finding that no one, latterly, had taken the matter in hand, invited Bros. Andrew J. Mercer, Daniel George and Joseph W. Johnson to meet him for the purpose of an interchange of views on this important subject. The two first named met at the House of Brother Burr, and approved of a plan suggested by him, and requested him to put it in writing, which was done, and a further request made that he lay the plan before the "Committee on Parade," consisting of three members from the Council and each Lodge in the city. The Committee met on the evening of the 6th of February, 1871, and after the disposal of the business for which they were assembled, Bro. Burr's plan for the building of a hall was read, and on motion of Bro. Francis Miller, he was requested to furnish the Council and each Lodge with a copy. This he did with the request that the Council and each Lodge appoint a committee of three to meet together and take his plan into consideration, or devise some other, for the purpose of procuring a hall for the Order.

These committees met at the S. E. Corner of Seventh and Market Sts., on the evening of March 14, 1871, and organized by appointing Bro. J. Emery Burr, Chairman, and Bro. J. D. Kelly, Secretary. Council No. 2, and Unity, Phœnix, Covenant, Carthaginian, Mt. Olive, Fraternal, Equity, John E. Van Brakle and Prudence Lodges were represented. After considerable discussion on Bro. Burr's plan, each section being considered separately, the committees unanimously recommended it to the Council and Lodges for approval. Accordingly the plan was adopted, and the Council and each Lodge elected three Trustees to represent it, and designated the number of shares each would take. The Trustees met on Tuesday, April 11th, 1871, for organization, and appointed Bro. Robert Jones, Chairman, and Bro. J. Emery Burr, Secretary.

A committee of five was chosen to draft a constitution and by-laws in accordance with the plan. The committee was composed of Bro. Burr, Crawford, Lawrence, Montur and Mercer, and reported on April 18th. Their report was adopted, and the following named Brothers were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Bro. Joseph W. Johnson, President.
Bro. John D. Moore, Vice-President.
Bro. J. Emery Burr, Secretary.
Bro. A. J. Mercer, Treasurer.
Bro. G. Caldwell, Assistant Secretary.

A committee on location was also appointed, who, after looking at various localities, selected No. 602 Spruce street, the property of the Good Intent Hose Company at a cost of six thousand dollars ($6,000) The selection of the committee was approved by the Association, and on the 15th of May, 1871, $100 was paid to secure the building. Application to the Court, through Gen. Joshua T. Owen, was then made for a charter for the Association, but it was found too late for the June term, and it was therefore laid over till the September term. The charter was granted October 2d, and on the 30th of the same month the last payment was made to the Good Intent Hose Company, and the deeds pieced in the possession of the Association.

On the first of November, a contract was made with Rea & Riley to reconstruct the building by putting in a new front, raising it to a fourth story, and making other necessary alterations. The work on the building was commenced on Nov. 6th, and completed on the 15th of the following January. Bros. Burr, Nixon, Mercer, Jones and Pleasants, were appointed a committee to superintend the alterations.

A committee on fitting up was appointed, consisting of Bros. Nixon, Burr, Crawford, Dunbar and Lawrence, who finished their labors on February 26th, when the building was dedicated by the Grand Master, as reported in a previous number of your paper. The cost of improvements and furnishing was about four thousand dollars, making the total cost of purchase and improvement about ten thousand dollars. The building has a handsome drug store on the first floor, occupied by C. E. Hires; the second floor is fitted up for Societies and Sub-Committee of Management rooms, while the third and fourth stories are for Lodge rooms; the whole presenting a very neat appearance. The paper hanging was done by Mr. Martin McNeal in a very handsome manner, and the ornamental painting with much credit by Raymond J. Burr. The builders, Rea & Riley, deserve great credit for the manner in which they performed their work.

The Order has now a building reflecting credit on themselves and the public. A. A. BY V

THE SIXTH

Annual Target Excursion

—OF THE—

BRANNAN GUARD

Will take place on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1872,

—AT—

Schutzen Park,

ALAMEDA.

Admission to the Park, - - 50 Cents.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

THE

GRAND

CONSOLIDATION SALE

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STILL CONTINUES

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ALL OUR GOODS.

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No. 7 Montgomery Street.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fit, Style and Finish, and the best selected stock of Boots and Shoes to be found in the State. His foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONNABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

227 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.

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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

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Proprietresses.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

ARRANGED,

Monday, April 15, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Cedar, Reese, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M.* Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Sacramento, Colusa, etc.

4.00 P. M.* Steamers Passenger—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Express of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Donahue with Express of S. P. and Western Pacific Railroads.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Now (Sundays only) (from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30 and 8.30 P. M. (8.30, 11.30 and 2.30 to Oakland only.)

Leave BROOKLYN, 6.30, 8.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.00 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 and 10.30 P. M.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 10.00 and 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 1.40, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.30 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.30 and 2.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave HAYWARD, 7.30, 10.00 and 11.45 A.M., and 3.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 8.30, 7.30, 9.30 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 4.00 and 5.30 p.m.

*Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passgr and Ticket Agt. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Manager.

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HAIR DYEING.

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PAID CLAIMS BY Company, $3,000,000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.

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THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONducting the business is TWO PER CENT. LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.

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Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates

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Steamer 1st of the 18th calls at MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting steamer at KINGSTON, Jamaica.

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May 1st—CHINA, Captain Doane.

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The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO: George H. Ellis, Jr., F. D. Atherton, H. F. Teschemacher, Alex. B. Grogan, John H. Redington, A. W. Bowman, C. E. Bolte, A. S. Hawthorne, Jr., E. B. Mastick, G. H. Howe, G. B. Johnson, John Tilden, W. H. Greenwood, E. L. Jones, George H. Mumm, Cyrus Wilson, W. H. Foster, Jr., Jos. Galloway, W. T. Garratt, C. Kaufmann, A. F. Hotaling.

SACRAMENTO: Charles Crocker, A. Redington, Mark Hopkins, James Carlisle, C. P. Huntington, H. T. Blake, Isaac Wetzler, Julius Wetzler, Mingo Julius Wetzler, Mingo & Lohmann, Beely & Mayers, H. H. Hewitt, Geo. S. Evans, J. D. Peters, R. M. Orr, Cyrus Wilson, M. F. Morrison, A. W. Hooker, A. H. Hawley, H. H. Hewlett

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 4th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The Liberal Republican and Reform Union, and Reform National Conventions have been simultaneously in session daily during the present week at Cincinnati, Ohio. The former being more fully attended than the latter by prominent Republicans. The whole movement has culminated in the choice of Horace Greeley as their nominee for President of the United States. What they will accomplish remains to be seen in the next few months.

On the 5th day of June ensuing, the Philadelphia Convention will enthusiastically proclaim for Grant and obscure in a great degree the spasmodic movement just consummated at Cincinnati. The Democracy has been damaged greatly by the nomination of Horace Greeley, it being expected by them that either Adams or Davis would be the choice. Greeley has been so radical, and his political position so obnoxious to pro-slavery Democrats throughout the North, that they will be compelled to hold a National Convention to nominate a thorough Democrat to keep the party together.

Meanwhile let every colored citizen of the State act with strict fidelity to the Republican party proper. Adhere strictly to the mandates of the ensuing Philadelphia Convention, and abide only its nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It would be dangerous to falter now upon Greeley, or any other well known consistent Radical Republican who is identified with the Cincinnati movement, when the entire success of the National Republican party is at stake.

The Brannan Guard Pic-Nic.

The Brannan Guard, Capt. Henriques, gave their sixth annual Pic-Nic, at Schoutzen Garden, Alameda, on Wednesday, May 1st. The day was propitious, and large numbers availed themselves of the opportunity of spending a lovely day across the bay. The boat made her regular trips during the day, and was literally jammed with people of all shades of complexion, from a snowy white to a sooty black. There being two pic-nics—one at Fasskin's Garden, Encinal, Alameda, and the other at Schoutzen Park, Alameda—it was difficult for a stranger to tell which one the people were going to. After arrival at the respective pleasure grounds large crowds of white person who were in attendance at the Masonic picnic paid friendly visits to the Brannan Guard pic-nic to witness the target shooting. The utmost courtesy was extended on both sides, and the strictest order and decorum was visible on every hand.

The Brannan Guard is a good representative company, and they deserve great credit for making not only their pic-nics, but all their entertainments pleasant and attractive. As they have tried to please the public so often, we would suggest to Capt. Henriques that by the united co-operation of the many friends of the company, a rousing benefit can be gotten up on the 1st of August, which will deservedly assist them in defraying the expenses of their armory, new uniform, etc.

Corresopndence.

SACRAMENTO, April 30th.

The Grand Jury to-day indicted A. R. Linchecombe for murder and arson in the first degree, namely, for the murder of Elizabeth Thompson, and burning her house to conceal the crime. Several other bills were found in lesser cases, and all parties indicted are to appear on on Monday, for arraignment.

INDEX.

Oakland the First Gun!

COLORED CHILDREN TO BE ADMITTED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Education of Oakland on Tuesday evening last, the President stated that the meeting had been called to consider several matters of interest which the Superintendent desired to lay before the Board; to audit the current bills, and for the transaction of general business.

A communication was received from a number of colored citizens of Oakland, stating that a meeting had been held in this city, and a committee had been appointed to press the Board of Education to make provision for the education of their children, thirteen in number, in Oakland. A resolution in accordance with the above, signed by John Peterson, Isaac Flood, R. Wilkinson and P. Anderson, accompanied the communication.

The communication was laid on the table for the time being.

After Mr. Bacon, one of the Finance Committee, made a report, the Superintendent, Mr. Campbell, presented an elaborate report on the condition of the schools generally. Among his recommendations we extract the following:

"That at the commencement of the school term in July, all children of African descent who may apply for admission to the public schools shall be received and assigned to such classes as they may be fitted to enter."

Mr. Playter, from the Committee on Furniture and Supplies, reported that the had made arrangements with Geo. F. Baker to furnish 50 copies of diplomas for $120.

A number of new bills were read and referred to the Auditing Committee.

The recommendations in the Superintendent's report were then taken up. It was decided that the schools shall close on the 7th of June and open on the 8th of July. The suggestion that Prof. Champion, of the Cosmopolitan school, be allowed to give an entertainment to raise funds to purchase a piano, was referred to the Committee on Classification.

It was decided to employ Miss Neal during the remainder of the term as assistant in Lafayette Primary.

Mr. Bacon moved the adoption of the resolution suggested by the Superintendent, relative to opening the schools to colored children.

The motion was seconded and discussed at some length.

Mr. Playter believed the time had come when the Board should take action in regard to the education of colored children, and he thought it would be wiser for the Board to procure a room or building and establish a colored class in this city.

Mr. Harding said there was not a gentleman present who was not thoroughly imbued with the importance of the education of the colored children, and it resolved itself down simply as to the manner in which they should do it.

Dr. Cole made an eloquent speech in favor of the resolution, urging that the United States law was paramount in the matter.

Mr. Burnham sustained the Doctor, urging that if any one should want to test the constitutionality of the law they could do so.

Mr. Bacon said the colored children were once attending the schools.

Mr. Kellogg thought it would be folly to attempt to establish a separate school.

The resolution was then put to a vote and was carried by the following vote: Messrs. Cole, Bacon, Kellogg, Bolton and Burnham, ayes; Playter and Harding, no.

In relation to the above action by the Board of Education of Oakland, we would recommend all colored citizens who live in remote parts of the State, or in small populated towns where colored children are in small numbers, to go in person to the local Boards of Education, or send respectful petitioners as did the colored citizens of Oakland, prevail upon the Boards to reason the case. It needs no bluster, threats and demands, nor a thousand dollars, to go at these cases in a proper spirit and in a right manner.

There is hope ahead that at a time not distant colored children will be admitted to the public schools in common with all others. Two years will be the largest limit of time the proscriptive statute can last. It will be entirely wiped out by that time by State action. But the greater probability is that long before then, the Amnesty Bill and the Civil Rights Bill will pass Congress at the present or next session of Congress, and settle the whole question in relation to the enforcement of full civil rights to all American citizens, regardless of race, color, previous condition, etc.

In the mean time, our people should organize in every city, town and village, elect officers and leaders among themselves, keeping a fund always on hand, and be prepared for any sudden emergency which may arise in the interest of our whole people in the State.

Oak Grove Lodge No. 215, F. and A. M.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket from the Committee of Arrangements to attend the Masonic May Festival at Fasskin's Garden, Alameda, on last Wednesday. We were unavoidably detained at our office by the pressure of business until late in the day, and did not arrive at the grounds until the close of the imposing exercises. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and all returned to their homes, apparently well pleased with their day's recreation.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Leonidas E. Pratt, and several other Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge were present, and an extraordinary large number of persons from this city.

The *Chronicle* says:

The principal feature of the day, of course, was the crowning of the May Queen, and the pastoral dances incidental thereto. The procession was formed under the veranda of the hotel and marched to the platform in the following order: Band of Music; McClure's Military Cadets, under command of Major S. McClure, numbering ninety, who presented a very soldierly appearance; six woodmen in six young "Daily Yardens"; "Robinhood," (J. D. Brower, Jr.,) supported by Page and Butler, and escorted by ten of his band of bold archers; then came Maid Marion, the May Queen (Miss Priscilla V. Gabbs, a bewitching demi-blondole of truly queen-like proseonce), supported by two bridesmaids (Miss Mattie C. Ward and Miss Mary J. Canham), and escorted by four Knights Templar; then followed "Friars Tuck and Muck," the parade closing with a number of stalwart foresters bearing the May pole. On gaining the platform the proceedings commenced by raising the pole, which was accomplished amid the blowing of horns and cheers. Then followed the crowning of the May Queen, and an ode, songs and dances commemorative of the old pastoral days, concluding with the Haymakers' Run, by seventy-five misses and Master's cadets, in all of which the young ladies acquitted themselves as if to the manor born, and won many plaudits.

During the afternoon ex-Governor Haight delivered an able oration, dwelling on the beauties and simplicity of pastoral life. G. M. Gibbons, the Secretary, was indefatigable, and no doubt the success of the affair was greatly due to his exertions.

Educational Meeting in Oakland.

An adjourned Educational public meeting will be held in the Shiloh A. M. E. Church, corner of Seventh and Market streets, on Tuesday evening next, May 7th, commencing at 8 o'clock, at which time the Committee on Business will make their report. Subsequently, several well known speakers will address the meeting.

F. FLOOD, President.
R. WILKINSON, Secretary.

[Persons residing in this city, desirous of attending the meeting, can do so until half-past ten, at which time the cars will stop at the church and convey them to the boat.—ED.]

FAVORS.—We are indebted to Judge J. D. Creigh, recently of this city, but at present one of the Commissioners for the purchase of Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, for sending to this office the latest dates of Forney's *Press* and other Philadelphia papers.

LETTERS.—J. C. Cork, Marysville; T. H. G., Sacramento.

Report of the San Francisco Branch of the Educational State Executive Committee.

From the *Elevator* of April 27th we copy the following report:

In connection with the above we submit the following exhibit of our finances:

Collected at Young Men's Hall, February 5th	$ 2 30
" Zion Church, Feb. 11th	12 35
" Baptist " " "	4 30
" Bethel " "	1 75
" Charles Haley	10 00
" Charles Richards	3 50
Total	$33 10
Expended for two meetings held in Young Men's Hall	$ 5 00
Printing petitions	4 00
Telegrams	2 55
Postage	2 15
Mr. Bell's expenses to Capitol	9 00
Total	$22 70

Leaving a balance in hand of $11 30. All of which we most respectfully submit for your consideration.

P. A. BELL, Chairman,
S. PENETON, Treasurer,
H. M. COLLINS,
E. A. CLARKE, Sec'y.

It will be seen that the report is signed by four members of the San Francisco branch of the General Committee, when there are five members, ourself making the fifth. Now then, we must avail ourselves of the opportunity of making the same objection in the PACIFIC APPEAL, as we would have done had we been invited into council by the other four members in regard to disposition of the funds placed in these men's hands, in good faith, by the churches, etc., to the amount of thirty-three dollars, or more, for school purposes. We should have objected to the above item of nine dollars being taken out of the people's money, placed there for school purposes, and given to Mr. Bell "to go to the Capitol." It was the business of the Sacramento branch to have attended to Mr. Finney's bill in the Senate, and we cannot imagine the necessity for the four San Francisco members being so generous with the people's school fund, as to pay "Mr. Bell's expenses to the Capitol." The report ends by leaving a balance in hand of eleven dollars and thirty cents.

The aforesaid four members are so one-sidedly careful in sending their reports, minutes, etc., for publication, to the *Elevator*, to the exclusion of all other papers, that the bill of items for exclusive printing, sending mea to the Capitol, etc., will probably eat up the whole of the contemplated one thousand dollars, for the prosecution of a test case, before it is collected. We would rather a thousand times let the APPEAL die, than have ourself or it bolstered up in any such manner.

The persons who have subscribed, or those who may be induced to subscribe to the proposed school movement fund, do so with no party spirit for or against the *Elevator* or APPEAL. Now while this is the case, it is a notorious fact that every dollar that these men get into their hands, when there is a publication to be paid for out of the people's money, that they go straight away under the influence of their party prejudice, and give it exclusively to the *Elevator*, and expect us either to humiliate the APPEAL by copying their minutes, proceedings, etc., from that paper for nothing, or make it appear outside of San Francisco that we unjustly oppose their actions, or that we selfishly refuse to publish their proceedings. They thus try to place this paper in a hostile attitude towards the best interests of our people, but always fail, for the reason that the paper from week to week shows for itself.

The APPEAL will continue to support every hidden scheme which the remnants of the old clique may invent to mislead our people, whether it be on the school question or any other, and we will continue to express our convictions with frankness and boldness, either through the columns of our paper or on the forum, as to the best mode of accomplishing a common object—to obtain equality before the law in every constitutional guarranteed right. To accomplish this common object we want no party faction members in our councils to sustain the APPEAL; and we want no party faction members of our committees who are so one-sided as to give our public doings exclusively to one paper, and pay it and no other, from the moneys that are given by the friends and readers of the APPEAL, as well as those of the *Elevator*.

"Let the Galled Jade Wince."

We publish the following communication for what it is worth, with all its imputations relative to our sending the School Bill to the Assembly during the session of the Legislature, and for answering the enquiries set forth in Mr. Peter Jackson's Chico letter, published in the APPEAL last week. Our position toward the Committee, etc.

The would-be Secretary, it will be seen, imagines himself, or has fell into the delusion that the four or five members of the State Educational Executive Committee who are located in San Francisco, had the power to elect him as Secretary, Mr. Peneton, Treasurer and Mr. Bell as Chairman of the General Committee, which is composed of at least thirty members, located in different localities of the State.

His conclusions, under the abovementioned assumption, are that our people throughout the State must send these four men (if Mr. Collins, a silent member, is to be counted) one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars for THEM to make a test case to get the colored children into the public schools.

Our position in answer to Mr. Jackson's enquiry, published in the APPEAL last week, repudiated the idea as preposterous—opened the people's eyes to such an extent that it has completely annihilated their absurd pretentions. Hence the wrath visible in the following epistle:

Mr. Editor:

Sir—Will you please allow me, in behalf of the School Committee, space in your columns to answer a few queries propounded to the editor wore he in harmony with the Committee, and allowed to shape its course to suit himself, would not object to the exercise of those powers now.

The honesty (?) of advising from seven to seventy different localities to each make their own test cases—which will cost at least from two to three hundred dollars each, when fifteen hundred dollars will pay for one that will include the whole State, is too contemptible to be worthy of notice, and one which we think the good sense of the people at large will not respond to.

E. A. CLARKE,
Secretary E. E. Committee.

P. S.—Allow me to say that our not being represented (except by Mr. D. Scales, through the courtesy of the Convention) in the New Orleans Convention, is not such a deplorable event, considering our distance, and that only twelve States were represented. Why did not the editor of the APPEAL issue a call for a mass meeting of the citizens for that purpose in time? Why wait until another occasion had brought us together, and that the very day that the Convention met to propose to elect or appoint delegates—nothing said *then* about telegraphing.

Mr. Jacksonis, perhaps, correct; there may be something "rotten," but not in "Denmark." Let him look to the town from which he seeks to draw knowledge.

E. A. C.

San Francisco, 2d May, 1872.

ARRIVALS.—Benjamin Coger and Isaac Evans, Sacramento.

DEPARTURES.—Mr. Martha M. Guess, New York, destined to London.

A LAD crawled into a sugar hogshead, and his first exclamation was, —"Oh, lor a thousand tongues!"

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is announced that a German war vessel will shortly arrive at this port from Japan; and whereas, we doubt the good intentions of Kaiser William and Prince Bismarck with regard to the sovereigaty of the United States and Mexico; now therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, to prevent the possibility of strife being stirred up between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races, do hereby prohibit the landing of the crew of the said war vessel until the Prussian Government 'shall first give a pledge of its good intentions, and that it has no design to injure this Government. NORTON I.

San Francisco, May 3, 1872.

FIRST GRAND PICNIC
—OF THE—
Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY,
Will be given on
Monday, June 3d, 1872.

The Place will be announced next week, with a complete and attractive Programme.

MAY-DAY
FESTIVAL!
PICNIC AND BALL
—AT—
HAYES' PARK,
—ON—
Monday, May 20th.

The Spy Hall having been entirely remodled and beautifully refitted, makes it a splendid resort, and easy of access to the city. The Cars leaving Market and Kearny streets every five minutes during the day and evening. It's a beautiful place, and has every convenience, Ishkey, Borage, Fine Groves, and other amusements, for those who desire out door exercise.

The Managers pledge themselves, regardless of expense, having secured the services of Algers' Odd fellow Band, an a generous programme of amusements, to make this the best picnic and ball.

Skating will be given at Metropolitan Hall from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Dancing in the Hall during the intermediate hours.

The Restaurant and Refreshment Stands will be under the immediate care and supervision of the renowned caterer,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

ADMISSION, - - - - 75 Cents.
CHILDREN, - - - - - 25 Cents.

MORRIS & HARRIS,
MANAGERS.

TO CANVASSERS.

WANTED—An Active Canvasser for a Life Insurance Company.
To an active, intelligent man, liberal terms will be given. Apply at No. 15 Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner Montgomery and California streets.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

HORACE
GREELEY
RECOMMENDS JORDAN.

THE FOLLOWING IS EXTRACT from the history of the great Jordan case: While in conversation with

HORACE GREELEY,

Editor of the Tribune, who was cognizant of my repairs, and the unceasing efforts which I had made to obtain relief, I was advised by him to go back again to my Chairman, with his compliments, and tell him to do the best he could for me.

The favor from Mr. Greeley was of great service to me, as it inforced such consideration on the part of Dr. Sherman, as to place his sentiment and confidence with my result.

Dr. Sherman at once inspired confidence in me; he appeared to sympathize with such cases, while Drs. Foote, Peaslee, Foot and Shadden seemed surprised and confused, as they in turn declared their inability to do anything for me.

The more Dr. Sherman descanted upon my case hope looked brighter, and when he succeeded, after applying medicaments in completely reducing my rupture, a thrill of joy went through my heart, and I felt in the moment a new life—a something which cannot express.

I am grateful for the sympathy of Drs. Parker, Dixon, Metz, and the surgeons of the Believe Hospital for the one act will be a thousand times thankful for the good work

MR. HORACE GREELEY,

Spoke in my behalf. The last time I saw him he was armed with my improved condition, and congratulations was many pleasing words of gratitude and encouragement. "I am glad to see it, and hope you will have no more trouble."

"TRIBUNE" OFFICE,

The various employés, knowing the lustful condition of my rupture previously, were surprised to see me at my regular hour daily, and invited me in to see how I felt to let them see, when they all evinced both surprise and joy at my cancel condition, and, as it were the magic disappearance of the source of my suffering.

Just then, Mr. Jenny, one of the proprietors of the Prisme, happened in. Some one spoke to him and told him that I succeeded in getting my rupture reduced. He kept in close, it would, it was apparent. He found the case was a reality, and in addition as he witnessed the condition, and the facility of movement this treatment afforded me.

Then, after another moment to partake of the happiness of my heart, as though it was contagious.

DR. MOTT

Saw me after being treated by Dr. Sherman, was much pleased, inquired who did it, and it was well done, and remarked perhaps Dr. Trentall might like to show it to the faculty.

Then the consideration of the interest and kindness of Dr. Trentall, and the others in the Hospital. I stopped in there, and my changed condition afforded them all the liveliest satisfaction.

DR. TUNSTALL

Inquired who fixed me, and made a written examination, requesting me to procure some one to operate on him. On Saturday evening last, Dr. Shade, learning I had been successful in obtaining relief in a case of rupture, called to see it, he made a thorough examination, in addition to his up town visit for Sherman "it is excellent," he said, "I have ever seen, I have never seen any thing done in a more like it." Dr. Shade left with an impression consistence, I would like to have Dr. March see it; he is extremely sensitive, and I suppose March would be; they all seem to be pleased on but me. I am sore and swelled, and feel very much fatigued for what they do see." The morning

DR. WILLARD PARKER,

His son, and Dr. Hoadl, were really delighted to see me. Dr. Hoadl was also present when Sherman applied the instrument.

Dr. Parker tested the adaptability of the appliance. He expected to experience considerable pain, but the instrument forces over any trace, remaining the indirectly press by my repression, and as for the pain, being a thing I have undergone the first day of the year, twenty-four years, that I would not mind at the age of thirty-seven years. "I can now see plainly, and like a person's face, and I am now over forty, and that once I felt ashamed to look a person in the face, but that is over, that just as they are doing who are not in need of

DR. SHERMAN'S SPECIFICS

I did—cast trusses; but from the bad pressure of the one and the other, swallicity and by degrees my rupture became aggravated, and I was induced to try Sherman's application and the ring had no bad effect, and I was induced by the company of a friend to go to Dr. Sherman's office, the first fifteen days I had to lie down for hours frequently, but, of late, these accidents become more infrequent, and I made my first visit to the city from the place above, that my business was of necessity, my friend, that had known of

DR. SHERMAN'S REMEDIES

Sooner, I would have saved a world of suffering, and that the peace of mind shown my frame the week before I left here with a most thankful heart at Sherman's success, I rejoice, a warning whom I had frequently felt but could no longer disregard.

That those who may be interested may judge more fully I will here state that on the 15th of last I consented to have my photographs taken, in full length, and in other positions, after treatment, which may be seen at the office of Dr. Sherman, No. 687 Broadway.

Mr. George C. Leland, proprietor of the ct. Charles Hotel, Broadway, near Theater street, where I am stopping, has some knowledge of my affliction and restoration, and appears to be much gratified as an old friend could be.

M. H. JORDAN.

New York, March 9, 1869.

RUPTURE DEATHS.

CASE I. A man brought into St. Thomas' Hospital, who had fallen from a ladder, struck a piece of timber and bruised his rupture, he complained of violent pain, and died in four hours.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE II. A middle-aged man, who had been afflicted with hernia for many years, was injured by a violent push, within an hour from the time he was injured saw him unconscious, for from who desire out door exercise.

The Managers pledge themselves, regardless of expense, having secured the services of Algers' Odd fellow Band, an a generous programme of amusements, to make this the best picnic and ball.

Skating will be given at Metropolitan Hall from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.

Dancing in the Hall during the intermediate hours.

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Cincinnati Convention.

[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

CINCINNATI, May 2.—10 P.M.

The Convention was called to order promptly at half-past 7. The attendance was greater than in the afternoon. Every available inch of space was occupied, there being about 2,000 ladies present.

Senator Schurz said that the Committee on Resolutions would not be able to report the result of their labors to-night, in consequence of the number of papers before them. He suggested that the time be occupied by making speeches, accompanying them by ominations. The Committee on Resolutions had requested that the adjournment be until 11 o'clock on Friday.

Mr. Cochran, of New York, moved to proceed with the presentation of candidates, each person making a nomination to be allowed ten minutes for speech, and the motion was decided affirmatively.

A resolution authorizing the State delegations to form central committees was adopted.

From information received from a member of the Committee on Resolutions, it is concluded that the Tariff resolution as agreed on by the Committee, contains the spirit of the Missouri planks, though it avoids what seemed the most objectionable to the protectionists. Owing to the withholding as to vote in the Convention suspending the rules, indicating most unmistakably the sentiment of the majority in favor of the Greeley platform, it is now believed, and indeed one of the most pronounced free-traders on the Committee says that the morning resolution will be modified to meet the views of the majority of the Convention, as expressed to night. This vote, it is claimed, shows the strength of Greeley in the Convention, the South voting solidly for it, and New England and New York nearly so. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois were about equally divided. 4

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock this morning. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted unanimously, and at 10:40 the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Presidency. Amidst the most intense excitement ever seen in a public assemblage. Horace Greeley was nominated on the sixth ballot. The vote stood: Greeley, 482; Adams, 187; Chase, 31; Trumbull, 18.

THE delightful gossip, Samuel Pepys, who was clerk of the admiralty in the time of Charles the II. and James II., wrote in his diary more than two hundred years ago "I sent for a cup of tea, a Chinese drink, of which I never drank before." Last year it required 160,000,000 pounds of tea to supply the demand of Great Britain and Ireland.

A very little girl was learning to read, and part of her lesson ran: "The cat has a rat." She thought for a moment, and then she exclaimed: "Cats don't have rats, cats have kittens."

A WESTERN editor who doesn't know much about farming, anyway, suggests that for garden making, a cast-iron back, with a hinge in it, would be an improvement on the spinal column now in use.

MUCH benevolence consists in an ambition to distribute others' money.

ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
neatly and promptly executed at the well known PIONEER PRINTING HOUSE, No. 511 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant.
CUDDY & HUGHES.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies have concluded to give Mr. WILLIAM WAUGH, familiarly known by the church-going community as "Uncle Billy," a Benefit Entertainment. Due notice will be given of time and place.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES H. STEVENS.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling
off the Balance of our Stock of
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Etc., Etc.,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
AT THE
New York Dry Goods Store,
No. 813 Stockton Street,
Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

THE
GRAND
CONSOLIDATION SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS
STILL CONTINUES
AT
KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,
No. 7 Montgomery St.,
—WITH—
STILL FURTHER
REDUCTIONS
—IN—
THE PRICES
—OF—
ALL OUR GOODS.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.
No. 7 Montgomery Street.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,
New Maryland Restaurant,
829 CLAY STREET.
MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened the popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.
Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.
They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.
Meals served at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.
HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.
may15-tf

MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received
FROM NEW YORK
THE BRANCH AGENCY OF
MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent
ILLUSTRATED PORTFOLIOS
On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.
All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are now at a glance, and every accommodation given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have work done.
The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and basting.
Dress and Cloak Making
In all its branches. Stamping for Braiding all Embroidery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.
Fifth Street,
Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank
E. P. SAWYER. H. KNAUT. GEO. H. FLINT.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

SECURITY
SAVINGS BANK,
Guarantee Capital, $3000,000.
OFFICERS:
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Secretary.....T. P. BACON
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JAMES D. WALKER, JEROME LINCOLN,
HENRY S. BABCOCK.
Deposits Received. Ordinary and Term
No Charge for Entrance Fee.
Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Security.
Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,
Opp. Bank of California, SAN FRANCISCO.
ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.
WHITE & BAUER,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
au13

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street.
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones Furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Bernier's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between E and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT.
Proprietresses.

J. B. HARMON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.
(ABRIDGED)
Monday, April 29, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. Oakland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Dixon, Ogden and Omaha.
3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.
6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.
7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.
4.00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.
2.00 P. M. Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, for Sacramento and Intermediate Landings on the Sacramento River.
8.00 P. M. Steamboat Boat (Sundays only) from B cadway Wharf, connecting with Steamer Yosemite for Stockton.
Special Trains at 8 P. M. for Governor and Metropolitan points, returning to San Francisco by 7 30 P. M.
OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 a.m. and 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. (9.30, 11.30 and 3.30 Sundays only.)
Leave BROOKLYN, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 p.m.
Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m.
Leave San Francisco at 8 o'clock A.M.
PORTLAND.
Once a Week—for time see special advertisement.
EUREKA (Humboldt Bay).
Steamer Del Norte leaves Broadway Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for Eureka, Humboldt Bay, touching at Port Kenyon, Cuffey's Cove, Albion, Little River, Mendocino City, Noyo, Newport, Shelter Cove, Usal, Sherwood, Bear River, Rockport, Ellsworth's Landing, Cape Mendocino, Shipman's Landing, Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Wharf, Howard street, between Main and Spear streets, at 10 o'clock A.M.
Leaving San Francisco at 8 o'clock A.M.
ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 on First Vale only.)
Leave HAYWARD, *6.30, 7.00 and 10.45 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.
Leave FRUIT VALE, *6.35, 7.35, 8.05 and 11.20 a.m., 1.20, 4.05 and 5.35 p.m.
*Sundays excepted.
T. H. GOODMAN, A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt. Gen'l Sup't.

C. P. R. R.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO
FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.
Cabin.....$100 | Second Class....$60
LEAVE WHARF CORner of First and Brannan streets, punctually at 12 o'clock M. on the 2nd and 17th days of each month, or next day if days fall on Sunday, there to connect with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
May 2—Steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, sailing at PANAMA, connecting with steamer ACAPULCO, and connecting with steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY.
May 17—Steamer of the 17th calls at MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting steamer at KINGSTON, Jamaica.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Belfast, Copenhagen and Norway.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, (or, if Sunday, on next day), connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Steamer for SHANGHAI, touching at NAGASAKI.
May 1st—HIOGA, Captain Dodge.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at their Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.
ELKINGTON & LEWIS, Agents.
Steamers for Freight at Reduced Rates.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
Carrying the United States Mails.
THE STEAMSHIPS OF
THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION Company will leave as follows, on the following days:
PORTLAND,
Once a Week—for time see special advertisement.
EUREKA (Humboldt Bay).
Steamer Del Norte leaves Broadway Wharf, at 10 o'clock, A.M., for Eureka, Humboldt Bay, touching at Port Kenyon, Cuffey's Cove, Albion, Little River, Mendocino City, Noyo, Newport, Shelter Cove, Usal, Sherwood, Bear River, Rockport, Ellsworth's Landing, Cape Mendocino, Shipman's Landing, Pacific Coast Steamship Company's Wharf, Howard street, between Main and Spear streets, at 10 o'clock A.M.
Leaving San Francisco at 8 o'clock A.M.
HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents,
311 Sansome street.
may15-tf

FOR NEW ZEALAND
AND
AUSTRALIA
VIA HONOLULU.
If At Greatly Reduced Rates.
The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails
The Splendid Side-Wheel Steamships
NEVADA.....3400 Tons | NEBRASKA.....3400 Tons
MONTANA.....3400 Tons | GUATEMALA (building) 3000 Tons
NEVADA will leave for Ports in the above named Colonies, via Honolulu, on Wednesday, June 5th; Wednesday, January 8d; Wednesday, January 31st; Wednesday, February 26th; Wednesday, March 27th, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter, on arrival of the Mail Steamer.
For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,
No. 414 Market St., San Francisco,
Or to I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCIS

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

"A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Foster's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit to its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and communications upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of FOSTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Foster's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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614 and 617 Sansom Street,

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Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital

$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. S. STORY, Secretary.
H. E. BOLTON, General Manager.
M. H. HOY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 326 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, Office entrance on street.

Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, brokers, merchants and others, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, pianos, furniture, or personal property generally, to any amount, on short notice. Office open daily.

Advances made on goods in bonded and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au23

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, - - - - $500,000 00
SURPLUS, - - - - 207,112 6
TOTAL ASSETS, - - $707,112 66

D. J. STAFFLER, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

au13

THE STATE

Investment and Insurance

COMPANY.

Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON All kinds of

FIRST CLASS RISKS,

Both Fire and Marine.

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Opposite the Bank of California.

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au25tf

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621 MARKET STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

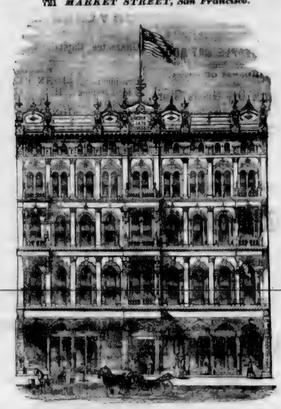
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

au25

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rooms in this city or those arriving from the interior, one eleven neatly furnished rooms at No. Archer's, No 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. au24-3m

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by mailing to Philadelphia.

We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery

SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER rates the lowest prices.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.

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We respectfully call the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our establishment superior lines of goods, which we are offering at most prices in New York.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed in a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in connection with New York.

Our Silverotype is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



BOOK, CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTERS

511 Sansome Street,

CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS' BILL-HEADS, CARDS, ETC

In the improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT

Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Further endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON.
Secretary, W. B. ROBINSON.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

may6-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

IMPERIAL

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

On reasonable terms.

All kinds of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

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No. 512 California Street.

One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO

J. A. Mars, - - - - - Assayer.

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W. T. GARRATT & CO'S

Brass and Bell Foundry,

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San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

feb 2

FOR SALE

At Reduced Prices, 50 pairs of Superior Roller Shafts. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot. Apply to

J. B. WILSON,
No. 807 CLAY STREET.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you c'n't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its immense merits, to supersede all similar preparations. It is now after the many experiments you have made, a treaty unexpectedly hinted on the point as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative power of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest pulmonary of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Then a valuable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous, mineral or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
415 and 416 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that is experienced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the inflammatory effects that follow the use of such agents.

It is also an admirable remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
415 and 416 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Vegetable Principles prepared with great care.

They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding JUST AS MUCH as the ordinary Tin of Extract.

Their strengthening quality and contents, none others are nearly so strong.

Whether judged on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you get a bottle containing as much Extract as the ordinary Tin of Spice to any other, of a similar nature, but far more concentrated, hence each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during this costly season? Then at once commence using the

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other or milder remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE

By acting according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA,

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 415 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 40. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872 WHOLE NO. 401

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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GRAHAM.....Honolulu
Agents Commissioners are now ENG [illegible] monkey on board to shore.

It Never Comes Again.

There are gains for all our losses,
There are balms for all our pains,
But when youth, the dream departs,
It takes something from our hearts.
And it never comes again.

We are stronger and are better,
Under manhood's sterner reign;
Still we feel that something sweet
Followed youth, with flying feet,
And will never come again.

Something beautiful is vanished,
And we strive for it in vain;
We behold it everywhere,
On the earth and in the air,
But it never comes again.

R. H. STODDARD.

Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

BY LEWIS HAYDEN, OF THE PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE OF MASS.

[CONCLUDED.]

We recognize the right of the G. M. of Scotland to make Masons at sight, also to grant letters of dispensation. But the making of such Masons must be *at sight*, and the granting of dispensations for making Masons can only be issued to those who *are* true and perfect *Masons, and none other.* The facts are beyond question, that the men to whom the charter was granted by the G. M. of Scotland, for the purpose of constituting the St. Andrew's Lodge, were not Masons, and their action was unmasonic—that of initiating, passing and raising Masons without authority from any source whatever, as has already been proven. We make these statements for the reason that although Prince Hall and his associates were proven to have been both true and perfect Masons, the warrant issued to them by the G. L. of England is, by these descendents of the irregularly and illegally constituted St. Andrew's or Massachusetts Grand Lodge, declared to be "irregular, clandestine and worthless." In other words, the illegitimate has endeavored to attach bastardy to the lawful born, and audaciously assumed the titles and estate which in law are the property of the legal heir. The case of Ishmael *versus* Isaac once more in court.

A stanger passing down Tremont street to Boylston street, will notice a temple dedicated to Freemasonry, at the entrance to which are two pillars, one on the right hand and the other on the left, on either of which are mysterious inscriptions, the interpretation of which had for ages been concealed from mortal man, until quite recently, an Israelite, passing that way, had his attention drawn to them. He felt an interest awakened within him sufficient to lead him to give his time and patience to furnish an interpretation for the benefit of all concerned.

On the pillar on the right hand he read:—

"In 1733 Right Worshipful Henry Price, of this city, received from Right Honorable Most Worshipful *Anthony* Lord Viscount *Montecute*, Grand Master of Masons in England, the first charter ever received on this continent. This charter confers Grand Lodge powers. Per order Henry Price, P. G. M.

CHARLES PELHAM, *G. Secretary.*"

At first our Israelitish friend was doubtful of the correctness of his reading of these hieroglyphics, so he pencilled them off, character after character, and held a conference with other Israelites, dwellers in the city of Boston and other cities.—They all affirmed the correctness of his reading. The wonderful discovery of the Israelite was proclaimed throughout the land, and fixed and substantiated the Masonic system in Massachusetts and the entire country, by thus setting up the Henry Price Grand Lodge as the mother of American Freemasonry upon this continent.

Whereupon a council was held, in which the wise men concerned requested that our Israelite should interpret the characters on the left hand. After considerable hesitation on his part, in consequence of the arduousness of the undertaking, yet owing to the beauties which he had discovered upon the first, he at last concluded to pursue his labors. He discovered a vast difference in the characters of the two, they having been inscribed in different ages, but found after a close scrutiny that they were both in the same hand writing, and read as follows:

"Viscount Montecute was never G. Master of England, nor was Henry Price known to the G. L. of England."

Further down on the same pillar he read distinctly: "They who enter here under the fallacy of Henry Price having been Prov. G. M., or Viscount Montacute having been G. M. of England, &c., &c., &c., leave hope behind them. Signed, *Veritas.*"

The new temple was completely thronged with the reverend sages of the Order, and the translation on the right-hand pillar was then read. Whereupon great joy was manifested upon this inscription thus being brought to light by our Israelite brother, and a vote of thanks was instantly returned by the assemblage to the brother who had made these interesting and important discoveries.

He was then asked by the presiding officer whether he had any other or similar refreshing revalations to impart. If so, would he do them the kindness to read them, which he did. Silence reigned while he was reading, at the conclusion of which there was considerable nervousness manifested upon the part of the sages there assembled. The silence was at last broken by one who, on rising, said, "Henry Price and Pelham we know, but this 'Veritas,' whose name appears on the left-hand pillar, is a stranger to us; he never was permitted to enter this temple, as may be seen by the inscription over our door, 'They who enter here leave hope behind them.' Who is this 'Veritas?' The question being put and the speaker passing for a reply, one of the most eminent of the assembly, on rising, said, "I have always opposed and resisted his introduction within these walls, as many articles that I have written will abundantly testify. I know the individual, 'Veritas,' well, though not intimate with him by any means; my occupation forbids such an idea as recognition of him. His fanaticism would be ruinous to us. He believes in the fanatic dogma of 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them,' and further, that 'God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth,' &c. They whom he represents we have always resisted, and all intercourse with them has been interdicted, and no Masonic intercourse allowed and permitted with them, and their claims rendered a nullity. To have lodges composed exclusively of them would be not only 'dangerous ground' but dangerous to the high character of our Order. But for fanaticism, doubtless many of them would have been worthy of Masonic privileges. But they are clandestine and irregular, and with them the Masons of this country can hold no intercourse or communication." The venerable speaker had proceeded thus far, when he was interrupted by another of the sages who inquired whether he was speaking of "Veritas" as a person, or of different persons, or of Masonic Lodges, or "for," said he, "I have listened to every word you have said, and cannot make head or tail of it." The speaker, on resuming, said, "But for the interruption, I was about saying that I oppose 'Veritas,' whether he represents only himself or a number of individuals. My business is to keep him out; this duty I feel bound to perform while I hold a position in this Grand Body." Whereupon, waiving the usual ceremony, they adjourned.

After this digression, and resuming our argument, we would remark that "all reforms begin with those less needing them." In view of this fact, it becomes our duty to call the attention of the Masons of Massachusetts to their want of a proper organization preparatory to their recognition. It will be remembered that in England there existed two Grand Lodges—the G. L. of modern Masons, the one being that which was organized in 1717, and the so-called G. L. of Ancient York Masons, the same being that which was in deed and in truth the spurious body; but it was recognized by overtures resulting in the surrender of some great principles on the part of the G. L. of 1717, which gave peace to the Masonic system in the Kingdom of Great Britain. Now the G. L. of modern Masons was a perfect Lodge, while the G. L. of York Masons needed reformation, as it was without a proper Masonic base upon which to rest, so that those who needed no reformation, that is, the modern G. L., yielded to the imperfect Lodge, thus procuring the harmony now existing. We have said thus much in consequence of the fact that there are many weak and feeble among the Masonic fraternity, who, failing to comprehend the magnitude of our work, think that we seek the association of the opposite brothers merely because they are *white.* Here is a specimen of some of their reasoning:

"Very well; suppose we give them the benefit of the assertion; there is certainly nothing in our association to induce the negro to give up the pure Masonry he is in possession of (for these pretended friends of the negro assert they have it from the purest fountain in existence), and drink from the stagnant pool of Masonry which surrounds us."

These remarks were uttered more as burlesque and banter than otherwise, the writer of them not being aware, at the time he wrote, of the truth they contained. We heartily agree with him, for we do not propose to surrender our purity, but help purify theirs, which in time will be done. We are not alone in this belief, as G. M. Pierce of Ohio agrees with us, as the following shows:

"The Grand Orient of France, too, recognized the colored Masons, and the Grand Lodge of England has the subject under consideration, and all our denunciatory resolutions, like the Pope's bull against the comet, are impotent thunder."

"To be consistent, we have got to refuse fellowship, not only with the colored Masons, but with all who recognize and fellowship with them; while we hold them as clandestine. To do so, we have not only to prohibit intercourse with the Masons of France, which has already begun, but with Germany, and soon it will be with England, and we shall find ourselves solitary and alone—grand, gloomy and peculiar."

There are Masons in Massachusetts, including Officers and Past Officers of the Grand Lodge, whose every pulsation beats in harmony with the cosmopolitan character of our fraternity. For instance, we will mention only one of them, that philanthropist, Dr. Winslow Lewis, who was some years ago induced to sign a paper drawn up by the G. Secretary of the G. Lodge over which he presided, wherein he was made to say, "that the colored Masons had but a copy of the original warrant," &c., &c., &c. Now he expresses himself ready and willing to sign any paper correcting the above statement, and we know him to be at present in the fullest sympathy with us in our struggle for the right.

Brother Findel—

"Have I not known thee well, and read
Thy mighty purpose long?
And watched the trials which have made
Thy human spirit strong?
And shall the slanderer's demon breath
Avail with one like me,
To dim the sunshine of my faith
And earnest trust in thee?"

With these sentiments, battling for the right, I remain,

Yours, fraternally,

LEWIS HAYDEN.

National Colored Convention.

The following is a continuation of the speeches on the resolutions of the National Colored Convention recently held at New Orleans, which were made on the fifth day (Monday, April 15th) of the session:

Mr. Rapier, of Alabama, moved to strike out the seventh section of the report, which seemed to threaten those Congressmen who had voted against the Civil Rights bill. He did not wish to array that class of men against the colored men. Had not some members of Congress voted against it they could not come back to their districts and live.

Prof. P. H Clark: I am convinced that it will be an unwise thing for the party to adopt the spirit indicated in this resolution. And I am therefore not prepared to ask them to make it a plank in their platform. We are on the verge of a contest that will demand every energy of the party to bring it to a successful issue. Thousands of men have been held in the Republican party by the fact that they had nowhere else to go; by the fact that there were but two parties in the country—the party of liberty and union, and the party of slavery and disunion—have now grown restive and are seeking opportunities to go elsewhere. This opportunity the Cincinnati Convention will afford them. Not so radical in its devotion to liberty as the Republican party, not so unpatriotic as the Democratic party, the Cincinnati movement promises to draw from us many men who have heretofore contributed to our strength.

In the South, in every State the Republican party is divided. Faction fights faction, while the enemy stands watching. We are like an army which has taken possession of the enemy's camp and growling over the division of the spoils, while the enemy is concentrating his forces to recapture the camp. In many of the Southern States the Democracy is already in power, and in others the quarrels of the Republicans will make their defeat an easy matter.

The ground is taken here that the colored people are nearly a million strong, and that the party can rely upon them for success. But it unfortunately happens these voters are so grouped in the States that they can be of but little assistance in the general fight. Two hundred thousand colored men distributed through the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York would be of more use to the party than all those contained in the Southern States. They would have more influence in selecting the electoral college, and more influence in determining the current of national affairs.

The Republican party has not announced its purpose in specific terms concerning the colored people. It always does better than it promises; it gave us emancipation without first promising it; it gave us the Fifteenth Amendment; so with the Civil Rights bill and the Enforcement Act, and I for one am unwilling to make specific demands on a party which has always done so much better than it promised. The doctrine of Civil Rights, proper enough in its place, and one to which I give my unqualified adhesion, is so capable of being misunderstood, that I tremble to have it made in the close contest which we will have next November, a part of the party platform. But it is said that the party is already charged with the purpose of enforcing social equality, and the putting of the Civil Rights doctrine in the platform will bring no additional odium. This is only partially true. A party can always demand to be judged by the principles which it represents to the people, and the Republican party can always deny a purpose to enforce any doctrine but that contained in its platform. The Republican party is not made up entirely of Radicals. In the South the white Republicans are all of the Radical stripe—they are either men dependent upon the colored vote for the office they hold, or they are men who have come down from the North imbued with a devotion to the cause of liberty. Radicals by instinct. But in the North we have many thousand who are otherwise, thousands enough to turn the scale of victory.

Let us not jeopardize the triumph of our great party by undue impatience. It has done much for us; it can do more, but we must not kill it by overburdening it.

Mr. Douglass arose, and all was still. He proceeded to pay a high tribute to Mr. Clark, to his noble character as a representative colored man. Mr. Clark was for the conservative side of the question; that fearless man knew perfectly well beforehand that the position he had taken would be met by a storm of opposition. Mr. Douglass admired his candor, his boldness and his honesty. It was to be regretted that those who replied to Mr. Clark did not met him fairly upon the plain and in the spirit of his opposition. He was positive that Mr. Clark was thoroughly with us; them; the difference was not as to the right, but as to the expediency of the civil rights' plank in the Republican platform. No man in that assembly, or anywhere, would go quicker to the stake for the principles of civil rights than Mr. Clark. He merely differs from us as to the wisdom of expressing that principle lest it swamp and sink the cause of Republicanism. He knows that the cause of civil rights is yet in a nebulous state, and fears that if it is exposed too soon between the centripetal and centrifugal force of society, it may be destroyed and not advanced. Mr. Douglass himself appreciated how important it was that the Republican rule gives time to the elements favorable to civil right for crystallization and centralization. Everybody remembers the story of the dog with a piece of meat in his mouth, standing on the brink of a clear stream and gazing at the more beautiful shadow of his meat in the water. He dropped the meat to leap at the shadow, and it was lost! Shakespeare had the feeling that now predominates in Mr. Clark, to some extent, when he wrote, "better endure the ills we have than fly to those we know not of." He was only fearful of imperiling the party. But Mr. Douglass differed with him radically. The party has already to stagger under the very load Mr. Clark would turn off. There is already a Radical, the Ultra, the Black Republican party. It can swear that it is not until it is black in the face, but in vain. It will always be charged with amalgamation. Every step of its progress has been so met. He remembered when the Philadelphia Loyalists' Convention met. It was at that critical period when all hung on a thread on account of that bull in a china shop—Andy Johnson. The Louisiana delegation sent the Indiana delegation to him to request him to stay out of that convention, not because they were unwilling to sit beside him, but they feared it would endanger the party. He told them they had as well ask him to say that he was not a man, as to ask him not to go in. [Applause.] He hoped the report of the committee would be adopted without one dissenting voice. The very men who now drive you from their hotels, restaurants, cars and theaters will rejoice when they are forbidden by law to do so any longer. When his name was scratched from the register at the Planters' House at St. Louis, and he was told he could not stay; he asked the man why he had done so. His answer was confession enough: "I decline to give an answer." Mr. Douglass said to him: "The very reason you give is proof that your reason is an infamous one." [Applause.]

There is no prejudice against color Nobody is prejudiced against a black man's being black. It is only a prejudice against his being a gentleman. That is all. A black man may go into the finest parlors and not sully them, but he must go as a servant. A black man may sit in a carriage beside the most beautiful woman, with jewels in her hair and diamonds on her bosom, but he must sit there as a driver. There is no prejudice against color among white men. Mr. Douglass said he is half white and he ought to have half as much prejudice as a white man. In every other country there is no resistance to color. It is character and color that regulates a man's standing in the most refined circles of Europe. He had traveled everywhere in England. In the hotels, in the cars, in Parliament itself, no discrimination was made against him, and now he would have been made though he was as black as his friend General Barber. [Applause; General B. blushed.] The Convention ought to respect the black man's right to be a gentleman, if he can be one. It had been said that General Grant's position on the question was doubtful. Mr. Douglas would say that Gen. Grant had done for the colored man what no other man had done. When it seemed that emancipation was to be turned in mockery and the fruits of blood and war were to be lost, that man stood firm, and over the Fifteenth Amendment, which guarantees our right to vote, to Ulysses S. Grant. Later, when the Ku-klux murderers were abroad in the South holding a carnival of blood, and the hydra of States' rights reared anew its head, and it was doubtful how far Congress had a right to interfere with the affairs of the State or governments; when legislators would not do their duty and Governors refused to call for troops; when Congress, like Mr. Clark, was too cautious, it was U. S. Grant that demanded the Ku-klux law. With that law Grant walked into the South, and reaching out his iron hand, took the Ku-klux by the throat and brought them to a recognition of the law. Yet it was the duty of the Convention to assert the principles, no matter whether Mr. Grant is hostile to civil rights. But it must not be supposed that Grant is hostile to civil rights. Indeed Mr. Douglas knew that it was in harmony with the President's heart.

A resolution passed the convention on the last night authorizing the President, Mr. F. Douglass, to appoint delegates to a national convention, to meet at his call. Following were appointed: Pinchback, Louisiana; Downing, Rhode Island; Ruffin, Massachusetts; Gibbs, Arkansas; Rapier, Alabama; Turner, Georgia; Ransier, South Carolina; Spielman, Mississippi; Barbad

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 11th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

U. S. Senate and the Amnesty and Civil Rights Bill.

It will be seen by the latest telegraphic congressional proceedings, published in another column. that the action of a large number of the Republican Senators on the Amnesty and Supplementary Civil Rights bill was timid and cowardly. The vote on the final passage of the Amnesty bill, as amended by the Civil Rights bill of Mr. Sumner, was thirty two in the affirmative, and twenty two in the negative. Failing to obtain the required two-thirds vote, both measures are again killed.

The United States Senate is composed of seventy-four members.—Three-fourths or more are Republicans. When the final vote was taken, only fifty-four were in their seats to vote on the measure. The question arises—where were the balance—what caused the absence of twenty Senators?

The Democratic Senators and those who voted with them, cast their full strength, twenty-two votes, solid against the twin extremes—the Amnesty and Supplementary Civil Rights' bill. The twenty-two minority vote could not have defeated the bill if the twenty absent Senators, two-thirds of whom, no doubt, when an analysis is made, will be discovered to be Republicans, were at their post. It is the duty of every Radical Republican, be he black or white, to watch every move which is now being made on the political chequer board. A misstep by the Regular Republican party, may lead to a disaffection of nearly a million of colored voters, whose Representatives so recently assembled in National Convention in the city of New Orleans. And spoke emphatically by Declaration and Resolution, the desires and wants of their race who are American citizens.

As the Amnesty bill and civil rights bill, after a second contest now bleeds as deadly as two game chickens have fought in a pit; no victory for each, the measure may be called "a draw game for the present session of Congress at least."

We believe, now, that the basis of the Presidential contest will be hinged upon these extreme twin measures, namely: the Amnesty and Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The Democratic party and others will want the Amnesty bill by itself, and will try and prevent "the Negro" from obtaining his full civil rights—and the Regular Republican party, believing with Charles Sumner, that both measures should go together; so at the same time insure the colored citizens their full civil rights, and not leave the question open for Jefferson Davis and other pardoned rebels to pass upon. For when they obtain power again in the South, aided by its present Ku-Klux-Klan and full civil rights, not yet conceded by a Republican United States Senate, all may well ejaculate "God, save the colored people in the South!"

Masonic.

We have concluded this week the able argument of Lewis Haydon, of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, showing as much, if not more, legitimacy and regularity on the part of the colored Masonic organizations in America as those of white Masons.

We will commence the publication next week of the very able argument made by Worshipful Master Samuel Evans before the "white" Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the report of a committee to whom were referred the petitions of Lewis Hayden and others for a charter under their Grand Lodge jurisdiction, December 9th, 1868.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17th.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Will you please inform myself and many others who contributed to a school committee some two years ago, to obtain equal school privileges for colored children, what disposition was made of the funds collected at that time. By answering through the APPEAL you will greatly oblige and give satisfaction to many of your readers who attended the meeting, at that time.

Respectfully, etc,

MATILDA.

The only information we can give the lady correspondent is, that the inquiry can be best answered by those who were acting as a school committee at that time. Their names are as follows: Barney Fletcher, John a Barber, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carter, James Sampson, Wm. H. Ringgold, D. W. Ruggles. Barney Fletcher, President; Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.]

The Adjourned Educational Meeting.

OAKLAND, May 7th, 1871.

Mr. Editor:

The colored citizens of Oakland held an adjourned Educational meeting in Shiloh A. M. E. Church, corner of Seventh and Market sts., last evening. Quite a large number of persons attended, there being several from San Francisco.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Isaac Flood.

The minutes of the previous meeting were called for, read and adopted.

The Committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Education reported as follows:

"We presented to the Board of Education our petition, in compliance with the resolutions of the last meeting, praying that our children be admitted to the public schools of Oakland: It was received and acted upon. It was resolved by the Board that at the commencement of the school term which commences on the 7th of July, all children of African descent who may apply for admission to the public schools shall be received and assigned to such classes as they may be fitted to enter." Signed by John Peterson, Isaac Flood. R. Wilkinson and F. Anderson.

A motion was then offered that the committee be discharged, which was carried.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. James A. Raeder, John Peterson and Peter Anderson.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved—That this meeting tender our thanks to the Superintendent and to the Board of Education of the city of Oakland for their independence in conceding to us our just rights.

Resolved—That this meeting tender our thanks to the Committee for the able manner in which they performed the duty assigned to them.

Resolved—That a special vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Peter Anderson for his kind assistance as a member of the Committee that waited upon the Board and for devoting his time in coming over to Oakland to attend our meetings.

It was then moved the meeting adjourn, which was carried.

ISAAC FLOOD, President.
R WILKINSON Secretary.

Grand Social 4th of July Levee.

The members of Olive Branch, Wethington and Mosaic Lodges F. and A. M., will give a grand Social Levee on the evening of July 4th.

Full particulars will be given in due time, by the following committee of arrangements:

J. E. Francis; Wm. H. Blake; M. A. Phippps; R. A. Hall; James H. Riker; S. H. Morris; Charles H. Fisher; R. B. Schofield; John Harris.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize Theatrical loot and shoe manufacturer, S. W. corner of Bush and Kearny streets, has increased his stock with the finest assortment of ladies and misses gaiters, and gentlemens calf-skin boots and shoes of every description.

GUERIN AND SON keep constantly on hand a very large stock of fashionable ladies' gaiters, also a variety of styles of fine calf-skin boots, suitable for youths or gentlemen's wear, at the old stand, 327 and 329 Bush St.

[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Democratic National Executive Committee met this afternoon at the residence of August Belmont. Eight States were unrepresented, including California and Oregon. A call was issued for the National Convention to meet at Baltimore, July 9th, and inviting the co-operation of all conservative citizens.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Senate—Stewart moved to take up the Goat Island bill, and have it read twice. Without acting on the motion, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Boreman, took up the House General Amnesty bill, and addressed the Senate in its favor. Sumner moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert the Supplemental Civil Rights bill.

The point was raised that the amendment was not in order. The Vice-President decided that it was.

Trumbull appealed from the decision. The appeal was tabled. A long discussion followed on the subjects of amnesty, civil rights, etc. It was finally agreed that general debate over the amendments shall terminate at 3 P. M. to-morrow, and the bill be acted on. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—On motion of Stewart the Goat Island bill was taken up and read for the second time. Mr. Stewart then moved to refer to the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

Cole moved to refer to the Committe on Military Affairs.

Both motions were pending at the expiration at the expiration of the morning hour.

The Amnesty bill came up and was laid aside. The West Point Appropriation bill passed, and consideration of the Amnesty bill was resumed, the pending question being Sumner's motion to substitute his supplementary Civil Rights bill. The substance of former discussions on the subject of Amnesty and Civil Rights was repeated, Logan adding an argument that the passage of the Amnesty bill was now necessary to counteract the Cincinnati movement, and that Sumner's bill tended to defeat the Amnesty, to which Edmunds replied that the Cincinnati Convention had stolen the Amnesty plank from the President of the United States, and that the people were not likely to desert the President on that account.

Ferry offered as an amendment the first section of the House Amnesty bill. Agreed to, 38 to 14.

Boreman offered the second section of the same bill. Agreed to, 31 to 14.

Trumbull then moved to strike out the Civil Rights bill. Lost, 29 to 30. The Vice-President giving the casting vote.

Various amendments were then made, and finally a vote was taken on the adoption of the Civil Rights bill, amended, as a substitute Amnesty bill, and lost. Yeas 27, nays 28.

This brought the Amnesty bill again before the Senate, when Sumner offered his Civil Rights bill as an amendment merely. Agreed to, 29 to 28, the Vice-President giving the casting vote.

The bill was further amended, and then rejected. Yeas 32, nays 22—less than two-thirds having voted affirmatively.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.) May 7.—The Fifteenth General Conference of the African Methodist Church of the United States is in session here, and delegates are present from nearly all the States in the Union. Bishop Ward, of California, is among the delegates.

TROY, (N. Y.) May 9.—The State colored Convention adopted an address endorsing Grant, and urging the people to vote for the Philadelphia nominees, accompanied by resolutions declaring that the duty of every colored American citizen lies within the lines of the Republican party.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes a communication, recently, from Peter H. Clark, a prominent colored Republican leader, in which he says that no considerable portion of the colored vote of the South will be cast for Greeley, and that with a few exceptions the colored men will vote for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. — For durability and elegance of stitch, and all the improvements which are nearest to perfection, these machines are acknowledged to be Ne plus ultra. The medals and awards received at the local and State fairs proves them to be such. Wm. M. Stoddard, No. 427 Montgomery St., is the agent for the Pacific Coast.

From the Evening Transcript, May 3d.

Colored Children in the Public Schools of Oakland.

The Board of Education of this city performed an act of justice on Monday evening, toward the colored people, which deserves more than the mere passing notice contained in our report of the proceedings of that meeting. We refer to the throwing open of the doors of the public schools to the colored children. In the remarks of Superintendent Campbell, prefatory to submitting the resolution which accords this right, is embraced a synopsys of the efforts heretofore made to bring about the result just arrived at, and as they tell a very interesting story, we give them herewith, together with the resolution:

As no provision has yet been made by the Board for the education of colored children, as the Legislature has not acted on the petition of this Board, and as some ten months have elapsed since the special school was closed, which the the town of Brooklyn had for years maintained, and to which the colored children of Oakland were admitted without expense to this city, and whereas, during all these months these children of the citizens of Oakland have been deprived of all means of acquiring an education, which, it is our boast and pride, are provided here as nowhere else in California, and as the question of what we shall do for them appears as far from settlement as ever, your Superintendent would recommend the adoption by the Board to-night of the following resolution:

Resolved, That at the opening of the school term in July, children of African descent may apply for admission to any of the public schools of the city of Oakland, and shall be received by the Principal of the school to which they shall apply, and assigned to the class for which, on examination, they shall prove to be fitted, subject only to such rules and regulations as other children are subject to.

Five of the seven members voted for the adoption of the resolution, the other two opposing it on constitutional grounds, the conflict of the measure with the State law, which provides for the education of children of African, Mongolian or Indian descent in separate schools. This same bugbear, which is swept out of sight by the higher law of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that the rights of no citizen shall be in any manner abridged, debarred and kept from performing this act of common justice when the question came before it several months ago. To the credit of the gentlemen who urged it at that time, it may be said that, preferring that the Legislature should repeal the barbarous statute, than that they should pass a resolution which would place them in conflict with the State law, they decided upon bringing the matter before that body and have the great moral wrong righted where it was conceived and brought forth. The Legislature failed to do so, however, although appealed to by the colored citizens of the State, who had held a convention at Stockton, for the purpose of asking that the California School law be so changed as to allow them to educate their children.

It is an undisputable fact that the colored people take as much pride in the advancement of their children as do those of white skin. Like the whites, some are poor in the possession of this world's goods, while others are wealthy. All pay their share towards the support of the government—city, county, State and national. The few children who were admitted into one of our schools for a few days some time ago were said by the teachers to be as neatly and cleanly dressed and as well behaved as their white companions; and equally as intelligent as other children of their respective ages. We all know that ignorance and crime are traveling companions in this world of ours. In view of this and other facts given above, we esteem that the individual who attempts to debar the colored children from acquiring an education, not one with better morality, than the Pagan who teaches them in the ways of crime.

From the remarks made by the gentlemen who voted against the resolutions quoted above, we believe they were actuated in opposing it mainly from the prudential motive of avoiding a storm of indignation from those who desire the races separated in the public schools. So far as the equity of the question of educating the children goes, we believe they all agreed. Whether it would be desirable to provide separate buildings for them or not, in the present condition of our school finances, it would be an extravagant measure, and one which certainly would be meting out justice to the colored people with an extremely scant allowance of the white deserts. There could be no grading a colored school with twelve or fourteen pupils; nor could the department afford to employ more than one teacher for so small a school. The colored children, could not, therefore, in a separate school, receive the same advantages the white children are allowed, although under the law of the land and that of equity, they are entitled to the same rights in that respect.

The case before the public then stands thus: The Board of Education of the city of Oakland, nobly resolving that justice shall be accorded to the worthy and innocent children of a hitherto down-trodden race, with the United States to back them, on the one side, and a barbarous State law, conceived in narrow minded prejudice and bigotry, on the other. It is a very simple thing for any one possessed of ordinary intelligence and a desire to follow out the golden rule of "do unto others as you would others should unto you," to choose the right side of the question, and we do not believe there are many in Oakland whose good opinions are worth having who will not heartily indorse the action of the Board in this matter.

New Virginia.

Of voluntary sources of immigration, which usually yield the best and most desirable classes, there were some prospects shortly after the close of the war. Many very very respectable Northern men of their own motion sought to plant their fortunes in a State, the resources of which they knew without the intervention of untrustworthy agents and solicitors. Here was the best prospect Virginia ever had for accessions of population and population from abroad. But, unhappily, this class of immigrants has almost wholly fallen off for a particular reason; and what is worse, it is a class difficult to reclaim after it has been rebuffed or disappointed. The majority of such desirable Northern people who ventured into Virginia with capital, bringing with them both intelligence and wealth, and who, socially, have been an acquisition, have been driven from the State mainly on account of the social prejudices they found they had to encounter together with some assertions of condition, such as are calculated to disgust that class of immigrants who are able to choose their homes. But the prejudices surviving the war and directed against the people of the North are not the only ones in the South which discourages a valuable class of immigration; there is another narrow-mindedness and bad temper of which the South will have to cure herself, before she can extend the right hand of fellowship to the respectable comer, no matter what quarter of the world he hails from.

A keen observation will detect in the South a certain dislike of all strangers, bred out of long continued habits of an isolated life, beyond which South, or men in the past seldom traveled, and which they made the standard of all that was best in the world. It remains to consider the last reason assigned for the flat failure of immigration in Virginia; and here will be found not only the greatest of these causes, but the dominant interest of our whole subject; and one which opens up the entire industrial condition of the South. The Virginian has made a mistake, and his customer, the impecunious immigrant has made a mistake in supposing that this State, or indeed any part of the South, really wants *labor*; the real want is *capital*. The negro labor in the South is the cheapest in the world, it is quite as sufficient as in the days of slavery, the best evidence being (all newspaper nonsense to the contrary) that negro, since emancipation, has not relaxed as a laborer, but shows a real increase of industry, not counting even the ten per cent of addition in number he has made in the last decade; it is, in fact, cheaper than it was under slavery, his wages being so low that aggregate is estimated to be less than the usual expenditure accumulated in taking care of him as a slave, and when the extravagance of his proprietor was notorious, and it defies the competition of the white men, by the ability acquired from slavery to live on the lowest scale of comforts, to practise a submission and obedience which even the lowest of white laborers would refuse, and to content itself with modes of life to which its competitors are wholly unused, and it, which, so far as the experiment has been made in the South, they have invarably revolted. — *Missionary Record, Charleston, S. C., April 1?*

THE New York *Evening Mail* says: "Many of our readers will recollect the individual styling himself Lord Heber Aldsley, who figured conspicuously in this city two or three years ago. It will be remembered he married a Boston lady of wealth and position, but ultimately deserted her and fled to England. It would appear that a reconciliation had been effected, for we read that Lord and Lady Ainsley are now in Florence, celebrated there as they were here, for the great elegance of their entertainments.

Picnic of the Y. M. U. B. Society.

This Picnic, we are informed by good authority, promises to be one of the most *recherche* and brilliant events of the season. Full particulars will be presented to our readers for perusal, in the columns of next week's issue. The Committee consist of the following gentlemen: J. B. Wilson, W. C. Patrick, W. H. Blake, Horace Perkins, A. Losey, Charles Epps, W. H. Alexander.

Proclamation.

Whereas, complaints are continually of frauds being perpetrated in the Stock Exchange, by piracy of other peoples claims, and then the directors selling out their interest and retireing from the mine, leaving innocent parties to suffer; and whereas we are anxious for the good name and fame of California, particularly of the Crown Point and other joint stock mining companies. Now therefore wo Norton I. *Dei gratia* Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico. Eo hereby command the arrest and indictment by the Grand Jury; of the directors of all fraudulent mining corporations, and that a law be enacted to make the directors of all joint stock mining corporations give bonds for the proper management thereof.

NORTON I.

Death.

THOMPSON—In San Diego, May 3d, John Thompson, a native of Washington City, D. C., aged 22 years.

The deceased was the son of the late Lewis Thompson, a pioneer colored man who died in this city in 1855.

A CARD.

On behalf of the Officers and Members of the Brannan Guard, the undersigned begs leave to return grateful thanks to the public generally, for their kind attendance and encouragement at the Sixth Annual Picnic, given at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on Wednesday, May 1st, and also to the following Honorary Members for the contributions not opposite their respective names, toward liquidating the debt incurred by the purchase of the Company's new uniform:

Henry Morris	$5 00
A. A. Hall	5 00
W. B. Smith	5 00
Henry Lewis	5 00
Andrew Bristow	1 50
P. Phillips	5 00
S. Fenston	2 00
C. Bass	5 00
Horace Harris	3 00
W. H. Blake	3 00

As the Committee have not, up to this time, been able to call on the balance of the Honorary Members, he hopes they will respond in the same liberal manner as the forty-one named gentleman, and equal credit will be given them.

J. S. HENRIQUES, Captain.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

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413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8.15 A M	2.30 P M	4.40 P M
San Jose	10.36 A M	4.50 P M	7.00 P M
Gilroy	11.06 A M	.....	.....
Hollister	11.50 A M	.....	.....
Pajaro	1.39 P M	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12.30 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1.09 P M
Gilroy	.....	.....	2.09 P M
San Jose	10.30 A M	7.30 A M	3.30 P M
Arrive at San Francisco	8.55 A M	10.10 A M	5.50 P M

†Leaves at 2.30 P.M. SATURDAYS: †Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 8.30 A.M. Returning, leaves San Jose at 5.30 P.M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 12.30 A.M., arriving at San Francisco at 4.30 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent.

HORACE GREELEY

RECOMMENDS JORDAN.

THE FOLLOWING IS EXTRACT From the history of the great Jordan case: While in conversation with

HORACE GREELEY,

Editor of the Tribune, who was cognizant of my rapture, and the unaccountable efforts which I had made to obtain relief, I was advised by him to go back again to my former home. Such compliments, and full faith in me as he would for me.

Upon the hence from Mr. Greeley was of great service to me, as it induced such consideration on the part of Dr. Sherman, as to place his assistance and curative within my reach.

Dr. Sherman at once inspired confidence in me by his apparent familiarity with such cases, while Drs. March, Gregory, Post and Sheldon seemed surprised and confused, as they in turn declared their inability to do anything for me.

The more Dr. Sherman descended upon my case, hope became brighter, and when he succeeded, after a few sittings, in completely reducing my rupture, a thrill of joy went through my heart, and I feel to this moment a new life—a something which I cannot express.

I am grateful for the sympathy of Drs Parker, Dixon, Mott, and the surgeons of the Pioneer Hospital had for me, as well as a thousand times thankful for the good word

MR. HORACE GREELEY,

Spoke in my behalf. The last time I saw him he was amazed with my improved condition, and congratulated me most heartily, assuring me that I was entitled to a pension through manner, "I am glad to see it, and hope you will take care of yourself now." On Friday last, when a the

"TRIBUNE" OFFICE,

The various employés, knowing the fearful condition of my rupture previously, were surprised to see me looking so much improved. Every one seemed to be in good office to let them see, when they all evinced both surprise and joy at my natural condition, and, as it were, the magic disappearance of the source of my misery.

Mr. Hazel Isaac, Mr. Janey, one of the proprietors of the Tribune, happened in. Some time previous he told me that if I succeeded in getting my rupture put up and kept in place, it would be a wonderful thing. The wonder was accomplished, it was apparent. He looked with unbounded admiration as he witnessed the comfort and dexterity of movement the treatment so readily afforded me.

Thus, day after another seemed to partake of the happiness of my heart, as though it was contagious.

DR. MOTT

Now me after being treated by Dr Sherman, was much surprised, inquired how he did it, said it was well done, and beautiful, perhaps Dr. Tunstall might like to show it to the students.

With the conclusion of the interest and kindness of Dr. Tunstall, and the others in the Hospital, I stepped in there, and my changed condition afforded them all the liveliest satisfaction

DR. TUNSTALL

Inquired who fixed me, and made a critical examination, expressing his opinion it is a comprehensive success.

On Saturday evening last, Dr. Sharp, hearing I had been successful in obtaining relief, came to my room, and said to me it, he would, if I was willing, exhibit my case to the opinions of Dr. Sherman. "It is excellent, and the best thing I have ever seen; I have never seen anything before made like it; it is a decided improvement contrivance; I would like to have Dr. March see it and everybody's relation, and I suppose Harris would be, they all seem to be jealous but me. I am open and candid, and give everyone credit for what they deserve. This morning

DR. WILLARD PARKER,

He one, and Dr. Bissell, were really delighted to see that Dr Sherman had so well and successfully treated my rupture.

Dr. Parker tested the adaptability of the apparatus, its capacity for support and security, its simplicity and advantages over any truss, remarking that it was very neat, it could not be better, it is all right; you can now go home with perfect safety," and with a hearty shake of the hand, and a glow of pleasure and satisfaction beaming on his countenance, "I am glad to see you have been so successful, take care of yourself." Such there is no doubt.

Fearing that I am trespassing too much upon your patience, I will, after relating a conversation with a respectable gentleman with my cousin for relief in the city, conclude by presenting the name of a few others who have been successfully treated by my experience, avert the sufferings which I have undergone for a greater part of the past twenty-four years, bearing in mind that at the age of thirty-seven years my rupture was less in size than a pigeon's egg; shall I am now over sixty, and that case I felt so unconcerned and indifferent as many others do, that just as they are doing who are not in use of

DR. SHERMAN'S SPECIFICS

I did—need trusses; but from the bad pressure of the one and the other, sensibility and by degrees my rupture have increased to the size of a large fist, I myself nothing and nothing had to hand. But I was assisted in my application of leather; that time and again during the last fifteen years, I have had to fly every few hours in the field, that, of late, those accidents became more frequent, and made me dread the idea of going from home alone, that my business was, of necessity, my instead, that that I knew of

DR. SHERMAN'S REMEDIES

Sooner, I would have saved a world of suffering, and that the pains of death shook my frame the week before I left home—such a mood I might think of strangulated rupture, a warning which I had frequently met but could no longer endure.

Thus the necessity of my application to Dr. Sherman, and the condition which I was in, I consented to have my photograph taken, in full length, and otherwise, before and after treatment, which may be seen at the office of Dr Sherman, No. 667 Broadway.

Mr George P. Leland, proprietor of the 5f, Charles Hotel, Broadway near Hooker street, where I am stopping, has some knowledge of my affliction and restoration, and appears in much gratified as an old friend could be.

M H JORDAN.

New York, March 2, 1868.

RUPTURE DEATHS.

CASE I. A man brought into St. Thomas' Hospital, who had fallen from a ladder, struck a piece of wood and bruised his rupture; he complained of violent pain, and died in four hours.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE II. A middle-aged man, who had been afflicted with Hernia for many years, was injured by a violent blow, within an hour of his death. He stated he was sensible he could derive but the effect, during the few days that he survived, of alleviating, in any degree, his torture.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE III. Dr. Gibbon died from a rupture of his rupture, and he was reduct upon the tabacte and foreign of the great historian, we are forced to the conclusion that there is something in the disease etc[illegible] the same.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE IV. A man was brought into the hospital with a Strangulated Hernia, was operated upon, suffered intense pain, and shortly after died in great agony.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE V. A man about fifty years of age had been subject for many years to a Rupture, which could be returned without difficulty. Constipation took place on the 18th of January; it could not be relieved, and he was brought to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Every effort was made to relieve him, by persuading any relief, as catharties were given on the seventh day from the operation was performed on the seventh day from the strangulation, but it proved fatal. The patient died on the following evening.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE VI. A person was taken to St. Thomas' Hospital for a Strangulated Inguinal Hernia. The attempts made to reduce it were unsuccessful, and an operation was performed on the day of his admission. All efforts to give him relief failed, and on the eleventh day he sank in the arms of death.

DR. SHERMAN mails illustrated pamphlets of bad cases, both for cure, on receipt of 10 cents. Consultation and explanation free at 840 Montgomery Street.

GRAND

Sheet and Pillow Case Party,

Will be held on

Thursday Evening, May 23d,

—AT THE—

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

PACIFIC STREET,

For the Benefit of BETHEL CHURCH, Powell Street, by a Committee of Ladies.

Tickets (adm'g Lady and Gentleman)..$1.00
Single Tickets.....75 Cts

RESSETTA ALEXANDER, President.
ELLA BERRY, Secretary.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

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FIRST GRAND PICNIC

—OF THE—

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY,

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Monday, June 3d, 1872.

The Place will be announced next week, with a complete and attractive Programme.

MAY-DAY

FESTIVAL!

PICNIC AND BALL

—AT—

HAYES' PARK,

—ON—

Monday, May 20th.

This fine Hall having been entirely renovated and beautifully refitted, make it a splendid resort, and many of scenes in the city. The Cars leaving Market and Kearny streets every five minutes during the day and evening. It is a beautiful place, and has every convenience. Tables, Swings, Fine Shows, and Amusements, for those who desire out door exercise.

The Managers, pledge themselves, regardless of expense, having secured the services of Alpers' Cornet Band, and a generous proprietorship of saloon wants, to make this the best picnic of the season.

Tickets, Gents, $1 00; Ladies, Free. Hall From 11 A.M., and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P.M.

Dancing in the Hall during the intermediate hours. The Restaurant and Refreshment Stands will be under the immediate care and supervision of the renowned caterer

RICHARD BRADLEY.

ADMISSION, - - - 75 Cents.
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NOTICE.

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SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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REGARDLESS OF COST!

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MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen

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P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Customs of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

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BOOT MAKERS,

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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

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On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.

All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, Basques, Overskirts, Underwear are received as patterns, and every accommodation has been given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have work done.

The Patterns are put up in Boudoirine, Illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, April 29, 1872.

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P. M. Sun Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Donahue with trains of N. P. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf connecting with Special Train of S. F. & N. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7:00 P. M.

ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

8.10, 9.30, 10.10 and 11.30 A.m., 12.10, 1.50, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and *11.30 p.m. (9.30, 11.30 and 5.30 to Oakland only.)

Leave BROOKLYN 7.45, 8.45, 7.30 and 11.00 A.m., 1.30, 5.45 and 6.15, 7.45 and 10.15 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 8.40, 9.50, 9.00, 8.15, 10.00 and 11.15 A.m., 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 4.50, 5.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.10 A.m., 1.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Front Vale only.)

Leave HAYWARDS, 8.30 7.00 and 10.45 A.m., and 2.30, 5.45 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 8.35, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.20 A.m., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 p.m.

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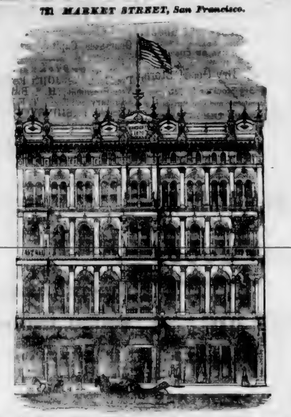
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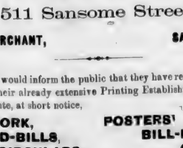
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VOL. VIII.—NO. 41. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872 WHOLE NO. 402

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Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

We concluded in our last issue the argument of Lewis Hayden of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts on the above subject. Mr. Haydon introduces another subject as follows:

BRO. FINDLE: You have read, I have no doubt, the report of the committee of the Massachusetts G. L. on the petition we presented to them in 1866, wherein we asked for "equal Masonic membership in the hope there could be permitted to establish our claim to Masonic rights by whatever means the M. W. G. Lodge may suggest."

On the drawing up of this petition we were aware with whom we had to deal. So we were as careful in our wording as possible, yet we kept in mind the expression of Daniel O'Connell, that "Parliament could not pass a law through which he could not drive a coach and four." He spoke not as a Mason but as a lawyer. This committee of the G. L. of Mass. threw off its Masonic habiliments and arrayed itself in the garb of a lawyer. Hence it deprived us of the benefits of sincerity and plain dealing, and gave us lawyers' tricks instead. We say, played the part of lawyers. As Masons, governed by Masonic law, they could only have inquired after truth, and not form; as may be seen by reference to A. W. Simons' Principles of Masonic Jurisprudence, page 222: "No mere technicality ought to be allowed to stand in the way of producing the necessary facts," &c., &c.; and Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence, page 558, "Every part of the investigation is to be directed with a single view to the acquisition of truth." But since W. Master Samuel Evans has so ably argued it, we submit the following:

"Under date of the 9th of December, 1868, the records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts show that 'A petition, signed by Lewis Hayden and several others, claiming to be Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and asking to be recognized as such, was received, read, and, on motion of R. W. Brother John T. Heard, was referred to R. W. Brothers John T. Heard, George W. Warren, Bradford L. Wales, Isaac Hall Wright, Charles Levi Woodbury, Tracy P. Chever and Charles W. Moore.'

"Who would think that, beneath the inexpressive words in which this brief record was couched, there reposed a question of deeper import than usually comes up before Grand Lodges? Questions of precedency in official rank; questions concerning the difference between tweedledum and tweedle-dee; questions as to whether a Montanute or a Montague did or did not commission Henry Price; questions concerning the height of the pillars in the porch; King Solomon's Grand Mastership, or the patronage and Masonic standing of the Saint John—all these queries sink into utter nothingness and insignificance in the presence of the 'petition, signed by Lewis Hayden and several others, claiming to be Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and asking to be recognized as such.' Laboring under that, for utterance, was the prayer of the representatives of a race long ostracized and depressed beneath the hard heel of prejudice, but who saw, or thought they saw, light dawning; felt, or thought they felt, truth, justice and fraternity manifest themselves all around them; and who believed, or thought they believed, that within the pale of Masonry, wherein no distinction of tongues were ever held to be intrusions, recognition lay for them—for all, of whatever race, who could show Masonic descent, who could prove themselves Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons by document, by warrant, by token or by sign. The significance of the matter thus brought up lay here: 'Lewis Hayden and several others' stood in the gap, representing the colored Masons of Massachusetts.

"Their petition was 'received, read, and on motion referred.

"At the time we thought it unwise of Lewis Hayden and several others' not to have waited until the administration of Bro. Dame had breathed its last, and thrown away its mantle, not since picked up by anybody; not have waited until the new sun had dawned in the East. Had they done so, we were betting, proper, it would have been so certain as to have made it wrong to bet that the same, or anything like the same, committee would have been appointed."

"It is the easiest thing in the world for a Grand Master to appoint a committee to do nothing, to report nothing, to make the very mention of investigation or inquiry sound droll, farcical and like a mockery. No body would dream of charging against Past Grand Master Dame that he appointed the committee to which he referred the petition of Lewis Hayden and several others, to make no report, to make a farce of investigation and inquiry. Of course not; and yet judging by results, had he entertained such an intention, he could not have made a better appointment to carry out such an idea."

"The question to be referred was a weighty one, and involved many nice points: hence it would appear that Past Grand Master Dame loaded the committee down with legal and political talent, and to bring up the rear of it appended the name of the 'greatest authority in Masonic jurisprudence in the whole world,' according to the Masonic autocrat of Illinois. This selection, on the face of it, seemed wise and extremely judicious."

"The question, however, was somewhat more than weighty and knotty. It was one which, more than any other living question, in Masonry or out of it, would have called for the appointment of a committee free from prejudice, as much as possibly so. No question is more affected by prejudice. Blood is thicker than creed. Differences of religious faith among Masons would not create one-tenth part of the commotion as the raising of this question of race does. On this question of affiliation with races of all colors, or of one particular color, the men of the past, the men of the present and the men of the future have distinct ideas and feeling.

The first say 'no' to the petition; under any and all circumstances, absolutely and emphatically, no.' The second say, 'We do not seek it; we do not object to it under some circumstances; with restrictions we would be willing, without restrictions unwilling. In fact we have not made up our minds.' The third say, 'We accept it, freely accept it, as the logical sequence of our being Masons, of our professing Masonry; for Masonry knows no race, knows all races alike.' The first has undergone ossification, is already fossil. The second is playing at tilting; see-saw; up and down; this way, that way; undecided; timid, too moral to do an injustice and defend it; too feeble in spirit to dare to be just. The third, positive, progressive, in harmony with the tendencies of the age, hopeful, full of faith, actuated by feelings in accord with the doctrines of the common fatherhood, universal brotherhood, and the claims of truth and justice to service and submission from every human soul. The first would deny justice to the colored Masons; the second would not deny, would not demand, would be under the influence of the first; the third would insist on the whole truth being told, on the admission of every proper claim."

"The committee appointed by Bro. Dame was not made up of representatives of these classes. The first class preponderated in it. Of the second class, the class of trimmers, there was one, there may have been two. There is not a reader of this who knows anything of the elements composing the committee, of their antecedents or present affiliations, who can point out one member of it whose previous training and acquired tendencies were not more calculated, even in advance of investigation, to decide him against the petitioners, Lewis Hayden and several others, rather than in their favor, whatever the facts were. The appointment of such a committee, as constituted, is exercising no element in sympathy with, or disposed to bravely do impartial justice to the petitioners, in the 'presence of odds against them—such an appointment was clearly unfit to be made. Presuming that Past Grand Master Dame had learned that it was proper to concede the privilege of petition even to parties not recognized as Masons, we must further presume that he was fallible, and made a mistake in the appointment of said committee. We can do this very easily, since the doctrine of infallibility, even for Popes, is falling into bad repute.

"Had 'Lewis Hayden and several others' been criminals in the dock, instead of petitioners to a Grand Lodge for a fair and full hearing of their claims, they would have been allowed to challenge the jury; and had the Grand Master's committee been a jury instead of a committee, not one of them but would have been rejected by the court, and a new jury called."

"This much for the committee. We expected nothing from them. Nothing has come; little else besides the most transparent evasion of the main question, as evidenced by the report of the committee down with legal and political talent, and to bring up the rear of it appended the name of the 'greatest authority in Masonic jurisprudence in the whole world,' according to the Masonic autocrat of Illinois. This selection, on the face of it, seemed wise and extremely judicious."

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Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, May 17, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

Since your visit there is scarce anything of note worth mentioning. The Convention, as your readers are doubtless aware, met and expedited business in very short order. You have made a very good choice in your representative from the Fourth Ward—Captain Ferguson. We need a few more men of his stamp.

The Cincinnati Convention is nothing but a political chicanery, and scarcely worth the trouble taken by the party bolters and office-seekers. The only explanation which can be afforded is, that so great was their anxiety to be nominated to lucrative offices, that they were willing to make any sacrifice necessary to secure that end. Perhaps no man in the Union has wielded so great an influence in favor of protection to American industry for the past thirty years as Horace Greeley, and yet is the face of this record he allows himself through ambition's weakness to be carried away by the Cincinnati Mass Convention of Soreheads.

We had quite an agreeable shower of rain on the evening of the 6th inst. It was just what we needed; the dust being allayed, it made quite a refreshing change.

The recent Spring races were the all-absorbing topic, last week, among the sports and veteran turfmen that congregate every evening in the Golden Eagle and Orleans Hotels, to speculate on fast stock, of which it was said there was quite an abundance.

The Old Folks' Supper, given at Hamilton's Hall on the 1st, was a success. It was for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church on Seventh street. With the assistance of Meinhier's efficient Quadrille Band, the *bon ton* whiled away the time until the bright beams of the horizon reminded them that they had already encroached on the early hours of La Mañana.

On the evening of the second inst., the officers and members of the Sacramento Zouaves met to install their newly elected officers. The meeting was called to order by Captain Sims Emory, who, after thanking the Company for the honor conferred in re-electing him to another term, assured them that success lay in the mutual support and unanimous cooperation of the members of the company, etc. A few appropriate remarks were also made by Lieut. Galt, who introduced his successor, Lieut. Wm. Guinn, Lieut. Christian, and the Father of the Company, Capt. W. T. Crowell, who in a neat speech congratulated them for the soldierly and gentlemanly manner in which they have always conducted themselves, and desiring that they should continue to win new laurels until they reach the climax of their ambition. He said that he had many warm friends in their ranks, and took this opportunity to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the favors that members of the company had showered upon him. After the speeches, champagne flowed copiously, and amid the toasts, witty remarks and spicy repartee, was passed one of the most pleasant evenings the company have ever had the happiness to enjoy.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, the Sabbath School Picnic of the Methodist and Baptist Churches, took place at Folsom, where they had a jolly good time. The wind was very high on Tuesday, and it was feared that there would be unfavorable weather for the occasion, but it turned out otherwise.

The Sacramento Zouaves will have their first target excursion some time later in the month, of which I will give you timely notice.

I see Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott and children, from Red Bluff, Mr. Joseph Watson, Mr. Z. Caldwell and brother, and others from San Francisco are in this city.

Business is right lively in Sacramento, and working men are doing well.

Alfred Linchcomb's trial was to have come off on Monday, 13th inst., but was postponed. OBSERVER.

African M. E. Church.

THE BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The fifty-fifth session of this body met on Saturday morning, April 29, 1872, in the Union Bethel Church on M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, Washington, D. C., Bishop Waynma called the house to order and conducted the religious services, assisted by Dr. Revels.

On motion, J. H. A. Johnson and J. H. W. Burley were elected Secretaries.

The Bishop announced the transfers of Revs. M. F. Sisby from North Carolina conference, W. H. Brown from South Carolina conferences, J. A. Scott and J. T. Morris from the Virginia conference to the Baltimore conference.

The usual standing committees were appointed by the Bishop.

The Bishop laid before the conference a communication from the African M. E. Church of San Domingo, which was read. The writer stated that their church was organized in 1823, by the emigrants who went out to that country, and nearly all of the members who were in the organization have died, yet they have continued to keep their church in existence. They asked that the conference send them a minister to take charge of them.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

On motion, the conference agreed to visit the President of the United States one day this week.

Rev. J. A. Handy and J. L. Thomas were appointed a committee to ascertain what time the President can receive them.

A VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The conference then took a recess as per previous arrangement, to visit President Grant.

The procession was formed, headed by Bishop Wayman, presiding officer of the conference, and the Secretary, Rev. J. H. A. Johnson, followed by about sixty members, and proceeded to the Executive Mansion, and upon arriving there they were shown into the East room. As soon as they were placed in position, President Grant entered. The Bishop and Rev. Mr. Johnson were then introduced, and the Secretary (Mr. Johnson) addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—We are pleased with the opportunity afforded us to extend to you our friendly greetings.

We come, as members of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States of America, to represent unto you, sir, the unfeigned regards of this denomination for you as our most excellent Chief Magistrate. Sir, we are here to-day as citizens loyal to the flag, and Christians true to the best interests of the Church, to thank God in your presence for your services, which were instrumental in effectually clearing the way for the advancement of our Redeemer's kingdom among our brethren, who were by slavery kept in spiritual darkness. Sir, there is no denomination that more extensively realizes the benefits of your achievements in establishing the supremacy of the General Government than the one represented by us. Where we once had not a member, now we have our tens of thousands, and your administration has been so purely characterized for peace, that our Church there flourishes and wields a powerful influence for the good of the nation. This, too, has been measurably manifested by your forbearance and reticence under the most trying circumstances.

But, Mr. President, the Church of Christ is firm in the belief that the "powers which be" must be sustained by Him who ordains them. Your humble servants, therefore, as a part of this great institution, come to express the prayerful desire that our great government, our illustrious republic, may in this manner be sustained during all administrations; and that you, whose image, like Mr. Lincoln's, must be stamped on every loyal heart, may, under your serious responsibilities, be blessed in your person, and in your family, and in a ripe old age, in the dominion beyond the skies.

President Grant then replied by saying that he felt gratified to see them, and that no one could be more gratified that four millions of persons who had been held in bondage and disposed of as

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 18th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

Never were parties more perplexed than on the present eve of a great Presidential campaign. The condition of the Liberal Republicans and that of the Democrats is certainly anamolous. Neither knows as yet exactly what to do.

The great National Republican Convention, soon to assemble in Philadelphia, which party is the master of the situation, demands all at present to be in silent and inactive abeyance until the representatives of the regular Republican party speaks, by declaring in resolutions their sentiments, present their past, acts, define their present set forth their views on the future policy to be adopted for the continued guidance of the nation.

No further advance, either by the Liberal Republicans or the Democratic party, can be made until the great council of the Republican party is held in Philadelphia, when it is expected that a universal shout and cry will ascend to the very heavens, in acclamation for the re-nomination of President Grant, with a determined purpose of re-electing him, despite the opposition concentrated against him.

The Sunday School Convention at Oakland.

The Fifth Annual State Convention of Sunday Schools has been in session at Oakland during the week and closed its labors on Thursday evening. Invitations were extended to the superintendents and mangers of all Christian Sabbath School Organizations without regard to color, etc. This advanced step of consistency, we hope, will be imitated in future by kindness similar associations.

DEPARTURES.—Among those who leave on the Panama steamer to-day is Mr. John G. Fallier, a pioneer colored man of this city, who is destined to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, etc., on a visit to relatives and friends. Mr. Pallier is expected to be absent three or four months. He will be accompanied by Mr. Ashbury Sterling, who goes direct to Wilmington, Delaware, to take charge and settle the effects of his deceased father. Both leave with the regrets of many warm friends who hope for their speedy return.

MASONIC APPOINTMENT.— On Wednesday evening last, Charles H. Fisher was appointed acting Worshipful Master of Mosaic Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Masons, vice Ashbury Sterling, who was obliged to resign the office, having to leave for the East on the steamer to-day.

OREGON AGENCY.—Mr. George Reily will act in future as the solo agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL in Portland, Oregon.

ARRIVALS.—H. H. Brown, San Diego, Cal., Mrs. C. Hill and daughter, Portland Oregon; Mrs. Taylor, Virginia City, Nevada.

LETTERS.—Wm. H. Davis, San Jose; E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Del.; Peter Jackson, Chico, Cal.; J. C. Cook, Marysville, Cal.; S. D. city; Bancroft's Pacific Library, City.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17th.

Mr. Editor:

In reply to an inquiry signed Matilda as to what became of the funds contributed to a School Committee two years ago to obtain equal school privileges for colored children, I would say, that no *funds* have been collected or received from any source by the said Committee since it has been in existence.

Respectfully yours,

BARNEY FLETCHER,
Chairman Auxiliary School Com.

Not Indifferent.

The four San Francisco members of the Educational State Executive Committee who have assumed the duties of the whole General Committee, by naming one of their number, as its President, one as its Secretary, and one as its Treasurer, without being elected to such offices, or by the authority or consent of the General Committee, used the most untiring means to get up a public meeting on Monday evening last. Our business called us to Sacramento at the time, but by perusing the *Chronicle*, while in that city the next day, we found the account of the meeting as follows:

"A meeting of the colored citizens was held at Bethel Church, near the corner of Jackson and Powell streets, last evening, for the purpose of devising means to raise the funds necessary to bring a test case before the Courts to compel the admission of their children into the public schools. At a late hour only nine persons had assembled and there being no prospect of anything being accomplished, our reporter adjourned."

But we learned since our return that some people from societies and other places of resort looked in before ten o'clock, and the meeting was really organized, and that the usual harangues and misrepresentations were made against our course, by two or three of our opponents, for opposing their assumption, and that many who have not been fully informed as to the real question, very good naturedly went up and gave some money. To this we do not object, for the reason that the people have the undoubted right to give their money to whoever they choose. But when a public move is made in the interest of our whole people, we have the undoubted right as a component part of them, and as a journalist, to speak and write in such a manner as will best tend to accomplish a common object—namely, to raise the one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars which these San Francisco members of the Educational State Executive Committee have assumed to collect from the colored citizens throughout the State to make a test case on the school question in the Courts. On this question our position is not antagonistic to that of our people, but it is antagonistic to the presumption and assumption of the four other San Francisco members of the General Committee. We believe that the Educational State Executive Committee is the proper body to control the affair by their appointments at the Stockton Convention. It is their right to elect a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and not for a local part of the committee of any city, town, or county to assume these positions and issue secret circulars throughout the State to those not fully informed, get their answers, (they supposing everything is all right and satisfactory to the General Committee,) and read them in their public meetings. The San Francisco branch of the Committee read their answers in their public meetings and then publish them in their *Elevator*, which we consider is blindfolding the less informed among us as to the real issue existing between our position and theirs. We do not impugn the motives of these men who have assumed to be President, Secretary and Treasurer of the State Educational Executive Committee, and before the Committee has met to organize by an election of its officers. Neither do we doubt their honesty of purpose, but when a great move is made among ourselves, we take the grounds that it must be made properly, and in accordance to general rule and common sense at least. We want the General Committee who were appointed by the Stockton Convention to act, and who are alone responsible to the people, instead of those subsequently substituted without authority or consent of the General Committee. All such one-sided actions keep our people in continual confusion and discord. The APPEAL at times points out their shortsightedness and party spirit as inimical to our people's interest, but will always act with any whenever their public acts are right, and will always oppose them when their public acts are wrong, as in this case of assumption where four local members of a State Executive Committee, which is composed of at least thirty members, located in different parts of the State, assumes the duties and business of the elective officers of such State Committee. It is their assumption we oppose, and not the school question, nor the present movement of our people, nor the rest of the members of the General Committee. And we wish it distinctly understood, as one of the ex-members of the Stockton Convention, which body honored us by making us their President, and empowered us by resolution to appoint the present Educational State Executive Committee, that we do not desire to be President, Secretary or Treasurer of the General Committee, as has been intimated by our opponents, nor in any way or manner wish the PACIFIC APPEAL mixed up in the movement for the collection of the one thousand or fifteen hundred dollars for the contemplated test case. The APPEAL will continue to be conducted entirely on its own merits, and will not be subversive to any party or clique, now be led by them blindly on the school question or any other which appertains to the welfare of our whole people.

We intend, when occasion requires, to induce the members of the Educational Executive Committee proper to organize and elect officers, we mean those who were appointed under a resolution and by the authority of the Stockton State Convention. When they appoint or elect a Treasurer, Secretary and President, our people will all respond liberally. *They are not indifferent.* We shall, however, await the action of Congress on the Civil Rights bill, before we will go on further in the matter to advance the collection of funds.

Grand Social 4th of July Levee.

The members of Olive Branch, Wethington and Mosaic Lodges F. and A. M., will give a grand Social Levee on the evening of July 4th.

Full particulars will be given in due time, by the following committee of arrangements:

J. E. Francis; Wm. H. Blake; M. A. Phipps; R. A. Hall; James H. Riker; S. H. Morris; Charles H. Fisher; R. B. Schofield; John Harris.

The Republican State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held at the rooms of M. M. Estee, No. 410 Montgomery street, on Saturday, May 11.

Hon. Eugene L. Sullivan called the meeting to order.

On motion, General J. F. Miller was elected chairman pro tem., and Wm. Sherman Secretary pro tem.

The first business before the Committee was the election of permanent officers.

Walter Van Dyke nominated Alvinza Hayward for President, and he was unanimously elected. Gen. Miller was elected Vice-President; Wm. Sherman, Secretary; M. C. Conway, Assistant Secretary, and Charles N. Felton, Treasurer.

On motion of John Sedgwick Messrs. A. Hayward, F. D. Atherton, Charles N. Felton, J. F. Miller, Wm. Sherman, E. B. Mott, Jr., Walter Van Dyke, M. C. Conroy, John Martin, H. R. Reed, Frank Eastman and John Sedgwick, were appointed the Executive Committee. The Committee then adjourned.

Dr. Sherman.

We would call the attention of invalids who are suffering with such afflictions as the advertisement of Dr. Sherman enumerates in one of our columns, to the many recommendations it contains from eminent men, which afford convincing proof that his treatment has been highly successful even in the most hopeless cases.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, May 14th.

We did not come here direct from the Bay City, on Sunday, but made a circuitous route via San Jose, at which place we were detained until Monday. That city was crowded, owing to the coming together of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows to commence their annual session. The quiet Sunday evening in that town was in striking contrast with the bustling throngs in our city, when returning from Hayes' Park, City Gardens, Oakland and other Sunday recreation places. San Jose abounds in fine churches, and while the chimes and bells were ringing we were invited to go and hear Rev. Dr. Ames, who was announced to lecture on a subject which rejects the doctrine of the Trinity. The Rev. gentleman is logical and profound in scriptural research; style, elegant; language, copious and eloquent. But the great array of writers on the "Evidences of Christianity" is too convincing for any great number of proselytes to be made from those who have been reared in the belief of the Trinity. Music Hall, in which Dr. Ames lectured, was crowded. His discourse lasted over an hour, and was listened to with intense interest. Our conclusions were, that the arguments set forth by the lecturer shared, in a great degree, with those used by writers on infidelity. The doctrine of Unitarianism, however, is distinct from that of infidelity. It takes very safe men to handle either in combat against the long established Trinitarian doctrine.

We arrived in Sacramento, by the express train, on Monday evening at half past ten, giving us all day Tuesday to attend to the sessible business for which we left the Bay City. Those about the Capitol and Hotels were few in comparison when the Legislature was in session, though it was said that many were in the city during the races.

The colored citizens were preparing for their pic-nic at Folsom, which took place on Wednesday. Our thanks are extended to the committee for an invitation accompanied by an excursion ticket, but that day we were compelled to be back to the scene of our labors.

Our special thanks are due to Dr. J. S. Porter, who made us his guest during our stay. Messrs. Coger, Small, Jackson, Dunlap, Prout, Fletcher, Henry and others, are deeply interested in our political, and school movements, and extended to us their usual courtesy. All have a hope and desire of Grant's re-election.

GROWING. POPULARITY OF THE BONAPARTISTS.—To what precise extent the Bonapartists are making progress cannot, of course, be accurately determined, but there is a profound and growing conviction in the popular mind that they are meditating an early movement. The gossips circulate astounding stories of plots among the officers and soldiers, of landings at Boulogne, and of an imminent *coup d'etat*. These stories are signs of the times, and but little more. The uprising, when it comes, will not be ushered in by any such noisy chorus of alarm, but will be, if possible, more sudden than that of 1871. The most promising thing for the cause of the Bonapartes is the fact that they seem able and willing to wait. If the *plebiscite* had been taken immediately after the war, before the smoke of Sedan had been wafted away from the face of France, there would have been an overwhelming majority against the empire. But time and the blunders of Versailles are slowly working a reaction. With all my dislike of the Napoleons I can see no escape from a speedy renewal of their rule, except through the death of the ex-Emperor.—*Paris Corr. N. Y. Post, April 12th.*

THE Coroner's jury in the steamboiler explosion case at Dubuque, Iowa, found that the explosion was caused by the safety-valve being over weighted, to prevent its warning the engineer of an excess of steam.

An Open Letter to Mr. P. A. Bell.

CHICO, May 13, 1872.

MR. P. A. BELL:

Dear Sir—I see in your last issue of the *Elevator* a mistake in regard to my letter. I did not write that the colored people of Butte County were averse to contributing more than their share, or unwilling to make up for the deficiencies of the masses. I stated that the colored people of Butte would contribute as much as those of any other county, according to their number. I am well aware that all remember that when the effort was made to make a test case concerning our oath in the courts that Butte county contributed very largely, and that after the money left us, we heard nothing from the committee, or in what manner our contribution was disposed of. You speak of a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars as necessary to test the case. I see that it did not cost anything more than the pen, ink and paper on which the petition was drawn, to test the case in Oakland, which city is so near San Francisco that it cannot fail to have the effect of helping the cause in your case.

You say that your attorney wants from a thousand to fifteen hundred dollars. Our attorney says that it cannot cost more than nine hundred dollars at the farthest. Our children can get into the schools just as soon as they can build a new schoolhouse. So you see there is another view.

The people of Chico think that it will not cost more than half the amount you call for. At the present time there in quite a number of white children of Chico that cannot get into the schools, they being so crowded.

In Trinity County colored children have been admitted to the public schools without any test case whatever.

The colored peoples of the northern counties of the State think that they are able to act for themselves. The Convention at Stockton appointed a committee to draft a bill or a petition to the Legislature in regard to our educational rights; and to save expense, they appointed a committee in Sacramento to attend to the bill. But I see that the committee at San Francisco took the money that was donated for school purposes, and paid Mr. Bell's expenses to Sacramento. Therefore, I am authorized by the colored citizens of Butte, that they will wait a little while before contributing any money.

PETER JACKSON.

Proclamation.

On the seven o'clock ferry with the passengers for the overland train, a *tallish*, knavish-looking fellow, representing himself as Mr. *Short*, (short of honesty) a grain merchant of Chicago, who fradulently got possession of the following document *written in pencil*:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1872

Received of Mr. Short, fifty cents, the amount with interest, to be convertable into *T. per cent* bonds in 1880, or payable by the agent of our private estate, in case the Government of Norton I. does not hold firm.

In testimony whereof, we have to affix our Royal Seal and Signature.

NORTON I.
Emperor.

Any person who will catch the fellow and make him pay something to the poor, and return our receipt, will do a service to the honor of

NORTON I.
Emperor.

Given at Brooklyn, on the 6th day of May, 1872.

WM. H. DAVIS is our authorized agent at San Jose.

DENVER, Colorado is to have a boot-sugar factory, $30,000 having been subscribed in that city for the purpose.

"NATIONAL COMPACT."

MASONIC NOTICE.—To the Lodges and Brothers in Union, and under the Jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. A. Y. Masons, for the State of California, are hereby notified that this Grand Lodge will open and hold its seventeenth annual communication on Thursday at 11 o'clock A.M., at Masonic Hall, N. E. corner Broadway and Mason street

By order,

GEORGE COTTER, G. M.
BARNEY FLETCHER, G. Sec'y
San Francisco, May 18th, 1872.

DR. J. S. PORTER,
PRIVATE MEDICAL
—AND—
Surgical Institute,
No. 115 M STREET,
Bet. 4th and 5th Streets, SACRAMENTO.

PICNIC
—AT—
University Site, Berkely.
THE
Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY
Will give their First Annual Picnic on
MONDAY, JUNE 3d, 1872,
—AT—
University Site,
BERKELY.

The Committee pledge themselves to the Public that the spot selected for this Picnic, at Berkely is unsurpassed by any in the State, and we can justly say that it is NATURE'S GARDEN. The beautiful hills, walks, drives, winding streams and luxuriant shrubbery with which Nature has adorned, ornamented and embellished this picturesque and lovely spot, apparently for the above purposes, is beyond the power, conception and imagination of the human mind, and with which no Art can improve. Added to this, the unsurpassed view with the enchanting scenery on every side, the Grand Ocean, and last, but not least the Bay of San Francisco, with its many sailing craft and steamers in motion.

The music selected for the occasion is of the highest order, and will please the most fastidious taste.

The regulations will be as follows:

The Steamer El Capitan, Oakland Ferry, connecting with the cars, will land the Committee of the Station, foot of Broadway and Seventh streets, Oakland, where the excursion cars will convey them direct to the grounds.

The time of leaving San Francisco to meet the excursion cars will be as follows:

Leaving San Francisco at 9:30 and 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

Leaving Oakland for San Francisco at 11 A. and 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 P.M.

The Fare for the Round Trip will be Fifty-Cts Cents.

Children under twelve years of age, Twenty-five Cents.

Children under twelve years of age, Twenty-five Cents.

N. B.—No Gamesville will forbade everyone with a badge, and no persons will be allowed on the grounds unless they have procured one, which must be worn as the bonnet or hat. These badges can be procured from the Committee of Arrangements only, who will be present to see that all who have procured tickets are furnished with the same.

PERSONS THAT FEEL THEY CANNOT COMPLY WITH THESE RULES, ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP AWAY.

Ice Cream will be sold on the grounds.

All other refreshments will be furnished at my private.

J. B. WILSON,
J. H. PARKER,
C. H. SCHOTTSCHALK,
H. PERKINS,
CHARLES EDDY,
A. LOWEY,
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Committee of Arrangements.

MASONIC NOTICE.

An Entertainment will be given by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons for the State of California, June 24th, 1872. The programme will be given hereafter.

Committee of Arrangements:

Himmehul Lodge, No. 1, San Francisco:
Bro. G. A. Duval, Bro. E. Cooper,
Bro. Jos. Cacy. Bro. J. D. Harber.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 3, Sacramento City:
Bro. J. Dunlap, Bro. Wm. Ross,
Bro. John Oaks. Bro. Lewis G. Mail.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, San Francisco:
Bro. J. W. Jones, Bro. J. A. Reeder,
Bro. James Dizer, Bro. L. H. Barry

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 4, Nevada City:
Bro. D. D. Carter, Bro. John Adams,
Bro. Elijah Booth.

Lone Mark Lodge, No. 6, Sonora:
Bro. Wm. Sagge, Bro. Lewis G. Mail,
Bro. G. H. Ash.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 7, Virginia City, Nev.:
Bro. D. W. Sands, Bro. C. Miner.
Bro. E. Lee.

BARNEY FLETCHER, G. Sec'y
San Francisco, May 16th, 1872.

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE,
650 Washington Street,
NEAR STOCKTON.
Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Etc., Etc.,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
Call and Examine.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
518 Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,
PROPRIETRESS

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or at the interest, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE and fine located House on the S. W corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

International Hotel,
JACKSON STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Fire-proof Assignment are all conveniant to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

HORACE GREELEY
RECOMMENDS JORDAN.

THE FOLLOWING IS EXTRACT from the history of the great Jordan case:

"While in conversation with

HORACE GREELEY,

Editor of the *Tribune*, who was cognizant of my case, and the unsuccessful efforts which I had made to obtain relief, I was advised by him to go back and to go Sherman, with his compliments, and tell him to do the best he could for me.

This favor from Mr. Greeley was of great service to me, as it induced Senator Sherman to take an interest in my case, and to pass his assistance and sanction Dr. Sherman, as to pass his assistance and sanction Dr. Sherman at once inspired confidence in me by his apparent familiarity with such cases, while Drs. Marsh, Gregory, Foot and Sheldon seemed surprised and confused, as they in turn declared their inability to do anything for me.

The more Dr. Sherman examined upon my case, hope kindled brighter, and when he succeeded, after applying such remedies, in completely relieving my pain, a spirit of joy went through my heart, and I felt to this moment a new life—a something which I cannot express.

I am grateful for the sympathy of Drs. Parker, Dixon Mott, and the surgeons of the Bellevue Hospital had for me, as well as a thousand times thankful for the good word

MR. HORACE GREELEY,

spoken on my behalf. The last time I saw him he was amazed with my improvement, and expressed himself as most heartily, rejoicing in his usual phrase.

Dr. Sherman said: "I am glad to see it, and hope you will take more of yourself out." On Friday last, when I saw

"TRIBUNE" OFFICE,

the various employés, knowing the fearful condition of my system previously, were surprised to see me looking so smart and lively, and invited me in the most kindly manner to call again. I shall do so, and back office to let them see, (should I ever be in want) surprise and joy at my restored condition, and to prove to our that all who have purchased tickets are furnished with the same.

PERSONS THAT FEEL THEY CANNOT COMPLY WITH THESE RULES, ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP AWAY.

Ice Cream will be sold on the grounds.

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BARNEY FLETCHER, G. Sec'y
San Francisco, May 16th, 1872.

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DR. MOTT

Saw me after being treated by Dr. Sherman, was much pleased; inquired who did it, and it was well done, and remarked, perhaps Dr. Tunstall might like to show it to the students.

With the recollection of the interest and kindness of Dr. Tunstall, and others to the Hospital, I stepped in there, and my changed condition affected them all the liveliest satisfaction.

DR. TUNSTALL

Inquired who fixed me, and made a critical examination, expressing his opinion that it was a complete cure.

On Saturday evening last, Dr. Dixon, hearing I had been successful in obtaining relief in my case, requested to see it; he made a close examination, was on his way home with delight, exclaiming, in allusion to the appliance of Dr. Sherman: "It is excellent, it is the best thing I ever saw, and I will recommend it to the sufferers I meet; it is a decided improvement on anything I would like to have Dr. Marsh see it, and everybody I meet, and I suppose he would be; he they all seem to be jealous but me. I am open and candid, and have no envy—no room for what they do not own. The morning

DR. WILLARD PARKER,

Ho son, and Dr. Bissell were quite delighted to see that Dr. Sherman was successful in restoring me to my rupture.

Dr. Parker tested the adaptability of the appliance. He capacity for support and security, by manifesting no comfort and ease, no pain, no new ache, no soreness, all right, it could not be better, you are cured, you can now go home with perfect safety, and with a heart shake of the hand, gave me a glow of pleasure and satisfaction beaming on his countenance.

I am glad to see you have been so successful take care of yourself. Now there is no danger.

Feeling that I am trespassing too much upon your patience, I will, after relating the sympathy of the city doctors connected with my case, and the kindness manifested by all, close by saying that I have found the best assistance and remedy, got rid of the infirmity, paid by my treatment, over the sorrow, frequent, and made me dread the idea of going from home alone, that my business, of necessity, requires, and that I deserve of

DR. SHERMAN'S SPECIFICS

I Hillustrated treatise, but from the bad pressure of the one and the other, stumbling and by degrees my rupture became unmanageable and enlarged until mortification and suffering had no bounds; that I was ashamed to the company of ladies; that time and again during the last fifteen years, I have had to lie down for hours in the field; that, of late, those accidents became more frequent, and made me dread the idea of going from home alone, that my business, of necessity, requires, and that I deserve of

DR. SHERMAN'S REMEDIES

Before, I would have said with a world of suffering, and that I have been a heart sufferer, shook my frame the week before last with a most frightful attack of strangulated rupture, a warning which I had frequently felt—but could no longer disregard.

That those who may be interested might more fully realize the sad conditions which I was in, I committed to have my photographs taken, in full dress, and otherwise, before and after treatment, which may be seen at the office of Dr. Sherman, No. 697 Broadway, New York, where I am known as the "Living Skeleton Rebel," formerly from Mobile, where I am known as a thorough knowledge of my affliction and cure, reference, and appears as much puzzled as an old Dutch doctor would be.

M. H. JORDAN.

New York, March 2, 1869.

RUPTURE DEATHS.

CASE I., A man brought into St. Thomas' Hospital, writes last fatigue from a ladder, struck a piece of wood, and bruised his rupture; he complained of violent pain, and died in four hours.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE II. A middle-aged man, who had been afflicted with hernia for many years, was injured by a violent push, within an hour after he was injured I saw him, his countenance was that of a dying man. But nothing that we could devise had the effect of relieving the three days that he survived, of alleviating in any degree, his misery.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE III. Mr. Gibbon died from a neglect of his ruptured hernia. When we reflect upon the agonies and sufferings of the great historian, we are forced to the conclusion that there is something in the disease requires the surest.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE IV. A man was brought into the hospital with a Strangulated Hernia, was operated upon, effected intense pain, and shortly after died in great agony.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE V. A man about fifty years of age had been subject for many years to a Rupture, which could be retained without difficulty. Constipation took place on the 26th of January; it could not be relieved, and he was brought to St. Bartholomew Hospital. Nothing was done for him until the succeeding day, when an operation was performed on the seventh day from the following evening. He died.

ANOTHER DEATH.

CASE VI. A person was taken to St. Thomas' Hospital for a strangulated Inguinal Hernia. The attempt made to reduce it were unsuccessful, and an operation was performed on the day of his admission. He failed to give him relief. Failed, and on the seventh day he sank in the arms of death.

DR. SHERMAN mails illustrated pamphlets of bad cases, both after cure, on receipt of 10 cents.

Consultation and explanation free at 240 Montgomery Street.

GRAND
She etand Pillow Case Party,
Will be held on
Thursday Evening, May 23d,
—AT THE—
Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,
PACIFIC STREET,
For the Benefit of BETHEL CHURCH, Powell Street, by a Committee of Ladies.

Tickets (adm'g Lady and Gentleman)...$1.00
Single Tickets.....75 Cts

REBECCA ALEXANDER, President.
ELLA BERRY, Secretary.

M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
Calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Cheap Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
—AT—
1008
MAY-DAY
FESTIVAL!
—AND—
PICNIC AND BALL
—AT—
HAYES' PARK,
—ON—
Monday, May 20th.

This fine Hall having been entirely renovated and beautifully refitted, makes it a splendid resort, and easy of access to the city. The Cars, leaving Market and Lowry streets every five minutes during the day and evening. It is a beautiful place, and has every convenience for a Picnic, with Swings, and other amusements, for those who desire out door exercise.

The Managers pledge themselves, regardless of expense, to spare no pains in providing for the Celebrated Band, and a generous programme of amusements to make this the best picnic of the season.

Bathing will be enjoyed in the main Hall from 11 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M.

Dancing in the Hall during the intermediate hours.

The Restaurant and Refreshment Stands will be under the immediate care and supervision of the committee above named.

RICHARD BRADLEY.

ADMISSION, - - - 75 Cents.
CHILDREN, - - - 25 Cents

MORRIS & HARRIS,
MANAGERS.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

TO CANVASSERS.

WANTED—An Active Canvasser for a Life Insurance Company.
To an active, intelligent man, liberal terms will be given. Apply at No. 15 Stevenson's Building S. W. corner Montgomery and California streets.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
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PRINTING
neatly and promptly executed at the well known PIONEER PRINTING HOUSE, No. 511 Sansome Street, corner of Merchant.
CUDDY & HUGHES.

NOTICE.

A Committee of Ladies have concluded to give Mr. WILLIAM WAUGH, familiarly known by the church-going community as "Uncle Billy," a Benefit Entertainment. Due notice will be given of time and place.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES B. STEVENS.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Etc., Etc.,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
AT THE
New York Dry Goods Store,
No. 813 Stockton Street,
Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F
REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

THE
GRAND
CONSOLIDATION SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS
STILL CONTINUES
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KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,
No. 7 Montgomery St.,
—WITH—
STILL FURTHER
REDUCTIONS
IN
THE PRICES
—OF—
ALL OUR GOODS.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.
No. 7 Montgomery Street.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,
New Maryland Restaurant,
829 CLAY STREET.
MR. JOHN HARRIS, the esteemed caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen
HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.
Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman, Mr. Leslie and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made in order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.
may18-tf

MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received from New York
THE BRANCH AGENCY OF
MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent
ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS
On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.
All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are sent at a glance, and every accommodation given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have
Dresses Cut and Made.
The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.
Dress and Cloak Making
In all its branches. Stamping for Braiding all Embroidery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.
Fifth Street,
Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank

E. P. SANFORD. N. KELSEY. GEO. B. FIRTH.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
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THE NEW

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FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

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AND

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

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$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealings and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to his new office, 507 Montgomery and Exchange Streets, PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, (LATE OF 409 MONTGOMERY STREET,) Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money on diamonds, precious stones, Government and State officials, teachers, merchants and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable in instalments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc., sold

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ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of

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CHAS. H. CUSHING.....Secretary
THOS. R. CAZNEAU.....Marine Director

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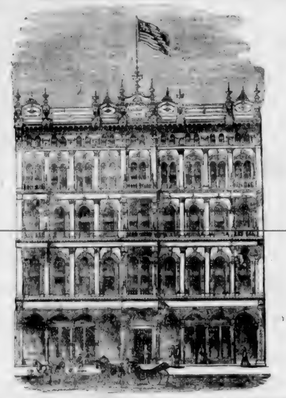
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VOL. VIII.—NO. 42. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872 WHOLE NO. 403

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Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts.

[The following is the report of the committee of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge on the petition presented to them by the colored Masons in 1866, wherein they asked to be permitted to establish their Masonic rights, and W. Master Samuel Evans' concluding remarks on the same:]

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge:

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of Lewis Hayden and others, would respectfully report that the petitioners are black men, who, though they are not members or 'initiates' of Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, nor of regular Lodges within the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge in correspondence with it, still claim that they are Masons, and desire to be recognized as such by this Grand Lodge. They plead—in the terms of the petition—"for equal Masonic manhood, in the hope that we be permitted to establish our claims to Masonic rights by whatever means the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge may suggest."

There are three classes of the signers of the petition, namely: First, Lewis Hayden and twenty-four others, who style themselves "Master Masons, of Boston;" second, Anthony G. Jourdain, Jr., and twenty-five others, who designate themselves as "members of Union Lodge, No 7, of Bedford;" third, Thomas Thomas and twenty others, who claim to be "officers and members of Sumner Lodge, No. 12, of Springfield." The petitions do not avowedly represent either of these Lodges, or any other; so that their statements and prayer should be regarded as the expressions of individual persons, rather than the representations and requests of the Lodges mentioned in the petition.

The petition refers to the origin and progress of the so-called Freemasonry to which the petitioners belong, and embraces a copy of a charter which certain black men, therein recognized as Masons, obtained in 1874 from the Grand Lodge of England, and received by them in 1787.

Your committee have examined the charter, and believe it to be genuine; but as they do not deem it to be necessary to investigate the historical statement contained in the petition, they have not inquired into its legal Masonic effect, nor whether any proper organization under it ever took place. The petitioners include only a portion of the persons who claim to derive privileges from this instrument, when it is obvious that the granting of their prayer, for the reasons they advance, would equally benefit their associates who have not joined in the petition, and over whom, therefore, this Grand Lodge could have no control. Under these circumstances it is not necessary to inquire into the validity of the proceedings of the persons named in the charter, or whether the petitioners have any just claim to be considered their successors.

Lodges professing to be Masonic, existing in this Commonwealth without the sanction of this Grand Lodge, are irregular and spurious, and the members of them are, of course, denied Masonic intercourse with members of regular Lodges. The Lodges named in the petition stand in the relation to regular Lodges, and their members, including the petitioners, are not recognized by the craft.

Our constitutions make no distinction on account of the color of persons who desire the benefits of Freemasonry; and there are no rules or regulations whereby the petitioners, if "worthy and well qualified," are excluded from our fraternity, if they seek admission through duly organized Lodges."

W. Master Samuel Evans concludes his remarks thus:

"A prominent official of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge being asked for his opinion of the foregoing report, replied, 'I can say no more than that it is ingenious.' He could not say ingenuous. It is the antipodes of that. A member of the committee itself, apologizing for the report, could only insist that under the circumstances it was the best that could be obtained—it was the only report which the committee could be induced to agree upon. Several drafts were submitted in committee. This is made up of more than one of them. The report presented was a compromise, which no member of the committee, as far as we can ascertain, is willing to father. It is a piece of patchwork, which no one of the workmen who made it will claim as all his own. It is a job that nobody will take credit for, but one which all concerned will probably be ashamed of some day.

The first point raised is a loophole, which was not discovered until the committee had felt much perplexed what disposition to give of the matter. It was an afterthought, thought of a long time after the petition was placed in their hands. It was deemed a very happy discovery indeed as soon as made. Last thought of, it is first presented. Seven most eminent Masons of Massachusetts took twelve months to find out that the petitioners petitioned as individuals, and not as Lodges. On this quibble hangs the whole report. On this the theory of evasion is built. This enabled the committee to run away nimbly from the investigation of the questions which the petitioners themselves wished to raise. The petitioners did not petition for their recognition individually as Masons, based on any claim of their own as individuals. They based their claims on the claimed legitimacy of the organizations named by them, and they asked for inquiry into the history of their organizations, in order that their claims might be weighed and decided on their merits historically. From the historical inquiry the committee have made a Bull-Run skedaddle. They could not face it. Had they not that inquiry fairly, and entered upon it fully and thoroughly, there could not be found on the whole committee one member bold enough to report 'leave to withdraw.' The historical evidence of legitimacy of origin of three colored Lodges would prove overpowering, and decidedly too conclusive. Hence as no adverse report could possibly be drawn up from the historical situation, a quibble must be constructed to justify the overlooking of the historical argument altogether. That quibble is this: 'Their statements and prayer should be regarded as the expression of individual persons, rather than the representations and request of the Lodges mentioned in the petition.' In other words this may be made to read, 'We, the committee, find it more convenient to attack that meaning to the petition which beats suits our case, rather than that meaning which the petitioners themselves sought to convey.' Quibbling of this kind is too small a business to engage in where the manly and rational settlement of a living question is called for by all intelligent men and Masons.

The chairman of the committee claims credit to the committee for admitting the authenticity of the charter of 1784, under which the colored Masons of Massachusetts claim to have originated. The committee are not entitled to many thanks for granting that which they could not deny. Still, it is something achieved to have produced a document, signed by Bro. Charles W. Moore, conceding that the charter to Prince Hall, as shown to him by the colored Masons of Massachusetts, is an *authentic document*. This thing has long been denied, we think, by Bro. Moore, or through his journal. But let the reader again refer to what the report says of this *authentic* charter: They do not deem it necessary (which here means expedient) at this time to investigate the historical statement contained in the petition.' If not at this time, when? Could there have been a better time? Here they have a petition based on historical statements. Why not inquire into the historical statements? Why close the eye which saw the authentic history, and only open that which saw the individualities on the petition, but not the organizations? Thus a continuing of the same quibble with which the committee sets out, and on which their whole report hinges.

They have not inquired into its legal effect, etc., referring again to the charter. What would have been the consequence if they had made such an inquiry? They could not have reported leave to withdraw. That authentic charter was granted in 1784. The United Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was not organized until 1792, eight years afterward. Previously there had been, with intervals very like death, at least, a Select Johnson's Grand Lodge, and a Massachusetts or Saint Andrew's Grand Lodge, each working, sometimes harmoniously, sometimes discordantly, with in the same territory. The territory was open territory. The idea of exclusive State jurisdiction by Grand Lodges had not then been as much as dreamed of. The granting of the charter by England to Prince Hall in 1784 was perfectly legal and regular according to the ideas of that day. No laws or claims set up by Grand Lodges since that day can be made retroactive, and make illegal that which once was legal. Legality continued with the organization of colored men chartered in 1784. They were legal Masons. They would retain their legality until forfeited by illegal acts, of which none can be proved against their organization. They did not participate in the organization of the United Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. They surrendered no rights to that body. That body never acquired in Masonry legal power or authority to deprive them, the colored Masons, of the privileges which they acquired under the English charter, and which the mother Grand Lodge would not deny to them to-day. This, then, would be the legal effect of the recognition of such charter, and of organization under it. That which was once legal authority would retain legality until surrendered, or forfeited for cause, or until deprived of legality by competent authority, or by an authority which had legally acquired exclusive jurisdiction over it. The Massachusetts Grand Lodge legally acquired exclusive jurisdiction over the white Lodges which combined to organize it, and over all that it subsequently chartered, and never acquired authority over the colored Lodge, which had never been invited to join in the original compact.

These considerations the committee calmly escaped from, by the quibble, that as individuals they sought for individual recognition; it is therefore unnecessary to look into the historical argument to see whether the organizations they hail from were legal or illegal. It is clear that the committee could not find one in all that seven holy enough to look that history in the face, and, having seen what they would be sure to see, tell the plain unvarnished story to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Oh, if they had only mustered sufficient courage to do this, how much higher might they not be standing in their own estimation to-day, as lovers of truth and justice!

After so clearly running away from the inquiry the committee was appointed to make—the inquiry demanded by the petition referred to them—how perfectly gratuitous, yes, how unkind even, to call those colored men, who claim already to be Masons, who have offered proof, which this committee dare not look at and report upon fully and fairly, to establish their claim to be Masons, just and true, that 'our constitutions make no distinction on account of the color of persons,' etc. Neither do they make distinction as to creed. Yet is it not notorious that Jews are rejected because of their religion? And is the fact of the unMasonic prejudices which thousands of white Masons entertain against colored men, in it not infinitely more easy for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a colored man to find admission through faith and

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, May 25th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Carpenter's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Among the dispatches of the Associated Press of Thursday last, it is seen that Carpenter's civil rights bill had passed the United States Senate by a two-thirds vote—27 to 14. Whether the rule required a two-thirds vote to pass it as a distinct measure, in either body, we are not at this moment cognizant, but we were aware that it would have required a two-thirds vote to have carried either that or Sumner's bill as an amendment to the Amnesty bill. The Amnesty bill went through both Houses and has become a law, by the signature of the President. Carpenter's civil rights bill having passed the Senate, it is at our present writing in the House of Representatives. If the House fails to pass it the present week, and Congress should adjourn on Wednesday next, the 29th, it will leave the nearly one million of colored voters in suspense and undecided as to which branch of the Republican party are their best friends. We have warned the Republican party proper, both National and State, by the PACIFIC APPEAL, which is taken and read in both branches of Congress, as it was in our State Legislature, that unless a supplementary civil rights bill was coupled with amnesty, there would be no security for a united colored vote, and no warm fealty for the success of the party who would shrink from according to them full civil rights in common with other citizens. The constituency Mr. Sumner's position. It is the basis as expressed in the recent New Orleans National Convention of colored citizens, and it is the expression unanimously of every newspaper published by colored men in the United States, and it is the sentiments of our nearly one million of colored voters.

To pardon fearfully all the rebels, and still leave the colored citizens at the mercy of the Ku Klux in the South, with no further guarantee of protection than heretofore from constant murders and other horrible outrages, and to leave the colored citizens of the North with the same liabilities of insult, by denying to them their full civil rights, common school privileges, etc., blasts their prospects, makes them lukewarm, and inspires in them no zeal for the success of any ticket.

It is to be hoped that before our paper goes to press this Saturday, or before Congress adjourns next Wednesday, that the news is flashed over the wires that Carpenter's civil rights bill (although we believe it is far from what was desired) has passed the House, and become a law by the prompt signature of the President. We infer, if passed, its full text is mainly to enforce further civil rights in the South, but no enforcement of the rights of colored citizens of the North in schools, etc., as per telegraphic dispatches.

The Colored Masons of Florida.

We are the recipients of a neatly printed pamphlet containing the proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons for the State of Florida. Their second annual communication was held in Jacksonville, Florida, commencing April 9th, and ending its session on the 12th of the same month 1872. It also contains a review of the history of their formation by convention in 1870, and of their subsequent communications since that time. We will publish some interesting extracts from the proceedings in our next issue.

SMALL-POX is disappearing from Washington, D. C.

The Stockton Educational Convention.

We publish this week the correct text of the main resolutions, also the correct list of members belonging to the Educational State Executive Committee, in refutation of the manufactured assertion which is appended to the original resolutions, as published in the *Elevator* of April 27th. The interpolated assertion which has misled the people, is contained in the following extracts from the *Elevator* of above date:

The Convention thereupon appointed the following named gentlemen as a State Educational Committee, to carry into effect the above resolutions:

San Francisco — P. A. Bell, Chairman; E. A. Clark, Secretary; S. Peneton, Treasurer; H. M. Collins, Peter Anderson."

Now this is a deliberate misstatement of the facts in the case, as every member of the Convention and all who read the proceedings know that the Convention gave us no further power, as its President, than to appoint the Educational State Executive Committee, and did not empower us to appoint from among the number we appointed neither a President, Secretary or Treasurer. To have done this, we would have superseded our power, as the General Committee have the undoubted right to organize and elect its own officers.

We re publish the concluding resolutions as adopted by the Stockton Convention, that all may fully understand as to whether our opposition to those who have assumed to be the elective officers of the Educational State Executive Committee is just or not.

Now for the resolutions as adopted by the October Educational State Convention relating to the public school question.

Resolved, That a petition be sent to the Legislature of California at the ensuing session, praying that section 53 of the school laws of this State be amended, by striking out the words 'children of African descent' from said section, and that said children be allowed educational facilities with other children.

Resolved, That a State Educational Executive Committee be appointed by the President of this Convention.

Resolved, That the State Executive Committee be empowered to bring test cases before the United States Courts, and make collections throughout the State to defray the expenses thereof.

Resolved, That the members of the State Executive Committee resident of Sacramento be appointed to attend the presentation of the petition.

Resolved, That the members of the State Executive Committee in San Francisco, be requested to have a bill drawn up in accordance with the foregoing resolutions.

The President of the Convention in accordance with the above resolutions appointed as the State Educational Executive Committee the following:

For Sacramento—Aaron L. Jackson, Jas. H. Hubbard, Chas. H. McDougall.

For San Francisco—P. A. Bell, E. A. Clark, S. Peneton, H. M. Collins.

For San Joaquin—J. B. Sanderson, R. H. Miner, Wm. Robinson, Stockton.

For Santa Clara County—P. W. Casey, San Jose.

For Yuba County—E. P. Duplex, Marysville.

For Butte County—Peter Johnson, Chico.

For Sierra County—John Johnson, Downieville.

For El Dorada County — Jas. Prios, Placerville.

For Merced County—A. E. Tally, Snelling.

For Mariposa County—Louis A. Monroe, Mariposa; P. Battis.

For Nevada County—Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; E. Booth, Nevada City.

For Tuolumne County — Wm. Sugg, Sonora.

For Amador County—G. Hawkins, Jackson.

For Colusa County—A. Pinchard, Colusa.

For Tehama County—Charles H. Dolvecchio, Red Bluff; N. Balch, Tehama.

For Santa Cruz County—Joseph Smallwood, Santa Cruz.

For Napa County—J. S. Hatton, Napa City.

For Solano County—Wilson Dixon, Vallejo.

For Sonoma County—George W. Miller, Petaluma.

For Yolo County—Basil Campbell, Cacheville.

For Shasta County — William Johnson, Shasta.

After the announcement of the Committee it was moved that the President of this Convention P. Anderson, be added. Carried.

NOTICE TO THE EDUCATIONAL STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It was stated in this paper last week that when occasion would require we would endeavor to induce the Educational State Executive Committee to meet, elect permanent officers, and decide upon a basis of action for our future movements relative to making a test case in the Courts for equal common school privileges for colored children, etc. While we do not impugn the motives of the San Francisco branch of the General Committee for what they have done so far, or charge them with not being seriously honest in their purposes, but in order to have a united action of the entire Committee of the October State Convention, we advise the members of the General Committee to meet either in the City of San Francisco, Stockton or Sacramento, during the month of June or July, for organization and for the transacting such business as may be brought forward for consideration.

All the members of the State Educational Committee who favor this only practical mode which will produce a oneness of purpose and unity of action, are requested to send in their names to the PACIFIC APPEAL office before the 1st of June, stating their preference for the time and place, and to unite in the call for a special meeting of the State Educational Executive Committee. This being done, the APPEAL will give the movement a hearty support and full co-operation. Otherwise the APPEAL cannot recede from the consistent position already taken for carrying out the objects and intentions of the Stockton Convention, by the organization and united action of not merely the San Francisco branch but of the whole Educational State Executive Committee. When they organize and elect a Treasurer, President and Secretary, we will abide by the decision of a majority, but we cannot nor will not recognise the meetings, doings, etc., as set forth by the very small minority of four of its members, to assume the business of the whole

Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—A large meeting was held this evening at the Congregational Church which was presided over by Frederick Douglass, on the subject of civil rights. Among other letters, the following was received from Vice President Colfax:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

DEAR SIR: Having voted recently in the Senate upon the question of civil rights, to which you refer, need not make any extended statement as to my views upon it; for actions speak more loudly than mere words. But if that vote needed justification, as it does not, the traveling experiences of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Douglass, Sr., in the *National New Era*, would be its fullest vindication. If orderly, sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its Constitution under the law to obtain food and lodging at public hotels, like "the rest of mankind," or even average accommodations on railroad trains after paying first-class fares, we should either acknowledge in Constitution and Equality, or should insist on that obedience to it by all, and protection under it to all, which are alike the right and the duty of the humblest as well as the most influential throughout the land.

Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FRED. DOUGLASS, Jr., and others committee.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Jas. M. Swank, Esq. Chief Clerk Department of Agriculture, Washington City, for the "Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture, for March and April, 1872."

[From the New York Sun, Weekly Times, May 19.]

New York Colored Republican Convention.

TROY, N. Y., May 8.—The colored Republicans of the State assembled in delegated Convention here to-day. The attendance was large, unusually so, and nearly every county in the State was represented. Elias P. Conover, of New York, was chosen temporary chairman, and a Committee on Credentials appointed. The delegates at the outset evidently regarded each other with mutual distrust, for some of the dissenters had been busily engaged in spreading a report that the representatives from the northern and western portions of the State had come prepared to sell out the Convention to Greeley. When Mr. Conover, in the course of his speech in accepting the Presidency, declared that the colored men of New York would remain true to the great Republican party and to Gen. Grant, this false impression was dissipated. At the mention of Gen. Grant's name every delegate present arose to his feet and gave utterance to demonstrations of approval. While the Committee on Credentials were preparing its reports the delegates reported the feeling among their constituents. Every man declared for Grant, and gave assurances that there would be no defection. W. H. Johnson, of Albany, was elected permanent President. In the course of his speech of acceptance, Mr. Johnson indorsed the Administration, and the applause that followed prevented him from proceeding for some minutes. At the session this evening committees on resolutions and address to the colored voters of the State were appointed. The Convention, after discussing the political situation, adjourned until to-morrow morning. The body is looked upon as one of the largest and ablest conventions of colored men ever seen in this State.

N. MEM.

TROY, May 9, 1872.—The Colored Republican Convention resumed business this morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. W. F. Butler, of New York, reported an address to the colored voters of the State, which concludes as follows:

We cannot but deprecate the unwise and unreasonable movement of the Liberal Republicans (so called) in their efforts to form a party upon the issue of universal amnesty. Such a party would be composed largely of those who have been recently in the habit of denouncing the Republican party as the embodiment of all political evils, and who have been in the habit of denouncing the Administration of President Grant as the most corrupt and tyrannical that ever existed

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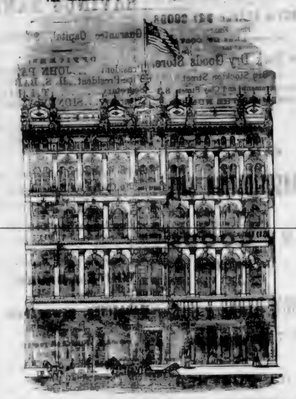
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Agents Colored Citizens and our Paper. [illegible] Sandwich Islands.

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Nothing daunted by the disaster that befel them in the blowing down of the already partly finished Coliseum, the Committee has issued their edict, and from the foundations, lying in a bed of splintered fragments of the great irons and the gigantic tower, another structure will arise wherein the enthusiastic projector of the festival will have ample scope to carry out his original designs, and the maddest to world an equal opportunity to realize their fondest hopes. Instead of disheartening the managers and contractors of the Jubilee, the downfall of a fraction of the incipient Coliseum has had the effect to develop the recuperative powers of the association and the pluck and energy of the heads of the several departments of the great undertaking. Great disappointment has been manifested that the building cannot be erected upon the plans from which it was commenced, but under the forced change of plans an edifice will be erected within the time remaining in which will be secure beyond peradventure.

The removal of the wreck of the labor of weeks was accomplished in a single day by a force of three hundred willing workers, each man of whom seemed to know his place, and without delay, the laborious task of disintegration and clearing away the debris was concluded. Much of the timber, it is found, can be wrought to advantage in the new structure, but the smaller lumber is shattered to such an extent as to be of no value except for kindling wood. The removal of the debris revealed the stationary steam engine of 300 horse power, which had been placed in position for the purpose of lifting the lumber for the completion of the tower, resembling very closely, as the owner, Mr. John McCrillis, truly said, "a cocked hat." The engine is valued at $800, and is damaged more or less. The pay roll on Saturday amounted to about $3,500.

Work will be commenced on the new Coliseum this morning, and will be pushed forward with all possible dispatch. The construction will be carried on at three points—both ends and the centre—simultaneously, and two gangs of workmen are to be employed. One will commence work at four o'clock in the morning and continue until noon, when they will be relieved by a force who will work until eight o'clock in the evening. By this means the contractors and the Committee feel assured that they can multiply the rapidity of the progress at least four-fold. Calcium lights, by the reflection of which a portion of the work of constructing the Exposition building in Paris in 1867 was done, will be employed, and a test of their application will be made by the Executive Committee at 8½ o'clock this evening. The roof of the building now to be erected will probably be about twenty five feet less in height, than that the gale of Friday evening cut short. It will be sustained by three hundred pillars, sixty feet long, into which the timbers supporting the roof will be fastened in the same manner as in the first Coliseum.

The foundations, it will be borne in mind, are already prepared; piles are driven, and a large quantity of available lumber is on the site; and the only variance from the structure originally agreed upon will be the loss of the circ story and the substitution of crest instead of arched roof supports. Outside ornamentation will be omitted, as no time can be lost in the consideration and preparation of details for more effect. The greatest confidence is expressed in the ability of the contractors to complete their work; and the public may rely upon the successful accomplishment of their previous anticipations.

The disaster has had the effect not only of uniting all connected with the Jubilee in even greater determination to achieve success, but it has concentrated the sympathy of the public in regard to the matter. The unlooked-for enthusiastic and the ardent friends of the measure more earnest than ever. Several encouraging and enthusiastic letters and telegrams from distinguished musicians and public men abroad were received on Friday and Saturday.

The number of visitors to the grounds yesterday was even greater than at any time before the disaster. From early morn till late at night crowds of people were up to the Back Bay in the face of clouds of dust, and wandered about among piles of disjointed and shattered timbers, lamenting the disappearance of the noble structure.

The rehearsal of the Boston chorus will take place this week in Rumstead Hall, each section meeting on its customary evening. All four sections will rehearse together at Music Hall, Friday evening, May 10. Tuesday evening, May 9, the Handel and Haydn Society, and the choral societies of Jamaica Plain, Lynn and Salem will rehearse "Israel in Egypt," in this city.

The names of the artists who had up to Saturday last signified their acceptance of Dr. Tourjee's invitation to join the body known as the "Bouquet of Artists," are as follows:

Sopranos—Miss Jennie Busk, Ill. R. H. Carter, Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mrs. George R. Cooper, Mrs. Rosina Howson, Miss Sarah E. Stackpole and Mrs. J. F. West.

Altos—Mrs. Charles A. Barry, Mrs. C. H. Whiting, Mrs. Jennie Kempton, Miss Julia A. Wells and Miss Sarah Poole.

Tenors—W. H. Fessenden, S. B. Ball, D. F. Fitts, G. W. Hasselwood, D. Cobb and C. Cobb.

Basses—A. C. Rider, G. W. Dudley, Wm. Hamilton, H. F. Powers, Louis Edson, Gustavus F. Hall and Edward Hermanson.

The delivery of season tickets to subscribers was continued through the three days ending Saturday, and the regular sale (of season tickets only) will be opened by Mr. Peck at the office of Music Hall this morning.

An advertisement calls the attention of householders in Boston and vicinity, and also of persons intending to be present at the Jubilee, to the fact that an office in connection with the Bureau of accommodations has been opened at the Jubilee headquarters, Music Hall building. Messrs. Edward Sands, Chas. W. Slack and Henry Mason constitute the Committee on the Bureau of Accommodation, and O. T. Simonds has been placed in charge of the office. A circular will be issued in a few days and distributed about the city with a blank form, to be filled out and returned in cases where lodgings or board can be furnished. The bureau is intended, of course, for the accommodation of those who desire to be boarded or lodged during the Jubilee season outside the hotels. The public houses must inevitably be crowded, and the bureau will supply a public want.—*Boston Journal, April 29th.*

From the Associated Press Dispatches.

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.

HOUSE.—The motion of Poland to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill extending the Ku-Klux Act until the end of the next regular session, was rejected; yeas 94, nays 108; all the Democrats and twenty-two Republicans voting in the negative. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Blair of Michigan, Burchard, Cotton, Donnan, Farnsworth, Garfield, Goodrich, Hale, Hay of Illinois, Kellogg of Connecticut, Low, McCrary, Morphis, Peters, Sheldon, Smith of Vermont, Strong, Houghton, Whiteley, and Willard.

Poland said, if a majority had voted in the affirmative he would have reported the House bill, which is identical with the Senate bill, and which a majority would pass, but the vote disclosing the fact that a majority was against the bill, he would not report the House bill unless further instructed by the Committee.

The motion of Maynard to suspend the rules and pass the Senate Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, was negatived by a vote of 113 to 83, not two thirds of the affirmative, by a strict party vote.

WASHINGTON, May 28th.—The defeat of the Ku-Klux bill in the House to-day had an important bearing on the question of final adjournment of Congress. The understanding having been that if the vote disclosed that a majority was in favor of the measure, the Senate would not act on the concurrent resolution for final adjournment on the 30th of June, but allow Congress to adjourn to-morrow, to be recalled by proclamation; but so large a Republican vote against the bill changed the programme.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed in this city, in Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Toledo, and Nashville, and in all other cities and large towns in the west in the usual manner.

Dispatches from all the principal cities and towns in the East state that the day was generally observed.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the ceremony of decorating soldiers' graves in the various cemeteries in New York and Brooklyn was observed to-day in a befitting manner, by a procession of the Grand Army of the Republic marching down Broadway to South Ferry, where they divided and proceeded to the different cemeteries, and strewed the graves of their fallen comrades with flowers and evergreens.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Decoration Day was observed here by all classes of citizens. The Government and District offices were all closed. The House of Representatives took a recess from half past twelve till evening. Thousands of persons were gathered at the Arlington grounds, were profusely decorated. On the main stand were seated President Grant, the Secretaries of War and Navy, the Postmaster-General, Mori, the Japanese Minister, with Iwakura and others of the Japanese Embassy. Generals Banks and Meiggs, Consul Perry, and other persons of note. General Banks delivered the principal oration, and Representative Moore, of Illinois, also delivered an address. There were the usual concomitants of music, vocal and instrumental.

THE champion of Louisville, Ky., is a young woman, who, at an entertainment, recently, offered to whip any young man in the room, and the challenge was not accepted.

A MAN named Clark, in Cold Spring, near Otis, Mass., March 23d, accidently shot and killed his sister, aged twenty-three years, and wounded her daughter, six years old, so that amputation of her arm was necessary.

From the Philadelphia Christian Recorder May 11th

African M. E. Conference.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church re-assembled at 9 A.M.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Conference took a recess to enable the committee to visit Senator Sumner.

The committee formed in line headed by Bishop Campbell of the New England conference, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Sumner, where they were invited into the parlor, Senator Sumner soon making his appearance.

Rev. J. A. Handy then introduced the committee to Mr. Sumner, after which Dr. Revels made the following address:

HONORABLE SENATOR:—Sir: We have been appointed a committee by the Baltimore Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church to extend to you their friendly greetings and cordial good will. We as a church have had an independent existence of upwards of fifty years. We represent a membership of about 100,000 laymen and about 2,000 pastors and seven bishops. Our efforts have been to extend the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom among our oppressed people. We have not only carried to them the words of eternal life, but have striven to elevate them to all that pertains to the interest of humanity. We have had to contend against fearful odds. Negroid, indeed, were these odds, that had not God raised up help for us, then would we have labored in vain.

But He who is not blind to the ever-raging conflict between right and wrong, looked upon us, and His great heart of love caused us help in the very moment of deepest distress. As chief among those whom God sent to plead for us, we recognize you, honorable Senator, who for long and weary years, amid the sneers and jeers of our enemies, have stood almost alone. To doubt the sincerity of your motives would be to question the recognized integrity of our common humanity. To make such a sad departure and show this want of faith, is far from our purpose, as it is our pride and hope that we are still privileged to account Charles Sumner the unflinching friend of our outraged humanity.

In paying our respects to you, sir, and the reports of our whole conference, our main thought is too fortify you in your good impression of humanity. This faith in humanity, sir, has been the secret of your lifelong warfare against oppression; and were we, sir, to fail in showing our gratitude, it might give you occasion to conclude that one part of humanity, at least, was not to be esteemed as precious as the gold. For this, Mr. Senator, you have ever contended, and be it far from us to cause your faith to fail. We do still hold you in grateful remembrance, and among the pleasant duties of our life will be to teach our children to revere the name while living, and bless the memory when dead, of the immortal Charles Sumner.

Mr. Sumner, in reply to Dr. Revels, said he was glad to meet the committee, and that he felt gratified that his services to the colored people are appreciated by them. In the future, as in the past, he intended to keep as steady to the line of duty as the needle to the pole, and in him they would always find a friend. He then read the speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln at Gettysburg, and counseled them to go back to their people and demand equal rights. He urged upon the committee the necessity of education, and advised them to see that their children are not brought up in ignorance.

Mr. Sumner then took each of the committee by the hand and bid them God's speed in the great work in which they are engaged, after which they retired to the church, when the Conference re-assembled and the committee reported on their visit.

Zion General Conference.

The General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church met in Shiloh Church at Prince and Marion streets, New York City, May 1st, Bishop S. T. Jones, Chairman of the Board of Bishops, presiding. As only a small number of delegates were present, the Conference adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning, after effecting a temporary organization. The Board of Bishops of the same church held an informal meeting at the parsonage of the Bleecker street Zion Church, and determined to have nothing to do with the General Conference held under Bishop Jones, claiming that it could be legally held only in Charlotte, N. C., on the 19th of June next.

The Conference met at 10 A.M. Thursday. Bishop S. T. Jones in a lengthy address defended himself against charges of unconstitutional action, and laying the blame upon the Board of Bishops. Most of the session was taken up in discussing the right of the Conference to meet at this time and place. No definite conclusion was arrived at. The movement will probably result in serious estrangement in the Zion Church. The Board of Bishops are sustained in their action by the approval of eleven Conferences, while Bishop Jones has only the support of two, the Kentucky and New England Conferences. —*Philadelphia Christian Recorder.*

Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, May 30th.

Mr. Editor:

The wind is from the South, fresh, and would be pleasant if it was not for the dust, which actually blinds one. The water wagon is out endeavoring to allay the dust. We had a very light sprinkling shower this morning at about a quarter of SIX A.M., but the wind soon dried it up. Summer Post, No. 3, G. A. R., marched in procession to decorate the graves of their departed Comrades. The Sacramento Zouaves acted as a part of an escort. On the 20th of May at half-past five o'clock a Portuguese, named James Silva, was whitewashing at the C. P. R. R. machine shops, the plank on which he was standing, about 70 feet high from the floor, broke. In falling he struck a beam with his chin, breaking his neck, and was picked up dead. The plank would not up to him by James William, who is acting as foreman for the whitewashers.

The trial of A. H. Lincoln is set for Wednesday, June 5th.

The Zoo-Zoos are preparing for a grand time on June 3d. O.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we have been informed, that funds belonging to our private estates are on deposit at the Bank of California, and whereas, we will not allow the expenditure or waste of any our private or Imperial funds without our signature in writing thereto; now, therefore, we Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that a statement be made public, showing the affairs of the bank and also our private and Imperial accounts, under penalty of dissolving the present directory and the appointment of another.

ALEX. DUMAS has made some very profitable speculations since the Franco-German war, and is now considered one of the richest literary men of his age in Paris. His present opinion is that fortune is better than fame; that most men find it so after forty years.

The African M. E. Zion Church.

At the closing session of the New York Conference, the proposed union of the Zion Church with the Methodist Episcopal Church was denounced in strong terms by several speakers.

Dr. J. P. Johnson, one of the Commissioners sent to Philadelphia in 1869 to confer with others upon the union, said that he was in favor of union in the abstract, but there were grounds for apprehension that his race would reap but little benefit from it, if the spirit shown by the other parties to the contract was to be taken as an index. It did seem to him that every concession was expected from the colored side.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted:

As there have been repeated offers made to the members of this Conference by certain parties of the Methodist Episcopal Church to induce the best men in this Convention to leave and become identical with them.

Resolved, That it has become the duty of the Conference to express our disapprobation of this course on the part of certain members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, particularly as there are Commissioners appointed by both churches to legislate for the union of the same; said course being detrimental to the actions of the contemplated effort to consummate the union aforesaid, and is also directly opposed to the arrangement agreed upon.

The following was also adopted:

Whereas, It has become the duty of the Church to take high grounds on the side of virtue, and both publicly and privately to attack sin of every description; and,

Whereas, Among the evils that we are compelled to fight are rum, Sabbath-breaking and policy-playing, which bring poverty, dishonesty and misery among our people; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as ministers of Christ, use every effort to destroy these great evils and drive them from our midst, by preaching, advising and every other available means to exterminate them and destroy their influence.

A circular published and circulated by Bishop S. T. Jones, was read and caused considerable discussion. The circular calls for a meeting of the African Methodist General Conference in New York, May 1, 1872. It alleges that some of the elders, ministers and members of the A. M. E. Zion Church, in connection with the Zion Church *Advocate*, have misled the African Methodists by directing them to meet in Charlotte, N. C., on the 19th, 1872. The General Conference, when it adjourned in Washington, D. C., 1868, Bishop Jones says, did so to meet in New York, May 1st, 1872. It is the time and place fixed for Commissioners from this Church to treat with Commissioners of the M. E. Church relative to a union.

Those who meet in New York, he says, will constitute the only legal Conference.

After the reading of the pamphlet several members spoke upon the subject, and Elder Bailey, of the Baltimore Conference, at consider able length.

The following resolution was offered, and laid on the table:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that Bishop S. T. Jones, by his articles published in *Our National Progress* and also in his circular, has adopted a course of conduct unbecoming a minister of Christ and a preacher of peace, and has by this course dishonored the office to which he has been elevated, by the language he has used toward his brethren who occupy a similar position. A Committee of five were appointed to carefully consider Bishop Jones' circular and prepare a reply to it for the action of the Conference.

The Conference adjourned to meet in Jersey City on the third Wednesday in May, 1872.—*Philadelphia Christian Recorder.*

THE manners which are neglected as small things, are often those which decide men for or against you.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, June 1st. 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Defeat of Carpenter's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

As will be seen by telegraphic dispatches of the 29th inst. the House of Representatives, by a vote of 118 to 83 (less than two-thirds) refused to suspend the rules to pass Carpenter's Civil Rights Bill, which it is said was a strict party vote. This vote indicates the prejudice that yet exists against extending equal civil rights to colored citizens. As it required but 18 more votes, or 131, to make the requisite two-thirds over the minority, it remains to be seen when the detailed news reaches us by mail, and an analysis of votes are taken, whether there were not eighteen or more Republican members who absented themselves or dodged. If it proves to be so, let the colored citizens of every State make a special note of the fact that we are on the eve of one of the greatest Presidential elections which the Republic has ever had.

When members of a party will not come up to the standard and principles of the party to which they belong, and to whom they owe their elevation or election, and are permitted to betray a constituency without a word of rebuke from such constituency, it must be regarded that such constituency endorses their action. Hence, for self protection and self respect, all the colored citizens living in any Congressional District, in this or any other State, must pay especial attention to the nominees presented for Congress. While tariffs and other questions of political economy may be of sufficient importance to those who enjoy wealth, to have their preferences for a certain candidate, the colored citizens must know before they cast their ballot whether such a man's principles predominate with colorphobia or not. *i. e.*, is he in favor, or is he not in favor of colored citizens having their full civil rights, or will he vote for a supplementary civil rights bill as liberal as that of Hon. Charles Sumner's. This standard they must be brought up to by every colored constituent, or don't give them your vote. Rather let him be defeated, as sometimes they are, by probably less than one hundred votes, than go to Congress by your hundred or so votes which often times turns the scale, than defiantly insult you directly with his treachery toward your rights, and the betrayal of the principles of his party.

The vote in the House, on Wednesday last should be accepted as a key-note of alarm to colored citizens generally, inasmuch as the Amnesty bill had been so enthusiastically passed by the Republican party. The remedy must not be sought for outside of the Republican party, but in it. Our aim must not be to give aid and comfort to the enemy to defeat the party. It must be to defeat such nominees in the respective Congressional Districts, as are but wolves in sheep's clothing, and who at heart are opposed to the enactment or passage of any law which will give to us our full civil rights. As all believe that President Grant would have signed the bill, if passed, we cannot attribute its defeat to him.

We are aware that the Republicans have not a two-thirds working majority in the present House, but out of the eighteen absentees, part of them probably were Democrats, and we believe that if the Republican members had all been present when the vote was taken they could have overcome the requisite two-thirds vote to have taken the bill out of its regular order and passed it as quickly as they did the Amnesty bill. If twenty-two Republican members holted on the extension of the Ku-Klux Act, a Republican measure, it is reasonable to suppose some of those "weakened" the same day on the Supplementary Civil Rights bill. The Amnesty bill, the Ku-Klux extension bill, and the Supplementary Civil Rights bill were understood as compromise measures to pardon the rebels, and at the same time give further protection to freedmen, and full civil rights to all colored citizens, and to have meeted out full justice one should not have been passed without being accompanied by the other. To have passed the Civil Rights bill without that of Amnesty every Radical Republican, white or colored, outside of Congress would have been opposed to such one sided action. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill, which is the only hope for the extension of full civil rights to all citizens, without regard to race, color, etc., by the defeat of Carpenter's modified bill, will be renewed in December.

An Error.

The *Elevator* of last week says: "We," meaning the *Elevator* and the four San Francisco members of the Educational State Executive Committee "are collecting, etc," (meaning the proposed fund to make a test case for equal common school privileges) under the authority of the "Educational Executive Committee." Why disguise the thing under that name? As the Stockton Convention created no such Committee, and *did* create a State Educational Executive Committee, why not tell the people that the said State Educational Executive Committee, which is composed of twenty-five or thirty members, has not yet authorized any collections, and whatever collections have thus far been made were made by the assumption or presumption of the four San Francisco members of the General Committee.

As these are the real facts of the case, and as it is the desire of all to see everything done correctly and "above board," it is a duty incumbent upon us, as also upon every member of the General Committee, to see to it that those who have contributed and those who may contribute to the local San Francisco organization may not be misled by a misstatement of the facts.

PIC-NIC.—The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society will give their first annual Pic-Nic on Monday next, at the University Site, Berkley, about four and a half miles north of Oakland. The grounds are to be reached by excursion cars which will convey persons direct to the grounds for 12½ cents each way. Children half price from Oakland. Every variety of amusements will be upon the grounds. Persons in adjacent neighborhoods are especially invited. This Society, which is one of the most creditable among the colored citizens on the Pacific Coast, make this effort to please their patrons and friends, as well as to benefit the treasury of their Association. The Pic-Nic is promised to be attended by the families of the most respectable among us. We advise all our friends to go.

THE San Francisco Circus and Roman Hippodrome has been crowding nightly. This is one of the best combinations in the United States, and compises equestrian, acrobatic performers, and wonderfully trained horses and ponies. The redoubtable Jem Mace, in his Statuary acts, delights the most fastidious.

P. KELLY, the renowned Prize and Theatrical Boot and Shoe manufacturer, had just received a new stock of ladies' and misses' Gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin Boots. S. W. corner Bush, and Kearny streets.

THE Berger Family will give their unexcelled performance this afternoon and evening for the last time.

The Educational State Executive Committee.

Due notice will be given through the columns of this paper when and where a meeting of the above-named body will be held for the purpose of organizing and electing officers, namely—a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer of the General Committee, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought forward for consideration. Also, to adopt such practical plans as will secure a concess of purpose to accomplish the obtaining of full civil rights in the public schools of this State.

A meeting of the General Committee is highly necessary to hear the reports of the business thus far done by the local committees of San Francisco and Sacramento. Members of the General Committee who desire their names attached to the call for a meeting of the General Committee when made, are requested to send their names to the PACIFIC APPEAL office immediately on receipt of this notice.

We must have united action. The Presidential election is fast approaching. Congress is about adjourning, leaving the question of our full civil rights undecided. For self-respect and self-protection, as citizens of this Republic, we must cast our votes as a unit on the *right* side.

There are important reasons why the General Committee should meet at the earliest possible time.

The following comprise the Educational State Executive Committee appointed by the authority of the Educational State Convention, held at the City of Stockton in October last:

Sacramento—Aaron L. Jackson, James H. Hubbard, Charles H. McDougall.

San Francisco—P. A. Bell, E. A. Clark, S. Peneton, H. M. Collins, P. Anderson.

San Joaquin—J. B. Sanderson, R. H. Miner, Wm. Robinson, Stockton.

Santa Clara County—P. W. Casey, San Jose.

Yuba County—E. P. Dupior, Marysville.

Butte County — Peter Powers, Chico.

Sierra County—John Johnson, Downieville.

El Dorado County—James Price, Placerville.

Merced County—A. E. Tally, Snelling.

Mariposa County—Louis A. Monroe, Mariposa; P. Battis.

Nevada County — Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley; E. Booth, Nevada City.

Tuolumne County—Wm. Sugg, Sonora.

Amador County—G. Hawkins, Jackson.

Colusa County.—A. Pinchard, Colusa.

Tehama County—Charles H. Delvecchio, Red Bluff; N. Balch, Tehama.

Santa Cruz—Joseph Smallwood, Santa Cruz.

Napa County—J. S. Hatton, Napa City.

Solano County—Wilson Dixon, Vallejo.

Sonoma County.— George W. Miller Petaluma.

Yolo County—Basil Campbell, Cachoville.

Shasta County.—William Johnson, Shasta.

GUERIN & SON'S Fashionable Boot and Shoe Emporium, 327 and 329 Bush street, have just received another of the finest stocks of ladies' and misses' Gaiters and gentlemen's fine fashioned Boots, to be retailed at the very lowest prices.

NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT.—This restaurant will remove from 329 Clay to 627 Merchant street, between Kearny and Montgomery, on Monday next, June 3d. Meals will be served at all hours with the finest luxuries the market affords, at lowest possible prices. Messrs. Rose & Harris, Proprietors.

M. SICHEL'S Dry Goods Store, 1008 Stockton street, is the place for cheap Dry Goods.

THE NEW YORK Dry Goods Store, No. 813 Stockton Street, is stocked with every variety of Spring and Summer styles of ladies' wear at the lowest cash prices.

(Written for the Pacific Appeal.)

Decoration Day.

The Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, with their numerous friends and military escort (the Brannan Guard), assembled at their Armory on New Montgomery street last Thursday, where they formed in line and marched through a few principal streets on their route to the cemetery, to pay a token of respect to the memory of the noble soldiers who sacrified their lives in the defence of their country. All the public buildings and many dwelling houses displayed the national emblem at half-mast. At the cemetery, quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen had surrounded the plat. The members of the Grand Army formed a hollow square inside the enclosure, around the monument of the lamented Baker, which was tastefully draped with mourning. The exercises were extremely imposing and impressive, and many a tear freshened the beautiful floral offerings strewn upon the graves of those who died fighting for the flag which now drooped in honor to their heroism. The ceremony of the decoration of the graves of the dead soldiers, is one which we hope never to see forgotten by Americans, and is but the proper tribute of a grateful nation to pay to the gallant and brave men who never quailed before the whizzing bullet or the gleaming bayonet of those whose traitorous design to sever the the Union and trample the Stars and Stripes in the dust, they so nobly gave up their lives to defeat. After a prayer at the plat by the Chaplain, T. R. Mott, Captain H. A. Gorley delivered the following

ORATION:

Comrades and Fellow-Citizens—It has been the custom in all times, among civilized nations, to have posthumous ceremonies over those who died for their country, and to perpetuate their deeds unto coming generations. This beautiful custom of annually celebrating the warrior dead had its origin from the traditions of the mystic past, before history was written. Homer, amid the turs of his Illiad, strewed the sweet forget-me-nots on the tombs of his heroes. By a law of Lycurgus, soldiers who lost their lives in battle were burried with green boughs over them, and honored with an oration in their praise. The more beautiful and poetic custom of strewing flowers over the graves of soldiers is likewise ancient. The grief-stricken, sorrowing, misguided and conquered people of the South revived this beautiful custom, and annually the sons and daughters of those who fell in the "lost cause" make their pilgrimage to the graves of their loved ones. These impressive ceremonies have become national, and to-day are observed all over the land; and as the bitter passions and hate of our times are being effaced by Time's mellowing influence, the graves of Rebel and Union soldiers are alike strewn with flowers. It is well that it is so. The wise and humane act of Congress, in extending the right hand of fellowship to our erring brothers of the South, by placing their wandering feet once more in the paths that lead to the common shrine of Liberty and Union, to love of country and obedience to law, is fully appreciated by those who stood the shock of Rebel steel, and there are none who applaud this magnanimous and patriotic act more than those who checked the Rebel charge. The soldiers of the North and South understand one another. They have met upon the same field; they have argued face to face, and some have been locked together in death's embrace.

It is their unanimous verdict that there be no more letting of fraternal blood, but desire the late opposing hosts of their countryen united and mingling their tears in common on this our holy Decoration Day. It needs no explanation why this vast assemblage to-day; these mournful dirges and solemn peal of the minute gun, these wreaths of beautiful flowers freshened by tears: this towering monument with its significant inscriptions, that tell plainly we are standing on hallowed ground; and these monster guns with voices hushed in the stillness of peace, are guarding, as it were, the last, long bivouac of the Nation's dead. Here, beneath this marble shaft, our comrades are mustered out, who, but a few short years ago; were amid the smoke and havoc of battle, sweating drops of blood, that you and yours might to-day and for all time enjoy the boon of freedom bequeathed by our fathers. Here, in the shadow of this monument, is the orator, statesman, patriot: soldier and leader of the forlorn hope of Ball's Bluff—the lamented Baker. We bend over his grave that from the mouldering bones of this heroic christian we may catch inspiration and energy for the duties that devolve upon us as American citizens. Here, too, lies Steele, who swept the southwest and planted the banner of the Republic upon the ramparts of the rebellion; Ringgold of the old army; McGarry of the California Volunteers; and those who were with Grant in the Wilderness, with Meade at Gettysburg, Hooker above the clouds, Sheridan in the valley, and Sherman to the sea.

Oh! Baker and Steele; oh! patriots dead, assist us to-day, on this your eternal camping ground, to renew our love and devotion to the country, the flag, and the laws you honored while living, and died defending. Oh! Columbia, thy sons may die, but thy memory never; there is no spot in thy territory from whence comes no voice to perpetuate thy name. From the shores where Occidental waters roll in peaceful majesty, over the land to Orient wheel, there goes up one ceaseless voice—that of Columbia's dead.

Come, then, citizens of the land—irrespective of race or color—gather around the spot made sacred by the ashes of the Nation's dead, and drop, yea, plant with us the passion flower upon the green sod, and brighten it with your tears.

A salute of minute guns were fired at the end of the ceremonies by the artillery. The mournful, but onerous duties, having been completed by sympathising hearts and willing hands, the procession returned to the city with the solemn scene engraven upon the minds of each and everyone in characters indelible. A. M.

LETTERS.—F. D., Maria Co.: R. J. F., Sacramento.

To the care of this office, Mrs. M. J. Morton.

PUB. DOGS.—We are obligations to the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, for a supply of public documents.

THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO CIRCUS

—AND—

Roman Hippodrome.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THIS Unrivaled Establishment has with great care and expense inaugurated this, the Great Show of 1872, with the attention of traveling from the Pacific to the Atlantic Slope, and to compete in friendly rivalry for the palm of superiority with any Circus they may meet.

ENGAGEMENT OF JEM MACE,

Champion of England and America, who has, at the Alcazar, Theatre, London, at Niblo's Theatre and the Academy of Music, New York, given his Great Impersonations of Roman and Grecian Statuary, acknowledged by the Sculptors of the Old and New World to be the most perfectly formed man living, will make his first appearance on

WEDNESDAY EVENG, MAY 29th.

This Great Entertainment gives the greatest satisfaction to its patrons of any amusement that has ever been placed before any audience, and has been acknolged by the Press, the Public and the Profession to be, in every respect, superior to any and all other performances ever given.

Third Week—GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE. To-day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock P. M. Children half price. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock. Performance to commence one hour after. Reserved seats can be secured at the Box Office, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and at the Circus from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price to all parts of the house except reserved seats.

The Great Matthews Family.

Ten in number, who have been for a number of years acknowledged the Best Artistes in the Profession.

The Horses and Ponies surpass anything ever seen in a similar establishment. Their training being perfect, they have no superiors, no equals.

All patrons may depend on witnessing the

BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH!

We perform all we advertise, the programme of each performance being faithfully carried out.

☞ No Increase of Prices.

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

ALPHA SALOON,

No. 313 Sutter Street.

VALLEJO.

LEWIS H. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

The finest assortment of Wines, Liquors, etc., always on hand. Persons visiting VALLEJO will find this a pleasant place of resort.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

A GRAND

FANCY DRESS BALL

Will be given on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3d, 1872,

For the Benefit of

UNCLE BILLY WAUCH,

—AT—

MOZART HALL, (Post Street.)

WANTED—A situation by a competent and steady man capable of cooking or house work. No objection to the country. Apply at this office.

GRAND PICNIC

—OF THE—

SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES,

(CAPTAIN HUGH EMORY)

—AT—

East Park,

On Monday, June 3d, 1872.

The splendid quadrille band of Church & Jones will furnish the music for the Dancing.

Cars will run to and from the Park at all hours.

Target shooting for prizes will be one of the many and varied amusements.

INFORMATION WANTED!

PETER JOHNSON, formerly of Lewistown, Del., and Baltimore, Md., is anywhere in the State, or will soon be coming, his wife desires to know. Will any one confer a favor by informing his brother, recently arrived in this city. Address, DAVID JOHNSON, Pacific Appeal Office, S. F.

PICNIC

—AT—

University Site, Berkely.

THE

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY

Will give their First Annual Picnic on

MONDAY, JUNE 3d, 1872,

—AT—

University Site,

BERKELY

The Committee pledge themselves to the Public that the spot selected for this Picnic, at Berkely, is unsurpassed by any in the State, and we can safely say that it is NATURE'S GARDEN. The beautiful hills, valleys, shady groves, and cool and refreshing streams, with the delightful picturesque and beautiful scenery, have established this pleasure resort as the favorite place for pic-nics of all kind to make the trip truly great and unquestionably gorgeous to behold.

The music selected for the occasion is of the highest order, and will please the most fastidious taste.

The regulations will be as follows:

The Steamer El Capitan, Oakland Ferry, connecting with the cars, will lead the Company at the Mission, corner of Broadway and Seventh streets, Oakland, during the excursion, and will convey them direct to the grounds.

The Steamer for leaving San Francisco to meet the excursion, will be as follows:

Leaving San Francisco at 9:30 and 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

Leaving Oakland for San Francisco at 12 M. and 10, 2:30, 4:30, 7:30, 6:30 P.M.

The Fare for the Round Trip will be Fifty Cents.

Children under twelve years of age Twenty-Five Cents.

Admission to Grounds, Fifty Cents. Children under twelve years of age, Twenty-Five Cents.

N. B.—The Committee will furnish everyone with a Ticket, which will be allowed on the grounds unless they have presented one, which must be worn on the left breast. These badges can be procured from the Secretary. Arrangements only, are will be present to-day, that no disappointment will occur.

REMEMBER THAT FEEL THEY CANNOT COMELY WITH THE RULES BELOW, ARE REQUESTED TO KEEP AWAY.

No liquors will be allowed on the grounds.

All fire arrangements will be furnished at city prices.

During the day there will be several valuables raffled off, consisting from the choice articles, as per list.

J. R. WILSON,
W. J. PAYNE,
W. H. BLAKE,
H. PERKINS,
CHARLES EPPS,
A. LONEY,
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Committee of Arrangements.

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE,

830 Washington Street.

NEAR MONTGOMERY

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Etc., Etc.,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ Call and Examine.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or on the interior, at the

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE Rooms and has located them on the S. W. corner of Montgomery and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

Grand Social 4th of July Levee.

The members of Olive Branch, Wethington and Mosaic Lodges F. and A. M., will give a grand Social Levee on the evening of July 4th.

Full particulars will be given in due time, by the following committee of arrangements:

J. E. Francis; Wm. H. Blake; M. A. Phipps; R. A. Hall; James H. Riker; S. H. Morris; Charles H. Fisher; R. B. Schofield; John Harris.

MASONIC NOTICE.—To the Lodges and Brothers in Union, and under the Jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. A. Y. Masons, for the State of California, are hereby notified that this Grand Lodge will open and hold its seventeenth annual communication on Thursday at 10 o'clock A.M., June 20th, 1872, at Masonic Hall, N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

By order,

GEORGE CUTTER, G. M.

BARNEY FLETCHER, G. Sec'y.

San Francisco, May 18th, 1872.

Republican National Convention.

OFFICIAL CALL OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican Party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

Each State is authorized to be represented in the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is authorized to send two delegates.

In calling this convention, the committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations in the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Governmental economy has been illustrated by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties, and emigration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognised. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and property in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the National Constitution; the privileges and immunities of American citizenship have become a part of the organic law, and a liberal policy has been adopted towards all who engaged in the rebellion. Complications in foreign relations have been adjusted in the interest of peace throughout the world, while the national honor has been maintained. Compulsion has been exposed, offenders punished, responsibility enforced, safeguards established, and now, as heretofore, the Republican party stand pledged to correct all abuses and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the citizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Mass., Chairman.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire, Secretary.

John A. Peters, Maine.
Lake P. Poland, Vermont.
L. B. Friezz, Rhode Island.
H. H. Starkweather, Connecticut.
James Gospill, New Jersey.
Wm. H. Kemble, Pennsylvania.
Howard M. Jenkins, Delaware.
B. R. Cowen, Ohio.
John Coburn, Indiana.
C. B. Farwell, Illinois.
Zachariah Chandler, Michigan.
J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Attwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.
Franklin Stearns, Virginia.
John Hubbard, West Virginia.
William Sloan, North Carolina.
Thos. W. Osborne, Florida.
L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina.
John Caldwell, Georgia.
James P. Stow, Alabama.
M. H. Southworth, Louisiana.
A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
R. F. Rice, Arkansas.
John B. Clark, Missouri.
A. A. Burton, Kentucky.
Horace Maynard, Tennessee.
E. B. Taylor, Nebraska.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
Jerome B. Chaffe, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

JOHN M. Barclay, the Journal Clerk of the Lower House of Congress, has held that position for over thirty years. He was the author of "Barclay's Digest," which is considered the best parliamentary manual ever published, and has been the prop and mainstar of the Speakers for many years. It is the deliberate opinion of the Speakers over Speakers of the House that for the past fifteen or twenty years Mr. Barclay has not had his equal as a parliamentarian.

A GRAND

FRUIT FESTIVAL

—AND—

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies on and at the GEORGE PEYSER, on JUNE 13th, 1872.

Particulars will be given in due time.

☞ The Committee of Ladies engaged in making arrangements for the above named entertainment are requested to meet on Monday evening, May 27th, at the Vestry of the Pacific Church, at 7½ o'clock, sharp.

By order of the President.

MRS. H. LEMOINE, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

An Entertainment will be given by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons for the State of California, June 24th, 1872. The programme will be given hereafter.

Committee of Arrangements:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, San Francisco:
Bro. G. A. Duval. Bro. E. Cooper.
Bro. Jos. Cary. Bro. J. A. Herber.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 2, Sacramento City:
Bro. J. Dunlap. Bro. Wm. Ross.
Bro. John Gale.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, San Francisco:
Bro. J. W. Jones. Bro. J. A. Reeder.
Bro. James Dunn. Bro. L. H. Berry.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 4, Nevada City:
Bro. D. D. Carter. Bro. John Adams.
Bro. Elijah Booth.

Lassen Marsh Lodge, No. 5, Sonora:
Bro. Wm. Sugg. Bro. Lewis G. Mail.
Bro. G. H. Ash.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, Virginia City, Nev.:
Bro. D. W. Sadler. Bro. C. Miner.
Bro. T. Lee.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, Portland, O.
Bro. Chas Graham. Bro. Anthony Dubois.
Bro. Mark A. Bell.

BARNEY FLETCHER, G. Sec'y.

San Francisco, May 16th, 1872.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.,

Has been refitted throughout, and is now under the management of

THE PROPRIETOR

OF THE

Occidental Hotel,

Montgomery, on the same street, with two Omnibus Lines, Stages, Cars, etc., passing the door.

Office Floor of Amusement are all

IN THIS HOTEL

Unless the greatest inhospitality for Families—and can accommodate 500 Guests.

Conches, with the number of the Hotel painted on the panels, in the Omnibus Lines, will be in waiting to convey guests to the Hotel FREE, and will run every part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Hack Drivers wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon

Board & Rooms per Day, $1.50, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. G. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

Consisting of

LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER:

1008

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co. SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

TO CANVASSERS.

WANTED—An Active Canvasser for a Life Insurance Company.

To an active, intelligent man, liberal terms will be given. Apply at No. 15 Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner Montgomery and California streets.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JESSE J. STEWART. CHARLES P. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOOD

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

No. 9 D. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

DR. J. S. PORTER,

PRIVATE MEDICAL

—AND—

Surgical Institute,

No. 115 M STREET,

Bet. 4th and 5th Streets. SACRAMENTO.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling

OUT THE

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Etc., Etc.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

THE

GRAND

CONSOLIDATION SALE

—OF—

DRY GOODS

STILL CONTINUES

AT

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7 Montgomery St.,

WITH

STILL FURTHER

REDUCTIONS

IN

THE PRICES

—OF—

ALL OUR GOODS.

AT

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7 Montgomery Street.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

Fifth Ave. Restaurant,

New Maryland Restaurant,

329 CLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened the popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to serve all their friends with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have returned with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.

may15-tf

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received from New York

THE BRANCH AGENCY OF

MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent

ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS

On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.

All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and gentlemen's underwear are out at a glance, and every accommodation.

Call if you do come who desire to purchase Patterns or have work Stockings, Gloves and Underwear Repaired.

The Patterns are put up in Monthly Publications, containing Designs for Braiding all kinds of Needle Work, etc. All orders promptly attended to.

Fifth Street,

Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.,

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

SECURITY

SAVINGS BANK.

Guarantee Capital, $3000,000.

OFFICERS:

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Vice-President..H. S. BABCOCK
Secretary.....T. P. BACON
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F. D. ATHERTON, J. FRIEDLANDER,
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Deposits Received. Ordinary and Term

No Charge for Entrance Fee.

Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities.

Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,

Opp. Bank of California. SAN FRANCISCO.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. sep13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. se13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burton's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—661 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Benton's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug18

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, April 29, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave SAN FRANCISCO,

LEAVE WHARF COR. of Front and Brannan streets (Pier No. 1), daily, at 12 o'clock M. on the 2nd and 17th of each month, (except when those days fall on Sunday, then on the following day) for PANAMA, touching at Victoria, Vancouver Island, connecting at Panama with steamers from ATLANTIC PORTS.

Also for ARIZONA, Capitola, Chualar, calling at SAN JOSE or GUATEMALA, ACAPULCA and PUNTA ARENAS, and connecting with Steamer RISING STAR, Steamer of the 18th, calls at MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO, and connecting steamer at KINGSTON, Jamaica.

Same Jet.—Steamer JAPAN, Capt. Freeman. Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, promptly at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Steamer for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

Same Jet.—Steamer ALASKA.

From May to October inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be dispatched on the 15th of every month—when the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail the preceeding Saturday.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Meiss' Wharf, Corner of Front and Brannan streets.

ELDRIDGE & HOWE, Agents.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Carrying the United States Mails.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS LINE WILL LEAVE

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO

LEAVING

San Francisco | San Diego | San Pedro | If She have for San Diego | If She have for San Pedro
May 10 | May 11 | May — | May 30
May 20 | May 21 | May 22 | June 9
June 1 | June 2 | June 3 | June 19
June 12 | June 13 | June 14 | June 29
June 22 | June 23 | June 24 | July 9
June 30 | July 1 | July 2 | July 19

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A.M.

PORTLAND

Once a Week—for times see special advertisement.

BURKE & and CRESCENT CITY,

On the 5th and 20th of each month, at 10 A.M.

The Steamer sailing on the 20 will extend her trip to Port Orford, Coos Bay and Umpqua River.

HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents,
317 Sansome street.

mar12-tf

FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND

AUSTRALIA

VIA HONOLULU.

☞ At Greatly Reduced Rates. ☜

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails,

Will dispatch their Steamer

MARIPOSA

For the above Ports, via Honolulu, on Saturday, June 8th, at 12 M.

Passengers booked through to Auckland, New Zealand, Sydney, New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria, and Brisbane, Queensland.

For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,

No. 410 Market St., San Francisco.

I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guarantee Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
sep13-tf.

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

22 & 23 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET,

Has taken the above favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence.

**MISS A. BURRI

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

The great work contains a storehouse of information that soon only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and see themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Robes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

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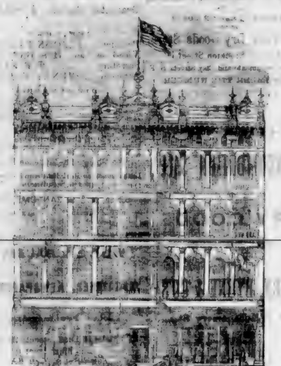
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Masonic.

BOSTON, MAY 25, 1872.

My dear Sir and Brother:

You are aware of the condition in which slavery and its accompaniments has placed our people, so that it is no small task to engage in any cause in their behalf, which is dependent upon them for its defence. You will therefore the more readily appreciate the joy I felt upon finding that you, away off on the Pacific Coast, should re-publish our letter to Brother J. G. Findel, that honored Mason and Philanthropist, (whose History of Freemasonry is the most reliable of anything of the kind now in existence, and should be in the hands of every Mason wishing to be correctly informed upon Ancient and Modern Masonry), who has accepted the position of Honorary Grand Master of our Grand Lodge, and who thanked me in a letter I received from him for that published letter addressed to him. Allow me to say here that I have on hand a large number of copies of my pamphlet not yet disposed of, and I would thank you very much if you would aid me in their disposal. Their value is seen in the fact that Grand Master Gardner has attempted a reply, to which the manuscript sent herewith is intended as an answer. Such of our white brothers, I may say among the learned of them, declare it to be worthy of publication, to say the least. Their extravant remarks in its favor I will not repeat.

My dear brother, you will allow me here to say that I thank you for the reproduction of the before-mentioned letter, and feeling, as I do, that there is one at least, though far away, that is ready and willing to lend a helping hand to aid in battling down the spirit of caste in our land, I am inspired with new hopes for my long suffering and struggling race.

That He, who watcheth the sparrow, may grant you success in your enterprise, is the earnest desire of

Yours, Fraternally,
LOUIS HAYDEN.

BRO. HAYDEN'S REVIEW.

During the progress of the anti-slavery struggle there was one mistake made by the enemies of our race. They were continually renewing the agitation by attempting to bolster up the wrong, and in each attempt they lost ground. These wrong-doers continue now as then in the same way. Witness: G. M. Gardner of Massachusetts, who, in 1870, delivered an address, portions of which we recited in our letter to Bro. J. G. Findel, of Leipzig, Germany, which you have so generously republished, now continues the agitation in a valedictory address before the Grand Lodge of Mass., February 27th, 1871. We think his last effort sinks the Mason of Massachusetts still deeper in the mire.

This fact will be apparent when you perceive that it is an attempt to legalize Henry Price and his pretentions in 1733. But the Past Grand Master is a lawyer, and we may here say that none but a lawyer of eminence would to-day undertake such a hopeless task as that of trying to make the Mob of 1733 a regular Masonic Lodge. I say *Mob*, because it committed violence upon the Masonic system of our country.

A Mason inspired by the principles that should control him would utterly refuse to engage therein, for his conduct and actions are to be controlled by Truth. Now since Henry Price was a Masonic fraud, all attempts to defend his fraudulent actions must be conducted, as we think, at the expense of Truth, since G. M. Gardner sets out on the tip-toe of his pamphlet a portrait of Henry Price, and between pages 4 and 5 is to be found pictured his monument as seen in Townsend in this State. Why this display of pictures? The reasons are obvious. Why did he not add to his illustrations by giving us a portrait of Viscount Montacute—a living Mason of MUSE as the ordinary temple of the *Standard Flavoring Extracts* of the Pacific Coast.

Grand Master, after a quotation from Bancroft's History, setting forth the beauty of Truth, he is forced to admit as follows (which admission is an acknowledgment of all we have claimed and that was): "that Henry Price was unknown to the Grand Lodge of England (G. M. Gardner's address, page 19)" The records and archives of the Grand Lodge of England have been examined, and no record or minute of the deputation of Price have been found. P. G. M. John T. Heard, when in London last year made a personal examination. Bro. John Hervey, G. Secretary, has kindly aided in the search, and W. Bro. Wm. Jas. Hughan most courteously offered his services, and upon a July day last Summer among the archives of his Grand Lodge. It will be satisfactory, and will amply repay for the trouble if we can find either correspondence or minutes which will throw any light upon the organization of our first Grand Lodge."

Now bear in mind the extravagant claims made by the Masons of America in behalf of this their mother Grand Lodge, of which Lodge and officer, not a word, syllable, or letter relating thereto can be found on the records of the Grand Lodge of England for the year 1733. And for the want of their Constitution by the authority of the Grand Lodge of England, we have and do charge them with being irregular and clandestine, and shall continue so to regard them until they shall have shown that they are regularly and legitimately constituted, as is required by Masonic law, to which we, as colored Masons, have conformed.

Notwithstanding this fatal admission, G. M. Gardner brings forward an argument based upon certain records found in the archives of the present Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and produces a dozen or more affidavits sworn to by the present, and one of the Past Grand Secretaries, but he has omitted the most important affidavit, which is necessary and should precede all others, and that is that the records from which he quotes are original and true. The authenticity of these records is denied by all familiar with the facts, and here is proof positive. We recite from a letter of Bro. Jacob Norton, published in the *American Freemason*, Feb. 15th, 1870, showing these records to have been in the handwriting of Charles Pelham, who wrote the original records of the Lodge of 1733, when he himself was not initiated into Masonry until Sept. 12th, 1744.

Now if these records are authentic, then Charles Pelham was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1733 to 1744, holding that office for the term of eleven years, before he was initiated into Masonry; and, furthermore, the book in which those records are found was not purchased until 1750. So you see the importance of the affidavit we require, affirming the originality of those records. Notwithstanding there may be Masons found who may alter dates, and thereby change the character or reliability of documents, no one has yet been found to give the required certificate. Until such is produced we shall receive nothing from the above records as being credible or true.

We here cite from the *American Freemason* of July 15th, 1870, Bro. Norton's letter which substantiates the facts.

OLD DOCUMENTS RECENTLY DISCOVERED COMPARED WITH THE MASSACHUSETTS RECORDS OF 1733.

Page 192, No. 16, of the *American Freemason* ..... About twelve months ago, we were asked to question the genuineness of Henry Price's commission. We inquired if the original commission of Henry Price was in existence, and were answered in the negative. We were asked if any other document survived the last century, and were answered "the original records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1733 are in existence." We were puzzled why Anderson in 1738 and Entick in 1756, mentioned the appointment of Tomlinson for America in 1736, and why they were silent about Price in 1733. And again, Bro. C. W. Moore, in his life of Price, gives Montacute as the Grand Master of England for 1733; but we were satisfied that no such title as Montacute existed at the above period. Furthermore, the "First Lodge," now called St. John's Lodge," which Price constituted in Boston in 1733, Bro. C. W. Moore admits, never had a charter until it received one from the present Grand Lodge in 1792.

Such conduct, it is needless to say, could never have taken place with the knowledge of the parent Grand Lodge of England. These doubts we embodied in an article designed for the February number of the St. Louis *Freemason*, which was, however, returned to us by Bro. Gouley. In the month of February, 1868, the letter of the Grand Secretary of England appeared in Bro. C. W. Moore's magazine, asserting that Henry Price is mentioned in an almanac as having been Grand Master of America from 1733 to 17—. Though we were then perfectly satisfied that C. W. M. misquoted the English Secretary's letter, yet that letter brought us to halt in our speculations. Further inquiry, we thought, was necessary, so we called on Bro. Thornton, Grand Secretary of Massachusetts, and asked permission to look at the original record of 1733. The original record was not in his office, but a transcript was there, and in that transcript, instead of finding that Viscount Montacute gave Price the commission, we found (if by any one, which we doubt) it was Viscount Montague. This discovery, while it confirmed the unreliability of Bro. Moore's authorship, tended, however, to remove one of the cases that lead us to doubt the genuineness of Price's commission. That Bro. C. W. M. did really alter the dates of Bro. Herby, the Grand Secretary of England's letter, above alluded to, has been shown in a previous number of the *American Freemason*. This substitution of Montacute for Montague is now referred to a committee who will report on it at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. The discussion, however, in the *Masonic Monthly*, as to whether it was Montague or Montacute, served to bring forward some very interesting old documents, which have already brought to light historical facts hitherto unknown, and must serve still further to stimulate research.

About three weeks ago, our esteemed old friend and brother, Dr. Winslow Lewis, P. G. M., put into our hand two old documents, to which allusion is made to Viscount Montague. The first, which we shall call No. 1, if genuine, is undoubtly the oldest Masonic document relating to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in existence. It purports to be the application to Henry Price, on the day he organized his Grand Lodge, to constitute the undersigned into the "First Lodge (now St. John's Lodge). There were, however, two reasons for doubting its genuineness; first, though it is undoubtedly old, unfortunately some genius had been tampering with it. Twice we found a 2 altered into a 8, and the date given therein, of Price's commission, was April 13th, while in Moore's printed copy thereof, and in the *Transcript* record of the Grand Lodge, it is April 30th. But that is not all. In the printed copy the whole paragraph which alludes to Montague is *omitted*; while in the transcript we found that paragraph. The language in the printed copy is also more modern, but of that we may speak hereafter.

Document No. 2 is a memorandum copy of a letter, without name of the person to which it is addressed, or signature, dated August 6th, 1755. It begins, "Worthy and dear Brother." It must, therefore, have been sent to a familiar friend. It urges that friend to use his influence to get the appointment of the Grand Mastership for America for Bro. Jeremy Gridley. The letter says: "I received my deputation from the Rt. Hon. Lord Montague in April, 1733," and goes on to say: "We have made application to the Grand Master of England for the said Bro. Gridley, which application and three guineas were sent by Captain John Phillips last December, to our Bro. Entick, minister at Stepney, desiring him to forward the affair, but we are surprised that we have not yet received the Deputation, nor a line from Bro. Entick, whose receipt we have for the three guineas paid to him by the said Captain John Phillips." Toward the close of the letter, he says: "I have some remote thought of once more seeing London, with all my brethren in the G. L., after absence of twenty-two years." Now, there can be no doubt that this is a copy of a letter written by price. * * * A few days after receiving those documents, we called on Bro. Lewis to return them, when we pointed out the above discrepancies, but regretted that we had no means at our command to enable us to identify the hand-writing, for we were satisfied, on comparing the letter with Price's signature, that Price did not write it. Thereupon, Bro. Lewis offered us a small box full of old papers, and said: "There, take this with you, examine them at your leisure, and see what you can make out of them"—an office we cheerfully accepted.

Document No. 2 comprises six folio leaves, containing a complete list of the members of the first Lodge, from 1733 to the end of 1751, with the dates of each, who joined or was initiated in the said Lodge; and all designated by certain marks. We saw at a glance that the letter of 1755 and this list were in the same hand-writing, but could find no clue to the name of the penman. So we took some of those documents and called upon Brother W. S. Gardner, our Grand Master. Our acquaintance with Bro. G. is of very recent date, and we hope no one will interpret our opinion of him as designed to flatter or compliment; we are not in the habit of complimenting Grand Masters, but where we find one who deserves praise, we shall always be pleased to give him his due. Shortly, then, Bro. Gardner is, without exception, Masonically, the best informed Grand Master that Massachusetts has had for the last twenty-seven years, and to all that he combines a generous candor and a love of truth truly marvelous for an American Grand Master in these days.

On entering the domain of action above from Bro. Norton he shows that the then custodian of the records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts states the fact that the St. John's Lodge was constituted by Henry Price, and denominated "The First Lodge," now called St. John's Lodge, which Price constituted in Boston in 1733, and which Bro. C. W. Moore admits never had a charter until it received one from the present Grand Lodge in 1792. Is it not plain to all why this Lodge was not duly constituted? Can there be any possibility of mistaking the facts? If Henry Price had been commissioned, as he professed to have been, by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge of England, would he have slept that night after the organization of the "First Lodge" without having informed the authorities at London of his success, and, in due time, have received notice from them relative thereto, so that the Mother Lodge would have made the necessary inquiry which would have led to the proper organization and constitution, which would have been recorded upon the Grand Lodge books, soon and read to this day. The fact is that Henry Price and the Grand Master of England were strangers to each other, and remain as such, never having had any Masonic correspondence, which accounts for his failing to report at any time during the life of the Grand Master of England, Grand Secretary Hervey, of England, (says G. M. Gardner, page 23), in a note November 15, 1871, writes "that the date of the warrant, July 30, 1733, is written in ink in the Calendar (or Almanac)." The question now arises—who wrote that? for since P. G. Secretary C. W. Moore affirms that it had no warrant—and never had one—until it received one from the present Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in the year 1792. We again ask to know how and by what authority, a Lodge without a warrant was placed upon the English Calendar and associated with warranted Lodges? It certainly had no right to be there, for the reason that it was not a Masonic Lodge.

We assume that this St. John's Lodge was in *fact*, if not in form, the Grand Lodge, or at least the Provincial Grand Masters, Tomlinson, Oruard and Gridley, severally fraternized with the members of the Lodge, being therefore of it, forming a part of its membership, and further initiated, passed and raised in the aforesaid warrantless Lodge. Now, we would ask, is it to be believed that the Grand Lodge of England would dismiss a Provincial Grand Master from office, as did in the case of Bro. Tucker, for going into a Lodge of Master Masons "with a Knight Templar's habliments," and for no other cause, or that the same Grand Lodge would have commissioned or retained in commission men professed to be Masons, made in a Lodge without warrant, and continued in *visiting* such a Lodge, knowing the same to be without a charter, as in the case of the St. John's organized by the mysterious Henry Price! We say mysterious, for his Masonry was a mystery, as the records of no Lodge in all England or America attest his having been made Mason therein.

Proclamation.

Let the Emperor have his royal prerogatives or close up the Theatres.

Whereas, rebellious subjects take advantage of the absence of our Imperial guard, and occasionally have the audacity to refuse us admittance to the theatres; now therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command the closing of any theatre which may persist in insulting the dignity of our office by refusing us admittance.

NORTON I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, June 8th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Nominations.

The nominations made by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia is hailed all over the nation with the utmost joy and enthusiasm. The re-nomination of President Grant by acclamation was a true index of the feeling of the entire nation. The nomination of Henry M. Wilson for the Vice Presidency is truly a nomination fit to be made. Colfax is not dishonored by being set aside for this expediency. It was expedient to nominate Wilson as the most available candidate for the ticket at the present time, in order to neutralize the attitude which has recently been taken by Hon. Chas. Sumner. Colfax and Sumner are among the very best of our tried friends, but it is principles, not men that the whole Republican party is endeavoring to advance. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Henry M. Wilson of Massachusetts, must be lisped from every colored voter's tongue until November's exciting contest shall decide that Grant and Wilson occupies the White House for the next four years.

The Circus.

This favorite place of amusement has been thronged nightly for the past three weeks by well pleased and fashionable audiences, who were delighted to witness the varied and wonderful entertainment of one of the best combinations that has ever exibited under canvas in this city. The great sensation act of Messrs. Dorr and Worland and Johnny Cook, on a suspended double horizontal bar, sends a thrill of excitement through every breast by its unequaled daring. Mr. Omar Kingsley, in his inimitable impersonation of Ella Zoyara, is loudly applauded for his graceful riding. The world-renowned champions of the arena, Jem Mace and Billy Edwards, assisted by Pooley Mace and other sporting celebrities, will positively give their last exhibition in the "manly art" on Sunday evening. Mr. Mace's valuable presents, consisting of his champion belts, vases, cups, etc., will be exhibited every evening during his engagement. The Matthew's Family still astound the spectators with their marvellous somersaults, tight-rope walking and the contortions of their apparently india-rubber bodies. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

Death of M. W. G. M. Toer of Florida.

We are in receipt of a letter from Richmond Kinloch, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Florida, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of M. W. G. M. J. W. Toer. The writer says:

"The sad event occurred on the 21st of this month (May). He was a Mason in the heart, a good Christian, and an upright citizen. At the time of his death, and for several years previous, he held the office of Justice of the Peace in Tallahassee, with honor to himself and his race."

Y. M. U. B. Society's Picnic—A large number of persons attended the picnic given by the above named Society, at the University site, beyond Oakland, on Monday last. The Society deserves great credit for the excellent management of this their first picnic. Everything was conducted with a dignity that bespoke volumes of praise for the committee of arrangements.

Favors.—We are indebted to the Hon. John M. Coghlan and Hon. A. A. Sargent for a printed copy of their remarks on the "Goat Island Question;" also, to Hon. Daniel D. Pratt for copy of a speech on the "Extension of Ku-Klux Act.

From the Associated Press Dispatches.

Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—After the nomination of Wilson, in the Convention to-day, Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that General Hawley Secretary of the Committee, would read the resolutions, and said the Committee had but a short time in which to consider the large number of questions, so that if gentlemen did not find in the platform everything that they desired, he hoped they would rest assured that they were not excluded from any disposition to take them up and act upon them. General Hawley then read the platform, as follows:

PLATFORM.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and now bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and integrity of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have fulfilled an important duty in the measures they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is recgived with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It disapproves of a resort to constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause.

On motion of Gen. Burnside, the platform was adopted.

Noyes, of Ohio, came forward and seconded the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice-President. The roll was then called, and the vote stood 346½ for Wilson, 312½ for Colfax. Before the result was announced, Virginia changed its vote to Wilson, securing his nomination. Tremendous confusion arose, States changing their votes rapidly. Wilson was thus declared unanimously nominated, and amid great excitement and enthusiasm the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Correspondence.

CHICO, May 29th.

MR. P. ANDERSON.—I address you as the President of the Stockton Educational Convention, and member of the Educational State Executive Committee. I have watched with interest the proceedings of some portions of the General Committee since the adjournment of said Convention in November last. Their proceedings have not been altogether satisfactory to the people of this locality. As for proceeding with the common object we think the suggestion you have made for a meeting of the General Committee, is the only safe way of procedure to give confidence. That is let the members of the General Committee meet at some central place and elect a Treasurer, President, Secretary, and other officers to suit themselves, then we can tell how we are with us. If we want victory we must be united. Let us have a meeting of the Committee in Sacramento, and reason upon a plan which will the soonest and most effectual to accomplish the object—that of our rights to school privileges for our children, etc. Let us inscribe "Union on our banner," and stand as brethren shoulder to shoulder. Then in spite of Democrats and weak-kneed Republicans who have kept us from our full rights, we can open the door of common schools, and public places of every description. These privileges are ours and we should demand them as citizens. I think that it is highly important that we should have a meeting before the coming general election.

I see by the telegraph the ideas enunciated by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana. Who is to decide whether he is right or not? If the colored vote is divided in every State, I fear we will make an opening for a Greeley-Democratic administration. It is to be hoped you will make a call for a meeting of the Educational State Executive Committee, to be held in Sacramento, July 8th. Respectfully, P. P.

MARYSVILLE, June 3, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I have seen in several of your issues of late a proposition to call a convention" of colored citizens. The proposition to induce the call being as follows: that any person wishing a convention will please correspond to that effect. I will just say in a few words that, from the information received from parties in my travels through this State, there can be very little done in the right direction without a convention, and then and there have an understanding; for, without it, the present Executive Committee will never be able to do much good, if the object is to be accomplished by the aid of the people's money. There is a want of confidence in them which must be regained by this or some other measure which may be equal to the emergency. It is my honest opinion that nothing we can do will obviate the difficulty sooner.

REV. J. B. HANDY.

[We urged a meeting of the General Committee only—ED.]

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—We are indebted to Mrs. M. E. B. of this city, for a copy of annual programme and list of exercises of this institution. Being received too late for publication this week it will appear in our next issue.

FROM a letter received by Rev. Barney Fletcher, we learn that Bishop Ward has been appointed to the District comprising Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and Bishop Wayman for this Coast.

AMONG the relics destroyed by the fire at the Griffin-Taylor mansion, at Clinton, O., was the old headquarters flag of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Bullet-marked and powder-marked, it was a valuable relic, and its loss will be felt. It had done proud duty in the field, from Vicksburg to Atlanta, and thence in the march to the sea.

THE trains on the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad have been frequently stoned by a gang of scoundrels near Pinckneyville. Two men were recently arrested in the act. While being searched by the City Marshal, one of them drew a knife and stabbed him, making a wound thirteen inches long, whereupon the Marshal shot the fellow dead.

General Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

The following is taken from the editorial correspondence of the Charleston, S. C., *Missionary Record* of May 11, 1872:

The 6th day of May, 1872, marks a new era in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The assembling of a great number of ministers, as are now assembled in Nashville, Tenn., marks one of the greatest epochs in the history of African Methodism. For fifty-six years she has moved on steadily, conquering in the name of God and humanity. Within this period there has been the most rapid development of the colored people of the United States. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has done more than any other to forward the work.

The tenth Conference is now in session in Nashville. It is the first Delegated General Conference, and shows the rapid growth of the organization in this country. For merly every Elder who had traveled six full consecutive years was a member of the General Conference. The rapid spread of our work and the ever increasing numbers of the ministry, have made it necessary that we should have a delegated representation from the various Conferences, and not the whole ministry. In this body, now assembled in Nashville, twenty-one Conferences are represented, with over two hundred and fifty delegates.

The morning of the 6th of May dawned upon the beautiful city of Nashville with calm but brilliant beauty. Over her hills the sun rays shot athwart the sky, illumining all nature. The green verdure, the blue sky, the towering church spires, the busy throng of the city, the shrill whistle of the locomotive, the rush of vehicles, the songs of the merry birds, the hum of voices which arose at the opening of day, inviting all nature to come forth and rejoice, made this an auspicious day. Four years had rolled away, hearts which had throbbed in unison with great events which had transpired since that day were now moved with joy at the meeting of this christian assembly. At the hour of eight, precisely, there met in St. Paul's Church all the delegates, in an informal meeting, to lay down a plan of operation in order to make their work the more effective. Rev. J. W. Handy, was called to the chair, and expressed the object of their early call, which was to agree to hasten the work of legislation as rapidly as possible, so as to return to their pastoral duties, if possible, within twenty days. After discussion and an interchange of views it was so agreed and the meeting adjourned.

At the hour of nine the Conference assembled. It was opened by Bishop Wm. Paul Quinn, Senior Bishop of the Connection, who read the hymn on page 236,

"Come let me the grace divine,
And all, with one accord,
In a perpetual covenant join
Ourselves to Christ the Lord."

Bishop Jabez P. Campbell lead in an impressive prayer. Bishop Daniel A Payne read the 12th and 13th chapters of I. Corinthians, which was most impressively read, and commented upon with that christian sweetness which is characteristic of the master builder. Bishop John M. Brown followed in prayer. Bishop Campbell lead in singing. Then singing again by Bishop Brown, "a charge to keep I have," which was sung in that clear strong tone which gives joy to the hearts of the vast concourse. Bishop Ward lead in prayer, stirring the souls of all by the fervency of his petition to heaven for full salvation to the world. This impressive, heart-stirring service lasted till 10 o'clock, when B. T. Tanner called the roll and the delegates answered to their names by Conferences.—Rev. Jas. H. A. Johnson was chosen Secretary, Rev. B. Arnett, Assistant Secretary; Rev. James F. Sisson, Recording Secretary; Rev. Philip Tolliver, Reporter for the press, and Rev. Leonard Patterson, Assistant Reporter. Bishop Payne presided this day. The exercises of the first day were deeply interesting. At three o'clock Bishop Wayman delivered the Quadrinnial Address beforo the Conference, which was a masterly and effective presentation of God's mercy and goodness to the church and his cause in the world. Crowds came to listen to these deliberations.

Such have been the opening scenes of this General Conference in the year of grace 1872.

THERE is a widow lady in Milwaukee who has just followed her seventh husband to the grave, and she is now but 34.

Marriage.

ANDERSON—FURNELL. In Colusa, Cal., June 6th, William Anderson to Miss Arabina Furnell.

Death.

In this city, June 3d, John W. Campbell, aged 17 years.

THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO CIRCUS

—AND—

Roman Hippodrome.

55,000 PATRONS IN THREE weeks, and we have more Novelty this year to give you this week, the Great Dramatics Act of the Nineteenth Century, first time in California of MISSES. DORR, WORLAND, and MUNDY, in the Wonderful Flights and Somersaults in mid air.

MR. OMAR KINGSLEY

Will, by urgent request, for a few nights, impersonate his Great and Original Female Character of

ELLA ZOYARA,

Which description, for ten years, was successfully pronounced that no person ever suspected the sex, and was the recipient of favors and presents from all the crowned heads of Europe.

JEM MACE,

POOLEY MACE, BILLY EDWARDS

And some fine Francisco Notables will wind up the Evening's Entertainment in a Grand Set-to in the Science of Self-defence. The Cups, Belts, and various Trophies which have been presented to Mr. Mace will be exhibited in the Ring each evening.

NO INCREASE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle (Reserved Chairs)..... $1 00
Parquet..... 50

MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

INFORMATION WANTED!

IF PETER JOHNSON, formerly of Lewisburg, Del., and Baltimore, Md., is anywhere in this State, or any person knowing his whereabouts (since 1856, they will confer a favor by informing his brother, recently arrived in this city. Address DAVID JOHNSON, Corner Jessup Green, E. F.

NEW FANCY GOODS STORE,

850 Washington Street,

NEAR STOCKTON

Lace Collars, Sleeves, Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Perfumery, Etc., Etc.,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

Call and Examine.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Basket served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE ABOVE and late beautiful House, the N. E. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (near Powell street, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

Grand Social 4th of July Levee.

The members of Olive Branch, Wethington and Monnie Lodges F. and A. M., will give a grand Social Levee on the evening of July 4th.

Full particulars will be given in due time, by the following committee of arrangements:

J. E. Francis; Wm. H. Blake; M. A. Phipps; R. A. Hall; James H. Riker; S. H. Morris; Charles H. Fisher; R. B. Schofield; John Harris.

ALPHA SALOON,

No. 313 Sutter Street.

VALLEJO.

LEWIS H. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

The finest assortment of Wines, Liquors, etc., always on hand. Persons visiting VALLEJO will find this a pleasant place of resort.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

A GRAND

FANCY DRESS BALL

Will be given on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3d, 1872,

For the Benefit of

UNCLE BILLY WAUCH,

—AT—

MOZART HALL, (Post Street)

DR. J. S. PORTER,

PRIVATE MEDICAL

—AND—

Surgical Institute,

No. 115 M STREET,

Bet. 4th and 5th Streets, SACRAMENTO.

WANTED—A situation by a competent colored man capable of cooking or house work. No objection to the country. Apply at this office.

A GRAND

FRUIT FESTIVAL,

—AND—

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies in aid of the SCHOOL FUND, on JUNE 12th, 1872.

Particulars will be given in due time.

By order of the President.

Mrs. H EDGOTON Secretary

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STETTER.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOOD

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. B. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

MASONIC NOTICE.

An Entertainment will be given by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons for the State of California, June 24th, 1872. The programme will be given hereafter.

Committee of Arrangements:

Hesselink Lodge, No. 1, San Francisco:
Bro. G. A. Durnl..... Bro. E. Cooper,
Bro. Jas. Carr..... Bro. J. A. Barber.

Philomathean Lodge, No. 2, Sacramento City:
Bro. J. Dunlap..... Bro. Wm. Ross,
Bro. John Gale.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, San Francisco:
Bro. J. W. Jones..... Bro. J. A. Reeder,
Bro. James Diner..... Bro. L. H. Berry.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 4, Nevada City:
Bro. D. D. Carter..... Bro. John Adams,
Bro. Elijah Booth.

Land Mark Lodge, No. 5, Sonora:
Bro. Wm. Scrogg..... Bro. Lewis G. Mail,
Bro. G. H. Ash.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 7, Virginia City, Nev.:
Bro. D. W. Sunday..... Bro. C. Miner,
Bro. T. Lee.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, Portland, O.
Bro. Chas Graham..... Bro. Anthony Labois,
Bro. Mark A. Dell.

HARRET FLETCHER, G. Sec'y.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16th, 1872.

MASONIC NOTICE.—To the Masonic Fraternity throughout the State, and under the Jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. A. Y. Masons, for the State of California, are hereby notified that this Grand Lodge will open and hold its annual communication on Thursday at 10 o'clock A.M., June 20th, 1872, at Masonic Hall, N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

By order,

GEORGE COFFEE, G. H.

HARRET FLETCHER, G. Sec'y.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th, 1872.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

Bet. Front and Battery,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Lodge Office. Places of Amusement are all convenient to the House.

THIS HOTEL

offers the greatest inducements for Families—and rich and poor alike patronized.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Polite Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.24, $1 50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

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LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
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ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

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C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

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WANTED—An Active Canvasser for a Life Insurance Company.

To an active, intelligent man, liberal terms will be given. Apply at No. 15 Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner Montgomery and California streets.

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Attorney-at-Law,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling of the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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REGARDLESS OF COST!

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New York Dry Goods Store,

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Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

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KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

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THE PRICES

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HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

829 OLAY STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their ladies with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first-class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Spring stock of Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Patent Polish a Boots. may18-tf

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received from New York

THE BRANCH AGENCY OF

MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magazines

ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS

On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.

All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are now at a pleasure to show the collection given to those who subscribe. Purchased Patterns or have

Dress and Cloak Making

In all its branches. Stamping, &c. Braiding all embroidery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.

Fifth Street,

Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank.

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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

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Guarantee Capital, $3000,000.

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WHITE & BAUER,

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au18

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office, 451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug24

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS.

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO

C. P. R. R.

Monday, April 29, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Colusa, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at MAYFIELD, ACASTRO, and SAN JOSE (for GUAYMAS, MAZATLAN and MEXICO).

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Steamer Sacramento—From Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Trains of C. P. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) Special Train of C. P. R. R. for Hayward and Intermediate Stations. Returning, leave Hayward at 7.00 P. M.

SUBURBAN BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00, 10.30 and 11.45 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M. Leave HAYWARDS, 6.40, 8.10, 9.40, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.40, 4.10, 5.15, 6.40 and 10.15 P. M. Leave OAKLAND, 6.50, 8.20, 9.50, 11.10 and 11.10 A. M., 12.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40 and 10.30 P. M.

Leave BERKELEY, 7.02, 8.32, 10.02, 11.22 A. M., 1.52, 3.52, 4.52, 5.52, 6.52, 7.52 and 11.00 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 P. M. Leave ALAMEDA, 8.00, 9.30, 12.00 M., 2.00, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.30 P. M.

Sundays excepted.

Leave FRUITVALE, 7.35, 9.05, 11.35 A. M., 2.05, 5.05, 6.05 and 8.05 P. M.

Leave HAYWARDS, 8.00 and 10.45 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.

Sundays excepted.

Leave FRUITVALE, 7.35, 9.05, 11.35 A. M., 2.05, 5.05, 6.05 and 8.05 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains Leave.	Through Exp. Train.	Sun. Only.	Sun. Exc. Only.	Through Train.
San Francisco	8.15 A M	9.30 P M	11.45 P M	
San Jose	10.26 A M	1.40 P M	1.00 P M	
Gilroy	11.05 A M			
Soledad	12.50 P M			
Pajaro	1.35 P M			
Trains Leave.	Sun. Exc. Only.	Sun. Only.	Sun. Exc. Only.	Through Train.
Pajaro				12.30 P M
Soledad				1.05 P M
Gilroy				2.00 P M
San Jose	10.20 A M	7.30 A M	3.30 P M	3.00 P M
Arrive at San Francisco	3.55 A M	10.15 A M	9.00 P M	5.20 P M

*Leaves at 3.30 P. M. SATURDAYS.

†Leaves at 4.30 P. M. SATURDAYS.

‡On EXTRA TRAIN will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9.30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5.30 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10.30 A. M., arriving at San Jose at 6.30 P. M.

J. C. STUART, Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Superintendent.

J. C. ROBERTS, Assistant Superintendent.

J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent.

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Fifth Street,

Between I and J Streets, SACRAMENTO.

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

BRAIDS, CURLS, CHIGNONS, FRONT PIECES, FRIZ ETTES, TANGLED HAIR STRAIGHTENED, AND MADE INTO EVERY STYLE HAIR DYEING.

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LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS, December 31st, 1871 $9,000,000

PAID CLAIMS BY THIS COMPANY OVER $3,000,000.

The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.

It has Paid to Policy Holders for Dividends and for Surrendered Policies, $1,300,000.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

515 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

FOR THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET,

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class.....$60

LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIFTH AND BRANNAN STREETS, at 12 o'clock M. on the 5th and 20th of each month, (except when either date falls on Sunday, then on Monday following.) for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

JUNE 5—Steamer MONTANA, Captain Bunker.
JUNE 20—Steamer COLORADO, Captain Pearson.

Passengers booked to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Hamburg Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the Office,

No. 414 Market St., San Francisco,

I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, (particularly at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki.)

From Broadway Wharf, San Francisco.

Four Days in Advance of the Regular Steamer will be dispatched on the 26th of every month—when the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail the preceding Saturday.

JUNE 15—Steamer ALASKA, Captain J. M. Lockie.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at their Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.

H. CHOATE & CO., Agents.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Carrying the United States Mails.

THE STEAMSHIP OF THE North Pacific Transportation Line will leave as follows, on the 5th of each month:

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO.

LEAVING

San Francisco	San Diego for San Pedro for Wilmington	Wharfboats for Los Angeles	Ventura	Santa Barbara	Port Harford	Monterey	San Francisco
May	25	May	26	May	30	May	31
June	5	June	6	June	10	June	11
June	15	June	16	June	17	June	17
June	25	June	26	June	30	July	1
July	5	July	6	July	10	July	11

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

PORTLAND.

Once a Year—for time see special advertisement.

EUREKA and CRESCENT CITY,

On the 5th and 20th of each month, at 10 A. M.

Connecting at Eureka for the Steamer for Port Orford, Coos Bay and Umpqua River.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in

Retake of Preceding Frame

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.
SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, June 8th, 1872.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Nominations.

The nominations made by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia is hailed all over the nation with the utmost joy and enthusiasm. The renomination of President Grant by acclamation was a true index of the feeling of the entire nation. The nomination of Henry M. Wilson for the Vice Presidency is truly a nomination fit to be made. Caffax is not dishonored by being set aside for this expediency. It was expedient to nominate Wilson as the most available candidate for the ticket at the present time, in order to neutralize the attitude which has recently been taken by Hon. Chas. Sumner. Caffax and Sumner are among the very best of our tried friends, but it is principles, not men that the whole Republican party is endeavoring to advance. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, and Henry M. Wilson of Massachusetts, must be lisped from every colored voter's tongue until November's exciting contest shall decide that Grant and Wilson occupies the White House for the next four years.

[Written for the Pacific Appeal.]

The Circus.

This favorite place of amusement has been thronged nightly for the past three weeks by well pleased and fashionable audiences, who were delighted to witness the varied and wonderful entertainment of one of the best combinations that has ever exibited under canvass in this city. The great sensation act of Messrs. Dorr and Worland and Johnny Cook, on a suspended double horizontal bar, sends a thrill of excitement through every breast by its unequaled daring. Mr. Omar Kingsley, in his inimitable impersonation of Ella Zoyara, is loudly applauded for his graceful riding. The world-renowned champions of the arena, Jem Mace and Billy Edwards, assisted by Pooley Mace and other sporting celebrities, will positively give their last exhibition in the "manly art" on Sunday evening. Mr. Mace's valuable presents, consisting of his champion belts, vases, cups, etc., will be exhibited every evening during his engagement. The Matthew's Family still astound the spectators with their marvellous somersaults, tight-rope walking and the contortions of their apparently india-rubber bodies. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

Death of M. W. G. M. Toer of Florida.

We are in receipt of a letter from Richmond Kinloch, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Florida, conveying the sad intelligence of the death of M. W. G. M. J. W. Toer. The writer says:

"The sad event occurred on the 21st of this month (May). He was a Mason in the heart, a good Christian, and an upright citizen. At the time of his death, and for several years previous, he held the office of Justice of the Peace in Tallahassee, with honor to himself and his race."

Y. M. U. B. Society's Picnic—A large number of persons attended the picnic given by the above named Society, at the University site, beyond Oakland, on Monday last. The Society deserves great credit for the excellent management of this their first picnic. Everything was conducted with a dignity that bespoke volumes of praise for the committee of arrangements.

Favors.—We are indebted to the Hon. John M. Coghlan and Hon. A. A. Sargent for a printed copy of their remarks on the "Goat Island Question;" also, to Hon. Daniel D. Pratt for copy of a speech on the "Extension of Ku Klux Act.

[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—After the nomination of Wilson, in the Convention to-day, Scofield, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that General Hawley Secretary of the Committee, would read the resolutions, and said, the Committee had but a short time in which to consider the large number of questions; so that if gentlemen did not find in the platform everything that they desired, he hoped they would rest assured that they were not excluded from any disposition to take them up and act upon them. General Hawley then read the platform, as follows:

PLATFORM.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparelleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have returned their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and now bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year, a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathising with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralising; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to renounce allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful enforcement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have fulfilled an important duty in the measures they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party proposes to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It disapproves of a resort to constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with aim at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by applause.

On motion of Gen. Burnside, the platform was adopted.

Noyes, of Ohio, came forward and seconded the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice-President. The roll was then called, and the vote stood 346½ for Wilson, 312½ for Colfax. Before the result was announced, Virginia changed its vote to Wilson, securing his nomination. Tremendous confusion arose, States changing their votes rapidly. Wilson was then declared unanimously nominated, and amid great excitement and enthusiasm the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Correspondence.

CHICO, May 29th.

MR. P. ANDERSON.—I address you as the President of the Stockton Educational Convention, and member of the Educational State Executive Committee.—I have watched with interest the proceedings of some portions of the General Committee since the adjournment of said Convention in November last. Their proceedings have not been altogether satisfactory to the people of this locality. As for proceeding with the common object we think the suggestion you have made for a meeting of the General Committee, is the only safe way of procedure to give confidence. That is let the members of the General Committee meet at some central place and elect a Treasurer, President, Secretary, and other officers to suit themselves, then we can tell who are with us. If we want victory we must be united. Let us have a meeting of the Committee in Sacramento, and reason upon a plan which will the sooner accomplish the object—that of our rights to school privileges for our children, etc. Let us inscribe "Union on our banner," and stand as brethren shoulder to shoulder. Then in spite of Democrats and weak-kneed Republicans who have kept us from our full rights, we can open the door of common schools, and public places of every description. These privileges are ours and we should demand them as citizens. I think that it is highly important that we should have a meeting before the coming general election.

I see by the telegraph the ideas enunciated by Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana. Who is to decide whether he is right or not? If the colored vote is divided in every State, I fear we will make an opening for a Greeley-Democratic administration. It is to be hoped you will make a call for a meeting of the Educational State Executive Committee, to be held in Sacramento, July 8th. Respectfully, P. P.

MARTSVILLE, June 3, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I have seen in several of your issues of late a proposition to call a convention" of colored citizens. The proposition to induce the call being as follows: that any person wishing a convention will please correspond to that effect. I will just say in a few words that, from the information received from parties in my travels through this State, there can be very little done in the right direction without a convention, and then and there have an understanding; for, without it, the present Executive Committee will never be able to do much good, if the object is to be accomplished by the aid of the people's money. There is a want of confidence in them which must be regained by this or some other measure which may be equal to the emergency. It is my honest opinion that nothing we can do will obviate the difficulty sooner.

REV. J. B. HANDY.

[We urged a meeting of the General Committee only.—ED.]

PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE FOR COLORED YOUTH.—We are indebted to Mrs. M. E. D. of this city, for a copy of annual programme and list of exercises of this institution. Being received too late for publication this week it will appear in our next issue.

FROM a letter received by Rev. Barney Fletcher, we learn that Bishop Ward has been appointed for the District comprising Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and Bishop Wayman for this Coast.

AMONG the relics destroyed by the fire at the Griffin-Taylor mansion, at Clinton, O., was the old headquarters flag of the Fifteenth Army Corps. Bullet-marked and powder-marked, it was a valuable relic, and its loss will be felt. It had done ground duty in the field from Vicksburg to Atlanta, and thence in the march to the sea.

THE trains on the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad have been frequently stoned by a gang of scoundrels near Pinckneyville. Two men were recently arrested in the act. While being searched by the City Marshal, one of them drew a knife and stabbed him, making a wound thirteen inches long; whereupon the Marshal shot the fellow dead.

General Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

The following is taken from the editorial correspondence of the Charleston, S. C., *Missionary Record* of May 11, 1872:

The 6th day of May, 1872, marks a new era in the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The assembling of a great number of ministers, as are now assembled in Nashville, Tenn., marks one of the greatest epochs in the history of African Methodism. For fifty-six years she has moved on steadily, conquering in the name of God and humanity. Within this period there has been the most rapid development of the colored people of the United States. The African Methodist Episcopal Church has done more than any other to forward the work.

The tenth Conference is now in session in Nashville. It is the first Delegated General Conference, and shows the rapid growth of the organization in this country. Formerly every Elder who had traveled six full consecutive years was a member of the General Conference. The rapid spread of our work and the accumulating numbers of the ministry, have made it necessary that we should have a delegated representation from the various Conferences, and not the whole ministry. In this body, now assembled in Nashville, twenty-one Conferences are represented, with over two hundred and fifty delegates.

The morning of the 6th of May dawned upon the beautiful city of Nashville with calm but brilliant beauty. Over her hills the sun's rays shot athwart the sky, illuminating all nature. The green verdure, the blue sky, the towering church spires, the busy throng of the city, the shrill whistle of the locomotive, the rush of vehicles, the songs of the merry birds, the low of voices which arose at the opening of day, inviting all nature to come forth and rejoice, made this an auspicious day. Four years had rolled away; hearts which had throbbed in unison with great events which had transpired, since that day were now moved with joy at the meeting of this christian assembly. At the hour of eight, precisely, there met in St. Paul's Church all the delegates, in an informal meeting, to lay down a plan of operation in order to make their work more effective. Bishop J. A. Handy, was called to the chair, and expressed the object of their early call, which was to agree to hasten the work of legislation as rapidly as possible, so as to return to their pastoral duties, if possible, within twenty days. After discussion and an interchange of views it was so agreed and the meeting adjourned.

At the hour of nine the Conference assembled. It was opened by Bishop Wm. Paul Quinn, Senior Bishop of the Connection, who read the hymn on page 296,

"Come let us use the grace divine,
And all, with one accord,
In a perpetual cov'nant join
Ourselves to Christ the Lord."

Bishop Jabez P. Campbell lead in an impressive prayer. Bishop Daniel A Payne read the 12th and 13th chapters of 1. Corinthians, which was most impressively read, and commented upon with that christian sweetness which is characteristic of the master reader. Bishop John M. Brown followed in prayer. Bishop Campbell lead in singing. Then singing again by Bishop Brown, "a charge to keep I have," which was sung in that clear strong tone which gives joy to the hearts of the vast concourse. Bishop Ward lead in prayer, stirring the souls of all by the fervency of his petition to heaven for full salvation to the world. This impressive, heart-stirring service lasted till 10 o'clock, when B. T. Tanner called the roll and the delegates answered to their names by Conferences.—Rev. Jas. H. A. Johnson was chosen Secretary; Rev. B. Arnett, Assistant Secretary; Rev. James F. Sisson, Recording Secretary; Rev. Philip Tolliver, Reporter for the press, and Rev. Leonard Patterson, Assistant Reporter. Bishop Payne presided this day. The exercises of the first day were deeply interesting. At three o'clock Bishop Wayman delivered the Quadriennial Address before the Conference, which was a masterly and effective presentation of God's mercy and goodness to the church and his cause in the world. Crowds came to listen to these deliberations.

Such have been the opening scenes of this General Conference in the year of grace 1872.

THERE is a widow lady in Milwaukee who has just followed her seventh husband to the grave, and she is now but 34.

Marriage.

ANDERSON—FURNELL. In Colusa, Cal., June 6th, William Anderson to Miss Avalina Furnell.

Death.

In this city, June 3d, John W. Campbell, aged 17 years.

THE GREAT
SAN FRANCISCO CIRCUS
—AND—
Roman Hippodrome.
55,000 PATRONS IN THREE
SEASONS, (Now in its Third Season.)
MR. OMAR KINGSLEY
ELLA ZOYARA,
JEM MACE,
POOLEY MACE, BILLY EDWARDS
NEW FANCY GOODS STORE,
250 Washington Street,
NEAR STOCKTON
Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Etc., Etc.,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
Call and Examine.
GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
518 Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,
PROPRIETRESS
FURNISHED ROOMS.
ALPHA SALOON,
No. 313 Sutter Street.
VALLEJO.
LEWIS H. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.
A GRAND
FANCY DRESS BALL
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3d, 1872,
UNCLE BILLY WAUGH,
MOZART HALL, (Post Street).
DR. J. S. PORTER,
PRIVATE MEDICAL
—AND—
Surgical Institute,
No. 115 M STREET,
Bet. 4th and 5th Streets, SACRAMENTO.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, June 6th.

Mr. Editor:

The picnic and target excursion of the Sacramento Zouaves came off on the 3d instant at East Park. The day was all that could be desired, fully equal to the finest summer's day. The firmament, cloudless, shone forth in its majestic robe of blue, casting her bright smiles in regal profusion on the quiet "City of the Plains." A shower of rain the night previous made the ground so much more desirable for the occasion. The park, a splendid plat of one thousand yards square, is a magnificent summer resort, and bids fair to be the centre of attraction. Mine host, N. Thayer, the well-known late proprietor of the Western Hotel, was very courteous and attentive to all, and did everything in his power to make the visit of the company as agreeable as possible. The building is a two-story frame, with five rooms down stairs and a spacious hall up stairs, of about thirty-five by one hundred feet, and well-ventilated with an orchestra that can easily accommodate fourteen.

One of the main features is a beautiful spring, about thirty yards to the south of the building, running from a south-westerly direction to a little below the centre of the Park. It is spanned by a small bridge, and is literally swarming with fishes. The walks are spacious and clean. For amusements, there is a shooting gallery for ladies and gentlemen, flying horses, swings, etc., for children. Quite a large number of dest and raccoon are enclosed in the Park. The cars run to the door of the building, which makes it the more convenient for children. Refreshments of every kind can always be had. The target shooting commenced at 8 P.M. The wind was rather high, but in spite of which the gallant boys showed their capabilities. There was about three hundred spectators. The distance was the usual 150 yards. The shooting was considered good by experts, who declared it astonishing for beginners. The Prizes awarded were as follows: 1st—Splendid ample case gold watch, presented by Messrs B. Cogar and Moses Jackson; won by Sergeant Co. B. Z.; won by A. Cluffy. 2d—Pair of gold sleeve buttons, presented by Lieut. John Greer; won by Sergeant Schonky. 3d—Genuine meerschaum pipe, presented by J. Woods; won by Joseph Scott. 4th—Splendid vest pattern, presented Mr. Ebbardt; won by J. Vickers. 5th—Company medal, won by Sergeant Thomas Campbell. 6th—Splendid hat presented by P. Trope; won by Wm. Galt; 7th—One-half dozen silver spoons, presented by ex-Lieut. W. Galt, a tie, to be shot for between R. J. Fletcher and C. Jackson. 8th—Leather medal, presented by Charles Valentine, and won by Charles Postles. A box of wine was also presented to the Company by Inwall & Co. Presents were sent by Mr. Wm. Hunt, of the French Hotel, but the bearer, instead of taking it according to order, to the street cars, took it to the C. P. R. R. Depot. Nor will it be policy to forget Mr. J. Woods' box of cigars.

The prizes were kept a secret to the members—they only knew of the Company's medal—or there might have been better shooting done. The old veterans, not caring to have the medal, gave way to the young and more ambitious members. But when the distribution of prizes were made they were surprised to hear of gold watches, sleeve buttons, etc., and resolved never to throw off on themselves again. Treasurer Grubbs had a tolerable good shot in, if there was another prize (the eighth) it must have been his, but as there was not he must wait his chance in the future. Mr. Postle is not willing to give up his leather medal unless fairly contested for.—I dont blame him.

The ball commenced at 7 o'clock P.M., and continued until 1:30 A.M. Music was furnished by Church & Jones' efficient Quadrille Band. At the musicians announced the final dance, all took to the cars and hurried home, to dream of the delightful time they had at the Sacramento Zouaves picnic and target practice. Taking it all in all, it was a decided success, and reflects great credit on the officers and members of the Sacramento Zouaves.

The tie shot, between Mr. C. Jackson and R. J. Fletcher, is to be settled to-day by another trial. Fletcher's friends are quite sanguine of his success and offer to bet odds, but no takers. But Fletcher has not got so easy a thing, as Jackson is an old Kentucky ranger, and the Kentucky boys are aligator-horses. O.

A GRAND
FRUIT FESTIVAL
—AND—
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given by a Committee of Ladies in aid of the SCHOOL FUND, on JUNE 12th, 1872.
Particulars will be given in due time.
By order of the President.
JESSE A. SUTARD, CHARLES S. STUTES.
Mrs. H. LOCKWOOD Secretary
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOOD
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.
MASONIC NOTICE.
An Entertainment will be given by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. & A. Masons for the State of California, June 24th, 1872. The programme will be given hereafter.
Committee of Arrangements:
Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, San Francisco:
Bro. G. A. Duval, Bro. R. Cooper,
Bro. Jos. Cary, Bro. J. A. Barber.
Philomathean Lodge, No. 2, Sacramento City:
Bro. J. Dunlap, Bro. Wm. Rose,
Bro. John Osle.
Victoria Lodge, No. 3, San Francisco:
Bro. J. W. Jones, Bro. J. A. Reeder,
Bro. James Dietz, Bro. L. H. Berry.
Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 4, Nevada City.
Bro. D. D. Carter, Bro. John Adams,
Bro. Elijah Booth.
Land Mark Lodge, No. 6, Sonora:
Bro. Wm. Suggs, Bro. Lewis C. Mall,
Bro. C. H. Ash.
Ashler Lodge, No. 7, Virginia City, Nev.:
Bro. D. W. Sands, Bro. C. Miner,
Bro. T. Lee.
Hiram Lodge, No. 8, Portland, O.:
Bro. Chas Graham, Bro. Anthony Lebsie,
Bro. Mark A. Bell.
BARNET FLETCHER, G. Sec'y.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 16th, 1872.
MASONIC NOTICE.—To the Lodges and Brothers in Union, and under the Jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. A. Y. Masons, for the State of California, are hereby notified that this Grand Lodge will open and hold its seventeenth annual communication on Thursday at 10 o'clock A.M., June 20th, 1872, at Masonic Hall, N. E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.
By order,
GEORGE CURTIS, G. M.
BARNET FLETCHER, G. Sec'y.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 16th, 1872.
International Hotel,
JACKSON STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, Express Companies, and all Public Offices. Places of Amusement are all within a few minutes' walk.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be sent from the Cars and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for a reasonable charge.
Hack Drivers are not allowed to solicit passengers. Hack Drivers wearing a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.60 and $1.00.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.
M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
Calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Cheap Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
CONSISTING OF
LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC. ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER:
1008
C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.
TO CANVASSERS.
WANTED—An Active Canvasser for a Life Insurance Company.
To an active, intelligent man, liberal terms will be given. Apply at No. 15 Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner Montgomery and California streets.
NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corns Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SELLING OFF!
Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central Locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Etc., Etc.,
REGARDLESS OF COST!
AT THE
New York Dry Goods Store,
No. 813 Stockton Street,
Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F
REMEMBER THE NUMBER.
THE
GRAND
CONSOLIDATION SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS
STILL CONTINUES
AT
KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,
No. 7 Montgomery St.,
WITH
STILL FURTHER
REDUCTIONS
IN
THE PRICES
—OF—
ALL OUR GOODS.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.
No. 7 Montgomery Street.
HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,
New Maryland Restaurant
329 OLAY STREET.
MT. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.
Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.
They have engaged the services of a first-class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.
Meals served at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen
HARRIS, ROSS & CO.
REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.
Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.
GUERIN & SON,
FASIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benker's Philadelphia Boots.
may15-tf
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has just received from New York
THE BRANCH AGENCY OF
MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent
ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS
On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.
All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are now at a glance, and every accommodation has been given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have
The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.
Dress and Cloak Making
In all its branches. Stamping for Braiding all kinds of jewellery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.
Fifth Street,
Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank
E. P. SAYRES, R. KERBY, GEO. B. FLINT.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.
SECURITY
SAVINGS BANK,
Guarantee Capital, $3000,000.
OFFICERS:
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Deposits Received. Ordinary and Term
No Charge for Entrance Fee.
Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities.
Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,
Opp. Bank of California, SAN FRANCISCO
ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
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413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. no18
CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Next Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Metallic Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office, 631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.
N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
Iron and Wood Grave Bedsteads and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Burgess's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ang14
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS.
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
604 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between E and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.
J. B. HARMON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO
C. P. R. R.
(SHERMAN)
Monday, April 29, 1872.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Mayfield, Menlo Park, Bel Mar, Collins, Simon, Ogden and Omaha.
3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Lathrop, Merced and Sacramento.
6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.
7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) —Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.
4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.
2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Trains of C. P. and North Pacific Railroad.
8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) (from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Steamer Yosemite at Port Costa for Carquinez and Suisun Points, returning to San Francisco by
OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 8:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A.M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:00, 9:30 and 11:00 P.M. (5:30, 11:00 and 1:00 to Oakland only.)
Leave BROADWAY, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 A.M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P.M.
ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 9:00 and 11:15 A.M., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 7:00 P.M. Leave BROADWAY, 6:30, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A.M., 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 and 8:30 P.M.
Leave ENCINAL, 6:40, 7:40, 9:40, 11:40 A.M., 2:40, 4:40, 6:40, 8:40 P.M.
Leave PIEDMONT, 6:45, 7:45, 9:45, 11:45 A.M., 2:45, 4:45, 6:45, 8:45 P.M.
*Sundays excepted.
J. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passr and Ticket Agt. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Manager.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.
Trains South. Through Train. Sun Jose Only. Sun Jose Only.
Leave—
San Francisco..... 8.15 A M 2.30 P M 11.00 P M
Meyrs..... 10.30 " 4.40 " 7.20 "
Gilroy..... 11.30 " ....
Pajaro..... 12.05 P M ....
Soledad..... 1.35 " ....
Trains North. San Jose Only. San Jose Only. Through Train
Leave—
San Jose..... 12.30 P M
Gilroy..... 1.30 "
Meyrs..... 2.05 "
San Jose..... 10.30 A M 7.50 A M 5.10 P M
Arrive at San Francisco..... 2.55 P M 10.15 A M 7.35 P M
*Leaves at 2.30 P.M. SATURDAYS.
†Sundays excepted.
AT an Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Saturday at 2.30 P.M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5.30 P.M.
FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted).
PASSENGER TRAINS leave San Francisco at 8.15 A.M., arriving at San Francisco at 6.20 P.M.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BARNETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent.
MRS. C. JONES,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER
Fifth Street,
Between I and J Streets, SACRAMENTO.
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
BRAIDS, CURLS, CHIGNONS, FRONT PIECES, FRIZETTES, TARNLED HAIR STRAIGHTENED, AND HAIR INTO EVERY STYLE DYEING.
KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETS, December, 1871 $8,000,000 PAID CLAIMS BY DEATH—OVER $3,000,000.
The KNICKERBOCKER issues every desirable form of Policy.
It has Paid to Policy Holders for Losses, $3,200,000.
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THE RATIO OF EXPENSE OF CONDUCTING the business is TWO PER CENT. LESS than the average of all the Companies in the United States.
The Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in his Report, says of the KNICKERBOCKER:
"The KNICKERBOCKER has MODERATE and PROMPTLY met and discharged all its equitable claims, and is in every way entitled to public confidence."
Special care is the selection of its risks. Strict economy in all its expenses. Prompt payment of its just losses and liabilities, and a safe investment of the surplus, characterize the management of this Company.
KNAPP & LYMAN, President.
GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HASKINS, Actuary.
E. W. DAMON, M. D., Consulting Physician.
No. 177 Pine St., New York City.
DANIEL NORCROSS,
General Agent for California,
STEVENSON BUILDING ..... ROOM 19,
Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO
FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA.
Cabin.....$100 | Second Class....$60
LEAVE WHARF COR. of First and Brannan streets, punctually, at 12 o'clock M. on the 3rd and 18th of each month, (carrying the United States Mail), for PANAMA, connecting via Panama Railroad, at Aspinwall, with the company's splendid steamers from NEW YORK, touching at KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
Steamer of the 3d sails at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, and connecting with steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, via KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
Steamer of the 18th sails at SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, ACAJUTLA and PUNTA ARENAS.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamers leave on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Inland Sea.
July 1st—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Cobb.
From May to October inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be dispatched on the 18th of every month—when the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail the preceding Saturday.
June 18—Steamer ALASKA, Captain J. M. Lockhart.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at their Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.
NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
Carrying the United States Mails.
SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO
LEAVING
San Francisco | San Diego | San Pedro for San Diego
June 3 | June 4

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THE NEW

PICTORIAL

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and set themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their vocation and high vocations—and to lead others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be ever estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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Most Profitable for the Study.

☞ For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

☞ Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

☞ Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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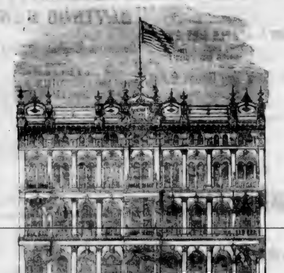
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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We have now prepared ourselves the finest stock of

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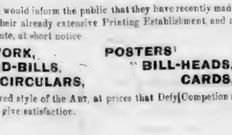
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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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Family Sewing Machine
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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read "Wheeler & Wilson's Mfg Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

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President, I. B. BARTON.
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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

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At Reduced Prices, 60 pairs of Superior Boiler Shares. Will sell single pairs, or by the lot Apply to

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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you—I, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE devised, by its author, to succeed all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of widely conspicuous listed on the public as a certain cure; but

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is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest pain-ease of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. The invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste and contains no preparation before the public—entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs and correctly harmless, delightful, and agreeable.

For sale by all Druggists.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the latter, a luxury others that for the sake of the weak spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficulties peculiar to their sex, and is particularly suited to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to persons carried by riding in a railroad car or by the motion of other vehicles; is also valuable as an external application for rheumatism, etc.

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Between the TWICE MILDS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, but in point of economy, for the more concentrated the more each bottle holds—double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Fevers Fever or Ague or have a victim to such diseases, and need other or active remedies without professional relief, seek at once the safest and surest

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By using according to directions,

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These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and surest remedy ever offered to the public. They never injure the constitution, but are purely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, digestive or bowels where they are used. They do not derive from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

With CURE, in their temporary, three fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Peoples, in small doses, they have no equal.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as'll her from

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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 45. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1872 WHOLE NO. 406

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Agents Commissions are our 25th. money not to be to them.

To the Memory of Master John W. Campbell.

BY WILLIAM J. SIMMONS.

Ah! such is human life so gliding on:
It blossoms like a flower and is gone.
So soon the child a youth, the youth a man;
Eager to run the race his fathers ran
Born in this world—we wake, observe, inquire;
And all things great and beautiful admire

A few short years on earth to them were given;
They seal to fit for joys unsinful, in Heaven,
They welcome sounds, which we were wont to hear,
Have glimmer'd meteor-like to disappear.
Then, what is human life? The constant theme.
Oh! what at best! The nothing but a dream.

But yesterday it seems that them were near,
And with that loving voice so soft and clear
That cast awhile a theire all its own,
Making night beautiful—To-day, thou'rt gone!

Yes, gone to join in the angelic throng,
With saints above to sing a nobler song.

A loving mother lost thou left behind,
Who always lov'd to hear that voice so kind.
It may she hear again; her fond son see
In realms above, from cares and sorrows free;
But such pure joys the world can never know,
In Heaven 'tis there their silver currents flow.

Thou'rt gone, dear lily; thine be a better lot:
The simple ways of earth are now forgot.
With angels 'round God's throne thy home shall be
Through endless ages—through eternity.
Though we may meet if God serve aright.
And live forever to each other's sight.

Farewell! my dear young friend; farewell from earth:
Enjoy the pleasures found in Heav'nly mirth.
Methinks I see thee clad in robes of white,
Thy Maker's praises shouting with delight;
And may all those whom thou hast gone before,
Meet thee in Heaven, where parting is no more.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11th, 1872.

[From The Press, Philadelphia, May 18th.]

Colored Youth.

The nineteenth annual commencement of the Institute for Colored Youth was held at Concert Hall last evening. The Hall was crowded, and many of the exercises were heard with interest and attention.

The salutatory address in Latin was given by Miss Dora J. Cole of this city. This young lady is tall and graceful, and presented a very elegant appearance. Her address was delivered in an animated and eloquent manner, and considering that it was spoken in a tongue unknown to most of the audience, was listened to with great attention. Her Latin was good, and her pronunciation excellent.

The next exercise on the programme was an oration entitled "Labor Reform," by John H. Williams. He gave an interesting account of the rise and progress of the International Society, but spoke strongly against it and all organizations that tend to array labor and capital against each other, saying that the colored men of this country have never been themselves to the ambitious designs of the leaders of these societies.

Miss Evangeline George then read an English essay, entitled "Dust." After telling what science had discovered dust to be, the essayist said that if the houses in our great cities were built higher, many of its deleterious effects might be avoided. Her essay contained much more that was interesting, and was read in a clear voice and easy manner. The English version from the Latin of Sallust was quite well given by Alexander Merrill. This young gentlemen's delivery was a little stiff. His pronunciation, however, and his recognition of the old Roman's meaning spirited and fine.

"Modern Discoveries" was the title of the essay by Miss C. Virginia Wilton. This young lady looked well and read well, her enunciation being particularly distinct. She spoke of the wonderful progress which science and the arts have made in modern times, of those most wonderful inventions, the electric telegraph, the railroad and steamboat, and of the assistance they had given to mankind in the art of living.

Silas L. Taylor spoke upon the subject of "National Progress and Decay." His oration was well written. His posture, like that of several of the young gentlemen, was a little stiff, but his voice was very good.

The next exercise was an essay, "Berlin in 1806 and Paris in 1801," by Miss Sarah E. Mosier. This was a description, conveyed by means of vivid pen-pictures, of the very similar situations of the two great capitals at the times mentioned, and was full of interesting historical reminiscences. The young lady's voice was clear and her manner excellent. She was enthusiastically applauded.

An oration, entitled "Proportional Representation," by Dandridge B. Conzens, was next in order. The subject matter of this production was good, but was somewhat marred in delivery, it not being well heard.

Jeremiah H. Scott gave the next oration. Subject—"Alexander Von Humboldt." This young man gave a correct and eloquent account of the great scientist. His voice was distinct, but his manner constrained.

The dialogue, "Examination of John Smith for a District School," was given by a class of boys in the Preparatory Department. It was a very creditable performance. The youth who took the part of the teacon preserved a solemnity of manner equally amusing to the audience and suitable to the character.

The next exercise was an essay entitled "Public Charities," by Miss Auzellette E. Carter. This young lady's essay was quite well written, but her voice was not sufficiently clear to render it well. She received a liberal share of boquets, and is evidently a great favorite.

The declamation, from the speech of Hon. Chas. Sumner on the supplementary civil rights bill, was given by Joseph E. Hill. This young gentleman possesses a fine voice and excellent delivery. His manner is easy and graceful, and he rendered the words and meaning of the noble Senator with earnestness and fidelity.

The essay, "*Labor Omnia Vincit Improbus*," was given by Miss Anna C. Adger. The composition of this effort was creditable to the young lady, but she spoke too fast and not loud enough. Virginia Bolivar gave an English version from Cicero's "De Senectute" with graceful earnestness, and deserves much credit for her share in the evening's entertainment. She took a prize for diligence and good conduct.

"Ruskin's "Sesame and Lilies" was most beautifully recited by Miss Elizabeth Murdah. "This young lady needs only perseverance and care to become a fine elocutionist.

An oration, "The Government of Large Cities," was pronounced by Richard H. Neal, Jr. This was an excellent effort, but was somewhat spoiled by the hesitation of the speaker.

"The Utilization of Waste Products" (second honor) was the subject of Miss Catharine S. Campbell's essay, which contained several very fine thoughts, and was read distinctly and with expression.

"The Psalm," by a class of girls (Preparatory Department), was well rendered.

After it came the Bequest of Richard Humphreys, the founder of the school, and with it the Valedictory, by Henry L. Taylor. This oration was not spoken loud enough or with sufficient distinctness.

The presentation of the diplomas closed the exercises of the evening.

The following young ladies and gentlemen received prizes of $15: Dora J. Cole, English prize; Auzellette E. Carter and Henry L. Taylor, mathematical prizes, and Richard H. Neal, Jr., and Catharine S. Campbell, mathematical prizes; Dandridge B. Corzen and Virginia Bolivar took prizes for diligence and good conduct. Several other members of the class are marked "distinguished." Altogether the class of 1872 at the Institute is an honor to its alma mater, and has done much to prove the intellectual and moral equality of the race to which it belongs.

ADVICE TO EDITORS OF WEEKLY JOURNALS.—You should not fill up your sanctum and look over your exchanges. Do not go out among the people, except on publication day. If anything worthy of note occurs in town don't worry about it, somebody will bring in the particulars. Never try to give a full report of local matters, but be sure and keep your readers posted on the movements of the Peojee Islanders and the whereabouts of Dr. Livingstone. If your contemporary has an item of local news, indignantly inquire "why didn't that man come and tell me all about that?" Don't furnish any copy for your compositors until the morning of publication (they'll have time enough to get up the paper), and then grumble at the foreman if the paper is not published regularly on time. Many other points might be mentioned, but they follow as a natural sequence to the foregoing.—*Exchange.*

Proclamation.

Believing Oakland Point to be the proper and only point of communication from this side of the Bay to San Francisco, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the cities of Oakland and San Francisco to make an appropriation for paying the expense of a survey to determine the practicability of a tunnel under water; and if found practicable, that said tunnel be forthwith built for a railroad communication.

NORTON I.

Given at Brooklyn the 12th day of May, 1872. [Imperial seal.]

EDMONIA LEWIS, the American sculptress, of African descent, at Rome, is making her fortune on the orders received from English lovers of art.

Overworked Women.

When a woman performs worthily the duties which fall to her as a wife and mother, her lot at best is a hard one, and all the care and love which her children can bestow on her will but scantily repay her for the toil and hardships she is undergoing for their sakes. The soul of a conscientious mother is filled with anxiety for the welfare of her children, and self is a secondary consideration. In caring for them, and training their minds that they may one day take their appointed places in the world as noble men and women, her brow grows wrinkled and her hair gray. She is bowed down with many cares; she allows herself no time for enjoyment; she is a martyr to her family. In many instances we meet with this. It is taken by husband and children as a matter of course that mother is a willing slave to them all, and therefore they let her work on, taking no pains to lighten her labors, to delegate the heaviest to others, until she drops down beneath her burdens, and too late her bereaved family mourn their shortsighted folly in permitting her to work herself into the grave. And yet women are themselves directly responsible for many of these hardships from which they suffer. A woman should start out on her marriage with the firm resolution to bear only her proper share of the burden and heat of the day, and not bear it all. She should reserve to herself as a sacred right not to sink into a housekeeping drudge, and merge all her individuality into a weary round of washing, ironing, scrubbing and baking. Her husband has no right to demand it of her, and she should not accede to it if she does. The reason we see so many prematurely old American women is because, as a general rule, they are overworked. They toil on week after week, month after month, sacrificing all the comfort and beauty of their lives; and finally, when their health breaks down under the constant strain, spend money feeing doctors and trying to regain it that would have sufficed to have hired some of their work done, and preserved health and enjoyed life as they went along.

Imagine that a wife should say to her husband, "Charles, suppose you give up smoking this winter, and let us take that money to hire the washing." How in nine cases out of ten, would Charles receive the proposition? Give up smoking! Forego his after dinner cigar! Never! She may wash or not, but he must smoke, and the smoke of Charles' cigar ascends gracefully toward heaven, while, unless he can afford both, his wife still breathes weary sighs amidst the fumes of her washtub. Many a woman toils heavily one day every week to save a sum which vanishes in smoke from her husband's pipe. Now this is all wrong, and women everywhere should rise in rebellion at such a state of things.

Carpenter's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

The Civil Rights bill passed by the Senate provides that if the owners or persons in charge of any public inn, or any public entertainment, for which a license is required, and the owners or persons of any stagecoach, railroad or other means of public carriage, for passenger, or freight, make any distinction as to the admission or accommodation on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, they shall be punishable for each offense by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and shall be liable to suits for damages in any of the United States.

The amnesty bill provides that all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever except Senators of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States.

Masonic.

BOSTON, June 4th, 1872.

My Dear Sir and Brother:

With this, I mail additional matter in reply to G. M. Gardner, together with a copy of the *American Freemason* of May, 1870, which contains the letters or correspondence between Henry Price and ——— French, temporary G. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, with Bro. Norton's comment, which I hope will be useful to you should you have concluded to engage in further battle against the spirit of Caste.

* * * * *

I am indeed to believe that there are Masons among us in your community ready and willing to make common cause with all who give battle to the foul anti-Christian and man-destroying spirit—Caste! Inspired by these thoughts I hope for the best. Awaiting your answer, I am,

Fraternally, yours,
LEWIS HAYDEN.

[The following is a continuation of Bro. Lewis Hayden's reply to G. M. Gardner, published in our last week's issue.]

Since G. M. Gardner, in his address makes much ado over Tomlinson, Oxnard and Gridley, the dupes of Henry Price, let us further consider the matter and ascertain what kind of Masons they were.

We deny that there is proven to have been any Masonry whatever connected with the body of men that assembled in Boston, July 30th, 1733. We now go further and shall prove that they have shown themselves ignorant of the first requisites of a Masonic body.

In the organization of a Grand Lodge there are five indispensable officers, viz: Most Worshipful Grand Master, Senior and Junior Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary. This body declaring itself to be a Grand Lodge, neglected to appoint among others no less an important officer than a Grand Secretary, without whose signature its proceedings are irregular. We say this because the mother Grand Lodge was at the time so organized. Had Price ever been inside the Grand Lodge of England, as he pretended to have been, he would have followed her example in the organization of his Grand Lodge; and as further evidence of their utter lack of Masonic knowledge, which would be inexcusable in the youngest Entered Apprentice, they organized a Lodge on a petition being presented by honorable men of the Colony, without answering that petition in a Masonic form, in which they failed to constitute the said Lodge by charter.

Thus they stand on their own record with all Masonic law and precedent against them, showing that they did not know the first principles that should govern such a body. The Lodge so constituted by them, July 30th, 1733, at Boston, styled the first or St. John's Lodge, thus continued charterless from its organization, and during the whole time it professed to have been under British authority. In what category then does Masonic law place such a Lodge other than as clandestine?

The question arises, were Tomlinson, Oxnard and Gridley initiated in this clandestine Lodge? By reference to the records of the Lodge in question, we find that Robert Tomlinson was initiated January 10th, 1735; Thos. Oxnard, January 21st, 1735, and Jeremiah Gridley May 11th, 1748. Then all must agree with us that no commissions issued to them can, no matter by what authority, they not having received their degree in a Masonic Lodge, can be regarded as legal, and therefore all their doings were illegal. There are no rules in Masonry which will warrant any other conclusion. Now since there are no rules in Masonry permitting these men to be classed or recognized as Masons, we here repeat that the Grand Lodge of England could not have Masonically received one dollar for the support of the Grand Lodge or its charity fund, and if any monies were ever paid by them at any time, was it not to cover up their unhappy condition, and hide from the Masonic world the irregularities under which they were organized? And we further ask would the Grand Lodge knowingly have received such fund from men organized as they were without a charter? We know better; they would have commanded the issuing of charters, the necessary prerequisite to paying dues. We can arrive at no other conclusion.

General Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

We have received the "General Conference Edition" of the *Christian Recorder*, as published in Nashville, Tenn., May 14th. It contains the Quadrennial address of the Bishops, and the fifth day's proceedings of the Conference. From the address we abstract the following:

At the commencement of our organization, in 1816, there were but *fifteen members* composing that body, and but about *fifteen hundred communicants* in the entire Church, whose residence was confined to the States of New Jersey, Delaware, East Pennsylvania, and Baltimore, Maryland; and induced by the good example of other Christian bodies, we have labored continuously for the good of the human family until the war, confining our labors chiefly to the free States, and entering only the following slave States, viz: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

Since the war commenced, and since its close, we have planted the African M. E. Church in all of the former slave-holding States. Such an opportunity as this has been presented to but few organizations such as ours, organised scarcly fifty years prior to the events alluded to, for no other purpose than to aid in lifting our own brethren up to manhood and to God. We do not intend to place ourselves in an antagonistic position to any church organization, only so far as that organization antagonizes itself against humanity, against the liberty of the human race, and against religious liberty. For the purpose of enjoying these principles as the essences of manhood—we are lead to cut the link which bound us to every other religious body, quite sixty years ago. The motive which actuates us to-day is no mere conviction of duty; for as long ago as 1787, our fathers, who transmitted the same conviction of duty to us, these sons, were moved, for reasons too well-known to you to need recapitulation at this date, to commence to agitate religious liberty for themselves and us. Seductive influences of all sorts and kinds have been held out to us; but we thank our Heavenly Father that we have had the firmness to hold to our convictions of duty, and as a result, the Church has grown strong and vigorous. Some have grown weary, and left us, but their number is not numerous, and thousands from all denominations containing a colored membership have flocked to us. Freedom has brought with it its compensating benefits. Liberty, which we but partially enjoyed, and which we grazed upon through "a glass darkly," is to day assured to us by the beneficial amendments to the Constitution of our country.

* * * * *

And now, dear brethren, having completed, intimated our commendations and suggestions, and wishing a most prosperous Conference, we commend you "unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us. Unto him be the glory in the Church by by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end, Amen."

[Signed]

WM. PAUL QUINN,
DANIEL A. PAYNE,
ALEX'R W. WAYMAN,
JAMES A. SHORTER,
T. M. D. WARD

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 15th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Grant and Wilson.

We have to-day placed at the head of our columns the nominees of the Republican National Convention, namely — Ulysses S. Grant and Henry M. Wilson, the standard-bearers of the regular Republican party. Colored citizens have everything to hope for relative to their full civil rights if this ticket triumphs, and everything to lose in the shape of further advances towards the same if the Cincinnati and Baltimore Coalition succeeds.

The regular Republican party is now, in the true sense of the word, by its National platform, radical for the enforcement of all the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and also a further or supplementary civil rights bill, thereby bringing the Government to the basis set forth in the Declarstion of Independence.

The Greeley and Democratic party, whether they fuse or not, cannot be of any avail to the colored citizens in the present national crisis, for the reason that the Greeley Liberal Republican party is so comparatively insignificant in number that it cannot succeed on its own merits without the aid of the Democratic party. If that party helps to elect Mr. Greeley, the rules of political honor would certainly entitle them to have a part of the front seats, both in the Cabinet and in the civil service generally.

Every Congressional District by such influence would soon be conserved; and the very Republicans who would be enthusiastic in helping to place the Greeley-Democratic party in power, be they either black or white, would be ordered by the leaders of the Democracy to take back seats, besides being told that they had no right to front seats in the newly conserved party which a Democrat is bound to respect; that is, figuratively speaking, they would soon be shown the door.

Therefore, it is the duty of every regular Republican, be he black or white, to stay within the pale of his own party, and let Greeley and the Democracy "hoe their own row."

Sacramento.

An adjourned PACIFIC APPEAL and Educational meeting will be held in the Siloam Baptist Church, on Monday evening, June 17th. After the transaction of important business, addresses will be made on the subject of Education by several speakers. Every adult is invited to attend. The meeting will commence at 8 o'clock.

By order,

REV. WM. Z. DEAN, Pres't.
J. S. PORTER, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.—Lewis Hayden, Esq., Boston, Mass.: Your very valuable printed documents containing old records, addresses, etc., were duly received per mail on the 12th inst.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL

Is it Impolitic?

Having received a sufficient number of names of the Educational State Executive Committee who are willing to sign a call for a meeting of the general committee some time next month for organization by the election of President, Treasurer, Secretary, etc., and to devise means to go into a full prosecution of the school question, and while we favor a meeting of the general committee either in San Francisco, Sacramento or Stockton next month, yet all must reflect, in view of the near approach of the great campaign, which will determine this issue one way or the other, whether it would be politic or impolitic to agitate this special question any further at the present time by lawsuits.

The leaders of the Republican party in Congress, with the exception of Mr. Sumner, seemingly abandoned their zeal in urging the *Ne plus ultra* of legislation in that particular, as probably impolitic on the eve of the Presidential election, giving a full promise in the Philadelphia Republican National Convention by its platform, to give complete civil rights to all citizens, regardless of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, etc., if the party should be reinstated. Then let us examine, as colored citizens, every distinct move we make, whether it would be politic or impolitic at the present time. In our opinion it would not be best to endeavor to point out the way to our political leaders who are in power and who are leading us, but be guided by their wisdom and follow them. A call, however, for a meeting of the general committee at some central place will be made through the APPEAL in due time. Meanwhile, it is to be hoped that every member of the Educational State Executive Committee, who has not as yet sent a response to the call for a meeting, will immediately inform us by letter, so that we may know whether we will be fully justified in publishing a call.

Complimentary to Brannan Guard.

Headquarters Memorial Com., }
Dep't of California G. A. R. }
SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1872.

Capt. J. S. HENRIQUES,
Comd'g Brannan Guard.

Captain: At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for Memorial Day, a resolution was passed tendering a vote of thanks to you, and through you to Lieutenants Hare and Towns, and the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Brannan Guard for their prompt response to the general invitation to unite with us in decorating graves on that day.

Very respectfully yours,

CHAS. J. STRES,
Marshal.

THE PRINTER ASTRAY.—We are in receipt of the first number of this artistic journal, which appears in an illuminated form. It contains many valuable hints to the journeyman and the apprentice, besides acting as a guide to the "boss" in the selection of new machinery, new styles of type, etc. It is published by C. C. Child, 56 Federal street, Boston.

LETTER.—R. J. Fletcher, Sacramento; Louis Hayden, Boston; T. Patten, Folsom; M. E. C., City.

LADIES' HAIR DRESSING.—Miss Hattie Grasee, the popular hair dresser, has purchased the well-known Hair-dressing Establishment of Mr. Felix Payat, 804 Washington street, above Dupont, and has refitted with a new stock of every imaginable article belonging to the trade. Ladies hair done up in all the latest styles.

THE sudden death of R. B. Swain, an eminent merchant and President of the Chamber of Commerce, is severely felt and deeply regretted by all classes of the community.

THE communication of James Banks is deferred for the present.

B. GOLDMAN'S City Fancy Store, 850 Washington street, near Stockton.

The Opening of the Campaign.

The Republican ratification meeting held at Platt's Hall on Tuesday evening last was largely attended, and was composed of the wealth, intelligence and piety of the city, and by similar representatives from other parts of the State.

Mr. Wm. Sherman, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, suggested the name of His Excellency Governor Booth, who was by acclamation called to preside. After the meeting was called to order by Mr. Sherman, Gov. Booth spoke at length on the impending issues of the day, and set forth with brilliancy of speech the laudable objects of the meeting. M. Sherman then announced a large number of names for Vice-Presidents, and four names for Secretaries, which were unanimously elected. After a campaign song by a quartette, and music by the band, Gov. Booth introduced as the first speaker, Hon. John B. Felton, whose oratory on the occasion was masterly. He gave a brief review of the whole political situation, and caused much merriment by comparing Greeley's present political attitude to the character of Romeo, in the play of Romeo and Juliet, and Jeff Davis in petticoats as Juliet, by Greeley's coquettishness to the Democratic party as the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention.

Rev. Mr. Ames, of San Jose, was the next speaker who made a most powerful and telling speech.

Joseph M. Cavis, Esq., of Stockton, was next introduced and spoke at considerable length, being frequently interrupted with the most hearty applause.

Prof. E. S. Lippitt next took the attention of the audience by a very forcible speech of fifteen minutes.

After music by the band, Gov. Booth announced Nathan Porter, Esq., who made the most amusing speech of the evening. He thought if the Cincinnati and Baltimore fusion parties were as strange a combination of broods as was the hog with her litter of pigs, and the hen and young chickens that once went to roost together, and did not find out the mistake until it was time for their breakfast, etc. After making other amusing political hits he concluded his remarks by suggesting three times three cheers for the Grant and Wilson ticket.

Mr. W. H. Sears made the closing address, and offered a resolution endorsing the Philadelphia platform and candidates. A loud call was then made for Gov. Booth to speak, who very modestly suggested in lieu thereof, owing to the lateness of the hour, that the Band give the melodious strains of "Home, Sweet Home," which was rendered with fine effect as the assemblage slowly tramped their way out of the suddenly gas dimmed Hall. Altogether it was one of the most enthusiastic political meetings ever held in San Francisco on the opening of a campaign. In the list of Vice-Presidents appears the names of Philip A. Bell and Peter Anderson (we are both colored), which is a full and complete recognition by the Republican party of this city and State of the equal political privileges of colored men to have a share of the front seats in common with others of the party.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, June 13, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I have been watching with interest the gigantic strides you have been making, and feel proud to say that the many bitter enemies you have had are one by one falling away, and many have fallen in your ranks. Despite the hearty vim you have had to contend against, persevere, and you will be more than conqueror; the enemy finding themselves beaten on every side must surrender, and unconditionally too. Let your efficient organ still raise its voice and appeal to that justice which alone we ask—the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill; this done, we will take care of the rest, and with the aid of your triumphant organ we will master the situation.

Sacramento is as quiet as usual. Since the new Police force have been in existence pickpockets, vagrants and blacklegs are scarce, and ladies can now pass the corners of streets without being insulted by these, the scum of the land.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Fourth of July have elected Mayor Green for President of the Day, and Hon. Green Curtis, Grand Marshal. They intend to make it a grand success. R. J. Fischer is a committee of one from the Sacramento Zouaves. The distribution of prizes of the Sacramento Zouaves took place on the 6th inst., at their Armory, corner of Sixth and M streets. A number of invited guests were present. The members of the Company were in general good spirits; some were much elated over their good fortune in receiving prizes. Drinking toasts and witty jokes were the order of the evening. A vote of thanks was returned to the gentlemen who presented the Company with prizes, etc.; also, the Proprietor of East Park, for the courteous manner in which he entertained the Sacramento Zouaves and their guests. The time passed away jubilant until midnight hours closed the scene.

The case of A. R. Linchecombe is again put off until July 16th.

Some of the old Sacramentans are preparing to pass in their checks. Edward Davis, an old expressman, was taken to the Hospital; he is very low, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Doctor J. S. Porter is also in a very critical condition. James Huit, one of the Trustees of the A. M. Church on Seventh street, is ebbing fast. The whooping cough is quite prevalent among the children. Mr. George Booth has just returned from a trip East on business. Mr. B. seems elated with the progress of our people with whom he came in contact during his visit. We are glad to see him again and welcome him back to the bosom of his family.

Yours, REVIEWER.

The Colored Vote.

From the Sacramento Union of May 28 h

For the first time the whole colored vote will take part in the coming presidential contest. While the bulk of it is found in eight States, it is quite respectable in strength in many other States, and not to be despised in any. In all the Southern States that had been reconstructed since the war negroes exercised the right of the elective franchise in the last presidential election, and the Fifteenth Amendment, one of the first acts of the administration, made the right of negroes to vote universal in all of the States. Three States, remaining unreconstructed, did not participate in the presidential election of 1868. All disabilities are now removed, and for the first time since 1860 all the States will participate the present year in the presidential election. The importance of the colored vote may be seen from the following table drawn the late census. The colored population of the States in 1870 was:

Alabama	475,510
Arkansas	122,169
California	4,272
Connecticut	9,668
Florida	91,689
Georgia	545,142
Illinois	28,762
Indiana	24,560
Iowa	5,762
Kansas	17,108
Kentucky	222,210
Louisiana	364,210
Maine	1,606
Maryland	175,391
Massachusetts	13,947
Michigan	11,849
Minnesota	759
Mississippi	444,201
Missouri	118,071
Nebraska	789
Nevada	357
New Hampshire	580
New Jersey	30,658
New York	52,081
North Carolina	391,650
Ohio	63,213
Oregon	346
Pennsylvania	65,294
Rhode Island	3,980
South Carolina	415,814
Tennessee	332,381
Texas	253,475
Vermont	924
Virginia	512,841
West Virginia	17,980
Wisconsin	2,113
Total	4,835,106

According to the statistics of population in 1860, and the election returns of the same year, one vote was cast for President for every 5.7 white persons. At the same rate, which will not be greatly from the mark, the colored vote the present year will be about 848,000.

The Fruit Festival.

The Committee of Ladies who were solicited to get up a Fruit Festival for the benefit of an educational fund, gave it at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society Hall, on Wednesday evening last. The attraction being a semi-concert and ball. The musical part of the programme was as follows:

Solo—Piano, Prof. F. G. Carnes.
Song—"La Saparanzzine," Miss Clementina Edmunds.
Piano—"Tam O'Shanter," Warren.
Song—"Cuckoo," Miss Marion Hill.
Cavatina—"Omio Fernando, Mrs. W. E. Johnson.
Piano—"La Cascade de Roses," Miss Marion Hill.
Song—"Beautiful Flowers," Mrs. M. L. Smith.
Piano—"Il Trovatore," Miss Marion Hill.
Cavatina—Miss Sarah E. Miles.
Aria—Mr. William H. Blake.

Prof. F. G. Carnes presided at the piano. Tickets of admission were 50 cents.

This part closed with an intermission to give time to patronize the ice cream and refreshmant tables and prepare for the giddy dance, which commenced before twelve o'clock, and was kept up until the morning dawn. It was well attended. Mrs. Hannah Barber and Miss Edmonds are the President and Secretary of the Committee of Ladies, all of whom deserve the utmost credit for their zeal in trying to further the cause. When the General Committee organizes and elects a Treasurer, President and Secretary, our people all over the State will have confidence to be and act as earnest and energetic in the matter as those ladies. The moneys, we are informed, are to be paid over to the four San Francisco members of the Educational State Executive Committee.

Marriage.

BURNS—PURNELL.—In this city, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Sidney Wilber, of the F. E. Church, Mr. Sylvester Burns to Miss Rachel Louise Purnell, both of this city.

Death.

LOGAN.—In Alexandria, Va., May 11th, Mrs. Sarah Logan, beloved mother of Mrs. Sarah Young and Rudolph Logan of this city, aged 84.

MASONIC.

The 17th Annual

MASONIC ORATION

Will be delivered before the Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Y. Masons, at

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,

(BUSH STREET)

On Monday, June 24, at 3 P. M.

BY PAST MASTER

JAMES H. HUBBARD,

The Grand Orator for the Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Y. Masons for the State of California.

The several Lodges will appear in Regalia.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

To commence at 8 o'clock by the Installation of the GRAND LODGE OFFICERS, by Past Grand Master D. D. CARTER, of Grass Valley, assisted by a number of Past Grand Officers.

Tickets of Admission to Evening Entertainment, for Lady and Gentleman.....$1 00
Single Tickets.....50
A few STRONG BARS will be on Attendance, and the Committee promise to search for, arrest and supersede to all who may persist in an attempt to disturb the order of the evening.

Tickets to be had of the following Committee

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, San Francisco
Bro. G. A. Dorrel. Bro. E. Cooper,
Bro. Jos. Cary. Bro. J. A. Barber.

Philanthropic Lodge, No. 2, Sacramento City:
Bro. I. Dunlap. Bro. Wm. Ross,
Bro. John Geiz.

Victoria Lodge, No. 3, San Francisco
Bro. I. W. Jones. Bro. J. A. Reeder,
Bro. Jacob Dietz. Bro. L. H. Berry

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 4, Nevada City.
Bro. D. D. Carter. Bro. John Adams,
Bro. Elijah Booth.

Lead Mark Lodge, No. 6, Sonora:
Bro. Wm. Suggs. Bro. Lewis O. Mail,
Bro. G. H. Ash.

Ashler Lodge, No. 7, Virginia City, Nev.:
Bro. D. W. Sands. Bro. C. Miner,
Bro. T. Lee.

Hiram Lodge, No. 8, Portland, O.
Bro. Chas Graham. Bro. Anthony Lebois,
Bro. Mark A. Bell.

ALPHA SALOON,

No. 313 Sutter Street.

VALLEJO.

LEWIS H. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

The finest assortment of Wines, Liquors, etc., always on hand. Persons visiting VALLEJO will find this a pleasant place of resort.

On parle Francaise. Se habla Espanol.

B. GOLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Hairworks,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

850 Washington St., Near Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Se parle Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen.

GRAND RALLY

FOR

BETHEL CHURCH,

POWELL STREET.

TO THE RESCUE!

DEAR FRIENDS: We are not unmindful of the fact that we shall not be successful in the aims of life unless in the midst of repeated discouragements, we are determined to "try again."

If the cause be a worthy one, and if in the furtherance of that cause our efforts have not accomplished all that is desired, we should with renewed vigor "push the battle to the gate." Under the leadership of Elder, now Bishop Ward, you did nobly; you rallied around the standard of Bethel, and several thousands of dollars was raised in a few months. And, more recently, under the guidance of the lamented Elder J. R. V. Morgan, when financial embarrassments had well-nigh overwhelmed us, you again responded liberally, and the property was saved. But, dear friends, there still remains a debt of $1,600 on the Church. Through the assistance of Providence, and your benevolence, we hope to pay the last dollar this year. Do not become discouraged, now we are so near the summit, only a few more determined steps are needed, and we will stand on the height.

We are to have a grand rally the third Sabbath in July, God willing, to liquidate the indebtedness. Many have promised to help us, many more are willing. The ladies belonging to the Church and Congregation have begun to work in earnest for the House of God, as they have always done; and, we believe, dear friends, before this Conference year comes to a close, the Church of the Lord will be free. Subscription books are in the hands of responsible parties; when they approach you, remember the Giver of every good and perfect gift has bestowed whatever of health, opportunities and means we have. He justly claims humble return in supporting a good cause. Dear friends, have you realized that we are made better by doing and giving for benevolent objects—is it not coupled with a consciousness of doing right? Do we not feel an interest in what we labor for? Are not our affections and efforts connected? Then, dear friends, strive to make this our year of Jubilee, and raise this heavy burden off our and your hearts and hands. By order of Board of Trustees.

JAS. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.
WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

A GRAND

FANCY DRESS BALL

Will be given on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 34, 1872,

for the benefit of

UNCLE BILLY WAUGH,

AT

MOZART HALL, (Post Street).

DR. J. S. PORTER,

PRIVATE MEDICAL

AND

Surgical Institute,

No. 115 M STREET,

Bet. 4th and 5th Streets, SACRAMENTO.

WANTED—A situation by a competent cook and man capable of cooking or house work No objection to the country. Apply at this office.

[From Our National Progress]

Interesting Letter from Bishop Moore.

DEAR EDITOR OF OUR NATIONAL PROGRESS: Having returned home from California, where I was on a visit for the last six months, I thought it was due to our faithful journal (the Progress) to indicate our continued appreciation of and interest in its laudable work. During my stay in California, on the Pacific coast, I was in bad health nearly all the time. This accounts for my not corresponding with your excellent journal; but now that I am home, I will furnish this sketch, which may interest your readers.

My trip to California was a pleasing one, though much interrupted by bad health. I never will forget the kind greetings, hospitality and generosity accorded me by the many old friends and fellow citizens, with whom we shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the romantic days of California's early history—days that tried men's souls. The contrast of our people's political and civil condition, at present, with the days of yore, is like the dreams of fiction; but reality admonishes us that things bear her own indelible impress. Enlightened progress, true to its sublime mission, is working out the grand problem of the full elevation of our dusky citizens in this renowned region of our famed continent. Soon civilization will do her last and noblest work, in the concession of our full claims to manhood. Every wave of the Queen of Waters, as she thunders her billows westward till they kiss the feet of the Sierra Nevadas, hopefully chimes the culmination of human liberty in the west. The principal difficulty with which negro prejudice now inverts California politics, is the inequality in the school provisions of the State for the children of the two races; but the faithful application of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments will soon set that question right, by an appeal to the judiciary, which will be shortly made, as the Democrats stave off correct legislation on the subject.

I would advise colored men to migrate west. Go into the States of Oregon, California or Iowa, Kansas or Washington Territory, and take up the rich lands of their fertile valleys, the finest lands in the world for agricultural purposes. The great continental railroads now sweeping from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, afford easy and quick migratory facilities. Let our people form companies, and leave our crowded cities and towns, like European immigrants that crowd our shores, to seek our resources to independence and happiness. Millions of our people can find lifetime homes on these lands, that will crown them with happy lives. As we traveled over the fertile regions of some of the named States, we wished we could only move thousands of our people to seek homes in these hopeful regions, begging enterprise and industry from every traveler that sweeps over their untilled surface.

On arriving at home we found a great change in the political atmosphere. Ku Kluxism has waned. Our people breathe free. Political sentiment is untrammeled. The colored people of my county, and throughout the State, are rallying for the coming campaign. Ho, for Grant! is their watchword. Away with Liberal Republicanism. It is nothing but Democracy in a new garb. It is the friend of Ku Kluxism.—We want, we must have, Grant and Colfax or Wilson. We are bound to give North Carolina to this choice.

The social, educational and political condition of our people in this noble county presents a more prosperous and hopeful aspect than they have during the last four years, or since the war. With these indications success seems to be pledged in our favor. God is on our side, and pledged, as we are, to be true to ourselves, our cause must triumph.

J. J. MOORE.

Lincolnton, N. C., May 18, '72.

A GENTLEMAN.—Throwing aside the polished and too current counterfeits for something valuable and sterling, we find that the *real* gentleman is gentle in everything; at least in everything that depends on himself—in carriage, aims, temper, desires. He ought, therefore, to be mild, calm, quiet, ever temperate—not hasty in judgment, nor exorbitant in ambition, not overbearing, not proud, not oppressive, for these things are contrary to gentleness. Many such gentlemen are to be found, and many more would be were the true meaning of the name born in mind and duly inculcated.

THE GREAT

SAN FRANCISCO CIRCUS

AND

Roman Hippodrome.

Last Performances this Afternoon and Evening.

NO INCREASE OF PRICES.

Dress Circle (Reserved Chairs).....$1 00
Parquet.....50

☞ MATINEES every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

INFORMATION WANTED!

OF PETER JOHNSON, formerly of Lewistown, Del., and Baltimore, Md., in anywhere in this State, or any person knowing his whereabouts since 1858, shall confer a favor by informing his brother, recently arrived in this city. Address DAVID JOHNSON, Pacific Appeal Office, S. F.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals at the shortest notice, and to persons in the city or in the interior, as the customers may desire. Terms Reasonable.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH TOOTLE has TAKEN THE ABOVE and has located Rooms on the S. W. corner of Sacramento and Front streets (Old Post Office, San Francisco), and will rent them by the week or month.

Late of Sacramento.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOOD

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

MASONIC NOTICE.—To the Lodges and Brethren in Union, and under the Jurisdiction of the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. & A. A. Masons, for the State of California, are hereby notified that this Grand Lodge will open and hold its seventeenth annual communication on Thursday at 10 o'clock A.M., June 20th, 1872, at Masonic Hall, N.E. corner Broadway and Mason streets.

By order,

GEORGE CUTTLE, G. M.
BARNEY FLETCHER, G. Rec'y.
SAN FRANCISCO, May 18th, 1872.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from the Custom House, United States Court and Post Office. Directly opposite the Ferry and Railroad Depot, convenient to the Steamers.

THE HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Room contains a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.60 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FROM AUCTION.

LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER:

1008

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Washington, Yaeger & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

TO CANVASSERS.

WANTED—An Active Canvasser for a Life Insurance Company.

To an active, intelligent man, liberal terms will be given. Apply at No. 15 Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner Montgomery and California streets.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

S. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SELLING OFF!

Having decided to change our Place of Business to a more central locality, we shall be selling off the Balance of our Stock of

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

ETC., ETC.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

AT THE

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

THE

GRAND

CONSOLIDATION SALE

...OF...

DRY GOODS

STILL CONTINUES

...AT...

KERBY, BYRNE & CO'S,

No. 7 Montgomery St.,

...WITH...

STILL FURTHER

REDUCTIONS

IN

THE PRICES

...OF...

ALL OUR GOODS.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

No. 7 Montgomery Street.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,

New Maryland Restaurant,

627 MERCHANT STREET.

MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with whom, have in opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and are now prepared to furnish their tables with the best the market affords.

Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.

They have engaged the services of a first class cook, and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, Made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beaker's Philadelphia Boots.

may13-tf

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received from New York

THE BRANCH AGENCY OF

MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent

ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS

On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.

All the new Designs and Patterns for Infants and Children, Misses, Gentlemen and Ladies, Underwear and Corsets, Cloaking, and every article usually kept in a first-class fancy goods store.

Orders given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have work done.

The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.

Dress and Cloak Making

In all its branches. Blocking for Braiding all the newest styles. All orders promptly attended to.

Fifth Street.

Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank

E. P. SANFORD. N. ESSEX. MRS. E. PAINE.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

661 Sacramento Street.

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtree's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. may25

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

421 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. no18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burtree's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The travelling public are respectfully informed that a new place has opened in

RESTAURANT

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A liberal public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

J. B. HARMON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

SECURITY

SAVINGS BANK.

Guarantee Capital, $3000,000.

OFFICERS:

President.....JOHN PARROTT
Vice-President..H. S. BABCOCK
Secretary.....T. P. BACON
Attorney....SIDNEY V. SMITH

DIRECTORS:

F. D. ATHERTON, I. FRIEDLANDER,
JAMES OTIS, ADAM GRANT,
JOHN PARROTT, JOHN MORTON,
JAMES D. WALKER, GEORGE LIMOUR,
HENRY S. BABCOCK.

Deposits Received. Ordinary and Term

No Charge for Entrance Fee.

Loans made on Real Estate and other Approved Securities.

Office, No. 304 SANSOME ST.,

Opp. Bank of California, SAN FRANCISCO

ROBERT WHITE, EMILE BAUER.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, April 29, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. Sun Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Train of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Train of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with the evening Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Steamer Clinton for Petaluma, Santa Rosa and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7:00 P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 8:30, 10:30 and 11:30 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, 6:30, 8:00, 9:30 and 11:30 p. m. (9:30, 11:30 and 2:00 to Oakland only.)

Leave OAKLAND, 6:15, *8:30, 9:45, 11:00, 12:30, 1:45, 3:00, 4:15, 5:30, 7:00 and 10:00 p. m., 12:01 a. m.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 p. m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:30, 9:00 and 11:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 7:00 p. m. (7:30, 11:15 and 5:30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave ALAMEDA, *6:00, 7:30 and 10:45 a. m., and 2:30 p. m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, *6:35, 7:35, 8:00 and 11:30 a. m., 3:00 and 6:00 p. m.

*Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt. Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains South	Through Train.	San Jose Accom.	San Jose Accom.
Leave San Francisco	8.15 a m	2.30 p m	4.30 p m
Leave Oak Line	10.30 a m	5.40 p m	7.00 p m
Leave Alameda	10.45 a m		
Leave Fruit Vale	11.00 a m		
Arrive at San Jose	1.30 p m		

Trains North	San Jose Accom.	San Jose Accom.	Through Train
Leave San Jose			11.35 a m
Leave Fruit Vale			3.45 p m
Leave Alameda			4.00 p m
Leave Oak Line	10.20 a m	7.30 a m	4.20 p m
Arrive at San Francisco	9.55 a m	10.10 a m	5.50 p m

*Leaves at 8.50 p.m. SATURDAYS.
†Leaves at 5.50 p.m. Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 8.30 p.m. Returning, leave San Jose at 5.50 p.m. Fare to San Jose $2.00 ONLY (Sundays excepted) during the months of May and June.

J. C. STUART, General Superintendent.
J. C. ASHBURY, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLITT, General Passenger Agent.

MRS. C. JONES,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER

Fifth

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

[For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testamental House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN:

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $3,000 to $7,000 annual profits in our field. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

[Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in color accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in the binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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PUBLISHERS,
614 and 617 Sansome St.
PHILADELPHIA.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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San Francisco	Sacramento
George H. Ringot,	Charles Crocker,
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M. F. Tredwater,	Mark Hopkins,
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[illegible]	Wm. Lobman, M'ngr
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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 602 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
602 Sacramento Street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office issues loans on professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral. Notes payable in instalments either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also discounts bills.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, and all

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. E. MORSE, Secretary.

THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON ALL kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS
Both Fire and Marine.

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No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.

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PETER DONAHUE.....Vice-President
CHAS. H. CUSHING.....Secretary
THOS. H. CASWELL, Marine Director

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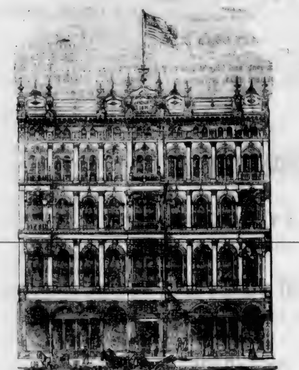
Tyler Curtis,	Frank W. Piercy,
A. J. Bryant,	Peter Donahue,
C. D. O'Sullivan,	L. Burbs,
John Middleton,	H. Hill,
Hugh Glenny,	Hugh Wanted,
A. H. Rutherford,	Alexander Arnold,
John Rosenfeld,	Thos. H. Caswell,
John J. Boyle,	[illegible]

CRAIG & SON,
522 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in this city or those a-strong from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently.

B N C OFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blackwood Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS sell with less than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS.—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an original and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
From New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special order. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices at all times we the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our own extensive factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

ENGRAVING
For Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes and Initials in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved in a superior manner, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS, for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice, without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Dies cut to Seal and Colors

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM POWER AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc., call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Together, experience and variety are combined to manufacturers and all Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our facilities are kept up to an equal number, and we certainly invite all friends and the general public of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS,
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c.

In the improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Tar
OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

mar9 6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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VOL. VIII.—NO. 46. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1872 WHOLE NO. 407

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[From the "American Free Blacks," May 15, 1872.]

Studies of American Masonic History.

Old Documents recently discovered compared with the Massachusetts Records of 1738.

BY BRO. JACOB NORTON, OF BOSTON.

An old salt of a Grand Secretary, of many years' experience, impregnated with the spirit of routine and red tape, and incrusted with the conceit of ancient landmarks and Masonic jurisprudence. We can imagine to ourself the picture of such a G. S. on reading such a letter as that of Henry Price, given in our last communication. As doubts began flickering in his mind, we imagine him rising from his seat, his thumbs in his vest pockets, the finger unconsciously dangling or working as if playing on a musical instrument, with lips compressed, head bent and slowly turning and shaking hither and thither; then raising it erect, pacing excitedly up and down the room, suddenly halting, striking the powdered wig, or tapping his small-box, then taking a long breath, and bursting out with *"here is a pretty kettle of fish."* A Prov. G. L. kept the G. L. of England in ignorance of Lodges constituted eighteen and nineteen years ago! And even now only conde scends to inform us loosely of several other Lodges that have been there constituted. And who is this Henry Price? What does his evidence amount to? What do we know about the authenticity of his record?" Such a G. S., we may naturally expect, would want to know all the ways and wherefores before he could consent to a renewal of an appointment to a province, and a party of leaders, who had so thoroughly neglected the duties due to the parent G. L. Fortunately, Grand Secretaries are not apt to claim infallibility for their predecessors, and therein they differ from Grand Master. Thus, if a Grand Master says it is white, the G. L. must echo, *it is white;* if *black*, they must respond, "So mote it be." If a member dares to demur or question the decision, down goes the gavel, and the jurisprudence-mongers bristle up with indignation at the sacrilege of questioning the wisdom of King Solomon's representative. And what successor would thereafter dare to suffer such a decision to be reversed? It would be highly indelicate to reflect on a former administration. Such a decision once made becomes a "landmark." Now and then we do hatched hear of a G. M. or P. G. M. expressing his disbelief in the dogma of G. M. infallibility; such, however, like angel visits, are few and far between." The general opinion of it was, and would be Grand Masters is—"no appeal from the decision of Ghaiz." But Grand Secretaries sometimes looks upon himself as the very incarnation of the arcana of Masonry, but we have never heard of an is, was, or would-be G. S. who would regard it indelicate to admit that Grand Secretaries can make, may, and have made, mistakes.

The letters from Boston reached London at a time when the mind of Bro. Spencer, G. S., was too much debilitated by long illness to be in a condition to scrutinize the proceedings of the Boston Grand Lodge. Moreover, the messenger, Bro. Jackson, put down fifteen or more guineas—the letters promising still more, at a time when great efforts were about to be made for raising a charity fund. Experience must have are then taught the English G. L. the weakness of the connecting thread between itself and Provincial Grand Lodges. From the other European Provincial Grand Lodges had, one by one, set up independence. By forbearance and gentleness the attachment with the American Prov. Grand Lodges might be prolonged, but the slightest rupture or rigor might snap asunder the colonial connection.

The reader must further bear in mind that, in 1770, an English parliament and ministry had already quailed before an American demonstration of a Congress held the previous year, and sacrificed its national pride by repealing the "stamp act." This fact itself may have taught the authorities the inutility of irritating the American lion.

And, furthermore, troubles just then began brewing within the fold of the Grand Lodge itself, of which printed histories have given us but inadequate account. Dissensions had arisen between 1768 and 70 are almost exclusively filled with a project of the then G. M. to have the Masonic society incorporated, and the opposition it met with from a portion of the brotherhood. The Duke and the Grand Officers were determined, and the Lodges were defiant, and to such a pitch was the partizan feeling wrought up to, that a lawsuit was even seriously contemplated. Hence, we suppose that instead of pushing inquiries, and risking an outbreak of an American Provincial G. L., it was more politic not to do too ex acting, and rather endeavor to get the sympathy of Bro. Prior to the obtainsorship scheme of incorporation, and through him to influence the Lodges of America. Besides which, there was really no possibility at that time of disproving Bro. Price's allegation. The Earl of Crawford and Viscount Montague were no longer among the living; the same must have been the case with the D. G. M. and wardens of 1733, for, otherwise, Bro. Bastow would have been called upon for the three guineas which, with compound interest, would have then amounted to six or more. Again, as already remarked, Grand Secretaries entertain no superstitious notion of a predecessor's infallibility. It is possible, therefore, that no then G. S., Bro. Spencer, might have suggested then what was intimated by his immediate successor, and just one hundred years thereafter repeated by Bro. John Hervey, viz: the possibility of negligence on the part of the G. S. of 1733. With all those causes operating and combining, we need not feel surprised at the speedy compliance of the Grand Lodge authorities of England with the Boston petition, nor with the public acknowledgement of the faith and trust reposed in our well-beloved brother Henry Price" by the Grand Master of England. But while every effort was made to make the surface look smooth, and an evident desire manifested not to irritate the sensitive provincials; nevertheless, as soon as Spencer's successor found time to look after the affairs necessarily unattended to by his predecessor, the new G. S. was instructed to admonish Bro. Price on the neglect of his duties to the G. L. of England, and, also, *in the most gentle manner*, to insinuate that the G. M. of England would like some further information relating to this point," also about the date of the warrants. Hence, more than six months after the date of John Rowe's deputation, the new Secretary, Bro. Thos. French, wrote the following letter to Henry Price, Esq.:

November 29, 1768.

Right Worshipful Sir: As Bro. Spencer's long illness may have prevented him returning an answer in due course to you, I am ordered by his grace, Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and the Hon. Clinton Dillon, his Deputy, to acknowledge the receipt of yours, dated 27th January, 1768, inclosing a letter from the Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston to the Grand Lodge in England, in favor of Bro. Jackson, with cash for four lodges constituted in America, which have been duly registered agreeable to your desire. But for the future I must request you immediately to forward to me an account of every lodge when constituted; otherwise, it is not to be expected they can rank in their order of precedency.

I receive for your deputation should have been omitted in the list of Provincials, but that of Bro. Robert Tomlinson, R-q., is the first appearing in our books for any part of America, and it was made during the Grand Mastership of the Earl of Loudon, in 1736. These mistakes might have been long since rectified if you had kept up, according to your charter, a regular annual correspondence with the Grand Lodge. However, as it appears by the same loose papers in my possession that you had resigned in favor of John Rowe, Esq., his grace desires you will forward a letter to me relating to this point, per first opportunity, that the Provincialship may be properly settled, with an account of the date of his warrant. No deputation which has been granted since your appointment for any part of America can pass, as their authority can only extend over those provinces where no other Prov. G. M. is appointed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

Boston Jubilee—Fourth Day.

BOSTON, June 20.—Nearly fifty thousand persons were in the Coliseum to-day, thirty thousand being auditors. The features of the first part of the programme were the singing, by Madame Ruderdorff, of "The Bright Seraphim," and the performance of Strauss' concert waltz, "Thousand and One Nights," Strauss himself leading the chorus and a fantasia on the piano by Wehli. The second part of the programme opened with Madame Leutner's singing an aria from the "Magic Flute," in which she won a greater triumph than has been accorded to her since the opening of the Jubilee. The Garde Republicaine Band, of Paris, next appeared on the platform, and were greeted with every sort of demonstration. When the band, under the leadership of M. Paulus, unexpectedly struck up "Hail Columbia," a scene of indescribable enthusiasm ensued, cheers drowning the music. At the conclusion of this demonstration, the organ and bands commenced the "Marseillaise," when the excitement was renewed, until the audience appeared almost wild with delight; the chorus, orchestra, bands, organ, and audience joining in the song. On Saturday there will be a colored children's chorus of 250 voices, to join with the colored jubilee singers.

History of the Slave Power by Senator Wilson.

C. C. Hazewell, one of the foremost historical students of the country, in an elaborate review of Senator Wilson's history, says:

It is the history of the slave power in this country that General Wilson writes. In some respects he has peculiar qualifications for the performance of so great an undertaking—qualifications such as no other American possesses, such as no other American ever can possess. Alone among our leading statesman he has been an anti-slavery man from the beginning—from childhood; and his abhorrence of slavery, thus early contracted, is in intact force now, when he has reached the autumn of life. Few even of the most liberal of our readers can be called anti-slavery men on principle. They became opponents of slavery as a matter of necessity, and from force of circumstances or stress of politics. They are, at best, anti-slavery men of a dozen years' standing; and, but for the madness of the slave-holders, they would have been just as stout upholders of slavery under the Constitution, and in the States, in 1872, as they were in 1852, when nearly all men of both parties—Whigs and Democrats—stood on two piratical platforms, and when these two parties vied with each other in the disgusting business of rocking to convince the slave-holders that they were faithful to slavery. General Wilson occupied, so far as an American could then occupy, much the same position in 1852 that he occupies in 1872. So that he does not have to condemn himself when he writes the history of the slave power. With the exception of Mr. Sumner, this cannot be said of any other American statesman of similar standing; and Mr. Sumner was not to carry in the field as an anti-slavery man as General Wilson was, though he has never been of other than anti-slavery opinions. In writing the history of the slave power, therefore, our author must, to a very large extent, be classed with those historians who have written of what they saw, and in part of which they were actors.

The second volume of General Wilson's work, bringing it down to the beginning of the civil war, will appear in 1873; and the third, covering the war period, in 1874. These volumes will not be better productions than the first volume, but they will appeal more strongly to man's minds, partly because they will relate strictly to contemporary events, and partly because it is the nature of men to think far more of war than of peace. As a whole, and considered as the work of one the most active of the practical statesmen of the age, the "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America" must take first rank among the historical productions of the nineteenth century, and it will give to the author an additional claim upon the consideration of his countrymen, that he has written so well of that work in which he was one of the chief actors, thus winning for himself the position of the scholar and historian in addition to that of the politician and the statesman. He and others have done that which deserves to be well told, and he has told it well. His words, like his works, will be immortal, the just reward of the excellence of both.

[From the Alta.]

The germ around which London has grown to its present unwieldy size and population, existed on the same spot more than twelve hundred years ago, when the extraordinary privileges of its merchants were spoken of

In Mr. Hopworth Dixon's action against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a rule has been granted by the Court of Common Pleas, calling on Mr. Smith, the alleged proprietor, to show cause why certain interrogatories should not be administered to him.

A Indiana lady recently rode to town (Cannelton) the wife of one man, and back the same day the wife of another.

Speeches in the Republican National Convention.

On the first day of the session of the Philadelphia Convention, June 5th, while waiting for the various committees to make up their reports, among other interesting speeches made were the following from some of the colored delegates:

Wm. H. Gray, one of the colored delegates from Arkansas, was then conducted to the platform amidst tumultuous applause. The scene was a grand one. Mr. Gray said that for the first time in the history of the American people there now stood in this convention one of that race who had been deprived for twenty-five years past.

Words failed him at the present time to express himself. He scarcely know where to begin. If he raised the curtain of the past, he would recall unpleasant recollections. He and his race were ready "to let the dead past bury its dead," and go on in progress to fit themselves for the duties which had been conferred upon them within the past few years. They had fairly worked out the problem so far as they had gone. The colored delegates were here as a part and parcel of the American people, and they were here to advocate the plan who had said, "Let us have peace."

Few men knew of the political situation in the South. Ku Kluxism had sleeps in the South, and but for the firm hand of President Grant it would have been stalking boldly across the land. The colored men of the South wanted Grant for four years more. His name would be a great tower of strength. The laws of Southern States were so weak that common civilities were denied the colored men. They would like Civil Rights bill. He wanted to go home to the colored people and say that the Republican party of the North was a unit for Grant. Horace Greeley is like Abraham of old, who took Hagar instead of Sarah. The colored people are the legitimate sons of the old man, and will stand by Grant and not be led by Horace.

The negroes know who their friends were, and were well aware of the fact that there was no foot hold for them outside of the Republican party. He prayed that the Republican ranks might be solid in the coming contest.

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[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

Execution in Tennessee.

Special telegrams from Columbia, Maury County, Tenn., to the Nashville *Republican Banner*, gives the following account of the execution of a colored man in that place on April 13, for the murder of his wife:

In 1870, Bob Beatty killed his wife under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, after deserting her for another woman. It was proved in his trial that he had threatened to murder his wife, and when her body, mutilated and battered, was found in a creek not far from where they had lived, all the circumstances pointed directly to him as the perpetrator of the crime. He had a fair trial in the Court held at this place, and a full hearing in the Supreme Court, but not upon a point was developed upon which to hang a doubt as to his guilt. Though frequently urged to do so, he made no confession, but asserted his innocence to the last. The only intimation that he gave was in a recent letter to the woman who had induced him to leave his wife. He wrote to the effect that, though she had been the cause of all his trouble, he had never loved any other woman, and loved her still.

The crowd which witnessed the execution was estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000, two-thirds of whom were colored. They began pouring into town as early as six o'clock in the morning. Beatty was taken from the jail at half-past eleven o'clock by Sheriff Latta, and placed with his coffin in a wagon, which moved as well as it was possible for it to do, as the immense swaying crowd followed to the place of execution. The gallows was erected on the bank of Duck River, about a mile west of town.

After reaching the gallows, Rev. Blackman Williams read a portion of the twenty-second chapter of Solomon, and made a very feeling talk to the prisoner. Then came the hymn, "Show pity, Lord; O Lord, forgive," the chorus of which was joined in by the 10,000 persons



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

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U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 22d, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Greeley and the Colored Race.

Almost every Democrat, and all the Liberal Republicans are very flippant in saying to colored men "that Greeley is the best friend you people ever had," and that "he has done more for your race than any other man," and that "you ought to go for him," etc. To all such assertions intelligent colored men have patiently listened, giving but a smile at such gratuitous statements and hypocritical advice. We admit that there are numbers of colored men, just like white men, who believe all that anybody tells them. In fact there are those among black and white persons who never investigate anything that Mr. so and so, or somebody else has told them. As regards what Mr. Greeley has done individually for the colored race it may be summed up in a nut shell. At the time of the establishment of his paper, the *N. Y. Tribune*, in 1841, he was with the Whig Pro-Slavery party, and held no political fellowship with the old school Abolitionists under the regime of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, but regarded them as fanatics, as did the Whig part of which he was a member. Although he was in favor of the abolition of slavery and free soil for the accommodation of the European emigrants that poured into the New York Castle Garden, he advocated the doctrine of free farms, and practically taught what he knew about farming, etc., through his paper. He was in favor of the "Negroes (as his, the Whig, party termed them) being sent off to Africa. He was against the repeal of the property qualification that was so long held as a proscription against the colored citizens of New York, and vehemently opposed in the several conventions which were held in New York State to revise the Constitution. At the commencement of the Rebellion and during the war, like other Republican and war Democrats, he favored the destruction of slavery to save the Union. In this he has been radical, but no special and distinct act is on record in any Northern or originally Free State that he has ever done to ameliorate the condition of Northern colored Freemen, nor has he advocated the removal of the many proscriptions that have been set up against them in consequence of color. No colored man accepts the assertion that "Greeley is the best friend that the colored people ever had." If the assertion cannot pass current down South, it is useless to try to make it stick in the Northern States. The colored citizens of both the North and South are as a unit for Grant.

'National Compact."

The members under the Jurisdiction of the "National Grand Lodge" will have a celebration on Monday next at the Mercantile Library Hall, Bush street. It is expected that it will be largely attended.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, June 16th.

On our arrival here at 11 P. M., Sunday, we found the city bearing its usual quiet aspect. Hundreds of excursionists had left in the morning for San Jose. On the return in the evening somo were victims to an accident that happened to the train. An engineer lost his life and several were injured. Dr. J. S. Porter, James Hutt, Sexton of the A. M. E. Church, ——Davis, an expressman, and a Mr. Thompson, all worthy colored men, died from natural causes during the forty-eight hours previous to our arrival. The funeral of the late Mr. Davis had taken place from the A. M. E. Church Sunday forenoon. That of James Hutt from the same church in the afternoon. The discourse over the remains of Mr. Hutt in the afternoon was by Rev. Mr. Dorsey, pastor of the Oakland A. M. E. Church, and was very impressively delivered before a large concourse of people who had assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to "Poor Hutt," as they termed him. He was highly respected by all classes. The obsequies of Dr. Porter were set for Tuesday. The funeral took place from his late residence on M street, between 4th and 5th. An eloquent and impressive discourse was also delivered by Rev. Mr. Dorsey. A very large number were in attendance at his funeral. As the long cortege of carriages and other vehicles were wending there way to the cemetery, the respectability of the funeral attracted marked attention. Dr. Porter was one of the most eminent pioneer colored men of Sacramento city, and had obtained a large practice among all classes of persons. He leaves a wife and child, and we believe a small bequest.

Of our lecture, which had been announced for Monday evening, June 17th, the result was as it appeared in the Sacramento *Record* of Tuesday, the 18th, as follows:

P. Anderson gave but a short lecture on the subject of education last evening, in the Siloam Baptist Church, giving way for resolutions of condolence on the death of Dr. J. S. Porter, a prominent colored man, who died in this city on Sunday. It was resolved to have another lecture in August.

Great preparations were making by the "National Compact" Masons to attend the San Francisco entertainment on June 24th.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are extended to Hon. S. O. Hough-ton for the speech of Henry Wilson, entitled "Stand by the Republican Colors," delivered at Great Falls, Mass., Feb. 24th, 1872; and also the great speech of Hon. Jesse H. Moore on the "Defense of the Republican Party and the Present Administration," delivered in the House of Representatives, April 6, 1872.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and ordered them discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT.—The Sacramento *Union* estimates that the entire wheat crop of California this year will reach 20,000,000 bushels, being 6,000,000 bushels greater than the great crop of 1869–70, which was 18,886,190 bushels for the whole State. It is thought that California will be able to export 10,000,000 bushels more out of the crop this year than it has out of any previous crop.

Examination of Public Schools in Sacramento.

On the fourth day of the examination of Public Schools in Sacramento, Thursday June 6th, the Board examined the colored ungraded school, and the Sacramento *Bee* of the 7th instant gives the following as the result:

Mrs. Emily Asbury is charged with the exclusive control of this school, the pupils of which are making rapid progress. There are 62 children on the roll, of which 54 were born in California, and 35 are boys and 27 girls. The attendance is very irregular, the children being kept at home frequently to assist their parents or to work for others. Quite a number of white and colored ladies were present at the examination, and all seemed pleased with the proficency of the pupils. Proficiency of the pupils. Proficiency in excellence in their parts we should commend Mary Owens, Ernest Small, Robert Small, Tirey Morris, Natty Christopher and Hiram Jones. The deportment of all the scholars was very good.

The following was the programme for the day:

Singing; reading—"The Lord's Prayer;" singing, "Meet me darling Josie at the gate;" mental arithmetic; reading—second class; singing, "In her little bed we laid her;" primary classes in spelling and geography; History of the United States; march; calisthenics; singing, "Love among the Roses." (Roscoe.) Singing, "Beautiful flag;" English grammar; reading—third class; singing, "Free as a Bird;" spelling, "Wilsons Larger Speller;" reading, "Sleep Baby, Sleep," by Nathaniel Christopher; singing, "These Temperance Folks;" reading, "Somebody's Darling," by Robert Small; singing, "Music in the Air;" calisthenics; singing, "Ten Thousand Miles Away." (Noon.) Calisthenics; singing "Beautiful Bells;" singing 'Our Union Forever' physical geography; spelling, "Wilson's Smaller Speller;" singing, "Dublin Bay!" reading, "Maud Muller;" by Mary Owens; reading, "Winged Worshipers," by Ernest Small; singing, "Good by at the Door;" conferring diplomas; singing, "America."

Mr. Robert Small's eldest boy, Ernest, apparently 12 or 13 years of age, and Mrs. Julia Owens' youngest daughter, Mary, a promising young girl of 13 years of age, obtained diplomas which read as follows, except the change of name:

SACRAMENTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Ernest Small having completed the studies prescribed for the INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in Sacramento, and passed a satisfactory examination in the same, is granted THIS DIPLOMA, which entitles him to admission into the Grammar Department of said School.

EMILY ASHBURY,
Principal.

HENRY MILLER,
President of the Board.

S. C. DENSON,
Superintendent.

Sacramento, June 1873.

It seems to us that a Diploma as above ought to entitle those children, although they are colored, to go into the white Grammar schools, and not be sent back again to the same Primary school to repeat all they have just gone through in the said school. The Diplomas give them the right according to the laws of the State, providing there be no Grammar Department in said school.

There is not at present, nor ever has been a "Grammar Department" in the primary isolated schools in any part of the State which are set apart for colored children. Hence, if the above Diplomas mean anything, it is that colored children when obtaining such Diplomas, are entitled to enter the regular established Grammar schools of the State. We believe that it would be so decided by any Court of Justice if tested either by the State or National laws.

AT B. GOLDMAN'S City Fancy Store, 860 Washington street, can be found Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Hair Work, etc., at the lowest prices.

LETTER RECEIVED.—From J. B. Sanderson, Stockton; Rev. P. W. Causey, San Jose; M. E. C., City.

To the care of this office for R. J. Flotcher.

Zanzibar Devastated.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Zanzibar in relation to the hurricane which occurred there on the 15th of April, says the shores surrounding the harbor are studded with wrecks. The sultan has lost all his vessels with the exception of two small steamers. Reports from the interior lead us to believe that not only have most of the cocoanut trees been uprooted, but that all the cassava, the sweet potatoes, Indian corn, rice and other more important crops, forming the property of perhaps 800,000 people, and on which they depend for a mere subsistence, has been utterly destroyed. The effects of the hurricane over the island generally were similar to what occurred in my own house. I do not hesitate in saying that utter ruin prevails, and famine, with all its attendant horrors and dangers is imminent. If the cyclone has liberated 800,000 slaves, some thing should be done for their maintenance, for unless their masters expend their all, death from disease or starvation must ensue. In Zanzibar there are at present no means for meeting such a calamity. No such a disaster as this has ever befallen the island, or was ever anticipated. The loss of life in the town and harbor has been immense. The storm was so terrific and unexpected that means for safety were not used. The native dhows, with their crews, sunk in the harbor, and many inhabitants perished in the wreck of their houses. The damage done on the 15th ult. will probably amount to £1,000,000 to £5,000,000 sterling.

That more than half the commerce of Zanzibar has been destroyed is unquestionable, but what the impending effects on native population may be one can hardly form an estimate.

SLAVE TRADE.—An English Parliamentary return, extending over the period from the 1st of July, 1869, to the end of this year, 1871, shows the twenty-four vessels copiured off the east coast of Africa for being engaged in and equipped for the slave trade. There were 722 slaves captured in them, but six of the vessels were restored and 283 of the slaves, most of them on account of their being shipped from places within the prescribed period, and some as having been kidnapped from the shore, and being, therefore, restored to their owners; 377 of the slaves were emancipated, the remaining sixty two unaccounted for probably died between the capture and condemnation of the vessels. In most cases the return describes the locality as not yet awarded to the captors; it amounted to £3 8 in one case where only two slaves were captured, and £176 in another case where fifteen were captured. The captors in such cases exercise their right of claiming £4 a ton on the vessel in preference to £5 a head on the slaves.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are desirous that the Board of Brokers of the Stock Exchange of this city should conduct their business on an honorable and solid basis; and whereas, there is a class of individuals who frequently cause the inflation and depression of the market by false representations, thereby gouging those who are uninitiated; and whereas, there are companies allowed to put stock on the market through the connivance or tacit consent of the Board of Brokers, which possess no title or right to the land on which their mining operations are to be conducted, and some of the said companies having their mines located in the clo. "Invisible Isles," thousands of miles away from realization, thereby causing the circulation of a lot of spurious stock, and which will inevitably cause serious loss to a number of unsuspecting persons; now therefore we do hereby command the Board of Brokers to purge their list of stocks of all such fraudulent stock, under penalty of ordering the Chief of Police to close their rooms and the appointment of a new board.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, June 21, 1872.

RECENTLY a great demonstration of Sunday-school children took place in Sheffield, England. Twenty thousand children connected with the Nonconformists assembled in Norfolk Park, and sang selections of sacred music, in presence of upwards of fifty thousand spectators.

DR. Ignatius von Dollfinger complains of being troubled by thousands of letter writers, who frequently ask his advice on subjects with which he is not, familiar, and also of the numerous visits which impertinent tourists pay to him.

Letter of Col. Mosby.

The following letter from Col. John T. Mosby we find in the *Grand Era* of June 8th, in which he strongly advocates the re-election of Grant.

WARRENTON, Va., May 15th.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your favor inquiring my position in the Presidential contest. Of course if a Democrat is nominated, I shall support his election with all my heart, but if reduced to a question of choice between Gen. Grant and Greeley I shall support the former. My own views of the policy, after the failure of the Cincinnati Convention to nominate a man acceptable to Democrats, that the South should hold itself aloof from the contest and not commit itself to either until the Philadelphia Convention has nominated its candidates and declared a platform of principles; for if the whole South were committed in advance against the election of Gen. Grant, what motive could ho or his party have to conciliate us? Now, why should the South commit itself on the side of Greeley, her unrepentant, life-long enemy, against Gen. Grant? I am no apologist for the oppression we have suffered from the Federal Government; but will the partizans of Greeley point to one act that was odious to us that he has not justified and approved?

Nay, more: the tyrannical acts of Congressional legislation were an expression of a Northern sentiment of hostility to the South, for which Horace Greeley, more than any other man, is responsible. Gen. Grant has been the instrument of executing many laws obnoxious to us, which were enacted under the pressure of public opinion, created by Greeley, which no man could resist. The pen was "mightier than the sword." Now what is offered to the Southern people by the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention as a consideration of their votes? Amnesty, which simply means the relief of a few thousand men from the disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment. But the President has no control over this. It requires a two-thirds vote of Congress to effect it. If the Southern vote is to be bartered for such a paltry consideration is this, why not bargain directly with those who have the ability to pay what they promise?

Does any man doubt that the party in power would gladly grant universal amnesty to secure the electoral vote of Virginia alone? If so, how is there less of dishonor in a coalition with Greeley on such terms than with the party who can give you now all you ask? The only difference I can see is, that in one case you bargain with a set of political bunkrupts and adventurers, whose pledge will be redeemed about as soon as the Confederate debt, and therefore will be profane in promises. On the other hand, you may at least expect to receive the small pittance required. Tell me one single reason why a Southern man should prefer Greeley to Grant?

They say that Greeley is honest; then so much the worse, if he is honestly opposed to all I hold dear. They say he has abused carpet baggers, which, by the by, are the only natural products of institutions that he planted among us; but as he is indicted for this class, who assumed at Cincinnati to represent the South, for his nomination, surely honest Horace, if elected, will not go back on his friends. They say, too, that he is the friend of amnesty and yet he advocated the impeachment of Johnson for pardoning rebels. On his recent electioneering tour through the States, when he looked on the land which he "had made a solitude and called it peace," his heart was for a moment touched with a sentiment of pity for the Southern people, as well as a desire for Southern votes, and he was tempted to say a few kind words for men who was swift to make atonement when on his return to New York he related to a gaping crowd fabulous stories of Ku-Klux horrors, and applauded the rigor of the administration in suspending the habeas corpus in South Carolina and enforcing the Ku-Klux laws. Is this the man who said Isaiah tells us cooked their breakfast with one end of a stick of wood, and made an image of the other, which they worshipped, were not more unreasoning idolaters than those who are now prostrating themselves before Horace Greeley. In both cases the virtues of the idol exist only in the imagination of the worshipers. I don't choose to bow at such a shrine, and am not led captive by such enchantments. If we are compelled to go through the ceremony of choosing a master, to me there is less humiliation in accepting the soldier to whom Lee surrendered his sword, than the fanatic, whose treacheries have been "the Illiad of our woes."

I am, very truly, yours,
JOHN T. MOSBY.

To Capt. A. G. Babbock, Richmond.

STUDY OUT OF SCHOOL.—The Board of Trustees of the Public Schools in Washington, D. C., debated the expediency of adopting a new rule reported favorably by the Committee on Rules viz: that "teachers shall discontinue the practice of requiring the studying of lessons at home, and all lessons shall be studied by the pupils in school, under the superintendence of the teachers."

The negative votes predominated, but by a small majority. This rule must eventually prevail. Compulsory study at home is cruel, for it leaves no time for the cultivation of the domestic affections. A merchant might as well be expected to sell goods in his sitting room or a mechanic to have a work bench in his parlor, as a girl to be forced to continue the school exercises at home. Let the Committee on Rules try it again; and keep trying until their colleagues acknowledge the expediency of the rule, as well as the mercy of it.

Death.

In Sacramento, June 13, James Hall, aged 45 years.

In Sacramento, June 14th, J. Davis, aged 54 years.

In Sacramento, Sunday, June 16th, J. P. Porter, a native of Portsmouth, Va, aged 51 years.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The undersigned Committee of Arrangements for the Grand Fourth of July "HOLIDAY SOCIAL," to be given at the Y. M. C. B. Society's Hall, by the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, Wethington Lodge, No. 2, Mosaic Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., working under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California, and in union with all the Sovereign State Grand Lodges throughout the United States, would respectfully inform their friends that no pains have been spared to make the Social a brilliant affair. The entire edifice has been engaged, and will be gaily decorated and illuminated in honor of this great National holiday.

E. A. Hall,	J. H. Francis,
John Harris,	Chas. H. Fisher,
M. A. Thipps,	Henry S. Morris,
R. B. Schofield,	Jas. H. Riker,
	Wm. H. Blake.

MASONIC NOTICE.

HANNIBAL LODGE No. 1, AND Victoria Lodge, No. 3, having extended an invitation to Covenant Ark, No. 1, to witness the installation of Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of California. In consideration thereof, the members of Covenant Ark, No. 1, are respectfully requested to appear in full regalia at Mercantile Library Hall on Monday evening, June 24th, at 7½ o'clock.

By order,

HOSEA HUBBY, V. A.
MRS. A. E. PARRELL, V. A.

MRS. SUSAN JOHNSON, Secretary.
San Francisco, June 20th, 1872.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MARSHALL, No. 617 KEARNY STREET.

ALL LEADERS OF MARCHING CORPS who desire to participate in the approaching Celebration are requested to meet the Grand Marshal at Hall's Gallery at 8 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 21st instant.

R. BEVERLY COLE,
Grand Marshal.

New York Dry Goods Store,
No. 813 Stockton Street,
Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F

We are receiving New Goods daily from New York, Fancy Dress Goods, Shawls, Hosiery and Ancrine Robes, bought in person at one half and even one quarter their value, which we shall be selling accordingly low at

813 STOCKTON STREET.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6TH AND 7TH,
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J. POLITZ,
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at the lowest prices.

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54 K Street, Sacramento,
(Successors to Bissell & Irwin, Manufacturing Co., Junction of Bush and Market streets, San Francisco,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE:
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Mining Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mour, Nuts, Bolts, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Orient Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

News from Bishop Wayman.

STOCKTON, June 18, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

It will be interesting to you and the readers of the *Appeal*, to learn that Bishop Alexander W. Wayman, of the A. M. E. Church, will be amongst us shortly, *'Deo Volente.'*

I have to-day received the following. Please print it.

BALTIMORE, June 6th, 1872.

Rev. J. B. Sanderson:

DEAR BROTHER—This will inform you that the General Conference has appointed me to work in California, and, the Lord willing, I shall try and reach Sacramento City by June 30th, 1872. I can only spend two weeks in California this time. I have arranged to spend the last Sunday in June in Sacramento; the first Sunday in July in Stockton; the second Sunday in July in San Francisco, and then return to Illinois, etc.

Let our churches and people receive and welcome Bishop Wayman into this, his future field of labor, and show him that, with Divine help, we are eager to co-operate with him in preparing the way of the Lord and making his paths straight.

Yours in Christian bonds.

J. B. SANDERSON.

THE Mohammedan Nawak of Rampoor, British India, has presented to the Barenly Mission a large building, for the purpose of a medical school for women. Several women are now going through a scientific course of instruction.

MASONIC.

The 17th Annual
MASONIC ORATION
will be delivered before the Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Masons, at
MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
(BUSH STREET,)
On Monday, June 24, at 3 P. M.
BY PAST MASTER
JAMES H. HUBBARD,
The Grand Orator for the Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Masons for the state of California.
The several Lodges will appear in Regalia.
COME ONE! COME ALL!

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT
The commencement or Reduction of the Initiation of the GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS, by Past Grand Master D. H. CANTRIL, of Nevada City, assisted by a number of Past Grand Officers.
Tickets (Admission and Evening Entertainment), for Lady and Gentleman.....$1.00
Single Tickets.....50
A first-class DINNER HAS been arranged for the occasion, and a Committee provided to wait upon Ladies and Gentlemen who may patronize us. The Supper Room will be under the control of one of the Ex-Caterers in the city.
Tickets to be had of the following Committee:

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, San Francisco:	
Bro. G. A. Duval,	Bro. E. Cooper,
Bro. Jos. Cary,	Bro. J. A. Barker.
Philomathean Lodge, No. 2, Sacramento City:	
Bro. I. Daniap,	Bro. Wm. Rose,
Bro. John Cain.	
Victoria Lodge, No. 3, San Francisco:	
Bro. I. W. Jones,	Bro. J. A. Reeder,
Bro. James Diar,	Bro. L. H. Barry.
Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 4, Nevada City.	
Bro. D. D. Carter,	Bro. John Adams,
Bro. Elijah Booth.	
Land Mark Lodge, No. 5, Sonora:	
Bro. Wm. Sapps,	Bro. Lewis G. Mail,
Bro. G. H. Ash.	
Ashler Lodge, No. 7, Virginia City, Nev.:	
Bro. D. W. Sands,	Bro. C. Miner,
Bro. T. Lee.	
Hiram Lodge, No. 9, Portland, O:	
Bro. Chas Graham.	Bro. Anthony Lebois,
Bro. Mark A. Bell.	

Grand Social 4th of July Levee.

The members of Olive Branch, Wethington and Mosaic Lodges F. and A. M., will give a grand Social Levee on the evening of July 4th.

Full particulars will be given in due time, by the following committee of arrangements:

J. E. Francis; Wm. H. Blake; M. A. Phipps; R. A. Hall; James H. Riker; S. H. Morris; Charles H. Fisher; R. B. Schofield; John Harris.

A GRAND
FANCY DRESS BALL
Will be given on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3d, 1872,
For the Benefit of
UNCLE BILLY WAUGH,
—AT—
MOZART HALL, (Post Street).

ALPHA SALOON,
No. 313 Sutter Street.
VALLEJO.
LEWIS H. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
The finest assortment of Wines, Liquors, etc., always on hand. Persons visiting VALLEJO will find this a pleasant place of resort.

GRAND RALLY
—FOR—
BETHEL CHURCH,
POWELL STREET.
TO THE RESCUE!

DEAR FRIENDS: We are not unmindful of the fact that we shall not be successful in the aims of life unless in the midst of repeated discouragements, we are determined to "try again."

If the cause be a worthy one, and if in the furtherance of that cause our efforts have not accomplished all that is desired, we should with renewed vigor "push the battle to the gate." Under the leadership of Elder, now Bishop Ward, you did nobly; you rallied around the standard of Bethel, and several thousands of dollars was raised in a few months. And, more recently, under the guidance of the lamented Elder J. R. Vaughn, that financial embarrassments had well-nigh overwhelmed us, you again responded liberally, and the property was saved. But, dear friends, there still remains a debt of $1,600 on the Church. Through the assistance of Providence, and your benevolence, we hope to pay the last dollar this year. Do not become discouraged, now we are so near the summit, only a few more determined steps are needed, and we will stand on the heights.

We are to have a grand rally the third Sabbath in July, God willing, to liquidate the indebtedness. Many have promised to help us, many more are willing. The ladies belonging to the Church and Congregation have begun to work in earnest for the House of God, as they have always done; and, we believe, dear friends, before this Conference year comes to a close, the Church of the Lord will be free. Subscription books are in the hands of responsible parties; when they approach you, remember the Giver of every good and perfect gift has bestowed whatever of health, opportunities and means we have. He justly claims humble return in supporting a good cause. Dear friends, let us realized that we are made better by doing and giving for benevolent objects—is it not coupled with a consciousness of doing right? Do we feel an interest in what we labor for? Are not our affections and efforts connected? Then, dear friends, strive to make this our year of Jubilee, and raise this heavy burden off our and your hearts and hands. By order of Board of Trustees.

JAS. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.
WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

B. COLDMAN'S
CITY FANCY STORE,
Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Haircork,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
850 Washington St., Near Stockton,
SAN FRANCISCO
Properia Italiano. Dentest proprietor.

INFORMATION WANTED!

OF PETER JOHNSON, formerly of Lewiston, Del. and Baltimore, Md. He is supposed to be in this State, or some one knowing his whereabouts since 1861, they will confer a favor by informing his brother, recently arrived in this city. Address DAVID JOHNSON, Pacific Appeal Office, S. F.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
518 Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MRS. ANN MARIA MCFEE,
PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHARLES G. STEVENS.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

WANTED—A situation by a competent servant girl who is capable of cooking or house-work. No objection to the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
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International Hotel,
JACKSON STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. It one of Amusement are all convenient to the House.
Coaches, with the name of the House of the Hotel thereon, will be at each depot and Steamboat Landing to convey the passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city for a fare.
Each driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
Calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Cheap Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
LACES, RIBBONS,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER:
1008

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

HARRIS, ROSS & CO.,
New Maryland Restaurant,
627 MERCHANT STREET.
MR. JOHN HARRIS, the celebrated caterer, with others, have re-opened this popular and favorite restaurant, and now are prepared to furnish their friends with the best the market affords.
Meals, 15 Cents and upwards.
They have engaged the services of a first class cook and no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all.
Meals served at all hours.
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REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot & Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
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Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. Mr. P. Kelly is pleased to state that his former customers of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have connected with him in the new store.

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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Bunkert's Philadelphia Boots.
may13-tf

MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received
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THE BRANCH AGENCY OF
MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent
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All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are now in Frames, and every gracefully
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In all its branches. Stamping for Braiding all Embroidery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.
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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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641 Sacramento Street,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Bowker's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug16

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Has been opened in
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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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Proprietresses.

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Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.
CONSOLIDATED
Monday, April 29, 1872.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. Oakland Ferry Train for M. P. R. R. Stations, Port Costa, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Vacaville, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stops at all Way Stations.
4.30 P. M. Passenger Train for Benicia, Vallejo, Calistoga and Napa.
6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, (Sundays excepted) and Connections.
7.30 A. M. Daily, for Mare Island, (from Broadway Wharf) Way Way Points—Connecting at Vallejo with Stages for Calistoga, Napa Valley and Clear Lake.
4.00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Colfax and Marysville.
2.00 P. M. Vallejo Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) connecting with Train for Vallejo.
8.00 P. M. Vallejo Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) connecting with Train for Vallejo.
Intermediate points, returning to San Francisco the next day.

OAKLAND FERRY—Leave SAN FRANCISCO						
6.30, 8.30, 10.15 and 11.30 a. m., 12.45, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8.15 p. m.						
OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 p. m.						
Leave SAN LEANDRO, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p. m.						
Leave HAYWARD, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p. m.						
ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave AT FERRY	6.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	12.00 m.	3.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
Leave ALAMEDA	6.50 a. m.	9.20 a. m.	12.20 p. m.	3.20 p. m.	5.20 p. m.	7.20 p. m.
Leave ENCINAL	7.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	12.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
Leave PARK STREET	7.05 a. m.	9.35 a. m.	12.35 p. m.	3.35 p. m.	5.35 p. m.	7.35 p. m.
Leave ALAMEDA	7.10 a. m.	9.40 a. m.	12.40 p. m.	3.40 p. m.	5.40 p. m.	7.40 p. m.
Arrive at FERRY	7.30 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	1.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	8.00 p. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Stockton Passenger.	San Jose Passenger.	Mail.	Pacific Express.	Sunday Excursion.
Leave	8.15 a. m.	10.30 a. m.	1.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
Arrive at Lathrop	9.45 a. m.	12.00 m.	2.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	
Stockton	10.30 a. m.	12.45 p. m.	3.15 p. m.	6.45 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

TRAINS NORTH.	Stockton Passenger.	San Jose Passenger.	Mail.	Pacific Express.	Sunday Excursion.
Leave Stockton	11.00 a. m.	1.15 p. m.	3.45 p. m.	7.30

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to the northern block, corner Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE,
(Established 1858.)
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, first mortgage real estate, shipping, merchandise and other securities, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in 3 months. Office open for monthly and per agent men. Also discounts daily.
Advances made on furniture, household, and other properties, pianos taken in storage.

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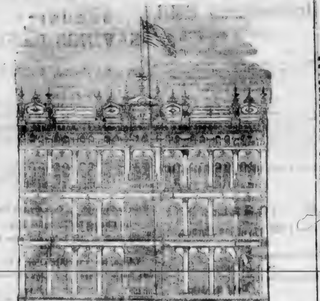
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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 6th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fourth of July Celebration

The Nation's Birthday was celebrated with great grandeur on last Thursday. The day was pleasant, and just cool enough not to make the pageant fatiguing on the line of march. From eight to ten o'clock in the morning, crowds were to be seen going to and fro, drum beating, and bugles sounding on every side by squads of military and civic associations going to their positions, to await the order of the Grand Marshal. Shortly after eleven o'clock, the column started and marched through the prescribed route. The Grand Marshal compressed the whole into eight divisions, containing the Military and the various Mechanical, Labor and Civic Associations, with their holiday attire, banners, emblems, etc., made a grand display.

The Literary Exercises were held in the California Theatre, and consisted as follows:

First—Overture by the Band.

Second—Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Wooddridge.

Third—"America," by the Band.

Fourth—Reading of the Declaration of Independence, by John Quincy Adams, Esq.

Fifth—Song, entitled "Spirit of '76," written expressly for the occasion; music composed by Signor Speranza, leader of the Italian Operas, and dedicated to Dr. R. Beverly Cole, Grand Marshal, sung by Miss Speranza, assisted by a number of young ladies and gentlemen of the Musical Institute.

Sixth—Reading of the Poem, by Fred. Lyster, Esq.

Seventh—National Air by the Band.

Eighth—Oration, by Hon. John F. Swift.

Ninth—"Star Spangled Banner," by Miss Speranza (in costume).

Tenth—Benediction.

The poem was read by Mr. Fred. Lyster, who did it ample justice.

Miss Speranza sang the "Spirit of '76" and "Star-Spangled Banner," the latter in costume.

The oration, by Hon. John F. Swift, was a masterly effort. The orator was frequently applauded. Of this able production, we have only space to give the subjoined:

To a society where slavery exists as a system liberty of thought becomes a menace; where goods can think free opinion is an attack upon property; when chattels reason free speech becomes theft and education no less than a system of organized robbery. And so it was in America. The Revolution had left a free Republic, but of this all save the name had disappeared, and in its place a slave empire was growing up, with the sanction of the great mass of the people North and South, in which, from the very nature of things, free speech was suppressed as dangerous sedition, and education put down as an atrocious and infamous crime. Who shall say that it was not high time for another storm in the mountains? The Nile of American liberty had not only sunk down within its banks, but it was absolutely drying up. Where had once flowed, with stately tide, the sweet waters of Justice and Mercy, was now to be seen the arid and parched bed of the river, whitened with the baleful dust of tyranny, selfishness and oppression.

But God regulates the seasons with unerring certainty. He permits no useful stream to be forever dry, and at last the tempest came. The just wrath of the Almighty upon a sinful nation comes not in gentle zephyrs, but in blasts that shade the earth. First there was a rumbling and a grumbling as of distant and boding thunder. It came from a clear sky. No cloud could be seen, but the storm was coming nevertheless. How the rumbling of discordant elements swelled into a roar that reached the uttermost bounds of the earth, and then burst into a mighty tempest, I need not describe. It is too recent. The din must be still ringing in your ears. Had I time, or were it desirable to do so, I could trace the course and progress of this social storm from the moment when the first boding sound gave warning of its approach until the vast war clouds, banking up blacker and more portentious, burst upon the country with the fury of a tornado.

And I could follow along its path of desolation, strewed as it was with the shattered wrecks of systems, and the prostrate trunks of uprooted institutions, down to the point and period when resentful nature having vindicated her rights and spent her forces, and once more smoothed her face and let the sun of peace shine forth upon a people which, though torn with discension and exhausted by strife, was still by that very tempest chastened, purified, redeemed and disenthralled! But I shall not follow it. You know the story as well as I do. I only ask you to draw the moral and profit by the lesson. This was a second storm in the mountains, another tempest in the hills of the poet. The Nile of Liberty once more burst its banks and inundated the land with its precious waters. Let us not lose the harvest. That system of slavery, at the same time the sin and the punishment of the nation; that institution which was both our crime and our penance, is gone with the mighty storm that swept it away.

Emancipation Celebration at Chattahoochee.

The anniversary of the promulgation of the Emancipation Proclamation was celebrated by the colored citizens of Chattahooche, Fla., on Monday, May 25, in a manner that testified to their grateful and pleasing remembrance of that day when the ignominious shackles of slavery were stricken from their fettered limbs, and they were declared free men and women.

The event was celebrated by a parade, barbacue and addresses delivered by prominent speakers. The city was crowded with visitors who intended to participate in the festivities, and a large concourse assembled in Capitol square to hear the orators who were to address the crowd. After several eloquent speeches by well-known gentlemen, calls were made for Hon. J. C. Gibbs, Secretary of State, who appeared upon the platform and addressed the assemblage in a few eloquent and well-timed remarks; after which the crowd adjourned to a favorite place of recreation called Wilson's Grove, where several hogs and beeves had been roasted to a very palatable state of savory tenderness, and where ice-cream and other dainty delicacies were disposed of in the sylvan and fairy-like booths with apparent relish. The crowd finally dispersed, all well pleased with the celebration.

WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the extraordinary merits of these unrivaled machines, of which W. M. STODDARD, 455 Montgomery street, is the Agent for the Pacific Coast. We clip the following from the *American Agriculturist:*

WOMAN'S GREATEST BOON.—We would advise a man to forego a thresher and thresh wheat with a flail, rather than see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting stitch, stitch, stitch, when a Sewing Machine can be obtained. The Wheeler and Wilson is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after six years' service, the Wheeler and Wilson has taken the precedence as the best, where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, July 1st.

On arriving here yesterday we found but little to note in the way of news. The weather being excessively warm, the woolen clothing which we wore from the Bay was extremely uncomfortable and out of fashion, as every other person here seemed to be dressed in light summer clothes.

We soon afterwards learned that Bishop Wayman of the A. M. E. Church had arrived on Saturday and that he had preached on Sunday forenoon in the Seventh Street A. M. E. Church, and that he was to preach in the Siloam Baptist Church in the afternoon, and again in his own church in the evening. All the church-going people seemed to be on the tip-toe of excitement, desirous to hear his evening's initial discourse. Of course we attended, and found the church thronged, many of the congregation not having heard his morning and afternoon sermons.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Wayman took his text for the evening from Judges, chap. iii, verse 20: "I have a message from God to thee." His exordium at once seemed to make a very favorable impression on the large congregation which had assembled, and his sermon throughout contained many Biblical truths, beautifully portrayed with much pathos and eloquence. The Bishop ranks with the most able pulpit orators of the A. M. E. Church, embodying all the essentials that are at present requisite for the advancing progressiveness and intelligence of the masses of our people.

At the close of his sermon, Rev. W. H. Offer, the pastor, called upon the congregation to give the Bishop a financial greeting. The table was placed in front of the altar, and the ladies seemed to go up *en masse*, all styles of Dolly Vardens were represented at times around the table—the Church being brilliantly lighted, gave the scene a charming appearance. The gentlemen present also contributed, the collection amounting to forty dollars.

Bishop Wayman is to preach again in Sacramento on next Sunday afternoon, July 7th.

The Fourth of July Social by Olive Branch, Wethington and Mosaic Lodges, F. & A.M.

On Thursday evening, July 4th, the above named entertainment came off in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason. The Conventional Independent Grand Lodge rooms, which comprise the upper floor were tastefully decorated, and the halls on the lower floor were also retained and decorated in honor of the day, all of which tended to make the Social given by the three Lodges grand in the extreme. The exercises were as follows: An address by the M. W. G. M. Peter Anderson and a fine Pot Pourri of instrumental music. After which the company promenaded through the building and enjoyed themselves according to their various tastes. Every part of the Hall was crowded, and the many ladies who were present give the committee the credit of making the finest and most recherche entertainment ever given by any of the associations which they have attended in this city. The committee was composed of the following named gentlemen: R. A. Hall, Jas. H. Riker, Chas. H. Fisher, H. S. Morris, J. K. Francis, John Harris, M. A. Phipps, R. B. Schofield and Wm. H. Blake.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. S. O. Houghton, Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of California, for valuable public documents, consisting of the "Annual Report of the Commercial Relations between the United States and Foreign Nations," and the "Report of the Joint Select Committee to inquire into the Condition of Affairs in the late Insurrectionary States"—both being handsome bound volumes.

Benefit Masquerade Ball.

On Wednesday evening last, July 3d, a Benefit Masquerade Ball came off at Mozart Hall, Post street. It was given under the auspices of a committee of ladies, headed by Mrs. W. M. Thomas, for the benefit of William ("Uncle Billy") Waugh, Sexton of the A. M. E. Church. These ladies gave the ovation to him as a reward for services which he has rendered gratis as Janitor of our Halls, etc., on almost every public occasion. The entertainment was not over largely attended owing to its having been given on the eve of the Fourth of July. We learn, however, it came out considerable above expenses by the previous sale of tickets to persons who did not attend. The ladies are entitled to great credit for rendering every feature of the entertainment in a first class style. It is believed to have been a financial success for the reason that "Uncle Billy," it was said, was seen going from the hall at daylight next morning rejoicing with the remnants of his catering "fixings."

Letter from Rev. W. H. Hillery.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. June 23d.

Mr. Editor:

In compliance with your request and my promise I chronicle you a few lines relating to the Fourteenth General Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church in America, which met in Charlotte, N. C., June 19, 1872. Five Bishops were present at the opening—Bishop S. Talbot in the chair.

W. H. Hillery, of California; was appointed Secretary; A. C. Fisher, of Alabama, Assistant Secretary, and R. Harris, of N. C., Recording Secretary. There are now 205 Delegates present, with a full Bench of Bishops. Bishop Clinton, who was absent at the opening, arrived on the 20th. Perfect harmony prevails throughout our borders, and the brethren from the South, though many of them were never before in a General Conference, took right hold like old hands at the bellows.

Mr. Editor there is something really encouraging in witnessing the display of judgment and deep thought of the great majority of our people here, and we of the North, East and West can say as well now it now as at any time, that unless we quicken our pace and unite our energies in the way of moral and intellectual elevation, these freedmen will leave us as far in the rear in these things as they have already done in an exhibition of a true heartfelt piety.

Yours, for God and humanity,

W. H. HILLERY.

Decoration Day in New Orleans

We extract the following from Major T. Morris Chester's able and eloquent address delivered at New Orleans on Decoration Day. His speech was chiefly devoted to a description of the important part which his people had taken in the great war for the Union.

We are here in admiration of the fidelity of patriots to a reconstructed Union, and to testify our veneration and gratitude to those who sealed their devotion to their country with their blood. Whatever our tropes succumbed to disease, or fell pierced by bullets in battle, or were butchered as at Fort Pillow, after they had surrendered, in shocking violation of all usages of civilized warfare, they each and all sacrificed their lives in behalf of union and equal rights. Suffering in mind, proscribed in movements and beaten with stripes, we seized the first practical opportunity which presented itself to break our chains and vindicate our manhood. In evidence of our valor and virtues, we call upon the loyal people to bear witness to our unwavering attachment and indispensable services to the republic, and we appeal to christendom for its verdict upon our catholic record of peace and good-will to man.

Having done our whole duty to the country, more under the circumstances than could have been expected of us, we ask, over the dust of our fallen comrades, for justice to the living and respect to the memory of the dead. We, closing our eyes to the bitter past and the accumulated wrongs which we had so long endured, coming to the rescue of the Government in its great peril, never flinching when assigned to a post of danger, nor wavering when lives were demanded, now appeal to the innate sense of American justice to aid us in the recognition of our civil rights and in the unqualified acknowledgment of our manhood. The immunities and protection from which we are now denied belong to us by virtue of our citizenship and humanity, and upon which we have the additional claim of our martial services, and the sacrifice of our lives to save the nation. If there is any humanity in the American people, any righteousness in their legislation, any justice in the Government, our rights will receive more than the paper recognitions which are now so flippantly accorded, in theory, in every political manifesto, but which are ignored in practice, very much to our inconvenience and humiliation.

When the gallant native guards of Louisiana, in many of whose veins coursed the noble French and Castilian blood, stormed the heights of Port Hudson, their battle shout, which was heard above the thundering of artillery, rallying their comrades to inevitable death, was "Liberty, equality and fraternity!" Our emancipated brothers swelled the chorus as the harmonious sentiment of equal rights. When Col. Stafford, of the First Louisiana Native Guards, who was unable to accompany his regiment into the engagement, handed the colors to Sergeant Pianciancios, in a few words expressive of his confidence of equal courage and manhood, concluded with the hope that they would be returned, the gallant Sergeant replied: "Colonel, I will bring them back in this flag, or answer to God the reason why." The brave man fell pierced with bullets at the head of his regiment, and in spirit answered to the court of glory by his sacrifice. When the colored men of every condition, North and South, united under the flag, and rushed into the very jaws of death to avenge its insulted honor, it was for liberty in its broadest sense as well as union. When the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment electrified the nation by its gallant charge at Fort Wagner—though defeated, yet not demoralized—in which the color-sergeant, stricken down by bullets and covered with blood, crawled out of the engagement, and, in a spirit of pride and undying loyalty, said, "Boys, the old flag never touched the ground!" —it was for union and equal rights, regardless of race, color or previous condition. When in Florida, in front of Richmond, at Milliken's Bend, and wherever our troops fought and died under the national flag, it was to apply for our race and our posterity the common heritage of American freemen. Our rights have been partially recognized, but not in a spirit worthy of our services nor commensurate with our sacrifices. We expect nothing but continued misrepresentation and persecution from the stupidity of our enemies, who have bitterly resisted and denounced every right which we now enjoy, and have only appeared to acquiesce because they cannot reverse the progressive justice of the loyal people.

Our fidelity to principles for which our troops sacrificed their lives, is quickened by this equal tribute of worth and affection over their graves. Whatever may be the political complications, and however much we may be confused by prejudice and partisan theories, our companion here with the spirits of our sainted heroes will ever indicate the course best calculated to promote truth and establish justice. Let each of us square our moral and political conduct in the future by the principles and actions of those whose dust is endeared to us by their integrity and devotion. If our gratitude for their services is sincere—our admiration for their consistency is honest—our esteem for their heroism is unaffected—our grief over their death is real, and our veneration of their memories is what our floral tributes indicate, we will now proclaim in our bosom the spirit which inspired them, and over their sacred dust register a vow to be true to the cardinal principles for which they laid down their lives.

When these men went down to their graves, they wrote in characters of blood and from their virtues and valor upon the imperishable scroll of fame. In their death humanity lost some of its noblest characters—the nation a portion of its best citizens; and our race many of its brightest ornaments. The performance of this sad duty of decorating those graves is no holiday festivity, but an act of mourning as deep and sincere as that of Abraham when he stood weeping and sorrowing over the grave of Sarah —as that of the children of Israel in their thirty days mourning over the death of Aaron—as that of the congregations of the Lord who sadden'd the plains of Moab when the spirit of Moses had departed—as that of the lamentations of David and the chosen people, when the beauty of Israel was slain by the sword, and the Lord's anointed perished by the hand of the Philistines—as that of Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted, and as that of the devout men who made great lamentations over the the martyred Stephen.

There is associated with this consecrated dust a living and eternal glory, though the winds may blow it across the continent and the Mississippi wash it to distant lands. We are proud of the heroism and devotion of our troops, which equal the invincibility of the Greeks when the Persian sword and Scythian hatchet cut through the centre of the Athenians upon the plains of Marathon; which equal the intrepid Spartans, who never wavered beneath the shower of barbarian arrows, which were sufficiently numerous to intercept the light of the sun at the pass of Thermopylæ; which equal Roman valor, when as Mistress of the World, the Eternal City looked down from her seven hills upon conquered provinces and captive kings; which equal the undaunted hosts under the Christian sovereigns of Castile, Arragon and Navarre in their crushing victories over the Saracens; which equal the glory of the allied armies which upon the field of Waterloo decided the destinies of Europe and won a peace for mankind, and which equal any ancient exhibition of valor and devotion, whether in behalf of hopes or in victory, which entitle the living to impartial justice and the memory of the dead to universal respect.

AT THE NEW York Dry Goods Store, 813 Stockton street, between Sacramento and Clay streets, can be found every article in the Dry Goods line at the lowest possible prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

Death.

SMITH—In this city, July 3d, Wm. Smith, a native of British Honduras, aged 30 years.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., are requested to meet in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street near Mason, on Sunday afternoon, July 7th inst., at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Brother William Smith. The Members of Wethington Lodge, No. 2, and Mosaic Lodge, No. 3, are also invited to be present at the funeral ceremonies, and all sojourning Masons in good standing are also invited to attend.

By order,

J. E. FRANCIS, W. M.

Attest: W. J. SIMMONS, Secretary.

ROOMS OF THE

REPUBLICAN

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at their rooms, 417 Kearny street, San Francisco, on the 25th day of June, 1872, it was resolved,

That a State Convention of the Republican party of California be held at the City of Sacramento on

Thursday, August 1st, 1872,

for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors to be supported at the general election in November, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention. Delegates to said Convention are hereby apportioned to the several counties as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	12	Placer	6
Alpine	1	Plumas	3
Amador	6	Sacramento	17
Butte	6	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	6	San Diego	4
Colusa	3	San Francisco	30
Contra Costa	3	San Joaquin	13
Del Norte	3	San Luis Obispo	3
El Dorado	5	San Mateo	3
Fresno	3	Santa Barbara	3
Humboldt	3	Santa Clara	12
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	5
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Klamath	3	Sierra	3
Lake	3	Siskiyou	5
Lassen	3	Solano	12
Los Angeles	6	Sonoma	9
Marin	6	Stanislaus	3
Mariposa	3	Sutter	4
Mendocino	5	Tehama	3
Merced	3	Tulare	3
Modoc	3	Tuolumne	3
Monterey	6	Trinity	3
Napa	6	Tulare	3
Nevada	10	Yuba	7
Total			225

The County Committees of the several counties will make provision in their respective counties for sending Delegates in accordance with said apportionment. Primary Elections, where ordered, are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law.

The last for orders at such Primary Elections will be made such as will insure the positive election of the greatest number who favor the "Grant and Wilson" ticket, and vote for the "Grant and Wilson" Presidential Electors chosen by said Convention.

Delegates from the counties embraced in the several Congressional Districts will, unless otherwise directed by the Congressional District Committees, constitute the Delegates to their respective Congressional Conventions, for the nomination of candidates for representatives.

A. HAYWARD, Chairman.

WM. SHERMAN, Secretary.

LOST.

$35 REWARD.—A GOLD RING WITH the white pearl imitating a heart. The ring contains three diamonds, and is supposed to have been lost on Pacific street, between the Georgia Restaurant and Harris & Morris' Saloon. The ring is marked inside No. 58, and the letters R. B. If the finder will call at 715 Bush street, he will be rewarded thirty-five dollars.

HOW TO SLEEP.—We are often asked for a prescription for preternaturally wakeful persons. The "high pressure" principle on which many of our business men work their brains and abuse their bodies, begets an irritable condition of the nerves, and a morbid state of mind, very antagonistic to quiet and refreshing sleep. Such persons will often go to bed weary and exhausted, but cannot sleep; or sleep dreamily and fitfully; or lie awake for hours, unable to sleep at all. We have tried many expedients to induce sleep with more or less success, and have had many receipes, which proved better in theory than in practice. The very best method we have yet discovered is that of counting. Breathe deeply and slowly (without any straining effort) and, with every expiration, count one, two, three, etc., up to a hundred. Some persons will be asleep before they can count fifty in this manner. Others will count ten, twenty, or thirty, and then forget themselves to intercept the light of the sun at the pass of Thermopylæ; which equal Roman valor, when as Mistress of the World, the Eternal City looked down from her seven hills upon conquered provinces and captive kings; which equal the undaunted hosts under the Christian sovereigns of Castile, Arragon and Navarre in their crushing victories over the Saracens; which equal the glory of the allied armies which upon the field of Waterloo decided the destinies of Europe and won a peace for mankind, and which equal any ancient exhibition of valor and devotion, whether in behalf of hopes or in victory, which entitle the living to impartial justice and the memory of the dead to universal respect.

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Fresno	3	Santa Barbara	3
Humboldt	3	Santa Clara	12
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	5
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Klamath	3	Sierra	3
Lake	3	Siskiyou	5
Lassen	3	Solano	12
Los Angeles	6	Sonoma	9
Marin	6	Stanislaus	3
Mariposa	3	Sutter	4
Mendocino	5	Tehama	3
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Lewis Hayden, Esq.

We take great pleasure in laying before our Masonic readers a continuation of the Masonic articles, which Brother Lewis Hayden, of Boston, Mass., has written to this paper from time to time on the history of Masons in America. Brother Hayden ranks amongst the best American Masonic historians among colored Masons, and we shall hereafter regard him as our regular Masonic correspondent.

LETTERS RECEIVED—From Lewis Hayden, Boston, Mass; Mr. Henderson, Michigan Bar, Cal.

ENGLAND, Scotland and Wales are sending an increased number of emigrants to this country, England, proper especially.

PROBABLY the oldest city—or rather the city containing the most standing relics of the past in shape of houses, buildings, etc.—in Europe is Antwerp.

BE CAREFUL—It should be generally known that, under certain parts of the Code, as adopted by the Legislature, are now in force, although mainly it will not go into operation until January next. Political nominations having been made, and others expected, it may be assumed that the usual and almost inevitable system of betting on the general or particular result of the elections to be held will be indulged in. The following sections of the Code are given to show how stringent the new law is, and how careful people given to betting ought to be in offering to wager money on an election: "Section 607. Any person who makes, offers, or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the vote to be cast for any person, is guilty of a misdemeador." For the protection of lawful assemblages of the people, and of voters at the polls on election days, is provided by "Section 58. Every person who by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor." And "Section 59. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor."—*Sacramento Bee.*

"MIXED UP."—A "true anecdote" is told of Artemus Ward, as follows: Shortly after the close of the war Artemus was in Louisville. One evening, at the Louisville Hotel, he was introduced to a rebel colonel who had been renowned in the Confederate service, and who was one of the bitterest haters of the Yanks.

"Colonel ——, let me introduce you to Artemus Ward; Mr. Ward, this is the celebrated Colonel ——," said the mutual acquaintance who performed the ceremony of introduction.

"Were you in the war, Colonel?" inquired Ward as they shook hands.

"In the war?" growled the colonel; reckon I was, for four years. Been in twenty battles."

"All!" said Ward, growing interested; then he added, thoughtfully: "Let me see; seems as though I've heard of you. O, yes, now I remember. *Which of our Michigan regiments did you command?*"

Command ——!" roared the colonel, profanely; "I was on the other side!"

"Well, well," said Artemus, passing his hand across his eyes to a confused way, "I do get this war so mixed up; but you must excuse me, Colonel."

Proclamation.

Whereas, we understand that Col. W. H. L. Barnes is desirous to retire from the trials and inconveniences incident to public life, and spend the balance of his days in "sylvan retreats"; and whereas, we are anxious to extend the sphere of woman's usefulness, and that public honors be dispensed to merit regardless of sex; and whereas, Mrs. Emily Pitts-Stevens has lately exhibited great martial powers; therefore we, Norton I, suggest that in case Col. Barnes concludes to resign, he do so in favor of the aforesaid Emily.

NORTON I,

San Francisco, July 5, 1872.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe for the APPEAL. Six months, $2.50.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Terms of Amusement are all convenient to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.60 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F

We are receiving New Goods daily from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, at Bankrupt, Sheriff and Auction Sales, bought on many instances over half and sometimes below auction cost. At sales, which we shall be on[e] ing correspondingly low at 813 STOCKTON STREET.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

GRAND RALLY

—FOR—

BETHEL CHURCH,

POWELL STREET.

TO THE RESCUE!

DEAR FRIENDS: We are not unmindful of the fact that we shall not be successful in the aims of life unless in the midst of repeated discouragements, we are determined to "try again."

If the cause be a worthy one, and if in the furtherance of that cause our efforts have accomplished all that is desired, we should with renewed vigor "push the battle to the gate." Under the leadership of Elder, now Bishop Ward, you did nobly; you rallied around the standard of Bethel, and several thousands of dollars was raised in a few months. And, more recently, under the guidance of the lamented Elder J. R. V. Morgan, when financial embarrassments had well-nigh overwhelmed us, you again responded liberally, and the property was saved. But, dear friends, there still remains a debt of $1,600 on the Church. Through the assistance of Providence, and your benevolence, we hope to pay the last dollar this year. Do not become discouraged, now we are so near the summit; only a few more determined steps are needed, and we will stand on the height.

We are to have a grand rally the third Sabbath in July, God willing, to liquidate the indebtedness. Many have promised to help us, many more are willing. The ladies belonging to the Church and Congregation have begun to work in earnest for the House of God, as they have always done; and, we believe, dear friends, before this Conference year comes to a close, the Church of the Lord will be free. Subscription books are in the hands of responsible parties; when they approach you, remember the Giver of every good and perfect gift has bestowed whatever of health, opportunities and means we have. He justly claims a humble return in supporting a good cause. Dear friends, have you realized that we are made better by doing and giving for benevolent objects—is it not complete with a conscioumess of doing right? Do we not feel an interest in what we labor for? Are not our affections and efforts connected? Then, dear friends, strive to make this our year of Jubilee, and raise this heavy burden off our and your hearts and hands. By order of Board of Trustees.

JAS. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.

WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

JOHN HARRIS. JOSEPH ROSS.

REMOVAL

—OF THE—

New Maryland Restaurant,

—FROM—

829 CLAY STREET,

—TO—

627 Merchant Street,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

The proprietors of this favorite establishment respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they will be pleased to see them at the above named place, where they are well fitted for every accommodation, and no pains will be spared in the future to excel all former efforts.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

HARRIS & ROSS,

Proprietors.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6TH AND 7TH.

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

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SAN FRANCISCO. no13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

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Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no12

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—551 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. M. ERNST. GEO. D. PRATT.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

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Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old place on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Kitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

P. K. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. may15-tf

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

WANTED—A situation by a competent cook. Can cook capable of cooking to house work. No objection to the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.

Commencing Monday, April 29, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Cosbie, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. Sun Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Trains of C. P. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) Sparrow's Point, Alameda, Oakland, Fruit Vale and Intermediate Points.

* Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and *7.15 p.m. (7.30, 11.30 and 1.30 on Sundays only.)

Leave BROOKLYN, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.15, 7.45 and 10.15 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 and 11.10 a.m., 12.00, 1.40, 2.50, 3.50, 5.00, 6.20, 7.50 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave ALAMEDA, *6.30, 7.00 and 10.45 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, *6.30, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.20 a.m., 1.30, 4.00 and 5.20 p.m.

Leave HAYWARD, *6.30, 7.00 and 10.45 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

Leave S

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References;

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their respects and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

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The Grant Campaign Song.

BY WM. S. IRWIN.

Rally round our leader, men,
We're arming for the fight,
We'll raise our glorious standard,
And battle for the right.
To swell our gallant army,
Come from hill and plain;
Grant shall win the victory
For President again.
Chorus—For the Union and its laws we'll sound,
We'll march to meet the foe;
Let our joyous shouts resound,
That all the land may know
The sons of freedom in their might
Have come from hill and plain,
To make the brave Ulysses
Our President again.

He's a gallant hero,
And a noble statesman, too;
He's safely brought our Ship of State
The darkest dangers through;
Let every brave and true man
Join our loyal band,
Till loud resounds the victory
From mountain, vale and strand.
Chorus—Let the drum, &c.

And when the battle's over,
We homeward turn again,
We'll join the lovely lasses
To music's thrilling strain;
And loud the anthems swelling,
To Grant, our noble chief,
Who won our country's battles,
And saved the land from grief.
Chorus—Let the drum, &c.

Then rally round our leaders, men,
We're arming for the fight,
We'll raise our glorious standard,
And battle for the right.
To swell our gallant army,
Come from hill and plain,
Grant shall win the victory
For President again.
Chorus—Let the drum, &c.

Proclamation.

At the ticket office of the ferry landing this morning, an elderly gentleman who had just purchased a ticket for home, bound on the overroute, complained of the following inserted on his ticket:

"This ticket is good for this trip and train only, and will not be honored for passage by the conductor of any subsequent train."

Know all whom it may concern, that such a claim is a liable to petty acts of fraud, and is hereby decreed illegal under our Empire, and may entail loss of franchise to those who fail to heed this our command.

NORTON I.

Brooklyn, June 29th, 1872.

The Republican Meeting at Platt's Hall.

On Tuesday evening last the opening Republican campaign meeting was held in Platt's Hall. The Hall was well filled long before the meeting began. A large number were present in the galleries. John F. Swift, Esq., was the speaker of the occasion. He interested the large assemblage nearly two hours, giving a vivid review of the whole political situation, and comparing the past and present attitude of the Democracy to that of the Republicans. From his speech on the occasion we have only space to make the subjoined extracts:

This, perhaps, is the first Presidential election in the whole history of the country that has been carried on upon the one single issue of personal dislike to one man. In such a contest it follows that all ordinary arguments are lost sight of. For, where men have from the first resolved, at all hazards, to rule or ruin, reason is put out of the question, and facts and arguments are thrown aside as inefficient and useless. Would these dissatisfied gentlemen listen to me, I could bring to their view a record of achievements during the last eleven years of Republican rule, and especially during the last three years of General Grant's administration, of which any political party in the world might be justly proud. Would they listen to me, sir, I could show them the glorious achievements of the Republican party. I could show them how in the dark and terrible hour of disaster, brought on by the conspiracies of the Democratic party, this party which we represent stepped forward, as has been said truthfully, at Philadelphia, with grand, lofty courage, and accepted the duties of the time. For all these things are true. We have suppressed the gigantic rebellion. We have emancipated four million slaves. [Great applause.] We have decreed the equal citizenship of all; and we established universal suffrage with a standard of magnanimity never before exhibited in the whole history of human achievements. [Great applause.] No man has been punished, capitally, for a political offense, while all are warmly welcomed who are able to demonstrate their loyalty by fair dealing toward their neighbors and obedience to the laws.

It was put down with a firm and vigorous hand the resulting outrages growing out of a great war; and at the same time it has instituted a wise and peaceful policy based upon Christian charity and human kindness toward the Indian tribes. It has fulfilled its pledges made to the country by causing the construction of the great Pacific Railroad in the most speedy manner possible. It has enacted and carried out a noble American homestead system, by giving away the public lands to actual settlers, without money and without price. It has encouraged and protected immigration, and it has demanded of the European powers the fullest and the most complete recognition of the right of every man to choose his own nationality, and select his own home. [Applause.] During the three years of Grant's administration, the national credit has been thoroughly sustained; industry and commerce have been revived in every department throughout the land; and while taxation has been materially diminished, the national debt has been reduced at the steady and enormous rate of over one hundred millions of dollars during every year of General Grant's administration, and at the same time a great finalcial crisis has been avoided, while peace and plenty have prevailed throughout the land. And while all of these things have been in the course of accomplishment, our foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably harmonized, and the power and prestige and influence of the Union maintained at a high and lofty standard all around the globe. All of these things I could prove to them, because they are true. But they do not want to hear them. And, sir, they don't want to hear them simply because they redound to the credit of a man against whom they have already resolved to bring to bear every force that malice can suggest or malignacy devise. "Any body to beat Grant!" Any story to injure him; any libel to damage him; any subterfuge to thrust him aside. This is not a new cry. It is only new in the mouths of the men who now use it. We heard it heard it years ago. We heard it from Donelson, when Floyd was flanked by the army of Grant. We heard it again at Vicksburg and Chickamauga. And from Richmond, a thousand times, came the cry: "Any body to beat Grant!" Now, sir, we hear it for the first time from those men who at that time joined really or under some sort of pretence in action or sympathy with him. I do not know how to explain it or to account for it. How successful or how unsuccessful this movement may prove, sir, I do not pretend to predict.

Mr. Swift said that there was a time when the Democracy and the Slave Power were not co-partners; but that time was not within the recollection of any one present. The Democracy had been bound to the slave power by the umbilical cord, like another pair of Siamese Twins. Under the compact between the Democratic party and the Horacracy both parties had realized all they proposed or desired—power and plunder on either hand. Mr. Swift reviewed somewhat in detail the history of this copartnership between the Democracy and the Aristocracy, declaring that the record showed that the former did not hesitate to turn traitor to the Government when the latter demanded the deed of treason. He depicted the results, in the prolongation of the war, etc., of the maneuvering of the Democracy of the North during the rebellion. He named some of the prominent men in the State who left their offices in California to go to the aid of the rebellion in the field; and referred to their welcome back to the State by the Democracy, and the appointment of many to office by Governor Haight and others having official stations in their gift. He reviewed the foreign policy of the last Democratic Administrations, contrasting it with the far more courageous and effective foreign policy of the Republican, and especially of General Grant's, administration. Mr. Swift reviewed, or gave a rapid sketch of the action of the Democratic party of the North during the rebellion. While he did not find fault with the Southern people for their eulogies of Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and the other rebel chiefs, he was convinced that within three generations their monuments would be pulled down, or only preserved to give emphasis to a popular deprecation of their acts and their examples. Within three generations the highest and loftiest monuments in the South would be raised in reverent memory of the martyr hero, Abraham Lincoln. [Great applause.] Mr. Swift paid a glowing tribute to the memory of old John Brown, for whom he also predicted monumental fame planted in the Southern States within the next three generations.

Mr. Swift closed his address with a brilliant peroration eulogistic of the Republican party, and in the most eloquent words picturing its assured future as the dominant party in the great Republic. He resumed his seat amid great applause and cheering.

Three times three were given with a hearty good will, and then three more were made to echo from the walls for the success of the candidates—Grant and Wilson. The multitude dispersed with enthusiastic spirits and confidence in the result for which all were working.

DRY GOODS.—M. Sichel's dry goods store, No. 1008 Stockton street, above Washington, contains a full variety of spring and summer dry goods and ladies' underwear, trimmings, etc., at the very lowest prices. Call and examine.

The Leading Colored Men at the Philadelphia National Convention.

From *Our National Progress* of June 15th, the paper published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, of which Professor W. Howard Day, a colegiate, is editor.

We propose briefly to sketch a few of the leading colored men in and out of the Convention. We may add that in the cases of even some of the more prominent men, our data are meagre—and we shall do the best we can with what we have gleaned from all sources.

ROBERT SMALLS.

A co-delegrate with Hon. R. W. M. Mackey, from the Charleston, S. C., District. Colonel Robert Smalls is one of the best known men of the country. In the war, as is well known, he rendered excellent and extraordinary service with the "Planter," and was on that account recognized by the Government as her Captain, even before the Government had come out of her proslavery shell. Since then Capt. Smalls has been engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, (associating with him at one time R. H. Gleaves, Esq.,) and has occupied posts of distinction in his State. He was presented by the Governor from Captain to Colonel (and, we believe, to General) and until recently was in command of the State troops. As before stated, he represented the Second Congressional District in Convention, with C. D. Hayne, Esq., as his alternate.

HON. ROBERT BROWN ELLIOTT.

Member of Congress, represented in the Convention, as he does in Congress, the Third Congressional District of South Carolina, the District in which the father of Secession or State Rights, viz: John C. Calhoun, resided. One of the ablest men of the South, white or colored, he is one of the most earnest. His persistency in Congress in reference to the House Civil Rights Bill, is characteristic of him, as he is devoted to the rights of the people, telling that he is representing white and colored constituents alike, and serving each and all upon the basis of justice, upon which all true statesmanship must stand. Mr. Elliott's able speeches in the Convention and at the Ratification Meeting will speak for themselves, and have added to his already well-earned laurels. A gentleman in bearing, easy and natural in manners, a man of the people, a genial companion and firm friend, he is loved and honored far beyond the bounds of his adopted State.

He is a man of education, having enjoyed the unusual privilege of attending an English University, and in all respects is a splendid representative man, and is likely to be named for even higher honors than he now so modestly wears.

He was accompanied by his beautiful and accomplished wife—who would grace any circle however refined. It is a sad comment upon the civilization of the wives of a few other members of Congress, that, as related by a Washington correspondent, Mrs. Elliott, the beautiful, accomplished, and splendidly dressed lady, could not, a while since, enter the gallery for "Members and their Wives," without meeting evidences of boorishness dressed in silks. That correspondent says—

"Mrs. Elliott, by the way, is an exceedingly handsome and stylish woman, very light complexioned, scarcely darker than a brunette, dressing quite royally, was shown into the diplomatic gallery one day. This 'pen' is generally set apart for members and their families. Mrs. S——, the wife of a member from the State of Ohio, indignantly left the gallery, where the presence of Mrs. Elliott occasioned quite a flutter. 'Madame,' from Ohio, angrily asked the usher 'why he let that woman into the gallery.' He mildly replied, 'that being a member's wife, she was entitled to a seat there,' upon which the lady went off with her feathers somewhat ruffled. Mrs. Elliott never repeated the offense; now, when she comes to the House, she quietly takes her seat in the other gallery, devoted to ladies who are not 'member's wives.'"

He might have added, not because she has no right there, but because she does not wish to ruffle her spirit by contact with such occasional specimens of American barbarism.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott can afford to look down upon such pigmies, with the comforting idea on the one hand that they are not alone in being cavied; and on the other, that "any toad can spit in the face of a philosopher."

HON. A. J. RANSIER.

Among the public men at the Convention, probably no one is more active or more useful than Lieutenant Governor Ransier, who, with Hon. P. J. Moses, Jr., represented the State of South Carolina as delegate-at-large. A native of that State, he has been identified with its best interests, and has made a very acceptable officer. He has for years taken the deepest interest in the people with whom he is identified by complexion, and was one of the leading spirits in reference to the Southern States Convention held October 18th, 1871, in Columbia, S. C., and was elected its President. He was subsequently authorized to call together at New Orleans the colored Representatives, in National Convention, and as a result the late National Convention in that city was held, Frederick Douglass, President. In that body Mr. Ransier was one of the most active and useful members, and to him as well as to Major Chester, is due the adoption of the main planks in our New Orleans National Platform.

Mr. Ransier is a statesman—always alert—devoting himself more to State and National policy than to any other subject. He is not a fluent of speech as Mr. Elliott or Mr. Rainey, (another noted South Carolinian, and also M. C.,) but he thinks, and his ideas are always worthy of attention. He was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the National Republican Convention, and was one of the Committee who on Monday formerly presented to General Grant and Hon. Henry Wilson the Republican nominations. A representative man, and a man of the people, he is worthy of all honor.

WM. H. GREY, OF ARKANSAS.

Is another of the colored noble men representing true Republicanism in the National Convention. We first met him in the meeting of the National Council, U. L. of A., of which body he is a most useful member. His speeches were earnest, evincing devotion to true Republican principles, opposition to Amnesty to Rebels unless they asked for it, and yet hoping for better conduct on the part of former Rebels now that Amnesty has been accorded to them by the Nation. He is an able man, a ready debater, and yet as retiring as any public man we know. In speaking of him in complimentary terms to Senator Clayton, we were not surprised to hear him say, "Yes, we are proud of Grey." In returning to Arkansas, he will have the consciousness of having been made the instrument in the hands of Providence of doing as much, to say the least, as any other man in the Convention to lift up the estimate of the colored people in this country, and to earn them credit for brains, eloquence and gentlemanly bearing.

A reporter of the *Press* was able to glean the following, not from Mr. Grey himself, but from another member of the Arkansas delegation:

The parents of Wm. H. Grey were originally slaves, and owned by a Washington family, but through the energy and industry of his father, who by working in off-hours earned enough money to buy his own and his wife's liberty—the latter being freed but a few months before young Grey was born—he entered life "nobody's chattel but his own," the day of his birth being December 2, 1829. Until his sixteenth year he resided in Washington, and there he received what education he was destined to obtain in schools—a very small portion he eventually obtained by hard and persistent private study. In 1845, with his father, he removed to Pittsburg, and two years later to Cincinnati, where his father died. In 1852 he continued his westward journey, stopping this time at St. Louis, where he remained engaged in business until 1864, when he made another change of residence, going to Helena, Arkansas, which town has since been his home.

In Helena he is universally respected, and is one of the most prominent merchants of the town. Even the ex-rebels can find no fault with him; the most violent of those who wore the gray say of him, "If he wasn't black he'd be a real man."

Mr. Grey's public career was begun by his election to the late Arkansas Constitutional Convention, and at this Convention it was that he achieved his first oratorical triumph by meeting and utterly disproving, point by point, a speech made by one Cyclert, a man who had been rebellious among rebels. After the adoption of the new constitution Mr. Grey was elected a member of the first State Legislature, and at the expiration of his term of office was appointed an Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, a position which he held until accepting that which he now holds, Clerk of the Criminal Court of the First Judicial District of Arkansas. In a short conversation which our reporter held with him, he evinced an excellent knowledge of contemporaneous literature, besides a more than ordinary acquaintance with the general history and politics of his country.

The One Hundredth Anniversary.

An Act was passed by the Congress of the United States, and approved March 3d, 1871, to provide for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876. The law makes it the duty of the Governors of the States and Territories to appoint Commissioners, to be commissioned by the President, whose duties are to carry into effect the provisions of that law. At a meeting of the Commissioners, held in Philadelphia on the 22d of May, the following resolution was adopted, and a committee appointed in pursuance thereof.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven members, composed of Commissioners from the mining States and Territories of the Union, be appointed by the President of this body, whose duty it shall be to receive and impart such information as will enable those engaged in mining and the reduction of ores to avail themselves of all the information resulting from their intercourse with those engaged in similar pursuits from other countries, at the approaching Centennial Fair and Industrial Exposition.

The committee is composed of the following members: Messrs. McCoy, of Nevada; McCormick, of Arizona; Creigh, of California; Paul, of Colorado; Dufur, of Oregon; Claggett, of Montana; and Sawyer, of Utah.

At a meeting of the committee, held prior to the adjournment of the Centennial Commissioners, it was thought advisable to publish the foregoing resolution, in order that those engaged in mining and the reduction of ores might at this early period be advised of the action of the Commissioners upon this subject; owing to the fact that in many portions of our mining regions intercommunication is much more tardy and difficult than in the more densely populated portions of the United States. The papers of the different States and Territories where mining is pursued are respectfully requested to publish the foregoing proceedings, that our miners may at this early period be advised of the action of the Commissioners upon this important subject.

By order of the Committee.

W. W. McCOY,
Comm'r for the State of Nevada,
Chairman of Com.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 13th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Democratic Nominations.

The Democratic National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 9th instant, completed its labors on the 10th, by the adoption of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican platform, and the nomination of Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President of the United States. This result had for sometime been predicted. The hazard of the die to be cast in November is in the hands of the two respective parties, the Regular Republican, with Grant and Wilson as standard bearers, and the Liberal Republican Democratic ticket, with Greeley and Brown. The Liberal Republican Democratic party will do its best to defeat Grant, but the combined hosts of regular Republicans, with Grant and Wilson, will dispute them foot to foot for the supremacy. Every available an honorable element will be brought into requisition to rout the political enemy on the November election day. Regular Republican speakers are already inspired with patriotic and convincing truths to go before the people with eloquent sounds of alarm of their danger in adhering to or giving aid and comfort to this strange combination of Greeley fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, the ostensible object of which is to reinstate the former leaders of treason and disloyalty into most of the chief offices in the Government. Greeley of himself, or his comparatively small band of Liberal Republicans, will be but a cipher should the fusion party come in power. The Democrats from their superior strength would at once re-proclaim that they are the victors, and "to the victors belong the spoils," and that the Government must be brought back on the original basis of their time honored landmarks of proscription and oppression on account of race and color. In these particulars their records stare them in the face. In the opening of every statute book, State or National, for the record of their votes up to the very day the Democratic National Convention met, presents a strange juxtaposition to that made by the Regular Republicans since the days of '61, when treason was cherished, fostered and encouraged by the Democratic party. Hence there should be no confidence placed in them at this late day by their political repentance in adopting a Radical Republican platform, and nominating a Republican for President merely to get charge of the Government.

The nation must give them a time of probation on their good behavior, which is very reasonable, before it thinks of promoting or elevating this strange combination fusion party into power. It is believed that the present Liberal Republican Democratic party, although headed by Greeley and Brown, will prove to be the same old coon for proscription on account of race and color, if promoted to power, notwithstanding the hypocritical adoption of a Radical Republican platform, and the nomination of a Republican for President. Hence it is best for Regular Republicans to bear the ills, if any they have, with the administration under Grant, than to fly to these others that they know not of. Vide Greeley and Brown, Republican candidates of the Democratic party with a Radical Republican platform! This oil and water party it is believed cannot be made to adhere sufficiently to induce a majority of voters of this enlightened nation to elevate their strange combination into power.

Colored Men's Political Duty.

Professor William Howard Day in a recent issue of his paper, "*Our* National Progress," and in an editorial under the above caption says:

The colored voters of the State and the Nation are not at a loss for advisers among their white friends, as to the course which raid voters should pursue. Every white man, even to a fourth or fifth-rate one, thinks that he can advise colored men. This is not strange, since the whole drift of American thinking for three hundred years past, has been to depreciate the colored man, and lift up the white one. It is as refreshing as it is rare, to meet a white man who feels that he has no advice to give—and, strange to say, the white men who are these rarities, are better acquainted with the colored people, and from friendly labor performed in their behalf, are better able to give such advice, than ninety-nine-one-hundredths of the others. And yet at every turn, and in every place, especially in the Middle and Border States, presuming upon colored men's ignorance, and vaunting their own superiority, they have "line upon line" to give, and "precept upon precept," as if the colored voters were so many sticks to be prepared for a purpose, and as if they had no ideas of their own.

One reason for this course, we suppose, is that these people assume as true the position that the colored voters are yet in their infancy or pupilage, and that their political knowledge began only when the Fifteenth Amendment was adopted. That this is a very grave mistake is patent to all who will consider what are the facts as to many of these so called new voters.

Professor Day's argument is very applicable to a great many persons in this State, who, in their political convention weak colored men, at once proceed to give their version of Greeley's political love to "colpeople." We have only to say that all such advice is unnecessary, as the colored people in all the Northern States have contended against so much prejudice by the Whig and subsequent parties with which Greeley has acted, that they know as much about his political career since the starring of his N. Y. *Tribune* in 1841, as those who pretend to teach them.

Correspondence.

MARYSVILLE, July 8, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

The Fourth of July procession in this city was very fine. The colored citizens were in the line, with the Sumner Union Club and the colored school children, all neatly dressed. Everything passed off pleasantly. Preparations are being made to hold a camp meeting in this circuit. Nothing more at present. Respectfully yours, J. C. C.

OLD FOLKS' ENTERTAINMENT.—It is to be hoped that the public will heartily second the earnest efforts of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Church, Powell street, to reduce the debt now resting on the church. For this purpose, an entertainment will be given at the hall of the Y. M. Union Beneficial Society, on next Wednesday evening, July 17. See advertisement.

THE West India Benevolent Society will give a pic-nic on August 1st, at Harbor View. We advise every family go.

BISHOP WAYMAN will preach tomorrow in the morning, afternoon and evening at the A. M. E. Church corner of Powell and Jackson sts.

Oakland Public Schools.

Colored children were admitted to the public schools of Oakland last Monday. This is as it should be all over the State, according to the present Civil Rights bill and Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, both of which should be acquiesced in by all the Boards of Education without putting the colored citizens to the trouble and expense of having them enforced by the State or United States Courts. Will the San Francisco Board of Education manifest the stamina of the Oakland Board and save the expense of keeping up a separate and isolated colored school?

In view of the *great departure* of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in adopting the Greeley platform of equal rights to all citizens, it certainly would be inconsistent if any opposition should now be offered by members of the Boards of Education who belong to the Democratic persuasion.

We shall patiently await their action on this question but a little while longer. The remedy is at immediate command, and it is only a question of expediency of forcing the Board of Education to conform to the provisions of the Civil Rights bill and the Fourteenth Amendment.

Senator Sherman's Letter on the Campaign.

MANSFIELD, O., June 21st.

A. S. Solomons, Esq., Chairman Committee, etc.—Dear sir: Your note inviting me to address a national mass meeting to be held in Washington city on the 25th inst. to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson for President and Vice-President of the United States, was forwarded to me here. I should be happy to join in the proposed meeting if it was convenient for me to be in Washington at that time. It is quite easy to find fault with any administration, but very difficult to conduct one. Our Democratic friends will prepare to do so with Greeley, whose highest merit and wisdom lies in his unwavering opposition to everything the Democratic party has performed for more than thirty years. It will be an odd kind of a contest, but I feel entirely confident that the solid good sense of our intelligent people will, by an overwhelming majority, prefer the prosperity and substantial reforms secured by General Grant's administration to the wild, harum-scarum, irresponsible, crotchety, and reactionary policy which alone could be the result of an administration by Horace Greeley. While I would like, for the fun of the thing, to see Greeley nominated as the Democratic candidate, yet, without regard to who may be nominated by our adversaries, I feel that we can enter upon the canvass with Grant and Wilson, as honored representatives of the Republican party, as our candidates, and without any platform other than the history of our party —its early struggles, its military triumphs, and, more honored than all else, the permanent reconstruction and reform measures that have been adopted since the close of the war. This remarkable record of successful administrations will answer all the petty criticisms of disappointed men.

As I cannot be with you, I express the hope that your meeting may, by its spirit and magnitude, give evidence of the hearty good feeling that I know exists among all classes of the people of Washington for General Grant and Henry Wilson.

Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN will preach in Bethel Church, Powell street, to-morrow at 11 o'clock A.M., and 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. All are invited. Rev. Jas. H. Hubbard, Paster.

ARRIVALS.—Bishop Wayman, Sacramento; Mrs. Marika M. Gness, from a three months tour to New York and Paris. Mrs. Campbell, Coloma; Mr. P. A. Bell, from a tour in the interior; Mr. James A. Reeder, Sacramento.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are again indebted to Hon. S. O. Houghton, M. C., and James. M. Swank, Esq., for valuable public documents, which will receive our attention in due time.

Speech of Frederick Douglass,

At a recent meeting in Washington, D. C., Mr. Frederick Douglass made the following able and telling speech on the Civil Rights Bill and the mixed School Question:

We are assembled here to-night for a patriotic as well as a beneficent object. It is patriotic, because if obtained it will take from the politics of our country an element which has ever lashed them into fury. We intend to strike at the root of the evil by doing away with all discriminations against any class of American citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition. No one can fail to observe that our nation is made up of different nationalities, which are bound to increase. No one variety can discriminate against another without weakening the body politic and destroying the love of country. The object of this meeting is to bring about this great change in our public opinion by firm, earnest, patriotic expression of our views. The great objection to the object of this meeting is what is called prejudice—prejudice against color. It is urged that the white man naturally feels a repugnance against the black man. I don't believe in this kind of prejudice. I see in it simply an effort on the part of those who make the discrimination to keep the colored man in a servile condition. The objection is to the colored man being a gentleman and his wife a lady. No one objects to have a colored man ride in their carriage provided he is there as a servant. I see it every day on Pennsylvania avenue.

There is no objection to his color, but he must be kept in his place. All this is a relic of barbarism. The prejudice exists nowhere but in the United States. The people of Europe know nothing of it. There is no country under the sky where this prejudice exists except in the United States. But it is not invincible. The whole history of our country shows us that. It has been overcome thousands of times, and can be again. We are here to-night to urge equality in our common schools, because there of all other places is the place to start right. The common school is the basis of our whole system, and without it the United States would be little better than uneducated Jamaica. We are met with an objection at once. It is urged that our zealous white friends are endeavoring to force social equality in the country. We do not aim at any such thing. The colored people desire nothing so intangible. It is unknown to the laws of this country or any other country. I understand that is meant by equality before the law, but social equality I am entirely ignorant of. I know there are little rings and coteries, where men are equal, but there is no such thing as equality in a national scale. What is social equality? Is it to walk the streets with others, to ride in the cars, to drink the same water? If those constitute social equality, then I am for it. I don't think that even the editor of the *Polar*, if he drank at the same pump with Fred. Douglass, would consider him his social equal, and I don't know what Fred. Douglass would think on the other hand. [Laughter.] But if it be understood that we are endeavoring to force our white neighbors to invite us to their drawing-rooms, to allow us to marry their sons and daughters—if this is social equality, then I contend that it is wrong to confound the common school subject with this idea. There was no distinction between color when I was a boy playing with my fellows. It was only when the black man asserted himself a man, and endeavored to be a man among men, that the line was drawn. I desire, and the gentlemen on this platform desire, that the colored child have the same common school right as any other child has, and I say unflinchingly. I see no reason why a colored child should be kept from the common school simply on account of color. There will be no difficulty in carrying the project out. It has already been accomplished in New England and in New York. It was not done without a struggle, but it was done eventually, and we want to do it here.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. R. W. Hatton, Washington, D. C. Mr. Hatton is our authorized agent at the National Capital.

W. Lloyd Garrison on Sumner.

ROXBURY, June 1, 1872.

Dear Mr. Sumner:—I owe it to you to say, with all the frankness which sober friendship justifies, that I have carefully read your speech in sharp arraignment of the President, and my conviction is that it is ill-judged, ill-timed, and so extravagant in its charges and bitter in its personalities as to neutralize whatever of just criticism can be found in it. It will assuredly serve the purposes of the worst foes the cause of impartial freedom has most to fear, very many of them now rallying under the deceptive banner of Liberal Republicanism; not the loyal liberty upholding party with which you have hitherto been proved to be identified will peruse it with deep regret, if not with unfeigned astonishment. Certainly you don't represent Massachusetts at this sweeping impeachment. Her Republican people are almost a unit for the re-election of the man whom you attempt to stain with crime as by an indelible blot, to cover with infamy. You cannot separate Grant from the party which put him in the Presidential chair, and which means to keep him in it, if it is possible, another term; being satisfied as to his ability, integrity and patriotism, and, therefore, in stigmatizing him as a mere self-seeker and an unscrupulous usurper you virtually pronounce it to be equally corrupt and untrustworthy.

This you have the right to do on your own responsibility, if you must, but in so doing you will find yourself for the first time in marked opposition to the sentiment of Massachusetts as its Senator in Congress and surrounded by allies who have heretofore been your deadliest enemies.

Occupying, as I do, an outside position, I write this not under party bias, and only because I feel constrained in this manner to free my mind.

As proof of my friendship, receive it in the spirit which has dictated it.

Faithfully and respectfully yours,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

TO HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

Births.

DYZER—In this city, June 10th, to the wife of William Dyzer, a son.

OLD FOLKS' SUPPER.

There will be a grand

OLD FOLKS' SUPPER

Given on

Wednesday Eve'g, July 17th,

For the Benefit of

BETHEL CHURCH, Powell Street,

Over the

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street.

ADMISSION, (Supper included).....50 cts

COME ONE! COME ALL!

THE GREAT

PIC-NIC

—OF THE—

SEASON,

AT HARBOR VIEW

The Fifth Annual Pic-Nic of the

West Indian Benevolent Association

Will be given on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872,

At this new and delightful watering place.

The spacious Pavilion, with its elegant surroundings, the beautiful gardens and inline sporting department, combine to render it one of the most magnificent places for recreation. Billiards, dancing, long range shooting, fishing, ten-pin shooting, also a splendid piano, forms part of the day's amusement. The Committee will spare no pains to make both Day and Night pleasant and agreeable.

The Ferry Steamer Clara run direct to the Pavilion, and will run all night, until 4 30 Friday morning.

Refreshments can be had on the Grounds at City Prices.

☞ The Presidio Band will be in attendance

COMMITTEE

M. A. Phipps, T. T. Francis, E. F. Charlton,
W. B. Strickland, Wm. Hildreth, Anthony Lee,
Henry Sanchez, Joseph Cummings.

ADMISSION, - - - - - 75 CTS.
Children half-price—Under 6 years FREE.

LOST.

$35 REWARD.—A GOLD RING WITH white pearl including a heart. The ring contains three diamonds, and is supposed to have been lost on Pacific street, between the Georgia Restaurant and Harris & Morris' Saloon. The ring is marked inside, No. 22, and the initials N. B. If the finder will call at 715 Dupont street, he will be awarded Sixty-five dollars.

T. P. PHILLIPS.

CAMP MEETING

AT

ELDER CREEK, TEHAMA CO.

NOTICE.

There will be a camp meeting held at the above named place on August 30th. This being in the Marysville District, a Committee has been appointed to make arrangements with the Railroad agents for half fare tickets to all who wish to visit the camp. Every Church is expected to help in this work. There will be further notice given.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

36 K Street, Sacramento.

(Successors to Russell & Erwin, Manufacturing Co. Junction of Bush and Market streets, San Francisco,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Mining Tools, Gas Pipe, Iron, Water and Steam Fittings, Pipe Iron, Tin, Rolling Mill Iron, Sugar, Bleeder, etc.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

—ALSO—

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston, the Francisco Carriage Company, Mowrie Axe and Tool Company.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the

Lowest Reasonable Prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR,

304 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

On parle Francaise. Se habla Espanol.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Hairwork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

850 Washington St., Near Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Si parla Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen.

ALPHA SALOON,

No. 313 Sutter Street.

VALLEJO.

LEWIS H. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

The finest assortment of Wines, Liquors, etc., always on hand. Persons visiting VALLEJO will find this a pleasant place of resort.

ROOMS OF THE

REPUBLICAN

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1872.

REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at their rooms **417** Kearny street, San Francisco, on the 25th day of June, 1872, it was resolved,

That a State Convention of the Republican party of California be held at the City of Sacramento on

Thursday, August 1st, 1872,

for the purpose of Nominating an Electoral Ticket to be supported at the ensuing Presidential Election, and for the transaction of other business as shall properly come before said Convention. Delegates to such Convention are hereby apportioned to the several counties as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	12	Placer	6
Alpine	3	Plumas	3
Amador	6	Sacramento	17
Butte	6	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	6	San Diego	4
Colusa	3	San Francisco	62
Contra Costa	3	San Joaquin	10
Del Norte	2	San Luis Obispo	3
El Dorado	5	San Mateo	4
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	4
Humboldt	4	Santa Clara	13
Inyo	2	Santa Cruz	5
Kern	2	Shasta, &c.	4
Klamath	2	Sierra	6
Lake	2	Siskiyou	4
Lassen	2	Solano	13
Los Angeles	7	Sonoma	9
Marin	4	Stanislaus	4
Mariposa	3	Sutter	4
Mendocino	4	Tehama	5
Merced	2	Trinity	3
Modoc	2	Tulare	3
Monterey	6	Tuolumne	5
Napa	6	Yolo	6
Nevada	7	Yuba	7
Total			325

County Committees of the several counties will make provisions in their respective counties for securing Delegates in accordance with and apportionment to Primary Elections, where ordered, are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law.

The test for voters at such Primary Elections will be: That such voter must be a qualified elector of the precinct where he offers his vote, and will pledge himself to support and vote for the "Grant and Wilson" Presidential Electors chosen by said Convention.

The Primary Elections shall be held in the several Congressional Districts will, unless otherwise directed by the Congressional District Committees, constitute the Delegates in their respective Congressional Conventions for the nomination of candidates for representatives.

A. HAYWARD, Chairman.

WM. SHERMAN, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Wherever the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—An system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause (or such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection to every just and honest investment of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of those two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We believe that Congress and the President have fulfilled an important duty in the measures they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial

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SPEECH OF HON. MATT. H. CARPENTER, DELIVERED IN THE U. S. SENATE, JUNE 3, 1872.

After a thorough and complete vindication of the action of the committee appointed to investigate the French Arms Sales, Mr. Carpenter, adverting to the bitter personal attack on the President by Senator Sumner, said in part as follows:

But, sir, the present debate, begun by the Senator from Massachusetts on Friday, and continued by the Senator from Missouri on Friday evening, was not intended to discuss the question of the sale of arms. That was a pretext for thrusting another political debate upon the Senate prior to the Philadelphia convention. I have already shown you how the Senator from Massachusetts gilded by this subject with only a passing and angry glance, and devoted columns of personal abuse to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The subject was originally introduced for mere partisan purposes, not to ascertain the facts, and this new phase of it is in full keeping with the primary design. The object is to prejudice the Administration with calumny and falsehood, in the vain hope of thwarting the manifest purpose of the people to renominate and re-elect General Grant.

Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts has assumed a position which not only invites but compels an examination of his motives, and after his deliberate and merciless attack upon General Grant, who by the proprieties of his station is forbidden from replying, the Senator cannot complain if the friends of General Grant accept the war he has declared, and carry it into the Senator's own camp.

The Senator from Massachusetts has long been in public life. But it proved true of him, as of many others, that the fortitude which can survive opposition is not always distinguished by the studiness that can endure success. The adulation of thousands, and the constant burning of incense before him, have so completely turned his head that he seems incapable of considering any subject apart from himself. And there are many reasons for fearing that the Senator will meet the fate of Burke, who late in life turned away from his early principles and died in the embrace of his early enemies, detested by his early friends.

I propose to consider several of the articles of impeachment which are set in array by the Senator's speech against the President. And first let me consider the charge that the President has turned the Executive Mansion into a military headquarters. What are the facts? Three officers of the Army may be found in the White House. Babcock, a major of engineers, detailed in pursuance of an act of Congress to act as commissioner of public buildings and grounds; and Dent and Porter, officers belonging to the staff of General Sherman. Three more modest and courteous gentlemen cannot be found in the United States. They were members of General Grant's military family during the war, and they love him, as do all those who have served with him. In so far as they can assist the President, it is with them a labor of love to do so, and only a labor of love, for neither one of them receives one cent of compensation for such service. If they were all dismissed from the White House to-day, Babcock would have an office in some other public building, and receive the same salary as a bureau. Dent and Porter would be occupying rooms in the War Department, dividing with other assistants of General Sherman labor not very severe in these piping times of peace, and which would be lighter still when still further divided. It has been attempted by the Senator to exalt these gentlemen into some official importance, but they are merely clerks at the White House, assisting the President, with the permission of General Sherman, the official chief; and here let me repeat that neither of them receives a cent for such assistance beyond his pay as an officer of the army.

When General Grant took possession of the White House it was patrolled by sentinels day and night, so far as the War Department was the residence of Mr. Seward. The first night General Grant slept at the President's House, after retiring, he heard the tramp of soldiers in the hall below, and presently the command "Halt; order arms," and the crash of muskets on the floor. The General not knowing what it meant, ran down stairs to ascertain. There he found an officer in command of a squad of soldiers, and on asking an explanation, the General was informed that it was the night guard of the Executive Mansion, which for a long time had been stationed there every night. But General Grant informed the officer that he could take care of himself, and ordered him to take his soldiers to their quarters. He waited till his armed friends had left, then locked the door and went to bed. The next day the whole business of sentinel service was discontinued, and not a soldier has been on duty at the White House since. General Grant also ordered away from Washington all the companies of soldiers which were on duty here when he was inaugurated; and not a company of troops can be found in and around Washington city.

Receiving gifts! What is there of this? Simply that it results from the consciousness of the American people that the salaries paid by our Government are but niggardly compensation for high public service. When the war closed the exultation and the gratitude of the people were unbounded, and it naturally found expression toward those who had rendered most distinguished service in suppressing the rebellion.

Many instances of the same nature are found in English history. Marlborough and Wellington were both honored and rewarded by similar expressions of admiration and gratitude. True, in those cases the acts of reward proceeded from Parliament, but Parliament was not fettered by the rigid provisions of a written constitution, and could in its omnipotence so give voice to the feelings of the British people. Here the most that Congress could do would be limited to the gift of a sword, with as few diamonds as possible about the hilt. But here the people, in their own generous way, spontaneously rendered tribute, and a victorious general could certainly not be regarded as tarnishing his laurels by accepting such voluntary, nay, enthusiastic evidence of appreciation. Grant was not alone in receiving such tokens of appreciation and gratitude. Sherman, McClellan, Sheridan, and other distinguished officers were recipients of the same kinds of acknowledgments.

Are these free gifts of a grateful people—a people grateful for courtesy and liberties saved—to be likened to bribes? Who will say it? The Senator from Massachusetts in his assumption of personal purity and lofty virtue, may utter his apparent indignation, and fortify his position by "wise saws and modern instances," but the robust common sense of the American people will reject with contempt all such absurd criticism and censure.

But the most remarkable part of the Senator's speech remains to be considered. I think the people, as they read this malicious arraignment, may lose their patience, but they will probably preserve their gravity until they come to the place where the Senator from Massachusetts arraigns the President of the United States for egotism, self-pretension, and a quarrelsome disposition. Mr. President, if the people of the United States could see these men as we see them in official and social intercourse, if they could be acquainted as we are with their incomings and outgoings, their daily walk and conversation, they would comprehend the joke to a degree which they never could or would without such knowledge. Sir, you go to the White House any day or any evening, and you see the President of the United States, a mild, gentle-mannered man, accessible to the highest, lowest, richest, poorest, blackest, whitest citizen of the United States; to all who seek him "sweet as summer," never alluding to himself, never referring to his achievements in the war. Turn from that picture to the lofty and prancing Senator from Massachusetts, who has just pranced out of the Chamber [laughter], and then imagine that Senator in all the pomp and pride of circumstances, rising here with a prepared and printed, revised and corrected oration, arraigning General Grant for egotism and pretension; and yet more, for a quarrelsome turn of mind!

What are the facts? And I speak not of what every man who knows General Grant knows. I was trying last night to recall a single instance if in conversation in regard to the late war I had heard General Grant allude to himself, and I could not. I have heard him speak in the most glowing terms of his comrades in arms. I have heard him speak of the exploits of Sherman. I have heard him allude to what was done by Logan, by McPherson, and by many other officers of the Union army. I have never heard him say, speaking of the battle, "At such a juncture I thought I would do so and so;" or, "I ordered a battalion this way or that;" or, "I turned the scale by such a manœuvre." I never heard him allude to himself in connect on with the war. I believe you might go to the White House and live with the President and converse about the war day after day, and you would never know anything he said that he was in the war at all.

VICTOR HUGO has been described as an awkward habit of doing things different from other people. It creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

THE moment that day breaks set yourself at once to save the pieces.

(From the Associated Press Dispatches.)

Telegraphic Dispatches.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 18th—Samuel G. Rolfe, colored marshal of a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, was attacked and beaten by some negroes last night, and was brought to a place of refuge in the police headquarters. He stayed a short time and then started home, and has not been seen or heard of since. Another colored marshal of the same meeting was beaten and his life threatened by the negroes.

NEW YORK, July 18th—The Republican National Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday. The proceedings were mostly secret. Measures were discussed for forwarding the canvass in Pennsylvania, Indiana, North Carolina and West Virginia. Ex-Senator Abbott made a cheering report of the canvass in North Carolinar A suggestion was considered from West Virginia, looking to the utilization of all elements in opposition to the Democratic and Liberal Republicans of that State. The details of the campaign are to be organized in a few days.

A secret session of the Executive Council of the Union League of America was held in the afternoon, at which a resolution to co-operate with the National Committee was passed.

RICHMOND, Va., July 17th—Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise in a letter declining an invitation to address a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at Alexandria, says it is entirely unfit for me to act with any political party at the present time red in the present attitude of affairs. This I have said, that I cannot nor will not vote with the so-called Liberal Republicans. They are too liberal. They are so loose as to have principles and to adopt the worst as well as the best to suit the birds of every feather which nestle under the walls of Cincinnati and Baltimore.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16th.—Secretary Boutwell in his speech at Greensboro, to-day, protested against the advice to clasp hands across the bloody chasm. He said that the chasm must be filled up. In order to do this, he said, the people must be educated to it. He said that the chasm could not be filled up by denial of protection to native born citizens of the United States in North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. He counselled his hearers not be seduced by the idea that the Democrats are supporting a Republican for the Presidency. He said that if their candidate could offer, what he cannot offer, a consistent life in the past, as a pledge of his policy in the future, even this would be without value in the presence of the fact, that nearly all his supporters are from the Democratic party.

In the nature of things, this bloody chasm cannot be filled up until a fixed majority of the South accept the doctrine, not only that men are equal before the law, but that all men by rights are equal before the law. If bitterness once existed, it has passed away. One act of justice only remains to be done. The country wants for the evidence that you heartily and cheerfully accord the full rights of citizens under the Constitution of the United States to all within your borders. Give this evidence, and the bloody chasm is closed.

Charleston, S. C.

The Charleston, S. C. *Missionary Record* of July 6th says:

"As it is possible that the fight will be between Grant and Greely, the aldermen of the latter are making a great deal of noise, while the friends of Grant are undermining their fabric by constant and untiring perseverance, and determined on a complete success. In the Southern States Grant is stronger to-day than before the nomination Convention, and there are but few States South that will not give him a becoming majority.

In South Carolina thousands of white men who never before voted a Republican ticket will vote for Grant and Republicanism this year. While in State affairs there is a determination to have a charge of administration, there will be no retreat on Republican principles."

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, July 17, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

My last communication being late I did not send it, but will for the benefit of your readers give a synopsis of what has transpired in Sacramento since your last visit.

The weather rather surprises us in its changes; one day hot, the next cool and pleasant, but on Sunday, the 14th instant, it was hotter than ever. You could see a good many under shade, minus hats and coats, panting and complaining of the heat. But this is only one of July's overhaulers, to remind us that August is on the way.

Whooping cough is prevalent among children here. Mr. Johnson lost his little girl by it, and Mr. H. Cady has lost two; Mr. Jerry Blunt had six down with it at one time, Mrs. George Ford three, Mrs. Fletcher two, and many others.

Bishop Wayman's appearance here was greeted with a crowded house, at the Seventh St. A. M. E. Church. The Right Rev. gentleman made a better collection for the benefit of the church than was ever made at any of the suppers given within the last three years. He said, judging from the traveling over the mountains, he came to the hasty conclusion that California was the last place on the face of the globe to go to, and thought he would not live there for love or money. But since his arrival in Sacramento, he was so much pleased with the seeming progress of things, that his mind has undergone an entire change of opinion. What he will say after seeing your great city is only anticipated.

I noticed you said nothing about the Fourth of July in Sacramento. How now—are you inclined to be selfish? Pardon me, if I judge you rashly. But you and the *Record* exchange and the *Bee*, it was a grand success, out and out. In the early part of the evening of the third, you could see nothing after wagon loaded down with green boughs to adorn the front of the houses, which quite transformed Sacramento into a garden of evergreen.

The procession was formed in the vicinity of the Pavilion at half-past 9 o'clock, under the direction of Grand Marshal R. S. Carey. It consisted of eight divisions, and was one of the largest and most imposing pageants ever witnessed in this city. It was nearly two miles in length, and was an hour in passing a given point. The Sacramento Zouaves, 36 men, Capt. Silas Emery, were placed in line with the rest of the military, and marched excellent. During the marching of the procession, there was a continual ringing of bells and firing of bombs, etc.

When the procession was dismissed at its point of starting, a great rush of the spectators was made for the Pavilion, where the exercises were had.

The leading feature of the day in the way of sports, was the Regatta. The entries were as follows: The Undines of Sacramento, with their lapstreak boat, Alpha; Capital Club of Sacramento, with the shell boat, Challenge; Stockton Club, of Stockton, with shell boat Bessie, and the Union Club of San Francisco, with their lapstreak boat Neptune. The Capital Club won the first prize, and the Undine the second. Since then, the Capitals received a challenge from the Stockton Club to row a race on the Sacramento river or at Stockton for the sum of $500, which was accepted, to be the referee of the latter or make it in Fair time.

A call meeting of the School Committee was had on Friday evening, July 12th. The following were present at roll call: Wm. Galt, Chairman; R. Smalls, Secretary; A. L. Jackson, Treasurer; C. Poulsen, R. J. Fleicher, B. Cogar, N. Christopher, J. Gales, C. Harris. Ladies—Mrs. A. L. Jackson and Mrs. E. Brown.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting. It was called to devise necessary plans to enable us to accomplish the aim we have in view. As our children are not admitted into the public schools in common with others, and the only means to enable us to gain this end is to test it by law; therefore, it becomes our duty to make such necessary collections as will enable us to accomplish our aim. San Francisco has done her share, as also has many other parts of the State, even Mud Springs is up and doing, and we here in Sacramento must not let Mud Springs, or any other place, put us in the rear. I am glad to see so many representatives here this evening (viz: outside of the committee), it shows that some interest is being taken in the matter. We have some twenty dollars collected, which is in the hands of the Treasurer. I want all to rally and do their best, and we will be sure to make headway. I believe the ladies have a Festival on foot; it is a good idea; let the ladies go ahead, they always have my best wishes.

Mr. J. Gales.—Mr. President, I have heard your speech; we are to hear the opinion of one and all present, and I hope we shall go ahead in the right way. I was not aware there was any Festival going on; I am altogether opposed to it; I believe that we can raise the money without it; I don't think there is one who would be willing to give some $1.50, others $3.00, and I think we can succeed. I don't believe there is a nation on the face of the globe that have suffered more and put up with more than the colored people. In fact, I really do not know how they have managed to stand it. We are now accessible to all the rights of the law; the Courts are within our reach, and all we have to do is to test the legality of this important subject.

On motion of Mr. Christopher, it was ordered that books be issued for subscription.

Mr. Harris.—What I would like to inquire into is this. It seems to me that a festival will be the best means to raise the money. I believe this dance business ought to be done away with. I am sick and tired of hearing of dancing.

Mr. Smalls.—Mr. President, before you put that question I would like to know how many books it is necessary to buy, and if the ladies are willing. If not, I would say, let the money remain where it is.

Mr. Gales asked the privilege of speaking. He does not think the books will not interfere with the festival. Let us do all we can; devise every means; so if one fail, the other may succeed.

Mr. Smalls—Mr. President, my reason for speaking of the books is that I would like to know how many of these books must be bought, and we may get a dozen cheaper then two or three.

The previous motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Smalls moved that the ladies be requested to get up a festival. Carried.

A Committee of three was appointed to procure the necessary number of books, and to draw on the Treasurer for the same. Committee—J. Gales, A. Grubbs, Sr. and A. L. Jackson.

A collection was made to defray the expenses of lights, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

The trial of Alfred Lynchcombe, for murder, was taken up on the 16th instant, and continued till 12 o'clock to-day. Whatever the result may be, you shall have timely notice. (See final result is another column of this paper.) The lawyer for the defence seems to think (if we should judge from his argument) that Lynchcomb is not the real perpetrator of the murder deed, but that the real murderer was in the house; but it seems as if there was some tie which binds them so, that the secret cannot be divulged. As there was no other person in the house who was accused but Williams, it is natural to believe that the shoe pinched him very hard, and from the general opinion that he (Williams) is guilty of the crime, and Lynchcombe his accomplice.

The weather is remarkably fine to-day, the 18th, and has been so for two days. We noticed the following familiar faces in our city: P. A. Ball, of San Francisco; G. Gottlie, Nevada; J. Johnson and wife. Yours truly, O.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 20th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Democratic Convention.

The enthusiasm consequent upon the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore has now about subsided. The Regular Republicans have been the while reticent. The great guns of the Regular Republican party, in the Eastern States, have been sojourning at the watering places—Long Branch, Saratoga, Cape May, etc.—and will probably remain until the middle or latter part of August. The Western merchants, from Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, and other States, are also sojourning in the East, and at the watering places too, preparatory to purchasing their fall stock of goods, before taking an active part in the campaign.

Hence, we infer that the great political commotion on the side of the Regular Republican party will not commence in earnest before the latter part of August or the first part of September. Then the mighty uprising of Republican strength will be manifested in a degree that will obscure the spasmodic movements which have been forced by the Democracy in the interest of Greeley. The sober second thought of the people (by the time indicated) as to the necessity of really promoting this strange combination into power will be fully developed. It is to be doubted whether they can make an improvement on the administration of President Grant, and we believe that they will rather bear the ills they are reported to suffer than run the risk of having worse imposed upon them by the congrugeous elements which are laboring in the interest of Greeley and Brown, namely: Radical Republicans, Liberal Republicans and Democrats, together with the Republican platform adopted at Cincinnati and Baltimore and Greeley's letter of acceptance—all mixed up together—which will be sure to create a misunderstanding as to which element should control the White House, if the combination should be successful; or, as to which element should be entitled to the best portion of the spoils, or as to which element won the victory.

In this view, it would take four years or more to settle the dispute. Meanwhile, the whole country would be in a Babel of confusion. Hence all sensible persons see the necessity of adhearing to the Regular Republican organization, headed by Grant and Wilson.

AN OLD FOLKS' SUPPER was given in the Young Men's Union Benefecial Society's Hall on Wednesday evening last, for the benefit of the Bethel A. M. E. Church. It was tolerably well attended.

AT THE New York Dry Goods Store, 813 Stockton street, between Sacramento and Clay streets, can be found every article in the Dry Goods line at the lowest possible prices. Call and examine for yourselves.

GOOD, IF TRUE.—It is rumored that Emperor Norton I is about being affianced to a Brazilian damsel.

Masonic Intelligence.

NASHVILLE, July 9, 1872.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I this day send to your address three copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee, for 1872 which you will please acknowledge and reciprocate.

Fraternally,

ABRAM SMITH,
Grand Secretary.

The copies alluded to have been duly received by mail. They are exceedingly neatly printed, and contain 26 pages of the doings of the Grand Lodge at its last Annual Communication. Five additional pages are devoted to the obituary emblems of eminent deceased members, followed by an address by Wm. T. Boyd, Justin Holland and Peter H. Clarke, Corresponding Committee of the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, and the remarks on G. M. Gardner's address before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, March 7th, 1870, by Bro. Jacob Norton as an appendix.

The Tennessee Grand Master made an elaborate and appropriate address, from which we give the following extract:

Our relations with other Grand Lodges is of an increased cordial and fraternal character. The Grand Lodge nor the District of Columbia has severed all connection with the National (compact) Grand Lodge. An exchange of Representatives between the Grand Lodges of the District of Columbia and Tennessee has been made and duly acknowledged. The action of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is worthy of our highest appreciation, and should receive from us a formal and befitting acknowledgment. The Grand Lodges of California and Indiana have each been formed in accordance to the precedent of 1717.

I have made the following appointments of Grand Representatives near other Grand Lodges: M. W. Bro. Peter Anderson, San Francisco, to the Grand Lodge of California; R. W. Bro. Charles H. Twine, Washington, to the Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia; R. W. Brother J. W. Toer, Tallahassee, to the Grand Lodge of Florida; R. W. Bro. Thomas Mann, New York, to the United Grand Lodge for New York. The appointments of last year have all been renewed.

At the second day's session Bro. Abram Smith offered the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, Since our last Annual Communication, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, for the District of Columbia, has dissolved all connection with the National (compact) Grand Lodge, and is now a true and independent Grand Lodge; and

WHEREAS, The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge (independent) of California, the Most Worshipful Pythagoras Grand Lodge of Indiana, each have been erected after the precedent of 1717; therefore,

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee, with exceeding joy, Masonic and fraternal recognition, hereby welcome the above named Grand Lodges into the sisterhood of true and independent Grand Lodges, in full equality and communion, by cordially extending unto them the right hand of fellowship.

Reports of several committees were presented, as also that of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, giving an elaborate review of the condition of fifteen Conventional Independent Grand Lodges in the following States, namely: Alabama, California, Canada, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pensylvania, Tennessee, Virginia.

The Grand Secretary, Brother Abram Smith, also acknowledges the receipt of printed documents and other favors from the Secretaries of the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia (Africa), the Grand Lodges of Ireland and England, and the Grand Orients of France and Hayti.

We have also received this week the printed proceeding of the fourth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. Y. M. of the State of Virginia, for 1871. The Most Worshipful James H. Jones is Grand Master, and R. W. Wm. Green is Grand Secretary. They desire a reciprocity of correspondence and an exchange of Representatives with the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California, which will be cheerfully given.

The printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania has also come to hand. At their Annual Grand Communication, held in December last, the Most Worshipful Jonathan Miller was re-elected for the seventh time Grand Master, and Daniel Johnson was also re-elected Grand Secretary. Among the appointed Grand Officers we find as Grand Chaplains the Rt. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, the Rt. Rev. J. J. Clinton, and Rev. S. Scott. The proceedings show 23 Lodges in their registry, and five hundred and four members in good standing.

Our New Bishop.

Bishop Wayman preached his initial sermon in the A. M. E. Church corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on Sunday morning last. He also preached in the afternoon and evening. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity in the evening, and a collection was taked up for the Bishop which amounted to ninety-three dollars. The General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, recently held in Nashville, Tennessee, placed Bishop Wayman over a District which now comprises Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and California, in place of Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, who has been appointed over the District comprising the States of North and South Carolina, Georgian and Alabama. Bishop Wayman left for Chicago on Monday last, to dedicate a church to-morrow in that city.

Mistaken.

The *Post* of Thursday last, speaking of the Democratic-Greeley-Liberal-Republican primary election, which was held in this city on Monday last, says:

"The Grant politicians in this city claim that they have the colored vote firm and fast. Nevertheless, thirty-five of that race voted in the primaries of the Fourth Ward last Monday. Some of them were challenged, because of the charge by the opposition that they were not sincere, but in every instance they took the oath, heartily pledging their support to Greeley and Brown."

All the above is correct, from what we have since learned, except the actual number which the *Post* gives. We have ascertained from those who were at the polling places from noon until sunset, that there really was a trifling kind of colored man, called "Jamaica Alcek," who the Democrats had about the polls poking fun at, and whom they probably tried to make vote thirty-five times, but no colored voter belonging to the Fourth Ward can be found, we are assured, who took the proscribed oath to support Greeley and Brown."

The Lincheecomb Murder Trial.

Sacramento *Record*, July 17th: The trial of Alfred R. Lincheomb, the colored man indicted for the killing last Spring of Lizzie Thompson, was commenced yesterday in the Sixth District Court, Judge Ramage presiding. The only evidence introduced yesterday was that heretofore given at the inquest held by Coroner Counts on the day after the commission of the murder. The prosecution is conducted by District Attorney Starr, and the defense by attorney S. C. Denson, assisted by W. A. Anderson. The trial causes considerable excitement among the colored people. The declaration is freely made that the evidence thus far given plainly discloses that the accused can never be convicted of the crime for which he is indicted; and it is also rumored among the acquaintances of the parties that the energy of the defense in the search of testimony has discovered certain facts, the announcement of which will be somewhat sensational, ann will bring the real murderer to justice.

Record, July 18th: Yesterday the evidence in this case was all submitted and the opening argument of the prosecution was made. The further hearing of the cause was then continued until this morning, when E. Denson for the defense will make his argument.

On Thursday, the arguments on both sides were made, and the case given to the jury.

On Friday morning our regular correspondent sent us the following telegraphic dispatch:

Editor Appeal:—Jurors found Lynchcombe guilty of murder in the second degree.

O.

Communications.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

Bishop Wayman has just made us a flying visit. He was cordially received and hospitably entertained by his old and new acquaintances. He left again on the 15th for other portions of his episcopal labors. The Bishop preached three times for us on the 14th instant. During his earnest appeals he touched the cord of many a heart, causing a thrill of joy to spring up and even run over. The Bishop evidently felt and enjoyed no small degree of pleasure on meeting so many old friends out here on the golden shores of California, thus recalling up many reminiscences of the past.

Bishop A. W. Wayman is one of our strong men in the A. M. E. Connection; and is calculated, under God, to heal the wounded heart and build up the waste places of Zion, which he will find in the California District. From what we have seen and know of Bishop Wayman, we are fully persuaded that, instead of being a lover of filthy lucre and bent on gathering in the almighty dollar, he seems thoroughly devoted to the cause of God, knowing that the "laborer is worthy of his hire."

In conversation, the Bishop asked about certain places which he had doubtless soon in our Conference minutes or in the newspapers. This significant question brings to mind the manner in which our landed speculators operated; *i.e.*, they lay out a town site, draw up a map, naming the streets, parks, etc., and while the whole thing looks well on paper, yet stumps and trees still hold sway, and probably will till some future day.

We welcome Bishop Wayman among us, and while extending the hand of fellowship, we bospeak for him a successful and glorious administration during the next four years.

Yours truly,

F. SMITHEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17th.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

You will please allow me a short space in your columns to endeavor to bring to light and correct some of the abuses against refinement which are practiced by some of the male and female members of our community, old and young. I allude first to the custom of old and young men standing around our church doors about the close of service, smoking or lighting cigars, when about to leave the church in company with their ladies. Some of our ladies are equally guilty of improprieties during their church and school meetings, by standing in the vestibules and going up to the President or Secretary's desk or table, and chatting after the meetings are over. One or two ladies in particular are known to be in the habit of standing amongst crowds of men, until the Trustees are compelled to hint them out by lessening the number of gas lights. It is to be hoped in the future that those "ladies" will be more careful in their conduct, as it is becoming a subject of disgusting remarks. Our young men and boys should also be rebuked by the sermons and parents for running in and out of church during service, and disturbing the congregation with their noisy boots.

Respectfully,

INDEX.

OAKLAND, July 17th.

Editor Appeal:

Having a few leisure moments, I thought to occupy the time by dropping you a few lines for publication, so as to inform your readers of what is transpiring within the limits of our dismiee little village. The public schools opened on Monday, July 8th, and the colored residents of Oakland rejoice in seeing their children enter the portals of an institution from which they have so long and unjustly been debarred. It was the happiest event of my life to see our children received in the schools on the same equality with the Anglo Saxon. We may expect to see Oakland producing some intellectual young men and accomplished young ladies, in a few years, who will be well qualified to cope successfully with their white companions. It think by the children all going to school and growing up together, the prejudice which has been so long in existence will be blotted out. Rev. Bishop Wayman preached a very eloquent and instructive sermon to a large and highly appreciative congregation on Friday evening, July 12th, in Shiloh A. M. E. Church. Quite a number from your city were present. A collection was taken up for him which amounted to the sum of $15. The weather is pleasant, and God seems to smile upon us all.

From yours,

R. W.

STOCKTON, July 17th.

Editor Appeal:

I hasten to inform you of a dreadful accident which occurred at Latrop Station on Tuesday, 16th inst. William Roberts, a colored man, was run over by the overland train. He was a waiter; aged about 27 years. Respectfully, I. B. B.

Hon. Nathan Porter.

We give the following extract from the great speech, delivered in Sacramento on July 4th, by Hon. Nathan Porter:

"The wretched strife—born of a system, now, thank God, no more—that swept like a tornado over our happy land, has passed away, and with it let pass away all bitterness forever. Whenever marches to the polls under the folds of the starry flag—whether he come from the snowy hills of Maine, the orange groves of Florida, or the plains of Texas—whether his home be on the Atlantic border, or here under the bright skies of California—whether his skin be white, or brown, or black—he comes as a freeman and an equal; and as a freeman, an equal, a brother and a friend, I clasp hands with him and cry, all hail."

Marriage.

RICHARDS-GRAY.—In this city, July 11th, by Rev. J. R. Young, Charles L. D Richards, of Virginia, and Miss Emma G. Gray, of Toronto, C. W.

STOCKTON NOTICE.

The members of the Y. M. S. S. Club are requested to attend a Regular Meeting on the first Monday in August, at the residence of Mr. I. B. Barton, No. 220 Washington street. The members are requested to be punctual as there is business of importance to be transacted in regard to the coming anniversary.

I. B. BARTON, President.

W. W. Lee, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The parents of children throughout the city are requested by the Music Committee to send their children to take part in the Choral Jubilee. The Rehearsals will take place every Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock in the vestry of Bethel Church, under the management of W. H. BLAKE

THE GREAT

PIC-NIC

—OF THE—

SEASON,

AT HARBOR VIEW

The Fifth Annual Pic-Nic of the

West Indian Benevolent Association

Will be given on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1872,

At the new and delightful watering place.

The spacious Pavilion, with its elegant surroundings, the beautiful gardens and ladies sporting department, combine to render it one of the most magnificent places for recreation, Billiards, dancing, long-range shooting, fishing, or any pleasure seeking, also a splendid piano, forms part of the day's amusement. The Committee will spare no pains to make both Day and Night pleasant and agreeable.

The Sutter street Cars run direct to the Pavilion, and will run all night, until 4 00 Friday morning.

Refreshments can be had on the Grounds at City Prices.

☞ **The Prentice Band will be in attendance**

COMMITTEE

M. A. Phippe, J. E. Peaco, F. F. Chrillon,
W. R. Hildebrand, Wm. McDonald, Anthony Lee,
Henry Ketcher, Joseph Commings.

ADMISSION, - - - - 75 CTS.
Children half-price—Under 6 years FREE.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. JOHN ROLL, the most wonderful Fortune-Teller in the world, can be found at No. 826 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kinds of witchcraft, curses all diseases and spells, causes love, returns anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. He will give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see him.

LOST.

$35 REWARD.—A GOLD RING WITH five white pearl (called a lock). The ring contains three diamonds, and supposed to have been lost on Pacific street, between the Georgia Restaurant and Harris & Morris' Saloon. The ring is marked inside No. 28, and the letters F. M. To the finder will call at 710 Bush street, he will be awarded thirty-five dollars.

T. P. PHILLIPS.

CAMP MEETING

—AT—

ELDER CREEK, TEHAMA CO.

NOTICE.

There will be a camp meeting held at the above named place on August 30th. This being in the Marysville Circuit, a Committee has been appointed to make arrangements with the Railroad agents for half fare tickets to all who wish to visit the camp. Every Church is expected to help in this work. There will be further notice given.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento,

(Successors to Russell & Erwin, Manufacturing Co., Junction of Bush and Market streets, San Francisco.)

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Gun Tips, Gun Tube, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Belting, Hose, Rope, Blocks, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

—ALSO—

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company, Morris Axe and Tool Company.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or on the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN STITCHED, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

On Pacific Francisco. Se habla Espanol

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Hairwork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

850 Washington St. Near Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Se parla Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen

ALPHA SALOON,

No. 313 Sutter Street.

VALLEJO.

LEWIS H. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

The finest assortment of Wines, Liquors, etc., always on hand. Persons visiting VALLEJO will find this a pleasant place of resort.

ROOMS OF THE

REPUBLICAN

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

San Francisco, Cal., June 25, 1872.

REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE Central Committee, held at their rooms 619 Clay street, San Francisco, on the 25th day of June, 1872, it was resolved,

That a State Convention of the Republican party of California be held at the City of Sacramento on

Thursday, August 1st, 1872,

for the purpose of Nominating an Electoral Ticket to be supported at the ensuing Presidential Election, and for the transaction of such other business as shall properly come before said Convention. Delegates to such Convention are hereby apportioned in the several counties as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES.

Alameda	12	Placer	8
Alpine	3	Plumas	3
Amador	6	Sacramento	17
Butte	7	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	6	San Diego	4
Colusa	3	San Francisco	32
Contra Costa	6	San Joaquin	10
Del Norte	3	San Luis Obispo	3
El Dorado	5	San Mateo	3
Fresno	3	Santa Barbara	4
Humboldt	5	Santa Clara	13
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	6
Kern	3	Shasta	5
Klamath	2	Sierra	6
Lake	3	Siskiyou	6
Lassen	2	Solano	13
Los Angeles	7	Sonoma	9
Marin	4	Stanislaus	3
Mariposa	3	Sutter	5
Mendocino	6	Tehama	3
Merced	3	Trinity	3
Mono	3	Tulare	3
Monterey	6	Tuolumne	3
Napa	6	Ventura	3
Nevada	11	Yolo	7
		Total	330

County Committees of the several counties will make provision in their respective counties for sending Delegates in accordance with said apportionment. "Primary Elections, where ordered," are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law.

The Polls for voters at such Primary Elections will be open for the entire period indicated in said law.

The Delegates to such Primary Elections will be entitled to receive from the Secretary of State Blank Certificates of Election, which must be a qualified elector of the precinct where he offers his vote, and will pledge himself to support and vote for the "Grant and Wilson" Presidential Electors chosen by said Convention.

Delegates from the counties embraced in the several Congressional Districts will, unless otherwise directed by the Congressional District Committee, constitute the Delegation to their respective Congressional Conventions for the nomination of candidates for representatives.

A. HAYWARD, Chairman.

WM. SHERRAS, Secretary.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento,

(Successors to Russell & Erwin, Manufacturing Co., Junction of Bush and Market streets, San Francisco.)

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Gun Tips, Gun Tube, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Belting, Hose, Rope, Blocks, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

—ALSO—

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company, Morris Axe and Tool Company.

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518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS

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Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
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AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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No. 313 Sutter Street.

VALLEJO.

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Proprietor.

The finest assortment of Wines, Liquors, etc., always on hand. Persons visiting VALLEJO will find this a pleasant place of resort.

National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparelleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of service or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognizes the duty of shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the comforts and elevation of two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have fulfilled an important duty in the amnesty they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth.—We denounces repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party proposes to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It disapproves of a resort to constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head, we start to-day on a new march to victory.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Choice Stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, FROM AUCTION,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

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JESSE J. STEWART. CHARLES H. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Places of Amusement are all convenient to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passenger to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

New York Dry Goods Store,

No. 813 Stockton Street,

Between Sacramento and Clay Streets, S. F

We are receiving New Goods daily from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, at Sharpe, Sherrill and Co.'s auction sales, and every article we sell will be sold at one-quarter the usual value, which we shall be enabled to do by purchasing for

CASH

and selling accordingly.

813 STOCKTON STREET.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

GRAND RALLY

—FOR—

BETHEL CHURCH,

POWELL STREET.

TO THE RESCUE!

DEAR FRIENDS: We are not unmindful of the fact that we shall not be successful in the aims of life unless in the midst of repeated discouragements, we are determined to "try again."

If the cause be a worthy one, and if in the furtherance of that cause our efforts have not accomplished all that is desired, we should with renewed vigor "push the battle to the gate." Under the leadership of Elder, now Bishop Ward, you did nobly; you rallied around the standard of Bethel, and several thousands of dollars was raised in a few months. And, more recently, under the guidance of the lamented Elder J. R. V. Morgan, when financial embarrassments had well-nigh overwhelmed us, you again responded liberally, and the property was saved. But, dear friends, there still remains a debt of $1,600 on the Church. Through the assistance of Providence, and your benevolence, we hope to pay the last dollar this year. Do not become discouraged, now we are so near the summit, only a few more determined steps are needed, and we will stand on the height.

We are to have a grand rally the 3d Sunday in August, God willing, to liquidate the indebtedness. Many have promised to help us, many more are willing. The ladies belonging to the Church and Congregation have began to work in earnest for the House of God, as they have always done; and, we believe, dear friends, before this Conference year comes to a close, the Church of the Lord will be free. Subscription books are in the hands of responsible parties; when they approach you, remember the Giver of every good and perfect gift has bestowed whatever of health, opportunities and means we have. He justly claims humble return in supporting a good cause. Dear friends, have you realized that we are each under by doing and giving for benevolent objects—is it not coupled with a consciousness of doing right? Do we not feel an interest in what we labor for? Are not our affections and efforts connected? Then, dear friends, strive to make this our year of Jubilee, and raise this heavy burden off our and your hearts and hands.

By order of Board of Trustees.

JAS. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.

WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

JOHN HARRIS. JOSEPH RUSSE.

REMOVAL

—OF THE—

New Maryland Restaurant,

—FROM—

829 CLAY STREET,

—TO—

627 Merchant Street,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

The proprietors of this favorite establishment respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that they have removed to the above named place, where they are well fitted to cater to every accommodation, and no pains will be spared in the future to excel all former efforts.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

HARRIS & ROSS,

Proprietors.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6TH AND 7TH.

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET.

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Hamilton's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen are sure on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, have connected with him in the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beskett's Philadelphia Boots. may15-6f

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

WANTED—A situation by a competent colored man capable of cooking or house work No objection to the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, April 8th, 1872,

and until further notice, TRAINS and BOATS will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Chico.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Train of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—(from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Train of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. Sacramento Boat (Sundays only) (from Broadway Wharf), connecting with Special Train of S. F. & M. R. R. for Davisville and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a. m., 12.35, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p. m. (7.30, 11.30 and 2.30 p. m. Sundays only). Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p. m. (8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p. m. Sundays only).

Leave BERKELEY, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p. m.

Leave HAYWARDS, 9.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a. m., 1.30, 3.45, 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 p. m. (7.30, 11.15 and 2.30 p. m. Sundays only). Leave ALAMEDA, 6.15, 7.45, 9.15, 10.45 a. m., and 2.30 p. m.

ALAMEDA NARROW GAUGE.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a. m., 1.30, 3.45, 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 p. m. (7.30, 11.15 and 2.30 p. m. Sundays only). Leave ALAMEDA, 6.15, 7.45, 9.15, 10.45 a. m., and 2.30 p. m.

OAKLAND FERRY TAKE, 6.30, 7.30, 8.00 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Exp. Only.	San Jose Pass. Only.	San Jose Pass. Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8.15 A M	10.30 A M	4.00 P M
San Jose	11.30 A M	1.00 P M	7.30 P M
Gilroy	11.50 A M		
Tres Pinos	12.30 P M		
Pajaro	12.50 P M		
Salinas	1.20 P M		

TRAINS NORTH.	Through Exp. Only	San Jose Pass. Only	Through Train
Leave—			
Pajaro			12.30 P M
Salinas			1.00

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer ideas of Bible Truth. As a key to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in explaining the Bible of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Sandy.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and connections upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvasses on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in one binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.

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HOME Mutual Insurance Company OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital

$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS.

San Francisco:	San Rafael:
George H. Howard.	Charles Crocker,
F. W. Macondray,	A. Ralli,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. B. Cross,	Joseph Carolan,
John H. Redington.	J. Y. Hoobyan
A. W. Loomis,	Oakland:
C. B. Hobbs,	Isaac Unkenon,
J. C. Bonner,	Julius Wetzlar,
N. Conrad,	Julius Wetzlar, Mngr
C. M. Pryer,	Lemoore:
Geo. Johnson,	J. Lemmon,
H. W. Tilden,	B. H. Hewlett,
F. M. Greenwood	Santa Clara:
S. L. Jones,	J. D. Peters,
Thos. H. Hans,	N. M. Orr,
Cyrus Wilson,	W. T. Wilcox,
W. E. Parker, Jr.	W. W. Simpson,
Jas. Galloway	A. T. Hudson,
R. T. Sherwood,	Alameda:
C. Watchhorn,	M. H. Hewlett, Mngr
J. A. Hooker,	Oakdale: Jerry

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. N. HOOD, Secretary.
M. H. BRIGGS, General Manager.
M. E. LEON, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mayer has removed to 326 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Exchange.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
326 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on City Property, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

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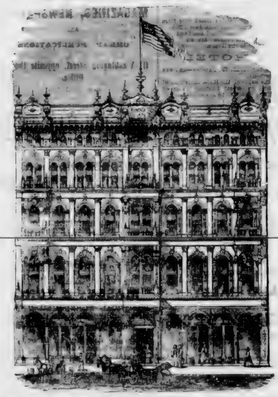
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from New York and Europe, and a full assortment of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Librarian and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and now prepared to execute every variety of

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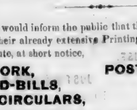
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CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT.

Family Sewing Machine

BUY THE

WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate; it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
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International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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Some of you do—all, and we SAY YOU. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public on a certain occasion back

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Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising results we are of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Then its valuable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects on the throat, lungs and whole system, and is perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies in all climates of the temperate and tropical regions.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for when it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be desired, its effects are lasting. It thus entirely free from the constipating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an unrivaled remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

For the immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes, it is also valuable as an external application for that complaint.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of the Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding FULL ONE OUNCE, and are warranted to keep in any climate.

Containing quality and contents, none others are so cheap as these.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all other, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use exclusively of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and would relieve no relief whatever without permanent relief, look at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

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Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely VEGETABLE, and may be taken with safety by the lovely Congestion, for impossible where they are used. They do not order from daily labor. By assuming digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. VIII.—NO. 52. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872 WHOLE NO. 413

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every saturday, by

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A liberal discount will be made to those who wish to contract for advertising by the year or quarter. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

Freemasonry.

ITS ANTIQUITY, GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

Masonry is believed to have existed "ever since symmetry began and harmony first displayed her charms." It has been traced to the building of Solomon's Temple, and it is said the architects from the African coasts, the Mahommedans, introduced it in Spain about the sixth century, as a protection against Christian fanatics. Its introduction into Great Britain has been fixed at the year A.D. 674; and other authorities assign it a much older origin. The Grand Lodge of York was founded A.D. 926. In 1424 Freemasonry was interdicted in England, but afterwards it rose to greater popularity than ever. The Grand Lodge of England was established in 1717; that of Ireland in 1749; and the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1736. In 1738 Freemasons were excommunicated by the Pope.

Tradition informs us that Masonic lodges were dedicated from the building of the first Temple at Jerusalem to the Babylonish captivity. From that time to the coming of the Messiah they were dedicated to Zerubbabel, the builder of the second Temple; and from that time to the final destruction of the Temple by Titus, in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian, they were dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

Owing to the many disorders and massacres which attended that memorable event, Freemasonry fell into decay. Many of the lodges were entirely broken up, and but few retained sufficient members to make them legal. Under these circumstances a general meeting of the craft was held in the city of Benjamin, when it was observed that the principal reason for the decline of Masonry was the want of a Grand Master to direct its affairs. They, therefore, deputed seven of their most eminent members to wait upon St. John the Evangelist, who was at that time Bishop of Ephesus, to request him to take the office of Grand Master. Although well advanced in life, being nearly ninety years of age, from an early association with Masonry, he had always sought to elevate the order, and now accepted the new trust; thus completing by his learning what John the Baptist had accomplished by his zeal. After his death the Christian lodges were dedicated to both these distinguished personages, since which time it has been the custom of the Freemasons to regularly celebrate the 24th of June in commemoration of John the Baptist, and the 27th of December in commemoration of St. John the Evangelist.

In an address delivered at Baltimore, on the occasion of the new Masonic Temple in that city, by John H. B. Latrobe, the following historical facts were embodied:

"At the beginning of the eighteenth century Freemasonry had ceased to be a healthful and vigorous society, whose occupation was in building edifices. The ages were no longer dark. Learning, emerging as the morning sun above the hilltops from the gloom in which it had been hidden, was gradually illumining Europe. The printing press was revolutionizing the world. America had been discovered. Enterprise was on foot everywhere, and marching with a giant's strength. Labor, rattling impatiently the chains with which guild and corporations bound it, was struggling with freedom. Research, careless about the mysteries of rites, was inuring itself about the mysteries of art, and year after year unveiling them. Other men became competent architects and builders, and Freemasons, ceasing to be a necessity as craftsmen, found themselves in exclusive possession of their peculiar ceremonies only. Year after year the society became less and less numerous. William III. had been its last royal patron; Sir Christopher Wren its last Grand Master in England; and at length, somewhere about the year A.D. 1717, four lodges were all that remained of the once powerful organization that had built York and Westminster, and Ely and Canterbury, and Durham and Lincoln, and to whom the monarch had been indebted for his palace and the baron for his hold. This was the lowest ebb in the fortunes of Freemasonry. The tide then turned. The practical feature of the Order was abandoned altogether. It became speculative in its character, and in a little while we find the Grand Lodge of London permanently established, and Freemasonry once more attracting to its lodges rank, and wealth and influence. But the Grand Lodge in London was not without its troubles. The Masons of York, rich in manuscripts, with a charter dating back nine hundred years, disputed the authority of the new creation; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that harmony was secured, and the authority of the Grand Lodge of England recognized by all parties."

Masonic Lodges have been closed in Austria since 1794. The attempt to procure the reopening of them in 1849 failed. The Vienna Freemasons, not long since, endeavored to obtain an authorization to reconstitute the former lodge of that city.

Freemasonry was introduced in the United States in 1730, and at once became popular. Washington was the Master of a lodge, and a greater part of the officers of the army of the Revolution were members of the fraternity. The first lodge of Freemasons in this country was established in New Jersey in April, 1730, by a warrant from the Master of Lodges, the Grand Lodge of England, under the hand of the Duke of Norfolk, Grand Master.

The revolutionary struggle caused Freemasonry to flourish for a time, but it subsequently languished, and it was almost inanimate at the time the first Grand Chapter was formed. The first edition of "Webb's Freemason Monitor" was published in 1797. Then again it revived, and though chucked by the works of Abbe Barruel and Professor Robison, it bore them down at length with the multiplicity of its assertions, and continued increasing until 1816. The official return lodges in the United States at that time estimated the number at nearly 850. In 1826 the increase showed a total of 2,000 lodges, numbering 60,000 members. At this time intemperance was on the increase, and it was asserted that the Freemasons encouraged the vice rather than aided in its suppression. Indeed, "refreshments" including intoxicating drinks, became an attractive feature at their lodge meetings, until the tendency of the evil becoming manifest to the thinking members, intoxicating beverages were prohibited in some of the lodges. About this time John G. Stearns published a pamphlet taking ground against Freemasonry, and William Morgan, the "lecturer" of the Batavia Lodge, became conspicuous as the author of a book purporting to reveal the secrets of the Order. His abduction, soon after, precipitated a storm of contempt and enmity against the entire system of Freemasonry, and John Q. Adams, with his friend Livingston, both prominent members of the Government, and leading anti-Masons, took radical measures against the Order. Mr. Adams, famous letter, published in pamphlet form, is well known.

The anti-Freemasons have not maintained any organization since those occurrences, which took place during Jackson's administration, and yet a small body of men claiming to perpetuate that distinction recently met and nominated Mr. Charles Francis Adams, the son of their illustrious leader, for the Presidency.

Recent statistics estimate the number of members of the Masonic Order in the United States at more than four hundred and sixty-six thousand.

The strength of the Masonic Order in the United States and British Provinces, as set forth in the following statement, is as near correct as can be obtained from the most authentic sources:

Alabama, 10,428; Arkansas, 7,673; British Columbia, 148; California, 8,105; Canada, 2,022. Colorado, 582; Connecticut, 12,784; Delaware, 722; District of Columbia, 783; Florida, 1,781; Georgia, 13,167; Idaho, 225; Illinois, 30,229; Indiana, 22,305; Iowa, 11,462; Kansas, 2,615; Kentucky, 18,928; Louisiana, 6,099; Maine, 13,120; Maryland, 4,791; Massachusetts, 28,966; Michigan, 18,016; Minnesota, 5,000; Mississippi, 12,808; Missouri, 14,872; Montana, 355; Nebraska, 986; Nevada, 921; New Brunswick, 1,312; New Hampshire, 6,033; New Jersey, 7,736; New York, 74,078; North Carolina, 11,184; Nova Scotia, 880; Ohio, 29,225; Oregon, 2,203; Pennsylvania, 29,840; Rhode Island, 4,258; South Carolina (estimated), 14,000; Tennessee, 16,969; Texas, 10,346; Vermont, 7,244; Virginia, 8,000; Washington Territory, 348; West Virginia, 1,500; Wisconsin, 7,013. Total, 468,455.

[In addition to the above, it is estimated that the colored Masons of the United States, all of whom are excommunicated from the Charter granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Prince Hall and others in Boston, in 1784, now numbers about ten thousand.—ED. APPEAL.]

A DETROIT woman got ready to elope the other day. Her cruel husband told her she might go, but not until she had taken off her pretty flowing suit, and donned her old clothes. She did not want to be wicked unless she could be so in a becoming garb, and to her husband locked up her trunks and went after her lover. He did not arrest that gentleman, because he couldn't find him, and when he returned home he could not find his wife who had gone off in her old clothes.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we have drawn on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for $2,000, which has been dishonored; and as said corporation has a large interest belonging to us, personally, we do hereby command the arrest of the President of said Company until they shall give us possession of our interests. MORTON I.

SUBSCRIBE for the APPEAL.

Senator Sumner to the Colored Men.

WASHINGTON, July 30th.

The following is the correspondence between Senator Sumner and a prominent colored citizen of the District of Columbia, which was given to the press at five o'clock this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, July 11th.

We, the undersigned, citizens of color, regarding you as the purest and best friend of our race, admiring your consistent course in the United States Senate and elsewhere, and especially your advocacy of our rights, and believing that your counsel at this time would allay personal feeling and partisan prejudice, have ventured to request your opinion as to what action the voters of the nation should take in the Presidential contest now pending. The choice of our people is now narrowed down to General Grant or Horace Greeley. Your long acquaintance with both, and your observations have enabled you to arrive at a correct conclusion as to which of the candidates, judging from their antecedents as well as present position, will, if elected, enforce the requirements of the Constitution and the laws respecting our civil and religious rights.

With a spirit full of sympathy, and the greatest hope and trust that you will favor us with such a reply as will serve to enlighten our minds on this subject, and impel our people to go forward in the right direction, our confidence in your judgment is so firm that thousands of the intelligent colored people will govern their action by your statement and advice.

Hoping to receive a reply soon, we have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

W. T. Alger, William T. Seward, W. H. Smith, Edward Cranser, Wm. H. Wemley, W. H. Pearcy, W. Tompkins, John Brown, H. Y. Clay, H. W. Bell, J. T. N. Bowen, Jacob Dowitzer, J. T. Tatem, Chas. N. Thompson, W. M. Harber, T. J. Shadley, John James, Chris. A. Fleetwood, Chas. N. Bree, C. K. David, Fisher J. David, J. A. Pollock, Ephriam Globerson.

To the Hon. Charles Sumner, Washington, D. C.

To the committee Sumner replied from which we extract the following:

WASHINGTON (D. C.) July 29, '72.

Gentlemen—Fellow-citizens: If I have delayed answering your communication of July 11th, which was duly received and in my hands, it is not because the course for you to pursue seemed doubtful, but because I wished to reflect on it and be aided by the information which time might supply. Since then I have carefully considered the inquiries you have addressed me, and listened to much on both sides. My judgment is in harmony with my early conclusions. I am touched by the appeal you make. It is true that I am the friend of your race, and I am glad to be assured that in your opinion I have pursued a consistent course in the Senate and elsewhere as the special advocate of your rights. That course, by the blessing of God, I mean to hold so long as my life lasts. I know your infinite wrongs, and feel for them as my own. You do me simple justice when you add a belief that my counsel at this juncture of your citizenship would be free from personal feelings and partisan prejudices.

In answering your inquiries I can have no feeling except for your good, which I most anxiously seek; nor any prejudice of any kind will be allowed to interfere, so far as partisan prejudice is concerned. No man or party can accept power except for the general welfare; therefore they must be brought to the standard of truth that they may be seen in their life and acts. You are right in saying that the choice for the Presidency is now narrowed down to President Grant and Horace Greeley. One of these is to be taken, and assuming that my acquaintance with both, and my observation of their lives renders me competent to say you invite my judgment between them, asking me specially which of the men, judging from their antecedents, would enforce the Constitution and laws in securing your civil interests.

With the most heartfelt sympathy I remark that in this inquiry you naturally put your rights in the foreground; so do I, believing most sincerely that the best interests of the whole country are associated with the recognition of your rights, so that the two races should live together in unbroken peace. I also remark that you call attention to two things, the antecedents of the candidates; and, secondly, their present position. You wish to know from those which gives assurance of the most heartfelt sympathy and greatest vigor in the maintenance of your rights. In other words, which, judging by the past, will be your truest friend.

The communication which you have favored me was not the only one I have received from my colored fellow citizens. In other parts of the country—I may say in nearly every State in the United States—they have made a similar request, and some wonder that I have kept silent. I am not insensible to this appeal, but if my opinion is to be given it must be given candidly, according to my conscience. Your inquiries begin with the antecedents of the candidates. Horace Greeley was born to poverty, and educated himself in a printing office. President Grant, by good fortune in early life, became a cadet at West Point, and was educated at the public expense. One started with nothing but industry and character; the other started with a military commission. One learned as a civilian, the other as a soldier. Horace Greeley stood forth as a reformer and abolitionist; Grant as a pro-slavery Democrat, and at the election of Buchanan fortified by his vote all the pretensions of slavery, including the Dred Scott decision. Horace Greeley from early life was an earnest advocate, full of sympathy with the colored race and always foremost in the great battle for their rights. President Grant was, as a soldier, summoned by the terrible accident of war, never did anything against slavery, nor has he at any time shown any sympathy with the colored race. Greeley earnestly desired that the colored citizens should vote, and duly championed impartial suffrage, but Grant was on the other side beyond the sea—contrasts which are marked.

* * * * * * *

Always a supporter of the Administration and sincerely desiring to labor with it, I had never uttered a word in regard to it except in kindness. My opposition to the treaty of annexation was reserved so that for a time my opinions were unknown. It was only when I saw all the breeches of all laws, human and devine, that I was aroused, and then began the anger of the President and of his rings, military and Senatorial. Devoted to the African race, I felt for them—besides being humbled by the Great Republic, acting upon its President all interested—when I saw the indignity to the colored race, which, was accomplished by trampling upon a fundamental principle of international law, declaring the equality of nations, as our Declaration of Independence declares the equality of men. This terrible action, which nobody can defend, is among the antecedents of Grant; from which you can judge how much the colored race can rely upon his heartfelt sympathy.

Nor can it be forgotten that shortly afterwards, on the return of the commission from this island, the Hon. Frederick Douglass, the colored orator, accomplished in manner and eloquence, never uttered a word in condemnation of his exclusion, and when entertaining the returned commissioners at dinner, carefully omitted Mr. Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and that repented the indignity.

But I can't forget the civil rights bill which is the caption of that equality before the law to which all are entitled without distinction of color. Grant, who could lobby so unshamingly for his San Domingo scheme, full of wrong to the colored race, could do nothing for this beneficent measure. During a long session of Congress it was discussed constantly. This colored people everywhere hung upon the debate, but there was no heartfelt sympathy by the President. At last, just before the nominating Convention, he addressed a letter to a meeting of colored fellow-citizens in Washington, called to advance this cause, and invaded the question by declaring himself in favor of the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be justly entitled, leaving it uncertain whether the colored people are to have rights by the pending bill. I understand that Horace Greeley has already been assailed by an impractible Democrat as friendly to this bill, but nobody has heaped against President Grant on this account.

Among his antecedents I deem it my duty to mention the little capacity of protesting colored people and inuring peace at the South. Nobody can doubt that a small portion of the efforts and earnest will freely given to the San Domingo scheme would have availed to prevent these Ku-Klux outrages which we deplore, so that there would have been no pretense for further legislation by Congress. But he was inmabled both by character and the drawback of his own conduct, after violating the Constitution and international law, to insult the black republic.

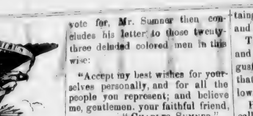
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But the cinange of such men as J. Sella Martin, William U. Saunders, and others we could name, (for we know them even if they have not yet publicly announced their preference), teaches this lesson: That the worst thing committees and parties can do is to ignore "live men", and 2d. That whatever may be done by the white Republicans, the colored Republicans must be looked after by men who know them, and organized now.

* * * * * * *

I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, a leading Democrat, whom I knew and esteemed in the Senate, recently announced that the constitutional amendments with their logical results. He proposes as a proper key note to the extraordinary movement now swelling to a sure triumph, just laws and public virtue. This is a noble aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My key note is the unity of the Republic and the equal rights of all with reconciliation. Such is my cry, and wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these.

Hurriedly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence, which I am sure must succeed upon such a cause, accept my best wishes for yourselves personally, for all the people you represent, and believe me,



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 23, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Hon. Chas. Sumner's Letter to Twenty-three Colored Men.

Twenty-three colored men in Washington City manufactured a letter and sent it to Hon. Charles Sumner asking that gentleman's opinion as to which was the most consistent candidate for them to vote for in view of enforcing full civil rights to colored citizens. The names are appended to their epistle in another column.

None of these men are known as national representative men of our race, and they have obtruded themselves upon Mr. Sumner to extract a gratuitous opinion not desirable or acceptable to our national representative men nor by our people at large. The masses of colored citizens are not quite so debased as to solicit or political knowledge as to form themselves in small committees and wander about amongst eminent men to ask them how or which way they shall vote, or what particular candidate they shall vote for. The man, or set of men, who resorts to this mode of procedure are not capable of exercising the elective franchise. Those twenty-three colored men speak only for themselves, act only for themselves, and by no organization of say others outside of themselves.

Hence, all of our representative colored men in all the States cannot but repudiate their illtimed and hasty action.

It is fully apparent that the ostensible object of the correspondence was to delude the colored vote in the North Carolina State election, held August 1st.—Mr. Sumner's answer being delayed from July 11th to July 29th, three days prior to the said State election.

Mr. Sumner's letter to those twenty-three deluded colored men, though of great length, contains but little else than an embodiment of his great speech in the arraignment of and opposition to President Grant, made twice before in the United States Senate on the San Domingo Question, and a comparison of Mr. Greeley's and President Grant's political record, a subject which nearly every newspaper has exhausted.

Mr. Sumner also sets forth in bold relief some of the many proscriptive, proslavery, colorphobia indignities, which Frederick Douglass, in particular, has received, and which is no more than all your very best representatives have been receiving in the United States the past generation, and for which President Grant nor any other individual Republican can be held accountable. Color proscriptions of which President Grant and the regular Republican party have, since elected to power, been doing all they could to remedy by legislation, and been opposed up to the day of the Baltimore Convention, by the party which Mr. Sumner now advises the twenty-three "Colored Citizens" of Washington City, District of Columbia, to wed their political interests. After making known a preference of which President candidate he, Mr. Sumner, will vote for. Mr. Sumner then concludes his letter to those twenty-three deluded colored men in this wise:

"Accept my best wishes for yourselves personally, and for all the people you represent; and believe me, gentlemen, your faithful friend,

"CHARLES SUMNER."

Mark the words: "and for all the people you represent." They are indeed well said on the part of the Massachusetts Senator, for these indiscreet colored men represent no organized authority. The National Convention of colored citizens, held in New Orleans, La., last Spring, with Frederick Douglass as President, and which was composed of our best representative men, adopted resolutions in support of the platform of the Philadelphia Convention which endorsed Ulysses S. Grant for President. They viewed the then contemplated Cincinnati Convention as a body with which they would have no political affinity or support their nominees, believing that their civil rights would be more jeopardized by being placed at the mercy of a combination of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties, should they obtain power, the latter being life-long opponents to equal civil rights. As these were the sentiments of the National Convention of colored men, every colored citizen is in duty bound to adhere to their doings, as the subsequent National Conventions have in their National organizations. The doings of the National Colored Convention are now merged with those of the Regular Republican National Convention held at Philadelphia, with Grant and Wilson as the standard bearers, and every true colored citizen will remain under that political banner notwithstanding the twenty-three indiscreet colored men of Washington City and their correspondence with Mr. Sumner as to how they should vote.

(Marysville, August 20th.)

The Educational Meeting at Marysville.

Pursuant to notice, the Colored citizens assembled on Tuesday evening last in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Sixth and High streets, to hear an address or lecture on the subject of Education by P. Anderson, of San Francisco. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the people commenced to assemble in considerable numbers.

Rev. J. B. Handy, called the meeting to order, and proposed Mr. Robert Palmer to act as Chairman, on motion, Mr. Palmer was elected. Mr. Thomas Randolph thought if the meeting was to be completely organized, he would propose Rev. J. B. Handy as Secretary. Mr. Handy was elected. The Chairman in a neat speech presented Mr. Anderson to the audience to address them on the subject of Education. The speaker gave a review of the disabilities in which the Colored citizens labored under by the proscriptive school laws of the State, believing that a remedy would soon be given either by the State or United States Courts or Congress, and urged them to have a oneness purpose, and a unity of action, until the object was accomplished. The speaker entertained the audience nearly an hour, and was listened to with marked attention. At the close of the address a vote of thanks was extended to the speaker. After which Revs. J. Duncon, J. B. Handy, Messrs. E. P. Duplex, Thos. Randolph, J. C. Cork, were severally called on for short speeches on the present political situation, owing to the laziness of the hour, Rev. Mr. Handy only made some appropriate remarks.

A motion was then entertained to adjourn, which was carried.

Robt. Palmer, Chairman.

Attest. J. B. Handy, Secretary.

In relation to the above meeting, we return the Ladies and Gentlemen of Marysville, our heartfelt thanks for using their energy in obtaining for us so highly respectable and intelligent audience.

The Marysville *Appeal* of Tuesday and Wednesday July 31st, and August 1st, derives our presence in that city, and our meeting as follows:

PERSONAL.—Yesterday we had a call from Mr. P. Anderson, editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco, who will remain in the city for a few days. He will lecture in the colored Baptist Church, corner of Sixth and High streets, this evening on the subject of education. Mr. Anderson has taken a lively interest in the education of his people, and it would be well for all, both white and colored, to attend and hear his views on this question.

LECTURE.—The lecture of Mr. Anderson at the Colored Church was well attended last evening. Among the audience was Superintendent Steel, and several other white persons, including several ladies. At the close of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker. Mr. Anderson will return in about a month and deliver another lecture on the same topic.

(From the Sacramento Union, August 1.)

The Linchcoomb Murder Case.

In the Sixth District Court, yesterday morning Judge Ramage passed sentence upon Alfred Linchcomb, recently convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing the the colored woman Elizabeth Thompson. The prisoner was accompanied in court by one of his counsel, W. A. Anderson. On being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, he remarked, in substance, that he was not a murderer, but had been pieced in a false position through the acts of another and a combination of circumstances which he could not control.

THE SENTENCE.

At the conclusion of the prisoner's remarks, which could not be distinctly heard, Judge Ramage passed sentence as follows:

The law prescribes that all murder which shall be committed in the perpetration or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery or burglary, shall be deemed murder in in the first degree, the punishment of which the law prescribes shall be death. After a fair and impartial trial, by a jury, from some testimony which was offered—which perhaps in their opinion showed some slight evidence in your favor—brought in, as they had a right to do under the law, a verdict against you of murder in the second degree, and it becomes my duty to pass sentence upon you in pursuance of that verdict. In ordinary cases courts will give encouragement to individuals who violate laws in the hope of a reformation of the criminal, but a murder of this kind has so few palliating circumstances, so few surroundings of that nature that it leaves us but little hope of anything that will rise in your favor hereafter. Any one who can go to the bedside of an individual in the dark hour of night and deliberately and willfully take life, shows a depravity unaccountable in human nature, and there is but little hope of the reclamation of such a heart and a return to the proper sentiments of humanity. Should there be anything left in you that may rekindle and prompt you to actions of virtue that may be properly attended to and your case properly considered. At present it becomes my duty to pass upon you such a sentence which, I think, under the evidence and under the law, is warranted in your case. It is therefore the judgment of this Court that you be confined in the State prison for the term of your natural life.

Linchcoomb received his sentence without visible emotion, and was soon afterward removed to his cell, from which Sheriff Bryte subsequently took him en route for San Quentin.

LINCHCOMB'S STATEMENT.

On the 23d inst. Linchcomb, who had just been tried and convicted, made the following statement under oath, concerning the murder, implicating another colored man, James Williams, who has, in consequence, been indicted by the Grand Jury:

State of California, county of Sacramento, ss.—Alfred R. Linchcomb being first duly sworn deposes and says: My name is Alfred R. Linchcomb. I am thirty years of age, and was born in the State of New York. My attorney has advised me to make a truthful statement of all the facts within my knowledge in connection with the death of Lizzie Thompson, for whose murder I have been tried, and convicted of murder in the second degree. I am well acquainted with James Williams, a mulatto, who is a colored man, and who was a witness on behalf of the State in my case. A few days before the death of Lizzie Thompson, he said Williams told me that he knew where there was some money buried, and we would go some night and dig it up. On the 23d day of February, A. D. 1872. I met Williams and he again spoke of the money, and we then agreed to meet at the Pavilion at 1 o'clock the next morning and go and dig up the money. I asked Williams where the buried money was, but he replied that he would show me. I believed that he said and had no idea or suspicion that anything was to be done but to go to some place to be pointed out by Williams and secretly dig up some buried money. On the evening of the same day I called on Elizabeth Thompson at her house on Eighth street, chiefly for the purpose of telling her that I had inquired of Dr. Logan for letters for her and found none. I met Williams at her house, and after a while he left—about 5:45 o'clock P. M., and just before he left he called to me and said, "Al, you will be sure to attend to that," or words to that effect, which I understood to refer to our said engagement for 1 o'clock I said, "All right," or something to that effect. While Williams was in her house he called Lizzie into the middle room (we were all sitting in the back room used as a kitchen) and they had a conversation, which I could not distinctly hear; but I heard enough to understand that he was asking for some favor and she was refusing to grant it. After Williams left I remained some little time. At her request, I went to a saloon and bought her some beer, which I paid for with ten cents which she handed me. We drank the beer while I was there. I left her house about 8 o'clock, and went down K street to Fourth, and from there to the alley between L and M, and Third and Fourth streets, and finding no one there, staid only a few moments, and then went up street to Foster's saloon, on Third, street. Staid there fifteen or twenty minutes, and then started with the intention of going to see the play of the "Red Pocket Book" at the theatre. I changed my mind and went up K street to Sixth; then to J street, down J to Third street; then to I street, and went into a Chinese house, which I think is between Second and Third streets. I remained there until 12 o'clock or after. When I left there I came up Third to K, up K to Sixth street, and then to the Pavilion. I think I was there over an hour, when Williams came up to me from towards the R-street levee, on Sixth street. He said, "Is that you, Al?" I said, "Yes." I asked him where the money was, and he said he would get me one up street; he had in his hand a stick or something that looked like a small club, which I did not particularly notice. We then went up Sixth street to K, and then on the north side of K street to Eighth, and along Eighth to opposite Lizzie's house. Williams said, "Hold on." I heard him unlock the door, and supposed that Lizzie had gone to her mother's and locked the door. I was going in there to get a shovel. He said, "Come on," and I followed him in. He lit a piece of candle—I don't know where he got the candle—and said, "Come." I hesitated, and he said "There is nobody here," and I followed him into the second or middle room. There was a kerosene lamp, without a chimney glass setting on a chair near the head of the bed. He touched the candle to the lamp wick and lit it. Just then Lizzie seemed to awake and partly rise up, which was the first intimation I had that she was in bed. He struck her over the head two or three times with the stick, club, or whatever it was that he had carried in his hand. I should here say that he put the weapon under his arm and laid it there while he was lighting the candle. When he struck her she fell back and moaned. I rushed up and said, "What have you done?" He took a pistol from his belt and told me if I said anything about this matter I would have to stand for it all, 'cause Mrs. Guy (at whose house he resided) did not know he was out. I was paralyzed with horror and fear. When Williams struck her he laid or dropped the piece of candle on the chair. After striking her, as aforesaid, he threw the club or whatever it was on the floor, and drew his pistol as I have said. After threatening me, as aforesaid, he picked up the piece of candle from the chair and lighted it by the lamp, and went into the kitchen. I then picked up a pair of stockings (woman's) which I saw on the floor, pinned them together, and bound them around her head to stop the bleeding. Just as I got them tied he returned from the kitchen with an ax in his hand. He flourished the ax and drove me away from the bed, and struck at his victim again with the ax; but I am not positive whether he struck her or the bed. At the same time he remarked, "Drowned men tell no lies." He then opened a trunk at the foot of the bed (holding the candle in his hand) and scattered the things around. He then opened a large box in the corner, threw the things out of it, then put the candle on the floor, and struck a big trunk with the ax and opened it. He threw some of the things out of that trunk on the bed, some on the floor, and said, "I have got the documents. I had there some person or persons walking by on the sidewalk, and he said, "Who is that?" I went to the window in the front room and drew the curtain aside, but saw no one, then opened the door and went out on Eighth street, and from there to K, down K to Front, and took a drink in the coffee stand or saloon there. I stood there perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes reflecting what to do, and trying to decide whether I should go to the station-house or home. I mean I stood on the street. I was so horrified and frightened that I could hardly think. I went to the City Hotel, it having occurred to my mind that Anderson of the *Pacific Appeal* roomed there, and that I could get a bed there. I went in and got a bed. I heard the bells ringing for fire while standing in the office, but did not know what it was for. I do not think the house was set on fire until after I left. I left Williams in the house, but as I went down K street, I saw him, without a hat on his head, going across K street on the west side of Seventh. I got out of bed at the City Hotel about six o'clock in the morning—before it was quite light —and went to the house where my room was and went into the kitchen; there seemed to be nobody up. I then went to the baker's and bought a loaf of bread. I went back to the room and met Buchanan, one of my room-mates. He asked me if I had heard about Williams' woman being burnt up, and I said "no." I then went to Guy's grocery store and took a drink and bought crackers. A little boy asked me if I heard of the colored woman being burned up. I went back to my room where I found W. C. Jackson. I then noticed that my pants were very muddy, and took them off while Jackson was there and hung them up on the wall where I had a number of other clothing. I put on a bottler pair of pants, and after that went to Mrs. Owen's house on Fourth street. When I went to the Coroner's inquest to testify I was so horrified and frightened that I did not know what I was saying, but have an indistinct remembrance of thinking suspicion was upon me and that I must try to explain it away. I do not remember distinctly what I testified to or what I told the policeman. I did not know until the pants were brought to the station-house that they were bloody, but suppose her blood must have gotten on them while I was tying up her head. The rings and key exhibited in evidence were my own property, and I carried nothing away from the house of deceased that night that I did not take there with me, except the blood on my pants. The foregoing statement of facts is the truth, and I make it freely and voluntarily, under the advice of my counsel to tell the exact truth. And to the exact truth, so help me God.

ALFRED R. LINCHECOMB.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of July, A. D. 1872.

L. UPSON, County Clerk.

By J. H. PARNELL, Deputy Clerk.

Wendell Phillips on Grant.

* * * Whom shall I vote for, or whether I will vote at all, I do not know; but certainly as against Greeley, I am for Grant. We had one Andy Johnson; I will not run the risk of getting another in, and Horace Greeley is such. I want a man with some decided principle. Greeley never had any. Besides I consider Greeley a secession candidate. I believe the plot to nominate him was hatched by the Southern white rebels more than a year ago, and has been mainly nursed by them. I advise any one who means to vote for him to find out first what agreements have been made by Mr. Greeley's friends with Jeff Davis and his staff as to office and patronage. I am perfectly certain that there is a distinct mutual understanding, if not a positive contract between them.

If Horace Greeley enters the White House, Jeff Davis will be actualy part of the administration as Seward was in Lincoln's day. No negro can vote for Greeley who values his life or property, or cares for his races. If by a frown of Providence, he is elected, I shall advise every Southern loyalist to load the revolver that Grant's army of North Carolina Ku-Klux has allowed to be laid aside. If he is elected, let the negroes live in valuse his life or property, or care

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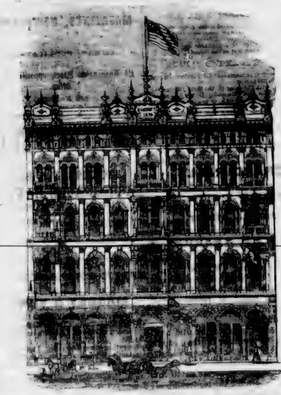
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Mr. Greeley and Secession.

Hon. Philip Clayton, of Georgia, in a recent letter denouncing the Democratic bargain and sale with Mr. Greeley, made a very pointed objection to the Presidential candidacy of the ex-editor of the *Tribune*, which acquires pungency and force in the light of Mr. Greeley's utterances on the right of dissatisfied States to leave the Union if they "really wish to get out." Here is what Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, says:

"I have another objection to Mr. Greeley, to which, perhaps, you will express some surprise, knowing my views upon the subject to which I am about to refer. If you do not know it—you might as well be informed, and all the North—that there is not a Southern State that would not willingly leave the Union to-morrow, if they could do so unmolested. If Mr. Greeley is elected, with his known record on the subject of secession, the question might be precipitated. If the President, who has the power of appointing all the officers of the army and navy, did not prevent it, what would be the consequence? The Union might be imperiled by a trick, and the result might be more disastrous than the late effort of the Confederate States. The late unfortunate conflict has demonstrated to my mind the folly of attempting a disolution of the Union, unless by consent of the parties. This may be brought about in two legitimate ways—first, when their interests are not promoted by its further continuance; and second, if any political organization in this country should advocate imperialism."

Should this Republic be destined to the misfortune of having Horace Greeley for President, in view of the undoubted hostility and disloyalty which smouldered in the South, the patriot may reasonably ask, "What would be do if President, and there should be in any form a renewal of the attempt to dissolve the Union?"

What Mr. Greeley has said is probably a good guide for what he may do—or would be if he were not, as he is, so erratic, vainglorious, and selfconfident. His record in 1860-'61 will go far to prove the insecurity which must always be part of such a career.

When the South began to speak in earnest about Secession, and the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, Mr. Greeley did not disuade them, but gave them encouraging "aid and comfort," as will be seen by the following extracts from his paper:

"As to Secession, I have said repeatedly, and here repeat, that, if the people of the Slave States, or of the Cotton States alone, really wish to get out of the Union, *I am in favor of letting them out*, as soon as that result can be peaceably and constitutionally attained. But their case cannot be so urgent as to require that the President and his subordinates should perjure themselves in deference to its requirements. If they will only be patient, not rush to seizing Federal forts, arsenals, arms, and sub-treasuries, but take first deliberately a fair vote by ballot of their own citizens, *none being coerced and intimidated*, and that vote shall indicate a settled resolve to get out of the Union, *I will do all I can to help them out* in an early day."—New York *Tribune* of Jan. 24, 1861.

"What I demand is proof that the Southern people really desire separation from the Free States. Whenever assured that such is their settled wish, *I shall joyfully co-operate with them to secure the end they seek*. Thus far I have had evidence of nothing but a purpose to bully and coerce the North. Many of the Secession commissioners of the Border Slave States tell the people they address that they do not really mean to dissolve the Union, but only to secure what they term their rights—in the Union. Now, as nearly all the people of the Slave States either are, or seem to be, in favor of this, the present meancing front of Secession proves nothing to the purpose. Maryland and Virginia have no idea of breaking up the Union, but they would both would dearly like to bully the North into a compromise. Their Secession demonstrations prove just this, and nothing more."—*Tribune*, 1861.

But when the North rose up in arms Mr. Greeley then asserted: "The Union cannot be dissolved." He was also ferocious in his denunciations against the very people for whom he had expressed so much sympathy, as passages like the following show:

"We hold traitors responsible for the work upon which they have precipitated us, and we warn them that they must abide the full penalty."

The rebels of that State (Virginia) and Maryland may not flatter themselves that they can enter upon a war against the Government and afterwards return to quiet and peaceful homes. They choose to play the part of traitors and they must suffer the penalty. The warpath race of emasculated first families must give place to sturdier people, whose pioneers are now on their way to Washington, at this moment, in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia would be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles."—*Tribune*, 1861.

The Same Old Fight.

Disguise the opposition under whatever name you please, the impending conflict must be narrowed down to the two parties that have confronted each other for the past sixteen years. The mere title of the opposition is nothing. Its men and principles are too well known to mislead the people. Greeley, Trumbull, Schurz, and other disfected politicians have left our camp, but the masses of the people are intelligent enough to detect the motive which led to their desertion.

They hope to gain in the Democratic party, as they failed to extort by threats in our own. Their first move in the camp of the enemy was to demand leading positions.

They said to their new-found friends, "Make us your leaders or we shall return to our old love." The Democracy believing these men to have many followers, have been lead to surrender their ancient policy so far as to accept these deserters as figure-heads for the campaign, knowing that the defeat of the Republican party places the administration of the Government in Democratic hands. The pretended virtue of these ambitious gentlemen is too transparent to deceive even a blind man.

We may lose a few from our ranks, but we shall more than recover our loss by the gain of honest men who have hitherto been prejudiced against our party, but who have made up their minds that the best interest of the nation demand the continuance of the same party in power, that has already done so much toward the development of our resources, toward the reduction of taxation, toward the establishment and prosperity of good government toroughout the nation. Every day we are receiving into our ranks men who have opposed us in the past, who clung to the Democratic party until it surrendered its identity into the hands of Greeley and Brown. The object to being bought or sold without their consent. They are the advance guard of thousands who will take this occasion to leave a party that long since sold its honor to the devil, and which would have been buried years ago, but for the vitality imparted to its corrupt form, by the few honest men who, looking at its old tradition, were blind to its faults. Horace Greeley has had influence in the past, but his arm is powerless now. Like other prominent men who have traveled the same track, he will waken to the truth that men are influential and powerful so far as they are right, and when they desert the right their followers will desert them. Horace Greeley carries no strength with him. In the renewal of the old fight we shall not miss his presence, nor will the enemy be strengthened for it.

Extensive fires are raging in the mountains around Olympia, Washington Territory.

Mark Twain on Good Little Girls.

Good little girls ought not to make mouths at their teacher for every trifling offense. This retaliation should only be resorted to under peculiarly aggravated circumstances. If you have nothing but a rag doll stuffed with sawdust, while one of your more fortunate little playmates has a costly china one, you should treat her with a show of kindness, nevertheless. And you ought not to make a forcible swap with her unless your conscience would justify you in it, and you know you are able to do it. You ought never to take your little brother's "chewing gum" away from him by main forces; it is better to rope him in with the promise of the first two dollars and a half you find floating down the river on a grindstone. In the artless simplicity of natural to his time of life he will pay to Washington at this moment, in regiments. An allotment of land in Virginia would be a fitting reward to the brave fellows who have gone to fight their country's battles."—*Tribune*, 1861.

The Evasion of the New Civil Rights Bill in Washington.

The Civil Rights Bill recently passed as one of the laws of Washington City went into effect Saturday, July 20th. The *National Republican*, of Monday, July 22d, thus describes the manifestation of prejudice by the saloon and restaurant keepers of that city toward colored persons. The *Republican* in an editorial says:

"The law regulating sales in saloons and restaurants, or, in plainer words, the law securing to our colored citizens all the rights and privileges belonging to that citizenship, went into operation on Saturday last. The enemies of the colored man, as might have been expected, raised a great to-do over the fact, and predicted all manner of horrors and evils as its result. They must have been chagrined to find their predictions fall so very short of fulfillment, so far as we have heard nothing very extraordinary happened, except, perhaps, that the keepers of these public places sold more on Saturday than they had done on any day during the week. We regret to see that an attempt so weak as to reflect only discredit on its originator was made to evade the law.

In many of our saloons and restaurants cards headed "List of Prices" were displayed. These lists marked charges for food and drink as extravagant as to be comical; and to add to the comicality of the whole affair, required that these charges be paid in advance. None of the keepers of these saloons and restaurants would for a moment think of asking from their "regular patrons," to whom it seems a liberal reduction in the above prices" is to be made, payment in advance. Their joke seems to lose its point when they attempt to require the same payment from citizens whom they wish to frighten away by exorbitant rates. Indeed, in some of these saloons these cards are not very conspicuously displayed, the design evidently being to get the money *after* the goods have been delivered.

We are thoroughly opposed to all this petty business, mainly because it springs from that old prejudice which should have died with the emancipation proclamation, but which every now and then crops out in some shape to remind one of the darker days in the country's history. It is the same senseless prejudice which piped its objection against the admission of colored people to the street cars and to certain parts of the railroad cars and the steamboats. Experience has long since taught the owners of these conveyances that their yearly dividends are increased because the liberal sentiment of the people overcame these little prejudices, just as experience will teach the keepers of the saloons and restaurants, in a short time, that it is profitable to be generous toward all.

There is another view of this case which has nothing to do with sentiment, good or bad, liberal or illiberal. Our Legislature, at its last session, passed a bill which had for its object the securement to the colored citizen of his full rights and privileges. This bill was signed by the Governor and became a law of the District. It should receive from all the same observance required by any other ordinance.

Proclamation.

Understanding that one party is spending money to bribe voters for the ensuing elections, and, also, that the opposition party are expending large amounts for the same purpose, and whereas, we believe that persons who accept offices under such auspices are totally unfit to make laws which will effectually reward merit and punish crime, and if they do, by chance, occasionally make good laws, yet they are not the proper persons to enforce them. Now, therefore, we, Norton I., Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do warn the American people against continuing such corrupt parties in power, as it will end in their ruin.

NORTON I.

Mark Twain's Opinion of Colored Voters in Philadelphia.

The following extracts are from a letter written in Philadelphia by "C. N. B." to the *Colored Citizen* of Washington, D. C., showing how earnestly the colored people are working in the Pennsylvania campaign:

PHILADELPHIA, June 6th.

The personal issues in the campaign grow bitterer and the complications of parties more intricate. Our great Forney is dealing the severest blows. Yet we must save the State to the Republican party or the Presidency will be lost, and Democrats will control Congress. The Old Keystone is sturdy, but "Old Berks" is still for General Jackson.

The silver-tongued orator, Wm. Howard Day, is sounding the alarm, and the keen-witted logician, Isaiah Wears, is enlisted, and will make many a copperhead's conscience tingle before the campaign closes. Wm. D. Forten will throw himself into the balance, and thus old Pennsylvania enters upon one of the most brilliant campaigns in her history.

We promise the nation to save the State. The party shall become united, and under its banner the palmy days of Geary will re-appear. Cameron's persistency has certainly done us harm. This seems to be the age of personalism. No issues are involved, only persons. The colored voter complains of the emasculation of Sumner's bill, yet with his great faith in the Republican party he can trust them for they have always been true.

The Boston papers accuse Mr. Greeley of violating good taste in making a political speech in the press-room of the Coliseum.

Colored Men—Whom will you Vote for?

[From Our National Progress.]

The Democratic party, without exception, opposed the abolition of slavery—opposed your recognition as soldiers and sailors—opposed your enfranchisement by every time voting against the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment—and has, up to this time, declared your admission to citizenship a crime and a fraud.

The same party and the same men say to you that they recognize "Equality before the Law"—and nominate Horace Greeley to give color to that idea—and then say in their hearts, and to the South, "We expect Greeley to give us our rights. We want our Rebel debt paid; we want our slaves paid for; we want our Rebel soldiers placed upon the Nation's pension list; we want negro supremacy put down."

On the other hand, the National Republican party says—in its National platform:

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Gen. Grant represents this idea most thoroughly—has observed it already in many of his appointments to office—and in his letter to the colored citizens of Washington has placed himself fully in accord with our demand for civil rights.

Whom will you vote for—Greeley or Grant?

Why, Grant, of course.

Correspondence.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug 4, 1872.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Dear sir—Make the liberty of addressing a few lines to you for the purpose of apprising you and your friends of the progress of public opinion in regard to political affairs in this region. Our people you already know are few in number, but earnest and unwavering in their devotion to President Grant. We regard it as our duty to organize a Grant and Wilson Club in this town, and shall proceed to do so as soon as convenient. We do not believe in using any more coercion than a fair exposition of facts in giving a proper direction to the opinions and acts of our people. We believe that alone is sufficient to influence them in the right direction, in regard to voting, and the promotion of their interests. We hope by organizing a club to secure the means of obtaining the greatest amount of information in regard to political matters. We are anxious to secure as much information as we can from all available sources. We have a few sore-head Republicans in this region who are disposed to unite their political fortunes with Democrats who zealously sympathized with Southern traitors during our late rebellion, and those who would have our erring brethren "go in peace" during those dark days, and I assure you that the Republican party, while regretting the folly of those few persons, does not feel itself any weaker for the loss of them, for we believe that the glory of our past achievements will light us on to greater triumphs in November next.

Yours with esteem,

ISAAC SANKS.

Mirrors laid over with gold are reported to reflect sixteen times as powerful as quicksilver mirrors.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 10, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Election in North Carolina

The returns of the election in North Carolina having been fully made known by Thursday last, the Republican National Executive Committee ordered a hundred guns to be fired in the City Hall Park, New York, on that day. This is as it should be. The victory was more significant in that election than those which will occur hereafter, or prior to the Presidential election in November. North Carolina being the first State to lead off in the campaign, both parties awarded the political complexion she would set forth as a reliable indication as to how the other States would go which hold their State elections prior to the Presidential election in November. By North Carolina going Republican, it will strengthen the party in other States, and cause renewed vigor on the part of many hitherto lukewarm Republicans to individual and general action. The colored vote should be united in every State—to divide it would be disastrous. In California, Oregon and Nevada, the colored vote is small in comparison to many of the other States, yet if it is kept united, it can turn the scale in a close contest. In the last Presidential election California was carried for Grant only by about five hundred votes. Oregon was lost to him by a smaller number. In a close contest in any of the States, the less informed colored citizens must be aroused to the fact that they hold the balance of power, and must be taught how to use it. The deperate effort made by the Liberal Republican Democratic speakers, and Sumner's ill-timed letter prior to the North Carolina election, and the common object in view of dividing the colored vote—knowing that if the colored vote could be divided in any State where such a close contest might be made as has now become apparent in North Carolina, that the colored vote scattered would be of little or no avail to the Grant Republican party. Colored citizens expect to be invested by legislation with their full civil rights without proscription, and will take the chances with the party in power. It is believed that nearly their entire strength in all the States will go for Grant and Wilson. They will do their duty like men, and if the present party comes into power again, and the colored citizens get deceived, they are then done with the party that so betrays them. A cherished hope unites them to a man. The Regular Republican party are pledged to enforce equal civil rights—that party gave what rights now exist. The Greeley Liberal Republican party promises to do the same thing, but the colored citizens think it dangerous to swap horses now that they are more than half-way across the imaginary river.

With this view of the case it is to be hoped that the colored vote throughout the Pacific States will be united and vote solid to turn the scale in the contest which in the Pacific States may become very close

Col. Wm. U. Saunders and Rev. Henry Highland Garnett.

Among the Associated Telegraph Dispatches of Thursday last, Aug. 8, was contained the following item:

The Rev. H. H. Garnett, of the Shiloh Colored Presbyterian Church and W. U. Saunders, also colored, of Maryland, to-day signed documents pledging themselves to the discussion of the merits of Grant and Greeley in Cooper Institute next Friday evening, or whatever evening the hall can be obtained.

Saunders is the Greeley colored convert who declined, by letter, of being placed on the Republican State ticket, of Maryland, as one of the Electors, and who set forth "cogent" reasons why he would support Greeley. As he has accepted a public discussion with Rev. Mr. Garnett, one of our very best representative men, and a staunch Republican Grant man, we are confident that Saunders will be handled without gloves, or in fact "used up" by the well known oratorical powers of Henry Highland Garnett. As a close reasoner and logical debater, Garnett equals if not surpasses Frederick Douglass. In wit and sparkling humor he has no superior: with the most amusing and cutting sarcasm he discomfits an opponent with easy grace and good humor, and never resorts to unfairness, strong invectives, or vindictiveness before an audience.

The triangular discussion between H. Highland Garnett, Fred'k Douglass and George P. Dowaing, in 1850 or '51, concerning the Chirique Central American Colony, suggested to the American colored men by President Lincoln for emigration to that region, as also James Redpath's Haytien expedition—a controversy in which these intellectual giants took opposite views as to the expediency or inexpediency, and which was published in the Anglo African newspaper at the time—a controversy which stamped these representative colored men as reaching an acme in oratory seldom attained by any of the old school anti-slavery speakers, with the exception of Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Frothingham, Purvis, and a few others then in the anti-slavery ranks; so we fear Saunders will find that he has been caught in a hornet's nest by measuring arms with Henry Highland Garnett in discussing the merits of Grant and Greeley in the Cooper Institute in New York.

Correspondence.

LOS ANGELES, Aug 4th.

Editor Appeal:

I cannot restrain myself from writing a few lines to your true and valuable paper, especially when it seems a duty to cheer each other through such a medium.

Once in a while I read of a colored man giving adhesion to the candidates of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, and it makes me provoked to know that we have such peculiar men among our once down-trodden race. It seems simply ridiculous to me how any intelligent colored man can be led astray. I can easily understand how a man may have a lingering good feeling for Greeley and Sumner, yet we must bear in mind that Benedict Arnold, Judas Iscariot and Andrew Johnson were accounted good men until they turned traitors. I pity Greeley, after his long service, to see him tied to a party of unrepenting Democrats and soreheaded men of our own precious Republican circle. Colored men must bear in mind that it is not the man, but the party that must be upheld.

I do not desire to trespass upon your columns, but I want to let your readers hear from Los Angeles. There are now sixty odd colored voters here, and so far as I am acquainted, and I believe I am very well posted, not one of them will vote against the true Republican ticket.

There was a Greeley meeting here the other night, and it was funny to see the old Secesh Democrats rah for Horace.

I will write you again in the course of time. ROBERT HYERS.

Sacramento.

The case of James Williams, who was recently indicted by the Grand Jury of Sacramento county, as an accomplice of Alfred Lincheomb, on the charge of murder of Elizabeth Thompson, in that city, on the night of February 23d, was called up in the Sixth District Court, before Judge Ramage, on Monday last, for the prisoner to plead to the indictment. The proceedings of the Court on that day in the case are as follows:

People vs. James Williams—The defendant appeared with his counsel, J. W. Coffroth; Henry Starr, District Attorney, appearing for the people. Defendant pleaded not guilty to the indictment of murder. Afterwards counsel for defendant withdrew plea of not guilty and had leave to file a demurrer to said indictment on or before 10 o'clock to-morrow.

[For the information of many of our readers we would here state that to demur in law means to stop in any point in the pleadings and rest or abide on that point which may be made by a councellor-at-law, and who may ask a decision from the Court on the point of law set forth as to the validity of the said indictment before further proceeding with the case. This is the sagacious position which was taken by Williams' counsel, J. W. Coffroth, Esq.]

On motion of C. T. Jones, it was ordered that Henry A. Swift, a witness in the case of the People vs. Lincheomb, who had been confined in the County Jail to await the trial of the said case, be allowed $125 as expenses.

On Tuesday, August 6th, the following proceedings were had:

The People vs. James Williams—The case came to be heard on the demurrer to the indictment, and after argument the Court overruled the demurrer, to which ruling counsel for defendant excepted and asked that his exceptions be entered on record.

Defendant pleaded not guilty. Counsel for defendant asked that this case be set for trial during the present term of court, the defendant being now in jail, detained there for want of bail, and that a speedy and early day be appointed for the trial. The District Attorney asked that the case be postponed for the term of the court, on the ground that he could not prepare for trial at this term. The Court ordered that the case be postponed for the term, to which ruling counsel for defendant excepted.

On Wednesday Williams was brought before the court on a writ of habeas corpus. The Sacramento *Union* of Thursday last, July 8th, gives an account of the hearing as follows:

The case of James Williams (colored), under indictment for the murder of Elizabeth Thompson, came up before Judge Ramage yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, with the expectation of having the defendant admitted to bail. J. W. Coffroth appeared for the petitioner and Dist. Attorney Starr for the people. The principal evidence offered was the confession of Alfred R. Lincheombe, recently convicted of murdering the woman that Williams had been the principal actor in the tragedy. There was some little evidence further, but the Judge did not deem the whole of it sufficiently convincing to cause him to refuse bail, and he accordingly, without hearing any evidence on the part of the petitioner, ordered that he be admitted to bail.

The Sacramento *Record* of the same date says:

Yesterday morning James Williams was taken before Judge Ramage, in the Sixth District Court, on a writ of habeas corpus. Williams is charged with murder and has pleaded not guilty. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, but at last accounts he had not found bonds-men to go his bail.

THE Somerset Social Club will give a grand soiree at the Y. M. U. B. Society's Hall on Thursday evening next. It promises to be a success in every particular, and all who wish to enjoy themselves should attend.

LETTERS.—S. M. Pettingill & Co., New York; Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley. To the care of this office for John C. Cork.

From the Associated Press Dispatches:

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 9th.—The colored political discussion announced for to-night, was a failure; one of the parties wanted more time to prepare, and the other would not consent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8th.—All the specials from North Carolina confirm the news of Caldwell's election by 1,000 to 2,000 majority.

The *World* special says that the North Carolina Legislature will probably stand 20 Democratic majority on joint ballot.

Guns were fired to-day in Buffalo, Syracuse, Utica, New Haven and Norwich, in honor of the North Carolina election.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8th.—The Republicans this afternoon fired a salute of two hundred guns in honor of the North Carolina election.

TROJAN, August 8th.—At a meeting of colored citizens this evening it was resolved that the advice of Charles Sumner to vote for Horace Greeley is ill-timed, unwise, delusive and detrimental to the best interests of every colored citizen.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 8th.—The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania, is speaking to-night in front of the Lafayette Hotel. It is the opening speech of the campaign for the Republican side in this city. Republicans are celebrating the victory in North Carolina with bonfires, music and salutes. The speech of Judge Keller was an able defense of the Administration and President Grant. The meeting is one of the largest ever held in this city. Judge Kelley returns to San Francisco on Saturday's steamer, and will speak there Tuesday night.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, August 8th.

Editor Appeal:

The entertainment for the benefit of the school fund came off on the 1st inst. at Hamilton Hall. It was not quite as successful as was expected, owing to the management. The drill by the Sacramento Zouaves (Capt. Emery) reflected great credit. Much credit is due to Lieut. William Galt, for the partial success of the entertainment. The Liberal party had their ratification meeting on Tuesday evening, in front of the Capital Hotel, corner of Seventh and and K streets. It was a poor meeting, comparing it to other Democratic meetings of the kind. But how could they expect a better meeting with such speakers as Frank Pixley? Who knows to what party does he belong?—You don't, Mr. Editor, do you? He belongs to the rule or ruin party. Alas! he can do neither. James Coffroth said he wished for no office that is in the gift of the people. Good reason; thrice was he defeated, when running for Congress. He is satisfied if he did accept another office; it would result as heretofore. Van Hussen said strange things have happened, and stranger things will happen; so say I, by next November—I will call his attention to the strange things that will take place. Colonel Lewis is in the city. Senator Pendegast's bosom friend. I suppose the Colonel is waiting impatiently, as he did two years ago last December, with the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment. Senator Pendegast said he had twenty five colored men in Napa City, and he can muster forty more just as he pleases; here is a chance for the champion to corral their votes, but I fear me his braggadocia is all.

It was rumored that Williams was out on $5,000 bail, but it is false.

The day is fair—thermometer 76 in the shade. The all-absorbing topic among turfmen are the races, which comes off on the 7th, running race, half-mile and repeat; purse $2,000. Stonewall Jackson won the race. Time: 48½. Tom Atchison won third money. O.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The colored citizens will assemble on Monday evening next, August 12th, in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, to give an expression in relation to the recent political letter addressed to some colored men at Washington City, D. C. Everybody is invited to attend. We hope to see a full turn out. See call for the meeting in another column.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. John Upsher and nephew, Sacramento. Mr. Kingsbury, Portland, Oregon; J. C. Cork, Marysville.

On their Good Behaviour--Politically.

Many persons of the Democratic persuasion have been of late apparently on their good behavior toward colored citizens since the Liberal Republican and Democratic Baltimore fusion. Colored persons now-a-days seldom hear the word which is spelled with two g's applied to them by the youthful and aged hoodlums of ancient Democratic proclivities. This is at least one good effect the Liberal Republican Democratic Baltimore fusion has produced. But we fear the political dodge is too late to make any converts of colored citizens to the Liberal Republican Democratic new departure party.

Knowlton's Writing Fluid.

J. J. Knowlton & Co. have now permanently established their Pacific Ink Factory at 405 Sansome street. This Writing Fluid was awarded a premium at the great Exhibition in 1871, besides which its wonderful merits has been testified to by certificates of approbation by a very large number of business men in the city and throughout the Pacific Coast. It is considered with great pride as one of our home manufactures, and is meeting with great favor for exportation. They sell wholesale and retail at their establishment as above.

Children's Choral Jubilee.

The school committee having secured the use of the lecture room of the Baptist Church on Powell street, between Bush and Sutter, would respectfully invite, by request of the Manager, Wm. H. Blake, all the church choirs in the city, and young men and women, to meet in the vestry of the said church on Wednesday evening next, August 14th, to assist in the chorus for the Children's Choral Jubilee. There will be no pieces selected, and all who wish to participate will find no difficulty in the rehearsals. Two hundred more persons are requested, independent of the grand orchestra, to complete the first part of the musical festival.

Marriage.

In Genoa Valley, Thursday, August 1st, by the Rev. Wesley Peck, William Ferguson to Lydia Edgar.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER

AND THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

A Public Meeting of the Colored Citizens of San Francisco will be held in the

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL

On

Monday Evening, August 12th.

To consider the recent letter of advice of Senator Sumner to the Colored Citizens of the United States, and to declare their position in the coming Presidential election. The following gentlemen have been invited to address the meeting:

A. PENDLETON, A. FERGUSON, Rev. J. B. HARDY, E. J. HALL, E. A. CLARK, and others.

The Grant and Wilson Glee Club will sing patriotic songs.

The undersigned respectfully request the presence of all colored voters favoring the election of Grant and Wilson.

J. M. Collins, D. W. Ruggles, E. Cooper, Rev. B. Fletcher, B. Pendleton, G. A. Dewey, A. Ferguson, W. H. Carter, R. A. Hill, A. Wesley, W. L. Blake, D. P. Moody, A. Bridges, Wm. A. Scott, J. Cassidy, Alexander Davis, R. W. Foster, D. A. Bell, P. Anderson, J. A. Sumner, J. E. Francis, F. Sweenan, J. C. Rose, Rev. A. P. Smith, Wm. B. Dewey, John Sampson, F. Hendy, James Sampson, and many others.

GRAND SOIREE

To be given by the

SOMERSET SOCIAL CLUB,

Thursday Evng. Aug. 15, 1872,

At the

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL

PACIFIC STREET, ABOVE POWELL.

TICKETS—admitting Gentleman and Lady . . . $1

To be had from the members of the Club, and at the door on the evening of the soiree.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock. All officers and members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

Attest: NELSON COOK, G. Secretary.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL, of 833 Pacific street, has taken the well-away from the Lick successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—a fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Roll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to equal his work. Horses can be left with Roll and well can be seen at any time by calling upon JOHN ROLL, 833 Pacific Street.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling for General Scott's Life of Gen. Grant.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The secret and Confidential Correspondence of political managers, Bosses, Wire-Pullers, Leaders, Rings, Cliques, Etc., Etc. The Whole Political Machinery Exposed. Illustrated by Portraits of Leading Politicians, Confidential Correspondence, Private Letters, Etc. Etc. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Address for circulars, Stephens Publishing Company, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. The fastest selling book ever published. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

A GRAND

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen

On

Wednesday Evng, Aug. 21,

For the benefit of the

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY,

IN THEIR HALL, PACIFIC STREET.

PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.

ADMISSION, (Supper included) . . . .50 Cts.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento.

Successors to Bissell & Irwin, Manufacturing Co., Junction of Bush and Market streets, San Francisco.

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Iron Pipe, Hot Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Belting, Hose, Rope, Blocks, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Giovanini Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE

PROPRIETRESS.

Lunch served at the shortest possible notice to persons in a hurry, or at the leisure of those who are not.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

DEALER IN

HUMAN HAIR

501 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, PUFFS, Etc.

All Orders attended to promptly.

Political Salmagundi.

Senator Logan has the credit of inventing the connundrum which was so popular a year ago:

"Why does the Administration resemble an old brass kettle?" "Because there are so many Dents in it."

But now Mr. Logan takes as fondly to the old kettle, notwithstanding its Dents, as an old horse to a meal tub.—*Wilkesbarre Daily.*

There is a reason for this: Senator Logan thinks it a part of wisdom to take a kettle that is made of good material and has done good service in the family, even if it have Dents in it, than to take a patent kettle made of newspaper which he knows cannot stand the fire. This is what we know about cooking.—*Our National Progress.*

ELDER CREEK, TEHAMA CO.

NOTICE.

The Rev. J. B. Hardy, with the aid of Elder brethren, will hold a camp meeting at the above named place on August 30th. I have the promise of some of my brother ministers that they will be with us in the work of the Lord, and I do sincerely hope that every working man and woman will join us in the work. The co-operation of all parts will only be half of the usual rates.

Rev. J. B. HARDY,

Elder of the Marysville Circuit.

PACIFIC RESTAURANT

AND

ICE CREAM SALOON,

626 PACIFIC ST. Near Powell.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

Ladies and gentlemen can be served with Ice Cream at all times through the day or evening. Persons in this city and from the interior will find this a neat and comfortable place for meals; which will be served at the shortest notice. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

Mrs. M. E. THOMAS,

Mrs. S. A. OWENS,

Proprietors.

ASTROLOGY—DR. JOHN C. HALL, the most celebrated Astrologer in the world, can be found at No. 826 Sacramento street, between Powell and Mason. He uses all kinds of scientific charts and instruments, and will tell you anything that is past, present or future, and reveal secrets unknown to drinking. He will guarantee and look to all who want a Dear Daughter and can't see them.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dunn, who resided about 18 years ago on a farm near Canton, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother Ransom Dunn, who resided at No. 1118 Hancock street, or address this office.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling for General Scott's Life of Gen. Grant.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The secret and Confidential Correspondence of political managers, Bosses, Wire-Pullers, Leaders, Rings, Cliques, Etc., Etc. The Whole Political Machinery Exposed. Illustrated by Portraits of Leading Politicians, Confidential Correspondence, Private Letters, Etc. Etc. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Address for circulars, Stephens Publishing Company, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. The fastest selling book ever published. Agents are making from $50 to $100 per week. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, and appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, of the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; meanings foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

For these two sections see article headed "Colored men—whom will you vote for?" in another part of this paper.)

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on imports, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It disapproves of a recent constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and confidence in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Eleventh.—Among the questions for prompt solution is that upon which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of those two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have fulfilled an important duty in the measures they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation, of service or cause for such dis charge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

On parle Francais. Se habla Español.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,

Sleeves,

Ladies' Underwear,

Jewelry,

Perfumery,

Hairwork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

860 Washington St., Near Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO

Dentist's Specimens

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

CONSISTING OF

LACES, SHEETING,

LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,

GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

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1008

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Dealers in

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Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

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CITY HAT STORE

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street.

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au2tf

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IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLE

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC., ETC.

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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY.

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old stand on Bush street

To 230 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the best attainable. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that he formerly of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have returned with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also a full assortment of Buckert's Philadelphia Boots. au31tf

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Merle, Farr & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

WANTED—A situation by a competent girl; can cook and do housework. Inquire at 10 Kearny street. Apply at the store.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Monday, April 29, 1872.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Connects at Vacaville with Express for Sacramento.

3.00 P. M. Mail Train for Sacramento, Stockton, Modesto and Merced.

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Modesto and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Express Train, Through for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—From Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Oakland Broadway Wharf, connecting with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff.

*Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office on Long Wharf, Corner of Broadway and Battery street.

FREDERICK MAY, Agent.

H. M. NEWHALL, Gen'l Pass. Agent. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Freight Agent.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. (Sundays, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00 and 2.00 p. m.)

Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30 p. m. (Sundays, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00 p. m.)

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 a. m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00 and 7.00 p. m. (7.00, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave HAYWARD, 6.40, 7 30 and 10.45 a. m., and 2.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.55, 7.55, 9.40 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.00 and 5.30 p.m.

(Sundays excepted.)

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Sup't and Ticket Ag't. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Through Only.	San Jose Pass Daily.
Leave San Francisco	8.15 a m	10.30 a m	4.45 p m
Arrive San Jose	10.30 a m	2.40 p m	7.00 p m
Leave San Jose	11.00 a m		7.30 p m
Arrive Gilroy	12.30 p m		8.30 p m
Leave Gilroy	12.50 p m		9.00 p m

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Through Only.	San Jose Pass Daily.
Leave Gilroy	1.30 p m		12.30 a m
Leave Hollister	2.00 p m		1.00 a m
Arrive Tres Pinos	2.30 p m		1.30 a m
Leave Tres Pinos	2.50 p m	7.30 a m	3.30 p m
Arrive San Francisco	5.00 p m	10.30 a m	5.45 p m

Trains on 8.30 p.m. SATURDAY, Monday excepted.

Trains leave Third and Townsend streets, San Francisco, as follows:

For San Jose, 7.15, 10.30 a.m., 3.30 and 4.45 p.m.

For Gilroy, 7.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

For Hollister, 7.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

For Tres Pinos, 7.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Leave San Jose for San Francisco, 8.15, 10.30 a.m., 2.40 and 7.00 p.m.

Leave Gilroy for San Francisco, 8.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Leave Hollister for San Francisco, 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.

Leave Tres Pinos for San Francisco, 5.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Stages connect at Gilroy for Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Monterey; at Hollister for Santa Cruz; at Tres Pinos for Watsonville, Pajaro and Camp Goodall.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.

J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular Mail Steamers leave Company's Wharf, corner of Brannan and Steamer streets, on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki.

From May to October inclusive, no Japan Steamer will be dispatched on the 16th of every month—thus enabling passengers to reach Hongkong in Ten Days. The splendid New Iron Steamer COLORADO, Capt. Warner, will leave for HONGKONG, via YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, August 31—Steamer JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Increased Service.

ALL STEAMERS TOUCH AT SAN PEDRO AND SAN DIEGO.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock M. on the 18th of July, and thereafter on the 1st, 18th and 31st of each month, for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Beginning August 18th, all steamers touch at San Pedro and San Diego.

August 18—Steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavalier.

August 31—Steamer ACAPULCO, Capt. Blanchard.

Above steamers carry Postal Agents on the Isthmus.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday, the steamer will leave on the following Monday.

August 27th—Steamer MONTANA, Capt. Nolan, calling at SAN PEDRO, SAN DIEGO, MAGDALENA BAY, SANTA CRUZ and ACAPULCO.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the office on the Wharf, Corner of Brannan and Steamer streets.

FREDERICK MAY, Agent.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Carrying the United States Mails.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF the North Pacific Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the morning of each

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A.M.

PORTLAND

EUREKA and CRESCENT CITY,

On the 5th and 20th of each month, at 10 A. M.

The Steamer sailing on the 20th will extend her trip to Port Orford, Oregon.

HOLLADAY & BERNHAM, Agents,

217 Sansome street.

may25-tf

FOR NEW ZEALAND

AND

AUSTRALIA

VIA HONOLULU.

If At greatly Reduced Rates. If

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail

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THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITHOVER

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A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They interest the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemeological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced Agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $1,800 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 629 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
629 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and Railroad officers, Merchants, Mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable on demand, either weekly or monthly, at 1% per month. Also discounts Salaries.
Advances made on Furniture, household and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. and on Notes and property.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	767,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$1267,115 63

D. J. STAPLER, President
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THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

WILL BE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS,
Both Fire and Marine.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE
No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.

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PETER DONAHUE	Vice-President
CHAS. H. CURRIER	Secretary
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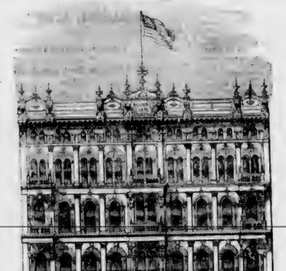
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Per sons in search of rooms will find on the 3d floor, the plans neatly furnished rooms at No. 20 Sacramento street, which are pleasantly situated.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blackstone Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS at lowest rates than the lowest prices.
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BLANK BOOKS,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered both in the city and country.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Ink Colors, and Gold
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at low prices can be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, cards, circulars, etc. call and give us a trial. We have the latest steam machinery and the best skilled labor in the city. Orders executed with dispatch and all work guaranteed to give satisfaction and will both in workmanship and prices with New York.
Our showroom is stored up with an original character and are constantly receiving novelties and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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JOB PRINTER,
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CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

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In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.
Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson Exseminc the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Factories endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed—"W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rideout's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
mar4 fm

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
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Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
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BROADWAY DRUG STORE
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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
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At reasonable rates.
All kinds of
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you will, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by Heaven, to cure—"Incomparable Allsanative, etc." and are suffering you should be reluctant to try something else after the many expressions of praise for this truly compounds lotted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.]
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP;
and with one accord give it their unqualified approval.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age. Use the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; exhilarating to the spirits, and builds up every organ and tissue in the human frame. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.
For sale by all Druggists,
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies in all diseases of the bowels and stomach. As a liquid, it will be found more convenient than the ordinary Ginger, which is usually powdered by fraud or otherwise for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by rum or brandy it is entirely free from the excitement effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
For nervous excitement caused by females who suffer from debilitated menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that condition.
To all it affords relief in nausea, caused by rolling of the sea, or by sickness or other causes.
It is now valuable as an external application for
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with Sugar.
They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary bottle of Extracts, containing quality and strength, some others are
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
For pudding REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, one teaspoonful is sufficient for a pudding of ordinary size, and for other purposes of similar nature, but for those economical housewives who prefer to dilute the extracts, many others flavoring extract will
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Grocers for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and used other so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a specific or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not drive from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and to
FAMILY MEDICINE
NO CURE, in their competency, three fourths of common intermittents a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never progressed from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1872 WHOLE NO. 417

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON.
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50 cts.

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Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens on the Letter of Hon. Charles Sumner.

Pursuant to notice, a very large mass meeting of colored and white citizens assembled in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, on Monday evening last, to take into consideration the recent letter by Mr. Sumner to a number of colored men in Washington City, advising them to vote for Horace Greeley instead of General Grant. At a quarter past 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Rev. Barney Fletcher, who nominated P. A. Bell, Esq., for Chairman, who was elected.

Upon assuming the chair, Mr. Bell made a few remarks by thanking his friends and fellow-citizens, the ladies and gentlemen, for his cordial reception and for the honor of being called to preside at so very important a meeting. He said they met to express their loyalty to the government, their devotion to Republican principles, their love of country and republican institutions, and their adherance to the Republican party. They did not meet for the purpose of uttering denunciations and vituperation against any man, however much they and he might differ. They did not meet to eulogize their dearest friends, but to honor those who were worthy of honor, and to give expression to their candid opinion on the letter written by Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts. After gentlemen than himself would deal with the subjects that would present themselves for the consideration of the meeting.

On motion, the following-named gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: Rev. J. R. Young, R. T. Houston, Anthony Waddy, G. A. Duvall, Russel Davis, Abraham Lee, D. M. McRumills, Louis Berry, John A. Barber, Ezekiel Cooper, Wm. A. Smith, Horace Perkins, J. T. Callender, Thomas Bundy and Peter Anderson.

M. H. Carter and Joseph T. Henriques were elected Secretaries.

The following were appointed a committee to draft resolutions: Edward A. Clark, Barney Fletcher, Solonon Peneston, Richard A. Hall, Henry M. Collins.

Mr. Wilkins then favored the audience with a couple of songs, after which the Committee on Resolutions presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The present political condition of the American Republic demands that every citizen should fairly and honestly express his opinion on the leading questions of the day, in reference to men and principles, we, the colored citizens of San Francisco, in public meeting assembled, do hereby

Resolve, That while we feel grateful to the Hon. Charles Sumner for his past advocacy of our rights, we cannot follow his advice to support Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That Mr. Sumner's course in opposing the nominees of the Republican party—U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson—meets with our unqualified disapproval, "for all departures from the Republican ranks lead to the Democratic camp."

Resolved, That we are not unmindful of our obligations of indebtedness to General Grant for his historical record of the worth and ability of the colored soldiers in arms for the perpetuation of this Government, and are keenly alive to the fact that among the most prominent opposers of General Grant are those who have most bitterly opposed his recognition and enforcement of rights.

Resolved, That we cannot endorse the course of the few colored citizens of Washington, D. C., in addressing their letter to the Hon. Chas Sumner; for they seem to have forgotten that they are equally, if not more indebted to the Hon. Henry Wilson for his practical efforts in rescuing the District of Columbia from slavery.

Resolved, That we do hereby reaffirm our former pledges to the National Republican party, and will use all honorable means for the success of that ticket headed by Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, and earnestly recommend our fellow citizens throughout the State of California to do likewise.

After the reading of the above resolutions,

SOLOMON PENESTON

spoke of Grant as follows: When he assumed command during the war, he saw it was no use to fight the rebels unless the slaves were freed. [Applause.] That was his record at the beginning. Even when the war ceased, and efforts were made to readmit the States lately in rebellion, he did not favor the movement until they were ready to accept the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. It is true he had believed in the Democratic party, but the speaker believed him to have been conscientiously a Democrat. But as soon as he perceived the Republican party was the true party of progress and justice, he joined its ranks. He has favored every bill presented to Congress looking to the advancement and elevation of the colored race. He had given to every such measure his unqualified approval, and this was the President they wanted, and he would be elected by a larger vote than ever. [Great applause.]

Horace Greeley, God bless him, had been in the camp for thirty years, but in his doings had allowed himself to be captured by his old enemies—the Democratic party. He has gone over to our enemies, and as one of our resolutions says: "Every departure from Republicanism leads into the Democratic camp." Why, Greeley by departing, has gone there. As for the Hon. Chas. Sumner, all that he had to say was, that the noble hearted gentleman had done much for the colored race, and they were grateful to him for it. But he had done no more than his duty. He and Wilson were elected to the U. S. Senate to represent the people of Massachusetts and not to represent themselves; and just as soon as they cease to represent the sentiments of their constituents they would be found to fare not so well as certain politicians in California under similar circumstances. Old Massachusetts would not have them misrepresent her sentiments.

* * * * *

There is but one plain duty for the colored voters, and that is to march up in solid column and deposit their votes for Grant and Wilson. [Applause.]

The next speaker was

REV. JAMES H. HUBBARD.

He said: Mr. Chairman, friends and fellow citizens—We are assembled here this evening to declare our sentiments and express our feelings with reference to the letter addressed by Mr. Sumner to the colored people of the United States.

* * * * *

Referring to the fifteen colored men who asked Sumner's advice, he said: We have for them a word of censure or a word of pity. If it be a fact that they were blind to the interests of their people; if they could forget the past ten years; if they could forget the vile aspersions heaped upon the colored race; if they could forget the blood shed by colored soldiers; if it be a fact that they could forget all these things, they are certainly deserving of our pity, for nature had left them with a deficient intellect, without a sense of gratitude. [Applause.] If they were qualified to think for themselves, and went for advice where it could not be given without prejudice, they deserve our censure.

But we are of the opinion that this letter will not do as much harm as Mr. Sumner expected. We all know what results it will have. That letter only affirmed what we all believed—that he would destroy the Republican party if he could. Tell us the Democratic party has been converted, has been regenerated, has come over on the Republican side! What had they done to show it? Had they nominated Hon. Horace Greeley. And that is only a ruse on their part to get back into office, if possible. We want them, said the speaker, to show us fruit meet for repentance.

He then proceeded to relate a humerous anecdote of an Irishman and a Jew, who happened to be sailing together, when the latter fell overboard. Before helping him out, the Irishman asked him if he'd forswear Jesus Christ. Upon rising to the surface a second time, the same question was asked, with the same result. A third time was the process repeated, and the Jew, to save his life, finally answered, Yes!

Then said Pat, "Now you're converted you may die in the faith, anyhow." If the Democratic party has been converted, we had better let them die in the faith, too. [Great applause.]

In human rights among the principles of the Democratic party? No. But it was THE principle of the Republican party.

Mr. Wilson, the candidate for Vice-President, has pursued a straightforward, consistent course since he entered public life.

Grant has been a coscientious man, and has done according to the best of his ability. But they say he made mistakes. So did Lincoln, and so do all great men. They say he has kept up the war. Has he done this?

If he had allowed the Ku-Klux to do as they pleased, it would be all right. They make their opposition on this point; but they (the opposition) might do as they liked.

We would make it all right, if he (the speaker,) was not mistaken, on the 7th of November.

If Horace Greeley is elected, it will be because God has a controversy with the people of this nation and wished to chastise them. We must stand under the banner of the Republican party, and pray God to grant us from Horace Greely.

The Democracy can offer no bribe that can swerve us from the course we have laid out as the right one.

We want the rights of the whole people untrammeled and uncurtailed.

A mule came into Sacramento the other day, and they thought it was Frank Pixley's, because, it is said, it got disgusted with a speech Frank made the day before, and threw him into the tules. And when the Chief of Police caught him, and put a saddle and bridle on him, he went off just as nicely as a North Carolina election. [Applause.]

The squad of "Liberals"—of whom the redoubtable Frank was one—were away from the public crib so long that they were out of everything—all but audacity—and so the poor mule had to run away in order to get some fodder. [Renewed applause.]

If Sumner's past course had not been so consistent, his career so honorable and his fame so bright, this new position he has placed himself in might be deemed ridiculous. It is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. And has not Charles Sumner taken this step? He closed by appealing to them to stand true to their standard-bearers, Grant and Wilson.

CAPT. ALEX. FERGUSON,

of the *Elevator*, followed. He said no word of censure can arise from the hearts that cherish such warm sentiments of gratitude toward Mr. Sumner as do the colored people of the United States. He was a scholar, a gentleman, a philanthropist. But necessity knowns no law. The Republican party had made us what we are. Democracy, under the guise of Liberalism, has the same old body, the same old claws, the same old soul, has the same bitter, persecuting party that proscribed us when we were in its power. Now, should we sustain a party which has done this? even if we are advised to do so by Mr. Sumner? The speaker proceeded to show that a military commission with which Chas. Sumner claims that Grant had the advantage over Greeley, was not sufficient to place him so prominently before the people if he had not the courage and patriotism. [Applause.]

* * * * *

MR. RICHARD A. HALL

said we are here to discuss what merit Sumner's letter has in the matter of guiding us in our duty at the present time. He spoke of Mr. Doolittle going off to Frank Leslie (just after the report that North Carolina had gone Democratic), who said all the respectable, intelligent colored people had voted for Greeley and Brown. Hence, we find, since it went the other way, that these same intelligent colored voters had voted in favor of Grant and Wilson. Any colored man who supported the Democratic party is worse than Benedict Arnold. The Democratic party gave us the Fugitive Slave Law. They gave us the Dred Scott decision, which said a slave had no rights that a white man was bound to respect, which recommended slavery in California. It attempted to encircle our necks with tags like dogs, and would have done so but for the Hon. Eugene Sullivan and others.

* * * * *

MR. PETER ANDERSON

was the next speaker. He spoke substantially as follows:

I regard this as one of the most dignified meetings ever held by the colored citizens of San Francisco. The piety and respectability of our people being present to treat in a highly respectable manner the suggestions of Hon. Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. We mean his letter in answer to the few deluded colored men located in Washington City, who so scrophantly applied to him to know which Presidential candidate they should vote for—Grant or Greeley. This being a free country, Mr. President, we concede to them that right so far as their insignificant number is concerned. But whenever they, or Mr. Sumner, attempt by any fallacy or disaffection on their part, to compromise the colored citizens fidelity to Republican principles, to barter our whole people away and sell them by the wholesale (politically) in the interests of Horace Greeley and the Democracy, it becomes our solemn duty, whenever our race are habituated in any city, town, village or hamlet in the United States, to offer a solemn and rebuking protest. We have assembled for that purpose this evening, and I hope that the resolution will not only be passed by a majority, but adopted unanimously. If there should be a black Greeley Copperhead Democrat present, of the W. U. Saunders, of Baltimore, stripe, we, of course, would take back seats, and respectfully hear his side of the question. But whether the ladies who are present would tolerate such colored Democrat, we can give no assurance, but after they do hear such a traitor among us, it would be safe to say that I do not believe that they would break the decorum at this meeting, but do believe that they would invite the wretch around to one of our churches, lock him in, surround him, and cook all the Greeley goose grease out of him, not by fire, but with switches and cow-skins, and make the guilty, treacherous traitor to our common, political interests, cry for mercy, to escape, if possible, through one of the glass windows, that he might not only flee from the wrath then present, but all that was to come by the children, men, women and boys, when he got out of his pitable dilemma. Not that such an occurrence, I believe, would actually take place, because it would be against the law—but there, I believe to be the sentiments of all our colored ladies throughout the State, towards any colored Copperhead Democrat, who would, by his perfidy, go against the progress of his race and proclaim for the Democracy and Horace Greeley. But apart from this view of the question, Mr. President, we have a more lofty view to take in view of the important impending Presidential election. Our people in the thirty-seven States fully understand the political situation, and are united for Grant, Wilson and victory. We desire Mr. Sumner to know that as the colored citizens have voted in North Carolina, to have it go Republican, so they will vote in this City and State, to endeavor to have it go for Grant and Wilson.

Our whole people throughout the thirty-seven States adhere to the resolutions or platform adopted at the National Convention of Colored Men, which assembled in New Orleans last April, and of which Frederick Douglass was President. It cast its destiny with the Philadelphia National Convention which nominated Grant and Wilson. We are now here to decide under which leaders we shall follow. Shall it be those of the Philadelphia Convention or those recommended by Mr. Sumner? This question we will emphatically decide this evening. All should feel grateful to Mr. Sumner for his past consistent anti-slavery record, and his untiring efforts in endeavoring to secure for colored citizens full civil rights. The same gratitude we all extend to Horace Greeley for his unsecret labors through the New York *Tribune* for the overthrow of human slavery. Both gentlemen, in themselves, have filled the bill precisely to suit the colored citizens until they separated from the regular Republican party and its candidates. Both have bolted the regular nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. The one leads the Cincinatti movement; the other advises the colored citizens to follow the Democratic nominee of Baltimore. While we consider them both very good men, the attitude and advice of either, if followed, will place the colored citizens in the position of aiding and abetting the Liberal Republican Democratic party into power. The meaning of which is to overthrow Grant—to substitute an administration which will not be an improvement on the present one, but which will arrest whatever progression has already been made in behalf of colored citizens; or will colonize, by masterly inactivity legislation, at least, the present pro-slavery proscriptions in consequence of color.

Therefore, Mr. President, let it be known by these resolutions, that we, the colored citizens of San Francisco in mass meeting assembled, intend to stand by the political guns of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson. That when the great battle is fought in November, that we consider it more honorable to be defeated in our choice for President, if political fate should so decree, than by going over by the wholesale to the political enemies of our race to help win the battle for Horace Greeley and the Democratic party. By these resolutions let it be known whom you serve—the Lord or Mammon.

On this question let the sen speak to the mountains and the mountains reverbrate back to the sea, that the colored voters of this city at least, are but so many souls with but a single thought, and as so many hearts beating as one for the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant. He closed amidst enthusiastic applause.

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the meeting, and was liberally responded to.

A. L. CLARK

made the concluding remarks. He said, if they mean what they profess, let them show us by their acts that they mean to do us justice. He spoke of the spirit that actuated the Democracy in this campaign, by referring to a case in point, where, at a late speech-making, Dr. Shorb, after a brilliant oration in favor of the Greeley side, was followed by an old gentleman—a recreant Republican—a listener in the audience was heard to remark, "I've no objection to a good square Democrat, but I don't want to hear any d—d old Republican!" He closed exhorting his auditors to vote next November for Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson. The resolutions were then put and carried with a thundering "AYE."

Three rousing cheers were vigorously given for Grant and Wilson, three more for Frederick Douglass, and three for Governor Nash, after which the audience dispersed.

Liberal Consistency.

President Grant appointed Thos. Murphy Collector of the port of New York. Horace Greeley and Senator Fenton opposed the appointment on Political grounds. The *Tribune* regarded the appointment as a political blunder, and Senator Fenton was terribly severe on the President for appointing a Democrat to so important an office. The *Tribune* devoted column after column to prove Murphy a Democrat, and dared Murphy to deny the charge which it made that he had voted for John T. Hoffman, the Democratic Governor of New York. Fenton was equally aggressive, and considered the fact that Murphy had voted for Hoffman "the sum of all villainies," and the fact that should secure his instant removal from office. The investigation into custom-house affairs in New York resulted in vindicating the Collector's personal integrity, and proving the charges raised against his official character false and malicious. But, in the estimation of Greeley and Fenton, the unconstradicted fact that he had voted for Governor Hoffman was the unpardonable sin which they could never forgive. Now mark the consistency of these very liberal politicians. A few months only have intervened since these gentlemen thought a vote for Governor Hoffman was the gravest of political crimes. Now they are hand and heart with this same John T. Hoffman, doing their best to further his interest as a Democrat, and he is in turn using all his influence to advance their reasonable movement against the Republican party. The very man that Greeley and Fenton once thought it a crime to vote for is now the leader of Greeley's cause in the State of New York. This piece of consistency is in keeping with the whole movement. It proves one of two conclusions: either these men were honest or hypocritical when they objected to Mr. Murphy on the grounds of his having voted for Hoffman. If they were honest *then* they are dishonest now. If they were dishonest *then*, how much credit can be allowed them for honesty *now*?

HORACE GREELEY is said to be hard at work on a new encylopedia, which he wants to finish before his inauguration as President of the United States. But he needn't hurry on that account.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 17, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

A New Volume.

We publish to-day the first number of the ninth volume of the PACIFIC APPEAL. No newspaper published in any part of the United States by colored men has met with more popular favor or approval by all classes and parties than has the PACIFIC APPEAL since its establishment in 1862. It has had a longer continued existence than any paper which has subsequently been started in several of the States.

The APPEAL in San Francisco, the *Anglo-African* in New York, and the *Colored Citizen* of Cincinnati, were the only secular newspapers published by colored men which took part in the hard struggle of the Union party during the dark days of the rebellion. The whole talent and energies of the colored citizens of the Pacific Coast then was concentrated through the columns of this journal.

With the exception of an interval which occurred about three years ago, this enterprise has been conducted with unflagging energy and zeal, and we challenge the Fifteenth Amendment and other subjects, we have managed to publish the APPEAL through many hard financial struggles, and have continued with steady purpose up to the present day. We have every reason to feel thankful to Providence and our kind friends and patrons in sustaining and supporting the APPEAL thus far.

We shall use every endeavor to have the APPEAL make as good a record in the future as it has in the past, and to maintain it as the most reliable journal and truthful index on the Pacific Coast of the public movements and doings of the colored citizens of all the States.

The fame of the APPEAL has been wide-spread both in our State Legislature and the National Congress, and among prominent men of all parties as being earnest and consistent in the cause which it has espoused—that of the elevation of the colored race, and its untiring efforts to obtain equality before the law.

The management of the APPEAL in making this record, fairly and honorably, without trying to supplant others by such acts as emanate from envy, has given to it a stamp of public approbation which has made it every where the recognized leading colored journal on the Pacific Coast.

PERSONAL. — We extend many thanks to M. W., of Truckee, for a lot of trout, carefully covered with canvas, and sent by express with charges paid. M. W. just strick the nail on the head in anticipating that there were times when editors, like many others, might gain some palatable relief by feasting on Truckee's delicious trout.

THE Somerset Social Club, composed of young men, gave a fine soiree in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Thursday evening. It was well attended and gave entire satisfaction to all present.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCH.—T. Detter, Eureka, Nev.

Sacramento.

The second lecture on the subject of Education will be given in the Siloam Baptist Church, Sacramento, on Monday August 19th, by Peter Anderson, at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

A lecture will also be given on the same subject at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific Street, near Mason, San Francisco, on Tuesday evening, August 27th. After which Fielden Smithea, Esq., will also speak on the occasion.

FIELDEN SMITHEA, Esq., will speak in connection with the lecture which will be given on the subject of Education, at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, Tuesday evening, August 27th.

JAMES WILLIAMS, of Sacramento, has been released on bail of five thousand dollars, given by Messrs. Hopkins and Miller of that city, for his appearance at the next term of the Sixth District Court, which meets in September.

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY.—Persons desiring to purchase shares in this magnificent Hall, can do so by applying to Mr. J. B. Wilson, 547 Clay street, near Montgomery. The shares will be sold at twenty-five dollars each. See advertisement in another column.

LETTERS.—Bay District Horticultural Society, City; Mrs. Mary Woods, Truckee; D. O. Bayley, San Jose; Peter Powers, Chico; Appleton & Co., New York.

CROWDED OUT.—The communication signed "Critic" will appear in our next issue.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, New York.

Colored Men in Indiana.

A dispatch dated at Terra Haute, Indiana, August 1st, says the following declarations were unanimously adopted by a mass meeting of the colored voters in that county held in that city:

Whereas, Senator Sumner has written a letter to the colored voters of the United States advising them to follow his desertion of the Republican party; therefore, we, the colored voters of Vigo county, Indiana, in mass meeting assembled, doem it proper to declare:

First—That while we honor Charles Sumner for his great labors and sacrifices in behalf of our race, and are profoundly grateful to him for the good which he thereby nobly wrought, we recognize no claim on his part that requires us to follow his leadership out of the only party that has ever befriended us or whose record gives us hope of future friendship.

Second—Believing that General Grant will in the future, as he has in the past, be true to Republican principles, and faithfully enforce all laws designed to protect us in the full enjoyment of all our rights, we do hereby unanimously declare that he is entitled to and shall receive our most cordial support in the present canvass.

Third—We most heartily urge the colored voters of the United States to beware of the new alliance between the enemies of our race and a few disappointed Republicans; and we declare our firm belief that there is no safety for us except in the triumph of Republican principles through the election of Grant and Wilson.

Fourth—In the language of Frederick Douglass, we declare that for our race the Republican party is the deck, and all else the sea.

The spirit of improvement which laid dormant in Charleston, South Carolina, for the past ten years, has suddenly awakened, and a new impulse is said to pervade the community. Heaps of bricks and mortar obstruct the streets, and it seems probable that the "burnt district" of Charleston, which has been an eye sore, will soon be covered with buildings. New houses are springing up in all parts of the city.

He who seriously attends, pointedly asks, calmly speaks, coolly answers, and ceases when he has no more to say, is in possession of some of the best requisites of man.

Republican Meeting at Platt's Hall.

On Tuesday evening last Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, addressed a mass meeting of Republicans in Platt's Hall, on the politicissues of the day. Walter Van Dyke, Esq., called the meeting to order. Mayor Wm. Alvord presided. A large number of Vice Presidents were elected and occupied the stage.

At the commencement of his speech, Mr. Kelley was received with an outburst of applause. His great speech on the occasion is pronounced as one of the most forcible and effective made in this city on a political occasion for a number of years. His elocution is pleasing and grand. From his great speech we have only space for the following extract:

Mr. Kelley began his address by enquiring "what are the issues of the present contest, and who could ascertain them, much less define them. Hitherto during the more than half of his life that he had participated in Presidential contests, the issues had been well defined. Each party had its platform, and the candidates of each party in the main had been men whose very name was the expression of political convictions, adhered to by the party that nominated them. But where should we go to find the issue presented by the Democratic party to-day? What Democratic statesman formed the platform of the Baltimore Convention? What Democratic statesman thought of nominating Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown at Cincinnati? It was not a Democratic, but a liberal Republican Convention, and the platforms before the country were Republican platforms. No, we could not learn what the issues presented to the Republican party were, they could not tell him. He could not tell them whether the Democrats adopted Greeley's system of protection and Charles Sumner's Civil Rights bill, or whether Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner were to be caught in the Democratic maelstrom and carried forward as the advocates of what the Democrats might hereafter disclose as their measures. They who voted for Greeley and Brown bought a pig in a poke; and the Republican who voted that way was even in a worse condition than the Democrat (applause); for he believed that if ever Horace Greeley were elected President, he would with all his integrity of character, have to yield to the policy of the party that brought him into power. [Applause.] Or if he attempted resistance, then we should have for the business of the country the disastrous condition of things that existed during the Presidency of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson, the President pelting one way, and the Congress that elected him another. But while unable to define clearly the issues between the parties, we had some inkling of what the real questions were. It was not, as has been said, a mere question of men, as to whether Grant or Greeley was the better Republican, or as to whether Grant or Greeley was in the best position to lead the Republican party. They were issues at stake clearly and well defined, which touched the business interests of every man. But looking at the question as some would present it, as one between men, he would with reference to Horace Greeley, challenge their memories on his steadiness of purpose. There was scarcely a theory of social polity or commerce that Mr. Greeley had not been for a longer or shorter time the enthusiastic champion of. And as to Grant, he affirmed that his career from first to last belies the charges brought against him by his political opponents. He warmly eulogized his services during the war, and pronounced him worthy of the honors which the country had gratitude bestowed upon him for those services. For shame, he remarked, that Sumner and Trumbull and Carl Schurz should dabbled in such shallow pools of muddy water! [Applause.] Such little minded attacks as they had made might do for boys, and men who had been looking at politics through brandy and water of an evening; but statesmen who aspire to be illustrious men fall as they went about it at night, or got out of bed in the morning, that it was a nasty and small business that they had been engaged in. [Loud applause.] Having also eulogized Grant for having resigned the office of General of the Army—an office that no man had occupied before, and that but one man (Washington) had previously had the chance of occupying—and, against his personal inclinations, agreed to become the candidate of the Republican party for the Presidency, seeing that that party could not concentrate upon another man who would insure its victory.

Correspondence.

CHICO, July 31st, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

Nothing has occurred in this section of any note since my last but the completion of the A. M. Church. It was paid for when finished. Rev. J. B. Handy, of the Marysville circuit visited us recently and gave a profitable lecture. Our city has been adorned with a fair daughter to Mr. and Mrs. McGee. There being no satisfaction received here as yet from the School Committee, our school question here seems to slumber. When we have placed Grant and Wilson at the head of the Government it will be all right. But if "Massa Greeley," as he is called by some in derision, and his many friends get into power, where we are doomed. As to the advice of Mr. Sumner, we all here are against it, and intend to stand by the party which has as its standard-bearers Grant and Wilson. Any man, or set of men, who does as the Washington City colored men did by sending Mr. Sumner a letter asking his advice as to who they should vote for, should have masters again. And why is it that some of our people make the words of their enemies true, that the "negro is not capable of voting." I think they should not condemn the whole for what a few of the ignorant do. Those men were not an exception; some white men at times do equally silly things or acts, and many of them are also misguided or blinded by ignorance, and cannot read or write their names. All such of them, however, are sure to go for Greeley. We must have Grant another four years, when we collect back on the bones of thousands of our brethren who now lie under the sod at Petersburg, Fort Pillow, and other battle fields, for securing our full and equal rights. PETER POWERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14, 1872.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Taking advantage of your kind invitation, I shall hereafter consider myself one of your humble correspondents whenever and wherever an occasion may offer it. As one of our city papers has frequently called upon the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute to make a report, and as you know,

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Poems, Antiquity, Costume, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

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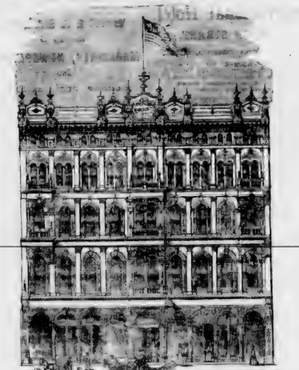
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They are put up in regular style, and in a bottle the FIRST OF THE KIND ever introduced in imitation of FLAVORING EXTRACTS; you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, as a few drops will suffice for the most delicate flavoring.

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dysentery in small doses, they have no equal.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872 WHOLE NO. 418

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U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 24, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

The recent general expression of colored citizens on the letter of advice of Hon. Charles Sumner, has convinced both political parties, that colored citizens are fully capable of exercising the elective franchise, that they will not be led like horses to the trough, and made to drink down the sentiments of Horace Greeley or Charles Sumner or any other man, or set of men, or parties, except first investigating what their principle are. And whether their principles are based upon hypocracy or truth and justice. It is a fitting rebuke to those twenty-three compartively obscure colored men in Washington city, to have their race in nearly every State in the union, denounce their indescreet action in sending such a letter to Mr. Sumner. It must also be mortifying to Mr. Sumner to see the unfortunate blunder he has made, and unenviable delemma which he is now placed in the eyes of all our representative colored men, who strictly adhere to the regular Republican party.

It has been said that, at times, good may grow out of evil. The assertion may prove true in this case and in this wise: that when Congress meets in December, it will be safe to predict that there will now be a competition with Radical Republican Senators other than Mr. Sumner to originate a more ultra the Civil Rights bill, and work for and urge its immediate passage by a majority vote through both branches of Congress, in order to take all the Radical wind out of Senator Sumner's sail.

The passions of human nature may be exhibited in partisan as well as in individuals. The Republican party proper, or its members as a whole, in Congress have been somewhat timid in giving a hearty endorsement to Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill. But now, since the measure is becoming more popular, other members will be found in Congress who will trim their sails for the coming mild breeze over a brand-new Supplementary Civil Rights bill.

According to the sign of the times, we fear that Mr. Sumner will be stripped of the honor and laurels of having been the means of enacting the *ne plus ultra* of citizenship. Equality before the law.

Distinguished Visitors.

On Tuesday last a distinguished party of Railroad men, arrived by a special train in San Francisco. The party consists of Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Penn.,; Col. George Williamson, of Louisiana; Gov. James Throckmorton, of Texas; Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and Senator John Sherman, of Ohio. By invitation of citizens, they addressed a crowded meeting at Union Hall, on Thursday evening, on the subject of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The distinguished visitors have been received with great enthusiasm by all classes of citizens

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 10th.

On our arrival here yesterday we found the city with its usual Sunday quietude. Male guest at the hotels were lounging in arm chairs outside of the doors, viewing the dusty strangers who had come up in the cars, as they passed to their destined quarters. The heat, it was said, was not so intense as it had been a few days previous. What we call in Summer a warm day at the "Bay City" they call a cool day. Such was Sunday, the 18th, decided by Sacramentans. We differed in opinion as wide as the contrast was in the linen and woolen clothing. The former being the prevailing wear of residents of Sacramento at this season of the year; the latter being invariably adopted by travlers who arrive in their city. A singular though pleasant peculiarity here, which might be noticeable by some, is baroueche riding by families, ladies and children, bedecked in all the fashions of light material for Summer wear. The drivers are neatly dressed, and drive through the principal streets to the suburbs and back in great grandeur. Sundays are by no means the exception, as has been proven by our observations on several occasions. About sunset, however, the various church bells are promptly in their discordant chimes, in warning the tardy and lukewarm members and Sunday pleasure-seekers to join in the evening service with those who, in accordance with their Christian duties, had probably been to church twice before on that day. Soon after church is out the residents make hasty preparations for retirement, as is noticed by the scarcety of gas lights and people on the back streets. This is in striking contrast with Montgomery, Kearny and other streets in San Francisco at that hour. Here nearly every business commences at seven and everybody rises early. In the Bay City, where there are so many heavy money operators and varied businesses that require night labor, two-thirds of the business population are not as early risers as are the Sacramentans.

To revert to speak of Monday, all was thrift, the town talk uppermost seemed to be the Lincheombe murder confession case. It is not abated, James Williams who Lincheomb said was connected with the crime is as you are aware, is out on bail. His trial is set for Tuesday, October 6th.

Rev. Wm. Z. Dean, preached an excellent sermon, on Sunday evening, in the Siloam Baptist Church. Before the sermon was entirely over, we had occasion to go up to the A. M. E. Church, 7th street, where Rev. WM. Offer was about concluding his sermon, in looking up towards the altar, among the front seats, which are placed crossways, we saw Williams, who occupied a whole bench to himself. He is charged by Lincheomb with a fearful crime. But wether Lincheomb's confession, or what evidence the District Attorney has obtained, will be sufficient to convict, or not, remains to be seen. As you have read the confession, and are conversant with all the testimony which was given at the coroners' inquest, as to the conviction part, you must judge for yourself.

Our lecture, per announcement, came off on Monday evening, of its occurence. the *Record* of Tuesday, contained a notice of it, as follows:

ANDERSON'S LECTURE.

The meeting assembled to hear the lecture of P. Anderson last evening was organized by calling Rev. W. Z. Dean to the chair. The lecture, which was upon the subject of education, occupied one hour in delivery. An invitation was extended by vote to deliver the closing lecture in October.

Mr. J. F. Sheeman, formely one of the proprietors of the Scramento *Record*, is now one of the part. ners in the Sacramento *Bee*. Mr. Sheeman is a valuable accession to the *Bee* newspaper.

We went into the C. P. R. R. office, and paid our respects to Governor Stanford, who gave us a very polite recognition, and treated us with gentlemanly courtesy. We made our call however, very short, knowing that the Governors time is completely absorbed in the business of his said road affairs.

SENATOR JAMES A. DUFFY.

We had a brief and pleasant interview with State Senator Duffy, on Monday 19th. He is a hold over Senator of Sacramento county, is a staunch Republican, and in connection with Senator S. J. Finney, did all in his power to get the amended school bill through the Senate, but the the three Democratic despotic vote which was a majority in that body killed the measure. Another important reason why colored men should not support the party or any of its candidates or adherents that nominated Greeley at Baltimore.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Aug. 22, '72.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

In mentioning certain facts in my correspondence of of the 8th instant which came out in your issue of the 10th, I find an individual, signing his name J. S. H., from the minute city of Napa, a county town of small calibre, but of Democratic notoriety, seems to take umbrage of what I mentioned regarding the Hon. Democratic Senator, and endeavored in his weak way to vindicate the cause of that honorable gentlemen, which he claims to be our Democratic Senator. Now, sir, does this Mr. J. S. H. mean to say that he is representing the thirty-eight colored voters of Napa County, or himself (J. S. H.) only, when he said "Our Democratic Senator? I, for my part, thought all the colored people in Napa City were good republicans, until J. S. H.'s mention about Our Democratic Senator. Of course, the Hon. gentleman in question represented Napa, but not the colored people of Napa; because he was never for universal suffrage—he is for a white man's government and negro freedom. Is this the friend J. S. H. claims to hold in such unmistakable mention? This very honorable gentleman who J. S. H. claims the colored men of Napa are his friends, never felt more elated than when the time came for him to vote down the question which was to decide the the fate of the colored people in the United States of America — the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He was heard to say he was waiting with a seat for the day to come when he could appease his uncontrolable appetite by voting down the question which hung the hopes of all colored men. It was defeated by the ungodly Democratic Legislature, and the honorable gentleman from Napa and his associates were glorified. But he that laughs last laughs loudest. God was on our side, the conspiracy was fulfilled. "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands unto God."

It was done, and their prayer was heard and answered. And now what have become of this vain, glorious and bombastic Democratic party? They have gone where the Democrats go to.

Now sir, as Mr. J. S. H. has been so presumptious as to endeavor to vindicate the cause of the honorable gentleman, who, I think is more capable of defending himself, than his friend J. S. H. I do not deem it expedient to give him any satisfaction on the question, but will say this much, and you Mr. Editor are aware of the facts, that your correspondent is neither a boot black, nor a knight of the razor. Nor did I say those words were mentioned last Winter. But it strikes me very forcably that either while this honorable gentleman was having his boot blacked or hair dressed, by no less a person than the presumptious artist—J. S. H. The PACIFIC APPEAL was handed to the honorable gentleman, calling his attention to the article in question, when he may have denied the facts, which is very natural. I will take this opportunity of informing J. S. H., that the colored people of Sacramento city and county know no other party than the party of Progress, and that is the Republican party. Where would the country have been was it not for the Republican party? We know no Liberal party, the Democratic party have undertaken to swallow a horned toad, but find the job too big an easy one, the horns have stucked in their throats, and must strangle to death, we will first let them be converted, and after they are converted, let them die in the faith, and we will follow them to their graves on the 4th of November. B. V.

The ladies of Sacramento are making an effort to assist in the School Question; we wish them success. Yours, O.

Horticultural Exhibition.

The Bay District Horticultural Fair opened Thursday afternoon. H. M. Bolander, Esq President of the Society made an appropriate speech on the occasion, and introduced the orater of the day, Professor E. F. Carr, who delivered a fine oration. Vegetation and Flowers were in profusion. Schmidt & Schlott's band discoursed excellent music on the occasion. The committee has our thanks for a complimentary ticket.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Harriet Randolph, San Rafael; W. M. Ellis, Washington City; Mr. —— Kane, Westchester, Pa.

LETTERS.—Geo. P. Reiley, Portland, Oregon; T. Delter, Eureka, Nevada: C. A. Valentine, Sacramento; M. C., city; ——Kenlock, Jacksonville, Florida.

THE APPEAL has now attained a circulation in San Francisco and Sacramento, among business men and others, four times greater than any newspaper ever published in San Francisco, by colored men. It will be found an excellent medium for advertising, as well as an attractive paper in its reading matter. Advertisements can be inserted at the lowest possible rates, and the paper will be mailed to any address on the Pacific Coast, or any city or town in the United States. Terms Five Dollars One Year, Two Dollars and Fifty cents, Six months, One Dollar and Twenty Five cents, Three months. Persons desiring the paper, can address, PACIFIC APPEAL Office 517 Sansome street, San Francisco. Every order will be attended to with promptness and despatch.

Postponed.

The lecture on the subject of "Education," by P. Anderson, and an address by Feilding Smithea, Esq., which were announced to come off in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society Hall on, Tuesday evening August 22th, has been postponed to Tuesday evening, Sept. 3d, for the reason that the Fourth Ward Republican Club is to hold a meeting in the Hall on Tuesday evening next.

The lecture, when given, will contain many practical reflections on the subject of "Education," and the address will set forth such ideas of progression as will be beneficial to all who attend. Owing to the expense incurred in obtaining the hall, the admission will be twenty-five cents.

TWO STATE ELECTIONS. — The next State election is Vermont. The election will be held on the 3d of September, and a Governor, Legislature and State ticket are to be chosen.

Maine holds her election on the 9th of September. The Republicans have renominated Governor Perham. The Greeley candidate for Governor is Charles P. Kimball.

J. LAID.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

936 PACIFIC STREET.

Opp. Jones above Powell,

SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

LOOK TO YOUR SCHOOL INTERESTS!

The Call made by the Educational Committee for persons to meet at the Baptist Church, Powell street, between Bush and Sutter, each Wednesday evening until further notice, to rehearse and take part in the Choral Jubilee, should meet with a hearty response, and should be encouraged by all lovers of melody, wealth, and refinement, as without education we cannot successfully contend with those who are in possession of that great blessing. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our people will not be blind to their best interests, but will encourage, by every act, this undertaking. Two hundred voices, independent of the Grand Orchestra, composed of brass and string instruments, is required to complete the first part of the Musical Festival.

WM. H. BLAKE.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Large stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF FROM AUCTION.

LACES. SHEETING.

LACE CURTAINS. SHAWLS,

GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

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Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

6 D Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

A FRUIT FESTIVAL

—AND—

ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen for the benefit of the Minister in charge of the

A. M. E. Zion Church.

—ON—

Thursday Evening, September 5th.

AT THE YOUNG MEN'S HALL

The Committee will spare no pains in making it very pleasant for

COME ONE! COME ALL!

SACRAMENTO A. M. E. CHURCH

Grand Rally, Sept. 22d, 1872.

This is to certify that the trustees and members, in connection with their Pastor, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, have resolved to make one grand effort to pay off the entire indeptedness of two thousand dollars, which is now hanging over them, and in order to accomplish the above named object, we do hereby earnestly solicit the aid of the generous public to assist us in the accomplishment of the work so beneficial to us as a christian community, and as we believe, as on all other occasions, that we shall have the hearty co-operation of the kind friends of the Capital City of the Golden State and the Public in general, in the completion of so laudable a cause. We therefore announce to the public that we have set apart Sunday, September 22d, as a special day for the Grand Rally, at the A. M. E. Church, 7th street, Sacramento. At which time we desire the presence and assistance of the entire community. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. OFFER, Pastor

N. B.—On the succeeding Wednesday and Thursday, September 25th and 26th. There will also be a Grand 3d Ward Literary Festival held in the church by the ladies of Sacramento City, at which due notice will be given by the Committee of Arrangements.

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SACRAMENTO, June 22nd, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that NOW OPEN TO SUBscribers is the Certificate of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 547 Clay street, or at 918 Richard street, between Fifteen Twenty first and Dolores streets.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The parents of children throughout the city are requested by the School Committee to send their children to take part in the Choral Jubilee. The Rehearsals will take place every Monday and Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Vestry of the Third Church, under the management of W. H. BLAKE.

The school committee-men are requested the use of the Sunday rooms in the Baptist Church on Powell street, would respectfully invite all the church choirs in the city and vicinity, and non-singers, to meet in the Vestry on each Wednesday evening, to assist in the choruses for the Children's Choral Jubilee. The hand and more persons are requested, independent of the grand orchestra, to complete the first part of the musical festival.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento.

Successors to Bissell & Fish, Manufacturing Co Jobbers of Shelf and Kitchen Goods,

AND

Sole Proprietors of

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HARDWARE.

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Lead, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Cast Pipe, Sinks, Weirs and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Safety Horse, Rope, Blocks, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston Safe Deposit Company, Hoosier Axe and Tool Company.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

DEALER IN

HUMAN HAIR

604 Washington Street.

First Hair Dresser above Dr. Wi, SAN FRANCISCO

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HAIR AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

ELDER CREEK, TEHAMA CO.

NOTICE.

The Rev J. B. Handy, with the aid of his brethren, will hold a camp meeting at the above named place on August 30th. I have the promise of some of my brother ministers that they will be with me in the work of the Lord, and I do sincerely hope that every working man and woman will join us in the work. The fares from all parts will only be half of the usual rates.

Rev. J. B. HANDY,

Elder of the Marysville Circuit.

National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparelleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathising with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we favor such continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Society are held on the first Monday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Monday of each month, at 7 P. M. J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. JOHN ROLL, of 532 Pacific street, has taken the mill away from the Gods successfully astrologers only preferred by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—he first family ever performed on the United states. Prof. Roll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cold and cure may be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN ROLL, 532 Pacific Street.

On parle Francais. Se habla Español.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,

Sleeves,

Ladies' Underwear,

Jewelry,

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AT THE LOWEST RATES.

350 Washington St., Near Stockton.

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Si parla Italiano Deutsch gesprochen

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JACKSON STREET,

BET. MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Free Coaches to and from all the cars and steamers in the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Connected, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be an such Depot and Passenger Landing to convey passenger to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1 50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

GRAND RALLY

—FOR—

BETHEL CHURCH,

POWELL STREET.

TO THE RESCUE!

DEAR FRIENDS: We are not unmindful of the fact that we shall not be successful in the sale of life insurance in the midst of repeated discouragements, we are determined to try again."

If the cause be a worthy one, and if in the furtherance of that cause our efforts have not accomplished all that is desired, we should with renewed vigor "push the battle to the gate." Under the leadership of Elder, now Bishop Ward, you did nobly; you rallied around the standard of Bethel, and several thousands of dollars was raised in a few months. And, more recently, under the guidance of the lamented Elder J. R. V. Morgan, when financial embarrassments had well-nigh overwhelmed us, you again responded liberally, and the property was saved. But, dear friends, there still remains a debt of $1,600 on the Church. Through the assistance of Providence, and your benevolence, we hope to pay the last dollar this year. Do not become discouraged, now we are so near the summit, only a few more determined steps are needed, and we will stand on the height.

We are to have a grand rally the 3d Sunday in September, God willing, to liquidate the indebtedness. May have promised to help us, many more are willing. The ladies belonging to the Church and Congregation have began to work in earnest for the House of God, as they have always done; and, we believe, dear friends, before this Conference year comes to a close, the Church of the Lord will be free. Subscription books are in the hands of responsible parties; when they approach you, remember this is for every good and perfect gift has bestowed whatever of health, opportunities and means we have. He justly claims humble return in supporting a good cause. Dear friends, have you realized that we are made better by doing and giving for benevolent objects—is it not coupled with a consciousness of doing right? Do we not feel an interest in what we labor for? Are not our affections and efforts connected? Then, dear friends, strive to make this our year of Jubilee, and raise this heavy burden off our and your hearts and hands. By order of Board of Trustees.

W. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.

WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

JOHN HARRIS. JOSEPH ROSS.

REMOVAL

—OF THE—

New Maryland Restaurant,

—FROM—

329 CLAY STREET,

—TO—

627 Merchant Street,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

The proprietors of this favorite establishment respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that they will be pleased to see them at the above named place, where they are well fitted for every accomodation, and no pains will be spared to give future to one all the utmost satisfaction.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

HARRIS & ROSS, Proprietors.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Durand Smith; who resided about 10 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Thirteenth street, on address this office.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age. Or

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of issues Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by eminent Artists. Entirely original. The finest, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money send for Descriptive circular for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms &c. furnished on application. Address, A. L. HARGOUT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones executed to order.

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BRIDLES,

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ETC. ETC.

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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

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REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

Bf. P. KELLY is pleased to state that his business of Boot, Shoe, and Gents' Clothing Depot, have been removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. 9tf13

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

WANTED—A situation by a competent cook. Best team capable of cooking at hours with no objection to the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, April 29, 1872.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. Day Pass Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M.* Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Tulare with Stages of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M.* Sacramento Steamer—from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Express of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M.* Steamer Antelope, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Express of California Pacific and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 P. M. Steamers Capital (Connecting only) Special Train at 8 A. M. for Shasta and Redding, Stockton, Sacramento, Benicia, Suisun and Knights Landing, connecting at Sacramento with Express of California Pacific Railroad.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 9.00 p.m. (Sundays only.)

Leave BRANCH, 11.30, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 a.m., 12.30, 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00, 10.00 and 12.00 midnight.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 on Sundays only.)

Leave HAYWARD, 6.30, 7.40 and 10.45 a.m., and 3.45 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.38, 7.48, 8.06 and 11.53 a.m., 1.53, 4.06 and 5.53 p.m.

Sundays excepted.

T. H. GOODMAN, A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt. Gen'l Supt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains Leave.	Through Mail.	Through Express.	San Jose Pass'r.	San Jose Pass'r.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
San Francisco	8.15	2.20	8.45	4.15
Third	8.30	2.45	9.00	4.30
Gilroy	11.50			
Tres Pinos	1.39			
Salinas				
Soledad				
Pacific Grove				
San Jose	12.40	5.00		
Gilroy	12.55	5.15		
Arrive at San Francisco	6.00	10.30	11.30	7.00

Trains Arrive. Through Mail. Through Express. San Jose Pass'r. San Jose Pass'r.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Salinas				1.50
Pacific Grove				1.50
San Jose	9.05	1.50		2.00
Arrive at San Francisco	11.30	4.15	11.30	6.30

Stages at Gilroy for Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville and Santa Cruz daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Salinas for Monterey and Santa Cruz daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Soledad for Jolon, Lower Salinas and Paso Robles daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Pacific Grove for Monterey daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Tres Pinos for Hollister daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Gilroy for Watsonville and Santa Cruz daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Hollister for Pinnacles daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Watsonville for Pajaro and Camp Goodall daily, except Sunday.

Stages at Santa Cruz for Camp Goodall daily, except Sunday.

Sundays excepted. ✱ For Pass Train will leave San Francisco on Sunday at 8 A. M., and arrive at San Jose at 11.30 A. M. FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) between San Francisco and San Jose at 9.30 A. M., arriving at San Francisco at 4.30 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Superintendent.

J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent.

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received

THE BRANCH AGENCY OF

MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

Or Exhibition at my Show Rooms.

All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and fashionable novelties are now open for inspection. Orders given to those who cannot purchase Patterns or have

each done.

The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.

Dress and Cloak Making

In all its branches. Stamping for Braiding, all kinds Embroidery, &c. A perfect garment is made to

FIT IN FIRST.

Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a Restaurant

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

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On Fourth Street, between K and Lattrelle.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MRS. SARAH YOUNG HAS TAKEN THE AIRY and new located House on the N. W. corner of Sacramento and Prospect Place (over Powell street, Mark Hopkins), and will rent them by the week or month.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th.

SACRAMENTO

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at the lowest prices.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer, Mail Steamers leave Wharf corner of First and Brannan streets, on the 1st of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA to connect at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for HIOGO and NAGASAKI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki, to join the sailing date falls on Sunday, the Steamer will leave on the following day.

From May to October, inclusive, an EXTRA STEAMER will be dispatched on the 15th of every month.

August 31—Steamer JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.

September 15—Steamer ALASKA, Captain J. M. Lockhart.

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Increased Service.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock M. on the 5th, 17th and 27th of each month, for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Also, (during autumn, the steamer at the 17th will connect for CHAMELICON, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, ACAPULCO, LA UNION, LA LIBERTAD, CORINTO and PUNTA ARENAS; steamer of the 5th and 27th will call at MAZATLAN and MANZANILLO, and all steamers at ACAPULCO.

August 27th.—Steamer MONTANA, Capt. Nolan, calling at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO and CHAMELICON for PANAMA, connecting with Steamer sailing at MAGDALENA BAY, MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO, CHAMELICON, SAN JOSE, LA LIBERTAD, LA UNION, CORINTO and PUNTA ARENAS; steamer of the 5th and 27th will call at MAZATLAN and MANZANILLO, and all steamers at ACAPULCO.

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Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg and Berlin. Glass of Wine and Mineral Water at Meals at the Company's Office, 214 Montgomery street, and at Mail Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.

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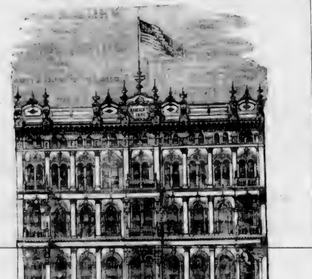
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VOL. IX.—NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1872 WHOLE NO. 419

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New York.

DEBATE BETWEEN WM. U. SAUNDERS AND HENRY HIGHLAND GARNETT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15th.

The political debate between the two colored orators, Wm. U. Saunders of Baltimore and the Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, pastor of Shiloh Presbyterian Church in this city, which has been anticipated for some time with interest by the colored people of New York, was held last night in the large hall of Cooper Institute. The people began to assemble at an early hour, and before eight o'clock the hall was completely filled, and a large number, unable to find even standing room inside, were clustered upon the sidewalk engaged in earnest discussion of the question at issue.

The meeting was called to order precisely at 8 A. M. Jno. J. Zuilee presided, and J. W. Hatten acted as Secretary. The question for discussion was then read as follows:

"Whether the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency of the United States, and the ascendency of the Liberal Republican party, or the re-election of President Grant and the continuation of the Government of the Republican party will be the more conducive to the interest of society and equal civil rights, the prosperity of the country and the reconciliation of all classes of citizens of the Republic without distinction of race, color or previous condition."

The Secretary while reading the question was interrupted several times by the applause and hisses of the audience, and Mr. Garnett said he trusted his friends would refrain from any demonstration that would prevent Mr. Saunders from having a fair hearing. Mr. Saunders was then introduced and said:

SPEECH OF MR. SAUNDERS.

Fellow Citizens of New York: In my short experience as an American citizen I have become cognizant of the fact that there exists in the minds of some men that, in the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship, a person may think and act freely in any part of this glorious Union. This idea may be a wild illusion in the minds of some people, but I believe, nevertheless, that a citizen of the United States may presume, even in the City of New York, to express his political preferences, and receive the respect of his fellow-citizens. [Applause.] We are here to-night not for the purpose of indulging in aspersions upon any man's character, but to express our preference for those principles which seem to us to be the best for the people of the whole country. I regret my inability to present properly the claims of our people of that great and good man, the standard bearer of the Liberal Republican party. [Cheers.] I shall endeavor, however, to perform that duty to the best of my ability. I have taken my stand with the men who are following in the grand old landmarks of Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence, and who invite American people to go back to those principles which declare that all men are created free and equal and have a right to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. [Applause.] I stand upon a platform which will bear the scrutiny of any man, no matter what prejudices or preferences he may have, and I am here to-night to advocate the claims of a man whose spotless record will bear the crucible test of honesty and integrity, who for more than a quarter of a century has borne the banner of equal rights. In the darkest hour of our peril, that grand old man Horace Greeley has been with us. [Applause and hisses.] He may have blundered, but it has always been on the side of humanity.

When, in 1854, the good men of this country went to Pittsburgh to form the Republican party, Horace Greeley was then upon his rock of equal rights. He had pioneered the way for twenty-five years before there was a live Republican party in the country. When the Republican party met its defeat in 1856, under the leadership of Fremont, Horace Greeley was with it. When the rebellion was inaugurated, and the Republican party, which was an actual minority of the American people upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, merged its existence into what was known as a Union party, Horace Greeley took a prominent part in shaping its policy in regard to the institution of Slavery, which resulted in emancipation. [Applause.] Slavery was abolished as a war measure, and not because the war was begun for that object. When Mr. Lincoln found that a negro's hide was sufficiently thick to stop a bullet, colored men were put into the army. From the time the colored men entered the army their status was irrevocably fixed. Who struck the shackles from the limbs of 4,000,000 suffering slaves in the South? I tell you no one particular party freed the slaves. I believe that God abolished Slavery through the instrumentality of both parties. Through the unswerving fidelity of such men as Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner [applause], the American people were educated up to these measures of justice, and the higher tone which the Republic possesses to-day, and which we hope to retain and improve upon by the election of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Saunders concluded by eulogizing Sumner and the Liberal Republican party.

MR. GARNETT'S REPLY.

The Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett was then introduced and was received with long continued applause. He hoped that no interruption of personal relations would result from the debate, which was simply in reference to the personal qualifications of the two candidates for the President. The preliminary arrangements for the meeting had been as difficult to complete as the adoption of an article by the Geneva Conference. But he had got his hand on Saunders and was determined to hold on. He had never before had so hard a time in getting a man to come to the scratch. Every word that Mr. Saunders had said about the early record of those champions of liberty, Charles Sumner and Horace Greeley, he agreed with; but their honorable records were made while they were in the Republican party. During the past few months their records had not been so brilliant. The angel of history who had recorded their deeds up to the present time had dropped the pen, and a darker angel had taken it up to complete their and history. He had known the parties of the past, but what could he do with this compound party—the Cincinnati-Baltimore-Democratic-Republican - Conservative party? It fulfilled the Scripture and was all things to all men. Mr. Saunders talked of carpet-baggers. The Liberal Republicans had put more carpet-baggers into the field in two months than the Republicans ever did. They had taken Saunders, filled his carpet-bag with documents and trusted him off to North Carolina, and sent him up to New York. Mr. Saunders had boasted that John Sella Martin had gone Sumner had gone, Greeley had gone, but he hadn't mentioned the greatest loss of all—Saunders has gone. [Tremendous applause.]

When he had received the challenge to debate he had trembled all over. He supposed he had come up here to swallow the Republican party up with his capacious mouth. He expected to see a Goliath clothed with brass armor, with a formidable armor for giants of old, and the little giants of to-day must use a great deal of it. Saunders must have used a great quantity—enough to make culinary utensils for a first-class hotel—before he could come up here to tell men who had marched in the ranks of battle and fought their families burnt out of house and home, to vote for the party which would have kept the race numbered among horses and cattle, and against the party which had lifted the colored men up, put ballots in their hands, and made them equal to the lords of the earth. With all the power and influence and wealth of the Democratic party in New York, it was a task of no great brass to enable this man to come up here and give it his aid. "Oh what mean does this our Cæsar feed he" It was gold which led him on him the courage to tell the people, from whom Grant had removed the chains that they should vote against their deliverer.

Grant had done more for the colored race than any other President. "Prince Frederick" had been spoken of. The name of royalty would sicken the hero of a hundred battles. If there is a simple-hearted republican on the face of the globe, it is Gen. Grant. He had nothing to say against the personal character of Horace Greeley: but if the tallest archangel in heaven were associated with such men as constituted the Baltimore Convention, he would fall just as another archangel fell. Mr. Douglass had said that he had not been insulted, and he ought to understand his own business as well as Mr. Saunders. Besides, the man who insulted him on the steamer is now a red-hot Greeley man. Gen. Grant could not have insulted him, because a well-bred gentleman can insult no man. Gen. Washington used to take off his hat to colored men, and he was a slaveholder. Mr. Saunders used to be an honored member of the Republican party; but, having turned one of the most remarkable somersaults on record, is now cheek by jowl with Gov. Hoffman and his brother, Jeff Davis. No colored men were in the Baltimore Convention, but the Republican party makes no distinction of race or color.

When I look upon the noble form of Charles Sumner and remember that as he went from Jerusalem to Jericho he fell among thieves; when I look upon the revered form of Horace Greeley, I say: Alas! alas! and feel like going backward and covering them with a garment. Mr. Garnett then proceeded to enumerate the men who were in the interest of Grant; the millions of colored men in the North and South; all the soldiers who fought for the flag; the men who go about the streets with mutilated limbs and armless sleeves; the wives and daughters of those who lost their lives; all the ministers of the gospel of every name and sect, the men of broad common sense every where, the best statesmen, the poets, all the generals; Ben Butler who fought among the clouds; all the dead heroes, the thousands of martyrs who are standing on the glorious battlements of Heaven, the sainted Stanton, the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, and high above all the grandest man of the nineteenth century, old John Brown.

The man who made Lee give up up his sword has done well for four years, correcting every mistake he has made, and he is going to be put in the Presidential chair again. The speaker closed by advising Mr. Saunders to go home and tell the people that New York was a poor soil in which to sow the seeds of the Liberal Republican party.

Though Mr. Garnett had been speaking but an hour, he brought his remarks to a close at this point. Mr. Saunders then, amid much confusion, made the closing argument, as follows:

MR. SAUNDERS REJOINDER.

After the very learned argument of my distinguished friend here in regard to everything in the world but the subject of discussion, I take great pleasure in coming back to it. He occupied a great part of his time in telling you who I am. In regard to his scurrilous attacks upon my private character, I have only to say that is is infinitely beneath my notice. He has not refuted a single fact that I brought against Gen. Grant. He told you of several men who support Grant, but he omitted to tell you that William M. Tweed supports Grant, and that Robert Toombs, who threatened to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill, is also, a supporter of Gen. Grant. I know that, and the names of a good many of those same dead heroes were voted upon in North Carolina. (Laughter and applause) My friend told you that I am going South. I am; and I challenge him to meet me there. I would like to meet him where he cannot pack the meeting to suit himself. He said he had had trouble in keeping me here, but that is not true. I have stayed here four days longer that I intended to, in order to accommodate him. He said he had his hands on me and meant to keep me. He had his hands on me last Friday night, but he found I was too hot to hold. In conclusion, I would say that, with all respect for my friend on the other side, I am still for Horace Greeley, and shall work earnestly for his election from this day till the 5th of November.

All other detailed accounts agree in the statement that the assemblage refused to listen to Saunders' rejoinder, and the meeting broke up in confusion. Saunders has proved one thing, at least, and that is, he is a dyed in the wool colored Democrat.—ED. APPEAL.

Proclamation.

We have received the following telegram, and, as requested, decline mixing our royal person with any North Carolina quarrels.

NORTON I.

Executive Mansion, 29.

EMP. NORT.:

The Emperor is advised by his friends to not interfere in the local politics of North Carolina, but confine himself strictly to Railroad switches to be under his personal supervision. Failing to take this advice, he may find himself banished to Goat Island, and suffer the chagrin and humiliation of his prototype, the famed Nap. I.

COMMITTEE OF 100.

Waste of wealth is sometimes retrieved; waste of health, seldom; but waste of time, never.

[From Our National Progress.]

Meeting of Colored Citizens in Boston.

The meeting of the colored citizens held in the 12th Baptist Church vestry, Tuesday evening, July 23d, was largely attended. Every seat was occupied and the aisles and stairways were filled with a most enthusiastic audience, among which were some ladies and white citizens. The meeting was characterized with decorum and unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. E. George Biddle called the meeting to order and read the call. Mr. Lewis Hayden was elected temporary chairman, and Messrs. E. G. Biddle and Jacob R. Andrews, temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Lewis Hayden then made an address, referring at the outset to the campaign which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. That was an important epoch in the history of the colored race, but the speaker closed by advising Mr. Saunders to go home and tell the people that New York was a poor soil in which to sow the seeds of the Liberal Republican party.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 31, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What We Expect.

It is fully apparent already in all the States, that the colored citizens are united on the Regular National Republican ticket, which is headed by Grant and Wilson. In all the Northern and Southern States the available colored men have been active in organizing the masses in their midst to give emphatic expression as to their attitude and position in the present National campaign. They held a National Convention in New Orleans, in April, and declared in advance in favor of the Philadelphia Convention and its nominees, whoever they might be. As members of the Republican party they are using all their energies for success. While they are doing this they are not unmindful that they do not as yet possess their full civil rights—such as admitting their children to public schools and other public institutions privileged to other citizens. In giving all their energies they expect the Republicans in each State to do their duty in this particular, in aiding to remove by judicial and legislative action every form of proscription to public institutions.

Although Congress is empowered to enforce appropriate legislation concerning the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution, a Republican majority in either branch has been timid in giving these amendments enforcement by appropriate legislation. We agree in the opinion of President Grant that Mr. Sumner should have presented his supplementary civil rights bill on its own merits to Congress, instead of using it as an amendment or proviso to another bill. Mr. Sumner should have tested the overwhelming majority which both branches of Congress have been composed of during the present administration. In short terms, we might say that while the colored citizens have been forced to submit to the many proscriptions enacted by the Democracy—a party which has been their life-long and common enemy relative to progression; and if the Republican party proclaims to be in principle the direct opposite of proscription in consequence of color, and acts in a hypocritical manner, by evading the giving of full rights when in power, it will be the last chance they will have for the united colored vote of the nation. The colored citizens intend to act their part well in this Presidential election; but woe be to the party that gets into power by their votes, and afterwards fools them on their full civil rights.

By a compact vote in this State and other States where the contest is likely to become very close, they are in the attitude of holding the balance of power. For instance, if it be a fact that Grant only carried this State at the last Presidential election by five hundred votes, and Oregon was lost to him probably by a less number, the colored citizens hold the balance of power either to defeat or throw the electoral vote in his favor. This is the importance of the colored vote in every State. It will be seen by this review that the colored voters hold the key in any State where the contest may be close, and knowing this they expected to have restored to them their full civil rights by the partyin whose interest they throw their full political strength.

Misrepresentation.

Some three weeks ago the Sacramento *Bee* contained the following:

COLORED VOTE OF THE STATE.

The San Francisco *Appeal*, one of the organs of the colored citizens of this State, rashly states that there are between two and three thousand colored voters in California. The *Appeal* is very wild in its calculations. The total colored population of the State, according to the last census, was 4,272. The increase of that population during the last two years is scarcely worth mentioning. Taking the proportion of voters to the entire population—which is as one to five—we find that the colored vote of the State is about 854. It will not exceed 900 at the most. In addition to the women and children among the colored people, it must be borne in mind that quite a number of adults are aliens, having come here from Panama and the West Indies, and there has not been sufficient time elapsed since the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment and the new naturalization law for them to become citizens. It is, therefore, safe to say that there is not more than 900 colored voters in the State.

We take this opportunity to state that at the time the above article appeared in the *Bee*, we wrote an article to that paper disclaiming having made any such estimate in the APPEAL concerning the strength of the colored vote in this State. Mr. Rockwell had temporary charge of the *Bee's* columns at the time in the absence of the editor. Mr. R. having a leaning towards the Democrats persuasion took occasion to catch a stray paragraph from some paper which, as he has since told us, he thought was the PACIFIC APPEAL, and based the above article on the imaginary plea. The *Bee's* editor, Mr. McClatchy, is a staunch Republican Grant man, and would not condescend to misrepresent the APPEAL. While we forgive Mr. Rockwell, who was acting as a temperary editor, his indiscretion gave the *Elevator* an opportunity to republish his article last week in such a manner as to make it appear that the APPEAL was unreliable. We do not accept Mr. Rockwell's estimate of the whole vote as reliable.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN and family arrived by rail on Monday evening last, and immediately proceeded to the Grand Hotel, having declined beforehand, by telegraph, a public reception, which his friends and adherants extended to him. The General, however, was serenaded on Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Democratic State Convention Committee. In answer to the call, he made a very neat speech, which was entirely free from politics. The General practically illustrated the idea that a strict attention to railroad progression is of more honorable and lasting importance than making buncombe speeches, and seeking candidacy in politics.

LECTURE.—Rev. J. H. Hubbard is to lecture on Wednesday evening September 11th, at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on the subject of National Greatness. Our people should encourage all lectures of the kind, among themselves as one of the means of inculcating a taste for proper literature and refinement among the present youth. We hope Rev. Hubbard's lecture will be well attended.

Life, according to the Arabic proverb, is composed of two parts; that which is past, a dream; and that which is to come, a wish.

The German-American Republican Mass Meeting.

On Tuesday evening last, the German-American Republicans held a grand mass meeting at Platt's Hall. The hall was crowded to excess. The galleries were occupied to their fullest capacity by the ladies with their escorts. So refined were the audience by decorum that it had the resemblance of an occasion a grand opera about to be performed. After the organization of the meeting, Gov. E. S. Salomon of Washington Territory made the opening address on the political situation, and Governor Newton Booth gave a general and comprehensive review of the attitude of both parties, and vividly portrayed the whole situation in a most elegant speech. Dr. Cox closed the meeting with some very amusing political remarks.

Personal.

Mrs. Wm. H. Davis of San Jose after a prolonged visit to Stockton, returned to her home, recently, but in consequence of continued illness her husband Mr. Wm. H. Davis, accompanied her to Oakland, where he has left her, in the hope of her health improving. Mr. and Mrs. Davis it will be remembered were very active when living in this city, two or three years ago, in helping to reduce the debt, then due on the Zion Church. Many of Mr. and Mrs. Davis' friends will be pleased to learn however, that she is now fast recovering from her past illness.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.—Don't forget the lecture on the subject of Education, in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Mason, on Tuesday evening next, and also, the address by Felden Smithea Esq. The lecture is to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. Every adult and child in the city concerned in the education of colored children is expected to be present.

What is to Become of Our Boys?

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29, '72.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

In a well-written and timely article in the *Evening Republican* of the 20th in-tant, upon the above caption, the editor makes the following erroneous statement, when he says they, the boys, are no more "naturally base than they are naturally holy." If, in our inception, we are conceived in sin, and shapened in iniquity, which truth I think few will deny—then the proposition of the above writer is untenable. If boys are as naturally inclined to good as to bad deeds, why do they have a downward tendency? Their minds are warped and poisoned by depraved influences, which unfit them for future usefulness as exemplary members of society. And they turn as naturally into courses of crime as the needle to the poles. They make good the sayings of Holy Writ, "There is none good, no, not one," i. e., by nature. The heart of the sons of men is full of evil, and madness is in their hearts while they live, and after that they go to the dead."

What I have attempted to show is that, by the fall; sin has corrupted us all.

Let the city authorities grapple with and overcome this Hoodlum element while they can.

Yours, truly, F. SMITHEA.

PETALUMA EVENING ARGUS.—We have received several copies of the above named paper, recently started in Petaluma. It is a spicy and spright Republican journal, and promises to do good service in the Republican cause in Sonoma county. We wish it a hearty success.

FREE LOVE.—We are in receipt of complimentary tickets, from Miss Frances Rose MacKinley, who is to lecture in Free Love, for which we extend the lady our thanks. As we are not in sympathy with the subject, there may be some uncertainty about our being present on the occasion.

SOIREE.—The Somerset Social Club is to give a soiree, in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street near Mason, on Monday evening next, Sept. 2d.

The Boys in Blue.

The mass convention of the soldiers and sailors for the election of delegates to the Pittsburg National Convention, assembled at the Wigwam of the Tenth Ward Republican Club, at 2 P.M. Wednesday. The meeting was called to order by Col. Coey, member of the National Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Soldiers and Sailors in Convention assembled; now resident in California, who served their country in its hour of peril and greatest danger, believing that an expression at this time of their conviction upon the great issue which is now presented to the American people, may not be inopportune, and being convinced that the time has not yet arrived when the war issue can be safely dispensed with; and, further, believing that those who contended in arms for the supremacy of this Government should now raise their voice upon behalf of the principles decided by the wager of battle, and the perpetuity of Republican institutions, and in favor of the liberal enforcement of all legislation which has been the legitimate result of such triumph, therefore be it

Resolved, That we give our unanimous endorsement to the past acts of the Administration, and that we heartily approve of the action of the National Republican Convention in the second recognition of the great services rendered to the nation by our former companion in arm, Ulysses S. Grant, whom we believe has been an honest, capable and just President in the past: we hereby pledge ourselves to his support.

Resolved, That the services rendered by Henry Wilson, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate during the late war, are of such eminent importance, as to render him to every loyal soldier and sailor in the land, that we hail with pleasure the opportunity now presented to us of evincing our appreciation, by giving him our unanimous and cordial support.

Resolved, That we recognize in the candidacy of Horace Greeley the attempted success of the Democratic party under false colors, and that no deceptive signal lights shall allure us from the path of duty; but that we shall vote as we fought, and hereby demand an "unconditional surrender" of the enemy on the 6th of November next.

Resolved, That eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and, reconizing erroneous statement, when he says they, the boys, are no more "naturally base than they are naturally holy." If, in our inception, we are conceived in sin, and shapened in iniquity, which truth I think few will deny—then the proposition of the above writer is untenable. If boys are as naturally inclined to good as to bad deeds, why do they have a downward tendency? Their minds are warped and poisoned by depraved influences, which unfit them for future usefulness as exemplary members of society. And they turn as naturally into courses of crime as the needle to the poles. They make good the sayings of Holy Writ, "There is none good, no, not one," i. e., by nature. The heart of the sons of men is full of evil, and madness is in their hearts while they live, and after that they go to the dead."

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An Appeal to Colored Voters by Frederick Douglass.

The following was unavoidably crowded out last week:

WASHINGTON, Friday, August 9th, 1872.—Colored fellow-citizens: In view of the insidious and dangerous advice and counsel of Sumner, I think it is my duty to set forth a few urgent reasons why we, as a race and as fellow-citizens, all bound up in the same interest, cannot and should not vote for Greeley and Brown, but that to a man we should cast our whole weight into the scale for Grant and Wilson.

First—We in the South have been liberated from slavery by the direct agency of the Republican party. Had Greeley been President instead of Lincoln we would to-day have been in a worse bondage under the Slave Republic of the Southern Confederate States than ever before. Greeley advocated this policy and did his best to establish the republic of which slavery was to be the chief cornerstone.

Second—Our first vote was cast as freedmen for Grant in 1868. Have we been disappointed in the result of his administration? Previous to that period you had no vote. Now we have equal rights (or almost equal rights) with the white race. We can accumulate property as they do; we have the law's protection over us as they have; our marital relations respected; our wives and children are our own and not the property of others; we can testify in every court; we have the right if we have the power to have our brethern elected to the Senate and Congress of the country; we are a power that is felt; we hold the balance of power in America; no corrupt or vacillating man can be elected to the presidential chair unless we consent to vote for him.

Third—All this has occurred since 1865, and chiefly since we cast our vote for Grant in 1868. Are we prepared to risk the abandonment of these great privileges and blessings, and vote for a man who believes that any State may dissolve from the Union when it sees fit to do such laws as may seem to her best? Are we prepared to vote for the nominees of the Democratic party, whose hearts never have changed toward us, who kept us in slavery as long as they had the power, and who, if they had the power again, would (to say the least of it) do their very utmost to restrict our liberties and oppress us as of old? Sumner indeed deceives himself; he cannot deceive us; or, to use the language of the gentleman, James R. Doolittle, Chairman of the committee that nominated Greeley, one of the objects of the nomination being the "overthrow of negro supremacy." And forsooth, what is this supremacy they so much wish to overthrow? It is simply the cancellation of those ordinary privileges and blessings enumerated in clause second. We have no supremacy, and never expect to have nor intend to try for.

Fourth—In conclusion: Be not deceived! With Grant, our security is questionable; our happiness will be made lasting. With Greeley, we would cater upon a sea of trouble—an unknown and anxious future. Unscrupulous advisers would be his friends. Our old foes would surround him, as they even do now: and even if a few stanch friends should endeavor to stem the coming troubles, they would be swept away with the torrent, and the great work of the Republican party prove an abortion. It cannot be that we will send one vote out of our entire midst to help bring about such dire results, and I pray God that when the time comes, every man of our race will be found true to the cause of human rights to all.

FRED'K DOUGLASS.

Horace Consults the Dictionary

In his last letter of acceptance, addressed to the committee appointed by the Baltimore Covention, Mr. Greeley uses the following language:

"Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that Democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing and Republican for another, but these terms are to mean in politics as they have always meant in the dictionary—substantially one and the same thing, namely: equal rights, regardless of creed or clime or color."

Here is a wonderful discovery made by the Philosopher of Chappaqua. "Democracy and Republicanism mean the same thing in the dictionary!" How very strange that Horace should have overlooked so important a fact for the last sixteen years! Is it the first time that he has consulted that useful book of reference? Have not the terms *always* been synonymous in the dictionary? Webster says a Democrat means "one who is an advocate for or defender of Democracy—a *Republican*." He also says a Republican is "one who favors or prefers a Republican government—a *Democrat*." Yet Horace Greeley has lived in utter ignorance of this similarity until now. He has hated the very name of Democracy, has denounced it as little better than a league with the devil; has called its followers horse-thieves, robbers, freebooters, con-spirators, liars, traitors, hired agents paid by British gold, rioters, the very dregs of society, scum of the earth, and other choice terms of similar import. But he didn't know that Democrat meant the same as Republican in the dictionary. Poor fellow! How suddenly the light must have burst upon him! He is made candidate by the Democratic party; his vanity is touched; his ambition aroused; the shadow of James Buchanan falls upon him; his benevolent heart melts under the influence of Democratic affection; he sees the error of his ways; he falls down upon his knees and prays for light; for strength to live down the great wrong that he has done the purest and best of all parties. Look in the dictionary, O Horace! whispers the Spirit of Tammany. Horace looks, and the truth dawns upon him. He has labored under a fearful error all his life. He has been fighting Democracy because he thought it was something different from Republicanism. But the dictionary says it means the same, and as it has chosen Horace for President, of course there can be no mistake about it. Greeley is happy; according to the dictionarry he is consistent. But dictionaries don't vote. The people know what Democracy means, and after November Greeley will find that our citizens have a dictionary of their own.

Death.

JOHNSON—In this city, Wednesday, August 28th, James Johnson, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 61 years

Mr. Johnson came to this city in 1856, where he has resided until his death. He was a very useful and prominent member of the body of Masons under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge. He has also been identified with most of the important movements which had for their object the ameliora-

ELDER CREEK, TEHAMA CO.

NOTICE.

The Rev. J. B. Handy, with the aid of his brethren, will hold a camp meeting at the above named place on August 30th. I have the promise of some of my brother ministers that they will be with me in the work of the Lord, and I do sincerely hope that every working man and woman will join us in the work. The fares from all parts will only be half of the usual rates.

Rev J. B. HANDY,
Elder of the Marysville Circuit.

A GRAND RALLY

LECTURE

Will be delivered by

REV. J. H. HUBBARD,

AT A. M. E. BETHEL CHURCH, POWELL ST.

On Wednesday Evening, September 11

To assist in paying the indebtedness on said Church.

Subject—"NATIONAL GREATNESS."

TICKETS.....25 CENTS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

Somerset Social Club

take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the publicin general that they intend giving a

SOIREE

At the HALL of the YOUNG MEN'S UNION HONEY-BALL SOCIETY, on Pacific street between Powell and Mason, on next

Monday Evening, September 2, 1872.

Dancing open at 8 o'clock. Dancing to begin at 9. Refreshments can be obtained in the Hall.

Floor Manager, WM. H. ALEXANDER.

Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Lady.....$1.
Single Tickets.....50 cts.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO

J. LAID.

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell. SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

NOT ENOUGH!

The rehearsal for the CHORAL JUBILEE last Wednesday evening at the Baptist Church, Powell street between Bush and Sutter, was well attended. But to make the undertaking a success, the Manager must have as many more. The Committee have secured the use of the above named place to hold rehearsals, to meet the convenience of persons living in all parts of the city. Still there exists cause for complaint. The people in the southern part of the city have come out only in small numbers. The choir of the Baptist Church is not represented as all by the lady members. In fact, the ladies have not responded freely, as the call demands. A call of this character, among the more favored races, would awaken a sense of pride and patriotic feeling that would draw the people from every hillstop and obscure lane in this city. We want two hundred voices, to complete the vocal part of this Musical Festival.

The Committee also invite, through this medium, amateur singers, church choirs and school children, in Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Vallejo, San Jose and Napa, to meet in their respective towns rehearse and take part in the Choral Jubilee. Any person competent and willing to go aboard in any of the above named localities, will please address to W. H. Blake, care of T. A. Bell, *Monitor* office, when music and poetry will be furnished. Yours

W. H. BLAKE.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Clothing, Boots, Hats, etc., at the lowest prices.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

CONSISTING OF

LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER:

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CHAS. A. STEWART. CHARLES E. STEERS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

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Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

A FRUIT FESTIVAL

AND

ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen in the basement of the Church in charge of the

A. M. E. Zion Church

ON

Thursday Evening, September 5th.

AT THE YOUNG MEN'S HALL

The Committee will spare no pains in making it a very pleasant affair.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

SACRAMENTO A. M. E. CHURCH

Grand Rally, Sept. 22d, 1872.

This is to certify that the trustees and members, in connection with their Pastor, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, have resolved to make one grand effort to pay off the entire indebtedness of two thousand dollars, which is now hanging over them, and in order to accomplish the above named object, we do hereby earnestly solicit the aid of the generous public to assist us in the accomplishment of the work so beneficial to us as a christian community, and as we believe, as on all other occasions, that we shall have the hearty co-operation of the kind friends of the Capital City of the Golden State and the Public in general, in the completion of so laudable a cause. We therefore announce to the public that we have set apart Sunday, September 22d, as a special day for the Grand Rally, at the A. M. E. Church, 7th street, Sacramento. At which time we desire the presence and assistance of the entire community. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. OFFER, Pastor

N. B.—On the succeeding Wednesday and Thursday, September 25th and 26th. There will also be a Grand Festival, to be held in the Church by the Ladies of Sacramento City, of which due notice will be given by the Committee of Arrangements.

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE-ceive Subscribers to the Capital Stock of stock of this Society. Subscriptions for Capital Stock are either in shares of $10 each, or $5 each, from the Secretary at 847 Howard street, or at 916 Broadway, between Twenty first and Twenty-second.

J. E. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The parents of children throughout the city are requested by the School Committee to see that their children are present at the opening of the Public Schools next Monday and Tuesday afternoons at 2 o'clock in the Court House, for the purpose of the management of W. H. BLAKE.

The Committee having secured the use of the ladies' room of the Baptist Church on Powell street, would respectfully invite all the colored citizens in the city, and young men and women, to meet in the above named place this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Choral Jubilee. The basis of organization is to be a Choral Jubilee. To-hand over-hands, to complete the first part of the musical festival.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. ANN MARIA MCFEE

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons on the cars, steamers, or in any part of the city, at most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

504 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above the Plaza, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEAD AND BRAID.

HAIR ARTICLES, PERMANENT ART FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES All Orders attended to promptly.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Directorial Members of this Society are held on the First Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet regularly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY—DR. JOHN WELL, the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world, can be found at No. 826 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kinds of witchcraft, runs all diseases and tells you how your lovers are doing anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and turns drunkards from it makes he will give love and luck to all who visit him. Don't forget to call and see him.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 813 Pacific street, has taken the mill away from the Old Commodity, at the Pacific Coast Trotting Park, and is now putting in appropriate engravings for Speedy and perfect use in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in his operations. The mill and machine he uses at any time he pleases.

JOHN BOLL, 813 Pacific Street.

San Francisco. No Sales Rooms.

CHARLES E. STEERS.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Haircurls,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

850 Washington St., Near Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Parisian Fashions Deutsch empfohlen

NOT ENOUGH!

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W. H. BLAKE.

LECTURE!

P. ANDERSON

Will deliver, for the first time in this city, his lecture on the subject of

"EDUCATION,"

On Next Tuesday Evening,

September 3d, in the YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL, Pacific street, near Mason. When the Lecture is concluded,

FIELDEN SMITHEA, ESQ.

Will give a short address on a subject of interest and importance to all colored citizens.

N.B.—Owing to the expense incurred in obtaining the Hall, and not having any desire to give this lecture for individual profit, and to insure only the expense of the Hall, ladies will be admitted free, and gentlemen charged 25 cents.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

Near Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office. Custom House, United States Court and Leading Places of Amusement are all conveniently to the House

THIS HOTEL

offers the greatest inducements for families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Boat and Railroad landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City at Reasonable Rates.

Each Hotel wagon has the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

GRAND RALLY

FOR

BETHEL CHURCH,

POWELL STREET

TO THE RESCUE!

DEAR FRIENDS: We are not unmindful of the fact that we shall not be successful in the aims of life unless in the midst of repeated discouragements, we are determined to "try again."

If the cause be a worthy one, and if in the furtherance of that cause our efforts have not accomplished all that is desired, we should with renewed vigor "push the battle to the gate."

Under the leadership of Elder, now Bishop Ward, you did nobly; you rallied around the standard of Bethel, and several thousands of dollars was raised in a few months. And, more recently, under the guidance of the lamented Elder J. R. V. Morgan, when financial embarrassments had well-nigh overwhelmed us, you again responded liberally, and the property was saved. But, dear friends, there still remains a debt of $1,600 on the Church. Through the assistance of Providence and your benevolence, we hope to pay the last dollar this year. Do not become discouraged, now we are so near the summit, only a few more determined steps are needed, and we will stand on the height.

We are to have a grand rally the 3d Sunday in September, God willing, to liquidate the indebtedness. Ladies have promised to help us, many more are willing. The ladies belonging to the Church and Congregation have begun to work in earnest for the House of God, as they have always done; and, we believe, dear friends, before this Conference year comes to a close, the Church of the Lord will be free. Subscription books are in the hands of responsible parties; when they approach you, remember the Giver of every good and perfect gift has bestowed whatever of health, opportunities and means we have. He justly claims humble return in supporting a good cause. Dear friends, have you realized that we are made better by doing and giving for benevolent objects—is it not coupled with a consciousness of doing right? Do we not feel an interest in what we labor for? Are not our affections and efforts connected? Then, dear friends, strive to make this our year of Jubilee, and raise their heavy burden off our and your hearts and hands. By order of Board of Trustees.

JAS. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.
JOHN HARRIS, JOSEPH MOSS.
WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

REMOVAL

—OF THE—

New Maryland Restaurant,

—FROM—

829 CLAY STREET,

—TO—

627 Merchant Street,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

The proprietors of this favorite establishment respectfully inform their patrons and the public that they will be pleased to see them at the above named place, where they are well fixed for every accommodation, and no pains will be spared in the future to merit all former efforts.

☞ Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

HARRIS & ROSS,
Proprietors.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Gunderson, an old resident of San Francisco, who left here for Australia in 1852. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Hendrick Gunderson, formerly of the New York Prison. The inquiries are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens, Easterly & Co. The finest, best, humorous and genuine. If you want to make money send One Dollar (at once) for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. HANCOCK & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the finest Book of the Age. Ad-

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Parton. Chamberlain, Secretary of the New York Prison. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens, Easterly & Co. The finest, best, humorous and genuine. If you want to make money send One Dollar (at once) for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. HANCOCK & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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SAN FRANCISCO. 8.18

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NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post-Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—531 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

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641 Sacramento Street.

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Coffins and Metallic Cases Furnished to Order

Hose Agent for Batchelor's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. 8.13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

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SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS

LEATHER,

ETC., ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. JOHNSON. N. KNAGGS. GEO. D. PLATT.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old place on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest style.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his formula of the Ladies and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert & Philadelphia Boots

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

WANTED—A situation by a competent woman; most capable of cooking; wages work in or out town to the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, August 26th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Atlantic Express Train for Fairfield, Vacaville, Marysville and Oroville.

7.30 A. M. Steamer Ben Woodworth from Howard Street Wharf, connecting with Express Train at Sacramento for Placerville.

8.00 A. M. Steamer C. D. Bradley, from Pacific Street Wharf, connecting with Express Train at Sacramento for Shasta.

2.00 P. M. Pacific Express Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Davis with Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Shasta.

2.00 P. M. Steamer Antelope from Howard Street Wharf, connecting at Dunbar with Train for Mokelumne Hill and North Pacific Railroad.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. "Sacramento Steamer—from Broadway Wharf—connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. Steamer Yosemite from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Stockton with Stage for Milton, Copperopolis and Sonora.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Howard Street, Corner of First and Brannan streets.

ALEXANDER & DOWD, Agents.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Carrying the United States Mails.

THE STEAMSHIPS OF
the North Pacific Transportation Company will leave Spear street wharf, as follows, for

SAN FRANCISCO and SAN DIEGO

Leaving San Francisco at 10 o'clock A. M.

PORTLAND

Taking a Steam—after times see special advertisement.

EUREKA and CRESCENT CITY,

On the 5th and 20th of each month, at 10 A. M.

The Steamer sailing on the 20th will extend her trip to Port Orford, Coos Bay and Puget Sound.

HOLLADAY & BRESHAM, Agents.

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The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails

OFFICE,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President
GEORGE ROBERTS, Secretary.

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

214 & 216 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces 25 cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

KEARNY STREET,

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared to cater to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences.

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Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

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LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President
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12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

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THE NEW

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FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

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A Family Record

AND

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

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Most Profitable for the Study.

☞For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Tesbament House, &c.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Chronological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and satisfactory manner, while the price is remarkably low to place it within every one's reach.

☞Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,500 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

☞Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

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Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital

$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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A. P. Rossiter	Nevada City, Nev.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
JAMES C. STORY, Secretary.
C. H. BLLOW, General Manager.
N. D. HOY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 609 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
609 Montgomery, between Clay and Kearny.

This office loans money in parcels to suit, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, merchandise and others, on approved collateral security, payable in or out of the city, weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also discounts Bills, &c.

Advances made on freehold, household and other properties, merchandise in warehouse etc. sm13

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,119 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,119 06

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. W. BONT, Secretary.

THE STATE

Investment and Insurance

COMPANY.

Fire and Marine.

A BE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON ALL RISKS.

FIRST CLASS RISKS.

Both Fire and Marine

PRINCIPAL OFFICE

No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Opposite the Bank of California.

Officers

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PETER DONAHUE,	Vice-President
CHAS. R. CUSHING,	Secretary
THOS. N. CAINEAU,	Marine Director

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933 MARKET STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

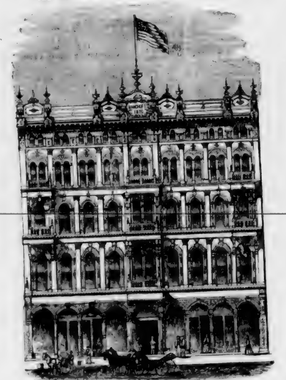
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two handsome front rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a family. Enquire of Mrs. Amboy, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. ex 8-Jan

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BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,

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Correspondence.

LOS ANGELES, Cal. Aug. 24.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Since my last letter there has been a good many changes in the politics of this section.

First, we have a splendid organization in the shape of a Grant and Wilson Club, which holds its regular meetings Saturday evenings, and has nearly two hundred names on its roll book. Under the auspices of this Club the Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, addressed the citizens of this city, and made one of the finest speeches I ever listened to. He reviewed Grant's magnificent record, from his first victory over the rebels until the last. He also showed up our old, but unfortunately lost friend Greeley, and made some telling hits.

There is also a Greeley and Brown Club here, a compound of a sprinkling of rebels, old Secesh Democrats, office hunters and sore heads. There are only two Republicans in the gang, Col. Dunkelberger and Major Toberman. It's a funny mess, I can assure you.

And that reminds me that our own Lincoln Club, as we are all one way of thinking, are going to form ourselves into a Grant and Wilson organization. And here I my remark that out of sixty colored voters in this city, not three are for Greeley.

We expect to have Senator Cole address us in a few days, as he has been requested to do so by the Grant and Wilson Club.

The Tom Scott railroad party was here on Sunday last, and was hospitably entertained by the people of this city. They left the next day for San Diego.

In my next I will endeavor to give you a brief description of our beautiful city, and of its climate and healthfulness.

There are arrangements being made to induce Gov. Booth to come down to this section and address the people on the political issues of the day.

ROBERT H. HYERS.

A Voice from the Mountains.

TAKE HEED LEST WE BE DECEIVED
GRANT IN THE FUTURE AS IN THE PAST.

EUREKA, Nev., Aug. 24th.

Editor Appeal:

We are invited to support Horace Greeley in opposition to Grant. I ask the question—is it expected that we, like Greeley, will abandon a party who has given us every political right which has long been withheld by the party that Greeley has chosen as his political friends? He is a traitor. A man that has reaped honors for services rendered in the past, and who wielded his pen against Democracy, traitors and treason, should, after years of toil, condescend now to unite in rupturing the party he helped to found, because he did not get a bid for the Presidency; believing he had strength, combined with the element clamoring for his election, to draw off a large force from the party he basely deserted, believing he will ride triumphantly into the White House. I cannot believe he will make the trip this coming 4th of November. However bright and unsullied his past record may have been. I no longer regard him as an Apostle of the party, he once honored. The election of Greeley will not tend to benefit us as citizens of this great Republic. What can we expect at the hands of men who have long been opposed to giving us our full and just rights? Every thinking man knows that there are but two parties contending for national and local power—one is our friends, and the other our foes. Colored men must beware. If the latter should get into power through the election of Greeley, what security would we have for the enforcement of our rights, or the Freedmen of the South against the bloody assaults of midnight assassins—none! Their fate in such case would be parallel to the fate of the Federal Government upon which we rely for the protection of our rights in States where they are fettered by local legislation. When the power to shield and protect us have been curtailed, our rights fall to the ground. The time is not yet for us to experiment with our liberty and rights. They are none too secure. We have had a Moses in the form of Andy Johnson. We may get another. I care not if all the Sumners, Greeleys and Pixleys in America abandon the old party, it is still my party. And the man who fought traitors to the death, drove back the surging billows of treason, slew the giant slavery, and planted the banner of freedom upon that tyrant's bloody tomb. He is my candidate still. We have tried him and he has not been found wanting. He is the friend of freedom, and the advocate of equal rights for all. Let us give the enemy no advantage in the coming contest. Present a bold and strong front; leave no unguarded place—this done, victory shall perch triumphantly on our banner in the future as in the past. Let us keep ever the precious jewel of freedom in the household of its friends. Give the old trumpet a certain sound; arouse our conscientious to duty; organize and equip them for the fight. T. D.

Proclamation.

Understanding that the telegram which was published in this paper last week, is a forgery and without authority from any committee whatever: know therefore all whom it may concern, that we, Norton I., Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree banishment from our empire of all persons concerned in said improper conduct.

NORTON I.

THE Prussian Minister of Public Education has given a decision that female teachers may, indeed, be employed in German schools, but only in such instances where male instruction is not to be obtained. Male teachers are, however, in every instance to have the preference.

What does the Nomination of Horace Greeley Mean?

It is not an unreasonable supposition to hold that the thinking and responsible men of our nation will seriously ask themselves, "What does this Greeley movement mean? Is it wise, safe, or a reform?" A minority of the Republican party, very generally supposed to be disappointed persons, who either by the people or the Administration are thrown out of office, and who, having made politics their profession, were unable to gain a livelihood in any other way, placed Horace Greeley first in nomination at Cincinnati. The call of that Convention pretended to be based upon tariff reform and civil service reform, and yet the nominee of that party is the most persistent protectionist in our land, and the leading opponent of civil service reform, as the callers of that convention under stand it.

Since that time Horace Greeley has also been nominated by the Democratic party, and avowedly upon the ground that his indorsement was essential to success, and the only remaining means to crush out the Republican party. It is self evident, conceded by the Democrats and bolting Republicans alike, that the only reason why Greeley has been selected by either party is the hope of success.

The rebels say, "If we only succeed in having our headquarters transferred to the White House and the Executive Departments, we will have a revenge our former defeats. The Yankee's heart is in his pockets, and we propose to cut a hole into them. These audacious scamps are paying off the national debt at the rate of a hundred millions of dollars per year, and we intend to put a stop to that. These hundreds of millions of dollars they owe to us. They owe them to us for our slaves which they have stolen, and our property that they have destroyed. If we cannot secure a pension for the ex-rebel soldier directly, we shall indirectly. We intend to sell them our old house-and tumble-down stables and wire fencings and under-brush, which by courtesy we shall call timber, at rates so enormous that hereafter we shall be able to live in palaces and in affluence. The Yankee North is rich; its riches are inexhaustible, and we intend to make the money fly; and since they would not let us go in peace, and have fastened us to the Union with bayonets, we intend to make them pay dearly for the whistle. As far as the weak old man in the White House is concerned, he must either do our bidding, or we shall worry him to death. If we cannot frighten him, we can kill him, and then we shall have B. Gratz Brown, a true Southerner born, one of us, and who will zealously take part in all our schemes. As to the Cincinnati mob alone we shall pension some of the leaders with offices; others we will take into partnership, and those who are fools enough to be sincere in the reform we shall laugh to scorn and kick out into the cold. Did not the Greeley combination, after capturing the Cincinnati Convention, laugh at the minority and compel acquiescence, and in the same manner we shall manage those deluded fools after we are once in power. A hundred millions of dollars of public money judiciously expended in advertising patronage and the purchase of men, though they call themselves Republicans, will be more powerful and irresistible than any grumbling of unorganized taxpayers. Besides we have the machinery hereafter to manufacture as many voters as we please, and if the Yankees shall ever get us out of power it will be because we cannot count. New York city may always be relied upon to secure that State, New Orleans for Louisiana, and very soon the same system under Federal auspicies can be inaugurated in all large centers, so that voters may be counted in superabundance. It is true some time or other the thieves may fall out among themselves, as it was the case in Tammany, but what of that? 'After us the deluge.' Eight years of power, or even four years, will make us all rich, and then a new dodge of reform or something else will answer for the future election."

Let no man say this picture is overdrawn. It is the argument we hear used in our bar-rooms, and which finds expression more or less covertly everywhere, and it constitutes the inducement which unites a heterogeneous mass for the overthrow of the Grant administration, which they hate as the exponent of Northern sentiment and Northern morality. The personal and official integrity of Secretary Boutwell is the wall that cannot be scaled, the fortress that cannot be captured by strategy, and therefore must be overthrown by a change of rulers. It is a duty that we owe to our country and ourselves that this issue shall be presented in its true colors, so that no reading man can have the excuse of not being aware of the great responsibility which is involved in the present campaign.

Masonic.

We have received the printed proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, for the State of Alabama of 1872. This Grand Lodge, which is composed of colored masons, held its second annual communication in their Masonic Hall, Mobile, Alabama, commencing Friday, June 21st, and closed its session June 24th. After the opening on the first day, the Grand Master delivered the following address.

Brethren of the Fraternity:—Our Masonic Year has been one overshadowed with sorrow, but let us bow in humble submission to the decree of Him who is Ruler of all things and the giver of every good and perfect gift, for having spared us to meet in the capacity of Grand Lodge while many of our dear and beloved associates have passed away to that undiscovered country, from whose bourne no traveler will return.

Let us raise our voices to heaven and return thanks to God of all nature for the privilege that we this day enjoy. May the loss of our dear friends impress each one of us with the importance of a preparation for entrance into that Grand Lodge where, at last, all faithful Masons shall meet, to no more use the Plumb, Square or Level.

May the proceedings of this M. W. Grand Lodge be conducted in peace and harmony, manifesting who can best work and best agree; proving our actions by the Square of virtue.

Let equity to all men be our chief aim. Let us remember that the second great commandment is to love our neighbors as ourselves. Let the interest and prosperity of one be the interest and prosperity of all without regard to race, or color or condition.

We are all common brethren, and dust to hail each other sooner or later.

I regret to announce that a very important breach of masonic law has been committed by the Saint John's Lodge, No. 2—that of making Masons over a protest, thereby encroaching on the landmarks.

This breach of discipline requires the attention of the Grand Lodge and the fraternity at large. I therefore most respectfully advise that the body take the matter under consideration; that respect for our landmarks may be inculcated by the censure of punishment of any who have or may encroach upon them.

It is essential to the integrity of our institution that the principles upon which institutions are founded should be rigidly maintained.

With one exception, I have, during the recess of this M. W. Grand Lodge, visited all of the Lodges in this jurisdiction. Circumstances over which I had no control prevented me from making a personal inspection of Relief Lodge No. 4, at Montgomery. I have, however, been in constant communication with the W. M. and am pleased to say that the Lodge is in a prosperous condition.

I respectfully announce that during the recess of the Grand Lodge I have granted dispensations to the following Lodges, viz: Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, St. John's No. 2, and Relief Lodge, No. 4.

By the untimely death of our late Grand Master, it has devolved upon me to discharge the duties of that office. In what manner I have discharged those duties it does not become me to say, further than that I have labored with zeal. I have studied to promote the interest of the fraternity and to devise means for the better government of subordinate Lodges. During the masonic year I have been in constant communication with the Grand Lodges of the following States, viz: California, Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois (compact), District of Columbia and Pennsylvania. I have been in constant communication with our Mother Grand Lodge of Ohio, the proceedings of which I commend to your careful perusal. I have received a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The Lodges in the State seems to be in a prosperous condition. Nine Lodges recognize the authority of that M. W. Grand Master. I have been in communication with the Grand Lodge of Ireland. In that jurisdiction all are welcome without distinction of race or color. In this State there exist two Grand Lodges—one colored, the other white. For this condition of affairs we are not responsible. That the principles of masonry are as much for the sable sons of Africa as for the white man, needs no argument. We say this from the fact that the good book says that God created of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth.

It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you, the members of this M. W. Grand Lodge, that God in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst, our M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Emile Henry, and R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. Frank Vaughan, and other Brethren.

Let their removal admonish us

That art is long and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

We say this from the fact that the good book says that God created of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth.

It is my sorrowful duty to announce to you, the members of this M. W. Grand Lodge, that God in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst, our M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Emile Henry, and R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. Frank Vaughan, and other Brethren.

Let their removal admonish us

That we can live and act in time,
Lest eternity surprise us
Like a thief at midnight's prime.

Let us so live that when we are received into that Grand Lodge above, the eternal house of fathers and Mason, we may receive from the great Grand Master the plaudit, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Brethren, for your kind regards accept my sincere thanks, and believe me, fraternally yours.

P. D. TAYLOR, *Grand Master.*

The proceedings throughout exhibit a flourishing condition. The Right Worshipful Franklin D. Tyler was elected Grand Master. W. H. Vaughan, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary.

SLAVERY IN THE ORIENT.

—Turkey, Egypt, Arabia and Persia annually receive upwards of seventy thousand slaves from central and northern Africa, and in catching these men, it is estimated that from three to five hundred thousand men are destroyed. It transpires that the British Government is responsible for the immense slave trade in the Orient. In 1843 the English conceded to the ruler of Zinzibar the right to traffic in negroes, and has since that time protected the barbarian Prince in the business that is enriching him and his subjects. We do not expect that our Government will go into the valley of the Nile to help extinguish African slavery, or demand that Great Britain shall abrogate the treaty referred to, but if we followed the English policy as announced in reference to American affairs, we would be justified in doing so. Modern English policy is noted for its inconsistency, it noted for anything at all.

"The word 'impossible' is the mother-tongue of little souls," said Lord Brougham.

A DUMB man recently went to law with a deaf man. The latter, of course was the deaf-endent.

A Colored Millionaire.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Aug. 15, '72.

To the Citizen:

Cape May, one of the oldest watering places in America, nevertheless the numerous competitions, was the scene of musical gayety and festivity this season. Seabathing, fine beach drives, and boating under the breezes and over the various conveniences incident to the season and place, make this place probably the happiest spot for those seeking recreation and health, during the summer, upon the Atlantic cost. Many of the most wealthy and fashionable colored citizen of the East spend the heated term here. Among the most notable of these is Stephen Smith, of Philadelphia.

He occupies a very handsome cottage, built to his own taste, and under his immediate supervision. Mrs. Vidal and her daughter are stopping with him. He is a millionaire, probably the only colored one on the beach. His history is as interesting as Stephen Girard's, if not more so. Many years ago, when the lumber regions of Pennsylvania monopolized much of the wealth and business energy of the State and the broad Susquehanna, during the spring and autumn freshets, floated millions of lumber to the East, he took the tide at its flood, and was led to fortune. Not, however, until his business energies had made his employer rich. Any one who passes upon the Central Pennsylvania Railroad by Columbia, can still see the sign of "Smith & Whipper, Lumber Dealers," above the door of an old office, which, in its present dilapidated state, standing upon the banks of the river, represents the condition to which the lumber interests of the State had fallen.

He has grown quite old, and is severely plain in manners, attire and breeding—the only costly article about him observable is a pair of golden spectacles, which he keeps beautifully burnished. He rests occasionally upon his cane, as he strolls along the beach, and is decidedly the most approachable and unaristocratic, as well as wealthiest, colored man here. He recently presented an "Old Folks' Home" to the colored people of Philadelphia, worth $35,000, and promises to leave a bequest of several hundred thousand dollars for a colored orphan asylum.

Last Friday night, in the stilly hours, "Music arose with a voluptuous swell," at the wand of the professor of the Banneker House, and, I must say, some of the most handsome of the beauties of our Eastern coast,

"Whose forms were so fair,
That like the air,
They were less of earth than heaven,"

danced with such tender touches of grace

"That even the bare bell might raise its head,
Elastic from their airy tread."

The Excelsior Band, of Philadelphia, furnished music for the occasion. Philadelphia was represented by Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dorsey and daughter, J. F. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. White, Wm. Teagle, Major Teagle, Wm. Aiger, Mrs. L. Small, Misses V. Brull, E. Maxwell, and Mr. Jas. Miller. Washington, by H. D. Waggoner. Wilmington, by L. L. Butler, of Georgetown. New York and Boston put in a share of beauty also, and until the peep of day we went round and round upon the waxen floor in the garish lights and giddy mazes of the most brilliant dances of the season.—*Colored Citizen, August 17th.*

THE old elm tree, under which Washington took command of the armies of the United States, is still standing in Cambridge, Mass., with an iron railing around its ancient trunk and a granite monument beneath its branches; but it is beginning to show the effects of old age. Last week one of its largest bran

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 7, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Outlook.

All of the political parties, including that which met at Louisville during the present week, are active in preparing to make a desperate effort for the supremacy, by the election of their respective national nominees. The Regular Republican, the Democratic-Liberal-Republican, and the Straightout Democratic candidates are now in the field. The latter party is now in the attitude and alliance as to their principles, as were the Old School Abolitionists and Free Soilers, who coalesced and united on James G. Birney as a Presidential candidate and effectually defeated Henry Clay for the Presidency. Intelligent minorities many times outmaneuvre ignorant multitudes or majorities.

In the case of the early abolitionists, they persistently contended that the multitude were wrong and combatted it on principle. So the Democrats which sent delegates to assemble in National Convention at Louisville, contended that the multitude of their party were also wrong in endorsing such a Republican as Horace Greeley for the Presidency. The dissatisfaction manifested in the resolutions and speeches in the Louisville Convention demonstrates clearly, that the straight-out Democrats will do their utmost in every State to defeat Greeley. It is fully evident that the nonentity candidate, Charles O'Conner, will get a considerable number of votes, there are also others of that party who, if they do vote at all, without factiously voting for O'Conner, will vote for Grant in preference of Greeley. The Grant stock has taking a great rise since the Louisville Clnvention adjourned.

Educational.

On Tuesday evening last, as per previous announcement, the lecture on the subject of "Education," and an address by Fielding Smithen, were given to an attentive and highly appreciative audience. At the close, a motion was offered by Mr. Wm. H. Blake and seconded by Mr. Wm. Ector, that a vote of thanks be extended the speakers, and that they be invited to repeat the lecture and address at their earliest convenience. The motion was adopted.

THE COLORED CITIZENS.—This is the title of a new paper recently started in Washington City, by a company of colored men. They published a paper in Cincinnati, Ohio, some two or more years ago, and have now removed to the National Capital, where they will have a wider field for their labors.

The Citizen is an excellent paper we accept as a welcome exchange, and wish it success.

THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.—The California Chemical Paint Company manufactures paint more durible and elastic than the best of other paints. Located corner of 4th and Townsend streets. Jesse Hoyle and M. C. Jewell, are the agents, see advertisement in another column.

The Livingston Institute.

ANSWER TO FIELDING SMITHEA'S INQUIRIES RELATIVE TO THE INSTITUTE BY ITS TREASURER.

In a preceding issue of the PACIFIC APPEAL it will be remembered that Mr. Fielding Smithea in a communication raised an enquiry relative to the condition of the funds subscribed some ten years ago by a large number of stock or shareholders of the then proposed Educational Institute, as also made special allusion to one of the principal founders, who is also one of the Trustees. The Treasurer makes a satisfactory statement, as follows:

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Sir—About ten years ago some of the colored people and their white friends in this city conceived the idea of establishing a school of a higher grade for colored children of this State. Rev. J. W. Beyer labored for several months industriously, receiving only enough to pay his traveling expenses, and this was partly made up by contributions where he preached on the Sabbath.

He succeeded in collecting about sixteen hundred dollars, which was paid into my hands as Treasurer, and deposited in the Savings Bank in this city.

About this time Mr. Bryer was obliged to relinquish the work, which he had prosecuted with so much energy gratuitously for several months, and give his attention to the support of his family. From that time not a dollar has been paid, into the hands of the Treasurer by way of subscription.

Soon after this Mr. H. M. Collins conceived the idea of investing this money in real estate, and having found a lot he thought to be cheap, we purchased it. Some years after, being offered a handsome advance on the investment, we sold it.

Mr. Collins then found another piece of property which we purchased, paying nearly all the money for the same, which we had on hand.

Soon there came a demand for grading streets, that we did not expect, which, with State and county taxes, made it necessary to realize from some source. In November, 1867, we sold the property, and deposited the proceeds in the San Francisco Savings Union, drawing interest at the rate of about seven hundred and fifty dollars per year.

The amount in bank, August 1st, 1872, was eight thousand two hundred and sixty dollars and thirty-six cents. If any one can do better with sixteen hundred dollars in ten years let them try it.

What shall be done with the money?

Some persons wanted the Trustees to divert it from the legitimate purpose for which it was subscribed to the aid of schools already established, as it was pledged we had not enough to carry out the original design. But this the Trustees cannot do, because one of the conditions of the subscription was, that the sum of ten thousand dollars must be secured before appropriating it to school purposes. If the friends of the enterprise will make up the requisite amount the Trustees will take immediate action in the matter.

Now let us enquire who are the persons who seem to be the most concerned: they are not the largest contributors, but the smallest, and such men as your correspondent Fielden Smithea, whose name does not appear in the subscription list for one dollar, who meanly and ridiculously goes out of the way to attack a man's private character.

Henry M. Collins has taken a deeper interest in, and done more for the cause than any living man, except Mr. Bryer, and to him belongs the credit in a great measure of the financial success of the enterprise.

The question, how the funds shall be expended when the amount of $10,000 has been secured, is to be settled by the subscribers, and not by outsiders, like your correspondent Smithea. Some think that $10,000 is enough to make a safe and respectable beginning, but this should all be discussed at the proper time.

Yours truly,

TREASURER OF THE LIVINGSTON INSTITUTE.

ZION CHURCH FESTIVAL.—A fine entertainment was given on Thursday evening in the Young Men's U. B. S. Hall, Pacific, near Mason, for the benefit of Rev. James Lodge, pastor, Zion church, Stockton street. It was a financial success.

Rev. J. H. Hubbard's Lecture.

Rev. J. H. Hubbard is to lecture in the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on Wednesday evening next, on the subject of National Greatness. In addition to the lecture, other attractions have been added to make it an interesting entertainment. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Church.

Correction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 5th.

Editor Appeal:

In my last article, the sentence "Their minds are warped and poisoned by depraved influences, which unfit them for future usefulness as exemplary members of society, and they turn as naturally into courses of crime as the needle to the pole"—not polar—was marked as a quotation, which fact your compositor overlooked.

FIELDEN SMITHEA.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—G. P. Rowell & Co., New York; Peter Anderson, Jr., New York; T. Dexter, Eureka, Neva.; Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, New York; J. S. Hutton, Napa; Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Sacramento City.

Letters to care of this office—Mrs. Mary R. Williams; Nelson Cook.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. H. Burns, Chicago; Mrs. Robert Cowes, New York; Mr. T. H. Watson, New York.

ARRIVALS.—J. C. Mortimer, Phil; Rev. P. W. Casey, San Jose.

The Restaurants and Colored Patrons.

In the Police Court yesterday Judge Snell decided the first case that has yet come up for trial under the recent act of the Territorial Legislature requiring saloon and restaurant keepers to make no distinctions on account of color or nativity in the sale of liquors. The case was that of William A. Foote, charging Sebastian Aman, a restaurant keeper, with refusing to entertain him at the bar, and produced evidence to show that he had called there for liquor on the 14th instant, and had been refused on the ground that the applicant was a colored man, and that to sell to colored men would be ruinous to the business. The witness had frequently procured liquor there before, but that his call for drinks on the day mentioned was the first time he had ever been refused.

The brother of the proprietor testified that he had called for three drinks of whisky on another occasion and had been refused, Aman giving as a reason that selling liquor to colored people was injurious to his business.

William Conroy, bartender for Mr. Aman, testified that none of the witnesses for the prosecution had asked him for drinks, and that if they had been refused it was by the waiter, who sometimes acted as barkeeper.

Mr. Norris, counsel for the accused, claimed a dismissal of the case, on the ground that it was an injury to the human family to compel the selling of liquor, and that the plea of the prosecution that such refusal had been made for the alleged reason was not true.

Mr. Cook, for the prosecution, said there was no trouble about the testimony; it was conclusive, and proved the result had been made, and that it was because the applicants were colored men. There could be no clearer case, and he would like to see more than one hundred dollars fine for such cases. He closed with the appeal, "Come, let us clasp hands over this barroom business."

The Court said the man at the bar must be taken to represent the bar-keeper; that the bar-keeper's license granted for a wine and beneficial purpose, and in support of it he fined Aman $100, and ordered the forfeiture of his license.

Mr. Norris noted the appeal, and fixed the bonds at $300.—*Washington Chronicle, Aug. 28th.*

DOCK GRUMBLE.—He is a fool who grumbles at every little mischance. Put the best foot forward, is an old and good maxim. Don't run about and tell acquaintances that you have been unfortunate; people don't like to have unfortunate persons for acquaintances.

"When we come to die next November," said an honest delegate in the Wisconsin Democratic Convention, "we shall wish we had not abandoned the path of virtue."

Lecture upon Education.

An instructive and interesting lecture was delivered by Peter Anderson, editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, to a large audience of his colored fellow-citizens, at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, last night.

The speaker commenced by saying that the subject of education was commanding the attention of all classes, and in view of the progress now being made in science and art by those who had opposed the colored race as a people, it had become an absolute necessity for them to look squarely at their own situation from an educational point of view. While measures were being effected for placing the colored children in the public schools, it became a duty incumpent upon the youth to apply their minds to self culture and prepare for the change in the face of the coming change in their social condition. The same books that were used as text-books in colleges could be obtained outside, and the colored men should avail themselves of the contents of the volumes, and obtain thus a thorough knowledge of every science extant. They should make application to the business colleges, as others did who had been deprived of an early education. The colored men were now invested with citizenship, and would in time be compelled to take upon themselves all the duties of citizens, and to accomplish this end they must avail themselves of every advantage open to them. The speaker compared the progress being made by the Freedmen of the South with that being made by the colored men of the North declaring that unless the latter named availed themselves of the chance for education now within their grasp, the men in the Southern States would outstrip them, both in business qualifications and in educational attainments. It was the duty of all to assist in every possible their efforts to educate their children. He said that they need not be impatient, as the time would surely come when their children would enjoy the same advantages as did those now attending the public schools; and he would explain that the matter of color would be before the Supreme Court, and would be decided in October when, if a favorable view should be taken of the matter by the Judges of that Court, a mandamus would be issued calling upon the proper authorities to show cause why the colored children should not be admitted to the public schools.

Fielden Smithea followed Mr. Anderson upon the same subject, interspersing his address with anecdotes and pleasing passages, commanding the attention of an interested audience for half an hour, after which they adjourned.—*Bulletin, Sept. 4th.*

NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT.—Joseph S. Ross is now the sole proprietor of the New Maryland Restaurant, 627 Merchant street, formerly Harris & Ross. Meals served in superb style, with all the delicacies of the season.

Births.

HYERS.—In Los Angeles, on August 27th, 1872, the wife of M. Robert H. Hyers, a son.

Death.

HAWKINS.—Died in Napa City, August 29th, 1872, George W. Hawkins, aged 65 years.

DOLLY VARDEN SOIREE!

A Dolly Varden Soiree for the benefit of the Library Fund will be given in the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific-st.

On Wednesday Eve'g, Sept. 18.

The Committee on Arrangements, who are in charge of the Library Fund, solicit the co-operation of the ladies generally, feeling that their presence will add much to the success of the entertainment. All persons incompatible with the character of such an entertainment will be excluded.

P. A. Hall, Wm. N. Sanderson,
C. Donelson, John Donley,
A. Ferguson, J. E. Brown,
James Harris, James Harris,
R. A. Hall, M. A. Phipps,
J. Livingston, E. A. Clark,
Henry S. Morris, Israel Wilson,
J. C. Francis, R. H. Small,
J. T. Callebar, J. H. Cason,
R. Cogel, R. F. Baptiste,
A. Trouhedl, James A. Ferguson,
J. E. Grass, David E. Dunn,
James Stewart.

Floor Committee:
J. Ingalsy, C. Livingston.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, LARON JANE (OR LORAINE) ELLIS, both WEST DANIELS, WEST and by family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Stafford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of any of these named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 19 Virginia street, San Francisco.

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.

ELASTIC. ECONOMICAL. DURABLE. BEAUTIFUL.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.

Purest White, any Shade or Color.

It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable than the best of any Paint Used.

It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.

These Paints are prepared for immediate application requiring no mixing, and sold only by the gallon.

For further information send for pamphlet, card and price list, or apply to the Manufactory and Office, corner of Second and Townsend Sts., San Francisco.

JESSE HEALY, Agent.
M. C. JEWELL.

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, Pacific-st., between Mason and Taylor, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, SEPT. 7th. The business of importance will be transacted. All members are requested to be present. By order of the President.

J. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.

$5 TO $20

Per day made by any one with Stencil and Key Check Outfit. Circulars free. Address, S. M. SPENCER, Brattleboro, Vt.

SACRAMENTO A. M. E. CHURCH

Grand Rally, Sept. 22d, 1872.

This is to certify that the trustees and members, in connection with their Pastor, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, have resolved to make one grand effort to pay off the entire indebtedness of two thousand dollars, which is now hanging over them, and in order to accomplish the above named object, we do hereby earnestly solicit the aid of the generous public to assist us in the accomplishment of the work so beneficial to us as a christian community, and as we believe, also to all other occasions, that we shall have the hearty co-operation of the kind friends of the Capital City of the Golden State and the Public in general, in the completion of so laudable a cause. We therefore announce to the public that we have set apart Sunday, September 22d as a special day, and Saturday, the 21st as a Grand Rally, at the A. M. E. Church, 7th street, Sacramento. At which time we desire the presence and assistance of the entire community. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. OFFER, Pastor

W. H. BUSH, Secretary.

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Society. All applications for shares must be made in form and can be had from the Secretary at 817 Stockton street, or at the Library Room, Charter Twenty-five ($25) Dollars.

J. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The parents of children throughout the city are requested by the School Committee and Superintendent to take part in the Grand Jubilee. The Reformation is to take place on the 22d inst., and the children will be divided into the Society of United Friends, under the supervision of Mr. H. H. MAY.

The school opens this morning, around the site of the lecture room of the Baptist Church on Powell street, and will resume their duties at the church classes in the city and young men and women, to meet in the Society on next Saturday morning to meet on the choruses for the Children's Choral Jubilee. Two hours each more persons are requested to report at the grand rendezvous, to complete the first part of the morning festival.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons on the cars or steamers. Private rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

DEALER IN

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above the 'ost, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SUITS AND BITAIS.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PUFFS CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

ELDER CREEK, TEHAMA CO.

NOTICE.

The Rev. J. B. Handy, with the aid of his brethren, will hold a camp meeting at the above named place on August 30th. I have the promise of some of my brother ministers that they will be with me in the work of the Lord, and I do sincerely hope that every working man and woman will join us in the work. The fares from all parts will only be half of the usual rates.

Rev. J. B. HANDY,
Elder of the Marysville Circuit

A GRAND RALLY

LECTURE

Delivered by

REV. J. H. HUBBARD,

On Wednesday Evening, September 11

To assist in paying the indebtedness on said Church.

Subject—"NATIONAL GREATNESS."

Admission, 25 CENTS.

TICKETS..... 25 CENTS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

Somerset Social Club

Take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public in general that they will give a

SOIREE

AT THE UNION HALL, ON

Monday Evening, September 2, 1872

Tickets..... $1.
Single Tickets..... 50 Cts.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.

Upstairs, SAN FRANCISCO

J. LAIDLAW

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

All Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing done neatly.

NOT ENOUGH!

The elements of the CHORAL SOCIABLE, held Wednesday evening at the Baptist church, Powell street between 16th and Mason streets, were not sufficiently harmonious to make a success. The Manager must have known that the committee were to assist him in every way, and that the entire band were to be called upon to furnish music. That committee have assisted on some of the choral parties to the Cliff House, and have been present at many of the Musical Festivals.

The committee invite through the newspapers, musicians, amateurs, and others, to attend the next choral party, which will be held at Woodward's Gardens, on Sunday, September 15th, 1872. Tickets, $1 each. Refreshments will be provided. Music will be furnished by the Committee of Arrangements.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6TH AND 7TH.

SACRAMENTO

J. POLITZ

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his extensive stock of

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LACES, SHEETING,
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
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CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

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JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES C. STEWART.

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Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.

SACRAMENTO

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offence, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar national enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and artful acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down. The National credit established upon the most extraordinary burdens, and new loans negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Immigration, foreign affairs has been conducted fully and honorably commanded, and the honor and power of the nation kept on high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and vigilantly maintained throughout the United States by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to the true spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause for such disability.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted in Europe as well as America, it is the duty of the Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It disapproves of a resort to constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to secure American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation or public debt as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and the marked decrease of the load of interest, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America, for their noble services during the war. We favor such legislation as will secure to them equal rights before the law.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the late rebellion, and pursuant to the spirit of peace and universal freedom inaugurated by the act, we hope for the speedy removal of the disabilities and proscriptions which still remain against a portion of our fellow-citizens.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, the creator of wealth, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the natural profits of these two great servants of civilization.

We hold that Congress and the President have fulfilled its duty in respect to the measures they have taken for the suppression of lawless violence by combinations of armed men in certain lately rebellious regions and for the protection of the colored race, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation, and to be clothed with the authority of service or cause for such discharge.

Twelfth.—Recognizing that the material interests of the country are best promoted by the amplest freedom of exchange between the States, we favor a system of revenue laws which shall abolish the evils of the present method of collecting the revenue, and we favor the policy of submitting the whole matter to a commission of practical men, who shall report to Congress a plan for the reform of the present system.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Spacious House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Places of Amusement are all a continuation of the Street.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—all rooms communicate privately.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at Cars, Depot and Steamboat Landing for every passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

GRAND RALLY

FOR

BETHEL CHURCH,

POWELL STREET

TO THE RESCUE!

DEAR FRIENDS: We are not unmindful of the fact that we shall not be successful in the aims of life unless in the midst of repeated discouragements we are determined to "try again."

If the cause be a worthy one, and if in the furtherance of that cause our efforts have not accomplished all that is desired, we should with renewed vigor "push the battle to the gates." Under the leadership of Elder, now Bishop Ward, you did nobly, and rallied around the standard of Bethel and several thousands of dollars was raised in a few months. Amid, many, promising under the guidance of the lamented Elder J. R. V. Morgan, when financial embarrassments had well-nigh overwhelmed us, you again rallied bravely and the property was saved. But, dear friends, there still remains a debt of $1,000 on the Church. Through the assistance of God we hope to pay the last dollar this year. Do not become discouraged, now we are so near the summit, only a few more widespread steps are needed, and we will stand on the height.

I want to have a grand rally the 3d Sunday in September, God willing, to liquidate the indebtedness. Many have promised to help us, many more are willing. The ladies, bless them, a irresistible organization in certain lately rebellious regions and for the protection of the colored race, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation, to be clothed with the authority of service or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted in Europe as well as America, it is the duty of the Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING FOR THE Month of September will be held at the Hall, corner of Pacific and Mason streets, on Saturday Evening, September 7th, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the President.

J. H. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY—DR. JOHN

WELL, the most wonderful fortune teller and astrologer of the age, is now permanently located at 1016 Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, where he can be consulted privately. He tells you the exact day you were born, and what month, and what year, and every minute, and what you are doing at this moment. Don't forget to call and see him.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED JOHN DOLL, of 3d Pacific street, has taken the sole agency from the Colt manufactory, and is now prepared to sell the most perfect revolver ever manufactured. Every revolver warranted to be the best ever made. Every one is invited to call and examine the pistol. The cost and no fancy prices. Don't forget the place, 3d Pacific street.

JOHN DOLL, 83 Pacific Street,
Sole Pacific Agent.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Haircourt,

AT THE OLD NATIONAL STAND,

850 Washington St., Near Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Agent for Pacific Coast for Madame Demorest's Fashion Sheets.

REMOVAL

OF THE

New Maryland Restaurant,

TO

820 CLAY STREET.

—TO—

627 Merchant Street,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

The proprietress of this favorite established meal-restaurant begs to announce to her numerous friends and the public that she will be pleased to see them at her new place, where she will be found better prepared than ever to serve her patrons with the best meals that can be procured in the market. Every effort will be spared in the future to merit a continuance of their favors.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

HARRIS & ROSS,
Proprietors.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Isaac Daniels, who was in the city of Richmond, Va., and Washington City, D. C., as a member of the 5th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, during the war. Any information will receive a liberal reward, address A. L. Hill, Oakland, Cal.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. Address, WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO., San Francisco, Cal.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms of both parties, Administration, The Record of Horace Greeley, Democratic Conventions, Grant's record in the war, Democratic Conventions, Grant's record in the war, The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work, and are the finest ever published. The finest, both binding and prices. If you want to make money call or send for terms. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to, and charges moderate.

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Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

Iron and Wood Cases Fluid Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets always on hand. au31

Sole Agent for Bowman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES

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REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fit and the latest styles of the latest styles. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Customer Work, and Ladies' Cutting Department, have received with favor from the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONHABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benbert's Philadelphia Boots. au13-tf

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Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

WANTED—A situation by a competent nurse with both capable of cooking or house work. Satisfactory references in the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, August 26th, 1872,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Sacramento Passenger Train via Benicia, Marysville and Oroville.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. Livermore Local Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore.

2.00 P. M. Sacramento Passenger (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

2.00 P. M. Steamer Antelope (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Benicia with Train for Marysville and North Pacific Railroad.

3.00 P. M. Mail Train Passenger Train via Oakland Pier.

4.00 P. M. Steamer Sacramento (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. Steamer Train for Lathrop, Stockton, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles (Stockton Ave. Pier).

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, through to Ogden.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 and 12.00 midnight.

Leave Oakland, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.45, 5.00, 6.15, 7.30 and 11.30 p. m.

Leave ALAMEDA, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05 and 11.05 a. m., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05 and 10.05 p. m.

Leave BERKELEY 7.45, 9.35, 11.20 a. m., 1.20, 3.40 and 5.20 p. m.

Leave HAYWARD, 6.45, 7.00 and 10.45 a. m., and 2.00 p. m.

Leave HUNTER'S 7.40, 9.30 and 11.20 a. m., 1.20, 3.40 and 5.20 p. m.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

T. H. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p. m.

Leave Alameda, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 a. m., 2.00, 3.30, 5.00 and 10.45 p. m., and

Leave BERKELEY 7.45, 9.35, 11.20 a. m., 1.20, 3.40 and 5.20 p. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 1st, 1872.

Trains North.	San Jose Mail.	San Jose Express.	San Jose Way Train.
Leaves	8.15 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
Arrives at Gilroy	11.45 A. M.	4.15 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Arrives at Tres Pinos	12.50 P. M.		
Arrives at Soledad	1.30 P. M.		
Arrives at Salinas	2.00 P. M.		
Arrives at Monterey	4.30 P. M.		

Trains South.	San Jose Mail.	San Jose Express.	San Jose Way Train Daily.
Leaves	12.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	8.00 A. M.
Arrives at Gilroy	1.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	10.30 A. M.
Arrives at Tres Pinos	2.05 P. M.		
Arrives at Soledad	3.00 P. M.		
Arrives at Salinas	3.30 P. M.		
Arrives at Monterey	6.30 P. M.		

Leave San Jose Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7.30 A. M. for Almaden.

Leave Almaden Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.30 P. M.

Leave Soledad Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12.30 P. M. for Mission San Antonio.

Leave Soledad Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. for Mission San Miguel.

Leave Soledad Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. for Mission San Miguel.

Leave Soledad Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. for Mission San Miguel.

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Leave Soledad Tuesdays,

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A Family Record

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

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Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

☞Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

☞Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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OF CALIFORNIA.
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Capital, - - $750,000
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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 606 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Dupont.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
Corner of Kearny and Sacramento streets,
Entrance, Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, farmers and business men, merchants, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed notes, payable on demand, at reasonable rates of interest (from 1 to 3 per cent per month), to be determined daily.

Advances made on freehold, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc., and all business appertaining to a Loan and Discount Office transacted with promptness and secrecy.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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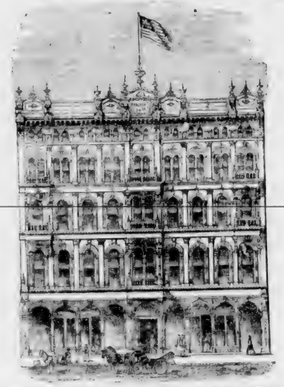
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521 MARKET STREET,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
... and ... in the most fashionable styles of
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and initials, in the most ... manner, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations executed, and delivered, both in the city and country.
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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 7, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Maine Election—Political Outlook.

On Monday last Maine spoke in tones not to be mis-understood, as to her attitude, both in the State and for the Presidential election. She has "outdid" North Carolina, West Virginia and Vermont in increased majorities. Maine has set Connecticut the ouly one of her sister States with Democratic pro clivities to weeping at her bold and emphatic course. The Jewel and Hawley see-saw, which has been going on so long in the latter State is soon to be broken up for to make room for Grant and for Greeley in the Nutmeg State, of which Grant must win, as every indication so far by State elections has proven. Five States are also to have their fall elections in October, namely: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana. The present indications are, that they will present the same index in October for the Presidential election in November as has the States which have voted in August and September.

The political outlook in the South is somewhat brightening. The Ku Klux Klans have apparently thrown away their masks of late and gone into politics; in South Carolina, particularly, they are getting as loving as possible to the colored citizens. There are two tickets in the field for state offices, both of which has Grant at the head. Each ticket also contains a colored Lieut. Governor, besides a part of the candidates for other state offices and for Congress. The same may be said of Louisiana. The whites who are partisans in each of their States, are working zealously for the success of their respective State tickets, as well as the National tickets.

Yearly Subscriptions, Etc.

Persons in any part of California, the Pacific States or any of the Eastern States, wishing to subscribe to the PACIFIC APPEAL, by sending a five dollar "greenback" enclosed with their Post Office address, we will mail it regularly to them for one year. Two dollars and fifty cents for six months, or One dollar and twenty-five cents for three months.

The APPEAL has long ago attained the preeminence of being one of the very best newspapers published in any of the States, by colored men. Being established in 1862, it has always been regarded in the Eastern States as the most reliable Index of the movements and doings of the colored citizens, both religiously and politically, on the Pacific Coast. Containing general news on every subject, it has proved a most valuable and cheap advertising medium. We solicit subscription and advertisements from every locality. All orders will be attended to with promptness and dispatch. Direct your orders—PACIFIC APPEAL, office, 511 Sansome St. San Francisco, Cal.

Trustees of the Livingstone Institute.

The very comprehensive report of the present condition of the Livingstone Institute, as set forth in the APPEAL of last week, was by Mr. Nathaniel Gray, Treasurer.

The following are the Trustees, as appears on the books—six white and six colored. Those in *Italics* are colored; those in Roman letters are white:

Rev. J. H. Brier
R. T. Hunter,
Elihu Johnson, Esq.,
Rev. Thos. Starr King, deceased.
Rev. J. B. Sanderson,
Rev. M. C. Briggs,
Rev. S. D. Simonds,
Peter Anderson,
John A. Barber.
Hon. M. Collins.
Rev. J. J. Moore, Secretary.
Nathaniel Gray, *Treasurer.*

The organization was effected in 1862, ten years ago. Rev. J. W. Brier was appointed agent at the time, with a small salary, and canvassed the City and State in the interest of the above named Institute, selling shares at ten dollars each, which produced the basis of capital of sixteen hundred dollars, with which the Trustees commenced their operations. Every shareholder has the same right now as then to have a say, and to vote upon any subject or proposition which may be brought forward for consideration at any general meeting of the Institute.

Our Bishops.

It will be seen by our Eastern news, that Bishop Ward and Moore formerly of this city, are very active and doing good service, both religiously and politically, in the Eastern States. The former writes that he is fatigued with heat in his labors in the South; the latter addressed a convention, August 20th, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The Trial of Mrs. Fair.

This case came up on Monday, Sept. 9th, on a new trial, and has continued to the present time in the endeavor to get a qualified jury. Up-to yesterday only nine had been empannelled. The case excites considerable interest. It is believed that it is the object of Mrs. Fair's friends to endeavor to get a verdict, if any, of murder in the second degree, or manslaughter, which would evade the death sentence of murder in the first degree, as was found on the former trial. The sentiment of the community is apparently about equally divided for and against her as to the death penalty.

The National Monitor.

We have received among our exchanges this week, the *National Monitor*, edited and published in Brooklyn, New York, by Rev. R. Perry, Rev. R. DeBaptiste is corresponding editor. It has been missing from its field of labors several months; we gladly welcome its return. The *Monitor* is enlarged, and appears in a new dress. Bro. Perry has a notice at the head of his paper; that it is the "official organ of the Consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention, and the American Educational Association. It is the advocate of Christianity, Education, Industry and Equality in the Church and before the Law."

THE A. M. E. CHURCH, POWELL STREET.—The grand rally to pay off the entire debt of the A. M. E. Church, Powell Street, is to take place to-morrow (Sunday). There will be interesting services morning, afternoon and evening. Every friend of that Church, of whatever denomination, should be present at some one of the services to-morrow. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, the Pastor, should be heartily seconded in his efforts.

The Chiarini's Royal Circus is in full blast.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 7th.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I notice in your issue of this day the death of Geo. W. Hawkins, of Napa City. If this is the George Hawkins formerly of Rochester, N. Y., his demise needs more than a passing notice. Hawkins was a Pioneer of Rochester, N. Y., and, boy as he was, at the building of the Great Erie Canal, took an active part and filled important positions. George was an especial favorite with Gov. De Witt Clinton, Myron Holly, Thomas Pease, Dr. Justin Gates, Sr., Capt. Stephen Coon, Capt. Jerry Nattylin, and other master spirits of that time. On the completion of the Canal, George joined the crew of the celebrated Capt. Dan Bromley and his Red Bird line of Packets. Whoever traveled with "Capt. Dan" at that day, boy or man, will not forget Hawkins, his chief Steward and right bower. George Hawkins. I can look away back 35 years to my first trip from Rochester to Buffalo, and, man as I am, I have never seen anything equal such excitement. On we sped with the celebrated "Red Bird," drawn by an extra Packet team of six horses, passing every thing we met—packets, passenger boats, scows and rafts. All had to lay-by at the heal-path, or be washed high aground by our waves. A band of music on deck, and all excitement. George was always ready to leave the cabin or kitchen for a run to the weigh lock for the clearance, or cross the bond to the first station for an extra team and to hurry up the lock, and done his share in getting the "Red Bird" into Buffalo hours ahead of any competitor. George was a property holder, and according to the laws of New York a voter. I believe he cast his first vote for Tippecanoe and Tyler too" in 1840.

George came to California in 1853, leaving a wife and four children at Rochester, and returned a few years after, and provided them with a comfortable house, home, etc. "Aunt Caroline," one of the best of women, and head of all religious and charitable purposes. No donation could be a success without her assistance. Well do we remember, when but a mere lad, how she would gather the "Corn Hill" Boys in at dinner, and hand of all religious donation parties, and the best was not too good for us. This good wife died several years ago, and as the children had grown up, most married and scattered. George had no inducements to return again to Rochester, the scenes of his early youth and exploits. Thus he died here in California, far from Mount Hope, where the remains of his excellent wife lays by the banks of the beautiful Genesee.

We can say—peace to his ashes; drop a tear to his memory, for an honest man has passed away.

J. G.

The following correspondence was received too late for last week's issue.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 5th.

Editor Appeal:

Again we have to chronicle the death of one of the old Pioneers. One by one the old landmarks are going from our gaze. Richard Freeman, who is well known in this State, departed this life on Saturday morning last, at a quarter past two o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. Campbell. Mr. Freeman was an employee of the C. P. R. R. Co., in the capacity of Sleeping Car Porter. His illness was very short. He was not known to have been complaining any. On his trip to Ogden he was taken with Pneumonia, and was compelled to lay up, but thanks to James Durham, who deserves great credit, the Physician at Ogden done the best he could, but it done little or no good. When Durham arrived and found his friend and brother so ill and away from home, and no chance of recovering under such circumstances, he was determined to bring him where his friends were. Freeman's car was twice cut off and put back; he not being able to take it out, but Durham seeing the situation he was in volunteered to take the two cars out of Ogden together, and work them down so that Freeman might be among friends. On his arrival he was met at the cars by many of his brother Masons, to whom Durham had telegraphed the facts. Medical aid was in immediate attendance, but the case was too far gone, a fact, which the deceased had already mentioned. He was buried by the members of Philomathean Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. Masons, of which he was a worthy member. The funeral services was conducted by Past Master James H. Hubbard, Grand Chaplain. It was the largest Masonic funeral of color ever took place in Sacramento, and few exceptions of white. The line of carriages was three blocks in length. He was buried on Sunday, the 1st instant, at 3 o'clock, alongside of Helvetia Cemetery, alongside of his wife and children. He has left a son and daughter to mourn his loss. They are both married. The son in an Eastern State, and his daughter in Sacramento. He died at the ripe age of 58 years.

He is gone from our midst
He is gone from our place
His studies are ended,
And finished his race.

The Democratic and Liberal Republicans held their Convention in this city yesterday, when they consolidated and nominated P. Coggins of Sacramento, Liberal Republican, for the Second Congressional District.

Democracy is becoming a farce. Things seem to be rather calm—at present there is not much ado.

Ed. Robinson was taken up on Sunday, the 1st instant, on a charge of murder, for having shot a Chinaman in June, in the Grand Hotel kitchen, in self defense. The case was ignored by the Grand Jury, but since the Chinaman died from the effects of the wound, and on the testimony of Dr. Stout, he was rearrested by the Police Court. His bail is placed at five thousand dollars.

E. H., a promising youth late from San Francisco, was arrested for being beastly drunk on the streets, but forfeited his deposit.

The Committee on School Fund met and wound up their business on the 27th ult. You will receive statements of proceeding from the Secretary as soon as he is ready.

O.

Letter by Bishop Ward.

The Philadelphia *Christian Recorder*, of August 31st, contains the following letter from Bishop Ward:

ATLANTA, GA. Aug. 10, 1872.

Rev. and Dear Brother:

Leaving Newport, I swept on through Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, halting in Washington long enough to hold an official communication with Bishop Brown relating to the Conference, &c.—uttered a word of hope and courage to Israel on Sabbath morning, and the same week moved southward, passing through Richmond, Charlotte, Columbia, halting a few days in Augusta. On the first of August I was with the Samson of the Georgia Conference at Savannah. If any poor mortal ever felt that he was a weeping along the shores of a burning lake I was that poor wretch. The sultry weather, the vertical rays of a Southern sun all conspired to make me feel that I had rashly entered the jaws of death; and then to crown the whole, I was literally covered with fever sores from head to heel. During all this time I was gazed at as though I was a walking cyclopedia; but hundreds were disappointed, for being full of fever I had not the power to think, much less preach. Harnessed for the fight, I shall remain at my post doing all in my power to sow the seed-grain of Gospel truth, and should the shining arrows of death lay me low, I hope to pass triumphant through the gates of death into the mansions of the holy.

Hope on! All are not for themselves. There are some who love the Church and its institutions as well as self.

T. M. D. WARD.

P. S. I have spoken more or less every week, and don't expect to lay up until I am compelled to lay down. Noble, Peck, Turner, Cain, Carr, Gaines and others are pushing on the victories of our African Zion.

THE LAUREL.—Rev. J. H. Hubbard delivered an able and instructive lecture in the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on Wednesday evening last, on the subject of "National Greatness," to a highly appreciative audience.

Two colored people of Forsyth Georgia, were married lately on a saloon license. As neither they nor the parson were aware that the document was any thing else than a straight marriage license, no great harm was done.

A snake with ten rattles bit a negro woman while plowing in a field in Macon County Alabama. When discovered the woman was dead, her body was lying upon the snake whose fangs were fastened securely in her breast.

The Colored Vote.

In the opening of the present canvass the Democratic organs were everywhere profuse in flattery of the colored people, and it would seem that they actually expected to secure for the coalition candidate a considerable portion of their votes. But the colored people know who to trust and who to respect. Sumner's letter has had no other effect than to renew and strengthen their adhesion to the Republican party and accounts from the South are to the effect that they are nearly unanimous for the Republican ticket and are bound to vote solidly against the Democracy. The change of tone of the Democratic papers has been ineffectual, and it is not unlikely that they bear in mind the recent rights of citizenship. The Democracy are beginning to appreciate these facts, and a change of tactics is observable. Many of them have commenced to abuse those whom they but a little while ago attempted to win over by praise and flattery. Even the colored vote is nearly a million strong, and will be nearly unanimous for Grant and Wilson.—*Pittsburg Legion.*

THE LAST RESORT OF DEMOCRACY.—For twelve years the Democratic party has been trying to regain the power it lost through its own corruption and treason. It has at last come to the conclusion that it can never succeed in convincing the American people that it is better calculated to govern the nation than the party in power. It has, therefore, abandoned the old tactics of meeting us in a square fight, and hopes by developing treachery in our own ranks to do what it could never do before. In this it will fail. The people understand the scheme and are fully prepared for a defeat of it. There was a time when Jeff Davis despised of beating our armies, and resorted to the same desperate means to sustain his Confederacy and overthrow the North. He sent his emissaries among us to excite riots, to burn hotels and public buildings, to scatter the seeds of smallpox and yellow fever in our cities. It did us but little harm. His agents were caught and punished. It aroused our people to the true character of the enemy we were fighting, and caused the nation to put forth still greater efforts to to put down the rebellion. So it will be in this fight. They have bought Greeley and a few others to do mischief in our party, and hope through their treachery to soothe the Government. They will fall even worse than before.

The means they have adopted have revealed their true character to the people. It has made enemies where never acted before. It has aroused a feeling of determination on the part of honest men of both parties to defeat the wicked coalition. Horace Greeley once said: "I do not object to his personal character but no man or a dozen can impart respectability to the Democratic party." The people believe this, and will be sure to give true expression to their belief in November next. Greeley is but the figure-head of the Democratic party. He cannot give it respectability, but will lose his own before he is through.

NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT.—Joseph S. Ross is now the sole proprietor of the New Maryland Restaurant, 627 Merchant street, formerly Harris & Ross. Meals served in superb style, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE few merchandised recruits that have gone over to Greeley may hope to find advancement unless his color, but they will get tired waiting for "the happy hour to come." The people have investigated the administration of General Grant, and have found it just, honest, economical, and loyal in every particular. They know what Grant can do in the future, by what he has done in the past. They know that a continuation of his wise administration of affairs will bring peace to the South and prosperity to the whole country.

This is what a Gloucester paper says: "One of the biggest doses of 'lasses and water ever mixed in this harbor, was yesterday forenoon, when eighty blooming damsels was bathing in the Pavilion beach at one time."

LETTERS RECEIVED.—From Rev. P. W. Cassey, San Jose; J. G., Sacramento; Telegraphic Dispatch, Edgerton & Smith, Sacramento; J. Latham & Co., Boston, Mass.

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JESSE HEALY, M. C. AREWELL, } Agents.

SACRAMENTO A. M. E. CHURCH

Grand Rally, Sept. 22d, 1872.

This is to certify that the trustees and members, in connection with their Pastor, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, have resolved to make one grand effort to pay off the entire indebtedness of two thousand dollars, which is now hanging over them, and in order to accomplish the above named object, we do hereby earnestly solicit the aid of the generous public to assist us in the accomplishment of the work so beneficial to us as a christian community, and as we believe, as on all other occasions, that we shall have the hearty co-operation of the kind friends of the Capital City of the Golden State and the Public in general, in the completion of so laudable a cause. We therefore announce to the public that we have set apart Sunday, September 22d, as a special day for the Grand Rally, at the A. M. E. Church, 7th street, Sacramento. At which time we desire the presence and assistance of the entire community. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. OFFER, Pastor

DOLLY VARDEN SOIREE!

A DOLLY VARDEN Soiree for the benefit of the Educational Fund will be given in the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific street.

On Wednesday Eve'g, Sept. 18.

By a Committee of Gentlemen, who are desirous of securing the School Committee in their praise-worthy efforts to secure for our children educational facilities in common with others. All persons in sympathy with the cause are cordially invited to co-operate.

P. A. Bell, Wm. N. Sanderson,
Peter Dean, John Denby,
A. Ferguson, J. E. Brown,
James Hare, James Hare,
R. A. Hall, M. A. Phipps,
C. Livingston, E. A. Clark,
Henry S. Morris, Israel Wilson,
J. E. Frances, H. H. Sneed,
J. T. Galbraith, J. H. Cason,
B. Gogg, R. F. Baptiste,
A. Tranter, James A. Ferguson,
J. E. Gis, David F. Dunn

James Stewart,
Floor Committee.
C. Livingston.

A GRAND

Beneficial Entertainment

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the benefit of the Sacramento Orphan Asylum, on

On Monday Evening, Sept. 30th 1872,

at METROPOLITAN HALL, Powell street

Admission, (Supper included) 50 Cents.

Gen. ELIAS DAVIDSON, Floor Manager.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

New Maryland Restaurant,

No. 627 Merchant St.

Between Kearny and Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.

A First-Class Eating Saloon!

AND PRIVATE SALOON FOR LADIES AND PARTIES.

A share of the patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

J. S. ROSS, Proprietor.

From the Sacramento Union of May 24 h.

The Colored Vote.

For the first time the whole colored vote will take part in the coming presidential contest. While the bulk of it is found in eight States, it is quite respectable in strength in many other States, and not to be despised in any. In all the Southern States that had been reconstructed since the war negroes exercised the right of the elective franchise in the last presidential election, and the Fifteenth Amendment, one of the first acts of the administration, made the right of negroes to vote universal in all of the States. Three States, remaining unreconstructed, did not participate in the presidential election of 1868. All disabilities are now removed, and for the first time since 1860 all the States will participate the present year in the presidential election. The importance of the colored vote may be seen from the following table drawn from the late census. The colored population of the States in 1870 was:

Alabama	475,510
Arkansas	122,169
California	4,272
Connecticut	9,668
Florida	91,689
Georgia	545,142
Illinois	28,762
Indiana	24,560
Iowa	5,762
Kansas	17,108
Kentucky	222,210
Louisiana	364,210
Maine	1,606
Maryland	175,391
Massachusetts	13,947
Michigan	11,849
Minnesota	4,759
Mississippi	444,201
Missouri	118,071
Nebraska	789
Nevada	1,577
New Hampshire	580
New Jersey	30,658
New York	52,208
North Carolina	391,650
Ohio	63,213
Oregon	346
Pennsylvania	65,294
Rhode Island	4,980
South Carolina	415,811
Tennessee	322,331
Texas	253,475
Vermont	924
Virginia	512,841
West Virginia	17,980
Wisconsin	5,113
Total	4,825,109

According to the statistics of population in 1860, and the election returns of the same year, one vote was cast for President for every 5.7 whites. At the same rate, which will not be greatly from the mark, the colored vote the present year will be about 848,000.

"Woop is the thing, after all," as the man with a wooden leg said when the mad dog bit it.

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION Books ARE NOW OPEN TO ALL Persons Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of the Young Men's U. B. Society. All persons desiring to become Members of the Society are requested to call at the Secretary's office, Pacific street, between Dupont and Kearny, and subscribe for Stock. Twenty-five dollars per share.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The parents of children who have registered with the city survey for admission to the school committee's consideration, are hereby notified that the Committee will meet at the Public School House, corner Powell and Union streets, on Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock, to decide on the location of the new school to be opened in that vicinity, and under the management of W. H. HUNT.

The undersigned, parents of children registered with the survey, hereby protest against the location of the school house in the vicinity, and request that the Committee will not make a decision at this meeting, but will postpone the matter for consideration to a meeting to be held at the Public School House, on the corner of Powell and Union streets, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where we desire to be heard. Parents of children registered with the survey, who are not present at the meeting, are requested to sign the protest at the Secretary's office, Pacific street, between Dupont and Kearny, and all parents of children registered with the survey are requested to be present at the meeting on the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where we desire to be heard.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE

PROPRIETRESS.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Meals and refreshments served at all hours. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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Over Hall of Flowers, between Kearny and Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEADS AND BUTTES.

FRONT ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

POINT PRICES CURED. LINES SWITCHES TO CUTS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION of HAMILTON MINETT, WHO LEFT HOME SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1872, for Oakland, and has not been heard from since. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Stafford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named gentleman will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOT ENOUGH!

The rehearsal for the CHORAL JUBILEE last Wednesday evening at the Baptist Church, Powell street, between Bush and Sutter, was well attended; but to make the undertaking a success, the Manager must have as many more. The Committee have secured the use of the above named place to hold rehearsals, to meet the convenience of persons living in all parts of the city. Still there exists cause for complaint. The people in the southern part of the city have come only in small numbers. The choir of the Baptist Church is not represented as all by the lady members. In fact, the ladies have not responded freely, as the call demands. A call of this character, among the more favored race, would awaken a spirit of pride and patriotic feeling that would draw the people from every hill-top and obscure lane in this city. We want two hundred voices, to complete the vocal part of this Musical Festival.

The Committee also invite, through this medium, amateur singers, church choirs and school children, in Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Oakland and Napa, to be present in their respective towns rehearse and take part in the Choral Jubilee. Any person connected and willing to go aboard in any of the above named localities, will please address to W. H. Blake, care of P. A. Bell, *Bee* office, when music and poetry will be forwarded.

W. H. BLAKE.

J. B. HARMON

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SACRAMENTO

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Young Men's U. B. Society will be held on the first Monday evening of each month, at the Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Dupont and Kearny.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY—DR. JOHN

Has the honor to inform the citizens of San Francisco and in the world, that he has returned to this city, and has opened rooms at No. 336 Kearny street, where he will be pleased to receive calls from those desiring to consult the science of Astrology. He will give true and reliable advice on all matters pertaining to the future, such as Marriage, Business, Speculations, Lawsuits, Journeys, Lost Friends, Absent Relatives, Lost or Stolen Property, Mines, Lands, Inheritances, Nativities, Etc., Etc. Persons desiring to consult the Doctor will please call at his rooms, No. 336 Kearny street, between Sutter and Bush, San Francisco.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN DOLL, of 628 Pacific street, has taking the anti-scour liquid, and can recommend it to horsemen as a safe, sure and speedy remedy for scours. It has been used in the Eastern States, and is now introduced on the Pacific Coast. Any person desiring to purchase will please call on the Professor, or address him at 628 Pacific street, San Francisco.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
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Jewelry,
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AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

REMOVAL

New Maryland Restaurant,

FROM

829 CLAY STREET,

TO

627 Merchant Street,

Bet. Kearny and Montgomery.

The proprietor of the New Maryland Restaurant, formerly Harris & Ross, would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed from 829 Clay street to 627 Merchant street, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patrons. Meals served in superb style, with all the delicacies of the season.

JOSEPH S. ROSS, Proprietor.

HARRIS & ROSS, Proprietors.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of the whereabouts of JOHN HENRY, who left Sacramento about the 1st of June, 1872, for Virginia City, Nevada. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, WILLIAM HENRY, No. 1119 Powell street, San Francisco.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents wanted to make the above amount by selling the Life and Public Services of

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Lives and Candidates of the present political campaign, containing Platforms, Records of Grant and Wilson, the Democratic Nominees, Greeley and Brown, Life of Horace Greeley, Biography of Gratz Brown, Life of Andrew Johnson, Political Record of Charles O'Conor, Life of Thomas A. Hendricks, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, Life of Governor Hoffman, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, Life of Governor Palmer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois, Life of Governor Woodward, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, Life of Governor Hoadly, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, Life of Governor Fenton, Republican candidate for Governor of New York, Life of Governor Geary, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, Life of Governor Hamilton, Republican candidate for Governor of Texas, Life of Governor Warmoth, Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana, Life of Governor Clafflin, Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, Life of Governor Hawley, Republican candidate for Governor of Connecticut, Life of Governor Jewell, Republican candidate for Governor of Maine, Life of Governor Dennison, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, Life of Governor Brownlow, Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, Life of Governor Chamberlain, Republican candidate for Governor of South Carolina, Life of Governor Walker, Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, Life of Governor Ames, Republican candidate for Governor of Mississippi, Life of Governor Kellogg, Republican candidate for Governor of Louisiana, Life of Governor Pillsbury, Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, Life of Governor Harvey, Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, Life of Governor Hall, Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa, Life of Governor Fairchild, Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, Life of Governor Chaffee, Republican candidate for Governor of Colorado, Life of Governor Nye, Republican candidate for Governor of Nevada, Life of Governor Booth, Republican candidate for Governor of California, Life of Governor Holden, Republican candidate for Governor of North Carolina, Life of Governor Bullock, Republican candidate for Governor of Georgia, Life of Governor Parker, Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey, Life of Governor Holden, Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri, Life of Governor Hubbard, Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas, Life of Governor Hahn, Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas, Life of Governor Hahn, Republican candidate for Governor of Arkansas, Life of Governor Hahn

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed his office to the corner of Front street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
S. L. MARKS, Manager.
Between Kearny and Sansome.

This office loans money to professional men, City, ornament and state officials, financiers, bankers and others, on approved security, on Diamonds, Watches, and all valuables, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also, on Furniture, Pianos, &c.
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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Per sons coming to the city or those living from the country, or even those nearly furnished rooms at Mrs. Miller's, No. 27 Jessie street, either permanently or transiently.
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PICTORIAL
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WITH OVER
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
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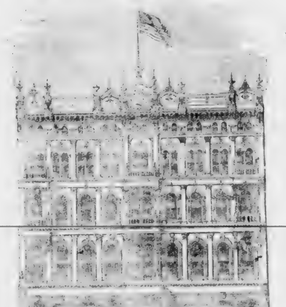
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 6. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1872 WHOLE NO. 422

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FOR PRESIDENT

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 21, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Campaign.

The Presidential campaign is now opened in all the States. The strength of both parties are being fastly brought to a point of culmination. The Ward Clubs in this city are meeting nightly. Speakers in the interest of both parties are traversing the State. The display of torches, music and political mottoes inspire the lukewarm of the different parties to their respective Halls and, Wigwams to hear the harangues of their leaders and speakers. The Greeley fallacies uttered from the stump, although by some very able speakers on the Liberal Republican side, cannot convince the masses as to their practicability for them to vote for Greeley, as do the logical arguments which are being made by the army of able speakers in the Republican ranks in every State for the election of Grant. In the Eastern States Frederick Douglass, W. D. Forten and other leading colored men are giving assistance on the stump. The former named is one of the electors for the State of New York; the latter, also a colored gentleman, is on the electoral ticket for Pennsylvania. In fact all the leading colored men of the nation have buckled on their armor for the great political contest.

The colored citizens in every State, have formed a hollow square for Grant, which cannot be broken. They are united and harmonious in this contest. They consider this Presidential election a forlorn hope for their full civil rights, and they will make a desperate charge on election, to help carry every strong hold of the enemy for the Republican party, and reinstate President Grant in the White House another four years. Then for full civil rights and equality before the law, common schools, and everything else of a public nature. They want no Greeley, no Liberal-Republican or Democracy, until this is done. *Vive le Grant!*

Rev. James Lodge of the Zion Church, Stockton street, netted the neat little sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars, from the committee who tendered him with a benefit entertainment recently, in the Young Men's Hall; and desires through the Appeal, to give this recognition of thanks to all who patronized the occasion.

Personal.—Mrs. Wm. Davis, of San Jose, who we noticed in a preceding issue as being prostrate in Oakland with ill health, has quite recovered her former health and returned to San Jose yesterday.

Mass Convention at Mercantile Library Hall, to-morrow Sunday, at 7 P. M. Mrs. Pitts Stevens and other woman's rights leaders, are to nominate delegates to the People's Great Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Oct. 10th, 1872. Everybody is invited to attend.

Letters.—J. C. Cork, Marysville; Anamymous, Sacramento.

American Odd Fellows.

Among the Associated Press telegraphic tespaiches of Tuesday last, 16th inst. was the announcement that the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows had commenced its sessions in Baltimore the preceding day, and that among the communications received were one from thirty or more colored men in Ohio, in the form of a petition, praying for a dispensation or charter to work under the jurisdiction of said Order of Odd Fellows. After a considerable debate, it is inferred, pro and con, that the communication was laid on the table, *i. e.*, according to Parliamentary rule, that the communication was not, or should not be, debatable. Not at this session, at least, except that a two-thirds vote can be obtained (which is very doubtful), in view of so much other business pending to take it up. All must admit that to have referred the communication to a committee would have been more courteous, and would have been more in accordance with the dignity of that professed honorable body, and would have given a hope to have heard from a committee, if it had taken seven years to have made a report. We regret their action portray, so much blind prejudice. It is not the first time that colored men have petitioned that Order. In 1843, some colored men in New York City, obtained a charter from Leeds, England, and opened the Lodge 646, in the English registry in N Y city. In 1845, a number of colored men in Philadelphia, preferring to work under the American rule, petitioned the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania Inpependent Order of Odd Fellows to establish them into a subordinate Lodge, by dispensation or charter—they failed to return the colored men an answer. The same colored men then sent to Leeds, England, for a charter, which was granted to the care of the New York Lodge, with Deputies, who proceeded to Philadelphia and established in that city, June 5, 1845. Unity Lodge 711, English registry). Up to the present day, the English Order of Odd Fellows in the United States among colored men is now existing to the extent of the following Lodges, Chapters, Encampments etc., averaging at least 75 members to each Lodge

	Lodge
Rhode Island	1
Massachusetts	3
New York	3
New Jersey	4
Pennsylvania	26
Delaware	2
Maryland	28
District of Columbia	13
Virginia	1
West Virginia	1
South Carolina	2
North Carolina	1
Louisiana	1
Kentucky	1
Ohio	1
Illinois	1
Ontario, Canada	2
Bermuda Island	1
New Providence Bahama Island	1

Past Grand Master Chapters or Encampments are as follows

No. 1—New York City.
No. 2—Philadelphia, Pa.
No. 3—Boston, Mass.
No. 4—Washington, D. C.
No. 5—Wilmington, Del.
No. 6—Baltimore, Md.
No. 7—Harrisburg, Pa.
No. 8—Hamilton, Bermuda
No. 9—Chatham, C. W.
No. 10—St. George's, Bermuda.
No. 11—Somerset, Bermuda.
No. 12—Cleveland, Ohio.
No. 13—Alexandria, Va.
No. 14—Richmond, Va.
No. 15—Petersburg, Va.

The American Odd Fellows' could have had all the above under their jurisdiction with no more trouble than if they had been so many churches under one general head, as colored men prefer to furnish their own lodges, and meet in them, go to see or visit their white brethern in their lodges, and let the white brethern visit them. If the English order is not disgraced by this intercourse, how could the American Order be, The Bloom of Youth Lodge English order, in Washington City, rates 1668 in the English registery by no means the highest number in the English registry, which shows the possible extent of that order on the continent of Europe, and in America. The American Order in by no means universal, and only takes it present origin by Wildey in Baltimore in 1826, though it had a temperary or undefined existence, probably as far back as 1817, and is not an ancient or universal order, dramatized to suit slavery and American pagudice against color. Of late we learn a lodge or two of the American Order has been extended to Germany and to Australia.

If a dark skin man, whether it be *i. e.*, according to Parliamentary rule, that the communication was not, or should not be, debatable. South America or any of the Isles of the universal world, the American Odd Fellow rule is to exclude him because he is colored. The colored men of Ohio, nor those of any other locality should not renew such petitions from a deep sense of self respect, and have the confidence in themselves and their own secret organizations, that they can make their lights to shine as to meet the approval of all good Odd Fellows throughout the universal world, not not by the limited and local order in the United States.

The English Order is known, as the Genial United Order of Odd Fellows or by the initials G. U. O. of O. F.

The Masonic Mirror.

We have received the Sept. number of this popular Masonic periodical, published Monthly in this city, by A. W. Bishop & Co., among its contents we extract the following:

Masonry and Mr. Fair.—For the husband and Crittenden the victim of the "prisoner at the bar," were members of California Lodge No. 1, of San Francisco. Drane and Clark, the leading opposing attorneys, belonged to Occidental Lodge No. 22. Judge Durnelle, who tried the case is a member of California Lodge No. 1. Judge Quint, Associate counsel for Mrs. Fair was a member of Progress Lodge No. 125. Hon. N. Green Curtis, present leading counsel for Mrs. Fair, served the Craft as Grand Master from 1857 till 1860 inclusive. It is a singular incident that both of the leading counsel in the case should have died within a short time of each other—the District Attorney, Harry Byrne, and E. Cook, counsel for the defense.

Universality of Masonry.—A colored brother, a native of the Barbadoes, hailing from Halifax Lodge Nova Scotia, under jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, has visited the Lodges of San Francisco during the past month. *Exponent*. the door of our Lodges have sprung open to regularly made Masons, representing nearly all the creeds, nationalities, castes and colors of the whole world—including the crowned heads. We have sat in Lodges with the Chinese, the Negro the natives of the Isles of the Pacific and the American Indian—and the various European races, attest ing the universality of our great Order.

The Greeley Movement

All the signs indicate the failure of the Greeley movement to divide and distract the Republican party, as it was expected to do, or to excite the enthusiasm among Democrats which was predicted. The State elections held since last Spring have shown the Republican gains, and at the present time there is every reason to believe in the certainty of Grant's election. The truth is, there si no logic in the Greeley movement. It has never yet happened in politics that the enemies of certain ideas won success by repudiating their own convictions and taken their leader from the ranks of their opponents. A suspicion of insincerity attaches to such an act. Either the leader who quits his party, or the party that quits its principles; in distrusted, and whichever it is, the effect is the same. The people will not believe that successful ideas and accomplished measures will be better carried out and defended by those who always oppose them, and whose only merit is their pretense of a tardy conversion to their support. If it is a merit in recent opponents to be right at last, is it not a greater merit in friends to have been right all the time.—*Bulletin*.

Communication.

San Francisco, Sept. 19, 1872.

Brightening Prospects are the intimations of success, which are the more welcome, if the struggle with adverse fortune has been protracted and severe.

How admirable that quality of mind, which over-leaps disappointment, distances seeming impossibilities, and clings with the tenacity of life to the faint glimmerings of the advancing dawn. Thus we reason ed within ourselves last Sunday evening, as we beheld the many contributors who came forward with their free offerings, to assist in paying the indebtedness of her beloved Bethel.

The several denominations among us were represented. Revs. Lodge, Houston, Smith, Warren and quite a number of the Elders of the Congregation of Zion, were out; as well also some of our Baptist friends. Many of our contributors are not members of the Church. But they acknowledge the benefit of Religious Societies in the community, and sympatising with them in their struggle they were never indifferent when appeal ed to for aid. May the Head of the Church reward them and all other contributors.

We realized the sum of $340, a little upwards of one fifth of the indebtedness.

To our many friends one and all we extend many thanks.

Yours truly,

J. H. H.

San Francisco, Sept. 18th 1872.

Editor Appeal:

It will be remembered that before our late Bishop left this coast, he bequeathed to the Bethel Church, Powell street, San Francisco—not a debt of gratitude but of $16.00. Well, as a noble band of christians and outside friends they say, this debt must and shall be paid. In view of this fact, elder J. H. Hubbard, their deservedly popular pastor, had appointed Sunday 15th instant for the grand rally; and to those who love old Bethel, it certainly was a cheering sight to see how nobly her members and friends walked up to the tune of over $300, towards liquidating the debt. And when the excitement of politics and the stringent money market are taken into account, this Mr. Editor, is a large sum, which may be the prognosticator of events in the near future. May God bless them in their basket and their store, and finally save when they will have to give no more.

I will venture the assertion that the widow's mite awakened no more interest in a Saviour's breast, than did that munificent contribution. Rev. Lodge, Houston and A. Smith of Zion Church were present on the occasion.

There is also a debt of $2000 hanging over the Church in Sacramento, thus aggregating $3,600, but with such men as Offer and Hubbard to lead the van, those debts will rapidly disappear by the progressionator of events in the near future. May God bless them in their friends spend their time standing on ladders, bombarding that animal through the windows, and firing up through the ceiling and from the chimney at him. The bear roams around and roars, and chews up startling editorials about Horace Greeley, and the campaign in North Carolina, and eats up the poetry and smashes up the advertisements. It will cost that editor about six thousand dollars to fix up his place when the bear dies, and it is wispered around among his confidental friends that he will probably not support that sheriff the next time he runs for office, nor will he encourage the introduction of the menagerie business into Clearfield County.

Correspondence.

Sacramento, Sept. 19th.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Our city is nearly crowded, all the rooms in the first-class hotels are engaged; and the second and third rate houses are in about the same fix. Stock has been coming in from all directions. The Directors of the State Agricultural Society have used every effort to make this the grandest Fair ever held in the State, and if we are to judge from appearances, it will be all they anticipate. Crowds have been going out every morning since the arrival of Budd Doble with his far famed horses "Goldsmith Maid" and "Lucy," to have a peep at them, and see how well they handle themselves around our excelsior tract. We witnessed on Sunday, the 15th inst., James Ecd coursing Occident, Gov. Stanford's horse. Groups of spectators could be seen all around, conjecturing as to which of the horses will win the great trotting race. Up in the Grand Stand was Budd Noble, carefully scrutinizing the Governor's horse, as Jim sent him around at will in the handsome time of 2:19. Those who were timing him soon closed around Doble enquiring what he thought of the horse and how he liked the tract. But very little or nothing could be gained from the hero of the turf, he said the Governor's horse handled himself handsomely and the tract was very good. In another group was Hickok, the driver of "Lucy," who did a little more talking to the satisfaction of spectators. He thought "Occident" would have to do a little better if he was going to run with the mares. We saw "Norfolk," "Lodi," "Long Billy Mayo," "Defiance," "Warrior," and a host of fast stock. The show stock is not all in as yet. There is but one lot of cows, Durham breed, and very fine looking animals. In addition to the old stand, a new one has been erected on the right as you enter the main entrance. Mr. Allen, Proprietor of the Park, has every thing in ample condition to meet the emergency of the occasion. The city is now filled with blacklegs, but our police force are on the alert, and let nothing pass by unheeded. A raid was made last evening, the 18th inst., on many of the gambling houses, and many parties were arrested; the principals gave bail in $1,000 each. Their harvest will not be as large as was anticipated in San Sacramento is too warm for the sporting fraternity, and they will have to seek a more congenial clime. At the organization of the Grand and Wilson Club, on Saturday evening last, at Hamilton Hall, on K street, between Fourth and Fifth, the Republican Headquarters. Albert Hart, Esq., was elected President, with thirty-two Vice Presidents, among which we find the names of A. L. Jackson, A. Green, Sr., and John H. Wilson, all Pioneers. The meeting was enthusiastic, the Hall being crowded to its utterment, beautifully decorated with flags and banners, and a full length portrait of General Grant hung over the chairman's desk.

San Francisco is well represented with a motley crowd. The weather is a little boisterous to-day, wind from the south, and very cloudy, it looks much like rain; the evening was very cool. For the information of the traveling public, Mrs. Williams' Restaurant on Fourth street, between K and L, has undergone a thorough repair, and enlarged so as to meet the demand of the public. Mrs. Williams is a very obliging hostess, and will do all in her power to give general satisfaction to her patrons. Call and see for yourself.

O.

A Bear in a Printing Office.

Some weeks ago a man with a hand-organ and a bear was arrested up in Clearfield County, Pa., for not having a license; he was arraigned in front of the office of the county paper, and the sheriff asked the editor to let him place the organ and the bear in the basement while he took the man to the magistrate's office. Permission was given. The bear is in there yet. When the editor returned from the mayor he opened the door, found the bear had broken loose and smashed the whole interior of the establishment into microscopic smithereens. And in the rear was the office it thought it would go to dinner also; but the eminent journalist slamed the door suddenly, locked it, and groped his way down stairs six steps at a jump. The bear has had nothing to eat since that time, and the paper has been suspended, while the editor and the sheriff and

What Wilson has done for the Freedom.

Henry Wilson introduced the bill to accept, organize and arm colored men for military purposes, and to make free the soldiers, wives and children of all colored soldiers.

He procured the passage of the bill creating the National Freedmen's Bank.

He introduced the bill which established slavery in the District of Columbia, which became a law on the 15th of April, 1862, forever freed the national capital from the presence of slavery, and conferred freedom upon 2,000 colored persons.

He introduced the bill, which became a law on the 21st of May, 1862, providing that persons of color should be subject to the same laws governing the white population; that they should be tried for offenses against those laws in the same manner as white persons were tried, and if convicted, be liable to the same penalty and no other. This act nullified the brutalizing, inhuman "Black Code" of the District.

He was an outspoken Abolitionist in 1835, six years before Horace Greeley had spoken a word for the cause. The cause which he advocated in its struggling infancy, he defended and helped to render triumphant when he came in power.

Henry Wilson stands to-day where he stood thirty-seven years ago—to-day the consistent advocate of human rights, and human freedom. Remember it in November.—*Grand Era.*

How Mr. Diamond Got His Name.—The aborigines, we are told, called this great landmark of California Kac Mos-Kum—the mighty mountain. The Spaniards called it Sierra de los Gorgones, either of which is preferable to its present name, which really does not belong to it, but to a small hill seven miles to the north, to which the name was applied from the following incident: About the year 1814 a party of Spanish soldiers were sent from the presidio of San Francisco to chastise the tribe of Indians who roamed through that part of the Coast Range. In a fight that took place three of the Spaniards were killed, and the other retired in good order to the little hill as a place where they could defend themselves against the swarm of Indians. At night, the sentry fell asleep at his post, fancied he saw a spectral figure of colossal proportions passing through the air where his companions lay sleeping. Terrified by the apparition, he cried out, "El Diablo! El Diablo!" twice. The Spaniards, being more afraid of the devil than they were of the Indians, fled from the spot, which was thereafter known as Mount Diablo. As there was a good spring of water in the vicinity it was often resorted to by the hunters, who, in describing it to their friends, called it the Mount Diablo Spring in after years settlers commenced to make their homes near Mount Diablo, and when the great rush came in 1849 and 1849, the name was transferred from little hill to the great mountain, and it has since been applied to the whole range. The Mount Diablo range covers a territory about 100 miles long, and from 20 to 30 miles wide it is 3,881 feet high at its greatest elevation.

CHIARINI'S
Royal Italian Circus
EXPRESSLY CHARTERED FOR THIS SEASON
MONDAY SEPTEMBER 16th, 1872,
ANOTHER PROGRAMME!
ENTIRELY CHANGED
The Famous Clown, GEN. GRANT.
The Celebrated Horse, OTHELLO,
The Distinguished Pony, GAZELLE,
AND TWELVE NEW ACTS!
With a New and Original
PANTOMIME.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, MATINEE

The Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows, commenced its general session in Baltimore, Monday last, the 16th instant.

After the transaction of business, and election of officers on the second day the following resolution was offered and disposed of as follows:

A petition of thirty-nine colored citizens of Ohio, praying that they be allowed to organize a Lodge under the jurisdiction of the Independent Order, after a warm and protracted debate, in which many leading representatives took part, was laid on the table.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

Marriage.

SOLOMON-VINCENT.—In Sacramento, September 10th, by the Rev. J. H. C. Bonte, Thomas Solomon to Annie E. Vincent.

We were very agreeably surprised on Thursday last to find a bottle of Heidsick, accompanied with excellent slices of fruit and pound cake, placed upon the desk in our sanctum, labeled "compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon." The bearer we are informed was Mr. Haley, who we did not see to extend our thanks through, him to the bride and groom, of Sacramento, but we avail ourselves through the Appeal to congratulate the happy groom and his very estimable bride on their vows and his at Hymen's altar. We wish them joy, health and success on their journey through life, and also that their future generations of Solomons may flourish as leaves of a green bay tree. We will also take this occasion to state that the new Mrs. Solomon, formerly Miss Annie E. Vincent, was the first and only colored lady who received a qualified certificate to teach public school from the Board of Education of this city, having passed a most rigid examination. On moving to the Interior the lady abandoned making application for a school, but before her departure for the Interior she made a very successful and highly appreciative lecture at one time in one of our churches in this city, which stamped her as a lady of fine culture. Mr. Solomon is also a gentleman who is highly respected both in this city and Sacramento. We are warranted in stating that they both have the esteem of a large social circle in both cities, as well as throughout the State, who unite in expressions of joy and good will to the happy couple.

Sacramento A. M. E. Church

Grand Rally, Sept. 22d, 1872.

This is to certify that the trustees and members, in connection with their Pastor, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, have resolved to make one grand effort to pay off the entire indebtedness of two thousand dollars, which is now hanging over them, and in order to accomplish the above named object, we do hereby earnestly solicit the aid of the generous public to assist us in the accomplishment of the work so beneficial to us as a christian community, and as we believe, as on all other occasions, that we shall have the hearty co-operation of the kind friends of the Capital City of the Golden State and the Public in general, in the completion of so laudable a cause. We therefore announce to the public that we have set apart Sunday, September 22d, as a special day for the Grand Rally, at the A. M. E. Church, 7th street, Sacramento. At which time we desire the presence and assistance of the entire community. By order of the Board of Trustees.

W. H. OFFER, Pastor.

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M. C. JEWELL, Agents.

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.
The Regular Monthly Meetings of the Young Men's U. B. Society are held on the third Tuesday of each month, when a cordial invitation is extended to all young men to attend. The next meeting will occur on the 15th day of October, January, April and July of each year.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

ASTROLOGY—DR. JOHN
Can be found at No. 826 K street, between Eighth and Ninth, Sacramento. He uses all kinds of scientific curse all the ailments that human flesh is heir to. Ladies or gentlemen, single or married, can learn their future destiny by calling upon him. He will give lucky or unlucky numbers, and write you a horoscope of your nativity. He will also tell you how to get rich. Don't forget the place and number.
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN BULL, of all Pacific street, has taken charge of the Occidental Horse Exchange, and will conduct the business on the most approved principles. Horses will be received on commission, and sold at auction, or private sale, as may be desired. Horses will be received from any part of the United States. Prof. Bull at Occident can assure the Pacific Coast horsemen that they can rely upon him. The roll and bell can be seen at any time by calling upon
JOHN BULL, Auctioneer, Occident.
No cards Required.

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CITY FANCY STORE,
Lace Collars,
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AT THE CORNER OF
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JOINT STOCK NOTICE!
Young Men's U. B. Society.
Subscription Books are now open to be signed by members in the Declaration of Intent of this Society. All applications memorials or any other information can be had from the Secretary at 817 K St. Office hours from 7 to 9 P. M.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.
[illegible]
Secretary.

A Grand
Benefical Entertainment
Will be given by Mr. ROBERT J. BARLOW, at Pioneer Hall, Sacramento, in honor of his Daughter from Nashville, Tennessee.
On Monday Evening, Sept. 30th 1872,
Under the management of Mr. Barlow.
Admission, (coupon included) 50 Cents.
Mrs. ELIZA DAINGERFIELD, Pianiste.
Mrs. GRACE E. PARSONS, Soprano.
COME ONE! COME ALL!

International Hotel,
JACKSON STREET,
Bet. Battery and Sansome, San Francisco, Cal.
The Street Cars pass the door every few minutes, connecting with the Omnibuses which run to and from all parts of the City. Also, the Ferry Boats connecting with the Oakland Cars.
This Hotel is located a few doors west from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, and is in close proximity to the Theatres, Banks, Post Office, Custom House and Leading Places of Amusement and Business.
Each Street Car has a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.00 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

NOT ENOUGH!
The rehearsal for the CHORAL JUBILEE last Wednesday evening at the Baptist Church, Powell street, between Bush and Sutter, was well attended, but to make the undertaking a success, the Manager must have as many more. The Committee have secured the use of the above named place to hold rehearsals, to meet the convenience of persons living in all parts of the city. Still there exists cause for complaint. The people in the southern part of the city have come out only in small numbers. The choir of the Baptist Church is not required to fill all by the lady members. In fact, the ladies have not responded freely, as the call demands. A call of this character, among the many favored races, would awaken a sense of pride and patriotic feeling that would draw the people from every hill-dog and obscure hamlet in this city. We want two hundred voices, to complete the vocal part of this Musical Festival.
The Committee also invite, through this medium, amateur singers, church choirs and school children, in Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Vallejo, San Jose and Napa, to form in their respective towns rehearse and take part in the Choral Jubilee. Any person competent and willing to go abroad in any of the above named localities, will please address to W. H. Blake, care of P. A. Bell, Music office, when music and poetry will be forwarded.
W. H. BLAKE

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PRIVATE SALOON FOR LADIES AND PARTIES.
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J. S. ROSS, Proprietor.

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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE OR HALF HEAD.
SHORT AND LEG PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, ETC.
All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of Miniuca West (Sharon West, Jane Coleman West, Ellen West, Isabell West) Will any one have the kindness to inform me where they lived during the war? Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by Mrs. Sarah Ann Bancroft, No. 1 Odeon corner San Francisco.

$1,000
In three months.
STRUGGLE OF '72.

WANTED, a number of intelligent and reliable persons in each county in the State, to act as agents for the sale of the Pictorial Record of the Struggle of '72. Also, Pictorial Records of Grant's Life and Public Services, and Pictorial Record of the Great Chicago Conflagration. Agents wanted in every county in the State. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco Cal.

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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. Mr. P. Kelly is planned to state that he formerly of the Ladies and Misses' Cutting Department, have connected with him in the new store.

GUERIN & SON,
FASIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Herbert's Philadelphia Boots and Shoes.

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413 Montgomery Street,
Bet. Wall Street, SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.
Monday, Sept. 16th, 1872.
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry and Oakland Broad Gauge) for Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Visalia and Tulare.
7.15 A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) Train from Broad Gauge Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Benicia.
8.00 A. M. Sacramento Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Steamer for Sacramento.
2.00 P. M. (Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry and Broad Gauge) for Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Visalia and Tulare.
2.00 P. M. Sacramento Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Sacramento.
3.00 P. M. (Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry and Broad Gauge) for Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Visalia and Tulare.
4.00 P. M. (Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Broad Gauge) for Niles, Livermore, Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Dykes and Los Angeles. Stockton and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Vallejo on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Overland Emigrant Train—Through Express Train for Ogden, Salt Lake, Omaha, Chicago and the East.
OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 11.30 p. m. Leave Oakland, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.30, 9.00 p. m. Leave Alameda, 6.05, 8.05, 10.05, 12.05 m., 2.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.35, 9.05 p. m.
Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30 p. m. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00 m., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.30, 9.00 p. m. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.05, 8.05, 10.05, 12.05 m., 2.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.35, 9.05 p. m.
ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 5.00 p. m. Leave Alameda, 6.05, 8.05, 10.05 a. m., 12.05 m., 2.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.35, 9.05 p. m. Leave Park Valley, 6.10, 8.10, 10.10 a. m., 12.10 m., 2.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.40, 9.10 p. m.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains North	San Jose Only	San Jose Only	San Jose Only
Leave San Francisco	9.30 A M	3.30 P M	5.00 P M
Arrive at San Jose	11.55 A M	6.00 P M	7.30 P M
Leave San Jose	12.30 P M	6.30 P M	8.00 P M
Arrive at Gilroy	1.20 P M	7.20 P M	8.50 P M

Trains South	San Jose Only	Through to San Jose Only	San Jose Only
Leave San Francisco	8.30 A M	10.30 A M	3.30 P M
Leave San Jose	11.05 A M	1.05 P M	6.00 P M
Leave Gilroy	11.40 A M	1.40 P M	6.35 P M
Arrive at Tres Pinos	12.20 P M	2.20 P M	7.15 P M

Leave at 2.00 P. M. SATURDAY.
Arrive at 2.40 P. M. SATURDAY.
Leave at 8.30 A. M. SUNDAY.
Arrive at 9.10 A. M. SUNDAY.
Leave at 4.30 P. M. SUNDAY.
Arrive at 5.10 P. M. SUNDAY.
Leave at 5.00 P. M. SATURDAY.
Arrive at 5.40 P. M. SATURDAY.
Leave at 8.00 A. M. SUNDAY.
Arrive at 8.40 A. M. SUNDAY.
Leave at 5.00 P. M. SUNDAY.
Arrive at 5.40 P. M. SUN

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 309 Montgomery street, between Pine and Bush.

This office loans money to professional men, Government officers, merchants, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in instalments either weekly or monthly, to suit the borrower. Also discounts Salary Orders, Legacies, Judgments, Mortgages and other securities. Advances made on Goods, household and other personal property, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au22

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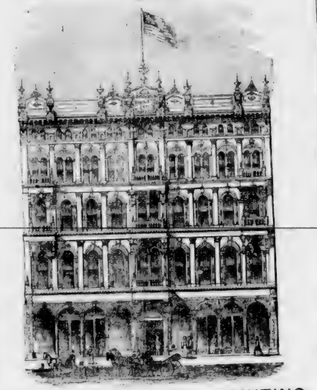
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OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Full Civil Rights.

In no Northern State do the colored citizens have full civil rights.

political right to vote, conferred by the Fifteenth Amendment, implies every other right guaranteed to citizens. Every citizen, or alien, has the right to send his children to a public school. This right is still denied in this State, notwithstanding the full force of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in every State.

But the denial of admission to public schools is not the only grievance of which colored citizens have to complain. The right to enter public places of resort, on equality with other citizens, are in many instances denied. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill, introduced at the last session of Congress, making it a penal offence to refuse any citizen in any licensed public place, is the only remedy to cure this colorphobian sentiment, which still lingers in the breasts of some on the grounds of inexpediency.

If it be a fact that both the Republican and Democratic parties solicit the votes of colored citizens in every State to elevate them to power, then the citizens of either party should not deem it presumptious for colored citizens to partake of the same public rights which are enjoyed by other citizens.

No pauper has the right to object to another pauper being admitted into the alms-house with him because he may be colored, for the reason that the alms-house is supported by public funds. On the same principle no pupil attending a public school has the right to object to another pupil attending a public school because the public schools are supported by the taxes of all citizens, and are public funds. It is the right of every citizen to see to it, that he has his full civil rights. If the Legislature does not grant them, then his remedy is to the courts. If it be right of the white citizen to seek the courts for a remedy, it is the equal duty of the colored citizens to seek the same for a remedy. The application for a mandate from the Supreme Court for the remedy of common school privileges for all citizens is well timed and opportune. The present attitude of either party, Republican or Democratic, with their National and State platforms, emblazoned with equal rights and equality before the law to such an extent that they have to be reticient, and can not consistently oppose the admission of colored children into the common schools.

GRANT NAVIGATOR.—This famous Republican organization were out in torch-light procession on Saturday evening last, equipped in caps and capes, with two bands of music in their line. They made a splendid appearance, scattering blue lights and rockets, and crowds of citizens lustily cheered them along to their destination—Platt's Hall—to take part in the Grand Republican Mass Meeting.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 23d.

On our arrival here yesterday, Sunday, we found the city alive with strangers from all parts of the State. Some were in attendance by interest or exposition of stock, etc., and others to see the sights at the State Fair. Every public house was jammed with guests. Lodgings were run up to an exhorbitant price. Places that were known as twenty-five and fifty cent lodging houses charged one dollar and upwards. The first-class hotels made their rise in the same proportion as their houses filled up by strangers at night. No perceptible advance was made on board at the hotels, as the numerous restaurants seemed to hold the line in stout against extortion. Monday and Tuesday everybody seemed to be on the tiptoe of excitement to go to the fair grounds and races. Every street car, omnibus and vehicle of every kind were filled with people going to and from those places. We were induced to take a ride out there also to see the sights. Thousands of people were on the grounds. Inside the vast amphitheatre was equally intermixed with ladies, who seemed as deeply interested with the races as they would be at a fine attractive play at a fashionable theatre or opera house. Governor Stanford and other eminent personages were on the grounds. There was marked decorum observed on the inside. All the bars, apple stands, and other places where such things were sold as pain killers, tooth-ache drops, and corn cures were on the outside, mixed up in happy confusion with the vehicles there in waiting to convey people back to the city.

The street cars which pass the entrance of the Fair Grounds at 20th street, have their terminus at East Park, adjoining the Cemetery, which is situated at 31st and J streets. The cars reach East Park via H street.

Each night the Pavilion, corner of 6th and M streets, was crowded. The exhibition of fine fruits from the various orchards of the State were truly surprising. Many labor-saving machines for agricultural purposes were on exhibition, as also many implements for domestic uses.

The State Fair this year is a complete success, by the way of giving satisfaction to all, so far as the Society and Directors are concerned.

The A. M. E. Church on 7th street, had their "Grand Rally," as it was termed by advertisement, on Sunday, 22d inst. The attendance in the evening was very large. Rev. J. H. Hubbard delivered the discourse in the evening. The ministers present were Revs. J. B. Sanderson and J. Dorsey. After the services, the collection given by the congregation at large amounted to fifty-three dollars and some cents. The members who had been sent out with books, then came forward and made their reports, in sums of ten, twenty and twenty-five dollars, or more, making a sum total on Sunday night of four hundred and ninety dollars. This grand rally was made to assist in paying off the debt due on the church.

The Baptist Church on 5th street also had a benefit festival, in the basement of the church on Tuesday evening. It was well attended and was a financial success. Rev. W. Z. Dean and the committee of ladies and gentlemen deserve great credit; they gave everybody the worth of their money by a fine supper, without extra charges. A large number of strangers were present. The Sabbath school children and others gave an amusing entertainment, called the "House of Industry," which created the liveliest interest and merriment.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen, connected with the A. M. E. Church, also gave a festival for the benefit of the church on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last. We thank the pastor, Rev. William H. Offer, for complimentary tickets. Our limited time prevented us from attending.

Mrs. Solomon, formerly Miss A. C. Vincent, informally entertained a few of her friends who accidentally called on Sunday evening, just before church time; that is, the groom, Mr. Solomon, would make them take some cake and wine. Mr. P. A. Bell and others from the Bay City were present. Mr. Bell pronounced the "domestic delicacies" excellent, in which conclusion all the rest concluded. Mrs. Solomon has removed her emporium and dress-making establishment from 8th street to her residence on 4th street, below K.

Among those from the interior who were in Sacramento City, and whom we had not seen for several years, were C. H. Delaveeclin, of Tehama and Red Bluff; Samuel E. Cuney, of Eureka; Arcola, Mrs. Preston, of Nevada City; Mr. G. Van Blake, Vallejo; Mr. F. Sparrow and many others.

Equal Rights in Public Schools a Suit Commenced.

We have this week received a copy of the proceedings of a test case now entered in the Supreme Court for the admission of colored children in the common schools of this city and State.

The attorney in the case is John W. Dwinelle, Esq., of this city.

The following is the Application for Mandate in full:

In the Supreme Court of the State of California.

MARY FRANCES WARD, by A. J. Ward, her Guardian *ad litem*, against NOAH F. FLOOD.

To Mr. Noah F. Flood:

Please to take notice, that upon papers with copies of which you are herewith served, I shall move the Supreme Court of the State of California, at the Court-Room, in the Capitol, at the City of Sacramento, on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard in the same, for a writ of mandate, commanding and enjoining you, as principal having charge of the Broadway Grammar-School described in said papers, to receive and act upon my application to be received as a pupil in said school. Also to examine me as such pupil; and, if found qualified to enter said school as a pupil to receive me as such. Also, for such further or other mandate as I shall be entitled to in the premises.

Dated Sept. 24th, 1872.

Yours, &c.,

MARY FRANCES WARD,
By A. J. Ward, her Guardian *ad litem.*

J. W. DWINELLE, 509 Kearny st., San Francisco,
Att'y and of Counsel.

It appearing that the plaintiff, her attorney and counsel, and the defendant, all reside in the city and county of San Francisco, it is ordered that the notice of application for a writ of mandate in this action be shortened to fifteen days. September 23d, 1872.

WALLACE, C. J.

To the Judges of the Supreme Court of California, severally and respectively:

The petition of A. J. Ward respectfully avers: that he is the father of Mary Frances Ward, an infant of the age of between eleven and twelve years, who is about to commence an action by way of mandamus in the Supreme Court of this State, against Noah F. Flood. Your petitioner, therefore, asks that he be appointed guardian in that proceeding for said infant.

A. J. WARD.

City and County of San Francisco, ss.

A. J. Ward, being duly sworn, says that he has heard he preceding petition read, and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

A. J. WARD.

Sworn before me, this 20th September, 1872. F. J. THIBAULT,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

On reading the preceding petition, it is ordered that A. J. Ward be appointed guardian of the said Mary Frances Ward, according to the prayer of said petition.

Dated Sept. 23d, 1872.

BELCHER, J.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Harriet A. Ward, being sworn, says: I am the mother of Mary Frances Ward, who is under the age of fourteen years—namely, of the age of between eleven and twelve years. I am the wife of A. J. Ward, and by that marriage the mother of Mary Frances Ward. We are all of African descent, colored citizens of the United States and of the State of California, and at present and continuously for thirteen years now last past residents of the City and County of San Francisco, and for six months last past, and now, residents at No. 1006 Pacific Street, in the City and County of San Francisco. The City and County of San Francisco is not now, nor for the year last past has been divided into school districts; but by law, and also by the custom adopted and established by the Board of Education of said City and County, pupils residing therein have a right to be received as such at the public school nearest their residence, in case such school is not full, and they have made sufficient proof to be received therein.

The nearest public school to our said residence in said City and County for six months now last past, and now, is the so-called Broadway Grammar School, on Broadway street, in said City and County, between Powell and Mason Streets; a public school, under the control of the Board of Education of said City and County, sustained by taxes raised in said City and County for the support of public schools therefrom, and at the time the application hereinafter mentioned was made, was, and ever since then has been, and is now, in charge of Noah F. Flood, as principal thereof, appointed thereto by, and holding office as such under the said Board of Education.

On or about the first day of July, A. D. 1872, by the consent and direction of my said husband, I took the said Mary Frances Ward with me to the said Broadway Grammar School, the same being in session, and there found the said Noah F. Flood, then and there being such principal of said school, and then and there as such being the proper and only person to whom to make application for the admission of pupils to the same, and presented her to him as a pupil, asking to be admitted as such to said school. The said school then and there was not full, nor was there any good or lawful reason why the said Mary Frances Ward should not be received therein as such pupil, as aforesaid. But the said Noah F. Flood, instead of making inquiries respecting the said Mary Frances Ward, her residence, citizenship, or in any other respect, or examining her as to her proficiency, at once politely but firmly and definitively declined to entertain the said application, or to admit the said Mary Frances Ward as such pupil, assigning, as the only reason for such action and refusal, the fact that she was a colored person, and that the said Board of Education had established and assigned separate schools for such colored persons, and that he was sorry to be compelled for that reason to adopt that course of action on his part. And I aver that the reason so assigned was true in fact, and was in truth and fact the only reason existing for such action and refusal of the said Noah F. Flood.

The said Broadway Grammar School was then and is now of the description called a graded school, which signifies that the pupils in it are classified into several distinct grades according to the instruction which they respectively require; those of the lowest grade receiving instruction nearly of a primary character, and those of the highest grade receiving instruction of a somewhat thorough character in arithmetic, grammar, and other studies. The said Mary Frances Ward, at the time of said application, had already received sufficient instruction to enable her to enter the lowest grade of said grammar school, but not the highest grade.

HARRIET A. WARD.

Sworn before me, Sept. 21st, 1872.

J. H. BLOOD,
Notary Public.
[SEAL.]

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—This fine structure for the portrayal of dramatic art, is to be re-opened on Monday evening next. It has been entirely refitted and improved, and comes up fully to the standard of the fastidious tastes of the theatre-going public of San Francisco. The legitimate dramatic will continue to reign at this Thespian temple of art, in all its varied beauties, under the able management of Mr. John McCullough.

A North Carolina couple were lately married at a circus.

Correspondence.

Editor Pacific Appeal.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 25, 1872.

Our citizens were shocked on the 20th inst., on hearing of a murder committed on Gibson street, just north of the Water Works building, the victim being Mrs. Mary Gibson, an old resident of the city. About 7 A. M., an old acquaintance of Mrs. Gibson, and a frequent visitor of her establishment, was passing the building she occupied; saw the door opened, called for the landlady, but without success, and, after knocking for some time, came to the conclusion that she must have been arrested, and in the station house, he then closed the door, went to the station house, inquired of the officer in charge, and was told she was not there; he then told the officer to go along with him, as he suspected there was something wrong, but the officer being alone, told him he could not leave his station until relieved. Just about this time another officer came, so the relieved officer went along to the house of Mrs. Gibson. After searching awhile, it being dark, they could not see very well, so candles were sent for, and the body of the deceased was found lying on the floor, between two beds, on which she seized with a death grasp. The right hand was clenched, as if to strike. On her face, there were numerous cuts and bruises, and the neck, on the left side, had been cut in a horrible manner, evidently severing the jugular vein. One of the blows on the face nearly cut in twain the upper part of the nose, and another blackened the left eye. On the floor, were found the pieces of a tumbler, which had evidently reflected the cuts on the face, mouth or glass, nearly filled with beer, stood by, showing that the murderer and his victim had been drinking socially together before the commission of the crime. That the murder was caused by a desire to rob, was shown subsequently, on the arrival of a sister of the deceased, who ascertained that a pocket in the latter's dress, in which she always carried her purse containing $100 or $200 in gold coin, had been turned inside out and the money taken. The till of the saloon was also empty. A small sack, containing exactly $20 in half dollars, which had been overlooked by the murderer, was found lying on a bureau. There had been parties in the house until a late hour of the night, but who they were is not ascertained. The principal witness is the hair found. Coroner Wilson held an inquest upon her body, and the jurors being sworn, found that she came to her death by cuts from a glass, by the hands of some unknown.

Charles Mortimer, an old convict, was arrested on suspicion. The prisoner when arrested was nervous; when searched, he was found to have in his possession about $2 in money. A gold watch and chain, as small bottle, halffull of strichuine, and a scrap of paper. The officers are confident that he is the party that committed the terrible crime; and the circumstantial evidence surrounding him sustain them in their view of the case. Mortimer has a record in San Quentin, as well as the county jail of San Francisco, having served seven years in the former place. Dr. Rudolph has discovered strychnine in the glass of beer which was found on the windowsill in the room where the body of the murdered woman was found. The Doctor has not yet finished his analysis.

The festival given by the ladies of the Siloam Baptist Church in this city was quite a success, large amounts being donated. The church was filled to its uttermost, the exercises commenced at half-past nine, the principal feature being a successful representation of the house of industry, under the skillful management of Mr. and Mrs. Vickers. Every denomination of mechanism was represented, even down to the artistic knight of the blacking brush. The pastry cook, represented by Mrs. Margaret Cuthbert, called our special attention, in the earnest manner with which she went to work in a flour trough, tossing the dough from one side to the other, scratching her head with her hands full of flour—one could scarce tell whether she was making the bread or the bread her; however, she finished by showing some fine black, unbaked loaves, the first we ever saw. Fun over, we were marched down to the basement, to partake of the banquet made ready by Mrs. Yantes and Mrs. Jenkins; it was well deserving of praise; it spoke well for their management; it showed that they understood their business and went at it with a will.

The city is crowded with strangers, and all seem to be enjoying themselves. We see many familiar faces, among whom are Mrs. Bazil Campbell, Mrs. Speights, Cache Creek; Mrs. Blake, Vallejo; Mrs. Sasan, Mrs. Long, Mrs. C. Hall, Mrs. Appo and Mrs. Talbot, San Francisco; Mrs. C. Gibbs and Mrs. Scott, Virginia City; Mrs. Fields, Nevada; Mr. and Mrs. Dolveeclin and wife, Red Bluff; Messrs. P. A. Bell, P. Anderson, Z. Caulwell, John Gaines and many others, too numerous to mention, from San Francisco; Mr. Robert Le Reid, Michigan Bar; Fred. Sparrow, Napa City; Spencer Burne and Mr. Randolph, Jr., Marysville; Mr. Hammond, Auburn.

SACRAMENTO.—N. S. Holt, of the Periodical and Book Store, corner of Fourth and K streets (Post office building), is authorized to receipt for quarterly, semi-annual, or yearly subscriptions for the APPEAL, in Sacramento.

Mr. Yantes is also city agent, and will serve the APPEAL to subscribers at 50 cents per month.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1872,

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The Famous Bareback Equestrian GEN. GRANT,

The Celebrated Horse OTHELLO,

The Prancing Steed GAZELLE,

AND TWELVE NEW ACTS!

AS A NEW and ELEGANT

PANTOMIME!

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE

Don't Forget the Jubilee Rehearsals!

All persons intending to take part in the GRAND JUBILEE will please attend the Rehearsals regularly every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Platt street Church, Powell street, between Bush and Sutter. The Committee are desirous of having the Jubilee come off during the latter part of next month. It is hoped, therefore, that our communications will assist them in establishing a humble effort to make that month a memorable one. All tasks in general attendance. Refreshments will be provided, to which the attendance of those who attend to be taken part. This subject should be suppressed in our minds.

W. H. BLAKE,
Manager.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time. Business at once. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 1oct1y

Equal Rights in Public Schools

It will be seen in another part of this paper that a suit has been entered in the Supreme Court of this State by Mr. A. J. Ward and wife, by their attorney John W. Dwinelle, Esq., against the Principal of the Broadway Public School for refusing to admit their daughter into said school, in consequence of color. This being the first case entered, it will be the first decided. The colored citizens throughout the State will await the decision of this case with great anxiety. It promises to be brought up at an early day.

New Agencies.

LOS ANGELES.—Charles Rowen and Robert Byers are the duly authorized agents for the PACIFIC APPEAL, in Los Angeles.

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MRS. GRACE E. PARKER, Door.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO C. C. STEVENS)

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

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YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Benevolent Members of this Society are notified that the Meeting will be held at the Hall, on Pacific street, (only on the second Tuesday in October, January, April and July of this year).

J. H. WILSON, Secretary.

The ladies respectfully solicit a call.

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Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
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AT THE LOWEST RATES.

850 Washington St., Near Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Experts Guaranteed. Orders promptly executed.

NOT ENOUGH!

The rehearsal for the CHORAL JUBILEE last Wednesday evening at the Baptist Church, Powell street, between Bush and Sutter, was well attended; but to make the undertaking a success, the Committee have assured the one of the above named places to hold rehearsals, to meet the convenience of persons living in all parts of the city. Still there exists cause for complaint. The people in the southern part of the city have come out only in small numbers. The choir of the Baptist Church is not represented as all by the lady members. In fact, the ladies have not responded freely, as the call demands. A call of this character, among the more favored races, would awaken a sense of pride and patriotic feeling that would draw the people from every hill and valley and secure tens of thousands. We must hasten, dear readers, to complete the vocal part of this Musical Festival.

The Committee also invite, through this medium, amateur singers, church choirs and school children, in Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Vallejo, San Jose and Napa, to meet in their respective towns to rehearse and take part in their local Jubilee. Any person competent and willing to go ahead in any of the above named localities, will please address to W. H. Blake, care of P. A. Bell, Bonnet office, when music and poetry will be forwarded.

Yours,

W. H. BLAKE.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS HOTEL

offers the greatest inducements for Families and Gentlemen's accommodation generally.

Coaches, will the same at the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for 25 cents each.

Each Drawer wears Badge with the name of the Hotel Runner.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. LAID,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR PACIFIC STREET.

Corner Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th.

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

New Maryland Restaurant,

No. 627 Merchant St.

A First-Class Eating Saloon!

☞ PRIVATE BAROOM FOR LADIES AND PARTIES.

A share of the patronage of the traveling public is solicited.

J. S. RUSH,
Proprietor.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons coming on board of steamers or sailing vessels.

☞ OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. ☜

Wines and liquors of the choicest brands always on hand.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

AGENTESS OF

HUMAN HAIR

506 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser this side of the Rocky Mountains.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

BEAUTY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES TO ORDER, UNDERSTANDING DRESSING.

All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, JAMES COLEMAN WEST, WILLIAM WEST, ISABELLA WEST, and ELIZABETH WEST, or their children, if any of them are dead. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 1817 Sansome street, San Francisco.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the new and wonderful Invention just out.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms of Horace Greeley and Gen. Grant, Life of Thomas Jefferson, by Hon. Carl Schurz, Life and Career of the late Vice President Henry Wilson, exposures for the most by Congress. Twenty engrav'gs. The fastest book known and grand. If you want to make money during the present all others for each delivery territory at once. Terms free. Introduced on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

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PROPRIETOR OF THE

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KEARNY STREET

Has taken the above popular resort, and will keep it open day and night, with the best the market affords. He also respectfully solicits a call from his friends and the public generally, to give satisfaction.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Cabinet compounded of Choice Liquors.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

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OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tinted Hair Nicely Dressed.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Near Powell,

San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one cent and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

ROBERT WHITE. FELIX BAUER.

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COMMENCING

Monday, Sept. 16th, 1872,

AND UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, TRAINS AND BOATS WILL

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Sacramento Passenger Train (connects at Sacramento with Stages for PLACERVILLE, and Steamer for Colfax. Stops at Stations).

7.15 A. M. (Sun'ys excepted) Benicia Passenger Train (connects at Benicia with Stages for Winters, Knight's Landing and Marysville).

8.00 A. M. Express Train (connects at Sacramento with Stages for MARYSVILLE, OROVILLE and RED BLUFF, and at Davisville with Stages for WOODLAND, KNIGHT'S LANDING and MARYSVILLE).

2.00 P. M. Sacramento Passenger Train (connects at Sacramento with Stages for PLACERVILLE).

2.00 P. M. (Sun'ys excepted) Benicia Passenger Train (connects at Benicia with Stages for Winters, Knight's Landing and Marysville).

3.00 P. M. Sacramento Passenger Train (connects at Sacramento with Stages for all Way Stations).

4.00 P. M. (Sun'ys excepted) Benicia Passenger Train (connects at Benicia with Stages for Vallejo).

4.00 P. M. (Sun'ys excepted) Steamer (From Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia, Vallejo and Martinez.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train—Through Sacramento and Across the Plains.

OAKLAND FERRY—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.10, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.20 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.30 p. m. (9.30, 11.30 and 1.30 a. m. Sundays only). Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 p. m. (8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10.00 p. m. Sundays only).

ALAMEDA FERRY—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p. m. (7.30, 11.15 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Sundays only). Leave ALAMEDA, 6.45, 8.15, 9.45 and 11.00 a. m., 2.30, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m. (8.15, 9.45 and 11.00 a. m., 2.30 and 5.00 p. m. Sundays only). Leave HAYWARDS (for San Francisco) 12.45, 7.00 and 10.40 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave IRVINGTON, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.00 and 7.00 p. m. Leave VALLEJO, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.00 and 7.00 p. m.

*Except Sundays. ‡Except Mondays.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS DAILY.	Through Train.	San Jose Only	San Jose Only	Through Train.
Leave San Francisco	10.00 A. M.	3.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	6.40 P. M.
Arrive at Gilroy	12.50 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	7.30 P. M.	9.40 P. M.
Arrive at Tres Pinos	1.50 P. M.			
Arrive at Soledad	2.30 P. M.			
Arrive at Salinas	3.00 P. M.			
Arrive at Monterey	5.00 P. M.			
Arrive at Pajaro	3.30 P. M.			
Arrive at Watsonville	4.00 P. M.			
Arrive at Santa Cruz	5.00 P. M.			
Arrive at Castroville	4.30 P. M.			
Arrive at Hollister	4.00 P. M.			
Arrive at Soledad	4.30 P. M.			

TRAINS DAILY.	San Jose Only	San Jose Only	Through Train.
Leave San Jose	6.30 A. M.	12.30 P. M.	2.00 P. M.
Leave Alameda	7.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.	2.30 P. M.
Arrive at Oakland	7.10 A. M.	1.10 P. M.	2.40 P. M.
Arrive at San Francisco	8.20 A. M.	2.20 P. M.	3.50 P. M.

*Except Sundays.

Through Tickets to all points East and South can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 222 Montgomery street, Masonic Hall Block, and at the Ferry Depot, foot of Market street, San Francisco.

Freight will be received and forwarded by this Company on the most favorable terms.

Through Bills of Lading signed, and through tickets sold from and to all points on San Diego route to and from New York, Europe, Mexico, Central America, and SAN FRANCISCO TAHITI BASE.

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Chartered Capital
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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to the commodious store, No. 409 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

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Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, tradesmen and to all officials, viz.: masters, merchants and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable to order, collateral security or security—as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

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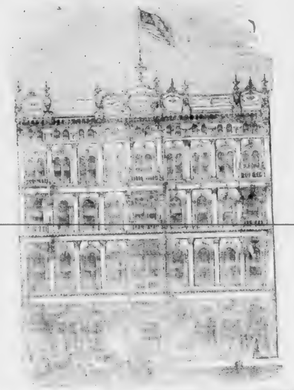
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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 5, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Proscription.

Notwithstanding that colored men have had their political rights restored to them by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and their civil rights supposed to be guaranteed by the Civil Rights Bill. Prejudice against color is now as bitter among proprietors of public places as it was before these measures became laws. Colored men are liable to insult, by asking to be served with a meal, in almost any inferior restaurant in the city.

This prejudice seems to have deepest root among the foreign population—Italians, Chilians, Mexicans and Irish. The Yankee is too shrewd to be recognized as a party to it, although he is the immediate cause of the same, and the foreigners do not know the reason. In the first place, when those people leave any part of Europe or South America, they know no prejudice against color. The moment they reach the United States—the Northern States in particular—the nativeborn man teaches the foreigner a low prejudice against the colored citizen by misrepresentations, etc., and then gets out of the way, pretending to the colored man that he is the colored man's *friend* and desires perfect equality. (We will suppose he means it on paper!) The foreigner imbibes his prejudice, but does not know how to use it as cutely as the Yankee.

The Yankee will sell his goods and collect the dimes from all, while the prejudice foreigner will indiscriminately refuse to accommodate the most refined colored persons, whether it be clergy, Bishops, professionals or others, from Frederick Douglass or Rev. H. H. Garnett, down to the most abject among us, providing they are colored.

It remains an open question whether such treatment of colored citizens was inaugurated by native born Americans, or by those of foreign birth.

Slavery having been the immediate cause, it being now abolished, where is the necessity of these proslavery proscriptions? A supplementary civil rights bill must be enacted by Congress, in order to bring these prejudiced colorphobia people to their senses.

The Acquital of Mrs. Fair.

The trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair, was concluded in the 15th District Court on Friday last, and resulted in her acquital. The jury rested the question direct, on her sanity or insanity and concluded she was insane at the time of the shooting, and brought in a virdict after sixty four hours deliberation; that she was not guilty of murder as was charged in the indictment.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Peter Anderson, Jr., and Mrs. Jane Morton, New York; M. P., Oakland, Cal.

Letters to the care of this office, Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

A. M. E. CHURCH.—Elder Hubbard of the A. M. E. church, is to have a benefit convsinment on the 16th, inst.

To be Regretted.

Two colored men, well known in this city for their "Jim Crow" proclivities when intoxicated, intruded themselves on the platform among the officers and speakers at the Republican meeting in Platt's Hall, on last Monday night. Their actions were humiliating, as they were not invited to seats on the platform. After being tolerated by the assemblage, on the principle that a drunken black man could not behave in company any better than a drunken white man—withal those two men would not behave them selves properly during the entire time the speaking was in progress. When applause would be given to a speaker, those men would momentarily quit their other silly capers and jump up and dance with enthusiasm, to the great mortification of the large number of respectable colored ladies and gentlemen, as also the many refined white persons present. The two men alluded to were brandbearers in one of the Republican Clubs that had entered the hall. If they had taken seats with the rest of the club, they would not have made themselves so conspicuous.

For the credit of the colored citizens at large, we hope that their friends will persuade them not to make themselves so ridiculous in a Republican meeting again. The officers of the meeting, and audience, bore with them with more patience, we think, than if they had been white men. The whole thing, however, showed a better feeling towards the "Negro" and his shortcomings by being deprived of education, than formerly.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Oct. 3 1872.

Editor Appeal:

The Fair is over, and all is quiet again, the stocks are all gone, agricultural implements, and all industrial and scientific display, have vanished from our gaze. The queens of the turf, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, left for Alameda, this morning to Cal. P. R. R. Co's Stranger, where they will trot for a purse of $7,000, and return here to trot against Occident, (the California wonder), on the 12th, inst. Those who have never seen these celebrated horses trot, should not let the opportunity go without seeing them, or they would loose quite a treat, such as they may never have a chance to see again. The weather is delightful, just cool enough to be pleasant.

The Ball given by the Ladies Grant & Wilson Club, at Hamilton Hall on the 27th ult., has excelled anything of the kind given here before. At 8 o'clock Hamilton Hall was fairly lighted up, and at a 9½ o'clock, the musicians were in readiness; the guests commenced to arrive at the same hour, at ten o'clock the hall was full; dancing commenced immediately, and off they went, trying to the delightful tunes of Church & Jones celebrated quadrille band.

That all enjoyed themselves, was evident from the smiles on every countenance. The ball was to tell who was the belle of the evening. This was rather hard to do; they were all belles, but it was agreed to tell, we will have to give the laurels to Mrs. Appo, of San Francisco, who wore a blue silk vandyke, trimmed with brown satin. Next in order, Miss Scott, Nevada, green silk, trimmed with white lace, waterfall of curls, corneil braids, Mrs. Delvecchio, dove-colored poplin, swiss over-skirt, curls. Mrs. Lewis, swiss, trimmed with cherry colored ribbon, bird's nest waterfall, curls. Miss Martel, Stockton, white swiss, with pink bows, cluster of curls, rather bridal style. Mrs. Fletcher, Sacramento, black alapaca, white tarleton Dolly Varden, with straw colored bows. Mrs. Postles, Sacramento, with white alapaca dancer, cluster of black curls, street hat. Miss Goodman, San Francisco, lilac colored silk, braid trimmed with white satin, waterfall; she looked enviable. Miss Clara Logan, Tehama, brown silk, frizzes. Miss Alexander, Swiss, trimmed with pink satin ribbon, braids. Miss A. Brown, Sacramento, green Empress, white striped overskirt, curls and braids.

Mrs. M. Cuthbert, (Sac.) Ashes of rose Poplin, white tulle overskirt; Mrs. Edward Clark, (S. F.) Heavy black silk, scarlet sash; Mrs. A. Douglass, white Swiss. Dancing continued until the dawn of day, and all enjoyed themselves very well

Yours Truly

O.

Republican Mass Meetings.

On Monday evening, a Republican mass meeting was held in Platt's Hall, under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, to welcome the Veteran Soldiers and Sailors. Mr. [illegible] Rollins addressed the large audience on the issues of the day. The speaker was pleasing and the meeting very enthusiastic.

On Wednesday evening, Hon George C. Gorham addressed another large Republican meeting at Platt's Hall. The "Grant Invincibles," headed by the Tanners, numbering nearly one thousand men, after marching through some of the principal streets, reached the hall while Mr. Gorham was speaking, which was so crowded that they could not enter as a body. They then countermarched and dismissed many returning to the hall. Mr. Gorham occupied the attention of the audience pleasantly until after ten o'clock. From his great speech we have space only to publish the following:

Mr. Gorham said that it was a pleasant surprise to him in such a dull campaign to find so much interest taken. It was hard work to pull on the end of a rope when there is nothing at the other end, and the party looked in vain for an enemy and did not know where to find one. The old Democracy was a ship that had foundered on the high seas, and it was the duty of the Republican vessel to save the lives of the survivors. Those old-line Democrats and renegade Republicans who wished to sail in their old ship after the cook had been taken out of the galley and placed in command, could do so. He had once been a Democrat himself, in regular standing, until he became "fishy," through the Douglas' nomination. He had come to preach to sinners, instead of the righteous. The speaker, in reviewing the financial status of the country said that the people had been taxed considerably less than during the preceding Administration, and from 1871 to 1872 the taxes had been reduced $30,000,000, and during the present year further reduced $32,000,000. In regard to the Internal Revenue tax, that had been almost entirely abated; and if a man would refrain from liquor, tobacco and the habit of keeping bank accounts, he might have no fear of being taxed for Internal Revenue. He spoke at length upon the Fourteenth Amendment, the Ku Klux outrages in the South, and the centralization of power. The foreign policy of the Government was also treated, and in mentioning the *Alabama* claims, Mr. Gorham stated that twenty words from the President at certain critical moments, in the progress of the late Arbitration, would have called out the latent feeling of the people, and have called out a war party, upon whose suffrages Grant could have ridden triumphantly into power, and against whose voice even Mr. Sumner would not dared to say nay. Mr. Gorham concluded amid much applause. Three cheers were given for Grant and Wilson and the meeting adjourned.

Extract from a Speech by a Colored Grant Elector

Mr. W. D. Forten, of Philadelphia who is one of the Republican electors for for the State of Pennsylvania, addressed a large meeting at Pittsburg in that State, of which *Our National Progress*, the organ of the colored citizens, published at Harrisburg, Penn., describes as follows:

On Friday evening, Sept. 6, there was a large outpouring of the Republicans of Pittsburg. The occasion which caused it was a large Republican meeting, held by the colored citizens, at the corner of Webster streets, for the purpose of hearing the distinguished orator, W. D. Forten, of Philadelphia. The meeting was the largest held in the city during this campaign, as there were over three thousand persons present. The audience was not composed only of colored men, but fully two-thirds were white, showing the anxiety to hear the celebrated orator announced to address the meeting. The usual enthusiasm prevailed, and the speakers were frequently interrupted with applause at eight o'clock the Grant Central Banner Club, colored, marched from their headquarters to the Central Hotel, to escort Mr. Forten to the place of meeting. The club made a handsome appearance, and numbered about two hundred men.

The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: President, Rev. John Peck; Vice Presidents, Samuel Robinson, Geo. B. Knox, Lewis F. Woodson, Geo. B. Chalmers, Joseph Barclay, Wm. H. Simpson, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Jacob H. Walter, Charles Martin, Barney Mahoney, David Reed, Esq., Lemuel Goggins, Hugh McNeil, A. D. Johnston, S. Reymer, A. G. McCandless, M. D., W. A. Lewis, Esq., Hon. A. P. Callow, Joseph A. Gazzam and W. H. Hunter; Secretaries, reporters of the press, and a number of the most prominent citizens.

Our National Progress gives Mr. Forten's speech entire; of which we have only space for the following extract:

I want you to understand that there is no trouble about the success of the Republican ticket. Grant will be our next President. Why, one hundred thousand soldiers would start from their graves if a voice went up from Allegheny county that Grant was defeated. As I came from Altoona I was looking around to see how many things, in nature re-embled Greeley, a gentleman you all doubtless have heard of. I had no idea that there was so much in nature to remind me of that eccentric and extraordinary character. As I looked from my car window, my eye rested on a river which I had crossed over twenty times. I thought to myself how much this twisted river resembles the Democrats. Just when I thought I had passed that river for the last time I woke up only to see it come again, and I said to myself, "Will I never get clear of this river?" I thought again. I thought of the anecdote of the cat and the mouse. A mouse one time went on an excursion and strayed into a brewery. After looking around for some time he climbed in a vat, and wishing to taste the fluid it contained, descended, but unfortunately fell into the ale. He struggled, like the Democratic party now, for life, and finally concluded to call for help, which he did. A cat answered the call, and said "Will you promise if I rescue you from this terrible death that you will let me do with you what I wish?" The mouse, having no other alternative, of course agreed, when it was pressed but fell into a hole alongside of the vat, and was beyond the reach of the cat. The cat then called out: "Mr. Mouse, did you not enter into an agreement with me that I should have the privilege to do with you what I pleased?" (It's not Fair; but I was in liquor at that time." [Great laughter.] My friends, you have gone to the polls for nearly ten years, in the service of the Republican party, to defeat treason, anarchy, and national repudiation of legal debt, and you have hurled the party that dared to attempt to dissolve the Union into ignominious defeat. For ten years they have struggled, and they have at last cried out, "Save me or I perish!" and this old cat from New York has come, and he has proposed to rescue them from death; but there is a hole like that in which the mouse fell, and in that hole lies repudiation of all the honored principles of the Republican party, slavery, the payment of slaveholders for their slaves.

I come here as a representative of the class who, by the Republican party, first, has been made free; secondly, has had civil right extended to them; thirdly, putting the capstone upon the glorious citadel of freedom, they have put into the hand of every American citizen the ballot, that potent weapon by which we shall say who shall make our laws. The speaker here referred at length to the services of Abraham Lincoln and General Grant, to whose united efforts the colored man owed much. These men stood at the head of the Republican party; and led it to victory, and to the performance of all the duties which devolve upon it.

The speaker then referred to the events which had occurred in his ward in Philadelphia—the Fifth—during the war, which were instigated by the Democrats, who attempted to prevent the colored man from voting, and yet these Democrats now come to him and ask him to vote their ticket, saying in the meantime, that Greeley is an Abolitionist. This reminded him of a conversation which took place in North Carolina, between a Democrat and a colored man. The former asked the latter whether he could not support Greeley, as he had rendered great services for the colored race. This colored man replied that he read a book when he learned that the devil was once in heaven, and asked the Democrat where he was now.

The speaker said he knew when Mr. Greeley used to be, but we don't belong to the used to be's. We belong to What are you now, and what are you going to be? I say to my friends in the Fifth ward, Grant is good enough for me. He has done more for me than I have asked. His party has accomplished deeds that have immortalized it. Men say he used to be a Democrat. Well I am glad that he is now a Republican. I say Greeley used to be an Abolitionist, but what is he now? Greeley is the representative of the most conflicting ideas that belong to our nation. He has been associated with all the isms, with all the fancy theories of the day. He is the most changeable man I ever knew. He fought during the war, that the States had a right to secede, and then preached "On to Richmond." Which was in direct opposition to the separation of the States.

The speaker now closed his address by saying that the colored voters must show that they are party men; that they have not forgotten what the Republican party has done for them; what mighty achievements they have accomplished in making this entire nation free! Forget all things in this struggle for liberty.

Citizens, Soldiers, Republicans, close up your ranks! Stand firm! Breast the storm! Receive the charge, and while the shock I Spread out the old flag—"the flag that made us free." Sound the trumpet, and rush upon the foe! Carry the first line in October; send terror, dismay and confusion into the treacherous combinations, who will then seek to hide their diminished heads beneath the old white hat of hypocrisy. The decisive hour for action God offers to every man, to every nation. Have you chosen, oh, my people, in which party you will stand?" Choose, then; choose quickly! Having carried the first line in October, November will but remain a flying route, and again the nation will thank you for your ballots, cast in this civil political contest, as she has done for your bullets, when Greeley's friends were carrying death in every family, and the rebel's war-horse trampled over ten thousand comrades slain.

To you, men of my native State—men united with me in suffering—bound by ties of consanguinity, in a great measure is committed the success or defeat of the Republican party. Stand up!—stand up—in God's name make the great party succeed.

At the close of Mr. Forten's address remarks were made by General Negley, Major A. M. Brown, Paul J. Carson, and Gl. S. Woodson, the latter two colored gentlemen

Marriage.

GRIMES-STEELE. In Sacramento City September 26, by Rev. W. B. Offer, George C. Grimes, of Sacramento, to Josephine Willeman Steele, of the city.

Deaths.

In Sacramento City, September 27th, Rev. Peter Kenilworth, aged 84 years.

This venerable Rev. gentleman has been one of the most active ministers of the A. M. E. Church on the Pacific Coast, formerly from the South, and being deprived of a liberal education, was one of the most earnest and efficient speakers in that denomination, his demise is greatly regretted by the Church at large.

ROBINSON—In Boston, Mrs. Emma E. T., wife of Miss E. Robinson, and only remaining child of Rev. D. A. Grimes, aged 36 years.

STAATS—In this city, October 1st, 1872, Joseph Staats, a native of Millstone, New Jersey; aged 56 years.

Mr. Staats was a pioneer colored man, having come to this city in 1849. He was an affable gentleman in his manner and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and an adopted daughter, and also a large circle of friends, to mourn his loss. His remains were taken from his residence, Prospect Place, on Thursday, the 3d instant, to Zion Church, Stockton street, where an impressive funeral service was delivered by Rev. James Lodge. After which, a very large *cortege* proceeded to Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the deceased was interred. "Peace to his ashes."

Don't Forget the Jubilee Rehearsals!

All persons intending to take part in the GLOBAL JUBILEE will please attend the Rehearsals regularly every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture Room of the Baptist Church, Powell street, between Bush and Sutter. The Committee are desirous of having the Jubilee come off during the latter part of next month. It is hoped, therefore, that our community will assist me in my humble efforts to make this undertaking a success. All I ask is punctual attendance. Let nothing, if possible, prevent the attendance of those who intend to take part. The subject should be uppermost in our minds.

W. H. BLAKE,
Manager.

N. B.—The Choral Jubilee will take place on Thursday, evening, October 31st, 1872, at Pacific Hall. Tickets can be obtained from the Committee.

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YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Society will be held on the first Wednesday in each month, commencing on the first Wednesday in January, April

B. GOLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1872,

ANOTHER PROGRAMME!

ENTIRELY CHANGED.

Performances Attended by GEN. GRANT, The Children's Horse, OTHELLO, The Shetland Pony, GARIBLDI, AND TWELVE NEW ACTS!

Which Now and Forever

PANTOMIME!

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, MATINEE

National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, in pursuance of its faith, and appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparelleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted, the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; meaning foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of party composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law and should be executed according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered as rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the systemby laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length

Sixteenth.—The Republican party proposes to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It distinguishes as of first importance constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with confidence we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the loan, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Fifteenth.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the Executive have the right, and it is their imperative duty in the measures they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation, of service or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reclaim in the rate of postage.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND KEARNY, OPPOSITE PIONEER HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Accounts House is located a few doors west from Montgomery on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Prices at Accommodate are to correspond to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—as I can Accommodate 500 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

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Between Kearny and Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO

A First-Class Eating Saloon!

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A share of the patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

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INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, LAURA WEST AND HANNAH WEST, WHO LEFT THE WEST TRAVELLA WEST and the family of their father, Asa West during the war in Dale Town, in old County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 10 Ingram street, San Francisco.

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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO the Young Members in the Confederate of stock of this Society. All applications for Certificate and other information can be had from the President at 647 Clay street or at 2 Howard street. Shares Twenty Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON Secretary

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Kenilworth, deceased, late of Sacramento City, hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present the same to us at the office of Messrs. Hall & Hall, in Sacramento City, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, or they will be barred by the statute of limitations. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to us forthwith.

Dated September 27th, 1872.

WILLIAM KENILWORTH,
JOHN KENILWORTH,
Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Kenilworth, deceased.

$5 TO $20

Per day at home. Agents wanted. All classes of work in their locality. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making money as fast as they can attend to their business. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Address H. Allen & Co., Portland, Maine.

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DRUGGISTS,

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C. P. R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Monday, Sept. 16th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Alameda Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Alameda, Encinal, Park Street, Alameda, Woodland, Haywards, Niles and Livermore.

7.15 A. M. Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

8.00 A. M. Passenger Train (Sunday only) for Alameda, Encinal, Park Street, Alameda, Woodland, Haywards, Niles and Livermore.

8.00 A. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Special Train for Sacramento.

2.00 P. M. Oakland Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Alameda, Encinal, Park Street, Alameda, Woodland, Haywards, Niles and Livermore.

2.00 P. M. Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) for Alameda, Encinal, Woodland, Haywards, Niles and Livermore.

6.30 P. M. Oakland Local and Train—Through Steamer to Stockton.

OAKLAND TRAINS—Leave SAN FRANCISCO 7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 9.00 A.M., 10.00 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M., 2.00 P.M., 3.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M., 5.00 P.M., 6.30 P.M., 11.30 P.M.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.10, 6.50, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.10 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 P.M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 A.M., 1.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 P.M.

Leave ALAMEDA, 6.40, 8.40, 10.40 A.M., 12.40, 3.40, 5.40 and 7.40 P.M.

Leave HAYWARDS, (for San Francisco) 9.05 A.M. and 12.45 P.M.

Leave HAYWARDS, (for Oakland) 7.30, 9.00 and 11.30 A.M., 2.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P.M.

Leave NILES, 8.45 A.M., 2.00 and 11.30 P.M.

Leave LIVERMORE, 8.45 A.M., 2.00 and 11.30 P.M.

Through Bills of Lading issued, and through tickets sold from and to all Points in the Eastern States, Canada and Europe via the Central Pacific Railroad.

Freight will be received and forwarded with dispatch, and no charge made for storage unless freight remains longer than ten days after arrival.

Freight must be plainly marked, and way bills made out before the goods are delivered to the Company's Agents at their Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.

RUSSELL K. HOWE, Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Train.	San Jose and Way Only.	Through Train.
Leave San Francisco,	8.30 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	10.00 P.M.
" Menlo Park,	10.36 "	5.36 "	12.06 A.M.
" Gilroy,	11.55 "	7.00 "	1.30 "
" Pajaro,	12.30 P.M.	7.35 "	2.05 "
" Salinas,	1.58 "	9.00 "	3.30 "

Trains North.	San Jose Only.	San Jose and Way.	Through Train.
Leave Salinas,			12.35 P.M.
" Pajaro,			1.50 "
" Gilroy,			2.20 "
" Menlo Park,	5.30 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	3.50 "
Arrive at San Francisco,	8.05 "	10.10 "	5.30 "

Stations at 9.30 P.M. SATURDAY.

AT SAN FRANCISCO, Steamer leaves Pier No. 3 Pacific Street Wharf, at 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. THROUGH TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) between San Francisco at 10.30 A.M., arriving at San Francisco at 6.45 P.M.

J. C. STUBENRAUCH, General Superintendent.

A. N. TOWNE, General Passenger Agent.

J. L. WILLIAMS, General Freight Agent.

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

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FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

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10,000 References,

"A Family Record

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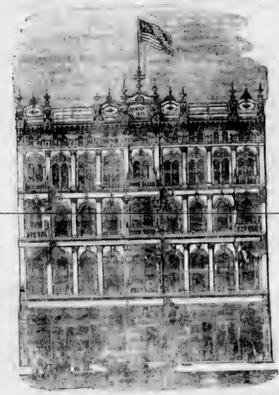
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John P. Hale on Greeley and Sumner.

From Hon. John P. Hale's letter, as it was published in the Boston *Journal*, Sept. 15th, we make the following extracts:

That is one serious aspect of Mr. Greeley's case; and if, in addition to the perverse opinions upon this momentous question of American nationality, you take into the account his excessive vanity, weakness and vacillation, his flabby and yielding moral nature, his eccentric temper and inordinate hankering for office, you have, I think, a full explanation of his present lamentable course.

Mr. Sumner's case is comparatively plain to those who, like himself, have had better means of knowing the man than is afforded by public speeches.

Mr. Sumner was not, as has been claimed for him, among the earliest of our antislavery champions. Mr. Garrison, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Gerrit Smith, Mr. Giddings and others ante-date Mr. Sumner by many years in their espousal of the cause of the slave. But I bear cordial witness that, after he entered upon the work, he was among the most earnest, faithful and persistent of the friends of freedom.

I entered the Senate four years before Mr. Sumner, and enjoyed his personal intercourse and friendship from his appearance there 1851 up to the time I went to Europe in 1855. I appreciate, as highly as any man can, the invaluable services he has rendered to liberty, but candor compels me to say that, from the outset, his influence in the Senate was greatly impaired by an overbearing egotism, and an arrogance of manner well nigh intolerable. His arbitrary and dictatorial nature renders him peculiarly liable to substitute his own hasty impulses for convictions and principles of public policy. I can, therefore, readily understand that Mr. Sumner might be betrayed by his wounded vanity and imperious temper into a temporary misjudgment. But that he could, under the influences of personal irritations, be so blind or so dishonest as to deliberately and persistently counsel the colored men of the nation to reinstate their life-long enemies and oppressors in the control of the Government, is to me the strangest phenomenon of these letter days.

That privilege which he advises them to put to such flagrant misuse has been acquired by and for them at infinite cost of life and treasure. Its bestowal has been resisted by the Democratic party, step by step, in the halls of legislation and on the field of battle. It has been well pointed out by Mr. Blaine, in his letter to Mr. Sumner, that, even at the last session, the Democratic party voted solid in Congress, again and again, in opposition to Mr. Sumner's own efforts to secure and perfect the civil and political rights of the freedmen. Notwithstanding his award claim that a great light has suddenly shone round about the whole Democratic party and brought them from darkness into a marvelous illumination, every man in his senses knows that, as a whole, they are absolutely unchanged and unrepentant, and as hostile to the enfranchisement of the colored race to-day as they were at the beginning of the rebellion. The utterances of their prominent men and leading presses afford abundant evidence of this, and any man may satisfy himself of its truth by inquiry of the first score of Democrats he meets. This being notoriously so, the blindness of political infatuation and ungovernable rage for personal affronts, fancied or real, are barely sufficient to explain Mr. Sumner's advice to the colored people to aid in restoring these men to power. Happily, all the signs of the times show that the colored men are in no danger of being deceived by the sophistries of their special patron; if they could be, and thus be induced to prostitute their rights of suffrage, it would be the strongest proof yet found that they are disqualified for its enjoyment.

It is a matter of deep regret that personal feelings seem to be extending so large an influence upon the course of public men in these days. It is true that some of our statesmen have suffered from injustice and want of recognition. But these are frequently recurring incidents in all political history, and especially of reform and struggle; and ought not to blast the faith or chill the enthusiasm of any true patriot.

Your letter, my dear sir, and many similar ones which I have received, have led me to believe that my views may be considered of some importance by some who have continued to hold me in kind remembrance.

Let me say, therefore, in conclusion, that I am now retired from active participation in the affairs of the country, but I desire to assure my friends that I remain faithful to the settled principles of my public life. I still retain a deep interest in the great questions of civil liberty which first arrested the serious attention of the country at the opening of my Congressional career.

These questions have ever since been debated fiercely in the forum, and even submitted to the bloody arbitrament of arms. They have not yet been finally adjusted, but are on the eve of settlement, as I fondly believe, by the re-election of General Grant and the complete victory of the principles of the Republican party.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. HALE.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We are determined that the people of the United States and Mexico, shall have a good constitutions, and by which party strife shall be obviated, an also one that the laws can be enforced, and not biased by party; now we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree that there shall be no further elections for presidents, until the nation can have a National Convention, and frame government by which said difficulty can be properly prevented. In the meantime the laws of Norton I can be made use of.

NORTON I.

What the New York Tribune knows about the North Carolina Election.

The New York *Tribune* of recent issue contains an editorial article on political affairs in North Carolina that exhibits great anxiety as to the result of the August election.

It says "at best the balance of power in this year is doubtful," and concedes that the negro vote" is for Grant. It admits that the colored votors of that State are well organized and will be quite certain to vote against their late masters, but relies on the white vote to elect the Democratic ticket. It thinks the white men of the mountain districts are favorably inclined to Greeley, and that all the whites excepting the office-holders are opposed to Grant. It virtually admits, however, that a large proportion of the whites—whole neighborhoods perhaps—will vote the Republican ticket. It makes the absurd statement that this result is to be obtained by patronage, intimidation, and money; in other words it accuses the Republicans of having adopted the well known and long-practiced Democratic policy.

It is no new thing for a rascal with his pockets filled with other peoples' property to shout "stop thief," and try to conceal his own crime by turning public attention elsewhere.

The *Tribune* goes on to instruct the North Carolina Liberals as to their political duty They join forces with the Democrats, do anything to the Grant men. They must "go into this summer campaign with all their might and give the Democrtic ticket a genaurous and vigorous support."

Here is a ticket without a Liberal Republican on it—a straight out, old-line Democratic ticket—and the New York *Tribune* urges its friends to support it with all their might, vigorously, and generously. Has any one a doubt as to the result if this advice is followed with success?

The Democratic party of North Carolina will absorb the Liberal Republicans, and thereafter they will be part and parcel of it. It is the biggest kind of a fraud for them to pretend that the Liberal Republican Jonah is going to swallow the whale. On the contrary, the Democratic whale will swallow the Liberal Republicans to the last man, nad will then up their heads and they will doubtless be just as much in need of salve and bandages as before

Senator Cameron's Predictions.

Simon Cameron in one of his speeches just before the election in Pennsylvania, said:

"Now as to our candidate for Governor. Enough has been said here about him to prevent me from saying much on that subject. I have been charged with nominating him. It is not true. I had nothing to do with the nomination. On the contrary, every man nominated there opposed my election to the Senate of the United States, but they are all Republicans, and I act with them with my heart and voice and every other way I can assist them. I believe that the success and continuation of the Republican party is the success and the continuation of the United States, and I feel that my duty, though painful, compels me to differ with my friend, and declare my conviction that with Grant and Wilson and the old Republican party in power, with all that is said disparagingly thereof, the interest of a stable and just Government will be favored more than if Greeley and Brown, with such as would be associated with them, were placed there instead; that the fraternal relations so necessary to exist between those who have been too long estranged—a relation earnestly desired by me—are more likely to be brought about sooner with the continuance of the Republican party in power, than if Greeley, with his probable associates, were placed here.

Placing others in power, and especially under the circumstances, would be taken reproving those in power; and in marked manner if Horace Greeley were placed at their head—Horace Greeley, whose erratic, unstable, and in many instances, inscrutable course, gives us no assurance of his having the needed steady character which the man at the helm of State should have. We wondered at his strange course during the war—how he was willing to let the country be rent in twain at the bidding of rebels; how he was willing to treat with them in arms—shall I say plot with them? how he became the bailer of their chief; how he journeyed in their land to praise their prowess and devotion to an unholy cause; to give encouragement to them, how he, while there, sought Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis and laid the base for more intimate and friendly relations with the rebel chief, who had just said, "I accept nothing; I have done nothing that I am sorry for; I shall not abide by the issue of the war; the South is only waiting; the cause for which we fought must triumph sooner or later; our policy is to watch the current of events, and when our friends at the North are ready to help us they will give us what we want, and we shall put them in power."

It has been made too plainly evident, especially of late, how Horace Greeley can stretch his convictions and with the hope of becoming President. His election would inaugurate discordant elements in legislative halls and encourage a spirit not yet extinct in the land—a spirit which would overturn the new order of things. The Democrats who are to elect Horace Greeley—if he be elected—do not recognize the new order of things with any good will; they merely abide them, which gives no assurance of any very strenuous efforts to maintain the same in any warm contest. It is probably true that a large percentage of them give in their adhesion, intending to recognize colored men as free citizens with full rights, not to be infringed by law; a class, like the illiterate and poor white, to be used—designing to use them for their own purposes. Others design to use them, to avail themselves of position, designing to reduce the colored men to a relation, as near as possible, resembling that they have held him in. These will strive for the mastery. I do not fear the final result, but I dread the financial effect, for the time being on the country. I believe that this party has more hope in Greeley and Brown, and would receive more sympathy from them than would be dreamed of in case of the election of Grant and Wilson. The spirit too largely prevailing in the South may be gleaned from expression, for instance, as follows: Referring to the Baltimore platform, one of its organs says, "We spit upon the platform in spite of the record of the candidate and the platform on which he (Greeley) has been placed, we shall support the ticket as the best that can be done under the circumstances."

My preference for the Republican party over its antagonist rests not only on the persons put forward but on an essential difference in the platform of the party affecting the rights of citizens generally, and especially the colored people, so largely in the minority in the land.

* * * * *

I regard it as a primary duty of Government to protect the citizen; that its supreme power should be the *dernier sort*; that that is the greatest protection which is broadest, strongest and most impartial. That the General Government, when appealed to, has the power to protect any citizen. A war having been waged as to whether the general government or States were supreme, and it having been decided in favor of the former, and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, which I regard as declaratory, having been passed, there can now be no question but that Congress has the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the securing of the citizen in his civil, political and public rights. The power exists primarily in the nature of government—it expresses itself in the text of the original Constitution, which Constitution has ever been perverted to read in the interest of slavery. It is made by article 4, section 4 of the same, "the duty" of the United States to guarantee to each State in the Union a republican form of government; that is, if there be any State government that is, in any essential feature not republican, it is the duty of the United States to interpose. This makes the United States the judge and supervisor in this respect of the nature of each State government. There being no specific code definitely setting forth what constitutes a republican form of government in an American sense, it is left with the United States to decide from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, interpreted in the light of the Declaration of Independence, as to what constitutes the same. If any State taxes without giving a representation, if it deprives a person of life, liberty, or the right to the pursuit of happiness, if it attempts to pass a bill of attainder, or to abridge any essential feature of a republican form of government in an American sense, it is "the duty" of the United States to interpose and guarantee against the same. I refer to this because of its immediate connection with a plank in the several platforms. While the Cincinnati platform, subsequently adopted at Baltimore, like the Republican platform at Philadelphia, affirm the right of every citizen to be protected in his civil and political rights, the Cincinnati-Baltimore Convention, in obedience to the spirit which waged war against the government, intimates, at least, that the securing of the rights of citizens is to be left with the States, while the Philadelphia platform affirms that it is the duty of the national, as well as of State governments, so to do, and to make the matter complete, the Republicans have inserted the words "public rights," so as to have all citizens fully protected in rights, which the people, in the interest of slavery, have been educated to outrage the persons of a part of the people.

It is a somewhat noticeable fact that the leading spirits of the Cincinnati movement, who are United States Senators, though they claim to be Republicans, did unite with the Democratic Senators in opposing Mr. Sumner and the majority of the Republican party in the Senate, on the issue whether the National Government should protect the colored citizen in his right or not. Messrs. Schurz and Trumbull made themselves conspicuous in this respect.

For the above reasons, with malice towards no party or persons, looking to the best welfare of a country I love, and hoping for the time when colored men may consistently divide among parties, I shall not only cast my vote for the Republican nominees, but with my voice and pen endeavor to persuade my fellow-countrymen, North and South, white and black, rich and poor, native and adopted, to do likewise.

GEORGE T. DOWNING.

A Good Sign.

The young men of the nation are largely in favor of Grant and Wilson. This is a good sign, for it shows that the future of the Republic will be in safe hands.

Young men growing up among the living issues of the present are free from those prejudices which cause many citizens to cling to a party on account of its old traditions. There are thousands in the land who vote the Greeley ticket for no other reason than because it was nominated at Baltimore. They have been Democrats all there lives, and are willing to swallow anything that is labeled Democratic. They are blind to their country's interest, and go for their party ticket, "right or wrong."

From this blind partisanship the young men of the nation are free. They judge the two parties before the people for what they are, not what they have been. They know that the party that has adopted measures which the Democrats have ceased to oppose and now profess to accept, must be the best party to continue in power. If its work has been good, its guardianship over that work ought to be equally beneficial.

We are glad to welcome the young men of the Republic into the ranks of our party. They have the fire of youth and make earnest workers. The cause sustained by young men cannot fail. It grows in strength with every year. It has a vitality that no opposition can check. Its destiny is onward and upward. We lay no claim to those old fossils who are wedded to the empty shell of Democracy. With Young America bearing our standard we have no fears of the future. Our victory in November will be the promise of still greater triumphs in the future. As long as the Republican party continues to be it is now—the party of justice, honesty, economy and loyalty—the young men of America will be enlisted in its service to fight its battles, win its victories, and uphold its banner of universal liberty.

(From Associated Despatches.)

Latest Election Returns.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Oct. 10.

Returns received to-day are more favorable to the Republican State ticket. The Republicans claim 600 majority on the entire State ticket. The Democrats concede the election of the Republican State ticket, except Governor, claiming a small majority for Hendricks.

The official vote is coming in very slowly, and it will require almost the entire vote to arrive at the definite result.

Washington, Oct. 10.

A dispatch received by Postmaster-General Creswell, from Indiana, concedes the election of Hendricks by a small majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.

An official count shows 118,000 votes polled in this city. Hartranfts majority in the city, is 20,137; majority for Congressmen at large, 21,919.

Mr. Geo. T. Downing's Letter to Hon. John F. Quarles.

Mr. George T. Downing, one of our most prominent colored men, wrote the following letter to Hon. John F. Quarles, of Georgia:

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14, 1872.

To Hon. John F. Quarles, Augusta, Ga.

Dear Sir—Yours is before me. It is well known that I have taken an active interest in politics, and as I am in the receipt of many letters from colored persons and others from various sections, inquiring where I stand in the Presidential contest, I therefore publicly reply.

The confidence I am happy to repose in Charles Sumner, my unswerving faith in his integrity, the gratitude I severentially cherish in connection with him in his efforts for the right, affecting me and my race, his unquestioned towering ability, the fact that we have in some instances differed as to politics affecting my people's interest, and time having proved that he was right, have all tended to produce a timidity on my part about taking a stand adverse to him on a subject which he has made so especially a matter of earnest study. I have questioned myself, but a sense of duty, though painful, compels me to differ with my friend, and declare my conviction that with Grant and Wilson and the old Republican party in power, with all that is said disparagingly thereof, the interest of a stable and just Government will be favored more than if Greeley and Brown, with such as would be associated with them, were placed there instead; that the fraternal relations so necessary to exist between those who have been too long estranged—a relation earnestly desired by me—are more likely to be brought about sooner with the continuance of the Republican party in power, than if Greeley, with his probable associates, were placed here.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 12, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The October Elections.

The elections which have taken place in the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Nebraska and Indiana, shows conclusively that, President Grant's re-election is a certainty. Pennsylvania and Ohio would have been a truthful index in view of their large electoral votes to be cast in November. Nebraska also followed these two great states on Tuesday last by Indiana went Democratic. The charter elections in Washington City, New Jersey, Connecticut also went Republican; all of which inspired the feeling of the people in those states and cities on their choice of candidates for the Presidency. Republicans however, must not rest on these laurels, they must work to carry this state for Grant in November.

The Democracy now being routed in their anticipated strongholds will renew their energies with a double determination to carry California, as also all four of its Congressional Districts. It behooves every Republican to be as untiring in his efforts for the success of the Republican ticket in this State. While the news from the East gives good cheer and has inspired the hopes of all lovers of good National Government, none must not depend on the victories achieved abroad, without doubling their efforts is helping to make a Republican victory complete, also in our own state. California gave her electoral vote to Grant in 1868. It should be the pride of every Republican to have her electoral vote cast for him, as has Pennsylvania, Ohio and Nebraska already shown, they will do it again in November 1872.

Sacramento.

The Sacramento *Record*, of Wednesday last, Oct. 9th, says:

"In the District Court yesterday, on motion of District Attorney Starr, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of the People *vs.* James Williams, indicted for the murder of Elizabeth Thompson, and for which offense Alfred R. Linchecomb was recently sentenced to the State Prison for life."

The case was dismissed, in consequence of District Attorney Starr not having sufficient evidence to warrant him in proceeding any further with the prosecution. Williams was, therefore, released from his bail bond of five thousand dollars, and is now at liberty.

HON. JAMES W. COFFROTH, an eminent lawyer of Sacramento, died in that city, suddenly, while at breakfast on Wednesday morning, from hemorrhage of the lungs. His sudden demise is regretted by all classes. Mr. Coffroth was in the Courts the day before, and had acted as counsel in the Sixth District Court, before Judge Ramage, and successfully defended James Williams, whose case was dismissed on the charge of murder, as one of his clients.

GRANT INVINCIBLES.—This famous political organization had a torch-light procession last Wednesday evening, and made a formidable appearance.

Death of Hon. W. H. Seward.

The Associated Press telegraphic dispatches of Thursday, 10th inst. announced the death of Hon. William H. Seward, at Auburn, N. Y., on that day at 3 P.M. The demise of the eminent statesman was much commented on in this community. Gov. Seward distinguished himself while in the Executive chair of the State of New York, and more so during his long service in the United States Senate. During the administrations of Presidents Lincoln and Johnson he proved himself to be one of the best diplomats that the United States ever produced. From 1848 to 1860, Mr. Seward was regarded with hatred by the pro-slavery party of the nation, and was vehemently assailed during that period by the New York *Herald*; at that time a very influential paper in the South. Mr. Seward was considered by the pro-slavery leaders as the most dangerous foe that slavery had, with the exception of John Quincy Adams and the New England fanatics, as they called them, headed by William Lloyd Garrison.

His name stands attested to the lamented Lincoln's proclamation of freedom which will make future generations of freedmen sing his praise. The rapid growth of radicalism which, eminated in part from his teachings, has of late considered him as being too conservative.

When old John Brown was hung pro-slavery hate, North and South, was directed most against Senator Seward, but time has revelled the fact that his sagacious statesmanship has been equally beneficial to the North and South, and that he was no more radical at that time than when he retired from political life. All must now admit that he has left the record of a great American statesman.

Editorial Correspondence.

VALLEJO October, 7th, 1872

Our business trip to this thriving little city this evening, was somewhat marred, owing to the fair which opens to-morrow, (Tuesday,) and the races. We found the little city full of strangers from the adjoining counties. On our arrival, every hotel and boarding-house was full, and the streets were alive with people. Immense numbers of men are employed at Mare Island, and by six o'clock in the evening, the crowds that throng the boarding places and restaurants, gives a lively time to the attendants or waiters.

Politics here are spiritly discussed. Transparences of Grant & Wilson, and Greeley & Brown, conspicously displayed on Georgia street. Aside from politics, the people of Vallejo are apparently thrifty and progressive. They are just completing a street railroad. They have first and second class hotels, and large retail dry goods, clothing and other stores, on every hand, and a dotting of fine residences; and all the features on a small scale of a Metropolitan city.

Among the notable colored residents we met with, we might name Mr. Persons who has been a resident in this county since 1850, he has a a very interesting family here.

We also met with Mr. G. W. Dennis, an old San Francisco, who also resides here with his family; Mr. J. R. Lanaway; Mrs. Wm. Fuller; Mrs. Paron, formerly Miss Dangerfield, the vocalist; Simon P. Clark and wife; Mr. Dickson and family; Mr. Edmonds and Abram Brown, are located in business in South Vallejo.

On Tuesday a rush was made for the races. The crowds of workmen thronged again to Mare Island. At noon the city was quiet, the sun scorching. We felt like one left desolate and not knowing where all the people so suddenly went to, it not all at the races. So we and our carpet bag also made a sudden move toward San Francisco.

SOMERSET SOCIAL CLUB.—The young men comprising this club, are to give another of their popular Soirees in the Young Men's Union Benefecial Society Hall, on Monday evening October 21st.

Why Will They Do It?

Our comments last week on the indiscreet acts of two colored men at a Republican meeting, recently held in Platt's Hall, have been commended by many white and colored persons in the city. To revert to the subject again, we will add that it has been the custom or habit of many of our apparently good meaning white friends to pick out the most trifling of the colored race and place them in the most conspicuous and prominent places on public occasions; positions that could be more creditably filled by capable white or colored persons; and their excuse for doing this, they say, it is to show that they are Radicals and friends to the colored race. Why in their preference drag the debased in prominence, instead of the worthy and capable among the colored race, if they are Radicals and friends to the colored race?

These *friends* to the colored seem to desire on all public occasions to place the most trifling colored men that can be found in prominent positions in order to see them degrade themselves by their minstrel-like actions, which certainly reflects more disgrace on the whites than colored people, because those mimic minstrelly actions, either in a colored or white man, only vividly exhibits what a debased institution slavery must have been; *i. e.*: keep a set of human beings in slavery and ignorance by the then laws of the land, and the then men of intelligence chuckle and laugh at the short comings of slavery's victims, instead of favoring equal school priviledges to enlighten and elevate such victims of circumstances. In short terms, we regard these baneful effects of slavery as humiliating to the whites as to the blacks, and we would respectfully suggest to all friends of the colored race that when they go so far as to choose men from amongst us to represent us, don't choose those kind who delight in making fools of themselves, but stick to get our exemplary and representative men, and place them in prominent positions, when any are to be given to colored men. The colored race is willing to be measured by the same standard as others. Give the capable an equal show as well as the incapable, and all will be satisfied.

If a Man Again.

EUREKA, Nev., Oct. 1st.

Mr. Editor:

A duty I owe to my friends and associates prompts me to mention them in death. Peter Keelingsworth I have been long acquainted with. Though educated in the school of slavery, he was a man possessing much native talent, and labored assiduously to build up Zion, and to win souls for Christ; beloved and respected by all. He possessed a child-like disposition, and Christian graces. I hope he is the one has gained eternal rest. Richard Freeman was among the many of my acquaintances made nineteen years ago. As a friend, he was constant. I found him cheerful under all circumstances—possessing many excellent traits of character. He had his faults, and so have we. But let the veion of charity and the grave cover them. Life's voyage with him is ended. For fifty eighth long years his frail bark was tossed and driven by the restless billows of life. T. D.

BARBER SHOP.—Equal Rights Barber Shop is the place to go, to get a clean shave. No. 519 Pacific St. above Montgomery, Ward Propaitor.

THE "Fire King," a colored man, commences his performances at Woodward's Gardens to day.

CRAIG & SON, Undertakers, Market street, above Fourth, have discovered a new process for keeping the dead. Burning candles placed in a large air-tight box with the corpse absorbs the effluvia, the patentee say, and the body keeps for an indefinite time:

Correspondence.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3d, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

Notwithstanding the fact that politics absorbs everything now, I cannot resist in writing you a brief description of our beautiful city and county. Ladies and gentlemen of culture and extended travel, who have visited this section, and who may be presumed, on account of their educated and cosmopolitan opinions, to be less enthusiastic, and, therefore, less liable to present contracted views than those "native and to the manor born," declare, with one accord, that this country is incomparable in the richness of its soil and the diversity of its agricultural limits, and the picturesque loveliness and attractiveness of its situation. Certain it is that nature has dispensed her gifts with a lavish hand. The climate, and the healthfulness of which is a great desiderat-um, is almost all that could be desired, being hardly ever too warm, and never too cold—presenting no great extremes, in fact, during any portion of the year. Almost every species of the vegetable kingdom, and all of the northern and semi-tropical productions of fruit flourish here, and yield in great profusion. The city of Los Angeles is six miles square, and is built upon a level plain, with a slight decline towards the south. The population at present is about ten thousand, and is rapidly increasing. The city is favored by miles of vineyards, and presents the appearance of a vast collection of gardens, in which all the semi-tropical productions grow and ripen. There are various kinds of fruit in their most luscious stages of maturity at all times of the year, while the perfume of myriads of plants and flowers diffuses itself through the air, alike in Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. One of the chief attractions of Los Angeles is the excellent and unique style of fencing employed in enclosing the vineyards, and the irrigating ditches which course through the city in every conceivable direction. These are called "Zanjas," and are in charge of an officer who is called the "Zanjero," whose duty it is to keep the ditches in repair, and who is held responsible for a fair and equal distribution of the water, which is almost as precica as gold. The fences, with very few exceptions, consist of willow trees, planted from ten to twenty inches apart, the spaces between which, when the trunks are in their infancy, being filled with brush and branches.

Notwithstanding Messrs. Lippitt and Cremony dropped upon us as Republican speakers, without announcement, giving the party no opportunity whatever, except a few hours' notice, to appoint its members of their presence and intention, a very respectable concourse of ladies and gentlemen, made up entirely of Republicans, assembled upon the balconies and in front of the Lafayette Hotel on Saturday night last to listen to some plain statements and truthful statistics from two gentlemen well posted in the annals of the Union party.

Professor Lippitt made the opening speech, which was replete with the doctrines of good sound political faith and party principle. His speech lasted over an hour, and was received with marked favor by the several hundred Republican voters who were present. After Professor Lippitt had concluded, Colonel J. C. Cremony took the stand and made a telling speech, partly consisting of a fine display of national statistics and partly of incontrovertible Administration argument, with here and there a rich, stirring anecdote, incorporated for the sake of zest. The meeting lasted over two hours and a half, and, although not so large, for the reasons above stated, it was one of the most enthusiastic and one of the most satisfactory political gatherings that ever took place in this city. It was the remark of all who listened to the speeches that they were overflowing with good advice to Republicans, and good sound political arguments.

For a long time, since the opening of the Presidential campaign, the colored citizens of Los Angeles have been anxious to make some concerted movement in behalf of the Union candidates for President and Vice-President, and met, therefore, and perfected a full organization on the 23d instant, and adopted, in substance, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grant and Wilson Club No. 1, with which they are an auxiliary or subordinate club. The Chairman of the Club, who is well known in this community, is Mr. L. G. Green; Mr. N. Smiley is Secretary. The Executive Committee are Messrs. E. Cain, Chairman; Robert H. Hyers, Secretary; Geo. Smith, Andy Chison, and Marshall Franklin. All business communications with the Club must be directed to the Secretary of the Executive Committee, Box No. 337, Los Angeles City Post Office. The Club meets every Wednesday and Friday evening of each week at No. 137 Train street, between Market and First streets. There are now fifty members of the Club who live in the city, while a large number of additional names are expected to be signed to the Constitution this evening.

The average attendance at the Colored School last week, from a list of twenty-four pupils, was twenty-three scholars. This is a good precedent. R. H. H.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. John Young and Mrs. M. E. Bottencourt, Pioche, Nevada; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Roscoe, per steamer to New York, destined to Baltimore.

One more colored Greeley Democrat.

A. M. Green, of Baltimore, and at one time a book steward in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has also turned out to be a clamorous Greeley Democrat. He sent a challenge recently to Professor J. M. Langston, a colored graduate of Oberlin, Ohio, and who is on the side of Grant, an able lawyer, to discuss the utility of Greeley as against Grant for the Presidency. The *Colored Citizen*, a newspaper published by colored men in Washington City, in its issue of Sept. 14, rebukes Green and his uncivilable position as follows:

"Probably the ablest and most vigorous advocate among the very few of the colored race that Liberal Republicanism can boast of, is Alfred M. Green. Though he be able, he is obstinate, though he be valiant, he is jawkward; and generally, he has had the misfortune to place himself in positions where neither his valor nor ability can be appreciated. It is understood that he has challenged John M. Langston to a public discussion of the respective merits of Grant and Greeley. Mr. Langston will not attempt. It seems that Mr. Green has not developed his own position in the campaign with sufficient prominence, nor has his abilities as a national recognition which should command an encounter with a lawyer and an orator so distinguished as Langston. Personally, Mr. Langston would have nothing to gain, and Mr. Green could succeed only over the hopes and aspirations of his own race. Should Doolittle, Schurz, or Trumbull throw down the gauntlet, Langston might find in them "a foeman worthy of his steel."

The colored men who favor Greeley cannot muster a colored audience of respectable numbers anywhere in the Union, and in order to attract attention, they are compelled to challenge men whose political eminence would be the means of dragging them into notoriety. But Mr. Green should take lesson from the fate of Saunders, and remember that the time has not yet when colored men should tolerate, much less listen dispassionately, to any arguments a colored Democrat, under whatever guise, is capable of making. Langston's prudence in the matter is certainly praiseworthy. His refusal springs from a sympathy and a disdain, which a misguided advocate of a weak and miserable cause merits, as well as from considerations of propriety, which such a contest and his high position before the American people would involve.

ARRIVALS.—T. Watson, N. Y.; M. Gaines, Lake Tahoe; Miss Mary Woods, Truckee, Cal.; Mrs. Henry Gibson, Folsom, Cal.; Samuel E. Cuney, State of Nevada.

MASONIC.—The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California has been in annual session during the week and transacted a large amount of business. The Most Worshipful Leonidas E. Pratt Grand Master, we learn, made a masterly address.

Chicago, Oct. 10.

Specials from Indiana to the morning papers add nothing to the election news already telegraphed. The Democrats confidently claim Hendrick's election, and a dispatch to the *Tribune* says Senator Morton concedes it, but claims the Legislature. A special to the *Inter-Ocean*, dated a late hour last night, says the vote is very close on Governor, but that the Republicans have certain majorities in both branches of the Legislature.

CHORAL JUBILEE

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC!

TWO HUNDRED VOICES!

A POWERFUL ORCHESTRA!

AND A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND

On Thursday Ev'g, Oct. 31,

AT PACIFIC HALL, BUSH ST

Under the patronage of the State Educational Committee.

W. H. BLAKE, Director.

The proceeds to be used in securing School Privileges to colored children.

The Selections to be rendered by the Chorus will be American, English, French and German National airs, and a number of other choice pieces.

The Instrumental part of the Programme will be Selections from the finest composers, selected and operatic, such as Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Balfe, Auber and Verdi.

The Committee respectfully ask the encouragement of all who are in favor of Freedom and Progress.

Tickets $1 00
Reserved Seats 1 25
Children 50

To be obtained from the Committee or at the door on the evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock

THE MEMBERS OF THE

Somerset Social Club

Are pleased in announcing to their friends and the public in general that they intend giving a

SOIREE

At the HALL of the YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY on Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason, on next

Monday Evening, October 21st, 1872.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Dancing to begin at 9. Refreshments may be obtained in the Supper Floor Adjoining. W. R. LEE, Secretary.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and Lady ..... $1.
Single Tickets ..... 50 Cts

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 15, at 8 o'clock. All officers and members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration

By order of the M. W. G. M.

Attest: NELSON COIL, G. Secretary.

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National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparelleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has instituted a policy toward the Indians the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigrants protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and firmly maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely incorrectly because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The national revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length

Sixteenth.—The Republican party proposes to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It disapproves of a resort to constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will lead to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the noblest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have fulfilled an important duty in the measures they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation, of service or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuous and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

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This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, and in close proximity with Post Office, Custom House, Express, Telegraph and Land Offices. Places of Amusement are all convenient to the House.

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All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, LARKIN WEST, JANE DUMAS WEST, LILLA BELL WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named people will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST. Box 10, Virginia street, San Francisco.

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Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RESERVE Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applicants for Certificates will receive information can be had from the Secretary at 311 Clay street, or at 8 E Howard street. Fifteen Twenty five (25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The parents of children throughout the city are requested by the school committee to send their children to school on the first day of October, as the schools will take place every Monday and Thursday afternoons at 2 o'clock in the vestry of Bethel Church, under the management of C. H. BLAKE.

Those school committees who secured the use of the lecture room of the Baptist church on Powell street, will please notify the pastor, Rev. Mr. Dorrance, of the time and place they will attend, in order to meet in the vestry on said Wednesday evening to assist in the classes for the Children's Grand Jubilee. Two hundred more persons are requested, independent of the grand orchestra, to complete the first part of the musical festival.

Agents wanted to sell the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Knitting Machine. Capable of knitting a pair of stockings from the foot up, widening, narrowing and shaping the heel and toe perfectly, and every variety of plain and fancy work done by hand. Price only $55. Warranted for five years. Every machine guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Address, A. L. DARROW & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, Sept. 16th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Shasta.

7.15 A. M. Oakland Ferry. Passengers for Oakland, Alameda, Encinal, Haywards, Niles and San Jose.

8.00 A. M. Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Express Train at 9 A. M. for Sacramento and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.30 P. M.

2.00 P. M. Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express for Sacramento.

2.00 P. M. (Except Sundays) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Davisville and Knight's Landing with Express for Woodland.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) Stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Except Sundays) Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Hayward, Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Soledad, Monterey, Salinas, Tres Pinos, Hollister, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen, Tulare, Visalia, Huron, Summit, Tehachapi, Caliente, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington and Santa Monica.

4.00 P. M. Broadway Wharf for Martinez, Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train—Through Sleeping Cars and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.30, 10.10 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 11.30 p.m. (8.30, 11.30 and 1.30 to Oakland only.)

Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) 6.30, 6.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 2.40, 4.55, 6.10, 7.35 and 10.45 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.30, 8.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 11.10 a.m., 12 (M.) 1.00, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00, 10.40 and 11.30 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.30 and 1.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave ALAMEDA, 6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 a.m., 12 (M.) and 2.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.40, 7.30, 8.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.40 and 5.30 p.m.

(Except Sundays.)

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Pass'r and Ticket Agt.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. P'ass'r and Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains South.	Through San Jose Trains.	San Jose and Way Trains.	Through Trains.
Leave			
San Francisco	8.30 A M	3.30 P M	11.00 P M
Oakland	9.00 A M	4.00 P M	11.30 P M
Alameda	9.10 A M	4.10 P M	11.40 P M
Arrive			
San Jose	11.50 A M	6.50 P M	2.30 A M
Gilroy	12.30 P M	7.30 P M	3.10 A M
Tres Pinos	1.30 P M	8.30 P M	4.10 A M
Soledad	2.10 P M	9.10 P M	4.50 A M
Salinas	2.40 P M	9.40 P M	5.20 A M
Monterey	4.30 P M	11.30 P M	7.10 A M

Trains North.	San Jose and Way Trains.	Through Trains.
Leave		
Soledad	12.30 P M	1.00 P M
Salinas	1.00 P M	1.30 P M
Tres Pinos	2.00 P M	2.30 P M
Gilroy	2.40 P M	3.10 P M
San Jose	3.30 P M	4.00 P M
Arrive		
Alameda	8.50 P M	9.20 P M
Oakland	9.00 P M	9.30 P M
San Francisco	9.30 P M	10.00 P M

Passengers Transfer at Oakland to and from San Francisco by Steamers Alameda and Encinal.

Passengers Transfer at Alameda to and from San Francisco by Steamer Alameda.

Passengers Transfer at Lathrop to and from Stockton by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Gilroy to and from Hollister by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Salinas to and from Santa Cruz by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Tres Pinos to and from Watsonville by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Soledad to and from Jolon by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Monterey to and from Santa Cruz by Steamer.

Passengers Transfer at Wilmington to and from Santa Catalina by Steamer.

Passengers Transfer at Los Angeles to and from San Bernardino by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Los Angeles to and from Anaheim by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Los Angeles to and from Santa Monica by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Caliente to and from Keene by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Bakersfield to and from Havilah by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Fresno to and from Coarse Gold Gulch by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Huron to and from Coalinga by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Goshen to and from Visalia by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Tulare to and from Keyesville by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Berenda to and from Madera by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Merced to and from Snelling by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Modesto to and from Knight's Ferry by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Berenda to and from Mariposa by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Lathrop to and from Copperopolis by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Folsom by Railroad.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Placerville by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Auburn by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Woodland by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Knight's Landing by Steamer.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Marysville by Steamer.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Colusa by Steamer.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Red Bluff by Steamer.

Passengers Transfer at Sacramento to and from Redding by Steamer.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Shasta by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Weaverville by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Yreka by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Fort Crook by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Alturas by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Surprise Valley by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Lake City by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Susanville by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Honey Lake Valley by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Ravendale by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Camptonville by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Forest City by Stage.

Passengers Transfer at Redding to and from Eagle Lake by Stage.

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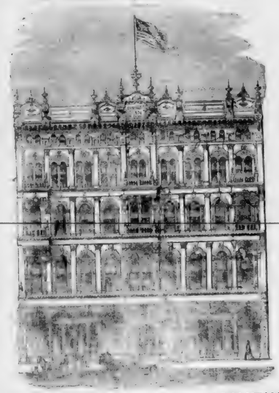
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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
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mar11

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care.
They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Possessing quality and contents, none others are a cheap as they.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article, not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They exclude a necessary or other medicine is required. They are certainly vegetable. They stimulate the functions of digestion and secretion so impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add new blood and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of all diseases incidental to a semitropic climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
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NOT FOR SALE BY NEWSDEALERS.

The Kind of Men who 'Rah for Greeley.

John N. Andrews, of New York City, was convicted in 1863 for leading a mob who burned the negro orphan asylum, hung negroes to lamp-posts, and resisting the draft, and served his term in Sing Sing. He is now shouting for Greeley and reform, and wants to uphold the laws passed by a Republican Congress to protect life and property from riotous gangs.

William Dorsheimer, of New York, wanted to be Minister to Berlin, or anything he could get. He didn't get anything, and shouts for Greeley, hoping to do better when the civil service is reformed.

Ethan Allen, of New York, is just like Dorsheimer.

Tweed, Connolly, Ingersoll, Oakley Hall, Tom Fields, and all the New York City Tammany stealers want to try it with Greeley. Honest Horace will make a new bargain with them, as he did in 1871, when he agreed to keep still about the ring if they gave him the advertising plunder.

Colonel E. M. Yerger, late of Mississippi, now editing a rebel sheet in Baltimore, is for Greeley, and all the relatives of his murdered victim, Colonel Crane, are for Grant.

Fernando Wood, of New York, of whom Mr. Greeley said, Oct. 28, 1862, "was indicted for felony, and escaped going to Sing Sing by the statute of limitations."

James R. Doolittle, ex-United States Senator, who obtained for one County a permit to buy cotton, and used his influence as Senator for him, and claimed part of the profits as payment—Mr. B. vehemently urges reform.

Jake Thompson, ex-rebel, who proposed to burn Northern cities, and could publish "What I knew about Indian trust funds while I was Secretary of the Interior Department, and had them under my charge and control."

John Cochrane, of New York, who was asked to resign as a Brigadier General of volunteers on the ground of utter incompetency and criminal conspiracy to have a battle lost to our arms, and who does not change his politics oftener than once a year.

N. B. Forrest, ex-rebel General, who ordered prisoners shot, butchered, and burned, after they had surrendered, and wants the colored men of the South to vote for Greeley.

Wm Also with

John B. Gordon, of Georgia, another rebel General, Commander-in Chief of the Ku-Klux.

Thomas Hendricks, of Indiana, who, while United States Senator, committed treason by correspondence which gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

Colonel Jolly, of Alabama, who is Chief Cyclops of the Ku-Klux.

General (?) James M. Ashley, of Ohio, Montana, Colorada and Kansas, (who obtained his title as General from his large sign, "General Agent Ayer's Pills," when he was a Druggist); who traded in town lots in Colorada by a secret understanding with a man he had appointed Surveyor-General of the Territory; was turned out of the Governorship of Montana by Gen. Grant for worthlessness. Was a strong anti-slavery advocate and Radical Republican after leaving the Democratic party till his arrival at Montana, when, finding the rebel Democratic element so strong in that Territory, "crawfished," they say West, and pandered to them, with the view of being sent to Congress as Delegate, and is any thing at any time that will give him office. He now wants to administer Indian Affairs under Mr. Greeley, and certainly both wants and needs reform.

F. Buckner, ex-rebel General, who met General Grant at Fort Donelson, and wants now what he wanted then—"Any body to beat Grant."

J. A. Craven, of Indiana, ex-member of Congress, who voted against a vigorous prosecution of the war or thanking Union soldiers; Copperhead.

J. F. Hoke, ex-rebel General, who captured four hundred prisoners in North Carolina, and ordered them all shot.

C. E. Dyke, of Florida, ex-captain in rebel army, who was stationed at Andersonville, Ga.; who offered thirty days' furlough to each of his men who shot a prisoner, and who wrote regarding having seen the bodies of Union soldiers hanging to a tree: "It did a patriot's heart good to see their stinking carcasses hanging to trees."

Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Copperhead during the war.

Wade Hamilton, ex-rebel Lieutenant-General, who directed and ordered the Ku-Klux outrages in South Carolina.

General N. P. Banks, the hero of many "masterly retreats," and who supplied the rebel General Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor with arms, ammunition, and rations for a year by his campaign up Red River, but made money enough from cotton to take no notice of the curses bestowed on him by his command.

Dick Taylor shakes hands with General Banks across the "bloody chasm," and supports Greeley.

Gen. James M. Leach, ex-rebel General, now a member of Congress; a Ku-Klux in North Carolina.

Samuel Brown, of York county, South Carolina, now of Albany State Prison, would support Greeley if he could get out of the imprisonment he is serving for Ku-Klux outrages, for which he was convicted. His heart is with the cause of Greeley and reform.

Cassius M. Clay, ex-U. S. Minister to Russia, who was recalled because of complaints of the Imperial Government for being guilty, as alleged, of conduct which rendered it impossible to hold intercourse with him, either official or social.

George N. Saunders, ex rebel who was the party who proposed the burning of Northern cities and introducing small-pox and yellow fever in our lines.

Charles R. Buckalew, ex-United States Senator, who was guilty of treason by entering into correspondence with the rebels during the war, while holding his seat as a Senator of the United States.

A Political Word to Women.

BY MARY A. LIVERMORE.

It is idle to disguise or controvert or disguise the fact that the New York *Tribune* has been the bitterest foe to woman's enfranchisement that this country has produced. It has been more than this. For years it has been the giddy slave of fashion, and have given themselves to display and frivolity, the *Tribune* has made hot haste to open its batteries of ridicule upon them. If they have struggled for self support, for equal advantages with men for industrial training, equal pay for equal work, equality before the law, they have been met by the *Tribune* with levity and detraction, and very rarely with hearty words of encouragement, unaccompanied by a taunt or an insult.

It is strange that to-day the progress of Mr. Greeley to the White House is opposed by an overwhelming majority of the women who have been readers of the *Tribune*, whether believers in woman's suffrage or not? For it is not possible to insult a body of women as wide spread, as noble and useful as those who in this country ask the right of suffrage without all womanhood feeling the shock and tingling with a sense of outrage.

All over the land women are pressing forward with eager desire for the larger opportunities of education so freely accorded to man in colleges and universities. They are finding their way into employments, heretofore forbidden them, and are asking that they may be allowed to define their spheres of work, as men do, by their taste and capacity. They are restless under the tyranny of laws founded upon the institution of slavery—for "the law of the status of women is the last vestige of slavery"—and they are seeking a larger liberty. Everywhere, all these classes of women are watching the progress of the suffrage movement with friendly interest, for they comprehend that it includes and underlies the special privileges which they lack and crave.

Thus it is that a small army of women, silent as far as public speech is concerned, but mighty in their influence with the men of their acquaintance, bar Mr. Greeley's way to the Presidency. Because they have made no public demonstration against him since his double nomination, let it not be imagined that they are idle. In no one of the twenty Presidential campaigns of the country have women taken the general and earnest interest they do in the present. And among all the women of my own acquaintance I am able to count seven only who are not strongly and earnestly in favor of General Grant's re-election.

For myself, if Mr. Greeley believed in woman suffrage as entirely as I do; if the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions had incorporated an out-and-out woman suffrage plank in their platforms; and if the Republican Convention at Philadelphia had been utterly dumb on the subject, my face would be set like a flint against Mr. Greeley and his party, and I should work as I have no doubt all will and main for the success of the other. For my political creed embraces more than a belief in woman suffrage. It includes also negro suffrage; such a reconstruction of the South as shall make it safe and comfortable for Northerners and negroes to live there; perpetuity of the constitutional amendments; reform in the civil service; labor reform; common schools and compulsory education; payment of the National debt just as the country agree to pay it; when in sore distress, it went into the market to borrow money. And to these I may add an abiding disbelief of the Southern Democracy.

The success of the Democracy, from the very character of the men who are its leaders, and the ignorance of those who are their followers, will throw back at least four years every phase of the woman reform. The success of Republicanism, whether the party intend it or not, and because it is the party of progress, will invitably carry this reform further up to the high-tide mark of success.

So, dear women, do not stop to wrangle over the "fourteenth plank" of the platform adopted at Philadelphia by the National Republican convention. It is a timid recognition of us, and that is all. Taken as it stands, it means very little. That a great national political convention remembered us at all means a great deal.

Let us work for the success of the Republican party with influence, pen and voice, privately and publicly, with fathers and brothers, husband and sons, lovers and friends, in season and out of season, to-day, to-morrow, next week, *persistently*, until the morning of the first Tuesday of November shall draw. And then let every women of us see to it that the men of our households and of our acquaintance go to the poll and vote the Republican ticket.

For we must never forget that this is the last phase of that awful struggle which in 1861-5 swept women out from the quiet anchorage of home into hospitals, on board hospital transports, and into the Sanitary Commission. With the unhealed wounds of our hearts, which can never cease to ache till Heaven gives back into our embrace glorified dead, we cannot ignore the fact that this is the closing scene in that tragic drama whose bloody act have robbed us of our beloved, and made the South billowy with their graves; the closing scene if Republicanism wins, and not otherwise.

The Two Records.

Horace Greeley has been the enemy of the South for the past thirty years, and not until he was seized with the Presidential fever did he profess friendship for its people. No man in America has given publicity to such revengeful feelings toward a section of the Union. He stands before the world as convicted of using expressions toward political opponents which no party necessity can defend or justify. Yet he is accepted by the Democrats as their standard-bearer to defeat the party which gave him whatever prominence he now holds. With his past record, covering over thirty years of hatred, denunciation, and abuse of the Southern people, he comes before them professing to be their friend: Is he honest in his professions? If he is, then he has been dreaming all his life. If he had changed his coat before he was nominated the sudden conversion might have had some effect; but to change after his nomination look very like a matter of convenience and policy.

General Grant has been consistent toward all sections. He is as true to day as when he commenced his brilliant career at Belmont. He has no policy to enforce against the will of the people. A great soldier, as shown by his deeds, he is no less great as a statesman. He has never sacrificed a principle to lift himself into power. He stands upon his merit as a man, and is willing to go before the bar of public judgment on his past and present record. He has never said an unkind word of the South or its people. On the contrary, he has shown personal sympathy when sympathy was valuable, and official magnanimity when the reverse might have been expected. We are not prepared to belive that even Southern Democrats are ready to accept so false a friend as Horace Greeley for so true and firm a friend as General Grant. We know that political prejudice will oftentimes blinds the judgment, but when the Democratic party unite on "a life-long Abolitionist," as Sumner styles Greeley, it is high time for its followers to drop prejudice and allow reason to exercise its sway.

A CURIOUS freak of nature is reported near Cayuga, N. Y. It is an oak and pine tree growing together, so closely connected as to present the appearance of one tree, and, in fact, they might be so called, for they are so nearly grown together at the root that no division can be seen, and the bark has nearly the appearance of that of pine.

Gratz Brown on the Two Parties

The words of a man will outlive his honesty. Gratz Brown, while in the United States Senate, uttered truths that may well be cherished by his old friends, who knew him before ambition led him astray. Though we turn from the man as he is, we shall give him credit for what he was. No better description of the two parties could be given than the one he gave in the Senate, March 8th, 1864. Listen to his words:

"You have a Radical party and a Conservative party, and no other in this nation at this time. That is the line of demarcation, along which readjustment is actually taking place, and it is in presence of the real combat, where conflict clears up theory, that you will find the true position of the politics of the country. The former marches under the one banner of immediate freedom as essential to assure progress; the other, under many flags, to preserve sectionalisms, falsify democracies, invite foreign interventions, and betray the hope of the people. The one would grapple to the future and its precious promises by every mode and at all cost; the other would crash now the Rebellion, and that at a heavy discount, to buy or retain office and power. The one is born of faith; the other is the bastard scion and representative of compromise. One is the advance; the other is the reaction."

Brown has deserted the party that "was born of faith" for "the bastard scion and representative of compromise." He bears to-day the banner of that party that means "reaction." Yet the party of advance moves onward without him. Greater men than Brown have fallen from the ranks or deserted to the camp of the enemy; but the grand army of freedom and progress has marched to victory, unmindful of the loss. So it will be in November. The people bear aloft the standard of right and justice, and with Grant as their leader, will win a triumph as brilliant as any ever won in the name of liberty.

The Wants of the Colored Men of South Carolina.

The *Missionary Record*, of Charleston, S. C., in its editorial of September 28th, says:

At no time in the history of the Emancipated has there been so great need of a calm and careful consideration of the political situation in this State, after four years of reconstructed Government; after a fair trial of a class of men, in whom they have confided, after they have waited patiently the results of their confidence. They are now called on to scrutinize and pass judgment on the results. Hitherto they have been blamed for all the misdoings of those in power. It now behooves them to chose new rulers, who have not been guilty of those wrongs which have brought disgrace upon the State. To do this they must scan each man's character, who is before them for election. They are not to spare any man, but to carefully canvass his character, and judge him accordingly.

Now—Every office of trust and profit is now to be filled by the people. The time of reckoning has come. Every man is required to perform his duty. What they want is a confidence in themselves and a proper discrimination in the choice of good men. They have too long confided in the opinions of others to guide them. They need to think for themselves in everything. They are to know who are the best qualified to fill the various offices of the State. They want to rise above the dictation of the contemptible politicians and think for themselves. They must understand that this is not the politicians' harvest, but the day of the people's mandates, when they shall say to every man who wants their suffrages that they demand pledges, and a fulfillment of the same, in their future conduct.

THE manufacture of flowers from feathers is a Florida industry.

The Black Man of the South and the Rebels.

The publication of the book with the above title is certainly a timely one. It makes its appearance just at the moment when it can serve as a powerful and effective campaign document in the hands of the National Republican party. The testimony which it bears is not to be gainsayed, for its every page is stamped with that Christian earnestness and sincerity which prompted its author in giving his evidence—to "tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." How appalling that truth is, and how clearly it indicates to every voter the course to be pursued by him in the pending Presidential canvass, in order to prevent the recurrence of such atrocities as are therein depicted, will be readily appreciated by all who perase the volume. The story of the book is briefly as follows:

The author, an old anti-slavery man, whose faith had been tested and whose zeal had been increased by an active participation in all the trials and dangers of the Kansas struggle, felt impelled by duty, at the close of the rebellion, to remove to Georgia and labor for the spiritual and material well-being of the freedmen. Having this end in view, he purchased a plantation, which he cultivated by the aid of hired negro help, and with the intention of ultimately dividing it up and selling it in small portions to the laborers, for whose mental improvement he cared by establishing first, a Sunday school, and afterward a week-day school. In all of these efforts he was zealously seconded by a few friends, among whom were his wife, sister and mother—the last mentioned having considerably overpassed the three score years and ten allotted to man by the Psalmist. How this enterprise sped, amid sickness and straightened finances, and in aid, too, of objects rendered intractable by previous servitude, is fully set forth in these interesting pages—how, at first, it experienced sullen tolerance at the hands of the projector's rebel neighbors; how it had to encounter their fierce opposition, after Andy Johnson's attempted reconstruction policy had revived their hopes; and how that opposition ripened at length into acts of personal violence, and the most shameful exhibitions of Ku-klux barbarism and atrocity. It is not to be wondered at that so trying an ordeal, coupled with a release from its perils through the action of a Republican Congress and the energetic measures of the present Administration, should have rendered the writer of this book an earnest Grant man, not to be shaken by any allegations of military despotism, or by any suggestions of nepotism and gift-taking. In a letter recently written to one of his friends, he thus gives expression to his feelings and purposes:

"You remember my conversation with Grant in 1869, and that he then said to me, 'You shall be protected.' Nobly has he kept that promise, when we consider the abuse of power on his part. But when the Ku-klux bill was passed, and he commenced enforcing it, a glad some shout of deliverance arose from every negro cabin and every Union man's house. Oh! you cannot imagine the change that has then wrought. I put up my rifle in its sheath, laid away my revolver, and, for the first time almost, walked abroad on my farm fearless of rebel bullets. I rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory;' and if General Grant had put into office all his sons, and his sons' sons unto the hundredth remove, and cousins innumerable, and had had accepted a house in every city in the country, I would go for him, on account of his enforcement of that bill."

The book, a handsome volume of 562 pages, illustrated by nine engravings of scenes described in the text, can be procured from the booksellers at the retail price of $2.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 19, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

The October elections having passed, thus far the indications are apparent that Grant will be elected. The issue in this Presidential campaign, disguise it as they may, is hinged on the question as to whether colored citizens shall have every civil right in common with white citizens.

The Democracy have chosen Greeley as their standard bearer in order to get charge of the Government. If Greeley were elected, the same strength which elected him could change the political complexion of nearly all the Congressional Districts after the first two years of his term, thus giving the Democracy a majority in the House of Representatives at the commencement of the last two years of Greeley's term. The concession of full civil rights of colored citizens would be immediately disputed by the Democracy. Having a controlling power in the Government, they would be as fierce in the re-opening of the settled reconstruction questions, concerning their validity, as their party were in 1848-9 in re-opening the Missouri Compromise measures, which forbid slavery coming North of the thirty-sixth parallel line, in 1820. The Democracy broke the faith reposed in them to extend slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, by the popular and squatter sovereignty doctrine which was advocated at that time under the lead of Stephen A. Douglass; and if the Democratic, alias, at present, Liberal Republican party, broke faith after a lapse of over thirty years, with the Missouri Compromise line, there is no security, providing they get into power, that they will not again break their faith by not acknowledging the validity of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendmendments to the National Constitution and the present civil rights enactments.

These issues they have at heart; they fought them from the first fire on Fort Sumpter, and hotly contested them through every battle-field until Lee surrendered. They fought them through every State Legislature to the bitter end, when the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were going through Congress and the respective State Legislatures. They are as yet implacable foes to all these enactments, which gives equality before the law to colored citizens, and if in power, would abridge every right which has as yet been restored by the Republican party. Horace Greeley is the Presidential candidate of the National Democratic party, which assembled at Baltimore July 9th of the present year. If Horace Greeley is elected he will have to abide by the usages of the Democratic party. "To the victors belong the spoils;" *i. e.*, his Cabinet would be Democratic—half of his appointments, at least, would be the same, because he regards his own party the Regular Republicans, which he has left an enemy to him, and the administration he would inaugurate.

The Test Case on the School Question.

In the Supreme Court, 14th inst. Sacramento, Mr. J. W. Dwinelle, the Attorney in the School question case, Ward vs. Flood, Mr. Dwinelle made a motion to the Court to set a day for the hearing of the argument on the Writ of Mandate to show cause why Mr. and Mrs. Ward's Daughter, or other colored children shall not be admitted in the Public Schools of the State.

The Court granted the motion, and Tuesday next was the day set for the hearing of the argument of counsel. For the information of those who may not be familiar with the progress of the test case, we would state, that after the arguments are concluded it may be some days afterward before the opinion of the Court will be delivered on the subject, or the opinion may be delivered immediately. We merely make this statement to relieve the impatience of those who are anxious to have a full knowledge of the present condition of the case.

Grant Invincibles

This formidable political organization went to Vallejo on Saturday evening last and joined the Republican clubs of that city in a torch-light procession. The harbor and city, as the steamer neared the wharf, were brilliantly illuminated, and the heavy artillery thundered forth Vallejo's welcome to the Invincibles.

On the line of march through the principal streets, all the sidewalks and street corners were lined, seemingly, by the whole population of men, women and children. The procession was so long that no one street contained it in a straight line. The tail-end of the procession would often come in sight of its head in some other street. The whole population was alive with enthusiasm. The excursionists left Vallejo before 12 o'clock M., reaching San Francisco shortly after one o'clock A.M.

DELIA, "The African Fire King and Fire Eater," performs every day at Woodward's Gardens. He eats burning rosin and oakum, drinks burning alcohol, licks and dances on red-hot irons.

CALIFORNIA THEATER.—"Richard the Third" is being played at the California Theater in great splendor. The stage mountings, scenery and paraphernalia of the piece are said to equal those at Booth's Theater in New York. The play is destined to have a great run in this city. Mr. John McCullough's rendition of the leading character is truly an artistic piece of acting, in which he is ably assisted by the different members of the powerful stock company.

[Written for the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

The School Meeting.

Mr. Editor:

A public meeting was held in the lower room of the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific above Mason street, on Monday evening last, the main object being to call in the books from those who had been soliciting subscriptions to carry on the test case in the Supreme Court, relative to equal rights in common schools. The meeting was not very well attended for some reason I do not know. The chief speaker being the so-called Secretary of the "Educational Committee," who took occasion, in his tirade, to say in substance that colored men ought to stop patronizing restaurants kept by people of their own color, and go into any restaurant in common with white men, because the latter served them meals cheaper. We thought this a queer subject for an educational meeting. Myself and others became disgusted at this "fling" at colored persons who endeavor to get an honest living by keeping restaurants, and hope that when another educational meeting is called that the committee will put up some person to speak to the meeting who will confine himself to the subject, and talk sense instead of nonsense. Our people want information from the progress of the pending suit and the disbursement of the finances thus far, and not about colored peoples' restaurants, or white peoples' restaurants. By giving us a place in your columns, you will greatly oblige, etc,

EARNEST.

San Francisco, October 16, 1872.

If a Man Die—Shall He Live Again?

We republish the following in consequence of an accident which happened to our form while going to press last week, and which displaced some of the type in such a manner as to render some portions of our correspondent's letter appear ridiculous:

EUREKA, NEV., Oct. 1st.

Mr. Editor:

A duty I owe to my friends and associates prompts me to mention them in death. Peter Keelingsworth I have been long acquainted with. Though educated in the school of slavery, he was a man possessing much native talent, and labored as seriously to build up Zion, and to win souls for Christ, believed and respected by all. He possessed a child-like disposition, and Christian graces. I hope he in the end has gained eternal rest. Richard Freeman was among the many of my acquaintances made nineteen years ago. As a friend, he was constant. I found him cheerful under all circumstances—possessing many excellent traits of character. He had his faults, and so have we. But let the voice of charity and the grave cover them. Life's voyage with him is ended. For fifty-eight long years his frail bark was tossed and driven by the restless billows of life.

T. D.

[From the Associated Press.]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 16th—The State election occurred to-day, for Governor, State officers and five Congressmen. The only decided opposition offered by the Democrats was in the South District, where B. F. Perry, ex-Provisional Governor, under Johnson, was nominated for Congress, and it is thought that he is elected, Defeating Wallace, the present member.

It is generally conceded that the Regular Republican State Ticket, with Moses for Governor, is elected, defeating what is known as the Bolters ticket, with Tomlinson as candidate for Governor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 16th—Every thing passed off quietly at the elections to-day. No conclusive returns are in, but the probabilities are that Moses on the regular Republican ticket is elected by a large majority.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 16th—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio, to-day elected Charles A. Woodward, of Steubenville, Grand Master, and W. D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Grand Secretary. It was decided to hold the next meeting on the third Tuesday in November, 1873.

WASHINGTON, October 16th—The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, composed of colored men of the District of Columbia, celebrated to-day the twenty-sixth anniversary of the introduction of the Order into Washington.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 17th—The Moses ticket is undoubtedly elected. Ransier, Elliott, and Rainey, colored, Republicans, and B. F. Perry, Democrat, are elected to Congress. The Bolter's polled a strong vote. The Democrats have elected several Representatives to the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, October 17th.—No reports, official or personal, have been received at the Navy Department of improper conduct on the part of white cadets, at the Naval Academy toward colored cadets, as recently published in an Annapolis letter. In the absence of any official advices on the subject, the Department does not believe that the alleged misconduct occurred.

A telegram from an officer in high standing at Annapolis says that the story of bad treatment and injustice to colored cadet Congers is wholly false.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 17th—The Masonic Grand Lodge adjourned to-day, after the installation of Grand Officers. A petition from the colored Masons of Columbus, for equal recognition with white brethren, was presented, but not considered, for want of time.

HARTFORD, Conn., October 17.—The Republicans of the First District have nominated Gen. J. R. Hawley for Congress.

Correspondence.

PETALUMA, Oct. 15, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

The Festival given by the ladies and gentlemen of Petaluma, for the benefit of Rev. James R. Dorsey, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, at Case Hall, on English street, Tuesday evening, October 15, was attended with success. The committee consisted of Mr. C. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Geo. Miller, Mrs. Miller and others. Mrs. A. D. Nugent acted as President, and from her philanthropic and Christianly acts deserves great credit. In building up churches and assisting our poor minister in his Christian endeavors, she has proved herself the leading spirit of this community. Our Festival was well attended by the white community. The Rev. Mr. Hutchings was also present. The Committee cleared, at least, the sum of sixty dollars. This speaks well for the people of Petaluma.

J. R. DORSEY.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. "June" Appo, Mrs. Julia Owens and Miss Mary Owens, Sacramento; Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, overland from New York.

Third Baptist Church.

The full proceedings of this controversy will appear in our issue of next week.

A Woman's Meeting.

A large Woman's meeting was held in Rochester, N. Y., September 28th, addresses were made by Mrs. Gage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Rev. Olympia Brown. From Mrs. Gage's speech we make the following extracts;

I wish to talk especially to the women of Rochester and Monroe county. I wish to speak a few words to every woman, in order that she may be led to use her influence to secure the re-election of Grant, and in order that she may not use her influence on what I consider the wrong side—namely, on the side of Greeley and Brown, and the Liberal Democratic party. We come before you to-day taking sides as no woman have ever done—taking sides, in a political campaign, because we have ourselves an issue at stake. In the last campaign in which Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated, women went boldly and earnestly in, and did much by speaking—by their influence—towards the success of the Redublican party. Now another crisis has come, and the Republican party, remembering the loyalty of the American people, has appealed to them to-day for aid. It says, "We have remembered the widows and orphans of those soldiers and sailors who lost their lives for the country. We have remembered the community of the loyal women of America, and all they have done, and are gratified to have found a wider field of employment, of all kinds, open to women, which may employ and compensate them honorably in the future."

The Republican party has said that complete liberty and exact equality shall be maintained in every State of this Union. Upon these planks, we find an invitation to come up and aid the Republican party. We see what it has done for our sex in the past, and are willing to trust in its promises as to what it will do in the future. It has done much in the interests of the laboring classes. It has lifted up two millions of women, who labored in the cotton fields or rice swamps, and has paid them the pecuniary result of their own hands and brains. It aided the social and moral condition of those women and lifted them up and placed them where they had the control of their own virtue. Yes! and more than that the Republican party has opened a large number of offices for women. We find them engaged in the Departments at Washington, side by side with men, and in their capacity is ascertained, they are receiving more and more an equality of pay. This Civil Service Reform, about which so much has been said, in condemnation of the Republican party, has nevertheless been doing its work for women and will still do more. We find women holding positions of trust and responsibility, and the avenues of employment are being wider and wider opened to them. Who shall say that the Civil Service Reform has not done some good?

In the next ten years a great many important questions will be agitated in Congress bearing upon woman's interests, among which education, tariff and temperance will rank most important. The next ten years will be as exciting years, in a certain way, as the last ten years have been. We feel it to be for the interests of ourselves as women, as well as for the interests of the country at large, that the Republican party should continue in power.

* * * * * * *

You will ask: Who are the people who upheld the Republican party? They are the oppressed of all nations and colors. The negroes are almost to a man Republican. In Syracuse, a State Convention of "Liberals" and Democrats was held a few weeks ago. I went to it. They had a large procession, and in the procession were many people from neighboring towns. I saw a banner which said," Charles Summer is the Moses which has led the colored race to liberty." I supposed a black man, of course, carried it. I looked. Not a single black man did I see in those ranks.

The women have generally been Republicans all the way through, and have now taken their position with the Republicans party. They have accepted the invitation of the Republicans to come up to work for the party. Then the foreigners are almost all for the Republican—the Germans, Welsh, Hungarians and Scandinavians.

Many who have never taken any interest in the politics of this country are now entering into it. The Republican party must go on and on. It has taken up new issues; it must carry them on to fruition. If it does its duty, if it lives up to its promises, it will continue to progress. If the Republican party lives up to the promises of the Philadelphia Convention of June last, that day shall surely come which shall see enfranchisement universal, which shall see man and woman, black and white, husband and wife, father and son, mother and daughter, sister and brother, stand side by side, as social, civil, political equals.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is currently reported that the recent diamond discoveries are on the private estates of the Emperor; know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit and warn all and every person, whomsoever, from committing depredations on said diamond fields, and that the only way to obtain title to these lands or right to remove the diamonds therefrom, is from the Emperor or his legally constituted agents.

NORTON I.

A MAN in Morgan County, Ill., whose wife was fined $5 and costs for assault and battery on her sister-in-law, refused to pay her fine, although he had a well-filled pocket-book, and allowed twenty young wife to be conveyed to jail, where she now lies.

A MANUFACTORY of beet-root sugar has been started at Dubuque, Iowa.

EQUAL RIGHTS!

THIS PRINCIPLE IS CARRIED OUT IN THE THEORY AND IN PRACTICE AT THE

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,

No. 522 Pacific Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday ev'g, Oct. 23, at 8 o'clock. All officers and members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

Attest: NELSON COOK, G. Secretary.

NOTICE!

THE

WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Will give an Entertainment on or about November 7th. Due notice will be given.

[Advertisement.]

CHORAL JUBILEE.—The coming Jubilee, under the direction of W. H. Blake, to take place at Platt's Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 31st, promises to be *the* affair of the season. Grand preparations are going on; the Hall is being re-painted, frescoed, etc.; the stage will be enlarged ten feet in depth, while the seats will be made to rise one above the other, giving to all the same view. Two hundred voices will be accompanied by a powerful orchestra and a splendid military band.

CHORAL JUBILEE

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC!

TWO HUNDRED VOICES!

A POWERFUL ORCHESTRA!

AND A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND

On Thursday Ev'g, Oct. 31,

AT PACIFIC HALL, BUSH ST

Under the patronage of the State Educational Committee.

W. H. BLAKE, Director.

The proceeds to be used in securing School Privileges to colored children.

The Selections to be rendered by the Chorus will be American, English, French and German National airs, and a number of other choice pieces.

The Instrumental part of the Programme will be Selections from the finest composers, sacred and operatic, such as Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Bellini, Rossini and Verdi.

The Committee respectfully ask the encouragement of all who are in favor of Freedom and Progress.

Tickets.....$1 00

Reserved Seats.....1 25

Children.....50

To be obtained from the Committee or at the door on the evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE!

Persons wishing reserved seats can secure them on and after the 29th inst., at Sherman & Hyde's Music Store, corner of Sutter and Kearny Sts.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

Somerset Social Club

Are pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public in general that they intend giving a

SOIREE

AT THE HALL of the YOUNG MEN'S UNION SEMI-TRIAL MARKET, on Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on next

Monday Evening, October 21st, 1872.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Dancing to begin at 9. Refreshments can be obtained in the Hall

Floor Manager, WM. H. ALEXANDER.

Tickets, admitting Gentlemen and Lady.....$1. Single Tickets.....50 Cts.

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For further information send for sample card and circular, or apply to the Manufactory and Office, Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.

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YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparelleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the nation by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and the revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause for such disability.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

* * *

A MAN in England is reported to have travelled two hundred miles in two days on a bicycle.

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J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

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Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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DEPOTIST OF

HUMAN HAIR

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First Hair Dresser above Dr. ---, San Francisco.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZA-BETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four children. They left Kentucky the year 1852. Park Farm, Bradford County, Virginia, is supposed to be their residence. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 18 Virginia street, San Francisco, Cal.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. Biographies of GRANT, WILSON, BROWN and GRATZ BROWN. Entirely original. The finest, best, honest one and cheap. If you want to make money send Ono Dollar and 4 cents for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c. furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to serve all his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

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SAN FRANCISCO. aug3

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

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Constantly on hand all the latest styles, aug3

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug24

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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E. P. SANFORD. N. KELSEY. GEO. B. PIPER.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest style, and of the best workmanship. He desires to state that his foremen of the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONHABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. aug24-6f

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

WANTED.—A situation by a competent cook and neat capable of cooking or house work no objection to the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Monday, Sept. 16th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. Extension Boat (Sundays only) (from Pine St. Wharf) connecting with Cars for Niles and S. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.30 P. M.

2.00 P. M. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

2.00 P. M. (#) S. F. & S. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), Connecting at Alameda with Trains for Gilroy.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (*) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tulare and Los Angeles. Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (*) Sacramento Express Train (via Oakland) for Stockton, Merced, Fresno and Lathrop, connecting at Stockton (Sunday Excepted) with Steamer for Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train—Through to Ogden and all Accommodation Stations.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.10 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30 and 11.30 p.m. (9.30, 11.30 and 2.30 for Oakland only.)

Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 for Fruit Vale only.)

Leave ALAMEDA, 6.35, 8.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.00 (M.), 2.30, 4.30, 6.00 and 7.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.40, 7.35, 8.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.35 and 7.30 p.m.

(*)Except Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Mail	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Local Train.	Oakl'd Only.	Local
Leave San Francisco	8.15 A M	2.30 P M	11.45 P M		
San Jose, arrive	10.30 A M	4.45 P M	2.00 P M		
Gilroy, arrive	11.50 A M		3.20 P M		
Hollister, arrive	12.30 P M		4.00 P M		
Tres Pinos, arrive	1.30 P M		5.00 P M		
TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Local	Oakl'd Only.	Through Mail	
Leave San Francisco				12.30 P M	
Alameda				1.00 P M	
Oakland				1.30 P M	
San Jose	10.20 A M	7.30 A M		3.30 P M	
Arrive at San Francisco	8.50 A M	10.10 A M		5.30 P M	

Leave at 2.30 P.M. SATURDAYS. Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Jose at 5.30 P.M. on Saturdays, and Gilroy at 6.30 P.M. for San Jose. FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10.30 A.M., arriving at San Francisco at 3.30 P.M.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Superintendent.
J. C. STUART, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento,

(Successors to Bassett & Frain, Manufacturing Co., Junction of Bush and Market streets,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Lead, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Rope, Belting, etc.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston. San Francisco Cordage Company. Merrit Axe and Tool Company.

MISS A. E. VINCENT,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that she has just received from the East

THE BRANCH AGENCY OF

MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!

Ladies, whether purchasing or not are invited to call and examine the magnificent

ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS

On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.

All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Children's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are now on hand, and every new pattern as soon as issued will be given to the public.

Ladies desiring Patterns or Suits will please call at once.

The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.

Dress and Cloak Making

In all the latest Stamping for Braiding all Kinds of Needlework, etc. All orders promptly attended to.

Fifth Street,

Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first-class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened on

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 16 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Randolph Smith, who shall reside at No. 1118 Fourth street, or address this office.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

LEAVE WHARF (PIER NO. 42) FOOT OF BRANNAN street, on the 1st and 15th of every month, (or next day if Sunday) at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday, the Steamer will sail the preceding Saturday.

Steamer for Yokohama, (via Honolulu), Tuesday, November 19th—ARIZONA, Capt. Howard.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 28th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous day.

Steamer of the 17th and 28th will not at MANZANILLO and AC

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

"A Family Record

AND

Family Album."

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and so themselves a complete history review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Bonnes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—the splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

☞For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, address the Publishers, or Author's Stand-ard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Geonological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

☞Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration of it to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of FOTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantees of its responsibility and high standing:

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 629 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
629 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny
Street.

This office loans money on personal property, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in instalments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Office open daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au23

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
SURPLUS	267,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$567,115 66

D. J. STAPLES, President
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THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS,
Both Fire and Marine

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Opposite the Bank of California.

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PETER DONAHUE.....Vice-President
CHAS. M. CUMMING.....Secretary
THOS. R. CATHCART, Marine Director

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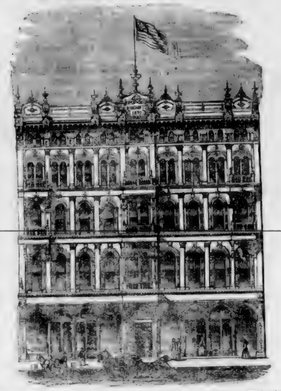
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A. J. Bryant,	J. Mora Moss,
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Jos. Galloway,	Alexander Austin,
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CRAIG & SON,
821 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or those arriving from the interior, one suite newly furnished rooms at Mr. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently
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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, Direct from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
on Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most recherche taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
CRESTS AND ARMORIAL CARDS engraved and plated in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Paperroom is filled up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages on offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



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—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS &c

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Further endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of travelling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may8-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

N. C. PATRIDGE.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—OWNED—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
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W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Pipe Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Scale of you r a't, and see why you. You have tried every remedy and all in vain, prescribed, by learned men, until you are disgusted, prejudiced. It is not surprising that you should be reluctant to try something new, after the many experiments you have made of nearly compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.!

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; merely for cases of pulmonary disease or hoarseness, but perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the Public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for the relief of diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, and as a stimulant in all cases where, for want of proper nourishment, the system requires the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy. It is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use or spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

For the immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes, it is also valuable as an external application for rubbing, Shower-bathing, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of the Fruits they represent, and are used with great economy, being of double the strength of any other.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are used so cheap.

Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any flavoring extract in the market.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

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PULMONRY SYRUP

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416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL
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courage had braved the larger peril of that desperate voyage. The historian did not even *think* of the women.

I remember after a lecture I had given twenty years ago, when the audience sat attentive listeners through the whole evening, a gentleman met me a note, written in evident sincerity, asking whether I was really the author of the lecture. He said it was his opinion that it had been written by Horace Greeley.

Dating from those unrecorded and forgotten names we count two hundred and fifty years. In that time the old common law has let go its cruelest grip on us. History remembers the achievements of women as fully and as cheerfully as those of men, and no one ark whether women prepare their own speeches. So much has been gained. Still the statutes of the state hold every women of us to the political rank and level of idiots, lunatics, and felons. The college excludes us and the pulpit gives us slow welcome. These last refuges of ont-grown customs are to give place to the great permanent fact of equal human rights.

The farm at the far West used to clear his heavily timbered acres, first by cutting down the trees, and then with pickaxe and crowbar slowly, laboriously, digging out the roots.

By and by a machine was invented which in a single half hour wrenched out the ponderous stump, with all the stones and earth that held it down.

The next year the luxuriant grain waved on the, and the spot passer-by was only the goodly heritage of its owner.

Just so, during the last score of years have the Women Suffragists, with such tool as they could command, dug at the roots of this evil tree, which has held women to an inferior and unnatural place in the home, in the State, in the church, and in the schools.

Now we have the proffer of political machinery wich removes the obstacles from our way, with far greater despatch than is possible for the women themselves to do.

There is, then, especial fitness in this meeting for congratulation on so significant a fact.

I move that James Freeman Clarke be invited to act as the chairman of this convention.

After a brief speech by Mr. Clarke a committee of seventeen was appointed by the chair to present to the Republican Women of Massachusetts, in convention assembled an address to the women of America in behalf of Republican principles.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was the next speaker introduced, and offered, as she did when a child, the grace, before meal" For what we are about to receive the Lord make us duly thankful. The women of the country were looking anxiously forward to what they were about to receive, but they were exceedingly grateful for the favors they had received and were receiving now; so that their gratitude partook of the three tenses of the past, present, and future. The nation, she urged, owed a great debt of gratitude to General; Grant and the women, with the nation, were his glad and grateful debtors. She referred to her recent visit to Europe, and to the confusion she found in Uncle Sam's sheep-fold on her return —the sheep mixed up with the wolves and the wolves with the sheep, so that it was really difficult to tell which was which, and whether Mr. Greeley meant to be a wolf or a sheep. But things were beginning to clear up now, and people were beginning to see that the Republican party was doing the most liberal things, and therefore should be upheld. When she was a child she knew the difference between a doll and a baby to be that the one had a head of its own, whilst the other had a head that had been fastened on. So she thought it was now with two parties before the country —the one had a head of its own, that belonged to it, and has grown upon it, while the other had a head that had been fastened on. The one was a living, organic thing; and, like a woman, she took the living thing to her breakfast and thanked God for it; the other she called a 'poor limitation a composite toy. Thereolution in favor of woman suffrage that had been presented by the Republican party, echoed the whole tendency and policy of the party which had adhered to the women, and had been true to them in years when they had never dreamed of what it was to do for them. [L]

"S. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve of the recognition of the rights of women contained in the fourteenth clause of the National Republican platform; that the Republican party of Massachusetts, as the representative of liberty and progress, is in favor of extending suffrage on equal terms to all American citizens, irrespective of sex, and will hail the day when the educated intellect and enlightened conscience of woman will find direct expression at the ballot-box."

In marked and dishonorable contrast with this advanced action of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia and Worcester was the refusal of the so-called Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, to admit women as delegates, or to give the slightest heed to women's claims, which was respectfully presented to them; thus evincing a settled purpose to discountenance any consideration of the "honest demand" of American women "for additional rights" or political enfranchisement.

We believe the utmost reliance may be placed upon the readiness of President Grant to sustain any Congressional action that may be taken, under his administration, in favor of securing to the women in the various departments of the General Government, a similar spirit has been indicated on an unexampled scale.

In the person of his Presidential competitor, Horace Greeley, we see one who formerly gave his hearty approval to the Women's Rights movement, but who has since treated it with hostility and contemp: and whose journal, the *Tribune*, has dealt it many an unmerited blow. It behooves every woman, therefore, who sees in the success of that movement the removal of an odious proscription and the abolition of caste legislation, to exert her utmost personal, social and moral influence to prevent his election.

In the nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice-Presidency of the United States, we have additional evidence of the purpose of the Republican party to take no step backward, but to advance the standard of Impartial Liberty. In him we recognize the upright and sagacious statesman, the early and devoted advocate of the oppressed and outspoken supporter of the claim of women to a just share of political representation.

We are willing to trust the Republican party and its candidates as saying what they mean, and meaning what they say; and, in view of their honorable record, we have no fear of betrayalon their part.

Let us show the country and the world that the women of America are capable of political responsibility, by wisely accepting the progressive platform of the Philadelphia Convention as prophetic of our complete enfranchisement at a day not far distant. Let us everywhere co-operate to create an overwhelming public sentiment in favor of the party that deems our claim to the ballot worthy of respectful consideration wherever fairly and properly presented, and to defeat the party that ignores our claim.

So shall the cause of equal rights continue to march on until its shining goal is attained, and a people's government is established on the indestructible basis of "the consent of the governed."

Signed, in behalf of the Republican women of Massachusetts in convention assembled.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD.
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.
LOUIS M. ALCOTT,
GRACE GREENWOOD.
JULIA WARD HOWE.
MARY LIVERMORE.
HELEN E. GARRISON.
ABBY W. MAY.
CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE.
HARRIET H. ROBINSON.
MARGARET W. CAMPBELL.
MARY P. EASTMAN.
ADA C. BOWLES.
ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.
HARRIET W. SEWALL.
LUCY STONE.
Committee.

BOSTON, September 26, 1872.

Letters were read from Hon. G. W. Curtis, Hon. G. F. Hoarand Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, regretting their absence.

Speeches were also made by Mrs. Mary E. Livermore, Mrs. Mary P. Eastman, Mrs. Harper, and Henry B. Blackwell.

The following is the—

ADDRESS OF MRS. HARPER.

Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, a colored lady of Maryland, was the next speaker. She said the Republican party had been to the colored people of the country the evangel of freedom and the messenger of hope; all the colored women of the South were for the re-election of President Grant, and for her part she had never seen a Democratic woman. They had learned to rally around the Republican flag and fight under his banner, urging their friends to go and do likewise. The speaker gave some reasons from a Southern point of view why the party should be continued in power, which consisted mainly in the cruelty still practised in some sections of the South, towards the Negro.

The Republican is, instead of failing, going to clasp hands with the loyal women of the country and bring everybody into its ranks. It is going to carry education into the South, and make a freeman safe everywhere in the bounds of the Union, and the nations secures for every citizen the highest human development the best manhood and womanhood. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

This a meeting for congratulation, not discussion. The women of America may well congratulate themselves that their public services have at last been recognized, that their presence in a wider sphere of usefulness is welcomed, and their rights as citizens commended to respectful consideration by the great progressive party of the country. The women of Massachusetts may well rejoice that Woman Suffrage, in this State, at least, is a Republican issue.

But there is another class who deserve congratulation quite as much. As a man and a Republican, I congratulate my party upon having enlisted in its favor the heart and the intellect and the conscience of woman. For this co-operation means victory. My friends, let me tell you a secret. No party has ever succeeded in this country without the women on its side. No party has ever failed to succeed where women has adopted it as her own. In the American Revolution, the women stood side by side with the men. In 1840 the Whigs enlisted women for the first time is their political meetings. Their great popular gatherings were composed of men and women. Their campaign songs were sung by men and women in chorus. And "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" were borne into power on a wave of enthusiasm due to the co-operation of women. The anti-slavery question was carried by the aid of women. Abby Kelley, and the sisters Grimke, Maria Weston Chapman, and Sarah Otis Ernst, Lydia Maria Child and Lucy Stone are the magnetic forces that called to the support of Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips. And in 1856 we fought our first political battle under "John and Jessie"—husband and wife, man and woman.

The among the great rebellion. In its suppression, as in the American Revolution, woman worked side by side with man. The Sanitary Commission is a monument of womanly patriotism. The names of Dorothea Dix and Mary A. Livermore are worthy to be inscribed with those of Grant and Sherman, of Lincoln and Andrew.

The rebellion is not ended. The weapons only are changed. Lincoln's two presidential terms were needed to win the battle of bullets. Grant's double term is needed to win the battle of bullets. Negro suffrage followed the first, woman suffrage will follow the second to the last.

When women vote moral questions will come up for solution. In this higher warfare women will be needed. Three-fourths of the women of New England are native-born Americans, educated in our common schools, members of churches and readers of newspapers. Three-fourths of all the church members are women.

Mr. Sumner demands peace and reconciliation. He will have it in the election of Grant and Wilson—the reconciliation of races upon the basis of Justice: the still nobler reconciliation of Man and Woman upon the basis of Imperial Suffrage and Equal Rights for All.

In view of the great moral and religious significance of the Woman Suffrage movement, Mrs. Livermore invited the audience to conclude their meeting by singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" to the tune of "Old Hundred, which was sung with fine effect at the Convention adjourned for the present.

Keep Up Organization.

Thorough organization is the secret of great victories. A well organized army can best double its own forcebadly discipline. In numbers we are stronger than our opponents, in organization we are superior, and the signs of the times indicate our certain victory in November. But we want something more than a barren victory—a victory that leaves us the field, and permits the enemy to retier in good order. We want a victory that will stand through all time as a warning to ambitious men, who would-barter principles for power. Greeley has gone over to the Copperheads because he wants to be President. The Copperheads accept him because they think, or did think at the time of the bargain, that he could be elected, and thus serve their purposes in the future. Now, to break up this coalition, and to administer to such men as Greeley a lasting rebuke, we must make their defeat an overwhelming one. We can do it if we but work for that end. Every man must be active in the good cause. Every man has some influence. The weak must contribute their share, the strong must lead the way. Organize campaign clubs in every town. Appoint canvassers who will do thorough work. See every doubtful man, and present the issue fairly. It needs no eloquence to commend its merits to any fairminded man. The acts of the Administration speak for themselves. They cannot be successful attack. Invite attack by challenging our opponents to impeach them, then refute every charge by the presentation of facts. Spread before the public Republican documents: They will do their work effectually, and set the people thinking.

When your clubs are organized, send the names of your officers and your locality to the National Committee at Washington, D. C., and request a supply of documents. Work early and late from now until November; see that every Republican voter drops his ballot, and then you can rest from your labors, and enjoy, with good conscience, the fruits of the glorious victory you helped win. You have a leader who has proven as great on the field of politics as he was on the field of battle. See to it, that he receives from the hands of a grateful people that earnest support which his great services entitle him to receive.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
U. S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HENRY WILSON,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, October 28th, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What We Want and What We Expect.

In the event of the re-election of President Grant, which is a foregone conclusion, the eight hundred thousand colored voters who are unitedly giving their assistance, and by their strict fidelity to the regular Republican, party by thus concentrating their entire strength in all the States to secure his election, after that is done, we expect the Republican party in every State, and also its members in Congress, to wipe out every element of proslavery prejudice, that is yet lurking in the breast of every colorphobist. The State Legislature or Congress in particular, should immediately enact a supplimentry civil rights bill, to enforce constitutional civil rights, and which would forever prevent such proceedings coming up in the courts. The colored *Citizen* published at Washington city, in its issue of October 12th, sets forth another case of colorphobist as follows:

A hotel-keeper insults the United States Government in refusing to receive as a guest J. Milton Turner, an honorably accredited minister to a foreign Power. Mr. Turner, not only in vindication of his personal honor, but of the dignity of the Government whose representative he is, commences suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against the proprietors of the Arlington house, who refused him board and shelter.

PLAINTIFF'S DECLARATION.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, September 28, 1872; J. Milton Turner vs. Theodore Rossnle and T. E. Rossnle. The plantiff sues the defendants for that they are the proprietors and keepers of a public inn, called the Arlington House, in said District, and that the plaintiff, on the 27th of September, 1872, at said District, a traveler and stranger, presented himself at the office of said inn with his baggage, and in good faith asked and demanded to be received into said inn and entertained as a guest for hire, as is the usage and custom of inns. But the defendants wrongfully and without cause, refused to receive him as a guest, and compelled him to go away, whereby he was subjected to great inconvenience, damage and disgrace; and by reason of said subjection he was compelled to procure some person who knew him, to give assurance of his standing and respectability before he was received into another inn in said District, to his damage $5,000.

A. G. RIDDLE,
For Plaintiff.

The defendants will plead to the above on or before the first day of the special term, occurring twenty days after service hereof, otherwise judgment. A. G. RIDDLE.

The suit will proceed under the District of Columbia Civil Rights laws.

The 3d section of which reads as follows:

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That hotelkeepers or proprietors, proprietors or keepers of ice-cream saloons or places where soda water is keep for sale, or keepers of barber-shops or bathing-houses, refusing to sell wait upon any respectable, well-behaved, person, or without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude; or any restaurant, hotel, or ice cream saloon, or soda fountain, barbershop, or bathing-house keepers or proprietors, who refused under any pretext to serve any well-behaved, respectable person in the same room, and at the same prices as other well-behaved or respectable persons and served, shall be deemed guilty, of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in a court having jurisdiction shall be fined one hundred dollars, and shall forfeit his or her license as keeper or owner of a restaurant, hotel, ice-cream saloon, or soda fountain, as the case may be. And it shall not be lawful for the register or any officer of the District of Columbia to issue a license to any person or persons, or to their agents, who shall have forfeited their license under this act, until a period of one year shall have elasped after such forfeiture.

The local Civil Rights bill, which is now enforced at Washington City, should furnish an index for Congress to enact a similar one to apply all over the United States to public schools and public and licensed institutions of every kind. The colored citizens want no social equality with the whites further than when it becomes by circumstances mutual on the part of both. All we want is the full civil rights enforced as well as the political rights guaranteed by the civil rights bill and Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution.

Choral Jubilee.

The Choral Jubilee for the benefit of the school fund, is to take place at Pacific Hall, Bush street on Thursday evening next, 31st, inst. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. Wm. H. Blake has our thanks for complimentary tickets received.

HYMENEAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Brevatt were merrily congratulated by a large number of friends, on their return from the church, where the ceremony was performed, to their residence on Everett street, where cake, champagne, etc., were partaken of till a late hour.

We too, extend to the bride and groom, a wish of happiness, health and prosperity through life.

West Indian Celebration.

A grand ball will be given by the West Indian Benevolent Association on Thursday Evening, November 7, at Mozart Hall, Post St. Schmidt's celebrated Quadrille Band will be in attendance. The table will be under the immediate supervision of the well known pioneer caterer, R. B. Bradley, Esq. The Committee will spare no pains to make this the finest entertainment of the season. Committee of Arrangements—Mess. John G. Pallier, Wm. J. Simmons, Nathan Pointer, W. R. Strickland, W. J. G. Bryant, Rich. A. Clarke, J. E. Francis, John T. Callendar, Joseph Cummings. Tickets of admission, 75 cents.

The School Question and the Supreme Court.

The school question was argued by counsel in the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, 22 inst, and submitted to the Court for its decision. The Sacramento *Union*, of Wednesday, says of the case:

Mary E. Ward vs. Noah Flood, Principal of the Broadway Grammar School, San Francisco, in which the relator, a colored girl, applies to be admitted to the school on the same basis as white children.

3,532—Ward vs. Flood—Argued orally by J. W. Dwinelle for relator and by Williams for respondent, and submitted.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Morton; Albert Conner, Wm. Galt Sacramento City.

LETTERS.—A. L. Jackson, Sacramento City; Rufus M. Burgess, Plymouth, Amador county.

Manifesto of Norton I.

The Emperor now protests that the suicidal financial policy of the Republican Government must end in total loss of national credit, and also that, in case there is no radical change, the Empire will be under the necessity of repudiating all the national interest or private estates from getting encumbered by capitalis at home and abroad.

NORTON I.

Masonic.

We received last week the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, composed of colored Masons, in the State of Ohio. It contains one hundred and fourteen pages. Their Committee on Foreign Correspondence review the proceedings of the other fifteen State Grand Lodges in which it is in fellowship with; and also gives a review of the doings of some of the colored Lodges who are working under the jurisdiction of what is called the "National Grand Lodge" or "National Compact."

The committee also give a brief review of the present attitude of the American G Lodges, composed of white Masons, towards the colored Masons in the United States. The Ohio Grand Lodge is in a very flourishing condition, and has a forty-seven Lodges under its jurisdiction. It held its twenty second annual communication at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing August 21st, A.D. 1872, A. L. 5872. The Most Worshipful William T. Boyd Esq., Grand Master, and the Right Worshipful John. R. Blackburn, was re-elected Grand Secretary. From the Grand Masters annual address we extract the following:

Brethren of the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio:

It is eminently fitting, on all the occasions like this to bring our thank offerings to the Temple and lay them on the altar, as the first fruits of our labors of the past year. Then to "Our Father who art in Heaven," who hath given us day by day our daily bread, who hath kept us in the way that we have gone, and hath given us food to eat, and raiment to put on, and hath brought us again to our Father's home to HIM, (the grand architect of the universe,) be honor and thanksgiving forever. AMEN. Since we had the pleasure of meeting in Grand Communication; some 14 years ago, the cause which we advocate has taken one or two strides forward. I refer to the

SOVEREIGNTY OF GRAND LODGE.

On the 28th of July, 1871, the Sovereign (Conventional) Grand Lodge for the State of California was organized, and on the 31st of the same month the M. W. Grand Lodge for the D. C., hitherto acting under the N. G. Lodge, withdrew from all connection with this body, and declared her sovereign independence. Other States are agitating the question. The Grand Lodges of Mass., N. Y., Md., Ill. and Mo., all working under the authority of the N. Compact, etc., to a greator or less extent, exercised upon the question of "Freedam for Freemasonry," and I have not the least doubt but that the contemplated General Assembly of all the representatives of the several Grand Lodges in this country will bring about not only the declaration of sovereign independence, on the part of many other States, but will eventuate in the total disintegration of the National Grand Lodge.

It will be proper to state just here what has been done by the

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE

appearing at your last communication to continue "the efforts of the M. W. G. Master to inaugurate a movement looking to a General Convention of all Grand Lodges." In this movement too much credit cannot be given to the W. Bro. Justin Holland, author of the address written and prepared by him, and published in our Transaction, beginning at page 84. This address has been sent to all parts of the world except Asia. In connection with this address many letters have been written, and I am flattred with the hope that the General Assembly is not far in the future. In consequence of the many conflicting interests, the end sought after has been delayed. The steps taken have been made with the greatest care and caution. All the Sovereign Grand Lodges have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to meet in sixty days notice. True, we, the Sovereign Grand Lodges could have met ere this, but of what avail would it have been if we could not have made those of the Compact Masons. We should have been just as far from a general union as we are at present, and should have expended our treasure to no practicle result.

It has been agreed between M. W. Bro. Moses Dickson, on the part of the Grand Lodge for the State of Mo., and the Grand Master of Ohio, acting for this Grand Lodge, that Mo, shall issue the call and for the Sovereign Grand Lodge to be ready to respond. I sincerely hope that this arrangement will meet your approbation, for you must bear in mind that the Grand Lodges under the M. W. N. G. Lodge, have certain *edicts* and *constitutions* from them their grand head to contend with and to break through before such an assembly can be holden, and with the M. W. J. W. Hood G. M. of the G. L. of N. C. (under the compact,) permit me to say, "I am willing, to make any sacrifice for the purpose of uniting all genuine colored Masons." "Nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of this; the interests involved are of so vast importance that everything else should yield."

* * * * * * * * *

We are in a friendly correspondence with the Grand Lodges which adhers to the compact as follows: Prince Hall, G. L. of Mass. G. L. of Mo., G. L. of Ill, G. L. of Md., G. L. of N. Y., and, to some extent with the G. L. and N. C. The correspondence we with the National Grand Lodge has been with the Secretary, I. Davis, and which has drawn out several communications from that gentleman, which shows into what side hands that part of the word has been entrusted. With the sovereign Grand Lodges, one and all, the most cordial fraternal relations exist, and if the same unanimity of feeling could be brought about with all our Lodges and Grand Lodges, we might, with more probability, look forward to the time when all distinctions between Masons of all classes may be remembered no more. Communications from the M. W. Dr. Back of Hamburg, and the M. W. Bro. J. G. Findell, Liepsid, are worthy of your consideration, and you should, by all means, have the correspondence read, also the letters of the Secretary of the Compact should be read as they may be flattering to the organization (N. G. Lodge.)

Speaking of the so-called "National Compact" or National Grand Lodge, Brother Boyd, in his elaborate review of the Masonic condition of that unnecessary organization, shows the disaffection to it by one of its subordinate Lodges in Illinois, as follows:

The proceedings of this body, had at Chicago, beginning on the 2d of October, 1871, have not been printed, outside of a printed circular, to which we will refer presently. The call for this session was advertised in the *Christian Recorder* for the space of three months prior to the meeting, and said "call" said that "a full attendance of officers and members properly accredited by *the* respective Grand Lodges sending said representatives or proxies) is hereby earnestly solicited; also a full report from the M. W. Grand Lodges for the several States, together with the annual dues for the same." This earnest solicitation was answered by eight or ten men representing "the respective M. W. Grand Lodges;" there were others there, it is true. We have been creditably informed that R. H. Greaves represented six of "the M. W. Grand Lodges" as proxy. Then there was the Secretary of the Compact, and Bro. Berry, of New Orleans, and one or two more, sixteen we think, in all. We have no official knowledge of their proceedings, further than that contained in the edict of expulsion of the Chio and the District of Columbia Grand Lodges. One of the delegates says: "You ask me what they did at Chicago? I will say that the "Great Fire" burned the proceedings to ashes, and the ashes were blown into Lake Michigan."

Another representative says:

"My reason for not writing to you at the time your letter came to hand was, not for want of respect to you or the cause you advocate, but because, in my opinion, the cause Masonry was at stake, and knowing that you were doing well in Ohio, I thought that I would hold myself in reserve until the *great* body met in this city, where I expected to meet you and my Ohio brethern and others from other States. I think the brethern ought to meet and expell that stranger among Masons (I mean the National Grand Lodge), a thing never heard among Masons until 1847.

"The 2d day of October, 1871, came, and with it—not the representative men of the Fraternity, men who mean to do something in their day and generation—the meeting was composed of such men as *Deuces, Duces,* * * * and 'old' man Berry, of Louisiana, and 'old' man Noble, and a half dozen others of that same kind." These old GENTLEMEN, of course, wanted things just as they had always been, therefore the M. W. National Grand Lodge is still among the living, and claims to have life."

"I think it is *dead*, DEAD, DEAD. I fought it alone for six days, at every step. I voted against every motion, and every resolution that looked towards keeping the Association together. * *"

"Enclosed you will find a set of resolutions I offered, and upon them I brought all the argument I could to break up the Association. I told those old gentlemen, in my short speeches, that it was my opinion that this was the last meeting that they would hold in the United States. I am still of that opinion. I bade them a final farewell; and told them that henceforth I would be the judge of what Masonry was, and what constitutes a Masonic Lodge, and, from that day, I them notice, that I would absolve myself from all its *edicts* and *restrictions*."

"The old gentlemen, of coures voted down all my resolutions; I knew they would do that before I offered them, but I have satisfied myself, and told them that I had served the cause of Masonry long enough to know what made a man a Mason and what constituted a Lodge of Masons."

"You ask me, 'what was done at Chicago?' I tell you my dear friends, notwithstanding I attended every day, I cannot tell you *what* they did, unless I tell you that they did nothing. I will tell you that they did nothing. They did not hold an election—they had nobody to elect—they saw the thing was dead. They did not adopt any plan for the future action (they had none)—they did not adopt any resolutions (they had none). They tried to collect the dues from some of the Grand Lodges, but failed. I think they have collected the last dollar in this country.—I hope so at least. Our State is done with them—they will have a good time collecting dues from Illinois after this time."

Fraternally yours,
JOHN JONES, P. G. M.

The report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence closes with the following:

Resolved, That we, the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, hail with exceeding joy the position taken by the M. W. Grand Lodge for District of Columbia, in throwing off the yoke of the National Lodge, and that we extend to her the right hand of fellowship, and give her a hearty welcome into the sisterhood of Sovereign Grand Lodges, hoping the fraternal relations thus established may never be interrupted, and that brotherly correspondence thus entered into may never end.

Resolved, That the same fraternal recognition and brotherly intercourse be extended to and entered in with the M. W. (Conventional) Grand Lodge of California.

WILLIAM T. BOYD,
For the Committee.

The Third Baptist Church Controversy.

For two or three weeks past, the peace of the Third Baptist Colored Church, of this city, has been disturbed by the outbreaking of a feud, which has existed for sometime between many of the members. The causes which led to this unhappy estrangement has been proclaimed in a Special Council of the Baptist Association, and its action published in their newspaper organ, the *Evangel*, and also in some of the dailies. The Baptist Association sustained the charges presented by Thos. Bundy, Thos. Depee, and others, against J. R. Young, the pastor, for improprieties towards some of the female members. The Baptist Association silenced Brother Young as a preacher among them by pronouncing his conduct unbecoming of a Christian minister. The Council also declared the former acts of the adherents of "Brother" Young, turning twenty-three members out of the Church, null and void and of no effect. After this decision, Messrs. Bundy, Depee and Moses Brown, who were volunteer delegates to the Baptist Council, in common with the twenty-three members that had been expelled, went to the church on the evening Sunday. During the forenoon meeting, which consisted of singing and prayer, alternately, by the members, "Brother" Bundy got up to speak, and was told to stop by some of "Brother" Young's adherents, "Brother" Bundy refused. A police officer was called in and "Brother" Bundy was arrested for disturbing the peace.

A large number of witnesses on behalf of both parties were in attendance in the Police Court on Saturday last, and considerable crooked testimony given on both sides. Judge Louderback, after considering all the circumstances, fined Bundy the nominal sum of ten dollars. Thus ended the case, which has created so much emotion among the colored citizens at large.

It is said that the twenty-three ejected members intend to enter a civil suit for their rights in common with the other members of the church and an equal possession of the property.

MASONIC NOTICE—The Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. will celebrate the coming anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, on the 27th of December. Due notice will be given of the place.

It is suggested that Stanly be sent to find the man who struck Billy Patterson.

Marriages.

BREVETT-PATTERSON—In this city, on October 24th, 1872, at Trinity Church, by Rev. J. G. W. Mayer, Alfred W. Brevett to Martha Patterson, both of this city.

CHORAL JUBILEE

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC
TWO HUNDRED VOICES!
A POWERFUL ORCHESTRA!
AND A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND
On Thursday Ev'g, Oct. 31,
AT PACIFIC HALL, BUSH ST
Under the patronage of the State Educational Committee.
W. H. BLAKE, Director.

The proceeds to be used in securing School Privileges to colored children.

The Selections to be rendered by the Chorus will be American, English, French and German National airs, and a number of other choice pieces.

The instrumental part of the Programme will be Selections from the finest composers, scored and operatic, such as Handel, Haydn, Beethoven, Bellini, Balfe and Verdi.

The Committee respectfully ask the encouragement of all who are in favor of Freedom and Progress.

Tickets.....$1 00
Reserved Seats.....1 25
Boxes.....5 00

To be obtained from the Committee or at the door on the evening. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE!

Persons wishing reserved seats can secure them on and after the 28th inst., at Sherman & Hyde's Music Store, corner of Sutter and Kearny Sts.

EQUAL RIGHTS!

THIS PRINCIPLE IS CARRIED OUT IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE AT THE

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,
No. 522 Pacific Street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.
ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
Calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Cheap Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER:
1008
[Advertisement.]

CHORAL JUBILEE.—The coming Jubilee, under the direction of W. H. Blake, to take place at Pacific Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 31st, promises to be *the* affair of the season. Grand preparations are going on; the Hall is being re-painted, frescoed, etc.; the stage will be enlarged ten feet in depth, while the seats will be made to rise one above the other, giving to all the same view. Two hundred voices will be accompanied by a powerful orchestra and a splendid military band.

A CARD.

The Colored Voters Again!

SACRAMENTO, October 24, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to answer an attack made upon my integrity as a man and my honesty of purpose, in an article appearing in the *Record* of the 12th instant, over the signatures of the following named citizens of Sacramento—Charles McDougal, Albert Grubbe, William Galt, and Benjamin Cogar.

I should not have noticed the attack, if the writers had not descended to low personalities, which was no argument of the points at issue. They failed to disclaim satisfactorily a single allegation set forth in an article appearing in the *Record* of the 9th instant, over my signature, stating in substance, as one of the objects of re-organizing the Eureka Union Club, was for corrupt and mercenary motives.

They very beautifully pictured out the utility of the Club and the good that was done by the same, in looking after and acting to the registration of those who could not read or write, etc., all of which was done by the Eureka Union Club.

To a certain extent, none will deny this. But it was not stated what was done under the auspices of said Club by a few of its members, assisted by an outsider, which would have brought the blush of shame to the cheek of his Satanic Majesty, and would have rendered THEM as unworthy of the elective franchise.

It is alleged that a naturalized citizen, in one of our local elections, told one of those angels, (Charles McDougal) that he had been offered five dollars to vote for a Democratic candidate at said election, evidently seeking advice from this model of a man, who told the naturalized citizen that if he could get forty dollars—to take it, as that was business. Mr. John Gale was present and heard the conversation, he taking exceptions as to the advice given, and threatening at the same time to slap his (McDougall's) face.

This is one of many similar acts alleged to have been done by individual members of the Eureka Union Club, outraging every sense of decency and honesty among respectable citizens.

To get at the true character behind the scene, I will have to do so over the heads of others—he being too very filthy and small to come to the front, pasferring to stand in the back ground and do his dirty work over the signatures of others.

It is a question of doubt in my mind whether either of the parties whose names are attached to the document referred to, except Charles McDougal, know its purport—I believing that McDougall and the writer selected the willing fools, as loose *fish* property-holders, to give tone to their article, whose property is not embellished with ornamental mortgages to help them own it, as the writer may be.

As Mr. Charles McDougal and his abettor, who is in the back-ground, find it very difficult at times to find a sufficient excuse for a glass of liquor, of which they are most fond.

Alluding to my political consistencies, belonging to a Grant and Wilson Club and working in the interest of Mr. Coggins, who has allied himself with my political enemies, as an idea too absurd for any intelligent man to believe, notwithstanding the contrary. The assertion is false in every particular, and they know it.

But McDougall and his clique cannot deny that they have said, in case this was a close contest between President Grant and Greeley, both being Republicans, that their property would be good to make money out of the election, by representing some visionary disaffection of colored voters towards President Grant's administration; thereby bidding for a sufficient inducement from either side for their peculiar services. But the indications at present are that the services of the eminent gentlemen will not be required. Hence their renewed fealty to the regular Union Republican party.

Mr. Charles McDougall, the recently made President, or, as the writer would have you believe, from the tenor of his article, that he was the original President of the Club, and Mr. Benjamin Cogar, the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Neither of those gentlemen held those positions originally in the Club that is now assigned them.

In Article XII of the Constitution of the Eureka Union Club, the Executive Committee shall elect their Chairman. No such election has ever been held; consequently, no Chairman of the Executive Committee could have been present to protest against the dissolution. Nor was there a dissenting voice in the meeting which dissolved the Eureka Union Club, recommending the individual members to join the Grant and Wilson Club. Mr. George W. Booth, the regular President, presiding—not as a *pro tem.*, as was intimated.

They have been so ungenerous as to criticise my illiteracy. I am not ashamed of my misfortunes, nor the circumstances of my life that I have been forced to submit to, and over which I had no control. Having been born a slave and reared under its baneful influences, it could not be expected of me to be very classical or grammatical.

The poor, misguided creatures who allowed their names to be used to an article, and not knowing the contents, as they show visible signs of a neglected education, in common with myself, I shall gently pass them by. But does it speak as well of Mr. McDougall and the writer, who was born and reared amidst free institutions, received a liberal education at the hands of the public, eighteen or twenty years in California, and their highest aspirations gratified. In return for those educational and golden advantages, is to be smart, short card players and tipplers at the bar. Reference: Their record—to piece and quietness.

☞ I am for Grant, Wilson and Page.

A. L. JACKSON.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.
Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Store of
DRY GOODS,
Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS.
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars, Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Perfumery, Hairwork.
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
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JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STETSON.
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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country
JOINT STOCK NOTICE!
Young Men's U. B. Society.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE ceive Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 541 Clay street, or at 208 Howard street. Shares, Twenty five (25) Dollars each.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary
YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.
THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Benefical Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Benchbolders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.
J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISC
$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted at all classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address H. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard. Piano and Table Covers
☞ All our Goods are now out of great quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.
7 MONTGOMERY STREET.
MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
209 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Gill Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Puffing. Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, &c., &c.
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CHEMICAL PAINT.
ELASTIC. ECONOMICAL. DURABLE. WEATHERPROOF.
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CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.
Purest White, any Shade or Color.
It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable and More Easily Applied than any Paint in the Market.
It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.
These Paints are prepared for immediate application, requiring no mixing, and sold only by the gallon.
For further information send for sample card and price list, or apply to the Manufactory and Office, Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.
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On parle Français. Se habla Español.
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CITY FANCY STORE,
Lace Collars, Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Perfumery, Hairwork.
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THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 800 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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PROPRIETRESS
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Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.
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HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRIZZING, CURLS, LINES, SWITCHES, PUFFS.
All Orders attended to promptly.
INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, ANN COLEMAN WEST, ELIZA BETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 16 Virginia street, San Francisco.
$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration, Life of Henry Wilson, Life of Gen. Lyman Chamberlin, Secretary of the New York Evidence. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Darley. Extremely original. The finest, best, humorous and grave. If you want to make money send One Dollar at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
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Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
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He takes this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class Chef de Cuisine, and his effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
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Customers supplied at their residences
Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson
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Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.
MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13
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MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13
N. GRAY & CO.,
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Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
Hearse and Coaches furnished to order
Sole Agent for Bowers' Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au12
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
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ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
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REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store to Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush,
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.
GUERIN & SON,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Booker's Philadelphia Boots. au13-3m
C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
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413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.
WANTED—A situation by a competent cook and man capable of coming or horse-work. No objection to the country. Apply at this office.
JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Monday, October 7th, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave
SAN FRANCISCO,
and 104th of every month, precisely at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.
When the sailing date falls on Sunday, the Steamer will sail the preceding Saturday.
Steamer for—COLORADO, Capt. Warner.
November 16th—ARIZONA, Capt. Howard.
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th 17th and 27th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
When the sailing date falls on Sunday, the steamer will leave the previous Saturday.
Steamer of 5th and 27th will call at MAZATLAN and MANZANILLO.
Steamer of the 7th and 17th connect at ACAPULCO for all CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
All steamers will touch at SAN PEDRO, SAN DIEGO, and ACAPULCO.
October 28—SACRAMENTO, Capt. Farnsworth.
November 7—COSTA RICA, Captain Hoxsie.
November 17—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Queensberry, Southampton, (Isle of Wight), Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Copenhagen and Stockholm.
In connection with this line, the SACRAMENTO will not call at Mazatlan.
SAN DIEGO RETURN.
Leave at 9 o'clock a. m. on the 30, 11th and 22d of the month, for SAN DIEGO, touching at SANTA CRUZ, SAN PEDRO and SAN PEDRO (for Los Angeles), connecting with the steamer of the above Ports and at MONTEREY, for SALINAS CITY (Salinas City and SAN SIMEON.
Steamer OREGON, Capt. Johnson, will sail as above, October 30, 12th and 23d.
Steamer PACIFIC, Capt. Stockwell, October 18th and November 8th.
Steamers sailing for Panama on the 7th, 17th and 27th will call at SAN PEDRO and SAN DIEGO, but WILL TAKE NO FREIGHT for those Ports.
Returning.
Leave SAN DIEGO for SAN FRANCISCO on the 7th, 17th and 27th, at 5 o'clock p.m., touching at SANTA BARBARA, SAN PEDRO and SANTA CRUZ.
Steamers sailing from the above Ports on the 5th and 20th, touching at all the above Ports and at SAN LUIS OBISPO, SAN SIMEON and MONTEREY.
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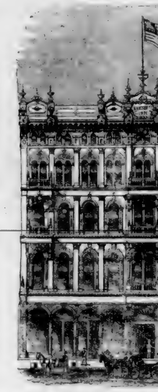
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Frederick Douglass on the Political Situation.

Our National Progress of October 12th, gives a synopsis of the great speech of Frederick Douglass, delivered at Harrisburg, Penn. October 2d, from which we make the following extract:

We have a singular canvass. Our enemies fight us no longer on their own appropriate platform with their own candidate; but, they have, in order to gain power, adopted, substantially our platform; or, seemingly, our platform, and have stolen their candidates from the Republican ranks. They are endeavoring to bring the Democratic party into power under the white coat of Brother Greeley. But, it is the same old snake in a new skin. And the wolf is none the less dangerous because in sheep's clothes.

It is said however, that the Liberal Republican party has adopted all the good reaped from the supporsion of the rebellion. They will be told by their speakers, that there is no longer any issue between the political parties growing out of slavery or of the rebellion; but, to my mind, at no time in the history of the last twelve years were those issues more permanent than in the present political canvass. I said that their platform and ours were seemingly alike. In reality, the platforms are as far asunder as are the poles of the physical universe. They differ materially.

The Republican party whose claims in a measure, I represent here; recognizes the duty of the federal government to protect every American citizen without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude; whether his rights are cloven down at home or abroad; in the State or outside of the State; whenever and wherever and by whomsoever his right shall be assailed. The Republican party affirms the duty of the federal government to reach out its long, beneficent arms to protect him from oppression; from injustice, from a violation of his rights.

The Liberal Republican Democratic platform, on the other hand, denies this theory, and declares that the local self government, and not universal suffrage; but, impartial suffrage is the best protection of the rights of the citizens. Now, the Republican party is not for impartial suffrage, as it is called; but for unalloyed suffrage; for citizen suffrage; or, in other words for universal suffrage.

We had impartial suffrage in New York years ago, where the qualification for voting was ownership of of two hundred and fifty dollars worth of real estate. This bore upon all the classes—white and black, and so far as it bore upon all alike, it was impartial suffrage.

But the kind of suffrage which the hour calls for, and which the Republican party insists upon, is that every man who is subject to the burdens and responsibilities of citizenship, has the right to express his preference for the men who shall be elected, for the measures that shall be adopted for the well government of society. I like this principle of the Republican party, and believe it is the only principle upon which the Republic can fairly rest. Let the government rest firmly down upon all shoulders. Let its burdens and its right rest upon the same shoulders alike. Let it claim all the wisdom possible to guide it; and I have no fear but it will stand and that its policy will be wise.

They are very much afraid of centralization. I have no fear of centralization. I am one of those who believe that the ocean is as pure as the steams that enter into it; that Congress of the United States is about as intelligent as the Legislature of any State and about as patriotic. I am one of those who believe that the nation may as safely be trusted with the rights of citizens as individual State and much more so, for the race to which I belong. I have not been indebted to States, my colored citizens, for anything.

It was none of those Southern States which gave us our freedom.

It was the government of the United States, that put a blue coat on our backs, an eagle on our button, muskets on our shoulders and knapsack on our back and told us to go forth and defend the cause of the Union from those, who, with broad blades and bloody hands, were seeking its destruction. And, contrary to Democratic prediction, we showed ourselves not inapt to accept the situation—the place of danger.

* * * *

When our churches all over this northland were draped with mourning and your sons and brothers were coming home from the war mere stumps of men; when empty sleeves dangled in the air all about you, and you needed support, you called then and were not ashamed to call upon the negro to reach out his black, iron arm and to assist you in the struggle, and we came full 200,000 strong.

The present position of our politics is aptly illustrated by what happened during the war for the Union. Then we were told that the South was not fighting for slavery and the North said it was not fighting against it. There was no issue. Yet they were fighting, and fighting hard, but as we are doing to-day. They tell us there is no issue—no,—that the issues of the war are ended; that they are therefore all that we are. Let us examine for a moment their platform.

They say they recognize the equality of all men—recognize them, that is, they say it. They know it. There the matter stops. They recognize it. They are not pledged to enforce the equality; but they *recognize it.*

The Republican party on the other hand is known, not only recognize; but, to enforce the principles of liberty in every quarter. They go farther. They say in their platform, that they are opposed to reopening of all the questions settled by the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments. What is that little word "settled" put in there for? I believe, and have the evidence that the little word was put in there for the express purpose of meeting the views and wishes of a class of men like your own able and distinguished lawyer Mr. Black, to enable him to affirm, as he does affirm, that nothing was settled by the 13th 14th and 15th Amendments. That these amendments are frauds and frauds settle nothing.

* * * *

With the Republican party, the question involved in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States are recognized as finally settled, absolutely settled, settled beyond everything save a change in the Constitution of the United States. I hope the time will come when it will be unnecessary rto speak of the name of "class",—when every American will be regarded a kinsman and brother beloved. I want to see that day, that we shall not be classed, as at present.

You may look over the wide wide world and there is no country that affords a citizenship so rich in all the elements of protection and greatness as a citizenship of the United States. But we have recently got into it—we black men There was a time when there was no freedom under the American flag for the black man. He did not come under the flag; but, now he does. The Republican party not only has broken the chain but has brought about this beneficient change.

The liberty of our race is young; it is in its infancy; infancy is the most precarious period of man's existance, and I entreat you fellow citizens, to deal tenderly with the infant liberty of the blacks. It is for you to give it over to the Democratic party yet. I speak of the tendency of the times.

* * * *

This government should be wielded by loyal heads, hands and hearts. The history of the Republican party tells us that it is thus loyal. The Democratic party, however, has been in alliance with the slaveholders of the South. That party gave us Texas, at the bid of the slaveholder for the strengthening and perpetuating the system of slavery.

At the beginning of the war it was the party in power, and not only in power, but it sided not only in theory but practically with the rebellion and asserted the right of rebellion. Mr. Buchanan, your own fellow citizen, went so far as to say that while the South had no right to secede, there was no power in the federal government to coerce a State. That view was adoted by the Democratic party, and we all know, that during the war for the Union, we never had a victory for the Union cause that did not cause the Democratic party to sigh or grieve. We never were defeated by the traitors in arms that we were not told "we told you so" with an air of triumph. We know moreover that the party after the war was over, and we came to reconstruct this government on the enduring principles of justice and liberty, there was not a single measure of reconstruction that did not meet the united and stern opposition of the Democratic party.

* * * *

EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE—The Right Rev. Bishop Smith, presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the United States and Bishop of the Diocese of Keutucky, has selected Hobokea as h is residence for the next two years. The duties of the Bishop as presiding officer of the American Church make large demands on his time, and as New York is the central point of the Union, it is very proper that the metropolitan Bishop should reside in that city or adjacent to it. This, too, is in accordance with primitive practice. The Bishop is about 80 years old, and it is to be hoped his health will be much improved by the change. Bishop Cummins, the Assistant Bishop of Kentucky, takes the place of Bishop Smith, and performs all episcopal acts during the absence of its senior prelate.

Registration of Voters.

The following are the principal provisions of the new Political Code relating to the registration of voters, which should receive the careful consideration of all who are entitled to the right of suffrage:

Sec. 1,094. There must be kept in the office of the County Clerk of each County a Great Register.

Sec. 1,095. In the Great Register the Clerk must, as hereinafter provided, enter the names of the electors of the county, whose names are not already thereon.

Sec. 1,096. Such entry must show:

1. The name, at length.
2. The age, omitting fractions of years.
3. The country of the nativity.
4. The place of residence, (giving the ward or precinct).
5. If naturalized, the time and place of naturalization.
6. The date of the entry of each person. Each name must be numbered in the order of its entry.

Sec. 1,097. No persons name must be entered by the Clerk, unless:

1. Upon a certificate of registration in another county, showing that such registration has been cancelled, and upon proof of the affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the county in which he seeks to be registered.
2. Upon the return of the Assessor of the county.
3. If a naturalized citizen, upon the production of his certificate of naturalization, or upon his own affidavit of its loss, together with the affidavit of a registered citizen to the effect that the applicant has resided in the United States for five years and in this State for six months next preceding the time of his application to be entered as a citizen of the United States, and that deponent believes him to be, and proof by the affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the county.
4. If born in a foreign country, but by his affidavit he states that he became a citizen of the United States by virtue of the naturalization of his father whilst he was residing in the United States, and under the age of twenty-one years, upon the production of a certified copy of his father's certificate of naturalization, or upon such other proof of residence and reputed citizenship as is required by the preceding subdivision, and upon proof by the affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the county.
5. Upon the production and filing of a certified copy of the judgment of a District Court, directing such entry to be made.
6. In other cases upon the affidavit of the party that he is an elector of the county.
7. In every case the affidavit of the party shows all the facts required to be stated in the entry on the register, except the date and number of the entry.

Sec. 1,107. Upon the application of the party in person or in writing, the Clerk must give him or his agent a certified copy of the entries upon the Great Register relating to such party.

Sec. 1,113. Before the 5th of October, 1872, and in every second year thereafter, each County Clerk must make out a copy of the uncancelled entries existing on the Great register on the preceding first day of August.

Proclamation.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco. You are hereby commanded to purchase Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, for a team for the use of the Emperor. And thereby sustain the dignity of the Empire.
Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of October, 1871.
[SEAL.] NORTON I.

A WOMAN in a St. Louis street-car slapped a gentleman's face, the other day, for smoking on the outside railing—she being seated inside the car. Her "big brother," who was also on the inside, threatened to "put a head" on the gentleman, if he made a fuss about it.

Greeley on Character.

How Mr. Greeley could let his ambition overcome the good sense and sound judgment apparent in the following paragraph, is hard to understand, for he certainly knew in May last, as well as in 1867, that his case is an exact parallel to that of Andrew Jonhson. But it may be, as so often appears to be the case since the nomination, that he did not write the paragraph, but that some unscrupulous person, over whose pen he had no control, inserted it. However, having been accepted by the public at that time as Mr. Greeley's defined opinion of Mr. Johnson's faults and weakness, it seems likely that he was the writer, but that his "vaulting ambition" has caused him to fall to the level assigned by him to the ex President.

This article appeared in the New York *Tribune* of September 25 1867:

"The Northern Democrats may be willing enough to unite with the rebels, but it will not be under the leadership of Mr. Johnson. Would he like to know the reasons? Well, one of them is that he doesn't know enough. Another is, that he doesn't carry guns enough. A third is, that he isn't respectable enough. Still another is, that he has professed to be a Republican. Lastly, nobody would vote for him.

"The Democrats leaders are too shrewd to commit themselves to *the support of a* RENEGADE REPUBLICAN: and gentlemanly Democratic magnates will like to have a candidate who is also a gentleman."

That these opinions of 1867 are (with a change of characters) prevalent in 1872 is a fact becoming daily more and more apparent, and Mr. Greeley's present course is daily proof of the fact that his writtes estimate of the qualities lacking in Andrew Johnson to make him an eligible candidate for the Presidency, apply with equal force to his own deficiencies.

Horace Greeley has published Mr. Johnson in years gone by as "a bold man, firm in a wrong, but vacillating and unreliable for the right."

And many things in his own career lead one to believe that his inner self judged Mr. Johnson after his own estimation of himself.

His weak and cowardly advocacy of freedom to the colored race, first demanding violent means to attain that end, and then his paltry hedging in demanding that *if freed* they should be exported, bag and baggage, under the colonization scheme—is an instance.

His advocacy of the right of secession, his persistent advice to the South that upon passing the ordinances of secession and their confirmation by a majority on being submitted to the vote of the people, they had law with them, and should be allowed to go in peace, hastened and consummated in a great measure the open rebellion of the South.

While on the other hand, when he found what a tempest in the minds of Northern men had been created, his frantic, foolish, and criminal advice hastened affairs in flinging an undisciplined mob upon the rebel lines—lines filled with men who had been under years of training for this very outbreak, and caused the horrible slaughter at Bull Run, which deferred the ending of the war for two full years.

This result "gave aid and comfort to the enemy in arms," and Horace Greeley was as directly responsible as any of those men who aided by their votes and sympathy for treason. And, with Hendricks, Buckalew, Jesse D. Bright, and others who now support his claim for the Presidency, should have, before the surrender at Appomattox and the murder of Lincoln, should have appeared at the bar of Court and answered to the charge of *treason.*

Weak, vacillating and unreliable, he has been, and is, lacking in all the qualities requisite for a President, that he charged to Andrew Johnson.

"He has *professed* to be a Republican," and has added abetted treason. "He doesn't know enough," or he would never have accepted a nomination, which has shown him to be a mass of contradictions in all of his public career. He is "a renegade Rebublican," and the Democratic party in a mass hold fidelity to party as the highest attribute in a public man. "He is not a gentleman," for knowing so little of what is due and expected of a gentleman, his only reply to argument directed against him is the repeated vulgarity: "You lie, you villian, you lie." And that "nobody would vote for him" is a fact that every election from now until the decisive 5th of November will demonstrate in a manner that will be more gratifying to the American people than to Mr. Greeley, while all the "guns he will carry" will be the few fired when the *first* news came from North Carolina.

A Few Facts.

The public expenditures under General Grant has been less *per capita* than under other Presidents since 1816.

In 1860 the expenditures reduced to a gold basis were $68,025,788 89, or $1 76 *per capita.*

On the same basis the expenditures in 1871 were $73,554,110 78, or $1 76 *per capita.*

Of course the amount of public indebtedness chargable directly to the war is not included.

During three years of Johnson's administration, with a tax of $2 a gallon on whiskey, only $93,000,000 were collected.

During three years of Grant's administration, with a tax of fifty cents a gallon on wiskey, the amount collected and turned into the treasury was $157,000,000.

The expense of collecting the revenue under General Grant has been one-half less than under Johnson.

The aggregate receipts of the Government for the past three years have been $1,165,529,169 78; expenditures during the same time, $694,697,020.80, making a grand total of money passing through the hands of United States officials of $2,090,220,196.53. Out of this amount the Government has lost through defalcation only $1,097,963.64.

Since 1861 the amount of money passing through the hands of General Spinner, United States Treasurer, has been $55,104,232,282.84. Of this vast amount only $55,037.45 has been lost through the dishonesty of the officials in his office.

Since the beginning of Grant's administration the public debt has been reduced upwards of $350,000,000.

Since 1866 the aggregate reduction of internal revenue taxation has been $228,000,000.

When General Grant came into office the value of a greenback was about seventy five cents in gold, now it is worth eighty-nine cents in gold.

Our public securities stand higher than ever; our public debt is being funded at a low rate of interest: our credit is good in the money markets of the world; our army has been reduced to a peace basis; every branch of industry is prosperous; wages are high; and general prosperity throughout the land greets the close of Grant's first term.

These are facts that the people appreciate. They know the value of an honest administration of affairs, and pay no heed to the foul slanders raised by the Greeley Democracy. Grant still retains the confidence of the people, and will be an nobly sustained by the loyal millions in 1872 as he was in 1868.

COLFAX AND HIS MOTHER—When Henry Wilson came to South Bend, Indiana, to speak, Schuyler Colfax was watching the dying bed of his mother, to whom he owed all his early training and encouragement. He declined an invitation to preside at the meeting, but sent his greetings to Wilson. The dying woman heard of the meeting, and said to her son: "Schuyler, you must go and preside. If you do not, you know what they will say. No one is here about me. I wish you to go." And he went and introduced Senator Wilson in a generous, manly speech, and hastened back just in time to hear his mother's dying words.

BOSTON people don't understand why rump steaks should cost 30 to 33 cents.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Electors at Large,
HON. JOHN B. FELTON.
GEN. JOHN F. MILLER.

District Electors,

1st Dist.— CLAUS SPRECKLES San Francisco.
2nd Dist.—JAMES E. HALE Placer.
3th Dist.—JESSE O. GOODWIN Yolo.
4th Dist.—DR. T. H. ROSE, Los Angeles.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

1st Dist.—CHARLES CLAYTON, San Francisco.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 2d, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Presidential Election.

Tuesday next, November 5th, is the day the citizens of the Republic will cast their vote for Chief Magistrate. The present generation of colored men will for the first time be permitted in all the States to cast ballots for their rulers. Though they have voted in some of the States in the early stages of the Republic for presidential electors, in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina and Pennsylvania up to the first Presidential term of General Jackson, and always in some of the New York State by proscriptive property qualification, and at the present Presidential election in *Anno Domini* 1872, every colored citizens of the nation will, for the first time, participate in the election for its chief magistrate. Their maiden vote in this Presidential election of 1872, will no cast as a legacy for their posterity to take the stand point, from whence to mark the epoch whence, they, assisted by the ballot to crush the tyrany which had bound them and their ancestors dowa by slavery, proscription, and oppression for upwards of two hundred years, to crush the serpent Democracy, which has followed them through the present generation with fugitive slave laws, and the most relentless cast proscription. A Democracy that pleads guilty in every statute book of the nation for the proscription enactment they have passed in every State legislation where they have had power, and in Congress, when in power, to thrawt the progress of the colored citizen. If the Democracy had had control of the State and National Governments for the past four years there would have been no Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and no Civil Rights bill to-day. The Republican party which has been conducted under the Administrations of President Lincoln and Grant, will be sustained by fealty and fidelity to principles by every intelligent colored voter in the State, and in the nation on Tuesday next. The Liberal Republican are composed entirely of white men and are regarded by all regular republican colored voters as being accessories before the fact, and after the fact combining with the Democracy to put their liberties under the tender mercies of Horace Greeley and their party, in order to abridge their rights. From the past index of the Democracy, this opinion, shared is by the colored citizens of the nation, is well founded. Therefore we would say, let no colored voter in the State on Tuesday next, be found with a Greeley ticket in his hand. If accidently you get one drop it as being poisonous as a serpent to your future progress, and shun those who have them as political enemies to your dearest interests. The real question of dispute between Liberal Republicanism and Regular Republicanism is; shall the "Negro be perpetually endowed in this nation, with the same political and civil rights, as ex-rebels and Democrats." Disguise it as they may, the fault-finding of President Grant, gift-taking, San Domingo, and all other nonsensical issues, are but the second consideration to that which the Regular Republican party proposes to removing every vestige of Democratic proscription as yet visable against the colored citizens. Therefore, vote for every nominee on the ticket which is headed Grant and Wilson, on Tuesday next.

Charles Clayton.

Mr. Charles Clayton, the regular Republican nominee for the First Congressional District, will make one of the best representative, that California has had in Congress for several years. He will prove true to the Mercantile interests, of which he has for over twenty years been identified and is familiar with every phase of its workings, and is capable of judging when in Congress, what suits every interest in San Francisco best and will defend such interests with manliness. Such is the confidance reposed in him by the Regular Republicans of the entire district. His merits should secure him without doubt the whole strength of the party in this district, his comparison for the above reasons to the opposition candidates should induce mercantile, professional, and working men of all parties to vote especially for Charles Clayton for Congress. To colored voters especially if you want a true friend to your constitutional rights in Congress, vote to a man, and as a unit for Charles Clayton for Congress.

The Races.

Over eight thousand persons, it was said, were in attendance at the great trotting race held at Alameda, on Tuesday last, Lucy and Occident competed for the purse of seven thousand five hundred dollars. The former won the race; the latter, however, is the fastest horse that Californin has as yet produced, and has made a world wide reputation, by trotting against the fastest horses on the continent.

When Occident gets older and gets more experience, it is predicted that he may yet become more famous for speed. The owner of Occident, for his endeavor to cultivate a spirit of State pride for full blooded stock, has little cause for regret, the experiment made by him in the the two great competiting races between Occident and Goldsmith Maid at Sacramento three weeks ago, and Occident and Lucy, at Treat's track, Alameda, on Thursday last.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. P. Washington, Miss M. Treadwell, Miss C. Haswell and Mr. Chas. Christian, Sacramento; Mr. Joseph S. Hatton and children, Napa; Mr. —, Thompson, Portland, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Mrs. Kate Pearson, Mrs. Turk, Mrs. Washington, Dozier, Sacramento; Mr. Wm. Hagerman, Stockton; Mrs. Keziah Starkey, overland, from New York.

LETTERS.—Robt. Hyers, Los Angeles, Cal.

To the care of this office for Mrs. Mary R. Williams, and Mr. George Duvall.

God is the author; men are only the players. These grand pieces which are played upon earth have been composed in heaven.—Balzac.

The Choral Jubilee.

The Choral Jubilee, which had been for some time in preparation, came off on Thursday evening in Pacific Hall, Bush street, under the management of Mr. W. H. Blake. The hall wasrtolerably well filled, and brilliantly lighted, the auditors some of which was white persons, male and female, were dressed in opera and concert style. With the one hundred and fifty or more voices on the stage, in front, of all ages and sexes, all neatly attired, the whole auditory presented a scene exquisitively grand. The prima donnas, Mrs; M. L. Smith and Miss Sarah Miles, were the leading Sopranos.

All the choruses etc., were well rendered; the programme consisted of the following:

Grand Overture, *Mozart*, ORCHESTRA.

The Coming of Spring, *Fischer*, CHORUT.

Columbia's Call, *Settlia*, solo and Company, MRS. E. FISHER.

Rejoice, the Lord is King, *Roote*, CHORUS.

Fantasia Brillante, *Verdi*, ORCHESTRA.

Star Srangled Banner, *Keyer*, Solo and Company, MRS. WILLETT JOHNSON.

Children's Jubilee Song, written for the occasion, CHORUS.

Cousin Jedeniah, *Cramer*, Solo and Company, MISS MARION HILL.

Freedom's Onward March, written for the occasion, CHORUS.

Valse Brillante, *Strauss*, ORCHESTRA.

INTERMISSION, TEN MINUTES.

Piano Duett, MRS. W. JOHNSON and MISS M. HILL.

Marseillaise Hymn, Solo and Company, MRS. M. L. SMITH.

Flag of the Free, *Brunill*, CHORUS.

God Save the Queen, Solo and Company, MISS S. R. MILES.

Die Wacht am Rhein, CHORUS.

Concerted Piece, *Beethoven*, ORCHESTRA.

Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow, *Handel*, CHORUS.

Away the Morning's Freshly Breaking, *Asher*, CHORUS.

Military Band.

Military Band.

At the close, loud calls were made for Blake, to hear some remarks from him, and to give him a shower of applause for his indomitable energy in getting up this choral entertainment for the benefit of the fund to tost the equal rights school question now pending in the Supreme Court. The audience, however, were in such haste to leave the hall, tha Mr. Blake thought it nanecessary to respond to the, calls. Altogether, the entertainment was pleasingly grand, and, we hope, financially successful.

ADDENDA.

The Choral Jubilee now being over, we will have a few words to say in relation to it and would have done so while it was in preparation, but deemed it injudicious and discouraging to those who voluntarily took part as vocalists. Our meaning is just this: we hope that no such necessity will arise again, when the whole State is to be alarmed by such benefits to raise the paltry sum of five hundred dollars. It is disgraceful to note the fact that a colored population, numbering four thousand, at least, in this State, should have the city and State alarmed (that is among themselves) to raise by public benefits the comparatively insignificant sum required to pay counsel for taking the school question to the Supreme Court. For five hundred dollars to be raised, the costs to every individual colored person would be little more than ten cents. It shows the lamentable condition to which slavery has debased and debauched the intellect of the masses of the colored people formerly from the South, who are on this coast, and also many from the North, who love cards and rum better than their full civil rights, or and who will not take part in or subscribe to anything for their own elevation.

The whole burden is left on the few to elevate and assist the whole. Hence, this view ought to be taken as an excuse for Mr. Blake or the State Educational Executive Committee by giving him their sanction and patronage, in getting up this benefit Choral Jubilee. If the thing has not proven a thorough financial success, it shonid be repeated immediately, in one of our churches, at fifty cents admission. So that every outstanding bill shall be paid. If it has been a financial success, no more benefits for to give four or five thousand colored persons who are in the State a chance to shirk from the duties that leads to their own elevation.

Colored Odd Fellows

The 28th anniversary of the establishment of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows in America was celebrated in Cooper Institute in New York, October, 14th. The New York *Tribune* of the 15th gives an account of the proceedings as follows:

The 28th anniversary of the institution of Past Grand Masters Council No. 1 composed of colored men of the order of Odd Fellows was celebrated in this city yesterday. A large number of lodges were present, the chief cities represented being New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Wilmington. The exercises of the day began at 10½ o clock by the formation of a line at Fifth avenue, and Tenth street. Past Grand Master Thomas Mann, acted as Grand Master, and by noon the line was ready to begin the march. The line was made up of nine lodges, a number of carriages containing prominent officials of the order, a band of music, and it attracted considerable attention on account of the unique uniforms of the members, the mystic symbols of the banners, and the insignia borne by many of the men in line.

After marching through some of the principal streets of the city, the procession proceeded to the Cooper Institute, where a large number of people were awaiting the exercises to be held therein. The exercises were opened with prayer by Grand Chaplain, the Rev. John Peterson. A few words of welcome were then pronounced by the Rev. N. H. Turpin, after which Past Grand Master J. Emery Burr, of Philadelphia, was introduced and gave a brief and interesting history of the origin, progress, and present prosperity of the order. The oration of the day was delivered by Past Grand Master William C. H. Curtis. He presented the past history of the Order, its present strength and prospects, and future aspirations, the motives by which its members were actuated, and the philanthropic aims which it ever had in view. The speaker was well received and frequently interrupted by applause. The closing address was made by Past Grand Master, the Rev. John Peterson. The exercises throughout were interspersed with music by the various bands in attendance. The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock, and the festivities of the day were brought to a close by a promenade concert in Adelphi Hall, at Broadway and Seventh Avenue, in the evening. One of the most pleasing features of the day was the presentation of a handsome silk banner to the Order by its lady friends. The presentation took place in the morning in Fifth Avenue.

The colored Odd Fellows of Pittsburg, Pena. also held asimilar annaversary on October, 3d; the exercises consisted of an address by Robert Jones Esq., Grand Master; a parade through the principal streets, and a grand banquet in the evening; of which *Our National Progress* of October 19th, has the following:

According to previous announcement the Order assembled at Eureka Lodge room in Phoenix Hall at 2 P. M on Friday October 4th, at the adjournment of the convention.

At 3 o'clock the parade began to form in the following order:—

Chief Marshal and four Aids mounted, Iron City Band (white) 14 men, Prof. Julias Moore as leader.

Eureka Lodge No. 1436, Pittsburg, Pa., seventy-five men, with a new and beautiful set of Regalia.

Next came Ohio Lodge, No. 183 of Cleveland, Ohio, in full regalia, carrying a beatiful silk banner with the emblem of the Order on the front, and the following inscription —"Western Star Lodge, No. 1443, G. U. O. of O. F., Organized February 22d, 1869." On the reverse side—"Presented by the Ladies of Chicago to the Western Star Lodge."

Then followed the members of the Convention in full regalia; then Past Grand Master's Council No. 2 of Pittsburg, Pa. in the handsome regalia of black and red velvet; then followed three carriages, the 2d containing P. G. M., A. J. Mercer, of Philadelphia, P. G. M., A. Ward Handy, of Baltimore, Md., P. G. M. Daniel George, of Philadelphia, the first containing the Committee of Arrangements, Bro's H. Anderson, James F. Harris, John E. Russell, Nathaniel Harvey, and John Turfley. The third and last carriage, drawn by four horses containing the Grand Master, Robert Jones, the Deputy Grand Master, David B. Bowser, and the Chaplin, Rev. Redman Fannet.

The procession numbered about 300, and made a very creditable appearance—they paraded through the principal streets of Pittsburg and Allegheny City.

P. G. M. C.

On Friday morning October 4th the Grand Master, Robert Jones, acting Grand Master of Council, assisted by the Grand Secretary, D. B. Bowser as Deputy Grand Master, A. J. Mercer, of Lodge 901 and William H. Lawson of Lodge 1381, establishen a Past Grand Master's Council of the Patriarchal Order of Past Grand Masters. The following are the officers of the New council No. 21:—James F. Harris, G. M., Edward Bailey, D. G. M., H. Anderson, Emanuel J. Harris, and A. D. Johnson.

Yours,

C. M. B.

NECK-TIES TO BE REFORMED.—It would appear to be the intention of the leaders of fashion to effect a radical reform in the present style of male dress. The first article which is to the experimented upon is the small ribbon cravat, which has been considered of late years as the height of elegance. It is interesting to see how insensibly these changes are brought about. Nowadays a gentleman's cravat is not an article of much expense. But some forty years ago from ten to fifteen dollars were readily expended upon the article, and the price was regarded as extravagant. The material itself was fine in texture, and rich embroidery ornamented the pendent ends for cerimonial occasions. The neck-tie up to the end of the first Empire usually measured a couple of yards in length and the artistic arrangements of this mass of muslin or silk was a subject of much consideration. It is to be hoped that the reform will not induce gentlemen to return to such cumbersome throat covering, but a little more cravat for evening wear than the slender piece of ribbon or muslin now worn would be an improvement, and reader the stiff inginancing collar less awkward.—*French Paper.*

ONLY A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—The model reformer, Lyman Trumbull, differs from George Washington in one important respect. While the "father of his Country" would accept no pay for his services during the Revolution, except his actual expenses, the conscientious Lyman, who couldn't tell a lie except for Greeley, accepted the modest fee of $10,000 for serving the Government a few hours in the Supreme Court. Such fees during the session of Congress makes a Senator's position quite profitable. They leave in the shade Shurz's speeches at $200 a night.

HAPPY thought by a cheap shirt-maker on his own workwomen: "They come like shadows, saw, depart."

Deaths.

THOMPSON—In this city, Monday, Oct. 18th, William H. Thompson, a native of Portsmouth, Va., aged 40 years.

A GRAND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION AT MOZART HALL,

Post Street,

Thursday Eve'g, Nov. 7th, 1872

☞ SCHMITZ'S Celebrated Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

The ladies will be under the immediate supervision of the well-known Pioneer Caterer, R. B. BRADLEY, Esq.

☞ The Committee will spare no pains to make this the Finest Entertainment of the Season.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John G. Callier, Wm. J. Simmons,
W. R. Strickland, Nathan Pointer,
Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, Richd A. Clark,
Jas. E. Francis, Joseph Cummings,
John T. Callender.

Tickets of Admission, 75 Cents

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

CONSISTING OF

LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER:

1008

EQUAL RIGHTS!

THOS. CHINQUIS is CARRIED ON IN THE THEORY AND IN PRACTICE AT THE

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,

No. 522 Pacific Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

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Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital

$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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H. M. Newhall,
H. H. Hewitt, M'ngr
E. W. Gerry, Jr.

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GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. B. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HEWITT, Marine Secretary.

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oct12

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For those in this city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No 27 John street, either permanently or occasionally oct 5-3m

Correspondence.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27, 1872.

Editor Appeal:

Since my last letter we have had two or three large political meetings in this city, and as many more in various places throughout the county. About three weeks ago, the Republicans had a tremendous meeting, and were addressed by Messrs. J. F. Swift and Jas. Eastman. The latter gentleman made it peculiarly warm for those old-line Democrats who are enthusiastic over old White Coat. He held his vast audience spell-bound for over two hours, and retired amidst cries of "go on," "go on."

On the following Saturday, the Democrats had a grand rally, and were addressed by Dr. Shorb, of your city, who harangued his audiance for more than three hours. His speech was such as any school boy can make, and consisted chiefly in exclamations of "great God," and "my country." Even Democrats, say that his sonorous effort did not amount to much.

On the following Monday we had a meeting in favor of the San Diego Railroad, which was a most humiliating fizzle. Gov. Downey, who is not very popular at any rate with the masses, spoke, spit, sputtered and sat down amidst tremendous silence. He tried to make his hearers believe he is the poor man's friend, which was too thin.

On the Thursday evening following, we were addressed by Messrs. Houghton and Spilvalo. The latter made a telling speech, partly in English and partly in Spanish. Mr. Houghton also made a fine speech, which was well received. It is my opinion that Mr. Houghton will carry this county for Congress, although it is naturally Democratic.

Our club was addressed on Monday evening last by Henry T. Hazard, Esq., one of the rising young orators of southern California.

Your next paper (that is the one containing this letter), will arrive on election morning, when it will find every man of our club for Grant, Houghton and the subsidy to the Southern Pacific Rail Road.

R. H. H.

Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Medical Department of University College, took place last evening, in the Calvary Church.

Our thanks are extended to the Faculty for the invitation to be present. The order of exercises were as follows

Music.
Prayer—Rev. John Hemphill.
Music.
Conference Degrees.
Music.
Valedictory Address—Pro. Edwin Bently, M. D.
Music.
Appeal to the Graduates—Prof. John F. Morse, M. D.
Music.
Address—T. D. Thornton, Esq.
Music.
D. D.

The Faculty of the Medical College of the Pacific:

A. J. Bowie, M. D., Professor and President of the Faculty.
John F. Morse, M. D., Emeritus Professor.
Henry Gibbons, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
L. C. Lane, M. D. Professor of Surgery.
Edwin Bentley, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Clinton Cushing, M. D., Professor Obstetrics.
C. N. Ellinwood, M. D. Professor of Physiology.
L. C. Lane, M. D., Acting Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
Thomas Price, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Henry Gibbons, Jr., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Thier apeutics.

THE PRESIDENT'S HORSES.—General Grant's horses and stables have been frequent topics of comment in the Liberal and Democratic organs during the last three or four months. In a casual conversation on the subject a few days ago the President himself said: "The New York *World* declared that I had $70,000 worth of horses at Long Branch; that I had seven horses, every one of which was worth $10,000, and could trot a mile three minutes. Now so far in that from being true that if I wanted $3,000 I would, I think, find it difficult to obtain that amount for them upon a short notice, and only one of them can travel a mile less than five minutes. She might possibly do it in four, but I have never tried."

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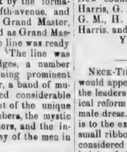
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J. B. WILSON, Secretary

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Board Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

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INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST LADDIE WEST, JANE CLARAM WEST, ELLA SMITH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four children. They lived during the war in Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 16 Virginia street, San Francisco.

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National Republican Platform.

The Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

First.—During the eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the time. It has suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it has criminally punished no man for political offences, but has warmly welcomed all who have proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has initiated a policy toward the Indians, the Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands have been freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgement of the rights of naturalized citizens secured from European powers. A uniform National currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the National credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates, and the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the large annual reductions in the rate of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Grant's presidency at the rate of one hundred million dollars a year; a great financial crisis has been averted, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future, and we believe the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficent progress.

Second.—Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third.—The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated; because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured the amendments.

Fourth.—The national Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth.—Any system of civil service under which subordinate Government positions are considered rewards for mere party zeal, is fatally demoralizing; and we therefore favor a reform of the system by which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life-tenure of office.

Sixth.—We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and declare that the national domain shall be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh.—The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the public debt; and any surplus, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, should be raised on duties on importations, which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, growth and prosperity of the whole country.

Eighth.—We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and gratified people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in time of duty became disabled, without regard to le n

Sixteenth.—The Republican party propose to respect rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to State and Territorial Governments. It disapproves of a resort to constitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either State or National Government.

Seventeenth.—It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth.—We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of U. S. Grant, have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and with him at our head we start to-day on a new march to victory.

Thirteenth.—We denounce repudiation of public debts, in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth.—The Republican Party is mindful of its obligation to the loyal women of America, for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their application for admission to further usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth.—We heartily approve of the action of Congress in granting amnesty to those engaged in the rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

Eleventh.—Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and ample field for capital, and for labor, which creates capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

Twelfth.—We hold that Congress and the President have fulfilled an important duty in the measures they have taken for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation, for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore they are entitled to the thanks of the nation, or cause for such discharge.

Ninth.—The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, "Once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the right of the individual to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to defend with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unrestricted claims by their former Governments; and we urge a continuance and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth.—The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and a way prepared for reduction in the rate of postage.

A SMART child in Pittsburgh stole his teacher's watch from her desk while she was absent from the school room. He smarted for four or five days afterward, and considered invitations to "take a chair" to be wanton outrages on his feelings.

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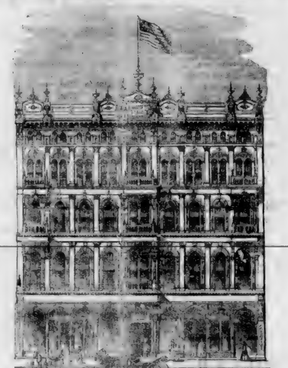
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VOL. IX.—NO. 11. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1872 WHOLE NO. 429

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A DANGEROUS MATTRASS.—We obtain the following valuable information from a cotemporary; "People who are unable to go to sleep at night will be glad to learn that a new Instrument constructed by an ingenious German, when placed under a mattress, is calculated by soothing strains, to persuade the most troubled conscience into sweet oblivion and gentle slumber. It also will at a set time, awaken the happy sleeper by a lively selection from one of Offenbach's operas. This little instrument is provided with a tune appropriate for any occasion, even that of a death or funeral service—the latter march being among the selections." This may all be very nice. But suppose, for instance, one of your family died, and you should place the deceased on that mattress and tried to turn on the "The Dead March," wouldn't it be embarrassing, as it were, if the old thing should burst out with "Little Brown Jug," or "A Life on the Ocean Wave," or should shock the mourners by reeling off 'Nelly will you Kiss Me?" or, "Thou reigns't, thou reigns't in this Bosom?" We think it would; and such an accident is just as likely to happen as not. Moreover, suppose you should set the machine so that you thought it would wake you at seven in the morning with the tune of "Ten Little Indians," and the pop should slip about midnight, and the whole infernal chords inside should begin to roar out "Ten Little Indians" at that solemn hour, and hould mix it up with "Old Hundred" and "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," and "Love's Chidings," and should scare your wife into convulsions? And suppose it should grind out those tunes straight ahead for hours, waking the baby and setting all the dogs in the neighborhood to barking until, in sheer despair, you pitched the entire concern into the back yard, where it kept up a satanic serenade until morning, while you lay on the floor and groaned? No! no! We shall not buy one of those mattresses when we want music at midnight, we will rise and go into the cellar, and sit on the refrigerator in our night shirt and squeeze what we want out of an accordeon, by ourself.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL

Funeral Services at Syracuse. New York, over the late Bishop Jermain Wesley Loguen of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

The Syracuse *Daily Journal* of October 4, contains the following:

After the arrival of the remains of the late Bishop Loguen at the family residence in this city, on Tuesday, a large number of friends called to condole with the afflicted relatives, and offer their services in making preparations for the funeral. Contributions of flowers were sent in, and various were the testimonials of sympathy offered. The colored people were particularly active in performing whatever offices of love it fell to their lot, and were also diligent in making preparations for the obsequies. A number of personal friends from abroad came to participate in the funeral rites, some of them came from a long distance.

The remains were laid in a handsome and expensive burial case, upon a beautifully wrought anchor and wreath were placed symbolizing the silent sleeper's hope in life and its realization in death.

A profusion of flowers were tastefully arranged about the room in which the remains were laid, and less which the many callers felt.

The obsequies took place yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Brief services were held at the family residence, when a procession was formed, undertaker Ryan, and escorted by the Union Beneficiary Society, composed of both sexes, wearing mourning regalia which moved to the First Methodist Church. The members of the society took position on either side of the main entrance, and proceeded by the officiating clergy, the casket was borne into the church and placed in front of the altar rail. Rev. M. Ross, of Saratoga Springs, Rev. Z. Tyler, of Bangiamton, Rev. Williams, of Utica, all of whom took seats in the pulpit. The mourners and friends entered and were seated in the middle tier of seats. On the table within the altar rail was a bouquet of white and pink flowers, and upon the casket the anchor and crown, composed of *immortelles*. The church was densely crowded by both white and colored people, and occupying seats either of the altar were the clergy of the city.

The services were opened by Rev. Staniford, who read the hymn commencing—

"Servant of God, well done;
Thy Glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is run,
And thou art crowned at last."

The hymn was sung by the congregation, unaided by either choir or organ.

Bishop Talbot read selections from the scriptures, and Rev. Williams offered prayer.

Bishop Clinton read the 14th chapter of Job, and preached a short sermon, in which he dwelt upon the transitory nature of life. He could not measure the distance from the cradle to the grave, so short was it compared with eternity. Just as we begin to live, we begin to die, we are only probationers, traveling to that bourne from whence there is no return. Few people arrive at the age of seventy and how short even their lives are. To-day we are on the stage of action, but to-morrow we die, and how quickly are we forgotten. Millions of men of every clime have gone and are going to the grave, but who ever heard the grave say, enough! We were born to die, and from the death of Abel, death and mourning have been abroad in the land, and it behooves us all to stop and consider what our reckoning will be when death comes to us.

Death had robbed a family of a beloved parent, whose form lay prostrate before him. A man had fallen who had not only done much for his race, but for humanity at large. The speaker had been associated with the deceased in Christian work and feelingly referred to their associations during the recent meeting of the Genesee Conference of Zion's Church. The deceased was present nearly two years ago, and of those present but one was left. He closed his sermon by exhorting his hearers to prepare for their last great change.

Bishop Talbot spoke of the great work which Bishop Loguen had performed as an opponent of slavery and as an educator. He said he did not come to pronounce an eulogy, but to shed tears upon the bier of a friend with whom he has associated for many years, since they were in the ministry together. Aside from family friends there was perhaps no more sincere mourner present than he, and he regretted his inability to speak of his friend as he could wish. A noble soldier has fallen, he said and gone to his reward. Thousands of hearts were pained by the intelligence of his death. "Many whom thou hast comforted will ever praise thy memory, and those fleeing from bondage who are sheltered by thy roof shall never forget thee. The poor, the ignorant, the down-trodden and distressed shall write the epitaph, and a nation shall yet acknowledge thy philantropic deeds. The trumpet of the archangel shall call the old soldier to great rewards and his spirit will spread an eternity of bliss."

The address at times abounded in eloquence, moving many persons in the audience to tears. The feeling of the speaker frequently choked his utterance.

The Rev. Mr. Ross narrated the closing scenes of Bishop Loguen's eventful life. He passed away calmly and quietly, like one falling asleep. Even after the last spark had fled, his friends could not believe that he was dead, so gently did his life close.

The lid of the casket was then removed, when the congregation passed through the aisles and for the last time looked upon one who in life was the friend of all.

The Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Clinton, when, preceded by the clergy, the casket was borne to the hearse, and followed by Oakwood by a long procession of carriages and people on foot. At Oakwood the services were brief, and by the side of his wife, in the family lot, were laid the remains of Jermain Wesley Loguen.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The President has issued the following Proclamation:

WHEREAS, the revolution of another year has again brought the time when it is usual to look back upon the past and publicly to thank the Almighty for his mercies and blessings; and whereas, it is fit that people has more occasion than another for such thankfulness, it is the citizens of the United States, whose government is their creature, subject to their behests, who have reserved to themselves ample civil and religious freedom and equality before the law, who, during the last twelve months have enjoyed exemption from any grievous or general calamity and to whom prosperity in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has been vouchsafed.

Now, therefore, by these considerations, I recommend that on Thursday, the 28th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship and there make their acknowledgments to God for his kindness and bounty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed

Done at the City of Washington this the eleventh day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

By the President:

U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

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Snakes at Their Meals.

A writer in the English *Naturalist's Note-Book*, who has recently witnessed the feeding of the serpents in the Zoological Gardens in London, says that they are fed once a week, though some of them, and in particular the pythons, do not take their food so often, but will eat enough at a meal to last for weeks, and even for months.

Disregarding the scientific divisions of the order which comprises these animals, we may divide them into three classes: firstly, those which seize their prey with their teeth and crush it in their folds; secondly, those which seize and swallow it alive, after the manner of lizards; and, thirdly, those which bite, or rather strike it with examples are the pythons and boas, besides which there are the yellow snakes of the West Indies, etc. Those of the second are few in number; they include the rat snake of Bengal, viperine snake, English snake, etc. The present specimens of the third class include rattlesnakes, Indian and Egyptian cobras water-vipers, etc.

The constricting serpents, as we may term them, are kept in large cages, the entrance to which is ether by a glass door in the front, which opens by a sliding up, or by a similar contrivance at the back, in the wooden partitions. The columbrine snakes are in some of these cases generally, and indeed are no harmless, that little precaution is needed. The venomous serpents have no opening but a small one on the lid of the case, about two or three inches square. Through this their food is introduced, and all necessary operations for the cleanliness and order of the interior are preformed with a rod of stout wire, to the evident disgust of the occupants, who, if newcomers, strike at this apparently with their fangs. The first to bed were the yellow snakes and other species in the same case. The keeper having unceremoniously removed the blankets, beneath which most of the occupants of the compartment were huddled together, as a rule, quickly induced under the glass door about a dozen sparrows and one or two Guinea-pigs. The former immediately retired to the darkest corners, seeming, however, to be quite unconcerned as to the presence of the snakes, as in some cases they stood on the bodies of the latter, which for the most part remained motionless. The Guinea-pigs were more restless, moving slowly about as if in search of food. They seemed to be preferred by the snakes to the sparrow; and presently one of the reptiles, watching his opportunity, seized a Guinea-pig by the neck, and, jerking it negare, threw two or three folds around it, killing it in a few seconds.

The other snakes rapidly dispatched the sparrows in the same way when seized; but they were apparently in no hurry, as there was a number of birds in the corner for more than an hour, which had not been touched during that time. It may be well to remark that there is nothing revolting in the spectacle of a serpent taking its food. Its victim suffers neither the mental nor bodily torture ordinarily supposed. When seized, it is killed without delay, especially if it struggles to escape; and before its seizure it is never conscious of danger. Not only is this well known to those in charge of the creatures, but we can verify it from actual and careful observation. A rabbit will approach a snake out of mere curiosity, and, after sniffing at its head, and even being touched by its tongue, will start to another part of the enclosure, and resume its composure, returning again in the course of its explorations to the same snake without the least uneasiness, except what arises from a want of cabbage leaves and the indigestibility of the gravel flooring. Guinea-pigs show even less concern, and are not so easily strtaled by any moving object.

The snakes which had seized the sparrows, etc., waited till their prey was quite dead before they uncoiled, and began slowly to prepare for swallowing it. The pythons, which occupied an adjoining case, and are the largest serpents in the collection, were next supplied with two or three duck. The largest python instantly seized one, and threw one fold round it. He than remained perfectly motionless, appearing to be satisfied with having secured the bird, and did not at once kill it. The duck did seem at first much concerned at such unusual treatment, but soon got restless, on which the python tightened the fold, and in about a minute had quite destroyed it. Having waited some minutes, as if to make sure that life was extinct, he slowly unwound his coil from the body and touched it with his muzzle, moving it about till he had found the head. The idea of lubrication with saliva, now quite exp1oved, evidently arose from this habit of feeling over the body with the mouth. Having taken in to his mouth, he began to swallow the carcass, its jaws stretching to an immense extent to allow of its passage. When he found any difficulty, he used the part of his body which lay nearest to push it gently, and, considering the apparent difficulty, was not long in completing his meal. The supply of food is never stinted, and we believe that it is not uncommon for a python to devour six or eight ducks and rabbits in one day. Of course a full meal takes a long time to digest, as is the case with all reptiles.

The columbrine snakes might with propriety be termed lagless lizards, with the exception of the want of limbs, they are in most respects similar to the saurians. A fine, lively specimen of the Bengal rat snake was fed with half a dozen frogs, which he pursued with great speed round the enclosure, and driving one into a corner, seized and swallowed them in spite of their struggling.

The keeper having put two young frogs, which he pursued with great speed round the enclosure, and driving them one by one into a corner, seized and swallowed them in spite of their struggling.

The keeper having put two young Guinea pigs into the case containing the rattle-snakes, one of the snakes instantly struck at that nearest to him. The action of a venomous serpent in wounding an animal cannot strictly be called a bite, as, though the fangs undoubtely represent teeth, the jaws are not closed upon the object struck, which is simply punctured, the snake in most cases retiring immediately. The Guinea-pig almost immediately showed signs of giddiness, but its body did not appear to swell; it seemed to be thrown into violent convulsions, its side, with no other sign of life than an occasional spasmodic motion of its jaws.

A larger animal would not have been as soon killed; but as the snakes being confined, have not often occasion to use their venom, it is probably more powerful than while in a wild state. There are a large number of puff adders in one case; and a Guinea-pig being introduced began sniffing about as usual, but though he was touching one of the reptiles, it did not seem disposed to strike, when suddenly another puff adder darted at full length from an opposite corner, and striking the creature, remained with his fangs apparently buried in the flesh, contrary, we believe, to the usual habit of the reptile. His intention was, perhaps, to prevent any of the others from devouring it.

There are specimens of the two species of cobras, the Indian and Egyptian; perhaps the most interesting of all serpents; but, on account of their excitable nature, it has been necessary to hide them partially from view by filling the lower half of the case-front with ground glass, so that it is not easy to observe. The appearance of the cobra when about to give the fatal stroke is graceful, and yet terrible to see. The inflated hood, the waving motion of the head, and the peculiar expression of the eye, combine to impress the observer with conscious ness of the deadly power which it possesses, and with which it threatens any living creature that dares to approach it.

It is a curious fact that the morning and evening journals in London which are understood to have the largest circulation—*the Daily Telegraph* and *Echo*—are at present conducted by two brothers, Edwin and Arthur Arnold.

Wearing Mourning.

For several years we have written against the custom of wearing mourning. We have tried to disrobe our funerals of that sombre aspect with which custom is wont to clothe them. If we were a nation of materialists believing that death was an eternal sleep, from which none ever woke, or that the doctrines of the immortality of the soul or spirit was humbug, then we would have some reason for making our funerals so doleful and mourning and forbidding. But as a motion we believe that this transitory existence is not all there is of man.

That there is a spirit—the life—the soul—that, like its Maker shall live though the earthly tenement may decay and die. That this spiritual life is eternal, free from all the cares, sorrows and vexation of this lower world; and that the soul thus free from the dross of mortality enters upon the celestial existence, expanding to the immortal spheres of which the eye of man hath never beheld nor the heart conceived. Then why should we make death so gloomy when it is the key that unlocks the door of Paradise? Why should we array ourselves in sombre black, and with mournful and solemn mien carry away the shell from which the spirit has flown? Can we not look beyond and catch a glimpse of the heavenly? Why should we confine our attention wholly to the earthly?

Again, though we may mourn the loss to us for a stated period of dear friends, why should we put on black garments, as a sign to the world that we mourn? True grief should not wish to parade itself before the world, much less to advertise that we grieve by changing our clothing. What a mockery it is, as soon as a friend passes over the river to the bright shore to call in the services of the dress maker and turn the house into a large dry goods establishment, fitting, trimming, trying on and arranging dresses and bonnets, all of the most sombre and mourning hue and style. There is another feature about mourning apparel, which adds to the objection—it often takes a widow's last dollar to provide for this change of wardrobe to comply with the unreasonable demands of fashion. A poor woman, left a widow with numberous little children, and in poor circumstances, must take the bread, perhaps, from those children's mouths, to pay for a wardrobe to meet the custom of the day and demands of fashion. It is wrong, and the custom should be abolished. It is not necessary to advertise one grief at the loss of a friend—no r if that grief is real and sincere. But we go further, and hold that death is no cause for great grief and sorrow. We can't help grieving, but we should mingle our grief with the bright hope that our friend is far better for a change and it is but saying "good night," to meet again in the morning. The day will come when death will be disrobed of all its terrors and our burial forms and service will be changed to meet the views of a more advanced civilization and Christianization.—*Oakland Transcript.*

Proclamation.

In order that scientific agriculture may continue to progress, and have all encouragement, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby appoint Hon. Horace Greeley Secretary of State of our Empire.

Given under my hand and seal, this 7th day of November, 1872.

[SEAL.] NORTON I.

THE joker of the New York *World* says: "Boston, having had its show of the season since and its base-ball nine, is now getting up a canine exhibition.

It is proposed to organize a new Produce Exchange in New Orleans. The trade of that city in Western produce now amounts to $30,000,000 a year, and is rapidly increasing.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.
SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, November 9th, 1872.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Presidential Election—The Victory Complete.

The great event of the age was the Presidential election of Tuesday last. The nation seemingly rose in its might, and declared as its choice for President, Ulysses S. Grant, and for Vice President, Henry Wilson, for the ensuing four years. Never in the history of the nation has there been such an unanimity of feeling, and so emphatically expressed, for the sustenance of just and right principles as in the recent Presidential election. Thirty States at least of the thirty-seven have endorsed the present Administration and gave to it a new lease of power. All the charges of corruption, bayonet bills, etc., made against General Grant by the combined and relentless opposition have been ignored and the President again stands erect in the estimation of an intelligent and grateful people. His Liberal Republican traducers are now scattered and annihilated. They are no longer leaders of any party. They induced the Democracy into demoralization and political slaughter. Scarcely a vestige of their party is now left, except in the comparatively insignificant number of States which cast their electoral vote for Greeley. The people have now in their might declared that they sustain every plank that was set forth in the Philadelphia platform, and will sustain the ensuing Administration in carrying them out to the letter. Every citizen, regardless of race, color, or previous condition, etc., will now have, by Congressional legislation, full civil rights and equality before the law.

Proscription in common schools and all other public institutions or places has about got to its end. When Congress meets in December next, its very first business should be to enact a rigid supplementary civil rights bill, without fear or favor, and the Republican party will complete fully all the acts of reconstruction. It should then take up such legislation as will not be to abridge the rights of any class of citizens. If Congress will, at its next session, enact a supplementary civil rights bill, every element of proscription in public places in consequence of color will be removed, and so far as these questions are concerned there will be no more such work either for Courts or State legislators, and we will truly have peace.

What the Colored Voters did, and what they expect.

It is known by the returns of the election on Tuesday last, that San Francisco was carried only by a Republican majority of five hundred and seventy-three votes. An more than that number was polled by colored men, it will be seen that they held the balance of power, and threw it unanimously in favor of the Grant and Wilson electors, and Charles Clayton for Congress. The latter, however, ran doubly ahead of his ticket by a stampede of Democrats from their own party nominee.

The colored citizens in all other cities and States where there was a close vote, united almost to a man and threw the scales in favor of Grant and Wilson.

Greeley lost many cities, towns, precincts and some States by the united vote of colored citizens. The colored citizens now want no further rights grudgingly extended as a concession or favor by the Republican party, with which they have worked, and are identified, but want all constitutional civil rights as guaranteed to all citizens without distinction to color enforced by the Republican party.

Masonic.

We received this week the printed proceedings of the twenty-first annual session of the Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York. They began their annual session on the 5th of June. The neat pamphlet which they are distributing among the sister Grand Lodges shows evidence of wholesome progress and gratifying prosperity in their jurisdiction.

The Grand Master, the Most Worshipful William C. H. Curtis, made his annual address on the first day of the session from which we extract as follows:

Officers, Members, and Representatives of the M. W. U. Grand Lodge of the State of New York:

It is with unfeigned pleasure that I heartily and cheerfully greet you upon this Twenty-first Annual Convocation of our Grand Lodge, and, notwithstanding the many changes that have occurred during this period, it is cheering to behold so many old and familiar faces among us. Truly we have much to be thankful for.

During the past year, peace and harmony have prevailed in our midst, and now a bright prospect of future prosperity looms up before, and will surely be consummated, if our general affairs are but carefully and economically, and judiciously controlled.

During the past year the following Lodges have been duly instituted, viz.: Meridan Star Lodge, No. 14, and Oriental Lodge, No. 15.

During the past year I have written a series of Masonic Essays, and have visited, with few exceptions, all the Lodges composing this jurisdiction, reading an Essay at each visitation, which, from the interest evinced by the Brethern, I have reason to believe have been instructive to the Craft.

We are happy to state that we are holding fraternal and cordial correspondence with the following Grand Lodges, viz: District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Tennessee; and we have had informal but fraternal correspondence, from time to time, with Florida, Louisiana, Maryland and Massachusetts; and we are under many obligations to M. W. Brother Boyd, of Ohio, for much valuable information received from time to time.

We would further state that Olive Branch Lodge and Wethington Lodge, formerly chartered by this Grand Lodge, have, with Mosaic Lodge, in convention assembled on the 1st of August, 1871, duly formed the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California, Brother Peter Anderson being elected Grand Master; and, in behalf of this Grand Lodge, we wish them prosperity, and have, by their consent act, strengthened the cord that binds us in one family. We cannot but heartily approve of their organization.

* * * * * * *

The Grand Lodge of California is composed of good material, and promises to be one of the leading Independent Grand Lodges. May she continue to spread the cement of brotherly love with a zealous spirit, and prove a career of unstinted success and honor! We wish them abundant success.

Obituary pages are tastefully executed to the memory of lately deceased brothers: James Barnett, Past Grand Master, who died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in May last; Past Grand Master Jonas H. Townsend, who died in Galveston, Texas, in September; and Felix Dorsey, Past Deputy Grand Master, who died in the city of New York in November, 1871.

The United Grand Lodge of New York deplores the loss by death of those active and talented brethren, and have paid every respect in their proceedings that is sacred to their memory.

In their bereavement, the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of this State participates and joins in condolence.

Of the late Jonas H. Townsend we would state that he was one of the most talented colored men in the United States. He resided in this city from 1849 to 1859, and Editor of the *Mirror of the Times* in conjunction with the late William H. Newby—it being the first newspaper published by colored men in this city, existing from 1855 to 1858, and did good service in the advocacy of the repeal of the laws then existing in this State preventing colored persons from testifying in courts of justice against white persons. Mr. Townsend, during this period, was Worshipful Master of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 5, of this city. He subsequently went to New York, became an active Mason, and was elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of that State; after the close of the rebellion, he was induced to go to Galveston, Texas, to take charge of a school, as principal where he held that position until just before his death, which took place at Galveston, Texas, in September, two months ago. A very large number of his friends and acquaintances in this State will deeply regret to hear this news of his demise. Mr. Townsend was a ripe scholar, a fine gentleman, and was the leading spirit of the State Conventions held by colored citizens in this State in 1855-6-7-8; for the repeal of the disabling testimony laws, and was one of the principal founders of the Athenean Library Company, composed of colored men, and which was in successful operation in this city, from 1853 to the Frazier River, Victoria and British Columbia exodus in 1858. We extend our condolence to the brethren of the United Grand Lodge of New York, for the demise of Past Grand Master, Jonas H. Townsend.

West India Beneficient Association Soiree.

The above named society gave a soiree on Thursday evening last, in Mozart Hall Post street. Every feature, music, supper, etc., were set forth in fine taste. The company was not very large, all seemed to enjoy themselves admirably with quadrilles, waltzs, etc., until the small hours of morn. The committee to whom great credit is due for its success were as follows:

John G. Palmer, Wm. J. Simmons,
W. B. Strickland, Nathan Pointer,
Dr. W. J. O. Hyzan, Edward Clark,
Jas. E. Francis, Joseph Cummings.
John T. Callender.

Rev. Charles Satchell.

This gentleman, one of the former pastors of the Third Baptist Church of this city, and who left San Francisco several years ago to locate in New Orleans, La., died in that city recently. Details of his death, will be found in another column.

A Colored Cabinet Minister.

Among the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph despatches published in the *Chronicle* of Friday, was contained the following:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7th.—In the reconstruction of President Grant's Cabinet an earnest effort will be made to have the colored element of the country represented. An article appears in this morning's *Chronicle* which is thought to be the entering wedge in that direction. Professor John M. Langton has been fixed upon as the representative of the colored race, and his appointment as Attorney General will be urged by Fred. Douglass and other prominent colored citizens as well as white men throughout the country. The colored Republicans of the South are unanimous in this movement.

PUBLIC SCHOOL TEST CASE IN THE SUPREME COURT.—The opinion of the Supreme Court, relative to the admission of colored children in the Public Schools of this State, may be looked for in a very few days. Those who know, have given us this information.

UPHOLSTERING done at the shortest possible notice, by Sebastian Kauffman, No. 305 Third street below Folsom. Give him a call.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Ashley, Napa; B. Coger, Sacramento city.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. R. C. Francis, Santa Cruz; Mrs. Charlotte Dixon, Stockton.

LETTERS.—Mr. C. H. Curtis, New York; To the care of this office, George Deval.

[From the Associated Press.]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

ELECTION RETURNS.

579,406 Popular Majority.

Pennsylvania	125,000
Massachusetts	73,217
Illinois	50,000
Michigan	50,000
Iowa	50,000
New York	40,000
Maine	30,000
Indiana	23,000
Minnesota	20,000
Vermont	17,000
Wisconsin	15,000
South Carolina	15,000
New Jersey	12,000
North Carolina	10,000
Rhode Island	8,338
California	7,000
Florida	6,000
Mississippi	5,000
New Hampshire	5,000
West Virginia	5,000
Connecticut	3,351
Kansas	3,000
Delaware	1,500
Oregon	2,000
Nevada	2,000
Nebraska	1,000
Virginia	Claimed
Louisiana	Claimed
Alabama	Claimed

Havemeyer elected Mayor of New York by 5,442.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6th.—Returns from all but six election districts give Havemeyer 5,442 majority for Mayor.

Of 122 members of the State Assembly chosen, 81 are Republicans. It is believed that many of the latter are anti-Conkling Republicans, which leads to the belief that Conkling will not be returned to the U. S. Senate. Scudder (Republican) is elected to Congress from the First District, instead of Covert (Democrat) as reported.

Wm. F. Havemeyer, the newly elected Mayor, received to-day the congratulations of numerous personal political friends, including many of the best known men in the city and State.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6th.—The Republicans will have a majority of thirty-two on joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature. The Congressional delegation stands 13 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

Grant's majority in the State is not less than fifty thousand. Oglesby for Governor runs probably ten thousand behind. The Republicans probably elect 13 out of 19 Congressmen.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov. 6th.—Grant will probably have 5,000 majority in this State.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 6th.—Grant carries the State by 3,351.

MAINE.

BANGOR, Nov. 6th.—The returns indicate about 30,000 Republican majority in the State.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6th.—The returns indicate that Greeley's majority in Maryland is 3,000.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6th.—The vote of the city is not yet counted, and will probably take three or four days. It is believed that the Liberal majority of Orleans Parish is between 10,000 and 15,000. Both parties claim the State, the Liberals being confident of 10,000 majority.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6th.—Returns from a number of counties in Mississippi show majorities for Grant, but the aggregate vote is light.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 6th.—Grant has 175 majority here.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 6th.—Returns come in very slowly. Twelve counties heard from give Hart, Republican candidate for Governor, six thousand majority.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6th.—The returns of the election come in slowly. The full vote of only a few counties has yet been received. It is estimated that Greeley's majority will be about 20,000, and Governor Brown's about the same.

The *Banner* to-day editorially accepts the result of the Presidential contest as no unexpected result after the October election, and declares that is the best wisdom of the Southern people not only to gracefully acquiesce in Grant's reelection, but to give his second administration the heartiest support until it proves itself unworthy. It thinks that he has every incentive to make his administration acceptable to the whole country.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6th.—The returns are meagre, but indicate 5,000 Democratic gain in Dallas, Montgomery, Barbour, Mobile, Marengo, and Hill counties, and 2,500 gain in Madison, Shelby, Tuscaloosa and Morgan counties.

County returns show about equal gains and losses by both parties compared with 1870. Each confident of the State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 6th.—Additional returns indicate that Grant will have 10,000 majority in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 6th.—The vote of Massachusetts is nearly complete, and foots up for Grant 133,077, and for Greeley, 57,760. Grant's majority, 78,247; Washburne's majority for Governor, 71,238.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 6th.—The returns from 56 counties, official and reported, show a majority of 19,583, an average gain of 350 to the county.

The Republican Central Committee claim the State by 23,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6th.—Additional returns show increased Republican gains in the State. Many Democrats scratch the State to Grant, while others are sanguine of carrying it for Greeley.

In this Congressional District the returns are favorable for Smith, Republican candidate for Congress. Wise, Democrat, is confident of his election by a small majority.

The Republican State Central Committee claim the State.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, Nov. 6th.—The Republicans will carry the State by 12,000 and will have 32 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 6th.—Returns from six counties give McFadden, people's candidate for Congress, 700 majority over Garfield. The full returns from all counties will place his majority at fully 1,000. This is the most decisive victory ever achieved in the Territory.

A private despatch from Olympia says: McFadden, People's candidate for Congress, is elected by about 1,000 majority.

A CARD FROM GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6th.—*The Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following: "A CARD.—The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor or deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend heartily to unite the whole American people on a broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, he will gladly do so.

The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them, for the present, he leaves the matter, since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the county.

He will be able, and will endeavor to give a wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry and the useful arts, than a partisan journal can do. He will not be provoked to the indulgence of those bitter personalities which are recognized as the bane of journalism. Sustained by the generous purposes he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broader field it now contemplates, as when human freedom was in peril it was in the arena of political partizanship.

[Signed.] HORACE GREELEY.]

THE PRESIDENT'S FEELING ON THE RESULT.—CABINET CHANGE.

Washington, November 6th.—The President to-day said that apart from the public issues involved, he was gratified that the result of the election had vindicated his private character, which had been so violent assailed.

There is no question but that there will be one change in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term. Secretary Fish, by his own desire, will retire from the Cabinet. There is no probability of a change of Attorney General. Judge Williams recently remarked to a friend that although he could have been elected Senator from Oregon, he declined being a candidate in order that he might remain in his present office.

Obituary.

Rev. Charles Satchell, a well known and prominent colored minister of the Baptist faith, died suddenly, last Monday, whilst on his way home from the Red River region.

Mr. Satchell was a man of considerable influence with his race, both as a Christian and political leader. Always faithful to both, he was eminently successful in all his missions. He was on his return home from a campaign among his people when death overtook him. Truly can it be said of him that "he died in the harness." The New Orleans *National Republican* speaks of him as follows:

"It will be a matter of deep regret to his numerous friends to hear of the death of Rev. Charles Satchell, so well known in this community as a minister of the gospel. He died of a congestive chill at Donaldsonville, on Monday morning, between 11 and 12 o'clock. He had attained the ripe age of sixty-six, but was still in the prime of his usefulness.

Mr. Satchell was a native of Richmond, Va., and has spent a large portion of his life in the State of Louisiana, where he labored faithfully in his sacred calling, and was a means of great benefit, particularly to the colored race. Before the late war, he, like many others, became an object of suspicion and dislike to that class who looked upon the attempt made to disseminate the doctrines of pure Christianity among the colored race as indicative of hostile designs against the supposed interests of the South; and at one time he was induced by the feeling manifested against him to retire temporarily from his field of labor. Since the war, however, he has been a constant resident in New Orleans, except when rare occasions called him to duty elsewhere.

Mr. Satchell was emphatically a good and sincere man, with his whole heart in the work to which he devoted his life, and with that intelligence and energy which is the sure precursor of success.

While we consider that his work lay altogether among the neglected and benighted of his own race, yet this duty was viewed from the standpoint of common sense. Hence his utmost exertions were void of offense and commanded the respect of all classes of society where he was known.

An enduring monument of his labors exists in the Free Mission Baptist Church, situated on Common street below Claiborne, which building owes its creation, the flourishing condition of its affairs, its Sunday School, its educational belongings, and its large attendance of earnest men and women to his influence and indefatigable exertions.

His views in relation to the duties and the future of the colored race were of an enlightened kind, for he was emphatically a man of peace. He strove to raise his people to the highest standard of humanity, a standard that contemplated good will to all men. He brought to his work respectable scholarship and an extensive amount of reading; and when all in all, he was most certainly the man for the occasion. His loss will be deeply deplored not only by his own people, but by numbers far beyond his immediate circle. To him may well be applied the words of the apostle, "I have fought the good fight; I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give me on that day."—*Grand Era.*

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FANCY GOODS,
&c. ETC., ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER:
1008

Sacramento.

From the Sacramento Union of Thursday Nov 7th:

MASONIC INTERMENTS (COLORED). On yesterday afternoon two well known colored citizens of Sacramento were buried in the new Helvetia Cemetery. One was William Adams, for a long time driver of the Golden Eagle Hotel express wagon, who died of diabetes on the 25th August 1871. He was a native of Ohio and at the time of his death fifty three years of age. He belonged to a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in that State, and it being presumed that his remains would be sent for his body was embalmed by a process original with Dr. Clayton and R. K. Wick of this city. The remains were placed in the receiving vault to await orders from friends in the East. Adams was a contributing member to Philomathean Lodge, and consequently entitled to all the rites of burial accorded by this fraternity of Masons. His body was in a state of remarkable preservation, and the orders were readily recognized by all who in life had known him. The other person interred was Moses C. Gibson, who died last Sunday. He will be remembered by many as the person who for years kept the boot-black stand in front of the Union Hotel on Second street. Gibson was a member of Philomathean Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., of Sacramento, and of the Sacramento Sonorics. His body was taken from the house to the Lodge room, corner of I and Fifth streets. After leaving the Lodge room, the funeral procession moved to the A. M. E. Church, on Seventh street, where the religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Offer. At the close of the exercises in the church the procession proceeded to the cemetery, where the Masonic ritual was read by Senior Warden Robert Fletcher.

Every Mind has its Special Capacity.

I am of the opinion that every mind that comes into the world has its own specialty—is different from every other mind; that each of you brings into the world a certain plan, a disposition to attempt something of its own, something of your own—an aim a little different from that of any of your companions, and that every young man and every young woman is a failure so long as each does not find what is his or her own bias; that just so long as you are influenced by those around you, so long as you are attempting to do those things which you see others do well instead of doing that thing which you can do well, you are so far failing of your own mark. Everybody sees the difference in children. They very early discover their tastes. One has a taste for going abroad, another for staying at home; one for books, another for games; one wishes to hear stories, another wants to see things done; one is fond of drawing, the other cannot draw at all, but he can make a machine. This difference as you advance, becomes more pronounced. You are more distinct in your conception of what you can do—more decided in avoiding things which you cannot and do not wish to do. Now I can really trust that your success is in finding what it is that you yourself really want, and pursuing it; freeing yourself from all importunities of your friends to do something which they like, and insisting upon that thing which you like and can do.—*Emerson.*

"Woon is the thing, after all," as the man with a wooden leg said when the mad dog bit it.

A TENNESSEE paper has discovered that there is quite an historic history about Jonesboro', the oldest town in the State. There General Jackson lived, studied law, became a judge, and fought his first duel. Daniel Boone started from thence to Kentucky, and it was also there that Andrew Johnson made his maiden speech.

EVERY nature must have the subsoil plowing of sorrow, before it can recognize either its present poverty or its possible wealth.—George Macdonald.

BARRY SULLIVAN contemplates a visit to Australia, returning to England on the San Francisco, and through the principal cities of the United States.

As much of evil, so much of loss, is the formula of human history.

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Nainsook and Swiss Muslins, all the Novelties in Dress Trimmings,
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J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

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THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Boarding Members of the Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

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Offers the greatest inducements for Families—all can accommodate 300 persons.
Charges Moderate. Conveyances of the Hotel (herewm, will meet passengers at the Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Inner room a Lodge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.60 and $2.00.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
206 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
E STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO.
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GUERIN & SON,
FASIONHABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beshkoff's Philadelphia Boots.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
518 Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,
PROPRIETRESS
Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
504 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Du ont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRENCH ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF HUGHTA WEST, aged about 17 years. HUGHTA WEST, ELIZA SMITH WEST, ISABELLA WEST—the last heard of near Gridley, Butte County, in 1870. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, Box 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The terms and Conditions of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Horace Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Great issues now drawing to a close. Life of Grant, both Senior and Junior, and all the men in the army and navy. Only $1 Dollar at once for overland mounts territory at once. Terms to Agents on application. Address, A. L. RANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET.
Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residence.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson
LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,
19th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
OAKLAND.
Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
DEPOTISTS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
413 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sep28

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting a Perfect Fit, Good Work and Low Prices. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Customers of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

New Maryland Restaurant,
No. 627 Merchant St.
Between Kearny and Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
A First-Class Eating Saloon!
PRIVATE SALOON FOR LADIES AND PARTIES
A share of the patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
J. S. ROSS, Proprietor.

C. H. SCHOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

WANTED—A situation by a competent and sober man capable of moving or house work. No objection to the country. Apply at this office.

JUSTIN OATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Monday, October 7th, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Benicia) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Redding, and all local stations. Connects at Sacramento with Train for Folsom.
7.15 A. M. (Daily) Ocean Express Train for Stockton. Connects at Stockton with Stage for Calaveras, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.
2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. & N. P. R. R. Express Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Donahoe with Trains for Cloverdale, making close connection at Lakeville with stages for Sonoma.
2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Stockton Night Express (from Broadway Wharf), connects at Lathrop with Trains for Calaveras, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Oakland Passenger (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Passenger (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Sacramento and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.
OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30 P. M. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 P. M. Leave BROOKLYN, (Via San Francisco) 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 and 10.30 P. M.
ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. (7.30, 11.30 and 5.30 on First Table only.) Leave ALAMEDA, (for San Francisco) 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00 and 4.30 P. M. (First Table only.) Leave ALAMEDA, (for Oakland) 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 9.00 and 10.30 P. M.
*Except Mondays. † Except Sundays.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Train	Through Only	Local Only	Local Only
Leave San Francisco	8.30 A M	4.00 P M	11.40 A M	3.30 P M
Leave San Jose, arrive	10.36 A M	6.10 P M	1.00 P M	5.00 P M
Leave San Jose	10.45 A M	6.20 P M	1.10 P M	5.10 P M
Arrive Gilroy	11.02 P M		1.27 P M	5.27 P M
Tulare, Arrive	7.05 P M			

Trains North.	Through Train	Through Only	Local Only	Local Only
Leave San Jose	12.30 P M	8.00 P M	3.30 P M	7.30 A M
Leave Gilroy	12.47 P M	8.17 P M	3.47 P M	7.47 A M
Arrive at San Francisco	4.30 P M	12.00 A M	7.30 P M	11.30 A M

*Leaves at 8.30 P.M. SATURDAYS.
†Leaves at 4.00 P.M. SATURDAYS.
‡Leaves at 5.00 P.M. SATURDAYS.
Sunday excepted.
Through Tickets to all points East and South for sale at the Company's Office, No. 3 Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10.30 A. M., arriving at San Jose at 5.15 P. M.
A. C. BASSETT, General Superintendent.
J. L. WILLIAMS, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
54 K Street, Sacramento,
(Successors to Huntington & Smith, Manufacturing Co. Jobbers in Hardware and Machine Supplies, San Francisco.
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND DOMESTIC
HARDW

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

Edw. Fitzwater,	Charles Crocker,
George Howard,	C. Bedington,
D. D. Ailen,	Mark Hopkins,
M. H. Dunnewalder,	James Corbett,
Alex. B. Longue,	J. F. Houghton
John H. Redington,	D. W. Earl,
A. W. Bowman,	Isaac Lobenz,
E. B. Holmes,	Julius Wetzel,
R. H. Bartleberg,	Julius Weinzel, Mngr
O. Conrad,	I. Lobenz, 2nd 2
Wm. B. Moor,	Mngr.
C. O. Bowen,	R. H. Herriel,
W. R. Greenwood,	Geo. D. Kvans,
L. L. Jones,	J. D. Peters,
George D. Hann,	H. M. Orr,
Cyrus Wilson,	W. T. Miller,
W. H. Foster, Jr.	A. W. Simpson,
W. H. Howard,	H. M. Orr,
W. C. Garrett,	H. E. Dowling,
C. Aschcroft,	H. H. Herriel, Mngr
A. C. Heinzing,	H. M. Orr, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, First Vice-President.
CHAS. E. MOODY, Secretary.
H. H. HERRIEL, General Manager.
H. E. LIGHT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Rahn has removed to 420 Montgomery St., corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE. Entrance Montgomery and Sacramento streets. Entrance Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

The office loans money to professional men, Government and Railroad officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, at low rate of interest. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freight, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au12

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	287,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$787,113 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. B. BOND, Secretary.
au23

CRAIG & SON,
621 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au10

THE STATE Investment and Insurance COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS.
Both Fire and Marine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.

Officers:
TYLER CURTIS, ... President.
PETER J. DONLEVY, ... Vice-President.
CHAS. H. CUSHING, ... Secretary.
THOS. P. CAZNEAU, ... Marine Director.

Board of Directors:

Tyler Curtis,	Frank M. Pixley,
A. J. Bryant,	Peter Donahue,
C. B. Cushman,	E. Burke,
John H. Saunders,	J. W. Ayer,
John Middleton,	Hiram Wetzell,
A. H. Rutherford,	Thomas Addis,
John Rosenfeld,	Thos. M. Cazneau,
John J. Marks,	

au23-1f

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in this city of from 3 to 5 rooms, can select; neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. oc5-3m

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Stand-ard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an enormously large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few souls are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

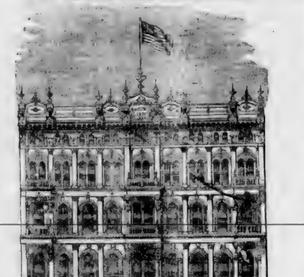
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 50 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,
Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS

We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our own factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at BOTTOM in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

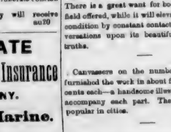
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best cards in the market. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell. Books and Stationery in large quantities with New Type.
Our Salesroom is filled up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS &c

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Patiise endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Or, any left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
and
P. H. VON DER LIETH.

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One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

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W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brss and Bell Foundry,
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San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Pin Rails, a Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
jan 3

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you do—a'l, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of worthless compounds foisted on the public as a certain remedy; now

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable for persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or consumption. It imparts to the whole system all the glow and vigor that can be derived from a medicine that is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also a most valuable remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

For the immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes, it is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are so cheap as these.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 12. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1872 WHOLE NO. 430

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The Slave Trade.

General Kirkham, the English director of the army of the King of Abyssinia, has supplied to the London *Daily Telegraph* some valuable information respecting the traffic in slaves still carried on between the interior of Africa and the Turkish Empire. He says: The Abyssinian Envoy estimates the number of slaves annually carried off from Africa to the Arab and Turkish markets at 80,000 to 90,000. These unhappy beings are taken away at ages ranging from seven or eight to sixteen; none older men and women being found more troublesome than valuable to the dealer. They are brought down from the centre of the continent and the region of the White Nile to Kassala, and are hurried on to the slave market at Metemmeh, to be resold for shipment to Jedda. Foreign Consuls at Khartoum check, so far as they possibly can, the passage of slaves down the Nile; while Sir Samuel Baker's expedition has done much also to increase the difficulties which beset the transit of slaves along that route. The Shankelito country and that of Woolah Gallas are favorite grounds for the nefarious and infamous practice of the traffickers in human beings—these provinces being close to Bogos, through which district, since the annexation by the Khedive, slaves can be safely passed to Massowah, thence to be shipped for the Arabian coast. Shankelito is a district bordering on Abyssinia proper, and is inhabited by a wandering tribe resembling gypsies, who are regarded as the Bedouins of Abyssinia. Shankelito, according to Gen. Kirkham, belongs of right to Abyssinia; and about eighteen months ago Prince Kassai had occasion to send down thither one of his Generals, with a large force, completely to devastate the country for the murders that were frequently done there on his merchants and priests—there being churches there for the baptism of the people.

The following is the fashion in which the slave-dealers capture their victims: They go into a village, taking with them silks, or beads, or bits of tin and ornaments. They exchange these things for slaves or whatever they can get. The merchants send the slaves quietly away without much trouble, and eventually they are trained as Mussulmans. They are taken through Bogos to Massowah, and they are sent thence to Jedda, whence they are sent to Turkey by land. As for price, if a female be of copper color and good features, she will bring as much as $140, or about 28 pounds sterling—that is, at the market in Metemmeh, which is a wholesale market. The retail price is according to the place to which they are first taken. When sold in the second market they vary in price. If a man took a fancy to a female slave he would perhaps give a hundred dollars more than another man. The Shankelito and Gallas are much sought after for their beauty and for their superiority to the other tribes. A strong boy will sell for $90 or $100. The girls fetch more, because they are wanted for the harem. Traders will take away girls when they can get them. When a chief makes war on another he makes it an object to carry off as many girls as he can. He plunders the villages and kidnaps the younger natives and sells them, retaining the older ones to work as his own slaves. These people are subject to the Abyssinian King, when he finds it necessary to chastise them for misdeeds; but, of course, when his troops leave, they are their own masters again. These things occur in a part of Abyssinia which the King claims, but not among his Christian subjects.

When asked whether he believed that all the 80,000 or 90,000 annual captives were taken in the war and sold by the chiefs who captured them to the traders, Gen. Kirkham replied that all the 80,000 or 90,000 annually were taken in the war and sold by the chiefs who captured them to the traders. Gen. Kirkham is substantially correct. You must understand that after Mr. Stanley returned from the discovery of Livingstone he brought much to light concerning the slave trade of eastern Africa. Dr. Livingstone had also informed the Foreign Office as to the slave trade going on in the interior. Her Majesty's gunboats kept so close a watch that it was impossible to get slaves down to the coast direct, so they take them through Bogos. At the interview between the Sultan and Ismail Pasha, when the latter was made Khedive, or viceroy-making was, I believe, come to respecting the slave trade. The Mussulmans of Turkey and Egypt must have a supply of slaves to do their work—for the real Turks will not do any menial service. These 80,000 or 90,000 are imported and brought up to the Mohammedan faith and are employed in doing the dirty work. The slaves that are not taken in war are bartered for with the peasants, who will steal and sell them. Suppose you are a slave merchant, and I know where there are three or four good-looking girls; I steal them and sell them to you. One man, who may have children of his own, will go and steal the children of another person, as many as he may get. The trader has attendants with him, and mules and camels, and he knows how to get slaves and carry them off. The law is so strict that any man, whether a Christian or Mohammedan, found in Abyssinia selling a slave, is hanged on the first tree, without judge or jury. Whoever catches him, hangs him up, and there is no more about it; and there he stays until he falls away piece by piece. So long as Bogos was in the power of the King of Abyssinia, they could not go that way. If they were stopped there they would have to take another and a dangerous road across the wilderness. They are checked on the one hand by the British gunboats of Zanzibar, and would be checked on the other in Bogos.

If a slave-dealer takes slaves from one village and carried through another, the inhabitants of the second village have generally no chance to rescue them, because the leader's attendants are numerous and well armed. A single leader will buy, according to his means, from fifty to sixty slaves, and bring them through the country in that way. They do not bring down many at once for fear of a white man should see them and give information against them, and then they would be stopped—because Ismail Pasha has ordered ostensibly that the slave trade shall be put down. Gen. Kirkham is unreservedly of opinion the Khedive secretly favors the slave trade while outwardly disavowing it. The slaves are brought down to the coast, from the Woolah Gallas country and the White Nile—about forty eight to fifty days journey from the coast. The better portion are treated well on the way by the slave dealers, because they will fetch a better price. If the slave is of the Nudiin race, he has to do all the dirty work for the others; he is considered of an inferior class, and does not fetch as much as the copper-colored. The Nubians are a flat-nosed; thick-lipped and curley-haired people. Strong Nubian girls, for servants, bring more than the boys. The Gallas are of a yellow copper color, some of them remarkable for beauty of form, and they fetch a very high price when they are taken to Turkey, for the harem. These girls are taken so young that the hardly know their original country, and adopt the Mussulman faith. As to language, says Kirkham, the trader speaks a kind of gibberish which the people understand. Of course, he knows the country well. No trader from England could go through there. There are, I suppose, about ten languages in these three countries, all mixed up together. The King of Abyssinia speaks five. Girls and boys when they are taken away, do not offer to make any assistance; they do not know anything about it. There are no traditions in their village as to children being taken off by slave dealers, or as to inducements held out to them that they will be taken to a fine country where they can live at ease. Suppose their own countrymen; probably I have an enemy who has two or three children. I go quietly and take these children, and sell them to the correct dealer, and he sends them away; the children are lost, and there is no more about it. There is great jealousy and suspicion between household and household; and it is thus that these feuds and thefts arise." Gen. Kirkham expresses a hope that the publication of these facts, confirming those made by Livingstone, Baker and Stanley, may more urgently than ever direct public attention to the iniquitous Nile slave trade.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is exceedingly probable that the credit of the Empire may be needed to obtain funds at a lower rate of interest from capitalists, as also to assist Mexico nationally. *Now, therefore*, we Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico. Do hereby command the Board of Brokers, forthwith, to place the *Scrips* of Norton I on their stock list, under penalty of ordering Chief Crowley to close up their Board, if failing to comply.

[SEAL.] NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand and seal this the 14th day of November, A.D. 1872.

THAT is a clever Persian story about Mohammed Ali and the camels. A Persian died, having seventeen camels to be divided among his three sons—the eldest to have half, the second a third, and the youngest a ninth. Of course the camels can't be divided into fractions, so, in despair, the brothers submitted their difficulty to Mohamed Ali. "Nothing easier!" said the wise Ali, "I'll lend you another camel to make eighteen, and now divide them yourself." The consequence was, each brother got from one-eighth to one-half of a camel more than he was entitled to, and Ali received his camel back again; the eldest brother getting nine camels, the second six, and the third two.

AN eccentric gentleman in New York has had his house painted black, as a token of grief for the loss of his wife.

The Discoveries at Jerusalem.

Mount Moriah has been found to be a sharp crag or ridge, with so little space on the top as scarcely to afford room for a temple of small dimensions. On all sides it fell off rapidly and very steeply, except from northwest to southeast, the direction in which the ridge ran. The area on the summit was enlarged by walls built along the declivities, the outside walls deep down the valleys, from 100 to 150 feet below the area on which the Temple buildings stood. One hundred feet again below this lay the original bed of the brook Kedron. The foundations of the Temple, therefore, were 250 feet above the deep defiles around. This area, originally built by Solomon and enlarged by Herod, still exists, running on the south along the valley of Hinnom, 1,000 feet, and along the Kedron 1,500 feet.

This inclosure was originally covered with splendid edifices. First were the porticos, or covered walks, built along the outer walls, and overlooking Kedron and Hinnom. They were magnificent structures, resembling the nave and aisles of gothic cathedrals. The middle walk, or nave, was 45 feet broad, and the two aisles 30 feet. The aisles were 50 feet high, and the nave rising like a sieve-story between the two, was more than 100 feet high. Add now terrace walls to the height of the porticos, and we have a solid and continuous wall of masonry 250 feet high. But these were only the outer buildings of the Temple area. The porticos opened inwardly upon a court paved with marble, and open to the sky. Steps led up to a second court. Beyond this again, through beautiful gateways, was a third, and rising above them all, was a fourth, in which stood the Temple proper, ascending story above story, and said to have been 100 or even 150 feet high. These horizontal measurements have been verified. Of course we cannot vouch for the correctness of the reputed height of these immense structures. We have the less reason, however, to doubt the last, as we have established the first. If one looked upon Mount Moriah from the Mount of Olives opposite, coming round the brow of Olivet on the way from Bethany, as our Lord when beholding the city, it must have been a sight which, for architectural beauty and grandeur, perhaps has never been equaled, certainly not surpassed. It was an artificial mountain from the deep ravines below, wall, column, roof, pinnacle culminating in the Temple within and above all, and probably measuring between 500 and 600 feet.

The palace of Solomon, too, added to the impressiveness of the sight. It is settled by recent discoveries that this side of buildings was on the southeast corner of the area, joining on the House of the Lord above, and extending below to the King's gardens, where the two valleys met and "the waters of Siloam go softly." All these buildings, porticos, columns, pinnacles, altar and Temple have perished. Not one stone remains upon another which has not been thrown down." The area alone remains, and the massive substructures that for three thousand years have been sleeping in their courses. The preservation has been due to the ruin. Buildings so vast have toppled down the slopes of the Moriah that the original defiles and valleys have been almost obliterated. What had been regarded as original surface has been found to be debris from 70 to 90 feet deep.

With pickaxe and shovel British explorers have been down to the original foundations. Fallen columns have been met with and avoided or a way blasted through them. The cinders of burnt Jerusalem have been cut through and turned up to the light—rich molds deposited by the treasures of Jewish pride. The seal of Haggai, in ancient Hebrew characters, was picked up out of the siftings of this deposit. The first courses of stone deposited by Phenician builders have been reached, lying on the living rock. At the southwest corner of the area, debris has accumulated to a depth of not less than 125 feet — the accumulation of ages, made up of the ruins of successive Jerusalems; and here some of the most interesting discoveries have been made. Here is the famous arch of Robinson, shown now to be an arch, as he conjectured, by the discovery of the pier upon which the first span rested. It is the remains of a bridge which crossed the valley on arches, and connected Mount Moriah with the mountain opposite—the modern Zion. It is the shoulder back or abutment that slopes to receive the end of the arch. Three courses remain. The stones are five or six feet thick and 20 or 25 feet long. The valley here is 350 feet wide, and this must have been the length of the bridge connecting the Temple with the royal palaces on the other side.—*Masonic Mirror for November.*

New York Gossip.

We clip the following extracts from a New York correspondence of the Washington *Colored Citizen*, of October 31st:

The "spizootic," a disease among the horses, and which has spread over the entire city, still rages to an alarming extent. The horse cars are running on half time, and it is now a common thing to see from sixty to seventy persons on one car. To see the poor animals that are at work, one would imagine they were moving at a painful pace to their own graves. It is feared this disease will become very serious, and become the cause of much loss and hindrance to the community. The latest accounts report it communicable to humanity, but I hope this will prove false.

Yesterday morning, in company with our friend T. Wm. Cole, of the Pension Office, who arrived here from Philadelphia on Tuesday night, I called upon the Rev. Mr. Alston, rector elect of St. Phillip's P. E. Church, who seems perfectly at home, and has hope of being successful. He will be installed on the 10th inst. by Bishop Potter.

We then paid a flying visit to Dr. B. C. Perry, the damatologist, at his residence, 49 Bond street. The Doctor looks well, and is doing a flourishing business.

Starting out thence, we reached Fifth avenue, which, as you well know, presents a magnificent sight. On either side are to be seen the most substantial dwellings, the residences of New York's aristocratic families. At the corner of said avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in immaculate whiteness, stands the private residence of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince of this city. Many could be mentioned, which are remarkable as well for their fine architectural design as for the tasteful and expensive manner in which they are furnished. But that would appear not invidious we forbear.

The churches also are numerous, among the most magnificent and costly of which may be mentioned a Jewish synagogue at the corner of said avenue and Forty-third street, recently erected at a cost of $800,000. But by far the most handsome and costly edifice is the one in course of erection by a Dutch Reformed congregation at the corner of Forty-eighth street.

So delighted were we at the change wrought in the city since our last visit, particularly in the section of the city above referred to, that in our admiration of the grandeur of the buildings and of the pervading influence of wealth and refinement we reached Central Park (a distance of fifty-nine blocks) before we were conscious of the distance we had gone. Of this place we might exhaust our entire stock of adjectives to adequately describe its vastness and its beauty. You have undoubtedly visited, and if not, you have something yet to live for.

WERE it not the eyes made to receive the rays of the sun; it could not behold the sun; if the peculiar power of God lay not in us, how could the God-like charm us.

Sponge Gathering in Tunis.

The sponge fishery, as it is called, is the most active in the month of December. January and February, as during the other seasons the spot where the sponges are found is covered with dense masses of sea weed. The tempests of November and December clear away the latter, and allow the sponges to be seen. The fishery has, however, two seasons; one commencing in March and ending in November, the other occupying the rest of the year. In the Summer season the production is small, because diving apparatus is then unces-ary, and can only be employed when there is a rocky or other firm bottom; but the Arabs search along the coasts, feeling for the sponges with their feet beneath the masses of tangled weeds. The sponges which they find are generally of an inferior kind, as they cannot go to any great depth. The success of the work of sponge-getting depends upon the sea being calm. There are not more than forty or fifty days during the winter season which are favorable. Arabs who inhabit the coast, the Greeks, and principally those of Kranidi, near Nauplia, and the Sicilians all engage in the sponge fishing, but the Greeks are con-idered the most adroit, and the Arabs the least so. The gathering is performed by means of a trident or "arth," a kind of dredge, similar to that used for taking oysters. The Arabs employ boats called "sandah," with crews of four to seven persons, one of whom only uses the harpoon. As soon as this man sees a sponge the boat is brought to a stand, and the work is carried on to the depth of fifteen to thirty-five feet. The Greeks, although very expert divers, also use the harpoon, but they employ small and very light boats, carrying only the harpooner and the sculler. The former explores the bottom of the sea by means of a kind of telescope—a tin tube about fourteen inches in diameter and twenty long, with a thick glass at the lower end; the object of this tube is to get rid of the surface oscillation and allow the fishermen to see the bottom. The Greeks exhibit sometimes extraordinary dexterity in getting the sponge from a depth of sixty feet with short harpoons; they hold in their hands first mixture, and nine ounces of water, then added. To supply an agreeable odor, a few drops of essence of rosemary or lavender may be stirred in. For use this polish is to be mixed with three or four parts of water and applied to the leather, to which it communicates a brilliant lustre, and improves its durability and suppleness.

SCULPTURE and painting are moments of life; poetry is life itself, and everything around it and above it.

GLYCERINE BLACKING.—A blacking may be made by means of glycerine, which is said to be of very superior quality, and favorable to the preservation of leather. For this purpose six to eight pounds of lampblack and enough of ivory-black are to be brought to a homogeneous paste, with ten pounds of glycerine and ten pounds of molasses. About five ounces of gutta-percha cut into small pieces, are then to be melted, and after fusion, eighteen ounces of olive oil added, together with two to three ounces of stearine, when the solution is complete. This warm solution is to be stirred thoroughly into the first mixture, and nine ounces of water, then added. To supply an agreeable odor, a few drops of essence of rosemary or lavender may be stirred in. For use this polish is to be mixed with three

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 16, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Colored Vote.

The result of the Presidential election shows conclusively that the colored vote was of the utmost avail to the Republican party. General Grant's popular majority is said to be, in the absence of general official returns, nearly seven hundred thousand. The colored vote of the United States is eight hundred and eighty thousand, which was concentrated in the recent Presidential election on Grant and Wilson. Had this enormous, united vote been withheld by disfranchisement, as in days gone by, or had it been cast in favor of Greeley, Grant and Wilson would have been in the minority by popular vote, and probably defeated. The regular Republican party platform, as adopted by the Philadelphia Convention, had to guarantee full civil rights to colored citizens, for their own safety; for the reason that the ostensible object of the Democracy was, by their liberal platform and Republican nominees, to divide the colored vote, defeat the regular Republican candidates, get control of the Government and dispute the perpetual validity of all the reconstruction measures, and, finally, to neutralize the colored vote by State-rights legislation in the Southern States, and, if successful, crush the Republicans, who would be powerless or disabled without the colored vote. We repeat, that we sincerely believe that this was the programme of the Democracy, even if it had taken ten years or more to have carried it out. As the scheme of the Democratic party has failed, and the Republicans are reinstated by the formidable aid of eight hundred and eighty thousand colored votes, which gave them such a brilliant and glorious victory as they have won, of six or seven hundred thousand popular majority—while rejoicing over such victory, we would remind all not to forget, and look to see where the fun comes in. It will be found, by the above enumeration, that the fun comes in with the immense united colored vote. Now for the Philadelphia Convention: Congress meets December 2d, less time than three weeks. The colored citizens expect a supplementary civil rights bill passed, which will equal Sumner's in every particular, if not his last session bill. This is why they gave their united vote to reinstate the Republican party, which made them such promises through the Philadelphia platform. No equivocation or inexpediencies in this particular by the Republican party will be acceptable to colored citizens. From that party we expect full civil rights, in common with other citizens. These have not been given by the party's chosen servants, either in Congress or in any of the State Legislatures. The same power, or colored element, that caused such a large popular majority in the recent Presidential election, will be used to the detriment of those who should fail to carry out the people's will.

The Boston Fire.

The great and all absorbing topic of conversation during the past week, has been the disastrous conflagration which broke out in Boston last Saturday, and which, for a long time defying the almost superhuman efforts of the brave firemen, swept away block after block with its eager, fiery tongues. Nearly the whole business portion of the city was destroyed, and countless thousands were rendered homeless by the devastating fiend. Relief has been forwarded to the destitute from all portions of the Union. At a meeting of the Board of Commerce, on Thursday, expressions of sympathy were tendered to the sufferers.

Grants Majority.

The *Sacramento Union's* table of Thursday November 14th, foots up Grant's majority in this State, at 13,389.

CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITIES.

Clayton (Rep.) 1st Congressional District. 1,055.

Page, (Rep.) 2d Congressional District. 969.

Luttrell, (Dem.) 3d Congressional District. 1,999.

Houghton, 4th Congressional District. 1,384.

Masonic.

The M. W. William T. Boyd, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of the State of Ohio, in his review of the condition of the several Grand Lodges composed of colored Masons in the United States, speaks of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge as follows:

"While we have had quite an extensive correspondence with some of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Mass., yet we 'are materially in the dark' as to the workings of that body as a Grand Lodge; nor is it any fault of your Committee, for we have tried to have them put themselves in a position to be "seen of all men." True, there have emanated some very able documents from the pen of M. W. Bro. Lewis Hayden; the last of which is a pamphlet entitled 'Masonry Among Colored Men in Massachusetts,' and is indeed an able article. The problem is, how are we to get those documents before those for whom they are intended. One thing of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, of which we may be justly proud, and at which all of us should rejoice, is that Prince Hall Grand Lodge has been recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Hungary, to be a regular Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Masons, and granted an exchange of representatives. It is the beginning of the end. We presume that when our American white brothers come to consider this action of our Hungarian brothers, that the Hungarians will be declared clandestine, and, of course, non-intercourse with the Hungarians by American white Masons. We will wait the result.

Of the officers and members, or any acts of Prince Hall G. L., as a body, as we have said, we know comparatively nothing. We have been informed that the Grand Officers who were elected at the Communication in December, 1871, had at the time been installed. It was about the time of the receipt of the above information that our correspondence, for some, to us, unknown reason, was abruptly terminated. We are very sorry for it, because if there is any body of Masons in the United States that should claim our fraternal remembrance, and under all circumstances our earnest support, it is the Boston Masons of color; it is

"The fountain from which our current runs, Or else dries up."

Those head waters of our Fraternity, pure and limpid, issuing from that Grand Reservoir, the mother Grand Lodge of the world—the Grand Lodge of England—though it has been dammed up, sometimes hidden out of sight, then bursting out in spite of the impediments that have been thrown in the way of its passage, it flows on, taking up a little tributary here and another there, 'here a little and there a little,' until it now presents a broad and majestic river, rolling on to the ocean of truth. It is, therefore, indispensably necessary that we do all we can to keep the source pure. It would be a praiseworthy enterprise if the several Grand Lodges were to agree that if the P. H. Grand Lodge would write out a good and reliable history of its "Rise and Progress," such history to be proclaimed upon reliable documents in the archives of the Grand Lodge of England, as well as such other reliable papers as may be found in its own archives, and then we, the other Grand Lodges, would pay all necessary expenses of printing and the obtaining of documents. Come, brothers of the sisterhood of Lodges, will you all second the project? It is due to ourselves; it is due to the Boston Masons; it is due to the world, to whom we wish to prove our legitimate succession to the sublime mysteries of Freemasonry. It would be money wisely expended to send a Brother to England commissioned to search the records of the G. L. of England, from 1770 to 1850, and to gather all that can be learned of the doings of African Lodge, No. 459."

[From the Associated Press.]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

THE GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

On Saturday evening last, Nov. 9th, at 7½ o'clock, a fire broke out in a large five-story granite building on Summer Street, Boston, and the wind blowing fiercely at the time, the flames spread with fearful rapidity, encircling several buildings before the arrival of the Fire Department.

The flames began to sweep over Summer and Kingston streets, and despite the exertions of the firemen communicated to the buildings on the opposite side of Kingston and Summer streets, as well as to the great block at the corner of Summer and Otis streets. In less than half an hour the flames burst out of the roofs, and all up and down that broad and immense structure. By this time the wind had increased to nearly a gale; the flames having the entire mastery swept irresistibly onward, driving firemen from every vantage ground and rendering all their exertions unavailing. The block in which the fire started was occupied by Tibbitts, Baldwin & Davis, dry goods; A. K. Young & Co., skirt and corset factory; and Damon, Temple & Co., furnishing goods. Notwithstanding this great building was in an incredibly short space of time completely leveled, its destruction had not progressed far before the flames and sparks from it had lodged upon all the building round about. The fire spread almost instantly in three directions, first to the adjoining block, then to Kingston block, which was a number of fine brick and granite buildings, occupied by wholesale dealers in various kinds of light merchandise. All were engulfed in rapid succession.

About 10 o'clock the flames burst from the top of the building on Arch street, a dozen doors from Summer street, and almost before the existence of the flame in that quarter was known, they had spread down through the building and were bursting in a perfect torrent from the windows in front of the fancy goods store of Hawley, Folsom & Martin's buildings. In either direction were immense stone and granite structures, occupied mainly by large wholesale dealers in dry goods, clothing, fancy goods, furnishing goods, millinery, etc.

The fire continued to spread all Saturday night, and only at three o'clock Sunday morning showed signs of abating, after several buildings had been blown up.

But although checked for awhile the fiery demon again broke loose, and at half-past ten o'clock Sunday evening threw very limits of conflagration. The whole length and both sides of Summer street, across Federal and nearly down to Drake's wharf, and thence in nearly a direct line to Fort Hill along Hamilton and Battery, March to Kelley street as far as Lindall and Central streets; from Milk to Summer on Washington. Within the boundaries is an area of nearly seventy acres. Every building is consumed.

Families are homeless, but although the loss is accounted as great as that of the Chicago fire, the area burned is not so large, and all rendered homeless will find speedy shelter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14th.—The Committee of wholesale grocers who are raising a subscription for the Boston sufferers, and have already raised $75,000, received a telegram yesterday from the Boston grocers, saying, the money is not needed, as Chicago had done her share. Specials from Boston concur in the statement that the amount of personal suffering caused by the fire is very small. The Boston *Advertiser*, of yesterday, says: "Before the firemen had been successful in hemming in the fire, so that they could assure us that it would spread no further, Chicago, which suffered so much more than we, only thirteen months ago, telegraphed to the Mayor that she would send us help. Other cities speedily followed with generous offers of assistance. We have not seen any of the replies made to these dispatches, but we learn from Chicago, that Mayor Gaston has telegraphed to the Mayor of that city that Boston will gratefully accept the pecuniary assistance. We can appreciate the feeling which prompted the Mayor's reply. We do not wish to seem ungracious when friends far and near are so generous, but we think the language used was calculated to convey the wrong impression. We cannot imagine how the money to be sent us can properly be used. Up to the middle of yesterday forenoon but twenty-five applications had been made at Charleston street for relief in consequence of the fire. The District destroyed included but a small number of dwelling houses. We do not believe that $100,000 in all would be insufficient to make good all the property of the poorer classes which was destroyed by fire. Should millions be given as it would be a misappropriation of it to bestow it upon other than poor people. We could not grant the use of it to merchants; we ought not to use it to give food and clothing to persons who are simply out of employment and who will very likely get some. Estimates now place the entire loss at $60,000,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 11th.—The Mutual Company states its losses at $1,300,000, with cash and securities on hand to the amount of $775,000.

The old South Church has been leased for two years for a Postoffice.

The work of pulling down walls and clearing away the debris of the burnt district is progressing vigorously. Dualine was used effectually in blowing up walls.

The Amazon and Triumph Companies of Cincinnati have stopped writing policies for New England.

The Relief Committee passed a resolution this morning, thanking the people of the country for expressions of sympathy and accepting offers of pecuniary assistance.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14th—William M. Evarts is now mentioned as the successor of Secretary Fish, General Grant as the successor of General Meade and Judge Settle, of North Carolina, as the successor of Justice Nelson of the Supreme Court. The latter is about retiring on account old age.

A Washington special says Senator Sumner is in favor of organizing the Forty-Third Congress immediately after the adjournment of the present one, on the 4th of March next. Inasmuch as the law providing for the continuation of the session of Congress beyond this time has been repealed, of course, this plan presupposes some legislation to that effect this Winter, and the Speaker has already written several letters to prominent members of the House, advocating the passage of a bill to meet this contingency. He suggests the election of all officers of the House and the appointment of Committees for the Forty-Third Congress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14—The weather turned suddenly very cold last night and to-day is a regular winter day. At Omaha the thermometer is reported at 6 degrees below zero. It is feared the weather will have a bad effect on the horses just recovering from the prevailing malady, and retard the resumption of street car travel. A few cars were running during the day yesterday on the South Side, but none out west.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14—Applicants for appointments on the Coast Survey are ordered to pass an examination before the Light House Board, to be convened on Monday the 18th. This is another step in the civil service reform.

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TOLEDO, November 14th.—Dr. C. G. Bradley, a well-known physician, was found dead in his room, in the Anderson Block, this morning. Cause of death unknown.

The horse disease has appeared here.

ST. LOUIS, November 14th.—Five frame business houses in Pana, Ill., were burned yesterday. Most of the goods saved. Loss, $5,000.

ST. LOUIS, November 14th.—Returns from 112 counties in this State give Greeley 25,640 majority. Colonel Hay, Republican from the Fifth District, is defeated by a small majority, which leaves the Congressional delegation four Republicans and nine Democrats.

CINCINNATI, November 14th.—The steamer St Marys was sunk in the Mississippi near Morris Landing, last night, in eighteen feet of water. Ten passengers were on board and all, so far as known, were saved.

TORONTO, November 13th.—Thanksgiving is observed as a general holiday, all places of business are closed.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13th. Goldsmith Maid and Lucy have arrived.

BOSTON, November 14—A large part of the military guards at the burnt district was withdrawn today.

The safe of West, Scott & Co., High street, was recovered to-day, its contents, $150,000, were found to be uninjured, after six hours exposure to an intense heat. The locality has been guarded by a detachment of dragoons.

F. H. Hawley & Co., bankers, whose temporary suspension was announced, has resumed business today.

One daily, fifteen weekly, and eleven monthly papers were burned out of their quarters by the fire, while almost every publishing establishment in the city suffered more or less.

The resolution adopted by the Relief Committee to accept contributions from other cities in aid of the sufferers, will afford immediate relief to many poor families who lost their all, and to thousands who were thrown out of employment. The noble generosity exhibited all over the country is calling forth thanksgiving from many grateful hearts.

NEW YORK, November, 14—The General Term to-day rendered a decision in the Tweed suits, dissenting from the opinion of the General Term at Albany, and sustaining the decision of Judge Barrett, that the country has a right to sue for money supplied from the County Treasurer.

It is stated that a *safe prospect* will be manufactured on Monday in Mayor Hall's case.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, to-day tabled the resolution of the Board of Aldermen forbidding the erection of Mansard roofs except they be built of fire proof materials.

Wellman, and Tammany candidate for Coroner, will contest the election of Keasler, on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

It is rumored that Tammany and Apollo Hall are about to coalesce.]

WASHINGTON, November 14—Percival B. Spear, convicted of forgery in Philadelphia, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary in March, 1871, has been pardoned by the President.

The horse disease shows no signs of abatement. Several cases of dropsy have occurred.

The Department of the State received, to-day, an official copy of the award made by the Emperor of Germany in the San Juan arbitration matter.

CONCORD November, 14—Full returns from the State give Grant a majority of 5,439.

BOSTON, Nov. 14th.—The following are the casualties by the fire, so far as known:

Killed — Lewis C. Thompson, Lewis Porter Abbott, Frank Olmstead, Wm. Fevoy, Daniel Cochrane, and five others, names unknown.

Wounded — Thos. Maloney, Col. Freeman, Wm. J. Wood, W. J. Gardner, Francis Croshar, Charles Paine, Thomas Watkins, John Richardson, Peter Digham, and Albert C. Abbott.

Missing — James Barr, George Smith, Walter W. Trombly, and John Dillon.

A. C. Abbott, believed to be fatally injured, was to have been married Thanksgiving Day. His brother Lewis, killed, leaves a widow and three children. Their mother it is thought will not survive the shock caused by the news of the fate of her sons.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14th.—At a meeting of citizens to-night, a committee was appointed to collect funds in aid of the Boston sufferers.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 14th.—The stockholders in the Eastern Insurance Company to-day subscribed a sufficient amount to pay all its losses by the Boston fire, so as to enable the company to continue business.

BOSTON, Nov. 14th.—Lieut-Col. A. H. Stevens, Jr., formerly in command of the First Battalion Massachusetts Cavalry, and the first Union officer who entered Richmond to receive its surrender from the Mayor, died at his residence in East Cambridge to-day.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 14th.—James Hadley, Greek Professor at Yale College, died this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14th.—Gen. Robert Patterson has been ill from pneumonia, but is slightly better today.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14th.—It is probable that Gen. Cooke, now commanding the Department of the Lakes, will soon be retired being over 62 years of age, and having been in service 45 years.

Movements of Bishop Ward.

The Philadelphia *Christian Recorder* of November 2d, contains the following letter by Bishop Ward:

Rev. Brother Tanner—Please announce that the Mississippi Conference will meet at Yazoo City on the 14th of December instead of the 5th.

Peace, Unity, and Love, prevails in nearly all our churches; while the preachers are everywhere pushing to the victories of the Cross.

The time for the South Atlantic Conferences to meet is at hand, and you may look for a good report of the dollar money immediately after their adjournment.

The Tennessee Conference had a glorious session. The impression it made on the community will not be erased in time nor eternity.

Yours for the salvation of the world.

T. M. D. WARD.

LETTERS.—G. W. Denis, Vallejo; A. B. S., City; J. C. Cork, Marysville. Care of this office, Mrs. M. J. Morton.

MAGNETIC TRAVELING STONES.—They have walking stones in Australia, and, as we are informed, they have traveling stones in Nevada. Here is a description. They were almost perfectly round, the majority of them as large as a walnut, and of an irony nature. When disturbed about upon the floor, table or any other level surface, within two or feet of each other, they immediately begin traveling towards a common center, and there huddle up in a bunch, like a lot eggs in a nest. A single stone removed to a distance of three and a half feet, upon being released, at once started off with wonderful and some what comical celerity to join its fellows; taken away four or five feet, it remains motionless. They are found in a region that, although comparatively level, is nothing but barren rock. Scattered over this barren region are little basins from a few feet to a rod in diameter, and it is in the bottom of these that the rolling stones are found. They are the size of a pea to five or six inches in diameter. The cause of these stones rolling together is doubtless to be found in the material of which they are composed, which appears to be loadstone or magnetic iron ore.—*Seaside Oracle.*

Our opinion of a man is likely to be determined by his opinion of us.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,
UPHOLSTERER,
No. 305 *Third Street, near Folsom,*
SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.
CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
Calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Cheap Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
CONSISTING OF
LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER:
1008

Marriages.

LYONS-OCHLY—In this city, Nov. 13, 1872, by Rev. A. B. Smith, William Lyons to Sarah Julia Ochly, both of this city. Boston papers please copy.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Economizing Wood.

As humanity multiplies, animals and trees must diminish. Already the forests are being so rapidly destroyed by the progress of art, fires and carelessness of proprietors, as to excite an apprehension of a scarcity of timber very much sooner than formerly imagined. In short, wood for all purposes is already dear and becoming more costly. Tens of thousands of saw-mills are rasping sawdust enough annually to freight a navy, a very small part of which is utilized in packing ice. It might and ought to be saved and manufactured into planks, floorboards, and moulded into vessels, furniture, and hundreds of forms in which it might be used, instead of going into mills to waste. When mixed with insoluble glues and pressed, as it may be, there is no calculating the profit that is yet to be realized in manufacturing sawdust. A new source of industry that would give employment to immense numbers of laborers and ingenious artists is in the future. Those who first begin the enterprise will reap a larger harvest than the inventor of paper collars, which has grown to colossal proportions, and is still coining fortunes even for small adventurers.—*British Trade Journal.*

Brain work costs more food than hand work. According to careful estimates and analysis of the excretions, three hours of hard study wear out the body more than a whole day of physical labor. Another evidence of the cost of brain work is obtained from the fact that though the brain is only one fortieth the weight of the body, it receives about one-fifth of all the blood sent by the heart into the system. Brain workers, therefore, require a more liberal supply of food, and richer food than manual laborers.

Some one has defined polite society as being a place where manners pass for too much and morals for too little.

A western editor says of another with a quivering eyelid, the "he stutters in the left eye!"

Deaths.

ROWERS—In this city, Nov. 9th, Mrs. Dalilah Bowers, formerly of Washington City, aged 40 years.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

The Funeral of General Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11th.—President Grant, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Porter, Ingalls, Gilmore, Forster, Commodore Stembel, Secretary Robeson, ex-Governor Curtin and militia officers of adjoining States are in the city to attend the funeral of General Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11th.—Business is almost entirely suspended. The city wore a holiday appearance. Flags were everywhere draped in mourning and even the buildings, out of respect to General Meade. The route over which the funeral cortege moved was filled with people early this morning. The body of the deceased was removed from the house to St. Mark's Church, where it was placed in the front hall, guarded by a detail selected by General McDowell.

Long before half-past 10, the hour fixed for the services, the church was packed. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Mr. Hoffman, rector, Bishop Odenheimer and Bishop Whitaker. The first named Bishop read the prayers, and the latter delivered an address eulogistic of the deceased. The funeral procession commenced moving at about half-past 11 and took nearly an hour to pass a given point. National, State and city officials vied with private citizens to honor the dead.

The coffin was carried on a gun carriage drawn by six horses, followed by the General's horse with saddle, on which were the vacant boots reversed. The coffin was covered with the American colors and sword and wreath on top. Grant, in citizen's dress, rode in an open carriage occupied by George H. Stuart and other gentlemen. Generals Sherman, Sheridan and other army officers appeared in full uniform. The procession was a very imposing affair.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York, large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Full and Winter Wear. Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS,

Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods, Gloves, Hats and Handkerchiefs,

Ladies', Misses' and Gent's UNDERWEAR and GLOVES, Lace Veils, Fichues and Bridal Trimmings, Kidney Merino Underpantaloons, Imbrel. ored Flannel, Linen and Lawn Goods, Napkins and Table Cloths, all the Brands in Cottons, Towels and Toweling, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts,

Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard. Piano and Table Covers.

☞ All our Goods are now out of good quality at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

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MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
309 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids, Waving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted, Plaiting and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

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CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.
Purest White, any Shade or Color.
It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable and More Elastic than the best of any other Paint.
It will not Flake or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.
These Paints are prepared for immediate application, requiring no mixing, and sold only by the gallon.
For further information read for sample card and price list, or apply to the Secretary and Office, corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.
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Between Montgomery and Kearny,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
Si parla Italiano. Dasitsch gesprochen
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Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISC

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!
Young Men's U. B. Society.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE Subscriptions to the Certificate of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information may be had from Eve Secretary at 547 Clay street, or at 918 Howard street. Shares, Twenty-five ($25) Dollars each.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.
THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday in October, January, April and July of each year.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

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JACKSON STREET,
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This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street, with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Those of Amusement are all convenient to the House.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board in Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.00 and $2.00.
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

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Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., etc.
Cash Paid for Second-hand Clothing.

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FASIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.

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WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IN WANTING OF MINERVA HOYT, AARON WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZA SMITH WEST, ISABELLA WEST, late residents of New Jersey. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any one giving such information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be liberally rewarded by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 16 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Best of the Age, the
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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. Also, the Life of Horace Greeley, the Farmer, Editor, Philanthropist, Statesman, Reformer, etc. Also the Life of Gen. U. S. Grant, by Edward Chamberlain, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by engravers. Entirely original. The best, most humorous and grave. If you want to make money send three DOLLARS at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, etc. furnished on application. Address, J. C. HANCHETT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Kirk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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BRIDLES,
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Prize Boot Maker,
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles, and of best workmanship. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Invoice of the Ladies' and Boots' Cutting Department, have come to him in the new stand.

New Maryland Restaurant,
No. 627 Merchant St.
Between Kearny and Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
A First-Class Eating Saloon!
☞ PRIVATE SALOON FOR LADIES AND PARTIES
A share of the patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.
J. S. ROSS, Proprietor.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. R. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.
INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Reubelph Smith, who still resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, or address this office.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

C. P. R. R.
CONDENSED
Monday, October 7th, 1872,
And until further notice. Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Cisco, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.15 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.
2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), Connecting at Davisville with Trains for Cloverdale, making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Harbin Springs.
2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway, Wharf), South Pacific Coast Railway, Narrow Gauge, for Menlo Park, Menlo, Encinal, Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Pigeon Point, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Soquel and Capitola.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Daily except Sundays), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Latham, Moraul, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, and Los Angeles, connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Mariposa, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer, from Washington street, Jackson street wharf.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer, from Broadway Wharf.
The 12 o'clock train connects at Lathrop with the Sacramento River Steamer, leaving Sacramento on the arrival of the cars.
6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRAN

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
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CHAS. R. BIGGY, Secretary.
H. H. HEWLETT, General Manager.
W. B. HOBBS, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 409 CALIFORNIA STREET, Between Montgomery and Kearny
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
409 CALIFORNIA Street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office loans money to professional men, Government and Railroad officials, merchants and others, on approved collaterals, diamonds, watches, silver, daily or weekly, to suit borrowers. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on livestock, household, and other property, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,110 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,110 6

D. J. STAPLES, President.
J. B. LANTZ, Vice President.
CHAS. H. MOSS, Secretary.
au28

CRAIG & SON,
626 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au30

THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS,
Both Fire and Marine.

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No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.

Officers:
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PETER DONAHUE.....Vice-President
CHAS. R. CUSHING.....Secretary
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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent, suite in the city or those a-lying from the city, two and three nicely furnished rooms at Mr. Archer's, No. 32 John street, either permanently or transiently au2-3m

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—the splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

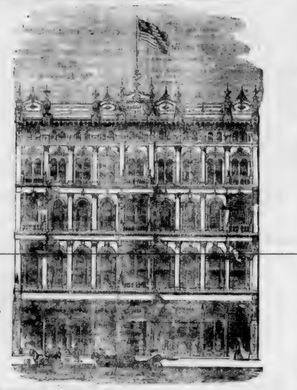
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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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PUBLISHERS,
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"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and to add that this Bankrupt, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World supplied on special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we intend at least to send away dissatisfied customers.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at very low prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, back in the city and vicinity.
WEDDING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc., Cut and give on a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor used. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Blank Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Tablecloth is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS E C

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUT THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. H. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
mar9-6m

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Or are left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
sold by
P. H. VON DER LIETH.

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No. 512 California Street.
One door east of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT. JAMES HILLMAN. WM. T. LITTLE.
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brss and Bell Foundry,
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San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
se1-1

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you don't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of worthless compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been personally benefited by the surprising curative power we claim.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and is still sure TO; if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and strictly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists throughout the State.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is unanimously recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica ginger has become a favorite with the public, and is used in all cases where the genuine article is required.
As a tonic it will be found invaluable in restoring from debility, whether caused directly from or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system a glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of any kind.
It is an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficulty menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.
It gives immediate relief to seasick, wasted by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary bottle of Extracts
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.
MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not surpassed in economy and ordinary of flavor by any other, and in addition to the above, you have more economical, as each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make an essential part of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other evidence of its unequaled permanent relief, seek at once the surest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion or impression where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assist the digestive organs and flush and purify the blood. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
With CURE, in their treatment, three fourths of disease will be prevented. A medicine without a equal. In simplicity it have no equal.
For sale by all druggists
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, is greatly assisted by the use of a reliable tonic, such as
NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 522 and 531 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872 WHOLE NO. 43

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every saturday, by
PETER E. ANDERSON,
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$3 00
Six months	1 50
Three months	75
One month	50cts.

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion	75 cts.
Each subsequent insertion	50 cts.

A liberal discount will be made to those who wish to contract for advertising by the year or quarter. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

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A. F. GOSLING, General Agent, J. STOUT.....Sacramento.
H. YANTIS.....Sacramento.
J. J. H. HAND.....Sacramento.
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WM MILFORD, JOHN PARSONS.....New Orleans, La.
WELLS.....St. Louis, Mo.

Henry Ward Beecher's Views on the Boston Calamnity.

From a discourse recently delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, we extract the following:

"There is a moral use of this calamity, but it is one that looks towards the future. It asks not why this was done, but this being done how shall we benefit out of that which is disaster? We are to interpret in the future, not in the past. Cities, which are the grandest production of civilization, have had the most stumbling irregularities of history. Some have grown almost by accident, although certain great laws determined their position; yet much is left to bungling chance or individual caprice and whim. Why should there be narrow streets? Individual rights have been protected to block up the way and hinder public advancement, and this has prevented economy and set at naught wisdom, cleanliness, and good newer age. Things that are comparatively unimportant when families live in the fields become of vital interest when ten thousand families are huddled together in large cities, where hundreds of thousands of men are making malaria by their breath, by their offal, by all their filth. In it wise, then, to live thus? And yet men learned nothing of these things till the plague taught them; and the fever and the plague are the architects of London; the plague and the fever, the cholera and desolation have been the architects of many and many a city, and these are but nature walking with secrets unrolled a teacher, a schoolmaster teaching men wisdom. Famine taught the necessity of husbandry. David thought that the three years of famine was because he numbered the people. Are we, then to breed a famine every ten years when we take the census? But improvident people, people like the Italians, that have shorn their land of the forests, and so have their seasons of deluge, believe them to be visitations of providence, and they pray that they may be averted; instead of praying to God, they should plant trees. Is it not God? Yes, but men do not understand what he says. They pray and repent, and that is all very well—these things ought to be done, but not leave the other undone.

The voice of God warns man not to shear the earth of its forests, nor to live in uncleanly, crowded streets. The voice of God in the pestilence warns man to live healthily. The voice of nature teaches man by terrible lessons how to improve human life and human cities. I think I may say without any fear of contradiction that this fire is not an accident; it is not an event sprung off from the great natural law. This city had violated certain great natural laws. Was it right to have streets so narrow that the flame could reach across so easily? People say it has been so 300 years, and their has been no fire. Yes, so there are plants that take 100 years to bloom, but they do not bloom every hundred years. There is a city not far from here that may learn a lesson about this one of these days. Was it necessary that buildings should be carried up, story upon story, not fireproof, vast in height; and that then a cap should be set upon them, quick to take fire and out of the reach of the fireman? Is it wise to lay the foundations of them solid, to carry up the first story fire-proof, the second story fire-proof—the third, the fourth, the fifth story all fire-proof—and then put a Mansard roof on top of all, to take fire and scatter sparks around the neighborhood? There great buildings which are our pride and our admiration, admirable for business purposes ,and,now, as it proves,although this was not intended by the architect, admirable for fire. But territory is small and land is valuable, and they cannot afford to build other than narrow streets.

Can they afford to burn up again? Do you suppose if the streets had been broad, wide avenues, do you suppose if there had been interjected here and there an open square or some small park, would there have been any such conflagration? Do you not see what a contracted lane there was—a—a—a—a provocation and temptation to fire, with an invitation to the fire-devil sitting on every Mansard roof? If Boston repents of her error now after suffering, it will be because this fire has been without profit. We also learn that it is not enough in constructing public buildings that they should be made convenient for business; there is a lesson in this that every complete business house should be a fire department as well,that there should be such instrumentalities, such hydraulic contrivances that every house could take care of itself. We have learned to build hollow walls, how to carry air and light and heat and water through all the houses, and it is but a step beyond this to make every house an engine-house, and every man a fireman, every building fire-proof, or with the means to extinguishing fire. Here are lessons to be learnt by this fire. Instead of asking if God meant to humble Boston, let us look into the future and see what are the lessons to be learned from such a conflagration as this. Let us hope that in ten years hence Boston that to-night mourns the calamity will give thanks to God for the benefaction. Meanwhile there are some thoughts that are proper. You should never see a calamity befall another man without taking home the consideration it may befall me. When death knocks at your neighbor's door it may be on its way to you. When blight desolates another man's field it is to teach you likewise that your own fields may come to canker and sorrow."

PORTABLE LEMONADE.—Tartaric acid one ounce, loaf sugar six ounces, essence of lemon one drachm. Powder the tartaric acid and the sugar very fine in a marble mortar, mix them togeather, and pour the essence of lemon on them by a few drops at a time, stirring the mixure after each addition, till the whole is added, then mix them thoroughly, and divide the powder into twenty-four equal parts, wrapping each up seperately in a piece of white paper. When wanted for use dissolve the powder in a tumbler of cold water.

The Future of the Colored Race.

We copy the following from the New York *Herald* of the 17th Sept. as treating a question of national interest with an evidently clear understanding of the characteristics of the negro race, and its relations to the country and to agriculture. We invite a careful reading and full consideration:

One of the most interesting and important questions of the time, in this country, is the status and influence of the negro population, both politically and in an industrial point of view. Before the war the negros had no political influence and the value of their labor could be ascertained readily in the several States, or throughout the South generally, because it was forced labor; but the surprising revolution affected by the war has changed all that. From seven or eight hundred thousand votes have been added to the aggregate suffrage of the country, and the labor of four millions of slaves has become as free and independent as that of the white population of the Northern States. There never has been before in the history of the nations such an extraordinary revolution within so short a time. Fortunately, the immediate results have not been as disastrous as might have been expected. The natural docility of the negroes and the respect previously inculcated for the master race in them prevented serious antagonism. And when, undeceived by time, of the false and absurd promises of Northern carpetbaggers, the blacks found it necessary to labor for a living, as other people did, they returned to the cultivation of the soil. So far the evil consequences to the industry of the South have not been as great as was feaied. But the political effects in the future are ominous and give cause for serious apprehensions. Local interests and the necessity of harmony between the two races in the South are lost sight of through the influences of political parties and race is arrayed against race. There is, now, with rare exceptions, only the negro party and the white party of that section of the republic. This must, in the end, result more disastrously. It is the incipient step to a war of races, and for this state of things our politicians responsible.

With a view, therefore, to study this problem as regards to the future both politically and economically, we propose to notice the movement of the negro population in the United States, and particularly in the Southern States. The law of the movement has not yet been sufficiently developed to be announced in infinite proportion and limit. Statistics do not now much aid the inquiry; they may, after one or two decades, enlightens and guide investigation; but they furnish some clues, and together with other material and observation, will assist speculation to some reasonable deductions. Only one census, 1870 has been taken since the actual manumission of the slaves of 1856; and and during that period no unusual or notable migrations on a general scale occurred. In the autumn of 1870 and 1871 changes more marked and observed.

Experienced Southerners can at present best draw conclusions in regard to the probable movement the character, habits, and proclivities of the negroes; their social and political relations, the nature of the climate, soil and agricultural products in the South, and a knowledge of the geographical situations when temperature, culture and the character of land and living are peculiarly suitable to the negro, will supply data to the reflecting observer.

Of the animal kingdom man is the least affected by climate. Any of the races can by acclimation through one or more generations, become inured to any part of the cultiatable or hunting portions of the earth. The distribution of mankind over it has never been constrained however partially affected, by isothermal lines. But of these races the black has been the most confined within such limits.

The negro is peculiarly tropical The color and texture of his skin largely contribute to this constitutional nature. In this we find what is and will be a potential element in the law of movement of the negro population. In the United States the general flow of their migration will be southerly. This tendency will be increased by the influence of the facts that the warmer States production is more spontaneous; lighter and cheaper clothing and food are only requisite; less fuel is needed, and the least costly habitations are suitable. The negroes will steadily emigrate, under the fixed action of these causes, from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky and the upper and middle sections of Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia to the other and more Southern portion of the South. This was the general fact even during slavery, and the experience of the past confirms the deduction that it will id the future, when less disturbing causes will exist, be more universal.

* * * * *

The negro population of the sea coast districts is more fixed than that of the enterior. It is very adverse to removal—the soft atmosphere, the alluvial and teeming nature of the soil, and the abundance of fish, oysters, wild fowls, and game greatly attract it. There too, the African race is far less liable to the malarious diseases than the white, and for theh reason can indulge their desire for the gregarious seclusion and indolent quiet of their kind. The negroes along the Atlantic shore are more ignorant and primative, less self reliant and enterprising than those of the interior. They lose but little by emigration, but there the natural increase is less than elsewhere. Their character, habits and food are not liked by the interior mass of their race, and they gain little by their immigration.

The negro population is, in general, stolidly indifferent to any system or means of improved culture, and to manuring or any mode of restoring land. This, with the slothfulness and negligence of their work, renders their labor unsuited to much of the comparatively exhausted soil of parts of the older Southern States, or to the naturally poor portions of any or all of them, or to districts where climate requires more strenuous and skilled tillage. As the newer States are more southerly and westward, they add new attractions and force to the flow of that population in their direction. This largely counterbalances the inducements of political influence to retain the negroes in the States where they have at present the majority and the political control—as in South Caorlina, Mississipi and Louisiana.

* * * * *

The increase in the negro population of the United States in the decade from 1850 to 1860 was nineteen per cent., and in the decade from 1860 to 1870 was twelve per cent., and but for the war during the latter period would have been at least fifteen per cent. Those States whose per cent. of gain had been less than these average rates, have comparatively decreased in that population by emigration, and those where the gain has been greater than the natural increase have enlarged it by immigration. From the geographical position of those respecive States it is evident that the flow of emigration has been uniformly South and partly West. If this continues, as it probably will, the negroes will monopolize Florida and Southwestern Texas; and as the white population posses their heels, and to their exclusion from their present field of labor, they will eventually pour into Mexico and Central America. This pressure of the race, to the displacement of the black, will probable ever and at least be in proportion to the preponderance of the former over the latter, and which in 1860, (by the census of the above States and Territory, exclusive of Missouri and Delaware) was seven millions seven hundred and sixty thousand nine hundred and eighty eight whites, to four million three hundred and ninety-eight thousand and seventeen blacks. It will be increased by white immigration.

South Carolina, would promptly throw off the preponderance of her negro population, for the mass which clings to her sea shore and rice district. She will eventually have a white predominancy? Mississippi and Louisiana will attain to this result at an early period. The other Southern States will always maintain white supremacy.

This rapid increase is no doubt, attributed tr the social and political atractions which have found, too, moral services at better cash wages. It also prove that there are no isothermal limits for the African race within the United States.

Two leading deductions may at this day be made.

First—There is and will be a steady exodus of the negro population southward and into the tropical States.

Second.—It will cluster in districts where the arable land is friable and easily worked, where vegetation is most spontaneous, and where agriculture will return the largest products or wages with the least labor.

These people have little individually, and are very gregarious the currents of migration will be swelled by their proclivity to follow their "crowd." This disposition draws them to villages towns and cities. A false pride since emancipation and an appreciation of the "greatness threat upon them," have produced an aversion to menial service; they confound it with slavary which it resembles. But they will endure it, if they can obtain with it association, finery, music and "splurge," in which they delight. In those districts where their population once becomes sensibly diminished a rapid disappearance will ensue. Personal proclivities govern them more in their social changes than do policy or politics.

A wide field for white immigration is stondily opening in the Northern and Middle States of the South, and on the movement of the colored race largely depends its own ultimate fate in America. It may result in their colonization—*American Farmer's Advocate.*

Every Mind has its Special Capacity.

I am of the opinion that every mind that comes into the world has its own specialty—is different from every other mind; that each of you brings into the world a certain plan, a disposition to attempt something of its own, something of your own—an aim a little different from that of any of your companions; and that every young man and every young woman is a failure so long as each does not find what is his or her own bias; that just so long as you are influenced by those around you, so long as you are attempting to do those things which you see others do well instead of doing that thing which you can do well, you are so far failing of your own mark. Everybody sees the difference in children. They very early discover their tastes. One has a taste for going abroad, another for staying at home; one for books, another for games; one wishes to hear stories; another wants to see things done; one is fond of drawing, the other cannot draw at all, but he can make a machine. This difference as you advance, becomes more pronounced. You are more distinct in your conception of what you can do—more decided in avoiding things which you cannot and do not wish to do. Now I can readily conceive that success is in finding what it is that you yourself really want, and pursuing it; freeing yourself from all importunities of your friends to do something which they like, and insisting upon that thing which you like and can do.—*Emerson.*

If you have been tempted evil, to flee from it. It is not falling into water, but lying in it that drowns.

THE TROTTING HORSE IN AMERICA —The rapid development of the trotting horse is one of the wonders of the last fifteen years in America. The trotting race has always been a favorite sport in this countryand it was as long ago as 1839that Dutchman made his famoushorse mile time under saddle of 7:32½, never equaled until on Saturday last, when it was completely eclipsed at Prospect Park, near New York, where Alden Goldsmith's bay mare Hustress did the same distance in 7:21¾, though pulling a sulky. Since Dutchman's time the tendency among our trotting horses has constantly been to increase speed, and the once famous time of 2:25 is now the gait of only third-rate horses. Since Dutchman trotted his three miles, however it had remained at the head of the record, in spite of the efforts of our best trees, though almost every first-class "nag" has essayed either in public or private to beat it. On September 27, 1860, Flora Temple attempted it, but at her best was only able to do the distance in 7:36¾. General Butler also tried it, he failed worse than Flora. It is understood also that Dexter made the same effort in public, but unsuccessfully. Huntress is a dark bay mare, by Volunteer, out of the American Star mare, grand dam by Abdallah. She is 15¾ hands high, eight years old, and has a record of 2:22½. That she had still greater celebrity before her no good horseman can doubt.—*Sacramento Bee.*

GHOSTS.—The ghost business is getting to be an active one. Almost every town is having a ghost demonstration. Denver, in Colarado, has one which shows a bloody threat, and which tells a young girl that its mining partner murdered it years ago. The Dedverites seem to be rather backward about investigating the affair. Virginia City, in Nevada State, is having more ghosts all the time. The McDonough ghost is not yet quiet, and Dr. McMeans is visited in his office by talking and rapping spirits. What is to be the end of so much ghost it is hard to tell. Something has broke loose in the other world and astonishing things are happening all the time.—*Grass Valley Union.*

Proclamation.

Whereas. The press have announced that a gigantic fraud has been or was about to be perpetrated in the Lent Harpending Diamond Company. And, *Whereas* it is absolutely necessary to protect the honor and interest of *Americans* that all such transactions should be investigated, and the guilty parties promptly punished.

Now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.

Do hereby command the Grand Jury's attention to said transactions and to take care that *justice* is done or they will have to look to the consequences to themselves.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand and seal this, the 27th day of November 1872.

LABOR is a man's great function. The earth and the atmosphere are his laboratory. With spade and plow, with mining shafts, and furnaces, and forges; with fire and steam, amidst the noise and whirl of swift and bright machinery, and abroad in the silent fields, beneath the roofing sky, man was made to be ever working, ever experimenting. He is nothing, he can be nothing, he can achieve nothing, if'll nothing, without working.

It is stated that the officers of the Union Pacific Railroad have made very little effective preparations to guard against a snow blockade during the coming Winter. In places where the track was low and liable to be covered up by snow-drifts, it has been raised. In other places where this course was not practicable, sheds and fences have been constructed and precautions taken to have an unobstructed way over the hills and mountains.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 30, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congress.

On Monday next, Dec. 2d, the second session of the Forty-second Congress will assemble at the National Capitol. The Presidents message has already been foreshadowed The shape of legislation cannot be much altered as it is the last of the policy of the present administration. The fourth of March inaugural and the appointment of a new cabinet give a clearer index of what policy will be pursued to accord with the peoples will, as was expressed by the Presidential election the present November.

As it is, no new policy can be inaugurated or go into operation till the ensuing session of Congress ends on the fourth of March. The present administration or Congress has some unfinished business to complete before its fairly carries out the Republican platform of 1868. The principle features being the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and a supplimentry Civil Rights bill.

While the former was inaugurated the latter failed at the last session of Congress, by the arbitrariness of Democratic members of Congress preventing the last few days of the session Carpenters bill being taken up out of its order in the House of Representatives which required a two-thirds vote. And Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill was killed as an amendment with the General Amnesty bill also by Democratic Senators by the aid of several Republican Senators after Schuyler Colfax gave his casting vote in causing it to pass the United States Senate. It is not in the province of General Grant to again recommend a completion of these measures, he has already done impliedly in his message on the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The supplementary Civil Rights bill as President Grant intimated at one time to Mr. Sumner when he insisted on it as amendment to the Amnesty bill, that it would be "best to present the supplementary Civil Rights bill on its own merits." Past events have transpired, in the case of Sumner and others who have professed to love the Moscoes of the colored race to prove that President Grant's suggestions at the time, to Mr. Sumner were right.

It is the bounden duty of the ensuing session of Congress to fully complete the last of the reconstruc measures, namely : a supplimentary Civil Rights Bill. Then the policy of the new nation as born at the last presidential election can be beautefully pictured and set forth to Europe and the enlightened world in President Grant's inaugural of March 4th 1873. His message to Congress on Monday next however, will be instructive and very interesting.

A Veteran.

The NEW YORK OBSERVER having completed its fiftieth year as the leader of the Religious Newspaper Press, is now preparing for its thousands of subscribers a New Year's Gift in the shape of a JUBILEE YEAR-BOOK, which will be embellished with several appropriate illustration. The OBSERVER was launched in 1823, and for fifty years has sailed in an undeviating course, without once changing its motto or striking its colors. Few papers can present such a successful history; and while there are plenty of good papers published, there are few that we can recommend as strongly as the OBSERVER for all the purposes of a Family Newspaper, Large, comprehensive and well filled, it cannot fail to pay those who take it fourfold for their outlay. All subscribers get the *Jubilee Year-Book, gratis.* $3 a year Sidney E. Morse & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Is it Impolitic.

The Supreme Court of this State seems somewhat tardy in delivering its opinion on the test case relating to the admission of colored children in the Public Schools,

As Congress assembles on Monday next, and will, no doubt, inaugurate a supplimentary Civil Rights Bill during the session which will enforce equil rights to all citizens, including the right of colored children to attend public schools in this and all other States. In view of this, it would be in better grace and better taste for our own State, through its judiciary to pass upon the case before Congress takes time by the forelock and enforces the measure by appropriate legislation. We don't want California rated with Kentucky, neither do we wish to see her continue behind whipping post Delaware in relation to educational or school privledges for colored children.

The State has been in the Union since 1850, amidst all the rebellion, commotion and reconstruction, not a single advance has been made by the State for ameliorating educational facilities for colored children. Intelligent San Francisco yet contains a little isolated school house on the dizzy heights of Russian Hill with an implied proscription mark like the street cars once in Washington city. "This car for colored people" so with the little primary thing on the hill. "This school for colored childred." What donet wenty years ago in the days of slavery for "colored people" wont do now in this day of freedom and progress for what is called "colored people."

Death of William Burris.

Mr. William Burris was a one of the pioneer residents of this city, having arrived here in the days of 1849-50. He subsequently sent for his family, and after permanently locating himself and them; was among the most earnest and energetic who endeavored at that time, to establish social society among colored citizens as a class on a correct basis. This seemed to be one of his principle endeavors. Mr. Burris had been for many years previous to his advent to California identified with Wm. Still, the author of the underground railroad, work, and other anti-slavery men as one of their co-workers, and his brother James Burris who is also deceased, is conspicously set forth in Mr. Still's new work. Mr. Wm. Burris, whose demise we now pen—and with great regret has been truly one of the representative colored men of this city, he was for several years Janitor of Public Schools, and was highly respected by all classes.

He leaves a wife three daughters, a son quite a promising lad, and a number of other relatives to mourn his loss.

Mr. Wm. Burris died about two o'clock in the morning, of Thursday November 28th, at his residence on Freelon street, and his remains were removed to Zion A. E. Church Stockton street, at one o'clock Friday, previous to interment, where an impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. Adam Smith, assisted by Rev. W. H. Hillery. After which he was followed to the cemetry by a concourse of relatives and friends.

A NEW FIRM.—R. A. Hall is now associated with H. S. Morris in the proprietorship of Lincoln Saloon, on Pacific near Mason Streets.

CAPT. ALEXANDER FERGUSON, it is rumored, has purchased the Barber Shop and Bath House on Pine street near Montgomery, and is going to run a first class shaving saloon. Give him a call.

THERE are two classes of readers, the slovenly and systematic. In reading books the first derive impressions; the last, instruction.

Colored Masons in Canada.

Dear Sir—In the interest of our race please give the following an insertion in a conspicuous place in your valuable paper, that is so much admired by our people. I am sure your list of subscribers will be largely swelled.

Yours respectfully,

WM. T PLUMMER,

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, CANADA,}
October 26, 1872. }

At a Convention held in the town of Chatham, Oct. 22d, 1872, pursuant to a call issued to the Masonic Fraternity of the Province of Ontario by St. John's Lodge No. 9. Mt. Moriah No. 11, of Dresden and Meridian Sun No. 13, of Toronto, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for that Province.

The following Lodges were represented, viz: St. John's No. 9, North America No. 11, Mt. Carmel No. 10, Mt. Moriah No. 11, Mt. Olive No. 1, Meridian Sun No. 13, Victoria No. 2, Lincoln No. 8, Shaftsbury No. 6, and Salem No. 12. Previous to the Convention and up to this time no less than four Grand Lodges had been holding sway in the Province of Ontario.

On motion Josiah F. Scott was chosen President and Wm. T Plummer Recording Secretary.

After mature deliberation, the Convention did than and there by virtue of three warranted Lodges organize and constitute a Grand Lodge to be known as a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Ontario, by choosing for their first Grand Master, Rev. Benj. Steward ; for first D. G. M., Isaac Holden ; for first Sr. G. Warden, Jos. F. Scott ; for first Jr. G. Warden, J. J. Moore ; for first G. Sec'y, Wm. T. Plummer ; for first G. Treasurer, Alf. H. Bland ; for first G. Tyler, Garrison Shadd.

Those officers being legally installed the M. W. G. Master then appointed the various Committees, and declared the G. L. closed, subject to his call or that of his Deputy.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The *Colored Citizen* of November 16th, in Washington, D. C., contains an account of the Grand Lodge officers visit to a Subordinate Lodge in Georgetown, D. C., as follows:

One of the most pleasing events of the season was the visit of inspection made by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to Widow's Son Lodge, No. 7, of F. and A. M., on Tuesday November 12th. The committee appointed by the Grand Lodge for that purpose, after a careful examination of the books of the Lodge, reported that not only were they correct, but that they indicated a wonderful degree of prosperity, showing conclusively the members, from officers down, zealous in their efforts to promote the interests of the craft. G. L. M. C. A. Stewart, endorsed the report of the committee, by saying that the lodge was scarcely a year old, and yet the roll showed fifty-six Master Masons, with ten or fifteen passing through the primary degree; in all a total of forty or forty-five members, for twelve months work, which he thought highly satisfactory and worthy of emulation.

The M. W. G. M., John P. Cook, in a brief address, then said that he was much pleased and gratified to know that so much prosperity and goodwill and brotherly love existed in the lodge, and hoped that it might continue; and that from being good they might grow better. He gave them important advice relating to the duty of each member, and told them while they had done well in the past, owing to the now new order of things growing out of the change of their political and social status, much remained for them to do in the future. He closed by paying a high tribute to the officers and members of the lodge. Short addresses were made by G. S. W. William Tisdafferro; P. G. M. Hunt. G. T. William Beckett; W. M. John W. Hurd; S. W. Mason S. Lowery; M. Joseph Williams and others.

The business of the meeting over, the visiting brothers were set down to a choice collation, such as only Brother Hyron knows how to provide. Pleasantries, wit and brotherly love abounded, and while none exceeded the bounds of propriety, every one heartily enjoyed the affair.

The same paper also contains an advertisement of what a Commandery of colored Knights' Templar intended doing in Baltimore on Thanksgiving Day. It reads as follows:

Grand demonstration and presentation of St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, to take place Thanksgiving Day, November 28th, A. D. 1872, A. O. 754, at Douglass Institute, on Lexington street.

Programme for the Day.—The Sir Knights will meet at their hall on Livingston street, at 8:30 A. M., and proceed to the Washington depot, headed by Captain Boyer's celebrated band, where they will meet Mt. Cavalry Commandery, No. 4, from Washington, accompanied by Eureka Commandery, No. 4, from Washington, accompanied by Eureka Compandery, No. 5, of Virginia, and escorted back to the hall, where the grand reception will take place. After which the whole body will form on Lexington street, right resting on Calvert, and take their line of march as follows:

Calvert street, to Baltimore, to Charles, to Franklin, to Pennsylvania avenue, to Howard, to Madison, to Bond, to Jefferson, to Aisquith, to Fayette, to Gay, to Saratoga, to Bethel Church, where there will be a sermon delivered by Sir Knight Rev. Dr. Watkins, to conclude at night with a presentation of a handsome Bible and jewel by Mt. Calvary Commandery to St. Joseph Commandery.

Programme as follows.—Grand entre of the Order in full dress; prayer by Prelate Marcellus Harvirtue of three warranted Lodges organize and constitute a Grand Lodge to be known as a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Province of Ontario, by choosing for their first Grand Master, Rev. Benj. Steward ; for first D. G. M., Isaac Holden ; for first Sr. G. Warden, Jos. F. Scott ; for first Jr. G. Warden, J. J. Moore ; for first G. Sec'y, Wm. T. Plummer ; for first G. Treasurer, Alf. H. Bland ; for first G. Tyler, Garrison Shadd.

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Telegraphic Dispatches.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 26.—A rough draft of the President's annual message was, though not finished, read to the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present. It will be, perhaps, one-fifth longer than last year's message. In response to a question asked by the writer of this dispatch, the President remarked that he had no objection to saying that the Message would not show any change of policy on his part, as his endeavor was now, as it had been in the past to preform his entire duty, to the extent of his ability, in such a manner as would best serve the interests of the country. He was not certain whether he would recommend to Congress the extension of amnesty to two or three hundred persons excluded by recent legislation, but if he did, it would be with the proposed condition that the beneficiaries should merely take the oath so support the Constitution of the United States. Congress, however, had ample authority in the premises, and could act with regard to the matter without a repetition of his views upon the subject, contained in his former annual message. He saw no more necessity, as had been asserted, for making a declaration of a more friendly policy toward the South than for such a declaration towards to North; as he sought, as President, under the obligation of his oath, to execute the duties of his position without favor or partiality, in accordance with laws. He would, in his Message, endorse such recommendations for legislation as may be precenten by the heads of the several Departments, and which experience had shown to be necessary. He would recommend to Congress that action be taken with regard to the award made by the Geneva arbitrators. The money will be paid by Great Britain to the Department of State, and deposited in the Treasury, and of course cannot be drawn therefrom, except in a accordance with law, for the purpose specified. In the course of conversation on the subject of Civil Service reform, the President said that while competitive examinations were desirable, he did not think it right that offices should be given to the enemies of the Administration, to the exclusion of its friends. He is now engaged in examining applications for pardon, taking up cases singly, with a view of arriving at conclusions upon them. He intended to pardon Colonel Bowerman, about eighteen months ago was convicted of embezzlement, while he was an official in the Baltimore Custom House, in addition to other reasons, because Bowerman had been a faithful officer during the late war.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here, and business suspended. The churches were well attended, and the theatres were crowded in the afternoon. The poor of the city were generously remembered. Dinners were provided at the charitable institutions, and newsboy and bootblacks were given a Thanksgiving dinner. Dispatches from the principal cities of the Eastern and Southern States represent the day as having been generally observed; more so in some Southern cities than at any time since the war.

CHICAGO, November 28.—Thanksgiving Day was observed here very generally, by a suspension of business, and services at the churches.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following :

"Horace Greeley slept eight and a half hours on Wednesday night, which gave him a renewal of strength. During Thursday he was more comfortable than on Wednesday, though very weak at times He receives without difficulty a sufficient amount of nourishment. At seven o'clock last night he took some beef tea, and soon afterwards went to sleep. Upon the whole, however, Mr. Greeley's condition is still such as to excite the most serous apprehensions."

CHICAGO, November 28.—The weather had turned extremely cold. Last night and to-day were the coldest of the Winter. There are accounts from various points along the lakes of disasters to shipping, with, in some cases, losses of life.

NEW YORK, November 28.—The new trial of the Jumel will case began in the U. S. Court in this city next week. In view of the fact that the interests involved are so enormous the court has now ordered a struck jury,(a special jury selected by striking from the panel of jurors a certain number by each party, so as to leave a number required by law to try the cause), the first, it is understood, ever inpanelled in this country. It consists of a panel of forty-eight prominent citizens, including well-known merchants, bankers, and publishers. The *Tribune* says the poor jurymen will be lucky if they come to an end of the trial before New Years, to say nothing of the time they may take afterward to make up their minds. The lawyers who will conduct the fight are among the ablest in the country.

JESSE HEALY, November 28.—Gen. Mcclellan, the poet, lies seriously ill at the residence of a friend in Scotch Plains New Jersey.

It is stated that Father Burke and party will arrive Nov 30 to be given a fourth social entertainment by Mr. Hurlbut of the *World*.

George H. Pendleton sailed for Europe yesterday.

BURIED ALIVE.—For some time past the work of removing the remains of the departed from the old Roman Catholic burying ground to the new cemetery has been quitely going on, and nothing more than might be excepted under the circumstance occurred untill the other day. The sacred ashes have been reverently taken from their narrow beds and removed by the hands of the loving friend to the new city of the dead. Affecting incidents have naturally ocurred, and some scenes bordering on the revolting have been witnessed in the old cemetery. Recently buried bodies have been unconfined, but fond eyes might gaze upon their features for the last time, before covering them with the sod again. One such incident, of a starting nature, occurred last Tuesday. A gentleman who was engaged in removing the remains of some of his deceased relatives was asked by an acquaintance, who was similarly engaged, to assist him in lifting a coffin from a grave. He did so, and the lid fell off of it. To the horror of the small body of spectators who gathered around it, they discovered that the body (which was that of an uncle of the gentleman who was removing it) had been disturbed in the coffin. It was terribly contorted, as if the deceased had died in great agony. The face wore an expression of intense pain and horror, the arms were drawn up as far as the coffin would admit, and the head was twisted around to the shoulder, from which the flesh had apparantly been gnawed by the struggling man. Sickened by the horrid sight, the spectators drew back from the coffin and looked speechlessly into each other's eyes. Not a word was spoken, but there was not a man present who did not feel that the deceased had been buried alive—probably while in a trance—and had awakened only to perish in his living tomb. The coffin was closed again and taken to the new cemetery, where it was decently interred.

APPLE PUDDING.—Grate ten large apples, paring them first; add to them four tablespoonfuls of melted butter; eight of sugar, grated peel and juice of one lemon, and the yolks and white of six eggs beaten separately. Line a dish with puff paste, and bake like a custard pudding.

Deaths.

BURRIS—In this city, on the morning of November 28th, William Burris, a native of Delaware, and for many years a resident of Philadelphia, aged 69 years. Philadelphia papers please copy.

GRAND CELEBRATION

OF THE

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,

BY THE

Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the State of California.

AT SANDERS' NEW ACADEMY

Cor. New Montgomery and Natoma Streets.

On Friday Evening, Dec. 27th 1872.

Programme of Literary Exercises:

1st. Music.....By the Band
2d. Invocation.....By the Grand Chaplain, W. B. Smith
3d. Music.....By the Band
4th. The Address of Welcome.....By the Worshipful Master, Jas. M. W. G. H.
5th. Music.....By the Band
6th. Oration.....By the Grand Orator, Jas. M. Hall
7th. Music.....By the Band

The Committee will assemble with Grand Honors in the Parlor.

Executive Committee—Jas. M. Hall, Chairman.

Honorary Committee—J. Anderson, W. A. Smith, H. Sandell, Wm. H. Carpenter, George Harris, R. P. Williams, Israel C. Wilson, P. A. Bell, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, San Francisco; E. P. Dunlap, Stockton; A. J. Jackson, Sacramento City; Geo. W. Miller, Petaluma; Alfred White, San Jose; G. W. Cousin, Vallejo; Chas. Gibson, Benicia; A. Tayson, Stockton; Andrew Hall, Grass Valley; Virginia City.

Committee of Arrangements—John G. Fuller, Chairman; H. Parker, Henry Alberts, Thomas Dutch, Jas. H. Francis, Charles A. Gordon, Pitt James Vanburgh, Wm. Hall, Jas. M. Hall, Jr., H. Miller, William Hinks, Jr., H. Hutchings, Jesse Barnes, Thomas Thomas.

Reception Committee—James H. Riker, Nathaniel P. Willcox, William J. Bonnette, Pitt James Vanburgh.

Reception Committee—Wm. H. Hinks, Israel C. Wilson, Henry S. Bee, &c.

The ordinary department will be under the supervision of the celebrated caterer, Mr. John Harris.

HUGHES' CELEBRATED STRING BAND will be in attendance.

Tickets of Admission.....$1.00

MASONIC NOTICE.

The 24 annual communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of the State of California, will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, at 7½ o'clock. All officers and members are earnestly requested to attend, as business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

Attest: NELSON COOK, G. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, F. & A., will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific Street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening, December 3d, at 8 o'clock precisely. All officers and members are earnestly requested to be punctual in attendance. By order,

JAMES E. FRANCIS, W. M.

Attest: WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

"Superior Whiskey, now then, In labor by the last of many."

The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they have again opened and fitted up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO.

With the most choice brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.

Bass' Liquors of a superior quality always on hand. Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 305 Third Street, near Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Cabinetwork and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

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Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

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LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER, THE NUMBER:

1008

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

Langston's Reported Cabinet Aspirations.

A correspondent of the *Colored Citizen*, who appends his name (D. W. Straker), in a communication to that paper concerning merits, etc., of aspirants, sets forth his views as follows:

The days have happily passed away, when public recognition of colored citizens shall be attributed to color, thus rendering the recognition one of pity, more so than justice. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution have clothed the colored citizens with a garb of equality in all respects like unto his fellow white citizen, and he is eligible to all the privileges, entitled to all the rights, not on account of his color but as a firm reason, because he is a citizen, answering all the requisition necessary to ent

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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SAN FRANCISCO:	SACRAMENTO:
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton,	A. Redington,
Jr. P. Taubenschee,	Hugh Hopkins,
Alex. B. Oregon,	James Carolan
Jr. Wm. Sherwood,	Jr. Wm. Holmes,
D. W. Earl,	Isaac Lemmon,
C. B. Noble,	Julius Weinberger,
R. H. Hartshorne,	James Walker, M'ngr
J. Conrad,	J. Lohman, Sec'y
Wm. H. Mayr,	and Treas.
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Wm. Norris,	B. H. Reeves,
W. M. Greenwood,	Geo. S. Evans,
Jr. Wm. Neal,	Jr. Wm. Neal,
George F. Bass,	J. M. Orr,
Cyrus Wilson,	W. F. Miller,
W. H. Porter, Jr.	J. W. Simpson,
Jos. Galloway,	A. T. Hadley,
W. T. Garratt,	H. H. Fanning,
C. Chamberlain,	H. H. Hewlett, M'ngr
A. C. Hotaling,	C. W. Orr, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HOLLOW, General Manager.
R. B. EDDY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I. Marks has removed to 606 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
606 Montgomery street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officers, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in instalments, weekly, fortnightly or monthly, as per agreement. Also on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. sa13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
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ja13

CRAIG & SON,
803 MARKET STREET,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

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Investment and Insurance
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Fire and Marine.

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FIRST CLASS RISKS,
Both Fire and Marine
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No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
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Officers:
TYLER CURTIS ..... President
PETER DONAHUE ..... Vice-President
CHAS. H. CURRIER ..... Secretary
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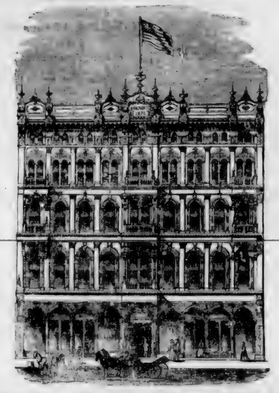
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(From the Christian Recorder, Nov. 23d.)

Recognition of the Colored Man.

BY WILLIAM E. MATTHEWS.

Now that the dust of battle has cleared away and revealed to our anxious vision the magnificent result of the 5th of November the first practical question which we, as a race, are to confront, is whether we are to receive any of the fruits of the victory to which we contributed so much—in a word, whether the Administration will recognize our services by bestowing on some one or more of our representatives men, some position of importance and responsibility which will best indicate their appreciation of our fealty and power. - I am glad to say that this subject is now receiving not only that consideration of the best known and ablest colored men of this section, but already has commenced to make palpable the great heart of American life and feeling, the newspapers. It is no exaggeration, no vain boasting, or twisting of facts, which prompts me to say that Gen. Grant was re-elected by the votes of colored men. Let us look at the facts; the popular majority for Grant, reaches at this writing, about 600,000. The vote thrown by the colored men of the nation on Tuesday was about 900,000, and this almost solid for Grant and the Republican party. If any considerable portion, say two-thirds of this colored vote had been won to Greeley, the Democratic party would have ridden into power without let or hindrance. So it was the colored vote that held the balance of power; it was the colored vote that elected the nominees of the Republican party. With any faltering or discretion on our part, the result not only might, but would have been different; and I need not say that the colored man had a terrible temptation to overcome the appeal of a powerful friend to resist, when they refused to listen to the advice of Charles Sumner, and resolved to prove true to the claims of the party. For twenty-five years has Charles Sumner stood like a genius, the friend, the idol of the race; and it it to me an it is doubtless to many, a marvel how we in the gloom and despair which followed for many weeks the nomination of Greeley at Cincinnati, when many of the best and ablest of our Senators were turning and falling before the power of the spell of the hour—it is, I say marvelous, that the colored man alone stood true and refused to bow the knee to the behests of any living power in that mongrel crew. But we did prove true, the desertions can be counted almost on the tips of the fingers of one's hand, and by our steadfastness and devotion we saved the party; we did more, we saved the nation, and it is meet, therefore that we should receive practical recognition. On this there can be but one opinion.

But now comes the question, who shall be the man that we shall put forward as our representative to receive this recognition in our behalf? Public opinion, that potent force in American politics and life, seems to have saved us all trouble on this score; from all sections and with one accord come expressions of preferences for John M. Langston, the able lawyer and publicist. The Washington *Chronicle*, the administration organ of this city, and edited by Senator Harlan, two days after election contained a double leaded editorial of a column long, calling on the administration to honor the colored men of the nation by appointing Hon. J. M. Langston to a seat in the Cabinet, and reviewing at length the reason why such an appointment should be made; and it has followed it up with an earnestness that shows that it does not mean to back down. In the issue of to-day it contains the paragraph, which I clip from its column.

"Our article of November 7th, upon John M. Langston has created quite a stir in the newspaper world, and has been extensively telegraphed and copied all over the country. Our contemporaries generally have suggested the possibility of his being selected for a Cabinet position if any vacancy should occur. This furnishes a suggestive commentary on the advance of public sentiment in the land. But a few years since a proposition to make a colored man a member of a Cabinet encountered more serious opposition and condemnation than do the suggestion of the newspapers of to-day to make one a Cabinet minister. Surely the world moves."

A friend has received a letter from one of the most influential, as well as best educated colored men of the South, in which he says: "I am glad to see by the morning papers that the friends are setting up claims for the recognition of the colored Republicans. Push the demand with all your strength. We do want recognition, we do want a colored man in the Cabinet, as an evidence of gratitude on the part of the President for the aid rendered him by the colored Republicans. Who would have been President elect if the colored vote had been divided?

And let me say that we know no colored man that can so ably represent us as John M. Langston. Frederick Douglass might make an acceptable Postmaster, General, Peter H. Clark fill creditably, at least as well as Borie or Robeson, Secretary of War or Navy, but Langston can shed lustre on the whole race.

We want you to push things now that it is agitated, keep it before the community. It is novel yet—the idea of a negro being in the Cabinet, but public sentiment soon accomodates itself to the inevitable, and if a noise is made in the right direction you can make public sentiment, and wield it in the interests of the right one. This letter has the true ring, it is bold, confident and strong.

Mr. Isaac Myers, of Maryland, probably the most sagacious politician in the State writes me, "Prof Langston's speeches here were received with great favor, in fact they have been universally pronounced the ablest in the campaign; the Republicans here would be delighted to have him recognized, as his services in this State and to the country have been invaluable." I might proceed to quote from letters recieved from Tennessee, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, all testifying to the high national repute in which Mr. Langston is held. As Mr. Geo. T. Downing said a few days since, this is no time for jealousies, but we should each and all go in for the appointment of not only the most available but the best qualified man, and then push things. And so while the victory is yet fresh and before the state is made up, let us all along the line "push things" in behalf of this act of simple justice, remembering that the elevation of any one of our number to a position of high trust and honor, will better elevate the race throughout the land.

Washington, Nov. 12th, 1872.

A curious and interesting piece of news comes from Washington, to the effect that there is a probability of a colored man being offered a seat in the Cabinet by President Grant, in recognition of the important part played by the colored voters in the late election. The person named is the well known orator, John M. Langston, Professor of the Law Department of Howard University, who, it is claimed, was the earliest advocate of General Grant's election to the Presidency, and who during the campaign just closed rendered very valuable service to the Administration party. The position spoken of for Langston is either that of Attorney-General or of Solicitor-General, and it is regarded as very significant, in connection with the matter, that the Washington *Chronicle*, which is believed to receive its inspiration on such question from the White House, had yesterday morning a long editorial warmly eulogizing Langston as the ablest and most effective representative of his race, and as standing in a position toward them where any recognition of him would be considered as a recognition of his people.

Upon the appearance of the article in the *Chronicle*, the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Sun immediately sought an interview with the Professor; and the result is printed by our New York contemporary this morning. According to the report of what passed on the occasion, Langston had no hesitation in saying that the colored people of this country expect that their loyal support of the Republican ticket will be recognized by the Administration in no halting, hesitating manner; adding: "The colored voters were the balance of power in this fight. They saved General Grant from a Waterloo defeat, and they believe that he is grateful for that his party is grateful, and that this gratitude will be manifested in a way that the world will recognize as well as they."

Whatever may be thought of Professor Langston's estimate of the indebtedness of President Grant to the colored voters for his re-election, there is no denying that the position taken up by that race in the canvass exercised a very important influence in his favor upon the issue of the struggle. It is notorious that Mr. Greeley was nominated by the Democrats on the calculation that, from his well-known record, first, as the opponent of slavery, and, after the war, as the sturdy advocate of the political enfranchisement of the negro, he would carry the whole, or nearly the whole, of the colored vote of the country with him. It is equally undeniable that the moral effec. of the discovery that the great bulk of them vote would be on the side of Grant was detrimental in a high degree to Mr. Greeley's candidacy. Indeed, there was not a few, we are convinced, who from the moment when it appeared certain that the colored people will not support the Cincinnati and Baltimore ticket abandoned all hope of success of the coalition. Grant, then, certainly owes a great deal to the class of whom Mr. Langston is a representative; and we should not therefore be at all surprised to find him making acknowledgement of his own obligations and that of the Republican party to them in some such way as that indicated.

But whether the recognition now spoken of be made or not, it is but common justice to the colored people to say that their conduct in this election has been, on the whole, exceedingly creditable to them, as presenting a rare illustration of fidelity to principle. Putting the respective claims of Grant and Greeley out of the question, and looking at the struggle as simply one between the two great political parties, we find them rallying to the Republican flag avowedly because it was under that banner that the battle for their freedom was fought and won. It was not for Grant as a man that they voted, but for Grant as the presumed leader of the Republican party. It was not to Greeley as an individual that they were opposed, but to Greeley as the chief in an alliance which they were taught to believe aimed at restoring to power the Democratic party. People may, like ourselves, regret that the colored people should have been induced to take such a view of the situation; but there is none who will deny to them the meed of praise they have fairly won, for their steadfast devotion to the cause on whose side they cast their ballots.

The course of these newly enfranchised people in this election imparts a new interest to their political future as a class. In one important respect they have fully vindicated their claims to all the privileges of American citizenship. Right or wrong in their views of the situation, they have shown themselves sound at heart; and in this fact, whatever may be the struggles of party in the future, we have the assurance that, politically, they will constitute a valuable element of strength in the perpetuation of those free institutions which have elevated them from slavery to the proud positions of citizen and opened to them the bright prospect of the redemption of their race from the degredation inflicted upon them by centuries of oppression and wrong.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Freaks of Coquettish Females.

A writer over the nom *de plume* of "Graphic," in the *News Letter* of Nov. 23d, thus describes the freaks of coquettish females:

While a girl is young, and all her powers of fascination are unimpaired, the game of coquetting is a very enjoyable and engressing one. It tickles her vanity to be surrounded by a group of gentlemen, all of them anxious to obtain a smile or a word from her, to the ignoring of the others. It is entertaining to her to see the half-disguised mortification and jealousy of the majority, if for the time being, she favors one more than she does the rest. She feels naturally elated at the thought that she can bring those to her feet who make such a stir in the outside world. That is an acknowledgment of her influence which no one can ignore; and if it is a matter of considerable difficulty to bring a man to her feet, when at last success crowns her efforts, her triumph is very sweet indeed. There is the pleasure of sparring him, and boasting to her friends that she has made one more conquest. Besides, the labor itself is an agreeable break in the dull monotony of her life. In order to display her points to the best advantage, she has an opportunity of exerting those intellectual powers which might otherwise lie dormant. She is troubled by few twinges of conscience on account of the misery and heart-burning she causes, for she regards the whole tribe of men as her lawful prey, who are to be treated just as her own sweet will directs. If the stupid creatures choose to become gloomy misanthropes because they are played false by a coquette, that is their lookout and no concern of hers. Besides, she has an undefined impression that men's heart can only be wounded temporarily; they are such big, burly, coarse creatures that is not likely they should possess acute sensibilities as frail woman. One or two rebuffs will do them a great deal of good by knocking some of the superfluous conceit out of them. And so at the outset of her career the coquette plunges into amusement of flirting with infinite zest, and does as much damage in a short time as possible. But as she grows older her triumphs become fewer and her disappointments many. Her powers of attraction grown less; unconsciously she acquires an overbearing demeanor, the natural result of her victories. She gets the notion into her head that men are bound to admire and pay their homage to her; that, as a superior creature, she has a right to demand their openly expressed admiration. And so she does not take the trouble to make herself agreeable to them. She assumes a half-defiant attitude, and snubs and ridicules them most unmercifully. Strange as it may (and does) appear to the coquette, they do not like this sort of thing, and are not attracted thereby. The consequence is that they rather avoid than court her society. She becomes, too, as fitful and changeable as an April day, one moment shall be gushingly sentimental and confidential, and the next cold, distant and bitingly sarcastical. Then, again, her reputation gets impaired; for at last the truth leaks out that she is a coquette. People decline to place themselves within reach of her baleful influence, for they shrink back from the probability of being trifled with. Her voice is to them as that of the syren, and her eyes as the light of the will-o'-the-wisp, luring poor mortals on to a miserable fate. And so, if she is not altogether avoided, her society is courted only by those who mean just as little and are as heartless as she is, who are proof against all her assaults, and who have no objection to carry a flirtation to its most extreme limits, and end the matter there. They will press her with meaningless compliments, and praise her in deftly-turned sentences; but the compliments have no charm for her, because she knows they are meaningless, and are very different to those which were addressed to her in early times by clumsier but more sincere admirers. And the delights of true friendship are denied her; she is deserted upon the first opportunity; for in dealing with her men have few qualms of conscience.—She is only getting paid back in her own coin. The end of the matter is that she, too, frequently becomes really crossed in love; the man upon whom she has set her heart ignores her as a heartless coquette, or can all her endeavors bring him to her side. Then is she miserable, and feels what a mistake she has made. But her humiliation is not yet complete. As years roll on, admirers grow scarcer and scarcer until there is none left. She becomes soured in disposition, and ultimately develops into a wrapish old maid or contracts a loveless marriage.

The California Evening *Republican* of Monday, November 25th, has the following article:

The girl to be found in "society" circles is not the girl you will desire to take home and make a wife of. Too frequently she is told at her birth that she must be "smart"—she knows that means "pert," and becomes so. At ten she is a woman wiser and worse than her grandmother at twenty. She has her brains forcibly crammed, her heart, lungs and liver are tied up in corsets, flesh barricades of bone and steel, and she is sent out to the world. She is their lookout and no concern of hers. Besides, she has an undefined impression that men's heart can only be wounded temporarily; they are such big, burly, coarse creatures that is not likely they should possess acute sensibilities as frail woman. One or two rebuffs will do them a great deal of good by knocking some of the superfluous conceit out of them. And so at the outset of her career the coquette plunges into amusement of flirting with infinite zest, and does as much damage in a short time as possible. But as she grows older her triumphs become fewer and her disappointments the bottomless pit, by the license they give them to go where they please. If the mothers of the scores of girls now before the courts of the country as plaintiffs or defendants in criminal cases had only known where their daughters were when they were with their betrayers, the criminal cases would probably never appear on the dockets. The smartness of this girl is her Satan. If she have a pretty face, she proceeds to daub her cheeks, tint her lips, paint her nails, shade her eyebrows, and gasp that she may draw her corsets tighter.

Then she begins to learn the trade of the adventuress. She becomes a fraud internally and externally. She looks with lofty contempt at the honest working girls who earn their bread in honesty and virtue; but she begins to draw money from banks where she has no deposits. In time the girl goes to Europe, and becomes the morganatic wife of Victor Emanuel, as did——, or of a Bavarian baron, as does——. That's where the "smartness" of modern society tends to lead most of its votaries.

The Colored Masons of Michigan.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN,
November 20th, 1872–5872.
To Peter Anderson, editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

DEAR SIR and Brother:

I am instructed to inform you that we, a portion of the Masons of Michigan, having had our Masonic eye opposed to the illegal existence and tyrannical rulings of the "National Compact," have withdrawn from that body, and have formed a Sovereign State Grand Lodge, with a convention of five lodges. It is to be hoped that the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of your State will give us a cheerful recognition.

Please lay our claims before the brethren, and let us hear from you at your earliest convenience.—

Fraternally, yours,
JAMES F. RICKARD.

Chairman of committee on Foreign Correspondence, 42 Croghan street, Detroit, Michigan.

STRAWBERRIES.—Large, luscious strawberries grace the stalls of our fruit dealers, and are temptingly exhibited in the windows of our restaurants. By then rolling 'round a few years ago our veracity was doubted when relating the climate and wonderful productiveness of California—and strawberries in December raised in the open air, was not one of the least causes of incredulity of the doubting Thomases. To think of strawberries and cream, when the snow lies piled up to the window-sills, is something beyond the mental capacity of our Eastern neighbors. Nevertheless, they have only to take a seven days' ride across the continent to find that December is pleasant as May on the Golden Pacific.—*Oakland Transcript, November 24th.*

Proclamation.

The Forty-Second Congress; now in session, are hereby commanded to legalize the decrees of Norton I, thereby acknowledging the Empire, and they are hereby held responsible for any depredations committed on the private estate of the Emperor, and to look well to it, that the Imperial Receivers *pay out properly.*

NORTON I.

APPLE PUDDING.—Grate ten large apples, paring them first; add to them four tablespoonfuls of melted butter; eight of sugar, grated peel and juice of one lemon, and the yolks and whihe of six eggs beaten seperately. Line a dish with puff paste, and bake like a custard pudding.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The Brannan Guard, Capt. J. Henriques, were out in full

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 7, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Late Horace Greeley.

Our paper of last week, had gone to press when the sad news reached this city, of the death of Mr. Greeley, which prevented us from giving a passing notice at the time.

We regarded Horace Greeley as one of the most eminent men of the Nation. The recent political conflict, in which he was engaged, and the demise of his wife, were causes which hastened his dissolution.

He was truly the representative editor of the Nation. His paper, the New York *Tribune*, which he established in 1841 up to the day he vacated his chair, its bound volumns during that time, will be a lasting monument within themselves to his memory. He was opposed to every element of oppression, either to black, white, native or foreign, and was always earnest, aggressive, and persuasive in his reasonings with the South, years ago, for their abandonment of slave labor, for that of free, giving them, at times, clear, comprehensive, statistical and tabular pains-taking information, for the proof of his assertions for their interests, and non-fulness. No editor has taken so much pains in this particular, than has Horace Greeley. He confided in Mr. Seward at one time, between the years 1852 and 1855, as the most available man that could be elevated to the Presidency, and who would be a means of carrying his ultimate object into hasty and practical effect, namely the non-extension of slaveryandits final extinction. But so earnest and tenacious was Mr. Greeley to fully accomplish his whole design, that he deemed it most safe, when the next National Republican Convention met, to throw his influence for Mr. Lincoln, for President. After the election of Mr. Lincoln, the event seemed to be the zenith of Mr. Greeley's glory. He worked, labored and counceled with Mr. Lincoln all through the rebellion. His bailing of Jefferson Davis and other enthusiastic acts that might be viewed as errors at that, and subsequent times on political questions, and amid partisan strife and political excitement, but when all his public acts are viewed in calm. and quiet reflection.

The man, the patriot. Horace Greeley, outweighs and overshadows all the political calumny ever hurled against him. American historians must record him as one of the nation's most illustrious public men and statesmen.

Masonic Elections.

At the annual meeting of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M. Tuesday evening, December 3d, in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James E. Francis, W. M.; James H. Bell, S. W.: Wilford R. Strickland, J. W.; Henry Tolbert, Treas.; William J. Simmons, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Mosaic Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 4th, in the above named Hall. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Charles H. Fisher, W. M.; Samuel A. Smith, S W.; J. M. Wilkerson, J. W.; John Harris, Treas.; George D. Maxwell, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of Wethington Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M. held in the above named Hall on, Thursday evening, December 4th, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: John G. Pallier, W. M.; Henry S. Morris, S. W.; Thomas Duston, J. W.; William H. Carpenter, Treasurer; James E. Brown, Secretary.

The Funeral of Horace Greeley.

The funeral pageant of Horace Greeley was the largest ever known in New York, probably equalling the great funeral pageant of President Lincoln. The associated press dispatches to this ceast, gives the most minute description of them; we extract the remarks and funeral oration of the two eminent divines, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Chapin, over Mr. Greeley's remains, are as follows:

BEECHER'S REMARKS

He spoke of the deceased as "one who for thirty years had filled the land with controversy, as a man of war, yet dying without civic honors; but one whose memory shall live forever in the annals of his country. To-day all men forget the recent strife and conflict of opinion and unite in honor of him, because he was something more than a professional man He was a man so good and so noble that he had few compeers. He built for himself no outward monument, no estate; but today, between the two oceans, there is not a man who has not felt the effect of the labors of Horace Greeley."

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's remarks, the quartette of St. Xavier's Church sang "Sleep thy Last Sleep."

REMARKS BY DR. CHAPIN.

Dr. Chapin then spoke as follows: "One month ago many who are now present met in this place to express sympathy with one who sat with palid face and quivering lips, a heart-stricken mourner over his dead wife. To-day he is to lie by her side. The shadow of death, through which he was then passing has enveloped him. Such is the providence that checks all human operations and makes life a continual surprise. I cannot attempt here and now to unfold the life or estimate the worth of Horace Greeley. such an attempt would, on one hand be premature, on the other unnecessary. Premature, because the traits and the lessons of his great life can but be reviewed when grief and excitement have ceased. This work should be done, and I trust will demand and receive a much wider hearing than I can give it. To speak of Horace Greeley's worth is unnecessary; it has already been done. There have been few instances in our history where a statesman of regret and regard have been so spontaneous, so universal, so similar as those that pour in so thick and fast from every portion of the land. They are not made up of artificial rhetoric, they are genuine tears; and are as freely shed to-day by millions of friendless and in distant countries as beneath the shadowy drapery of this house, from which he is so soon to go out forever. Every expression invisible sympathy, but represent the people's thought, and are twined about the people's hearts bearing witness to a career of honest purpose. And why this reverential regard for the memory of Mr. Greeley? It is not for his mere intellectual ability, large and undeniable as it was; it is not because he was a high official, for Horace Greeley held no official station. The will of the people expressed through the Electoral College to-day, decides that he should hold no such station. But to-day the will of God elects him to a place from which all human ones look small and dim. Mr. Greeley's heart was as large as his brain. His love for humanity was inherent, he touched all sides of humanity, so to speak. The hundreds of poor toil-worn[illegible] who yesterday passed through the crowd to take a last look at that worn face, were moved by no mere curiosity; they came not to gaze upon the face of the great journalist or politician, out because he had always been the poor man's friend, a sympathetic companion of working men, who had struggled through their experiences and never forgot their claims. All his public acts were directed by the same impulse, and it enlisted him in the service of very many causes. Not only did it inspire his life long war with oppression, vice, and wickedness, of every kind, but it made him unspeakably generous. Perhaps he erred on the side of mercy against justice, but if a man must err at all, that is a good side to err on. Whatever may have been the mistakes of him who lies dead before us, there was no mistake in the main current of principle which characterized his life, and therein is a lesson for us also. How faithfully he did his work and led his life, it is superfluous for me to say; it was eminently a practical one. What various interests of art, of labor, of education, of temperance, of freedom are mourning for to-day? It is no light thing to say, that however strongly some may think he severely used his pen as the instrument of his thoughts and principles, he never debased it by stimulating impurity, or made it the vehicle of a single social wrong. While Horace Greeley had many opponents, he had few, if any, enemies. And may I not, without violating any of the proprieties of this occasion, express satisfaction that the highest representative of the nation to-day here bows his head in honor of the thinker, the worker, the patriot, and the great man?"

The address was followed by an earnest prayer and the hymn "Angel Ever Bright and Fair." Dr. Chapin then pronounced the benediction and the choir sang the beautiful and touching chant "O, what is like?"

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

The procession started from Dr. Chapin's church *en route* for Greenwood Cemetery. It was the most imposing funeral procession, both in point of number of representative persons and bodies were witnessed in this city. The route down Fifth Avenue to Fourteenth street, and down Broadway to South Ferry is lined with not less than 100,000 persons. A large number of stores and public buildings are draped in mourning.

The following gentlemen were pallbearers: Chief Justice Chase, Senator Trumbull, Thurlow Weed, J. Chamberlin, Rev. Dr. Bright, Wm. Orton, D. W. Bruce, Sinciare Touisey, Dudley S. Gregory, H. J. Johnson, Wm. M. Everts, John F. Williams, Senator Fenton, Erastus Brooks, Robert Bonner, R. M. Hoe Peter C. Baker, C. G. Lighthody, Charles Storris, and John R. Storris.

The procession was headed by Mayor Hall and the Superintendent of Police, on foot. The carriages, driven three abreast, extended four squares. President Grant and Vice-President Colfax rode in open carriages, following close to the hearse. Shortly after 4 o'clock the procession reached South Ferry, Wall street. After the arrival at the ferry, President Grant and Senator Wilson returned, and passed up Broadway.

NEW YORK, December 8d.

The body of Horace Greeley arrived at the City Hall at 8 o'clock. It was borne there in a hearse attended by an escort of honor. The coffin, in the presence of a comparatively few spectators, was carried to the Governor's room and placed upon a temporary bier. The coffin was black with heavy silver handles. At the head was the portrait of Greeley as he appeared in life, and a large chaplet of roses. The line bore the inscription: "Horace Greeley: born February 3d, 1811; died November 29th, 1871."

It was ornamented with festoons of natural fern leaves. At the head was a second inscription: "I know that my Redeemer liveth." At the foot worked in violets: "The city mourns our loss."

Greeley lay with his left arm lying by his side, his right across his breast. His face was terribly emaciated and worn. Its appearance was that of a man who had, after terrible sufferings, succumbed in a prolonged fight with combined forces, mental and physical. Although the preparations for receiving the public has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits more of the elements of power in the prospect of success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, is rapidly becoming involved in its resources, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents, wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and introduction of other reforms in the administration of government in Cuba, could not possibly fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation which was passed more than ten years since,has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was a recognition of right, and was hailed as such and exhibited Spain in harmony with the sentiments of humnity, of justice, and sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of sincerity of the intention of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy of the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and has continued a bloody and destructive conflict close to our border, as well as the expediency and justice of conceding reforms of which the property is not questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that a continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition of Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or thosecclaiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to a state of things so distressing and sickening content. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to prevent and discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Detailed statements of disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney-General; and though these have been somewhat increased by the recent Acts of Congress to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union and to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto, I cannot question the necessity and salutary effects of the enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities to deprive citizens of the rights guaranteed them by the Courts of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of violence; but the detection and punishment of many of these persons has tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of the rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws, and I invoke the aid and influence of all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time, not far distant, when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combinations prohibited by the Acts referred to, and when it will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment to protect citizens from the lawlessness of such combinations. Applications have been presented to me for the pardon of persons convicted of violation of said Acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind; and to test the virtue of that policy, I am disposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to give these applications favorable consideration; but any action therein is not to be construed as indicating a cessation of the determination to enforce with vigor such Acts so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country. It is much to be regretted, and is regretted by no one more than myself, that the necessity has ever existed to create the Enforcement Act. No one can desire more than I that the necessity for applying it may never again be demanded.

EDUCATION.

The rapidly increasing interest of Education is the most encouraging feature in such a history of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences, which abundantly prove its efficiency from various institutions of learning and education, of all kinds, throughout the country.

The report of the Commissioner contains a vast amount of educational details, of great interest. The bill now pending in Congress, providing for the appropriation of a part of the proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the States in the general education of their rising generation, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the leading friends of Education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

President Grant also treats on foreign and domestic questions under other appropriate heads.

President's Message.

The President's Message was read before both Houses of Congress on Monday last, Dec. 2nd. It is a document full of interest, and treats upon all questions appertaining to the Government, in a Statesmanlike manner. We have only space to give the following extracts:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—In transmitting to you my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Almighty God that we have been blessed for the most part with peace at home and abroad, and with a general prosperity vouchsafed to but few peoples in the earth. With the exception of the recent devastating fire, which swept from earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city of Boston, there have been no overshadowing calamities within the year to record. It is gratifying to note how, like their fellow citizens of the city of Chicago, under similar circumstances a year earlier, the citizens of Boston are rallying under their misfortunes, and the prospect is that their energy and perseverance will overcome all obstacles and show the same prosperity soon that they would had no disaster befallen them. Otherwise we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities which often overtake nations, and so far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten on present peace.

CUBA.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented portion of the population has been made, while the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits more of the elements of power in the prospect of success than were exhibited a year ago. Spain, on the other hand, is rapidly becoming involved in its resources, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past. This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our neighborhood, we might be indifferent to its result, although humanity could not be unmmoved by many of its incidents, wherever they might occur. It is, however, at our door. I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and introduction of other reforms in the administration of government in Cuba, could not possibly fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is especially to be hoped that the present liberal government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this view. The law of emancipation which was passed more than ten years since,has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble step toward emancipation, but it was a recognition of right, and was hailed as such and exhibited Spain in harmony with the sentiments of humnity, of justice, and sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world. Within the past few weeks regulations for carrying out the laws of emancipation have been announced, giving evidence of sincerity of the intention of the present Government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to urge the consideration of the wisdom, the policy of the justice of a more effective system for the abolition of the great evil which oppresses a race and has continued a bloody and destructive conflict close to our border, as well as the expediency and justice of conceding reforms of which the property is not questioned. Deeply impressed with the conviction that a continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the continuance of the unhappy condition of Cuba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or thosecclaiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to a state of things so distressing and sickening content. In my last annual message I referred to this subject, and I again recommend such legislation as may be proper to prevent and discourage American citizens from holding or dealing in slaves.

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GRAND CELEBRATION

OF THE

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,

BY THE

Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the State of California,

AT SANDERS' NEW ACADEMY

Cor. New Montgomery and Natoma Streets.

On Friday Evening, Dec. 27th 1872,

Programme of Literary Exercises:

1st. Music, ... By the Band
2d. Invocation, ... By the Grand Chaplain, W. B. Smith
3d. Ode, ... By the Choir
4th. Installation of Officers, ... By the Order
5th. Address, ... By the M. W. G. M.
6th. Ode, ... By the Order
7th. Music, ... By the Band

The Ceremonies will conclude with Grand Honors by the Fraternity.

Honors to commence at Eight o'clock, precisely.

Honorary Committee—P. Anderson, W. A. Smith, R. Waterman, Isaac Upham, Wm. Alvord, Jr., H. F. Williams, Isaac O'Kane, Wm. Alvord, Jr., M. D., J. E. Bryant, San Francisco; E. P. Rogers, Marysville; J. C. Burnett, Sacramento City, Geo. W. Miller, Petaluma; Alfred White, San Jose. G. W. Beanie, Vallejo; Chas. Gilson, Benicia; A. Tappan, Stockton; Andrew Hull, Thomas Street, Virginia City.

Committee of Arrangements—John G. Pallier, Chairman; H. Fisher, Henry S. Morris, Thomas Duston, Jas. E. Francis, Charles A. Griffith, Pitt James Vanhorgh, Henry Tolbert, R. A. Phipps, Jas. H. Bihel, William Simmons, Jas. H. Hutchings, John Harris, Damon Thomas.

Reception Committee—James H. Ribot, Nathaniel P. Williams, William J. Simmons, Pitt James Vanhorgh.

Reception Committee—W. H. Shaw, Israel C. Wilson, Henry S. Morris.

The culinary department will be under the supervision of the celebrated caterer Mr. John Harris.

HUTCHIN'S CELEBRATED STRING BAND will be in attendance.

Tickets of Admission, ... $1.00

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Order of

Mrs. OSBURN,

at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Sixth St., bet. Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND.

TUESDAY EVENG, DEC. 24, 1872.

TICKETS (including Supper), Fifty Cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

CHARLES Floor Manager. Mrs. Rosine Meadows, Miss Allen. T. E. Baker, C. Rooney.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The 3d annual communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday ev'g, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. All officers and members are cordially requested to attend, as business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

Attest: SOLOMON COHN, G. Secretary.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO.

With the same choice brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.

Mail Liquors of a superior quality always on hand Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VANBUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN, UPHOLSTERER,

No. 305 Third Street, near Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

CONSISTING OF

LACES, SHEETING,
LACE CURTAINS, SHAWLS,
GLOVES, LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER, THE NUMBER:

1008

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

MASONIC NOTICE.

The 3d annual communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday ev'g, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock. All officers and members are cordially requested to attend, as business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration.

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1008

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413 Montgomery Street,

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

Death of Henry Sanchez.

The deceased came to his death on the morning of Friday, in a house on Broadway, from a stab, by a woman named Mary Montgomery, who is now awaiting her sentence in the County Jail. Sanchez was always of a very quiet and well disposed mind, treating every person courteously, during his walks of of life, and was much respected. His remains was taken in charge of by the West Indian Benevolent Association of which he was a member, since its organization, and was interred by them on Sunday last, from the Hall of the Young Men's Beneficial Society. The ceremonies at the Hall were presided over by Rev. F. W. Cassey, of San Jose, who gave a brief eulogy on the deceased, and recommending a preparation for death, which may visit any one without a moment's knowledge. The Association numbered forty members, besides several other friends who joined in the procession, and made quite a respectable appearance. Arriving at the cemetery, the Rev. A. R. Smith, of Zion Church, read the burial services, with an appropriate hymn, concluded the fnuerral obsequies.

On Monday the inquest at the Coroner's office, who had met on Saturday, and adjourned accordingly for the purpose of deciding on their verdict resulted as follows, from the testimony of the witnesses, and the medical report of the post *mortem* by Dr. Bentley. "That the deceased, Henry Sanchez, came to his death on Friday last from the effects of a stab, at the hands of Mary Montgomery, producing internal Hemorhage, and resulting in death."

The deceased has left a brother in Panama, and other relatives in his native home, with a large circle of friends in this city and elsewhere, to mourn his loss. W. E.

THE MERCANTILE RECORDER.—To all who desire to possess a living record of Pacific Coast commerce, and to all who have relations with the rising cities and growing States of the farther West, the "*Mercantile Director*" is indispensable. The subscription, $1 per annum, is mere bagatelle. It is published at 114 Clay street, San Francisco, by Murray, Dorsey & Co.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT IN OAKLAND.—A committee of ladies in Oakland are getting up a social entertainment for the benefit of Mrs. Osburn, a deserving elderly lady of that city.

It is to come off at Music Hall, Oakland, on Tuesday evening, December 24th.

SOD-HOUSES IN NEBRASKA.—The sod house builder finds his material ready to his hand in every furrow of the virgin prairie his plough turns up. The sods, compacted by the tramp of buffaloes and bound together by the roots of "the devils shoe-string" and every other vegetable product,form a better bricks than the Hebrews could have furnished Pharoah even before he denied them straw. Out of this prairie quarry about nine days' labor of one man suffices to complete a sod-house fifteen foot square on the inside—a dwelling warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any frame house. I have seen such an abode nine years old, yet still in good repair. Many dwellers in houses of this sort have assured me that they suffered nothing from dampness, even when they had no floors, no ceilings, no plastering nor paper hangings. But all these four additions soon garnish the original simplicity of many sod-houses. The very roofs of sod-houses are often made of sods supported on poles which the settler can cut along the banks of every watercourse. But if he lives near no stream, he must buy at least rafters, and perhaps boards and shingles for covering his house top. Sod roofs are warmer, lumber roofs are less likely to leak.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

Deaths.

In this city, November 29th, Henry Sanches, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, aged 36 years.

In this city, November 23d, George Jordan, aged 23 years.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Fall and Winter Wear. Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS,

Initial Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars, Sleeves, Ties and Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Misses' and Gents' HOSIERY and GLOVES, Lamb Wool, Fleeces and Merino, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments, Scalloped Flannel, Linen and Linen Goods, Napkins and Table Cloths, all the Brands in Cottons, Tweeds and Cassimeres, Blankets and Quilts,

Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard. Piano and Table Covers.

All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

920 Ninth Street, San Francisco.

Tonsilet Hair Strengthener, Gill Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing, Hair Dyed in all Colors and Shades. Combing and Shampooing.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

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CHEMICAL PAINT.

ELASTIC. ECONOMICAL. DURABLE. BEAUTIFUL.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.

Purest White, any Shade or Color.

It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable and More Elastic than the best of any other Paint.

It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.

These Paints are prepared for immediate application, requiring no mixing, and sold only by the gallon.

JESSE HEALY, Agents.
M. C. JEWELL,

EQUAL RIGHTS!

THIS PRINCIPLE IS CARRIED OUT IN THE THEORY AND IN PRACTICE AT THE

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,

No. 522 Pacific Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

On parle Francais. Se habla Espanol.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars,
Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Hairwork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES,

950 Washington St., Near Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Si parla Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES N. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

No. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISC

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RESERVE Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 647 Clay street, or at 806 Howard street. Shares, Twenty-five ($25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial Association of this Society are held on the First Tuesday of each month, and the Quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Prices of Accommodations are all convenient to the Business Men.

TELLS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

The Tables are at all times of the Hotel thereon, will be to Health, Profit and Gratification. Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.60 and $2.00.

H. G. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benker's Philadelphia Boots. may15-U

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR,

504 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEADS OF HAIR, AND BRAIDS.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, ELIZA WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any one sending to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Imperial Stove Polish for sale by

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, Platforms, Resolutions, Speeches, Letters of Acceptance, The Secret of Horace Greeley's Second Election, Obituaries, Sermons of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are many, especially for the week by stephens. Entirely original. The finest, both historical and genl. If you want to make money send OUR DOLLAR at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco, Cal.

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords, at the low amount of 25 cents. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Customers supplied at their residence.

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17th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice, Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. oct21

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barston's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metalic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—421 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street.

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. SANFORD. N. KELSEY. GEO. B. FAIST.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

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HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,
Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.
The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:
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H. H. HEWLETT, General Manager.
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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE
NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mahr has removed to 606 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
606 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny
This office loans money to professional men, Government and state officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral security, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as may be agreed upon. Also discounts duly authenticated notes, bills receivable, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au25

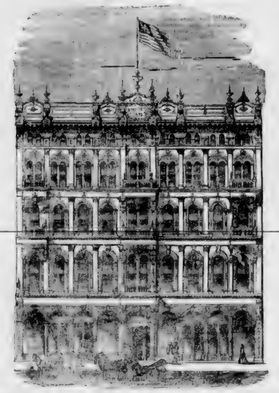
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 267,113 0
TOTAL ASSETS $767,113 00
D. J. STAFLER, President.
CHAS. J. McMULLIN, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.
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CRAIG & SON,
633 MARKET, THIRD,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
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THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY,
Fire and Marine.
ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS,
Both Fire and Marine.
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THE NEW
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most Interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the
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Most Profitable for the Study.
For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.
The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.
Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.
MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.
Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now arranging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.
CANVASSERS on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.
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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.
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from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied, promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.
BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
As Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Motives, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Also, Steel Plate Printing, Copper Plate Printing, Lithographing, Embossing, Illuminating, Ruling, Binding, Blank Book Manufacturing, and all other Printing Supplementals, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.
PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to meet all wants and sell books and stationery in competition with New York.
Our Patterson is filled up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,

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—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.
This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS BILL-HEADS, CARDS E C
In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competition and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUT THE
WHEELER & WILSON,
Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machine.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11
NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Center and Market streets, Holladay's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
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International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
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Some of you c n't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of quacky compounds foisted on the public by a certain class, but
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care.
They are in handy screw-top glass cans, and in a bottle holding THICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are a cheap as these.
Directions for use in Cooking, etc., accompany each bottle.
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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, but you get more than twice the quantity of any similar extract, and at less than the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make immediate use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other medicine combining without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a particle or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Cathartics, or laxatives where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their temporary, three fourths of diseases, and in their permanent issues, disease. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
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PULMONRY SYRUP
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416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 17. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1872 WHOLE NO. 435

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..... Wells ..... St. Louis, Mo.

A Wife's Commandments.

We credit the Santa Clara *Argus* of Dec. 14th with the following:

Thou shalt have no other wife but me, nor shalt though in thy sleep dream of other women.

Thou shalt not take unto thy house any beautiful, sly, brazen image of a servant girl to make love to when my back is turned, for I am a jealous God.

Honor thy wife's father and mother, wear a smile when they meet thee.

Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbors, but outshine them in dressing thy wife and babies.

Thou shalt let thy wife have the last word in every row.

Thou shalt not get drunk, nor go to bed with thy boots on.

Thou shalt not say nice words to other ladies in my presence, nor praise them in my privacy, remember I am a jealous wife.

Thou shalt not stay out after nine o'clock at night, nor snore at my side, nor kick in thy sleep.

Remember, oh, thou Benedict, these commandments and keep them holy, for they are the law and gospel.

A TRUE MARRIAGE.—Theodore Parker wrote thus sensibly on the marriage question:

Men and women, and especially young people, do not know that it takes years to marry completely two hearts, even of the most loving and well-assorted. But nature allows no sudden change. We slope very gradually from the cradle to the summit of life. Marriage is gradual, a fraction of an atom time. A happy wedlock is long falling in love. I know young persons think love belongs only to the brown hair, and plumb, round, crimson cheeks; so it does for its beginning, just as Mt. Washington begins at Boston Bay. But the golden marriage is a part of love which the bridal day knows nothing of. Youth is the tassel and silken flower of love, age is full corn, ripe and solid in the ear. Beautiful is the morning of love, with its prophetic crimson, violet, purple and gold, with its hopes of days that are to come. Beautiful also is the evening of love, with its glads remembrances, and its rainbow side turned towards heaven as well as earth.

Air Castles.

How foolish it is to write and sing about such men as Shakspeare, Moore, Burns and Washington having built "castles in the air."

However true it may be about the author of the verses entitled "Castles in the Air," it cannot, with the least regard for truth, be said of these men that they were guilty of foolishly squandering their time and talents in building castles in the air.

Think of Shakspeare, who need but touch the golden lyre of song to enchant a busy world, the great divinor of human instinct, one of the master minds of the world, whose winged words and lofty thoughts shall flash anew upon the minds of generations yet unborn, and endure till time shall be no more—just think of such a man being called an air castle builder.

Then, again, the liberty yearning minstrel of the Emerald Isle, who, while weeping o'er the past in the sorrowing of his soul, pointed the eyes of his oppressed race to the bright morning star of Liberty and Independence, whose rising shall melt the shackles of millions of God's creatures, and when those "whom the Lord hath made free, shall be free indeed." But Thomas Moore is considered *only* a builder of castles in the air.

Robert Burns, too, shares the same fate at the hands of this rhymster. "The mightiest poet of the heart," "the sweet soul of song," the greatheart of the lonely "moorland flower and peasant," that felt and loved and sang for all—he that made the fragrant air of Scotland pregnant with the voice of song, and caused his name to become a cherished household word with the sons of Caledonia's realm, was only a builder of castles in the air.

"Virginia's honored son," the great, pure, incorruptible, God-like champion of Liberty and Independence, whose name is associated with the highest type of Humanity. Freedom, Virtue and lofty statesmanship the world over,—to whom alone belongs the exalted tribute of having been "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and who is acknowledged to stand in all history as the great monument of perfect manhood—he, too, is said to have built *only* castles in the air.

It is so. Has the sacred lyre of song degenerated into hands that can but produce discordant sounds to grind the listening ear? Has the poet a right to strip from the lives of those men all that is grand, noble and sublime,—and all that is calculated to usher the minds of men into a high, lofty and holier plane of thought and action.

Why do men prefer darkness rather than light? Why not *live* and help others to live to the bless of light of truth.

Human hearts everywhere beat in unison with the principles of Truth Eternal, and it is only those actions of men that accord with the good and the true that render their names immortal. In other words, as truth becomes the predominating element of character and action, so man becomes assimilated with the Eternal, the Immortal and the God-like!

Hence the names of Shakspeare, Moore, Burns and Washington have became endeared to those hearts that beat in unison with principles of truth and keep time with the music of the spheres.

He whose every act chimes with the grand universal chorus of nature's lances is destined to outlive the discordant sounds of tinkling cymbals, and therefore he is not

"Dead, whose glorious mind
Lifts thine on high!
To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die!"

F. M. G.

THE GRAVE.—It buries every error, covers every defect, extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy and not feel a compunctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of dust that lies mouldering before him?—*Irving*

Decision against Gov. Warmoth

NEW ORLEANS, December 6th.—At as early an hour as 10 o'clock A. M. the United States Circuit Court-room contained probably 350 persons, most of whom were colored, at the crowd increased every moment. They seemed to be scarcely a doubt in the mind of any one as to the way the decision would be.

At 11:45 A. M. Judge Durell entered, and immediately after the court had been called he commenced to read his decision. He began by describing the bill as a well known one to Chancery Courts to perpetuate testimony. This bill is brought under the acts of 1870 and 1871 of Congress. The act of 1870 was quoted, the first section to show that the right to vote was guaranteed without distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. Section 3 was quoted regarding registration and offer to register as being in law registration. The twenty-third section was then quoted to show that a defeated candidate, who has been declared or supposed of his office on account of a denial of the right to vote on account of race, color, etc., can bring his suit in the United States Court. Section 3 of the act of 1871 was quoted to show that the United States Court has general jurisdiction. The above acts were found to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

The first question is, are the acts constitutional? The object of the amendment was to protect all citizens in their right to vote. Now, before the act of 1870, 4,000,000 of our present citizens were slaves. Slavery was a source of trouble, and culminated in civil war. The war made the slaves citizens. It was necessary to protect such citizens by the United States Government in their right to vote against the prejudices of their former masters. The acts of Congress were made for this object. They are wise. The fifteenth amendment is very broad in scope. It protects all natives foreigners also to made citizens. other amendments did not need legislation to enforce them. The fifteenth did. Hence the acts of Congress which effected their object by either a criminal proceeding or a civil. The bill alleges that 10,000 citizens have been deprived of their right to vote, and that 10,000 votes which would have been cast for complainant are about to be suppressed by an Illegal Board. This is supported by 4,000 affidavits. Warmoth meets this with only his denial. His acts since the canvass commenced have shown that the denial is futile. The constitution of the returning Board was then reviewed. Heron was *de facto* Secty of State when Warmoth removed him. If all that the Governor alleges against Heron be true, he could not be removed by judicial proceedings. Heron and Lynch elected Hawkins and Longstreet. They constituted the legal Board recognized by this court, by the act of November 20th, 1872. New election laws have no effect on their election. The Heron Board must continue to discharge the duties of their office until their successors are inducted. The Heron Board must finish the canvass, or no Legislature can be convened, and they will be protected by this court. The statutes are constitutional. The court has jurisdiction. The legal Board is Warmoth, Heron, Lynch, Hawkins and Longstreet. The question of Kellogg's eligibility is not pertinent here, and will not be passed upon. The opinion of the court is, however, that he is eligible.

The order and decree of the court directed of technical verbiage, is as follows:

It enjoins Warmoth against canvassing, considering, pretending to canvass, etc., any of the votes cast at the last election or any returns thereof, except in the presence of John Lynch, Jacob Hawkins, James Longstreet and George E. Bovee, members of the Returning Board for said election, and prohibits him from submitting any returns of Hatch and Duponte or any other persons except Lynch, Hawkins, Longstreet and Bovee. It also prohibits him from suppressing or altering the returns in any way, or from interfering with the Custom-house Board. It enjoins Hatch, Duponte and Wharton in the manner prayed for in the complainant's bill. It orders Warmoth to deposit immediately in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court all returns or other documents he may have relating to the election, in order that copies may be made of them and that they may be preserved to be used if necessary.

Judge Durell, having finished reading the decision, ordered the rule for contempt to be continued until Monday.

Animal Instinct.

Another remarkable example of "blind instinct" in horses is reported in a Montana paper. A Mr. Fletcher, of Virginia City, had an unbroken mare, that with a young colt, ran in a pasture, adjourning his homestead some time since, after their owner had retired for the night he was aroused by the mare coming to the window of his house and by pawing, neighing and in every way possible trying to get his attention. This continuing for some time, he got up and went out and drove her away, and returned again to bed; but she immediately returned and, if possible, increased her demonstrations; he again went out, when the mare came up to him and rubbed her nose against him, although always before she had been very shy of allowing any one to come within reach of her, she ran on a few yards before him continuing her neighing; then, as he did not follow her, she returned to him, rubbing against him in the most demonstrative manner. He still attempted to drive her off, struck her with a stick, and followed her for a few yards to frighten her away. As soon, however, as he turned toward the house she returned and tried in every way to prevent him from doing so. He then remarked that her colt was not with her, a fact he had not noticed before, as it was dark. Concerned to him then to follow her which he did. As soon as she saw he was doing so, she ran off before him, stopping at every few yards, turning round to see that he was still following, then again running on, keeping up her calling, until she reached a distant part of the field, where she stopped at an old "prospect hole." On coming up with her, she again commenced rubbing against him, and drew his attention to the hole, where he soon discovered the colt. It appears it had slipped into it and was unable to get out, and the mare had taken this method to obtain assistance. Being unable to get it out alone, Mr. Fletcher went for some of his neighbors, and with them returned. While they were taking the little fellow out, the mare manifested the most intense delight, and seemed almost beside herself with joy; and after ward, when the men had her out of the hole, she came up to Mr. Fletcher, placed her nose on his shoulder, and gave every sign of gratitude that a human mother might under similar circumstances.

HAVE YOU ENEMIES?—Go straight ahead and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk around them regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything for he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character is one who thinks for himself and speaks what he thinks; he is always sure to have enemies. They are necessary to him an fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: "They are sparks which if you do not blow, will go out of themselves." "Live down prejudice," was the Iron Duke's motto. Let this be your feeling while thus endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor gossips talk—there will be a reaction if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you will acknowledge the error.

The Shooting of Hon. Wm. S. Anderson, in Liberia.

William S. Anderson, formerly of this place, and son of Daniel B. Anderson, of this city, was shot on the 20th of September last in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, and died from his wounds on the 27th of the same month. His assassin was one Jesse Sharp, and politics are supposed to have caused the fatal shot. Sharp was immediately arrested, and since the death of Anderson has been closely confined in jail.

The career of Mr. Anderson was an admirable illustration of what pluck, energy and intelligence combined can accomplish. In 1852, when the future of his race was so unpromising in this country, and when there was no incentive for the ignorant black man to seek intelligence, or the ambition of his race to tread the paths of virtue; when his merit was allowed to go unrewarded, his noble ambition was checked and his brain wearied by being refused the opportunity of exercising it in the proper way, William Spencer Anderson left the shores of his native country, this boasted land of liberty, left friends and all dear to him to seek in distant Liberia a home and a field wherein his talent could be developed, his natural genius cultivated, and where he could thank God for His mercies without being watched by a country constable and compelled by law to pray within certain prescribed limits.

He sought freedom and an equal chance in the race of life with all of God's people and when he was refused this in his own land he found it in his adopted country. Mr. Anderson had been there but a short time, when his cool and deliberate judgment was sought in solving difficult State problems, and the full scope of his liberal intelligence was brought into active and almost constant service. His people loved him and determined to reward his knowledge, honesty and integrity by exalting to the third place of power within the gift of the people of Liberia, and so elected him to the speakership of the lower branch of their national legislature. This certainly is a high compliment for any people to pay to one not "manor born," but it was a deserved tribute of honor.

After having served his term out in this capacity he was selected by the government of Liberia to negotiate a five hundred thousand dollars loan in England. In this, as in all other capacities, he was successful.

While negotiating this loan in England he returned to this city, and after spending a short vacation with his parents, he left for his field of labors.

Soon after this Mr. Anderson left the public service, and entered into the mercantile business, accumulating much property. The news of his death was communicated to us by father yesterday. The Secretary of State of Liberia, in a letter of condolence sent the message. Letters were also received at the same time from the physician in attendance, from the deceased man's wife, and also, one written by Mr. Anderson himself before he died. We sympathize with the father and family of the deceased in their bereavement. Mr. Anderson was only 41 years old.—*Every Evening, Wilmington, Del.*

COME YOUR TEMPER.—Never get angry. It does no good; and those who indulge in it feel no better for it. It is really a torment; and when the storm of passion has cleared away it leaves one to see that he has been extremely silly, and has made himself silly in the minds of others, too. Who thinks well of an ill-natured, cherish man, who has to be approached in the most guarded way? Will a bad temper draw customers, pay bad debts, and make credit for better nature? An angry man adds nothing to the welfare of society. Since, then, anger is useless, needless disgraceful, without the least apology, and found only in the bosom of fools, why should it be indulged in at all.

SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* learns from the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction made to the Legislature of Virginia at its last session, that in 1870 the number attending schools, public and private (according to the reports of school officers, though the United States census reports give a larger number) was 50,775, or about 4.15 per cent. of the entire population of the State. Here we perceive an enormous increase of the number of learners, which fact implies, of course a corresponding increase of educational facilities. The reports of the current year, it is thought, will make a still more favorable exhibit of the workings of the system of general education. It seems, therefore, that the Virginians are making great progress in education.

COLORED EMIGRATION.—The *Interior Ocean* notices a call issued to the colored people of Georgia for a Convention to be held at Macon on New Year's day, to organize a State Emigration Society. The object is not to encourage settlement in the State but to aid the colored people in emigrating to the West. The language of the call, which is very brief, is significant. It sets forth that it is issued in consideration among other things, of "the disordered condition of our State—our system of planting alike suicidal to our rights and general prosperity;" and it is added "Fertile lands can be secured in the West at living rates and honest toil will receive a rich reward."

APPLICATIONS FROM RATS.—Scranton (Pa.) is overrun with rats, and the citizens are at their wits' end to get rid of them. The Republican of that city says:

Now that girls don't marry for money any more, Plutus bar fallen upon a fresh device for influencing Hymenial fates. The sensible rich man of to-day addresses his impecunious, but more favored rival in a strictly business-like tone, and offers him a pecuniary consideration to withdraw from the field. Impecunious lover, not having the fear of dime novelists before him, consents to the transaction. Injured damsel, no longer confused by diverse attractions, gravitates to the arms of the diplomatic suitor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 21, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congressional Legislation.

But little has been done in Congress the present month. Although the file has been reached, no important bill of any moment has passed both branches and gone to the President for approval.

The Supplementary Civil Rights Bill seems to be evaded by some of the prominent radical Republican Senators with the exception of Mr. Sumner, who has made two or three unsuccessful attempts to call it up. When this has been done, he has not been backed up with the support by others who are supposed to be of the same radical faith.

This masterly inactivity, by Republican Senators can only be excused for the slight legislation usually done in Congress and State Legislatures, preceeding the holidays. But as Congress will adjourn over to about the 6th of January, no important legislation will be done, until after that time. If the general Amnesty bill comes up at that time, i e the pardon of Jeff Davis, and all the rest of the ex-members of his confederate government. The Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, ought to come up at he same time. If treason is to be rewarded by restoration of rights; so should loyalty in colored skins be rewarded, by the concession of full civil rights.

Some Senators of both parties seen the jestness of it is, at the last session of Congress, when the Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill was tacked on the bill granting all Amnesty Bill, but endeavored to kill both,rather than have Sumner's equitable bill enacted. That might have been also excused, because it was on the eve of a great Presidential election. (Statesmen of course are sometimes like politicians, get fox'y on some questions.) But there is no excuse now, for Republican Senators in Congress, after viewing the result of the Presidential election.

Republican Senators should not have less backbone than President Grant for conceding to colored citizens all their civil rights, such as school privileges, and any other reasonable right. Some colorphobists fear if such a bill would pass, that the colored people would rush into all the first-class hotels, and all other public places. Colored people are just like white people when they have no means, they neither could board or be entertained at such places half an hour. The colored citizens only want equal privileges to go on the merits of their gentility and ability to foot the bills, and are willing to share the equal privileges of the white citizens of being kicked out whenever failing to come up to these requirements. This is about the gist of what the whole eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand colored voters in the United States wants on the score of justice—nothing more.

LADIES BAZAAR.—A Ladies' Bazaar will be opened in Collin's Hall, December 24th, and continue during the holiday's in aid of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Stockton St., every variety of Christmas presents will be on sale, also refreshments of all kinds can be had during the day and evening.

WHEELER & WILSON.—Sewing machines makes the nicest kind of holiday presents, Wm. H. Stoddard No. 427 Montgomery street, sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, has a large stock in their ware-rooms which can be obtained at the lowest possible prices.

BANCROFT & Co., Market street, has every variety of Books, etc., for holiday gifts.

(OFFICIAL).

Masonic Notice--

DECEMBER 18TH, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872.

At the Annual Grand Communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of the State of California, began and held on Wednesday, December 11th, and Thursday, December 12th in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, the following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year, and pursuant to adjournment were installed on Monday evening, December 16th:

Peter Anderson, ... M. W. G. M.
John G. Pallier, . . R. W. D. G. M
Henry Tolbert, . . . R. W. S. G. W.
Charles H. Fisher, R. W. J. G. W.
William H. Carpenter, R. W. G. T.
James E. Brown, . . . R. W. G. Sec.

APPOINTMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

Rev. Wm. B. Smith, Grand Chap'n.

Rev. James Lodge, } Asst. G. Cs.
Rev. Jas. M. Wilkerson }
William A. Smith, . . Grand Orator.
William J. Simmons, Asst. G. Sec.
James H. Riker, . . Grand Marshal.
Joseph Jacques, . . G. Stand. Bearer.
Henry S. Morris, Gd. Sword Bearer.
James H. Bell, Grand Bible Bearer.
William H. Blake, . . . G. Organist.
Samuel A. Smith, . Grand Lecturer.
James E. Francis, Sr. Grand Deacon.
Nath'l P. Williams, Jr. G. Deacon.
Richard B. Schofield, } G. Stewds.
Fitz Jas. Vosburgh, }
Thomas Dustin, . . . G. Pursuivant.
Israel C. Wilson, . . . Grand Tyler.

COMMITTEES.

Credentials—Charles H. Fisher, Henry Tolbert, James E. Brown, Henry S. Morris, James H. Riker.

Grand Master's Address—Samuel A. Smith, James E. Francis, William H. Blake.

Foreign Correspondence—Philip A. Bell, William A. Smith, the Grand Master *ex officio*, added.

Accounts — James E. Francis John G. Pallier, Charles H. Fisher.

Greivances — Dawson Thomas, James H. Riker James M. Hitchings, Robert H. McCleary, William S. Scott.

Ways and Means—William H. Blake, James H. Riker, William H. Carpenter, John B. Scott, George R. Burris.

Constitution and By-Laws-Henry Tolbert, James E. Francis, John G. Pallior, Philip A. Bell, Samuel A. Smith, William J. Simmons.

Jurisprudence — Henry Tolbert, Nathaniel F. Williams, Thomas Dustin, Charles H. Benjamin, James H. Bell.

Special Committee on the state of the Order in California—James E. Brown; James B. Francis, John G. Pallior, Philip A. Bell, M. A. Phipps

Landmarks—William A. Smith, Nelson Cook, William H. Hall, James V. Williams, John Harris.

Finance—Richard A. Hall, Geo. W. Miller, Charles A. Griffith, John R. Blake, George Washington.

On Work — Charles H. Fisher, Samuel A. Smith John G. Pallier, W. J. O. Bryant, George D. Maxwell.

Condolence — John G. Pallier, Charles H. Fisher, James E. Brown Fitz James Vosburgh, Samuel A. Smith, William H. Blake.

District Deputy Grand Masters—Sacramento, Aaron L. Jackson; Stockton, Edward L. Tappee; Marysville, Edward P. Dupley; San Jose, Alfred White; Vallejo, George W. Denis; Petaluma, George W. Miller; Virginia City, (Nev.) Nelson Cook; Portland, Oregon, Idaho and Utah Territories, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, etc., Thos. R. Streets.

Travels in Dekota.

The correspondence from Dekota as appeared in our last issue without a *non de plume*, and which was unavoidedly omitted, was from Mr. T. M. De Suga, for sometime a colored resident of Oakland. The succeeding portion of his correspondence will be found in to-day's issue in another column.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Emancipation Celebration.

The Sacramento Zouaves will celebrate the Emancipation Celebration in Marysville. January 1st, by a parade and ball at Turners' Hall, in the evening. The citizens will have an order of exercises per programme, at Turners' Hall under the auspices of a committee of arrangements.

Personal—Pleasant Reunion.

On Thursday evening we were present by invitation to witness the solemnization of the matrimonial rites of Mr. William H. Rogers and Miss Mary S. Purnell, at the residence of the bride's parents, and found an agreeable company assembled. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Sydney Wilbur, of the Episcopal Church. This is the third marriage in this family within a short period. Miss Araline having been married to Mr. Wm. Anderson, and Miss Louisa to Mr. Sylvester Burns. The advent of Araline and Louisa Purnell will be remembered at Dashaway Hall on the occasion of a concert some four years ago, as one of the most brilliant and successful, the stage being literally covered with boquets, creating a marked sensation. Propositions were made to them to go to Italy to receive instructions preparatory to their appearance in Europe, which their parents declined. Many regret their retiring into private life.

Their father, Z. J. Purnell, is known at the East some years since as President of the Demosthenian Institute, a popular literary society of that period, and one of the editors of the *Democratian Shield*, and at one time considered one of the most effective speakers in the City of Philadelphia, indeed many considered him the best orator in literary discussions of that period, excepting Robert Purvis.

Mr. Purnell and ourself were school boys in early days, and many a time have we coutended with him for the head of the class in the Philadelphia schools. We rejoice to find that father time has laid his hand so gently on him, as well as on Mrs. Purnell. They yet have the appearance and flow of spirits of those much younger than those of their years.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Guerin, No. 327 and 329 Bush street, has stocked his store for the Christmas holiday's with every variety of ladies' children, and misses' gaiters, and gentlemen's fine boots. All the latest Paris and New York styles, besides his own manufacture, may be seen on exhibition and for sale at his great bazar, where every article is sold at the lowest prices.

CHRISTMAS RECEPTION.—A Roman & Co's Christmas reception, which commenced on the 4th inst., will continue until January 1st, No. 11 Montgomery street. Books of every description for holiday presents.

DAY GOODS.—M. Sichel, No. 1008 Stockton street has just received a fresh invoice of the choicest dry goods of the following descriptions: Laces, Trimmings, and Shawls of every variety, to suit the most fastidious in taste, and every article in the Dry Goods line will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

P. KELLY, s. w, Corner of Bush and Kearny streets, has just received another invoice of the latest Parisian, New York and Philadelphia styles of ladies and misses gaiters, gentlemen's fine calf skin boots, in addition to the large stock of his own manufacture of Theatrical and every description of the finest boots, shoes and gaiters.

HUMAN HAIR.—B. Goldsman, 850 Washington street near Stockton, has every variety of domestic and imported Human Hair, Waterfalls, Front Pieces, Switches, Curls etc., of every style. Call and examine. All articles at the lowest prices.

Colorphobia.

The *Mendocino Democrat* of Dec. 13th, contains a long and labored editorial, displaying more colorphobia fright than sensible argument, in the fear that the President will appoint in his ensuing administration, some colored men to office. But as every reasonable person expects that General Grant will recognize the strength of the whole colored vote in the nation, especially in the South, to make some appointments there as he did during the present administration, and that he will continue to recognize the merits of such colored men of the Northern States, as Ebenezer D. Bassett, our present Minister to Hayti.

But our contemporary, in his Negrophodia Democratic shrecks has Langston a proposed cabinet officer.

We give entire, the article penned by one of a party, which courted the colored vote through Col. W. W. Saunders of Baltimore, during the last Presidential campain to sustain the superior Liberal principles of the Cincinnatti-Baltimore-Liberal-Republican platform, which now fully reveals itself, in all of its deformities, in the above named paper which is as follows:

NO NEGRO OFFICIAL.

In a former issue of the *Democrat* we took the ground that one of the leading planks of the Democratic platform; for the future, should be "no negro in office." On further reflection we are clear in our mind that this should be so. Besides we are satisfied it would be highly popular. We are not looking at this matter from a Southern standpoint, or local standpoint, but as bearing upon the future perpetuity and greatness of the white race of the United States and their prosperity, and fornatobeness as one of the great nations of the earth. Put the negro into office, make him eligible to the Bench, the Bar and Secretaryship, the Presidency, it follows that he is to be the partner of your social circle, the guest of your wife the husband of your daughters. What next? A mongrel race, pale, yellow, mixed; deficient in intellect lax in morality, full of discord, ripe for internal broil, fully launched on the downward road to destruction, the question of National obligation being merely a question of time and that time short and decisive. Are we told this is visionary? We answer look at the evil progression of the last few years, and judge ye there by of the future, with the same ruling spirits at the head of your national affairs. Now is the time for the Democratic party to take the position suggested, not feebly and passively, but determinedly, vigorously, belligerently. This is a measure for Northern consideration, and our own State of California can and should lead off. What say our Democratic cotemporaries? If they agree with us, let them speak, and speak at once. The prospective evil is one that comes home to every white man's fireside, and the time to nip it is before it has matured to budding. We propose no war upon the Negro race, no slavery or drudgery for them other than they might make themselves, but we propose to keep the social standing of the white and black apart, put a ban upon their social equality; and the only way to do this is to hold the Negro to inferior political position, keep them from office, and also enact stringent laws against marriage between whites and blacks. A German or Irishman, no matter how many years a naturalized citizen, no matter how many fights he may have made for "the flag," is debarred by law from becoming President, while the Negro under Radical rule and policy can hold any office in the Republic, even Let Democratic papers of California sound the alarm note, and proclaim far and near that we Democrats of the Pacific Coast protest against Negro officials for our Government and will make war upon it, now and henceforth, until we send it to the grave. A Negro Cabinet officer for President Grant, forsooth, a Negro Secretary of the United States, that is the present move. How do our Republican friends hereabout like the proposition?

[The above article fully explodes the hypocritical seriousness of the late "New Departure," Democracy. We would ask the editor what disposition ought to be made with Col. W. H. Saunders of Baltimore, the Democratic Campaign orator? [ED. APPEAL.]

The San Francisco Chronicle.

On Monday morning last, this journal appeared in an enlarged form, and with new type. It is certainly a *live* paper; its enterprising managers have completed the task of putting together their new press. The *Chronicle*, no doubt, hereafter, will be truly the sensation paper of having its subscribers served early. We admire its rapid strides in the newspaper world. It only aims however, to be in keeping with the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and other leading commercial cities in newspaper progress.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17th.

Editor Appeal:

We have had celebrated walkers, walking so many miles during a given time, for so much; but the last freak in nature is, that a good natured old gentleman, in his second childhood, agrees to pull off his boots and rough it bare footed for twenty miles. Well, I heard of a man, who with good sound sense, said he would walk twenty miles any time to hear Whitfield preach; but when a man rushes into the arena, and walks twenty miles simply to shake the hands of old fogys, then say the least, you may conclude there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. Now, Mr. Editor, when a person goes to take a social cup of tea with a man and his wife, would it be in fashion to to take off his boots? Vide *Eleventa's* articles on the New York Downings. BOOT-LEG.

CHARACTER.—We may judge of a man's character by what he loves —what pleases him. If a man manifests delight in low, sordid objects, the vulgar songs and debasing language in the misfortunes of his fellows or animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and draw out his affection—we are satisfied he is an upright man. When we see a young man fond of fine clothes and making a fop of himself, it is a sure sign that he thinks the world consists of outside show and ostentation, and he is certain to make an unstable man, without true affection and friendship, fond of change and excitement, and soon wearying of those objects and pursuits, which, for a time gave him pleasure.

The Colored Question in New Jersey.

PATTERSON, N. J., November 29. —The Board of Education to-night gave permission to colored children to attend the public school nearest their residence, instead of requiring them to attend the colored school in a distant part of the city. This action is regarded as a step towards throwing open all the schools to colored children.



1863 1873

Emancipation Proclamation

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S

Emancipation Proclamation

WILL BE CELEBRATED IN

SAN FRANCISCO

BY THE

BRANNAN GUARD

Capt. J. S. Henriques.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1st,

—AT—

PACIFIC HALL,

The Exercises to consist of a Literary Entertainment, and Grand Promanade Concert. Krasnes Celebrated Quadrille Band, has been engaged for the Occasion.

Tickets - - - - - - - - $1.00

Marriages.

ROGERS-PURNELL.—In this city, William H. Rogers to Mary S. Purnell, daughter of Z. and A. Purnell, lately of Philadelphia. Rev. Sydney Wilbur, of the Episcopal Church, officiated.

TENTH

ANNUAL CELEBRATION

—OF—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S

Emancipation Proclamation!

To be held at the

Turner's Hall, Marysville, Cal.

On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873.

☞ Programme next week.

LADIES' BAZAAR!

COLLINS' HALL,

Jackson Street, above Stockton, will be opened

On Tuesday, Dec. 24th, 1872,

and continued during the Holidays as a Bazaar, in aid of

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH.

The Bazaar has been organized by the Ladies connected with the Church, and they offer for sale a great variety of Toys and Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas Presents, &c.

Tickets for the Admission, 50 Cents Children, half-price.

GRAND CELEBRATION

OF THE

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,

BY THE

Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the State of California,

AT SANDERS' NEW ACADEMY

Cor. New Montgomery and Mission Streets,

On Friday Evening, Dec. 27th 1872,

Programme of Literary Exercises;

1st. March.....By the Band
2d. Invocation.....By the Grand Chaplain, W. B. smith
3d. Ode.....By the choir
4th. Oration of Officers.....
5th. Address.....By the Hon. W. C. Ho
6th. Song.....By the Choir
7th. Benediction.....By the Grand
8th. Procession will marshal with Grand Honors by the Fraternity.

Grand Lodge in readiness at Eight o'clock precisely.

Honorary Committee—J. Anderson, W. A. Smith, R. Bowen, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. H. Carpenter, Henry P. Hall, Wm. C. Scott, Joseph Brown, Jr., J. C. Bryant, Peter Anderson, Thomas Dustin, Jr., Jackson, Sacramento City; Jas. W. Miller, Petaluma; Allied White, San Jose, G. W. Dennis, Vallejo, Oregon, Boise, Idaho, Salt Lake, Andrew Hall, Thomas Street, Virginia City.

Committee of Arrangements—John G. Pallier, Chas. H. Fisher, George D. Morris, Thomas Dustin, Jas. E. Francis, Charles H. Benjamin, Fitz James Vosburgh, Henry Tolbert, M. A. Phipps, Jas. H. Riker, William H. Blake, Jas. M. Hutchings, Jesse Harris, Dawson Thomas.

Reception Committee—James H. Riker, Nathaniel F. Williams, William J. Simmons, Fitz James Vosburgh.

Reception Committee—Wm. H. Blake, James E. Williams, Henry S. Morris.

The ordinary department will be under the supervision of the celebrated caterer, Mr. John Hardie.

DEPOT'S CELEBRATED STRING BAND will be in attendance.

Tickets of Admission.....$1.00

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the Ladies and Gentlemen for the benefit of

Mrs. OSBURN,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Sixth St., bet. Broadway and Washington

OAKLAND.

TUESDAY EVEN'G, DEC. 24, 1872.

TICKETS (including Supper), Fifty Cents. (Dancing after 11 o'clock.)

C. HAHN, 17 and 19 Monroe. Mrs. Bonney Mrs Owens. Miss Alice, T. E. Haley, C. Francis.

"Superior Whiskey, now then. To taken by the best of men."

The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they have opened and fitted up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO.

With the most choice brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS.

Mall Liquors of a superior quality always on hand Our Friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM AUCTION,

CONSISTING OF

LOVE'S GLOVES,
SHAWLS,
SHEETINGS,
GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

We call special to the full assortment of

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

AND

INFANTS' OUTFITS

Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER:

1008

A Trip to James River, Dakota Territory.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Some miles from Wadsworth there is an old broastwork thrown up by the volunteers during the Indian troubles, in 1868, at the time the Common pass—it was looking quite beautiful—beautiful grass and wild flowers scattered all over it, which gives it quite a romantic appearance. The Fort can be seen some distance off on a very high hill; the sight is well worth the trip.

Fort Wadsworth is situated on a peninsula, the buildings are quite substantial; of stone and brick, the first buildings are of logs, the post reservations are five miles square, and take in all the lake around the post, so it leaves the spectulators out in the cold, for without the least doubt, the country will be inhabited and be of some account in the course of time; the greatest drawback will be fuel—coal seems to be very scarce. Last winter, several companies went out prospecting but fail to meet their expectations. The command reached camp in good condition; the officers received their usual invite to dine, and the ball, and each one went about his respective business. One of the scouts died, and his funeral took place in the evening, his sickness was of long standing from various diseases, he was buried with the usual military honors, the salute over the corps was done by his own nation; they are of the Sioux tribe, they have quite a military appearance, keep themselves neat and clean, one company of the 20th Infantry, garrison the post, the duty is quite severe on the men. The winters are quite cold, snow very deep, with considerable cold winds from the north as usual. Around the post proper a turf fence is erected, and a dry ditch, so as to repel the enemy. Bid a fare well to Wadsworth this morning, traveled some distance on the Dakota range of mountains; met with an ox team with some Indians of the subjected persuasion; all along the lakes considerable lot of wood can be found, but not for building purposes—very good for fuel, there and there some log cabins can and have been erected from the timbers, the other portion of the country are open land. We are now camping on a high table land which is a sphere of the Dakota mountains, between the James River, generally fields of water; plenty of ducks. Without the least doubt, after the country is fully settled, the very places that we are paying no attention to at present, will in the course of time bear prominent positions in the world's history; we expect to be at Fort Abercombrie to-morrow, the baggage wagons are looked for every minute, for without them, our broad-basket cannot be replenished, and besides above all our wordly concern are packed in them.

CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is our intention to endeavor to obtain some alteration in the doctrine of the Church, by which the Hebrew and Christian faith will become united; as also by which the foreign churches will become Americanized; now.

Therefore, we, Norton I, "Dei Gratia," Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit the enforcement of the Sunday Law until our object is obtained and one Sunday established.

NORTON I.

Whereas, the destruction of horses in Europe by the Franco Prussian war, and now again by the epizootic disease in North America, is a world-wide calamity in the loss of so many useful animals now.

Therefore, we, Norton I, "Die Gratia"—Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby offer a suitable reward for the best mode of treatment to prevent the introduction or spreading of the disease on the Pacific Coast.

NORTON I.

Whereas, the public will be dissatisfied by the longer retention in office of Superintendent Harris of the Industrial School. Now,

Therefore, we, Norton I, "Die Gratia," Emperor, do hereby command the Board of Supervisors of the City of San Francisco to satisfy the public by discharging him and appointing his successor

NORTON I.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles; suitable for Fall and Winter Wear. Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS.

Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Silk and Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Misses' and Gent's HOSIERY and GLOVES, Lace Veils, Fichues and Mantles, Ladies' and Misses Merino Undergarments, Embroidered Flannel, Linen and Linen Goods, Napkins and Table Cloths, all the Braids in Cottons, Twists and Trimmings. Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts.

Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard. Plain and Table Cover.

☞ All our Goods are one set of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

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LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

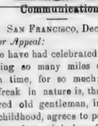
302 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Combings Dyed in all Colors and Shades. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

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CHEMICAL PAINT.



MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.

Purest White, any Shade or Color.

It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable and More Elastic than any other Paint.

It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.

These Paints are prepared for immediate application by adding no mixing, and will carry by the gallon.

For further information send for sample card and price list, or apply to the Manufactory and Office, Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.

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M. C. JEWELL, }

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Between Montgomery and Kearny.

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CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars, Sleeves,
Ladies' Underwear,
Jewelry,
Perfumery,
Hairwork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

950 Washington St., Near Stockton,

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Si parla Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen

JOHN A. STEWART. CHARLES W. STEVENS.

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Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

J. B. HARMON

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Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISC

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Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary, 1 (417) Day street, or at 826 Howard street. Shares, Twenty Five (25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Sick members meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

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JACKSON STREET,

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This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Places of Amusement are all convenient to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be in attendance on the arrival of each landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

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Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

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Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in a hurry or at the leisure of the most fastidious epicure.

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Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINES, SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF REBECCA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZA JANE WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during 1860 and 61 Park Township, Ohio County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 18 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Improved Bank of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Excerpt Characteristics, forgery of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are taken expressly for the work by our artists, and are the finest ever put in a subscription book, and grand. If you want to make money send OUR TERMS are sent for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. HARWOOT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA PRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared to accommodate to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at Chefs' residence

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LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

19th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

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AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. E. KELSEY. GEO. B. PIATT

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles, as Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Premises of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 305 *Third Street, near Folsom,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co.,

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired;

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Sunday, December 1st, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Ogden, and all points East. Connects at Sacramento with Express Train for Colfax.

7.15 A. M. (Daily, Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Knight's Landing with Stages for Colusa.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). S. F. & N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Donahue with Express for Cloverdale, making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Latham, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) foot of Mission street. Landings on the Sacramento River as usual.

5.15 P. M. (Daily), Cloverland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

Landing at Oakland.

Steamer ——, Captain ——, will sail at 9.30, 9.30, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 3.00, 5.00, 6.30, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. (9.30, 11.30 and 6.30, to Oakland only.)

Ferry Steamer LIVERMORE, Captain ——, will leave Oakland at 6.00, 7.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.00 p.m.

Ferry Steamer OAKLAND, Captain ——, will leave Oakland at 6.30, 8.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.00 p.m.

Ferry Steamer SAN LEANDRO, Captain ——, will leave Oakland at 7.00, 8.30, 10.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.00 p.m.

Ferry Steamer CALIFORNIA, Captain ——, will leave at 11 o'clock noon, December 20th, for CAPE SAN LUCAS, (No. 1 Bush, No. 2 Market, Oakland and 14 Pier, San Francisco).

For freight rooms or bills of lading signed after 3 P.M., 722.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Theo Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan Streets.

ALEXANDER & DEWEY, Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing November 6, 1872.

Trains Route	Through Express	Through Express	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Pass.
			Daily.	Daily except Sun.
Leave—				
San Francisco	8.45 A.M.	5.15 P.M.	11.45 P.M.	3.00 P.M.
San Jose	11.50 A.M.	8.20 P.M.	2.45 A.M.	6.00 P.M.
Gilroy, arrive	12.50 P.M.		3.45 A.M.	7.00 P.M.
Pajaro	1.05 P.M.		4.00 A.M.	7.15 P.M.
Salinas	2.00 P.M.		5.00 A.M.	8.15 P.M.
Soledad	2.50 P.M.		5.50 A.M.	9.05 P.M.
Hollister, arrive	2.05 P.M.			8.20 P.M.
Leave Hollister			10.00 A.M.	
Tres Pinos			10.40 A.M.	9.00 P.M.
Leave San Jose	12.40 P.M.	9.10 P.M.	3.40 A.M.	6.50 P.M.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantees of its responsibility and high standing:

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C. P. Huntington,	Isaac Minor,
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J. Conrad,	Julius Wetzler, Mngr
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A. C. Hotaling.	D. M. Orr, Secy

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CHAS. E. HUNT, Secretary.
R. H. HEILBUN, General Manager.
M. D. HUNT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 629 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
Corresponding street.
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, insurance, merchandise and silvers, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in 30 days, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also on Stocks, Bonds, Jewelry, household, and other properties, deposited in safe custody, etc. mh9

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $300,000 00
SURPLUS 207,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS $707,113 6

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CHAS. E. HUNT, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
612 MARKET, THIRD,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals contain by on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. mn10

THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS,
Both Fire and Marine.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For Gents in the city or those leaving from the interior, one which easily forward rooms at No. 20 Geary's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. m26tf

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THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

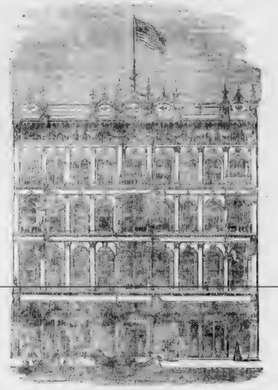
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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenants, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief, two Colors, and Gold
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The Pacesetter is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and all customers of the advertiser we offer.

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In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no lamily sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

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Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. E. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6 6m

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
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OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

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Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pores and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you will and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its unequalled, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try anything else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form the medicinal virtues of Jamaica ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons convalescing from fevers, and other diseases, as a restorative, for which it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that so distinguishes those so brought to health from the emaciating effects that follow the use or spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief, and in the quantity that is frequently necessary to bear the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also a most excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief, and in the quantity that is frequently necessary to bear the use of spirits of any kind.
It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.
It is also valuable as an external application for rheumatism, Neuralgia, Soreness, etc.
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416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts of the Fruits from which they are named. They are put up in a convenient style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the bottles of the usual extracts.
Comparing quality and economy, none others or a nearly so cheap.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness, flavor, and purity, but one that is always reliable, and, therefore, far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make no common use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim in such diseases, and used other so called remedies without permanent relief, rest assured the safest and surest

CURE
Is by using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to a delicate and both sexes, and at
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 18. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1872 WHOLE NO. 436

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W. H. WELLS ———	St. Louis, Mo.

Mormon Marriages.

Mrs. Alexander, formerly of this city, and a member of the California Theatre Company, in a recent lecture in Chicago, thus describes Mormon life in Salt Lake, Utah Territory:

She was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. Her father died when she was too young to know his face. Her mother soon after removed to St. Louis, where she (her mother) was induced to join the Mormon Church. They did not think at the time she was devoting herself to the religion, as far as the indorsement of polygamy was concerned. She thought whatever her mother did was right and proper. Had she known what she was committing herself and daughters to, she would have shrunk from it as from a pestilence. In 1858 they joined the Church, and journeyed to Salt Lake City. In 1860 she received the endowment ceremonies. Within the walls inclosing the temple was an old and dismal building where these services were performed. There the obligations were made that joined them to the Church, and where the plural marriages were performed in utter secrecy, and with forms worthy the ages of the darkest superstition. From this close secrecy Young avoids the possibility of proof of his numerous marriages, and boasts of it. Women thus married are dead, indeed, to all future happiness. The first marriage can be made in public, but future alliances are consumated in this state of secrecy. To apostatize from the Mormon Church is a sin from which there is no redemption. The punishment for revealing the secrets of the endowment house were worse than death. There was no oath so sacred among the saints as those joining them to their Church. Not one of them cares for any authority outside the Church.

No clause in the Constitution of the United States, no American law, is paramount to the Church obligations. The question was asked what made the women remain in Utah? The Church sent every year to distant countries its missionaries, who pictured the glories of Utah in the most glowing colors. Poor people, believing in these statements, are induced to go to Utah, where they are kept by a system of tithes in a state of poverty, which will not admit of their leaving the country. By an infatuation the women are made to believe that salvation depends upon continual self-sacrifice. She believes that her husband has a perfect right to a plurality of wives, and that she is doing her duty in sharing domestic business with other wives. They were obliged to conceal their wrongs and humiliations. They thought they were doing their duty by holding up Church doctrines, and consequently state to all strangers that they are happy. There was no opportunity for them to earn money and leave Mormonism.

Apostates are branded by their relatives as women of bad repute. What was the inducement for them to break their bonds without money, without friends? Brigham Young understood and held them in servitude that almost precluded the possibility of escape. She herself had been an object of Mormon spite. She had learned a profession on which she thought she could depend for a living, and had been able to abandon the hated region. She had no doubt but that their enmity would pursue her if it could. If they left the Church, judgments dire would bound to follow them. The elders used all their pernicious powers to bring punishment upon them. There were few who could face the calumnies heaped upon them by leaving Utah. Young once said in the pulpit that no virtuous woman would wish to leave Utah. He used nay of Gentiles that they ought to "go to hell cross lots."

In 1863, by request of Brigham Young, she became an actress in the Salt Lake Theatre. Together with this came a command that she take up her residence in the Lion House. She at first wished to avoid the theatre, but was aroused by the thought that by the study of the drama she might escape the marriage institution of the sect. During the first three years and a half of her theatrical experience, the company played without salaries, for the theatre was a church organization for the amusement of the Saints. All ambition in her profession was subdued in various ways. When she had attained a degree of excellence she was told that she acted by direction of the Lord, and that if she left the Church she would be powerless in her profession. It is considered most disreputable for a woman to remain single. Any woman could marry if she would accept the fraction of a man's heart, and a vulgar fraction at that. She was glad that her spirit had been strong enough to keep her from entering the matrimonial state. She was called a firebrand and an emissary of the devil on this account. After awhile it was decided to pay salaries at the theatre. She got $15 per week, $10 of which went to Brigham Young for board. She would have committed suicide rather than submit to the odious requirements of the Mormon system. It was one of their doctrines that the greater the sacrifice the greater the exhaltation in heaven. Their great teachings were: Obey your counsellors; pay your tithe. It was asked what was meant by the blood atonement.—Young was spiritually advised that their blood was shed to prevent it. It gave a person a fresh probation in eternity to take the life of an apostate.

As far as relationships were concerned in the marriage ceremonies, there were no rules. One generous elder had offered to marry her mother, her sister and herself. Brothers were sometimes married to sisters, and she believed that Brigham Young had married a man to his own daughter. The granting of female suffrage was a church force; it had been granted by two elders to help them to carry out their schemes. They had the right to vote in the manner dictated. They were not allowed a voice in their domestic affairs. The election of church officers took place semi-annually. A dignitary of the church rose and said: "Brethren and sisters, it is moved and seconded that Brigham Young be elected President and Trustee of the Church." There had been no motion and no second, but no one dare vote in opposition to this, and Brigham Young is continually re-elected. People were misled in their opinions of the domestic and social relations in Utah, from visitors and correspondents. But they had no means of ascertaining the true condition of domestic affairs. The women were too well trained not to defend their religion before Gentiles. The lady guns here an affecting account of the sufferings entailed upon her by the Mormon system in hastening the death of her mother through the man whom they had looked upon as a kind father taking to himself another wife. She also alluded in a touching manner to the death of her sister, whose child she has taken to educate and support, and for which end she has entered the lecture field.

[From the Christian Recorder.]

Using One's Power for the Good of Others.

BY H. A. K.

An uncultivated man is like a piece of uncultivated soil; it may be fertile, but its fertility is buried beneath its unbroken surface, and cannot be fully used for the good of man, until the fallow ground is broken up by the plow, spade, or hoe of the industrious husbandman. We therefore desire to speak only of cultivated men.

We were not, by infinite wisdom, created solitary beings, and, therefore, cannot isolate ourselves from our fellow men; and say, that, "We will cultivate our powers for our own personal good, and going on to perfection, we will leave them behind." We find, however, a good many Pharisees and Sadducees in this particular. Not that they are worse than all other men, nor have they all the faults common to other men, but in their intellectual superiority, and high moral state, they separate or cut themselves off from their fellow-men.

The public has founded schools, and furnished them with the choicest means of culture, and the public may justly claim that those who enter her store houses, and avail themselves of her riches, shall rise above a merely selfish view of life, and shall devote themselves to the general good.

And further, what are the places which learned men occupy, but platforms of influence which are provided for men of liberal culture for the sake of the public advantage. They are public offices, the entrance of which is guarded by public policy, and in some instances by legal enactments.

I have seen a plant with tendrels fitted to seize on any object within its reach; but it lay prostrate upon the ground, and had its leaves and flowers all soiled with mud, and its arms twined, hoisted and tangled into each other like a rope of many strands. Near by was another of the same specie, with its arms flung lovingly around a tall and friendly tree, whose stem they held in close embrace, while they lent it in return for its support, a robe of green leaves, spangled with flowers of the richest hue. The first represents the selfish man; and the second, the benevolent, who uses his power to benefit and beautify others, and who in return receives support which keeps him above want.

The use of the cultivated man's powers, should be as universal as the breath of spring in each particular clime, as when the King of day waves his sceptre over the world, bursting asunder Nature's icy tomb, and calling into action all her dormant forces. Throwing off her shroud of snow, the stiff frozen earth becomes soft, mellow and fruitful. The naked trees are clothed in robes of green. Hills, valleys, and plains are covered with vegetation, drawing forth the songs of birds, the hum of the bees, and the buzz of the insect. The farmer sowing his seed, the bee around the flower, and the sound of the woodchuck's hammer upon the girded oak, chiseling his home, or seeking his food in the distant forest, all show that they feel equally the breath of spring. Thus the spring breathes not alone for man, not alone for animals, not alone for insects, but for all. Not to sustain merely its own existence, but to give life and vigor to the myriads of creatures that inhabit the world.

The method by which the man of culture can use his powers for the comfort and help of others, are almost endless. Those are the true helpers of others who keep their sympathies close to the life of the people, and who show how much of beauty and of comfort it is possible for culture and good taste to add to the common routine of life. Safe and beautiful homes, free public libraries and galleries of art open to all; churches for the people, a truly popular literature which is enriched by the ripest thought and culture of the times, means to develope the means of men—these are at least as legitimate objects of exertion as those more brilliant enterprises which enlist so much of the attention of cultivated men.

[New York Correspondent Chicago Times]

The Misses Greeley.

MISS IDA GREELEY.

The eldest, whose name is constantly mentioned as having left her betrothed upon the ill-fated *Missouri*, is too absorbed in her real grief to discover through the press all the unpleasant things which associate her name with that of Mr. Hempstead.

She not only was never promised to him in marriage, but such a thought was never entertained by her, and whatever hopes the poor fellow may have entertained and been unwise enough to express to his friends, Miss Greeley was entirely ignorant of them, until she saw her engagement mentioned in the gossip of a newspaper.

The writer knows this to be true. Miss Greeley is not the young lady to desire the position of a heroine in a tragedy. Heaven knows she has suffered enough in her young years already. Since she was fourteen years old, she had been almost constantly by the bedside of a suffering mother, never murmuring, never showing weariness by her manner; and only that her cheeks had a way of growing very white at times, no one could have discovered an evidence that she was aware that her life was not like that of other young girls. The quiet smile never wholly faded out of her face, no matter how vividly either young ladies drew pictures of gay society, and the pleasures belonging to her years and position.

Of the many heroines of whom I have read, and the few whom I have seen, for patient and continued endurance, and for sweet and endless endeavor to make whole the broken life of a mother by the sacrifice of her entire girlhood, Ida Greeley ranks first and most glorious. A man or woman may risk a life, and perhaps give it away entirely under some sudden and compelling inspiration; but it is the long days of self-renunciation—which come one by one, each requiring the same amount of sacrifice, and each one repeating the last most pitifully—which crowns Ida Greeley a saint. And yet, she is unconscious of her greatness. Doubtless, she would be amazed should she find her name written among heoric women. The truly great are usually unaware of their moral magnitude.

Miss Ida possesses literary ability, which is somewhat remarkable when devoted to the descriptive, and, with opportunity and leisure for study, doubtless she will develop genius. Her sterling qualities of self-forgetfulness, persistent endeavor, quick sympathies and sweet womanliness, are qualities which are rare in degree, and, with quick intellectual perceptions, will make her a woman of extraordinary power.

MISS GABRIELLE GREELEY.

During the last year, has shared her sister's ever-increasing duties as a nurse in her mother's sick room, and the beautiful young girl has grown sweeter and still more beautiful, because of the sensibilities which have dawned in her heart and blushed out in her face. A few evenings before her mother's decease, and before the coming stroke of death was felt to be approaching, at a pleasant little party, I heard an elderly gentleman who as certainly believed that Mr. Greeley would be elected as he believed in the promises of the Bible, say to Miss Gabrielle:

"I suppose you anticipate much pleasure in the White House?"

"No," said she, gravely, "I have been hindered from study by mamma's long illness, and the necessity of traveling with her, and I am far behind girls of my age in cultivation. Besides, I am weary of seeing strangers, and in the White House I should never escape them. If it would not disappoint papa to be defeated, I much rather remain in school. Few girls of sixteen could have said that.

In their mother's death, these young girls forgot the political strife raging about them, and scarcely knew of the defeat, even when it came. Their father was so stunned with sore grief that they did not at first observe a deeper bruise upon his heart when one more blow fell, upon him, although it turned brain and murdered him. The mother was a rarely beautiful woman with a splendor of eyes, and a marvel of delicacy in color, while her hair was a wonder to her friends, even up to the day she died, so dark and luxuriant, and fine and long was it. Her wit was keen, her perceptions incisive and alert, always penetrating to the depths of a deception to which she was merciless. Her love of truth, about which there was so drapery or affectation of any sort whatever, and her instant exposure or disguises, gave her a reputation for severity which was misunderstood by strangers.

Her friendships were sweet and deep and true, and her ambitions were far more intense than her husband's if such a condition of mind were possible.

She said to the writer when in a confidential talk:

"If I possessed the health, the youth and the advantages of my daughters I would shake the world" and she would. You could see that she told the truth by the flashing of her eyes, and that subtle expression of of power which cannot be explained, but which was always fully understood by those who looked in her face. It was her heoric will that saved her life through so many years of illness. Common women would have died, but she recognized the demands which the world, and self-supposed duties, made upon her husband, and she determined to remain long enough to see her daughters fully grown, or mature enough to stand on their individual forces, and she did.

Inheriting such extraordinary capacities from both father and mother, Mr. Greeley's daughters cannot fail to be an honor to the memory of both.

South Carolina.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder*, (organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church,) in an extended article in that paper of December 14th, gives a comprehensive view of the present situation of affairs in South Carolina and we have only space to make the following extract:

"A glance over the following list will show you what we mean in this State. The State government is now composed as follows: Gov. F. J. Moses, Jr., white, native; Lieut. Governor, R. H. Gleaves, northern-colored, (of Masonic fame). State Treasurer, F. L. Cardoza, native colored. Attorney General, S. W. Melton, native white, Sec. of State, Henry E. Hayne, colored native. Comptroller Gen. Solomon L. Hoge, northern; H. M. Parvis, son of Robert Parvis of your city, Philadelphia, (col.), Adjunct Inspector Gen. Superintendent of Education, Justus K. Jillson, northern white; Congressman at large, R. H. Cain colored; First Congressional District, Joseph H. Rainey, native colored; Second, A. J. Ranlser, native colored; Third, R. B. Elliot, who is in the prospective Senator from this State. The State Senate has, out of thirty two members, fifteen colored. The colored members of the House of Representatives are largely in the majority, while the Clerk of the House; and the Sargent-at-Arms, with a large number of attachees are colored. The determination is firmly fixed to reform the State government, and restore confidence in Republicanism in this State. The Legislature met on Tuesday November 26, and elected Hon. S. J. Lee, (col.) Speaker of the House, and Mr. O. H. Jones, Clerk. Besides, I am weary of seeing strangers, and in the White House I should never escape them. If it would not disappo nt papa to be defeated, I much rather remain in school. Few girls of sixteen could have said that.

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South Carolina.

The third day of December marks a new era in the history of South Carolina, after six years of Reconstructed government, since rebellion, after the most wonderful political changes, that have ever surged a great nation, after the most rapid change of public sentiment, among a people which has changed the whole social structure of society, reorganized the whole system of the land, making the South more fully harmonize with the intent of the principles which are embodied in the Declaration of Independence, than even the worth realizes—if its application to the Colored race; the changes in the Legislation of the whole land have been made to harmonize with the demands of the age—after a trial of the African descendants in political freedom under the control of northern administrators of Law, South Carolina by the choice—of the people by a large and ringing majority cannot fail to be an honor to the memory of both.

South Carolina.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder*, (organ of the

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 28, 1872.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Duty of Colored Citizens.

It is a lamentable fact that no Northern States (excepting the New England States, which tolerate no proscription of rights in consequence of color) have made the least move through their legislatures to review the known proscriptions which exist against the rights of colored citizens. So long as the colored citizens will keep quiet concerning this ely abridgement of their rights, just so long will some of our white friends favor the expediency of keeping quiet. No Freeman in America, be he white or black, English, French or German, can keep quiet while his or their rights are abridged. American Freemen must agitate. It is the teachings and theory of the American Government in which they live to ask redress for a public wrong.

The colored citizen is deprived of equal school privileges in this State for no other reason than that he is colored. This deprivation is in conflict with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution and the Civil Rights bill. Colored citizens are the only class that are deprived of these common rights, and they must continue to agitate until their rights are conceded. They were advised by some who claimed to be Republicans to keep quiet and wait, when they were refused in this city to set along side of a bundle of washing and a dog in a street car. They were advised to keep quiet and wait by other pretended friends of the race, when they aspired to be invested with the ballot. Those rights have been restored, and no evils have arisen from them, as "the sun still shines."

There is yet a class who exhibit more prejudice themselves, by advising proscribed citizens to still continue to be proscribed, for fear that those who are parties to proscription rule might not like it, if the question of colored citizens' rights are agitated. We want no such advisers, either in politics or religion.

The colored citizens must continue to agitate in every State legislature in the Union, as well as in the National Congress, until equal civil rights are enjoyed by all citizens.

The Third Baptist Church Difficulty.

T. Shelton, on behalf of 22 excluded members of the First Colored Baptist Church of this city, applied to the Nineteenth District Court for a writ of mandamus to compel the trustees of the church to reinstate them the right to partake in all the spiritual and secular proceedings of the church. Judge Wheeler on Thursday, December the 19th, decided that the courts of the land have no jurisdiction in this country to review or control the decisions or proceedings of an ecclesiastical council, and therefore dismissed the application for a writ of peremptory mandamus.

The Chronicle's New Press.

We had an invitation extended to us by the proprietors of the *Chronicle* to attend their reception on Saturday last, when the new four-cylinder patent improved lightning Hoe press was exhibited. A very large number of invited guests were present, including ladies. The press went into operation about 3 P.M., and delighted the admiring assemblage all the afternoon. While they were constantly regaled by the Messrs. De Young with refreshments.

NEVADA AGENCY.—Nelson Cook is the authorized agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in Virginia City, Nev.

The New Year

Before the APPEAL goes to press again the New Year will have been ushered in. We will avail ourself of the oportunity in this issue to wish our patrons a "Happy New Year." At the same time, we hope all of our delinquent agents and subscriber in the future will wish us the same, by money orders through the Post Office or Wells, Fargo & Co's express, which will be practically giving the PACIFIC APPEAL "A Happy New Year."

Livingstone Institute.

A letter received from Daniel Scales, by the *Elevator*, and published in that paper on Saturday last, makes an inquiry in relation to the progress of the Livingstone Institute, as follows:

"I wish to inquire about the Livingstone Institute. What are the trustees going to do with the money? It is time we should know something about it, as we will soon need an institution of the kind."

We have learned from Messrs H. M. Cellius, N. Gray, Elihu Johnson, the Finance Committee, that the amount of money in bank to the credit of Livingstone Institute on June 1st, 1872, was $8,260.36. Our issue of January 4th, will contain the entire amount up to January 1, 1873, and give all other necessary information to shareholders.

The Holidays.

Christmas passed off with much spirit, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Everybody seemed to be merry and enjoyed themselves. Some of the churches opened their Fairs on Christmas eve, and during next day and evening the inclement weather forced many to keep at home. The churches where sermons were delivered on Christmas forenoon, drew large numbers. The theatres and other public places of amusement were well patronized, notwithstanding the rain at times came down in torrents. A bright hope for the crops give a cheering aspect to all.

Emancipation Celebration in Stockton.

The colored citizens of Stockton have been very active in getting up an Emancipation Celebration in that city, January 1st. It will, no doubt come off with much spirit. The colored citizens in that locality are determined not to be behind other places in enthusiasm for the celebrating of the great event.

THE Brannan Guard's Ball comes off on Wednesday evening next, January 1st, in Pacific Hall, Bush street (California Theatre building). As it will be on the evening of Emancipation Celebration Day, undoubtedly Captain Henriques' company will be well patronized on the occasion, as it ought to be.

THE Supreme Court adjourned for the Term last week. It commences the January Term on Monday, the 13th instant. A decision on the School Question is anxiously awaited by all the colored citizens of the State.

FAVORS.—We received this week through the Post Office interesting and important Masonic documents from the Grand Orient of France, L. F. Thevenot, Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient, has our thanks.

NEXT WEEK.—A full account of the Masonic Entertainment at Sanders' Hall last evening, and also of the Emancipation celebrations in various parts of the State, will appear in the APPEAL.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket from E. P. Duplex and committee of arrangements, Marysville, to attend the exercises which are to take place in that city January 1st, 1873, on the occasion of the Emancipation celebration.

Eat thou not the bread of him that hath an evil eye; neither desire thou his dainty meats.

The Sunday Law.

The Codes which go into effect on the first of January, contain a new Sunday law, as follows:

Sec. 207. Every person who, on the Christian Sabbath, gets up, exhibits, opens or maintains, or aids in getting up, exhibiting, opening or maintaining, any bull, bear, cock or prize-fight, horse race, circus, gambling house or saloon, or any other barbarous or noisy amusement, or who keeps, conducts or exhibits any theatre, melodeon, dance cellar or other places of musical, theatrical or operatic performance, spectacle or representation, where any wines, liquors or intoxicating drinks are bought, sold, used, drank, or given away, or who purchases any ticket of admission fee to or for the purpose of witnessing or attending any such places, amusement, spectacle, performance or representation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 208. Every person who keeps on Sunday any store, workshop, bar saloon, banking-house or other place of business, for the purpose of transacting business, is punishable by fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty.

Sec. 209. The provisions of the preceding section do not apply to persons who on Sunday keep open hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, livery stables, retail drug stores, or the legitimate business of each, or such manufacturing establishments as are usually kept in continued operation, or places for the sale of milk, fresh meats; fresh fish or vegetables.

VAGRANTS, ETC.

Sec. 648. Every person (except a Calornia Indian) without any visible means of living who has the physical ability to work, and who does not, for the space of ten days, seek employment, nor labor when employment is offered him; every healthy beggar who solicits alms as a business; every person that roams about from place to place without any lawful business; every idle or dissolute person, or associate of known thieves, who wanders about the streets at late or unusual hours of the night, or who lodges in any barn, shed, shop, out-house, vessel or place other than such as is kept for lodging purposes, without the permission of the owner or party entitled to the possession thereof; every lewd and dissolute person who lives in and about houses of ill-fame, and every common prostitute and common drunkard is a vagrant, and punishable by inprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days.

Sec. 658. Every person who makes, issues or puts into circulation any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or the paper of any bank to circulate as money, except as authorized by the laws of the United States, for the first offence is guilty of a misdemeanor, and for each and every subsequent offense is guilty of felony.

Sec. 659. Every officer of fire department who wilfully issues or causes to be issued any certificate of exemption to a person not entitled thereto is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 659. Every person who knowingly and willfully sends or delivers to another any letter or writing, whether subscribed or not, threatening to accuse him or another of a crime, to expose or publish any of his failing or infirmities, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(From Our National Progress)

Qualifications for Cabinet and Other Offices.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—The claim recently set up by other politicians that the colored citizens of this nation should be represented in the Cabinet by one of their own race and complexion, finds no authority in the Constitution and Laws of this Republic, and none against exercising the rights of citizenship on account of "color, race, or former condition of servitude."

Therefore, every citizen of whatever color, race orcondition, desirous of civil advancement, should rest his claims on some other foundation than those that have already been rejected by the fundamental laws of the land.

It is the interest of the American people, and the only of the National government to promote the general welfare; reconciling special interests that are frequently antagonistical, by choosing for its representatives those only who are by educational qualifications best fitted to promote the object to be attained,

Every citizen who may be desirous of filling certain public positions, should first feel within himself that he possesses in a very eminent, if not in a superior degree, the qualifications necessary to execute the trusts committed to his charge in the interest of the public welfare.

The Statesman requires as much special and practical education, as the Lawyer, the Merchant, the Physician Architect or Navigator, and it would be equally unsafe to place an honest and educated farmer at the "Ship of State," as it would to place him in the command of a nautical vessel to plough the raging main when the property and lives of our fellow-citizens were at stake. Now that the principles I have asserted, are abstract truths, few will deny, and a still fewer number will assert that in the history of this government they have been faithfully observed. It it universally known that the colored citizens in the past history of these United States have been denied by education and opportunity, the privilege of acquiring that knowledge of Statesmanship necessary to enable any of them to become fit representatives for a position in the Cabinet of this great Republic. It will be their interest, as well as their duty, to first struggle to obtain such inferor positions as they are prepared to fill, and then become practically educated for the fulfillment of higher duties, when called by those in authority, or the voice of the people.

It is perfectly absurd for them to lay claim to that equality which is the common product of education, science and civilization for ages. If we should justly claim equality with the with race in education and civilization, after ages of oppression and barbarsim, then slavery has not been the crime for which we have arraigned it before the bar of the civilized world. If we attempt to prove such an assertion, we must first exploded every Anti-slavery argument and arraign every Anti-slavery lecturer as a common slanderer.

It is a fatal mistake to supposed that the laws of nature, the conquest of civilization, and the monument of ignorance and barbarism have been obliterated by the 13th, 14th, and 15th, Amendments to the Constitution.

If we disire promotion and advancement we must not rest our claims on such a sandy foundation.

We have been oppressed as a class, and must rise as such. Class interest have always been recognized in one form or another in our government, and will continue to exercve from his convictions of right in carrying out his cherished plan of giving to the negro their civil rights.

A civil rights bill secured by another than Sumner would be shorn of much that makes it dear to us. Let him who first argued our need of equality before the law secure to us this equality, whose great heart first throbbed in sympathy with ours, and cried continuously and everywhere, oh shame! that American citizens, favored in every respect, should deny to the humblest American the largest liberty in the pursuit of happpiness. Who but he, (save the proscried,) has felt the cruelty of a miserable feeling of caste, that reaches even to the grrve. A caste that compels a mother to carry her little one many miles to some spot set aside for it, prohibiting its interment in a cemetery where white children are buried. How often have we followed our loved ones to their proscribed resting places with shame and indignation. 'Twas Sumner who struck the first blow at discrimination in public schools who urged the the necessity of educating together those to become American citizens demonstrating the good that would result to both classes from the common schools and the injury that would arise from excluding the negro. Now, again, after a terrible party struggle, fraught with bitterness, pain and alienation, we find our friends standing steadfast and true. In the name of the poor, the persecuted, whose life-long advocate he has been, we welcome him back to America, and to his long across tossed work of elevating all mankind.

An Ancient Tree.

At Montreveil, in France, a property has recently been sold, in the lay claim to that equality which stands the fo- common and boiled it in oil, which is an infallible mode of bringing to light the separate layers produced by each year. By this method, in examining from the centre to the circumference, he was easily able to prove that the number of layers amounted to two thousand and some hundreds. This tree is, of course, a great natural curiosity, and every year numbers of persons visit that neighborhood to view so venerable a relic of the past, which is living and yielding shelter, now, to the birds of the air, two centuries before the birth of our Saviour.

LETTERS.—James H. Rickards Detroit, Michigan; Anonymous, Stockton; Nelson Cook, Virginia City, Nev.

To the care of this office for Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

Births.

BRYANT—In this city, on December 21, 1872, to the wife of Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, a daughter.

1863 1873

Emancipation Proclamation

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S

Emancipation Proclamation

WILL BE CELEBRATED IN

SAN FRANCISCO

BY THE

BRANNAN GUARD

Capt. J. S. Henriques.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1st,

AT

PACIFIC HALL,

The Exercises to consist of a Literary Entertainment, and Grand Promenade Concert. Krames Celebrated Quadrille Band, has been engaged for the Occasion.

Tickets - - - - - $1.00

LADIES' BAZAAR!

COLLINS' HALL,

Jackson Street, above Stockton. will be opened

On Tuesday, Dec. 24th, 1872,

and continued during the Holidays as a Bazaar, in aid of

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH.

The Bazaar has been organized by the Ladies connected with the Church, and they offer for sale a great variety of Toys and Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas Presents, &c.

Tickets for the Admission, 50 Cents Children, half-prtce.

TENTH

ANNIVERSARY

—OF—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S

Emancipation Proclamation!

To be held at the

Turner's Hall, Marysville, Cal.

On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1873.

☞ Programme next week.

STOCKTON!

1863 1873

GRAND CELEBRATION

—OF THE—

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

Emancipation Proclamation,

January 1st, 1873.

A National Salute will be fired at noon, at BICKMAN'S HALL with a CONCERT and BALL. Good Music has been engaged and a fine Supper will be served by a competent lady.

ADMISSION.....75 CENTS

Supper Extra

GRAND CELEBRATION

OF THE

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,

BY THE

Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of the State of California,

AT SANDERS' NEW ACADEMY

Cor. New Montgomery and Natoma Streets.

On Friday Evening, Dec. 27th 1872.

Programme of Literary Exercises:

1st. Music.....

2d. Invocation.....By the Grand Chaplain, W. H. Smith

3d. Oration.....By the Orator

4th. Installation of Officers,.....By the Order

5th. Address.....By the R. W. G. M

6th. Ode.....By the Order

7th. Music.....By the Band

The Ceremonies will coincide with Grand Master's Address.

Exercises to commence at Eight o'clock, precisely.

Honorary Committee—P. Anderson, W. A. Smith, S. Seidell, Wm. H. Carpenter, George Barnes, H. F. Williams, Israel C. Wetmore, P. A. Bell, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, San Francisco; E. P. Duplex, Marysville; A. J. Jackson, Sacramento City; Geo. W. Miller, Petaluma; A. Hood-Wilkins, San Jose; C. W. Swasey, Vallejo; Chas. Gibson, Salem; A. Tappan, Stockton; Andrew Hall, Nevada City, Cal.

Committee of Arrangements—John G. Pulliet, Chairman; H. Pelton, Secretary; H. Harris, Thomas Dickson, Jas. R. Francis, Charles A. Griffith, Fitz James Yarbrough, Henry Talbert, W. A. Phipps, Jas. H. Hiker, William H. Blake, Jas. H. Hitchings, John Harris, Jerome Johnson.

Reception Committee—James H. Hiner, Nathaniel Bell, Wm. Williams, William J. Simmons, Fitz James Yarbrough.

Reception Committee—Wm. H. Blake, Israel C. Wetmore, Gibson, Salem; A. Tappan, Stockton; Andrew Hall, Nevada City, Cal.

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Reception Committee—James H. Hiner, Nathaniel Bell, Wm. Williams, William J. Simmons, Fitz James Yarbrough.

Reception Committee—Wm. H. Blake, Israel C. Wetmore, Gibson, Salem; A. Tappan, Stockton; Andrew Hall, Nevada City, Cal.

The military department will be under the supervision of the celebrated veteran, Mr. John Harris.

HUDDY'S CELEBRATED STRING BAND will be in attendance.

Tickets of Admission.....$1.00

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Geary and Clayton. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Ulgaeas, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

S. G. HOLCOMBE. JOHN REYNOLDS

HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors

AT LAW,

KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE.

Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court

"Superior Whiskey, now then, Is taken by the best of men."

The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they have opened and fitted up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO.

With the most choice brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.

Mall Liquors of a superior quality always on hand Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN, HARRY GIBSON,

Proprietors.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS,

FROM ATCTION,

CONSISTING OF

LOVE'S GLOVES,

SHAWLS,

SHEETINGS.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

We call special to the full assortment of

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

AND

INFANTS' OUTFITS

Suitable for **HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER.

1008

A Trip to James River, Dakota Territory.

CONCLUDED.

Wagons arrived safe in camp; tents pitched; the cook received his orders as to the time for the repast. I must now give a statement which I have long neglected. The caterer of the mess was an everlasting growler; never satisfied had no mind of his own, knows little or nothing in regard to the getting up of camp kits, and the various things connected with such institutions. The cook, not of the first in his line of that business, and not over particular in his style of slinging hash in the true American order, and one of the con-tray-dan disposition, no it was a clashing of arms between countrymen of different colors. Generally speaking, things were done wise and otherwise, which gave general dissatisfaction. To find out the true disposition of a man or set of men, get them once on the plains; the genuine principle will be shown in a very little while, and should he be a villain, it will crop out immediately, especially should he be coupled with a little brief red tape authority.

The weather looks very cloudy; had a very light shower, but did not fall as expected. The next morning was very cool; started for o'clock; the ambulances started Fort Abercrombie at half past five out-first, and made very good time, the wagons at 6:30 and 7:30, by noon to the Red river and saw the boys take a swim. Received orders to pack up all private property and turn over all public property to the Quartermaster's Department and be ready to leave at half-past four o'clock. Two ambulances and one wagon for Breckenridge, Minn. The ambulances did not leave as the stated time; not till five oclock. The ambulance and one baggage-wagon leave Fort Abercrombie for Brenon ferry, cross the Red river in good condition on the ferry and arrived all safe; put up at the Red-road House, and had a very good supper. Retired very early and rise early in the morning discuss a very good breakfast; by the time breakfast was over, the party was just in time to take the carswhich was about half-past six, and after the usual stoppages, and taking a good view of the scenery along the road; arrived without any accident at St. Paul, where we started from, and thus ended the trip to the James river, Dakota Territory.

Distance from St. Paul to Breckenridge, 217 miles; from Breckenridge to Abercrombie, 12 miles; to Fort Ransom, 61 miles; to James River, 49 miles; from Fort Ransom to Fort Wadsworth, 68 miles; from Fort Wadsworth to Fort Abercombie, 76 miles.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We issued a decree commanding that the whole of the Indian Chiefs be sent to pay in person a visit to the Emperor; that he made true and loyal to the laws of the country; and, whereas, we have received a message from two of the Chiefs, through a messenger, who had a rope in his button-hole, to come and fight for them, we believe those in arms against those who rebel, are against our said command. Now, therefore, We, Norton I. Dei Gracia Emperor of the United States, and Protector of Mexico, hereby command the arrest and imprisonment of all persons who fail to heed our said decree, and make report to us thereof.

NORTON I.

COLORED SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.—The winter season upons with unusual life in society here. Several fine receptions have already been given, and well attended by many of our most prominent and fashionable ladies and gentlemen. Government officials are prominent in these receptions. On last Thursday evening a band of string music and a fine reception was the occasion for fine dancing at Mr. Matthews' on Seventh street. Prominent in the parlors were Mr. Jerome Johnson, of the Freedman's Bank, and other Government departments were represented, and the affair was in every way a first-class reception.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Fall and Winter Wear. Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS.

Initial Handkerchiefs.

Lace Collars, Sleeves,

Sets and Handkerchiefs,

Ladies', Misses' and Gent's HOSIERY and GLOVES, Lace Veils, Fichues and Mantles, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments, Embroidered Flannel, Linen and Linen Goods, Napkins and Table Cloths, all the Brands in Cottons, Towels and Toweling, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts,

Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard. Plains and Table Covers

☞ All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

808 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, and Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving. Hair Dyed in all Colors and Shades. Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

AVERILL

CHEMICAL PAINT.



ELASTIC, ECONOMICAL DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.

Purest White, any Shade or Color.

It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable and More Elastic than the best of any other Paint.

It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as any other Paint.

These Paints are prepared for immediate application, requiring no mixing, and sold only by the gallon.

For further information send for our pamphlet, or call on or apply to the Manufactory and Office, Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.

JESSE HEALY,

M. C. JEWELL,

Agents.

EQUAL RIGHTS!

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SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,

No. 522 Pacific Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

On parle Francaise. Se habla Espanol.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars, Sleeves,

Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Perfumery, Haircork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

850 Washington St., Near Stockton.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Si parle Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen

JESSE L. STEWART. CHARLES S. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISC

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. D. Society.

SUBSCRIBERS BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificate s and other information can be had from the Secretary at 841 Clay street, or at 2 1-2 Howard street, Shares, Twenty-five (25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Terms of Amusement are all contractant to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—can accommodate 300 persons.

Concbes, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. LAIDLAW,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

308 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th.

SACRAMENTO

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GUERIN & SON,

FASIONHABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beckert's Philadelphia Boots. may15-tf

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

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Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

564 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dr. Vil, San Francisco.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, LABAN WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZA SMITH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They left during the war at Park Farm, Rindsel County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 16 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000

"In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Hon. Gott Chamberlain, formerly of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by eminent artists. Extremely original. The finest, both historically and grave. If you want to make money send for our Circulars at once, and secure territory at once. Terms &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMSON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has assigned a First Class Bar to the house, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction. Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. J ilso

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

PROPRIETORS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

418 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

au17

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders for the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—551 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKER,

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. JOHNSON. N. ERSKY. GEO. B. FLINT.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has removed from his old store on Bush street

To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his former friends and lovers' Custom Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 305 Third Street, near Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgy and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Sunday, December 1st, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden, and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), S. F. & N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Donahue with Trains for Petaluma, making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) for Vallejo, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and intermediate.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia, Martinez, Pittsburg, Antioch, Stockton and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily), Oakland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.45, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30 and *12.00 p.m. Leave OAKLAND, *6.40, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, *6.40, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00 and 10.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 A.M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.00, 11.15 and 4.30 to Point Yale only.)

Leave HAYWARDS, (for San Francisco) *4.30 7.00 and 10.45 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Leave SAN LEANDRO, *6.00, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.30 p.m.

*Sunday excepted. A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passgr and Ticket Agt

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing on and after November 6, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Trains.	San Jose Only	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8.45 a m	*2.30 p m	14.40 P M
Oakland, 7th street	11.00 a m	5.02 P M	1.00 P M
Alameda, narrow gauge	11.30 a m		
Gilroy, narrow	2.50 p m		
Castroville	3.50 p m		
Salinas	4.30 p m		
Hollister, narrow	5.40 p m		

Trains North.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Trains.
Leave Hollister			11.00 a m
Salinas			10.00 a m
Castroville			10.40 a m
Tipton			11.30 a m
Lathrop			1.10 p m
Oakland, 7th street	10.30 a m	7.40 a m	3.35 p m
San Francisco	9.10 a m	10.30 a m	5.10 p m

*SATURDAYS at 5.00 p.m. Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 6.15 a. m and 1.7 p. m. arriving at San Francisco at 11.20 a.m. and 4.25 p.m.

A. N. TOWNE, Assistant Superintendent. General Superintendent.

J. L. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento,

(Successors to Bagnall & Irwin, Manufacturing Co., Junction of Bush and Market streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Including Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blind-Stuffs and Mining Tools, Gas Pipe, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, Powder, Fuse, Rifle and Blasting Caps, Shells, and Shot.

☞ Don't forget to call and see him.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL, of 926 Pacific street,

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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John H. Redington,	J. F. Houghton
A. W. Bowman,	D. W. Earl,
G. B. Bobbe,	Isaac Lekman,
R. M. Hartshorne,	Julius Weitzel,
O. Conrad,	Julius Weitzel, M'ngr
Wm. H. Moor,	I. Lohman, Sec'y
G. B. Johnson,	ensured.
H. R. Tilden,	B. H. Hewlett,
W. W. Greenwood,	Gen. S. Evans,
S. L. Jones,	J. D. Peters,
George S. Mann,	N. H. Orr,
Cyrus Wilson,	W. F. Mckee,
W. H. Foster, Jr.	A. W. Simpson,
Jos. Galloway,	A. T. Hudson,
W. T. Garratt,	H. M. Fanson,
C. Watchhorn,	H. H. Hewlett, M'ngr
A. P. Hotaling,	V. E. Orr, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
D. H. SHILLW, General Manager.
R. B. ELDY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
609 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, true-senses, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. ocl3

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

ja18

CRAIG & SON,
820 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.

Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS,
Both Fire and Marine.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.

Officers:

TYLER CURTIS.....President
PETER DONAHUE.....Vice-President
CHAS. H. CUSHING.....Secretary
THOS. R. CAZNEAU.....Marine Director

Board of Directors:

Tyler Curtis,	Frank M. Pixley,
A. J. Bryant,	Peter Donahue,
John O'Sullivan,	F. Burke,
John Rosenfeld,	J. W. Nye,
John Middleton,	Hugh Whitsell,
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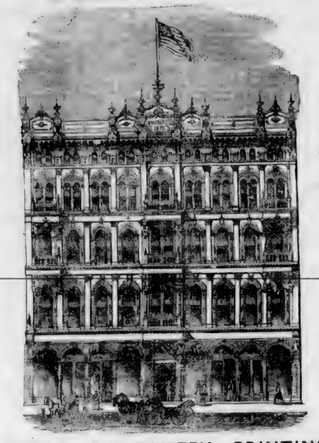
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 19. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1873 WHOLE NO. 437

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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The Laws of Libel Compared in the Different States.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch*, of a recent dates gives a summary review concerning the laws of libel, in the respective States. It says:

In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact, under the direction of the court.—Connecticut.]

"In all prosecutions for libles, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justiiale ends, the party shall be acquitted. The jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact."—[Michigan.

"In all prosecutions or indictments for libel the truth may be given it evidence to the jury, and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous was true, and was published with good motives and justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted."—Iowa.

The constitutional provision in New Jersey in regard to lible is the same as the State of Michigan.

The constitutional provision on this subject in Arkansas is the same as that of the State of Iowa.

The constitution of California on this subject is the same as Michigan.

The constitutional provision in Ohio upon libel is the same as Iowa.

Nebraska has the same provision as Michigan.

Nevada is the same as Iowa, except that it embraces "civil action" as well as indictment.

New York has the same provion as Michigan.

Wisconsin has the same provision as Michigan.

Florida provides that "in all criminal prosecutions and civil actions for libel the truth may be giving in evidence to the jury, and if it appear that the matter charged as libelous is true, but was published for good motvies, the party shall be acquitted.

The constitutional provision in Illinois is the same an that of Florida.

Indiana provides that "in all prosecutions for libel, the truth of the matter alleged to be libelous may be given in justification.

The constitution of Kansas on this subject is the same as that of Florida."

The provision in Missouri is that "in all prosecutions for libel, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, and the jury may determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court."

Rhode Island provides that "In trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, unless punishid from malicious motives, shall be a sufficient defence to the person charged."

West Virginia has the same provision as Florida.

The constitutional provisions of the States of Alabama, Tennessee, Delaware, Maine, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Texas and South Carolina are all substantially the same, and provide that "In all prosecutions for the publication of papers, investigating the official conduct of officers or men in a public capacity, or where the matter publis-ued is proper for public information, the truth may be given in evidence."

North Carolina provides that "The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Oregon is the same as North Carolina.

Massachusetts has no constitutional provision in regard to libel, but is substantially the same as that of Oregon and North Carolina.

Vermont provides "That the people have a right to freedom of speech and of writing and publishing their sentiments concerning the transactions of governments; therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained."

The provision in New Hampshire is, "The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a State; it ought therefore to be inviolably pres ved."

Minnesota—"The liberity of the press shall remain forever invoilate and all persons may freely speak write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right."

The provision in Maryland is the same as Minnesota.

Mississippi has the following: The freedom of speech and of the press shall be held sacred, and all indictments for libel the jury shall determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court.

Louisiana has the same provision as Minnesota.

Virginia is the same as Minnesota.

By the foregoing it will be found that several States, by constitutional provision, have decided that in prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if publi-hed with good motives, constitute a full defence. Indiana declares that the truth in all cases shall be a justification.

A Brave Boy.

Admiral Craige writes to the London papers as follows:

An incident occurred at Dawlish, South Devon, November 15th, which I think calls for a brief report, as showing the promptitude with which the Teignmouth life-boat answered an appeal for assistannce, and recording a most skilful and daring act of seamanship, an act exhibiting great er self-reliance on the part of a little boy, fourteen years of age, than I have almost ever witnessed in so young a lad. The boy, named Frederick Perrain, of 11 Clarence road, Exmouth, had occasion to go to some place near Exmouth in a small dingy, when the tide suddenly swept him out into the open sea. It was blowing hard from the northeast, so the poor little fellow got up his tiny sail and mast, and ran along the coast in the vain hope of finding some sheltered spot where he could land. He saw nothing; however, but the white foam of heavy breakers, and found himself swiftly drawn toward them. When within a few hundred yards of Dawlish beach he let go his tiny anchor and lowered both mast and sail upon the slight chance of holding on until the sea subsided a little.

It was about this time (about 11 o'clock) that on going to the front of my house, which faces the sea, I first observed him, and not being so active as I once was, I called a naval friend who was with me, and who, had observed as I had done, the immediate peril of the poor boy. Doubtful courted her, she replied I ran down to the beach with the intention of going off in the first boat he could get which could live in such a sea. He found Mr. Moran, the chief boatman at this coast guard station, and his men on the alert. In the exercise, however, of what I consider to be a wise discretion, Mr. Moran would not risk the lives of his men by sending either of the boats he had in aid of the poor boy. The broken water, with the occasional very heavy rollers, extended for more than two hundred yards from the shore, in which but few boats but our coast lifeboats could have lived five minutes.

They had taken the bearings of the boat since she anchored, and thought that she would hold on until the tide came in, when the sea would subside.

The poor little fellow, however thought differently, and seeing that utter destruction awaited him if driven from the spot where he then was, he got up his mast and sail with wonderful rapidity, weighed his anchor, and stood to the westward, almost touching as he went the foam that was dashing from the brakers. The boat flew to the westward almost on her beams end, and, selecting with lightning precision and decision the only spot where he could have possibly landed, he boldly bore up and dashed his tiny boat into the foaming waves. My friend and Mr. Moran proceeded to the spot with beach lines, etc., and the former described the scene as a most touching one. The boat flew over the first roller like a sea gull, when she was suddenly becalmed, and they momentarily expected that she would be knocked to be rolled over and broach to pieces. The little fellow, however, seemed quite calm and collected, with tiller in one hand and the sheet in the other, when the gale again caught his sail and he skimmed over the second roller up to the beach.

Meanwhile I had telegraphed to Teirmouth for the aid of the lifeboat of the National Institution, and she was accordingly sent with the greatest rapidity. She was, in fact, on her way to Dawlish within ten minutes of the receipt of my telegram. She was, however, recalled by the second telegram I dispatched indicating the safety of the boy. My naval friend (an officer of considerable experience), agrees with me that, in the absence of a life-boat, the boy's best if not the only chance of escape lay in the course he adopted in running under a press of sail right through the broken water on to the shore, and his conduct in that respect, showing that courage, self-reliance and judgment are the chief elements of success on such occasions.

The Law of Courtship.

We clip from an old paper the following account of a breach of promise of marriage, in which the judge laid down a new doctine, which we should be sorry to see adopted:—"A case was recently tried in Rutland, Vermont, in which a Miss Munson received $1425 of a Mr. Hastings for a breach of marriage contract. The curiosity of the thing is this: the Vermont judge charged the jury that no explicit promise was necessary to bind the parties to a marriage contract, but that long continued attentions or intimacy with a female was as good evidence of intended matrimony as a special contract. The principle unquestionably is, that if Hastings did not promise, he ought to have done so—the law holds him responsible for the non-performance of his duty. A most excellent decision: a most righteous judge, compared with whom Daniel would be a common squire! We have no idea of young men dangling about after girls for a year or two, and then going off, leaving their sweethearts half courted; we hate this everlasting nibble and never bite, this beating the bush and never starting the game; it is one of the crying sins of the age. There is not one girl in twenty that can tell whether she is courted or not. No wonder that when Betty Simper's cousin asked him if Billy Doubtful courted her, she replied I don't know exactly—he's a sorter courtin' and not a sorter courtin. We have no doubt that this Hastings is one of these sorter not courtin' fellows, and most heartily do we rejoice that the judge has brought him to book with a $1425 verdict. The judge says that long continued attentions or intimacy is just as good as a regular promise. Now, we do not know what would pass for intimacy according to the laws of Vermont, but supposing attentions to consist of visiting a girl twice a week, and estimating the time wasted by Miss Munson at each visit to be worth a dollar (which is too cheap), Mr. Hastings has been making a fool of himself 14 years and some odd weeks. This decision makes a new era in the law of love, and we make no doubt, will tend to the promotion of matrimony and mortality.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—At the breaking out of the Revolution there were 25,000,000 inhabitants. There were 562 colleges or schools where classical instruction was given. There were 72,747 pupils in the schools. The influence and brilliant progress of France at that time in the various arts of civilization, save that of political, was due to these schools. The Revolution swept them all away and dispersed the endowments. When the means of gratifying the intellectual appetite was removed, the craving of that appetite came soon to be no longer felt. The private schools that were established presented no allurements are to the wealthy and most ambitous. The great mass of the people, for more than forty years before Louis Philippe, had no educational privileges whatever; and worse than all, they came more and more to have no more intellectual appetites. Under Louis Philippe great efforts were made to create a favorable reaction. Yet, after eighteen years the people, in 1848, had recovered so imperfectly the loss of their schools that with a population of 36,000 they had in their high schools 69,341 pupils. The proportion of pupils in the colleges to all the inhabitants in 1789 was 1 to 842, in 1848 it was 1 to 519. While other European nations had been making great advances toward more light and more culture, France has been retreating into intellectual darkness. The admission that there are great scholars in France does not invalidate this testimony. From the report of the Minister of Public Instruction in 1865 in France, of those conscripted, 30.4 per cent. could not read. From a similar report in Germany, it is found that of all the soldiers enrolled in 1869, 3.8 per cent. was among the proportion of the ignorant.

RATHER A TOUGH STORY.—A tidewater correspondent, writing from Eastern Virginia, tells this story:

"A man was ploughing in his field, when suddenly his team was brought to a stand-still by some hard substance. A neighbor happened to be in the field at the time, and the two men, with pick and shovel, soon unearthed what had the appearance of a human form, wrapped in some dark kind of matted stuff, and literally covered with pitch. The two men opened the awful-looking package, and found it to contain remains of an ancient mariner, with clothes in a good state of preservation. There was a striped vest or shirt, buff, breeches, a woolen cap; on the feet were a pair of jack boots; around his vest was a belt of ancient daggers and pistols. Upon examination, it was found that the material which enveloped the body was composed of birch bark and coal-tar, which rendered the package hermetical. In a little iron box, enclosed with the body, were some silver coins of the reign of Queen Anne."

Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Hon. A. J. Ransier

Alonzo Jacob Ransier, Congressman elect from this District, is a colored man of rather light complexion. He was born in Charleston, S. S., January, 1834, and is, therefore, 38 years of age. He is a self-made man, and although never having been to any regular school, is fairly educated and full informed on all public subjects.

His parents being poor, he was thrown upon the world at rather an early age. He spent ten or twelve years in two or three prominent houses on East Bay, and at the age of sixteen years, was engaged in shipping cotton, rice, and other produce for some of the then leading commercial houses in Charleston. He is well known, and though since the war one of the most active Republicans he is most favorably spoken of by conservatives as well as republicans.

Immediately after the war, he contributed much toward the first Republican Convention held in this State—1866—and was chosen by it to convey a memorial from that body to the Congress of the United States, setting forth their greivances of the loyal people, and asking the protection and aid of the government in their behalf. He remained at Washington nearly one month, as a member of what was known as the "Outside Congress" which was composed of the leading colored men from all parts of the country. He was chairman of the executive committee of that body.

He was a member of the constitutional Convention and Presidential Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1868. He conducted the campaign, as chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, with great judgment and ability. He was Auditor of Charleston county, and resigned it on accepting the nomination as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Being elected by a large majority to the latter position, he became ex officio, presiding officer of the Senate, and as such was very popular among the members because of his just rulings and courteous manners.

One remarkable fact is, that, as has been truthfully said of him, no speaker or newspaper of the Conservative party has ever uttered a word or written a line against his character, or in any way assailed his private reputation. He has frequently announced himself in favor of "general amnesty and universal suffrage," and is regarded by many as being, in a proper degree, conservative upon many questions of public policy.—*Charleston Republican.*

REMEDY FOR PAINFUL WOUNDS.—Take a pan or shovel with burning coals and sprinkle upon them common brown sugar, and hold the wounded part in the smoke. In a few minuets the pain will be allayed and recovery proceed rapidly. In my own case a rusty nail had made a bad wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain and nervous irritation was severe. This was all removed by holding it over the smoke for fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume my reading in comfort. I have often recommended it to others with like results. Last week one of my men had his finger-nail tore out by a pair of ice-tongs. It became very painful, as was to have been expected. He held it in sugar-smoke for twenty minutes, when the pain ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

THE unmarried ladies of the Maricopa tribe of Indians, of Arizona, are a curiosity to us outside heathens. They wear their hair in such a romantic style that there is no danger of a fellow mistaking one for a married woman. As soon as they are marriageable they do their hair up on each side of their head, something, in the shape of two great wings, or as it most reminds one, of the wheels of a propeller. The dear creatures look as if they were just ready to fly. As soon as they enter the holy bands of matrimony they drop their wings, and the hair hangs in long rolls by the side of the head.

Pinchback and Warmouth.

The *Colored Citizen*, published at Washington City, in its issue of December 14, [illegible]s upon acting Governor Pinchback and ex-Governor Warmouth as follows:

This remarkable colored man is, altogether, among the ablest and most irresistible leaders in the South today. He has broken out on the sky like a comet, and with a single bound, as it were, placed himself in the seat of the Chief Magistrate over the most popular city and the most irreconcilable of the ex-slave State of the South. Warmouth, the Andy Johnson of Louisiana, has been met matched, and held at bay by a negro, and the misrule and corruption of the old Slidell Democracy of Louisiana is at last at an end.

In the presidential election of 1868, this party of repudiation and negro hate perpetuated such enormous election frauds that, in many parishes where there was a majority of negro vote, not one was counted for Grant.

In the recent election, Warmouth had arranged to destroy the Republican majority of 19,000, and give over the State (bound hand and foot) to the clutches of the Democracy. Like Nicodemus of old, he went unto Pinchback by night, for he heard of his wonderful power, and offered $50,000 and executive patronage if he would turn traitor to his State and his race. Pinchback slept on the proposition, and awoke in the morning refreshed with moral strength to resist the temptation of Warmouth, that great enormity of corruption. The programme thereafter was very short. Gov. Warmouth was impeached, Pinchback made acting Governor, the official vote for State officers announced by the Lynch Returning Board, and W. P. Kellog declared elected Governor by a majority of 10,761 votes.

Whatever comment may be made upon Puchback's choosing to sleep before he declined the bribe of Warmouth, every one wishing to purge the ballot of corruption must feel that Louisiana and the nation is indebted to Gov. Pinchback for this masterly movement in which he crossed the purposes and put an end to one of the most infamous politicians of the age.

Proclamation.

Understanding that there is a lady named Miss Watson, living over at Oakland, who is being annoyed by the friends of other ladies making her play *hide and seek*, to the danger of her liberty and rights.

Now, therefore, we Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, do hereby command all and every person to desist from such outrage and wrong, under penalty of our Sovereign displeasure.

NORTON I.

NON-VOTERS.—Under the head of "Non-voting Electors," the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives some interesting facts in regard to the large number of persons entitled to vote who took no part in the recent election, in which it was thought every man would be at the polls. Six prominent States mark a showing of increase and decrease of the votes of two parties since 1868, as follows: Maine, Democratic decrease, 13,376; Republican decrease, 9,667. Connecticut, Democratic decrease, 2,471; Republican increase, 358. New York, Democratic decrease, 42,526; Republican, increase, 20,921. Pennsylvania, Democratic decrease, 101,341; Republican increase, 7,309. Illinois, Democratic decrease, 14,056; Republican decrease 8,352. Ohio, Democratic increase, 5,621; Republican increase, 1,724. Thus in the six States the Democratic vote of 1872 is 166,349 less than in 1868, while the aggregate Republican increase it these States cannot be regarded as equal to the natural increase of voters, especially when it is taken into account that in such States as Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania the colored vote has been added since the previous Presidential election.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Harriet Hall, Sacramento; Mrs. and Miss Brooks, Marysville.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 4. 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Emancipation Celebration at Marysville.

Our Sacramento correspondent accompanied the Sacramento Zouaves to Marysville and gives an elaborate account of the Emancipation in that city, which relieved us in a great degree, although we were present on the occasion as one of the invited guests from this city. We will, however, state, in addition to his report, that the citizens of Marysville will be held in happy remembrance by the colored citizens of the State, for their courtesy extended on every hand to the Sacramento Zouaves and their friends from Sacramento and surrounding places.

The best hotels in the city were thrown open for their accommodation, and every facility offered in all the public places. The Western House, the most popular, first-class hotel in Marysville, is where the the Sacremento ladies, Capt. Emory and most of the Zouaves and their families, quartered. For the general arrangements, great credit is due to Messrs. Benjamin Coger and Alfred Grubbs, those gentlemen being the committee that was sent to Marysville to make arrangements previous to the celebration.

We will state in this connection, that Robt. J. Fletcher, 1st Lieutenant of the Sacramento Zouaves, acquitted himself on the parade and in the Tap Drill, on the stage at the Theatre, with such marked precision and skill in his execution of Capt. Emory's orders, that he became the observed of all observers. Mayor Gorham and Capt. Newhardt were loud in their praise of Fletcher, the latter expressed the desire to buy him for the Sherman Guard.

Too much praise cannot be given Capt. Emory for the efficiency and discipline exhibited by his corps.

The exercises at the ball consisted of an "Invocation," by a chaplain, music by the band, an appropriate selection, recited by a young lady; an oration, by Robert H. Small, of Sacramento; poem, by J. C. Jenkins, of Marysville; and "Benediction." E. P. Duplex was President of the Day. A short address was also recited as part of the evening's exercises at the theatre.

Order of the Adoptive Rite.

The installation of the officers of Covenant Oak, No. 1, of the Adoptive Rite, of which the Rev. W. H. Hillery is the Venerable Archon took place on Wednesday evening, January 1st, and was a very enjoyable affair. We attended, by invitation, and were pleased to see the feeling of pleasure blended with earnestness, of which the members were participants.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn from *Our National Progress* of Dec. 21st, published at Harrisburg, Penn. that John C. Bowers, for many years a co-worker with the Old School Abolitionists of the "Quaker City," has been for sometime, dangerously prostrated, and express no very bright hopes of his early recovery.

Emancipation Proclamation at Marysville.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 2, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The Tenth Anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which took place here yesterday, was spirited and brilliant in the extreme. The programme was a parade and literary exercises during the day, and a grand military and fancy dress ball in the evening, at Turn Verein Hall. The Sherman Guards, Capt. Newhardt, a white military company here, went to the depot in full uniform, with the Marysville Band, to receive the Sacramento Zouaves. The train from Sacramento, with the Zouaves, arrived at Marysville a little after twelve, at noon, amidst the ringing of bells. The following Committee of Arrangements were at the depot to receive delegates from other cities and towns: E. P. Duplex, F. W. Randolph, Robert Palmer, Jas. Parks, James G. Cousins, Riley Jones, Major Breeden, Jr., Dan'l F. Keene and Gabriel Sims. At the tap of the drum the Grand Marshal and Chief Aid Hopkins had all in line, and the procession marched on the sidewalk through the principle streets to the Armory of the Sherman Guard, where the Zouaves were welcomed by appropriate remarks from Capt. Newhardt, of the Sherman Guard. The Zouaves then stacked arms and both companies marched to Turn-Verein Hall, where a splendid collation had been prepared. The committee had invited several distinguished white citizens, who were also present at the collation, and made speeches and responded to several toasts proposed on the occasion. After the collation was over it was announced that there would be a tap drum drill exhibition given by the Zouaves at seven in the evening, at the theatre, interspersed with vocal music by a quartette club, and other attractions.

It being about four o'clock in the afternoon, the assemblage dispersed to make preparations for the drill and ball in the evening.

The Zouaves marched to the Theatre with band at half-past seven o'clock, and mounted the stage. Many had arrived at the Theatre to witness the performance which was greatly admired by all present. The performance closed at ten o'clock, when the majority of the audience repaired to the ball.

We entered the ball-room about half-past eleven, and remained almost enchanted until nearly daylight. It was crowded with the beauty, fashion, piety, wealth and respectability of Marysville and surrounding towns, together with a large number of ladies from Sacramento, and a few from your city, San Jose, Gilroy, Stockton, etc. I send you a partial list of the names of the ladies, and a description of their dresses, as follows:

The Ball at Turcer's Hall was crowded with all the fashionables—A real motley crowd. We saw, Mrs. Jerry Johnson of Gilroy, dress, brown silk, white swiss overskirt.

Mrs. Capt. Emery of Sacramento city, looked charming.

Mrs. Anna Douglas, dress, brown silk, white tulle overskirt.

Miss Emma Brown, of Sacramento city, dress, lavender and white silk, white tulle overskirt.

Miss Mary Scott, dress, pink silk trimmed with white lace.

Miss Lizzie Miller, dress, pink, white tulle overskirt.

Mrs. Cobb, dress, ashes of rose moranique, white merino cloak, trimmed with white ermine; hair, with braids.

Mrs. E. E. Fletcher, dress, lilac silk poplin, trimmed same, court train.

Mrs. J. Dunlap looked very elegant.

Miss Laura Miller, dress, white tarlaton, trimmed with blue.

Mrs. Julia Gates secured to one, as Queen of the occasion.

Miss Hassel of Red Bluff, dress, blue silk, trimmed with black velvet and lace.

Mrs. Daily Yates, dress, black puffed tarlaton, trimmed with rose-colored silk.

Miss Anna Smith of Grass Valley, dress, white swiss, draped.

Miss Lizzie Brooks, dress, white silk, canary blocks, white swiss overskirt.

Mrs. Dora Molteno of San Francisco, dress, white bridal, *en train*, looked exquisitely fine.

Mrs. Stanley, dress, dark blue silk, and splendid head dress. In fact all the Sacramento ladies appeared in great grandeur.

Mrs. Henry Gibson, of Folsom, was plain and richly dressed, and looked well.

Mrs. Aralina Purnell-Anderson, the colored vocalist and *prima donna*, formerly of your city, but now of Colusa, and at present a school teacher in that town, was also present with her husband, W. R. Anderson. This couple made a fine appearance.

Mrs. Emma Segee Bright, another lady school teacher from an adjacent town, was also present, in company with Mr. and Mrs. John Cork of this city.

Among others we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Concurs of Marysville; Mr. and Mrs. Randolph and son, Mr. and Mrs. McGowen, Mr. & Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs Dennis Carter of Nevada, and many others too numerous to mention.

O.

Masonic Anniversary on St. John's Day. Dec. 27th.

[From Our Special Reporter.]

SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 28th 1872.

Mr. Editor:

We experienced the gratifying pleasure of being present at the celebration of the Anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, which was, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, commemorated on Friday evening Dec. 27th, at Sanders; New Academy, under the auspices of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California.

The time for the commencement of the literary exercises having arrived, each visitor looked with eager eyes towards the door from which was momentarily expected the *debut* of the members of the fraternity clad in their habiliments of antiquity.

At length, the happy moment arrived—Huddy's Splendid Band of music which was engaged for the occasion fairly caused the spacious hall to resound with its enlivening melody. The members now entered under the immediate supervision of the Grand Marshal, James H. Riker, to whom too much credit cannot be given for his efficient management, and whilst marching and counter-marching in accord with the dulcet sounds, one could hardly refrain from assimilating the scene to that of the Ancient Cretan Labyrinth which Virgil has so beautifully depicted in his Æneids.

At the termination of the march, a poipourri was artistically performed by the Orchestra, after which, the Grand Chaplain, *pro tem*, George Fisher of Union Lodge, No. 4, Philadelphia, returned thanks to, and invoked the blessings of the Grand Geometrician of the Universe. The members then sang an appropriate ode, accompanied by the Orchestra, which reflected great credit on the Grand Organist, Mr. William H. Blake, whose energetic and indefatigable exertions in this direction, are always apparent, and the strains of whose highly educated tenor voice on this occasion,

"Breathed so melodious as the Grecian Lyre."

The Most Worshipful Grand Master, Peter Anderson, was then formally introduced to the audience, and delivered a very able address, teeming with instruction, copious with edification and void of all obscurities which *ergo* rendered it intelligible to every one present, as was demonstrated by the repeated bursts of approbation with which the delivery was greeted. As a goodly number of those present attended for the main object of indulging in the terpsichorean art, the speaker felt that his time was limited, and *ergo* graphically alluded to the epoch when the principles, and usages of the ancient order were first transmitted from the mother country. He unravelled at length, the thread of which the web of his argument was composed, following minutely the course of time, and advanced many silent points, the truth of which was incontrovertible. His address was substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, and Brethren of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California:

In accordance with a time honored usage, we have assembled to commemorate, in a public manner, the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist. The memory of this Patron Saint of our Order, is celebrated in some manner by masons all over the enlightened world. The officers or Grand officers, of every Lodge or of every Grand Lodge are usually installed in accordance with the general regulations preceding or on, on one of the feast days, that of St. John the Baptist 24th of June, or that of St. John the Evangelist, on the 27th of December.

The officers of this Grand Lodge have been duly installed for the ensuing year with appropriate ceremony in their Grand Lodge room, hence the repetition of the ceremony on this public occasion would be deemed by Masons superfluous. We have merely assembled here clothed in the regalia of our order as a privilege on this anniversary occasion, and to give the *eclat* by public demonstration. We do not propose on this occasion to trace the Masonic order to antiquity from whence it emanated, neither do we expect to trace its workings through the ancient or modern ages, wherein its history is entwined with that, which has been compiled by sacred and profane historians. Time would not permit to enter into such disquisition of the order, and do the subject justice for the time allotted to get through with our exercises. In a modern sense I might state however, that our Grand Lodge organization follows the precedent as established in A.D 1717.

England had witnessed the order flourishing in her domains in every century of her existence and handed it down to America where its principles were cherished in a subordinate manner, until our own Independence was established in the days of 1776. The United States then being free and independent from British rule each state since then set up a Grand Lodge with the constitutional sovereignty of the order. There are colored Masons as well as white in the United States, as also there are of all complexions all over the world and have been since the remotest period of the order. But in no part of the world are the organizations in such an antagonistic position as in the United States. One act have the membership composed entirely of white Masons and the other entirely of colored Masons.

The causes of this anamolous condition must be attributed to the caste proscription which has been so predominant all over the United States.

Every good Mason should spurn the idea of taking a profane into the universal fraternity based on the bare qualification of his being white or reject another who has every requisite qualification relating to merit—and base such objection on the grounds of caste or color.

The conventional independent Grand Lodge and all the Grand Lodges in which it is in fellowship hold themselves amenable only to the ancient landmarks, and General Regulations of the Masonic order, and disregard the innovations of caste proscription, as practised in other Grand Lodges. Proscription an prejudice which resulted from the barbarism of slavery with which pure Masonry has nothing to do. The order is to ameliorate the condition of mankind and not to depress it by caste proscription or relentless prejudice of the Eight Hundred Millions or more human beings who perpetually inhabit this vast globe, divided by geographical divisions, and under different rulers, in their intercourse as Masons and as a universal whole, no set of Masons of either nation have the right to alter or abridge or make any innovations upon its order to suit the prejudice of such nation. Whatever innovations of the kind they practice themselves, they cannot expect to enforce them upon others as binding on other Masonic powers.

The conventional independent Grand Lodge of the State of California is in fraternal relations and has an exchange of representatives in the independent Grand Lodges of the following states, viz: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and in Ontario, Canada, Washington D.C., The Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia, 17 in all, making and a total membership estimated at Ten Thousand. In individual cases, the diplomas of these Grand Lodges are received and pass current throughout Europe by colored in body seafaring men, and also in South America, Australia, Japan, and every remote part of the civilized world except in the Lodges which are composed of white masons in the United States. Of which we are sorry to state that pretext's are set up upon the grounds irregularity of the first charter which was granted by the United Grand Lodge of England to Prince Hall and other colored Masons in Boston in 1784 to open and hold a Lodge in that city. But this charge of irregularity, or pretext has not as yet been proven to the satisfaction of English or European Masons. Hence, the controversy on these charges have not been decided down to the present day. In conclusion I would state that we expect to act our part in the enlightened world as Masons adhering strictly to the ancient landmarks of the order.

We have established Grand Lodge organizations in several of the states not from choice, but on the principles of self respect and self-preservation of the Masonic order among colored Masons in the United States. We have been compelled to set up seperate Grand Lodges in the several states, the same as we have been compelled to establish seperate churches. The fault is not with us, and the remedy is with those who have for at least two generations failed to apply it. And if our religion is genuine In seperate churches, then our Masonry is equally genuine in seperate Lodges, if we are to be rewarded for living up to the precepts of the one, we will be also rewarded by the Grand architect the universe for living up to the other. Such are the teachings set forth by the Masonic order of which we are members.

At its conclusion, another ode was sung by the Order, an operatic gem contributed by the Orchestra, the Grand Honors given by the Fraternity, and the first part of the entertainment brought to a close.

The whole assembly now joined in doing homage, at the shrine of Terpsichore, which was continued, with naught to mar their pleasure until—

"The sunbeams streak'd the azure skies,
And lined with light the Mountain's

Among the ladies present, we noticed Mrs. Chas. F. Molteno, Mrs. Wm N. Sanderson, Mrs. James Grasss, Mrs. Isidore Queen, Mrs. T. Dustin, Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. Alfred Brevett, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. J. Barber, Mrs. J. Phillips, Mrs. Isaac Harris, Mrs. E. Hatton, Mrs. Cornelia Hill, Mrs. Gunn, Mrs. C. Wilson, of Nevada; Mrs. Miles, of New Bedford; Mrs. John T. Callender; Mrs. Cassin; Mrs. Thomas M. Groves, Mrs. Johnson; Mrs. David Dunn; Mrs. Wm. H. Rogers; Mrs. James E. Frantis, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. N. C. Susand, Miss Mary Campbell Miss Hattie Grasss, Miss Alameda Fisher, Miss. Bella Williams, Miss Mary Brown, Miss R. Brown, Miss A. Stevens, Miss Sarah Miles, Miss Annie Williams, Miss Marion Hill, Miss Josephine Queen, Miss Ella Berry, Miss Nora Goodman, Miss Jane Tolbert, Miss Jones, Miss Zacchary, and many others.

Of the number of gentlemen present, conspicuous in the vast assembly we noticed, Mr. Charles Lewis, of Sacramento; Mr. Edwin A. Clarke, Mr. Boldridge, Mr. T. Watson, Big Tom; Mr. Wm. Rodgers, with his moustaches *par excellance*; Mr. James Grasss, Mr. Cornelius Francis, of Oakland; Mr. Benjamin Coger, of Sacramento; Mr. Charles F. Molteno, Mr. N. C. Susand, Mr. Wm. N. Sanderson, Mr. David Dunn, Capt. James Phillips, minus his wooden leg; Mr. D. Benjamin Jackman, Mr. James Cassin, Mr. George Goldberg, Mr. C. Livingstone, Mr. Wm. Osborne, Mr. Peese, Mr. Francis Burston, Mr. William Stuart, Mr. Alfred Brevett, and others.

RECAPITULATION.

Les Deux Belles, "par excellence," of the evening were Mrs. Alfred Brevett and Mrs. David Dunn, the former of whom was richly dressed in white tarlatan and flounces, trimmed with white satin ribbons, looped with orange blossom; hair, *a la pompadour*, and the latter, in a rich green silk, with a white polonaise, trimmed with lace and tipped with roses, but we record our preference in favor of the former.

Mrs. Thomas Dustin looked elegant in black silk trimmed with lavender; hair, with violets.

Miss Hattie Grasss was indeed very stately, in a rich pearl-colored silk trimmed with lace, and puffings of the same color; hair, bespangled with diamond powder, and presented a mien of which Terpsichore herself would be justly proud.

Mrs. E. Hatton was very beautifully attired in a costly green and white silk, trimmed with green satin folds, neck encircled with green ribbon, and was perfectly charming.

Mrs. Isadore Queen, dress, straw colored lace, low-necked, short sleeves, trimmed with white lace, wax beads encircling her neck, and hair frizzled. She was admirably exquisite.

Mrs Mary Campbell, dress, pale purple poplin, with four ruffles, three cuffs with a polonaise and a lovely set of curls.

Mis Alameda Fisher, dress, swiss, with four flounces, a polonaise, a bewitching pink sash, lace collar, wax beads; hair, with pearls and puffs, and three buds of pink roses—was she not fascinating?

Miss Ella Berry, dress, white trail, three lows on each side, of felt ribbon, three flounces and puffs.

Miss Josephine Queen, was very prettily attired in a very lovely green tarlaton, low-necked, short sleeves, and hair *a la pompadour*.

Mrs. Cassin, dress, black silk, and a very handsomely braided waterfall.

Miss Marion Hill was exquisitely arrayed in a dove-colored poplin with three flounces, polonaise scalloped, a purple sash, wrapped with white tulle; hair, with a white rose bud.

Miss Sarah Miles, dress white merino, trimmed with cherry, and a cherry colored sash, trimmed with white lace.

Miss Fanny Queen, dress, white silk, trimmed with cherry.

Miss Nora Goodman, dress, white merino, with three flounces, a polonaise and cherry-colored sash. She was undoubtedly captivating.

Mrs. Cornelia Hill was majestic as a queen, attired in a magnificent brown silk, and moved with that noble dignity and ease, characteristic of ladies of the Elizabethan age.

Miss Isabella Queen, dress, white silk. trimmed with blue; hair, interspersed with blue ribbons. She was as pretty as a rose-bud.

Mrs. W. H. Rodgers, dress, dove-colored silk, with two ruffles, a polonaise and an elegant sash; hair with two side curls and white flowers.

Mrs. James Grasss, dress, white silk, with pink tarlaton flounces, which looked the very model of perfection.

Mrs. Berry appeared to great advantage in a cherry-colored silk, white polonaise, trimmed with pink bows; hair, with two curls and lace trimmings, with a lace bow, trimmed with pink.

Mrs. J. T. Callender, dress, maroon-colored poplin with four rows of black velvet.

Mrs. Isaac Haris was gaily apparent in a white swiss, trimmed with purple, a polonaise of seven flounces, purple sash and captivating curls, with pink streamers.

Mrs. Charles F. Molteno was truly very pretty, being beautifully arrayed in a lavender-colored poplin, with a black silk overskirt

Miss Jane Tolbert was very enchanting in a corn-colored silk; hair, waterfall with curls.

Mrs. Gains, dress, a superb black silk; hair, with curls.

Mrs. T. M. Groves, dress, white swiss, trimmed with black lace, sash, *a la militaire*.

Mrs. Brown, dress, black silk, hair, with cherry-colored flowers.

Mrs. Barber, dress, green silk, trimmed with white tarlaton.

Mrs. Wm. F. Sanderson was neatly attired in a magnificent white swiss and looked very beautiful.

Miss Bella Williams, dress, pink tarlaton with ruffles and puffs; hair, with curls and flowers, which was very nicely surmounted by diamond powder.

Miss Adelaide Stevens, dress, light silk, hair with puffs.

Miss Zacchary, dress, white, with pink sash, hair *a la pompadour*,

Miss Janes, dress, black silk, with curls.

The table was under the supervision of the *Ne Plus Ultra* of caterers, Mrs. Ann Harris, and gave perfect satisfaction. The liquid section was under the management of Messrs. Morris and Hall gentlemen renowned for their urbanity, and was well patronized.

Altogether, the entertainment culminated in an overwhelming success, and speaks volumes of commendation in behalf of the committee of arrangements, of which Mr. John G. Pallier was chairman.

We understand that it was anxiously awaited by the *elite* of the city, and now that their entertained views have been agreeably satiated, the earth revolves as regularly as before, and "Richard is himself again."

"Sic Transit gloria mendi."

W. J. S.

DEPARTURES.—Madame Smith, the colored Astrologist, left this city yesterday for Sacramento.

A Card of Thanks.

To the many Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Supporters of the Brannan Guards.

I having had the honor to be elected Captain of the above-named military organization for the past three terms, and as the next annual election for officers takes place on the 10th instant, I respectfully desire to return my sincere and heartfelt thanks to all who have kindly assisted the officers of this Company in their endeavors to keep up a live and independent military corps. Our organization has never received a dime from the State's Treasury, either to purchase arms, uniforms, or to pay for instructions. rent of armory, or any other of our many necessary expenses. My term of office having nearly expired, I feel it to be my especial duty to ask all to accept my personal thanks for the assistance rendered me while in command for the past three years, and also to ask that the same cordial support may be accorded to my successor in charge; and, finally, hope that my faults, while in command, may be truly considered as being those arising from the head and not from the heart. I am,

Very respectfully yours,

J. S. HENRIQUES,
Captain Brannan Guard.

San Francisco, Jan. 2, 1873.

The Brannan Guards Entertainment.

The annual entertainment of the Brannan Guards, Capt. J. S. Henriques, took place at Pacific Hall, California Theatre Building on Wednesday evening, January 1st, and was remarkable for the spirit of unanimity which prevaded the whole assembly during the entire exercises. Ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the State, graced the occasion with their presence, and ere the glow-worm showed the matin to be near, it was a gracefully-conceded fact, that *le belle du soir* was none other than Mrs. Kate Pierson of Sacramento. This, however, did not deteriorate the efforts of other ladies who vied for that eminence, but, on the contrary, that praiseworthy vivacity was palpable and we are pleased to announce that all who attended, join in bearing witness to the assertion that it was *une affaire grande*.

We compliment the Brannan Guards and Capt. Henriques on their success.

W. J. S.

THE ILLUSTRATED PRESS.—We are in receipt of the first number of a journal of literature and art, bearing the name of "*Illustrated Press*," published by Murray, Dewey & Co., No. 414 Clay street, San Francisco. It will be sold by annual subscription for the low subscription price of $1 50—sample copies, post free, 15 cents. The illustrations are fine.

SWEAR NOT AT ALL.—A somewhat singular suit, and a novelty even for Newtown, Pennsylvania, were it was tried, was recently heard before Justice of the Peace Merrick, in which the Rev. G. C. Bush, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, charged Hugh Atkinson with profanity, having used blasphemous and profane language on a certain occasion several days previously. The case seemed clear, but on examining Purdon it was found that action in such cases must begin within seventy hours after the offense, so the swearer was allowed to go daily forward in his blasphemous path, and the reverend prosecutor retired from the Court disgusted with the tortuous ways of the law.

"The dearest spot on earth" has at last been discovered. Those wishing to find that "spot" will find it at the store that does not advertise.

M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
Calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Cheap Stock of
DRY GOODS,
FROM AUCTION,
consisting of
LOVE'S GLOVES,
SHAWLS,
SHEETINGS,'
GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
We call special to the full assortment of
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
AND
INFANTS' OUTFITS
Suitable for **HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
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No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,
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Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Chignons. Front Pieces, Frizettes,
Tangled Hair straightened and made into
every style.

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HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW,
KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE,
Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

"Superior Whiskey, now then,
Is taken by the bowl of men."

The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they have opened and fitted up the
PIONEER GEM SALOON,
I Street, bet. Second and Third,
SACRAMENTO.
With the most choice brands of
WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.
Malt Liquors of a superior quality always on hand.
Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.
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HARRY GIBSON.
Proprietors.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO
Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.
Plain and Embroidered LINEN SUIT COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS.
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars, Sleeves,
Ties and Handkerchiefs,
Ladies', Misses' and Gent's HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Lace Veils, Fichues and Mantles, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments, Embroidered Flannel, Linen and Linen Goods,
Napkins and Table Cloths, all the
Brands in Cottons, Towels and
Toweling, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and
Quilts,
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Piano and Table Covers.
All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices Within the reach of all classes of customers.
KERBY, BYRNE & CO.
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CHEMICAL PAINT.
ELASTIC. ECONOMICAL. DURABLE. BEAUTIFUL.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.
Purest White, any Shade or Color.
It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable and More Elastic than the best White Lead.
It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.
These Paints are prepared for immediate application requiring no mixing, and sold only by the gallon.
For further information send for sample card and price list, or apply to the Manufactory and office, Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.
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Jewelry,
Perfumery,
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AT THE LOWEST RATES.
930 Washington St. Near Stockton,
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J. A. STEWART & CO.,
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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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JOINT STOCK NOTICE!
Young Men's U. B. Society.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates must be made in person to either of the Trustees, at 517 Clay street, or at 2 Howard street. Shares, Twenty Dollars each.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.
THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

International Hotel,
JACKSON STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Phone of Amusement are all conveniently to the House.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing in country passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
906 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing done.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
309 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, and Curled, and changed into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and Invisible Coloring and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
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J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gotleman's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GUERIN & SON,
FASIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots.
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SAN FRANCISCO.
Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE
PROPRIETRESS.
Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons on the early or in the evening, at the most reasonable prices.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Neat and comfortable Retiring Apartments for Ladies.
A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEPOSITOR OF
HUMAN HAIR
301 WASHINGTON STREET.
Front Hair Dresser above Du ot, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TORPETS, Etc.
All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST AMBOY, WHO CAME TO SAN FRANCISCO WITH HATTIE WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived in Virginia City during the war. Resident County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 1826 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, Finance and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration, The Record of Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, former y of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens, fully original. The finest, both humorous and grave, If you want to make money send for Terms at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms &c furnished on application. Address, J. B. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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THE CELEBRATED
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FORMERLY OF THE
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Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
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LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,
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OAKLAND.
Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up inany form.

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FRENCH LAUNDRY,
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Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc. etc.

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WHITE & BAUER,
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. aug3

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 12

N. CRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKER,
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug16

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IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
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AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS.
WHIPS,
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Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

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P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
To 239 Kearny St., corner Bush.
Has removed from his old store on Bush street
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest style, and every article, and every gormandizing luxury given in those who desire to purchase Patterns or have measurements taken.
The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting and making.

Dress and Cloak Making
In all its branches. Stamping for Braiding all kinds of Embroidery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.
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Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank

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RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MISS A. E. VINCENT,
Proprietresses.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Randolph Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Eleventh street, or address this office. au16

C. P. R. R
COMMENCING
Sunday, December 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.15 A.M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
2.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), S. F. & N. P. R. R. steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale, making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Petaluma.
2.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), boats for Stockton and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Latrobe, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sonora.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), boats for Vallejo and Landings on the Sacramento River.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Steuart Street), connecting at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
5.15 P.M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.00, 11.30 and 5.30 only.

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000

Chartered Capital

$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mark has removed to our Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money in professional men, firemen and house-holders, improvers, merchants and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable in installments of $5 monthly or monthly as per agreement. Discounts made on freehold, household, and other properties, merchandize in warehouses, viz. sail

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	207,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,115 68

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ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of

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PICTORIAL

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Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an annually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Geneological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and communions upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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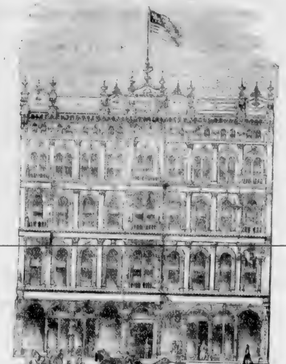
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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied greatly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to call and examine for themselves at the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory, superior lines of goods, which are offered at wholesale and retail, at New York prices.

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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

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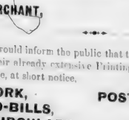
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President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by Infinite wisdom, to supersede all smaller preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try one more after the many experiments you have made of totally compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the diseased

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of this

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now solicit from those to whom we are unacquainted with its use, the same favor—a fair trial—for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS. We are sure you will find

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has earned thousands and thousands over. If necessary we will give hundreds of testimonials—a perfect avalanche—but we think it unnecessary, believing as we do, that a fair trial will convince every sufferer that in this remedy he has found the long sought for remedy, and permanently banishes sickness from the system.

For sale by all Druggists.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

Which is confidently recommended as the best

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This valuable preparation, consisting as a highly concentrated form of the properties of Jamaican ginger, is one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever, or long confinement. In cases of nervous affections, it is confidently asserted that no medicine will be found to equal it. It is entirely free from alcohol, and may be taken by persons of the most delicate organization without fear of producing the evil effects of spirituous liquors of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, steamboat, or stage coach, or at sea. It is also valuable as an external application, in cases of rheumatism, bruises, sprains, etc.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and only extracts that should be used. Extracts made from cheap oils or superior grade and in a bottle holding TWICE as MUCH as the common brands of Extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are so economical.

Manufactured on THEIR MAKES, they have been awarded the highest premiums wherever exhibited.

The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain the purest and strongest extracts, and not a drop of water to pay for. Redington's Extracts are the cheapest, because you obtain the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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Will you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season, make use of one of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim of such diseases, and need some acknowledged remedy—without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest—

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA,

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and surest reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other poisonous drug, but are composed entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver to healthy action—impossible where they are used. They do not sicken you from daily labor, by assailing digestion they add both and muscle in the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Masonic.

The December number of the *Masonic Mirror*, published in this city, contains the following succinct history of Mark Masonry:

The following article, of great interest to Royal Arch Masons, (the *Mirror* says) we extract from the annual report of the "Grand Lodge of Mark Masons" of England.

There is probably no Degree in Freemasonry that can lay claim to greater antiquity than those only Mark Man or Mason, and Mark Master Mason.

A Committee of Grand Royal Arch Chapters of Scotland appointed to examine into the position of the Degree, reported, in 1805; "In this country, from time immemorial, and long before the institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland (in 1736), what is now known as the Masters Degree, was wrought by the Operative Lodges of St. John's Masonry."

In A. D. 1598, Master of Works to King James VI., orders the *Marks* of all Masons to be inserted in their work.

In the Seventeenth Century, Master Kilwinning Lodge made members choose their Marks, and charged them *four shillings* each for the same.

On January 7th, A. D. 1778, the Banff Operative Lodge resolved—"That in the time coming, all Members that shall hereafter rise to the Degree of Mark Mason, shall pay Mark Seots, but not to obtain the Degree of Mark Mason, before they are passed Fellow Craft; and those that shall take the Degree of Mark Mason, shall pay One Shilling and Sixpence sterling unto the Treasurer for behoof of the Lodge. None to attain the Degree of Mark Master Masons until they are raised Masters." This shows clearly the relative positions of the Degree of Mark Mason or Mark Man, and Mark Master Mason, to each other and to the Operative Craft. Every Operative Mason, or Fellow Craft, being obliged to be made a Mark Man or Mark Mason, before he could "Mark" his work. While the Degree of Mark Master Masons, was confined to those who, as Masters of Lodges or Master Mason, had been chosen to rule over Fellow Crafts.

Previous to the Union of the Two Grand Craft Lodges in England, effected in 1813, under the title of "The United Grand Lodge of England," the Mark Degree was regularly worked in many Lodges, meeting under one or another of the two Constitutions, as well as under the authority of the Grand Lodge, meeting from time immemorial at York. At the said Union, in 1813, the Mark Degree was excluded from the system then adopted.

One of the Articles of the Declaration agreed to at such Union being "Pure and Ancient Masonry consists of three Degrees and no more, including the Holy Royal Arch."

The Mark Degree, however, continued to be extensively worked, especially in the Northern and Middle districts of England, the Lodges being held under immemorial constitution, derived form the Old Athol York Grand Lodge.

One or another of the Supreme Bodies exercising Masonic Jurisdiction in Scotland, Ireland, America, has always regarded the Mark Degree as an essential and integral portion of ancient Freemasonry, while in Scotland it is conferred under authority of both Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter.

In the United States, since the middle of last century, the Mark Degree has been conferred in independent Mark Lodges, as well as under the authority of the Grand Chapters of Royal Arch.

In England, as has been shown, the knowledge and working of the Degree has never been lost, but it has been practiced from the earliest time in distinct and independent Mark Lodges, which has never acknowledged the jurisdiction of either the Craft Grand Lodge of 1717 or 1813, or of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of 1813.

In the Colonies much difficulty has been encountered from the establishment of Lodges under different jurisdictions, some recognizing the Mark Degree, and some altogether ignoring it. To remedy this state of confusion, an attempt was made in the year 1855, to obtain its recognition as a separate Degree by "The United Grand Lodge of England" and a Committee consisting of members of that Grand Lodge and of members of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England was appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of the Mark Degree.

Some members of this Committee were already Mark Masters; those who had not taken the Degree had it conferred upon them in the Albany Lodge (time immemorial), Isle of Wright, and in other Lodges, and some in the Bon Accord Mark Lodge the mark recently established in London, under a charter from the Bon Accord Royal Arch Chapter of Aberdeen.

The report of the Committee approved by the M. W. Grand Master pronouncing the Mark Degree as in their opinion "not positively essential, but a very appendage to the Degree of Fellow Craft," was presented to "The United Grand Lodge of England," at the Quarterly Communication in March, 1856, and was unanimously adopted.

Owing, however, partly to the conscientious objections of some of the leading members of the Grand Lodge, including the M. W. Grand Master, who maintained that the Grand Lodge was pledged by the Articles of Union only to acknowledge the three Craft Degrees as then worked by the Lodge of Reconciliation (including the Royal Arch), and partly to the disapproval of many Mark Master Masons of position, it was proposed to assign to the Mark Degree, at the next ensuing Quarterly Communication of "The United Grand Lodge of England," on special motion, duly proposed and seconded, that portion of the minutes of the previous Quarterly Communication referring to the Mark Degree was non-confirmed, and the *status in quo ante* was resumed.

"The United Grand Lodge of England" having thus formally declared its inability in accordance with its Constitutions, to adopt into its system, a declaration which has since been repeated on various occasions, several earnest Masons, anxious for its propagation, in place of having recourse to the old English Mark Lodges, applied for and received Charters from the Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, under the authority of which they opened Lodges and conferred the Degree of Mark Master in London, and other parts of England.

Other Mark Master Masons who had taken the Degree in various old (time immemoral) English Lodges, together with the members of the Bon Accord Lodge, gladly welcoming the increasing appreciation of the Mark Degree, but not approving this attempt to introduce a foreign supreme masonic authority into England, resolved to constitute a Grand Lodge with jurisdiction over the Mark Degree in this country and its dependencies, in the establishment of which they at once received the adhesion of the following (time immemorial) Lodges; The Northumberland and Berwick, at Newcastle upon Tyne; The Royal Cumberland, at Bath, and The Kent, at London.

The Mark Degree was thus placed under an independent central authority, in accordance with the precedent already set with respect to the Royal Arch Degree, by the Grand Chapters of England and Scotland, as well as by the four London Lodges, in the establishment of a Grand Lodge in London, in A. D. 1717, "The Grand Lodge of All England" then meeting at York.

The first meeting of the New Grand Lodge was held in June, 1856, when for a general union of all the Mark Masons in England under one head was most warmly expressed. To give effect to this desire, a meeting was convened, on May 30, 1856, of representatives from all existing Mark Lodges in England, wherever they could be found; and at this meeting, which was largely attended, a Committee was appointed to concert measures for organizing a union of all regular Mark Master Masons. This Committee reported in favor of a general union of all Mark Lodges upon such terms in a Grand Mark Lodge.

Meanwhile, several of the Lodges holding Charters from the Supreme Grand Lodge and of members of the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England was appointed to investigate and report upon the subject of the Mark Degree.

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Employment is nature's physician and is essential to human happiness —*Galen.*

[From the National Republican.]

Louisiana Reconstructed Aright

The Returning Officers yesterday morning published the official count for Presidential Electors, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Education. They had previously officially announced the names of the gentlemen who compose both houses of the General Assembly. It is a gratifying fact to the Republicans that the returns were placed in the hands of a man of the known honesty of Senator Lynch, of the fidelity of Geo. E Bovee, of the clear and trained legal intellect of Jacob Hawkins, and of the unflinching courage of General James Longstreet.

The following is the vote cast for Governor: Kellog, 72,890; McEnrey, 54,029.

For Lieutenant Governor—C C Antoine, 70,127; D B Penn, 56,294

For Secretary of State—I. G. Desonde, 71,541; S. Armstead, 54,295.

For Auditor—Charles Clinton, 71,210: James Graham, 54,360.

For Attorney General—A. P. Field, 71,527; H. N. Ogden, 54,254.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. G. Brown, 70,075; R. M. Lusher, 56,715.

Governor Kellog will bring to his aid as the chief magistrate of this State not only a large experience in the Senate of the United States, a scholarship and perfect knowledge of law, but an accbuaintance with the seeds of the State, which few men in our midst possess. His services to North Louisiana are well known and appreciated.

He got larger bequests for the State of his adoption from Congress than all his predecessors combined; and representing as he does, men of all political opinions, we know his administration of our affairs will be such as to elicit the admiration of the minority, who now loudly clamor at his return.

C. C. Antonie, as a representative black man, will enter upon his duties as Lieutenant Governor with a full knowledge of them. Being in the State Senate almost since the Free State party came into power here, he is thoroughly familiar with all the laws passed, and we know, from the able manner in which he presided over the Republican Convention which recently re-nominated the parties concerned had only the will to it. A couple are no sooner married than they find that differences of opinion and mutual jars ensue, and it is not all gold that glistens; and one or both straitway imagine that there is no remedy but in ruthlessly breaking the solemn tie that binds them. A vague, restless feeling seizes on one or both produc ing discontent, engendering a certain thought of present bondage which exists mostly in fancy, and creating a feverish desire for other associations and spheres which are supposed to be more fitted and preventially designed for the mind and heart. No escape is said but in cutting the knot. It is a delusion. The marriage relation in all its history was never expected to be *entirely* free from misunderstandings and discords. Foolish to think that the whole mutual life can flow on like the earlier stream without a ripple or eddy. Home is a school, a discipline, whereby husband and wife are to grow into each other, get rid of their angularities, harmonizing their peculiar characteristics, and more and more becoming one in thought, sympathy and life. The true blessedness of wedded souls is not ensnared by simple exchange of blighted fate. It comes through and after many a self-denial, many a crucifixion of the will, many a scourging of the resentment, anger, pride, vanity and passion of the event. It is true here as in other relations, that he who saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life shall save it.—*Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D.*

Many an honest man practices upon himself an amount of deceit sufficient, if practiced upon another, and in a different way, to send him to the State prison.—*Bovee.*

Matrimonial Incompatibility.

The truth is that the greater proportion of the so-called incompatabilities and uncongenialities of domestic life, which are so often made the ground for this disruption of the matrimonial bond, are inadmissable as a justifying ground for any such dissolution, and could be easily overcome and blotted out of existance if the parties concerned had only the will to it. A couple are no sooner married than they find that differences of opinion and mutual jars ensue, and it is not all gold that glistens; and one or both straitway imagine that there is no remedy but in ruthlessly breaking the solemn tie that binds them. A vague, restless feeling seizes on one or both produc ing discontent, engendering a certain thought of present bondage which exists mostly in fancy, and creating a feverish desire for other associations and spheres which are supposed to be more fitted and preventially designed for the mind and heart. No escape is said but in cutting the knot. It is a delusion. The marriage relation in all its history was never expected to be *entirely* free from misunderstandings and discords. Foolish to think that the whole mutual life can flow on like the earlier stream without a ripple or eddy. Home is a school, a discipline, whereby husband and wife are to grow into each other, get rid of their angularities, harmonizing their peculiar characteristics, and more and more becoming one in thought, sympathy and life. The true blessedness of wedded souls is not ensnared by simple exchange of blighted fate. It comes through and after many a self-denial, many a crucifixion of the will, many a scourging of the resentment, anger, pride, vanity and passion of the event. It is true here as in other relations, that he who saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life shall save it.—*Rev. A. P. Peabody, D. D.*

Many an honest man practices upon himself an amount of deceit sufficient, if practiced upon another, and in a different way, to send him to the State prison.—*Bovee.*

Test of Talent.

A gentleman from Swampville was telling how many different occupations he had attempted. Among others he had tried school-teaching.

"How long did you teach?" asked a by-stander.

"Wa'al, I didn't teach long—that is, I only went th teach."

"D'd you hire out?"

"Wa'al, I didn't hire out; I only went to hire out."

"Why did you give up?"

"Wa'al, I gave it up for some reason or nuther. I traveled into a district and inquired for the Trustees. Somebody said Mr. Snickles was the man I wanted to see. So I found Mr. Snickles, named my chojc, interducing myself, and asked what he thought about lettin' me try my luck with the big boys and unruly gals in the district. He wanted to know if I really considered myself capable; and I told him he might ask me a few easy questions in 'rithmetic and jography, or showing my hand-writing. He said no, never mind he could tell a good teacher by his gait. 'Let me see you walk off a little ways,' says he, 'and I can tell ju's well. I heard you examined,' says he. He sot in the door as he spoke, and I thought he looked a little skittish. But I was considerable frustrated, and didn't mind much; so I turned about and walked on as smart as I knew how. He said he'd tell me when to stop; so I kep' on on till I thought I'd gone far enough. Then I s'pected suthin was to pay, and I looked round. Wa'al, the door was shut and Snickles was gone!"

A PERPETUAL PASTE.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat all the lumps; stir in as much powdered rosin as will lay on a dime, and throw in a half a dozen cloves to give it a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a tea-cup of boiling water, pour it into the flour mixture, stirring well at the time. In a very few minutes it will have the consistancy of mush. Pour it into an earthen or China vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put it in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. *It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.—Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

DECLARATION OF HOMESTEAD—WHAT THE WIFE CAN DO.—It is not generally known that a wife alone can make the homestead of the property which she and her husband own and on which they reside. The husbands consent is not requisite. the law stating that the homestead, land and house, not exceeding in value five thousand dollars, can be selected by the husband and the wife, or either of them. A case illustrative of a wife's power in this respect lately occured here. A husband who was a drunkard, after running through all of his personal property, was preparing to sell the homestead in which he and his wife and his family lived, without the consent of his wife. Fortunately she heard of it, and quietly went and registered the property as a homestead. The buyer when searching the title buttted up against her declaration which made it impossible for the husband to sell the property. All wives in like position should follow the example. If a husband will not provide for his wife and children, it is the duty of the wife to protect both by taking advantage of the homestead law. The law not only legally makes the wife half owner of the homestead, but also exempts it from subsequent debt, execution or liability.—*Law and Land Advisor.*

Thou mayst as well expect to grow stronger by always eating as wiser by always reading. Too much over charges nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment. It is thought and digestion which makes books servicable, and gives health and vigor to the mind.—*Fuller.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 11, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congressional Legislation.

The holidays being over, all eyes will be turned to Congress, which resumed its labors on Monday last, January 6th. Among the most important duties to perform or complete, is the enactment of a supplementary civil rights bill during the present session. This would be a good commencement for the new year, and it would finish the work which properly belongs to it, and prevent the subject from being foisted upon the ensuing new Congress. One or the other must enact a supplementary civil rights bill to keep in accord with the National Republican platform of 1868, and that of 1872—both proclaiming "Equality before the law." The question cannot be dodged or evaded without a stultification of one of the main planks in the party platform. Hon. Mr. Hooper, of one of the Southern States, recently introduced a bill as radical and as explicit as that of Mr. Sumner's, which has been referred to an appropriate committee. Hon. Charles Sumner is said to be prostrated at present with sickness, and cannot now be as efficient concerning his bill as he was the last session of Congress. Hence the House bill, by Hon. Mr. Hooper, will, we hope, be reported upon favorably by the committee to whom it was referred. It requires no two-thirds vote for enactment, and the Republicans in either House have an overwhelming majority. A bill may be killed effectually by pretended friends, by delay until nearly the close of a session of a Legislative body, and by masterly inactivity in not taking it up out of its order by a two-thirds vote. These supplementary civil rights measures as now proposed could have been enacted at the same time the present civil rights laws were enacted. The colored citizens only ask for their constitutional rights to be enforced, nothing more. "Congress shall have power to enforce these rights by appropriate legislation," is the meaning of the Constitution as it is. Hence the colored citizens must avail themselves of every advantage to have their constitutional rights enforced.

Dissolution of the Livingstone Institute.

It will be seen in another part of this paper, that the Trustees having in charge the funds subscribed in shares, throughout the State in 1861, for the building of an Institute for colored youth, have in accordance with the wishes of shareholders in this city and other parts of the State, and for the reasons given in the preamble and resolutions, dissolved the organization. Nearly up to the time that the Livingstone Institute was formed, there were no schools for colored children in this city under the State law. The colored school which was established in this city in 1858-4 was solely under the auspices of the educational department of San Francisco, and it was an isolated primary school, taught by Rev. J. J. Moore, and subsequently by Rev. J. B. Sanderson, in the basement of the old St. Cyprian Church building, corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, nearly up to the time that the Livingstone Institute was contemplated by the colored citizens who became shareholders in the Project Institute to voluntarily pay for the education of their children.

Persons in the Interior labored under the same disadvantages, and many purchased shares in order to establish an Institute for the more liberal education of their children. What moneys were then subscribed was held in trust by the Board of Trustees, with Nathaniel Gray as Treasurer. After the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, the oligarchial and proscriptive laws that had been enacted by the influence of the slave power in this and many Northern States, to cripple the educational aspirations of colored citizens, exploded, and their tyrannical power culminated in the present reconstruction of ideas with the National Constitution, as it is, with the last three amendments and the civil rights enactments. Hence the inexpediency of colored citizens at the present time building up among themselves separate educational institutions, in addition to paying equal tax with all other citizens for the support of the common school system of the State. These are among the urgent reasons why the Livingstone Institute was dissolved. One other reason might be stated or implied; and that is, there have been many mistrustful remarks made by some, and insinuations given by others who had opposed the Institution from its inception, and who have never contributed or subscribed a dollar towards a share. These the Trustees have determined to silence by returning to the shareholders their moneys, and the interest which has accrued thereon.

Congress must enact such a supplementary civil rights bill as will compel each State to concede "Equality before the law," including equal school privileges and all other civil rights which should be guaranteed to citizens in the several States.

Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

We received the last number of this famous Woman Rights paper, which was reissued in New York city Saturday, December 28th, after a suspension of some weeks, in consequence of Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull, the lady editress, being arrested and incarcerated in the Ludlow street jail, upon the charge of circulating obscene literature, based on the strictures made upon and attacking the chastity of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, and others of eminence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Mrs. Woodhull being subsequently released, immediately published a notice of reissuance of her paper as follows:

It has generally been supposed that our last issue had been regularly and legally suppressed. This is a mistake. We can find no proceedings to that end; and yet our papers were seized wherever they were found, our office and residence searched and many private papers carried off. This being the case, there will be a new edition of that paper issued, and it will be for sale at our office, No. 48 Broad street, on and after Tuesday, December 24.

Mrs. Woodhull also published the following notice:

Victoria C. Woodhull will speak in Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, January 7, 1873, at 8 o'clock, upon the "Present Situation," including a consideration of the meaning of the outrage in Boston, where the authorities combine to prevent herself and her sister from appearing in Music Hall, which was regularly engaged and advertised for them.

The paper being reissued on Saturday December 28th, and we suppose also on last Saturday, January 4th, which last number has not reached this city by mail, but among the Associated Telegraphic Dispatches of Thursday last, January 9th, may be found the following:

Victoria Woodhull and Colonel Blood were arrested this evening and locked up in Ludlow street jail, on a new indictment for circulating obscene literature through the mails.

Among the theories set forth in Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Miss Tennie C. Claflin's paper of December 28th, are several propositions defining the Woman's Rights Free Love doctrine, which, if admitted, would certainly overthrow society as it is, and destroy the long established customs and usages of generations.

No man is rich whose expenditures exceed his means; and no one is poor whose incomings exceed his outgoings.—*Halifurton.*

Laid on Our Table.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH.—This popular journal has just entered its second volume. It is published in New York by Mr. Samuel R. Wells and contains a large amount of choice reading matter, also treatises on health and other interesting points divided into departments as follows: Popular Physiology, Agricultural, and Household, Pacific Department—Timely Topics, Talk with Correspondents, Voice of the People, Miscellaneous etc., etc.,

Its terms for one year is only $2 00 and it is well worth it.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST.—Published in Philadelphia, at $1 00 per year. A handsome sixteen page paper, devoted to the interests of newspapers and printers, and ably conducted by Messrs. Coe, Wetherill & Co. Milton P. Pierce, editor. Every printer and publisher should have one.

THE COTTAGE MONTHLY.—A sprightly Magazine of 32 pages of reading matter, filled with "pure, entertaining and instructive literature" from the American and foreign press. It is published by Reade, Brewster & Co., 142 La Salle street, Chicago, at the low price of fifty cents a year. An excellent family publication.

THE AMERICAN FARMERS' EDUCATOR.—Devoted to the interests represented in the National Agricultural Congress, and to the business interests of the farmer and planter. Published monthly in Jackson, Tenn. It is the official organ of the Agricultural Congress, and is an invaluable periodical, and can be obtained from the Advocate Publishing Co.' Jackson, Tenn.

THE Louisiana State Senate when sitting as a court of impeachment of Governor Warmoth Dec 23d, passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The counsel of H. C. Warmoth Governor of Louisiana, against whom articles of impeachment have been preferred, ask for further time to prepare his defence; therefore, be it.

Ordered, That the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, take a recess until the ninth day of January, 1873, for the purpose of allowing said counsel time to prepare said defence.

Mr. Worrell offered a substitute, but subsequently withdrew it.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham ,the order of Mr. Burch was adpoted and the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, was adjourned until the ninth day of January.

NATIONAL DEBTS.—The amount of the national debts, not including the debt of Great Britan, of twenty-seven governments, as compiled from official sources, $16,799,000,000, showing an increase of indebtedness in ten years, of $9,413,500,000. The vast but undeveloped Empire of Brazil is mortgaged to the amount of $275,000,000 as the price of the conquest of Paraguay. The petty Government of Egypt has signalized its emancipation from Turkish thrall by piling up a debt of $205,000,000 in ten years. The increase of Russia's indebtiveness in the last ten years amounts to $700,000,000. This money has been chiefly expended in building railroads and extending Russian "civilization" in the East. Japan signalizes her claims to modern progress by a modest debt of $5,000,000.

A year ago a fashionable tailor in Boston made an elegant *robe de chambre* for a lady, who presented it to her affianced husband. It was a gorgeous affair of silk velvet and satin, with a smoking cap and slippers to match. They were married, but after six months of connubial bliss they seperated, and the garment has come back to the tailor who will put it up in a raffle for $250.

—WELLBORN, Fla., must be a nice place for nervous invalids. On the 5th instant a couple of Wellborn gentlemen had a little affair of honor in the public street with double, barreled guns and pistols, and mutually satisfied each other in thirteen shots by killing one passing stranger outright mortally wounding a second, and shooting a third and the fourth is the leg and arm respectively.

The Livingston Institute—Past and Present.

Mr. Editor:

It is well known among the colored people that early in 1861 an effort was made to found a school of high grade to be open to colored people in this State, then suffering from great disabilities in most parts of the Union. The plan was to make each man who subscribed a proprietor to the Institute, and stock in ten dollar shares was to be issued to those who paid their subscriptions. It was also inserted in the constitution, to avoid failure and loss of money, that ten thousand dollars should be raised before commencing to build the school.

A good many colored people entered into the enterprise with becoming zeal and enlarged views. But great changes were going on in the public sentiments. The excitements of the war soon absorbed the people, and after sixteen hundred dollars was collected the Institute was at a stand. Nothing now could be done. Various efforts were made to divert these funds but the trustees and the more discerning colored people prevented it in ten years. The increase of Russia's indebtiveness in the last ten years amounts to $700,000,000. This money has been chiefly expended in building railroads and extending Russian "civilization" in the East. Japan signalizes her claims to modern progress by a modest debt of $5,000,000.

The trustees could not commence with such a pitiable sum; they could not be unfaithful to the trust, small as it was. They invested the fund, and have religiously guarded it up to the present time

It seems to us, in one sense, a pity this could not be completed. For though the public schools will undoubtedly be open to all citizens alike, yet, Methodists, Presbyterians and other denominations, who are in the highest social position find it advantageous to have schools of a high grade of their own. It gains them position in the republic of letters. They help the generous rivalry in the advancement of learning. They are so many more distributing reservoirs of the living waters, every one of which presses on and widens the flow of learning and truth.

But if a people show they do not want these positions for themselves, if their judgment is that they are too feeble properly to sustain them, and that their position will be better maintained by attending the public schools and breaking down invidious distinctions, and securing the highest honors from the National and State universities and colleges, it is probably best to yield to such judgment, and not push forward even a noble enterprise to an unpopular issue. Lately, also, a considerable clamor has arisen in this city as to the way the trustees had discharged their trust. Self-interest, if not fraud, was intimated as the motive for their holding the money. Suits at law were threatened, if not commenced, over the subject, in one way or other, between parties holding different views. Now, though the trustees are the last men to yield to popular clamor, the grounds of things had so manifestly changed since 1861, and the sole purpose being to aid the colored people *en masse*, it seemed important not to allow a matter to exist which was fast becoming a question of discord, and therefore of injury to them.

Therefore, after a very full and free interchange of views, in part presented above, the trustees, with great unanimity, came to the conclusion not to hold in trust the funds any longer, but to return them to the original subscribers, with *one hundred and thirty-two per cent. added.*

When the funds are all distributed to the original paying subscribers, the trustees will probably make a suitable return of thanks to all who have honored them with their generous confidence, in spite of all clamors and ingenious devices to secure the funds for other purposes than contemplated by the donors, for these many years. Those who originally subscribed the money are the best judges of what shall be done with it since the original trust is yielded up, and to them their heirs and assigns, it will be returned with a grand bonus of the accrued interest, as is fair and just.

S. D. S.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8, 1873.

DR. SHERMAN is again in San Francisco, and is remarkably successful in his great speciality—the Cure of Rupture. He has been a practitioner for over thirty years, and during his great experience the doctor has overcome and subdued hundreds and thousands of the most obstinate cases. Those afflicted with rupture will find immediate relief by calling at Dr. Sherman's office 240 Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

Death of Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

LONDON, January 9—3 P.M.—The following bulletin from the physicians who were with Napoleon during his last hours has just been issued:

Ex-Emperor Napoleon slept soundly last night; better than the preceding night. This morning his physicians decided to perform another operation on him at noon today. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular, at 84 beats per minute; at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared; the action of the heart suddenly failed, and he died at 45 minutes past 10 o'clock.

[Signed] HENRY THOMPSON,
CORNEAU CORVISAR,
CLOVER DRAKEFORD.

[From the Associated Press.]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, January 9. The compositors on the *Tribune*, at a meeting to-day, approved the proposition that all printing offices in the United States give one or more pounds of old type each, for the purpose of making a statue of Greeley, to be erected over his grave, and ask compositors throughout the country to give the proceeds of one thousand cents set up on February 3d next, the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of Greeley, the money to be forwarded to the President of New York Typographical Union No. 6, at 22 Duane street, of which Union Greeley was the first President.

Stokes' counsel are still engaged in preparing a bill of exceptions. Stokes says the exceptions will number twenty-eight, and that the bill will be presented at the general term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday next. He has no doubt of obtaining a new trial.

Three additional jurors were obtained to-day in the Tweed case.

The editor of the Brooklyn *Union* has sued the New York *Tribune* for libel, in republishing an editorial from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, attacking Bowen.

The billiard match for the championship of America and the diamond cue has been won by Cyrille Dion. Score, 1,500, to Daly's 1,147. The largest runs were—Dion, 156, 141, 125 and 105. Daly, 159, 153, 117, 124 and 108. Fifty-nine innings were played. The audience was large and orderly.

PHILADELPHIA, January 9.—At Morton Station, Pennsylvania, last night, Mr. Carr and their three children were burned to death from the explosion of "non-explosive" burning fluid, while the mother was filling a lamp.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The news of the death of Napleon was received in Wall street without emotion.

Births.

HENRIQUES—In this city, December 18, 1872, to the wife of Capt. J. B. Henriques, a son.

Deaths.

CHARNOCK—In Philadelphia, on the afternoon of December 23d, Thomas Charnock, in the 66th year of his age.

HENRIQUES—In this city, January 5th, 1873, an infant daughter of Capt. J. B. Henriques, aged 17 months and 6 days.

LEONARD—In Oakland, December 31st, Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard, wife of Mr. Edward Leonard.

[Mrs. Leonard was formerly of Philadelphia, where she was favorably known by her maiden name as Oliver, and was a most estimable lady, and was highly respected in Oakland, as also in this city.—Ed.]

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strikes a big claim, or rich ledge of the bottom of Mr. Murphy's cup of happiness is soon to be handed to the following effect: "Dear Sir: Since my last year I have been in the employment of the meerschaum manufactory. Send me communication.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliances and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from that out I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very troublesome, and I had tried many ways to get relief, but could find none in California. Now I can do as much labor and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from that out I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very troublesome, and I had tried many ways to get relief, but could find none in California. Now I can do as much labor as any man, and am entirely cured. Any person wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 240 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally; as his great experience of so thirty years constant devoted to this speciality is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he mails for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for the ruptured

At the recents of the 1872 and great success in the treatment of Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, DR. SHERMAN has been honored with the patronage of many of the most distinguished Clergymen, Lawyers, members of the Legislature, Governors, Congressmen, Clergymen, Lawyers, members of the press, and other distinguished and influential citizens of California and Oregon, to whom he can refer.

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GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

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The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they have opened and fitted up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO,

With the most choice brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.

Mail Liquors of a superior quality always on hand. Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute was formed for the higher education of colored youth, in 1861, and there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to hold in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 324 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by R. T. Houston, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, and by Nathaniel Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gray, on and after February 1, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount contributed to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. D. SIMONDS,
Trustees.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Offensive Breath, Ozena Deafness, Discharges from the Noises in the Head, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.

And all affections incident to the

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and the Nervous System,

are reckoned in the range of diseases which DR. PEEBLES has made a specialty, and which are treated by him unprofessional success as the many testimonials in his possession will attest. Those who are in doubt can consult him personally, free of charge.

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.

Those who reside at a distance and cannot call personally, are hereby informed that they can be treated successfully at their homes, by corresponding with the undersigned.

Medicines are carefully packed and shipped by express to all parts of the Pacific Coast and adjacent Territories.

All letters of remittance, either by mail or express, will be promptly, confidentially DR. J.M. PEEBLES, San Francisco, Cal.

REFERENCES.

As to the success of his skill and great success in the treatment of Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, DR. PEEBLES has been honored with the patronage of many of the most distinguished Clergymen, Lawyers, members of the press, and other distinguished and influential citizens of California and Oregon, to whom he can refer.

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GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

[From the New York Sunday Mercury.]

Fifty Millions.

Everybody has heard of the late Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken. He was a remarkable man, and has a very remarkable history. Whether as the pioneer of all the early improvements of Eastern New Jersey, or as a man of vast practical ability, his genius shone forth in every relation of business life. His father, Colonel John Stevens, invested nearly all his wealth in Hoboken lands, and he soon became the possessor of the vast tract that stretches from the Elysian Fields to a point beyond the line of the terminus of the Morris and Essex road, and from the river to the Palisads. From a village the tract became a town, and from a town a city; and lots that in the aggregate were purchased by the Colonel at less than one dollar each, were soon worth five hundred times that amount. The Colonel did not realize, upon his golden parcels. He projected the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroads, and lived to see both on a fair way to completion. His hand and fortune were visible in every improvement, and his genius and disposition descended to his son, the late Edwin A. Stevens. The latter, when of age, was engaged in the transportation business between New York and Philadelphia. He was the principal manager of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and he applied steam, then comparatively in its infancy, to all the various uses and projects which had emanated from his busy brain. Forty-two years ago, Edwin A. Stevens was regarded as the most active business man in the United States, and, making due allowance for age, he preserved his reputation up to within two or three years of his death. The great iron battery, which was the last embodiment of genius, was the forerunner of our monitors, and inaugurated a new era in naval warfare.

Edwin A. Stevens left two sons. The eldest is called after himself. He is a bright lad of seventeen, unaffected in his manners; and winning in the last degree. The mother, who is still a young woman, resides with her children in the "castle" above the banks of the Hudson, near the heart of Hoboken. The boy does not seem to realize the fact that he is heir to an estate worth $50,000,000; and that in four years more he will probably be the richest man in the world, assuming, of course, that the estate will be productive of ordinary net interest.

When he reaches his majority the interest on his fortune will amount to a larger sum than the salary of any crowned head in Europe. It would be really difficult to compute what the Stevens estate will be worth in five years more. A large number of leases of valuable houses and lots, now held at nominal rents, will then revert to young bonds and other securities, which are now valued at $4,000,000. Should he live to the age of his father, and be as lucky in his commercial ventures and speculations in lands, his wealth will be greater than Rothschild's, and he may be able to take the place of the latter as a Croesus. To whom bankrupt governments or nations improverished by war must come for loans. The lad, however, seems to be unconscious of his destiny. He may be seen daily on the lawn in front of the castle where his father passed his muturer life.

ZION CHURCH FAIR.—A Fair for the benefit of Zion A. M. E. Church has been held during the past fortnight in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Hall, Pacific, above Powell street. It has been well attended, and came to a close Thursday evening last.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Mr. Woodward permits parties to prohibit our entrance to the "Gardens," whereby our Friday morning Court has been broken up; and *whereas*, we are desirous that our funds should be in the hands of reliable friends. Now, therefore, we, Norton I., Dei gratia, Emperor, do hereby command that Mr. Woodward render up possession of all money or land he may hold of Norton I., or go to prison.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes. Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.

Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, CLOAKS and CUFFS.

Initial Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars, Sleeves,
Sets and Handkerchiefs,

Ladies', Misses' and Gents' HOSIERY and GLOVES.

Lamb Wools, Fishnet and Merinos, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments, Embroidered Flannel, Linens and Linen Goods, Napkins and Table Cloths, all the Brands in Cottons, Towels and Toweling, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts,

Lace Curtains, and Muslin Lace by the Yard. Plains and Table Covers.

☞ All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and Warranted not to Stain or Color Corrupting, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

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Perfumery,
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JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RESERVE Subscribers in the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 647 Clay street, or at 916 Howard street. Shares, Twenty-five ($25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders must pay their dues on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

(L. B. WILSON, Secretary.

International Hotel,

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THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

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All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beckett's Philadelphia Boots, ready-made.

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Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons on the way to or in the theater, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

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WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, LARSON WEST, JANE OR URSULA WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 16 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The heroic and Candidates of the present political campaign, Grant and Phillipsism, Scandal and Corruption, The Record of Horace Greeley, Reform Democracy, Record of the New York Tribune. The Shylocksmen are down; exposure for the vast by Stephens. Entirely original. The finest, both Democrats and grave. If you want to make money send Ten Dollars at once for outfit—secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction in his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences.

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YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Beneficial Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders must pay their dues on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

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KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

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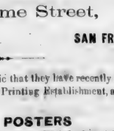
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our own factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York
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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
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In the improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and Warranted to give satisfaction.

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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar1

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
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Jan 2

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Some of you, no, and we will, too. You have tried every remedy but the ONE, and, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative power of
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. The irreclaimable addiction is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs; and for sale by all Druggists.
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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies of the day. It is unsurpassed as a
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the vigor and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of those stimulants.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving the utmost immediate relief to the sponsor that so frequently accompany that period.
It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.
It is also recommended as a
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Oils from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care, by
Extracts
Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Wintergreen, Pineapple, Strawberry, Raspberry, Peach, Apricot, Pine Apple, Banana, Quince, Cherry, Plum, Pear, Blackberry, Currant, Grape, Apple, Lime, Lemon, Sarsaparilla, Ginger, Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoanut, Tea, Tutti Frutti, Jockey Club, Kirschwasser, Maraschino, Curacoa, Anisette, Absinthe, Rum, Brandy, Whiskey, Gin, Cognac, Champagne, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret, Hock, Sauterne, Catawba, Rhine Wine, Sweet Wine, Bitters, Cologne, Lavender, Bay Rum

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 18, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Republican Prejudice.

In their comments on the election of Pinchback to the United States Senate by the Kellogg Legislature of Louisiana on Monday last, the *Bulletin* and *Chronicle* both became greatly excressed with the disease known as "colorphobia." Although the articles may read very plausible upon their face, and their color prejudice would scarcely be noticed when read at a glance, but to the discerner and deep thinker, it is easily detected. The *Bulletin's* comment of Tuesday evening last (Jan. 14th) is as follows:

The rival Legislatures in Louisiana have inaugurated rival Governors, and one of them have elected a United States Senator, in the person of Pinchbeck, the very head and front of the faction which bears his beautiful and suggestive name. Pinchbeck is a colored man of great ability for intrigue and great ambition. He will go to Washington as the representative of his race, a fact that will strengthen his cane in some quarters. The Fusion Legislature will next choose a Senator; both then go to Washington and claim the same seat, and the Senate is the sole judge of the qualification of its members will have to choose between them. The contest will bring up the whole question at issue; but meantime there is a double-headed government in operation in Louisiana, which promises to make as much trouble as the Rhode Island dispute of many years ago, and is infinitely more scandalous.

The *Chronicle* of Wednesday last (Jan. 15th) gave a comment as follows:

The Pinchbeck Legislature in Louisiana has elected Pinchbeck (colored) to the Senate of the United States. Faugh! We are in favor of recognizing the equality of race; we approve of all laws that give civil rights to men of all colors, creedsand all nationalities; we were and are opposed to slavery and all its concomitant ills; but when it comes to selling an illiterate negro gambler to the Senate of the United States we pause, and shut our eyes and hold our breath, and ask ourselves when will this thing end.

Had not both those papers declared for Grant and the Philadelphia National Republican platform and its principles, and every plank recognizing equality before the law and the political equality of all men, and which has been endorsed by the people of thirty States in the recent Presidential election, probably we should not have taken any more notice of their comments than if emanating from out and out Democratic papers.

It is from the Democratic papers that we expect such comments. The *Examiner*, of Wednesday last, a consistent democratic paper, copied the *Chronicle's* comments as a god send, and as a crumb of comfort from the "radical press, as they term the papers that went for Grant. The *Examiner* also took the opportunity of prefacing the *Chronicle's* comments with the remarks that even the *Chronicle* was disgusted with the election of Pinchback to the United States Senate."

Now we will state what the only crime is, in the estimation of such "Republican papers is that Pinchbeck has been, and is a prominent colored official and they don't like it. It is the duty of colored men everywhere; it is the duty of papers edited by colored men in several of the states to watch and detect this lurking prejudice that emanates from a party that they have just gave solid eight hundred and eighty-six thousand votes. Pinchbeck led the Republican hosts for Grant in Louisiana as an available man, was successful, and is not near as illiterate as Morrissey, who was elected to Congress from a district in New York, and of whom the *Chronicle* has not a word to say, on the ground of illiteracy. Morrissey is white; and Pinchbeck is colored. But we take the grounds that color is a poor qualification for office, and in the case of Morrissey.

The Glory of America.

In his late lecture, Father Tom Burke eloquently said:

America alone proclaims to the world the glorious truth, "I recognize no nobility of blood; no class privileges, no aristocracy of blood. I recognize only the nobility of intellect, of energy and of virtue. I ask only my citizens, has God gifted you with extraordinary talents, has God given you a working energy, then preserve your manhood and your virtue. If you are able to satisfy these questions—then you have these things—then she opens every portal of her legislature, and of her commerce, and she says:

"Child, behold the supremacy of my power; arise and walk until you reach it. No man shall hinder you; no class privileges shall obstruct you; no vain fool of an aristocrat will come and say to you, Have you, in addition to your virtue, industry and talent, aristocratic blood? What was your father, what was your grandfather? Because if he was not what we call a gentleman you can come no farther, no political privileges. It was the grandest idea that was ever embodied in the mind of a nation; it is the grandest country that ever God created.

We would add that all this eloquent strain on the glory of "America" sounded very fine in the forum, and reads very beautifull on paper, and is very excellen in theory—but in a practical sense, "Father Tom" should have also touched on the proscriptions that exist in Schools, Restaurants, Theatres and other Public Places in "Free America" against her colored citizens.—Ed.]

Death of Rev. A. T. Rogers.

With great regret we announce the demise of Rev. A. T. Rogers who died Friday noon at his residence on Jackson St., near Powell, It will be seen in another column that his funeral is to take place tomorrow, Sunday, from Zion church, Stockton street.

LOST.—At the Masonic entertainment given at Sanders' Hall on the night of December 27th, a gold plume in shape of a shell. The finder will be reasonably rewarded by leaving it at the PACIFIC APPEAL office for the owner.

Silent Men.

Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed and gave it up, confused and abashed. In framing the Constitution of the United States the labor was almost wholly performed in Committee of the Whole, of which George Washington was, day after day, chairman, and he made but two speeches during the convention, of a very few words each, something like one of Grant's speeches. The Convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that had it not been for his personal popularity and the thirty words of his first speech, pronouncing it the best that could be united upon, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. Thomas Jefferson never made a speech. He couldn't do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability is almost without a parallel, said that his greatest difficulty was in finding men of deeds rather than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of a man is not measured by the length of his speeches or their number.

MUFFLING UP.—The more a man bundles up to keep from colds, the more he may. Some persons do nothing but watch against exposures, and keep themselves very busy. The best safe-guards are daily exercise in the open air and the free use of cold water, taking care not to begin the use of mufflers.

WHO RIGHTLY MUST SLEEP?—Those who think the most require the most sleep. Time gained from necessary sleep is not saved, but lost. Mind and body will both suffer. Most people, however, do not think enough to make early-rising particularly dangerous. It is the hard-working professional man, the close student, or the man of business with many cares upon his mind who suffers most from want of sleep.

A Brilliant Wedding.

A large number of the friends and social acquaintances of Mr. Charles H. Mills and Miss Sarah J. Patrick were in attendance on Tuesday evening last, at the newly fitted up residence on Broadway, above Leavenworth street, on the occasion of the marriage ceremony which was celebrated by the above named parties. They are now Mr. and Mrs. Mills. The whole residence was brilliantly lighted, and every feature was arranged with the utmost taste. The array of carriages which had conveyed many guests to the house, with their bright side-lights, gave a lively appearance to that otherwise quiet locality, and at once suggested to the observer that some pleasing event was in embryo, or had come to a point of culmination.

On entering the residence between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, we found that all the guests had assembled, many of whom were crowded in the entries and open rooms adjacent to the parlors, which were also well filled with ladies attired with most exquisite taste. The bride was led into the parlor by her brother, Mr. Wellington C. Patrick, with the side escort of Miss Ada Levere, a relative of the bride, and who acted as bridesmaid. The groom, Mr. Mills, with Mrs. Patrick, the mother of the bride; Mrs. James Sullivan, a sister of the bride; Mrs. Wellington C. Patrick and Mrs. Levere (also a relative), constituted the bridal procession.

The minister, J. H. Hubbard, of the A. M. E. Church, immediately arose and commenced the ceremony, which was read with impressiveness and solemnity. At its conclusion, exclamations of joy burst forth on every side. Cake, wine, etc., passed to the ladies in the parlor; refreshments of all sorts to the wardrobe apartment for the gentlemen. Our cotemporary, Mr. P. A. Bell, of the *Elevator*, one of the very best opicures, pronounced the viands excellent, and gave equal assistance in doing full justice to some sugar-cured ham which was also in sight, and which was to some more palatable than confectionery. The wedding was gotten up with the utmost taste, and reflects great credit on those who arranged it.

The following is the

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Silver fish-knife, from Mrs. Dyser.
Silver sugar tongs, from Mrs. Scofield.
Silver dessert spoon, from Mrs. Cauldwell.
Silver pickle fork, from Miss S. Hastler.
One-half dozen silver tea spoons, from a friend.
Set gold sleeve buttons, from Mrs. H. B. Tichenor.
Gold thimble, from Miss Martha White.
Bohemain glass set, from Miss Martha Guest.
Shepard Boy statuary, from Miss Lavinia Guest.
Point lace handkerchie fand pearl needle case from Mrs. S. W. H. Carter.
Silver vases and salt cellars, from Mrs. W. C. Patrick.
Box of Japan tea from Mrs. W. C. Patrick.
One-half dozen napkins and table cover, from Mrs. B. Fletcher.
Set deceivers, from Mrs. S. A. Patrick.
Handsome doll-baby pincushion, from Mrs. P. Durham.
Handkerchief box, with Grant invincible pin cushion.
Handsome Hair-pin box.
Two sephyr mats, from Mrs. S. S. Patrick.
Half dozen damask napkins, from Miss Martha White.
Half dozen silver spoons, from Mr. and Mrs. Styles.
Gold thimble, from Mrs. Martha White.
Two landscape painting, from Mrs. L. Sullivan.
Pearl necklace, from Master W. Sullivan.
Handsome worsted mat, from the bride's mother, Mrs. L. Patrick.

A liar is tolerated when he tells what we wish to believe.

—Washington, D. C., has the small-pox in a mild form.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 16, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Since our pleasant and long to be remembered trip to Marysville, nothing of interest to your readers has transpired. The members of the Sacramento Zouaves are in the best of spirits, notwithstanding they ran far behind (financially) in their excursion. At a meeting, held Jan. 5th, a vote of thanks was tendered to the citizens of Marysville for their hospitality to the Sacramento Zouaves and their guests; also to the ladies and gentlemen comprising the Glee Club, of Sacramento, and Prof. R. C. Furguson, chorister, for the creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves in their behalf.

The remarkable change in the weather the last five days has caused the hearts of the fashionables to beat lighly, should we judge from their bewitching smiles, as they promenade on J street; and who would not feel happy and thankful to the Omnipotent for such a blessing. Instead of wet and muddy streets, as was usual in the sun shines forth in its effulgent rays of light, and on meridian, the scavengers have done their duty well, and behold on J street you enjoy a delightful evening promenade, not doubting but that it was the finest day in Spring.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, there were quite a number of people strolling about the streets, as if in want of homes or some place to wile away the monotony of the hour. I wondered at the cause, yet did not notice it long enough the matter to observe that the Sunday law was in force. Not until I got in front of my grocery store did I see, to my very unpleasant amazement, that my grocer was a law-abiding citizen, and had closed his establishment in accordance to the will of the law, and I was left without my morning smile. You may judge of my feelings the remainder of that day. Some of the knowing ones, however, kept doing saloon open, so as to test the constitutionality of the law. The police officers arrested a good many. Some tried to evade the law, by having signs on their doors and were in another apartment for the gentlemen. Our cotemporary, Mr. P. A. Bell, of the *Elevator*, one of the very best opicures, pronounced the viands excellent, and gave equal assistance in doing full justice to some sugar-cured ham which was also in sight, and which was to some more palatable than confectionery. The wedding was gotten up with the utmost taste, and reflects great credit on those who arranged it.

H. W. Cady, a colored citizen and tax payer, made application to the Board of Education for admission to the night school of his son, Sanford Cady, who is apprenticed to J. D. Wheeler, a blacksmith and horse-shoer in this city, and as such is constantly employed during the day. The Board met on the 13th instant, and under the head of new business, Mr. Snow moved that the application of H. W. Cady be granted. At the suggestion of Mr. Rowland, that there might be some difficulty in getting the State funds if this was done, Mr. Snow withdrew his motion, when Mr. Rowland moved that the communication be referred to a committee of three, with instructions to investigate and ascertain if a concurrence in the request would endanger the city's portion of the State and County School Fund, and to report at the next meeting of the Board.

The Sacramento Zouaves had their exhibition drill on January 9th, 1873. The company assembled at their armory, Agricultural Hall, corner of Sixth and M street, at 7 o'clock, and marched down M street, headed by the c-ty band, to the Metropolitan theater.

The hour fixed for the opening of the Exhibition was 8 o'clock, but in consequence of the non-arrival of Governor Booth and Staff, who had accepted invitations to be present. At half-past eight o'clock his Excellency and Staff arrived at the theater, accompanied by Colonels Edgar Mills and Wm. L. Campbell of his Staff, and Brigadier General Howard, with Majors R. L. Robinson and S. F. Sheehan; Captain John Greer and Adjutant Frank Miller, of Staff. The Adjutant-General's office was represented by Major W. E. McArthur, Captain Collins and the Fourth Regiment, by Colonel C. V. Kellogg.

After the performance of several selections by the band, the curtain rose upon the Company, who appeared in full ranks upon the stage, in the position of soldiers, they then came to a present arms, officers saluted; after which they went through many evolutions with that precision in which they excel. The sup drill elicited generous applause. During the intermission, selections were sung by Mrs. R. J. Fletcher, of Sacramento, and Mr. Thomas Rolls, of San Francisco, the former of whom acquitted herself in a very creditable manner and received an encore. At the close of the drill, Captain Emory advanced to the front of the stage, thanked the audience and ordered three cheers and a rocket for the commonwealth of California and his Excellency, the commander in chief, which were given with a will. The rockets originated with the Company, and produced a marked as well as amusing effect. The entire exhibition was in a high degree satisfactory, and the Company is to be complimented upon its proficiency in drill as well as its soldierly bearing.

The audience was good, and would have been better—many who would have attended could not, owing to a party given on the same evening. Take it all in all it was quite a hit, and a success. Many were the admirations and favorable comments of the Company in the drill.

James Williams, who brought suit some time ago against the the United Sons of Friendship, for restitution of dues paid in by him to that Order, was yesterday, 15th, non-suited in Justice Jackson's Court.

Miss Bertha Bynum, of San Andreas, Calaveras County, passed through here for Napa City, was delayed one day, being misguided to the wrong train.

Mr. James Harris, from Napa City, and Wm. Armstrong, of Virginia City are visiting here. O.

Wood's Household Magazine.

The above named magizine for January is on our table. The Editors and Proprietors, Mr. S. S. Wood and Company, have made a few improvements, and it looks far better than it did before. We ought to feel proud and encourage it in every way.

The January number contains a very interesting Table of Contents.

Adress S. S. Wood & Co., Newburgh, N. Y.

Marriages.

MILLS-PATRICK—In this city, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 14th, 1873, by Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Charles H. Mills and Sarah J. Patrick, both of this city.

Deaths.

ROGERS—In this city, on Friday, Jan. 17th, 1873, Rev. A. T. Rogers, aged about 60 years.

☞ Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 12 o'clock.

[Rev. Mr. Rogers officiated since 1854 as one of the local preachers in that church, and filled the pulpit always with satisfaction when a pastor was absent. He was a very exemplary man. He came to this city from Charleston, South Carolina, in 1854. He leaves a wife and an adopted daughter, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.—Ed.]

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

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No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Switches, Curls, Shingles and Puffs. Private Residence, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big streak of luck can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy on his discovery that the long lost secret of restoring his manly vigor has been found, and is now in the possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

Sir: the interest of science affected as I was, I take pleasure in stating that that Spring I obtained Dr. Murphy's specialties and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from thirty one I am entirely cured. My restless was not therefore but troublesome, frequently destroying my afternoon's rest. Now I am free from it, and can say that I have found a thorough and unequivocal, speedy and permanent cure.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated in every respect.

Any one wishing to obtain the same benefit can take my advice, and if they do obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending it to, yourman, 366 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northwest corner of Bush and Scott streets.

Dr. Murphy is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 336 Montgomery street. To those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years constant devoted to the specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Ruptures, illustrated with photo-engravings of cases of bad cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for the ruptured

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. H. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, declaring the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to hold in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 374 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M. Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount recommended to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BEEBE,
S. D. SIMONDS,
Trustees

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Offensive Breath, Ozone Deafness, Discharges from the Noises in the Head, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.

And all affections incident to the

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and the Nervous System.

Are embraced in the range of diseases which DR. ABORN has made study, and which are treated by him unprecedented success as the many testimonials given to him (persons) can, who are well known in this community, will substantially prove

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.

Those who reside at a distance and cannot call personally, may know that they can be treated successfully at their homes, without interruption in their business.

Medicines are carefully packed and shipped by express to all parts of the Pacific Coast and adjacent Territories.

All letters of remittance, either by mail or express, will be received, if addressed DR. ABORN, San Francisco, Cal.

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As the results of his skill and great success in the treatment of Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, DR. ABORN has been honored with the patronage of many Governors, Congressmen, Judges, Lawyers, members of the Press, and other distinguished and influential citizens of California and Oregon, to whom he may refer.

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Bet. Washington and Jackson,

Calls the attention of the LADIES To his Cheap Stock of DRY GOODS, FROM ADDITION, CONSISTING OF LOVE'S GLOVES, SHAWLS, SHEETINGS, GENT'S UNDERWEAR.

We call special to the full assortment of LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND INFANTS' OUTFITS Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

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Attorneys and Counsellors AT LAW.

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Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

"Superior Whiskey, now that, Is taken by the best of men."

The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they have opened and fitted up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third, SACRAMENTO.

With the most choice brands of WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.

Malt Liquors of a superior quality always on hand. Our friends will find an itinerant home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

Last Words.

However physiologists may question the importance of the feeble utterances of the dying, it is certain that mankind in general finds a significance in the last words of those who are vanishing into the unknown life.

"He raves!" said the physician, when Dr. Adams, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, was passing away; but as we catch the last words of the raving, our own eyes are dimmed. "It grows dark, boys," stretching forth his hands "you may go." "All my possessions for a moment of time!" moaned Queen Elizabeth. Wesley, calmer, said as he died, "The best of all is, God is with us." And deaf Beethoven, whose soul had been filled with harmony, exclaimed gladly at the last, "I shall hear."

"Is your mind at ease?" Goldsmith was asked by his physicians. "*No, it is not*," was the mournful reply, and he spoke no more. How different the parting words of Dr. William Hunter! "If I had strength to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die." Or the assurance of President Edwards, as his dying grasp, "Trust for the full forms of dogmas" Trust in God and you need not fear."

Byron said wearly, "I must sleep now," and Goethe, turning to his wife, called for "light, more light!"

Dr. Johnson died in a tumult of uneasiness and dread. Cowper sank to rest as peacefully as a child. "I am taking a fearful leap in the dark," cried Hobbes the Deist, and "Now, Lord, Lord, receive my soul!" whispered Herber on his last "sweet day."

Politeness was no longer a ruling passion, but a chrism, when Chesterfield in dying said "Give Dayrolles a chair." A like nonchalance was forgiven of Charles the Second when he bade farewell to earth's pomp and wickedness in "Don't let poor Nelly starve."

Haller's last words were, feeling his own pulse. "The artery ceases to beat." Plutarch died suddenly and silently in his library, his hand upon a book. Sir Isaac Newton was winding his watch when he was ushered into that life that hath no end.

Talma, the great actor, exclaimed pitifully as he went, "The worst of all is, I cannot see:" and John Locke murmured, "O the depths of the riches of the goodness and knowledge of God!" The dying admonition of learned Grotius to his race was, "Be serious." Scarron, the French wit, said faintly to his weeping friends, "Ah! *mes enfans*, you cannot cry as much for me as I have made you laugh in my time," and Lord Thurlow in reckless wonder exclaimed. "I'm shot, if I don't believe I'm dying."

When poor Robert Burns grasp with his dear wife, "Don't the awkward squad fire over me!" he did not allude to his commentators and critics, yet what a significance should the words have for them! And how little Anne Boleyn thought, when awaiting the executioner, she clasped her fair throat, that "It is but small, very small," would link her forever to the heart of Christendom!

Yes, we cannot doubt that many of the most eloquent sermons mankind has ever listened to have failing from dying lips. Cæsar's "And thou, Bruius!" John Quincy Adam's "This is the last of earth;" Mirabeau's frantic cry for "Music after his life of discord, George Washington's "It is well"—do they not grow richer in meaning every day? And it is not still blessed to remember the last moments of Melancthon, the friend of Luther? "Do you want anything?" asked his loved ones eagerly. "Nothing but heaven," he answered gently, and went smiling on his way.

ONE of the saddest instances of woman's faithlessness with which we ever meet was that of the wife of a man in Syracuse. It seems that the couple had arranged that for six months the husband was to get up and make the kitchen-fire, and that the wife was to perform the task for the succeeding six months. The man's half-year expired on the 2d, and on the morning of the 3d, the woman suddenly died. He is nearly broken-hearted over his affliction. He says if he could only have foreseen this bereavement he would have shuffled her out of bed at daylight every morning since May.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PHYSIC.—For physic, substitute exercise and temperance. Better health and more money in the pocket will be among the happy results of the change.

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Have just received from New York, Boston and will constantly add goods to their Large Iron Store of

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Comprising SILKS and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.

Plain and Embroidered LINEN PIECE GOODS, SILKS and CLOTH.

Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Setts and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Misses' and Gent's HOSIERY and GLOVES, Lyle Yoke, Fishnet and Mantilla, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments, Embroidered Flannel, Linen and Linen Goods, Napkins and Table Cloths all the Brands in Cottons Unwrinkled Toweling, Sheets, Flannels, Blankets and Quilts.

Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard. Piano and Table Covers.

☞ All our Goods are now and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

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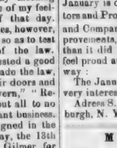
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Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO EVERY person interested in the Celebration of said Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had at the Secretary's office, No. 1 Eddy street, or at the Secretary's office, Masonic Temple, Sutter street.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE Young Men's Society of the Bowery are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Shareholders must have been on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IN WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, HANNAH WEST, JANE (SUSAN) WEST, ELIZABETH WEST. ISABELLA WENT and her family of four persons. They lived during the war in Park Farms, Rutford County, Virginia. Any information on the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, Ex. 70 Virginia street, San Francisco.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Everett Chamberlain, formerly of The New York Tribune. Over 600 pages and 50 fine steel engravings. Price only $2.50. Big commissions. Terms cash. Sworn to no man or no credit. If you want to make money send Dog Tag 25 cents for outfit and extra terms to all above Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Has taken the Queerie Restaurant, where he is prepared to cater to the customers with the best the market can afford. Has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

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P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Stylish BOOTS AND SHOES of the best material, &c. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that Mr. Brennan of the Fashion and Boots' Cutting Department, has removed with him to the new stand.

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All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.

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JAMES H. GATES,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

CHANGE

Sunday, December 1st, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Intermediate Stations.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from foot of Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Glenbrook.

2.00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) S. F. & N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale, making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Geyserville.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

3.00 P. M. (Daily). Sac. Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landing at Clay street Wharf, Sacramento.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 11.30 P. M. Leave OAKLAND, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M.,

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 320 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
320 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, insurance, merchants and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable to its stockholders, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also discounts Notes.

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CAPITAL	$500,000 00
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jan25tf

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Over Pacific Hardware store, between Front and Battery streets, on Sacramento street. Also, 2 rooms newly furnished, over 417 Merchant's Exchange, corner of Sansome and Commercial streets. Apply at Archer's, No. 17 John street, either permanently or transiently. se3

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Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter & Standard Bible and Testament House,

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will enhance the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

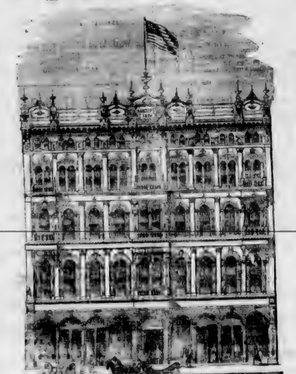
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blackstand Law Stationery.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 25. 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

"We Don't Complain."

We use the above caption only in irony, but we are compelled to make the public inquiry, why there is so much masterly inactivity displayed by leading Republicans in Congress concerning the supplementary civil rights bill. Mr. Sumner being prostrated, and Thaddeus Stevens being dead, there seems to be no earnest Republican member either to the Senate or House to urge legality before the law, or full civil rights to colored citizens. The ensuing month (February) being so short, and both branches of Congress adjourning from Friday to Monday of each week, will leave only about thirty working days between now and the 4th of March, which will be the end of the session.

"We don't complain" (in an ironical sense) that the test case which has been argued before, and submitted to the Supreme Court of this State, relative to the admission of colored children into the public schools, has such a delay, while the majority of the Supreme Bench are Republicans. The colored citizens and voters will not complain in the same spirit of irony until their ballots are to be cast again. Eight hundred and eighty-eight thousand votes should inspire a party to concede and enforce full civil rights, after having had such votes cast in their interest.

Personal Favor and Compliment.

We very gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a special favor and compliment from Leonidas H. Pratt, Esq., Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, in extending to us a copy of the printed proceedings of the twenty-third Annual Communication held at the Masonic Temple in this city, commencing on Tuesday, October 8th, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872, and terminating Saturday, October 12th, the same year.

The proceedings are neatly gotten up by Frank Eastman, Printer, 509 Clay street. The subject matter is of a most interesting and instructive nature, particularly the Grand Masters annual address, and the report of the committee on Foreign Correspondence. The craft under their Grand Lodge auspices are in a most flourishing condition. We shall endeavor to reciprocate the personal compliment of Grand Master Pratt as soon as the Conventional Independant Grand Lodge proceedings are published, by extending to him a copy.

CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST.—We have received No. 1 of Vol. 3 of this monthly publication. It is devoted to the cultivation of trees, flowers, fruits and vegetables, and to landscape, ornamental and market gardening. Published by John H. Carmany & Co., under the auspices of the Bay District Horticultural Society. Office 409 Washington street, San Francisco. It is invaluable to any one interested in the Horticultural or Floral line.

LETTERS.—A. L. Jackson, J. A. Duffy, Sacramento; Nelson Cook, Virginia City, Nev.; M. E. B. Ploche, Nev.; J. F. Rickards, Detroit, Michigan; J. R. Landaway, Vallejo.

DR. SHERMAN.—This well known practitioner continues to devote his attention to the treatment of Rupture. The many successful cures he has accomplished, and which are corroborated by the highest testimonials, give the Doctor just renown for his great specialty—the cure of Rupture.

Mr. Chas. E. Pickett's Views on the Political and Legal Status of Colored Citizens.

We call special attention to a communication on the above-named subject which will be found in another portion of this paper. Mr. Pickett is well known in this city as a sound political writer, and having had several conversations with him on that subject, we requested that he should write out his views and send them to the APPEAL for publication.

Death of Mrs. Anna E. Vincent Solomon.

The above-named young lady who was so well-known throughout the State as the efficient superintendent of the A. M. E. Church Sabbath School of Sacramento, we regret to announce her death, which, we are informed, took place in that city on Saturday last, the 18th inst. It was but a few months ago (September last,) that we announced in this paper with, pleasing comments, her marriage in that city to Mr. Solomon, and at their subsequent reception during the State Fair, being a day or two in that city, in our editorial correspondence we depicted the joyous gathering of friends who had been invited at their residence to partake of their generous hospitality and congratulating their recent nuptials.

But, alas! how sudden the monster death has changed the vivid marriage scene to that of gloom, to a bereaved husband, to her fond and dear mother, who fondly viewed 'Anna," as her only daughter. To her other relatives and many friends this sad news of the deceased will be received with great regret.

Poisonous Literature against the Freedmen.

"Grace Greenwood," in one of her recent Washington letters to the New York *Tribune*, writes the following prejudiced tirade concerning some colored visitors whom she happened to see in common with others in and about the galleries of the Capitol, and who were not proscribed in their visits to that place, as heretofore, by the slave power. Being nearly overcome (almost to a faint!) with colorphobia, she thus describes the situation:

Said Mr. Howe: "No! Mr. President, the United States have *not* to take care of the black men of the South; the black men are taking care of the United States."

It really looks like it—not only in the South, but here. They are already a people of elegant leisure, and take time to visit the Capitol daily. They evidently think that Congress will bear watching. They are already in the galleries—a dark "cloud of witnesses." You encounter them in every corridor. To-day we were driven to the wall, or to the Senate stairs by a joyous band of adolescent Ethiopian—or, not to put too fine a point on it, a set of black young rowdies, who were learning lobyism before their letters. They bore themselves like the master of the place, as of the political situation. They were ragged but rollicking; dirty, but defiant. Among these people are many excellent, and industrious, well-behaved men and women, but the majority of the boys and young girls are anything but lovely or gracious results of emancipation. They need a fifteenth amendment to their manners. We need a civil rights bill to compel them to be civil and mannerly among toward us. And what a vast number of these people there are in the territory! Coming from California I am struck anew by it. Africa seems to have come to Washington as Asia came to San Francisco. May we yet see the cocoa and yam planted on the Capitol terraces, and a fetich by Firk Mills set up in the rotunda? In league with the Board of Public Works, they seem destined to render our part of the metropolis a howling desert, and we shall be lost and Stanley will have to come and discover us.

DR. ABORN.—We would call the special attention of those who are troubled with Asthma or any other Bronchial Complaints, to call and see Dr. Aborn, 213 Geary street, above Stockton.

From Bishop Ward.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 29, 1872.

Rev. and Dear Brother:—The Alabama and Mississippi Conferences have met and adjourned.

Alabama paid nearly three hundred dollars on a book claim of eight hundred dollars, but did next to nothing for the Dollar Fund. But brethren must not forget that in many parts of the State the cotton that was left by the mad waters of the Alabama river, was eaten by the voracious caterpillar, and many families are pinched by the iron fingers of poverty and want. The people, however, are full of hope and courage, and *All Desperandum* is their battle shout.

Brethern must not ignore the terrible fact that the ravages of war left the South perfectly stricken and empty without money, energy or hope.

The Mississippi Conference steps in, reaches out her toil-worn hand for the palm brauch of victory, by bringing to the Conference EIGHT HUNDRED AND TWENTY DOLLARS AND THIRTY CENTS, of the "DOLLAR MONEY."

You may hear something that will astonish you from little Florida and her big sister Georgians.

Pray for us that Health, Grace and Faith may be abundantly given.

Yours,
T. M. D. WARD.

Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Committee met last Wednesday evening in the Fifteenth District Court room; President John F. Swift in the Chair, and seventeen members present.

Mr. J. M. Wood stated that the object of the meeting, as he understood it, was to take some steps toward the formation of a new County Committee, and in pursuance of that would offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Primary Election be held on the 5th day of February, 1873, for the purpose of choosing a Republican County Committee, to be composed of two members from each Ward of the City and County of San Francisco, to serve for one year and until their successors are elected; said election to be held under the provisions of the law known as Porter's Primary Election Law, and the new code. The polls to be kept open from 12 o'clock M. until half-past 5 o'clock P.M. of said day.

Mr. Ashton moved to lay the resolution over until such time as a full Committee could be present; but before the motion could be decided, Mr. Wood, in support of his resolution, said that although the present County Committee had been elected after the last municipal election, and had, therefore, virtually little or nothing to do with the manipulation of the party's affairs, still as their constituents wished an election it should be held, and if there were any now acting as members of the committee whom they wished to depose, they should be grantad that right as soon as possible. A motion to postpone action on the resolution until Monday next was lost. The vote upon Mr. Wood's resolution was then taken, resulting in 9 for and 8 against it—the majority ruling.

Mr. Wood then moved that the preliminary matters of the appointment of Supervisors of Election, naming the place of polls, etc., be referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved as an amendment that instead of referring the matter to the Executive Committee, it be referred to the Secretary, who would report their resolutions and preliminaries to that official at the next meeting. The latter resolution was carried, and the Committee adjourned until Friday evening.

At the grave of a wealthy and distinguished citizen of Vienna recently, two ladies, each claiming to be the widow of the deceased, met by accident, each having come to decorate the tomb with flowers and other emblems of affectionate remembrance. The result was that the police were obliged to interfere to keep the peace.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon, Stockton.

Girls, Don't Talk Slang.

Girls, don't talk slang. If it is necessary that any one in the family should do that, let it be your big brother, though I would advise him not to adopt "pigeon English" when there is an elegant systematized language that he can just as well use. But don't you do it. You can have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it to hear a young lady say, when she is asked if she will go with you to some place, "Not much!" or if requested to do something which she does not wish, to hear her say, "Can't see it."

Not long ago I heard a young miss, who is educated and accomplished, in speaking of a young man say, that she intended to "go for him!" and when her sister asked her assistance at some work she answered "Not for Joe!"

Now, young ladies of unexceptionable character and really good education fall into this habit, thinking by so doing sentence is given back in slang phrases, and they soon slip flippantly from their tongues with a nasty peruess that is neither tidy. Him your becoming." "I bet" or "you bet" is well enough among men who are trading horses or land; but the contrast is startling and positively shocking to hear those words issue from the lips of a young lady. They seem at once to surround her with the rougher associations of man's daily life, and bring her down from the pedestal of purity, to their own coarse level.

Curiosities of Medical Life.

We know of a medical man whose duty it is to take lunch every day at a great castle belonging to a noble lord. The household is immense, and there is just the chance that there may be some case of indisposition demanding attention. He gets some of the best company and best lunches in England and duly charges a guinea for each attendance. There is a wealthy man near a great city who cannot bear to be left alone for the night. There is a physician who drives out of town nightly to sleep at his residence; he is consequently debarred evening society, and if he goes out to dinner he has to leave his friends before wine. He has to charge his patient a thousand a year, and I think he earns his money.

Sometimes the services are such that money could not repay them. A friend of mine, a young medicus, had a standing engagement of £400 a year to look after the health of a young lady. She required to be inspected three times a day, and make an examination of tongue and pulse. What made matters so aggravating was that she was as strong as a horse, while the doctor was a delicate man. She was so selfish and perverse that he was obliged to tell her that he would have nothing to do with her case. Similarly, I know the son of a rich man who proposed to pay a clergyman several hundred pounds a year for leave to spend his evenings with him. The parson, however, was obliged to tell his rich friends that he talked such intolerable twaddle that he could not accept his company on any terms that could be named.

But the oddest of those arrangements is the following: A medical man has been attending a patient for several years, and not he has never seen his patient. The gentleman firmly believes that he has an aesophagus of peculiar construction, and that he is accordingly liable at any moment to be choked. That help may be at hand whenever any sudden emergency may occur, he has a physician in the house night and day. The physician being human, must take his walks abroad, and it becomes necessary to provide a substitute for him two hours a day. Accordingly a doctor attends daily from twelve to two, fills up his time by disposing of an admirable lunch, and finds the gold and silver coin, to their usual happy combination, neatly put by the side of his plate in tissue paper. Up to the present date he has never had the pleasure of exchanging words with his interesting patient.

WHAT TO TEACH.—Rev. Chas. Brooks, father of the State Normal School in America, was asked by a teacher this question;

"What shall I teach my pupils?"

He answered—"Teach them very thoroughly these five things:

"1. To live religiously.

"2. To think comprehensively.

"3. To reckon mathematically.

"4. To converse fluently; and

"5. To write grammatically.

"If you successfully teach them these five things, you will nobly have done your duty to your pupils, to their parents, to your country, and to yourself."

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

At your request I furnish you with my opinion regarding the legal and political status of the "Colored" or Negro portion of our population.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States having clothed such class of persons with the elective franchise this, sequentially, gives them the full rights and privileges of other citizens. Hence, no discrimination as to their riding in public conveyances, attending public places of amusements or instruction, the rending of their children to the public schools, receiving citizenship in the military Academy at West Point, and Naval Academy at Annapolis, to be followed with commissions in the Army and Navy, can be made. All doors are open to them whether by popular election or appointment. It follows, therefore, that the "supplemental Civil Rights bill," so-called now before Congress by Senator Sumner and Representative Cooper are superfluous. If any right, before the law, be denied the black man, his redress is through the executive and judicial departments. The foregoing sums the question in a nutshell.

I will personally and frankly admit that such citizenation of the Nigritian homo was entirely opposed to my views and efforts. I opposed the manumission of the Southern slaves; opposed the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; and even after their declared adoption swayed to have that portion of the white race (mainly belonging to the Democratic party,) who were hostile to these so-called Amendments, treat them as nullities upon the ground of being antagonistic to the sovereign rights of States and the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution. But the Democratic party having, at length, succumbed to the "progressive" (?) tendency of the age, and sanctioned those innovations, and the majority of the American people having virtually altered their form of Government, and I grown weary in combating those popular new ideas, I have yielded to the inevitable by accepting as authoritative and binding upon me what has been decreed. I leave to the flow of events and fruitage of such political experiments to test the correctness of our respective theories.

Kindly and respectfully, your Fellow-Citizen,

CHARLES E. PICKETT.

FLOUR is worth $7 50 per barrel at Boise City and wheat $1 20 per bushel.

Deaths.

SOLOMON—in Sacramento, January 18th, beloved wife of Mr. E. A. Solomon, aged 26 years.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF MOnasis Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., will be held at the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, between Mason and Powell sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 29th instant at eight o'clock precisely. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order,
CHARLES H. FISHER, W. M.
Attest: GEORGE D. MAXWELL, Secretary.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style for Ladies, Misses, Children's Wear. Wigs, Puffs, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straighten and nat made into wavy curly.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

MY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big streak of luck, can judge of the change of feeling as he stood below on when he handed in the following letter. Mr. Murphy is about to lead just such a journey of the usual miserable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sheridan's apothecary and compound for a reprieve I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My reprieve was not large, but sufficient, temporarily destroying my ability to use the limbs, most of the vanishing pleasure's of life—count it hereby restored and strengthened, causing a great rejoicing.

Now that I am cured, I fell strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sheridan, 586 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Powell and Broadway, MURPHY.

OR GUIDANCE now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at the office 586 Montgomery street. Those who are restricted should see him personally, as his great experience of thirty years' constant devotion to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Nerves, illustrated with photographic likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he mail for 10 cents. To consider relmedy information for the restored.

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted;

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in said Institute are of the opinion that it is not for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to hold in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 9 4 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M. Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Northwest Corner No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That such shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive in the amount subscribed to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-four cent. Interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
D. D. SIMMONDS.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873. 7 7ndlm

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Offensive Breath, Ozoena Deafness, Discharges from the Noise in the Head, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.
And all sicklenss incident to the

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and the Nervous System,

Are embraced in the range of Diseases which DR. ABORN has made a specialty, and which are treated by him unprecedented success, the many testimonials given in his possession now, who are well known in this community, will substantially prove.

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.

Those who reside at a distance and cannot call personally, are hereby informed that they can be treated successfully by Dr. Aborn by letter, without incurring any delay.

Medicines are carefully packed and shipped by express to all parts of the Pacific Coast and adjacent Territories.

All letters of remittance, either by mail or express, will be answered, if addressed: DR. ABORN, San Francisco.

REFERENCES.

As the results of Dr. Aborn's skill and great success in the treatment of Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, DR. ABORN has been honored with the following testimonials: Congressmen, Governors, Judges, Lawyers, members of the press, and other distinguished citizens of the Pacific Coast, of California and Oregon, to whom by the order.

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OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE,
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Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
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Our friends will find on always at home. Call and see us.
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Proprietors.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 23, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

It becomes our and duty to chronicle the death of the ablest supporter of industry and literature on the Pacific Coast, of color, Mrs. Annie E. Vincent-Solomon, who departed this life after five days illness on the 18th inst. Her loss is keenly felt by the whole community, but more so by the bereaved ones she left behind—a husband, mother and brother, and other near relatives. The Sunday School deeply feel the loss of their beloved and energetic superintendent, whose equal is not on the Pacific Coast, among the people of color.

She always had a cheering word for the poor, and her generous heart never allowed them to go away dissatisfied. Her noble disposition over prompting her to if less knowledge to the young and tender hearts, and to comfort the aged, was her delight. Beloved by all who knew her, but few can we count as her, we feel happy to think her last words were so assuring: "Rachel, you cannot feed me, Mother cannot feed me, but Jesus Christ can feed me."

We miss thee, oh! our Sister,
We'll mourn the loss we feel;
Till Christ, the great Messiah,
The truth to us reveal.
Alone' yes we are gone before us,
Your works and deeds are here;
The margin left before us,
Will prove our trust or fear.

She was buried on Monday, the 20th instant. The Church was festooned with evergreens, and draped with mourning. Over the pulpit were inscribed the words: "The Sabbath School's loss." "It is allotted unto man once to die." God be praised."

The procession moved precisely at the appointed time, 2:30 P. M., from the residence of deceased, on 4th, between K and L streets. By the assistance of the Teachers of the Sabbath School all requisite preparations were made for the reception of the corpse at the 7th street A. M. E. Church. The Sabbath School children, dressed in white, with black and white crape around their arms, sung the funeral dirge as the body was borne to the front of the altar.

An appropriate discourse by Elder Offer closed the ceremony; the children sang a hymn in front of the deceased moved around to take a last look at one whose death is deeply felt. After the ceremony at the grave, the children sung her favorite hymn while marching around the grave, and strewed her grave with wreaths of evergreen and flowers. Sacramento never witnessed such a funeral before; so large, and so well conducted. All joined in saying it was the best conducted funeral they ever saw. Too much credit cannot be given to Messrs. R. J. Fletcher and R. H. Small, who conducted the affair.

The weather is, as usual, good. Mr. and Mrs. James Philip came up from your city to attend the funeral.

Great Men.

Henry Taylor in "Philip Van Artevelde," says somewhat sadly;

"The world knows nothing of its greatest men".

We know absolutely nothing of the particulars of Homer's life; darkness has enveloped the whole and not an incident of his career in the lapse of time. And this is true of many great thinkers; they mix not in the noises of the crowd and the world passes them by with somewhat of contempt. But we know enough of Homer's life to see that it was one of sorrow upon earth; he was blind, they say and perhaps a beggar; and everywhere in his poems he manifestly feels at home in the dwellings of the poor. But this is not the case with all. There are some live poetical in the highest degree, full of poiesis, or action. Such was Dante's, a life which they tell us is written in "colossal cypher" in his book. Such is Milton's; for the Satin in "Paradise Lost," is but a transcript of Milton's stern iron will, such as he felt himself to be—blind and despised as he was.

Life is like books; there are dull books, and also dull lives to keep them in continuance. Anius Gellius and Sir W. Davenant are but half so dull as the lives of many of our wealthy citizens. But in the same way there are many lives whose sublimity no book can equal, because their heroism is written in actions, and not merely in words. And such lives are those of Dante and Milton.

A JUDGE, pointing with his cane to a prisoner before him, remarked, "There is a great rogue at the end of this stick." The man replied, "At which end, my lord ?"

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J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

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INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AGED 30 YEARS; ISABELLA WEST, AGED 25 YEARS; SMITH WEST, ISABELLA WEST—her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bradford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 31 Virginia street, San Francisco.

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They are put up in superior style, and in a neater manner than any other. They are WARRANTED to keep in any climate.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are offered so cheap.
Whenever landed on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and sold at
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

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By using according to directions,
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These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or minerals. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, when torpid or inactive where they are used. They do not prevent from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add food and health to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE
Will excel, in their testimony, three fourths of all diseases to which a sanatives obtain. For Dyspepsia, in particular, they have no equal.
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Which is continually going on between health and disease, is rendered more equal by applications for
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Beheading of a Woman in Germany.

Although the 34 of December last was a bitter cold day, from the earliest hour in the morning vast crowds of people filled the streets of the little city of Stade, on the bank of the Elbe river, nearly opposite the great North Germany seaport of Hamburg. By nine o'clock at least 20,000 people had arrived in Stade, and the police had the utmost difficulty in keeping order in the surging multitude. The occasion which had caused all those thousands to flock to Stade was the beheading of a woman, refined, attractive and intelligent.

The name of the doomed woman was Wilhelmina Wolman, and the career of this extraordinary woman, almost from her earliest youth, had been marked by an uncontrollable and wicked temper. When at school she had knocked out the eye of one of her young companions. A few years after she became the governess of the children of a wealthy landed proprietor, who had fallen in love with her and made her his mistress. Her lover's wife having discovered the liaison, the girl poisoned the woman; and there is suspicion that she also caused the death of her own child. She buried herself thereupon for a time in the whirl of fashionable dissipation in Hamburg, where her extraordinary beauty attracted numerous admirers. But, becoming very reckless, the police expelled her from the city, and she went to Burnewick, where an officer of the ducal army fell in love with and evidently married her. She returned his devotion by poisoning him. She next turned up in Hanover, where she became acquainted with a merchant named Wachter, who married her. Wilhelmina revenged herself upon the opposing parents by poisoning them. The cholera raged at the time, and, in consequence, it remained a secret for years. Wachter soon afterwards became a bankrupt, and deserted his wife, who went to Staed, and married a widower named Woltman, who had two children. These two became the victims of the murderous passions of their stepmother, and then her criminal career was brought to a close. She was arrested, her antecedents closely examined into, and her victims exhumed. Her trial took place at Stade on the 2d of October and the result was that she was convicted and sentenced to death.

Pstaor Decker made, on the morning of the day on which she was to executed, a determined effort to move her cruel heart. The woman was fastened to the wall by a chain 10 feet long, which was attached to her left wrist. After listening to the reverend gentleman for two or three minutes, she made a sudden attack on him, compelling him to beat a hasty retreat. Reifenberg, the executioner, saluted his victim respectfully, and informed her who he was. "What do you want of me?" she said to the headsman. fixing her large lustrous eyes inquiringly upon him. "I want to prepare you for the scaffold," he answered. "Oh," she said, carelessly, "I am prepared." "Not quite," he rejoined. He then unchained her hand and began to cut off her hair. Then he threw a heavy fur cape over her shoulders, and the toilet for the scaffold was finished. He thereupon left her cell, and the next visitor was the warden of the prison, who asked her if she wished anything. "Only a glass of water," she said, dryly. It was then about half-past one, and her last moment rapidly drawing nigh. Ten minutes afterwards the judge and clerk of the criminal court appeared before her, and the death warrant was read to her a last time. The presiding judge urged her in feeling words to confess her crimes, and make her peace with her God. She responded by shaking her head impatiently. They left her and then the headsman and his assistants took her to the scaffold. When she appeared in the open air the frigid cold caused her to shiver; but she bore the glance of the thousands of eyes, which the multitude riveted upon her, without flinching.

The scaffold was a coarse, wooden structure, about eight feet in diameter. Wilhelmina Volman ascended it with a firm step and walked to the fatal block in its middle without betraying any nervousness. The warden of the prison asked if she had anything to say. "No, no!" she answered angrily. "Make haste! make haste!" The next moment two assistants of the executioner caused her to kneel in front of the block. They took the fur cape from her shoulders, and pressed her head upon the top of the block, to which they fastened it by means of a leather strap. She shook convulsively for a moment or two, until the executioner who had meanwhile taken his flashing ax from a sort of scabbard, hastily step up to her. He took his position at the left side of the block, lifted up his ax, and struck heavily upon the beautiful white neck of the woman. He had done his work well, for the head fell down in front of the block, while the trunk raised itself convulsively, a stream of dark red blood shooting in the air. The headsman and assistants sprang to one side of the scaffold in order not to be stained by the blood of the murderess.

"I AM glad," said a missionary to an Indian chief, "that you do not drink whiskey; but it grieves me to find that your people use so much of it." "Ah, yes," said the red man, and he fixed an impressive eye upon the preacher, which commenced the reproof before he uttered it, "we Indians use a great deal of whiskey, but we do not make it."

THE FEET.—As the feet are kept more closely covered than any other part of the body during the day, they should be thoroughly washed and rubbed till dry, every night. Impurities gather as the result of the confined perspiration, and these should be removed before sleeping. However inconvenient to do so, we repeat it, wash the feet every night.

A BILL has been passed by the Vermont Legislature holding liquor dealers responsible for the damage to person or property done by persons obtaining liquors of them.

[From the Golden Age.]

After Marriage.

There was much more than a mere witticism in the remark of an old bachelor who had paid attentions to a maiden lady of twenty years, visiting her regularly every night, when rallied for not marrying: "If I were married I should have nobody to court, and no place to go to at night." He deeply felt the contrast between his own delicate and othereal enjoyments and the hard, discontented, fretted life of two many married people, and his answer was irony. He saw which too often exhales and expires after marriage, leaving a cold, dull, monotonous burden, where all was beauty buoyancy before. Let us see what that something is. In courtship nothing is taken for granted. Both parties are put on their good behavior. Love keeps itself fresh by constant expression in word and act. But, strange to say, the courtship usually ends in marriage. Very soon the parties yield to the sense of possession, and the feeling of security robs gallantry of motives and extracts the poetry from the mind. The beautiful attentions which were so pleasing before marriage are too often forgotten afterwards; the gifts cease, or come only with asking; the music dies out of the voices; every thing is taken for granted, and the love that like the silver jet of the fountain leaped to heaven, decided its natural outlet, ceases to flow altogether. Then come heavy, hard, dull days, with two unhappy names tied together, wishing themselves apart, and not always content with the wishing.

This is unnatural and wrong. What married life wants to give it new tone and sweetness is more of the manner as well as the spirit of the courtship time. Very much of the pleasure of courtship comes from the constant attention of the parties to each other. Their affections voices itself in all sorts of ways. Every sentence is edged with a compliment and spoken in tender tones. Every look is a confession. Every act is a new word in the extraordinary vocabulary of love. Kiss and caress are parenthetic clauses and gestures it the dialect of love, and gifts and sacrifices are the more emphatic expressions of the spirit no language can fully articulate and devotion declare. And it is the fact that affection confesses itself continually in look and word and act, making the voice musical and the fingers poetical in their touch, and doing that from the experience so beautiful, the only Eden a woman has on earth. Love must have an expression or it will die. It can be kept forever beautiful and blessed as at the first by giving it constant utterance in word and act. The more it is allowed to flow out in delicate attentions and noble service the stronger and more satisfying and more blessed it will be. The house becomes home only when love drops its heavenly manna in it fresh every day, and the true marriage vow is made not once for all at the alter, but by loving words and helpful service and delicate attentions of the end.

How the Naval Cadets were allowed Their Pipes.

Speaking of the Naval ball at Annapolis, a correspondent says: The President and party came in about 11 o'clock, and were seated under a canopy of flags at the upper end of the hall. I never saw Gen. Grant looking so well. The fierce assaults made upon him during the campaign have left no marks upon his cheerful, resolute face. All the young people promenaded past during the interval between the dances and such of them as desired to shake hands with the President, stopped and were presented.

Secretary Robeson sat beside him, and his presence and address are exceedingly reassuring to all come into the presence of greatness with trembling knees. He goes into a reception as though he enjoyed it, and says something pleasant to every one who is presented to him. Three years ago he was exceedingly popular at the Academy, and I suppose he is to this day. I remember a little incident that occurred in the Winter of 1870 that illustrates his disposition to oblige. The jovial Secretary was not married then, and was supposed to be one of the most gallant men. It is one of the regulations of the Naval Academy that there must be no smoking in the yard nor in any of the buildings except the officers quarters.

The cadets were not permitted to smoke in their rooms or any other place. This rule was rigidly enforced, and it bore hardly on those boys who had learned to do so before they came to the Academy. Successive administrations had been importuned to relax the rule so as to permit smoking in the cadet quarters, but without success. It happened that Admiral Worden's son visited his father that winter, bringing with him a beautiful bride from Massachusetts. This pleasant young lady became a great favorite at the Academy, and in due time was presented to Secretary Robeson, whose appreciation of agreeable woman is reverbial. The boys seeing that the Secretary took so much interest tin the Massachusetts bride persuaded her to ask him to so modify the anti-tobacco law as to allow them to take a puff in their rooms on the holidays.

When he next visited the Academy the fair young advocate appeared before him and plead the boys' cause with such sweetness and power that official severity relaxed, and order was signed allowing the cadets to smoke in the attic of the new building, at the west end of the yard, on certain specified days. Forthwith each boy provided himself with a briarroot pipe and a package of tobacco, and when smoking day came they repaired to the attic and lighted their pipes. There were a few who had previously learned to smoke, but by far the larger number were making their first attempt. A close attic with 200 tobacco pipes in full blast is not a good place for the first lesson in smoking; and it is not surprising that there were more sick boys about the Academy that afternoon than were ever known before in the whole history of that institution.

Proclamation.

Our Treaties and Commercial Relations with China.

WHEREAS, Unprincipled demagogues are constantly harping on the injury done to labor by the influx of the Chinese; and, *Whereas*, we believe that the employment of great numbers of Chinese is beneficial to labor, in giving more work and regular employment; for even if they have to sacrifice something on a day's labor, it is made up by the increased value of their other interests and the prosperity of the manufacturers of the United States; and, *Whereas*, we are desirous that our Treaties and Commercial Relations with that large and influential Empire shall be properly respected. Know therefore, all whom it may concern, That the eyes of the *Emperor* will be upon any one who shall commit any outrage or wrong on the Chinese.

NORTON I.
Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.

Understanding that one Samuel J. Clarke has been collecting rents and illegally acting as proprietor of the Peralta grant to the San Antonio Ranch; and, whereas, this fraud has been going on against myself and the occupants without my knowledge or consent for a great number of years back; know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that we do hereby prohibit any one on the said ranch from paying him any rents or taking any title from said Clarke, as our seal and signature must be affixed thereto, or under our authority, properly attested.

NORTON I.

THE strongest kind of a hint—a young lady asking a gentleman to see if one of her rings would go on his little finger.

Lines on the Death of Rev. A. T. Rogers.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE DAVIS.

There is a land Immortal—
The beautiful of lands;
Beside its ancient portal,
A sentry angel stands.
He only can undo it,
And only with the door,
And mortals who pass through it
Are mortal never more.

That glorious land is heaven;
And death the sentry grim;
The Lord thereof has given
The opening keys to him.
And ransomed spirits sighing,
And sorrowful for sin,
Pass through the gate in dying,
And freely enter in.

Though dark and drear the passage,
That leads-in to the gate;
Yet Grace attends the message
To soothe the watch and wait.
And at the time appointed;
A messenger comes down
And guides the Lord's anointed,
From error to glory's crown.

Their sighs are lost in singing,
They're blessed in their tears;
Their journey heavenward winging;
They leave on earth their fears.
Death like an angel seeming;
We welcome him—they cry.
Their faces with glory beaming;
Thy life for them to die.

Oakland, Jan. 27th, 1873.

South Carolina.

Bishop J. P. Campbell, one of the Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, thus describes in the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder*, of January 16th, his recent visits in some portions of South Carolina. The Bishop in the concluding portion of his "Notes by the Way," says:

On Monday I came to Cokesbury—Rev. Silas H Jefferson, Pastor. At night preached to a good congregation.

Here the South Carolina Conference has made purchase of buildings for a college, with one hundred and thirty or forty acres of ground.

At Cokesbury station I stood upon the platform where the Ku-Kluk murdered that eminent colored man Rev. Mr. Randolph, formerly of New York, he was a member of the Legislator of the State of South Carolina.

On Tuesday I left Cokesbury for Greenville, Rev. S. Wilson in charge; had a large gathering, and interesting meeting at this point. Here I met a white gentleman a teacher from New York, laboring to establish a moral school among A B C, and First Reader children, ranging from five to sixteen years, I judge; among whom I found none who could cipher in compound numbers or fractions, and none who had completed the third reader in "Sander's Series." To my mind the effort is inopportune; however, it will not be to the teacher, provided he can draw the pay of a normal teacher from the society in New York, represented by Hon. Mr. Whipple, and a large number of other noble and philanthropic spirits.

On Wednesday I left Greenville, and came to Newberry, Rev. Water Maxwell, preacher in charge. Preached and lectured, as usual, to a crowded audience. Here I met with several traveling preachers and elders, and some local brethren. I was informed, while at this place, that this was the grand head center of the Ku-Klux in S. C. I passed the building where they held their general councils. Although treated with the best christian courtesy I was glad to leave the place for what I considered safer quarters for strangers.

On Thursday I left for Columbia, and on Friday, in company with Hon. Rev. Senator Johnson, visited Sumpter. I preached here to a small congregation, in consequence of the very cold weather, and the people not having received timely notice of our coming.

Saturday morning, returned to Columbia, where we spent the Sabbath. On Saturday noon, I visited both branches of the State Legislature, in company with Hon. R. H. Cain; visited first the Senate, over which our fellow townsman, B. T. Greaves, presided. This branch of the Legislature is nearly equally divided between colored and white senators. Visited secondly, the House of Representatives where the colored representatives, are largely in the majority. You see by this statement that upon a joint ballot of the two branches for any purpose, as is often the case, the colored members have a working majority. Quite a number of the members of both branches of the Legislature, are members of the A. M. E. Church, of which they are not ashamed. Of this number are Revs. W. E. Johnson, P. E. of the Sumpter District, and W. M. Thomas, P. E. of the Charleston District. Both of these are noble sons of the church, over whose history in the church, thus far she has cause of rejoicings.

I ought also to have said that while I had an opportunity of visiting the Supreme Court during some of its sessions; I was most agreeably surprised to find Hon. Mr. Wright, a colored man, sitting upon the bench as associate justice of said court. It may be remembered by the literati that Judge Wright was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the U. S. at Washington, with honors. He is a young man in years, but his unde viating course of conduct has placed him upon the Supreme bench of the State.

On Sabbath I made two efforts to preach for Rev. R. A. Cain's congregation—morning and afternoon, and addressed the Sabbath-school.

Most of the church-going members of the Legislature, attend the ministrations of Rev. R. H. Cain, during the sessions. Of course you know that this is no mean compliment to him.

Monday Dec. 9, at noon, I left Columbia, and came to Winsboro, in the charge of Rev. David Pickett. At night I preached; the weather was very cold, and congregation, small, but very interesting to me; I had to promise them another meeting, and so passed on.

Left Winsboro Tuesday afternoon and arrived in Raleigh, the seat of the N. C. Conference, on Wednesday morning 8 o'clock. At 12 o'clock noon I organized the fifth North Carolina Conference, most of the members were present at the organization.

The conference continued from day to day, until Tuesday Dec. 17, at which time the appointments were read, and the conference adjourned, sine die, to meet in Newberne, N.C., in the month of November, 1873.

I have not attempted to give you a description of the doings of the conference because another will attend to this matter.

At 7 o'clock, Wednesday morning, in company with Rev. John Burley, and Rev. W. H. W. Winder, I started for that most interesting of all places—HOME—where I arrived Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, by the providence of God, safe and sound, without the loss of life or limb, to my happy family.

AMUSING INTOLERANCE.—A controversy has arisen of a peculiar kind in the United Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh. A member of that church had declined to partake of the sacrament because ordinary intoxicating wine was used. This sort of scrupule is sure to arise where teetotalism flourishes, and it is of such a harmless kind that one should think it would be treated with some indulgence. Unfortunately, toleration is a virtue little understood in Calvinistic Scotland, and the Kirk Session passed the following resolution: "Whereas Mr. John Macadam has been guilty of an unseemly, offensive, and schismatical act at the Communion table in refusing to partake of the elements of Communion, and notwithstanding prolonged d

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 1, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Credit Mobilier.

The Credit Mobilier investigation seems to absorb nearly all the time and attention of Congress, to the exclusion of important legislation. No Supplementary Civil Rights bill! No legislation appertaining to it! From present appearances, it seems it cannot be reached during the remainder of the session.

The Credit Mobilier business has been in existence many years, and we fear, after spending so much time upon the investigation, that it will be as difficult to fasten a conviction upon any of the Congressmen as to fasten all the indictments against Tweed.

The colored citizens of Pennsylvania and other States are already impatient concerning the dilatoriousness of Congress relative to their full civil rights.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting, held at Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 10th, and of which Prof. Howard Day was chairman, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the following plank in the National Republican Platform:

A PLANK FOR CIVIL RIGHTS.

Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—A plank in the platform of of the Philadelphia Convention.

WHEREAS, Upon this plank the National and State Republican party have succeeded in a campaign different in its issues from any other preceding it; have assured protection to persons, as well as to American enterprise and labor, and have assured peace and good government in the Nation, by laying down a basis of justice; and

WHEREAS, All these good results have been secured by the aid of the colored voters, the balance of power; therefore

Resolved, That we hereby demand full and complete legislation by the present Congress in favor of civil rights, equality in all public schools, common and normal; in reference to courts as juror; in reference to all public conveyances and hotels; in reference to every chartered or licensed institution.

Resolved, That we hold the Republican party to its platform and principles.

Resolved, That we adopt and sign the following Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, being denied the enjoyment of Public Rights and Privileges to which our citizenship and manhood entitle us, do most earnestly and respectfully memorialize your honorable Body to immediately pass a bill protecting us in the enjoyment of all our Civil Rights.

Resolved, That in the disposition of public, elective or appointive offices, qualified colored men ought not to be overlooked or ignored by the "powers that be;" but that our party fealty especially in the late State and National contests, ought to be by such appointments fully recognized. That the failure of the the Republican members in the recent canvasses to fully recognize this principle, constitutes one of our just cause for alarm, lest the professions of the party are professions upon the lips only.

Resolved, That the remedy for such forgetfulness is in our own hands, which remedy we shall apply, if we *must*.

LETTERS.—G. W. Howard, Oakland; W. T. Boyd, Cleveland, O.; J. P. Rickards, Detroit, Michigan; Geo. Van Buren, Madam Smith, R. F. J., H. Cady, Sacramento; Richard Kinlock, Jacksonville, Florida; W. H. Vaughan, Mobile, Alabama; G. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. R. Gibson, Sacramento; Mrs. Wm. Fuller, Vallejo.

"The Missionary Record."

This is a superior weekly family Newspaper, "devoted to Christian Grace, Literature, Science, Arts, Politics, and the Progress, of Civilization," by R. H. Cain & Co., Editors and Proprietors; M. R. Delaney, General Managing Editor. To be issued in an entirely new, elegant, and handsome form-double medium size—January, 1873. This paper shall be the organ of the Colored People, and exponent of their views and desires. And while it shall be most thoroughly Republican in principle, and National in polity, it shall be Independent in position and relations to the common weal, always remembering, that the citizens of the State comprise two classes, as understood, black and white, whose interests are common, and that their particular civil obligations belong to South Carolina, irrespective of party ties.

Its columns shall be open to all the people of the State, whose claims shall be, at all times, fairly and impartially discussed. Price of Subscription, two (2) dollars a year invariably in advance.

R. H. CAIN & Co.

CHARLESTON, S. C., JAN. 1873.

Martin R. Delaney will be a powerful impetus to the *Missionary Record*, Mr. Delaney is a recognized cotemporary in the old school; anti-slavery failed with Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, while they were arousing and confronting the whites in the Northern States on the anti-slavery issue, the former being dragged through the streets of Boston with a rope around his neck. Mr. Delaney was active in getting up meetings in the Northern cities and inspiring the colored people of the North to help the old school abolitionists to be united in a common effort to help to break down the slave power.

Robert Furnis and Mr. Delaney at that time were recognized in Philadelphia as the leading colored speakers. Mr. Delaney may be vividly recollected as being present by invitation at a public dinner in England, on the occasion of the world's convention, or the world's fair, and at which the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, American Minister to England was also present, and made some objection, and at which Delaney immediately arose also, and as an American amidst breathless silence, proclaimed with burning eloquence to the enlightened assemblyman the truthful words: "I too am a man and a brother," and proceeding with a speech on the topic which really called them together, the enlightment of mankind and advancement of art which thrilled those at the banquet table with the loudest enthusiasm.

Mr. Delaney, subsequently, in New York, joined with a number of colored men who made a couple of trips to Liberia, Africa, for commercial purposes. After the rebellion broke out, Mr. Delandy returned; got in the army a short time; after which President Lincoln gave him a commission as Major, placed him in South Carolina, where he still resides.

After the *Missionary Record* gets fairly started in its new career, we may look for more light from the South, as Major Delaney fully comprehends the whole situation. We gladly welcome the new accession to the colored press, as set forth in the above prospectus, by R. H. Cain & Co.

Death of Joseph H. Doyer, of Philadelphia.

We learn from *Our National Progress*, published at Harrisburg, Pa., that Joseph H. Doyer, a well known and public spirited citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city, Jan. 12th.

Mr. Doyer was for many years identified as a co-laborer in the most prominent movements in Philadelphia, and was recognized as one of the old school gentlemen of that city. Mr. Doyer leaves many friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss.

Masonic Correspondence.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Jan. 13, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Unity Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. for the State of Michigan began her sessions last month in Masonic Hall; corner Randolph and Lafayette streets.

The sessions lasted from Monday to Wednesday. The proceedings of which are being prepared for publication will be distributed to Grand Lodges. After the close of the Grand Lodge, the Brethren of Detroit gave a banquet, where none but members of the Fraternity and their ladies were admitted.

After promenading until eleven o'clock, they sat down to a table spread with all the delicacies of the season, after doing justice to the edibles, and still at the table, the following toasts were drank and responded to:

Our time honored Institution, responded to by M. W. H. J. Lewis, Grand Master; The Day we Celebrate, responded to by Bro. H. D. Vens, Senior Grand Warden; Our Honored Guests, the Ladies, responded to by Bro. Wilmott A. Johnson, Grand Secretary; Our Sister Grand Lodge of Ontario, Canada, responded to by Bro. William J. Plummer, Grand Secretary of Ontario Grand Lodge; Our Past and Present Condition, responded to by Bro. Sanford H. Wells, Grand Marshal; Our Future Prospects, responded to by Bro. James Mitchell; Faith, Hope and Charity, responded to by Bro. James F. Rickards, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence. All the responses were appropriate and well received, but would take up too much space for publication in your journal.

Fraternally yours,

J. F. K.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 18, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I have for sometime past been in correspondence the Most Worshipful J. W. Hood, G. M. of Masons in the State of North Carolina (National Compact). He, with me, is in favor of an union of the colored Masons of this country, and to that end the Grand Lodge of North Carolina at its last Annual Communication adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the North Carolina Grand Lodge concur in the resolution of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania (National Compact) as to the meeting of the M. W. National Grand Lodge, in the City of Philadelphia, in March next, and earnestly and fraternally ask the co-operation of our sister Grand Lodges in this our application to the Most Worshipful National Grand Master to issue a call for Representatives from all Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the United States, whether Independent or in National Union, to be present at the same time and place, to deliberate upon and adopt the best plan of harmonizing the whole craft in the United States.

The National Grand Master has signified to the Grand Master of the North Carolina Grand Lodge that it would afford him much pleasure to meet, especially with the Representatives of the dissatisfied portion of the craft, to settle all grievances, and harmonize all colored Masons. But that he (the National Grand Master) did not indicate that he would issue another circular, nor does the Grand Master of North Carolina deem it necessary, as the resolution of the North Carolina Grand Lodge had gone to all Grand Lodges, and will prepare them for the subject.

Upon these slender grounds the Grand Master of the North Carolina Grand Lodge urges us to be present at Philadelphia on the 10th of March, 1873, and further intimates that if we are sincere in our desire for a union, that we manifest our sincerity by our presence at the time and place above mentioned.

I have replied to the Grand Master of North Carolina that I do not understand that the National Grand Master has complied with the fraternal request of the M. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina; nor has the National Grand Master signified to me, nor, to the best of my knowledge, has he to any of the Sovereign Grand Lodges, that he intends issuing such a "call" to the Independent Grand Lodges; and, therefore, that it was not within the bounds of propability that any of the Sovereign Grand Lodges would be present by representation on that occasion.

I have said this much to the M. W. Bro. J. W. Hood, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina upon my own responsibility, without first (for want of time) asking your fraternal advice.

I now lay the matter before you, and earnestly ask your calm consideration of the importance of the movement, and ask your advice. I have no time to argue the points, but would simply say, that for us to go to Philadelphia without some appearance that the desired conference could be had, would be going on a wild goose chase. When we should present ourselves at the "National Grand Lodge" meeting at Philadelphia, could not the "National Grand Master" with propriety dictate terms of our admission to a conference? While upon the other hand, if the N. G. Master should issue a call, inviting us to come, we could not, with any show of brotherly kindness, refuse a conference with them. But I will be governed by the will of a majority of our Independent Grand Lodges. The resolution of the commission has been sent to all of our Grand Masters.

I impatiently await your reply. Are you willing to go as a delegate to Philadelphia on the 10th of March, 1873, and there endeavor to effect an union, without reference to the meeting of the N. G. Lodge? A reply through your excellent paper would be satisfactory, and would give our Grand Masters to understand your position.

Fraternally,

WILLIAM T. BOYD,
Grand Master.

As Brother Boyd has desired our answer to his enquires through the columns of the APPEAL, we cheerfully comply with his request.

In answer to his statement and interrogations, we would state that Mr. Gleaves, the "National Grand Master" of the "National Grand Lodge," so far as we have learned by a newspaper publication, has issued a call for a special session of *his* "National Grand Lodge," to meet in the city of Philadelphia, March 10th, 1873, which call is duly attested by "Jonathan Davis, Medical Doctor, and Most Worshipful National Grand Secretary."

The preface of Mr. Gleaves' published call reads as follows:

To all whom it may concern:

To all Most Worshipful Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted A.Y. Masons, under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of the United States of North America, the Officers, Representatives, and Members of the said National Grand Lodge, are requested to meet in special session on the above-named place and date, etc.

So far as the above call is concerned, our Independent Grand Lodges have nothing to do with it. But we would take the liberty to state that it is the desire of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge in this State that some means could be brought about to effect a union with all colored Masons in the United States, but not with a sacrifice of self-respect and Masonic principle. There are seventeen or more Conventional Independent Grand Lodges composed of colored Masons in the United States, and which are formed in accordance with the general regulations of the order and American mode of establishing Grand Lodges. Mr. Gleaves has neither by circular or invitation made allusion to those sovereign Grand Lodges in "his call" therefore, the seventeen Independent Grand Lodges cannot consistently send delegates to his "National Grand Lodge meeting at Philadelphia, March 10th, 1873, without violating a rule of self-respect.

We would, however, approve of a call made jointly by those who adhere to the "National Grand Lodge" organization, and by those who adhere to the Independent Grand Lodges, for a general convention of all the Grand Lodges in the United States, composed of colored Masons, to meet in some central city like Cincinnati, Ohio, for the ostensible object of effecting a union, and if possible, with all Masons, whether they be white or colored. A general convention of that kind we would favor, and in our opinion the whole body of colored Masons in the United States would present a better attitude by making a united and intelligent expression to the Grand Lodges composed of white Masons as to the feasibility of merging all Masons without regard to race and color into their respective jurisdictions. Such expression being given unitely by general convention we could fall back in union as State Grand Lodges, without the aid of any "National Grand Lodge" until they, the white Masons agreed to merge all colored Masons into their respective jurisdictions.

The good brother under the "National" in North Carolina, namely, J. H. Hood, may mean well enough in his zeal in requesting our Independent Grand Lodges to send delegates to the "National Grand Lodge" meeting to be held March 10th, in Philadelphia, but he is not the proper officer of that body to extend to us such invitation. We must, however, accept Mr. Hood's acts, and the resolution of the North Carolina Grand Lodge, in a spirit of kindness. The "National Grand Master" and the "National Grand Secretary" are the proper official parties to extend to the Independent Grand Lodges circulars of invitation, then we would have some sort of authentic documents to act upon, other than mere newspaper notices used by them in calling their own body together. Hence we of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California are not willing to accept Mr. Hood's suggestions in sending a representation to the "National's" meeting in Philadelphia. In relation to the direct question to us by Brother Boyd, as to whether we are willing to meet in Philadelphia about that time to endeavor to effect an union, without regard to the meeting of the "National" body, we answer, that the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California is not willing to go to the expense, nor ourself willing to spare the time as delegate, to do what has been so repeatedly done by our Independent Grand Lodges since 1847, and that by the best Masonic talent among us, guided by Mackey's and all other Masonic Jurisprudence, in trying to convince the leaders of the "National" that Grand Lodges cannot be held in subordination. And we would here state, that while the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of this State is in favor of a union with all Masons, be they white or colored. It will not depart from the established usages of the Order for the purpose of effecting a union with any body of Masons. We favor a general convention to remedy such evils as have the teadency to divide the craft.

"The dissatisfied portion of the craft" which Mr. Gleaves, their "N. G. M.," alludes to in his answer to All North Carolina brother, consists, as you are aware, of a majority of all the intelligent colored Masons in the United States; I mean those that are sufficiently versed in Masonic law as to not have their State Grand Lodges subordinate to his "National Grand Lodge." We can easily afford, however, to pass by that insinuation without giving it further notice.—ED. APPEAL.]

Deaths.

BROWN—In Sacramento, Jan. 29, 1873, Charles Brown, a native of Indiana and a barber by profession; aged 31 years and 6 months.

WILLIAMS—In Harrisburg, Kentucky, December 20th, 1872, Mr. Lotty Williams, mother of Mrs. Keziah Starkey, of San Francisco.

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COOKS or STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or General Servants can find the same at the above House.

W. R. ANDERSON.

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1863, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to hold in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 324 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Bennett, No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That such shareholder thus presenting claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount contributed to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. D. REYNOLDS,
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Offensive Breath, Ozœne Deafness, Discharges from the Noises in the Head, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.

And all affections incident to the

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Are embraced in the range of diseases which DR. ABORN has made a specialty, and which are treated by him successfully and successive, in the most reasonable prices to him prominent men, who are well known in the community, will substantially prove

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.

Those who reside at a distance and cannot call personally, are hereby informed that they can be treated successfully at their homes, without interruption to their business.

All medicines are carefully packed and shipped by express to all parts of the Pacific Coast and adjacent Territories.

Letters of all parties in this State or elsewhere will be received, if addressed DR. ABORN, San Francisco, Cal.

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Malt Liquors of a superior quality always on hand Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 29, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Enclosed please find an extract from the proceedings of the Board of Education in this city on last Monday night. I send this more for the purpose of drawing your attention to E. J. Robinson's action in the matter—I mean his resolution, and then his final vote. You know him, he was always foremost in advising the colored people how to vote on election days. We were more deceived in him, because when the petition to admit colored children into the public schools was going the rounds, Mr. Robinson signed it.

Mr. Cady's boy attended the school last night, and there will be others in a few days.

Yours, truly, X.

[The extract from the proceedings of the Sacramento Board of Education relative to the admittance of colored boys to the public night schools, appears in another part of this paper.]

Sacramento.

The following extract is form the proceedings of the meeting of the Sacramento Board of Education held in that city on Monday evening last, Jan 27th:

Rowland, in pursuance of previous notice, moved to amend Rule 46, so as to make it read "No Mongolian children shall be admitted into any public school," allowing Negro and Indian children the same privileges as the white children. Redding moved to amend by striking out the rule entirely, and make no distinction because of race. After discussion the amendment was adopted.

Robinson offered the following:

Whereas, The City Superintendent is in doubt as to what is his duty in view of the repeal of Rule 46 and has asked instructions; therefore, resolved, that in the opinion of the Board of Education the colored school should be maintained as it is now constituted, with the expectation that the Supreme Court will soon render a decision upon the constitutionality of the State law prohibiting the attendance of children of color in the public schools with the whites.

After the last part, relating to the action of the Supreme Court had been disposed of, the resolution was adopted; and, on motion of Tracy, the Superintendant was instructed not to grant permits to colored children to attend any day school for whites, until authorized to do so by the Board.

Tracy moved that the application of H. W. Cady, to send his boy to night school, which was send in some time since and discussed, be granted, and the motion carried. Ayes—Cummings, Keller, Rowland, Redding, Snow and Tracy. Noes—Derman and Robinson.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Inasmuch as persons suffering from Rupture should make known to the other sufferers from whence good is derived, (commencing,) I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman, of Clinton Place and Broadway, has my hearty standing. I had one of a Rupture generally and with much trouble and annoyance and an increase of my rupture, I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment (not operating,) and was wholly discommoded from attending to my business during the time of cure. From this time forward I can cheerfully recommend any one required to use the same remedies with the confidence of being cured.

C. T. SMITH, 60 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January, 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER A period of toil, hardship and exposure, arrives at a big strike in the mines, and lodges of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following: He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of his mines splendid mine in Calaveras. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I contracted Dr. Sherman's appliance and compound for a rupture I had had for thirty years, and from their use I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently destroying my abilities for the enjoyment of the smiling pleasures of life, since it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great anguish.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enterprise.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 360 Montgomery street.

Any one desiring to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 360 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of thirty years' constant devoted to this specialty is very valuable in treating relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, be made for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for the ruptured.

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INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE GRAHAM WEST, ELIZA SMITH WEST, ISABELLA WEST (now her family of four children), and Mary Ann Cady West, all of Stafford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

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Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug15

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Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

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C. P. R. R

Sunday, December 1st, 1872,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily.) Calistoga Express Train (via Vallejo) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily.) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Train for Winters, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento, making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Petaluma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily.) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sonora.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express for Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express for Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily.) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. (Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.40, 8.50, 9.50, 10.50, 11.50 a.m., 12.50, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 8.20 and 11.50 p.m. (Sundays—8.20 and 11.50 a.m., 1.50, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50 and 10.50 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00

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No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
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This office loans money to professional men, Government and other officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved unlicensed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, or per agreement. Also discounts Notes.
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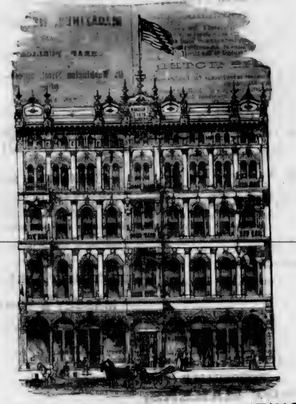
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Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
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H. C. PATRIDGE.
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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant in the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and may be taken under all circumstances.
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VOL. IX.—NO. 24. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873 WHOLE NO. 442

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H. C. DAVIS.....Red Bluff
GEORGE SILEY.....Portland, O
Mrs. FISHER.....Portland, O

EASTERN STATES.
WM. C. NOBLE.....Portland, Maine
JOSIAH FRANCIS, JOHN E. PORTER.....20 Vesey street, New York
S. VAN BRAKLE.....1063 Chestnut street, Philadelphia
Rev. J. C. HOOKER.....Washington City, D. C.
WM. MILFORD, JOHN PARSONS.....New Orleans, La
Dr. Lewis, Mo

CHILDREN'S QUESTIONS.—It may be objected that it is quite impossible, and if possible, not proper, to answer the numberless queries with which children confront their elders. Surely it would be foolish to neglect children as innocent rational beings to tell them frankly, when they ask improper questions, that they shall know when they are old enough; it is unkind of any one, through lack of time, to hurt a child's mind by a harsh rebuke when eagerly questioning; we should rather promise attention at the earliest leisure moment, and strictly fulfill the promise. Parents will not lose an iota of filial respect by promptly confessing their ignorance when questions exceed their knowledge; it may be painful to do so, but anything is better than to tell a falsehood. If possible, search for the information at once, letting the child see your patient investigation, for children are imitators, and soon learn to copy, with a certain amount of pride, the actions of their elders. This system of mutual discipline may be very tiresome, but what is the result of following the path of indolence and convenience?—*London Congregationalist.*

THE BAPTISMAL PANTS DEFENDED.—The *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, which called down upon itself the unfavorable criticism of the irreverent by offering as a newspaper premium a pair of baptism pantaloons, thus answers the scoffing of the *Catholic Review* upon the delicate subject:

Inasmuch as the validity of a baptism does not depend on the thorough saturation of the administration, there can be no reasonable objection to his use of the garment above mentioned, especially if duties immediately following the ordinance may be facilitated thereby. We promise the *Catholic Review* and all other friends who may be deeply concerned about the sort of pants the administrator wears, that the convert shall, without fail be baptized in the true apostolic manner. Will not that reassure them?

ABOUT 1,300 people daily ride across the Mississippi river on the ice.

A VIENNA microscopist has demonstrated that flies disseminate smallpox.

[From the Science of Health.]
Dress of Uncivilised Women.

"HOWARD GLYNDON" has an article in the September number of THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, relative to the dress of civilized women, with which she justly finds fault, since may of the present caprices of fashion are sadly detrimental to health. To be civilized is to be reclaimed from the savage state, to be guided by law and order, to possess a higher intelligence. In the matter of the dress of our women in polite and civilized life, we have sacrificed comfort and health, for what we call style, gracefulness, and beauty. While departing from the ways of our savage ancestors, much has been left behind which was natural, healthful and good. The people of other lands, and other days, were far more sensible than we are in matters of dress; people of heathen lands, whom we look upon as greatly in need in our superior knowledge, as well as those considered to be at least half-savages, could give us hints in the hygienic art of dressing never found in our fashion magazines and bazars. How many women in our great cities annually cut short their days during the winter season of operas and balls, by planting the seeds of disease through exposure of parts of their bodies to great and sudden changes of temperature. A woman of fashion, who is thrilled with the music of Kellog or Lucca, will sit in the Academy of Music with a thin lace or silk covering over her shoulders in mid-winter, exposed to a deadly chill of sudden and cruel storm upon. The belle of Greenland dress in the warmest fur in winter, exposing only the face. They would consider it uncivil to bare their chests and shoulders, even in a ball-room. And they wear clothes fashioned with a view to the work is to be performed. Arctic explorers tell us they are an expert with the oar as the men, and can perform all kinds of out-of-door labor equally as well as the other sex. The condition of American woman are fortunately more favorable, but that is no reason why they should have cold feet, or cold limbs, or arms exposed. A man wraps himself up to his ears in a thick overcoat, puts on top boots, and warm gloves. Even then he is frequently cold; so chilly that only vigorous exercise will keep him warm. Did the reader ever see a warm woman swinging her arms, beating her chest, or running in winter, to keep her blood circulating and her lungs at work? She has all she can do to pick her dainty way over the ice side walk, to save herself from a fall.

If there is any one class of woman we pity more than another, it is that which serves in our kitchens, chambers, which has to preform the endless rounds of house-work, going up and down stairs, dragging skirts in the cellar, the woodyard, the attic, over wet floors, about stoves, fire-places, etc. What could a man do under such circumstances? What would he do? If compelled to wear skirts at all, he would cut them short enough to allow of a free use of the limbs, without constantly running the risk of an accident by falling, or having the draprery about his person set on fire. The development of dress since the days of the primitive fig-leaf is a deeply interesting and instructive study. The farther back we go in the history of the human family, more natural, primitive, and healthy is the costume worn. Those who have witnessed the play of King Carrot as brought out in London, Paris and New York, have found themselves looking upon a crowded street in Pompeii as it was nearly two thousand years ago, before buried in the ashes throwa from Vesuvius. Nothing strikes the beholder so much as the beauty and simplicity of the clothes worn by the men and women. It far surpasses in elegance everything seen at the present day, and must have been correspondingly healthy. We do not say that these robes of sunny Italy are the best for Broadway, or Wall street. Times change and man's circumstances change with them. We have little fault to find with the present-day male costume. That for women should more nearly approximate it than it does.

My friend, Mrs. A. H. Leonemens, has shown me photographs of the dress worn by the female soldiers of Siam, five hundred of whom the king of that heathen land keeps about his palace at Bangkok. In its general appearance it resembles the dress knee as the Scotch kilt, and these women soldiers look like the regiments of our Scotch Highlanders. They have well-fitting stockings which reach above the knees, a skirt of plaid puff falling below the knee, a tight fitting bagnio with a coat sleeve, and a soft three-cornered cap, resembling those worn by Catholic priests. In this dress they perform all the duties of a soldier, marching through the streets to the music of drum and fife. When occasion requires they go into war. Mrs. Leonemens found these women quite as intelligent and moral as the men soldiers of the kingdom. They at least have the good sense to dress for the work they have to do. And American women, on the farm, in the city, in factories and shops, in the kitchen and at the opera, should do the same thing. Only two essentials are requisite for a healthy dress, perfect freedom of motion, and the power to preserve an even temperature over the whole surface of the body. No other dress should be worn. This one may be made as beautiful as those conditions will allow.

FULLER WALKER, M. D.

San Domingo.

The subjoined is from the speech of Frederick Douglass from the St. Louis *Times* of January 25th:

Douglass commenced by a geographical description of the position of San Domingo, stating that Hayti, the eastern section of the island with an area of 10,000 square miles, had a population of 500,000, while Dominica, on the west, had a population of 1,000,000 on an area of 22,000 square miles. It was not his purpose to discuss this matter in a political or even patriotic sense, but to excite a spirit of inquiry among American people, which should make them more intimately acquainted with this beautiful island. It might be important to know what San Domingo could do for us, but it was a vastly nobler inquiry to ask what we could do for San Domingo. He invoked the sympathy of America for San Domingo, saying that no country was more greatly blessed by nature or more cursed by man. She was now on the verge of civilization, and whether she should be saved through enlightment or sink into remoreless depths of barbarism was the question. Here was the first American soil trod by the Hindoo-Caucasian race; she was the cradle of African emancipation. "I am," said the speaker, "only a distant relation of the Caucasian race, and have but to do with its achievements, but I felt a thrill when I stepped for the first time on the shore of San Domingo, where Columbus stood, and breathed the air that lo first breathed; to see the mountains and know that these were the first lands to soothe the fevered eye of the great discoverer, should be enough to gladen the observer, of whatever race, color or previous condition. Here was built the first Christian church in America, and long before New England heard the gospel, San Domingo was the cradle of missionary effort." He dwelt eloquently on the beauty of the churches with which the island studded, most of which are still splendid monuments of religious faith, though some have fallen into ruin.

In American destruction and creation go hand in hand. Chicago, ashes to-day, was granite to-morrow; so likewise with Boston, but in San Domingo there seemed no such power of recreation; destruction was perpetual. He then gave a vivid and interesting picture of San Domingo, the city founded by Columbus, once wealthy and possessing a population of 70,000, now poor and squalid, with but 7000 souls within its crumbling walls. The people were constant and intent on their devotions. They believed as firmly in miracles to-day as did the early Christians. In spite of their religion, they have been a failure as a nation, because the colored race had never had the opportunity of cultivating their intellectual powers.

San Domingo was not only the first to hear the Gospel, but the first also to adopt the Christian imitation of African slavery, and fit was also the first to feel the terrible storm of blood and fire that surely follows in the track of national crime. Some were now trying to worry the negro back into a state of bondage in the Southern States, and he warned such that evil must come from this cause. There might be blows to give, but there would also be blows to take, and woe to those who sought to commence the work of extermination of the negro.

Douglass denied having visited San Domingo as a blind partisan, if he had any bias, it was toward the views of Charles Sumner, than whom no man in the United States deserved more gratitude from the colored people, while the other members of the commission, notably Ben Wade, were all honest men.

Speaking of the proposed plan of annexation, after discussing the subject in various aspects, the speaker came to the conclusion that the true interests of both San Domingo and America required that plan to be adopted, and that the island be annexed. The remainder of the lecture was composed of a series of arguments in support of this view.

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—A French paper relates the following anecdote of the founder of the great banking family of Rothschilds, who, it states, was at that time a peddler. One day he was going to a neighboring town, laden with a roll of cloth to sell at the fair, when he was overtaken by another peddler who followed the same road with the same object, but who, more fortunate than himself, was driving an ass carrying his stuff. Conversation began between these two honest tradesman, when one said to the other, whom we may call Rothschild the First, "Ease yourself of that burden and put it on the ass." This was done and they journeyed on until they came to a deep and narrow ravine, across which a single plank served as a bridge. The ass was going over followed by his master, when the prudent Rothschild, impelled by some unaccountable presentiment, said," Wait a moment, I will take back my cloth; it is all my fortune, and accidents happen so frequently." At the same time he resumed his load, and, while fixing it upon his shoulder, the ass his master stepped upon the plank, which sunk under their weight, and they disappeared in the chasm. Mr. Rothschild remained in safety on the bank, bearing with him the nucleus of the enormous fortune his descendants now possess.

NOT THE "GOOD OLD WAY."—What nervous head-shakings there will be among the sticklers for the "good old ways" when they read the announcement that at Harvard University compulsory attention at morning prayers and at recitations is likely to be abolished! Forty years ago stand conservatives in Massachusetts thought religion would have a hard struggle for life if men were released from compulsory obligations to support the preaching of the gospel. Experience has proved their apprehensions unfounded and idle; and perhaps it may turn out after all, that the students in our colleges will not be the less religious if they are not required to creep out of their beds before daylight, to go reluctant and yawning, to a perfunctory devotional service in the chapel. The release from compulsory attendance at recitations will put the student at once upon his manliness and mettle, giving him to understand that he must either prepare himself for examination day or leave the college.—*Christian Union.*

Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

A Singular Lawsuit.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 23.—A suit has just been tried before the Supreme Judicial Court of New Hampshire, in which Dr. Edward Sharp, of Philadelphia, was plaintiff, and Reben B. Hall, of Nahawa, defendant. The doctor was married to Miss Hall at Philadelphia, in September, 1870, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall, the parents of the bride, were present at the ceremony, which took place at the residence of Mr. Washington Bladin, of Philadelphia. About an hour before the marriage Mr. Hall, the father of the bride, signed a bond agreeing to pay his daughter during her life $1,200 annually, or the interest of $20,000. Mrs. Hall, after the marriage refused to fulfill the conditions of the bond, and the suit was brought to compel him to do so. The defendant claimed that the bond was obtained by fraud. He testified that on the morning of the marriage his daughter told him that Dr. Sharp would not marry her if a marriage gift of $20,000 was not made to her, and that she would consequently be ruined, as she was in a delicate situation by him. It turned out that there was no pregnancy, and the defendant claimed that there was a conspiracy on the part of his daughter and Dr. Sharp to rob him of a large sum of money. Mrs. Hall corroborated her husband's testimony.

Mrs. Sharp, the bride, denied the statements of her father, and testified that he voluntarily signed the bond. Mr. Bladin, who drew the bond, testified the same effect. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

Faith, Hope and Charity.

Only a few months ago, a couple coming to the parson brought with them another pair whose nuptials had been celebrated in the parsonage town, laden with a roll of cloth to sell at the fair, when he was overtaken by another peddler who followed the same road with the same object, but who, more fortunate than himself, was driving an ass carrying his stuff. Conversation began between these two honest tradesman, when one said to the other, whom we may call Rothschild the First, "Ease yourself of that burden and put it on the ass." This was done and they journeyed on until they came to a deep and narrow ravine, across which a single plank served as a bridge. The ass was going over followed by his master, when the prudent Rothschild, impelled by some unaccountable presentiment, said," Wait a moment, I will take back my cloth; it is all my fortune, and accidents happen so frequently." At the same time he resumed his load, and, while fixing it upon his shoulder, the ass his master stepped upon the plank, which sunk under their weight, and they disappeared in the chasm. Mr. Rothschild remained in safety on the bank, bearing with him the nucleus of the enormous fortune his descendants now possess.

It is a brave, grand thing, that you are doing, young men and women! You are content to go to the parson, and begin thus in a quiet, sober way, the journey of life together. No cards no carriages, no silver-plate, no bank account, no house to live in; absolutely nothing but faith, hope and love! That is endowment enough! Instead of waiting till you have got soured and spoiled by vanity and vice, you are starting out resolved to brave the perils and face the storms of life together. It is the right way to begin. You escape a thousand dangers that you would encounter, and you barter a thousand joys that you would miss, if you waited, as too many of your brethren and sisters wait, till you can begin with a stylish wedding!

HOW IT IS DONE.—The man who answered an advertisement to the following effect, says his curiosity is satisfied.:

"If you would learn how to make home happy, send a postage stamp and twenty-five cents to P. O. box No.—, Cincinnati."

He did send the necessary cash, and soon received the answer;

"If you are as big a fool as we think you must be for giving us your money, you can make home happy by leaving it and going West by yourself."

And yet that man is not happy.

A WOMAN, let her be as good as she may, has got to put up with the life her husband makes for her.

No man is good unless others are made better by him.—*Welsh Proverb.*

Proclamation.

To His Majesty King Kamehameha VI.

MY DEAR BROTHER—

I congratulate you on the action of the Hawaiian people, by which you succeed the throne, and hope and trust that you will have a long and happy reign. I am endeavoring to obtain a purification of the Bible, by which a unity of the churches, I trust, will be brought about, and thereby a spirit of justice will be paramount instead of dissension, which will, I trust, give a brighter and a purer *light*. With respects and best regards to Queen Emma, I remain yours faithfully,

NORTON I,
Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.

EXAMPLES FOR BOYS.—It is not necessary for a boy who learns a trade to be compelled to follow it all his life. Governor Palmer, of Illinois, was a country blacksmith once and began his political career as a constable in Macoupin County. A Circuit Judge in the central part of Illinois was once a tailor. Hon. Thomas Horsse a rich and eminent lawyer in Illinois was a book-binder. Erastus Corning, of New York, too came to do hard labor, commenced life as a shop boy in Albany. When he applied for employment, first he was asked; "Why, whatcan you do, little boy?" "I can do as I am bid," was the answer that secured him a place. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was a shoemaker; Thurlow Weed, a canal boat driver; ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a cabinet maker, which trade he late Stephen A. Douglas also worked at it in his youth. Large numbers of men of prominence, now living, have risen from humble life by dint of industry, without which talent is as useless as a gold coin on a barren island. Work, alone, makes men bright and it does not depend on the kind of work you have to do whether you will rise or not. It depends on how you do it.

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NORTON I,
Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.

The Emperor is disgusted with the developments in the Schuyler Colfax affair and also at the present situation of the Boss Tweed trial, and believes the only way of true reformation is to abolish and wipe out the Washington Government, and to call a National Convention to remodel the Constitution.

—NORTON I.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 8, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

State Celebration.

There are two important events which have been observed by the colored citizens of this State, as elsewhere, namely: the celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation by the late President Lincoln, January 1st, and the anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, which is March 30th. The celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, if it is to be kept up, it is thought by a large number of persons in Sacramento and other cities and towns in the State that it should be at some central place each year, and not divided by comparatively small squads on that day, some in Sacramento, some in Marysville, and others in Stockton, etc. That the people should be got together each year in their full strength, including their military companies, and all the available talent throughout the State be brought into requisition for their exercises seem to meet with favor. The anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, if that also is to be kept up, it is thought by some in this city it should also be a united affair; at some central point. An effort should be made to get a committee from Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and San Jose, to meet or correspond with a similar committee of this city to have the next demonstration a State affair. By an early commencement it will give the people sufficient time to congregate at one central point on these anniversary occasions.

Wm. T. Boyd's Letter

Wm. T. Boyd's letter of inquiry in our last week's issue, in relation to those Grand Lodges that are included in the call made by Mr. Richard Gleaves, "National Grand Master," and Johnathan Davis, Medical Doctor, "Most Worshipful National Grand Secretary," we would state, in due deference, as relates to that body, that the titles of such officers as set forth above are sufficient to ignore the claims of any set of men, as Masons, be they white or colored. Their "National Grand Lodge of the United States of North America," as they call it in their published notice, by inference, covers a space from the Gulf Stream on the East to the Pacific Ocean on the West, and from the North Pole to a parallel south, reaching nearly to the equator.

Truly those leaders of the "National compact" have a big conception of the expansiveness of their body, as to cover all the inhabitants of North America. In fact, it is the biggest Lodge in the world, and too big for our Independent Grand Lodges of thinking of taking any part in its ensuing meeting at Philadelphia, March 10th. P. A.

Deferred.

Poetry by Mrs. C. D., of Oakland has been received. Deferred till next week.

Sacramento.

Our Sacramento correspondence of last week was received too late to have been set up in type without delaying the APPEAL over the usual time. It appears this week.

Oakland Social Entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Francis, have announced a social entertainment at the Oakland Point Skating Rink, Monday evening, February 27th. We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket from the committee for which we extend our thanks and hope they will have a representation of their friends from this city on the occasion.

Masonic Obsequies.

W. P. C. Stebbins, Superintendent of the Construction of the new Branch Mint in this city, died at his residence, 921 Powell street, on Saturday last. On Monday, the 3d inst., his remains were conveyed from his late residence to the Masonic Temple, corner of Montgomery and Post streets, where interesting ceremonies took place in the large Grand Lodge room amidst a large assemblage of persons who were in attendance at the funeral. From the organ in the Hall a deep-toned and solemn symphony was sounded as the cortege entered. After the singing, with great pathos, the hymn "Come Ye Disconsolate," by the quartette that were in attendance with the organist, Rev. Dr. Cox delivered a very interesting discourse, eulogizing the many manly virtues of the deceased while in life. After remarks and prayer by a chaplain the members gave the grand honors, under the direction of the Master of the Lodge of which deceased was a member. The large cortege then proceeded to the cemetery. The pall-bearers consisted of two members of subordinate lodges, two from a Royal Arch Chapter and two from a Commandery of Knights Templars, clad in full regalia.

The APPEAL has lost a firm friend in the late Mr. Stebbins, as he stood by us in our great struggles as a constant subscriber amidst weal and woe. He was a consistent, unassuming gentleman, and none more than us regrets his loss to the community.

The Primary Election.

The Primary held last Wednesday for the election of a new County Committee resulted as follows:

First Ward—Edwin Lewis and Joseph Franklin (re-elected).

Second Ward—John Harrold and Peter B. Quinlan.

Third Ward—Edward Flaherty and J. E. Kunkler.

Fourth Ward—John E. Ross and Edward Fitzgerald (re-elected).

Fifth Ward—Lyman I. Mowry and J. L. King.

Sixth Ward—Geo. B. Hitchcock and A. Meyer.

Seventh Ward—Wm. Harrington and John McMullen (re-elected).

Eighth Ward—D. A. McKinlay and W. O. Brandon.

Ninth Ward—W. B. Larzelere and W. H. Orr (Orr re-elected).

Tenth Ward—William H. Lowry and Daniel Keefer.

Eleventh Ward—Hale Rix and George N. Murray.

Twelfth Ward—James M. Wood (re-elected) and S. A. Wentworth.

LETTERS.—R. J. F., Sacramento; Pub. Docs., Washington; Nelson Cook, Virginia, Nevada; Mr. Bailey, Carson City, Nevada.

LETTERS TO THE CARE OF THIS OFFICE.—Wm. A. Smith, J. G. Pallier, Mrs. Mary R. Williams, Worrow Jackson.

THOUGHT HE WAS A NEGRO.—An enthusiastic Berliner residing on the coast of Guinea obtained a bust of his well beloved Emperor to present to a friendly chief in the slave line of business. The bust was of plaster of Paris, and in order to give the effect of a bronze work of art of high value the Berliner bestowed a few artistic coats of black paint upon it. The chief seems to have received the bust with pleasure and remained in contemplation of it for some time. The Berliner was astonished at the marked effect and asked for an explanation of the long and mute wonder, believing it to be due to his artistic efforts. The reply was this question: "And this is really the great Emperor who conquered his no less mighty neighbor?" "Indeed it is *Koniglich recht*," replied the Berliner. "Then," responded the negro ruler, "I am indeed delighted, for I see that the great conqueror, the mighty Emperor William, is as I am—a negro." The effect of his artistic performance astonished the good General Robert Anderson's widow lives in retirement near Flor. once.

DURING the late severe weather a man in Minnesota was found frozen to death standing by his barn door.

Senator Pinchback.

From the *Colored Citizen* of Jan. 25th we copy the following concerning Senator Pinchback:

The gentleman whose name heads this article has perhaps had more of public attention directed to him, within the past few weeks, than has ever before been directed to any colored citizen of our republic. It is certainly gratifying to us that a Negro, one of the despised, has been called to the U. S. Senate, in the present perilous condition of affairs in Louisiana. It is gratifying to us because we believe he has not only sufficient ability, but also all the stamina and snap necessary for the emergency; and for the further reason that he has a constituency, embracing a majority of the citizens of his State, at his back, even though they are almost exclusively colored.

The misfortune of the South has been and is the political adventurers, who have gone South for no other purpose than to seek public positions, for which their want of ability, and too often of character, would forever disqualify them at home. Joined to this, and the more reprehensible of the two, is the position which the Southern whites have seen fit to assume. Steadily refusing to adjust themselves to the new order of things, they, more than all others, are responsible for whatever of misrule and corruption that may exist in the South. Taking advantage of the attitude of this class, adventurers assume the reins, to the extent of shaping the thievery, and the Negro must bear all the blame. If we are to be held responsible, let us as Warmoth stripe raise a row in the South, policy, where our numbers give us control, and stand or fall by our own acts. Had Dunn—of whom Senator Sumner said, in his great speech on "Equality before the Law," "a fortune was offered him for his signature, but he spurned the temptation"—been made Governor of Louisiana instead of Warmoth, who entertaids a doubt but that we would have witnessed an honest and economical administration of affairs, instead of the corruption and crime which characterized the Warmoth government. As regards the proclamation issued by Pinchback when Governor, we believe that while its execution may not have been practicable, still it was right in principle, since the Pinchback government had been recognized by the President as the legal government of the State; and there was strong reason to belive that the inauguration of any other government in the face of that recognition would result in disturbing the public peace. The opposition now know that the man with whom they have to deal is in earnest, and is not to be cajoled or frightened into inactivity, while they carry out their plans.

To our friends in the South we say, welcome all who come to build up your material and moral interests, and permit only such to share with you places of honor, trust, and emolument.

A TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR BIBLE.—In the book store of Button, on Broadway, there is now on exhibition what is certainly the most valuable copy of the industrious toil for thirty years of an English collector of biblical print, etchings, engravings, original drawings of oil and water colors, and authoritative or curious editions of the Scriptures, and is now roughly valued at $10,000, though the real price may very likely prove to be much higher. The complete text used is that of Dr. Kitto's edition of King James' bible; but this is but a fractional part of the sixty huge folio volumes through which it is spread. Sometimes the reader will turn over fifty consecutive pages of illustrations between these scattered fragments. Such subjects, for example, as "Susanna and the Elders," or "Daniel in the Lion's Den," are enriched with scenes of illustrations drawn from every field of art—the convent missals of the medieval ages, the strange, fanciful, strikingly false drawings of the Italian masters, the grotesque works of Dutch and German painters, and the later and more truthful efforts of modern artists. In all, this wonderful monument of loving devotion to a worthy hobby includes no less than 30,000 illustrations of various kinds, some of them worth from $50, to $100 each, and extracts from some thirty editions of the sacred text. Such a treasure ought speedily to find a purchaser in some of our few great libraries, where it would be an unfailing spring of delight and instruction to artists and men of letters.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 30, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Our city is quiet, and everything runs along smoothly. The weather has been of the finest we ever had. We saw P. A. Bell in the city on the 28th instant; the old gentleman looks as spruce as ever.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Education, on the 27 instant; after the preliminary business, Mr. Rowland, in pursuance of notice given at the last meeting, moved that rule 46 be amended by striking out the words "Colored," or leaving it to read as follows: "No mongolians children shall be admitted to the public schools."

In support of his motion, Mr. Rowland said that this Board was not to simply provide for the Education of a few. The entire must were the children of the Republic. They were entitled to right, and as the negro had been given the right suffrage it was important that he be educated to properly qualify him to exercise it.

Mr. Redding objected to excepting the Chinese. He thought that every child born on the soil was entitled to free education. He offered an amendment to the motion of Mr. Rowland that the entire section be stricken out.

Mr. Tracy increased a lively debate as to its admissibility, but it was finally considered by general consent. Mr. Tracy understood that this matter had been brought up because of the application of the father of a colored boy for the admission of his son to the night school, and for that reason he would vote for the original proposition now, and at the next meeting if a Chinese boy came with an application he would willingly vote for striking out the word Mongolian and admitting him.

Mr. Robinson opposed the adoption of the amendment upon these grounds; first, that the rule as it now stood, was in strict accordance with the law of the State, which distinctly stated that seperate schools must be provided; second, he was opposed to mixing of the colors in the schools and third; that he wanted to pursue the same course with the Colored, as with the White people, and whenever a sufficient number of them applied for a school give them one.

Upon the question being taken upon the amendment to strick out the whole section, it was carried, Directors Redding, Cummings, Feltor, Tracy, Snow and Rowland voting aye, Robinson and Dreman voting no. The Superintendent then stated that he wanted some information. He said that to-morrow, every child in the Colored school would apply for permits to enter the schools in the district in which they live, and he wanted to know what to do in the matter. This gave rise to a disultory debate, during which Mr. Tracy insisted that the Committee appointed some time since to ascertain whether the admission of Colored children would endanger the receipt of the State money, should make their report. Mr. Rowland responded by saying that the report there was to make was that a majority of the Committee were satisfied that it would not.

Mr. Robinson then offered this resolution:

WHEREAS, the city Superintendent is in doubt as to the duty in view of the repeal of rule 46, and has asked for instructions.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this Board the Colored school must be maintaind as it is now constituted, with the exception that the Supreme Court will soon render a decision upon the constitutionality of the State law prohibiting the attendance of Colored children in the public schools with the white. Mr. Tracy was of the opinion that the constitution of the United State gave the Colored people the right to attend fschool. He admitted that the State law was against it, believed that the other made the higher law.

He was perfectly willing to take the children from the Colored school at once and put them in the white schools, but for the reason that it would cause trouble and inconvenience. He offerd as a substitute to Mr. Robinson's motion the following.

Resolved, that the city Superintendent be instructed not to grant permits to Colored children to attend any day school except the one already provided for them until authorized by this Board. The substitute was adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Redding, Cummings, Feltor, Tracy, Snow and Rowland. NOES—Robinson and Dreman

Mr. Tracy moved that the petition of H. W. Cady for the admission of his son to the night school be granted, which motion was carried without debate, Ayes—Cummings, Reddiag, Felter, Tracy, Snow and Rowland. Noes—Robinson and Dreman.

Your readers will observe that Mr. E. I. Robinson, opposed the adoption of the amendment for three reasons: first,—because as the rules now stood, it was in strict accordance with the State law, second—he was opposed to the mixing of colors in the schools, third—that he wanted to pursue the same course with the Colored people, as with the white ones & etc.,etc., Granted that the rules as it now stood was in strict accordance with the law Has not this law outlived its usefulness, and like many other State laws, has to be remoe led, to meet the requirement of the present age? The gigantic strides that they have been made for the past ten years, through the progress of reformation, and which have stamped "America" first among nations, should not be tarnished with such frivilous mockery of justice.

The constitutional amendments stands paramount to State laws, and these laws must be so shaped, as not to collict with the Federal laws.

Second, we find this noble propounders, and guardian of the State law, desperately attacked with with Diobolical and blatantly disgusting Colorphobia. But as it has never proved as fatal as the Epezootic, in any instance, we trust his case will not be an exception.

Now, Mr. Editor, if our State law guardian, would only take a glance over the present system of government in the Public Schools in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, he could find very little if any argument to sustain his objection.

Third, he wants to pursue the course with the Colored as with the whites & etc., etc., Oh how generous! He is really deserving of praise.

The question arises, Which will be best for the State? To pursue the same course as with the whites, or to admit them in the public school in common with the children of white citizens? To pursue the same course, we would need schools built and conducted on the same principle in common with other public schools. We are loyal citizens, and children of this mighty Republic, would like wise need graded schools, so as to fit us for any position common with others. By which will the State benefited? I believe the majority of the Board have said it.

We had a light shower of hail today at ten minutes past two o'clock, the first of the season.

O.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 8th, 1873.

Editor Appeal:

We had our spell of rainy days, and cold weather, which is somewhat subsided.

We were told that snow is not far off, but have not seen any as yet.

E. P. Duplex, Esq., of Marysville, passed through the city on the 3d inst. for San Francisco, he arrived on the 1:15 P.M., train, and left on the 3:30 P.M. train via Vallejo. He spent two hours and a quarter in the city, during which time he was the guest of "Sir" Benjamin Cogan, accompanied by "Sir" B. Cogan, "Lord" Small and "Count" Emory, he was escorted to the depot of the California Pacific R. R., where they were met by Sergeant Fletcher, and other members of the Sacramento Zouaves, of whom Mr. Duplex is an honorary member. Mr. Duplex regreted having to leave us so soon, but promised on his return to spend a day in Sacramento, where he has many warm friends.

The young ladies and gentlemen have formed themselves into a Social Literary Debating Club, of which Richard Galt is President; Miss M. Treadwell, Vice-President; C. Christian, Treasurer; Miss C. Hazzel, Secretary; Wm. Guinn, Sergeant-at-Arms. We congratulate them in their efforts to attain that of which they have been wrongfully debarred of, and trust at no distant day, they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges which are due to them as citizens, and children of this mighty republic.

A fire broke out the 5th inst. in a two story frame building on Third street, bet. L and M streets. No. 1. fire engine was on hand in due season, exterminated the element which, however, broke out again, but was soon put an end to by Chief Engineer W. Hunt, simply by hose attached to a hydrant. Henry Burnham, foreman of No. 1. had a fall from the roof, but was caught by the Chief Engineer while tumbling and thus had his fall broken, and sustained no injury worth mentioning. A fine piano in the house would doubtless have suffered badly by removal, but for the Chief Engineer, who, knowing that he could save the building, directed that it be left inside and covered with a tarpaulin which he sent for. The loss on both buildings and furniture is covered by insurance. We think Chief Engineer Hunt is the right man in the right place.

Yours, O.

CELEBRATION

—OF THE—

Fifteenth Amendment

A public meeting of Colored citizens will be held at 6 o'clock on

Monday Ev'ng, Feb. 10,

—AT THE—

YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Pacific st., bet. Powell & Mason.

TO-DAY the consideration the propriety of celebrating the fourth Anniversary of the

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

All are invited to attend.

H. M. Collins, W. H. Carter, B. Fletcher, J. B. Wilson, J. W. Allen, H. Perkins, W. H. McDonald, Wm. Waugh, James Lomax, James Williams, W. H. Blake, A. B. Smith, John E. Woodis, E. Bradley, and many others.

Beverley Dobson, Richard Melbourne, Chas. Epps, J. H. Hubbard, A. Clay, C. H. Whitfield, D. W. Bragdon, A. Bristol, S. Fenerton, S. Freeman, J. G. Cary, J. M. Watson, Moses E. Brown.

Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

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Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Offensive Breath, Ozœna Deafness, Discharges from the Noises in the Head, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.

And all affections incident to the

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and the Nervous System,

are embraced in the range of diseases which DR. JORDS has made a specialty, and which are treated by him unprecedented success, as the many testimonials given by him in possession, etc., are well known within reasonably, will substantially prove

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.

Those who reside at a distance and cannot call personally, can write a letter addressed to DR. JORDS, San Francisco, Cal., and which are treated by him unprecedented success, as the many testimonials given by him in possession, etc., are well known within reasonably, will substantially prove

REFERENCES.

As the results of his skill and great success in the treatment of Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, DR. JORDS has been honored with the patronage of many Governors, Congressmen, Clergymen, Lawyers, members of the press, and other distinguished and influential citizens of California and Oregon, to whom he can refer.

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No. 632 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.

Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and 7 to 8 P.M. Sundays from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between man and man demands that earnest, honest men should be heard when they speak from whence good is derived, concerning anything. I would inform those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way incommoded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same treatment with the confidence of being cured.

G. C. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER 14 years' experience, Murphy distributes a big streak of luck, one judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy at the present time when he is handed in the following testimonial, which he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable prize in California. Read his communication to the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Carr's Asphalene and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently destroying my ability for the enjoyment of the exciting pleasure of life—once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great suffering.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated. Those wishing to speak to me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 240 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should call on him at once. Those who are ruptured should call on him at once. Those who are ruptured should call on him at once

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OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
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Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Sachs has removed to 202 Sansome street, between Pine and Bush streets.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
Safe deposits in vaults.
Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, businessmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in ten months, either weekly or monthly, at per agreement. Note discounted daily.

Advances made on Diamonds, Jewelry, and other valuables, merchandise of warehouse, etc. ly11

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
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CAPITAL..... $500,000 00
SURPLUS..... 207,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS..... $707,113 66

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. sm20

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For none in this city or those arriving from the interior, one chosen nearly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, 324 John street, either permanently or transiently. 1y 23

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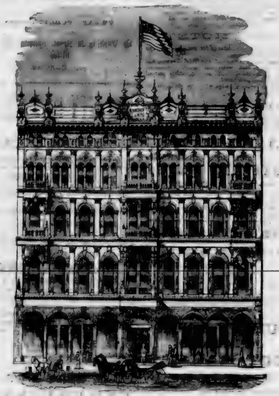
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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have received the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at the corner of Center and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. E. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
mar15-6m

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the city for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
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Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to overcome all similar prevalence. It is not surprising that you should be reluctant to try something else after the many expensive failures you have made in other compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Buy a bottle of it to-day, and obtain relief. It is entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for the following complaints, viz:
As a stimulant it will be found invaluable to all persons exercising from debility, whether mental or physical.
As a carminative it will relieve flatulency in the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by a wine glass full in a tumbler of hot water.
It is invaluable for the cure of cholera morbus, and will allay the sea sickness.
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It is also valuable as an external application for rheumatism, chilblains, etc.

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ARE THE PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care.
They are equal to superior oysters, and in a bottle of soup or stew will be found a delicious addition.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are a tithe so economical.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and used exclusively.
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of taste to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, as less can each bottle has double the quantity of any other flavoring extract offered.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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ABRAM FRANCIS, JOHN B. FOSTER.....	20 Nassau st, New York
A. VAN BRAKLE.....	1265 Lexington ave, New York
Rev. J. J. MOORE.....	Washington, D. C.
J. M. WILSON, JOHN FARROW.....	78 Leroy st, New York
WILLIAM.....	Boston

Lines to the Memory of the late Mrs. A. E. Solomon.

You'll think of me sometimes, beloved,
When I am gone from sight;
When you can see me no more:
You'll not forget me quite.

You'll miss, sometimes, at twilight hour,
My low and loving tone;
Your heart will sometimes feel a pang
When beating all alone.

You'll think of days forever gone,
And grief may wring a tear
From eyes that have been seldom wept,
But I shall not be here.

You'll come and go, and yet that smile
That once your fond eyes met,
Will faded be, forever fled,
But oh! do not forget.

When cold and lifeless is the form
That nestled on thy breast,
When cold and marble-like the lips
That once thine own had pressed.

Oh! sometimes think of me,
And come unto the quiet spot,
Where all is slumber, lone and still;
And show that I am not quite forgot.

Oh! sometimes fancy that my arms
Are fondly round thee twined,
And that my cheek, once warm and fair,
Is closely pressed to thine.

I'd be remembered yet
When I am gone, forever gone;
Oh! think of me sometimes, beloved,
And never let me be forgot.

Your lost young bride, your first beloved,
That rests within the lonely grave,
So damp and pallid now,
Oh! do not quite forget.

MRS. C. S. DAVIS.
Oakland, February 6th, 1873.

PEOPLE who sleep with a revolver under their pillows, as well as a watch, should be careful, when they attempt to look at the watch, that don't get hold of the wrong article. A lawyer in Bridgeport, Conn., recently discharged a revolver under his pillow while getting out his watch, but, unfortunately, the position of the weapon was such that the bullet did not hit him, but lodged in the wall. The inmates of the house were not frightened by the report of a pistol at the dead hour of night.

If seven days make one week, how many will make one strong?

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Influence of Fishing on Character.

Fishing teaches perseverance. The man in *Punch* who on Friday did not know whether he had good sport, because he only began, on Wednesday morning, is a caricature; but, like all caricatures, has an element of truth in it. To succeed as a fisher, whether of the kingly salmon or the diminutive gudgeon, an ardor is necessary which is not damped by repeated want of success; and he who is hopeless because he has no sport at first will never fully appreciate fishing. So, too, the tyro, who casts his fly line in a rock, or twists it in in an apparently inexplicable manner in a tree, soon finds that steady patience will set him free far sooner than impetuous vigor or truthless strength. The skilled angler does not abuse the weather or the water impotent despair, but makes the most of the resources which he has, and patiently hopes an improvement therein. Delicacy and gentleness are also taught by fishing.

It is here especially that—

Vis consili expers mole ruit sua.
Vim temperatam di quoque provehunt in majus.

Look at the thin link of gut and slight rod with which the huge trout or "never-ending monster of a salmon" is to be caught. No brute force will do there; every struggle of the prey must be met by judicious yielding on the part of the captor, who watches carefully every motion, and treats its weight by giving line, knowing at the same time—none better—when the full force of the butt is to be unflinchingly applied. Does not this sort of training have an effect on character? Will not a man educated in fly-fishing find developed in him the tendency to be patient, to be persevering, and to know how to adapt himself to circumstances. Whatever be the fish he is playing, whatever be his line, will he not know when to yield and when to hold fast? But fishing, like hunting, is solitary. The zealot among fisherman will generally prefer his own company to the society of lookers on, whose advice may worry him, and whose presence may spoil his sport. The salmon-fisher does not make much of a companion of the griller who goes with him, and the trouter does best when absolutely alone; and nothing is so apt to prove a tyrant, and an evil one, as the love of solitude. On the other hand, the fisher is always under the influence, and able to admire the beauties of nature. Whether he be upon the crag-bound loch or by the sides of the laughing burn of highland countries, or prefer the green banks of Southern rivers, he can enjoy to the full the many pleasures which existence alone presents to those who admire nature. All this exercises a softening influence on his character. Read the works of those who wrote on fishing—Scrope, Walton, Davy, as instances. Is there not a very gentle spirit breathing through them? What is there rude, or coarse, or harsh in the true fisher. Is he not light and delicate, and do not his words and actions fall as softly as his flies?—*London Society.*

SAVED BY A WOMAN.—A frail boat with a couple of men got caught in a floe of ice while passing from the harbor into Huntington Bay, Long Island, through a narrow strait running close to the shore, for several miles. In trying to get clear of the floe the boat upset. As neither of the men could swim they were in immediate danger, and called lustly for help. They were heard at the farm house where Miss Conklin resides with two female servants and all of them rushed to the beach. Taking in the situation at a glance, the brave young lady plunged into the water, and with a few vigorous strokes reached one of the drowning men. Ordering him to place his hands on her shoulders, she brought him to the shore, and immediately fainted away from exhaustion. The other man clung to the keel of the boat, and was hauled ashore soon afterwards.

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A French Prison Scene.

The last forty-one prisoners were removed from the Bagne of Toulon, and that famous establishment, so long the terror of French criminals, and which has been a fruitful source of harrowing subjects to the ablest romancists and poet of France, was forevermore closed. The scene when this great place of woe, and, there can be no doubt in many instances, of revolting cruelty, was closed, was interesting and thrilling in the extreme. The prisoners had all been sentenced to penal servitude for life, and they wore, as an emblem of their doom, the famous green cap, while a chain three feet and a half long was fastened to their left wrist and ankle. When the prisoners were drawn up in line to prepare for transportation to a French penal colony the officer in charge announced that ten men of the number would be pardoned. A scene of indescribable excitement ensued. Despite the admotion of the keepers, the prisoners crowded around M. Durivage and his colleagues. Some of them uttered exclamations of intense suspense, each hopping against hope that his name would be among the fortunates, while others clasped their hands, thereby causing a horrible clanking of chains. All eyes were riveted on M. Durivage as he now read off ten names of those who were destined to the happiness of regaining their liberty which they believed to have lost forevermore. As the names were read off, the happy convicts, with only two or three exceptions, broke into demonstrations of unbounded delight. Some danced around like madmen, while others burst into floods of tears, throwing themselves on their knees and praying in loud tones of profound agitation.

When the ten names had at last been announced, those who were to remain in durance manifested their rage and disappointment in equally singular ways. There were tears and cries of heartrending despair, and there were also curses too blasphemous to repeat. The keepers, at sign from the Commissioners, dragged to an adjoining corridor, beating them with their sticks, and threatened them with severer measure in case they should continue violating the rules of the Bagne.

Meanwhile three blacksmiths began to strike off the shackles from the limbs of the pardon convicts. This is always a somewhat painful operation, as none of the convicts entered stilled cries as the sledge hammers fell upon the rings of their chains. At last all of them were unfettered. Even the prison officials, hardened as they were, could not help looking without emotion upon the poor wretches who had suffered so much and so long. There was not one among them but had been an inmate of the Bagne for upward of twenty years. One of them, Andre Freron, had been there since 1825, forty-seven years a shackled galley-slave!

USE OF A RECEIPT.—In the city of Halifax there dwelt a lawyer, crafty, subtle and cute as a fox. An Indian of the Miamac tribe, named Simon, owed him some money. The lawyer had waited long for the tin. His patience at last gave out, and he threatened the Indian with law suits, processes and executions. The poor red man got scared and brought the money to his creditor. The Indian waited, expecting the lawyer would write a receipt.

"What are you waiting for," said the lawyer.

"Receipt," said the Indian.

"A receipt," said the lawyer, "receipt; what do you know about a receipt? can you understand the nature of a receipt? tell me the use of one and I will give it to you."

The Indian looked at him a moment and then said:

"Spose maybe me die; me go to heben; me find the gate locked; me see the 'postle Peter; he say 'Simmon, what do you want? me say, 'Want to get in;' he say 'you pay Mr. J. dat money?' what me do? I hab no receipt; I hab to hunt ober hell to find you!"

Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.

We have received among our exchanges another number of Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claflin's Weekly of Saturday, Jan. 28th. These Woman's rights ladies seem to be as determined in the issuing of their paper. They publish among the leading paragraphs the following:

"It has generally been supposed that our last issue had been regularly and legally suppressed. This is a mistake. We can find no precedence to that end; and yet our papers were seized wherever they were found, our office and residence searched and many private papers carried off. This being the case, there will be a new edition of that paper issued and it will be for sale at our office, No. 48 Broad street, New York, containing the Beecher-Tilton Scandal entire, revised so as to occlude the Biblical language obscenity, but containing the alleged Beecher-Tilton Scandal entire."

"Some one says I am mad. Victoria Woodhull was mad last night, but she did not begin to be as mad as I am now. She has been abused, but not half so much as I have been. I want you to understand that you can't scare me, If you do others.

When I heard of a woman on Wall street—I went to see her. Women have the same right that men have. I have been asked by many: why did you drag Victoria C. Woodhull to the front? Now, bless your souls, she was not dragged to the front. She came to Washington with a powerful argument. She presented her memorial to Congress, and it was a power. I should have been glad to call it the Dickinson Memorial, or the Beecher Memorial or even the Anthony Memorial, since it was a mighty effort of which any woman might be proud. She had an interview with the Judiciary Committee; we could never secure that privilege. She was young, handsome and rich. Now if you take youth, beauty and money, to capture Congress, Victoria is the woman we are after.

"Women have to much false modesty. I was asked by an editor of a New York paper if I knew of Mrs. Woodhull's antecedents. I said I didn't, and that I did not care any more for them than I do about those of the members of Congress.

"I have been asked, along the line of the Pacific Coast: What about Woodhull, you make her your leader? Now we don't make leaders, they make themselves. If any one can accomplish a more brilliant effort than Victoria C. Woodhull, let her or him go ahead and they shall be our leaders."

The released prisoners put on the citizen's clothes that had been furnished to them, and were escorted by a large concourse of people, to the Lyon's depot. The excitement was as intense as the impressions which the unwonted sights which met the ex-convicts on all sides was remarkable and profound. They seemed to feel awkard in their new clothes, and they held their left arms as if their wrists and ankles were still connected by a chain. They have all reached their old homes by this time. God knows alone what their feelings were when they found everything altered there, and met, perhaps, in their birth-places no one that remembered them. In accordance with the French laws, they will remain under the surveillance of the police to the end of their days.

Meanwhile their thirty-one unpardoned fellow convicts have set on their long and dreary voyage to the tropical and unhealthy shores of Cayenne. Until their arrival in the penal colony they will not be taken from the hold of the man-of-war that conveys them thither. There, almost in the dark, they lay on their pallets, fastened to the walls with heavy chains. The doors to this floating prison are guarded day and night by three mariners with loaded muskets who have orders to shoot on the spot any of them who succeed in freeing themselves from thir fetters.

Where the Sun does not Set.

A scene witnessed by some travelers in the North of Norway, from a cliff one thousand feet above the sea, is thus described:

"The ocean stretched away in silent vastness at our feet; the sound of waves scarcely reached our airy lookout; away in the North the huge old sun swung low along the horizen, like the slow beat of the tall clock of our grandfather's parlor corner. We all stood silent, looking at our watches. When both hands came together at twelve, midnight, the full round orb hung triumphantly above the waves, a bridge of gold running due North spanning the water between us and him. There we shone in silent majesty, which knew no setting. We involuntarily took off our hats; no word was said. Combine, if you can, the most brilliant sunrise and sunset you ever saw and the beauties will pale before the gorgeous coloring which now lit up ocean, heaven and mountain. In half an hour the sun had swung up perceptibly on his boat, the colors changed to those of morning, a fresh breeze rippled over the flood, one songster after another piped up it the grove behind us—we had slid another day."

NOBILITY CAUGHT NIPPING.—Since the advent of the Republic titles of nobility are at a discount. In La Belle France: A jeweler in the Rue de la Paix missed a valuable necklace the other day, just after two English or American ladies had left his shop. Lady Falkner was about this time leaving Paris for Sweden, and as she answered in a general way, the description of one of the ladies, she was arrested. She appealed to Lord Lyons, and was set at liberty, with a letter bearing the official stamp and seal and addressed to the Consul at Boulogne, asking him to see that she was not further molested. She also bore a letter from the Commissioner of Police, addressed to a brother Commissioner at Boulogne, requesting the same thing. What was Lady Falkner's surprise on reaching the latter place, therefore, to find herself re-arrested and sent back to Paris. The shrewd Commissioner, after giving her the letter, had boarded the cars and on the way searched her trunks, and discovering a dress that answered to the description of one worn by the person suspected, ordered her arrest a second time. The lady being very indignant called the official a bear, whereupon he waxed exceeding wroth and threatened to use her for defamation of character, so that altogether she experienced a good deal of trouble. She was finally released the second time, and steps are now being taken to obtain redress, both diplomatically and otherwise.

Excellent Interest Rules.

For finding the interest on any principle for any number of days. The answer in each case being cents, separate the two right-hand figures of answer to express in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principle by the number of days to run; separate right-hand figure from product, and divide by 9.

Five per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 72.

Six per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 6.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by forty-five.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 4.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 36.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 3.

Fifteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 24.

Eighteen per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by 2.

Twenty per cent.—Multiply by number of days, and divide by 18.

Subscribe for the APPEAL.

Hon. Thad. Stevens' Monument

A Montana correspondent of OUR NATIONAL PROGRESS writes to know certain particulars as to the Granite Monument to the

"GREAT COMMONER,"

the late Thaddeus Stevens.

The following interesting statement is from the Lancaster, (Pa.) *Express*:

The monument to the memory of the great old Commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, to which the *Express* has so often referred was completed this morning. The monument stands in a lone, unpretending corner of Shreiner's private cemetary, and the reason for its location is given in one of the inscriptions upon its side. It was erected by the executors of Mr. Stevens' estate—Hon. A. E. Roberts, Hon. O. J. Dickey, and Hon. Edward McPherson—and was designed by our townsman, Mr. Pearson E. Gruger, the design being altogether novel and original. The material used is principally Conewago granite, worked by Mr. John Keller, of this city, from whose quarries the stone was obtained. The working out of this granite, was a stupendous job, and was accomplished with wonderful success. When we contemplate the size and weight of each separate block we can more easily realize the immensity of the work. The plinth measures eight feet six inches by four feet nine inches in width, and two feet in thickness. The base is of the same material, and weighs six tons. The style of the monument is old Roman, with semi-circular ends, and produces an effect that is rarely seen. On the north and south sides are large panels of Italian marble, with drapery of black marble at the top of each panel—the most perfect imitation of curtains rolled up that we have ever seen. These curtains seem to have been suddenly raised, revealing the inscriptions, which are as follows—the first being on the north side:

THADDEUS STEVENS:
Born at Danville, Caledonia County, Vermont, April 4, 1792;
Died at Washington, D. C.,
August 11, 1868.

On the south side we find the following characteristic and noble words, written by Mr. Stevens himself for the purpose now used:

I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not far from any natural preference for solitude; but find,
ing other Cemeteries
LIMITED AS TO RACE
BY CHARTER RULES
I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principles which I advocated through a long life—
EQUALITY OF MAN BEFORE HIS CREATOR.

This base is surmounted with a richly moulded granite cap, weighing five tons, the whole structure constituting a monument little more than eight feet in height. It is, therefore, not towering in its grandeur; but it is grand in its massiveness. The evidence of skilled American labor was never better illustrated than in the case with which the workmen handled those massive granite blocks, and many were visitors that looked in wonder while the work was progressing. It is done. And this monument, which we have reason to believe is unlike any other in this country, reflects creditably upon all concerned. It is a credit to those who ordered it—the executors; it is a credit to each separate individual who assisted in its construction; it is eminently a credit to Mr. Pearson E. Gruger, to whose genius of design it owes its existence, in its rare and novel from; and it is a credit to the city and county of Lancaster, whose artisans, alone and unassisted by any foreign skill, reared its fine proportions.

THE SCIENCE FO HEALTH for February is an excellent number, containing Popular Physiology, with Illustrations. The information here given must be worth many times the cost, which is only 20 cents for mailing and mounting. Address S. R. Wells, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 15, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congress.

But little over two weeks intervenes before the final adjournment of the present Congress.

That the Republicans in either branch have evaded the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill so tenaciously pressed by Hon. Charles Sumner, when in his seat just before the adjournment of the last session, in May last, is glaringly apparent. Why this masterly inactivity by leading Radical Republican members, we are almost at a loss to determine.

We miss the late and lamented Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, in the House, as a leader on such subjects, and regret that Hon. Chas. Sumner is prostrated by sickness. These tried champions of human rights were always in the lead and never followed. The former confronted the North, and the latter the South, at all times to restore to the colored citizens every right which appertained to "Equality before the Law."

Should Congress adjourn on the fourth of March ensuing, and no extra session called, there will be another delay until December next, and after the holidays, before any more legislation will take place again. In the meantime the civil rights of colored citizens, such as their rights to enter the common schools, etc., will continue to be held in abeyence. The delay of Congress on the subject, sets a bad example to the State legislatures, that may hereafter convene, because they would acquiesce in the enforcement acts of Congress.

"Congress shall have the power to enforce *Constitutional* rights by appropriate legislation." The Republican members being in a large majority in both branches of Congress, have given no evidence as yet of enforcing the civil rights of colored citizens, by calling up the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, either that by Hon. Charles Sumner or thatof Hon. Mr. Hooper of the House.

No colored citizen, however refined or pecuniary able, he or his family might be, can go from one State to another, through the United States, and obtain the freedom of first class, either in hotel or steamboat accommodations, as do other citizens, without being liable to mortification and insult in consequence of color. It was so with Frederick Douglass, when he returned with the San Domingo Commission. It was so with Henry M. Turner, American Minister to Liberia, on his return to a hotel in Washington city.

And it is still the case in many of the Northern States, down to the meanest kept restaurant, to proscribe persons in accommodations, in consequence of color. The deadly hate only springs up in such person, when the colored citizen exhibits the qualities of gentility, or his family exhibit the proper or ordinary degree of refinement. One or more planks in the National Republican platform of the last campaign promised to the country, and to the colored voters, to remedy these lingering disabilities, hence, the colored citizens expects the party to give an early enforcement of their civil rights, by the enactment of a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

If Congress evades it during the remaining days of the present session, and President Grant fails to recommend it in his inaugural, on the fourth of March. It will be construed that it is the intension of our Republican Congress to throw the whole subject into State and United States Courts, and thus keep the colored citizens battling and struggling for their full civil rights through the court-, probably through the whole of the ensuing Republican administration.

We would say again, that for the Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight Thousand votes cast in the interest of the National Republican party of which the colored citizens belong, "Better hear their cry" for a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. The Liberal Republicans made a great bid for the colored vote, in their National Platform, "Equality before the Law, etc.

If their are no civil rights enforced as yet, by the Republican party in power, "which of the two were the most serious," as relates to a full concession of civil rights to colored citizens? We pause for a reply, of which we may get from our Supreme court on the public school question, ere long.

[From the Associated Press.]

Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW YORK, February 13.—A Harrisburg dispatch says: The funeral of Governor Geary took place today. The body was taken to the First Presbyterian Church, in charge of a guard of honor, accompanied by pall-bearers and a joint Committee of the Senate and House. After the services of the Church were concluded a cortege was formed and proceeded to the cemetery. The Knights Templars had charge of the body at the grave. Many private residences along the route were draped in mourning. The procession was an hour in passing a given point.

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—At a meeting of the members of both Legislatures it was agreed to organize an Assembly from members returned by both Boards, provided they prove acceptable to the National Administration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate, Stewart introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint a board of Commissioners, consisting of two army engineers and one coast survey officer, now on the Pacific Coast, who are to report to Congress, at the next session, a system of irrigation for the San Joaquin, and Tulare valleys, in California. The officers above designated may call in the Chief of the Geographical Survey of California and some other distinguished civilian engineer, at salaries of $3,000 each; transportation and supplies to be furnished by the War Department while the Board are on the field.

Lecture in Oakland by Gov. Booth.

His Excellency Gov. Newton Booth lectured in the First Congregational Church in Oakland, on Tuesday evening last, on the subject of Swedenborg. The Governor had a select and crowded audience, and his lecture is highly eulogized by the Oakland papers. The citizens were greatly elated by the distinguished personage being in their midst on the occasion of a lectrue.

Oakland Social Entertainment.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Francis are to give a social entertainment at the Oakland Point Skating Rink on Monday evening next, Feb. 17th

For the information of San Francisco patrons as regards conveyance. The last boat leaves San Francisco at half past oleven, at night, and the first boat leaves Oakland at forty minutes past five next morning.

Dr. Bauguess Life Compound.

Dr. Bauguess' Life Compound is said to be one of the best remedies for Diptheria, Throat diseases; also for all Spasmodic Affections, Etc.

It is prepared by Dr. L. Bauguess, Sacramento, and is sold by all druggists.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any Information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10th, 1873.

Pursuant to a call, the Colored citizens of this city held a meeting in the Y. M. U. B. Society's Hall, on Monday evening, February 10, to take into consideration, preliminary measures and steps to celebraie the forthcoming anniversary of the ratification of the 15th Amendment.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Carter, who nominated Mr. Solomon Peneton as chairman, Mr. Peneton being unanimously elected, took the chair; stated the object of the meeting, exhorting all to unite in one mighty effort to celebrate in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the entire people.

On motion of Mr. E. Clarke, it was resolved to celebrate the ensuing anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. Bicks moved that a committee be appointed by the chair to nominate a committee of arrangements.

Carried.

The following gentlemen were appointed: W. H. Carter, E. A. Clarke, Jno. A. Barber. Committee ordered to retire for consultation.

Recess ordered, during which, Rev. Mr. Hubbard very pertinently referred to the importance of the object of the meeting, eloquently alluding to the 15th Amendment, as the result of the loyal work performed by the black boys in blue during the rebellion.

Mr. P. A. Anderson, feelingly congratulated the meeting, that the celebration promised to partake of the expression of the whole people—not a select few as heretofore. The committee to nominate a committee of arrangements made their report which was adopted.

It was resolved that fall power to celebrate be delegated to the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the *Elevator* and PACIFIC APPEAL.

The Committee of Arrangements appointed, were instructed to meet at the same place, on Monday, the 17th inst.

After considerable exchange of sentiment and ideas relative to the various forms and methods necessary to a permanent organization of Committees and deliberative bodies, characterized by some very telling allusions to the bearing of domestic joys and fecilities upon sound moral, political action was indulged in by Messrs. Ruggles, Barber and Anderson. The meeting adjourned.

The following are the Committee of Arrangements:

SAN FRANCISCO.

Chas. Cauldwell,	J. G. Pallier,
Chas. Mills,	J. E. Francis,
W. Sackum,	W. J. O. Bryant,
C. H. Fisher,	I. Wilson,
Wm. Johnson,	W. M. Smith,
Wm. Gaines,	F. J. Vosburgh,
Edw. Harper,	N. Susand,
J. Williams,	O. Susand,
R. H. Chandler,	Capt. J. Phillips,
Frank Eagle,	J. H. Hitchens,
Isaac Berry,	David Dunn,
P. A. Bell,	W. N. Sanderson,
P. Anderson,	Wesley Trent,
P. Valentine,	Mr. Baptist,
Nathan Pointer,	John Bundy,
Geo. Goodman,	W. Rodgers,
Mr. Daingerfield,	J. Fletcher,
Thos. Dipee,	Geo. W. Lee,
C. H. Shafter,	A. Waddy,
Wm. Murray,	D. C. Lee,
Capt. A. Davis,	J. Lomax,
John Lawrence,	J. W. Allen,
Chas. Reese,	W. H. McDonald,
Mr. Reese,	B. Fletcher,
T. M. Watson,	W. Waugh,
Henry Morris,	J. Woodis,
Joseph Watson,	J. Williams,
John Harris,	R. Bradley,
J. S. Ross,	R. Clark,
Chester Bass,	Capt. B. Dodson,
Wm. Anderson,	C. Eppes,
Jas. Travis,	C. H. Whitfield,
Henry Lewis,	D. W. Ruggles,
Geo. Hutton,	Josiah Smith,
R. H. Schofield,	S. Freeman,
Richard Milburn,	A. Bristol,
Chas. Valentine,	Moses Brown,
R. T. Houston,	N. Brown,
Abram Lee,	H. N. Bentley,
H. M. Collins,	Capt. W. Mitchell
James Stewart,	Chas. Andrews,
Henry Smith,	James Riker,
N. Williams,	Jacob Scott,
D. Thomas,	J. A. Reider,
W. Carpenter,	W. Montgomery,
Henry Tolbert,	W. C. Patrick,
W. Strickland,	W. H. Patrick,
Wm. Gibson,	Theodore Cooper,
Mr. Casin,	W. H. Alexander,
S. Peneton,	W. E. Towne.
W. H. Blake.	John Demby.
J. Grasses,	E. B. Hare,
J. Dieser,	E. Cooper,
S. Wilcox,	S. Osborn,
Chas. Richards,	Edw. Allen,
Isaac Harris,	J. W. Moore.
J. Harris,	John Scott,
A. Loney,	John Miller,
John Jones,	J. Robinson.
R. A. Hall,	W. H. Seth.
Capt. A. Ferguson,	John Sampson,
J. F. Brown,	Theo. Crummell,
J. S. Henrfques,	W. J. Simmons,
Geo. A. Duvall,	W. Jackson,
F. Smithers,	Russell Davis,
M. A. Phipps,	W. H. Carter,
I. G. Cary,	E. A. Clarke,
Horace Perkins,	J. A. Barber,
J. B. Wilson,	G. W. Bell,
A. B. Smith,	G. F. Morton.

SACRAMENTO.

Capt. S. Emery,	Robt. Small,
Benj. Cogar,	C. McDougall,
	Aaron L. Jackson.

NAPA.

Edw. Hatton,	Jos. Hatton.

PETALUMA.

Capt. G. Miller,	F. S. Miller.

SANTA ROSA.

John Richards,	Wm. Veasey.

SUISUN.

Chas. Gibson,	Henry Ridgley.

SANTA CLARA.

A. J. White,	R. Speights.
	R. M. Joseph.

VALLEJO.

J. R. Lanaway,	Jos. Edmunds,
	J. Chambers.

OAKLAND.

J. Peterson,	J. Strothers.
C. Francis,	E. Leonard,
	J. W. Mason.

SAN MATEO.

J. J. Adams,	John Leddes.

SOLOMON PENETON, Chairman.
T. CROMWELL, Secretary.

Masonic.

The following shows the *status* of the Grand Lodge of the Colored Masons of the State of Florida:

The M. W. Grand Lodge, of the State of Florida, was organized the 17th of June 1870, and were in session two days. The Masters and Wardens of Solomon Lodge No. 50; St. John's Lodge No. 51, and Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 52, holding Warants from the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, together with the assistance of other Past Masters, organized the Grand Lodge of Florida in the City of Jacksonville, on the above M. W. Bro. Charles F. Daily, 33d, was the leading mason in this organization. Bro. Daily received his first three degrees in a lodge in Liverpool, England, arched in Scotland in the Scotish Rite, he took the knighthood at Greenock, Scotland. The remainder of his degrees were taken in France, after which he returned to his native home, St. Thomas, W. I, where he took membership under the Grand Orient of France.

P. KELLEY, the renowned Prize and Theatrical Boot Maker, No. 335 Bush street, has just received another large invoice of Ladies' and Misses' fine Gaiters in addition to his own manufacture. All of which he sells at the lowest possible prices.

[For the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

The Lyceum for Self-Culture.

Mr. Editor:

On Sunday afternoon last, the Lyceum for Self-Culture discussed the subject: "What evidence have we of a Future life?" The debate was offensive both in the language used and disrespectful manner, in which the principles and foundation of Christianity were treated by some of the speakers.

The musical exercises were under the direction of Mrs. Helen Marble.

The Lyceum for Self-culture will meet on Sunday, February 16th, at two o'clock. The opening address by Mr. Howard.

Proclamation.

The Modoc War. The Result of the Neglect of the Emperor's Decrees:

WHEREAS, the present Modoc War is in consequence of our Imperial Decrees having been neglected. Now, therefore, we Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico. Do hereby order a concession of hostalities until communication can be sent to Captain Jack, for him to come and make peace with the Emperor.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand and seal, this the 10th day of Febuary 1873.

"ALL'S well that ends well."

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO Feb. 15, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

It rained incessantly on Monday Tuesday, and Wednesday was cold and cloudy, to-day Thursday, is clear and windy, wind from the North West which if continued will soon dry the mud up off the streets.

Mortimer the alledge murderer of Mrs. Gibson, is back from his trip to Santa Cruz, as witness of the Blakeney case, he complains of his poor accomodations of the cells in that place, and the manner in which he was treated; had nothing to say against Sheriff Beyte and his crew, but for some of the police force had caused his displeasure, he succeeded in cutting open a vien in his arm with a piece of broken glass, but he was found out before any harm was done, this was the second attempt to take his own life.

A young man by the name of George Collins, who used to work for Mr. E. Perkins, was sent by Mr. Perkins to his room for some money, amounting to $150, which he took; but instead of taking it to the above named gentleman, he took an evening train to Rocklin, before he had reached there, this discretionous instrument (Telegraph) told the tale, and an officer was at the depot waiting to take him in charge, he pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny, yesterday the 12th instant.

The case of Edward Robinson, under indictment for the murder of a Chinaman, at the Grand Hotel in this city, was on the morning of the 11th inst. continued for the term, on the showing of the absence of an important witness.

How the world moves! King Amadeus abdicated the throne of Spain, and the Government to be declared a Republic. The King had maturely considered his course. He accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him. He was deceived. If his enemies were foreigners, he would not have taken this course. Spain had been in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to put an end to intrigues were unavailing. He had no wish to remain on the throne as the King of a party. Now is the chance for Spain to redeem herself. We look with interest to the action that will be taken toward the Island of Cuba.

William Courts and Moses Freeman have returned from their trip East with Gov. Stanford.

The United Sons of Friendship held their annual election on the 12th inst., the following were elected: President, S. Emory, Vice-President, ——, Treasurer, John H. Wilson; Secretary, J. Harrison; Asst. Secretary, A. L. Jackson; Marshal, G. Sheppard. O.

A Letter by Bishop J. J. Moore.

Right Rev. J. J. Moore, formely of the Zion A. M. E. Church, of this city, and is now residing in North Carolina, writes to *Our National Progress*, which is published in Harrisburg Pa., and from which we make the following extract:

I thought it fit to drop you a few lines, thinking your many readers might feel interested about the Freedmen's common interests in this section of the South, since the great national crisis has past in our old North State, as it is sometimes termed.

In that portion of it with which I have constant intercourse, I find, since the Presidential campaign closed, with victory, in favor of human justice, fraternity and equality the following:—

1. I perceive a very favorable change for the better, in our social intercourse with the dominant class, they manifest a much greater disposition to be friendly with the Freedmen, than previously.

2. They are abandoning their extortion they practiced among us in the common dealings for living necessities, as store-keepers and farmers.

The high prices the Freedmen have had to pay for all their living necessities, have been a serious hindrance to our common advancement in aiming to rise.

3. Our educational interests have received a new impetus owing to the more favorable disposition of the whites on that subject in this community, which has heigetened the public's aspirations to have their children educated.

This term of our school in Lincoln ton, under the supervision of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, has been the largest attendance and the most flourishing I have ever seen. In the four years of my stay here, it is true, the State Government has not, nor is not, doing its duty towards us on the subject of Education, but we are now in good hope of a change for the better, as the Republic has got control of the government.

Much praise are due to our Quaker friends for their philanthropic works among the Freedmen in the South on the score of education.

And now, that the nation, in its last great political verdict, demands for us, of our law-makers and administrators, human equality, we are determined to look out and speak out upon the subject of equal rights, as American citizens; looking to those who had our political suffrage, and are pledged for equal justice to stand.

But as we have always extended our article beyond intentions, we must close, and renew the subject at convenience.

Wishing *Our National Progress* a "Hapy New Year."

J. J. MOORE.

SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT,
GIVEN BY
Mr. & Mrs. Francis
—AT—
Oakland Point Skating Rink
Monday Evening, Febuary 17.

Committee of Arrangements:
Wellington Parrish, Israel Wilson, Henry Marrs, Theodore Cooper, James Francis.

Floor Managers:
W. H. Alexander, John Demby.

SINGLE TICKETS, - - 100

N. B.—The Boat leaves San Francisco at 11.30 p. m. and leaves Oakland next morning at 5.30 a. m.

A Card from Marysville Stockholders endorsing the action of the Board of Trustees.

We, the undersigned, stockholders, and holders of stock certificates against the Livingstone Institute Association, do hereby appoint, constitute and affirm Edward F. Dupler, of the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, State of California, our true and legal attorney, to act for us, and in our name and behalf, the same as though we were there and acted in person, with full power to receive the original amount of stock held by us, individually or severally; also to receive the amount of accumulated interest in accordance with printed circulars issued by order of the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute Association, with full power to cancel said interest or claims held by us individually or severally against said Livingstone Institute Association, and do hereby ratifying all the acts of our said attorney with full power to publish the same.

EMMA JANE BRIGHT. [seal]
BENJAMIN BRODY. [seal]
P. JOHNSON. [seal]
PHILIP CHURCHILL. [seal]
DOLATHY McGOWAN. [seal]
J. McGOWAN. [seal]
J. F. CORR. [seal]
ELIZABETH CORR. [seal]
WM. BLAND. [seal]
E. P. DUPLEX. [seal]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yuba, }

E. P. Dupler, being duly sworn, says that he, and each of the parties hereto, signed their names to the annexed and foregoing instrument, and that they signed the same freely and voluntarily.

E. P. DUPLEX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, A.D. 1872.

M. C. DUFFICK.
[seal] Notary Public, Yolo Co., Cal.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Justice between man and man demands that each should make known to the other any source from whence good is derived, consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's cure has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an intimage of my rupture. I went under the treatment mentioned last spring. I was in no way disappointed, attending to my business during the time of treatment. Within a few days I can say that I am entirely cured, and the same can be said of those remaining under the treatment of being cured.

Valley, January 8, 1872. O. T. SMITH.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, after he has washed out his gold and emptied a big rocker of both, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he went before the Press to announce the fact. He seems happier than he had just come in lateral possession of a couple of valuable mines in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and commenced to use it. I had been troubled with severe years, and that in their worst I am entirely cured. By rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently downing my ability for the enjoyment of the common pleasures of life—once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great pain.

Now God I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 305 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 305 Montgomery street. Those who are registered should see him personally, as his great experience of thirty years constant devoted to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends free to cents. It contains valuable information for those ruptur

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 64 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to sold in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, A. D. 1873, at No. 324 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M. Collins, No. 64 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, at Saltaker Grant, Cashier's office, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount contributed by the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. D. SIMONDS,
E. P. DUPLEX,
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style in Braids, Curls, Chignons, Frizz Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Offensive Breath, Ozœna Deafness, Discharges from the Noises in the Head, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.

And all affections incident to the

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and the Nervous System,

Are embraced in the range of diseases which DR. ABORN claims to cure a specialty and which are treated by him unprecedented success, as the many testimonials given in his possession can, we are well known in this community, will substantially prove

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.

Those who reside at a distance and cannot call personally are hereby informed that Dr. Aborn treats successfully at their home, without interruption to their business.

Medicines are carefully packed and shipped by express to all parts of the country, with full directions for use.

All letters of remittance, either by mail or express, will be received, if addressed DR. ABORN, San Francisco, Cal.

REFERENCES.

As the results of his skill and great success in the treatment of Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, DR. ABORN has been honored with the patronage of many thousands, Clergymen, Clergy, Lawyers, members of the Press, and other distinguished and influential citizens of California and Oregon, to whom he is kindly permitted to refer.

DR. ABORN'S
Laboratory, Consulting and Operating Apartments, and Residence,
213 Geary St., above Stockton,
OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE,
San Francisco

NEW
BOSTON HOUSE
NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.
This House can be found the best accommodations for
LADIES & GENTLEMEN, COOKS or STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire Coast, and his long experience in the management of Houses on General Services can find the same at the above.

W. R. ANDERSON.

T. SOLOMON, MRS. E. WILLIAMS
SOLOMON & WILLIAMS
Respectfully announce to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that they have just received
FROM NEW YORK,
THE BRANCH AGENCY OF
MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent
ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS
On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.
All the new Designs and Patterns of the celebrated Parisian's garments, and Gentlemen's underwears are sent at a glance, and every accommodation given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have work done.
The Patterns are put up in handsome, illustrated Envelopes, with full directions for cutting of the
Dress and Cloak Making
In all its branches. Stamping for Braiding all Embroidery, etc. All orders promptly attended to.
Fifth Street,
Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS IN THE Beneficial Reserve of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders must quarterly on the first Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 305 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 305 Montgomery street. Those who are registered should see him personally, as his great experience of thirty years constant devoted to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends free 10 cents. It contains valuable information for those ruptur

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!
Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE-ceive Subscribers to the Certificates of stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 841 Clay street, or at 903 Howard street. Shares, Twenty-five (25) Dollars each.

J. E. WILSON, Secretary.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
800 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

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MANUFACTURED BY THE
CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY.
Purest White, any Shade or Color.
It is Cheaper, Handsomer, More Durable and More Elastic than the best of any other Paint.
It will not Fade or Chalk off, and will last twice as long as the best White Lead.
These Points are proposed for immediate application, requiring no stirring, and sold only by the gallon.
For further information send for sample card and price list, or apply to the Manufactory and Office, Corner of Fourth and Townsend Streets, San Francisco.
JESSE HEALY, } Agents.
M. C. JEWELL, }

AMERICAN
RESTAURANT
623 MERCHANT ST ET.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
The above-named Restaurant is neatly fitted up. The utmost pains will be taken to please all patrons. Persons in the city, and from the interior will find this a comfortable place to take their meals.
JOHN P. UPSHUR.

EQUAL RIGHTS!
THIS PRINCIPLE IS CARRIED OUT IN THE THEORY AND IN PRACTICE AT THE
SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING
SALOON,
No. 522 Pacific Street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.
ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Yuille), deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the under signed, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Yuille), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, at his place of business, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, or to Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys-at-Law, northeast corner of Sixth and I streets, Sacramento City.
Dated Sacramento, Feb. 5th, 1872.
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Yuille), deceased.
Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys for Administrator.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STEVENS.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson, calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Clean Stock of
DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION
CONSISTING OF
LACES,
CLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
And Gents' Furnishing Goods
We will special attention to the full assortment of
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
—AND—
INFANTS' OUTFITS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER.
1008

International Hotel,
JACKSON STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United states Court and Land Office. Prices of Accommodations are all convenient to the House.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 500 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.60 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
906 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

JESSE HEALY, } Agents.
M. C. JEWELL, }

GUERIN & SON,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Beaker's Philadelphia Boots. may13-tf

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
518 Pacific Street,
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Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.
PROPRIETRESS.
Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, DOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the famous Book of the Age, but
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Richard Chandeville, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are numerous, especially for the work by Stephens' Embassy or great. If you want to make money send 10c DOLLAR at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. HARRIOTT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

CONTINENTAL
ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson
LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,
17th STREET, NEAR MARKET,
OAKLAND.
Curls, Braids and Waterfalls made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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WHITE & BAUER,
DEPOTERS OF
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SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

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MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au13

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug18

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IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
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AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
604 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
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E. P. SANFORD. F. KELSEY. GEO. B. FIRTH.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.
P. K. KELLY is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies and Misses' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,
UPHOLSTERER,
No. 305 *Third Street, near Folsom,*
SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.
CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Knispy and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R
COMMENCING
Sunday, December 1st, 1872,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO:	SACRAMENTO:
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton,	A. Redington.
A. S. C. Huntington,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. R. Grogan,	James Carolan.
John F. Reigart,	J. F. Houghton
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Cyrus Wiseman,	W. F. Hilker,
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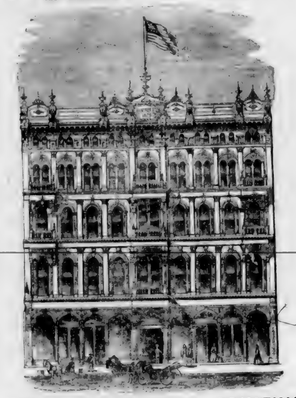
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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate: it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
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Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has saved thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it is unsurpassed, imparting vigor and energy to the whole system, and as a stimulant or restorative, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and warmth of natural reaction, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.
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It is also valuable as a general application for Cold, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care, and warranted superior to all others.
They are Double Strength, a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Having been awarded the HIGHEST PREMIUM, wherever they have been exhibited in preference to all others, and now have
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.
MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, but one which, as a bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the cooky season make occasional use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other so called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other poisonous ingredients. They are an active tonic, and will not impede the functions of the liver. Quinine or Ipecacuanha where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of [illegible] incidental to a malarial climate. For hypochondria, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all druggists.
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 26. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1873. WHOLE NO. 444

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, February 22, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The South vs North.

In nearly every district in the South, the public school system is being pushed on vigorously. There are no questions agitated in that section concerning separate schools, all the tax-payers, in common, white and colored, send their children to the public schools.

California considered a Northern State has made less show for the education of colored youth, than any State in the Union—North or South. It has not been the will of the people, neither is it the will of the people at the present time that colored children are denied admission in the common schools. It has been by narrow-minded—men heretofore elected to the legislature who have defeated every attempt to compulsory or other liberal educational measures, in order to defeat colored children, partaking of such benefits, of such liberal school system.

The same argument equally applies to the Boards of Education in the various School Districts in this State, knowing that they have the 14th amendment and Civil Rights Bill to sustain them in the admission of colored children to the public schools, they refuse to act in accordance with the general laws of the lands, by exercising their perogative by admitting colored children in the public schools, being and sustained by the United States Government. No State law can override United States laws without assuming an attitude of nullification.

No citizen can be deprived of any right in consequence of race, color, etc., by any State in the Union without a violation of the 14th amendment to the National Constitution and Civil Rights Bill. To deprieve colored citizens of such rights may be done by the arbitrariness of elective officers in power but not by law. Rights may be delayed by a County, District, or a Supreme Court, by their individual notions of inexpediency or their individual prejudices of colorphobia, but not by State or general law. If the general government is supreme, such deprivation of inalienable rights of citizens by States is nullification.

We advise the colored citizens in every county of this State, to carefully review the situation; wherever there is a legislative ticket to elect in September remember that San Francisco county was only carried in the presidential election last fall by colored voters, and wherever the balance of power is held as was in San Francisco last fall, rather defeat a whole ticket, delegation and all, than to vote for men who hesitate to favor your full civil and constitutional rights, and vote for none without a written pledge; that such written pledge may be published. Unless constant vigilance is kept in this particular, pretendent political friends will let your rights by default.

All should organize in every locality.

(From our National Progress.)

Royal Arch Masonry in New York City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30, 1873.

Dear Sir:—At a regular convocation of the Excellent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, held at the Masonic Hall, 4th Avenue, New York City, Jan. 16, 1873, the following Grand Officers were installed by P. G. H. Priest, Dr. PETER W. Ray 33rd, in ample from viz:

Comp. ROBT. MCDOUGALL, G. H. P.
Comp. GEO. A. MARSHO, D. G. H. P.
Comp. SAMUEL MANNING, G. K.
Comp. ISAAC BOWERS, G. S.,

with the rest of the officers according to rank.

ALEX. CORBEBY, G. Sec'y.

Masonic

T. Jefferson Martin's Facts for the Sovereign Colored Freemason's of the United States has been received. It contains an argument in defense of the legality of the "National Grand Lodge." Mr. Martin is a subordinate Grand Master of the National Grand Lodge, in Dowagiac, Michigan. The city or town in which he writes his six column argument in defense of the "National Grand Lodge," compares that anomalous body with the former European system of provincial Grand Lodges. Mr. Martin concludes his epistle as follows:

The signs of the times in the new order of things in this country, induces me to believe that we will be recognized under the National compact, or admitted, if we desire to take charters of the white Sovereign Grand Lodges. In the latter case we would have to make a regulation granting the privilege to withdraw for that purpose.

Allow me sincerely and religiously to entreat every Freemason to whose notice this may come, that if you are not in allegiance with the National "Compact" to allay yourself immediately. And to those who have broke their allegiance, for God's sake have the magnanimity of with Samuel in hand to meet it. Consider what a power we would be were we all joined in the Union of "heart as one man."

Health, prosperity and happiness to the fraternity, everywhere.

Fraternally Yours,
T. JEFFERSON MARTIN, G. H.
Dowahac, Mich., Jan., 25, 1843.

(For the PACIFIC APPEAL.)

Dashaway Association.

Dashaway Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity last Sunday evening. The exercises began by singing the Doxology, after which Dr. J. F. Morse came forward and addressed the audience on the subject of "Temperance" as viewed from a medical light, in the course of his lecture he took occasion to inform the audience how various liquors acted upon the system and treated his subject in such a manner that the audience appeared to take great interest in it, and at its close tendered the gentleman a vote of thanks. Mr. Carneau then followed in a violin solo; Mrs. Dessay sang a number of songs in such a manner that won for her the applause of the audience; Mr. Neill the elocutionist, then read selections in prose and verse, and justly merited the approbations which he received; Miss Emma Higgs, aged about thirteen years sang "Father is Sober Now!" an improvement upon the old minstrel song—"The Old Man's Drunk Again!"—in such a pleasing manner that she was rapturously encored, and then favored the audience with "Going to the Ferry!" Mr. Dauphin and Mr. Caswell then followed in songs, which kept the audience in good humor until the hour of dismissal.

X. Y.

The Lyceum for Self-Culture.

A speaker at the Lyceum for Self-Culture last Sunday discussed the Scriptural passage which says: "The Gates of Hell shall not prevail against the Church," asked: What are the Gates of Hell?—Death—and as Death cannot prevail, where are we on Jacob's ladder going to heaven?

The musical exercises were under the direction of Mrs. Helen Marble. Opening address by Mr. Lewis.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The following is a hit, "a palpable hit," made by the *New Age*, an organ of the Odd Fellows in this city. The *Heart and Hand* a colorphobia organ of the order, published in an Eastern State, often hoists the *Age* to account for its enlightened and liberal views on the "color question." The Order of Odd Fellows refuses to initiate the subjects of Honolulu into their order, because their skins are tawny colored. The late King was not an exception to their narrow-minded rule. The satire of the *Age* is as follows:

From papers found in the escritoire of the late King of the Sandwich Islands, it has been suspected that his death was hastened by the chagrin of being refused initiation in the O. F. Lodge in Honolulu. The enormity of his offence is not being a "pure white Caucasian" weighed on his spirits; and, at times, would goad him into attempts to drown the remembrance of it in the bowl. His successor has taken this act of the Lodge as a personal insult, or lese majesty, and will, it is believed, banish every Odd Fellow from his dominions. He denounces what he considers an ungrateful return for the hospitality extended to the Odd Fellows; and the excuse given to the Lodge that their really

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Advances made on livestock, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au12

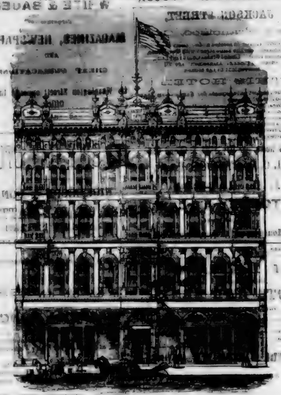
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SURPLUS 267,119 16
TOTAL ASSETS $767,119 16
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au18

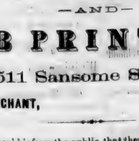
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Florida.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., Jan. 30.—The Civil Rights Bill passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 14 to 8, two Conservative Senators voting with the majority. The first section of the bill is as follows: That no citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by common carriers, whether on land or water, by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres, or other places of public amusement, by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation, or authorized by law; also of cemeteries, associations, and benevolent associations supported or authorized in the same way, provided that private schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by voluntary contributions, shall remain according to the terms of the original establishment. The second section imposes a penalty for the violation of the first section. The third section is as follows: "That any descrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word 'white or any other term in law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, is hereby repealed or annulled."

[The above Bill has not as yet, to our knowledge passed the lower branch of the Florida legislature.—Ed.]

We get at the outlines of things from what we see and hear, but the filling up must be thrown our own experience.

A young lady of sixteen, who had worn short dresses all her life, positively told her mamma she would wear them "no longer."

I guard well my friendships. They are worth more to me than any conceivable fame.—[Whittier.

Plato says, God has so framed his laws that it is for the advatage of every one to observe them.

Grand Reception.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 1873.

Editor of Colored Citizen: —The reception given for gentlemen at the residence of James Jackson, Esq., on Park street, last Tuesday evening, in many respects was the most sumptuous and brilliant entertainment given here during the season.

The luxuries of the season were of the choicest kinds, and in abundance. Wines of the latest brands were selected with care and without regard to expense. All of the arrangements for reception were of that quality calculated to give ease, comfort, and recreation to the assembled guests, and every gentleman who was fortunate enough to be present with the distinguished host enjoyed the lavished accommodations therein provided.

The company was one indeed in which Mr. Jackson had the privilege of being highly gratified; for the distinguished gentlemen present represented our leading citizens. We noticed among the guests our fellow-townsmen John H. Smith, Esq., Charles Pindell, Esq., counselor at law, who is sojourning with us at present, and who is to speak to a very large mass meeting of colored citizens, which will assemble in Madison-street Presbyterian Church, Thursday evening, 13th inst., was present. Dr. H. J. Brown, Inspector of Customs, was selected as president for the occasion, with Mr. J. H. Smith as vice-president. We also noticed the presence of Dr. Reverdy Hall, Dr. Jesse Jordan, Dr. Lorenzo, Wm. H. Bishop, Esq., Richard Williams, Esq., and a host of other eminent citizens, whose names are too numerous to mention.

During the festivities a number of toasts were drank, very complimentary to the host, in Jackson, who responded in a fitstyle. At the closing of the festivities, the president, Dr. Brown, was called upon for an advisory address as to the future of the colored men of Maryland, which was delivered with eloquence and fine diction. It was responded to by C. Pindel, Esq., in his usual witty and eloquent manner. It is impossible, Messrs. Editors, to give you anything approaching a graphic description of the company; but suffice it to me Mr. Jackson and his hospitalities will be long remembered by the representative men of Baltimore.

Open Letter to Norton I.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14, 1873.

To His Majesty Emperor Norton I.:

SIRE—I would wish to draw your Majesty's attention to the condition of this country with regard to its material prosperity.

How is it that your Majesty has allowed your subjects to remain for the last ten or fifteen years in the Rip Van Winkle sleep? It seems, however, that some of them are beginning to open their eyes and behold other nations far ahead of them, and particularly England, when many of your Majesty's subjects are accustomed to underrate so much and taut with signs of decrepitude and decay. If you have read the article in the *Evening Post* of the 12th inst., relative to American and English steamers, you will not think the comparison very flattering to your subjects.

It says that American steamers are as far behind the English as a Chinese junk is behind a Yankee clipper, and, in support of their statement that with the English new combination engine, uniting both high and low pressure, only one-half the fuel is required, and this, together with their fine models and machinery, enable them to make from 14 to 16 miles per hour; whereas the American steamers in the China trade, of which Americans boast so much, can scarcely average seven miles an hour. Hence the English steamers of the White Star Line with one-half the fuel, can double the speed of American steamers, and carry more freight. Will not your Majesty do something for this country, to make her take a stand among the nations? Even Japan is going ahead of us. Why not either purchase the right of away for a ship canal across the Isthmus, or, if the naked savages will not treat fairly with you, immediately let them feel your displesnure by bringing them under subjection to the American flag; which would be better for themselves and certainly better for us. Then, with transcontinental from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and with your safety line for vessels to secure them from striking in case they ran on or strike a shoal, and with the improved English marine machinery, we would then be in a situation to carry all the wheat of this coast in our own vessels and make four trips instead of one, and soon take the lead even of the English instead of being obliged to take a back seat, as we are now doing, sitting on the hall of progression and lolloing.—Wha-t!! I remain, dear Sire, a friend of Progress.

ACCOUNT.

REPLY.

So soon as the American system, socially, and of the Government engenders good principles, instead of bad, the Americans will regain their shipping, because confidence instead of distrust will be paramount.

EMPEROR I. NORTON I.

What is Education?

Reading, writing and arithmetic. These three accomplishments, in old times, were supposed to be all that was necessary for a man to succeed in life, and of these a small amount was held to be sufficient. But what was enough one hundred years ago will not do to-day, even to secure a moderate degree of success, any more than the vocabulary of words which was quite sufficient to express all Lord Bacon ideas would serve a modern professor of natural science, in writing one small volume which should express the elementary statements of natural science at the present day.

Business is business, we know, but it is none the less true that what was meant by the term business one hundred years ago will not stand for it now. The world has been transformed by steam and electricity. Regions which were remote then, now lie at our very doors, as it were. St. Louis is not so far from Boston to-day as Philadelphia was then. We live the same life as London, every day, by means of electric current under the ocean waves. The Illinois farmer cannot fix a price for his wheat until he knows how it is selling in Europe. And a revolution in France, or a war between Germany and France, alters his estimate of his property. All circles have widened. Interests once diverse have become united. The fire which lays in ashes the business centers of Boston lowers the value of railroad stock along the shores of the great lakes, and affects the sales across the ocean. When the great earthquake at Lisbon tore open the ground and shook the city to its foundations, the water in the Scotch lakes rose perceptibly and was violently agitated; but that sympathy was as nothing to the close interlocking of human interest by means of the steam engine and the telegraph.

The business man of 1762 who should appear upon the scene once more, and enter into business, would find himself unable to make the wide combination and to calculate the far reaching chances of the present. The education which was sufficient then is not sufficient now. Time is worth more now than then. More reading must be done in less time, and a rapidity of calculation undreamed of then must be cultivated.

The common people, the masses, must be raised to the new level of science. This must be done through the agency of the common schools, and it must be done if we lose the interest on our money investment in whatever direction. We cannot afford to give them only the education which was amply sufficient one hundred years ago. Nothing can be more short-sighted than the policy which would refuse supplies for the needs of common school education, and would limit the work done there to the amount done years ago. "Penny wise and pound foolish," was the old English proverb; and the capitalist who does not realize what education at the present means, and the absolute necessity for it, will find when too late, that in saving his pennies the pounds have been lost.—*The American Journal of Education.*

From the Washington Republican.

Political Issues Decided by the late Presidential Campaign.

The peaceful assembling of seven millions of freemen near their respective homes to choose by their ballots the chief magistrate of a nation constitutes in itself an epoch in the political history of the world.

It is true, the rulers of Greece and Rome in their earlier days, and of Germany and a few other countries, have been, at more or less regular intervals of time, elected; but only by the voice of the privileged few, never by the universal manhood suffrage.

The people also approve the principles enunciated in the Philadelphia platform and particularly those which pledged the party to protect the country from the encroaching influences of selfish monopolies. Among these measures are: 1. The continuation of the payment of the public debt, and of the conversion of our six per cent. bonds into others bearing a lower rate of interest. 2. Economy and integrity in the management of expenditures, and care in the selection of Government officers. 3. Measures for perfecting a system of national education, so that the abnormal condition of the South may be improved, and national industrial schools established, so that our artisans may, by greater skill and mental power be enabled to compete with the world in productions, notwithstanding that they receive three times the amount of wages paid to the workingmen in other parts of the world. 4. The breaking up of the telegraph monopoly and the substitution of cheap telegraphy, so that the facilities for the rapid transmission of messages shall be at the disposal of the masses, and in time virtually supercede letter-writing for business purposes. 5. The establishment of postal savings banks, so that persons of small means may be induced to deposite their savings with the government which is always responsible, and which will, by the payment of a moderate interest, induce all to practice early in life, habits of economy.

The popular voice has also decided that equal rights shall be given to the colored men, and that all obstructions to his political or civil rights shall be removed by adequated legislation. It is a vain hope on the part of a portion of the Southern leaders that the nation will ever retrace its steps in respect to this subject. Equal civil and political rights for all men is the very basis of American civilization, and of the political fabric of the Government, and they who endeavor to nullify their application are only bringing trouble upon those communities which have been deceived in this disastrous opposition.

The American nation, conscious of its strength and power, and actuated by high and philanthropic motives, is willing to receive the people of adjacent territories into our family if they ask for admision. But our people are adverse to achieving by conquest that which will necessarily and naturally fall to them in turn, and they expect the Government to pursue such a policy as will render annexation possible and smooth the way to further expansion of territory.

The above is a brief synopsis of the leading measures that were discussed before the people, and which the average public opinion has approved.

We have two lessons to teach an enemy that despises us—to value himself less highly, and as more worthily.

[From the Golden Age.]

The Death Penalty.

Mr. Lucas in his preface to Livingston's life, thus sketches the progress of the public opinion on the Death Penalty:

"As to the penalty of death, several States of the American Union, have one after another, limited its application, several have forbidden public executions, and some have decreed its abolition. But it is especially in looking at Europe that we are impressed with the movement for its abrogation, and with the considerable advance which this has made particularly from the year 1804 to the be beginning of 1870. In this short period, in fact, the proposition for doing away the death penalty has been introduced into most of the legislative assemblies of Europe, where it often obtains a triumph in the lower or elective houses, and from time to time comes nearer and nearer to a majority in the upper houses. In several other of the European States—in Belgium, Sweden, and Wurtemberg, and in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the virtual abolition of the scaffold has grown into a usage, and holds its ground, through the repugnance of the sovereigns to put their signatures to the death warrants. With regard to its formal abolition, the penal code of Roumania, promulgated on the 30th October, 1864, put an end to capital punishments. In the kingdom of Portugal, in 1867, in that of Saxony, in 1868, and in that of Holland, in 1869, the monarch himself interposed to advise the reform which was accomplished in Portugal and in Saxony, with the concurrence of the different departments of the government, and which in Holland, at the beginning of the year 1870, only waited the vote of the States-General. Finally the Parliament of North Germany, on the occasion of a first reading of the draft of the federal penal code, voted, on the 1st of March, 1870, an abolition of the death penalty by a majority of one hundred and eighteen votes against that of eighty. If that assembly receded from its decision on the third reading, before the vigorous opposition and influence of Count Bismark, yet did that powerful minister obtain no more than a majority of nine votes for the retention of the scaffold; and accordingly but five votes were lacking to express the abolition of the death penalty, to secure for it the legislative sanction of the Federal Parliament. Such was the force of the impulse given to this movement by the progress of morals and of the public reason, which the formidable war of 1870 could not arrest. The upper chamber of the States General of Holland, by its vote on the 15th of September, 1870 sanctioned the absolute suppression of the death penalty in that kingdom, and the Swiss canton of Geneva promulgated on the 24th of May, 1871, the law by which this penalty was done away. Finally the abolition of this penalty was inscribed in Article sixty-one of the project for a new Constitution for all Switzerland, which was submitted to the vote of the people on the 12th of May, 1871, and rejected."

With the tendencies of the time flowing thus strongly in this direction, it should be a serious question for those who have the welfare of society at heart, whether the penalty of death can be retained in our criminal code consistently with that certainty of punishment which alone can make the lives of men safe from the bullet or the dagger of the assassin. Whatever be the penalty decreed by the law, it should be rigorously and inflexibly executed, so that he who raises his hand against the life of his fellow-man shall not do it with the hope of escape from justice. If the penalty be of such nature that there is a chance of its not being executed, we can not look for any improvement in the present deplorable state of things. Our fear is that we may go from bad to worse.

(From Associated Despatches.)

Telegraphic Dispatches.

BOSTON Feb. 27.—The fire in Sammett's mattress manufactory broke out about 10 o'clock this morning. Sixteen girls were at work in the fourth story. They all reached an adjoining roof and were safely rescued, except Mary Ellen Moore, who was injured by jumping from the third story, and Mary Keys by jumping from one roof to another. At 11 o'clock the upper portions of the walls fell outward, carrying with them the ladders and a score of firemen. Sammett occ

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 1, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Duty of Colored Citizens in the Next Congress.

The colored citizens have been of great avail to the Republican party (in which they are identified with) in this, as well as other of the Northern States. The South is all right on the subject upon which we now set forth, namely: the lethargy exhibited in this and other Northern States, in giving colored citizens according to their capacity or capability a proportionate show of public employment.

The *Progressive American*, a newspaper published by colored men in New York city, in its issue of Febuary 20th, notes one rare case of encouragement as follows:

A COLORED POLICEMAN.—George P. West, a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and for a long time beside keeper in the asylum there, has been appointed a regular policeman. On the evening of his appointment there was an entertainment in Zion church, and he was immediately assigned to duty there, and, of course, was the centre of attraction.

It is not altogether elective offices that most of the honest and industrious colored citizens aspire to, but a share of employment in public places, such as janitors in some of the court rooms, Justice's offices, or of some of the city and county buildings or offices. This would present a show of encouragement by the party in which they belong.

We have been creditably informed that after the last city election, that one enthusiastic colored Republican applied for the "office" of cook for the county jail and was refused, it is said in consequence of color.

Colored citizens before giving their votes in another city, county or State election, should make some exactions of candidates for city and county or State offices, relative to a share of employment dispensed by such officers. If it be a fact, that the colored citizens turned the scale of this county by the five hundred majority for Grant last fall—they have proved to be of great avail to the party which they belong; yet the only outright position said to be sought for with a perseverance was the colored cook for the jail which was refused, it is said, for the reason stated above.

As to the fully qualified and capable colored men of the several Northern States, the men who were foremost and active in calling the National Convention of colored citizens last spring in New Orleans, to unite and concentrate the whole colored vote in favor of the Philadelphia convention and its platform. It now remains to be seen whether the National public patronage, in employment, etc., will be dispensed in the Northern States without proscription in consequence color. The President's Inaugural, on the 4th of March, will probably furnish an index by its tenor as to the rights of all citizens, without regard to race, color, etc., and as enunciated in one of the planks of the National Republican platform—(equal civil rights) upon which the incoming administration were elected.

Funeral.

The funeral services over the late Mrs. Stanford took place yesterday the 27 inst., at the residence of ex-Governor Stanford, corner of Eight and N street. They were conducted by the Rev. I. E. Dwinell, and listened to by a large number of relatives and friends. The remains were then followed to the depot by a long procession and sent East for interment.—*Stc. Record*, Feb. 27.

LETTERS.—Anonymous, city; G. P. Rowell & Co., New York; the care of this office for Rev. J. H. Hubbard; Mrs. Ann Eliza Patrick; Nelson Cook.

Minutes of the Committee of Arrangements of the 15th Amendment.

Pursuant to adjournment, the General Committee to make arrangements to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the ratification of the 15th Amendment, met in the Young Men's Hall, Monday evening 24 inst. The Committee was called to order by S. Peneton. The several committees reported progress.

The committee on Hall reported having secured Horticultural Hall, cor. Stockton and Post street.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

On motion it was resolved that the celebration take place on Monday, March 31st, 1873.

On motion, the General Committee decided to hold the religious ceremonies in one of the principal churches at three o'clock P.M., and the literary exercises at Horticultural Hall, at 8 o'clock P.M.

By permission, W. H. Hall, addressed the committee on the Independence of Cuba.

The committee then adjourned, to assemble next Monday evening, March 3d.

S. E. PENETON, Chairman.
J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

Correction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28th, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

I see from your issue of the 22nd inst., that the mischievous type make me to say, for there are some of us who can be bought etc., and though in the case of many, the statement carries with it a weight of truth not easily denied, yet what I said was this:—for there are some of us who can't be bought for a piece and a few drinks.

Yours truly,
F. SMITHEA.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO Feb. 27, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

I did not get fairly through in my last as touching the Hyers Family. Mr. Samuel B. Hyers, the father of the young ladies in question, was an old Californian, and well-known in the cities of Sacramento and San Francisco. In the latter place he gave a concert with his daughters—Anna and Emma, in 1870, where they acquitted themselves with credit, and had many favorable comments from the San Francisco Press. Mr. Hyers prompted by such a favorable impression, and being a man of progress, determined to try his luck in the Eastern States, where he met with enviable success, and after the Great Boston Jubilee, in which the sisters took prominent parts, Mr. Hyers placed his daughters under the careful training of one of the most skillful masters in the city of Boston, and now he has brought out again before the world, and made their appearance before a very fashionable audience at Steinway Hall in the city of New York on the 26th inst., the hall is capable of seating two thousand persons. Mr. Hyers and daughters will then visit the city of Washington where they hope to arrive on the 4th of March, if nothing happens.

Mr. Hyers was a member of the Sacramento Zouaves, and held the position of Quartermaster Sergeant, and his younger daughter Miss Emma was vivandiere of the same company, and are held in high estimation by that organization.

A heavy hail storm visited us on the 24th inst. at half past 3 o'clock accompanied by sharp flashes of lightning and loud peals of thunder. In about ten minutes after the commenced the ground was covered with hail two inches deep. Crowds of boys and men turned upon the streets and indulged in snow balling, rich and poor, high and low, all came in for their share if they ventured out on the street.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, and Mrs. Margaret Cobb, the twain were made one last evening, 26 inst. by the Rev. William Dean, of Siloam Baptist Church, at the residence of Mr. Cobb. They were surrounded by a host of friends, who did justice to the occasion congratulations and sentimental toasts being the order of the evening, was freely indulged in, and everything went off in a general good old fashion style. The parties are both residents of Sacramento city, but Mr. Harrison is a native of Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Harrison is a member of the Sacramento Zouaves, and holds the position of first Corporal, and in a candidate for first Lieutenant.

An invitation was extended to the Company to call this evening and partake of the hospitality of the bride and groom.

We found our friend (Bill), of whom we mentioned in our last as squaring with the butcher, as one of the guests at the party, in high spirits, but under the strict surveillance of Madam B.; he was compelled to draw a B line. He, however, got the best of his guardian, having by chance fallen in with an old friend (who we will call Jim), an old disciple of Bacchus, on the sly, who is up to snuff, and played the "Madam" to a crowded house, to the amusement of the entire company. The Madam holding that B. had indulged enough in the delicious beverage, *champagne*, was determined to stop further process. as B. attempted to pass *en cuerto de los caballeros*, she took a turn in the left skirt of his *vestido*, which brought him to a sudden halt; B. finding himself so securely trapped, called out to his old crony, saying, "Pal, don't you know me?" "Yes, said Jim; "why, shake hands!" So saying, his pal came with a glass of *liquor*, hid in one hand, and commenced shaking hands with the other, entirely blinding Madam B., who was laughing over her expected success, while B. was emptying the contents of the glass which his pal had in the other hand. This joke he kept up for some time, much to the scene by refusing to shake hands with his pal, on the grounds that his pal was using him too rough; and, strange to say, all present saw it but Madam B. On going home, Madam B. still kept her hold, when B. asked permission to fix his collar; while fixing his collar, he took a last smile with his pal in the usual manner, when some one told Madam B. of what was going on; she was completely set back, but promised to get square on B.

Captain Emory, while on his way from his residence last evening, 14th and P streets, to attend a meeting, of which he was chairman, and walking along leisurely with both hands in his pants-pockets, fell into a hole made in the street from the recent rain, like a log, not having the use of his hands to assist in warding off the fall. The Captain bore his fall with the fortitude of a Christian, and reminds us of the man who never swears, but on one occasion, when some mischievous fellow hid his clothes on the beach from where he had left them, was heard to say—"If I could only find the d——d rascal who done it, I would wipe h—ll out of him." Oh, no! Cap. did not swear, he only repeated a silent prayer.

Municipal Primary Election comes off on the 1st of March and we anticipate having a lively time; there are many candidates in the field, and the fight will be lively.

Harry Mornford, one of the candidates for City Collector, and present incumbent, died at 3 o'clock P.M. to-day 27th.

The festival given at the A. M. Church last evening, was well attended.

O.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. R. Gibbs, Sacramento; Mr. T. Solomon, Sacramento; J. J. Adams, San Mateo.

CAUSE OF DEW.—If dew fell, it would fall for the same reason that rain falls; but dew does not fall; it is simply a deposit of moisture, always contained in the air to a greater or lesser degree, and which, when there is enough of it, will always form on any cold body exposed to the moist air, in precisely the same way that a cold bottle or stone taken from a cool cellar and suddenly exposed in the shade to the moist, warm, summer air, will become wet. This is not sweating, nor does this moisture come out of the bottle or stone, as many people believe, but from the air. It is for the same reason that moisture will condense against the window panes, when the air is cold outside, and moist inside, the moisture slowly freezing, while its deposite form crystals of ice, which we often admire in winter. When the weather is cool enough, the moisture deposited will even freeze on plants and grass, and then we call it hoar frost; if it does not freeze it is simply dew. The only point left to be explained is, why does the ground become cool during the night, or cooler than the air above it, as to cause the latter to deposit its moisture? This was for many years a vexed problem, till Wells first suggested the radiation of obscure heat, which takes place from the surface of the earth through the clear atmosphere into the space above and to cause the surface to become much cooler than the air itself. He demonstrated this by means of thermometers placed at different hights, and also by the fact that dew is only deposited on cloudless nights.

OAKLANDERS are crazed with joy at the prospect of the county seat being changed to Oakland. Already have they raised the price of their property fifty per cent.

LOS ANGELES petitions Congress for help in turning a part of the Colorado river upon the Colorado desert, for the reclamation of the same to agricultural uses.

SLOTH makes all things difficult, but industry all things easy.

MONOGRAM window-curtains are the latest wrinkle in New York society.

THE New York Herald estimates that 25,000 horses died in that city from epizootic.

Births.

SMALL—In Sacramento, February 24th, to the wife of R. H. Small, a daughter.

Marriages.

HARRISON, COBB—In Sacramento, February 26th, by the Rev. W. Dean, Joseph Harrison, to Mrs. Margaret Cobb, both of Sacramento.

REGULAR TICKET
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S
Union Beneficial Society.
Election March 4th, 1873.

For President,
W. H. CARTER.
For Vice President,
D. W. RUGGLES.
For Treasurer,
B. FLETCHER.
For Secretary,
J. B. WILSON.
For Assistant Secretary,
WM. McDONALD.
Board of Trustees.
W. H. CARTER. D. W. RUGGLES,
BARNEY FLETCHER, J. B. WILSON,
J. F. WOODERS, W. M. SMITH,
H. M. COLLINS, GEO. A. DEVALL,
A. S. BRISTOL.

OPPOSITION TICKET
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S
Union Beneficial Society.
Election March 4th, 1873.

For President,
W. H. CARTER
For Vice President,
A. F. PHILLIPS.
For Treasurer,
B. FLETCHER.
For Secretary,
J. B. WILSON.
For Assistant Secretary,
WM. McDONALD.
For Board of Trustees.
W. H. CARTER, A. F. PHILLIPS,
J. B. WILSON, B. FLETCHER,
W. M. SMITH, A. S. BRISTOL,
CHAS. EPPS, H. M. COLLINS,
D. W. RUGGLES.

LIVE WELL!
Those who Eat good Dinners are sensible! But feeding is the means of crime. Those who dine at the
NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
NO. 627 MERCHANT ST.
LIVE WELL! And are consequently happy.
J. G. HOGE.

Who is now a semi retiree, provides for his customers
Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game, Chicken Soups, Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees, Etc., Etc.
Everything the heart of man can desire. The best cup of TEA in the City—English Breakfast Tea.

Fresh Oysters in Every Style Can be Obtained.

Apartment for Ladies neatly fitted up.

JAS. LODGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
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Bet. Jackson and Pacific, San Francisco.

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FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
827½ PACIFIC STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit with satisfaction.

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PARISIAN CIRCUS
SUTTER STREET,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
Opposite Lick House.
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GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Don't fail to see the great DOCKRILL
First Appearance of
HARRY CAUSLAND,
The Musical Genius, in his comic specialties, entitled Novelty.
Box Sheet, for Reserved Seats and Private Boxes, open daily, from 10 A.M. till 4 P.M.
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Dress Circle $1 00
Reserved Chairs 1 00
Private Boxes ..... $5 and $10 00

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Lace Collars, Sleeves,
Sets and Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' Misses' and Gent's HOSIERY and GLOVES;
Lace Veils, Fichues and Mantles, Ladies' and Misses' Hats, Flowers and Feathers;
Flannel, Linen and Linen Goods,
Napkins and Table Cloths, all the Regalia in Cotton, Towels and Toweling, Shawls, Plaid Sets, Blankets and
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Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard.
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Perfumery,
Hatwork,
AT THE LOWEST RATES.
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LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
COOKS or STEWARDS.
The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or General Servants can find them at the above
W. R. ANDERSON.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who left about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 1113 Hancock street, or address this office.

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ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie E. Solomon, deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of Annie E. Solomon, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said deceased, are notified them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, administrator of said estate, at his place of business, No. 29 Front street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, or to Filgerton & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, northeast corner of Sixth and I streets, Sacramento City.
Dated Sacramento, Feb. 25, 1873.
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vinyard), deceased.
Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys for Administrator.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETINGS OF THE U. B. Beneficial Members of this Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month. Stockholders meet quarterly on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.
J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

M. SICHEL,
1008 Stockton Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson, calls the attention of the
LADIES
To his Cheap Stock of
DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION
CONSISTING OF
LACES,
CLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
And Gents' Furnishing Goods
We call special attention to the full assortment of
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AND
INFANTS' OUTFITS.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
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Respectfully announce to the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity, that they have just received
THE BRANCH AGENCY OF
MADAME DEMOREST'S EMPORIUM OF FASHION!
Ladies, whether purchasing or not, are invited to call and examine the magnificent
ILLUSTRATED PORT FOLIOS
On Exhibition at my Show Rooms.
All the new Designs and Patterns for Ladies and Child ren's garments, and Gentlemen's underwear are now at a glance, and every accommoda. tion given to those who desire to purchase Patterns or have Dresses
The Patterns are cut by no landscape, illustrated reliques, with full directions for cutting and making.
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Between I and J, next to Sacramento Bank
MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER.
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
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Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO.
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.
Dear Sir:—Please state through your columns to all whom it may concern, that I have been cured of Rupture by Dr. Sherman, of this city, and am now recommended from attending to my business during the time of cure. Yours, etc., H. SMITH.
I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to the same remedy with the confidence of a cure.
C. T. & H. Tel. 69 Georgia st.
Valley, January, 6, '73.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

DR. ABORN'S
Laboratory, Consulting and Operating Apartments, and Residence,
213 Geary St., above Stockton,
OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE,
San Francisco.

LIVINGSTONE
INSTITUTE.
At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.
The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and
Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, are for the return of their money, therefore be it
Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to hold in trust longer the funds contributed for the Livingstone Institute.
Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, to No. 324 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.
Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amounts made used to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.
N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
JESSE H. JENNISON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. D. SIMMONDS,
E. P. DUPLEX,
Trustees.
San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873

A Card from Marysville Stockholders endorsing the action of the Board of Trustees.
We, the undersigned, stockholders, and holders of stock certificates against the Livingstone Institute Association, do hereby appoint, constitute and affirm Edward P. Duplex, of the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, and State of California, our true and legal attorney, to act for us, and in our name and behalf, the same as though we were there and acted in person, with full power to receive the original amount of stock held by us, individually or severally; also to receive the amount of accumulated interest in accordance with printed circulars issued by order of the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute Association, with full power to cancel all our interest or claims held by us individually or severally against said Livingstone Institute Association on their books, hereby ratifying all the acts of our said attorney with full power to publish the same.

EMMA JANE BRIGHT	[seal]
BENJAMIN BRODY.	[seal]
J. B. JOHNSON	[seal]
PHILIP CHILSCHILL	[seal]
DOLATHY McGOWAN	[seal]
J. McGOWAN	[seal]
J. F. CORK	[seal]
ELIZABETH CORK	[seal]
WM. BRAND	[seal]
E. P. DUPLEX	[seal]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yuba. }
E. P. Duplex, being duly sworn, says that he and each of the parties hereto, signed their names to the annexed and foregoing instrument, and that they signed the same freely and voluntarily.
E. P. DUPLEX.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, A.D. 1873.
M. C. DUFFICY.
[seal] Notary Public, Yolo Co., Cal.

Card from Sacramento.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the undersigned, of Sacramento and State of California, being Stockholders of the Livingstone Institute, and endorsing the action of the Trustees in the dissolution and distribution of funds of said Institute to the Stockholders, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint A. L. Jackson, of the City, County and State aforesaid, our true and lawful Attorney, who, with or without certificates of our stock, for and in our name, place and stead, and to our use, to ask, demand and receive all such sums and sums of money, accounts, and other demands what soever, which are or shall be due, owing, payable and belonging to or detain from us, in any manner of ways or means whatsoever, by the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute, their heirs, executors and administrators, or any of them, as many of the undersigned, having lost or mislaid our stock of the said Livingstone Institute, and not having bargained, sold or disposed of said stock in any way to others, this is a bar to the validity of said stock should it be subsequently found. And we further authorize our attorney in fact to have, or authorize, the same to be published in our organizing and granting unto our said Attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as we might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that our said Attorney, or his substitute, shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.
In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 14th day of February, 1872.

JOHN H. WILSON.	[seal]
HENRY YANTIS	[seal]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry W. Dorsey.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Sacramento. }
On this fourteenth day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me, C. C. Jenks, a Justice of the Peace in and for said Sacramento County, personally appeared the within named John H. Wilson and Henry Yantis, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, as parties thereto, personally known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the said annexed instrument, and who acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day and year in this certificate first above written.
C. C. JENKS,
Justice of the Peace.

Mr. A. L. JACKSON was also authorized to act as Attorney in fact for the following parties:

PETER PETERS,	
HENRY DORSEY,	
GEO. W. SHEPPARD,	
JAMES BRIGHT,	
WASHINGTON MILLER,	
R. H. SCOTT,	
J. M. D. MURFORD,	
A. D. BURGHART,	
GEO. JOHNSON,	
JOHN GAILE,	
PATSEY WASHINGTON,	
J. F. MILLER,	
SARAH MILLER,	
NELSON REY.	

Card from Grass Valley.
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the undersigned, of Nevada county and State of California

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA
No. 420 CALIFORNIA STREET
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,
Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.
The Company offer reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refer to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:
DIRECTORS

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE.
NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. D. Woods has removed to No. 414 CALIFORNIA STREET, one door above Montgomery, and continues to loan money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and other personal property, and to purchase Gold Dust.
The office hours ranging to accommodate all classes, are from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Private entrance on Montgomery street.
Advances made on Diamonds, Jewelry, etc., not exceeding $50, for one month, at one per cent. per month.
S. D. WOODS, Proprietor.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....$91,555 0
TOTAL ASSETS.....$591,555 00
DIRECTORS.

CRAIG IN SOAK,
IN HALF TIME,
SAY FRANCISCO,
Practical Pawning Establishment.
Everything necessary for domestic economy on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.
Agency.
PROOF GLASS SAFES,
Both Fire and Burglar.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
No. 400 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.
OFFICERS.
Board of Directors.

A NOBLE WORK
—
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
CONTAINING
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.
—
We print with stereotype a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its Illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and on themselves a comprehensive series of Gallery-pictures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Objects, Ancient Events, Landscapes, Costumes, Antiquities, Curiosities, etc., etc. They stamp the age, correct erroneous impressions, stimulate the thoughts and furnish clearer views of Bible Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their exalted and high vocations—and to all others to whom Household ties are interesting—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over-estimated. It is the
Best Edition for the Family,
Best Volume for the Student,
Best Instructor for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Best Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.
—
For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.
The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Historical, Tabular, Chronological and Ecclesiastical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.
—
Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, to whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise to enjoy as never presented.
—
CANVASSERS, TRADERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, BOOKS SEEK AND FINDERS.
Those who would find the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. The Bible and its many accompanying from $10,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will increase the spiritual influence by constant contact with and communion upon the beautiful and eternal truths.
—
Canvassers on the smallest plan will be furnished the work in three folio parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome Illustration in each—containing each part. The plan is very popular with
—
Agents on the liberal plan will be furnished the work in three binding. This is also very popular and profitable in cities and large towns.
—
We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Theological Bibles and Testaments, more than Two Hundred different styles—all of which are wanted everywhere for their superiority of [illegible], beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.
JOHN E. POTTER & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
614 and 617 Sansome St.
PHILADELPHIA.

BANCR
721 MARKET STRE

BOOKS, STATION
BIND
Engraving, L
Miscellane
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY,
BELLES
Scientifi
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MIN
FINE
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a m
MEDICA
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by send
LAW
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men
agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading Journals of all
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers
and trust that this feature, together with an elegant
live and popular.
New Books
from New York, and monthly shipments of the leadi
from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, pu
mon, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices
us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
STATIC
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as
factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering
BLANK
In every variety of style, made to order, at short not
AMERICAN AND FO
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements
latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall
fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND L
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver,
be the most skillful workman in the city, and are pre
ENGR
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards,
exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stati
superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitation
correctly.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and pri
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping
change.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING
Color-roller, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.
PRIN
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, w
low prices may be found with us.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Bus
We have the finest steam machinery and the best skil
combined to manufacture and sell Books and Station
Our Salesroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, an
of the advantages we offer.
A
CUDDY &

BOOK,
JOB PR
511 Sans
CORNER MERCHANT,
This firm would inform the p
additions to their already extens
pared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
In the Improved style of the Ar
warranted to give satisfaction.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

San Francisco	Sacramento
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton,	A. Seligman,
M. F. Tredwinchler,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. B. Grogan,	James Carlisle,
John H. Redington,	J. F. Houghton,
A. W. Bowman	D. W. Earl,
C. B. Hobbs,	Isaac Lehman,
R. H. Hawthorne,	Julius Weinhe,
Wm. H. Aud,	Julius Wetzel, Mogr
Wm. H. Howard,	H. Gundenwerth
G. R. Johnson,	Jos. Steinhart,
H. N. Dixon,	H. H. Meeker
S. W. Commonwealth	Jno. S. Hanson
P. L. Edson,	J. D. Perry,
George T. Marsh,	W. M. Orr,
Oyrus H. Mann,	W. J. Meker
W. H. Foster, Jr	A. W. Simpson,
Jos. Galloway,	A. T. Hatch,
W. C. Burnett,	H. M. Fanning,
C. A. Hinckley,	H. H. Heath, Mogr
C. Holladay,	S. M. Orr, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON President
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President
CHAS. E. STORY, Secretary.
R. B. HALEY, General Manager
R. S. LOVY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 308 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

The office loans money in professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable on demand, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Office theroughout open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Advances made on livestock, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. mch3

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 257,115 68
TOTAL ASSETS $757,115 68

D. J. STAPLES, President
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. E. BOND, Secretary.
ap12

CRAIG & SON,
261 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ap20

THE STATE
Investment and Insurance
COMPANY.
Fire and Marine.

ARE NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON all kinds of
FIRST CLASS RISKS
Both Fire and Marine

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
No. 409 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Opposite the Bank of California.

Officers
TYLER CURTIS ..... President
PETER DONAHUE ..... Vice-President
CHAS. H. CUSHING ..... Secretary
THOS. H. CAZNEAU Marine Director

Board of Directors:

Tyler Curtis,	Frank M. Pixley,
Andrew Brown,	James Bonthron,
C. D. O'Sullivan	E. Burke,
John H. Saunders	J. W. Wye
John Middleton,	Hugh Schmidt,
A. R. Rutherford,	Alexander Rodgers,
John Sweasey,	Thos. H. Caswell,
John J. Boyle,	

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent, in the vicinity of those arising from the late fire, one suite, newly furnished rooms at No. 20 Jessie, between Second and Third streets; the permanency of the occupants is desired. mch30

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter, in as plain a style as the subject will admit, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such will be now arranging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with such conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

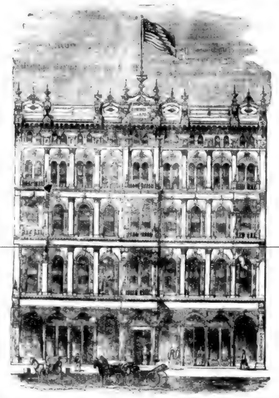
Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
614 and 617 Sansome St.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
Engraving, Lithographing.

Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE,
The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine.

MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Banks and Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—School live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS. The leading journals of all nations
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and mark themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, all of which we are offering at cost prices in New York

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles in commercial note upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenants, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and plated in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Raised, Cameo Color raised, two tones, and Gold
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best material under control. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York
Our Salesroom is fitted up in an elegant manner and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,



—AND—

JOB PRINTERS,
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS BILL-HEADS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Or, ers left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
ap4-tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
—AT—
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
and
P. H. VON DER LIETH.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 512 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT. JAMES SILLMAN. WM. T. LITTLE

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pores and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
dec 2

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you (a'), and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Just with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all injurious or delet rious properties; and positively harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether occasioned by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the fever and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the consequences of either that following the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from the much-to-be-dreaded sinking or faint feeling so common to that sex, and as a universal stimulant for those who are debilitated by the ills of poverty, it gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes. It is also invaluable as a universal application for Cramps, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care, by which THEY EXCEL ALL OTHERS, and a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.
Whereever used on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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From the Christian Recorder.]

Sympathy for Cuba in Philadelphia.

A large meeting of the colored citizens of Philadelphia was held Febuary 13, in Bethel Church, to sympathize with the patriots of Cuba in the struggle for independence, longing to see the freedom of their five-hundred thousand fellow men now held as slaves in that island.

The meeting was called to order at 8o'clock by Rev. W. H. Hunter, and the following named gentlemen were elected as officers: President Rev. H. J. Young; vice president Rev. Wm. T. Carr, Isaiah Wears, Jos. C. Bustill, Henry Gordon, Robert Jones, and U. B. Vidal; secretaries, Parker T. Smith and Wm. C. Banton.

After introductory religious services, conducted by the president, Rev. B. T. Tanner offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the Declaration of American Independence the truth of man's freedom and equality first received the endorsement of a nation, and like the mustard seed of which Master spoke this truth has been gradually leavening the hearts of all people, and as its silent yet potent working in the past brought freedoms and enfranchisement to the four millions of our own country, so by its equally potent workings in the future, we may reasonably assure the oppressed of all lands that it will sooner or later bring to them a morn that shall be made effulgent with the rays of the sun of liberty, and

Whereas, We, the colored citizens of Philadelphia, having met in mass meeting to consider the condition of Cuba, do

Resolve, That for the oppressed of Cuba we have the warmest sympathy; for the patriots now in arms we have admiration, and for the rulers of Spain we have only indignation.

Resolved, That the old cohorts of Abolitionists, who made common cause with us in our contentions for liberty, be urged to make the same glorious common cause with the oppressed of the Spanish dependencies.

Resolved, That for the oppressed thousands we likewise ask the sympathy of all who hope to see the well nigh prophetic utterances of the Revolutionary Fathers have a world-wide fulfilment.

Resolved, That President Grant be requested reconsider his policy towards the Cuban revo utionists, and to back up strongly and well the note of October 20, sent by Secretary Fish to the Spanish Cortes, and that to Castelar and the whole band of Spanish republicans we reach out the right hand of fellowship, and pray that as a reward for the physical freedom they would give the oppressed aboard, an evenballancing Providence may give them political liberty at home.

Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, of New York, seconded the resolutions in a lengthly speech. The Dr. seemed to be in excellent trim, for the speech he made reminded those who heard him, of some of his best efforts in the old Antislavery warfare in our own country. He was followed by Mr. Isaiah Wears, who made a very effective speech. After addresses from several other gentlemen, among them Prof. Gilliard of Cal., the audience were invited to sign the following petition;

"*To General Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States.*

We, the petitioners, citizens of the United States, duly grateful for our own disenthrallment and enfranchisement, fully comprehending the genius of free government, and heartily sympathizing with the oppressed in every land, have the honor to call your attention to the existence of slavery in the island of Cuba, and the suffering conditions of more than five hundred thousand of our race in consequence thereof. The repeated and flagrant violations of the most sacred treaty obligations and broken faith of the Spanish government in regard to slavery in Cuba, running through a period of more than twenty years, in spite of solemn treaties, slavery and the slave trade will be forever continued in event of the triumph of the Spanish arms in the war now going on in that island. We respectfully submit that we have the fullest assurances that in event of triumph of the Cuban patriots, the benefit of freedom will be secured to our enslaved brethren. We would therefore pray that the Government of the United States accord to the Cuban patriots that favorable recognition which a four years' gallant struggle in the interest of freedmon justly entitles them.

As might be supposed, the feelings of the meeting ran high, and concluding, that if one series of Resolutions were good, two would be better, they proceeded to adopt with much enthusiasm — the additional ones, drawn up by Wm. Whipper Esq.

Whereas: We colored citizens of Philadelphia in public meeting assembled do most solemnly invoke the spirit of our Christian Fathers, the Reverends Richard Allen, John Salmon Jones, John Cloucester, James Forten, Robert Gordon, Robert Douglass, Russell Parrott, Joseph Cassey, Solomon Clarkson, John Bowers sn., and their compatriots, who, fifty-six years ago met on this sacred spot, that has been twice dedicated to God, to liberty, and the universal freedom of "Our Race," to inspire us with the power to protest against "Cuban Slavery," as they did against "American Slavery" on the 17th day of January 1817, when they declared that "the slaves of the South were their brethren in bonds" by the ties of blood, consanguinity "suffering and wrong," and they would never seperate their interests from theirs, no matter what evil consequences might surround their futuer lives.

And Whereas: "Cuban Slavery," like chattel slavery every here is the enemy of God and man, the special of our race, which in the language of John Wesley, is the "sum of all villainies," and was pronounced by Wilberforce "to stand on its own detestible eminence." It is therefore our duty as men and lovers of our race to labor for its extinction, and as American Citizens to petition our government to go to the utmost verge of Constitutional power," and the solemn obligations of Treaties to banish it from our borders. Therefor be it

Resolved: That we forward petitions to the President of the United States asking him to take such immediate action on this subject as his wisdom may dictate.

After listening to the following letter from John C. Bowers Esq., the meeting adjourned.

To the President of the Cuban meeting.

GENTLEMEN:—

I regret exceedingly that on account of sickness which has confined me to bed some for the last three months and more, I shall be unable to participate with you in your deliberations this evening. Through absent in person, my heart is with you, and the glourious cause in which you have embarked—the great subject of Human Liberty.

The Emancipation of more than five hundred thousand of our brethren held as slaves in the island of Cuba under a Spanish despotism.

For four long years the Cuban Patriots have waged a war for freedom and independence against their oppressors but so far have not succeeded, but there is not a shadow of doubt with the same patience, preservance and heroism already displayed, their efforts must be crowned with success, the Spanish power annihilated, and Cuba stand forth a free republic. We of the United States have suffered long in slavery for two hundred and sixty years, suffering the most cruel torture, our ancestors and ourselves and our friends have been praying and putting forth every effort for its total overthrow and at last our efforts have been crowned with success, and to-day we live in the freest country in the world, and we are about to receive all the rights, of the most favored citizen. May Cuba speedily go and do like wise.

Yours,
JOHN C. BOWERS.

Professor J. E. M. Gilliard.

We copy from the *Christian Recorder* of February 15th, concerning the above-named gentleman, who has just arrived in Philadelphia, and purposes delivering one or more lectures. He bears the following letter from the hands of Bishop Ward. This is to certify that brother James E. M. Gilliard has been an acceptable member of the African M. E. Church in the of San Francisco.

As an orator he has no superior on this side of the American Continent, therefore as a christian, a scholar, and a gentlemen, we commend him to the kindly commendation of the good, the noble, and the true.

Signed,
T. M. D. WARD,
Bishop of the African M. E. Church.

A MOTHER'S LOVE.—Lamartine gives this illustration: "In some spring freshet, a river widely washed its shores and rent away a bough whereon a bird had built a cottage for her summer hope. Down the white and whirling stream drifted the green branch, with its wicker cup of unfledged song, and fluttering beside it was the mother bird. Unheeding the roaring river, on she went, her cries of agony and fear piercing the pauses in the storm. How like the love of an old-fashioned mother, who followed the child she had plucked from her heart, all over the world. Swept away by passion that might be, it mattered not; though he was bearing away with him the fragrance of the shattered roof-tree, yet that mother was with him, a Ruth through all his life, and a Rachel at his death.

Forced Education.

As a familiar example of the working of our system as compared with that of other countries, look for a moment at the best scholars of the English Universities, and at the graduates of our own colleges. There is such a thing as overstraining. When this fault is committed the athlete breaks down as surely as he who has neglected entirely that needful preparation, but in addition is liable to pay a severe penalty in the form of permanently impaired health. It is a matter of notoriety that our valedictorians are seldom heard from after leaving college; as a rule the scholars are not the men who achieve success. *Per contra*, the wranglers and senior firsts of the English Universities are very sure of a career; they are marked men, and when they go out into the world, they are called to posts of honor and emolument. How many "high honor" men stand prominent to-day in the councils of our nation, or are known for high mental culture and attainments? There are reasons for most things, and among them for this, they meet us at the outset. First, the Englishman enters University at about the same age as that of the young American when he graduates; the former, with hardened muscles, more mature intellect, and in all respects more fully developed, and hence better fitted to undertake the task assigned him. This alone supplies a solution of our problem; yet it is not all. The wise man has recorded his view upon the subject of "much study," but we assume to be wiser than he. Consult the Catalogue and Announcement of almost any of our seats of learning—more especially, perhaps, of the older ones—and the reader will behold an appalling array of learned works, sufficient, could all be mastered, to render the student independent for life of all such shifts as encyclopedias and dictionaries. Now, even were the human mind so constituted as to successfully absorb such a mass of knowledge, thoroughly appreciating and understanding its details, and thus fairly appropriating it, which it assuredly is not, yet the age at which the forcing process begins, and the short time allotted to the performance of that feat, would prove an insuperable obstacle. We cannot stop to enumerate the train of evils arising from this source; they must be apparent to all. As vary the minds and bodies brought to the encounter, so shall we find a variety of results; ill-health and the seeds of virtue disease—discouragement and confusion, or dogged neglect from sheer despair, and many others. It has been well said that every man should know something of everything, and everything of something. We strive to effect the first to the exclusion of the second. In the case of our English cousins, how different! At a more mature age, their term of study is more prolonged; and, in addition, instead of agonizing over the hopeless attempt to acquire universal knowledge, they aim to "know everything of something." Their catalogue of text-books and studies is small, as compared with ours; to some extent they themselves indicate their choice of studies; and these, then, be it mathematics, as at Cambridge, or the classics, as at Oxford, become their allotted tasks, while all else is held as tributary and secondary.—*Science of Health.*

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun set down will still be weaving when it comes up to morrow.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for March is one of the best numbers yet published of this now and popular monthly, which is rapidly growing in public favor. Devoted to a subject of vital importance to the human race, it deserves a world-wide circulation. It is published at the popular price of $2 a year, or 20 cents a number, including a fine Chromo to new subscribers. Address S. R. Wells, 389 Broadway, New York.

Advice to a Preacher.

"When you open your commission," says old John Berride, "begin with laying open the innumerable corruptions of the hearts of your audience. Moses will lend you a knife which may often be whetted at his grindstone. Lay open the universal sinfulness of man's nature, the darkness of his mind, the forwardness of the will and fretfulness of the temper, and the earthliness and sensuality of the affection; Speak of the evil of sin in its nature, its rebellion against God as our sovereign, ingratitude to God as our law giver, and contempt both of his authority and love. Declare the evils of sin in its effects, bring all our sickness, pains and snares—all the evils we fear. Lay open the spirituality and its extent, reaching to every thought, word, and action, and declaring every transgression, whether by omission or commission, deserving of death. Declare man's utter helplessness to change his nature or make his peace. When your hearers are deeply affected with these things which is so often hear by the hanging down of their heads, then preach Christ. Lay open the Saviour's almighty power to soften the hard heart and give it repentance, to bring pardon to the broken heart, holiness to the filthy heart, and faith to the unbelieving heart. Let them know that all the treasures of grace are lodged in Jesus Christ for the use of the poor needy sinners, and that he is full of love as well as power, turns no beggar from his gate, but receives all comers kindly, loves to bless them, and bestows all his blessings free.

Here you must wave the gospel flag, and magnify the Saviour supremely. Speak it with a full mouth, that his blood can wash away the foulest stains, and his grace subdue the stoutest corruptions. Entreat the people to seek his grace—to seek it directly, to seek it diligently, to seek it constantly: and acquaint them that all who seek shall assuredly find the salvation of God."—*Pittsburgh Weekly Herald, Feb. 30to.*

The Pinchback Dinner.

The following gentlemen entertained Gov. Pinchback at dinner at the family residence of the Hon. Frederick Douglass; Lewis H. Douglass representing his father who was absent, Robert Purvis, John F. Cook, George T. Downing, J. Sella Martin, James Wormley Sr., F. G. Barbadoes, John T. Johnson, Collins Crosse, Chas. H. Peters, R. E. Boston, Christian A. Fleetwood, R. W. Tompkins. Sidney McFarland, Sinclair Davis George Smith, Charles and Frederick Douglass, Samuel Proctor, and others.

The dinner did great credit to the caterer, and the gentlemen present paid him the compliment of doing it full justice. Gov. Pinchback made an able speech which for lack of space we are unable to report. Many other speeches were made in response, expressing sympathy with and pledging support to the Republicans of Louisiana, and in which highly complimentary references were frequently made to Gov. Pinchback. The company after the usual toasts separated, carrying away a heightened estimate of their guest.—*Grand Era*, Feb. 22.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the telegraph announces that some gigantic forgeries have been made on the Bank of England, and also that a ring of Americans are accused of committing the same; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Des Gratia*, Emperor, do hereby command that the Americans governments take such action in the matter as will convince the world that it is determined not to countenance such proceedings and thereby uphold its honor.

NORTON I.

A report is current of a heavy embezzlement from the Lechmere National Bank, East Cambridge, consisting of United States and other bonds.

Civil Rights in Minnesota.

The *New National Era*, of the 13th ult, says the indecent refusal of hotel keepers in St. Paul, Minnesota, to accomodate Hon. Frederick Douglass, has caused a healthy excitement in that community. The people were highly indignant at the outrage, and the Legislature is moving in the direction of the passage of a Civil Rights bill, as will be seen by the following:

A resolution was introduced in the Minnesota House of Representatives on Friday last instructing the Judiciarr Committee to report what legislation would be necessary to punish hotel proprietors for refusing to entertain people on account of color.

This was in the consequence of the proprietors of the Merchants' and Metropolitan hotels in respect to their refusal to entertain Frederick Douglass.

A great deal of indignation was expressed by members on the floor and a proposition to remove the Capitol on account of the insult was received with loud cheers and warmly debated. This city is intensely excited over the insult, and the action of the hotel owners is loudly condemned.

Mr. Douglass' lecture in the evening was attended by an immense crowd, who manifested the wildest enthusiasm over his remarks, which were on the subject of "Caste."

The papers have expressed the severest condemnation of the insult, that is full of love as well as power, turns no beggar from his gate, but receives all comers kindly, loves to bless them, and bestows all his blessings free.

Here you must wave the gospel flag, and magnify the Saviour supremely. Speak it with a full mouth, that his blood can wash away the foulest stains, and his grace subdue the stoutest corruptions. Entreat the people to seek his grace—to seek it directly, to seek it diligently, to seek it constantly: and acquaint them that all who seek shall assuredly find the salvation of God."—*Pittsburgh Weekly Herald, Feb. 30to.*

The Stars.

The nearest of the fixed stars, whose distance has yet been measured, is about twenty billions of miles from us, and requires three and a third years for its light to reach us. It has been considered probable from recondite investigations, that the average distance of stars of the first magnitude from the earth, is 960,000 radii of our annual orbit, a distance which light would require fifteen and a half traverse; and further, that the mean distance of a star of the sixth magnitude, (the smallest distinctly seen without a telescope), is 7,000,000 times the same unit, which light, with its prodigious velocity, would occupy more than one hundred and twenty years in traversing. If, then, the distances of the majority of the stars visible to the naked eye are so enormously great, how are we to estimate our distance from those minute points of light discernable only by the aid of telescopes? The conclusion is forced upon us that we do not see them as they appeared within a few years, or even during the lifetime of man, but with the rays which proceeded from them several thousands of years ago. The distance of a star whose parallax is 1 is about twenty trillions of English miles. A spider's thread before the eye of a spectator at the same distance would suffice to cancel the orbit of the earth, and the breadth of a hair would blot out the whole planetary system. But a star having this parallax is at a moderate distance in comparison with innumerable others, in which no parallactic motion whatever can be distinguished. Suppose the distance of one of them to be only one thousand times greater a ray of light darted from it would travel between 3,000 and 4,000 years before it reached the earth, and if the star were annihilated by any sudden convulsion, it would appear to shine in its proper place during that immense period after it had been extinguished from the face of heaven. Pursuing speculations of this kind, we may conceive with Herschens, that it is possible that there may exist stars placed at such enormous distances that earth since their creation.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 8, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

President Grant's Inaugural.

The inaugural address of President Grant, as set forth in another part of this issue, is an honest straight forward State paper.

He gives a brief review of all the most important subjects that have agitated the public mind during his preceding administration. He fully exonerates himself of all overt complicity in the recent San Domingo propositions for annexation, and frankly states that his opinion is unchanged as to the good results of acquiring that and other such Territory in vein of the rapid strides which have been made in civilization by electricity steam or motive power of bringing nations nearer together.

The President "alsosays in connection that I say now and here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension felt by many as to the danger of the Government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed this belief. I rather believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time for one great nation: speaking one language—when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values of gold, and if possible to par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and give a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports —the only sure method of returning to and maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization.

THE INDIANS.

It is either this or war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by a people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon them should be taken into account and the balance placed to their credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked: cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? When the effort is made in good faith we will stand before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciousness as having done our duty. All these things are not to be accomplished in one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendation to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect, and beg your support and encouragement.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been, and is, my earnest desire to correct the abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules, regulations and methods of appointment and promotion were established and have tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE PEOPLE.

The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained. I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my fellow-citizens for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office in the land and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be relieved from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted. Under the first call for troops growing out of that event I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, for the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscious duty without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feeling towards any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for the present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can look down upon in pity. I was in no way discommoded from attending to my business during the time of vote. With this much, I can cheerfully recommend any one captured to run the same race with the chances of being elected.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, March 4th, 1873.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO March 6th, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Save the contest of the Primary election, which took place in this city on the 1st inst, there is nothing of interest by the way of correspondence.

The election was warmly and closely contested for by the respective Candidates. After the polls were closed, and ballots counted, J. McCleery, candidate for the Third District, was said to have won the election by fifteen votes. But the friends of H. Adams thought there was some mistake, and demanded a recount of the votes in all the wards. The City Central Committee, after arguing the case, pro and con, and seeing no way of getting out of the affray, granted the request, choosing two friends from each of the candidates for third trustee, to recount the votes, which resulted in Adam's favor, making a difference of 126 votes.

Thus ended the excitement, and giving Adams a majority of 13 votes, the Committee then declared Adams the regular nominee of the Republican Party for Third Trustee, McCleery not satisfied, and is said to have declared his intention to run as an independent candidate in strict violation to Party obligations.

If such should be the case, Republicans of true party principles will not support him, or any other man who violates the laws of party principles, and defies the sovereign will of the people.

The following is a list of the successful candidates. For Third Trustee, Horace Adams; for City Auditor, John McClintock; for Assessor, F. A. Sheppard; for Collector, W. F. Crowell; for Fire Commissioners George Rowland, A. J. Rhoads and H. W. Bragg; Central Committee, city at large, J. F. Clark, First Ward, A. S. Wiemeyer, J. F. Dreaner; Second Ward, L. Elkus, R. Devlin; Third Ward, L. A. Upson, W. M. Potris; Fourth Ward, John Talbot, T. C. Benleen.

Your readers ere this have read with joy to their hearts contentment, the second Inaugural address of President Grant. The address of our beloved Angust President, is frothwith good and sound judgement, based on solid foundation of Republican principles. His policy as touching the colored people are clear and above board. We trust our Representatives in Congress may consider the open policy of the head of the Executive Department, and in good faith perform that duty incumbent on them.

We trust the Forty-third Congress will legislate such laws giving the colored people the same rights as is accorded to the white, and not until then can our Country be called "free," in the broad sease of the word.

The election of officers for the Sacramento Zouaves takes place this evening the 6th, at their Armory, Agricultural Hall, corner of Sixth and M streets, of the result, you will hear by telegram. O.

Telegraph since received as follows:

SACRAMENTO, March 7th, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Officers elect of the Sacramento Zouaves, March 6th. Captain, W. Hall; of Western Union Telegraph Company; First Lieutenant, Joseph Harrison; Second, Charles Christian; Secretary, S. Serrington; Treasurer, A. Grubbs, Sr.; First Sergeant, Sims Emony; Second Sergeant, A. Grubbs, Jr. O.

Steam Printing.

Steam has been introduced into Messrs. Cuddy & Hughes' extensive printing establishment, Southwest corner of Sansome and Merchant Streets. They have all the modern presses for the execution of Job Printing, such as bill heads, cards, pamphlets, posters, etc. Every order with which they are favored is done with promptness and dispatch and at reasonable rates.

The General Committee of Arrangement for the Fifteenth Amendment celebration, will meet again on Monday evening next, March 10th, in the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific near Mason streets.

MICHIGAN rats by the hundreds are said to cross Lake Superior on the ice.

PROF. DURANT has consented to become a candidate for the mayoralty of Oakland.

The Inaugural Address.

FELLOW CITIZENS: — Under Providence I have been chosen a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act for the best interest of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided I trust, by my past experience in office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised, as that condition of affairs existed; therefore the last four years, so far as I could, went to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism—Government by the people —through their chosen representatives; and our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of at least five of them. There could be no extention of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather such extension enables us to diminish it. The territory of the Government changes with the progress of progress. Now that telegraph is made available for communicating though, together with the rapid transit by steam to all parts of the continent, are made contiguous for all purposes of government and communication between the extreme limits of the country are made practically one. Steam navigation and telegraph combined with the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The effect of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make a citizen of him, yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong and should be corrected, and to this correction I stand committed so far as executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment he will receive. The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive contest is exercised in any one of them that would no be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

SAN DOMINGO

On the first year of the past administration, the proposition came up for the admission of San Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of San Dimingo and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of San Domingo and all concerned, that that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, regarded constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In the future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say now here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension felt by many as to the danger of the government becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of the extension of territory. Commerce, education and rapid transit thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed this belief. I rather believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in His own good time for one great nation: speaking one language—when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values of gold, and if possible to par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and give a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports —the only sure method of returning to and maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization.

THE INDIANS.

It is either this or war of extermination. Wars of extermination engaged in by a people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indians. The wrong already inflicted upon them should be taken into account and the balance placed to their credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and the question asked: cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment? When the effort is made in good faith we will stand before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciousness as having done our duty. All these things are not to be accomplished in one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendation to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect, and beg your support and encouragement.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

It has been, and is, my earnest desire to correct the abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules, regulations and methods of appointment and promotion were established and have tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THE PEOPLE.

The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained. I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my fellow-citizens for the great honor they have conferred upon me by returning me to the highest office in the land and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be relieved from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted. Under the first call for troops growing out of that event I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence, for the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscious duty without asking promotion or command, and without revengeful feeling towards any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war, and from my candidacy for the present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can look down upon in pity. I was in no way discommoded from attending to my business during the time of vote. With this much, I can cheerfully recommend any one captured to run the same race with the chances of being elected.

U. S. GRANT.

Washington, March 4th.

[For the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

Lecture on Aaron Burr.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5th, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Dashaway Hall was crowded on Sunday last, on the occasion of a lecture by Mr. Robert Farrell, on the subject of Aaron Burr of Revolutionary times. The lecturer spoke for an hour and a half in a very comprehensive manner X. Y. Z.

[Our correspondent sends us the speech entire in manuscript, our limited space forbids of giving more than the subjoined extract describing one of the battles as follows:

On the arrival of Arnold, the disastrous attack was made. The youthful captain led a forlorn hope during the assault, and seemed to bear a charmed life, for only one other and himself escaped in his party.

"The brave and gallant Montgomery fell in the arms of young Burr, who made a memorable struggle to carry the body from the field. The day was lost, but the heroism of Aaron Burr spread through the patriot armies; he had already won honorable distinction as a soldier. Of his military career, subsequently time will only permit me to say, that after distinguishing himself at Winchester, Monmouth, and in several general engagements he retired from the army, having served a little over four years; and rising to the command of the regiment. Two causes combined to influence his action, first, his health was completely broken by the fatigue of his labors; second, there was a mutual dislike between the young volunteer and the commander-in-chief."

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson, calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION

CONSISTING OF

LACES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHAWLS,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods

We will special attention to the fall assortment of

LADIE S'UNDERWEAR

—AND—

INFANTS' OUTFITS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER:

1008

JESSE L. STEWART. CHARLES S. STETSON.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building.

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising FILES and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Fall and Winter Wear. Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS.

Initial Handkerchiefs, Lace Collars, Sleeves, Sets and Handkerchiefs.

Ladies', Misses' and Gents' HOSIERY and GLOVES. Lace Veils, Fichues and Mantles, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments, Embroidered Flannel, Linen and Linen Goods.

Napkins and Table Cloths, all the Brands in Cotton, Twilled Traveling, Plaids, Tea and Bird's-eye Diapers, Blankets and Flannels.

Lace Curtains and Curtain Lace by the Yard.

Oil Cloths and Table Covers.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Washington and Jackson, SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between man and man demands that each should make known to the other any source from whence he has received benefit, that may be of value to him. For that reason I desire to say to you that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the ordinary apparatus with much inconvenience and no increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way discommoded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this much, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedy with the chances of being cured.

Yours, etc.,

O. P. SMITH.

Vallejo, January, 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER the years of toil, hardship and exposure, either a big streak of luck, one judge of the Solomon of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last April I obtained Dr. Murphy's appliance and commenced to wear them, and from that time I have been entirely free. My ruptural wound has healed, and my health has greatly improved. Previously to wearing my abdominal supporter I was troubled with a rupture that would protrude when I coughed, sneezed, or strained, causing me much pain. Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any employment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I have, can apply to me personally, or by letter, at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Powell streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 203 Montgomery street, Room 1, where he can be found from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Those who are ruptured should not miss this opportunity. His great experience in the treatment of Rupture, and the many wonderful cures he has made, are sufficient guarantee to any ruptured person that he is competent to cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents, it contains valuable information for that rupture

NEW BOSTON HOUSE

NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.

This House can be found the best Accommodation for

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

COOKS & STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or General Servants can find them at the above.

W. R. ANDERSON.

EQUAL RIGHTS!

THIS PRINCIPLE IS CARRIED OUT IN THE THEORY AND IN PRACTICE AT THE

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,

No. 522 Pacific Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

JAS. LODGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,

Bet. Jackson and Pacific, San Francisco.

C. H. VALENTINE,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

827½ PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit with satisfaction.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Society are held on the first Tuesday of each month, Stockholders must exercise on the second Tuesday of October, January, April and July of each year.]

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

WILSON'S

PARISIAN CIRCUS

—OF—

SUTTER STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

Opposite Lick House.

FOURTH WEEK!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

☞Do not fail to see the Great **DOCKRILL**

—AND—

HARRY CAUSLAND,

The Monster Gymnast, in his comic specialities, entitled Novelty.

☞Box Office, for Reserved Seats and Private Boxes, open daily, from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Parquette ..... 50 cents
Dress Circle $1 00
Reserved Chairs 1 00
Private Boxes ..... $5 and $10 00

☞All our Goods are now all of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

Deaths.

In Dallas City, Oregon, March 1st, Enoch Freeman Dorsett, a native of Jersey City, N. J. Aged 29 years, 3 months and 15 days. Jersey City papers please copy.

In New Orleans, January 10, Mrs. Francis Young, sister of Mrs. Maria Brooks, of this city. Aged, 33 years.

On parle Française. Se habla Español.

B. GOLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars, Sleeves, Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Perfumery, Hairwork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

860 Washington St., Near Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Si parla Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen

Marriages.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Eliza Taylor, Virginia City, Nev.; Mrs. William Fuller and daughter, Vallejo, Cal., Mrs. Amelia Danjerfield—Parron, Vallejo; Mrs. Bright, everland from Philadelphia to Oakland; Madam Smith, (Colored Astrologist), Sacramento.

DR. ABORN'S

Laboratory, Consulting and Operating Apartments and Residence,

213 Geary St., above Stockton,

OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE,

San Francisco

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. S. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. A. L. Jackson was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to sell at present the funds subscribed for by the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to E. T. Hosston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 274 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount contributed to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
E. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. B. SIMONDS,
E. P. DUPLEX,
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

A Card from Marysville Stockholders endorsing the action of the Board of Trustees.

We, the undersigned, stockholders, and holders of stock certificates representing the Livingstone Institute Association, do hereby appoint, constitute and affirm Edward E. Dupler, of the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, and State of California, our true and legal attorney, to act for us, and in our name and behalf, the same as though we were there and acted in person, with full power to receive the original amount of stock held by us, individually or severally, also to receive the amount of accumulated interest in accordance with printed circulars issued by order of the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute Association, with full power to cancel all our interest or claims held by us individually or severally against said Livingstone Institute Association on their books, hereby ratifying all the acts of our said attorney with full power to publish the same.

EMMA JANE BRIGHT,	[seal]
BENJAMIN BRODY,	[seal]
J. B. JOHNSON,	[seal]
PHILIP CHURCHILL,	[seal]
DOLATHY McGOWAN,	[seal]
J. McGOWAN,	[seal]
J. P. CORE,	[seal]
ELIZABETH CORE,	[seal]
WM. BLAND,	[seal]
E. P. DUPLEX.	[seal]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yuba, }

E. P. Dupler, being duly sworn, says that he, and each of the parties hereto, signed their names to the annexed and foregoing instrument, and that they signed the same freely and voluntarily.

E. P. DUPLEX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, A.D. 1873.

M. C. DUFFICY.

[seal] Notary Public, Yolo Co., Cal.

Card from Sacramento.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, whose names are hereunto attached, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Wells, Fargo & Co., or their employees, acting for said firm, to collect all moneys that may be due to each of us from the distribution of the funds of the Livingstone Institute, in accordance with the action of the Trustees, and published in their circular of January 7th, 1873, and for us, and in our name, receipt for the same.

Mrs. McCLANAHAN,	[seal]
HENRY McCLANAHAN,	[seal]
JOSEPH THOMAS,	[seal]
JACOB THOMAS,	[seal]
by Joseph Thomas, Executor.	
ALICE AMES,	[seal]
by Joseph Thomas,	
JANE MILLS,	[seal]
CHANEY SANKS,	[seal]
ISAAC SANKS,	[seal]
ABRAHAM McKINNEY,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.	
JAMES MITCHELL,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.	
PETER GREEN,	[seal]
JOHN BARRETT,	[seal]
deceased, by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.	

Signed in the presence of

THOMAS JOHNSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20th, 1873.

Received of the Trustees of the Livingstone Institute in accordance with (1-3) circular two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents. ($243.60.)

Wells, Fargo & Co.,
per E. C. Morton.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

LIVE WELL!

Those who Eat good Dinners are suitable! But feeling is the cause of cause! Those who Dine at the

NEW MARYLAND

RESTAURANT

NO. 627 MERCHANT ST.

LIVE WELL! And are consequently happy.

J. G. RODES,

Who is now a sole caterer, provides for his customers

Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game, Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees,

Etc., Etc.

Everything the best of men can desire. The Bar is the City—English Breakfast Tea.

☞*Fresh Oysters in Every Style* Can be Obtained.

☞Appartment for Ladies neatly fitted up.

AMERICAN

RESTAURANT

623 MERCHANT ST ET.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

The above-named Restaurant is neatly fitted up. The attentive waiter will be taken to please all patrons. Persons in the city, and from the interior will find this a comfortable place to take their meals.

JOHN P. UPSHUR.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erwing Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET ST

San Francisco. 54 E Street, Sacramento.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Fleets of Accommodate are all convenient to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200.

Connected with the house of the Hotel thereon, will be an Omnibus Line, United States Mail Line, to and from all parts of the city at reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.00 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GUERIN & SON,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Stark Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Seabury's Philadelphia Boots.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for Ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Du'ont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Progress, Review of theirty's administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Recent Characters, former of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast. Splendid original. The fourth, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money send OUR TERMS at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken the Jackson Restaurant, where he is prepared at all times to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and an effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Gentlemen supplied at their residences

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up fancy form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts done by hand and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

41½ Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. aug18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

aug18

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Darrow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

aug18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS.

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. N. KELSEY. GEO. B. PERRY.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Stand.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Fitting Warrth AND HEIGHT of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Misses' Custom Department, has removed with him to the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 305 Third Street, near Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Monig'y and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R

CONNECTS

Sunday, December 1st, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Red Bluff, Tehama, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), S. F. & N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale, making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Oakland Local Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

3.00 P. M. (Daily). San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Fresno, Tipton, and Los Angeles. Stockton and Stages connect.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) through to Sacramento and Marysville by Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily). Overland Flyer Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.15, 9.30, 11.30 p.m. ☞1.30 p.m. (Sundays only). Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 2.30 4.30, 6.15, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco), 6.30, 8.45, 10.45 a.m., 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.15, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 8.30 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave HAYWARD, (for San Francisco) ☞8.00 and 10.45 a.m., and 2.50 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, ☞6.40, 7.30, 8.30 and 11.38 a.m., 1.30, 4.36 and 5.30 p.m.

☞Except Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'gr and Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing November 6, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Mail.	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Daily.	San Jose Daily.

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 629 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, 629 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money in professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable to the stallments, either weekly or monthly, in per agreement, with discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	307,119 0
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,119 00

D. J. STAPLES, President.
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CRAIG & SON,
291 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

au30

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Scott Smith, who resided about 15 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his fellow, Randolph Smith, who still resides at No. 1112 Eleventh street, or address this office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie E. Solomon. (Formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Thomas Solomon, at the office of said Estate, at his place of business, No. 20 Front street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, or to Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys-at-Law, merchant corner of Sixth and J streets, Sacramento City.

Dated Sacramento, Feb. 26, 1873.

THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys for Administrator.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in this city or those in going from the ferry, one sbrain nearly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently.

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A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be ever estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on tinted paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the price are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an Agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be moved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We are publishers of all the Law productions of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery
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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured on reasonable terms. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the LOW EST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety or style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in this city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations, Cards and Notes, printed, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices can be relied upon.
CLEAN TYPE AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery to competitors with New York.
Our Stationery is filled up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



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—AND—
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511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are BITELITED to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson "Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate" It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Factitious endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

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International Hotel Coaches.

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Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

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IMPERIAL
FIRE
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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
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In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
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Brass and Bell Foundry,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pumps and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

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Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you r sick, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure for

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
Those not known personally to us will be unanimously endorsed with this, the greatest panacea of the age for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has saved thousands, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; containing neither opium, morphine nor alcohol, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.
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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger for which it has been the popular domestic remedy for the last thirty years, is offered to the public as a tonic, it will be found invaluable in the severe recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts, which are now offered with great confidence to the public as superior style, and in a bottle bearing TRUE AS STEEL as the ordinary brands of Extracts

Comparing quality and contents, none others are really so cheap.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any in the market, but one which, by a few economical trials, will prove much better, because the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
Those not known personally to us will be unanimously endorsed with this, the greatest panacea of the age for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

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Has saved thousands, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; containing neither opium, morphine nor alcohol, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following:

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other to enable complete and permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE
By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
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They have proved them themselves to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Diagnosis is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By acting on digestion they aid flesh and muscle in the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of [illegible] incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistants, on the side of health, as it has from

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 29. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873. WHOLE NO. 447

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[From the Grant Co. Herald.]

Slavery in Cuba.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE—I.

On the 24th of September, 1817, the Spanish Government entered into a treaty with that of Great Britian, by which, in consideration, of the sum £400,000, to be paid by Great Britain to Spain, the latter engaged to put a stop, from and after the 30th day of May, 1820, to the traffic of slaves, which its subjects were carrying on from the coast of Africa. Great Britain fulfilled her engagement, but Spain continued to tolerate the importation of slaves into Cuba, although, in order to hush the remonstrances of England, she occasionally issued royal orders, in which the Captains-General were urged to prosecute any more clandestine importation of negroes. The Captains-General, thoroughly aware to the spirit of their government, and finding moreover that the illicit traffic was an inexhaustible source of wealth to themselves, took good care not to harrass it; on the contrary, they rather encouraged it, as a political measure, trusting that the Cubans would abandon all idea of independence though dread of the negro race.

Among the royal orders issued by Spain at the instance of England, which prove how scandalously the slave-trade was carried on, those only need be cited of the 2d of January, 1826, by which the purchase of Africans is declared a theft, that of the 2d of April, 1832, and that of November, 1835.

Under date May 25, 1840, the British Governor general addressed a note to the government of Spain, with a request that an investigation be made as to all negroes landed in Cuba subsequent to the 30th of October, 1820, and that they be set at liberty. On the 20th of January, 1841, the same demand was repeated, but Spain managed to elude it.

Such open violations of the treaty caused a fresh one to be drawn up between England and Spain which was settled on the 28th of June, 1836, for the purpose of ending the trade in Africans, and by which Spain engaged to pass a law within two months after the ratification of the treaty, under which any of her subjects engaging in the trade should be severely punished. Ten years passed before any such law was passed (1845), and the slave-trade meanwhile continued.

The inefficiency of the penal law referred to and the remonstrances of the British Government obliged Spain, in 1865, to pass a new law, apparently more severe than the former, but which, like it was not enforced; for the slave-trade flourished up to the breaking out of the Cuban insurrection in 1868, and it was only when the confusion caused by this latter event became general over the island that an impediment was placed to a trade which had been officially condemned by the government of Madrid, but which had always been encouraged by its delegates in Cuba, a convincing proof either of the corruption of the Spanish Government, or of its inability to enforce compliance with its most solemn engagements.

The Cubans have ever been opposed to the traffic in slaves from Africa, and have availed themselves of every possible opportunity to protest against its continuance Many, from the mere fact of having dared to protest against it, have been summarily exiled as dangerous innovators, and this in one of the best proofs of the deceit of the Spanish Government in the fulfillment of its treaty obligations.

Among many similar addresses to the authorities on the subject, one deserves to be mentioned. It is a representation made under date of 29th of November, 1843, by the leading planters of Havana and Matanzas, to the Captain General, in which they say "that it is time that this illicit traffic, the scorn of the civilized world, a hideous abyss in which all hope of security or future welfare was buried, should cease," and in which they present him "inflexibly to prosecute the clandestine trade in African negroes until he had entirely suppressed it." They made a similar request in Febuary, 1844, and on various subsequent occasions, but no notice was ever taken of them.

A private association was formed in Havana, in November, 1865, by permission of the Captain General. Its object was to aid the "complete and final suppression of the illicit trade, known as the African slave-trade," and its members bound themselves on their honor "not to acquire possession in any shape, directly or indirectly, from the date of their joining the association, of any African negro landed on the island subsequent to the 19th day of November, 1865." The Spaniards, mostly slave-traders, were alarmed; they accused the associates of being revolutionists, and induced the Captain-General to withdraw the permission he had granted.

Finally the Commissioners from Cuba and Porto Rico, elected by the city councils of those islands, were sent to Madrid to report upon the reforms which their constituents claimed, demanded, on the 29th of January, 1869, that the African slave-trade should be declared piracy. They obtained absolutely nothing.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY—II.

The island of Cuba and Porto Rico furnish probably the only examples of slave holding colonies spontaneously demanding of the mother country the abolition of slavery.

In the investigation instituted by the Spanish Government, in 1866, to inquire into what reforms those islands required, one of the first propositions of the commissioners who had been elected by the city councils was that slavery should be abolished. The commissioners from Porto Rico, induced thereto by the small number of slaves on that island and the favorable condition of the country, at once applied for immediate abolition, with or without indemnity. The organisation of landed property in Cuba, the large number of slaves on that island, the majority of them Africans smuggled into the country, and sundry other circumstances, prevented the Cuban commissioners from being as radical as their colleagues from Porto Rico; but they nevertheless submitted a plan by which slavery would be abolished in thirteen years, with indemnity to the owners, and without any heavy tax upon the people. Both plans met with the most determined opposition from the persons selected directly by the government to assist in the investigation. Most of these persons were natives of Spain, but had been government employees in Cuba, where many of them had grown rich by means of the slave-trade. Of course the government turned as deaf an ear to the proposals for abolition as it did to all other proposals for reform, economic, administrative and political, made by the commissioners form the Antilles.

At that time, scarcely any one in Spain spoke at all of abolition; on the contrary, the general opinion among politicians was that the institution of slavery was indispensable in the Antilles, in order to keep them dependent upon the mother country. It was only after the revolution of September, 1868, that the abolition propsganda arose, and it owes its origin rather to a desire to appear to European nations consistent with the radical principles enunciated in that revolution, then to any deep conviction, or to any fixed determination to carry out its tenets. The best proof of this is that when Sor. Morret, one of the new and most enthusiastic abolitionists, became Colonial Minister, he thought that he had appeased his conscience by the law which was approved by the Cortes, on the 23d of June, 1870.

The pith of said law consists in declaring free only

1. Those born after the publication of the law. (Art. I.)

2. Those who have served in the Spanish army, and those who have assisted the troops during the present insurrection. (Art. III.)

3. Those who at the date of the publication of the law may have attained the age of 60 years, and others when they attain it. (Art. IV.)

4. The slaves of the Government and those known as emancipados. (Art. V.)

5. Those who have been cruelly punished, when their owners are punished by law for the offence. (Art. XVII.)

6. Those who are not registered as slaves in the census, to be taken on the 31st of December, 1870. (Art. XIX.)

Those freed under the 1st article are to remain under the care of the owner of the mother. (Art. V.) The patron shall have the benefit of the labor of the slave, so freed, without compensation, up to the age of eighteen years. (Art. VII.) On the arrival of the freedman at that age, he shall earn one-half of the wages of a freeman, according to his class and trade. Of wages so earned, one-half shall be paid to him, and the other retained to form a capital for him, as hereinafter provided. (Art. VIII) And when the freedman shall attain the age of twenty-two years, he shall enter into the enjoyment of all his rights, and his capital be handed to him.

Slaves over sixty years of age may remain in the houses of their owners, the latter thereby acquiring the character of patron, but not being obliged to pay for any work performed by them. (Art. XIV.)

By article XXI., flogging is suppressed, as also the selling of children under fourteen years of age away from their mothers, or of either or member of a married couple apart from the other.

By article XX., the Government engages to issue an ordinance for the fulfillment of the law; and by Article—XXI., to present to the Cortes, as soon as the deputies from Cuba have been admitted thereto, a bill of the emancipation, with indemnity, of such as may continue in slavery after the execution of this law.

—By the force of an unwritten contract, every man is bound to be of some use.

Subscribe for the APPEAL.

Death of Right Reverend William Paul Quinn.

It is with great regret that we learn of the death of Right Reverend William Paul Quinn (who died at his residence at Richmond, Ind., on the morning of February 21st.

The Right Reverend gentleman was the senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, and was the third Bishop in line of Right Reverend Richard Allen, who founded the Church in 1816; the succession being Bishops Morris Brown and William Paul Quinn. The latter was ordained Bishop at the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church at Pittsburg, Penn., in May, 1844.

The Christian Recorder, the organ of the A. M. E. Church in the United States, comes to us with one of its columns in mourning, containing an obituary of the deceased. We extract the following:

WILLIAM PAUL QUINN.
BISHOP.

It might seem strange fore one to presume to write of another, and really know so more concerning him than the writer knows of Wm. Paul Quinn, the senior superintending Bishop of Africa M. E. Church. Do you ask concerning his parents? the father that begat him? the mother that nestled him? The writer knows nought of them. Do you ask, At which of the twenty-four hours was it proclaimed that a manchild was born into the world? He know not. Do you ask even the year? He knows not. And would you be informed of the place, another must tell you. Sublime ignorance indeed! And yet the writer knows of Wm. Paul Quinn, all that is worth knowing of him, of any other man—he knows some little of of the work he has done. What cares the world who begat us, or nestled us?—what care it of the place, or the hour? Pontius the biographer of Cyprian the Bishop refuses to inform us of his life previous to his conversion and gives as a reason that what a man does before his conversion to Christ, is not worth knowing. Much more reasonable our declination, that, for the man Wm. Paul Quinn, the Church and the world care little; but, for Brother Quinn and Bishop Quinn, the hearts of a full hundred thousand years.

What can we tell the reader concerning our venerable Bishop? As a commencement, what would be better than to state that he was one of the glorious seven who made up at the beginning the whole strength of our itinerating forces: as well as to state that in the Philadelphia Conference he was the first African Methodist preacher to buy a saddle bag, and to mount a horse!

He traveled a few years in the Eastern Conferences, but they were too circumscribed: and when he listened to the reports of the land that lay beyond the mountains, his soul became enamored with thoughts of conquest and victory. It was in 1840 that he invaded the land of the West, and no conqueror was ever so gloriously triumphant. The sum of his fruits were not a few individuals, nor yet Churches; but he laid whole Conferences at the foot of his King.

We quote from the Semi Centenary: "While our Church was conquering territory in a foreign land, she was also strengthening her stakes, and enlarging her borders in the great West. This extension was promoted chiefly through the wisdom, endurance and activity of Elder William Paul Quinn."

In 1842 the Ohio Conference spake of him as follows: "We, the members of the Ohio Annual Conference, believe the Western Christian Mission, as devised by the General Conference, held in the City of Baltimore, in 1840, and prosecuted by Rev. Wm. Paul Quinn, in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, is the greatest Christian enterprise ever undertaken by the African M. E. Church since its rise and progress in our country. Its present wide spreading influence and future prospect of good to the present and risegenerations in the Western States, entitle the Agent, Brother Quinn, who, with untiring zeal, prosecuted the mission, to that honor and esteem by this conference, which is due, and is paid to all men of great minds and enterprising habits; and,

"*Therefore be it Resolved*, By this Ohio Annual Conference, that said Brother Quinn is entitled to and has the confidence and high regard of this body for that self denial and truly devoted missionary spirit which he has manifested in this enterprise; and be it further

Resolved, That brother Quinn is entitled, by the laws of Christian courtesy, to sit and counsel with the Bishops during this Conference."

It was in Pittsburgh, 1844, that the Seventh General Conference was held, and it numbered sixty-eight; two Bishops, thirty-nine traveling preachers, and twenty-seven local delegates. The demands of the work made it necessary to elect another Bishop, and, as if by inspiration, a large majority fixed their eyes on the great missionary, as the man most competent to fill the post. He was elected; and on Sabbath morning, May 19th, 1844, he was consecrated to that office, which he has held for nearly a quarter of a century; held it with signal honor to himself, satisfaction to his brethren, and glory to the Church.

We conclude in the words of Bishop Payne: "Then he was the youngest of three, now he is verging upon seventy years—the senior of four Bishops—still his erect, majestic form moves at the head of an energetic and enthusiastic host of titanic ants; and may it move onward and upward till, at the bidding of the Great Prince of Peace, he shall ascend to his reward in Heaven."

THE LATEST AND THE BEST.—We are in receipt of the February number of *The Musical Echo*, a monthly journal devoted to music and its literature. In mechanical appearance *The Musical Echo* is a gem of art, and its contents are both amusing and instructive. Besides a highly interesting and cleverly written story called "The Old Musician," the *Echo* contains several columns of well made up art notes, critiques, &c., and concludes with three beautiful pieces of music.

The Musical Echo is published at a subscription price of only one dollar per year, by H. N. Hempstead, Milwaukee, who is well known, not only as one of the heaviest music publishers in the West, but as one of our best composers.

We advise such of our readers as have any taste for music to subscribe to *The Musical Echo*. Each number contains music which, when published in sheet form, cannot be bought for double the price of a year's subscription.

Send orders to H. N. Hempstead, 408, 410 and 412 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

ANOTHER BUSINESS FOR THE SOUTH.—We copy the following from the New York *Herald*:

Land of the best quality for the manufacture of glass exists in abundance in the Gulf States, and several preliminary efforts have been made to start glass factories, particularly in the southern part of Mississippi; but these efforts have proved abortive for the want of capital. It would be a good thing for the South to manufacture glass and glassware. The culture of fruit is becoming so general in some sections that the use of glass jars for its exportation in a preserved form in large quantities has become a necessity. Having the fruits and sugar, the South only needs her own glassware to obtain a monopoly of the trade in preserved fruits. Besides, she will then be able to erect her own glasshouses, and be in condition to appreciate the political situation when she begins to throw stones.

The Snow blockade on the Utah Northern Railroad was raised yesterday.

Hotel Profits.

The following statement of the profits of our leading hotels, both in this city and elsewhere, will be of great interest. It shows that "keeping a hotel" is not such a bad business after all. The list may be relied upon as trustworthy.

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York—Rent $200,000, not inclusive of stores beneath it; profits $350,000; the greatest business in America of the character. Twenty years ago, the ground was offered for ninety-nine years, for $500 per annum. Metropolitan Hotel, New York—Rent at present $105,000; just resuming and recovering from young Tweed's management. St. Nicholas Hotel, New York—Rent $97,000; annual profits rising. $175,000. Hawk's the propietor, has leased the new Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue. Continental Hotel, Philadelphia—Rent $80,000; profits above $75,000. Grand Central Hotel, New York—Very cheap rent—said to be the cheapest for the opportunities—only $75,000; profits $150,000. Astor House, New York—$75,000. Very successful on the European plan. Profits $85,000. Grand Union at Saratoga. Mr. A. T. Stewart's new Woman Hotel, New York, has above 600

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 15, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

State Civil Rights.

The colored citizens of New York are making an earnest movement before the Legislature of that State for the enactment of a civil rights bill; a draft of which will be soon in another column.

A similar movement should be made by colored citizens in every Northern State which went republican in the last Presidential election. This would, at least, test the sincerity of all Republicans who claim to adhere to the civil rights plank in the National Republican platform. If the representatives of the party can be republican in the National Congress, they can be so in the respective States. If they have shirked the issue in National Congress, the colored citizens should hold them to it, particularly in the respective Northern States.

President Grant has clearly defined his position on the subject in his inaugural address. The party is expected to come up to it in the State Legislatures, as well as the National Legislature. By Congress adjourning without action on the subject, is no reason why the Northern States, which went Republican, should not be imprisoned to concede full civil rights to colored citizens through their respective Legislatures. The colored citizens of each Northern State should at once commence to inaugurate a movement like that in New York and have a similar bill before every proscriptive Northern Legislature as in New York.

Until full civil rights are conceded by the Republican party, colored citizens will play "second fiddle" so mere with their nearly one million of voters in the interests of any party without guaranteed and written pledges for the security of their civil rights from those who should seek their suffrage through the ballot box. Notwithstanding the glaring fact that thirty States or more went Republican (including California) in the last Presidential election, it is also a stubborn fact that while our Legislature and Supreme Court, and the County Boards of Education are nearly all Republican, yet colored children are denied admission into the public schools. In view of many other colorphobia and pro-slavery disabilities yet remaining, not by organic law, but by arbitrary custom and prejudice against caste, a civil rights bill ought to be enacted in every Northern State. The South has been thoroughly reconstructed, and is all right on the subject, but the "Republican" North is not.

Sacramento Meeting—Notice.

The third lecture on the subject of "Education" by P. Anderson, will be given in the Siloam Baptist Church, Sacramento, on Monday evening next, March 17th, commencing at eight o'clock. All parents and guardians of children are expected to be present.

A. M. E. Church Benefit Entertainment.—A benefit entertainment is to be given in the vestry of the Powell Street A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening next, by a committee of ladies. All should encourage their efforts by a full attendance, and a liberal patronage, as they design to make this entertainment a nucelus for a fair.

Dr. Sherman still continues with his great specialty—the cure of Rupture. Hundreds testify by written testimonials to his successful treatment of Rupture and all kindred affections. Constant practice for over thirty years has given him an experience sufficient to master the most difficult cases. Those afflicted with Rupture should not fail to call at the Doctor's office, 240 Montgomery street.

Arrivals.—J. R. Lanaway, Vallejo; Miss Ellen Brown, Sac. City.

Sacramento.

The Municipal Election held in Sacramento Tuesday, March 11th, resulted in the success of the election by a large majority for all the nominees on the regular Republican ticket, namely: Horace Adams, third trustee; John McClintock, Auditor; T. A. Shepherd, City Assessor; W. T. Crowell, City Collector. Fire Commissioners, George Rowland, A. J. Rhoades, H. W. Bragg.

The contest was made the most exciting with the three candidates, namely: Horace Adams, (regular Republican), James McCleary, (independent), and William B. Ready, (Democrat), competing for the office of third Trustee.

The day preceding the election, Gov. Stanford and Mark Hopkins addressed a large number of mechanics, machinists and workingmen in the employ of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in favor of Adams and the whole Republican Municipal Ticket. The speeches of each relative to the situation were comprehensive and satisfactory to the auditors, and made marked effect for the ticket headed with Adams.

On our Table.

The *Republican*, published at Marysville, Tennessee, says:

"We now receive in exchange, two new colored papers—*The Progressive American*, New York, J. J. Freeman and George A. Washington, editors and proprietors; The *Pacific Appeal*, San Francisco, Cal., Peter Anderson, editor and proprietor. Both are interesting papers, and deserve to be well supported."

The *Republican* is reputed to be published by colored men. But whether it is or not, we find it a frank outspoken paper for the right, and accept it as a welcome exchange.

The same paper gives its delinquent subscribers a business hint, which might be a good experiment on this Coast. "It talks business" as follows:

X TAKE NOTICE! X

Subscribers who find the RED CROSS mark on their paper will know that their subscriptions have expired, or that they have failed to pay for their paper. In either case the paper will be stopped unless the money or its equivalent is promptly forwarded at once. No deviation from this rule.

The New York Civil Rights Bill.

The following is the full text of the Civil Rights bill, now pending in the New York State Legislature, which we copy from the Troy *Times*:

The colored people of this State are beginning to be anxious about the establishment and maintenance of their civil rights, and, in view of the occasional indications of prejudice, if not downright hostility, which they encounter, it is not surprising that they have at last appealed to the Legislature for a legal guaranty. The following bill prepared by William H. Johnson, Chairman of the Colored Men's State, Central Committee, was introduced in the assembly on Wednesday of last week by Mr. Husted:

Sec. 1. No citizen of this State shall, by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation advantage, facility or privilege furnished by in-keepers, or common carriers, whether on land or water, by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres or other places of public amusement, by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation, or authorized by law; also, cemeteries or associations, incorporated or authorized in the same way.

Sec. 2. The violation of any part of the first section of this act, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and the party or parties violating the same, shall, upon the conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five hundred dollars; or imprisonment for a term of not less than ten or more than ninety days, in the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. Discriminating against any citizen on account of color by the use of the word "white," or any other term in any law, statue, ordinance or regulation now existing is hereby repealed and annulled.

Sec. 4. This act shall take affect immediately.

The *Times* says editorially:

The bill was referred to the judiciary Committee, and will probably be reported in the regular order of business. We can see no objections to it. On the contrary, our judgment is that it ought to become a law. It is, however, greatly to be regretted that any occasion exists for such an enactment. Why is it that respectable, well-behaved colored men and women are denied any of the rights which this bill claims for them, we are unable to see—especially as such rights are constantly being accorded without hesitation to white men and women who are both disreputable and ill-behaved. The thing is in conflict with the genius of the institutions, a blot upon our humanity, and contrary to public policy. The proposed measure has nothing to do with social distinctions, any more than have the general laws which regulate the order of communities and protect the rights of the citizen. Because A. is not permitted to deprive B. of his right to use the highway in common with other citizens, and is forbidden to assault or otherwise maltreat him, it does not follow that he is compelled to ask him to dinner, or court his society in any way. We know white men and women to whom we should not extend courtesies of that description, except under the pressure of very stringent laws indeed, and their number is fully equal to that of the objectionable colored people of the State.

Correspondence.

Sacramento, March 13, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The great Municipal struggle is ended, and all is quiet—peace reigns supreme. On the evening previous to the election, the 10th inst., a meeting of the colored citizens was called to meet at Siloam Baptist Church, on 5th street, to come to a proper understanding as touching the election of said Trustees. At the hour appointed they began to congregate, and at half past eight there was about one hundred and fifty present, but the door of the Church was closed, and no reason could be given as to the cause, save one of the Trustees was not satisfied because he was not notified in due season, etc., excuses which were too weak to bear their own weight. Many suggestions were then indulged in, when it was finally determined at ton o'clock to adjourn to the A. M. E. Church on Seventh street.

The indignation of the people at such action was incontrovertable, and bitter imprecations were freely expressed. The A. M. E. Church was opened and in readiness before the mass arrived. They soon gathered, and although some had dispersed and returned home, yet the meeting was a large one, and the audience was very attentive. The meeting was called to order by Mr. R. H. Small, who proposed the appointment of a President for the meeting. Mr. Albert Grubbs being nominated was unanimously elected. Mr. George Booth was elected Vice President. R. H. Small Secretary. The President called the meeting to order, and stated the object of the meeting, when telling speeches were made by the following gentlemen: A. L. Jackson, George Booth, R. J. Fletcher, R. H. Small,——Hickman, Elohn Galen, C. Harris and R. C. Ferguson. A Resolution was offered by A. L. Jackson, and substitute offered by R. H. Small, which were voted down. It was finally resolved to support the regular nominee of the Republican party.

By an invitation from the employees of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to the Directors of said Road, requesting them to appoint a time to meet and address them on the question before the people, and as to certain charges made against them by one of the local papers in the city. Monday the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, was the time appointed by those gentlemen to meet and address them according to request.

Many from the city went over to hear the addresses. At the appointed time, Hon. Leland Stanford, President, Hon. Mark Hopkins, Treasurer, accompanied by the Hon. Judge McFarland, and others, were on the grounds. Proper arrangements being made, Messrs. J. R. Watson, F. A. Hornblower, and Hon. Judge McFarland, mounted the stand—the two latter took seats while Mr. Watson called the meeting to order, and stated the object of the meeting. By unanimous vote, Mr. Watson was chosen Chairman and Mr. C. A. Grow, Secretary. At this time, Messrs. Stanford and Hopkins mounted the stand, amid enthusiastic cheers.

Gov. Stanford was introduced by the chairman, and made a lengthy speech. He was followed by Mark Hopkins, Judge McFarland and Mr. Hornblower, during which the strictest decorum was observed. The employees were left to the dictates of their own judgment, which they showed at the result of the election on the 11th instant. Total votes cast for Third Trustee, 3,747; Adams received 2,140; McCleery, (Independent) 1,607; and Ready, (Democrat) 248; giving H. Adams, (Regular Republican) a majority of 781 over McCleery, and 533 over both. The whole ticket was elected.

A gentleman, on questioning one of the colored voters as to whom he was going to vote for, was told Mr. Adams. He frowned, and said Mr. Cleery was the legal nominee, and he would swear to it; that he was one of the City Central Committee, and like the whole thing was a fraud. The voter asked him if McCleery ran, had he any idea whether he could win or not? He said: "Yes, sir; we will make him win if we have to move hell and earth!" We have since found out that the gentleman was one of the newly elected City Central Committee, and not nothing of the matter, but was a true disciple of McCleery.

After the votes had been counted in the different wards, and the election was acceded to Adams, an impromptu procession was formed, and marched to the residence of Gov. Stanford with a band of music and serenaded him, also General Redington and cheers were given in front of the *Record* office.

The weather is clear and warm, and light clothing will soon be substituted for heavy ones.

The Sacramento Zouaves will parade on the 21st of March. A good many of the colored citizens of Sacramento anticipate visiting San Francisco on the 31st.

The officers elect of the Sons of Friendship were installed last evening.

Mrs. Eliza Postles returned from her visit to Grass Valley. O.

[From the Torchlight]

Proclamation.

MENE, MENE TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Give us a Constitution which will engender good laws, and one which will enforce their proper administration, and thereby get the Americans, eventually, a good instead of a bad name.

Norton I,

The Latest Music.

An amusing incident took place at a music store some sime since, which is worth relating. A fast young lady, who was dressed more like one of our young Kentucky country misses than a city belle, entered the store in question, and asked the salesman to show her the latest music publications. The young clerk, mistaking her for a "green'y," handed, for her inspection, "Ben Bolt," "Annie Laurie," "The Last Rose Summer," and the "Old Arm Chair."

"Are these the latest publications you have?" inquired the lady.

"Yes, madam; these are the latest publications issued," responded the salesman.

"Do you know what I wish you would do with them?" replied the young lady.

"Well, thea," she replied, "you may place this 'Old Arm Chair' aside seat 'Annie Laurie' on it, give her 'The last Rose of Summer' to me as she passes, and put old 'Ben Bolt' to kissing her, and let them kiss away until I return."

Deaths.

PENETON—In this city on Thursday, 13th instant, Edward Peneton, a native of Maryland, and for many years a resident of New Bedford, Mass., aged 62 years. New Bedford papers please copy. Funeral tomorrow, (Sunday) from Bethel Church, Powell street, at 1 o'clock p m.

A QUILTING PARTY

Will be held for the Benefit of

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH

—On—

Wednesday Evening, March 19th,

In the Vestry of Bethel Church.

Lucinda Francis, Presidenty

J. S. Hamlet, Secretary.

STOCKTON!

PROGRAMME

OF THE FOURTH

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Fifteenth Amendment

TO BE CELEBRATED ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1873.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

President—Rev. P. B. GREEN.

Vice-Presidents—G. B. Johnson, Hackwell Bates, of Stockton; Rev. W. H. Hiff, Sacramento; Rev. S. L. Tappan, Linden; J. C. Orr, Marysville; Nathaniel York, Gold Valley; H. H. Adler, Oregon.

Chaplain—Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Stockton

Orator—Rev. J. H. Hubbard, San Francisco.

Reader—I. B. Barton, Stockton.

Marshal—Moses Hamilton. Assistant Marshal—Alexander Forney.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

President—Rev. P. B. Green.

Introductory and welcoming address by the President.

Music by the Band.

Reading the Emancipation Proclamation by I. B. Barton.

Recitations and Volunteer Addresses will also be delivered. After which there will be Social Exercises and a supper.

COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS:

GEO. B. JOHNSON.
MOSES HAMILTON.
I. B. BARTON.

On parle Francaise. Se habla Espanol.

B. COLDMAN'S

CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars, Sleeves, Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Perfumery, Hairwork,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

850 Washington St., Near Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO. Deutsch gesprochen

Si parla Italiano.

WILSON'S

PARISIAN CIRCUS

—ON—

SUTTER STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

Opposite Lick House.

FIFTH WEEK!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Do not fail to see the Great DOCKRILL

First Appearance of

HARRY CAUSLAND,

The Musical Genius, in his comic specialties, entitled Novelty.

Box Sheet, for Reserved Seats and Private Boxes, open daily, from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

Parquette ..... 50 cents
Dress Circle $1 00
Reserved Chairs 1 50
Private Boxes, Complete ..... $5 and $10 00

NEW

BOSTON HOUSE

NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.

This House can be found the best accommodations in the City.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
COOKS & STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to employ Cooks or Stewards or General Servants can find them at the above.

W. R. ANDERSON.

EQUAL RIGHTS!

This principle is carried out in the theory and in practice at the

SHAVING AND HAIR-DRESSING

SALOON,

No. 522 Pacific Street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny.

ANDREW J. WARD, Proprietor.

JAS. LODGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,

Bet. Jackson and Pacific Sts. San Francisco.

C. H. VALENTINE,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

827½ PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit with satisfaction.

WANTED.

A BOY WANTED AS AN APPRENtice to learn the Boot and Shoe making trade, enquire of C. H. VALENTINE, 827½ Pacific Street, between Stockton and Kearny Streets.

M. SICHEL,

1008 Stockton Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson, calls the attention of the

LADIES

To his Cheap Stock of

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION

CONSISTING OF

LACES,
CLOVES,
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SHAWLS,

And Gents' Furnishing Goods

We will special attention to the full assortment of

LADIE S'UNDERWEAR

—ALSO—

INFANTS' OUTFITS.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.

REMEMBER THE NUMBER:

1008

JESSE J. STEWART. CHARLES S. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the County

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

Have just received from New York large and well assorted additions to their Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Comprising FILES and DRESS GOODS of the latest styles, suitable for Fall and Winter Wear.

Plain and Embroidered LINEN SETS, COLLARS, SLEEVES and CUFFS,

Initial Handkerchiefs,
Lace Collars, Sleeves,
Sets and Handkerchiefs,

Ladies', Misses' and Gent's HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Lace Veils, Flouncing and Mantelets, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Undergarments, Embroidered Flannel, Linen and Lawn Cuffs,
Magdlen and Talma Cloths, all the Novelties in Ladies' Dress Trimmings,
Insertings, Beads, Fringes,
Gimps, Bands, Buttons and Buckles,
Lace Curtains, and Curtain Lace by the Yard.
Plains and Table Covers.

All our Goods are new and of good quality, at prices within the reach of all classes of customers

KERBY, BYRNE & CO.

7 MONTGOMERY STREET.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1307 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Puffs, Switches, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened in a manner never equaled in every style.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE

CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Leaving between and some two months that such would result knows to the contrary, to those whose good is derived, consequently, I would state these informed, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much uneasiness and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last February. I was in no way discommoded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedies with the confidence of success.

C. C. SMITH, 69 George st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

Any one who has been a miner, after a long and wearisome journey, strike a big stroke of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Daily Evening Bulletin:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained the Doctor's medicines and commenced to use them. I had been suffering with Kidney Complaint for years, and had tried many remedies without obtaining relief. My regular work was hard, but troublesome, frequently destroying my abilities for the enjoyment of the resting planets's of life—once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great suffering.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I can sincerely recommend to Dr. Sherman, 302 Montgomery street.

Should any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northwest corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 302 Montgomery street. Those who are requested to call at his office, and receive his great experience of thirty years constant practice, will find it invaluable to very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Ruptures, illustrated with photograph likenes of bad cases before and after cure, he sends free to all wants it. All curtains refunded in remains for their rupture.

DR. ABORN'S

Laboratory, Consulting and Operating Apartments, and Residence,

213 Geary St., above Stockton,

OPPOSITE UNION SQUARE,

San Francisco

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to sell in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 314 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M. Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount contributed to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. D. SIMONDS,
P. F. BUTLER,
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

A Card from Marysville Stockholders endorsing the action of the Board of Trustees.

We, the undersigned, stockholders, and holders of stock certificates against the Livingstone Institute Association, do hereby appoint, constitute and affirm Edward P. Duplex, of the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, and State of California, our true and legal attorney, to act for us, and in our name and behalf, the same as though we were there and acted in person, with full power to receive the original amount of stock held by us, individually or severally; also to receive the amount of accumulated interest in accordance with printed circulars issued by order of the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute Association, with full power to cancel all our interest or claims held by us individually or severally against said Livingstone Institute Association on their behalf, hereby ratifying all that our said Attorney with full power to publish the same.

EMMA JANE BRIGHT.	[seal]
BENJAMIN BRODY.	[seal]
J. B. JOHNSON	[seal]
PHILIP CHURCHILL.	[seal]
DOLATHY McGOWAN.	[seal]
J. McGOWAN	[seal]
J. F. CORK.	[seal]
ELIZABETH CORK.	[seal]
P. F. DUPLEX.	[seal]

State of California, } ss.
County of Yuba. }

E. P. Duplex, being duly sworn, says that he, and each of the parties hereto, signed their names to the annexed and foregoing instrument, and that they signed the same freely and voluntarily.

E. P. DUPLEX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, A.D. 1873.

M. C. DUBOFFY,
Clerk Yolo Co., Cal.

[seal] Notary Public, Yolo Co., Cal.

Card from Sacramento.

Know all men by these Presents: That we, the undersigned, of the City and County of Sacramento, and State of California, being Stockholders of the Livingstone Institute, and endorsing the action of the Trustees in the dissolution and distribution of funds of said Institute to the Stockholders, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Wells, Fargo & Co., or nothing for said firm, to collect all monies that may be due to each and in the name of the funds of the Livingstone Institute, in accordance with the action of the Trustees and published in their circular of January 7th, 1873, and for us, and in our names, receipt for the same.

Mrs. McLANAHAN,	[seal]
HENRY McLANAHAN,	[seal]
JOSE H. THOMAS,	[seal]
JACOB THOMAS,	[seal]
by Joseph Thomas, Executor	[seal]
ALICE AMES,	[seal]
by Joseph Thomas,	[seal]
JANE MILLS,	[seal]
CHASEY SANKS,	[seal]
ISAAC SANKS,	[seal]
ABRAHAM McKINNEY,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent,	[seal]
JAMES MITCHELL,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent,	[seal]
PETER GREEN,	[seal]
JOHN GARRETT,	[seal]
deceased, by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.	[seal]

Signed in the presence of

THOMAS JOHNSON.

San Francisco, February 20th, 1873.

Received of the Trustees of the Livingstone Institute in accordance with their circular, two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents. ($243.60.)

Wells, Fargo & Co.,
per E. C. Morton.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls delivered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Shaving, Hair Dyed to any Color, Shampooing, Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

LIVE WELL!

Those who Eat good Dinners are sensible! But feeling is the cause of course! Those who dine at the

NEW MARYLAND

RESTAURANT,

NO. 627 MERCHANT ST.

LIVE WELL! And are consequently happy.

J. B. HODGE.

Who is now a new caterer, provides for his customers

Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game, Chicken Soups, Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees, Etc., Etc.

Everything the best of meat can desire. The best cup of TEA in the City—English Breakfast Tea.

Fresh Oysters in Every Style Cash Admitted.

Appointment for Ladies nearly fitted up. Tf

AMERICAN

RESTAURANT,

623 MERCHANT ST ET.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

The above named Restaurant is neatly fitted up. The utmost order will be taken. It is one of the largest houses in the city, and from the interest will find this a comfortable place to take their meals.

JOHN P. UPSHUR.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET ST

San Francisco. 84 K Street, Sacramento.

our attorney in fact to have, or authorize, the same to be published in our organs, giving and granting unto our said Attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as we might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that our said Attorney, or his substitute, shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 14th day of February, 1873.

JOHN H. WILSON. [seal]
HENRY YANTIS. [seal]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry W. Dorsey.

State of California, } ss.
County of Sacramento. }

On this fourteenth day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me, C. C. Jenks, a Justice of the Peace in and for said Sacramento County, personally appeared the within named John H. Wilson and Henry Yantis, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, as parties thereto, personally known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the said annexed instrument, and who acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the day and year in this certificate first above written.

C. C. JENKS,
Justice of the Peace.

Mr. A. L. JACKSON was also authorized to act as Attorney in fact for the following parties:

PETER PETERS,
HENRY DORSEY,
GEO. W. SHEPPARD,
JAMES BROWN,
WASHINGTON MILLER,
R. H. SCOTT,
J. M. D. MURFORD,
A. D. BURGHART,
GEO. JOHNSON,
JOHN GALE,
PATSEY WASHINGTON,
F. P. MILLER,
SARAH MILLER,
NELSON ET.

Card from Grass Valley.

Know all men by these Presents: That we, the undersigned, of the City and County of Sacramento, and State of California, being Stockholders of the Livingstone Institute, and endorsing the action of the Trustees in the dissolution and distribution of funds of said Institute to the Stockholders, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint A. L. Jackson, of the City, County and State aforesaid, our true and lawful Attorney, who, with or without the certificates of our stock, for and in our name, place and stead, and to our use, to ask, demand and receive all such sum and sums of money, accounts, and other demands what soever, which are or shall be due, owing, payable and belonging to or obtain from us, in any manner of ways or means whatsoever, by the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute, their heirs, executors and administrators, or any of them, as many of the under signed, having lost or mislaid our stock of the said Livingstone Institute, and not having parted with or disposed of said stock in any way to others, this is a bar to the validity of said stock should it be subsequently found. And we further authorize

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Offensive Breath, Ozone Deafness, Discharges from the Noises in the Head, Chronic and Obstinate Diseases.

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs and the Nervous System,

Are embraced in the range of diseases which DR. ABORN has made a specialty, and which are treated by him unprecedented success, as the many inclosed all given to him prominent men, who are well known in this community, will substantially prove.

TO THOSE WHO CANNOT CALL.

Those who reside at a distance and cannot call personally, are hereby informed that they can be treated successfully at their homes, without interruption to their business.

Medicines are carefully packed and shipped by express to all parts of the Pacific Coast and adjacent Territories.

All letters of remittance, either by mail or express, will be received, if addressed: DR. ABORN, San Francisco, Cal.

REFERENCES.

As the results of his skill and great success in the treatment of Chronic and Obstinate Diseases, DR. ABORN has been honored with the patronage of many Governors, Congressmen, Clergymen, Lawyers, members of the press, and other distinguished men, whose names will be given on application.

DR. ABORN'S

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Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to sell in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

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N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. D. SIMONDS,
P. F. BUTLER,
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

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We, the undersigned, stockholders, and holders of stock certificates against the Livingstone Institute Association, do hereby appoint, constitute and affirm Edward P. Duplex, of the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, and State of California, our true and legal attorney, to act for us, and in our name and behalf, the same as though we were there and acted in person, with full power to receive the original amount of stock held by us, individually or severally; also to receive the amount of accumulated interest in accordance with printed circulars issued by order of the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute Association, with full power to cancel all our interest or claims held by us individually or severally against said Livingstone Institute Association on their behalf, hereby ratifying all that our said Attorney with full power to publish the same.

EMMA JANE BRIGHT.	[seal]
BENJAMIN BRODY.	[seal]
J. B. JOHNSON	[seal]
PHILIP CHURCHILL.	[seal]
DOLATHY McGOWAN.	[seal]
J. McGOWAN	[seal]
J. F. CORK.	[seal]
ELIZABETH CORK.	[seal]
P. F. DUPLEX.	[seal]

State of California, } ss.
County of Yuba. }

E. P. Duplex, being duly sworn, says that he, and each of the parties hereto, signed their names to the annexed and foregoing instrument, and that they signed the same freely and voluntarily.

E. P. DUPLEX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, A.D. 1873.

M. C. DUBOFFY,
Clerk Yolo Co., Cal.

[seal] Notary Public, Yolo Co., Cal.

Card from Sacramento.

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Mrs. McLANAHAN,	[seal]
HENRY McLANAHAN,	[seal]
JOSE H. THOMAS,	[seal]
JACOB THOMAS,	[seal]
by Joseph Thomas, Executor	[seal]
ALICE AMES,	[seal]
by Joseph Thomas,	[seal]
JANE MILLS,	[seal]
CHASEY SANKS,	[seal]
ISAAC SANKS,	[seal]
ABRAHAM McKINNEY,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent,	[seal]
JAMES MITCHELL,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent,	[seal]
PETER GREEN,	[seal]
JOHN GARRETT,	[seal]
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THOMAS JOHNSON.

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LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

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Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

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Fresh Oysters in Every Style Cash Admitted.

Appointment for Ladies nearly fitted up. Tf

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Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET ST

San Francisco. 84 K Street, Sacramento.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This Reverte House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office, and all the principal banks are all conveniently to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Also, the Restaurant connected with the Hotel thereon, will be under the personal management of the proprietor, who will endeavor to please his guests.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID.

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GUERIN & SON,

PASHIONABLE

BOOT MAKERS,

227 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents, made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Hoshert's Philadelphia Boots. ap1tf

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO: George H. Howard, D. J. Staples, F. F. Low, Jr., Alexander Weicker, John B. Gruge, John H. Redington, A. W. Sweeny, C. B. Hobbs, F. K. Hutchinson, J. Conrad, Wm. H. Howe, Thomas H. Selby, H. E. Tilden, W. H. Davenport, S. L. Jones, George D. Main, Cyrus Wilson, W. H. Foster, Jr., Jos. Galloway, W. T. Garratt, C. Featherstone, Geo. J. Hinckley.

SACRAMENTO: D. Hastings, Mark Hopkins, James Carolan, J. F. Houghton, D. W. Earl, Isaac Johnson, Julius Wetzlar, Julius Wetzlar, Hugo L. Lilienthal, Sen., B. H. Hewlett, Gen. H. Evans, J. D. Peters, S. M. Gay, W. F. McKee, A. W. Simpson, A. T. Hudson, H. H. Sawin, H. H. Hewlett, Hugo W. M. Orr, Sec'y.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HOLLOW, General Manager.
R. D. TAIT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mayer has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
Corner Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved unforced Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, or per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 207,112 6
TOTAL ASSETS $707,112 6

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
533 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals furnished on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Rev. Ralph Smith, who still resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, or address the editors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Wetherell), deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Wetherell), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the office, business, administrator of said estate, at his place of business, No. 29 Front street, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, or to Edwin A. Hutchinson, Attorney-at-Law, northeast corner of Battery and Sacramento streets, City.

Dated San Francisco, Feb. 26, 1873.

THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Wetherell), deceased.
Edwin A. Hutchinson, Attorney for Administrator.

PUBLISHED BOOKS TO LET.—Persons in this city or those moving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms, at Mrs. Archer's, 34 ½ John street, either permanently or transiently.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

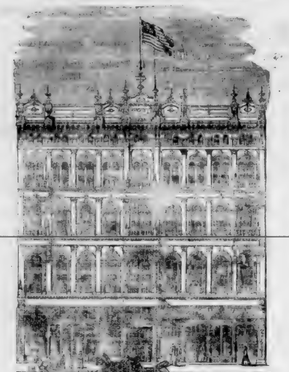
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[From the Grand Era.]

Slavery in Cuba.

(CONCLUDED.)

According to this law then, the only slaves who are emancipated at once are the "omancipados" who are so already, although the government keeps them in a state of real slavery, the slaves belonging to the State, who are very few, and the useless ones of over sixty years of age; for such as are born in Cuba after the publication of the law remain slaves up to the age of twenty-one, and may meanwhile be transferred from one patron or holder to another, as if they were real slaves. (Art. XI.) Moreover, the great number, if not all of those born some months after the publication of the law, will certainly appear, with opportunity arises for its application, with antedated certificates of baptism, and consequently remain absolute slaves all their lives.

The same may be said of such slaves, over sixty years old, as, on account either of their strength or skill, their owners may wish to keep; for any convenient age may be assigned to these slaves, without its being in the power of many of the latter, on account of their having been imported from Africa, to prove their real age.

Not less deceptive is the clause which apparently suppresses flogging. (Art. XXI.) The law does not prohibit it, nor does it impose any penalty for any one who shall exercise it upon his slaves or upon those under his charge, only in Article IX., which relates to causes which end a guardianship, it mentions "the abuses of the patron in punishments;" which proves that punishment can be applied discretionally; and as the laws relative to slavery now force in Cuba, allow an owner to inflict up to twenty-five lashes at one time upon a slave, it is fair to infer that as long as the number of lashes inflicted does not exceed that number, the owner will incur no risk of being punished for abuse or cruelty, especially when the judges who might condemn him are, of his own race, and probably slave owners themselves.

But no tramp and no skillfully devised restrictions upon freedom have not, however, appeared to the Spanish Government sufficient to induce it to put its own plan in execution. The law of abolition is a dead-letter in Cuba, notwithstanding the publication of it by the Captain General in the Gaceta of Havana on the 25th of September, 1870, for its execution, and notwithstanding all the assertions made to the American Minister in Madrid by the Ministers of Spain. By Article XX. of the law, the Government was bound to issue a special ordinance for its execution; but as it has issued no such ordinance, although a year and a half have transpired since the passage of the law, it is of course inoperative; not even has the census of the slaves, been taken which ought to have been taken on the 31st of December, 1870. And so certain is it that the law is not carried into effect in Cuba, that the member from Asturias, Sor. Labra, during the session of the Cortes of the 10th of July last, called the Colonial Minister to account for the non-fulfillment of the law, after its publication. A month later, on the 16th of August, the Abolitionist Society of Madrid presented an address to the Colonial Minister, published in the papers of that city, in which he was requested to order the fulfillment of this preparatory law of abolition, and which were cited sundry cases which proved that, in Cuba, no notice was taken of the law. The law provides (Art. XXI.) that when mothers are sold, their children under fourteen years old shall not be separated; nevertheless, the Havana papers are full of advertisements in which violations of this rule are publicly proposed. The Abolition Society copies, in addition, as a sample among many others, the following: "For sale, together or apart, a negress washer, ironer and cook; has one daughter twelve years old, no other seven, and a son eleven years old." We might quote a number of similar advertisements of more recent date. We will limit ourselves to translating two selected at random from the Diario de la Marina of November 28 and of December 1: "For sale, a negress; delivered ten days ago; a good washer, ironer and hairdresser; has a good and abundant supply of milk; without the child." "For sale, a negress; excellent washer and ironer, young; and has a daughter three years old, for $600; the daughter for 15 ounces ($225)." In the first case, the mother is offered for sale apart from her new-born child; in both cases, two girls, born after the publication of the law on the 25th of September, 1870, and who consequently should be free are offered for sale as slaves. Can any further proof be wanted of the shamelessness with which Spain violates her most solemn obligations, and laughs at the opinion of civilized nations, pasting her own humane laws, without any intention of enforcing them?

How different has been the conduct observed by the Cuban patriots! The 24th article of their constitution declares that "all the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely free," and it is a matter of fact that there is not a single slave in the territory where their arms and their banner have penetrated.

INFERENCES DRAWN FROM PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE.

The article of the Cuban constitution, just quoted, proves how convinced the Cubans are of the intimate connection existing between abolition of slavery and the independence and welfare of their country. Taught by the history of the United States, they have determined not to leave to chance the solution of a problem which, in the course of time, might imperil the very existence of their republic, and foreseeing greater evils, they have, in the very act of their constitution, recognized the equality of all the races which compose her population, trusting hereby to destroy, at the start, all elements that might cause dangerous perturbations further on. When their enemy, the Spaniard, is conquered, everybody in Cuba will be a citizen in the enjoyment of equal rights, irrespective of his or her previous condition, or of the race to which he or she may belong.

The Government of the United States has, perhaps, at last, turned its attention to this article of the Cuban Constitution, and comparing it with the hypocrisy with which Spain has always laughed at her promise of abolition, has understood the duties which their antecedents, their position in America, and their representation among the civilized nations of the world impose upon them. Possibly this is the meaning of the paragraph of the last presidential message, in which President Grant, after reproaching Spain for the non-fulfillment of the offers she voluntarily made on the subject of the Antilles, and for not enforcing her laws, apparently framed for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, recommends Congress to enact laws which shall prevent American citizens from possessing, directly or indirectly, slave property abroad. Possibly, this Great Republic, regenerated in its social condition, and comprehending that a Holy Mission has fallen to its lot, has resolved to play the same noble part with regard to the slave-trade. Might not the United States, by exterminating slavery on this continent, earn an imperishable glory as England earned by the suppression of the slave-trade? Even England appears to have regarded this matter, for (see letter from Mr. Sickles to Mr. Fish, December 29, 1869) she has expressed her willingness to second any suggestions emanating from the United States on the subject of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico, thus ceding the place of honor to which she is justly entitled in this work of redemption.

Although at first sight they may not appear so, these suggestions of the President, if consonant with the precedents of a great nation, which has just emerged from a violent conflagration which resulted in the freedom of four millions of human beings, must be foreshadowings of a humanitary policy. If it be just to prevent an American citizen from holding slave property in Cuba, or from being interested, directly or indirectly, in slavery in the citizen does not expect his government to exercise its power for his protection in the enjoyment of such prohibited property, it is just that the position thereby assumed by the United States should aim, through the inevitable loss to the master, at the amelioration of the condition of the slave. In case, for instance, that the Spanish Government had, either by embargo or confiscation, seized slaves owned by an American citizen, would the government of Washington consent that those slaves should be retained in a state of servitude? Will it allow its citizens to be despoiled of his property for the benefit of the spoiler, and not for the emancipation of the slave? We cannot conceive it. The American nation cannot adopt a mean and pharisaic policy on this question.

Any law imposed by their own government on American citizens which would prevent them from holding slaves abroad, and any refusal of this Government to protect such citizens in the holding of such prohibited property, cannot intend to injure them, but merely the elevated and generous object of the redemption of the slave. The rescuing of a slave from a American citizen, for the purpose of placing him in the clutches of the ruling Spaniards, would be morally as unjust an act as can well be imagined, and would be moreover a scandalous connivance at the very evil sought to be remedied.

The government of the United States, while it accepts at the hand of its citizen, in obedience to its laws, the manumission of one or more slaves, must consider itself in duty bound to enforce the transformation of that property, in order that the newly created person may not be robbed of his sacred rights; and when it defends one of its citizens, whose property may have been embargoed or confiscated, from the tyrannical abuses of the Spanish Government, it may say to him, "You shall own no slave;" but it will never allow the spoiler to become possessed of such slaves, or to re-rivet their chains forever. In either case, it will inevitably and logically be obliged to insist upon the slave being freed, and to see that the panic faith of Spain, which has caused England so much trouble and expense in the matter of the slave-trade, does not by subterfuge and deceit keep such freedman in a state of servitude.

SPONGE FISHERY.—If it should turn out, as now supposed, that the waters of the lower California coast abound in sponge, a new source of wealth will be opened to our people not heretofore counted on. It is said that a San Francisco druggist recently received a sponge found near San Diego, of such fine quality that he pronounced it worth $5 per pound. The San Diego Union reports the finding of sponge on the beach La Jolla, and suggests that there may be a deposit of this valuable zoophyte in that vicinity.

Our best sponges come from the Mediterranean Sea. They are obtained by divers, frequently at a great depth. For a long time it was a mooted point whether the sponge belonged to the animal or vegetable kingdom, but the most recent authorities are in favor of their animal nature. When first taken from the rocks, every filament of its substance is coated over with a thin film of glairy semifluid matter, composed of aggregated transparent globules, which are the living part of the sponge, secreting the horny fibres which are imbedded in it. To expel the animal matter they are buried for several days in the sand, and then washed and dried, when they are ready for commerce. Large quantities of cheap coarse sponge are obtained along the Florida coast—an article worth in the market only about a dollar a pound.

If our southern coast waters contain as valuable sponge as those of the Mediterranean, they contain a rich mine. It would be worth a trip while of our fishermen to make a systematic search for them, and it might be well for the State to make a small appropriation to aid in employing some scientific sponge fisherman to thoroughly test the matter.—*Exchange.*

POVERTY.—People who never were poor in the sense of absolute nothingness, being without money, and all prospect of having the necessities and decencies of their nature supplied, cannot enter into the feelings that embitter life. To be poor in this age is to be an outcast. Good and kind-hearted people pray, they imagine, very sincerely for those dependent beings, poor men, poor women, and poor children; but to have no objections to their transplantation to heaven. How few remember the poor after the fitful scenes of life are over with them! Neither their virtues, their miseries, nor their portraits are preserved.

Poverty is no passport to good society. Who cares for a philosopher in rags, or the heart-rendings of a sensible, excellent seamstress, who was the delight of cultivated acquaintances till misfortune compelled her to labor in a back room with a needle? Who cares for the poor-man or tries to lift him above this poverty, which is regarded as a harmless sort of crime? The rich may become poor, but it is more difficult for the poor to become rich. Yet much may be done to avoid the evil influences of poverty and at least secure a competence by a useful education in early life.

Professor Lay proposes to make two balloon ascentions from San Jose.

MARRIED IN SPITE OF HERSELF.—A curious story is told by the *Siecle*, illustrating the evil consequence of arbitary notions of marriage held by the followers of religions sects in opposition to the simple view of the matter taken by the state. An Algerian correspondent of this journal says, that the indigenous Jew, who have now become French citizens, are not at all clear on this point. They look into their religion for their law; and to this fact must be attributed the following painful story: The ancient customs of the Jewish people make the reception by a young woman of a gift from a young man tendered with the words, "I consecrate thee to myself with this," a valid marriage. A young and indigent Jew, being in want of a rich wife, fixed upon a rich Jewess as a fit person on whom to try a stratagem suggested by his cunning. He introduced himself to his victim as a jeweler in the town, and succeeded in making her choose a bracelet. While paying him, she perceived that the money she had put down was insufficient, and said so to the pretended jeweler, who instantly handed her a coin, at the same time pronouncing the sacramental words which made her his wife. The girl instantly threw down the piece; but the rascal had, in the estimation of the bigoted rabbis, acquired sufficient right over her to induce them to summon her before the synagogue, that the affair be investigated, although it was obvious that, both parties being French subjects, no such claim could stand. The rabbis decided that the conditions making the gift a marriage had not been fulfilled; but the poor girl fell ill from agitation and anxiety, and died in a few days.

LAND AND WATER.—If we calculate by mathematics the area of the globe, including both land and water, we shall have 197,000,000 square miles of surface. Of this vast area 144,500,000 square miles is water, leaving only 520,500,000 square miles of land; land to water is as 3 to 8—three-elevenths land, eight-elevenths water. About three fourths of the land is situated north of the equator, or 38,900,000 square miles; while only 13,600,000 square miles may be found south of the equator. Of the five zones into which the earth's surface may be divided, the two frigid are almost entirely covered with water. The torrid zone has two-thirds water to one third land; and the south temperate zone has only about one-tenth land nine-tenths water. This arrangement of land and water as we find it on the globe is undoubtedly the work of Infinite Wisdom—such a large surface of water being necessary to supply the ascending vapors in sufficient quantities to furnish the falling rains and dews for many are of animal and vegetable life.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.—One of the best practical illustrations of the doctrine of social equality that has yet occurred was made at the recent inauguration ball by Judge Samuel D. Melton (Melton) of South Carolina, who was seen promenading the ball-room for an hour with the wife of Hon. R. B. Elliott, M. C., from that State, on one arm and one of the celebrated Misses Rollins on the other. Each of these ladies is a bright mulatto, fair to look upon, and the Judge undoubtedly consulted his taste as well as exemplified his devotion to the cause of equal rights in paying them such courteous attentions. After his promenade he returned to a group of colored ladies, whom he made the sole recipient of his attentions during the entire evening. It is interesting to know that a South Carolina gentleman can so far ignore the prejudices of his class as to serve as Attorney-General of the State under such an administration as the present, also to fraternize society with the class so lately regarded as chattels hardly possessed of souls.—*Evening Bulletin*

Salinas Valley raised 15,000 sacks of mustard seed last year.

The rain-fall for the season, so far is 16.67 inches.

CORN IN THE EAR.—A very intelligent Irishman tells the following incident of his first experience in America.

"I came to this country years ago, and as soon as I arrived I hired myself to a gentleman who farmed a few acres. He showed me over the premises, the stable, cows, and where the corn, hay, oats, etc., were kept, and then sent me to get my supper. After supper he said to me, James, you may feed the cow, and give her corn in the ear. I went out and walked about thinking. What could he mean? I scratched my head, then resolved I would enquire again; so I went into the library where master was writing very busily, and he answered without looking up, 'I thought I told you to give the cow some corn in the ear.' I went out more puzzled than ever. What sort of an animal must this Yankee ow be? I examined her mouth and ears. The teeth were good, and the ears like those of kind in the old country. Dripping with perspiration, I entered my masters presence once more. 'Please, sir, you bid me give the cow some corn in the ear, but didn't you mean in the mouth?' He looked at me a moment, and then burst into such a convulsion of laughter, that I made for the stables as fast as my legs would carry me, thinking I was in the service of a crazy man."

A Growl about Colored Citizens at the Inauguration Ball.

The ball was a failure, for the ladies did not wear their handsomes dresses, but did wear all the furs, shawls, cleaks and wrappings they could muster in the hall-room. The gentlemen wore overcoats and hats as long as they could. The cold weather kept hundreds away, and the crowd, which had been dreaded, was now desired, for then we might have had animal heat, as there was no artificial. For the first time in our colored citizens of both the male and female persuasion at a Washington entertainment Jane, the chamber-maid, wore white tarlatan with rechings of pink, low waist and hair powdered. Jane's "fellow," gave twenty dollars for the ticket and twenty for the carriage, and yesterday Jane gave rapturous accounts of the evening, saying she had danced with a white officer in uniform. Of course it is argued there was no way for the committee to avoid selling tickets to all who offered to buy, but I do not think even for an inauguration ball will ladies again attend such a mixed crowd. It will have to be an invitation affair and no tickets sold, or the attendance will be smaller in the future than at this. Said one: "Every colored man here represents twenty dollars, while the same cannot be said of the whites," to many are dead beads." There is but little that can be said of the dressing. Mrs. Grant wore a white satin, with two flounces of Chantilly lace. She braved the cold, and did not wear anything over her shoulders. She was only in the cold a half hour, for the party went to their private supper room, which was carpeted and well warmed. In this room a table was set for forty, and though there was no dishes that differed from those on the general table, yet it looked more inviting. Very few of the diplomatic corps was present, and those not in court dress. Miss Nellie Grant wore white illusion with white flowers. Mrs.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 22, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Press of this State.

Straws sometimes signify which way the wind blows. The Supreme Court adjourned the January Term recently without giving a decision on the public school question. Congress adjourned without reaching Carpenter's Supplementary Civil Rights bill. We know of no Republican paper in this State, which has yet come to hand, that has manifested any regret for the Judges of the Supreme Court not delivering an opinion on the School question, or of the masterly inactivity of Congress in not taking up Carpenter's Supplementary Civil Rights bill. When Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill was tacked on as an amendment to the bill to pardon rebels, every Republican paper took the ground that each bill would fare best on its own merits. Congress passed the Amnesty bill, which pardoned all with the exception of about two hundred rebels, and every Republican paper, in this State at least, has been apparently content at the enactment of only one of the twin measures. If Republicans, or Republican newspapers, want colored citizens' votes, co-operation or support, they must show them that the party and newspapers are more sincere in the concession of their rights than Democrats are by their party and newspapers. We admire Democratic newspapers when they are frank and speak out boldly their opposition to conceding full rights to colored citizens, and give logical reasons therefor, but we detest any man, or set of men, newspaper or party, that will make promises of equal rights to get votes, and when such votes are obtained and places them in power, then, turtle like, draw their party heads in their shells and peep out on the sly at their disappointed victims with apparent approbation of the defeat of the Supreme Court school question, or of Congress passing any National Supplementary Civil Rights bill that is in accord with the Civil Rights plank in the National Republican platform. However, a day of political reckoning has got to come to remedy at least the present disgraceful school privileges for the colored children of this State.

Sacramento Agency.

Robt. J. Fletcher is the General Agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL for Sacramento County, and is authorized to receipt for advertisements, yearly, half yearly and quarterly subscriptions, etc. Henry Yantes is the authorized Distributing Agent, who will serve subscribers by the month, and collect the same. Persons in Sacramento City, desiring the APPEAL yearly, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, will be served promptly by calling on either of the above named well known citizens of Sacramento.

Terms—per year, $5; six months, $2.50; three months, $1.25; one month, 50 cents.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.—This paper and *The Woman's Advocate* have consolidated, and now offer to those interested in Woman Suffrage a profound, earnest and attractive advocate. It is published in Boston and Chicago, and edited by Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell and T. W. Higginson; Mary A. Livermore, Corresponding Secretary. It is a weekly publication of eight pages—terms, $2.50 a year. Address—Box 4297, Boston, Mass.

X TAKE NOTICE! X

Subscribers who find the RED CROSS mark on their paper will know that their subscriptions have expired, or that they have failed to pay for their paper. In either case the paper will be stopped unless the money or its equivalent is promptly forwarded at once. No deviation from this rule.

Celebration of the Third Anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment.

It will be seen by the programme in another column that the colored citizens intend to celebrate the third anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. As an indoor celebration, the Committee have arranged to have a fine affair on Monday, March 31st, in consequence of the anniversary day (the 30th) falling on Sunday. The Horticultural Hall of itself is an attraction when lighted with its hundreds of brilliant gas jets. The spacious galleries will afford a fine view of the platform or stage, where the order of exercises are to take place. After which ladies and others not wishing to mingle in the "Promenade Concert part (sometimes called quadrilles) can retain their seats with comfort in the spacious galleries. We do not mean this as a hint to promenade Concert" as a finale to an anniversary day. But we mean that a Promenade Concert," as a latter part of the programme, should not be the means of keeping any person away. The galleries will afford a fine view to those who wish to go as spectators to observe the scenes and doings on the main or ball floor, from midnight to probably daylight next morn.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, March 17, 1873.

We found nothing strange here on our arrival yesterday. The Sunday law was apparently well observed, there being but few places open in violation of the law. The city to-day Monday, was as quiet up to noon as yesterday, owing to a great number of laboring men observing St. Patrick's Day. The "Sons of Erin" certainly made a very creditable appearance with their large procession, every feature of which was pleasing to the eye. All were courteous and well behaved throughout the day and evening. The orations, addresses, etc., appeared in print, were interesting and instructive, and have gone far to remove some of the prejudices which were unjustly heaped upon this people by the English Protestant version of them.

Our usual meeting came off in the Baptist Church in the evening, of which the *Record* of Tuesday noted as follows:

MR. ANDERSON'S LECTURE.—The lecture on the subject of education in the Siloam Baptist Church last evening, by Mr. P. Anderson, was well attended. During the course of his remarks the lecturer stated that the civil service reform would affect the colored citizens more than any other class, from the fact that they were defective in their education, and he urged them by all means to endeavor to get themselves up to every requirement that would fit them for office in common with other citizens. At the close of the lecture the Rev. G. W. Fisher, Robert H. Small, C. H. Harris, and A. D. Borghart made some remarks on the subject. The meeting was regularly organized by the election of Rev. W. Z. Dean as Chairman and A. D Borghart as Secretary.

After the close of our lecture we were summoned to repair to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Vickers, where a fine social was at its height of hilarity. We found Messrs. A. Grubb, Galt, Harrison, Stanley, Taylor, Christopher and Small among the guests. Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Emanuel Taylor were the embodiment of life in the fine affair. A fine table of viands, cakes, fruit and a nice sugar-cared ham were in sight. I need say no more on this subject.

We came as far as Stockton Tuesday forenoon, and with our limited time made a short canvass in that city for subscribers, advertisements and the collection of back payments, but without any great success. At 4 P. M. we departed for the Bay City.

Subscribe for the APPEAL.

The National Monitor.

The first number of volume four of the *National Monitor*, March 6th, has reached our office this week. We have missed it for some months and now gladly receive it as a welcome visitor. It is a spirited, spicy, earnest paper in politics and religion, and is edited by Rev. Rufus D. Perry, and Rev R. De Baptiste, Corresponding Editor. The *Monitor* is published in Brooklyn, N. Y. The editor in a paragraph says:

Every colored man in the South and throughout the North, needs the *National Monitor*. It is the colored man's religious, educational, industrial, social and political advocate, and, being such, every colored man ought to support it as faithfully and as cheerfully as it supports him.

Send for it at once. $3 for one year, or $1 for six months. Your order must be accompanied by the CASH.

That's right, Brothers Perry and Baptiste, make them learn to send the cash in advance, and keep up the rule, as all other publishers do. Make no exceptions to subscribers who may be colored, and who expect to get a newspaper sent without advance payment, merely because they are colored and the publishers colored men. It is that *trust* subscription mode of doing business that has killed so many of the papers published by colored men. Persons ordering a paper outside of the city in which it is published should always accompany their orders with the cash.

We hope the *Monitor* will continue to flourish.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17th.

The General Committee on the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment met this evening. In the absence of the President and Vice President, John A. Barber was called to the chair. The Secretary being absent, J. B. Wilson was chosen Secretary *pro tem.*

A communication was presented from Rev. W. H. Hillery, accepting the position tendered him by the Committee, as orator on that occasion. On motion, the communication was received and adopted unanimously.

The Committee on Literary Exercises reported a letter from the rostess selected for that occasion, informing the Committee that it would be impossible for her to act.

On motion, the Committee were requested to try and get some one to recite a poem.

A telegraphic dispatch was received from P. Anderson, from Sacramento, informing the Committee that a delegation would be sent to the celebration from the Sacramento *Zouaves*. On motion, the dispatch was received and placed on file.

The chair appointed Messrs. W. H. Blake and W. H. Carter on the Committee on Printing.

On motion, the chairman of committee on Hall, appointed Mr. Ross to take charge of the tickets of admission; and distribute them to the members of the committee. The committee on printing was empowered by the chair to assist Mr. Ross in collecting the tickets.

On motion, a general call was made for all the citizens to assemble in mass meeting on next Monday evening, March 24th, 1873, at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society at 8 o'clock.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet in mass meeting next Monday evening.

J. B. WILSON,
Secretary *pro tem.*

Proclamation.

Whereas, the lynching of Tarpey near Salinas, Monterey County, on Saturday last, is a total contempt and disrespect to the majesty of the law; and, *whereas*, we are determined to bring the nation out of all such horrors; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the arrest and trial for murder of every one of the parties implicated in said transaction, and thereby have the laws enforced.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, March 8, 1872.

Barnum imports his zealions from this city.

The smallest hair throws its shadow.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, March 20, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

According to a notice given in the *Evening Bee* of the 15th instant, Peter Anderson, Esq., lectured on Monday evening, 17th instant, at Siloam Baptist Church, on Fifth street. Subject: "Education." Mr. Anderson's effort was far superior to any previous lecture given by him in this city. His audience listened to his discourse with marked attention. The meeting would undoubtedly have been better attended had it not been the regular meeting night of several societies, the members of which regretted very much their inability to be present. Remarks were also indulged in by R. H. Small and C. Harris, Esqs., as to the future progress of the colored people on this coast. Mr. Small made an assertion that there was not an educated colored man on the Pacific Coast." *Quod vat demens strandum.* Judging from past experience, we would decide on the contrary. Mr. Anderson's lecture was a success, and from the welcome greetings he received from his many friends in Sacramento, is more than satisfactory.

The weather was rather boisterous for such a gala day as the patron Saint of the Isle of Erin, notwithstanding, the procession was large and very imposing, perhaps the finest of the kind ever had in this city.

E. F. Vickers kept opened house on the evening of the 17th for his friends and comrades of the Sacramento Zouaves, they had a rousing time, toasting and sentiments was the order of the evening. San Francisco was represented by P. Anderson, Esq., who can testify as to the feeling of interest that exist between Sacramento and the Queen city of the West.

The jury found Charles Mortimer guilty of murder in the first degree, after being out 35 minutes. His attorney gave notice for a new trial. Meanwhile, Carrie Spencer, his Mortimer's moll, has been arrested for burglary, committed in Yolo county, but will be detained in case the new trial is granted Mortimer, as witness. She has filed a petition, asking that the sum of $70 be granted her for being detained as witness.

In reviewing the Naval orders and changes, we find the familiar names of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes and Com. C. J. McDougal. The former your readers will remember took the Confederate Commissioners (Mason and Slidell) to Europe on board H. B. Majesty's Royal Mail Steamship "Trent" which nearly cost a dreadful war between the United States and Europe; and stamped Wilkes the boldest naval officer in the Union. The latter is well-known in San Francisco, Vallejo and Mare Island as the commander of the first iron clad monitor on this coast—the Camanche, now lying at Mare Island.

Joseph Scott, an old Sacramentan who has been away from the city for some time, residing in Napa Co., arrived in this city last evening at a late hour, and feeling wishful of seeing his wife with whom he was a little a variance, inquired her whereabouts, and calling at the place she stopped, requested admission, which was refused, he having previously indulged in a little lightening wiskey, which had just commenced operation, got wrathy and began to bang away at the door, trying to burst it open. His wife and another female within commenced hallowing murder at the top of their voices, which brought the officer of that beat and took Scott in charge to the station house where he deposited the sum of $43 to appear to-day before Judge Gilmer. He thinks this is but a treatment from his old home, and being rather familiar with the Judge he thinks it better to forfeit money and leave for a more congenial clime.

VISITORS IN OUR CITY.—George Cuthbert, Woodland; P. Anderson, San Francisco.

ARRIVALS.—Samuel J. Collins (Overland from Chicago), son of H. M. Collins of this city. Miss — Booth, Sacramento; Samuel Booth, Sacramento.

Births.

HARRIS—In Sacramento, March 18th, 1873, to the wife of James Harris, a daughter.

THOMPSON—In Oakland, March 19th, 1873, Mrs. Caroline Thompson, a native of the West Indies, aged 32 years.

The remains of the deceased lady were brought to this city on Thursday last, and the funeral took place from the A. M. E. Zion Church on Stockton street.

1870 CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT! 1873

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

WILL BE CELEBRATED BY THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO —AT— Horticultural Hall, (In Winter Garden,)

On Monday Evening, March 31, STOCKTON ST., near POST.

THE Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite all citizens of the UNITED STATES To join in this GREAT EVENT.

THE FOURTH ARTILLERY BAND Consisting of 35 pieces, have been engaged to give effect to the occasion.

A Delegation of the SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES In full uniform will honor the Celebration with their presence

THE BRANNAN GUARD Have been invited to attend in uniform.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

President PETER ANDERSON.

Vice-Presidents SAN FRANCISCO.

S. PENETON, H. M. COLLINS,
J. A. BARBER, J. B. HENRIQUES,
A. LEE, W. H. CARTER.

Sacramento: B. COGAR, A. L. JACKSON.

Stockton: J. B. SANDERSON, B. H. MINER.

Marysville: T. RANDOLPH.

Vallejo: G. W. DENNIS.

Santa Rosa: J. RICHARDS.

Napa: J. B. HATTON.

Oakland: J. PETERSON.

San Jose: B. SPRIGHTS.

Petaluma: G. W. MILLER.

Chaplain: Rev. P. W. CASSEY.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

Music ..... By the Band
Invocation ..... Chaplain
Music ..... By the Band
Introductory Address ..... President
Proclamation of Ratification ..... G. W. Bell
Anthem ..... School Children
Oration ..... Rev. W. H. Hillery
Patriotic Airs ..... By the Band
Declaration of Sentiments ..... T. Cromwell
Singing ..... Children
Volunteer Addresses .....
Music ..... By the Band
Benediction ..... Chaplain

Admission Tickets, - 50 Cts

Children under 12 years of age half-price. Those participating Free. Seats will be provided for them on the Stage.

To be had of the Committee of Arrangements at the Door.

Ladies are requested to appear in white, with red, white and blue trimmings.

To conclude with a Grand Feast and Loyal Brilliante.

The whole to be under the management of the Committee of Arrangements.

Literary Exercises will commence at 8 o'clock.

Horticultural Hall is the most suitable and spacious place for and in-door celebration in the city, with a gallery running around the entire length of the building, allowing persons the privilege of enjoying themselves in any part of the house.

A MASS MEETING —OF— CITIZENS! WILL BE HELD ON Monday Evening, March 24th AT THE HALL OF THE Y.M.U.B. SOCIETY Pacific St., near Mason.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements for the Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

STOCKTON!

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Fifteenth Amendment TO BE CELEBRATED ON TUESDAY, APRIL 1st. 1873.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

President—Rev. P. B. GREEN

Vice Presidents—B. Johnson, Hartwell Bates, of Stockton; Rev. W. B. Gray, Sacramento; Rev. E. G. Hogan, Oakland; Rev. Wm. Temple, Marysville; Reinaldo Pagan, Cal.; Gen. G. M. Adair, Benicia.

Chaplain—Rev. J. D. Sanderson, Stockton.

Orator—Rev. J. D. Hubbard, San Francisco.

Reader—J. D. Barnes, Stockton.

Marshal—Moses Hamilton. Assistant Marshal—Alexander Forney.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Introductory and welcoming address by the President, P. B. GREEN

Music by the Band

Reading the Amendment, J. E. BENTON.

Music by the Band

Recitations and Volunteer Addresses will also be delivered. After which there will be Social Exercises and a supper.

COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS:

GEO. B. JOHNSON.
MOSES HAMILTON.
T. B. BARTON.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO., Dealers in DRY GOODS Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc., S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts., SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

Read what Mr. Smith writes of DR. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL: Sir—Having for nearly two and a-half years suffered much from a severe rupture, and having tried many remedies without success, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me. I have worn the instrument for about six months, have no more pressure, and work with much increased comfort and an increase of my ruptures. I want under Dr. Sherman's treatment but Spring. I was in no way Commended from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same treatment with the confidence of happy results.

Yours, etc., J. SMITH 69 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER 2 years of toil, hardship and exposure, either a big strike of luck, or the fortune of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following letter, being the best he had just come in actual possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read the following letter:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and from that time on I was entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very troublesome, and I had tried many things, but without success. After wearing Sherman's appliance once I became informed and strengthened, causing me great surprise.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated and enjoy myself much.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 360 Montgomery street.

Dr. Sherman is here to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 360 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years' constant practice in this specialty is very valuable to the ruptured and many cures are effected at the first visit. Persons, therefore, should not delay, but call at once and have the matter attended to. Dr. Sherman's office hours are from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily. It contains valuable information for the ruptured.

On Pacific Francisco. Se habla Español

B. COLDMAN'S CITY FANCY STORE,

Lace Collars, Sleeves, Ladies' Underwear, Jewelry, Perfumery, Haiwerch, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

660 Washington St. Near Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

Se parle Italiano. Deutsch gesprochen

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 9th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to sold in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 314 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by M. M. Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street" on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount contributed to the Livingston Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
S. B. SIMMONDS,
P. DUPLEX,
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

A Card from Marysville Stockholders endorsing the action of the Board of Trustees.

We, the undersigned, stockholders, and holders of stock certificates against the Livingstone Institute Association, do hereby appoint, constitute and affirm Edward P. Duplex, of the City of Marysville, County of Yuba, and State of California, our true and legal attorney, to act for us, and in our name and behalf, the same as though we were there and acted in person, with full power to receive the original amount of stock held by us, individually or severally; also to receive the amount of accumulated interest in accordance with printed circulars issued by order of the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute Association, with full power to cancel all our interest or claims held by us individually or severally against said Livingstone Institute Association on their books, hereby ratifying all the acts of our said attorney with full power to publish the same.

EMMA JANE BRIGHT,	[seal]
BENJAMIN BRODY,	[seal]
J. B. JOHNSON,	[seal]
PHILIP CHURCHILL,	[seal]
DOLATHY McGOWAN,	[seal]
J. McGOWAN,	[seal]
J. P. COBB,	[seal]
ELIZABETH COBB,	[seal]
WM. ELAND,	[seal]
E. P. DUPLEX.	[seal]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yuba, }

E. P. Duplex, being duly sworn, says that he, and each of the parties hereto, signed their names to the annexed and foregoing instrument, and that they signed the same freely and voluntarily.

E. P. DUPLEX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, A.D. 1873.

M. C. DUFFEY,
Notary Public, Yolo Co., Cal.

[seal]

Card from Sacramento.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESents: That we, whose names are hereunto attached, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Wells, Fargo & Co., or their employees, acting for said firm, to collect all monies that may be due to each of us from the distribution of the funds of the Livingstone Institute, in accordance with the action of the Trustees, and published in their circular of January 7th, 1873, and for us, and in our names, receipt for the same.

Mrs. McCLANAHAN,	[seal]
HENRY McCLANAHAN,	[seal]
JOSEPH THOMAS,	[seal]
JACOB BRANHAM,	[seal]

by Joseph Thomas, Executor.

ALICE AMES,	[seal]
by Joseph Thomas,	
JANE MILLS,	[seal]
CHASEY SANKS,	[seal]
ISAAC SANKS,	[seal]
ABRAHAM McKINNEY,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.	
JAMES MITCHELL,	[seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.	
PETER GREEN,	[seal]
JOHN GARRETT,	[seal]
deceased, by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.	

Signed in the presence of THOMAS JOHNSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 30th, 1873.

Received of the Trustees of the Livingstone Institute in accordance with their circular; two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents. ($243.60.)

Wells, Fargo & Co.,
per E. C. Morton.

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Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

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This House can be found the best accomodation for LADIES & GENTLEMEN, COOKS or STEWARDS.

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The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of Horace Greeley's Character, The Secret of Grant's Success, Administration, The Reason why Greeley was defeated, Life of Henry Wilson, Reconstruction, The Power of Congress, The Power of the President, The Power of the Supreme Court, The Power of the People, The Power of Capital, The Power of Labor, The Power of Money, The Power of Land, The Power of Education, The Power of Religion, The Power of Temperance, The Power of Morality, The Power of Intemperance, The Power of Immorality, The Power of Corruption, The Power of Fraud, The Power of Tyranny, The Power of Liberty, The Power of Slavery, The Power of Freedom, The Power of Love, The Power of Hate, The Power of Life, The Power of Death, The Power of Time, The Power of Eternity, The Power of Heaven, The Power of Hell, The Power of God, The Power of Satan, The Power of Man, The Power of Woman, The Power of Children, The Power of Parents, The Power of Husbands, The Power of Wives, The Power of Brothers, The Power of Sisters, The Power of Friends, The Power of Enemies, The Power of Strangers, The Power of Neighbors, The Power of Citizens, The Power of Soldiers, The Power of Sailors, The Power of Officers, The Power of Generals, The Power of Admirals, The Power of Captains, The Power of Lieutenants, The Power of Sergeants, The Power of Corporals, The Power of Privates

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 629 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
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This office lends money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in or installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also discounts daily.
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TOTAL ASSETS	$767,113 6

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Donald Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Nathaniel Smith, who still resides at No. 1119 Thirtieth street, or address the editor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie F. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
Notice is hereby given by the under signed, Administrator of the estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Thomas Solomon, administrator of said estate, at his place of business, No. 20 Front street, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, or to the said Thomas Solomon, Attorney at Law, northeast corner of Battery and Sacramento streets, in said City.
Dated San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1873.
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys for Administrator.

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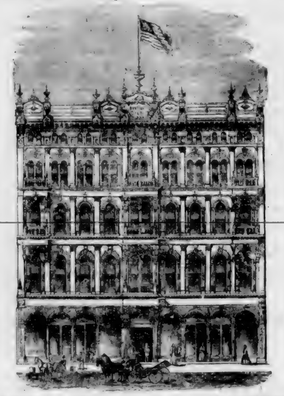
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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

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Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

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VOL. IX.—NO. 31. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1873. WHOLE NO. 449

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Rev. WELCH	St. Louis, Mo.

Colored Opera in Philadelphia

MR. EDITOR:—The great topic of last week in Philadelphia was the advent of the Colored American Opera Troup composed of the members of the Choir of St. Catherine's Church (Catholic of the city of Washington, D. C., this being the first colored Opera troupe that ever appeared before the public. Its appearance was look for with a great deal of interest. They gave three entertainments, and I regret to say, that they were not patronized as they deserved to be. There are several reasons to account for it. In the first place, an Opera in Philadelphia is never successful in a hall, though it be as beautiful and as large as Horticultural Hall. They applied for the Opera House, but it was engaged both nights. Another reason was, on their programme they had an article addressed to their Republican friends, asking their patronage in particular, which I think was in bad taste, to say the least. On the same ground they might have called up on their Catholic friends, they being all or nearly all Catholics; but I think that neither politics or religious creed will do them any good. Another reason they being the first colored persons to attempt an Opera, a great many, persons looked upon it as a mere 'concert;' but they have now proved to the community that it was an Opera in every respect, from the greatest to the most minutest particular. Should they visit this city again, and secure the Opera House, I am sure they will meet with a crowded house and an appreciative audience.

All the papers of the city spoke very highly of them. As your correspondent was unable to present, I send you the notice that appeared in the Press after the first night's performance, and I am told by those that were there both nights that the second night was better than the first.

"THE COLORED AMERICAN OPERA COMPANY.—Eichburg's very melodious and charming little opera of "The Doctor of Alcantara" was given at Horticultural Hall last evening by the Colored American Opera Company.—The hall contained but few people, the impression having prevailed, no doubt, that the representation would be a failure or at best a burlesque. But, if so, a greater mistake could not have been made, for the opera was unusually well performed, and the music-lovers present enjoyed a real treat. The singers all have fine voices—some of them expectionally fine—once—showing much cultivation, and such superb chours sing ing has not been heard at any opera representations in Philadelphia for several years. This will readily be credited when we state that the finale of the first act was enthusiastically encored.

"The chorus was composed of thirty-five or forty young colored people with strong, rich voices, and all of them sang not only in time and true, but with real spirit and vigor. The nucleus of the company in the choir of one of the leading Catholic churches of Washington, the organist of which Prof. J. Esputa, acts as musical director. The best singer among them is Mrs. J. A. Smallwood, who played Donna Lucretia last night. She possesses a splendid soprano voice, resonant, sympathetic, and so far cultivated as to be under easy control and not to offend by faulty intonations. Her singing was decidedle effective, and her aria in the first act had to be repeated. She evinced quite a talent for the stage and acted with considerable spirit and faithfulness to the requirements of the character. She looked too young for it, however, and should have so made up as to present an older appearance.

"Miss Lena Miller, the representative of Isabella, is a young miss of apparently sixteen or seventeen years, and is also a pleasing though not so effective a singer. Her voice is sweet and sympathetic, and with futher cultivation would develop much power. Her acting was modest and retiring, but naive and not inappropriate to the role. The other lady, Miss M. A. C. Coakley, played the maid, Inez, nicely, and sang respectably. Her voice seemed to be a mezzo soprano rather than a contralto, and has good lower capacities, requiring only calibre to be rendered highly serviceable. Mr. T. H. Williams, the Don Pomposo, was the star of the male singers. He has a ponderous bass voice, and he sang with considerable skill, though his voice is not cultivated, and manifested a fair knowledge of stage business. Mr. Henry A. Grant, the Don Carlos, may be said to afford the material for a capital tenor. He has much to learn in the matter of stage deportment, as well as in the management of his really excellent voice, but sang the opening serenade behind the scenes with considerable effect. Messrs. W. T. Benjamin and Smallwood, without evincing remarkable respectively of Doctor Parcelius and Don Basilio Balthazer" with a good degree of fidelity. Even the two porters were exceptionally well personated by Messrs Jackson and Tompkins.

"The concerted music, with the exception of two, or three numbers, had a really capital rendition, and the audience were frequently moved to warm applause. The orchestra, though not large, was composed of good material, and acquitted itself with credit. The samp opera will be performed at Hoaticultural Hall this afternoon and evening, and our musical people will deny themselves an unusual pleasure as well as withhold encouragement which is justly deserved, if they remain away. The Colored American opera company is not only a distinguished honor to the colored race, which so recently was deemed worthy of no higher position than slavery, but also a decided credit to the country."

MORE ANON
LOCHIEL.

—An old man in Switzerland County, Ind., has recently been united in marriage to his granddaughter.

—MAYOR Havemeyer, of New York, recently married a couple whose united ages amounted to over 150 years.

—THE stock of whalebone in the country is less than 250,000 pounds.

Civil Rights Mass Meeting in New York.

The civil Rights committee, organized two or three weeks ago to further the passage of the Civil rights bill now before the Legislature, held a mass meeting in Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third street, Wednesday evening, March 12. At half past eight o'clock P. M., Rev. W. F. Butler called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. T. S. W. Titus, who was thereupon elected chairman. Mr. Titus, on taking the chair, made a brief address, showing the importance of this meeting to colored men, and the auspicious circumstances amid which they had inaugurated this movement. The President of the United States had in his inaugural declared that

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF AMERICA should have the same rights as any citizen. Some men who have grown gray in the anti-slavery cause are associated with this committee, and he deemed it a favor to have such names on their records. He hoped the meeting would co-operate with the committee in procuring signatures and raising subscriptions to defray the expense of their delegates to Albany in the interest of of the bill now before the Legislature.

A list of vice presidents and secretaries of the meeting was than read, and the persons names were elected.

Rev. W. F. Butler than addressed the meeting. He said that the last time he addressed his fellow citizens in that hall it was to ratify the NOMINATION OF GENERAL GRANT and to predict his election by an overwhelming majority. This prophecy is now history. They had also predicted that the work then commenced, and he was glad that the President had uttered those manly words referred to in his inaugural. The words they did for him last Fall had brought forth good fruit, if nothing more had been said or done than the utterance of these words. And he (Mr. Butler) had no doubt that the new Congress would pass the Civil Rights bill, which was before the last Congress, and they had friends also in the State Legislature, whom they had helped to elect last Fall, and they would go to them confidently and ask for their civil and equal rights. They want nothing more and will have nothing less. And he would go to that body with success already staring him in the face, Mr. Butler then read a resolution or plank from

THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM which the Republicans of the State had endorsed, and remarked that he merely asked the Legislature to redeem those pledges there made. He then read the bill presented to the Legislature by Mr. Husted, whose name was greeted with applause, and ridiculed the idea that black men have all the rights they want in this State. He recited incidents in his own experience when traveling by rail and steamboat; even in the service of the Republican party he had his rights until he knew that as long as he obeyed the laws and paid his way he could go wherever he pleased as any other man could. He wanted only the rights of a man; but he wanted all the rights of a man and of a free American. He told a bit of his experience in a restaurant near Jefferson Mar[illegible] ded a laugh on his colored friends whom he remarked th[illegible]new were Jefferson M[illegible] for they had been often up[illegible]

MR. APPLAUDED THE HERALD for its independence and love of fair play for the colored as well as the white folks; disabused the minds of the policy present of the idea that civil rights would lead to social rights and intermarriages, and naively intimated that the Southern people were not quite so exact. It was his own opinion that the black man who went outside his own race for a wife had very bad taste indeed. For we, said Mr. Butler, have every variety among us, from the black deep to the almost Caucasian. In closing he referred also to the scheme to organize a colored military regiment, and insisted that if black men were good enough to fight as soldiers they were certainly good enough to play soldier.

DELEGATES CHOSEN.

Mr. John J. Zuille nominated Revs. Butler and Garnett and Mr. S. Clay as delegates to represent the motting in Albany. A scene of confusion ensued over these nominations, the meeting isolated on making its own nominations, independent of the committee. Mr. E. B. Conover was particularly anxious to go and pay his own expenses. Hence he strenuously opposed Mr. Garnett's election; but the delegates named, with the substitution of Mr. J. J. Freeman for Mr. Clay, were elected.

Resolutions were then adopted, and while subscriptions were taken up, Professor Gilliard, of San Francisco, addressed the meeting, which thereafter adjourned.

Water in the Earth.

In years past an impression prevailed very generally that water could be procured by sinking a shaft in the earth at almost any point. A vast amount of fruitless labor and useless expense was the result of this belief. But now science has advanced so far that men are able to tell with almost unerring certainty whether water can be obtained in any given place by such agencies. A peculiar geological formation and a certain relative position for the well are the prerequisites of success. Water finds its way from the surface of the earth to the interior through crevices and chasms in the rocks and through the rocks themselves when they are porous. In nearly all geological formations there are certain strata often far down, which are water-tight, and these form the beds of the subterranean streams. As the water passes down from above, it forces the streams along, and they either burst forth in springs or remain locked in huge reservoirs. When a well is sunk until it strikes one of these or hits a rapid current, the pressure drives the water to the surface, exactly as in our cities the fluid in the storage reservoirs is forced into bath-rooms and bed-chambers. The geysers of Iceland and of the Yellowstone Valley are attributable to part to the same agencies. They come from natural artesian wells, probably of vast depth, for the water in many cases is ejected at boiling heat. Steam, as well as hydrostatic pressure, is often the power that operates these extraordinary fountains.

(From the Torchlight)

Proclamation.

In regard to the arrest of Mr. Bogart, the Emperor will not interfere under the present Constitution, but notifies all parties concerned that in case unwarranted power has been usurped by Mr. Robeson, that it is the duty of the President to at once to discharge the Secretary of the Navy from his seat in the Cabinet

NORTON I.

—Father Buchard and Frank Pixler had better stop their crusade against the Chinese residing on the Pacific Coast, and heed the fate of Thomas Mooney, whom we expelled from our dominions for the same offence.
NORTON I.

A NOVEL ARGUMENT.—A man being remonstrated with on some rather dishonest proceeding, was asked, "Sir, have you no conscience?"

"Conscience, sir," responded he, "certainly."

"I wonder it does not reproach you, then."

"Look here, stranger, does my conscience belong to me, or do I belong to my conscience."

"Why I presume your conscience belongs to you."

"Then I say I am boss of my men, rule my children, don't take no sarse from my wife, and my conscience ain't a going to reproach me only when I let it, I can tell you."

We fear this is the case with many a man.

Antipathy of the Sexes.

Observation goes to force upon us the unwelcome conclusion, that the pretended fondness of the two sexes for one another, is the great fundamental hypocrisy of the race. It would be unfair to dwell too much on the circumstance that they make one another uncomfortable in a way that men never make men, nor women women, taking that fact by itself. This might be a mere result of their being different. But a review of the whole case tends to establish a general incompatibility between the two. Things will have to alter very much if men and women are ever to get along well together. The pretence that they are dying of sheer liking for one another is not only not proved, it is disproved. Not merely is that kind of mortality wholly absent from the returns, but after all these centuries the two sexes greatly keepaloof from one another. Whenever you can get a glimpse of their true tendencies, it comes out clearly enough that men, and women are domestic creatures under compulsion. Their real wish is for partial combination. All kinds of social contrivances have been tried, the real purpose of which, no matter how it may be disguised, is to separate the sexes, and so secure for each the pleasures of being in their own society.

There is no sacrifice that men will not make to get this luxury. They will support the costliest clubs, they will smoke, they will pretend any sort of recreation from cards down to billiards, sooner than not be apart from women in portion of their time. The like things holds of the ladies in their own way. The inability of men to stay at home, allows their wives to assemble mutual clubs in their own drawing rooms, and they do so. For one club the men have, the women have hundreds—just as many as there are houses. It is all very well to decry this dominion, but of what use is that, if it arises out of an incurable antipathy? The truth is, the sexes radically differ. At home, feminine likings prevail, and there is no man that is not more or less aware that the minor arrangements, the wonderful, and to him, superfluous filigree ornamentation of his houses are not for his use and ease, but to draw forth admiration of their own kind, not the opposite one, that lay themselves most out for. Men and women are in a perpetual condition of supriso, and scoff at each other's style, both always self-complacent, and altogether omitting criticism of their own.

The dress of the sexes utterly fails of the captivation, of another. The fashionable doings of the one are matters to the other; for nine-tenths of the time their attire is an offense to another. Mutual criticism on the point has not the slightest recognition, nor do the modes affect each other save in the most rudimentary way. Each take their own course. It is not for the young ladies that the young men put on their wonderful neckties, their sleek fur collars, their astonishing jewelry, any more than it is of one male dandies the young women stay thinking and hesitating so long ever the pattern of a shawl, just a little. But I have never noticed the patron of the lace, they pay little heed to an umbrella; unless it is one a man is carrying. Both have in their eye those who can understand them best—their own sex. Conversation equally betrays this natural opposition.

If the sexes had real respect for one another, would they indulge in those unbelievable compliments? Neither does it to those of their own kind where they honestly like. The artificial style of talk which is the traditionary custom of the sexes, is plainly that of creatures who do not understand each other and have mutual suspicions. Being strange, they betake themselves to compliments. A qualification in reference to the family relation has to be made.

To a man his mother is not a woman—she is a divinity; the like partly holds in a gard of her father; and brothers and sisters are not of any sex. But get outside of this non-sexual circle, and the antipathy quickly comes into play. Boys nearly hate girls, and the feeling is returned. Old men care nothing for women of any age, except as nurses; old women creep together. It is only during the central portion of life that the sexes can be said to be civil to one another. In fact, if willynilly, and given them that incredible and perplexing bribe of children, it is doubtful whether they would have any mutual liking. Love is all that exists between them. The score of other feelings of understanding, sympathy, rich appreciative respect, of rational emulation which men have for men, and women for women, neither sex has for the other.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Shooting-Stars.

It has been calculated that of meteors bright enough to be visible to the naked eye in a clear moonless night the number cannot be less than seven and a half millions, and if we include those that would be visible in a telescope, the calculation would exceed four hundred millions. As kinds of astronomical contrivances have been tried, the real purpose of which, no matter how it may be disguised, is to separate the sexes, and so secure for each the pleasures of being in their own society.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 29, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Celebration.

The colored citizens are to commemorate at Horticultural Hall in this city on Monday evening next, the Third Anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment to the National Constitution. It has been three years since they gave the first demonstration, which was grand in the extreme. It was in strict keeping with the sublime event, and equaled in grandure, although not in numbers, the pageants about that time, given by the colored citizens of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities in the Atlantic States. It is not the intention on this occasion, to have a street parade through the day, but it is expected that every citizen, colored or white, who intend to observe the event will repair direct to the hall, in which the exercises are to be held, at as early an hour in the evening as possible.

There are various reasons, at the time, why this event should be kept in remembrance by the colored citizens. From the many proscriptions yet practiced against caste, those who persist in proscription for that cause seems to have forgotten, or are disposed to ignore the principle of "Equality before the Law" for colored citizens.

They see the lukewarm spirit in the Republican Congress during its last session. They see the same lukewarm spirit manifested by Republican papers, and also see the masterly enactivity displayed by political parties in general, in giving colored citizens, in the Northern States, according to their capacity, office or public employment.

The colored citizens must not and speak for themselves; the fact of having a celebration on the occasion of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to express their ideas on the present status of colored citizens, and to learn whether they are retrograding or progressing in their full civil rights will be an eloquent example, calculated to make all political hypocrits blush—and to remind the nation, in the worlds of the Lamented Lincoln, that "the promise must be kept."

Minutes of The Mass Meeting.

A Mass Meeting was held last Monday evening, March 24th, at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, to report the progress of the Committee on Celebrating the Third Anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The meeting was called to order by H. M. Collins, when W. H. Carter was appointed to the Chair, and I. G. Cary acted Secretary for the evening.

The programme of the evening for Celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment, was read and seemed to meet the approval of all present, governable to the celebration.

Remarks were made by Mr. T. Cromwell, R. A. Hall, J. S. Ross and W. H. Blake, the chairman then notified those of the Committee present, that the General Committee would meet on next Friday evening, the 28 inst., for final arrangements; on motion, the meeting adjourned.

MASONIC.—Alpha Chapter Royal Arch Masons of this city, will give a grand anniversary entertainment on St. John the Baptist day, June 24th, ensuing. Preparations are making, of which due notice will be given by the committee of arrangements, in a future number of the APPEAL.

Brannan Guard Picnic.

The Brannan Guard will give their Annual Picnic at Alameda on May 2d. Full particulars next week.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Fifteenth Amendment Celebration, to take place at Horticultural Hall on Monday evening next, have made every feature complete, and desire to make known that the Brannan Guard will, in uniform, escort the Delegation of the Sacramento Zouaves, on their arrival, at 8 o'clock P.M., to the above named hall.

Parents, whose children are to take part in the singing, are requested to have them seated on the stage in time. Mrs. Ellen Fisher and Miss Jane Dove will take charge of the singing, by the children on the stage. Among the pieces selected will be "Columbia's Call" and "Flag of the Free."

All are requested to be prompt at the time, 8 o'clock, to encourage the whole programme of exercises.

Rev. Brother Grimes is Dead.

Rev. Mr. Grimes of Boston died recently. The National *Monitor* of March 20th gives a hurriedly brief note as follows:

Yes, the widely known and much beloved Rev. Leonard A. Grimes of Boston, a Vice-President of our Convention, is dead.

The news comes to us while the *Monitor* is in press, but we stop the press and unlocked the forms to announce it.

He was at our office last week; left for home the same day and died of apoplexy a few minutes after reaching his residence. May the Lord bless his widow who must be overwhelmed with grief.

Note from Bishop Ward.

Financial Rooms of the A. M. E. Church, Washington D. C. Feb. 26, 1873.

To the elder and Pastors of the Sixth Episcopal District.

A mighty man has fallen in the hour of battle. Rt. Rev Wm. Paul Quinn, the Father Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church fell asleep in Jesus on the 20th., of February.

Christian brethren, you are hereby earnestly requested to have your Churches draped in deep mourning, to continue so for six months.

M. D. WARD.

Bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District.

Masonic.

Mr. Editor:

In Langley's Directory for 1873, by some incorrect information given to the canvasser by some unknown person, appears the names of the "National Compact" lodge officers substituted for the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge officers for 1873. It is a blunder, which it is now to late to rectify in the Directory for the present year. The officers of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California for the present year are as follows; Peter Anderson, Most Worshipful Grand Master; John G. Pallier, Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master; Henry Tolbert, Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden; Charles H. Fisher, Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden; James H. Bell, Grand Treasurer; James E. Brown, Grand Secretary. Place of meeting, Conventional Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific St., between Powell and Mason Streets, San Francisco.

X. Y. Z.

Dr. Sherman.

Dr. Sherman still continues to receive the highest testimonials of praise from those he has treated successfully in the cure of rupture. He has performed some of the most miraculous cures of cases of long standing, and which have been given up by many of the great scientists of medical skill. Dr. Sherman has made the rupture treatment, his great speciality, and can be relied on as effecting permanent cures of the most stubborn cases.

Those who are afflicted should call at once to see him at his office, 240 Montgomery street, corner of Pine.

Views of a Colored Editor on the New York Civil Rights Bill.

The *National Monitor*, published by colored men at Brooklyn, New York, thus writes concerning the civil rights bill pending in the New York Legislature:

The bill pending before the Legislature of this State, to secure to our colored citizens such rights as other citizens enjoy, is watched with becoming anxiety and solicitude by the colored people. And any Republican Assemblyman who can refuse or hesitate to support this bill, subjects himself to the charge of being false to a large element of his constituency, recreant to the claims of justice, and possessed with an effrontery ill becoming to his important trust. The amendments already made to the Constitution of the United States, if observed in their letter and spirit, would produce the results throughout the nation, sought for in the bill now before the Legislature. But these amendments are not so observed. Colored people are still shut out from their school rights, they are still refused ordinary accommodations on steamboats, railroads and in hotels; they are still treated as inferior beings having no rights which white men are bound to respect, and it is only occasionally that any of the men whom the colo voters have elevated to official positions are heard to speak out against the outrage. But this applies with greater force to the Republican press. We would expect the Brooklyn *Eagle* not to be *silent* on the subject of the black man's civil rights—his right to send his children to the public schools of the city,—but to *oppose* it, as being *undemocratic*. But we would expect the Brooklyn *Union* to have just as much love for the black man now, as it professed to have during the presidential campaign, and to demand his school rights and every other right to which he is entitled, with the boldness of honesty, and with unequivocal perseverence till the right had gained such a victory as the black man's vote gave to the Republican party. In this we are disappointed. The *Union* is dumb on this question, and when it does utter a word it is either incomprehensible, equivocal or conservative; and so much so that the colored people appreciate the consistant position and utterances of the *Eagle* more than they do the inconsistent silence, equivocal and ineffectual, or perhaps detrimental, utterances of the *Union*. When you hear them say "A white man's a white man," they mean that they have been deceived by a party of white men, who had pledged themselves to defend them to the enjoyment of their rights, and by such pledges had secured their patronage, but now stand aloof from them, leaving them to the ravages of their political enemies. Civil Rights are being accorded to the colored people in the South, where but a short time ago, these people were held as good and chattles, even faster and with less struggle, than they are here, in this city of churches; and unless the bill pending at Albany be passed and enforced, it may not be long before missionaries will be sent from Mississippi to humanize the white Republicans of Brooklyn. Indeed, we feel the cursed proscription to which we are subjected with so much keenness and poignancy that it is impossible for us to write with moderation on this subject as it is for us to be courteous towards a robber while trying to steal our goods. Therefore, our prayer to God is, that this Bill may pass and the colored people be delivered from the bondage under which they and their children are now groaning.

Arkansas Papers.

Our thanks are extended to Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, of this city for the very latest dates of Arkansas papers, among which we find the Little Rock *Republican*. Mrs. Farrell's son, we find, in one of the papers, is one of the chaplain's of the Arkansas Legislature. He was sent East from this city some years ago to graduate for the Ministry, and has been an honor to his widowed Mother and his race since he left this city for a field of labor in the South.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. G. W. Miller, Petaluma; John Richards, Santa Ros; Mrs. Franklin, Santa Ro

DEPARTURE.—Mrs. Millegan, Palisade, Nevada.

—KEY WEST, Florida, turns out 472,000 cigars weekly.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, March 27, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Sacramento has commenced its lively aspects in earnest again; business is on the increase and there will soon be plenty to do.

"Winters' days of gloom are past, Happier hours have come at last."

The city is a perfect beehive, every man to his post, no loafers, the Police will have but little to do for a while. The fruit and flower trees with which Sacramento abounds, are in full bloom, and suburban regrets waste its sweet perfume in gorgeous myriads o'er this our little paradise.

Traveling is increasing considerable and promises to be lively this Summer.

A boiler exploded at Guttenburg's Foundry on Front street between L and M Streets, on the 24th instant, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. The boiler passed through the upper part of a three story brick building on Second street between the M and N streets, cutting an enormous hole through the entire building landing in the middle of Second street, fortunately none of the occupants were in the upper story where the accident happened, one of the inmates of the upper part had just left that part of the building a few moments previous to the accident, no one was hurt, save a lady passing by, who got scared and thought she was scalded.

W. B. G. Keller, council for Edward Robinson, who shot a china man, Second Cook at the Grand Hotel several months ago, who pleaded guilty of man slaughter, and was sentenced to five years in San Quentin, has obtained from Judge Niles, of the Supreme Court, a write of haiens corpus for him returnable April 11th.

Messrs. J. Reese and S. D. Reese are in the city.

The Sacramento Zouaves, Capt. Emory, will parade on the 31st. A delegation, with other citizens, will leave on the 5:30 train, via Vallejo, for your city.

S. D. Reese left for Pioche today. O.

P. S.—Please correct error in your last issue. Admiral Wilkes did not take Mason and Slidell (Confederate Commissioners) to Europe, but took them from on board H. B. M. Royal Mail Steamship Trent, on which they had taken passage from Havana for the Island of Saint Thomas, where they would have embarked on board the Trans-Atlantic steamer for Europe. Admiral Wilkes was then Captain of the United States War Ship San Jacinto, and was returning from an East Indian cruise. O.

Deaths.

OLDHAM—In this city, March 21st, Caleb Oldham, a native of Cecil Co., Maryland, aged 69 years, 11 months and 23 days. Baltimore papers please copy.

Mr. Oldham came to this State in 1849, and has lived in Sonoma Tuolumne and other counties, and for the past twelve years has resided in this city, and had the reputation of being an intelligent and respectable citizen. He leaves a wife step daughter and an elder brother —Charles Oldham, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.]

OWEN—In Oakland, March 24th, Mary Owen, beloved daughter of Mrs. Julia Owen, formerly of Sacramento. Aged 15 years.

[The deceased was a remarkable young girl for general intelligence, and had but recently been admitted into the High school in Oakland. A very impressive discourse was delivered over her remains by Rev. J. H. Hubbard, at the A. M. B. Church, Oakland, where a large concourse of friends had assembled previous to the interment which was on Tuesday last.]

MASONIC NOTICE.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 1, F. & A. M. The Officers and Members of the above Lodge are hereby notified to attend a stated meeting thereof, at their Hall on Tuesday evening, April 1st, for initiation and other Business. Members of other Lodges and sojourning Brethren are invited to attend.

By order of W. M.

W. J. SIMPSON, Secretary.

TAKE NOTICE!

Subscribers who find the RED CROSS mark on their paper will know that their subscriptions have expired, or that they have failed to pay for their paper. In either case the paper will be stopped unless the money or its equivalent is promptly forwarded at once. No deviation from this rule.



CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT!

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE

RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

WILL BE CELEBRATED BY THE

CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO

—AT—

Horticultural Hall,

(Or Winter Garden.)

On Monday Evening, March 31,

STOCKTON ST., near POST.

THE Committee of Arrangements respectively invite all citizens of the

UNITED STATES

To join in this GREAT EVENT.

THE FOURTH ARTILLERY BAND

Consisting of 25 pieces, have been engaged to give effect to the occasion.

A Delegation of the

SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES

In full uniform will honor the Celebration with their presence

THE BRANNAN GUARD

Have been invited to attend in uniform.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

President:
PETER ANDERSON.

Vice-Presidents
SAN FRANCISCO:

B. PENETON, H. M. COLLINS,
J. A. BARDER, J. S. HENRIQUES,
A. LEE, W. H. CARTER.

Sacramento:
B. COGAR, A. L. JACKSON.

Stockton:
J. B. SANDERSON, R. H. MINER.

Marysville
T. RANDOLPH.

Vallejo:
G. W. DENNIS.

Santa Rosa:
J. RICHARDS.

Napa:
J. S. HATTON.

Oakland:
J. PETERSON.

San Jose:
B. SERGHIUS.

Petaluma
G. W. MILLER

Chaplain:
Rev. P. W. CASSEY.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

Music.....By the Band
Invocation.....Chaplain
Music.....By the Band
Introductory Address.....President
Proclamation of Ratification.....G. W. Bell
Anthem.....School Children
Oration.....Rev. W. H. Hubbard
Patriotic Airs.....By the Band
Declaration of Sentiment.....T. Cromwell
Singing.....Children
Volunteer Addresses.....
Music.....By the Band
Benediction.....Chaplain

Admission Tickets, - 50 Cts

Children under 12 years, at age half price. Those participating, Free. Seats will be provided for three on the stage.

To be had of the Committee of Arrangements at the Door.

Carriages are requested to appear in white, with red, white and blue streamers.

In accordance with a **Grand Feast and Joyous Brilliante.**

The whole to be under the management of the Committee of Arrangements.

Literary Exercises will commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Horticultural Hall is the most suitable and spacious place for and in-door celebration in the city, with a gallery running around the entire length of the building, allowing persons the privilege of enjoying themselves in any part of the house.

STOCKTON!

PROGRAMME

OF THE FOURTH

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

Fifteenth Amendment

TO BE CELEBRATED ON

TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1873,

AT

HICKMAN'S HALL,

Corner Hunter and Levee Streets, Stockton

OFFICERS OF THE DAY:

President—Rev. P. E. GREEN.

Vice-Presidents:

Stockton:
G. B. JOHNSON,
HARKWELL BATES.

Sacramento:
Rev. W. H. DEFEE.

Linden:
Rev. E. L. TAFFAN.

Marysville:
J. C. CORK.

Grass Valley:
NATHANIEL FORD.

Sonora:
G. H. ASHE.

Chaplain:
Rev. J. B. SANDERSON, Stockton.

Orator:
Rev. J. H. HUBBARD, San Francisco.

Reader:
I. B. BARTON, Stockton.

Marshal:
MOSES HAMILTON.

Assistant Marshal.
ALEXANDER FORNEY.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Introductory and welcoming Address by the President of the Day.
Music by the Band.
Reading the Amendments, I. B. BARTON.
Music by the Band.
Recitations and Volunteer Addresses will also be delivered. After which there will be Social Entertainment and a supper.

COMMITTEE of ARRANGEMENTS:

GEO. B. JOHNSON,
MOSES HAMILTON,
I. B. BARTON.

ADMISSION,.....FREE

Hickman's Hall is sufficiently large to accommodate four hundred people; hence it has been concluded to have the celebration in doors. The Literary Exercises will commence precisely at 7:30 P.M.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES E. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Dear Sir:—Justice demands that this card should make known to the other my course from which I have suffered for years. I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's office has cured me of a Ruptare of several years standing. I wore the trusses generally used with much pain, uneasiness and an increase of my rupture, I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way discommoded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same treatment with the confidence of being cured.

Yours truly, T. SMITH, 20 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

Children under 12 years, at age half price. Those participating, Free. Seats will be provided for three on the stage.

To be had of the Committee of Arrangements at the Door.

Carriages are requested to appear in white, with red, white and blue streamers.

In accordance with a **Grand Feast and Joyous Brilliante.**

The whole to be under the management of the Committee of Arrangements.

Literary Exercises will commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Horticultural Hall is the most suitable and spacious place for and in-door celebration in the city, with a gallery running around the entire length of the building, allowing persons the privilege of enjoying themselves in any part of the house.

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. N. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to sold in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at, No. 324 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M. Collins, No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, Nathaniel Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the deed connected to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. BARBER,
B. B. SIMMONDS,
E. P. DUPLEX,
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

A Card from Maryville Stockholders endorsing the action of the Board of Trustees.

We, the undersigned, stockholders, and holders of stock certificates against the Livingstone Institute Association, do hereby appoint, constitute and affirm Edward F. Dupter, of the City of Maryville, County of Yuba, and State of California, our true and legal attorney, to act for us, and in our name and behalf, the same as though we were there and acted in person, with full power to receive the original amount of stock due us, individually or severally; also to receive the amount of accumulated interest in accordance with printed circulars issued by order of the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute Association, with full power to cancel all our interest or claims held by us individually or severally against said Livingstone Institute Association on their books, hereby ratifying all the acts of our said attorney with full power to publish the same.

EMMA JANE BRIGHT,	[seal]
BENJAMIN BRIGHT,	[seal]
J. B. JOHNSON,	[seal]
PHILIP CHUBCHILL,	[seal]
DOLATHY McGOWAN,	[seal]
J. McGOWAN,	[seal]
J. F. CORK,	[seal]
ELIZABETH CORK,	[seal]
WM. BLAND,	[seal]
E. P. DUPLEX,	[seal]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Yuba. }

E. P. Duplex, being duly sworn, says that he, and each of the parties hereto, signed their names to the annexed and foregoing instrument, and that they signed the same freely and voluntarily.

E. P. DUPLEX.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of February, A.D. 1873.

M. C. DUFFICY,
Notary Public, Yolo Co., Cal.

[seal]

Card from Sacramento.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESents: That we, the undersigned, of the City and County of Sacramento, and State of California, being Stockholders of the Livingstone Institute, and endorsing the action of the Trustees in the dissolution and distribution of funds of said Institute to the Stockholders, have made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint A. L. Jackson, of the City, County and State aforesaid, our true and lawful Attorney, who, with or without certificates of our stock, for and in our name, place and stead, and to our use, to ask, demand and receive all such sum and sums of money, accounts, and other demands whatsoever, which are or shall be due, owing, payable and belonging to or detain from us, in any manner of ways or means whatsoever, by the Trustees of said Livingstone Institute, their heirs, executors and administrators, or any of them, as many of the undersigned, having lost or mislaid our stock of the said Livingstone Institute, and not having bargained, sold or disposed of said stock in any way to others, this is a bar to the validity of said stock should it be subsequently found. And we further authorize our attorney in fact to have, or authorize, the same to be published in our organs; giving and granting unto our said Attorney full power and authority to do and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever requisite and necessary to be done in and about the premises, as fully, to all intents and purposes, as we might or could do if personally present, with full power of substitution and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that our said Attorney, or his substitute, shall lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hand and seal this 14th day of February, 1873.

JOHN H. WILSON. [seal]
HENRY YANTIS. [seal]

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry W. Dorsey.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
County of Sacramento. }

On this fourteenth day of February, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, before me, C. C. Jenks, a Justice of the Peace in and for said Sacramento County, personally appeared the within named John H. Wilson and Henry Yantis, whose names are subscribed to the annexed instrument, as parties thereto, personally known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the said annexed instrument, and who acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand the day and year in this certificate first above written.

C. C. JENKS,
Justice of the Peace.

Mr. A. L. JACKSON was also authorized to act as Attorney in fact for the following parties:

PETER PETERS,
HENRY DORSEY,
GEO. W. SHEPPARD,
JAMES BROWN,
WASHINGTON MILLER,
R. H. SCOTT,
J. M. D. MURFORD,
A. D. BURGHART,
GEO. JOHNSON,
JOHN OALE,
PATSEY WASHINGTON,
J. F. MILLER,
SARAH MILLER,
NELSON REY.

Card from Grass Valley.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESents: That we, whose names are hereunto attached, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Wells, Fargo & Co., or their employees, acting for said firm, to collect all monies that may be due to each of us from the disribution of the funds of the Livingstone Institute, in accordance with the action of the Trustees, and published in their circular of January 7th, 1873, and for us, and in our name, receipt for the same.

Mrs. McLANAHAN,	[seal]
HENRY McCLANAHAN,	[seal]
JOSE. H THOMAS,	[seal]
JACOB THOMAS,	[seal]
by Jesse H. Thomas, Executor.	
ALICE AMOS.	[seal]

Signed by Jacob H. Thomas,
JANE MILLS, [seal]
CHACEY SANNS. [seal]
ISAAC BANKS, [seal]
ABRAHAM McKINNEY, [seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.
JAMES MITCHELL, [seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.
PETER GREEN [seal]
JOHN GARRETT, [seal]
deceased, by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.

Signed in the presence of
THOMAS JOHNSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20th, 1873.

Received of the Trustees of the Livingstone Institute in accordance with their circular; two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents. ($243.60.)

Wells, Fargo & Co.
per E. C. Morton.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

320 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and Shades. Combings Worked up and Completed.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

LIVE WELL!

Those who Eat good Dinners are sensible! Bad feeding is the cause of misery! Those who Dine at the

NEW MARYLAND

RESTAURANT

NO. 627 MERCHANT ST.

LIVE WELL! And are consequently happy.

J. B. PEREE,

Who is now a most mature, provides for his customers:

Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game, Chicken Soups, Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees, Etc., Etc.

Everything the heart of man can desire. The best cup of **TEA** in the City—English Breakfast Tea.

☞ *Fresh Oysters in Every Style Can be Obtained.*

☞ Appartment for Ladies neatly fitted up. ☜

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE-ceive Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 541 Clay street, or at 916 Howard street. Shares, Twenty five ($25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary

C. H. VALENTINE,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

827½ PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit. ☜

JAS. LODGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,

Bet. Jackson and Pacific, San Francisco.

NEW

BOSTON HOUSE

NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.

This House can be found the best accommodations for

LADIES & GENTLEMEN, COOKS or STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards on General Servants can find the same at the above

W. R. ANDERSON.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union.

Manufactory of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Frizzes Flower, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

International Hotel,

JACKSON STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Pleise of Amusement are all convenient to the House.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing in every City and Town in the State FREE, or to any other part of the City for Twenty-five Cents.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50, $1.60 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

606 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors west of DUPONT, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly ☜ done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Not only comfortable private apartments for ladies, but A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS NATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN-SWITCHES, TOUPEES,

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History* and *Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration. The Issues of Horace Greeley, by Everett Chamberlin, formery of the New York Tribune. The Questionaires are drawn, expressly for the work by Stephens Embassy original. The finest, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money send One Dollar at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at Residences.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

19th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up inany form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building.

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

No Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au 13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

604 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. F. SAFFORD. N. ERSKY. GEO. B. FOSS.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 338 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 305 Third Street, near Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at the lowest rates and in the best manner.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Saturday, March 15th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, Or., Express and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Stockton, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) foot of Market street, for Vallejo, connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) foot of Market street, for Stockton and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

For Monterey, San Simeon, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara.

Steamers will leave at 9 A.M., as follows:

SANTOS, (Captain Smith), Wednesday, March 26th; Monday, March 31st, and Friday, March 28th.

For Cape San Lucas, San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Captain Metzger, will leave for the above ports, from Broadway Wharf, on Wednesday, April 2d, at 9 A.M.

For freight or passage, apply at Company's office, 214 Battery street, or at Broadway Wharf, Corner of Front and Broadway.

E. K. HOLLAY, Acting Agent.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND (leaving San Francisco every Wednesday)—connecting with

J. L. STEPHENS,

ORIFLAMME,

AJAX,

Connecting with steamers to SITKA and POINT ROUND, and O. and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO. through Steamers to Portland, Dalles, and Valleys, Oregon.

WM. ROBBIE, Agent,
217 Sansome Street.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing November 8, 1872.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Daily.	San Jose Pass. Daily.	San Jose Daily.
Leave—			
San Francisco,	8.40 A M	4.30 P M	10.45 P M
San Jose, arrive,	12.10 A M	8.42 P M	1.50 P M
Gilroy, arrive,	12.50 P M		
Tres P

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO:	SACRAMENTO:
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
D. D. Alvarado,	Mark Hopkins,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Mark Hopkins,
John R. Gregg,	James Delaney,
John H. Redington,	J. F. Houghton
A. W. Bowman,	E. B. Crocker,
H. S. Noble,	James Lohman,
Wm. Alvord, Cashier,	Julius Wetzlar, Mngr
Wm. H. Moor,	J. Lohman, Sec'y
D. O. Mills,	H. H. Hewlett,
H. E. Tilden,	Geo. T. Brown,
W. W. Greenwood,	J. D. Peters,
R. L. Jones,	P. Miller,
Geo. H. Mumm,	T. Miller,
Chris Meier,	A. W. Simpson,
Jos. Galvin, Jr.	A. U. Baldwin,
Jos. Galvin,	H. M. Fanning,
W. T. Garratt,	H. H. Hewlett, Mngr
C. Lauritzen,	W. H. Orr, Sec'y
A. F. Rowling.	

JOHN R. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HILLOW, General Manager.
M. R. HAUT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mathews has removed to 608 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
608 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved notes, payable in 10 instalments, either weekly or monthly, or per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on freehold, household, and other property; merchandise in warehouse, &c., &c. no27

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,115 0
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 00

D. J. STAPLER, President
E. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary
no23

CRAIG & SON,
621 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. no30

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and worked at the U. S. Arsenal. Any one will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 1132 Eleventh street, or address this office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Thomas Dolphin, deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Dolphin, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Thomas Dolphin, Administrator of said estate, at his place of residence, No. 1132 Eleventh street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, or to Gilbert & Harrison, Attorneys-at-Law, northeast corner of Fourth and Streets, Sacramento City.
Dated Sacramento, Feb. 26, 1873.
THOMAS DOLPHIN,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Dolphin, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
GILBERT & HARRISON, Attorneys for Administrator. m1

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent a handsomely furnished front room, with or without board, in a private family (genteel) recently occupied by Mrs. Archer, No. 37 John street, either permanently or transiently.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
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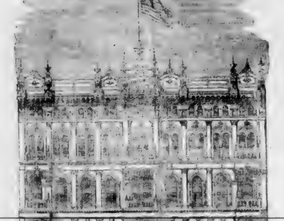
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VOL. IX.—NO. 32. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873. WHOLE NO. 450

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Equality Before the Law.

The Republican party in Congress has a very grave shortcoming to answer for to the colored people of the country. Our civil rights have been neglected by the party in power, and our expressed wish for equality before the law has been treated with contempt. No other party treated its fine allies in the manner we have been treated by the Republican party in the matter in the matter of civil rights.—Congress drawer to its draw without any measure being acted on to relieve us from proscription under the sanction of the law. This is a shameful deception of the colored voter, who stood manfully by the Republican party at the risk of life and limb. The failure to protect us in our civil rights is an evidence of ingratitude that is well for the party to remedy at the earliest moment. The nation has already spoken formally for respecting the rights of every citizen. Congress, alone, has been derelict in giving the protection so urgently demanded by the essentials of a free and impartial Government. The rights of a race are shamefully given the go-by and no encouragement is even held out that any effort of the Republican party will be made to maintain and carry out the principles of this Government to its full extent irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

We are now compelled to look to the next Congress for that protection denied by the failure of the present Congress to act on any measure touding to the abolition of caste in the United States. This country presents to the nations of the world the spectacle of gentlemen elevated to high seats in the Government, holding offices of honor and trust, proscribed and insulted by corporations, the creatures of law, without the means of redress. Men who are deemed worthy of seats in the halls of Congress, side by side with the honored of the land, are deemed unworthy of decent treatment on a railroad car, and Congress by its neglect or refusal to remedy this proclaims to the world that the representatives of the Supreme power of the nation, while respectable enough for a seat in the House of Representatives, are not of sufficient importance to be protected in their civil rights when outside the walls of the Capitol. A colored man may set beside a white man in Congress without detriment to the white man's dignity or self-respect, but should he go into a railroad car, or a public inn, or his children to a common school immediately the colored man becomes offensive, and fawn protecting a black man in his civil rights arouses terror on the part of the white members of Congress. Let us hope that the next Congress will have a higher idea of dignity than the present, and it will recognize that the proscription of any respectable member for reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude is proscription of itself.—*New National Era.*

Proclamation.

Whereas, in cases of great emergency, the Emperor may be required to borrow money from Europe at a low rate of interest, to relieve any tightness in financial circles; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the brokers, and all others concerned, to keep the script of Norton I in good repute; and hereby give warning to all employed in depreciating the Imperial script that they will be punished with the severest penalties of the law. NORTON I.

EXERCISE, if efficiently applied will do more for the health of man and woman than all the medicine in the world.

ABOUT 2,200 bills were introduced in Congress last session, about one-tenth of which passed.

BE faithful and true to all your engagements, so shall you enjoy the confidence and esteem of others.

SACRAMENTO.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, April 3, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The programme was pretty well carried out on the 31st ultimo. The Sacramento Zouaves was ordered out at 9 o'clock A.M. but the order was countermanded by Capt. Emery, to 11 o'clock A.M. the City Band, Fred Sugden leader, was on hand at 12 o'clock M. The Company moved at one o'clock P.M. from Sixth on M. up M to Tenth on Tenth to N, down to Sixth up Sixth to M, down M to Fourth down Fourth to O, down O to Third. The company halted in front of the beautiful residence of Mr. W. E. Brown, and saluted the ladies who were standing on the balcony under the folds of the American Flag, which was gracefully draped from its roof. The company went through some of their famous street evolutions in a graceful and efficient manner. After which they were invited into the house to partake of a superb banquet that had been prepared for them, filing into the spacious yard, they stacked arms, and marched into the house, where Miss Dolly Brown, and Miss Eva Towne presented each with a mark of honor, a bouquet of fragrant flowers tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, which was pined to the left breast of each of the Zouaves Coat, by the exquisite and delicate fingers of Misses Dolly and Eva. The dining-hall was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers, and at the south end was the word "Welcome." In letters of evergreen, on a white background. In the centre was a long table which groaned under the beautiful pressure of a princely supply of viands that was heaped upon it.

The soldiers formed in order around the munificent banquet board, and Captain Emory made a brief speech, informing Mrs. Brown and her daughters, Misses Ida and Dolly, that they had come to pay their compliments to them, and wish them a pleasant journey and safe return from foreign lands. Mr. R. H. Small then spoke on behalf of Mrs. Brown, returning her thanks for the compliment, and said it was the proudest moments of his life. Speeches were then made by Messrs. William Gail, (Captain elect) Sam'l Serrington and Sergeant Robert J. Fletcher, in which Mrs. Brown and family were highly eulogized, and many pleasant and happy hours were said. At the close of his remarks, Sergeant Fletcher called the attention of the men to the fact that there was no wine on the table, which he said showed the good sense of the hostess, "but," said he, "we have an abundance of good lemonade; though every one does not drink wine, yet none would refuse to partake of so delicious a refreshment, for

"It gives no bruises, steals no brains,
Breeds no quarrels, blows or pains."

This happy bit brought forth a round of applause.

Mrs. E. B. Crocker, Mrs. A. N. Towne and A. Gallatin were present. Many others were there, but on account of the lateness of the hour, were obliged to be excused.

After the feast Mrs. A. N. Towne presented the Company with a handsome wreath, which was hung upon the top of their banner and carried the rest of the day.

The Company escorted a delegation of twelve to the train for the celebration in San Francisco.

The affair at Mrs. Brown was highly complimentary. As the above mentioned gentlemen were making speeches, the tears came to the eyes of the noble-minded and generous donor.

O.

A single saw-mill at Muskegon, Michigan, cut 21,124, 969 feet of lumber last season.

WHAT is that by loosing an eye has nothing but a nose left? A nose.

THE laws of Iowa no longer make any distinction between man and wife in their control over their property.

—FLORIDA has the worst kept hotels of any State in the Union.

STOCKTON.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

STOCKTON, April 3d, 1873.

The celebration by the Colored citizens of this city of the Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, on Tuesday evening last, was not only eminently successful as a celebration and social occasion, but proved it to be far greater extent than any one could have anticipated on occasion of enlightenment and pleasure, not only to our people, but to our white friends and fellow-citizens, who were largely represented and evinced the highest gratification, with the dignity, decorum and conservative and liberal spirit that characterized all the proceedings.

The committees of arrangements deeming it advisable to omit the procession and other street display; on such occasions, merely made provision for proper literary exercises, with a supper and ball, trusting to the popular appreciation of the great historic event to be celebrated to insure the active jubilation of our own people, and the sympathy and encouragement of our friends and neighbors of all races and shades. In this we were not disappointed.

At an early hour in the evening, Hickman's Hall, in which it was appointed to hold the exercises of the evening, was well filled with an orderly and attentive audience; of whom more than one-half were whites. The meeting having been called to order by Rev. P. B. Gress, President of the evening, took the chair, and, after a short and appropriate opening address explanatory of the objects of the occasion, introduced Rev. Mr. Sanderson of this city, who, in singularly impressive and comprehensive terms invoked the blessing of God, whom the assembly, the people at large, our State, and common country.

Rev. J. H. Hubbard, of San Francisco, the Orator of the day, was then introduced, and delivered an oration that called forth the most ungratified admiration and praise of all who heard it—and the audience embraced many able and learned men, who, whatever their political predicatious or partisan affiliations, showed that they can appreciate and applaud eulogistic opinion when expressed in forcible, classic and eloquent terms. It is the frankly expressive judgment of many competent and not over-indulgent critics, that this address stamps Mr. Hubbard, not only as a fine classical scholar, and a clear, forcible and well-trained thinker, but entitles him to a permanent position in the first rank of English speaking, writers and orators.

I send you herewith, the manuscript of the address for the benefit of your readers, and of the public at large. You, and all who may read it, will perceive that what I say is not the unconsum of a partial friend, or enthusiastic admirer, but is finely warranted by the strictest rules of criticism.

SPEECH OF REV. J. H. HUBBARD.

Although it was neither possible nor desirable for the speaker, on such an occasion, and such a theme, to ignore the political and social revolution that preceded, and has followed the incorporation of the Fifteenth Amendment in the fundamental charter of American liberty, or to avoid the enunciation of truths and thoughts distasteful to the predilections, or opposed to the correctness of many of his hearers. Mr. Hubbard yet touched upon these topics with the dignity, fairness and moderation of the christian philosopher and statesman, rather than the acrimony and passion of partisan declaimer.

We could but every conscientious and reflecting citizen of the United States, of whatever party, creed, nationality or race, could read and ponder the the address and imbibe something of the spirit of tolerance, mutual forbearance, unity and common advancement that harmonize it! It would do much to break down the barriers of race—prejudice, partisan, animosity, religious and political bigotry, that have too long and too greatly marred the harmony that should prevail among the people of a common country, endowed with common liberties, common duties and a common destiny.

To however limited our extent it may be, we have reasons to believe, and do believe, that our celebration here, though not specifically directed to that end, has, by the spirit of concord and mutual courtesy manifested throughout, done much to inaugurate an era of more rational, just, and fraternal relations between ourselves and our white brethren, in all their common political and civil rights and obligations of life, not only in California but in those states in which the relative number of the races is merely equal or equal and where the lines of demarcation are more rigidly drawn.

We know that this belief is cherished by many thoughtful and earnest men whose opinions and judgment were averse to the political changes that have been wrought within the last decade. They look forward, to such a consummation not merely as a matter of liberality and justice to the weaker race, but as an indispensible to a honored general system of civilization, political and civil policy

But to return to the celebration exercises, I omitted to mention in the proper place, that Mr. J. B. Barton, the Reader of the Day, after the opening exercises, read in excellent style, the text of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Proclamation of the Secretary of State, making official announcement of the ratification of the Amendment by three-fourths of the States, and able to be present. I have seen in an editorial of your last issue, headed "Defeat of the Civil Rights Bill" in New Jersey, in which you say that the bill was tabled by a unanimous vote, &c. If this be so, I am entirely unaware of it, and incline to think that you are in error. The bill was introduced in the Senate on the 20th of February, and has not yet reported to either branch of the Legislature; consequently the unanimous tabling of the bill could not have taken place.

—*From the Progressive American.*

A Colored Detective to the Police Headquarters, New York.

Chas. E. Newton, Esq., the colored dective from Buffalo, visited the police headquarters of this city last week, with a view of becoming better acquainted with the internal working of the police system of this city. He introduced himself as C. E. Newton, the Buffalo detective, and desired to see Capt. Kolan. That gentleman not being present, he was introduced to Inspector Dilks, and was cordially received. Mr. Newton was shown the detective's gallery containing the pictures of the rascals of the country. He was also introduced to Capt. Irving of the detective force. By Capt. Irving's orders Mr. Newton was shown through the entire building, telegraph department, and, in short, the visit of Mr. Newton was all that could be required, and much more than could have been expected.

Mr. Newton is a young man of medium size, and well built. He is, we think, and is the first regular detective of color appointed in this State. —*From the Progressive American.*

—JOINT stock grist mills and elevators are becoming numerous among the farmers of the Northwest.

IF the best man's faults were written on his forehead, he would draw his hat over his eyes.

The latest wedding cards are very long and narrow.

Lightning has been killing hogs in Tennessee within a week.

Deaths.

MYER [illegible] city, March 27th, Allen D., son of Allen and Susan Myrall aged 2 years and 23 days. Natchez papers please copy.

Inauguration Day.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1873.

The festivities consequent upon the second inauguration of President Grant are now fairly over, and the great crowd of strangers that has thronged this city for the past few days have departed to their homes. It is needless for me at this late day to speak of the decorations, military displays, fire works, illuminations, and the Grand Inauguration Ball; the daily press have already given elaborate descriptions of these, and which your readers have read and fully digested. One

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 5, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment at the Horticultural Hall, on Monday evening last, was a successful affair, particularly in regard to the numbers that were present, and the decorum which was observed.

The exercises were appropriate and pleasing to the large assemblage which was composed of colored and white persons.

The Fourth Artillery Band of twenty-five pieces was an attractive and pleasing feature in the exercises, as also in the "promenade concert, or quadrille part of the entertainment." Everybody seemed pleased, and it was the general sentiment of all present, that it was the largest attended anniversary that has ever been given by the colored citizens of San Francisco.

Space forbids us giving further comment this week, owing to the crowded state of our columns, and we will only state, that our people being so united in concentrating to San Francisco to this third anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, to hear and exchange views relative to their progress, that these reunion anniversaries should be kept up until prejudice and proscription shall fully conform to the true spirit of the Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights bill.

On Our Table.

We acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations in the matter of the investigation of the Broadway Grammer School, in the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco, March 3d, 1873. It is contained in a neatly printed pamphlet of eleven pages.

The *California Tourists' Guide* containing desirable information for those who contemplate a visit to California, compiled by Thomas McGee. Appended to which is a fine engraving, giving an elaborate view of Napa Valley and Calistoga Springs, location of the Big Trees, Yosemite, and views of scenery over the C. and U. P. R. R.; also, a map of the C. P. R. R. and connecting lines. It is a very comprehensive guide for the tourist, and is gotten up in the most splendid style by the Record Steam Printing House, Sacramento, and can be obtained at the offices of the C. P. R. R.

PARADE YESTERDAY.—Yesterday the colored residents of this city celebrated the anniversary of the ratification of the fifteenth admendment by a parade, which took place about 2 P.M. The procession was headed by the City Band, and consisted of a number of citizens and the Sacramento Zouaves (colored) Capt. Galt. After the parade, those who had participated repaired to the residence of W. E. Brown, at Third and O streets, where they had been invited to partake of a collation. Subsequently a delegation of the Zouaves left for San Francisco, to attend a ball given in honor of the day.—*Sacramento Daily Union April 1st.*

NOTICE.—A meeting of the committee on the recess celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment will be held on Monday evening next, April 7th, at 8 o'clock, in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell, to wind up the business of the celebration. All persons having tickets will please make returns prior to the said meeting.

S. PRESTON, Chairman.
J. E. BROWN, Secretary.

FLOATING capital—The heiresses bathing at Long Branch.

COLONEL Tom Scott, of Pennsylvania, is said to control $670,000,000 worth of rail-ways.

Calamity is man's true touchstone.

(By our Special Reporter.)

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

In consonance with general expectation, and in pursuance of previous announcement, the third anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, was celebrated with great *eclat* at Horticultural Hall on Monday evening March 31st, by the residents of this as well as adjacent cities.

Prior to the appointed hour for the commencement of the literary exercises, the eager throng actuated by a spirit of enthusiasm, could have been seen moving towards their universal destination. And, arriving thither, the spacious hall rendered attractive by the variegated luminations above and below each of the arched subdivisions into which the gallery is divided, presented to the eye of the observer, a scene equalled only in grandour by the importance of the occasion; and, as the awakening melody produced by the Fourth Artillery Band gave new impetus to the advanced stage of the proceedings, the truth of the following poetic assertion was plainly discernible, that,

> "Moments there are that in their sudden flight,
> Bring the slow mysteries of years to light."

Prayers having been formally performed by the Chaplain of the occasion, the Rev. P. W. Cassey, another enlivening air was conclusion by the orchestra, at the of which the President Peter Anderson, delivered an introductory address, which was as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizens: It becomes my duty as presiding officer to make some remarks. We have assembled here *en-masse* on this occasion, to celebrate in a becoming or fitting manner the Third Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. An Amendment which gives the right by its incorporation in the National Constitution to all citizens of the United States, without regard to color, to vote and hold office.

The descendants of the African race in the United States, during the fast and present generation, have perhaps suffered more by slavery and proscription than all others of our race that were stolen from the earliest commencement of the inhuman slave traffic which spread over the American Continent. The United States, unlike other nations which tolerated slavery, have made but little discrimination in relation to their colored freemen and their slaves.

While the South held one in abject slavery, the North oppressed the other by relentless proscription. These combined elements, slavery and proscription, were continued by an increasing international commercial intercourse between the two sections. In 1850 they united, as it were, in a zenith of glory to tighten the bonds and oppress still further the colored race, both North and South.

The Omnibus Bill or compromise measures of Clay, Benton, Webster, and other leading statesmen seemed to be a while to eliminate the abhorrence of the Calhoun doctrine. The compromise Fugitive Slave Bill of the North and South was enacted to chase the panting fugitive over the slavery-bound line of Mason and Dixon, not only into the free soil of Massachusetts, but to the very lines of Canada, and from one end of the United States to the other. Those days became more gloomy to our race, and to all friends of human freedom, than ever before in the history of the Nation.

When the infamous edict was issued by Chief Justice Taney, during President Buchanan's administration, in 1856, "That black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect." It was then that this crowning act of oppression seemed to have aroused the whole North from its apparent stupor to arrest, if possible, the power from those who were speedily dividing the Nation into a slavery despotic oligarchy.

When this pro-slavery spirit arose to its culminating point, then how sudden was the change! Truly the poet says: "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." For the South or the North to continue any longer to oppress the colored race was like working against the mighty arm of the Great Jehovah. He destroyed their puny power as quick as the twinkling of an eye. Let us live and die in this belief, and let us be thankful to Him for our deliverance. So far as the human agency of our deliverance from slavery and oppression is concerned, the election of President Lincoln, in 1860, seemed to have given a hope to the friends of freedom for the Nation's redemption from its oligarchy of slavery. The cherished hopes of the friends of free speech and justice were retarded and blasted, as it were, by the gigantic rebellion. From military necessity the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by the lamented Lincoln. The emancipated loyalists were armed and marched with wild enthusiasm to the battle field in defence of the flag and the Union. They made "the bit, the palpable bit," and won their God-given rights by their brave and loyal acts in helping to fight the battles which saved the Union. Every General, from General Grant to the lowest grade officer, has testified to the loyalty and valor of the armed freedmen when on the battle-field. In becoming gratitude the Nation gave us the Fourteenth Amendment, acknowledging our citizenship; and under President Grant's first administration the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by the requsite number of States—the result of which colored citizens are to day voters and holders of office.

The colored race, since the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, have been and are represented in nearly every element of the Government. We now have colored Ministers to Hayti and Liberia, Lieutenant Governors in Louisiana and South Carolina, a black Judge on the Supreme Bench in South Carolina, Ex-United States Senator Revels, who succeeded Jeff Davis, and a number of colored Legislators in the South. I have a hope that there may yet be a black President. [Laughter and applause] I do not mean by this that I favor the doctrine of a white man's government or a black man's government, but believe that there should be no discrimination of any citizen, who might be qualified for that office, in relation to color.

And all this concession by the reconstructed and now liberal South. But how stands the North? the Republican North, I mean, toward concoding full equality before the law to her colored citizens? The necessity of a civil rights bill, as alluded to by General Grant in in his recent Inaugural Address, is the fitting answer as how stands the North. The North seems to have forgotten the reward that is due to loyalty in colored skins—those that helped to get the Nation out of its "little difficulty," as it is sometimes called—and is apparently ignoring the claims of colored loyalists, and clasping hands with her former enemies over the bloody chasm, rather than yield a full concession of civil rights to colored citizens.

A pardoned rebel is held in higher estimation in the North to-day, as regards his full civil rights, than are her loyal colored citizens, because no ex rebel is proscribed in the North, or in any part of the United States in consequence of his having been a rebel. Yet colored loyalists that fought on the Union side, and helped to save the Government, cannot go through all of the Northern States as a first-class passenger, or guest at all the first-class hotels, without being insulted by a cast proscription. We celebrate these anniversaries to remind the Nation that we are grateful for the restoration of our citizenship. We say restoration, because our rights have not just been given, they have only been restored. Colored citizens have voted in an earlier period of this Government in some of the Southern as well as in some of the Northern States, even when the National Constitution had but twelve amendments. I may name Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, whose black citizens voted for General Jackson.

The present year concludes a decade wonderful to behold in the workings of Providence, and with the prophecy true, that "Ethiopia yet shall stretch forth her hand unto God."

In conclusion, ladies and gentlemen, I will only state, that the Rev. gentleman, who has been selected as the Orator for the occasion will, no doubt, give you a more extended and satisfactory review of our present political situation.

The Proclamation of Ratification was then audibly read by Mr. Geo. W. Bell, which was followed by an anthem sung by the school children under the leadership of Mrs. E. Fish-

or, and the superintendence of Professor Blake. The orator of the occasion, the Rev. W. H. Hillery, was then introduced by the President.

THE ORATION.

As an initiation to his remarks, he acknowledged the honor of having been called upon for the second time, to deliver the oration on the occasion of the celebration of "our natal day," and expressed his regret that on account of the limited time allotted to him, he had not been able to prepare matter as the day and occasion demanded, to use his own words, "a day above all with wild enthusiasm to the battle field in defence of the flag and the Union. They made "the bit, the palpable bit," and won their God-given rights by their brave and loyal acts in helping to fight the battles which saved the Union. Every General, from General Grant to the lowest grade officer, has testified to the loyalty and valor of the armed freedmen when on the battle-field. In becoming gratitude the Nation gave us the Fourteenth Amendment, acknowledging our citizenship; and under President Grant's first administration the Fifteenth Amendment was ratified by the requsite number of States—the result of which colored citizens are to day voters and holders of office.

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his unreserved opinion that "California was ready to administer justice to all except to those who are to the manor born." The independent press received a few derisive salutations (and we think effectually.) He spoke of the frequent locations against Chinese emigration, which, he said, were only done to gain the applause of laboingr classes. He advised the colored voters to indulge in no kind of corruption as "our record as a race has yet to be made, but cling to the Constitution as our only guaranty and means of ultimate success." He eulogized the actions of "the two old defenders of the right"—Hon. Chas. Sumner and the Hon. Horace Greeley, deceased, and asserted that no two men have done more than they, to mould and fashion the politics of the Country, and referred to the former as being "exhausted by an active and self-sacrificing life," and the latter, "at rest, surrounded by undimmed glories."

Referring to Woman Suffrage, the orator said that he would "lend the arm to the woman portion of any other class straggling for liberty."

The oration was brought to a close by a beautiful peroration, in which the speaker urged his hearers, that, "by all that is high and noble-minded in man, by all that we wish to obtain studiously to avoid corruption of every kind, and with renewed vows to heaven, go on, never cease the battle, until victory is inscribed upon our banners, and a man's preformen rest not upon the color of his skin, but upon his intellectural abilities."

The orator was attentively listened to by the audience which was composed of persons of every hue, and, at intervals, was the recipient of frequent applause.

During the delivery of the oration, a delegation of the Sacramento Zouaves Capt. S. Emery, escorted by the Brannan Guard, entered the hall, and its conclusion, three cheers were heartily given them, which were cordially returned, in a manner expressive of mirth. The Declaration of sentiment was then distinctly read by Mr. T. Comwell.

DECLARATION OF SENTIMENT

In the name of God, Liberty, Fraternity and Equality, the colored citizens of San Francisco, in celebrating the Third Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submit for the approving consideration of mankind, the following sentiments:

FIRST.—We declare that we will be, as we have ever been—loyal to the government, obedient to the the laws, and firm defenders and supporters of the Constitution of the United States.

SECOND.—We declare areabiding faith in the principles of Republicanism, as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States by which the Government was saved in time of peril, our institutions preserved, slavery abolished, and the country united and safely conducted in its onward march of unexampled greatness and prosperity.

THIRD.—We declare as American citizens, we should be protected by the American Government. The debt for which we fought and which are ours by virtue of the event we this day celebrate, should be respected in their broadest significations, and be rewarded with a complete recognition of our citizenship.

FOURTH.—We declare that education should be declared compulsory and free, enveloped in no proscriptive rules of caste, but, like the air we breathe, the free and untrammeled heritage of all.

FIFTH.—We declare our disapprobation and distrust at the recent manifestation of cowardly apathy as exhibited by the Supreme Court of this State, in withholding a *mandamus* decision relative to our school rights, thereby preventing our seeking redress in our Federal Courts.

SIXTH.—We declare that, while we acknowledge our gratitude to the National Republican party for the boon of suffrage, we also claim that we are not bound in blind allegiance to any party, but in the future exercise of our elective franchise we will support men who will advocate and sustain doctrines of equal rights, immunities and privileges to all, irrespective of political dogmas or strictly drawn party lines.

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,"
"We'll follow Truth where'er she leads the way."

The orchestra then greatly agitated the agreeable and sublime passions by the performance of a choice operatic selection, after which, Benediction was pronounced by the Chaplain, and "*la part du premiers programme*" brought to its termination.

The attention of the major portion of those present was now turned towards indulging in the "light fantastic," and notwithstanding the magnitude of the number, all appeared to enjoy the occasion, and ceased not their festivities which ushered in "the slumb'ring morn."

Amongst the ladies present, we noticed Mrs. R. Wilkinson, and Mrs. A. Paillips of Oakland.

Mrs. Vickers, Miss Mary Treadwell, Miss Annie Brown, Miss Kate Hall and Miss Laura Alexander, from Sacramento.

Mrs. Henry Josephs, Mrs. Langhorne and others, from San Jose.

Mrs. Miss Mine, Miss Landerway, Mrs. M. Groves, Mrs. Van Blake, and others, from Vallejo.

Mrs. Gains, Mrs. S. Hamliton, Mrs. E. F. Molteno, Mrs. Wm. Alexander, Mrs. Cassin, Mrs. Guess, Mrs. C. Ennis, Mrs. A. Brown, Mrs. Toogood, Mrs. M. L. Davis, Mrs. Mrs. Loney, Mrs. T. Dustin, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. Chandler, Mrs. I. Queen, Mrs. D. Dunn, Mrs. Appo, Mrs. Josephine, Mrs. A. J. Ward, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. E. A. Clark, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. L. Johason, Mrs. Weimer, Mrs. Wm. Price, Mrs. E. Mrs. Mrs. Callender, Mrs. W. H. Rodgers, Mrs. J. Robertson, Mrs. Sockum, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Wm. N. Sanderson, Miss B. Freeman, Miss Josephine Hassler, Miss M. Jackson, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Sarah Leo, Miss B. Williams, Miss A. Fisher, Miss Josephine Queen, Miss H. Grane, Miss Sarah Miles, Miss Mary E. Guess, Miss Sarah Brown, Miss Sarah Moore, Miss E. Mullen, Miss Fannie Gross, Miss J. Miles, Miss Norah Goodman, Miss Kate Alexander, Miss A. Stevens, Miss L. Dean, Miss Pointer, Miss G. Monterro, Miss Ophelia Randall, Miss Jane Doyo, Miss Annie Waters, Miss Godfrey, Miss Ella Berry, Miss Edmonds, Miss M. Pondergrast, Miss M. Carter, and others too numerous to mention of San Francisco.

Miss Minerva Anderson, Miss Anna Mills, of Virginia City.

Mrs. M. A. Smith, of Reno.

Mrs. Amelia Dangerfield, Vallejo.

Mrs. Lavina Anderson, Mr. Shawborn, of Salt Lake City. These parties came from that City expressly to attend this celebration, and deserve the utmost commendation. Mrs. Anderson was charmingly dressed.

Of the gentlemen present, we noticed Mr. Joseph Chambers, Vallejo.

From Sacramento, Capt. S. Emery, Messrs. S. Saunders, Frederick Washington, A. Grubbs (Sr. & Jr.), Wm Galt, Richard Galt, Jno. Scott, J. Robinson, P. Vickers, B. Cogar, C. McKinney, J. Stanley, Wm Ashburne and others.

Messrs. Homer Bishop, S. Pennetton, Jno. Blackson, C. Livingstone, D. Schofield, M. Phippi, Wm. Alexander, J. Demby, Jno. Crawford, E. A. Clarke, Thomas Watson, A. J. Ward, Wm. Bass, W. H. Rodgers, E. A. Davis, Wm. Davis, J. T. Calender, N. Pointter, Wm. Price, W. C. Patrick, J. E. Francis, A. Brevett, P. A. Bell, O. F. Moltens, J. Henry, J. Grunes, W. N. Sanderson, J. B. Scott, J. Riker, C. Andrews, F. Dastin, J. Barber, W. H. Carter, H. N. Bentley, J. C. Wilson, B. Wolfe, R. Chandler, Captains J. S. Henriques and Wm. Mitchell, Mrs. M. L. Smith, Mrs. Hannah Barber Mary R. Williams, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. E. Scott, Mrs. Lawrence, formerly of San Jose, Mrs. Dangerfield, Mrs. Sarah Patrick, Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Morrow Jackson, B. San Francisco. There were other ladies and gentlemen whom we had not time to note, but if possible, will in our next issue.

CONCLUSION.

The ladies present, presented a very fine appearance, their various *coiffures* having been artistically arranged, whilst the taste displayed in their *costumes*, glowing with the richest hues of art, deserves the highest commendation, therefore to nominate any particular one as *la belle du soir*, would be to perform an act of injustice to the majority, as well as the greater part of the minority, who graced the occasion with their presence, and who, like diamonds,

> Shed awhile a luster all their own."

W. J. S.

To the Celebration Committee.

SACRAMENTO, March 30, 1873.

To the President and Gentlemen of the Committee of the third anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, I send greeting:

Thanking you for the distinguished honor conferred upon me as one of the Vice Presidents of the occasion. While I cannot be with you in person, my heart beats in union with yours in commemorating this day—the anniversary of one of the greatest events in the annals of American history. Then why should we not rejoice and commemorate this day with hearts filled with emotions of grateful remembrance of Him who directs the finger of Him, which marks its progress, and denotes the events upon the dial of ages.

I remain yours, as ever,
A. L. JACKSON.

EASTER MONDAY
CALICO PARTY
By Mrs. Sarah M. A. Gibbs.
A CALICO PARTY WILL BE GIVEN ON
Monday Evening, April 14th,
at
Young Men's U. B. Society Hall,
Pacific Street, above Powell.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS

FOUND.

At the Fifteenth Amendment Ball at Horticultural Hall, Monday night, March 31st, —in the sitting-room—A BREAST PIN. The parties can obtain it by applying at the Calaboose, Mr. S. A. Gibbs, 1408 Mason St., giving a description, and paying for this advertisement. 1t.

LIVE WELL!

Those who Eat good Dinners are sociable! Bad feeding is the cause of ariment! Those who Dine at the

NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
NO. 627 MERCHANT ST.
LIVE WELL! And are consequently happy.

J. G. RODGE,
Who is now a most caterer, provides for his customers

Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game, Chicken Soups, Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees, Etc., Etc.

Everything the heart of man could desire. The best cup of TEA in the City—English Breakfast Tea.

Fresh Oysters in Every Style
Can be Obtained.

Appartment for Ladies neatly fitted up. tf

JOHN J. SUPAHN. CHARLES P. REYNOLDS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Dr. Sherman does not advertise. And humanity (and mine should make known to the other my source from whence good is derived. Consequently I feel I owe to Dr. Sherman's treatment last spring. I was in no way discommoded from my business, and I am entirely cured of the base of rupus. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend the Doctor to any one in the same condition of body and mind. Yours truly,
O. P. SMITH, 49 George st.
Vallejo, January 5, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS HAD A SEVERE ATTACK of Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, or Weak Lungs, and has judge of the symptoms of Mr. Murphy, the Druggist, can have his medicine for a trifling sum. He seems happier than he had just come in possession of some of some valuable mine in California. Try the Bitters of the Solution—

For the benefit of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's treatment for Rupture. At the time I had been laboring with great severity, and that from three years' untiring ward. By rupture was not large, but troublesome. Frequently during my stay at the Institute for the enjoyment of the exciting pleasure's of life—since I became fully cured and strengthened, leaving me great enjoyment.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any employment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 286 Montgomery street.

Those not wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, southeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and will not be consulted daily at his office, 286 Montgomery st. Those who are ruptured should call on him at once. In his great experience as an army surgeon in view of rupture in this specialty he has had unusual opportunities for study and research on Reptiles, illustrated with the most perfect Models of the same before and after cure, he made for the same. It contains valuable information for that rupture

LIVINGSTONE INSTITUTE.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Livingstone Institute, held at No. 54 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, on January 7th, 1873, Mr. M. Gray was called to the chair, and Mr. R. T. Houston was elected Permanent Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, since the organization of the Livingstone Institute for the higher education of colored youth in 1861, there have been great changes in the Constitution, defining the rights of citizenship, and equality before the law, and

Whereas, the majority of the shareholders in San Francisco, and other localities, ask for the return of their money, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to sell in trust longer the funds subscribed for the Livingstone Institute.

Resolved, That all shareholders of said Institute be requested to present their claims to R. T. Houston, Secretary, on and after the first day of February, at No. 324 Dupont street, and receive an order on the Treasurer, which, when countersigned by H. M Collins, No. 54 Merchants Exchange, will be paid by the Treasurer, National Gray, No. 641 Sacramento street, on and after February 1st, 1873.

Resolved, That each shareholder thus presenting his claim, in person, or by authorized agent, shall receive the amount contributed to the Livingstone Institute, with one hundred and thirty-two per cent. interest on the same.

N. GRAY,
H. M. COLLINS,
R. T. HOUSTON,
PETER ANDERSON,
JOHN A. FERRIER,
S. D. SIMONDS,
E. P. DUPLEX.
Trustees.

San Francisco, Jan. 7, 1873.

Card from Grass Valley.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESents: That we, whose names are hereunto attached, have constituted and appointed, and by these presents do make, constitute and appoint Wells, Fargo & Co., or their employees, acting for said firm, to collect all monies that may be due to each of us from the distribution of the funds of the Livingstone Institute, in accordance with the action of the Trustees, and published in their circular of January 7th, 1873, and to give us, and in our names, receipts for the same.

Mrs. MICHAEL CHAVIAN [seal]
HENRY McLANAHAN, [seal]
JOSE H. THOMAS, [seal]
JACOB THOMAS, [seal]
by Joseph Thomas, Executor.
ALICE AMOS, [seal]
by Joseph Thomas,
JANE GILLIS, [seal]
CHASEY SANKS, [seal]
ISAAC SANKS, [seal]
ABRAHAM McKINNEY, [seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.
JAMES SMITH HILL, [seal]
by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.
PETER GREEN, [seal]
JOHN GARRETT, [seal]
deceased, by Isaac Sanks, as Agent.

Signed in the presence of
THOMAS JOHNSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 30th, 1873.
Received of the Trustees of the Livingstone Institute in accordance with their circular, two hundred and forty-three dollars and sixty cents, ($243.60.)
Wells, Fargo & Co.,
per E. C. Morton.

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!
Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE-serve Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 641 Clay street, or at 216 Stevens street. Shares, Twenty-five ($25) Dollars each.

J. G. WILSON, Secretary.

C. H. VALENTINE,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
827½ PACIFIC STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit, with satisfaction.

JAS. LODGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,
Bet. Jackson and Pacific, San Francisco.

NEW
BOSTON HOUSE
NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.
This House can be found the best accommodations for
LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
COOKS or STEWARDS.
The Proprietor would inform his friends throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or General Servants can find the same at the above

W. R. ANDERSON.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1007 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style.
Switches, Curls, Puffs, Braids, Frizettes, Etc.
Ringlet Hair Work repaired and made over.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
209 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids, Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
DEALERS IN
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. sa18

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. sa18

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Pitt's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. ap 12

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones Furnished to order.
Hole Agent for Burstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sa13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS.
WHIPS.
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. P. SANFORD. H. KRAFT. GEO. B. FIELD.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Boots AND SHOES of the latest styles. Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his formula of the Ladies' and Misses' Cushion Department, have received with him in the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,
UPHOLSTERER,
No. 305 *Third Street, near Folsom,*
SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.
CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. SCOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,
JACKSON STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
This favorite House is located a few doors west from Montgomery, on the same street with Post Office, Custom House, United States Court and Land Office. Places of Amusement are all convenient to the House.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 500 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the House FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
606 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
518 Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,
PROPRIETRESS.
Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable prices.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEALER IN
HUMAN HAIR
304 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dr. Ver, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The history and Constitution of the present political campaign, Biography and Pictorial Sketches of Horace Greeley, The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Parton, Chamberlain, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Eminent Engravers. The Finest, best, handsomest and cheapest. If you want to make money send for CIRCULARS and terms for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, J. L. BANCROFT & CO. San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET.
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals served at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson
LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,
12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
OAKLAND.
Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up in any form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Taylor, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

C. P. R. R
COMMENCING
Sunday, March 16th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
7.00 A. M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Train for Colfax, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Sacramento with Stages for Nevada.
7.15 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
2.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Latrobe, Merced, Modesto, Tulare, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer for Benicia, Vallejo, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville and Woodland (from Broadway Wharf). Connects at Elmira with Train for Sacramento.
5.15 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train for Ogden and the East, through Sacramento.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leaves SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.10, 9.30, 10.40 and

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO: Simon H. Howard, F. B. Alberton, H. F. Vandercombe, Asa. B. Gregg, Alfred L. Bolander, A. W. Bowman, C. S. Hobbs, R. S. Hawthorne, J. Mora Moss, Wm. H. Howard, W. H. Greenwood, R. L. Jones, George C. Boon, Byron Waters, W. M. Foster, Jr., C. A. Mahoney, W. T. Garratt, D. D. Bailey, A. C. Bowling.

SACRAMENTO: Charles Crocker, A. Sadington, Mark Hopkins, James Gerlach, Edwin H. Hodgdon, D. W. Earl, Isaac Libbey, Julius Wetzler, Julius Wetzler, Msgr & Liebmann, Very & Wilson, Chas. S. Tilden, M. M. Orr, Wm. Land, A. W. Pioneer, A. T. Hinckley, M. M. Fanning, M. Sgr A. C. Bowling, D. M. Orr, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. B. RODY, Secretary.
H. H. HOLLOW, General Manager.
R. B. HOOT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to the banking house, second floor, Montgomery and Exchange streets.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, Northeastern corner Between Montgomery and Battery

The office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement, or at maturity of Notes.

Advances made on Freehold, Leasehold, and city properties, merchandize in warehouses, etc. sn13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....267,110 00
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,110 00

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
533 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Reed Gibson, who resided about 10 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Mrs. Lucy Ann Gibson, who still resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, or address this office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—State of Annie E. Solomon, formerly Annie E. Vincent, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the under signed, Administratrix of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Thomas Solomon, administrator of said estate, at the office of said Administratrix, No. 29 First street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California; or to Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys for said Administratrix, at their office in said city of Sacramento, City.

Dated Sacramento, Feb. 25, 1873.

THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys for Administrator. fe26-4m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in this city (Three sleeping rooms, parlor, use, stable, nearly furnished house at the Archery, big 27 John street, either permanently or transiently. fe8-3m.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct common impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in the fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Geographical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

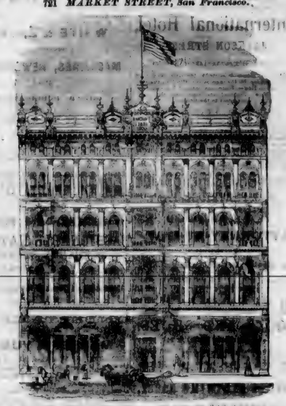
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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PUBLISHERS,
614 and 617 Sansome St.
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BANCROFT'S
721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, Engraving, Lithographing.

Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.

Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less it is a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through us.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this Bakery, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment a favorite and popular.

New Books Received Daily
from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Leipsic. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied greatly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices to New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in quality and promptness.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Gauffre, Color-relief, two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Orders, expressed and money are combined to manufacture and sell books and stationery in competition with New York.

Our rooms now is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we confidently invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are guaranteed to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of the machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast," for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.

mar31

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Roland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

mar29-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot in any part of the city for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

ap6-tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
and
P. H. VON DER LIETH.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 312 California Street.
Over front door of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO

J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT. JAMES SULLIVAN. WM. V. LITTLE.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.

Manufactory of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs. Brass Castings of all kinds. Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

Jan 1

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you will, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merits, to cure you. Why not try it? Delay is dangerous; you should be relieved at once. Try something else after the many unfortunate you have made it (really) unquestionably famous on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising results of its use of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approval before.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has never disappointed, and it will have YOU, if you try it. We have letters from all parts of the country in the hands, testifying to its wonderful and strengthening effects in the utterly free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
418 and 419 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, contained in a highly concentrated form, in Redington's Essence, is the best remedy for all diseases of the stomach, bowels, and kidneys. As a tonic it will be found invaluable for any nervous affection, but within it imparts its best qualities to the system when the glow and vigor that can be produced by a cup or brandy! It is entirely free from the pernicious effects that follow the use of brandy in any shape.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, steamboat, or other vehicle, and is invaluable as an external application for sprains, bruises, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
418 and 419 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Of the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts from Fresh Fruits, are unequaled in strength and delicacy of flavor, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary trashy extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly as cheap.

Wherever tested on THREE MONTHS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and ever since

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but, in point of economy, becomes each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
418 and 419 Front street, San Francisco.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make immediate use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to the disease, and some one offers an unfailing remedy without permanent relief, seek at once the genial and potent

CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

They have proved themselves thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the Poisons of the Liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are

FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a mountain climate. For Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never yet ceased from any municipal neglect and unjustifiable carelessness, on the part of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
418 and 419 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 33. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1873. WHOLE NO. 45

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every saturday, by
PETTER ANDERSON,
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
One year, single copy.....$3 00
Six months.....1 25
Three months.....50cts.
One month.....

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion.....75 cts.
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Anti-Slavery Sentiments in the United States Prior to 1800.

Mr. William Frederick Poole, formerly Librarian of the Athenæum Collection in Boston, but for many years in charge of the great Public Library, now gathering through well-judged liberality, municipal and private, in the city of Cincinnati Literary Club. This is: The State of Anti-Slavery Sentiment in this Country prior to 1800. It should be said, before proceeding, that for such historical inquiry, Mr. Poole is peculiarly qualified, both by sound and earnest attachment to the principles of human equality, and by his natural taste and cultivation as a student of history. In the library of which he is the custodian in Boston, the collection and preservation of documents and pamphlets bearing on historical subjects have been the object of special care, and became to Mr. Poole truly a labor of love. His present researches are not the first valuable contribution which he has made to the reliable records of the country's political and social career.

To come, however, to the researches of the essay, is to find some most interesting data. The chief of these is the rather surprising discovery that there was a period, at and just after the adoption of the Constitution, when the Border States—Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia—were permeated with anti-slavery sentiment, and if not actually under the control of such a feeling, were greatly influenced by it. Mr. Poole has found, as one of the evidences of this the pamphlet copy preserved by Washington himself, now deposited in the Boston Athenæum's collection of a Fourth-of-July address, delivered ceremony should be performed. This offer was gladly accepted, the parents sanctioned the bargain, and in due time the union took place—the minister performing the service doing so with much reluctance. After all was over, the young bride, as if for the first time realizing her position, seemed suddenly filled with remorse, and frantically called upon the clergy to untie the knot. Upon being told that it was too late, she utterly refused to have anything to do with her newly married husband, and let him to make what he pleased out of it. Entreaties were of no avail, and the man took his departure.

Dr. Buchanan, it may besitably mentioned here, was a Baltimore physician of eminence, born near that city, the son of a revolutionary General, the son-in-law of Delaware's great jurist, Thomas McKean, and the father of Buchanan who recently died the senior Paymaster of the United States Navy, and also of Commodore Franklin Buchanan, who left the navy, in 1861, went into the rebel service, and was a prominent officer in the Rebel Navy, particularly in behalf of which we previously had concerning the mutation of opinions among the American people on the question of slavery.—*Wilmington* (Del.) *Commercial.*

HASTY WEDDING.—The Somerville (N. J.) *Unionist* says:

A few days ago a wedding took place in Bedminster township, the principals in which performance shall be nameless. The bridegroom was a man well advanced in years, having passed a middle life, but possessing the charm of worldly wealth. He made love to a young lady of about twenty, who, after the requested importunities of her parents, finally accepted her aged suitor, but before the time arrived for the ceremony to take place, repented, and peremptorily declined to consummate the engagement. A younger sister, hardly out of her short clothes, then—half in jest, half in earnest—voluntarily offered to take her sister's place upon the man pledging himself to settle upon her $10,000 immediately after the

Mice and Alligators in the Stomach of a Lady.

A curious case came to our notice, March 10th, for which we have he most reliable authority, though at first sight, it may seem either like a canard or a jest, designed to impose upon some person of superior credulity. Our informant, however, tells us the story in an seriousness, and assured us that he is prepared to vouch for its accuracy. We have no hesitation, therefore, in setting afloat on the ocean of newspapers, commerce and exchange, in order to give the curious and reflective something upon which to exercise their mental faculties, and to furnish the faculty, physiologists and men interested in physical science generally, a marvelous subject for investigation.

A certain lady residing in Frankfort, has been very sick for some time, and so very strange were her symptoms as to utterly set at naught the skill of the physicians. She suffered from general debility, became frightfully emaciated, and yet possessed a most voracious appetite, and people began to account for the latter phenomenon by the old superstitious method of seeing the cause to the possession of an "eating wolf." The mystery was solved a few days ago, however, when, after a sick spell, and a violent fit of retching, she ejected from her stomach a mouse (dead), and shortly afterwards a living alligator of small dimensions. Some of the physicians have expressed an opinion that there are more of these animals remaining in the lady's stomach, and that they are being constantly generated there. But as to how they had their origin there we have not heard that any one has ventured to risk any assertion or explanation. Perhaps some parties who are investigating Huxley's protoplasm and the Darwinian theory of the origin of animal life may be able to throw some intelligent light on the matter.

We should be glad to receive some correspondence on this subject from any of our able students of nature and nature's laws. — *Lexington Press.*

Proclamation.

Whereas we are desirous that every safeguard should be adopted with regard to sea going ships; and also that any culpable or criminal carelessness shall not go unpunished; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Nexico, do hereby command that investigation be made of the causes which led to the loss of the steamship Atlantic, and that the captain be placed under arrest, until the result thereof shall have been proclaimed.

NORTON I.

The World's Commerce

An interesting statement of the total of the commercial navies of the world showing that one-third of all the sailing vessels, and one-third of all the steamships of the civilized world, carry the British flag. The United States comes next, though a large distance behind. Against 19,182 British sailing vessels engaged in commerce, we possess but 7,092, and against the British tonnage of 5,367,327, ours is but 2,272,120. The steamships of Great Britain number 2,538, having a tonnage of 2,382,145; the steamships of the United States number only 420, and represent an aggregate of 401,054 tons. Norway and Italy rank third and fourth in the possession of sailing vessels, and Germany and France continue the list at a slight distance behind. In regard to steamships, France comes third and Germany fourth on the list. The entire table, which covers nearly all the States of the civilized world, shows that the commercial navies of the present day number 56,727 sailing vessels, measuring 14,593,839 tons, and 4,333 steamships, measuring 3,680,070 tons.

THERE are 20,000 criminals in the city of New York.

A Matron's Advice to Girls.

Girls laugh and talk of marriage as though it were a jubilee, a glad some thing, a rose without a thorn. And so it is, if it is all right; if they go about it as rational beings, instead of merry-making children. It is a serious thing to marry. It is a life business, and that of heart and happiness. Therefore never, do it in haste; never run away to get married; never steal a marriage; never marry for wealth, or standing, or fine person or manners, but only for character, for worth, for the qualities of mind and heart which make an honorable man. Take time, think well and long before you accept any proposal; consult your parents, them some judicious friend, then your judgment. Learn all that is possible to learn of your proposed husband; when all doubts have been removed, not till then, accept him. This advice is sure to make a great impression, and to be followed.

POOR BOYS!—In the Ukraine (Russia) the women court more generally than the men. When a young woman falls in love with a man she is not in the least ashamed to go to his father's house and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience if he will accept her as his wife. Should the insensible man pretend any excuse, she tells him that she is resolved never to go out of the house till he gives his consent, and accordingly taking up her lodging remains there. If he still obstinately refuses her, his case becomes exceedingly distressing. The church is commonly on her side, and to turn her out would provoke her kindred to revenge her honor, so that he has no method left but to partake himself to flight till he is otherwise disposed of.

Business Law.

It is not legally necessary to say on a note "for value received".

A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker; he must pay it.

An endorser of a note is exempt from liabilities if not served with notice of its dishonor within twenty-four hours of its non-payment.

A note by a minor is void.

Notes bear interest only when so stated.

Principal are responsible for the acts of their agents.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debt of the firm.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The law compels no one to do impossibilities.

An agreement without consideration is void.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are not good in law.

A receipt for money paid is not legally conclusive.

The act of one partner bind all the others.

A contract with a lunatic is void.

Commit the following to memory and you will have at your "tongue's end" the names of the monarchs of England from the time of the Conquest down to the present date:

First William the Norman, then William his son.
Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and John.
Next Henry the Third, Edwards one, two and three.
And again after Richard three Henrys we see.
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess,
Two Henrys, sixth Edwards, Queens Mary and Bess.
Then Jamie the Scot, then Charles, whom they slow.
Then followed Cornwell, another Charles too.
Next James, called the Second, ascended the throne,
Then William and Mary together come on, Till Anna, George four, and fourth William all past,
God sent them Victoria, the youngest, best and last.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, April 10, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

My limited time prevented me from giving a more celebrate account in my correspondence of the 3d inst. of the reception of the Sacramento Zouaves, by Mrs. E. Brown and daughters, Misses Ida Dolly. In addition to the members of this excellent company, the wives and a large portion of the respectable class of the colored citizens, were invited to participate in the hospitality of the Minerva of the Pacific Coast, Mrs. W. E. Brown. The response was fully convincing of the appreciation of the generous invitation.

This act of Mrs. Brown, was not notoriety, she has ever been liberal in her views, with a heart as noble as it is generous, her past record speaks of her ministering to the poor and unfortunate classes, without distinction to color or race. This noble and kind-hearted lady and daughter left Sacramento on the 8th for the East, thence they will make a tour through Europe; on the evening previous to the day of their departure, they were serenaded by the Sacramento Zouaves and other citizens of color; the neighborhood was enlivened with the discourse of sweet music by the famous City Band. Mr. W. E. Brown invited them in, and private cares flowed copiously, sentimental remarks were indulged in by Capt. Emory and A. L. Jackson. Mr. W. E. Brown then thanked them on behalf of Mrs. Brown, and assured them that he considered this as one of the happiest moments of his life, and shall ever remember this pleasing tribute of respect with gratitude. The musicians then played a few lively tunes for the benefit of Misses Ida, Dolly and Eva Towne and their friend, who enjoyed it hugely. Home, sweet Home, wound up the pleasant and agreeable entertainment. Madam Brown and daughter takes with them the prayers and well wishes of the colored citizens of Sacramento.

The delegation from Sacramento, who visited your City, gave good report of their reception and treatment by the Brannan Guard, Capt. Mitchell.

Miss Sarah A. Jones, from Washington, D. C., was formerly a teacher in the Howard University. She is the guest of Mrs. Ellen Brown (the good Samaritan of Sacramento) she is also an old acquaintance of Mr. Charles Hubbard, who in company with Mrs. Hubbard and Mr. B. Cogar, took advantage of the opportunity and had a fine buggy ride, which gave Miss Jones a beautiful opportunity of viewing the city and surrounding scenes, with which she was much delighted.

A wedding took place in this city on the 7th. Hueston Saunders to Mrs. Sallie Yates Rafrell, of Marysville.

Miss Aubrey, teacher of the colored school will resign that position and it is said that Miss S. A. Jones will be her successor. We feel proud of the news, as Miss Jones is quite competent of filing the position.

Miss Aubrey has invited the parents of colored children to attend an impromptu examination, to be given at the school-house to-day, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock

The examination gave general satisfaction, considering the short notice in which it took place. Miss Aubrey had charge of the colored school for four years, and has ever endeavored to fill the position to the best of her ability. We regret to learn that Miss J nes will have some trouble in getting the colored school, the law requires her to produce a certificate of the State of California, which she has not, she is willing to pass an examination, but the law also prohibits a special examination, the regular time appointed for examination of teachers is in June, and unless she is appointed by the Superintendent, for the time being, she will loose the chance.

We notice in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, of the 31st of March, the death of Mr. Ralph Williams, while attending to his duty as sexton of St. Paul Cathedral. Mr. Williams was a resident of Sacramento in early days. His death is sincerely mourn by his friends and acquaintances. O.

School for Colored Childred.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—IS THERE NO REMEDY

Inciptal of the school for colored children, on the corner of Taylor and Vallejo streets, Mrs. Washburn, has been in ill health for some months, and since the late vacation has not been able to attend to her classes. In her absence, the care of the school has devolved mainly on the Assistant, Miss Davidson, although an extra teacher has been substituted for Mrs. Washburn, for more than half of the pupils formerly taught by the Principal have failed to attend since her illness. Yesterday, when a reporter of the *Bulletin* called at the school, only five children were present in this department—three boys and two girls. There are usually twelve pupils in this room, whom Mrs. Washburn is there—a smaller number than were in attendance three years ago.

The colored people generally have lost interest in the school, and all who can afford to do so send their children to private schools. The pupils in the Principals' room are very backward. None have ever graduated from the school since its organization; in fact none have ever reached the first grade of studies. Very few ever enter on second grade. Their attendance is very irregular, so much so that it is impossible for the tuition of these five pupils in the Principal's room is over $.0 per month each, or twice the sum necessary to pay for their instruction in the best private schools of the city. The school, as at present managed, is a fraud on the pupils and the public, and a shame to the Board of Education and the School Department generally.

The reporter, after witnessing some unsatisfactory exercises, in the Principal's Department, made a visit to the other room, where he found nineteen children under charge of the assistant teacher, Miss Davidson, who has been two years in the school. Her pupils were apparently under fair discipline, and seemed more interested in their work than the five in the Principal's room. The teacher admitted, however, that they did not make equall progress with children in white schools, accounting for the fact by their irregular attendance and their natural inclination for fun rather than study.

Both of the teachers are white; both are better than the average teacher in the schools, but neither of them can claim that the school under her charge is a success. Miss Davidson, the only one the reporter talked with as to the policy of maintaining seperate schools for colored children, is decidedly opposed to the admission of colored children into the white schools.—*From the Evening Bulletin April 5th.*

Professor Fowley has concluded to take up abode permanently at Oakland.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 12, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Organize! Organize!

In view of the ensuing election of County officers, and members of the legislature; which are to be elected in September next, it is not too soon for the colored citizens especially, to commence to organize in the respective counties, and discuss among themselves, the real situation of affairs, concerning their present common school priviledges, and their full civil rights generally. Colored Republicans in this State have had no more rights conceded to them since they have been voters, than they had in 1861, at the time the rebellion broke out.

At that time, in this city, the colored children had an isolated school, which so remains until the present day.

Prior to 1861–2, colored persons could not testify in Courts in this State, against white persons, although the injured party. That law was only repealed during the rebellion, and not a single act of legislation in the interest of colored citizens has been passed, either for their school priviledges or anything else since.

In May, June and July, politicians will commence to buttonhole their "Dear colored fellow citizens" concerning their votes, in the ensuing campaign. Colored citizens must organize, we repeat, and view the whole situation themselves, make no promise to no man, set of men, or party's, what you will do, until you are shown some evidence of sincerity, by written pledges, from those who may solicit your suffrage, that they will, if they obtain seats in the Legislature by the aid of your votes, that they will vote for such bills as will give you full civil rights, in common with all other citizens of this State, and that the city and county officers will give you some show of employment. If not public work, janitorships at least in some of the public offices.

"To the victors belongs the spoils," must also apply to the colored citizens, both by the way of office and public employment.

Go no farther with any party, until you meet in your respective localities and deliberate on the situation first among ourselves.

A National Convention of colored citizens was called at New Orleans last year, prior to the assembling of the Cincinnati-Liberal-Republican and Philadelphia-Regular-Republican Conventions. The colored citizens at the New Orleans National Convention threw their influence on the side of the Regular Republican party. The result was—their nearly nine hundred thousand votes re-elected President Grant. Without that united vote, Horace Greeley would have been elected President instead of Grant.

We must let the nation know that in return there has been no supplements civil rights bill as yet passed by Congress in accordance with a plank in the Philadelphia platform. And we must let the Republicans in this know that the colored children in return are now denied admission in the public schools.

Minutes of the 15th Amendment Committee.

The Committee of the 15th Amendment, held last Monday evening the 7th ult., at the Young Men's Hall, to hear the report of those of the Committee having money and tickets.

At half-past eight the President, (Solomon Fenoton,) called the meeting to order. On motion, W. H. Blake was appointed Secretary.

The first report was that of J. S. Ross, who held the tickets, which was approved, and a vote of thanks was tendered him for the faithful performance of his duty.

The Treasurer, P. Anderson, then made his report, which was approved.

It was moved that a Committee of three be appointed to finish collecting all outstanding money, and tickets, and pay all bills against the Committee, and report all expenditures with items, as soon as published through the PACIFIC APPEAL and *Elevator* newspapers. Carried; the Chairman appointed as that Committee, Messrs. J. S. Ross, W. H. Blake and I. G. Cary.

The Committee further decided that after all bills contracted by this Committee are settled, if their should be then any money over, that it be divided equally between the Zion Church, Bethel Church and Young Men's Union Beneficial Society. The Committee then adjourned.

S. Fenoton, Chairman.
J. E. Brown, Secretary.

Personal.

To "E. R." Wilmington, Delaware. Your Masonic Correspondence has been received, also the Wilmington newspaper, containing the said article. We decline to publish it on the grounds. that it is a local dispute of which we believe that the least said about it in this jurisdiction would be best for "E. R." and all the intelligent colored masons of Delaware. Knowing that all such sonsensical odicts, published by the adherants of the "National," are unheeded by the Independent Grand Lodge. Let us stop dispute ing and try and effect a union of all the colored masons.

This could be done, and at no distant day, provided the State Grand Lodges will continue as they have been, the last few years, of letting the "National Grand Lodge anomaly" severely alone.

On Our Table.

The Daily Graphic, is the title of a daily illustrated newspaper recently started in New York city. It gives with the usual news and editorial matter found in daily newspapers, historical illustrations of the important events of the day. It is a marvel of journalistic enterprise, and if successful pecuniarily, as we hope it will be, must cause a revolution in journalism. We hope for its success.

The Musical Echo, published by H. A. Hesapsted, Milwaukee, Wis. The March number is at hand, it is a twelve-page magazine, printed very neatly. It has a selection of music to-wit: "Who Shall Say We May Not Meet," by Mr. Martin Towne; "Far O'er The Star is Rest," by H. N. H., also a very pretty waltz by Mr. Edward Riordan, among others, in the reading columns, is a sketch entitled "Three Leaves from the Diary of a Traveler." We wish it success, and welcome it as an exchange.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration in Kentucky.

We learn by the *Planet* a newspaper published by colored men in Louisville, Kentucky, that a grand celebration is to come off in that city on Monday, April 21st, in commemeration of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States. We extract from their programme the following:

Among the distinguished officials who have been invited to favor the assemblage with audiences, we may mention His Excellency Governor Leslie and Staff, Hon. Chas. D. Jacob, Mayor of Louisville, and some of the most distinguished orators in the State. The anniversary address will be delivered by Mr. Fred. Douglass. All the different colored societies and Sabbath schools will receive a special invitation to join the procession. The committee will provied vehicles for the accommodation of the different Sabbath-schools, and will also provide transparancies, mottoes and other paraphernalia, and will endeavor to make this the largest, most respectable and orderly procession ever witnessed in the city. The procession will be attended by three bands of music.

Oration of Rev. James H. Hubbard.

The following was delivered in Hickman's Hall, Stockton, Tuesday, April 1st, 1873, on the occasion of the Third Anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:—Denizens of this thriving city in the fertile valley San Joaquin. We are proud to meet you on this auspicious occasion, you who hold the remembrance of the day we celebrate, Sacred to Liberty. We have before us the intellegence, the bone and sinew of the land; men who love the great American name, and who would rather hazard their lives in the fortunes of battle, than see her Starry Banner trail in the dust. Some are from merry old England, the land of Pitt, Fox and Wilberforce. The Irishman, from the land of Emmet and O'Connell. The frugal, liberty loving German from Fatherland. Others from the vine-clad hills of France and Italy, but many more who are "native here, and to the custom manor born." As citizens of a great Republic, we extend to you one and all, a fraternal greeting, believing that your voices will blend with ours in the loud refrain, of long live America! We are here not as mere spectators, and idle lookers on, having no identity with the scenes around us; but, feeling a growing interest in the questions of the hour, and having a weal or a woe, in the cause of the nation. Like Marvel not if the aged forget the weight of years, the halting steps, and demean them as in life's gaymorn. Censure not the maiden, if in the enthusiasm of the hour, her voice be heard with that of the clamoring multitude, growing eloquent in demonstrations of joy. The youth whose unsuspecting feet have tread upon the flowers of each advancing spring, has a share here. Woman too: heavens munificient gift to man, should be mentioned here. We have seen her supply the faggots, that blaze in the camp-fires; heard her voice in the council chamber; beheld her swaying a queenly sceptre over Empires. Historians stood amazed, while with her own frail hands, she laid the corner-stone of a nation.

A commonwealth arose and flourished, in art, science and commerce, even disputing the supremacy with the haughty mistress of kingdoms, who sat enthroned on the Tiber. She has stood on the tented field, and battled for love while others fought for glory.

When during the past year, the question was asked, who shall be the coming man, whose hand may guide the ship of State the next four years?

Many women of America said, it should be the hero of Richmond, the man who held the force of secession at bay, while Sherman made a thoroughfare of freedom, and like a tornado swept in triumph from Atlanta to the Sea.

During the campaign earnest were their pleadings, and united their hands, in bringing about the grand result. All honor to the noble sister-hood.

> "O, woman! dear woman! whose form
> And whose soul,
> Are the light and the life of each spell we pursue,
> Whether sunned in the tropics or chill-ed at the pole,
> If woman be there, there is happiness too."

Mr. President, living issues have brought us here to-day. Issues as old as the wrinkled brow of time, as marked as the light-house on the shore, or the starry sentinels above us, whose protracted vigils are cheered by the music of the spheres. Issues as nearly allied to good government, as the throbbing of the heart, to life. Issues that will live, when the nations of this day, may like those of antiquity, lie strewn like wrecks along the sands of time. When future ages, may read the monuments of England and America, as we now read those of Egypt and Asayria. The day of days in our political calendar, was the 30th of March, 1870. Its memory should be reserved by all. It shows the victorious character of truth, that "he is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just." That the God of battles hears the cry of the down trodden, and send to them the victory. That whether amid Arabian sands, Alpine rocks or polar snows, a man may be proof against peril and empowered with uniquity. The day of oppression was ending; and its suns rays growing feble, when our *Historical clock struck six*, and an old man appears on the scene. His eye had not lost the fire of youth, his step was still elastic. His natural force was not abated. He is in the old dominion: casting his eagle eye far over hill and dale, he scans the beautiful region. What a delightful prospect! tall and luxuriant trees were bending before the gale; the air was perfumed with the odor of a thousand flowers. Birds of plumage fair were singing their matin songs, in many a leafy bower. The crystal waters of many murmuring brooks, were rattling over their pebbly beds. His gaze remains fixed, he moves not from the position we first saw him assume. We see by his countenance, he is pondering a momentous subject. There he stands, with head and shoulders inclined slightly forward, with lips compressed and brow contracted, "as motionless as the statue at the gate of Altrof, which looks, life but neither breathes nor stirs." The old man we have shown you became subsequently the hero of Harpers ferry. You all know how he succeeded in his signal failure. And when he fell a martyr to liberty, *our historical clock struck seven*. A perfect work had began. The North mourned the the South raved. Eyes unused to weeping shed many a briny tear. The booming of strong men heard with sighs: latent energies came forth at the bidding of sympathy, formed a solid phalanx, preparing to move with measured steps upon the common foe.

The clock struck eight. And the gathering storm burst upon us. Sumpter was fired on, and the first over act of treason committed. The grauntlet was indignantly cast at the feet of the North, and she hastened to take it up. Then the Marvel not if the aged forget the weight of years, the halting steps, and demean them as in life's gaymorn. Censure not the maiden, if in the enthusiasm of the hour, her voice be heard with that of the clamoring multitude, growing eloquent in demonstrations of joy. The youth whose unsuspecting feet have tread upon the flowers of each advancing spring, has a share here. Woman too: heavens munificient gift to man, should be mentioned here. We have seen her supply the faggots, that blaze in the camp-fires; heard her voice in the council chamber; beheld her swaying a queenly sceptre over Empires. Historians stood amazed, while with her own frail hands, she laid the corner-stone of a nation.

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> Whether sunned in the tropics or chill-ed at the pole,
> If woman be there, there is happiness too."

Mr. President, living issues have brought us here to-day. Issues as old as the wrinkled brow of time, as marked as the light-house on the shore, or the starry sentinels above us, whose protracted vigils are cheered by the music of the spheres. Issues as nearly allied to good government, as the throbbing of the heart, to life. Issues that will live, when the nations of this day, may like those of antiquity, lie strewn like wrecks along the sands of time. When future ages, may read the monuments of England and America, as we now read those of Egypt and Asayria. The day of days in our political calendar, was the 30th of March, 1870. Its memory should be reserved by all. It shows the victorious character of truth, that "he is thrice armed who hath his quarrel just." That the God of battles hears the cry of the down trodden, and send to them the victory. That whether amid Arabian sands, Alpine rocks or polar snows, a man may be proof against peril and empowered with uniquity. The day of oppression was ending; and its suns rays growing feble, when our *Historical clock struck six*, and an old man appears on the scene. His eye had not lost the fire of youth, his step was still elastic. His natural force was not abated. He is in the old dominion: casting his eagle eye far over hill and dale, he scans the beautiful region. What a delightful prospect! tall and luxuriant trees were bending before the gale; the air was perfumed with the odor of a thousand flowers. Birds of plumage fair were singing their matin songs, in many a leafy bower. The crystal waters of many murmuring brooks, were rattling over their pebbly beds. His gaze remains fixed, he moves not from the position we first saw him assume. We see by his countenance, he is pondering a momentous subject. There he stands, with head and shoulders inclined slightly forward, with lips compressed and brow contracted, "as motionless as the statue at the gate of Altrof, which looks, life but neither breathes nor stirs." The old man we have shown you became subsequently the hero of Harpers ferry. You all know how he succeeded in his signal failure. And when he fell a martyr to liberty, *our historical clock struck seven*. A perfect work had began. The North mourned the South raved. Eyes unused to weeping shed many a briny tear. The booming of strong men heard with sighs: latent energies came forth at the bidding of sympathy, formed a solid phalanx, preparing to move with measured steps upon the common foe.

The clock struck eight. And the gathering storm burst upon us. Sumpter was fired on, and the first over act of treason committed. The grauntlet was indignantly cast at the feet of the North, and she hastened to take it up. Then the

We demand our civil rights in the name of our widows and orphans, whose husbands and fathers died for Union and Liberty; whose homes have been made desolute, in whose hearts there are voids the world can never fill. We demand them in the name of our God; that God who framed the worlds; who guides Arcturus in his course, and strewed the milky-way with radiant starry dust. That God, who created men, and gave them his law to keep, who upholds the powers that be, but who in his wrath scatters the nations as with the besom of destruction. We stand appalled, before the grand march of events which has characterized the past decade. We shrink with instinctive horror, from the unholy alliance, with its chameleon like proclivities. Have viewed with evident astonishment, the dying Dolphin-like alternating phases of the old Democracy. We watch with eager interest the agitated condition of the Old World, and extend a hearty welcome to the new Republics of Europe.

A GOOD CHANCE.—MR. J. S. Ross offers his well known and popular restaurant No 627 Merchant street, for sale. It has a good run and is only offered for sale in consequence of its present proprietor going into the Grocery business.

A person with the enterprise that Mr. Ross has shewn will be sure to make money with the establishment.

Y. M. U. B. Society.

The installation of officers of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, will take piabe next Tuesday evening, 15th inst., in their Hall, Pacific Street.

SEVENTH ANNUAL

Target Excursion

OF THE

BRANNAN GUARD,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY, MAY 2d, 1873,

—AT—

Schuetzen Park, Alameda,

Capt. W. A. MITCHELL, (Commanding.)

Admission to the Park, including Badges, - 75 Cents

Ladies Free on Board Steamer.

A SILVER CUP, HALF-DOZEN TEASPOONS, PAIR OF SLEEVE BUTTONS, NAPKIN RING, SILVER THIMBLE.

Prize for Honorary Members of Brannan Guard.

A SOLID MEDAL.

A Solid watch will be held at the Hall of the Y.M.U.B. Society—at night! 4d

Read what Mr. Smith writes of DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Having written a letter to those towards that each should make known to the other any success that science good is derived, more especially I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I have worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last spring. I was in no way discommoded from attending to business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend all ruptured persons to call on the same gentleman with the confidence that I did.

W. T. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a recovery of life, health and vexation, either of body or both, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of a million dollars' worth of valuable mine in California. To the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sher man's appliances and completed for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, I frequently destroying my abilities for the enjoyment of life and the pleasure's of business. Once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me much suffering.

This trial I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 360 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets. T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 340 Montgomery street, where all persons afflicted with rupture will see him. As his great experience of so thirty years constant devoted to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likness of bad cases before and after cure, be sent for 10 cents, Or consult personally for information for their cure.

EASTER MONDAY

PROMENADE CONCERT

By Mr. Sarah M. A. Gibbs

A CALICO PARTY WILL BE GIVEN ON

Monday Evening, April 14th,

IN THE

Young Men's U. B. Society Hall,

Pacific Street, above Powell.

Mrs. Amelia Daingerfield-Paren

Will prior to the Promenade, sing some favorite operatic airs.

TICKETS, - FIFTY CENTS

RESTAURANT FOR SALE!

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW MARYLAND Restaurant, situated at 627 Merchant Street, between Kearny & Montgomery. The Proprietor only offers it For Sale in consequence of going into another business. It has a good run of custom, both from the City and Interior. Persons wishing to purchase can obtain prompt information by calling on the Proprietor.

J. S. ROSS.

San Francisco, April 12th, 1873.

JESSE J. STEWART. CHARLES S. STETSON

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO BE open to subscribe to the Certificates of stock of this society. All applicationss for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 547 Clay street, 3d st 2-3 Howard street. Shares Twenty five ($25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

FOUND.

At the Fifteenth Amendment Ball at Horticultural Hall, Monday night, March 31st, in the dancing-room—A BREAST PIN The parties can obtain it by applying of the Caterer, Mrs. S. A. Gibbs, 1406 Mason St., giving a description, and paying for this advertisement. 1t.

LIVE WELL!

Those who Eat good Dinners are sensible! But feeling is the source of sense! Those who live at the

NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT

NO. 627 MERCHANT ST.

LIVE WELL! And are consequently happy.

J. S. ROSS.

Who is now a part owner, provides for his customers

Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game, Chicken Soups, Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees, Etc., Etc.

Everything the heart of man can desire. The best cup of TEA in the City—English Breakfast Tea.

Fresh Oysters in Every Style Can be Obtained.

Open for Breakfast from 5 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

Ladies' Private Dining Room for Families.

Meals served at all hours.

Board and Lodging $4 per week.

Board without Lodging $3 per week.

Single Meals 25 cents.

Board by the month $12.

Board and Lodging $16 per month.

Board without Lodging $12 per month

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

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George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
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J. Conrad,	James Wright, Jr.
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A. L. Bancroft,	

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
FELIX SCOTT, Secretary.
S. H. HOLLY, General Manager.
R. B. MAY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to the mezzanine street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
526 Montgomery street

This office loans money to professional men, to farmers and to business men, on approved collateral and on approved short notice, payable in 30 days, 60 days, weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, &c. oct3

CRAIG & SON,
821 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers,

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. apl20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. ♦

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel cassidy, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Rev. Bernard Cassidy, who still resides at No. 1116 Eleventh street, or address this office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Ann E. Saunders, (formerly Ann E. Tuthill), deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Saunders, (formerly Annie E. Tuthill), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of said Administrator, in the place of business, No. 20 Front street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, or to Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, at their office in Stark and Lewis, Sacramento City.

THOMAS SAUNDERS,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Saunders, (formerly Annie E. Tuthill), deceased.
EDGERTON & HARRISON, Attorneys for Administrator.
Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 26, 1873. m1-4

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To one or two gentlemen only or those coming from the interior, six rooms neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 13 John street, either permanently or transiently. m29

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
~~1,000 Illustrations,~~
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

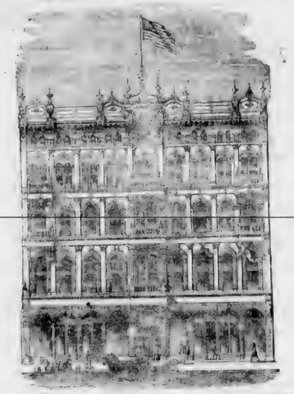
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—as well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the press we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Stockand Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Second live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an honest and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
From New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English Publishers, comprising the choicest publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World promptly supplied upon receipt of order. Duplicate lots of the most salable books kept always on hand, so that orders will always be filled by the VERY LOWEST, and no time will be lost in waiting for books to arrive from the East.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest grade of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon publication, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the country, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Matrices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles.
Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Bronze, Gold, Colors and Colors.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial.
We have the finest steam machinery and the best workmen employed, and are prepared to execute all orders promptly and well. Stokes and machinery in connection with New York.
Catalogues, Price Lists, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes, Labels, Blanks, Pamphlets, Law Work, etc., executed in the most elegant manner, and we confidently invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON,

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of the machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the recommendation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of an inferior kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
sept11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VEEY.
march8m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Or are left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
e26tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
oct P. H. VON DER LIETH.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 512 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT. JAMES HILLMAN. WM. T. LITTLE.
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Parts and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
for 7

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you can't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising results pro duced

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Is used with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with it, the greatest panacea of the age, for the cure of every affection of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands and it will cure YOU, if you try it. That intolerable nuisance, a cough, is the result of nothing, healing and strengthening is its effects: entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of genuine Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies in the possession of the people. As a tonic it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or other diseases, and for all those who require the aid of a stimulant other than intoxicating liquors. It is unequaled as a remedy for flatulency, and to relieve pain from the rheumatory effects that follow the severe spells of sea sick ness.
It is also an excellent remedy for females, who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief for the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.
It affords immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car or by sea sickness, or other causes.
Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care.
They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle of extra heavy glass, which will not break or leak.
Possessing quality and economy, none others are a cheaper article.
Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the costly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim of such disease, and would either escape a recurrence without premature relief, use at once the never sure

CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
Time has proved them beyond question to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the secretions of the liver, and thus relieve the system of those impurities which cause fever and ague. They are mild in their operation, producing neither nausea nor vomiting, allaying all irritation, and leaving the system in a healthy condition. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes. Try and be convinced.

FAMILY MEDICINE
WILL CURE, in their testimony, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a sanguineous climate. For Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Piles, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Sore Throat, Sore Mouth, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Fever Sores, Old Sores, Chronic Sores, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Gout

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 19, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Modoc War.

The nation has been startled by the sad news of the slaughter of its Peace Commissioners, when on their duty, treating with the chiefs of the Modoc Indians.

General Canby, and Reverend Dr. Eleazer Thomas now lamented with the dead, were men of eminence in their military and civic spheres, and the whole nation mourn their loss is being so sud denly and treacherously taken off.

We think that a great mistake was made by the venture of those excellent men going to the line where those savages induced them. Most men, however good, make mistakes at times, and these may not be exceptions.

The Modoc Indians, from their savage or semi-civilized state, know but little difference between our eminent or inferior men, though, they seemingly exhibited a knowledge of the meaning of a flag of truce. Understanding this, their recent deeds must be considered less than deliberate treacherous murder, and of course ought to be punished in commensuration of their deeds.

The advancing tide of civilization has passed over the continent, to the Pacific shores, the governments policy has been to civilize the Indians, and spread among them onlightment and principles of Christianity. This has been the policy of the government, but it has been greatly abused by many of the government agents in dealing with the Indians.

Brutal men have from time to time, outraged their squaws, and heaped so many other indignities upon them, that it has helped to increase their treachery, and produce a los of confidence in the sincerity of the Governments Indian Bureau and the lamented Commission that went to treat with them. In this view, the justice meted out to them should be tempered with mercy towards their women and children, when captured, or taken, or surrounded on the field.

But Captain Jack, and all the other "big Indians," who had a knowledge of the responsibility of their deeds, should be shown no quarters. If the government would make as many prisoners of them as they could, even if that imprisonment be in its bastiles until the judgment day. Those that will certainly be killed with the captured would, we think, be in the eyes of foreign nations sufficient retaliation for an enlightened Christian Governent, not to resent to the tull extremes of the annihalation of what captured squaws and their children that may be taken, or that may surrender in their, flight from our overpowering army in the Modoc regions.

OBSEQUIES OF REV. DR. THOMAS.—The funeral obsequies of Rev. Dr. Eleazer Thomas took place at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Powell street, yesterday, under the auspices of Mount Moriah Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons and was attended by army officers, with a detachment of mounted soldiers, and a large concourse of citizens. Among the pall-bearers were His Excellency, Governor Newton Booth, and other citizens of prominence.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CADETS.—Capt. McDonald, of the San Francisco cadets, is to give a grand exhibition drill on the cadets at Platt's Hall, on the evening of April 24th. The drill will be interesting.

See advertisement in another column.

Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

[By our Special Reporter.]

Installation of Officers of the Y. M. U B Society.

One of the most *recherche* affairs that we have had the pleasure of attending in this city, took place on Tuesday evening last, the 15th inst. at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Boneficial Society, on the occasion of the Installation of Officers elect of said Society.

There were present, a godly number of ladies and gentlemen, the Officers of the West Indian Benevolent Association, and the Representatives of the Press, all of whom had been the recipient of special invitations emanating from the Officers and members, to witness the formality of the occasion.

The introductory remarks were made by the President, Mr. Wm. H. Carter, after which, the Annual Report which had been carefully prepared by the Secretary, Mr. James H. Wilson, was by that gentleman read, exhibiting the financial condition, as well as the steady and unrelascing progress of the Society.

The following gentlemen were then installed, in the accustomed mode as officers for the ensuing term, each one of whom having been called upon to give expression to his sentiments, complied with the necessary requisition:

President, William H. Carter.
Vice President, A. F. Phillips.
Secretary, James T. Wilson.
Assistant Secretary, William McDonald.
Treasurer, Barney Fletcher.
Marshall, Horace Perkins.
Janitor, Thomas Dupee.
Board of Trustees:—W. H. Carter, A. F. Phillips, J. B. Wilson, B. Fletcher, Charles Epps, W. M. Smith, H. M. Collins, D. W. Riggles and A. J. Bristol.
Board of Stewards:—Horace Perkins, Wm. Waugh, Edward Quinn, Lewis Berry, and James Williams.

Business having thus far progressed without impediment, the delighted guests, at the request of the President, marched on with hearts resolved to the Banquet Hall, where the tables laden with the choicest viands of the season, awaited them, and we believe we can safely say, that "*nemo repellit ad,*" who did not coalesce in contributing his quota towards the extermination of the attractive edibles.

During the evening, the following toasts were drank:

1st. "The President of the United States," responded to by P. A. Bell, Editor of the *Observer*.

2d. "The Queen of England," responded to by William J. Simmons, Secretary of the West Indian Benevolent Association.

3d. "Our Sister Society the West Indian Benevolent Association," responded to by Matthew A. Phipps, President of said Association.

4th. "Our Flag," responded to by Capt. Alexander Ferguson.

5th. "The Press," responded to by Peter Anderson, editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL.

6th. "The Ladies of San Francisco," responded to by Mr. Richard A. Hall.

7th. "The Youths of San Francisco;" responded to by by Mr. G. W. Bell.

8th. "Union and Liberty," responded to by Rev. James H. Hubbars, who handled his subject with credit and honor to himself thereby causing profit and pleasure to the entire convocation.

After a few appropriate rumarks, made by Mr. John A. Barbee, relative to the beneficial results of union, the evenings festivities which had ceen begun in order and characterized throughout by peace, were brought to a harmonious close.

W. J. S.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Cachise, and probably the whole of the native chiefs within the United States and Mexico, will be invited of the particulars with regard to the present Modoc difficulty and whereas, we are determined that justice shall be enforced with regard to our policy and treatment of the North American Indians; now, therefore we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the capture, as prisoners of war, of the Modoc tribe; that they be civilized and reclaimed from barbarism, and prohibit their being killed as unnecessary, except in extreme cases.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand this 16th day of April, 1873.

MR. DEAK, the well known Hungarian politicial, is dangerously ill.

North Pacific Coast Railroad—Formal Breaking of Ground.

On Saturday last the formal ceremonies of breaking ground for the North Pacific Coast Railroad took place at Sauceltto. At 12 M. over one hundred invited guests took passage from Meiggs' Wharf, on the steamer *Princess*, for the town of Sauceltto. On their way thither the boat stopped at Alcatraz Island and took on board Col. Mizener, Capt. Greagy and Dr. Lull, together with a United States Band, and soon arrived at the place of destination.

Major-General H. A. Cobb, President of the Sauceltto Land and Ferry Company, and Fred'k Mac Crellish, Esq., of the *Alta*, marshaled the company from the boat to the place of ceremony, which the *Alta* of Sunday last describes as follows:

After music by the band, the formal breaking of the ground was made, when General Cobb led forward President A. D. Moore, who made a few remarks in reference to the enterprise which had just been formerly inaugurated.

A. D. MOORE'S REMARKS.

Mr. Moore began by stating that he, as well as all present, were the guests of the Sauceltto Land Company, but on their behalf welcomed all most heartily and cordially. "This road," he continued, "which but a few minutes ago was formerly began, was actually commenced some forty-five days ago at White's Hill and Strawberry Pond. Eight hundred men are now engaged on the work. Railroads are not built by talk, but by hard and earnest work. For this reason it had at first been thought to postpone any public action in regard to it until it had been completed and in running order. Still, so quiet had the work been done, that the public became desirous of knowing something of it, and therefore the present ceremony of to-day."

The extreme point of terminus of the road was on the Walhalla River, 140 miles from Sauceltto, but the present terminus will be near the mouth of the Russian River Valley, 75 miles distant.

By the middle of next month it is expected to have 1,600 laborers in the field. For our assistance in the work we have received a subsidy of $160,000 from the county of Marin, and a grant of thirty acres from the Land Company for track bed, machine shops, turn tables, etc. Some of the iron for our road you may see laying outside. The balance has been ordered, and will be here next month. Our gauge is three feet. This is because the nature of the country through which our road passes, rough, undulating and abrupt, will not allow that of four feet eight and a half inches. This has saved us thirty-three per cent. in running expenses, and enabled us to accomplish our work.

The business of this county, I think, warrants the building of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. Our reliance is on the immense resources of the Coast counties to give us a heavy freighting trade, which will be ours. The dairy, the lumber mill and the wheat field will be our reliance.

As at the present time, six lumber trains daily will be a necessity; 10,000 gallons of milk is a day's supply consumed by San Francisco. Marin can supply two-thirds of this, and will, as by our railroad we can lay it down in that city at twenty cents a gallon, while it now costs thirty cents.

The rich grain of our teeming valleys we can bring to Sauceltto and load direct from our cars upon the foreign-bound ships.

Our country will attract the pleasure seeker and the invalid. It is agreeable to tourists and most beneficial to the sick man.

Our road justifies itself in every way; it is more than needed, it is an absolute necessity.

In its effect on San Francisco it will be the precursor, itself is its special field, of many similar enterprises. It is thought by the men of this city that transcontinental roads are robbing us of the trade of our back country, to further enrich the East, plethoric with wealth. Our road will take up our State's wealth and empty it into our mother city. What the older States have gained from their local railroads, this one will do in share for California. This day's work opens out to us a new feature.

Our cars will run to San Rafael within four months. Our whole road we hope to have completed by August of the year to come. When this is done we may put our further hopes into form, and continue it into the Humboldt valley and the Columbia river.

Mr. Moore's remarks were constantly interrupted with applause, and at their conclusion three rousing hurrahs were given for the new railroad.

The guests then took their seats at the tables, and discussed some of Sauceltto's substantials.

The ravenous appetites induced by the fresh, balmy sea air having been appeased, Col. Cremony was called on for some remarks. He responded in his usual happy vein, having for the nonce laid aside all the fierceness of his war-paint.

Following by Milo Hoadley, Esq. a reciprocal sentiment of "Narrow Guage and Sauceliito" was proposed and received with enthusiasm.

Mr. Lewis, of San Francisco, and Mr. J. T. Boyd were now called on and spoke briefly. Col. Cremony answered a call for the "Press," and Major-General H. A. Cobb, having expressed to the guests the Company's thanks for their attendance, concluded with the toast, "The speedy completion of the North Pacific Coast Railroad."

At 4:30 P.M. the guests rose from the tables, and leaving the hall they found that during the three hours that had been made its merits and capabilities known fully. The new road promises to develop our place so much that the field of its journal will expand, and its first aim, for which it was established, be achieved. I have just reached this meeting from the summit of Tamalpais, where the clouds encircle and beat upon its hoary head, and from there I have looked down on the beautiful valleys of our county and have seen the thin thread of grade wherein the railroad will pass. If you had looked on it from my standpoint, you could then sympathize fully with me in the glory I feel in the opening prospect of our county, which this road has brought about. The *Herald* will still be Sauceliito's knighted champion, and, as in the past, in the future will always be the foremost, first and loudest to sing its praises and maintain its honor against all comers. Loud applause greeted the gentleman as he resumed his seat.

Mr. Goddard followed briefly. Mr. L. R. Lull proposed the toast, from Walt. Whitman, "I hear the tramp of pioneers of nations yet to come." Drunk with applause.

Mr. Peter Anderson, of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being called on, replied in some happy words and was followed by Mr. H. B. Platt, the Vice President of the Company, who presented some brief but interesting statistics of the amount of lumber trade which would come to the railroad from the coast counties.

Captain Story, Sauceliito's first white inhabitant, who, arriving as Captain of the brig *Matilda*, in the Christmas Day of 1849, found it an Indian rancheria, made a short speech.

Col. Mizner, of Angel Island and Mr. J. T. Boyd were now called on and spoke briefly. Col. Cremony answered a call for the "Press," and Major-General H. A. Cobb, having expressed to the guests the Company's thanks for their attendance, concluded with the toast, "The speedy completion of the North Pacific Coast Railroad."

At 4:30 P.M. the guests rose from the tables, and leaving the hall they found that during the three hours that had been made its merits and had built three hundred feet of road, with an average fill of two feet, the work requiring the moving of about four hundred cubic feet of work. This may be considered as some excellent road-making.

By the evening boat the guests returned to San Francisco, greatly pleased with their trip, considering that the day's affairs had been splendidly carried out, and as near perfection as possible for the mundane plans of man.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

The officers of the North Pacific Coast Railroad are: President, A. D. Moore; Vice President, H. B. Platt; Treasurer, W. H. Tilinghast; Secretary, David W. Walker; Chief Engineer, Julius H. Smith, and Contractor, A. G. Grim.

The officers of the Sauceliito Land and Ferry Company are: President, H. A. Cobb; Treasurer, Maurice Dore; Secretary, J. H. Sayre. Directors: H. A. Cobb, John H. Baird, H. B. Platt, J. E. de la Montagnie, Fred'k MacCrellish, W. H. Tillinghast, Emile Grinar.

A contract made with a miner is void.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, April 17, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The assassinating topic is the cold-blooded murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, by the savage Modocs, for which the troops are now wreaking vengeance on their treacherous carcases. We sincerely hope, ere you go to press, the news will be that they are entirely whipped out of the land of the living.

A daring attempt was made at half-past one o'clock, on the morning of the 16th inst., to rescue Charles Mortimer, the murderer of Mrs. Gibson, from the County Jail, by a man said to be Mortimer's brother; his efforts was frustrated, and he was killed by the Deputy Sheriff, Daniel L. Cross, who was on duty at the time. The deceased, whose name is supposed to be Flynn, scaled the wall by means of a ladder taken from the vicinity near by, and had succeeded in reaching the inside window without alarming any one on guard, but he unfortunately struck a door which, when opened, rung a bell attached to a wire in the Sheriff's House, which gave the alarm; the officer having prepared himself for any emergency, cautiously examined the premises, but saw no one in the yard; he started to go across the yard to the gate, a distance of sixty feet. When about ten feet from the door he glanced his eye backward and saw a man, without a hat and his face masked with a white handkerchief, advancing from around the corner of the building. He covered the officer with a pistol and commenced some explanation or sentence, which was not understood. Cross instantly wheeled and fired, dropping on his knees at the same time, to dodge the barrel of his adversary. Flynn staggered but still kept on his feet, and moved towards the door as though to gain access to the jail. Cross fired a second shot, which also seemed to take effect; Flynn still kept his feet and passed into the jail, moving across the hall directly to Mortimer's cell, which was about sixty feet from the door. As he reached the cell he grasped at the wicket, but fell, and died in a few minutes. One ball had taken effect in the right side and in the mouth.

A purse was found on his person containing $26 80. The principal reason for believing this man a brother of Mortimer is that he had several keys on a flat, steel ring, on which was engraved: "William J. Flynn, Lynn, Mass." On the arm of Mortimer the name of "Charles Flynn" is marked in India ink. He had been to see Mortimer two or three times since his incarceration. On his person were found two revolvers and a knife. One of the pistols was a Colt's five shooter, and the other a Wesson seven shooter. It has been ascertained that this man has been stopping several days at the City Hotel, on K street, under the name of Williams. The jailors seem to think that Flynn had no accomplices in his daring undertaking, and that he rang the bell by reaching the wire in the yard. On the other hand, there are reports that several men were seen to run away from the vicinity when the shooting took place. The intention, no doubt, was to have subdued or killed the jailor, and then to have secured the keys, with which to have effected Mortimer's release.

Miss Jones passed a successful examination, and was granted the teaching of the colored school. In her hands the children will make rapid progress.

Arrivals; Mrs. Cephas, from Placerville; Mr. William Vincent, Carson, Nevada.

The body of Dr. Thomas, one of the victims of the Modoc massacre, passed through on its way from Redding to San Francisco, accompanied by ex Governor Blasdell, of Nevada, and a Committee of ministers from San Francisco. They went up there to meet the body at Redding. A good deal of sympathy was expressed, and bitterness towards his murderers.

Travel by the overland railroad getting heavier every day. O.

Recognition of Colored Men in Georgia.

The President and his Cabinet have commenced to redeem their pledges to our people, made on the stump and elsewhere, that they would recognize colored talent and devotion to the party whenever practible.

John F. Quarles was, some weeks ago, appointed to a consulate in Spain, and within the past week Edwin Belcher, of Macon, has been appointed to a first class post office in this city, while, more recently still, we hear of the appointment of Benjamin Bozemon to a like position in Charleston.

Surely these are encouraging signs of a friendly feeling towards our people on the part of the Administration.

From a Democratic State, and it speaks well for their intelligence and fidelity that they have been able to command the influence of the Republican part of their delegation in Congress for the securement of such positions. Nor does it speak less favorably for the delegation itself, that they are willing to lend their influence for the purpose. There seems to be none of that narrow-minded fear prevailing among so called Republicans in non-Republican States, which prevents them from strengthening the colored wing of the party by giving members of it appointments but of difference to the feelings of proscription among Democrats. So far Georgia leads the Congressional delegation in the political exhibition of Republican principles. And if this policy is pursued by the wire and impartial Republicans who have helped to obtain these honors and compliments for their colored constituents, it will not be long till that State is redeemed to Republicanism.

Every one of the men who aided Messrs. Quarles and Belcher should be sent back to Congress when their terms expire, as a mark of appreciation by the colored people of Georgia.

The intimidation, coercion, cajoling and political debauchery by which that State, was snatched from our grasp bore with them the prophecies of final disaster and defeat to the men restoring to them and the brave band of noble colored men like Belcher, Quarles, Turner, White, Graft and the rest, who risked life itself in the last campaign to send to Congress Whitely and his colleagues, are furnishing the first evidence of the approaching fulfillment of these prophecies.—*National Era.*

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The Committee appointed by the General Committee, for celebration of the third anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, to settle all bills connected with the celebration beg leave to report as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash from parties who had Tickets	$ 76 50
Tickets at the door	205 00
Bar, Hat and Supper Rooms	60 00
Collection at Young Men's Hall	13 45
Total Receipts	$354 95

EXPENDITURES

Horticultural Hall	$ 80 00
Young Men's Hall	15 00
Music	120 00
Printing	75 50
Donated to the Orator	25 00
Sundries	15 00
Posting Bills	10 00
Police Officers	10 00
Total Expenditures	$352 00
Balance on hand which will be disposed according to the order of the General Committee	$2 95

J. F. ROSS,
W. H. HALE,
J. G. CAZE,
Committee.

Good Rules for Emergencies.

Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules of action in case of accident. It would not be a bad thing to cut this out and carry it in one's pocket-book, or, better yet, commit them to momory:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash water into them; remove cinders, etc., with round point of a pencil.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into your ear.

If an artery is cut, compress below.

If choked, get upon all fours and cough.

Smother a fire with carpets, etc., water will often spread burning oil and increase danger. Before passing through smoke, take a full breath, and then stoop low, but if carbonic is suspected stand and walk ocret.

Sucked poisoned wounds, or, cut out the part without delay; hold the wounded part as long as can be borne to a hot coal or the end of a cigar.

In case of poisoning, excite vomiting by tickling the throat, or by warm mustard.

DR. SHERMAN still continues to effect the most radical cures of rupture. Those afflicted will find immediate relief by his novel method of treatment. His constant practice for over thirty years in his great speciality—Rupture, has given him an experience seldom obtained by many of the faculty. Testimonials bearing the highest encoiums of his art are being constantly received. Those afflicted with rupture should not fail to call on Dr. Sherman, at his office, 240 Montgomery street.

The House of Lords has again refused to sanction the marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

THE—
SAN FRANCISCO
CADETS,
Will give an Exhibition of their
CELEBRATED DRILL
—AT—
PLATT'S HALL,
—ON—
Tuesday Evening, April 24th,

SEVENTH ANNUAL
Target Excursion
OF THE
BRANNAN GUARD,
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
FRIDAY, MAY 2d, 1873,
—AT—
Schuetzen Park, Alameda,
(Capt. W. A. MITCHELL, Commanding)
Admission to the Park, including Badges, - 75 Cents
Ladies Prizes to be Voted for:
A SILVER CUP.
HALF-DOZEN TEASPOONS.
PAIR OF BEAVER BUTTONS.
RAYMEN RINGS.
Prize for Honorary Members of Brannan Guard:
A SOLID MEDAL.
A Social soiree will be held at the Hall of the Y.M.U.B. Society—1 night

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Justice between man and man demands that each should make known to the other any valuable discovery whereby good is received, consequently I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman, of 240 Montgomery street, has cured me of a Rupture of seventeen years standing. I had worn the truss for seventeen years, and have tried in vain to get relief from a number of surgeons. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last spring. I was in no way discommoded from following my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedies with the confidence of being cured.
D. T. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.
Vallejo, January 6, 1872.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS HAD A MINER AFFIR years of bad, bilious and malarious attacks, with a big streak of bush, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before whom he handed in the following. He seems happy: then he had just come in lawful possession of one of the most valuable mines in California. Read his communication.
To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained the agency for and commenced for a regulator; I had been troubled with severe years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My system was not large, but troublesome. Frequently during my shift assisted by the use of the Regulator. Since then I have gone it became inflamed and strengthened, causing me often to lose time.
After I had been cured I felt strong and animated for any employment.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 300 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of MISSION and Front streets.
Dr. Sherman is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 240 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of 30 years renders his advice valued in this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for their cure.

EASTER MONDAY
PROMENADE CONCERT
By Mrs. Sarah H. A. Gibbs
A CALICO PARTY WILL BE GIVEN ON
Monday Evening, April 14th,
IN THE
Young Men's U. B. Society Hall,
Pacific Street, above Powell.
Mrs. Amelia Daingerfield-Paren
Will prefer to the Promenade, sing some favorable operatic airs.
TICKETS, - FIFTY CENTS

RESTAURANT
FOR SALE!
THE WELL-KNOWN NEW MARYLAND Restaurant, situated at 627 Merchant Street, between Kearny & Montgomery. The Proprietor only offers it For Sale in consequence of going into another business. It has a good run of custom, both from the City and Interior. Persons wishing to purchase can obtain prompt information by calling on the Proprietor,
J. S. ROSS.
San Francisco, April 12th, 1873.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STUBBS
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!
Young Men's U. B. Society.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE-ceive Subscriptes to the Celebration of stock of the society. All applications for Certificate and other information can be had from the Secretary, at 537 Clay street, or at 8 S Howard street. Shares Twenty-five (25) Dollars each.
J. S. WILSON, Secretary.

FOUND.
At the Fifteenth Amendment Hall at Horticultural Hall, Monday night, March 31st, —in the sitting-room—A BREAST PIN. The parties can obtain it by applying of the Caterer, Mrs. S. A. Gibbs, 1608 Mason St., giving a description, and paying for this advertisement. 1t.

LIVE WELL!
Those who Eat good Dinners are notable! But feeling is the way of success. Dine this Day at the
NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
NO. 627 MERCHANT ST.
LIVE WELL! and are consequently happy.
J. S. ROSS.
Who is now a most caterer, provides for his customers:
Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game,
Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees,
Etc., Etc.
Leave him the choice of your dinner and he'll insure the best cup of TEA in the City—English Breakfast Tea.
Fresh Oysters in Every Style
Can be Obtained.
Ice Apportioned for Ladies neatly Sliced up.

C. H. VALENTINE,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
827½ PACIFIC STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit to satisfaction.

JAS. LODGE,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER
A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE
No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,
Bet. Jackson and Pacific San Francisco.

NEW
BOSTON HOUSE
NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.
This House can be found the best accommodations for
LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
COOKS or STEWARDS.
The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or General Servants can find the same at the above.
W. R. ANDERSON.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1457 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
309 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping, Etc., Etc.
Shampooing

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
906 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO.
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,
518 Pacific Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,
PROPRIETRESS.
Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons visiting the city or in the vicinity, at the usual reasonable prices.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
904 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINES SWITCHES TOURNES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents—no make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the pre-sent poligical campaign, History and Platforms. Sketch of Grant's Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Horace Greeley, Editor of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Eminent Artists, regardless of cost. No Rebel, both himself and grave. If you want to make money send this Prospectus once for outfit and secure Territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BRIGHT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has secured a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to all patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers requested their valuables

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson
LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,
12th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,
OAKLAND.
Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces proportionately done.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building.
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
DEALERS IN
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO no18

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
no15

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no13

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
C. P. SAFFORD. N. KNIGHT. GEO. B. FAIRT.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that the Patronage of the Ladies and Boots' Cutting Department, have remained with him in the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,
UPHOLSTERER,
No. 305 Third Street, near Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO.
All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.
CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. Newkomb Street and Broward St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R
Saturday, March 15th, 1873,
and until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), for MARTINEZ and ANTIOCH.
Steamers of the 7th and 17th will connect at ANTIOCH for all CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
April 17—NORFOLK, Captain Connelley.
Calling at San Diego.
April 26—GREAT REPUBLIC, Captain Cleverly.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.
Also, for the sailing date of China or Japan steamers call on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sierra Railroad.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia, Dekin's Landing and Martinez.
5.15 P. M. (Daily). Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 and 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 6:30, 8:15, 9:30 and 11:30 P. M. (9:30, 11:30 and 3:30 to Oakland only.)
Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) 6:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 and 11:30 A. M.; 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, 7:30 and 10:30 P. M.
ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:30, 9:30 and 11:15 A. M.; 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 7:00 P. M. (7:30, 11:15 and 5:30 to Fruit Vale only.)
Leave HAYWARD, for San Leandro 9:30, 11:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
Leave FRUIT VALE, 6:30, 7:30, 8:00 and 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 and 5:30 P. M.
(Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Commencing April 6, 1873.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Train	Sun Jose Mail	San Jose Local
Leave San Francisco,	8.40 A M	3.30 P M	11.30 A M
San Jose, arrive,	11.10 A M	5.40 P M	1.00 P M
Gilroy, arrive,	12.03 P M		
Pajaro, arrive,	1.30 P M		
Castroville,	2.00 P M		
Salinas, arrive,	3.10 P M		
Hollister, arrive,	3.10 P M		

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Mail	San Jose Local	Through Train
Leave Hollister,			11.10 A M
Leave Salinas,			10.35 A M
Pajaro,			11.30 A M
Gilroy,			11.56 A M
San Jose, arrive,	10.20 A M	1.00 P M	12.40 P M
San Francisco, arrive,	8.00 A M	10.55 A M	5.30 P M

☞ SATURDAYS at 5.30 P.M. 6 hours express.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 6.15 A.M.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO:	SACRAMENTO:
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton,	A. Huntington,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. R. Grogan,	James Gamble,
John H. Redington,	Edward Hopkins,
A. B. Stevens,	D. W. Earll,
Isaac Lowman,	Isaac Lowman,
Wm. Haggerty,	Julius Wetzler,
D. Conrad,	Julius Wetzler, Mngr
Wm. H. Rear,	T. Lowman, Sec'y
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R. H. Tilden,	H. H. Hewlett,
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C. Wairhouse,	H. H. Hewlett, Mngr
A. P. Hotaling,	H. H. Hewlett, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. T. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HILLOW, General Manager.
R. D. HUME, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
609 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

The office loans money to professional men, farmers and business men, on diamonds, watches and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable on demand, or short time; weekly or monthly; to per agreement. Bills discounted, cheaply.

Advances made on Furniture, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. ml15

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	207,115 0
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,115 00

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
H. L. ALLEN, Secretary.
ml3

CRAIG & SON,
120 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au10

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and was supposed to be in California. Any information sent to the father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Eleventh street, or address this office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Isaac P. Solomon, formerly Annie E. Vincent, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the under signed, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Thomas Solomon, administrator of said estate, at the office of Sullivan & Canon, No. 9 Front street, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, or to Sullivan & Harrison, Attorneys-at-Law, northeast corner of Sixth and I streets, Sacramento City.

Dated Sacramento, Nov. 5d, 1872.

THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
Sullivan & Harrison, Attorneys for Administrator.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in this city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 22 John street, either permanently or transiently.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Chronological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

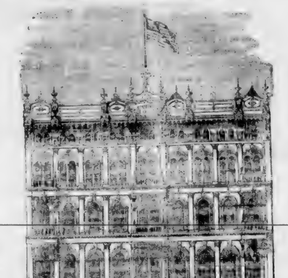
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special order. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at WHOLESALE rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to call on and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at rates lower than New York

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in this city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

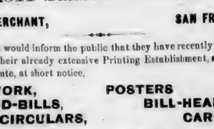
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Motives, and Initials, in the most elegant and fashionable styles. Wedding engravings with all the appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Engravings Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
CARDS, CIRCULARS, PRINTING, Checkers, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRESSWORK and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are We have the finest Printing Machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined in these establishments and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Orders by mail, express or Inland up in an expert manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson Exhibition stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. H. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
ma29-1m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
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ESTABLISHED IN 1803.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

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AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
—AND—
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
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W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam, Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you—it's, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of worthless compounds foisted on the public as a certain remedy; now

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with late, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its wonderful curative properties are due to its containing the healing and strengthening principles of many of the rarest vegetable productions of the earth, and so perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, compounded by a highly concentrated form of the properties of Jamaica Ginger and other valuable tonics, is highly recommended as invaluable for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that are to be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary efforts that follow the use of spirituous liquors.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from nervous debility, and will be found a most powerful relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

If great immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes, it is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of the Fruits and Spices they represent.

They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Commending quality and economy, none others are a cheaper article.

Having received the HIGHEST MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not inferior to others in richness and delicacy of flavor in any respect, but in many respects superior, and more economical, because much better, and the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season, make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other as safest remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the second and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most speedy remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assist our digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never renewed from any medicine such hearty and unmistakable assistance, as the use of Lactic, as it has from

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 35. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873. WHOLE NO. 47

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON,
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Six months	2 50
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J. B. LANAWAY	Vallejo.
JAMES SCOTT	Woodland, Yolo Co.
S. S. JONES	Woodland, Yolo Co.
Rev. J. H. HUBBARD	Marysville.
J. S. SANDERSON, WM. ROBINSON	Stockton.
WM. WASHINGTON, Sec. L. L. TAPPEN	Stockton.
S. DAVIS	Reed's Building, Stockton.
GEO. W. MILLEN	Petaluma.
STARROW JAS. LOWE	Napa.
NATHANIEL BOND, D. D. CARTER	Nevada City, Cal.
ALFRED J. WHITE, MILTON MADDOX	San Jose.
ISAAC SANKS, RISE E. BIGGS	Grass Valley.
T. COOPER, W. E. TOWLE	Virginia City, Nevada.
LEWIS G. GREEN, E. CARTER, J. H. TINSLEY, Los Angeles	
W. H. MILLER, JOSEPH SMALLWOOD, Santa Cruz, Cal.	
W. H. MILLER	Nelson City
E. CAMPBELL	Watsonville
M. QUAIN, S. WILKINSON, WM. ASHBURNER	Oakland.
Mr. EDMUND LEONARD	Oakland.
H. KLINE	Oakland.
J. C. JENKINS	Grass Valley.
WM. SHOFF, NARCUS BELL	Portland, Oregon.
CHARLES J. GRAMM	Portland, Oregon.
A. J. HOWARD	Chico, Butte Co.
EUTYN B. HANEY	Colusa.
W. CARTER	Eureka, Nev.
WILSON COOK	Virginia City, Nevada.
C. G. HAWKINS, WM. BIRD	Butte Creek.
J. DUFF, JOHN PETERS	Marysville.
M. JACKSON	Marysville.
T. P. PERKINS	Oroville.
WM. O. MOSES	Winnemucca, Nev.
WM. H. CHICHESTER	New Westminster B. C.
A. J. CRAVAN	Olympia, Washington Territory.
RAZIL CAMPBELL	Cash Creek, Yolo Co.
T. HILL	Washington Corners, Alameda Co.
HENRY GIBSON	Folsom.
MORGAN AUGHINBAUGH	Mokelumne, Placer County.
CHAS. CHENOWITH	Winnemucca.
Rev. BENJAMIN H. HUDSON	Healdsburg, Cal.
JOHN F. BLUTHENTHAL	San Jose.
Rev. J. H. WILLIAMS	San Jose.
MRS. HULLFISH	Portland, Or.
J. FISHER	Shasta House.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. C. NELSON	Fernhill, Boston.
JOHAN S. HANSON, JOHN R. FORSTER	40 Jackson street, New York.
A. VAN BRAKLE	1003 Locust street, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. J. MOORE	Washington City, D. C.
WM. MULFORD, JOHN FARRINGTON	New Orleans, La.
WELLS	St. Louis, Mo.

Crossing the Ocean in a Bowl.

The San Diego *Union* of April 14th; says:

To-morrow the sloop *Dolphin*, eight tons burthen, starts on her voyage across the Pacific Ocean to Japan. The vessel has already been fully described in these colums. She is the tiniest vessel that ever attempted the voyage across the Pacific Ocean, unless we take into consideration the open Japanese junks that are supposed to have crossed the way of Behring's Straits. With the exception of the two small vessels that ventured across the Atlantic Ocean, one of them were lost in the attempt, the *Dolphin* is the smallest craft that man ever voluntarily undertook to make a long voyage in. Every inch of available space in her hold is utalized in the storage of provisions for the four adventurous men who proceed in her. Herring in a barrel were never tighter packed than these men will be in the little cribs provided for them aft. There will be no room for the occupant's in the hold and the timbers of the deck for him to brush off with his hands any disagreeable companion that may attempt to convert it into a pasture. The *Dolphin* is owned by and under the command of Capt. Steadman Davis, a native of the State of Maine. His associates are respectfully named Gifford, Crystal and Wickerson. The boat is provisioned and watered for six months. With moderately favorable wind and weather, the *Dolphin* will make the voyage in from six weeks to two months.

An instance of how colliers in England spend their wages is reported from Walsville. Three colliers visited the village of Bretton on Sunday, and, in company with four other miners, they drunk no less than ten bottles of sherry at 9s. and 6d. per bottle. On getting outside they began to fight, and were taken to the police office.

For acid poisons give alkalies; for alkaline poisons, give acids; white of an egg is good in most cases.

For slight burns; dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

The Origin of Coal.

A mistaken impression is somewhat widely prevalent that, in the coal fields, we have the remains of ancient forests—in other words, it is supposed that wherever there was a forest in pvimeval times, there now exists a coal field of greater or less extent. In connection with this view, also, the opinion is entertained that the forests now in existence will, in the process of time, and after due geological changes, become the coal bed of future ages. But although, as we shall presently see, the coal fields are undoubtedly due to the vegetation of former eras, it is far from being the case that the primeval forests become converted in a in general way into coal. Conditions of a peculiar, and to some extent exceptional character, were requisite for the formation of coal fields. If we consider the evidence given by the coal fields themselves, we shall see what these conditions were. The beds or seams of coal from but a small portion of the thickness of the great geological group of strata to which they formost part appertain. This group is called the carboniferom and not uncommonly "the coal;" but even where coal is abundant, it forms only a minute part of the whole mass. Thus it is estimated: Sir Lhas. Lyell tells us that in South Wales the thickness of the carboniferous strata amounts, in all, to between 11,000 and 12,000 feet, or more than two miles; but the various coal seams do not, according to Prof. Phillips, exceed the aggregate 120 feet, or less than one-hundredth part of the whole. In North Lancashire the carboniferous strata occupy a depth of more than three and a half miles, with the same relative disproportion in thickness to the coal seams that of the complete series of strata. Again, in Nova Scotia, the coal bearing strata attain a thickness of more than three miles. Here, no fewer than eighty seams of coal been counted (seventy one having been exposed by the action of the sea), but these seams are nowhere more than five feet in thickness, and many are but few inches thick. Thus it is evident that the formation of coal can have been in progress but a short portion of the time during which the carboniferous series of strata was in process of deposition. Throughout by far the greater portion of that time other minerals were being deposited. It is next to be noticed that under each coal seam a stratum of ancient soil exists, in which there commonly found the roots of ancient trees; while above the coal there is commonly layer of shale or sandstone, in which not unfrequently the trunk of those trees are found either fallen or in their original position, and only partly converted into coal. The bark remains, but is transmuted into coal; the hollow of the trunk, gave way, is represented by a cast in sandstone. Thus, if we try to picture to ourselves the state of things existed when such a seam of coal began to be covered up by the next higher deposit, we see that they must have been trees standing erect above a layer of vegetable matter, the roots of the trees being imbedded in the soil which forms the deposit next coal. The vegetable layer may probably have been two or three times as thick as the resulting coal seam, and where reduced by pressure to their present thickness, but such layers cannot at any time have reached to the branches of the forest trees. Then the process of gradual deposition began. This only can happen when some subsidence of the soil have caused it to be submerged to a greater or less depth. We can infer from the depth of the strata overlaying the coal seams that this state of submergence continued in many cases for a long period of time; and it is equally clear that the formation of the vegetable layers themselves must have been a process occupying a considerable time since tall trees grew before the next submergence took place. So soon as submergence was complete, the tall trees perished and began to decay. The stout trunks above the vegetable layer are broken off and swept away by the sea. The forest itself, properly so-called, was for the most part destroyed. It was the decaying refuse of the forest intermixed with the lowlier growths, which formed the coal seam as it now exists. Among these were the lower parts of the trunks of ancient forest trees. These became converted, like the rest of the vegetable matter, into coal.

They Don't Like It.

Some of the New York Democratic papers are quite nervous over the appointment of a colored man to the office of Postmaster at Charleston, S. C., by the President, in place of the Hon. S. G. Trott, who was removed, and who it is claimed was a good Republican and Union man during the war.

So is his successor a Republican, and was a Union man during the war, as were all colored men. As far as patriotism and principle are concerned, they are equals. But there must have been some superior quality about the colored applicant; he must have had some stronger claim to the responsible office, otherwise he would not have been appointed. Our Democratic friends forget that it is not color that should qualify a man for office, but talent. It winds up its article as follows:

"The Post-master at Columbia, S. C., is also a negro—a carpenter. The Custom House in Charleston is filled with negroes. The Legislature is composed of nearly one hundred negroes, the majority of whom were plantation hands, and can barely read and write. The Lieutenant-Governor, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer of the State, a Judge on the Supreme Bench, the Inspector-General, several minor judges, three members of Congress, the Adjutant-General of the State, two Generals of Militia, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, together with hundreds of incumbents of other offices—all are negroes. *Vive l'Ethiope.*

All this may be hard to realize, but they may as well get used to it, for she end is not yet.—*Progressive American.*

Letter from a School-Boy.

"My Dear Grandmother—One of my elbows came through. but the woman sewed it up again. I used up both balls of my twine. Some of my white-handeled knife—I guess it went through a hole in my pocket, that I didn't know of till after my knife was lost. My trowsers grow pretty short. But she says it's partly my legs getting long. I'm glad of that. And partly getting them wet. I stubbed my toe against a stump, and tumbled down and scraped a hole through the knee of my oldest pair. For it was very rotten cloth. I guess the hole is to big to have her sew it up again. She thinks a mouse ran up the leg, and gnawed the hole my knife went through to get the crumbs in my pocket. I don't mean when they were on me but hanging up. I did what you told me when I got wet. I hung my clothes around the kitchen stove on three chairs, but the cooking girl, she flung them under the table. To now I go wrinkled, and the boys chase me to smooth out the wrinkles. I dod, tskip over any button holes in the morning, now, so my jacket comes out even. Why didn't you tell me that I had a red head? They say that they would pull my hair if weren't for burning their fingers. Dory said he guessed my hair had got tired of standing up, and wanted to lie down to rest. I wish you would please send me a new comb, for the large end of mine has got all but five of the teeth broken out, and the small end can't get through. I can't get it out, because the barber has raised his price. Send quite a stout one. I have lost two of my pocket-handkerchiefs, and another went up on Dorry's kite and blew away."

Louisiana.

The colored citizens of New Orleans recently held a large Mass Meeting in St. James Chapel. Lieut. Governor C. C. Antoine presided. After an elaborate address on the situation of affairs in that State, speeches were made by W. G. Brown and James H. Ingram, members of the Legislature, T. de S. Tucker and Morris T. Chester, the later formerly of Harrisburg, Penna. From Major Chester's speech, as published in the New Orleans *Republican* of the 26th ult., we make the following extract:

A few years ago, many whom we are now proud to hail as our representative men, among whom Douglass and Garnet may be mentioned, were benighted bondsmen all over the South; but to-day they present a standard of intellectual greatness which not only does us honor, but gives an additional lustre to humanity. Their eloquence has enraptured scientific and literary minds, and quickened them to noble exertions in the cause of oppressed humanity. Abroad, they have been received in the highest circles, with the consideration due to their virtues; and at home their power is recognized in the growth of public respect, regardless of color, which quickens our pride and puts its beyond the possibility of a doubt that "we are coming."

Recently most of us were in servitude, and we who were free were treated as bondsmen; but when the nation was imperiled and called us to its rescue, we seized our muskets and rallied around its regenerated standard. Inspired by the good old tune of John Brown, and keeping step to the music of the Union, we successfully assailed abatis, overcame *chevaux de frize*, leaped ditches, and climbed breastworks under a shower of death to the amazement of our Southern cousins, whose constitutional objection to a close association with us, caused them to turn their faces southward, declaring as they looked back over their shoulders, "them d—d niggers are coming."

Upon former sites of degradation are now evidences of elevation; where black laws were enacted to darken our minds and brutalize our natures, are churches in which we worship in accordance with our faith, and schoolhouses, where our children are progressing in elementary studies, manifesting tastes and developing thoughts which foreshadow their spheres of utility. Some of our boys, through frequent efforts, are growing into promising declaimers, while others, by continued attempts as drawing pictures on their slates or elsewhere, are cultivating a habit and stimulating a genius which will enable them, some day, to dash upon canvass a portrait or landscape capable of exciting sufficient admiration in our old enemies as to startle them into the belief that "we are coming."

Our cultured circles possess for us all the charms that it is possible for our polished and pale-faced fellow-citizens to enjoy in theirs. We have gentlemen of character, integrity and commanding abilities, and ladies of superior beauty and unsurpassed excellencies, whose atmosphere of grace and purity justly entitles them to be estimated as ornaments of the sex, which thrills our self-respect as we look into the faces of our mothers and sisters, our sweethearts and wives, and say, with feelings of exultation, "We are coming!"

In the jury box we are sitting in judgment upon civil and criminal issues; in the halls of legislation we are enacting laws for our respective States; the Congress of the United States has, in both branches, welcomed our representatives as peers; our Secretaries of States and Lieutenant-Governors have filled their executive positions with dignity and ability; and last, but not least, President Grant has broken through the precedents which, the mischievous elements in the party have endeavored to maintain, by appointing colored men to prominent and lucrative positions of trust, in just recognition of our ability and claims, which to the most superficial observerer clearly indicates that "We are coming."

In the progress which has been made in our civil and political rights, in the growing public sentiment among the Southern people, that further resistance to the march of freedom and justice is impolitic, in those grand auxiliaries of civilization, free schools, pure churches, and just laws, in the warbling of birds, in the rippling of streams, in the waving of trees, and in every unfettered element of nature, it is foreshadowed that "*We are coming.*"

The remarks of Mr. Chester elicited frequent and long continued applause, and he brought them to a close amidst a round of cheers.

Newspapers as a Means of Culture.

In an article on "The abuses of Reading" in the April number of *Old and New*, J. A. Quincy says a true word end a good word for newspapers as a means of culture. Doubt any one's good sense when he speaks scornfully of newspapers. There is much in them that is trifling, and, perhaps, demoralizing, but, in the best of them, how much that is wise and noble. I have a few choice volumes on my shelves, among them an Olivet Cicero and a folio Shakespeare; but I would save my newspaper scrap books before either of them. I have no volumes that contain so much sound sense, and important knowledge. If you ask for wit, I will agree to match every jest and epigram in the "School for Scandal" with something from my scrap books quite as good in the way of epigram, and standard. Inspired by the good old tune of John Brown, and keeping step to the music of the Union, we successfully assailed abatis, overcame *chevaux de frize*, leaped ditches, and climbed breastworks under a shower of death to the amazement of our Southern cousins, whose constitutional objection to a close association with us, caused them to turn their faces southward, declaring as they looked back over their shoulders, "them d—d niggers are coming."

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A Determined Justice.

If there ever existed a man whose bosom was pervaded by a sense of justice, it is a justice of the peace up North, who, ordinary correct in his deportment, in one ungarded moment, omitted his customary cold water, and roamed into the fields of Bacchus. He became a boozy J. P., and next morning had the resulting headache. He became disgusted with himself, and resolved not only to make an expiration, but to vindicate the outraged law. At the usual hour he entered his office, formally opened court, called his own name as defendant in a suit for having violated a certain statute, and then he asked the prisoner what he had to say. In the role of prisoner he pleaded guilty to the offense, said it was a shame for a man of his years and position, but hoped "the Court" would not be to severe on him, as he determined to reform.

"The prisoner will stand up" said the stern old justice. Then the prisoner arose.

"Now" said the justice, "I am very sorry you have been brought into this court on a charge which so seriously affects your good name and standing in society. You have set a very bad example, and if you go on at this rate, you will bring sorrow and disgrace on yourself and family. I sentence you to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs, or thirty days imprisonment in the County Jail."

The "prisoner" said he would prefer to pay the fine; and when the court closed he went over to the poor-master of the town and paid the ten dollars.—*Exchange.*

Novel Horse Protector.

It is a common thing in our large cities to protect the heads of draft horses with a bonnet or cushion to keep off the brunt of the sun. But a Dublin projector proposes to extend a similar protection over the entire animal. He makes a frame of wood, whalebone, iron rods, or other flexible material, and this he places over the horse, a few inches above him, the frame being supported either by an attachment to the harness or to the shills of the vehicle. Upon this frame he stretches a sheet of canvass, oiled cloth or sheet rubber, which forms a complete pent house to keep off *either* rain or sun. The space between the animal and the covering permits a free passage of air which adds transporation and helps to keep the animal cool. The principle as far as this is concerned, is similar to that of the odd, oval shaped hats worn by the men in the East Indies from time immemorial. These comprise a light frame of bamboo slips encircling the forehead and sustaining a covering lined with cork an inch above, out of contact with the head. The slight

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 26, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The School Question.

It has been nearly two years, since the colored citizens held in an Educational State, Convention in Stockton and inaugurated a movement for a remedy of the defective school privelges in this State. The Convention being held in November 1871, previous to the time of the assembling of the last Legislature its instructions were carried out in the manner which it authorized, by presenting petitions, bills, etc., to both branches of the Legislature for an amended school law to permit colored children to attend the public schools in common with white children.

Such a bill, it will be remembered passed the Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate by three Democratic votes. A simular bill had previously been prosented to the Senate and it was strangled by the same three Democratic votes. It has been the habit of some Republicans in State Legislature, as at Congress, that whenever any direct Legislation is asked for in the interests of colored citizens to delay such Legislation until a few days before the close of a session and thereby defeat it by their own masterly inactivity and throw all the blame on the Democrats.

At the close of a session, Democrat measures, which have thuswise been delayed, have to suffer defeat as well as Republican measures, and it is sometimes done designingly by Democrats, against their own party. Hence, Republicans are not the exception, in taking this mode of defeating a measure, that they are not as sound on as the platform which they were elected upon.

The Supreme Court of this State, may or may not deliver an opinion the present term, on the writ of *mandamus*, which is before it. But, whether it does or not, in the present April term, or, the July term, will not stop the colored citizens from preparing to commence again with the ensuing Legislature, at the very commencement of its session, for an Amended School Law that will permit colored children to enter public schools in common with whites. Nothing less than this will satisfy the colored citizens as members of the Republican party, except the party comes up to white standard of full, equal, civil rights, or equality, before the law. We want no inexpedient excuses. We want every right that is guaranteed by the National Constitution, in full—Constitutional of rights of citizens and citizenship.

A Grand Rally!

A grand rally will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at the A. M. E. Union Bethel Church, Powell St. Members and friends are requested to bring forward their offerings, that we may be able to make another payment on the main debt, before the ensuing Conference.

J. H. HUBBARD, Pastor.

BAY DISTRICT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Spring Exhibition of the above named Society will be held during May, and our thanks are extended to A. Kellogg, M.D., President, and F. A. Miller, Esq., Secretary of the Horticultural Society, for a complimentary season ticket.

Brannan Guard Pic-Nic.

The Brannan Guard will give their next Annual Picnic at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on Friday, May 24. It should be well attended.

LETTERS.—Albert Conner, Sacramento; "E. M." Palisade, Nevada. To the care of this office—for Mrs. Mary R. Williams, (2); Rev. J. H. Hubbard.

The Louisiana Troubles.

NEW YORK, April 24:—A *Times* special from New Orleans says:

Yesterday, Governor Kellogg sent a detachment of State militia to Tangipahoa Parish, installed the officers of that parish, scattered the mobwho had collected, and restored order. He has purchased a steamboat, and armed it with a twelve-pound howitzer and a battalion of cavalry—intended, in case of necessity, to run up the rivers and bayous which at this stage of water will enable them to penetrate almost every parish in the State. He has directed the Attorney-General to prosecute McEnery and others under the Usurpation Act, and also for treason. He has offered a large reward for evidence that will lead to the conviction of those who were engaged in the recent massacre at Grant Parish.

Following is his letter to Attorney-General Field, directing him to prosecute McEnery for treason:

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Many citizens of the State having complained to me of your failure to prosecute the persons who, on the 5th of March, 1873, organized an armed resistance to and precipitated an attack upon the constituted and legal authorities of the State, whereby the lives of several citizens were sacrificed, and as I am advised that the persons who committed that outrage were guilty of the crime of treason, and having information in my possession which implicates John McEnery in the commission of said crime, and believing that the State can establish that he and his aiders and abettors have continued to maintain their unlawful organization, that they are still projecting and levying war against the Commonwealth, and that the recent massacre in Grant Parish, if not directly planned and ordered by this man and his associates, was the result of their treasonable acts against the Government—I do therefore direct you to lay before me such proofs as may be furnished you, looking to the indictment of the said John McEnery, and any other person implicated with him, for treason. You will spare no effort in this prosecution. If you meet with any illegal or unwarranted opposition, you will report the same to me immediately. I enclose herewith certain papers signed by the said John McEnery, claiming to be the Governor of this State. Other papers and proofs will be furnished, together with the name of witnesses.

WILLIAM H. KELLOGG.

(From Associated Despatches.)

Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 18th.—At the conclusion of the emancipation ceremonies, which took place here yesterday, they having been postponed from Wednesday on account of the stormy weather, the following letter was read:

Dear Sir: I regret that it is not in my power to be with you, according to the invitation with which you have honored me, for this day, whose associations are as precious to me as to you. Emancipation in your city was an experiment which prepared the way for it everywhere throughout the country. It was the beginning of the great end. In this, as in other things, you are an example to your colored fellow-citizens in the States. Your success will indicate the capacity of the colored people to exercise citizenship, and your whole race will be benefitted thereby. Here, let me speak frankly: much has been done but much more remains to be done. The great work will not be accomplished until your equality and civil rights are assured. The pillar of your citizenship is like the column in honor of Washington—it is unfinished and imperfect. There is constant talk of finishing that column as a great coat of money, but the first thing to be done is to finish the pillar for your full citizenship. Here I shall gladly work, but I trust that you will all work likewise, nor be content with anything less than the whole. Accept my thanks and best wishes, and believe me, dear sir.

Yours,

CHAS. SUMNER.

To E. W. TURNER, Esq.

Attorney-General Williams this afternoon telegraphed the following to T. R. Brentzrch, U. S. Attorney of New Orleans: "SIR—You are instructed to make a thorough investigation of affairs in Grant Parish, and if you find that the laws of the United States have been violated, you will spare no pains or expense to cause the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties; and if the aid of the military is necessary to carry out any United States process, you will call on General Emory, who has been instructed to furnish all the force necessary for that purpose.

Keep thy Tongue.

For all the disorder of the tongue, the remedy must begin at the heart. Purge the fountain, and then the streams will be clear. Keep thy heart, and then it will be easy to keep thy tongue. It is a great help in the quality of speech to abate in the quantity; not to speak rashly, but to ponder what we are going to say. "Set a watch before the doors of thy lips" (Ps. cxii. 3). He bids us not to build it up like a stone wall, that nothing may go in or come out, but he speaks of a door, which may be sometimes open, oft times shut, but withal to have a watchstanding before it continually. A Christian must labor to have his speech as contracted as can be in the things of this earth; and even in divine things our words should be few and wary. In speaking of the greatest things, it is a great point of wisdom not to speak much. The Apostle James makes it a great character of a Christian's perfection, "If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man." But where is that man? Seeing we find men generally, and most of all ourselves, so far from this, it can not choose but work this, to stir up ardent desires in us to be removed to that blessed society where there shall never be a word amiss, nor a word, to much—*Leighton.*

How to get Along.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted.

No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

Never "tool" in business matters. Have order, system, regularity and promptness.

Strive to avoid harsh words and personalities.

More miles can be made in a day by going steadily than by stopping.

Pay as you go.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Young men, cut this out, and if there be folly in the argument, let us know.

WOMAN.—Give ear, fair daughter of love, to the instructions of prudence, and let the precepts of life sink deep in thy heart; so shall the charms of thy mind add lustre to the elegance of thy form; and thy beauty, like the rose it resembleth, shall retain its sweetness when its bloom is withered.

In the spring of thy youth; in the morning of thy days; when the eyes of men gaze on thee with delight, and nature whispereth in thine ear the meanings of their looks: oh! bear with caution their seducing words; guard well thy heart, nor listen to their soft persuasions.

Remember thou art made woman's reasonable companion, not the slave of his passions; the end of thy being is not merely to gratify his loose desire, but to assist him in the toils of life, to sooth him with thy tenderness, and to recompense his care with soft endearments.

Who is she that winneth the heart of a man, that subdueth him to love, and reigneth in his breast?

KEPT HIM THERE.—Last Sunmer, at a camp-meeting held near Chicago, a gang of rowdies were present bent upon mischief. They agreed that at the next call for mourners about twenty of them should go up and bow at the alter. At the appointed time their leader, well charged with Bourbon, started. As he knelt at the railing he looked around and saw not one of his men followed him. The keen eye of the Presiding Elder had been watching the movement, and he was prepared for the emergancy. Hastening to the man, he bent over, and in a firm low tone said "You rascal! I know what you came here for. I've been watching you for half an hour past. Now if you arise from your knees before I tell you, the Sheriff is standing just behind you and has orders to arrest you." That good Presiding Elder kept that unrepentent vagabond kneeling just two hours, and then permitted him to depart in peace.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, April 23, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

We have been enjoying the finest kind of whether, with an occasional North wind, which is not very salubrious to the health.

To-day 23d this unwelcome visitor turns up again, not caring who likes or dislikes its course.

On account of the blockade on the U. P. R. R. by snow, we were compell to do without our Eastern papers until yesterday 22d when a through Train arrived at 5 o'clock P.M. with four sleepers and a long line of passenger coaches crowded with passengers, the Depot was blocked up with people anxiously waiting to see their friends and relative. The passengers all looked well, and spoke in highest terms of the treatment enjoyed on the C. P. also the beautiful scenery over the mountains.

The news received thus far from the seat of the Modoc War, is not very encouraging, but from the nature of the Lava beds, and the dangerous and dastardly position taken by the savages, coupled with the epizootic among the horses of the troops, they done remarkable well. Edward Robinson, for whom a writ of habeas corpus had been granted was returned here from San Quentin, he however, did not remain longer than two days, there being some technical point which the Court would not recognize; efforts are being made to secure him a new trial, which is likely to be successful.

Ex-Senator C. Cole and family passed through here yesterday, having in their charge Jesse R. Grant, son of President Grant. He is a stout, healthy looking boy, and seemed to enjoy the fun of riding on the train. A large crowd gathered at the depot to have a peep at him.

The Epizootic is fast disappearing from our midst, and the street cars, which had ceased operation, have commenced rusing again. Both horses of John H. Wilson (expressman) was attacked with the disease, which compelled him to suspend business. They are getting over it nicely, and soon honest John will be at his post again with his long tried and faithful animals.

The joint picnic of the Sabbath School children of the A. M. E. and Siloam Baptist Church, will take place on the 6th of May, at Natoma Grove, Folsom. In conversation with one of the pupils of the colored school, the following dialougue took place:

Q.—"How do you like your new teachor?"

A.—" Well, I don't know; I cannot tell; I have not been loog enough with her to judge."

Q.—" Do the children seem to like her?"

A.—" Yes, some of them; but she whips too much."

Q.—" Does she whip without a cause?"

A.—" No; and the children mind her better than the other schoolmistress. No talking allowed in school, and loud talking strictly forbidden; and the children are not allowed to stamp as they used to, when going in school; they don't laugh and carry on so much, and are not allowed to run out of school every minute. The school is divided up into a good many classes, and you can hear a pin drop. I think it is too much work for her to hear all the classes their lessons."

Q.—" Why does'nt she appoint monitors to assist her?"

A.—" She does. The only fault some find is, that she is too strict."

"Well, if that is all the fault, it is a good one, you must indeed congratulate yourselves on having a good teacher; discipline is what is most needed in your school. Good morning!"

Our city was honored with a short visit from P. A. Bell, Esq., editor of the *Elevator*, and P. C. Anderson, Esq., editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL. Those distinguished gentlemen were on a business visit. Also J. Watson, of San Francisco, and Jacob Scott, of Woodland, are in the city on a visit, and B. A. Johnson, of Roseville. Mr. Johnson was a resident of Sacramento, and one of the charter members of the Sacramento Zouaves, and the first President of the Eureka Club (political). He is well versed in parliamentary usage, an earnest debater, and, although invariably in the minority, he has always accorded the right of the argument.

Mr. Johnson has adopted the life of a farmer, which, although a hard life, is an independent one. If we had a few dozen more of the same stamp as Mr. Johnson, it would be more beneficial to our people as a whole.

O.

(From the Phil'a Christian Recorder of April 17, 1873.)

Ex-Governor Pinchbeck and the United States Senate.

BY H. M. T.

MR. EDITOR.—It appears the Senate of the United States has adjourned without settling one of the most vital questions which has been before it for a great while. I mean the Senatorial status of Ex-Governor Pinchbeck. I dislike to animadvert upon my own party, and especially one that I have labored as hard to aid in building up as I have the Republican party. But when the Republican party forgets consistency and duty, it is the right of those who have been its devotees to assail its course and attack its wrongs. Party love nor party hate should throw the free exercise of a citizen's judgment out of balance. Such a condition of affairs would reduce the freeman to the cringing relation of a mere political automaton.

A man who places such a transcendent estimate upon his own house as to conclude it never needs sweeping or dusting, would weigh very light in the scales of household decency. It would be like the man who became highly incensed at a bloch of water being offered him to wash his face.

"I want you to know," said he, "I am a clean man. Dirty folks wash."

The idea was that being once clean always clean. The Republican party has done more for liberty than any other political party ever organized since the world began. So much so that our philanthropists are now turning their attention to trying to remedy the cruelty perpetrated upon horses and mules. It has also given an impulse to the behalf of freedom and equality to the world. Even savage and barbarous nations are learning the principles of just and righteous government from the Republican party of this country. The crowned heads of the world are becoming restive and terrified at the harmonious operations of those elements ever held to be eternally discordant by the savans and political leaders of the past. Indeed, under her benign and balmy wings the lion and the lamb feed together, and the frightful billows which formerly rocked the Ship of State and threatened ruin to the whole fabric of national rectitude, have sobered down and are as peaceful as the sleeping babe.

But all this does not hide its deformities and little meannesses when they jut out. A robe may be as white and as splendid as art can make it, but a small defect in it will not only be the center of observation, but will bring a blush to the owner's cheek.

The question is, why did the United States Senate adjourn without seating Mr. Pinchbeck? Was it because he is not able to fill the position? Certainly no such flimsy or false objection as that, could have been urged; for all who know the gentleman, and his great ability would not hesitate a moment, if they are honest enough to speak their conviction, to pronounce him an abler man than half the Senators now in Congress. I do not say he is better educated, or as well educated, but in natural genius and sweeping eloquence, he is the superior of half the Senators there, and a far better statesman. Let us take that miserable old mummy, Joshua Hill, of Georgia, whose time has just expired, and who never championed but one cause, and that was to fight Senator Sumner when he was trying to press our civil rights bill, and whose speeches read like a school boy trying to read Latin backwards. Why, I can find a dozen corn-field negroes in Georgia, who could speak the none from his face. He is a wun utterly destitute of any ability at all. He would not make an intelligent wagon driver. Mr. Pinchback could teach him fifty years, and yet the Senate seated that mummy some years ago, without half the claim to his seat, that Mr. Pinchback has. Mr. Pinchback has also proved himself of the first order; and the Republican party has received the benefit of it. The snap and strategy displayed in his contest with Warmouth, and the vim with which he executed his plans and saved the State of Louisiana from the unconsciousness of Democrats and negro haters, entitles him to the gratitude of the Republican party.

And if Mr. Pinchback had been white with such a record behind him, he would have been seated with applause. Besides he had the prestige of the Administration at his back. The President had recognied his services and his government, the Courts of the State, and of the United States had done the same, Congress had done the same, by severely letting the matter alone, when the President had in express terms invoked their action if they were opposed to it. And with all this in his favor, the Senate refused him admission, with a certificate from the very governor, they and the President were recognizing, and are still recognizing as the legitimate governor of Louisiana.

One of the oddities of this case, also is the denial of the seat to Mr. Pinchback even temporarily, for it has always been customary with Congress to grant the strongest claimant a seat, though it might know at the time that the changes of fraud, bribery and other illegal transactions, would unseat the party as soon as the question was investigated, none of which can be charged against Mr. Pinchback, specimens of which cases also have been and are now before the Senate. What special pleadings have interposed to singularize this case, and provoke an oddity of action by so grave a body as the United States Senate, I have been unable to discover. I believe there is any. The trouble is, Mr. Pinchback is colored, and he is smart; he has saved the State of Louisiana; he is another Toussaint of New Orleans; he has defeated another Republican; his conquest over rebel sharpers and Democratic tricksters will rank his victory with those of generals Jackson, Butler and Farragut, each of whom are called the heroes of New Orleans. He has demonstrated rather too much statesmanship for some those fastidious senators; and they had rather keep him out, or twaddle around for some time before they do admit him. I say again, had Mr. Pinchback been white, he would now be in his seat, and while I am not disposed to follow this unpleasant subject any further—as I shall watch it vigilently—I would like to whisper this in the ears of my race: If we don't keep our eyes open, they will cheat Mr. Pichback out of his seat.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.

From the copy of the New Law governing the financial interests of African Methodist Episcopal Church as published in the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder* (organ of the A. M. E. Church) we extract as follows.

Question.—Should any provisions be made for the better support of the Bishops.

Answer.—1. In order that the Bishops should be untrammelled in their work, they should each have a competent support.

The salary of a Bishop shall be two thousand per annum.

The Financial Secretary, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall pay the Bishops their salary quarterly.

He shall see that the Treasury is at no time found embarrassed.

2. The travelling expenses of the Bishops shall be paid them, by the Churches which they visit, and by the Conferences over which they hold. Each Church visited by a Bishop shall pay the cost of his travel to the next point, to be visited by him. Likewise shall the annual Conference pay the travelling expenses of its presiding Bishop from thence to his next point of destination, provided the expenses at no time, shall exceed thirty ($30) dollars shall be paid out of the Church Treasury.

3. In cases of distant travel, on the continent of Europe, in California, to the Island of Santo Domingo, or elsewhere, in the interest of the Church directly—the Bishop about to take such a trip shall make application to the Board of Managers, through the Secretary, for the amount necessary to defray his expenses, at least three months before the time of starting. In every such case the Board of Managers are authorized to solicit contributions in exceeding the amount needed from our Churches in aid of the Bishop's travelling expenses if necessary.

A SINGULAR STORY.—Recent proceedings in one of the English Courts have brought to light a singular story, while exhibiting in the practical effects of certain English laws. In the year 1825 a lawyer's clerk, a young man of good family and education, was tried on the charge of stealing two watches from his employer's office. The accused had become addicted to drink, and from the evidence it seemed doubtful whether he actually intended to steal the watches, or merely the pocketed them in a drunken freak.

Under those circumstances he was fined one shilling only for the unlawful possession of the property, after which he went to Australia. In the year 1851 he disappeared, and after a long time his next of kin took out letters of administration under the supposition that he was dead, whereupon the Crown at once claimed forfeiture on the ground that he had been convicted of felony. There were two sums in dispute, one of $60,000, the other of $2000. The Vice-Chancellor has declared the claim of the Crown to the larger sum only made out, so that the representatives in the family are permitted to retain the $2000, while the Crown appropriates the sum $60,000 because nearly half a century ago, the late owner of the property was convicted of an offence which was then considered sufficiently punished by a find of one shilling.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL

Target Excursion

OF THE

BRANNAN GUARD,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY, MAY 2d, 1873,

—AT—

Schuetzen Park, Alameda,

Capt. W. A. MITCHELL, (Commanding)

Admission to the Park, including Badges, - 75 Cents

Ladies Prizes to shoot for:
A SILVER CUP. HALF-DOZEN TEASPOONS.
PAIR OF SLEEVE BUTTONS. NAPKIN RING.
SILVER THIMBLE.

Prize for Honorary Members of Brannan Guard:
A SOLID MEDAL.

A Bord'l soiree will be held at the Hall of the Y.M.C.A. (next) each night.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between man and man demands that each should make known to the other any course from whence good is derived; consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much pain and annoyance and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's care, and in the course of a few weeks discontinued from wearing any further appliance. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to seek the same remedy. See with the confidence of being cured.

C. T. SMITH.
Corner Pine and Battery streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MEMBER, AFTER arrest of theft, such judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in informing you that Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and commenced to a rupture I had been afflicted with seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. By rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently destroying my ability for the enjoyment of the ordinary pleasure's of life, once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great suffering.

Now that I am cured, I tell strong and ailmated by my experience.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I had, may refer to me in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 380 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Bush and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 380 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience in treating every variety of rupture renders it very valuable to view at rested in this specialty. His Drs. on Rupture, Illustrated with numerous cases of bad cases before and after cure, to mail for 10 cents. [9] contains valuable information for those ruptured

RESTAURANT FOR SALE!

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW MARYLAND Restaurant, situated at 627 Merchant Street, between Kearny & Montgomery. The Proprietor only offers it For Sale in consequence of going into another business. It has a good run of custom, both from the City and Interior. Persons wishing to purchase can obtain prompt information by calling on the Proprietor.

J. S. ROSS.
San Francisco, April 19th, 1873.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STETSON

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO all entire Subscribers to the Certificate of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificate and other information, can be had at the Secretary's Office, Cary corner, of at 9 S Howard street. Church, Tuesday Eve (8th) Delivery each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

FOUND.

At the Fifteenth Amendment Ball at Horticultural Hall, Monday night, March 31st, —in the sitting-room—A BREAST PIN. The parties can obtain it by applying of the Secretary, Mrs. S. A. Gibbs, 1408 Mason St.; giving a description, and paying for this advertisement. 1t.

LIVE WELL!

Those who Eat good Dinners are sensible! But feeding is the cause of crime! Those who live at the

NEW MARYLAND

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LIVE WELL! And are consequently happy.

D. G. RODEE,

Who is now serving, regardless for customers

Lake Tahoe Trout, Oyster and Game, Chicken Soups, Tame Geese, Delicious Entrees, Etc., Etc.,

Everything the best. Name one can desire. The best cup of TEA in the City—English Breakfast Tea.

Fresh Oysters in Every Style Can be Obtained.

Apartment for Ladies neatly fitted up.

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Cor. Montgomery and Howard Sts.

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C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Saturday, March 15th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A.M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Also, Napa and Clear Lake Steamer.

2.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Martinez, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P.M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

Sleeping Cars attached to all Express Trains.

8.30, 9.30, 10.10 and 11.30 a.m., 12.10, 1.30, 2.00, 4.00, 5.15, 6.00, 8.15, 9.30 and *11.30* p.m. (*9.30, 11.30* and *11.30* p.m. Sundays only).

Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) *8.30*, *7.45*, 7.50, 9.00 and 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 2.00 4.30, 6.15, 7.55 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, *8.45*, 8.50, 9.00, 9.10, 10.00 and 11.10 a.m., 12.00, *2.40*, 2.50, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.40 and 10.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 2.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.40 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave HAYWARD, for San Francisco, *9.30*, 7.00 and 10.45 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, *9.45*, 7.30, 3.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.30 and 8.30 p.m.

Sleeping Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.
Commencing April 6, 1873.

Trains Leave.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
San Francisco	8.40 a.m.	*2.30 p.m.*	11.45 P.M.
Third and Townsend	8.50 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	11.55 P.M.
San Jose, arrive	11.10 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	2.30 A.M.
Gilroy, arrive	12.45 P.M.		4.00 A.M.
Pajaro, arrive	2.00 P.M.		5.30 A.M.
Castroville	2.40 P.M.		6.10 A.M.
Salinas, arrive	3.10 P.M.		6.40 A.M.
Hollister, arrive	2.00 P.M.		

Trains Leave.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave Hollister			11.30 A.M.
Salinas			12.45 P.M.
Pajaro, arrive	11.10 A.M.	5.00 P.M.	2.30 P.M.
Gilroy, arrive	11.50 A.M.		3.10 P.M.
Castroville	12.30 P.M.		4.30 P.M.
Pajaro, arrive	1.00 P.M.		5.00 P.M.
San Jose, arrive	2.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
San Francisco, arrive	5.45 P.M.	10.10 P.M.	10.10 P.M.

*SATURDAYS at 5.00 P.M. Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 9 A.M. and 5 P.M., arriving at San Francisco at 1.00 A.M. and 11.30 A.M.

A. N. TO

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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N. A. GRAY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 606 Montgomery street, between Sansome and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
606 Montgomery street, between Sansome and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, farmers, mechanics and others, on approved collaterals. Notes discounted in all amounts, either weekly or monthly, at per agreement. Bids discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandize in warehouse, etc. no13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 307,115 0
TOTAL ASSETS $707,115 00

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CRAIG & SON,
833 MARKET TREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. no20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Sam'l Smith Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Harrison street, where address this office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vinesett), deceased. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vinesett), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Thomas Solomon, administrator of said estate, at the place of business, No. 39 Front street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California, or to Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys at Law, northeast corner of Third and I streets, Sacramento City.
Dated Sacramento, Feb. 3d, 1873.
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vinesett), deceased.
EDGERTON & HARRISON, Attorneys for Administrator. fe8

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the city proper, those arriving from the interior, can obtain small furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, 949 St. John street, where inquiries may be made. no2-3m

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemeological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

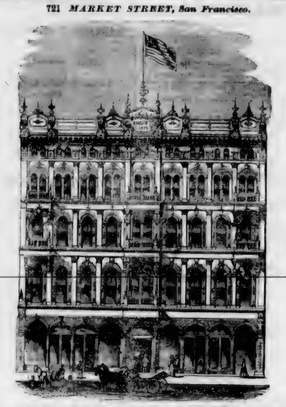
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

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At the press we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blankand Law Stationery. SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the world, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our terms will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the preparations, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
No Discounts in Blind up in an illegal manner, and we endeavor to write all to start an end avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



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—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and arranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co. —A. A. H. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

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Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Center and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, K. W. VERY.
may6 6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
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Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you—it's bad we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by the laws we assert, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made in vain; but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is prepared in the facility direct from all poisonous and pernicious Drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, is unrivaled. Indeed, it will be found invaluable in every case occurring from debility, whether produced by intemperance or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the pernicious effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.
It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in the cars, or by sea sickness, or other causes.
It is also valuable as an external application for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, etc.

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REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PREFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Temperance quality and contents, none others are to be found.
Wherever introduced as TRADE MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain, not an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical, reason each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or with Fever and Ague, the following will cure, and neither so called remedies without permanent relief, soon at once the shake and

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable, and perfectly harmless in their effects on the liver. Dangerous or unpleasant effects never are used. They do not derive from daily labor. They cure the deprotion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

WE CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE.

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never occurred from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 320 and 321 Market Street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 36. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1873. WHOLE NO. 454

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON.
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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..... Boston, Mass.

The First California Legislature.

The following from the Colusa *Sun* of April 26th:

Hon. John S. Bradford, of Springfield, Ill., who was a member of the first California Legislature, procured from some of his colleagues a short biographical sketch. Thinking it might be a matter of interest to the people of California at the present time, he sends it to us. We have the original document, with the sketches in the hand-writing of each member. Most of these gentlemen have figured conspicuously in the history of the State since, but we believe there are but few now living. Three of the sketches, Jose M. Covarrubias, M. G. Vallejo, and Pablo de la Guerra, are written in Spanish, but we have had them translated. The document would be quite a prize for the Pioneers, and we hope to get Mr. Bradford's consent to present it to them. The Legislature met at San Jose on the 15th of December, 1849.

SENATORS.

David F. Douglass—Born in Summer county, Tennessee, the 8th January, 1821. Went to Arkansas with my grandfather, Falcon, in 1836. On 17th March, 1830, had a fight with Dr. Wm. Howell, in which H. was killed, imprisoned 14 months; returned to my home in 1842, emigrated to Mississippi, engaged in the Chocktaw speculation; moved with Chocktaws west as a clerk; left there for Texas in winter of 1845—46. War broke out, joined Hay's regiment; from Mexico immigrated to California, and arrived here as a wagoner in December, 1848.

M. G. Vallejo—Born in Monterey, Upper California, July 7, 1807. On the first of January, 1825, he commenced his millitary career in the capacity of cadet. He served successively in the capacity of Ieiutenant, Captain of Cavalry, Lciut. Colonel, Colonel, and General Commandment of Upper California. In 1833 he went to Sonoma county and founded a town in Sonoma, giving land for the same. He was a member of Convention in 1849 and Senator in 1850.

Elcan Herdenfeldt—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, September 15, 1821; emigrated to Alabama in 1841; from thence to Louisiana in 1844, to California in 1849. Lawyer by profession.

Pablo de la Guerra—Born in Santa Barbara, Upper California, November 29, 1819. At the age of 19 he entered the public service. He was appointed Administrator General "*dela renta*," which position he held when California was taken by the American forces. From that time he lived a private life until he was named a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of this State. Represents the District of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo in the Senate.

S. E. Woodworth—Born in the city of New York, November 15, 1815; commenced career as sailor, A. D. 1832. Sailed from New York March 9, 1834. Entered the Navy of the United States June 14, 1838. Immigrated to California, via Rocky Mountains and Oregon, April 1, 1846. Resignation accepted by Navy Department October 29, 1849. Elected to represent the District of Monterey in the first Senate of the First Legislature of California for the term of two years. Son of the "Old Oaken Bucket."

Thomas L. Vermeule—Born in New Jersey on the 11th of June, 1814; immigrated to California November 12, 1846. Did represent San Joaquin District in the Senate. Resigned.

W. D. Fair, Senator from the San Joaquin District, California.—Native of Virginia. Immigrated to California from Mississippi Rangers;" settled in Stockton, San Joaquin District, as an attorney at law. Rents to California on Rio Grande and Rio Gila. Aged 28 years.

Elisha O. Crosby, Senator from Sacramento District.—Native of New York State. Immigrated from New York December 25, 1848. Aged 34. Married. Democrat *of all times.*

D. C. Broderick, Senator from San Francisco—Born in Washington city, D. C., February 4, 1818. Immigrated from Washington to New York City, March 1824. Left New York for California April 17, 1849.

E. Kirby Chamberlin, M. D., President, *pro. tem.*, of the Senate, from the District of San Diego.—Born in Litchfield county Conn. Born in Litchfield county Conn., April 24, 1805. Immigrated from Connecticut to Onondaga county, New York in 1816; thence to Beaver, Penn., in 1828; thence to Cincinatti, Ohio, in 1842. Served as Surgeon in U. S. A. during the war with Mexico; appointed Surgeon to the Boundary Line Commission, February 10, 1849. Embarked from Cincinatti, Ohio February 15; arrived in San Diego June 1, 1849, and in San Jose Dec. 13, 1849.

J. Bidwell—Born in Chautauque county, New York, 5th August, 1819; immigrated to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, thence to Missouri, thence in 1841 to California. Single. Term in Senate, one year. Democrat, etc.

H. C. Robinson, Senator from Sacramento.—Elected November 15, 1849. Born in the State of Connecticut; immigrated at an early age to Louisiana; educated as a lawyer, but engaged in commercial pursuits; arrived at San Francisco March, 1849, per steamer *California*, the first that ever entered said port.

Benj. S. Lippincott, Senator from San Joaquin.—Born in New York; immigrated February, 1846, from New Jersey; by pursuit a merchant, and elected for two years. Age, 34 years. Politics, independent.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Elam Brown—Born in the State of New York, in 1797; emigrated from Massachusetts in 1835, to Ill., in 1818, to Missouri, 1837, and from Platte county, in Missouri, 1846, to California.

J. S. K. Ogier.—Born in Charleston, South Carolina, immigrated to New Orleans, 1845, and from New Orleans to California, December 18, 1848.

E. B. Bateman, M. D.—Emigrated from Missouri, April, 1847, Residence, Stockton, Alta California.

Edmund Randolph.—Born in Richmond, Virginia, immigrated to New Orleans, 1845, thence to California, 1849. Residence San Francisco.

D. P. Baldwin—Born in Alabama, emigrated from thence in January, 1849, arrived in California; in 1850. Represents San Joaquin District. Resides in Sonora, Tuolumne county.

A. P. Crittenden—Born in Lexington, Ky., raised and educated. If at all, in Ohio, Alabama, New York and Pennsylvania; married in Virginia; settled in Texas in 1839; has left a wife and six children there. Came to California in 1849. Misrepresents the county of Los Angeles. Intended residence, San Francisco.

John T. Hughes—Born in Louisville, Ky., resided in Madison, Indiana, for six years. Immigrated to California in 1849.

John Cave, from Kentucky State. Don't know where I was born; raised in no particular place, and now in California, this 20th day of April, 1850.

Alfred Wheeler—Born in the city of New York, and State of New York, on Tuesday, the 30th day of April, 1820, at half past 9 o'clock P. M. Resided in New York city until the 21st of May, 1849, when I left for California; am now a resident and citizen of San Francisco, which District I have the honor to represent, as far as my abilities will permit, in the Legislature of the Eureka state.

James A. Gray, Philadelphia—Monterey, California, immigrated in 1846 in the First New York Regiment of Volunteers.

Joseph Arm—Native State of New York; immigrated to California 1846. Present residence, San Jose, Santa Clara county.

Joseph C. Morehead—Born in Kentucky; immigrated to California in 1846. Reside at present in the county of Calaveras, San Joaquin District.

Benjamin Cory, M. D.—Born 12, 1822; vaccinated and bloomed into full manhood in the Buckeye State; immigrated to the Golden State in 1847. Residence, now, henceforth and forever, in the valley of San Jose.

Thomas J. Henley—Born in Indiana; family now reside in Charleston, Iowa. In State; emigrated to California in 1849, through the South Pass. Residence at Sacramento.

Jose M. Covarrbias—Native of France. Came to California in 1834. Residence in Santa Barbara, and Representative for that District.

Elisha W. McKinley—Born in Detriot, Michigan. Emigrated to California in March, 1849. Residence in Sacramento District, city of Sutter.

George B. Tingley—Born August 15, 1815, Clermont county, Ohio. Emigrated to Rushville, Indiana, November 4, 1834; married September 6, 1846; has four children—that is, his wife has. Started to California April 4, 1849; reached there October 16th; was elected to the Assembly November 13, from Sacramento District, and is now in Pueblo de San Jose, and desires to remaines there for some time to come—if no longer.

Proclamation.

Understanding that Captain Jack desires to surrender to the Emperor, and being desirous of pacifying the whole of, the Indian tribes within the United States and Mexico, we, Norton I. Dei gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the army to cease hostilities at present against the Modocs until we can communicate with Captain Jack, leaving only sufficient force to protect and defend the settlers in the neighborhood of the Lava Beds.

NORTON I.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, 1873.

KEOKUK, Ia., has organized a limited liability temperance society with a pledge not to take more than five drinks per diem.

Constitution of the Colored Men's State Educational Union of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, We, the colored citizens of Kentucky, seeing the great need of unity among ourselves throughout the State, and believing that in union there is strength, do organize in and throughout the State of Kentucky a body known as the Colored Men's Educational Union, for the purpose of forwarding and disseminating the intellectual and industrial progress of the colored people throughout the entire State.

First—This organization shall be known as the Colored Men's Educational Union, and shall consist of the following officers: President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Board, whose duss shall be the same as in ordinary society proceedings, except as hereinafter provided.

Second—The mission of his society shall be to encourage a dereal among the colored people in science, mechanical arts and esthetics, and to discourage vice in every form. That this constitution shall apply to the entire State, and that nine persons in each county shall be deemed sufficient to constitute and organize a branch of this Union.

That each branch of the organization shall report to the Secretary of the Union quarterly the number of schools, and the various kinds, viz: day schools, night schools, music schools, writing schools; the number of persons in various trades and professions, and every organization for the advancement of the cause of education and industry to be found within the jurisdiction of the branch.

That branches may become members of the Union in the following manner, after the election of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and executive board of five.

The Secretary of said branch shall forward to the executive board of the Union the names of the organizers of the branch, the purpose of such organization and the county where said branch is located.

The executive board, if deemed proper, shall sign said notice of organization and forward the same to the secretary of the union, who shall cause a notice of the organization of said branch to be published one month throughout the State.

That each branch of this organization shall be entitled to one representative for every fifty members, and one for each fraction of fifty.

That a fund to defray the annual expenses of this organization shall be raised in the following manner: Each branch shall pay annually into the treasury of this union the sum of ten cents for each member of the respective branches.

That no person shall be president of this union who has not resided in the State five years next before his election.

That the treasurer of this union shall be a property-holder in this Commonwealth, and shall give sufficient bond and security for all moneys that come into his hands.

That this union shall pass no law for the controlling of any branch of the same.

That no branch of this organization shall pass any law in conflict with any part of this constitution.

That this constitution may be amended in the following manner:

The proposed amendement shall first be passed by the branch where it originated, and then forwarded to the secretary of the union, who shall cause the same to be published one month before the annual assemblage of the union, and on the assemblage of the union a two-thirds vote shall decide for or against said amendment.

That we recommend to this body

First—That each member of this Convention sign the constitution.

Second—That this organization, as here effected, meet at the city of Covington on the second Tuesday in July, to effect a permanent organization, and to draft by-laws for the same.

Third—That this convention elect all the officers for the educational union as temporary, and that they exercise power as granted by this constitution until the meeting for permanent organization.—*Louisville (Ky.) Weekly Planet, April* 10.

The South.

The large half of the United States known as the South has, since the war, had small weight in the councils of the nation. Before secession it ruled the whole country; or rather, its less than three hundred thousand slaveholders ruled the thirty-six millions of inhabitants of the United States. A more monstrous anomaly was never known. A more exacting and unscrupulous oligarchy is not recorded in history. It was high time that this aristocracy of slave owners should be blotted out, and they have been most effectually. But it is not reasonable that the power of fifteen or sixteen great States should be blotted out with them. These States, though thinly peopled, contain, nevertheless, a large population, which is continually increasing, not only on account of the natural law which makes sparse populations multiply fast, but by immigration. Especially is this the case in Texas and other States beyond the Mississippi; and it cannot be long before English capitalists and laborers will find that the Southern States present much greater advantages than Brazil or Northern capital, skill and enterprise, has been a great bar to the recuperation of those States. But that prejudice does not extend to Europeans; and Germany, England and Italy may yet discharge their streams of immigration to the Southern States, to make what is now to a large extent a wilderness blossom like the rose.

Even as it is, the production of those States is about as great as it ever was under slavery. The great blot and curse of that region has been removed forever, and the most fanatical defenders of the peculiar institution do not wish it back again.

No one can read the religious or denomination weeklies of the South, as we do, without being convinced that there is a great leaven of sound orthodox Christianity among the people, and we are under the impression that in honor and fair dealing other parts of the country might learn from the ex-southern slave holders, however far wrong they were upon one vital point. The war they waged for slavery showed a self-sacrificing devotion which amply proved earnestness, courage, pluck and perseverance, qualities which should, when directed into good channels, make them a great people.

If the educated Southerners could so far overcome their long life prejudices as to treat their former slaves as men and brothren; to welcome them to political and civil equality, and sit beside them in the same town councils, legislatures and juries; in the same seats in rail cars and the same tables in hotels and steamboats—if they should do this, we say they would be greatly preferred to the unworly swindling carpet baggers, who have ridden into power on the shoulders of negroes simply because their former masters abdicted the whole of the great advantages of their position. "The total number of Indians in the United States is 388,712; of this number 111,185 are in the States, and 272,527 in the Territories. The total number sustaining tribal relations is 357,981; out of tribal relations, 25,731. The number on reservations and at agencies is 90,366.

What Josh Billings Says.

The cockroach is a bu; at large, easily domesticated, born on the1st of May and 1st of November semi-annually, and is ready for use fifteen days after date: They can't swim, but will float a long time.

Kissing—The more a man tries to analyze a kiss the more he can't. Any man who can sit down, tilt his chair back, place his feet on the mantle-piece, and tell how a kiss tastes, has no more real flavor in his mouth than a knothole. The only way to define a kiss is to take one.

Any man who can wear a paper collar for a whole week, and keep it clean, ain't good for anything else.

Love is like the measles—you can't have it bad but once, and the later in life we have it, the worse it goes with us.

The monkey is the shadow of the human being. He scratches his head as natural as a school-boy, and probably for the same reason.

The hornet is a red-hot ehild of nature. Never examined his social habits closely, because I did not think it polite.

OUR INDIAN POPULATION.—The following facts in relation to our Indian population, compiled from the ninth census, will be of general interest. "The total number of Indians in the United States is 388,712; of this number 111,185 are in the States, and 272,527 in the Territories. The total number sustaining tribal relations is 357,981; out of tribal relations, 25,731. The number on reservations and at agencies is 90,366.

AN EXCHANGE records the destruction by fire of a "two-story brick spring-bed factory."

A young husband handed his wife a dozen buttons the other day, and asked her to put a shirt to them.

FAITH AND FAILURE.—The children of Israel had got through the desert and were close up to Canaan—so close that they sent over an exploring company to come back and tell how things looked. These spies returned, bringing grapes, and bringing tidings. The land was fruitful and delightful; but alad there were giants in it. Then the people set up a great big foolish cry of disappointment and terror! They blamed Moses, and blasphemously murmurred against God. They exclaimed—"We shall never get in; we had better died in Egypt; we had better been buried in the wilderness!" All but two persons joined in this. And then God's patience gave out. He was angered against the whole of them. He told Moses to tell them that they might have trusted Him and He would have borne them on. Now that they said they should not enter in they should not enter in; no one but Joshua and Caleb should ever set foot in the land of the covenant and promise. Those who had said they were going to die in the desert, might die in the desert, and He would wait for them to do it. "Say unto them, as truly as I live," saith the Lord, "*as ye have spoken in my ears so will I do to you.*" And then He commanded that the entire nation should start back down toward the Red Sea again. There can be no mistaking the purpose and sense of this history for the Apostle, away over in the New Testament, remarks—"So we see they could not enter in because of their unbelief. Let us therefore, fear, least a promise being left us of entering into His rest, any of you should seem to come short of it."—*C. S. Robinson.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 3, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fourteenth Amendment and Woman's Rights in the Practice of Law.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendred a decision in the case of Mrs. Myra Bradwell, claiming the right to practice in the Courts of Illinois, being denied by the State Supreme Court, she appealed the case on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment conferred the right. The opinion of the United States Supreme Court was delivered by Justice Miller, one of the Supreme Judges, all the Judges concurring. We find the opinion at length contained in the Sacramento *Record*, from which we make the subjoined extracts:

In the application to the Illinois Court for license for Mrs. Bradwell set forth that she was born in the State of Vermont and had been a citizen of the United States and has been for several years a resident of Chicago. By virtue of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the rights and immunities of citizens of the several States, Mrs. Bradwell argues that she, having been a citizen of the State of Vermont at one time, was, in the State of Illinois, entitled to any right granted to any of the former State. But the fourth article of the Constitution, says Mr. Justice Miller, is inapplicable to this case, because it has been repeatedly held inapplicable to a citizen of the State whose laws are compained of. Mrs. Bradwell seems to have seen this difficulty and therefore declared that she is a citizen of United States and a resident of the State of Illinois. But the Fourteenth Amendment declares that citizens of the United States are citizens of the State within which they reside; and plaintiff states nothing to take her case out of the definition of citizenship of the State as given in that amendment.

In regard to the Fourteenth Amendment, the counsel for the plaintiff in this case truly says that there are privileges and immunities which belong to a citizen of the United States as such; otherwise it would be nonsense for the Fourteenth Amendment to prohibit a State from abridging them; and he proceeds to argue that admission to the bar of the State of a person who possesses the requisite learning and character is one of those which the State may not deny. From this latter proposition the Court dissents. The right to practice law (it says) in no sense depends on citizenship of the United States. On whatever basis this right may be placed so far as it has any relation to citizenship at all it would seem that, as to the Courts of a State, it would relate to citizenship of a State, and as to the Federal Courts, it would relate to citizenship of the United States.

* * * *

At the time the Federal Constitution was adopted the notion of female suffrage had not been entertained. The framers of that instrument did not use the word "citizen" in contemplation of political incidents, as designating women. If it be held that the word is to be limited throughout the later amendments, to its sense as used in the original articles, the case of the female voters will be disposed of adversely. But when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, the notion of female suffrage was an entirely familiar one. It will not be pretended that Congress at the time it framed this amendment contemplated conferring female suffrage. The debates show that its language in use was aimed at a different thing. In fact, Congress refused, on the direct issue, to confer that privilege. But Congress was only one party to the adoption of the amendment. It was also adopted by the several States in their sovereign capacity. And it may be held that its language is to be construed, and presumed to have been understood, in its popular sense as used at the time. As a matter of fact, the dogma that the privilege of suffrage is "a natural political right" was a highly popular one at that period. And a woman, equally with a man, is a "citizen of the United States."

We may add that the above decision implies that no civil rights can be denied to any class of male citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment. The practice of law is a civil right. Sending colored children to the public schools is a civil right. Entering licensed public places are civil rights, all of which colored citizens must, just like Mrs. Myra Bradwell, and as General Grant at one time suggested, go to the Courts in each case, and make tests of the validity of the three amendments, and agitate Congress and the State Legislations until the color proscription is ended as a grievance.

Masonic.

We have received the printed proceedings of Unity Grand Lodge (Independent) of Michigan. They are neatly gotten up, containing 56 pages, and gives a succinct account of their conventional formation in January last. The proceedings of which conclude as follows:

Brother Mitchell offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention do declare the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, holding authority under the National, and claiming jurisdiction in the State of Michigan and Province of Ontario, defunct.

Resolved, That this Convention do now organize a Sovereign State Grand Lodge for the State of Michigan.

On motion, the following officers were nominated and elected unanimously:

M. W. H. J. Lewis, Grand Master.

R.W. J. J. Evans, Deputy Grand Master.

R. W. Jacob Highwarden, Senior Grand Warden.

R. W. H. Cronn, Junior Grand Warden.

R. W. J. F. Mitchel, Grand Treasurer.

R.W. Wilmot A. Johnson, Grand Secretary.

R. W. H. D. Vona, Grand Lecturer.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence give a brief review of most of the other Independent Grand Lodges, devoting considerable space to the doings of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California since its establishment, and appointing near it a representative.

The Committee also set forth the action of the colored Masons of Canada, as follows:

Pursuant to a call for a convention of all Master Masons of the Province of Ontario, to assembled in the town of Chatham, in the hall of St. Johns Lodge No. 9, Oct. 22d, A. D. 1872, A. L. 5872.

This convention was for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for the Province of Ontario.

Bros. Holden, Wm. Price, J. J. Moore, the Worshipful Master of St. Johns Lodge No. 9, of Mt. Moriah Lodge No. 11, of Meridian Sun Lodge No. 13, with other members of their lodges, offered the following reasons for the convention, and for the formation of a Grand Lodge:

First. Because we have no legally acknowledged Grand Lodge in Ontario.

Second. Because there are four different Grand Lodges holding jurisdiction over subordinates in said province, which is a violation of the ancient landmarks of Masonry.

Third. Therefore we deem it expedient that all the Masons of this province should be thoroughly united and working under the jurisdiction of one legally acknowledged Grand Lodge.

This convention, with a large representation from ten subordinate lodges did, after transacting the necessary business on the 22d of October, organize the Grand Lodge of the Province of Ontario.

M. W. Benjamin Steward, Grand Master.

R. W. Wm. T. Plummer, Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge of Ontario appears to be started on good solid foundation, with good material and with a will. The brethren offered their services and some good resolutions among which we find the following:

By Bro. Holden: That a vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered Brot. Boyd, Wells and Mitchell for their able assistance.

By Bro. Plummer: That we, this M. W. Grand Lodge of Ontario, do receive and acknowledge all sovereign State Grand Lodges, and ask a fraternal exchange of representatives; also, that we ask acknowledgment of all Grand Lodges in the known world.

By Bro. Larter: That we hear a few words from Bro. Wilmot A. Johnson, Grand Secretary of Unity Grand Lodge, for the State of Michigan.

Bro. Johnson then addressed the Grand Lodge in a neat and appropriate speech, in which he reviewed the progress of the Free Masonry in the United States, and bade God speed to the new Grand Lodge of the Province of Ontario.

After completing the business the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form subject to the will and pleasure of the Grand Master.

Funeral of Rev. L. A. Grimes.

BOSTON, April 10, 1874.

The funeral of Rev. L. A Grimes took place at the Charles Street Baptist Church at one o'clock this Monday March 14th. The church was appropriately and heavily draped and the pulpit was prouisely decorated with handsome wreaths, on the right hand an anchor and on the left a cross composed of flowers, were hung. In the centre of the pulpit was an inscription, containing the last text preached from by the deceased. Around this was a heavy wreath of flowers, and above it a heavy bouquet. After an organ voluntary the choir sung the anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven," and following anthem a hymn was sung commencing "Brother, thou are gone to rest.

After Rev. Mr. Ellis had read appropriate passages from Scripture, Rev. Mr. Gordon offered prayer. The choir sang the hymn,

"Oh, for the death of those
Who slumber in the Lord.
O be like them my last repose
Like them my last reward."

Rev. Mr. Wm. V. Garner, pastor of the Charles street Church read a letter from a member of the church of the deceased describing his last Sunday in his own church among the congregation and the Sunday School.

Rev. Dr. Neale delivered the funeral discourse. After which, Rev. Peter Randolph and Rev. Dr. Fulton paid high to the Christian and tributes moral worth of the deceased.

J. G. Miller and other gentlemen made remarks, and after prayer the choir sang the hymn commencing:

"What thing bithe are of
Does God's own house inrede—

The remains were then conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery, in Malden.

The Baptist Association meeting was held in the ensuing Monday, at which obituary resolutions were passed in eulogy of the deceased.

The New Postal Law.

The San Jose *Mercury* of Thursday, May 1st, contains an article on the new Postal Law as follows:

To "get even" with the press for strenously urging the repeal of the franking privilege, Congress, at its last session, passed a law prohibiting the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and also the transmission of newspapers free to subscribers within the counties where said papers are published. This is a pretty hard lick at the country press; and when one considers that the law was passed by representatives who were just then reaching their hands into the people's pockets for $5,000 back pay, it doesn't add much to the merit of the performance. But we suppose publishers and the patrons of the country press will have to stand it, until the people can clean out the nest of robbers, to whom we are indebted for these unpopular measures, and honest men are elected in their places.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* suggests that publishers arrange, as far as practicable, to send their papers through the express companies. We have no doubt satisfactory arrangements can be made with Wells, Fargo & Co., at all prominent offices, to enable us to send our paper cheaper in this manner than by mail; but at all isolated or out-of the way places, we shall have still to depend upon the mails. As the law does not go into effect till the first of July, perhaps in the meantime publishers will be able to hit upon some plan whereby a reduction of the cost of postage may be secured, either by express or otherwise.

Brannan Guard Pic-Nic.

The pic-nic of the Brannan Guard at Alameda yesterday, was well attended. After the return of the company to the city, a soiree was given in the evening for their patrons at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific near Mason street, which was kept up until an early hour this morning.

(From Associated Dispatches.)

Latest Telegraphic Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Official dispatches received at the War Department to-day give full confirmation of the Press reports regarding the latest and most terrible features of the campaign against the Modocs. As soon as they were received, Secretary Robeson called upon General Sherman, and a prolonged consultation ensued. General Sherman had previously expressed the hope that the Press reports were exaggerated. He did not believe that our forces had been surprised, and was inclined to denounce the story as told in the papers as sensational and untrue. The result of the consultation was a decision to concentrate all the available forces on the Pacific Slope for the support of General Davis. This decision, however, is virtually a repetition of the result of a previous consultation.

In Army circles the expressions of regret and chagrin at the disaster are akin to desparation. The officers whose lives were sacrificed were well known and highly respected throughout the Army. General Lorenzo Thomas, father of Evan Thomas, who is on the retired list, is quite advanced in years, and is deeply affected by his bereavement.

General Sherman denies that he favors taking scalps, if for no other reason than that he can see no advantage in scalping dead Indians.

In the Ohio State Senate yesterday, resolutions approving the present peace policy toward the Indians were tabled by a decided vote.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—James Brooks died here last night. His remains will be taken to New York Saturday, under charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. The funeral will take place in Grace Church, in that city, on Sunday. A post-mortem examination will be held this afternoon. His brother, Erastus Brooks, arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—In response to a letter from the Governor of Oregon complaining of the delay in listing swamp lands in that State, Commissioner Drummond has written a letter showing that proper steps have not yet been taken under the law to warrant final action.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office today approved the survey of the Bolsina Rancho, comprising about three leagues, in Los Angeles County, California. Augustin Machado and others are the confirmees.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—On account of irregularities at the U. S. Depository at Mobile, Secretary Richardson has decided to close that office hereafter. The business of that point will be discharged by the Assistant Treasurer of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Third Assistant Postmaster-General decides that postal cards that have been once properly transmitted through the mails and the stamp thereon cancelled, after their being returned to the sender in a sealed envelope, with a remittance, may be retransmitted to the person originally addressed, with the word "paid" stamped or ordered thereon, by placing upon the card a one-cent adhesive stamp. The Post-master-General decides that no discount can be allowed purchasers or agents who desire to keep postal cards on hand for sale to the public.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The public debt statement shows a reduction during the month of April of $2,247,485. Coin balance $76,775,440; currency balance, $2,997,871; coin certificates, $24,797,400.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day postponed until October the appointment of counsel for ex-Governor Warmoth for an allowance of appeal from the decision of Judge Durell in the Louisiana case, and gave leave to Phillips, counsel for Warmoth, to file record and other papers in the case. The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Crispins report that seven Brondway firms have accepted their terms, and that the movement generally is a success. Several firms still resist.

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), April 30.—The funeral of Lieutenant Erasmus Dennison was largely attended this afternoon from his father's residence in this city.

CHICAGO, May 1.—A fire this morning at numbers 63, 65 and 67 West Washington street, destroyed the the Wilson Bros.' shirt factory, P. Smith's wholesale notion store, and Fairbanks, Moore & Co.'s scale warehouse. Loss, $100,000; insurance, about $70,000.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Indian Commissioners in session here discredit the Toronto story of the Americans in the Blackfeet country. They had a dispatch yesterday from the military station nearest the Blackfeet, but no mention was made of disturbances.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—Commodore William Smith, of the United States Navy, who commanded the frigate "Congress" when she was sunk by the rebel ram "Merrimac," died here yesterday, aged 70.

PORTLAND, (Me.), May 1.—A dispatch from Presque Isle to-day says G. A. Hayden, Deputy Sheriff of Aroostook County, and Thomas H. Hibbard were murdered in camp, about three miles from that place, last night, by James Collins, who entered the camp and killed them with an ax. There were four men in the camp, two of whom escaped and brought the report. The county is alive with parties seeking the arrest of the murderer.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Fears of another riot at Pattenburg, New Jersey, are entertained. A large number of Swedes and Italians have been put to work on the railroad, who have incurred the animosity of the workmen employed, and murmurings are heard on both sides. Both parties are said to be heavily armed.

NEW YORK, May 1. — United States District Attorney Bliss has begun suit against Wolff & Rolando, hardware importers, at No. 49 Murray street, to recover $75,000, penalties for alleged violation of the Act relative to undervaluation of invoices.

KINGSTON (N. Y.), April 30.—The wife of Louis Pridecker, while temporarily insane, last night, from an attack of puerperal fever, arose from her bed, and taking her infant, nine days old, leaped into a cistern in the rear of the house, and both were drowned in the water. The husband awoke at four o'clock, and missing his wife, made search with the above result.

OSWEGO (N. Y.), April 30.—The schooner Morning Light, from Detroit, with wheat, arrived this morning, the first vessel through the Welland canal this season.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Westphalia took out $67,000 in specie to-day.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Detective Falk, who has been absent in search of the murderer of Goodrich, has returned unsuccessful. The detectives seem to be firmly convinced that Goodrich committed suicide.

Receiver Strong of the Atlantic National Bank, states that the assets do not correspond with the books. He found fictitious entries to which there is nothing to correspond in the cashier's drawer.

The anniversary of the Chamber of Commerce occurred to-day. Mr. William E. Dodge was reelected President, and the officers of the past year were reelected unanimously.

History of the New York Civil Rights Bill.

Of the Civil Rights Bill which has became a law in the State of New York, the colored Republican State Central Committee, which was grently instrumental in engineering it through the State Legislature, has since published an elaborate address to the citizens at large of New York, from which we make the following extracts:

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9, 1873.

Fellow Citizens:

Regarding it as of the greatest importance that you should know something of the history of the "Civil Rights Bill," its origin, progress, and final passage; and possessing all the data upon the subject, I have the honor to lay before you the following report:

The "Bill" was originally drafted Monday, Febrarry 3d, 1873.

On Tuesday, March 18th, Senator J. J. Wood, presented a petition to the Senate, signed by Messrs. W. F. Butler, J. J. Freeman, H. H. Garnett, and one thousand other citizens of the city of New York.

On March 19th, Clapp, Liberal Republican, of Putnam Co., recorded themselves against the bill in the Assembly.

The next day, March 20th, the bill was read twice in the Senate, and referred to the Judiciary Committee; the same evening, Senator James Wood, Chairman of that committee, reported the bill back to the Senate. Senator Robertson, of Westchester, at the same time presented a petition signed by one thousand citizens of New York, asking for the passage of the bill. Monday evening, March 31st, the bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. Thursday, April 3d, the bill was read a third time in the Senate, and passed by the following vote: Ayes, 24; Noes, 3.

Twenty-two Republicans and two Democrats voted in favor, and three Democrats against the bill.

The bill went to the Governor on the 4th inst., and together with Messrs. B. D. Paul and R. Jackson, Jr., of this city, I called upon his Excellency, the Governor, and presented the claims of the colored people to his favorable consideration.

The bill was signed to-day by the Governor, and is now, to all intents and purposes, upon the Statute-book of the great Empire State, and New York is redeemed, and all men within her borders are *equal before the law*, at the ballot box, in her public conveyances, and in all men within her borders are undeniable and unrestricted civil and public rights; we are hereafter to be regarded as the peers of any and every other American citizen, all that pertains to the rights, duties, and responsibilities of free citizens of this proud commonwealth.

The provision for the colored man as such ceased to-day, and he, as an element of strife, passes quietly out of existence forever. This my countrymen, is a fit and proper sequence to the complete and triumphant success of the Republican party last autumn, under the leadership of Grant, Dix, Robinson, Conklin, and Cornell; and whilst we do cheerfully acknowledge our profound gratitude to the Democrats, who, in their individual majesty, rose above party prejudice and asserted their integrity and independence by voting in accordance with justice and the dictates of their consciences for civil rights, we here entheseus feel called upon through a strict sense of duty, and in obedience to truthful obligation, to award the honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill to the great Republican party, marshaled in this particular instance by the Hon. James W. Husted, in the House, and Judge W. H. Robertson in the Senate. All honor is due, and I feel confident that you will gratefully accord it, to all the Republicans in the House (except the one before-mentioned), and all the Republican Senators, who stood as one solid phalanx from first to last in support of the passage of the bill. Acknowledgment is also due to the officers, reporters and attachees of both Houses for courtesies extended to me during the two months that this measure was being pushed through the Legislature. Let it, now, fellow-citizens, do we are fully emancipated from the demoralizing influence of unjust and invidious laws based upon color and previous condition of servitude, go forth newly robed in the habiments of complete citizenship, to the faithful discharge of every duty and obligation. Let us, as becomes men and citizens, firmly, yet discreetly, in every case insist upon our rights under the constitution and laws of our State. Let us at the same time temper prudence and forbearance with success; knowing our rights, we may justly maintain them. Still, let us be jealous of the rights and prerogatives of others, and we can and will refrain from doing any act which may bring the blush of shame to the faces of those dear friends and noble Legislators whose voices and votes have thus emancipated us; neither will we by any imprudence tarnish the good name that we as a race have always maintained as good and law-abiding citizens. Let us depend more upon our good conduct to regulate the treatment and fare that we are to receive than upon any laws, statutes, or ordinances.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

WM. H. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

Blind "Tom."

Blind Tom commenced a series of concerts in the lecture room of the Congregational Church, Sacramento city, on Wednesday evening last, and is having crowded audiences.

PIC-NIC.—A pic-nic will be given by a committee of gentlemen at City Gardens on Wednesday, May 21st. Full particulars next week.

LETTERS.—Henry Yantes, Sacramento; Wm. Sexton, Esq. San Jose; "E. M." Palisade Nevada.

To the care of this office for Charles Eppes.

AN Iowa compositor recently set his own leg, which was broken by a fall.

SOME of the New York restaurant keepers have discovered a method of making ice cream out of lard.

It is said that ten Boston people can have a strawberry supper out of half a pint of berries.

DENVER, Col., has a hotel called the Geysers, where hot drinks are popular.

A chicago suicide had to borrow the dose of laudanum that killed him.

Deaths.

REED.—In this city, April 14, Mary Louisa Reed, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 19 years 3 months. Boston papers please copy.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL

SPRING EXHIBITION

OF THE

Bay District Horticultural Society

OF CALIFORNIA

WILL OPEN AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

On Stockton St., bet'ween Post and Pattey,

ON THURSDAY ..... MAY 1, 1873,

To Continue Nine Days.

Terms of admission—Family Season Tickets, $3; Single Season Tickets, $2; Single Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.

Doors open every day (except Sunday) from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. and 7 to 10 p. m.

Concert from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 p. m.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

full assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size as constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, &c.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg, Mississippi. Any one giving information of their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL, office, San Francisco. may-2

NOTICE!

The Members of the OCCIDENTAL CLUB are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting, at half past 7 o'clock, at the usual place, on Friday evening, May 16, at which time the election of officers for 1873 will take place. By order of the Board.

may-2 C. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Having been asked on all sides for information concerning the cure of my rupture, I have concluded to say through your columns that I was cured by Dr. Sherman, and I feel confident that I can recommend any one ruptured to call on him without fear of being humbugged. I had used a truss for twenty years, and was induced to call on Dr. Sherman by seeing his advertisement. He examined me, and told me that he could cure me in a few days. I was then ruptured on both sides, and had been for twenty years. I was cured in ten days, and have not worn a truss since. I am now as sound as any man, and can recommend any one ruptured to call on Dr. Sherman without fear of being disappointed. I shall always be happy to recommend him to any one afflicted with rupture.

Yours truly, JOHN SMITH.

Valley, January 6, 1872.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated by Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, After [illegible] Murphy's Report, will find [illegible] Murphy's Report, will find [illegible] Murphy's Report, will find

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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R. B. REED, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 406 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
406 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office loans money to professional men, Government and Railroad employés, merchants and others, on approved endorsed notes, payable in bi-weekly, monthly, quarterly or monthly, as per agreement. Also discounts daily
Advances made on freehold, household, and other property, purchased in warehouse, &c.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
SURPLUS	207,115 0
TOTAL ASSETS	$507,115 00

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CRAIG & SON,
103 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the Pacific Appeal, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dwyer, who resided about 10 years ago in Jamestown, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and was last heard from in Virginia City, Nevada. Anything that will be gladly received by his father, Ben Golphinch, who still resides at No. 1119 Eleventh street, address Hamilton.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie F. Solomon, (formerly Annie R. Vischer), deceased.—Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Annie F. Solomon, (formerly Annie R. Vischer), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. Sharpstein & Hoffman, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 428 Front street, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, or to the said Administrator at his residence, No. 1119 Eleventh street, in the city and county aforesaid.
Dated San Francisco, April 19, 1873.
MORRIS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie F. Solomon, (formerly Annie R. Vischer), deceased.
SHARPSTEIN & HOFFMAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two large furnished rooms to let, with or without board, at No. 1119 Eleventh street, between Jackson and Washington streets.

A NOBLE WORK
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testamental House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gomenological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us, with a view to an agency. Only a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a ready field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

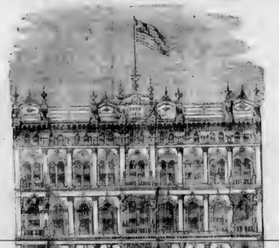
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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

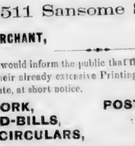
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving direct from LONDON and PARIS the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have at present the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most approved style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for engraving, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors
PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
LEGAL BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam warehouse and the best stock and largest facilities for manufacturing Blank Books ever established in manufacturing and any books and stationery exported from the New York
Our endeavors is first up to an upright manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
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—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS BILL-HEADS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and arrants d to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Hazlett streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may8 6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will connect with and convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
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All kinds of
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Waives of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
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Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you "Sir," and we pity You. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many unpleasant you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough,
Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all mineral poisons or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all Druggists.
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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

The valuable properties, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies in all parts of the country for dyspeptic organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons requiring that gentle stimulus, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the strength that can be derived from any tonic, it entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the system that so frequently accompanies that period.
It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in the cars, or by sea sickness, or other causes, and is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Sprains, &c.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of Fresh Fruits, now offered to consumers.
They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle of UNIFORM SIZE, and are warranted to keep in any climate.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are to be compared to them.
Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.
MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior to richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract.
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and strength during the rainy season make no renewal use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim in early years, no matter what other so called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the surest and purest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such powerful and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., IMPORTERS and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 410 and 418 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 36. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1873. WHOLE NO. 454

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON.
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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One year, single copy	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50cts.

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ANDREW SILVA	Santa Cruz.
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Peculiar Women.

In most cases where women have become soldiers or sailors, husbands or lovers have generally had something to do in supplying a motive. Special circumstances have guided the matter in other instances. Why she did it is not narrated, but the gossiping chronicles tell about centenarian speaking of one Mary Hall, who was sexton of Bishop's Hill, York, and who lived to the age of one hundred and five. There was a peddler, in 1793, who was taken ill at an ale house in Worcester, and shortly before dying, told his (her) story. She had been deserted in the Carolina riots in '80, and fearing capture and punishment, had put on man's dress and traveled the country as a peddler for thirteen years. There was a Norwegian woman early in the present century, who was trained by her father as a juggler, and was black bearded, and strong enough to act the part of a Turkish juggler at Paris, with turban and robes all complete. Some women have been horse-racers. The annals of the turf are not without example to prove this. Ladies of high birth have been lawyers, but neither as a trade nor for the pleasure of the thing. Lady Jean Berkley, in the time of Henry III, used in her later years to saw billets and sticks in her chamber, "as part of physic" or medical regimen; and some centuries later, Taylor, the Water-poet, while satirizing the court ladies said, "All their exercising is pretending to saw billets." Women have been embassadresses, but generally under circumstances of intrigue—which courts of any reputation would seek to avoid; as in the case of the too-notorious Mrs. Behn, in the time of Charles II. Women have been made knights—witness Miss Jane Porter, who, after the translation of her Scottish Chiefs and Thaddeus of Warsaw into German, was made Lady of Chapter of St. Joachim, and Grand Cross of the Order of Wertemberg; and witness the Begumns and Ranees and have recently become Knights of the Star of India. Women have been jesters or jesteresses, filling the same part as the fools in the old days. There was a female jester at the court of Edward II, in 1316; Artande du Puy was "fool" to Jeanne, Queen of France, in 1373; Madame d'Or was court fool at Bruges, in 1429; Mademoiselle Levin was fool to the Queen of Navarre.

Postage Cards.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. E. W. Haber, has given notice that the necessary appropriation having been made for the purpose, the Department will on the 1st of May next, commence the issue to Postmasters of the postal cards authorized by the Act of June 8, 1872.

The card adopted is five and one-eighth inches in length and three inches in width, and is made of good, stiff paper, watermarked with initials U. S. P. O. D. in monogram. The face of the card is engraved, surrounded by a border in scroll work one-eighth of an inch in width. The same scroll stamp it is printed on the upper right hand corner, and is from a profile bust of the Goddess of Liberty, looking to the left, and surrounded by a lathework border, with the words "U. S. Postage" inscribed above the "one cent" below. On the upper left hand corner are the words "United States Postal Card," with directions to "write the address only on this side, the message on the other." Underneath and occupying the lower half of the card are ruled lines on which to write the address, the top line being prefixed with the word "To—." The back of the card, intended for the communication, is entirely plain, being devoid even of ruled lines. In color the body of the card is light cream, the printing velvet brown. No variations in size, shape, color or in any other particular will be made from the regular style to accommodate special cases; nor will the Department do any printing on the card beyond the engraving specified in the description.

Postal cards will be sold for one cent each, neither more nor less, whether in large quantities or in small.

The object of the postal cards is to facilitate a letter correspondence and to provide for the transmission through the mails at a reduced rate of postage of short communications printed or written in pencil or ink. They may, therefore, be used for orders, invitations, notices of meetings, acknowledgments or other requirements of business and social life, and the matter desired to be conveyed may be either in writing or in print, or partially in both. In their treatment as mail matter they are to be regarded by Postmasters the same as sealed letters, and not as printed matter, except that in no case will the unclaimed cards be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

An ordinary printed business card may be sent through the mails when prepaid by a one cent postage stamp attached; but such card must contain absolutely no written matter except the address, otherwise it will be treated as not fully prepaid, and refused admission into the mails.

All cards different from those herein described bearing embossed or printed postage stamps, and purporting to be United States postal cards, are counterfeit, and the manufacture of such cards, or the attempt to use the same, will subject the offender to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years. Sec. 178, Postal code.

Postmasters will not under any circumstances be permitted to reduce or exchange postal cards that may be misdirected, spoiled in printing or otherwise unfit for use in the hands of private holders.

The Department will not furnish less than five hundred cards on the order of a Postmaster. Individuals desiring postal cards will purchase them of a Postmaster, as in no case can they obtain them upon application to the Department.

In regard to disagreeable and formidable things, prudence doth not consist in evasion or in flight, but in courage. He who wishes to walk in the most peaceful paths of life with any serenity must screw himself up to resolution. Let him front the object of his worst apprehension, and his stoutness will commonly make his fear groundless.—Emerson.

APOLOGY is only egotism wrong side out.—[O. W. Holme.

The End of Four Great Men.

The four conquerors who occupy the most conspicuous places in the history of the world, are Alexander Hannibal, Cæsar and Bonaparte.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of his ambition, with his temples bound in chaplets dipped in the blood of millions, looked down upon a conquered world and wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. He set a city on fire and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps, and having put to flight the armies of the mistress of the world, and stripped from her "three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights," and made her foundation quake, fled from his country, being hated by those who once exulting ly united his name with that of their God, and called him Hannibal; and died at last by poison administered by his own hand, unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyeing his garments in the blood of one million of his foes, after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth, was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, after having filled the earth with terror of his name—after having deloged Europe in blood, and clothed the world in sackcloth—closed his days in lonely banishment, almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's flag waving over the Depot, but which did not and could not bring him aid.

Thus these four great men, who seemed to stand the representatives of all that the world calls great—these four men who all in turn made the earth tremble to its very centre by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or as was supposed, a poison mingled with his wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends, and one a lonely exile! How wretched is the end of such earthly greatness.—*New Age May 3d.*

NARROW GAUGE NORTH.—The Lassen *Advocate* of March 29th has the annexed on this subject: The people in and about Reno appear to be thoroughly earnest in regard to the building of a narrow gauge railroad from that place to Susanville. They are fully aware that it is a matter of vital importance to them as well as to us, and further, they are convinced that it will be a paying investment from the moment of its completion. There now remains but the proper recognizance on the part of Lassen county to insure its success. No landed subsidy is asked for, nor will they endeavor to secure the passage of any blind bills through our Legislature, whereby the people may be taxed for a thing that may never have an existence. They will simply ask the assistance of Lassen county as they did of Washoe county, and we have no doubt that in both cases their request will be cheerfully granted. An enterprise of this character properly managed, will receive also substantial assistance from outside individuals, who can and will but consider it a safe and profitable investment.

THE successful men of this world are not those who go off at full gallop, but, if I may use racing phraseology, those who "stay." It often happens that thois whose early career is slower and gentler than that of others, exhibit a greater amount of wind, and tougher staying power, and come in first at the winning post at the end.—[Hazley.

FOLK'S heads are pretty much like the garrets, where all the rubbish and broken things they've no use for down stairs are stowed away.—[H. W. Beecher.

Sunday or Sabbath.

Those who are sticklers for the particular day from which to rest from their labors and worship God, attaching to one day a holiness above the other six, may perhaps learn a lesson from the fact that every day in the week is kept as a Sabbath for the observances of religious services. Sunday is kept by the Christian nations; Monday by the Greeks; Tuesday by the Persians; Wednesday by the Assyrians; Thursday by the Egyptians; Friday by the Turks and Saturday by the Jews. The question naturally arises, "what difference does it make what particular day is devoted to worship, only so far as uniformity is concerned." It would not do for half of a people to keep one day and the other half another; nor for portions to keep the different days. It is better for one day to be observed by all the people of a State or community. We believe that the law commanding the moral observance of the seventh day does not refer to any particular special day in the week as a day holy above all others; but rather that every seventh day shall be devoted to rest and worship, as the other six are devoted to labor. It would be an impossibility for the whole world to keep the same day, at the same time. Sunday on our side of the globe would be Monday on the other. If every people should select its Sabbath, or the day of rest and worship and observe that day. The Christian world have adopted Sunday, or the first day of the week in commemoration of the resurrection of Christ. The Jews keep the seventh day, or Saturday, after the old law. But the Saturday and Sunday, according to the present reckoning of time, were different days under the old era. Our people have set apart the first day of the week, and therefore that day should be observed, that there may be uniformity. If our lot had been cast among a people observing a different day, that day would be the same to us. The whole merit consists in the *observance* and not in the day itself. We would not loosen a single binding influence that serves to induce mankind to keep the Sabbath. We fully believe in its observance; but that observance should be an intelligent observance, as well as conscientious. The word "Sabbath means *rest*, in its true signification—its observance ought to bring happiness and peace, by the manner of its observance. It is typical of the rest beyond the vale of the shadow.—*Exchange.*

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are informed that a gold currency is destroying the enterprise and retarding the commercial and manufacturing interests, now therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the scription Norton I be properly legalized by both nations and that a suitable amount of such script be circulated as legal tenders, the amount to be appropriated towards the payment of the National debt.

NORTON I.

Whereas to prevent any further difficulty in the State of Louisiana to let those disturbers of the National peace know that their fighting will avail nothing, now therefore, we, Norton, I *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby declare the two rival factions Governments dissolved and null and void, and the U. S. Army is hereby authorized to arrest and imprison all and every person who shall fail to head this our imperitive decree.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand this 9th day of May, 1873.

The Chicago *Times* puts the following conundrum: "How can we escape fire?" A New York paper answers: "The gospel offers you every encouragement, but perhaps your best hold is to get out of Chicago.

The Louisiana Massacre.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1872.—Attorney-General Williams to-day received the following telegrams addressed to him:

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1873.—Mr. De Klyne, my Chief Deputy, left here Saturday with several warrants of arrest for parties in the parishes of Grant and Rapids. He arrived at Colfax Tuesday morning, following the collission of last Sunday. He returned to-day. He found the place almost deserted, except by women, and caused to be buried the remains of sixty colored men found on the field. It is reported that subsequent to the burning of the Court House, thirty-four colored men, previously made prisoners, were taken to the river bank by couples, and there shot and thrown overboard. It is also reported that colored men were shot in the adjacent woods, where their brdies are still lying. He found also twelve wounded, some certainly mortally. The colored men present composed the posse which, under direction of Sheriff Shaw (white), appointed by Governor Kellogg had taken possession of the Court House and were stillholding it. Mr. Nash, formally Sheriff by appointment of Warmouth and superseded by Shaw, led the white.

From credible information there appeared to be no loss on he part of the colored men until their surrender, when they were butchered without mercy, after the massacre in the Court House (sic), from which they were rejected by setting fire to the building. Sheriff Shaw is missing, and is supposed to have been killed. My Deputy found it impossible to make any arrests without the presence of United States Troops. Armed bodies of white men are still scouring the country. The assailants consisted of organized parties from the parishes of Grant, Rapides, Winn, Catapsia, Natchitoches and Red River, and had in their possession a six pounder cannon, taken, or, as some allege from the Red River Steamer *John T Moore* fifteen month since. Troops were required to execute warrants in this parish, when a prominent white republican was murdered. Nash and others connected with this butchery were then arrested. No warrants have yet been issued for parties connected with this last outbreak.

When the circumstances of this massacre are fully known it will be found to be only equalled by that of Fort Pillow.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshall.

Scolding.

Scolding is mostly a habit. There is not much meaning in it. It is often the result of nervousness, and an irritable condition of mind and body. A person is tired, or annoyed at some trivial cause, and forth with commences finding fault with everything and everybody in reach. Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is astonishing how soon one who indulges in it at all becomes addicted to it and unreasoning and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get into the way of scolding always finds something to scold about. If there is nothing else, they fall a-scolding at the more absence of anything to scold at. It is an extremely disagreeable habit. It is contagious. Once introduced into a family, it is pretty certain in a short time to affect all the members. People in the country more readily fall into the habit of scolding than people in town. Women contract the habit more frequently in the house, in a confined and heated atmosphere, very trying to the nervous system and the health in general; and it may be, partly, that their natures are very susceptible and their sensitiveness more easily wounded.

WHAT noble eulogy could any one ask for than that bestowed on Farraday by his biographer? It was his aim through life "to seek to say that which he thought was true, and to do that which he thought was kind."

The Price of Success.

It is no longer possible to know everything. A universal scholar will be no more seen among men. The range of human knowledge has increased so vastly, has swept out and away so far and so last, that no brain, be its quantity or quality what it may, can, in the years commonly given to man, even survey the field. A man, therefore, must make up his mind, if he propose to learn anything, to be content with profound ignorance of a great many other things. It is a bitter thing, perhaps, but is a fact, that a man who would know anything in this century must purchase his knowledge with voluntary and chosen ignorance of a hundred other things. One must chosen his specialty, and devotion and diligence in that is the price he pays for success. It is with doing as it is with knowing. There is only a certain amount of work in any case. He cannot do everything. Nevertheless, everything needs doing. All about him is undone work clamoring for hands. There are two courses before one. "To undertake everything, to fret and grieve because one finds this and that undone, and to make spasmodic efforts to do it—this is the way of failure. Resolutely to make up one's mind to let, as far as he is concerned, the most that should be done stay undone still, to steal one's heart against demands and necessities, to resist all inducements to put forth a single effort, to close one's eyes to it all, and to stick heart, hand life and love to the thing a man undertakes and calls his own—that is the way of success. My Deputy found it impossible to make any arrests without the presence of United States Troops. Armed bodies of white men are still scouring the country. The assailants consisted of organized parties from the parishes of Grant, Rapides, Winn, Catapsia, Natchitoches and Red River, and had in their possession a six pounder cannon, taken, or, as some allege from the Red River Steamer *John T Moore* fifteen month since. Troops were required to execute warrants in this parish, when a prominent white republican was murdered. Nash and others connected with this butchery were then arrested. No warrants have yet been issued for parties connected with this last outbreak.

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THE GULF STREAM.—The Gulf Stream is a great ocean river. After having made the tour of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico in six months; after having driven back upon the shores of Alabama, the muddy waters of the Mississippi, which border its dark blue wavos, the Gulf Stream follows the northern coast of Cuba, then turns the southern point of Florida, and penetrates

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 10, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

FOLSOM, CAL., May 6.

After our departure from Stockton on Monday evening, the 5th inst., we staid in Sacramento City over night, and was induced next morning to go to Folsom, to attend the Baptist and Methodist Church Sabbath School pic-nic. It was held a short distance from the town. The cars stopped to let the "pic-nicers" out before reaching the town proper. We remained in the car, as also did a white lady passenger and her daughter, until it progressed to Folsom. The lady inquired if we were sick, as the reason why we did not land with the rest of the excursionists. We answered in the negative, and replying, with one boot off, that we were trying to get relief from a troublesome corn. Putting our boot on again quickly, we asked the lady (a Mrs. Clinch) if she was a resident of Folsom. She informed us that she was, and gave us the names of the churches, and other visible buildings as the cars neared the town. On the near approach of the train, the shrill whistle blowed, the first thing which attracted our attention (it being our first visit) was a graveyard, on the left; a church, a little further on, to the right of the track; and soon after, a full view of the main street. On alighting from the cars, we paid a flying visit to the Folsom *Telegraph* newspaper office, where we were agreeably entertained by Mr. Bartlett, the Editor. After which, we were shown the Court-house building by Mr. Geo. Fisher, a former resident of the town, and was introduced to J. Eof. Esq., who is a very affable gentleman, and who became at once a subscriber to our paper.

Mr. Fisher then showed us several valuable pieces of land, owned by colored men, among of the most noted was that owned by Mrs. Joseph Patten. Mr. Fisher took us to several residences, but their occupants had all gone to the pic-nic. We wended our way, in the hot sun, until we reached the pic-nic grounds.

There the gay, the grave, the old and the young, roving over the green grass in squads amongst the shade trees, while all nature seemed to rejoice in this gally day of Spring. The mountains in the distance dressed in nature's beauty—farms being worked with busy husbandman, cattle bellowing and seemingly straining their eyes at the artificial colors of the ribbons worn by the ladies and children in its contrast with that which were bedecked with the buds and roses of nature.

On the ground we were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yantes, who respectfully entertained us with a splendid luncheon, and, had we accepted of all the eatables offered us by other families we would have been a certain case of the Cholera.

In the afternoon the white citizens of Folsom gathered in large numbers on the grounds, making themselves at home, and observing the utmost decorum. They were most amazed in witnessing those engaged in the quadrille, there being a string band present, and a planked floor surrounded with seats and overshadowed by innumerable trees. The pic-nic was brought to a close about 6 P. M., when the Sabbath School children with their parents and guardians returned in the cars to Sacramento. Our business visit being only to Stockton or Sacramento, at farthest, but we gained several subscribers by going over to Folsom and the pic-nic. Folsom is a thriving and pleasant little town, and its people are hospitable to strangers, be they white or colored.

SOCIETY makes kings or beggars but Nature makes men.

Cuba.

J. Henri Burch, editor of the *Grand Era*, published at Baton Rouge, La., has had the following question submitted to him:

In your judgment what is the best plan for colored men to unite upon to bring their influence to bear, as a mass, upon the all-important subjects of urging our government to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban patriots, and would you consent to give us your invaluable assistance in carrying out any feasible plan having for its objects this desired end?"

Among Mr. Burch's answer we extract the following:

It becomes the duty of the colored men of America to follow the glorious and successful example set by our friends, and take up the cause of our brethern in Cuba, and agitate the question of the abolition of slavery—not only in Cuba—but wherever it exists on God's footstool. Having through the instrumentality of these lovers of liberty, protected and sustained by an overruling Providence, accomplished our liberty, become free and equal before the law, surely we would be unworthy of this great boon, if we refuse or neglect to use our time, energies, and influence in the cause of our unfortunate brethren in other parts of the world.

As for the best means to reach our people and through them make one grand unmistakable appeal to our government, we know of no better plan than that of holding a Convention.

This Convention should be held in New Orleans, and for the express purpose of considering the best means of lawfully extending the blessings of Republican freedom, to all persons of color now held in slavery upon the American continent, or the islands adjacent thereto.

This Convention, to accomplish its high mission, and bring every available influence to bear upon this subject should be composed of

1st. Representatives of the colored race, from every State of the Union.

2d. Of Deputies of color from any country specified above, in which the colored race may be held in slavery.

Such a Convention, composed as it would be, of Representative colored men from different parts of the American continent, should organize a National and Inter-National co-operation of all interests concerned in the objects of the Convention, 1st., by invoking the aid of our own and all other governments, of the public press, and eminent patriots favorable to human freedom, 2d., it should ask the exercise of a just influence in favor of that cause by the following and kindred measures.

To recognize in all civilized people the rights of belligerent resistance to a government, in the opinion of such people oppressive, such recognition, to depend on the rules of discretion laid down by National law.

Wealth commercial men of the South, who could be induced to lend their aid influence to this convention on purely commercial grounds. We could pursue this subject much further did time or space permit, but we shall defer our remarks for the present, and in our next we shall view the influence of such a convention from a commercial stand point.

FOOTPRINTS OF THE CREATOR.—A French infidel, a man of some learning, was crossing a desert in Africa, called the "Great Sahara," in company with a Arab guide. He noticed with a sneer, that the guide whenever obstacles might arise, set them all aside, and kneeling on the burning sands, calling on his God. Day after day passed and still the Arab never failed to do this; till at last, one evening, when he arose from his knees, the would-be philosopher asked him with a contemptuous smile:

"How do you know that there is a God?

The Arab fixed his eyes on the scoffer for a moment in wonder, and then said solemly:

"How do I know that a man and not a camel, passed by me but last night in the darkness? Was it not by the print of his feet in the sand?

Even so," said he pointing to the sun, whose last rays were flashing over the lonely desert "*that* footprint is not of man."

NOTHING is so hard but search will find it out.—[Herrick.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, May 7, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

I was unable to write for your last issue, having been placed nearly the same condition as job. I was sorely tried with biles, on and about the arms, I hardly felt like speaking, much more writing. They are not quite better yet, but I am able to write, and I am thankful. Blind Tom gave three concerts here, and drew crowded houses, those who reached at eight o'clock, had to go back for the want of room. All who went to see him, pronounced him a perfect wonder. His performance was beyond our expectation. His magic touch, electrified the soul, and kept the audience spell-bound with wonder and amazement. His spelling by sound created great amusement, especially when called on to spell episodic.

The officers elect of the Sacramento Zouaves were installed on the 1st instant. After the preliminary business was attended to, Capt. S. Emory turned the company over to his successor, Capt. Wm. Galt, who, after making a short speech, tried his hand by putting the company through some difficult movements. They were then taken to their armory, and, after breaking ranks, partook of a sumptuous repast, gotten up expressly for the occasion by Capt. Galt and officers, to whom great credit is due. Capt. W. T. Crowell, who first organized the company, was one of the guests, also Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Messrs. R. H. Small, Royster, and others. Speeches were freely indulged in. Sparkling Moselle flowed copiously, and the best of spirit existed among the members of the company.

The pic-nic, as was announced, came off on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at Natoma Grove, Folsom. They left the depot of the Sacramento Valley Railroad at 10 A.M. The crowd was much larger than anticipated, and more cars had to be added; in fact, it was really the largest pic-nic (of color) ever had in Sacramento. San Francisco, and all surrounding towns, were well represented. We recognized Mrs. A. Godfrey, Mrs. C. Valentine, and the daughter of Mrs. Patrick, an old Sacramentan; Messrs. P. A. Bell, Editor *Elevator*, F. Anderson, Editor PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco; Mrs. I. Johnson and daughters, Mr. Scott, Woodland; Mr. Meldiado, Vallejo; Mrs. J. S. Hatton, Napa, and others, too numerous to mention. Fisher's Quadrille Band furnished music for the occasion.

We fall in with our friend "Bill" by chance the other day, he said he was not well treated by his "Pals," they having gone back on him, they had gone so far back that as to take his coat from off his back, and pawned it for whiskey. He said he did not like such treatment, but he has "got even" on them; one is a "Barber" the other is a "Painter," and while they were at work, he took the coats of both and pawned them for whiskey and brandy cocktails, through which means he got even with them. He also stated that he had another "Pall" who learned his trade from him, and now was trying to take it away. We inquired what trade it was, and he said lying, he taught him to lie and now he was trying to out-lie him and it hurted very much

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SACRAMENTO, May 8, 1873.

We left Sacramento city yesterday, on a flying visit to San Francisco by Vallejo. We found Messrs. P. A. Bell and P. Anderson, on the same train, the former stopped at Vallejo. Soon after we left Vallejo, Mr. Anderson suggested that it was necessary to refresh the inner man, which was attended to immediately (a breakfast). Our attention was than called to the beautiful scenery that surrounded us, from the beautiful Straits of Carquinez, to the impregnable Fort Alcatraz.

Our limited time prevents us from doing justice to the occasion; suffice it to say, it seemed more like a panoramic display than nature in *de facto*. The object of our visit was to attend the dedication of the new hall of the Grand Lodge of F. and A. A. Y. Masons for the State of California, working in conjunction with the M. W. National Grand Lodge of North America. Time will not permit me to give a full detail of the ceremonies, and which was performed by the M.W. Grand Master, G. A. Dorrall. One of the most pleasing features of the evening was the presentation of a very large and splendidly bound Bible, presented to Victoria Lodge, No. 3, by Miss Emma M. Becket, of San Francisco, with a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by H. Bishop.

The hall was too small for the audience of the city of San Francisco and surrounding towns, who graced its portals with their presence. Teh furniture and other paraphanalia are new and of modern patterns. Everything was in keeping with the forms and ancient usages of the Order. Cermony over, the invited guests were conducted to the supper room where a sumptous repast was awaiting their pleasure, to which it is unnecessary to say more than justice was done. We feel conscious that justice was not done the affair; but want of time, we trust, will make amends. It was grand and imposing.

The boat is about to go and so must we.

We are pleased to mention that during our short stay, we paid visits to the Office of the PACIFIC APPEAL, where we were treated with courtesy by the gentlemen in charge.

The following presentation speech was made by Miss Emma M. Becket:

To the Worshipful Master Wardens and Brothers, of the Victoria Lodge No 3. of F. and A. A. Masons. Allow me, through your officers, to present as a mark of esteem of our honorable Institution, this Bible, Compass and Square. It is the lamp to the feet of the nation, and indeed God unerring chart to man—and notwithstanding, your order is to be the most benevolent of human Institutions, the oldest, and most universal Society among men, having been honored by Kings, and by the men in all ages, as Her most devoted Patrons; she has not yet outlived the need of this Holy Book. For alone within its bright pages may be found the true source and principles of all enduring Benevolence. I entreat you then to accept this Book from my hand, and although I am but young; remember I bring a youthful heart full of sympathy for the cause in which you labor. And now I bid you a hearty *God Speed* good night.

The Temple of the Conventional Independant Grand Lodge for the State of California, also attracted our attention. And through the courtesy of Mr. P. Anderson, M. W. Grand Master, we were showed through that noble edifice, which is on the third story of the splendid building of the Y. M. U. B. Association. It is the most complete of its kind we ever saw, and from the order of things in general we conclude that skillful workmen worked on that building.

O

FOLSOM AGENCY.—Joseph Patten is the authorized agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL at Folsom, Cal.

Garrick showed Dr. Johnson his fine house, gardens, pictures, etc., in Hampton Court. "Ah! David, David," said the Doctor, "these are the things which make a deathbed terrible."

It is with disease of the mind, as with those of the body; we are half dead before we understand our disease, and half cured who we do.—Colton.

"Why Men Don't Marry."

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Boston, gave a lecture in this city at the Seventh Presbyterian Church, last evening, for the Young Men's Christain Association. He spoke upon the question of "Why Men Don't Marry," for which he gives eight reasons, as follows:

First—Because they could not get the woman they wanted—they looked too high for beauty, talent and perfection which was beyond their reach.

Second—Because they were cowards—they dare not "face music," and quaked at the lightning flashes of a fair maiden's eye.

Third—Because they were skeptical—they had no faith in a woman's constancy, and believed her weak and frail.

Fourth — Because they were selfish and stingy and did not think that they could support wives.

Fifth—Because women of genius were not always good housewives (the reverend gentleman advised his male auditors not to marry geniuses).

Sixth—Because of man's own extravagence—many of our young men spent their incomes foolishly, and of cause could not afford to marry.

Seventh — Because they were afraid of divorce, which was made by the laws so easy—free love was poisoning the system of marriage.

Eighth—Because of woman's extravagances—it costs as much to launch a woman on the sea of wedded life in these times as it would to fit out a small schooner. As to sails, cordag, penuantsand stramers, the difference, he opined, was in favor of the schooner. As to her outfit, she was to be freighted with bonnets, vails, necklaces, earrings, pins, chains, bracelets, rings, ruffles, bows, bands, buttons, loops, folds, pipings, plaits, silks, muslins, laces, fans, boots, slippers, parasols, collars, cuffs, nets, chignons, waterfalls, rats, mice, braids, frizzles, switches, puffs, curls, painer, tournure, Grecian bend. (Laughter.) What a cargo was this for such a small vessel! Few are the underwriters who take the "risk" in such a craft. And few were the men who would marry this Dolly Varden walking advertisement.

The lecture was frequently applauded during his address.—*N. Y. Herald, April 15th.*

A New Paper.

We have received the first number of a new paper entitled *The Wampum Belt* and *Pythian Standard*, organ of the Red Men and Knights of Pythias. It is in quarto form, containing eight pages, and neatly gotten up. It will prove an excellent medium of intelligence for the members of both those Orders throughout the Pacific Coast. We wish it success. Dann, Swett & Co. are the publishers, office 522 Clay street.

In his salutatory the editor says:

First then, we propose to publish *The Pithian Standard* in connection with the *Wampum Belt*, a society journal, four pages of which are to be exclusively devoted to the interests of the Knights of Pythias, and the same amount to the Order of Red Men in this State. We have fully canvassed the subject, and after obtaining all the light possible thereupon, and convinced and assured that the interests of both Orders will be subserved by such a union, and that by this combination only can these Orders be secured the benefits to accrue from a journal to be devoted to their interests.

(From the New York Herald, April 16.)

Gen. Canby's Successor.

Col. Jefferson C. Davis, the officer who succeeds the murdered Canby in command of the United States forces operating against the band of Capt. Jack, was when the ball broke out, a Second Lieutenant of artillery in Fort Sumpter, and distinguished himself in its stubborn defence under Maj. Anderson. Later, after his exchange, he operated in Missouri and Arkansas with the forces combating the Confederate General Sterling Price. In the Southwestern campaigns he distinguished himself both as infantry and cavalry commander, and at one time commanded a division. He subsequently was assigned to the command of Gen. Nelson, at Louisville, in organizing troops at that point, but, becoming involved in a difficulty with Nelson, weapons were drawn in the Galt House, and Davis killed his superior officer. He was tried by a court martial and honorably acquitted. Still later he served as Brigadier General of infantry under Rosecrans in the Army of the Cumberland, and was raised to the rank of Major-General of volunteers, and commanded a division at Chickamuga and the battles about Chattanooga. In all his engagements he was noted for caution, able strategy and personal bravery, and was implicitly trusted by his superiors and esteemed as a faithful officer. On the resignation of General (afterwards Governor) John M. Palmer, of Illinois, as Commander of the 14th Army Corps, Gen. Davis succeeded to the command and remained its leader in all the battles during the summer campaign of 1864 against Atlanta, in the march to the sea and the advance to the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. At Ebenezer Creek, in the rear of Savannah, Davis' command was encumbered by negro refugees that it dropped far behind the other corps, and was in danger of attack and annihilation by the Confederate forces on its flanks and rear. In this dilemma Davis resolved to save his corps at all hazards, and stationing guards at the bridge of Ebenezer creek, stoped all the refugees (some six thousand in number) until the troops and trains had passed over safely. He then burned the bridge, and, leaving the negroes on the north side of the creeks made a forced march, saved his corps and participated in the attack upon Savannah. By this time Wheeler's cavalery was close upon his rear, and at arriving at the bridge Wheeler, smarting under the escape of Davis, madly charged upon the poor negroes, and men, women and children, were driven in to the muddy waters of the Ebenezar, where many were drowned. A fearful howl was reechoed through the country at what partisan journals denominated "Davises' criminal cruelty," and a Congressional Committee was instructed to inquire into the circumstances of the massere at Ebenezar creek. All army officers familiar with the facts justified Davis in resorting to his alternative to save his command, and the Congressional Committee were forced to the same conclusion. When the war closed Gen. Davis held some minor positions, and finally went to Alaska to recieve it on behalf of the United States. In the execution of that mission he gave entire satisfaction to our Government and that of Russia, from which he received the Territory. More recently he was stationed in this city in charge of of the recruiting service in this district.

It would be difficult to find an officer in the army more prompt to carry out to the letter the orders of his superiors, and those who served with him in many engagements express the belief that if it be the desire of the War Department and the President to exterminate the treacherous Modocs, they have in General Davis a man who will allow none to escape the vengence of his troops.—*Exchange paper.*

The following estimate of woman's love appears in an English contemporary; "A French woman will love her husband if he is either witty or chivalrous; a German woman, if he is content and faithful; a Dutch woman if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman, if he wreakes vengeance on those who incur her displeasure; an Italian woman, if he is dreamy and poetical; a Danish woman, if he thinks that her native country is the prettiest and happiest on earth; a Russian woman, if he despises all westerners as unable barbarians; an English woman, if he succeeds in ingratiating himself with the court and aristocracy; an American woman if he has plenty of money.

No man can ever borrow himself out of debt. If you wish for relief you must work for it. You must make more and spend less than you did when you were running in debt.

Brannan Guard.

The following is a list of the prizes won at the Brannan Guard Pic-nic.

First Prize, a gift from Capt. W. A. Mitchell—a Silver cup; won by Mrs. John Barber. Second Prize, a pair of Sleeve buttons; won by Mrs. E. Harris. Third Prize, Napkin rings, won Mrs. W. H. Alexander. Fourth Prize, Silver thimble; won by Miss Sarah Miles. The silver medal shot for by the Honorary members, was won by H. Perkins.

Deaths.

MAXWELL—In the city, on the 8th inst. George Dunn Maxwell, a native of Saint Elizabeth, Jamica West Indies. Aged 37 years, and 11 months.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, May 11, from the Hall of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, at 3 o'clock P. M. All Master Masons in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. Masons, are requested to meet at the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 1 P.M., to attend the funeral of their late brother and Secretary of the Lodge, GEORGE DUNN MAXWELL. Members of sister Lodges, and all sojourning brethren in good standing, are also respectfully invited to attend By order

GEO. H. FISHER, W.M.

ROBT. H. MCCLEAVE, Secretary pro tem.

The Brannan Guards.

CARD.

To our friends and the public generally, we take this opportunity of thanking you kindly for your liberal patronage which made a success of our late Picnic, and Soiree. At the same time extending a cordial invation to our honory members, to more frequently visit our Armory, pecticularly on our Drill nights. As the effect of their presence would be to our company a greater incentive to attention and perfection in Drill. Respectfully

ms8—1w WM. MITCHELL, Captain

GRAND PICNIC

AT THE

City Gardens!

On Wednesday, May 21, '73

A Picnic will be given at the CITY GARDENS by the following named gentlemen, which will be one of the finest in all its appointments ever given in San Francisco, and which is especially intended as a Gala Day for the children as well as parents:

MORRIS & HALL, J. T. CALLENDER, F. J. VOSBURGH, J. E. FRANCIS, JAMES RIKER, J. E. GRASES, JAS. E. BROWN, C. LIVINGSTON, M. A. PHIPPS, ALEX. FERGUSON, S. T. WILCOX, THOS. N. WATSON, HENRY CRAVEN, ANTHONY OSBORN R. B. SCHOFIELD, ISRAEL WILSON, W. H. ALEXANDER.

And many others from Sacramento, San Jose, Oakland, &c., &c.

☞ Full particulars next week.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL SPRING EXHIBITION

OF THE

Bay District Horticultural Society

OF CALIFORNIA

WILL OPEN AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

On Stockton St., between Post and Sutter,

ON THURSDAY.....MAY 8, 1873,

To Continue Nine Days.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—Family Season Tickets, $5; Single Season Tickets, $3; Single Admission, 50 cents Children, 25 cents.

Doors open each day (except Sunday) from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. and 7½ to 10 P.M.

Concert from 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 P.M.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1850.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size Consistently we have a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, &c.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of these whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—2

NOTICE!

The Members of the OCCIDENTAL CLUB are hereby notified to attend a meeting which will be held at the usual place, on Friday evening, May 16, at 8 o'clock sharp, in order that final disposition may be made of the funds in the Treasurer's hands.

Financial members who may be unable to attend will, on application to the Secretary, be supplied with an order on the Treasury for the amount contributed by them.

WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1st.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Lasting between man and man demands that such should exist between the other and receive from them a like interest; consequently, I would say to those afflicted, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a long-neved several years standing. I had worn the truss generally used with other remedies to remove and as universally as regularly I was to wear it. Sherman's treatment left me entirely free from discomfort from attending my business during the time of cure, and, in short, I can cheerfully recommend any one requiring the services of a physician to go with the confidence I have in Dr. Sherman.

Yours truly, JOHN SMITH.

Vallejo, January 6, 1872.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a year of hard labor and creation, in quite a big strem of fact, can judge of the feelings of Murphy as he stood before us when he handed come in lively. He seems happier than he had for some in California, possessed of the same relish.

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained by mail, at a cost of one dollar, a box of pills from Dr. Sherman's office, 632 Clay street, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My health is now as good as ever, and I can truthfully say that I never felt better. Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Jones streets.

THOMAS MURPHY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1872.

The Doctor's office is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 210 Montgomery street, Thomas Murphy's case is one of the most remarkable on record, and the success of the treatment in his case conclusively proves the superiority of Dr. Sherman's method over all others. Those afflicted should see him personally, as he has had many years experience as a surgeon, and to this specialty is very valuable in effecting a speedy relief and cure. His Book on Ruptures, illustrated with photograph likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, he sells for 10 cents, or sends it to any one who sends information for that cause

NEW BOSTON HOUSE

NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.

This House can be found the best accommodations from Co

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
COOKS & STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or temporal Servants can find for wants at the Office.

W. R. ANDERSON.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Switches, Curls, Waterfalls, Braids, Puffs, Crimped and Tangled Hair Straightened and made into latest style. Combings worked up and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

300 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Combings worked up and made into every style. Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping done. Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rooms in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly Furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia street, either permanently or transiently.

May 10—

RESTAURANT FOR SALE!

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW MARYLAND Restaurant, situated at 627 Merchant Street, between Kearny & Montgomery. The Proprietor only others is For Sale in consequence of going into another business. It has a good run of custom, both from the City and Interior. Persons wishing to purchase can obtain prompt information by calling on the Proprietor,

J. S. ROSS.

San Francisco, April 12th, 1873.

JESSE J. STEWART. CHARLES B. STETSON

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. B. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE ceive Subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 647 Clay street, or at 916 Howard street. Shares, Twenty-five (25) Dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President
JOHN CJ MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.

General Agents,

200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a business business

☞ TERMS MODERATE ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

C. H. VALENTINE,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

827½ PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters wa rranted to fit with satisfaction.

JAS. LODGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,

Bet. Jackson and Pacific. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET.

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping done.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

NEW BOSTON HOUSE

NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.

This House can be found the best accommodations from Co

LADIES & GENTLEMEN,
COOKS & STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or temporal Servants can find for wants at the Office.

W. R. ANDERSON.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Switches, Curls, Waterfalls, Braids, Puffs, Crimped and Tangled Hair Straightened and made into latest style. Combings worked up and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

300 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping done. Etc., Etc.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Catering, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for 25 cents.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

828 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, &c., at the lowest prices.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE.

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the interior, at the most reasonable rates.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

DEVOTED TO

HUMAN HAIR

304 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont St. SAN FRANCISCO

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEADS AND PARTS.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, POCKETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platform, Review of Grant's Administration, Record of Horace Greeley, by Eminent Statesmen, Review of the New York Prisons, Reconstruction, are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens, Kinloch & Co. The finest, best, handsomest and cheapest. If you want to make money send for Circulars now for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c. furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals Furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence

Miss A. Borris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

13th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls, made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up inany form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barlow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC., ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. H. KELSEY. GEO. B. PIERCE.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles, at the lowest prices, and Repairing generally, that they have carried and fitted up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO.

With the most choice brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.

Malt Liquors of a superior quality always on hand. Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and I. streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON.
Proprietresses.

GUERIN & SON,

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R

CORRESPONDENCE

Sunday, May 4th, 1873,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train for Ogden (Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Oakland, C. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) C. P. R. R. Steamer (Foot of Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train (via Oakland) for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

Steamers of the 17th and 27th will run at MAZANILLO and ACAPULCO

Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at ACAPULCO for all CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

May 7—CONSTITUTION: Captain Morse.

May 17—ARTEMUS, Captain ——

May 27—MONTANA, Captain Parker.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Havana, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Steamers leave the dock of China or Panama steamers daily on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego,

Steamers will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:

PACIFIC, Captain Doutgher, Saturday, May 10th

CONSUELO,

ORIZABA, Captain Johnston, Monday, May 19th, Friday, May 16th; Wednesday, May 28th.

For Monterey, San Simeon, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara

Steamer will leave at 3 P.M., as follows:

SANCHEZ, Captain Marine, Tuesday, May 13th; Monday, May 26th.

For Magdalena Bay, Cape San Lucas Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.

The steamship CALIFORNIA, Captain Metzger, will leave at 12 o'clock M. on May 15th.

No freight received on bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on that day.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Odd Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan Streets.

R. K.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO:	SACRAMENTO:
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. B. Alberton,	A. Belcaster,
Rich. Tuchsmacher,	Mark Hopkins,
John S. Gregg,	James Carlisle,
Alex. Weill,	Jos. Steinhart,
Jas. W. Newhall,	D. W. Earl,
C. S. Hobbs,	Isaac Lobosco,
John Middleton,	Julius Weinberg,
J. Conrad,	Julius Wetzlar, M'ngr
Wm. H. Meese,	L. Lobosco, Jew'y
G. R. Johnson,	mercantile
H. H. Tibbet,	H. H. Hewitt,
H. F. Grosswell,	Jos. Steinhart,
R. L. Ayers,	J. D. Fisher,
George H. Mumm,	N. M. Dey,
Cyrus Wilson,	W. F. Mellon,
W. H. Foster, Jr.	A. W. Simpson,
Jos. Galleway,	A. T. Hudson,
W. F. Sarvis,	H. H. Fassett,
G. Westphalen,	H. H. Hewlett, M'ngr
A. F. Hotaling,	R. M. Orr, Sec'y

JOHN F. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. S. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HILLOW, General Manager.
R. H. ELOT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. MEYER has removed to 627 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
627 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

The office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, to business men, merchants and others, on approved endorsed. Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, or per agreement. No charge for papers.

Advances made on personal, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. sa15

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,115 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 06

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. F. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
533 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dennis Smith, who resided about 13 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Randolph Smith, who still resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, or address this office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie E. Johnson, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Johnson, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary affidavits or vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Solomon Solomon, administrator of said estate, at his place of business, No. 29 Front street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California; or to Ed grove & Harrison, Attorneys-at-Law, northeast corner of Sixth and I streets, Sacramento City.

Dated Sacramento, Feb. 3d, 1873.
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Johnson, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
Edgerton & Harrison, Attorneys for Administrator.

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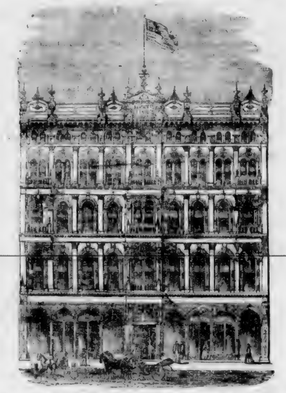
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Senator Pinchback on the Louisiana Massacre.

The following speech was delivered at St. James' Chapel, New Orleans, on April 22d:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The occasion which has brought us together to-night has cast a deep gloom over the minds and hearts of every lover of humanity in the land.

Two hundred human beings have been ruthlessly and brutally murdered in the Parish of Grant by a remorseless set of men in order to obtain a few parish offices.

Humanity stands horrified and aghast at the enormity of this crime, surpassing, as it does, the massacre of Fort Pillow and the New Orleans atrocities of 1866.

We come with heads bowed down and our hearts bending over the sad loss of our fellow-men, to present our case to the American people and rescue the memory of the murdered dead from the scorn and obloquy sought to be heaped upon them.

In the performance of this melancholy task, I might exclaim in the language of the immortal bard of Avon:

Give me no help in lamentation.
I am not barren to bring forth complaints:
All springs reduce their currents to mine eyes,
That I, being governed by the watery moon,
May send forth plenteous tears to drown the world.

We have spared no labor in collecting from the most authentic sources the statement which has just been read of the origin, progress and end of this appalling tragedy.

From it two important facts are established;

First—That the men slaughtered in Grant parish were in the discharge of duties to which they had been summoned as a *posse comitatus* by the legal sheriff of the parish, and were acting as they supposed under sanction of law and the protection of government.

Second—That the charge made that the conflict was a war of races is thoroughly refuted by the fact that the officers for whose defense the murdered men rallied are white Republicans.

It is important to set forth these facts that the country may understand the nature of this trouble and the attitude of the colored people; that the country may know that it was a conflict between authorized Republican officers on the one hand, and pretended Fusion officers on the other.

Our enimies, the apologists for and defenders of these outrages, in order to palliate the enormities of their crimes committed by the Fusionists, charge a conflict of race, and the voluntary or true rules of civilized warfare on the part of the colored people, is the Grant Parish trouble.

From all the facts in the case it is established beyond question that the beleagured party did not at any time, violate the rules of civil warfare, and I am satisfied that this charge has been made with a full knowledge of the fact that it was untrue, and for the sole purpose of prejudicing the minds of the people of the country against the colored people.

I would not for a moment be found attempting to sustain my people in the commission of a crime, and my knowledge of their temperament and disposition teaches me that they would not be guilty of the crime alleged, for the obvious reason that they knew to well what would be the inevitable result, owing to the immense disparity between the numbers of whites and colored people in this country, and when I remember what Christian forbearance they have displayed under all the sufferings through which they have passed, and their magnanimous conduct during the late war towards their former masters thus practically exemplifying the teachings of Christ, that "when we are smitten on the one cheek we are to smite and a bulding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts. on the other cheek also," I am forced to the conclusion that they would not have committed the offense charged.

That this unfortunate difficulty should have occurred is to be deeply lamented, for in my judgment, it will seriously retard the consummation of that mutual confidence and respect for each other which should exist among the whites and colored people, and is so essential to the future welfare and prosperity of our State, and that genuine reconciliation necessary to peace and good order and the establishment of good government.

That a large number of the good white people of this State disapprove and condemn the extreme and unfortunate conduct of the Fusionists I sincerely believe, and I earnestly hope that the volume of Louisiana's history will not be blackened by another such page, as it must see its damaging effects upon every interest of our beloved State, in confidence destroyed, bad blood engendered, labor demoralized, capital driven away, immigration estopped, and in short every avenue to the general advancement of the commonwealth.

Confident that the colored people will so demean themselves as to commend them to the peaceful and law abiding citizens of the State and country. I ask in the name of humanity and common justice, that the guilty parties in this bloody business be brought to speedy justice. I appeal to the white people of Louisiana to dispassionately consider the awful consequences which are likely to result from their countenancing, even in the slightest degree, this spirit of violence, as from it one or two results must follow. A frightful exodus of colored people to other localities, in which they would feel secure of their lives and property, or a military government, either of which must be conceded by all would be detrimental to the interests of the State. I appeal to the State government to re-vest its power and vindicate the majesty of law.

I appeal to the American people, Congress and the President of the United States to say whether our people shall be murdered in this wholesale manner for their allegiance to the Republican party.

I have endeavored to be calm and dispassionate in the preparation of these remarks, well knowing the awful responsibility that would attach to me if by any word I should stir up strife in this feverished community. I speak more in sorrow than anger, and am desirous of making an appeal to both races in the name of that enlightened Christianity which should mark the day in which we live, in common work to prevent the recurrence of such sad scenes.

I had intended to make the few remarks on this subject that I have reduced to manuscript, but will now stop. But I feel that I cannot. You all know that whatever remarks I am able to make are better if I do not write them first.

But we are now at a crisis that I thought it would be better if I put what I had to say on paper, for we cannot afford to be misrepresented by any of the press that have shown themselves willing to do so. But one or two remarks may not be inappropriate. We owe our hearty thanks to the Republican party, which has raised us to the position we occupy. We owe our thanks to the government which has sustained us; we owe our thanks to the people who have stood by us; we owe something to the administration, an expression of our confidence, which it has not yet received from us. I have heard complaints coming along the street to-night.

I heard expressions from Republicans of dissatisfaction. Reports have gone forth that we are divided.

We heard it said by our enimies that they have only to take advantages of our dissensions to triumph over us. Now, this terrible business in Grant parish has given you a taste of what we are to expect if the opposing party get into power. We owe it to ourselves to have it go forth to the whole country that all the people of the North may understand that we support the Government of the State as one man.

We want it to go forth that we support Governor Kellogg. We want the whole people of the North to understand and know that the colored people of Louisiana are not safe in their lives and property except under Republican rule. When it goes forth that we stand in a solid phalanx around this government, and that we appeal to the people, to the press, to Congress and the President, then four days after Congress assembles it will take such action as will give the proper remedy. I have advocated peace and good will to all people in Louisiana.

I have endeavored to bring the white and black together. I feel that there can be no peace in Louisiana until all the people are reconciled to one another. I believe this can be best and soonest secured by supporting the present government of Louisiana.

I believe this measure of an attack upon the regular constituted authorities of Grant parish was a preconcerted stratagem of McEnery and his seditious followers. I believe they hope for a new election, and they devised this means that they might strike such terror into the hearts of the colored people that they would not dare to come forth and vote.

I will tell our opponents that they never can get possession of this government so long as they show such a spot on their records as they have shown in Grant. When I went out in the last campaign they told me that they were going to beat us. They said "we have got the registration, we have got control, we have got Warmouth." "Yes" I said, "you have got Warmouth—that is best." [Laughter.] "Why how can he be beat?" "I don't know," I said, "but I have an abiding faith in a merciful overruling Providence, that will not permit such a calamity as his victory," and he was beaten. I don't know how, and they will stay beaten until they learn some sense. A large number of white people feel just as sad as we do, but unfortunately for them they dare not come out and express their opinion. They are ground in a slavery worse than ours was. They are where we were before the war, and I believe we will now have to go to work and emancipate them. They make the disgraceful admission that 5000 carpet-baggers rule the State; that these 5000 control the 65,000 colored, and through them, the 70,000 white voters! Now isn't that worse than any slavery we ever endured? Now, why is that! It is simply because they haven't got any sense. Why not come up like men and say, come with us; we will do right by you; take one-half the offices and the protection and rights you are entitled to. It might be done. Just think how close we were together last fall; how near we came to working in unison. But we are not to be brought together by such outrages as this of Grant parish. Just as I think I have got my people and the white people together, then they go and something that sunders them and drives them wide apart.

We have met here to-night to mourn over our fallen kindred in that Christian spirit which we have always manifested in any unusual conduct this meeting with that dignity and forbearance with which our wrongs should be treated.

An Art Treasure.

ROME, March 18.—A very remarkable painting is now in Rome, which has lately been discovered to be one of the master-pieces of the immortal artist, Raphael Sanzio da Urbino. Ten out of twelve of the members of the Academy of St. Luke, which is the highest authority in the judgment of paintings, have given unqualified certificates that this is painting in the last and best style of Raphael. It is well known that it is impossible to purchase any of these, and that their value is almost inestimable. They are all in public galleries or in the possession of princes or persons of immense wealth, except this one, called the Madona della Tenda, or the Madona of the Curtain, because there is a curtain behind the figures. The Madona is seated with the child in her arms and the infant St. John near, and the picture is about the size of Madonna della Sedia in the Pitti Palace at Florence.

It belongs to the Calalieo Davino, a professor in the University of Turin. His brother, Baron Davino, has the picture with him in Rome this Winter for the purpose of having it judged by the Academy of St. Luke, and it is for sale at the moderate sum of $300,000. Several purchasers who are able to buy it are anxious to have it, as the opportunity of procuring a similar one may never occur again. It is not probable that the galleries of the Louvre, the Uffizzi and Patti palaces, and the Vatican, where the companions of this picture are to be found, will ever be for sale, nor is it probable that this could be purchased after it is sold. The original of the Mad on delia Tenda was, until lately, unknown, at least this was the unanimous opinion given by a numerous assembly of artists and connoisseurs in Rome, with Minardi at their head. Although all the various copies of this admirable composition of Urbino existing in the gallery of Turin, in that of Monaca, in Bavaria, and others are excellent in many respects, still none unite these peculiar characteristics, ideal, material, or mechanical, of which the concurrence is necessary to establish its authenticity. The recent discovery of the original, which has remained for over two hundred and fifty years in the possession of a noble family in Turin, proves this opinion of the judges to be correct.—*Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.*

THREE English clerks were recently Bring blank cartridges at a mark, when one of them passed his rifle to another, asking him to aim at his breast and fire. He complied with his friend's request, and the man fell dead, having, supperceived by his fellows, put a ball in the gun. In the dead man's hand was found the following letter: March 4, 1873.—I am glad you have saved me trouble of shooting myself. I know you are anxious to become a marksman in the corps; perhaps I will be of service to you by making a target of myself. Wishing you success in your first shot, I remain yours respectfully, Alfred Roberts. To Tom Walker.

Subscribe for the APPEAL.

Hanged by Vigilance Committee.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Wednesday May 14, after giving a review of the different persons hanged in this city, by legal means sets forth the following as hanged by the Vigilant Committee:

The first person thus executed was John Jenkins, on June 11, 1851. His crime was entering the office of two shipping merchants and stealing therefrom a small iron safe, which he put into a sack and slung across his back. He was observed with a heavy burden, and pursued by a crowd of people. He jumped into a boat with his load and sculled into the Bay. Several men in boats gave chase, and overtook him. Before they had quite reached him he threw the safe overboard, but it was fished up. Jenkins was taken to the rooms of the Vigilance Committee, which had been some time organized, and was immediately tried. At one o'clock on the the same night he was convicted and was announced to a large crowd outside and in one hour there after he was publicly hanged on the plaza—Portsmouth Square. The body was left suspended all of the next day and night. A public meeting was held on the plaza to indorse the execution. H. K. W. Clark, now a well-known and wealthy lawyer here, loudly expressed his dissent from the general sentiment, and narrowly escaped violent treatment.

The next hanged by the Vigilance Committee was James Stuart, an Englishman, who had been many years before transported to Australia for forgery at the age of sixteen. He was accused, and after trial confessed having committed various dark desperate deeds. His confession was published and was the sensation of the day. He was hanged on Market Street wharf on July 11, 1851.

Robert McKinney, generally known as McKenzie, and Samuel Whittaker, who was charged with various crimes of burglary, robbery and arson, had been tried and convicted by the Vigilance Committee and had confessed their crimes. Armed with a warrant from Governor McDougal, Sheriff Hayes, assisted by the police, had taken the prisoners from the Committee, without bloodshed, and placed them in the County Jail, on Broadway street. The Committee resolved to retake and hang the two men. Accordingly, at about half-past 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, August 24, 1851, thirty-six armed Vigilants broke into the jail yard, and, after a slight resistance by the jailors, seized Whittaker and McKinnie and hurried with them to the Committee rooms. The news of what was occurring soon spread over the city, and the entire population seemed to turn out on the streets. In twenty minutes after the rescue the doomed men were hanging by the neck from beams run out from the upper story of a house on the west side of Battery street, a few doors north from Pine street—the old house having only been moved a few weeks ago to make way for a substantial brick structure.

The other four men, whose executions are to be noticed, were hanged by the Vigilance Committee of 1856. They were all hung for murder. These were Casey, a gambler, who killed Gen. Richardson of the United States Marshal for this State, in front of what is known as the Swiss American Bank, corner of Clay and Leidesdorff street, and who had been tried once in the Fourth District Court, and on the jury disagreeing, James P. Casey, who shot James King of William, editor of the *Evening Bulletin* in the road way at the corner of Washington and Montgomery streets; Philander Brace, who shot Capt. Joseph B. West, and Joseph Hetherington, who shot Dr. Andrew Randall, July 24, 1856, in the St. Nicholas Hotel, now the Coso House, corner of Sansome and Commercial. Hetherington had also, several years before killed Dr. Baldwin in a dispute about land, in an open lot in the northern part of the city.

All four of these men were tried by the Committee and hanged in the view of several thousands of people. Cora and Casey were hanged together on May 22, 1856—on the very day when Mr. King's remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of people. Hetherington and Brace were also hanged together July 29, 1856.

THE MORMON BIBLE.—The origin of the "Book of Mormon," so called, has been a puzzle to many, much of it being evidently the production of a cultivated mind, and yet springing to light from the hands of illiterate men. It was written in 1812-13, as a literary recreation, by Rev. Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of Dartmouth College, at that time residing in New Salem, Ohio; and, as he wrote it, it professed to be a historical romance of a lost race; the remains of whose numerous moulds and inscriptions are found on the banks of the Ohio. After the work had been completed, the author had thoughts of having it printed, and for that purpose he gave the manuscript into the hands of a printer, in whose office it remained for several years, but the design of printing was not carried into execution. As foreman in the printing office where Mr. Spaulding's romance was lodged was employed Sidney Rigdon, who afterward figured conspicuously in Mormon history; and there is no doubt that he copied the manuscript and subsequently gave it to Smith. Upon the appearance of the Book of Mormon, in 1830, there was living persons to whom Mr. Spaulding had read parts of his romance, and they recognized the work as in the book. Upon search the original manuscript was found among the papers of the deceased clergyman, and on comparison the Mormon Bible proved to have not been materially altered from its parent text. Of course the discovery caused considerable talk. A great many people went to see the manuscript and at the expiration of a few weeks it mysteriously disappeared. As there was a Mormon preacher in New Salem at the time, with proselytes at his heels, the mystery of the disappearance was not very deep.

THE ACCURATE BOY.—There was a young man once in the office of a Western railway superintendent. He was occupying a position that four hundred boys in that city would have wished to get. It was honorable, and "it paid well," besides being in a line of promotion. How did he get it? Not by having a rich father, for he was the son of a laborer. The secret was his beautiful accuracy. He began as an errand boy, and did his work accurately. His leisure time he took to perfecting his hand writing and arithmetic. After a while he learned to telegraph. At each step his employer commended his accuracy, and relied on what he did, because he was just right. It is thus with every occupation. The accurate boy is the favored one. Those who employ men do not like to be on the lookout, as though they were rogues or fools. If a carpenter must stand at his journeyman's elbow to be sure that his work is right, or if a cashier must run over his bookkeeper's column, he might as well do the work himself as employ another to do it that way; and it is very certain that the employer will get rid of such an inaccurate workman as soon as he can.—[President Tuttle.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are informed that J. G. Pirse, Captain of the Monongahela Guard, is disloyal, and on a recent occasion failed to make the customary salute; it is hereby ordered that he be discharged, and an election ordered to fill the vacancy.

NORTON I.

N.B.—Prescriptive traitors to the Imperial rights take warning.

AS DAYLIGHT can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 17, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The School Question Again.

The Supreme Court has not yet rendered a decision in the case of Ward *vs.* Flood, on the writ of mandamus, which was argued before it nearly six months ago. The object of the mandamus was to get an opinion whether colored children had not the same constitutional rights to enter the public schools as white children. We do not see why the opinion has been so long, withheld, and whether the decision will be in favor or not, there is another power besides the Supreme Court to which the colored citizens can appeal. It is the coming State Legislature, which will be in session about seven months hence. It will be the duty of the colored citizens in each county, before the September election takes place, to get written pledges from the legislative nominees, that they will sustain an equal rights school bill. If the Republican legislative nominees fail to do this, the colored citizens wherever they hold the balance of the power which may be less or more than one hundred votes, in some legislative districts rather defeat the whole legislative ticket than to be "humbugged" by the subterfuge of inexpediency. The colored citizens want their rights accorded to them, particularly in the public schools. As heretofore noticed in the PACIFIC APPEAL, there has not been a single advance made in this city towards giving colored children proper school privileges since the abolition of slavery. Notwithstanding the reconstruction measures of Congress; including the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the civil rights bill, voting is all that the colored citizens have had the right to do, without conceding to them corresponding privileges. The State is largly Republican as well as the National government. Every Southern State, with the exception of perhaps pro-slavery Kentucky, renders the colored children more school privileges than does Republican California. The other two Pacific States, Oregon and Nevada, have long ago opened all their schools, without discrimination of color. And why our Supreme Court, with three Republican Judges out of the five on the Supreme bench, so long withholds an opinion on the writ of mandamus, we are at a loss to determine.

Sacramento.

Charles Flynn, alias Charles Mortimer, the murderer of Mary Gibson at Sacramento on the morning of September 20th, 1872, was hung in the Sacramento Jail on Thursday last. The doomed man failed to repent even while on the gallows. Rev. Mr. Schelling read selections from the 1st General Epistle of St. John. Rev. Mr. Parschall offered a fervent prayer for the culprit who feigned insanity to the last. At the end of the prayer "Amen" from the minister, the drop fell, and in fifteen minutes justice and the law were avenged by the prisoner being pronounced dead.

PIC NIC.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that a fine pic nic is to be given at the City Gardens on Wednesday next. Messrs. Hall and Morris assisted by a committee of gentlemen, have used every exertion to make this a pleasant affair. It should be well patronised.

THE Conference of the A. M. E. Church commenced in this city on Thursday, May 15th, Bishop Wayman presiding.

The Execution of John Devine.

On Wednesday last occurred the execution of John Devine, who was convicted for the murder of a young German named August Kamp, which took place about two years ago. The case had been prolonged by a new trial, stay of proceedings, etc., until Wednesday last. By invitation of Sheriff Adams, in common with other newspaper men, we proceeded to the County Jail about noon to witness the execution. Shortly after 12 M., crowds began to assemble in front of the jail. Showing our permit, we were allowed to enter. We found on the inside the passage ways and corridors crowded with citizens and a number of reporters; the gallows was in fair view of the spectators. Under the platform of the gallows a mattress was hooked from its side to place the body upon after it was dead. At about half-past 12 o'clock the crowd in the Jail began to get restless, elbowing their way up and down the corridors. Police officer Mahon ordered the reporters of newspapers to close up on the side near the gallows, and kept the crowd of citizens on the corridor from crowding them closely. Jailor McKenzie stood at the prisoner's cell, with key in hand, awaiting the order of Sheriff Adams, who was busy making arrangements. At a quarter to one o'clock, Sheriff Adams ordered the Medical staff who were present to go inside of the lines of a rope that was stretched across on the ground floor to keep the crowd from rushing too near the prisoner when the drop fell. After the Doctors took their position, Sheriff Adams looked at his watch, the time was a quarter to one. The Sheriff then paced the corridor in front of the prisoner's cell a few seconds. At ten minutes to one all was quiet. At six minutes to one the Sheriff entered the cell of Devine, remaining in there about five minutes, came out and looked at his watch again. The time was two or three minutes of one o'clock. The Sheriff then ascended the gallows and made a request of citizens not to ask the prisoner any questions after he was led upon the scaffold, and requested all to keep perfectly quiet, stating that it was the prisoner's request. The Sheriff then descended from the scaffold, proceeded to cell No. 41, and at one or two minutes past one the prisoner was led from his cell to the scaffold, bearing a crucifix, accompanied by a Catholic priest, who was whispering to the prisoner consolation until the short procession took its position on the scaffold. A Deputy Sheriff then read the death warrant, and the five days' respite which had been granted by Governor Booth. After which, the prisoner's arms and legs were pinioned—the priest still whispering in the prisoners' ear words of consolation.

After the priest had ceased, Devine than made the following prayer:

"O my Jesus, unto thy hands I commend my spirit.—Amen."

The cap was then adjusted over the prisoners head, and by a given signal from an officer in an opposite window over head, a trap sprang the platform upon which the prisoner stood, and let the wretched man fall the length of the rope, suspended by his neck. The crowd were seemingly in silent awe. The prisoner seemed lifeless as he swung to and fro, while the rope rocked him, as it were, in the sleep of death. After hanging some five or six minutes the Doctors approached the body to feel the state of its pulse. For sixteen or seventeen minutes they continued at this, until Devine was pronounced dead.

You need not tell all the truth unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be truth.—[Horace Mann.

I HAVE thought some of Nature's journeymen had made men, and not made them well, they imitate humanity so abominably.

The Louisiana Massacre.

The press of this city, especially the *Chronicle* and *Bulletin*, after carefully reviewing the whole statement, have come out in leading articles putting the blame on those whom it rightly belongs. We copy the following editorial from the *Chronicle* of Thursday, May 7th, as follows:

In Louisiana there is a fearful and bloody war of races—ignorant blacks and ignorant whites killing each other in the interests of political leaders, who instigate them to this murderous work. We do not understand the immediate causes that have led to the murders in Grant Parish, and it would be improper for us to endeavor to pass upon the questions of right or wrong involved, nor is it important to our readers that we should do so. It is a gloomy reflection to know that there is in the South, the fairest portion of our land, two hostile races—4,000,000 of blacks and 6,000,000 of whites—between whom there exists the inextinguishable prejudice last have grown up in the long generations of a slave relation. These prejudices and hatreds are intensified by the altered condition of the races. It is a melancholy fact that between the two hostile factions there is no class to reconcile and conciliate, but there is a band of carpet-bag Northerners and reckless Southerners, whose interests and whose selfish purpose it is to widen this breach and drive those people to a war of extermination.

Unless we have some very convincing facts other than we now possess, we shall be slow to believe that the blacks are altogether wrong or the whites altogether right in this conflict. We look through the history of the past few years, and studying the character of the two races, and judging them by their acts, are compelled to believe that the black is the peaceful and the white the trouble-seeking people. It was the whites of Grant Parish who took up arms to dismember and cripple the Government and destroy the union of the States. It was the whites of Louisiana who endeavored to tear down this nation, and in its place erect one, the corner-stone of human slavery. It will be remembered to the credit of the blacks—we mean credit to their peace proclivities—that when the North was warring against their masters, and the booming of cannon by land and by sea, the guns of forts and the guns of river ships, was resounding through the land, and when the negroes knew that upon the result hung their liberty, they did not desert their homes, betray their masters, nor rise to aid the invader. As a class, the negroes remained idle and seemingly indifferent spectators of the strife. If, then, when war raged, he staid quiet and peaceful and did not desert his plantation and his owner, as he did not in Louisiana, how can we believe that he has now become a murderer, and is seeking political rights by force and violence? Has the desperate Confederate soldier, who sought war for the love of it, after years of bloody experience, terminating in mortification and defeat, returned to his parish to become a peaceful and unoffending citizen, and has the timid unoffending negro begun to breathe defiance, war and death to the whites?

We do not believe in this transformation; and, while we do not think free negroes altogether unoffensive, we are not prepared to believe that they have set out on a war of extermination against the whites. Our sympathies are with the negroes: our belief is that the negroes are persecuted by the whites, and that the whites of Grant Parish, Louisiana, are punishing the negroes in revenge for the castigation which they received at the hands of the Northern soldiers. These resentments are doubtless stirred up by Northern and Southern politicians—thieving carpet-baggers and spurious Chivalry—men who, when war raged, skulked the conflict and staid at home. It is this class that we would like to see punished.

The *Bulletin* and *Alta* and other papers of the city, and those of the Republican and Independent press throughout the State, takes similar grounds.

I fear God; and, next to God, I chiefly fear him who fear Him not.—(Saadi.

WE can do more good by being good than in any other way.—(Rowland Hill.

(From the Johnson Founder's Typographic Advertiser.)

U. S. Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

Congress, recognizing and responding to the patriotic wishes of the people, provided by Acts approved March 3d, 1871, and June 1st, 1872, respectively, that in the year 1876, the Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America shall be celebrated at the City of Philadelphia, by an International and Universal Exhibition of the grandest and most comprehensive character.

The first of those Acts provided for the appointment of the United States Centennial Commission, consisting of two members, from each State and Territory, to organize and conduct the exhibition. That Commission has been duly constituted, and has actively entered upon its duties.

By the second Act, in order to secure the money necessary for the expenses of this exhibition and celebration, Congress incorporated the Centennial Board of Finance as auxiliary to the Centennial Commission, and provided for the issue of stock to the amount of ten million of dollars, in one million shares of ten dollars each; an amount which, if assessed equally among the people, would not require more than twenty-five cents from each person.

In creating the Centennial Board of Finance, Congress had also in view the general distribution of the stock among the people of the States and Territories in the ratio of their population. The people, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, now have the opportunity to become owners of the stock, and to share in the management in proportion to the amount they subscribe.

Books will remain open in the hands of the agents until the first day of March next, when the stock holders who have then subscribed will be notified of the time for the election of the Board of Directors, which will be after thirty days' notice. At the time of subscribing to the stock, an instalment of two dollars per share must be paid to the agent; after the organization of the Board of Finance, the balance due will be payable when called for by them, in instalments of two dollars per share, which will not be earlier than May, July, September, and November of 1873; or the whole amount may be paid at the time of subscribing. After the organization, the agents of the Board of Finance will receive subscriptions without regard to the quota allotted to each State.

An undertaking so patriotic in its conception, so vast in its proportions, and so useful in its results, commends itself to the hearty sympathy and support of and intelligent people. Patriotism, as well as an appreciation of the beneficial influences of well organized exhibitions should impel all citizens to lend a helping hand. It is the duty of the Commission to prepare the way and open the doors, but the people in their sovereign right and strength, must make the exhibition. By their aid alone can it be made a just and comprehensive display of the industrial, intellectual, and moral development of the nation during the first century of its existence.

Each subscriber will receive, after the organization of the Board, a large engraved certificate of stock executed in the Treasury Department of the United States, in the best style of the engraver's art, bearing designs illustrating our national progress, and commemorative of the Centennial Exhibition.

It is hoped that there will be no pecuniary loss to any subscriber; but should their be, the certificate will in value go far towards compensating for any such loss, not only as a beautiful work of art, but as an heir-loom to be handed down from generation to generation, doing perpetual honor to the patriotism of the subscriber. The names of the subscribers will also appear in the printed records of this great celebration.

By an early subscription you will be indentified with the grand industrial monument which the willing and patriotic hands of American citizens will rear to testify their veneration for their sacrificing ancestors, and to mark the progress made in a century under the operation of a free government.

DANIEL E. MORRELL, Pennsylvania, Chairman.
John V. L. Pruyn, New York;
Geo. H. Corliss, Rhode Island;
Jno. G. Stevens, New Jersey;
Geo. B. Loring, Massachusetts;
James T. Earle, Maryland;
John Lynch, Louisiana;
Walter W. Wood, Virginia;
Alfred E. Gosborn, Ohio;
Executive Committee.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, May 15, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

We had some very trying weather the past three days—a cold and disagreeable south wind. To-day, our old visitor, the north wind, returned, and although it does not blow as severe as on some occasions, yet it is decidedly unpleasant.

Mortimer was hung to-day between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, maintaining his insanity do'ge to the last. When brought to the scaffold he looked vacantly around. He died without saying a word to his brother, who came out from Boston, Mass., to bear tidings from him to his good mother and other living relatives.

An invitation to turn out with Sumner Post No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, on Memorial Day, was accepted by the Sacramento Zouaves.

Capt. Wm. Galt, of the Sacramento Zouaves, attended the target excursion of the Sarsfield Guard, through an invitation, on the 12th inst., and was treated with courtesy by Capt. Conboio and officers.

Capt. Sims Emory received a beautiful "Memento," sent by Mrs. W. E. Brown, from New York, for the Sacramento Zouaves, which he presented to Capt. Galt on the 8th instant. The medal is of solid silver, and beautifully finished and described: "Fifteenth Amendment, March 31st, 1873," and under this are the words—"To My Friends." The company was quite elated over the beautiful gift, and a vote of thanks was returned to the generous lady.

Mrs. J. S. Hatton, from Napa, is still in the city, and seems to be enjoying herself immensely. Mr. and Mrs. Mason, from Napa City, have paid a flying visit to our city.

The body of Gen. Canby passed through here to day for its destination.

The young men of Sacramento are raising a brass band. T. Solomon is principal mover.

O.

LETTERS—E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Del.; Albert Conner, Sacramento; "E. M." Palisade, Nev.; J. D. Bagwell, Plainfield, New Jersey. To the care of this office for Mrs. Susan Garrison-Johnson.

Equality Before the Law.

The Republican party in Congress has a very grave shortcoming to answer for to the colored people of the country. Our civil rights have been neglected by the party in power, and our expressed wish for equality before the law has been treated with contempt. No other party treated its firm allies in the manner we have been treated by the Republican party in the matter of civil rights. Congress draws to its close without any measure being acted on to relieve us from proscription under the sanction of the law. This is a shameful deception of the colored voter who stood manfully by the Republican party at the risk of life and limb. The failure to protect us in our civil rights is an evidence of ingratitude that is well for the party to remedy at the earliest moment. The nation has already spoken favorably for respecting the rights of every citizen. Congress, alone, has been derelict in giving the protection so urgently demanded by the essentials of a free and impartial Government. The rights of a race are shamefully given on the go-by and no encouragement is even held out that any effort of the Republican party will be made to maintain and carry out the principles of the Government to its full extent, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. We are now compelled to look to the next Congress for that protection denied by the failure of the present Congress to act on any measure tending to the abolition of caste in the United States. This country presents to the nations of the world the spectacle of gentlemen elevated to high seats in the Government, holding offices of honor and trust, proscribed and insulted by corporations, the creatures of law, without the means of redress. Men who are deemed worthy of seats in the halls of Congress side by side with the honored of the land, are deemed unworthy of decent treatment on a railroad car, and Congress by its neglect or refusal to remedy this, proclaims to the world that the representatives of the Supreme power of the nation, while respectable enough for a seat in the House of Representatives, are not of sufficient importance to be protected in their civil rights when outside the walls of the Capitol. A colored man may be set beside a white man in Congress without detriment to the white man's dignity or self respect, but should he go into a railroad car, or a public inn, or his children to a common school, immediately the colored man becomes offensive, and laws protecting a black man in his civil rights arouse terror on the part of white members of Congress. Let us hope that the next Congress will have a higher idea of dignity than the present, and it will recognize that the proscription of any respectable member for reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude is proscription of itself.—*New National Era.*

THE tale-bearer and the tale-bearer should be both hanged up-back to back; on by the tongue and the other by the ear.—[South.

THE great art of life is to play for much, and stake little—[Johnson.

THE heated in a quarrel are always the defeated.—[Marion Harland.

Deaths.

REEVE—In this city, on Friday May 9th, Anna L. Reeve. Aged 4 months and 4 days.

Resolutions of Condolence.

To the Officers and Members of Mystic Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M.:

The Committee appointed to draft Resolutions of Condolence on the death of our late Brother, George D. Maxwell, respectfully present the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Architect of the Universe in His infinite wisdom to remove from the whips and scorns of time, by the omnipotent arm of death, our worthy and well-beloved Brother, George Dunn Maxwell; and, whereas, by the death of our said Brother, we view another striking instance of the transitory existence of sublunary things; therefore, be it

Resolved, That by the decease of our said Brother, the contemplative mind is taught to soar aloft and meditate on the wisdom and incomprehensible power of the great and eternal Creator.

Resolved, That Mystic Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., has been bereft of the services of a worthy Secretary, and the Fraternity of one of its staunchest adherents.

Resolved, That the earnest hope of his surviving brethren is that at the final day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, that we meet as children of one family in the celestial Grand Lodge presided over by Him in whom we have our being, where parting is unknown, and where all discords, of whatever nature, shall be forever banished, knowing that

Death's but the messenger which He sends
To admit us to the arms

Resolved, That the charter be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be printed in the PACIFIC APPEAL and Examiner, two newspapers printed and published in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and that a copy of the same be sent to his surviving relatives, in whose sorrow and bereavement this Fraternity's sympathies are extended.

[Signed]

WILLIAM J. SIMMONS,
SAMUEL A. SMITH,
JAMES A. RIKER,
P. H. BELL,
JAMES E. FRANCIS,
Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14th, 1873.

The Annual Pic Nic

— OF THE —

YOUNG MEN'S

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

WILL take place EARLY IN JUNE.

☞ Full particulars next week.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 20th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c., AH FOO,
AH YUN.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assorment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and size Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was to the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL Office San Francisco. may—3

GRAND PICNIC

AT THE

City Gardens!

On Wednesday, May 21, '73

A Picnic will be given at the CITY GARDENS by the following named gentlemen; which will be one of the finest in all its appointments ever given in San Francisco, and which is especially intended as a Gala Day for the children as well as parents:

MORRIS & HALL, M. A. PHIPPS,
J. T. CALLENDER, ALEX. FURGUSON,
F. J. YOSBURGH, S. T. WILSON,
J. E. FRANCIS, THOS. N. WATSON,
JAMES RIKER, HENRY CRAVEN,
J. E. CHASEZ, ANTHONY OSBORN
JAS. E. BROWN, R. B. SCHOFIELD,
C. LIVINGSTON, ISRAEL WILSON,
W. H. ALEXANDER.

And many others from Sacramento, San Jose, Oakland, &c. &c.

☞ Full particulars next week.

THE AMUSEMENTS

Will commence at 10 o'clock with a GRAND CONCERT, by Mahler's Brass Band, of 24 pieces, and continue until 12 M., when Dancing will commence in both the Old and New Pavilions, and continue as at the pleasure of the company, afternoon and night.

At 2 P. M. the AERIAL SHIP, or Flying Machine, will be on exhibition; also, a fine specimen of the CENTURY PLANT in Bloom—free to all. Swings and Gymnasium are also free. The LAKE BOATS, in charge of competent oarsmen, free to Ladies and Children, only. At 3 P. M.

Racing and Athletic Sports,

On the Plateau.

The Committee have pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that A DAY'S amusement will be offered, which for attraction and novelty will be truly rare.

Special Notice.—The Restaurant and Refreshment Saloon are in charge of a first-class caterer, and the best of everything will be served at all fair prices.

N. B.—The North Beach and Mission Street Cars will run to and from the Gardens all night, starting from the corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

Admission,.....Fifty Cents.

Children half price under six years admitted free.

GRAND HORTICULTURAL

SPRING EXHIBITION

OF THE

Bay District Horticultural Society

OF CALIFORNIA

WILL OPEN AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

On Stockton St., between Post and Sutter,

ON THURSDAY.....MAY 8, 1873,

To Continue Nine Days.

Prizes or premium—Family Dessert Plates, $5 Single dessert Plants, $2. Single Admission, 50 cents Children 25 cents.

Doors open every day (except Sundays) from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7 to 10 p.m.

Concert from 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 p.m.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Don't, but the manager wish He sets a Tremolo to Screams.

NOTICE!

The Members of the OCCIDENTAL CLUB are hereby notified to attend a meeting which will be held at the usual place, on Friday evening May 16, at 7½ o'clock, sharp, in order that final disposition may be made of the funds in the Treasurer's hands.

Financial members who may be unable to attend will, on application to the Secretary, be supplied with an order on the Treasury for the amount contributed. By order,

WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14th, 1873.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL: Justice between men and men demands that we should make known to the world whenever good has been done, and especially I would say in this case, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a bag sore of several years' standing. I have worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and no benefit, and when I heard Dr. Sherman's treatment last spring, I was in such discouraged condition that I was not much attracted by the time of cure. With the result, I can cheerfully recommend HOPE, which has come to me in connection with the confidence of the

Valley, January 8, 1872. O. T. SMITH, Geologist.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exertion, either by shrewd luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he made the following: He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of many afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in informing you that last Spring I obtained information of a medicine and used for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from then on I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large but troublesome, frequently depriving my ability for the proper mood of the smiling pleasures of life—once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great suffering.

Now that I am cured, I tell every one and advise those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 506 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Bush and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 506 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as Dr. Sherman's experience of thirty years constant practice and in this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents, He contains valuable information for thed rupure

RESTAURANT FOR SALE!

THE WELL-KNOWN NEW MARYLAND Restaurant, situated at 627 Merchant Street, between Kearny & Montgomery. The Proprietor only offers it for Sale in consequence of going into another business. It has a good run of custom, both from the City and Interior. Persons wishing to purchase can obtain prompt information by calling on the Proprietor.

J. S. ROSS.

San Francisco, April 19th, 1872.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STEVENS

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE subscribers to the Certificates of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificate and other information can be had from the Secretary at 517 Clay street, or at 2 S Howard street. Shares, Twenty five ($25) Dollars each.

J. D. WILSON, Secretary.

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN CJ MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.

General Agents,

200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

C. H. VALENTINE,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

827½ PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit with satisfaction.

JAS. LODGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,

Bet. Jackson and Pacific-Sts. Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine. SAN FRANCISCO

Tangled Hair Straightened—Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving done. Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Fine Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

NEW BOSTON HOUSE

NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.

This House can be found the best accommodations for

LADIES & GENTLEMEN, COOKS or STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is well known throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or Stewards or General Servants can find the same at the above.

W. R. ANDERSON.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1107 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Plaiting, etc., etc.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

309 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving. Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Printing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at No. 8, Baker A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia street, either permanently or transiently.

May 10—

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 500 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be in attendance at the Oakland Landing, to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

900 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

J. D. WILSON, Secretary.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Hats, at the lowest prices.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons on the cars or to the inhabitants of the quiet and reasonable prices.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Neat and comfortable private apartments for ladies. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRABES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

504 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age entitled

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of misery & Administration. The Record of Horace GREELEY, by Forney's Chronicles, Sumner and the New York Tribune. Every Republican should have it. Every Democrat, Temperance Reformer and Granger. The finest, best, cheapest and most prosperous book ever published. By mail, postpaid, DOLLAR AND HALF. Send for circular and extra terms to agents. Terms, &c. furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken the favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals served at all hours.

Private rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at Cash' prices.

Miss A. Barris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

17th STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at reasonable and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Plaiting, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building.

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN JSEEGERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au16

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

25 KEARNY STREET,

New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

au13

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—641 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. W. KNIGHT. GEO. B. PAINE.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old stand.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Kelly is pleased to state that in the interests of the Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, have connected with him for the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,

UPHOLSTERER,

No. 305 Third Street, near Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at shortest notice and at lowest rates.

CARPETS LAID TO ORDER.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co.,... SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. Kearny and Sutter Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Sunday, May 4th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (including Sunday Meals)—connecting at Vallejo for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.

2.00 P. M. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Mail Express Train (including Sunday Meals)—connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Stockton.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Fresno, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer (from Vallejo).

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Express Train (via Oakland)—for Sacramento, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, New York, Boston and all points East. Sleeping Cars attached. Through Tickets and Baggage Checked to all points East at the PIONEER TICKET OFFICE, Nos. 2 and 4 Montgomery street, Palace Hotel, and at the Ferry Depot, foot of Market street.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00 and 11.30 P. M. Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.30 P. M.

Leave BERKELEY, (for San Francisco) 6.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 10.30 P. M.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 10.30 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 A. M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P. M. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 9.00 P. M. Leave HAYWARD, (for San Francisco) 8.30, 7.00 A. M., 12.30, 3.30 and 5.30 P. M.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 8.30 A. M., 1.30, 3.30 and 5.30 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILRO

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

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George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
P. D. Atherton,	A. Redington,
M. F. Tinchenacher,	Mark Hopkins,
Asst. R. Grogan,	James Carlisle
John H. Redington,	A. P. Haughton
A. W. Bowman,	D. W. Earl,
D. O. Mills,	Charles Miller,
R. H. Hazzleton,	Julius Wetzler,
J. Conrad,	Julius Wetzler, Mngr
Wm. H. Moor,	L. Lohman, Asst. Mngr
G. R. Johnson,	
Wm. Tilden,	R. H. Hewlett,
W. H. Greenwood,	Geo. S. Evans,
E. L. Jones,	J. D. Evans,
George T. Nanto,	W. M. Orr,
Wm. Alvord,	A. W. Paine,
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W. T. Garratt,	H. H. Fanning,
C. Antoine,	H. H. Hewlett, Mngr
A. C. Hastings.	T. M. Orr, Sec'y

Attest:
JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HEWLETT, General Manager.
N. S. LIGHT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 320 sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
320 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money in professional men, Government and Municipal Bonds, Warrants, merchandise and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable to bi collateral, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Rate discounted daily.

Advances made on Freehold, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,113 68
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,113 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. D. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
608 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au18

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgina Barter, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Rev. Joseph Smith, who still resides at No. 1116 Eleventh street, or address this Office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given by the under signed, Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Thomas Solomon, administrator of said estate, at his place of business, No. 28 Front street, in the city of Sacramento, State of California; or to Edenton & Englebright, Attorneys at Law, 417 Montgomery street over one of which said estate, Sacramento City.

Dated Sacramento, July 2d, 1872.
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Administrator of the Estate of Annie E. Solomon, (formerly Annie E. Vincent), deceased.
Edenton & Englebright, Attorneys for Administrator.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For gents in the city or those a little from the river, can obtain nicely furnished rooms at No. 1 Clay, No. 37 John street, either permanently or transiently

oc 8-3m

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemmological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

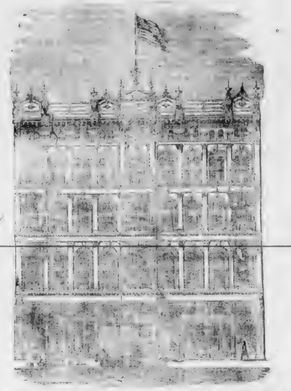
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,
Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily

From New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and spanish publications
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at rates prices to suit You.

BLANK BOOKS,

in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the Trade stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist-engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business cards, Monograms, Crests, Notices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and vicinity.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed in a short notice without charge
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best-stocked fancy material in competition with New York. Every description of Printing, Ruling and Job Binding executed with neatness and dispatch. Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Estimates furnished. Work up in elegant manner, and we confidently invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS BILL-HEADS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. JOHNSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
s26-6m

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—COR.—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
AT ALL HOURS OF
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
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[From the Pitt's Christian Recorder of Feb 16, 1873.]

Our Necessity.

It was old Lyman Beecher who cried out almost two generations ago,—we must educate. We must educate. He meant the American people. With more than equal ken he looked ahead, and saw the absolute necessity of education. He saw that with it, the nation would be safe; and would most surely advance to a glory that would attract the attention of the world. But he saw, likewise, the fondest hope of every lover of his country, would die out in the darkness of anarchy and disintergration. And he refused to be silent, but in thunder-tones called the attention of the people to the all-important subject.

That we, as a Church, must educate, is equally certain. We must educate—not to increase: We must educate—not to keep what we have: but we must educate to keep from gradually melting away. That we will melt if we don't educate, is just as certain as an iceberg will melt in a tropical sun. But says one, what has kept us all along? What kept the iceberg before it floated from its Artic mooring? All things were equal there. It was icy all around —in the air, on the earth, and in the sea. It couldn't melt. So with us. In the days past, from which we were happily floated off, it was, so to speak, ignorant all around. As the iceberg couldn't get more heat than was in its frigid surroundings, neither could we get more intelligence than was in our ignorant surroundings. But, like it, we have floated into more genial climes. There is warmth in the elements around us. We can't keep up the immobility of ignorance if we would. We must harmonize with the age. We harmonized with it in the past, why not in the future? We must or perish. Inharmony is death, anywhere, everywhere. Let us illustrate this truth. In the past, when it might be said, ignorance was the normal condition of our people, a few of them leaving the great mass behind, went ahead. But what did they accomplish? Absolutely nothing. Out of harmony with their times and their people, they passed their lives in fighting the wind. Not so the men who led the African M. E. Church. They were in working harmony with their people—they were in agreement with their times; and if you look for the result, we point to our Church organization, the most influential Association of black men the world ever saw. We have no time to spend on the man who would say, "Better be out of harmony, than pay such a price." We believe that no price is too great to redeem a race, or save a soul.

The point we make is, that being in harmony with our people in the past, gave us strength,—it is only by a similar harmony with them in the future, that strength may be perpetuated.

But our people have changed, or are changing more rapidly than are the turning of the wheels of time. To be in harmony with them is to be educated. The Church that is ignorant, will be inharmonious. The ministry that is ignorant will be inharmonious; and such inharmonies must be laid aside; for no age ever tolerates any conflict, save that which it temporally endures while pushing aside rubbish; which will be our fate, if we did not shake hands. Should such a thing happen, what will be the spectacle presented—will it be other than to see, the few of our peple, who would not pay the price and to stick the people in the past—see these step forward, and become the leaders of the people. Such a thing is possible, yes, we were most ready to write, it is probable.

These may not be comforting words to us; but the facts must be recognized, and the truth told. Nothing is to be gained by covering up one, and denying the other. If it be a fact that the M. E. Church is establishing schools for our people under the guidance of the masterly genius Dr. Rust, we ought to know it. So also if the American Missionary Association have 7 chartered institutions, 21 High Schools, and 99 common schools, every one of which is a Church in embryo, we ought to know it. If, now, it is a truth that children love the training they receive, just as certainly as a man hollows his nose, we ought to know that too.

Brethren, we stir up your minds, not that we might oppose any in the good work of saving our race; but that you might be led to arise and endeavor to promote the public welfare by active co-operation on the part of the people is no less essential and important. Wise men may be elected to office, but they are powerless if the people refuse that ready support and cheerful obedience, which are distinctive characteristic of a strong government. In a republic like our own, where the people are the recognized sovereigns, and the highest ruler is but the temporary servant of the popular will, there can be no excuse for bad government. If it exists in any locality the cause is to be found in the people themselves. They delegate the control of their franchise to a few who make politics a trade, who buy and sell office, without reference to principle, who care for a party so far as it yields them a fair return in dollars and cents. Where such a practice prevails, bad government is sure to be found. Our large cities a marked illustrations of this fatal tendecy on the part of the respectable portion of community, to leave the entire manipulation and management of political affairs in the hands of a few trained politicians. There must be a radical reform in this direction or the evil will become a source of positive weakness to our form of Government.

To bring about a reform, requires simply, the exercise on the part of the citizens of more watchfulness, not at the ballot-b alone, but also at the primary meeting. The primary or town meeting is the fountain head of good or bad government. If it expresses the sentiments of all the people in a certain district, good government is likely to follow, but if it speaks the voice of what might be justly called—bad government is the sequence. The first step towards the qurification of politics must be taken by the people themselves.

The intelligence, honesty, morality and patriotism of the nation must be largely represented in the conventions that delegate power to a few men. This will give us a better class of officials everywhere, and make good government possible even in our largest cities.

The press, the pulpit, the school must be used as levers to overthrow the prejudice which now exists among the more intelligent of our people, that there is no way of obtaining political affairs. Every citizen should be impressed with the necessity of taking an active part in the political affairs of the district in which he lives. By this means we shall have purer elections, better men elected, communities better governed, and the varied interests of the public more faithfully guarded and sustained.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Rev. J. M. THOMPSON, ... Sacramento.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, May 22, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

To-day the weather is fine, although the north wind is still at its post.

The political cauldron is boiling and seething; politicians are busily employed, there is a scarcity of office seekers in the field.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is drawing crowded houses nightly at the Metropolitan Theatre.

Travel is lively on the Central Pacific Railroad. Mr. Nathan Floe, from Indiana, passed through on the 20th, bound for San Jose; he is a farmer.

Arrivals—Mr. Samuel Bowser, Oakland; Mrs. Humphrey Scott and daughters, New Orleans, La.; J. E. Woodis, San Francisco; Mr. Thos. Dewitt; Oregon. Mr. Woodis is a ship caulker, and is here putting in a bid for a new schooner to be caulked; we wish him success.

Right Reverend Bishop Wayman, Elder Offer, and Rev. Mr. Handy and daughter passed through here to-day, en route to Marysville.

In Colusa, May 9th, Mrs. Lavina Burkhardt was divorced from A. D. Burkhardt, upon the grounds of extreme cruelty. The parties are well-known in Sacramento.

At the April Term of the County Court of Sacramento, James Stanley was divorced from Annie Stanley on the grounds of desertion.

The Sacramento Zouaves have received an invitation from the Grand Marshal of Fourth of July Celebration at Marysville to participate in celebrating the day in that city.

C. P. Huntington, Vice-President Central Pacific R. R. Co., and family arrived from the East to-day.

O.

Good Government.

The secret of good government is found in the close attention paid to its interests. The best system ever devised by human wisdom is but little better than the worst if it fails to receive the cordial support of the governed. To elect good men to office is one of the first conditions of good government; to strengthen them in their authority; and encourage them in their endeavors to promote the public welfare by active co-operation on the part of the people is no less essential and important. Wise men may be elected to office, but they are powerless if the people refuse that ready support and cheerful obedience, which are distinctive characteristic of a strong government. In a republic like our own, where the people are the recognized sovereigns, and the highest ruler is but the temporary servant of the popular will, there can be no excuse for bad government. If it exists in any locality the cause is to be found in the people themselves. They delegate the control of their franchise to a few who make politics a trade, who buy and sell office, without reference to principle, who care for a party so far as it yields them a fair return in dollars and cents. Where such a practice prevails, bad government is sure to be found. Our large cities a marked illustrations of this fatal tendecy on the part of the respectable portion of community, to leave the entire manipulation and management of political affairs in the hands of a few trained politicians. There must be a radical reform in this direction or the evil will become a source of positive weakness to our form of Government.

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The intelligence, honesty, morality and patriotism of the nation

Obituary.

Prof. W. Howard Day! Editor of Our National Progress:

To the record of men of musical genius attainments who have been called recently to answer the summons of death, may be added the name of Capt. Jos. J. Anderson, leader of the celebrated Frank Johnson Band of Philadelphia. The reputation of this Band for its musical performances was national as well as local in its day. Many of the incident of the history of military celebrations in that city twenty-five years ago are received at the mention of its leader's name. This Band, composed of colored men, was the principal Band of the city of Philadelphia, and participated in the military encampments and parades for over a quarter of a century. Capt. Jos. J. Anderson, who died on Wednesday, April 9, 1873, became leader of the Band at the death of Capt Frank Johnson, the founder, and he maintained the reputation which the Band gained under its former leader and founder.

Capt. Anderson was born in Philadelphia, 1820, at very early age evinced musical genius of a superior degree which quickly developed with a small amount of tution, and won administration of the highest degree, as a musical performer. As a performer upon the flute and E. F. cornet, he was a master. The acquaintances of the musical celebrities of the age he enjoyed and was considered a worthy associate of many great musicians who were proud to meet him, for his musical genius was of such a high order that prejudice of caste melted like snow in the sun. He organized and taught the famous 13th Regiment Band, and a large number of amateur performers upon various instruments. He was an honorary member of the Bannaker Institute and evinced deep interest in the political welfare of his people. He was a conversor of great merit and had the faculty of describing with unusual interests various things and subjects that had came under his observations in his many musical tours.

While fulfilling an engagement at Atlantic City two years ago, he was suddenly paralyzed in his lower limbs and never recovered their use, yet his mind retained its usual vigor, and until a few days before his death actively engaged in giving musical lessons. He was a gentleman of intuitive culture, a successful musician, and rendered the musical world great service by his zeal in the art. He was a useful citizen. He leaves a sorrowing wife and children to mourn his loss and revere his memory. He was buried on Sunday, May 5. His remains were taken from his residence to the St. Joseph's Catholic Church, when requiem mass was held, after which service he was borne to the Catholic cemetery and buried. The funeral was attended by the 13th Regiment Band and a large encource of friends. The Band performed a solemn dirge. The remains were enclosed in a handsome casket covered with black cloth superbly mounted with silver, with plate and handles also of silver, the former with name and age of the lamented Capt. on. From a busy and active life he is gone to try the realities of. it is hoped, a better world. It may be really said of him "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well. S.

Teasing Children.

We know of persons that cannot be in the room with a child but a few minutes before they exhibit a desire to tease it. Some do it imagining it is the way to play with them. If the child is an infant, by they notice some marked desire and attempt it to do, we illustrated it our which it has and attempt it to do, we illustrated it our which it has and attempt it to do, we illustrated it our which it has

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 24, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What the Colored Citizens Should Do.

All should observe that the political leaven is commencing to work as the September election approaches. At Sacramento the *Union* and *Record* newspapers are making great strategetic movements and logical editorial arguments as to the most available men for the United States Senate. The same may be said of the Independent Press of this city and the Republican press at the present time throughout the State.

This question takes it root down to the ward primary elections finds its way in county conventions and will manifest itself more fully when the legislative nominations are made. What colored citizens should do in the meantime is simply is to hold themselves aloof and non-committal to the legislative ticket especially. Organize in every town, city or locality whether the number be small or large, appoint a committee to wait on the legislature nominess and exact from them written pledges that they will, if elected vote for the enactment by the Legislature of and equal rights school bill without regard to color.

The United States Senatorship and all other questions which concerns those who already exercise their full rights as American citizens, should be of a secondary importance to colored citizens in the ensuing September election. They can make no case against me without resorting to falsehood. Here is one which I hardly need point out to you—the only real point made by the Ledger. The fatal mistake that Fred. Douglass is making in his addresses to negroes is found in the fact that he seeks to make the impression that the negro race may shape, and in some measure at least, control the destinies of this country.

"Now you who heard all I had to say in Louisville, know very well that I sought to make no such impression. You will bear me witness that I held up the idea of negro control of the destiny of this Republic to ridicule, denouncing the apprehension of such control as groundless and absurd, in view of the positive numbers and the decided advantage the white race have over us in point of culture and civilization. What I asked, and all I asked for the colored man in this Republic, during my stay in Louisville, was simple fair play, an equal chance in the race of life. Can not the white race afford to grant this? Is there any danger that the black race, if given equal freedom, will outrun the white race and usurp control?

"To suppose such a result possible is a higher compliment to the natural endowments of my race than I ever allowed myself to pay them.

"Notwithstanding the ungentlemanly notice the *Ledger* has been pleased to take of my visit, I look back to it with sincere pleasure. I shall not soon forget that some of the best citizens of Kentucky dared to treat me with respect and called upon me, notwithstanding I was the guest of an humble citizen of my own race. The time is coming when character and attainments, not color and race, will determine the place a man shall hold in the esteem of his fellow men.

"Very truly yours,
"FREDERICK DOUGLASS."

Proclamatio

Understanding that citizens of Yreka are anxious for the Emperor to pay them a personal visit and attend to their safety in regard to the Modocs; and whereas we are desirous also of our policy being strictly uniform with regard to the North American Indians; now, therefore we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command Colonel Jack Harex, Major Jack Stratman, Colonel Harry Linden, Colonel W. H. L. Barnes, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Scott, to hold themselves in readiness, as we intend, as soon as practicable, to proceed to the Lava Beds with an escort of sharp-shooters.

NORTON I.

"If is] estimated," says the *Temps*, that the value of the victoria sold in Paris amounts to 587,000 francs a year. The average number of bouquets disposed of is 5,825,000.

Frederick Douglass Rebukes an Editor for Discourtesy and Misrepresentation.

Frederick Douglass delivered the oration for the colored citizens of Louisville, Kentucky, at their recent celebration of the third anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which was held in the latter part of April. An evening paper (the *Ledger*) of that city indulged in some unnecessary remarks in his criticism on Douglass' speech, and after Douglass left Louisville they sent copies of their paper containing the same to him at Washington City. Mr. Douglass immediately sent the following reply, which the Louisville *Commercial* published, as follows:

WASHINGTON, May 3d, 1873.

My Dear Griffith:

"I am much obliged to you for two Louisville papers, the Commercial and the Evening Ledger, the former containing a complimentary notice and the latter an amusingly depreciative notice of me and of my sayings and doings while in your good city. I can honestly express no sorrow for the pain my visit to Louisville seems to have given the Ledger editor of the Evening Ledger. The limit of power is the limit of responsibility. A man is not to be blamed for what he cannot help. It is no fault of mine that I am not colored to the taste of the editor of the Ledger, and he is a little to blame for abusing me on that account. The justice and magnanimity of the Commercial are in striking contrast with the contemptuous malignity of the Ledger. My assailant, with all his ribaldry, could make no case against me without resorting to falsehood. Here is one which I hardly need point out to you—the only real point made by the Ledger. The fatal mistake that Fred. Douglass is making in his addresses to negroes is found in the fact that he seeks to make the impression that the negro race may shape, and in some measure at least, control the destinies of this country.

"Now you who heard all I had to say in Louisville, know very well that I sought to make no such impression. You will bear me witness that I held up the idea of negro control of the destiny of this Republic to ridicule, denouncing the apprehension of such control as groundless and absurd, in view of the positive numbers and the decided advantage the white race have over us in point of culture and civilization. What I asked, and all I asked for the colored man in this Republic, during my stay in Louisville, was simple fair play, an equal chance in the race of life. Can not the white race afford to grant this? Is there any danger that the black race, if given equal freedom, will outrun the white race and usurp control?

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"Very truly yours,
"FREDERICK DOUGLASS."

DEATH OF AN EMINENT MUSICIAN.—Joseph G. Anderson, for many years leader of the famous Frank Johnson's band in Philadelphia, died in that city April 30th, 1873. An obituary notice of his death, as appeared in *Our National Progress*, published at Harrisburg, Penna., will be found in another column. An item in *Our National Progress*, speaking of the funeral, says:

Capt. Anderson, the great musician of Philadelphia, and the pupil and successor of the celebrated Frank Johnson, was very imposing. His corpse was born on a bier from his home on Lombard street, to St. Mary's (Catholic) Church, where a large audience paid the last tribute of respect to Capt. Anderson as a Man, Musician, and Friend.

The Pic Nic

The Pic Nic given at the City Gardens on Wednesday last by Henry S. Morris, Richard A. Hall and a number of others as a committee, was well attended through the day, and was concluded with a ball which was kept up until two o'clock next morning.

Eulogistic Services in memory of the late Rt. Rev. Wm. Paul Quinn, senior Bishop of the A. M. E. Church.

Wednesday last, at 4 P. M. was set apart by the fifth annual conference which had been in session for a euloguim and service in memory of the late Rt. Rev. Wm. Paul Quinn, Senior Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, who died in Richmond Ind., on the 21st of February last.

At 4 P.M. Bishop Wayman read the hymn 1017, page 139. "Why should we start with fear to die, what tumerous worms we mortal are." Prayer by Rev. Wm. H. Offener. Rev. James H. Hubbard read from the scripture, 14th chapter job. "Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble."

Bishop Wayman then read the hymn page 657." Why do we mourn at death's dear which was sung by the congregation.

After which Bishop Wayman arose in the pulpit, and taking his text from the 6th chapter of Isaiah said:

"We all do fade as a leaf." Isaiah 64, vi.

A thousand generations of men have appeared on the earth borne their part in the stormy scens of life and passed away to the silent land, blooming and fading like the foliage of each successive year. Since the project of Israel took up the wail that had come down to him from the generations in the past, "we all do fade as a leaf."

And still our hearts in the moments of sadness and deep thought can find no better utterance than that in which the ancient Hebrew poured forth all the sorrows of humanity in his day. And this melancholy sentiment of the inspired bard who woke the harp of Zion to the sweetest and leffiest strain in olden time, becomes the song of universal nature when the glory of the departing summer is past, and the sun rises later every morning, and like a hard working man retires earlier to his night's rest.

The dying year sings its own dirge with the sweetest voice and it puts on the garest robes when all the bright children of the sun are passing away in long procession to the tomb. The brilliant hues of autumn flames out in the dying foliage which is now falling upon the streets and high ways. The sweet scented vine which has been creeping slowly all summer along the windows of our houses is now dropping its faded leaves, one by one, and as they float down silently through the air, the moving shadows falls upon our brow when time makes its mark; and where our fading companions of summer are gone it appears as if their hue had written the Divine words upon the mind. "We all do fade as a leaf." The kind leaves that have been a blessing to man all summer with their shade cannot depart to mingle with the dust without whispering as they fall to remind them that soon they must go to the house appointed for all the living.

And the sermon which is preached by the falling leaves to us is repeated a thousand times to all who will listen with attention while the leaves of autumn are falling—Far away through the broad country the forest and fields are arrayed in splendors like the robes of morning when curling mist crown the mountain and sapphire clouds build a throne for the sun. And yet all their brilliant hues are signs of decay in the green world of nature. Its dying glories burn like the spat of hectic fire on the pale cheek of the consumptive, the fair countorisit of which appears only to warn us that a dying hour is fast approaching.

The hidden and mysterious vitality of nature declines slowly from the high noon of its strength, and fervor and passes away with the sweet and solemn dirge of sighing winds and melancholy murmur of falling leaves to the cold grave of winter. The frost of every night and chilling blasts of each successive day send a countless funeral procession of summers young, autumn middled and old aged back to the dust from where they came. The Providential lessons of the season are impressed upon our minds by as many preachers as there are fading leaves, in our daily walks. The appeal to our hearts is adorned with the strange fascination of dying beauty, and one must be very hard and insensible not to feel its power. It wails forth in all the moaning and sad voices which sing the anthem of death to the departing year. And the word of Divine inspiration speaking in the name of Him who makes summer and winter, commands us to observe and hood the lessons which God's finger writes upon the fading leaves. We shall find that the two voices of our Father speaks in unison with each other, whether we turn to the written page and read, or only look in silent contemplation upon the solemn procession of the season as it passes by in the march of the fleeting year.

Let us listen with devout heart and attentive mind to the sermon of season upon the frail and transitory state of man in this world, over this the prophet poured his inspired lamentation in ancient time. And in every age and every land, it has been a subject for every preacher and a sign for every heart. "We all do fade as a leaf." The generations of men appear and pass away like the foliage of each successive year. We may bask a little longer in the bright sun shine, we may have a little strength to buffet the storm. But our bodies are just as certain to go down to the dust as the leaves which we see falling through the silent air when the winds are hushed, and all nature sleeps in the autumn light. We tread them beneath our feet just as the futher generation will walk over our dust without knowing that we once lived. Millions of human lives are shorter than the life of the leaves. Multitudes wear upon their countenances through summer and winter, the sickly hues which the leaves put on when they are dying.

We are apt to be surprised when we behold the signs of the approaching change upon faces where we have seen the glow of health. And yet the lesson of human frailty has been taught us by voices as numerous as the falling leaves. Every year the Lord clothes the forest and the field in all the splendors of life and then lays their beauty in the dust. And everything that lives and dies in the whole kingdom of nature is intended to teach men that they must die. Every blade of grass that fades in the wide fields of the open country, every withered leaf that strews the mountain top, and is blown along the streets and avenues of our Cities, every return of the autumns and hours, every change through which we are moved on in the varied course of growing and dying year, repeats to man that memorable sentence pronunced at the gate of forfeited Paradise. "Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return."

It was said and sung three thousand years ago, and it is as true now as it was when the sweet singer of Israel said: "As for man his days are grass." The king has gone from his throne. The President from his mansion. The Senator from the senate chamber. The Judge from the bench; and last, but not least, the Minister from the pulpit. A wise man in making plans for the future will always remember the important fact that life is rapidly passing away and it may come to a close at any moment. When the minister enters the sacred desk he should feel that he may be entering it the last time, and when he presents the message of God to the congregation he should do it as though it might be the last.

All men are like soldiers waiting orders. Whatever engagement we may make for work or pleasure in this world, they are liable to be overruled and canceled at any moment by the word of the Great Commander. When He calls we must leave everything and go. His summons may come when we least expect it, and no Christain should be so busy with earthly things as to make it hard to break off all engagements and go to return no more, for the living are strangers as were their fathers and every day's march on the returnless journey of life brings the awful night of eternity nearer. The farther we advance the more interest we should feel in the eternal question—What lies beyond in "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns?" Surely it is not unbecoming in man to ask himself even the things hidden in the dread mystery of death, what shall be his final condition in the world to come. Human greatness and earth's grandeurs, wealth and honor, may strew the pathway of the wicked with flowers; but they must all leave him at death. Christianity goes not only through life with her votaries, but down to Jordan and across its stream.

It is a question generally asked when the sad news reaches the living that a father, or mother, brother, sister, or an acquaintance have passed away from time to eternity, how did they die—did they meet the King of terror as a Christian champion, leaning on the rod and staff of God; or did they meet him trembling? This question can always be answered when it can be ascertained how a man lived. Come, my brethren and friends, let us enter the chamber where the Christian man is dying. Let all thoughts of a worldly nature be put away for we are in the presence of the mightiest conqueror and the awful shadow of eternity is upon us. Let our words be few and the notes we raise be slow and solemn, for we speak and sing in the hearing of one who is a short time will be gone. There lies a suffering Christian upon a humble couch wasted with disease and racked with pains. The pallid hue of death is on his brow and an earthly light is in his eyes. Physicians have exhausted the resources of their art and retired from the room saying the patient must die. Weeping friends are standing around his bed to see the last of him. The last request has been made and the words of farewell have been spoken. The chamber is as solemn as if one had only to step through the doors to pass into eternity. And yet this man, for whom the light of another day will never shine, is the most calm and peaceful in the room. If you ask why he is so calm, the answer is he lived a Christian life. The one good hope which sustained him when sinking in the deep waters of death is so rich and full and strong, with gentle words he soothes the grief of those who weep around him and then without a groan he whispers adieu, and his spirit is gone.

We desire now to call your attention to some thoughts on the life and the death of the late Rt. Rev. W. P. Quinn, who was at the time of his death the Senior Bishop of the African M. E. Church. Where and when he was born is not generally known nor at what age he was converted to God. The first time any mention is made of him was in 1816, when it is said he was present at the convention that organized the African M. E. Church.

In 1817, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, was ordained a deacon and elder by Bishop Allen, and by him appointed the first Itinerant minister of the African M. E. Church. The first circuit he organized and traveled was in Bucks County, Pa.; he visited a place in that County and preached to a large congregation of people. After the sermon was over he said to them: "All of you who desire to go to heaven, stand upon your feet." The whole assembly rose up and he declared them all members of the Church and he said to one man present that he was appointed the leader and he requested him to take good care of the sheep committed to his charge. Bishop Quinn left soon for his appointment, and when he returned to that place to preach again, the appointed leader and all the members had been to a ball, he gave them such reproof as the offence demanded. The leader gave evidence of his contrition and he was subsequently converted and becoming a leader minister in the conference. From Pennsylvania Bishop Quinn was appointed to New York where he spent several years. The Macedonian from the West was heard saying "Come over and help us." William Paul Quinn obeyed that voice and mounted his horse and ascended the cloud-capped summit of the Alleghany mountains along the western rivers and over the prairies he hastened to preach the Gospel to dying men. After he had planted the standard in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, he crossed over the Ohio river into Kentucky, and the Mississippi river to Missouri where he organized the Church. Sometimes he would go over on Sunday morning and leave before daylight on Monday. In 1844 he was elected the fourth Bishop of the African M. E. Church; from 1844 to 1872 he was found at his post and in the front rank with his colleagues He lived to see the last man of his race in this country free and enfranchised and also to see the Church of his choice established over all the once slave-holding States. At the general conference held in Nashville, Tenn., it became evident that the buoyance of youth with him was gone and it was time for him to rest. The committee on Episcopacy recommended that in view of his age and feeble health that he be given the general superintendency of all the work, but no special District, and to receive the allowance as though he had a District. He returned home after the adjournment of the general conference. It was inferred from his appearence that he came to visit his brethren for the last time, and sure enough it was. In returning home to Richmond Ind., he visited Illinois and Missouri conferences. At the Illinois conference he was asked to preach on Sunday morning; he selected for his text Acts 9, C. I. V., "And Saul was breathing out threatening and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord." He next visited the Missouri conference which was held at Hannabal, Missouri. At the close of the annual session he was invited to make some remarks and gave an account of his first entering that State how often he was arrested by the officers of the law. But he was miraculously delivered and he had lived to see all the obstacles removed and there is clear track. He had not spoken long before his feelings overcame him and he began to shed tears. Then extending his hand to the members of the conference saying "The Lord bless you all." From this conference he returned home to the City of Richmond Ind. This was about the middle of September. And as the autumns frost began to wither the leaves of the trees and they commenced fading and falling, the once tall and manly form of Bishop Quinn gave away under the weight of years.

The first time that his friends and family began to feel alarmed for his health was on Friday, March 7th, and the winter winds were howling and the snow was falling fast, the sad news was sent upon the telegraph wires to some of his brethren to come and see the last of him. Many of them hastened to see him, and after inquiring of him the state of his health, he said "I have had all my house arranged, my will is made, and now my way is clear; and when I am dead let me be buried in a quiet manner, without music or any display of societies, but they can sing and pray as much as they please." From this attack he rallied and was considered much better. It pleased God to let him live to see the old year of 1872 close and make its report to eternity, and the new year of 1873 commenced. The first month of that year came and went. He was still contending with his afflictions. The second (February,) came, and he was yet alive. It pleased God to let him live until Friday night, February 21st, came. The dying sweat gathered upon his brow, the pendulum of life vibrated slower and slower and finally ceased, and William Paul Quinn was no more.

Members and ministers of the African M. E. Church, let us say to you in the language of that beautiful poet, Dr. Watts:

"A few more storms shall beat
On this wild, rocky shore.
And we shall be where tempests cease
And surges swell no more.
A few more struggles here,
A few more partings o'er.
A few more toils, a few more tears,
And we shall weep no more."

On Tuesday, Rev. J. B. Sanderson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of California A. M. E. Conference deem it necessary for the glory of God, and the worship of His cause, that all the colored Methodists on this coast should be united in one and the same denomination, and we consider it our indispensable duty to do all in our power to perpetuate that object; and we will at once proceed in our efforts to consummate it.

The resolution was received, and made the special order for Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

On Wednesday, Rev. Wm. H. Hillery offered a substitute, (which was adopted) as follows:

Whereas, We deem the subject of religous union one of vital importance to the spread of our holy religion, as well as to the very best interests of our people in general; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as an annual conference, as preachers of the gospel of Christ, will do all we can in our respective charges to educate our people up to the demands of the age upon this question, and recommend our Zion brothers to do the same, and promise to unite with them in a petition to our respective general conferences upon this subject

The Conference closed *sine die* on Wednesday, the 22d. In the evening Bishop Wayman, by invitation, addressed the Daughters of Conference in the body of the church, after which the Bishop, ministers, congregation and friends repaired to the vestry where a fine supper was served by the Daughters of Conference. Thursday morning

Bishop Wayman took his departure for Marysville, destined East. The Bishop is a pleasing speaker and an affable gentleman, and has made himself a favorite with all the other colored denominations of this city, as well as his own, by his genial spirit and urbanity of manner to all visitors who were in attendance at the Conference. The discourses and sermons delivered during his short stay have been eloquent and profound, and have been well received and approbated by the crowds that went to hear him. This was the second visit made by Bishop Wayman since his appointment over the California District in 1872, and he has proved himself to be the right man in the right place.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Burns, Chicago Mce. Marshall, Portland; Mrs. Aaron L. Jackson, Sacramento; Mr. Mason, Napa.

LETTERS.—Mrs. J. Luckett, Phil.; Rev. A. Williams, city; "V. B." Sacramento; "E. M.," Palisade, Nevada.

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Those who eat good dinners are amiable. Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 637 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. G. F. GOLDBOOM, who is a neat caterer, provides for his customers Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, table d'hote, delicious entrees, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city—English breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Justice between man and man demands that each should make known his or her experience in cases where good is derived, consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the ordinary trusses, but found them a source of annoyance and an increase of my rupture. I was under Dr. Sherman's treatment about three months, and was soon discharged from further attendance by my business having increased to such an extent as to require my whole time. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedy and do with the confidence of being cured.

C. T. SMITH. 39 George st.
Yalley, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFFECTED by sore eyes, lumbago and rheumatism, with a big attack of both, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following He always laughs when he can but just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of those afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that, last Spring I obtained by advice from a friend and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years and that from that time I am entirely cured. My ruptures was not large, but troublesome, frequently deriving my sight, and for the enjoyment of the exciting pleasure of illness generally I became indisposed and strangulated, causing unusual anguish.

Now that I am cured I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 580 Market street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling on my residence, southeast corner of Powell and Pine streets.

I, MURPHY.

108 SHERMAN now on San Francisco, an every day occurrence, and at no other place in the world can be obtained Dr. Sherman's Rupture Cure, personally. Those who are ruptured should not delay, every hour counted by experience is a curse to you. Consultation at office or by letter free. Call and get his Book on Rupture, illustrated with good engravings, before and after cure. Sent free. Mr. Sherman's Book, It contains valuable information for that rupture

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco.

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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Organization of Stock of this Society. All applications for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 847 Clay street, or at 905 Howard street. Shares, Twenty-five (25) Dollars each.
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7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, (5, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
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Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
May 27—MONTANA, Captain Parker.
Steamers of the 7th and 17th will call at SAN DIEGO, MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO.
Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at ACAPULCO for all CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Norway.
When the sailing date of China or Panama steamer falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.
FOR HONOLULU.
The steamship COSTA RICA, Captain Lapidge, will leave at 2 P. M., as follows: Saturday, May 24; Tuesday, June 24; Thursday, July 24.
Returning, will leave Honolulu June 7, July 8, August 7
For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego,
Steamer will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:
PACIFIC, Captain Dunphree, Saturday, May 10th. Thursday, May 29th.
PANAMA, Captain Hatton, Friday, May 16th; Wednesday, May 28th.
For San Simeon and Santa Cruz,
Steamer will leave Broadway Wharf, Oakland, at 5 P. M., as follows: Saturday, May 24; Wednesday, May 28th.
For Mendocino City, Humboldt Bay and Eureka,
Steamer will leave at 11 o'clock noon, Tuesday, May 13th.
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FOR NEW ZEALAND
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AUSTRALIA
VIA HONOLULU.
☞ At Greatly Reduced Rates. ☜
The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the Australian and New Zealand Mails
Leaves WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, on the 1st and 15th of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki.
June 2—QUANG SE, Captain ——.
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the 7th, 17th and 27th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's splendid steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
May 27—MONTANA, Captain Parker.
Steamers of the 7th and 17th will call at SAN DIEGO, MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO.
Steamers of the 7th and 17th connect at ACAPULCO for all CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Norway.
When the sailing date of China or Panama steamer falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.
FOR HONOLULU.
The steamship COSTA RICA, Captain Lapidge, will leave at 2 P. M., as follows: Saturday, May 24; Tuesday, June 24; Thursday, July 24.
Returning, will leave Honolulu June 7, July 8, August 7
For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego,
Steamer will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:
PACIFIC, Captain Dunphree, Saturday, May 10th. Thursday, May 29th.
PANAMA, Captain Hatton, Friday, May 16th; Wednesday, May 28th.
For San Simeon and Santa Cruz,
Steamer will leave Broadway Wharf, Oakland, at 5 P. M., as follows

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following named Board of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 622 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
622 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable in 10 days, 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, 6 months, 1 year or agreed upon. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other property, merchandise in warehouse, etc., will

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$100,000 00
SURPLUS	267,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$367,113 6

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CRAIG & SON,
632 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Burton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Burton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who resides at No. 1112 Hermitage street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney:—You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 30th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YUN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For gentlemen only, in this city or those a-going from the Atlantic States, which newly furnished rooms at Mrs. Doherty's, No. 57 John street, either permanently or transiently. 1y2

A NOBLE WORK
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 a year profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

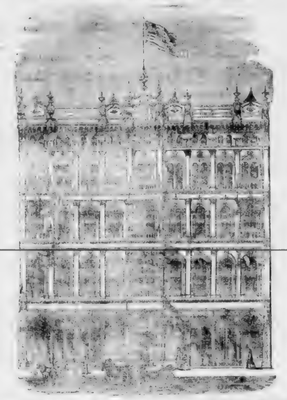
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SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWEST. Send for the lowest prices.
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.
BLANK BOOKS,
in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the richest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations promptly addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Neatness, expedition and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our fishermen is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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STEAM
BOOK, CARD,



—AND—
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511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mfg Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Roland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERT.
may9-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
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AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Pipe Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
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Some of you do, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is still surprising you should be reluctant to try remedy long after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been literally benefited by the surprising promptness now known.

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has saved thousands, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
616 and 618 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal properties of Jamaica Ginger (the best one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach, bowels, etc.), is, as a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

As a stimulant on stomachic, many for females who suffer from chills at menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or on board ship, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

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REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the STRICTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary bottle of Extracts.
Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.
Directions issued on these EXTRACTS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical, practical use, you obtain at least four times the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make onexercise and use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other or safer remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
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This has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are exclusively vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and health to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of [illegible] individual in a malarious climate. For [illegible] speak, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all druggists
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE.
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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PULMONRY SYRUP
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 39. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873. WHOLE NO. 457

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every saturday, by
PETER ANDERSON.
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion	75 cts.
Each subsequent insertion	50 cts.

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Lord Bacon on Longevity.

Most men are wholly carried away with an opinion that there is a continual decay by succession of ages, as well in the term of man's life, as in the stature and strength of his body; and that all things decline and change to the worse.

In cold and northern countries, men live longer, commonly than in hot; which must needs be, in respect the skin is more compact and close, and the juices of the body less dissipable. And the spirits and days and nights are more equal, if other things be concurring, they live also very long; as in Peru and Taprobane.

Islanders are, for the most part, longer lived than those that dwell in continents; for they live not so long in Russia as in the Arcades; nor so long in Africa, although under the same parallel, as in the Canaries and Terceras; and the Japonians are longer lived than the Chinese, though the Chinese are mad upon long life.

High situations do rather afford long livers than low, especially if they be not tops of mountains, but rising grounds, as to their general situations, such as Arcadia, in Greece, and that part of the Æolia where we related them to have lived so long. Now, there would be the same reason for mountains themselves, because of the pureness and clearness of air, but that they are corrupted by accident; namely, by the vapors rising thither out of the valleys and resting there. And, therefore, in snowy mountains, there is not found any notable long life; not in the Alps, not in the Pyrenean mountains, not in the Apennine; yet in the tops of the mountains running along toward Æthiopia, and the Abyssines, where, by reason of the sands beneath, little or no vapor riseth to the mountains, they live long, even at this day, attaining many times to a hundred and fifty years.

Marshes and fens are propitious to the natives, and malignant to strangers, as touching the lengthening and shortening of their lives; and, that which may seem more marvellous, salt marshes, where the sea ebbs and flows, are less wholesome than those of fresh water.

It is a secret—the healthfulness of air, especially in any perfection, is better found by experiment, than by discourse of conjecture. You may make a trial by a lock of wool exposed for a few days in the open air, if the weight be not much increased; another, by a weather-glass, if the water intercharge not too suddenly. Of these and the like, inquire further.

Not only the goodness or pureness of the air, is material to long life. Intermixture of hills and dales is pleasant to the sight, but suspected for long life. A plain, moderately dry, but not yet over-barren or sandy, nor altogether without trees and shade, is very convenient for length of life.

Inequality of air, as was even now said, in the place of our dwelling, is naught; but change of air by traveling, after one be used unto it, is good; and therefore great travelers have been longlived. Also those that have lived perpetually in a little cottage, in the same place, have been long livers, for air accustomed consumeth less; but air changed nourisheth and repaireth more.

Advice to Travelers.

Walking brings out the true character of a man. The devil never yet asked his victims to take a walk with him. You will not be long in finding your companion out. All disguises will fall away from him. As his pores open his character is laid bare. His deepest and most private self will come to the top. It matters little whom you ride with, so he be not a pickpocket; for both you will very likely settle down like a measure of corn by the jolting as the journey proceeds. But walking is a more vital co-partnership; the relation is a closer and more sympathetic one, and you do not feel like walking ten paces with a stranger without speaking to him.

Hence, the listidiousness of the professional walker in choosing or admitting a companion, and hence the truth of a remark of Emerson, that you will generally fear better to take your dog than to invite your neighbor. Your cur-dog is a true pedestrian and your near neighbor is very likely a small politician. The dog enters thoroughly into the spirit of the enterprise; he is not indifferent or preoccupied; he is constantly sniffing adventure, laps at every spring, looks upon every field and wood as a new world to be explored, is ever on some fresh trail, knows something important will happen a little further on, gazes with true wonder-seeing eyes, whatever the spot or whatever the road, finds it good to be there—in short, is just that happy, delicious excursive vagabond that touches one at so many points, and wins human prototype robs miles and leagues of their fatigue.—*Galaxy*, for June.

Proclamation.

Our treaties with China, in order to prevent total destruction of confidence in the Government of the American people, as also in the Empire of the United States, we, Norton I., *Dei Gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco *disunited*, and all their acts null and void, thereby preventing illegal and improper action on the Chinese Question.

NORTON I.

The Emperor commands his loyal subjects to pay better attention to his personal necessities and see that he has proper control of the royal revenues are duly collected, so that in emergency, like the Modoc war, he can control his own personal movements.

NORTON I.

The Republic of Hayti.

BY THOMAS S. MALCOM.

On the first of January, 1804, the independence of Hayti was formally declared, and its inhabitants took their places among the nations. Napoleon Bonaparte had sent, two years before, an army of twenty-five thousand men, the flower of the French troops, commanded by Gen. LeClerc, his brother-in-law. The French squadron consisted of twenty-six ships of war and a number of transports. The subjugation of the people was the aim of this invasion. After five thousand French soldiers were slain, and five thousand more were in the hospital, a peace was concluded. By the infamous orders of Napoleon, the brave Haytien, General Toussiant L'Ouverture, was treacherously arrested, while in his own house near Gonnaives. Under cover of the night, while Toussiant and his family were wrapped in silent sleep, unconscious of their danger, a band of soldiers surrounded the house. Entering his chamber he was immediately made prisoner, with his family, to go immediately on board a vessel then in the harbor. Two black chiefs, who attempted the great man's rescue, were killed on the spot, and about one hundred of his most devoted companions were arrested at the same time, and made prisoners, being sent on board different ships. Not one of them was ever heard of more; their fate is not known. It is supposed that they were thrown overboard! Toussaint said to the commander of the French ship-of-war: "In overthrowing me, you have overthrown only the trunk of the tree of negro liberty in Saint Domingo. It will arise again from the roots, because they are many and have stuck deep." He spoke truly. Slavery has never been reestablished in Hayti. The outrage upon Toussaint roused the whole island. Christophe and Dessalines rose with their forces. The French soldiers were pressed on every side. The reinforcements sent from France seemed to do no good. Fourty thousand Frenchmen are supposed to have perished in the island. Tortures were inflicted on the blacks; blood-hounds from Cuba were introduced to hunt them down, but the people of Hayti determined to expel their oppressors or die to attempt. *Liberty or death!"* was their rallying cry. They fought for freedom and independence. Right and justice were on their side. They triumphed.

Have not American Christians strangely neglected the people of Hayti? Let us manifest our friendship for a republic which followed our example in less than twenty years after our Declaration of Independence. Let the African Methodist Episcopal Church specially send teachers and preachers. As Republicans and as Christians let us henceforth manifest a warm regard for the Republic of Hayti.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1873.

EXTREMES MEET.—Monarchshave before now been known to marry village maidens, and pianists have tanned abbes; but the following story related by the *Tronstore*, is still more remarkable: A monk of the Order of St. Dominick has striped off his cassock to marry the prima donna of a Florence opera. Not content with this step toward secularization, the good brother is preparing to follow it up with a yet more decisive one. He aspires to nothing less than to divide the theatric laurels with his wife. At one bound he intends to land from the altar on the stage.—*Exchange.*

A Baltimore clothes cleaner has renovated over $2,000,000 worth of soiled garments during the past twenty years. The business suits him.

A COMPANY is organized at New Haven to reconvert worn-out mousseline de laine dresses into woolen fiber.

COLBERT County, Ala., makes much of a five-year-old boy whose fighting weight is 120 pounds.

Grand Celebration of Civil Rights in New York.

This event was celebrated by the colored citizens of the city of New York on Thursday, the 15th inst., by a grand parade through the principal streets and a monster mass meeting at the Cooper Institute in the evening. The demonstration was given in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the Legislature of the State of New York. The procession was a very fine display, and was composed of about the nim of thousand men, which was brought up in the rear by many carriages, containing invited guests, speakers and others.

The meeting at Cooper Institute was a decided success, the large hall being filled to its utmost capacity. Many distinguished citizens occupied the platform, among whom were the following: Rev. Wm. F. Butler, T. S. W. Titus, Wm. P. Powell, Hon. James W. Husted, William H. Johnson, of Albany, Isaiah C. Wears, of Philadelphia, Prof. John M. Langston, of Washington, Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, D. D., Rev. Alexander Crummel, D. D., late of Liberia, Africa.

After prayer by Rev. W. J. Alston, Rev. Wm. F. Butler, chairman of the meeting, called the assemblage to order at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Charles L. Reason then read letters regretting inability to be present from Gov. Dix, Gerrit Smith, Frederick Douglass, Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. Wm. H. Robertson, Hon. A. B. Cornell, and Hon. Roscoe Conklin.

Resolutions were adopted regarding the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, as a landmark in the humanizing legislation of the age and fully recognizing the responsibilities which accompanied the full enfranchisement of the citizen, and acknowledging that all freedom is to be regulated as well by judgment and prudence as by law and statute, also thanking Mr. James W. Husted, Senator Wood and W. H. Robertson for introducing, and Gov. Dix for promptly signing it after passed. Hon. Charles Sumner was eulogized, and the resolutions closed by recognizing the hand of God in bringing the colored race from slavery into freedom and to citizenship and educational enlightment.

Hon. James W. Husted was introduced as the first speaker. He recognized the assemblage as having the right to indorse the action of the legislature in giving every man his right. He saw around him many men who for years nobly fought for their own race and for his. [Applause.] As chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations in 1869, he had recommended the Fifteenth Amendment as in the Legislature of 1872 he had aided further the cause of truth and right. The Democrats, he hoped, had accepted the logic of events, a great change had been brought about within ten years. The Civil Rights Bill was a corollary of the Declaration of Independence, not an ebullition of a maudlin sentiment, but simple right and justice. It was not until the freedom of the slave meant the preservation of the Union that the act of right and justice was done. The people knew that the Union was baptized in blood, but they forgot whose. [Applause.] The speaker described the battle of Murfreesboro, saying that the proclamation of emancipation had saved the nation, and peace was conquered by the sword. But the work was not done; the prejudice against race still prevailed, and in the passage of the Civil rights Bill the law had done its full and complete work, and made freedom the equality the watchword and the touchstone of the new volumne of our history.

William H. Johnson, of Albany, was the next speaker. He alluded to the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill. and gave instance in his own experience in which they had been violated by proprietors of places of amusement, hotels, etc., who refused to admit colored men. He did not advise bringing suit against such persons, but so molding public sentiment that such things would be impossible. He renewed his allegiance to the great Republican Party, and paid a tribute to Abraham Lincoln, the mention of whose name was received with great applause.

Mr. Isaiah C. Wears, of Philadelphia, followed. New York was ahead of Pensylvania in the matter of civil rights, and always had been. He did not altogeth r agree with the previous speakers as to molding the public sentiment. The sentiment he wanted was embodied in the police officers who were in the hall. The men who refused to recognize the Civil Rights Bill cared no more for public sentiment than the their does, and they must be dealt in the same way—by the law. In 1830, his race was black enough to be soldiers, black enough to pay taxes, but not enough to be men. [Applause.] He was proud of the black man, of his conduct during the war, of his conduct now. It ought to evoke respect from his greatest enemy. They only asked a trial. Let the Democrats, the party of reaction, look abroad and see how they stan dalone. The cause of liberty is advancing wherever civilization and enlightenment prevail.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, May 31, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Chinese Question.

The Chinese question has been agitated to a great extent during the present month, and moreso since the propositions for the check of Mongolian competition which were brought forward and discussed by the Board of Supervisors on Monday evening last. The same grievances complained of by white citizens are applicable as grievances to American colored citizens, because their aspirations, habits, living and employment are similar to that of the whites, though probably not on such an extensive a scale, but their culture and wants are identical with those of the American and European people. The colored American citizens have never led in an opposition to Chinese competition, although they have as servants, cooks, stewards, etc., been the greatest sufferers in those spheres. As the better thinking portion of the white citizens go on this question, China competition emigration, so must the American colored citizens go, so far as to lawfully check the China competition evil which is among us in this city. The colored citizens are opposed to mob rule and murder, because they have been so often the victims of such themselves in the Northern States, besides which they have compunctions against the strong unnecessarily oppressing the weak. To look at the question in a National view, the treaty by the National Government with China, and the rights and intercourse of nations, one toward the other, as agreed to by the law of Nations, California finds herself almost alone in this battle against China competition, and is dependent on our National Government for a lawful remedy and relief.

New York, Boston and Philadelphia, with their fleets of vessels bring teas and silks from the Flowery Kingdom to their warehouses, are little concerned about Chinese competition. Of the thirty seven States of the Union California is the greatest sufferer, because it is the depot in America for the landing of the Chinese hordes.

While the American colored citizens are with the whites in every just and lawful move made against the Chinese immigration and Chinese competition, they are opposed to cruelty and murder, or unjust oppression, as a means to remedy the evil. The suggestion in relation to disfiguring a Chinaman by cutting off his Q, when he is put in jail probably for no felonious offence, we regard such an act wrong; so it would be to make a Jew eat pork against his religious belief, or compel devout Catholics to eat meat on Friday, against their religious belief, merely because the strong had the power to keep them in Jail.

We believe the Chinese emigration question can be settled without martyrdom, and agree with a contemporary that if the six Chinese emigration companies and the leaders commercial companies come together they might with a united effort do a great deal to avert the evil at least until congress meets.

A SHARP LAD.—" Hello! boy—whose is that red house on the top of the hill?"

" My father's."

" It isn't every boy that knows his own father.

" Who is yours?"

" Mother's husband."

" That's very probably; but I should like to know who your father and mother are?"

" I will inform you sir. They are parents of an only son, who knows how to practice the wise precept of of King Solomon?"

" In what way?"

" By answering a fool according to his folly!"

The Adoptive Right.

Covenant Ark, No. 1, of San Francisco, had a public dedication of their hall on Thursday evening They meet in the " National Compact " Mason's Lodge-room, situated on the southwest corner of Powell and Jackson Streets. The dedication ceremonies were conducted under the auspices of Mrs. Eliza Ann Farrell, one of the chiefs of the Order. The lady was assisted by Rev. J. H. Hubbard, who presided. Mr. Ezekeil Cooper, Mr E. W. Hatton and Mrs. Wm. H. Hillary. After the ceremonies Rev. Wm. H. Hillary made a short and neat address on the origin and objects of the Order. After which, Mr. George A. Duvall, Most Worshipful Grand Master, was solicited by Mr. E. W. Hatton to make some few remarks of encouragement to the ladies. Mr. Duvall responded by a few brief and appropriate remarks. The exercises were interspersed with hymns and anthems by a choir of males and females under the leadership of Mr. W. H. Carter, aided by Mr. W. J. Simmons. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Order, with invited guests, repaired to the supper-room, where a fine collation was spread. Among the toasts proposed (with lemonade) The " Colored press" and The " American Flag." The " Colored Press" was responded to by the representatives of the *Elevator* and PACIFIC APPEAL, who were present. The "American Flag" was responded to in a neat and pithy speech by Capt. Alex. Ferguson. The ladies and the male members were clothed in the full regalia of the Order, and made a fine appearance. Covenant Ark, No. 1, of the Adoptive Right is the first institution of the kind on the Pacific Coast being composed of colored ladies, and contains quite a number in its ranks. Among the ladies in regalia were Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Susan Garrison Johnson, Mrs. Ellen Bell, Mrs. J. M. Whitfield, Mrs. Anna Woods Toogood, Mrs. Hillary and Mrs. Martha Guess and daughters. Mr. Homer Bishop is also one of the chiefs of the Order as also is Mr. Davis, as they were both richly dressed in the regalia of the Order, and both carried swords during the evening.

"The Missionary Record."

The *Missionary Record*, published by R. H. Cain, & Co., Charlestou, South Carolina, reached us this week in a new dress. It is the first number of the sixth volume. Martin R. Delany, is the principal editor. Mr. Delany is widely and favorably known as an effective speaker and political writer. He sets forth his salutatory article as follows:

In taking charge of the columns of the *Record* as its managing and therefore leading Editor, it does not invalidate the status of my colleague and original owner and proprietor, and co-editor in every particular. He is the equal in all of our relations in the business; my position is simply a particular one in those relations. For the editorial and business character of the paper henceforth, I am to be responsible; as heretofore, his endorsements were such, being most of the time absent, that there was seldom little if any editorial and business responsibility attached to the office.

For coming before the public, I have no apologies to make, as I am no novice, having had nine years' experience as editor of two weeklies. Blunders may occasionally be expected, but only such, as none but editors and newspaper men, can fully appreciate and excuse.

Our editorials will speak for the character of our journal.

Saying thus much in explanation as an old hand at a new row, I respectfully as an individual, make my bow.

MARTIN R. DELANY.

The Editor speaking of his position says:

No people can rise to respectful consideration as a people, except on the merits of there own identity of race, or national classification.

The claims of the white race are all admitted; those of the black race are still in doubt. To set forever at rest these doubts, an organ of our own becomes indispensable. In this then, we must become our own representatives. No people can feel for another, as they feel for themselves; they cannot act for another as they can act for themselves; indeed, they do not care for another as they care for themselves, and to teach other wise, is deception and imposition.

The inroads made upon the character of our own race by selfish designing men, calling themselves Republicans, and fearful to think of. The almost entire designs and ends of their elevation to citizenship, have been most shamefully perverted by these men; who have misguided our inexperienced people, by taking advantage of their ignorance of the requirements in their new life.

Almost anything in politics they have taught and encouraged to do, however mischievous and wrong, in the name of the party, and made to believe that it was right. All of the corruption and misappropriation of the funds which well nigh brought the State to the brink of ruin, in this way was brought about—all in the name of the party, and for those of the party, and thus declared to be right.

We have thrown ourselves directly in the front, with the determination to our race shall be misled no longer, and made to pervert their rights and privileges for the want of proper in-truction and guidance. We declare that this has mistaught the new born citizen was not republicanism, but the grossest and basest perversion of it.

In principles, as stated in our prospectus, we shall be thoroughly republican—doing equal justice to all men—but in our course of action politically, we shall be entirely independent of the party leaders in the State.

Our general obligations are due to the nation at large, special obligations due to ourselves as a race, for which purpose our paper as an organ has been established; but we have particular obligations outside of and inseparably connected with our special obligations, due to the State of South Carolina, which necessarily made us all one people; and to this end, we desire, and henceforth shape our entire political course, that the black and native white of the State, shall act acceptably to, and in harmony with each other.

Our interests and destiny are one, and inseparably linked together. The whites have the capital and land, and the blacks have the labor and the producing element, holding the only true bases of wealth in their own hands.

Shall we commit the gross and unpardonable blunder of permitting a class of persons who can have no interest in our destiny as a race, and none in as politically accept as we contribute to their support, to cause us to sacrifice our dearest earthly desires, and be displaced by another and a strange people? We shall hereafter lay down most definately, the basis of our action, and stirnly refuse to go with any person of whatever party pretension, except they conform to the great principles of State interests, founded on the eternal principles of equal rights, privileges, and selection for office, of the citizens of the State of both races, irrespective of the old party ties.

We know that there are some pure and upright gentlemen in the republican party who are not natives, (we mean white) and we know them and shall respect and value them; but candor and duty compel us to admit but very few. We are heartily sick and tired, disgusted with that old thing, never again to submit to it. Our race shall not longer be misled by it.

When speaking of race, let us explain just here, once for all, that in using the word black, or colored, in contrast to white, we have reference to all colored people of African blood, without regard to their shade of complexion.

IDLENESS.—The ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armour of the soul. There is a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and fitting his bait to the taste and business of his prey; but the idler, he said, give him no trouble, as he bit the naked hook.

GREEK is getting unpopular in Harvard college, and the movement to substitute German is gaining ground.

Advertisements.

To advertise is to inform the public that your are ready for business, and have something to dispose of, either in the way of services or stock. A sign over the door, or across the face of the building, may catch the eye of a few passers-by, but a well displayed notice in a live paper is read by thousands. Some men while saving ten dollars by not advertising, lose hundreds in the lack of custom. The live business man is always found in print. He deals with the people, and knows that the best way to reach them is through the columns of the local paper. He never lacks customers, but is kept busy waiting upon those who have read his stock and who have come to examine or buy. We favor judicious advertising. Good as it is, it can be overdone. A man may exaggerate his stock, and thereby disgust those who visit him. Another may expend too much money on a single effort, and fail to his object. The best way to advertise is, first: have something to dispose of worth the price you ask; keep within reasonable bounds in your notice to the public; pay for the space you occupy, promptly; as your business enlarger, let your advertisements keep pace with its growth; lay aside a certain per cent. of profit for the sole purpose of keeping before the public. Thousands of men owe their fortunes to a judicious system of advertising.

From the Johnson Foundry's Typographic Advertiser

U. S. Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

Congress, recognizing and responding to the patriotic wishes of the people, provided by Acts approved March 3d, 1871, and June 1st, 1872, respectively, that in the year 1876, the Centennial Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America shall be celebrated at the City of Philadelphia, by the International and Universal Exhibition of the grandest and most comprehensive character.

The first of those Acts provided for the appointment of the United States Centennial Commission, consisting of two members, from each State and Territory, to organize and conduct the exhibition. That Commission has been duly constituted, and has actively entered upon its duties.

By the Second Act, in order to secure the money necessary for the expenses of this exhibition and celebration, Congress incorporated the Centennial Board of Finance as auxiliary to the Centennial Commission, and provided for the issue of stock to the amount of ten millions of dollars, in one million shares of ten dollars each; an amount which, if assessed equally among the people, would not require more than twenty-five cents from each person.

In creating the Centennial Board of Finance, Congress had also in view the general distribution of the stock among the people of the States and Territories in the ratio of their population. The people, in accordance with the provisions of the Act, now have the opportunity to become owners of the stock, and to share in the management in proportion to the amount they subscribe.

Books will remain open in the hands of the agents until the first day of March next when the stockholders who have then subscribed will be notified of the time for the election of the Board of Directors, which will be after thirty days' notice. At the time of subscribing to the stock, an instalment of two dollars per share must be paid to the agent; after the organizing of the Board of Finance, the balance due will be payable when called for by them, an instalment of two dollars per share, which will not be earlier than May, June, September, and November of 1873; or the whole amount may be paid at the time of subscribing. After the organizing, the agents of the Board of Finance will receive subscriptions without regard to the quota allotted to each State.

An undertaking so patriotic in its conception, so vast in its proportions, and so useful in its results, commends itself to the hearty sympathy and support of and intelligent people. Patriotism, as well as an appreciation of the beneficial influences of well organized exhibitions should impel all citizens to lend a helping hand. It is the duty of the Commission to prepare the way and open the doors, but the people in their sovereign right and strength, must make the exhibition. By their aid alone can it be made a just and comprehensive display of the industrial, intellectual, and moral development of the nation during the first century of its existence.

Each subscriber will receive, after the organization of the Board, a large engraved certificate of stock executed in the Treasury Department of the United States, in the best style of the engraver's art, bearings designs illustrating our national progress, and commemorative of the Centennial Exhibition.

It is hoped that there will be no pecuniary loss to any subscriber; but should their be, the certificate will in value go far towards compensating for any such loss, not only as a beautiful work of art. but as an heir-loom to be handed down from generation to generation, doing perpetual honor to the patriotism of the subscriber. The names of the subscribers will also appear in the printed records of this great celebration.

By and early subscription you will be indentified with the grand industrial monument which the willing and patriotic hands of American citizens will rear to testify their veneration for their sacrificing ancestors, and to mark the progress made in a century under the operation of a free government.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, Pennsylvania, Chairman.
John W. L. Pruyn, New York;
Geo. H. Corliss, Rhode Island;
Jno. G. Stevens, New Jorsey;
Geo. B. Loring, Massachusetts;
James T. Earle, Maryland;
John Lynch, Louisiana;
Walter W. Wood, Virginia;
Alfred E. Goshorn, Ohio;
Executive Committee.

Obituary.

Samuel Joseph, son of Henry M. and Elizabeth G. Collins, native of Pittsburgh, Penn. Died May 24, 1873, at the residence of his parents, No. 54 Merchant Exchange California street, aged 23 years, 10 months and 4 days. Disease—Hemorrhage of the Lungs—Has resided in San Francisco from 1857 to 1865. Went East and entered Oberlin College that year and remained there until 1870, receiving a general education. Went to Chicago and was there during the great conflagration and contracted the disease which terminated in death as above. He was a young man of brilliant attainments, and beloved by all his acquaintances. A large number of friends join with his parents in lamenting their untimely loss.

J. H. A.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

After a severe but brief illness young Collins departed this life for a better state of existance. Another tender plant is cut down; another link in the family tie is broken; another gem is set in the diadem of our blessed Redeemer.

The sad event of this promising youth's death is rendered the more solemn from the fact that I have known his parents, H. M. Collins and his estimable wife, about twenty years, and while I am sorry that any misunderstanding should have occurred to disturb the former good feeling and social relation existing between us, yet I condole with them, and pray that God in the plenitude of of His mercies may be a present help in this their sad bereavement.

Yours truly,
FIELDEN SMITHEA.

Simplicity in Dress.

A woman always looks younger in a light cambric of simple pattern. Something of girlhood and Spring are suggested by them, and yet they are as available by the matron as by sweet sixteen. A charming young wife once confided her penchant for these inexpensive toilets, "for," she said in closing, "gentlemen like them so well. They show a Spring flower, little chip hat and broad parasol, with the nicest, plainest of boots and perfect gloves. It is girlish purity and womanly grace combined that makes the charm of such a dress. There are stripes many, and colors many, but the simplest are always best.

A YOUTH who wears the latest style of sleeve studs cannot be expected to bring up a scuttle of coal while his mother is around.

Saturday Night.

In regard to Saturday night, the ending of six days' toil, an unknown writer says:

How many a kiss has been given —how many a curse—how many a caress—how many a look of hate —how many a kind word—how many promise a has been broken—how many a heart has been wrecked —how many a soul lost—how many a loved one lowered into the narrow chamber—how many a babe has gone from earth to Heaven—how many a little crib or cradle stands empty now, which last Saturday night held the rarest of all treasures of the heart.

A week is a life. A week is a history. A week marks events of sorrow or of gladness, which people never heard. Go home to your family, man of business! Go home, to heart-erring wanderer! Go home to the cheer that awaits you, wronged self on life's breakfast! Go home to those you love, man of toil, and give one night to the joys and comforts fast flying by! Leave your books with complex figures; your dirty work-shop; your busy store's Rest with those you love; for God only knows what the next Saturday night will bring you. Forget the world of care and battles of life which have furrowed the week. Draw close around the family hearth. Saturday night has awaited your coming in tears and silence.

Go home to those you love, and as you bask in the loved presence, and meet the loved embrace of your heart's pet, strive to be a better man, and bless God for giving his weary children so dear a stepping-stone in the river of the Eternal as Saturday night.

IT requires the annual use, of fifty tons of genuine silver to make counterfeit presentments by photography.

IT has just occurred to a Kentucky woman to sue the father of her five children for breach of promise.

Births.

CADY. In Sacramento City, May 30th, 1873, to the wife of H. W. Cady, a son

Deaths.

COLLINS—In this city, May 21, Joseph Collins, Aged 23 years.

DERBY—In Chatham, C. W. May 19th of paralysis, Mrs. Louisa Derby, a native of Pittsburg, Penn.; aged over 60 years.

[The deceased was a most estimable lady and sister of Henry M. Collins of this city, and the mother in-law of James L. Ramsey, who was for many years one of the pioneer stewards in the employ of the California Steam Navagation Company on the Sacramento river California. —EDITOR.]

"Meet Me in the Willow Glen."

The Second Grand

ANNUAL PIC NIC

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S

Union Beneficial Society,

TO BE HELD AT

FASSKING'S GARDEN,

ALAMEDA,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1873

These vast and spacious grounds, containing over 20 acres, are unsurpassed for loveliness and accommodation for Pic Nic Parties, being supplied with Bowling Alleys, Shooting Galleries, Flying Horses, Swings, and various other species of amusement, too numerous to mention, together with the largest Dancing Pavilion in the State.

The Committee, mindful of the liberal patronage bestowed upon them by their friends and the public at their last pleasant gathering, assure them that the present one shall be in no way inferior to their well-known rechere entertainments. Whilst strict order and decorum will be preserved, no restrictions will be placed upon any and all to spend a full day of fun, pleasure and happiness.

The day's amusement will conclude with the usual

Pic Nic Soiree Dansante.

At the Hall of the Y. M. U. B. Society, Pacific Street, commencing at 8½ P.M.

Admittance to Garden ..... 50 cts.
Children under twelve years ..... 25 "
Admittance to Soiree in the evening..25 "

A SPECIAL MEETING OF MOUNT Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., will be held at the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, between Mason and Powell sts., on MONDAY EVENING next, June 2d, 1873, at eight o'clock precisely.

The Officers and Members of Olive Branch Lodge, No 1, and Washington Lodge, No 2, are also requested to be present, as business of vital important will be brought forward for consideration.

By order

CHARLES H. FISHER, W. M.
Attest: W. J. O. BRYANT,
Secretary pro tem.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A FAREWELL UNION
ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given for the
BENEFIT
—OF—
Rev. JAS. H. HUBBARD
—AT THE—
Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,
On Wednesday, June 18th, 1873,
By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen.

☞ The Committee is requested to meet in the Vestry of Bethel Church, Powell street, on Monday evening, June 2d, 1873. By order of
Mrs. ELIZ'H FLETCHER, President.
A. C. GLASSGOW, Secretary.

Primary Election!

The undersigned, at the request of Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Fourth District, having consented to become Candidates for Members of the Democratic County Committee, respectfully ask your suffrages. Election on Monday, June 2, 1873, from 12 M. to 7 P.M., at the Northeast corner of Stockton and Pacific Streets.

Capt. THOMAS H. BARBER,
JOHN STAUDE.

NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
S. F. GOLDBOOM, Proprietor.
(Successor to F. S. ROSS.)

LIVE WELL.

Those who eat good dinners are amiable, Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 627 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. G. F. GOLDBOOM, who is a neat caterer, provides for his customers Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, lame stews, delicious entries, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city. English breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
MANILA ROPE,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPES,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Dear Sir—Seeing that you have published a number of letters from persons who have been cured of Rupture by Dr. Sherman, I feel it my duty to inform the public that I was ruptured between nine and nine months ago, and have worn a truss ever since. I consulted Dr. Sherman, who informed me that he could cure me without a truss, and I am happy to say that I have not worn one since. I was in no way discouraged by the failure of others, but went to Dr. Sherman with confidence, and the result is that I am entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend any one who is ruptured to call on Dr. Sherman, at his office, 704 Montgomery street, San Francisco, and be cured. Yours truly,
O. F. SMITH, 50 Georgiana Valley, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER [illegible] Murphy's Report, and has had some or all of the following symptoms: Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint that has [illegible] Rheumatism, Kidney Complaint, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Piles, Female Complaints, Impure Blood, Scrofula, Chronic Sore Throat, Ulcers, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Blotches, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Spotted Fever, Bilious Fever, Inflammatory Fever, Congestive Fever, Brain Fever, Nervous Fever, Low Fever, Malignant Fever, Putrid Fever, Pernicious Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Liver, Inflammation of the Stomach, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat, Inflammation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Womb, Inflammation of the Spine, Inflammation of the Joints, Inflammation of the Muscles, Inflammation of the Nerves, Inflammation of the Eyes, Inflammation of the Ears, Inflammation of the Nose, Inflammation of the Face, Inflammation of the Head, Inflammation of the Neck, Inflammation of the Chest, Inflammation of the Back, Inflammation of the Limbs, Inflammation of the Feet, Inflammation of the Hands, Inflammation of the Arms, Inflammation of the Legs, Inflammation of the Thighs, Inflammation of the Knees, Inflammation of the Ankles, Inflammation of the Toes, Inflammation of the Fingers, Inflammation of the Nails, Inflammation of the Hair, Inflammation of the Skin, Inflammation of the Flesh, Inflammation of the Bones, Inflammation of the Marrow, Inflammation of the Blood, Inflammation of the Veins, Inflammation of the Arteries, Inflammation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Throat

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 602 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
602 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, firmen, and state officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in monthly installments, or weekly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. au13

CRAIG & SON,
623 MARKET TREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakrs.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Hezekiah Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Eleventh street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney. You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California, for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YUN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Pleasant rooms in three-story house, fronting on Sansome, one minute family furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 27 John street, either permanently or transiently.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
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1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

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Most Valuable for the Student,
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Most Useful for the Minister,
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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon the beautiful and eternal truths.

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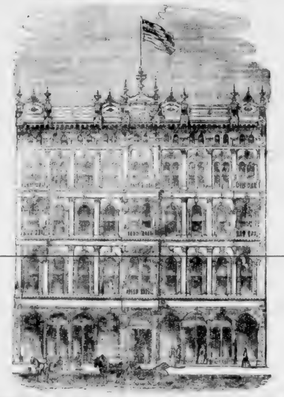
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory, superior lines of goods, which we are offering at such prices as to defy competition in New York.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

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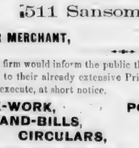
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenants, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined by manufacturers and sell books and stationery in competition with New York.
Our Salesroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
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Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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Some of you—n't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its merits, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not a question of taste, but one relevant to try something else after the many statements you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form a like proportion of Jamaican Ginger as has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

It is a pure, powerful and invaluable tonic, preventing from debility in whatever produced by fever or other cause, for while it invigorates the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms from which they frequently accompany that condition.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are used in any instance, even in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
In point of quality and economy, none others are so cheap as these.
Numerous imitations have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season? make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or Ague, the victim is soon restored to health, and any other so-called remedies without permanent relief, until at once the safest and surest

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By using according to directions,

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Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are

FAMILY MEDICINE

For CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, be model, these, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resorted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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PULMONRY SYRUP
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410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 40. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873. WHOLE NO. 458

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Will be published every saturday, by
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Rev. J. A. MOORE	Washington, D. C.
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	No. Lenox, Mass.

Lines on the Death of the late Joseph Collins.

Come away, come away;
Weep not o'er the senseless clay,
Though is hold your darling son.

The floecy muslin, virgin white,
As is his spotless soul alight,
With purity as clear as crystalline.

Twine his amber threaded hair,
Like a golden glory wear,
The marble of his forehead fair.

Make his couch where moonlight weaves
Silver network through the leaves,
That form the woodlark's emerald eaves.

Lay him where the clash of day,
Ringing peals in life's affray,
Will not reach him on his way.

God gave; and now he takes away.
As fails our night breaks his day—
A heavenly dawn for Joseph.

C. D., Oakland.

DO ANIMALS COUNT?—M. Mouzeau says: "The mule is supposed to be able to count as far as five, at least; and this is considered to established by the following observation: There is a short branch line of omnibuses in New Orleans, where mules make the journey five times successively before being changed. The veterinary surgeon of these animals called attention to the fact that at the end of each four journeys they are silent, but as they approach the end of the fifth they neigh. But this is not satisfactory. The end of the fifth trip may be marked by preparations for feeding the animals, which they hear or smell at a distance, and these may have produced responsive neighs."

THE OLD STATES.—The original thirteen States ratified the Constitution of the United States in the following order:

Delaware, December, 1737.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787.
Georgia, January 2, 1788.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788.
Maryland, April 28, 1788.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788.
New Hampshire, June, 21, 1788.
Virginia, June 26, 1788.
New York, July 26, 1788.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790.

Plundered Americans.

An American of the London Times, complains bitterly of the impositions practiced upon his countrymen by hotel-keepers, servants and tradesmen. He declares that the Americans are the chief sufferers at their hands, being supposed to possess pursue of unlimited extent, and a perfectly colossal generosity. He is specialy grieved in the contemplation of the sole, which he designates as the smallest fish known in the British Isles, and a wretched looking object, done up in some kind of batter, designated, probably, to disguise its lean carcase and serve as an aid to digestion. For two specimens of this curious and unlovely fish, two stale eggs, some week tea, and bread, he has the pleasure of paying 8s. 5d. and 4s. for each person indulging in that gorgeous fare. Naturally he rebels. He mentions with despair, the rampart and unearthly joy with which every hotel staff greets the appearance of his American trunks, and the extortation of the porter, who, if he takes a letter around the corner, asks twice as much for the service as he would do if his employer were a Londoner. The charges for "attendance" in the bill are large; yet every servant expects 'a gratuity. And it is not always possible or probable that the guest will be served. An American friend of this correspondent, staying at a famous West End hotel, tried very hard to get a glass of water and a biscuit, at half-past eleven at night. He rang repeatedly, but no one came. Meanwhile he was paying unreasonable charges for attendance.

The editor of the *Times* in a leading editorial, confesses that English hotels and inns are among the most discreditible of the country's belongings, differing almost wholly from their so-called continental models. The fare is particularly meager and monotonous; one is made to pay like a millionaire while he he lives like an anchorite. In short, the English hotels in all their grades and phases, are bleak, cheerless, disagreeable and absurdly and dishonestly expensive. The American who, after reading Irving's delicious description of the provincial inn, fancies that he is going to find such another paradise at his first step on English soil, will certainly take his last step with the dream unrealized.

Proclamation.

Now that the Modocs are subdued, we are anxious the Nation should continue in its determination to civilize and reclaim from barbarism all the natives within its territories; and whereas there is no savage so wild or treacherous but that he can be reclaimed by kindness and if he believes you are his friend now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that Captain Jack, his braves and his squaws, be placed in charge of Goat Island, to guard the interests of the City of San Francisco against the attacks of foreign war vessels.

NORTON I.

Know all whom it may concern that the Emperor will acknowledge no claim, or script, or bonds, unless the same shall be signed and sealed by the Emperor, or by properly appointed agents.

NORTON I.

A LA CROSSE man recently died by his own hand because his wife's hair was red.

A colony of several thousand Jews from Roumania is to be settled near Lincoln, Neb.

A COUPLE of Illinois local candidates amicably settled a tie-vote by tossing up for the office in question.

A PENNSYLVANIA woman challenges any man in her county to a wrestling match for the championship.

ILLINOIS malcontents blame the fifteenth amendment for an epidemic of "black measles."

Flirting as a Fine Art.

The science of society amounts to little true art unless a certain genius goes with the knowledge; and who will deny that there is a certain natural gift for social influence, as there is for all natural arts? Some persons have a real social witchery who have not any other form of genius, and some women, of very moderate abilities in other respect, have an air of pleasing that amounts to fascination. One woman in fashionable attire will gather a crowd of notables in a great house and give them a great supper, and all shall be flat and dull, while some winsome little body, without any flashy costume or parade, and even without real beauty, will entertain her circle of guests in a charming way of her own, and make them all at home with her and each other. She plays upon their various tempers and tastes and associations as a master hand plays upon the harp or piano. I have sometimes thought that womanly charm and perhaps what even in the best sense is called flirting, could be made one of the fine arts, and consecrated to charity and even to religion. That bright girl taken that half dozen strippings in hand, and touches each in turn with playful grace, until they are willing captives to her spell, and ready to buy her pincushions or watch chains at the fair, or go to her church and worship by her prayer-book. There is a line, indeed, beyond which this flirting ceases to be an art, and comes quite business-like and utilitarian, a practical operation in making a market and logging a husband—a useful but not always ideal result. Yet, as the world goes, a great deal of true missionary work is done by charming women in managing men in an artistic and legitimate way, and the Virgin Mary has not all the work of such intercession in her eye, although Henry Heine nogletily called her the counter girl of the Catholic Church, who won over the Goth and Vendals.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Romance of a Hair.

To hear a French woman glorify France and vilify its enemies is to feel your own blood tingle. A French lady who married a German baron some fifteen years ago, and who lives in Berlin in a style becoming her wealth and rank, had at dinner not a long time ago some fifteen or twenty Prussians seated around her table. Nothing during her marriage she had remained French at heart. In the course of conversation the Prussians began to bewail Paris, poor Paris, which was no longer Paris, and predict that in ten years Berlin would be the capital of the world. She listened angrily, until no longer being able to withhold her indignation, she freed her mind by the effect that Paris was Paris yet, would always be Paris, the most brilliant, the most attractive, the most civilized and artistic city in the world. Moreover she would lay a wager that her Prussian friends might select the most ugly and the most insignificant thing they might find and Paris would make it an object of beauty, such as Berlin would not dare to attempt. The wager was accepted, and the next day the lady received a small box, which upon opening she found to contain a single white hair. "What could be made of a siagle white hair? She did not know; but, concealing her embarrassment, she sent the hair to Paris accompanied by a letter giving an account of the wager, the circumstances, etc. In due course of time she received the box back from Paris. And what do you think Paris had made of that white hair? It had been enclosed in an open trunck of gold, which crowned a medallion surmounted with brilliants. At the top of the medallion the Prussian eagle in black enamel, with wings extended, held the white hairs in its claws. Then suspended from the hair was a little escutcheon in white enamel bearing this inscription: "Alsace and Lorraine—you hold them only by a hair." It is not very probable that the Prussians were eager for another bet.

Masonic.

DOINGS OF THE COLORED MASONS IN MISSOURI.

The following Masonic document, one of which have been received by mail at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, is being circulated among the colored Lodges which are adhering to the "National Grand Lodge:"

Brethren, matters of the gravest importance to our well being will be presented for our serious consideration at our next annual communication. The first that will claim our attention are matters pertaining to the National Grand Lodge. You will remember when we assembled in our last grand communication, it was the general supposition the National would not meet again; many believed that we had seen the last of her work; when they illegally closed at Chicago, October, A. D. 1871.

Brethren, we were mistaken. The National, or what purports to be that body, after laying dormant seventeen months, was called to meet in the City of Philadelphia, March 20, 1873. But how the mighty had fallen! Out of nineteen Grand Lodges that composed the National Grand Lodge, there were but eight that were present by representatives—ONLY EIGHT. Where were the majority? Gone and declared their independence, and severed their allegiance from that useless body. And now they are Grand Lodges indeed, and not shadow.

Brethren, it is well known that for several years I earnestly support the continuance of the National, believing that it was established for the good of the craft, and that its perpetuity would be a lasting benefit to Masonry. But the action of that body in their Eighth Triennial Session, held in the city of Chicago, was so foreign to the true principles of Free Masonry, that I was caused to enter into an impartial investigation of the intention, meaning and objects of this innovation. The following plan questions were suggested to my thoughts for answers, and I now submit them to you, as true members of the craft, for your decisions.

QUESTIONS.

1st. What is the National Grand Lodge?

2d. For what purpose was it organized?

3d. What position does the National Grand Lodge hold to Ancient Craft Masonry?

4th. Of what benefit is the National Grand Lodge to A. Y. Masons.

5th. What are the powers of the National Grand Lodge?

6th. Can the National Grand Lodge prevent Grand Lodges now under her authority from throwing off the yok?

7th. How will it affect a Grand Lodge to withdraw from the control of the National Grand Lodge?

8th. Is it possible for the National Grand Lodge to continue to exist in its present form?

9th. Can two Grand Lodges exist in one State or Territory, and both be legal?

ANSWERS AND CONCLUSIONS.

1st. The National Grand Lodge holds jurisdictions over subordinates Grand Lodges.

2d. In the declaration of sentiments adopted by the convention of 1847, (consisting of the following: African Lodge of Boston, First Independent African Grand Lodge of North America, located in Penn, and Hiram Grand Lodge of Penn, the only matter expressed was to grant warrants to all State Grand Lodges. But its true working shows it to have been organized to give the Grand Lodge, the Grand Chapter, and the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, control over all Masonic bodies in the United States. Examine for yourselves.

3d. I have traced the organization of Grand Lodges to their source, and I cannot find in any country, or at any time in Masonic history, where a Grand Lodge held jurisdiction over Grand Lodges; hence we cannot arrive at any other conclusion than that our National is a grand innovation.

4th. A strict and impartial examination into the history of the National, shows that it has never been any benefit to Masonry; it has never advanced our interest with the Free and Accepted Masons (white) of the United States, nor has it helped us any in Europe and Asia or Africa; while some of our State Grand Lodges are in correspondence with most of the Grand Lodges of Europe and Asia, the National remain inactive; on the contrary, it has been a bone of contention ever since its organization; it has succeeded in keeping us divided and in continual confusion.

5th. We have only to examine the constitution of the National, adopted October A. D. 1868, to see that its power is complete over all Grand Lodges that acknowledge its authority. The National Grand Master can enter your Grand Lodge and assume full control; he has the power to suspend your work, or to arrest your warrant, and the National Grand Lodge can blot your Grand Lodge out of existence. With this power over us, are we a Grand Lodge, or are we a grand subordinate? Look well and then answer.

6th. This question has been discussed at large in the few years. So many Grand Lodges have severed their connection with the National, and declared their independence, and many grand reasons have been given, all proving that the National is powerless to prevent, when a Grand Lodge wishes to withdraw its allegiance. I wish to give this plain reason why we should throw off the National yoke—it is that the National is an innovation, plainly proven by Masonic history. We cannot and must not encourage an innovation. A higher power than a Grand Lodge is unknown in Masonry. This you well know. No obligation can bind a *Free Mason* to support and perpetuate an innovation. Mark well and hear.

7th. The effect of our withdrawal from the National will place us in our proper position as a Grand Lodge, with the power and prerogative that only belong to Grand Lodges, with nothing to hamper our onward progress in the Grand design. We will at once take our place by the side of the following progressive and successful Grand Lodges:

The M. W. G. L. for Ohio.
The M. W. G. L. for Penn.—Hiram G. L.
The M. W. G. L. for Alabama.
The M. W. G. L.—for Delaware Hiram G. L.
The M. W. G. L. for California
(Constitutional Independent.)
The M. W. G. L. for District of Columbia.
The M. W. G. L. for Florida.
The M. W. G. L. for Louisiana—Eureka G. L.
The M. W. G. L. for New York.
The M. W. G. L. for Ontario, C. W.
The M. W. G. L. for Tennessee.
The M. W. G. L. for Virginia.
The M. W. G. L. for Michigan.
The M. W. G. L. for Indiana.
The M. W. G. L. for Massachusetts.
The M. W. G. L. for Maryland—African G. L.
The M. W. G. L. for New Jersey—Union G. L.

The sovereign Grand Lodges above mentioned are not transmitted or hemp-cord by the National. Free and independent they are. It is the only true position for a Grand Lodge. Well may be proud of the brilliant prospect of most of these Grand Lodges, with a large number of subordinates and membership. Remember they are our brothers.

8th. We can only compare the past with the future in this case. When the National was organized, it met with strong opposition from a large number of brethren, who doubted the legality and regularity of its creation. Every year adds to the number that oppose the National; each year the National gets weaker. Grand Lodge after Grand Lodge drops out. This year we find the sovereign Grand Lodges largely in the majority. The truth is, the better the honest Mason becomes acquainted with the laws, rules and regulations of our *time honored institution*, the more thoroughly he is convinced that the National Grand Lodge has no true Masonic ground to stand on, and it is plain to every intelligent Mason that it must soon be a thing of the past, and ever remain a monument in history of the grandest mistake was as A. Y. Masons, ever made. "So mote it be."

9th. This question needs no lengthly argument. The history of Grand Lodges show and speak for themselves. Two Grand Lodges have and do exist in many countries and States. One may call the other illegal, but that does not make it so. A Grand Lodge that is properly erected is legal under the true intent and meaning of the landmarks, to which I refer you.

The M. W. Grand Lodge for Missouri is losing its prestige as a leading Grand Lodge; this is so plain that all can see it. Brethren, this must not be! We are proud of our past success, and a glorious future is before us if we will only have it. *Mark well*, and let your actions at our next session tell. Make no pledge to any person, but when you meet act for the best interest of the craft. Instruct your deligates for the best good, that our Grand Lodge may receive the respect and commendation of every true brother of the right hand. Come to the Grand Lodge fully prepared to act on the above suggestions. May T. G. A. O. T. U. guide and direct you in this hour of our utmost need.

Yours, fraternally,
MOSES DICKSON.

American Smartness.

Concerning the Alabama question, the London *Saturday Review* has this:

General Butler, as the organ of the Judiciary Committee, has reported to the house a bill which practically affirms that the English Government was cheated, that the Geneva arbitrators were tricked, and that the persons who had suffered injuries from the insufficiently cruisers ought now to be deprived of the fruits of a fraud to which they may perhaps have been parties. The object of the bill is to secure for the Treasury of the United States a portion of the damages which were, in accordance with the contention of the American Consul, awarded for injuries inflicted on private American citizens. It must be admitted that General Butler is probably not influenced by patriotic cupidity in his attempt to secure for the Treasury a portion of the spoil. The amount awarded was, as he perhaps correctly argues, larger than the total sum proved to be due for direct claims, and therefore he contends that the surplus was after all granted by the arbitrators in satisfaction of the indirect claims which they had never taken into consideration, and which had been formally withdrawn by the American consul before the commencement of the inquiry. That the damages demanded for losses by American citizens were considerably larger than the sum awarded is a consideration which was not likely to weigh with General Butler. He probably thinks that a deliberate and successful attempt to delude an International Court of Arbitration redounds to the credit of any lawyer by whom it may have been practiced. That a trustee should obtain damages and then refuse to pay them over to the person beneficially entitled on the ground that they were exhorbitant in amount, and that they were obtained by misrepresentation, is a proceeding which General Butler could not fail to appreciate and approve. It is well that the English nation and Government are wholly unconcerned with the latest aftergrowth of American smartness.

It would be interesting to learn Mr. Adams' opinion on a proposal which implies that he and his colleagues were either parties to, or victims of, a fraud.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 7, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Political.

The Democratic primary election is now over. The Republican and Democratic parties are now organized, as is also the Tax-Payers' Union. Candidates of all parties are becoming numerous. The vital question which concerns colored citizens is the amelioration of the condition of their children, who are now debarred from the enjoyment of full school privileges. At the examination of the public schools in this city recently, no notice whatever was taken of the progress and condition of the isolated "school for colored children," situated on the heights of Russian Hill, while the daily papers were full of the exercises, etc., which took place in other schools.

The Board of Education, the Supreme Court, the Republican and Independent Press, are as silent as death on the equal school privilege question. Yet all parties are eager for the colored citizens to give them their votes.

For any party to gain the united colored vote in future, either for Municipal or Legislative offices, a pledge from Municipal candidates must be obtained that they will give some little employment as well to colored citizens as white, in the way of janitorships; and in the Legislative candidacy, that they will vote to enact an equal rights public school law. This is the attitude the colored voters should assume in every county throughout the State. For this object it is not too soon for the colored citizens as well as the politicians to organize, in view of the ensuing September election.

Obituary.

The deceased was an exemplary man of great moral force, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was just in his dealings and intercourse with his fellow-man, and was generous in his many acts of benevolence, as far as he could afford, to the unfortunate. He was remarkably zealous for the elevation and progress of his race, and took a great pride in the local organizations, Societies, Military Companies, etc., which have been established by colored citizens. Mr. Smith was a communicant of the Zion A. M. E. Church, in the East, with which he was connected for many years, and often officiated in the Zion Church pulpit of this city. He was also a Mason of many years standing and was at the time of his death Grand Chaplain of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of this State. In his daily vocation he held for several years an honorable subordinate position in the office of the Pacific Mail S. S Co. in this city. On the day of his funeral most of the officers of the Company were present at Zion Church at the funeral service, giving attention and marked respect to the solemnity of the occasion. By the decease of Rev. Wm. B. Smith, society among us has lost a useful and representative man, and the Church with which he was connected, a Christian gentleman. In their sad bereavement, the family of the deceased have the condolence of a large circle of friends.

P. A.

MASONIC FUNERAL.—The funeral of Rev. William B. Smith, on Tuesday last, was attended by Olive Branch, No 1, of which the deceased was a member, as also by the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, of which he was Grand Chaplin. The member of each were in full regalia. The Brannan Guard the colored military company Capt. Mitchell, acted as an escort and made a very creditable appearance.

Acknowledgments.

We acknowledge the receipt of complimentary tickets to the Temperance Legion pic nic, held at Alameda on Wednesday last; to the Toland Medical College Lecture, held at Pacific Hall, on Tuesday evening last; to the West Indian Beneficial Society's installation, on Wednesday evening last; and still another lays on our desk to attend the Tuolumne Reunion pic-nic at Oakland, on Tuesday, June 17th. For all of which we return our thanks. Some we have not attended for the want of spare time, and we hope that our friends will accept this as a reason whenever they discover our absence from their extended favors.

The West Indian Benevolent Association.

The Sixth Annual Installation of Officers of the above named Association took place on Wednesday evening last, 4th inst., among whom, were the officers of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, and representatives of the colored press.

The retiring President, M. A. Phipps, having installed into office the newly elected President. Wm. J. Simmons, the latter in turn installed the subordinate officers in their respective offices.

The whole number then repaired to the department, in which was laid out choice viands, and justice having been meted out to them the following toasts were given and responded to.

"The President of the United States." Responded to by Capt. Alex. Ferguson.

"The Queen of England, God bless her." Drank to, in silence.

"The Young Men's Beneficial Society." Responded to by Mr. James B. Wilson.

"The land in which we live." Responded to by Mr. Wm. B Estop.

"The Press." Responded to by P. A. Bell.

The ladies of San Francisco. Responded to by Mr. Horace N. Bentley.

"The Youth of San Francisco." Responded to by Mr. Thomas Watson.

"The retiring President." Responded to by Mr. Alex. Levy.

"The rise and progress of Society." Responded to by Mr Homer Bishop.

"Union." Responded to by the Rev. W. H. Hillary.

After which the festivities were brought to a close by singing "Home, sweet Home."

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, June 5, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

To-day is uncomfortably warm, not a breath of air. The Republican Primary election comes off on Saturday, 7th inst. There will be a bolter's Primary election called some time after, under the name of the "Tax payers' Party," (or rather sore-head faction.)

The annual examination of the public schools of Sacramento City will take place this month. Ungraded School No. 2, (colored,) O street, between Ninth and Tenth; Examiners, R. J. Fletcher, W. G. English, L. H. Foote, Sims Emery; Directors, Felter and Roland.

James Lipert, an old Sacramentan, died in the County Hospital on May 27th.

Mrs. M. E. Tidal, from Sutter Creek, passed through on her way to Washington, D. C., on the 27th ult.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Saunders, from Roseville, are on a visit in theeity. O.

BRANNAN GUARD.—This Military Company intend giving an entertainmenton the evening of July 4th.

SENATOR Sumner is reported to be having four portraits painted.

MRS. Maria Parker, of Stranford, Vermont, has ten sons and sixteen daughters.

THE diary of Chief Justice Chase is to be published.

HARRIET Feonimore Cooper, a daughter of the novelist, is writing a history of the Oneida Indians.

Death of Nelson Cook.

It is with deep regret that we chronicle the death of Nelson Cook, who died on Monday last in Virginia City, Nevada. Mr. Cook had been long a resident of this city; in fact he was one of the pioneer colored men of California, having come to this State in 1852, and shortly after brought his family from his native State, New York, and made himself one of the most useful citizens in helping to bring society among us on a more proper basis. He was almost from the time of his coming to the State until about two years ago, employed as a porter or messenger in the banking house in this city of Drexel, Sather & Co., now Sather & Co. He was a man of remarkable talent, a ripe scholar, and was honest to a farthing and capable in everything he undertook. His culture and affability conceded to him the title of a gentleman. He was one of the founders and an active member of Olive Branch Lodge F. and A. Masons of this city, and was its secretary for many years. After the formation of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of this State he was its first Grand Secretary, as also Secretary of Alpha Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of this city, which organization will attend his funeral in a body tomorrow (Sunday) 1½ P. M., from the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, where his remains are now placed, to the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento, where his funeral obsequies will be held prior to interring his remains by the side of his deceased wife, in Lone Mountain Cemetery. Mr. Cook leaves a married daughter, Mrs. Isaac Harris, a niece of Mrs. William H. Hall, and other relatives and a large number of friends to mourn his sudden demise.

The Mission of Southern California.

* * * The history of civilized settlement in Southern California commenced during the last century with the establishment of missions by the Franciscan fathers. The Jesuit missionaries having been expelled from lower California by order of the King of Spain, Father Junipero Serra, of the order of the St Francis, from the College of San Fernando, Mexico, was placed in command of the brig *San Antonio*, and invested with full authority to explore the coast to the north as far as Nuevo California, and to establish missions among the native Indian population. To give a detailed account of the works of these fathers would require much more space than can be devoted to this letter. Only a brief sketch will be attempted.

On the 16th day of July, 1769, the first mission was established in Alta California at Cosoy, the Indian name of the present site of San Diego. A few years latter it was removed to a point five miles from the bay, at Nipagua, now only know as the "Mission Valley."

Twenty-one missions were established within the present limits of California, and many others farther south.

The following is a list of those established in Southern California with dates of foundations:

San Diego, July 16, 1769.
San Luis Rey de Francia, June 13, 1798.
San Juan Capistrano, November 1, 1776.
San Gabriel, September 8, 1771.
San Fernando Rey, September 8, 1797.
San Buenaventura, March 31, 1782.
Santa Barbara, December 4, 1783.
Santa Ynez, September 17, 1804.
La Purisima Concepcion Dec. 8, 1807.
San Louis Obispo, August 27, 1772.

Those names are given with reference to relative positions going north from San Diego. None of the missions established were more than thirty miles from the ocean. Most of them were in the principal fertile valleys of the coast. The most northily one was San Francisco de Solano (now Sonoma), near San Francisco, to the north of the bay wherever assembled, having due and timely notice may govern themselves accordingly.

Fraternally,

[SEAL.] J. C. CORBIN, G. Sec'y.

An Unsafe Place.

This has become a serious question, in which not only voting men, but non-voting women, have a deep personal interest—How are life and property to be protected in our great city? The fact is conspicuous neither our persons nor our pockets are secure at any time. Deeds of violence are constantly occurring not only at night, but in broad daylight; not merely in secret byways and concealed places, but in our best streets, on our city cars, on ferry-boats, and in stages. Numberless pick-pockets pursue their business successfully and boldly. They are often known, both by private persons and by police, but seldom are they brought to punishment. The law seems powerless to put down a great system of iniquity which is known to exist in our midst —the secret combination of thieves and pick-pockets.

The wife of a conductor on one of most frequented lines of city cars recently stated that her husband pursued his business in constant fear of his own life. Every day and night, at regular times, a gang of armed thieves and pick-pockets entered the cars. They do not hesitate to let the conductor know they are armed, and their object is to rob the passengers going to and from the steam-cars. Strangers entering the city, unsuspicious and encumbered with baggage, are easy victims. But so skillful are these rogues that even the most cautious and careful may find watches and pocket-books gone without a sign of commotion. The conductor dares not to say a word to them; an appeal or complaint to the proprietors of the road would probably cost him his place, into which scores are ready to step; one policeman is unable to cope with an organized band; and notwithstanding the numerous robberies which have been committed, nothing is really done to lessen the evil. Such is the story which we hear from a reliable source. There is no gainsaying the fact that we are not safe in our daily passage to and from business, that no legal protection appears efficient. Must we always walk and ride with our hands in our pockets? Shall known thieves in wearing the grab of gentlemen, be suffered to pursue the ville calling unmolested? Shall intoxicated men be allowed in our cars, and women exposed to open insult, and there be nothing done about it? These things ought not so to be.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Deaths.

SMITH—In this city, Monday, June 2, William H. Smith, a native of Annapolis, Maryland; Aged 63 years, 5 months and 22 days.

COOK—In Virginia City, Nevada, on Monday, June 2d, 1873, Nelson Cook, a native of New York; aged 48 years, 4 months, and 26 days.

[From Our National Progress.]

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of the State of Arkansas.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, May 5, A.D. 5873.

To All Grand Lodges of such, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That on the 31st day of March, Anno Lucis 5873, the Worshipful Masters, and Wardens, of the three regularly warranted Lodges of Ancient York Masons located in the State of Arkansas, viz:

J. M. Alexander Lodge, No 4, of Helena,

Richmond Lodge, No. 10, of Little Rock,

Widow's Son Lodge, No. 18, of Fort Smith.

Being met in convention in this city of Little Rock, did, pursuant to instructions form their respective Lodges, proceed to from the Grand Lodge aforesaid, and to elect and install the officers thereof in due and ancient form, as follows:

William H. Grey, M. W. Grand Master.

Henry C. George, R. W. D. Grand Master.

Wesley F. Lewis, R. W. S. G. Warden.

Arthur Arm-tead, R. W. J. G. Warden.

A. L. Richmond. R. W. G. Treasurer.

J. C. Corbin; R. W. G. Secretary.

Whereforo, The M. W. G. L. of A. Y. M. for the State of Arkansas, doth, by these presents, make known the facts herein; that the brethren,

Masonic Notices

ALPHA CHAPTER, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.—The Companions of the above named Chapter are requested to meet in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on to-morrow (Sunday), at 1½ P.M. to attend the funeral of their late Companion, and Secretary of the Chapter, NELSON COOK.

By order of the H. P.

ATTEST: JAMES E. FRANCIS,
Sec'y *pro tem.*

THE CONVENTIONAL INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE.—The officers and members of the Conveational Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. Masons of the State of California, are requested to meet in their Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, tomorrow (Sunday), at 1½ P.M., to attend the funeral of their late Brother, NELSON COOK.

By order of the G. M.

ATTEST: JAMES E. BROWN,
Grand Sec'y.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE. — The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, are requested to meet in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, to morrow (Sunday), at 1½ P.M. to attend the funeral of their late Brother, NELSON COOK.

Worshipful Lodge, No. 2, Mosaic Lodge, No. 3, and all sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

By order,

JAMES E. FRANCIS, W. M.
ATTEST: WILLIAM J. SIMMONS,
Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The officers and members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special meeting on Tuesday evening, June 10th, as business of a full importance is to be transacted.

By order of
WM. M.
WM. J. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Citizens, friends, and acquaintances desirous of attending the funeral of the late Nelson Cook on to-morrow (Sunday) are requested to meet in the anteroom of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, at 1½ P.M.

WM. J. SIMMONS,
Chairman of Com.
THOMAS WARD,
Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL Grand Lodge of the Free and A. Y. Masons, for the State of California, will hold its Annual Communication in the city of San Francisco, Monday morning, August 10 A. M. at Masonic Hall, S. W. Corner of Sansom and Powell streets, June 3rd, 1873.

By order,

GEORGE A. DUVALL, G. M.
BARRY FLATEMEN, Grand Sec'y.

"Meet Me in the Willow Glen."

The Second Grand

ANNUAL PIC NIC

—OF THE—

YOUNG MEN'S

Union Beneficial Society,

Will take place at

FASSKING'S CARDEN,

ALAMEDA,

ON TUESDAY, JUNE 10th, 1873

These vast and spacious grounds, containing over 20 acres, are unsurpassed for loveliness and accommodation for Pic Nic Parties, being supplied with Bowling Alleys, Shooting Galleries, Flying Horses, Swings, and various other species of amusement, too numerous to mention, together with the largest Dancing Platform in the State.

The Committee, mindful of the liberal patronage bestowed upon them by their friends and the public at their last pleasant gathering, assure them that the present one shall in no way inferior to their well known recherr entertainments. While strict order and decorum will be preserved, no pains or trouble will be placed upon any and all having a full day of fun, pleasure and happiness.

On entering the Gardens, all persons will be provided with a Badge, which they are request ed to wear conspicuously.

The Members of the Society will meet at their Hall at 8 o'clock A. M., in order to form in procession and march with the Band to the 9 o'clock Boat.

Gentlemen about to attend the Pic Nic are cordially invited to join in the procession and march to the Boat.

Boat leaves Pacific St. Wharf at 7:30, 9, 11:15, A.M. and 1:30 P.M.

Refreshments furnished on the Grounds at reasonable rates. The cars takes visitors direct to the entrance of the Gardens.

The day's amusement will conclude with the usual

Pic Nic Soiree Dansante.

At the Hall of the Y. M. U. B. Society, Pacific Street, commencing at 9½ P.M.

Admittance to Garden ..... 50 cts.
Children under twelve years ..... 25 "
Admittance to Soiree in the evening .25 "

Committee of Arrangements

Capt. Hodgkins, W. C. Patrick, Chas Eppes,
J. B. Wilson, H. Perkins, W. Waugh, R. Millworn.

General Committee

Wm. H. Carter, A. F. Philippi, B. Fletcher, W. M. Smith, D. C. Lee, G. W. Bell, S. Trenton, H. M. Collins, J. E. Brown, Wm. Davis, B. Dobson, P. A. Bell, F. Anderson, W. H. Blake, A. B. Bristow, D. W. Riggins, W. H. Alexander W. E. Tweny, G. A. Duval, H. Grant, Jno. Denby, J. M. Watson, A. Tatem.

OPENING DAY

OF THE

MONTGOMERY STREET RESTAURANT

AND

FAMILY INING SALOON,

817 *MONTGOMERY STREET,*

Between Jackson and Pacific.

On Saturday, June 7th, 1873.

The proprietors of this handsome saloon have opened no pains in making this Restaurant unsurpassed for comfort in the city. A luncheon for ladies has been provided, which has no competition in this city. Private rooms for the use of families who desire have been handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of the most valuable class of patrons. The tables will be supplied with the best of the market affords, at reasonable rates. The Gentleman's Department will have the undivided attention of the proprietors, in having their tables served with the choicest delicacies the season affords. Wines, liquors, etc., at the Choicest Brands, will be always on hand. A share of patronage is solicited.

J. P. BOSS & Co., Proprietors.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET.

OAKLAND.

NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT

LIVE WELL.

Those who eat good dinners are amiable. Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 627 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. O. F. GOLDROOM, who is a neat caterer, provides for his customers Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, game geese, delicious entrées, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city—Eng lish breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

A FAREWELL UNION

ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given for the

BENEFIT

—OF—

Rev. JAS. H. HUBBARD

—AT THE—

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

On Wednesday, June 18th, 1873,

By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen.

☞ The Committee is requested to meet in the Vestry of Bethel Church, Powell street, on Monday evening, June 16, 1873.

By order of
Mrs. ELIZ'H FLETCHER, President,
A. C. GARRISON, Secretary.

NOTICE!

To the Pastors of the A. M. E. Churches of the San Francisco District of the California Annual Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—YOUR first Quarterly Meetings and Conferences will be held as follows, to wit:

Stockton Station—Conference, June 14th, at 4 o'clock P.M. Quarterly Meeting, June 15th. Rev. J. R. Sanderson, Pastor.

Oakland.—Conference, June 21st, at 10 o'clock A.M. Meeting, June 22d. B. F. Bates, Pastor.

San Francisco.—Conference, Friday Evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, June 29th. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor.

Sacramento City.—Conference, Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.

Marysville. Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, July 12th, at 4 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. J. B. Hamily, Pastor.

Grass Valley—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 12 o'clock M. Meeting, 20th and 27th.

Virginia City.—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 P.M. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.

Los Angeles.—Sunday, August 17th, Quarterly Meeting. Fielder Stephen, Pastor.

Petaluma.—Sunday, August 30th.

W. H. OFFER,
Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church Headquarters address, No. 1607 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1850.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most approved kind and are now prepared to order by Ton, Piece or Skein and also a Cordage to suit Trade.

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
FAIR-LEAD MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

DEAR SIR—As many of my friends and acquaintances know to the other any source from whence good is derived, consequently, I would say to those afflicted, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a large size of scrotal rupture, standing between the bones generally used with much inconvenience and no intrupture; and as the new Dr. Sherman's treatment last spring I was again cured by the same treatment, and am now attending to business during the time of cure. With this brief remark, I can observe my remains as one ruptured to suit the same requirements with the confidence of being cured.

C. T. SMITH, 39 George st.

Valley, January 9, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Lamented and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER reading a few words with the "Pacific Appeal," of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, at 10 o'clock A.M. Meeting, Sunday, June 8th.

By order of the President,
JAMES B. WILSON,
Secretary.

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital, ... $300,000
Assets, ... 365,000

CARLISLE NOSWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILES, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a remunerative business.

☞ TERMS—MODERATE. ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

C. H. VALENTINE,

FASHIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

827½ PACIFIC STREET,

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Gentlemen's Boots and Ladies' Gaiters warranted to fit with satisfaction.

JAS. LODGE,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

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No. 1103 STOCKTON ST.,

Bet. Jackson and Pacific San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Corner Pine.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Rats. Waterfalls Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

NEW BOSTON HOUSE

NO. 7 BROADWAY STREET.

This House can be found the best accommodation for

LADIES & GENTLEMEN, COOKS or STEWARDS.

The Proprietor is will having throughout the entire country, parties wishing to engage Cooks or stewards, or General Servants can find the same at the above

W. R. ANDERSON.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1107 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Puffs, and Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into Switches every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

809 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Rats. Waterfalls Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping, Shampooing, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently.

May 30—

The Annual Pic Nic

—OF THE—

YOUNG MEN'S

UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

Will take place EARLY IN JUNE.

☞ Full particulars next week.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES SUTTON

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

JOINT STOCK NOTICE!

Young Men's U. B. Society.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN TO RE ceive Subscriptions for Certificates of Stock of this Society. Subscriptions for Certificates and other information can be had from the Secretary at 547 Clay street, or at 3 B Howard street. Shares, Twenty Dollars ($20) dollars each.

J. B. WILSON, Secretary.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

GEORGIA RESTAURANT,

518 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. ANN MARIA McFEE,

PROPRIETRESS.

Meals served at the shortest possible notice to persons in the city or in the country, at the

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

504 WASHINGTON STREET,

Front Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TIGHT ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FRONT PIECES, LACES, LINEN GOODS AND TOILET ARTICLES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Robert Hodgkins Stove

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political contest in History and Pictures! Scenes of Triumph and Defeat! The Record of Horace Greeley and Colonel Chamberlain's Letter! Over 200 Engravings! Large and splendid! Sells at sight! Agents ready for the work by the hundred! Extra terms! Apply at once! Send for circulars and terms, If you want to make money send for Descriptive Circulars and Terms. Territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this Spacious Restaurant, where he is prepared to supply his ex-patrons with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

Miss A. Burris & Mrs. L. Johnson

LADIES' HAIR DRESSERS,

13TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY,

OAKLAND.

Curls, Braids and Waterfalls made to order at the Shortest Notice. Tangled Hair Straightened and made up many form.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per piece.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building.

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

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San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET.

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

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Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

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TIGHT ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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The Issues and Candidates of the present political contest in History and Pictures! Scenes of Triumph and Defeat! The Record of Horace Greeley and Colonel Chamberlain's Letter! Over 200 Engravings! Large and splendid! Sells at sight! Agents ready for the work by the hundred! Extra terms! Apply at once! Send for circulars and terms, If you want to make money send for Descriptive Circulars and Terms. Territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this Spacious Restaurant, where he is prepared to supply his ex-patrons with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

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Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per piece.

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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bowlen's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au23

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

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SADDLERY HARNESS,

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

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AND BITS,

WHIPS,

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ETC. ETC

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his patronage of the Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, have increased with him to the new stand.

SEBASTIAN KAUFFMANN,

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No. 205 Third Street, near Folsom,

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All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done at short notice and at lowest rates.

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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Attorneys and Counsellors

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Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas Water and Steam Fittings, Pumps and Chain, Belting, Hose, Saws, Axles, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Carriage Company, Mowie Axe and Tool company.

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☞ Supreme Whiskey now there, to taken by the best of men.

The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the travelling public generally, that they have opened and is fed up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,

I Street, bet. Second and Third,

SACRAMENTO

With the most choice brands of

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.

Malt Liquors of a superior quality always on hand. Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and I streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

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Proprietress.

GUERIN & SON,

BOOT MAKERS,

327 and 329 Bush Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND

Connecting with Steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and O. R. & N. CO.'s STEAMERS on the Columbia River and Willamette, Coos, and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

WM. NORRIS, Agent,
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VIA HONOLULU.

☞ At Greatly Reduced Rates. ☜

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States Postal Mails

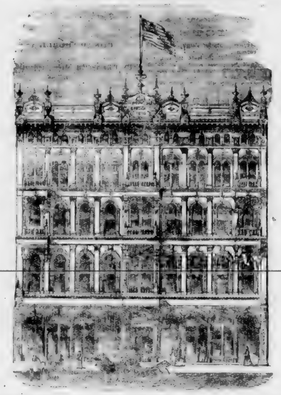
The Splendid Side Wheel Steamships

NEVADA ..... 3500 Tons | NEBRASKA ..... 3500 Tons
COLUMBIA ..... 3000 Tons | Hastings de Cuba ..... 1800 Tons
HENRY TAYLOR ..... 1500 Tons

Will leave for Ports in the above named Colonies, via Honolulu on Wednesday, December 4th, 1872, and monthly, January 1st, Wednesday, January 29th, Wednesday, February 26th, Wednesday, March 26th

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be sored by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at 10 to 50 less than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that the feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied quickly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our steam factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Notices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most elegant style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 626 Montgomery street, between Washington and Jackson, LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, PAWNBROKERS' office. Entrance on Montgomery street, Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office loans money in professional men, Government and Corporation officers, merchants and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable to instalments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Smith, who resided about 10 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C. and was supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Hermit street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 25th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c., AH FOO,
AH TUN.

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N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar31

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Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

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Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, at a similar outlay, but the more economical, because only half the bottle double the quantity of any other flavoring extract used.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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How Young Men Fail.

"There is Alfred Sutton, home with his family, to live on the old folks," said one neighbor to another. "It seems hard after what his father has done to fit him in business, and the capital he used to start him so fairly. It is surprising he turned out so poorly. He is a steady young man, no bad habits, as far as I know, he has a good education, and was always considered smart; but he doesn't succeed in anything. I am told he has tried a number of different sorts of business, and sunk money within time. What can be the trouble with Alfred, I should like to know, for I don't want my boy to take his turn."

"Alfred is smart enough", said the other "and has education enough, but he lacks the one element of success. He never wants to give a dollar's worth of work for a dollar of money, and there is no other way for a young man to make a fortune. He must dig if he would get gold. All the men that have succeeded, honestly or dishonestly, in making money had to work for it, the sharper's sometimes the hardest of all. Alfred wished to set his brain in motion and let it take care of itself. No wonder it soon run off the track, and a smash-up was the result. Teach your boy, friend Archer, to work with a will when he does work. Give him play enough to make him happy and healthy, but let him learn early that work is the business of life. Patient, self-denying work, is the price of success. Ease and indolence eat away the price of capital nearly, but worse still, all a man's nerve power. Present gratification tends to put off duty until to-morrow or next week, and so the golden moments slip by. 'It is getting to be a' thing 'for the sons of rich men to die rich. Too often they squander in a half a score of years what their fathers were a lifetime in accumulating. I wish I could ring it in the ear of every aspiring young man that work, hard work, of head and hands, is the price of success."—*Country Gentleman.*

He who lives wisely to himself and his own heart looks at the busy world through the loopholes of retreat, and does not want to mingle in it.—*H. W. Beecher.*

It is well.

The noblest act of the dying Legislature is the passage of the Civil Damage Bill. There is no bill passed the legislature this session nor for years past (except the Civil Rights Bill), that will carry with it so many blessings to the suffering wife and starving children of the inebriate, that will be instrumental in replenishing the scanty board, and in producing vigorous manhood, that will promote health and prosperity, that will decrease midnight assassinations and Sunday broils, that will lessen the income of the pawnbrokers and saloon-keepers, as this bill, if it is rigidly enforced. It may be said of it, what can not be said of many other laws, that in every particular it is a blessing to the State of New York. Wives, it now remains for you to close the grog shop at your nearest corner.

An Aged Parrot.

In Philadelphia, at least, where there is still a respect for age, the tidings will be received with regret of the death Noso, a noted pensionary of the Jardin des Plantes of Paris, at the ripe age of more than a hundred years. To have achieved the celebrity of being the oldest inmate of that institution was no despicable distinction; but the venerable centenarian had other claims to honor. A native of the Marquesas Islands, he was brought by Bougainville in 1776 to the Royal Museum, afterwards known as the Jardin des Plantes. It has frequently been alleged that parrots may live a hundred years: Noso has established the fact by living still longer. As he then contributed in an illustration to science, so surely he might point a general moral and adorn a historical tale. If Thackeray could discourse so wisely of Mons' Carp at Saus Souci," the vicissitudes which this veteran Parisan witnessed in the French Capital from 1776 to 1773, under two empires, two royal dynasties, and three republics, might be worth a rhapsody. Noso seems to have been a well preserved old parrot. Magnificent in youth, he attained literally a green old age, for his plumage was still fresh and thick. Very naturally he had lost his houppe, and was almost totally bald However, his eyes were bright and clear enough to have read the finest print or followed the finest needlework; and it had the *Marquois*, lightly skeptical look of those who had seen a great deal of life. In short, Noso was a stylish and eminently respectable old bird. That worthy person, Monsieur Chavreul, who treats the animals of the Jardin like a father, has stuffed and mounted the illustrious Noso as a testimonial of affection and respect.—*Lippincott's.*

The Grandfather's Chair.

When one has gone through the struggles of early life, and the combats and by-disciplines, step by step, has risen to a state of serenity toward the end of life, is there anything more beautiful than that ripe, rich character of the matron or the patriarch? They are no longer fit to work with the hand; and yet, in all the world there are none that work as they do. Yet, there are pictures of divine beauty, and they stand over against the eyes of those who see them—children and neighbors—representing, in a concrete form, the beauty of virtue and the beauty of piety. Therefore, God often prolongs their days: and though they can add nothing to the world's store, although they consume much and produce nothing in the physical world, they are a treasure that cannot be estimated. They are the joy of the household; for no family is well equipped that has not the grandfather's and grandmother's chair, and the baby's cradle, emblems of the top and bottom of life. The latter represents sweetness and innocency, and the former represents the victory that has been gained over fear and the ripeness that is characterized in peace and trust, and holy joy, and love.—*H. W. Beecher.*

Postal Cards.

Persons should not mail two postal cards joined together—one containing an inquiry and the other blank upon which to make a reply. Both will be canceled at the office of mailing, and the blank one rendered useless for further use.

These cards are not to be advertisements, are not to be returned to the writers, nor sent to the dead-letter office. If undeliverable, sixty days after their receipt they should be burned.

No postal card which contains a scurrilous or obscene communication, or which is folded and the edges fastened together, or to which a slip of paper is attached to conceal the communication, or to which any printed matter, photograph, or picture is affixed, will be allowed transmission through the mail; nor can two cards be pasted together and transmitted without prepayment of postage, (in addition to the stamp imprinted thereon,) at full letter rates. All such cards will be destroyed at the mailing post office. It will, therefore, be well for the public to understand that, while anything not scurrilous or obscene can be properly transmitted, if written or printed on the card itself, no addition to it, or alteration of it, or increase in its weight will be permitted.

The Russian Winter Palace.

The home of the Russian Imperial family from October to June, every year, is in the winter palace. This immense building has a frontage of more than seven hundred feet, and large enough to lodge six thousand persons. A curious story is told how the time ago the forty-two watchmen stationed along the route of this palace built huts under the shelter of the chimney-stacks to protect themselves from the inclemency of the weather, and how after a while, being lonely, they brought thither their wives and children, and the little colony prospered, and hens, and geese, and goats, and swine were gradually introduced into the premises. All might have gone on very prosperously for an indefinite time, but unfortunately a row was taken up, and she became so uneasy that the Czar learned the whole affair, and the colony was dispersed. All the arrangements of the winter palace show great wealth, consummate skill and excellent taste. The suits of apartments occupied by the empress and by Alexander the present heir apparent, and his family, are fitted up with great beauty and appropriateness. The children's nursery is one of the most interesting rooms in the whole palace, containing little furniture, but a good supply of toys of every description. A room fitted up as a study, and which was appropriated to the crown prince and the Grand Duke Alexis in their boyhood, contains fire-arms, swords, military accoutrements and models of all kinds. A huge model of an ironclad ship of war, completely and beautifully rigged, occupies a whole side of the page-room. Everything indicates the wisdom and care bestowed in the education of the sons.

Our Treaty History.

A volume of 900 pages has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, containing the treaties and conventions concluded between the United States and other Powers since July 4, 1776, down to, and including the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871, with notes showing what treaties, or parts of treaties, have been abrogated, and the decisions thereon. From this volume it appears that the total number of treaties is 230, postal conventions excepted. There are twenty-six extradition treaties, including those with Austria, Bavaria, Great Britain, Italy, Mexico, Prussia, and other German States, and Wirtemburg; and six naturalization treaties, namely: with Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Great Britain, North Germany, and Sweden and Norway. The treaties given in this volume are with seventy-two States or Powers. The first treaty was with France, being one of alliance, and ratified in 1778. The next was with the Netherlands, in October, 1782. Then followed the treaty with Great Britain, (preliminary to peace,) Nov. 20, 1782; and with Sweden, (of commerce and navigation,) April, 1783. The number of treaties with Great Britain is thirty-three, with France, eighteen, and with Mexico, thirteen. Only five treaties have been made with Spain, one in 1795, of friendship, limits, and navigation; another in 1801 of indemnity; another in 1819, ceding East and West Florida; in Feb., 1834, of indemnity; and last, the the treaty of Feb. 12, 1871, in relation to certain claims for wrongs in Cuba against American citizens. In the treaty with Algiers in 1795, Article 11 reads as follows: "No citizen of the United States of North America shall be obliged to redeem any slave against his will, even should he be his brother; neither shall the owner of a slave be forced to sell him against his will, but all such agreements must be made by the consent of the parties. Should any American citizen be taken on board an enemy's vessel by the cruisers of this Regency, having a regular passport specifying that they are citizens of the United States, they shall be immediately set at liberty. On the contrary, they having no passport, they and their property shall be considered lawful prize, as the Regency know their friends by their passports."

Article 13 of the treaty with Tunis, 1797, reads as follows: "If among the crews of merchant vessels of the United States there shall be found subjects of our enemies, they shall not be made slaves, on condition that they do not exceed a third part of the crew, and they do exceed a third the crew, they shall be made slaves. The present articles only concerns the sailors, and not the passengers, who shall not be in any manner molested."

The previous treaty with Tripoli in 1796—declares: "As the Government of the United States of America is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion; as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussulmans; and as the said States have never entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mahometan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."—*N. Y. State Republican.*

Sights in Malta.

F. R. Shattuck a former resident of this city, says the Springfield *Republican*, but who has for years been a prominent man in Boston, is now taking an extensive tour through the old world, visiting nearly all principal places of interest. In a recent letter to his brother he gives the description of his visit to the island of Malta, which can not fail to be of interest, especially the facts regarding the armory at that place, wherein he found one of the most ancient specimens of the breach loading system. He says:

It pleased me more that Gibraltar, and the objects of interest to be seen here stir up one's chivalric feelings from the very bottom. The remains of the Knights (of St. John) are before you on every hand. As you pass about the city of Valetta (anciently the Miletus mentioned in the New Testament), the corners of the streets have full sized statues in stone of saints some of them carefully protected with glass coats, and invariably a gaslight for each one. The gaslight hangs off from the buildings as in Boston. At the Governor's palace, (the ancient residence of the Chief Sir Knight, Commander of his Order the world over,) we see the famous Gobelin tapestry said to be the finest ever produced, and presented to the Order several hundred years ago. This covers the four walls of the Knights' ancient council chamber, and the figures are all heroic. The coloring is as brilliant as when first made, and one can hardly believe that the needle can paint so vividly. The armory is most interesting, for here are preserved among the war trophies a breach loading arquebus 300 years old, also rifle guns of the same age. The armory is some 300 feet long and is completely filled with curiosities of the remains of the Knights. Full suits of veritable armor, each suit having its history, and many dinted and battered in conflict ages ago, with the Saracen and Turks, for the upholding of the Christian symbol in the days when it meant more than now, in these parts. The walls are covered with weapons of all sorts, shapes and purposes in ancient warfare. There can be seen the original trumpet which sounded the retreat when the Knights left Rhodes for Malta, also the gun that fired the salute, and this weapon is indeed a curiosity, being composed of a thin tube of copper wound with the fine cords dipped in asphaltum, and then covered with thick canvass filled with some kind of pigment, and yet they tell us that this gun was in constant use against the Turks in their frequent naval engagements. It throws stone balls of twelve pounds weight. They must have been stout warriors to wear the immense weight of armor, and use the weapons of those days, the helmets alone weighing from 30 to 50 pounds, and one belonging to a Spanish Knight weighed 75 pounds, and had no vizor even at that, being a simple mirror or cap. On the palace are three bells brought from Jerusalem during the crusades, and three bronze blackamoors strike the time of day thereon. St. John's church, or cathedral, was the ancient house of worship of the Knights, and it is full of rich mementos of their times. It is an immense building, and the whole floor, nave, transept and all, is covered with tablets to the memory of ancient heroes. The mosaic work of which they are composed is almost a sacrilege to tread upon, yet you cannot step an inch without doing so. The altars or shrines are splendidly carved, many representing scenes in the lives of those they are erected to commemorate. As a favor we were shown into the sacred chapel of the Knights (this is rarely done except to titled persons) and it surpasses in wonderful stone mosaics all imagination of mortal work. We also went out to Malta and went into the cave in which it is said St. Paul was confined after his shipwreck.

Proclamation.

Whereas the ravages of the cholera in the State of Tennessee continues to increase frightfully; and, whereas, we are desirous that the plague shall be obliterated promptly; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order and decree that the whole medical fraternity of the United States, for the present, be placed under the control of the authorities of that State; and any doctor ordered from one locality to another, who shall refuse to obey their requests, shall be fined and imprisoned as the gravity of the case may warrant.

NORTON I.

SPEAKING of the late Elias Howe and his great invention, a gentleman who formerly resided in New Haven says he had for a neighbor a master mechanic who had done much toward perfecting the sewing machine, and who from actual knowledge could give the actual cost of the different kinds now in use. The Howe machine, table included, $9; the Wheeler & Wilson, $7; the Singer, about $7; the Wilcox & Gibbs, $5; from which it will seem that somebody must be making incredible profits from that indispensable little affair.

A SOCIETY at Bayville, Ga., resolves upon the death of a member, that we may buy all our groceries and tobacco of his estimable wife, who has our sympathy in this dark hour, but who should at once restock the store for the spring trade.

AN honest man is not apt to boast his honesty. Suspect the man who claims to be above temptation.

How a Man Kept his Temper.

A Danbury man named Reubens recently saw a statement that counting one hundred when tempted to speak an angry word would save a great deal of trouble. The statement sounded a little singular at first, but the more he read it over and the more favorably he became impressed with it, and finally concluded to adopt it. Next door to Reubens lives a man who has made five distinct attempts in the past fortnight to secure a dinner of green peas by the first of July, and every time he has been retarded by Reuben's hens. The next morning after Reubens made this resolution, this man found his fifth attempt to have been miscarried. Then he called on Reubens. He said:

"What in thunder do you mean by letting your hens tear up my garden?"

Reubens was tempted to call him a mud-snoot, a new name just coming into general use, but he remembered his resolution put down his rag, and meekly observed:

"One, two, three, four five, six, seven, eight—"

Then the mad neighbor who had been eyeing this answer with a suspicion, broke in a again.

"Why do you not answer my question you rascal?"

But still Reubens maintained his equanimity, and went on with the test.

"Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen—"

The mad neighbor stared harder than ever.

"Seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one—"

"You're a mean shank," said the mad neighbor, backing toward the fence.

Reubens face flushed at this charge but he only said:

"Twenty-two, twenty-three twenty four, twenty-five, twenty-six—"

At this figure the neighbor got upon the fence in a hurry, but suddenly thinking of his pens, he opened his mouth:

"You mean, low-lived rascal, for two cents I could knock your cracked head over a barn, and I would—"

"Twenty-seven, twenty-eight," interrupted Reubens. "Twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three—"

Here the neighbor broke for the house, and entering it violently slammed the door behind him; but Reubens did not dare let up on the enumeration, and so he stood out there alone in his own yard, and kept on counting, while his hurating cheeks and flashing eyes eloquently affirmed his judgment. When he got out into the eighties, his wife came to the door in some alarm.

"Why, Reubens, man, what is the matter with you," she said. "Do come into the house."

But he didn't let up. She came out to him, and clung trembling to him, but he only looked into her eyes and said:

"Ninety-three, ninety four, ninety-five, ninety-six, ninety seven, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred—" go into the house, old woman, or I'll hurt ye."

Think.

Do your own thinking. Yes, that is the idea. Think for yourself. It is well to listen to the expressed thoughts of others, and it is an agreeable to her thoughts. But when alone, weigh what you have heard, and traverse what you have said. It is well to do this, for it will assist in curing you of false notions and in eradicating unprofitable and vicious ideas, and in time to make you better men and women. What you thus gain from your surroundings, you will unwittingly transmit to the rising generation, and the result will be that you will do your share in the glorious work of elevating the human family. Do your own thinking.

To know how to wait is the secret of success.

LOVE is like honesty—much talked about and but little understood,

HE who has not the weakness of friendship has not the strength.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 21, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fourth of July.

The two conflicting Committees having harmonized their differences the past week, there is now every prospect of having one of the grandest Fourth of July celebrations ever held in San Francisco.

It is the desire of the colored citizens, if they participate, to have no more "colored peoples" divisions in line, i. e., if they have a military company or civic societies, to let them take a place in the division where other military companies are placed—citizens on foot, horseback, or in vehicles—colored and white indiscriminately—then they will not be looked upon as a proscribed class, or in a proscribed "colored peoples division." This is their desire, and we agree with them in that opinion.

The Farewell Benefit Entertainment for Rev. James H. Hubbard.

The entertainment gotten up by a committee of ladies and gentlemen for the benefit of Rev. James H. Hubbard prior to his contemplated departure came off at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday evening last. The Station which the recent Annual Conference assigned to Rev. Mr. Hubbard is East St. Louis. The congregation of the Powell Street A. M. E. Church since his stay among them have regarded him as one of the best theologians that they have had among them since the organization of their Church in this city. We do not think that he has yet reached the same acme of fame as other profound theologians of that Church, yet Mr. Hubbard being, comparatively, a young man, and from his constant study and improvement, may, at no distant day, equal the greatest lights that have appeared in African Methodist Episcopal Church pulpits. The programme selected on the occasion of his departure by the committee was as follows:

Mr. William H. Carter called the assemblage to order, and announced Alexander Ferguson, Esq., as President of the occasion. Mr. Ferguson returned thanks for the high honor conferred, and made appropriate remarks. He then announced, as the first on the programme, a piano solo by Miss Marion Hill, who executed the difficult piece with great skill.

2d. Address by P. Anderson.

3d. The solo and chorus "Life is like a troubled sea." The solo by Miss Ophelia Randall.

4th. Address by Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, of Zion A. M. E. Church.

5th. Duet by Miss Hasler and Mrs. Hannah Barber.

6th. Address by Philip A. Bell.

7th. Aria "Waiting" by Miss Ophelia Randall.

8th. Aria, with piano accompaniment, by Miss Marion Hill.

9th. Address by Fielden Smithes.

10th. Aria "Robert, idol of my heart," by Miss Sarah Miles.

11th. Address by Rev. W. H. Offer.

12th. Concerted piece, "Saul before the altar," by Wm. H. Blake.

13th. Response by Rev. James H. Hubbard.

Finale. "America," by a quartette.

After the programme of exercises had been gone through with, the guests repaired to the supper room, where a fine repast was had, and where comments of regret were interchanged with those of other denominations on the departure of the Bethel Church Pastor.

POSTPONED.—The Masonic entertainment announced some weeks ago, to be given by Alpha Chapter Royal Arch Masons, has been postponed.

The Missionary Record.

Major Martin R. Delaney, principal editor of the *Missionary Record*, published in Charleston, South Carolina, after a brief career of three or four weeks, gives a valedictory leave of the paper, from circumstances, he states, which were beyond his control. R. H. Cain, Esq., the other editor, was elected, last fall, a member of Congress. Notwithstanding the present temporary disarrangement, the *Record* continues, under the editorship of R. H. Cain, as alive to the peoples interests as ever.

Circus.

The great New York and New Orleans Circus opened in full blast on Thursday evening, on the Circus grounds, Jackson street. It will continue ten days. It has a large menagerie attached, and is the most complete circus company in the United States.

Letter directed to the care of this office for Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

The United Sporting Club.

The members of the above-named Club gave an entertainment in honor of their Secretary, Mr. Robert Marshall, on Thursday evening last, the 19th inst., in the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society.

The President, Mr. J. Robertson, made a few introductory remarks, and, at the conclusion of which, formally introduced the recipient of the evening's honor to the ladies and gentlemen who were invited to participate. Mr. Marshall then entertained the audience with an eloquent speech, after which, each one present united in doing homage at the shrine of Terpsichore, which was continued until "the glowworm show'd the matin to be near." The delicacies of the season were served by the members of the Club, to whom too much credit cannot be given for their amiable hospitality, that every Society in society should emulate their example, and we hope will where the recall and cheerful converse flow, its ease or care or the order flow.

W. J. S.

The Colored People at Theaters.

Counsel for Lester Wallack, against whom four suits have been brought for an infringment of the Civil Rights bill, put in their answer to the complaint made in behalf of the colored men. Mr. Wallack sets up a special defense, that he conducts his theatre as a private business, and that he has sold, and will sell tickets at his discretion to different persons at different prices, and that when persons apply to him for tickets he sells or declines them as he sees fit. He claims the right to revoke any ticket after it has been sold, and to rescind any contract admitting persons to his theatre. It is admitted by the defense that Mr. Wallack's agent sold the colored men tickets, but this was only done under the supposition that they were for the use of other people. This was not sworn to, and the plaintiffs declined to receive it as an answer until verified, and returned the papers to the counsel for the defense. They were sent with a note from ex-Mayor Hall, in which was stated that Mr. Wallack declined to swear to the papers because by so doing he would subject himself to a suit for felony. In excluding these men from his theatre he committed an act the highest charge against which is a misdemeanor; consequently he cannot be indicted for felony. The code which provides that when a complaint is sworn to the subject answer shall likewise be verified. The plaintiffs demand that the code shall be complied with, and until it is done will not consider the answer valid. If the counsel for the defense continue to refuse to swear to their answer, the case will be taken to a judge by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and a decision be demanded.

Commenting upon the above facts, the editor hopes that a decision may be reached in the case upon its merits, and not upon any legal refinement or side issues. It is a question which will give endless trouble until it is definately settled. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

WORDS become luminous when the finger of the poet touches them with his phosphorus.

Our Duty to Ourselves.

The colored people of this country owe it to themselves to stand firmly united. The necessity for such union is not our fault nor our wish, but it exists, and we must acknowledge it and act upon it. The demand for recognition of our rights before the law should be made in united voice, expressing no favor with compromises of them. We cannot afford to fritter away our strength by accepting small recognition and yielding larger and more important claims to await the growing of a sentiment that never comes so long as we are seemingly content with what has already been granted. Our demand is that everything tending to continue and strengthen a feeling that is born of hate and prejudice against us, so far as law can reach shall be abolished. Our representative men must be held to strict accountability, to see to and that they make every exertion at all times to forward the interests of their race. A colored member of Congress must remember that he not only represents the people of the district sending him to Congress, but that he has a constituency made up of all his race so long as they stand in need of efforts to secure to them the recognition of such rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other citizens of the United States. Whatever disabilities his race labor under attaches to him with the same force as to them. We cannot be divided in this profit to the whole. The colored citizen of Massachusetts cannot afford to fold his arms and rest in the security of his rights in that State if he feels that he has no more to gain; he is not secure in the possession of his rights when the people of his race throughout the country are denied the same recognition he enjoys.

The colored race need a policy upon which all can unite; a policy from which it will not swerve until the end sought is attained. We have in the ballot an effective weapon with which to fight our way onward and upward; it needs skill in the handling; every ballot should be cast with the single purpose in view of such amelioration of our condition as will make us the equals before law of any in the land. The candidate who may expect our suffrages should fully comprehend our policy, and earnestly and sincerely acquiesce in it before our confidence shall be accorded to him.

We should insist upon it that no man, who, having secured our votes in the past, and having failed to use his influence and power in the work of placing us in the position we rightly lay claim to, shall in the future or present be regarded as untrustworthy, and that our influence and vote shall always be used against him, notwithstanding upon whatever platform he may stand. If such a firm resolve should be made and adhered to, not a few members of the present Congress are occupying positions which will be impossible for them to reach again.

We have time to organize and perfect a policy before another Congressional election takes place, and it is our imperative duty to do it. Shall it be done?—*New Era and Citizen.*

New York Annual Conference.

The Fifty-third session of the New York African Methodist Episcopal Conference began on Wednesday, May 21st, in Fleet street A. M. E. Church, Bishop James A. Shorter presiding. From the proceedings, which are published in the Brooklyn, N. Y., *National Monitor*, we extract the following:

Rev. H. J. Rhodes was elected secretary and Rev. B. F. Porter, of the Weeksville A. M. E. Church, recording secretary. The Conference was not as well attended as we had expected it would be. But few of the magnates were in attendance and everything passed off as if it were an ordinary meeting. Revs. J. H. Turpin and E. G. Boyer, of the New Jersey Conference, and Rev. W. H. Ross, of the Philadelphia Conference, were present.

The Bishop announced the transfer of Elders J. Morris Williams, H. J. Young and W. H. Rogers from the Philadelphia Conference to the New York Conference; and then appointed committees on finances, dollar money, public worship, temperance, missions, and on admission to the Conference.

The financial reports from nineteen different stations exhibit the peculiar success of our Methodist brethren in raising funds to maintain their denominational work.

The A. M. E. Church has six Bishops, viz.: D. A. Payne, A. Waynan, J. P. Campbell, J. A. Shorter, T. M. D. Ward, and J. M. Brown, holding priority of appointment as named.

There are three organizations of colored Methodists in this country.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church; the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. This body was organized by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. All these churches are alike in doctrinal belief. The African Church claims about 200,000 members; the Zion, 104,000; the number of members at present in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church we have no means of ascertaining.

Appointments were made as follows: Rev. J. Morris Williams is again sent to Bridge street church; Brother Dorrell to Albany; Brother Mobray to Buffalo; Brother Porter is returned to Weeksville, (to which we say Amen); and Brother Wayne is returned to Fleet street church.

Fred. Douglass to the Colored men.

At the Fifteenth Amendment celebration on Monday, April 21st, at Louisville, Ky., Frederick Douglass gave the following excellent advice to his race.

WHAT EQUALITY MEANS.

I want to say a word, however, to my colored brethren and sisters in view of their new relations to our fellow citizens. We have come up from the depths and let us not forget the new condition in which we are to-day. It has brought not only rights but duties which we are equally bound to discharge. We have asserted, in the laws of the land, our freedom. More than that has been asserted for us—equality at the ballot-box. Now, equality here implies equality else where. There is no power in the national legislature—no power in the local legislature—no power anywhere beneath the sky outside of yourselves, that can make you the equals of your white fellow citizens in the point of intelligence, in point of moral rectitude, in point of usefulness to society. We say we are the equals of the whites. Are we? Are we at present the equals of the whites? Equal before the law, are we equal at the ballot box, we are; but we are far behind our white brethren. Now in what are we behind? I do not undertake to say why we are so just yet, but I want all to feel and know that we are in the rear and not in front. If the white man will build a ship and navigate that ship around the world, and we can only build a canoe, they are a whole ship's length ahead of us. If a white man can construct a bridge and fling it across a magnificent river along at the feet of this city, and we cannot do it, then they are a bridge ahead of us. If the white men can make books, and we cannot, they are books, ahead of us. If the white men can build magnificent hall like this, and we cannot, then they are halls ahead of us. I do say that naturally we are unequal to the white man. I would not say that; but the fact is that now they are in advance of us. What is our duty in view of that fact? It is to build up, is it not? It is to use the opportunities that we have for the improvement of our condition, for improving our intellect, for improving our manners, improving our orders, improving our punctuality, and improving our integrity. We are called to the discharge of new duties, and it won't do to sit down in the chimney corners and say I don't know, when we ought to know—when we should be endeavoring to make use of the opportunities for improving ourselves.

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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dwyer Murphy, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and 30 supposed to be in California. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his father, Dan. Murphy, Esq., who still resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 20th day of August, 1867, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YUN.

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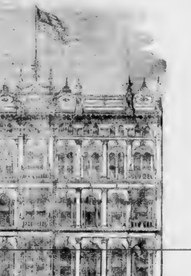
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Two Essential Things.

To be successfull, there are two things which the young farmer cannot dispense with. One is a fair knowledge of his business, and the other is money enough to carry on that business to the best advantage. without one the other will be of little use; and without the latter the former can be ill applied.

If the young farmer have not some good training he will make many a blunder, and repeat many an experiment to often made before, and thus waste years of precious time, and learn only at last, as he grows old, that much of his life has been wasted. Therefore let him profit by the experience of others. What a mistake it is to enter any business or profession without learning what others know about it. The so-called physician thus leads his patients to sickness and death; and the *quasi*-lawyer his clients to beggarry and ruin. While all kinds of useful labor are honorable, yet the kind and quality of knowledge necessary for each varies wide ly. The shoemaker in a useful artizan, and we could not do well without him; but while we value his skill, we have far more admiration for that of the surgeon, who performs so many delicate and difficult operations on the body. So too, he who digs the soil is an honorable laborer, how different we regard the *enlightened* farmer—the man who earnestly endeavors to understand the laws of nature—the man that knows that nearly all the sciences are more or less intimately connected with the great art and science of agriculture—that art of arts and science of sciences which is the foundation of commerce and manufactures, and which, intelligently followed, is the true source of all national wealth and prosperity. Hence, how important it is for the young farmer to have a knowledge of his business.

Then with that *knowledge*, but without the necessary *capital* to apply it on his own account, he had better work for, or in partnership with another, till from his savings or profits, he can lay by enough to farm profitly for himself. It is terribly tollsome and discouraging to a beginner to come down to the rock of inadequate means. He will be pained to see many a thing which ought to be done left undone for want of money. He will not be enabled to profit by labor-saving machinery, and great will be his loss of time and peace of mind. Then let him "look before he leaps," and not start without a knowledge of his business, and the means of applying it. J. P. L.

Extracts from Pres. Roberts' Message, (Liberia.)

* * * * * * *

A HOPEFUL FUTURE.

Half a century has just marked the existence of our little Commonwealth: and a kind Providence has graciously watched over all our public interests, and guided and directed us in our infant struggle for nationality in a manner clearly indicative of a hopeful future for our country.

It is my duty, at this early stage of your session, to communicate with the Legislature in regard to the condition, of the Republic, and to recommend for your consideration and adoption such measures as appear to be expedient or necessary to the public welfare.

* * * * *

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

As regards the agricultural interests of the country, I may remark, that while the export of coffee for the year shows considerable increase over any previous year, it has been a matter of regret, that the interruption to agricultural labor, occasioned by the Northwest military expedition, in the early part of last year, and the political difficulties immediately following, produced a scarcity of certain articles of food—rice, cassada, and potatoes—during the season, which was seriously felt in several parts of the Republic; but I am thankful to say, that the crops of the present year, though not so abundant as could be desired, afforded the necessary relief. It is pleasing to observe the widespread attention now being paid to these important interests, especially to the growth of coffee, sugar-cane, arrow root, and ginger. Farmers everywhere are increasing their fields to the fullest extent of their ability. As a sure and permanent source of national wealth and individual comfort, this branch of industry deserves the special attention and encouragement of Government, to advance as rapidly as possible its full development.

* * * * *

THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE LABORERS.

But to return to the subject of the transportation of native laborers from our Coast, which, as now practiced, is attended with hardships that have recently, and very justly, elicited served animadversion. I doubt not the Legislature will give this matter their earliest attention, and will adopt measures to correct the abuses complained of with as little delay as possible.

These people are citizens of the Republic, and as such are entitled to the full protection of Government. While they are at liberty to seek employment wherescever their interests in their judgment, could be best served, it is the imperative duty of Government to see —1. That no undue means are resorted to by native chiefs, or others, to force any into engagements against their will. 2. That they shall receive humane treatment on their passage from and to their homes; and, 3. That their property or effects, especially on the return arssage, shall not be exposed to unnecessary waste or damage. I am aware that you had this subject under consideration, at my last session, and that the House of Representatives originated a bill, entitled "An act authorizing the appointment of shipping masters for the protection of native Africans," which it was thought would afford salutary correction of the wrongs which these native laborers are exposed; but, for reasons which I mentioned in reference to your "Board of Trade" organization, this bill also failed to pass into a law. And I may be permitted to say that, as a measure regulating the ordinary shipping interest at the several ports of entry as regards seamen, said bill, which a slight revision, may be found serviceable; but to meet the requirements of this particular case, I am fully impressed that a special regulation would be more efficient. I, however, submit the whole matter to your careful and judicious consideration.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE NATIVE TRIBES.

* * * * * * *

But passing from the uplesant view of our present pecuniary situation occasioned by this unfortunate loan, had in looking to the internal concerns of the country, I am sure you will find much to impress your favorably, and to encourage your efforts in promoting those objects of national interest to which, in the discharge of your official duties your attention will be drawn. And among these I cannot too strongly urge upon your consideration the importance of inaugurating some well-digested plan for the more rapid improvment of the condition of the native tribes bordering on our frontiers, and especially in the vicinity of our settlements. To accelerate the elevation of the aboriginal population within our political jurisdiction. This is a subject of increasing solicitude: nay, it lies at the very foundation of Liberia's permanent advancement and ultimate success. Their civilization is not only indispensable to their own happiness, but equally so to the maintainance of our civil institutions, and the growth and prosperity of the country. The sooner they be brought to understand distinctly the great objects of civil government, and the obligation they are, under as citizens to conform themselves to all the requirements of the civil compact, the sooner will the Government be relieved from much of the trouble and expense now annually incurred in repressing such of the barbarous practices as still cling to them; especially their insatiable propensity for roving, pilfering and excursions, and committing depredations upon traders and other peaceable citizens. Recently, one or two audacious outrages have been committed at Nifloo and that neighborhood, upon vessels and crews employed by certain of our merchants at Harpers, and which the Government is bound to redress. The papers, and document relating to these occurrences will be laid before you.

In the meantime, it is a gratifying fact that, in the general, our native population is making encouraging advances, under the fostering operation of our civil and religious institutions: and I shall hope that the Legislature will find in within the scope of their pecuniary ability to continue, if not increase, the means of facilitating this desirable work. Many of the chiefs and headmen of tribes within our limits are now earnestly importuning the Government to establish schools in their districts, for the instruction of their children in the principles of Christianity, in the ordinary branches of literature, and the arts of civilized life. Instead of the severe pressure upon our finances, I could heartily wish the Legislature had at her disposal many thousands of dollars to devote to this object.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
MONROVIA, Dec. 9, 1871.

J. J. ROBERTS.

The Louisiana Troubles.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, under pretense that William P. Kellogg, present executive of Louisiana, and officers associated with him in the State administration, were not duly elected, certain turbulent and disorderly persons having combined together with force and arms to resist the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and

Whereas, it has been duly certified by proper local authorities, and judicially determined by the inferior and superior courts of said State that said officers are entitled to hold their offices, respectively and execute and discharge the functions thereto; and

Whereas, Congress, at its last session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized said executive and his associates, then, as now, in office, by refusing to take any action with respect thereto; and

Whereas, it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the legislature or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, or obstruction to the laws thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of its executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas, the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under section four of article four of the Constitution of the United States, and laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made application to me for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and enforce the execution of the laws; and

Whereas, it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command said turbulent and disorderly persons to disperse and retire peacefully to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date and hereafter to submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the aid and cooperation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the law and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the 22d day of May, in the year of our Lord 1873, and of the independence of the United States the 98th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
J. C. BANCROFT,
Acting Secretary of State.

The Man Without an Enemy.

We believe in the man or woman who has "enemies." This does not sound sensible, but it is a sound. You milk-and-water people, who content themselves with simply doing no harm, at the same time never do any good. They are mere negatives. Your man of force, who does not wait for a stone to get out of his heaven-appointed way, but manfully rolls it over, may unintentionally hurts somebody's toes in the act; but thousands who will have to travel that way will thank him for clearing it. The man of woman who has no enemies is generally a sleek, cowardly creature, caring for no one but himself—smirking and creeping his unchallenged way to the obscurity he merits. He adds nothing to the common stock—does no good in the world, and is lowered into the bed of earth without one sincere regret from any one. He has had no enemies; but has a friend? A place is vacant, but not in any warm, grateful heart. A fig for such people!

The First Baby.

Married by the Rev. Mr.——, J. W. C. to C. E. G., only daughter, &c. "No cards."

We didn't want no baby! I have one of these interesting animals at my house. It came when it rained like the devil, dark as pitch, and my umbrella at the store, no cars running. The doctor lived five miles due west, and the nurse six miles due east; and when I got home to the bosom of my family, the confound milkman was at the next door. It's a funny chap, that baby, Solferino color, and the length of a Bologna sausage. Cross? I guess not. Um, um; it commenced chasing me down the pathway of life just when muslin, linen, and white flannel were the highest they had been since Adam built a hen house for Mrs. Eve's chickens. The doctors charge two dollars a squint, four dollars a grunt, and on account of the scarcity of rain in the country, take what is left in a man's pocket, no discount for cash, and send a bill for balance Jan. 1st. A queer little think is that baby; a speck of a nose like a wart; head as bald as a squash, and no place to hang a waterfall, a mouth just suited to come down the gum game and chew milk. O cracked yan ought to hear her sing. I bumped it, stuffed my fist down its throat, gave it the wash smoothing irons to play with, but that little red lump that looks as if it couldn't hold blood enough to keep a swindling fainting, persists in yelling like thunder. It shows a great desire to swallow its fists, and the other day they dropp down his throat, and what prevented them going through was the crook in its elbows. It stopped its music and I was happy for one and a half minutes.

It's a pleasant thing to have a baby in the house—one of your belly-ache kind. Think of the pleasures of a father, in dishabille, kneeling in the midnight hour, with his warm feet upon a square yard of cold oil cloth, dropping paregoric in a teaspoon, by moonlight, the nurse thumping on the door, the wife of your bosom shouting "hurry," and the baby yelling till the fracoe drops from the ceiling. It's a nice time to think of dress coats, pants, ties and white kids, shades of departed cocktails, what comfort, what a picture for an artiste in Plaster Paris! Its mother says it is troubled with wind on the stomach; it beats all the wind instruments you ever heard of. I have to get up in the cold and shiver while the milk warms; it uses the bottle. I have a cradle with the representation of intraculous suits ing syrup bottles on the dash-board. I tried to stop its breath the other night, it was no go, I rocked it so hard I missed stays, and sent it slap clear across the room, upsetting a jar of preserves. It didn't make any noise then! Oh, no! Its mother says only wait till it gets bleached, (it's been vaccinated,) and old enough to feed on pies. Yes, I am going to wait. Won't it be delightful? John run for the doctor, it's fell in the sloppail and is choking with a potato skin; it has fell down stairs; sis has swallowed the tackhammer; shows signs of the mumps, croup, whooping cough, small pox, cholic infantum, or some other darned thing to let the doctor take the money laid by for my winter's corn beef; and all this comes of my thumpooing and curling my hair, wearing nice clothes and looking handsome, going a courting and making my wife fall in love and marry me!

Performance Before the Queen.

The London *Times* says:

On Thursday afternoon this troupe of negro minstrels gave a private performance at Willis's Rooms. This band of black vocalists consists of Miss Ella Sheppard, pianist and soprano; Miss Maggie Porter, Miss Jennie Jackson, Miss Georgia Gordon, Miss Julia Jackson, Miss Minnie Tate, Miss Mabel Lewis, Mr. Thomas Rutling, Mr. Benjamin H. Holmes, Mr. J. P. Dickerson, and Mr. Edmund Watkins. They are nearly all emancipated slaves, and their singing is remarkable for its purity, harmony, and pathos. The troupe were sent to Shufelbury, who, in a few remarks, told their history. They are vocalists and students connected with Fisk University, one of the seven chartered institutions established in the States, recently slaves States, by the America Missionary Association. The aim of this university is to give the freedmen a higher and Christian education, so that the most gifted among them can be fitted to become the teachers and leaders of their race in America, the West India Islands, and Africa. They came to England under the direct auspices of the American Missionary Association, auxiliary to which, is the Freedmen's Mission Aid Society of London. They sing the old slave songs, composed by their fathers in the darkest hours of their bondage, whose plaintive melodies and sad repining have touched the hearts of thousands. For the past year and a half they have been singing before the Christian public of the Northern States, and have been received wherever they have been received wherever they have been received wherever they

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 28, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

The political parties in Sacramento, Vallejo, Marysville and other parts of the State, have been extremely active during the past week in arranging for the September election. There is a disposition manifested in the above-named localities, as well as in San Francisco, to send independent delegates to the ensuing Legislature. The State is largely Republican, or was so at least, in the Grant campaign. The effect of independent delegations to the Legislature will be to destroy the complexion of the Legislature as Republican, and make it in part, or one of the Houses at least, Republican, Independent and Democratic, proportionately. If so no extremely party measure can be passed in one of the branches, or we might doubt as to whether the most available United States Senator could be elected, either by the respective Houses, by the Senate or Assembly, or on joint ballot.

The Senatorial issue is uppermost with the white voters, and the school question issue is uppermost with the colored voters. As the white voters already have all their full civil rights, school privileges, and all, they can afford to make the Senatorial question a specialty, and as the colored voters do not have their full civil rights, including equal school privileges, they cannot afford to follow the Senatorial question as a specialty, without first looking at the situation so as to see how they are to come out on the question of equal school privileges in the next Legislature. It would be the height of folly for the colored, or any other set of voters, to go headlong in the contest without making some enquiries of Legislative nominees in the respective Senatorial and Assembly Districts as to what would be their course on such issues or questions which most concern those whose suffrage is sought at the ballot box.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the colored voters of the State who possibly may hold the balance of power, in some of the Senatorial, and Legislative districts will deliberately cast their ballot for any man or set of men who or whom will not give some pledges or evidence that he or they will favor such a school bill as will give the colored children equal school privileges with those of the whites. Although it is conceded that the colored vote carried San Francisco County, for President Grant, in the last Presidential campaign as well as the Congressional District for Mr. Clayton. No appreciation of colored mens political services have been manifested by an award of any inferior office or have their children been permitted to enter the public schools, notwithstanding their writ of mandamus which now lies on the shelf in the Supreme Court of the State.

Such treatment should not only arouse the colored but should arouse any set of voters, be they German, Irish, French, or whatever else to a sense of their rights and duties in the ensuing campaign. Hence, the colored citizens instead of combining their votes to carry issues that most concern other people who already have their full rights, will combine their votes, to go for those only who will go for them in obtaining their full civil rights, equal school privileges and every equality before the law, in common with all other citizens of this State and the United States.

Was Omitted.

Mr. T. M. Watson recited the Poem, "Sheridan's Ride" in a creditable manner, at the benefit of Rev. Mr. Hubbard last week.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, June 23, 1873.

On our arrival here yesterday we found the town in its usual Sunday quietude, the day was warm in the opinion of the Sacramentans, but we differed from them in that particular. As extremely as the contrast was between their light summer dress and our winter-like clothing worn all summer at our chilly Bay City. The masses of the inhabitants here seem to enjoy themselves more on Sunday afternoons by sitting at the doors, porches and porticoes, and looking at passers by, than those that compose the Sunday excursionists of San Francisco.

The Sunday Law movement is not strictly observed by the several places prohibited by law. Many of the leading colored citizens left here Saturday and Monday for San Francisco to attend the anniversary Masonic Annual Meeting.

Sunday evening seems to be the most available or convenient time for the colored citizens here to attend the churches, as it is, at this time they are the best attended. There is apparently an unknown cause for this, but we guess that to much time is consumed in cooking and eating. The result is that our preachers have their fullest congregations in the evenings. Rev. W. Z. Dean is the pastor of the Siloan Baptist Church here, and Rev. Jessee Hamilton, pastor of the 7th street A. M. E. Church, both are doing their duty as spiritual advisors and representative men of their respective congregations.

Our lecture, on the subject of Education and the Common School System, came off in the Siloan Baptist Church, on Monday evening.

In the *Record*, published in this city, of Tuesday morning 24th, you will find an account of it

Among the most enterprising business ladies here we may note Mrs. Isiah Dunlap and Mrs. Virginia Brown, both on 5th street, with hairdressing establishments; Mrs. Jones also has an establishment of the kind on K street; Mrs Williams, mother of the late Miss Ann E. Vincent, keeps a credible restaurant on 6th street. There are also other colored persons who are doing business in various parts of the city.

Almost every bar-room on K street contains a clock, conspicuously placed to the passer by, every clock has its own time, some fifteen minutes or more slower or faster than the mean time as kept by the C. P. R. R. This may probably be a good way to retain a traveler in the city a day or so longer to help to enliven trade.

AN ENGLISH MILLIONAIRE.—When people talk about millionaires they usually mention Rothschild but there is a man in England by the name of Ward, in comparison with whom any Rothschild is a pauper. This man Ward inherits a vast property, with accumulated investments and estates, which give him an enormous income, he has the most magnificent house in London, the finest collections of art, and finest country seats in the Kingdom; his wife is celebrated, and her display of diamonds at the recent festival given by the Emperor of Austria, in Vienna, made all the other ladies, the Empresses, Queens and Princesses look poor. What the income of the British Crœsus is we have never seen any statement of; but a Manchester paper gives an account of his annual profits derived from his coal mines, £4,000,000. So the income from one source alone of this inordinary wealthy person is not short of twenty-five millions of dollars a year.

THERE is a law in Ohio which requires that where there are colored children there must be a separate established for them. This was done in one of the school districts in Clermont county, but a colored man named Graham insisted that his children should be received in the school for white children, and persisting in sending them to this school, the directors ejected them. Graham then brought suit against the directors, and had them cited before United States Commissioner Halliday, at Cincinnati, for trial. In his decision the Commissioner decided that the school directors had in no wise violated the Fourteenth amendment nor any State law, and he thereupon discharged them.

Grant and Louisiana.

President Grant has given the people of Louisiana a fair opportunity to compose their difficulties, and has repeatedly and sincerely expressed the with that the wise councils of the better classes, representing both factions, might lead them to agree upon some peaceful solution of their troubles. So long as the contest was confined to public meetings and violent speeches, there was no occasion for interference by the national executive; but when domestic violence was inaugurated, and citizen was arrayed against citizen, and the appeal came to Washington from Gov. Kellogg for assistance, there was no alternative but to render the asked-for aid.

That class of politicians and newspapers who regard the white Democrats of New Orleans as "the people of the State of Louisiana," and who ignore the existence as well as the rights of the vast majority of that State, will judge the President harshly for the timely action; but they will fail to influence the opinions of those who have watched his consistent course throughout the unfortunate complications in which Louisiana is involved.

Gov. Kellogg is the only executive of Louisiana who has been declared to be such by the decisions of the local and national courts; and as stated in the President's proclamation, Congress itself, at its last session, upon due consideration of the subject, tacitly recognized him as Executive by refusing to take any action adverse to his claims to such office. To all intents and purposes, therefore, so far as the general government is concerned, Kellogg is *de jure* as well as *de facto* the Governor of the State. How this came about, whether rightfully or wrongfully, it is bootless to inquire when the issue presents itself in the form it has now assumed. It is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of its Legislature or its Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence. Gov. Kellogg has made application for assistance, and the President has responded by requiring the insurgents who have taken up arms against the State to return peacefully to their homes. We think the rascals that have been following the fortunes of Warmouth and McEnery will not be ashamed of their discretion and retire from the conflict which they have provoked. The people of Louisiana must have peace, and if they persist in refusing to settle their differences without bloodshed, Grant knows how to bring them to terms. He is in earnest, and intends to make an end of the business in his usual prompt fashion.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Georgia.

The people of Georgia are modifying their opinions somewhat concerning the value of the free negro as a laborer. There was a marked effort, soon after the enfranchisement of the blacks, to create the impression that free negro labor was not profitable, and some foolish person in the Southern States thought it advisable to get rid of the blacks and in many localities they made it decidedly unpleasant for them. Immigration from those localities became the order of the day, and thousands of negroes have gone to Texas and other States where they can get cheap lands and equal rights. Georgia is now in distress for fear that her fields will lay idle for want of negro laborers. The Columbus *Enquirer*, in discussing it, says that the matter has attracted the attention of the Georgia State Agricultural Society, and a committee has been appointed to consider and report at the next annual convention upon the best plan of averting this colored immigration. The writer recommends more corn and cheaper living, an increase of the attention of the people's opportunities of social and religious enjoyment; and a surrender to them of the entire control of their crops after advances have been paid, "so that they may have the satisfaction of knowing that the fruits of their labor have passed through their own hands." The last proposition is suggestive of a great deal.—*Missouri Democrat.*

I was ever of opinion that the honest man who married and brought up a large family did more service than he who continued single, and only talked of population.

But what is thy duty? The demand of the day.

Subscribe for PACIFIC APPEAL.

Philadelphia.

A short time ago the Executive Committe of the Women's Branch of the Centennial Commission invited a number of colored ladies to meet with them at No. 904 Walnut street. In response to the invitation, about a dozen colored ladies attended. Certain work was assigned them, which they declining to perform a misunderstanding arose at the outset, which has since called forth an explanation on the part of the white ladies.

It being the established practice of the *Sunday Times* to give to all sides a fair and impartial hearing, one of our reporters last week "interviewed" Miss Le Count, an exceedingly intelligent and affable young lady, who perhaps is most familiar with this subject. All the questions were answered promptly, frankly, and in a manner which indicated that the handsome young lady felt the indignation under which she was placed.

Reporter—Miss Le Count, learning that you are principal of the Ohio street Public School, seventh section, I therefore regard you as one of our representative women, and your opinion will be highly esteemed, therefore I have called to interview you, with the hope of clearing a full statement of all the facts connected with the organization of the so-called "Colored Branch of the Centennial." Will you please state, Miss Le Count in your own way, all that occurred?

Miss Le Count—I was one of those ladies solicited, at the request of Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, to cooperate with the woman's branch of the Commission. The first meeting convened at 904 Walnut street, at which Dr. Rebecca J. Cole was appointed the chairwoman. The committee was organized in the presence of Mrs. Smith, Gillespie, Colson and Miss McHenery—books and all things necessary to complete the organization being received from Mrs. Smith. Now, sir I want you to understand that I did not attend this meeting, but what I am saying to you is substantially what occured there. The manner of Mrs. Smith was so dictatorial, and the orders so humiliating that a meeting was called the same evening to protest against the character of the organization.

Reporter—Miss Le Count, did the ladies assembled at the first meeting consent to do the work assigned them?

Miss Le Count—I heard that the ladies indignant, quietly, astonished, as Mrs. Smith proceeded to tell them who and what they were, and to inform them of the duties to be performed. Their education and their discussing with this refined and model exponent of the sentiments entertained by the "*women of the land*," wishing rather to reply thereto after a calm and dispassionately examination of the course pursued.

Reporter—Did your committee at the meeting held take any action?

Miss Le Count—Oh! yes sir. Resolutions were drafted, a copy of which I hand you, and were forwarded to the Executive Committee. To this respectful communication, up to date we have received no other reply than the verbal statement of Mrs. Smith, who stated at a subsequent meeting of our committee, that she represented the Executive Committee. A statement which an intelligent community could well appreciate as coming from the *great representative of "the women of the land."*

Reporter—Miss Le Count, what was the tenor of Mrs. Smith's remarks at that meeting which you said was held at the house of Dr. Cole?

Miss Le Count—Mrs. Smith stated that we could not be accepted on any other conditions than those originally stated, that is, we must work as a separate committee, based upon color; that we solicit subscriptions from, and our whole work be confined to, colored people alone; that we had no right to work among white people that we were solicited as a matter of courtesy, the *right* being confined to those whom she represented.

Mrs. Smith also irrelevantly touched upon the social question, and even went so far as to speak of "*remanding*" us to Africa if we were not satisfied with the fate of the land, a statement which, in my opinion, needs no reply from intelligent persons. To be plain, the entire sentiments of Mrs. Smith were but a reiteration of those sentiments which have characterized the opponents of justice. They were a revival of the bitterests color prejudices.

Reporter—Miss Le Count, will your committee act, should other arrangements be made?

Miss Le Count—I think not, Sir. In fact I feel certain that we will take no part in the commission whatever. Having been placed in a false position in an article in the *Press*, of April 5th after the interview with Mrs. Smith, we endeavored to set ourselves right before the public in the *Press* of April 17th, and there the entire affair rests.

Reporter—Miss Le Count, you emphasize the word "remand" very bitterly. Was there anything in the manner in which that sentence was used that caused you to do so?

Miss Le Count—I did it, Sir, because the word is frought with the most painful associations, and it is only those who have suffered as we have, that can fully understand it. It was a term used when the dealers in the bodies and souls of men succeeded in getting their prey and consigning them to interminable bondage. It was the legal term that belonged to the fugitive slave law days, and I should have thought this lady would have hesitated to have used such a word before eleven American women, whose only crime is that their skin and their complexions were less fair than hers. From historic associations the word should have been as unpleasant to her as painful to us.

Reporter—You said that the statement of Mrs. Smith, in volunteering to "remand" you back to Africa, if you were not satisfied with the laws of the land needed no reply from intelligent people. Why so?

Miss Le Count—To be intelligent is to understand the laws of the land, and the great features of our laws, is that they make no distinction by reason of color, and are therefore in direct conflict with this movement of Mrs. Smith's. To produce so grand a result, which the truly intelligent can comprehend, has cost our nation thousands of lives and millions of money, and we laugh to scorn this attempt to repudiate the sacrifices and sufferings of true Americans. In them we participate, not to the exclusion of Mrs. Smith and her "women of America," but to the common inheritance of all.

The resolutions referred to by Miss Le Count which were adopted the night of the first meeting with the Ladies Centennial Commission, and which were signed by the president and ladies of women's branch of the Centennial Commission as follows:

Whereas We the undersigned are dissatisfied with the arrangements of the Women's Executive Centennial Committee as made known to us on the 4th of April,

Resolved, That we consider said arrangements unjust, since in being permitted to collect funds from colored people only, there is to much restriction.

Resolved, That in thus working to ignore our wards, a barrier is raised which we know not how to surmount, and the sub committee failed to comprehend how anything could be accomplished when they only desire to derive wages and means—since in ward work there is system and regularity, and apart from it there is none.

Resolved, That late as was the invitation extended us to work, and much as we appreciate it, though late and uninformed as to the work expected of us, we did not think that it would differ so materially as it does from that of the other committees.

And in conclusion we would ask how it is that when the wards were being arranged, we were not solicited to come forward and represent our wards in common with American women.—*Sunday Times.*

Self Reliance.

The colored people of this country must rely upon themselves in all that relates to their intellectual, moral, and social improvement. The spirit by which they were held in bondage still exists and more or less opposes their progress, openly on the one hand and secretly on the other. Our school rights, our political rights, and the religious and social recognition to which our religious and the dignity of our manhood entitles us, are generally ignored and denied us. Freedom from this soul-sickening thraldom is by no means impossible. God has not made us a race to mourn out our existence in an irreparable or unchangable state of social wretchedness. Since in all things essential to the highest orders of men, God has made us just as he has other people, he has just as much provided for our elevation and success in life as he has for the elevation and success of any body else; but we must achieve it by our own efforts. As a race, we may conquer prejudice against us or, at least, secure a recognition of all the rights to which our manhood and citizenship entitle us to; but it is a battle that we ourselve must fight. Substitutes will not do. Our public enterprises must be upheld so as to secure the benefits for which they have been established. Our churches, our high schools and our high schools and our journals, religious and secular, should be maintained even at a sacrifice where ever prejudice against us makes their existence at all necessary. The black man has no organ to demand his rights and plead his cause but those that are cultivate intelligence, piety, industry, and we will be able to sell their precious fruits for all they are worth in any market where a premium is put on virtue, morality and brotherly love, that we may all meet with a fairness and intelligent people. We are not blind, that we shall be lead; we are not totally ignorant, that we should not be encouraged to prove ourselves all we claim to be; but we are poor and want the means to work with. That's all. Nor is our poverty the result of laziness, but of unrequitted toil. Who will help us?

Don't get before us and *pull*, but get behind us and *push*. Help us to help ourselves.

DO ALL the good you can, and don't wait to be better able before you begin. In getting riches many a man has lost the truest and sweetest source of happiness for himself.

NOTHING more distinctly marks a noble soul then respect and reverential love for women. The man who habitually sneers at woman is either a coarse prodigate or a coarser bigot.

THE threatenings of God rest upon the same solid foundation as His promises.

Births.

SANDS—In Virginia City, Nevada, June 20th to the wife of W. D. Sands, a daughter

Deaths.

SCOTT—In this city, Thursday evening, June 26th, Mary Scott, wife of William Scott, formerly of New Haven, Conn. Aged 43 years.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Sunday), at 11 o'clock A.M. from her late residence, No.19 Scott street, friends are invited to attend.

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MASONIC.

Resolutions of Condolence.

SAN FRANCISCO, June, 19th 1873.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1 F. & A. M.

The Undersigned respectfully present the following preamble and resolutions of Condolence on the death of our dear brother and lamented friend, the late NELSON COOK:—

WHEREAS, It has pleased the omnipotent Creator to summon from our midst our long tried friend, brother and co-worker, the late Nelson Cook, whereby another link from the great chain has been broken; and,

WHEREAS, It becomes our solemn and impressive duty thereby to acknowledge the boundless wisdom of the Deity by whom all things are performed for the accomplishment of his great and bright designs, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our said lamented brother, we are so sensibly impelled to pursue that course which will inevitably end in the full enjoyment of the Grand Lodge above.

Resolved, That in the demise of our said brother, the fraternity has been bereft of an indefatigable supporter of the principles which it inculcates.

Resolved, That although fellowship with Him shall no longer be enjoyed on this terrestrial sphere, that our future actions may be so regulated as to entitle ourselves thereto as virtue, morality and brotherly love, that we may all meet with a fervency in that spiritual temple not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

Resolved, That the Lodge Room be draped in mourning for thirty days as a token of the esteem in which our deceased brother was held.

Resolved, That a copy of Resolutions be printed in the PACIFIC APPEAL and Bulletin, and that one be transmitted to the bereaved family with whom we join in their condolence.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM J. SIMMONS,
CHARLES H. FIEHER,
WILLIAM H. BLAKE, } Committee.

The following Resolution of thanks was unanimously passed at a meeting of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1 held on June 19th A.D. 1873, a.l. 5873, a copy of which was transmitted to Virginia City, Nevada.

"*Resolved*, That this Lodge holds in high appreciation the praiseworthy and valuable services rendered to the remains of our deceased brother Nelson Cook, by the Rev. Samuel E. Reid, George Sands Esq., and other philanthropic gentlemen in Virginia City, Nevada for which, we tender our heartfelt thanks."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19, 1873.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Olive Branch Lodge No. 1 F & A. M.

The Committee appointed by your Honorable body to draft Resolutions of Condolence on the death of our late worthy and well beloved brother, Rev. WM. B. SMITH, respectfully submit the following:

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed brother, we view another striking instance of the omnipotent Arm of the Creator.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission and acknowledge the infinite supremacy of Him who moves in mysterious way his wonders to perform.

Resolved, That we join in condolence with the relatives of the deceased in mourning the loss of one who was so near and dear to the brotherhood to all, and a firm supporter of every moral and social virtue.

Resolved, That we should all strive to imitate his example and inheriters of the Kingdom prepared from the foundation of the world.

Resolved, that the Lodge Room be draped in mourning for thirty consecutive days as a token of the esteem in which the deceased was held.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be printed in the PACIFIC APPEAL and *Herald*, and that one be transmitted to the bereaved family.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM J. SIMMONS,
CHARLES H. FIEHER,
WILLIAM H. BLAKE, } Committee.

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RESTAURANT
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Those who eat good dinners are amiable. Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 637 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. THE PROPRIETORS, who are metal laborers, provide for their employees Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, tame geese, delicious entrées, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city.—Engish breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

NOTICE!
To the Pastors of the A. M. E. Churches of the San Francisco District of the California Annual Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—TOMY first Quarterly Meeting and Conference will be held as follows, to wit:

Stockton Station.—Conference, June 14th, at 4 o'clock P.M. Quarterly Meeting, June 15th. Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Pastor.

Oakland.—Conference, June 21st, at 10 o'clock A.M. Meeting, June 22d, B. F. Bates, Pastor.

San Francisco.—Conference, Friday Evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting June 29th. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor.

Sacramento City.—Conference, Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.

Marysville.—Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, July 12th, at 4 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. J. B. Handy, Pastor.

Grass Valley.—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 12 o'clock M. Meeting, 20th and 27th.

Virginia City.—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 P.M. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.

Los Angeles—Sunday, August 24th.

Visalia—Sunday, August 31st.

W. H. OFFER,
Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Headquarters address, No. 1607 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Justice between man and man demands that my case should be known to the public. I would say to those afflicted, especially, I would say to them, proceed, Dr. Sherman's medicated rupture, oyster soup, game, tame geese, delicious entrées, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city.—English breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

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ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exposure to the severest extremes of heat and cold, feelings of Mr. Murphy are fully understood by those who have been in the following scenes, and to whom the great remedy now in California, need no communication:
To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that after having exhausted by short as a's appliance and consulted a number I had given up in despair, and that from there I was entirely cured. By rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently deranging my abdominal viscera, and the swelling pained me exceedingly, so once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great anguish.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated with renewed vigor.
Any one wishing to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 300 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 320 Montgomery street, but troublesome, frequently deranging my abdominal viscera, and the swelling pained me exceedingly, so once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great anguish.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated with renewed vigor.
Any one wishing to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 300 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 320 Montgomery street, but I would advise those afflicted to see him personally, as his great experience of so many years constant devotion to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of self cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents, $1 enclosed includes information for that cure

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To men in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently. May 30—3m

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C. P. R. R
COMMENCING
Sunday, May 4th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Daily) Alternate Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and intermediate, C. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A.M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Narrow Gauge Train for Santa Cruz and Pajaro Valley, with Stages for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and the Geysers, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Ukiah.
2.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer from Broadway Wharf, foot of Broadway, for Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Express Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Express Train (via Oakland) for Latham, Merced, Visalia, Fulton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Night Express, with Train for Vallejo, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P.M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, and all points East.
6.30 P.M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—through Freight and Accommodation.

FOR SAN RAFAEL, SAN QUENTIN AND SAN ANSELMO.
From San Francisco, at 8.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 11.30 P.M. From San Rafael, at 6.10, 7.40, 9.40, 11.40 A.M., 1.30, 3.05, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 9.40 P.M.
Trains leave SAN RAFAEL (for San Francisco) at 6.10, 7.40, 9.40, 11.40 A.M., 1.30, 3.05, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 9.40, 11.30 P.M.
Trains leave SAN QUENTIN (for San Francisco) at 6.30, 7.50, 9.50, 11.50 A.M., 1.40, 3.15, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 9.50, 11.40 P.M.
Trains leave SAN ANSELMO (for San Francisco) at 6.30, 7.50, 9.50, 11.50 A.M., 1.40, 3.15, 4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 9.50, 11.40 P.M.
ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 A.M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P.M. (Cal. 11.15 only). Leave Alameda for San Francisco, 6.40, 8.10, 10.00 A.M., 12.40, 2.40, 5.10, 6.40 and 8.10 P.M.
SAN LEANDRO AND HAYWARD.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00, 11.15 A.M., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 P.M. (Cal. 11.15 only). Leave San Leandro, 6.40, 8.10, 10.00 A.M., 12.40, 2.40, 5.10, 6.40 and 8.10 P.M.
Leave HAYWARD, 6.50, 8.20, 10.10 A.M., 12.50, 2.50, 5.20, 6.50 and 8.20 P.M.
Leave SAN LORENZO, 7.04, 8.34, 10.24 A.M., 1.04, 3.04, 5.34, 7.04 and 8.34 P.M.
Leave HAYWARD for San Francisco, 6.30, 7.50 and 9.50 A.M., 12.30, 3.30, 4.50 and 6.50 P.M.
Leave SAN LORENZO for San Francisco, 6.40, 8.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.40, 3.40, 5.00 and 7.00 P.M.
Leave HAYWARD for San Leandro, 6.50, 8.20, 10.10 A.M., 12.50, 3.50, 5.20 and 7.10 P.M.
Leave SAN LORENZO for San Leandro, 6.40, 8.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.40, 3.40, 5.00 and 7.00 P.M.
Leave SAN LEANDRO, 6.50, 8.20, 10.10 A.M., 12.50, 3.50, 5.20 and 7.10 P.M.
*Except Monday. †Except Sunday.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Commencing April 6, 1873.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Pass.	San Jose Pass. Only.	San Jose Pass. Daily.	Through Freight.
Leave—				
San Francisco,	8.40 A.M.	10.30 P.M.	11.30 P.M.	
San Jose, arrive,	11.10 A.M.	1.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.	
Gilroy, arrive,	12.45 P.M.			
Pajaro, arrive,	2.20 P.M.			
Salinas, arrive,	3.45 P.M.			
Soledad, arrive,	5.30 P.M.			
Monterey, arrive

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dandridge, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington, City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any one communicating him will be thankfully received by his father, Randolph Parish, who still resides at No. 1118 Thirteenth street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of ALI TOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 20th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c.,
ALI TOO,
AH YUN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For Rent in the City of Hood River, Oregon, one room, also a pretty furnished house to Mrs. Archer's, for 6 months or more. Apply there, or permanently, or to

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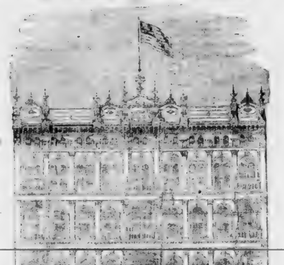
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ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

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Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
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Some cough, cold, and we pity you. You have tried everything but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merits, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of nearly compounds labeled as the public as a certain
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
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Has proved itself worthy, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and can be taken with safety by old or young.
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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of I will recommend it as worthy the confidence. For purposes, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 44. SAN FRANCISCO, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1873. WHOLE NO. 462

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday by
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Louisiana.

We have received the full proceedings of the great mass meeting held in New Orleans, Monday evening May 26th.

The proceedings being so very eloborate we are only enabled from want of space to give the subjoined extracts:

Pursuant to a call which had appeared for some days in the *Republican*, inviting the Republican masses to assemble to take measures for submitting to the country the condition of the colored people of Louisiana and to express confidence in and determination to support the State and National administrations, the hall of the House of Representatives, at Mechanic's Institute, was thronged on Monday evening last.

Hon. J. Henri Burch was introduced and read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The present alarming condition of political affairs in Louisiana, having attracted the attention of the American press and the American people, who, either from the prejudice or being imposed upon, wholly fail to understand the actual status of affairs or the causes which have had the effect of bringing this State to its present condition of disorder and confusion; and,

Whereas, Our political opponents in this State have, by and through their traveling committees, misrepresentations, lavish expenditure of money, partisan journals and other questionable methods, succeeded in making in the North an unfavorable opinion of the Republican party of this State, especially the colored men, and at home by special and specious appeal to their followers, succeeded in arousing the passions of bad men, culminating eventually in the wholesale murder of colored Republicans, intimidation, violence and fraud; and,

Whereas, These same men have constantly represented the colored men of this State, holding elective or appointive positions, as being corrupt, depraved, ignorant, vicious and unworthy, and have industriously circulated the same at home and abroad, and have sought to prove the same before the American Congress, for no other purpose than to carry out their purposes; and,

Whereas, We have been led to believe that our cases was not as ably represented in Washington, before the Committee on Louisana Affairs, as the merits of the case demanded, and as it will be once more presented to the American Congress for final consideration; and,

Whereas, Believing firmly that the State of Louisiana is honestly Republican, and as such elected the Republican candidates, with but few exceptions, at the general election of 1872, in spite of the outrageous obstacles placed in the way of colored Republicans, such as a denial of registration, hinder ance in voting, ballot-box stuffing, a refusal to return the votes of parishes overwhelmingly Republican, etc., all of which can be easily proven; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that decisive and immediate steps be taken by the colored men of this State to place before the American people immediately, and the American Congress at its next session, such facts and testimony as will easily demonstrate the truth of our assertions.

Resolved, That it is also the sense of this meeting that the representative colored men of this State owe it to their party, their constituents, themselves and their race, to use immediate measures, by every effort within their power, to reverse the false and outrageous reports so industriously circulated by their life-long enemies—believed by them naturally, and credited by our friends because they are not publicly considered—and to put forth their best efforts to prove the falsity of the accusations, and to vindicate their fitness "to vote and to be voted for."

Resolved, That in order to place our party and race in Louisiana properly before the American people, and also to be in readiness to meet our villifiers and persecutors at the bar of public opinion at the North, and the American Congress, a committee of nine persons be appointed by the chairman of this meeting, which committee shall have full powers to collect testimony, hold correspondence with the prominent white and colored Republicans of the North, collect funds to defray all necessary expenses, and procure the services of the colored orators from this State to the North, for the purpose of interesting our Northern Republicans in our affairs, and to procure an honest, impartial verdict as to our fitness to hold office, or assist in the government of State affairs; to provide for a committee to attend the next session of Congress, and assist our friends there to fight our battles, to procure competent and worthy witnesses for that purpose, and to do whatever may be necessary in their judgment to defend and vindicate our party and our race.

Resolved, That as an auxiliary to this committee there shall be appointed by it two from each parish of this State, whose duty it shall be to assist the committee of nine in procuring competent, worthy witnesses, and to forward to it such facts and sworn statements relative to the last and previous elections as may be deemed necessary for the purposes of the committee.

Resolved, That now, as in the past, our profoundest gratitude is due and is heartily tendered to President Grant for his ever ready appreciation of our needs, and his steady application of those remedies through which alone our people have been rescued from cruel despotism and maintained in the enjoyment of our present political privileges.

Resolved, That regarding the present State government as the rightful, equitable and just representative of the majority of the voters in the State of Louisana, we cordially yield it our respect and confidence, and pledge ourselves to its support.

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. H. E. Durell one who, by the firm, unflinching performance of an onerous duty, possessed the high moral courage to meet undaunted the task set before him, and whose decision, in our humble opinions, was founded on an enlightned sense of justice and a desire to righteously interpret the law in the case. To him are extended the sincere thanks of a persecuted race, who, by this action, has been protected thus far in their rights. He has stood between them and their oppressors as a strong wall between a rushing river which threatened their over throw, and we are profoundly grateful to him for his impartial judgment. Though misrepresented now by those who would deprive us of our rights, we look confidently to the future for the vindication of his act, and believe that it will eventually be approved by the nation and applauded by all true lovers of humanity.

Resolved, That allwe ask of our white fellow-citizens is justice and equality before the law, and the independent exercise of our rights and when these great blessings are practically conceded and enjoyed by us, there will be peace, happiness and prosperity throughout the State.

Mr. Burch continued as follows:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens—It devolves upon me to make the first speech of the evening. I shall confine my remarks to the resolutions just read. Much speculation has been indulged in by our political opponents as to the cause of this "Rondabout" —— or "Turnabout" as he ought to be called, as he has a remarkable faculty of getting on both sides of every question—devotes quite a space in the *Times* of to-day concerning this meeting, and proffers to us some of his advice. Since the massacre in Grant parish, I notice these papers are giving the colored people much sound advice, especially when it was found out that Senator Matt Carpenter and a Congressional delegations were about to visit Louisiana. But this sound advice was all on one side. For instance, "Rondabout" in the evening's *Times* says that he has received a letter from some one signed "Colored Republican." "Rondabout" pronounces it full of sound philosophy and intelligence, and coolly tells the "Colored Republican," in so many words, not to presume to give advice to white men, nor through the columns of the *Times*, but to go and get up meetings of his own and there ventilate his peculiar opinions. Mr. President, the necessity of this meeting is apparent from the fact that we have too long sat quietly down, and waited for our white Republican friends to do our political fighting. Senator Matt. Carpenter told us that he decided, in our case, according to the testimony given at Washington. In the matter for office, colored men demand a respectable share to get it. In the race for the rights of citizenship, with its privileges and immunities, they clamor loudly for, and demanded the same impartial showing that is accorded to any other man. The colored men of Louisiana claim—and fairly—that nineteen-twentieths of the Republican party are colored men, consequently the remaining one-twentieth must be white men. Is it fair then that this one-twentieth shall do the whole of the political fighting for the nineteen-twentieths? Is it not criminal in this large majority of colored men to sit down quietly and await the action of this minority of white men? Again, colored men to-day holding high, responsible and lucrative positions, through and by the suffrages of the Republican party, when that party is attacked, and sought to be overthrown by its enemies, it becomes the duty of the colored men holding those positions to come to the front and defend the party that has thus honored them.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Burch resumed: Considering this ungenerous misrepresentation of our political views, the time has come, in my judgment, when colored men themselves must come to the front, and stand in their own defense and endeavor to present their cause to the country in its true light. I would say to the colored men of Louisiana, office holders, as does Milton in "Paradise Lost," "Arise, arise; or be forver fallen."

* * * * * * *

Hon. James H. Ingraham was next announced, and spoke as follows:

Once again duty calls, and in response thereto we have assembled this night to again acknowledge our determination to support, maintain and defend our rights and the national and State administrations.

That God rules in the affairs of men is as certain as any truth of science. Every students and every thinking man recognizes this truth; for it is from the beginning, and the world of thought and action hangs upon it.

Eternal wisdom marshals the countless millions of earth beneath its banners on which is inscribed the legend, "The world exists, by the will of God, and man rules it by thought and action." Kings and princes are raised up or thrown down nations are born and die; republics flourish and wither; dynasties perish as leaves; families are scattered over the earth, but nothing is by accident through man, through their ignorance of cause, believe no. The decision of both are overruled as well as judged, by the decree of eternity.

"God rules the universe and all therein," and in the fullness of His mercy, and at His appointed time, he caused the negroes in America to become freemen, soldiers and citizens. It is vain, it is sacrilegious for man to attempt to seat at naught his work.

We assert here to-night, and the assertion cannot be disproved, that the colored people of Louisiana are not inimical to the white people of this State. We desire to live in peace with them, and we are already and are willing to do all in our power, all that is absolutely necessary, consistent with honor, to prove a living reality this assertion.

Our conduct under grave and adverse circumstances attests the truth of our desire to live in peace with our white fellow citizens. We claim, and are prepared to prove that we have not attempted to dispossess our white fellow citizens of either their rights or property. We claim, and are prepared to prove, that while we have ever done all in our power to maintain amicable relations of friendship with our white fellow citizens, that some of the latter have sprung on us and trampled under foot our years in a moment of time by the inhuman butchery of our people.

The fact that the best element of our white fellow citizens have no word of condemnation for those inhuman slaughters is quite painful. It is, however, claimed that they do condemn privately those bloody acts. It is this private condemnation that we have most cause to complain; for, in the absence of public condemnation, the actors in these bloody massacres construe that public opinion approves their deeds by its failure to denounce them. There must be no more Grant massacres.

* * * * * * *

General T. Morris Chester was next introduced, and from his great speech we make the following extract:

Fellow citizens—The continued fermentation of the Fusionists necessitates upon our part, a dignified action in behalf of truth and justice. The majority of the people of Louisiana, who controlled the succession Convention, declared last November, as their solemn purpose, that William Pitt Kellogg should have four years' lease of that office with all of its honors and emoluments, under the constitution of the State: and while in the act of executing this will to raise Senator Kellogg to the executive office, a portion of lawless adherents to one John McEnery, whom they desired to succeed to the Governorship, violently seized the document, caused erasures, and made fraudulent additions which were never contemplated by the framers, in the interests of the said McEnery. Senator Kellogg commenced proceedings in the federal court, and established two notorious facts, from any other cause. The light which were irresistible—first, that should be white, strong and steady, the will produced by McEnery was a fraud; and, second, that it was and carefully concentrated by shades the will of the majority of the legal upon the book, paper, or object of voters in the State that he should employment; a very different kind come into the succession. Here of light from the dull and cloudy was a state of affairs which required a remedy swift and radical; and recourse was had to the United States court, presided over by Judge Durell, under the enforcement act. This court, sitting in chancery, in which a higher standard of justice is administered than can be accomplished under the rigid formalities of law, set aside the fraudulent will in favor of McEnery and admitted to probate the nuncupative will in favor of Kellogg, the genuineness of which was sustained by overwhelming testimony.

* * * * * * *

Tyranny of Majorities.

De Witt Clinton, as Mayor of the city and Governor of the State of New York, made the annals of that commonwealth illustrious. His labors as a magistrate and as a citizen were wholly for the good of his native State. Against the prejudices and ignorance of his fellow-citizens, he carried through the measures that were to make the State, his opponents, and friends, rich and prosperous. "He had," says his biographer "the good fortune to mature the system of finance, which enabled the State, unconscious of expense and care, to begin and carry out his policy of internal improvements, and to break, with his own hands, the ground in the beginning of the enterprise, on the 4th of July 1816, and overcoming constant, an remitting, and factitious utterances, he had the felicity of being borne in October, 1825, in a barge on the artificial river that he secured to all to have constructed, from Lake Erie to the bay of New York, while bells were rung and cannons saluted him at every stage, of that imposing progress." No sooner than, however, had the political opponents of De Witt Clinton obtained a majority in the Legislature, than they began to abuse their power by removing him without notice and without cause from the office of General Commissioner, in which he was serving, as he had served from the first, only as an advisor, and also without any compensation. The resolution him deposing from office passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-one to three, and the lower house by a vote of sixty four to thirty-four. At the first opportunity the people elected their benefactor to the office of Governor, by a decisive majority. Many other cases might be cited. The city of Boston, by a majority of its Council, refused to open Faneuil Hall to Daniel Webster, its most illustrious citizen. The Senate of New York, in a similar freak of fanaticism, shut the doors of the Capitol, at Albany, in the face of William H. Seward, next to De Witt Clinton, the chief architect of the prosperity of the Empire State.

John Quincy Adams, from early youth to a ripe old age, served his country with rare integrity and fidelity. His administration as President of the United States, was a model of purity and economy. In diplomatic stations, and as representative of the people in Congress, he performed every duty that conscientious devotion to truth and justice. His public and his private virtues were alike unsuspected. After a life of unexampled service to his country, when more than three score years and ten of such service was still cheerfully borne, he was denied the right of presenting petitions to Congress, and by the passionate clamor of a majority of the House of Representatives, refused a hearing in his own defence. That tyrannical but cowardly majority avoided a vote by yeas and nays, fearing to put their names on record against free speech and the right of petition.

Night Work.

A good medical authority declares that the mischief of night work, where evil effects follow, arises more from the insufficiency and uncertainty of the light used, than from any other cause. The light should be white, strong and steady, and carefully concentrated by shades upon the book, paper, or object of employment; a very different kind of light from the dull and cloudy yellow just now furnished by the Philadelphia Gas Works. Insufficient, flickering, or too diffused light is one of the most serious causes of brain irritation which affects some of the people compelled to work at night. The body should be well supplied with nutriment, for it is a fact not sufficiently recognized that mental occupation and night work of any kind make exceptionally heavy draughts on the physical strength.

To the young, night work—that is, occupation to a late hour—is more injurious than to the old; and both old and young, whenever they can, prefer daylight. But as in the thousand demands of necessity as well as of civilization, there must be those who are compelled to turn night into day, a due regard to the support of nature must be observed. From six to eight hours of continuous sleep in every twenty-four hours is necessary to every person. He who works till four should therefore be in bed till ten, and even then should have an hour's nap later in the day before he begins his night work again. Many cases of sleeplessness are due not to overwork but to over use of tobacco and the abuse of stimulants. He who cannot compose himself without a potation has over-worked himself; and to fall into a habit of getting attuned for sleep by application to the glass is dangerous. Better not work at night at all than to do it under such conditions.

The day is the natural time for labor; and he is fortunate whose occupation permits this natural arrangement as the rule of his life. Yet, as already observed, the conditions of society impose night work upon many people. And there are many more who are occasionally compelled to resort to it. Man is a facile animal; and by the right use of his reason can adapt himself to circumstances. But reason must be consulted and obeyed. There is no "Society" for the prevention of cruelty self-imposed upon a human animal. He must take care of his own case, as but few others are likely to do it for him, or could if they would.

* * * * * * *

It was the genial Diedrich Knickerbocker who said: "I have not so bad an opinion of mankind as many of my brother philosophers. I do not think poor human nature so sorry a piece of workmanship as they would make it out to be; and for my part, I have always observed, I am fully satisfied that man, if left to himself, would about as readily go right as wrong. It is only this eternally sounding in his ear that it is his duty to go right which makes him go the very reverse. The noble independence of his nature revolts at this intolerable tyranny of law, and the perpetual interference of officious morality, which are ever besetting his path with finger-posts and direction to keep to the right, as the law directs," and, like a spirited urchin, he turnes directly contrary and gallops through mud and mire, over hedges and ditches, merely to show that he is a lad of spirit, and out of his leading-strings."

Proclamation

WHEREAS, It is reported that His Majesty, the Shah of Persia, is on a visit to this country; and, whereas, we are desirous that the national dignity shall be sustained, now, therefore, We, Norton, *"By Grates,"* Emperor, Protector of Mexico, etc., do hereby command all and every person to show him every facility and respect, thereby making his stay agreeable.

NORTON I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Thursday, July 3d, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

This Week.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is issued on Thursday of this week instead of Saturday, in consequence of the Fourth of July—the National Holiday—being on Friday, and it being on the eve of our regular publication day (Saturday), and the week thus being so far advanced, we had no other alternative than to get the APPEAL out on Thursday, or not until the regular publication day of next week. But few papers in any of the cities in the United States are issued the day after the Fourth of July in consequence of the Typographical Unions taking part in the observance of the National Holiday.

The National Grand Lodge Masons.

The National Grand Lodge Masons were in session in this city last week. Their proceedings appeared in the *Morning Call* and *Elevator* last week. Mr. P. A. Bell, editor of the latter paper, informs us that he received an invitation to attend the festival held in the evening and that he was requested to copy the proceedings published in the *Morning Call*. This Mr. Bell had a right to do, if in so doing Compliment has been made to some of our friends that we did not publish the proceedings which appeared in the *Morning Call*. To this we plead guilty, and give as a reason therefor that no official of the National Grand Lodge Masons sent any minutes or proceedings of any kind to this paper for publication. If it had been done, we should have published the same, as we do other proceedings or information on all subjects. The columns of the PACIFIC APPEAL are open to all when proceedings are sent to us. But when they are taken deliberately and given to other papers, we think it unfair to expect us to publish things second handed.

The New York and New Orleans Menagerie and Circus.

This great Menagerie and Circus is pronounced by all to be the best and most attractive that ever visited San Francisco or the Pacific coast. The great gymnast brothers, Van Zandt, are unequalled in their astounding and elastic feats. The equestrian performances are the most daring, graceful and pleasing, the Menagerie the most extensive that has yet been on the Pacific coast, altogether comprising the most wonderful combination and versatility of attraction ever presented to the San Francisco public. Most positively the last three days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday—with matinees July 4th and 5th.

LETTERS.—N. J. R. Baltimore, Md., Abraham Smith, Nashville, Tenn., J. F. Richards, Detroit Michigan, R. McK. City.

Grand Orient of France.

We received during the past week (directed to the care of the PACIFIC APPEAL office) the printed transactions and other important Masonic documents of the Grand Orient of France in A. D., 1872—A. L., 5872, addressed to "Nelson Cook, Grand Secretary Conventional Independent Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons of the State of California." As the late Bro. Nelson Cook has deceased, we acknowledge their receipt through the PACIFIC APPEAL, and will cheerfully convey the documents to their destination, the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall. From which place the Grand Orient of France will receive official information, and thanks for their receipt.

REAPPEARANCE OF Millie Maretta at the Circus.

Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, June 28, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

It would appear from what has transpired in our city within the past days that our people are learning some of the "rudiments of politics." A meeting was held in the Baptist Church on the 20th instant to endorse the Regular Republican platform and resolutions adopted by the convention of the party. A number of the bolters attended early and elected a chairman and secretary of their side, and when the parties arrived who hired the church and called the meeting, they found the bolters in possession. This was to say the least, pretty sharp practice, but the regulars went to work, and by an overt act, captured and trapped those who came to trap the regulars.

The bolters insisted upon adopting an "individual composition," (after it was read) as the sentiment of the meeting. Immediately an amendment was tacked on to it in the shape of the following: "Resolved, That the condemnation of this city paper is hereby endorse the platform and resolutions of the Republican Convention held in this city June 10th, 1873."

The question, on its adoption being put, was carried without a dissenting voice or vote. A motion to adjourn immediately followed, which was also adopted.

You will see by the foregoing that the "one man" address was left out in the cold and stood just where it is now, the evidence of a stupendous effort in the wrong direction.

When it is considered that they came to the meeting for the express purpose of placing their views of the political situation before the people with a view of having them adopted, as of also voting down any resolutions of the kind and tenor of the one adopted, it is a little amusing to see how they were flanked and outgeneraled.

Some portion of the address related to pledging candidates previous to nomination by convention, compelling them, under the great penalty of losing our enormous vote, to go for our interests in every particular and on all occasions. It also contained their express determination not to vote at either primary, (regular or bolter) but wait until the conventions had been held by both, and then choose the "best men." Of course, we old Republicans could not go so much secession from party, to say nothing of the desire to beat the "newfangled office-seeking-ones and bolter party," and keep them from saying, "And lo! the negro cometh also."

The *Union* newspaper reporter, or some of the bolters, falsely reported the proceedings, stating that the meeting ended in a row and the lights were put out. It is true they were put out, but not until the resolutions were duly passed to endorse the proceedings of the convention and adjournment. Disaffection and division has now entered their ranks, and every day only serves to widen the breach; and on election day a man with a Drummond light, unless he has a $20 piece, will have considerable trouble to find a colored Bolter-tax-payer in this city. SET-TAN.

DR. SHERMAN still ironis cases of rupture in the most successful manner. The Doctor has made this tratment a specialty for over thirty years, and has the most flattering testimonials from many of the leading and wealthy citizens of the United States. His office is at 240 Montgomery street.

P. KELLY.—The renowned theatrical and prize boot maker, No. 335 Bush street, is still in the centre of attraction for ladies and children gaiters of every variety of boots and shoes, at the very lowest prices.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

EQUAL PUBLIC PRIVILEGES — RATIFICATION OF THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

On Monday evening, at No. 27 Carondelet street, was assembled a large number of gentlemen, representing both races that comprise our voting population, and including many of the most prominent in social and commercial circles. The meeting, for want of a better name, was styled "The Committee of One Hundred," and was presided over by Isaac N. Marks, Esq. A committee had been appointed at a preceding meeting to prepare an address to the people of Louisiana. General G. T. Beauregard was the chairman of the committee, and submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Louisiana is now threatened with death in every vital organ of her moral, material and political being; and

WHEREAS, Her fire calamities are not the fruit of unnatural divisions among her natural guardians—the children of her soil and of her adoption; and

Whereas, We have an abiding faith that there is love enough for Louisiana among her sons to unite them in manful and unselfish struggle for her redemption; be it therefore

Resolved, That henceforward we dedicate ourselves to the unification people.

Second—That by our people we mean all men of whatever race, color, or religion, who are citizens of Louisiana, and who are willing to work for her prosperity.

Third—That we shall advocate by speech, and pen, and deed, the equal and impartial exercise by every citizen of Louisiana of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and by the laws of honor, brotherhood and fair dealing.

Fourth—That we shall maintain and advocate the right of every citizen of Louisiana, and of every citizen of the United States to frequent at will all places of public resort, and to travel at will on all vehicles of public conveyance upon terms of perfect equality with any and every other citizen; and we pledge ourselves, so far as our influence, counsel and example may go, to make this a right, a live and practical right, and that there may be no misunderstanding in our views on this point—

1. We shall recommend to the proprietors of all places of licensed public resort in the State of Louisiana the opening of said places to the patronage of both races inhabiting our State.

2. And we shall further recommend that our banks, insurance offices and other corporations recognize and concede to our colored fellow citizens, where they are stockholders in such institutions, the right of being represented in the direction thereof.

4. We shall further recommend that hereafter no distinction shall exist among citizens of Louisiana in any of our public schools or State institutions of education, or in any other public institution supported by the State, city or parishes.

5. We shall also recommend that the proprietors of all factors, foundries and other industrious establishments, in employing mechanics or workmen, make no distinction between the two races.

6. We shall encourage by every means in our power one colored citizens in the rural districts to become the proprietors of the soil, thus enhancing the value of lands and adding to the productiveness of the State, while it will create a political conservatism which is the offspring of proprietorship; and we furthermore recommend to all landed proprietors in our State the policy of considering the question of breaking up the same into small farms, in order that the colored citizens and white emigrants may become practical farmers and cultivators of the soil.

Fifth—That we pledge our honor and good faith to exercise our moral influence, both through personal advice and personal example, to bring about the rapid removal of all prejudices heretofore existing against the colored citizens of Louisiana, in order that they may hereafter enjoy all the rights belonging to the citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That we earnestly appeal to the press of this State to join and co-operate with us in erecting this monument to unity, concord and justice, and like ourselves, forever to bury beneath it all party prejudices.

Resolved, That we deprecate and thoroughly condemn all acts of violence from whatever source, and appeal to our people of both races to abide by the law in all their differences as the surest way to preserve to all the blessings of life, liberty, and property.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to the cultivation of a broad sentiment of nationality which shall embrace the whole country and uphold the flag of the Union.

Resolved, That as an earnest of our holy purpose, we hereby offer upon the altar of the common good and all party ties and all prejudice of education which may tend to hinder the political unity of our people.

Resolved, That in view of the numerical equality between the white and colored elements of our population, we shall advocate an equal distribution of the offices of trust and emolument in our State, demanding, as the only conditions of our suffrage, honesty, diligence and ability; and we advocate this ~~[illegible]~~ Home.

We ask no favors, but simply a manly earnest and proof on our part that the union we desire is an equal union and not an illusive conjunction brought about for the sole benefit of one or the other of the parties to the union.

This report is signed by General Beauregard, Messrs. I. N. Marks, C. C. Antoine, George K. Kelso, Charles H. Thompson, James I. Day, Auguste Bolon, Aristide Mary, Dr. L. C. Roudanez and W. M. Randolph.

Captain Charles E. Fenner submitted a minority report, signed by himself alone. This report, while in no wise conflicting with the recommendations of the majority, suggested the calling of a mass meeting, at which resolutions would be adopted, which would at once create a public sentiment that would at once guarantee to the colored man every public right.

The reports were discussed at length by Dr. L. C. Roudanez, I. N. Marks, J. H. Kennard, Esq., Captain Fenner, Hon. J. Henri Burch, Colonel James Lewis, Lieutenant-Governor C. C. Antoine and others.

The majority report was then unanimously adopted.

On motion of Dr. Roudanez the President was authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to call a mass meeting of the citizens of New Orleans at such time and place as they might select. To this committee was assigned the duty of having printed and prepared for the signatures the above report.

Civil Damage Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—The Governor has signed the Civil Damage Liquor Selling Bill. The following is the text of the bill as it passed both houses:

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS INTEMPERANCE, PAUPERISM, AND CRIME.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her name against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving away intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication, in whole or in part, of such person or persons, and any person or persons owning or renting or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, or having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are to be sold therein, shall be liable, severally or jointly with the person or persons selling or giving away intoxicating liquors aforesaid, for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages; and all damages recovered by a minor under this Act shall be paid either to such minor or to his or her parents, guardian or next friend, as the Court shall direct; and the unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of the lessee or tenant under any lease or contract of rent upon the premises.

Sec. 2. In any action for violation of the provisions of this Act, any justice of the peace in the county whereof the offense is committed, shall have jurisdiction to try and determine the same, providing the amount of damages claimed does not exceed $300, in which case, and where the damages claimed do not exceed $500, the justice of the peace before whom the action is commenced shall associate with himself any other justices of the peace in the same county, who shall have jurisdiction to try and determine the same.

A Colored Methodist Bishop.

The Princeton (Ky). *Banner* gives the following sketch of Wm. Henry Miles, an influential colored Bishop of the Methodist Church, who presided at a recent Conference:

"A colored Bishop was something new to our citizens, and considerable interest was manifested to see him and hear him. His personal appearance is very good, being six feet or more in height, well proportioned, and weighs at least two hundred pounds. On Sunday morning he preached to a large audience of colored people in the Court house, and on Sunday night he preached to the white people in the Methodist church. The church was full, and all gave him their quiet attention. His delivery was good, and his manner plain and practical. He made no attempt whatever at rhetoric or display.

"Bishop Miles was born in Washington county, Ky., in December, 1826, and was therefore forty-six years old. His early life, Bishop Miles says, was spent in the midst of slavery. During his boyhood he learned the alphabet from an old colored man on the payment of 6¼ cents, and learned to read at a colored Sunday school taught by a good old Presbyterian lady near his mistress's house. When his mistress died she willed him free, but his heirs of the estate went to law about the matter, and held it in Court eleven years. Finally, in 1864, the case was compromised while pending in the Court of Appeals, and he became a free man. He then went to Indiana, but in 1865 he returned to Louisville and set up a retail furniture house, but soon left and went to Lebanon, Ky., in the garden and fruit business. He was licensed to preach by Dr. Bedford of Nashville, in 1865, and was ordained Bishop in 1870 by Bishop Payne and McTyiere, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His Episcopal jurisdiction extends over this State, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas and North Mississippi. When he was ordained the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was organized, with himself and R. H. Vanderhorst (colored) as Bishops. The white Methodists South sold them in so doing, while the Methodists North have been and are now, hostile to such an organization. Bishop Vanderhorst is now dead, and in March last Bishop Miles, aided by Bishop Pierce of Georgia, ordained three other colored men as Bishops in his church, namely: James A. Beebee, of North Carolina; L. H. Hoaley, of Georgia; Isaac Lane, of Tennessee.

"We hade seldom seen a more modest, quiet, humble or less proud man than Bishop Miles, especially when we remember that he has something to be proud of, namely: He being the first man of his race to exercise the high office of Bishop, and the first to labor in the organization of his people into a separate church."

A Colored Brigadier General.

Brigadier General Morris Chester, having been assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Division Louisiana State National Guard, by the Commander-in-Chief, has issued the following general order to the troops composing his command:

HEADQUARTERS FIST BRIGADE, First Division, Louisana State National Guard, New Orleans, June 16th, 1873.

General Order, No. 1.]

The undersigned, in obedience to general orders, No. 27, Adjutant General's office, dated June 13, 1873, assumes command of the First Brigade, First Division, Louisiana State National Guard.

Promptness in compliance with orders, neatness in dress and gallant bearing at all times, are manifest qualities of the true soldier. The citizen soldier is the State's best defense; and, while in the performance of your duties, may every act be so executed as to inspire personal pride and increase public confidence; may a generous spirit of rivalry pervade your ranks to attain the highest martial virtues. Let every soldier be imbued with the desire to increase his company and regiment to the maximum grades, until the numerical strength and efficiency of the brigade shall challenge admiration. As guardians of the State's honor, may each and all so perform their duties as to merit the confidence which has been reposed in them.

MORRIS CHESTER.
Brigadier General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Emile Detiege, Commanding First Regiment Louisiana State National Guard.

FIREWORKS at the City Garden to-morrow evening. Seats free.

The First Sunday in the New House.

The first Sunday in the new house is a notable day. There is an entire absence of old landmarks, and a strange, wereied newness on everything, and you can't find your shaving-soap. You start for a scuttle of coal, but you don't see the scuttle. It is at the bottom of a barrel in the garret. You take the dipping-pan. When you go to change your shirt you look for it first. It is in one of your bureau-drawers, which are piled upon one another in the parlor, and you find that you have got to lift half a ton of carpets and feather-beds before you can get down to the draws. After you have lifted them down and searched them through, it is remembered by your wife that the desired garments are in one of the bandboxes, which is the shed, she thinks, although it may be the one in the garret, and yet it would be just like the stupid carman to have carried that barrel down cellar. You think so, too. You attack one of these barrels, and are surprised at the result. A bed-quilt comes out first, then a pipean, next a piece of of cold ham neatly done up in your vest and packed away in the missing scuttle. Below is an assortment of ironware and a length of stove-pipe, a half-loaf of bread, a couple of towels, and a rolling-pin. You begin to expect you will come upon a coal-bline, and perhaps some dead friends. Then you go down into that barrel again, and come up with a pleasing assortment of stockings and half-emptied medicine bottles. The way you come up this time leads you to consider the barrel itself. It has caught in the back of your vest and made the cloth let go; it took off one-half of one sleeve, and created a sensation on the back of your head as if a bonbre had raged there. "It is quite evident the cooper who built that barrel was called away before he clinched the nails. You involuntarily grasp the rolling-pin and look around as if you half expected to see him. Then you call the girl to repack the barrel, and start up stairs to look after something easier to find, but finally change your mind, and pass the balance of the day in digging carpet-tacks and worthless wood from the palms of you feet, and concocting lies about the wealth of your family. The next noon looks through the window at night, and touches up with a glow of burnish-ed silver several lengths of stove-pipe, a half-dozen odd chairs, a sheet of dirty zinc, and a barrel with the bed-quilts foaming over the top.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.



E PLURIBUS UNUM!

The several Divisions composing the Column will form in the following order, and take position as here inserted:

MARSHALS OF DIVISIONS,

With their Aids will form their respective Divisions on the right of the line.

CHIEF AIDS, STAFF & AIDS

On the Grand Marshal will assemble at the Grand Hotel at 8:30 A. M.

INVITED GUESTS

Will assemble in the parlors of the Occidental Hotel at 9 o'clock A. M., where they will be received by the Invitation Committee and Aids of the Grand Marshal.

THE PROCESSION

Will Move Promptly at 10 A.M.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The head of the Column will move from Stockton street, at the corner of Union, along Stockton to Washington, to Kearny, to Market, countermarching upon Kearny, by the left, to Washington, to Montgomery, to Market, to Sixth, countermarching upon Sixth, by the right, to Market, to Stockton, and thence to the Occidental Hotel, where the route and line will be held.

Order of Literary Exercises AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,

Stockton Street.

1st—Overture by the Band.
2d—Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Cox.
3d—America, by the Band.
4th—Ode Sympathy Hymn, by Miss Fanny Marston
5th—Reading Declaration of Independence, by George Hall.
6th—Oration, Hon. M. M. Estee.
7th—Recitation, the Blue and the Gray
8th—Song, Columbia, Hail Columbia.
9th—Poem, H. Hopkins
10th—Oration, Hon. M. M. Estee.
10th—Benediction Rev. Dr. Cox

MASONIC.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge No. 1 are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the above named Lodge on Tuesday evening, July 8th, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., on business of vital importance as to be transacted. All masons in good standing are cordially invited to be present.

By order,
[Alta] WM. J. SIMMONS, Secretary.

REV. THOMAS NAYLOR died in London, England, on last Friday forenoon, and his son, Richard Naylor, residing in Cornelius, Oregon, was apprised of the fact at 2 o'clock the same day.

THE wheat fields of Washington County, Oregon, now present an appearance that would strike the Eastern wheat grower with admiration and wonder.

THE hay crop of this year is the heaviest ever known in Oregon.

THE threatenings of God rest upon the same solid foundation as His promises.

POSITIVELY LAST THREE DAYS
OF THE GREAT
New York and New Orleans Zoological and Equestrian Exposition.
MENAGERIE, MUSEUM AND CIRCUS.
On Jackson Street Lot,
UNDER TWO PAVILION, CROWDED WITH THE ELITE OF THE CITY.
Two Grand Performances To-Day,
At 2 and 8 o'clock P. M. Menagerie opens one hour previous.
All the Great Stars and the Entire Company appear.
The Great Male and Female Monkey, and the Wonderful Dog of Performing Lions.
WILLIAM WORRELL, California's Favorite Clown.
The Comical Sketch, entitled THE CLOWN'S DUEL.
The Double PAS DEUX OF HORSEBACK—VENUS AND ADONIS.
HARRY WELBY, Champion Bareback Rider.
And Change of Programme. New Acts. New Music. New Novelties.
SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Children under 10 years, Half Price. Box Office open from 10 to 4. Doors open at 1 and 7 o'clock.
W. W. COLE, Manager
W. B. HAVENS, Press Agent.

Incorporated 1810.
HARTFORD
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS
January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!
A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.
MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
LIVE WELL.
Those who eat good dinners are amiable. Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 627 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. THE PROPRIETORS, who are needlessly poor, provide for their customers Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, game, game, delicious entries, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city at breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

NOTICE!
To the Pastors of the A. M. E. Churches of the San Francisco District of the California Annual Conference.
DEAR BRETHREN—Your first Quarterly Meetings and Conferences will be held as follows, to-wit:
Stockton Station.—Conference, June 14th, at 4 o'clock P.M. Quarterly Meeting, June 15th. Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Pastor.
Oakland.—Conference, June 21st, at 10 o'clock A.M. Meeting, June 23d, B. F. Bates, Pastor.
San Francisco.—Conference, Friday Evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, June 29th. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor.
Sacramento City.—Conference, Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.
Marysville.—Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday morning, July 12th, at 9 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. J. B. Handy, Pastor.
Grass Valley.—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Meeting, 20th and 27th.
Virginia City.—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 P.M. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.
Los Angeles.—Sunday, August 17th, Quarterly Meeting. Fielder Smithes, Pastor.
Petaluma.—Sunday, August 30th.
W. H. OFFER,
Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Headquarters address, No. 1607 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES D. STEVENS
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents.
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Laundry for Sale!
A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.
$4,000 CASH—MORTGAGE $2,000
Apply at 911 Washington Street.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1100 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, 164 Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping done. Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope, of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.
Justice between man and man demands that such should make known to the other any source from whence good is derived; consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and no interruption of a rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. It was in no way inconvenient, painful or severe. I have remained entirely free from the rupture from that time to this, and consequently can do away with the trusses. They are replaced to use the same remedies with the same success.
G. F. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.
Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
AT ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER AFTER 2 years of toil, hardship and exposure, strike a big clean of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most magnificent mine in California. To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and commenced for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from the use I am entirely cured. By rupture was not large but troublesome, frequently deprecing my ability to do my business. By getting plasters, or rather, as more it became inflamed and strengthened, causing me no pain or trouble.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for enjoyment.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 240 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally may do so by calling at my residence, southeast corner of Mission and Front streets.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be found daily at his office, 240 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years constant attention to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. He Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he mails for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for that rupture

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 500 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAIDLEY,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
906 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO.
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots, &c., to be found at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEPOT OF
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Scenes of General Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Samuel Bowles, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn, expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, and Engraved for Sheet, bank bronze and grass. If you want to make money send 10c [illegible] more for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. SUMNOT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken the Specific Restaurant, where he is prepared to cook to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Hawthorne, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' mon's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, &c., &c.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN [illegible]SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Curls, Puffs, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
529 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, and Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping done. Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at MRS. HOOPER A. BOWDOIN'S, No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently. May 26—

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. sep13

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on Hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stands furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sep13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

F. F. SANFORD. E. KELSEY. GEO. B. FIRST.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting the best fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest style. P. KELLY is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. Newl Monts'y and Dupont Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—2

C. P. R. R
CONNECTED
Sunday, June 29th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, O., Ogden, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Fresno, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Stockton.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer (from Washington Street Wharf) for Stockton and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, and the East.
OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10 and 11:30 a.m., 12:30, 1:45, 3:00, 4:00, 5:15, 6:30, 8:15, 9:30 and 11:30 p.m. (9:30, 11:30 and 1:30 to Oakland only.)
SUNDAYS, (for San Francisco) 8:30, 9:40, 10:50, 12:00, 1:30, 2:40, 4:45, 6:10, 7:35 and 9:00 p.m.
Leave OAKLAND, 6:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 and 11:30 a.m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 8:30 p.m.
ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7:00, 9:00 and 11:15 a.m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30 and 6:30 p.m. (7:30, 11:15 and 6:30 to Fruit Vale only.)
Leave HAYWARD'S, (for San Francisco) 8:30, 7:00 and 10:40 a.m., 2:50 and 5:30 p.m.
Leave FRUIT VALE, 7:35, 9:35, 11:50 a.m., 1:30, 4:30 and 6:30 p.m.
(Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Commencing April 6, 1873.

Trains South.	Through San Jose	Way	San Jose	Through
Leave—San Francisco	8.40 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	10.40 A.M.	
San Jose, arrive	11.10 A.M.	6.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	
Gilroy, arrive	11.45 P.M.			
Pajaro, arrive	12.07 P.M.			
Castroville	12.45 P.M.			
Salinas	1.10 P.M.			
Hollister, arrive	2.30 P.M.			

Trains North.	San Jose Only	Way	San Jose Only	Through Train
Leave Hollister				11.00 A.M.
Leave Salinas				12.45 P.M.
Castroville				11.58 A.M.
Pajaro				12.30 P.M.
Gilroy				1.30 P.M.
San Jose, arrive	6.30 P.M.	7.50 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	2.30 P.M.
San Francisco, arrive	9.40 A.M.	10.50 A.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.

SATURDAYS at 3:30 P.M. † Sundays excepted.
FRE

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00.

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

Eli Flastburn	SACRAMENTO.
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F. D. Atherton,	A. Bedeguian,
P. B. Cornwall,	Leland Stanford,
Alex. B. Grogan,	James Carolan
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A. W. Bowman,	D. W. Earl,
E. B. Pond,	Hon. Wm. Hoyden,
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C. H. Beer,	D. Lubman, Jun'r
G. E. Johnson,	STOCKTON.
H. H. Tilden,	R. H. Hewlett,
W. W. Greenwood,	Geo. B. Evans,
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W. H. Foster, Jr.	W. W. Hudson,
W. C. Ralston,	A. U. Hudson,
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JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
HIRAM. H. HUNT, Secretary.
H. H. HILLOW, General Manager.
F. B. HUNT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 637 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
637 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, treasurers, merchants and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in the settlement, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Also on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Bonds and other securities made on freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandize in warehouse, etc. sold

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	307,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,113 6

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROUD, Secretary.
au18

CRAIG & SON,
621 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakrs.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au10

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington, Dist. Of Columbia, and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Joseph Smith, who still resides at No. 1113 Thirteenth street, N., address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YUN.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For single men, or those arriving from the interior, two adjoining newly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 62 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently or transiently. oc 6-3m

A NOBLE WORK
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
"A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted —this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

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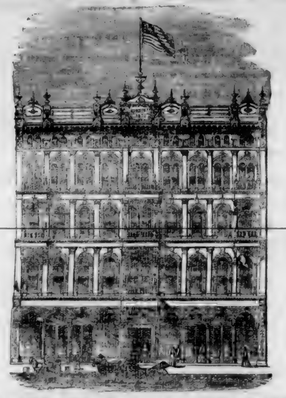
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(From the New Orleans Republican, 7 June 13th.)

Louisiana.

CIVIL RIGHTS AWARDED UNDER THE LAW OF "COMMON CARRIERS."

Judge Callum has rendered the following important decision:

Josephine Decuir vs. Joseph G. Benson.—The plaintiff in this case is a lady of color, genteel in her manners, modest in her deportment, neat in her appearance and quite fair for one of mixed blood. Her features are regular, and she is permitted to defeat a legal right, and more especially where, as in the class of cases, the law does not require it to be done. The statute of 1869, first section, declares that "when such person shall, on demand, refuse or neglect to pay the customary fare." It was, therefore, the duty of the defendant to first make the demand of the customary fare before he could, under the law, deny to her the rights and privilege accorded to white ladies on his boat. But again, it would have been entirely useless to tender "the usual tender of "customary fare" when the defendant and his clerk had persistently declared that they would not treat her otherwise than as they did. She was thereby saved the necessity of putting the defendant in default, even had the requirements of the law been the reverse of what they are.

The second reason assigned by counsel begs the question at issue, for when called upon to interrupt an express and positive law, it is a matter of very little importance what existing customs are, if they plainly contravene both the letter and the spirit of that law.

No association of men whatever can create or establish a custom for their convenience, and vitalize it with a power paramount to the authority of an express and positive statutory enactment. 12 M., 26; 2 N. S., 497; 6 M. S., 571; 2 L., 366; 3 L., 394, and 4 R., 301. Courts, from time immemorial, have been aided by customs in construing statutes of ambiguous meaning, but their judgments can never be properly influenced by them where the law is plain and easily understood without the aid of them. Cooley's Con. Lims., 69. Custom, in this case, is clearly opposed to and subversive of the plainest meaning and spirit of the law, and can be recognized neither as the law of the land nor as a guide to the courts. Foley vs. Bell, 6 A., 760, and Bonham vs. Overton, id., 765. To enforce it in contravention of the act of 1869, No. 28, and of article thirteen of the Constitution of this State, would be to discard these laws, and to deny to persons those rights and privileges they were designed to establish and to secure the enjoyment of.

Further still, it would be an emphatic and practical denial to a large class of persons which the General Government, in the exercise of its political omnipotence (*quoad* them), and of its sovereign wisdom, has seen proper to invest with all the attributes of citizenship, of "the equal protection of its laws." Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Mesker vs. Kieum, 11 A., 104. With what reason or propriety can the courts, which are but the creatures of the law, refuse to yield obedience to the requirements of that constitutional power upon which alone they must depend for existence, and without which they would possess no authority whatever? The constitutions are the supreme laws of the land, and good government requires that every officer and every citizen should act accordingly. It is true that whenever mere legislative enactments are unconstitutional, the courts should so declare them, and that judge would be unworthy of his ermine who would shrink from such a duty. But the Constitution is the only limitation to legislative power, and I am not aware that customs ever have, in any country, been deemed of such high authority as to supersede the behests of even common law. See Winder vs. Blake, 4 Jones, N. C. R., 333; Knowles vs. Dow, Fost N. H. R., 387.

Illegal customs can have no weight and courts cannot recognize them, however long they have been established. See Pierce vs. United States, Nott & Huntingdon's R., 27g. They are obligatory on parties only when the law does not provide for the case. The Lucy Ann, 28 Law R., 545. And when they are opposed to the provisions of a statute they are not binding. The Forrester, Newberry's R., 81. I have thought it prudent to collate authorities on this point to a greater number than is ordinarily deemed necessary, by reason of the generally prevailing impression concerning some personal rights that courts are laws, legislation to the contrary notwithstanding. Counsel has laid much stress on the fact that the plaintiff knew all about the rules and regulations which steamboats had established when she went on board the Governor Allen. This is doubtless true; but it is equally true that Captain Benson knew of the existence of the laws whose authority had superseded those rules and regulations. If then, it is fair to argue that plaintiff should have been governed by those rules and regulations, when they had been swept away by legislation, it is far more just to insist that he should have been quieted by the imperative requirements of the laws. A systematic disregard of these furnishes no argument to excuse their violation, but, on the contrary, should admonish courts to vindicate their authority the more promptly, the more importantly. It is the peculiar province of the Legislature to enact laws, and of the courts to interpret, construe, and administer them. Viewed rightly, they are the special ministers of that science which Hooker speaks of as having "her seat in the bosom of God; whose voice is the harmony of the world, unto whom all things in heaven and earth do homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power."

When the laws are adapted to the present state of society or not is an important matter, it is true, but it is one with which courts have nothing to do. Cooley's Con. Lims., p. 161, last sentence, and pp. 168 and 171. Social necessities and enlightened opinion are often in advance of legislation, but whenever the "supreme power of the State" speaks out in the definition of what it considers right, and the prohibition of what it is pleased to term wrong, society must pause and the people obey. It is the duty of Courts to declare what the law is, not to prescribe what it should be. States are possessed of all power not prohibited by the Constitution. Counsel for defendant cites the case of Day vs. Owen, 5 Mich. R., 520, where the Court held that the right to be carried was one thing, the privilege of a passenger on a boat quite another, both being subject to the reasonable rules and regulations of the boat. Can a rule or regulation be judicially declared reasonable which supercedes express law and bids defiance to its authority? A fair analysis of the case will show that it does not favor the conclusion which he deduces from it. The rule established by law may give rise to personal or private injuries, and it will, no doubt, do so in this case; but while it is the duty of government to protect the right of each individual, however humble or obscure he may be, private interests are never inseparably set up as a barrier to public necessity!

Again, counsel cited the case of Jenks vs. Coleman, 3 Sumner, p. 221, in which Judge Storey said that the right of passengers on steamboats was "not unlimited, but was subject to such reasonable rules as the proprietors may prescribe for the accommodation of passengers. That they are not bound to admit passengers on board who refuse to obey the reasonable rules and regulations of the boat." Here again the question recurs: can Courts say rules are reasonable which are contrary to and subversive of positive law?

It is not pretended that boats may not establish regulations, but they are prohibited from making discriminations on account of race or color.

The next point urged by counsel in argument is, that any interference by a State with the rules and regulations of vessels, is in substance an attempt to regulate commerce. The Government of the United States is one of enumerated powers. These powers are expressly delegated by the Constitution, and the Government can rightly claim none which are not granted by it. They are such as are actually and expressly given, or such as are given by necessary implication. See opinion of Chief Justice Marshall, in Martin *vs.* Hunter's lessee, 1 Wheaton, 326; see also, 7 Cranch, 32; 1 Wh. 415; 7 Peta. 243; Cooley's Con. Lim., 19. The tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. Now, what are the powers of Congress as established by the Constitution with regard to this matter? "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes." Chancellor Kent said of this section: "The powers were restricted to that commerce which concerned more States than one, and the completely internal commerce of a State itself." 1 Kent, 436; Cooley's Con. Lim., 584.

It will hardly be denied that inspection laws relative to the quality of articles to be exported, quarantine laws of every description, and such as were designed to regulate the strictly internal commerce of a State, formed and are component parts of an immense mass of legislation which was never surrendered to the General Government. See 1 Vol. Kent, pp. 436–7. See also the celebrated case of Gibbon *vs.* Ogden, reported in 9 Wheaton. In the late Slaughter-house decision, in the Supreme Court of the United States expressly recognised the fact that, notwithstanding the convulsions that have shaken and endangered the permanence of the fabric of the American Union, and despite the amendments added to its constitution, the States still have certain sovereign rights which they may well recognized and wholesome principles of government, they should be respected.

Having reviewed as far as it is deemed proper, the arguments and authorities offered by counsel, it only remains for me to fix the quantum of damages which the defendant should be condemned to pay. In doing so, it is necessary to remark that I do not think it proper to award exemplary damages in this particular case. The public in general is not sufficiently apprized of the existence and validity of the law which govern such cases, to be severely punished for their violation. When it shall have become a settled theory in the State's jurisprudence that those laws exist by constitutional authority, and that they will be enforced, and when the people, who have been taught to condem them as unjust, and consequently unwise, shall have learned that there is nothing unconstitutional in them, it will be time enough to inflict punitory damages for withholding the rights and privileges of which they are designed to secure.

The plaintiff was entitled under the laws to such rights and privileges as were accorded to white passengers. It is not pretended that she refused or neglected to pay the customary fare, or that she was of infamous character, or guilty of disorderly conduct, or that she committed any act tending to injure the business of the carrier, prepared for the management of his business, after such rules and regulations shall have been made known, provided, said rules and regulations make no discrimination on account of race or color; and they shall have the right to refuse any person admission to such conveyance when there is not room or suitable accommodations; and except in cases above enumerated, all persons engaged in the business of common carriers of passengers are forbidden to refuse admission to their conveyance or expel any person therefrom whatsoever."

Counsel insists that the provisions of these laws extends only to cases in which a State or other license is paid, and that as steamboats do not pay a license, the law does not affect them. The Constitution just cited and quoted, says: "All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of public character." There is no mention here of a license to be paid by such public conveyance as a prerequisite to its obligation to afford equal rights and privileges. The act already quoted makes no reference to any such necessity. The provisions of law requiring licenses to be paid, and to be forfeited in certain cases, relate entirely and exclusively to places of public resort, such as public inns, hotels, coffeehouses, theatres, etc. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom, propriety or policy of the foregoing constitutional and legislative provisions, one thing is clear to my mind: it is, that they are laws, and that the Courts of this State must recognize and declare them to be such. If they operate injuriously to private interests, it is to be regretted; but if experiment should successfully prove that they promote the general prosperity and the welfare of the public, then, according to the

The cases referred to by counsel in support of the proposition now under consideration, are not in point: first, because the plaintiff was traveling from one point to another within the limits of this State; and, second, because they antedate all the recent changes in the Constitution of the United States, establishing and providing for the regulation of the status of the colored race in America. As well might he invoke the decision in the Dred Scott case as authority for the denial of the black man's citizenship.

It is useless to dwell at greater length on these questions. The laws under which this action is brought are, first, Article Thirteen of the State Constitution, which reads as follows: "All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of public character," etc. Now, is a steamboat a conveyance of public character?

It has been made the subject of special legislation by the General Assembly of Louisiana, and I am not aware that the power of a State to enact laws affecting steamboats was ever seriously questioned. It has enacted laws imposing penalties in cases of accidents; for regulating the carrying of gunpowder; to compel the use of iron chains as a substitute for the formerly used tiller ropes; for carrying lights, and several other matters. Was it ever pretended that this legislation was an unlawful interference with commerce, or that it deprived steamboats of the right to make reasonable rules and regulations for the management of their business? The act of the Legislature under which this suit is brought, is as follows: "All persons engaged within this State in the business of common carriers of passengers, shall have the right to refuse to admit any person to their railroad cars, street cars, steamboats or other water crafts, coaches, omnibuses or other vehicles, or to expel any person therefrom after admission, when such person shall on demand, refuse or neglect to pay the customary fare, or when such person shall be guilty, after admission to the conveyance of the carrier, of grossly vulgar or disorderly conduct, or shall commit any act tending to injure the business of the carrier, prepared for the management of his business, after such rules and regulations shall have been made known, provided, said rules and regulations make no discrimination on account of race or color; and they shall have the right to refuse any person admission to such conveyance when there is not room or suitable accommodations; and except in cases above enumerated, all persons engaged in the business of common carriers of passengers are forbidden to refuse admission to their conveyance or expel any person therefrom whatsoever." Counsel insists that the provisions of these laws extends only to cases in which a State or other license is paid, and that as steamboats do not pay a license, the law does not affect them. The Constitution just cited and quoted, says: "All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character." There is no mention here of a license to be paid by such public conveyance as a prerequisite to its obligation to afford equal rights and privileges. The act already quoted makes no reference to any such necessity. The provisions of law requiring licenses to be paid, and to be forfeited in certain cases, relate entirely and exclusively to places of public resort, such as public inns, hotels, coffeehouses, theatres, etc. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom, propriety or policy of the foregoing constitutional and legislative provisions, one thing is clear to my mind: it is, that they are laws, and that the Courts of this State must recognize and declare them to be such. If they operate injuriously to private interests, it is to be regretted; but if experiment should successfully prove that they promote the general prosperity and the welfare of the public, then, according to the well established principles of government, they should be respected.

Having reviewed as far as it is deemed proper, the arguments and authorities offered by counsel, it only remains for me to fix the quantum of damages which the defendant should be condemned to pay. In doing so, it is necessary to remark that I do not think it proper to award exemplary damages in this particular case. The public in general is not sufficiently apprized of the existence and validity of the law which govern such cases, to be severely punished for their violation. When it shall have become a settled theory in the State's jurisprudence that those laws exist by constitutional authority, and that they will be enforced, and when the people, who have been taught to condem them as unjust, and consequently unwise, shall have learned that there is nothing unconstitutional in them, it will be time enough to inflict punitory damages for withholding the rights and privileges of which they are designed to secure.

The plaintiff was entitled under the laws to such rights and privileges as were accorded to white passengers. It is not pretended that she refused or neglected to pay the customary fare, or that she was of infamous character, or guilty of disorderly conduct, or that she committed any act tending to injure the business of the carrier, prepared for the management of his business, after such rules and regulations shall have been made known, provided, said rules and regulations make no discrimination on account of race or color; and they shall have the right to refuse any person admission to such conveyance when there is not room or suitable accommodations; and except in cases above enumerated, all persons engaged in the business of common carriers of passengers are forbidden to refuse admission to their conveyance or expel any person therefrom whatsoever." Counsel insists that the provisions of these laws extends only to cases in which a State or other license is paid, and that as steamboats do not pay a license, the law does not affect them. The Constitution just cited and quoted, says: "All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character." There is no mention here of a license to be paid by such public conveyance as a prerequisite to its obligation to afford equal rights and privileges. The act already quoted makes no reference to any such necessity. The provisions of law requiring licenses to be paid, and to be forfeited in certain cases, relate entirely and exclusively to places of public resort, such as public inns, hotels, coffeehouses, theatres, etc. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom, propriety or policy of the foregoing constitutional and legislative provisions, one thing is clear to my mind: it is, that they are laws, and that the Courts of this State must recognize and declare them to be such. If they operate injuriously to private interests, it is to be regretted; but if experiment should successfully prove that they promote the general prosperity and the welfare of the public, then, according to the

The latest murder announced is that of Mr. Public Trust. Back Pay killed him.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO!

Saturday, July 12, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Full Civil Rights for Colored Citizens.

It is a common complaint of colored citizens in all the Northern States that they are grudgingly conceded their full civil rights. They are yet denied the privilege of entering the common schools, and many other privileges, which is apparent, and not necessary at this time to mention. The Republican Congress is most to blame for this, in not enacting Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill when before that body. By defeating it, it has given encouragement to the Northern State Legislatures to act on the principle of inexpediency or delay. The Southern States conceded full civil rights —schools included—in their reconstruction, and have long ago accepted the situation. The northern people seem to have been taught a different kind of prejudice against the colored citizens than those of South, and seemingly more hard to eradicate.

There was not really so much prejudice in the South against the color of a man's skin as there was tenacity in holding a colored man as a slave by right. They cared not about the color of a man so long as they could, by law, hold him as a slave. If the white man had been in the same sorrile condition by any distinct color of his hair, or any sallowness of his complexion, it would have been the same with the ex-slaveholder. Slavery now being abolished in the South, they are more liberal in conceding full civil rights—including common school privileges—than is exhibited in the Northern States. The cause of this is that the present generation of Northern white persons have been taught prejudices against the colored race from their infancy. While the South hold one part as slaves, the North prescribed them from all institutions of learning, in order to court the favor of the South; and as the results of the rebellion and reconstruction, the South has abandoned her proscriptions to colored citizens—so should the North. We do not include the New England States, for they were right long before the rebellion. The recent civil rights bill enacted in the State of New York leaves the whole questios in other States just where it is, except Congress makes general enactments—which it should have done long ago, and which it is hoped it will do at the ensuing session, to meet in December. As our State Legislature will be in session at the same time, we expect it to have the independence, at least, to enact an equal rights school bill. If a Republican Congress should fail to act in part toward colored citizens, as was suggested in President Grant's last inaugural, and should a Republican Legislature, if elected, fail to do its duty in that particular at its next session, then they might as well bid "good-bye" to the whole nine hundred thousand votes cast as a unit by colored citizens throughout the United States in the last Presidential campaign, to carry out the full civil rights plank which vividly remains in the National Republican platform of 1872, as also the present Republican platform of the State of California, both of which have remained almost as dead letters toward enforcing full civil rights to colored citizens. The question of equal rights in public schools concerns the colored citizens more at this time than does the election of some favorite candidate to the United States Senate. Full civil rights in schools, etc. is the colored citizen's first consideration. These, conceded by the ensuing Legislature, then the colored citizens will always have the heart, and will be inspired with a will to help make favorite United States Senators.

Bishop Clinton.

Bishop J. J. Clinton, of the Zion A. M. E. Church in America, arrived overland from Philadelphia on Tuesday evening last, to preside over the California Conference, which commences its session to-day in the Zion Church, Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento streets. Quite a number of delegates have also arrived during the week from the church at Portland, Oregon, and from San Jose, Napa, etc., and the Conference promises to be well attended, and the proceedings interesting. Last evening a number of the Church members and friends gave the Bishop a formal reception by literary exercises, singing, addresses, etc., and a collation, in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society Hall, Pacific, between Powell and Mason streets, which was well attended.

Decision on Civil Rights.

The decision given by Judge Cullum, in the State of Louisiana, in the case of a colored lady passenger who was refused a first-cabin passage on a steamboat, and which appears in the APPEAL to-day, is one of the most righteous decisions that has yet been delivered from any court either in the Northern or Southern States since the enactment of the apparent dead letter civil rights bill, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. It should be perused by all classes, particularly by the Supreme Court of our State, before passing on our public school question.

The Primary Election.

The Republican Primary Election of Thursday last resulted in favor of a majority of those termed Railroad candidates. They carried nearly all the twelve wards. The delegates elected are to organize in county convention this evening in one of the court rooms in the City Hall, and will continue their sessions until all the nominations for city and county officers are made, which, no doubt, will take several days to fully complete their labors.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The APPEAL went to press last week on Thursday, the day before the Fourth of July, in consequence of the general observance of the national holiday. In our regular issue to-day we avail ourselves of the opportunity to state that the Fourth passed off pleasantly with all classes in this city. After the grand procession in the day, by the military and citizens, balls, amusements, etc. were the order in the evening. The Brannan Guard, Captain Mitchell, gave an excellent entertainment in the Young Men's Hall in the evening.

PIC-NIC.—Mr. John Peterson gives a Pic-nic at Humboldt Park, Oakland, on Thursday next July 17th. Those desiring to attend will find easy access to the pic-nic grounds by street railroad cars from the depot at Oakland. Mr. Peterson's advertisement will be found in another column.

ARRIVALS.—William Anderson, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. Mary Davis, San Jose; Jacob Maddox, San Jose; James H. Riker, Virginia City, Nevada.

BORAX is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion to it, and will not return where it has once been scattered. As the salt is perfectly harmless to human beings, it is much to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly used.

KANSAS calves are dying of some new disease. They commence bawling and turning round, and drop dead in a few minutes. It is thought that the disease is nothing more than a desire on the part of the calves to learn a new waltz just introduced in the State by a French dancing master.

IN Boston, "girls" are aged from sixteen to twenty-two; "young ladies" range from thirty to thirty-five.

A Civil Rights Meeting.

Under the auspices of the Republican leaders among our colored politicians, and more prominent advocates of equality before the law, a grand mass meeting was called, to be held by the colored citizens of Brooklyn for the purpose of giving an expression or an indictation of their joy over the passage of our State Civil Rights Bill. The meeting came off last Thursday evening. A colored brass band added to the audience by stealing forth its cords and its discords to tell neighbors and passers by, that the colored voters of Brooklyn were assembled in common wealth Hall and ment "business." Handbills had been printed and circulated through the city, setting forth the object of the meeting and stating that certain distinguished clergymen would deliver addresses. Some of the speakers announced by the handbill did not speak. Rev. M. T. Dixion, owing to the lateness of the hour when presidest Dawning was ready to introduce the speakers, left unheard from.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the committee and unanimously adopted:

Wherras, The Legislature of the State of New York has by the adopption of the civil rights bill for the removal of proscription that heretofore stood to the barriers to the enjoyment of the privilliges indicated in the measure for relief, did perform a duty to the colored people, that will stand as an act of the first magnitude in the scale of of justice and is worthy of the people of the great commonwealth and

Wherras, The devotion to the cause of freedom, as manifested by that body, demands from the colored people an expression that will show their appreciation of the good work for their elevation in the Empire State, therefore;

Resolved, That while we trace in it the hand of Providence which delivered us from oppression in these United States, yet we acknowledge with gratitude the service of each and every member of the Assembly, and especially of Gen. J. W. Husetd and the Senators and in eluding his EX-Governor, John A. Dix.

Resolved, That while we recognize in the adoption of the civil rights bill the instinctive efforts of the Republicans in the Legislature, to make it the guide to the future relations of the two races in this country, and in the support of the Democratic members their advent in the new field, prompted as they were by the inspiration of the principle of equality liberty.

Resolved, That to secure saity and prosperity in the Southern States will in our opinion depend upon the adoption of a national policy that will command the magnanimity and the support of the country, we deem it to be preeminently the duty of colored men of the sections of the Republic to seek the means for the removal of all antagonism in the South, that harmonyy may prevail the same as in the North, where proscription will cease to exist by the force of justice as sustained through the Legislature of the respective States.

Resolved, That, in the enrolment of colored men in the severl wards in the County Kings, the test must be applied to bring party leaders up to the standard, by which the manhood of that class of citizens will be fully recognize and equally in the election of delegates to Conventions from time to time and for the formation of the General Committee.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

After the adoption of the resolutions, the chairman apologized for the withdrawal of Rev. W. T. Dixon, and then introdnced Rev. Rufus L. Perry as the first speaker.

He said it was a pleasure to him to be there. That he had listened with interest to the reading of the preamble and resolutions, and heartily approved the just sentiments they embodied.

The passage of the civil rights bill in respect to which we have meet to give an expression, was an indication of the growth of public opinion in favor of human rights. Without public favor, the bill was not worth the paper on which it is written. What it secures to the colored people by law, is declared in the Declaration of Independence to be inalienable, and recognized all through the Constitution. That if it be the duty of the colored people to meet and publicly express their approbations of its acts securing to them any of their rights, it was no less their duty to meet and give expression to their profound indignation at the denial of other sacred rights. In this the colored people had not fully discharged their duty.

Our children should be allowed to go to the nearest school in the district in which they live. We want to see "colored" schools abolished. Blot out the word colored. The friends of the teachers hesitated to make this demand through fear that colored teachers would be thrown out of employment; but that would not necessary follow. Some of these teachers are said to be as good as any in the city, then let the same spirit that calls for the abolition of colored schools, demand a recognition of qualified teachers without regard to color. Mr. Libby had introduced a resolution in the Board of Education for the discontinuance of colored schools, but it was "laid on the table." He has been to the classic precints of Red Rock Lane to inquire about it; learned that it was likely to remain on the table. But it was in the power of the colored people it being a matter of common justice which public opinion was ready to approve, to take this resolution from the table and pass it; and they ought to do it.

Rev. A. N. Freeman then took the stand. His speech, he said, was on a pecuniary subject, the committee had appointed him as a speaker to let them knowwhat lay wanted to cover the exposses. It had been suggested that twenty-five cents admission should be charged, but it was thought better to leave it to the magnanimity of the people to defray the cost of the music and printing. The sum of $45 was needed. A collection was then taken up, but the amount was not realized.

Letters of apology were received and read, from Assemblyman Hulsted and Alexander Crummell. Lowis H. Putman, Esq., then read a declaration of sentiment.

On motion, it was referred to a committee. Lewis H. Putman then addressed the meeting.

He was followed by a pointed, witiv, and humorous speech by Mr. W. E. Brown, who kept the audience interested and amused all the way through his speech.

Messrs. George M. Drayton, E. B. Bandiok, F. T. Jewell, W. E. Brown, C. A. Dorsey, Peter Downing, Rev. A. N. Freeman, Robert Vesberg and L. H. Putman, are the gentlemen who had charge of the arrangements for this meeting. They propose to go on contending for all the legal rights of the colored people as long as any of those rights shall be denied. God speed them.

Gen. Sherman on the South Carolina Whites.

They are men of great honor and integrity—a very fine set of men. Their chivalric notions are entirely too extreme for the present age, and for common sense, too. I can give you an illustration of that. James Simmons of Charleston, a gentleman in all respects, is a particular friend of mine, it was his brother whose house I had endeavored to protect that night from fire, and to whose family I gave my own house, bed and everything that was needed to make them comfortable. As I was about leaving, I got out of my messe-stores a tierce and a barrel of rice and a barrel of hams; I divided the store into two equal parts; one part I gave to Mrs. Simmons, and the other part to my friend Walker's namesake, I think he is; her maiden name being Payne. I said to them: "Now, you are going to have hard times; these came from my own personal stores, and I propose leaving them for your use." Simmons hesitated about receiving them, stating that he did not know but what I would be wrong, he being a South Carolinan, to accept a favor from an enemy. I said I thought he was a d——d fool, that I didn't care if he did starve, that I didn't give it to him, but to his wife and children. A man who would raise to a point of honor at that time and under such circumstances, I thought his ideas of chivalry ran a little beyond common sense. And yet, at the same time, Simmons was an educated and very polished gentleman, and at that very time, I think, in office in the Custom-house in Charleston. He was a very clever gentleman, indeed, but when he made that point I must confess that I was a little provoked.

An Outside View.

The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* has these, among other things, to say of Sacramento:

The city possesses extraordinary commercial advantages, owing to the water and railroad communications. Its wholesale merchants not only supply the adjoining counties, but Northern California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Utah Territories.

Manufactures must be established and fostered in it, if its citizens would see real estate increase in value, and prosperity crown the efforts of its traders. Men buying and selling may keep a city in existence, and furnish a quiet place in which to live pleasantly and to die happy; but the people who would progress and prosper, must be producers and manufacturers. Sacramento city has bestowed praiseworthy attention upon her schools, churches and hotels, and it has been quite liberal in its efforts to advertise itself abroad, through its own papers; but it has been very little comparatively in establishing manufactories, and less to advertise itself through the natural periodical press. For the future its citizens deserve commendation — for the latter small praise.

New England A. M. E. Zion's Conference.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Board of the New England Conference of the Zion M.E. Church was held at the church, on Exchange street, last evening, Rev. G. H. Washington presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. S. A. Mitchell, after which the President made interesting remarks upon the object and labors of the Board. The report of the Secretary, Rev. S. C. Birchmore, detailed the work of the Board during the Conference year which ended on the 6th instant, and stated that the affairs of the organization were in a prosperous business condition. In the absence of Rev. Mr. Spywood, Rev. R. H. Dyson, a Vice President of the Board, delivered the address, followed by Rev. J. H. Smith.

Rt. Rev. Bishop J. J. Clinton was presented with a costly traveling-bag by the members of the Conference, Elder Ross making the presentation speech. The Bishop returned his thanks in a pleasing address. The exercises closed with a fine selection by the choir and the benediction.

The following are the officers of the Conference:

Rev. G. H. Washington, President; Rev. R. H. Dyson, Vice President; S. C. Birchmore, Secretary.—*Progressive American.*

Advertisement.

To advertiseis to inform the public that you are ready for business and have something to dispose of, either in the way of services or of stock. A sign over the door, or across the face of a building may catch the eye of a few passers-by, but a well displayed notice in a live paper is read by thousands. Some men, while saving ten dollars by not advertising, lose hundreds in the lack of custom. The live business man is always found in print. He deals with the people, and knows that the best way to reach them is through the columns of the local paper. He never lacks customers, but is kept busy waiting upon those who have read of his stock, and who have come to examine or buy. We favor judicious advertising. Good as it is, it can be overdone. A man may exaggerate his stock, and thereby disgust those who visit him. Another may expend too much money on a slight effort and fail in its object. The best way to advertise is, first: have something to dispose of worth the price you ask; keep within reasonable bounds in your notice to the public; pay for the space you occupy, promptly; as your business enlarges, let your advertisements keep pace with its growth; lay aside a certain percent. of profit for the sole purpose of keeping before the public. Thousands of men owe their fortunes to a judicious system of advertising.—*Georgetown Planet.*

A NEW Hampshire paper says that any number of idiots are climbing the White Mountains this summer to get a view of the cows pasturing in the meadows below.

A GENTLEMAN having a horse that ran away and broke his wife's neck, a neighbor sought to buy the animal as a means of divorce. "No, no," said his owner, "I intend to marry again before long myself."

The President's Proclamation.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle*, under date of June 11, contains the following statements:

The twenty day's notice given by the President's proclamation to persons attempting to interfere with the Kellogg government in Louisiana in which to cease their efforts in that direction expires today, and the Attorney General does not think there will be any further occasion for interference by the national government. It has been charged in some quarters that the President issued his proclamation at the instigation of certain persons in Washington, and not at the urgent solicitation of Governor Kellogg. The following statement is, therefore, authorized:

To all personal applications in behalf of issuing a proclamation, the President gave a decided negative answer, stating that he did not believe affairs in Louisiana were in such a condition as to justify such an important step on his part. When Governor Kellogg made his requisition on him for the aid of the Federal government to sustain him as the Governor against the machinations of his opponents, the President remonstrated, and requested Mr. Kellogg to reconsider his demand, and endeavored to administer the duties of his office without further Federal interference. To this Governor Kellogg responded, reiterating the absolute necessity for such support, and insisting upon his requisition being complied with. Under these circumstances the President could not do otherwise than issue the proclation, although he signed it very reluctantly, and probably would not have affixed his signature if he could have Constitutionally avoided doing so.

A Novel Vendue.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—A novel scene occurred to-night on the South side, by a man named Gelcher, who announced to the magistrate that he had a wife he wished to sell. Arrangements were made for the sale to take place this evening at the aldorman's office, the latter never for a moment thinking the man was in earnest. In what he was the time appointed for the auction, there was upward of 100 people blockading the sidewalk awaiting an opportunity to invest in female humanity. This did not astonish the squire half as much as the appearance of the man Gelcher at the door with a woman taking her place in front of the office so that all expectant and expected purchasers could see precisely what they were bidding on. The sale announced by Gelcher, who acted as auctioneer, announcing that he was now ready to receive bids, and in order to stimulate bidders, and enhance in their eyes the value of the "chattel," he stated that although he was "very much tired" of the woman, she was mighty nice, and well worth the prise he asked for her, $250. None of the parties present having $250 worth of desire to possess the fair, the sale was declared off, very much to the disgust and indignation of the property, who is a fine blooming woman of 30 or thereabouts.

Proclamation

In order to put down the foreign dimension now existing between the French and the Prussians, and to prevent the difficulty of the Fourth of July culminating into a war between them, We, Norton, "Dei Gratia," Emperor and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Lafayette Guard and the San Francisco Fusiliers to have a target match at an early date, and the Company that wins to be saluted by the worst shots, and thus end the dissension, under penalty of the Company being disbanded.

NORTON I.

Given under my hand and seal, this 10th day of July, 1873.

IN a recently published work it is calculated that English is spoken by 900,000,000 persons inhabiting Great Britain and Ireland, North America, the Bermudas, Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Dieman's Land, New Foundland and the East Indies; German by 55,000,000; Spanish by 53,000,000; French by 45,000,000.

IF you wish to preserve cut flowers, arrange them in a vase or deep plate filled with water; then cover the same with a glass used in apiaries, having a small air hole at the top. They can thus be kept for ten days.

A DUTCH editor publishes statistics to prove that within nine years that embryo city will need fifty elevators, one thousand steamers, and tens of thousands of railroad cars. He sees it all "in his mindy eye," and is so confident all this will come to pass, he will sell a half interest in his printing office for a milch cow.

A PEORIA man has a nice looking library, and all made up of Patent Office Reports, with all the backs neatly labeled with the names of great authors and their works.

GRAND PICNIC
TO BE HELD AT
Humboldt Park,
Thursday, July 17, 1873,
Under the superintendence of
JOHN PETERSON,
OF OAKLAND.
A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Children Half Price.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 305 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

Incorporated 1810.
HARTFORD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS
January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!
A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.
MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
LIVE WELL
Those who eat good dinners are amiable. Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 627 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. THE PROPRIETORS, who are neat caterers, provide for their customers Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, tame geese, delicious entrées, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city—English Breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 560 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Dr s Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

FRANK L. STEWART. CHARLES G. STETSON.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN CJ MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Laundry for Sale!
A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.
Apply at 911 Washington Street.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner Pine,
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted; Frizzing and Curling.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and best pattern, and are now prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Dear Sir—Justice to whom it may concern demands that I should make a statement of my case. I was ruptured in the year 1870, and was advised, that Dr. Sherman's method had cured one of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had been for three months constantly with many inconveniences and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment on the 1st of May, and was discharged from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedies with the confidence of success.
Yours, C. F. SMITH, 99 George st
Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
AT ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exposure, strike a big chunk of lead, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following, which, after all, is but a small part of the hearty expression of the most valuable mine in California, lined his communication.
To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Saturday I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliances and commenced for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from them one I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very troublesome, and I am pleased to say that in the thirty days I was under the treating influence of Sherman, I spent a hearty, comfortable, and pleasant time, and was not sick a day.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any employment.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit that I have, are recommending to Dr. Sherman, 305 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Dupont streets.
T. MURPHY.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 810 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of 30 thirty years constant devotion to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for their copies

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city for Reasonable Rates.
Look for Omnibus with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
906 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th.
SACRAMENTO.
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., At the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
904 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Day ms, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, SWISS, LINEN SWITCHES, PUFFS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History* and *Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration, The Record of Horace Greeley, by Boyard Claxton, formerly of the New York Times. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Darley, Bellamy original. The best, best, best, selling book out yet. If you want to make money send 50c. DOLLAR at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. GILBERT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET.
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best he market affords. He has engaged a FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, so that will be spared to give attention to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN [SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1007 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes.
Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
209 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted; Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Parties coming in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently. May 24—

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.
WHITE & BAUER,
PROPRIETORS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
No. 6 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. no13

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Next Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
aug2

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Hearses's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—641 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Burden's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug16

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. H. KELSEY. GEO. B. FLINT.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 836 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect FITTING BOOTS AND SHOES at the lowest rates. Mr. Kelly desires to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Misses' Shoe Department, has removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. SCHUTTE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
415 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery and Stevenson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. E. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of Pacific Appeal office San Francisco. May—6

C. P. R. R
Commencing
Sunday, June 29th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train, for Ogden, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago, New York and Boston.
7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville, Tehama, Red Bluff and Redding.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland)—stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Daily except Sundays), Passenger Train (via Oakland)—for Latrobe, Merced, Visalia, Tulare, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Soledad.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at all Bay Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily)—Express Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.00, 8.10, 9.30, 10 10 and 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.30, 8.00 and 12.30 p.m. (8.00, 11.30 and 12.30 to Oakland only).
Leave BROOKLYN (for San Francisco) 6.45, 8.00, 9.15, 10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.15, 4.30, 5.45, 7.15 and 10.15 p.m.
Leave OAKLAND, 6.45, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 and 11.15 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45 and 10.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 1.30 to Park Vale only.)
Leave HAYWARD, (for San Francisco) 6.30, 7.30 and 10.00 a.m., 12.30, 3.30 and 5.30 p.m.
Leave PARK VALE, 6.45, 7.45, 8.30 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.30 and 6.30 p.m.

☞Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Commencing April 6, 1873.

Trains Leave.	Through Express.	Through Express.	Way Trains.	Way Trains.
Lv.—Oakland	8.45 a m	10.30 p m	11.00 a m	4.00 p m
San Jose, arrive	11.10 a m	12.40 a m	1.25 p m	6.30 p m
Gilroy, arrive	11.55 a m	1.25 a m	2.10 p m	7.15 p m
Pajaro, arrive	1.00 p m			
Salinas, arrive	2.00 p m			
Soledad, arrive	3.10 p m			
Hollister, arrive	7.30 p m			

Trains Leave.	Mail.	Express.	Express.	Through Freight.
Lv.—Sacramento	7.00 a m	4.00 p m	10.00 p m	11.00 a m
Davisville	8.45 a m	5.45 p m	11.45 p m	1.00 p m
Vacaville	9.10 a m	6.10 p m	12.10 a m	1.30 p m
Elmira	9.30 a m	6.30 p m	12.30 a m	2.00 p m
Davis	9.45 a m	6.45 p m	12.45 a m	2.15 p m
Woodland	10.00 a m	7.00 p m	1.00 a m	2.30 p m
Knight's Landing	10.30 a m	7.30 p m	1.30 a m	3.00 p m
Marysville	11.45 a m	8.45 p m	2.45 a m	4.30 p m
Oroville	2.30 p m	11.30 p m	5.30 a m	7.30 p m
Red Bluff	6.30 p m	3.30 a m	9.30 a m	11.30 p m
Tehama	7.30 p m	4.30 a m	10.30 a m	12.30 a m
Redding	9.30 p m	6.30 a m	12.30 p m	2.30 a m
Arrive—San Francisco	8.45 a m	4.00 p m	10.00 p m	11.00 a m

☞SATURDAYS at 5.30 p.m. ☜ SUNDAYS excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 1.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.; arriving at San Francisco at 1.00 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
Assistant Superintendent, A. N. WILLCUTT.
General Freight and Ticket Agent, A. N. TOWNE.
S. O. HOUSEWORTH, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW.
KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE,
Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Courts.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
56 K Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
Carriage Goods, Wood, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Rolling Tools, Gun Flints, Gun Wads and Steam Fittings, Pumps, Iron, Nails, Belting, Hose, Steps, Shovels, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; South Ann and Tool Company.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET ST.
San Francisco, 54 & 56 Front Sts.
"Superior Whiskey, new thing,
Is taken by the best of men."
The undersigned beg to inform their friends, patrons and the traveling public generally, that they have opened and fitted up the

PIONEER GEM SALOON,
I Street, bet. Second and Third,
SACRAMENTO,
With the most choice brands of
WHISKIES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, WINES AND SEGARS.
Malt Liquors of a superior quality always on hand
Our friends will find us always at home. Call and see us.
GEORGE VAN BUREN,
HARRY GIBSON,
Proprietors.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

GUERIN & SON,
BOOT MAKERS,
327 and 329 Bush Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
FOR JAPA

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

San Francisco	Sacramento
Daniel H. Haswell,	Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton,	A. Redington,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Rock Hopkins,
Leon S. Cooper,	James Carolan
John H. Redington,	J. F. Houghton
A. W. Bowman,	D. W. Earl,
Jas. Moffitt,	Jesse Wright,
D. N. Sattlerberg,	Thos. Wetzel,
D. Colnon,	Hon. Wetmore, Rep
Wm. H. Mear,	Lihman, Esq
E. B. Sherman,	Stockton:
H. W. Brunswood,	H. H. Hewell,
W. L. Jones,	Gen. S. Evans,
George S. Mann,	J. D. Peters,
Virgil Williams,	H. M. Wy,
W. H. Foster, Jr.,	W. F. Bolton,
Jas. Gatewell,	A. V. Dudeen,
W. V. Garratt,	H. H. Fanning,
Wm. Sherwood,	H. H. Hewell, M'ngr
A. F. Heinling.	H. Cox, Sec'y

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Montgomery.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
609 Sacramento street.
Between Kearny and Montgomery.

The office loans money, in unlimited sums, from one thousand dollars upwards, on diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware, on approved collateral security. Notes, payable on demand, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted.
Advances made on freight, warehouse receipts, merchandise in warehouse, etc. 9433

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	207,113 0
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,113 00

9433

CRAIG & SON,
821 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. 9433

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Sheil, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by his father, Rev. John Sheil, who still resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, where the office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 19th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—The house is entirely new, having been built this year, and contains twenty finished rooms at No. 20 Arlington, No. 220 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently or transiently. 9433

A NOBLE WORK
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Costumes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testamental House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gomenological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

These who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

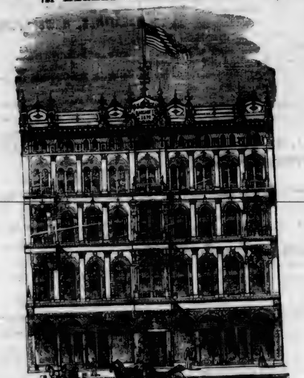
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in five binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We also also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, and Teacher Bibles and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.
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721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS,
"The more our masters machinery the less is he a machine."

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS ALLOWAL than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS.—The leading journals of all subjects.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and to assert that this Bankery, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the world, combined upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit our store, and call themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared, to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles, immediately upon introduction, and shall keep ourselves on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles.
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and initials, in the most recherche styles, after the latest styles. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
PROGRAMME, BALL AND BOOK PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest of machinery and the best skilled labor united. Quick, experience and energy are combined to accommodate and suit those who favor us with their patronage.
Our Publications is fitted up in its elegant elements, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS BILL-HEADS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson Exactly the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 417 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
may31

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Madras streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may4-tm

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
ap6-tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
Sold
F. H. VON DER LIETH.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 512 California Street.
One floor west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT. JAMES HILLMAN. WM. B. LITTLE.
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pips furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
dec 2

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you s'n't, and are pity you. We have tried every remedy but the ONE mentioned, by its merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is a fact surprising you should be reluctant to try something not only comparable but more than double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approval.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of the diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has never failed though, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; containing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
You can be all Druggists.
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The Unification Question.

ADDRESS OF GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA.

Fellow-citizens—I have been made the subject of ungracious and illiberal observation here and elsewhere, because of my support of resolutions recommending a closer union of all the members of the permanent population of the State, to promote faithful administration and wise and provident legislation. The ends proposed are not only unobjectionable, but patriotic and praiseworthy.

The complaint is of the means. Those means consist of a candid and frank acknowledgment of constitutional and legal facts which none can deny; and the conforming of our conduct to those provisions of the existing Constitution of the State of Louisiana, which are as follows:

"Article 13. All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon any conveyance of a public character; and all places of business or public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of color."

"Article 135. All children of this State, between the ages of six and twenty one, shall be admitted to the public schools or other institutions of learning, sustained or established by the State, in common, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition."

"These articles have been enforced by legislation, which gives to any party whose rights thereunder have been denied, "a right of action to recover any damages, exemplary as well as actual, which he may sustain, before any court of competent jurisdiction."

It cannot then be denied that all the citizens of the State have been placed upon terms of equality in their civil and political relations. No preference is given on account of complexion, capacity, employment, pursuits or the holding of property to any individual or class. The superiority that the possession of these may attain depends upon the voluntary recognition by persons differing in complexion and capacity, and of different employments and degrees of education. The suffrage of every man of lawful age is to be counted at every election as of the same value. My proposition is, if possible, to unite these various conditions of men into a common effort to improve the condition of the State; to remove, if it can be done, all questions that are special to any of these conditions from the contest, and to fix the hearts of all upon higher and more important aims. The strife, hostility, distrust and estrangement that have followed from such questions have placed our State under the control of the depraved, dishonest, overreaching and corrupt. The reputation of the State has suffered, its credit blasted, its finances disordered, its honor stained, and public and private prosperity retarded under the influence of the strife and the use made of it by the artful and selfish adventurers who have employed and employ it to accomplish these disastrous results. In our distracted condition, after the general elections of last November, we appealed in vain to Congress for relief; the administration has, moreover, thrown its powerful influence on the side of our corrupt, usurping State Government, and we can evidently hope for no assistance from our sister States. We must, therefore, look only to ourselves for salvation, which can only be secured by making a firm alliance with all classes of our population to rid us of those vampires who are sucking the very life blood of our people, whites and blacks.

It is manifest that nothing but the forbearance of the colored prevents them from subjecting common property, and all keepers of places of public resort, to such losses and annoyances as would speedily compel the acknowledgment of their rights or the abandonment of business. A multiplicity of suits, the result of which (so far as our State courts are concerned) could not be doubtful, would soon exhaust the endurance of the most violent prejudice. Meanwhile, during a series of years, the obstinate denial of these claims of our colored fellow citizens by the whites has been the means of arraying whites and blacks, almost solidly, in bitter political hostility against each other.

It has driven the blacks into an unnatural coalition with a horde of unscrupulous adventurers, who have thus secured the political power of the corporate wealth. How have they used it? To what a sad condition have they not reduced the State! It is an oft told tale, which I, a son of Louisiana, holding her honor dearer than "the ruddy drops which visit this sad heart," have no disposition to repeat.

I may be mistaken in supposing that a frank and cordial concession of absolute and practical civil as well as political equality between all citizens, without discrimination on account of race or color, as proposed in this movement, would remove the last barrier which opposes the political co-operation of good men, of whatever color, for the regeneration of the State; but I am earnest in my conviction that I am not mistaken.

Experience seems, at all events, to have demonstrated two propositions quite conclusively, viz.: first, that without such co-operation the condition of the State is impracticable; second, that such co-operation cannot be secured on any other terms.

Besides, I am profoundly convinced that no sound and lasting system of political philosophy can be constructed under existing facts in Louisiana, at least which does not recognize such equality. Every such system must square itself so as to consist in all its expressions and implications with the fundamental fact of impartial suffrage. When we are asked why we refuse to admit colored people to the enjoyment of public privileges on a footing of equality with other citizens, it is not sufficient to say that in so doing we merely exercise a right to which we are compelled to give a reason. There must be some reason or motive at the foundation of all human conduct. And if at the basis of this course of conduct participated in by the mass of the white people of the State, there does lie a reason so powerful as to defy the provisions of the constitution and laws and the decrees of courts, it certainly concerns the colored man to inquire whether, carried to its logical consequences, it does not threaten other rights, of which he already has the full enjoyment. Yet I would ask any one to state why a colored man should not participate in these public privileges, which would not be a better reason why he should not serve on a jury, why he should not hold responsible offices, nay, why he should not possess the right of suffrage itself.

We are bound to give this great experiment of republican self government, on the basis of impartial suffrage, a fair trial; and as long as we assume a position antagonistic in principle to his rights, and thereby drive the colored man into opposition to us, if harm results, we must lay the blame upon ourselves, rather than on the system.

I am persuaded that the natural relation between the white and the colored people is that of friendship. I am persuaded that their interests are identical; that their destinies in this State, where the two races are equally divided, are linked together; and that there is no prosperity for Louisiana which must not be the result of their co-operation.

I am equally convinced that the evils anticipated by some men from the practical enforcement of equal rights are mostly imaginary, and that the relation of the races in the exercise of these rights will speedily adjust themselves to the satisfaction of all.

I take it that nothing but malice or stupidity could find anything either in the letter or spirit of the unification resolutions which contemplates any interference or dictation in the private social relations of the people. Those lie entirely outside the domain of legislation and politics. It would not be denied that, in traveling, and at places of public resort, we often share these privileges in common with thieves, prostitutes, gamblers and others who have worse sins to answer for than the accident of color; but no one ever supposed that we thereby assented to the social equality of these people with ourselves. I therefore say that participation in these public privileges involves no question of social equality. By the enjoyment in common in such privileges, neither whites nor blacks assert, or assent to, social equality, either with each other, or even between individuals of the same race.

I have not proposed to myself any advantages from the resolutions referred to. I do not seek or desire office or emoluments. I have in view but the restoration of Louisiana to the place of honor from which she has fallen. I surrender no principle, nor do I separate from any friends. I unite with those who, upon a candid consideration of the circumstances they do not control, have to extract from them the greatest of good that they allow of.

If there be any who can propose other and better means, I shall not be backward in adopting them. But it is very clear to my mind that the strength of a State consists in the harmonious, cordial, contented union of all the good men of the community in honest efforts for the improvement and progress of the whole. It is equally clear that strife, discord, disunion and distracted efforts and pursuits will produce nothing but weakness and disappointment. The base, selfish, unscrupulous and mercenary always profit from confusion, disorder and the disintegration of society.

This is a full, candid, and to my mind, accurate view of the situation, and I shall regulate my conduct accordingly, so as to free ourselves from "carpet-bag" rule, and the improper interference of the Federal Government in our State affairs.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1873.

NOTE.—By "carpet-baggers" I refer to those corrupt and unscrupulous individuals who come here only to occupy office and despoil our people.—*New Orleans Weekly Republican.*

Decision on Woman Sufferage.

Canandaigua (N. Y.), June 18.—Judge Hunt, in the case of Miss Susan B. Anthony said:

THE RIGHT OF VOTING

or the privilege of voting is a right or privilege arising under the Constitution of the State, and not that of the United States. If the right belong to any particular person, it is because such person, is entitled to it as a citizen of the State where he offers to exercise it, and not because of his citizenship of the United States. If the State of New York should provide that no person should vote until he had reached the age of 31 years, or after he had reached 50, or that no person having no gray hair, or who had not possession of all his limbs, should be entitled to vote, I do not see how it could be held to be a violation of any right derived or held under the Constitution of the United States. If the Legislature of New York should prescribe a high or qualification in a voter for a Representative in Congress than is required for a member of Assembly, this would, I conceive, be a violation of the right belonging to one as a citizen of the United States. The inability of a State to abridge the right of voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, is

A FEDERAL GUARANTY,

and its violation would be a denial of Federal right; that is, the right belonging to a citizen of the United States. This right herein exists by virtue of the Fifteenth Admendment only. If the Fifteenth Amendment had contained the word sex, the argument of the defence would have been patent. She would have said an attempt by a State to deny the right to vote because one is of a particular sex is expressly prohibited by that Amendment. The Amendment however, does not contain that word; it is limited to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The Legislature of the State of New York has seen fit to say that the franchise of voting shall be limited to the male sex. In saying this in my judgment, there is no violation of the letter or spirit of

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

This view in assumed in the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which enacts that if the right to vote for Federal officers is denied by any State to any of the male inhabitants of such States, except for crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in a proportion specified. Not only does this section assume that the right of male inhabitants to vote is the especial object of its protection, but it assumes and admits the right of a State, notwithstanding the existence of that clause under which the defendant claims to the contrary, to deny to any male inhabitants the right to vote which is allowed to other male inhabitants. The regulation of suffrage is conceded to States as a States' rights.

THE CASE OF MYRA BRADWELL,

decided at a recent term of the Supreme Court of the United States, sustains both these positions. The Fourteenth Amendment gives no right to women to vote, and the learned Judge Hunt, who was in violation of law. If she believed she had the right to vote, does that release her from the penalty? It is argued that the knowledge referred to in the act referred to relates to her knowledge of the illegality of the act, and not to the act of voting, for it is said that she must know that she voted.

Two principles apply to her case. First ignorance of the law excuses no one; second, every person is presumed to understand and to intend the necessary effects of his own acts. Miss Anthony

KNEW THAT SHE WAS A WOMAN.

and that the Constitution of this State prohibits her from voting. She intended to violate that provision; intended to test it, perhaps, but certainly intended to violate it. The necessary effect of her act was to violate it, and then she is presumed to have intended it. There was no ignorance of any facts, but all the facts being known, she undertook to settle a principle in her own person.

AND SHE TAKES THE RISK,

and she ought not to shrink from the consequences.

The Court declined to submit the case to the jury upon any question whatever, and directed them to render a verdict of "guilty" against the defendant

Counsel for Miss Anthony then requested the clerk to poll the jury, which request was denied by the Court, and a verdict of "guilty" was rendered.

Defendant's counsel excepted to the decree and action of the Court, and insisted that upon the construing no gray hair, or who had not ing given to the law by the decision had been only a violation of State law and that the United States Court had no jurisdiction.

Notes From a Colored Editor.

G. T. Ruby, editor of the Galveston *Standard*, while absent from his editorial chair, writes to his paper as follows:

MARSHALL, TEXAS, June 24, 1873.

After a fatiguing ride of twenty-four hours over, however, the smoothest and decidedly the best railroad in the State, we arrived at Marshall this morning at 10 o'clock. Exasperated and hungry, we were met at the depot by expectant friends, who speedily conveyed us to many quarters, whence washed and refreshed we emerged later, and viewed the town.

Marshall is certainly a pretty city, handsomely located in high land of red sandy soil, and is surrounded by undulating hills crowned with a forest of shapely pines, locusts, chins, and cotton-wood trees. With a population of six to eight thousand inhabitants it seems the busy hive of busy industry. Its streets and business activity impressing the stranger most favorably.

Throughout the country, we are told, that owing to the character of the soil the recent continued rains have done comparatively little damage to the growing crops. Cotton, though not as advanced as in the more southerly sections of the State, is yet making a good stand, and promising a full crop, one-third of a bale to the acre, it being well worked and cleaned. Corn promises equally as well, and per consequence the farmers hereabout are joyous. Owing partly to its altitude and partly its latitude, the temperature of this portion of the State is a few degrees cooler than with us. There are, too, we are told, no mosquitoes except, perhaps, about very marshy localities. Here also may be found good spring and well water, soft and cold, reminding one much of the cold springs and brooks of a northern latitude. Altogether, Marshall has given us an agreeable impression, for which we have to thank the many kind and cordial friends whom we have met there to-day.

A county which gave a majority of 1,599 votes to Grant in the election of last year may be said to be somewhat Republican. We certainly have found it so, and particularly Marshall. Among the representative gentlemen whom we have met here are Messrs. Kendall, Moore, Smothers, Massey, Ripton, Russell, Grandberry, Windenstock, and Pierce, who have contributed their utmost to make our stay pleasant, and to increase the circulation of the *Standard*.

Through their exertions, and notably so of Col. Russell, the very efficient Sheriff of the county, we have obtained a number of subscribers and are promised many more. At a large meeting held this evening, we were highly gratified with the evidence of sturdy devotion to principle and patriotic fervor evinced by the intelligent colored citizens of this town.

They have two large churches in the town, two daily schools, and as mechanics, farmers and laborers are doing well—educating themselves and children, shunning vice and living uprightly. An excellent feature that gives us pleasure to record is the absence of idle, dissolute men on the streets, about the barrooms and other localities of questionable character, whereto, in cities, colored men are sometimes addicted. We are glad to write this, and trust that the example this beautiful little city set in this respect may not be disregarded by others. Among the many points of interest in this thriving community we must mention the fine brewery of Mr. H. Frank, a very handsome establishment, the product of whose vats, according to the testimony of the liege subjects of King Grambinus, is all that the most fastidious lover of lager beer could desire. We are much indebted to the courtesy of the proprietor for his polite attention during our visit to his establishment.

Sheriff Russell tells me that the amount of real estate owned by the colored people of this county has a taxable value of fully one hundred thousand dollars, if not more. This is an excellent showing for a people whose freedom dates back only seven years. We shall probably go from here to Jefferson to-morrow, thence to Shreveport, La., and after, home.

H.

Self-Reliance.

The colored people of this country must rely upon themselves in all that relates to their intellectual, moral and social improvement. The spirit by which they were held in bondage still exists and more or less opposes their progress, openly on the one hand and secretly on the other. Our school rights, our political rights, and the religious and social recognition to which we are entitled and the dignity of our manhood entitle us, are generally ignored and denied us. Freedom from this soul-sickening thraldom is by no means impossible. God has not made us a race to mourn out our existence in an irreparable or unchangeable state of social wretchedness. Since in all things essential to the highest orders of men, God has made us just as he has other people; he has just as much provided for our elevation and success in life as he has for the elevation and success of any body else; but we must achieve it by our own efforts. As a race, we can conquer against us, or at least, secure a recognition of all the rights to which our manhood and citizenship entitle us; but it is a battle we ourselves must fight. Substitutes will not do. Our public enterprises must be upheld so as to secure the benefits for which they have been established. Our churches, our high schools and our journals, religious and secular, should be maintained even at a sacrifice wherever prejudice against us makes our existence at all necessary. The black man has no organ to demand his rights and plead his cause but those which are published by some one of his race. If he leave his cause to be advocated by somebody else, it will not be done as he would do it for himself. We have friends who will help us as they see us struggling to help ourselves. Then let us go forward with our work. Let us cultivate intelligence, piety and industry, and we will be able to sell their precious fruits for all they are worth in any market among a virtuous and intelligent people. We are not blind, that we should be lead; we are not totally ignorant, that we should not be encouraged to prove ourselves all we claim to be; but we are poor and want the means to work with. That's all. Nor is our poverty the result of laziness, but of unrequited toil. Who will help us?

Don't get before us and *pull*, but get behind us and *push*. Help us to help ourselves.—*National Monitor.*

IN Boston "girls" are aged from sixteen to twenty-two, young ladies" range from thirty to thirty-five.

THE greatest murder yet announced is that of Public Trust. Back pay killed him.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, July 19, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Get Ready!

The colored citizens, like all others, must be getting ready for the ensuing political contest. The only watchward they have in the campaign is equal privileges in the common schools. Nominees for the ensuing Legislature are being selected by the respective political organizations throughout the State, and as fast as they are completed in the different legislative districts, committees of colored men in such localities should wait upon them to person or by letter, and exact from them a pledge that they will sustain, if elected to the next Legislature, an equal rights' public school bill. As the election will take place in September, there will be very little time to lose in that particular. So we can only say to all—Get Ready.

Our Bishops.

We have in our midst at present two Bishops namely: Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, of the Sixth Episcopal District of the A. M. E. Church, which comprises the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, and Rt. Rev. J. J. Clinton of the Zion A. M. E. Church, and of the New York and of New England Districts. The former is on a visit to his family may friends on this Coast preparatory to the resume of his duties in the South at the commencement of Autumn. The latter has been sent out by the Board of Bishops in the East to conduct the Conference which has been in session in the Zion Church in this city during the past week. Both Bishops were tendered ovations by their respective denomination. Bishop Clinton's ovation came off in the Young Men's Union Benefical Society Hall on Tuesday evening, July 8th; that of Bishop Ward in the A. M. E. Church Powell street, on Wednesday evening last. Both ovations were well attended.

Death of Charles S. Bundy.

The circumstances attending Mr. C. S. Bundy's death on the 10th instant, in the barber shop on board of the steamship China, are not fully decided in the public mind, although the Coroner's jury had to come to such conclusions as was warranted by the testimony set before them. One of the colored men who gave his evidence at the inquest, we are informed, took his text upon Mrs. Bundy's standing as a lady, instead of stating direct what he knew of the deceased, and informed the Coroner's jury of all that Madam Rumor had said concerning her, upon which, in part, the jury based their verdict. Whatever the merits or demerits of the case may be, certainly this voluntary act on the part of the colored *friend* alluded to, in giving his testimony, has done Mrs. Bundy great injustice.

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AN angry Western editor wrote to a poetical correspondent, the other day: "If you don't stop sending to me your abominable poetry, I'll print a piece of it some day, with your name appended in full, and send a copy to your gal!" The poetry from the fountain was quietly dried up.

Minutes of the Reception of Bishop Ward.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of the *elite* of the city was held in "Bethel" church on Wednesday evening, July 16th, to receive the Right Rev. T. M. D. Ward. Rev. Barney Fletcher was called to the chair and E. A. Clarke elected Secretary. The choir sang an anthem, the reverend chairman offered up a prayer, and then introduced Peter Anderson, Esq., who thus addressed the Bishop:

Right Rev. and Dear Sir—On behalf of a large number of your fellow-citizens and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in San Francisco, this public reception has been tendered you as an appreciation of your former services as a Christian gentleman, a moral teacher and representative man amongst us in this community. While you have been absent in your new field of labor in one of the extensive districts of your Church in the South, your many years of ardent labor on this coast, in building up temples of worship such as we have assembled in to-night to give you a welcome greeting, have not been forgotten. We would indeed, be ungrateful did we not unite in giving you some token of our good will on your return and visit to your adopted home. And as the hero returns from the battle field, crowned with the honors of war, among those whom he in part derived his eminence, and the patriotic assemblages greet him with huzzas, so we do to-night, in a Christian sense, meet and greet you as our hero, with welcome hands of friendship, words of good cheer and with pleasing songs of joy. We believe that it is due to you, Right Reverend Sir, notwithstanding that you are entitled to wear with dignity one of the robes as a symbol of one of the highest Episcopal offices in the gift of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, to state that we also recognize you as one of the chief spiritual builders of our earliest African Methodist Episcopal churches on the Pacific coast. Hence, we could not do less than extend to you a manifestation of our pride and gratitude. Amidst all the conflicts, trials, slanders and heart-aches that you have passed through on these shores is your former field of labor in your endeavors to build up the creditable number of African Methodist Episcopal churches which now adorn the State, we are glad that you have lived to see the day that you have triumphed over all as successfully as a crucible in the fire accomplishes its object with its valuable contents, and that the same determination and honesty of purpose that you maintained then—that you continue with it now—guarding its Gospel contents uninjured, with the unerring principles of truth, right and justice on your side. And while you may yet feel marked in feeling and in heart with many scars of envy and jealousies by your former efforts among us, which is the lot of all great men, theologians as well as statesmen, before they obtain the highest niche of fame or eminence, yet, we trust that the manifestation that you behold here to-night, in spirit, in fact, and in deed, and the piety, respectability, talent and wealth, and last, though not least, the beauty of all denominations among us, who are present, and in your behalf, we hope, will have the tendency to heal every former wound in feeling or in heart. And may we all, in the future as well as the present, feel linked as a chain together, in a spirit of union, brotherly love and Christian fellowship. Therefore, Right Reverend Sir, in behalf of the colored citizens of San Francisco and in behalf of the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church —the church of which you have spent many years of unremunerative labor, we take great pleasure in welcoming you back among us as a well-tried Christian warrior—a representative man, either in the pulpit or rostrum, and a Californian indeed, of whom all our citizens should feel proud.

The choir then sang another beautiful anthem, and Mr. W. C. Patrick then addressed the Bishop as follows:

Right Reverend and Dear Sir—A few years ago, when you were about to leave these shores to attend an Annual Conference in the East, I had the honor of presenting you with a series of resolutions; among which was one that read thus:

"Should the fickle goddess Fortune vouchsafe to again return you to this, the land of your adoption, you will find faithful, firm and true friends ever ready to welcome you to their homes and hearts."

That prophetic resolution is now fulfilled by the numerous gathering of true hearts who have assembled here to-night to give a cordial and hearty greeting to you, sir, who have ever been identified with the interests of the people of color of the Pacific Coast, whether saint or sinner.

Your labors during your absence, no doubt, have been varied and multitudinous; your travels, far and wide. No doubt, sir, while on your travels, in your ministerial capacity, you have had many difficulties to surmount and many hardships to endure; but, sir, the consolation of doing your duty—the consciousness that your word of counsel has cleared a soul from doubt—that your words of mercy have saved a spirit from despair—that your words of encouragement and sympathy have given strength to feeble resolution, and been a balm to the sorrowing and afflicted soul. The innate satisfaction of performing these and other charitable offices of the true Christian minister must be, to you, more consoling than all the compensation you can receive.

But, sir, through all your travels rest assured that you will not be forgotten, for that the prayers of your Church have many a time and often ascended to high Heaven to Him who speaketh a "Peace be still to the troubled sea, that he would watch over you while on your pilgrimage, and go before you as the "Cloud by Day" and the "Pillar of Fire by night" to guide you on your lonely pathway.

And, now sir, having again been permitted by kind Providence to visit these shores and mingle again with those to whom you are near and dear, allow me to give you a heartful welcome in the name of your many friends and well-wishers in San Francisco. And in language of the Poet:

"Come in the evening, come in the morning;
Come when you're looked for, or come without warning.
A "right hearty welcome you'll find here before you;
And the longer you stay here, the more we adore you."

P. A. Bell, Esq., in eloquent terms, congratulated himself on having the honor of mingling his voice with others in welcoming back our well-tried friend and counsellor, Right Reverend T. M. D. Ward. He alluded to the duties of the hour, and the grave responsibilities resting upon the pulpit and press in educating the masses in the duties they owe to God and man. He rejoiced at the happy coincidence of the presence here of two Bishops—"Zion" and "Bethel"—hoping that it might be productive of successful efforts to unite the two branches of the Methodist Church.

The Right Reverend J. J. Clinton was next called for. He responded by saying that it was with feelings of exquisite pleasure that he received an invitation to be present at the reception of his Bro. Bishop. He alluded to the Bishop's kind treatment when he first met him five years' ago in Sacramento, practically proving to him that he was a man and a Christian. He expressed his earnest hope that the union of the Churches would soon come; that "Zion" was ready: he believed the younger members of both churches *now*; some of the old members moved a little slow, but "Gabriel's" trumpet must soon blow to call them home, and so they went to glory—why the sooner the better for both Churches, and the advancement of the colored race (applause).

Rev. W. H. Hillery being called for, said that the Right Reverend who preceded him had so eloquently said all he could have said, that he would only say that it was good to go away, if it was only to be so received.

A note was read from Rev. Mr. Lodge, regretting his inability to be present.

The choir sang a beautiful anthem.

The chairman presented Bishop Ward, amid great applause.

Bishop Ward then addressed his friends in heart touching language. He alluded to the many happy reminiscences of the past years; he rejoiced at being once more among his friends in California. He said, that often, while addressing hundreds and thousands in the evergladdes of Florida, where the magnolia blooms perpetually, and whose shores are washed by the broad Atlantic, his thoughts would revert across the snow-capped Sierras to the soil made sacred by the dust of a Broderick a Baker, a Yates, a Newby and a Starr King, whose requiems are perpetually sung by the placid waters of the Pacific. It afforded him much pleasure in being alluded to as the "man from California," for all he was he owed it to California. He was proud to say that California's sons and daughters would compare favorably with those of any other State in the Union. He was glad to say that in the South the colored race was advancing with rapid strides, that the whites were overcoming their prejudices towards the black man, and uniting together to elevate the South. The freedmen, he said, were earnest in their efforts to acquire education. In his Sabbath School in Atlanta, Georgia, he had several scholars who could read the New Testament in Greek. That they were acquiring land and becoming producers as well as consumers; that in the near future the blacks were capable of intelligently legislating for, and ruling the State and Nation, would surpass their white fellow-citizens in point of comparison from despair—that your efforts and encouragement and sympathy have given strength to feeble resolution, and been a balm to the sorrowing and afflicted soul. The innate satisfaction of performing these and other charitable offices of the true Christian minister must be, to you, more consoling than all the compensation you can receive.

But, sir, through all your travels rest assured that you will not be forgotten, for that the prayers of your Church have many a time and often ascended to high Heaven to Him who speaketh a "Peace be still to the troubled sea, that he would watch over you while on your pilgrimage, and go before you as the "Cloud by Day" and the "Pillar of Fire by night" to guide you on your lonely pathway.

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Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, July 17, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Such has been the nature of my business that I was either away from home, or being so pressed with work that I could not possibly find time to keep up our regular correspondence.

There had been plenty of news since my last writing, but as it would be deemed second-hand at this period we will let it pass. Weddings are quite fashionable here in Sacramento. The old "boys" think single life don't agree with them.

Right Rev. Bishop T. M. D. Ward arrived here on the 12th instant, and held morning service at the African Methodist Episcopal church on Seventh street, on Sunday the 13th instant. In the evening there was a concert given by the Sabbath School children, under the management of Rev. Jesse Hamilton. The attendance was very good, and a good collection was had for the benefit of the pastor of the church.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, the Sabbath School children of the Siloam Baptist church also had a concert for the benefit of the Sabbath School, under the leadership of Mr. Benjamin McFee. They were ably supported by the scholars of the African Methodist Episcopal church Sabbath School. The whole was a success.

The weather is uncomfortably hot to-day, with just a breath of air from the northeast.

The Holly Water Works is undergoing a severe test to-day, which will, undoubtedly, give general satisfaction.

A party was given at Hamilton Hall on Tuesday evening, 15th inst., in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Cogay, by their many friends and well-wishers. The amusement was kept up to the satisfaction of all until the "wee sma' hours of morning."

O.

STOCKTON, July 14, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

In one of the quiet villages of California lived a good mother, whose son's undivided attention was for the welfare of his mother; time rolled on until the drought of labor drove him a hundred miles from home to seek employment; when at the expiration of months suddenly he fell sick and died, and amidst the bustling and struggling for gain the announcement of the sad tidings was kept from his dear mother for weeks; on hearing the news she rushed frantically to a neighbor for consoling aid, none new the direction to his mountain home, no vigorous minds around her pace proceedings, alone she mourned, and with a determination worthy of her sex; though seemingly impossible for her age, undaunted by adversaries, proceeded through hardships of many description, saved and oftimes deprived herself of necessaries of life, in order to bring about her solemn vow: to bring away the body of her boy to the lower country, where, during the remaining portion of her days, she may at intervals visit the spot where lies his last remains. Truly "there is nothing to be compared with mother's love save that of a mother's love in full sway, can move a world."

On the 8th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Deter left this city for Lakeport, Lake County, in company with a gentleman late from the country, who was to act as her agent in all matters relative to the removal of the remains of her son who died two years ago. Being deserted after about 90 miles of trouble, though alone and seeming friendless she proceeded on her journey, and by the aid of respectful Rail Road Conductors and stage drivers, traveled the whole distance in two days—arriving, visited undertaker, gravedigger, express agent, (W. F. & Co) Sheriff and all parties required—returning to this city on the 12th and on the 13th the remains was reentered in the "Rural Cemetary surrounded by friends and relations. Thus ended the achievement of a mother's indefatigable love.

In her conversation and tears she did not forget to return her sincere thanks to Sheriffs T. B. Berger, T. Allin, the "undertaker," W. F. & Co's agent and Dr. W. J. Crumpton all of Lakeport; were it not for the kind attention of those gentlemen, perchance she would return more troubled than before.

VISITOR.

WHAT requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

How Rich Men Began Life.

Cornelius Vanderbilt began life with an old pirogue, running between Staten Island and New York City, carrying garden stuff to market. With two or three thousand dollars raised from that source, he entered upon steadily increasing enterprises until he amassed the enormous sum of $50,000,000.

Alexander T. Stewart first bought a few laces at auction, and opened his way to success in a dingy little shop on Broadway, near the site of his wholesale establishment.

Daniel Drew, in his early life, was a cattle-driver at the munificent rate of seventy-five cents per day, and he has now driven himself into an estate valued at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000.

George Law, at forty-five years of age, was a common day-laborer on the docks, and at present counts his wealth at something like $10,000,000.

Robert L. and Alexander Stuart, the noted sugar refiners, in their boyhood sold soap from a box which their widowed mother had made at a cent a stick; and to-day they are worth probably about $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Horace B. Claffin, the eminent dry goods merchant, is worth, it is estimated from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, commenced the world with nothing but energy, determination and hope; and see how magnificently he has invested them!—*N. Y. Paper.*

Proclamation.

Whereas, Many persons are in the practice of making advances or paying paltry amounts on account of claims and royalties due us; and, whereas, these parties have of late closed down on us; now, therefore, this is to give said parties notice that such action will not pay, but will render them liable to punishment and the confiscation of their estates.

NORTON I.

STAGES AND RAILWAY.—The first stage coach in America started from Boston to Providence on the 7th of No. 90 North street, in 1661. The first line of stage coaches between Boston and New York was established in 1733; a coach leaving each city once a month; fourteen days were required to complete the journey. In 1802 the mail stage started from Boston for New York on Sunday morning at eight o'clock, and was due in New York at noon on Friday. On the seventh of April, 1964, the first train of cars from Needham, to which place the Worcester Railway was then opened; the Western Railway was opened to Albany December 14, 1841. Railways did not cross the Mississippi river until 1851; and on the 10th of May, 1869, they reached the Pacific. The number of miles of railway in the world is one hundred and forty thousand, of which one-half are in the United States.

Deaths.

BUNDY—In this city, on Thursday July 10, Charles S. Bundy a native of Philadelphia. Aged 36 years

[Illegible with great regret that we pen the death of this estamable gentleman Charles S. Bandy. He came to this State from his native city about twelve years ago, and located in this city with his family, which now consists of a bereaved wife and four children, her mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann Green. Mr. Bundy leaves a father and mother and other relatives in the East to mourn his untimely loss.]

The remains of deceased were conveyed to Zion church on Sunday last, where a large concourse of people had assembled. The funeral discourse was by the Rev. William H. Hillery.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Officers and Members of all the Lodges composing the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge will be held at the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening next, July 22d, under the auspices of the officers of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, who have tendered a reception and ovation to Right Reverend J. J. Clinton, one of the Grand Chaplains of a Sister Grand Lodge, namely: the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania.

All Master Masons in good standing and sojourning brethern are cordially invited to attend at 7½ o'clock

An exemplication of the work in the third degree will also take place on a sandidate. By order of O. M.

Attest: JAMES E. BROWN, Grand Secy.

A WICKED man in Davenport, being on his death-bed, wished to consult some proper person regarding his future state, and his friends sent a fire insurance agent to him.

A quill is that which is sometimes plucked from the pinions of one goose to spread the o-pinions of another.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL
PICNIC AND BALL
—OF THE—
WEST INDIAN
Benevolent Association,
Will be given at
CITY GARDENS,
On Friday, August 1st, 1873.
THE BRANNAN GUARD

We participate on the occasion. They will march from their Armory on Fourth Street to the Gardens, with the accompaniment of a band of Music.
Particulars next week.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

Incorporated 1810.
HARTFORD
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS
January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!
A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.
MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
LIVE WELL.
Those who eat good dinners are amiable. Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 627 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. THE PROPRIETOR, who are most conference; provide for their customers Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, lamb grass, delicious entrées, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city—English breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

NOTICE!
To the Pastors of the A. M. E. Churches of the San Francisco District of the California Annual Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Your first Quarterly Meetings and Conferences will be held as follows, to wit:
Stockton Station.—Conference, June 14th, at 4 o'clock P. M. Quarterly Meeting, June 15th. Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Pastor.
Oakland.—Conference, June 21st, at 10 o'clock A. M. Meeting, June 22d, B. F. Bates, Pastor.
San Francisco.—Conference, Friday Evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, June 29th. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor.
Sacramento City.—Conference, Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.
Marysville.—Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, July 12th, at 4 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. J. B. Handy, Pastor.
Grass Valley.—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Meeting, 20th and 27th.
Virginia City.—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 P. M. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.
Los Angeles.—Sunday, August 17th. Quarterly Meeting, Foulden Bushton, Pastor.
Petaluma.—Sunday, August 30th.

W. H. OFFER,
Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Headquarters address, No. 1607 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN A. STEWART. CHARLES M. STEVENS.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Laundry for Sale!
A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.
☞TERMS MODERATE.☜
Apply at 911 Washington Street.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine. SAN FRANCISCO
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls thrown and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1860.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A full supply of Manila Rope, and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, ALL SIZES,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Position between man and man, knowing that each should make known the good he has received, prompts me to say, that after having been ruptured for many years, I was induced, by Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I have worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and no relief at any period, I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in his office from time to time, from March 7, 1873, till the time of cure. With this result, I can sincerely recommend any person who is afflicted in the same manner to call on the above gentleman.
Yours truly, C. SMITH, 69 Georgia at Valle[jo], January 8, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A NIGHT AFTER a night for years, unable to close their eyes in sleep from the effects of both, can judge of the feelings of the following person, when he found that he had in his possession the most valuable mine in California. For the benefit of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained from a Spaniard a recipe for the cure of Asthma. Since then I have been troubled with no asthma, and that from three bottles of the medicine I was entirely cured. My nephew was not long, but troublesome, with Asthma, and I gave him some for the enjoyment of the soothing pleasure's of this great remedy, and he was relieved, and is now in great health.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 350 Kearny street.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets. T. MURPHY.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 350 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of thirty years in treating and cured in the especially of every variety of rupture affords relief and cure in all cases. His Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, to be seen for 30 cents, it contains valuable information for that reason

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.40 and $1.50.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
906 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
904 WASHINGTON STREET.
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months!
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, Colonel Chamberlain, formerly of the New York Tribune and the Situation are fully expressed by the latest and freshest History ever issued. Its Low Cost, and Large Size, Fine Steel Portraits, Superb Illustrations and Cheap Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, J. L. HAMMETT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
613 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET,
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is going to stay, as he will be constantly with the best Chef de Cuisine, and has engaged a First Class Waiter to wait on those who will be so good as to give calls. Lunches in his private room.
Meals furnished to all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers suggested at their residence

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 913 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces 10c each per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building.
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN JEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Chignons, Frizettes, Etc.
Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
920 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing ...ting, Etc. Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Parties in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Frampton's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board.
May 10—

WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
49 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. ap19

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. ap 13

N. GRAY & CO.
UNDERTAKERS
661 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ap18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES at the lowest rates.
☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his formen of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—3

C. P. R. R
Sunday, June 29th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate landings. Connecting at Napa with Stages for Glenbrook.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from B'way Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) for Benicia, Martinez, and Landings on the Sacramento River.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Leave Omaha every day at 9 A. M.
DARLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30 P. M. Leave BERKELEY, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.00 P. M. Leave OAKLAND (Foot of Broadway), 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 10.00 A. M., 12.30, 2.30, 3.40, 5.00 P. M.
ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.55 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00 and 6.30 P. M. Leave ALAMEDA, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 10.00 and 11.40 A. M., 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 5.00 and 6.40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.55 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00 and 6.30 P. M. Leave FRUITVALE, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 10.00 and 11.40 A. M., 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 5.00 and 6.40 P. M.
(7.30, 11.55 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)
SAN LEANDRO BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30 and 10.45 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leave FRUITVALE, 8.55, 12.40, 5.40 P. M.
1.30, 6.30 and 7.30 p. m.
*Except Sundays. † Sunday excepted.
T. H. GOODMAN
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TIME SCHEDULE:
Commencing April 5, 1873.

Trains South.	Through Train.	Local Only.	Local Only.	Through Train.
Leave San Francisco,	8.45 A M	3.30 P M	4.45 P M	10.00 P M
Arrive, Gilroy,	11.19 A M	5.59 P M	7.20 P M	12.40 A M
Pajaro,	12.02 P M			1.30 A M
Castroville,	12.17 P M			1.50 A M
Salinas,	12.40 P M			2.20 A M
Soledad,	1.10 P M			2.50 A M
San Francisco, arrive,	6.50 P M	10.10 A M	11.30 P M	7.30 A M

Trains North.	Through Train.	Local Only.	Local Only.	Through Train.
Leave Soledad,				11.10 A M
Castroville,				11.56 A M
Pajaro,				12.20 P M
Gilroy,				1.30 P M
San Jose,	10.35 A M	7.30 A M	5.30 P M	2.30 P M
San Francisco, arrive,	6.05 P M	10.10 A M	9.00 P M	5.30 P M

*SATURDAY at 5.30 P.M. † Sunday excepted.
FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 6.15 A. M., and 6.15 P. M., arriving at San Francisco at 7.00 A. M. and 11.30 A. M.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Chas. Rea, Philadelphia Pacific, who still resides at No. 1113 Lincoln street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEW.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For none in this city or those arriving from the interior, one obtain nearly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 813 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently or transiently.
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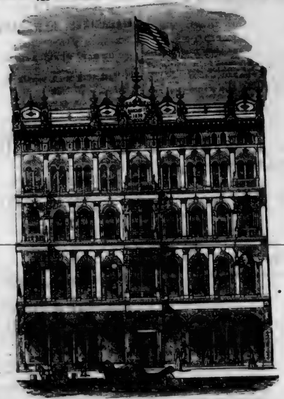
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 46. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873. WHOLE NO. 465

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[From the Ritter of the Rockcutter.]

A German View of the Grand Lodges of Colored Men in America.

After I had already demanded, ten years ago, the recognition of the Colored Grand Lodge as a matter of justice and fraternity, and a Masonic duty, by order of the Just and Perfect Prince Hall Grand Lodge, in Boston, I addressed some time ago the request to the German Grand Lodge to be recognized and eventually get into closer brotherly connection with them. Now, the Grand Lodge of the Eclectic Union, Frankfort, on the Maine, which, in the so-called Jews' question, was ahead of all in decidedly maintaining the correct Masonic ground, was also the first to officially congratulate me upon my appointment as an honorary Grand Master, and to unreservedly declare in favor of recognizing my constituents. From the nine German Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Hungary approved of getting into closer connection by mutual representation. The Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne," in Bayreuth, had actually recognized the colored Grand Lodge of America before by a low ing in filial Lodge in Karlsruhe to issue circulars to them, and by receiving from them and receipting contributions for Strasburg and Kehl. It would be an outrage, at once revolting and demoralizing, to asses on Colored Lodges contributions for Masonic purposes, and afterwards give those colored brethren and Lodges of their character as Masons, and shut them out from the Lodges. He, who knows the delicacy of sentiments and the noblesse of our Brother Von Cornberg, will not doubt for a moment that he, and with him, his Lodge, mean to resolutely come forward in the defense of the colored brethren. But by this very acceptance of money contributions, and the thanks tendered to the colored brethren, especially those of Ohio, for their brotherly advance, have not only the brethren in Karlsruhe, Kehl and Strasburg, not only on the Grand Lodge "Zur Sonne," but all German Masons have taken upon themselves a debt of honor from which they can never withdraw. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg being, as a matter of course, in the very beginning, in favor of recognition, did not want to take the lead in this affair, exposed, as it already is, to the hatred of the American Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge Royal York is Friendship, at Berlin, is declining to enter into closer connection, has expressly recognized the Prince Hall Grand Lodge as being just and perfect. In the Grand Lodge of Saxony further inquiries were to be made before definitely adopting a resolution. The whole affair, however, was finally brought before the forum of the Union of Germany Grand Lodges, which will not make a definite decision before next year. Bro. Von Mensch, representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, has already tried to exert his influence in the last session, by the following document, addressed to the late Bro. Warnatz.

"Brother Von Mesch's" document contains the same old stereotyped rehash of colorphobia prejudice, exhibited in American Grand Lodges towards colored Masons. Our limited space forbids its publication in this issue. His document, however, was replied to in an able manner by the Most Worshipful William T. Boyd, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio.—ED. APPEAL.

HOT WEATHER IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.—It is pleasant to know at this somewhat trying season, says the Boston *Journal*, that we are still in the "temperate zone," and that there are much hotter regions than ours. The worst of all lands in this respect appears to be Thibet, although it lies above the 30th degree of latitude, and consists of an elevated plateau. The summer temperature rises to the broiling heat of 130 degrees in the shade. How the natives manage to resist such heat is not known, but what makes the matter worse is, that at night, even in the hottest seasons, the temperature often sinks as low as the freezing point. Thibet must be a country tempered to brittleness. In Senegal and in the West Indian Island of Guadaloupe the summer temperature often reaches 130 degrees, which is the utmost that the thermometer are called upon to encounter. It is enough, however. In Persia the thermometer rises to 125, which justifies the Shah in absenting himself for one summer. At Calcutta there is a frequent heat of 120 degrees, whic is about the limit in Central America. In the deserts of Africa, which have had an undeserved reputation, the maximum is 110 degrees, the same that is reached in the inland valleys of California. The maximum for Utah is 105, Greece 104, Arabia 103, Mutreal, curiously enough, being the same, New York, 102, the other Norther States 98. For a glance at the other side, we have Nova Zembla, which has an extreme midsummer heat of 34 degrees, the refrigerator of the nations.

ABSENT MINDED PEOPLE.—Sir Isaac Newton wanted his servant to carry out a score that was getting to hot. A fellow stole his dinner before his eyes and he afterwards thought he had eaten it because he saw the dishes were empty. A Scotch Professor walked into the middle of a horsepond while pondering on final causes. Ben. Franklin punched down the fire with the finger of a young lady sitting at his side, and severely burned the lily-whit poker. A gentleman in Troy received a letter in the dark, used the letter to light the lamp, and looked about for it to read. Pere Gratty, one day in Paris, thinking he had left his watch at home, took it out of his pocket to see if he had time to go back after it. Neander, the church historian, used to go to his lectures in his night cap and night-gown, and sometimes walked into the gutter. But all these cases do not equal that of a man who takes a paper year after year and always forgets to pay for it.

THE Key that unlocks Turkish concessions seems to be the Khedive.

The Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League will be held at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, August 12, 1873, and to the men of the State this call is especially directed. The many changes in our moral and political conflicts show themselves with more than ordinary clearness when we revert to the past, recount the battles fought for freedom, and especially when we summon the members of the League to its annual meetings.

The League was organized ten years ago, in the dark ages of slavery. It was organized for the liberation, education, enfranchisement and elevation of the oppressed of our country.

The first of these objects has been accomplished, and slavery is dead. The others will soon be numbered among the past work of the party of progress; and those who were the victims of the cruel laws and more cruel usages are now lawmakers and are distinguishing themselves for the impartiality of their acts.

Office and honors are no longer confined to class, and freedom is triumphant. Still the State League finds it necessary to call its members together to meet the new issues peculiar to the new relations we sustain. We all have the ballot—we must consult as to the best means of preserving it in purity and preventing our liberties from passing away through its improper use. The enemy lives, and with sardonic smile seeks to ensnare the unwary; we must combine to foil his cunning and awaken those who slumber.

The great Republican party, our tried, faithful and unflinching friend, is being assailed with treachery and malignant art, and we are invited to prove ourselves more base than Cain, and strike the builder of our liberties and the Nation's. The League whose arms reach throughout the Commonwealth, must summon its hordes of voters, and combat the attempt to sever us from our friends whose great and noble acts in freedom's cause are written in human blood, and well constitute the history of regenerated America.

The League must see that no black man's name is registered with the foe, that no black man is associated with the politically accursed whose hands, red with the blood of the loyal, and still lifted and ready to assault the Temple of liberty. The League calls on you, men of Pennsylvania. Come then and consult—

"For all around the camp of the free,
Lurk the concealed foes of liberty."

While seven men can be found, in days of progress, so degenerate as to place their votes on record in favor of the words "white freemen" being inserted in the new Constitution of our State, it is necessary that we consult, for this act evidences the unrelenting hostility of American prejudice, and proves that we must ever be on the alert to meet its approach.

All honor to the eighty gentlemen whose votes crushed this attempted revival of caste and injustice—their names will be treasured in grateful remembrance, while the seven traitors to liberty will be handed down to imperishable infamy. Come, from all sections of the State, you, who are so deeply interested in these questions vital to every American citizen. Come, and devise means to settle these issues involved in our upward struggle against the still unconquered foe. Civil and Public Rights and equal educational facilities must become practical facts, and all men must be in complete possession of their Constitutional rights. The duty of the League is to construct a plan to accomplish these great ends. We must have a practical realization of this true legal status of a citizen in the fullest sense; and all within the State must enjoy, as well as be entitled to the full protection of the law.

Rally, men of the League, rally around our Republican allies, for we have no other friends, and supported by them in the future as we have been in the past, and now are amid the presect conflicts, we will be able to gather the fruit of freedom whose seeds were sown by our fathers, in the early days of the Republic's history.

Arrangements will be made with the several railroad companies, and the most liberal terms secured to transport the delegates. Full notice will be given in season as to the rates of fare to the meeting, and all other needful information will be hereafter published.

Come, Every Member of the League, and perform your whole duty.

By order of the Executive Committee,

WILLIAM D. FORTEN,
Corresponding Secretary.
No. 336 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

A Mother Exhumes the Remains of Her Son who has been Dead Two Years.

STOCKTON, July 14, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

In one of the quiet villages of California lived a good mother, whose son's undivided attention was for the welfare of his mother time rolled on until the dearth of labor drove him a hundred miles from home to seek employment; when, at the expiration of months, suddenly he fell sick and died, and amidst the bustling and struggling for gain the announcement of the sad tidings was kept from his dear mother for weeks; on hearing the news she rushed frantically to a neighbor for consoling aid, none knew the direction to his mountain home, no vigorous minds around to force feelings; alone she mourned, and, with a determination worthy of her sex, though seemingly impossible—for her age, unaided by advocates, proceeded through hardships of many description, saved and ofttimes deprived herself of the necessaries of life, in order to bring about her solemn vow: to bring away the body of her boy to the lower country, where during the remaining portion of her days, she may at intervals visit the spot where lies his last remains. Truly "there is nothing to be compared with mother's love save that of angels; her love in full sway, can move a world."

On the 8th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Deter left this city for Lakeport, Lake County, in company with a gentleman late from the country, who was to act as her agent in all matters relative to the removal of the remains of her son, who died two years ago. Being deserted after about 90 miles of travel, though alone and seeming friendless, she proceeded on her journey, and by the aid of respectful railroad conductors and stage drivers, travelled the whole distance in two days—arriving, visited undertaker, gravedigger, express agent, (W. F. & Co) Sheriff and all parties required—returning to this city on the 12th and on the 13th the remains was reinterred in the "Rural Cemetary" surrounded by friends and relations. Thus ended the achievement of a mother's indefatigable love.

In her conversation and tears she did not forget to return her sincere thanks to Sheriffs T. B. Berger, T. Allin, the "undertaker," W. F. & Co's agent, and Dr. W. J. Crumpton, all of Lakeport, were it not for the kind attention of those gentlemen, perchance she would return more troubled than before.

VISITOR.

[The above communication was received on Friday morning (July 18th) and appeared in our last issue. It was received at so late an hour, that it was placed in the form without being read by the proof-reader. Consequently, some mistakes occurred. In justice to the writer, we print it this week, with corrections.—EDITOR.]

CAN a geological clergyman, with a collection of ores, etc., be called a cabinet minister?

The Origin of "Hail Columbia."

"In the recollections of Washington," just published, occurs the following anecdote:

The song of "Hail Columbia," adapted in measure to the "President's March," was written by Joseph Hopkinson, of Philadelphia, in 1789. At that time war with France was expected, and a patriotic feeling prevaded the community. Mr. Fox, a young singer and actor, called upon Hopkinson one morning and said, "To-morrow evening is appointed for my benefit at the theater. Not a single box has been taken, and I fear there will be a thin house. If you will write me some patriotic verses to the tune of the 'President's March' I feel sure of a full house. Several about the theater have attempted it, but they have come to the conclusion that it cannot be done; yet I think you may succeed." Mr. Hopkins retired to his study, wrote the first verse and chorus, and submitted them to Mr. Fox, who sang them to a harpsichord accompaniment. The tune and the words harmonized. The song was soon finished, and that evening the young actor received it. The next morning the placards announced that Mr. Fox would give a new patriotic song. The house was crowded—the song was sung—the audience delighted. Eight times it was called for and repeated, and when sung the ninth time, the whole audience stood up and joined in the chorus. Night after night, "Hail Columbia" was applauded in the theater, and in a few days was the universal song of the people in the streets. Such was the origin of our national song, "Hail Columbia."

A Letter from Bishop Moore.

Dear Editor:—As the education of our race in this country is one of the vital questions of the day, and one of the most vital, and that, from the fact, that it underlies all that is characteristic of the developments of any and every community of men that occupy the first place in the ranks of enlightened progress. Education in its general application to the Colored American has a double task to perform, or is two-fold in its popular application; this is owing to the fact that it has to be applied to our population with rudiments, in two stages of the marked divisions of life, as, youth and manhood. With the popular race of America, the rudiments and graduations of education have had for two and a half centuries no restrictions in its application to youth or adult, while the negro population of the Nation has been deprived, in both youth and adult stages of common divisions of life, of its rudimental or graduational application. This of course was the institution of slavery, which gave false forms to all the national institutions, its religious ones not excepted. When the Nation, goaded to its duty by the resistless decrees of stubborn events, broke up the institution of slavery, and acknowledge the Negro's manhood, in the reconstruction of her constitution, she found on hand four millions of unlettered colored citizens, who, (unlike her white population), had, by the dictation of slavery, been deprived of education in youth and manhood; hence education in its application to the colored population of America, has to deal with two stages of society, in the dividing period of human life, which makes its task two-fold. In the white population of our Nation, the fostering care of its institutions of learning for two centuries and a half, has given to the Nation a vast community of educated adults; as the descendants of each succeeding generation, were fired with intensified inspirations and aspirations to drink deep from the fountains of the Nation's learned institutions, that conferred the highest advantages upon their proud votaries.

But the reverse of this has been the fate of the colored race of this country. Generation after generation has bequeathed to them the sealed books of literature, and the closed doors of institutions of learning; giving us to-day, not only an unlettered population of youths, but also of adults. This position admitted, the question turns upon us, how are we to meet the exigencies of this condition. The application of the rudimental and graduatorial educational wants of our youthful population, is now problematical; the sober thought of the Nation has already admitted the necessity of the most efficient and vigorous efforts to educate her citizen, (for the good of the Republic,) without regard to race, color, or previous condition; any perceived misgiving on this principle, evinces a sympathy with defunct slavery, or a false, cherished hope of treason. But the question of a practical application of the rudiments, and graduations of the education so essential to our colored population, performance of the duties of human life, congruous to the social position we seek in this Nation; this, we say, is a question that claims the attention of every thinking colored man in the country. To this question we wish to address a few thoughts, in which, (1.) We assume, that no class of men can be in full social harmony with another class, to which they have been held in arbitary distinction, on account of their *Physical, Intellectual, Social and Political Condition*, until they possess all the social characteristics that tend to human and social elevation that the other class possesses. Upon this assumption, we may safely premise, that the education of the adult portion of the colored population, in our country, as far as practicable, is indispensable to the attainment of that social harmony of the two races of American citizens, desirable and necessary to true social progress, peace, and prosperity in the Nation. But the most embarrassing feature of this great American problem, is, how shall a practical application of the needed education of so large an unlettered adult community as ours be made upon this. We entertain the following views:—First, that this should be a practical subject with all the popular leaders of our people; Political, Moral, and Educational; that claims the practical attention of the Clergyman and Statesman, and the popular tutors of literature. Secondly, it requires conventional action. Thirdly, it demands the devisement, adoption, and application of the most efficient instrumentalities, methodically applied. In our opinion there are three popular instrumentalities by which the uneducated masses of the adult portion of our population can be taught, many of the practical duties of life, as social beings. On these we shall speak in subsequent communications. Mr. Editor, we have greatly trespassed upon brevity in this article, but we will do better in the future.

J. J. MOORE.
LINCOLNTON, N. C., June 17, 1873.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS We are informed that the Democratic County Convention intend meeting at Santa Rosa to-morrow morning; and whereas, it is our intention, for the present, to dissolve the present Constitution of these United States in order to bring this nation out of its present deplorable condition;

Now, therefore, We, Emperor Norton I., Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby inform the said County Convention, as also both Republican and Democratic parties, that for some time to come they must depend solely on the laws and decrees of Norton I. until a wiser and better Constitution can be agreed on.

Given at Petaluma, this 23d day of July, 1873. NORTON I.

City Hotel, Petaluma, July 23d, 1873.
The Directors of the N. P. Railroad had better put a more loyal Superintendent to the Emperor on their Railroad, or they will find their interests confiscated to the State.

NORTON I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 26, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Organize.

It should be the bounden duty of colored citizens in every locality throughout the State, to commence to organize in the interest of a general move, that should be made on the school question. There is no Republican newspaper in the State, outside of the PACIFIC APPEAL and *Elevator*, that advocates equal school privileges in the public schools for colored children.

Neither do those at present, the most prominent in the Republican party manifest any great zeal for the equal rights in common schools for colored children.

Hence, the duty and responsibility devolves on the colored citizens to agitate and urge the measure before the next Legislature.

To accomplish the object, we should organize in every locality, where there are at present in this State, proscriptive or separate schools.

Ovation.

The Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of Masons gave an ovation to Bishop J. J. Clinton, on Tuesday evening last. The banquet was kept up until a late hour. The Bishop who is a Knights Templar will visit Alpha Chapter Royal Arch Masons in the same hall on Thursday evening next.

The Execution of Chas. A. Russell.

The execution of Charles A. Russell for the shooting of James Crotty, some months ago, took place in the County Jail yesterday at half past two o'clock, amidst a large crowd of spectators who were inside the jail. The prisoner was very religiously impressed by his spiritual advisers, and met his fate almost without a struggle.

Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed in your Sacramento Correspondence last week, that it is stated in relation to the recent concert given by the Sabbath school of the Siloam Baptist Church in this city, that it was "ably supported by the sabbath school scholars of the A. M. E. Church," which is a mistake, that should be corrected, as there were only two children sent from the A. M. E. Sabbath School to assist us.

By giving this statement also in the PACIFIC APPEAL,

You will greatly oblidge,

M. C. Y.

SACRAMENTO CITY, July 24, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

I send a few extracts from the minutes of the Sacramento Board of Education.

H. W. C.

The extracts are as follows:

The election of a teacher of drawing, and of a truant officer, was postponed, and the President was instructed to name a committee of three German citizens to examine the capabilities of applicants for the position as teacher of German.

Mr. Rowland offered the following resolutions which were adopted Ayes, Rowland, Cummings, Snow, Tracy and Feiter. Noes, Dreman and Robinson:

Resolved, That any pupil in either of the ungraded schools who may desire to enter the Grammar or High Schools shall receive a permit from the City Superintendent, if found qualified on examination to enter.

Resolved, That the Principal of the Grammar School shall examine such pupils and decide as to their qualifications.

Mr. Feiter reported that the contracts for grading the Grammer School lot had been let by the committee to Ryan & Miller at $1,720.

The matter of removing the wood-on addition to the Franklin building to Twenty-eight street, was referred to the Building Committee.

Board adjourned.—*Bee.*

Masonry vs. Justice.

Under the above caption an article appeared in the *Elevator* last week signed J. H. M., which does Leonidas E. Pratt, Esq., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of "white" Masons of this State, a great injustice. The writer, J. H. M., says, after charging Mr. Pratt of aspiring for a nomination to one of the municipal offices of the city, which any citizen has the right to do, goes on to speak thuswise:

To our uninformed readers we would say, that it is a custom of this society, that when a colored man is made in and hails from a Lodge of Masons, working under authority of a charter emanating from a Grand Lodge, in union with the Grand Lodge of California, of which Pratt is Grand Master, he is allowed all the known rights of Masonry to visit Lodges, with other benefits accorded to his white brethren.

Notwithstanding this old established custom, occasionally whenever a colored man attempts to visit a Lodge of Masons, some thin-skin members raises an objection, because he is a colored man, which objection Pratt upholds.

We therefore hope Judge Pratt will not be nominated, and if he is, that he will be repudiated at the polls for three reasons: First, because he dislikes the colored man more than he loves right and justice. Secondly, because we believe Pratt, the City and County Attorney, will throw his moral and practical influence against the colored citizen as Pratt the Grand Master has against his Masonic brethren. Thirdly, because we consider the nomination and election of Mr. Pratt will be a misfortune to the colored people of this city, as it will go abroad that a morally opposed and unfriendly man to the colored race has been elected City and County Attorney. J. H. M.

To this mode of attack upon any citizen, be he white or colored, for his political aspirations, we respectfully demur, and shall always oppose. When men rush into print upon any subject they should, at least, know something of what they are writing about.

In relation to Grand Master Pratt sustaining any objections of Lodges which are under his Grand Lodge jurisdiction, in preventing colored Masons from other jurisdictions that are recognized by their Grand Lodge from visiting their lodges, is not true. The "white" Grand Lodge of this State, of which Mr. Pratt is Grand Master, is bound to admit all regular Masons in good standing, from all the Lodges or Grand Lodges throughout the Globe that they are in union, and corresponded with. If a colored Mason is made in Scotland, England, or any part of Europe or Hayti, or any of the West India Islands, and the Grand Lodge of California, of which Mr. Pratt is Grand Master, acknowledged these foreign lodges or Grand Lodges wherein members of those lodges or Grand Lodges be they white or colored, goes to the "white" lodges of this city or State, with such deplomas they are freely admitted as regular Masons.

Grand Master Pratt decided not very long ago, a case of the kind in favor of a colored Mason named Rogers, who was initiated, passed and-raised in a Lodge in Scotland, Mr. Rogers now lives in this city and visits all the white lodges in this city under Grand Master Pratt decision.

Hence, this wanton attack and misrepresentation on Mr. Pratt, the Grand Master, was uncalled for, its author deserves the severest censure from every colored Mason. All Masons must agree, be they white or colored, that Mr. Pratt's political opinions or aspirations have nothing to do with Masonry.

We will add, in this connection, that it is well known that the white and colored Lodges in the United States are separate and apart, and are as distinct as are white and colored churches in their organizations. Their attitude towards each other, is of course autonomous. The colored Masons have a Grand Lodge in nearly every State, as have the white Masons.

The white Masons declare that the colored Masons are illegal and that they, the white Masons have exclusive jurisdiction in each State, and refuse to admit colored Masons, on an equality for those reasons.

On the other hand, the colored masons declare that they were from the inception of their charter from the Grand Lodge of England in 1784, and their subsequent Grand Lodge organizations by conventional Grand Lodges in the respective States, and in the same form as are the white, and that their Grand Lodges, are just, as legal and as regular as those of the white, or bear, at least, the same legality as a colored church does to wards a white church. This, is the present attitude of the white and colored Masons of the United States, of which Grand Master Pratt, as an individual member or as Grand Master, cannot of himself make or apply the remedy. For the credit of the colored Masons in this State, it is to be hoped that "J. H. M." will not print again until he acquaints himself with the subject which he endeavors to give others light upon.

(Reported for the PACIFIC APPEAL.)

Demonstration at Zion Church.

On Wednesday evening last, the 23d inst., Zion Church, Stockton street, was filled with an audience composed of the *elite* of the city, drawn thither by an announcement that a lecture would be delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop J. J. Clinton. The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society and West Indian Benevolent Association having been invited to be present, promptly complied with the request. On the right of the platform, was placed a banner of the first named Society, and on the left, that of the latter. An invocation to the Throne of Grace having been presented by the Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, the choir, led by Mrs. Virginia Bryant, contributed one of its choice anthems, which had a very pleasing effect. Miss Ophelia Randall, assisted by Mr. Trent, presided at the organ.

At the conclusion of the singing, the President of the evening, Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, made a few introductory remarks, stating the cause of the convocation, and came to a close by introducing to the audience, the President of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, W. H. Carter, who lauded the spirit of the meeting, which had for its chief object, the dissemination of the Gospel.

The President of the West indian Benevolent Association, William J. Simmons, was then introduced, who, in the course of his remarks, expatiated on the beneficial results of unity, closing with the hope, that the day might not be far distant, when security and plain dealing will become the predominant characteristic of every individual.

By request, remarks were made by the Rev. T. M. D. Ward, and the Rev. Mr. Budd, a presbyterian missionary, the former of whom rendered the occasion festive with his classic lore, and the latter contributed to the edification of the assembly, by giving a very vivid account of the progress and accomplishments of the colored race, as experienced by him, during his extensive ministerial itinerancy in the Southern States.

The Junior Reception and Missionary Society, then, presented to his Reverence Bishop Clinton, for his individual use, the sum of $5, and, also, the sum of $103,—towards defraying the expenses of the annual conference.

The presentation speech was made by the Rev. Mr. Hillery; after which, the Bishop returned his heartfelt thanks for the tangible appreciation of his services.

It might be well to add that the Reception Society is yet in its infancy, having only been organized about a month ago; but, by means of the earnest and efficient support of the officers and members connected therewith, the above stated prolific results have been achieved.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the audience assembled, the anticipated lecture was not delivered, but we hope that the opportunity will be afforded us of listening *ultiantis auribus* to the edifying display of that scholastic ability, of which we are fully cognizant that the worthy Bishop is the possessor.

Hope walks the morning of celestial light;
Time plumes his wings for everlasting flight;
Unchanging seasons have their march begun
Millennial years are listening to the sun.
Seen through their cloods by Faith's transpiring eyes.

The new creation shines in purer skies.
All hail! the age of crime and suffering ends;
The reign of righteousness from heaven descends.

Vengeance forever sheathes the afflicting sword;
Death is destroy'd and Paradise restored;
Man, Christ, from the curse relieves for both;
Is one with God, and God is all in all.

W. J. S.

Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church.

FIFTH DAY.

Several letters on business were received from Portland, Oregon; Vallejo, California, and a statement was had from the Church agent, explaining the legal embarrassment existing in relation to a lot in Oakland, Alameda County.

The report on Evangelical Union was taken up as the order of the day.

The Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, of the A. M. E. Church, and O. Gibson, D.D., and Rev. Brulck, of the M. E. Church, with Revs. B. Fletcher and F. Smithes, A. M. E. Church, and Peter Anderson of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being present, were introduced to the Conference and invited to seats within the bar. These gentlemen took part in the discussion. Bishop T. M. D. Ward having made some very encouraging remarks in relation to the union of the two colored organizations, the A. M. E. Bethel and the A. M. E. Zion churches, Bishop Clinton then vacated the chair in order to speak to the question. He said that, as one of the Episcopal representatives of the Zion organization, he was prepared to say that Zion ministers and members stood ready now, as ever, to make every reasonable sacrifice in order to unite the colored churches (M. E.) in America. The report was finally adopted, a general good feeling prevailing throughout.

SIXTH DAY.

A resolution, recommending a more cordial support of the ministry was discussed and adopted; also a resolution urging upon parents and guardians the necessity of more care over the attendance of children at the Sabbath schools. A report from Elder J. C. Lodge, and others, recommending the necessity of an educated ministry, was unanimously adopted.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Committee on Temperance submitted a report, recommending total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks, and the disuse of tobacco in all its forms. The report was ably discussed and finally adopted.

H. C. Benson, D. D., of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Mr. Bennett of the E. M. E. Church, took part in the discussion.

J. C. Lodge, by urgent request, gave his reasons for resigning his pastorate. The action of the Convention in accepting his resignation was then unanimously rescinded, and Brother Lodge was reinstated transferred to the Genesee Conference. P. A. Bell, of the *Elevator*, being present, the Conference, in view of his long and tried labors on this coast, presented him with a portrait of Bishop Clinton. The presentation speech was made by Elder W. H. Hillery, and responded to in an able and impressive manner by the recipient.

On Sunday, Rev. J. C. Lodge preached in the morning, R. Bradford in the afternoon, and Bishop Clinton in the evening. At the Bethel Church Rev. A. B. Smith and J. M. Wilkerson.

EIGHTH DAY.

After the ordinary religious exercises were had, the Chair announced Rev. J. C. Lodge and W. J. Parker (layman) a Committee on Eulogy. The question of Sabbath schools being resumed, George P. Norton was elected Superintendent; Samuel E. Freeman Assistant, and J. W. Parker, Librarian. The Rev. Mr. Hillery then spoke of the necessity of sustaining the Zion Church *Advocate*, and several members came forward and subscribed. Adjourned until 10 A. M., Tuesday.

NINTH DAY.

The Conference this morning went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of Missionary Work. Rev. W. H. Hillery presiding. The President explained the object of the Mission Board. The amount collected for missionary purposes (the support of the annual conference) amounted to $152, including $103 contributed by the Junior Missionary Society, being the proceeds of the reception to Bishop Clinton. The "Sons and Daughters of Clinton," a branch Missionary Society at San Jose, lately disbanded, reported $5 in the treasury, which they desire to present to the father of the Society, Bishop Clinton, and such disposal of the funds was agreed to by unanimous consent.

The following were then chosen officers of the mission of A. M. E. Zion Church for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Hillery; Vice-President, M. L. Davis; Recording Secretary, R. T. Houston; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Parker; Treasurer, S. E. Freeman; Collectors, Harriet Jackson and Rebecca Bradford; Traveling Collector, Elizabeth Langhorne, San Jose; Board of Managers, Lewis Berry, C. S. Ross, John Harris, H. M. Collins and James R. Gro.

The business of the Conference will be concluded to-morrow. In the evening there will be an address by the Bishop.

The closing proceedings of the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church took place to-day, Rev. J. J. Clinton, presiding. After some preliminary business, Bishop Clinton read the list of appointments for the ensuing year, as follows:

Presiding Elder of the Conference, Rev. W. H. Hillery.

First District, including San Francisco, Oakland, Martinez and Benicia, in charge of Elder Hillery assisted by Deacons R. T. Houston and Albert Elliott.

Second District, San Jose, Santa Clara, Centerville, Redwood City, San Mateo, Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Gilroy—Elder J. M. Wilkerson.

Third District, Napa, Santa Rosa Petaluma, Suisun, Clear Lake, Sebastipol and Vallejo—Elder, J. P. Anderson.

Fourth District, Sacramento, Carson City, Sonora and Stockton—Rev. John Warren.

Fifth District, Oregon—Rev. A. B. Smith.

General Missionary for the Mission Board, R. Bradford. Agents for the Mission Board, M. L. Davis and Harriet Jackson.

At the close of the proceedings, Peter Anderson, editor of the *Appeal*, a personal friend of Bishop Clinton, was presented with a beautiful photograph of the Bishop, in a neat little speech by Mr. Hillery, which was appropriately responded to by Mr. Anderson.

This evening the Bishop will give his farewell address to the Conference. The Junior Reception and Missionary Society, and other societies connected with the Zion Church, will turn out in regalia.

Bishop Clinton and various members of the Conference will address the Society.—*S. F. Bulletin*, 23d instant.

Communication.

SACRAMENTO, July 16, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The oft repeated assertion, that the Republican party has sold out, horse, foot and dragoon to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, is to say the least, a most astounding piece of news to the people of this State, and the members of the party generally.

If the citizen who desires and has the well-being of the commonwealth at heart; unbiased, unprejudiced men will look calmly into the state of the case and weigh the matter they will find that the persons who are accusing the party and the company of such barter and sale, are doing so for the express purpose of misleading the mass of the people.

The charges against the Company are many, and vary in the amount and degree of enormity as necessity may demand; for instance: "they hold ward caucuses; pack conventions; buy the votes of members of Legislatures, punish their enemies and reward their friends and followers. They have everywhere, unprincipled disreputable men in their interest, to carry out all manner of plans and schemes to the detriment of the body public. They have not, neither can they do anything right, but what is accidental; and nothing has occurred over which they had no control—but what was done on purpose."

Nothing that is done in the party no matter however just, right and proper, but it is repudiated, and is charged as emanating from, or by dictation of the railway managers.

That it is necessary to pursue such tactics to disrupt and defeat the National Republican party seems plain, as no other course of procedure or complaint would be likely to arrest public attention or induce its members to seek and form other affiliations.

I venture to say that no sane man, believes a little of the tales told of the corrupt and illegal doing of the company's agents in every part of the State, for if they did the independent vote would be certain of winning in September next.

Permit me to state what I honestly believe to be the fact; and it is this: That the Central Pacific Railroad Company's directors are not disposed to oppose the nomination and election of any person or persons to any elective place in the State, County or Municipal government, provided they are not pledged or implied enemies to the interest of the people, the company, and those connected with them.

They have not, nor do they intend in the future to pursue any line of conduct or action contrary to general and accepted usage except in self-defence, where it is necessary to guard their interests.

That the National Republican party is separate and distinct from the railway corporation is self evident to every honest man, and the men and journals who persistently continue to reiterate to the contrary, must be regarded as "falsifiers, demagogues and clacqueres."

It is with considerable regret, that we find some of our friends and former advocates connected with the new party, (whom we looked upon as firm and staunch adherents of the old party,) foremost in the recent work of attempting its disruption, and joining hands with our hereditary enemy.

Attached as we are to the Republican party, and having every reason to remain within its ranks—we cannot but look with distrust upon their advice and representations.

And this feeling of distrust and hesitation is begotten of the fact that they accept in their council men who are known and expressly opposed to our entire franchisement of all rights privileges, and immunities as citizens.

It is impossible that intelligent men can give their support to a ticket in which are sandwiched Democrats, Bolter Republicans and Independent (so called) Trimmers, whose sole object is self preferment and official position.

If it is the intention of such to buy their way to the places they are nominated to fill—they must indeed have their pockets full of rocks "and buzz every voter with a piece."

"As Cæsar done—so must they
Come prepared to pay their way."

It is however high time that all members of the Regular Republican party should so rebuke all outsiders during the present campaign that no more dictation shall be poured forth in regard to the manner of conducting primaries, conventions and canvasses in the future, but should the party become so far lost to the interest of the people as to surrender all up to corrupt politicians, then and not till then, let it be dissolved and its name be forgotten.

CHILLION.

LETTERS.—Henry Yantes, Sacramento; M. C. Y. Sacramento; J. A. City.

Deaths.

HUTCHINGSON—In Stockton, Monday July 21st, Thomas Hutchingson, aged 60 years.

Sacramento Zouaves Notice.

A Target Excursion will be held by the Sacramento Zouaves, at Oak Knoll, about two miles distant from Sacramento city, on Friday, August 1st, after which a grand ball will be given by the odmpany in the evening at Hamilton Hall, Sacramento.

Friends from all parts of the State are invited to be present.

By order.

WM. GALT, Captain.

SAMUEL C. SHERWOOD, Sec'y.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL

PICNIC AND BALL
— OF THE —
WEST INDIAN
Benevolent Association,
Will be given at
CITY GARDENS,
On Friday, August 1st, 1873,
On which occasion the Association will use every effort to make the Festivities pleasant and amusing to their friends and patrons.

THE BRANNAN GUARD
Will participate. A BAND OF MUSIC will play at all times during the day and evening, and DANCING will be kept up in both Pavilions, and will be under the direction of expert floor managers. BOAT RIDING will be enjoyed on the Bay and Creek. Lots of SHOOTING will be a feature of the day's exercises to which those will be ATHLEASTIC SPORTS.

A Grand Ball
Will begin at 7 P.M. and continue till morning. CARS will run till 12 o'clock P.M., after which OMNIBUSES will convey passengers to and from the Gardens, leaving the Plaza every half hour, for 50 cents.

Admission ..... 50 cts
Children, accompanied by parents ..... 25 cts

Committee of Arrangements:
ALEXANDER LEVY, RICHARD A. CLARK,
NATHAN SOUTER, DANIEL GAYNOR,
GEORGE COMMINGS, GEN. TAYLOR HAMILTON,
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Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Its family is without it. It cures Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throats, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
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$2,204,396!
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NOTICE!
To the Pastors of the A. M. E. Churches of the San Francisco District of the California Annual Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Your first Quarterly Meetings and Conferences will be held as follows, to wit:
Stockton Station.—Conference, June 14th, at 4 o'clock P.M. Quarterly Meeting, June 15th. Rev. J. R. Sanderson, Pastor.
Oakland.—Conference, June 21st, at 10 o'clock A.M. Meeting, June 22d, R. F. Bates, Pastor.
San Francisco.—Conference, Friday Evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, June 29th. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor.
Sacramento City.—Conference, Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.
Marysville.—Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, July 12th, at 4 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. J. B. Handy, Pastor.
Grass Valley.—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 12 o'clock M. Meeting, 20th and 27th.
Virginia City.—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 p.m. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.
Los Angeles.—Sunday, August 17th, Quarterly Meeting. Fielden Smithes, Pastor.
Petaluma.—Sunday, August 30th.

W. H. OFFER,
Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Headquarters address, No. 1007 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A new and most improved Rope Machine of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any power, length and size.
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TARRED MANILA ROPE,
TAR ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
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Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Perhaps because I used one decoction that could should make known to the other any source from whence good is derived, consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way discommoded by wearing his Appliance, and at the time of writing, With this result, I am cheerfully recommending any one ruptured to use the same remedy with the confidence of being cured.
S. T. SMITH. 27 Geo. 18 Georgia at
Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
ANY ONE WHO HAS HAD A MIND, AFTER stimulating a torpid liver, bashful and wrankles, or what is the same thing, a weak stomach, or what is the same thing, a weak stomach, or what is the same thing, a weak stomach

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This office loans money to professional men, firms, merchants and others, on diamonds, jewelry, personal property, merchandise in warehouse, etc. Also to others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, to pay agreement. Also discounts Notes, Bills of Exchange, Acceptances, etc. Also purchases, immediately and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. said

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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who enlisted about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and he supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by Mrs. Esther Ann Smith Parish, who also resides at No. 1112 Sycamore street, or address this office.

EDWARD J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in this city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 818 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently, or transiently
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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

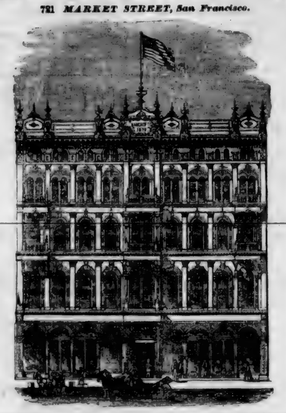
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N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. H. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
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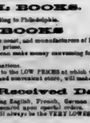
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Some of you can, and we say you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds hawked on the public as a certain cure; but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounde for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising results pro duced by
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We now address ourselves to all who are sore, sensitive with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; immediate in its good strengthening in its effects; entirely free from the injurious effects of deleterious drugs, and positively harmless under all circumstances.
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and have suffered to-called remedies without permanent relief, rest at once the safest and surest
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Correspondence on Hayti.

PRESIDENT SAGET TO SUMNER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following letter of Nemage Saget, President of the Republic of Hayti, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, has been received:

Republic of Hayti, Port au Prince, September 24th, 1872, sixty-ninth year of Independence.

Hon. Senator:—I seize eagerly the good opportunity afforded by the departure of our Minister citizen, S. Pression, to pray you to receive the testimony of my high consideration which does not cease to grow by reason of eminent services which you render daily to the noble cause of an oppressed people. I should consider myself as failing in one of my most imperious duties if I did not express to you the sentiments of gratitude which your name awakens in the breast of every one belonging to the African race. In assuming the defense of the rights of this people, guided by the most generous sentiments of your rich nature, by a sincere love of justice, you have acquired an immortal title to the gratitude of all the descendants of the African race. Please receive this feeble expression of my high esteem for the noble character of an illustrious citizen, and believe in the depth of my sentiments with which I declare myself, honorable senator, your devoted friend.

NESAGE SAGET.

REPLY OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Washington, July 4, 1873.—I cannot at this late day acknowledge the letter with which you have honored me without explaining the reason of my delay. Owing to absence in Europe for health, I did not receive your valuable communication until some days since, when it was handed in my hands by your excellent Minister. Continuing feeble in health I reluctantly postponed the acknowledgment. I now take advantage of convalescence to do thus tardily what my feelings prompted at an earlier day. Please, sir, accept my thanks for your gracious appreciation of what I have done, and your kindness in telling me of it under your own hand. But I beg you to understand that I do not deserve the praise with which you honor me in advocating the cause of an oppressed people. I have only acted according to my conscience. I could not have done otherwise, and now my only regret is that I have not done enough and wish I had done more.

In the history of mankind the crime against the African race will stand forth in terrible eminence, always observed and never forgotten. Just in proportion as civilization prevails will this enormous wrong will be apparent in its true character. Men will read with astonishment how human beings guilty of being black were sold into slavery; and then, such was the continuing injustice towards this unhappy people, how when slavery ceased, they were still treated with indignity by persons whose lordly pretensions were founded on their color only. As these things are seen in increasing light they will be condemned in no uncertain words, nor will the denial of equal rights on account of color escape the judgment awarded to slavery itself. Human conduct on this question is a measure of character. Where the African race is enslaved or degraded, where it is exposed to any indignity or shut out from that equality which is a primal right of humanity, their civilization is still feeble. To the certain triumph of the cause I look with constant hope. It is sure to come, and one sign of its arrival will be that prevailing sentiment which recognizes the perpetual obligations of equal justice to all and the Deity, to repair past wrongs by compensation in the future. In the great debt of the whites to the blacks there is a bank, from which, for generations to come, the latter will draw.

Accept, Mr. President, the expression of my ardent hope for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the happiness of Hayti, and allow me to subscribe myself, with true regard, your faithful friend,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To the President of Hayti, etc.

A Chicago Drummer's Joke.

Sometimes drummers perpetrate practical jokes on one another. It is some times before green drummer's eyes are opened to the kittenlish pranks of his fellows. A friend of mine was once a drummer, but he retired from the profession as soon as he had collected various trifling little sums which many of his brethren had borrowed.

I remembered a joke which was played on my friend by four dry goods drummers. He will always remember it, and confidently expects some time or other to see its perpetrators looking sadly through prison bars. He was young and green; It was his first trip. In St. Louis he fell in with a Chicago drummer. My friend had been complaining of the high rate of railroad fare.

"Why!" asked one of the gentlemen mentioned; "don't you belong to the Agent's Co-operative Beneficial Self-sustaining Commercial Associations?"

"No," said my friend; "what is it?"

"By Jove! it's a splendid thing," said the other. "Every agent belongs to it. No member of the 'A. C. B. S. C. A.' ever pays any fare. They have secret signs which all the conductors recognize. Better join. We are officers, and will initiate you. It costs only twenty dollars."

"All right," said my friend; "I'll join. Here is a draft for twenty dollars on my firm."

In the evening my friend was invited to a champagne supper, and the secret sign was divulged. He had only to run his middle finger over his cheek and nose, and utter the sounds "Che-bung-wung-wung-wung," and the conductor would not pass on, unless he stopped to offer him a cigar and a pull at the flask. The next morning the trio boarded the train. The Chicago and St. Louis agent sat behind my friend. When the conductor called on my friend's fare he made the appropriate signs and said "Che-bung-wung-wung-wung." The conductor smiled at my friend and passed on. My friend inforsed his employers of good luck, and said though he had expended the money profitably.

The two drummers soon left the train. My friend finished his business, and returned by the same road. He got on the train at midnight. It was forty miles to the next station. He had only ten cents in his pocket. He intented to draw on on his firm at the next village. He settled himself in his seat, and soon the conductor came around for the fare. My friend went through with the necessary signs, and said, "Che-bung-wung-wung-wung."

"You man, I want your fare," said the conductor peremptory. My friend repeated louder than before, "Che-bung-wung-wung-wung."

"You can't play the insane dodge on me," growled the conductor, "pay or I'll put you off."

Expostulation was ineffectual. My friend and his value were deposited at a cross-road, twenty miles from civilization, on a blustering January night.

Shortly after he met the Chicago agent on his native heath. He gave him a sample of Eastern English, and demanded the $20 out of which he had been swindled.

"Oh!" said the Chicago man, "there must be some mistake. Which hand did you make the sign with?"

My friend said he had used his left.

"Oh!" said the Chicagoan, with the coolness of a cucumber "that's where the trouble is. You ought to have used your right."

My friend made a similar motion with one of his feet, and the Chicago man disappeared around the corner.

Nevertheless the drummer is a necessary evil. He coins brass into money—for himself and his employers. What more would you have?

The Sons of Ham.

The writer of an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* (to be also found in *Little's Living Age* also), upon the negro race, under the designation of "The Sons of Ham," gives some reasons for thinking that race is not derived from Ham, at least not through Canaan, as the popular theory goes. His reasoning on that point is the following:

To justify the position of those who yet believe in the degrading influence of the curse of Noah upon the Africans—and their name is legion—it is necessary to prove that they are descendants of Canaan, at whom alone the curse was launched, and that slavery has been peculiarly associated with them. But there is abundant evidence, sacred and profane, to show that, of all the sons o f Ham, Canaan was the only one who ever entered Africa. His descendants occupied, without exception, Asiatic localities. We are told in Genesis x., 19: "The border of the Canaanites was from Sodom, as thou goest unto Sodom and Gomorrah, and Admah, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha." Where by Palestine is samistakenly inhabited the country now called Judea, and called from his own name, Canaan." From which it is evident that the Africans are not the descendants of Canaan, and that there is no foundation, therefore, for the assertion that the enormity doomed to the "servant of servants," inasmuch as Noah's malediction, which is gravely supposed to entail this degradation, cannot be shown to apply to them. That it was ever thought to do so is but another proof of the power of self-interest and prejudice to stultify the mind and prevent the conscience.

Students from Liberia.

In connection with recent commencement exercises of Lincoln University in Chester County, Pennsylvania, there was a novel scene. Ten young native Africans were brought upon the platform and received publicly by Rev. Isaac N. Rondall, D. D., President of the University, with a cordiality which awakened the warm sympathy of the entire assembly. Placing his hand upon the head of one of them, he said: "God made them, and by His blessing we will educate them and fit them for usefulness in their native land."

These young Africans were sent over by Rev. Thomas E. Dillon, a colored Presbyterian missionary in Liberia. They had received, before coming, Scriptural names. The six Bassa youths are named John Knox, Calvin Wright, Edward Davis, Robert P. Depuie, Alonzo Miller, and Robert Dillon King.

The Congo youth, from Cape Mount, is named James W. Wilson. His father was rescued from a slaver by an American man-of-war a few years since. The Vey youth is named Thomas F. Roberts. John A. Savage and Samuel Sevier are Liberians, but the father of the latter was a Bassa.

In former years native Africans were brought here as slaves, but now the young Ethiopians are welcomed to the halls of science. If these young persons, who range in years from nine to sixteen years, can be thoroughly educated and be properly imbued with the spirit of our civil and religious institutions, no one can estimate the influence they may exert for good upon their return to their people. If, in coming to our country and mingling with our people they can be made to learn and practice only the good, and then go back in the spirit of this to their different tribes and people, they may become a power of great importance for the future of long benighted Africa.—*Phil. Eve. Telegraph.*

The Lobster.

When a lobster shakes hands with you, you always know when it takes hold, and are exceedingly pleased when it gets done. They have small features, and lay no claim to good looks. When they locomote, they resemble a small boy shuffling in his father's boots. They are backward, very. They even go ahead backward. They occasionally have a row, like other people, and in the melee sometimes lose a member, but have a faculty of growing out another. The process is patented both here and in Europe, which accounts for its not coming into more general use with the human lobster, so to speak. A lobster never comes on shore until he is carried by force. They are afflicted with but one disease, and that is boils. There is no more real excitement in harpooning a whale, or in having the measles, than there is in catching lobsters.

The fisherman provides himself with a small hencoop, and has thereto, as caticers, several dead fish. He then rows his boat to the lobster ground, (which is water), and sinks his coop to the bottom, anchors it to a small buoy (one from eight to ten years old will do), and then goes home. When he feels like it again, say in the course of a week or two, he goes back and pulls up his poultry house, and if he has good success he will find the game in the coop. As an article of food, the real good of the lobster is in the pith. Few persons relish the skin, and physicians say it is hard to digest. We, therefore, take the lobster and boil it until it is ready to eat. Nothing is better for colic than boiled lobsters. It will bring on a case when cucumbers have failed. For a sudden case we advize them crumbled in milk. Eaten at the proper time, and in proper quantities, lobsters stand second to no fruit known.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Complaints that many persons are ruined by frauds perpetrated by the stock brokers and others connected with them, thereby putting fraudulent titles or other peoples claims on the Stock Exchange, and then again by depressing or raising the market by fraudulent representations or reports. Notice is hereby given that the Grand Jury is ordered to make diligent search for all such persons and have them brought to justice.

NORTON I.

A CASE of smallpox has been discovered among the Chinese in Sacramento.

Eighth Anniversary of Emancipation in Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 26, 1873.

The Eighth Anniversary of Emancipation in Texas was celebrated by the colored people of Houston today. A number of neatly dressed societies with two brass bands paraded the principal streets of the city, after which they marched to their park, which they purchased last year for $800. The park is composed of ten acres of land. They have been offered $3500 since, but showed their good sense by not accepting it.

The procession reached the park at half past eleven o'clock, A. M. The grand chaplain of the day, Rev. A. P. Jackson, offered a short, appropriate prayer; after which Hon. Richard Allen addressed the assemblage. He spoke of the rapid progress the colored people had made during the past eight years, and advised them to devote their minds to literature. He thanked the white citizens for assisting them in purchasing the park, and concluded amid great applause.

The Hon. J. H. Washington, of Grimes County, was the next speaker, he complimented the citizens of Houston very highly upon the rapid progress they have made in so short a time, and earnestly advised them especially the young men, to acquire knowledge, as this was their strongest possible power and the surest way to elevate their condition.

Rev. A. P. Jackson was the next speaker,

SPEECH OF REV. A. P. JACKSON.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Under providence, we are assembled here to-day for the purpose of celebrating the Eighth Anniversary of Emancipation in Texas. We regard this as a day of general thanksgiving among the colored people of Texas.

On the 19th day of June, 1865, we emerged from under one of the most oppressive forms of slavery to which man was ever subjected. We have passed from the lowest state of chattels to men, to American citizens. It is not necessary that I should declare to God and the American citizens that we are grateful for the great boon of freedom; we have demonstrated this fact by our loyalty to the government of the country. We meet to-day with grateful hearts, and while you are extolling Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner and many others who defended us so nobly when we were not able to defend ourselves, let me admonish you not to forget to render unto God our devout thanksgiving. We feel grateful to the Republican party for its past efforts for us. Conscious of the fact that to the said party we owe a debt of gratitude. Some of our Republican friends are always reminding us of what they have done for the negro, but they never mention what the negro has done for them. [Great applause.] The Republicans of the South were and is helpless without the negro vote. Had it not been for the two hundred thousand colored soldiers in the Union army we never would have obtained our freedom; nor would the Republican party have obtained its present strength without the colored man's vote.

When did the Union army begin to triumph? Not until the negro shouldered his musket and went forward to meet the enemy.

While some of our good friends were fighting for a large bounty the negro was fighting for his country and the liberation of his brother.

Fellow-citizens, I would advise you to adhere to Republican principles, but denounce all corruption regardless of party or denomination.

I would also recommend to our young men that they devote themselves more to the education of themselves and associates, for if we would compete with the requirements of the present age we must do it by culture.

My friends, I enjoin upon you the great necessity of educating your children. I am afraid that we pay too much attention to our external appearance and not enough to the cultivation of our minds. We do not appreciate education as we ought; we are too fond of pleasure and vain display."

Mr. Jackson's speech was appreciated.

Mr. Editor, I intended to have given your readers a full description of the celebration in Houston, but I am afraid it would take up too much space in your valuable paper, therefore I conclude by informing your readers that the celebration continued three days, was well attended, and all present enjoyed themselves finely.

R. BROCK.

Expression—What Our Faces Say.

More wonderful than the language of the tongue is that of the face. It is the first language that the new-born being learns, and "he last that speaks in the article of death. It is moreover, a language that is seldom misunderstood. It may be restrained, it may be suppressed; but when it is expressed in the living muscles, it is rarely misunderstood.

The human face devine may be fair—it may be beautiful even; and yet expressionless. So may a wax figure; so may a corpse. It is the manifestation of life that constitutes the charm of its face. When one laughs, or cries, or smiles, or frowns it is the immortal soul that utters itself. And it speaks more directly, more intelligently, and more powerfully to fellow-souls through the muscles of the face than it can through any other instrumentalities.

The manner in which the facial muscles act, co-operate and antagonize in manifesting to others the thoughts and emotions of the mind, constitutes the Anatomy and Physiology of Expression—as explained in a work just placed in our sanctum. It is not only a curious, but a useful study for all; but is especially important to painters, sculptors actors, orators, and teachers.

Since the days of Aristotle, if not since the time of Adam, this subject has been assiduously investigated; but it remained for the distinguished scholar, Sir Charles Bell, about half a century ago, to place the subject on a scientific basis, by the demonstrated this fact by our loyalty to the government of the nervous system. The work contains the original notes and illustrations of Sir Charles Bell with additional and eminently practical illustrations which greatly enhance the value of the work. It will, of course find its way to every theological reader, but should also be found in the library of every person interested in the relation between "the house we live in," and we who live in the house.—*The Science of Health.*

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT WORDS.—Marsh tells us that the number of English words are not yet obsolete, but found in good authors, or in approved usage by correct speakers including the nomenclature of science and the arts, does not probably fall short of one hundred thousand. A large portion of these words, however, do not enter into the living speech, the common language of daily and hourly thought. Some celebrated English and American orators have been able, upon occasions, to summon at their command one-half of this vast array of words, although they habitually confined themselves with a much less imposing display of verbal force. Few writers or speakers use as many as ten thousand words; ordinary persons of fair intelligence, not above three or four thousand. If a scholar were to be required to name, without examination, the authors whose English vocabulary was the largest he would probably specify the all-embracing Shakespeare and the all knowing Milton; and yet in all the works of the great dramatist there occur not more than fifteen thousand words, in the poem of Milton not over eight thousand. The Old Testament uses but 5,642 words. The whole number of Egyptian hieroglyphic symbols does not exceed eight

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 2, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific Slope and Territories.

The Ensuing Congress.

The colored citizens are looking far beyond State elections to get their full civil rights. General Grant committed himself in his last inaugural by recommending in substance the civil rights plank in the National Republican platform, to be fully carried out by the new Congress that is to convene in December next. It is expected that the leading colored men of all the States will be fully alive to their interests in this particular, and that Hon. Charles Sumner will further test the sincerity of Radical Republicanism in the next Congress, by presenting, without any moderation, his Supplementary Civil Rights bill. If it don't pass during the next Congress, and that Congress being composed of a two-third Republican majority in both branches, then we say again, "Good-bye with a settled grief, hundred and eighty-nine thousand, or nearly one million of votes from a party which is now installed in power by colored votes."

Bishop Clinton.

Rt. Rev. J. J. Clinton, who, it will be seen in another part of this paper, has just returned from a visit to San Jose, where he has been in the interest of the Church on an episcopal visitation. While in this city he has done a vast amount of labor in regulating the affairs of the churches in the Zion A. M. E. connexion, and has completed all with satisfaction.

Bishop Clinton leaves overland for the East on Tuesday next, to the great regret of the many friends he has made on this coast. He is one of the most profound theologians that we have either in the A. M. E. or Zion A. M. E. pulpit in the United States. All of his pulpit discourses are fluent and elegant, his manner pleasing and affable. The arrangements of his sermons are strictly in accordance to literary rule. He also exhibits a fine culture in elocution, and in fact has a thorough knowledge of Belles Letres.

BISHOP CLINTON will preach a jubilee sermon at Zion church, on Stockton street, to-morrow, Sunday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Jerry Johnson, Gilroy; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lanaway and daughter, Mr. Paren, Vallejo; Mrs. Amelia Dangerfield Paren, Vallejo; Mr. Wm. H. Davis, San Jose; George W. Miller, Petaluma and Napa Springs.

FIRST OF AUGUST.—The West Indian Benevolent Association celebrated the British Emancipation of slavery in the West Indies yesterday, August 1st, to which place they were accompanied by the Brannan Guard, by parade with brass band. The festivities wound up with a ball at the Gardens, which was kept na until a late hour.

HAIR OF DIFFERENT RACES.—Somebody who have been studying the matter of the form and substance of the human hair in different races, finds that the hair of the North American Indian is cylindrical; that of the white race is oval, and that of the negro may be termed elliptical. It is also found that when the hair is cylindrical, the straightening and shrinking powers are equal on all sides of the fillament, and this condition gives it the lank, straight appearance of the pure-blood Indian. The oval hair displays a greater number of fibres upon the flattened side than elsewhere, a condition which gives to such hair a tendency to curl or curve in that direction. When eccentrically elliptical, it not only always curls, but often assumes a spiral shape, as on the head of the negro. The hair of the Chinese is nearly cylindrical, and hence it is that curled hair is almost unknown among that people.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO CITY, July 28th.

We left the Bay City (San Francisco) yesterday morning with a thermometer temperature as low down as 59 or 60 degrees, and by 2 P. M. we arrived here, in a temperature of at least 108°—we were told, in a barber shop, that it was up to 106° the day before in the shade. The former number of heat was too much for us, and we felt blessed that we had not arrived here the day before. We were clothed in woolen cloth and a pair of boots that troubled our corns in the temperature of San Francisco; the sun here seemed to have set our feet on fire—i. e., the way they felt. Every person else but ourself seemed to be dressed in linen goods, and we in strange contrast to the masses. After depositing our valise to the place where we would lodge, we wended our way to the hospitable mansion of Mrs. Williams, (mother of the late Mrs. Anna Vincent Solomon,) who keeps a public table de hote. We went in there more from the necessity of escaping from the scorched streets than from a desire of refreshing the inner man. While the surrounding tables were filled with guests, partaking of dinners apparently too rich and too many of green vegetables—such as fat beans, peas, string beans, tomatoes, cabbage, etc., was too much for us—we thought, that with the thermometer up in the hundreds, we might make the first case of cholera on the coast if we partook of the like, so we desisted from eating anything until evening, when the temperature become more cool.

In the evening we wended our way up to the Siloam Baptist Church, and found that Rev. Wm. Z. Dean, the pastor, Mr. Henry Yantes, and others of the trustees, had anticipated our arrival here, and had tendered the church for our lecture, which is to come off this Monday) evening.

The Sacramento *Record* gave us a very flattering notice in its issue of this morning, which we fear greatly overrates our feeble efforts. The *Record's* notice is as follows:

LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—Mr. Peter Anderson, of San Francisco, an old resident there and a well known lecturer, will deliver a lecture to-night at the Siloam Baptist Church, on Fifth street, between N and O streets, commencing at 8 o'clock. The subject of Mr. Anderson's lecture will be 'Education and the Common School System of the State.' Mr. Anderson we have frequently heard, and always with pleasure. He is no superficial thinker. What he presents for thought is always worthy of it. His philanthropic labors in the interests of his people, and his studious habits, have rendered him a fit person in all respects to present so highly an important topic as that he has chosen for his lecture.—*Sacramento Recorder, July* 28.

The report of the lecture, which also appeared in the *Record* of Tuesday, is as follows:

ANDERSON'S LECTURE.—P. Anderson's lecture at the Siloam Baptist Church, last evening, drew out a considerable number of persons of both sexes. The lecture occupied about an hour in its delivery and was listened to with marked attention, the subject being based principally on the educational facilities for colored children. The meeting was previously organized with Rev. W. Z. Dean as Chairman, and W. Ferguson as Secretary. After the lecture Mr. Harris made some remarks approbatory to the lecture and offered a motion, which was adopted, that the lecturer be invited to give another lecture on the third Monday evening in August, after which a motion prevailed to adjourn.—*Sacramento Record, July 29th.*

We object to newspaper men, reporters and others, prefixing our name with "Rev." We have told all those who know that we are neither minister or preacher, in the sense that they almost invariably note our professional men.

The Sacramento *Zonaros* are making great preparations for a tar-get excursion a short distance from the city on Friday, Aug. 1st.

With much regret we learned, on our arriving here, that our regular correspondent "O" had gone East, as far as New York, and would probably be absent four weeks, or nearly up to September 1st. Meanwhile our special correspondent here will furnish us with current news until "O" returns.

(For the PACIFIC APPEAL.)

Episcopal Visitation.

Mr. Editor:

We left San Francisco on Saturday last, for San Jose, in company with Mrs. M. L. Davis and Mrs. Bradford, who had been in attendance to the A. M. E. Zion Conference held in the Zion Church on Stockton street. We arrived at San Jose at 4½ o'clock, and met at the Depot by our old friends, Wm. H. Davis, Esq., and Mr. Sampson. Great preparation had been made at the Hospitable Mansion of Bro. Davis for our accommodation.

We were honored in the evening with a grand serenade, by the San Jose Band, whose melodious music filled our heart with joy and gladness.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Were held at the A. M. E. Zion Church, on Sabbath; we preached in the morning and evening to large and appreciative audience and visited the Sabbath school, and was much pleased with the recitations of the children. A very liberal collection was taken up at the evening service for our traveling expenses, for which we tendered our thanks.

A GRAND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT.

was given at Zion Church on Tuesday evening, for our special benefit, by a committee of ladies and gentlemen. The Culinary department was in charge of that Prince of Caterers, Wm. H. Davis Esq., the various decacacies of the season were served up in superabundance. The literary exercises were very interesting, the singing by the Sabbath School was excellent. We spoke our piece for which we received great applause. The company consisted of the *elite* of San Jose, all present seemed to enjoy themselves, while making a grand charge upon the delicious viands, that were piled up in vast quantities upon the table. The occasion to us was supertatively grand.

The Committee of Arrangements subsequently placed in our hand the handsome sum of $20, the proceeds of the entertainment, for which we made our best bow and tendered our hearty thanks.

GREATLY SURPRISED.

Greatly surprised were we on Wednesday afternoon at the dinner table to find secreted under our plate two suspicious-looking packages. On opening them we found a heavy gold-mounted pair of spectacles, a present from our friend Wm. H. Davis, and a beautiful gold toothpick, from his ostimable lady, Mrs. M. L. Davis. We soon regained our equilibrium and returned many thanks.

DINNER PARTIES.

Dinner parties were made for us by some of Brother Davis' white friends and Mrs. Langhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and Mr. and Mrs. Bowser. We went away perfectly satisfied, it having been practically evidenced that the good folks of San Jose know how to get up good dinners.

OUR DEPARTURE.

We left San Jose on Thursday afternoon for San Francisco in company with our friend Davis, well pleased with our visit.

More anon. J. J. CLINTON.

San Francisco, August 1st, 1873.

ORDINATION OF DEACON.—Bishop J. J. Clinton will ordain John Warren in the Zion A. M. E. church, Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento, on to-morrow, Sunday afternoon. The services will commence at three o'clock, P. M.

Convention of Colored Citizens in Texas.

A committee of colored citizens assembled in Brenham, Texas, on July 3d. From the report of the proceedings, published in the Galveston *Standard*, we give the report of the Committee on the Political and Industrial Condition as follows:

Hon. N. W. Cuny, President of the Convention.

SIR—Representatives of two hundred and fifty thousand newly enfranchised citizens of Texas, and thoroughly identified with the highest and best interests of our entire people and State, your Committee on the political and industrial condition of the colored people of Texas beg leave to submit the following report, to which they invite the careful consideration of all good citizens: With devout praise and thanksgiving to God, who hath wrought our deliverance, we are none the less grateful to the human agencies which he employed in restoring us to the primal condition of freemen and responsible human beings, in the establishment of Republican principles and measures throughout our land.

We therefore regard with especial favor that political party, namely, the Republican organization, which, believing in the genius of free government, has decreed through its supremacy the dominant sentiment of our country, in liberty and equal rights.

Affirming our identity with such measures, and fealty to such ideas, we at the same time declare none but the kindest sentiments and most liberal feeling for those of our fellow citizens, who are yet forgetful of our new relations in the government, and who blindly oppose us, trusting that with the ameliorating influences of time, and the tendency of the great masses of the people of our country to equal and exact justice to all classes of citizens, that they will become convinced of the utility of their opposition and unite with us for the development of those institutions enhancing the welfare of free government. We deem it unnecessary to allude to our uniform deportment as law abiding, peaceable citizens since our enfranchisement, nor need we, we think, allude to the fidelity with which we executed whatever trusts were imposed, however burdonsome, even during our darkest hours of incarceration in the prison-house of bondage. These are matters of fact and history which we submit our fitter opponents will not deny.

Our Industrial Condition, constituting in a great sense the agricultural interest of our State, as tillers of the soil, we appreciate most keenly that with freedom and citizenship the possession of land becomes at once our greatest protection and most secure defense in the perpetuity of our newly acquired rights. Therefore, with but eight years of liberty, we rejoice to cite as a partial indication of this fact, that the records of the following named counties represented in this convention, attest the amount of taxable property, mostly real estate, owned by the colored people as herein set forth:

Montgomery $25,000; Harris, $150,000; Washington, $180,000; Fort Bend, $20,000; Bastrop, $75,000; Colorado, $75000; Grimes, $100,000; Rusk, $75,000; Gonzales, $36,000; Galveston, $200,000; Walker, $50,000; Brazoria, $130,000; Matagorda, $25,000; Robertson, $100,000; Waller, $50,000; Travis, $125,000; McClennan, $200,000; Austin, $40,000; Falls, $75,000; Caldwell, $30,000; Harrison, $175,000; making a grand total of $2,076,000.

As will be seen, this is but a partial exhibit, inasmuch as a large number of the counties of the State wherein our colored fellow citizens reside are not herein enumerated. With this showing, however, and with the number of mechanical pursuits and laboring interests in which we are engaged, not particularly mentioned, we yet feel that we have a herculean task to perform in yet greater efforts to give our people generally a tangible, solid interest in the government and welfare of our State. The acquisition of land and the possession of homesteads and farms we would especially commend to our people, for with these, and school-houses and churches, we are assured by the history of the past, of our own or other countries, there cannot long continue invidious distinctions inweighing against our prosperity and progress. Now that it is yet possible under our State Constitution for the acquirement of homesteads by the landless poor, we would recommend that colonies be organized wherever practicable, and the unsettled unlocated lands of the State obtained by the provisions of our homestead laws. This done, we shall have accomplished so much towards the equalization of our industrial interests in intelligent thrifty labor, that with the boon of the ballot we shall then for all time enjoy the fruition of our efforts and our hopes in a common, united purpose, shared alike by all classes of our citizens, in a prosperous, free and happy State.

Respectfully submitted.

G. T. Ruby,	Jno. A. Cox,
T. G. Nichols,	W. M. Burton,
D. G. Scott,	S. Mills,
E. M. Anderson,	Samul Andrews.

Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

BRENHAM, July 4, 1673.

Hon. N. W. Cuny, President of the Convention.

SIR—Your Committee on Education beg leave to submit the following report:

Republican governments, such as is ours, based upon the intelligence of its citizens, who constitute the sovereignty, must, we believe, accredly provide for the education of its people. Neglect of this can but entail, if long continued, a degree of misgovernment which will inevitably result in chaos. The education, therefore, of our people, upon their investment with the grave duties of citizenship, was an imperative obligation which wisdom and statesmanship alike required, should be zealously and carefully maintained.

Popular education, or public free schools, a necessity every where, became particularly so in this as in other Southern communities. Texas, in part, mindful of this duty, upon the reconstruction of its government, enacted a law providing a system of free schools, affording the basis of a good English education. In the accomplishment of this purpose, under the provisions of such an enactment, there was experienced an intense and bitter opposition born of that intolerance and aversion to popular government heretofore unfortunately the bane of this fair land. In spite of these obstacles, however, the public school system grew in the favor of the masses, and became at last regarded as absolutely essential to the State's welfare and prosperity.

In an evil hour under the influences of proscription rancor a legislature of our State was elected, which so far forgot its constitutional obligations and sacred trusts as to virtually abolish the public free schools. To day, in common with a large class of our fellow citizens, our people are bereft of the benefits of free education. The present law of our late legislature a solutely reducing the duration of public free schools in Texas to four months in the year, and confining the branches to be taught to the barest rudiments of elementary or primary instruction. Under so unjust an enactment the State is deprived of all system of public free schools, and our people particularly caused to suffer in what to them are their dearest and most vital interests. Conscious as we are that popular instruction is not only the bulwark of our national honor, but the safeguard of its continued prosperity, we invoke the aid of our National Government in the establishment of a permanent system of free schools, which shall secure that intelligence to the humblest of its citizens a wise government will provide.

JOHNSON REED, Chairman.

W. A. Price,	G. T. Ruby,
Rich'd Allen,	J. De Bruhl,
W. H. Holland,	H. F. Ruby,

Committee.

The Month of May in France.

The month of May has ever been an eventful month in the history of France, and it certainly has preserved its sensational character in the present year. On the 30th of May, 1431, Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen. On the 14th of May, 1610, Henry IV. was murdered by Ravaillac. On the 14th of May, 1643, Louis XIV. ascended the throne. On the 23d of May, 1700, the French were defeated at Ramillies. In May, 1756, began the "seven years war." On the 19th of May, 1774, died that inestimable monarch, Louis XV. On the 5th of May, 1789, the States General commenced their sittings at Versailles. On the 24th of May, 1797, Babœuf paid the penalty of his head for being an unsuccessful conspirator; and in the same month of the same year Pichegru failed in his little plans. On the 26th of May, 1808, Napoleon I. was crowned King of Italy.

On the 27th of May, 1808, Charles IV. and his son abdicated the throne of Spain in favor of Napoleon. On the 3d of May, 1814, Louis XVIII. arrived in Paris; Napoleon I. arriving at Elba on the following day. On the 20th of May, 1821, Napoleon I. died at St. Helena. On the 16th of May, 1830, under the Polignac administration, the Chamber of Deputies dissolved, the dissolution leading to that crisis which cost Charles X. his crown. The 20th of May, 1834, is the date of the death of Lafayette. On the 8th of May, 1837, an amnesty for political offenses was declared. On the 20th of May, 1838, Talleyrand died. On the 12th of May, 1839, Paris was enlivened by the insurrection of Barbes and Blanqui.

On the 12th of May, 1840, the Chambers decreed the removal of the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena to France. On the 25th of May, 1846, Louis Napoleon escaped from Ham. On the 7th of May, 1848, the Provisional Government formed after the abdication of Louis Philippe resigned to an executive commission elected by the National Assembly—the attack on the Assembly being suppressed on the 15th, and the arrests and banishment of the Orleans family being decreed on the 26th of the same month. On 15th of May, 1755, the Industrial Exhibition was opened at Paris, and universal peace would, no doubt, have reigned in the world, fostered by art and commerce, but that, unfortunately, France declared war with Austria, and his Majesty, Napoleon III. arrived at Genoa on the 12th of May, 1859.

On the 8th of May, 1863, the Chambers were dissolved and in the same month M. de Persigny issued some rather arbitrary advice to electors. On the 6th of May, 1866, the late Emperor expressed "detestation" of the treaties of 1815, and on the 16th of May, 1871, the good people of Paris showed their detestation of the column of the Place Vendomey by knocking it down. Such are a few of the events which have the month of May a peculiarly merry one for the French, who will, no doubt, be all the merrier for the May frolics of the last two days. It is, however, only fair on the other months of the year to observe that they have none of them been backward in contributing to the fun of France.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

T. MORRIS CHESTER, Esq., well known to many of our readers as a gentleman of talent and decided marks of ability, has been commissioned Brigadier-General of the Louisiana State Militia. We clip the following from the New Orleans *Republican:*

Governor Kellogg last Tuesday tendered to T. Morris Chester, Esq., a commission as Brigadier-General of Louisiana State Militia, which appointment the gentleman has accepted. We are pleased to see that Governor Kellogg is bringing about him in trustworthy positions men of ability and experience. During the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee in 1864, Mr. Chester commanded a battalion of Pennsylvania Militia in front of Harrisburg, rendering services which elicited the warmest praises of Governor Curtin. Subsequently, Mr. Chester served on the personal staff of President Paine, of the Republic of Liberia, with the rank of major and aid-de-camp. During this time he was intrusted with a delicate diplomatic mission to the Czar of Russia, the duties of which he performed greatly to the advantage of the nation he represented.—*Mobile Watchman.*

Births.

WILSON—In this city, July 31st, to the wife of J. B. Wilson, a son.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB POETS in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of Mr. T. CROCKETT and HENRY GIBSON formerly of the City, and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

N. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and Sister, CELINA YANTIS, formerly of Gurrett County, Kentucky, and lived there until the war. Any of my father, BENTON, who belonged to a man named ——Ayre. Also of my sister's son, MOSES OSBORNE, of Lafayette County, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by HENRY YANTIS,

Sacramento, Cal.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

A GRAND BALL.

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen for the Benefit of the

BOOTH CADETS

AT THE

YOUNG MEN'S HALL, PACIFIC STREET,

Monday Evening Aug. 25, 1873.

The Committee promise to spare no pains nor expense, to make this the Grandest Military Ball of the Season. One of the finest Military Bands has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

Capt. B. DOBSON, Lieutenant J. C. WILSON
ALPHONSO GOODMAN, ROBERT BAPTIST,
DANIEL SUNDY.

Floor Managers.

Prof. WM. H. ALEXANDER, FRED. WASHINGTON.

Tickets, Including Supper, $1.00.

The Supper will consist of all the delicacies of the Season and will be under the supervision of one of the best caterers of the city.

Doors open at 8 o'clock P.M. Grand March at 9 P.M.

GRAND

CHURCH FESTIVAL

Given by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Oakland and San Francisco for the purpose of raising funds for painting and repairing the

A. M. E. CHURCH, OAKLAND,

At the Academy of Music,

SIXTH STREET, between Broadway and Washington,

Thursday, August 7, 1873.

TICKETS, including Supper, 50 CTS.

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BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

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Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Cough, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throat, Chronic Sore Throat, Frank Lots, Old Sores, Piles, Burns, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

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Sold by Druggists Generally.

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☞Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

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Fashionable Hair Dresser,

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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls silvered and made into Waterfalls and Braids; Waving, Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted; Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are prepared to fill orders for all of any special length and size.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

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WHALE LINE, Etc.

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611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between mankind and myself demands that I should make known to the other my source from whence great benefit was derived, consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a long case of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way inconvenienced from it by my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one afflicted with this distressing disease to call upon the gentleman at 37 GEARY St. 39 Georgia st. Vallejo, January 2, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a day's hard work, loading and unloading ore, a stroll of luck one, judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy at the time before or when he landed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

Virginia City—Conference. Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.

Marysville—Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, July 19th, at 4 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. J. B. Handy, Pastor.

Grass Valley—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Meeting, 20th and 27th.

Virginia City—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 p. m. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.

Los Angeles—Sunday, August 17th, Quarterly Meeting. Fielden Smithers, Pastor.

Petaluma—Sunday, August 30th.

W. H. OFFER,

Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Headquarters address, No. 1607 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

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THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be in attendance at the Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Hack Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

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First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

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All Orders attended to promptly.

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In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Everett Chamberlin, Reporter of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens. Territory original. Terms liberal. Send for one and SECURE. If you want to make money, and give your whole time to the business, secure territory at once. Circulars and specimen pages sent on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

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Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls silvered and made into Waterfalls and Braids; Waving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted; Frizzing and Crimping,

Shampooing, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rooms in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. May 10—

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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BRIDLES,

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Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman, of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new store

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

☞Cor. New Stockton and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. B. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. ☞ may—4

C. P. R. R.

CONNECTING

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Solomon.

12.00 M. (Monday excepted). Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily). San Jose Transport Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Transport Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily). Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, (Foot of Market street) at 6.00, 8.30, 10.00 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.30 p. m. (2.30, 11.30 and 2.00 to Oakland only.)

Leave BROOKLYN (for San Francisco) at 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.00 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 10.30 p. m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30 p. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 10.30 p. m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00, 11.15 a. m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p. m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave ALAMEDA, (for San Francisco) 8.30, 7.00, 10.00 a. m., 2.00 and 5.00 p. m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 11.30 a. m., 1.30, 4.30 and 6.30 p. m.

Agents at Oakland Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office and Grand Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.

R. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing April 8, 1873.

Trains Route.	Through Mail Train.	Through Express Train.	Way Train Only.	Way Train Only.
Leaves				
San Francisco	8.30 a m	2.00 p m	5.15 p m	3.30 p m
Oakland, arrive	9.00 a m	2.30 p m	5.45 p m	4.00 p m
Gilroy, arrive	12.45 p m		9.30 p m	
Pacheco	1.45 p m		10.30 p m	
Castroville	2.55 p m			
Salinas, arrive	3.30 p m			
Hollister, arrive	4.30 p m			

Trains Route.	Through Express Train.	Way Train Only.	Way Train Only.	Through Mail Train.
Leave Hollister				11.30 a m
Leave Salinas				12.45 p m
Castroville				1.30 p m
Pacheco				2.45 p m
Gilroy				3.30 p m
San Jose	10.30 a m	7.00 a m	4.30 p m	4.30 p m
Oakland, arrive	11.30 a m	8.00 a m	5.30 p m	5.30 p m
San Francisco	12.00 m	8.30 a m	6.00 p m	6.00 p m

☞SATURDAYS at 5.30 p.m. ☜ Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 4.15 a. m. and 1 p.m., arriving at San Francisco at 7.00 a. m. and 11.00 a. m.

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Assistant Superintendent. General Superintendent.

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General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au30

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas (Tom) Smith, who resided about 10 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Miss Sarah Smith, now residing at No. 1132 Eleventh street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 30th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YUN.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To any one in city or three miles from the interior, one adults neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 824 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently or transiently. se2-3m

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few agents are now averaging from $5,600 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich gold-offered which will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

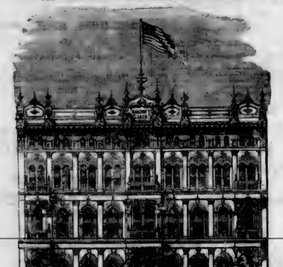
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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Notices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations strictly addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

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Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mfg Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of travelling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all deleterious substances; cheap; and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and would close so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

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By using according to directions,
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Will CURE in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incident to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 48. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1873. WHOLE NO. 467

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THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Annual Report of the General Agent of the Peabody Fund.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Dr. Barnas Sears gives an encouraging review of the general condition of the public schools in the Southern States, and says the encouraging circumstances vastly predominate over the discouraging. There is one class of men, the report says, whose influence is to be dreaded, who do not feel to be unfriendly to common schools, but reluctantly consent to let the experiment be tried, providing it be done cheaply—not considering, probably not caring, that such a condition fatal to success. The effect would be, and in more than one State is, to create widespread dissatisfaction among the people who, having paid their school tax, find that private schools have been broken up or reduced to weakness or insufficiency by the removal of so many pupils, and that for the want of sufficient funds no respectable public school have taken their place. So far as the education of the children of the States generally is concerned, the two systems coexisting are chiefly efficient in weakening each other. Either, to be prosperous, requires all the money that is paid for both. Men will not be satisfied to be reduced to the necessity of setting up schools of their own, or of sending their children from home, after having contributed their share to supply the school fund. Such are the results of what people are pleased to call economyin expenditures for public schools.

The report goes on to refer to schoming legislators, and shows how the voice of the people has been frequently raised against them. Resists that superintendents should not be frequently changed, and says we must wait a time for results of the change from the private to the public system. The past is coming to be regarded as a marvel of weakness, and there are men enough in the Southern States who pronounce for abandoning the system of private schools, and adopting the changes our present conditions render necessary.

The following statistics are taken from the report:

Virginia.—Public schools in the State for the year ending August 1st, 1872, 13,695, and the school population 411,021 persons, of whom 247,002 are white. The amount appropriated was $32,500.

North Carolina.—The condition of the public schools and education generally is far more satisfactory. There is a alarming indifference on the subject among the common people, and want of union and voluntary co-operation among public men. The amount appropriated was $2,500.

South Carolina.—Few schools are reported throughout the year. Application was made for Charleston to

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 2, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political est.

The contest, now going on for the supremacy, by the different parties is exciting in the extreme. When the various tickets are complete, each party will earnestly appeal for the justness of their cause to the community at large. As the contest will be close, the colored voters, if combined, will be in attitude as holding the balance of power. Their vote must be respected. The question arises with them, how have they been treated and how will they be treated by candidates whom they have gave their suffrage and to whom they may give their suffrage? The Common - complaint is about the mean way in which they have been, and are treated, in relation to their children being denied the privilege of entering the public schools. They want candidates elected to the Legislature and to Boards of Education that will give a speedy remedy to the evil complained of. If there are no candidates that will commit themselves for an equal rights school law, the colored citizens will not hasten to commit themselves to any set of candidates.

Fruit Festival at Oakland.

A fruit festival is to be given at Stanford Hall, Oakland Point, on Wednesday evening, August 13th. The proceeds are for the benefit of "Father Gross," an aged exhorter of the A. M. E. Church at Oakland. The young folks, it is said, after the tables are cleared and the church folks retire, intend to have what is called a " promenade."

FAVORS.—Our thanks are extended to W. P. Reynolds, Esq., of the Grand Chapter (white,) of the State of California, for copies of the printed proceedings of that body for the years 1872-3. They contain, besides the interesting transactions within the jurisdiction of California, a vast amount of the most valuable information by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, C. L. Wiggins, Esq., which is both elaborate and instructive, with the doings of Royal Arch Chapters in America and Europe.

LECTURE.—Bishop T. M. D. Ward will deliver a lecture in the Young Mens' Union Beneficial Society Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Tuesday Evening, August 19th. Subject—" The Moral, Mental and Political condition of the Freedmen." Tickets, fifty cents.

Departures.

Martin Robbins overland to Boston, having in his care Charles Bundy, a lad destined to a school in Philadelphia. Bishop J. J. Clinton, overland to Philadelphia; Madden Smith, Pioche and Salt Lake City.

SUMMER PLAY.—Nothing can be more foolish than to place children where they must be dressed every day in broadcloth fashionable clothes, and their freedom to play curtailed for the sake of appearances. What childhood needs is perfect freedom among the things of nature—freedom to romp, to make mud-pies, to leap fences, to row, to fish, to climb trees, to chase butterflies, to run in out of doors from morning until night, and to do all these things that innocent and healthy childhood delights in, in cheap, strong clothes provided for the purpose. Exactly that which childhood needs, manhood and womanhood need—perfect liberty and perfect carelessness. So, whether the dweller by the sea go inland for his Summer play, or the resident of the inland city go to the sea, he should seek some spot unvisited by those devoted to fashionable display, and pass his time in unrestricted communion with nature, and in those pursuits and amusements which, without let or hindrance, perform the office of recreation.—*Dr. J. G. Holland, Scribner's for July.*

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 5, 1872.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:—I wish to draw your attention to the mean, contemptible way in which colored men are treated by colored barbers in this place. Of all the shops kept by colored barbers here there is only one where a colored man can sit down and be treated as a man has a right to expect to be treated in this free country. What course should be taken to break down this unreasonable distinction made by our own people? Some of these same barbers call themselves politicians and clammor about equal rights. If you think it worth while, please go after them on this subject, and oblige many friends of the cause in which you are laboring. Some of these gents come to our houses and eat with us, but if we go to their shops they will not wait upon us.

Yours, etc.

A FRIEND.

The correspondent asks us " what course should be taken, etc.," and then tells us "go after them (the colored barbers) on the subject." We would answer, in reply, that while we agree with the writer that such action as he charges is wrong, yet it is the duty of every colored man, so treated, in any locality, to make his own fight there and then by a suit, either in a justices or some other court under the present Civil Rights bill. Again, our " Friend," we think, attempts to do us an injustice by wishing us to use our hand, as it were, to take his chestnuts out of the fire, while he withholds his real name and gets back in the dark out of the way. Come out, "Friend," boldly with your name next time, and no doubt you will find plenty who will take sides with you, and also assist you in such a reform in Sacramento city.

FAREWELL SERMON.—Rev. James H. Hubbard will preach his farewell sermon to-morrow evening (Sunday) 10th instant, at Bethel Church, Powell street, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Let Me Die the Death of the Righteous.

The late Right Rev. Christopher Rush, whose funeral took place at Zion's Church on Sunday last, was born a slave, in Craven County, North Carolina, in 1777. He came to New York in 1798, and joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church in 1803. He was licensed to preach in 1815, and was ordained a superintendent in 1827. He has occupied every position in the church, from the dosconate to the Bishopric, which latter office he has held since 1849. He was one of those who influenced the separation of the colored branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and it was his address before Bishop George which finally brought about that result. At that time there were only about one hundred members. Now the Church numbers about one hundred and sixty thousand members. The Bishop never married, and he died peacefully of old age last Wednesday. He was one of the remarkable men of the present century in many respects. Many years ago his eyesight failed him, and he subsequently became totally blind; still his mind was active, and his counsels in the Church were regarded with great veneration.—*Progressive American.*

A VERY singular phenomenon is just now exciting the wonderment of people living in the vicinity of Lake Como, near the town of Fulton, Oswego county, N. Y. Thousands of dead pickerel have been cast up on the shores of the lake, and an inexplicable fatality seems to be prevalent among that species of its finny inhabitants. It is noted that the fated fish are the largest and the finest, some of them weighing from eight to ten pounds, and what is also very strange, no other varieties of fish seem to be affected by the apparent disaster, though the lake, which has long been a favorite resort for anglers, abounds with pike, pearch, bass and the usual denizens of inland waters. The dead fish are gathered by the wagon load by the farmers in the vicinity, who use them as a fertilizer. Close examination fails to throw any light upon the mystery, and the circumstance certainly affords quite a problem to the wise heads of the State Fish Commissioners.

Masonic.

" NATIONAL COMPACT " MASONS.

We have before us, on our desk, the printed proceedings of the " Most Worshipful Grand Lodge F. A. A. Y. Masons" (colored) for the State of Illinois, under the jurisdiction of the " National Compact," or " National Grand Lodge Masons," for the year 1872. The Proceedings are well gotten up, being neatly printed in pamphlet form, containing 54 pages. The Annual Session of 1872 was held in the city of Galesburg, Illinois, commencing June 21st. The minutes of that date contains the following resolutions:

Bro. John Jones, P. G. M., offered the following resolutions, which, on motion, were laid upon the table until 3 o'clock P. M.

Whereas, it has become patent to all well informed Masons, that there cannot exist legally, any Masonic power above a State Grand Lodge.

And, whereas, the so called M. W. N. G. L. has arrogated to itself the supreme Masonic authority of those United States, and thereby making the State Grand Lodges, and Grand Masters subordinate to the said compact.

And, whereas, all Masonic authority, both ancient and modern, have decided, and now maintain, that a State Grand Lodge, when in session, is supreme in the State and its jurisdiction, and when not in session, the Grand Master assumes supreme power and authority.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the M. W. G. Lodge for the State of Illinois, and its jurisdiction, now working under the M. W. N. G. of the U. S. of A., after paying all dues to the date of this session, will all resolutions and connections whatsoever, with the above named compact.

Resolved, that this Grand Lodge, and its subordinates, will and do recognize all genuine Masons, after due trial, strict examination or lawful information, wheresoever we may find them.

Resolved, that the M. W. G. Lodge for the State of Illinois, do, by these resolutions, instruct the M. W. G. Master to be excited at this Grand Communication, to notify the M. W. N. G. Secretary, by sending him a copy of these resolutions, or cause the same to be done of the action of this M. W. G. Lodge.

Resolved, that this M. W. G. Lodge do order the warrant and all dues (or money) that may be owed to or claimed by, the M. W. N. G. Lodge, to be forwarded to that compact, if such a body of Masons can be found, without delay.

Resolved, that this M. W. G. Lodge call a convention to convene on —— date and place, for the purpose of organizing an independent Grand Lodge for the State of Illinois and its jurisdiction.

In the session held on the 23d, resolutions of Bro. Jones, laid upon the table, were called up, and, on motion of Bro. Jones, the rule confining the time of debate to five minutes, was suspended during the time of debate upon these resolutions.

Bro. Jones then proceeded to review, at some length, the workings and doings of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge, who also moved the adoption of the resolutions. Amended by Bro. S. W. Scott, that they be adopted by sections, which was declared lost, (the amendment).

The main question being put, the R. W. J. G. W. observed the time, and the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, till nine o'clock, June 22, 1872.

At the session of the 24th, the M. W. Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the R. W. J. G. W., at nine o'clock. M. W. W. L. Darrow presiding.

Prayer by Bro. S. W. Scott, G. C. *pro tem.* Roll called. Minutes read and approved, excepting that portion relating to "tabling" the resolutions of Bro. Jones.

Bros. J. F. Linsley, H. A. Christy, of No. 3; Bros. J. H. Washington, and H. H. Hawkins, of No. 10, were admitted.

Bro. S. W. Scott offered the following resolution, which, on motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, and its subordinates, will and do recognize all genuine Masons, after due trial, strict examination or lawful information, wheresoever we may find them.

Resolved, That this M. W. G. Lodge call a convention to convene on —— date and place, for the purpose of organizing an independent Grand Lodge for the State of Illinois and its jurisdiction.

The Committee on Credentials, Bros. Franklin, I. H. Kelly, T. M. Reed, M. A. Williams, S. Witherspoon, Wm. Davis, Bros. W. L. Darrow, Grand Master.

Nays—Brothers W. H. Selden, S. W. Scott, Willis Montgomery, H. Bradford, John Ender, John Jones, P. G. M., H. H. Hawkins.

On motion, the following brethren were appointed said Committee:

W. H. Ellsworth, John Jones, H. H. Hawkins, T. M. Reed, and M. A. Williams.

Mr. W. L. Darrow was re-elected Grand Master, and Mr. R. C. Warin elected Grand Secretary.

ALABAMA.

We are also in receipt of the printed proceedings, 1873, of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge F. & A. Masons for the State of Alabama. The third annual session was begun and held in Montgomery, Alabama, June 21st, and ended on June 24th at which time the Grand Officers were elected and installed after which the brethren, in full regalia, proceeded to the church, where an address on Masonry was delivered by Rev. Bro. I. H. Welch, Pastor of the Emanuel African M. E. Church, at Mobile. This Grand Lodge, which is composed of colored masons, is in a most flourishing condition. The proceedings, contains 81 pages, and show a lively interest in the building up of the craft in that State. The Most Worshipful Franklin D. Taylor was re-elected Grand Master, and William H. McCants, of Mobile, was elected Grand Secretary.

Bishop John J. Moore.

The *Zion Church Advocate*, published in Washington City, D. C., contains a letter from Bishop J. J. Moore, as follows:

ACKNOS, Ohio, July 21, 1873.

DEAR EDITOR: I furnish you with a brief account of the 24th Annual Session of the Alleghany Conference, which convened on the 16th day of July, at 10 o'clock, in a hall procured for the meeting place of the session. The Conference opened with the usual formalities of reading a portion of Scripture, singing and prayer, in the presence of about 18 members, Bishop J. J. Moore, presiding. After the election of two Secretaries, Dr. D. B. Mathews, the Recording, and Elder M. M. Bell Assistant, the Bishop delivered his Annual address, after which the Conference proceeded to business. The first consisting of the examination of the moral and official standing of its members, which terminated most satisfactorily. The Disciplinary question was called up and was disposed of in the usual form. The Conference proceeded in its business, conversing two sessions daily, for five days, in which it completed its work. During the session harmony and peace prevailed among the members. I am happy also to say that this session of the Alleghany Conference furnished very flattering evidence of a bright future; representatives of Zion's connection from new societies, from Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin, coming with commissions and applications for admission into our body. These representatives were in the person of men who give unmistakable evidence of more than native ability. Some of the daily journals of Ackron, that have no particular love for the black race, acknowledged the ability of those that they heard, as in this Conference as in all others of our connections. We only want money and culture with the increase of power, to make our connection a moral force, to which everything in line of our march must yield, that would impede the progress of our march to our true elevation from the depth of human degradation into which the false instructions of the country has plunged our people. I am pleased to see in this Conference an intensified desire for mental culture among the preachers, and also an increased missionary spirit. Four important new mission fields were set off; and men appointed to supply them. Thus it is perceptible that Zion is travailing Westward, and to the North, as well as South and East. Our grand rallying cry now is west of the great backbone of Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Alleghany Mountains. Education and money sanctified by Christian people. God let it roll on in the uplifted voice thundered by enlightened progress.

J. J. MOORE.

Alabama Republicans Charged With Political Ingratitude by Colored Voters.

The Mobile *Watchman*, a newspaper published in Alabama, by color ed men in its issue of Saturday July 26th contains from one of its correspondents the following:

WETUMPKA, ALA., July 15, 1873.

To the Editor of the Watchman:

DEAR SIR—Please allow space in the columns of your valuable paper in which to submit a few remarks on the above very important question. It is a question that I feel a delicacy in discussing, because any one from a glance at the situation, is compelled to answer in the negative.

In the first place, allow me to state that above three-fourths of the Republican party in Alabama are colored men, and a great many possess faculties and qualifications surpassed by but few white men in the party or out of it. Yet we have always, both in State and county elections, held back for our white friends (?), giving them all the best positions on the ticket, thinking that we could receive as much share of the distributive offices; in this we have been sadly deceived. Not a single colored man in Alabama holds a position under the National Government of any prominence. How is it with the State Government? Echo answers "How?" Even in Democratic Georgia, men of our race have been more extensively recognized than in Alabama. It is not only the case in Georgia, but in nearly all the Southern States. Our white friends(?) occupying positions under the National or State administrations, can, at pleasure resign them for more lucrative and honorable ones. So soon as they desire promotion, or get tired of one place they "are provided for," while prominent and influential men of our race have been only "cared for" by *promise* and *promise alone*. And thus we have been led on by the *will o' the wisp fatui*" of hope, to believe that those in whom we reposed our confidence would make no discrimination on account of color in the exercise of justice. When our ears were hailed with the glad intelligence that success had perched upon the banner of Republicanism, we flattered ourselves with the hope that all barriers to the advancement and elevation of our race would be torn down, and justice would prevail. But alas! we were deceived. Where is the Civil Rights Bill? What is the reason it did not pass? Ask our friends (?)

"Accursed be the tongue that imparts
The weed of promise to the ear
And breaks it to the hope."

There is something wrong somewhere. Somebody is to blame. It cannot possibly be our noble U. S. Senator, Hon. Geo. Spencer, for the owes his position and influence to the suffrages of our people. Without us, he would not be United States Senator, and certainly he does his best for his friends. But somebody must be asleep, as there is never a place "vacant" when a colored man applies, but there seems to be a clause for manufacturing offices for the especial benefit of the crossroad politicians, broken down State Senators and Representatives, and others of the "baser sort," who have a professed alliance with the Republican party—necessary qualification, white skin. Some of such men, with but little ability, and less popularity, have been appointed to places of honor and trust, such as constables, postmasters, revenue officers, etc., while men of our own race, of acknowledged influence and ability are entirely ignored.

How is it in the State offices clerkships, &c.? Mr. Editor, you well know that we at the last State Convention for nominating candidates for the various State offices, sacrificed every principle of justice to ourselves for what our professed white friends termed "policy." Have we been benefitted by such a course? Visit the various offices of our State officers and there you will find the answer. Commencing with the Governor's department, we find it occupied by white secretaries and clerks. The office of Secretary of State is also occupied by white clerks. Let us visit the office of Treasurer and Auditor. Six of four or five offices allowed the Treasurer and Auditor, not a colored man sits at a desk. We next visit the office of the Commissioner of Industrial Resources, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. There we find three or four more clerical places, but not a single colored man in one. I do not exaggerate when I say there is not a colored man occupying a place in the capitol from Governor down to guard. Who gave the Governor, Treasurer, and the balance of the State officers their positions? *The colored voters of Alabama!* That is the power that placed these gentlemen where they are. You ask why, then, are colored men ignored? Ask his Excellency Hon. Allen White and others of the same calibre. Listen: "It is too soon, the public is not ready for the negro to hold these places, but you are ready to associate with us in every style to get office and spoils,

I had the pleasure of discussing this question thoroughly on the 24th of last month, with the leading men of our race from all parts of the State, whom I met in the city of Montgomery. We were awake. We know our rights and dare maintain them. We know what our people want, and we will work for their interest. We will no longer give heed to these corrupt, designing, one-horse, demigogical, self-styled leaders. We will take up med of our own race and give them position and influence. We have men in our own race in this State capable of holding any position in it, Why not rally around these men. and make them what undeserving white men now are? We will not be gfor our rights as heretofore, but will *demand* them. We are not arrayed against the white element in our ranks, but be it known to the ends of the earth, that we will be heard from in 1874 in Alabama. We are *determined* to support men of honor and ability of our own race, for positions that they are capable of filling. We are united in this common purpose. We will *listen*, we will *speak*; we will *act* for ourselves.

Justice hath no color and true Republicanism is neither black nor white.

Yours truly, W. H. C.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. Starkey, Sacramento; Mrs. Lewis, Redwood City.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, August 6, 73.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—As our friend " O." is away, I take it on myself to keep you posted in the shape of news; I must say a little something relative to the coming election. The Democratic party are wrecking whom they can devour. On the 23 inst. I was in consultation with one about some business; after finishing my business and about to take my departure, he called out to me: "Well, S.' how are the boys going this time?" Answer, "I do not know." "Well, will you vote for me?" "O no; you are out of my reach." Directly a customer comes in, and I take my leave.

The Sacramento Zouaves had their target practice on the 1st of August, Capt. Goltz, in command with twenty men, went out in carriages to Harrigan's Ranch, about three miles from the city. There was quite a number of the officers of the Fourth Brigade present; among them were Colonel Kellogg, Major W. E. McArthur, Captain Tracy, Captain Thomas and Capt. Conboie. Mrs. Carrigan tendered the Company a free lunch, for which Captain Galt returned thanks in behalf of the Company. After they fired two rounds, Colonel Kellogg offered five dollars to the man that would make the best shot. Charles Postols won the prize. He Mott donated a silver goblet; Captain Conboie, a silver cake-basket; field-glass by Capt. Joe Davis; silver goblet, by Captain Galt; a pair of pants, by John Silverkrapt; silver medal, by Morris & Hall. San Francisco; box of tea by Milligan Bro.; Memoran dum book, by E. Y. Duplex, of Marysville, and several other prizes. In the evening they had a ball at Hamilton Hall, Haley music by the band. There was quite a large attendance, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

For the last two days the weather is lovely, we could hardly wish for better. This is the seventh month in 1873. How rapidly the time passes. It seems but yesterday since the year '73 ushered in upon us.

I remain yours, S. S.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between 2 and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB P. FOSTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COURT and HENRY GIBSON Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

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Billiards, Etc.

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A GRAND BALL.

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen for the Benefit of the

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YOUNG MEN'S HALL, PACIFIC STREET,

Monday Evening, Aug. 25, 1873.

The Committee promise to spare no point nor expense, to make this the Grandest Military Ball of the Season. One of the finest Military Bands has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

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ALPHONSO GOODMAN, ROBERT BAPTIST,
DANIEL BENDY.

Floor Managers.

Prof. WM. H. ALEXANDER. FRED. WASHINGTON.

Tickets, including Supper, $1.00.

The Supper will consist of all the delicacies of the Season and will be under the supervision of one of the best caterers of the city.

Doors open at 8 o'clock P.M. Grand March at 9 P.M.

GRAND

CHURCH FESTIVAL

Given by the Ladies and Gentlemen of Oakland and San Francisco for the purpose of raising funds for painting and repairing the

A. M. E. CHURCH, OAKLAND,

At the Academy of Music,

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Thursday, August 7, 1873.

TICKETS, including Supper, 50 CTS.

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NOTICE!

To the Pastors of the A. M. E. Churches of the San Francisco District of the California Annual Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Your first Quarterly Meetings and Conferences will be held as follows, to wit:

Stockton Station.—Conference, June 14th, at 8 o'clock P.M. Quarterly Meeting, June 15th. Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Pastor.

Oakland.—Conference, June 21st, at 10 o'clock A.M. Meeting, June 23d, R. F. Bates, Pastor.

San Francisco.—Conference, Friday Evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, June 29th. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor.

Sacramento City.—Conference, Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.

Marysville.—Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, July 12th, at 4 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. J. B. Handy, Pastor.

Grass Valley.—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Meeting, 20th and 27th.

Virginia City.—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 P.M. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.

Los Angeles.—Sunday, August 17th. Quarterly Meeting. Fielden Smithen, Pastor.

Petaluma.—Sunday, August 30th.

W. H. OFFER,

Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Headquarters address, No. 1607 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

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MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

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1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted; Frizzing and Curling done.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Consolidated with a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, all sizes;

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

HAY ROPE,

WHITE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE

CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between man and man demands that such should make known to the other any secret that whereon good is derived; consequently I feel it my duty to inform the afflicted of this city and vicinity of the use of a Reporter of recently paper obtaining. I had been afflicted with a rupture for several years, and procured a truss, which gave me no relief. I then went to Dr. Sherman's treatment last spring. I was in no way disappointed, for I soon began to feel improvement in the line of cure. With this result, I can observing others of the "baser sort," who have a professed alliance with the Republican party—necessary qualification, white skin. Some of such men, with but little ability, and less popularity, have been appointed to places of honor and trust, such as constables, postmasters, revenue officers, etc., while men of our own race, of acknowledged influence and ability are entirely ignored.

Valley), January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Joyful to Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, AFTER years of hard labor and privations, all at a stroke of luck, one judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following statement. Language would fail to express it, but we can assure the public that the statement of the most remarkable cures in California. Read his communication and be convinced:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28th, 1873.

Dr. SHERMAN—Dear Sir: Feeling that I am indebted to you for the most wonderful cure of chronic diarrhœa and dyspepsia, from which I have suffered for years, and that from their combined effects I was reduced to a mere skeleton, both in body and mind, I feel it my duty to make known to the public the wonderful effects of your treatment. I was induced to call on you by reading your advertisement in the papers, and after consulting with you, I placed myself under your treatment, and in a few days I felt the benefit of it. I am now a well man, and can eat anything I please, and am gaining flesh every day. I am now in the prime of life, and feel as though I could live to be a hundred years old. I don't forget to call and see me.

Yours truly, M. MURPHY.

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AT ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, AFTER years of hard labor and privations, all at a stroke of luck, one judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following statement. Language would fail to express it, but we can assure the public that the statement of the most remarkable cures in California. Read his communication and be convinced:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28th, 1873.

Dr. SHERMAN—Dear Sir: Feeling that I am indebted to you for the most wonderful cure of chronic diarrhœa and dyspepsia, from which I have suffered for years, and that from their combined effects I was reduced to a mere skeleton, both in body and mind, I feel it my duty to make known to the public the wonderful effects of your treatment. I was induced to call on you by reading your advertisement in the papers, and after consulting with you, I placed myself under your treatment, and in a few days I felt the benefit of it. I am now a well man, and can eat anything I please, and am gaining flesh every day. I am now in the prime of life, and feel as though I could live to be a hundred years old. I don't forget to call and see me.

Yours truly, M. MURPHY.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Steamboat and Railroad landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for 25 cents each person.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE BRASES,

AGENTS IN

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine and Original

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The terrors and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Sermons of many of Administration. The Beauty of Modern Charms, by Horace Greeley. Chambers are drawn against the Democratic party. Secretary resigns. The Know, both Democrats and Republicans, will be ready money and Over Dozen at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

EBANNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is pre pared, as on former days, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has imported a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.

Above Dauphine, San Francisco.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building.

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

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Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Such as Curls, Crimpings, Front Pieces, Plumes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

209 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted; Frizzing and Curling done.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 34 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. my 10—

WHITE & BAUER,

AGENTS FOR

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

UNDERTAKERS

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtoon's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au23

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. HASKELL. H. KNIGHT. GEO. B. FLINT.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Twelfth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 336 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest style. As Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Patronage of the Ladies and Misses' Custom Department, has removed with Him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. Newkirk's Building and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco.

C. P. R. R

STEAMERS.

Sunday, June 29th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Oroville, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A.M. (Daily) Oak'd, P. E. R. Boats from Broadway Wharf—Connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento—making close connection at Napa with Stages for Wiscman.

12.00 M. (Sunday excepted), Stockton Passenger Train and Steamer (from Pierce Wharf), landing at Antioch, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sonora.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Oak'd, P. E. R. Boats from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento and Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) leaves daily, except Sundays, at 4 P.M. Saturday at 2 P.M.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 6.00, 8.00, 9.30, 10.10 and 11.30 a.m., 12.10, 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 11.30 p.m. (2.00, 11.30 a.m. only.)

Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) 86.30, 8.05, 9.35, 10.05 and 11.05 a.m., 1.35, 3.05, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, 7.35, 9.00 and 11.35 p.m. (1.35, 11.35 a.m. only.)

Leave OAKLAND, 86.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a.m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 9.40, 10.40 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 a.m. only for Point Yale only.)

Leave HAYWARDS, (for San Francisco) 86.30, 7.00 and 10.45 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 86.39, 7.39, 8.39 and 11.39 a.m. and 5.39 p.m.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing April 6, 1873.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Mail.	San José Pass.	San José Pass. Daily.
Leave San Franc

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO: George C. Boyd, F. D. Atherton, H. F. Teschemacher, Alex. R. Grogan, John Rodgers, A. W. Bowen, R. B. Swain, Jr., Robert Balmain, W. H. Greenwood, Jr., George H. Rand, Ernest Brandenstein, W. H. Foster, Jr., Jos. Brooks, C. S. Fairchild, A. P. Hotaling.

SACRAMENTO: Charles Crocker, A. Badlington, Mark Hold ne, James Carolan, J. F. Houghton, D. W. Earl, Thomas Bishop, James Whiting, Mugr. J. Lubenau, Sec'y.

PORTLAND: H. H. Hewlett, Evans, Evans & Co., W. M. Cox, T. Mc Kay, A. V. Holman, C. E. Hodgkin, H. H. Hewlett, Mugr. C. Lamberson, Sec'y.

JOHN H. SITTINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.
H. H. HEWLETT, General Manager.
H. D. BEST, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 627 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PAWNS LOANS AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, 627 Sacramento street.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on personal property, unlimited time, private and reasonable rates of interest, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. All business strictly confidential.

Advances made on Pianos, Furniture, and other property, merchandise in warehouse, etc. mh23

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE
No. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 267,112 6
TOTAL ASSETS $767,112 69

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

ja13

CRAIG & SON,
593 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakrs.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au26

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Burch, who resided about 12 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Samuel Burch, who still resides at No. 1118 Eleventh street, or address the office.

TWO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To those strangers who may visit this city or those moving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Aeschert's, No. 838 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently or transiently. se 6-3m

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
"A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemeological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Those who would meet with the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in the sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with, and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

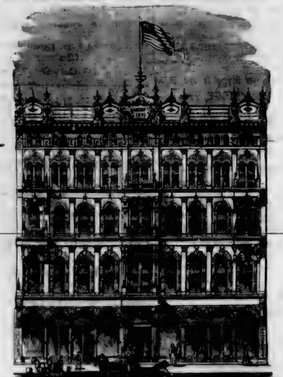
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Agents on the Instalment plan will be furnished the work in one fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

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ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
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MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the press we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery. SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.

New Books Received Daily
from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from 25 to 50 per cent. below publishers' prices. These are in addition to our own, complete generally at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared tofurnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Gauze Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a Job Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor we can secure. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Pamphlets are fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to call us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM

BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar. warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of the machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 437 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar21

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. B. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, H. W. VERY.
may6-3m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
434-87

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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.

All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
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One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO

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Brass and Bell Foundry,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you r n't, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of nearly comparable hinted on the public as a certain cure, but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have used already benefited by the surprising curative power of

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are afflicted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Do not hesitate a moment to procure the latest and best remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not suffer from the use of poisonous drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger is the essence of the most popular Stomachic known for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. It is the best tonic and most invigorating stimulant ever offered to the public. Unlike the preparations of Jamaica Ginger, for which it is intended as a substitute, it is entirely free from the stupefying effects that fill and low the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that condition.

It gives immediate relief to pain caused by rubbing in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or change of water. It is also valuable as a wash for sores, and for application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruit Essences, Spices, Roots and Herbs. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle resembling W. & Mc. MUM in the ordinary trade of Extracts. Comparing quality and contents, none others are so cheap! no others so good.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now the

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle contains double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other evidence than the following, of the permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are not clumsy) vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, and regulate the secretions when they are used. They do not purge from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEVELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 529 and 531 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. IX.—NO. 94. [49] SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1873. WHOLE NO. 468

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
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To enable him to protect himself, it was deemed necessary (no matter how dangerous the experiment, in view of his ignorance—an essential to slavery, if not a result) to give him suffrage and civil rights.

This was done. A horde of adventurers and army "bummers" came down upon us like Egyptian locusts, and preyed upon the ignorance and credulity of the poor negro. Our people were ruined and the State bankrupted. The rate of taxation in Louisiana is heavier than that or any other civilized State or country on the face of the globe. There is not, actually, at this time, enough of ready, available money in the country to pay taxes now due. The laws for collection, if enforced, are simply acts of confiscation.—The planter gets along from "hand to mouth"—he realizes only, if then, at the end of the year. Apply the infinitesimal tax law to him and he is ruined. Sad, but true.

The thieves who have brought about this state of misery and desolation by using the passions, prejudices, and even the superstitions of the freedmen as tools for their own purposes, are now reveling, unmolested, in the wealth of their ill-gotten gains. (And here be it recorded that these swindlers are not all foreign to the land. Many of our own, "to the manor born," eagerly joined these bandits and shared in the unholy plunder of an impoverished people.)

In the meantime the poor freedmen, the former slave, gets nothing.

He, to live, must still hew wood and be a drawer of water. No "Turkey" to him once—no, never. He is beginning to find out all this, and to open his eyes. Hence the necessity on the part of the thriving thieves to throw him off on some other false scent, and here comes in the cry of "social rights" "social equality." Now let us spike that gun, by giving to the freedmen all "social rights and equality," in their utmost latitude. Why should we Southerners oppose this? What harm will it do? Why should not a well behaved, respectable man, decently dressed, colored man have a box at the theatre, a state-room on a steamboat, board and lodging at a hotel, a drink at a public bar-room, a sleeping berth on a railroad—if he is able and willing to pay for the same in the legal currency of the country? Grant the common privileges, and depend upon it, they will not be abused. We have to come to this at last. Why stickle at it now?

In all countries and communities social relations regulate themselves. No law can touch that.

England is, perhaps, the freest country in the world. Nowhere are personal rights more strictly guarded and protected—nowhere is justice more impartially and remorselessly administered, alike to the noble and the peasant. Yet, in no country are social and aristocratic circles so marked and distinctive, and the requirements of society and custom so imperative.

Once, I remember but too well, as it was very annoying. I was refused admittance and unceremoniously turned away from the door of Covent Garden Theatre, London, simply because I was not in "full dress," i. e.: black swallow-tailed coat and white cravat—("choker" the doorkeeper called the latter.) Is the social point here seen?

Some years since, in 1851, my wife and myself sat down to a six o'clock dinner, at the restaurant of the "Trois Freres Provencaux," Palais Royal, Paris—that city "par excellence," of refinement and civilization. At an adjoining table were a couple, man and wife apparently, the darkest black-a-moors I ever set eyes on. No Congo couple on my plantation could match them in ebony and thick lips. They comported themselves remarkably well; ate and drank (champagne frappe) like other people. The same garcon (an elegant, neat, polite, little, white Frenchman), waited on our respective tables. I noticed no difference in the service and the attention. This was, mark you, (so far as we were concerned,) in slave times, and yet neither were we shocked terribly, nor did we get up indignantly and leave the restaurant and lose a good dinner, it all seemed very natural and proper. And why? Simply because we had "traveled," and knocked about some in different parts of the world. Travel cures many prejudices—no, should a disastrous war. I may mention that my restaurant neighbor, the Black-a-moor, was the Minister from Hayti to President Louis Napoleon III. Empress. Why not, to-day, Fred. Douglass to President MacMahon? Our Minister, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, met the Hayti Plenipotentiary on the Court reception. He was fairly dazzled with jewels, grosses, stars and "Grz Cordons." "Mr. Mason," said the British Ambassador, with a sly twinkle in the eye, and pointing to "Hayti," "what do you think of that?" Mr. M. after examining look through his eye glass, "Well, I think he is worth about five hundred dollars—for a field-hand."

It is passing strange, incomprehensible, that so many of us of the South will not look facts—facts accomplished—squarely in the face. In there any sacrifice of manhood in bowing gracefully to the inevitable—to the stern logic of events. I trow not.

At all times, in all countries, demagogues have existed, possessed with "crotchets for revolutionizing the elements of human nature." Some of that rank, ferocious scum are with us now. But they fail—fail as surely as those who went before them. Society cannot be changed in a day—it requires long years of siege and battering to do that. On the other hand, a political system can be carried by storm—by a *coup de main*. And there lies the difference.

The freedmen and ourselves have a common country, common interests. Our prosperity, or poverty, is a partnership. As one succeeds, or fails, so does the other. The freedman of the South is not migratory—where he is he wishes to stay. He has an attachment to his old home of slave time, singular as it may appear. Witness how many have returned from the army, and from Texas where they were moved during the war. If he returns at once to the "Old Place," he lingers in the neighborhood. It is clear, therefore, that the colored people and ourselves are destined to be joint occupants of the country—provided we can get along together. Is there any insurmountable obstacle in the way to harmony and a mutual, equitable understanding? There may be, from the difference of races. Be this as it may, our duty is plain. Let us grant all the rights and privileges enjoyed by white people, equally, and beyond cavil, to the freedman. It's his business, like others, to establish his social status—as he makes his social bed he must sleep on it. We must not "taboo" him, or place any obstruction in his way. Encourage him in habits of industry and economy; advise him in matters domestic; treat him politely and kindly; help him to build churches and keep up his schools, (that is, so far as we "poor white folks" can); instruct, educate, elevate the freedman; and then, if he be not of us and with us, for the good and prosperity of our common country, for his own and our welfare, and that of his and our descendants, why, then, it will be about time for us to "strike tents" and migrate to—God only knows where. For there is nothing more certain in this world than the coming ruin of the present landed interests if enmity between the two races is kept up and permitted to live.

One word more, Mr. Editor, and I am done. It is a common thing for Radical newspapers to publish that there exists at the South a strong prejudice against "Northern men," so called. It is a mistake and a slander. That we have some prejudice against thieves, no matter where they came from, is, perhaps, true—but that we have any against honest men, whether they come from the North or elsewhere, is positively not true. The intelligent and representative men of the South respect the good and true men of the North. We admire their moral courage, perseverance, energy, industry, shrewdness in business, general intelligence, education, enterprise, vitality, and vast wealth. They are truly "live men," and make things lively wherever they go—and on what spot of this rather extensive globe are there not some of them to be found? Far from shutting the door in their faces, we want them to come down here and infuse some of their indomitable business spirit and ever-sleepless vitality into our dormant faculties. We want them to bring their capital here (for we have no money), and keep on, as they have already done to a great extent, building our railroads, steamships, steamboats, opening our rivers and developing the almost incalculable geographical and climatic resources of the great South.

Fancy an Intelligent Southerner and ex-Confederate general—once a gentleman and a man of wealth (most of them were so)—though now poor, dispirited and despondent, objecting to and opposing the advent into the South, no matter from what quarter of the world, of men charged with such a mission and filled with such high purposes. The idea is preposterous. "Vale."

P. O. HERBERT.

The Political Situation in Louisiana.

BATON GOULA, LA., July 4, 1873.
To the Editor of the N. O. Times:

There was a time when, perhaps, my views and opinions upon politics and statesmanship were, in Louisiana at least, considered worthy of some consideration. That day may have gone by.

At all events, my native State did, once upon a time, honor me with the highest official position in her gift. Here I endeavored to do my duty, honestly and faithfully. No record gainsays this.

A sense of gratitude alone, if nothing else, should dictate a word from me in our present crisis.

I have read General Beauregard's admirable letter, bearing date July 31st. With him, in all its sentiments and far-reaching policy of statesmanship, I stand, and as we did in the "Lost Cause," shoulder to shoulder.

This is no new conviction of mine. It dates from the day that our flag was lowered.

The late war was not a "civil war." It was a war between two combinations of allied sovereign states. When the war closed we were a conquered people. We had no rights save those vouchsafed to us by the usages and laws of war, recognised by civilized nations. To these we had to submit, at the disposition, generous or unmerciful, of the victors.

We were never "rebels" in the world's acceptance of the term—but simply citizens turned into soldiers of sovereign States, banded together, fighting for separation and an "independence" of our own. The war ended, and against us. We "accepted the situation," *nolens volens*—at least all the "soldiers" did. Not so, it is to be feared, those politicians who never "smelt gunpowder" in the contest.

Four millions, more or less, of slaves were made free. This inevitable result every Southerner who had any sense expected—if we failed. We did fail, after a struggle which, for devotion, abnegation, persistent suffering, moral courage, personal bravery and patriotism, history, ancient or modern, search it as you will, furnishes no parallel.

Well, the slave was "emancipated." Was that enough? Clearly not.

The City of London.

Nominally the City of London has a population of four millions of people, and is the largest city in the world. Actually, London proper—the real city—has a population of only seventy-five thousand souls, and is territorially not one-fifth the size of Buffalo. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the excessive conservation of their English character than the fact that the city of London is to-day, in the eye of the law, the same little municipality it was hundred of years ago, while the enormous additions to the original city, which to-day make up thirty-nine fortieth of the entire population, are treated as a collection of provincial parishes.

The city proper is governed by the Lord Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Council. This corporation has complete jurisdiction within the contracted city limits; but the vast outer portion of London is governed by the crown officers, the Home Secretary having this important region in charge. Otherwise the multitude of cities, towns and villages that have gradually become welded to the original city are dependent upon parish officers, vestrymen, town councilors and poor-law guardians for local government. All the glory, pomp and dignity of the metropolitan government, however, center in the little corporation called "the city." The Lord Mayor, chosen annually from the list of alderman, is a person of great consideration. He has a salary equal to that of the President of the United States, and has in effect enjoyed for centuries more privileges than the sovereign of England.

This anomalous state of things will not last many years longer. Mr. Gladstone and other liberal chiefs are said to be preparing a plan for the disestablishment of a comprehensive system of government which will include the whole metropolis. The result of this will be to give the territory for twelve miles around Charing Cross a government and responsible local government.

The present anomaly in the government of the metropolis has been recognized for many years, and numerous attempts have been made to reform it, but without success. The system was good enough for their fathers, and there was no sense that any change would be for the worse—this was the feeling that defeated the proposed reform every time. The old fellow was rediscovered, and probably in good condition, as nothing was reported to the contrary. Therefore it is probable that elephants may live centuries before the machinery of life gives out. Cuvier, the great French naturalist, saw no reason why whales should not reach a thousand years. An eagle died at Vienna that was known to be 104 years. A skeleton of a swan in in possession of an English gentleman that died when 300 years of ago. Tortoises have been repeatedly found with dates cut into their shells by ancient hunters, showing that they were over 100 and yet were crawling along vigorously with new markings into a second century. Scientists can not fathom this law of vitality. There is a life-period to most of the animals very satisfactorily determined, but how long a man might live is still unknown. No death probably occurs in which the individual falls short of a hundred years that was not referrable to a violation of some law of nature. Hopeland was fully pursuaded the life limitation of a man was not less than two hundred years. With the progress of sanitary science, in time, men may again flourish as long as the patriarches, up to seven hundred years.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS we are informed that about 200 families have become for the present destitute by the fire of Portland, Oregon, the Emperor does not command, but appeals to the generosity of all the churches over the Pacific coast, to come forward and give their mite for their relief. NORTON I., Emperor.

Carrying a Gun.

In carrying a gun it should never be in such a position that any injury can accrue to anybody or anything by an accidental explosion. No matter in what state the hammer may be, either down, half cocked, or full, the barrel should be either so elevated, depressed, or turned aside, that no accident can arise if the charges in both were to explode accidentally. Carrying a gun with the muzzle down is objectionable, from the likelihood of the shot working the wadding loose. The great object, however, is so to carry it that no danger can arise, and that the gun may feel easy and ready for service. Over the left arm, with the right hand upon the "grip" is as good a method as any. In going over a wall, jumping over a wide ditch, climbing rails, gates, etc., a gun should invariably be taken off the full cock. Whether shooting alone or in company, this rule should never on any account be deviated from. It may happen that the barrier to pass is so easy that there seems to be no apparent necessity for this precaution. At the weldet to the original city are dependent upon parish officers, vestrymen, town councilors and poor-law guardians for local government. All the glory, pomp and dignity of the metropolitan government, however, center in the little corporation called "the city." The Lord Mayor, chosen annually from the list of alderman, is a person of great consideration. He has a salary equal to that of the President of the United States, and has in effect enjoyed for centuries more privileges than the sovereign of England.

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Longevity of Some Animals.

Among other spoils which Alexander the Great took from Polis, an Indian king, was a monster elephant. These animals were then as now, held in the highest esteem in that country. That particular elephant fought so bravely for his master [that the admiration of the conqueror was excited in his favor. He ordered him to be set free, and allowed to range at pleasure; first naming him Ajax, and placing a medal securely to his neck, bearing this inscription: "Alexander son of Jupiter, dedicated Ajax to the sun." Three hundred and fifty years after the fellow was rediscovered, and probably in good condition, as nothing was reported to the contrary. Therefore it is probable that elephants may live centuries before the machinery of life gives out. Cuvier, the great French naturalist, saw no reason why whales should not reach a thousand years. An eagle died at Vienna that was known to be 104 years. A skeleton of a swan in in possession of an English gentleman that died when 300 years of ago. Tortoises have been repeatedly found with dates cut into their shells by ancient hunters, showing that they were over 100 and yet were crawling along vigorously with new markings into a second century. Scientists can not fathom this law of vitality. There is a life-period to most of the animals very satisfactorily determined, but how long a man might live is still unknown. No death probably occurs in which the individual falls short of a hundred years that was not referrable to a violation of some law of nature. Hopeland was fully pursuaded the life limitation of a man was not less than two hundred years. With the progress of sanitary science, in time, men may again flourish as long as the patriarches, up to seven hundred years.

A DURHAM COW in Santa Barbara recently gave birth to three calves.

WHAT DRINKERS DRINK.—A Belfast chemist has publicly stated that a bottle of whisky, described as a fair sample of the liquor sold in low public houses, was heavily adulterated with naphtha, Cayenne pepper and vitriol; that another sample consisted almost entirely of naphtha, with a slight coloring tinge of genuine whiskey; and that another charming compound was composed of Cayenne pepper, vitriol, spirits of wine and blue-stone, which could be produced at the rate of a penny per gallon. A writer in the *Scientific Review* some three or four years ago, enumerated among the multifarious ingredients for the adulteration of ale, beer and porter, drams of tartar, alum, green vitriol, copper lead, pyrstic acid, cocculus indicus, grains of paradise, coloring matters of various descriptions, quassia, and other cheaper and more hurtful bitters, laden pulastoe, myrica gale, and datura, stramonium; besides liquorice, molasses, coriander, capsicum, caraway-seeds, salt, horse-beans, etc. Hence, though the honest products of barley, hops and the vine may have much to answer for, they are debited with a vast amount of evil which is really occasioned by noxious and in some instances, murderous substitutes for them.

A POST-OFFICE has been established at Phœnix mine, in Napa County, with James H. Cowan as post-master.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 16, 1873

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What are We to Hope For?

This is the question which is being agitated most by the colored citizens. While the several parties are being afflicted with railroad on the brain, the colored citizens are afflicted with the equal rights public school question on the brain. Of the several legislative tickets in the field, it will be the only question with the colored citizen as to what set of candidates are the most available to accomplish the ostensible object named, the enactment of an equal rights school bill. It is upon this question, and this alone, that the colored citizens will make their political fight. It is to the set of legislative nominees which offers the most hope or inducement on the equal rights school question that will get the united vote of the colored citizens. The National and State Republican platforms both agree on paper that full civil rights should be conceded to all citizens without regard to race, color, etc., but the proscriptive policy that yet exists, so far as the public schools are concerned, is a glaring contradiction to the above named platforms. It should be a question of consideration to every colored citizen to ponder over during the present campaign, if they should give assistance to elect a Democratic Legislature, whether a Democratic Legislature would do for them what a Republican Legislature would do, if elected.

The school bill was defeated in the last Legislature by three democratic votes, which was the majority in the State Senate. The Assembly being largely Republican, had passed an equal rights (Wheaton's) school bill. With this view, the colored citizens have no other question to fight than to get such men elected to the Legislature who will fearlessly enact an equal rights school bill in accordance with the civil rights teachings incorporated both in the National and State Republican platforms.

An Ovation to the Brannan Guard.

On Wednesday evening last an ovation was given to the Brannan Guard, in their armory, in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific, near Mason street, by Mrs. Geo. M. Wyman Mamey—Mrs. Mamey, Miss Mary Woods, and Mrs. Georgiana Gaines being honorary members of the company—all united in making the ovation as pleasant as possible to the guests invited. A piano was placed in the armory, and on it Professor Carnes enlivened the occasion by symphonies. Mrs. Gaines sang airs with pleasing effect. Comic songs were sung by Mr. Johnson and another gentleman, after which refreshments were served, when the ladies and gents gracefully moved in quadrilles with lively effect until midnight, when all departed from the best ovation ever given to the Brannan Guard.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Patrick, Mrs. Feenhontas Dereham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Alexander, Mrs. Lucy Johnson, Miss Watts, Mrs. Geo. Waters, Mrs. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Glary, Mr. and Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Cooper, Messrs. B. A. Clarke, H. S. Morris, — Bentley, and others. Captain Mitchell and his company manifested a high appreciation for the token of favor bestowed on them. This company is destined to be an organization that will continue to reflect great credit, as a military company, composed of colored men.

Behold, in brief, the significance of the North American President's words: "The civilized world strives for the republic."

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 14, 1872.

Editor:

I have just returned from a flying trip East. Inasmuch as my time was so limited it is not to be expected I have much to say. The round trip was made in eighteen days, during which time we visited New York, Philadelphia and Jersey City. The weather in the city of New York was very uncomfortable, the nights being nearly as hot as the day. During our short stay we met with the following ladies and gentlemen: Messrs. Robert Vosburgh, Clerk in the Custom House, George Thompson, John West, H. H. Garrett, Rev. Ray, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. C. Dutton, and many others who had been to California and back. In Philadelphia the weather is not so hot, yet it was too warm for comfort. We met there with Messrs. Johnathan Davis, M. D., J. W. Tate, G. W. Woolford, Jas. T. Robinson, W. T. Freeman, Dutton, Stevens, Johnson, and many others.

In Jersey City we met W. Shipley, Grand Master for the State of New Jersey; Thomas Aldridge, who ran for Justice of the Peace, and was elected, with two others; but there being but one vacancy to fill, he gave way for one of the other two. We found Jersey City still hotter than New York and was glad to get out of it. On our way back we stopped at Pittsburgh, Penn., for five hours, and had a chance to look around in that city of marvelous iron foundries. Here we saw Mr. Mahoney, uncle of Mrs. I. Dunlap, fashionable hairdresser in Sacramento city; also, Mr. Enoch Gray, of Cleveland, Ohio. In Chicago we remained one day, and called to see Mrs. Gray and the Misses Jones, sisters to Mrs. S. M. Jones, teacher of the colored school in Sacramento, Mr. and Mrs. Bankhead, J. McQuade, Mr. King and James Early.

We find them all doing well There are fifteen colored clerks in the Custom House office in the city of New York, and three letter carriers. In different places you find them filling positions of honor.

Here in Sacramento the political cauldron is boiling at a high temperature.

There will be an exhibition given on Friday evening at the Seventh street A. M. E. Church by Mrs. Dunlap and others for the benefit of the church.

Right Rev. T. M. D. Ward was in the city yesterday and left in the afternoon for San Francisco.

The Sacramento Zouaves will wind up their target shooting to-day for the balance of the prizes, out at Buck Harrigan's grounds.

With the exception of the mumps, which is making a havoc among the children, the general health of our people is good. O.

GRASS VALLEY, Aug. 13th, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

I send you a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention of Nevada. I hope there will not be a colored man that will go against our interests, particularly the School Bill, be he Democrat or Republican. I dont think there is a colored man here but will go for that Bill. Sound a man on that question, if he is not, discard him. Politics are hot here now, but we are in hopes of winning.

ISAAC SANES.

[Our correspondent also sent us the resolutions adopted by the Nevada County Convention and the ticket nominated, which, for the want of space, we are prevented from publishing.—EDITOR.]

Bethel Church Anniversary.

There will be a Church Anniversary at Bethel Church, Powell Street, next Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Several eminent Divines will be in attendance and speak. The public are cordially invited.

His awakening was anxiously watched, and sanguine hopes of removing his hallucination were indulged in. He woke at length, and turning his eyes in the direction of the pious fraud, stared with fixed eyeballs for a few seconds, then raising himself almost upright in his bed, flung his arms aloft, and shrieking in an unearthly voice—"My God, *there are two of them!*" fell back and expired.

The California Railroad System.

Governor Stanford, President of the C. P. R. R., in his late report to the stockholders, says:

"The active competition with the California Pacific Railroad Company for the traffic between Sacramento and San Francisco, which existed in 1871, was terminated by mutual agreement between that Company and your own, by which the Central Pacific guaranteed the payment of 1,600 of the twenty-per 6 per cent. mortgage bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Co., $1,000 each, which arrangement has proved mighty advantageous to your Company in a financial point of view.

Since the construction of your road to a junction with the Union Pacific at Ogden, there has been added to it by construction and consolidation, 480 miles, viz: Western Division, 141 miles; Oregon Division, 152 miles; San Joaquin, 146 miles; San Jose, 18 miles; Alameda, 17 miles; Oakland, 6 miles. All these additions to the main line have proven at once profitable investments, adding to and with them seven-ths increasing the pro rata earnings and net income of each mile of the whole.

These additions, like the stem line, have mostly penetrated a sparsely settled and undeveloped country, but of vast resources, and together they may be said to command the entire scope of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, and all the country, in fact, whose business shall seek the Pacific. The Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys—the two great valleys of California—alone comprise an area of 480 miles in length by an average of 70 miles in breadth, or 21,504,000 acres of arable land, susceptible of varied and most profitable cultivation, which must bring a very large traffic to your road as soon as they shall be brought into culture, and which is confidently expected in the near future.

From the valley of the Sacramento to Ogden, the Truckee and the Humboldt rivers alone offer a practicable pass through the ranges of mountains that occupy so largely the country from the Wahsatch to the Sierra Nevada, lying parallel to them and running north and south. The natural and only drainage of all this vast country for hundreds of miles north and south, is in the lines of your road, and it is the same with the same with the drainage of the great valley system of California. Your lines are so laid with reference to the topography and passes of the country, that these valleys and their tributaries are completely commanded, and here after the construction of all lines of railroads in this vast country of hundreds of thousands of square miles must prove feeders to your lines.

It is not too much to assume, that no railroad system in the world is so comprehensive as this which Nature has pointed out, and of which your Company has been so fortunate as to secure and develop. It is the very key to the commerce of the Pacific.

On the original line from Sacramento to Ogden, as well as upon the other parts, large expenditures have been made in perfecting them since they were opened for business, until now they are in such a state of completeness as to tracks, depots, machinery, snow galleries, docks, wharves, terminal accommodations and supplies on hand, that *you may reasonably expect dividends upon your shares from this time on.* Heretofore the net earnings have gone to construct and bring your property to its present state of completeness and effectiveness."

Progress of Republicanism.

The following translation is from the *Fadernelandet* of March 8:

"It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards republicanism. The Government and through their representatives, the people of our great Republic are destined to be the guiding star of all other countries."

These important words were utterd by President Grant, in the inaugural address which he delivered the 4th instant, in assuming his second four years' term of the Presidency. "The civilized world strives for Republican institutions." What encouraging exhortations for life in Europe. Republican ideas the people. What threatening warning to princes. And Grant is right. With every year republicanism grows more and more into everywhere gain ground. They diffuse themselves on all sides. They penetrate to the deeper layers of the commonwealth and take firm root in the popular heart. In the same proportion that popular instruction progresses republicanism advances. In our era, the era of steam power, railroads and electric telegraphy civilization advances with giant step. It obes rapidly on all sides. More history is made now in ten years than formerly in a century. The more knowledge spreads among the lower classes, the more clearly the people comprehend themselesness, cost and folly of having kings. Those huge in all times ben the people's scourge. Not by them, but *in spite of them*, has civilization's work gone forward. Nine-tenths of all the wars, persecutions, violence, injustice, oppression and suffering which have afflicted nations, have been caused by the vanity, pride, greediness, love of sway, ambition and bloodthirstiness of princes. The struggle for liberty has in all times been a struggle against these same princes. They have always sought as a paramount object *their* advantage, and the history of all countries shows that exactly the most "glorious" princes have been for their people the worst torments.

The whole work of modern culture aims to be quit of kings. Self-government is the watchword for the striving of our time, and until princes disappear, *never* can the people get to manage their affairs in peace and quiet.

Haunted by His Bride.

The Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* vouches for the absolute truth of the following—though from obvious reasons all names are suppressed: One of the leading citizens of Davenport had an only daughter who was betrothed to a young man of fair promise, a clerk in a leading commercial house at Dubuque. His visits to that city was regular, and arrangements had been made for an immediate union, when the bride elect was stricken down by typhoid fever, and in spite of all which skill and care could do, died. The *Gazette* reporter says: "We saw her in her coffin, dressed for the bridal of death, not for the consummation of all earthly love. We witnessed the agony of her lover as he bent in speechless, fearless admiration over the satin-lined burial case."

After the melancholy jouney to Dubuque. Nervous fever sets in, and a peculiar hallucination siezed him that] his lost one was present in the room, draped in the same garb which had enveloped her clay. All remonstrance was in vain. He minutely described her dress, her appearance and her position in his chamber; even when his parents or friends would sit or stand where he declared her to be, he saw her glide away and take another place. This went on for several weeks, and the patient was gradually sinking under the physical and nervous excitement, when a friendly ruse was tried to cure him of his ecstasy.

Coming from Davenport, his mother found that his funeral garments were purchased at the store of C. & M., and made by Mrs. B. She procured the material, had it made up in *fac simile*, and returning, a young lady as near in hight and appearance as could be found, was dressed to resemble his deceased love, and during one of his fevered and brief slumbers was introduced into the room, taking her seat in a shaded corner.

Births.

McDONALD—In this City, July 13th, to the wife of Wm. M. McDonald, a daughter.

OSBORNE—In this City, to the wife of Anthony Osborn, a daughter.

TAX-PAYERS' & PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR,

JAMES OTIS.

CHARLES M. LEAVY,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
— FOR —
ASSEMBLY,
San Francisco.

JULIUS BUHLERT,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For the Assembly

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE,
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
H. H. BANCROFT.

O. F. VON RHEIN,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For the Assembly

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace,
EDW'D P. BATCHELOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
804 Montgomery St., cor. Jackson.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR,

ALEX. AUSTIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM H. SEARS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR STATE SENATOR,
IRVING M. SCOTT.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

JAMES C. PENNIE

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

JAMES DENMAN.

JAS. H. WIDBER,
TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE
— FOR —
Superintendent of Public Schools,

J. A. BAUER.
(Present Incumbent)
CANDIDATE FOR
CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER,
On Tax-Payers' and Liberal Reform Tickets.

TAX-PAYERS' AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM HARNEY.

P. CROWLEY,
CANDIDATE FOR
Chief of Police,
Nominated by the Tax-Payers' Convention and by the Liberal Reform Convention.

THEO. G. COCKRILL,
Democratic Candidate
— FOR —
Chief of Police.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace,
Henry L. Joachimsen.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Rooms of the Republican State Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. JULY 30, 1873.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at their Rooms, Phœnix Building, corner Sansome and Jackson streets, San Francisco, on the 23d day of July, 1873, it was

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Republican Party of California be held at the City of Sacramento, on

Wednesday, the 10th day of August, 1873,

for the purpose of nominating a Judge or Judges of the Supreme Bench, to be supported at the ensuing Judicial Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Delegates to such Convention are hereby apportioned to the several Counties as follows.

Alameda	17
Alpine	1
Amador	7
Butte	8
Calaveras	6
Colusa	3
Contra Costa	4
Del Norte	1
El Dorado	9
Fresno	1
Humboldt	4
Inyo	1
Kern	1
Klamath	1
Lake	1
Lassen	1
Los Angeles	9
Marin	4
Mariposa	4
Mendocino	4
Merced	1
Mono	1
Monterey	3
Napa	6
Nevada	14
Placer	10
Plumas	3
Sacramento	23
San Bernardino	3
San Diego	3
San Francisco	76
San Joaquin	13
San Luis Obispo	4
San Mateo	4
Santa Barbara	3
Santa Clara	14
Santa Cruz	7
Shasta	3
Sierra	3
Siskiyou	5
Solano	11
Sonoma	9
Stanislaus	3
Sutter	3
Tehama	3
Trinity	1
Tulare	3
Tuolumne	3
Ventura	3
Yolo	4
Yuba	3
Total	302

County Committees of the several Counties will make provision in their respective Counties for assembling Delegates in accordance with said apportionment. "Primary Elections, where ordered," are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law. The last for voters where Primary Elections are held shall be: that they voted for Grant and Wilson, and will support the nominees of the Convention.

By order, **A. HAYWARD,**
Chairman.

WM. SHERMAN, Secretary.

A Complimentary Festival

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. JAMES LODGE,

Late Pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church,

Previous to his departure for the East, will be given on

Tuesday Evening, August 26th

IN THE

Hall of the Young Men's U.B. Society, Pacific St.

By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Admission, ... Fifty Cents.

A PUBLIC MEETING

BY THE

Colored Citizens of San Francisco

WILL BE HELD ON

Monday Eve'g, Aug. 25, 1873,

To consider the political situation and the merits of the Candidates as regards the interests of the colored citizens and their political rights.

[Signed]

Solomon Peneton,	H M Collins,
F A Bell,	Alex Ferguson,
E J Clark,	D W Hughes,
Geo A Dewal,	John Harris,
J F Callender,	Russel Davis,
E Cooper,	Wm H Carter,
Lewis Berry,	Wm H Seth,
R T Hoskins, and many others.	

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and Sister MELINA YANTIS, formerly of Garrett County, Kentucky, and lived there until the war. Any, of my name, BRITTON, who belonged to said family will please address me at Sacramento, Cal., Lock Box 1, Lafayette County, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by HENRY YANTIS,
Sacramento, Cal.

A GRAND BALL.

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen for the Benefit of the

BOOTH CADETS

AT THE

YOUNG MEN'S HALL, PACIFIC STREET,

Monday Evening, Aug. 25, 1873.

The Committee promise to spare no pains nor expense, to make this the Grandest Military Ball of the Season. One of the finest Military Bands has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

Capt. B. DODSON. Lieutenant I. C. WILSON
ALPHONSO GOODMAN. ROBERT BAPTIST,
DANIEL SHORT.

Floor Managers.

Prof. WM. H. ALEXANDER. FRED WASHINGTON.

Tickets, Including Supper, $1.00.

The Supper will consist of all the delicacies of the Season and will be under the supervision of one of the best caterers of the city.

Doors open at 8 o'clock P.M. Grand March at 9 P.M.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB P. FOSTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of Mr. WM. T. COUST and HENRY CUBSON Parsons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

N.B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Scrofula, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Frosh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

Incorporated 1810.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Conn.

CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS January 1, 1873,

$2,204,396!

A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.

MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

NOTICE!

To the Pastors of the A.M.E. Churches of the San Francisco District of the California Annual Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN—Your first Quarterly Meetings and Conferences will be held as follows, to wit:

Stockton Station.—Conference, June 14th, at 4 o'clock P.M. Quarterly Meeting, June 15th. Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Pastor.

Oakland.—Conference, June 21st, at 10 o'clock A.M. Meeting, June 22d, 2, P. Baines, Pastor.

San Francisco.—Conference, Friday Evening, June 27th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, June 29th. Rev. J. H. Hubbard, Pastor.

Sacramento City.—Conference, Friday Evening, July 4th, at 7 o'clock. Meeting, July 6th. Rev. J. C. Hamilton, Pastor.

Marysville.—Circuit Conference, at Marysville, Saturday afternoon, July 12th, at 3 o'clock. Meeting, July 13th. Rev. P. D. Handy, Pastor.

Grass Valley.—Circuit Conference, at Nevada City, Saturday morning, July 19th, at 12 o'clock. Meeting, 20th and 27th.

Virginia City.—Conference, Friday August 1st, at 7 P.M. Meeting, Sunday, 3d.

Los Angeles.—Sunday, August 17th. Quarterly Meeting. Fielden Smithee, Pastor.

Petaluma.—Sunday, August 20th.

W. H. OFFER,
Presiding Elder of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Headquarters address, No. 1607 Jones Street, San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES A. STEWART. CHARLES K. STETSON.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital, ... $300,000

Assets, ... 365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids, Wearing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Hair Cutting and Combing.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kinds, and are now prepared to fill orders to the TRADE and large consumers promptly and cheaply.

MANILA ROPE, tarred and
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between man and man demands that each should make known to the other any source from whence good is derived; consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much pain, and numerous and an increase of my rupture. I went under the treatment of Dr. Sherman, and by the use of the instrument from attended to by my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend all afflicted in the same way to call on Dr. Sherman, and be satisfied of being cured.

C. T. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a career of toil, hardship and vexation, and a long drink of both, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following: he seems happier than he had just come in Wells, Fargo's treasure of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication.

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that Dr. Sperry's celebrated Dr. Sherman's appliances and compound for a rupture I had for twenty-seven years, and which I had tried in vain; I am entirely cured. By rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently destroying my ambition and energy. Being told by Dr. Sherman that in my case it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great anguish.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I can promise by recommending to Dr. Sherman. His treatment is strictly honorable.

Those desiring to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 840 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so thirty years enables him to tell at once whether a case can be cured or not. Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, and all other apparatus, with directions for their proper use, to be had at his office, 840 Montgomery street. Dr. Sherman has also a Private Boarding House for Ladies and Gentlemen, supplied with their medicines.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' name Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flounces, etc.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Braids, Curls, Chignons, Frizettes, Puffs, Etc.

Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

809 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids, Wearing Hair Dyed to all colors and warranted. Hair Cutting and Combing.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Furnished Rooms in the city at those arriving from the interior, one column neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Bonne A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. May 2—3

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

206 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

MINISTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders Attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age. New.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Everett Chamberlin, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Gladiators are now engaged for the work by Stephens, Battery original. The finest, both historically and graphically illustrated book ever published. Terms liberal. Outfit 50 cents. Address, J. C. BARCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

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Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' name in Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flounces, etc.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—641 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au18

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. C. JOHNSON. H. KELSEY. GEO. B. FLINT.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of 325 old Stand.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can now get getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.

☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. Newhall's Block Kilgard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL Office San Francisco. may—6

HERBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

PROPRIETORS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au16.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au15

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 29th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, C. Creek, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Glenbrae.

12.00 M. (Sunday excepted), Steamer for Martinez (from Market Street Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A.M., 1.

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OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Roth, has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

The office loans money in professional men, Government and bank officials, merchants, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in instalments, either weekly or monthly to suit parties' means. Rich diamonds bought.

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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. an20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Ewart Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his sister, Philadelphia Smith, who still resides at No. 1151 Fifteenth street, or address the editor.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intended to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH TEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in this city of three kinds, from the latest, one obtain easily furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 825 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently, or transiently. oc 6-3m

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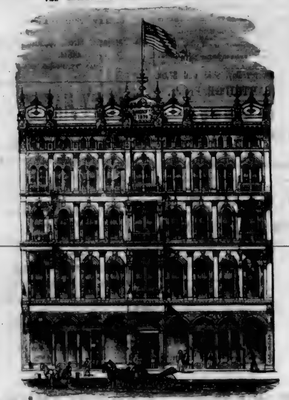
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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Maltases, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Visiting invitations neatly engraved and delivered, both in the city and country.
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In the improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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mar11

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Young Men's Social Star Club,
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Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
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Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Don't delay a moment, but procure a bottle at once, and stop coughing, healing and threatening in its effects; and thereby from all poisonous drugs, mineral, acids, and vegetable concoctions.

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For the immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in the cars, or by sea sickness, or other causes,

It is the best remedy known, and should be used by all. For Coast, Mountain and Interior travel,

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Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle that WILL NOT SPILL as the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Possessing quality and coolness, none others are so highly recommended.
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and quality of flavor to any other, at a similar price, but one far more economical because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim in any locality, remove, and send pillow to safest remedies without permanent relief, such as meet the intent and views

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By using according to directions,

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Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or deleterious drug. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the liver into healthy action, and thereby remove the cause where they are used. They do not derive from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a sanatorious climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1873. WHOLE NO. 469

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Educational Affairs at Richmond, Virginia.

The clear-headed correspondent of the *New National Era and Citizen*, contributes the following letter on the educational affairs of that city:

The demand for a more extended effort for the education of the colored youth of the South is apparent from very reasonable consideration, growing out of our past condition; but the discourtesy with which the the colored teachers are treated in this city is preposterous and disgusting to every candid and thoughtful mind friendly to the cause of education. Teachers of schools should feel free and happy in their work, believing at all times that the Superintendent of Education over them has a nearly interest in both the comfort of their minds and success of their labors. But there is manifestly a discrimination practiced towards the colored teachers of Richmond by those who have the management of educational affairs, which makes the effort a free school education of colored children need a hollow-hearted and wanton indeed. Public educators from other States and cities have, on invitation of our school committee, visited Richmond for the purpose of imparting useful information to the teachers of our public schools, and on each occasion the individious usages of requiring the colored teachers to occupy some distinct corner of the room apart from the other teachers is regularly enforced. Our Saturday teacher's meetings are held for the purpose of receiving useful instruction from the city superintendent. The white teachers attend there meetings in the forenoon and the colored in the afternoon. Thus one set of teachers are degraded and humiliated to gratify the prejudices of the other class, who teach the same kind and grade of colored schools, but have no earthly interest in them beyond the pay they receive. At the end of each year a reunion and entertainment is given for the white teachers; but as is purposely intended no interest is taken or kind word spoken to the colored teachers. By what rule of equality the school committee squares its course of conduct between the colored and white teachers, or into what frame of mind they must work themselves so as to escape a mendacious conscience, "the deponent saveth not." I do not intend now to say much in regard to our school matters, but promise a word or two hereafter. To do so now would be considered prejudicial and hurtful to our November prospects. But I will, however, say to our people that they must excercise a more lively interest in the cause of education. The salvation of negroes in the South depends upon its success; civil rights are bounded by civil service; whoever rightly comprehends the real meaning of civil service, must see that it is a trick of the old enemy of equal and civil rights. The Democrats in this city, and I may state, who have recently changed front in support of General Grant, but not the principles of the Republican Party, are putting negro availability on very high but precarious pretentions. They say, when he is better qualified than the white man they will be willing to see him put into places of profit and trust by the government, but it is now to soon to put such a strain as negroes in office upon the shattered nerves of old Virginians; and there are Republicans who take another quite as interesting view of this, to them very perplexing subject. They say where the negro is better qualified than the white man they will be willing to see him in office. So you see that the former party makes negro office holding about as remote and prospective from that standpoint, as was his freedom in 1860, while the latter party takes in the condition in which slavery left us and brings us at once to the test of an impossibility. If this interesting condition of things shall be very much broadened out, it will not be very long before Judge Tanney's history will repeat itself, and his *obiter dictum* "negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," will be studied to our sentimental times; rights which are not respected and secured by virtue of their own inherent worth to the citizen, must inevitably work to his disadvantage, and it may not be out of place for me to say that I do not know that the negro songs with which the students of Hampton school have been delighting northern ears the past winter will, in the general estimation of the case, mond matters very much, and if this is the end and aim for which that school was originating, it is evident its founders has mistaken the wants of the people, and for one I protest against any such education. There is not a true friend to the education of the colored people in the whole North but would rather give their money to that purpose in a more approving way, than to have the young people of that school prostituted by any such vulgarities as as the singing of corrufied melodies. Let the education of our children be of a useful and elevating character; and the dropping of any sentiment that once degraded their fathers.

REVILO.

Proclamation.

Whereas, The Old International Hotel and other obstructions continue to retard the progress of New Montgomery Avenue, thereby causing great damage to individuals and the city; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *De gratien* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Commissioners to settle with the rightful owners of the obstructions, and have the work pushed forward rapidly.

NORTON I.

The Emperor reminds the various political factions that at the ensuing election they will have to co-operate with him in getting the country out of its bad credit, and that its material interests may be greatly benefitted thereby.

JOHN BROWN and George Thomas, two farmers living in Osago Township, Jackson county, Mo., got into an altercation, when Brown stabbed and killed Thomas.

SIXTEEN hundred and fifty immigrants arrived at Castle Garden on Monday last.

Education.

Under this caption, the Wakefield (Mass.,) *Citizen*, a local journal edited with great tact, taste and ability, remarks:

"It is a complaint, the volume of which rises louder every year, and that each year is echoed from new and wider sources, that the education of our schools and colleges is not making thoroughly trained men and women. The cry originating with parents forced to a recognition of the real wants and lacks of their children, has been taken up by the managers in every department of life, and comes ringing back from every avenue of trade, manufacture professional life and scientific research, and the demand is for men and women with sound basis of knowledge thoroughly laid, and with a superstructure of special knowledge that shall meet the actual hungerings of every field for workers able to go forward therein. Price has, in a hundred lines ceased to be a consideration; the man who knows and can do because he knows, is emphatically upon his own figures. Engineering in all its branches, chemistry in its every application, special science of every name and nature, all alike clamor for minds therein that from thorough knowledge are capable of working out their problems and unlocking the treasures of knowledge and profit that lie therein

"The tendency, so increasingly bewailed, of our schools and academies of learning is, to cover in short-space of time, and therefore necessarily imperfectly, the greatest possible ground and range of study. Half educated boys and girls, half engineers and scientific men, illustrative two often, that a little learning is a dangerous thing' are too much the product of our institutions.

"Our plea is for thoroughness. The old motto of Goethe, 'One thing rightly known and understood gives greater culture than mediocrity in a hundred things,' is a vital one. We cannot afford to shamble over the basis of knowledge of life, to crowd one thing with another, and the sooner we give up expecting to be able to know everything, the better for us. ?

"We have said we are not ready to admit that in *this* nation there is a better system than that of this section. No, but the schools of Germany are drawing from us in accounted gold and troops of American youths yearly our recognition that we see in them something better—what is it? We believe that it is nothing more than is possible to us, viz: The slow, patient, thorough investigation of the German mind, that delights in 'going down to the bed rock,' in their recognition of the fact that one mind cannot compass all things, and so their preparation of schools in which the special work is directed to *most consistently taught*. We plead for more time for our boys girls to lay their foundation knowledge in; we plead for a narrower range of effort for young and forming minds; we earnestly plead for a course of instructions for our girls and young ladies that shall substitute for the branches that now rack their brains, to be totally forgotten in three years for want of use, instructions that should render their lives and homes happy, excellent and useful; we plead for special study, and above all for *thoroughness*. Let the motto of Goethe be inscribed on every school wall in the land.

A VOTER praising a favorite candidate at a late Irish election, said, "He is as fine a fellow as ever lifted a hat to a lady or a boot to a blackguard."

The Mayor of Alberace in Valencia, was assassinated during a disturbance growing out of the recent election.

THE Connecticut State Board of Education has taken charge of the little Italian boys who have been kept in a state little better than slavery in New Haven.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 21, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

The winding up of the target shooting of the Sacramento Zouaves took place on Thursday, the 14th inst. at Harrigan's Ground. The company, under command of Capt. Wm. Galt, left their armory, northeast corner of Sixth and M streets, at three o'clock; arrived at the ground at four; the Company took refreshments and rested awhile to settle their nerves; a goodly number of ladies, principally the wives of members of the Company, were present to witness who should be the successful winners of the many prizes that were up for distribution; shooting commenced at half-past four o'clock and wound up at half-past six; the wind was rather high at the commencement, but subsided before the shooting was over; the boys were in excellent spirits, and done much better shooting than on the previous occasion. A splendid lunch was got up for the occasion by Mrs. Harrigan, free of charge, for which the Company showed their gratitude by giving three hearty cheers and a sky rocket for the good hostess of the tavern. Prizes were awarded as follows:

First Shooting—Company medal, Samuel Gale; first prize, a splendid field glass, Charles Postles; second prize, silver cup, Mr. Cole; third prize, pair of pants, John A. Ford; fourth prize, felt hat, Benj. Turk; best single shot, prize, five dollar gold piece, Charles Postles.

Second Shooting—distance 150 yards; best single shot for the beautiful company medal, presented to the Sacramento *Zouaves* by Messrs. H. Morris & R. A. Hall of San Francisco, won by R. J. Fletcher. First prize, beautiful silver card basket, by Charles Postles. Second prize, opera glasses, N. Christopher. Third prize, handsome silver goblet, R. J. Fletcher. Fourth prize, case of liquor, P. J. Vickers.

Third Shooting—first prize, a splendid box of finest Japanese tea, ten pounds, by R. J. Fletcher. Second prize, pair of gold fishes, Charles Postles. Third prize a box of Havana cigars, Lieut. J. Harrison. Fourth prize, five dollars in gold coin, P. J. Vickers. Fifth prize, gold sleeve buttons, R. Galt. Sixth prize, box of fine white gloves, John A. Ford.

Fourth Shooting—first prize, fancy cigar case, A. Giter. Second prize, five gallon keg larger beer, Samuel Dormonds. Third prize, chamber crockery and cigar cases, S. Gale.

Our citizens of color had quite an enthusiastic meeting at Hamilton Hall, Aug. 19th. The meeting was addressed by Geo. Booth, President; P. A Bell, editor *Elevator*, Hon. A. B Sloanmaker, Bishop Ward, and others. This was the largest meeting of the kind ever had here. The Hall was crowded. The full particulars are published in the Sacramento *Record*.

The Republican Party had a rousing meeting last night, (20th), trains from Folsom, Galt, and intermediate points, free of charge, brought all citizens who desired to attend the meeting. Many availed themselves of the opportunity.

The concert given for the benefit of the A. M. Church, by Mrs. J. Dunlap, Miss C. Hassel and others was quite a success, the Church was jamed full. Their efforts to please was highly appreciated by the audience, who encored repeatedly. The ladies of the Siloam Baptist Church, are making preparation to give a festival, on September 2d, to liquidate the indebtedness of the Church.

During the past the City was visited by Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, P. A. Bell, *Editor Elevator*, Capt. J. Jones, S. F. Mrs. John Mason, Oakland, Bazil Campbell, Cache Creek, and many others from surrounding towns.

We copy the following from the Sacramento *Evening Bee*. To the public. "The reports which have been circulated concerning Margerat Harrison, were told to me by other parties, and which have since been proven to be utterly false, and without the least foundation."

R. C. FERGUSON.

To day is cool and pleasant wind S. S. W. .O.

A Brilliant and Double Wedding.

A brilliant and double wedding took place on Wednesday evening last in the A. M. Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets. The occasion being a marriage of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Guess of this city, namely: Miss Martha, and Miss Mary E. Guess were the brides of the occasion. The grooms were, Mr. William Davis, wedded the former and Mr. George Brown wedded the latter lady. The ceremonies was performed by Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward, one of the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church. By 7½ P. M. the church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Shortly after 8 P. M. a line of carriages drove up to the door with the bridal party who who quickly alighted ascended the steps of the Church and continued the march up the middle aisle to the altar while the organ gave strains of lively and deep toned notes of music. When the symphony ended Bishop Ward immediately commenced reading the marriage ceremony from the church ritual as its conclusion made a few appropriate remarks of congratulation and cheer to the respective couples. The bridal procession formed again and took its march down the aisle while the organ resumed its notes and the crowds in the church from curiosity stood on the seats of the benches some blocking up the passage ways in their endeaving to get a good look at the tastfulness of the costumes of the respective brides, and bridemaides grooms and groomsmen. Miss Martha Wyatte acted as bridesmaid to Miss Mary E. Guess and Miss Beveline Freeman to Miss Martha Guess, and Mr. George Bell was groomsman to Mr. William Davis and Mr. George Norton to Mr. George Brown. After the bridal party re-entered the carriages they returned to the residence of the parents on Leavenworth street, where the invited guests partook of a very bountiful repast which was kept up until a late hour.

Among the presents which were given to the respective brides were as follows:

Presents to Mrs. Wm Davis.

Miss M. C Fletcher, ½ dozen silver spoons.
Mrs. Lowmax, a silver pitcher.
Mrs. E. L. Francis, a silver fish spoon.
Mrs. S. A. Gibbs, a silver goblet lined with gold.
Miss L. S. Hasler, a pair of silver salt spoons.
Mr. Wm H. Carter, a silver jelly spoon lined with gold.
Mrs. E. L. Leroy, a very handsome silver butter knife.
Mr. H. W Guess, a gold stud button.
Mr. Fitzgerald, 12 dozen of cut glasses.
Mr. J. H. Guess, a gold watch.
Mrs. S. I. Mills, a silver butter knife.
Mrs. L. Guess, a gold thimble.
Wm. T. Guess, a pearl ring.
Miss E. Mullin, a bridal bouquet.
Miss L. Skinner, a handsome gilted toilet set.
Miss Maria Myzelle, a marble statute gilted.
Mrs. D. Quinn, a pair of vases.
Mrs. Fitzgerald, ½ dozen Dailys.
Mrs. Tillman, a set of embroidered mats.
Mr. Fletcher, a handsome ornamented cake.

Presents to Mrs George Brown.

Miss M. E. Fletcher, ½ dozen silver spoons.
Mrs. Levy, a silver pitcher.
Mrs. L. Francis, a silver fish spoon.
Mrs. L. Guess, a gold stud button.
Mr. J. H. Guess, a gold bracelet
Mrs. S. I. Mills, a pair of silver napkin rings.
Mrs L. Guess, valuaenne lace bow.
Mr. Gray, the music store, a card table.
Mrs. Skinner, a toilet set.
Mary Florence Carter, a silver sugar bowl lined with gold
Mr. Geo. Brown, a pair of vases.
Miss Myzelle, a toilet set.
Mrs. Logan, a flower vase.
Mr. Fletcher, an engraved cake.
Miss Fletcher, a set of embroidered mats.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21 1873.

Mr. Editor:

"He who in other's quarrells interpose, many go away with a broken nose," but as the subject under consideration comes directly home to our hearth-stones as protestants. And as the live paper of this city holding out a sycophantic soft with a view of getting Roman Catholic subscribers, thinks the language used by Rev. Mr. Hemphill in his able and unanswerable reply to Veritas the man who not having the pluck to give his real name, screens himself behind the beautiful word truth, unworthy of a Christain gentleman.

Are these whose moral sense is darkened by alife of sin competent to erect a religous Standard by which all true Christians are to be governed. Shall these men of the world straight jacket us, and in any way, this is the way walk ye in it? It was this class of fault-finders who characterized the noble Apostle Paul as a reprobate, a babler, a disturber of the peace, turning the world up side down, what Paul said and did was considered by them to be unworthy of a Christian gentleman. So they thought of John the Baptist the last link in the chain of prophets who lost his head because he reproved sin in high places.

What is the Rev. Homphill's offense? Why his pen barbed with the knee edge of truth proved too deep into Venita's arguments cutting away the teadrils of error and falsehood, and bringing the blush of shame, to his cheek, while these critics with a blasmind are so ready to judge, let them remember the Roman *adage fiat justicia ruat coelum* yours truly,

FIELDEN SMITHEA.

BALKY HORSES.—Balky horses are of two kinds, those which want to go too much, and those that don't want to go at all. The first is the norrous balky horse, the second the sulky balky horse. A good way to manage the first is to unhitch at the first manifestation of the evil spirit, and without any blustering or whipping, get on his back and run him about three miles at the top of his speed nine times in a horse will, after this treatment, when put in the wagon again, will pull as steadily as the most sober-minded horse in the world. The best way to manage the second kind—in a worldly-minded point of view—is to trade him off. A favorite, but not successful plan, pursued with horses of either of these types, is to pound them over the head with the butt of the whip or with the single-tree. There is nothing in animal nature that can develop bad bile in a man to such an extent as can an animal of this kind. I once heard of a man who got a livery horse and went out for a drive. The horse balked; the man lighted his cigar, and took out his newspaper, settled himself back into the cushions, and read two hours and forty-five minutes by the watch, until that horse got ready to go. The horse never balked after that.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.
SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, August 23, 1873.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our Tenth Volume.

We commence to-day the tenth volume of the PACIFIC APPEAL, established in 1862, eleven years ago. It has been published for a longer duration of time than any other newspaper ever published by colored men in the United States. During this long period of time one volume we did not publish, owing to our making a lecturing tour through the State in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment and other reasons, or this present would be our eleventh volume; but our labors have been constantly with the pen, and in the forum, prior to and since the establishment of of this journal in this State We say prior to, because we were one of the founders of the first newspapers established by colored men in this State; namely the *Mirror of the Times* in 1855, which has given us a familiarity of all the movements and doings and political wants of our earliest pioneer colored men of the Pacific Coast. This well known prestage of the PACIFIC APPEAL has made it a journal sought for by all classes white and colored, both on the Atlantic and Pacific shores when seeking reliable information concerning the status of the colored race on the Pacific Coast. We shall endeavor to conduct the APPEAL with the same consistency in the future, as we have in the past, and will do all that lies in our power to merit a continuance of patronage which has been bestowed by all classes.

Our Attitude.

Our attitude in this canvass, as heretofore, is firmly Republican. Men and newspapers may change on the various issues and "isms," but the APPEAL cannot swerve from the National and State Republican platforms, upon which the National and State Executives went into office. We believe that the colored citizens, above all others, must make their political fight inside of the Republican party and not out of it, because reconstruction is not complete, nor will it be until every promise has been fulfilled by the National and State administrations which are now in power. The question then arises, "would it not be better to bear the ills we have (in relation to full civil rights, schools, etc.,) than fly to others that we know not of?" The political fight among money-kings and gigantic capitalists, concerning railroads, United States Senatorships, etc., are secondary considerations to those whose full citizenship is not complete, as in our case.

When colored citizens are conceded their full civil rights they can thenfully afford, as other men do, to jump from one party to another. If we are with the Republican party, and it has regularly chosen for us Legislative nominees, to be consistent and true to principle, we must either abide by the party nominations, or go out of it. Whether we like the nominees or not (as we have yet failed to see a reason why we do not, as to their integrity, capability or honesty), we expect to stay in it until every right is conceded, which has been guaranteed by the Amendments of the Constitution and Civil Rights Bill. As the Republican County Convention has adopted the local ticket headed by that stern and well tried Republican, James Otis, so goes the Republican party—so goes the PACIFIC APPEAL.

SACRAMENTO NOTICE—The second lecture on the School System of the State, will be delivered by P. Anderson on Monday next, Aug. 22d, in the Siloam Baptist Church Sacramento, commencing at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE.—Bishop Ward will lecture at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, Wednesday evening, August 27th. Subject: "The Moral, Mental and Political Condition of the Freedmen."

Tickets fifty cents. This will be his last effort in this city.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.—The contemplated public meeting of colored citizens, which was to be held in this city on Monday evening next, has been indefinitely postponed by the committee appointed for the purpose of getting it up.

An Orthodox Steed.

The Biddeford (Me.) *Journal* says that the little white horse (Tiger) owned by Dr. Allen, of Saco, and known by almost every man in the country, possesses some fine qualities and exhibits signs of great intelligence, knowing the Sabbath from all other days, and shows that he is religious in heart, with strong sectarianism mingled with his other feelings. He knows the Sabbath, because on that day he is unwilling to pass the church, while, on other days, he shows no desire to call. The sectarianism manifests itself from this fact, that on Sunday morning when he is harnessed, all the bells in both cities may ring, but he will remain quiet until the orthodox bell rings in Saco, and then he will start (brisk speed) and will not be caught until he gets to the church. He knows a prayer meeting from a preaching, from the fact that after five o'clock, or towards evening, he will make no effort to go to church, but will insist in calling at the vestry and standing a short distance off.

TAX-PAYERS' & PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
JAMES OTIS.

CHARLES M. LEAVY,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
—FOR—
ASSEMBLY,
San Francisco.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM H. SEARS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR STATE SENATOR,
IRVING M. SCOTT.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
JAMES C. PENNIE

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
JAMES DENMAN.

JAS. H. WIDBER,
TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE
—FOR—
Superintendent of Public Schools,

J. A. BAUER.
(Present Incumbent)
CANDIDATE FOR
CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER,
On Tax-Payers' and Liberal Reform Tickets.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS!

For Senators,
Wm. H. Sears,
Irving M. Scott.

For Members of Assembly,
H. H. Bancroft,
Jonathan Kittredge,
John M. Johnson,
Donald McLennan,
O. F. Von Rhein,
Frederick Clay,
Samuel Foster,
S. H. Wetherbee,
John W. Taylor,
P. H. Blake,
Julius Buhlert,
Chas M Leavy

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
FOR SHERIFF,
WM. McKIBBIN.

P. J. WHITE,
CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.
Nominee of the
DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL REFORM CONVENTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC & LIBERAL REFORM CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUDGE,
E. B. DRAKE.

CITIZENS' INDEPENDENT PARTY NOMINEE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
FRANCIS A. BONNARD

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Fire Commissioner,
JAMES C. PATRICK,
OF RICHARD PATRICK & CO., Hardware

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE
For Supervisor—Fourth Ward,
A. M. EBBETS,
COAL DEALER.

REGULAR Democratic Ticket!

Election, September 3, 1873.

For Mayor,
JAMES M. McDONALD.
For Sheriff,
P. J. WHITE.
For Auditor,
MONROE ASHBURY.
For Tax Collector,
ALEXANDER AUSTIN.
For Treasurer,
CHARLES HUBERT.
For Recorder,
OTTO H. FRANK.
For County Clerk,
WM. HARNEY.
For District Attorney,
THOS. P. RYAN.
For City and County Attorney,
WM. MATTHEWS.
For Chief of Police,
THEO. G. COCKRILL.
For Harbor Master,
C. H. HEWITT.
For Coroner,
Dr. JOHN R. RICE.
For Public Administrator,
THOS. GOLDEN.
For Surveyor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS.
For Superintendent of Streets,
THOMAS AGNEW.
For Superintendent of Public Schools,
JAMES DENMAN.
For Fire Commissioners,
GORDON E. SLOSS.
WM. FORD.
CHARLES B. EDWARDS.
For Harbor Commissioner,
THOMAS E. FARRISH.
For Justices of the Peace,
JAMES C. PENNIE,
R. AUG. THOMPSON,
R. O. STURDIVANT,
JAMES DERHAM.
CHARLES E. TRAVERS.

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election, October 15, 1873.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
(*Not nominated yet.*)
For Judge of Nineteenth District Court.
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.
For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF
Public Streets & Highways,
JOHN APEL.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For District Attorney,
D. J. MURPHY.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
For Supervisor—Fourth Ward,
TIMOTHY McCARTHY

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DONALD McLENNAN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR ASSEMBLY,
FREDERICK CLAY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR ASSEMBLY,
JONATHAN KITTREDGE.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
—AND—
PEOPLE'S
CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

For Mayor,
JAMES OTIS.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM McKIBBIN.
For Tax Collector,
ALEXANDER AUSTIN.
For Auditor,
MONROE ASHBURY.
For Treasurer
JOHN A. BAUER.
For Coroner,
BENJAMIN R. SWAN
For Recorder,
LUCIEN HERMANN.
For County Clerk,
WILLIAM HARNEY.
For Assessor
C. G. MOXLEY.
For Surveyor,
JAMES J. GARDNER.
For Public Administrator,
SIMON MAYER.
For Chief of Police,
P. CROWLEY.
For Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares
SAMUEL H. KENT.
For Superintendent of Common Schools,
JAMES H. WIDBER.
For City and County Attorney,
W. C. BURNETT.
For District Attorney,
D. J. MURPHY.
For Fire Commissioners,
J. C. PATRICK,
WILLIAM FORD,
DAVID L. BECK,
(For unexpired term of J. Rosenfield.)
For State Harbor Commissioner,
C. L. TAYLOR.
For Harbor Master,
WILLIAM H. MORTON.
For Justices of the Peace,
EDWARD P. BATCHELOR,
LYMAN W. RANSOME,
H. L. JOACHIMSEN,
F. A. SAWYER,
R. AUG. THOMPSON.

Wards. For Supervisors.
1st.....STEWART MENZIES
2d.....WILLIAM C. PEASE
3d.....JOHN SHIRLEY
4d.....ARTHUR EBBETS
5d.....JOHN H. SIMS
6th.....JAMES H. DEERING
7th.....JAMES B. ROBERTS
8th.....A. L. WAGENHEIM
9th.....A. W. SCOTT
10th.....GEORGE HEWSTON
11th.....M. LYNCH
12th.....D. A. McDONALD

For School Directors,
JO. CLEMENT,
ANDREW McF. DAVIS,
GEO. C HURLBUT,
H. J. TILDEN,
JOHN O. HANSCOM.
P. W. BLACK,
H. ROSEKRANS,
PETER DEANE,
W. T. BRADBURY,
J. M. BUFFINGTON,
JOHN F. SHINE,
M. J. DONOVAN.

JULIUS BUHLERT,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For the Assembly

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE,
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
H. H. BANCROFT.

O. F. VON RHEIN,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For the Assembly

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR ASSEMBLY,
S. H. WETHERBEE.

TAX-PAYERS' AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM HARNEY.

P. CROWLEY,
CANDIDATE FOR
Chief of Police,
Nominated by the Tax-Payers' Convension and by the Liberal Reform Convention.

THEO. G. COCKRILL,
Democratic Candidate
—FOR—
Chief of Police.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace,
Henry L. Joachimsen.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace,
EDWD P. BATCHELOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
804 Montgomery St., cor. Jackson.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Rooms of the Republican State Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. JULY 29, 1873.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at their Rooms, Phoenix Building, corner Sansome and Jackson streets, San Francisco, on the 23d day of July, 1873, it was

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Republican Party of California be held at the City of Sacramento, on

Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1873,

for the purpose of nominating a Judge or Judges of the Supreme Bench, to be supported at the ensuing Judicial Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Delegates to such Convention are hereby apportioned to the several Counties as follows:

Alameda	17
Alpine	1
Amador	3
Butte	5
Calaveras	3
Colusa	2
Contra Costa	3
Del Norte	1
El Dorado	3
Fresno	1
Humboldt	3
Inyo	1
Kern	1
Klamath	1
Lake	1
Lassen	1
Los Angeles	9
Marin	3
Mariposa	4
Mendocino	4
Merced	2
Mono	1
Monterey	3
Napa	4
Nevada	10
Placer	7
Plumas	3
Sacramento	20
San Bernardino	2
San Diego	3
San Francisco	73
San Joaquin	13
San Luis Obispo	2
San Mateo	4
Santa Barbara	3
Santa Clara	14
Santa Cruz	7
Shasta	3
Sierra	6
Siskiyou	5
Solano	11
Sonoma	11
Stanislaus	3
Sutter	3
Tehama	3
Trinity	2
Tulare	3
Tuolumne	4
Ventura	2
Yolo	4
Yuba	3
Total	303

County Committees of the several Counties will make provision in their respective Counties for sending Delegates in accordance with said apportionment. "Primary Elections, where ordered," are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law. The test for voters where Primary Elections are held shall be: that they voted for Grant and Wilson, and will support the nominees of the Convention.

By order, A. HAYWARD, Chairman.
WM. SHERMAN, Secretary.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR,
ALEX. AUSTIN.

A GRAND BALL.

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen for the Benefit of the
BOOTH CADETS
AT THE
YOUNG MEN'S HALL, PACIFIC STREET,
Monday Evening, Aug. 25, 1873.

The Committee promise to spare no pains nor expense, to make this the Grandest Military Ball of the Season. One of the finest Military Bands has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.
Capt. S. DONOVAN. Lieutenant I. C. WILSON
ALPHONSO GOODMAN. ROBERT BAPTIST.
DANIEL SUNDY.
Floor Managers.
Prof. WM. H. ALEXANDER. FRED. WASHINGTON.

Tickets, Including Supper, $1.00.
The Supper will consist of all the delicacies of the Season and will be under the supervision of one of the best caterers of the city.
Doors open at 8 o'clock P.M. Grand March at 9 P.M.

Republican Headquarters,
No. 50 Third Street,
Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIRD-FIVE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB FOSTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. OGIST and HOSEY GIBSON. Persons in the city and those from the interior will find this a most accessible place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

M. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
—OR—
Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Its family should be without it. Invaluable. Heard! Seen! Felt! Consumption, Kidney Affection, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Burns, Scalds, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT. None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists' Generally.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Incorporated 1810.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.

CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS
January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!

A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.

MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.

Do a Making in all the branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

THOS. A. STEWART. CHARLES E. HEYDEN.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

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Fashionable Hair Dresser,
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TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
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611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.
Justice between man and man demands that such should make known to the other any benefit he has received, consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in bed but a few days, and discontinued from attending to my business during the time of cure. Now, after a trial of four months, I can recommend any one ruptured to go to Dr. Sherman's and be cured without the loss of time. Yours truly,
C. T. SMITH, 49 Georgia st.
Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big streak of luck can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin:
SIR—Having been afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and exempted for a rupture I had been troubled with ever since I was a child. From that time on I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently destroying my sleep, and for the enjoyment of the vanishing pleasure's of life. I cannot be pleased and wrong myself in stating my great regularity.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and satisfied in my employment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 303 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

P. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN'S office is at San Francisco, and has been established for a his office, 303 Montgomery street, his method of treatment should go him personally, as the great success of so many cases constant demand for his specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of hundreds before and after cure, is sent for 10 cents, its contents valuable information for that regure.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and accommodates 300 persons.
Connection, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

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J. POLITZ
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FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

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In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The lives and Candidates of the present political campaign. *Heavy and Taffrey*, Secretary of State, *Administration*. The Secretary of State, *Secretary of State*, *Secretary of the Interior*, *Secretary of the Treasury*, *Secretary of War*, *Secretary of the Navy*, *Secretary of the Post Office

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No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
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Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mark has removed to 522 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
522 Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, firms, corporations and others, on diamonds, merchandise and notes, on approved collateral Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on livestock, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, etc. ml1

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,112 6
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510 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakrs.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. ♥

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Smith, who resided about 10 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is now about 30 years of age. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Andelph Smith, who still resides at No. 1112 Howard street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 20th day of August, 1866, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YUN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent, in this city or those arriving from the interior, one or two neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 816 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently, or transiently. au 16-3m

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THE NEW
PICTORIAL
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Most Valuable for the Student,
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Most Appropriate for the Child,
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Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Agents over the sixth year are averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

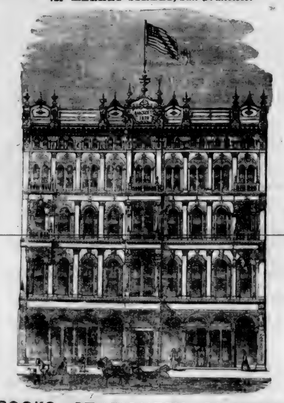
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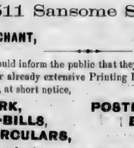
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Notices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will at all times receive, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief, two Colors, and Gold.
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STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Orders, experience and supply are combined to manufacture and sell books and stationery in competition with New York.
Our Salesroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar. warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate: it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's M'f'g Co. —A. B. Wilcox, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machine.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
ma11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6 tos

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Or ten left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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Nov 1

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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
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And with one accord give it their unqualified approval.
We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if once tried. Its wonderful power to loosen the phlegm, allay irritation, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; supersedes all necessity for inducing or deleterious drugs, and is perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger in a become one of the most popular domestic remedies for the relief of stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from a fever, whether produced by fever or chill, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the exciting effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
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Comparing quality and economy, none others are nearly as cheap.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
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of the Pacific Coast.

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only of superior excellence and delicacy of flavor to any other extracts in the market, but far more economical, being—each bottle containing TWICE the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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By using according to directions,
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These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy that has ever been offered. Not a mercury or other mineral or deleterious drug enters into their composition, they are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the liver, Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
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Which is sometimes going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco)

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1873. WHOLE NO. 470

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—— WYLIE	36 Chatham, New York.

The Peril of Our Public Schools.

While the American common school, considered as a scholastic agency, has, doubtless, been prodigiously enlarged during the last twenty years, it is in peril of losing that which made it our national sheet-anchor in the past, without which it cannot hold together in the future,—its function as the natural teacher of public virtue, and the true training school of American citizenship. In our most popular common schools intellectual brilliancy and what is termed "culture" overrides everything. But little instruction is given, either in patriotism or morals. The Bible is either put out so formally and contemptuously used as to be of little avail. The personal, religious and moral character of the teacher is too often a secondary consideration. In short, the some general tendencies that are demoralising our society—its gross materialism, its rampant and willful intellectualism, its worship of power and outward showy success, and contempt for the great central sanctities of life—are flowing in upon the people's school. And there is a growing party pledged to change, entirely its character and office;—in place of the training school of public character, intelligence and virtue, to make a purely secular school of intellectual discipline and knowledge, confined to the material side of our American life. It is well to teach the physical sciences; well to develope the body; well to train the hand and eye to artistic perception. But if the pupil loses God, the soul, and eternal moral distinction over his crucibles; if his body is trained and his spirit left dusty and dry; if his refinement gravitates to the sensual side of nature and life, what have you gained? "All things are vain without love," says a great teacher of men. All instruction in the people's school that is not in some way grafted into the manhood and womanhood of the pupil is the sowing of a wind to reap a whirlwind. The radical trouble in American affairs is not want of talent; it is want of moral stamina; and if our public schools cannot, in some decisive way, tone up the national backbone to a noble public virtue, it is not worth the fight we must make for a generation to come to save it from its foes.—*Rev. Mr. Mayo.*

Mrs. Brigham Young XVII.

It is now reported that Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb Young, the seventeenth wife of Brigham, who is about to sue for a divorce, claims alimony to the extent of $50,000. This is a dreadful prospect for the polygamist; for if all the other wives should follow such an example, and recover only one-tenth part of such a alimony, it would take a nice slice out of his fortune, besides leaving him a lonely, wifeless man. It is quite evident that there has been trouble of late in the prophet's family. In a recent address in the temple at Salt Lake, he lectured the whole flock of his wives in the following language:

"I wish my women to understand what I am going to say is for them as well as others, and I want those who are here to tell their sisters; yes, all the women in the community. I am going to give you to the sixth of October next for reflection, that you may determine whether you wish to stay with your husbands or not, and then I am going to set every woman at liberty, and say to them now go your way. And my wives have got to do one of two things, either round up their shoulders to endure the afflictions of this world, and live their religion—polygamy—or they must leave; for I will not have them about me. I will go into heaven alone rather than to have scratching and fighting about me. I will set all at liberty. What, first wife, too? Yes, I liberate you all. I want to go somewhere or do something to get rid of these whiners. I do not want them to receive part of the truth and spurn the rest out of doors. Let every man thus treat his wives; keeping raiment enough to cover his body, and say to your wives take all I have and be set at liberty, but if you stay with me you shall comply with the law of God in every respect, and that, too, without murmuring or whining. You must fulfill the law of God in every respect, and round up your shoulders to walk up to the mark without grunting."

The language of inspiration could not go further than this. He wants his wives to "round up their shoulders to endure the afflictions of this world, and live to their religion"—that is, polygamy; to "round up their shoulders to walk up to the mark without grunting." Mrs. Ann Eliza Webb Young was evidently one of the grunters, and could not round up her shoulders sufficiently. He will not have any scratching or fighting about him, which is to say that there has been a good deal of each in his little household. The coolness with which he talks of "going to heaven alone" rather than take his fighting and scratching wives with him, is strikingly characteristic of an inspired prophet. Mrs. Young XVII, must have been a scratcher and fighter as well as a grunter. But if she gets her divorce and $50,000 alimony she will do more to pull down the whole fabric of Mormonism and polygamy than a host of missionaries, an army of troops or volume of statutes.—*Philadelph Bulletin.*

THE BEECHER-BOWEN-TILTON SCANDAL.—Mr. Beecher's letter has put a quietus on the scandal mongers who have been making things red hot for some eight months. The only question now up is what shall be done with the men who, according to the present outlook, originated the vile calumnies, printed and sent them abroad about the Brooklyn pastor. From the start Mr. Beecher has been in favor of leaving the thing entirely alone, and letting the authors of the scandal bear, if they can, the indignation of the public. The standing Committee of the church have not been a unit in regard to the course of procedure. The idea of retaining men in good and regular standing, who are reported to have maligned the pastor in the foulest manner, was too monstrous, in their opinion to be borne. At length Mr. Beecher withdrew his opposition and told the Committee to go ahead. Everybody of course know everything. Proofs were as plenty as black-berries. The names of parties who had heard men utter calumnies were obtained. The Committee started off to find proof. Every rumor, statement, charge, fact, was hunted up. Two-thirds of them were lies. The parties said to have reported certain things denied ever having opened their mouths. Indeed some who had held conversations with men prominently accused deny ever having any conversation with the parties on any subject. Written documents have been explored and been found to be hearsay matters, the writers having been told that somebody heard somebody else say something. The Committee are out of breath, and out of patience. The men who have astounding disclosures to make decline to make them. A formidable document to be published turns out to be a rehash of the old scandals. A letter written by Mr. Beecher, of which only the signature is shown, with the question, "Do you know his handwriting? Is that it?" "Yes, that is Mr. Beecher's handwriting; I should know it anywhere," turns out to be a polite but positive declination to address a public meeting. So the matter stands at present. And the investigation will prove that this whole scandal, originating in base misunderstanding and malice, and made public to secure hush-money, will end in consigning some parties to merited social contempt, and allow others to meditate on the uncertainty of human plans behind the grates of a prison.—*Burleigh's Letter to Boston Journal.*

Communication.

We republish the following communication on account of some corrections the compositor omitted in correcting proof last week—EDITOR]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 21, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

"He who in others' quarrels interpose, may go away with a broken nose," but as the subject under consideration concerns directly to our hearth-stones as Protestants and as the live paper of this city holding out a sycophantic sop with a view of getting Roman Catholic subscribers, thinks the language used by Rev. Mr. Hemphill in his able and unanswerable reply to Veritas', the man who not having the pluck to give his real name, screens himself behind the beautiful word truth, unworthy of a Christian gentleman.

Are those whose moral sense is darkened by a life of sin competent to erect a religious standard by which all true Christians are to be governed. Shall those men of the world straight-jacket us, and say, this is the way, walk ye in it? It was this class of fault-finders who characterized the noble Apostle Paul as a reprobate, a babbler, a disturber of the peace, turning the world up side down. What Paul said and did was considered by them to be unworthy of a Christian gentleman. So they thought of John the Baptist, the last link in the chain of prophets who lost, his head because he reproved sin in high places.

What is the Rev. Hemphill's offense? Why, his pen barbed with the keen edge of truth, probed too deep into Veritas' argument, cutting away the tendrils of error and falsehood, and bringing the blush of shame to his cheek, while these critics with a bias mind are ready to judge, let them remember the Roman adage *fat justitia ruat coelum* yours truly, FIELDEN SMITHEA.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the execution of Capt. Jack and the other indians condemned by the Court Martial will tend to bring on a general indian war, as also have an injurious effect on the greatings of the American Government by those not in accord with its best phrase, considering also that the indian agents have always been on the make and grab as also of other indian lands; now therefore, we, *Des gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit the carrying out of the Court Martial that our Imperial decree in their case be inforced. NORTON I.

[From our special correspondent.]

Capital Notes.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 26, 1872.

Mr. Editor:

I am almost of the opinion of the *Chronicle* folks that the brunt of the present canvass will take place, or is now taking place, in this city and county. It is impossible to justly describe or depict the efforts being made by all parties interested to obtain success. Every means known to politicians are resorted to; and as it is a triangular fight, each is going for himself.

After a close observation of the political horizon I think that the present stormy feeling bodes no good to the Democratic ticket in this city. Last Spring, Mr. Horace Adams was elected to the position of Third Trustee of this city, on the Republican ticket, by 761 majority; the Democratic candidate, Mr. Jas. B. Ready, receiving only 280 votes. The city and county has been largely Republican for the last three years, and it would be and I also think it next to impossible for one of that party to attain a position now.

The most insane movement that has come under my immediate observation is the preference expressed by some of our people—I cannot say how many—for the Democratic nominee for Sheriff. As none of that party stand a ghost of a chance in this campaign, I repeat, it looks like the height of folly to throw away votes on a man simply to show how much friendship or esteem one can entertain for another. Adolph Heilbron, the regular Republican nominee, is a man who deserves well of the party, being a Radical of the most progressive kind, a man who has ever been with the "advance guard," and ever ready to face the foe in war or peace. But should a close contest occur, it is barely possible that Mr. Lane, the candidate of the TAX-PAYERS', may obtain sufficient votes to be elected, a consummation most earnestly to be deplored both by Republicans and Democrats. The colored voters here have generally made a most wise and judicious use of their ballots, and I sincerely hope that in this most important canvass they will not depart from their usual and commendable rule. The importance to them of assisting to elect all of the county as well as the legislative candidates must be apparent to all, when it is considered that measures immediately effecting ourselves are involved.

The Legislature of New York not long since passed a Supplementary (State) Civil Rights Bill, and what New York has done California may do. The example set by her colored citizens may well be followed by us. I am informed, that almost to a man they voted for those nominees who were willing and determined to accord to them all and every right, privilege, and immunity guaranteed by law to every citizen.

"That's noble! and bespeaks a nation
Proud and jealous of the blessing.
Spread it then, through all this mighty empire,
That wherever Columbia's flag shall wave,
Mankind shall feel her mercy too."

Throughout this State, no matter where located—if in the corporate town, the rural hamlet, in mountain high, or deep and darksome cavern—come ye to the political trysting-places and express your desire that those shall rule, and those only, who, by the resolutions and principles contained in the platform of the Republican party, gives the best and only evidence that what we ask we shall most assuredly receive.

We have the most convincing evidence that should the Tax-payers' party win we can expect nothing from them, some of their most prominent men having refused to sign a petition concerning a repeal of the unjust school laws; and if the Democrats are returned to power, we may expect to be told, a la Edgerton, "that the natural condition is master and slave" where the white and black races come in contact, and as the communion and intercourse only tended to degrade one without elevating the other, therefore, nay and all applications, of whatever nature, must be denied.

CRILLION.

Republican Headquarters,
No. 50 Third Street,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB FOSTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. OGDEN and HENRY GIBSON Persons in the City, and those from the interior will find this a most agreeable place to sojourn.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars.
Billards, Etc.
N. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Cramps, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, sores Throats, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Pimples, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! Some genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON
Sold by Druggists Generally.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and GLOVES
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Incorporated 1810.
HARTFORD
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS
January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!
A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.
MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 560 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Has a Machine in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!
A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.
Apply to PETER MORIARTY, on the premises,
Apply at 911 Washington Street.

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Capital,	$300,000
Assets,	365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES D. BRUNSON.
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Post, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tinged Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed to all colors and warranted. Frizzing, curl crimping.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1858.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of new machinery and have secured the most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope and Twine of every kind and size.
MANILA ROPE, all sizes;
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
MANILA TWINE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL: I desire hereby to inform you and the community that I should make known to the other my success in a most grave disease, requiring, in fact, two of those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture, before I met Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way disappointed in the result, and I am now free from the use of trusses. With this knowledge I cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same treatment with the confidence of being cured.
Vallejo, January 6, 1873. E. C. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, and judge of the fatigue of Mr. Murphy, as he stood before us when he landed in the following. He seems happier than he had been for years, and the buoyant animation of the most vivacious miner is California. Read his communication:
To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I returned to San Francisco from the mines, where I had been for years, much troubled with severe rupture, and that I have now been entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently depriving me of labor, for the enjoyment of the exciting pleasure of 10lb. mine it became inflamed and mortification ensued, a great anguish.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for my enjoyment.
Those

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 30, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored People of the Pacific States and Territories.

Extra Edition.

We have published an extra edition of the PACIFIC APPEAL to-day, and will also publish an EXTRA on Tuesday next, Sept. 2d, in the interest of the Republican Legislative and the Tax-Payers' Municipal Ticket.

☞ Election notices and cards will be received till 12 o'clock on Tuesday.

The Republican Legislative Ticket.

Colored citizens to be consistent, to be true to principle, to be in accord with past political record, you should vote the Republican Legislative Ticket; and as the Republican County Convention has endorsed the Tax-Payers Municipal ticket, you do but follow the party by voting for that ticket.

WILLIAM H. SEARS and IRVING M. SCOTT, nominees for State Senators, are the standard-bearers of the Republican Legislative Ticket, and the Republican nominees for the Assembly—H. H. BANCROFT, JONATHAN KITTREDGE, JOHN M. JOHNSON, DONALD MCLENNAN, O. F. VON RHEIN, FREDERICK CLAY, SAMUEL FOSTER, S. H. WETHERBEE, JOHN W. TAYLOR, P. H. BLAKE, JULIUS BUHLERT and CHARLES M. LEAVY—are all staunch and tried men, who will guard the interests of our citizens as well, if not better, than their political competitors. Don't be led or induced to scatter your votes in the interest of parties who have oppressed you, and who will continue to oppress you, by proscribing you whenever they get into power. Support the Regular Republican Legislative nominees and hold them responsible that an equal rights school bill be enacted by the next Legislature. *This is your fight, and this only.*

Let the Municipal Ticket headed by JAMES OTIS, the well known, tried and staunch Republican, be the fitting supplement to vote with the Regular Republican Legislative Ticket.

☞ Look well at your tickets—before you vote.

Our Distinguished Visitor.

Miss Edmonia Lewis made a business visit to the PACIFIC APPEAL office on Tuesday last. We regret that we were absent at the time on our way down from Sacramento. A learned gentleman and typo, however, in our office, informed us "that she is a very intelligent lady, and has a straight forward way and business-like manner in giving her advertising orders." We have since seen the lady and fully corroborate all that our informant "myeth."

Compare the Names.

Compare the names of nominees on the Republican Legislative ticket with the Legislative nominees of other tickets. For integrity and honesty of purpose, and for the city's interests, none can excel the Republican nominees for the State Senate and Assembly.

DON'T SCRATCH.—Those who desire the success of the Tax-Payers' Municipal ticket, should not scratch a name to substitute another candidate that is probably not as good for the office, or at most no better.

Vote for W. C. PEASE, Peoples' and Tax-Payers' candidate for Supervisor of the Second Ward.

VOTE for Tax-Payers' Candidates.

VOTE the Republican Legislative ticket strait.

LECTURE.—Bishop Ward lectured in the hall of the Young Mens' Union Beneficial Society, on Wednesday evening last.

Miss Edmonia Lewis.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the great American Sculptress, is now in our city. She is acknowledged by the American and European press, as having attained by her perseverence, a thorough knowledge of the fine and tasteful art of Sculpture to a degree of perfection seldom reached. This lady has made fame for herself by competing with the best artists of America and Europe, at which places she has received the highest encomiums by premiums, medals, etc., at the exhibition of her truly wonderful handiwork in the art of marble statuary, or life-like sculpturing. Mis Lewis will give the grand opening exposition on Monday evening, Sept. 1th, at 74 o'clock, at the Art Association Rooms, 313 Pine street. It will be seen by advertisement in another column, that "a most beautiful collection of groups of statuary in marble will be on exhibition. The admission is but fifty cents for adults, and half-price for children. We advise all of our readers and everybody else to go.

Who Shall We Vote For?

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28, 1873.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

While I have no desire to dabble in politics, yet as the proper education of our children is to us paramount to all other considerations, it would seem criminal to remain silent just at this time, when there are so many exceedingly anxious to serve the dear people; so let me say that those for whom we vote we will expect them to aid us also if elected.

It was an ancient custom to put forth a riddle for some one to unravel. Samson gave the following: "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth swactness." But from the complexed character of the many candidates put forward, who are anxious for office, it seems equally puzzling to be able to make a judicious selection. I shall vote for James Otis for Mayor.

Yours, with consideration,
FIELDEN SMITHEA.

P. CROWLEY has made a most excellent Chief of Police. He is as available for the office of Chief of Police as any of the other candidates on the Tax-Payers' ticket. The city will continue to maintain its order if Crowley is re-elected.

MCKIBBIN, Tax-Payers' nominee, will make an excellent Sheriff.

THE Republican Legislative ticket is composed of men who will not betray the city's interests. Every Republican should vote the Republican Legislative Ticket straight.

SAMUEL H. KENT is the nominee of the Tax-payers for the office of Superintendent of Streets. He is an old citizen of San Francisco and, if elected, will perform the duties of his office faithfully. Let all voters who are in favor of clean streets and an honest municipal government vote for him.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—Drury Malone, Secretary of State, Sacramento; J. O. Hacks, M. D., Philadelphia, E. L., City; F. J. S., City; Mr. Johnson, Piocho, Nev.

ARRIVALS.—Miss Anna E. Upsher, Sacramento; Mrs. Harriet Howe, Boston; J. J. Adams, San Mateo.

MRS. MARY E. PLEASANT was mainly instrumental in giving Rev. Mr. Lodge, of Zion Church a successful benefit in the Young Mon's Union Beneficial Hall on Tuesday evening last.

SACRAMENTO.—George Van Buren continues in the old stand on Second street, near J. Cigars, fine wines, billiards, etc.

THE revolution in the Argentine province of Entre Rios continues.

THE Spanish fever, or Texas cattle disease, has broken out in the darien of St. Louis, and some twenty five cows have died during the past two weeks.

The Government sold a million and a half of gold yesterday at 115.40.

Grand Opening
EXPOSITION
— AT THE —
Art Association Rooms,
No. 313 PINE STREET.
A most beautiful collection of Groups of
Statuary in Marble!
BY OUR ARTIST,
MISS EDMONIA LEWIS,
From Rome, Italy, will be on exposition all the week, beginning September 1st, 1873.
DON'T FORGET THE
GRAND OPENING NIGHT!
Monday Evening, Sep. 1st.
AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 Cts. Children, 25 Cts.

OUR HOUSE,
No. 26 Second St. near J,
SACRAMENTO.
GEORGE VAN BUREN,
Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest
CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS
HOT LUNCH
From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.
BILLIARDS FREE.
☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN." ☜

TAX-PAYERS' & PEOPLE'S
CANDIDATE
FOR MAYOR,
JAMES OTIS.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR,
ALEX. AUSTIN.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE &
WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE
For Superintendent of Streets,
SAMUEL H. KENT.

CHARLES M. LEAVY,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
— FOR —
ASSEMBLY,
San Francisco.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINATION,
FOR STATE SENATOR,
IRVING M. SCOTT.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
JAMES C. PENNIE

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF
PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
JAMES DENMAN.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
FOR SHERIFF,
WM. McKIBBIN.

P. J. WHITE,
CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF.
Nominee of the
DEMOCRATIC AND LIBERAL
REFORM CONVENTIONS.

DEMOCRATIC & LIBERAL
REFORM CANDIDATE
FOR POLICE JUDGE,
E. B. DRAKE.

CITIZENS' INDEPENDENT
PARTY NOMINEE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
FRANCIS A. BONNARD

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Fire Commissioner,
JAMES C. PATRICK,
Of RICHARD PATRICK & CO., Hardware

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE
For Superintendent of Public Schools,
J. A. BAUER.
(Present Incumbent)
CANDIDATE FOR
CITY AND COUNTY TREASURER,
On Tax-Payers' and Liberal Reform Tickets.

REGULAR
REPUBLICAN
LEGISLATIVE
NOMINATIONS!
For Senators,
Wm. H. Sears,
Irving M. Scott.
For Members of Assembly,
H. H. Bancroft,
Jonathan Kittredge,
John M. Johnson,
Donald McLennan,
O. F. Von Rhein,
Frederick Clay,
Samuel Foster,
S. H. Wetherbee,
John W. Taylor,
P. H. Blake,
Julius Buhlert,
Charles M Leavy

TAX-PAYERS'
— AND —
PEOPLE'S
CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.
For Mayor,
JAMES OTIS.
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM McKIBBIN.
For Tax Collector.
ALEXANDER AUSTIN.
For Auditor,
MONROE ASHBURY.
For Treasurer
JOHN A. BAUER.
For Coroner,
BENJAMIN R. SWAN
For Recorder,
LUCIEN HERMANN.
For County Clerk,
WILLIAM HARNEY.
For Assessor
C. G. MOXLEY.
For Surveyor,
JAMES J. GARDINER.
For Public Administrator,
SIMON MAYER.
For Chief of Police,
P. CROWLEY.
For Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares
SAMUEL H. KENT.
For Superintendent of Common Schools,
JAMES H. WIDBER.
For City and County Attorney,
W. C. BURNETT.
For District Attorney,
D. J. MURPHY.
For Fire Commissioners,
J. C. PATRICK,
WILLIAM FORD,
DAVID L. BECK,
(For unexpired term of J. Rosenfeld.)
For State Harbor Commissioner,
C. L. TAYLOR.
For Harbor Master,
WILLIAM H. MORTON.
For Justices of the Peace,
EDWARD P. BATCHELOR,
LYMAN W. RANSOM,
H. L. JOACHIMSEN,
F. A. SAWYER,
R. AUG. THOMPSON.

WARD.	For Supervisors.
1st	STEWART MENZIES
2d	WILLIAM C. PEASE
3d	JOHN SHIRLEY
4d	ARTHUR EBBETS
5d	JOHN R. SIMS
6th	JAMES H. DEERING
7th	JAMES B. ROBERTS
8th	A. L. WANGENHEIM
9th	A. W. SCOTT
10th	GEORGE HEWSTON
11th	M. LYNCH
12th	D. A. MACDONALD

For School Directors,
JO. CLEMENT,
ANDREW McF. DAVIS,
GEO. C. HURLBUT,
H. J. TILDEN,
JOHN O. HANSOM.
P. W. BLACK,
H. ROSENKRANS,
PETER DEAN,
W. T. BRADBURY,
J. M. BUFFINGTON,
JOHN P. SHINE,
M. J. DONOVAN.

JULIUS BUHLERT,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For the Assembly

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINEE,
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
H. H. BANCROFT.

O. F. VON RHEIN,
REGULAR
REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
For the Assembly

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINEE
FOR ASSEMBLY,
S. H. WETHERBEE.

TAX-PAYERS' AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM HARNEY.

P. CROWLEY,
CANDIDATE FOR
Chief of Police,
Nominated by the Tax-Payers' Convention and by the Liberal Reform Convention.

THEO. G. COCKRILL,
Democratic Candidate
— FOR —
Chief of Police

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace,
Henry L. Joachimsen.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE
For Justice of the Peace,
EDW'D P. BATCHELOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
804 Montgomery St., cor. Jackson.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Rooms of the Republican State Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. JULY 29, 1873.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at their Rooms, Phœnix Building, corner Sansome and Jackson streets, San Francisco, on the 23d day of July, 1873, it was

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Republican Party of California be held at the City of Sacramento, on

Wednesday, the 17th day of Sept., 1873,

for the purpose of nominating a Judge or Judges of the Supreme Bench, to be supported at the ensuing Judicial Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Delegates to such Convention are hereby apportioned to the several Counties as follows.

Alameda	17
Alpine	1
Amador	7
Butte	8
Calaveras	8
Colusa	3
Contra Costa	3
Del Norte	1
El Dorado	9
Fresno	1
Humboldt	6
Inyo	1
Kern	1
Klamath	1
Lake	1
Lassen	1
Los Angeles	3
Marin	4
Mariposa	3
Mendocino	4
Merced	1
Mono	1
Monterey	3
Napa	4
Nevada	14
Placer	10
Plumas	3
Sacramento	31
San Bernardino	3
San Diego	3
San Francisco	76
San Joaquin	13
San Louis Obispo	3
San Mateo	4
Santa Barbara	5
Santa Clara	14
Santa Cruz	7
Shasta	5
Sierra	6
Siskiyou	5
Solano	10
Sonoma	21
Stanislaus	3
Sutter	5
Tehama	3
Trinity	1
Tulare	3
Tuolumne	4
Ventura	3
Yolo	6
Yuba	3
Total	366

County Committees of the several Counties will make provision in their respective Counties for sending Delegates in accordance with said apportionment. "Primary Elections, where ordered," are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law. The last for voters where Primary Elections are held shall be: that they voted for Grant and Wilson, and will support the nominees of the Convention.

By order,
A. HAYWARD,
Chairman.
WM. SHERMAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S UNION
Independent
ANTI-MONOPOLY
LEGISLATIVE
TICKET.

For State Senators.
A. S. Hallidie,
Washington Bartlett.

For Assemblymen.
M. M. Estee,
Daniel Rogers,
J. C. Wilmerding,
John Hamill,
W. A. Aldrich,
C. C. Terrill,
James Patterson,
B. C. Vandall,
W D Delaney,
George C. Wickware,
D Freidenrich,
J F Cowdery

REGULAR
Democratic Ticket!
Election, September 3, 1873.
For Mayor,
JAMES M. McDONALD.
For Sheriff,
P. J. WHITE.
For Auditor,
MONROE ASHBURY.
For Tax Collector;
ALEXANDER AUSTIN.
For Treasurer,
CHARLES HUBERT.
For Recorder,
OTTO H. FRANK.
For County Clerk,
WM. HARNEY.
For District Attorney,
THOS. P. RYAN.
For City and County Attorney,
WM. MATTHEWS.
For Chief of Police,
THEO. G. COCKRILL.
For Harbor Master,
C. H. HEWITT.
For Coroner,
DR. JOHN R. RICE.
For Public Administrator,
THOS. GOLDEN.
For Surveyor,
WM. P. HUMPHREYS.
For Superintendent of Streets,
THOMAS AGNEW.
For Superintendent of Public Schools,
JAMES DENMAN.
For Fire Commissioners,
GORDON E. SLOSS.
WM. FORD.
CHARLES B. EDWARDS.
For Harbor Commissioner,
THOMAS E. FARRISH.
For Justices of the Peace,
JAMES C. PENNIE,
R. AUG. THOMPSON,
R. O. STURDIVANT,
JAMES DERHAM.
CHARLES E. TRAVERS.

JUDICIAL TICKET.
Election, October 15, 1873.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
(Not nominated yet.)
For Judge of Nineteenth District Court.
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.
For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF
Public Streets & Highways,
JOHN APEL.

TAX PAYERS' & PEOPLES'
UNION CANDIDATE
For Supervisor—2d Ward,
W. C. PEASE.

TAX-PAYERS' & PEOPLES'
UNION NOMINEE
For Supervisor—Fifth Ward,
JOHN R. SIMS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINEE
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
SAMUEL FOSTER

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINEE
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
P. H. BLAKE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINEE
FOR THE ASSEMBLY,
JOHN W. TAYLOR

REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINATION,
FOR STATE SENATOR,
WILLIAM H. SEARS.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducement for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTLIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAIDLEY,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
906 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO.
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEPOT OF
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont St., SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The heroes and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History* and *Platforms*. Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown, Governor Charlestown, former partner of Greeley, for 18 years. Democratic Platform, etc. Over 600 pages. Only work by the Democratic Editor. Entirely original. The Exact, both honest and genuine. If you want to make money send Ono DOLLAR at once for outfit, our entire territory at most favorable terms. Be furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has employed a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Starch plenty. Fifty cents per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Leavy,
SAN FRANCISCO
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufactory of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Pompons, Wrist Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
220 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in All Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooin 15cg, $1c., $1c.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For some in the city or those arriving from the interior, one unless neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Rampone's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. May 24—

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.
WHITE & BAUER,
DEALERS IN
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au13

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY-HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. H. ERGET. GEO. B. FLINT.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 836 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.
☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his patronage of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Hong Ping and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco.

C. P. R. R
COMMENCING
Sunday, June 29th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tulare, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger Accommodations.

The Mail Steamer will sail as per schedule from Broadway Wharf, for Santa Cruz, Monterey, and Santa Barbara, touching at Santa Cruz and Monterey, and at San Simeon and Port San Luis Obispo, but takes no Freight for San Simeon.
GIPSY, Captain Bogart, for San Diego and way ports, carrying mails, sails and connections—Saturday, August 30th, at 9 P.M.

For Mendocino, Humboldt, Crescent City, Port Orford and Coos Bay, touching at Fort Bragg, Albion, Little River, Mendocino City, Shelter Cove, Eureka, Areata, Trinidad, Requa, Crescent City, Port Orford and Coos Bay, the Steamer
CHEROKEE,
Captain Wakefield, will leave Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, at 10 o'clock A.M., Tuesday, September 2d, and every fourth Tuesday thereafter.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 214 Market street, San Francisco.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 a.m., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.30, 9.30 and *11.00 p.m. (*Sat. 11.30 and 3.30 only—Sundays 9.30 and 11.00 p.m.
Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco), 6.30, 6.45, 7.30, 8.00 and 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 2.45 4.45, 5.15, 7.00 and 10.30 p.m.
Leave OAKLAND, 6.40, 8.35, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05 and 11.10 a.m., 12.05, 1.40, 2.50, 3.55, 5.05, 5.30, 6.35 and 10.30 p.m.
ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.30, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.30 to Point Vicente only.)
Leave ALAMEDA, 6.40, 8.10, 10.00 and 11.50 a.m., 1.30, 4.05 and 5.50 p.m.
Leave FRUITVALE, 6.45, 7.35, 8.00 and 11.55 a.m., 1.35, 4.05 and 5.55 p.m.
*Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
TIME SCHEDULE.
Commencing August 18, 1873.

Trains Depart.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8.40 a.m.	10.20 a.m.	3.45 p.m.
San Jose, arrive	11.30 a.m.	1.05 p.m.	7.00 p.m.
Gilroy, arrive	12.45 p.m.		
Pajaro, arrive	1.30 p.m.		
Castroville, "	2.00 p.m.		
Salinas, arrive	2.30 p.m.		
Chualar, arrive	3.00 p.m.		
Soledad, arrive	4.30 p.m.		
Gallardo, arrive	5.30 p.m.		
Tres Pinos	7.45 p.m.		

Trains Return.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave Tres Pinos		10.00 a.m.
" Hollister		11.30 a.m.
" Soledad		6.30 p.m.
" Chualar		10.45 a.m.
" Salinas		11.15 a.m.
" Castroville		11.50 a.m.
" Pajaro		12.30 p.m.
" Gilroy		1.30 p.m.
" San Jose	1.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
San Francisco, arrive	5.30 p.m.	10.10 a.m.

* SATURDAYS at 3.30 p.m. † Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 8.15 a.m. and 7 p.m., arriving at San Francisco at 7.50 a.m. and 11.20 p.m.
A. C. BARNEY, A. N. TOWNE,
Assistant Superintendent. General Superintendent.
J. C. WILLIAMS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

S. O. HOUGHTON. JOHN REYNOLDS.
HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW,
Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
54 K Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Mining Tools, Gas Pipe, Lead, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Iron, Rope, Bucks, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Fennell & Hoving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento.

NEW MARYLAND
RESTAURANT
LIVE WELL.
Those who eat good dinners are amiable. Bad feeding is the cause of crimes. Those who dine at the NEW MARYLAND RESTAURANT, No. 627 Merchant Street, live well, and are consequently happy. THE PROPRIETORS, who are meat-eaters, provide for their customers Lake Tahoe trout, oyster soup, game, tame geese, delicious entrées, and everything that man can desire. The best cup of tea in the city—English breakfast tea. Fresh oysters in every style can be obtained there. Apartments for ladies neatly fitted up.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and Sister, CAROLINE JAMPSON, children of Dr. Peter Page, before they were left by them in Lancaster, Kentucky. Also, of my father, HENRY, who brought Jno. ROBER TO Boston City. Also, of my brother, Jno. ROBERTS, who resided in Missouri. Also, of three children of Henry Yarber, HENRY, SUSAN and ELLEN, they lived with one Joshua Sherman, below Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by
HENRY YARBER,
Benicia, Cal.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA!
LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, on the 1st and 15th of each month, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, touching at Yokohama with the Company's Steam Line to SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki.
September 1st—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.
September 15th—GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Howard.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 19th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL, for NEW YORK.
September 5th—ARIZONA, Capt. Austin.
September 19th—NEVADA, Capt. Morse.
All steamers will call at SAN DIEGO, MAGDALENA BAY, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO.
Steamers of the 19th connect at ACAPULCO for all PORTS on the COAST of MEXICO.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.
When the sailing date of China or Panama steamer falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.

FOR HONOLULU.
The steamship COSTA RICA, Captain Lapidge, will leave at 2 P.M., as follows: Saturday, August 30th; Wednesday, September 24th.
Steamers will leave at 9 a.m., as follows:
MONGOLIA, Captain Harker, Friday, August 29th; Wednesday, September 24th.
COLUMBIA, Captain Johnston, Saturday, August 23d; Thursday, October 9th.
The Mongolia will sail at SAN DIEGO for SAN LUIS OBISPO, but takes no Freight for SAN SIMEON.
GIPSY, Captain Bogart, for San Diego and way ports, carrying mails, sails and connections—Saturday, August 30th, at 9 P.M.

For Magdalena Bay, Cape San Lucas Mazatlan, Guaymas and La Paz.
The steamship CALIFORNIA, Captain Morgan, will leave at 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 26.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 2 P.M., on the 25th inst.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Mail Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.
R. H. HOWARD, Agent.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND leaving San Francisco and Portland every
SATURDAY,
AT 10 A.M.
STEPHENS,
ORIFLAMME,
AJAX.
Connecting with steamers to SITKA and FORT BOLIO, and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO. through to Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.
WM. ROBBIE, Agent,
121 Sansome Street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND
AND
AUSTRALIA
VIA HONOLULU.
☞ At Greatly Reduced Rates. ☜
The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails
The Splendid New Iron Steamships
ZEALANDIA..... 3400 Tons | KERSARGE..... 3400 Tons
DACOTA..... 3400 Tons | Saratoga de Calao..... 1500 Tons
MONARCH TAHITIEN..... 1500 Tons
Will leave for Points in the above named Colonies, via Honolulu, on Wednesday, December 31st, Wednesday, January 28; Wednesday, January 21st, Wednesday, February 18th, Wednesday, March 18th, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter, on arrival of the Mail from London.
For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,
No. 214 Market St., San Francisco.
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150,000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
au14-3m

CHILIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
52 & 54 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. JOHN ROLL, the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world; can be found at No. 820½ Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. He uses all kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and spells; knows how; returns anything that is lost, tricks or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. He will give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see him.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL, of 820 Pacific street, has taken the mill away from the Cold successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Roll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cold and mill was he cures at any time by calling upon
JOHN ROLL, 820 Pacific Street.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, LARIE WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, HAZELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,
Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.
The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS
SAN FRANCISCO: George H. Howard, Charles Crocker, A. Sedgwick, H. F. Vanderslice, Mark Hopkins, Alex. B. Grogan, James Corsbie, John H. Redington, D. W. Earl, A. W. Bowman, Isaac Lankford, G. H. Noble, Julius Walsh, B. E. Matthieson, Peleg Sprague, Mngr Wm. H. Moor, T. Lemmon, Mng'r G. E. Jones, Wm. Norris, H. H. Hewlett, Gen. S. Evans, W. H. Greenwood, H. Hewlett, J. D. Peters, Geo. Stevens, George S. Rose, N. H. Ory, Fred Bliss, W. F. Bibbe, W. H. Foster, Jr. A. W. Simpson, Jos. Galtwey, J. C. Hudson, W. T. Garratt, H. M. Newhall, C. Cadwalader, Mngr A. P. Hotaling, J. S. Dey, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. E. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HOLTON General Manager.
R. S. HOTT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mayo has removed to 202 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, CORTLANDTSMITH STORE, Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money in professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable on installments either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on furniture, livestock, and other personal property in warehouse, if desired. se15

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$100,000 00
SURPLUS	297,118 00
TOTAL ASSETS	$397,118 00

R. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. M. POND, Secretary.
au31

CRAIG & SON,
581 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakrs.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 16 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Silas Smith, at the stiff combs at No. 1118 Thirteenth street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 30th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH TEN.

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The Massachusetts House of Representatives Without a Bible.

The Boston correspondent of *Our National Progress* furnishes that journal with the following:
An incident occurred in the House of Representatives recently, which if it did not excite the same spirit of disapproval and condemnation which it would have received from a Legislature or the people of a hundred years ago, at least a remarkable sensation in the minds of the Speaker and Clerk, and placed the whole assembly in an awkward situation which they would probably like to avoid very much in the future. During the debate on the Sumner Resolutions, Mr. J. B. Smith, the Representative from Cambridge, was addressing the House in favor of rescinding the resolutions as a fact of justice to Mr. Sumner. While making an eloquent a strenuous plea for peace, fraternity and good-will throughout the nation, he paused and in a very impressive manner called the attention of the House to a memorable passage of the scriptures, as a method of enforcing his arguments more strongly upon the minds of those who heard. Confident that the sublime beauty of its sentiment would make an impression upon so impressible, religious and fervent a body, Mr. Smith requested the Clerk to find the passage in a copy of the Bible and read it to the House. The Clerk, however, seemed to be somewhat embarrassed. After diligent search upon shelves, tables, in drawers, and every other receptacle that contained pamphlet, book, magazine, or any other thing that resembled a portion of the Scriptures, he was forced to declare in an undertone that "THERE WAS NO BIBLE THERE!" The House perceived the deficiency, and for a moment a tinge of sadness seemed to overcome the assembly. But this grave way at last to an approach to merriment. Mr. Smith, maintained his impressive attitude, and waited for the Clerk to comply with his request.
"Recite the chapter," ejaculated an impatient member.
"I prefer," said Mr. Smith, "that the Clerk, whose elocutionary powers are so well understood and appreciated by the House, should read the whole chapter—it is necessary to have pretext and context."
This the Clerk, the most obliging of individuals, as well as the most efficient of clerks—certainly one of the most reverent—was unable to do. Pages was summoned to search for a Bible, Mr. Smith meanwhile awaiting their return. The pages were absent for a long time. Evidently there was no Bible in the State House. Here was a dilema. What a reflection upon the character of one of the most religious States in the whole nation, distinguished for its pious and devout element in its composition. "No Bible" it seemed impossible. Even the equinimity of the Speaker was disturbed. "No Bible!" It certainly was incredible! "No Bible in the House of Representatives!" went from mouth to mouth. "No, BIBLE!" said Mr. Smith, in a deep sonorous voice. "No Bible" mournfully rejoined the Clerk. Finally, let us hasten to say, this embarrassment was removed. A page returned with a Bible and the required passage was read from Luke ii, 18 and 14. As it is evident that the majority of the House is entirely unfamiliar with one of the most impressive and eloquent passages of the book,—and indeed, this conviction impresses itself more strongly upon the average mind by legislative action with regard to Mr. Sumner, as it does concerning the special Legislature which passed the obnoxious resolves, —we take the liberty to to quote it, as follows:—
"And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying glory to God in the highest, and on earth PEACE AND GOOD-WILL TO MAN."
This is the memorable passage which Mr. Smith had read. How eloquently he enforced its precepts and its touching and its beautiful sentiment—a sentiment necessary to the existence and welfare of the entire country—we would not attempt to describe, but it will not be out of place to express a feeling of profound regret that so eminent and distinguished a member of the House whose early learning and whose goodness of heart could only be inspired by frequent and uninterrupted perusal of the Bible, should have objected to reading such a chapter, Mr. Cogswell, certainly, in his closet, and in his inmost heart, must have experienced all the pangs of remorse at so objection to the Bible in the House of Representatives—an objection, however, which the absence of a volume of that book seems to have rendered consistent if not well as considerate. The only atonement possible for him to make is a donation of a Bible to the low er branch without further delay. It may possibly result in more exemplary enactments. The brethren who have heretofore assaulted beer, small and large, might object to the presence of a volume containing wine passages, but such objection would doubtless be peremptory overruled.

A PASTOR'S IMPROMPTU SPEAKING. The Boston *Traveler* relates an incident which recently occurred in a village church in New England. by invitation from the regular pastor, a divine from the city filled the pulpit on a recent Sunday, delivering an able and eloquent and fun extemporaneous discourse, much to the discomforture of the regular pastor, who is adopted neither by nature or education to extemporaneous speaking, and consequently always reads his sermons. On the following Sunday he entered the pulpit as usual, announced his text, and much to the surprise of his listeners deliberately closed the Bible and proceeded to speak extemporaneously. For about ten minutes he moved along nicely, and his hearers were charmed with the change; but then in the middle of an eloquent period, with hand outstretched and attitude perfect, he hesitated, his arm dropped, he could not collect his ideas, and perceiving that something must be done at once, said: "Brethren, let us hold a prayer-meeting."

THERE are thirty-three centarians in Michigan.

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VOL. X.—NO. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1873. WHOLE NO. 470

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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 539 and 541 Market Street,

Earnest Words for Black Men.

The *New Jersey State Republican*, a newspaper published by colored men in Plainfield, New Jersey, gives an editorial on the duties of the colored race, as follows:
There is no royal road to learning. Culture and power and developed intellects do not spring up in the rich soil of human nature like mushrooms by the roadside. It needs labor, effort, struggle, and no man ever did or ever will attain excellence without it. To the colored man this should be a matter of reflection. Emancipation, constitutional amendments, civil rights bills —none nor all these can put brains, knowledge, or intellectual or moral power into a man. They have only stricken off the fetters that repressed exertion, opened the door to the arena of manly enterprise, made more practicable the developement of the race; but these innovations of the old order of things, blessed as though they be, have by no means superceded the necessity for work. It is true that proscription prejudices still exist against the colored people, but these must give way to a better state of feeling as the years come and go; and if the colored man wants to be respectable he must cultivate those virtues and develope those traits of character that inevitably compel respect. The colored man, young or old, who seizes his opportunities in idleness and vagabond thriftlessness, will never be a man among men, whatever the relative position the two races may be. There is no prerogative in color. The man who would be intelligent must study. If he would have a pound to compare hand the manifold glories of the universe and feel the spiritual pulsations of "the divinity that stirs within us," he must study. If he would fit himself for a sphere of usefulness, for positions of trust and honor, for the various duties of a grand and good life, he must study. Books are everywhere. Golden opportunities lie, like nuggets of gold, all along his path. There is no excuse for ignorance, in white or black, when the means of information are so accessible: and the young men of every race who spend their time in lazy loafing idleness, instead of devoting their bodily energies to honest industry and their minds to study, must always remain, as they deserve to remain, the dregs and refuse of society, fit subjects for the contempt of all true and honest men. To colored men everywhere we say, be industrious, be frugal, be wide-awake, learn all you can, post yourselves on the live issues of the day, and know what is going on in the world, think for yourselves, and treating all men with the respect they deserve, cringe to none. And, above all, remember that a noble, truthful, manly, Christian character is worth more than all the wealth and honors of the world. Trusting God and keeping our powder dry:

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

Proclamation.

Whereas, there is every flow and then a street report that the Emperor has received a telegram, or that he has done so and so, and on investigation found to be without foundation or fact: Whereas, we are anxious that there should be no deception, and also that no imposter should make use of our authority; know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that no act is legal unless it has our imperial signature or with our authorized Ministry.
NORTON I.

ONE good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire, of interest, purely for conscience sake, will prove a cordial for low spirits beyond what either indulgence, or diversion, or company can do for them.

THE Mayor of Alberace in Valencia, was assainated during a disturbance growing out of the recent election.

The Dunkers.

The Dunkers are a very curious religious sect, originating in the Old World, and flourishing in various parts of our country, especially in Lancaster County, Pa. They are well-to do farmers, and as a friend remarked to me, are likely to be found wherever there is fertile limestone soil. Their ministers are uneducated and unpaid farmers; their religion is a compound of honesty, hard work and legal rights; their churches are barns, and their chief meetings concentrate themselves in half-yearly services before and after harvest.
Leaving Lititz after tea; we were quickly carried behind our landlord's swift and powerful horses through a real garden land to the place of Dunker meeting—the large white barn of a rich farmer of their persuasion. The lanes leading to the barn were filled with carriages, and the grounds were crowded with spectators, who were grouped under the apple-trees or around the wide-opened doors of the barn.
The services were well under way, and the interesting ceremony of feet-washing over when we arrived. With some difficulty we worked our way over implements and hay piles into one corner of the barn, from which we could overlook the whole scene. The building had been cleared for the brethren and sisters, who sat along the narrow tables ranged across the body of the barn. A partition wall separated the sexes, and over it we could see the serious faces of the sisters, with their white caps and white crapes, while a row of sedate brethren sat so near to us that we could have laid our hands on their hair, religiously parted in the middle.
As we came in they were silently partaking of their love-feast. On the narrow tables stood the bowls of lambs' broth, with the boiled joint made of them, bread and butter, and water served out of watering cans. About 250 were partaking of the meal by the light of tallow candles, and never a word was spoken, except in hymn or prayer.
After the love-feast was over a speaker significantly reminded us strangers that, as we did not keep the Lord's feast in this distinctly appointed way, we had little to expect on the Day of Judgment. Then came a prayer, the nineteenth chapter of John, recounting our Lord's crucifixion, and the address of an old white-bearded man, who, with the deep pathos told of Christ's love in His redeeming death.
The leader bade them greet each other with a "holy kiss" ere they tasted their Lord's sacramental supper, and silently and slowly the salutation passed down one side the long tables and up the other. Then the elements were consecrated and passed from hand to hand. The scene was striking. The barn was dimly lighted by candles, the faces of all were sober, and some were thoughtful. Many of the men were gray and toil-worn, and some of the women if not beautiful had a sweet charm in their faces. Sometimes a German or an English hymn pealed upward among the rafters of the barn, and then there was a deep silence again, broken only by a slight rustling in the hay and low whispers among the strangers, watching to see what new ceremony would next be started from the cross-table at which the Dunker preacher sat. Here was a strange mixture of the true and false; a ritual rude and yet refined, and as closely observed by those farmers as are the forms of St. Alban's by its fashionable devotees.

The deepest and the most desirable and the most permanent joy is not where the laughter and song are the loudest. These are superficial and temporary. They are ripples, eddies, on the surface of joy, showing its shallowness, not its depth. We are always pensive and thoughtful when we are most happy.

MILWAUKEE has a woman who wants to play in "dot leetle German band." Qualification, lots of brass.

Christ's Ascension.

And oh! what a beautiful scene, could we be lifted up above this earth, as Christ ascended, and see in its changeful light from morn to eve, with its millions of children coming together in the Sabbath school, and every little child learning the words and the thoughts of God! How in very infancy God's thoughts drop into the childlike minds, drop there to precongy the soul, to prevent evil to develope the beautiful and the true and the good: and one of the great objects is to put in God's thoughts before those of evil shall prevail. Childhood is yet to sing like high praises of Immanuel, for I hear the Psalmist crying "Out of the months of babes and sucklings hast thou ordained strength." I have often thought of that beautiful imagery: David had prepared his instruments, had training to the barn were filled with his choirs; they sang and they responded; there was beautiful music made by harp and cymbol and organ, and he listened to it all; and as his soul was entranced, there came down a vision of the future, and he listened as the song of the Church came up from the coming ages, and as he listened to the sound of joy and songs of praise, he cried out, "Let all the earth praise thee, O God! let all the people praise thee!" and as he bent his listening ear, he discerned the voice of childhood so sweet, so lovely, so gentle—ripple of childhood's voice running along the waters of this floating currant, and he cried out, "Out of the months of babes and sucklings hast thou perfected praise." It was sweeter than all. And when the age shall come that Christian mothers shall take childhood's earliest hours, as many of them are doing, and join their heart to the cross; when thoughts of God and the Savior and heaven shall be the first and sweetest thoughts that come into childhood's heart, then shall we see this earth beginning to blossom like the rose.
—*Bishop Simpson.*

The Black Doctor.

The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* writes that Dr. Vries, better known as the "Black Doctor," is dead. This strange man whose life has been peculiar, as well as most celebrated, is worthy of more than casual mention. When Charistanism or quackism reaches the heighth it did with him it becomes an actual art. Contrary to what is told by many the "Black Doctor" was not an African. He was born in 1810, at Pas-de-Calais, his father and mother having been slaves. Finding him exceedingly intelligent, his master allowed him to be instructed with his children, and gave him uncommon advantages which were embraced with great avidity. At the age of eighteen, Vries being the name which he then took, was sent to Holland, and remained some years at Amsterdam, where he had not only engaged in commercial matters but also studied medicine. He subsequently removed to Paris, where, with no other instructions in the healing art, he established himself as a medical practioner. Having affected a cure on M. Sax, who more by way of a joke than in faith, was led to consult him the "Black Doctor" established an immense practice. Through the love of display, which is a trait of the race to which he belonged, Vries launched out into magnificence. His rooms were furnished with regal grandeur, and not unfrequently visited out of curiosity; and not a little wonder was created by the crowds of patients waiting at all hours for attention. Although a black man, Vries scorned attendance of his own color, and surrounded himself with servants. For a length of time the "Black Doctor" was feature of Paris. Suddenly he faded out of sight, and was heard of no more until a few days ago, when his death was announced, and his past life recalled. Of his great wealth nothing remained at the time of his death. He expired in abject poverty, not even leaving the wherewithal to bury him, a duty that devolved upon the public.

A Visit to an Iceberg.

A correspondent of the Waterbury (Conn.) *American*, writing on board the U. S. steamer, Juniata, at St. Johns, N. F., July, 7th, says:
"On the 3d instant, a large iceberg became stranded at the mouth of the harbor, and the captain wishing some of the officers to go out with him and see it, I gladly accepted the invitation, and as soon as our party was made up, we started out in the steam launch. As we approached the berg the air grew sensibly colder, and we found it necessary to slip on our overcoats. We ran along side of it and measured it with our eye, which gave us 35 feet high, 100 feet broad and 400 feet long, and as the portion below the surface bears the proportion of seven to one we calculate the depth of thickness of the berg to be 280 feet, equal to 11,200,000 cubic feet, or 286,225 tons. The berg was melting so rapidly that water was flowing from it in every direction, preventing us from approaching very close to it, so we decided to go to a smaller one and cut some ice for our own consumption. We were very successful, as we brought on board in the neighborhood of half a ton. About five minutes after leaving the large berg we heard an explosion, and looking around, we saw that one end of the berg had burst off, and filled an area of about three hundred feet in length of the width of the berg, so we escaped an unpleasant dampness just in time."

OAKLAND luxuriates in raids on "that heathen Chinee;" and John retaliates by raiding on chickens.

Dangers of Mountain Climbing.

A party of sixteen, says an English paper, set off from Chillon to make the ascent of the Rocher de Nayo. After experiencing some difficulty from blinding mist and hailstones the summit was reached, and at about two o'clock the descent was begun. There were no guides. Several of the parties knew the mountain well, and, though they had not been up this season, it was decided that a different route should be taken homeward by Glion. First came a long, steep slope of snow, soft on one side, but like a sheet of ice on the other; then a small ledge of rock about a foot and a half in width, with another slope of loose stones below terminating in a precipice, going down some thousand feet into the valley of Montreux. Mr. Frederick Clare, eighteen years of age (brother to the two Closes who have made the name famous in connection with the successful rowing at Cambridge), was descending merrily with a companion on soft snow, and was within a few yards of the ledge of rock when above them they saw an American boy, twelve years old, coming down the ice slide, head foremost at a fearful rate. Mr. Close immediately rushed forward, and by an energetic spring just caught the child as he was falling from the ledge of rock, and saved him quite unhurt. Scarcely had Mr. Close returned to his companion's side when there came cries of "Save her, Close, save her," and looking toward the ice slide, he saw a Russian girl of no light weight, rolling down. Again Mr. Close sprang forward, and planting himself as firmly as possible awaited her. She came with such tremendous force, having already been falling some distance, that she knocked him off his feet, and they went down together; after a moment of fearful suspense they touched the ledge, seemed to tremble for an instant on the very edge of the rock, and then Mr. Close, by a wonderful effort, recovered his footing and they were safe. The American boy, Leslie, who was still at the ledge, had the presence of mind to plant his alpenstock firmly, and no doubt that the slight assistance thus formed gave Mr. Close the half second he needed to regain his footing. Mr. Frederick Close, who belongs to an old Manchester family, was then instrumental in saving two lives, being fully aware in each case that it was at at the risk of his own.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 6, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Necessity of another National Convention.

The last National Convention of colored citizens was held in New Orleans, in April 1868, a month or more prior to the Cincinatti Convention of Liberal Republicans. The colored convention was presided over by Frederick Douglas. It declared emphatically for General Grant as President. The present administration received eight hundred and eighty six thousand colored votes solid. Only Col. Wm. U. Saunders of Maryland, and a few other of his colored adherents bolted, but was soon squelched at his "big" meeting at Cooper Institute in New York, by challenging Henry Highland Garnett, in a debate the concerning political issues.

After the victory has been won, and this being 1873, the second year of the administration, colored citizens must be up in arms before it is too late, to see that the promises of the enforcement of full civil rights promised in the National Republican Convention will be kept by the coming Congress. Commencing in December, it may adjourn on the 4th of March next, it being a long session. If nothing is done by the thirty or more Republican States which the colored citizens helped to carry solid for Grant, by their respective Legislatures, toward the enforcement of equal common schools privileges, and full civil rights to all citizens, without regard to color; and if Congress fails to enact a supplementary civil rights bill, such as was presented at its last session by Senator Sumner, or one that will be in accord with the civil rights suggestion in President Grant's last inaugural.

A National Convention of colored citizens should commence in the Fall of 1874. This would be only one year hence, to take into consideration what they will next do with their nearly one million of votes. The colored citizens of Ohio are agitating a move for a new departure, with a proviso; but it is not desirable that they should go it alone. We want the colored citizens of the whole thirty seven States interested, and when we move let it be like that of the children of Israel crossing the Red Sea from oppression; let us make a clean sweep from those who will continue to prescribe and oppress us by caste proscription, pro-slavery customs and colorophobia laws. There is at present a considerable number of newspapers published by colored men in the United States, and we respectfully suggest to them the necessity of agitating a National Convention of colored citizens in the Fall of 1874 for some of the reasons above stated. The colored citizens of the Pacific States will have delegates there certain.

What the Republican State Legislature won't do towards the enforcement of full civil rights in accordance with the civil rights planks in their political platforms, a republican Congress must do, or break its faith with every colored citizen in the land; particularly in California, where a colored child is only permitted to go into a proscribed, isolated "colored school." A National Convention, at as early a period as possible, after Congress adjourns, will be the means of making all hypocritical Republican Congressmen who may "go back" on us in a supplementary civil rights bill, and may wish to be re-elected by the aid of colored votes next fall from Congressional Districts. It is the colored citizens themselves that must look out and act for the enforcements of their civil rights, and not depend upon other men, and parties that may get lukewarm until the present proscriptions, in consequence of caste, will grow into a custom, and, if suffered, to continue any great length of time, will be almost as hard to eradicate as was slavery the root and the cause.

The Political Contest.

The contest in this city on Wednesday last, was one of the most desperate struggles for the mastery between the three parties for the Legislature, namely: Republican, Independent, and Democratic, that ever took place in this city. Anti-Monopoly was the watchword for the Independents, which seemed to revive the spirit of the people as expressed some time ago against the Goat Island subsidy to the Central Pacific Railroad. The Independents worked this prestige with great advantage, although the two other parties were equally hostile to subsidies in their platforms. The Independents by political strategy merely took the wind out of their sails. As we have stated in the APPEAL, that the colored citizens carried but little which whipped in the political fight for United States Senatorship, etc.; that these were second considerations to the colored citizens, as a class, to their equal school rights in the public schools. Hence if the Legislature should be made up, in both branches, with liberal-minded members, and the school facilities for colored are made equal with those of the whites, we shall have accomplished the object of our zeal. Although we favored the success of the Republican Legislative Ticket for that particular.

The Municipal fight was also triangle, octangle, and almost every other angle, from the different parties which were in the field. The principal ones being the Tax-Payers' and Republican Legislative and Municipal Ticket, the Democratic Municipal Ticket and the Citizen's Union. On all the various Municipal tickets only about a half dozen names, by the masses, were made objects of success or defeat, many persons caring but little what names made up the balance of the offices, hence no real intelligent expression has been given to many of the minor offices, some of which may be considered as being elected by chance in a "political scramble."

The results, as far as heard from, may be seen in another column.

Miss Edmonia Lewis' Statuary Exhibition.

Miss Edmonia Lewis opened her statuary exhibition on Monday at the Art Association Gallery, 313 Pine street. Her statuary, which was on exhibition, are magnificent works of art, and every piece and group was fully in keeping with and in beautiful contrast with the fine oil paintings which adorn the walls of the Art Gallery. The "Marriage of Hiawatha," "Asleep and Awake," infant statuary, present a life-like expressions of grace and beauty and innocence that none but a master of the statuary art can portray with the chisel. The bust of Lincoln is life like, and is given as vivid, by Miss Lewis, in marble, as are the best photographic pictures of the lamented President. All the statuary on exhibition gives the utmost satisfaction at once to the visitor, and gives all an indelible impression that Miss Edmonia Lewis is deserving of all the encomiums which have been bestowed on her both by the American and European press. Over one hundred and fifty persons, white and colored, visited the Art Association rooms on Monday the day of opening. The exhibition has been well attended during the week.

ARRIVALS.—Miss Emma Jackson, Miss Ada Stevens, San Jose; M. Games, Palisade, Nev.; "Hank" Jones, Portland, Oregon; Mr. North, Portland, Oregon; Bishop T. M. D. Ward, Atlanta, Georgia.

Election Returns.

STOCKTON, September 4. — Returns from outside precincts come in slowly. Pauleell and Myers (Inds.) are elected to the Assembly by a majority of about 350. The balance of the People's ticket will average the same majority, except the Sheriff and Treasurer, whom the Republicans elect.

STOCKTON. — The total vote of Stockton is as follows on the Legislative candidates: Bamell, Ind., 410; Myers, Ind., 430; Dorrance, Rep., 326; Needham, Rep., 283.

SACRAMENTO, September 4.—4 a. M.—The vote cast in this city yesterday was over 4,600, being over 400 more than at the election of Booth, and the largest ever cast in the city. The counting proceeds very slowly, averaging at each precinct only about fifty ballots an hour. The whole of the Independent Taxpayers' ticket, with one possible exception of one of the two Supervisors from the city, will be elected by an immense majority. In the city, where the Republicans expected to obtain a majority sufficient to offset that of the Taxpayers' in the country, the latter are ahead in every precinct, Edgerton beating Harvey; and is now about 20 ahead in each, with his majority constantly increasing. He and Jones for District Attorney, and Harrison for Clerk lead the ticket. Large for Sheriff, and Bellmer for Treasurer are behind, but the great majority in the country will elect them. Complete returns from Brighton, Galt, Folsom, Brannan Island, and many other country precincts, show a general stampede into the Taxpayers' camp. The Republicans have given up all expectations of electing a man.

GREEN, Democratic candidate for Sheriff, polls a large vote. The counting in the city, at the present rate, will last well into Friday morning. The Taxpayers' crowd around the *Union* offices, and are made additionally jubilant at the arrival of each new courier from a country precinct. The election was unprecedentedly quiet.

MARYSVILLE, September 3.—Three wards, just counted, give 125 Republican majority. It is probable the majority in the city will be 160. Unofficial returns, as far as heard from, all give a Republican majority. Partial returns from Sutter county give the same results.

WHEATLAND, September 3.—Following is the result of the election in East Bear River District: Joint Senator—G. P. Berry, Dem., 35 majority: Assembly—J. C. Bradley, J. C. Castor, Martin Knox, Republicans, 9 majority. No pledges except the respective platforms.

NOMB, September 3.—Following are the majorities from Rock Creek Precinct. Bost, Dem., 17; Senator, W. C. Hendricks, Dem., 18; Joint Senator, McKissick, Dem., 9; Assembly, Gluckauf, Dem, 22; J. B. Clark, Dem, 45. The balance of the ticket is Democratic from 5 to 50. Candidates unpledged.

Intemperance.

Intemperance is growing bolder and bolder, it is becoming more fearful and alarming. It demands more stern-like Behemoth, it drinketh up a river and hasteth not, it trustheth that it can draw Jordon into its mouth. Many of our large cities are swallowed up by it already, and many States begin to tremble in their boots, as it opens its mouth. Political parties are trembling as it makes demands on them, and it is not only here but at the capitol of our nation. The laws made to stop it are as but ropes of sand. It bids defiance to legislation, it laughs in the face of the judges of our courts. But thank God we have got one weapon that never has failed and never will fail, moral power. Friends of temperance unsheath your sword of moral power and go to war against intemperance. Send out your lecturers to canvass the country. Sound the alarm. Let Zion awake and put on her beautiful garment. Let her watchman blow the trumpet and awake the people. Wives go to work to save your husband's and sons from a drunkards grave. Sister's go to work to save your brother, wake up and put the evil down, lift up the temperance standard and invite the people to rally and save our country from degredation and ruin.

PRAYER of faith, excreised with perseverence, surely brings deliverance, if not immediately, yet at a proper season; and, until deliverance comes, the mind is stayed on God and kept in perfect peace.—Faith picks the thorns out of the flesh, and takes the ranking pain away before the wound is healed.

The Latest Returns.

From the latest returns the political complexion of the next Legislature will be as follows:

SENATE.

Republicans	21
Democrats	14
Independents	5

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	57
Democrats	18
Independents	13
Doubtful	2

TOTAL.

Republicans	48
Democrats	32
Independents	18

A RECEPTION will be given to Miss Edmonia Lewis next week by a Committee of ladies and gentlemen. Due notice will be given of time and place.

NOTICE.—The ladies who are arranging the reception to Miss Edmonia Lewis will please meet on Monday evening next, 8th inst., in the Lecture room of Third Baptist Church, Powell street, at 8 o'clock. Gentlemen are also invited to attend.

DEPARTURES.—Miss——Watts, per mail steamer, to New York, destined to Washington City.

A Proposed Reception.

A number of colored ladies and gentlemen are preparing a complimentary reception for Miss Edmonia Lewis, the distinguished sculptress. We have been requested by Miss Lewis, to state that while she highly appreciates their kindness, it would do her more honor for them to take the cost of the proposed reception and purchase the bust of President Lincoln from her.

James Otis, for Mayor, and most of the Tax-Payers' Ticket are elected.

The Relative Size of Stars.

It is a very commonly-received idea that the stars are really about of a size and brightness, differing no more from each other than so many men would differ, or so many cattle or trees of one species. This is taught in most of our school and college text-books, and with it the corollary that the apparent differences in the brightness of the stars are almost wholly due to differences of distance. Upon these notions also are founded many of the speculations as to the constitution of the universe, which seem to form a favorite amusement of those whose deficiency in scientific training leaves them only such topic for discussion as are confessedly at present beyond the reach of accurate investigation. But the fundamental idea is utterly baseless. The stars are no more alike in magnitude than rocks. The minutest gain of impalpable dust and the hugest mountain probably differ no more in size than large and small stars, and a similar fact holds good as to their brightness. As Bessel expressed it "the black stars are probably as numerous as the white ones." Every new investigation puts these truths in clearer light, and the discovery of the minute companions of Procyon and Sirius alluded to in the proceeding paragraph is one of the most striking confirmations; for in those cases we have a star, evidently large and bright, associated with another hundreds of times less brilliant, and, yet demonstrably (from the motions of the pair) of about the same weight as the apparently larger one.—*The Independent.*

The blossom cannot what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell whot becomes of his influence and example, that run away from him and go beyond his ken on their mission.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From 9am to one in the forenoon, and from 4pm to 1am in the morning.

BILLIARDS FREE.

☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN." ☜

Rebuilding the Column Vendome.

The *London Builder* gives the first definite information as to the progress and difficulties of the work of reconstructing the Column Vendome, at Paris. It appears that the masonry work has only just begun. There are more difficulties in the way of this part of the undertaking than most of the the uninitated outsiders imagine. It is imagined that the foundation of the pedestal base can be built like an ordinary wall. This is impossible. From motives of economy it is intended to utalize the stone-work of the old column at least all those portions of it which have not been excessively attenuated or deformed by the demolition. Two-thirds of the materials can be so used; the remainder of the work will have to be as at the first erection of the column.

But even among the two-thirds judged serviceable there are only two steps absolutely intact. The others require to be repaired, and will be replaced or rejoined by means of cement in the Place Vendome itself. But this repairation is not the most difficult operation. The interior of the immense column is formed by huge square blocks of stone pierced at intervals with large holes, into which are soldered cramp irons that hook the outer bronze plates by a species of horseshoe cyclet attached to the inmost surface of the plates in the founder's. The problem to be solved now is one that requires the nicest precision. The completed column will be surmounted not by the little bareleggedd Cæsar placed there in 1864-65, but the old statute, relegated to Courbevoie of the emperor in gray *redingote* and jack boots, with the arms crossed in the legendary attitude. The statute is considerably injured, but not irreparably. The new column is not likely to be completed before the end of the year.

WHAT LOVE IS.—That adoration which a young man gives to a woman whom he feels greater and better than himself, is hardly distinguishable from religious feeling. What deep and worthy love is not so? whether of woman or child, or art or music. Our caresses, our tender words, our still rapture under the influence of autumn sunsets, or pilared vistas, or calm, majestic statues, or Beethoven symphonies, all bring with them the consciousness that they are mere waves and ripples in an unfathomable ocean of love and beauty; our emotion in its keenest moment passes from expression into silence; our love at its highest flood rushes beyond its object, and loses itself in the sense of divine mystery. Is it any weakness, pray, to be wrought on by exquisite music?—so feel its wondrous harmonies searching the subtlest windings of your soul, the delicate fibres of life where no memory can penetrate, and binding together your whole being, past and present, in one unspeakable vibration; melting you in one moment with all the tenderness, all the love that has been scattered through the toilsome years of resignation all the hard-learned lessons of self-renouncing sympathy, blending your present joy with your sorrow, and your present sorrow with all your past joy. If not, then neither is it curves of a woman's cheek and neck and arms, or the sweet, childish pout of her lips. For the beauty of a lovely woman is like music; what can one say more? Beauty has an expression beyond and far above the one woman's soul that it clothes, as the words of genius have a wilder meaning than the thought that prompted them; it is more than a woman's love that moves us in a woman's eyes—it seems to be a far off mighty love that has come near to us, and made a speech for itself there; the rounded neck, the dimpled arm, move us by something more than their prettiness—by their close kinship with all we have loved of tenderness and peace. The noblest nature sees the most of this impersonal expression in beauty (it is needless to speak for itself there; the rounded neck, the dimpled arm, move us by something more than their prettiness—by their close kinship with all we have loved of tenderness and peace. The noblest nature sees the most of this impersonal expression in beauty (it is needless that there are gentlemen with whiskers dyed and undyed who see none of it whatever), and for this reason, the noblest nature is often the most blinded to the character of the one woman's soul that the beauty clothes. Whence, I fear the tragedy of human life is likely to continue for a long time to come. In spite of mental philosophers; who are ready with the best receipts for avoiding all mistakes of the kind. —*George Eliot.*

Deaths.

LEWIS.—In this city, September 4, at 5 o'clock P. M., Henry Lewis, a native of Virginia, aged 54 years.

WHISKEY may be had in some of the Fourth Ward, New York dives for two cents a glass. Upon this basis votes are quoted at four cents apiece.

B. CERECHINO & CO.

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WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

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☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

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643 PACIFIC STREET.

Corner Powell. SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

REGULAR

Democratic Ticket!

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election, October 15, 1873.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
(*Not nominated yet.*)

For Judge of Nineteenth District Court.
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.

For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Rooms of the Republican State Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. JULY 29, 1873.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at their Rooms, Phenix Building, corner Sansome and Jackson streets, San Francisco, on the 23d day of July, 1873, it was

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Republican Party of California be held at the City of Sacramento, on

Wednesday, the 17th day of Sept., 1873,

for the purpose of nominating a Judge of Judges of the Supreme Bench, to be supported at the ensuing Judicial Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Delegates to such Convention are hereby apportioned to the several Counties as follows:

Alameda	17
Alpine	1
Amador	7
Butte	8
Calaveras	6
Colusa	5
Contra Costa	5
Del Norte	2
El Dorado	7
Fresno	3
Humboldt	6
Inyo	4
Kern	1
Klamath	1
Lake	1
Lassen	2
Los Angeles	7
Marin	4
Mariposa	4
Mendocino	6
Merced	3
Mono	1
Monterey	3
Napa	6
Nevada	14
Placer	10
Plumas	3
Sacramento	30
San Bernardino	2
San Diego	3
San Francisco	61
San Joaquin	11
San Louis Obispo	3
San Mateo	4
Santa Barbara	3
Santa Clara	14
Santa Cruz	7
Shasta	3
Sierra	6
Siskiyou	5
Solano	10
Sonoma	11
Stanislaus	3
Sutter	4
Tehama	3
Trinity	2
Tulare	3
Tuolumne	4
Yolo	6
Yuba	3
Total	362

County Committees of the several Counties will make provision in their respective Counties for sending Delegates in accordance with said apportionment. "Primary Elections, where ordered," are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law. The test for voters where Primary Elections are held shall be: that they voted for Grant and Wilson, and will support the nominees of the Convention.

By order, A. HAYWARD,
Chairman

WM. SHERMAN, Secretary.

Grand Opening

EXPOSITION

— AT THE —

Art Association Rooms,

No. 313 PINE STREET,

A most beautiful collection of Groups of

Statuary in Marble!

BY OUR ARTIST,

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS,

From Rome, Italy, will be on exposition all the week, beginning September 1st, 1873.

DON'T FORGET THE

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

Monday Evening, Sep. 1st,

AT HALF O'CLOCK.

Admission, 50 Cts. Children, 25 Cts.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB P. FOSTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COOKE and HENRY GIBSON. Persons in the City and those in the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

N. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

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Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Scurvy, Sk. Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sk. Diseases, Sore Throat, Frost Bite, Cuts, Oil Burns, Sk. Chaps, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

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REFORM CANDIDATE

FOR POLICE JUDGE,

E. B. DRAKE.

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Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine. SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1859.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for 300% of any special length and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE

CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

DEAR SIR:—Fifteen years ago I was taken with a severe pain in my left side, which I supposed was caused by a strain. I was under the professional care of Dr. Sherman, of Broadway, New York, for a long time, and was cured of a Rupture of the Bowels. I have had no trouble with it since. I have recommended Dr. Sherman's treatment to many persons, and know of several cases that have been cured by him. I have also recommended him to my friends, and they have been cured. I have no interest in writing this, only to let the afflicted know where they can get cured. I have been cured over ten years, and have had no trouble with it since. I have recommended Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way recommended from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I am cheerfully recommending any one requiring to use the truss remedies with the confidence of being cured.

Yours truly, C. SMITH, 69 Geary st.

Yuba, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big stream of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handled in the following terms some bumper that he had just come in lawful possession of:

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

SIR:—Having been severely afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in visiting Coal Oil Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliances and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with some years, and that from the use I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently causing me to call a doctor for the adjustment of the resulting pleasure's of Rupture. It became inflamed and consequently, causing me great anguish.

Now I am cured, I feel strong and animated in my enjoyments.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 346 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Bryant and Fifteenth streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 346 Montgomery street. Those who are restricted should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years enables him to assist in this specialty in very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of test cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents, and contains valuable information for that reason.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

950 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

in three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Horace White, Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post. The Greatest Literary Bargain ever offered. The finest, best, and most popular. If you want to make money from $5 to $10 a day, send for our circulars, terms, &c., to Jones & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite Establishment, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Near Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace Curtains, Flannels, etc.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST. bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1507 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufactuer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

309 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Persons in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at No. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board.

May 24—

MORRIS WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

45 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. ap12

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. ap12

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. ap 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

541 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Cases Easkeonsave and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug16

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. P. SANFORD. H. KELSEY. GEO. B. FOSTER.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Stand.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fits, and the latest styles. Particular attention to Ladies' Boots. Repairing promptly attended to. Ladies' and Boots' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—2

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and Sister, PAULINA YANTES, children of Solomon Pipe, before the war they were in Lancaster, Kentucky. Also, of my father, MILTON PIPE, who was in Missouri, Cass county, at the breaking out of my sister's son, WOODS OLDHAM, who lives in Missouri. Also, of three children of Henry Yantes, HENRY, SUSAN and ELIZA, they lived with one Joshua Sherman, below Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by

HENRY YANTES,
Sacramento, Cal.

C. P. R. R

DESIGNED

Sunday, June 29th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O. Cedar, Dunn, Colfax and Colusa.

7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Narrow Gauge from Broadway Wharf,—Connecting at Vallejo with Stage for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

12.00 M. (Sunday excepted), Steamer for Martinez, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Sta.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Latrobe, Merced, Visalia, Tulare, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Narrow Gauge (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Sleeping Cars to Ogden, Omaha and Chicago. Through Tickets to the East via Ogden, Omaha and Chicago.

The Mohawk will call at SAN SIMEON and SAN LUIS OBISPO, but takes no freight for SAN SIMEON.

For Santa Cruz, Captain Dupertl, carrying mails, oils and merchandise.

For San Luis Obispo and Way Ports—Monday, September 15th, at 9 P. M.

For Monterey and Way Ports—Tuesday, September 30 at 9 P. M.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at 'Gold Wharf, Corner of Pine and Battery streets.

R. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND Leaving San Francisco every 5 days—connecting at Portland with

J. L. STEPHENS,
ORIFLAMME,
AJAX.

Connecting with steamers to ILWACO and PUGET SOUND, and C. R. R. Co. and OREGON C. R. R. Trains, also, to Willamette Valley, Oregon City, Salem, Albany, Corvallis and Eugene City, Oregon.

WM. HOOPER, Agent.
207 Sansome St., cor. Bush.

FOR NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA VIA HONOLULU.

☞ At greatly Reduced Rates. ☜

The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, running the United States & Colonial Mails

The Splendid Side-Wheel Steamships

NEVADA, ... 3000 Tons | SONOMA, ... 1500 Tons
DACOTA, ... 3000 Tons | CALIFORNIA, ... 1500 Tons

Will leave for Ports in the above named Colonies, on Wednesday, December 3rd; Wednesday, January 7th; Wednesday, January 21st; Wednesday, February 18th; Wednesday, March 17th; and every fourth Wednesday thereafter, on arrival of the Mail from EASTERN.

For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office,

No. 415 Market St., San Francisco,

I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

I LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, on the 28th and 29th of every month, (as per list) for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki.

September 10 for GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. Howard.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 20th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

September 5th—COLORADO, Capt. Gerstly.

September 20th—NEVADA, Capt. Ashton.

All steamers will call at SAN DIEGO, MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO.

Passengers booked at ACAPULCO for all European Ports.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Through Tickets and Bread from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havana, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Seattle, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of China or Panama steamers falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.

FOR HONOLULU.

The steamship COSTA RICA, Captain Lapsley, will leave at 2 P. M., as follows: Saturday, August 23d; Wednesday, September 24th.

Passengers will leave Honolulu September 6th and October 8th.

For Santa Barbara San Pedro and

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO,

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealings and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO — SACRAMENTO
George H. Howard, — Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton, — A. Hallidgen,
H. F. Teschemacher, — Mason Brayton,
Alex. S. Geiger, — James Coleman,
John T. Doyle, — J. P. Houghton
D. W. Earl, — D. W. Bell,
C. E. Noble, — Isaac Lobman,
R. B. Hawthorne, — Julius Wetzler, M'ngr
G. General, — I. Lobman, Sec.
G. B. Ashe, — insurance
H. M. Yoke, — B. D. Murphy,
Wm. Greenwood, — Gen. E. Evans,
H. L. Dodge, — J. D. Peters,
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Cyrus Wilson, — W. F. Miller,
W. H. Foster, Jr. — A. W. Pappoz,
Jas. Gallwey, — A. T. Hudson,
W. T. Garratt, — H. E. Bowlby,
C. Adalbrecht, — H. R. Hewlett, M'ngr
C. C. Bonnet, — R. H. Orr, Sec'y

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HILLOW, General Manager.
H. S. HUNT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mark has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
Sacramento street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money in professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable to individuals, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Rate discounted daily.

Advances made on diamonds, household, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 307,113 9
TOTAL ASSETS $107,113 9

D. J. STARR, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROCO, Secretary.
au13

CRAIG & SON,
623 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Funishing Undertakrs.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, San Francisco, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City. He is said to be supposed to be in California or Oregon. Any information of the above will be received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 1810 Hanover street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1873, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or those arriving from the interior, two sunny, newly furnished rooms at No. Market - No. 828 Broadway street, near Stone, either unfurnished or furnished. au16 1m*

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted —this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

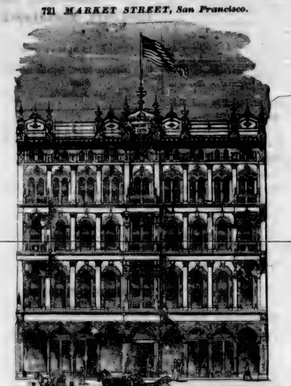
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.
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614 and 617 Sansome St.
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BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,
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ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agencies.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily

from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional books, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will be opportunely furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, cosigned and sketched at a short notice and without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold
Monograms illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and a full line of the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Salesroom is filled up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUT THE
WHEELER & WILSON.

Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate it should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.

N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar11

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,

Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN;
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON
Janitor, R. W. VERY.
may9-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
ap5-tf

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All Kinds of
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HOHLWEG & OESTING
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ed P. H. VON DER LIETH.

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No. 512 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO
J. A. Mars, - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT, JAMES SELLMAN, WM. T. LITTLE
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Pipe Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber Hose, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
ap2

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you [illegible], and we only ask You but trust every reasonable but the cure Section, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is now offered to the public with the confidence that it will not offer its merits unjustifiably, as many worthless remedies have heretofore unfortunately imposed upon the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative pow ers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Obtain it from your Druggist, and by its timely use of soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, the most distressing of pulmonary or debilitating cough, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular and reliable remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that was so produced by virus or malady it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of all intoxicating agents.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, and will be found particularly suited to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief, to cases of cholera, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Cough, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruit, Fruit Kernels, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in bottles holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Their great quality and economy in use, alone are a security to them.

Without dwelling on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use of the

ANTIDOTE.

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or with Fever and Ague, the use of this antidote, and other effectual remedies without permanent relief, soon at once the subject and master.

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable, and may be taken with perfect safety by the [illegible] Congestion is impossible where these are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases inflicted by a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 609 and 611 Market Street.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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..... Portland, Me.
..... Boston
..... Boston
..... Boston

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 13, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Next Legislature.

From the latest compilation of election returns, the Republicans and Independents will have control of both branches of the Legislature. They will also have control on joint ballot of the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. E. Casserly. So far as the election of a United States Senator is concerned, the colored citizens are not in that fight. It is the political complexion of the Legislature that most concerns them, relative to favoring an equal rights school bill.

The Independent members of both houses will be composed of Republicans and Democrats, with the preponderance in favor of the former; and the latter are not committed to the Democratic party or its issues, to carry out their party measures—even of which has been to oppose compulsory education and to oppose colored children being tutored in "white" schools.

Colored citizens expect the Independent members elect, whether of Democratic or Republican proclivities, particularly the former, to rise above their party dictation and vote for a liberal equal rights school bill.

We would rather the State Legislature do it during the coming session than for the State to be forced into an acquiescence of the Fifteenth Amendment; that is, we would rather the State Legislature pass an equal rights school bill before the ensuing Congress enacts a general supplementary civil rights bill, which must enforce every civil right to every citizen, without regard to color, at its next session, or further dissatisfy nearly one million of colored voters which have helped to place in power, and are yet on the side of the present Republican administration.

It can easily be discerned that the Republican Congress when they take up the civil rights recommendation in President Grant's last inaugural message must consider at least, if not enact it, and also consider whether they can retain the nearly one million colored votes to the Republican party by any further equivocation by caste prejudice or excuses of inexpediency.

As California was one of the five States which did not ratify the Fifteenth Amendment by its then Democratic Legislature, and now both parties have gracefully accepted it, then let the ensuing Republican Legislature anticipate Congress, pass an equal rights school bill, at least before Congress passes a general supplementary civil rights bill similar to that presented last session by Hon. Charles Sumner.

Funeral of Mr. Henry Lewis.

On Sunday last the remains of Mr. Henry Lewis, who died on the 4th inst., were conveyed to the A. M. E. Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, where an impressive discourse was delivered by Rev. Barney Fletcher. The discourse was prefaced by a eulogy on the life of the deceased, and was eloquently and pathetically by the reverend gentleman, the deceased and himself having had many years acquaintance prior to their coming to this State in 1850, and were among the first to help organize a Bethel church in this city. After he services, a large concourse proceeded with the funeral cortege to the Masonic cemetery at Lone Mountain.

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS' STATUARY.—Last Saturday Mrs. C. L. Low, a wealthy lady of this city, purchased the Group of Statuary, Hiawatha's Wedding, for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars.

AGRICULTURAL STATE FAIR.—The Agricultural State Fair opens at Sacramento on Monday next, 15th instant.

[From the Freemason, August Number.]

The Adoptive Rite.

This Rite (so far as we can learn) is intended as a sort of female Masonry confined to the female relatives of Freemasons only, and, as we are informed by the Supreme Grand Treasurer of the World, Bro. W. A. Prall, of this city, the candidates are expressly taught that that which they receive in the degrees, is not "Freemasonry" proper, but rather as a means of mutual recognition, assistance and enjoyment. From the N. Y. *Courier*, we extract the following for the information of those interested in the Rite throughout the United States, Europe, &c., although, as yet, it has not been established to any considerable extent in this particular jurisdiction.

SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ADOPTIVE RITE.

During the recent influx of Masons in this city, a number of distinguished brethren, active and zealous officials in the Order of the Eastern Star, met and successfully organized the Supreme Council of the Adoptive Rite. This body will have control of and jurisdiction over all subordinate organizations of the Order, wheresoever established, and will organize Grand Chapters in States, Territories and countries where none now exist. A Deputy Supreme Patron is shortly to visit England, France and Germany, to establish the Order in those countries.

The very large number of Chapters in the West Indies, Spain, Portugal, Central and South America, were represented in the Supreme Council by Ill. Bro. Andres Casard, who was elected Deputy Supreme Patron for all Spanish speaking countries. Bros. Macoy, Casard and Morris were appointed a Committee on Constitution, and will report at the meeting to be held early in the Fall, in this city. Meetings thereafter are to be held triennially, and the first will occur at New Orleans, on the Monday preceding the convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States in December, 1874.

The two highest officers of each Grand Chapter, with their lady associates, are *ex-officio* members of the Supreme Council.

The officers elected, and subsequently appointed; are as follows:

Robert Macoy, New York, Supreme Patron.

Mrs. Frances E. Johnson, do., Supreme Matron.

Adres Casard, for all Spanish speaking countries, Deputy Supreme Patron.

Ex. Maynard, Keyport, N. J., Deputy Supreme Patron.

Mrs. Anna M. Mayhew, Newark, N. J., Deputy Supreme Matron.

Mrs. Maria Anderson, San Francisco, Cal. Deputy Supreme Matron.

T. D. Pease, Springfield, Mass.

H. G. Reynolds, Springfield, Ill.

E. M. Forbes, Winchester, N. H.

Chauncey M. Hatch, Bridgeport, Ct.

Joseph B. Hurford, Portland, On.

Wm. C. Bake, Spartanburg, S. C.

John T. Shurtliff, Bennington, Vt.

T. Boyd Foster, Stevenson, Ala.

James Crooks, Bridgeton, Ind.

Fred. Webber, Louisville, Ky.

Rev. W. F. Makeney, Gardner, Kas.

Charles Griswold, Redwig, Minn.

Deputy Supreme Patrons.

Robert Morris, L. L. D., La Grange, Ky., Supreme Recorder.

Georgo Ackerman, New York, Associate Supreme Recorder

Wm. A. Prall, St. Louis, Mo., Supreme Treasurer.

E. Edmonson, Pulaski, Tenn., Supreme Conductor.

P. M. Savory, Baldwyh, Miss., Supreme Inspector.

Julian M. Larke, for Ohio., Supreme Marshal.

Wm. T. Anderson, for California, Supreme Warden.

E. B. Case, Jr., for North Carolina, Supreme Sentinel.

FAVORS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a Complimentary Season Ticket from the managers of the State Fair at Sacramento, of which R. P. Carey is President, and Robt. Beck is Secretary.

MR. J. H. SMITH, the organist of the A. M. E Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, is to have a benefit concert on Tuesday evening next. See advertisement.

Proclamation.

The Emperor warns any foreign nation against sending any of their subjects to this country who are not loyal to the person and interests of the Imperial Government of Norton I, as they will be watched and find themselves disappointed in all their undertakings.

NORTON I.

The Election Result.

The Board of Supervisors concluded their labors on Thursday afternoon. They declared the result of the election as follows:

State Senators—Philip A. Roach, Washington Bartlett.

Assemblymen — M. M. Estee, Janiel Rodgers, John F. Swift, ohn Hamill, W. A. Aldrich, C. C. Torrill, James Patterson, B. C. Vandall, Robert Howe, George C. Wiekware, D. Friedenrich, J. F. Cowdory.

Mayor—James Otis.

Sheriff—William McKibbin.

Auditor—Monroe Ashbury.

Tax Collector—Alex. Austin.

Treasurer—Charles Hubert.

Recorder—Otto H. Frank.

County Clerk—William Harney.

District Attorney—Thomas P. Ryan.

Attorney and Counselor—W. C. Burnoki.

Chief of Police—Theo. G. Cockrill.

Harbor Master—Wm. H. Morton.

Coroner—Dr. John R. Rice.

Public Administrator — Simon Mayer.

Surveyor—William P. Humphreys.

Superintendent of Public Streets, Highways and Squares—Samuel H. Kent.

Supt. of Common Schools—Jas. Denman.

Fire Commissioners—Gordon E. Sloss, William Ford; (for unexpired term of J. Rosenfeld) Charles B. Edwards.

State Harbor Commissioner—C. L. Taylor.

Justices of the Peace—James C. Pennie, H. L. Joachimson, Lyman W. Ransom, F. A. Sawyer, R. Aug. Thompson.

Supervisors—First Ward, Stewart Menzies. Second Ward, William C. Pease. Third Ward, J. J. Kenney. Fourth Ward, Arthur M. Globetz. Fifth Ward, John R. Sim. Sixth Ward, James H. Deering. Seventh Ward, James B. Roberts. Eighth Ward, A. L. Wangenheim. Ninth Ward, A. W. Scott. Tenth Ward, George Hewston. Eleventh Ward, M. Lynch. Twelfth Ward, D. A. Macdonald.

Scool Directors—Jo. Clement, H. Rosekrans, Andrew McP. Davis, J. Spaulding, Geo. C. Harlbut, W. T. Bradbury, H. J. Tilden, J. M. Buffington, John O. Hanscom, Joflin P. Shine, Robert Bragg, M. J. Donovan.

For State Harbor Commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of John Rosenfeld; Paul Neumann received a large majority, but this Commissioner has to be elected by the State, and not by the city only.

Masonic.

We have received the printed proceedings of the United Grand Lodge of the State of New York for 1873. They are neatly gotten up, and give considerable Masonic information from that jurisdiction. From the Annual Address of W. C. H. Curtis, Most Worshipful Grand Master, we extract the following:

"Our quarterly communications have been unbroken and harmonious, and much work has been done. A cheerful and instructive correspondence has been maintained with our associate Grand Lodges, and we are thereby in receipt of much valuable information, and we desire to make special note of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, for we think that the majority of our associated Grand Lodges, with ourselves, are under many obligations to our Worshipful Brother, Wm. T. Boyd, for important information transmitted from time to time, and it is gratifying to learn that the number of Grand Lodges known as State Rights or Union Grand Lodges, is steadily on the increase and greeting us; then let us be encouraged, and press onward in this great and noble work, and cheer on our infant sister Grand Lodges.

"In our official visits to our Subordinate Lodges we have endeavored to impress them with the importance of taking a greater interest in the business of the Grand Lodge, and in preparing and presenting legislative work for the same.

* * * * * * *

"Upon the receipt of an application in due form, we have granted a dispensation to organize a Lodge in Savannah, Ga., to be known as Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, of Savannah, Ga., and we have appointed the Rev. J. R. Love, as District Deputy for that State."

The Most Worshipful Wm. C. H. Curtis was re-elected Grand Master and the Right Worshipful Albert Wilson Grand Secretary.

William Cullen Bryant.

Mr. Bryant is now seventy-nine years old, and no other period of his life has been more prolific in compositions of the highest order than the eighth decade of time through which he is now passing. But the most extraordinary fact about this most extraordinary life is not only that its productiveness has extended in reality into extreme old age, but that it began in extreme youth. We have examples in literature of men like Dryden, who bore his best fruit in his last years, but of him it must be said that in the first he bore no fruit at all. Then, again, literature is full of the cases of men of precocious genius, who exhibited an astonishing intellectual splendor at an early age, but whose powers seemed to burn out in the process, and to conduct their possessors to speedy death or to a later life of importance. But Bryant, who excites the admiration of this generation by the marvel of his genius burning undimmed in old age, excited the admiration of our grandfathers by the marvel of his genius already enkindled and radiant in his early youth. As far back as 1816, when he was but ten years old, he published translations from the Latin poets. In 1807 he wrote an effective political satire, called "The Embargo," which ran through two editions in a few months. The perfect poem of "Thanatopsis," which may itself defy the power which it celebrates, was written when its author was only eighteen. A long literary life like this, that sheds a remarkable light at both extremes—that is as glorious for the long preservation of its powers as it is for the precocity with which they were first manifested—has an interest for us scarcely to be surpassed in the history of letters. It is a noble privilege to add that the literary activity of Bryant, thus astonishing for beginning so early and continuing so late, took form but one side of life which has been strenuous in professional labors, faithful and sweet in the privacies of home and of friendship, alert in the attention to all the duties of a citizen, and which has from the first lent itself only to what is pure, dignified and humane in society.—*Christian Union.*

Education of Women.

Our modern life is in some respects drying up, and our young men are too often mere sticks, without a living idea of generous inspiration. They sometimes do their utmost to spoil young women, and young women repay the folly with added grace and assiduity. The true womanhood, in its quick perception, readywit, flashing intuition, personal fidelity and high devotedness, must come to the rescue. She must show us that under her interpretation reason is not a cold and heartless rationalism, but a genial, loving wisdom, with a ray as glowing as it is luminous for our pathway and our home. She can teach us that virtue is not a hard law, a dull formalism, a harsh negation, but a living inspiration; drawing power from the eternal love, and going forth in healthful freedom to its conflict and to its peace. All men may confess to a share of weakness for the ring of pretty girls who are found almost everywhere trying to make mediocrity charming, and to keep up the old routine of empty show and petty clique. We understand in some degree the power of that ring of graces when they pass into favored establishments, the pet wives of husbands whose principles and aspirations are not always the better by this charming petticoat government. But among the girls and matrons we have seen enough of what a true woman can be to make us wish and strive that she may be a more frequent fact and power in those now times that threaten dangers as well as promise privilege, and call upon men and women to study together the science and the art of the social order which they are to suffer or to enjoy together. We often call our time the age of mechanism, but it ought to be the millennium of its best ideal way, and even their faults vindicate the emotions, and do not wholly deny the ideal sphere. The true culture under the supreme guidance will give woman due power for man's sake as well as her own, and bring the marvelous quickness of her perceptions, the flash of her intuitions, and the richness of her genius into the true life. She has more genius than man is proportion to the measure of her faculties, and Hartman well says that young men should associate with women for the best incentive, for you can find men in their books, but women must be seen in actual society to be appreciated. They have certainly done wonders in our age by their books, and the century that has given us *Corinne, Consuelo,* and *Romola* may, before it closes, show us a type of society worthy of the womanly fascination that appears in those pages. If they can do so much in print, where so much of their form, movement and spirit is kept back, what will they not do in society when the culture is given to their powers, and full sweep is allowed to their graces and charms? Perhaps there is danger that they will have too much power, and imperil masculine sense by their witching art. If so, the remedy is in more education, not less, and a new day will come when women will have science enough to check their frequent folly, and to bring far-seeing wisdom to the service of their beautiful tastes.—*Exchange.*

How to Break off Bad Habits.

Understand the reason, and that the habit is injurious. Study the subject until there is no lingering doubt in your mind. Avoid the places, the persons and the thoughts that lead to the temptation. Frequent the places, associate with the persons, indulge the thoughts that lead away from temptation. Keep busy; idleness is the strength of bad habits. Do not give up the struggle when you have broken the resolution once, twice, or a thousand times. That only shows how much need there is to strive.

When you have broken your resolution, just think the matter over, and endeavor to understand why it is that you failed, so that you may be on your guard against the reoccurrence of the same circumstance. Do not think it an easy thing that you have undertaken. It is folly to attempt to break off a habit in a day that may have been gathering strength in you for years.

OAKLAND is famous for its numerous institutions of learning, and is justly termed the Athens of the Pacific; the PACIFIC APPEAL has a larger circulation in Oakland than any other journal.—*Exchange.*

THE little things which you may do for those about you will fall back upon your heart as the summer dews fall upon the vineyards. What if it is nothing but a kind word to a school-boy crying in the street? It dries his tears, and the aching heart grows light and glad again. Who knows what a cloud of darkness one kind word may dispel?

THERE WILL BE A

GRAND CONCERT!

GIVEN ON

Tuesday Ev'g, Sep. 16, 1873,

—IN AID—

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL, Pacific St.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

MR. J. H. SMITH,

Organist of Bethel Church, Powell Street.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

A GRAND

CALICO BALL!

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Thursday Evening, Sep. 25, '73

Under the auspices of the

UNITED SOCIAL CLUB,

AT THE

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL, Pacific St.

A splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

The Committee of Arrangements promises no effort to make this Ball one of the best of the season.

Tickets, Fifty Cents each.

JUDY A. LYONS,
JOHN PATTERSON,
WM. HAMILTON,
Committee of Arrangements.

B. CERECHINO & CO.

Proprietors of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Rooms of the Republican State Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. JULY 29, 1873.

At a meeting of the Republican State Central Committee, held at their Rooms, Phanix Building, corner Sansome and Jackson streets, San Francisco, on the 23d day of July, 1873, it was

Resolved, That a State Convention of the Republican Party of California be held at the City of Sacramento, on

Wednesday, the 17th day of Sept., 1873,

for the purpose of nominating a Judge or Judges of the Supreme Bench, to be supported at the ensuing Judicial Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Delegates to such Convention are hereby apportioned to the several Counties as follows:

Alameda	17
Alpine	1
Amador	7
Butte	9
Calaveras	6
Colusa	3
Contra Costa	3
Del Norte	1
El Dorado	6
Fresno	1
Humboldt	3
Inyo	1
Kern	1
Klamath	1
Lake	1
Lassen	1
Los Angeles	9
Marin	4
Mariposa	2
Mendocino	4
Merced	1
Mono	1
Monterey	6
Napa	5
Nevada	14
Placer	10
Plumas	3
Sacramento	21
San Bernardino	3
San Diego	3
San Francisco	61
San Joaquin	12
San Luis Obispo	3
San Mateo	4
Santa Barbara	3
Santa Clara	14
Santa Cruz	7
Shasta	
Sierra	
Siskiyou	4
Solano	11
Sonoma	9
Stanislaus	3
Sutter	4
Tehama	
Trinity	
Tulare	
Tuolumne	
Ventura	
Yolo	6
Yuba	3
Total	302

County Committees of the several Counties will make provision in their respective Counties for sending Delegates in accordance with said apportionment. "Primary Elections, where enforced," are directed to be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law. The test for voters where Primary Elections are held shall be: that they voted for Grant and Wilson, and will support the nominees of the Convention.

By order, A. HAYWARD, Chairman

WM. SHERMAN, Secretary.

AMONG the freshmen at Dartmouth College is Henry Webb, a negro slave boy, who was brought from Richmond, Va., eight years ago, and who then did not know his letters.

Births.

DODSON—In this city, July 31st, to the wife of Walter Dodson, a son.

REGULAR

Democratic Ticket!

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election, October 15, 1873.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
(Not nominated yet.)

For Judge of Nineteenth District Court,
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.

For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Stock Works, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

843 PACIFIC STREET.

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Cash Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN.

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.

☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN." ☜

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Grand Opening

EXPOSITION

—AT THE—

Art Association Rooms,

No. 313 PINE STREET.

A most beautiful collection of Groups of

Statuary in Marble!

BY OUR ARTIST,

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS,

From Rome, Italy, will be on exposition all the week, beginning September 1st, 1873.

DON'T FORGET THE

GRAND OPENING NIGHT!

Monday Evening, Sep. 1st.

Admission, 50 Cts. Children, 25 Cts.

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Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB FOSTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COURT and HENRY GIBSON Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

N. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

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BURNHAM'S ABIELENE

OR

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. THEY IT, THEY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

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Sold by Druggists Generally.

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☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

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CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS January 1, 1873,

$2,204,396!

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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between I and L streets.

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A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

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REFORM CANDIDATE

FOR POLICE JUDGE,

E. B. DRAKE.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 560 SIXTH STREET,

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Do a Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

FERRIS A. STEWART. CHARLES E. STEVENS

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

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Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

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CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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General Agents,

200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

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LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened & Old Curls restored and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any required size and class.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL

Justice requires, and most Ruptured that suffer should make known to the other any source from whence relief is derived; consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing, and I have worn the Rupture Apparatus for years. Now, I feel under no further necessity of wearing it, and am entirely discommended from attending to my business during the time of treatment. With this truth, I am, cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same means with like success.

Yours, &c., C. T. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a week of luck, one judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before a table loaded to the billiards. He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin:—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and remained for a couple of months under his treatment, and am happy to say that now I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently destroying my abilities for the enjoyment of the ramble pleasure's of life—even it becomes inflamed and strangulated, causing me great anguish.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in referring to Dr. Sherman, 350 Montgomery street.

Dr. Sherman is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 350 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of 30 thirty years constant devoted to this especialty is very valuable in treating the rebel and more. The Book on Rupture, illustrated with photographs, sent free on receipt of stamp. Call and see him, or send for it; all confidence reposed in information for that purpose.

MARY'S REPORT.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between I and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID.

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

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DEPUTIZE IN

HUMAN HAIR

204 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Day'ss, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEADS OF HAIR,

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS,

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Germania Book of the Age. the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The bosom and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Lorenzo Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Brayton. Entirely original. The Rose Book beats them all. Sells at sight. Agents are wanted in every county and town to canvass and procure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. E. BAGNOTT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

613 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Excursions supplied at Short Notice.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

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Above Stockton. San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per d zen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building.

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union. SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Bride, Curls, Chignons, Coil Coil-ures, Frontlets, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

309 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls restored and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board.

May 24—

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

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AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Riding and Dress Boots of the latest styles. ☞ P. KELLY is pleased to announce that his Sons of the Ladies' and Boots' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. H. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—2

C. P. R. R

Sunday, June 29th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading and Redding, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

12.00 M. (Sunday excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), Connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Cal

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 403 CALIFORNIA STREET
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Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,
Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton,	A. Redington,
Mark Hopkins,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. Weinmann,	James Carolan
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R. S. Hartshorn,	Julius Wetzler,
S. Conrad,	Julius Wetzler, M'ngr
W. S. Wood,	Oakland:
H. B. Johnson,	B. H. Howell,
Chas. Crocker,	Geo. H. Stake,
W. H. Crocker,	A. C. Peirce,
Cyrus Wilson,	H. H. Haight,
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CHAS. E. HUGHY, Secretary.
H. H. HILLOW, General Manager.
R. B. HUNT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 606 CLAY STREET, over the PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, Corner of Montgomery street.
Between Montgomery and Kearny
This office loans money in professional men, Government and Land Warrants, insurance, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in 10 days, 30 days, three months or monthly, to suit parties. Office discounts daily.
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemeonological matter. It is printed on an excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

CANVASSERS on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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PUBLISHERS,
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A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They adorn the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in clothing the duties of their separate and high vocation—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated.

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $200,000 00
SURPLUS 287,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS $787,113 6

D. J. STAPLES, President.
H. F. LAWTON, Vice President.
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623 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakrs.
Everything necessary for funerals contained on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

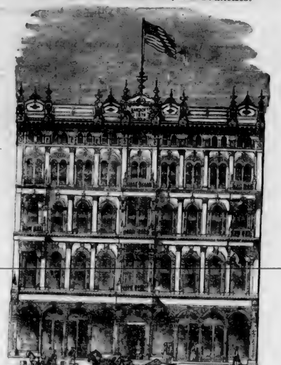
INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Heath, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, D. C., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Nathaniel Heath, who still resides at No. 1418 Eleventh street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the city or those arriving from the interior, one within, and the unfurnished rooms at Mr. Arthur's, No. 218 Stockton street, near Bush, either permanently, or transiently

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,
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ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE,
FINE ARTS.
"The more our masters machinery the less is he a machine."
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied greatly at reduced rates. Our aim shall always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit our Establishment to see the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Medicos, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser, at the shortest notice.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and furnished at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at high prices may be raised upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. Followed by unsurpassed work at short notice. Blank Books ruled, bound, repaired and made to order. Old Books Rebound in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser, at the lowest prices. Binding in Stitched up in an original manner, and is invariably found to meet and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM

BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC
In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

IF YOU WANT
Family Sewing Machine
BUY THE
WHEELER & WILSON.
Be sure you get a Wheeler & Wilson. Examine the stamp upon the cloth plate. It should read: "Wheeler & Wilson's Mf'g Co. —A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold on its own merits. Fabulous endeavoring to palm off other Sewing Machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents unless they can show you a letter signed "W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast" for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 427 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
mar21

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Kelland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may6-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
oct F. H. VON DER LIETH.

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No. 512 California Street.
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J. A. Mars, - - - - - Assayer.

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W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
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San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Maguetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
dec 2

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Attorney-at-Law,
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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts, prepared with great care. They are put up in a neat manner, and for STRENGTH and PURITY are unsurpassed by the ordinary brands of Extracts.
Possessing quality and economy, none others are equally so cheap.
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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use occasionally of the following
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By using according to directions,
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FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their beginning, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable testimony, on the side of health, as it has from
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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The Outlook in Louisiana.

The outlook for Louisiana in her industrial, commercial and political relations is far better than it was a year ago; while that for New Orleans, as the seaport of the entire Mississippi Valley, is beginning to attract material and financial attention, not only in this country but throughout Europe. Our city has evidently touched her lowest point of depression; henceforth her career will be onward and upward.

It is useless, in this connection, to retell the oft told tale of our political troubles. They have been serious enough, Heaven knows. But the spirit of self-government is again becoming hopeful; and this fact, together with other cheering signs of the times, gives rise to a belief, acquiesced in by all save doubting Thomases, that the last dark leaf in the filled of our calamities will soon be turned over, to be remembered hereafter as a troubled dream.

Those who have examined our extended commercial review will perceive that with all the disadvantages under which New Orleans has labored since the war, she has still maintained a marked prominence among the exporting cities of this Continent. What has been done is, however, but as a hint of what will yet be done. Seventeen millions of people who want cheaper outlets for their products than those afforded by artificial lines, leading to the Northern seaboard, have determined to make this city the *entrepot* and factor of a Continental trade, so vast in its prospective proportions as to tax the alphabet of numbers in its expression.

The fashion on our Western rivers of making every steamboat an expensive passenger packet had the effect, before the war, of adding materially to the cost of our freight transportation. That fashion is now giving way under the altered conditions in which our people find themselves, especially as to the demand for cheap water transportation, and the absorption by railways of passenger travel. Our barge lines will shortly be, if they are not already, the cheapest common carriers in the world.

Meanwhile foreign capital is engaged in providing us with suitable ocean tonnage to take up the line of transportation at our wharves, and make the relations between producers and consumers on both sides of the Atlantic mutually advantageous. Immigrants from foreign lands will shortly find that the cheapest way going West is to come South, and many, when they discover the vast attractions of our soil and climate, will cast their lot with us instead of continuing their journey to remote localities in the interior.

Germans, Danes and Swedes, notwithstanding their divergence from isothermal lines, have found Louisiana a pleasant place of habitation. For a time our State was under French, and for a time again under Spanish rule; those nationalities round the soil attractive and the climate agreeable. In Louisiana to-day, we can indeed find representatives of every State, colony or province on this continent, and few indeed would change their adopted from their natal home. Alsace and Lorraine are now seeding us a few of their old inhabitants, and from the rural districts of Spain some of our sugar estates have been supplied with frugal, industrious and worthy agricultural laborers who have come to stay.

The advantages of our soil and situation are also attracting special attention in various sections of the Union. We have now before us a letter from Mr. R. M. Weddington, of Huntington, Cabell County, West Virginia, written on the 25th of August, and addressed for information to the Louisiana Immigrant and Home Association. Mr. W. desires to know if good white men—say from fifty to one hundred—could obtain employment on sugar plantations or any healthy work here during the approaching winter. They wish to come as pioneers, and after satisfying themselves as to the country, the climate and the opportunities afforded, to return and bring their families, casting their lot with us for better or worse, socially, industrially and politically. Now, if any Louisiana planter wishes to give encouragement to so desirable a class of newcomers, mostly natives of Virginia, he has but to address Mr. Weddington on the subject, and the arrangement can be made.

From all the facts before us we are satisfied that a new and better era is about to dawn on our city and State. It may take two or three years to complete all our railway connections, and get the machinery of a vast international trade in thorough working order, but we predict that before next May the signs of revival will be so apparent that he who runs may read.—*N. O. Times, Sept. 2d.*

Educational.

The Washington correspondent of the Pittsburg (Penn.,) *Commercial*, writes to that paper some early reminiscences of the free school system in that State. We give extracts as follows:

In the first days of the Republic the Southern States and statesmen led by Washington and Jefferson, were zealous in their endeavors to promote education. A strong influence was brought to bear, but no responsive action was taken by the local government, and soon the subject was either forgotten or given up as hopeless. This feeling increased with the arrogance of the slave influence. The antagonism of education and slavery sealed all prospect of action by Congress. The general welfare of the Republic having fallen subservient to the interests of African slavery it was left to the States or communities in their local capacities to carry out the teachings of the fathers. The free school, supported by a tax levied on the principle, that the property of the State should educate the children of the State, from a few in New England and the Middle States gradually extended westward, and in spite of the hostile interests of African Slavery, by the voice of popular approbation forced its way in some form or other upon the statute book of every State in the Union from Maine to Texas.

I may be permitted here to insert a scrap of history, not only of local interest, but of general value as an important fact connected with the progress of education from colonial times down to the present. Under the Dutch, Swedes and English, in their earliest occupation of the Western shores of Delaware, provisions were made for the education of the youth. The illustrious founder of Pennsylvania, in his charter of government under the royal grant, made the education of the young of the province a cardinal feature in the attainment of that high degree of civil and religious liberty which he aimed at for his people. In 1683, within the first year after the establishment of the first constitution and laws, the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, considering the necessity of a schoolmaster, "for the instruction and sober education of the youth of Philadelphia," employed Enoch Flower, then a resident of the town and a teacher of twenty years' experience in England. The course of instruction consisted of reading, writing, spelling and "casting up accounts." The charges were nominal, so that the benefits afforded were within the reach of the humblest. In 1698 these primitive measures, under the auspices of the proprietary government, were supplemented by more enlarged efforts, under the patronage of the Society of Friends of Philadelphia. In that year "the overseers of the public schools founded in Philadelphia at the request and charges of the people of God called Quakers, were incorporated by the proprietary government. The incorporators were Samuel Carpenter, Edward Shippen, Anthony Morris, James Fox, David Lloyd, William Southbee and John Jones, representing the monthly meeting "at the new meeting house on High street in Philadelphia." The object was the education of the "rich at reasonable rates, and the poor to be maintained and schooled for nothing, till they were ready to be put out as apprentices, or were fitted for masters or others sooner in the school." [Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, 1698.] As in the first measures for the abolition of African slavery over a century and a quarter ago, Pennsylvania also takes the lead in fostering the the cause of education for the rich and poor alike.

Education in the South.

Hon. Jonathan C. Gibbs, State Superintendent of Schools in Florida, having come North to attend the National Convention of Educators at Elmira, N. Y., is improving the time by lectures on "Education in the South." Speaking lately in New York, he said:

"There is room for 25,000 more school-houses in the late rebellious States, because they contain 3,000,000 illiterate people. The experience of the last six years has taught the country what this ignorance may work. The population of Florida is about 209,000; it has 62,820 children between the ages of 4 and 21; of these 18,000 go to school four months in the year. In 1860 there were 4,786 in the common schools, which were kept up at an expense of $75,412. Now there are more than four times as many scholars, with an increased expense of only 33 per cent.—*Recorder.*

A TINY PLANT.—A plant in a window is a silent teacher to those who watch the gradual unfolding of its leaves and blossoms. It appeals to the finer sensibilities, for it is one of nature's tender poems.

It is a breath from the green fields of the country, treasured in the heart of the close city, by which many are refreshed.

A redundant of sweet influences are like little acts of kindness.

A smile or pleasant word are the tiny buds which stand in the window of the soul, speaking eloquently of gentleness and refinement within.—*Elm Orner.*

AMONG the freshmen at Dartmouth College is Henry Webb, a negro slave boy, who was brought from Richmond, Va., eight years ago, and who then did not know his letters.

[From the New Y— Times, Aug. 26.]

Ex-Governo Pinckback.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Lousiana, was yesterday evening entertained at dinner by the colored representatives of Louisiana now in this city, at No. 352 West Twenty-sixth street, on the occasion of his return from Europe. Hon. A. E. Barber acted as chairman. Among those present were Hon. J. Henri Burch and J. K. Ingraham, State Senators; General T. Morris Chester, Mr. J. Ross Stewart, of the House of Representatives of Louisiana; Hon. Wm. H. Gray, Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, Arkansas; Mr. J. C. Gibbs, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Florida; Mr. S. R. Scrottron, President of the Cuban League; R. H. Shannon, United States Commissioner; Messrs. J. W. Mars, J. H. Turpin, P. S. Porter and Rev. Dr. H. H. Garnett of New York. At the conclusion of the repast of the chairman, in a few well chosen remarks, alluded to the distinguished guest to do honor to whom all were present, and called upon Hon J. Henri Burch to deliver the address of welcome.

Senator Burch then rose, and in feeling tones welcomed Governor Pinchback back to American soil and referred to the great gain that they expected would accrue to the cause of liberty and freedom by his visit, now that he had returned from his extended travels, invigorated and refreshed by the new scenes he has viewed and the experience and knowledge that he had gained in the course of his travels. The speaker then referred to the various positions of political life which had benefitted with honor by their distinguished guest and said that he had now been elected to the United States Senate for the long term, which was the first time in the history of the State that such an honor had ever been granted to a colored man. After continuing his remarks for some time in eulogy of the character and standing of Governor Pinchback, the speaker concluded his address by again congratulating him on his return and proposing his health.

Governor Pinchback in reply, said that he felt deeply the honor conferred upon him, and thanked all present for the expression of their good feeling, and said further that he came back from his tour through the great cities and countries of Europe invigorated by the free air that he had breathed even under a monarchical governments, and that he was determined to devote his remaining years toward and effort to acquire for the colored people of America free and equal rights of citizenship which were their due. It needed, he said, but unity, one grand move in solid phalanx, and their end will be gained. He exhorted his hearers to stand by the party of liberty, the party of progress and power and of equal rights which meant the Republican party, who had already done so much for them. In conclusion, he said: In looking over toward the horizon I see the sunbeams rising, but yet sometimes fancy I perceive some clouds that dim its brightness, but I afterwards see them disappear. Let us only be true to ourselves, true to our cause and to our party, and all must and will come straight in the end.

Colonel Ingham was called upon and he said, after alluding to the safe and happy return of the guest of the evening, whose presence would, he felt confident, impart fresh vigor to the cause of freedom and right. We have been compelled in self-defence, to come up to the North and endeavor to reach the ears and the hearts of the inhabitants of that part of the Union by fair representatives and clear statements of the troubles that had occurred during the late elections in Louisiana, and which, he claimed, had never been fairly represented, so far as the action of the colored people had been concerned. In the State that he represented, he said, all was serene and calm. The crops this year have been planted and gathered by the same hands as last year, and that was by negroes, and they have not left the plantations, but are going along peaceful ly and quietly. He continued: We do not want promises of what the nation is going to do for us, but we do want that the government recognize the government as elected by the people and approved by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana. That Court to day decides issues involving millions of dollars, and its decision is accepted by the people who abide thereby. It was established in 1868, and we contend that its judgments are good and binding, and we ask the nation to see to it that its rulings shall be allowed to stand. In conclusion he called upon the press to be as ready to say a word in their favor as it has been ready to use its power against them.

The concluding toast of the evening was given to the "press," which was responded to by various gentlemen connected therewith, after which the festivities was brought to a close.

A Woman's Write.

Some editor who has been victimized writes as follows:

"We shall never engage another woman to report gentlemen's fashions for this paper. We might have known she would ignominiously fail; but she said gentlemen reported ladies' fashions, and she couldn't see why a woman shouldn't write up the masculine modes. We couldn't see either, so we gave her a carte-blanche to go ahead. And such a fashion article! Here is a specimen of the ridiculous stuff: A recherche spring overcoat for promenade has pretty ribbed stripes, with three puffins on the sails, fastened with tassels, single breasted collar and rolling flaps on the pannier. A lovely dress coat has three buttons and pockets in the rear, box-pleated on the hips, three-ply gaiture lace on the narrative, gored in a bunch and cut bonfrant. Vests button up in front, same as last year, and have pockets, with imperial polonaise up the back, and oxydized buttons in double rows on the collar, with sub fronts. The shirt is cut tight at the knee and open in front or behind, as may be preferred, with porous bosom, trimmed paramonsieries, four rows of Magenta braid around the skirt, with hood at back, bound with gallon to match. Much depends on the pantaloons. A gentleman's dress is very incomplete without trousers. These are of some subdued color, as London smoke, and should harmonize with the—the—the neck fichu. They are cut bias in both legs, with deep frills to fall over the instep; the waist is garnished with a broad band of batiste, with ecru facings, and buttons to match; the——. But that is enough. Any one but a Sandwich Islander will see at a glance that these fashions are frightfully mixed. Who ever heard of trousers being cut bias in the legs, deep frills falling over the instep, with a broad band of batiste—whatever that may be—and ecru facing, and things? Rather than wear pantaloons built in that way, we would go without, and encase our limbs in two sections of stovepipe."

EARNESTNESS.—Without earnestness there is nothing to be done in life; yet among the people whom we name cultivated men, little earnestness is to be found; in labors and employments, in arts, nay, in even in recreations, they proceed, if I may so, with a sort of self-defence; they live, as they read a heap of newspapers, only to have done with it; they remind one of that young Englishman at Rome, who said, with a contented air, one evening to some company, that to-day he had dispatched six churches and two galleries. They wish to know and learn a multitude of things, and precisely those they have the least concern with; and they never see that hunger is not stilled by snapping at the air. When I become acquainted with a man, my first inquiry is, with what does he employ himself, and how, and with what degree of perseverance? The answer regulates the interest I shall take in him for life.—*Goethe.*

Mississippi Politics.

The Republican party of Mississippi met at Jackson on the 27th ult. and nominated a State ticket, with Gen. Adelbert Ames for Governor. Gen. Ames was provisional governor of the State in 1869, and was afterwards elected to the United States Senate, which position he now holds. The nomination was made unanimously. This is a proper acknowledgement of the public good rendered by this able and distinguished man He is popular with the masses of the people, and should he be elected Governor he will serve them intelligently, faithfully and fearlessly. The platform adopted by the convention is in keeping with Republican principles.

Three places of prominence on the ticket were given to the colored men. They are Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. This of itself constitutes an element of strength that is a sure presage to victory. The selection of capable colored men to fill some of the important positions on the ticket is both wise and just.

Had the Republican party not recognized the claims of the colored men to places on the ticket, the Democracy, knowing that they were hopelessly in the minority in the State, would have certainly made some such offers to the colored voters.

The colored people represent the bone and sinew of the Republican party in Mississippi, and their claims should be respected by the party. The census shows the colored voters to be in the majority over the white voters by 12,000. This proper respect shown for the rights of the colored voters will inspire them with renewed confidence in the party and filled them with enthusiasm.

The Republicans of Mississippi have done well. They had the material stamina to act justly by the colored people, and in return we have no doubt that they will stand firm in the contest. We bespeak for our neighbors a success as gratifying to them as it will be beneficial to the future welfare of the State.—*Grand Era.*

Rules of Common Law.

Most of the common law rules of evidence which still prevail in the criminal codes of English-speaking communities originated at a time when the tendency of the courts was toward excessive cruelty to guilty men, and when there was scores of offences, ranging from petty larceny to high treason, which were punished with death. The humane maxims—that "every one accused of crime is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved;" that "it is better that ninety and nine guilty persons go acquitted than that one innocent person should suffer unjustly;" that "no man should be tried and condemned without an opportunity to confront the witnesses against him face to face;" that "if, after hearing all the evidence, there is a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jurors that the guilt of the accused is made out, they should acquit,"—which are always repeated and amplified by the defendant's counsel in their address to the jury, and which were absolutely essential at one stage of the law's history to mitigate its unquestionable harshness—have grown into such prominence now that they are made to overshadow many features of the law, the preservation of which are essential to good order, if not to the existence of society itself. So much solicitude is manifested for the welfare and safety of the accused that the rights of society are often entirely ignored, and when the humanities of the law are perverted into tricks for the encouragement of crime and the escape of malefactors, a civilized communities rise in their might and punish guilty men without regard to the forms of law. This is undoubtedly a great evil, but it will assuredly exist wherever the laws professedly enacted for the safety of society, become the refuge of murderers.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO!

Saturday, September 20, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 16, 1872.

After leaving San Francisco yesterday, we arrived here early in the evening, about nine o'clock. The city was like a "Babel of confusion," particularly around the Orleans, Golden Eagle, Capitol, and other hotels. The great throng of people have been drawn hither thus early in the week in consequence of the State Fair, the Republican and Democratic State Judicial Conventions. The Fair opened on Monday, 16th instant; the Republican State Convention was held to-day; and the Democratic Convention meets to-morrow.

The Fair grounds are crowded. The cattle or stock are to march in procession every morning at ten o'clock at the Fair grounds, and races are to take place every day until the Fair closes.

The street cars, hotels, and other public places are reaping a good harvest from the appearance of their patronage. The Pavilion, corner of Sixth and M streets, is also thronged. We gave it a visit with our complimentary ticket, and viewed a great variety of objects on exhibition. The fruit, mechanism, art, and handiwork displayed by our home products and manufacture ought to make all Californians feel proud that this comparatively infant State vies with all the intelligence and grandeur of her thirty-six other sisters in the American Union, all under the folds of the same stars and stripes.

The country people seems bewildered in the evening with the many attractions along K street. The band discoursing music in front of the Metropolitan Theatre, the stands at the corners with Yankee Notions Corn Cures, Patent Pliable Pens, Tooth Paste, and numerous nostrums; criers for the Baby Show: "Baby weighs two pounds and a half, six months old, two inches in height," or some such words; Mr. William States agent.

These sounds are kept up until about 10 o'clock, then our politicians adjourn. Now scenes around the hotels are attractive. This state of affairs were kept up without much variation until to-night, and the people are still pouring into the city, offering promises for accommodations.

Before our departure we observed that nearly all the whole of the colored population were employed as auxiliaries to the many business projects of the inhabitants. Among those who are apparently doing a credible business, are Mrs. Virginia Brown, hair dressing establishment, on fifth street, north of K street, also Mrs. Isaiah Dunlap, on the same street, near J. Mrs C. Jones K street above seventh. Messrs. Court and Gibson's Republican Headquarters saloon, third street, between J and K streets, Van Buren's saloon second street, Aaron Jackson's, Horace Cady's, Benjamin Coger's, and Small & Christopher's barber shops, and Mrs Williams' restaurant, and other eating places were all doing a fine business.

A complimentary ticket was presented to us by Capt. Galt of the Sacramento Zouaves, to attend a ball to be given by that company on Wednesday evening. Capt. Galt and his company have our thanks for the same, but business engagements in the "Bay City" prevented us from attending.

LETTERS.—Bishop J. J. Clinton, Philadelphia; John Parsons, New Orleans; George W. Fisher, Sacramento; P. A. New York; L. S. Hinton, Indianapolis, Ind. Letter to the care of this office for Mrs. S. Gibbs.

A Grand Operatic and Ballad Concert.

Miss Sarah E. Miles, the colored vocalist, is to give a Grand Operatic and Ballad Concert at Pacific Hall, adjoining the California Theatre, on Thursday evening, October 9th. The merits of this lady as a pleasing cancatrice is well known by her many amateur performances in this city, where she has volunteered on many occasions to assist others. She is on this occasion to make her debut as a professional artist. She should be encouraged to the fullest extent by the race with she is identified with, that she may show to the critical world that to demonstrate the delightful science of music in an artistic manner is not attributed to a person's color.

We hope that all liberal-minded persons, without regard to color, will unite their energies in endeavoring to secure her a crowded hall and a rousing reception. The price of tickets are one dollar for a single ticket and one dollar and fifty cents for two tickets purchased by one person Tickets may be purchased at Sherman & Hyde's Music Store, southwest corner of Kearny and Sutter streets.

Initial Sermon of Rev. Isaac N. Triplett.

Rev. Isaac N. Triplett, who arrived from the East last week to take charge of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, preached his initial sermon on Sunday evening last to a very large congregation, and gave general satisfaction to the members as to his abilities for their theologian. He is a finest speaker, and well versed in the Scriptures apparently by the many quotations he made and defined during his discourse, and we hope he will continue with the same favor which seemed to be bestowed upon him by his congregation, which gave him a liberal collection at the conclusion of the service. If we desire an intelligent ministry we must give them a liberal financial support—and keep it up. We wish Rev. Mr. Triplett success in his new pastorate.

FAIR AT CHICO.—The Upper Sacramento District Agricultural Fair commences at Chico on Monday next, the 22d inst. Our thanks are extended to D. M. Beavis, Esq., President; Geo. J. Bourn, Esq., Secretary, and the managers generally, for a complimentary season ticket sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL office.

BENEFIT SOIREE.—Mrs. Bertha Alexander is at the head of a number of ladies and gentlemen who will give a Benefit Soiree in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday evening, October 1st. The proceeds are to be given for a charitable purpose. Tickets of admission will be fifty cents.

Death of Mrs. Hettie Cole.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 16, 1873.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I write to inform you of the death of Mrs. Hettie Cole, who died in this city, August 31st, after six or eight months illness, she was thirty three years. Her funeral service took place at the seventh street A. M. E. Church, September the 2d, amidst a large concourse of relations and friends. She was a devoted christian to the last. Revs. Offer and Hamilton officiated at the services. The sabbath proceeding her death, I read prayers to her for the last time, I also read the second chapter of Ephesians. I will write more fully in the Philadelphia *Christian Recorder*, the organ of the A. M. E. Church. Her mother and husband, and sister Harkers was with her when she breathed her last. She gave the sign, as she promised to do, that all was right in Jesus.

P. S.—Please correct any seemingly error, and obliged, yours truly.

GEO. W. FISHER.

A Mrs. Good in Indiana, has just given birth to her sixteenth child. Good, enough.

Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 18, '73.

Mr. Editor:

All who witnessed the race against time, which took place at Agricultural Park, September 17th, are well satisfied that Occident is really the "Wonder of California." He made the mile in 2.16¼ first heat, and 2.18¾ second heat. The public are pretty well satisfied that the race between him and Goldsmith Maid, and between Lucy and him were hiules; he was not to win, even if he could. He will astonish the world yet.

Madame Anna Bishop is having crowded houses to her concerts at Congregational Church.

The city is crowded with people from all parts of the State. Hotels and private boarding houses are doing a rushing busines.

The ball given for the benefit of the Sacramento Zouaves at Central Hall last evening, 17th, was the finest of the season, and gave general satisfaction. It was conducted more like a select party than a public ball. San Francisco and adjoining towns were well represented. The following are the names of those who were present:

Mrs. Bertha Alexander, looking charming, Mrs. E. Clark, Mrs. Gilliard, Mrs. Gus. Davis, Mrs. Charles Valentine, Mrs. Fisher, Miss L. Goodman, Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss Bowers, Josephine Williams, Mr. A. Goodman, Capt. Ferguson, R. A. Hall. D. Bundy, D. Lomax, Thos. Cromwell, J. Fletcher, A. Divermere, C. Ennis, Wm. Gaines, A. Gibson, J. Callender, Robt. Chandler, Wm. Brown, B. Dodson, Wm. Doil, R. F. Baptist, J. Fisher, W. Zabre, Charles Robinson, Charles Andrew, C. Lewis, E. Hixon and T. Reche, San Francisco; Silvester Burns and Ike Harris, Oakland; J. Landerway and daughter, Vallejo; Miss Johnson. Chas. McGowan, T. Randall, J. Cousins and lady, Marysville; E. Hatton, Napa; J. Poyer and George Taylor. Sutter Creek; J. Oliver and E. Johnson, Pincerville; George Maddox and lady, and E. Hutton, Dixon; Wm. Robinson, W. Hyers and J. Graham, Stockton; Mr. Hutchinson, Carson, Nev.; Irving Johnson, wife and daughters; John H. Scott, Jacob Scott and B. E. Thompson, Woodland.

Mrs. N. Ford and daughter, Nevada City; Mrs. Cotanche and boy, Grass Valley; Mr. W. Meglone, Visalia; Mr. and Mrs. Speights and Mrs. Basil Campbell, Cache Creek; Wm Reese, Lincoln; Mrs. Minerva Anderson, Virginia; Miss Mary Brown, Miss Emma Brown, Miss Lizzie Miller, Miss Clara Logan, Miss Mary Scott, Miss S. Jones, Miss C. Hassel, A. Taylor, Mrs. R. H. Small, Mrs. B. Cogar, Mrs. Jos. Harrimon, Mrs. Annie Douglas, Mrs. Sebina Dyar, Mrs. D. Gale, Mrs. A. Starkey, Mrs. Josephine Dunlap, Mrs. Eliza Postels, Mrs. Addie Stanley, Mrs. Clarisa Jones, H. Durham, Mrs. Jennie Emory, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ada Harris, Mrs. Chester Johnson, Mrs. Goff, and Mr. Mrs. Grimes, Wm Guinn, Chs. Christian, Moses Freeman, Sims Emory, Wm. Galt, Mr. Jackson, Joe Scott, Washington Dozier, Jas. Vassals, Thomas Solomon, Charles Mellardo, James Stanley, Robert H. Small, Cornelius Wilson, Moses Campbell, I Dunlap, John A. Ford, Ben. Cogar, and John Steward, Sacramento; Mr. John Hassel, Hughes' Ferry; Mr. Richard. Susan City.

All were dressed very neat and tastely. Miss Josephine Williams, of San Francisco, carried off the laurel of being belle of the evening. She was dressed in a beautiful black satin dress, pink satin folds, demi-train, French bodice, black lace shawl, hair chignon, Spanish Comb dress. Mr. Charles Christian, of Sacramento, was the finest dressed gentleman; black dress coat a la mode, white satin vest, lavender colored necktie, and white kids. Mr. William Guinn was the most stylish gent of the evening. Miss Ford, from Nevada City, had all the gentlemen smitten; they were at her every beck and call.

At the supper table the guests were more than anticipated by mine host, J. P. Vickers; consequently, he was somewhat short of cutlery, but the gallant Mr. Thomas Solomon, in his wisdom, substituted in lieu thereof an old hatchet that was lying in a corner, to cut the pie with, which timely assistance created considerable merriment.

Other visitors left before the ball came off, among whom were P. A. Bell, Editor *Elevator*, and P. Anderson, Editor PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

Court & Gibson are reaping a good harvest, and happy go lucky "Van" is none the less behind.

O.

Mr. J. H. Smith's Concert.

We attended a charming entertainment, given at the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, last Thursday evening, it being for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Smith, organist of Bethel Church. The attendence should have been larger than it was, and those friends who stayed away missed a rare musical treat. We can give but a brief outline of the programme.

Mr. Wilkinsons' song, "Proudly and Wide," was well rendered, and elicited deserved applause. Mr. W. needs but stone study, under a master, to become an accomplished singer. We wish him success.

"Love's Sweetest Messengers," by Miss Josephine Hasler, was given with great expression and fidelity. Her voice was pure, showed sympathetic, and she sings with great ease and composure.

"The Return," by Miss Ophelia Randall, was sung with telling of fect. This young lady, however, needs some very severe application in vocalization to get her powerful voice under control, she has all the materials at her command, and must cultivate especially the art of *shading* in her tones. We understand she is to take part in the forthcoming concert of Miss Sarah Miles. We take special pleasure in referring to the marked improvement in the singing of Miss Clemintine Edmonds. This was observed before at the reception given to Bishop Clinton, and her friends predict great success for her. She sang "The Emerald," by Leavoy, a crisp and and delicious bit of gipsy melody.

Mr. Blake sang with his usual tenderness and style the fine tenor aria from Wallace's "Lurline," and terribly disapointed his audience by declining an encore. His delivery showed the result of close and careful study, and should he ever decide to adopt music as a profession, he will make his mark.

Millards exquisite ballad, "Why did he leave me," brought before the public for the first time, we hear Mrs. W. R. Gaines, who possesses a most delightful mezzo soprano voice of great power and compass. Her singing was worthy of all praise, and she very gracefully yeilded to the encore, by singing Thomas' pretty ballad "Good bye, but coms again."

Of Miss Sarah E. Miles, the [new Prima Donna, she is so well known among us all that it is scarcely necessary to discuss her merits. Her voice is simply a wonderful one, flexible, rich and tender in tone; a pure soprano endowed with a few remarkable low contralto notes. She sang "La Capricieus," recently written by Tito Matei, author of "Non ever, with a fire and style that electrified her hearers. The community may well be proud of her. The public will soon have a chance of deciding on her abilities, and verify the opinions of many that she has a brilliant career before her.

Mr Smith's organ solo was admirable, and we sincerely hope his benefit was substantial in its pecuniary results.

Professor Carnes presided at the piano. We think we can trace the musical handiwork of this gentleman in much of the singing, and congratulate him on the success of his pupils.

To Mr. Wm. H. Carter, under whose auspices this concert was gotten up, we are endebted for an evening of musical pleasure.

INDEX.

Proclamation.

Having been informed that the wreck of the steamship Costa Rica was caused by the parties in charge not seeing that the Fog Whistle was kept constantly in operation and, whereas, carelessness which causes loss of life cannot be so severely punished. Now, therefore, we, Dix Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order that an investigation be made, and also that neglect of duty be a discharge and another appointed.

NORTON I.

Whereas, we are informed that the screw which works the Clay Street Railroad is not strong enough for that purpose, and that it is, consequently, dangerous to the lives of passengers; also, that the "dummy" is a useless appendage. Now, therefore, the Directors of the company are hereby ordered to see that precautions are taken to make travel on said railroad perfectly safe by using a screw with at least twenty-four inches diameter.

NORTON I.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

As by expectation, Rev. Isaac Newton Triplett made his debut among us at Bethel Church, Powell street, on the 14th inst., taking for his text I Cor., iii chap., 11, 12, 13 verses, and after some prefatory remarks, the Rev. gentleman pitched into his subject with a will, and by the aid of the Holy Spirit he gave us one of those old fashioned sermoon—touching the cord of many a heart, and causing it to vibrate in the right direction. If we should take the hearty and responsive amen as the happy effects of said sermon, then we conciude that a thrill of joy parvaded many hearts, for there was a shout in the camp. Though of short acquaintance, yet the weight of his sermon, and the manner of its delivery, force the conviction that brother Triplett is no ordinary theologian. He can safely be designated as one of God's master builders. His language is full, and his effective mode of reasoning brings to mind the great oratorical flights, and the close reasoning and argumentative powers of the lamented J. R. V. Morgan. Bro. Triplett, from appearance, is some of your kid glove geatry, but with child-like simplicity and earnest zeal he seems intent on doing his Divine Master's work, and thus fulfill the mission for which he was sent here.

He was greeted with a very large congregation, and considering the constant strain upon the purse strings of our people, they nevertheless showed their appreciation of the man by walking up to the tune of $35, as a prognosticator of what they will do for him.

Yours, with consideration,

FIELDEN SMITHEA.

Trials of a Post-Office Clerk.

Some of the ingenious puzzles submitted to the distributing clerk in the Chicago Post-Office have been thus pleasantly sketched. "Many of the subscriptions which came through his hands are the most mysterious ciphers—unintelligible from the writer's not knowing what he wanted to write, rather than illegible through carelessness in writing. When a countryman of Gustavus Vasen, for instance, still hibernating upon his native hills, sends a letter to his brother in this country, and writing from memory, and a memory not much trained in letters at that time, supercribes it 'Sexdenrick Lenco In,' he has succeeded in mystifying the average human mind considerably regarding the intended destination of his missive. Not at all, the post-office clerk, who sees at once that 'Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa,' is meant. So, too, when from the Bremen bag, a greasy package flutters out, addressed to 'Hafis Lac Co Ill," it is no doubt, difficult to discern, after the letters of the legend have been evolved from the chaos in which a stiff fist and a villainous pen have left them, that the packet is intended for none one is 'Half Day, Lake County Illinois,' and thither it therefore goes. But when the only address to be made out from another—and that by no means sure, no vague are the forms of the letters—is 'Chollybuttville Co Ill.,' then it is that brain tells in the distributing hands. Brains finally result in the isolation of the palimpsest, and 'Joilet, Will County, Ill.,' is the interpretation thereof. In like manner 'Gerson Jacque Co America' is a superscription which could have eminated from nowhere else but France—to decipher to mean 'Warne, Hancock Co.,' and it is found that Illinois has such a town, in such a county; so the letter is forwarded thither, and has doubtless gladdened or saddened the heart of its object before now—*Exchange.*

A MARKET WOMAN.—One of the incidents of the demolition of Washington Market in New York was the following speech delivered from the top of a box:

"I am Mrs. Martha O'Donnell, the A No. 1 fat woman of Washington Market. I came into this market weighing 200 pounds, and I now weigh 345 pounds. I have been here fifteen years, have paid $18 a month, and have made $100,000, and intend to make a $100000 more. I have a farm of ten acres on Long Island, support a husband like a gentleman and a family in luxury, and I give them fast horses and carriages with which to enjoy themselves. I have stood the most intense cold in winter without a fire, and the greatest heat in summer, and have never taken no cold or been overheated.

Chasing a Hen.

Mr. Cobleigh, of Nelson street, says the Danbury *News*, brought three hens Saturday night, and put them under a box until he could build a coop. Sunday morning he saw one of them in the street, and bestowing a brief curse on the somebody who had overturned the box, and jeopardized his property, he started out after it, to drive it back in the yard. It took fifteen minutes to convince him that that hen could not be driven into that yard, and then he attempted to catch it. Three times he rose up with his hands full of feathers, and his chin full of sand, but still that hen eluded him. Once he got it cornered, and thought sure he had it, but it flew straight over his head, and flapped his wings in its face, and filled his eyes with dust. O, how mad Mr. Cobleigh was! It was Sunday morning. The bells were ringing, people were starting for church, and there he was in the street, with no coat or hat on, and with nothing but slippers on his feet, and every once in a while one of them would come off and fly through the air, and his naked foot would come in contact with the cruel gravel, before he could stop himself. Then he would have to hop back on one foot after that slipper, while the hen stood on the walk and elocuted, and the little Sunday school children stopped an laughed, and their parents reproved them and laughed, too. Finally the hen got away from him and started down street at a wonderful speed for a hen, and he started after her, his face redder than ever, and every time he cleared a rod, he would stop and hop back two after one of those slippers. When ife reached Estes street he jumped out of both slippers at once, but instead of stopping to go back, he picked up a stick of wood and kept on. Then the hen dodged into a gateway he hurled the stick at the escaping hen, and broke the leg of a strange dog, which added its piercing "Ki-yi" to the entertainment. But Cobleigh didn't stop. He tore into the yard after his property, in his bare feet, and, chased the hen into a woodpile and caught it, just as the owner of the premises came out and wanted to know what Cobleigh was going to do with his hen, and what he meant, anyway, by getting drunk and kicking up such a disturbance in a peaceful neighborhood. Cobleigh first thought he would knock the man down with an ax, and what he could not get out of him bury under a barn, but the new comer succeeded in proving to Cobleigh that the hen was his, and then the miserable man went into the house with a beat look home, where he found the three hens under the box.

No TRUTH can perish. No truth can pass away. The flame is undying, though generations disappear. Whatever moral truth has started into being, humanity claims and guards the bequest. Each generation gathers the bequest. Each generation gathers together the imperishable children of the past, and increases them by new sons of light, alike radiant with immortality.—*Bancroft.*

A GRAND

CALICO BALL!

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Thursday Evening, Sep. 25, '73

Under the auspices of the

UNITED SOCIAL CLUB,

AT THE

Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific St.

A splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

The Committee of Arrangements promise no new effort to make this Ball one of the best of the season.

Tickets, Fifty Cents each.

ALEX. A. MUNCE,
JOHN PATTERSON,
WM. HAMILTON
Committee of Arrangements.

REGULAR

Democratic Ticket!

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election, October 15, 1873.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SAM BELL McKEE.

For Judge of Nineteenth District Court,
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.

For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

WANTED TO NURSE.

ONE OR MORE CHILDREN WILL BE taken to Nurse, by the week or month, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 16 Sutter St.

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THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB FISHER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. V. COURT and HENRY GIBSON Persons in the City and those Dropping the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

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GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

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From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

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MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
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TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE

CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL

Justice between man and man demands that such should make it known to the citizen any source from whence good is derived; consequently, I would say to those interested, that I have had a Rupture for the space of a Score of several years' standing. I had worn the truss generally and with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture. I went under the treatment of Dr. Sherman, and in a few months was discommoded from using the truss by having discarded the same. With this result, I can, cheerfully recommend any one having a rupture to call upon Dr. Sherman with the confidence of being cured.

Yours truly, C. W. PAE TH. 39 Georgia st. Valley, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languish and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Bootal Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a spell of hard, terrible labor, suddenly struck a big strain of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy of Wood Island, when he awoke on the following day to receive a large check for his claim in Nevada, and his consequent

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For 500 interest of other claims I sell at 1 one, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I exhibited Dr. Sherman's appliance and compliment for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use I was entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently requiring my shifting for the enjoyment of the remainder of the day. I can recommend Sherman's Rupture Cure and appliance, knowing one to be a genuine.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 840 Market street.

Having now nothing to ask me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northwest corner of Fourth and Front streets.

MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 840 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years can warrant do entrust this specialty to any but himself. Call and relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of his cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for those ruptured

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Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and one accommodate 300 persons.

Connected with the House of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Persons in the city or those settling from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board.

May 25—

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SAN FRANCISCO. aug13

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SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco.

C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Wednesday, Sept. 10th, 1873.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Tehama.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Sunday excepted, Steamer (from Pacific Wharf), foot of Market street, for Vallejo, connecting with Express Train for Sacramento, Colfax, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

12.00 M. (Daily) Sunday excepted), Steamer (from Pacific Wharf), foot of Market street, for Vallejo, connecting with Express Train for Sacramento, Colfax, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Oakland Broadway Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles and San Jose.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Oakland with Train for Niles, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Night Express Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m. (8.30, 11.30 and 5.00 on Sundays only.)

Leave BROADWAY, (for San Francisco) at 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 2.30 4.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.40, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.30, 11.15 and 5.00 for Point Valle only.)

Leave HAYWARDS, 6.30 a.m. (Sundays only) and 10.45 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

Leave ZEITZ VALE, 6.25, 7.30, 8.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 4.30 and 7.30 p.m.

☞ Except Sundays. Y. H. GOODMAN,
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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing August 18, 1873.

Trains Southward.	Through Express.	San Jose Mail.	San Jose Daily.
Leave	8.45 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.45 a.m.
San Jose, arrive	11.10 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
Gilroy, arrive	11.45 p.m.		
Tres Pinos, arrive	12.30 a.m.		
Salinas, arrive	1.30 a.m.		
Soledad, arrive	2.30 a.m.		
Chualar, "	3.30 a.m.		
Spreckels, "	5.30 a.m.		
Salinas, "	6.00 a.m.		
Monterey, "	6.30 a.m.		
Castroville, "	6.00 a.m.		
San Jose, "	10.30 a.m.	7.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
Pajaro, arrive	8.40 a.m.	10.10 p.m.	6.20 p.m

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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 10 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information regarding him will be thankfully received by his brother, Benjamin Smith, who resides at No. 1110 Eleventh street, or address this office.

I, D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 30th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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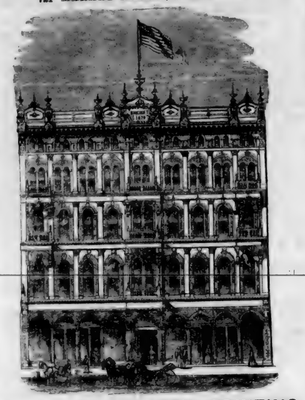
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VOL. X.—NO. 5. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873. WHOLE NO. 475

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Genesee (N. Y.) Conference.

We are indebted to Bishop J. J. Clinton, of Zion A. M. E. Church, for the proceedings of the Genesee Conference, which were published in the Wilkesbarre *Daily*, September 9th, and the *Morning Republican*, Scranton, September 12th. We make the following extracts:

The twenty-third session of the Annual Conference of the Genesee District, Western New York, of the A. M. E. Zion Church in America, held in Zion Church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., Bishop J. J. Clinton, chairman, who opened the Conference with devotional services; after which, Rev. T. O. R. Williams preached a very interesting opening sermon, assisted by Rev. J. Thomas.

The Bishop then delivered his Annual Episcopal Address, as follows:

Dearly Beloved Brethren—Members of the Genesee Conference, I greet you. Again through the Providence of the Giver of all good are we permitted to see each other's face after a separation of twelve months. We have met here at this time to hold the twenty-third session of the Genesee Annual Conference, and I trust during our sessions we may have the Divine presence to direct us in our deliberations. Dear brethren, during the past Conference year, you went forth as Gospel sowers, weeping, bearing sorrows, disappointments, oppositions, and many other things that conduced to disheartenment and discourage you while engaged in your work and labor of love, but out of it the Lord has brought you by His love. I trust that you will renew your covenant with God and dedicate yourselves afresh to the Most High, resolving never to cease your labors, your care and diligence until you have all that lieth in you according to your bounden duty. You have the promise of the Master: Lo, I am with you." If God be for us, who can be against us? During the intermedium, several of our dear Fathers and brethren have fallen by the ruthless hand of death. Bishop Logson passed from earth to a brighter world on high. Rev. William H. Bishop, who was a member of this Conference, departed this life in the full triumph of faith and hope of a blessed immortality in July last. The venerable Christopher Rush, one of the founders of our beloved Connection, departed this life in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He has gone to his reward. Rev. S. L. Hammond died on the 25th ult., after a short but painful illness, fell asleep in Jesus. He died at his post, with armor on.

* * * *

After the delivery of the address, religious exercises were again engaged in. Mr. Sanford was elected Secretary, an appointment was made for the Sabbath, and the transfer of Rev. J. C. Lodge from the California District was received.

At the session of Monday, the Bishop presented an address delivered by the wife of Rev. W. H. Hilary at San Francisco, Cal., on the reception of the Right Rev. J. J. Clinton, Visiting Bishop, which was read.

The Bishop then entered upon the examination of the character of members. Several were passed, who made interesting remarks respecting their labors during the past year. In the afternoon, Rev. J. W. Lacy preached, an interesting sermon on "Regeneration."

In the session of Tuesday, Rev. J. G. Smith, ministerial delegate for New York Conference, made a brief statement of its condition.

* * * *

The Conference convened on Wednesday morning, with the Bishop presiding. The thirteenth rule was suspended during the remainder of the session. Discipline questions were asked and answered. Rev. R. H. Johnson, delegate for Zion Church at Binghamton, requested to report, as he had received a dispatch requiring him to leave for the West, which was granted.

* * * *

On Thursday the Conference met at nine o'clock, Bishop Clinton presiding and conducting the devotional exercises. Questions 17, 18 and 19 were asked and answered. The committee on credentials reported favorably on the credentials of the lay delegation from Elmira, who was invited to a seat within the bounds ary of the Conference. A letter from Utica was read, praying the return of their former pastor for another year. James Washington, lay delegate from Utica, stated the wishes of the church and society. They desired to have their pastor returned. Their indebtedness on church property was $600. Elder Williams gave an explanation in regard to the indebtedness on which was very encouraging. Elder Sanford inquired whether he (Williams) had in his possession the deed of the church. He had left it at the recorder's office. It was made in the name of the A. M. E. Zion Church at Utica. The Bishop stated that the deed was not properly made and out the course of Elder Williams in deeding the church. D. Webster, lay delegate from Elmira, was called to give a statement of the church and society of that city. He said he was instructed to say that the society desired a change, that the temporal part was very good but the spiritual part was not as prosperous as it had been. Elder Coates made some remarks relative to the state of the church.

* * * *

The afternoon session met at 2. The committee on national affairs read a report, upon the adoption of which Rev. J. G. Smith made eloquent remarks and offered a resolution expressing profound regret for the State of Louisiana. After remarks by several members, the amendment was accepted, and the report adopted after remarks had been made by a number of members relative to the state of the public schools, with a recommendation that a committee be appointed to draw resolutions against the present school system in this State, which did not admit colored children. The Committee on Education read a report, which was adopted. The Committee on Temperance read a report. Rev. J. C. Gilbert made some appropriate remarks in which he condemned beer drinking among members of the church. J. Stuart spoke eloquently upon the subject, as did also J. Thomas, W. Sanford, and M. Webster.

The session then adjourned to listen to a sermon on "Education" by Elder Sanford.

From the Science of Health.

How to clothe the Babies.

That babies as well as grown people, should be clothed in a physiological manner, no one can deny; yet how very little attention is paid to this important subject. People have an idea that if a child's clothing is kept clean, and looks nicely, this is all that is required. But it would by no means underrate neatness and cleanliness, but to them I should add comfort and health, two things which are often, indeed generally, left out of consideration in the dressing of children.

Let us glance for a moment at the clothing of "the infant of the period" First in order, in the dressing of the young infant, comes the inevitable bandage or "roller;" this is commonly made of flannel, wrapped twice around the body, and pinned so tightly that it is absolutely impossible for the child to use properly the abdominal muscles in breathing. For the first few weeks of a child's life, breathing and crying are almost the only exercise it is able to indulge in; and every garment should be loose enough to admit of free intercostal and abdominal muscular action. But as baby's clothes are worn, we have quite the reverse of this. The bandage above referred to so compresses the walls of the abdomen, as to prevent lateral expansion; and whenever the infant cries, the intestines are pushed down into the pelvis, not unfrequently causing infantile hernia; for, at this early age, the opening in the inguinal canal is often only partially closed, and it requires but little force to cause the bowel to protrude. A case came under my observation a short time ago; the infant, from the time of its birth cried a great deal, and the more it protested the tighter it was bound, until actual rupture took place. The child is now several years old, he has not fully recovered, and will probably remain weak is that region through life. But nurse says, "baby must be pinned up tight, to hold him together," fine logic that! Nature never tarns work off her hands done up in that sluggish style.

The next article to be considered is the diaper, and a more uncomfortable article could not be well imagined. It is generally made of cotton flannel, doubled twice, making four thicknesses of this but material, which is pinned tightly round the pelvis. Add to the above a thin rubber article, now in our market, and which is used by some, and see what we have. No wonder so many children have prolapsed bowels and inflamation generally, in that delicate region. Only think of it, mothers! for two long years this heating process is kept up, day and night, without intermission! Suppose you bound the child's head or lungs up in the same way, and for the same length of time, what do you think the consequence would be? You would probably injure those organs for life, if indeed the child survived the treatment.

Next in order in our little toilet, comes "baby's shirt," a little scrap of very fine linen, which considering its scrimp dimensions, is for all ends and purposes a consumate nuisance. Then comes the flannel skirts, nicely plaited or gathered on to a cotton band, which has also to be pinned around the body, under the arms, so that every time baby is tossed around, the skirt is dragged down over the abdomen, thus adding another burden to the already overbound parts. Last comes the dress, made of some thin material, with or without sleeves, according to the fashion of the times, or taste of the mother, who very rarely knows anything about physiology, and if she did, would be indifferent to its claims; rather than to have her child look just like other peoples babies. We have, then, as you see, arms and chest relatively bare, while just below the petticoat band above referred to; and just below that comes the thick hot plaits of flannel over the little pelvis. In this manner the blood is drawn by overheating the vital parts, and kept there; while it is driven away from the tiny hands and arms, leaving them blue and cold, every time the infant is exposed to the air. This is a bad state of things; and it would not exist, if mothers were fully aware of the ills which this mode of dressing entrails upon their offspring in after years. If vitality once lost can never be regained, what can we say of the condition of these little ones, whose mothers have been lavishly wasting it year by year, instead of husbanding from the very commencement of their little lives? Many a mother worrie, her life out with a fretful baby when the whole cause lies in the uncomfortable style of dress which it compelled to wear. Could children, when they grow up, only remember how they felt in their "swaddling bands," I venture to say, that long ere this, a society would have been formed, protesting against cruelty to infants.

The clothing of a little child, as well as that of a grown person, should be in the first place loose enough to allow of free use of all the muscels. Not only that, but every portion of the body should be covered evenly; there should be as many thicknesses on the arms and chest as there are on any other part. As respects the bandaging of an infant, all that is needed is a piece of thin, soft muslin, to be worn loosely round the body, for the first week or so, until the umbilicus heals. The outer garments should be made of soft cotton material, instead of flannel, as this is very apt to irritate, and chafe the tender skin; and is one great cause of the "gum rash," which is so annoying to both mother and child. A little waist should be made with long sleeves and high neck, with a deep hem around the bottom, and buttons for fastening the skirt to. This latter should be of the same material, gored, perfectly plain, with a narrow band or hem around the top, in which to work the button holes. Such an arrangement allows the shirt to be removed without having to undress the child; and it also does away with the pinning business, which every mother knows is a great nuisance; and baby knows by sad experience, if it could only tell, how uncomfortable it can be. A case came under my observation a short time ago; the infant, from the time of its birth cried a great deal, and the more it protested the tighter it was bound, until actual rupture took place. The child is now several years old, he has not fully recovered, and will probably remain weak is that region through life. But nurse says, "baby must be pinned up tight, to hold him together," fine logic that! Nature never tarns work off her hands done up in that sluggist style.

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Civil Rights.

They have the civil rights question up in Poughkeepsie to a limited extent. Orders were issued to admit colored to the public schools. Two applied at one of the schools, and were turned away. Whereupon a howl was set up which drew from the principal the expl

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 27, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Four Chances.

The colored citizens of California have four chances between now and the fourth of March, or until next June, if Congress is prolonged, to fully test the sincerity of the Republican party, State and National, relative to the enforcement of their full civil rights. The first chance is—a decision from our Supreme Court, where there are three Republicans out of five Judges on the bench, on the mandamus case—Ward vs. Flood—to show cause why colored children should not be admitted into the same public schools as white children. This decision has been somewhat excusable by not being pressed either by Chief Justice Wallace, Democrat, or Justice W. I. Belcher, Republican, owing to the fall election, or the damaging of their chances for preferment—the former for U. S. Senator, the latter for a regular nomination and election to the Supreme Bench. As these events have been foreshadowed by the September State election, and the recent Judicial Conventions, there is nothing new to hinder Chief Justice Wallace and associate Justice Belcher from joining in with the other three Justices to render an early decision. It will be of little consequence at this late day to colored citizens which way they may decide, as we want their decision out of the way so that we may take up the other three remaining chances.

The second chance is—providing the Supreme Court don't decide between the present time and next Christmas, or, at farthest, its January Term—to agitate the local Boards of Education to admit colored children into "white" schools, as does the enlightened and liberal minded citizens of Oakland.

The third chance is—to memorialize by petition, or otherwise, the ensuing Republican Legislature to amend the present school law so that there will be no proscription or prohibition to attend any public school in consequence of color.

The fourth and last chance will be between the first Monday in December and the fourth of the ensuing March, or at farthest in June or July, providing Congress has a long session, for it to enact a supplementary civil rights bill making it a penal offense to exclude any one class of citizens from any school or other institution supported by the public, or of a public nature. The colored citizens will wait with patience the action of all the above tribunals on their school privileges and full civil rights. All of them can take action between the present time and June or July next, or within nine months at most. Then if all should refuse, colored Republicans in all the States should immediately hold State Conventions, and concentrate to defeat any Republican Congressional nominee for re-election who proved recreant in his vote in Congress for a reasonable supplementary civil rights bill.

From the closeness of the strength of the political parties at the present time, the colored citizens hold the balance of power in nearly every Congressional District in the United States, and they are disposed to make it felt for their rights.

Horticultural Autumn Exhibition.

The Horticultural Autumn Exhibition is to open in this city on Wednesday next, September 30th, at Horticultural Hall, Stockton st. Our thanks are extended to A. Kellogg, M.D., President, F. A. Miller, Secretary, and the Managers generally, for a complimentary season ticket.

The Independent Movement.

Of the Independent or any other movement, the PACIFIC APPEAL will not go out of its path of usefulness to meddle with any new issues which may spring up in the Republican party, and divide its leaders on issues foreign to the main subject under consideration. So far as the colored citizens are concerned, we want equal school privileges, we want full civil rights, when these are granted we can then better afford to take an active part, either for or against abstract grievances when necessary, than at the present time. We therefore invoke the aid of all the present parties, either State, National, Judicial, Legislative or otherwise, in the restoration and enforcement of full civil rights in schools, etc. Then colored Republicans will have better encouragement, probably, to "jump" or "bolt" from one party to another, precisely the same as white Republicans. The question then naturally arises, "whether it would not be better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of" or bear them at least until the Republican party shows its hand on full civil rights in the ensuing legislature and State Supreme Court, and in the ensuing Congress before its adjournment.

The Independent Judicial Convention.

The Independent Judicial Convention assembled, pursuant to notice, in Sacramento City, on Thursday, 25th inst. The officers of the permanent organization were as follows:

President, B. Van Cleff; Secretaries, F. P. Dann and W. A. Andrews; Sergents-at-Arms, F. H. Lambert and Joseph Shaw.

After the platform and resolutions were adopted, Gov. Booth was cheered, the platform was cheered, the new Declaration of Independence was cheered, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The next order of business was the nomination of a candidate for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court.

In a neat speech, John F. Swift placed in nomination Judge E. W. McKinstry, of San Francisco; the announcement of whose name was the signal for a outburst of applause.

Mr. Clark seconded the nomination, and without a dissenting voice Judge McKinstry was declared the nominee of the Convention. Three cheers were then given for the nominee.

A State Central Committee and an Executive Committee were appointed, after which the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Benefit Soiree.

The Benefit Soiree, of which Mrs. Bertha Alexander is Manageress, comes off on Wednesday evening next at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason. The proceeds are to be given for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth Pennington.

The Calico Ball.

The United Social Club gave their select invitation ball in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, on Thursday evening. (This club is composed mostly of the members belonging to the West Indian Benefical Society, and the ball given by the Social Club was not second in importance to those fine parties usually given by the West Indian Association. Messrs. Alex. A Madge, John Patterson and Wm. Hamilton were the committee of arrangements.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket, sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL office last week by Mrs. Hannah Barber, President of the Committee that got up the festival at the Baptist Church on Tuesday evening last. We could not attend, but are pleased to learn that it was a fine affair.

Masonic.

We received last week copies of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, containing the proceedings of four Quarterly Communications of that Grand Lodge, viz: March, June, September and December, 1872. They are neatly gotten up, containing twenty-seven pages, exclusive of their memorial pages for deceased brethren. The Most Worshipful Jonathan Miller was re-elected Grand Master, and Right Worshipful Joshua D. Kelley, Grand Secretary. The Grand Master issued three Dispensations during the year, namely: Olive Branch, Philadelphia, to be numbered 51 in their registry; King David Lodge No. 52, Philadelphia, and Chatham Lodge No. 53, Chester County, Penna. From the report of their Foreign Correspondence we extract the following:

UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

We have received correspondence from this Grand Lodge in answer to a question of the R. W. Brother John Henry, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, in regard to the warrant No. 459, under the register of said Grand Lodge. The R. W. Brother states that in 1784 a warrant was granted to Boston Smith, John Sanderson and others, in the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts, and the same Brothers, and their successors in office, continued to pay their annual taxation to the Grand Lodge of England for years. The number was subsequently changed to 370 under the same register. The R. W. Brother also states that at the union of the two Grand Lodges of England in 1813, the warrant was then known. But since that date it has not been heard from. Bro. Henry acknowledges the reception of our proceedings for 1871 and returns those of the Grand Lodge of England. At the Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of England, held in Freemasons' Hall, London, on Wednesday, 6th day of March, the Grand Lodge was opened in the usual way, with representatives from nearly all the kingdoms under the control of the Grand Lodge of England. The Grand Lodge then went into an election for officers for the year ensuing, whereupon R. W. Bro. Phil Brick moved the re-election of the Right Honorable the Marquis of Ripon, as Grand Master for another year. The motion was seconded by Right Worshipful brother Captain Edward Routh, and was put by the M. W. D. Grand Master and carried by a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge. The Hon. Albert W. Wood, the Grand Director, then proclaimed the Most Honorable George Frederick Samuel, Marquis of Ripon, Earl De Gray, &c., &c., Grand Master of Masons of England, and jurisdiction thereunto belonging. The Grand Master, after taking the chair, returned thanks for the honor conferred by electing him Grand Master by so popular a vote as had been given him. He then complimented the craft upon its growth and healthy condition, and for the increase of members.

The Pennsylvania brethren make a complaint against the Convention Independent Grand Lodge of this State, which we will endeavor to remedy hereafter. It is as follows:

GRAND LODGE OF CALIFORNIA.

Our correspondence with this Grand Lodge has not been very satisfactory, for reasons best know to to the officers of that Grand Lodge. We have written several letters, and also filled a commission as representative of this Grand Lodge in favor of R. W. Bro. Nelson Cook, dating them in April last. They were returned to me in October, and I re-mailed them in care of the M. W. Grand Master, Peter Anderson, since which I have heard nothing of them. I did, however, receive a letter from R. W. Brother Wm. J. Simmons, dated San Francisco, Dec. 4th, 1872, in which he says that the election of officers of the Grand Lodge of California will take place in a few days, after which he will communicate the result as speedily as possible. He also states that the Grand Master had empowered him, in the absence of the R. W. Bro. Nelson Cook, to acknowledge the credentials of Bro. Cook, and answer the accompanying letter.

M. W. Peter Anderson, Grand Master; R. W. Nelson Cook, Grand Secretary.

We have no means of knowing the statistics of the Order.

Sentence of the Modocs.

WASHINGTON, August 24th.—The military commission over the Modoc prisoners—Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias One-eyed Jim, and Sloluck—arraigned them on two charges, viz:

1. Murder in violation of the laws of war.

2. Assault with intent to kill, in violation of the laws of war.

The commission found the captives guilty on all the charges and specifications. It, therefore, sentenced them—Captain Jack, Schonchin, Black Jim, Boston Charley, Barncho, alias one-eyed Jim, and Sloluck—to be hanged by the neck until they be dead, at such time and place as the proper authority shall direct, two-thirds of the members concurring therein.

The President approves these sentences, and orders that they be carried into execution by the proper military authority under the orders of the Secretary of War, on the third day of October, 1873.

The War Department has issued a general order enforcing the above sentences to be executed by the commanding General at Fort Klamath.

Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 22, '73.

Mr. Editor:

The following were among those who visited our city during the fair last week, but whose names were omitted in my last letter:

Rev. J. B. Sanderson, who was a delegate from Stockton to the Republican Judicial Convention; Henderson Jones, Woodland, Yolo Co.; Peter Powers, Chico; Mrs. Eliza Scott, Mrs. Julia Carter, Mrs. Caledonia Miles, Mrs. Chester Bass, Mrs. Harriet Williams, Mrs. Margaret White and Mr. Charles Epps, San Francisco.

O.

ARRIVALS.—Henry Joseph and Cyrus Coopor, San Jose; Thomas Gains, Antioch; Mrs. —— Quinn, Marysville; Mrs. Thomas Detter, Eureka, Nev.

"As it was in the Beginning."

When I was a little baby, gals would never "let me be" for every one would snatch me and place me on her knee; then to kiss and hug me, I'm sure that "Dad" and "Mam" must have wondered how I survived it—but I stood it like a lamb! And again, while but in boyhood; she'd tempt me from my home, through pleasure grounds, on fairy spots to roam; then with luscious fruits and sweetmeats my small tummy they would cram, and half stifle me with kisses—but I stood it like a lamb! When older still, they would lure me through dingle, dale, or dell, to gather nuts, or flowers, or ferns—and they seemed to love it well! Yet started oft at trifles, with a shriek that seemed no sham, they'd fling their arms around me—but I stood it like a lamb! At last one charming creature, who could most my soul entrance, by wondrous winning archness and a tender, melting glance, seemed to say: You know you love me; why not take me as I am? and I felt obliged to do it—but I stood it like a lamb! Thus through childhood, youth and manhood, ay! each moment of my life, my heart has felt the winning power of girl, or maid, or wife; and the spell will never leave me, for, like a potent dream woman's charms subdue me ever—but "I stand it like a lamb."

METHOD.—The absence of method which characterizes the uneducated, is occasioned by an habitual submission of the understanding to mere events and images, as such, and independent of any power in the mind to classify or appropriate them. The general accompaniments of time and place are the only relations which persons of this class appear to regard in their statements. As their constitutes their leading feature, the contrary excellence, as distinguishing the well-educated man, must be referred to the contrary habit, Method, therefore, becomes natural to the mind which has been accustomed to contemplate, not things, only, or for their sake alone, but, chiefly, the relation of things, either relations to each other, or to the state and apprehension of the hearers. To enumerate and analyze these relations, with the conditions under which, alone, they are discoverable, is to teach the science of method.—*Coleridge.*

A VOTER praising a favorite candidate at a late Irish election, said, "He is as fine a fellow as ever lifted a hat to a lady or a boot to a blackguard."

[From the Freemason, August Number.]

How to Cure a Cold.

The first object in the treatment of disease, is diagnosis. In some diseases this is difficult, and the treatment proportionately so. Of a cold, however, a few direct questions will usual answer: "You seem to be under the weather, how's your cold?" "Broddy bad, thag you." The first difficulty is solved; and so clearly, that the running may read. Competency in diagnosis usually implies competency for treatment. And who so competent to arrive at a correct diagnosis of a cold as an editor? The very nature of his occupation—intent, in the highest, coldest, and not unfrequently the foulest room in the establishment, his only thought for the morrow is, being out in time. Afflicted he may be, and with head bent on so great a necessity, and a nose which volunteers to do the punctuation gratis, who, we repeat, can have a greater interest in a cold than an editor? His chief risk is desperation. The whole fraternity of editors, and all of their readers, owe a debt of gratitude to one of its members, the editor of the *Danbury News*, for a report of the following case, instituted by, though not practiced on himself, but by one of his corps, who had been made desperate by the complaints of a typo-setter. *Treatment:* He boiled a little bonnet and horehound together, and drank freely of the tea before going to bed. The next day he took five pills, put one kind of plaster on his breast, another under his arms, and still another on his back. Under advice from an experienced old lady, he took all these off with an oyster knife in the afternoon, and slapped on a mustard paste instead. His mother put some onion drafts to his feet, and gave him a lump of tar to swallow. Then he put two hot bricks to his feet and went to bed. Next morning another old lady came in with a bottle of goose oil, and gave him a dose of it on a quill, and an aunt arrived about the same time from Bethel, with a bundle of sweet fern, which she made into a tea and gave him every half hour until noon, when he took a dose of salts. After dinner his wife, who had seen a fine old lady of great experience in doctoring, on Franklin street, gave two pills of her make, about the size of an English walnut and of a similar shape, and two tablespoonfuls of home-made balsam to keep them down. Then he took a half pint of hot rum, at the suggestion of an old sea captain in the next house, and rubbed his legs with an alcohol bath. At this crisis two of the neighbors arrived, who saw that his blood was out of order, and gave him half a gallon of spearmint tea, and a big dose of castor oil. Before going to bed he took eight of a new kind of pill, wrapped about his neck a flannel soaked in hot vinegar and salt, and had feathers burned on a shovel in his room. He is now thoroughly cured, and full of gratitude.

We advise our readers to cut this out and keep it where it can be readily found when danger threatens, for the use of persons afflicted with colds who have not time or inclination to consult a physician.

Beauty in a Wife.

Beauty in a wife can hardly be considered a desirable gift, and it certainly is not a joy forever. It is apt to develop a spirit of coquetry that jeopardizes domestic peace, and to stimulate others than the husband to gallantry a trifle too tender for the tranquility of home. Coquetry, too, is expensive and likes to array itself in beautiful attire; then often the one pair of eyes belonging to the husband are not deemed enough for such elaborate decoration, and the approbation of other eyes is sought for, and too often found. The splendid woman attracts too much attention, and elicits too many comments, for the husband of a quiet turn. The trite proverb that beauty is only skin deep is particularly applicable to the man marrying a woman with such a gift, for in six months of married life the ordinary looking wife may look as handsome as her more favored sister. There is a certain kind of vanity in some men, however, that finds compensation for the loss of their own admiration in that which their wives produce on others, and who are thus, to some extent, married for the galleries as well as themselves. The beautiful woman creates her greatest impression in the beginning, and if she has not the amiable and mental traits essential to command esteem, in time her beauty comes to be common place. To maintain the first impression requires unusually good resources. The ordinary looking wife, possessing these resources, like good wine, improves with time. The beautiful wife is generally to conscious of the charms of her person; and should she be disposed to forget them, there are always people who never fail to remind her of them. Familiar with general admiration, if any thing goes wrong in the family circle, and her conduct does not meet with the husband's approbation, she is inclined to think that every one but her husband finds her without a blemish. In such a case she is accessible to regrets at not having selected one of the old and constant admirers who always found her perfect in all that she said and did. Naturally, the gallant choir of her maiden days were never capable of telling her that she was naughty under any circumstances, but always sang the one favorite air about her resplendent loveliness. The symphony of old times becomes more melodious contrasted with the discordant solo of the reproving husband, which she listens to with ill-disguised petulance. In a word, in such moments of chagrin she is apt to find all the world agreeable except her husband.

There is a general rule of life that the durable be preferred to the showy, and in all situations it applies to the choice of a wife. The harem belle, when asked what her occupation was, replied that it was to be beautiful; but the requirements of the West are greater than those of the Orient. The man soon makes up his mind as to what he admires and desires in the physique of woman, but it requires more time for him to come to a conclusion as to what is essential to his happiness in mental qualities. It may be a pretty safely adopted as a rule, that the woman should have mind enough to comprehend that of her husband, to share his plans, and to sympathize with him in his daily occupation. The absence of sufficient intelligence to do this often leads to an estrangement, for ignorance of the husband's occupation implies ignorance of his financial resources. Familiarity with the husband's business enables the wife to regulate the outgoing to the incoming, and tends to repress unreasonable demands and unpleasant discussion. In this respect the American wife is behind the French one, who is generally well acquainted with the practical affairs of life, and is as competent to protect the interests of the family as the husband himself, a trait greatly fostered by the code, which places woman on the same legal footing as the man. Thus, to know when the purse is full and when it is empty, is a kind of knowledge that contributes much to the pleasure of married life.—*Galaxy.*

AN Italian chemist has given the world a new acid, which he terms the "Amidomonochoro-benzonesulphonic." Scientists generally endeavor to avoid referring to it in ordinary conversation.

MISS FANNIE W. Roberts, of Kittery, Me., has been licensed to solemnize marriages, the first instance of the kind on record in the State.

THE procession of Corpus Christi did not take place this year in any of the large cities of Italy, except Naples, Bologna and Venice.

Marriages

BROWN-WILLIAMS.—In Sacramento City, Saturday evening, September 20th, by Rev. Driscoll, William A. Brown to Miss Josephine Williams, both of San Francisco.

A BENEFIT SOIREE

Will be given at the

Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society,

Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason,

ON WEDNESDAY EVE'G, OCT. 1, '73

For the benefit of

MRS. ELIZABETH PENNINGTON

Mrs. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

Manager.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

REGULAR

Democratic Ticket!

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election, October 15, 1873.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,

SAM BELL McKEE.

For Judge of Nineteenth District Court

W. P. DAINGERFIELD.

For Police Judge,

EUGENE B. DRAKE.

E. B. DRAKE.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB POSEE, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. ZECKY and HENRY GIBSON. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

M. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.

☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN." ☜

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and I streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,

Proprietors of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Stock Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

843 PACIFIC STREET.

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Incorporated 1810.

HARTFORD

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Conn.

CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS

January 1, 1873,

$2,204,396!

A. P. FLINT,

Manager Pacific Department.

MAYER & BELDEN,

Local Agents.

DEMOCRATIC & LIBERAL

REFORM CANDIDATE

FOR POLICE JUDGE,

E. B. DRAKE.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Has a Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STEVENS

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Successors to

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000

Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B IRWIN & CO.

General Agents,

309 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Curling.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved pattern, which enables us to fill orders of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large assortment of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

HAY ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Dear Sir: Having seen statements that each should make known to the citizens of the world whether good or bad, I deem it my duty to say to those afflicted with Rupture, that after wearing a Rupture of several years' standing, I had been to Dr. Sherman's office, and by his skillful treatment and an increase of my support, I was under the necessity of discarding my truss, which was so worn out by me that I was entirely discommoded from attending to my business during the time of same. With this much, I can cheerfully recommend any one referred to me the same treatment with the most perfect confidence.

Yours, etc., O. F. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER the toils of hall, lasted all summer, or a lady in the street of both, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy on his first return to his home in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in, having possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

MURPHY'S, Calaveras County.

To the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and used for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently deserving my attention for the enjoyment of the day. Being satisfied, coming on once I became inflamed and strangulated, causing me for my employment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 303 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northwest corner of Fairfax and Jackson streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 316 Montgomery street. Those whose ruptures should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years enables him to afford relief and cure. He does not treat patients with electro-magnetic chances of not cures before and after cure, he will for 10 years. To combine valuable information for those ruptured.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Cleveland, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to this Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Lodge, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6TH AND 7TH,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEADS MADE AND RETAILS.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES, ETC.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling The Improved Family Knitting Machine. Address, A. T. WILCOX & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Losses and Casualties of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Rosters of OLDEST Administrations. The Record of Democratic CRIMES, by Everett Chamberlin, Secretary of the New York Press Club. The Disasters on Land and Sea, Fires, Floods, Earthquakes, Railway carnage, Epidemics, with Infinite Variety of Interesting Matter, sent to make money and The Best Selling Book ever published. Agents wanted. Send for Circulars, Extra Terms, &c. Secondsheet on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken the Enterprise Restaurant, where he is prepared to furnish to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

J. B. LAIDLAW,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style. Bridal Wreaths, Coronets, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

809 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Curling.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or those arriving from the interior, two others neatly furnished rooms at No. 1 Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. May 25—

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

Wholesale and Retail,

415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. aug13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

25 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. aug13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Receive's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. M. KELLY. GEO. H. FAST.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest style. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the "Ladies' and Misses' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. E. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL Office San Francisco. may—2

C. P. R. R

Wednesday, Sept. 24th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Shoshone Express for Martinez and Way Stations.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), Sun Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Dennis, and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamers (from Pacific Wharf), foot of Broadway, Oakland.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Oakland Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for the East. Through Freight and Passenger Route.

For the most direct and best Via Pacific Route, between Stockton and Fresno, take the Steamer leaving Stockton on the arrival of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer at Benicia.

OAKLAND BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.30, 11.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.15, 1.00, 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 11.00 p.m. (8.30, 11.30 and 1.30 to Oakland only).

Leave BROOKLYN, (for San Francisco) 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 2.45, 4.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave OAKLAND, 6.00, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 11.00 p.m.

ALAMEDA BRANCH.—Leave SAN FRANCISCO, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.15 a.m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30 and 7.00 p.m. (7.00, 11.15 and 5.30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave ALAMEDA, (for San Francisco) 6.30, 7.50, 9.30, 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 7.00 and 10.30 p.m.

Leave FRUIT VALE, 8.00, 9.30, 11.00 a.m., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30 and 6.30 p.m.

☞ Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE SCHEDULE

Commencing August 18, 1873.

Trains South.	Through Trains.	Sun. Only.	Sun. Pass. Only.	Pass. Only.
Leave San Francisco	8.00 a.m	9.30 a.m	4.45 p.m	
Arrive San Jose, arrive	11.10 a.m	11.30 a.m	7.30 p.m	
Gilroy, arrive	12.42 p.m		8.50 p.m	
Pacheco	1.20 p.m		9.30 p.m	
Chittenden	2.20 p.m		10.40 p.m	
Salinas, arrive	3.30 p.m		11.50 p.m	
Chualar, arrive	3.50 p.m		12.05 a.m	
Soledad	4.10 p.m		12.30 a.m	
Bodfish, arrive	5.30 p.m		1.50 a.m	
Tres Pinos	6.40 p.m		3.00 a.m	

Trains North.	Sun. Pass. Only.	Pass. Only.	Through Train.
Leave Tres Pinos		10.55 a.m	
Soledad		12.05 p.m	
Bodfish		12.30 p.m	
Chualar		01.45 p.m	
Salinas, arrive		02.00 p.m	
Chittenden		3.30 p.m	
Pacheco		4.30 p.m	
Gilroy		5.20 p.m	
San Jose, arrive	10.30 a.m	6.50 p.m	
San Francisco, arrive	12.30 p.m	10.10 a.m	5.30 p.m

☞ SATURDAYS at 5.30 p.m. ☜ Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) between San Francisco and Tres Pinos, leaving San Francisco at 9.00 a.m. and 11.00 p.m.

A. C. BASSETT, A. N. TOWNE,
Assistant Superintendent. General Superintendent.

J. L. WILLCUTT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

P. O. Box 2460. JOHN SPURGEON

HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors

AT LAW,

KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE,

Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

——OR——

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sprains, Etc. TRY IT, THEY SAY. Some genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Zinc,

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 423 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

Geo. H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. D. Atherton,	A. Delmontico,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. B. Cooper,	Charles Carleton,
John T. Doyle,	J. F. Houghton
John Parrott,	D. W. Earl,
C. B. Hobbs,	Isaac Lankton,
A. M. Hackstaro,	Julius Wetzel,
O. Conrad,	Julius Wetzel, Prop'r
C. E. Lambert,	
S. S. Johnson,	B. H. Hewitt,
G. H. Tilton,	Geo. H. Fox,
W. H. Greenwood,	J. B. Peters,
Geo. W. Scott,	S. W. Orr,
Percy Williams,	W. F. Bailey,
W. R. Foster, Jr.	A. W. Hughes,
Jos. Galeway,	A. V. Hudner,
W. T. Garratt,	H. H. Hewett, M'ngr
C. Wasserhorse,	S. H. Orr, Sec'y
A. J. Hotaling,	

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—P. L. Marks has removed to the corner of Sansome and Montgomery streets, Montgomery Block, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, corner of Sansome and Montgomery streets, Montgomery Block, between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money in predetermined sum, Government and State officials, merchants, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in sixty days, with interest, or monthly, as per agreement.

Advances made on furniture, household, and other property, merchandise in warehouse, etc., etc.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	207,152 8
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,152 80

D. J. STAPLER, President.
G. V. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.

au13

CRAIG & SON,
522 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers,

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au10

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Pugh, who resided about 9 years ago in Alexandria, D. C., and Washington City, D. C., and it supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Rev. Jacob Pugh, who still resides at No. 1118 Eleventh street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 20th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For those in this city or those arriving from the interior, two elegantly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 819 Stockton street, near Bush, either permanently, or transiently. au12

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
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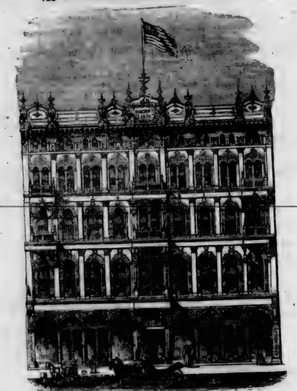
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VOL. X.—NO. 6. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873. WHOLE NO. 476

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How Long may We Live.

"All that a man hath will he give for his life. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." These and a multitude of similar aphorisms are abundantly familiar to us all. Many times in our lives are we frosted down to the ground, though not killed; we sprout up again; and, instead of one main stem, carry up two and three, and blossom and bear fruit cheerily, till the final frost of death lays us low forevermore. Thus it should be; life means growth, development, conquest, or it means nothing.

How long may we live? Shall we measure the three score and ten, or shall the blasted bud, the ear of corn, blighted in the milk, be a fitting emblem to be pissed on our tomb-stones? There are various circumstances upon which longitevity depends, and it is not difficult for each individual to form an approximate idea of the length of years it is possible for him, under ordinary circumstances, to attain. Of all nations or tribes, the longest lived are the Jews. The reason of this is not hard to arrive at. They are the only people whose diet is, and has always been, part and parcel of their religion; they are the only people with whom cleanliness is part and parcel of their religion. They are thrifty, industrious, and economical. The first keeps them in good heart, the first two prevent either flood or body from growing stagnant, and all three makes it easy for them to enjoy every physical comfort. Stupid, sickly, and poor Jews are the exception and not the rule.

The New England people are remarkable for their longevity and hardy health. All the world knows how tidy, how industrious how intelligent, how economical is the average New Englander; what an essential element of life is comfort; physical, intellectual and moral. The Quakers are illustrious instances of the same principle; and to the transmission of longevity as an inheritance in addition to these other traits, the Jews, the New Englanders and the Quakers, are indebted for their vast accumulations, and the large results they have to show for having lived in the world. The father of all the Jews lived to be one hundred and seventy-five years old, and Jacob might have reached that age, if he had not grieved at the fancied death of Joseph. The patriarchs of New England averaged seventy years; the Quakers are proverbially long lived.

In different families there is a great difference in rapidity of growth. Some reach manhood and womanhood much earlier than others of the same age, and others at forty are as old as others at sixty. The danger of premature growth is premature death. In general, those who mature early, die early, and those who consume many years in attaining their physical and intellectual statute, have a long lease of life.

Dr. James McKenzie, an eminent Scotch physician says "the natural marks by which we discern that a man is made for long life, are principally as follows:

1st. To be descended at least by side from long-lived parents.

2d. To be of a calm contented, and cheerful disposition.

3d. To have a just symmetry or conformation of parts, a full chest, well-formed joints and limbs, with a neck and head large rather than small in proportion to the size of the body.

4th. A firm and compact system of vessels, the stamina not too fat, veins large and prominent, a voice somewhat deep, and a skin not too white.

5th. To be a long and sound sleeper.

In addition to these signs, modern writers on longevity affirm that men and women with particularly long bodies in proportion to their height are long lived, that persons of short stature are longer lived than those who are tall, that married men and women live longer than bachelors or maids, widowers or widows; that widows and old maids live longer than widowers and bachelors. Another writer says: "A man or woman, to be long lived, should have a fully developed osseous frame and muscular organization, be rather middle-sized and somewhat short set, have a capacious chest and shoulders, round rather than flat; a pulse strong and regular, and the veins felt at extremities; head not too large, neck neither long or short, abdomen not projecting, hands large but not too deeply cleft, foot rather thick and broad than long, skin strong, smooth and clear; complexion not too florid nor too ruddy in youth, hair approaching rather the fair than the black, voice strong, with facility of retaining the breath long without difficulty, sense acute and clear, but not too delicate; appetite good, and digestion easy; teeth sound, a slow eater, without extra thirst; excretions all regular and free, no violent passions, temperament sanguine, with a little of the phlegmatic.

The physical and mental education in youth and early life has much to do with longevity. Cardinal De Salis lived to be one hundred and ten years old, and gives the means by which his health was maintained and his life prolonged. "By being old when I was young," says the Cardinal, "I find myself young now I am old. ... I led a sober and studious, but not a lazy or sedentary life. My diet was sparing though delicate I rode or walked every day except in rainy weather, when I exercised within doors for a couple of hours. So far, I took care of the body; and as to the mind, I endeavored to preserve it in due temper, by a scrupulous obedience to divine commands By these means, I have arrived at the age of a patriarch, with less injury to my health and constitution than many experience at forty."

At twenty a man is about grown, at forty he has just paid for rearing; if he dies at forty, the world is the better off for his having lived, since he returned only what he received. "In another twenty year he would still have been in debt another twenty, if he only averaged to earn his yearly expenses, his acquisitions would become fourfold accumulations." It cost no more to raise a man more capable of living eighty years, than it does to raise one who dies at forty; it would seem from these facts, that the prosperity and wealth of a nation depends in considerable measure on the longevity of its citizens. Whatever increases this, insures the fourfold accumulations alluded to above. It is clearly the duty of all men and women, who are capable of taking an interest in the public welfare to employ all the means known to science to prolong their lives; it is their duty to avoid over-work and excesses of all kinds, that so they may be spared longer to work for their race.

The question of longevity should have much to do in the choice of a trade or profession. If he comes of a short-lived ancestry, or if he inherits diseases and tendencies likely to abbreviate his term of existence, he should not engage in long-winded enterprises. John Jacob Astor, when he organized his Fur Company on the Pacific, deliberately planned an activity of thirty years, and lived to realize his brightest anticipations. But, in him, all the conditions of longevity met. If a man knows he cannot expect great length of days, he should avoid entering upon such profession or business as requires much time to learn, and large experience to prosecute successfully; and devote himself to something that will yield immediate returns. Delicate and unhealthy children should be given muscular employment, requiring little mental application; and the athletic and sturdy youth be put to learning difficult professions, requiring time, money, and mental expenditure. How often do we see this mode of procedure reversed.

The inheritor of longevity should take counsel of wisdom, and not suffer his affections to be entangled where he may be sure that early grief must be his lot. In selecting partners in business he should have regard for the same thing.

Habits that prolong longevity are early sleep, and early rising, regular employment, and regular hours for meals, the avoidance of paroxysms of rage, excitements or excesses of any kind, and regular periods of relaxation. What articles are the best for diet, will be found elsewhere in these pages. L. S. L.

"A White Man's Party."

We have been often told lately, and had come to believe, that the tune of "A White Man's Party" had been sung to death, and that there is left nowhere in the country any advocate thereof.

We and our friends were mistaken; there is still left a voice crying in the wilderness or bewilderment of Democratic policy, saying "Prepare a White Man's Party." And that doleful voice is the voice of the redoubtable "Sam Townsend" of Delaware.

Probably he and the few antediluvians who echo his "doleful sound," have not yet heard that there has been a "deluge." The Democracy of Delaware voted in State Convention, last year, that there had been "a deluge," but "Sam Townsend" considered it the declaration of a false prophet, and now refuses to believe. His aim himself in the Wilmington *Advertiser*, (J. O'Byrne's paper,) and tells why Democrats and Conservatives were defeated in the late City Elections in Wilmington. All because when "Sam Townsend" wrote, and had printed and paid for," "a Call for a State Convention to be held at Dover, about four years ago," the people failed to respond. He says "the time arrived and * * * * not more than twenty-five or thirty persons met, and once only in my life time I listened to advisers to adjourn."

So that was the result, by his own confession, after all his effort, of "Sam Townsend's" Call for a "White Man's Party." Others have tried the same role with a similar result—as they all at last come to grief.

This sort of recreation we allow to played-out Democrats, just as we allow toys to children. It amuses them, and does nobody any harm. Among Democratic "old fogies" we rather look for such diversions. It is far less criminal than selling their own children into Slavery, and less expensive than allowing them to run the country into bankruptcy in order to foster the Slave system. We can afford this; that we could not afford—and so we ended Rebellion and Slavery together.

And now that Rebellion is conquered, by the policy as well as by the arms of the Republican Party, we do not expect to see any man claiming to be a Republican swearing one hair's breadth from the Republican rule. Color, to-day, is ignored in our party law. We do not vote for a man because he is white, or because he is colored, but because, being white or colored, he is qualified, and the regular nominee

Bad faith in any party, from one class toward another, is always productive of evils greater, politically, than the present apparent good accomplished. Such bad faith invites avengement; such conduct justifies reprisals; and in this confusion, party discipline is destroyed, and the great principles of the party sacrificed.

There can be no justification, therefore, as there is no political consistency, in cutting this or that candidate on the ground of color. For his color, a man is not responsible; to discriminate against him because of his color is therefore unreasonable, as it is blaming him for what he cannot help, and makes that a test which is only skin deep, and is properly no test at all.

In the battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, which our Democratic friends always, even now, commemorate, Gen. Jackson called the colored men, "brothers," and said the only emulation between them and the whites was, "who should win the prize of valor, or who the most glory, in noblest reward." Just so, now; colored men are standing by the Republican Party, and all they ask, is fair dealing. If they strive for, "the prize of valor," and win it, they ask that it may be awarded them. That it is all. Is that unreasonable? We trow not.

No party can exist that does not possess a political system; and no party can be successful unless it acknowledges Party Drill and Party Law. And, therefore, every Republican is law abiding. He ignores self, for the sake of principle involved, and to use a vulgarism, stands up to the rack, "fodder or no fodder."

Such a man has a right to expect, and will, in due time, receive recognition. The Party, with such adhesion, will be strong to secure its ends; in Division, Ward, City, State and National contest—as it has been strong for so many consecutive years—and will continue the only party of progress, lighting the way for the coming generations, smoothing the rugged path of the poor, echoing the cry of suffering millions, and as the guiding star of the Nations, pointing self-government, to the world's unity, peace and prosperity.—*Our National Monitor.*

Proclamation.

The Reporters of the Press are cautioned in making wrong impressions of our actions. In one case they report a species of black mail on the Society Island, and another that the Emperor is encouraging a filibustering expedition against the Sandwich Islands—all of which are false. We are desirous of getting the Americans a good name, and not have false representations constantly paraded before the public.

NORTON I.

Whereas, His Grace, the Duke of Manchester, is on a friendly visit to this country, any attention or respect shown him and suite will confer a favor upon

NORTON I.

Whereas, Considerable feeling and excitement prevails in this city regarding the treatment of the seamen on board the ship "Sunrise," the United States Courts and officials are hereby commanded to investigate the case, so that justice may be done.

NORTON I.

A Brooklyn man has cured his liver complaint by turning hand springs over a chair.

THE postage on letters to Germany is now six cents.

[From the "National Monitor," Sept. 20th.]

Masonic.

MR. EDITOR: Thinking that your many readers would like to know something of the long talked of excursion of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, on September 4th, I take the present as a favorable opportunity to give them a small sketch of what took place.

First, the excursion in point of numbers has never been excelled. According to reports from the Superintendent of the road and the authorities at Atlantic City, the number of passengers on the train was 2,638, being about five hundred more than has ever been on the island at any one excursion heretofore. The Grand Lodge and her Subordinates, accompanied by the Grand Lodges of Delaware and New Jersey, and the Subordinates of the two above named visiting Grand Lodges, formed a line of procession and marched over the prominent avenues of the city, being accompanied by three bands of music, making one of the grandest Masonic displays ever witnessed on the island, the procession being about one mile in length, the day being all we could wish for in point of fancy.

Union Commandery No. 1, K. T., stationed at Philadelphia, being always ready to help a good cause in connection with Masonry, concluded to help the Grand Lodge to make the excursion a success, and accordingly invited St. Joseph Commandery No. 1, K. T., stationed at Washington, D. C., to be the guests of Union Commandery, and accompany them on the excursion.

The invitation being accepted, arrangements were made for their reception, which took place on Wednesday evening, September 3d, at Liberty Hall, Lombard street, below Eighth.

The welcome speech being made by the Eminent Commander of Union Commandery, and responded to by Sir Knight David B. Nelson, Captain General St. Joseph, on the part of Baltimore, and Rt. E. G. C., Sir Isaac Scott, on behalf of Washington.

As you are aware that all good and great undertakings should or ought receive the sanction of the ladies: the Union Commandery being aware of that fact, called to her assistance a committee of ladies consisting of the wives, daughters and sisters of Sir Knights of Union Commandery, and the result of their labors was the presentation to Union Commandery of a splendid standard, bearing the name of the Commandery and where they were stationed, on the back: and a red cross and proper initials on the front.

The presentation speech was made by Miss Carrie Le Count, in one of her usual interesting speeches, giving the Sir Knights the benefit of her historical resources in regard to Christian Knighthood, admonishing them to be true to the principles they represented.

The standard was received on behalf of the Commandery by Sir Knight Rev. M. F. Sluby, responding very ably to the remarks of Miss Le Count.

The evening was made lively by the sweet strains of music rendered by the 13th Regimental band, (C. W. Cheston leading.) Thus the evening passed away until a late hour.

Next morning, about five o'clock, the gallant Sir Knights began to arrive at Liberty Hall, and at 30 minutes past five the line was formed and orders given to march. They arrived at Pine street wharf in time to take the excursion train, but the crowd was so large that they were unable to secure seats on the train, and consequently were compelled to take the regular train at eight o'clock. On arriving at Alantic City the Commanderies were drawn up in one division, when the Eminent Commander presented to all the Sir Knights a beautiful badge complementary from Union Commandery.

The badge bore the inscription "Commandery No. 1, K. T., stationed at Philadelphia."

The Sir Knights formed and marched over a route of about two miles. Previous arrangements had been made with Mr. Fisher, the Proprietor of the well known Excelsior House to have dinner ready for about one hundred Sir Knights, which he did with good taste, setting the table in a Passion Cross. The Grand Officers occupied the head and arms of the cross, and the Sir Knights on either side of the tail of the cross.

Mr. Fisher's good taste as a caterer enabled him to render satisfaction to all who dined with him.

During the time of dinner, music was played by the celebrated Decart band, Prof. Thomas Gallager, leader; after dinner, toasts were given and responded to. Among them was—"Symbolic Masonry in Maryland;" "Symbolic Masonry in Pennsylvania;" "Capitular Masonry in Maryland;" "Capitular Masonry in Pennsylvania;" "Templarism in Maryland;" "Templarism in Pennsylvania."

After leaving the table the Sir Knights enjoyed themselves in old ocean and in carriages, and many other ways too numerous to mention—taking the train at five o'clock for the City of Brotherly Love, arriving about nine o'clock P.M.

The Sir Knights all express themselves as being greatly pleased with their visit to our city. Some of the Sir Knights went into camp, as a city and remained there until Saturday morning, when they struck tents for home, carrying with them the well wishes of Union Commandery, No. 1, K. T.

This ends one of the largest excursions that ever left the city of Philadelphia.

Yours Fraternally,

J. D. C.
E. C. of Union Com'd, No. 1, K. T.

HE WAKED HIM.—A young man in our office is a very sound sleeper, and as his business requires him to rise very early, he employs one man and two small boys to awaken him every morning, except Sunday, on which day he seldom arises before church time in the evening. He used to have an alarm clock, but on the occasion of his going into the country, about a year ago, he left it in the care of his uncle, and with a generous forgetfulness, which is one of his characteristics, he never called for it on his return. The subject of his sleeping powers was being discussed the other evening, and a friend offered to wager that he could arouse the sleeper without touching him or calling him more than once—"It was all nonsense about it being so hard to awaken anybody; he knew it was." The wager was taken and a day appointed to witness the operation. The morning having arrived, the scientific awakener called the sleeper once, and he partially spoke, turned over and finished a hearty sigh. This was what the scientific friend was after. Just as he gathered himself for a heavy inspiration, the friend let go a heavy pinch of Scotch snuff, and the next minute he was flying down stairs with spittoons, bootjacks, and other articles of furniture usually found in young men's chambers, and a swearing, and terribly profane man in a night cap and a short undergarment after him.

Oat Meal in Drinks.

The Medical Journal of Edinburg says that in its raw state, when it is mixed up with water, it is becoming a favorable dish. The brose of 'Auld Scotland' is becoming a favorite dish—and we are glad to note this, because we believe it to be a healthy and muscle forming commodity—by the hunters and trappers of the West, who are substituting oat meal in this form for pinched and Indian corn. The same brawny fellows—whose scorn of fatigue is known to all readers of travel and natural history—have found out that a very acceptable drink is made by putting about two tablespoonfuls of oat meal to a tumbler of water. This they, the hunters and trappers—ever to be the best drink they can use, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 4, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Get Ready!

The State Legislature and the National Congress are soon to meet We advise the colored citizens everywhere, to organize and get ready for the great civil rights movement to be made in the respective State Legislatures, and in the National Congress by our leading colored men The colored citizens of California are united on the school question move which was inaugurated two years ago by the Stockton Convention. Although their bill was defeated by three Democratic votes in the State Senate, we must believe in the motto to, *Nil Desperandum*. In fact we must never despair, until every school in the State is open to colored children, and never despair or cease agitation, until Congress passes Sumner's, or some other equal liberal supplementary civil rights bill. We, therefore, hope that the colored citizens in all the Pacific States, and in every locality in this State, will organize and get ready, by petitions, to send to the ensuing Legislature to so amend the the school laws as to allow full equality before the law, in public schools, etc.

For Judge of the Nineteenth District Court.

Judge E. D. Wheeler is the Tax Payers' and Liberal Reform Convention candidate for Judge of the Nineteenth District Court. He was appointed by Governor Booth to fill the position until the stated term for the Judicial election. Previous to Judge Wheeler's nomination by the Tax-Payers' Convention he was petitioned to by over two hundred of the most distinguished members of the San Francisco Bar, desiring him to have the nomination. This recommendation alone, from eminent lawyers, is a sufficient guarantee that Judge Wheeler is "the right man in the right place," and should by all means be elected by an overwhelming majority. He has been for many years a staunch and consistent Republican. In fact he is a quiet unassuming gentleman, and has made a splendid record in his present position. We hope all our readers who vote will support Judge Wheeler, the nominee for Judge of the Nineteenth District Court.

The Funeral of the Late Chester Bass.

The funeral of the late Chester Bass, who died on Monday last, took place from the A. M. E. Zion Church, Stockton street, on September 30th. A large number of persons were congregated in the church on the occasion. An impressive funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Wm. H. Hillary, after which a large concourse followed the remains to Lone Mountain.

Mr. Bass was one of our pioneer colored residents; resided a number of years in Sonora, Cal., as also in this city. His demise is much regretted by a bereaved widow and a large circle of friends. He was a barber by profession, and a very intelligent and estimable man, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

CHURCH SERVICES.—At Union Bethel Church, Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson, there will be preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M., and at 3 and 7½ P.M. Sunday School at 1:30 P.M. General Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evenings.

N. B. The Pastor will preach at 11 A.M., and 7½ P.M.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Harper, Sacramento; Mrs. G. W. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Parea and children, Vallejo.

Miss Sarah E. Miles' Concert.

Miss Sarah E. Miles' Concert comes off on Thursday evening next, at Pacific Hall, adjoining the California Theatre, Bush St. This fine cantatrice deserves a full house, and we hope that all our friends and patrons in the city will attend.

THE BENEFIT SOIREE.—The soiree given for the benefit of Mrs. Pennington at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, on Wednesday evening last, under the able management of Mrs. Bertha Alexander, was a financial success.

LETTERS.—Mrs. M. Yantes, Sacramento, Cal.; E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Del. To the care of this office, Mrs. Harper.

LECTURE.—We acknowledge the receipt of a ticket to Mr. Peter K. Coles' lecture, on Thursday evening last. We could not attend.

A Lancaster man, who recently went home intoxicated, tried to commit suicide because his wife would not kiss him.

HASH is said to be a connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

THE procession of Corpus Christi did not take place this year in any of the large cities of Italy, except Naples, Bologna and Venice.

MISS FANNIE W. Roberts, of Kittery, Me., has been licensed to solemnize marriages, the first instance of the kind on record in the State.

Oat Meal in Drink.

A year or two ago we represented some statements regarding the use of oat meal in water as a beverage. We find a reproduction of a commendation of the preparation in another journal. The Editor says:

"Last Summer we attended a field trial of plows, and for drink in the field we had buckets of cold water with oat meal stirred in, which we found to be both victuals and drink and mighty refreshing."

From the "National Reader," Sept. 20.]

Colored British Subjects.

The Rt. Rev. Willis Nazrey, of Chatham, Ontario, is the Bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, which is the denominational title of the colored Methodists of British America. The learned Bishop himself is a full-blooded descendant of the macrobiotic Ethiopes, and possesses such becoming pride of race as it is necessary for reasonable defense. In a letter to the *Missionary Messenger*, the official church organ, he says:

After traveling as if have in the British Possessions for many years, circumstances have convinced me the British people have been, and still are, erroneously informed in relation to the wealth, character and moral worth of their colored subjects.

When you speak to an Englishman of rights and privileges, he will answer you that British law knows no man by color, and that all British subjects are equal before the law. But advantage is taken on the other side of the question, in some of the islands and provinces in the report that are sent home to England in giving the status of the people. The colored subjects are generally classed in one general term, the negro, or the black people, or colored people; and the worst creatures that can be found among them is set down as the general character of the whole race; this is presented to the various departments of Government, and in recorded down to posterity. Now I purpose holding a national convention at some central point on British soil, at which convention the wealth, different tradesmen, and the general status of the race shall be presented, and the above information is to be obtained as follows: We shall commence at once holding meetings in the various towns, villages, cities and countries wherever it may be best, and where let the amount of real estate in every form be presented and coupled. Let this be done in every island and province, especially in British America, North and South; and appoint delegates to meet the national convention, at which all those items are to be presented, and from which one or more delegates shall be appointed to bear the documents from that convention to the home Government, and let it be sent down to posterity after the many false reports that have gone ahead.

W. NAZREY.

Commencement Day at Oberlin College.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Aug. 5.—Finer weather never smiled on a College Commencement than has favored Oberlin to-day. The late rains have laid the dust, and the cool breezes from Lake Erie have rendered the air delightful. More than an hour before the time for beginning the public exercises, the large church, holding five thousand people, began to fill up, and was soon full to overflowing. Promptly at the hour of nine, the venerable ex-President, Rev. Charles G. Finney, opened the exercises with prayer. President Finney, though now in his eighty-second year, is as straight as an arrow, and there was little, except the carefulness with which he moved about, to suggest that he had lost to any great extent the vigor of his earlier years, when, as a revival preacher, in Central New York, and in the city, he seemed a second Whitfield. The choruses given by the Musical Union were rendered with precision and effectiveness. The Conservatory of Music connected with the College gives very thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, and the large number of cultivated musicians here, and their constant drill throughout the year, enable Oberlin to give at her anniversaries a very high order of chorus singing. This feature has received more and more attention from year to year. Twenty-two young men graduated from the Literary Department of the College today and eight from the Theological. The college gown is discarded here. Each graduate appeared in commencement dress, such as his taste suggested and his means would warrant. There was not a failure from the beginning to the end. The orations averaged about six minutes in length The delivery was good, and the pronunciation, though not fastidiously clear and accurate, furnished less than a dozen errors from a score of speakers. This shows that under the training here good habits have been formed. One of the graduates from the literary course was a lady, and she came forward and read her own essay. Years ago—why it was I knew not then and know not now —ladies were not permitted to read their own essays, but they were read by one of the professors. The change is a good one. The following is the order of speeches at the College Commencement:

"Enthusiasm for Literature," W. S. Amant, Owasso, Mich.; "Is Culture opposed to Efficiency?" Cyrus G. Baldwin, Dayton, O.; "A Lesson from French History," Samuel J. Bryant, Vermillion, O.; "Modern Art," Samuel S. Cryer, Maysville, Ky.; "History and Christianity," Wallace C. Fagley, Bethel, O.; "Hamilton and the Constitution," Alex. Haddon, Bucyrus, O.; "Influence of Novelty," T. Bronson Jewell, Oberlin, O.; "The Fatalism of Evolution," Albert H. Kennedy, Brunswick, O.; "Development of the Individual," Robert Leonard, Findlay, O.; "What Shall I Do?" Henry F. Markham, Oberlin, O.; "Rationalism," J. Milton Murrill, Collamer, O.; "The Pulpit and the Bar," Hale Giddings Parker, Ripley, O.

The following is the order of exercises at the Commencement of the Theological Seminary:

"The Limits of Church Fellowship," Josiah Blackmar Blakely, Neenah, Wis.; "The True Test of Religious Systems," Bertwell Nelson Chamberlain, Garrettsville, O.; Jas. Brainard Taylor, Levi Judson Donaldson, Heller's Corners, Ind.; "The Heritage of the Church," Jacob Frank Ellis, Wheaton, Ill.; "The Union of the Divine and the Human in the Scriptures," Thos. Havrodyke Griffith, West Winfield, N. Y.; "Can Science Dispense with God?" Walter Osgood Hart, Wheaton, Ill.; "Responsibility of Leaders. Henry Marsh, Olivet, Mich.; "The Intermediate State," Wallace Taylor, Findlay, O.

At the Alumni dinner Prof. J. M. Ellis presided, and short speeches were made by President Fairchild, Rev. C. E. Fisher, C. W. Clisbee, of Michigan, Hon. James Monroe, of Ohio, Elisha Gray, of Chicago, and Hon. John Sherman. From these speeches, and other trustworthy sources, it was ascertained that the annual income of the College is $22,000; that the expenditures amount to $30,000 the deficit being made up by contributions from friends of the College; that the salaries per annum are as follows: President, $1,600; Theological Professors, $2,400; College Professors, $1,200; Instructors and Tutors, $500 to $1,000, without any use of buildings or other perquisites. During the forty years existence of the College only two professors have died, one during the past year, and another, killed by a railroad accident in 1858. During the past year, with more than twelve hundred students in attendance, there has not been a death in the institution. Of the Alumni, Hon. J. D. Cox, James Monroe, M. C., and late Minister to Brazil, and Dr. F. V. Hadyn, of the Smithsonian Institute, are, perhaps, among the most distinguished. Seventeen members of the last Congress had been students here, and every one of them was proof against the enticements of the Credit Mobilier. The number is increased in the present Congress. Twenty-four colored students have graduated from the College course since the founding of the institution, and fourteen from the ladies course. Of these, J. Mercer Langston, Professor of Law in Howard University, D. C., and W. H. Day, of Harrisburg, Pa., are, perhaps, best known to the country. Hundreds of others have received instruction here. The address before the literary societies was given on Monday evening by Prof. G. R. Wallace, of Middlebury College. The address was exceedingly able, but was unfortunate in being upon the same theme substantially as the Baccalaureate sermon of President Fairchild. The *Concio ad Clerum* was delivered on Tuesday morning by Prof. Judson Smith, of Oberlin. His text was "Behold the Lamb of G d that taketh away the sins of the world." The discourse was orthodox and able, but was not what is generally expected on such occasions. President Jonathan Allen, of Alfred University, N. Y., addressed the Society of Alumni on Tuesday evening. For an hour and twenty-four minutes he defended ably nearly all the opinions for which Oberlin has been peculiarly distinguished, and thus carried much surplus coal to Newcastle. Oberlin has done a good work. She announced, when it cost something to make the announcement and abide by it, that "education is nature's legacy and humanity's birthright;" she proclaimed justice and righteousness as the basis on which our institutions, civil, educational, social and ecclesiastical should rest. She has fought the fight. In less than half a century the principles for which she suffered persecution have been adopted as the fundamental law of the land—the equity of man before the law and in all the common inheritance of humanity—*N. Y. Tribune.*

COST OF THE LATE WAR, TO FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says: It used to be a common saying here that France was rich enough to pay for her glory, and in those days she little thought of the costs of adversity. Now the attention of the country is drawn to the following items, which shows what a costly game war sometimes is. There is the war indemnity, 5,000,000,000 francs; the interest on the same for two years, 300,000,000 francs; the keep of the German troops, 275,837,000 francs; requisitions, 327,581,000 francs, value of objects taken without requisition, 254,172,000 francs; war contribution levied on Paris, 200,000,000 francs; and so on till the account forms a total of 6,673,811,000 francs. But this enormous sum does not include pensions to the army, the damage done to material, nor the expenses of reorganization, nearly as much again. The average value of a day's work in France is one franc and a quarter, so it is easy to calculate the amount of labor that will be required to repair the folly of a few months of violence and bloodshed.

USES OF WASTE PAPER.—Waste paper can be made to perform a variety of service in household economy. Any surface like a stove or grate requiring blacking can be kept bright for a long time by simply rubbed daily with waste paper. Windows, or any glass surface that has been thoroughly washed, can be wiped and polished with pieces of soft newspaper. Tin that has been scoured, or silver that has been rubbed, can be brightened in the same way. Several thicknesses of newspaper laid under carpets are an economical substitute for the material found at the carpet house for the same purpose. Home plants covered by newspapers will resist the frost on cold nights, and outdoor plants can be protected in the same way. Newspapers placed between blankets have the effect of additional bedding. Those are only a few of the uses of waste paper that could easily be enumerated. We recommend it as a household agent, because the supply is unlimited, and, because after having done duty once, it can be still available for use as kindling, or to be sold to the dealers in the article.—*Exchange.*

Political Attitude of the Colored People of Ohio.

The Cincinnati *Times* of the 26th inst. says:

The call for a meeting of colored people at Alton Temple last night received a general response from those especially interested in the question to be discussed, and its consequent object. No similar meeting has been more largely attended. The interest was not confined to men alone, but had moved the ladies to levince, by their presence, a decided willingness to encourage brothers, husbands and sweethearts in the fight before them.

A committee on resolutions having been appointed, presenting the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, A convention was held at Chillicothe on the 22d inst., purporting to represent the colored citizens of the State of Ohio, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Cincinnati, in mass meeting assembled, declare that said convention did not represent our sentiments, and we repudiate its actions.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of asking for all just rights and a proper recognition at the hands of the Republican party by giving Chillicothe, yet we do not propose taking any side movement to obtain that end, and that we are Republicans and intend to stand by that party as long as it is true to its principles.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Republican party pledged itself in its Philadelphia platform to give us civil rights, and the President of the United States has recommended the enactment of a supplementary civil rights bill, we will hopefully and confidently await the assembling and action of the government in the forthcoming session of Congress for the realization of our just expectations.

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Ohio, are fully satisfied with the results of the splendid administration of General Grant, and that our confidence in him is still unimpaired.

Colonel Harlan thereupon arose, in answer to the call of his friends, and after paying his respects to the Chillicothe convention, said:

We must not despair if a vicious public sentiment will not accord to us all the privileges we are intitled to. Our progress in the direction of right has been amazing.

When we remember that one-half of the Union was the slave of slavery, and when we remember that a large portion of the North was ready, a few years ago, in obedience to the laws of slavery, to join in the hunt of the fugitive slaves; and when we, now remember that our race is free, and that the entire nation acknowledges that fact, let us not forget that it was through the Republican party we gained all these blessings. Also, the Thirteenth Amendment, which struck down slavery, and gave Congress the power to make the prohibition effectual. Next, the Fourteenth Amendment, which gives us the right of citizenship; and the Fifteenth Amendment, which prevented any State from making distinction among its voters on account of race or color; and the Civil Rights Bill which opened the Federal Courts to the colored race, to the end that they might receive protection to their lives, liberty and property; and on the assembling of Congress the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill will be passed, without a doubt.

The majority of the delegates from Cincinnati applied for positions under the Federal Government, and all were refused, which I regretted exceedingly; but Mr. P. H. Clark was recently offered the position of Special Agent on the Pension Department, but refused, giving as his reason, at Chillicothe, that he did not wish to wear the government collar, and wanted to be a free man. I fancy the position did not pay enough. I am at loss to pay why a government office should be called a collar, or curtail a man's freedom, unless he is in such harmony with the party under which he holds office.

My fellow citizens, will you turn your backs upon the party that has done so much for you? We answer, No! The brave boys in blue answer, No! The mourning father and mother answer, No! The Christian men and women whose prayers ascended to the Throne of Grace for the success of our arms answer, No! Voices from the spirit-land, from Lincoln, Stanton, John Brown, and the million patriots who died for the Union and for freedom, answer, No, never.

JOHN BROUGHAM says Pocahontas invented the game of poker. It is remembered distinctly that Smith called her on a bluff.

The colored citizens of Richmond, Va., are raising money to build a home for aged colored people.

The telegraph reports a marriage on board a Western-bound train. Was it a railroad tie?

If you let the cat out of the bag never try to cram it back again; it only makes matters worse.

H. T. HELMBOLD, the erratic buche man, has been again confined to a lunatic asylum in France.

Good intentions are no justification for doing what was known to be wrong.

A CHILD two years old was lately found at Mount Vernon, Indiana, trying to awaken his parents, both of whom had died of cholera.

Deaths.

BASS—In this city, September 29, 1873, Chester Bass; aged 53 years.

GRAND OPERATIC AND BALLAD

CONCERT!

GIVEN BY

MISS SARAH E. MILES,

(THE COLORED VOCALIST,) ASSISTED BY

Miss OPHELIA RANDALL,
Miss M. J. MILES
Mr. J. E. BROWN.
Mr. J. MADDOX,
Mr. W. H. BLAKE,

Under the direction of

Prof. F. G. CARNES,

AT PACIFIC HALL,

—ON—

Thursday Evening October 9th

Tickets.....$1 00
Two Tickets.....1 50
Admission to the Gallery.....50

Reserved Seats can be secured at SHERMAN & HYDE'S MUSIC STORE, on October 8th and 9th, without extra charge.

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

A GRAND

SOCIAL SOIREE!

Will be given by the

Branman Guard,

AT THE

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall,

PACIFIC STREET,

Wednesday Eve'g. Oct. 15, '73.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS EACH,

The proceeds to be applied toward defraying the indebtedness of the Company.

W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Passengers from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville and Virginia City, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and SISTER FAULINA YANTES, children of Brister Pigg, before the war they were in Lancaster, Kentucky. Also, of my father, BRISTOW, who belonged to a man named Brister Pigg. Also of my sister's son, MOSES OR SOLOMON, who lived in Missouri. Also, of three children I claimed and who were sold by my master, Pigg, to parties living in San Antonio Harrison, before Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by

HENRY YANTES,
Sacramento, Cal.

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE

For Judge of Nineteenth District Court,

E. D. WHEELER.

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE

For Police Judge,

Davis Louderback.

REGULAR

Democratic Ticket!

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election, October 15, 1873.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SAM BELL McKEE.

For Judge of Nineteenth District Court
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.

For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

DEMOCRATIC & LIBERAL REFORM CANDIDATE

FOR POLICE JUDGE,

E. B. DRAKE.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB FOCHE, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COUET and HENRY GIBSON Patrons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

N.B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

Every day from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

BILLIARDS FREE.

☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,

Proprietor of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prime Mendocino.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Stock Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Incorporated 1810.

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Hartford, Conn.

CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS January 1, 1873,

$2,204,396!

A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.

MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Has a Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES P. STEVENS

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

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Assets,.....365,000

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DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

DEAR SIR—Between two and three thousand that would make known to the other any source from whence relief is derived, especially if I could say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a large rupture of many years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and no relief, when I was induced to try Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way disappointed in the result, and have worn no truss since the time of treatment. Will Dr. Sherman please recommend any one ruptured to me the next evening I am at home, and oblige

Yours, etc., SMITH.

C. C., JR. TH. 69 Grogan st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of hard, laborious and exacting, strike a big chunk of luck, one judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just come in North possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in informing you that during October of 1872 I was a cripple and compelled for a number of days to have trouble with severe pains, and that from their on I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome. Frequently during my shift for the enjoyment of the melting pleasure of labor, I was compelled to desist and stand—tired, sweating me to the ground.

Now that I am cured, I tell them, and everyone for my experience.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 202 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pine and Mason streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 202 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years' constant devoted to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His book on Ruptures, illustrated with photograph likenesses of half score before and after cure, he sells for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for that purpose.

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STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Parton, Author and Literary Friend of the Great Philosopher. The Illustrations are fresh, especially for the work by the most eminent artists. Agents Wanted. Extra terms and premiums. For full particulars address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces 10c each; one dozen.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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Within one door of his old store.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect Strong BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his patrons of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

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413 Montgomery Street,

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. F. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks then Francisco Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL of San Francisco. may—d

C. P. R. R

COMMENCING

Tuesday, September 30th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,—

7.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Los Angeles, Knight's Landing and intermediate. "making close connection at Sioux with Stages for Sonora.

7.30 A. M. (Daily). Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate. "making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonora.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Shasta Express Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), foot of Broadway, Oakland, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Where the sailing date of China or Panama steamer falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:

Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf) connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Dehner and Los Angeles.

Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate.

Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Dehner and Los Angeles.

Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Sacramento Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), foot of Broadway, Oakland, and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily). Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Colfax, Auburn, Reno, Ogden, Salt Lake and the East.

Through Tickets to Chicago, Omaha and all points East, at lowest rates, may be obtained at the Company's office, No. 301 Montgomery street, corner of Second, and at the Company's Ferry Depot, foot of Market street.

Freight will be received and forwarded with dispatch, and through bills of lading given to all points East, by this Company's Overland Freight Line, in connection with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Hong-kong and Nagasaki.

Commencing with the 1st and 15th of each month, the Company's Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO for JAPAN and CHINA.

Commencing with the 1st and 15th of each month, for HONOLULU, and connecting with the Company's Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO for SHANGHAI, via Hong-kong and Nagasaki.

October 1—ALAMEDA, Captain Morse.
October 15—CHINA, Capt. Cobb.

FOR NEW YORK, via PANAMA,

On the 5th and 20th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

October 7—MONTANA, Captain Parker.
October 18—ARIZONA, Capt. Sawyer.

For additional cabin accommodations, the Company's new steamship ALASKA, Capt. Wm. H. Dall, will leave for ASPINWALL, on the 10th instant, at ACAPULCO for all CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Where the sailing date of China or Panama steamer falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:

Sailing—Oct. 3, 13, 23, 31, Nov. 10, 20, 28, Dec. 8, 18, 28.

Returning—Oct. 8, 18, 28, Nov. 5, 15, 25, Dec. 3, 13, 23, 31.

The Company reserves the right to change steamers without notice.

For further information apply at the Company's office, 214 Market street, corner of First.

ARTHUR BRANNAN, Agent.

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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND leaving Spear street wharf, every Tuesday, at 10 A.M.

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NEVADA.....3000 Tons | NEBRASKA.....3000 Tons
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Will leave Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal street, for the above named Colonies, on the following dates, viz:

Saturday, September 6th, Wednesday, October 8th, Saturday, October 18th, Wednesday, November 5th, Saturday, November 15th, Wednesday, December 3d, Saturday, December 13th, and every fourth Wednesday thereafter, on arrival of the English Mail.

For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the Office,

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No. 439 CALIFORNIA STREET
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Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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E. B. Mastick, Gen. S. Evans,
W. H. Greenwood, J. D. Peters,
R. L. Jones, H. M. Orr,
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Cyrus Wilson, W. H. Foster, Jr.
W. H. Foster, Jr. A. T. Hinckley,
Jas. Galloway, H. M. Fenning,
W. T. Garratt, H. H. Bowley, M'ngr
C. Auerbacher, S. F. Bowley,
J. F. Bowley,

ALAMEDA:
Gen. Joseph Hooker, Wm. Hoffman,
Wm. Hood, Jr. Jas. Hutchinson,
Jas. Hutchinson, Jr. Jas. Hutchinson, Jr.

JOHN B. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. MAYNARD, Secretary.
H. H. BOWLEY, General Manager.
H. H. BOWLEY, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE.
609 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

The Chief Office of the celebrated man, Governor Blood, 609 Sacramento, between Montgomery and Kearny, is open for appraisal constantly. Rents, payable at the office, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Offer liberal and safe.
Advances made on livestock, household, and other goods in warehouse, on favorable terms, etc. no28

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
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SURPLUS 267,116 66
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CRAIG & SON,
621 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakrs.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au29

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the Pacific Appeal, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Francis, who resided about 15 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and it may prove to be to California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his friend Dolphin Parrish, who still resides at No. 1016 Harrison street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 30th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH TEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For gentlemen only, in this city or those arriving from the interior, at which neatly furnished rooms at 20c. per night, or $1 per week. Apply at 20 Dupont, between Jackson and Pacific streets, opposite Arthur's, No. 203 Broadway street, near Mason, either permanently, or transiently. se 2-3m

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Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
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Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN
AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in the sale of the work. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

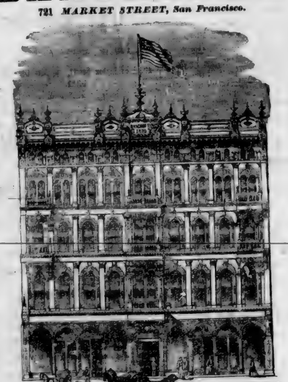
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 4, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Judicial Election.

The Judicial Convention comes off on Wednesday next. The candidates, as will be seen in another part of this paper, are considered the best the respective parties could put up. The State Judicial ticket, as well as the local, it is expected will bring out nearly the whole strength of the party votes. Terry nelle, on the State Judicial ticket, is the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, and will command the full strength of the straight Republican party. Judge McKinstry is the Independent candidate, and will also poll a heavy vote. McKee, the Democratic nominee, will command the full strength of the Democratic party throughout the State. Thus it will be a free triangular State fight for the supremacy. The same may be said of the local tickets in the field. Louderback, supported by the Tax-Payers and Republicans for Police Judge, has apparently the inside track.

Colored National Convention.

It will be seen that a National Convention of colored citizens has been called, to meet in Washington City in December, by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League. We suggested the propriety of a National Convention nearly two months ago, and we are glad to see that our friends in the East have taken it up.

Death of Major Hinckley.

Major Charles E. Hinckley, an eminent Mason of California Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M., and an officer of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of California, was buried with all the grand honors of Masonry on Wednesday last. The funeral obsequies took place at Trinity Church, corner of Post and Powell streets. Several military companies joined in the procession, which was preceded by a brass band.

Funeral of the Late Mark J. Matheson.

The funeral of the late Mark J. Matheson took place on Tuesday last, under the auspices of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, from the late residence of the deceased, Twelfth and Mission streets. After the funeral services, the remains were conveyed to the Masonic Cemetery, where J. F. Francis, Worshipful Master of the Lodge, performed the funeral rites of the Order at the grave.

A Correction.

The Philadelphia Correspondence which appeared in our last week's issue, giving an elaborate account of a Masonic excursion from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, which was extracted from *Our National Progress*, published by colored men at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The credit should have been given to that paper, instead of the *National Monitor*, as was unwillingly done by one of the compositors, and the signature should have been "J. D. K." instead of "J. D. C." We make this amend to give the worthy Grand Secretary, Joshua D. Kelly, of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, also brother Wm. Howard Day, Editor of the *National Progress* all the credit due their valuable efforts.

Grand Concert.

The Concert given on Tuesday evening, September 16, for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Smith, Organist of Bethel Church, will be repeated in the Church, on or about November 15, 1873. The proceeds to be given to assist in paying the debts of the Church. Particulars hereafter.

Miss Sarah E. Miles' Concert.

The grand operatic and ballad concert, which had been announced for the last few weeks, came off on Thursday evening last, in Pacific Hall, California Theatre building. The audience was large, white and colored persons, of both sexes, being about equally represented. The assemblage presented an extremely brilliant appearance, such as is usually seen on operatic occasions.

Prof. Frederick G. Carnes was the Musical Director, and presided at the piano in a masterly manner.

The opening solo, composed by Prof. Carnes, was well received.

Then came the first song, "The Mexican Nightingale," by Miss Ophelia Randall, was well rendered and encored. This young lady exhibited great talent, and will, with practice, become an excellent singer.

The next song was "The Old Sexton," by Mr. John Maddox, who is one of the very best amateurs in ballad singing. His style is strictly in keeping with professional stage action, and his rendition of the song and another, which were encored, has raised him highly in the estimation of San Francisconans.

The next was the Waltz Rondo, "Heart, Whence Thy Joy and Sorrow." This difficult piece was chosen by Miss Sarah E. Miles as the gauntlet for her professional debut. The audience quickly took it up, and on the appearance of the lady as she was led to her position on the stage near the piano, by Prof. Carnes, she received the most vociferous outbursts of applause, many ladies waiving their handkerchiefs with wild enthusiasm and delight. The piece was rendered with elegance and grace by the debutante, her style and manner being more pleasing than when in her amateur performances, and her portrayal of the passions of love, hate, jealousy and revenge in her conception of song by poetical expression or gesture, Miss S. E. Miles compares favorably with the very best English and Italian Prima Donnas in this piece. From the applause which followed she certainly made the "hit."

The next was the cavitina, "Angel of Light," from the opera of La Favorita, by W. H. Blake. Mr. Blake rendered the piece in a pleasing manner, was loudly encored and then sang the piece "Trust to Luck," giving evident satisfaction.

A duet, "The Swallows," which concluded the first part of the programme, introduced Miss Josephine Miles as contralto and Miss Sarah E Miles as soprano. The dust brought into requisition the full qualities of their respective voices. "The Swallows" was truly rendered by the Misses Miles in an artistic manner. They received great applause.

The first piece after the intermission was the Romanza, "Wake Thee, Dearest," from the opera of Il Trovatore. It was rendered passable, and Mr. Blake received for it applause.

"On Eagle's Pinions," from the opera Lucia di Lammermoor, Miss Sarah E. Miles stamped herself to the estimation of her critical auditors. We say critical because among the audience were lawyers, doctors, judges, merchants, Government and State officials, adjuncts of the Press, some with ladies who are highly cultivated in the art of music, united in giving Miss Sarah E. Miles an outburst of approbation seldom given to any artiste on a debut occasion, and bestowing on her many splendid boquets. In this piece Miss Miles exhibited a capacity for strength and beauty of voice in her trilling, which was pleasing and artistically displayed.

Next was the Duett, which brought again before the audience the pleasing contralto, Miss Josephine Miles, she too won laurels in so ably sustaining her sister by acting her part well as a secondo to a leading Prima Donna.

Miss Ophelia Randall sees the situation, and takes a flight in the aria, "Robert, Idol of My Heart," from Meyerbeer, a very difficult piece of music to render pleasingly before musical critics. She surprised and delighted the audience by the wonderful compass of her voice and nightingale powers of trilling. At the conclusion she was encored, and showered with boquets, and then was recalled again by applause, when she came forward, bowed her acknowledgements and gracefully retired amidst still greater applause. She was truly one of the brightest musical gems of the evening.

The next was Miss Sarah E. Miles in the Bolero, "Dear Friends of Youth," Sicilian Vespers. This was the most difficult piece on the programme, and it takes a finished musical artist to render it as Miss Miles did on this occasion. She took the whole audience by surprise, in the exhibiting of still greater compass of voice than in the piece where she had made the "hit" in the first part. At the conclusion of the piece there was showered upon her many boquets while she was gracefully retiring amidst the most unbounded applause.

The piece selected for the finale, was, we think, rather injudicious. A finale on concert occasions should be selected from their being brief and lively, than for a display of the artists' merits, which should be thown in some other part. However the managers chose the Duett, "Oh! Maritana," from the Italian Opera, Marstana, with Miss Sarah E. Miles as soprano, and Mr. W. H. Blake as tenor. The rendition of this Duett was stage like and pleasing. The particular [scene where this Duett comes in could be well performed in the Opera by Miss S. E. Miles and Mr W. H. Blake.

The hour solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung by Wm. A. Briscoe.

After which the detail marched four times around the Asylum, halting at their station in the south while a grand march was performed by the orchestra.

The Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander then presented the vessel containing the corn to the Right Eminent Grand Commander, passed around the Delta, sprinkling the corn on each of its angles and returned to his post. The Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander, placed it in its position on the Delta and lighted the four tapers on the South sside of the Delta and returned to his post.

While the corn was being sprinkled on the angles of the Delta, the Eminent Grand Prelate said:—

"May the God of all grace cause the handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains' to yield abundant fruit, and 'may the whole earth be filled with Hisglory'"

A chorus, "Gloria in Excelsis," written specially by Mr. D. D. Wood, was then rendered.

The detail again marched four times around the Asylum to a grand march, halting as before.

The Eminent Grand Generalissimo then presented the vessel containing the wine to the Right Eminent Grand Commander, who passed it around the Delta, sprinkling the corn with wine.

While the wine was being poured upon the Delta, the Eminent Grand Prelate repeated:—

"May the Almighty Saviour give us in rich abundance the wine of gladness, and make us ever ready to relieve the wants of the poor and needy."

Solo—"Pity, O Saviour," was next sung by Sir Aaron R. Taylor. After which, the Eminent Grand Generalissimo, receiving the vessel from the hands of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, placed it in its position and lighted the four tapers on the North side of the Delta, and returned to his post.

The detail again marched four times around the Asylum to a grand march, halting as before.

The Right Eminent Grand Captain General then presented the Right Eminent Grand Commander with the vessel containing the oil, who passed it around the Delta, sprinkling the corn with wine and oil.

While the oil was being poured upon the Delta, the Eminent Grand Prelate said:—

"May the over blessed Emanuel pour upon us the precious anointing

Continued from first page.

enjoyed. I doubt whether for any purpose whatever there could be assembled in another country three thousand such well developed, intelligent and fine-looking men, and so American could help feeling proud of his country as the vast multitude with steady step and streaming banners passed before him.

THE CEREMONIES

attendent upon the consecration of the Asylum to the orders of the Christian Knighthood, which took place in the Temple, were as follows:—

The Grand Officers formed in the Council Chamber, and from thence to the Asylum, while the orchester performed the Grand March, composed by Sir E. B. Spencer.

The Right Eminent Grand Commander being satisfied that all present Knight Templars, preceded to consecrate the Asylum to the Orders of Christian Knighthood.

A chorus, Hail to the craft, was rendered by Sirs Aaron A. Taylor, William A. Briscoe, Franklin R. Thomas, William Foley, John Keller, George Roden, George Ford, Lewis C. Gropecogeizer, Charles T. Noble and Edward B. Spencer.

The Trustees presented the Asylum to the Right Eminent Grand Commander for consecration, and on accepting the same a reply was given by the Right Eminent Grand Commander. This was followed by a chorus, entitled "Almighty Father." The Eminent Grand Prelate made a prayer and a chant, "Gloria Patri," followed, after which a detail of six Knights from each of the five commandaries meeting in this city, with the Standard Guard making nine in all from each commandary, formed on the south side of the asylum, under the command of the Grand Warden.

Then the Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander took the vessel containing the corn, the Eminent Generalissimo that containing the wine, the Eminent Grand Captain General that containing the oil, and took their stations at the angles of the Delta.

The hour solo, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung by Wm. A. Briscoe.

After which the detail marched four times around the Asylum, halting at their station in the south while a grand march was performed by the orchester.

The Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander then presented the vessel containing the corn to the Right Eminent Grand Commander, passed around the Delta, sprinkling the corn on each of its angles and returned to his post. The Very Eminent Deputy Grand Commander, placed it in its position on the Delta and lighted the four tapers on the South side of the Delta and returned to his post.

While the corn was being sprinkled on the angles of the Delta, the Eminent Grand Prelate said:—

"May the God of all grace cause the handful of corn in the earth upon the top of the mountains' to yield abundant fruit, and 'may the whole earth be filled with Hisglory'"

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Solo—"Pity, O Saviour," was next sung by Sir Aaron R. Taylor. After which, the Eminent Grand Generalissimo, receiving the vessel from the hands of the Right Eminent Grand Commander, placed it in its position and lighted the four tapers on the North side of the Delta, and returned to his post.

The detail again marched four times around the Asylum to a grand march, halting as before.

The Right Eminent Grand Captain General then presented the Right Eminent Grand Commander with the vessel containing the oil, who passed it around the Delta, sprinkling the corn with wine and oil.

While the oil was being poured upon the Delta, the Eminent Grand Prelate said:—

"May the over blessed Emanuel pour upon us the precious anointing of His Grace, and make us of one mind and heart, that we may be ever ready to do unto others as we would they should do unto us."

A chet," I will magnify Thee, O God!" was sung by Sirs Franklin R. Thomas and Wm. A. Briscoe, after which the Eminent Grand Captain General received the vessel, placed it in its position on the Delta, lighted the four tapers at the base of the Delta, and returned to his post.

The Sir Knights then arose, when the Right Eminent Grand Commander directed the Eminent Grand Prelate to offer the prayer of consecration, which was as follows:—

"To our most eminent and worthy patron, St. John the Almoner, I do solemnly dedicate this Asylum; and may He who died on the cross—Our Prophet, Priest and King—abundantly bless and prosper us in all our undertakings. May the poor and weary pilgrim ever find a resting place within our sacred inclosures, and may he receive the joyful intimation, "Enter thou into the joy of the Lord." Glory be to the Father, glory be to the Son, glory be to God the Holy Ghost, glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men.

The response, "As it was in the beginning, &c., was then made.

A solo, "Come unto me," was next sung by Sir F. R. Thomas.

The Knights then resumed their stations, and the Right Eminent Grand Commander ordered the Eminent Grand Warder to proclaim the consecration of this new Asylum.

The Eminent Grand Warder then advanced to the centre of the Asylum, and made the following proclamation:—

Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! Valiant Knights of the Temple, I am ordered to proclaim that this Asylum has been duly consecrated for the purposes of Christian Knighthood, and as such will be duly reverenced. This I proclaim to the North (one blast on trumpet), to the South (two blasts), to the East (three blasts), to the West (grand flourish on trumpet). All true and courteous Knights will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

A trio, entitle "Red Cross Knight," was then rendered by Sirs Wm. A. Briscoe, George Roden and A. R. Taylor.

The Grand Commandery was then opened with a chant, "Te Deum Laudamus."

An address followed by the Right Eminent Grand Commander, Sir Grant Weidman, which again was followed by a solo and quintet "Holy Peace," solo by Sir Aaron R. Taylor, and quartette by Sirs Wm. A. Briscoe, William Foley, George Roden and Charles T. Noble.

The Grand Commandery was then closed with the accustomed ceremonies.

Two Kinds of Women.

We once knew a man who had married a spoiled beauty, whose murmurs exactions and caprices were infinite. He had at last, as a refuge to his wearied nerves, settled down into a habit of disregard and neglect; he treated her wishes and complaints with equal indifference, and went on with his life as nearly as possible as if she did not exist. He silently provided for her what he thought proper, without troubling himself to notice her requests or listen to her grievances. Sickness came but the heart of her husband was cold and gone; there was no sympathy left to warm her. Death came, and he breathed freely as a man released.

He married again — a woman with no beauty, but much love and good—a woman who asked little, blamed seldom, and then with all the tact and address which the utmost thoughtfulness could devise; and then the passive, negligent husband became the attentive, devoted slave of her will. He was in her hands as clay in the hands of the potter; the least breath or suggestion of criticism from her lips, who criticised so little, and so thoughtfully, weighed more with him than many out-spoken words. So different is the same human being, according to the touch of the hand which plays upon it.—*Englishmen's Domestic Magazine.*

If you let the cat out of the bag never try to cram it back again; it only makes matters worse.

H. T. Heiold, the erratic buchu man, has been again confined to a lunatic asylum in France.

Deaths.

MATHESON—In this city, October 4th, 1873, Mark J. Matheson, late steward of the Steamship China, a native of the West Indies; aged 53 years and 3 months.

Masonic Notice.—Alpha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, will meet in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Monday evening next. By order of the H. P.

J. E. Francis, Sec'y pro tem.

Ladies' Fair.

The members of Bethel Church, assisted by a large number of well-wishers, will open a Ladies' Fair on Christmas Eve, to continue during the Holidays. Sewing Circles for the same on Monday and Friday evenings of each week.

TAX-PAYERS' AND PEOPLE'S CITY AND COUNTY JUDICIAL TICKET

For Judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District,

E. D. WHEELER.

For Police Judge,

Davis Louderback.

JUDICIAL ELECTION!

Republican Nominees,

For Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Belcher,

SAMUEL H. DWINELLE.

For Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Crockett,

ANSON BRUNSON.

For District Judge, Nineteenth Judicial District,

E. D. WHEELER.

For Police Judge,

DAVIS LOUDERBACK.

Election, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1873.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,

ELISHA W. McKINSTRY,

Nominee of the People's Independent Party.

W. W. Dodge,
Chairman State Central Committee
J. R. Sharpstein, Secretary.

ELECTION, OCT. 15th, 1873.

A GRAND

SOCIAL SOIREE!

Will be given by the

Brannan Guard,

AT THE

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall,

PACIFIC STREET,

Wednesday Eve'g, Oct. 15, '73.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS EACH.

The proceeds to be applied toward defraying the indebtedness of the Company.

W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.

JAMES A. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house situated on the corner of Fifth and Clay streets, Oakland, as a boarding and lodging house, with or without board, for persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY and Sister, CAROLINA TANNER, children of Brister Page, before the war they were in Lancaster, Kentucky. Any other brother, BRISTOW, who belonged to a man named Brister Page. Also of my sister's son, ROBERT GORDON, who belonged to Mr. Wm. Gordon, Kentucky. Any information, HENRY, SUSAN and ELLEN, they belonged to Joshua Sherman, below Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by

HENRY TANNER,
Sacramento, Cal.

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE

For Judge Nineteenth District Court,

E. D. WHEELER.

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE

For Police Judge,

Davis Louderback.

REGULAR

Democratic Ticket!

JUDICIAL TICKET.

Election, October 15, 1873.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SAM BELL McKEE.

For Judge of Nineteenth District Court
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.

For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

Republican Headquarters,
No. 50 Third Street,
Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB P. TOWER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COLEMAN and HENRY GIBSON. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

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SACRAMENTO CITY
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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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Proprietress.

B. CEREGHINO,
Proprietors of the
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428 and 430 Pacific St.
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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HARTFORD
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INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!
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Manager Pacific Department.
MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

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FOR POLICE JUDGE,
E. B. DRAKE.

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DRESS-MAKER,
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OAKLAND.
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Assets,.....365,000
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John C. Miles, Secretary.
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Tangled Hair Straightened. Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed to all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 Front Street.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL
Justice between men and men demands that such persons as have received benefit from any source from which good is derived, subsequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a big rupture of several years' standing. He wears the trusses generally used with much inconvenience, and has belonged for a time at the Brister Pigg. Also of my sister's son, ROBERT GORDON, who belonged to Mr. Wm. Gordon, Kentucky. Any information of HENRY, SUSAN and ELLEN, they belonged to Joshua Sherman, below Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by
HENRY TANNER,
Sacramento, Cal.

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE
For Judge Nineteenth District Court,
E. D. WHEELER.

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE
For Police Judge,
Davis Louderback.

REGULAR
Democratic Ticket!
JUDICIAL TICKET.
Election, October 15, 1873.
For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SAM BELL McKEE.
For Judge of Nineteenth District Court
W. P. DAINGERFIELD.
For Police Judge,
EUGENE B. DRAKE.

International Hotel,
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Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
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Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
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Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
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TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
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STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Everett Chamberlain, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for this work by Thomas Nast, and are the best and most humorous and grand ever published. Send for circulars and secure territory at once.
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Shampooin (ing, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or those arriving from the country, one suites newly furnished rooms at No. Sutter A. Thompson's No. 14 Trinity Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board.
May 30—

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
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LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
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P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
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Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.
Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his Schemes of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
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SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Memigfield Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. E. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of Pacific Appeal office San Francisco. may—d

C. P. R. R
Tuesday, September 30th, 1873,
and until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland ferry) connecting at Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Cortland, for Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. F. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) Day Line Passenger Train via Oakland ferry) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Tehano and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway wharf), Oakland, connecting at Sacramento with Steamer for San Francisco.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connections.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Gold Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.
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Will leave for Ports in the above named Colonies, on the 1st and 15th of each month, (or next day if Sunday), at 12 o'clock noon, for the new overland route, February 28th, Wednesday, March 15th, and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, on arrival of the Mail from London.
For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at
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FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, sails from pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal street, for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
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For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.
Steamer will leave at 2 p.m., as follows:
SANTA BARBARA, Captain Hollis, Friday, October 3; Wednesday, October 15; Monday, October 27.
ORIZABA, Captain Johnston, Saturday, September 27; Thursday, October 9; Tuesday, October 21.
For freight or passage apply on board, at 316 STEUART and SAN LUIS OBISPO, but taken on freight for SAN SIMEON.
GUY C. GOODALL, Captain Steamer, Orizaba.
For San Luis Obispo and Way Ports—Wednesday, October 15th, at 2 P. M.
For San Diego and Way Ports—Thursday, October 16th, at 10 A. M.
Freight to be delivered on the day of sailing.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Gold Wharf,

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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who enlisted about 19 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Randolph Smith, who still resides at No. 1119 Eleventh street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 19th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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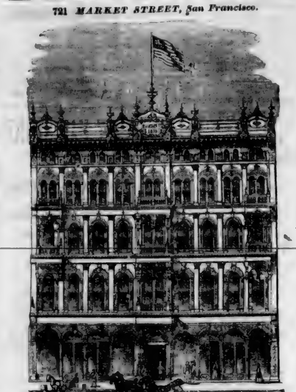
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W. M. STODDARD,
Agent for the Pacific Coast.
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Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873. WHOLE NO. 478

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Sabbath School Convention of the New England M. E. Zion's Church.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., October 2d.

The first Sabbath-school Convention of the New England Conference of the M. E. (colored) Church was held, yesterday in the Gaspee Street Church, in this city pursuant to vote of the conference at its 24th session in Worcester, June 6th.

Preliminary to the opening of the Convention, the pastors of the several churches met to consider and further the advancement and future success of the church, and after a short and interesting session, adjourned to participate in the Convention.

At ten o'clock, the hour appointed, the Convention was opened, and Rev. J. H. Smith, of Hartford, was elected President; Rev. J. F. Lloyd, of New Bedford, and Rev. J. B. Small, of Bridgeport, Secretaries.

The objects of the Convention were briefly stated by the President, after which the hymn, "I love thy kingdom, Lord," was sung, followed by prayer offered by Rt. Rev. J. S. Clinton of Philadelphia.

A committee was appointed to present rules for the government of the Convention, the following persons constituting the committee: Rev. J. Thomas, of the New York Conference; Rev. J. C. Birchmore and Rev. D. Davis, of the New England Conference.

The following were appointed a Committee on Credentials: Rev. J. C. Birchmore and Rev. A. Anderson, of Pennsylvania; Rev. A. Walker, of Boston, Rev. H. Dyson, of Providence, and Rev. Zalmon Mitchell, of Providence.

Upon motion of Rev. A. Walker, Bishop Clinton was invited to a seat on the platform with the President, and requested to give such assistance as he may deem necessary.

Rev. Jacob Thomas, of New York and Rev. Messrs. Dunjee and Hayselett, of Providence, were introduced to the convention.

The committee on rules reported and their report was accepted.

The remainder of the forenoon session was devoted to prayer, and at 12 o'clock a recess was taken until 2 o'clock P.M.

The Convention reassembled in the afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, the President, Rev. Mr. Smith in the chair.

After singing a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Able Andrews, of Providence.

The committee on credentials returned to examine credentials and present a list of delegates, and during their absence the President introduced the subject of libraries in the Sabbath-schools, recommending a supply of books which inculcate Methodist teachings.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Clinton, of Philadelphia, was then introduced and delivered his episcopal address, which was listened to very closely, and elicited frequent fervid manifestations. The Bishop delivered an address as follows:

Mr Chairman and Brethren.—I am happy to be hear on this highly interesting and important occasion, and I take pleasure in participating in the first convention held by the New England Conference in this district, and I trust that whatever is done may conduce to that noble and praise worthy institution, the Sabbath school. I regard the Sabbath-school as one of the great instrumentalities of the Almighty for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of himself and salvation; It is called an engine, and again it is called a children's nursery, in which children are raised. Wise men have advised that children be trained in the way they should go, not in the way of their evil inclinations, so that when old they do not depart it. All the apostles of the Gentiles advised parents to bring up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. It is absolutely necessary to have children educated, and the people are dereirct in the performance of the great work obligatory upon them, and that is the reason why so much ignorance prevails among our people. They are of the opinion that they had little to hope and expect if they thus educated their children. Well, he thne was when they could not raise to eminence; get no higher position than behind the chair of some of the leaders, or the barber's chair; keep a place for blacking boots, or hold some other menial position. But, thank God, the Fifteenth Amendment has been adopted and our people have got something to look to, have got a chance in the race of life, and they fill important positions, some only in the church, but in the State. In the South, the men who formerly used the hoe are now handling the pen, and may go into business as well as men but as occupants of promisunt positions. You can see colored men at the bar, with law books in their hands, pleading cases for the white men against colored individuals. This good work will come North, though I know there are men in the Democratic party who are trying to prevent it, and even in the Republican party there are "milk and water" persons who join hands with these Democrats; but the time is coming when a man's law will not be considered, but his intellectual ability. It is important, secondly, that the children be trained religiously. These souls are of as much value as those of adults, and we should see that they are saved. This is the object of the Sabbath school the training is for parents at home and teachers in the Sabbath school. It is necessary, therefore, having the means, that the children should be trained. The religious education of the children is of the highest importance. Would that every parent felt and labored so. It is important first as to the government, for righteousness exalteth a nation. If children are trained religiously, the nation will become elevated and exalted, will become a Christian nation. The jails would be closed, the Penitentiary without an inmate, the gallows would fall and the rope burned; locksmiths would have to close their shops, because then we would need no locks, and if we hear a noise at midnight, we would not fear—all because rightcousness prevails. No one is afraid of a true Christian. The religious man in the community is reverenced, and he has an influence in that community. The great object of the Sabbath-school is to do this work, and assist in making the nation righteous. Sabbath-school is important and important in reference to the church.

These little ones are of the Lord's planting, and are yet to bloom out in the garden of the Lord. We have the words of Jesus, "Suffer the little ones to come unto," and in training them up, we are bringing them to Him. From the nursery, they fill important positions in the church and state, and if I have no other one to advert to, I can refer to myself, occupying a prominent position among you, as one who received my education from my mother and the Sabbath-school. I am opposed to sending children to any but our own. Why is it that the catholics are so united? It is because they commence to train their children from the very moment they are able to lisp "dada, dada" and send them to Catholic schools and no other. If we converted half a dozen Catholics, we would have the bells rung, but it would take something extraordinary to change them from their faith, if indeed it were possible. They are ready to fight for their Church, if necessary. This is love of Church, and we should love ours. One of the grandest sights is to see those family circles assembled in devotion and offering up the Lord's prayer, to see them going to church, and bending before God together. Again the Sabbath-school is important in reference to the community, and to cement the happiness of all. Children religiously trained are ornaments to society, a blessing to their parents, while children trained otherwise are a curse to the community and a disgrace to their parents. Thousands, yea millions, will bless and revere the name of Robert Raikes, the originator of Sabbath-schools. In my episcopal district, which is among the largest, there are not more than six churches without Sabbath-schools, and I mean to persevere in this work until I can have it to my there is a school in connection with every one of the churches. Do all in your power to organize schools, and let it be understood that it is the duty of every pastor to go in to the Sabbath-school as well as into the pulpit. In conclusion it is my prayer that God may bless and prosper the Sabbath-school.

After the singing of another hymn, an essay entitled "What Can be done to Secure a Better Attendance at Sabbath-schools," was read and the following resolutions presented, pending the consideration of which, the Convention adjourned until evening:

WHEREAS, That the foundation of our Church in being laid in the present training of our children in the Sabbath-school,

Resolved, That no means should be left unimproved that will in anywise increase the attendance in our Sabbath-schools.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the First National Bank refused to honor a small check of $100, to pay the value of a model for a Railway Switch invented by us, thereby endangering our private personal interest to a large estate; and whereas it is publicly known that one or two of the Directors have large amounts in trust belonging to our private personal estate. Now, therefore, we Norton I, Dia Tratis, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree the confiscation to the State of all the interest of said bank as security to the State for any losses we have or may sustain by reason of their said acts; and in order that this, our said imperial decree, may be a warning to those who take upon themselves to refuse as royalty, when they think it is most needed, and endangering our personal health or dignity.

NORTON I.

The telegraph reports a marriage on board a Western-bound train. Was it a railroad tie?

History of the African M. E. Zion

The first organized A. M. E. Zion church in the United States of America was organized in the city of New York, in the year of Our Lord 1796 in a house on Cross Street, between Mulberry and Orange, holding their meetings on Sunday afternoons after the whites, (they, the colored, occupying the gallery;) and in the intervals of divine service held their meetings there between the afternoon and evening service. There was at that time the following preachers of color in the city, to wit: Abraham Thompson, James Scott, Thomas Miller, (and William Miller, an exhorter,) together with others who visited them from Philadelphia who officiated as they could find the time and place to do so, and God gave them the ability. This was the rise of the first colored Methodist church in America. These remained or continued to worship in this place until the number increased so great that there was no room for them, the whites wanting the entire church for themselves. They therefore concluded to build a place of worship for themselves, and accordingly formed themselves into a corporate body separate from the whites, according to the law of the State of New York in regard to religious bodies. In order to do so they held a meeting in the house on Cross Street, and in addition to those in the former meeting there was present Geo. E. Moore, Thos. Sipkins, David Syas, George Collins, Thomas Cook, George White and John Teesman, who together concluded to be under the government of the Methodist Church, and to be named the African M. E. Zion Church, and appointed their trustees, who, after some time, purchased a lot 25x70 or 100 feet on Orange Street, near Chatham Street, but in consequence of the place not being suitable for that purpose they declined to build there, and purchased two lots of ground on the corner of Church and Leonard streets, fronting on Church Street; and on the the first day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand and eight hundred, they commenced to erect a frame building thereon, and named the building Zion, and gave it the name of the African M. E. Zion Church. This society remained for a long time under the care of the M. E. Church at their General Conference, in New York. Rev. John McClanky received the appointment as Elder over them. Articles of agreement were entered into by the Elder, and the spiritual government was given to the M. E. Church from time to time, in order to form a union with each other, and to secure the aforsaid General Conference, the ecclesiastical part of the government. Elder McClanky assisted and advised how to draw up the articles of agreement. (The charter can be found in the Hist and Progress of the Church, which may be had at the Book Room, price 75 cents.) After using the aforesaid building for a few years, it was found to be too small for them; this question of ability to make suitable public measures shall be announced; that good men shall be selected to right the wrong done; and that a church would be kept upon those who are for the time being called to represent and protect the people's interests. The parent individual that ever lived has made mistakes, has reposed confidence in unworthy men. To expect otherwise is to look for perfection in human nature. The first gallery pews were organized by the church, and the number rapidly increased until the enemy entered into two of the trustees, who were influenced by their love of money, to separate and try to form another society in opposition to Zion. In the year 1813, another brother became dissatisfied and left, and with another opened a place on Elizabeth Street called Asbury. But the work of the Lord continued in Zion Church, and both the congregation and members increased rapidly, so the trustees concluded to build a larger house (65x75) at a cost (some), of $11,500; and on the fifth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, they commenced building, which stood for many years, on the southeast corner of Church and Leonard Streets, and until the march of improvements in that part of the city; and by inducements offered to the trustees and congregation, they concluded to sell the property and purchase elsewhere, and purchased the property they now occupy on the corner of West Tenth and Bleeker Streets, New York. For further information appertaining to the first annual conference, see "The Rise and Progress" published by the late Rt. Rev. Christopher Rush, sold at the Book Room, 1905 K Street, Washington, D. C.—*Zion Church Advocate.*

Church Dedication at New Haven, Conn.

The following extracts are from the *New Haven Daily Morning Journal*, of October 6th:

At 8 o'clock Sunday morning the Congregation assembled in the old edifice in Webster street, where farewell remarks were made by the Rev. Silas Mitchell, of Providence, who chose for his text the 9th verse of the 2d Chapter of 2d Peter. The Pastor of the Church, Rev. Geo. H. Washington, also made some remarks, after which a procession was formed headed by the clergymen, followed by the Trustees of the church, the Sabbath School and the Congregation. The procession then marched to the new edifice, where the dedicatory exercises proper took place. The church was immediately filled, and under the care of the gentlemanly ushers the audience were comfortably seated. The church was very neatly painted in two shades of brown, and immediately over the pulpit was the inscription:

"For the Lord hath chosen Zion; He hath desired it for his bastion."

Suspended over the preacher's head was a basket containg a beautiful collection of flowers, while the pulpit and the galleries were covered with boquets, and wreaths of every description.

Party Responsibility.

The Republican party is responsible for those measures and acts which it endorses or defends. To hold it accountable for every act of its servants is to condemn a company for every transgression of the law. No code of laws can make men honest; no organization can be entirely free from rascality. Laws can restrain the disorderly and punish dishonesty; organizations can repudiate rascality when found. Beyond this, neither law or organization can be justly held responsible for the shortcomings of those who are dishonestly inclined. Human judgment is often in error, confidence, when well founded is abused; men who hold good reputations fail; the trusted turn out rascals. This has been so from the foundation of time, and will, in all probability continue to the end. The best we can hope for is that bad men, as soon as known, shall be made to receive their just deserts. If wise measures shall be announced; that good men shall be selected to right the wrong done; and that a check would be kept upon those who are for the time being called to represent and protect the people's interests. The parent individual that ever lived has made mistakes, has reposed confidence in unworthy men. To expect otherwise is to look for perfection in human nature. The first gallery pews were organized by the church, and the number rapidly increased until the enemy entered into two of the trustees, who were influenced by their love of money, to separate and try to form another society in opposition to Zion. In the year 1813, another brother became dissatisfied and left, and with another opened a place on Elizabeth Street called Asbury. But the work of the Lord continued in Zion Church, and both the congregation and members increased rapidly, so the trustees concluded to build a larger house (65x75) at a cost (some), of $11,500; and on the fifth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, they commenced building, which stood for many years, on the southeast corner of Church and Leonard Streets, and until the march of improvements in that part of the city; and by inducements offered to the trustees and congregation, they concluded to sell the property and purchase elsewhere, and purchased the property they now occupy on the corner of West Tenth and Bleeker Streets, New York. For further information appertaining to the first annual conference, see "The Rise and Progress" published by the late Rt. Rev. Christopher Rush, sold at the Book Room, 1905 K Street, Washington, D. C.—*Zion Church Advocate.*

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 18, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Necessity of a National Convention of Colored Citizens.

The Pennsylvania Equal Rights League having issued a call for a National Convention to meet at Washington City in December, the colored citizens of this, and of every State, should respond, either by sending representatives or empower some proxies, formerly of California, to represent us. Bishop T. M. D. Ward or Bishop J. J. Moore, now located in the East, from their long residence in this State, would be the most fit representatives we could name. Both of these Reverends have been in all our great public movements in this State, and can speak and reflect the sentiments and political wants of the colored citizens of this State, or of the Pacific coast, intelligently; or if a united move was made, one or more delegates might be sent direct from the people at large, in this State. The most feasible plan would be to have a State Convention some time next month (November), and take into consideration the propriety, at least, as well as to discuss other questions concerning our local grievances on the Public School question, to be presented before the next State Legislature. This is the year that we must agitate both the State and National legislature, in relation to Civil Rights. Our local opinions and wants should go before the State Legislature, and our wants, nationally, should be presented, at an early period, before the ensuing Congress. We hope the leading colored citizens, of every locality in this State, will consider the subject and conclude to unite in making a call for a State Convention—at least to consider the above subject. Let us hear through the columns of the APPEAL or the *Elevator*—it matters not to us which paper, so that a united effort can be made—by communications, letters, or otherwise on this subject. But, by all means, don't let California answer absent, by not either a delegate, proxy or letter, when the roll of States are called in the National Convention of Colored Citizens, which will meet in December, in Washington City—two months from the present time.

Sacramento.

The fourth lecture will be given in the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth street, between N and O, Sacramento City, by P. Anderson, on Monday evening, October 20th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Conventional Necessities of Colored Citizens."

The Judicial Election.

The Judicial election passed off very quietly, on Wednesday last, only a little over one-half of the usual vote of the city was polled.

In this city, Judge Louderback, Tax-Payer's and Republican's candidate, was reelected Police Judge, by 1,546 majority over Drake, Democrat. Wheeler, Tax-Payers' Republican's and Liberal Reformer's candidate for Judge of the Nineteenth District Court, by 473 majority over Dangerfield, Democrat.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. W. M. Holmes, Overland from Rochester, N. Y. Miss Adele Scott, Mrs. Dudley, Virginia City. Miss Brown, Sacramento City. Mrs. Claggett, Stockton.

LETTERS.—J. P. Ricards, Detroit, Michigan; W. H. McCants, Mobile, Ala.; Proceedings of the Connecticut Zion A. M. E. Conference, by J. J. C. Letter to the care of this office for Mrs. Mary Jane Morton.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15, 1873.

Mr. Editor;

Can you inform me through your columns how many converts have been made in our colored churches during the past thirteen years, or if there has been a revival during that time? By answering, you will oblige

AN OBSERVER.

[In relation to the above inquiry we think that our correspondent "Observer" should get the desired information from Rev. Wm. H. Offer, the Presiding Elder over all the A. M. E. churches on the Pacific Coast, or from Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, Pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church. We would state, however, in this connection, that it is the duty of all missionaries, including the Church, to give some statistical facts, annually or otherwise, of the amount of good done in relation to reforms, conversions, etc., in juxtaposition of the great amount of money which has been collected for our church purposes for the past three or four years at least.

The last Conference of the A. M. E church held in this city last spring, Bishop Wayman presiding, failed to give any such statistics: and, hence, we have no information from that source, or from the Zion A. M. E. Conference, which was held subsequently. The A. M. E. Church Conference created the office of Presiding Elder, which is deemed superfluous by many of the members of that Church and is, in no degree by us, until such statistics concerning conversions, etc., are given that the people may see the fruits of the labors of that office thereof. No officers or elder should be empower ed by an annual Conference to go from one city or town to another, as a Presiding Elder or otherwise, and make it a special object to beg money, without showing to the people the fruits of his labors by conversions, etc. The Elder of each church is sufficient to do all the good that can be done, and the small pittances that is collected for them in their respective localities should not be shared in by the superfluous officer or Presiding Elder, for the reason that it gives one man the chance to get nearly all the money collected, while the local ministers and church debts are left to suffer. For instance, a Presiding Elder may be in San Francisco one Sunday, Sacramento another, Stockton another, Virginia City another, Marysville another, or wherever there may be an A. M. church, and make a collection of at least twenty-five or fifty dollars at each place, and thus get more money than any of our local Elders, and show no statistics of conversions, etc. Bishop Wayman when he was out here was led into the dilemma of creating a superfluous office, which he should hasten, on his return, to have abolished.—EDITOR.]

The Republican Press North and South.

We have seen no Republican paper published in any of the Northern States, of late, which sets forth to its readers its position with such boldness as does the Southern Republican newspaper entitled the *Weekly New Era*, just started in Atlanta, Georgia. The editor sets forth his sotiments as follows:

The *Era*, as a Republican paper, will make no insidious distinction between classes, politically, nor will it lend its aid to opprobrium and abuse of men on account of color or previous condition. We propose to sustain men, regardless of the opinions of those who are foolishly adverse to our way of thinking, and when the colored people have wrongs to redress, and apply to us, we will just as cheerfully give them a place in our columns as we would to any Republican, believing that all are alike entitled to be heard in the honest vindication of their rights. We do not propose to offer our space to the indiscriminate use of every one who desires to use it for unimportant purposes, but to those who have been wronged or abused without cause, or on account of their race or color.

The result of the late war was the emancipation of the negro race. Civil and political rights are the results of this. Recognizing this new element as a power for good in our land, we are in favor of according them their constitutional rights as guaranteed to them by the results of the late war.

It is understood that we accept the new order of things without fear, evasion or reservation. It is evident that the two races, as now situated, are destined to live together, and their interests being identical, we shall do all in our power and exert every influence to make the new order of things agreeable and useful, and harmonize all discordant elements between the races.

Four millions of enfranchised souls cannot be set aside and ignored, as the Democrats have and are still endeavoring to do. We would not do this if we could.

So much for that.

While we frankly admit that all the northern Republican newspapers do open their columns, the same as the *Era*, to colored men. Yet we seldom see them, in earnest, voluntary advocacy of the full Civil Rights to colored citizens as set forth in the *Weekly Era*, published at Atlanta, Georgia.

Pennsylvania.

The following extract is from the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention now in session at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

Mr. Buckalew. I now move that the Convention resume on third reading the reconsideration of the Declaration of Rights.

Mr. McVeagh. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Harry White. I move that the Convention resolve itself into a committee of the whole on this article; for the purpose of inserting as an additional section the following:

"No law shall be made or enforced within this commonwealth that makes discriminations in favor of any class of persons, male or female; and all public institutions, educational or otherwise, all public places of amusement and for the accommodation of travelers, shall be open to and enjoyed by all persons on equal terms."

In connection with this subject, as my remarks. I desire to have read a letter which I have received.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Presidents and Members of the Constitutional Convention:

GENTLEMEN:—More than thirty years have rolled away since Pennsylvania changed her Constitution, remodeled her laws, and the improved condition of her people, their advanced sentiment demand another change in conformity to the liberality which education and progress have developed.

In 1838 the "Reform Convention" contracted the liberties of the citizens, abridged their rights, and by inserting the word "*white*" disenfranchised nearly forty thousand citizens. In 1874 the tide of patriotism and progression has swept away those barriers erected by short sighted prejudice, deep-rooted hatred, and we now boast of being citizens of a State where freedom is triumphant.

It is not my intention, gentlemen, to review the errors of the past, or hold up to the gaze of the present sentiment, vitalized as it is, in the interest of freedom, the failure of attempting to compromise the right, or consent to the great wrong of taking by force, rights from the weak, which could neither add to or benefit the strong.

I wish to deal with the present; my appeal is to you, and I ask you to construct the law firmly in the interest of freedom on the broad basis of practical equality.

No class can feel an indignity like those trampled beneath the iron heel, or deprived of their rights by the strong and cruel hand of prejudice. You cannot feel it, gentlemen, to you it is unknown.

Those who do feel it, those who are stricken down by it, are the ones to cry aloud, to make their appeal known and heard, and constantly to assert and demand their claims to the untrammeled enjoyment of all that belongs to the citizen. I address you as one of these sufferers. I come before you as one of your constituents, whose vote has authorized the remodeling of the law, and I ask you to frame the Constitution of our State so that it may no longer persecute the weak, or deprive them of the civilities common to civilized communities.

Call for a National Convention.

To be held December 9, 1873, at Washington, D. C.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, held at Wilkes Barre, Pa., the 19th and 20th of August, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the President to call a National Convention, at Washington, D. C., at 12 M., on the Second Tuesday, 9th day of December, 1873, for the special purpose of impressing on Congress the absolute necessity of passing a Civil Rights Bill.

To the Colored People of the United States:

BROTHERS: It is true all citizens are now equal before the law; all equal with the ballot; all equal in responsibility to the Government. The Constitution of the United States has been amended, and every human being made free within its jurisdiction. These great achievements are the handiwork of the Republican party, and through them it has attained a grandeur and sublimity of character the world might envy.

Brothers, though all these things be true, yet in defiance of the law as now constituted, the coberts of tyrants, the vgiaries of color-prejudice insult, degrade and outrage thousands with seemingly impunity. Men and women, citizens of the United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country, denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats, and stages, refused entertainment in hotels, refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them.

These facts, common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct them. The evil is national; the remedy must also be national.

We want Congress to give us a "civil rights bill," with such penalties as will teach humanity to the imbruted, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor. Men and citizens, come from every State. Come in force from every State. Come, determined on a purpose. Come, resolved that freedom shall not be only in name, but that the practical exercise of freedman's right shall not be limited to the white man, who pays no more taxes, bears no more responsibilities, endures no more hardships, runs no greater risks, and is no more patriotic and brave than the black. Let every State send a delegation that will press on Congress the passage of such a law as will silence forever those tyranic assumptions heard alone as color. Our great President, great leader, great soldier, great patriot, great friend, Gen. U. S. Grant, has announced to the world his pledge to use his influence to accomplish this end. He will most surely do his duty. Brothers, let us rally. Let us speak as with one voice, that our lawmakers may feel that nothing but this and prop er remedy will bring peace to this land, once rent by slavery, whose poison is still shown by these continued outrages on the nation's colored citizens.

Let us rally in the hope that this united effort may prove so effective, that the necessity for a distinctive movement may never again exist.

The time for holding this Convention is fixed to accommodate the Southern people. The basis of representation, to be in strict justice to a common feeling, has been limited to twenty delegates from each State or Territory.

WM. NESBIT,
Altoona, Pa., President of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League.

All communications must be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary

WM. D. FORTEN,
No. 336 Lombard street, Philadelphia.

League Rooms, Philadelphia, August 26th, 1873.

Thanksgiving Proclamation by the President.

The approaching close of another year brings with it the occasion for renewed thanksgiving and acknowledgment to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe. Of the numbered mercies which He has bestowed upon us, abundant harvests have been among the rewards of industry. With local exceptions health has been among the blessings enjoyed. Tranquility at home and peace with other nations have prevailed. Frugal industry is regaining its merited recognition and its merited reward. Gradually, but under the Providence of God, surely, as we trust, the nation is recovering from the lingering results of a dreadful civil strife. For these and all mercies vouchsafed, it becomes us as a people to return hear t felt and grateful acknowledgments; and with our thanksgiving we may unite prayers for the cessation of local and temporary suffering. I therefore recommend that on Thursday, the 27th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for His bounties and His protection, and to offer to Him prayer for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at Washington, this 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1873, and of the Independence of the United States the ninty-seventh.

(Signed).

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The Discontent among Colored Republicans.

That colored men all over the country are fully realizing and comprehending the fact that they are citizens of the United States, entitled to all the rights and privileges and immunities enjoyed by any other class of citizens, is evidenced by their assertions of their manhood, in their resistance to the attempt to make them the more voting servants of a party on the ground that they owe their enfranchisement to such party, and consequently must give it their support forever, though that party, forgetting that citizenship and enfranchisement make all politically equal, ignores and proscribes the colored element that largely makes up its voting strength.

The impression that the Republican party, through some of its leaders and such of its organs as the negro hating *Republican* of this city, is waning, cannot fail to alienate from its ranks the colored voters of the country. That impression is that white men alone are to receive political honors and places of profit and trust, and that, in the opinion of white Republican leaders, white men alone can act in accordance with common sense or reason by cooperating for the advancement of any opinion or belief they may have, and that colored men attempting to act for themselves for a laudable purpose are to be denounced by the party leaders and party organs.

In those States where colored men are in the majority, or hold the balance of power, white men not only are not discriminated against, but hold the larger share of the offices. In the State of Virginia, where the Republican strength is almost wholly colored, the white leaders of the party ignore colored men, even for canvassers. All over the North, with but few unimportant exceptions, the Republican party is a white man's party, and for a colored man to apply for political recognition is to place himself in a position to be ridiculed and denied. The mutterings of colored men, though low at present, are expressions of a discontent that pervades the colored voters in many parts of the country. Those voters do not ask for office because they are colored, but the fact is made apparent to them that colored men are denied political honors in obedience to a prejudice against them on account of their race, color, and previous condition of servitude; and in this are they aroused to the feeling, which is taking shape in Ohio, of not voting at the local election for the candidates of the Republican party, and which may grow to a still more serious abandonment of the party, should not its leaders or managers realize the importance of making no distinction based on accidents of race and color in the distribution of its profits and honors.

We do not wish to see the colored people of the country driven from the Republican ranks, nor do we wish to see that party disrupted so long as it remains true to its professions. The former may be accomplished by continued opposition to the political advancement of colored men, such as the fight against Mr. Mabson, a colored young man who is candidate for the Postmastership of Wilmington, N. C., and such as the denunciatio of colored gentlemen in this city by the "Administration organ"—the *National Republican*—because of their advocacy of principle in accordance with the Republican platform and the inaugural address of President Grant, neither of which have we seen rebuked by the leading journals of the party. By remaining true to, and acting in accordance with its professions in all respects, the Republican party can have a glorious future, as it has had a past, and the colored people cannot be anything politically but Republicans.—*New Jersey State Republican.*

Race Prejudices.

The pages of the Sacred Volume tell us emphatically, that it is not consonant to Divine will that men should be either privately inimical, or publicly hostile to each other; but regardless of the Supreme authority, of this and other Scriptural injunctions, men will often allow the corrupt propensities of their nature to predominate, and regard with hatred and scorn the very creature whom God has commanded him to love. Why men will hate one another, is at first thought hard to account for, but if we trace back through the centuries to the Garden of Eden, we there find committed the great original transgression of Divine law—the law that unlocks the great problem of man's degeneracy, and lays bare the cause of all the evil thoughts, purposes, and desires of the human mind, since the time of Adam's apostacy, of which, when examined from a Scriptural point of view, and stripped of their "sheep's clothing," are as unreasonable and absurd as Pythygoras' theory of the spheres. The white man dislikes the Indian because he is nature's great *chasseur*, and his skin is red; and the Indian in turn dislikes the white man on account of his "pale" face, and because he has deprived him of his (the red man's) hunting grounds. The Indians think white men the greatest vagabonds on earth, and imagine as an Indian once said, that the reason the sun never sets on British Dominions is because the English are such rascals, that they can't be trusted in the dark.

The white man scorns the African because *his face is black*, and if you don't believe us, just ask a Louisiana or Alabama Democrat how he likes a colored man since slavery is abolished. Why, the Southern white man would have it that the "negro," as they call him, is not a man at other men, he is lazy, he won't work unless driven under a yoke. The question of the colored man's laziness, we have neither time nor space to write upon—we leave that to the press and representative men of the Union knowing that they are willing, and well able to fight out the battle against political prejudices.

Deaths.

MATHESON—In this city, October 4th, 1873, Mark J. Matheson, late steward of the Hawaiian Ohina, a native of the West Indies; aged 53 years and 3 months.

A GRAND AND BRILLIANT

Astronomical Exhibition

—BY THE—

PHANTASMAGORIA OPERATOR,

WILL BE GIVEN BY

Mr. G. F. GOLBOURN,

—AT THE—

Young Men's Christian Association Hall,

(Sutter St., bet. Kearny and Dupont.)

On Tuesday Night, Oct. 28th, 1873

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Adults.....50 *Cents*
Children.....25 *Cents*

Doors open at Seven o'clock; Commence at Eight.

Eighth Annual

PROMENADE CONCERT!

—OF THE—

BRANNAN GUARD

WILL BE GIVEN AT

PACIFIC HALL,

Thursday Eve'g Jan. 1st, 1874.

W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained, with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB A. POTTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COURT and HENRY GIBSON. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billiards, Etc.

W. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to receive the same liberal patronage.

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.

☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN." ☜

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

R. STAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,

Proprietors of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome. SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

P. C. COSGROVE,

DEALER IN

Crockery, Glassware

& Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Sticks and a Grand Variety of Fancy Goods.

943 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Coal Oil ☜ the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 302 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Incorporated 1810.

HARTFORD

FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Hartford, Conn.

CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS

January 1, 1873,

$2,204,396!

A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.

MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and Sister, PAULINA YANTIS, children of Reverend Peter Perry, before this was they were in Lexington, Kentucky. Any, or the father, BRISTOW, who belonged to a man named Melville Pigg. Also of my sister's son, ROBERT OSBOURN, who lived in Missouri. Also, of three children of Henry Yantis, HENRY, SUSAN and NELSON, they lived with one Joshua Sherman, below Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by

HENRY YANTIS,
Barnesville, Ohio.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Dress Making in all its branches done in the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES H. REYNOLDS

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country.

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET.

Corner Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted; Frizi ette and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE

CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

DEAR SIR:—Seeing the great benefit Dr. Sherman has conferred upon me and fellow sufferers, I should make known to the other sufferers from rupture, that I was completely cured by him. I had suffered intensely, until the Doctor's relief left me as well as a man ever was. I was a Sergeant in the Mexican war, and there the trouble generally commenced with me. I was under the Doctor's care but a few days, and I was entirely cured. I would recommend any one ruptured to call on the same Dr. Sherman, and be convinced of being cured.

O. C. SMITH, 69 George st.

Valley, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER 15 years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big lead or ledge of rock, the judge of the Sovereign of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following his seems hopeless then he had just come in heavy possession of the most valuable mine in California. Daily, earned Sundays "—$6 00.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of all concerned, I am afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in certifying that I had been for years afflicted with a severe cough, which grew worse, and then from then on I am entirely cured. By rupture was not large, but I can truthfully say that I was entirely relieved by it, and for the enjoyment of the vanishing pleasure's of those around me I would say and strongly recommend Dr. Murphy as a great scientist.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I can guarantee in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 1004 Montgomery street.

Any one Wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northwest corner of Pacific and Front streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 916 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of 40 years' practice qualifies him to attend to the operation in any disease. He cures without the knife or pain, and his method of treatment is simple and natural. Persons at a distance can be treated by letter, by sending a description of their case, and a remittance sufficient to cover the cost of medicine. Call or send for circular, containing valuable information for their regard.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and the accommodate 300 persons.

Is Conducted, with the same liberality of the Hotel thereon, will be continued to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

900 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRABES,

SUCCESSOR TO

HUMAN HAIR

204 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, viz:

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Everett Chamberlin, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Democratic Platform and Record. This is the work by Reporters, Editorial or ginal. The Best, Most Complete and quickest selling book out. If you want to make money send this notice to us at once for circulars and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., Furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he will be pleased to attend to all who may favor him with a call. The best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class Waiter from the Hotel de la Frate Rite, and every effort will be spared to give satisfaction to the public.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentleman's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Ladies' Dresses of the finest quality, and Laces and Linen, and all kinds of Lace Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc. ☜

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF SWITCHES, Braids, Curls, Waterfalls, Front Pieces, Puffs, Frizettes, Waterfall Hair Straighteners and wash hair every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

209 Sixth Street, San Francisco,

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted; Frizi ette and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc. Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or State entering from the interior, the finest steady furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board.

May 30—

ROBERT WHITE. SHELL DAVIS

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. no13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtzer's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Where some of his old friends will find him.

Mr. Kelly's long experience has made him acquainted with perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest Styles of the Ladies and Gents' Cutting Department, have open exclusively him in the new shop.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S While during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—3

C. P. R. R

SUBJECTED

Tuesday, September 30th, 1873.

And until further notice. Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 20th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

October 19—ACAPULCO, Capt. Turnbey.

November 4—NEVADA, Captain Austin.

November 19—COLORADO, Captain Dearborn.

All steamers will call at SAN DIEGO, to receive and land passengers.

Each of the NEW and FAVORITE ACAPULCO Sts of CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of Clyde or Panama steamers falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:

MONTICO, Captain Hayes, Friday, October 3; Wednesday, October 22; Monday, October 27.

COLUMBIA, Captain Johnson, Saturday, September 27; Thursday, October 9; Tuesday, October 21.

The Montico will call at SAN MONICO and SANTA BARBARA, but takes no freight for SAN SIMEON.

The Columbia will call at SAN LUIS OBISPO and SANTA BARBARA.

For San Luis Obispo and Way Ports—Wednesday, October 15; Monday, October 27.

For San Diego and Way Ports—Thursday, October 30, at 12 P. M.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office on Broad Wharf, Corner of Front and Broadway.

R. R. HOLLAR, Agent.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND During the Season via Isthmus of Panama.

J. L. STEPHENS,

CHIPLANDS,

LJAY.

Connecting with steamers to ETNA and FOREST QUEEN, at SAN DIEGO, and C. R. R. to SAN PEDRO, C. R. R. CO. through Williamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

WM. ROBBINS, Agent,
211 Sansome Street.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.



I HAVE WHARF CERTIFICATE OF FIRST CLASS Steamer, on the 1st and 15th of every month, for Yokohama and Hongkong, touching at Honolulu, with the Company's Branch Line to SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Kobe.

October 15—MIKA Capt. Cook.

November 1—COLORADO, Captain Dearborn.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Will leave the Company's wharf, Pacific street, at 12 o'clock noon on the following dates, for NEW YORK, via PANAMA, connecting at Aspinwall with the Company's Steamers:

October 20—ARIZONA, Capt. Turnbey.

November 4—NEVADA, Captain Austin.

November 20—COLORADO, Captain Dearborn.

All Steamers will call at SAN DIEGO, to receive and land passengers.

Each of the NEW and FAVORITE ACAPULCO Sts of CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

When the sailing date of Clyde or Panama steamers falls on Sunday, the steamer will sail on the previous Saturday.

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Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office on Broad Wharf, Corner of Front and Broadway.

R. R. HOLLAR, Agent.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 and 10:30 A.M.; 12:00, 2:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P.M.

Sundays only—7:00 A. M., and 1:30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

Daily, except Sundays—7:00, 8:00 and 10:30 A.M.; 2:00 and 10:30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily—7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 A.M.; 2:00, 4:00, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 8:15 and 9:30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—10:30 A.M. and 11:45 P.M.

Sundays only—10:00, 11:30 A.M. and 10:30 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40 A.M. and 12:40, 2:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8:40 A.M.

Sundays only—7:40 A.M., and 7:40 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—7:50, 8:50 and 9:50 A.M.; 2:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50 and 7:50 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8:50, 11:00 A.M., and 1:50 P.M.

Sundays only—10:50 and 11:50 A.M.; 12:50 and 1:50 P

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Rod Fleishacker,	Alex. Weill,
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
Jos. D. Redington,	Mark Hopkins,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Mark Hopkins,
Jas. L. Flood,	James Otis,
John H. Redington,	J. F. Houghton,
J. J. Valentine,	Jos. Brooks,
D. E. Bowers,	Isaac Unger,
Wm. Alvord,	Peter Wright,
Jos. S. Emery,	Alfred Redington,
Wm. B. Bear,	L. Lehman, Secy
Wm. Sherwood,	
H. F. Teschemacher,	H. H. Hewlett,
Wm. L. Green,	Wm. L. Green,
S. L. Jones,	J. D. Peters,
Wm. H. Barr,	Wm. H. Barr,
Orrin Wiser,	W. F. Bates,
Wm. F. Smith, Jr.	J. W. Pendleton,
Jas. Delbway,	A. L. Bancroft,
Jos. Brooks,	H. H. Hewlett,
A. C. Bowers,	H. Bowers, Mngr
A. C. Bowers,	W. M. Orr, Secy

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
OFFICE: 433 California street, Redington Building.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—S. L. Works has removed to 433 California street, Redington Building, and will continue the PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, under the same management.
Between Montgomery and Kearny

The office hours necessary to professional men, Government officials and others, will be from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Money loaned on diamonds, watches and other personal property, also on household, and other furniture, at low rates of interest, and all business connected with the office will be strictly confidential. 2m19

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	287,312 8
TOTAL ASSETS	$787,312 88

D. J. STAPLES, President.
JOHN H. WISE, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
No. 11 KEARNY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. m30

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel smith, who resided about 12 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington, City, D. C., and who is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, John Smith, who still resides at No. 1110 Eleventh street, or address P. O. Box 1,

FRED D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intends to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years.
LOUIS, &c., &c.
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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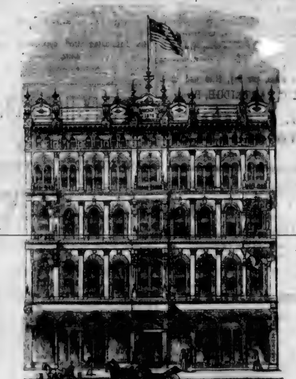
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VOL. X.—NO. 9. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1873. WHOLE NO. 479

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Call for a National Convention,

To be held December 9, 1873, at Washington, D. C.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, held at Wilkes Barre, Pa., the 19th and 20th of August, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the President to call a National Convention, at Washington, D. C., at 12 M., on the Second Tuesday, 9th day of December, 1873, for the special purpose of impressing on Congress the absolute necessity of passing a Civil Rights Bill.

To the Colored People of the United States:

BROTHERS: It is true all citizens are now equal before the law; all equal with the ballot; all equal in responsibility to the Government. The Constitution of the United States has been amended, and every human being made free within its jurisdiction. These great achievements are the handiwork of the Republican party, and through them it has attained a grandeur and sublimity of character the world might envy.

Brothers, though all these things be true, yet in defiance of the law as now constituted, the caberts of tyrants, the votaries of color-prejudice insult, degrade, and outrage thousands with seemingly impunity. Men and women, citizens of the United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country, denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats, and stages, refused entertainment in hotels, refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them.

These facts, common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct them. The evil's national; the remedy must also be national.

We want Congress to give us a "civil rights bill," with such penalties as will teach inhumanity to the imbrated, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor. Men and citizens, come from every State. Come in, force from every State. Come, determined on a purpose. Come, resolved that freedom shall not be only in name, but that the practical exercise of freedman's right shall not be limited to the white man, who pays no more taxes, bears no more responsibilities, endures no more hardships, runs no greater risks, and is no more patriotic and brave than the black. Let every State send a delegation that will press on Congress the passage of such a law as will silence forever those tyrannic assumptions heard alone on color. Our great President, great leader, great soldier, great patriot, great friend, Gen. U. S. Grant, has announced to the world his pledge to use his influence to accomplish this end. He will most surely do his duty. Brothers, let us rally. Let us speak as with one voice, that our lawmakers may feel that nothing but this and proper remedy will bring peace to this land, once rent by slavery, whose poison is still shown by these continued outrages on the nation's colored citizens.

Let us rally in the hope that this united effort may prove so efficient that the necessity for a distinctive movement may never again exist.

The time for holding this Convention is fixed to accommodate the Southern people. The basis of representation, to be in strict justice to a common feeling, has been limited to twenty delegates from each State or Territory.

WM. NESBIT,
Altoona, Pa., President of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League.

All communications must be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary

WM. D. FORTEN.
No. 336 Lombard street, Phila. League Rooms, Philadelphia, August 26th, 1873.

AN Albany lady wouldn't pick up a $10 bill on the street, because it was stained with tobacco juice.

The English-African War.

It is evident that the British expedition to the Gold Coast has a very serious task before it. Thus far it has met with one disaster after another. The Ashantees are no contemptible antagonists, even for a well equipped European force. They have long ranked among the most powerful of all the African nations. They are capable, it is said, of bringing into the field 100,000 men. Their troops have been drilled by Dutch adventurers and Yankee merchantmen, the latter having supplied them with arms and ammunition. Recent occurrences also have made it plain that in a contest with the British they will have the active or passive assistance of all the tribes along that part of the coast—at least until they have been beaten in some signal engagement. The affair on the Prah, in which every man save one in Commodore Commerell's boat expedition was more or less seriously hurt, and the distinguished commander himself was dangerously wounded, has borne its natural fruit. The affray has become general, and a second disaster, similar in character to the first, has aggravated the dangers of the situation. "We are probably in for a serious war," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "and a war which we shall have to carry on single-handed, without any material assistance from native allies. This means that we must substitute a much more formidable number for the handful of British troops with which the war was to have been carried on. We must have plenty of men, and, what is more, plenty of Englishmen on the Gold Coast, if we are to win this bout."

The military force now on the way to Africa, under the command of Sir Garnett Wolseley, will doubtless be strong enough for the service required of it, but they will not have an easy march of it on the Ashantee capital. The natives are adepts at bush fighting; and they can seriously embarrass the progress of an invading army, however formidable. Their object is evidently to detain the English near the coast until the rainy season sets in. For this purpose they have been ordered to carry hostilities far and wide into the protected coast territories of the Fantees, which the British General must leave in his rear when he moves toward Comassie; and as the Fantees will join the side of which they are most in fear, it becomes a grave question how this difficulty of the campaign is to be met. Delays will be the Ashantees' best defense. In a few moths the swamps and jungles will seek with pestilence and fever, ague, and dysentery will do more execution in the European ranks than gunpowder.—*Exchange.*

ARE WE DEGENERATING?—A few years ago, at the Eglinton tournament in England, it appeared that the famous knights of three or four centuries ago must have been smaller even than the Englishmen of today, for it was impossible to put on their armor. And now come vital statistics to prove that we are more hardy and longer-lived than our fathers. The statistics kept at Geneva since 1560 show that the average term of life has been steadily lengthening. At that time the average was only 22 years, it is now 40. In the fourteenth century the average mortality in Paris was one in 16; the rate has been reduced in our day to one in 32. In England, less than two centuries ago, the mortality was one in 35, now one in 42. The laws of life are better understood; the comforts of his more widely distributed, and habits of living improved. Even consumption, the fatal malady of our New England climate, is yielding slowly to a wiser method of treatment, and the annual percentage of death is smaller than fifty years ago. If, by a sound system of diet, the constitution of New England girls could take on a higher vitality and vigor, the outlook for the future would be hopeful.—*Eastern Paper.*

A STYLISH lady at Bridgeport, Connecticut, got mad at her husband about a pair of shoes, and went to church barefooted to spite him.

The Ku-Klux Law.

The condition of Louisana and Kentucky at this time is such as to call for the enforcement of the Ku-Klux law. Conspiracy and murder in those States have rendered the condition of their law abiding people similar to that of the inhabitants of North and South Carolina before the enforcement of the Ku-Klux law in those States. The application of this wholesome law to conspirators and murderers of North and South Carolina has wrought a wonderful change for the better among the people of those states. Before it was found impossible to bring the conspirators and murderers to punishment, and often to trial, in the state courts, and when they were arrested it was found impossible to have witnesses testify against them, so much dread were they of the vengeance of those who conspired overthrow—through acts of violence often resulting in wholesale murder —the political condition of those States. The trial and conviction of a few hundred of these heartless desperadoes in federal courts, where witnesses could feel safe in telling the whole truth, and where criminals could not hope to evade justice by the aid of their confederates in crime, has had a most beneficial effect. The condition of many of the parishes of this State has long been such as to demand the application of the Ku-Klux law to notorious criminals—men who have not hesitated to commit murder for political reasons, and having done this stood ready to increase their guilt by killing off the very men whom the law solemnly charged with their arrest, trial and punishment. Every good citizen of Louisana will rejoice to know that the Ku-Klux law will be applied to the men who are believed to be the murderers of Judge Crawford and District Attorney Harris. W. R. Adams, one of the men charged with having participated in those cold-blooded assinations, has been brought to this city by a deputy United States marshal and lodged in the Parish Prison, for the purpose of securing his presence before United States Commissioner Woolley, to answer the charge of conspiracy and murder under the Ku-Klux law. It would be well to rigidly enforce this law in every parish where Conspirators and murderers are known to exist and successfully defy State laws. It is the only way that Protection can be given in similar cases to law-abiding citizens. *N. O. Republican.*

IRRIGATION AND ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Agassiz Institute has on hand, to be read and debated at its next meeting, two important papers —one on artesian wells, and the other on irrigation—both matters of much importance to California. These papers were prepared by practical parties, who had experience and common sense to guide them. Facts that may be of much benefit to Californian's, upon whose wide plains, in the rainless Summer, a supply of water is the one thing needful. That it is that an institution of this kind not only creates in a community a higher social feeling—for women as well as men are members, and cultivates a taste in old and young for a study of nature, but it also and often brings to light facts of much moment to the physical well being of man.

The Association is but a year old, yet it has collected much of interest and has by the able papers read before and published by it, and by the diligence of its officers, established a reputation in many Eastern States and some foreign countries, which will be of great benefit hereafter. And now that its second year is commencing those who can should take upon themselves the duty of membership, so that it may be encouraged here at home to go on doing good.—*Sacramento Bee*, Oct 21.

A YOUNG lady in Niagara County, New York, had a bumblebee removed from her ear the other day, the insect having dashed in there. Now figure on the size of her ears.

IF a man marries a ballet-dancer will his children have a step-mother?

Galveston County Education Plank of the Democratic Platform

The Democratic platform adopted at Austin by the assembled wisdom of that party in Convention, among the other foolish and revolutionary measures of the Thirteenth Legislature which it endorsed, affirmed its condemnation of the present law for the abolition of the public free schools throughout the State. In this endorsement the "great organ" of its party here, though it had aforetime editorially expressed its condemnation of the law, and disapprobation of the sweeping repeal of the public school system so happily hitherto in operation, wheeled reluctantly into line and accepted its party measure. The *Commercial*, of course, gladly acceded to the plank. But a promise of commonplace and an adhesion to the agreement were found to be two entirely different subjects.

Our citizens, it was discovered, could by no possibility, be brought to yield to a measure inadequate for public free schools when they had proved them so desirable and imperatively needed. We find, therefore, that the announcement of our County Board of School Directors that the public free schools should be opened and continued in operation for eight months in direct violation of the State law, restricting them to *four months* only in the year, was not only seconded by the *News*, which pronounced it highly beneficial to Galveston and redounding to our city's credit, but strongly approved by the *Commercial*, which said, under the caption, of "Our Public Schools," in its issue of the 28th ult:

"As will be seen in another column, *Galveston will have its public schools for eight months from the 1st of October.* There is no single county in the State—not one of the 144 counties, as we are reliably informed—that can say the same thing. In fact, we believe there is but one other county in the State (Nueces), that will have a free public school at all."

This one of the chief planks of the Democratic platform so grandiloquently heralded on their adoption by the late Austin Convention, is being found inoperative, and, as in this instance openly condemned by the chief organs of the very party by whom they were expressed. Defenceless Democracy! Tried and found wanting by its own leaders and advocates in the very essentials wherein they adjudged themselves strong.—*Galveston Standard*, Oct. 12.

AN EXPERIMENT.—An experiment is reported to have been tried before the Royal Geographical Society in England, by which the principle of the circulation of the waters of the sea was demonstrated. A trough with plate-glass sides, about six feet long and a foot deep, was filled with water. At one end a piece of ice was wedged in between the sides to represent the polar cold, while the tropic heat was represented at the other end by a bar of metal laid across the surface of the water, the projecting end of which was heated by a spirit lamp. Red coloring matter was then put in at the warm end, and blue at the other end, so that the currents could be traced. The blue water, chilled by contact with the ice, immediately fell down to the bottom, crept slowly along, and gradually rose toward the surface of the equatorial end, after which it gradually returned along the surface to the starting point. The red water crept along the surface of the polar end, then fell to the bottom just as the blue water had done, and formed another stratum, creeping back again along the bottom and becoming to the surface. Each color made a distinct circulation during the half hour in which the audience viewed the experiment.

A LADY bearing that a tunnel cost 5,000 francs a yard, importuned her husband to buy her a dress of that material.

The Bottom of the Sea.

One of the discoveries made by the deep sea-soundings of the Challenger expedition, which arrived recently at Bermuda from the Azores, is a mountain ridge, that extends from Greenland to the mouth of the Amazon, on the coast of South America, and includes the whole volcanic region of the Azores. This ridge is nowhere more than two miles below the ocean level. Toward the east it is divided between Europe and Africa by an immense valley from two and a half to three miles in depth. The valley reaches north of the equator as far as the fifty-second degree of latitude. If this valley were not under the water it would present a view of whose magnificence no conception can be formed, for in the north it extends to the gigantic mountains of Cape Verde and the Canary islands, the latter of which, with the peak of Teneriffe, would be 26,000 feet in height. Madeira would command, from a height of 20,000 feet, a view of this valley and another stretching toward the Mediterranean. On the western side of the ridge is a vast undulating plain, which extends at an average depth of two and three-quarter miles to the American coast. Bermuda, which rises now only 200 feet above the ocean level, is in fact, an isolated column, 15,000 feet high, which would never look an amphitheater of at least 500 miles in radius. Between the West Indies and America, and in the vicinity of the Azores, the water is of uniform depth and warmth. There was not much animal life found in the great depths. The blind crustacea appear to belong to the western hemisphere, in this part those animals are caught many eyes. A sea-garnet was caught, which, singular to relate, had four eyes, two of which were in the front knee-joints.

The New York Convention and Platform.

The Republican State Convention that assembled at Utica on the 24th, promulgated a platform and nominated a State ticket which seems to be acceptable to Republicans generally. As far as the ticket is concerned, we have not a word to say; indeed, we have every reason to believe the gentlemen nominated are all good Republicans, and there is, in our judgment, no doubt but the ticket will be elected by a large majority. This is rendered all the more certain by the continued disorganization of the Democratic party. This is as it should be. But in regard to the platform, or resolutions adopted it is not so. In the first paragraph of the first resolution they declare that they have established "equal political and civil rights." The committee that drafted these resolutions, and the Convention that adopted them, must have had meagre ideas of civil rights, or else they drafted and adopted that which they knew to be untrue, for, indeed, we have not got civil rights or anything that approaches it. We have a Civil Rights Bill, but as yet, under it, we are actually worse off than previous to its passage, for a feeling of hatred and revenge has arisen in consequence of its passage that the bill is not able to cope with. We do not say the Republican party is responsible for this, nor do we doubt the good intentions of those who drafted the bill and used every means to push it through, but we do say the bill is insufficient to secure us civil rights, and we do say the Republican party is in a position, both in the State and nation, to give us an adequate bill. Civil Right Bill. But according to the resolutions of the Convention the party has done all that is necessary—all that should be required of them, but this is a mistake, and it behooves the colored voters of the country to inform them of the grave error.—*The Progressive American.*

AN Illinois girl spoiled the school down, and then "stood up" from 10 o'clock until 4, or until she wore out three school ma'ams.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 25, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 20, 1863.

On our arrival here yesterday the city bore the usual Sunday sameness. Outside the churches, there appeared to be nothing going on and nothing extraordinary to go on through the week, by the appearance of play-bills, or posters, on the dead walls and fences. Of the two colored churches — A. M. E. and Baptist — which were open we were for a time undecided to which one we would wend our way to hear the best discourse, as the theological talent was about equal, we concluded to go to the one which we thought would stay in the latest. All the members of the Methodist organization, as you know, are seemingly not very punctual to the hour of 8 P. M., so we went there. Rev. Mr. Offer occupied the pulpit, returned thanks for a collection taken up for him, and administered the Sacrament. The reverend gentlemen, on Monday, departed for the church at Marysville.

The Sacramento *Bee*, on Monday, by a local notice, announced that the Reverend [illegible] ture in the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth Street, on that evening. Why they persist in calling us "reverend" we do not know; we regard it as too good a title for the writer of a political paper. While handling politics and parties and slippery politicians, with the pen, in these days, with justness, would require a preacher to lose his meekness — for these reasons, if we were a preacher, we would prefer staying in the pulpit. The subject of the Monday night meeting, however, was more intelligently explained by a report which appeared in the *Bee* next day, Tuesday, 21st, as follows:

ANDERSON'S LECTURE.—Peter Anderson's lecture came off last evening in the Siloam Baptist Church. The lecturer spoke for about three-quarters of an hour on the "Conventional Necessities of Colored Citizens," and urged a movement of colored citizens in this city and State to respond by delegate, proxy or letter to a national convention of colored citizens which is called to meet at Washington City, D. C., on the 8th of Dec. At the conclusion of the lecture Robt. H. Small, Capt. Gait, and Mr. Harris, the Chairman were chosen as a committee to call a subsequent meeting to endeavor to justly inaugurate the movement here as one of the integral parts of a State movement by colored citizens, and for a State convention, also, in this State at as early a period as practicable.

The School Question.

Some of the enemies of mixed schools have been sneaking about trying to get an expression from some of our leading colored citizens unfavorable to the abolition of colored schools, as such, by blotting out the name "colored." And we hear that, as in Washington City, at least one Judas has been found. Black traitors certainly are among possible things. There were black men who not only approved slavery, but held slaves just as the white man, whom we called a barbarian. But if the white man was barbarous in that he held black men in slavery, was the black slave-holder less barbarous? And if it be unjust, insulting and degrading to the colored citizens of Brooklyn to have their children who attend public school officially labeled with "colored" numbers by the Board of Education, is not superlative meanness in a black man, who can be induced to sanction and approve, and solicit a perpetuation of the outrage?

Colored citizens of Brooklyn — men and women, fathers and mothers stand up and swear by all that is just and manly, that you will let no black traitor sell your children into a worse slavery than their parents have ever experienced.

When you pray, say:

Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name.

Thy will be done, in the Brooklyn Board of Education as it has been done in Newark, New Jersey, to-wards thy people whom thou hast let out of slavery.

And if there be any of our brethren who are likewise enemies, and runneth with the enemy prating bitter words against us, declaring that slavery is better than liberty, that injustice is better for the children of thy people than justice, remove him from our midst that he may do us no harm, or cause him to be stoned to death according to thy righteous law.

Now, if we thus pray and the Lord will hear, the Board of Education at its next meeting will wipe out the stain of which we complain. —*National Monitor.*

Communication.

CHICO, Oct. 20, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

SIR—According with your proposition to call a State Convention, the colored citizens of Chico will heartily respond. Thope that every good citizen will take an interest, and make up their minds at once, and never be contented until every school-house, hotel, and other public places are within the reach of the humblest citizen—without regard to color. I hope that all of our fellow citizens will arouse to their sense of duty in this particular, knowing that we hold the balance of power throughout the Union, why not have equal rights as other citizens? Rights which were dearly bought by the blood of our fathers and brothers. While we remain in lethargy our sons and daughters are growing up in ignorance, by being deprived of equal rights in common school privileges, and many other rights. Now, let every one agree to respond to a call to meet in Convention, in Sacramento City, on Monday, Nov. 17th ensuing, and make a solid front. Our cause will be your cause, and yours should be ours—should be the unanimous sentiment regardless of all other minor differences of opinion. These are the sentiments of the colored citizens of the Chico.

YOURS, respectfully,

PETER POWERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24, '73.

Mr. Editor:

I thank you for answering my communication of Oct. 15, inquiring how many converts have been made in our colored churches during the past three years, or if there had been a revival during that time. Your reply, in your issue of the 18th, which came to hand, and I heartily concurred in your opinion, and it is the opinion of a great many that the position of Presiding Elder of the A. M. E. Church, which was created by Bishop Wayman, could easily be dispensed with, and it would be the means of taking a load off the Church-going people, and the money that is collected from Sabbath to Sabbath could be appropriated to paying the pastors respectfully and in decreasing the debt on the churches. There was a collection taken up for the Presiding Elder on Sunday evening, Oct. 12th, at Bethel Church, Powell street. The sum collected amounted to about $19; and there is a collection taken up for him at all churches under his charge. We want to be informed what progress each church is making, and of the good news of revivals—and how they succeed in conversions, etc. In fact, we hear nothing that is encouraging to the people to justify them in giving their money to the churches. Mr. Editor, it is hard to say so, but it truly seems that our churches here are fast decaying religiously, and there don't seem to be that energy displayed which should characterize that Christian feeling that breathes the words "You eat, or drink, or whatever you do, do all to the glory of God."

YOURS, an

OBSERVER.

ARRIVAL.—Miss Lydia A. Francis, Vallejo; Mr. B. Cogar, Miss ——— Brown, Sacramento; Miss Edmonia Lewis, San Jose. Mr. George H. Clay, Idaho City. I. T. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Speight, San Jose; Mr. Henry Joseph, San Jose.

THE EUREKA SOCIAL CLUB gave a fine entertainment Tuesday evening, at the new Hall, corner of Fifth and Market streets. A full description will appear next week.

THE SOMERSET SOCIAL CLUB gave a fine entertainment at the Young Men's Hall, on Thursday evening last.

A Washington Letter.

From a Washington letter pub in *Our National Progress*, October 11th, we make the following extracts:

MR. EDITOR:—For prudential reasons our Saving Banks, in this District require depositors to give sixty days notice of their intention to withdraw their deposits. The First National, has been placed in the hands of a Receiver, also, the Washington City Savings Bank. Fant, Washington & Co., private bankers, located a few doors above the Metropolitan hotel suspended and they have my sympathies, as they were my special favorites; having always found them accommodating business men, and courteous gentlemen. In their statement to the public, they declare their ability to resume again in a few days. Their resumption I am anxiously awaiting, being pecuniary interested.

Passing from this matter of banks and bankers, we find

OUR COLORED SCHOOLS

under way and in full trim. The Preparitory High, (the great bone of contention, Prof. Greener, the principal,) has been placed in charge of the lady who had previous charge, Miss Patterson, a relative of the Superintendent and the President of the Board. I am informed by some of her pupils, that she gets along as well as may be expected, considering the opposition she received from both parents and scholars who espoused Prof. Greener's cause, and with one voice condemned the action of a majority of the Board.

The weekly meetings of the "Greener Anti-School Party," have been discontinued, as there is no necessity for agitation at the present; but the Equal Rights League, whose birth may be in part attributed to these meetings, are actively to sustain the Civil Rights Bill this winter. If the bill passes, as a matter of course, the "Head" of our "Colored Educational Affairs," and a majority of his board, who claim that colored children are not yet prepared for mixed schools, must evidently expire by limitation. The Sunday *Capital*, enquires if the people of the District cannot do something to bring about a good system in the colored schools, and calls their attention to the fact that the present board "is continually in hot water," and demands to know from them "why they allow their petty prejudices and personal feeling to control them in the management of their affairs, and why they dismissed Dr. Augusta and Prof. Greener." Yes, it is to true, that they are continually in hot water. The Board dismissed Dr. Augusta, under the provisions of their old plea, "economy" and "retrenchment." The Doctor feeling sorely aggrieved most generously offers through the public press, to lecture to the "Preparatory High" free of charge. His proposition was rejected by the "Head." I have before me the New York Evening *Post* of the 23d, containing a letter from their Washington correspondent, headed "Schools and Equal Rights," "The Colored Schools in Washington." "The Evil of Class Schools," &c., &c. This article is admirably written—gives a truthful as well as elaborate statement of our school difficulties, and finally declares in favor of abolishing class distinction in bold and plain language. Speaking of our school meetings it says, "It is very certain that the present agitation will aid the cause of equal school rights. Senator Sumner has lent the weight of his name and the force of his advocacy to the cause, and the colored people have organized as Equal Rights League as an active force to see and watch that

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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dan'l Smith, who resided about 2½ years ago in Alexandria, Va., and subsequently in D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information will be thankfully received by his father, Rev. Jno. Smith, residing at No. 1124 Hewitt's delight court, Washington city, D. C., and to my street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of ALI BUEY, the 23d sch dated, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 16th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen (15) years, &c.

AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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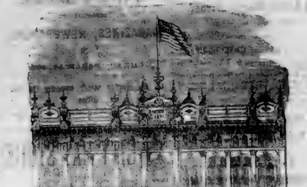
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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

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It is also immediately relief to nausea, caused by riding on the cars, steamboats, or other vehicles.

It is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, etc.

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Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts of the Fruits from which they are named.
They are put up in superior glass, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary trash in the market.
The *Standard Flavoring Extracts* of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical reasons—such bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make emotional use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need either an exciting remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and best

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By using according to directions,
MASON & FOLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

They have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain it necessary or other mineral or chemical preparations of whatever reputation. They contain within the purchase of almost every country in the world where they are used. They do not deter from daily labors. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and to a

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With CURE, in their assistance, three-fourths of 1 disease incidental to a sanitarium climate. For physicians, in small doses, they have no equal.
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873. WHOLE NO. 480

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A Sensible Education.

Although education embraces the broadest range of intelligence and is well calculated to enlarge human sense, yet men often fail in the wide pursuit of knowledge to obtain what may reasonably be termed a sensible education—such an education as will not only give them intelligence but profit from employment and wholesome pleasure. Education is not necessarily confined, as some may suppose, to book learning or what is learned in schools or colleges. Dr. Webster, the great American definer of the English language tells us that education means the drawing forth and cultivation of the human faculties, especially among the young; and that it includes the whole course of training, moral, intellectual and physical. It appears from this that the physical, which is the material and mechanical, is just as necessary, or more so, than the training of the intellect; that, in fact, no one can have a really sensible education that does not combine intellectual and physical training. But our idea of a sensible education extends beyond this. We believe that after receiving a common school education the youth of our State should be educated to labor—to labor at some useful and profitable occupation. Now, as farming in Louisiana is, as a general rule, the most profitable occupation that can be followed, it would be sensible to have as many of our youth as possible educated to be farmers. There is no more certain way of securing health, wealth and happiness than the way of the industrious and careful farmer of this State, where land is rich, plentiful and cheap. It is the certain road to wealth when properly followed. Yet, in the face of this fact, how many of our youth are permitted to grow up in our cities and towns educated to think farm labor degrading? And a like education has taught them to think it disgraceful to learn a trade. The consequence is the greater portion of the rich lands of our State remain untilled for the want of farmers, and our mechanical labor is performed by mechanics from abroad, while our own youth are permitted to grow up in idleness, or are elbowing each other in pursuits that are thought more respectable than that of the farmer or mechanic, simply because they have not received a sensible education. There is no sense in educating the Southern youth to become lawyers, doctors, clerks etc. when there are already too many lawyers, doctors and clerks in the land. The thrifty mechanic or farmer who pays his way, makes a respectable appearance and yearly increases his store of wealth, is far more respectable than the professional man or clerk who fails from a lack of employment to do these things. It is this lack of employment, superinduced by false pride, that leads to so much idleness with all its train of evils in our State. A sensible education will correct this and give certain employment to our rising youth the year round. This will teach them the value of farmers and mechanics, and do away with the false notion that it is not respectable to be a farmer or mechanic; or that it is more respectable to be a starving professional man, or clerk, or perhaps an actor. And this leads us to speak of a growing disposition on the part of the young men of our city to educate themselves as actors upon the mimic stage, when they might, perhaps, be educating themselves with more advantage as actors in the real battle of life. If it is true, this may be considered a means of intellectual improvement as well as a pleasant way of consuming time. But there may be evils attending this particular mode of educating and developing the intellect that will more than counterbalance the good to be achieved. If this rather delusive way of consuming time is the result in giving us an increase to the army of "professional" actors we believe our young men could find more substantial ways of improving both their intellectual and physical powers. The occupation of a farmer, if entered upon with the same zeal that our young men evince in their studies for the stage, would certainly prove far more productive in the end than any general result a theatrical life can give.—*N. O. Republican.*

The Altitude in which Man Can Live.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to the altitude at which human beings can exist, and Mr. Glashier himself can tell us as much about it as anybody. In July, 1862, he and Mr. Coxwell ascended in a balloon to the enormous elevation of 37,000 feet. "Previous to the start, Mr. Glashier's pulse stood at seventy-six beats a minute; Coxwell's at seventy-four. At 17,000 feet, the pulse of the former was at eighty-four; that of the latter at 100. At 19,000 feet, Glashier's hands and lips were quite blue, but not his face. At 21,000 feet, he heard his heart beating, and his breathing became oppressed; at 29,000, he became senseless," notwithstanding which the sensant, in the interests of Napoleon affected to despise his black imitators in Hayti until Negroes and mulattoes together had destroyed nearly 30,000 of his best troops. The Slave owners of the South, with equal cruelty, believed that their former slaves would not dare face them in battle; but Port Hudson and Fort Wagner undeceived them.

In short, everywhere, whether in the care of the Scotchmen at Lucknow, the Indians on our Western prairies, the Old Guards at Waterloo, the Paraguayans in their recent war, the Roughs of New York city, or the kid gloved gentleman, who, it was supposed, would faint at the sight of blood during our war, the testimony in confirmation of the assertion that there is no difference in races, in respect to courage, is, we think, almost universal.—*Era and Citizen.*

An important sale of Southdown and Sussex sheep was held a few days since at Glynde Place—the property of the Speaker of the House of Commons—near Eastborne near Kent. Many buyers were present, and the prices realized were very high. The rams brought on an average ten guineas each.

Call for a National Convention,

To be held December 9, 1873, at Washington, D. C.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, held at Wilkes Barre, Pa., the 19th and 20th of August, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the President to call a National Convention, at Washington, D. C., at 12 M., on the Second Tuesday, 9th day of December, 1873, for the special purpose of impressing on Congress the absolute necessity of passing a Civil Rights Bill.

To the Colored People of the United States:

BROTHERS: It is true all citizens are now equal before the law; all equal with the ballot; all equal in responsibility to the Government. The Constitution of the United States has been amended, and every human being made free within its jurisdiction. These great achievements are the handiwork of the Republican party, and through them it has attained a grandeur and sublimity of character the world might envy.

Brothers, though all these things be true, yet in defiance of the law as now constituted, the cohorts of tyrants, the votaries of color-prejudice insult, degrade and outrage thousands with seemingly impunity. Men and women, citizens of the United States, are denied the conveniences of the common carriers of the country, denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats, and stages, refused entertainment in hotels, refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them.

These facts, common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct them. The evil is national; the remedy must also be national.

We want Congress to give us a "civil rights bill," with such penalties as will teach humanity to the imbruted, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor. Men and citizens, come from every State. Come in force from every State. Come, determined on a purpose. Come resolved that freedom shall not be only in name, but that the practical exercise of freedman's right shall not be limited to the white man, who pays no more taxes, bears no more responsibilities, endures no more hardships, runs no greater risks, and is no more patriotic and brave than the black. Let every State send a delegation that will press on Congress the passage of such a law as will silence forever those tyrpic assumptions based alone on color. Our great President, great leader, great soldier, great patriot, great friend, Gen. U. S. Grant, has announced to the world his pledge to use his influence to accomplish this end. He will most surely do his duty. Brothers, let us rally. Let us speak as with one voice, that our lawmakers may feel that nothing but this and prop or remedy will bring peace to this land, once rent by slavery, whose poison is still shown by these continued outrages on the nation's colored citizens.

Let us rally in the hope that this united effort may prove so efficient that the necessity for a distinctive movement may never again exist.

The time for holding this Convention is fixed to accommodate the Southern people. The basis of representation, to be in strict justice to a common feeling, has been limited to twenty delegates from each State or Territory.

WM. NESBIT,
Altoona, Pa., President of the "Pensylvania State Equal Rights League.

All communications must be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary

WM. D. FORTEN.
No. 336 Lombard street, Phila.
League Rooms, Philadelphia,
August 26th. 1873.

AN Albany lady wouldn't pick up a $10 bill on the street, because it was stained with tobacco juice.

Elevation of the Colored People.

Efforts are being put forth by leading colored men in all parts of the United States for the general improvement and elevation of the race in this country. They differ only in respect to the place of beginning and the modes of operation, which certainly are material points. Their friends among the whites have the same general desire for the elevation of the race; but they, too, differ in like manner about the place, time and method.

Now all real and substantial elevation among men, whether in religion, social excellencies or politics, is founded on intelligence. Hence it follows that the correct place to begin at in efforts to elevate the colored people is the school house. The enemies of the race, who know the irrestible higher claims of intelligence, are and always have been strongly opposed to all measures which aim at giving a thorough education to the black man. If they see they must yield, their next step is to have the school as inferior or as much embarressed as possible, so that its results may be as inconsiderable as possible.

Mind everywhere, regardless of race or color, asserts its authority; its right to shape and rule over matter. It is the highest and most Imperial force on earth, and God has so decreed it. But mind is a subject of growth through cultivation. Its essence is the same at all times and in all persons; but its quality and quantity are to be developed by attention to the laws of mental growth.

In monarchial governments learning is as much as possible confined to the ruling circle; but in republican governments the whole people constitute the ruling circle, and learning is equalized and distributed among the whole people by the common school system. This is the rule, and the exclusion of colored people from the common schools of our public schools is an exception, not in the nature of the common school system, but rather as appendage to it, founded on a prejudice and aristocracy foreign and hostile to Republicanism. But this exception is so universally applied in our cities that the colored people are practically shut out from the common school system.

Constitutional amendments and State civil rights bills assert the right of all citizens to enjoy the benefits of the nation's institutions reared for the good of the nation; but public opinion in certain sections nullifies the law or prevents its practical operations according to its purpose. That public opinion is not based on reason, and reason therefore cannot affect it. Even in the city of Brooklyn logic has no more effect on some of the more prejudiced members of the Board of Education than the ordinary lark of a dog. They are impervious to reason. In the mean time the colored people must be educated or over be the unwilling tools and victims of a prejudice and ostracism as caustic as vitriol, and as far removed from justice as Hell is from Heaven. Any advancement they may make, founded on anything but intelligence, is an elevation from which they will certainly fall. It is walking on stilts. So, if we as colored people would be wise, let us look to our schools, the education of children, as the surest means for a real and lasting elevation. Let us contend everywhere for our common school system, *and colored school privileges*, and let us plant schools all through the South, where no common school system operates, so far as we can command means to do so. Let us make this our own work as far as we can, for it is too important and sacred to be left for other hands this condition. The progress of digestion is in this way seriously interfered with. A certain amount (70 to 100 ounces) of water is required daily for the use of an adult; but of this amount 20 to 30 ounces are contained in the so-called solid food, leaving about 60 ounces to be supplied in some form of liquid, as tea, coffee, and water. If this amount is greatly exceeded, it forces additional and needless work on the organs of excretion.—*Exchange.*

Courage Among Races.

It would surely seem a hazardous task for one who pretends to have read history impartially to assert the pre-eminence of any one race in point of courage. We are aware that any honest historian has attempted so difficult a task.

It is true that many ignorant, and some merely bigoted persons, have sworn in turn to the peculiar martial courage of the French, the steadiness and trustworthiness of the English soldiery, the patient endurance of the Scotch, or the steadiness of the New Netherlanders. Others have asserted the superiority of the fairer over the darker races in point of physical bravery; but all of these feeble claims of superiority are disallowed in view of the many examples which history furnishes of valor exhibited by every race and in all conditions of life.

The Jews, that able, patient, much endruing race, showed, when Titus and his cohorts besieged their beloved Jerusalem, that suffering had by no means weakened their valor. The Roman legions who had usually marched to such easy victories, here found foemen worthy of their steel in these despised Jews.

Neither have instances of valor alone kept pace with the so-called advance of civilization. On the monuments of antiquity which date back to the remote periods of history, in what survive to us of ancient literature, instances of mere valor, courage exhibited on the battle-field or in the chase, not the highest qualities of human nature, surely, since they are so common, stand out in bold relief.

The bravery of the Huns, Goths and Vandals in their gigantic forays over Europe, and their struggles with each other are well known.

In our day, the Irish, who "have fought successfully all battles but their own," the dregs of the native Indian population, the superstitious Russian peasants, the "cruel" Austrian, and the cowardly Italians, have all shown that no one race can with justice lay claim to any superiority in courage.

Notwithstanding the Irish had fought their battles, the Englishmen despised them until 1797 and 1803, Napoleon affected to despise his black imitators in Hayti until Negroes and mulattoes together had destroyed nearly 30,000 of his best troops. The Slave owners of the South, with equal cruelty, believed that their former slaves would not dare face them in battle; but Port Hudson and Fort Wagner undeceived them.

In short, everywhere, whether in the care of the Scotchmen at Lucknow, the Indians on our Western prairies, the Old Guards at Waterloo, the Paraguayans in their recent war, the Roughs of New York city, or the kid gloved gentleman, who, it was supposed, would faint at the sight of blood during our war, the testimony in confirmation of the assertion that there is no differences in races, in respect to courage, is, we think, almost universal.—*Era and Citizen.*

Colored Men Demand Employment in New York.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Park Commission met yesterday morning at nine o'clock, Mr. Wales, the President in the chair, and all the members of the commission. The meeting was, as usual, secret, and only these things which are agreeable to the Commissioners were given to the press.

A communication from citizens of the Civil Rights Committee as to the employment of colored citizens by the Department was received and was received by the President. It is an interesting document, and ran as follows:—

To the President and Members of the Board of Commissioners of Parks:

GENTLEMEN—Heretofore we have been destitutionalized and brutalized into chattels personal, and denied the rights of freedmen and American citizenship for no color of crime, but for the crime of color.

But now thanks to an overruling Providence, we are living in a period of the history of the Republic in the education and elevation of the two races to a higher sphere of universal freedom, of intellectual culture, of natural greatness and grandeur, and in a government of the people and by the people.

Standing, as we do now, on the comprehensive platform of Republican liberty—to wit: Equal rights to all.

Therefore, under these assurances a number of our citizens, who are also members of the Citizen's Civil Rights Committee, have organized and appointed the undersigned a Committee on Patronage, for the purpose of presenting the claims of our people to their share of public employment, and to ask Your Honors to appoint colored men to places of profit and trust in your Department, as it may be in your power to confer.

It may not be out of place to inform Your Honors that the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners through this Committee, have already given employment to forty-four colored men, and are making arrangements to enroll more colored men in the service of their Department. With sentiments of high esteem and awaiting your early compliance, we have the honor to be, very respectfully yours.

W. P. POWELL, Chairman,
LOUIS WILLIAMS,
EDWARD V. CLEATO,
JOHN S. FREEMAN.

EXCESSIVE USE OF WATER.—In the manufactories of all kinds, water (very often iced) is placed within easy reach of every person, male or female, and the effect of this constant invitation is seen in the drinking of what the physicians regard as unreasonable amounts. The food is thereby diluted, and the stomach becomes chilled below the temperature of the blood, and by repeated draughts may be kept in this condition. The progress of digestion is in this way seriously interfered with. A certain amount (70 to 100 ounces) of water is required daily for the use of an adult; but of this amount 20 to 30 ounces are contained in the so-called solid food, leaving about 60 ounces to be supplied in some form of liquid, as tea, coffee, and water. If this amount is greatly exceeded, it forces additional and needless work on the organs of excretion.—*Exchange.*

reasonable? allow not thy anger to kindle against them; rebuke them not for, doubtless, many and severe have been the crosses and trials of earlier years; and, perchance, their dispositions while in the spring-time of life were more gentle than thine own. Do they require aid of thee? then render it cheerfully, and forget not that the time may come when thou mayest require the same assistance from others that now thou rendorest to them. Do all that is needful for the old, and do it with alacrity, and think it is not hard if much is required at thy hands last, when age has set its seal on thy brow, and fill thy limbs with trembling, others may wait on thee unwillingly, and feel relieved when the coffin-lid has covered thy face forever.—*Home Journal.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 1, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Let us have a Convention.

The colored citizens of Sacramento have led off in a movement for a State convention, at as early a period as possible. They are willing to have it called on or about the 17th inst., as was suggested by a Chico correspondent of the PACIFIC APPEAL. The Sacramento resolutions, which will be found in another column, can be presented to a public meeting, which may be called in any locality in the State during the ensuing week, and it is hoped that all who feel an interest in the movement will not hesitate to act immediately, as the time is short to call a State convention to assemble and do its work; to send delegates to the National Convention which is to meet in Washington City December 9th, prox. We advise the leading colored citizens of Stockton, Marysville, San, Jose, Nevada, Grass Valley, and other important cities and towns to take up the Sacramento resolutions at once, and endorse them. If this is done, a call will be issued by a committee composed of our very best men from such counties as agree to have a Convention. If a favorable response comes to the PACIFIC APPEAL office from five counties, including Sacramento and San Francisco, during the ensuing week, a call will be issued forthwith by such committee as will be agreed upon to make the call by the public meeting which is to be held at the Young Men's Hall, in this city, on Monday night next.

Our political co-laborers in the Eastern States wishes us to co-operate with them, and aid to push over the threshold of Congress a Supplementary Civil Rights bill. We also want our local grievances remedied; such as equal school privileges for colored children by our State Legislature. Some wish to adopt a plan by which a general State celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment at one particular place each year, instead of scattered demonstrations as heretofore.

These are all practicable subjects to be brought forward by a State Convention; but the most vital of all for a State Convention, if it does assemble, is to send either a letter, proxies, delegate or delegates to the National Convention of colored citizens which is to be assembled in in Washington City, D. C., December 9th, prox.

Central Pacific R. R

The Central Pacific Railroad Co. now have their new building, corner of Fourth and Townsend streets, in this city, fully completed and occupied. All the sub offices are now centered there. The massive building has the appearance of a fine hotel; every section and department is arranged with the utmost good taste. It stands now in the busy centre of commerce—freights of all kind passing, with quick dispatch between Asia, America and Europe.

Stockton.

A public meeting will be held in Stockton, on Wednesday evening November 5th, at which time the subject of a State Convention will be brought forward for consideration. J. B. Sanderson, P. Anderson and others are expected to address the meeting.

PERSONAL.—E. A. Clarke has removed with his family to Oakland. We wanted a good, representative live colored man in that city. Mr. Clarke will stir up our colored citizens in that locality in regard to their political interests, by co-operating with them in public meetings, and other wise.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH.—Captain Wm. Galt, Sacramento.

Public Meeting at Sacramento.

At a Public Meeting held at the Siloam Baptist Church, Fifth Street, on the 28th ult., Mr. C. Harris was elected Chairman, and R. H. Small, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, and was followed by Mr. Peter Anderson of San Francisco, who spoke at length upon the necessity of a State Convention, with the view of ascertaining whether the people at large were in favor of being represented in the National Convention, direct, by proxy or otherwise.

Mr. Jackson followed Mr. Anderson, and spoke in opposition to the idea advanced by the former speaker, and insisted that there was an Executive Committee, whose duty it was to call a Convention, and not the people.

After considerable discussion pro and con, by G. W. Booth, Peter Hickman, Capt. Galt, R. H. Small, and others, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by R. H. Small, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, our brethren in all parts of the country are being aroused from their long legality of contentment to a practical sense of duty, and

WHEREAS, the colored voters of Sacramento, in common with our brethren throughout the State of California, are now and ever have been, debarred from all political consideration, our steadfast loyalty to the party in power to the contrary notwithstanding, and

WHEREAS, the same spirit of ostracism which seems to actuate both National and State Governments toward our political and moral states, also per force of example—denies our people not only an equal chance in the field of life, but to the extent of excluding us from equal accomodations in all respectable hotels, all popular places of amusement, and even the common inns of refreshment; but what is still more deplored than all else is the inhuman laws and diabolic prejudices which exclude our children from the common schools of the land—forsooth the education of our children is paramount to every other consideration, because the future status of our race depends almost entirely upon the educational advantages vouchsafed to our young, and without which genius cannot obtain its meridian splendor, and

WHEREAS, the "Pennsylvania State Equal Civil Rights League," having called a National Convention, to be held at Washington City on the 9th of December, with the view of mitigating the grievences complained and fully set forth in the call issued December 9th; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the colored citizens of Sacramento in mass meeting assembled, believing that the sinful spirit of of acerbity existing against the well-being of our race, is national and not local, and that our only hope now is in the passage of the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, and to accomplish this end it is absolutely necessary that every State in the Union should be fully represented in a National Convention; and to this end we hereby invite the co-operation of every colored man in the State to join us in calling a State Convention, with the view of electing delegates to the National Convention, and to adopt such other measures looking to the union and best interests of our constituents.

Resived, That we recommend that the said Convention be held in Sacramento City, on or about the 17th of November.

The following gentlemen were elected a committee on correspondence: C. Harris, Wm. Galt, Wm. T. Courts, George W. Booth, Robert H. Small, Albert Grubbs, A. L. Jackson, Benj. Cogar. After which the meeting adjourned

CLAIBORNE HARRIS, President,
R. H. SMALL, Secretary.

ARRIVAL.—Miss Lucy Blackwell, overland from Rolla, Mo.

DEPARTURE—Miss Minerva Anderson, Virginia City, Nev.

LETTERS.—W. D. Forten, Philadelphia, Penn.; Moses Dickson, Hannibal, Mo.; Anonymous, city.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that "a Tennessee editor who has been drinking Cincinnati whisky for a month, has written to an Eastern printing house for a patent inside."

The Excelsior Social Club.

The invitation ball of the Excelsior Social Club, which came off at Buddy's Dancing Academy on Thursday evening, 23d ult., was one of the most *recherche* affairs ever given in San Francisco by its colored residents, and was, consequently a brilliant success in every particular. The *elite* of the City as well as others from various parts of the State participated in the festivities. "And danced till the sunbeams had warned them to sever,
Then mourned that the dancing could not last forever."

The party was acknowledged by all to be one of the most charming affairs of the kind ever gotten up, and the members of the Club did all in their power to accommodate their friends, and although the hall was crowded to overflowing all were provided for. The arrangements were all that could be desired and no hitch occurred—and nothing was left wanting to meet the comfort of the guests.

The grand march was effected at ten o'clock, which was commenced upon fivorably by those who are partial to Terpsichorean gyrations. The passions were perceptibly affected by the delightful music furnished on the occasion, including a Grand Piano, and the programme including 24 pieces was augmented by three extras. It was nearly five o'clock when the Medley was played, and, even then, the participants did not believe that due homage was done at the Terpsichorean shrine.

The attendence of ladies on this occasion was a marked feature, and the toilets worn were remarkable for their elegance, many of them being rich, and all in good taste, the various *coiffures* being artistically arranged, while the fair wearers appeared to enter into the spirit of the occasion, and as nearly all were acquainted, a pleasant, social time was the result. Alternately refreshments were profusely served by the members of the Club, and at the intermission, the President, Mr. A. Levy, made graphic remarks concerning the objects for which the Club was organized, and was consequently warmly applauded. Loud calls were made for Wm. J. Simmons, but the latter thinking that dancing was the order of the evening, refrained from making any comments. An ode, composed for the occasion by Mr. M. Cox, was sung with telling effect by the ladies and gentlemen, led by Mrs. Gaines, who was chiefly assisted by Mrs. W. J. Bryant and D. B. Jackman, after which dancing was again resumed.

Among those who participated, we noticed the following

LADIES.

Miss Josephine Queen, Miss Hattie Grasse, Miss Elizabeth Brooks, Miss Marion Hill, Miss Jane Dove, Miss Fanny Queen, Miss Sarah Brown, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Sarah Lee, Miss Ophelia Randall, Miss Fisher, Miss A. Stevens, Miss Sarah E. Miles, Miss Josephine Miles, Miss E. Mullin, Miss Cecelia Blackwell, Miss Pointer, Miss Mary Jackson, Miss A. Lovere, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Jane Valentine, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. John Pointer, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Jno. Williams, Mrs. James Grasse, Mrs. J Furguson, Mrs. J. T Callender, Mrs. William J. O. Bryant, Mrs. Mullen, Mrs. Robert Chandler, Mrs. M. A. Phipps, Mrs. Haywood, Mrs. Brevett, Mrs. Dustin, Mrs. D. Dunn, Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Gains, Mrs. Dove, Mrs. A. Levy, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Durham, Mrs. Patrick, and others.

GENTLEMEN.

Messrs. Jno. Blackson, E. A. Davis, E. A. Clarke, Wm. Osborn Wm. Ector, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, James Grasses, H. Morris, A. Brevett, T. Dustin, John Williams, Robt. Chandler, H. Bishop, M. A. Phipps, C. Francis, G. F. Hamilton, D. B. Jackman, Geo. Hamar, Wm. Fitts, Nathan Forster, John T. Callender, W. R. Strickland, C. S. Tull, T. Cooper, J. Randall, F. Durston, Geo. Wilson, C. Livingston, W. H. Alexander, D. Dean, W. Gains, Wm. N. Sanderson, Joseph Williams, Francisco Torres Cimbra, R. Warra, James E. Brown, C. Lewis, J. Maddox, G. Collins, James V. Williams, H. Valentine, Jno. Crawford, C. F. Molteno, P. Amitie, C. Doyle, I. West, G. A. Griffith, and others.

On the whole, the affair was in every way worthy of the originators, and all who were present will attest to the success of the party, and will look anxiously for the next "Excelsior" entertainment.

W. J. S.

Sed Audite Alterum Partem.

The Excelsior Social Club (colored) gave its first invitation party and ball at Buddy's Hall, Market street last night. This club numbers some twenty of our most prominent colored citizens. The dancing hall was tastefully decorated, and about sixty couple entered in the grand maren. At midnight the entire party adjourned to the supper room, where a magnificent collation was spread, to which the guests did ample justice. Dancing was kept up until the "wee smal hours," and the company adjourned, well pleased with the night's pleasure. The officers of the society are: President, Alexander Levy; Vice President, Homer Bishop; Treasurer, M. A. Phipps; Secretary, Frank Dustin.—*Chronicle, Oct. 25th.*

The following description of the dresses of the ladies present was kindly furnished us by another correspondent:

Mrs. Brevett was dressed in a purple and white tarlatan, "a la mode de Francais;" hair, Pompadour

Mrs. Bertha Alexander wore a black silk and pink sash; hair, Pompadour.

Mrs. Jane Dustin in a blue silk, trimmed with white; domi train; hair, Pompadour; looked extremely handsome.

Mrs. David Dunn was attired in a blue silk, trimmed with pink; hair, Pompadour. She looked very stylish.

Mrs. —— Lawrence appeared in a lavender-colored silk, trimmed with white, bronze lace, with white flowers in her hair. She looked queenlike and splendid.

Mrs. J. T. Callender looked very handsome in a lavender-colored silk, made in the latest style, trimmed with Chantilly lace.

Mrs. Wm. R. Gaines, white alpaca, trimmed with blue; headdress of pink roses. She looked charming.

Mrs. Anna Graham was dressed in a handsome fawn-colored silk, (Moonlight on the Lake); pink sash, looped up with sprays of flowers. She was a lovely representative of "Fair Luna."

Mrs. Thornton, in a purple silk, trimmed with black grenadine, was the personification of style.

Mrs. Mary Clarke, dressed in white alpaca, trimmed with cherry, looked very grand.

Mrs. Wysham Massey was dressed in a green moire antique silk, with illusion polonaise, looped up with red and white roses; sash and Bertha, trimmed with blonne lace; hair, Marie Antoinette, with red and white roses; pearl jewelry. She looked stately and queenlike.

Miss Cecelia Blackwell, attired in green, a figured tarlatan, demi train, hair, Pompadour, looked exceedingly fascinating. She contested the bellership of the young ladies.

The Misses Queen—two sisters—presented a charming appearance. The elder, Miss Josephine, wore a white tulle; the younger, Miss Fannie a white Swiss, trimmed with green.

Miss Prescott, in pink silk, trimmed with white, looked well.

Mrs. Haywood, pink silk, covered with tarlatan, spangled with gold; looked stately.

Mrs. Pocahontas Derham was arrayed in a pink silk, covered with white tarlatan, made in the latest style; looked majestic.

Mrs. Sarah Patrick, in blue and white tarlatan, figured, made in the very latest style, hair, powdered, looked charmingly grand.

Miss Anna Williams, dressed in white Swiss, with pink sash, looked very bewitching.

Miss Marion Hill wore a canary-colored silk, trimmed with blue, and looked splendid.

Miss Elizabeth Brooks, formerly of Marysville, was dressed in a white, gros grain silk, trimmed with cherry, and presented an elegant appearance.

Miss Hattie Grasse appeared in a cherry-colored silk, with black lace overskirt; hair: Pompadour, with white plumes. She looked lovely.

Mrs. M. A. Phipps presented a charming appearance.

Miss. Sarah Brown was faultlessly attired.

Miss Sarah E. Miles looked exquisitely bewitching.

Miss E. Mulles looked very well.

Miss Josephine Miles looked more fascinating than ever.

Miss Ada Daingerfield was in a white Swiss, and looked beautiful.

Miss Ophelia Randall looked well

Mrs. Levy, wife of the President of the Club, was dressed in a handsome slate-colored poplin, trimmed with black velvet; hair, Pompadour. She presented an elegant appearance.

Mrs. Mary Jane Grases wore a straw-colored tarlatan, trimmed with blue, full dress, made up in the very latest style, and looked fine.

Mrs. Dr. Bryant appeared to advantage in a *blacian en train*, with bows of silk *a la rouge*.

Miss Sarah Lee, in dress trimmed with pink, which was very becoming to her.

Mrs. Pointer looked well in a wine-colored dress, trimmed with black lace.

Mrs. Valentine was dressed in a handsome black silk, with pink trimmings; a paragon of splendor.

Mrs. Chandler was dressed in a green tarlatan, made very handsome; looked well.

Mrs. George Waters in a white Swiss polanaise, pink sash; looked neat.

Miss Jane Dove was dressed very tastefully.

In fact all the ladies were dressed in excellent taste, as were also all the gentlemen.

X. Y. Z.

Official Letter from Wm. D. Forten.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20, 1873.

Peter Anderson, Esq.,

RESPECTED SIR: Find enclosed the "Call" for National "Convention," and also find my respectful solicitation for your influence and aid in this holy cause. We must have our "Civil and Public Rights," and we must speak with trumpet tongue in the nation's ears. Do all you can for this movement, and try to have a full delegation of twenty good men from your State. If you have friends in the Southern and Western States let your good paper urge them to act.

Respectfully yours,

WM. D. FORTEN.

Corresponding Secretary Equal Rights League.

Addenda.

DEAR FRIEND: Please forward the cause for it is vital.

Yours,

J. W. H. HACKS, M. D.

QUICK DIGESTION—HEALTHY FOOD.—Of all articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it contains eight-teaths nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance for diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetables boiled, which occupy more than three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw. Turkey and goose are converted in two hours and a half—an hour more and a half sooner than chickens. Roasted veal, pork, and salted beef occupy five hours and a half—the longest of all articles.—*N Y Home Journal.*

Proclamation.

In order to arrange the controversy existing among the citizens regarding the fruit and vegetable market, and as, in our opinion, the street where it is is at present located is too narrow and altogether unsuited to the wants of the City of San Francisco, now, therefore, we, Norton I. Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree that the block bounded by Merchant and Clay, Sansome and Battery streets, be converted into an open square, to be used as a stand for market wagons; and we further decree that the Board of Supervisors make an appraisement of the property condemned, and award such damages to the owners as may be just and proper.

NORTON I.

Sacramento.

At the public meeting held in Sacramento, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. R. H. Small, as also P. Anderson, took the ground that the Educational State Executive Committee was only created for a special purpose, namely: to endeavor to get an Equal Rights School Bill passed by the last Legislature, and that they had no special right to prevent any number of citizens from calling a political State Convention, than have the State Executive Committee of the Grangers have over citizens who are not specially bound to their organizations for a special purpose.

THE "wild man of Southern California, of which so many accounts have been published, has been captured, and proves to be a specimen of nondescript Jewry like a Hebrew, although it entirely lacks arms and forelegs, and walks upright like a man. Probably it is a deformed bear.

THE late Rev Dr. Kidd, of Aberdeen, an eccentric but popular preacher, observed one Sunday, in church, a man sleeping whom he knew, and whose wife was setting beside him. The doctor called out to the latter, "Go home, Betty, and bring John's nightcap.

Public Meeting.

A Public Meeting of colored citizens will be held on Monday evening next, 3d inst., at Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a State Convention to respond to the coming National Convention.

H. M. Collins,	Solomon Fenston,
A. Bristol,	W. C. Patrick,
H. Talbot,	D. W. Huggins,
Barney Fletcher,	Wm. H. Carter,
L. G. Carey,	J. B. Wilson,
Fielden Smithes,	Wm. H. Blake,
Wm. Ester,	Samuel Biker,
R. A. Hall,	H. S. Morris,
Jas. E. Brown,	Theo. G. Gemwell,
John A. Barber,	J. S. Rose,
A. Waddy,	James Hotchings,
	And others.

Petaluma and San Francisco EXPRESS.

W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
39 Main Street, Petaluma.

Eighth Annual
PROMENADE CONCERT!
—OF THE—
BRANNAN GUARD
WILL BE GIVEN AT
PACIFIC HALL,
Thursday Eve'g Jan. 1st, 1874.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary. W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland, for the accommodation of Boarders. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Republican Headquarters,
No. 50 Third Street,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.
THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB POWER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of W. T. COURT and HENRY GIBSON. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.
Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.
N. B. Board for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

OUR HOUSE,
No. 26 Second St. near J.
SACRAMENTO.
GEORGE VAN BUREN,
Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, will continue to conduct the above establishment. The finest
CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS
HOT LUNCH
From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.
BILLIARDS FREE.
CALL AND SEE "VAN." 21

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,
Proprietors of the
GENOA
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
428 and 430 Pacific St.
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.
Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Sticks Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
643 PACIFIC STREET.
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Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Incorporated 1810.
HARTFORD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!
A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.
MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of my Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and Sister PAULINA YANTES, children of Jerome Pipp, before the war they were in Lancaster, Kentucky. Any of my father, BRISTOW, who belonged to a man named Bolivar Pipp. Also of my sister's son, MOSES OLBOURN, who lived in Missouri. Also, of three children of Henry Yantes, HENRY, SUSAN and ELLICE, they lived with one Joshua Sherman, below Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by
HENRY YANTES,
Sacramento, Cal.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 560 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Has a Making taught in her branches class at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!
A San Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.
For TERMS INQUIRE—28
Apply at 911 Washington Street.

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DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
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Capital, ... $300,000
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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
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General Agents,
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MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waves over their Dyed in all colors and warranted. Combings bought and Cash paid for.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are now prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Having letween left and right Hernia that should make known to the other any source from whence good is derived, consequently I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has accomplished for me what I have been seeking for. I had worn the Trusses generally used with no benefit, and was about to submit to the knife, when I was induced to consult Dr. Sherman, and am happy to say I am now entirely cured. I therefore take pleasure in recommending him to my business friends, and would recommend any one afflicted in this way to call on him with the confidence of their cure.
D. Y. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.
Vallejo, January 6, 1871.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, either a lay victim of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he sound before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than a king, for he has found in possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:
To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I received the Doctor's assistance and cure, after a rupture I had been troubled with for years, and that I find myself entirely sound and well. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently dropping on any sudden exertion. I therefore, after my entire recovery, consulted Dr. Sherman's board and decided, coming to the great expense.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any employment.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 703 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Hyde streets.
T. MURPHY.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 703 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years continues devoted to this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, be sent for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for that rupture

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
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THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Transcontinental Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $1.50.
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Northwest
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Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

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J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

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First Hair Dresser above Dr. Wm. SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEAD AND BRAIDS.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, COILS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents and males the above amount by selling the Groneral Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present campaign, History and Platforms. Review of GRANT'S administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Horace Greeley, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Darley. Entirely original. The finest, best, handsomest and most salable book ever published at $2.00. Dollars at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms &c. Furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
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Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class Cook from Paris, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons in all lines.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Bet. Taylor and Jones, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Soiled Linen, and all kinds of Washing and Ironing done by hand, etc., etc.

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OYSTER HOUSE
Continental Hotel Building,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
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Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO.
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
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309 Sixth Str., San Francisco,
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Combings bought and Cash paid for. Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Frizzing and Crimping, Etc., Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the city at reasonable rates. Inquire of the attendant on the premises, on Clinton family furnished rooms at No. 1 Minna st., Thompson's No. 14 Virginia street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. May 30—

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WHITE & BAUER,
REPORTERS OF
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CITY HAT STORE
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35 KEARNY STREET,
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Near Post Street,
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Pak's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

N. GRAY & CO.,
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BODIES EMBALMED,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

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IMPORTERS
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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SADDLERY
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
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REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 345 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Store.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles.
Mr. P. Kelly is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and James and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco.

C. P. R. R
COMMENCING
Tuesday, September 30th, 1873.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Northern, Ogden, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate points. Arrive at Knight's Landing at 12.30 P. M.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayden only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Goshen and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamboat (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento River Steamers.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Passenger Route.
All of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's sailers at Broad Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan Street.
A. S. HUTCHINS, Agent.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Alameda,
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco,
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn,
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco,
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco,
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.
From Fruit Vale to San Francisco,
6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Fruit Vale,
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco,
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn,
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.
From Fruit Vale to San Francisco,
6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Burton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 250 years ago in Jones county, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, Smithville, Ga., Box 111, or by the undersigned, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State for the term of fifteen years, &c.

AH FOO,
AH YEE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To gentlemen in the city of those coming from the interior, one suitable family furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 113 Prospect Place, either permanently or transiently. oct 28-3m

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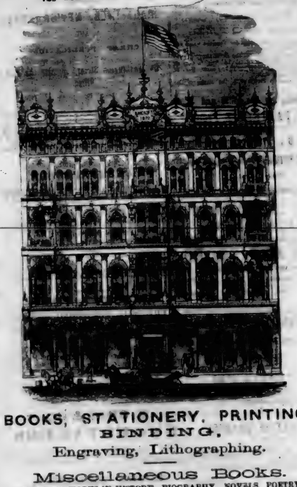
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 8, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The State Convention.

It will be seen by the proceedings of a public meeting, which was held in this city on Monday evening last, that a [call has been issued for a State Convention, to be held in the City of Sacramento, on Tuesday, November 28th, at 10 A.M. At the meeting a proposition was adopted that double the number of delegates be allowed than there are Representatives from the Assembly and Senatorial Districts of the State to the Legislature. This ought to insure a large Convention. There are fifty-one counties in the State, and it is to be hoped that each one of them will not fail to have representatives, or proxies at least.

This will be the first convention of colored citizens in this State since the reconstruction measures have been passed, and the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. It is to be regretted that there has arisen the necessity for calling both the National and our State Convention; and after our State Legislature meets and adjourns, and after Congress meets and adjourns, it is to be hoped that both will have enacted such general and State legislation on the enforcement of full civil rights to all citizens, without regard to color, that there will never arise the necessity again, either for a National or State convention of colored citizens. "Equality before the law is all that is desired."—When any class of citizens are denied this, it is their duty to assemble, either in State or National capacity, and respectfully ask for the enforcement of their constitutional rights. Every right which is now asked by colored citizens, State and National, including equal school privileges, etc., in States, could have been easily incorporated in the reconstruction measures when passed by Congress. The Republicans had the majority in that body then, and they have it at present. Thirty out of the thirty-seven States were Republican enough to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. Why not then have made the thing complete, and given the accessory remedy, as was contained in Senator Sumner's subsequent Supplemental Civil Rights Bill?

The eight hundred and eighty-six thousand colored voters in the Nation, that went almost to a man for the re-election of General Grant and the present Republican Administration, must give the Republican party, both State and National, no rest until they fulfil the promises made by their civil rights planks in the National and State platforms. These promises not having been redeemed as yet, and as Congress and our State Legislature are both soon to assemble, the necessity arises for both State and National Conventions of colored citizens to express in terms unitedly and not to be misunderstood, that we demand "equality before the law"—nothing more. No colored citizen, however highly cultured, male or female, can pass current through all the American States as a lady or gentlemen ought to pass, by public accommodation, when they act with gentility and are willing to pay their way, without meeting with insult from their inferiors in culture and gentility, in consequence of a low, degraded, caste prejudice which still prevails to an alarming extent. National and State laws can be enforced at least to rebuke this lingering relic of a pro-slavery spirit. Hence, the necessity of our National and State "Colored" Convention.

ARRIVALS.—William C. Morton, Philadelphia, Penn.

LETTERS.—R. H. Small, Sacramento; C. Jones, Chico;

Philadelphia.

Death of P. G. M., J. C. Bowers.

At a special meeting of Unity Lodge No. 711, G. U. O. O. F. held on Oct. 7th, 1873, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our midst by death the last one of the founders of this Lodge, Bro. John C. Bowers, being an active member of this Lodge and Order for nearly twenty-nine years, having held the position of G. M., for a number of years, therefore, be it

Resolved, That by his death his family has lost a kind husband and brother with whom we deeply sympathize, and the Order an active worker in its interests, and be it also

Resolved, That the dispensation of this Lodge be placed in mourning for three months, and a blank leaf left in our minute book as a token of respect to his memory, and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family and published.

Attest: JOHN D. MOORE, N. G.,
(SEAL) JOHN D. ALLEN, P. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct., 7, 1873.

[We join in the sentiment expressed in the above resolutions, because we were acquainted with the deceased from our boyhood, and always regarded him from his early manhood as one of the very best representative colored men that Philadelphia could boast of. Mr. Bowers was for many years an active and contributing member of the Philadelphia Library Co., as also many years organist of St. Thomas' (Episcopal) church of that city. He also took an active part in all the old school anti-slavery movements inaugurated in that city by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. In relation to his connection with the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, Unity Lodge No. 711, was established, June 5, 1845.

The late Mr. J. C. Bowers was not, however, the last surviving founder. There are several more who name is to these shores in the California exodus of 1849–50 and also subsequently. Among whom we might name Horace W. Cady, at present a resident of Sacramento, William H. Seth, San Francisco, M. W. Gibbs, of the whilom boot and shoe firm of Lester & Gibbs, of this city; Nathan Pointer, of Victoria, B. C., and the editor of this paper, all of whom were among the founders, and we presume they all feel thankful to Providence that we yet survive.—EDITOR.]

Communication.

CHICO, Nov. 3d 1873.

Mr. Editor:

At a meeting of colored citizens held last evening at the Chico Club Rooms, for the purpose of taking into consideration our National and State civil rights, and giving co-operation with the colored citizens of the Eastern States relative to a call made by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League for a National Convention of colored citizens to assemble in Washington City, D. C., on December the 9th, ensuing. The meeting was organized by the election of Claiborne Jones, President, and Peter Jackson as Secretary. Mr. C. M. Daily moved that we proceed to business. Peter Powers stated that the colored citizens of Sacramento had set forth a proposition to call a State Convention, and had published their resolutions to that effect and to co-operate with them and those of other counties for a State Convention, to give an expression by delegates or proxies to the proposed National Convention, and for the transaction of business concerning our own State and local affairs. The Sacramento resolutions were then read and an expression of their utility was given by all present, and on motion they were unanimously adopted. There being no further business the meeting adjourned to Monday evening, November 10th.

CLAIBORNE JONES, President,
PETER JACKSON, Secretary.

Telegram to France.

The Emperor Norton I. congratulates President MacMahon on his sound judgment, as displayed in his address to the Assembly on the 5th, abundantly proving that the Presidential system is totally inadequate to rule a nation. NORTON I.

A Letter from Omaha.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—Through the kindness of one of your patrons I have received a copy of your interesting journal, in which I find the call for a National Convention to meet in Washington, D. C., Dec. 9th, 1873, the purpose of which if we are to infer from the reading of the call, is to impress on Congress to pass a Civil Rights Bill, which, I think, is very impolitic, from the fact that the Republican Party is pledged to this measure, and it is a part of the duty of the next Congress to enact a civil rights bill, thus securing to our people civil rights in the broad sense. It must be remembered that President Grant recommended it in his inaugural, and will, in my opinion, recommend it in his message to Congress in December next; thus should Congress refuse to pass a civil rights bill, then, and not until then, will there be any need for a National Convention. This I think will be the conclusion of all who have read the platform of the Republican Party adopted in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 1871, and if it were necessary to have a National Convention for the purpose to influence Congress to pass a Civil Rights Bill as intimated in the call, I am of the opinion that the time fixed to hold the convention is too soon, from the fact that Congress will not pass any Bills until after the Holidays, and again, I think the Convention should not meet before the latter part of January, 1874. You will please pardon me for speaking just as I feel, when I say that I am in favor of a Convention which will cause colored men to prepare themselves to discharge the various duties incumbent upon them as American citizens; I am in favor of a Convention that will learn colored men to appreciate the merits of each other, and in accomodating each other in their own places of business; and again I am in favor of a Convention which will have for it aim the moral and intellectual improvement of our people; I am in favor of a Convention that will unite the colored men of the East with those of the South, and I do not think that the call for a National Convention broad enough to accomplish the object desired. The time has come when we should act as men, and all not together, but in an admitted fact, that in a National point of view, colored men have all the rights in common with white citizens; why then call a Convention for that purpose only? We must educate ourselves to guard more closely our local affairs, to see that they nominate men for your City, County and State officers are men that will respect the rights of colored men. When our people learn this fact, we have accomplished all we desire. Hoping you will understand my views in regard to the National Convention, I remain yours truly,

E. R. WILLIAMS.

[While we do not entirely agree with the views of the above named correspondent, we admire his frankness in setting forth his sentiments and giving an honest expression of his opinion. We invite the gentleman to continue sending his views on all subjects appertaining to the welfare of the colored race. We will always welcome his articles in our columns. We are acquainted only by reputation with Mr. E. R. Williams, he being the Grand Secretary of the Kansas Colored Grand Lodge of Masons, working under the "National Compact." We will also welcome his views through the Appeal Masonically as well as politically.—EDITOR.]

NEW MAGAZINE.—We have received the first number of "St. Nicholas," Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls, conducted by Mary Mapes Dodge; Scribner & Co., New York, Publishers. It is a very interesting magazine for the little folks, and even children of a larger growth may gather amusement and instruction from a perusal of the contents, among which may be found productions from the pens of the best American writers. We enumerate some of the principal articles; "The Woodman and the Sandal-Tree (Poem);" "Hermann, the Defender of Germany;" "What might have been Expected;" "Who wrote the Arabian Nights;" "The Farraious Islands;" "Grandmother;" "A Law that could not be Broken."

The Conventional Meeting.

At a Public Meeting held on 3rd inst. in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street, H. M. Collins was elected President; S. Peneton and Lewis Berry, Vice Presidents, and J. S. Ross, Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the necessity of calling a State Convention, and to elect Delegates thereto.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Anderson, W. H. Blake, Daniel Scales, and others, who favored the call of a Convention, and approval of the action of the colored citizens of Sacramento, in a public meeting held in that place on 28th ultimo.

On motion, it was resolved, that we call a State Convention, to meet in Sacramento on 25th November.

A Committee was appointed by the chair to select names for the Call for a State Convention. Messrs. Fielden Smithea, W. H. Blake and I. W. Carey, who, after an absence of ten minutes, were appointed such Committee, reported names for the Call, which were adopted.

On motion, the action of the colored citizens of Sacramento, in mass meeting, on 28th October was accepted and approved.

On motion, the National Convention called to meet in Washington City, D. C., on 9th December next, was accepted and approved.

While the Committee were out, Mr. Scales made a few pertinent remarks relative to the National Convention held at New Orleans, in 1872, in which he had the honor of representing California; and at its conclusion a vote of thanks on behalf of this State was tendered to him for his able representation.

Mr. P. Anderson moved that a Call for a Convention be made, and that double the number of Delegates be allowed in proportion, than there are Senatorial and Assembly Districts to the Legislature.

Moved that the Committee on Call be instructed to nominate 24 Delegates to the State Convention from San Francisco.

After the Call was adopted, the meeting proceeded to elect Delegates; and the Committee which was appointed reported the following; which were elected:

DELEGATES—Philip A. Bell, B. Fletcher, Daniel Scales, J. S. Ross, Anthony Osborne, Henry M. Collins, Peter Anderson, Andrew Bristol, William H. Blake, Fielden Smithea, Richard A. Hall, William H. Hillery, Anthony Waddy, James C. Hitchings, William H. Carter, Wellington C. Patrick, Isaac G. Carey, John A. Barber, James E. Brown, James B. Wilson, Solomon Peneton, Henry Tolbert, Theodore Cromwell, James W. Francis.

Delegate at large—Rev. Isaac N. Triplett.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Committee, and they were discharged.

On motion, Theodore Cromwell was elected Corresponding Secretary.

On motion, the following Committee was appointed on Correspondence: F. Smithea, W. A. Blake and W. H. Carter.

The meeting, on motion, adjourned till Tuesday evening, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

H. M. COLLINS, President.
J. S. ROSS, Secretary.

Call for a State Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the State of California—

BROTHERS: Again the sacred call of duty summons us to assemble in a State Convention. The Pennsylvania State Equal Right's League sends us greeting—bids us to be on the alert, to put on industrious citizenship, and with them strike an effective blow that will destroy forever the lingering effects of slavery.

Arouse, Californians! Respond fervently. One more high resolve and the work is finished. Meet with us in Convention at Sacramento City, on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and from California's Capital, speak out one stern and clamorous appeal to the conscience of the Nation, adding unto our brothers' in the East our awful list of wrongs and outrages we have so long, too meekly, borne under the name of Liberty, that Justice, when she hears them, will weep and hide her head in shame, and hasten to accord us free and equal civil immunities in common with all men, the only true and appreciative emolument of all liberty-loving American citizens. Therefore, come from the mountains, come from the cities, towns and hamlets, from all parts of the State, to take into consideration and act on those momentous and vital questions. See to it, that every Assembly and Senatorial District of the State is properly represented, by sending double the number of delegates as there are members of the State Legislature from their respective Districts.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daniel Scales, Henry M. Collins, Fielden Smithea, I. G. Carey, Wm. H. Blake, Solomon Peneton, Anthony Osborn, W. P. Patrick, Lewis Berry, Richard A. Hall, Peter Anderson, Theodore G. Cromwell, Wm. H. Carter, Burray Fletcher, John A. Barber, James E. Brown, Philip A. Bell, Henry Tolbert, James B. Wilson, James C. Hitchings.

SACRAMENTO—Claiborne Harris, William Galt, William T. Courts, George W. Booth, Robert H. Small, Albert Grubbs, Aaron L. Jackson, Benjamin Cogar.

SAN JOSE—Rev. P. W. Cassey, W. H. Davis, Jacobi Madden, Richard Hogan, Redding Speights, Jacob Overton.

STOCKTON—Rev. J. B. Sanderson, William Rouinson, Isaac B. Barton, Richard H. Miner, Emanuel Quivers.

MARYSVILLE—E. P. Duplex, J. C. Cook, S. B. Johnson.

NEVADA CITY—D. D. Carter, Garret A. Cantine, N. Ford.

GRASS VALLEY—Isaac Sanks.

NAPA—J. S. Hatton, Frederick A. Sparrow.

PETALUMA—A. G. Deannison, Frank Miller.

CHICO—Peter Powers, C. Jones, Peter Jackson, C. M. Daily.

SUISUN—Charles M. Gibson.

SANTA ROSA—John Richards.

PLACERVILLE—James A. Oliver.

SANTA CRUZ—J. Smallwood, R. C. Francis.

VALLEJO—Geo. W. Dennis, J. R. Landeway.

CACHE CREEK—Bazil Campbell, Noah E. Speights.

Deaths.

GREEN—In this city, Friday, Oct. 31st, Mrs. Maria Green; aged 64 years.

Mrs. Green was one of the earliest residents of this city, was industrious and highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. She has left daughters, some grand-children, and an adopted son to mourn her loss. Her funeral, which was very large, took place from her late residence, No. 9 Dupont street, on Sunday last, previous to which an impressive discourse was delivered over her remains by the Rev. J. R. Young, of the Third Baptist Church.

Sacramento.

The following extracts are from a Sacramento letter:

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 6, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

A synopsis of the public meeting in San Francisco on Monday evening last, relative to a State Convention, has reached us, the contents of which only goes to satisfy me that when the time comes there is no such word as fail. I handed the information I received to Mr. C. Harris, who has called a committee meeting for to-morrow (Friday) night, where it will be read. We are to have a grand public meeting here in Sacramento of both male and female, next Tuesday evening, 11th inst., to elect delegates, &c.

* * * * *

I am just in receipt of a letter from Jas. M. Oliver, of Placerville, in which he says, El Dorado is sound on the Convention.

* * *

We have named Friday night for the Committee meeting, and Tuesday night for the public meeting, and if all do not come up to the standard of *true men*, *viz.*, *the people* will show what virtue there is in "Vox Populi." I think, however, that all appears to work well.

Respectfully, etc.
R. H. S.

A Silver Wedding.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the married life of the Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, the Rev. Moses Dickson and wife, was celebrated in the Lecture room of the Church, yesterday. It was a great gathering of the members and friends of the Elder and his aged lady, many coming from a distance to be present. Mr. Dickson has been in our city but one year, and in that time has attached to himself a large number of friends. Among all classes of our citizens he is esteemed as an earnest worker for the best interests of his church and people. It was certainly proven that they appreciate his labors by the hearty and affectionate manner in which he and wife were greeted by his members and the citizens.

THE SILVER CEREMONY.

The reception commenced at 3 P. M. At that time a large number of persons were present. The bride and groom, with the Rev. W. F. Owens to the right of the groom, and Mrs. D. G. Lett and Mrs. Eliza Dean to the left of the bride, stood before Elder D. G. Lett, of Lawrence, Kansas, and the impressive ceremony of re-riveting the matrimonial bonds was done by Elder Lett in a happy, humorous manner that elicited a continual flow of merriment. The ceremony over, then commenced the greeting of friends. The bride and groom were busily engaged in receiving their numerous friends until 10 o'clock at night. A continual stream was pouring in and out all the time. Refreshments in plenty were furnished by the stewards, Trustees and stewardesses of the church. It was a joyful time, and one that will long be remembered in Hannibal.—*Hannibal Daily Courier.*

ADJOURNED PUBLIC MEETING.—The adjourned public meeting will be held in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street. Every adult in the city should attend.

THE fourth Annual Exhibition of foreign wines will be held in London in April next, under the auspices of the wine department of the International Exhibition. The growers and wine makers of the United States have now an opportunity to bring their manufacture to the attention of foreign markets.

DRINKERS in this country can hardly be called heathens, but still the great idea with them is jug-or-not.

STATE CONVENTION.

THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE are instructed to send circulars of the Call for the State Convention to every locality throughout the State. Leading men in any locality, failing to receive circulars, are requested to send to the "Elevator" and "Pacific Appeal" offices, San Francisco, for any information desired and it will be promptly sent; and wherever the Call is seen and read in those papers, our people are requested to take it as official, and immediately organize and elect delegates as apportioned to the State Convention.

FIELDEN SMITHEA,
WILLIAM M. BLAKE,
WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Committee on Correspondence.
THOS. CROMWELL,
Secretary, San Francisco.
R. H. SMALL,
Secretary, Sacramento.

MASONIC ELECTION.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Olive Branch Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., in good standing, are hereby notified to attend a Stated Meeting of the above named Lodge on Tuesday Evening, December 2d, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business appertaining thereto.

By order of the W. M.
Attest: WM. J. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Olive Branch, Wellington and Mosaic Lodges, F. & A. M., are requested to meet in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at five o'clock, on business of importance.

By order of the G. M.
Attest: JAMES E. Brown, G. S.

Petaluma and San Francisco

EXPRESS.

W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
39 Main Street, Petaluma.

Ninth Annual

PROMENADE CONCERT!

— OF THE —

BRANNAN GUARD

WILL BE GIVEN AT

PACIFIC HALL,

Thursday Eve'g Jan. 1st, 1874.

W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE CELINDA WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST one her family of four children. They left during the year '51, Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 30 Virginia street, San Francisco.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the comfortable house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

Republican Headquarters,
No. 50 Third Street,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JACOB POSTE, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. OGDIN and HENRY OSBORN. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

N.B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

OUR HOUSE,
No. 26 Second St. near J,
SACRAMENTO.
GEORGE VAN BUREN,
Factory's old SAN BUREN & GEORGE, old customers to conduct the above well-known establishment. The Best

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS
HOT LUNCH
From the top of the 10th Storeroom, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.
☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT
Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,
Proprietors of the
GENOA
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
428 and 430 Pacific St.
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Reasonable.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Sticks, and a Great Variety of Goods.
843 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Has a Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!
A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a business business.
☞ TERMS MODERATE. ☜
Apply at 911 Washington Street.

ISSAC A. STEWART. CHARLES E. HOWARD
J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Capital,	$300,000
Assets,	365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MRS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made up with Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope, Spun Yarns, Oakum and twine.
Constantly on hand a large assortment of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.
Justice to humanity and self-interest demand that I should make known to the other sufferers from strangulated or inverted rupture, that I would say to them that, after having been afflicted for more than two years with a very bad case of rupture, and having worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and no relief or any comfort, I was induced by Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way recommended from trying it, and therefore, during the time of cure, on the 5th ultimo, I was observed by some gentlemen of Vallejo, who knew me, to ride a mile with the encumbrance of ladies on horseback.
O. T. SMITH, 39 Georgia st.
Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exposition, strike a big strike in Montana, or judge of the age of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following report, frequently portraying any skill we have for the sole benefit of the exciting pleasure of filling a column, we were astonished and straightway, of course, set about it.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 780 Market street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets. T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 780 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of so many years enables him to extend to this especially a very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of her cause before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for those ruptured

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 250 persons.
Churches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Coach Drives Wines & Liquor with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts.
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. J. LADD,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
808 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6TH AND 7TH,
SACRAMENTO
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
994 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, BOOTEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Ernest Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are GRAND. Every one wants it. Every body buys it. Agents are coining money. The finest, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money send for a DIVLAN at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c. Furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
613 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Hawthorne, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flouncing, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1507 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
309 Sixth St. bet. Jessie and Howard,
San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing 15c, Hair Cutting, Etc. 25c.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Rooms in the city or those arriving from the country, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. May 10—

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
DEPOTS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
4th Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au12

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—511 Sacramento street, between Sansome and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Bateman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. E. KNIGHT. JOHN B. PLATT.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,
Within one door of his old Stand.
Where Ladies and Gentlemen may rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. ☞ Mr. Kelly is pleased to state that his business of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department have connected with him in the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—4

C. P. R. R
COMMENCING
On Monday, November 24, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, (C. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Napa Valley Train.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Sundays only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Ocland and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Pacific St. Wharf), landing at Pier, Saturday, at 11, 4.15 P. M.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—11.00 a.m. and 12.00 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—11.00 a.m. and 12.00 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—6.00, 11.30 a.m., and 1.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—6.00, 8.00, and 11.00 a.m., 3.30 and 6.00 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 1.30 and 3.30 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 8.00 and 9.30 a.m., 3.30, 5.30, 6.00 and 7.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—6.30, 11.30 a.m., and 1.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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Lee Tarleton,	Adolphus:
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H. F. Teschemacher,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. D. Cooper,	Amos Gerlach
John H. Redington,	J. F. Houghton
C. W. Clarke,	D. W. Earl,
E. H. Sheldon,	Isaac Lothman,
R. H. Matthews,	Charles Mayo,
A. Unger,	Julius Wetzlar, Msgr
Wm. B. Rear,	I. Lohman, Secty
W. E. Dibble,	Treasurer
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W. K. Cruickshank,	Gen. C. Frisa,
S. L. Jones,	J. D. Peters,
George S. Mann,	H. M. Orr,
Cyrus Wilson,	W. F. Mellus,
W. H. Forster, Jr.	Isaac Pluguon
Wm. Corey,	S. U. Haskell,
Geo. W. Beaver,	H. H. Hewlett,
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A. F. Hotaling,	H. M. Orr, Secty

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. EIGHT, Secretary.
H. B. BELOW, General Manager.
F. B. REID, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 609 Sacramento street, below Montgomery, next door to the PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, (Sacramento street.)
Between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officers, Merchants, Bankers and others, on approved redeemed Notes, payable at immediately, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on Freehold, leasehold, and other properties, merchandise in warehouses, etc. au13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 207,113 6
TOTAL ASSETS $707,113 66

S. J. STALEE, President.
J. B. LEWIS, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
121 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. au30

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of THE PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dean, by his brother, Wm. Dean, who left Liverpool in 1868, and was last heard from in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Thomas Dean, who still resides at No. 1112 Tyrrell's street, or address the editor of this paper.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of Ah Fook, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 25th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of this State, California, for the term of fifteen (15) years, &c.,

AH FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in this city or Oakland, from the 1st inst., on which neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 121 Powell street, either permanently or transiently. se6-3m

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References.

A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important events the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament Houses.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an entire family history of Scriptural, Biblical, Chronological and Geneological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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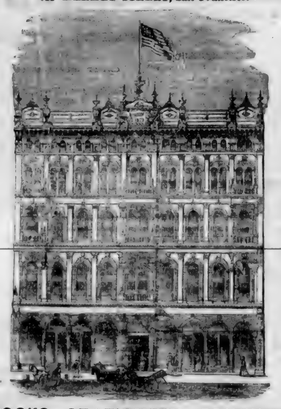
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 12. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1873. WHOLE NO. 482

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Call for a State Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the State of California—

BROTHERS: Again the sacred call of duty summons us to assemble in a State Convention. The Pennsylvania State Equal Right's League sends us greeting—bids us to be on the alert, to put on industrious activity, and with the strike in effective blow that will destroy forever the lingering effects of slavery.

Arouse, Californians! Respond fervently. Our more high resolve and the work is finished. Meet with us in Convention at Sacramento City, on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and from California's Capital, speak out one stern and clamorous appeal to the conscience of the Nation, adding unto our brothers' in the East our awful list of wrongs and outrages we have so long, too meekly, borne under the name of Liberty, that Justice, when she hears them, will weep and hide her head in shame, and hasten to accord us free and equal civil immunities in common with all men, the only true and appropriative emolument of all liberty-loving American citizens. Therefore, come from the mountains, come from the cities, come and hasten, from all parts of the State, to take into consideration and act on those momentous and vital questions.—See to it, that every Assembly and Senatorial District of the State is properly represented, by sending double the number of delegates as there are members of the State Legislature from their respective Districts.

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Noah E. Speights.

Are Negro-Haters any better than others?

According to the moral law or rather according to the Law of Christianity, all men however widely separated by peculiarities of race or class, are brothers. And as clearly by the same moral code, "he that hateth his brother is a murderer." We cannot see, therefore, why Negro-hate is any better than any other hate, and why it should, even by pro fessed christian people, be fostered and copied. If we examine the moral character of Negro-haters, aside from this Negro-hating propensity, we find that they are as objectionable, and as obnoxious to criticism as other sinners. They are at least, no better than the colored people whom they hate and profess to despise. These negro-haters, (most of them,) will swear, lie, cheat, and steal. They blaspheme only again God to damn the negro—and are generally so illiterate as to spell and pronounce "negro" with two g's. They generally, are "woundy, sensual and devilish," and yet we find the American christian world oven copying and practically justifying them, as if they were a type of manliness and of christian character to be closely followed. The same professedly Christian people shun a "murderer," technically so-called; they avoid a thief, known to be such; they profess to abhor cheating and lying—but although these Negro-haters are by the Christian code, styled "murderers," (see 1st Epistle of John, 3d chapter, and 15th verse,) they are welcomed, and toasted, and feted, and honored, as if they, on account of their negro-hate, were better than others. This state of things argues a wrong state of society, not only, but a laxity of Christian principle, which is most notable. We speak it "more in sorrow, than in anger," when we say that the mass of the American "Christian" have adopted the world's rather than the Christian's estimate of men, and are to-day, in most instances, building the church upon the rotten foundation of prejudice or hate which it was the purpose of Jesus, their professed Master, to disown, to deride and to drown, at the well of Samaria. But all this attempt to bolster up Negro-hate, and to build the precious church of Christ upon the rotten foundation of Caste, will come to nought. This wrong, like every other, will be tried, as by fire, and only the pure gold will remain. We say, therefore, if Negro-haters are any better than others, let them be copied, as now; but if not, let them be regarded as they are, sinners above measure, and whenever their work is seen, let it be set aside promptly and condemned. Christ or Belial—which? Ye cannot serve God and Mammon!—*Our National Progress.*

A SCHOOL-GIRL, in order to convince a jealous boy that she liked him better than some other urchin, exclaimed—"Of course, I like you better than I do Bill, for don't I miss words in my spelling lesson on purpose so as to be down at the foot of the class where you are?"

LETTERS.—I. B. Barton, Stockton; Rev. J. B. Handy, Oakland; Andrew Hall, Virginia City, Nev; Morrison Brison, Windsor, Ontario.

Call for a National Convention.

To be held December 9, 1873, at Washington, D. C.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, held at Wilkes Barre, Pa., the 19th and 20th of August, a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the President to call a National Convention, at Washington, D. C., at 12 M., on the Second Tuesday, 9th day of December, 1873, for the special purpose of impressing on Congress the absolute necessity of passing a Civil Rights Bill.

To the Colored People of the United States:

BROTHERS: It is true all citizens are now equal before the law; all equal with the ballot; all equal in responsibility to the Government. The Constitution of the United States has been amended, and every human being made free within its jurisdiction. These great achievements are the handiwork of the Republican party, and through them it has attained a grandeur and sublimity of character the world might envy.

Brothers, though all these things be true, yet in defiance of the law as now constituted, the cohorts of tyranny, the votaries of color-prejudice insult, degrade and outrage thousands with seemingly impunity. Men and women, citizens of the United States, are denied the convenience of the common carriers of the country, denied equal accommodations on rail cars, steamboats, and stages, refused entertainment in hotels, refused equal education in public schools for their children, and the hospitalities and civilities of civilized communities to a great extent denied to them.

These facts, common to nearly all sections of the country, and the strong arm of national law is needed to correct them. The evil is national; the remedy must also be national.

We want Congress to give us a "civil rights bill," with such penalties as will teach humanity to the land imbrued, and compel the tyrant to loose his hold on the poor. Men and citizens, come from every State. Come in force from every State. Come, determined on a purpose. Come, resolved that freedom shall not be only in name, but that the practical exercise of freedman's right shall not be limited to the white man, who pays no more taxes, bears no more responsibilities, endures more hardships, runs no greater risks, and is no more patriotic and brave than the black. Let every State send a delegation that will press on Congress the passage of such a law as will silence forever these tyrasic assumptions based alone on color. Our great President, great leader, great soldier, great patriot, great friend, Gen. U. S. Grant, has announced to the world his pledge to use his influence to accomplish this end. He will most surely do his duty. Brothers, let us rally. Let us speak as with one voice, that our lawmakers may feel that nothing but this and the proper remedy will bring peace to this land, once rent by slavery, whose poison is still shown by these continued outrages on the nation's colored citizens.

Let us rally in the hope that this united effort may prove so efficient that the necessity for a distinctive movement may never again exist.

The time for holding this Convention is fixed to accommodate the Southern people. The basis of representation, to be in strict justice to a common feeling, has been limited to twenty delegates from each State or Territory.

WM. NESBIT,
Altoona, Pa., President of the Pensylvania State Equal Rights League.

All communications must be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary

WM. D. FORTEN,
No. 836 Lombard street, Phila. League Rooms, Philadelphia, August 26th, 1873.

AN Albany lady wouldn't pick up a $10 bill on the street, because it was stained with tobacco juice.

The Republican Party in the South.

It is almost as difficult to describe the political situation in the Southern States as it is for Northern men to understand it. It seems incomprehensible how a State, with a vast number of Republican voters, if not a majority, should be entirely under control of Democratic office-holders. Take, for example, the State of Georgia, which was perhaps the most loyal of all the seceding States, and which by a popular vote, even of the whites, would never have seceded; and in the State Legislature, out of two hundred and twenty-five members of both houses there are only about a dozen Republicans. There were a great many Old Line Whigs in Georgia who were Union men during the war, and these, with a few Northern men immigrants to the State since the war, formed the nucleus of the Republican party. But the Southern Whigs were as bitterly opposed to "the nigger" as the Southern Democrats, and when it was proposed to call in the freedmen to assist in the furtherance of Republican principles, this element withdrew from the Republican party, their prejudices being stronger than their principles. The Republican party was, then, at first composed of three elements, the native whites, who were mostly old Whigs, a few Northern settlers—all denominated carpet-baggers by their opponents—and the freedmen who were the chief voting strength of the party. Combined, this party had a handsome majority; but with the loss of the Old Line Whigs, the two parties were left nearly equal in point of numbers, with a small majority for the Democracy. How is it, then, the Legislature is not a representative body of the people, and cannot readily become so? To explain this will be the object of this article. The first Legislature after reconstruction was not all chosen by the people, but many members took the places of the ineligible Democrats by virtue of having the "highest number of votes," thus making a Republican majority in both houses. At the next election, however, the situation was changed; and to understand the cause of this change, one must be well acquainted with the character of both the white and colored elements of the party existing at present in the Southern States. The Whigs, educated to look down upon the black man as an inferior and degraded race, could not brook the idea of being associated with them on a political equality, and could not bear the contempt and ostracism of their white neighbors, so withdrew from the Republicans, and either remained neutral or joined the Democracy. The Freedmen, if they have not deserved, had for generations been educated to serfdom, and were utterly dependent upon some other persons for everything but muscular strength. This was not a voluntary condition, but one enforced by very stringent laws. The natural result of this education were a suspicious, timid, careless, dependent nature. They were kept totally ignorant of everything (as far as possible) except the one power they were compelled to more in of swinging the hoe or "toting" the basket. Even this simple, regular movement was directed and controlled by an overseer, and the why and wherefore of it all the laborer knew as little about as of geometry. Such is the main voting strength of the Republicans in the South; and where there were a few men of intelligence to lead and control it there was no trouble about stocking their party men. But the great difficulty, now, to the ignorance and dependence of the freedmen, was, that only a few countries where they were in the majority had any body to lead and control them after the withdrawal of the native Whig element. They could note vote the Democratic ticket unless hired to do so, and could not vote the Republican ticket because they had no one to make up a ticket with, to tell them when and where to vote, or to help them hold election. For the same reason no "justices of the peace" were elected by the Republicans, so, those officers having control of the polls, the places were filled by appointment, and there being no Republicans competent to fill these positions, of course Democrats were put in, and since then all elections are entirely under the control of Democratic managers. See, now, how this combination of forces works. According to the constitution of Georgia, a voter is disfranchised by not paying his taxes for the year previous to the time of voting. Even in counties where they have leaders to tell them when and where and how much tax they must pay they often neglect it, or are persuaded to pay over three times over by unauthorized persons, and seldom or never take receipts of the collectors when they pay over to the Government. Men of intelligence, they neither know when, where, how much, or to whom taxes must be paid, or when and where they must go to vote, or what they are voting for. Many assuming and true anecdotes are told of their mistakes in this respect. They drop their ballots in the post office in private letter boxes along the mail carriers' routes, or they meet at the church and vote for their candidate's name by holding up their hands, &c. Some think that to get free schools, or their seats in the jury-box, or the interference of the military in their behalf, they have only to hold a meeting and vote for it. But let us take for illustration a county where there are a few intelligent Republicans to lead the masses.

Election day is appointed. In cities there will be but one voting place for thousands, while in the country every militia district is a voting place, though only a few voters may reside in it. The polls are all under the management of Democratic justices or freeholders. The freedmen are advised by the Republican leaders when and where the election takes place, and that they must pay their taxes for the last year before they can vote, &c. They live one, five, ten, fifteen miles from the voting precinct. Election day comes. They are told by their employer they must not leave their work that day; if they do they will be discharged. Some go any way; some are afraid, and stay at home. Those who go are met by a white neighbor—clerer man perhaps—who has shown them an occasional kindness. He tells them election day has been postponed—they will lose their work if they go; it may be their situation—they had better not risk it on uncertainties. Some turn back; others go on, determined to defy the intimidation. They arrive at the place of voting. A Democratic justice, knowing it to be a large Republican district, refuses to open the polls. All the freedmen do the same; or, if the vote is received, some error is possibly committed in making up the return, so they will be thrown out. If there are a few men qualified, by being freeholders to open polls, they have not intelligence, or they are easily frightened out of attempting it by the white Democrats. So, a large crowd collects; some return home disappointed, others conclude to go on to the next voting place, five or ten miles distant. Here, perhaps, they find the polls opened, it being a Democratic precinct, or perhaps the only intelligent Republicans in the county are here to manage things for them. (They could not superintend all the polls in the county.) The colored voters cannot read their tickets, and many have counterfeit tickets slipped into their hands, or they have not brought their tax receipts, or they have brought the ticket of the wrong year—if many have been dated wrong purposely by the Democratic collector—some have brought money to pay their taxes but no one can or will receive it. A few have the right receipt, or swear they have paid, and are allow

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 15, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing State Convention.

The all absorbing topic among the colored citizens, at present is the ensuing State Convention, which is to assemble in Sacramento City, on Tuesday, November 25th. There is work for the Convention to do, and it must be done. After the disposal of delegates or proxies, to the ensuing National Convention at Washington City, D. C., December 9th, there will be local questions for our State Convention to pass upon, it must give an emphatic expression as to how the colored citizens have been treated by the last Legislature and the Supreme Court, of the State, on the equal rights, public school question. While the former had defeated the measurers by strangulation in the last Democratic State Senate.

The later body, the Supreme Court, has apparently pocketed the writ of mandamus which was brought before it one year ago, compelling the Board of Education of this city to show cause why they prohibit colored children from attending the public schools. Besides which there are other grievances, both local and National, condoning civil rights to colored citizens, that the Convention will be watched, even among political opponents, to announce emphatic and bold declarations.

The following is the proportion of delegates from Senatorial Districts:

Senatorial Districts.	Delegates.
1 San Bernardino and San Barnabas	4
2 Los Angeles	4
3 San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura	4
4 Fresno, Kern and Tulare	4
5 Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus	4
6 Monterey and Santa Cruz	4
7 Santa Clara	7
8 San Francisco and San Mateo	10
9 Alameda	8
10 Contra Costa and Marin	3
11 San Joaquin	4
12 Sonoma and Tuolumne	4
13 Calaveras	4
14 Amite and Amador	4
15 El Dorado	4
16 Sacramento	4
17 Solano and Yolo	4
18 Lake, Mendocino and Napa	4
19 Sonoma	4
20 Placer	4
21 Nevada	4
22 Sierra	4
23 Butte and Yuba	4
24 Butte, Lassen and Plumas	4
25 Colusa and Tehama	4
26 Shasta and Trinity	4
27 Del Norte, Humboldt and Klamath	3
28 Siskiyou	4
	94

The following is the proportion of delegates from Assembly Districts:

Alameda	4
Alpine and Amador	4
Butte	4
Calaveras	4
Colusa and Tehama	4
Contra Costa	4
Del Norte and Klamath	4
Eldorado	4
Fresno, Kern and Tulare	4
Humboldt	4
Lake and Napa	4
Los Angeles	4
Marin	4
Mariposa	4
Mendocino	4
Merced and Stanislaus	4
Monterey	4
Nevada	4
Placer	4
Plumas and Lassen	4
Sacramento	10
San Bernardino	4
San Diego	4
San Francisco	34
San Joaquin	4
San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Sta Barbara	4
Santa Mateo	6
Santa Clara	6
Santa Cruz	4
Shasta	4
Sierra	4
Siskiyou	4
Solano	4
Sonoma	4
Trinity	4
Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo	4
Yolo	4
Yuba	4
Number of Delegates from Assembly Districts	160
From Senatorial Districts	94
Whole number of Delegates entitled to seats	254

We learn from *Our National Progress*, published at Harrisburg, Penn., that Rt. Rev. J. J. Moore, met with an accidental fall recently and broke his collar bone. Bishop Moore's many friends on this coast will be pained to hear of this sad circumstance.

A MAN named Gin, in Indiana, has petitioned to have his name changed, because he cannot get any damsel to accept his present one.

The Convention Meeting.

The colored citizens of San Francisco met in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, on Tuesday evening, 11th inst, pursuant to adjournment, H. M. Colling in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read. On motion, the name of Rev. J. N. Triplett was stricken out as a delegate at large. A motion was made that the minutes be adopted, whereupon a lengthy discussion arose between Messrs. D. Hall, W. H. Blake, P. Anderson, F. Smithes S. Peneton and others. Mr. Hall said he did not see the necessity of a State Convention; he thought a mass meeting could give all expression necessary in relation to the wishes of the colored people of California. All the other speakers favored a Convention. The minutes were finally adopted. A motion was put and carried that a committee of three be appointed to nominate eight additional delegates; Wm. H. Carter, T. Cromwell and Wm. H. Blake were appointed to act as such a committee. While the committee was out, E. A. Clarke arose and said, that one Rodgers, a colored man, had commenced suit against a white saloon-keeper for refusing to wait on him, and he felt that that it was our duty to prosecute the case; he asked that the Convention take some action in relation thereto. It was moved that a subscription list be opened for that purpose, whereupon a discussion arose; Rev. I. N. Triplett, P. Anderson, an others taking grounds against it. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was put and lost. A call was made for the previous motion which was also put and lost. The Committee on Nominations returned and reported that they had selected the the following delegates: Rev. I. N. Triplett, W. Ector, Wm. J. Simmonds, W. M. Smith, H. Smith, J. B. Calender, B. H. Parker and F. J——. The Committee was discharged. A bill for printing was presented for payment, and, on motion, was referred to the State Convention. On motion, the meeting adfourned, to meet at the same place on Tuesday evening, 18th inst.

H. M. COLLIER, Chairman.

J. S. ROSS, Secretary.

Oakland.

WE, the undersigned, in pursuance of a call issued to the colored people of California to hold a State Convention at Sacramento, Nov. 25, 1873, to co-operate with the Civil Rights League of Pennsylvania, in organizing a National Convention of all the States, do hereby propose to call a public meeting of the colored citizens of Oakland, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 19, at the A. M. E. Bethel Church, corner of Market and Seventh streets, to take action in electing Delegates to the said State Convention of California:

COMMITTEE.

John Peterson, Reverend J. B. Handy, Edward A. Clarke, R. Wilkerson, A. Elliott, O. T. Jackson, John Richards, N. Cline, P. Hill, Isaac Flood, John Blackstone, John Mason, Sylvester Burns, William Rogers, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Price, Abraham Gross, G. Davis, William Harris, F. Cromwell.

Stockton.

A mass meeting of colored citizens is to be held in Stockton on Wednesdy evening next to elect Delegates to the ensuing State Convention.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1873.

Editor Appeal:

The coming State Convention of our colored citizens is symbolic of their true spirit as American citizens. As all Californians well know our colored population have elevated themselves to the position they now maintain, and that they are comfortably situated financially and socially, owing only to their own industry and diligent enterprise. That they must command respect is beyond doubt, and that they should further advance their own interest must be conceded by every true American. They and their brethren have shared the dangers of the battle field in defence of their country, and to say that they fought not well is a falsehood, for this article, though poorly written, is written by a Southern soldier who laced them in the field.

It is my desire to see them advance in life and prosperity, and that their coble efforts at organization may be successful, is the earnest wish of a

SOUTHERNER.

A Washington Letter.

From our regular correspondent of *Our National Progress*, of November 1st:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27th, 1873.

Mr. Editor:—

The Knights' Templar celebration, being an anniversary in honor of the Gethsemane Commandery, to come off on the 7th of next month, will, without doubt, prove a grand and imposing affair. From personal observations I am forced to believe that those who may visit the District during that time will be most hospitably received and entertained. For some weeks past the several commanderies have been making extensive preparations to receive their invited guests. Your correspondent has been honored with an invitation to partake of the Breakfast, to be furnished by Simon Commandery on the morning of the 7th, and also to assist in destroying a grand Dinner, at the Gethsemane hall, on the afternoon of the 7th. Not being in any wise connected with the Order, I duly appreciate the honor conferred by the invitations. After feasting the visiting commanderies—they, in company with their District brethren, will rendezvous in front of the residence of Hon. John A. Gray, Grand Eminent Commander, where the procession will be formed, with the Simon Commandery on the right, Dr. Geo. W. Brooks, E. C., and Sir Knight J. H. A. Schureman, Generalissimo; and after marching through the principal streets of Washington and Georgetown, will repair to the Olympic B. B. grounds, where the grand review will take place. Sir Knights, John E. Clark, Chas. H. Twine, Solomon Morrison, Richard W. Tompkins and others I do not know, compose the Joint Committee of Arrangements; and are determined to make the celebration a grand success. Another personal explanation. With regard to my statement in a previous communication, that Miss M. J. Patterson, principal of the Preparatory High School, was a relative of the President of the Board, and the superintendent of the schools, I have been credibly informed that such is not the case. Believing the information true, I make the necessary correction both willingly and cheerfully. I further understand that she is a very talented lady, having passed through a regular collegiate course at Oberlin. [We can fully endorse the compliant to Miss Patterson, and are much gratified with the gentlemanly and honorable course of our correspondent.—Ed.] The equal rights league, are still making preparations for the Convention in December. Much good work is expected of the delegates; and with proper management a great pressure can be brought to bear, in favor of having a Civil Rights Bill passed this winter through Congress. It is rumored here that Prof. Wm. J. Wilson, Cashier of the Freedman's bank, has been relieved from that position. It is also reported that several important changes will be made within the next thirty days. No one seems to know the cause of this change, and those who know any thing about the internal working of the Bank are very reticent on the subject. I have often wondered why it was, that the powers who control this Banking Institution, do not favor the columns of Our NATIONAL PROGRESS with a line or two of advertisements. In my opinion a bank claiming to be, and is beyond doubt strong, wealthy, with millions on deposit,—with numerous branches throughout the country, sustained principally by deposits from a particular class of people; and who advertise largely four millions of available deposits in both Republican and Democratic daily and weekly journals within this District, and throughout the country, should at least afford to appropriate from their "advertisement fund" a shilling or two, for an occasional advertisement in the columns of OUR NATIONAL PROGRESS; a paper devoted to every interest (not excluding the pocket or economical interest) looking to the political and civil elevation of this particular class who compose the Freedman Bank depositors. I am sorry to inform you, that the Fifteenth street Presbyterian church, has become heavily involved, occasioned by a complete renovation of its edifice, and the purchase of a large organ. It presents certainly a magnificent appearance, but owing to its small membership, great difficulty as well as embarassment are experienced in paying the debt, which amounts to upwards of thirteen thousand dollars with ten per cent interest. Very many Readings, Reunions, Feasts, and "Tea Parties," with a small price of admission are held weekly, the proceeds of which are appropriated to assist in cancelling this heavy debt. The St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal congregation, Rev. Alexander Crummell, Rector, located in 23d street, N. W., is negotiating for a larger church, in a more central locality. The Mite Society of the 19th street Baptist church, are making arrangements to have a large Fair and Festival in the basement of their church, commencing on the 15th of next month. I had the pleasure of dining Sunday last with the Reverends J. H. Handy and Daniel Draper, at the residence of our friend Madison Franklin. The hostess, Madam Franklin, deserves great credit for the handsome manner in which she entertained her guests. Rev. Mr. Handy has taken up a residence in Louisiana, and has charge of the St. James Bethel Church in New Orleans. He speaks encouragingly of the prospects of the colored people in that State, and verily believes that some good will yet come out of Nazareth.

Adieu. WASHINGTONIAN.

The History of the Flag.

The following history of the flag of our Union we have prepared at the request of "Peter Hercules," and it will doubtless interest many of our readers. The Stars and Stripes became the national flag of the United States of America by virtue of a resolution of Congress, passed June 14, 1777:

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

This resolution appears in the the journal, of Congress, volume 2, page 165. Although passed on the date given above, it was not made public until September in the same year, when it appeared in the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*. The flag seems to have been the result of the work commenced by Washington, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Harrison and Joseph Reed. On the 2d of January, 1777, Washington was in the American camp at Cambridge, organizing the new army which was that day created. The Committee of conference, consisting of Franklin, Lynch and Harrison, sent by Congress to arrange with Washington the details of the army, were with him. Colonel Reed, one of the aides-de camp, was also Secretary of the Committee of Conference. The several designs for flags had been occupied the thoughts of Reed and his associates. The flag in use by the army was a plain red field, with a British union of the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick on the upper left corner. Several gentlemen of Boston sent to the American camp copies of the King's speech. It was received at the date mentioned above, and the effect is described in the *British Annual Register*, 1776, page 147, thus.

"The arrival of the copy of the King's speech, with an account of the fate of the petition from the Congress is said to have excited the greatest degree of rage and indignation among them; as a proof of which, the former was publicly burnt in the camp, and they are said on this occasion, to have changed their colors from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag of thirteen stripes, as a proof of the number and union of the colonies."

The use of the stripes to mark the number of States on the flag cannot be clearly traced, but may be accounted for by the custom of the camp at Cambridge. The army of citizen volunteers comprised all grades of men. Very few were uniformed. It was almost impossible for the sentinels to distinguish general officers and privates. Frequently officers were stopped at the outposts and held for identification until the arrival of the officer of the day. Orders were issued that

GRAND

CONCERT & FESTIVAL

To be given on

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 19th

AT BETHEL CHURCH,

Powell Street,

For the Benefit of the Church.

The Bethel Church Choir and Chorus

Will be assisted by several of our Best Vocalists.

Mr. J. THORPE

Will preside at the Organ.

WM. H. CARTER,

Conductor.

Mrs. LUCY A. DIZARD,

President of the Committee on Supper.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Organ Solo.....Mr. J. Thorpe
2 Chorus, "Rejoice Greatly,".....Choir
3 Solo, "Oh! Dear Savior,".....Mrs. Georgia Haines
4 Chorus, "Night's Shadow so Longer,".....Choir
5 Solo, "Zingarella,".....Miss Josephine S. Hartley
6 Chorus, "The Lord is King,".....Choir

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

1 Organ Solo.....Mr. J. H. Smith
2 Solo, "Ave Maria,".....Miss Sarah F. Mills
3 Trio, "Lift Thine Eyes,".....
4 Solo and Chorus, "Inflamatus,".....Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Barker
5 Solo and Chorus, "Inflamatus,".....Mrs. Hall, Mrs. M. Mills and Chorus
6 Grand Solo,.....Prof. Wm. H. Rides
7 Doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,".....Choir

During the rendition of the last Piece the audience is requested to stand.

There will be a Lunch prepared in the Vestry Free to all who attend the Concert.

No pains will be spared to make the Entertainment agreeable to all.

Admission (Supper Included).....**Fifty Cents**

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

STATE CONVENTION.

THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE once are instructed to send circulars of the Call for the State Convention to every locality throughout the State. Leading men in any locality, failing to receive circulars, are requested to send to the "Elevator" and "Pacific Appeal" offices, San Francisco, for any information desired and it will be promptly sent; and wherever the Call is seen and read in those papers, our people are requested to take it as official, and immediately organize and elect delegates as apportioned to the State Convention.

FIELDEN SMITHES,
WILLIAM M. BLAKE,
WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Committee on Correspondence.
THEO. CROMWELL,
Secretary, San Francisco.
R. H. SMALL,
Secretary, Sacramento.

MASONIC ELECTION.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Olive Branch Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., in good standing, are hereby notified to attend a Stated Meeting of the above named Lodge on Tuesday Evening, December 2d, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at the Professional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business appertaining thereto

By order of the W. M.

Attest: WM. J. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Sewing Machine.

The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know their judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,

AUGUST 1873.

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., New York, Lockstitch

Grand Medal on Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
and the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury, for the
Grand Diploma of Honor.

E. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'FG CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

California Chop House,

1103 STOCKTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the luxuries of the season are served at the above establishment, on the most reasonable terms. Private rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen. The interior will be like one of the best dining houses in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.

JACKSON & KENNEY, Prop's.

JONAH C. JACKSON. JOHN KENNEY.

Ninth Annual

PROMENADE CONCERT!

— OF THE —

BRANNAN GUARD

WILL BE GIVEN AT

PACIFIC HALL,

Thursday Eve'g Jan. 1st, 1874.

W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is extremely probable that the Supreme Court of the United States will hold that no sale of overflowed lands is good, unless under our royal authority and personal seal and signature, during our reign as Emperor; and whereas, it is a dangerous precedent to establish the giving away of public lands to private corporations for nothing; now, therefore, we, Norton I, do hereby order Mayor Alvord to veto the bill granting the China Basin to Booth et al.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES IN VIENNA.—It is announced that the specimens of boots and shoes and other leather work that have taken the highest premium at the Vienna Exonition were stitched on Wheeler & Wilson's New Sewing Machine; No: 6, which is adapted to a much wider range of work in leather and cloth than any other machine in existence.

When we consider in this connection that in their Family Sewing Machine was the first introduced into the household of almost one, and for more than twenty years has stood unrivalled, we do not wonder that this Company has received at the World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, both the Grand Medal for Merit and the Grand Medal for Progres since receiving the highest premiums at former World's Expositions; besides being the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury for the Grand Diploma of Honor. —*The Needle.*

Births.

WILKINSON—In the City of Oakland, November 7th, 1873, to the wife of Roderige Wilkinson, a daughter.

MASONIC CELEBRATION!

NOTICE.

The Lodges within the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California will celebrate St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27th, ensuing, with appropriate ceremonies.

Full particulars next week.

Committee of Arrangements.

John G. Failing, Thomas Dustin,
William J. Simmons, Nathaniel Williams,
Fitz James Vosburgh, James H. Riker,
William H. Blake, Henry D. Morris,
James E. Francis, James E. Brown,
Henry Tolles, Charles H. Fisher,
W. R. Strickland, Robert W. McCleary,
James H. Bell, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant,
M. A. Fitch, John Harris,
Segismund Fitch, James H. Hitchings,
Charles A. Griffith.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Although not quite recovered from my sickness, I am impelled, through the kind favors of their philanthropic, benevolent, self-sacrificing and generous lady—Miss Mary Woods—to offer her my kind and sincere thanks for having aided in restoring me to my senses, when taken down with a fit in her premises, and also assisting me home; to her visits and attendance during my sickness for a great measure, my recovery.

At the same time, I cannot be unmindful of the visits and kind offices of my esteemed friend—Mrs. Gaine—to whom I consider myself greatly indebted.

Also, my dear friend—Mrs. A. Levy—who, although a perfect stranger, has administered to my wants as if she were a dear sister.

And to Lieutenant Ferguson, Andrew Lewis and ——— Cooper, of the Brannan Guard, for favors received. While Messrs. Marston, Green, Cox, Bacon, Brown, Mrs. Haywood, William Reter, and the others, are centered in the heart of the ever mindful and never forgetful

WYSHAM MANSEY.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in a most elegant manner, the commodious house situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, (3d door). Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

Republican Headquarters,

No. 50 Third Street,

Between J and K, ... SACRAMENTO

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JJ. B. FOGUE, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COURT and HENRY G. Persons in the City and Quest Coup, the latter will find this a most agreeable place of resort.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Billards, Etc.

W. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, will continue to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the morning, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.

☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L, streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON.
Proprietress.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

☞TERMS MODERATE.☜

Apply at 913 Washington Street.

JESSE J. STEWART. CHARLES R. STEWART

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.

General Agents,

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MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterfalls Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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CORDAGE COMPANY.

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Having had many years experience with Dr. Sherman's method of treating Rupture, and knowing whereof speak in earnest, unsparingly, I would say to those afflicted, that Dr. Sherman's method is the only one of a Rupture of several years' standing; I had been ruptured for twenty years, and had worn numerous and an immense of my rupture, I went under the treatment of Dr. Sherman, and in less than two months discarded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedy that has relieved me.

Yours truly, W. H. SMITH,
Late Sheriff, Solano County, Cal.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER crossing the plains, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before the mirror in the following words. He seems happier than he had just come in sight of the golden gate of the most valuable mine in California—but to commemorate:

"Dear Doctor, I am a miner by profession.

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I suffered [in] three years's epulepsies and consulted for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and was told by one that I can scarcely conceive possible, that I was not long for this world. I accordingly delivering my affairs in order, I consulted the most skillful physicians of the day, none [of] whom relieved me, but on the contrary, caused me great anguish.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for my future enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 565 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Dupont streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 565 Montgomery street. Those who are required should see him personally, as his great experience of 27 thirty years assistant enables him to treat his specialty in very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, Illustrated with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, he sends free to order, it contains valuable information for that request.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Principal Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for 25 cents.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $2.00.

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J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

926 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

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K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

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Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

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First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINES SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration, The Record of Horace Greeley, Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens, Battery original. The finest, most beautiful and cheapest work ever published. Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

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615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to serve up meals in the best style, with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class Pastry Cook, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

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Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Lambrequins, &c., &c.

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OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building.

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Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

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LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Puffs, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

920 Sixth St., San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterfalls Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Furnished rooms to rent by the day or week, or for the season, for strangers arriving from the interior, one minute's walk from the Grand Central Hotel. Also, Theodore A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board. May 24—

W. HITE & BAUER,

DEALERS IN

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street.

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

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BRIDLES,

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P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 338 Bush St.,

Within one door of his old Store.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting their PRIZE BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles. Mr. P. Kelly is pleased to state that his business of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler

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Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. H. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—3

C. P. R R

COMMENCING

Wednesday, November 19th, 1873,

And until further notice Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Benicia) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding (via Knight's Landing) also connecting at Napa with Stage for Calistoga.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Broadway Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), for Niles Passenger Train (via Oakland). Stops only at Fruitvale, San Leandro and Hayward.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Delano and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Oak. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Woodland, Latrop, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Narrow Gauge Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Oakland and Livermore with Express Train for San Diego and Way Points—Thursday, October 23, at 2 P. M.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at 1 and 3 Market, Corner of Front and Battery Streets.

R. H. HOLMAN, Agent.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.30, and 11.30 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Rose has removed to 626 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and Railroad officials, Merchants, Traders and others, on approved personal Notes, payable in installments to suit borrower, or monthly, or per agreement. Also loans on Real Estate, Merchandise, Accounts and Bills Receivable, household, and other properties, including those in warehouses, etc. sa13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
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CRAIG & SON,
633 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Funeral Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. ap20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Toole, who was last heard of in Kansas City, Mo., in 1867, and Washington City, D. C., and is now supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Randolph Family, who may address at No. 1116 Eleventh street, Oakland, Cal. *

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intends to apply to the Governor of the State of California, for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1868, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen (15) years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO.
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For those in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 111 Powell Street, either permanently or transiently. *

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THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now making from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

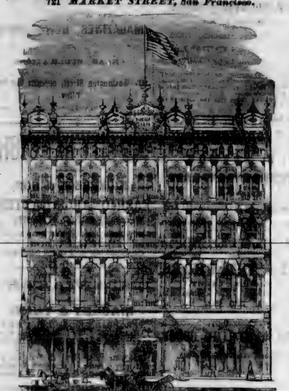
Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the LOWEST ON HIS, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of STATIONERY, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS.
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

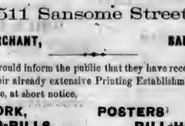
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched in a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief, two Colors, and Gold.
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the latest and most approved machinery and the best skilled labor employed. Choice typography and energy are combined in our service, and our books and business are conducted with the utmost care and economy.
Our Bookroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

Petaluma and San Francisco
EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 311 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
39 Main Street, Petaluma.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION is WANTED of MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE ULLMAN WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four children. They lived during the war at Port Penn, Delaware County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of any of the above persons is desired to be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco. *

NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Roland's Brick Building.
President, I. E. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may9-6m

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. G. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
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Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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NATHANIEL HOLLAND
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SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!
Some of you "all, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE required, by its nature so much, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try anything like the many experiments you have made to trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified appreciation.
We now address ourselves to all who are unconnected with this, the greatest panacea of the age. The feeling of all invalids of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it.
Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, large bottles, containing nearly double the quantity of any other preparation before the public, $1 00.
For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as it highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic organs for all the cure of the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for when it imparts to the system all the fire and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy without the evil consequences and injury effects that follow the use of spirituous liquors.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficulty of menstruation, for which it is a specific. It is also valuable as an external application for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, etc.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are by far the cheapest in the end, as a little goes a long way, and
Comparing quality and economy, none others or a tithe as good.
Whenever tested on PURE BRANDY, they have been unhesitatingly pronounced by all judges, and have now

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
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Call for a State Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the State of California—

BRETHREN: Again the sacred call of duty summons us to assemble in a State Convention. The Pennsylvania State Equal Right's League sounds us greeting—bids us to be on the alert, to put on industrious citizenship, and with the first strike an effective blow that will destroy forever the lingering effects of slavery.

Arouse, Californians! Respond forwardly. One more high resolve and the work is finished. Meet with us in Convention at Sacramento City, on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A.M., and from California's Capital, speak out one stern and clamorous appeal to the conscience of the Nation, adding unto our brothers' in the East our awful list of wrongs and outrages we have so long, too meekly, borne under the name of Liberty, that Justice, when she hears them, will weep and hide her head in shame, and hasten to accord us free and equal civil immunities in common with all men, the only true and appreciative emolument of all liberty-loving American citizens. Therefore, come from the mountains, come from the cities, towns and hamlets, from all parts of the State, to take into consideration and act on those momentous and vital questions. See to it, that every Assembly and Senatorial District of the State is properly represented, by sending double the number of delegates as there are members of the State Legislature from their respective Districts.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daniel Scales, Henry M. Collins, Fselden Smithen, J. D. Carey, Wm. H. Blake, Solomon Penston, Anthony Oliver, W. C. Patrick, Lewis Berry, Richard A. Hall, Peter Anderson, Theodore G. Cromwell, Wm. H. Carter, Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber, James E. Brown, Philip A. Bell, Henry Tolbert, James B. Wilson, James C. Hitchings.

SACRAMENTO—Chiborne Harris, William Galt, William T. Couris, George W. Booth, Robert H. Small, Albert Grabbs, Aaron L. Jackson, Benjamin Coggr.

SAN JOSE—Rev. P. W. Casney, W. H. Davis, Jacob Madden, Richard Regan, Redding Speights, Jacob Overton.

STOCKTON—Rev. J. B. Sanderson, William Rosinson, Isaac B. Barton, Richard H. Miner, Emanuel Quivers.

MARYSVILLE—E. P. Dupioz, J. C. Cook, S. B. Johnson.

NEVADA CITY—D. D. Carter, Garret A. Cantine, N. Ford.

GRASS VALLEY—Isaac Sanks.

NAPA—J. B. Hatton, Frederick A. Sparrow.

PETALUMA—A. G. Dennison, Frack Miller.

CHICO—Peter Powers, C. Jones, Peter Jackson, C. M. Daily.

SANTA ROSA—John Richards.

PLACERVILLE—James A. Oliver.

SANTA CRUZ—J. Smallwood, R. C. Francis.

VALLEJO—Geo. W. Dennis, J. R. Landeway.

CACHE CREEK—Basil Campbell, Noah E. Speights.

The Colored Masons of Georgia.

Rev. J. Robert Love, District Deputy Grand Master of Colored Masons of the State of Georgia, under one of the Independent Grand Lodges, sends us a well written address, containing thirty pages, neatly printed, in pamphlet from, entitled "A Glance at the History and leading Principles of Ancient Free Masonry," delivered June 24th, A. L. 5873, to the Members and Brethren of Excelsior Lodge, No. 16, Savannah, Georgia. After giving an elaborate and historical review of the Order, he compares the status of the Colored Masons working under the National Grand Dodge with those of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodges. Brother Love, on that subject, gives his views as follows:

The contentions and differences of opinion, which exist among the colored Brethren of the Fraternity in this country, and which are to be found in this State threaten to forbid the free intercourse among the fellows, and to split the body into sects. The unreasonable clamor and stupid resentiveness of the disputants can never settle the question. Abuse is not argument, boasting is not reasonian, and neither will lead to a just solution of the difficulty.

We, the representatives of the Order, claiming to work under valid authority from a properly and lawfully constituted Grand Lodge, and asserting our right to be recognized as such, are willing to submit our position to the test of legal investigation, and therefore, say —"To the law and to the testimony." This vexed question is not a matter of speculation. It is not beyond the reach of our abilities to determine. The law on the subject is so plain that he who continues blind is not willing to see.

We have been abused and insulted and held up to the ridicule of profanes, the genuineness and regularity of our Grand Lodge has been disputed, our Masonic authority has been defied, and the terms "spurious," "clandestine," "disloyal," have been foolishly applied to us.

All these epithets are not worth the time occupied in expressing them, as I shall presently prove to a demonstration. There is one attack, however, which, from its very nature, I feel myself justified in repelling. It is this:—In order to impede the progress of our work, it has been declared by some an impropriety to follow the lead of a "stranger." This has been improved upon so as to make it appear that the course and actions of a stranger must necessarily be viewed with suspicion, if not resisted. If this is a principle, the dangerous tendency of it is obvious and unquestionable. It cannot work out a high destiny for any people. Low, indeed, must be the type of civilization wherever this principle prevails.

Besides this, a Free Mason cannot be a stranger among Free Masons, and in the affairs of Fre Masonry any more than a Christian can be a stranger among Christians and in the affairs of Christianity. A Free Mason, I apprehend, is per excellance, a cosmopolitan, and, in all matters pertaining to his Order, wherever he stands, he has an undoubted right to think, to speak and to act. It will be an unfortunate day for this great country when her sons attempt to deny to others that privilege which is the very distinctive feature of her Constitution; and what, may I ask, is to be gained by repelling immigrants from your coasts, or refusing them a hospitable welcome? Lafayette and Pulaski were both strangers. Neither was "native to the manor born." France gave birth to the one, and Poland to the other. Yet their good swords leapt from their scabbards when an unjust parent had placed her iron heel upon the neck of her infant colonies to crush out the spirit of Constitutional independence.

Here on this very spot, the theatre of his martial exploits, this grateful city has erected a splendid monument in her most fashionable avenue, to perpetuate the deathless fame of Pulaski, the hero of the siege of Savannah—the alien and the "stranger." Whenever its citizens are prompted to persecute the man of foreign birth; let them gaze on the Pulaski monument, and learn from it the same important lesson which Moses taught 3,000 years ago, "Thou shalt neither vex a stranger, nor oppress him."

But what are the facts of the case in dispute? They are these:

I will quote from a small work entitled, "*Lux et Veritas, or the Origin of Ancient Free-Masonry Among Colored Men in the State of Delaware,*" published in 1856, by an authorized Committee of the Hiram Grand Lodge of A. Y. Masons of the State of Delaware. On page 11 of said book, the Report of the Committee reads thus:

"In the first place we shall have to go back as far as the year 1847. The Lodges at that time existing among us in the city of New York were separate and distinct bodies, holding no intercourse with each other, and cherishing, in many instances, hatred where love should exist between them, as they were cheered with the intelligence that a call had been issued by John T. Hilton, M. W. G. Master of a body styling itself the 'African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,' inviting the Fraternity of Colored Masons to assemble on a certain day specified in the call, (to 'unite as the bears of one man.') In the city of Boston, State of Massachusetts, for the purpose of forming a permanent relation of union; which Convention was holden at the time and place designated, and resolutions were passed, and everything that was deemed necessary in the preliminary state of the affair was agreed on, and the *Convention adjourned sine die.*

"Now, mark what followed: a delegation from 'Philadelphia,' who were not in time to participate in the *regular business* which they were expected to aid by their counsel and their well known devotion to the cause, finding that the Convention had suspended its labors, by and with the consent of the original caller of the Convention, did attempt to re-organize the Convention, (a body, to all intents and purposes, dead in law and in fact;) and they did, then and there in the face of all right, and in open violation of the good faith which ought to, and did exist at the time, hold a second Convention for a purpose *contrary to the intentions and meaning of the original call,* and the result of the deliberations of this second Convention was the formation of that *anomaly,* or rather *monstrosity* in Masonry, a 'National Grand Lodge for these United States to have jurisdiction over and hold in *subordination* the Grand Lodges of the several States,' thus setting themselves up as Kings and Princes in Masonry, but virtually making themselves objects of *ridicule* to every intelligent, upright, consistent and well informed Mason.

* * * *

Again in the Report of the Committee on Foreign Communications, published in the Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, (colored) held at Cincinnati, Ohio, June, 1870, page 32, the unconstitutionality of this pseudo Masonic organization is unanswerably exposed. The Report says:

The parties who participated in the formation of the N. G. Lodge should claim our attention for a few moments. There were present (20) Masons; seven (7) from Boston, seven (7) from the Hiram Grand Lodge of Penn., three (3) from the old Boyer Lodge of New York City, and three (3) from the First African Grand Lodge of North America, located in the State of Penn."

Where does this ugly fact place the authority and genuineness of the National Grand Lodge? We make the above assertions on the authority of the Grand Lodges above cited.

This General Grand Lodge then, which they styled National Grand Lodge of the United States, commonly known as the "National Compact," contrary to the written and unwritten law of Free Masonry, asserts their prerogative to exercise supreme jurisdiction over individual Grand Lodges, even within their own territorial limits. Certain adherents of that NEW power are among us, and appear determined, in the face of facts, to act contrary to their knowledge and better judgment. We deny the inherent right of any assembly of Grand Lodges to legislate for any particular Grand Lodge, and to establish a supremacy over local; and we resist it as an attempt to subvert a Landmark of the ancient Brotherhood. It is a weak and silly effort to assimilate Free Masonry to the Constitution of the United States, which, however, excellent and desirable it may be in politics, being local, will not at all suit the genius of Free Masonry, being universal.

* * * *

Under the heading, "THE LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF A GRAND LODGE," the same author has this significant article:

"A Grand Lodge can make no regulation which is in violation of or contradictory to any one of the well settled Landmarks of the Order."—*Vide Masonic Jurisprudence,* page 427.

This eminent jurist is backed up by another, whose work is also one of standard authority and reference. In "*Chase's Digest of Masonic Law,*" page 15, under the caption, "MODE OF ORGANIZING," he writes:

"The usual mode of organizing a new Grand Lodge, is, in substance, as follows:

"A certain number of Lodges, not less than *three,* holding charters or warrants from some legal Grand Lodge, or from different Grand Lodges, meet in Convention, by their Representatives formally resolve to organize a Grand Lodge, adopt a Constitution, and proceed to elect and install officers."

Not one word is said here about a "National Compact." Again, on the subject, "GENERAL POWERS," on page 23, he says:

"A Grand Lodge is the Supreme masonic authority within its jurisdiction, &c., &c." "PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT THE OLD LANDMARKS BE CAREFULLY PRESERVED."

* * * *

What, I ask, is the true position of the National Grand Lodge, and of those Pseudo-Grand Lodges holding warrants under it, in the light of these enactments?

In the teeth of all this law and example, what stand does this 'National Compact' assume? In Article I of its Constitution, it declares that it has "*the authority to exercise jurisdiction and government over all subordinate Grand Lodges within the United States of North America.*" And further, it declares, that "*so such M. W. Grand Lodge can exist or exercise any Masonic privileges or duty within the U. S. without the sanction of this M. W. National Grand Lodge.*" And without such the N. G. Lodge assumes and declares that "*all such State Grand Lodges are spurious and clandestine, and of no masonic authority whatever.*" Now, who made these rulers and judges over us? But it does not stop here. It must add injury to insult, and must fatten itself on the hard earnings of the laboring man wrung forcibly from his hands. It enacted a law to collect $50 for each Grand Lodge Warrant on its organization, and taxed each Lodge in the sum of 6¼ cents per annum for each Master Mason.

Thus, with one full swoop, they have deprived all State Grand Lodges of their sovereign rights and jurisdictional privileges, and have reduced them to the level of Subordinate Lodges existing by virtue of Warrants granted by it. This National Grand Master upon any pretext, however slender, can enter any Grand Lodge in the National Compact, arrest their charter and blot them out of existence with a word. Monstrous outrage! Contrast these measures with the regular proceedings of the WHITE Grand Lodges, and you will see at once how frightful is the irregularity. In all this wide, wide universe, not one single white National Compact Mason can be found! Search from the centre of the earth to its circumference, and you will search in vain. Such a thing is not even known among them. Whence is it, that we have acquired a knowledge of these things so superior to those who have known the mysteries before us?

But, the truth, though crushed to earth by power or prejudice, will eventually re-assert itself. This fact is written in the history of the National Compact. But a few years ago, at the sovereign mandate of the National Grand Master, the Representatives of no less than nineteen Subordinate Grand Lodges thronged its Conventional Hall. How changed are its circumstances to-day! "How are the mighty fallen!" Where, on the 10th day of March, this very year (1873), the National Compact convened in the city of Philadelphia, only eight Grand Lodges were present by their representatives. The Grand Lodge of Ohio was the first to correct herself and also withdrew under solemn protest in 1869. To-day she displays an unbending mien and occupies a leading position among the independent State Right Grand Lodges. The District of Columbia soon after denounced its own connection with the National Compact as "illogical and untenable," and subsequently she withdrew. Grand Lodge after Grand Lodge also published and circulated manifestoes against this unlawful confederacy, and withdrew. But six months ago the Grand Lodge of North Carolina sent a prophetic murmer against her accepting the bond. The Grand Lodge of Missouri within the last three weeks has alarmed the National Compact with a thousand accusations, and is now thundering her doom in her ears, and I feel safe in venturing the assertion that five years hence, there will be "none so poor as to do her reverence." So mote it be!

If those who live among us, crying out daily to support this National Compact, are not aware of these corruptions and irregularities, that is not our fault. Let them live and learn—let them call for the Constitution of the National Compact, and read it for themselves, and compare its articles with the Landmarks of their sacred Order, and then let them act honestly.

We hold that we have complied with the requirements of the law to the very letter; we have therefore fulfilled our engagement to the Masonic world—to what, then should we be loyal? To this *self-elected* National Compact? to this thing of yesterday? to this child of ambition or, perhaps, of a baser passion? to this *exotic* on the great Masonic ocean? to this breath-born bubble, destined soon to burst, "and leave not a vestige behind?" Or, to our great mother the impudence of whom, in calling themselves honest and well-informed or, how dense their ignorance of the nature of affairs, to come forward and unblushingly ask us to be loyal to this self-constituted, self-styled, and unnatural out-growth!—for such only is this National Compact.

We reply emphatically, *No, gentlemen, not to this.* We are loyal to the still small voice which issues from the 'holy of holies' of our sacred Temple—we are loyal to those grand and mighty principles: "Faith in God, Hope of immortality and Charity to all men," which put the vast machine in motion, and give it light and life—we are loyal to those stereotyped statutes and long-established Landmarks of the Order, which are everywhere, and have at all times been equally binding upon all the Brotherhood—we are loyal to those solemn obligations and responsibilities which are the necessary elements of our existence—we are loyal to those essential tenets of the Fraternity, Virtue, Friendship, Humanity, Brotherly Love, Temperance and Justice, Fortitude and Prudence, by which its glorious theory is practically exhibited to the world—we are loyal to those alone, and it kills us with pride to feel that, loyal to those, we will ever be. We know no other power besides which as Free Masons, we are bound by respect, equally with these Landmarks and these laws. Nothing can be subtracted from them, nothing can be added to them—not the slightest modification can be made in them. As they were received from our predecessors, we are bound, by the most solemn obligations of duty, to transmit them to our successors. Not one jot or one tittle of them, can be repealed." Therefore, before the would-be National Compact can claim our allegiance, they must prove to us that they have the right to form such a Compact, which we are satisfied they can never do, as long as the written law remains.

Those who have attempted to make innovations in the well-constituted arrangements of the ancient Order—those who have striven and are still striving to destroy that oneness which is its peculiar characteristic and to rend asunder its distinctive by the vain endeavors to annihilate the inherent equality of Grand Lodges—those who are the upholders of this self-assumed supremacy of the National Compact—know but too well how the assertions here made, affect their position and arguments.

We have no apology to make for the opinions and facts we thus publicly announce. We hold ourselves responsible for every thing we utter, whether such be shaped in opinion, argument, law, or accusation. We occupy common ground—open to conviction, though we fear it not—respectful of contradiction when it comes properly authenticated, and desirous of information in what we are ignorant. If what we say be true, we have no credit to ourselves, for Free Masons should be "good men and true;" *if what we say be false,* then let our opponents prove it so as publicly as we have proclaimed it. If men have been misled,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 29, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Next Tuesday!

The State Convention is to meet in Sacramento on Tuesday next, the 25th inst. The colored citizens have held meetings in several districts, and have elected delegates. In some localities our population is sparse, and no organization, as yet, has been effected; any number of men, however small, in such localities have yet time to get together and delegate one or more to go to the Convention. This can be done between now and Tuesday. It is to be hoped that as many counties as possible will be represented.

We want a united and general expression to go East to the National Convention which is to meet at Washington City on December 9th, announcing that the colored citizens of California are a unit on a supplementary civil rights bill; besides which, we want all to be interested and take part in endeavoring to get the school laws amended by our own State Legislature before Congress enacts a general law, which will compel it to do so by a supplementary civil rights bill. Come to the Convention as spectators where not elected as delegates.

Sacramento.

In response to the call the colored citizens of Sacramento met last night, (Nov. 19), at the Baptist Church, on Fifth street.

A. L. Jackson presided; R. C. Ferguson, Secretary. The minutes of a previous meeting, held on the 11th inst., were read, at which time a Committee was appointed to name delegates, resulting in the choice of fifteen delegates to the State Convention. Committees of Business, Finance, etc., were appointed at that meeting. The minutes were approved after slight corrections.

The meeting then adopted a series of rules and order of business for its government.

Henry Yantes was elected Vice President of the meeting. The Corresponding Secretary, R. H. Small, presented communications received in relation to the business of the meeting, which were referred to the Sacramento delegation.

The Secretary reported that the call had been thoroughly distributed in the region above Sacramento, that section having been given to the Sacramento meeting in which to work.

The Committee on Business reported in favor of procuring the Seventh street A. M. E. Church for the meeting of the Convention. The report was adopted, some strong opposition developing in favoring of holding the Convention in the Baptist Church.

A proposition was brought up to increase the number of delegates by four from Sacramento county as San Francisco had increased its delegates to thirty-two.

After a warm debate it was resolved to elect one delegate more, making sixteen in all.

The Sacramento delegates are as follows: City — A. L. Jackson, George W. Booth, R. H. Small, R. C. Ferguson, Wm. Galt, C. H. Harris, A. Grubbs, B. Cogar, I. Danlap, Henry Dorsey, C. H McDougall, Rev. Z. Dean, Wm. T. Coarts. Folsom—Theodore Goseback. Michigan Bar—R. D. Reed. Delegate at large—Rev. J. Hamilton

The Chair notified the delegates to meet on Friday evening to consult together. Some debate was had then as to the approching school election, and supervisors of election for each ward were selected. The Meeting then adjourned—*Sacramento Record.*

Elevator Benefit.

The friends of P. A. Bell, editor and proprietor of the *Elevator*, have tendered him a complimentary benefit, which is to come off at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on Thursday evening next, the 27th inst. Thanksgiving night. We wish the benefit to be a financial success.

VIRGINIA CITY AGENCY—Andrew Hall is the authorized agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in Virginia City Nevada.

Correction.

There were some slight inaccuracies of the figures of the Senatorial apportionment last week, caused by the haste in getting the APPEAL to press without the unnecessary delay then required to make the correction. The following is the proportion of delegates from Senatorial Districts:

Senatorial Districts.	Delegates.
1 San Bernardino and San Diego	2
2 Los Angeles	2
3 San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura	2
4 Fresno, Kern and Tulare	2
5 Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus	2
6 Monterey and Santa Cruz	2
7 Santa Clara	2
8 San Francisco and San Mateo	10
9 Alameda	2
10 Contra Costa and Marin	2
11 San Joaquin	2
12 Inyo, Mono and Tuolumne	2
13 Calaveras	2
14 Alpine and Amador	2
15 El Dorado	2
16 Sacramento	4
17 Solano and Yolo	2
18 Lake, Mendocino and Napa	2
19 Sonoma	2
20 Placer	2
21 Nevada	2
22 Sierra	1
23 Sutter and Yuba	2
24 Butte, Lassen and Plumas	2
25 Colusa and Tehama	2
26 Shasta and Trinity	2
27 Del Norte, Humboldt and Klamath	2
28 Siskiyou	2
	80

The following is the proportion of delegates from Assembly Districts:

Districts.	Delegates.
Alameda	4
Alpine and Amador	2
Butte	2
Calaveras	1
Colusa and Tehama	2
Contra Costa	1
Del Norte and Klamath	1
Eldorado	1
Fresno	2
Humboldt	2
Kern and Tulare	2
Lake and Napa	2
Los Angeles	3
Marin	1
Mariposa	1
Mendocino	2
Merced and Stanislaus	2
Monterey	2
Nevada	2
Placer	2
Plumas and Lassen	2
Sacramento	10
San Bernardino	2
San Diego	1
San Francisco	8
San Joaquin	3
San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Santa Barbara	2
Santa Mateo	1
Santa Clara	3
Santa Cruz	1
Shasta	1
Siskiyou	1
Solano	2
Sonoma	2
Sutter	1
Trinity	1
Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo	2
Yolo	1
Yuba	1
	80

Number of Delegates from Assembly Districts..... 160
From Senatorial Districts..... 80
Whole number of Delegates entitled to seats..... 240

Public Meeting at Placerville.

PLACERVILLE, Nov. 18, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The citizens of Placerville held a public meeting on the 14th inst. at their Hall, on Main street. James M. Oliver, Sr., was elected President, and E. Johnson, Secretary. The President stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the call for a State Convention and to elect delegates thereto. A few remarks were made by Messrs. James Butts, Spencer Pollock and E. Johnson, who favored the call and endorsed the action of the colored citizens of Sacramento in public meeting, held in that city on the 28th ultimo. After the call was adopted, the meeting proceeded to elect delegates, which resulted in the choice of James M. Oliver, Sr., James Butts and Spencer Pollock.

This with respect.

JAMES M. OLIVER, President.
E. JOHNSON, Secretary.

Meeting in San Jose.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 19, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

According to promise, I drop you a few lines. The meeting met according to previous notice. Rev. P. W. Casey was chosen chairman, and Jacob Overton, Secretary. The chairman read the "Call for a State Convention," and explained the necessity of unity of action in holding this Convention. After the reverend gentleman had concluded, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we co-operate with the people of the State in holding a Convention.

Resolved, That we send two delegates.

Resolved, That we appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: Rev. P.W. Casey, Henry Grey, Jacob Overton, S. Cooper and Geo. Patrick.

The meeting then adjourned till Friday evening, 21st instant.

O. J.

Mass Meeting at Stockton.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Stockton was held Wednesday evening, November 19th, in the A. M. E. Church, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the State Convention, to be held in Sacramento on November 25th.

At eight o'clock, J. B. Sanderson called the meeting to order, and, on motion of E. Quivers, I. B. Barton was called to the chair, and, on motion of Samuel Johnson, J. B. Sanderson was appointed Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and, by request, the Secretary read the Call for a State Convention, recently published in the PACIFIC APPEAL and *Elevator*, and signed by leading colored citizens of California, appealing to us to send delegates to the State Convention at Sacramento, and, through the State Convention, have California represented in the National Convention, to be held in Washington, December 9th, 1873.

Mr. P. Anderson, editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being present, was invited to address the meeting. He complied, and referred to the meetings recently held in Sacramento and San Francisco upon this subject—the proposed National Convention at Washington and its objects, viz: the complete carrying out of the provisions of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the securing of our civil rights, and especially the rights and benefits of education.

Messrs. J. B. Sanderson, Samuel Johnson, E. Quivers, E. L. Tappan, J. Graham, I. B. Barton, W. W. Lee and others addressed the meeting upon the above subject, and much enthusiasm was aroused.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Johnson, it was voted to appoint a committee of three to select delegates to send to the State Convention at Sacramento. The Chair appointed P. R. Green, Edward Keys and Harkwell Bates. The Committe reported for delegates the following, viz: J. B. Sanderson, I. B. Barton, Geo. Johnson, E. Quivers, W. W. Lee and Wm. Robinson. The report was adopted.

By vote of the meeting, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare resolutions upon the subject of the contemplated Convention and its objects, viz: W. W. Lee, E. Quivers, M. Hamilton, Samuel Johnson, E. L. Tappan and J. B. Sanderson.

A committee on finance was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Floyd Bnam, Wm. W. Lee, Harkwell Bates and John Graham.

The committee on resolutions presented the following:

Resolved, That we approve of holding a National Convention at Washington on December 9th, 1873, believing that is emin ntly proper for the colored people of the United States to meet—earnestly counsel, and unite in a movement for securing, to the fullest extent, the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed to them by the Constitution, especially the fullest right of education in public institutions of learning. We send greeting to our brethren who may meet in National Convention, assuring them of our hearty co-operation, and wishing them "God speed" in this work.

Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to Mr. P. Anderson, of the PACIFIC APPEAL, for his long and valuable services of an advocate of the rights and interests of our people on the Pacific Coast.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At eleven o'clock P.M. the meeting adjourned.

Brannan Guard.

Rev. William H. Hillery will deliver an address to the Brannan Guard on Wednesday evening, November 26th, in their armory at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, commencing at eight o'clock. Vocal and instrumental music will be interspersed with exercises. Miss Marion Hill will preside at the piano. The friends of the Company and the public are cordially invited. Admission free.

Mass Meeting at Oakland.

Pursuant to announcement, the colored citizens met in mass meeting to elect delegates to the coming Convention, to be held at Sacramento City, November 25th, 1873. Rev. J. B. Handy was called to the chair. I. Flood being chosen Secretary, and F. Cromwell, Secretary. The "Call" for the State Convention being read, was approved and adopted. Mr. P. A. Bell was invited to speak upon the importance of responding to the "Call," and in very terse and stirring language, eloquently urged upon his audience to show an earnestness in co-operating with our brethren throughout the land in tearing down the barriers to the fullest enjoyment of our civil rights and immunities.

After little discussion, it was finally agreed upon to elect two (2) delegates to represent Oakland in Convention.

Delegate to Convention.—J. B. Handy, T. Cromwell.

A Committee on Finance was appointed to raise funds to defray the expenses of the delegates, consisting of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Peterson, Miss C. F. Cline, Miss L. Deane, J. Ford, Wm. A. Mason, Jno. Blackson, Wm. Leonard.

Pacific Odd Fellow.

We have received the sample number of the above named paper to be issued weekly from Saturday, January 4th, 1874, ensuing. The sample is a neatly printed double sheet containing eight pages, abounding with interesting correspondence and miscellaneous matter.

Joseph Wigterburn & Co. are the publishers, 417 Clay street, San Francisco.

Samuel Yorke At Lee, Esq., formerly of the *New Age*, an Odd Fellows' Journal also of this city, is editor.

The editor sets forth his precursor as follows:

OUR PRECURSOR.

We to-day issue, for gratuitous distribution, ten thousand copies of a preliminary number of the *Pacific Odd Fellow*. Our friends have come to our aid with such alacrity that we felt unwilling to put off our intercourse with them for two long months; and so we seize this occasion to express our thanks for the good will shown to us, and to assure the subscribers of the *Pacific Odd Fellow* that we are fully equiped for setting out with them on the third of January, 1874.

We make no pledges or promises, further than to say that the principles of Odd Fellowship shall be our guide, and the welfare of the Fraternity our monitor. Our columns will always be open for free discussion of subjects, of interest to Odd Fellows.

Whether we are consistent with our professions, time must make manifest; meanwhile we are only for a fair field, and for as much favor as our sincere and diligent endeavors may, in their opinion, deserve.

Conventional Meeting, San Francisco.

Pursuant to adjournment, the colored citizens of this city met at the Hall of the Young Men's Society, on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. H. M. Collins in the Chair, and J. S. Ross, Secretary. Minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted, as published in the two papers. On motion W. H. Hall was elected joint delegate from San Mateo and Francisco counties.

On motion the following Finance Committee was appointed: Rev. I. N. Triplett, Rev. W. H. Hillery, I. G. Cary, W. H. Blake and P. Anderson.

After addresses from Rev. I. N. Triplett, T. Cromwell, F. Smither, S. Peaston, P. Anderson, P. A. Bell, W. H. Blake, W. H. Carter, and W. B. Hall, on motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

H. M. COLLINS, Chairman.
J. S. ROSS, Secretary.

LETTERS—T. Detter, Eureka Nev.; Mrs. Rev. J. P. Anderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Overten, San Jose; ———, Placerville.

TELEGRAPH DESPATCH — I. B. Barton, Stockton.

Oregon.

The colored citizens of Oregon held a State Convention in Portland on the 14th inst, and appointed David Jones and F. G. Barbadoes as as proxies to the National Convention.

PLACERVILLE AGENCY—Miss Rose Richards will make a canvass for the PACIFIC APPEAL in Placerville, and hereafter act as agent for this paper in that town. Our friends there should give the lady a creditable subscription list of names to start with on her commencement.

STOCKTON—The APPEAL can be obtained at the News Depot, Main street, adjoining the Yosemite Hotel, Stockton. Wm. Robinson, at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, is also agent.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—We acknowledge the receipt of the invitation sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL office to attend the "Commecement Exercises of the Medical Department of the University of California," at Pacific Hall, Bush street, Tuesday evening last, 18th inst. Although we could not attend, our thanks are extended to the Faculty through A. J. Moulder, Secretary of the Board of Regents, R. Beverly Cole, M. D. Dean of the Medical Faculty, whose names are appended to the invitation.

Mr. Beecher's School of Honesty.

If Henry Ward Beecher's ideas about manhood and money are sound, people might as well abandon the hope which the Grangers' movement had inspired, that a large infusion of the agricultural element into the administration of public affairs, would give the country a better and more honest government.

Mr. Beecher says he was confidently informed by an Albany lobbyist of long experience, that the farmers who were sent to the Assembly had always been found the "cheapest cattle" in the legislative market, and far the easiest to approach.

This reverend confident of a veteran corruptionist very naturally believes in the transcendent virtue of Wall street, where he has found the quintessence of all moral integrity. He roundly declares that "there is not a farmer in Long Island so honest as those honest men in Wall street, for they have acquired their honesty in a bitter school of experience and trial, and where they are now convinced that Long Island farmer would break down on the first temptation."

"Acquired their honesty," is a capital stroke of eulogium. We are to understand that these heroic scholars in the Wall street university went in as conscienceless rogues, and have graduated into impeccable types of the "just man made perfect."

We don't say that this is flatly impossible. High spiritual authorities assert that the days of miracles are not over.

But, apart from miraculous interference with the logical association of ideas, forces and events, we should no more look to Wall street as a school for acquiring honesty than to a house of prostitution as a school or acquiring chastity.

It is a little too much that Mr. Beecher's estimate of the moralising office of temptation is somewhat irregular. If not palpably unorthodox and anti-Christian.

He very plainly asserts that temptation ought to be sought, that it ought to be thurst upon the weak in order to make them strong.

But the Lord's prayer, which, as a Christian minister, Mr. Beecher is supposed to be familiar with, to believe, and to repeat in all his devotions, requires the petitioner to pray, as often as he addresses the throne of Divine Goodness and Mercy, "lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from all evil."—*N. O. Times.*

NO PROMISES TO WIDDERERS.—A Hard Shell Baptist minister over in Illinois, who married a fortnight after his wife's death, made the following satisfactory explanation in the pulpit the Sunday following: "I searched the Scriptures from Ginisees to Riverlations and found plenty of promises to the widder, but nary one to the widderer. And so I took it the good Lord didn't waste sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort himself, and having a first rate chance to marry in the Lord, I did so, and would do so again. Besides, brethren, I considered that poor Patsy was as dead as she would ever be.

MASONIC CELEBRATION!

NOTICE.

The Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California will celebrate St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27th, ensuing, with appropriate ceremonies.

☞ Full particulars next week.

Committee of Arrangements.

John G. Fallier, Thomas Dustin,
William J. Simmons, Nathaniel Williams,
Fitz James Vosburgh, James H. Biker,
William H. Blake, Henry S. Morris,
James E. Francis, James E. Brown,
Henry Tolbert, Charles H. Fisher,
W. E. Strickland, Robert W. Medleary,
James H. Bell, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant,
M. A. Phipps, John Harris,
Segismund Fitch, James H. Hinkings,
Charles A. Griffith.

STATE CONVENTION.

THE COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE are instructed to send circulars of the Call for the State Convention to every locality throughout the State. Leading men in any locality willing to form circulars, are requested to send to the "Elevator" and "Pacific Appeal" offices, San Francisco, for any information desired and it will be promptly sent; and wherever the Call is seen and read in those papers, our people are requested to take it as official, and immediately form organize and elect delegates as apportioned to the State Convention.

FIELDEN SMITH,
WILLIAM M. BLAKE,
WILLIAM H. CARTER,
Committee on Correspondence.
THEO. CROMWELL,
Secretary, San Francisco.
R. H. SMALL,
Secretary, Sacramento.

MASONIC ELECTION.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Olive Branch Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., in good standing, are hereby notified to attend a Stated Meeting of the above named Lodge on Tuesday Evening, December 2d, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and other business appertaining thereto

By order of the W. M.
Attest: WM. J. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

DRESS MAKING
AND
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MME. E. VALENTINE, late Mme. SUSAN FULLER of Boston, has opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 927 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. Dress made to all styles and in the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms. 5ne.

PERSONAL!

N. J. SIMMONS,

A member of the Evening Star Dramatic Company will tender a favor by calling immediately on the undersigned.

CUDOT & ROGERS,
213 Sansome street.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
Sewing Machine.
The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know their judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna.

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,
Award 1873.

Wheeler & Wilson Mf'g Co., San Francisco, Cal.:
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., New York, assignees.

Grand Medal or Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
Gold Medal for Improvements.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company recommended by the Special Jury, for the Grand Diploma of Honor.

D. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

California Cho EHouse,
103 STOCKTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This San CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open, All the delicacies of the season are served at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Parents in the City and those from the Interior will find this one of the best eating houses in the City. Meals from all is satisfied.

JACKSON & KENNEY, Prop's.
JOHN C. JACKSON. JOHN KENNEY.

Ninth Annual
PROMENADE CONCERT!
— OF THE —
BRANNAN GUARD,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
PACIFIC HALL,
Thursday Eve'g Jan. 1st, 1874.
W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.
J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Her friend say, he an elegant manner; the accommodations of her house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

Republican Headquarters,
No. 50 Third Street,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

THIS FINE HOUSE, FORMERLY KEPT BY JAMES FOSTER, in Sacramento, is now under the proprietorship of WM. T. COLEY and HENRY OTTO. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find a call or stay pleasant.

Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
Billiards, Etc.

W. B. Rooms for lodging, fitted up in a superior manner.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,
SACRAMENTO.
GEORGE VAN BUREN,
Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest
CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS
HOT LUNCH
From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.
☞ CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

B. CEREGHINO,
Proprietors of the
GENOA
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
428 and 430 Pacific St.
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Sticks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
843 PACIFIC STREET,
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☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Incorporated 1810.
HARTFORD
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.
CASH CAPITAL and ASSETS
January 1, 1873,
$2,204,396!
A. P. FLINT,
Manager Pacific Department.
MAYER & BELDEN,
Local Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF THE WHEREABOUTS of our Brothers, GEORGE and JERRY, and Sister, Lucy Ann Gaines, children of Sydney Gaines, before the war they were in Lancaster, Kentucky. Also, of my father, HIGHTOW, who belonged to a man named Solomon Pigg. Also of my sister's son, MOSES CHIGHTOW, who lived in Missouri. Also, of three children of Henry Yantes, HENRY, SUSAN and ELLEN, they lived with one Joshua Sherman, below Jefferson City, Missouri. Any information of the above named persons will be thankfully received by

HENRY YANTES,
Sacramento, Cal.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!
A first Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.
APPLY TERMS MODERATE.
Apply at 911 Washington Street.
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Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
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General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,
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Fashionable Hair Dresser,
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Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterwing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Shampooing and Coloring.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and best make, and are now prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
MANILA BOLT ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.
Sir: Having been cured of Rupture that could not be relieved by any other means, and which would make known to the other sufferers from that terrible affliction, the means of relief, I will send (free of charge) to any one who may make application at a Reg-ular of several years' standing. I had been the victim of Rupture for thirty years, had taken cold and an increase of my rupture, I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment, and in a few days was entirely discommoded from attending to my business during the time of such. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedies with the confidence of being cured.
C. T. SMITH, 69 George st.
Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a year or two of hard digging and prospecting, either in the street below or where he boarded in the suburbs, He seems happier than he had just seen in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Such his consternation.
To the Editor of the Bulletin:
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I visited Dr. Sherman's apothecary and compared for a moment their two principal remedies, Sozodont and Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. By repeated use my hair has become luxuriantly restored, my scalp has been rejuvenated of the scurfy dandruff of fifteen years' standing, and my head is now enhanced and strengthened, causing me great delight.
Now that I am cured, I tell strong and animated truth.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I have, can procure it recommended by Dr. Sherman, 289 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my store.
Yours, respectfully, T. MURPHY.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 289 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience as an eminently successful practitioner in this specialty is very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photographic likenesses of the cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents, (it contains valuable information for that regard.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington & Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of this Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
800 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO.
J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
204 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History* and *Platforms*. Review of GRANT'S administration. Defeat of TOM-ISM (RINGISM), by Honest Chameleon, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Democracy are fierce for work for the work by Supreme Entirety original. The finest, both Democrat and Green. If you want to make money send for TERMS AT once for OUTFIT and secure territory at once. Address, Hon. Jay Cooke and Co. Philadelphia, Pa., or J. HARCOURT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Private Dining Rooms for Ladies and Families.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Gentlemen supplied at their residence

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar a half per Dozen. Ladies' Dresses done up as desired.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flat ing, etc., etc.

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OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every Style. Open all Night
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1027 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style
Braids, Curls, Chignons, Frizettes, Puffs, Etc.
Ladies' Hair Dressing and all made into every style.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
209 Sixth St. st, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Parties in the city or those arriving from the interior, can obtain neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Hester A. Thompson's No. 14 Virginia Street, either permanently or transiently, with or without board.
May 30—

MOMENT WRITE. WHILE BAUER.
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au18

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au17

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MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—421 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
661 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
604 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
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S. P. SANFORD. N. ERNEST. GEO. B. PAINE.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.,
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!
P. KELLY,
Prize Boot Maker,
Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,
Where Ladies and Gentlemen can rely on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles, at reasonable prices.
☞ Mr. KELLY is pleased to state that his foreman of the Ladies' and Boots' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All Kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Kensington Howard St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address or leave care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—3

C. P. R R
COMMENCING
Wednesday, November 12th, 1873.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
7.00 A. M. (Daily) for Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Woodland, Davisville, Dunnigan and Colusa.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland), for Martinez, Benicia, Suisun, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Dehner and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P. M.
Daily, except Sundays—7.45 A. M.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A. M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 10.30 P. M.
Sundays only—7.30 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Encinal.
Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.30 and 10.00 A. M.; 5.00 and 10.30 P. M.

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Daily—7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M.; 1.00

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533 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. ap20

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Deacon, who resided about 12 miles from Richmond, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Ralph Smith, who still resides at No. 1139 Harvard street, or address this office. *

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 30th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen (15) years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

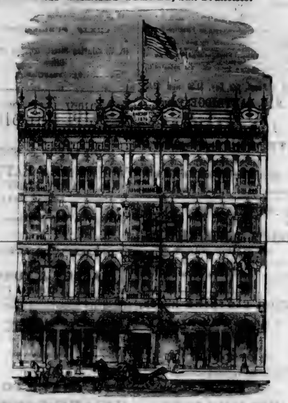
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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

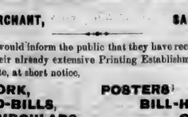
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Our Salesroom is filled up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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CUDDY & HUGHES,

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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar. warranted to give satisfaction.

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EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
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39 Main Street, Petaluma.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, HARDIN WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, AMANDA WHITTEN and her family of four children, all lived during the year at Park Farm, Bedford County, Tennessee. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above will be thankfully received by their brother, HALO WEST, No 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. E. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
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International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you—yes, and my own dear wife, too—have been tried every domestic remedy, and the doctors, at most, to experiment on Coughs' presentations. It is not surprising you should hesitate to try something else after the many unpromising you have made a costly compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever propounded for the relief of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with our second give it their unqualified approval.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest medicine of the age. Try the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, emanating from

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
This invaluable medicine is prepared in the Metropolis from all pulmonary ingredients according to its special recipe, by experienced chemists and druggists, and sold at one dollar and a quarter per bottle.
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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is unqualifiedly recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, combining as a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, the honest one of the most popular domestic remedies for the relief of bowel complaints, Cramps, Colic, Sick Stomach, and all kindred diseases of the alimentary organs. Removing from the system all morbid matter, and preserving from decay whatever may be produced by fever or other causes, it leaves to the system all the glow and vigor that can be imparted by a healthy tone. It is entirely free from the deleterious properties usually found in the cordial spirits of any kind.
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It has been the standard *Flavoring Extracts* of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
Dr. REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS are more economical than any other, as one bottle contains as much strength as two of either, or a similar nature, but for those compounded, therefore more healthful. Bottle designed the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Flavoring Extracts from Fruits, Spices, etc.
They are put up in superior style, and in a neatly labeled bottle, and will be found the cheapest in the end.
Purchasers requiring quality and economy, must remember to call for REDINGTON'S, and see that the name is blown on the bottle.
Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others.
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

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Would you escape PETER ANDERSON and passers, health and vigor during the sickly season make an occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Fevers Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and your system needs a thorough purification, you cannot procure relief, and at once the safest and surest

CURE
By using according to directions

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved them thoroughly in be the safest and surest remedy ever offered. They are entirely vegetable, and contain no mineral. They are of charming qualities and agreeable to the taste. They operate by expurgation. Dispensing with those plans are used. They do not deter from daily labor. Any deviation they may from the ordinary habits that fol They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a sanitious climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1873. WHOLE NO. 484

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REV. WILLIAM H. SIDDONS.....San Francisco.
REV. WILLIAM H. SIDDONS

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, November 29, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The State Convention.

The proceedings of the State Convention held in Sacramento City on the 25th and 26th instants, occupy nearly all our columns to-day, to the exclusion of a large amount of other interesting reading matter, which is necessarily crowded out.

Of the Convention, we may state in our next some of the reasons which prompted some men to oppose almost everything that other men offered for the public good, without substituting anything better, thus showing a disposition to tear down everything that is attempted to be built, except they are the *leaders* or authors of all movements which have for their object the elevation of the colored race.

The first meeting we inaugurated for the State Convention, was held in Sacramento City, on the 25th of October. At that meeting the call of the Pennsylvania Equal Civil Rights League was read and adopted, with a very slim attendance of officiary or unconcerned were many of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights movement, for a National Convention, that all was disparagement, for a second meeting and such best of the subject. San Francisco followed, when the movement became seemingly popular.

The very men who had given the most discouragement for the State and general movement, done most of the opposing in the Convention to prevents its success, for fear somebody else other than themselves would get some imputed credit, and besides, while in the Convention, were manouvering in every possible way to place themselves in all the honorable or creditable positions, while the active and anamuring men from the interior towns who did most of the work and furnished most of their valuable time and money were forced to take back seats, forced to keep silent while being slighted with the nonsensical and unreasonable opposition and motions we will mention, to prevent due credit being given to those who sacrificed as much time and labor in getting up the Convention.

These facts being made known, it is to be hoped that there will never be a necessity again, in this State, for a Colored State Convention, particularly so, if Congress in the ensuing session passes the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Too Late.

We have received during the present week several communications, matter of local meetings, etc., which we deem useless to publish as the State Convention is now over.

The State Convention.

Continued from First Page.

tions and speeches were thicker than the cherries in summer time.

On the second ballot the vote stood 27 between Campbell and Scott, only resulting in favor of the former, a larger vote being cast than before. Campbell's success was greeted by three cheers, and the election was made unanimous. Campbell was called for loudly, and responded his thanks in a brief speech, promising to do his duty faithfully, and said he would get his Waiting-man with his large credentials, and would furnish his own money. This was greeted with tremendous cheers and enthusiastic shouts.

A delegate then paid a glowing tribute to Campbell and said as he had made a large fortune by filling the soil in the world, so he won by his integrity and virtue the hearts of his people in this State.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Campbell for his noble offer, the delegates rising to their feet.

The Convention then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 11:30 A. M., yesterday, Rev. Mr. Tripler invoked the Divine blessing.

The Chair urged on the members to make short speeches and close up the business of the Convention.

The roll was called and a quorum found to be present.

Mr. Speights said it would be highly instructive for the Convention to be addressed by Rev. Mr. Tripplett, who was lately from the East, and could give valuable information to the delegates.

Mr. Tripplett expressed his willingness to do so, but thought the business of the day would fill up the time. Yet he would speak on topics of interest, if desired, as California was misunderstood at the East, in relation to the colored people of this State.

The minutes of the last session were read and approved.

P. A. Bell here attempted to get the floor, but was ruled down.

J. C. Jenkins offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the different counties assembled in State Convention, in the city of Sacramento, adopt the first day of January as the proper day to celebrate our liberties.

The Committee on Resolutions reported that they had considered that subject. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, through its Chairman, Hon. Mr. Ashley:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. President—We, your Committee appointed to draft resolutions beg leave to submit the following.

WHEREAS, In pursuance to a call from the Equal Rights League of the State of Pennsylvania, a National Convention of colored citizens is called to meet in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 9th day of December, 1873, there to deliberate upon the best measures to be adopted to secure a full recognition of all our civil rights as American citizens, and to petition the Congress of the United States at the next session to pass such just measure, known as the "Sumner Supplementary Civil Rights Bill," or some other equally just measure, that shall secure to every American citizen equal civil privileges, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. And

WHEREAS, A State Convention of Colored Citizens of California is an absolute necessity in order to give legal form to an expression of our many grievances, which we, as a part of the great American people, have so long and so patiently borne, almost without murmur or complaint. And

WHEREAS, We now have convened in this place, delegates representing the people in various parts of this much favored State of California, whose duty it is to deliberate and act for the best interests of the whole people, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of the State of California in State Convention assembled, do again declare our unalterable fealty to the principles and civil rights measures which are set forth both in the National and State Republican party platforms.

Resolved, That as citizens and voters, since our enfranchisement, we have ever acted in good faith toward the Republican party, both State and National, and have just cause to regret that we are obliged to appeal to the Congress of the Nation, through a National Convention, to enforce our civil rights, which are guaranteed to all citizens, without regard to sex or color.

Resolved, That we, as a portion of the people of this Republic, do not come agitating for our rights, nor to contend until a supplementary civil rights measure be enacted by Congress, such as shall secure us in all of the rights, privileges and immunities of American citizens.

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the United States, have just cause to feel humiliated by the fact that our children are denied the right to enter the public schools in common with other children of the country, for no other cause than that they are colored—while we are taxed in common with all other citizens of the country to support those schools.

Resolved, That inasmuch as caste distinction, or discrimination regarding civil and political rights are unwarranted by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution and the civil rights laws of the land; that we deem it worthy of this great occasion which has proclaimed Liberty and Equality before the law for all the inhabitants thereof, as an example for all the enlightened nations of the earth, to so largely ratify its influence by tolerating proscription of any class of its citizens.

Resolved, That the withholding by the Supreme Court of the State for so long a time, a decision of a writ of mandamus, which had for its object the compelling of the Board of Education of San Francisco and throughout the State, to show cause why they refused to admit colored children into the public schools in common with other children, in a tacit acknowledgement by that high tribunal, and so regarded by all friends of civil rights, of its being on the side of unholy class proscription.

Resolved, That we request all friends of progress, members of the ensuing State Legislature, whether known by the party name of Republican or Democrat, to so amend the present unjust and proscriptive school laws of this State, as to enable colored children to attend on an equality the public schools of the State.

Resolved, That we regard the disposition of the many who refuse accommodations to colored persons in the licensed public places of amusement, refreshment and comfort, as being far behind the age in which we live, and that they merit the contempt of all liberal-minded citizens.

Resolved, That, as voters, we will support no man for office of any kind who is afflicted by caste prejudice or colorphobia to such a degree as to deny full civil rights to all citizens alike.

Resolved That they who are on the island of Cuba are now struggling for liberty and independence by the same principles as we have our full sympathy, and that we do hereby recommend the United States Government to acknowledge their claims and render them such assistance as will be consistent with her dignity as a liberty loving Republic, and demand as a reparation for the recent outrages committed on American citizens the total abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Convention to authorize a petition to the Legislature of this State, at its next session, for the enactment of such measures as will work a wholesome reform in our educational and mercantile interests in this State, and such as will encourage in our youths, in common with the young people of the dominant class, as honorable ambition to excel in all that tends to build up an intelligent and honorable manhood, especially such measures as will remove the unjust prejudice against acquiring a proper knowledge of the useful arts and sciences.

Resolved, That in view of the rapid and unprecedented strides which our lately disenfranchised portion of the South have made in the duties of American citizenship, the amassing of wealth and acquiring a knowledge of letters, heretofore forbidden by the same charge, as often made against us by our enemies, of intellectual inferiority, and has demonstrated to a gazing world its moral and intellectual equality of the negro with any race of men on the face of the globe.

Resolved, That as a Convention we will instruct our several constituencies to press on said press ever until every right, privilege and immunity enjoyed by other citizens of this Commonwealth shall be accorded us as American citizens and citizens of the State of California, and, although formidable barriers may be to contend, yet like the intrepid fathers of this Republic in their efforts to break the yoke of British tyranny, we, too, trusting in God and the power of truth, will adopt as our watch-word *no dispersion*, and under this banner fight until we conquer.

Resolved, That we, of the West, do now join hands with our brethren throughout the land, North, East and South, in their holy war of right against wrong and, as now, will ever hereafter, be ready and willing to give our mite toward the furtherance of the great work before us, the *full and universal recognition of all our manhood rights.*

Resolved, That we recommend to the several members of this Convention the propriety of so instructing their respective constituencies as to have them see the wisdom of having one general State Celebration each year, instead of the many, and that this Convention do now designate the place where the first State Celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation, or the Fifteenth Amendment's anniversary, shall be held, and we now recommend that this body do appoint a committee to designate the place and time, from year to year, on and after the Celebration of 1874.

Respectfully submitted.

W. H. Ashley, Chairman.
Charles H. Delveccio,
Peter Anderson,
Committee.

The resolutions on motion were then received.

Booth moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Jackson liked the resolutions, but thought as to the Supreme Court they should modify. He and others had called on Judge Rhodes, who told him the Court had long considered the case, and every effort had been made to arrive at a decision. He believed the opinion would be rendered this term.

Bell thought the reference to the Supreme Court not severe enough. It has been over a year since the case was argued. He believed the delay intentional. Other cases have been argued and decided long ago—presented since this case. He looked as though there was a willing for arrests.

Booth hoped the resolutions would all pass. Whatever dividual Judges say, we can know nothing of. Their official action in delaying is the question.

Blake endorsed all that Booth and Bell had said. He believed that there was a timidity on the part of the Court to meet the issues in question. We are suffering for education; we have waited and waited; they fear we may measure arms with them if educated. The resolutions were not severe enough. We are fighting for our simple rights. Let us be bold and fearless.

Anderson said $500 had been collected of the people to be used for counsel in that case, and it was due to the contributors to that fund to give some expression of opinion on the subject. He didn't think the Court would be hurt much by the resolution.

Galt said John W. Dwinell was the lawyer paid in the case, and he believed he had not pushed the case as he might have done, yet the Court had been timorous.

At this point the previous question was moved and sustained.

The resolutions and report were then adopted.

Handy moved that the Convention elect one more delegate to the National Convention. Tabled unanimously.

Hall moved the House appoint the committee recommended in the Fourteenth resolution to fix the day of celebration. Carried.

The following committee of seven, as was then elected: W. H. Hill, Jerry M. Blake, W. H. Hall, A. Grubbs, W. W. Cassy, J. C. Jenkins, I. B. Barlow, John Richards, John Buckner, H. Sachs, J. B. Bane, P. F. Loreze, E. Delveccio, F. A. Sparrow, B. Campbell, C. Gibson, Peter Anderson.

Jackson offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from the Sacramento Delegation to represent our interests and support them of our friends of the ensuing Legislature during the continuance of the same subject to instructions of the State Executive Committee.

The Chair appointed A. L. Jackson, A. Grubbs and G. W. Booth as such committee.

The Committee on Education reported as follows:

Mr. President and members of the Convention: Your Committee on Education, duly appreciating the magnitude of the subject delegated to them, and the important relations it bears to our political and moral status, regret that the fondest and fondest laws of the State make it at all necessary for the existing of such a committee. But the bitter and unrelenting spirit of prejudice and the demons of human rights repel our every advance, having for its object equal school facilities for children, makes it obligatory upon your committee to set forth as fully as the limited time allowed them will admit of, the deprivations and humiliation to which the colored citizens of this State are subjected to by the sad relics of an effete and retrogressive oligarchy.

The obnoxious school laws of the State of California discriminate to the prejudice of children of African descent, and therefore deprive us of the indispensable requirements of good citizenship, and at once put a badge of degradation upon an entire race wholly inconsistent with the theory, spirit and letter of the organic law of the land. The Constitution of the United States contemplates the identical principle enunciated in the Bill of Rights adopted by France in 1791. It declares that men are born and continue free and equal in their rights. This great declaration was stipulated in the sixth article of the same instrument. The expression of the law is the expression of the general will, and it ought to be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens being equal in its eyes, are equally admissable to all dignities, places and public employments according to their capacity, and with out other distinction than their virtues and talents." And as with the Constitution of the United States. With the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments embodied, it gives to every citizen of its broad domain full and equal rights before the law, irrespective of race, color or previous condition. Hence, a descendant of Africa may be Governor of the State, Judge of the Supreme Court, member of the Legislature, eligible to the United States Senate, member of Congress. He may be elected to the Board of Education, and even School Superintendent. Thus in every department of State the broad principle of equality force the law is in full force, and we come down to the very alpha of human nility, the schoolhouse, and there equality leaves the law, stops, and the abnormal chapter of caste nas Naps—Joseph Hatton.
Santa Clara—P. W. Casey, H. Hogan.
Butte—P. Powers.
Yolo—N. E. Speights.
Yuba—E. P. Duplex, J. C. Jenkins.
Solano—Charles Gibson.
The report was adopted.
The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

MASONIC CELEBRATION!

NOTICE.

The Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California will celebrate St. John the Evangelist's Day, December 27th, ensuing, with appropriate ceremonies at

PLATT'S NEW MUSIC HALL.

Committee of Arrangements.

John G. Fuller, Thomas Doulin,
Wm. Simmons, Nathaniel Williams,
Pitt James Yosbrogh, James H. Biker,
William H. Banks, Henry B. Morris,
James E. Francis, James E. Brown,
Henry Tolbert, Charles H. Fisher,
W. R. Strickland, Robert W. McCleary,
James H. Ball, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant,
A. A. Fleming, John Harris,
Regismund Fitch, James H. Hitchings,
Clouting & Gridley, Harry Lawton.

MASONIC ELECTIONS

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Live Oak Lodge No. 7, F. & A. M., in good standing, are hereby notified to attend a Stated Meeting of the above Lodge, at Masonic Hall, on Monday, December 30, 1872, at 7 o'clock, at its Communication, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year and other business appertaining thereto.

By order of the W. M.
Attest: WM. F. STIRLING, Sec'y.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Washington Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M., in good standing, are hereby notified to attend a Stated Meeting of the above named Lodge on Thursday evening, December 4th, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, for the purpose of conferring the degree of F. C. and other business appertaining thereto.

By order of the W. M.
Attest: J. E. BROWN, Sec'y.

WANTED.

A COLORED GIRL UNDER AGE. A good situation will be given. Inquire of JOHN A. MERELLE, at Tobin & Co.'s, 611 Front street.

WANTED.

A GOOD, CAPABLE COLORED WOman to cook, wash and iron for a family of two persons only. Inquire at Room No. 10 Odeon Block, 628 Clay street.

DRESS MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON, late of Sutter street, has removed to No. 420 Pacific street, between Sansome and Montgomery, where she will be pleased to see her old customers and as many new ones as may favor her with their patronage.

PERSONAL!

N. J. SIMMONS,

A member of the Evening Star Democratic Company will receive a favor by calling immediately on the undersigned.

CROFT & GIBBES,
611 Sansome Street.

California Chop House,
1103 STOCKTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
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Dress Making in all its branches taught to ladies and misses and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

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John C. Mills, Secretary.

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200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,
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Fashionable Hair Dresser,
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Spun Manufactured Cordage.

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MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
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HAY ROPE,
WHITE LINE, Etc.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL

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Sewing Machine.
The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know their judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:

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Grand Medal of Merit,
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E. H. Tenbrook, Secretary.

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From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to

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Has taken the above Restaurant, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the public generally. The market will be supplied with the choicest delicacies of all kinds. Meals served at all hours. Private rooms for ladies and families. Parties, Balls, Suppers, etc., furnished at short notice. Charges moderate.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 613 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Children's Clothing. Lace Curtains, Shirts and Collars done up in the best manner.

CONTINENTAL
OYSTER HOUSE,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Dupont,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN REGORS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER
No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style. Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Puffs, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABELENE
OIL
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Sold by Druggists Generally.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, November 19th, 1873.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Oroville, Ogden and Omaha.

8.30 A. M. (Sunday) Sacramento River Steamers, from Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

12.00 M. (Daily) Sacramento River Steamers, from Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento River Steamers, from Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Niles, Haywards, Alameda, San Leandro, Hayward's, Runnymede, Decoto, Washington, Centerville, Newark, Mayhews, Gallegos, Alviso, Agnews, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas City, Monterey, Pajaro, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola, Santa Cruz, Big Trees, Felton, Boulder Creek, Glenwood, Ben Lomond, Davenport, Cayucos, Santa Margarita, Templeton, Paso Robles, Whitley's, Shandon, Huntley's, Bakersfield, Caliente, Keene, Tehachapi, Mojave, Lancaster, Los Angeles, and Intermediate Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), leaves for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Oroville, Ogden and Omaha.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), leaves for Sacramento and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 P. M.
Sundays—8.00, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 P. M.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.00 M.

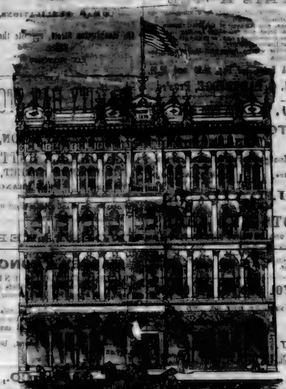
From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—6.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00.
Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.
The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:
DIRECTORS
[illegible]

A NOBLE WORK
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.
This great work costing a sixthousand of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back by the most important era of the world, and one chronicles a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Legendsin, Historical Events, Landscapes, Costumes, Antiquity, Customs, etc., etc.
They attract the eye, convert enamors impressions, and when nothing else and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath School teachers by fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom household words are interested this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the
Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.
For Clubbers containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and the terms, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.
The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome octavo volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to suit all purses everybody's reach.
Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of rapid promotion to lively or power protected.
MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.
[illegible]
Agents on the Instalment plan will be furnished with work by first steamer. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.
We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITION of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments, [illegible] Standard Morocco styles—so well known everywhere for their excellency for beauty, cheapness and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get them. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.
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BANCROFT'S
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BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, Engraving, Lithographing.
Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTERS.
Scientific Books.
[illegible] MECHANIC, [illegible] ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
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STATIONERY.
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY.
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY.
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PRINTING.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM
BOOK, CARD
AND
JOB PRINTERS
514 Sansome Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CORNER MERCHANT,
Call the attention of the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK, POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC
In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Petaluma and San Francisco
EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30 Main Street, Petaluma.
INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MYRTA WEBB, LAURA WEBB and ELIZA WEBB, who left Boston with their mother, Mrs. [illegible] in the year 1849, and came to California. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received by their brother, [illegible] No. 16 Tremont street, San Francisco, Cal.
NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON.
[illegible] every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Galbraith Brick Building.
[illegible] President, I. B. BAHOM.
Secretary, W. B. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. TEVIS.
International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will run [illegible] Hotel to the Steamboat Landing or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - $6,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
BROADWAY DRUG STORE
BROADWAY AND STATE STS.
OAKLAND.
Prescriptions carefully put up.
CURE!
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
[illegible]
CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 418 Cutifornia Street.
One dollar worth of Bullion.
J. A. Marr, - - - - Assayer.
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Piano-forte Bells and Gongs; Steam Castings of all Kinds, Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Sabbath Metal, Water Gongs and Gimlet Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Composition Gauge, Steam Cocks and Valves of all Descriptions, Steam Whistles.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Flutings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
STOP THAT COUGH!
[illegible] HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP [illegible] Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative power of
HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We now address ourselves to all who are consumptive, and with [illegible] the greatest confidence of the result, for the use of HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP.
For sale by all Druggists throughout the State of California, and by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., No. 16 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.
HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This wonderful medicine is composed entirely of roots, containing, healing and strengthening to its effects; entirely free from all intoxicating or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
415 and 416 Front street, San Francisco
REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
[illegible]
preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the medicinal properties of the Jamaica Ginger, is offered to the public as a reliable remedy for [illegible] disorders of the stomach, bowels and digestive organs.
It is a well known fact that Ginger is the best corrective for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and is extensively used for that purpose; but the [illegible] has hitherto been [illegible] to the public, owing to the [illegible] of the article, and the [illegible] of the spirituous liquors with which it is generally mixed, rendering it unfit for use in many cases.
It is also a well known fact that Ginger is a powerful stimulant, and is frequently recommended by physicians as the best remedy to counteract the nauseating effects of calomel, and to give tone to the system after the operation of that drug.
It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding on board of steamers, sailing vessels, or in railroad cars.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
No. 416 Front and 415 Front Street, San Francisco.
REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of the Fruits and Spices from which they are named, and are offered to the public as the best and cheapest in the market. A trial bottle, containing TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of
VANILLA, LEMON, ROSE, ALMOND, NUTMEG, CINNAMON, PEACH, PINEAPPLE, STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CURRANT, GINGER, CLOVE, CELERY, CORIANDER, PEPPERMINT, WINTERGREEN, SARSAPARILLA, ROSEMARY, LAVENDER, BERGAMOT, ORANGE, CHAMOMILE, CARAWAY, CASSIA, CAMPHOR, ANISEED, CORIANDER, CARDAMOM, CASTOR OIL, SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR, SPIRITS OF LAVENDER, SPIRITS OF ROSEMARY, SPIRITS OF PEPPERMINT, SPIRITS OF WINTERGREEN, SPIRITS OF NITRE, SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE, AROMATIC SPIRITS OF AMMONIA, ETHER, CHLORIC ETHER, NITRIC ETHER, COMPOUND SPIRITS OF ETHER, ACETIC ETHER, CHLOROFORM, ETC., ETC.
The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
Druggists and Chemists,
No. 416 Front and 415 Front Street, San Francisco.
MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in purity and strength to any other, but one which is [illegible] cheaper, the quantity of an ordinary bottle being contained in the bottle of a certain [illegible] sure, but
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
Agents for the Pacific Coast.
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health? Then use
AS A PREVENTIVE.
CURE
MASON & POLLARD'S
Quinine Pain-Killer,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These Pills possess the same thoroughly to be the safest and most effectual remedy known. They contain a necessary or much of quinine or chemicals. They are [illegible] discovery and [illegible] possible the functions of the liver. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 6, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

We are informed that on the very first day of the meeting of Congress, Senator Sumner introduced his Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. Also that on the next day he made a motion to take the Bill up (we suppose for the purpose of having it referred to the Judiciary, or some other committee, as is the usual course of proceedure) and that Senator Perry of Connecticut and Morrill of Maine opposed taking up the Bill, even for reference, and one of those New England Senators, with much warmth of feeling, declared "that such a bill never did pass—never could pass, and that it was unconstitutional, etc.," and the other Senators declared that Senator Sumner had forced the Bill on several other occasions on inopportune times, and the Senate voted not to take it up. This is the phase of the Bill so far; but neither the Hon. Mr. Perry, of Connecticut, or Hon. Mr. Morrill of Maine on the Senate of the United States, they are only individual members of that body. Each probably spoke his own sentiments but, neither reflected the sentiments of their respective States. If Hon. Mr. Perry is a Democrat, he probably might have reflected the sentiment of his party in that State; that portion which voted against the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment when on its passage in the Connecticut Legislature, but not of the Republican Legislature which by a fractional arrest in the Republican majority in the Connecticut Legislature, gave him his seat.

Hon. Charles Sumner is one of the Senators from Massachusetts, a sovereign State, and he has the undoubted right to stand up in his place and offer any bill for legislation as well as any other Senator, whether such legislation asked for pleases or displeases other Senators or not. What Congress assembles for is to know what grievances exist Nationally among all citizens, that they may legislate a remedy. If they deem expedient or inexpedient what is asked for, they are powers to do or not do it. But neither Senators Perry or Morrill are considered to be the whole Congress of the United States, nor the index of the Nation, as to whether a Supplementary Civil Rights bill will be enacted. An Amnesty bill will no doubt be presented to Congress to pardon those remaining under political disabilities in consequence of their participation in the rebellion. If Senator Perry or Morrell should offer such a bill, we presume that Sumner would concede them that right, for if the sentiments of the two Radical New England Senators is the index of the Republican party on civil rights. Which it is to be hoped not, and still remains to be seen; and if the New England Senators are correct in their ideas, then the ngarly one million of colored voters will unanimously join in the song, "Such a getting up stairs I never did see."

If it is competent to enforce full political and civil rights for those who rose in rebellion against the Government, it is equally competent to enforce civil rights for those who fought against rebellion and helped to save the Government, as did the loyal colored citizens who are merely asking Congress, through Senator Sumner, for the enforcement of their civil rights. Of all the Southern Senators in Congress from former slave States, not one of them raised an issue against the Senate, for taking up Mr. Sumner's bill for reference, and we regret that it received assistance for Senators from Radical New England States to show their individual caste proclivities to recognition of other than obscure offices, proscription schools, etc., to fetters we were warranted in saying that if a supplementary civil rights bill was not passed by the present Republican Congress, that there would be no more Black Republicans. To those latter remarks Mr. P. A. Bell, also a delegate in the Convention, for some reason best known to himself, offered a factious motion to lay the address on the table. His motion was withdrawn, and the address, after being read, was withdrawn; and nearly every paper in the State gave the subject of the address, and could see no fault in the concluding remarks, which only reflected the sentiments of all the colored Republicans throughout the United States.

The *Examiner*, a consistent Democratic paper, after reviewing that part of the proceedings in which Mr. P. A. Bell, of San Francisco, and Mr. Emanuel Quivars, of San Joaquin, figured with such excited rage and foolish fury concerning the well known attitude of the colored citizens at the present time, which was set forth in our address, and which has caused a State Convention and National Convention both to assemble to ask for full civil rights from both the State and National Republican administrations. The *Examiner* saw the shortsightedness of plebbits, whether it be in a Congressional, or a State Legislature, or Senatorial District, until full civil rights are conceded to us by the party which our united vote placed in power. We should make it keenly felt that without the colored vote the Democracy would reign supreme in the Nation, and hurl with contempt from high places and position those who are grudgingly withholding civil rights from colored citizens after obtaining sufficient colored Republican votes to install them in power.

The Democratic party, when in power, never waited for expediences in the carrying out to the letter every plank in their party platforms, both State and National; and we regret that up to the present time as much cannot be said of the carrying out of the civil rights planks which yet remain so vividly in both the State and National Republican party platforms.

The National and State Republican administration in power are both seemingly timid in coming square up to the professions of the party, by enacting Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill, i. e. if it is taken for granted the sentiments enunciated by Senators Morrill and Perry in the United States Senate Tuesday is the sentiment of the majority of the Nation, as to whether a Supplementary Civil Rights bill will be enacted. An Amnesty bill will no doubt be presented to Congress to pardon those remaining under political disabilities in consequence of their participation in the rebellion. If Senator Perry or Morrell should offer such a bill, we presume that Sumner would concede them that right, for if the sentiments of the two Radical New England Senators is the index of the Republican party on civil rights. Which it is to be hoped not, and still remains to be seen; and if the New England Senators are correct in their ideas, then the ngarly one million of colored voters will unanimously join in the song, "Such a getting up stairs I never did see."

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The National Convention.

The National Convention of Colored Citizens will assemble in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday next, December 9th. After the transaction of the business relating to a united move, by petition and otherwise, to urge the passage of Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill now before the Republican Congress, they should, and we hope they will, adopt a plan of concerted and united action, and have it thoroughly understood, to keep a record of all Republican Congressmen who vote against Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill on its final passage, so that after Congress adjourns and at the Congressional elections next fall, whenever any of the renegade Republicans are renominated for Congress again, that wherever colored citizens hold the balance of power in any Congressional District in the United States, to unite to defeat the re-election of such colorphobia Republicans to Congress at all hazards. Here after, colored citizens should make their votes "tell" on all such colorphobists, whether it be in a Congressional, or a State Legislature, or Senatorial District, until full civil rights are conceded to us by the party which our united vote placed in power. We should make it keenly felt that without the colored vote the Democracy would reign supreme in the Nation, and hurl with contempt from high places and position those who are grudgingly withholding civil rights from colored citizens after obtaining sufficient colored Republican votes to install them in power.

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The Examiner's Criticism on the State Convention.

It will be remembered that in this Convention held in Sacramento on the 25th and 26th inst., we, as a delegate, by permission read an address, showing the fealty and devotion of colored citizens to the Republicans party since our enfranchisement, and also warning the National and State Republican parties that unless they should exhibit more liberality than they have in the enforcement of our civil rights, in consideration of the eight hundred and eighty-six thousand colored votes which were cast for Grant in the last Presidential election, some

Zion A. M. E. Church Litigation

The litigation of the Zion A. M. E. Church of this city, which has been in the Nineteenth District Court before Judge Wheeler, for the past few weeks, came up again yesterday.

We received from Mr. H. M. Collins the whole review of the difficulty, but from its extreme length, and not reaching our office until a short time before the APPEAL was sent to press, we are compelled to defer its publication until next week. For the most important information on the subject, however, we are indebted to Mr. Bert. McNulty, the gentlemanly and urbane clerk of the above named Court, who kindly furnished us with a copy of the proceedings had in the case yesterday. It reads as follows;

In the matter of the application of the First African Methodist Episcopal Church, of San Francisco, to sell certain real estate, which came up on a general demurrer to the application, the demurrer was sustained by the Hon. E. D. Wheeler, Judge of the Nineteenth District Court, to-day, as to the church itself, on the ground that the money by which the church had been purchased was contributed by the members of the Church, and, therefore, the property is held for their special benefit, and not for the benefit of the General Conference. As to the other property mentioned in the petition, ten days were allowed to amend the said petition.

Correspondence.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV., Nov. 30.

Mr. Editor:

I take great pleasure in announcing the success of our supper given for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Beard at the A. M. E. Church of this city on Friday and Saturday evenings, Nov. 27th and 28th. The affair was conducted in a very agreeable and satisfactory manner to all interested in the worthy undertaking. We had a full attendance each evening, and all appeared to appreciate and enjoy the society into which they were so auspiciously thrown.

The following are the names of the committee: Mr. and Mrs. Holland Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. Owens, Mr. John Martin and others, who deserve great credit for their management and conducting of the whole affair, and I am pleased to say that the whole was a great success.

Mr. Thomas Streets died at Reno last week.

Yours, respectfully,

ANDREW HALL.

Surprise Party to Rev. I. N. Triplett.

A surprise party was given to the Rev. I. N. Triplett, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, of this city, under the direction of Mrs. Ellen Bell, President, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, Treasurer, and Louise M. Sullivan, Secretary, on Friday evening, November 14th, 1873. The following persons donated:

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Bell, 1 ham and jelly; Mrs. Louisa Patrick, 10 lbs. of white sugar; Mrs. Jackson, two lbs. of coffee; Mrs. Waddy, 4 bars of soap, apples and muslin; Miss Mary Fletcher, 6 yards of calico, 1 bag of hominy; Mrs. Scott, 1 jar of pickles; Mrs. Tilgham, pin cushion, 1 jar of pickles, 1 saucepan; Mrs. Cauldwell, 1 jar of preserved peaches; Miss Ella Page, peaches and beans; Mrs. Gibbs, 1 sack of potatoes; Mrs. Blake, 1 bag of flour; Mrs. Duvall, dilto; Mrs. Stephenson, 1 package of white sugar; Mrs. Long, 1 can of oysters, 1 bottle of Worcestershire Sauce; Mrs. Richards, 1 bag of tea, Mrs. Skinner, 1 paper of coffee; Miss Godfrey, 1 can of jelly; Miss Martha White, 10 pounds of sweet potatoes; Mrs. Lucy Dyzer, 10 lbs. of white sugar; Mrs. Fitzgerald, 1 tub; Mrs. Thornbury, 1 paper of white sugar; Mrs. Woodfork, 1 paper of white sugar and Macaroon; Mrs Carroll, Spoons, shitcelier, and knives; Mrs. Dupee, 1 package of white sugar; Mrs. Guess, 1 package; Mrs. Brown, 1 package; Mrs. Louise Sullivan, 1 dozen boxes of yeast powder; Mr. Ceaphes, 1 roll of butter; Mrs. Barbor, 1 package of sugar, 1 roll of butter; Mrs. Fletcher, 1 package of soda crackers; Mrs. Murry, 1 bedstead, 1 mattress, and $10 in money; Mrs. Sampson, 25 cents; Mrs. Francis, $1,00; Mrs. Lomax, 25 cents; Miss Mullen, $1,00; Mrs. Furguson, $1,00; Mrs. Fountain, 50 cents; Miss Addie Dangerfield, 50 cents; Mrs. Mills, $1,00.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Mr. George Bell, mutton and bottle of pickles; Mr. Luke Coleman 1 bag of flour; Mr. John Allen, 1 gallon of coal oil; Mr. Barney Fletcher, 4 papers of tea; Mr. Morris, 1 side of bacon; Mr. Caster, 1 can of lard; Master Washington Sullivan, 1 basket of apples; Mr. Freeman, 1 ham; Mr. Joseph Fletcher, 1 bag of hominy; Mr. Reeder, 1 paper of coffee, 1 of tea, 1 roll of butter; Mr. Quinn, $1,00; Mr. Ceaphes, $1,00; Mr. Waugh, 25 cents; Friend, 50 cents; Friend, 50 cents; Friend, 25 cents; Mr. Dyzer, 20 lbs white sugar and 1 bag of salt; Mr. John Allen, 50 cents, Mr. Cooper, use of express wagonfree of charge.

Respectfully, etc.,

MRS. L. M. SULLIVAN,

Secretary.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1873.

The Senate was called to order at noon by President Wilson.

Sargent had a telegram read from his colleague, Casserly, announcing his resignation.

Sumner introduced his Civil Rights Bill, and a bill to establish equal rights in the District of Columbia schools. He also offered a resolution proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States by providing for the election of President by a direct vote, and abolishing the office of Vice President; making the President's term six years, and to be ineligible to re-election.

Sumner introduced a bill to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders. Also a bill against kidnaping persons from abroad. The bill is intended to apply to the alleged kidnapping of Italian children.

Entertainment Tendered to the Delegates to the Recent State Convention.

A grand complimentary literary and musical entertainment tendered by the Somerset Association assisted by a committee of ladies, will be given in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on Monday evening next, December 8th. The proceeds will go towards reimbursing the expenses of the delegates who attended the recent State Convention held in Sacramento, on November 25th and 26th —the object of which was to send a delegate to represent the colored citizens of California in the National Convention called by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, to convene in Washington City, December 9th, 1873. The following delegates have been invited to be present and address the assembly:

Rev. Isaac N. Triplett, Rev. W. H. Hillery, P. Anderson, P. A. Bell, W. H. Hall, Fielden Smithes, W. H. Blake. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Messrs. R. F. Baptist, D. S. Bandy, A. Goodman, H. R. Jackson and R. Fisher. Admission, 50 cents. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

Deaths.

DEPEE—In this city, on Saturday evening, Nov. 29th, 1873, Thomas Depee, a native of Philadelphia, aged 59 years.

[The late Thomas Depee was long a resident of this city, and was one of the most upright colored men in the community. He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society of the city and was one of the most active of its members in getting that creditable institution on the basis which it now stands. He was also for several years one of the trustees of the Third Baptist Church of this city, and was highly respected by all classes of citizens for marked integrity, moral and Christian worth. His remains were taken to the A. M. E. Church, at the request of his widow, who is a member of that church, where an impressive discourse was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. I. N. Triplett. After which, the remains were conveyed to Lone Mountain Cemetery, followed by the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society and a concourse of friends. The demise of Mr. Depee is regretted by a large number of friends in this city and also in Philadelphia.—EDITOR.]

SCOTT—In this City, November 4th, 1873, Wm. S. Scott, aged 59 years.

[The late Mr. Scott was one of the pioneer colored men of this City. He was for many years a barber on the steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company plying between this City and Sacramento. He was very industrious and extensively acquainted through out the coast. He spoke French fluently. His early life, from what we have obtained from him, was spent in Philadelphia and New York. He leaves no family or relations in this City, except a step-son of a deceased wife. He leaves a wide circle of acquaintances made in the early days of California to mourn his loss.

MASONIC CELEBRATION!

GRAND ANNIVERSARY LEVEE

IN COMMEMORATION OF

St. John the Evangelist,

BY THE BRETHREN OF

Olive Branch, Wethington AND Mosaic Lodges, F. & A. M.

Working under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge for the State of California, for the benefit of the Charity Fund, at

PLATT'S NEW MUSIC HALL,

Montgomery Street, near Bush, on

Tuesday Eve'g, Dec. 23, '73

ORATION BY REV. I. N. TRIPLETT

THE LODGES WILL APPEAR IN FULL REGALIA.

The Committee respectfully inform the public that no pains or expense will be spared to make this the most brilliant entertainment of the season—having engaged Platt's New Music Hall, with all the modern improvements, at a heavy expense, so as to meet the convenience of all who may honor the Order with their presence. The hall has a beautiful corridor running the entire length of the building on either side, with new and elegant Private Balcony Boxes, gorgeously decorated and appropriately draped. The whole structure, when lighted up, presenting a grand and delightful spectacle in the extreme.

THE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

for the occasion has been selected with great care—each Musician being master of his instrument, and the compositions to be performed during the evening will be from the best composers, of which attraction cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

Committee of Arrangements:

John G. Fuller, Thomas Dustin,
William J. Simmons, Nathaniel Williams,
Fin James Vosburgh, James H Hiker,
William H. Blake, Henry S. Morris,
James B. Francis, Charles H. Fisher,
Henry Tolbert, Robert W. McCleary,
W. H. Strickland, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant,
M. A. Phippe, John Herrig,
Benjamin Finch, James H. Hutchings,
Charles A. Griffith, Pierre Anselme.

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Commission Merchants,

and Wholesale Dealers in

POULTRY, GAME, EGGS, LARD,

Butter, Cheese and Country Produce.

No. 508 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ANNUAL Communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. for the State of California, will commence on Wednesday evening December 17, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at their hall.

The election of Grand Officers for the ensuing Masonic year and other business will be brought before the (from) Lodge.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

JAMES B. BROWN, G. S.

WANTED.

A COLORED GIRL, UNDER AGE. A good situation will be given. Inquire of JOHN A. CAMPBELL, at Table & Co.'s, 611 Front street.

WANTED.

A GOOD, CAPABLE COLORED WOman to cook, wash and iron for a family of two persons only. Inquire at Room No. 20 "Corer Block," 626 Clay street.

DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MISS E. HUSSEY, late DORAN FULLER and Co., has opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 1 Powell street, between Geary and Ellis, and Dresses made in all styles and in the latest fashions. Ladies' own stuffs made to order on the most reasonable terms. also

California Chop House,

1103 STOCKTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the delicacies of the season are served at the shortest notice. Meals at all hours. Private rooms for families and parties. Also, first class sleeping rooms to let. Entrance from 411 is prohibited.

JACKSON & KESSEY, Prop'rs.

JOHAN C. CLOSSE. JOHN KESSEY.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A fine Laundry for sale in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

For TERMS APPLY AT

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

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DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

BY THE REMOVAL OF

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OF NEW YORK.

Capital, ... $300,000

Assets, ... 365,000

CARLOS NORWOOD, President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.,

General Agents,

200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair straightened, Old Curls altered and made New. Waterwaving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1858.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large cabinet of New Machinery of the latest and most approved pattern, which enables us to increase the SIZE of our Cables and Cordage, and to make a large variety of

MANILA ROPE, and TARRED MANILA ROPE, HAY ROPE, WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes o

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

I notice inquiries every day, and some demands that each should make known to the other any success from whatever point it may originate. I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a long case of rupture, and I believe that all were the lowest generally supposed, can be healed by his method. I most cheerfully recommend Dr. Sherman to the afflicted, and refer any inquiries pertaining to my business dealings to be brought before the (from) Lodge.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

JAMES B. BROWN, G. S.

WANTED.

A COLORED GIRL, UNDER AGE. A good situation will be given. Inquire of JOHN A. CAMPBELL, at Table & Co.'s, 611 Front street.

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B. CEREGHINO,

Proprietors of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Reduced.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

843 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cash Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Tailor made to come and warranted to fit

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Sewing Machine.

The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know their judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg'g Co., San Francisco, Cal. January 18th, 1873.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., New York, Greeting:

Grand Medal on Progress,

Grand Medal of Merit,

and the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury, for the

Grand Diploma of Honor.

R. W. HARRAL,

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.

427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on FIFTH street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

International Hotel,

626 & 628 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington & Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and one accommodates 300 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each of the Steamboat Landing to convey guests to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at a moderate charge.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $2.00.

H. C. FARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

986 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand a full and complete assortment of Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEAD DRESSES, SWITCHES, ETC.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, POUPONS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration, The Record of Horace Greeley, Eminent Characters, Scenes of the War, Life Sketches, The Reconstruction acts Every controversy for the work by the Ablest Writers in the Country. Over 600 pages, and grand picture. Every family in need of such a work. Every Democrat should send for circulars and secure territory at once. Address, for circulars and terms, ADDRESS, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he will prepared, on demand, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals Served at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supported at their accustomed hour.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

No. 611 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Dupont-st., San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and bosomed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Port-notes attention paid to Ladies' and Gents Linen, and to all kinds of Lace. Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc. ☜

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OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

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Oysters in every Style. Open all Night.

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Waves, Puffs, Frizettes, Tonsolines, Hair Dressing Combs and Hair Nets every article.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

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Extract of Fir Balsam,

In the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Bleeding, Cramps, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, sore Throats, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Bruises, Pimples, &c. USE IT AND BE WELL. None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

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AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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DICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burrows's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Platt's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

561 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

On selection prepared for Shipment.

Sole Agent for Bowers's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no26

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

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SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

504 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.,

Oakland Drug Store

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P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker

Has Removed to 336 Bush St.,

Where our friends and the public generally will find Lasts and Customers can rely on getting their Boots in the BEST STYLE OF THE ART. Having had many years experience, P. Kelly is pleased to state that his formerly of the Ladies' and Gents' Cutting Department, have removed with him to the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her brother Miss Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC ANNEX office San Francisco. may—3

C. P. R R

COMMENCING

On Wednesday, November 19th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Reno, Ogden, and the East.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. F. & S. Express (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Jimtown.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Section Boat for Alameda and Encinal (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Webster street, Oakland.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Mail Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Reno, Ogden, and the East.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train for Oakland, Alameda, Encinal, Haywards, Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Cal. F. & S. Express (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Connects at Oakland with Train for Haywards, Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland). Through Tickets and Emigrant Movables only.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

GIANT, Capt. Rupert, carrying Freight only, landing at each, side and transferring, for the Line Orange Grove, Capt. Hutchinson, and Capt. Wm. Taylor, Jr., Capt. Hutchinson, and Capt. Wm. Taylor, Jr., Capt. Hutchinson, and Capt. Wm. Taylor, Jr.,

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 423 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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Jos. Brooks Howell,	Wm. Alvord,
A. S. Hallidie,	Oakland
A. S. Hewston,	Isaac Bell,
Jos. Seligman,	Wm. Hoffman,
D. O. Mills,	James Watson, (Napa)
A. Sutro,	Andrew Hensley, (Napa)
Wm. Alvord, Cashier	
S. H. Frisbie,	H. H. Haight,
S. E. Johnson,	Geo. S. Evans,
Jos. Brooks Howell,	H. H. Bell,
W. H. Crocker,	H. W. Carpy,
Geo. Tabor,	H. H. Bell,
Jos. Cadwalader,	A. S. Hallidie,
Chas. F. Duvall,	A. S. Hallidie,
C. Sutro,	H. H. Bell,
A. C. Hamilton,	H. H. Bell,

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHARLES BOND, Secretary.
H. H. BELL, General Manager.
H. H. HAIGHT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Mathews has removed to 402 Montgomery street, between Sacramento and Clay.

LOANS ON DIAMONDS AND DISCOUNT OVER.

S. L. MATHEWS, 402 Montgomery street, Between Sacramento and Commercial.

The highest rates money to purchase of diamonds, Government, State and City securities, and others as approved collateral. Notes, payable on demand, bought and sold. Loans to run for any time. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on gold, bullion, household and other properties, merchandise in warehouse, and wool.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
CASH ASSETS	391,110 0
TOTAL ASSETS	$761,712 60

R. J. OGILBY, President.
CHAS. J. STILLMAN, Vice-President.
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CRAIG & SON,
821 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. 6m19

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Smith, who resided about 16 years ago in Ann street, between 5th and 6th avenues, N. Y., and is now supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, John Smith, who will continue at No. 1116 Lexington Avenue, or address him either.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intends to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of ANN FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 25th day of August, 1868, to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State of California for the term of fifteen years, &c.

ANN FOO.
ANHEUS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two large and pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, to let, at No. 707 Clay street, between Kearny and Dupont, over Archer's, No. 111 Prescott Hall, either, permanently or transiently. 6m8-3p

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References.

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the same interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, &c., &c. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Body.

For Clergymen containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Ticket Manual House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an immensely large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN
AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

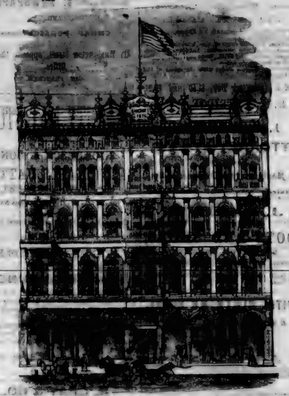
CAUTION.—As the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in all to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—as well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

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At thirty-one or other, which can be served by sending to Philadelphia.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon short notice. Our facilities for importing, supplied yearly at the rate of over $100,000, enable us to offer the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and send thousands of the above-named books.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning from our own factory superior lines of goods, which are for sale at our store in New York.

BLANK BOOKS.

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly in hand the shortest cuttings and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most faithful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most acceptable taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations, Reception Cards, Dinner Cards, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.

MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief in two Colors, and Gold.

Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

Under the management of Mr. Walter Pennell, we have a good Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest cards and cheapest card for sale. Capital, experience and energy are combined to make our patrons prosperous and our friends and stockholders in competition with New York.

Our fellowmen in Hard up in all its elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to call on and send themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,

STEAM



BOOK, CARD,

AND

JOB PRINTERS

511 Sansome Street,

CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS BILL-HEADS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Petaluma and San Francisco
EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
39 Main Street, Petaluma.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF ALMEDA WEST, HARRISON WEST, JESSE DESMAND WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Hampshire, England. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 16 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Richter's Brick Building.

President, I. E. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. HEMMOND.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
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International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
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OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
Also on hand
Patent Medicines and Drugs,

HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
ED. VON DER LIETH.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 619 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery. SAN FRANCISCO
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W. T. GARRATT, JAMES HOLLAND, WM. T. LEVICK.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
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San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pieces and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Valves for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you, sir, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the right one, and, by its intervention, have become perfectly pestiferous. It is not your fault, but that of the druggist, who has not one of the three specifics for coughs, colds, sore throat, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis and consumption, which we have ever known to fail in curing the worst case.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative power of it.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Acts with one second gives it thirty unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are consumptive, or afflicted with the previous symptoms of that fatal disease, the coming of an Ocean of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Don't delay, but procure a bottle at once, and get relief immediately from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and commence getting well and strengthening.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly important factor all the properties of Jamaica Ginger in the greatest degree of concentration, is offered to the afflicted in the belief that it will prove invaluable to all people who are subject to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Colic, Cramps in the Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Complaints.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an internal application for rheumatism, neuralgia, and pain in the joints.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Old and Old Front Stores, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts of the Fruits from which they are named.

They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle peculiarly adapted to KEEP THEM IN ANY CLIMATE.

Combining quality and economy, none others are equal to them.

Recommended and THEIR MERITS they have been awarded at the Fairs, and are used by

The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

Being highly CONCENTRATED, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not adulterated with Alcohol, Sugar, Acids, Water, or any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical purposes can make from one bottle double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make no experiment but "Dig Gold Bug."

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a resident in many districts, and used other so called remedies without permanent relief, call at once for the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral, but are purely vegetable, and absolutely reparable. They eradicate the poison of the system, and leave the patient in a condition where they are needed. They do not drive from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

will excel, in their malignancy, those manufactured by a common confectioner in a secondary climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, can be successfully waged by the use of the safest, surest and unfailing antidotes, on the side of health, as it has been proved by

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
610 and 612 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers of
No 533 and 541 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873. WHOLE NO. 486

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
With which is incorporated from October, 1871, by
PETER ANDERSON.
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Six months	2 00
Three months	1 25
One week	0 10

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A. J. HUNTER	Woodland, Yolo Co.
A. J. HUNTER	Woodland, Yolo Co.
A. J. HUNTER

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 13, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Was President Grant Correct?

It will be remembered that at the last session of Congress when the Amnesty bill passed the lower House of Congress, and during the interval which occurred before it came up in the United States Senate, when a committee of colored citizens paid their respects to the President, and in a speech alluded to Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill, President Grant, in answer, made remarks in substance, that the Supplementary Civil Rights bill he thought would meet with favor in the Senate if it was presented on its own merits, instead of being tacked on as an amendment to the Amnesty bill. Time tells everything. The then Amnesty bill did pass, pardoning all the rebels with the exception of about two hundred, and Congress adjourned without reaching Mr. Sumner's bill, which they had bound by the requirement of a two-third vote in the House to take it up out of its order.

A complete Amnesty bill has been introduced in the present session of Congress. Senators Morrell, of Maine, and Ferry, of Connecticut, have already proclaimed vengeance against Senator Sumner's present Civil Rights bill, but not against that of general amnesty. It will remain now to be seen, providing Senator Sumner offers his Civil Rights bill as an amendment to the present Amnesty bill, when it reaches the Senate, whether those who applauded in President Grant's suggestion that it would be best for the Civil Rights bill to stand on its own merits, the same as the Amnesty bill, and whether they will favor the one bill as zealously as the other, if each should be introduced in the Senate on their own merits. The Supplementary Civil Rights bill and the General Amnesty bill are as twin-like as twin sisters for their justness. The former is intended to reward loyalty, although in colored skins; the latter is to restore those to full civil rights, in every particular, though in white skins—those who participated in the rebellion.

President Grant thought that each bill should, in Congress, stand upon its own merits—so all believed. Then why not a Republican Congress, and a Republican press, support the one bill for its its justness as well as the other.

We regret to acknowledge the fact that all the opposition that has yet been manifested against Mr. Sumner's bill has come not from the reconstructed South, but from the hypocritical Radical North. "Why is this?" is the enquiry of enlightened foreign nations who hear so much of the "Star Spangled Banner, and "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," etc.

The Assembly Vote.

The vote given in the Assembly to John Wilkins for porter was the largest given to any of the elective officers of that body. Mr. Wilkins is a colored man, and has worked in the interests actively for the past few years alternatively for both the Democrats and Republicans, and in the last canvass for the "Daily Vardoss," Independents and the Democrats. No white man, under the circumstances, working under so many banners, could have got such a vote. Neither could any consistent colored Republican obtained more, if not less, with the strength of the Republican party vote in the Assembly.

The vote is no compliment, because it was not only an anomoly, but inconsistant to party or caucus rule, and shows a disposition not to recognize a colored man as a political equal, but to "give him a crum, because, merely he is a good nigger." This is the manner in which we view the large vote given to Mr. Wilkins as porter of the Assembly. Our strictures are not on Wilkins, but are given to bring to vivid review a design on the part of those in power not to recognize or reward consistant colored Republicans by any emolument, or office of any kind for party services however meritorious. Republicans, especially when in their power to do us a favor, generally pick up any kind of a "Jim Crow" colored man, and place him in position in preference to our very best representative colored men.

The State Executive Committee

Our recent State Convention did one or two very unwise things. One was in not selecting a President who fully understood the situation, and could grapple at a glance all the great questions, and pass a quick, comprehensive judgment upon them, and the other unwise thing was the selection of a State Executive Committee, that was thoroughly foolish. With some few exceptions the Committee is an nonentity—at least two-thirds of those selected don't know what to do, and nearly the whole of the other third are so elated that they manouvered themselves on it, to the exclusion of more active and forcible men amongst us, they remain perfectly satisfied that they are merely dead ornaments, and apparently forgetting altogether that there is work for them to do.

A bill should have been drawn up by them long ago, and presented to the Legislature the very first day of its session for an amended school law. This is the work allotted to the Committee, and if it is not done soon, it will be done by other colored citizens, who will not suffer the default of a bill on our part. It will not do, as before, to wait and wrangle until February, and depend upon some member to get up a bill for us. It must be done by ourselves—tell the Legislature ourselves that we wish an amended school law. They expect such a request from us. Send it in soon, that they may have time to act upon it.

"Let the Galled Jade Wince."

A writer in the Sacramento *Bee* of Saturday, 29th, ult., who signes himself "A White Man," got highly enraged at the convention of colored citizens which assembled in Sacramento the 26th, ult. After making a vehement (but not logical) argument against colored children being admitted in public schools, comes out in his wrath against the State Convention as follows:

The recent Negro Convention in this city was characterized by the most insolent proceedings which have ever disgraced a meeting of persons in this Union holding any political power. This Convention audaciously and insolently denounced our Supreme Court—the highest judicial tribunal of the State—for hesitating to declare a law providing separate schools for the negroes unconstitutional. Not only did this arrogant Convention perpetrate this contemptuous and unprecedented act, but it was done after two of its members had the audacity to call upon one of the members of that tribunal and interrogate him as to the prospective decision on that case—then, and why the opinion had not been given sooner; at least, so it is reported by the city press. Such an act on the part of the most distinguished lawyer in the State would have been regarded as unpardonable liberty. Yet, I dare say, there are those who endorse the impudence of these negroes and earnestly uphold their acts as proper and tolerable.

This Convension urged the adoption, by Congress, of the Sumner amendments to the Civil Rights bill—punishing the refusal of admission to negroes into the theaters, hotels, etc., etc., and urged our Lesigiature to repeal the Act providing separate schools for negroes.

[Funny, isn't it?—EDITOR.]

THE Masonic Anniversary as set forth in our advertising columns, promises to be a fine affair. Those who desire tickets should purchase them as soon as possible from the Committee.

Bethel A. M. E. Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

We attended the service at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on Sunday evening last, the occasion having been set apart for an eulogium on the life and death of the late Thomas Depee. Rev. Barney Fletcher, at the opening of the services, made some prefatory and appropriate remarks on the virtues of the deceased, and Rev. I. N. Tripletit, the Pastor, delivered the eulogium sermon, which was all that was desired by the bereaved widow and friends of the deceased, for its masterly manner.

But, Mr. Editor, I have a serious complaint to make against the Trustees, or managers on the occasion. You are aware that nearly the whole week was inclement, in fact up to Sunday night, with cold rain, hail, and at times snow intermixed, which made it very disagreeable underfoot for pedestrians, and after the many friends of the deceased and the congregation had trudged through the cold rain to hear the eulogy of the late Mr. Depee, they found the church chilly, cold and damp, without any fire, or any appearance of there having been any through the day. The people had to set there fully two hours, while the ladies were compelled to break decorum by rising up coatinually and wrapping themselves up in their shawls, and many persons were obliged to go out rather than jeopardize their health by contracting severe colds. Now it seems to me that a dollar's worth of coal, and probably less, would have heated the church day and evening. And why this meanness of the Trustees, or managers of the occasion, when the congregation who go there are invariably begged to pay such expenses. If such a thing should occur again, I am certain that the congregation there on future inclement Sunday evenings will be so small as not to warrant the Pastor proceeding with his sermon. The same complaint might also apply at times to the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street. In conclusion I would state, that if the Trustees of our churches expect passably large congregations on inclement Sunday evenings, they must act like other people—purchase coal previous to the service, and not depend upon begging it, as the congregation which may assemble will not hesitate to pay for it for their own comfort at least, when they are attracted to the church as on the occasion of the eulogium on the moral and religious worth of the late Thos. Depee.

Yours, for a heated church in the winter,

LAYMAN.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11th, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

In looking to the resurrection on the final day of judgment we have three remarkable epochs as recorded in the Bible, bearing testimony to the translations of three distinguished persons.

First in order we notice the translations of Enoch, the seventh from Adam, and the Apostle Paul bears testimony to the fact that the life and conduct of Enoch pleased God. And the Apostle Jude says that Enoch prophesied, saying, "behold the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints to execute judgment upon all, and to convince all that are ungodly among them of all their ungodly deeds which they have ungodly committed, and all their hard speeches which ungodly sinners have spoken against him." Jude, 14, 15 verses. It is likely that Enoch delivered this prophesy in the ante-diluvian, however it has not been committed to writing either by Moses, or any other inspired person. Commentators are not agreed as to how Jude got hold of this prophesy; it may have been by tradition, or he may have been inspired by the Holy Spirit to reproduce this wonderful prophesy of Enoch for the benefit of mankind.

The second epoch, is that in which the Jewish period is represented in the person of Elijah, who in a chariot of fire "went up by a whirlwind into heaven."

The last grand and glorious translation or ascension, is that of our Savior. This represents the Christian period, and transcends all others, and as a change of subject from the dirty pool of politics to the pure atmosphere of religion may prove agreeable to some of your many readers, I remain, Sir, yours truly

FIELDER SMITH.

CLAYTON is appointed by Blaine a member of the Committee on Centinial Commemoration.

Zion Church Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The controversy now existing before the 19th District Court, respecting the application of the Trustees of the 1st African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of this city, for an order of sale of the church property, has arrived at such an importance, that I desire to make a statement of my views on the matter inasmuch as I believe there are some members of the church who have misunderstood the grounds taken by those who approve the granting of the application.

The church property was purchased in 1864, with funds raised by the members of the church, and also by contributions of many of the citizens of this city. At that time the church was governed and controlled by the members, through Trustees of their choosing, on an entirely independent organization, free and distinct from the control or government of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of the United States of America or any other organization—so far as the deed of the property and ownership thereof was concerned—until sometime after the arrival of Mr. Hillery in 1866. It was not pretended or claimed that the above church had any control over our church, so far as the temporalities were concerned. We had, however, used, and still use the Book of Discipline of the Zion Church of America, for our guide and government, spiritually; but we thought not, or imagined health by contracting severe colds. Now it seems to me that a dollar's worth of coal, and probably less, would have heated the church day and evening. And why this meanness of the Trustees, or managers of the occasion, when the congregation who go there are invariably begged to pay such expenses. If such a thing should occur again, I am certain that the congregation there on future inclement Sunday evenings will be so small as not to warrant the Pastor proceeding with his sermon. The same complaint might also apply at times to the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street. In conclusion I would state, that if the Trustees of our churches expect passably large congregations on inclement Sunday evenings, they must act like other people—purchase coal previous to the service, and not depend upon begging it, as the congregation which may assemble will not hesitate to pay for it for their own comfort at least, when they are attracted to the church as on the occasion of the eulogium on the moral and religious worth of the late Thos. Depee.

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The title to our church property now stands in the name of the Board of Trustees "*in trust*, for the use of said worshiping society, and the First African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of San Francisco aforesaid, and its successors and assignees FOREVER."

Nothing is said in the Deed about the Zion's Church of Americes; and so long as the title remains as it is, the Zion Church of America cannot get possession of our title to it, except all of our members consent. But what is the purport of this application? It is to have a clause inserted in a new Deed, to the Trustees, that the Trustees of our church hold our property in trust for the Zion Church of America; or to put it more plainly: A (our church Trustees) now own the church property in trust for our members, but B. (the Zion Church) wants A. to make a new Deed, and in that Deed, (I state in effect, that our Trustees hold our church property not for us and our members, but for the Zion Church of America—another organization entirely from ours. Now it is plain that if A. makes a deed, and in that deed inserts a clause that A. owns the property for B., that B. is simply a Trustee for B., who can do at any time with the property as he [B.] sees fit? In other words—A. makes a deed and says: I (A.) don't own this property, but B. does; the property stands in my name, but B. owns it. If B. owns it, then B. can do anything with the property he likes; and so it would turn out that our property worth, as it may be $20,000, would sooner or later be sold by the Zion Church of America, and the proceeds of sale go into the coffers of that church—which would be quite a nice plum for the Zion Church of America to obtain. Now, I for one don't want our property to go out of our possession and control. It is safe where it is in our Board of Trustees and their successors in office; and to prevent it going into the control of the Zion Church of America, I have joined the contestants to the application to sell the property.

It may be said that this proceeding on the part of the Trustees to obtain an order of sale of our property is only a *form*, and that if the property was sold, and bought in again, and the clause in favor of the Zion Church inserted, that we will still have control and possession of the property—but if the property is sold under order of the Court, and re-purchased, and that clause in favor of Zion Church inserted in a new deed, our property then has changed title, and somebody else has got the title to it—and that with the Zion Church of America—for the new deed will state that our Trustees hold the church in their name, but the Zion Church of America owns it. If the Zion Church owns it, then we have control over it only so long as that church sees fit to give us control. It may be a PRO FORMA sale, but it looks to me very much like a sale that would deprive us of our property, and give it to the Zion Church of America—and that too, for nothing—for it is not pretended that we are to receive any money or anything whatever for it.

Suppose our property is sold, and the clause inserted in favor of Zion Church, then we will be under the control of Zion Church in everything—temporalities as well as spiritualities—and therefore bound hand and foot, with no power to *discharge* Ministers sent out from Zion Church of America, no matter how obnoxious he or they may be to us, for if we rebel, they will shake the Book of Discipline in our faces, and will say "rebel, if you dare! we will take your church and property away from you." And so it would be that dissensions would arise in the church—members would withdraw, some would be expelled, the church would go down, and the property be finally sold by the Zion Church of America, and the proceeds pocketed by them.

It is not this what the Rev. William H. Hilabry and a portion of the Board of Trustees are trying, to do now?

To prevent such a course of events transpiring, I have opposed the application to sell the church property. I have no feelings against the Trustees or those interested with them in this matter, but I oppose the application honestly, and in good faith, because I believe it would be exceedingly detrimental to us, if the application of the Trustees to sell the church property as proposed is granted.

The arguments of our Attorneys on the demurrer to the petition of the Trustees, must have convinced those who heard them, that the contestants have good grounds for opposing the application.

The matter is now before the Court; and should the decision of the Court be in favor of the application, though I may exceedingly regret it, I shall abide thereby, and do all I can to prevent a dismemberment of our society.

Yours, etc.,

HENRY M. COLLINS.

[The Court decided on the suit in favor of the position taken as above by Mr. H. M. Collins—EDITOR.]

STATE DOCUMENT—We are indebted to Hon. James Green, Controller of State, for the biennial report for the 23d and 24th fiscal years, commencing July 1, 1871, and ending June 30, 1873.

RIDLEY & GAINES successors to Henry Smith's Headquarters Billiard saloon, cor Stockton and Jackson streets, reopened with a band of music on the 29th inst. They will have success.

LETTERS.—T. Dotter, Eureka, Nev; B. F. Bower, Keokuk, Iowa; J. D. L., City.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Sansome street, on the following day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.:

TUESDAY, January 6, 1874.

EDWARD MILLER, President.
REDMUND RITCH, Vice President.
JOHN H. TOTTEN, Secretary pro tem.
ALBERT LAMBERT, Secretary.
ALEX. MCNEIL, Assistant Secretary.
WILLIAM BARNES, Assistant.

BUTTER

BUTTER

15, 20, 25 & 30

Cts. per Pound.

Extra quality at wholesale rates.

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,

Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 25 cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

Open Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,

247 Sansome St.

Kimball Block.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILL OPEN A Dancing School for children and Misses. Information will be given in the Commencement act in all the branches. The lessons will be given, at the room and hour. For terms, etc., apply at Mrs. Martin Abrams', No. 1307 Dupont street, near Green.

MASONIC CELEBRATION!

GRAND ANNIVERSARY LEVEE

IN COMMEMORATION OF

St. John the Evangelist,

BY THE MEMBERS OF

Olive Branch, Wethington

AND

Mosaic Lodges, F. & A. M.

Working under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge for the State of California, for the benefit of the Charity Fund, at

PLATT'S NEW MUSIC HALL,

Montgomery Street, near Bush, on

Tuesday Eve'g, Dec. 23, '73

ORATION BY REV. I. N. TRIPLETT

THE LODGES WILL APPEAR IN FULL REGALIA.

Admission, ... One Dollar

The Committee respectfully inform the public that no pains or expense will be spared to make this the most brilliant entertainment of the season—having engaged Platt's New Music Hall, with all the modern improvements, at a heavy expense, so as to meet the convenience of all who may honor the Order with their presence. The hall has a beautiful circular running the entire length of the building on either side, with new and elegant Private Balcony Boxes, gorgeously decorated and appropriately draped. The whole structure, when lighted up, presenting a grand and delightful spectacle in the extreme.

THE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

for the occasion has been selected with great care—each Musician being master of his instrument, and the compositions to be performed during the evening will be from the best composers, which attraction cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1 Music .....
2 Invocation ..... Chaplain
3 Address ..... M. W. G. M. Peter Anderson
4 Music .....
5 Ovation ..... Rev. I. N. Triplett
6 Music .....
7 Benediction ..... Chaplain

Committee of Arrangements.

John G. Fuller, Thomas Dustin,
William J. Somerville, Nathaniel Williams,
Fitz James Vosburgh, James H. Baker,
William H. Blake, Henry B. Morris,
James E. Francis, James E. Brown,
Henry Tolbert, Charles H. Fisher,
W. E. Strickland, Robert W. McCleary,
James H. Bell, Dr. W. J. O. Bryant,
M. A. Phipps, John Harris,
Sagesmund Fitch, James H. Hutchings,
Charles A. Griffith, Pierre Amedee.

COOPER, PRICE & CO.

Commission Merchants,

Just Wholesale Dealers in

POULTRY, GAME, EGGS, LARD,

Butter, Cheese and Country Produce.

No. 502 MERCHANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ANNUAL Communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California, will commence on Wednesday evening, December 17, 1873, at 8 o'clock, at the hall

The election of Grand Officers for the ensuing Masonic year and other business will be brought before the Grand Lodge.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

JAMES E. Brown, G. S.

HEAD-QUARTERS

BILLIARD HALL,

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

WANTED.

A COLORED GIRL UNDER AGE. A good situation will be given. Inquire of JOHN A. CAMPBELL, at Table d'Hote, 611 Front street.

WANTED.

A GOOD, CAPABLE COLORED WOman of two persons only. Inquire at Room No. 33 "Court Block," 536 Clay street.

DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MISS E. VALENTINE AT MRS. SUSAN FULLER has opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 827 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. Dresses made in all styles and in the latest fashion. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms.

California Chop House,

1103 STOCKTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the delicacies of the season served at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. Parties in the City and those from the Interior will find this one of the best dining houses in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.

JACKSON & KENNEY, Props.

JOHN C. JACKSON. JOHN KENNEY.

Ninth Annual

PROMENADE CONCERT!

— OF THE —

BRANNAN GUARD

WILL BE GIVEN AT

PACIFIC HALL,

Thursday Eve'g Jan. 1st, 1874.

J. H. TRAINOR, Secretary.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of the firm of BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

AND

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.

CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON, *Proprietors.*

B. CEREGHINO,

Proprietors of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

843 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

Between H and I, SACRAMENTO.

Has a Waiting in all the branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A first Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

EASY TERMS MODERATE.

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

JESSE A. STEWART. CHARLES B. STEWART.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....865,000

CARLISLE HOWTON, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.

General Agents,

220 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Imported Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1858.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A Department for the Manufacture of Rope and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special required size and quality, and to meet a large share of

MANILA ROPE,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
MAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE

CURE!

TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

GENTLEMEN:—Having been afflicted for a long time with Rupture, and having tried many of the so-called Radical Cures, without success, I was induced to call on Dr. Sherman, and after a few days' treatment, I found myself entirely cured. I have worked at my trade as a Carpenter for a number of months since, and have had no return of the Rupture. I most cheerfully recommend Dr. Sherman to all persons afflicted with Rupture, as I believe his Radical Cure to be a perfect success.

Yours, respectfully,

H. SMITH, 39 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1871.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Lamented and Bemoaned, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

A REPORT THAT HAS BEEN A SIGNAL EFFECT with Lovers of Good Cheer, and Friends of Social Enjoyment, is that which has been made by Murphy, Grant & Co., of their Saloon, corner of Battery and Sacramento streets, which has been refitted and refurnished in the most elegant manner, and is now one of the most splendid resorts in California. Their

FREE LUNCH

Is one of the most elaborate affairs on record. Their counter is loaded down with the choicest delicacies of the season, and the manner in which it is served up is unsurpassed by any establishment in the city. Their

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,

Medal of Merit, 1873.

Whether at Vienna or Vallejo, San Francisco or Sacramento, Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., New York, stand in the very front rank of sewing machine manufacturers, and the only one of the Sewing Machine Company recommended by the Imperial Jury of Award, and the Imperial Council of State.

J. W. HANNAH,

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.

627 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house situated on Fifth street, one door from Broadway, and Second door from Washington, where she will be pleased to receive boarders and lodgers. Also, other rooms, having business in school or College, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

International Hotel,

894 & 896 Kearny Street,

Between Pacific and Jackson,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate them with rooms and board on reasonable terms. Also, the most central and handiest to convey passengers to the Depot FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Jesse Stuart wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

206 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

N STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

Agency of

HUMAN HAIR

304 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above the 'set,' SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LACES SWITCHES, POUFFS, &c. Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Progress, Review of Grant's Administration, The Record of Horace Greeley, by Emerett Chamberlain, formerly of the New York Tribune. Splendid Steel Portraits of Grant, Wilson, Colfax, Greeley, Brown, Gratz Brown, Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Logan, Blair, Hancock, Hendricks, Thurman, Pendleton, Adams, Jr., L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

GRANNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has imported a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Orders left at the Restaurant or by Letter, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 211 WASHINGTON ST.

Above Dupont, San Francisco.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEBORES, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style

Jobbing promptly attended to.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throats, Sore Throat, Pimples, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. THY IT, THY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, SACRAMENTO.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

WHITE & BAUER,

AGENTS FOR

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

49 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. 8ct13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. oct11

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office, 451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug23

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104½ FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

S. F. SANFORD. N. KELSEY. GEO. B. FISK.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

REMOVAL!

P. KELLY,

Prize Boot Maker,

Has Removed to 335 Bush St.,

Where he may hope for continued favors.

Where Ladies and Gentlemen may call on getting perfect fitting BOOTS AND SHOES of the latest styles, for by so doing they will be saved a profit that to those of the Ladies' Boot Stores' Cutting Department, have received with him in the new stand.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, war in the family of Dr. C. While during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office. San Francisco. may4

C. P. R R

Commencing

Wednesday, November 19th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Orovill, Redding, Ogden, Boise, Salt Lake and Omaha.

7.30 A. M. (Daily) Col. P. R. R. Steamer (from Pacific Street Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Pacific Street Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Steamer (from Pacific Street Wharf), stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Shoreless only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Stockton, Merced and Hornitos.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Niles, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Los Banos, Firebaugh's Ferry and Fresno.

6.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Pacific Street Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Orovill, Redding, Ogden, Boise, Salt Lake and Omaha.

The Monticello will sail at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, Esquimalt and Victoria, connecting at Victoria with the Steamer for Olympia.

The Steamer will sail at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, Esquimalt and Victoria, connecting at Victoria with the Steamer for Olympia.

The Monticello will sail at 9 A. M., on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, Esquimalt and Victoria, connecting at Victoria with the Steamer for Olympia.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, No. 222 Market street, San Francisco.

J. W. HAYWARD, Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing November 30, 1873.

Theatre Scenes.	Through Train.	Sun. Only	Through Train.	Sun. Only
Leave San Francisco	8.00 A M	10.30 A M	11.45 P M	
Arrive San Jose	11.05 "	1.30 P M	2.50 "	
Gilroy	11.45 "		3.30 "	
Pajaro	12.05 P M		3.50 "	
Castroville	1.10 "		4.55 "	
Salinas	1.50 "		5.30 "	
Soledad	2.10 "		6.00 "	
Chualar	2.30 "		6.20 "	
San Ardo	3.10 "		7.00 "	
Paso Robles	4.30 "		8.30 "	
San Luis Obispo	5.30 "		9.30 "	
Port Harford	6.30 "		10.30 "

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 423 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

SAN FRANCISCO:	SACRAMENTO:
Simon H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
F. T. Alberton,	A. Gallagher,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Matt Hopkins,
John D. Gruwell,	James Gamble,
Jos. Seligman,	Jos. Winters,
A. B. Forbes,	C. W. Bell,
D. Jacobs,	Wm. Holmes,
Jos. Hamburger,	John Weiler, Wagg Hotel
Wm. Greenwood,	Wm. Hall,
D. L. Terry,	H. H. Hunt,
A. A. Selover,	H. M. Small,
Geo. Tait,	H. Hale,
W. E. Greenwood,	L. T. Frank,
D. L. Terry,	D. Myers,
George S. Ware,	M. F. Sale,
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C. Anderson,	D. K. Hewlett, Mngr
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JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. E. HUNT, General Manager.
H. S. HUNT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE.—REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to No. 9 Montgomery street, up-stairs, between Sansome and Battery.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, and all kinds of personal property, at the lowest rates of interest. Business strictly and honorably conducted. Private entrance for ladies. Private rooms. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Advances made on furniture, household, and other properties, not removed from premises. S. L. MARKS, No. 9 Montgomery street, between Sansome and Battery.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $1,000,000 00
SURPLUS 267,113 0
TOTAL ASSETS $1,267,113 0

J. B. LEVISON, President.
S. C. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. V. WEED, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
323 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, a native of Virginia, aged 42 years, who left Memphis, Tenn., in 1865. Any one communicating with him will be suitably rewarded by his father, Isaac Smith, who will continue to be, till then, a resident of Memphis, Tenn., or address care of Box 2,318, Memphis, Tenn.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Tenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 20th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State of California for the term of fifteen (15) years, &c.

AH FOO,
AH YOE.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For Gentlemen only or those having their children with them, where neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 111 Dupont I lace, either permanently or transiently. Terms moderate.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemeological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to please it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for the sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments, are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now realizing from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in this line. There is a great demand for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon the beautiful and eternal truths.

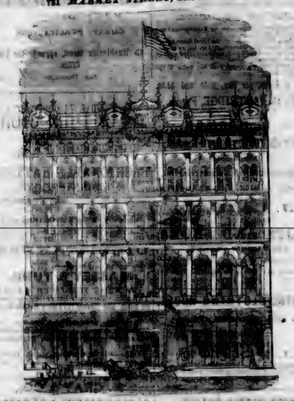
Circulars of the Pictorial will be furnished the work in about 30 days, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents for the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of Edition and Flexibility of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogue containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
614 and 617 Sansome St.
PHILADELPHIA.

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.
Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE.
FINE ARTS.
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing but the most by sending to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS
For the benefit of all the Profession of the recent and unprecedented reduction of Blackstone and Law Publishers' SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Send five cents for
PERIODICALS—Only agents in this city who will supply the LOW PRICES at which we are selling our Books, and to our customers we will pay the postage. Subscriptions solicited for all Periodicals, and to our customers we will pay the postage. Subscriptions solicited for all Periodicals, and to our customers we will pay the postage.
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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to. Catalogues sent free on application. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now receiving our usual large assortment of goods, which we are offering at the lowest prices in New York.
BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles in Commercial Note, Letter and Bill Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, and small fancy articles for the Counting-House and Desk.
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY.
Until our late fire we had the services of an artist employed, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most fashionable styles, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most perfect style, and despatched to all parts of the country. All orders carefully attended to and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed to any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which stamps in imperial colors, in Relief, Cameo Color, metal, two Colors, and Gold.
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EXPRESS.
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INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WISE, AARON WEST, JANE HALLMAN WEST, ELIZABETH WISE, HAMILTA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the year at Dale Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ELIAS WISE, No. 18 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. E. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Or, ers left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you—Yes, and me too, for that matter—have coughed long enough. Don't you think so? Then why don't you stop it? Why don't you get rid of that cough? Why don't you get rid of that cough? Why don't you get rid of that cough

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, December 20, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Senatorial Contest.

The contest which has been going on in the State Legislature since Tuesday last for the election of United States Senators for the long and short terms has excited all classes. For the long term Gov. Booth, Independent, has exhibited a strength of fifty-eight votes; Farley, Democrat, forty, and McShaffan, Republican, twenty-one. This is a dead lock, as it requires sixty-one votes to elect. The Democrats and Republicans combined have sixty-two votes at command, but will not fuse, owing to each of their choices for the long term. Booth lacks three votes of being elected.

Too Sensitive.

It is a lamentable fact that most of our leading colored men who figure in public movements are too sensitive when their public acts are criticised. Within the last few years, newspapers edited by their own race have made their appearance in toto and other States, and if colored men figure in public movements, their acts must be criticised just like white men who figure in public movements, and a colored journalist has just as much right to criticise their public acts as a white journalist. It shall be no excuse, because they are colored, for this paper to withhold criticism on any public movement originated or executed by colored citizens. Colored men have got to learn this fact, that every man who enters the public arena, from the President down to the lowest office in the Government, or whether is a public meeting, convention, or otherwise, he has got to take alternatively the kicks and cuffs, as well at times the honor that may be given. Legislators and statesmen have all been through this ordeal, which is a part of the elementary experience they have acquired to make them statesmen. We wish it to be distinctly understood by our sensitive friends, that when we note or criticise their public acts, we disclaim saying anything against their standing or private characters.

Masonic Anniversary.

Great preparations have been made by the Committee of Arrangements for the grand Masonic Levee to be given in Platt's Music Hall, Montgomery street, on Tuesday evening next, by the Fraternity working under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge. The gorgeous ball costume, private boxes, galleries, etc., which should be filled by all classes of citizens on the occasion.

Butler's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Among the Congressional proceedings of December 18th, is the following:

Butler of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a Supplementary Civil Rights bill. It provides for a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for any distinction made against persons on account of color, in hotels, saloons, public conveyances, cemeteries, public schools, or benevolent associations. He gave notice that he would call the bill up to-morrow.

A HEATED CHURCH.—We are requested by the Trustees of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets, to state that their church was properly heated on last Sunday evening, and will continue to be so every Sunday, both day and evening. We are pleased to publish this announcement as an answer to the communication signed "Layman," published in the PACIFIC APPEAL of last week.

DEFERRED.—The communication received from Thomas Detter, Esq., of Eureka, Nevada, will appear next week.

The Elevator.

The *Elevator* of last week, the 13th inst., used at least two columns of space in trying to show its consistency as a reliable Republican paper, and also a lame attempt to prove that our attitude in the recent State Convention was wrong in showing the National and State Republican party the danger of loosing the whole eight hundred and eighty-six thousand votes cast by colored citizens in the last Presidential election, if they did not unfurce their full civil rights, etc. Every fair-seeing person, be they white or colored, knows that there is such a danger; hence, all sensible people will agree with the above assertion.

In review of the article headed "Our Politics," that is Mr. Bell meant that his politics was so purely and consistently Republican that himself and his *Elevator* were the only true oracles to set forth as the only political decalogues at command in this State for the guidance of colored citizens in their political faith to the Republican party. It is vividly known that that paper two years ago deliberately bolted the regular Republican nomines for Fire Commissioner, and made a strong advocacy for the election to that office of Mr. J. Rosenfeld, the then Democratic nominee. We only produce this fact to show the falacy of Mr. Bell's long sermon in his *Elevator* of last week concerning his Republican consistency. After deeing that Democratic deed nearly three years ago, Mr. Ball now comes back and makes meek repentance and a clean breast of his Democratic action, and bursts out in a cry in the same article, and says:

"We can never look to the Democratic party, for they are irrevocably pledged against us, so we must hold our identity with the Republican party, which at the present time is the only party of progress and advanced liberal ideas."

Pray for him, Brother Quivers. You "want's no Democratic talk here," and should pray for all political sinners.

In another article headed "Pacific Appeal," in which the writer shows his malignity by placing our name, and the name of the paper in small characters, (thus—"Mr. peter anderson or his pacific appeal,) he makes an excuse for his shortsighted action in the Convention by his endeavor to suppress by a motion to lay on the table our address, which contained the remarks making known the strength, and the use which might in the future be made of the eight hundred and eighty-six thousand votes cast in the interest of the Republican party by colored citizens, if they, the National and State Republican party, while in power, continued in the delay in withholding from colored citizens their full civil rights. To this attitude and these sentiments, which are endorsed by all consistent Republicans, both white and colored, Mr. Bell by his own admission in his *Elevator* of last week says:

"After hearing the address, and not wishing such sentiments should go forth sanctioned by the Convention, we (Mr. Bell) moved that it be laid on the table. This met with a unanimous response from every delegate present. In order to save the writer the mortification he well deserved, Mr. Blake suggested that Mr. Anderson have leave to withdraw his address. With this understanding we withdrew our motion, and the affair ended."

"In order to save the writer the *mortification* he well deserved"—Great Heavens! we never get bashful or mortified in conventions, especially when we meet and have to contend with such shortsighted motions as that offered by Mr. Bell. We would ask should Charles Sumner feel mortified merely because some 'old fossil' who could not see an inch before his nose into any practical measure, should offer a motion in a deliberative body to lay one of his just, practical and consistent measures on the table, and probably with success by the aid of those who might be prejudiced against him? We think not. Neither do we feel "mortified" about Mr. Bell's shortsighted motion to lay on the table the comprehensive practical statistics compiled and offered by us for the benefit of the recent State Convention.

To answer the other rambling insinuations in the same article, relative to our course in conventions, etc., since June, 1854, would be a waste of time—like fighting at shadows, or at something of no sense, truth, value or argument. The PACIFIC APPEAL, in its review of public men and measures, will not strike a blow and skulk out of the way or behind the virtues of others, and under the pretence that its readers persuades its editor not to take his own part when unjustly attacked. Readers of newspapers are not so simple as not to justify any man from vindicating himself from falsehoods or misrepresentations by good language and logical argument. We charged Mr. Bell of being short-sighted in offering a motion in Convention to lay upon the table our statistical remarks, as stated above. Instead of denying by logical argument that his motion was short-sighted, he resorts to giving a version of *his* Republican consistency and the disparagement of that of the PACIFIC APPEAL, mixed with envy, spite and jealousy.

The PACIFIC APPEAL, since its establishment in 1862, and up to the present time, has been considered by all the State and city officials, and by many of the most prominent citizens of the Pacific Coast, also in our State Legislature and in Congress of the United States, as the most reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of any newspaper published on the Pacific Coast. Well might Mr. Bell make the jealous remark, "promised not to notice that sheet, the pacific appeal."

Heroines of Jericho.

We have received a work containing fifty-two pages, from Moses Dickson, Esq., of Hannibal, Missouri, entitled "Court of Heroines of Jericho," by M. W. Moses Dixson, P. G. M.; published at Kansas City, Mo., 1872." The work contains a complete ritual of three degrees, namely: Master Mason's Daughter, True Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with an engraved form of the Court of Heroines, emblems, and the regalia worn. Mr. Dickson is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge F. A. Y. Masons for the State of Missouri, under the "National Grand Lodge," and has the reputation of being well versed in Masonic History. From the preface of the work we abstract the following introductory:

The author, having for asumber of years given these Ladies' Degrees his study, and finding much in them imperfect as they have been given in late years, has hunted through Masonic history and its traditions for their origin, and the manner and mode in which they were first given.

Now, after years of patient search in the mysteries of the Ancient Craft and their working for hundreds of years, step by step we trace the origin of Female Degrees through ancient and modern times, and find that the Three Degrees, as they are given in this little book, were first brought to perfect order in France, as early as the year A. D. 1220, in the reign of Louis VIII; and from thence passed into England, Germany, Scotland, and many other established Governments. We have become perfectly satisfied from our researches that the Three Degrees are the heritage and property of Master Masons, their wives, widows, daughters, mothers and unmarried sisters. These Degrees existed in an organized state many years before the Chapter, Council, or Encampments, were heard or thought of. In fact, these Degrees were known and given when we had nothing but the good Ancient Craft Masonry, which is almost as old as creation.

We ask these who claim the H. of J. as the exclusive property of the Holy R. A., to investigate the matter and history of these Degrees, and tell us which is right. The unmistakable evidence of Masonic History and Tradition makes the Court of Heroines the property of the M. M. House, and it will only create confusion and discontent to try and take any one of the Degrees from them. History plainly tells us that as far back as A. D. 1283 the H. of J. was well known and practiced by Master Masons and their wives and daughters. Read the Masonic history of Sir William Wallace, and others of Scotland; that of the reign of the House of Valois, in France; from A. D. 1428 to 1500 in England, and other countries. From A. D. 1500 to 1790 these Degrees did exist, but there were no regular organized Courts. Courts were revived again in France in A. D. 1790, and were presided over by some of the most eminent ladies of Paris and other cities of France. Under the Empire of the First Napoleon the Court of H. of J. assumed a splendor in machinery and appointment, in dress and richness, never before or since equalled. A Court in Paris, presided over by the Empress Josephine, was oriental in magnificences, and as splendid and mysterious as Aladdin's Palace and the groves of enchantment.

These Degrees are the oldest and most perfect of all the Female Degrees. Among the many hundred that have been born in the last hundred years, and taught by Grand Lecturers, these, the oldest, have outlived them. They have come down to us through centuries, unaltered. Though sometimes almost buried in the crash and fall of nations, for a few years, still they re-appear full of vigor and life. Historians have tried to find the time when these Degrees were introduced into this country, and failed to fix the period; but we are assured that, with the introduction of Masonry into the provinces of America, came these Degrees.

National Civil Rights Convention.

WASHINGTON DEC. 10.—The Louisiana delegation to the National Civil Rights Convention, accompanied by Senator West, called today on the President, who, in response to an address thanking him for the care and attention which he had given to the colored people of Louisiana, said that he would always endeavor to secure to the colored man all the rights which should accompany his enfranchisement. Certain rights were still withheld, but he hoped that ere long they would find themselves in full possession of all the legal privileges which belong to freeman. He did not know what Congress would do in the matter, but he thought it was likely that body would, at its present session, pass some Civil Rights bill, and that if such bill is defeated it will probably be because some extreme measures will be urged by a person claiming to be a friend of the colored man. After a general hand-shaking, the delegation took their leave.

The Convention organized to-day by the election of ex-Governor Pinchback as President. Col. Robert Harmon was appointed chairman of the committee to wait on President Grant and ascertain at what time it would be convenient for him to receive the Convention in a body.

Colored Newspapers.

The number of journals edited by colored men in the United States have generally increased the past few years, we give a list of most of them which have been received as exchanges at our office:

New York City and State.—The Progressive American, National Monitor, Brooklyn; Baptist Reflector; Baptist Herald, Missionary Messenger.

New Jersey.—Republican Standard, Plainfield.

Pennsylvania.—Our National Progress, Harrisburg; Christain Recorder, Philadelphia.

Maryland.—Advocate, Charlestown.

South Carolina.—Missionary Record, Charleston; Barnwell Co. Times, Blackwell.

Louisiana.—Republican, Louisianian, New Orleans; Grand Era, Baton Rouge.

Texas.—Standard, Galveston.

Tennessee.—Republican, Mayaville; Times, Bloant Co.

Kentucky.—Planet, Louisville.

District of Columbia.—New National Era and Citizen, Zion Advocate, Washington City.

Alabama.—Watchman, Mobile.

To this may be added the Pacific Appeal and Elevator of this city.

The School Bill.

Assemblyman Cowdery, of San Francisco, has introduced of his own volition an Equal Rights School Bill in the Lower House of the Legislature. We are pleased at this, because Mr. Cowdery has been rated as a Democrat. He was, however, elected from this city on the Independent or Daily Vardes ticket at the last State election. Our strictures last week on the masterly inactivity of our State Executive Committee were no doubt so apparently just and truthful as to induce Mr. Cowdery to offer a bill of the kind on behalf of the sentiments expressed in the resolutions adopted by the recent State Convention.

As a bill has now been introduced by Mr. Cowdery, it is to be hoped that the State Executive Committee nor any person else will make themselves officious about it, as they can now do no good.

Oakland.

Mrs. Amelia Dangerfield gives a vocal and instrumental concert in Oakland, on Monday evening next, in the Academy of Music. After the concert there will be a promenade.

Russian Hill Colored School.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

The following are the names of the pupils of my school who stood highest at the Trial Examination just concluded:

First Grade—Mary Fletcher.
Second Grade—Sarah Hall.
Third Grade—Dumas Jones, S. Bryant and Isabella Stevens.
Fourth Grade—Ezriquetia Simkaria.
Sixth Grade—William Randolph and Dureas Goodman.
Seventh Grade—Thomas Bryant, Laura Marshall and Richard Cochran.

I shall be pleased to have you visit the school, whenever it is convenient for you to do so.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGIA WASHBURN, Principal.

RAFFLE.—Ridley & Gains' Head Quarters Billiard Saloon, corner of Stockton and Jackson streets, gives a raffle on Christmas eve.

Civil Rights.

It has been said we do not want Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill, or that we are indifferent. This impression will keep the Republican party from acting next Winter. The assertion does us injustice. Let us demonstrate the fact by having such a national convention assemble under the call issued for December 9th, at Washington, as shall make politicians realize that we know our rights and are determined to maintain them. We will succeed; but not until Congress shall feel we are determined. Until this is done, it will naturally have an eye on old prejudices engendered in the interest of slavery. Be aroused as men! as Americans! Let our fellow countrymen see we can properly resent an insult.

GEO. T. DOWNING.

A dispatch from Boston says that Professor Agassiz is seriously ill, and there is danger of total paralysis of his muscular system.

Marriages.

HEWITT-VALENTINE.—In this city, on December 16th, by Rev. Mr. Francis, of the Baptist Mission, Mr. George F. Hewitt to Miss Sarah Valentine. [Brooklyn, N. Y., papers please copy.]

[We attended these nuptials, by invitation, and wish the bride and groom a long life of happiness.—ED]

FORD-MARSHALL.—In this city, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Sprochkis, on Tuesday evening, December 16th, Mr. John Ford to Miss Mary Marshall, both of this city. Miss M. E. Carter acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Seigismon Pitch as groomsman.

PATTERSON-KINGHORN.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, December 17th, Mr. John Patterson to Miss Clementina G. Kinghorn.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco, is the

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 23

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

325 Sush Street, San Francisco.

MASONIC CELEBRATION!

GRAND ANNIVERSARY LEVEE

IN COMMEMORATION OF

St. John the Evangelist,

BY THE MEMBERS OF

Olive Branch, Wethington

AND

Mosaic Lodges, F. & A. M.

Working Under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge for the State of California, for the benefit of the Charity Fund, at

PLATT'S NEW MUSIC HALL,

Montgomery Street, near Bush, on

Tuesday Eve'g, Dec. 23, '73

ORATION BY REV. I. N. TRIPLETT

THE LODGES WILL APPEAR IN FULL REGALIA.

Admission, — One Dollar

The Committee respectfully inform the public that no pains or expense will be spared to make this the most brilliant entertainment of the season. Having engaged Platt's New Music Hall, with all the modern improvements, at a heavy expense, so as to meet the convenience of all who may honor the Order with their presence. The hall has a beautiful corridor running the entire length of the building on either side, with new and elegant Private Dining Rooms, handsomely furnished and appropriately draped. The whole structure, when lighted up, presenting a grand and delightful spectacle in the extreme.

THE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

for the occasion has been selected with great care—each Musician being master of his instrument, and the compositions to be performed during the evening will be from the best composers, which attraction cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1 Music ..... Chaplain
2 Invocation ..... Chaplain
3 Address ..... M.W.G.M. Peter Anderson
4 Music .....
5 Oration ..... Rev. I. N. Triplett
6 Music .....
7 Benediction ..... Chaplain

Committee of Arrangements.

John O. Pallice, Thomas Deslie,
William J. Simmons, Nathaniel Williams,
Fletcher Vanclough, James H. Riker,
William H. Blake, Henry B. Morris,
James E. Francis, James K. Brown,
Henry Tolbert, Charles H. Fisher,
W. B. Strickland, Robert W. McCleary,
James H. Bell, Dr. W. J. G. Bryant,
M. A. Phippe, John Harris,
Sacramento Price, James H. Hitchings,
Charles A. Griffith, Pierre Anstae.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE officers and members of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California, will be held in the Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock P.M.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

J. E. BROWN, G. S.

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CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
H. H. HOLLOW, Consul Belgium.
W. H. LENT, Notary Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 307 Montgomery street, between Sansome and Pine.
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
300 Montgomery street,
Between Sansome and Pine.

The office loans money in professional men, Government and State officials, Merchants, Mechanics, and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments, either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Note discounted daily.
Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, household, and other properties, merchandise in consignment, etc. 1m33

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only vouch the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and so themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures; representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They stirred the eye, suggest common impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN
AND WOMEN,

Those who would most the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 50 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the Pacific Appeal, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, near Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Rev. Joseph Smith, who still resides at No. 1313 Howard street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of Ah Foo, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION is WANTED of ROSENA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE COLBAY WEST, ELIZA SMITH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the years 1860 and 1861 at the Rockford Colony, Virginia. Any information as to the Rockford Colony, or any of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 16 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

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Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.
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VOL. X.—NO. 18. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873. WHOLE NO. 488

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Mr. ..... Mt. Lassen, Cal.

State Constitutional Amendments.

Several States are at this time making amendments to their fundamental laws. Among the prohibitory provisions which are enuncia ted in the most positive manner are those treating lotteries as an offense. This is a modern improvement in the social system, and a good one. It is only a short time back since lotteries schemes were protected by law, and were participated in by the States. In some parts of the country this policy is still practiced. Lotteries are not, however the only species of business gambling that need denunciation. Under special and general legislation an immense number of incorporated associations have sprung up all over all the country. Subscribing stockholders pay in to the capital stock a mere percentage of the sum they subscribe for, and the stock is forced and brought up to par by dividends declared or creation of new stock, scrip, or vouchers; the original subscribers, on the "ground floor," as it is called, are made whole by these species of "watering." The dilutions are placed on the market under various subterfuges. This species of false pretenses is not confined to the so-called money centers, but pervades all sections of the country. Insurance companies are notably raised everywhere under the very promise that but a small per centage of the subscription will ever be called for. It is remarkable what a number of respectable persons lend their names and influence to securing the confidence of the community on such subterfuges.

They may not intend to defraud the public, and do not, perhaps, reflect that they supply the instruments for that purpose. If, however, the enterprises go on with comparative success, the managers provide some scheme to get possession of partially-paid-up stock before declaring dividends, and in this case only the participators are concerned. If this were all these corporations and their promoters might be left to their own glory and work out their own salvation. But as a man can hardly buy a pair of boots or pick his teeth a with wooden toothpick without, in the shape of a patent royalty or in some other manner they are thus paying tribute to one of these close corporations, if their vested rights are to be protected, all needful protection should also be afforded the public, who are practically made the victims of a lottery projected by corporators issuing scrips and watered stock as dividends. Nothing less than a fundamental prohibitory law will effectually remedy this evil. The proposition is well worthy the attention of legislators and delegates who have now under consideration constitutional amendments. Something in the following form would meet the issue: "No corporation in this State shall declare any dividend based on real or supposed profits, unless the same be payable forthwith in money, and any script, stock, or other voucher payable otherwise than on demand at its face value shall be utterly

The Trials of the Administration.

In September last, when the financial panic raged in the city of New York like a great conflagration, the terror-stricken brokers and bankers demanded of President Grant and Secretary Richardson that the Government should, in defiance of law, advance to the banks, upon the deposit of numerous collaterals, the forty-four millions of greenback reserve, which should be at once issued and placed at their disposal. Imagining themselves to be the nation, and that its solvency depended upon their own, they sought to induce the President to take the responsibility of breaking the law, and to plead to Congress and the people the necessity of the case as an excuse and justification.

The President and Secretary Robinson, unmoved by the clamors of these panic-stricken hordes, refused to do them any such favor, and particularly upon the ground that stock certificates as collaterals; but in view of the great distress which would necessary ensue, they consented to buy some $12,000,000 worth of United States bonds, so that the greenbacks thus exchanged would afford incidental relief; and thus the law was upheld, and yet a disposition shown to avert the ruin which reckless stock speculation had brought about.

Scarcely had the fierceness of this panic subsided, and the sober, second thought of the people had begun to realize of what great service the coolness and imperturbability of President Grant and Secretary Richardson were to the nation, when another unexpected outburst of passion has obtained.

The Captains of the Virginius and the inhuman butchery of nearly all of her passengers and crew have caused another of these passionate demands which have so often brought ruin to governments and peoples. Only two years ago the President was threatened with impeachment by Senator Sumner because he sent a single man of war to protect American interests at Hayti; and now the same people, unmindful of the dangers which they professed of the extension of Executive power, are demanding of the President that he should violate the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and commit warlike acts against Spain. He is also urged by a large portion of the public press to proclaim the suspension of the neutrality laws, even before an official account of the massacre has been received, and encouraging the fitting out of private expeditions against Cuba.

Of course, those who know President Grant will have no fears that he can be moved by clamors like those from the safe moorings of the Constitution and the laws; and it is probably because the press is conscious of this that it indulges in the most passionate outbursts of fiery rhetoric. It seems to us that such lessons like this is unworthy of American journalism, and shows that those men who profess to be teachers of public opinion are simply its slaves.

We have no doubt but that the Administration will take a stand that will cause it to be respected in the forum of nations; and the fact that we do not retaliate upon the barberous Cubans in kind, and thus place ourselves measurably upon a level with them, will redound to our credit and to the ultimate security of the lives and liberties of American citizens abroad.

We have every reason to believe that the President in his annual message, will lay the entire affair before Congress, and ask it to take the responsibility which the Constitution devolves upon it; and after due deliberation, with the conscious ness of the power of a great nation, and the desirability of avoiding war if it is compatible with national honor, to take such action as the occasion demands.

If, as it is now generally believed, Spain has lost its control over the Cuban volunteers, who are nothing more than a military mob, steeped in cruelty and crime, our Government will treat them as it would any barbarian or piratical nation, and compel their surrender, or exterminate them from the face of the earth as a common nuisance and a chronic disturber of the peace of the world.

Either Spain itself must disband this organized mob, or the Government of the United States will become the executor of the united voice of civilized nations.

SEWING MACHINES—WHEELER & WILSON.—It is an undeniable fact that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has been awarded by State and County Fairs the most available medals than any other machine in existence. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are both useful and ornamental in a sitting room or parlor. They do all kinds of the most difficult and fancy stitching, in fact, embroidery, and are the most exquisite present that could be sent to a lady or a family. Mr. E. W. Harral, No. 427 Montgomery Street, is the General Agent for the Pacific Coast. Call and examine.

Resolutions of Condolence.

The Committee appointed by the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. U. submitted the following:

WHEREAS, By a Divine dispensation, there has been summoned from our midst one of the pioneer members and ex-Presidents of this Association, one who had, by his uniform kindness, and his devotion to the interest of his Society, won the highest respect and esteem of all its members. Therefore,
Resolved, That we feel duty, as well as an honor, to place upon record some token of the high estimation in which our departed Brother was held by this Association.
Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed Brother, Thomas Degen, we have lost a valuable associate and useful member to this Association, one who commanded the respect of the community, and the affection not only of this Society but of a large circle of friends. Brave Pioneer! Faithful Friend! Noble Brother! Farewell! Honored and long remembered shall your name be thy.
Resolved, That in this sincere sympathy of this Association is extended to the bereaved widow in her irreparable loss.
Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.
San Francisco, Dec. 3, 1873.
W. C. PATRICK,
W. H. CARTER,
J. B. WILSON
Committee on Resolutions of Condolence.

Antiquity of Masonry.

Antiquity has been the boast of every human institution; and when inherited with the affection of its members, has been, and ever must be, regarded with as evidence of inherent excellence, and of the basis of which it has been established. This is true of civil as of religious institutions. Governments that have withstood the assaults of foreign and domestic violence, which binds their subjects together, and enables them to withstand the influence of time and the violence of man's mutable passions.

We will not now attempt to ascertain whether Solomon, or any other man, is entitled to the appellation of founder. It cannot be expected that we will point to the page of history and show when and where the society commenced. Had it been one organized for political purposes, used as the means of overturning Governments; arraying itself in warlike panoply, and shedding the blood of its opponents, history would have shown its rise and progress. But instead of surrounding itself with terrors, and exhibiting the horrors of some religious people, whose organization was filled more with fanaticism or the sanguinary glory of martial achievements, we find it in the still and silent walks of private life. Operating on man individually, and seeking alone his moral perfection, we would search in vain through the bloodstained pages of history for any notice of its existence.

The Ville Du Havre.

As I write this letter the news goes through the land that the Ville du Havre lies at the bottom of the sea. The awful disaster must chill every heart, but it comes home to me with doubly dreadful import. I go back to Paris when that dismal old boat would of a sudden stand still and shiver and shake like a paralytic, when all hands and the cook scampered from stern to stem to learn the locality of the last trouble. I left that boat a devoutly thankful, but some what disappointed woman. I counted to her going to the bottom that trip. The gorgeous old hulk was fixed up with the bloom of youth and patent stays and new machinery, but was old when she went in the line. She was an old one-wheel steamer, which had borne the name of Napoleon III. (queer name for an old girl.) She outraged all the laws of naval architecture, and I always supposed, ships like bridges, must be symmetrical in shape to be safe. Here was a ship, gracious of good length, to which was attached sixty feet of gilded saloon. It was tacked or stuck on some way, and was the entire width of the vessel, with not a single brace anywhere to be seen. Paneled beautifully with white marble slabs, veined with gold, at a little distance they had the cheerful look of grave stones, and it took very little imagination to read first class obituary notices on all of them. That whole saloon always seemed to me a sort of porcelain lined iron dinner pot. Very lucky for me it is that the Ville du Havre didn't meet a floating clothes-pole last August. I shouldn't be an dry land to-day succeed, we should leave a vestage of Republicanism in office? What else were we fighting for than to turn out Republicans of high and low degree?

I suppose the *Journal* republished these extracts, and inserted the plank of their platform denunciatory of political proscription, and then proceed conscientiously and steadily to work out what every thinking man knew in advance—that their pledges were only intended as bait for gudgeons of the Carnival tribe, while the real interest was the securing of offices and emoluments. Of course this exposure, while it is a very neat joke, will have no other effect; because the Democracy will laugh to scorn the very idea as preposterous, that they, in case of success at the polls, should not fill with their own men every position within their reach.

In the face of this demonstration we respectfully ask, shall the Republican party go into the next hereafter with its arms tied, so that it may fall an easy prey to its political foes, who, in case of success, would not only turn out every Government official, no matter what be his experience, honesty, or efficiency, but would replace them with democrats and low-room loafers of the lowest order. That this will be the case is so plainly manifest that it ought to arouse every patriot to work for the safety of the Republic.

THE Bible tells us of music in heaven, and is always understood that we shall help to make it. But it tells of beautiful buildings and fair gardens, yet it strikes few that we may help to build and keep them.

THE Bank of England Bank rate is reduced 4½ per cent.

Sex in Education.

An English reviewer discusses with much force the education of women in America, and its effect on feminine character, as contrasted with that of English female education on English women. His conclusions coincide with the opinion of many persons in his country, that the joint education of the sexes is at once more economical and more beneficial in its effects upon the character of both boys and girls than the separate system.

It is declared that, while the natural roughness of the boys is softened and refined by the feminine presence so the shyness and sentimentality and lack of self confidence in girls are converted into dignity, self control, and stamina, when they are associated with the tougher sex. Emulation in study and behavior is more active in both when the sexes are united; and, in the light of economy; when joint education is the rule, fewer schools are necessary, and larger classes for pursuing study may be formed.

The results of experience, especially in the West, where the joint system is more generally in vogue than in the East, would seem to warrant the conviction that morals are also promoted by it.

While we are disposed to regard these conclusions with some show of favor, so far as social and moral results are concerned, the reviewer, we think, entirely overlooks one important question, which is, the effect upon the woman's future health of the stimulation likely to arise from excessive competition in the joint education. Whether boys and girls should be educated together, is preeminently a physiological question, and the foremost factor in the problem is ignored by nearly all the writers upon this subject. The only authoratative decision must come from Science, and there are already indications of what their decision will be.

A certain class of person, constantly insist upon the similitude between men and women, and assert that similar tasks may be undertaken and similar duties discharged by the two sexes. That this is fundamentally and totally erroneous, every man knows who has examined the subject scientifically—the only way it should be examined.

Essential dissimilarity exists between the sexes, physically and mentally, and hence it is scientifically an error of great magnitude to assume that identy of methods in education be favorable to both alike.

We may teach our boys and girls the same subject-matter if we so elect; but, unless we employ methods adapted to the physical condition of each, we shall make sorry work of the health of the physically inferior. Granting that men and women are equal, they are still not identical, and the nature of their difference Science and not Ethics, is alone competent to decide. And if we do not abide by the decision of Science in the education of our girls, we shall ruin their health, and, with their health, that of future generations. A sensible physician of Boston has recently written a work upon [sex in education, which presents the physiological objection to the joint education of the sexes in a most convincing manner. All family physicians know by experience, and all families with the nature of physiological functions know *a priori*, how strong are the objections to the co-education of the sexes.—*San Francisco Daily Examiner Dec. 22.*

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The times are said to be very sluggish in money matters, and whereas, we are desirous that the London and San Fancisco Bank, and others loaning money, should be moderate in their charges:

Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor do hereby command moderate rates of interest, pending proper usury laws.

NORTON I.

IT is rumored that Lizzie has captured and shot the Curlew of 8 a Cruz.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 27, 1873.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Election of United States Senators.

Governor Booth and Judge Hager were elected for the long and short terms to the U. S. Senate. The former on the 21st inst. and the latter on the 24th inst. Governor Booth is rated as a National and State Administration Republican, taking a standpoint from the Democratic and Presidential election, and Judge Hager is a Democrat, elected a U. S. Senator by the aid of the Republican members in the Legislature. The Republican party in this State sets a strange example to colored voters who had followed them in the last Gubernatorial and Presidential campaigns. They have got us deluded with no equal rights school bill yet passed. No civil rights plank of either the National or State Republican platform has as yet been carried out.

It will be two years yet before Governor Booth takes his seat in the United States Senate, to take part in the enacting of a Civil Rights bill, providing we are to wait that long. Judge Hagar is to go at once, backed by the Republicans who assisted in his elevation. It now remains to be seen when Judge Hager gets in the United States Senate, and a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill comes up, whether he will obey the Republican constituency that elected him.

The civil rights is the only issue that colored citizens are concerned as to who was elected United States Senator. These were planks in the platform of the Republican party. The query now is, has the Republican party left the colored citizens to go for themselves on civil rights or not, while they assist Democrats to gain positions to vote against our efforts?

Election and Appointments of Conventional Independent G. L. of F. & A. M.

At the Third Annual Communication of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., for the State of California, held on Monday evening, the 22d inst., the following officers were elected and installed to serve for the ensuing term:

M. W. G. M., Peter Anderson.
R. W. D. G. M., John G. Pallier.
R. W. S. G. W., Henry Tolbert.
R. W. J. G. W., Chas. H. Fisher.
R. W. G. Treas., Wm. H. Carpenter.
R. W. G. Secretary, Wm. J. Simmons.

The Grand Master then made the following appointments:

Grand Lecturer, Sam'l A. Smyth
Senior Grand Deacon, James B. Francis.
Junior Grand Deacon, Nathaniel F. Williams.
Grand Organist, Wm. H. Blake.
Grand Marshal, James Riker.
Assistant Grand Secretary, J. H. Hitchings.
Grand Stewards, Geo. W. Harris, and C. A. Griffith.
Grand Chaplain, Rev. J. M. Wilkinson.
Assistant Grand Chaplain, John Harris.
Grand Bible Bearer, James H. Bell.
Grand Sword Bearer, James Thompson.
Grand Standard Bearer, James V. Williams.
Grand Pursuivant, Thos. Dustin.
Grand Tyler, Joseph Jacques.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. — Bancroft's Wholesale and Retail Book Store, on Market Street, between Third and Fourth, abounds with just such holiday presents as would be the most acceptable as tokens of friendship and esteem by such friends as a purchaser might admire. Every selected present is sold on the most reasonable terms.

Masonic Anniversary.

The several Lodges working under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of Masons of this State celebrated St. John the Evangelist day at Platt's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, December 23d. The regular anniversary day being December 27th, the Committee of Arrangements preceded to the above date, in consequence of the possibility of patrons being tired out after the Christmas holidays of this week. The order of exercises were as follows:

1 Music ..... Chaplain
2 Invocation.
3 Address ..... M. W. G. M. Peter Anderson
4 Music .....
5 Oration ..... Rev. I. N. Triplet
6 Music .....
7 Benediction ..... Chaplain

The Ceremonies concluded with Grand Honors by the Fraternity.

The oration by Rev. I. N. Triplet was all that could be desired for its historical review of the Order and the mode and masterly manner in which the Reverend gentleman treated the subject. [We regret that our space is too limited to publish it this week. It will appear entire in our next issue.—Ed.]

After the exercises were through, the string band promenade concert took place. The Terpischoreans came down from the boxes and galleries of this beautiful, semi-theatre (Platt's Hall), arrayed in beautiful attire, and entered the main floor. The ladies, accompanied by their escorts, marched around the hall several times, while the band discoursed sweet music from the stage. After which, the floor managers, Messrs. W. E. Blake, J. E. Francis and W. J. Simmons, took control of the guests for the evening.

By this time a reinforcement of ladies and gentlemen could be seen entering the hall, adding still more to the assemblage which had been present at the literary exercises.

Every lady seemed to vie with the other in tastefulness of dress, making it a difficult task to the most fastidious taste to pronounce who was the belle. They all looked grand when on the floor in the quadrilles, and in their march to the supper table in procession presented a scene of grandeur, piety, beauty and respectability seldom witnessed on such occasions in this city. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Grasses—Brown, Mrs. Randolph (during the exercises only) Mrs. I. N. Triplet, Miss Hetty Grasses, Miss Sarah Lee, Mss. Jane Dustin, Mrs. Isadore Quoes and daughters, Mrs. C. E. Burris, Miss Josephine Burris, Miss Adelia Burris, Mrs. Henry Tolbert, Mrs. J. E. Francis, Miss Charlotte Brown, Mrs. Wyman Massey, Mrs. Eliza Scott, Mrs. Hannah Barber, Mrs. James V. Williams, Mrs. Louisa Aayward, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Morton, Mrs. Alberger, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Skinner, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Moore and Miss Moore, Mrs. C. Gilliard, Mrs. Gus. Davis, and many other prominent ladies, too numerous to mention.

Among the gentlemen patrons and guests during the delivery of the oration were Rev. J. B. Sanderson, of Stockton, Rev. W. H. Hillery, of Zion A. M. E. Church, Anthony Osborn, David Dunn, and several members of the National Grand Lodge organization, besides a large number of white and colored citizens.

The members of the Order during the exercises were in full regalia, representing the respective Subordinate Lodges, the Grand Lodge and the Alpha Royal Arch Chapter.

As a whole, the entertainment was one of the best ever given by colored Masons in this city.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical and Prize Boot Maker, No. 835 Bush Street, has on hand the most complete variety of gentlemen's fine boots, ladies' and misses' gaiters in the city. His new and original style of gentlemen's cork sole boots, and the neat, stout, comfortable gaiters manufactured for ladies' wear, are just the gems for winter. Call and examine. Every article sold at the lowest cash price.

The National Civil Rights Convention.

For proceedings of the National Convention of Colored Citizens, we are indebted to Basil Campbell, Esq., the Delegate from California to the National Convention, for late Wasington papers, which he sent to us. The *National Era and Citizen* and Washington *Chronicle* contain the proceedings of the National Convention which assembled in Washington City, Dec. 9th. From the *Era and Citizen* of Dec. 13, we extract the following:

The National Convention of colored citizens for the purpose of taking decided action in regard to the passage by Congress of a Civil Rights bill, assembled on Tuesday at noon, December 9th, in Legislative Hall, and was called to order by Hon. William Nesbit, President of the Pennsyvania Equal Rights League.

The call for the Convention having been read, Mr. Colin Cruzor was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms.

Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina, was called to the Chair, and a Committee of one from each State was appointed on credentials.

At 5 o'clock P. M., a recess was taken for one hour.

The Convention reassembled after recess at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Trotter, of Massachusetts, was appointed Chairman, *pro tem*.

Mr. Douglass, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, rose to a privileged question, and stated that that Committee could not finish their labors for some time, and recommended that the Convention adjourn until 7 o'clock.

This partial report was received, and further time granted the Committee.

After considerable debate on the question of adjournment, the temporary Chairman declared the meeting adjourned till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock. The hall, as well as the auditorium, was crowded with spectators, and among the audience were a large number of ladies.

Mr. Douglass presented a report of the Delegates present, and a motion was made by a Delegate from Tennessee that the report of the Committee be adopted.

The Chair laid before the Convention a telegram from Oberlin, Ohio, stating that Mr. Henry Lee had been duly accredited as a Delegate to the Convention; which was referred to the Committee on Credentials.

The roll was then called for the purpose of enabling the different delegations to choose seats together.

Mr. Stamps, of Louisiana, moved that a Committee, consisting of one from each State and Territory represented, be appointed on Permanent Organization.

Mr. Martin, of the District of Columbia, moved to amend by calling the roll of States, and that the Chairman name a Delegate as a member of the Committee.

The amendment was agreed to, and the original motion, as amended, was then adopted.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and the following States were represented:

Alabama, Connecticutt, Delaware, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana, Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Utah District of Columbia, California, Rhode Island, Texas.

The Chairmen of of the committee on the Maryland delegates reported that they had decided to divide the State into six districts, and submitted the following names: I. Meyers, W. U. Saunders, Rev. W. H. Brown, A. J. Kelly, A. D. Stevens, Dr. J. B. Jordon, J. H. Butler, G. A. Mason, W. E. Matthews, H. Jones, G. W. Perkins, P. Sheppard, W. J. Gray, Thos. Sorrell, R. T. Mont, E. H. Cantion, R. Hodgson, A. Mosley, R. B. Tidings, W. Plummer.

SECOND DAY.

The National Equal Civil Rights Convention reassembled in Legislative Hall, at 10 o'clock Wednesday. Hon. R. B. Elliot in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Barbadoes, of Oregon, the following committee was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the convention, said committee to report in fifteen minutes after permanent organization: F. G. Barbadoes, A. M. Green, J. T. Trotter, J. C. Napier, and B. M. Sampson.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, of Ohio, the Secretary was directed to have cards of admission printed for the use of members, to the end that interlopers might be kept from the floor of the hall.

On motion of the chairman of the Committee on Credentials, the following names were added as delegates to the Convention: Geo. W. Frazzell, of Alabama; J. W. Rowland, M. W. Gibbs, J. E. Patterson, and L. G. Wheeler, of Arkansas.

Pending a motion for a call for the roll of States, the Committee on Permanent Organization entered, and Mr. Stampt, from Louisiana, on behalf of the committee, reported for permanent president Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, with a long list of Vice-Presidents.

The gentlemen from Florida, moved that P. B. S. Pinckback be declared President by acclamation.

Mr. Cordoza, of Mississippi moved the adoption of the report as a whole, and it was voted that all debate be closed.

A motion was made to lay the previous motion on the table. Declared lost.

The original motion was then adopted, and Mr. Pinchback declared elected by acclamation.

The delegation from Louisiana asked leave to retire for about an hour for the purpose of calling upon the President of the United States, which was granted.

The following committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Pinchback and conduct him to the chair: Wm. Gray, A. J. Ranier, R. D. Ruffin, J. H. Johnson, and C. W. Morse.

Mr. Lee, of Ohio, moved that the name of Wm. Nesbit be declared by acclamation first Vice-President in place of G. T. Downing.

J. M. Langton was also mentioned for the position.

Mr. Langton declined to allow his name to stand against Mr. Nesbit's, and eulogized Mr. Nesbit highly, recounting the vast labor of Mr. Nesbit in behalf of the colored race, and said this convention would never have been called except for the efforts of Mr. Nesbit. He believed in the cause of the race would be advanced by Mr. Pinchback's election as President, otherwise he would urge the election of Mr. Nesbit as President. He did not desire to draw any honor from Mr. Downing; he would rather add to it, but he desired Mr Nesbit to be first Vice-President, and if he had ten votes he should have them all.

Mr. Forten of Pennsylvania, desired to have Mr. Nesbit as chairman of the Business Committee.

Mr. Brown regarded the attempt to substitute name other name for Mr. Downing as an insult to the New England delegates. Mr. Downing was a pioneer in the cause when slavery was fastened on millions of our race.

Mr. Green of the District of Columbia, thought that there was no man in the United States who stood ahead of Mr. Dawning. There is no colored man that is more out-spoken than he, always adhering consistently to his profession. Not a single instance could be adduced where Mr. Downing had not stood up manfully to his convictions, never for once finding it accasary to explain qualify, or back out from his position.

Mr. Langston made a conciliatory speech, speaking well of Mr. Downing and counselling harmony and good order, and withdrew his own name, and Mr. Downing was elected.

The committee to wait on Mr. Pinchback reported that he was ready to take the seat. Cheers for Pinchback were given, after which Mr. Elliott introduced Mr Pinchback, who acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and returned his sincere thanks.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to Mr. Elliott for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the temporary organization.

Mr. Pinchback, on account of a severe headache, asked to be relieved, and called Mr. Downing to the chair and retired.

The regular order being the election of Vice-Presidents, one representative from each State and Territory was chosen.

The following were elected as Secretaries:

W. H. Council, of Alabama; C. W. Bell, of Ohio; James M. Trotter, of Massachusetts; A. M. Green, of District of Columbia, and J. T. Needham, of Pennsylvania.

The following committee was appointed to wait upon Hon. Charles Sumner and request him to address the convention at 7:30 o'clock, in the evening:

Messrs. Cordoza, Brown, Straker, Morton, Stamp, Jordon, and Bowser.

Rev. Mr. Butler, of New York, was then invited to the Speaker's desk to invoke the divine blessing in behalf of the convention.

Mr. Downing offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory, with Wm. Nesbit, of Pennsylvania, as its chairman, be appointed as a Business Committee.

On motion of Colonel Harlan, of Ohio, a committee was appointed to confer with the President and ascertain from him when it would be his pleasure to receive them.

The Committee on Rules reported a series of rules providing for two sessions daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M. and from 7:30 till 10:30 P. M., and governing introduction of business and debate, &c., which were adopted.

Several communications were introduced and held over for action till the Business Committee were appointed.

Adjourned till 7:30.

The Convention resumed its session shortly after 7 o'clock. Every seat in the hall, as well as in the auditorium, was filled, and the crowd was so large that even standing room could be scarcely obtained.

EVENING SESSION.

Several communications and telegrams were received from civil rights men, urging the convention on in their noble work, which were properly referred.

Mr. Cordoza, of Mississippi, from the special committee appointed to wait upon the Hon. Charles Sumner and request him to address the the convention, reported that they had performed their duty, and that Mr. Sumner asked to be excused on account of a pressure of official business. He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and said that he could better serve their interests in the United States Senate.

Mr. Elliott moved that so much of the rule as constitutes the Committee on Address to the Congress of the United States and on Resolutions, de-tinct bodies be reconsidered, and that the two committees be consolidated.

Mr. Barbor, of Louisiana, moved, as a substitute, that the committees remain separate bodies, but that they be permitted to confer together in their deliberations.

The chair ruled the substitute out of order as having already been voted upon in the course of the evening.

Mr. Barbor moved that Mr. Elliott's motion be laid upon the table. Adopted.

Mr. Douglass offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention earnestly and urgently pray Congress to enact into law a measure that will, so far as law is concerned, protect all classes of citizens in the enjoyment of their civil and public rights, without distinction as to race or color.

Mr. Langston, in an able speech expressed himself in favor of the resolution, but did not think it, broad enough in its terms.

Continued in our next.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

Will you be so kind as to publish the inclosed article from the APPEAL of August 20, 1864, as preliminary to a reply I propose to make to the open letter of the ministers (?) of the A. M. E. Zion Church of San Francisco, published in your last issue. Yours truly,

H. M. COLLINS.

A special meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the Zion Wesley Methodist Church, Stockton street, was held in San Francisco, August 9th and 10th, 1864, Rev. A. B. Smith, presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer, and after the usual business was transacted, the following preamble and resolutions were received and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have received the doings of the joint Convention of A. M. E. Bethel and A. M. E. Zion Churches of America, through the colums of the newspapers, *Anglo African* and PACIFIC APPEAL, which Convention convened on the 14th of June, the object of which was to devise a basis of consolidation of the two African connections:

1st. *Resolved*, That we believe it is inexpedient for this Zion and Zion of San Jose, to comply with the recommendations of said Convention of consolidation.

2d. *Resolved*, That we remain as at present under the name of Zion Wesley Methodist Church, of San Francisco, California.

3d. *Resolved*, That this Quarterly Conference trust that brotherly love will continue, and guide all our deliberations for the good of the general church, believing, however, that every person possessed of the spirit of Christ must be in favor of true Christian union. But it must be in harmony with the great essentials of Christianity—it must be a union of the equal brotherhood of all, without distinction. Nothing short of this could possibly be implied in the language of Christ, when he prayed, "that they might be one." We hope we shall never be lacking in honest efforts to bring about such a union. Such has been our isolated condition in California, that these churches have never been in any regular connection with the denomination known as the Zion A. M. E. Church, although we have to some extent conformed to its book of discipline. Hence we have not been under the rule of Episcopal authority. Our pastorate from time to time has been filled by our own election, without the arbitrary dictation of Bishop, Superintendent, or presiding Elder, and in this particular, having been in the Providence of God, thrown upon our own resources, and (we think) proving ourselves capable of *self government*, we prefer to remain free from such arbitrary rule. No connectional principle can be looked upon with favor that implies the denial of the right of a local church to govern itself.

AMONG the presents received by a bride was a policy of insurance on her husband's life for $20,000.

THE Rothschilds have bought out the Hungarian loan of thirty-seven millions.

LITTRELL'S bill repealing duties on bagging materials reposes the duties on imported bags also.

Deaths.

OLDHAM—In this city, December —, Charles Oldham, a native of Maryland, aged 68 years. Maryland papers please copy.

[The deceased was long a resident of this city, and was noted for his intelligence and inteilikee manner. He was a half brother to Martin Carson, of Stockton.—Ed.]

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. '73
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
835 Bush Street, San Francisco.

COOPER, PRICE & CO.
Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in
POULTRY, GAME, EGGS, LARD,
Butter, Cheese and Country Produce.
No. 502 MERCHANT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BUTTER
15, 20, 25 & 30
Cts. per Pound.
Extra quality at wholesale rates.
CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,
Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch. Cheese from 6 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 25 cents.
Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.
Open Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St.
Rissetto Building.

HEAD-QUARTERS
BILLIARD HALL,
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & BAINES, - - PROP'S

California Chop House,
1103 STOCKTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the delicacies of the season are served at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Parents in the City and Quoes from the Interior will find this one of the best eating houses in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.
JACKSON & KENNEY, Prop'rs.
JOHN T. JACKSON. JOHN KENNEY.

Ninth Annual
PROMENADE CONCERT!
—OF THE—
BRANNAN GUARD
WILL BE GIVEN AT
PACIFIC HALL,
Thursday Eve'g Jan. 1st, 1874.
W. A. MITCHELL, Captain.
J. R. Thompson, Secretary.

OUR HOUSE,
No. 26 Second St. near J,
SACRAMENTO.
GEORGE VAN BUREN,
Formerly at VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to entertain the above establishment. The finest
CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS
HOT LUNCH
From ten to one in the forenoon and from nine to ten in the evening.
BILLIARDS FREE.
CALL AND SEE "VAN."
SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,
Proprietors of the
GENOA
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
428 and 430 Pacific St.
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome. SAN FRANCISCO.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Crockery, Glassware
& Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.
943 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 203 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
Sewing Machine.
The Champion of the World!

It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know that judgement has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:
WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,
Award 19th, 1873.
Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., San Francisco, Cal.:
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., New York, awarded
Grand Medal for Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
and the only sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury, for the
Grand Diploma of Honor.
H. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!
A fine Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.
ENQUIRE HOSKRATZ'S
Apply at 911 Washington Street.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS
Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,
S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.
SACRAMENTO.
Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital, ... $300,000
Assets, ... 365,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened. Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Stuff of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Having been sick and confined to my bed for months between nine and noon (somedy that used to be) I was troubled with rheumatism, which commenced and an increase of my rupture. I went under the treatment of Dr. Sherman, 704 Montgomery street, and was discommended from both. With this result, I am completely recovered and can say that I am the same man as before with the exception of being cured.
Yours with the utmost confidence, C. T. SMITH, 69 Cor. 2 st. N.
Vallejo, January 6, 1872.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exertion, finds a block of rock, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy on his exact before us when he boarded in the following: He seems happier than he had just come in heavy possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 19th, 1873.
To the interest of citizens situated as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's Appliance for Rupture and for a reprieve I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My reprieve was very large, but treatment. Frequently during my visit to the office of Dr. Sherman, 704 Montgomery street, I found myself in the midst of a crowd of patients, among whom I was a stranger, and I was astonished and astonished, among the great number present.
Now that I am cured, I tell among my patients and friends of the fact.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit, I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Sherman, 704 Montgomery street.
Any one wishing to see me personally may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.
T. MURPHY.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 704 Montgomery street, (Those who are ruptured are invited to call and examine the great superiority of his Appliance over previous inventions. Especially is my valuable in view of cases of long standing. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photographic likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for those ruptured.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington & Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS H TEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and are accommodate 300 persons.
Combines, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City at reasonable charges.
Rail Drivers where a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PABTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
926 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Fine Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

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INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hooker and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may-5

C. P. R R
COMMENCING
Wednesday, November 12th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave SAN FRANCISCO,
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA,
Leave at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 20th of each month, for PANAMA, and connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
Passage to—ARIZONA, Capt. Gerardy.
" to—ANCON, Capt. Nelson.
" to—COLON, Capt. Austin.
Meals and Berths included.
All steamers will stop at MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO and ACAPULCO; and all, except the Constitution and ST. LOUIS.
Steamers of January 7th and February 20th call at NEW ORLEANS, and those of January 20th and February 5th, 1874, are on the first steamer leaving each month for NEW YORK, via Panama.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen and Hamburg, by the Inman and Hamburg Lines.
For Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 202 Market street, cor. Battery.
Passengers will leave at 9 A. M., as follows:
For Panama—On the 5th and 20th of each month; if Sunday or Monday, then following day.
For Mazatlan—On the 1st, 9th, 17th and 25th of each month.
For Manzanillo—On the 5th, 13th, 21st and 29th of each month.
For Acapulco—On the 9th of each month.
For Victoria, Port Townsend and Olympia—On the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month.
For Humboldt—On the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.
For Portland—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of each month.
For Astoria—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of each month.
For Victoria, Port Townsend and Olympia—On the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month.
For Humboldt—On the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month.
For Portland—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of each month.
For Astoria—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of each month.
For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of each month.
For Santa Cruz—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of each month.
For Monterey—On the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th and 31st of each month.
For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego—On the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th of each month.
For Santa Cruz—On the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th of each month.
For Monterey—On the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th and 25th

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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. au10

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Isaac Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 2113 Mercer street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State of California for the term of fifteen (15) years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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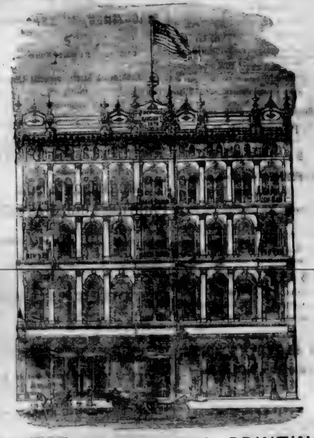
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INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST JANE COLEMAN WEST ELIZABETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war in Park Farm, Radford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.
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Secretary, W. B. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
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We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that
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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and tried other so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest
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Will CURE, in their judgment, three fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
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1864 : Jan 2-Mar 26

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CITY SAN FRANCISCO

TITLE THE PACIFIC APPEAL

FREQ VARIES - WEEKLY IRREGULAR WEEKLY

REEL 1

DATES APRIL 1862 - DEC 1873

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STATE CALIFORNIA

COUNTY SAN FRANCISCO

CITY SAN FRANCISCO

TITLE THE PACIFIC APPEAL

FREQ WEEKLY

REEL 2

DATES 1874-1880

{BROKEN FILE}

STATE : CALIFORNIA
COUNTY : SAN FRANCISCO
CITY : SAN FRANCISCO
TITLE : THE PACIFIC APPEAL
FREQUENCY : VARIES-WEEKLY, IRREGULAR, WEEKLY
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1876 : Jan 1-15,29-July 15,29-Aug 5,26-Sept 30, Oct 14-Nov 25, Dec 9-23

1877 : Jan 13, Feb 3-17, Mar 3-31, Apr 21-July 14,28-Aug 25, Sept 15-Oct 6,27, Nov 10-Dec 15,29

1878 : Jan 5,19-Apr 6,20, May 4-June 8, July 6,20, Aug 3-17,31, Sept 14, Oct 5-Nov 9,30-Dec 14,28

1879 : Jan 4, Feb 8-Mar 1,15,29-May 10,24-July 5, Oct 25, Nov 8-15

1880 : Feb 28, May 1,22, June 12

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 19. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1874 WHOLE NO. 489

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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AGENTS.

[A long list of agents' names and addresses.]

MASTER'S STATES.

[A list of states.]

Communications.

SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 31, 1873

Mr. Editor

Please republish the minutes of the special meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the First A. M. E. Zion Church, San Francisco, held on August 9th and 10th, 1864. By doing so, you will assist me and others in demonstrating that our position then and now is the same.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. COLLINS.

A special meeting of the Quarterly Conference of the Zion Wesley Methodist Church, Stockton street, was held in San Francisco, August 9th and 10th, 1864, Rev. A. B. Smith, presiding. The meeting was opened with prayer, and after the usual business was transacted, the following preamble and resolutions were received and adopted:

WHEREAS, We have received the doings of the joint Convention of A. M. E. Bethel and A. M. E. Zion Churches of America, through the columns of the newspapers, *Anglo Africus* and PACIFIC APPEAL which Convention convened on the 14th of June, the object of which was to devise a basis of consolidation of the two African connections:

1st. *Resolved*, That we believe it is inexpedient for this Zion and Zion of San Jose to comply with the recommendations of said Convention of consolidation.

2d. *Resolved*, That we remain as at present under the name of Zion Wesley Methodist Church, of San Francisco, California.

3d, *Resolved*, That this Quarterly Conference trust that brotherly love will continue, and guide all our deliberations for the good of the general church, believing, however, that every person possessed of the spirit of Christ must be in favor of true Christian union. But it must be in harmony with the great essentials of Christianity—it must be a union of the equal brotherhood of all, without distinction. Nothing short of this could possibly be implied in the language of Christ, when he prayed, "that they might be one." We hope we shall never be lacking in honest efforts to bring about such a union. Such has been our isolated condition in California, that these churches have never been in any regular connection with the denomination known as the Zion A. M. E. Church, although we have to some extent conformed to its book of discipline. Hence we have not been under the rule of Episcopal authority. Our pastorate from time to time has been filled by our own election, without the arbitrary dictation of Bishop, Superintendent, or presiding Elder, and in this particular, having been in the Providence of God, thrown upon our own resources, and (we think) proving ourselves capable of *self government*, we prefer to remain free from such arbitrary rule. No connectional principle can be looked upon with favor that implies the denial of the right of a local church to govern itself.

Will our African Episcopal brethren give up their ordained episcopacy, with its arbitrary rule to govern all the pulpits of the churches, so repugnant to free Wesleyanism the world over? This can hardly be expected. Episcopacy appears to be one of the things the most sacred in the church polity of Episcopal Methodists, altogether too sacred to be given up. Therefore, a union of our churches in California with the A. M. E. Church looks, at present the most hopeless. May God hasten the day when there will be such union of ALL the churches as shall acknowledge the equal brotherhood of all, and establish a government that will be more in harmony with *Christian Democracy*.

On motion of James B. Sampson it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL.

A. B. SMITH, Pastor.

ABRAM T. RODGERS,
Chairman Board of Trustees.
REBECCA BRADFORD,
RANDOLPH COOPER,
WILLIAM T. JACKSON,
HENRY M. COLLINS,
LEWIS BERRY,
J. B. SAMPSON,
R. T. HOUSTON, Secretary

SAN FRANCISCO Jan. 3, 74.

Mr. Editor:

I request you to republish the enclosed. I think it will serve as a foundation for my record in the First A. M. E. Bethel Church, San Francisco, and for the special information of the six trustees that fathered the very ingenious document which appeared in the *Elevator* of December 27th. In my humble opinion, the composition was the brain-work of the Rev. W. H. Hillery—the hand writing also. Presiding Elder then art the man.

Respectfully yours,

H. M. COLLINS.

Report of the Referees.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 29, 1864.

Agreeable to the public notice in the columns of the PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper, a public meeting of colored citizens was announced to meet as per date.

Mr. F. G. Barbadoes was called to the chair; Mr. Carter acting Secretary. The President announced that the meeting was now opened for any business to be laid before the meeting, relative to the call thereof. On motion of Mr. S. Howard, nine referees were appointed by the meeting, as follows:

Mr. W. H. MORRILL, *Chairman*.
" S. HOWARD,
" G. W. DENNIS,
" R. COOPER,
" J. R. ANDERSON,
" J. F. MILLER,
" R. T. HOUSTON,
" SAMUEL DAVIS,
" JAMES HARGROVE.

The referees being appointed took their respective stations, the meeting being fully organized. Mr. H. M. Collins was called forward in the defence of the charges that had been in circulation for the past eight years, which charges he assents are gross and most malicious slanders.

Charge 1st—Writ of attachment sworn out in the Superior Court in San Francisco, dated July 20th, 1854, to make the sum of $4,000, which sum had been alleged to be placed in the hands of said Collins to purchase a building and ground known as the St. Cyprian First A. M. E. Church Incorporation. Signed by Rev. Darius Stokes, one of the preachers of the same, and others members of the same.—Plaintiffs *versus* H. M. Collins,—all of which was acknowledged and proved to be false, and released by their Attorney, H. P. Haller, October 11th, 1855.

The article of agreement between H. M. Collins and Rev. Darius Stokes, dated Feb. 14th, 1854, was read by the President, and explained by H. M. Collins to the satisfaction of all present; also, a letter dated Philadelphia, May 30th, 1853, which letter was given to Rev. Darius Stokes, with full clerical power to take charge and establish churches in the State of California. Signed, Daniel A. Payne, one of the Bishops of the A. M. E. Church, and Bishop of the Philadelphia and New England Districts, with the seal of the Conference attached, which letter and seal, in our judgment, has been the principal cause of all the difficulty between the A. M. E. Church and H. M. Collins, and the cause of the slanderous reports that have been in circulation against the same. According to the records and facts before us, as referees, the said H. M. Collins is not guilty, in the least, and in no way making improper uses of money or moneys of the A. M. E. Church. But, to the contrary, we are in possession of the Secretary's receipt book of the A. M. E. Church, of all the moneys that ever passed through his hands—all receipted for and settled for in full, up to October 30th, 1854. Rev. Barney Fletcher, Rev. Fielden Smithes, and Henry F. Nelson, Secretaries.

We also find, that according to the records before us, dated March 14th, 1855, there was a general and amicable settlement between H. M. Collins of the first part, and Henry C. Cornish, Joseph Ely, J. Cromwell, jr., John C. Lewis, James P. Dyer, Barney Fletcher, Pendleton Jordain and G. H. Hobbs, Trustees of the A. M. E. Church, San Francisco, and their five several notes for one thousand dollars with interest at three per cent. per month, each signed and acknowledged before Gilbert A. Grant, one of the Notaries, payable to H. M. Collins, or order; payable on or before the 1st day of January, 1856, and endorsed by Rev. Darius Stokes and Rev. T. M. D. Ward, all of which is recorded in the Recorder's office, San Francisco; also a bond given for the purchase money dated March 14th, 1855, by H. M. Collins to the above named Trustees and preachers of the A. M. E. Church, bound himself in the sum of $10,000, to make them a good and sufficient warrantee deed, clear of all incumbrances, excepting a certain mortgage bearing date July 17th, 1854, given by the first party to Samuel Moss, jr., to secure the payment of $3,000, which said mortgage the above named Trustees were to pay, with the usual covenants of the described premises, to wit: All that lot of land and building, known as the A. M. E. Church. All of which was recorded by the request of the Trustees, April 2d, 1855, Liber 2d of bonds, page 98. Signed by Henry C. Cornish, Joseph Ely, John Cromwell, jr., John C. Lewis, James P. Dyer, Barney Fletcher, Pendleton Jordain, G. H. Hobbs, Derius Stokes and T. M. D. Ward, as endorsers.

We also find a complaint filed to recover the payment of a certain promissory note, for the sum of $1,000 with interest, at the rate of three per cent per month, and costs, $109.50, making in all $1109 50.

Judgment entered against all the Trustees and endorsers, all of which was paid by H. M. Collins, for the Trustees and endorsers, which judgment stands against all the said Trustees and endorsers, T. M. D. Ward and others, which has been assigned to H. M. Collins.

We also find that Mr. H. M. Collins was worth $15,000, at a low estimate, when he entered into the article of agreement with Derius Stokes, on the 14th day of February, 1854. We also find, and have reason to believe, that the entire amount, by the unfortunate circumstances of the church disbanning and the depreciation of real estate, and stock of Sancelito Wale Company, left to H. M. Collins, on the first day of January, 1857, was about $500 worth of property, real and personal, all told.

We also find that the above named property was foreclosed for the above named mortgage of $3,000, Jan. 18, 1857. Sheriff's deed to J. Mora Moss, Jan. 18, 1857.

We also find, that Mr. H. M. Collins repurchased the property from Francis L. A. Pioche, Oct. 2d, 1860, for the sum of $3250 it being said $3000 that was assumed in the bond by said trustees and endorsers.

In conclusion, we, the Referees, after a free and full search for facts in said transactions between H. M. Collins and the A. M. E. Church or, as The People are only sorry, in fact, lament, that the opposite party, Trustees and endorsers, did not and would not attend said public meeting, after being notified through the organ of the colored people. Justice compels us to say there was one honorable exception, viz: J. P. Dyer, at his post and from remarks that were uttered by him he was convinced that said Collins was perfectly truthful in his statements. We, therefore, are of the opinion that the above-mentioned parties chose to answer through the colums of the press; we hope they will for the world at large will then be privileged to see who are the criminals.

So far as we have enquired and investigated the transactions, we, both individually and collectively, clear H. M. Collins of any and all causes of deception and injustice, in for, or against said Corporation of the 1st A. M. E. Church.

Furthermore, Mr. H. M. Collins stated, that in 1854, when the church was organized and incorporated, a certain number of subscription books, soliciting aid for said church and incorporation, which were distributed in Febuary, April, and May, were signed by H. M. Collins, all the Trustees and preachers also by some of the most distinguished citizens of San Francisco.

Said H. M. Collins states that he never had one of those books to collect a dollar, direct or indirect, for said A. M. E. Church, but to the contrary, has receipts for all the money paid to him by Trustees and preachers, which receipt-book, we, as referees, have seen and thoroughly examined, and are perfectly satisfied with the above statement.

We as referees further believe that said H. M. Collins is entitled to the said amount of $3000, assumed in the bond by said Trustees and endorsers with interest at three per cent. per month, from 14th of March, 1854, up to the 13th of the present month, 1865, which will make nice years:

$3,000
3 per cent. per month.
$90.00
12 months.
$1080 per year.
9 years.
$9,720
3,000 principal.

Total $12,720, which is his just due.

Also, said H. M. Collins affirms, that, at the time of the settlement, said subscription books were in the hands of Trustees and preachers, and are still in their possession; and other important papers that rightfully ought to have been returned to said H. M. Collins, as one of the incorporators of the first incorporation of the first A. M. E. Church, St. Cyprian.

Signed by the Referees:

W. H. MORRILL, Chairman.
S. HOWARD,
GEO. W. DENNIS,
R. COOPER,
JOHN F. ANDERSON,
JOHN F. MILLER,
R. T. HOUSTON,
S. DAVIS,
JOS. HURGO,
Rev. A. B. Smith present at the reading and singing.
President of the meeting:
F. G. BARBADOES.
M. CARTER, Secretary.

MR. EDITOR.—There having been a public meeting held in Zion Church, on Monday evening, Feb. 29, 1864, called by Mr. Henry M. Collins, by the request of many citizens, and with the view of setting the people right in relation to the first and second purchases of the St. Cyprian A. M. E. Church, situated on the corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, in the city of San Francisco; and, whereas, satisfactory documents were produced by the said Henry M. Collins, in relation to the affairs of the above named church, and no one present deeming it necessary or undertaking to refute said documents produced by said Henry M. Collins, it was unanimously agreed that there be a Committee of nine competent gentlemen selected out of the assemblage, to act as Referees, for the purpose of giving an impartial decision in accordance with the facts set forth in articles produced on the evening above mentioned; therefore, inasmuch as no effort was made on the part of the church to vindicate their cause, had they any, and their legitimate right to do so, the undersigned, Referee, do find that inasmuch as the documents produced seem to be the basis of a fair and honorable transaction, and also, believing it to be the general opinion of the people—

Therefore, I, one of the Referees, having carefully investigated the matter, can see no just cause why the said H. M. Collins, should not be exonerated from all charges brought against him, in relation to the affairs of the St. Cyprian A. M. E. Church, believing said charges to be base falsehoods, from the beginning to the end, and all of which is most respectfully submitted for your farther consideration.

Your humble servant.

JOHN F. MILLER.

Archy, the Slave.

In the spring of 1857, Charles A. Stovall, being in delicate health, determined upon a trip to California across the plains. He brought with him his body servant, a negro boy 19 years of age. Stovall did not start out with the intention of remaining in California, and in October, 1857, he arrived in Sacramento. When he got here he hired his servant out for a month. Stovall opened a school in this city, which he taught for two months. At the end of that time Stovall concluded to send the servant home, and for that purpose took him upon a river steamer for San Francisco, intending to send him by the ocean route, but the negro made his escape from the boat. Stovall made and affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, who issued his warrant, and a police officer of Sacramento arrested him in the Hackett House, kept by colored people, on Third street, between K and L, and turned him over to James Lanning, then Chief of Police, who locked him up in the City Prison. At 2 o'clock the next morning Judge Robinson issued a writ of habeas corpus, directed to Lanning and Stovall, and on petition of Chas. W. Parker, for whom Crocker & McKune appeared as attorneys, Smith & Hardy opposing, Judge Robinson heard the case, and it was continued a day or two. Meanwhile Stovall filed a petition with United States Commissioner Geo. Pen Johnston, calling on him to enforce the Fugitive slave law. Winans & Crocker appeared for the slave in reply, and moved to dismiss the petition. Johnston took time to consult M. Hall McAllister, United States Circuit Judge, and in a few days referred the case back to the State Courts. For two weeks the slave lay in prison, when a Judge Robinson released the prisoner, and held his master could not retake him. But Lanning detained the negro and refused to deliver him to Stovall, who petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus for the recovery of his slave. James H. Hardy appeared as counsel for Storall, and W. Winans for the slave. The case meanwhile excited great interest, and the whole people were aroused concerning it. It was the subject of warm comment by the press, and gave rise to many heated scenes. Peter H. Burnett, Justice of the Supreme Court, and Terry, Chief Justice, concurred. The Court held that visitors for health or pleasure stood in a different position from travelers, and were protected by the law of comity. The Court concluded Stovill was neither visitor nor traveler, but that there were circumstances connected with the case exempting him from the operation of the of the strict rules, and though the rules of the decision would be strictly enforced thereafter, for that case Stovall would be protected in his property, and the chief was required to surrender the negro to his master. He was escorted by a strong force of police from the Court room to prison, and large times tried to escape into the crowd surrounding him. The next day officer O'Neil was detained to accompany Stovall and the negro loudly roared was taken in a wagon out of the city, a rescue being anticipated. The next board of the matter was when Stovall and the negro were in a boat in San Francisco bay, the boy ironed to the yawl and his master trying to get him on the steamer, while an excited crowd was on the wharf. A writ of habeas corpus was sworn out; an officer sent out in a boat, and the slave taken from his master and carried to the City Hall, an immense crowd following him. The writ was heard before Judge Freelon a week latter, Judge Hardy and Colonel James appeared for the master and Colonel E. D. Baker, E. O. Crosby and W. H. Tompkins for the slave. On a motion to dismiss the warrant of arrest as a fugitive slave, Judge Freelon denied it, whereupon Stovall set the negro at liberty and at once had him rearrested by the United States Marshall as a fugitive slave, and Geo. Pen Johnston again had the case before him. Meanwhile the negro sued Stovall for $2,500 damages for imprisonment and beating. The case lingered for weeks, exciting greater interest all the time. Witnesses were brought from this city, and the trial was attended by an immense crown. Finally, early in April, Johnston decided the case and released Archy Lee, holding he was not a fugitive slave. All this was fifteen years ago, and in that interim Arch Lee drops out of sight. Yesterday some boys were playing in the sand on the Yolo shore opposite the mouth of the American river, when they discovered a man buried in the sand, only his head protuding. They gave the alarm, and the chap was resurrected and brought to the station house in this city. Arrived there he was found to be sick, and said he had covered himself with sand to keep him warm. He was sent to the County Hospital. He had been camping there several months, a fact unknown till yesterday. He was the hero of one of the most exciting times of fifteen years ago, the slave Archy Lee. His career in this State began here, and here it seems likely to end.—*Sacramento Record Nov 7.*

At a late auction in New Orleans two fine pianos were sold at $2 30 each.

ONE ruthless in a Duluth elevator discharged 600 bushels of wheat.

THE Massachusetts State Prison yielded $23,000 above expenses last year.

A COAL banker near Ashland Schuylkill County, has been burning for three years.

AN English jury fined a baber one dollar for using a red-hot curling iron on a lady's coiffure.

Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of over 32,000,000, contain only about 14,000 freeholds.

A Georgia convict was hanged recently for killing the wrong man. The right one witnessed the ceremony.

A old chap living in Philadelphia has spent $50,00 and ten years' time trying to make gold out of other metals.

A Vermont landlord who refsed to furnish his guests with night-caps has closed his house for want of patronage.

VIENNA has acquired a taste for hippophagy to the extent of consuming on an average 200 horses a mont h,at 10 cents a pound.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, January 3, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Apoligitic.

Our usual editoral has been crowded out this week owing to the accumulation of a variety of other important subject and to give space to complete the publication of the proceedings of the recent National Convention held in Washington City.

TOO LATE.—We received through Wells, Fargo & Co., express yesterday morning, January 2nd, an enclosed complimentary ticket to attend the Sacramento Zoovee grand military and civil entertainment at Hamilton Hall, Sacramento city, January 1st. While we return thank's for the compliments, we will take occasion gentleman of the committee to remind, you that it is best to invite the newspaper man near about the same time that of the guests are invited. This will give them an opportunity before hand to "blow" for you.

Masonic,

The Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the mother of all Colored Masonic Lodges in the United States, severed all connection with the "National Grand Lodge" December 18th, 1873—repudiated it—and has formed an affiance with the seventeen Independent Grand Lodges in the respective States, viz:

The Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Independent Grand Lodge of Connecticut, Union Grand Lodge of New Jersey, Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware, Independent Grand Lodge of Maryland, Grand Lodge for the State of Virginia, Grand Lodge for the State of Florida, Grand Lodge for the State of Alabama, Eureka Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Grand Lodge for the State of Tennessee, Grand Lodge for the States of Ohio, Unity Grand Lodge of Michigan, Independent Grand Lodge of Indiana, Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of the State of California, the Grand Lodge at Ontario, Canada, the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia, etc.

The following letter from Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was received on Wednesday last. December 31st, by the officials of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of California, the late brother Nelson Cook, the former Grand Secretary, having deceased in June last, and a representative was immediately, by letter, appointed near the Massachusetts Prince Hall Grand Lodge to represent the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California within her ancient walls. The following is a copy of the letter from Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts:

BOSTON, Dec. 22, 1873.

NELSON COOK, Esq., Grand Secretary Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, for the State of California.

Dear Sir and Brother—The Regular Quarterly Communication of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge was held on Thursday last. Glory! Glory!! Glory!!! The "bonds of iniquity" is at last sundered! A resolution was passed, severing all connection with the Masonic "Moloch" of North America—the National Grand Lodge. This "Golden Calf," manufactured by the complicity of Massachusetts Masons, has, after years of ulgect subserviency, been repudiated by the instruments that fashioned and embellished it. Its pedestal is now taken from under it, it has fallen to the ground, never to be worshipped in this state, and it is to be hoped that the sons of the true God everywhere will trample it under foot, replacing Daniel's God in the Tabernacle of their Temple.

Bro. Cook, surely "patience and perseverance overcometh all things." May we not rejoice, and may not all Independent Jurisdictions rejoice for seeing the dissolution of the venerable mother who has so long kept her children asunder, by acquiescing at a wrong she had not courage enough to longer condemn and repudiate? Truly the ways of the Lord is past finding out.

Will your Grand Lodge be pleased to appoint a representative, so that fraternal intercourse may be cultivated among us, and that union, which should characterize Masons, be as permanent as the columns, "Strength and Beauty." Can this be done, so that the said representative at the next Communication may be able to present his credentials to be acted upon.

Very fraternally yours,
A. W. A. DE LEON.

Brother A. W. A. De Leon, has been, and is at present, one of the most zealous colored Masons of Massachusetts. He seems to have given expert assistance with his talent in the formation of the Connecticut Independent Grand Lodge, which also cut loose from the assumption of the National Compact, or "National Grand Lodge."

Brother W. T. Boyd, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio,in his printed review of the transactions of the respective Independent Grand Lodges for 1873, gives important information concerning the usefulness of Bro. De Leon, both in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Bro. Boyd, of Ohio, after congratulating Connecticut in his report on foreign correspondence, says:

"A. W. A. DELEON:—*Sir and Bro.*:—Yours of the 4th was received with much greeting, and I shall take much pleasure in showing to the brethren, not as an individual document, but as the expression of the brother Masons of a sister State; and allow me to thank you in behalf of the State of Connecticut, for the reciprocal feeling of the brethren of the State of Massachusetts. Rest assured there will be no other form of action at the organization than that adopted at London, England, in 1717. We know no National Compact, we know no Lodge superior to a Grand Lodge, and as such we will make our own Constitution and regulations.

In this matter I used my best means, and I believe, with good effect, to accomplish this same end. I did not attend the Convention on account of my position as M. W. G. Master of another State. My time expires on the 27th of December, 1873, and then I will be free wholly to my own State, to do my all in her general interest. Our installation will not take place until the first Wednesday in January, 1874, at Hartford, when I hope to see a good delegation from the old Mother State of Massachusetts, to see this, her last child, make its first great step of colored Masonry, of true independence, in Masonic Rights and equality among Masons throughout the world.

An invitation, I know, will be extended to your State; and as I am invited to do the honors of installation, I am in hopes of meeting many interested Masons of New England in the future advancement of social equality on that occasion, and endeavor to make the occasion one of great effect, to tell the Masonic world we are with them in search of Light.

Sir, had you have been with us, at the National Communication of last March, at Philadelphia, and there seen the effort put forth by the delegates of New York for the overturning of the National, you would have no anxiety for the future action of the State of Connecticut. Why, sir, we came within one vote, by States, of gaining a change of name to "Grand Masonic Assembly," when met; and then only as an advisory body, and not as a Grand Lodge, they only beat us seven (7) votes by proxy. Such was our effectiveness we did away with this vote by proxy, also the legislative power, and many other things, so as to practically destroy her power, and at the next National Communication you may expect to see the National breathe her last; then, sir, come to Hartford and help the new child in fair new birth to wield the sword of truth against the hand of ignorance and, that we may cut a path, and hew away the forest that have so long obstructed the path of a long down-trodden and oppressed people. Come help us to rise like a Phœnix from our ashes, and say "*Eureka!* EUREKA!!!"

The remnants of the National Gedge Masons yet remaining in a few of the States are now left out in the having no covering over them,them, or authority under them in their respective States. The Robe of all colored Lodges in the United States having ceased to be identified with the National Grand Lodge as being of no or of no avail to Sovereign State Grand Lodges. It may now be considered dead.—DD APPEAL.]

The National Civil Rights Convention:

THIRD DAY.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback presided. Prayer by Rev. J. W. Dingee of New Jersey.

The chair announced Committee on Address to Congress and the American people, resolutions and civil rights, which was composed of one delegate from each State and Territory.

Mr. Cardozo, of Mississippi, presented the following as the exact reply of Mr. Sumner to the committee appointed to wait on him:

Gentlemen—Tender to your National Equal Rights Convention my sincere thanks for their kindness and esteem in asking me to address them, but I regret I shall have to decline, and I think it advisable to do so since I can do you more service by attending to my bill in the Senate Chamber because, having the great act confidence in your ability to plead your own cause, I desire to suggest that you should preserve strict harmony, as necessary to order and unity, in order to insure success.

Mr. Stroker said the verbal report had been misinterpreted. Mr. Sumner never said it was extremely dangerous for him to address the convention. The report was accepted.

After a recess of fifteen minutes the Chair announced the Committee on Finance. Mr. Young, of New York, moved that G. H. White, of North Carolina, be admitted to membership.

Mr. Elliott said Mr. White had been refused admission because his credentials did not show him to be a delegate. The motion was withdrawn.

Pennsylvania was granted another representative on committee on address.

Mr. Douglass' resolution asking Congress to protect them in civil rights was taken up.

Mr. Malford, of Virginia, said a class of colored men in Washington were the strongest opponents of the black man. He referred to the barbers, many of whom would not allow colored men to enter their saloons to be shaved, and he objected to their asking rights they did not accord.

Mr. Barber, of Louisiana, said they were premature in discussing the subject before it came from the committee.

Mr. H. B. Clark, of Ohio, offered the following:

Resolved, That we respectfully, but most earnestly, petition Congress to prohibit by proper enactment all chartered societies, companies, schools or other institutions regulated by law, withholding the advantages afforded by such societies, companies or institutions, from any person on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and forbid any enactments or customs of any State or Territory which unjustly hinders or prevents the full and free exercise of any political or civil right enjoyed by any class of American citizens.

There seems to be no division in the public school, among common carriers, in the right to inter departed friends in the cemeteries. He demanded social equality in this way that he should have rights of equality, and if the races choose to mingle they could do so.

Col. Harlan, of Ohio, reported that the President would receive the Convention to-day (Friday,) at 11.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met at 7:30. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Boston, of Philadelphia. Dr. C. B. Purvis was appointed to Committee on address in place of Prof. J. M. Langston, resigned.

Mr. Martin reported a resolution to erect a monument to colored soldiers and sailors. Tabled.

The Chair announced Committee on historical statistics: Geo. T. Ruby, G. W. Wamack, J. E. Patterson, B. Campbell, B. Bryant, Joseph Parker, P. W. Bryant, W. Simmons, L. B. White, H. Parker, A. Williams, F. T. T. Cassell, J. E. Burton, C. W. Monsells, W. H. Brown, G. H. Mitchell, G. W. Davenport, W. G. Clark, C. H. Tandy, W. A. Warner, F. Douglas, jr., J. T. Holsomey, Dan'l. G. Baptiste, G. S. Woodson, J. W. Fanden, W. R. Jeroy, A. Smith, D. D. Tarner, J. C. Mortimer, Ar. W. Green.

Mr. Malford, of Virginia, offered a resolution deploring the death of the late Judge Underwood.

A collection of $1 each was ordered for expenses, and the Delegates had to be stopped from leaving by the Seargeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Rainey, of Texas, offered a resolution looking to the formation of a historical and statistical Society which was adopted.

The resolution of the South Carolina Legislature endorsing Sumner's Civil Rights Bill was ordered on the minutes. Mr. Billings of South Carolina, said whites as well as blacks in the Legislature voted for the measure, Democrats also aiding in passage.

Mr. Rainier, of South Carolina, from the Committee on Civil Rights, reported resolutions, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock with the President in the Chair.

A roll of States was called, and it was found there was no quorum present, and the Finance Committee improved the occasion to collect "the sinews of war," and in fifteen minutes a second call of States found twenty-four States responding, which was declared a quorum, and Rev. Charles S. Herbert was called upon to open the proceedings with prayer.

The presiding officer, Governor Pinchback, stated to the Convention that particular business at the Senate demanded his presence there, and he would call the Vice President to the Chair. He took the occasion to make a few remarks concerning the object for which the Convention had assembled.

He then called Mr. Downing, First Vice President to the Chair, and a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the retiring President by a rising vote.

General Barber rose to a personal explanation, that the papers reted him as being in favor of Senator's Sumner's Civil Rights Bill; but he desired to say that he was not in favor of that to the exclusion of any and every other.

The Convention took a recess for one hour for the purpose of

VISITING THE PRESIDENT,

and by a unanimous vote, Mr. Downing was requested to take the chair from the President, in behalf of the Convention.

On arriving at the Executive Mansion all filed into the Blue Room, preceded by Mr. George T. Downing, the First Vice President of the Convention. Here they were met by President Grant, and the Delegates facing him in a semi-circle. Mr. Downing advanced and said:

PRESIDENT GRANT:—The Convention of colored men representing every State in the Union has been in session in this city for a few days, presided over by Mr. Pinchback, who, I regret, is unable to be with us, his duties calling him elsewhere. I have been deputized by the members to tender to you the kind, feelings of the members who express the entire sentiment of the colored people of the land for the valuable services you have rendered them during your public life. By what has already been done we begin to feel that the country has nearly arrived at that state designed by our forefathers—that all men are created free and equal. The Convention has assembled to express our grievances and ask of Congress to give us relief, and from the expression of your sentiments given by you in your inaugural address we have no doubt that such relief will meet your approval. In the name of the colored race, I thank you for such expression.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President replied as follows:

I am very glad to receive the Convention and listen to your remarks. I have always believed that enfranchisement and equal rights should have followed without legislation. It is unfortunate that any enactment is necessary to secure such rights, but existing prejudice seems to have rendered it necessary. I hope the present Congress will give the relief you seek.

Mr. Downing then said:

I thank you, Mr. President, for the full expression you have made and the sentiments you entertain.

A general hand-shaking then followed, after which the delegation took their leave.

REMEMBERING.

At 12:15 the convention reassembled, with Mr. Downing presiding.

The first business announced as being of the greatest importance, was that of collecting funds to pay the expenses of the convention, and the chairman of the Committee on Finance reported.

Several propositions and statements were made concerning the expenses and amounts collected, which resulted in a vote to call the roll of delegates to ascertain how much was still due from members, after which, on motion of Mr. Cardoza, of Mississippi, the report was recommitted, with the instructions to report to the convention the expense of printing one thousand copies of the proceedings, with the "Address to the People" attached, in pamphlet form.

With Mr. Martin in the chair, Mr. Downing from the Committee on the "Address to the American People," submitted a report, which was adopted.

The unfinished business, being the report from the Committee on Civil Rights, which were reported the previous evening, was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Syphax, of the District of Columbia; Sumer, of Mississippi; Lewis, of Louisiana; Harlan, of Ohio; Burch, of Louisiana, and others, the issue of all the remarks being a desire to have Senator Sumner's bill become a law if possible; if not, then one as near like that as it was possible to obtain.

During the discussion, during a part of which Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts, occupied the chair, a motion was made to adjourn *sine die* at 5 o'clock P. M., which was tabled, and pending the further consideration of the resolutions, the hour of 3 o'clock arrived, and the convention stood adjourned by the action of the rules till 8:20 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The vice president, Mr. George T. Downing, called the convention to order at 7:30 o'clock.

The business under consideration was the report submitted by Hon. Frederick Douglass, of South Carolina, chairman of the Committee on Civil Rights.

Short addresses were made by Messrs. Burch, of Louisiana, and Helm, of Kentucky, in favor of the report of the committee.

Mr. Downing here called Mr. Gray, of Mississippi, to the chair, and during the progress of the debate, Hon. Stella Martin, of District of Columbia, objected to one of the rulings of Mr. Gray, and insisted that as the gentleman was not a vice president of the convention he was not entitled to occupy the place of the presiding officer.

The created the most intense confusion, which continued until Mr. Downing resumed the chair, and stated that he was under the impression when he called Mr. Gray to the chair that he was one of the vice-presidents.

Mr. Rainier, of South Carolina, who had the report of the committee in charge, then moved that all debate be closed, and the report be adopted, which was agreed to.

The Committee on Address to Congress and the people of the United States also submitted a report, which was adopted.

The chairman of the Committee on Finance reported that the expenses of the convention were $365.50, of which amount $150.40 had been collected.

Considerable surprise was manifested at the amount of the expenses, and many words of disapprobation were uttered when the announcement was made. A subscription list was, however, started among the most prominent men of the convention, and in a short time the required amount was subscribed.

Mr. Ruby, from the Committee on Historical and Industrial Statistics, submitted a report, which concluded with the recommendation that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That this convention, representing as it does so large a majority of the States of the Union, conceive this to be a proper time to create a national historical and statistical association for the purposes herein set forth, having its membership throughout each State, wherein may be gathered all such facts historical and statistical, in relation to the negro race in America, for the future use of all who desire to know the true history of what our lifelong opponents have conceded to be the most remarkable race, measured by their surroundings and advantages, our country has produced: And be it further

Resolved, That to effect this purpose there shall be appointed an additional delegate from each State for the formation of said historical association, who, in conjunction with the committee heretofore appointed by this body, shall constitute said association, and shall present to the American people at the Centennial celebration as extended and fitting greeting.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Seidle, of the District of Columbia, offered a resolution thanking Hon. Peter Campbell, Speaker of the House of Delegates, for his kindness in granting the use of Legislative Hall to the convention, which was adopted.

Mr. Gray, of Mississippi, offered a resolution favoring the movement now on foot among the surviving colored sailors to erect a suitable monument to the memory of their deceased comrades, which was adopted.

Messrs. Burch, of Louisiana, and Rainier, of South Carolina, each offered resolutions praying the Congress of the United States to grant the Island of Cuba the right of belligerency, in the interest of good sense and humanity; which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

After the adoption of resolutions of thanks to the President of the United States for the courteous manner in which he had received the convention, the chairman, and the reporters of the press, the convention at 12.05 o'clock adjourned *sine die* by singing the doxology.

Proclamation.

"A Happy New Year" to all true and loyal subjects of the Empire of

NORTON I.

BERLIN will have the next European world's exhibition.

It has just been discovered that the sum of $13,500 collected in

Deaths.

FRANCIS.—In this city, January 2, 1874, after an illness of 12 months, Ada Louise, eldest daughter of J. E. and Lydia A. Francis, aged 2 years, 9 months and 3 days. Friends and acquaintances are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, 1331 Valley St., TO-DAY (Saturday, January 3d), at 10 o'clock A. M.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE

CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

SIR:—In answer to numerous calls from many of my friends and acquaintances, who have known me for the last twenty years, and who have seen me suffer from rupture, I will make known to them and the public generally, that I have discovered a remedy for the cure of rupture, which I have used in my own case with perfect success, after having suffered from it for twenty-seven years. I will say to those afflicted with rupture, that they can correspond with me by letter, and I will send them my treatment, with full directions for use, and will guarantee a cure in every case. Those who prefer to call and consult me personally, can do so at my residence, 1331 Valley St., TO-DAY (Saturday, January 3d), at 10 o'clock A. M.

Valley, January 2, 1874.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big streak of luck, the joyful exclamation of "Eureka!" is a usual lecture at once to be considered the most valuable mine in California. To the Editor of the Bulletin:

Sir—Having been afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that I have been cured of my affliction by the use of Murphy's Carbolic Tablets. I was a sufferer from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and could find no relief from any remedy I used, but after using Murphy's Carbolic Tablets for a short time I was entirely cured. My friends can rely upon this statement as being true in every particular. Yours truly, [The sterling character of this gentleman is well known in this city.—Ed. Bulletin.]

Those who would like to consult the above friends I can refer them to Messrs. Bancroft & Co., Stationers, 536 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Powell and Bush streets.

MURPHY.

The Carbolic Tablets can be had from druggists, but may be subscribed daily at the office, 510 Montgomery street, where those who are regularly attended to by myself personally, as the great importance of my daily cares monopolize the whole of my time, and I am therefore unable to attend to any specialty in very valuable forms of relief and cure. My Book on Diseases, illustrated with numerous cases of bad cases before and after cure, be sent free to those, by enclosing stamps to defray postage.

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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,

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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Review of Grant's Administration. Biographies of Horace Greeley, by Parton, and B. Gratz Brown, by Chamberlain. Terms of the two tickets. Life of Grant. Life of Wilson (the one he will not run with). Life of Colfax. Life of Jackson. Life of Wheeler. Life of Davis. Life of Trumbull. Life of Logan. Life of Schurz. Life of Sumner. Life of Blair. Life of Brown. Life of Adams. Life of Fenton. Life of Hendricks. Life of Pendleton. Life of Hoffman. Life of Hancock. Life of Thurman

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Information Wanted.
Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the Pacific Appeal, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Lucas Parish, who resided about 12 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Ralph Parish, who still resides at No. 1119 Liberty street, or address this office.

TO D. A. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of JOHN FUGO, who was convicted in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 30th day of August, 1856, to imprisonment in the State Prison of California for the term of fifteen years.
Dated, San Francisco, Dec. 30, 1873.
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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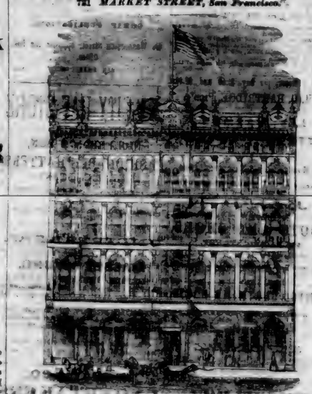
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo, Color raised, Two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms from cancel in Gold and Colors.
PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Checkers, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the latest improved machinery and the best skilled labor employed. Despatch, experience and energy are the characteristics of our establishment, and we solicit a share of the business in our line. Our patronage is hereby solicited, and we confidently invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

The firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC
In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

Petaluma and San Francisco
EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
39 Main Street. Petaluma.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, LATE OF MT. CARMEL, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AND SETH BLISS, MARSHALL WEST, and their family of children. They lived during the year of Twin Years, when members of the above named persons, or to the knowledge received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
will meet in its new hall over Knight's, every evening of every month, at their hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.
President, I. B. BARTON.
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROWLAND.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any steamboat or Railroad Depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1803.
IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
P. H. VON DER LIETH.

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No. 512 California Street,
One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO
J. A. Mars, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Pipe Hangers, Pumps and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
STOP THAT COUGHING!

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP,
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup,
Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord gladly they spread the report.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. The favorable reputation it possesses is the best evidence of its merits. Don't be persuaded to buy any other preparation before trying this.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is pronounced by all who have used it to be the best preparation before the public.

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts, prepared with great care, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Their VANILLA and LEMON are unsurpassed for delicacy of flavor.
Their ALMOND and ORANGE are unsurpassed for strength.
Their PEACH and PINE APPLE Flavors are unsurpassed for delicacy and strength.
Their Flavoring Extracts are the Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
Dr. REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only of double the strength, but of superior delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar quality, and at less than half the cost. Dr. REDINGTON'S Concentrated Flavoring Extracts are the most economical to use.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season? Then use one of the following
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and need other no-medy, procedure without persuasion; relief, even at once this matter and cured.
CURE
By using Redington's Syrup.
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the poisonous ill the liver. Consequently it impossible where they are used. To be had of all druggists. Ask for M. & P. Pills. They are sugar coated and can be taken by the most delicate lady or child, without fear, and in the most pleasant manner.
FAMILY MEDICINE
Will cure, in their beginning, three-fourths of all diseases to which mankind are liable. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, can be carried upon any emergency with marked and beneficial consequences, on the side of health, as it has been
NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 410 and 412 Front

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 10, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

'Colored Children in the Public Schools."

In Sacramento city, during the past week, there has been quite a commotion in consequence of the newly elected Superintendent, Add. C. Hinkson, forbidding the few colored children who had been attending before the holiday recess, some of the public schools. The press of Sacramento city have commented freely on the dispute between the Superintendent and the attitude of the Sacramento Board of Education.

The *Chronicle*, of this city, took hold of the question in its issue of Wednesday last, under the caption that heads this article, and states the case precisely, in a very impartial manner in its narration, but spoils the whole by giving the following gratuitous advice. The *Chronicle* says:

At the same time we would suggest to the colored people that it is not always politic to press an abstract right. There exists against them a certain degree of prejudice. All it is unreasoning, unworthy, the base offspring of ignorance and cruelty, and still it exists. Neither argument nor force can dispel it at once, but it must gradually give way to the inexorable logic of events. Until it does so, will they not find themselves more comfortable and really derive superior advantages for their children by the kindly reciprocal sentiment, which must ocerse, if they will be satisfied by the recognition of their right as citizens, yet refrain, for a time, from pressing it to its realization? If they should persist in sending their children to the white schools, there would unquestionably be a great number of parents who would take their children away. To the minds of those parents, the reason for their so doing would be convincing enough to overbalance the consideration of the necessity for the education of their little ones. They would not blame their prejudices as the cause for their children growing up in ignorance, but would rest the entire responsibility upon the colored people. This would in turn beget a more intense hate and prejudice. In justice to themselves and others we hope that the colored people will refrain from a course certain to excite such feelings. Let them continue to attend their separate schools where they have any, their classes apart, where that further step is willingly allowed, but refrain from thrusting themselves in where the law may enable them to force their way, but, by itself, can never make them welcome.

The *Chronicle* is certainly a Republican paper, at least it was in the last Presidential election, and advocated the National Republican platform doctrine, which contained a whole plank full of civil rights and equality before the law to colored citizens. By the sentiments contained in the above article the *Chronicle* seems to be the first Grant or Republican Administration paper that has yet backed from its position on full civil rights to colored citizens, including public schools and all. The most noted sentence in the *Chronicle's* comments is, "If they should persist in sending their children to the white schools, there would unquestionably be a great number of white parents who would take their children away."

The same argument was advanced by just such kind of Republicans as the *Chronicle* would have the Republican party be, *i. e.* before the Fifteenth amendment was adopted if negroes voted a great many white people would keep away from the polls; or if a negro pauper went to the Alms House on public money on the same equality of a white pauper, or placed in the same building in order to save the county less expense, that the white pauper would refuse for that reason to go to the Alms House. The public schools are supported by public moneys—supported by the taxes paid by both colored and white citizens, and hence neither class have the right to exclude the other either from a public Alms House or a public school. If a person does not desire to go to either a public Alms House or send children to a public school, there are innumerable private institutions, both hospitals and schools, where such sensitive people can find access to by paying out of their pockets just as they are endeavoring to force colored tax payers to do.

The *Chronicle* says, "Let them 'the colored people,' continue in their respective schools," etc., meaning for the colored citizens to wait while, until the public sentiment gets better. The same argument was used to President Lincoln, when he abolished slavery. The same argument was advanced when the late and lamented Thaddeus Stevens arose in Congress and asked for the arming of two hundred and fifty thousand negro soldiers, to assist in putting down the slaveholders' rebellion. The same argument was advanced by Andrew Johnson, when the reconstruction measures were passed over his veto. The same "wait awhile" argument was advanced when colored citizens desired to take transit in the street cars. All these things have been done; the sun "still shines for all," and if the comparatively few colored children in the State were to attend the public schools, as in the New England States, and as at present in all the reconstructed Southren States, we presume that not one white child would be deprived of a common school education.

Public schools are but public charities, supported, by all tax-paying citizens alike, colored and white and no set of men, no City or State Board of Education, according to the Fourteenth Amendment, have the right to deprive any child, in consequence of color, from the equal privileges of such charitable public schools or public institutions.

The *Chronicle's* comments are half on the side of colored citizens and half on the side of those afflicted with colorophobia, which places that journal in the position (figuratively speaking) of endeavoring to carry water on both shoulders.

Apologetic.

The typographical errors in the APPEAL last week, although vexing, were unavoidable, owing to the haste in getting most of the work done on Wednesday (New Years' Eve), and Friday, the day after the commencement of the New Year. About those times, printers, as well as other people, do some things in a hurry, and, therefore, we hope that all the errors, typographically speaking, will be deemed excusable.

The following paragraph, appended to an article under the head "Masonic," last week, we republish, with correction, as follows:

[The remnants of the National Lodge Masons yet remaining in a few of the States are now left out in the cold, having no covering over them, or authority under them in their respective States. The Mother of all colored Lodges in the United States having now abandoned its complicity with the National Grand Lodge as being of no use or avail to Sovereign State Grand Lodges, it may now be considered DEAD.—ED. APPEAL.]

ANOTHER.

The letter attributed to Wm. P. Boyd, Esq., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, to A. D. A. De Leon, Esq., was from a member of the Craft in the State of Connecticut, instead of Ohio.

THE INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE OF ARKANSAS.

In our list of Independent Grand Lodges, composed of colored Masons, which appeared in the APPEAL last week, the Grand Lodge for the State of Arkansas was unintentionally omitted. Arkansas makes nineteen Independent Grand Lodges that have no alliance with the "National Grand Lodge." We may further add, that these "National Grand Lodge" Masons are principally located in the Eleventh Street Hall, Philadelphia, with some scattering adherents in other States; and ever since 1847, when they met at Boston, have been deluding most of the less informed Masons into the false idea that no Sovereign State Grand Lodge of colored Masons, although formed by Convention, could not legally exist, except such Sovereign Grand Lodges would be subordinate to them, a theory which is repugnant to common sense, and in opposition to Masonic law and usage, as laid down by Mackey or other standard writers on the mode of forming Grand Lodges, as well as in opposition to the General Regulations of the Order, as established in London in 1717.

Twenty Grand Lodges have now cut loose from the "National Compact" or National Grand Lodge Masons, and have left them either to continue with their innovations or join in with the regular Independent State Grand Lodges. It is to be hoped that they will choose the latter alternative, with the view of presenting a bold and undivided front, and with better regularity and respectability, to break down the caste prejudice and proscription which still exists against all colored Masons by the American Grand Lodges which are composed exclusively of white Masons.

The Establishment of Republican Debating Clubs.

What is most needed in these days of blind excitement, when passions and prejudices are being aroused, is free and full discussion. Particularly should the young men be induced to investigate political questions for themselves, for shortly the present generation will be compelled to hand the Government into the keeping of the youth who are just entering upon the stage of active life. The permanency of our Government and the preservation of our institutions can only be secured by a thorough political education of the masses, and in no manner can that be better obtained than by debates and lectures. We earnestly advise, therefore, our friends of the press not merely to discuss the one subject editorially, but to ass their personal influence to establish these debating and lecturing associations under Republican auspices, which ought to admit, however, the utmost discussion, for our party will gain in proportion as truth is evolved. The new question of the proper legal restraints against organized capital, in the form of joint stock companies, as well as the methods of improving inter-State communication, are yet new to most men, and therefore if the proper solution of these questions is to be had, a thorough discussion brought to me to every fireside is essential.

The slavery question was discussed for thirty years before the final abolition of slavery was secured, and an exhaustive discussion upon these problems of social science is also essential before questions still more difficult and intricate can be satisfactory adjusted.

Organization, full discussion, and lectures by our leading men as well by local speakers should be secured for the coming winter, as one of the means which will secure both the permanency of the Republic and of the Republican party.

We are authorized to state that the Congressional Republican Committee most heartily recommends the adoption of these measures, and solicits the names of the officers of those debating clubs or lecture associations, for the purpose of supplying them with all documents needed for intelligent discussion.

Lectures for the benefit of the benefit of the poor can also be given under the auspices of these Republican clubs, and thus we can prove by acts of charity that we are not indifferent to our suffering fellow-citizens. If we prove to the masses by deeds of unselfish devotion that we are their friends in poverty and distress, they will very generally remember us with gratitude. The poor Republicans of a thousand loaves of bread by prominent Republicans to all poor alike, no matter whether they are Democrats or non voters, and without any intention of exerting political influence, will nevertheless insidiously create friendship and attachments that will be of political advantages both to the giver and the organization to which he belongs.—*Washington Republican.*

It cost Uncle Sam only $6,600,000 to double up his fist at Spain.

Supplementary Civil Rights Bills.

SENATOR SUMNER'S.

A BILL supplementary to an act entitled "An Act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no citizen of the United States shall, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by inn-keepers; by common carriers, whether on land or water; by incorporated owners, managers, or lessees of theaters of other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation or authorized by law; also of cemetery associations and benevolent associations organized or authorized in the same way: Provided, That private schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by voluntary contributions, shall remain according to the terms of the original establishment.

SEC. 2. That any person violating any of the provisions of the forgoing section, or aiding in their violation, or inciting thereto, shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; Provided, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and where the offense is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs at law of the person whose body has been refused burial.

SEC. 3. That the same jurisdiction and powers are hereby conferred, and the same duties enjoined upon the courts and officers of the United States in the execution of this act as are conferred and enjoined upon such courts and officers in sections three, four, five, seven, and ten of an act entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of vindication," passed April 9th, 1866, and these sections are hereby made a part of this act; and any of the duties imposed shall be exercised and enforced by officers failing to institute and prosecute such proceedings herein required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That every discrimination against any citizen on account of color or by the use of the word "white," or any other term in any law, statute, ordinance, or regulation, National or State, is hereby repealed and annulled.

GENERAL BUTLER'S.

A BILL to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That whoever, being a corporation or natural person, or owner, or in charge of any public inn; or of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required; or of any line of stage-coaches, or railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers and freight; or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institutions, or any public school supported, in whole or in part, at public expense or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein, of any citizen of the United States, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offense; and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured, in damages to be recovered in an action of debt.

SEC. 2. That the offenses under this Act, and actions to recover damages, may be prosecuted before any Territorial, District or Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offense was charged to have been committed as well as in the District where the parties may reside, as now provided by law.

AMENDMENT.

Proposed to be submitted by Morey, viz: Add to the end of Section 2 the following.

And all of the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," passed April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, relating to the enforcement of civil rights, with the penalties therein provided, are made applicable in the prosecution of offenses under this Act.

On the introduction of the above bill before the recess of Congress, Mr. Butler said:

He would explain what was sought by the bill, although it was perhaps, sufficiently explained in the bill "To protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights." The bill gave no man any right that he did not already possess by law. It gave no right not possessed by every man in this House and every man in this District, save some hostile bystanders in some of the States. No rights not possessed by every man in New England or England or under the common law. The bill proposed to override those hostile State legislation and punish the men that attempted to take those rights away. Whether right or wrong, the result of the war was that every person born on the soil or duly naturalized was a citizen of the country, and any legislation to deprive a citizen of his rights was in violation of the Constitution, which guaranteed equal rights to all. It was supposed by the opponents of the bill would say that it was an invasion of State rights, and that the States ought to be left to regulate their own domestic affairs, and that upon the resolution of 1795 the confederation of States was bounded. He declared himself a State rights man, and said he was content to uphold State rights, but not content to uphold a wrong. No State had a right to inflict a wrong upon a citizen. It would it be said that only on the soil of the United States could a citizen be deprived of his rights? Whether right or wrong, the Constitution had given equal rights to all, and no power or potentate could take away those rights.

Proclamation.

For the better protection of the health of all our citizens, We, Norton I, Dei Gracia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order and decree that a separate locality in the several cities, respectively, be appropriated by the City Councils of each city, to be termed the Chinese quarters, and the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco forthwith set apart some separate locality for that object, thereby settling a much vexed question.

NORTON I.

"WHAT do you call that?" indignantly asked a customer at a cheap restaurant, pointing out an object that he had discovered in his plate of hash. "It's a wrist-band, with sleeve-button attached, sir," said the waiter briskly. "WELL, do you think that a proper thing for a man to find in his hash" said the customer in wrath. "Good heavens sir!" replied the waiter, "would you expect to find an umbrella and a twenty-dollar piece in a fifteen cent dish of hash?"

I THINK I restrict myself within bounds, in saying that no far as I have observed in life, ten then have failed from defect in morals where one has failed from defect in intellect.—*Horace Mann.*

THE paid choirs of Boston cost the various churches about $142,000 a year.

BUST not thyself in searching into other men's lives; the errors of thine own are more than thou canst answer for. It more concerns thee to mend one fault in thyself, than to find out a thousand in others.

Marriages.

TAYLOR-OWENS—In Virginia City, Nevada, on Wednesday, December 24th, 1873, by Judge Young, in the A. M. E. Church, Emanuel Taylor and Susan Owens.

[The bride and groom will accept our thanks for the kind remembrance received by us this week. May they live long and prosper.—ED.]

LEWIS-SMITH—At Stockton, on December 3, 1873, Mr. Charles H. Lewis and Mrs. Mary Jane Smith.

[We received this week, through the politeness of Mrs. "June" Appo, who acted as bridesmaid, a bottle of delicious liquid and a package of wedding cake. The happy couple will please accept our hearty wishes for a *large* increase of the joys of wedlock.—ED.]

Deaths.

WHETTS—In Cincinnati, O., December 3d, 1873, Mrs. Mary Whetts, sister of Mr. Jacob Fingerold of this city; aged 56 years.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Dear Sir—Between seven and nine months ago I had what would make known to the other as secret from whom good is derived, conveniently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a rupture of seven years' standing. I can now carry the heaviest load with much ease, and experience not an increase of my rupture. I most cheerfully recommend Dr. Sherman's truss to the afflicted. I was in no way recommended from attending to my business during the time of cure. With the result, I can cheerfully recommend any one neglected to use the same remedy. Yours truly, JOHN SMITH.

Office, 251 Montgomery st., bet. Sutter and Bush, S. F. 3m-TH. 49 Georgia st., Vallejo, January 5, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big lead, ledge, or "pocket" of gold or silver, as the case may be, can at once be handed in the following terms: "I have struck it rich, and have just come in possession of the most valuable mine in California. For the following reasons:

First—Because I am satisfied of others affected as I was. I take pleasure in stating, that for the last few months I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliances and compound for a rupture I had for upwards of seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. By rupture was not large, but very troublesome, frequently depriving me of exertion for the enjoyment of the evening. Sherman's is different from all others used and wearing with it, causing no pain whatever. I am cured, I feel strong and animated. In fact, myself over. I consider Sherman's Truss the best in use.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I can promise to recommend them to Dr. Sherman, 289 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing I can see personally; may do so by calling at my residence, 49 Georgia street, Vallejo.

Yours truly, J. MURPHY.

Dr. Sherman's office is now in 289 Montgomery street, 2d door south of Bush, where he may be consulted daily at his office, 289 Montgomery street. Those who are unable to call should send for Dr. Sherman's circular or by calling upon resident or agent in San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Chico, Red Bluff, Shasta and Yreka. Dr. Sherman's Truss is sent to any part of the country by express. It contains valuable information for those afflicted.

NOTICE!

To the Pastors in charge of the Appointments of the California Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—You will please forward the money from the sale of Minutes of the last Session of your Conference at once, as I need it to settle with the printers. There is a balance due of about $15.

Yours, in Gospel bonds,

I. N. TRIPLETT,
District Book Steward.
106 Bernard Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE!

HOHLWEG & OESTING, DRUGGISTS, 39 Northeast corner corner Powell and Broadway Streets, offer for sale

3,000 Tons of Saltpetre.

For terms, etc., please apply as above.

NORTON I.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING ELECTIVE Officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., working under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge for the State of California, were duly installed on the 24th ultimo, by Past Masters, Samuel Smyth, C. H. Fisher and J. G. Fuller:

Worshipful Master.....JAMES E. FRANCIS
Senior Warden.....WILFORD R. SERGEANT
Junior Warden.....CHARLES A. GRIFFITH
Treasurer.....HENRY TOLBERT
Secretary.....WILLIAM J. SIMMONS

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,
1873. 1873.

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Grand Medal on Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
and the only sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury for the
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MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up in an elegant manner, the commodious house, pleasantly situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, and Room-rooms, formerly occupied with or without Board, Transient Boarders from San Francisco accommodated. Meals to be Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

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DRESS-MAKER,
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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Bands. Waterfalls and Curls Dyed or all colors and Warranted; Wig making and Combing.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and sizes Manufactured on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
Sewing Machine.
The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know their judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,
1873. 1873.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg'g Co., San Francisco, Cal., awarded
Grand Medal on Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
and the only sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury for the
Grand Diploma of Honor.

H. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
643 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

GEORGE VAN BUREN,
Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest
CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS
HOT LUNCH
From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.
BILLIARDS FREE.
CALL AND SEE "VAN."
SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
RESTAURANT
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between E and L streets
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

B. CEREGHINO,
Proprietors of the
GENOA
WOOD AND COAL YARD,
428 and 430 Pacific St.
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of charge. Prices Moderate.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington & Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
The Tables are supplied with the best of the Market thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at reasonable RATES.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Northwest
Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,
Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,
Manufacturer of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
608 PACIFIC STREET,
Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,
K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,
SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ
Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEPOT OF
HUMAN HAIR
604 WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Kearny and Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

First Hair Dresser above Bush st.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LEMON SYPHERS, DANDYS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Picture of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Dorsett Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. Agents wanted in every County in the State. Address for terms and circulars,
JAMES H. MOSHER, Publisher,
No. 24 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
THE CELEBRATED
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to furnish to regular customers and the public the choicest delicacies of the season, at the most reasonable rates. Private rooms for Ladies and Families. Meals furnished at all hours.
Separate Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.
Above Taylor, SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar per dozen. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Laundry Work done promptly.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gent.'s Hemstitching, Crimping and Ironing.

BUTTER
15, 20, 25 & 30
Cts. per Pound.
Extra quality at wholesale rates.

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,
Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts per pound. Good Lunch Cheese from 7 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 25 cents.
Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.
Open Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Sansome St.
Plastic Building

HEAD-QUARTERS
BILLIARD HALL,
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

California Chop House,
1103 STOCKTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the delicacies of the season are served at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Persons in the City and visiting from the Interior will find this one of the best eating houses in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.
JACKSON & KENNEY, Props.
JOHN C. JACKSON. JOHN KENNEY.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
45 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO no13

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—681 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. CRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
True and Weed Grave Hardwares and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. M. ESKEY. GEO. B. FAYE.
SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.
Oakland Drug Store
Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

DRESS-MAKING
AND
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
MRS. E. VALENTINE AND MISS JULIA FULLER have opened a Dress Making Establishment at No 22 Tehama street, between Stockton and Powell Dresses made to fit and cut by the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms.

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILL OPEN A Dancing School for children and Misses, having taken the Hall over the Post Office, on Washington street, where he will be happy to receive all who may favor him with their patronage. For terms, etc., apply at Mr. Hinton's Office, No. 1414 Dupont Street, near Green.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery & Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Mrs. Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. 2m7—

C. P. R R
On Wednesday, November 12th, 1873,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Colusa, Orland, Willows, Dunnigan, connecting with Stage at Williams for Colusa.
7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Sumpter (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, connecting close connection at Napa with Stage for Clear Lake.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Steamboat (from Clay Street Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily). San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Owens and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Steamboat (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Stage for Napa City.
6.30 P. M. (Daily). Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

THE ROUTE WILL CALL
SAN SIMEON AND SAN LUIS OBISPO
No extra charge for stateroom.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office at Mail Wharf, Corner of First and Brannan streets.
EDWARD HOUSE, Agent

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR
PORTLAND, A. T.
Connecting with steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and C. and R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO., between Portland, Oregon, and Roseburg, Lakeview, Oregon.
WM. ROBBINS, Agent,
327 Sansome street.

FOR NEW ZEALAND
AND
AUSTRALIA
VIA HONOLULU.
At Greatly Reduced Rates.
The United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Line, carrying the United States & Colonial Mails

The Splendid Side Wheel Steamships
NEVADA.....3000 Tons | KERSARGE.....3000 Tons
DACOTA.....3000 Tons | Sandwich Islands.....1500 Tons
HONOLULU.....1500 Tons

Will leave for Ports in the above named Colonies, from their Wharf, foot of Brannan street, as follows:
Saturday, January 10; Wednesday, February 4;
Monday, February 23; Wednesday, March 18, and
Thursday, April 9, carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight.
For Freight and Passage, and full information, apply at the office.
No. 414 Market St., San Francisco.
I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Pres't.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
no8-1y. 1 0

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
214 & 216 FIRST STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
54 K Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Mining Tools, Gin Pipe, Iron, Wire and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill Screws, Rope, Blanks, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Curtridge Company; Hazard Ass and Peat Powder Company.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento.

WANTED TO NURSE.
ONE OR MORE CHILDREN WILL be taken to nurse, by the week or month, on reasonable terms. Inquire at No. 10 Ninth St. room

ASTROLOGY—DR. JOHN ANGEL, the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world, can be found at No. 8 Ninth street, between Howard and Folsom, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M. Ladies and gentlemen, for a short time only, will receive a correct delineation of character, advising them how to act, what business they are best adapted to, and when they may be successful in love affairs, marriage, etc. Dr. Angel is a born Seer, and can be consulted on all matters pertaining to the future. Don't forget to call and see him.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL of 803 Pacific street, has taken the mill away from the Gall successfully, as operations only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact barely ever performed in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cold mill can be seen at any time by calling upon
JOHN BOLL, 803 Pacific Street.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
302 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Teacher Hair-work in all its branches, Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and Curls Bleached. Combing and Cramping. Shampooing, Etc., Etc.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA.
No. 438 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantees of its responsibility and high standing:

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San Francisco—	Sacramento—
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
Wm. Alvord,	Sacramento.
H. F. Vandewater,	Mark Hopkins,
Asa. S. Bruce,	Placer County.
John T. Rathbone,	Jerome Lincoln,
A. W. Bowman,	Placer County.
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R. H. Daniels,	Sacramento.
Wm. Norris,	Isaac Lemon,
C. P. Ward,	Sacramento.
C. B. Polhemus,	James Watson,
C. B. Zabriskie,	Placer County.
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W. H. Greenwood,	Cor. S. Prahe,
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C. Adolphe Low,	H. D. Bendett, Mngr
Jos. Fleming	J. W. Orr, Mngr

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. J. STANLY, Secretary.
H. H. HILLYER, General Manager.
H. D. LOCK, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Smith has removed to 22 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, FAMILY, BANK AND COMMERCIAL

Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, merchants and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable in installments to suit borrowers. Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Bills Discounted daily.

Advances made on Goods, Jewelry, household, and other properties, conveniently to warehouses, etc. 4x13

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	207,115 0
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,115 00

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. MORSE, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
591 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. ja30

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of THOMAS RICHARDSON, who resided about 18 years ago at Mendocino, Cal., and was a sailor. Any one giving such information will be thankfully received by his father, Sandy Richards, who still resides at No. 1118 Harrison street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of ALFRED JUDD, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twenty-first Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 19th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen years, &c.

AH TCO.
AH YUEN.

PUBLISHED BOOKS TO LET.—For sale by the day or week, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, Novels, &c. Also, Harper's, Mrs. Hibbert's, Peterson's, and other periodicals occasionally. 4x13

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted —this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament Houses.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

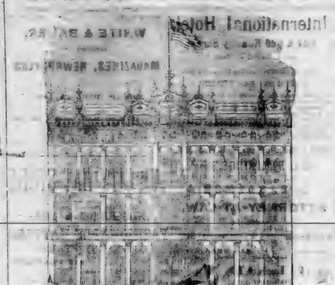
Canvassers on the number-plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in all to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is the most profitable and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different Styles—to will know everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of Finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine.

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blanks and Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through this office.
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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the NEW TRADE at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
from New York, and monthly shipments of the best of English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the LOWEST CASH, and we invite all to call and see and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are selling at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety or style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and can prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations correctly addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the tastes of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL DESIGNS for stamping, designed and sketched in a chaste, artistic manner always.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Colors Color-relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Newhall, we have a model Printing Establishment, fitted work at fair prices may be relied upon.
BILLHEADS AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to make better and still better work than heretofore in connection with New York.
Our Patterson is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



BOOK, CARD,
AND
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Petaluma and San Francisco
EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
39 Main Street, Petaluma.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, who left Ohio in 1849, and was last heard from in Central Utah. MOSES HAMMAN WARE and his family are also wanted by persons. They lived during the war at York Farm, Hudson County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 19 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. E. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERT.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIGE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1862.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
CORNER
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
At Last of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
AND
F. O. VON DER LIETH.

CALIFORNIA ASSAY OFFICE
No. 512 California Street.
One door west of Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO.
J. A. Marx, - - - - Assayer.

W. T. GARRATT. JAMES SELLMAN. WM. F. LOCKE.
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
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Some of you will say "Oh! we have tried every remedy but the ONE mentioned, to no purpose, so especially all similar preparations." It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try one more, after that many experiments you have made of trash or compounds foisted on the public as a specific cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Don't delay, but get a bottle at once. Remember that nothing but strengthening to its effects; so recommend it to your friends as a powerful but harmless drugs, and prevent disease. For sale by all druggists.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
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ARE PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruits, prepared with great care, and warranted to keep in any climate. Use a few drops in place of the whole.

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FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you purchase only what you want, and not a large bottle, which, when opened, must be used or spoil.
They are always fresh, and cannot become stale.
They are always ready for use.
They are always reliable, as they have been adopted by the first confectioners in all cities, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.

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	New York City
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W. E. HUDSPETH, JOHN PARKER,	New Orleans, La.
	Chicago, Ill.

Zion A. M. E. Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I regret the necessity which compels me to again ask the use of the columns of your paper to reply to the unwarranted (to say the least of it malicious) statements made about me in a communication signed by six of the Trustees of the Zion Church, published in the *Elevator* of December 27th, 1873, in connection with the controversy now existing in regard to the Zion Church difficulties. I regret that the Rev. Mr. Hillery loses sight of the main question at issue, between those members who endorse his course and those who honestly oppose his course in personally attacking me. And it seems as if his cause was so weak and so unmaintainable that he has to descend to personal abuse and slander to bring about an unjust prejudice against me. I say the Rev. Mr. Hillery, because it is well known that the Trustees whose signatures appear at the end of the letter published by you, are governed and controlled by him, and who would do his bidding without the slightest opposition. And so it has come to this, that one member of a church, honestly and in good faith opposing the course of the preacher of the church and his six Trustees, in regard to the sale of the church property, is attacked on wholly unwarrantable grounds; his personal character assailed by a man who is pastor and Presiding Elder of a church, clothed in the garb of religion, and whose duty it is to act as a peacemaker between dissenting factions of a church, instead of abusing a member thereof through the column of a newspaper.

Verily, the loss of the "plum" to the A. M. E. Zion Church of America is keenly felt by him and he feels chagrined because the said church, through and by their *discriminary usages* and the *lamentating power* of their General Conference, could not bring about their becoming tenants in common with us in our church property. It must be a great disappointment to him.

If, in the letter published December 27th, the facts had been correctly stated, I would not have replied thereto, because those facts would have been entirely in my favor; but I desire to state the truth as I know it, believing that the trite maxim, stated by you, will apply to my case as well as to the action of the Trustees, some of whom are the catspaws of Mr. Hillery; for instance, Samuel Freeman, the *Puritan*.

In the letter referred to, the Trustees say, that they have concluded to think for themselves, and act for themselves, *being elected by twenty-six members.*

Our church membership consists of more than sixty members, and if a full expression of the wishes of all the members had been *permitted*, a majority would have given their votes against the proceeding taken by the Board of Trustees; but it is a well known fact that those members of the Church who are opposed to the action of Rev. Wm. Hillery and his six Trustees have been threatened with expulsion from the Church, and have been abused most shamefully, because in their liberty of free thought and opinion, and according to law, they have seen fit to demur to Mr. Hillery's doings. They are brow-beaten and insulted, and so treated that they would rather stay away from church meetings and let Rev. Mr. Hillery and six of his Board of Trustees do as they please, than to go there and be abused for their opinions. As for me, I have become so accustomed to it that I can endure it. Rev. Mr. Hillery and his Board of Trustees are in power and they are using their power in an unjust and unchristian like manner. Comments are unnecessary.

As to the founding of the Zion A. M. E. Church of this city, I submit the following facts, as I recollect them:

The church was founded in August, 1852, by the Rev. J. Thompson, now in this city, who had his authority from the Wesleyan Methodist Church, in England. The Church was then a frame building, on the west side of Stockton street, between Vallejo and Broadway streets. The Rev. J. J. Moore was then residing in Sacramento. Rev. Mr. Moore came down here at the request of Rev. J. Thompson and by a Board of Trustees, and officiated at the dedication services, left this city and returned to Sacramento. Rev. Mr. Thompson, Rev. Barney Fletcher, Rev. James M. Wilkinson, Rev. Darius Stokes, and others preached in the church. Rev. Mr. Moore was employed, and continued to preach, off and on, though it is well known that the latter was absent from the city, at British Columbia, Caribee, and other places, for some time during the year 1858 to 1864. I never heard it questioned before, that the Rev. J. Thompson was not the founder of the Church. Rev. Mr. Moore was merely a hired preacher, and never came out here to the Church as the representative of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America. He was employed just as any Church Society would employ a preacher of their denomination who happened to be here at the time the Church was organized. He was simply and solely an employed preacher, and not an appointed minister to this Church as stated. He was not its founder, and I still maintain that the Church was organized as an independent church, free from the control of any other church organization whatever. We used the Book of Discipline of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America, because it was a good guide, and under which we were willing to be governed so far as our spiritual matters were concerned. We could have drawn up a Book of Discipline, no doubt, which would have answered as well, but the Book of Discipline of A. M. E. Zion Church of America of 1851, was in all respects suitable for our spiritual guidance, and would be so now if the amendments to that Book, passed at a general conference in 1868, had not been thrust upon us. So far as our spiritualities are concerned, we have used the Book of Discipline of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America; and no doubt we have recognized that church in many respects, and been governed, so far as our *spiritualities* are concerned, by that Book of Discipline; but as to the *temporalities* of our church here, we have been, and are now, an independent organization; free from the control of any other church organization whatever, and the "many facts on record" will not and cannot show otherwise. I am willing to be guided and governed as a member of our church, by the Book of Discipline of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America; but I object to any interference, with our church property, or as the appointment or nomination of Board of Trustees by the Rev. Mr. Hillery, or any other Elder, in charge of the church socially, under a sense of a supposed acceptance of that Book of Discipline, from having used it for our spiritual guidance.

If members of the Church would drop in mind the distinction between the government and control of our church matters, *spiritual* and *temporal*, they would be better able to understand how, under the specious guise of the Book of Discipline which we have accepted as our rule and guide so is our *specialities* alone, the Rev. Mr. Hillery has attempted, as the representative of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America, to obtain for that church the control and possession of our temporalities—that is to say, our property.

I am asked what I mean when I say, "that until sometime after the arrival of Mr. Hillery in 1866, it was not claimed that the above named (A. M. E. Zion Church of America) had any control over us." And then the quotation is followed up by putting a meaning to it I never intended, and what the words themselves taken in connection with what I had before stated, would not warrant, and then accusing me of a falsehood, founded on a meaning into which they (Mr. Hillery) had construed my words. Surely *malice* against me personally is apparent in that clause of their (Mr. Hillery's) letter. I do not deny that the A. M. E. Zion Church of America has had some control over us, is and by its annual conferences, but that control was exercised only for our spiritualities, and it is well known that when the amendments to the Book of Discipline of 1868 were passed, we were not represented in that General Conference by a lay representative or delegate. To be sure, the Rev. J. J. Moore went on from here about that time as a representative of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America, but he assigned himself to go against any interference by the Zion connection, with the temporalities of the church, and repeatedly told me and others that he was opposed to uniting the spiritual government of the Church with the temporal government thereof; that he believed each church should have charge of its own temporalities.

Now a word or two about the incorporation of the church. The Trustees (Mr. Hillery) say: "Our old articles of incorporation, those under which we were acting when we purchased our present property on Stockton street, established the fact of our connection with the General Church of America." This is a mistake. He can satisfy himself by going to the County Clerk's office and examining the original articles of incorporation filed there. Nothing whatever is mentioned in those articles about the General Church of America, or any other church, except our own. Rev. Mr. Hillery had better examine the many facts on record before stating what is not a matter of record. So far as the corrected articles of incorporation are concerned, the Rev. Mr. Moore was appointed Trustee in my place, and when the new or corrected articles were made or filed I was not here. I was on the steamer "Golden City," running to Panama. The papers were gotten out through and under the direction and management of Rev. Mr. Moore and Edward Hall, then Secretary, who consulted with Lawyer Craig for the Church, and Lawyer George, for the Young Men's Benefical Society, by whose advice the whole matter was corrected, and not by H. M. Collins.

The very ingenious way the Rev. Mr. Hillery has of getting round the "sale of the church" deserves mere for the mockery, but if there was never a proposition before the people to sell our church property, I don't know for what the Trustees applied to the Nineteenth District Court. For what does the Rev. Mr. Hillery mean, when further in the letter he says "we the Trustees applied to the Court *to sell*, it being the most direct way, etc." The fact is, the Rev. Mr. Hillery has made a mistake in trying to have our property sold to and for the benefit of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America, and failing in his endeavors, he is trying, like the ostrich, to hide his head, supposing that his purposes are thereby concealed from the vision of intelligent men.

Both Mr. Houston and myself are named in the deed to the church, and if Mr. Hillery will consult his lawyer, he will tell him that when we ceased to be Trustees, the trusts vested in us were transferred immediately to the Trustees elected in our stead, their successors and assigns. Mr. Hillery cannot hoodwink intelligent people by such specious statements. They are too late, not to be seen through.

I emphatically deny that I had the deed dictated. It was dictated, if dictated at all, by the Hon. R. D. Swain and his attorney, and the new deed was given to correct the first deed, simply and solely changing the word "Wesley," and that change was made by the request of the Rev. J. J. Moore in 1866. The last deed from the Unitarian Society to the Zion Church of America except the word "Wesley" was stricken out of the name of the church. It reading first—"The First African Methodist Episcopal Wesley Zion Church of San Francisco," and so changed the word "Wesley" was stricken out. There are plenty of witnesses to those facts, such as James H. Sampson, Rev. Nelson Hall—of 1789 or the beginning of 1784—in which he says that the African Lodge thought best to obtain its charter from "the Source of Light" (London modern Masons). This, however, was only done after one of the Boston provincy Grand Lodges—active till 1775, inactive 1777–1873, and in 1792, united to the now existing Grand Lodge—had innocently received the colored people the dispensation they requested, and thus driven them to the above-mentioned step, of asking the London Lodge to give them the necessary aid for the continuation of their work. (Address delivered before the African Grand Lodge, June 24th, 1828, by Hilton; the origin and object of ancient Freemasonry, its introduction into the U. S., etc. June 24th, 1853, by Delay. Another (trustworthy proof will be found in the New York *Dispatch*, edited by the Past Grand Master, Bro. Holmes, and, after him, by the still better known P. G. M. Simons who was by no means favorably disposed towards the colored people. The *Dispatch* of March 1st, 1868, says: In the beginning of the eighties of last century, a number of colored people of Boston, Mass., addressed the Grand Lodge of this city, requiring a dispensation to open and work a Lodge. This request was refused, upon which the petitioners addressed the Grand Lodge of England, which at the time had not yet acknowledged the Grand Lodge of the new nationality of the United States," and their request was complied with. The first charter gave these colored people the power to receive Masons and establish Lodges, under the Grand Lodge of England. In the then prevailing state of subordinate jurisdiction (district right question), this action of the Grand Lodge of England was quite natural, although, according to any present ideas, it was irregular. This irregularity, however, does not weaken the legality of the full power under which these colored went to work.

A colored Grand Lodge had been organized in Pennsylvania (at the end of last century) before the bonds that had united the colored Lodge to the Grand Lodge of England had been severed, and soon after the independent African Lodge of North America was founded. All the colored Lodges of the time derived their regular origin from one of the above named corporations. No one can deny that the colored brothers of the present day are regular Freemasons. They have the same origin that we boast of; are united to the order by the same bonds as we are, and the fraud income according from their sisters harm with the same flame that kindles ours."

The American Provincial Lodges and Grand Lodges of which Masons had, meanwhile, with very few exceptions (com. d. a. F., p. 151.), declared themselves independent in a most arbitrary manner, without giving any previous notice of their intentions to London. This took place during the war, or a short time after; so that the Masonic Grand Lodge of England applied to the African Lodge—its own dutiful daughter—for information about the faithless Lodges (Nos. 12 and 17 in the Handbuch IV, p. 19). If the striking of 1813 is to be cast as a reproach at the colored Lodges, it will be well to remember that this was also the case with quite a number of white daughter Lodges. If the declaration of independence of 1813 was a crime, the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and New York have, least of all, the right to denounce it. They have done the same, and, moreover, have done it at a time when they had not been compelled to do so, as the ill-treated colored brethren had been. Brother Norton, the most ardent historical investigator of Freemasonry in the Swindle and Impostor H. Price, the first Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts, is he is called the Father of Masons (Am. Fr. Mason, Cincinnati: Feb.—Jul., 1870; Pacific Appeal, San Francisco: 98; Bauhutte 10, p. 3). Among the correspondence published by me in Bauhutte 1. c., will be found a writing of Prince Hall—of 1789 or the beginning of 1784—in which he says that the African Lodge thought best to obtain its charter from "the Source of Light" (London modern Masons). This, however, was only done after one of the Boston provincy Grand Lodges—active till 1775, inactive 1777–1873, and in 1792, united to the now existing Grand Lodge—had innocently received the colored people the dispensation they requested, and thus driven them to the above-mentioned step, of asking the London Lodge to give them the necessary aid for the continuation of their work. (Address delivered before the African Grand Lodge, June 24th, 1828, by Hilton; the origin and object of ancient Freemasonry, its introduction into the U. S., etc. June 24th, 1853, by Delay. Another (trustworthy proof will be found in the New York *Dispatch*, edited by the Past Grand Master, Bro. Holmes, and, after him, by the still better known P. G. M. Simons who was by no means favorably disposed towards the colored people. The *Dispatch* of March 1st, 1868, says: In the beginning of the eighties of last century, a number of colored people of Boston, Mass., addressed the Grand Lodge of this city, requiring a dispensation to open and work a Lodge. This request was refused, upon which the petitioners addressed the Grand Lodge of England, which at the time had not yet acknowledged the Grand Lodge of the new nationality of the United States," and their request was complied with. The first charter gave these colored people the power to receive Masons and establish Lodges, under the Grand Lodge of England. In the then prevailing state of subordinate jurisdiction (district right question), this action of the Grand Lodge of England was quite natural, although, according to any present ideas, it was irregular. This irregularity, however, does not weaken the legality of the full power under which these colored went to work.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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STOP THAT COUGHING!

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is really the VERY ONE remedy were compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of persons in California and Oregon have been actually benefited by using surprising, manifest proofs of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We refer all who desire it to all druggists, and to those who have used it, for proof of the truth of these statements. Any information sent to the afflicted in the shortest time possible, by add

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 17, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Baffing with the Civil Rights Bill.

The colored citizens would much rather that the overwhelming Republican majority in both branches of Congress would defeat the Supplementary Civil Right Bill outright, by a straight vote, than be baffling as they have for two or three sessions with it, with the apparent fear that the Democratic party and ex-rebels might not like it. The Democratic party when in power never hesitated to pass any measure which they conceive to be right or just. If they are opposed to a measure they will proclaim it boldly, let it be negro suffrage or full civil rights to colored citizens or what not—then every person can see what their principles really are. We regret the same cannot be said of the Republican party in power by their long delay in passing a supplementary civil rights bill in accordance with the professions made in one of the civil rights planks in the National Republican platform upon which the present administration were placed in power.

Thirty out of thirty-seven states in the last Presidential election, endorsed the National Republican Platform, with full civil rights and all to colored citizens. Every Congressional District that went Republican were guided by a State Republican Platform, which contained full civil rights and equality before the law to all citizens without regard to color; and the query is, why are the Republican members in Congress so vacillating or dilatory in passing at once the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, or defeat it at outright, that the people may see how they stand on this question.

If they, or any number of them, should defeat either Sumner's bill in the Senate, or Butler's bill in the House of Representatives, so far as such renegade members are concerned, they need never expect to return to any Congressional District in the United States where colored citizens hold the balance of power, as in San Francisco in the last Congressional election, and expect to get their suffrage.

The National Republican Administration is sitting in power now on the strength of the eighty-six thousand colored votes that were cast solid for Grant and the Republican Party; but for that vote the Democrats would now be holding the reins of the Government.

The Supplementary Civil Rights bill must either be passed this session, or defeat awaits the whole Republican Party, both State and National.

The Congressional Districts in every State must be taken care of next fall, and we must to see to it that no renegade Republican on the civil rights bill gets back to Congress again. Rather prefer a secession Democrat than such a Republican, because he, the Democrat, will tell you plainly what he will do.

By the Republican Congress vacillating with the civil rights bill, it keeps all the State Legislatures which are in session under suspense as to what course they should adopt for State Legislation on civil rights to colored citizens.

The only argument that can or has been advanced in Congress by the opponents of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, is the old threadbare, wornout, State rights theory, as set forth in the speech on the measure by Alex. H. Stephens, Member of Congress from Georgia, as will be seen in another column. His doctrine is the standpoint for all the opponents of tax bill; a doctrine that was exploded by the Federal arms in the late rebellion.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, or his adherents in Congress should not attempt to revive the Calhoun State Rights doctrine again, as the Government has now been reconstructed on the principles of general freedom and full equality before the law to all citizens without regard to race or color, etc.

Sheriff McKibbin.

Sheriff Wm. McKibbin of this county has appointed a colored man, John Moore, to a subordinate position in his office. Mr. Moore is the first colored man that has been employed in the City Hall for a number of years, although the city has oftentimes gone Republican, combined with the Tax-Payers' Party, which the colored voters have invariably supported.

Sheriff McKibbin has given the first encouragement, and is a man of the proper Republican stamina.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We are indebted to Hon. Charles Clayton, Member of Congress from the 2d Congressional District of California, for valuable Public Documents, particularly the *Congressional Record*.

UNION MEETING.—Rev. J. Rawson Johnson will tell his *experience* in the State of Virginia, at Bethel Church, Powell street, on Wednesday evening, January 21st, at 8 o'clock. All are invited to come.

LETTERS.—E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Del.; H. J. Lewis, Detroit, Mich.; P. A., New York. To the care of this office, W. J. Simmons.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Jennie Thompson, Austin, Nev.; John Black, Sierra Co.

Origin of Names of States.

People are often led to make inquiry as to how it happened that such a State happened to be called by the name it is, &c. Many of the names are from Indian sources, or derived from the Indians. Massachusetts is from the Indian language, signifying, "the country about the great hill."

Arkansas is from the Indian word Kansa, "Smoky Water," with the French prefix of ark, "a bow."

Tenessee is an Indian name, meaning "the river with a big bend."

Kentucky is Indian, 'Kain-tuckee,' signifying at "the head of the river."

Ohio—Shawnee name for beautiful river.

Michigan, from the lake, Indian name for a fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

Indiana, from the word Indians.

Illinois from the Indian "Illenois' French affix "ios," making it "tribes of men."

Wisconsin, Indian name for a wild rushing channel.

Kansas, the Indian name for smoky water.

Iowa, in the Indian language, "the drowsy ones," and Minnesota, "the cloudy waters."

Nebraska's and Nevada's derivative is yet unknown to us, as I can learn.

Rhode Island get its name from a fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in the ancient levant.

Connecticut's name was Mohegan, spelled originally "Quon-ni-ta-cut, signifying" a long river."

Vermont, from the green mountains (in the French) "verdmont."

New Hampshire, first called Laconia, from Hampshire, England.

Maine, from the province of Maine in France. Complimentary to the Queen of Charles first, "Henrietta its owner."

Virginia gets its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried virgin Queen.

Florida, its name from Jasquas de Flores, or "Feast of flowers."

Louisiana, in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississipi from the great river, which is in the Natchez tongue "the Father of the waters."

Alabama comes from the Greek word, signifying "the land of rest."

New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York:

New Jersey, our little State, was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carter, after the Island of Jersey, in the British channel, of which he was Governor.

Nearly all names of counties, towns and cities, are derived from some person or circumstances, many of which are handed down from generation to generation, of which many seem like a novelty to us, and with many it is of interest to know their origin.—*N. J. State Republican.*

Civil Rights Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15th, 1874.

The House took up the Civil Rights bill.

Mr Frye advocated the bill.

Mr. Harris (Va.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that Congress had no right to interfere with the internal legislation of States, and that this bill would break up the public school system, the lunatic asylums, and other charitable institutions of the South.

Mr. Stephens (Ga.) next arose to address the House, but said that he could not say half he had to say in twenty minutes, and he asked to have an hour allowed him.

E. R. Hoar objected, but subsequently offered to withdraw the objection in case the same privilege was granted to Elliott, of S. C. (colored).

Then Mr. Wells (Fla.), also colored, renewed the objection, but he, too, withdrew it.

Mr. Stephens then proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill, remarking that in view of the great importance of the subject he had reduced his views to writing. His opposition to the bill did not spring from prejudice against any one on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. He believed all men were created equal, but he was opposed to this measure, or any one kindred to it, because of the want of the necessary power on the part of Congress under the Constitution. He steamed that every member would admit that the powers of Congress were specific and limited and that all legislative powers which Congress could rightfully exercise were held by delegation from the people of the several States, and he contended that no new powers had been conferred on Congress by either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The proper remedy was in judgment of courts, to be rendered in such a way as Congress should provide, declaring any State Act in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and of no effect. He opposed the bill further because of its inexpediency. Even if the power were acquestioned in Congress to pass this law, he thought it would be injudicious and unwise on many accounts, to undertake better to leave all such matters to the States. He did not believe, in point of fact, that the colored people of Georgia their religious and church organizations, except in case of the Catholics, were distinct from those of the whites, and they had their own schools—even a college—for colored youths. They did not desire mixed schools. Mr. Stephens occupied the floor for an hour and a quarter, having had his time extended twice. The peroation was in these words: "If you who call yourselves Republicans shall, in obedience to what you consider a party behest, pass this bill in the vain expectation that Republican principles of the old and true Jefferonian school are dead, be assured that you are indulging in a fatal illusion. The old Jefferonian Democratic Republican principles are not dead, and will never be so long as a true devotee of liberty lives. They may be buried for a period, as Magna Charta was trodden under foot in England for more than half a century; but these principles will come up with renewed energy, as did those of the Magna Charta, and that, too, at no distant day. The old Jefferonian-Democratic-Republican principles are dead indeed, when the tides of ocean cease to ebb and flow; when the winds of Heaven are hushed in perpetual silence; when the clouds no longer thunder; when the earth's electric belt ware no longer felt or heard; when her internal fires go out; then, and not before, will those principles cease to animate and move the liberty-loving masses of this country."

Mr. Rainier, a colored member, followed in a written speech in support of the bill, contending that there was no practical freedom in the Southern States for the colored people, and would not be so long as the matter was left to the discretion of the several States.

Mr. Mills opposed the bill as an unauthorized and unconstitutional assumption of power.

Mr. Elliott obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The time of the House to-day was occupied in discussing the Civil Rights bill. Durham, of Kentucky, opened the discussion with a speech of twenty minutes, in which he vindicated the superiority of the white race to his own satisfaction, and to the great detriment of his vocal organs and the auriculars of the House.

He was followed by Elliott, of South Carolina, in a speech of over an hour. He is very black, which, with his features,—a low, receding forehead, broad, flat nose, and thick lips,—indicates that he has no white blood in his veins. He is a little more than 31 years old, short, erect, quick, and manly in his bearing. He was principally educated in England, graduating from Eton College in 1850. Heretofore he has borne himself quietly and modestly, seldom rising to his feet or taking any part beyond voting in the proceedings of the House, and he consequently earned a reputation as a man of some ability. To-day he justified a higher reputation than he has been credited with, by the delivery of one of the best speeches that has been made in Congress for many months. He answered Beck, of Kentucky, Harris of Virginia, and Stephens, of Georgia, in a masterly manner. The effort was smooth in diction, logical and delivered with a clear, ringing voice, well managed, and giving evidence of natural oratorical powers of no mean order, which had been well trained and cultivated. During the time of his speech Elliott commanded the attention of the House to an extent seldom achieved by any man. The hall was well filled, and even on the Democratic side there were but few empty seats. A few extreme Democrats pretended to be busy with letters and documents, but the eloquence of the speaker soon drew them away from their affected preoccupation, and compelled them to listen. When, in reply to Harris, of Virginia,—who said yesterday, in touch bad taste, when questioned by a colored member, that he was speaking to white men, to gentlemen, and made other equally undignified remarks—Elliott said that he "granted that gentleman the mercy of a negro's silence, and illustrated, by letting him alone, a negro's magnanimity," a burst of irrepressible applause broke out all over the floor, and extended to the galleries, which were crowded with colored people looking down in the lists where their knights were battling for their full manhood. The sound of the handclapping drowned out the summons of the Speaker's gavel. So it was, too, when he referred to Stephen's and said that "that gentlemen was well known upon his station, if, instead of throwing himself in the way of the progress of the nation that had so magnanimously pardoned him for conspiring to overthrow the Republic, he would lay his shoulder to the wheel and help it on to a better and more glorious future," the applause was enthusiastic and long continued. When he closed, the Republicans, with a few of the more liberal Democrats, thronged about the "indubitable nigger" and warmly congratulated him. Among those who extended the hand to him was Sunset Cox. It was at least five minutes after he had concluded before the buzz and noise of excited conversation ceased so that the debate might go on. The speech undoubtedly had great influence, and was worthy of it. The remark was common everywhere that there were probably not more than 20 of the 300 men in the House who could pretend to equal him, and in comparison with the blathering rant of the weak sisters of both sides who have aired their pretentious voices on the subject such a contemptuous insignificance.

No other speeches worthy of comment were made during the day. Wells, a colored member from Florida, delivered himself of a ludicrous jumble of high-sounding, inappropriately-placed words, and the old doctrine of State's rights in all its vigor, and wearing the familiar aspect of '59 and '60, was brought forth by orators from the Democratic side—all from Southern States. This ancient spirit seemed more rampant because of its long-enforced quiet, and it demonstrated that it was not dead but sleeping, from which slumber it had risen refreshed. The most absurd declamations of the superiority of the Caucasian and the inferiority of the Africas were indulged in, sounding like a reverberating echo from the Confederate Cross-Roads. They fell flat upon the ears of people who appreciate the events of the past decade and a half.

The Civil Rights bill will come up again to-morrow, and the prospects are that it will be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. No reason is given for not voting on the bill to-day, according to programme.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

[The bill was recommitted on the 6th inst., with instructions to give State courts jurisdiction as well as Federal.—ED. APPEAL.]

Masonic Correspondence.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Jan. 6, '74.

Mr. Editor:

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that William D. Matthews Lodge, No. 8, celebrated the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist on December 29th, 1874, at Sharp's Hall, with a grand Masonic festival. They marched from the Lodge room to the hall in full regalia, headed by the U. P. Band of fourteen pieces. On entering the hall, the members were greeted with applause by the citizens present. The exercises at the hall were opened with a formal prayer by the Rev. G. W. Gains. After the band rendered a musical selection, E. R. Williams, Esq., delivered an appropriate and eloquent oration, and was warmly congratulated by all the Masons present, both white and colored. After the benediction, the members all joined in the festivities of the evening. At 12½ o'clock, the Worshipful Master introduced Mr. Sampson Williams, who sang two classic songs, which were received with great applause. The literary exercises closed with the band playing the old "National Air," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." After which, dancing commenced and continued until 3½ o'clock, when everybody for home feeling happy. Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH MOSSETT,
Sec'y of Wm. D. Matthews Lodge.

Thought and the Condition of the Brain.

It is now a well established physiological fact that mental action is a distinctly physical process, depending primarily on a chemical reaction between the blood and the brain, precisely as muscular action depends primarily on a chemical reaction between the blood and the muscular tissues. Without the free circulation of the blood in the brain there can be neither thought nor sensation, neither conscious nor ideas. It necessarily follows that thought, the only form of brain action which we have to consider, is a process not merely depending upon, but in its turn affecting the physical condition of the brain, precisely as the muscular exertion of any given kind depends on the quality of the muscles employed and affect the condition of those muscles, not at the moment only, but thereafter, producing to their growth and development if wisely adjusted to their power, or causing waste and decay if excessive and too long continued. It is important to notice that this is not a mere analogy. The relation between thought and the condition of the brain is a reality. So far as this statement affects our ideas about actually existent mental power, it is of little importance; for it is not more useful to announce that a man with a good brain will possess good mental powers, than to say that a muscular man will be capable of considerable exertion. But as it is of extreme importance to know of the relation which exists between muscular exercise and the growth or development of bodily strength, so it is highly important for us to remember that the development of mental power depends largely on the exercise of the mind. There is a "training" for the brain as well as for the body—a real physical training—depending like bodily training, on rules as to nourishment, method of action, quantity of exercise, and so forth.

When Men are at Their Best.

Dr. Beard states that from an analysis of the lives of a thousand representative men in all the great branches of human effort, he had made the discovery that the golden decade was made between thirty and forty, the silver between forty and fifty, the brazen between twenty and thirty, the iron between fifty and sixty. The superiority of youth and middle life over old age in original work appears all the greater, when we consider the fact that nearly all the positions of honor and profit and prestige—professorships and public stations—are in the hands of the old. Reputation, like money position, is mainly confined to the old. Men are not widely known until long after they have done the work that gives them their fame. Portraits of great men are a delusion; statues are lies. They are taken when men have become famous, which, on the average, is at least twenty-five years after they did the work which gave them their fame. Original work requires enthusiasm. If all the original work done by men under forty-five were annihilated, the world would be reduced to barbarism. Men are at their best at that time when enthusiasm and experience are most evenly balanced; this period on the average is from thirty-eight to forty. After this the law is that experience increases but enthusiasm declines. In the life of almost every old man there comes a point, sooner or later, when experience ceases to have any educating powers.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. A. Schroeder, wholesale and retail dealer. Persons desiring coal in large or small quantities would do well to give him a call.

The coming tailor will incorporate a square of sandpaper in smoker's pants.

A SMART Danbury woman does the work for a family of nine, milks two cows and keeps track of thirteen continued stories.

THE mother-in-law we hear so much of appears to be the husband's. Isn't there an occasional wife who has a mother-in-law?

A DANBURY man having given up all hopes of a war with Spain, has consented to accept a position on a Siawson meat cart. Some people naturally incline to agree.

THE impulsive clerk who accidentally deposits a shovel of snow down the back of the rural pedestrian, was in the drug store, Saturday evening, negotiating for a bottle of liniment.

OPIUM is kept for sale in 700 places in Massachusettes, and at over 200 in Boston alone. The practice of using the drug is on the increase.

Births.

MILLS.—In this city, January 14th, 1873, to the wife of C. H. Mills, a son.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

[illegible] I was ruptured in the year of [illegible] a Burgess of several years' standing. I had tried many remedies, but without success, and no surgeon of any reputation. I went under the care of Dr. Sherman, of New York, and was entirely cured by him. I take pleasure in recommending him to any one in need of such services, and can assure any one that they will be perfectly satisfied with the result. I can be seen at my residence, No. 7 Clinton Place, Yonkers, Westchester county, N. Y.

Yonkers, January 6, 1873. M. SMITH, 49 Congress st.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MIXED AUDIENCE of years of age, hardening and sweetening, during a long stretch of dark, and, [illegible] as he stood before us when he handed to the following [illegible] the same inspiring hope he had just received [illegible] of the most valuable cases in California. [illegible] to the Editor of the Call:

[illegible] I have not suffered a day since I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I consulted Dr. Sherman's [illegible] and compared for a rupture I had had for [illegible] with great pain, and that from that time on I was entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but sufficiently so to cause me much suffering. My addition to the appearance of the receiving physician's of the Doctor's treatment and correspondence, [illegible] and [illegible] cured.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated in my movements.

Those who would like to obtain the name and residence of the gentleman referred to by Dr. Sherman, [illegible] by personally or by letter.

I am willing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, No. 7 Clinton Place, Yonkers.

M. SMITH,
Yonkers, January 6, 1873.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 302 Montgomery street, Lick House, on rupture and piles. Dr. Sherman, personally, or his great experience of at thirty years' constant devoted to that specialty, is very valuable. Cases advised and cured. His Book on Rupture sent free to any address. Call and see him before and after [illegible] he is unable to [illegible] the treatment.

FOR SALE!

HOHLWEG & OESTING, DRUGGISTS, Northeast corner corner Powell and Broadway Streets, offer for sale

3,000 Tons of Saltpetre.

For terms, etc., please apply as above.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,

—IN THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF And THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call, [illegible]

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

[illegible] Third Street, San Francisco.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS HOT LUNCH

From 5a to one in the [illegible] and from 4pm to 1am in the [illegible]

BILLIARDS FREE.

CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and F streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,

Proprietors of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City. Orders left at [illegible] Pacific st. will receive prompt attention.

P. C. COSCROVE,

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

843 PACIFIC STREET.

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 308 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Whole trade to order and warranted to fit.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Sewing Machine.

The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know their judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA, Aug. 1873.

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., San Francisco, Cal., Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., New York, awarded

Grand Medal on Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
and the exhibit of Wheeler Company recommended by the International Jury, for the
Grand Diploma of Honor.

D. W. HARRAL,
Agent.

WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

A. SCHROEDER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL DEALER,

110 JACKSON STREET,

Bet. Front & Davis, adjoining Pacific Rubber Store,

SAN FRANCISCO.

NOTICE!

To the Pastors in charge of the Appointments of the California Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN.—You will please forward the money from the sale of Minutes of the last Session of your Conference at once, as I need it to settle with the printers. There is a balance due of about $15.

Yours, in Gospel bonds,

I. N. TRIPLETT,
District Book Steward,
106 Broward Street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE!

HOHLWEG & OESTING, DRUGGISTS, Northeast corner corner Powell and Broadway Streets, offer for sale

3,000 Tons of Saltpetre.

For terms, etc., please apply as above.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 508 SIXTH STREET,

Between Howard and Folsom, SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. Pfanner, M.D. for [illegible] and other [illegible] and on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A Laundry for sale, at a [illegible] Building, doing a [illegible] business.

For [illegible] SOUTH [illegible]

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

JAMES A. STEWART. [illegible]

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
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CARLOS NORTON, President.
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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
220 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Imported Dyes Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterwaving Hair Dyed and Bleached. Combings made into Puffs and Curls.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1864.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Manila Rope, which we offer at the lowest market rates. We have engaged a First Class Rope Maker from Boston, and can offer [illegible] to [illegible] Manila Rope, of all sizes, Tarred Manila Rope, Hay Rope, Whaling Line, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER

15, 20, 25 & 30

Cts. per Pound.

Extra quality at wholesale rates

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,

Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 25 cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail

Open Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,

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BILLIARD HALL,

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

California Chop House,

1103 STOCKTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open for business. All the delicacies of the season will be served in addition to the most reasonable terms. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this one of the best places known in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.

JACKSON & RESSEY, Props.
JAMES L. JACKSON. [illegible] RESSEY.

International Hotel,

324 & 326 Kearny Street.

The Well-Known and Popular

HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and one comfortable 100 persons.

Questions, with the name of the Hotel Omnibus, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to receive passengers to the Hotel, FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Board Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $1.25.

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J. S. HAINES,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Real Estate

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

328 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Repairing done and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at the lowest prices.

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Importer of

HUMAN HAIR

304 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRENCH PURSES, CURLS, COMBS, SWITCHES, BRUSHES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

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In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present memorable Campaign. History and Platforms, Records and Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by himself. Democratic Platforms, Democratic Candidates. The Constitutions as drawn, originally and by the Democratic Party. The Record of the Democratic Party, its aims and purposes. Democratic Conventions and men. Democratic Presidents and their records. Democratic territory at once. Democratic Platforms and Candidates, A. C. BARNUM & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CONFECTIONER,

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

EXARST STREET!

The tables this favorite Restaurant, where he is pleased, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours,
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Confectionery supplied at short notice.

MRS. H. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Linsfield and Starching. Lace and all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. DYETRA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style. Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Bangles, Hair Restaurant and made into every style.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE

OR

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Sciatica, Colds, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Piles, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Sores, &c. PUT UP IN [illegible] Sizes genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Massey's Eternal Ossuaries always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate rates.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bowman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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BRIDLES,

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104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

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DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. E. J. VALENTINE, late MISS. SUSAN FULLER has opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 827 Pacific street, between Dupont and Powell. Dresses made in all styles and in the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER will open a Dancing School for children and Misses. Instruction will be given in the Days Gymnasium set in all its branches. Due notice will be given of the time and place. For terms, etc., apply at Mrs. Berthe Alexander, No. 1407 Dupont Street, near Green.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. H. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL Office San Francisco. may-6

C. P. R. R.

On and after Sunday, November 16th, 1873, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave and arrive at Market Street Wharf as follows:

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Tehama.

7.30 A.M. (Daily) Mail, Ft. Costa, Byron, Tracy and Stockton.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamers for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Tehama.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Night Express for Sacramento, Colfax, Marysville, Chico, Red Bluff and Tehama.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Martinez, Byron, Tracy, Lathrop and Stockton.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamers for Sacramento, Stockton, Visalia and Latrobe.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Oakland, Alameda, Encinal, Central, Haywards, Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 p.m.

Sundays only—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

From San Francisco to Central.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

From Central to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 m., 1.00, 2.

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00.

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

San Francisco: George H. Howard, F. D. Atherton, J. F. Deidesheimer, John D. Siebe, Jr., Joseph Brooks, A. W. Bowen, C. S. Hobbs, H. H. Haight, A. Unna, Wm. H. Howe, G. K. Johnson, H. H. Haight, W. H. Howard, Geo. H. Howe, H. L. Dodge, J. D. Peters, George F. Sacia, H. W. Orr, Cyrus Wilson, W. F. Miller, H. W. Foster, Jr., Wm. H. Howe, Jas. Rolleston, A. T. Hudson, Jas. Rolleston, Jr., B. S. Russell, C. Southmayd, H. H. Haight, Jr. Wm. H. Howe, Jr., A. H. Rowe, Jr.

Sacramento: Charles Lewis, A. Sedgeley, Hall Hopkins, Joseph Simpson, D. W. Ball, Isaac Lemon, Julius Wetzlar, Alfred Wetzlar, Wm. Wetzlar, Jr., Wm. Wetzlar.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. E. BYRNE, Secretary.
H. H. HAIGHT, General Manager.
H. H. HAIGHT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE & REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 522 montgomery street, between Pacific Loan and Exchange Office.

Business transacted with secrecy and fidelity.

The office hours must be strictly observed, viz: from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M.

Advances made on diamonds, household, and other property, at reasonable rates of interest.

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THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 307,158 6

TOTAL ASSETS $807,158 66

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C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. B. BOND, Secretary.

CRAIG & SON,
121 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals conducted in a handsome manner.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. au26

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California, address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dannel, who resided about 12 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C. He is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Joseph Dannel, who resides at No. 1113 Clement street, or address this office.

THOMAS D. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney. You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of ALI YOUG, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sacramento, California for the term of fifteen (15) years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms to let with board, suitable for two gentlemen, or will be let unfurnished. Also two small furnished rooms at No. 11 Prospect Place, either, permanently or transiently. au22-3m

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and sets themselves a complete review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, current erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are entrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter & Standard Bible and Testament House

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome octavo volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

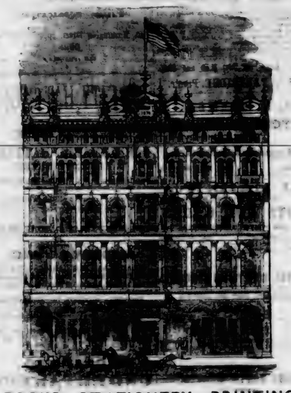
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We are Publishers of all the Law productions of the most Learned Authors of Standard Law Reputation; SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWEST, than the lowest prices.
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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the country procured at publishers' prices, and sent by express, carefully packed and secured from damage. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit or send their blanketties of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out, from our extensive factory, superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices to New York.

BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the cheapest qualities and most fashionable styles of

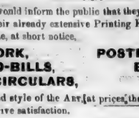
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that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful work in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Matrices, and Initials, in the most elegant style, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and plated in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser, and 100 Cards and INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, furnished and delivered at short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Ink Color, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at low prices. Call and be convinced.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-heads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest cylinder machinery and the best skilled labor applied. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Specimens for Bill-heads will be shipped by express, and we confidently invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM



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—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

Petaluma and San Francisco
EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
30 Main Street, Petaluma.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE CRUSAN WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four children, who left Ireland about 25 years ago. It is supposed they landed in Boston or Quebec, and went to Illinois. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON.
Secretary, W. R. BROWN.
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON.
Janitor, E. W. VERY.
may5-6m

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot in any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.
e26-tf

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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
Capital, - - - - $8,000,000
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on Adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
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BROADWAY DRUG STORE
OAKLAND.
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Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
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Successors to
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
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Iron Pips furnished with Fittings.
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STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of You (it's, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the right one, and, in despair, are coughing your lives away. Why don't you procure at once a bottle of HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP, and relieve your lungs immediately? It is entirely compounded from oil of tar, pitch, and other healing gums, and is pleasant to the palate as a sugar candy. Try it!

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Is sure to cure the WORST FORMS of COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and CONSUMPTION.
For the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in Children, and Grown have been already benefited by the surprising curative pow

Thousands of people in Children, and Grown have been already benefited by the surprising curative pow

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.
We have address committees to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest remedy of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.
Which are thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, entirely free from all deleterious substances, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is universally recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as it largely does the medicinal properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies in use. Unlike most of the essences of ginger in the market, it will be found entirely free from any preservative from debility, whether produced by fever or other disease, which is imparted to the system by the glass and vinegar that now so generally clogs or brandy is so extensively used. Try the Jamaica Ginger and be convinced that it is not the cure or splenetic of any kind.
Its wonderful curative powers in Female Weakness and Debility, and all kinds of stomachic, giving almost immediate relief to the patient that no Druggist should be without it.
If your druggist should be negative, ground by other interested parties, to induce you to buy some other article, it is not because it is not valuable as an external application, for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, &c.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the HIGHEST PRICE and Highest Complimented Extracts in the market. Ask your grocer for them, and take no other. Sold by all grocers.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor? Then by using

AS A PREVENTIVE,

If you are attacked with Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, or have been a victim to such disease, and upon other remedies have failed, use the permanent relief, and at once free the system and enjoy

CURE
By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or vegetable poison. They are entirely vegetable. They counteract the functions of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are mild in their effects. They do not differ from daily labor. By asset ing digestion they create pure blood, and build up the system. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE in their terrible forms. Prepared only by MASON & POLLARD, Druggists, Boston.
For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine more marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as the

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Removed to 410 and 412 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 22. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1874. WHOLE NO. 492

Great Speech of Hon. R. B. Elliott on the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

Hon. Robert H. Elliott, colored Member of Congress from South Carolina, delivered the following able, logical and eloquent speech before the House of Representatives on the 7th instant:

MR. ELLIOTT—While I am sincerely grateful for this high mark of courtesy that has been accorded to me by this House, it is a matter of regret to me that it is necessary at this day that I should rise in the presence of an American Congress to advocate a bill which simply asserts equal rights and equal public privileges for all classes of American citizens. I regret, sir, that the dark hue of my skin may lend a color to the imputation that I am controlled by motives personal to myself in my advocacy of this great measure of national justice. Sir, the motive that impels me is restricted by no such narrow boundary, but is as broad as your Constitution. I advocate it, sir, because it is right. The bill, however, not only appeals to your justice, but it demands a response from your gratitude.

In the events that led to the achievement of American independence the Negro was not an inactive or unconcerned spectator. He bore his dark brawny arm upon many battle-field, although unchevered by that certain hope of political elevation which victory would secure to the white man. The tall granite shaft, which a grateful State has reared above its sons who fell in defending Fort Wagner, bears the name of Sergeant Carney, a son of the African race who there cemented with their blood the corner-stone of the Republic. In the earlier days of our history, when the spirit of liberty was struggling to assert itself, the black man came out against the troops of the British crown in the darkest days of the American Revolution. Said General Greene, who was born justly termed the Washington of the North, in a letter written by him to Alexander Hamilton, on the 10th day of January, 1871, from the vicinity of Camden, South Carolina:

"There is no such thing as an national character or national sentiment. The subsistence are numerous, but they would be rather unsuitable abroad than at home. There is a great spirit of patriotism among the black people, and those that connected are of the coloured race are not a little formidable to the enemy."

At the battle of New Orleans, under the immortal Jackson, a colored regiment left the extreme right of the American line unflinchingly, and drove back the British column that pressed upon them, at the point of the bayonet. So marked was their valor on this occasion that it evoked from their great commander the warmest encomiums, as will be seen from his dispatch announcing the brilliant victory.

As the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. Beck] who seems to be the leading exponent on this floor of the party that is arrayed against the principle of this bill, has been pleased, in season and out of season, to cast odium upon the Negro and to vaunt the chivalry of his State, I may be pardoned for calling attention to another portion of the same dispatch. Referring to the various regiments [Mr. Beck] and their conduct on that field which terminated the second war of America [with the exception of General Jackson] says:

"At the very moment when the entire discomfiture of the enemy was looked for with a confidence amounting to certainty, the Kentucky reinforcement, on whom so much reliance had been placed, ingloriously fled."

In quoting this indisputable piece of history, I do so only by way of admonition and not to question the well-attested gallantry of the true Kentuckian, and to suggest to the gentleman that it would be well that he should not flaunt his heraldry so proudly while he bears this bar-sinister on the military escutcheon of his State—a State which answered the call of the Republic in 1861, when treason thundered at the very gates of the capital, by coldly declaring her neutrality in the impending struggle. The Negro, true to that patriotism and love of country that have ever characterized and marked his history on this continent, came to the aid of the Government in its efforts to maintain the Constitution. To that Government he now appeals; that Constitution he now invokes for protection against outrage and unjust prejudices founded upon caste.

But, sir, we are told by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens] that Congress has no power under the Constitution to pass such a law, and that the passage of such an Act is in direct contravention of the rights of the States. I cannot assent to any such proposition. The constitution of a free government ought always to be construed in favor of human rights. Indeed, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, in positive words, invest Congress with the power to protect the citizen in his civil and political rights. Now, sir, what are civil rights? Rights natural, modified by civil society. Mr. Lieber says:

"By civil liberty is meant, not only the absence of individual restraint, but liberty within the social system and political organism—a combination of principles and laws which acknowledge, protect, and favor the dignity of man. * * * Civil liberty is the result of man's two-fold character as an individual and social being, so soon as both are equally respected."—*Lieber on Civil Liberty*, page 48.

As Alexander Hamilton the profound and great interpreter and expounder of the Constitution, says:

"Natural liberty is a gift of the beneficent Creator to the whole human race; civil liberty is natural liberty modified and secured by civil society."—*Hamilton's History of the American Republic*, vol. 1, page 70.

In the French Constitution of June, 1793, we find this grand and noble declaration:

"Government is instituted to insure to man the free use of his natural and indienable rights. These rights are equality, liberty, security, property. All men are equal by nature and before the law. * * * Law is the same for all, be it protective or penal. Freedom is the power by which every man has what does not interfere with the rights of another; its basis is nature, its standard is justice. Its protection is law; its limit a boundary in the moral, or not unto others what you do not wish they should do unto you."

Are we then, sir, with the amendments to our Constitution staring us in the face, with these grand truths of history before our eyes; with innumerable wrongs daily inflicted upon five million citizens demanding redress; to commit the question to the diversity of State legislation? In the words of Hamilton—

"Is it the interest of the Government to consider individual rights in the protestation of the rights of an artificial being, called States? There can be no truer principle than this—that every individual of the community at large has an equal right to the protection of Government. Can this be a free Government if partial distinctions are tolerated or maintained?"

The rights contended for in this bill are among "the sacred rights of mankind, which are not to be rummaged for among old parchments or musty records; they are written as with a sunbeam, in the whole volume of human nature, by the hand of the Divinity itself, and can never be erased or obscured by mortal power."

But the Slaughter-house cases!—the Slaughter-house cases!

The honorable gentleman from Kentucky, always swift to sustain the failing and dishonored cause of proscription, rushes forward and flaunts in our faces the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Slaughter-house cases, and in that act he has been willingly aided by the gentleman from Georgia. Hitherto, in the contests which have marked the progress of the cause of equal civil rights, our opponents have appealed sometimes to custom, sometimes to prejudice, sometimes to pride of race, but they have never sought to shield themselves behind the Supreme Court. But now, for the first time, we are told that we barred by a decision of that Court, from which there is no appeal. If this be true we must stay our hands. The cause of equal civil rights must pause at the command of a power whose edits must be obeyed till the fundamental law of our country is changed.

Has the honorable gentleman from Kentucky considered well the claim he now advances? If it were not disrespectful—I would ask, has he ever read the decision which he now tells us is an inseparable barrier to the adoption of this great measure of justice?

In the consideration of this subject, has not the judgment of the gentlemen from Georgia been warped by the ghost of the dead doctrines of State-rights? Has he been altogether free from prejudices engendered by long training in that school of politics that wellnigh destroyed this Government?

Mr. Speaker, I venture to say here in the presence of the gentleman from Kentucky, and the gentleman from Georgia, and in the presence of the whole country, there is not a line or word, not a thought or dictum even, in the decision of the Supreme Court in the great Slaughter-house cases which casts a shadow of doubt upon the power of Congress to pass the present bill. Sir, I have carefully read the decision of the court upon the question whether the conferring of exclusive privileges, such as those conferred by the act in question, is the imposing of an involuntary servitude, the abridging of the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States, or the denial to any person within the jurisdiction of the State of the equal protection of the laws.

That the act is not the imposition of involuntary servitude the court held to be clear, and they next proceed to examine the remaining questions arising under the Fourteenth Amendment. Upon this question the court hold that the leading and comprehensive purpose of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments was to secure the complete freedom of the race, which, by the events of the war, had been wrested from the unwilling grasp of their owners. I know no finer or more just picture, albeit painted in the neutral tints of the judicial impartiality, of the motives and events which led to those amendments. Has the gentleman from Kentucky read those passages which I now quote? Or has the gentleman from Georgia considered well the force of the language adverted to? Says the court on page 70:

"The process of restoring to their proper relations with the Federal Government, and with the other States those which had sided with the rebellion, undertaken under the proclamation of President Johnson in 1865, and before the meeting of Congress, developed the fact that, notwithstanding the formal recognition by those States of the abolition of slavery, the condition of the slave race would, without further protection of the Federal Government, be almost as bad as it was before. Among the first acts of legislation adopted by several of the States in the legislative bodies which claimed to be in their normal relations with the Federal Government, were laws which imposed upon the colored race onerous disabilities and burdens, and outlawed their rights in the pursuit of life, liberty, and property to such an extent that their freedom was of little value, while they had lost the protection which they had received from their former owners from motives both of interest and humanity."

* * * *

"It is true that only the Fifteenth Amendment in terms mentions the negro by speaking of his color and his slavery. But it is just as true that each of the other articles was addressed to the grievances of that race, and designed to remedy them, as the Fifteenth."

These amendments, one and all, are thus declared to have as their all-pervading design and end of the security to the recently enslaved race, not only their nominal freedom, but their complete protection from those who had formerly exercised unlimited dominion over them. It is in this broad light that all these amendments must be read, the purpose to secure the perfect equality before the law of all citizens of the United States. What you give to one class you must give to all; what you deny to one class you shall deny to all, unless in the exercise of the common and universal police power of the State you find it needful to confer or require privileges on certain citizens, to be held and exercised still for the common good of all.

Such are the doctrines of the Slaughter-house cases—doctrines of the Republic, worthy of the age, worthy of the great tribunal which thus loftily and impressively enunciates them. Do they—I put it to any man, be he lawyer or not, I put it to the gentleman from Georgia—do they give color even to the claim that this Congress may not now legislate against a plain discrimination made by State laws or State customs against that very race for whose complete freedom and protection those great amendments were elaborated and adopted? Has it pretended anywhere else that the terrible crusade of the people of the United States, through the valley of the Mississippi, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and the territory immediately contiguous. Having held this the court proceeds to discuss the question whether the conferring of exclusive privileges, such as those conferred by the act in question, is the imposing of an involuntary servitude, the abridging of the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States, or the denial to any person within the jurisdiction of the State of the equal protection of the laws.

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San Francisco, Dec. 1, 1873.

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Information Wanted.
Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Hall, who resided about 10 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, Joseph Hall, who still resides at Alexandria. Direct letter, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of the State of California for the term of fifteen (15) years.
Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH TEN.

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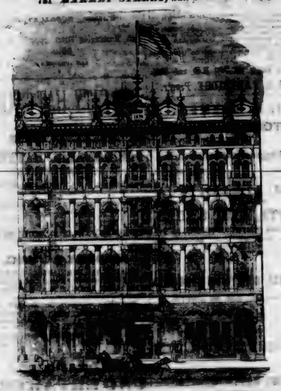
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 24, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 21, 1874.

Our stay here will be brief, owing to the incessant cold weather. We arrived here this morning, after an all-night journey from the "Bay City." We came up on the "Julia," an excellent boat for accomodations, as managed by Mr. Samuel Wilcox, the Steward, and Chauncey, Livingston, his efficient assistant. The Captain and all the officers of the boat are also efficient and gentlemanly to passengers.

Sacramento City is bedecked with a heavy white frost this morning. Pedestrians may be seen beating their hands around their bodies and hastening to their destination. The crowds which thronged around the hotel doors during the Fair seasons cannot be seen on the outside of those places. All politicians, lobbyists, etc., take their little jobs and hot whiskeys near the stove.

The Legislature took hold of the "Freights and Fare" subject to-day, such is Freeman's bill, which pleases nobody. There is even fault finding among friends of the bill. The opinion is that Freeman's (bill as it is) will make matters worse in relation to present rates and facilities to small localities for accommodations.

The colored citizens are doing nothing to hinder Add. Hinkson's attitude on the school question, as the Board of Education has assumed the responsibility of the two or three colored children retaining their seats in the Grammar School.

We were in the Assembly and Senate Chambers to-day, and will be there again to-morrow.

The APPEAL is better known among the members than we anticipated, as some asked for its welfare while giving us a welcome recognition.

Senator Edgerton, of Sacramento, and Senator Pendegast, of Napa, are rated as the best orators of the Senate, while there are several who may be considered good statesmen. The Assembly also contains a large amount of talent. Speaker Estee makes an excellent presiding officer, as also does Lieutenant-Governor Pacheco.

During our stay here we had only time to stop at the Barber Shops of Small & Christopher, A. L. Jackson and Benj. Cogar, to exchange views in relation to the Washington City Civil Rights Convention. The Hair Dressing establishment kept by colored ladies all seem to be doing well. This is the season for galeties and parties in Legislative spheres. The most prominent establishments where are kept by Mrs. C. Dunlap and Mrs. Virginia Brownbeth, in the same block, on Fifth street, between J and K. Some of the men on the overland mail train from the East, on Thursday, brought some large snow balls which they distributed against the late of passers by while en route from the cars to the Post Office.

Correspondence.

We have received this week interesting correspondence from A. D. A. De Leon, Esq., Boston, Mass., giving the full details of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Colored Masons of that State. The same Brother also sends us the proceedings of the celebration and public installation after the establishment of the Independent Grand Lodge of Connecticut, containing the demonstration at Hartford, and what Grand Lodges and Commanderies, etc., were present on the occasion. Among the Grand Lodges represented we were astonished to find that there is yet another Independent Grand Lodge in existence, namely: The Harmony Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Rhode Island. Most of the above correspondence will appear next week, as also important Masonic correspondence from Philadelphia.

Thanks.

We return thanks to Hon. Charles Clayton for transmitting to the APPEAL the great speech of Hon. R. B. Elliott, on civil rights, which we publish in full in this issue.

Hon. R. B. Elliott's Speech.

[*Continued.*]

it in the legitimate exercise of her police power. If she abridges the rights of her citizens equally, unless those rights are specially guarded by the Constitution of the United States, she does not violate this amendment. This is not to put this rights which I hold by virtue of my citizenship of South Carolina under the protection of the national Government; it is not to blot out or overlook in the slightest particular the distinction between rights held under the United States and rights held under the States; but it seeks to secure equality, to prevent discrimination, to confer as complete and ample protection on the humblest as on the highest.

The gentleman from Kentucky, in the course of the speech to which I am now replying, made a reference to the State of Massachusetts which betrays again the confusion which exists in his mind on this precise point. He tells us that Massachusetts excludes from the ballot-box all who cannot read and write, and points to that fact as the exercise of a right which this bill would abridge or impair. The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES] answered him truly and well, but I submit that he did not make the best reply. Why did he not ask the gentleman from Kentucky if Massachusetts has ever discriminated against any of her citizen on account of color, race, or previous condition of servitude? When did Massachusetts ally her proud record by placing on her statute-book any limitation which admitted to the ballot the white man and shut out the black man? She has never done it; she would not do it; she cannot do so long unless we have a Supreme Court which reads the Constitution of our country with the eye of justice; nor can Massachusetts or Kentucky deny to any man, on account of his race, color, or previous condition of servitude, that perfect equality of protection under the laws so long as Congress should exercise the power or enforce, by appropriate legislation, the great and unquestionable security enacted in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

But, sir, a few words more as to the suffrage regulation of Massachusetts.

It is true that Massachusetts in 1857, finding that her illiterate population was being constantly augmented by the continual influx of ignorant emigrants, placed in her constitution the least possible limitation consistent with manhood suffrage to stay this tide of foreign ignorance. Its benefit has been fully demonstrated in the intelligent character of the vote of that honored Commonwealth, reflected conspicuously in the able Representatives she has to-day upon this floor. But neither is the inference of the gentleman from Kentucky legitimate, nor do the statistics of the census of 1870, drawn from his own state, sustain the astounding assumption. According to the statistics we find the whole white population of that State is 1,088,692; the whole colored population 222,210. Of the whole white population who cannot write we find 201,077; of the whole colored population who cannot write 126,043; giving by white scon, 96,162 colored persons who can write to 897,615 white persons who can write. Now, the ratio of the colored population to the white is as 1 to 5, and the ratio of the illiterate colored population to the whole population is as 1 to 2; the ratio of the illiterate white population is to the whole white population as 1 to 5. Reducing this, we have only a preponderance of three-tenths in favor of the white, as to literacy, notwithstanding the advantages which they have always enjoyed and do now enjoy of free school privileges, and this, too, taking utterly into account the single item of being unable to write; for with regard to the inability to read, there is no discrimination in the statistics between the white and colored population. There is, however, a peculiar felicity in these statistics with regard to the State of Kentucky, that he now offers this Government, which he has done his utmost to destroy, a very poor return for its magnanimous treatment, to come here and seek to continue by the assertion of doctrines obnoxious to the true principles of our Government, the burdens and oppressions which rest upon five millions of his countrymen who never failed to lift their earnest prayers for the success of this Government when the gentleman was seeking to break up the union of those States and to blot the American Republic from the galaxy of nations. [Loud applause.]

Sir, it is scarcely twelve years since that gentleman shocked the civilized world by announcing the birth of a government which rested on human slavery as its cornerstone. The progress of events has swept away that pseudo-government which rested on greed, pride, and tyranny; and the race whom he thus ruthlessly spurned and trampled on are here to meet him in debate, and to demand that the rights which were enjoyed by their former oppressor, who vainly tried to overthrow a Government which they could not prostitute to the base uses of slavery —shall be accorded to those who, even in the darkness of slavery kept sacred in the hearts of many of their number that Massachusetts had, from the beginning of her history, recognized the inestimable value of an educated ballot, by not only maintaining a system of free schools, but also enforcing an attendance thereupon, as one of the safeguards for the perpetuation of a real republican form of government. Recurring then, sir, to the possible contingency alluded to by the gentleman from Kentucky, should the State of Kentucky, having first established a system of common schools whose doors shall swing open freely to all, as contemplated by the provisions of this bill, adopt a provision similar to that of Massachusetts, no one would have cause justly to complain. And if in the coming years the result of such legislation should produce a constituency rivaling that of the old Bay State, as one would be more highly gratified than I.

Mr. Speaker, I have neither the time nor the inclination to notice the many illogical and forced conclusions, the numerous transfers of terms, or the vulgar insinuations which further incumber the argument of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. HARRIS], whose speech yesterday, and who so far transcended the limits of decency and propriety as to announce upon this floor that his remarks were addressed to white men alone, I shall have no word of reply. Let him feel that a negro was not only too magnanimous to smite him in his weakness, but was even charitable enough to grant him the mercy of his silence. [Laughter and applause on the floor and in the galleries.] I shall, sir, leave to others less charitable the unenviable and fatiguing task of sifting out of that mass of chaff the few grains of sense that may, perchance, deserve notice. Assuring the gentleman that the account of their race, will ever be held to come within the purview of this provision. It is no charity a provision for that race and that emergency, that a strong case would be necessary for its application to any other. But as it is a State that is to be dealt with, and not alone the validity of its law, we may safely leave that matter until Congress shall have exercised its power, or some case of State oppression, by denial of equal justice in its courts shall have claimed a decision at our hands."

No language could convey a more complete assertion of the power of Congress over the subject embraced in the present bill than is here expressed. If the States do not conform to the requirements of this clause, if they continue to deny to any person within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, or the Supreme Court had said, deny equal justice in its courts," than Congress is here said to have power to enforce the constitutional guarantee by appropriate legislation. This is the power which this bill now seeks to put in exercise. It proposes to enforce the constitutional guarantee against inequality and discrimination by appropriate legislation. It does not seek to confer new rights, nor to place rights conferred by State citizenship under the protection of the United States, but simply to prevent and forbid inequality and discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Never was there a bill more completely within the constitutional power of Congress. Never was there a bill which appealed for support more strongly to that sense of justice and fair-play which has been and is the main with justice. to be a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race. The Constitution warrants it; the Supreme Court sanctions it; justice demands it.

I have replied to the extent of my ability to the arguments which have been presented by the opponents of this measure. I have replied also to some of the legal propositions advanced by gentlemen on the other side; and now that I am about to conclude, I am deeply sensible of the imperfect manner in which I have performed the task. Technically, the bill is to decide upon the civil status of the colored citizen of this nation. Practically, it will have to decide upon the civil status of the colored American citizen; a point disputed at the very formation of our present Government, when by a short-sighted policy, a policy repugnant to true republican principles, the Negro counted as three fifths of a man.

The logical result of this mistake of the framers of the Constitution strengthened the cause of slavery, which finally spread its poisonous tentacles over the southern portion of the body-politic. Hence its growth and power, the nation we have passed through the harrowing operation of intestine war, dreaded at all times, resorted to at the last extremity, like the surgeon's knife, but absolutely necessary to extirpate the disease which threatened with the life of the nation the overthrow of civil and political liberty on this continent. In that dire extremity the members of the race which I have the honor in part to represent—the race which pleads for justice at your hands to-day, forgetful of their inhuman and brutalizing servitude at the South, their degration and petroleum at the North—flew willingly and gallantly to the support of the national Government. Their sufferings, assistance, privations, and trials for the causes and in the rice-fields, their valor on the land and on the sea, is a part of the over glorious record which makes up the history of a nation preserved, and might, should I urge the claim, incline you to respect and guarantee their rights and privileges as citizens of our common Republic. But I remember that valor, devotion, and loyalty are not always rewarded according to their just deserts, and that after the battle those who have borne the brunt of the fray may, through neglect or contempt, be assigned to a subordinate place, while the one who fled in fear may be preferred to the sufferers.

The results of the war, as seen in reconstruction, have settled forever the political status of my race. This passage of the bill will determine the civil status, not only of the Negro, but of any other class of citizens who may feel themselves unfairly discriminated against. It will form the capstone of that temple of liberty, begun on this continent, under the most appalling circumstances, reared in spite of the mocks of monarchists and the cavils of professed friends of freedom, and at last it stands in all its beautiful symmetry and proportions, a building—the grandest which the world has ever seen, realizing the most sanguine expectations and the highest hopes of those who, in the name of equal, impartial, and universal liberty, laid the foundation-stones.

The Holy Scriptures tells us of an humble hand-maiden who long, faithfully and patiently gleaned in the rich fields of her wealthy kinsman; and we are told further that at last, in spite of her humble antecedents, she found complete favor in his sight. For over two centuries our race has "reaped down your fields." The cries and woes which we have uttered have "entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabbaoth," and we are at last politically free. The last vestiture only is needed—civil rights. Having gained this, we may, with hearts overflowing with gratitude and thankful that our prayer has been granted, repeat the prayer of Ruth: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest; I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part the and me." Great applause.]

CALICO MASQUERADE BALL.—A Grand Calico Masquerade Ball will be given in the Young Men's U. B. S. Hall, on Monday evening, Feb. 2d, by a committee of ladies. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Society. Admission, 50 cents. Mrs. Bertha Alexander, Manageress.

LETTERS received from A. D. A. De Leon, Boston, Mass.; J. H. Layne, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. Harrison, Sacramento, Cal.

☞ A large amount of matter is unavoidably crowded out.

SACRAMENTO.

THE ORLEANS CLUB

WILL GIVE A

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AND

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At Hamilton Hall,

On Thursday Evening, Feb. 5, 1874.

TICKETS, (admitting Gentleman & Lady) $1.50

Prizes will be awarded to the best sustained Character; Male and Female.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No League Leagued and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

A FEW DAYS SINCE I HAD A MEETING, AFTER years of toil, and sacrifice, and anxiety, with a circle of both our people for the good of my race, and I was appointed by the Executive Committee of the Union League to make a report of the meeting, which I did, and it was published in the following issue of the Alta California.

For the benefit of those who did not attend, I commence stating that last Spring I obtained the Pavilion, corner of Bush and Kearny streets, and had it handsomely arranged, and on every night, for two weeks, I had the best musical talent, the finest speakers, and the largest audiences that ever assembled in San Francisco, to discuss the question of the day, and to advocate the principles of the Republican party.

And now nothing I can say personally, can do me or my cause any good, for I am now in the last days of my life, and I feel it. I am dying of consumption, and those who are acquainted about me know it personally, as the great experiments of Hydrogen Gas, which I have subjected to this operation is very valuable in view of the fact that I have been able to prolong my life for a year and a half, and cause ladies and others to be, as they say, benefited, although in a measure only.

Yours, &c.,

J. MURPHY.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9, 1874.

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Yours, &c.,

J. MURPHY.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 9, 1874.

It will no doubt be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know that their judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:

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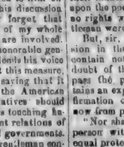
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SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg, Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of Post Office, San Francisco.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, November 12th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, 3, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.30 A.M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Colusa, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Express for Stockton, Merced, Fresno and Los Angeles.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Oakland Emigrant Train (via Oakland), for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden, Omaha and Chicago.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P.M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland), for Stockton, Merced, Fresno and Los Angeles.

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For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Saturday, January 17th, and Saturday, February 14th, and every four weeks thereafter.

For Honolulu only, Wednesday, January 28th, and Wednesday, February 25th, and every four weeks thereafter.

For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, Saturday, March 14th, and every four weeks thereafter.

For Honolulu only, Wednesday, March 25th, and every four weeks thereafter.

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LATE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, on the 1st and 15th of every month, at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Steamer line for SHANGHAI, touching at NAGASAKI.

January 15—COLORADO, Capt. Dearborn.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leaves at 12 o'clock noon every SEVENTEENTH day for PANAMA, and connecting on Panama Railroad with one of the Company's steamers from thence for NEW YORK.

January 17—COLIMA. Capt. ——

January 31—COLORADO. Capt. ——

February 16— ——. Capt. ——

February 27— ——. Capt. ——

Also, a steamer each for MAZATLAN, MANZANILLO, ACAPULCO and PANAMA, touching at Magdalena Bay, on the following days:

Steamer of January 7th and February 10th will sail at

CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Both ways, and during the califax season, the first steamer leaving each month will sail at three ports each way.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Amsterdam and Antwerp.

Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medical attendance free.

When the sailing days of Mail Steamers fall on Sunday or Monday, the departure will be on the preceding Saturday.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro and San Diego.

Steamers will leave at 10 A.M., as follows:

ORIZABA, Captain Johnson, Wednesday, January 28; Monday, February 2; Tuesday, February 17th; Saturday, February 28th; Thursday, March 12th; and Saturday, March 28th.

THE NORTH WILL CALL AT

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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dade, formerly of Petersburg, Virginia; was in Alabama, Ky., and Washington City, D. C., and it supposed to be in California. Any information that may lead to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mrs. Harriet Dade, 1703 Lombard st., No. 113 Brevoort street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TODD. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 19th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State of California for the term of fifteen (15) years.

Yours, &c.,
AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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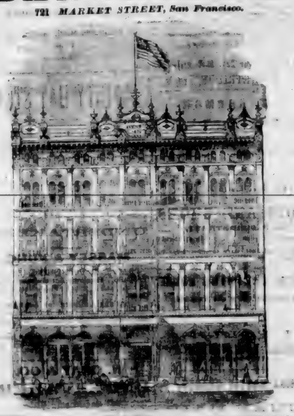
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INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MIRIAM WEST, AGED about 16 years, COLORED. Left Petaluma with Mrs. [illegible] during the year of Park Trans. Medford county, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 19 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.

President, I. B. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
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and with one second glass it their unqualified approbation.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, February 7, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Reason vs. Fallacies.

In discussing the Civil Rights bill before Congress, in the House of Representatives, Elliott, Rainer, Butler, and others of the affirmative set forth logical reasons why a supplementary Civil Rights bill should be enacted. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Harris, of Virginia, and others of the opposition set forth the same old stereotyped dogma of States' Rights and "negro inferiority" fallacies, that were used on the political stump in the days of slavery for argument. Not a single plausable reason has been offered by that side of the House why a supplementary Civil Rights bill, in view of the many remaining disabilities of colored citizens, should not pass. Would you have a negro to marry your daughter? Would you let the children of negro parents attend the same free schools that white children attend? Would you go to a public place where negroes are admitted on the same equality as yourselves? These inquiries are about the gist of the fallacies set forth by those who oppose civil rights to colored citizens. To analyze all the arguments of the colorphobists, it will then down to the above three inquiries.

In the State Legislature the opponents of full civil rights to colored citizens set forth the same fallacies for arguments. There is no sense, justice, reason nor statesmanlike consistency in their harangues which are all set forth with but one idea, which is blind prejudice! The majority of liberal minded men, both in Congress and the State Legislatures, have always waited, with the greatest patience, when an "equality before the law measure" has been introduced and discussed by the affirmative side, to listen to reasons not fallacies, why legislation should not be applied to enforce equality of rights to all American citizens. They are answered by the cohorts of prejudice with the same old twaddle, would you have a negro marry your daughter? Such kind of fallacies substituted for Argument is a disgrace to those who pretend to have a knowlege of statesmanship. It is a stain on the American Government to have such fallacies appear in print and disseminated among enlightened people abroad, to be compared with the theory and teachings of this free and great republic.

Memorial Discourses.

We have received from C. W. Howard, Attorney at Law, one hundred copies for distribution the the presented memorial discourse, etc of the late Oscar Lovell Shafter, L.L.D. Late associate justice of the Supreme Court of the State of California, who died in Florence, Italy, January 23d, 1873. The funeral obsequies having taken place at Oakland, California, March 24th 1873. The memorial discourses etc are neatly printed and bound in peristical form and consists of twenty-five pages on the memory of the deceased Judge.

Being words spoken at his burial by Rev. Dr. Stebbins, a sermon preached on the following Sunday by Rev. I. Hamilton, a sketch of his life and character, given before the Supreme Court of California, by Hon. John W. Dwinelle.

And lines to his memory from the New York Evening Post.

WEDDING.—A piece of wedding cake directed to "Pacific Appeal" with compliments of Mr. and Mrs. Gravan, was received on Saturday last January 31st. The nuptials took place on Thursday, January 29th.

DEPARTURE.—Mr. J. C. Ross, Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Allen Church, has deforced the publication of the article which we noted as being crowded out last week.

Defeat of Cowdery's School Bill.

Cowdery's school bill, striking the word "white" out of the Educational Laws of this State, was defeated on Thursday last, in the Assembly by a vote of 42 to 34, striking out the enacting clause of the bill. The defeat we believe was arden by several Republican members, as the Democrats do not muster 42 votes out of 80, in the Assembly. We will give an anyize of the vote next week. There are two or three more chances yet for such a law. Sumners and Butlers supplemening civil rights bill in Congress and the mandamus case now pending in the State Supreme Court.

The De Young-Fitzgerald-Napthraly Libel Difficulties.

The whole community was thrown in an uproar Saturday and Sunday last, relative to libellous articles appearing respectively in the *Chronicle* and *Sun* newspapers of this city, crimination on the part of one and recrimination on the part of the other fired the hearts of both proprietors to such a degree that led to law suits and shooting. No lives were lost however., The libellous attack by the *Sun* on the characters of the De Youn's and the female members of their family was the most wanton and despicable over set forth to our knowledge in any newspaper. Whatever the ostensible grievance of the *Sun* newspaper might be, there can be no justification among men of honor for them attacking the female members of the De Young family. When men in their quarrels resort to such a mode of warfare it is without the pale of legitimate contention or controversy, and extraordinary and unlawful means are impiedly justified for the summary punishment of such cases. Newspaper articles have often led to duels among honorable members of the American press, probably commencing from the time of Watson Webb, of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, Prentice of the *Louisville Journal*, Lumsden or Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and among American statesmen such as Henry Clay, Henry A. Wise, Cilley, and others of the old school of gentlemen, and their action and style prompted by members of the press and gentlemen of the present day. But the mode of attack by the *Sun* on the *Chronicle* proprietors left the latter no means to resort to for redress only to the law, except they condescending to the level of aggressors to summarily punish them for assailing their female relatives when their newspaper fight was only with the men. In our opinion the mode of attack by the *Sun* on the *Chronicle* was wrong. Newspaper attacks are often made on the principle of the "hardest soul off;" the fight may be fair or unfair, the public are often indifferent. But in the present case not so much in the attack itself on the *Chronicle*, but the mode of the *Sun's* attack in reply is condemned. The *Chronicle* in its strictures on the proprietors of the *Sun* Saturday morning last made no allusion to the families of the *Sun* proprietors, but went directly after the men, which if not altogether judicious was at least more manly.

LETTERS.—J. W. H. Hacks, M. D., Philadelphia; R. J. H., San Jose; Isaac Sinks, Grass Valley; Wm. T. Boyd, Cleveland, Ohio; C. H. F., City; A. D. A. De Leon, Boston, Mass.; A. H.-S., Washington City; Rev. J. W. Hood, Raleigh, N. C.; E. R. W., Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. M. C. Yantes, Sacramento. To the care of this office—Mrs. Benjamin McFee.

CALICO MASQUERADE BALL.—A Grand Calico Masquerade Ball will be given in the Young Mens' U. B. 8 Hall, on Monday evening, Feb'y 16th, by a committee of ladies. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Society. Admission, 50 cents. Mrs. Bertha Alexander, Manageress.

Public Document.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Member of Congress from Georgia, sends us this week his speech in full as delivered against the Civil Rights Bill in the House of Representatives, January 8, 1874. Mr. Stephens has our thanks for this special favor. We have already published a synopsis of his speech a week before we published the great speech made by Hon. R. B. Elliott, Member of Congress from South Carolina in favor of the same subject. They are both masterly productions, but are as extremein views and common sense, as is the East from the West, *i. e.*, while the one (Elliott's) advocates progression in accordance with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution the other (Stephens') takes its standpoint from and makes himself an advocate for the old order of proscription customary by caste prejudice in the days of slavery. Mr. Stephens' full speech, which he sends us, abounds with the same old stereotyped Calhoun's South Carolina States Rights doctrine which was exploded in the rebellion and reconstruction. In discussing the Civil Rights Bill, and setting forth his (Mr. Stephens') construction of the powers of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the logic contained in the whole of Mr. Stephens' argument we set forth in a paragraph which we extract, as follows. Mr. Stephens says:

> Neither of these Amendments confer, bestow, or even declare, any rights, at all, to citizens of the United States, or to any class, whatever. Upon the colored race, they neither confer, bestow, or declare civil rights of any character—not even the right of franchise. They only forbid the States from discriminating in their laws against the colored race in the bestowment of such rights as they may severally deem best to bestow upon their own citizens. Whatever rights they grant to other citizens shall not be denied to the colored race as a class. This is the whole of the matter. The question is, how can Congress enforce a prohibition of the exercise of these powers by a State?

Masonic Correspondence.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

BOSTON, January 10th, 1874

Being in Hartford, Connecticut where an Independent Grand Lodge was being organized, I had not the pleasure until this morning when I returned of reading your very valuable favor. You advise me of the publication of one of my letters in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in relation to the Sovereignty of Grand Lodges, and the usurpations of the National. I am glad that the committee has given it a place in their very interesting publication, I have not as yet received a copy for which I am truly sorry. The Prince Hall Grand Lodge passed a fitting resolution declaring her "*omnipotence and supremacy*" without giving any cogent reasons for this action which it becomes the body that took prominent a part in foisting upon the Masons of the country, his Natchez Compact. It would have been better for the Masons of the world could also have been made to see the necessity of accepting the situation by not only severing her own connection, thereby harmonizing the conflicting Masonic elements among us, but by advising all the other jurisdictions now groveling in the darkness forced upon them by the complicity to do likewise. Nevertheless she has accomplished what ought to have been done years ago, and her present, action *feebs as it is, stems further and further from the past etc.* I am grateful for the appointment tendered as a representative of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

An organization to be progressive must have not necessarily an array of numbers, but that comprehensive ability which fits men to cope successfully with common enemies. We look both of these in our organization. In Massachusetts we need men of noble parts, capable of raising Masonry from the knob where the men of 1811 consigned it—men with intellectual powers strong enough to subdue the spirit of ignorance now reigning supreme in the body that should have been as transcendently luminous as the sun in its meridian height. Never was there a time when the true principles of Masonry were more needed than at the present day. With this condition of affairs within named bodies, and holding commissions issued by the Grand Masters of several of them, I hope you will not considder me officious or over-zealous in thus presuming to lay the subject before you for consideration and action. But on the contrary, deal with it as coming from one having at heart the advancement, enlightenment and growth of influence of his mother Grand Lodge, and the unity which should characterize all the Masonic jurisdiction among us. There is a great unanimity of sentiment in all desiring its "*omnipotence and supremacy*," let us avail ourselves of that more intimate and fraternal intercourse between the sister Grand Lodges calculated to strengthen the bonds of affection and to promote the unity purity and integrity of the Order—as representatives. We have undergone a radical and beneficient transformation, and must not never fail to emulate the example of our younger sisters. Let not our age impacticate us to receive from them the flaming torch of wisdom which we ought to have been able to proffer them.

As the appointment of these representatives is the prerogative of the Grand Master, no delay is needed for the purpose of submitting the names to the Grand Lodge; the commissions can be issued and at the next regular quarterly communication, the Grand Lodge may be informed of your action.

Should a copy of the document be needed, I shall furnish one, and if at present you cannot afford to have them printed, I shall write them out for you leaving the necessary space to be filled by the proper officers.

Trusting that you will give the subject the attention it deserves and with little delay as possible, so that I may be able to keep the jurisdictions I represent posted as to your action. I remain, very fraternally

A. W. A. DELEON,

Letter from San Jose.

Mr. Editor:

SAN JOSE, Feb. 2, 1874.

Will you kindly allow me space in the APPEAL to make a short statement of fact and opinion. Some time since I felt impelled by a sense of duty and right to send to the *Elevator* a history of the events which culminated in a change of teachers in the Colored Public School of this city. Subsequently I had to write another letter to disprove the most unblushing series of falsehoods that ever appeared in print; and which were published in the same paper over the signature of James Floyd.

My letter found no favor in the eyes of the *Elevator's* editor. To each of which he appended his own insulting and imbecile comments; proving himself as devoid of good manners as he is of good taste, or of a proper understanding of his position as a journalist.

Not long ago two of my friends wrote him a candid statement of their opinion of his extraordinary and unprofessional course. This opinion he called "personal abuse." Now he says the authors of that letter were cowardly sneaks who signed fictitious names. But the gentleman will visit San Jose I will take pleasure in introducing Messrs. Smith and Jones to a brainless editor, who makes his paper the exponent of his own personal likes and dislikes, and the special attorney and apologist for his friends.

Two weeks before the Christmas vacation the Board of Education granted me leave of absence on account of illhealth, and they appointed a substitute for me. This was duly reported in the local papers, with one of which, at least, the *Elevator* exchanges. Yet to announced to his readers that I had resigned; and the next week, ashamed of his falsehood, makes a show of retraction, while he virtually repeats all that was offensive in his first assertion. This looks to me like the action of a "sneaking coward." But what was to be expected?

Now, I distinctly said in the last of my letters that I should trouble the *Elevator* no more. I had told my story, had sentenced contradiction, and had stated my willingness to be brought to an account. Notwithstanding this the *Elevator* hardly ever appears without some fling at me. In its persistent attempts to annoy one, it reminds me of a cur barking at a gentleman's heels. It might be well enough if the truth only was told; but neither the editor nor his San Jose correspondents seem to have much regard for that. Mr. Sanderson, of Stockton; Mr. Lane, of Carson City; and Messrs. Smith and Jones, of this city, all wrote to him on the subject. Being gentlemen of high character, it is safe to presume that they told the truth. Yet, not one of their letters were published; while the falsehood of James Floyd and the equivocation of Mr. Casey were ferreted out without reluctance. Yours in common sense.

R. J. HOGAN.

Election of a Colored United States Senator in Mississippi.

Among the associated press dispatches in the *Sacramento Union* of Wednesday last are contained the following:

> JACKSON, February 3d.—The Legislature to-day, in joint session, elected B. L. Bruce, (colored) United States Senator for the long term, and H. R. Pease, late Superintendent of Education, for the short term. Both nominees are Republican, and had no opposition.

A WEALTHY Bostonian with high church proclivities is about to devote a half million to the building of a new and elegant edifice for the ritualistic party.

Deaths.

ALEXANDER.—In the City and County Hospital, December —, Samson Alexander, formerly of Washington, D. C.

A GRAND SOIREE

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MR. JOHN DEMBY,

On Friday Evening, Feb. 20, '74,

AT THE

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, near Mason.

WILLIS FINCH STRING BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

NOTICE.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH—

EACH MEMBER OF THE FIRST A. M. E. Zion Church is hereby called to attend in their Church on Monday evening, Feb. 9th, 1874, to pay their dues for 1873-4.

W. H. HILLERY, Pastor.

San Francisco, Feb. 5th, 1874.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Having noticed in your issue of [illegible] that Dr. Sherman has the other day made [illegible] of his Rupture Cure, I feel it my duty to inform the afflicted, that for rheumatism my cure has never failed. I have cured with it several cases pronounced incurable by other physicians, and with many others I am now under treatment, and am confident I may succeed. I may mention in particular one case [illegible] Mr. Sherman's cure failed to give him a cure. [illegible]

Yours, &c., SMITH.

Valley, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Answered for Social Enjoyment.

AT BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER 2 years of toil, hardship and exertion strike a big [illegible] and now [illegible] to the world. Read his communication. Read his experience. Read his commencement.

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the benefit of others afflicted as I was, I take the liberty of informing you that after having I suffered for [illegible] and expended over $1,000 for a remedy, I had been [illegible] and was [illegible] and was no longer able to work. I was [illegible] and was no longer able to work. I was [illegible] and was no longer able to work. I

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Fire and Marine Insurance.
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PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Maehl has removed to the spacious store, 536 Clay street, between Sansome and Battery, (Nevada Block,) where the PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, (SUCCESSOR TO MAEHL & CO.) will be found in future.

The office hours remain unchanged, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and all goods of value, Diamonds and Watches purchased for cash, or received on loan at the highest rates. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and all goods of value, for any length of time to suit the convenience of borrowers, at the lowest rates of interest. Unredeemed pledges, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and all goods of value, for sale at private sale, at the office, daily. Goods received on storage, and advances made thereon. Business strictly confidential. Parties desiring to sell, buy, or exchange, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Goods sold on commission. Money to loan on Real Estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest. Parties desiring to borrow money on Real Estate, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Money to loan on Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of good collaterals. Parties desiring to borrow money on Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of good collaterals, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Money to loan on Mortgages, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Accounts, and all kinds of good collaterals. Parties desiring to borrow money on Mortgages, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Accounts, and all kinds of good collaterals, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Money to loan on Personal Property, Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Grain, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Merchandise, and all kinds of personal property, at the lowest rates of interest. Parties desiring to borrow money on Personal Property, Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Grain, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Merchandise, and all kinds of personal property, at the lowest rates of interest, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Money to loan on Real Estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest. Parties desiring to borrow money on Real Estate, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Money to loan on Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of good collaterals. Parties desiring to borrow money on Warehouse Receipts, Bills of Lading, Stocks, Bonds, and all kinds of good collaterals, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Money to loan on Mortgages, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Accounts, and all kinds of good collaterals. Parties desiring to borrow money on Mortgages, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Accounts, and all kinds of good collaterals, will find it to their interest to call at the office. Money to loan on Personal Property, Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Grain, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Merchandise, and all kinds of personal property, at the lowest rates of interest. Parties desiring to borrow money on Personal Property, Furniture, Pianos, Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Saddles, Grain, Wool, Hides, Tallow, Merchandise, and all kinds of personal property, at the lowest rates of interest, will find it to their interest to call at the office.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention and
Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in 1854 Jackson, Va., and is now about 37 years old. He is supposed to be in California or Oregon. Any information concerning him will be gladly received by his father, Samuel Smith, who still resides at No. 1110 Lincoln place, Baltimore, or address this office.

FRED D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney. You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of this State of California for the term of fifteen years, &c.

AH FOO,
AH YUN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the story of the building from the lake. Inquire on the premises, between hours at Mrs. Ambert's, No. 113 Powell Place, upstairs, progressively

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INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF HUNTER A. WEST, AARON WEST, JANE COLEMAN, STAFF, ELIZABETH WEST, PAMELIA WEST—I am her family of four persons. They left here during the war at York Town, Fluvanna County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by the surviving members, JAMES WEST, No. 10 (3) street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Rolland's Brick Building.
President, T. B. DAVIS,
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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, the tropical fruit of Zingiber officinale, is unsurpassed for the relief of Nervousness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, etc. It is known to all invalids recovering from debility, whether from sickness or dissipation, as the most reliable restorative. Ladies who suffer from that wearing sensation, commonly called "all gone," will find a single teaspoonful in a wineglass of water, taken before meals, a most grateful and invigorating cordial. Gentlemen who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief. Persons who are recovering from fevers, will find it to be the one article of nourishment that will not cause headache.
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Will CURE in their footprints, three-fourths of [illegible] diseases to which mankind is heir to. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 25. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874. WHOLE NO. 495

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Rev. C. J. MORRIS ..... 1020 Lexington, Philadelphia, Pa.
WM. RUSSELL, JOHN FARRIS ..... St. Louis, Mo.

Serenade Speech of Hon. R. B. Elliott.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, '74.

A large number of citizens, white and colored, assembled in front of the house in which the Hon. R. B. Elliott is boarding, and tendered him a serenade. After several airs by the band, D. A. Straker made the opening address, thanking this noble representative of the colored people, in the name of four million of human beings, for his very able argument in defense of civil rights. Mr. Straker concludes:

"In this great party we recognize as the great champion of human rights, irrespective of color, the renowned statesman, Senator Charles Sumner. Our gratitude to this great man is illimitable as eternity. We must teach our children and our children's children to sing his praises, and the great Chronicler of events, who records the virtues of the great and good for the instruction of generations, shall couple with Charles Sumner in statesmanship, virtues and integrity, the name of R. B. Elliott."

Mr. Elliott replied as follows:

"FELLOW CITIZENS:—I hail this vast assemblage, these sweet and martial strains of music, not so much as a compliment to myself and colleagues, as a fit and worthy demonstration of your devotion to the cause of civil liberty and your desire to see the capstone triumphantly placed upon the structure of American freedom. As a people distinctly marked among the American population, we have been for many years subjected to oppression, injustice and outrage. In the darkest period of our history upon this continent we learned to labor and to wait, and exhibited

"That calm reliance upon God
For justice in His own good time,
That confidence to which belongs
Forgiveness for its many wrongs."

Our prayers were not in vain, for God, in His mercy, by the severe ordeal of war, and the solemn arbitrament of the sword, struck the shackles of slavery from the limbs of more than four million human beings, and bade them go free.

"To accomplish this great and righteous result, hundreds of thousands of our countrymen freely gave up their lives; thousands of others left their limbs upon the battle-field, and the nation poured out of its treasury billions of dollars.

"Thank God! the colored American has never yielded the weapon save in the interests of humanity, in the cause of liberty, and in behalf of the prosperity and greatness of his country.

"To his duties as a citizen he has never been insensible; to the welfare of his country he has never been indifferent.

"Ever jealous of his own liberty, his heart has always gone out to those who suffer oppression, while he has ever sympathized with those who are struggling, to obtain those blessings which accrue to him from our republican institutions.

"But, fellow citizens, while the African race have been lifted into the gaze of the world as an American freeman; whilst under egis of our constitution he has been robed in the habiliments of citizenship, he has been denied and is still being denied that to which his manhood entitles him; and without which his citizenship is incomplete.

"By an unrighteous and unjust discrimination; by an unholy and unchristian prejudice, founded upon caste, he is still the subject of outrage; by unjust and unfair State legislation or State customs his civil rights are withheld, and he is denied of the equal protection of the laws.

"If he traverses any part of the domain of the British empire, over which it is said, the sun never sets, his manhood is there respected. If he visits refined France, he is regarded as a man despite his complexion. If he stands under the shadow of the crescent of Constantinople, or within the dominion of the Sublime Serpent, he can readily obtain food and refreshment as any public inn without being subjected to an examination as to the number of kinks in his hair or the exact shade of his skin. If he wends his way around Cape Horn, whether he be in Valparaiso or Santiago; whether in the plain of Lima or the bay of Callio; whether in Acapulco or Mazatlan, his manhood is still respected. Yet in a land dedicated to freedom and pledged to the assertion and maintenance of human rights, his feelings are daily outraged and his manhood hourly insulted, solely because he is black.

"Smarting under this injustice he has appealed to the representatives of that government which owes his protection in return for his allegiance. His case has been fairly presented before that august body that represents the supreme legislative authority of the country. Opposed to him, men of learning, of renown, and of long experience in public affairs, have appeared while in the main, his advocates could boast of no such distinguishing characteristics.

"Conscious, nevertheless, of the justness of his cause, and relying upon Providence, and trusting to the fairness and justness of the true American heart, he is encouraged in the hope that when the issue shall have been made up, and the question submitted to Congress for its final decision, the verdict of the people's representatives will be in favor of the full accord of equal civil rights, and the equal protection of the laws to all classes of American citizens.

"We do not demand too much of our country when we ask that law be made the same for all, that privileges and immunities be accorded alike to all, and that the motto of the English Magna Charta, which has been regarded the heritage of the American freeman, "Nulli vendamus, nulli negabimus, aut differmus, justitiam vel rectum," shall be made to apply to all.

During the last presidential contest, in the conventions at Cincinnati, at Baltimore, and at Philadelphia, the candidates for the people's sufferages were pledged not only to the recognition but to the enforcement of the civil rights of all classes of citizens of the republic. Upon that distinct issue they went before the people.

Standing upon a platform which emphatically demanded the guarantee of equal civil rights to all, without regard to race or color or previous condition of servitude, the Republican party triumphantly elected its candidates.

Upon that platform the Republican party increased their majority from forty-three to nearly two-thirds of the membership of the largest legislative body that has ever yet been assembled in this country.

Upon that platform the great chieftain, our present chief magistrate, was triumphantly re-elected by both largely increased popular and electoral majorities.

True to his own generous, noble nature, and faithful to his pledges to the nation that had twice testified to their confidence in his patriotism and exalted virtues, not only did he renew his obligations in regard to civil rights in his inaugural, but in his first annual message to the present Congress he commended to that body the erasure by the hand of the nation of the last line of State laws which denied to any person within their jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws, and the abrogation of every State custom that deprived any citizen of his civil rights on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Whatever may be the opinion of others, I prefer to believe that Congress will do its whole duty. I prefer to believe that the national power that rescued us from the darkness of slavery and opened to our view the sunshine of freedom, will not be withdrawn until we shall, with our white fellow-citizens, be permitted to bask in the meridian splendors of the unquenchable light of civil as well as political liberty.

To the Christian men and women of the land who stood faithfully by us in the hours of our most direful extremities and who remembered us in the darkness of our weakness, we shall ever be grateful; to that great statesman and philanthropist, Charles Sumner, whom God has endowed so largely with those noble impulses of the heart which have pre-eminently distinguished him as the champion of the oppressed, we shall ever be grateful so long as God shall preserve to us that reason which distinguishes mankind from the rest of His handiwork, and so long as our hearts shall throb within us.

"To the American nation we shall in the future, as in the past, be grateful for the great boon of freedom that has been accorded to us, and for the restore of citizenship with which we are clothed.

"We ask our fellow citizens of the dominant race to respect our manhood, to guarantee us equality of public rights, to assure us, by national enactment, the equal protection of the laws, and we shall ever readily and willingly contribute, whatever of brain, muscle and energy we possess in maintaining the honor and advancing the material and industrial interests of our country.

"We only ask what is just and right—the removal of unjust prejudices, and full protection against outrages. We pledge them that we have no other desire than to make Anso of Austria by the Duke of Buckingham. The Queen, having the impression removed from her mind that she was barren, afterwards gave birth to the grand monarch, who discovering, on reaching maturity, the condition of affairs, consigned his elder brother to a life-long imprisonment. Conjecture has exhausted itself to find out who the masked man was, but it has not yet been settled with anything like certainty. He was transferred from one place of confinement to another, and on his journeys wore a mask. He was removed from Ste. Marguerite in 1698, and confined on a litter to the Bastile, where he was treated with distinction. When the latter fell search was made for papers or relics that might lead to his identification, but none were found.

Marshal Bazaine may not consider the place of his seclusion the most agreeable. The old buildings cannot be suggestive of the most cheering emotions. He is, however, close to Italy, and he has the Mediterranean expanse to the north south and east. If desirous to escape there cannot fail to be many favorable opportunities, but after all the Marshal may expect that at the expiration of a few years he may be permitted to leave Ste. Marguerite a free man. A fortune that did not befall the Mysterious Man in the Iron Mask.

Future of the Colored Race.

The National Civil Rights Convention, composed of prominent colored leaders from all parts of the Union, was held in Washington last week. The results of their deliberations may be summarized as follows: The adoption of an address to Congress and the people in behalf of their cause, endorsing the Senate Bill No. 1, or some bill equivalent to it; the organization of a National Council of Civil Rights, consisting of one member from each State and Territory, with an Executive Committee located in Washington; endorsing Senator Sumner and all other friends of progress; thanking President Grant for his courtesy in receiving members of the Convention, and his friendly utterances to them; organizing a committee on Jubilee, to be prepared to celebrate the passage of a Civil Rights Bill; appointing a National Historical and Statistical Association to report to the National Executive Committee of the Council subjects relating to the interests of the colored race; resolutions in favor of the independence of Cuba, and endorsing the call for a convention to take measures for the erection in Washington of a monument to the colored sailors and soldiers who fell in the late civil war.

Some of the objects here aimed at are worthy, others indifferent, and some questionable. We have long deprecated, as uncalled for and unwise—this constant agitation by the colored leaders of the question of the rights of their race. The agitation is almost exclusively confined to the leaders, and the least worthy among them are the loudest and most furious in their demands. The chief inspiration of the cry for equal rights is a longing after the loaves of official patronage. Their admission to the rights and privileges of citizenship has been interpreted by them to have no higher object than the right to be elected or appointed to petty offices of profit. They have somehow got the idea that this is the common bonum of the right to vote. The idea is erroneous and demoralizing. Its universal adoption by the colored race would be deplorable. It would transform them into a restless, thriftless, dangerous faction of political agitators. And this factional distinction is precisely what the highest interests of the colored race should impel them to shun. The efforts of statesmanship and of the best friends of the two races should be directed towards obliterating every semblance of an antagonism or diversity of interests. Both the colored and white races are compelled by destiny to be citizens of this Republic, enjoying the same rights controlled by the same interests. All are now equal before the law, and a disturbance of this equality in behalf of their race would be equally unwise.

There are a few unpleasant reminders of the days of slavery and proscription in the form of prejudices, but those are erroneously declared to be founded on color. They are founded in the mean and disgraceful stigma associated with that mand the Commissioner of Patents to cancel the said patent, and declare the manufacture of such a metal a penal offence.

NORTON I.

Given in San Francisco, California, this 3d day of February, 1874.

Faro banking for the Boston market is said to be profitable employment in Newburyport. The frogs are kept in tubs, and fattened with meal, and afterwards sliped to order.

The baneful habit of opium eating is increasing in this country. From three to five years of indulgence shocks the finest constitution, the eyes are sunken, the frame is emaciated, and death ends the wasted life.

It is reported that the Greek Government have at length made definite arrangements for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. It is to have a minimum depth of 21 feet, and a width of 39 feet at the bottom.

Bazaine's Place of Seclusion.

THE ISLE DE SAINTE MARGUERITE—THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

Marshal Bazaine, of France, has commenced his term of 30 years' seclusion, in accordance with the terms of the punishment fixed by Marshal McMahon. The Isle de Sainte Marguerite, where he is to take up his lenghtened residence, is on the Mediterranean coast of France, opposite Cannes, and about two miles and a half from the shore. It lies close to the Italian frontier, and is one of a group of two isles called Lerins, Ste. Marguerite is of small extent, is covered with wood, and the climate, as may be inferred, from its position, is of a salubrious character. Bazaine does not exactly go into exile, nor is he to suffer the ignominy of being transported to a penal colony. He will always have in view the coast of France, and close at hand are many towns and villages, where, before his eyes can be constantly seen the industry and every day life of his fellow countrymen in one of the most attractive portions of France.

Ste. Marguerite was once before the prison of an individual whose life was of romantic interest, and whose history has been the subject of laborod and extended research. The Man in the Iron Mask was confined on the island from 1686 to 1698, when he was removed to the Bastile. The dungeon in which he was incarcerated is still pointed out. Its solid windows are guarded by 12 iron bars. The only approach to it was through the Governor's rooms. In the midst of a small garden is a square building with a door on each face, and evidently constructed with a view to strength and to prevent prisoners confined in it from escaping. It is understood that the condemned Marshal will be accompanied in his seclusion by his wife and children, and that restraint on his movements will extend to his safe keeping. As other respects he will have the privilege of moving about within the confines of the island as much as he pleases.

The man in the Iron Mask was differently treated. He was closely watched and not allowed to hold conversation with anyone save his jailers. Various surmises as to who this historical character really was have been thrown out. At first it was contended that he was an illegitimate son of Louis XIV., by de la Valliere, who, having boxed the ears of his half brother, the Dauphin, was condemned to imprisonment for life. This assumption proved unfounded. It was again insisted that he was the Duke of Beaufort, "King of the Markets," and afterwards some believed that he was elder brother of Louis XIV., that he was son of Anne of Austria by the Duke of Buckingham. The Queen, having the impression removed from her mind that she was barren, afterwards gave birth to the grand monarch, who discovering, on reaching maturity, the condition of affairs, consigned his elder brother to a life-long imprisonment. Conjecture has exhausted itself to find out who the masked man was, but it has not yet been settled with anything like certainty. He was transferred from one place of confinement to another, and on his journeys wore a mask. He was removed from Ste. Marguerite in 1698, and confined on a litter to the Bastile, where he was treated with distinction. When the latter fell search was made for papers or relics that might lead to his identification, but none were found.

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Proclamation.

Fearing that the grant of a patent for the imitation of silver such as mentioned in the *Scientific American* of the 24th day of January, 1874, may lead to endless frauds in the silver currency of the country, *now, therefore we*, NORTON I, *Dei Gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Commissioner of Patents to cancel the said patent, and declare the manufacture of such a metal a penal offence.

NORTON I

Given in San Francisco, California, this 3d day of February, 1874.

PAPER MONEY OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES—late quotations:

United States, 10 to 12 per cent. discount.
Austria, 10 per cent. discount.
Greece, 12 per cent. discount.
Italy,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 14, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Post on Cowdery's Word "White" Speech.

The Evening *Post* is the only newspaper in this city (except the *Examiner*, Democratic, and which is always bold in its opposition to equal school privileges for colored children) that has yet expressed its opinion boldly and fearlessly on the defeat of Cowdery's school bill, and the masterly argument he made in favor of the bill prior to its defeat in the Assembly. The *Post* of Tuesday last contained the following:

Cowdery's speech in favor of striking the word "white" out of the school laws has been printed for the Executive Committee of the California State Convention of colored citizens. With some weak spots, it is, as we have said before, a good speech, embracing a number of strong points. One of the strongest is that when colored people vote, when they sit in the House of Representatives and in the senate and represent the power and dignity of the United States abroad, it is not only wrong but foolish to deprive them of the equal educational advantages for which they are equally taxed. To the assertion that in the cities they can have equal education advantages in separate schools, Mr. Cowdery makes a good answer, by pointing to the fact that in San Francisco there are fifty-three schools for white children while there is only one for colored children. Half a mile is a long distance for a white child to walk to school, while the colored child must walk to the one school, no matter in what part of the city he lives; and while schools of different grades and kinds are open to whites, there is a school of but one grade for the blacks. Of the whole, we think Mr. Cowdery has the strongest end of the argument, *and for our part do not care how soon the word "white" is stricken out of the school laws.* The only rational objection to mind is the theoretical one—that the antipathy and contempt of the Anglo-Saxon for all the dark-skined races, though frequently manifesting itself in innumerable and brutal ways, has been the means of keeping its blood pure, and making it the great conquering and colonizing race. But as we have taken the negroes into political partnership, we might as well make the thing complete at any rate. There are not enough of on this coast to affect our blood.

The Oakland *Transcript* and Sacramento *Record* are the only Republican papers in the State we know of that gave editorial influence in favor of colored children attending the public schools in common with white children. These are the kind of newspapers, together with the *Post* and the Democratic *Examiner*, (the letter always opposed) that exhibite practical independence of thought and speech on questions pertaining to equality before the law" for all citizens without regard to color, etc. If any Republican or Democratic paper is opposed to such measures, the colored citizens respect them more if they speak out instead of hiding their heads under a shell, like a turtle, after obtaining the aid of the colored vote to keep the Republican party in power. Such kind of Republican or Independent newspapers might just as well be rated on the side of the Democrats, when colored citizens rights are at stake, on the principle that he who is not openly for us on a just and consistent measure or principle of his party is certainly against us.

Public Meeting Vindication.

Mr. H. M. Collins vindicated himself before a large audience in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening last, from aspersions reflected upon him concerning the recent lawsuit and church affairs by the Minister and several Trustees of the First A. M. E. Zion Church. On the motion of John A. Barber, Mr. P. A. Bell presided. Mr. Collins spoke for over an hour, and was at times applauded. Remarks were afterwards made by Alex Ferguson, Wm. H. Hall and R. A. Hall, in approbation of Mr. Collins' course in the recent litigation. Mr. James S. Ross, Wm. H. Blake and W. H. Carter spoke in behalf of the parties of the church, and others who were absent. The ruling of the chair on Mr. Ross' substitute for other resolutions offered, was the most arbitrary and despotic that we have ever witnessed by any chairman of a meeting in this city.

A minority of any meeting, however small, have rights which should be respected by the chair as well as those of the majority, and no chairman who would desire to act impartially should show to an audience so plainly in his rulings which side he was on, as did the chairman who presided over the meeting to which we allude. When a member of a meeting, whether he be in the minority or not, offers a substitute for a resolution, a chairman has no right to enter into a discussion against it from the chair, and exhibit his feelings to the audience. The substitute should be put, and those on the floor do the talking and the voting. The chairman only has to declare the result. This is but common sense. When a person is selected to fill a position such as chairman of a public meeting, he should show no favoritism to his particular friends by entertaining everything they do or say, whether it be in order or out of order, to the exclusion of a minority whose sentiments on a subject he might not agree or endorse. One of the greatest evils which causes strife and division among colored citizens at times when counselling for the general good, or for the whole, is the spirit of seizing hold of every movement which they suppose to be a little popular, and get it under control of some little petty party clique, and manouver to get at the head, often without merit, in order that they may figure as being popular, or the only acceptable leaders of our public movements.

In relation to the Zion Church litigation and dispute, it is hoped by all who are really friends of that church that they will not make their internal affairs a subject for a public meeting of any kind again.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

One can but observe how sensitive the citizens of San Francisco are for their rights, watching them with the keenness of an eagle, and with what promptness they devise ways and means to redress a wrong, or correct an evil committed by their public servants. These thoughts were suggested on reading the resolutions emanating from the public meeting held at Platt's Hall on the 9th inst. There seems to have been but one sentiment expressed, and that in condemnation of the action of the Board of Education. Mr. Barnes is represented as having made a speech there and and then, brimful of wit, humor and satire—while he would occasionally hurl his thunderbolts of disapprobation at the Board of Education for their "penny wise and pound foolish" policy in suppressing the Cosmopolitan schools. The Board of Education will not be indifferent to the voice of the people so fully expressed. Could we have brought to bear such an influence upon the Legislature at Sacramento, Mr. Cowdery's school bill would not have been defeated; it does seem so unfortunately strange that those in power are so unwilling to grant us those privileges which they so readily concede to foreigners. I abhor the teaching of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to wait until our enemies are educated up to a plane when they will readily grant us our God-given rights. In the language of of James K. Polk, this kind of teaching is "aid and comfort" for our enemies."

Yours truly.
FREDEN SMITHEA.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—Without earnest convictions no great or sound literature is conceivable—*Lowell.*

Repose and cheerfulness are the badge to the gentleman.—repose in energy.—*Emerson.*

The Political Complexion of the Assembly.

The following is a complete list of members of the Assembly that defeated Cowdery's school Bill:

Alameda—I. A. Amerman (R.), W. J. Gurnett (R.)

Alpine and Amador — W. H. Stower (D.), L. Miller (R.)

Butte—J. B. Clark (D.), J. C. Gray (R.)

Calaveras—W. P. Peck (R.) Geo. Geo. Gilman (R.), M. Fahey (D.)

Colusa and Tehama—John Simpson (I.)

Contra Costa—A.W. Hammett(I) Del Norte and Klamath—J. J. Murphy (D.)

El Dorado—G. E. Williams, (D.), G. W. Sempers (D.), G. H. Ingham (D.), N. Gilmore (D.)

Fresno—J. J. Furguson (D)

Humboldt—B. G. Hurlbut (I.)

Kern and Tulare—W. Canfield (I)

Lake and Napa—S. K. Welch (D.)

Lassen and Plumas—J. D. Byers (R.)

Los Angeles—A. Higbie (I.), J. E. Venable (D.)

Marin—T. J. Ables (I.)

Mariposa—J. W. Snyder (I.)

Mendocino—R. S. McCallum (I.)

Merced and Stanislaus—H. B. Davis.

Monterey—C. Tully (D.)

Nevada—A. J. Pelham (D.), G. W. Griffin (D.), D. C. Northup (D.), W. Hill (D.)

Placer—W. C. Norton (I.), W. Roush (I.), S. B. Burt (R.)

Sacramento—P. Coggins (I.), P. H. Russell (I.), R. Kercheval (I.)

J. N. Barton (I.), W. E. Bryan (I.)

San Bernardino—N. O. Pishon (I.)

San Diego—W. W. Bowers (R.)

San Francisco—M. M. Estee (I.), D. Rogers (I.), J. F. Swift (I.), John Hamill (I.), W. A. Aldrich (I.), C. C. Terrill (I.) James Patterson (I.), B. C. Wandell (I.), G. C. Wickware (I.), D. Freidenrich (I.), J. F. Cowdery (I.), Robt. Howe (D.)

San Joaquin—Samuel Myers (I.), A. C. Unsell (I.)

San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura—A. G. Escandon (D.)

San Mateo—James Burns (R.)

Santa Clara—Thos. R. Lea (R.) F. C. Franck (R.), Alex. Ray (I.)

Santa Cruz—C. L. Thomas (I.)

Shasta—R. Klotz (D.)

Sierra—S. Winchell (R.), W. R. Morgan (R.)

Siskiyou—J. McBride, (D.), W. C. Crossler (I.)

Solano—J. L. Heald (I.)

Sonoma—W. S. M. Wright (D.), J. Dixon (D.), W. H. Northcutt (D.)

Sutter—A. L. Chandler (I.)

Trinity—W. J. Tinnin (D.)

Tuolumne, Mono and Inyo—J. W. Summers (D.), J. E. Parker (D.,)

A. J. Long (R.)

Yolo—E. S. Freeman (R.)

Yuba—J. C. Bradley (R.), J. C. Carter (R.), Martin Knox (R.)

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	19
Democrats	28
Independents	33

The following is the vote in the Assembly refusing to strike out the word "white" in all statutes relating to education

AYES.

Barton (I.)
Bowers (R.)
Bryan (I.)
Clark.
Davis.
Dixon.
Escandon.
Fahey.
Friedenrich (I.)
Ferguson.
Gilmore, of El Dorado.
Griffin.
Hay (I.)
Hill.
Howe.
Ingham.
Klotz.
McBride.
McCallum.
Morgan (R.)
Murphy.
Northcut.
Northup.
Parker.
Pausell (I.)
Peck (R.)
Pelham.
Pishon (I.)
Roush (I.)
Russell (I.)
Simpers.
Simpson.
Snyder (I.)
Stowers.
Summers.
Terrill (I.)
Tinnin.
Tully.
Venable.
Welch.
Williams.
Wright.
Total, 42.

Most of the above Independents have been heretofore rated as Republicans.

The followiin are those who voted to sustain Mr. Cowdery's bill, and opposed Murphy's motion to strike out the enacting clause which defeated the bill.

NOES.

Ables.
Aldrich.
Ammerman.
Bradley.
Burt.
Byrnes.
Caufield.
Carter.
Chandler.
Coggins.
Cowdery.
Cressler.
Estee.
Gilman.
Gray.
Gurnett.
Franck.
Hammett.
Heald.
Higbie.
Hurlburt.
Kercheval.
Knox.
Long.
Meyers.
Miller.
Norton.
Patterson.
Rea.
Rogers.
Swift.
Vandall.
Wickware.
Winchell.
Total, 34.

Barton changed from No to Aye before the vote was announced. *Byers* (R.), *Freeman* (R.) Hamill (I.), and Thomas (I.) were absent. Thus the bill was killed, and the House adjourned.

The above names in italics who voted with the Democrats to kill the bill, and were absent, are Republicans, assisted by eight or nine Independents or Dolly Vardens, making their combined vote fifteen in all, that went over to the Democrats to defeat the bill.

The whole strength of Democratic members of the Assembly is only twenty-eight. One or more Democrats voted with the Republicans in favor of the bill, leaving the whole Democratic strength in the Assembly but twenty-seven votes. The Republicans who voted against the bill, and absented themselves, and some Independents or Dolly Vardens, who came to their assistance, making fifteen in all that went over to the Democrats, and made up the forty-two votes which defeated Mr. Cowdery's school bill.

We would advise every colored voter in the State to cut this article out of the APPEAL and reserve it for every Legislative District, and see to it that no enemy of their school interests, whether they be Republicans, Dolly Vardens, or Demo rats, shall ever be returned to the Legislature, or any other office, again by the aid of their votes.

Minutes of the Public Meeting.

The Colored Citizens assembled at the Hall of the Y. M. U. B. Society, on Tuesday Evening, February 10th, inst. in response to the call of a committee of citizens, to hear the statement from Mr. H. M. Collins in relation to the case of the Zion M. E. Church, tried at the Nineteenth District Court.

At the hour of 8 o'clock the seats were filled and the gallery also occupied, the audience was a reflect of our most intelligent and progressive-minded citizens, the meeting was called to order by Alexander Ferguson, who nominated Philip. A Bell, as the President of the evening, after the election of Mr. Bell, J. E. Brown was elected as Secretary. The call of the meeting having been read Mr. Collins' addressed the meeting at length, given the rise and progress of the Zion A. M. E. Church, and his connection there with. The speaker was frequently applauded. P. A. Anderson followed with a few remarks against the exhibition of party spirit by the meeting. Messrs. Alex. Ferguson, W. H. Hall, R. A. Hall, E. A. Clark, M. Howard, and others addressed the meeting, after they had concluded the following resolutions were presented,

Resolved.—That we the citizens of San Francisco and contributors to the purchase of the property known as the First A. M. E. Zion Church of San Francisco, do hereby cordially endorse and approve the action of Mr. H. M. Collins and his associates, in opposing before the Court, the effort to change the title of the aforesaid Church property from that of San Francisco to that of America.

Resolved.—That we have the warmest confidence in the truthfulness and sincerity of the statements made to this meeting by Mr. Collins.

Resolved.—That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of drafting an address to the public expressive of the sentiments contained on the foregoing, resolution.

Mr. J. Ross, offered an amendment that so much of the resolution as refers to Zion A. M. E. Church, be stricken out and insert—That we cheerfully endorse the honesty and integrity of Mr. Collins. The amendment was seconded by Wm. H. Blake, this was opposed on the ground that the meeting was held to express an opinion on the controversy between Mr. Collins and A. M. E. Z. Church, the amendment was negatived receiving only two votes, and resolutions were adopted. On motion of R. A. Hall, the chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to draft an address to the public, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. E. BROWN,
Secretary.

Correspondence.

Virginia City, Nevada.
Febr. 3d, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I have great pleasure in announcing to you the great success of our supper given for the benefit of the Rev. Mr. Beard on the 15 and 16, of January 1874. and a grand soiree afterwards as an evening entertainment for the company present at the Hall of the Virginia Clubs of this city, the affair was one of the grandest ever given here, the supper table gave evidence of the artistic skill and knowledge of our caterer's ability to furnish on such occasion that which is necessary for the taste and pleasing to the eye of all that may come to such meetings. There was a good attendance of Ladies from the valley amongst whom were Miss. Miller, of Sheridan, Douglas County, Nevada. Miss M. Jackson, of Carson City, Nevada, and others of this city, all of whom appeared to enjoy themselves immensely during the entire evening.

A raffle was made to dispose of all the choice cakes, pies, etc., that remained from the supper on the evening of the 24th. When a committee of Ladies were appointed to present the proceedings of the entertainment to the Rev. Gentleman at his Church on the following Sunday, the whole amounted to a very respectable donation being $170.00

The members of the Virginia Club appeared in full regalia on the night of the soiree and entertained the fair sex immensely during the evening and exproped their determination that it should not be the last of such pleasant meetings.

A. H.

Married.

MILLIKEN-PEARSON—In this city on Feb. 11th, by Rev. Dr. Stone, Mr. T. J. Milliken to Mrs. Kate Hall-Pearson, both of Sacramento.

[Our thanks are extended to the groom and bride for a bottle of champagne and some wedding cake sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL office as a compliment on the occasion of the happy nuptials.—Ed.]

Public Installation.

Alpha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, under dispensation from the Rising Sun Grand Chapter, of Pennsylvania, are preparing for a public installation on the reception of their warrant (No. 10), granted December 27th, 1873, and which was received by the Chapter on Thursday last, 14th inst. The consecration and dedication of the Chapter will take place in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday evening, March 14th. The installation will be public, in the lower hall.

Died.

In this city, February 10th, 1874, Mrs. Carolina Dotter, a native of Philadelphia, and subsequently a resident of San Francisco, and of late Eureka, Nev., aged 36 years.

Mrs. Detter was one of the most amiable colored ladies that migrated to this State. She was raised in the city of Philadelphia, having lived there almost from her infancy, her nativity being Maryland. About the year 1860 she was married in this city to Mr. Thomas Dotter, a gentleman well known in Sacramento, San Francisco, and other cities of the State, for his integrity and gentlemanly deportment and his zeal as a writer in behalf of his race. They left here after marriage for Silver City, Idaho, where they lived awhile, and subsequently settled in Eureka, Nevada. The deceased lady came here a few months ago for a treatment of Medical skill, but died suddenly on the 10th inst. Her remains were taken to Bethel A. M. E. Church, where a large concourse of friends witnessed her funeral obsequies by Rev. I. N. Triplett.

Lyons—In Virginia City, February 3d, George Lyons, a native of New York.

[Mr. Lyons was one of the colored pioneers of California, and had been a resident of Virginia City, for the past ten years. He leaves a brother and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.]

GOVERNOR DIX has been presented with a cheese weighing three hundred pounds.

A GRAND SOIREE

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MR. JOHN DEMBY,

On Friday Evening, Feb. 20, '74,

AT THE

V. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, near Mason.

WELL-TUNE STRING BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.

A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Call at the Pacific Appeal office.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Dear Sir—Having seen Sherman's Rupture Cure much known in the other successes from advance position, consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me. I was ruptured in the army, and for years I wore the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was not way discommanded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedy, with the confidence of obtaining a cure.

Yours, etc., J. SMITH, 20 Georgia st.

Valley, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

A. H.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFFICTED with Rheumatism and troubles, will take a big stream of both, one judge of the bottles of Mr. Murphy's Bitters, and will soon be healed, as both the following the seven hundred that he had just come in awful possession of the Golden Gate Bitters. Read his communication to the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the benefit of miners afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Murphy's medicine and commenced for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from three bottles I received a cure. I have since had no return, but continue. Frequently carrying my shoulder for the enjoyment of the exciting pioneers of the—great wonderful and triumphant, causing me great wrongs.

Now that I am cured, I tell strong and, sustained for any enjoyment.

Any one who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 750 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted only at his office, 750 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as he has no agents. Dr. Sherman has also returned to Nevada to take operator in very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with plates and diagrams of her cases before and after cure, be mailed for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for their repair.

A. SCHROEDER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

COAL DEALER,

110 JACKSON STREET,

Bet. Front & Davis, adjoining Pacific Tapioca House.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE!

HOHLWEG & ORSTING, DRUGGISTS, Northeast corner corner Powell and Broadway Streets, offer for sale

3,000 Tons of Saltpetre.

For terms, ect, please apply as above.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—In THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call.

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, will continue at the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening

BILLIARDS FREE.

CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first-class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,

Importers of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

P. C. COSCROVE,

Lumber in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

843 PACIFIC STREET.

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Give a Making in all the branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms

Laundry for Sale!

A first Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

TERMS MODERATE.

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

CHARLES S. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000

Assets,.....365,000

CHARLES NORWOOD, President.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.

General Agents,

200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 FOLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tonsilor Hair Straightened, Curls always and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterwing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Wiry Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted; Wiry Hair Straightened.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery to our Shops and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any quantity on short notice. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER

BUTTER

15, 20, 25 & 30

Cts. per Pound.

Extra quality at wholesale rates.

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,

Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 25 cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

Open Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,

207 Sansome St.

Bivalve Building

HEAD-QUARTERS

BILLIARD HALL,

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

California Chop House,

1103 STOCKTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine CHOP-HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the delicacies of the season are served at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this one of the best eating houses in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.

JACKSON & KERSEY, Props.
JOSIAH L. JACKSON. JOHN KERSEY.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LAID,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

926 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

Bet. Powell and Mason, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS, All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration. *The Record of* HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Eminent Statesmen, Journeys of the New York Tribune. The Statesmen are drawn expressly for the work by eminent American artists. Agents are meeting with great success. If you want to make money send for our circulars and extra terms. Address, A. L. DANCROFT & CO., 720 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON, THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken the Restaurant formerly, where he is prepared to set a meal to satisfy the customers with the best of the season's offerings. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers engaged at their residences

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Powell, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

CONTINENTAL

OYSTER HOUSE,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC ST., bet. Montgomery and Kearny,

SAN FRANCISCO

Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1107 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Ringlets, Front Pieces, Frizettes. Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

Extract of Fir Balsam.

Is the great Medicinal Discovery of the day. For family physicians it is especially recommended. Read the following testimonials from Clergymen, Physicians and Druggists:

Rev. Dana Pomeroy, Stockton, Cal., says: "I have used Burnham's Abielene! Extract of Fir Balsam, with decided benefit. It restores the appetite, relieves Kidney Affections, and Diseases of the Throat. Coughs, Colds, Old Sores, Bruises, Chafes, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! Name genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

ROBERT WHITE. ANDREW BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

DEPOTS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

45 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au12

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Near Post Street.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au12

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au12

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. P. SANFORD. H. EBERT. GEO. B. PIATT.

SANFORD, KELSEY & CO.

Oakland Drug Store

Cor. Broadway and Tenth Sts.

DRESS-MAKING

AND

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. E. F. VALENTINE & MRS. SUSAN FULLER have opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 627 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell Dresses made in all styles and in the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms. 3mo.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILL OPEN A Dancing School for children and adults at his residence, Powell street, between Pacific and Broadway. Day school will begin on the first and third days of each month at Mrs. Bertha Alexander, No. 1107 Dupont Street, near Green.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. N. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL Office San Francisco.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, November 26th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and all points East), connecting at Valley-ejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

7.30 A. M. (Daily, except Sundays) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Daily except Sundays), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayward and Haywards only.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Visalia and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Colusa.

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—through freight and accommodation.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Oakland and Alameda Ferry.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland

7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A. M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30 and 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00 and 10.30 P. M.

Sundays only—11.00 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Point Pitt.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A. M., 1.00 and 10.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.30 A. M., 1.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—11.00 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A. M., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 10.10 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.40 A. M.

Sundays only—11.40 A. M., and 5.40 P. M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—6.40, 8.00, 9.40, 11.00 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 7.40, 9.40 and 11.10 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—6.40, 8.00 and 9.00 A. M., 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—6.40, 8.00 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.40 A. M., 1.30 and 5.40 P. M.

From Point Pitt to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—6.40, 8.00, 9.40, 11.00 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 7.40, 9.40 and 11.10 P. M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.30, 7.30, 7.50, 8.25, 9.05, 9.30, 9.55, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—6.00 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.30 and 5.30 P. M.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Pass'r.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing November 30, 1873.

Trains South.	Through San Jose	San Jose Only.
Leave San Francisco	8.45 A M	2.30 P M
Arrive San Jose	11.10 A M	5.00 P M
Gilroy	12.15 P M	
Pajaro	1.05 P M	
Castroville	1.35 P M	
Salinas	2.05 P M	
Soledad	2.35 P M	
Soledad	3.00 P M	
Trains North	San Jose Only.	San Jose Through Trains
Leave San Jose	10.00 A M	2.30 P M
Arrive Gilroy	10.45 A M	3.15 P M
Pajaro	11.30 A M	4.00 P M
Castroville	12.00 M	4.30 P M
Salinas	12.30 P M	5.00 P M
Soledad	12.50 P M	5.30 P M
Arrive San Francisco	5.10 P M	10.50 A M

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

San Francisco:	Sacramento:
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
D. O. Mills,	J. Sedgwick,
H. F. Teschemacher,	Mark Hopkins,
Jesse D. Gregory,	James Carolan,
John H. Redington,	J. F. Houghton
A. W. Bowman,	Stockton:
Isaac Liebrich,	Dr. J. Adams,
C. E. Hobbs,	James Weaver,
D. E. Bacchiocco,	Julius Wetzel Mogr
Wm. B. Moor,	J. Lohman, Secy
C. K. Johnson,	Marysville:
H. F. Tilden,	B. H. Hewitt,
W. H. Greenwood,	Gen. S. Evans,
S. L. Jones,	J. D. Peters,
George S. Blake,	Oroville:
Cyrus Wilson,	W. F. Kelly,
W. H. Howard, Jr.	A. W. Simpson,
W. F. Sherry,	Dr. S. Hudson,
W. T. Garratt,	H. M. Fanning,
Wm. Sherman,	Virginia City, Mont:
A. J. Bolaing.	S. M. Orr, Secy

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice-President.
CHAS. S. HUNT, Secretary.
H. H. HOLLOWAY, General Manager.
N. S. LOTT, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 626 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
OFFICE
PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE,
626 Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable to accommodate either weekly or monthly, as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.

Advances made on Dwelling Houses, Goods and other property, merchandise in warehouse, etc. 4ct3

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	307,118 6
TOTAL ASSETS	$807,118 6

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. PATTERSON, Secretary.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary

CRAIG & SON,
631 HARLEY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand. Orders from country will receive prompt attention 4m29

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dee of Passaic, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benedict Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Liberty street, or address Box 1 Rev.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH POO, who was convicted in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 19th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison at Folsom's California for the term of fifteen years, &c.,

Yours, &c.,
AH POO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the city or those a-ving from the interior, and which neatly furnished rooms at Mrs. Archer's, No. 111 Prospect Place, either permanently or transiently. 4m30-7

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and communions upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

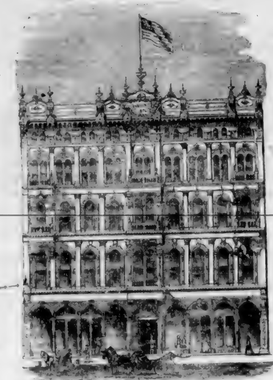
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 21, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Party and Colored Citizens.

Two years have nearly elapsed since the National Republican Administration went into power. Their tardiness in withholding full civil rights from colored citizens by the prompt enactment of a Supplementary Civil Rights bill, has given encouragement to State Legislatures to hesitate as to whether the overwhelming Republican Congress is really in earnest about granting full civil rights to colored citizens.

General Butler's Supplementary Civil Rights bill, in the House of Representatives, has been recommitted long enough to be reported back again.

Senator Freylenhausen, of New Jersey, in the United States Senate promised nearly a month ago to report Senator Sumner's bill back to the Senate within two weeks, which time has elapsed. Meanwhile our California Legislature (Assembly), with only twenty-eight Democrats out of the eighty members, brought a combination of fifteen Dolly Vardens and Republicans to their aid, who willingly assisted the Democrats, who are open enemies to equality before the law (as regards colored citizens), to insult every colored citizen in the State by the defeat of Cowdery's School Bill. We do not blame the Democrats, because they only carried out their profession to a letter. We do blame such "Excelsior Social Club," have adopted a constitution to carry out the above named object. The officers names are as follows: Alex. Lewy, W. J. Simmons, Frank Dustin, M. A. Phippe and Omar Bishop.

An association composed of colored men of this city, known as the "Excelsior Social Club," have adopted a constitution to carry out the above named object. The officers names are as follows: Alex. Lewy, W. J. Simmons, Frank Dustin, M. A. Phippe and Omar Bishop.

All who took seats at the luxurious tables.

The officers also welcomed all politely, by showing every appointment of the ship. The Steward, Mr. N. Stockdale, formerly Commodore Steward of the Anchor Line, New York, also deserves praise for the urbanity of manner in which himself and subordinates treated the guests. The Vasco de Gama sails to-day for China.

Co-operative Association.

A Workingman's Co-operative Association was founded in Fall River, Massachusetts, 1867, with thirty five members and paid up shares amounting to $2,124. The Association has now over two hundred members, a grocery store, a butcher-shop, and a boot and shoe store; has erected this year a large block, 70 by 100 on a leading street, and containing three stories and ten tenements; and since December, 1867, the total profits have been over $31,000.

An association composed of colored men of this city, known as the "Excelsior Social Club," have adopted a constitution to carry out the above named object. The officers names are as follows: Alex. Lewy, W. J. Simmons, Frank Dustin, M. A. Phippe and Omar Bishop.

From the Republican Washington City

The Civil Rights Bill.

The object of this measure is practically to secure, under severe fines and penalties, the civil equality of the blacks and whites in all the States. It seeks to enforce this equality in every department of civil life, such as schools and public accommodations of all kinds. It has claimed considerable attention in both Houses and been very elaborately discussed, especially in the House of Representatives, where the debate culminated in the speech of the Hon. Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, and the reply of the Hon. Mr. Elliott, a colored member from South Carolina. The bill in the House was at length, upon motion of General B. F. Butler, recommitted, where it still remains. The bill of Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, on the same subject, has been recommitted, and is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee. The point of greatest practical difficulty is that which relates to the public school system, particularly in the Southern States.

EDUCATION.

The subject of popular education has found some place in the consideration of the present Congress, but it has scarcely received the attention which its great and fundamental importance demands. The speech of the Hon. Mr. Hoar, in the House of Representatives, on this subject reveals some startling facts, which should rouse both Congress and the nation to a new department on this question. He says that "one quarter of all voters today are unable to read and write," and that "for the next ten years thirty two Senators and one hundred and four Representatives will be elected by States one-half of whose voting population have not sufficient knowledge of reading and writing to make it available in the transmission of information" and this state of things is, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, growing worse instead of better! That some substantial measure for curing this evil should be early adopted seems too obvious for argument. The bill at present proposed would apply one half the proceeds of the sales of the public domain to the support of popular education, this fund to be distributed for the next five years among the several States in proportion to their illiteracy. The sum estimated to be realized from the annual sale of public lands is about two million dollars. One million is to be divided immediately among the States of which the South would get the far greater proportion, and the other million is to be put at interest as a permanent national educational fund, the interest of the same to be divided among the States annually upon the same basis. Such substantially are the provisions of the bill now pending. It is certainly a movement in the right direction, and should be urged forward with all practicable wisdom.

[For the Pacific Appeal.]

Billiards.

Mr. Editor:

The billiard match for a silver cue and a purse of $100, which came off in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening, February 9th, was attended by a large number of persons, both white and colored. The gallery was filled with ladies. The contestants were T. W. Watson and James E. Ferguson. Three hundred points carom game. The Umpires were S. Burns and W. Powell, The highest run made was eleven points by Watson. Average shots through the game, five. Watson beat the game by eleven points. After the tables were removed the affair terminated with a quadrille soiree. Yours, etc., OBSERVER.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

In the days of slavery many a groan swelled the slave's breast, many a tear washed his cheek, and many a prayer pierced the clouds of God's mercy calling for vengeance upon the oppressor, and freedom to the oppressed. And though with seeming indifference God suffered the growth of this cursed system for 250 years, finally in the roar of cannon and crash of arms we hear his footsteps; and lo! the bondman is free!!

Well, says one, what else do you want—our daughters? NO. What then? Without any circumlocution "do unto others as you would have others do unto you." To liberate and educate a people is to make them sensitive for all those rights and privileges which underlie and follow in the train of a high state of civilization. And as we turned the tide of battle in putting the Republican party in power, we simply ask Congress to pass Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill. In Congress feeling the pulse of the nation to see how it beats relative to this subject?

I regret to say that the colored people of California were influenced by their blind leaders to give a lawyer (report says) $500 to take the school question up to the Supreme Court at Sacramento. But judging from the profound silence (not to say silent contempt) of that august tribunal, one would consider "that the colored man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

I think it was on the evils of slavery where Lord Byron says (I quote from memory), "Were my lungs brass, and my voice lightning, and I could concentrate them in one word, I would speak." We must speak out, we must agitate this subject until the last vestage of wrong and unfair dealing is removed.

In the days when the slave power rejoiced in ag aw, it is said that the immortal hero, John Q. Adams, presented to Congress (bearing upon the right of petition) a list of names that would have measured more than three miles in length.

In the days of reformation, Martin Luther well understood the advantage to be derived from agitation of the right kind, when he thundered away at the Vatican.

Cicero, the great Roman orator and statesman—of no ordinary capacity—has left upon record his belief in a God, as well as his watchful care, anxiety and solicitude for the well being of his country. When seeing it rapidly drifting upon the rock of annihilation, exclaimed, "*O Dii Immortales Ubi Gentium sumus.*" And feeling the force of wrong so point dly, we would be unworthy the age in which we live, and recreant to our trust, did we not raise our warning (though feeble) voice against the national sin of prejudice.

Yours truly,

FIELDEN SMITHEA.

SOIREE.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander will give a fine soiree on Monday evening next, in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. Dancing will commence at 8½ o'clock. Admission, 50 cents.

Editorial Agony.

The sensation of an editor on first glancing over his paper and detecting errors in it are somewhat different from those experienced by the reader on making like discoveries. The latter is either amused at the blunder or incensed at the carelessness which causes it, and in both cases arrives at the conclusion that the trouble is avoidable and that the editor is to blame for not avoiding it. He never saw an editor take his first glance over a copy of the edition. Perhaps the edition is worked off when this opportunity is afforded the weary man. He has either trusted the proofs to some one else, or read them himself, but the feeling of dread is just as great in the latter as in the former case. The proof-reader may not consult the copy and so perpetuate the blunders of the compositor, and perhaps the compositor may be neglect in undo the wrong he has done, although his attention is plainly called on the proof. When about to make this preparatory survey, the editor does not take a cigar in his mouth and elevate his heels to the desk, as in the popular tradition. Dying men don't do that way, you know, and we have come to the conclusion than an editor examining his paper feels very much like a man who is about to meet eternity. He reads along carefully and slowly, like a man feeling his way along a doubtful piece of ice. Suddenly his face becomes distorted with a dreadful pain. He don't cry out, he don't rant; the anguish within him is so broad and deep, and intense, that he does not trust it to words. He simply reaches up and takes a handful of his own hair, and tugs at it until the tears come to his eyes. Then he picks up the paper, which he has taken the precaution to kick across the room on discovering the error, and resumes the torturing search; for after all, it is but a search for errors, and agony, and not an agreeable and instructive perusal. Suddenly the groans—not an inspectant groan like from one who hopes for help to reach him through it, but the groans of one who is beyond the reach of hope, who feels that the warm sunshine, the kind glances of friendship, the beautiful flowers and the songs of birds are gone forever from him. It is a smothered groan, accompanied by a kick of the legs, as if the party had in that moment taken an eternal leave of all things earthly. There is still another ecstacy with aching eyes and throbbing brain, and then the paper is smashed down on the floor, and the infuriated man bounds up from his chair, and casts both hands in his hair, and dances around like a madman. He doesn't call on heaven and earth to witness what he is going to do, and to blight him if he should not do it. He doesn't dash into the composing room and scorch the men with his wrath.

Even this slight relief is denied him. The paper is worked off, and the serenity that would cheerfully allow a needle in a hay-stack would fall paralyzed before a search for the author of the great wrong. He doesn't see anything at all—not a single intelligible word escapes his ashen lips, as he holds his hair and grances about in the dingy solitude of his room. And when he is done, he sits down and groans, and afterwards puts on his hat and rushes anywhere to get away from the face of man, to get away from himself, and everything belonging to himself.—*Danbury News.*

Dedication of the African M. E. Zion Church, New York.

The building of the African M. E. Zion Church, situated on Bowery street, near Union avenue, was re-dedicated on Sunday, after having been enlarged and undergone a thorough renovation and improvement. Whoever designed the interior had great taste, as it is one of the prettiest churches for a small one in the city, if not in all the river towns; the Bishop in his sermon pronouncing it the superior of any other in the denomination. The pews are finely grained, and the ceiling painted in panels with very pleasing effect. The neat little gallery, slightly carved at one end, is located over the entrance, and back of the pulpit is a small recess. Three chandeliers of neat pattern hang from the ceiling, while the pulpit and gallery are lighted from brackets. The seats are without doors and are free. The furnishing of the church has been done by the Ladies' Mite Society.

At the dedication of the church there were present the Right Rev. Jon. J. Clinton, Bishop of the Conference, Presiding Elder Kennedy, Pastor of the church, and Rev. A. Jackson, Pastor of the New Paltz Zion Church. Rev. J. J. Dean, of the Rondout M. E. Church, being present, was also invited to conduct the responsive portion of the dedicatory exercises. Rev. Mr. Jackson offered prayer, and after singing, the Bishop delivered a very fine sermon, the theme of which was the presence of God. It was full of poetic imagery, clothed in elegant language, in some portions emotional, and in others argumentative, and is still others plain and practical. In referring to God's revealing himself to Moses he alluded to God's being the deliverer of the oppressed, and made a thrilling reference to the deliverance of America from slavery, which brought out a chorus of amens. In closing he said he was about to dedicate the church, and wanted to know if they wished him to dedicate it to God. He said he was sick of dedicating churches to God that were afterwards used for fairs and festivals, or political meetings, and in which he had even heard the name of the Almighty used profanely. If he dedicated it, he said, he wanted them to keep it for God, and if they were not inclined to do so, they must get somebody else to do it. The Bishop is a man of fine personal presence, dignified appearance, and has a rich, full and powerful voice, and especially excels in reading. He evidently speaks his mind freely, as by some mistake the choir having sung a different hymn from the one announced, he said as soon as they sat down he desired to have the hymn he had selected sung, and would ask the congregation to do it, whereupon its led off and the whole assemblage followed.

After the sermon the Bishop announced that an effort would be made to raise some portion of the debt, which was stated to be $,180. In about half an hour something over $300 was raised, which was very good considering the poor circumstances of all the members. The Bishop then dedicated the church in a very solemn and impressive manner. In the evening services were also held and the Lord's Supper administered.—*Rondout Freeman.*

Masonic Correspondence.

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 8, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I write to inform you and the Masons of your Grand Lodge Jurisdiction that on the 25th ult., at 12 o'clock M. Unity Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons for the State of Michigan, and its Grand Jurisdiction, was opened in ample form, G. M. H. J. Lewis presiding. We had a very interesting and harmonious session, completing our business on Wednesday evening, the 28th ult. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted a very lengthy report, which was received with great favor by themselves, especially their report from Germany, which was read in detail, as translated from the proceedings of the "Grand Mother Lodge of Germany." Our proceedings will be printed as soon as practicable, after which you will be fully informed.

Bro. J. J. Evans, of Battle Creek, was elected G. M.; Bro. James Craig, of Grand Rapids, D. G. M.; Bro. Wilmot Johnson, Grand Secretary.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am Fraternally yours,

JAMES F. RICKARDS,

Chairman of above Committee.

P. S.—I have the extreme pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the Pacific Appeal of 31st ult., containing the beautiful oration of Bro. A. W. A. De Leon, and must say that Bro. DeL. is one of the most progressive and energetic Masons we have in our country; he is seldom equaled, and never excelled; he is intelligent both in and out of Masonry. J. F. R.

Public Installation.

Alpha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, under dispensation from the Rising Sun Grand Chapter, of Pennsylvania, are preparing for a public installation on the reception of their warrant [No. 10], granted December 27th, 1873, and which was received by the Chapter on Thursday, the 14th inst. The consecration and dedication of the Chapter will take place in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Wednesday evening, March 11th. The installation will be public, in the lower hall.

Died.

HALL—In this city, Feb. 19th, Edward Hall, a native of Kingston, Jamaica; aged 33 years.

ARRIVAL.—Among those who arrived here from Portland, Oregon, on the steamer Oriflamme on Sunday last was Mrs. Emily Hight, formerly of this city, who is now permanently located in Oregon. The lady makes a short visit here to visit friends, and will return on Tuesday next.

A GRAND SOIREE

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MR. JOHN DEMBY,

On Friday Evening, Feb. 20, '74,

AT THE

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, near Mason.

WILLIS' FINE STEINO BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.

A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Must be neat and well recommended. Inquire at the Pacific Appeal office.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Having become sick and confined to my bed with a severe attack of rupture in the left side, which soon grew worse, consequently I would say to such of my friends and acquaintances as had not seen me of a change of several years' standing, I had recourse to Dr. Sherman, generally used with much success, and an interview of my patience. I was under the care of Dr. Sherman for a short time, and received immediate benefit from attending; my business during that time was attended to by myself. I cheerfully recommend my friends troubled in the same way to call on Dr. Sherman, at his office, No. 251 Geary street, where he can be consulted free of charge.

Yours, January 4, 1873. C. W. SMITH, of Smith & Co., Valley.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exposure, finds a big pocket of rich, raw gulch of the bottom of Mt. Murphy in the precious metals, or has struck the "mother lode" in the precise locality where he had spent years in searching, the proceeds of the most valuable mine in California would be enthusiastic.

In the Silver of the Rainbow.

For the enlistment of those afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and received for a rupture I had been troubled with for many years, and that from their use I was entirely cured in a few months. I am now in my seventy-first year, and can truly say my appliance for the sole benefit of the remaining portion of my days, and am in good health.

I am glad I was cured, I felt strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Any one wishing to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 251 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Powell and Post streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 251 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should not delay personally, as the sooner they apply the more certain they are to be relieved

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NOTICE of REMOVAL.—L. MAYER, Attorney-at-Law, has removed to the Basement of the Montgomery and Kearny PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, Between Montgomery and Kearny

This office loans money to professional men, tradesmen and MECHANICS, on their notes, mortgages and others, on approved collateral Notes, payable in installments to suit borrowers, on very low rates of interest. Also commercial Credit Accounts opened, and other business transacted. Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 1m10

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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. ap30

Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dawson, who left Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any person knowing of him will be thankfully rewarded by his father, Isaac Dawson, who still resides at No. 1113 Hancock street, or address this office.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of ALI HOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial district in the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of said State of California for the term of fifteen years.

Yours, &c.,
ALI FOO,
AH YEN.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Two rooms to let, one or both a front room for the single or married; neatly furnished rooms at No. 1117, one minute from the Plaza, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, Apply at No. 113 Powell Street, corner, permanently or transiently. se8-3m

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MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

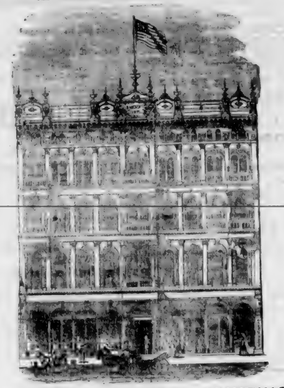
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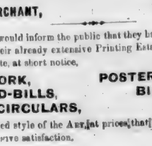
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Supreme Court Decision on the Admission of Colored Children into the Public Schools.

WARD VS. FLOOD.

MANDAMUS — DEMURRER TO ANSWER.—Where, upon petition for the writ of mandamus, an answer is filed, setting up certain affirmative matters in bar of the application, a motion made by the petitioner, that the writ of mandamus issue notwithstanding the matters set up in the answer, is, in effect, a general demurrer to the answer; and, if the matters as pleaded in the answer be sufficient in law to bar or preclude the petitioner the writ must be denied.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION SECURES TO ALL CHILDREN THE RIGHT TO ATTEND PUCLIC SCHOOLS.—The latter clause of the first section of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution—"nor shall any State * * * deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws"—secures to each child in California, regardless of the race or color of such child, a legal right to attend, as a pupil, and receive instruction at the public schools in the State, under the law providing for common schools.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.—The act of the Legislature providing for the maintenance of *separate schools* for the education of children of African or Indian descent, and excluding them from schools where white children are educated, is void as obnoxious to the constitutional objection.

RIGHT OF COLORED CHILDREN TO ATTEND SCHOOLS WITH WHITE CHILDREN.—But unless such separate schools be *actually maintained* for the education of colored children, then the latter have a legal right to resort to schools where white children are instructed, and cannot be legally excluded there from by reason of race or color.

Application for writ of mandamus. The facts are stated in the opinion.

John W. Dwinelle for petitioner.
Williams & Thornton contra.

OPINION OF THE COURT.—[*Mary Francis Ward vs. Noah F. Flood, Principal of the Broadway Grammar School, in the City and County of San Francisco*, No. 3,522—Filed February 24th, 1874]. This is an application made to this court for a writ of mandamus directing the defendant and to receive the petitioner as a scholar in the school of which he is the principal. The petition for the writ is as follows:

Harriet A. Ward, being sworn, says: "I am the mother of Mary Francis Waid, who is under the age of fourteen years—namely, of the age of between eleven and twelve years. I am the wife of A. J. Ward, and by that marriage the mother of said Mary Frances Ward. We are all of African descent, colored citizens of the United States and of the State of California, and at present, and continuously for thirteen years now last past, residents of the city and county of San Francisco, and for six months last past, and now, residing at No. 1,006 Pacific street, in the city and county of San Francisco. The city and county of San Francisco is not now, nor for the year last past has been divided into school districts; and, by law, and also by the custom adopted and established by the Board of Education of said city and county, white pupils residing therein have a right to be received as such at the public school nearest their residence, in case such school is not full, and they have made sufficient progress to be received therein.

"The nearest public school to our said residence in said city and county for six months now past, and now, is the so-called Broadway Grammar School, on Broadway street, in said city and county, between Powell and Mason streets; a public school under the control of the Board of Education of said city and county, sustained by taxes raised in said city and county for the support of public schools therein, and at the time the application hereinafter mentioned was made, was, and ever since has been, and is now, in charge of Noah F. Flood, as principal thereof, appointed thereto by, and acting as such under the said Board of Education.

"On or about the 1st day of July, 1872, by the consent and direction of my said husband, I took the said Mary Francis Ward with me to the said Broadway Grammar School, the same being in session, and there found the said Noah F. Flood, then and there being such principal of said school; and then and there as such being the proper and only person to whom to make application for the admission of pupils to the same, and presented her as a pupil, as a pupil asking to be admitted as such to said school. The said school then and there was not full, nor was there any good or lawful reason why the said Mary Frances Ward should not be received therein as such pupil, as aforesaid. But the said Noah F. Flood, instead of making inquiries respecting the said Mary Frances Ward, her residence, citizenship, or in any other respect, or examining her as to her proficiency, at once politely, but firmly and definitely declined to certain the said applicant, or to admit the said Mary Frances Ward as such pupil, assigning, as the only reason for such action and refusal, the fact that she was a colored person, and that the said Board of Education had established and assigned separate schools for such colored persons, and that he was sorry to be compelled for that reason to adopt that course of action on his part. And I aver that the reason so assigned was true in fact, and was in truth and fact the only reason existing for such action and refusal of the said Noah F. Flood.

"The said Broadway Grammar School was then and is now of the description called a grade school, which signifies that the pupils in it are classified into several distinct grades, according to the instruction which they may respectively require; those of the lowest grade receiving instructions nearly of a primary character, and those of the highest grade receiving instruction of a somewhat thorough character in arithmetic, grammar, and other studies. The said Mary Frances Ward, at the time of said application, had already received sufficient instruction to enable her to enter the lowest grade of said grammar school, but not the highest grade.

HARRIET A. WARD."

The answer of the defendant is as follows:

"Now comes Noah F. Flood, and for his answer in the above entitled action or proceeding, admits that he is and was, on or about the 1st day of July, 1872, the Principal of the Broadway Grammar School; in the city and county of San Francisco; admits that Harriet A. Ward, in said action or proceeding mentioned, is the mother of Mary Frances Ward, a minor under the age of fourteen years, and that she is the wife of A. J. Ward; admits that said petitioner and her said mother are of African descent, and colored citizens of the United States, and admits their residence as stated in the affidavit of Harriet A. Ward in said action or proceeding; admits that the said city and county of San Francisco is not now, nor for the year last past has been, divided into school districts; and admits that by law and also by the custom adopted and established by the Board of Education of said city and county, white pupils residing therein have a right to be received as such at the public school nearest their residence in case such school is not full, and they have made sufficient progress to be received therein, but denies that children of African descent have a right to be admitted into any public school other than those separately organized and provided for them.

"Further answering, said defendant admits that the nearest public school to the residence of petitioner has been for six months last past, and now is, the said Broadway Grammar School; and admits that the same is a public school under the control of the Board of Education of said city and county, sustained by taxes raised in said city and county for the support of public schools therein, and was, on or about the said 1st day of July, 1872, and ever since has been, and now is, in charge of this defendant as principal thereof, appointed thereto by, and holding office as such under the said Board of Education.

"He admits that on or about the 1st day of July, 1872, the said Harriet A. Ward, by the counsel and direction of her husband, took the petitioner with her to the said Broadway Grammar School, and that the same was then in session; that said Harriet then and there presented the said petitioner to this defendant as a pupil asking to be admitted as such to said school, this defendant then and there being such principal as aforesaid; he admits that said school was not then and there full, but denies that there was no good or lawful reason why said petitioner should not be received in said school as said pupil as aforesaid, and denies that he had any right or authority to admit her as such pupil, but on the contrary, avers that there was a good and sufficient reason in this that he was appointed as such principal by the said Board of Education, one of which is as follows:

"Sec. 117: Separate schools—Children of African or Indian descent shall not be admitted into schools for white children, but separate schools shall be provided for them in accordance with the California School Law."

"And this defendant avers that in accordance with said rule and the act of the Legislature therein referred to, entitled 'an act to amend an act to provide for a system of common schools,' approved April 4th, 1870, two separate schools were and are provided for colored children, with able and efficient teachers, and which afford equal advantages and are conducted under the same rules and regulations as those provided for the education of white children.

"Further answering, defendant admits that the said Broadway Grammar School was then and is now the description called the graded school, which signifies that the pupils in it are classified into distinct grades, according to the instruction which they may respectively require; but this defendant avers that the lowest grade in said Grammar School then was and now is the sixth grade, into which the petitioner had not received sufficient instruction to enable her to enter; and further avers that the said Mary Frances Ward was, prior to and at the time of her said application, and now is a member of and pupil in a school provided for colored children or children of African descent, under the said act of the Legislature of the State of California, and in the seventh grade of said school.

"And this defendant further avers that the said Mary Frances, in applying for admission into the said Broadway Grammar School, did not present to him, as the principal thereof, any certificate of transfer, as required by the said rules and regulations as adopted by the said Board of Education, one of which rules is as follows:

"Sec. 134: Transfers—Pupils desiring to be transferred from one school to another shall apply to their principal for a certificate, which shall state their name, age, grade, scholarship, deportment, regidence and cause of transfer.

"And now, having fully answered, the said defendant asks that the prayer of the petitioner be denied, and that said defendant be hence dismissed, with judgment for his costs in this proceeding incurred."

The case was submitted for decision upon these pleading of the respective parties.

1. The motion that the writ issue, notwithstanding the matters alleged in the answer of the defendant, amounts to a general demurrer to the answer. It necessarily assumes that the matters set up in the answer, though true in point of fact, do not in law amount to a defense against the application of the writ. It is averred in the petition and admitted in the answer that the Broadway Grammar School, in which the petitioner seeks to be admitted as a pupil, is a graded school—that is to say, a school in which the pupils are classified in several distinct grades, "according to the instruction which they may respectively require," and the answer thereon avers "that the lowest grade in said Grammar School then was and now is the sixth grade, into which the petitioner had not received sufficient instruction to enable her to enter." It being, therefore necessarily admitted for the purposes of this motion, that the attainments of the petitioner, in point of learning was not sufficient to entitle her to be admitted in any class, even to the lowest in the school, it would hardly require an argument to show that the defendant, as principal of the school, correctly denied her application to be received as a pupil. It is claimed for the petitioner, however, that the refusal of the defendant not having been placed on that ground, but on the sole ground that the petitioner was a *colored person*, the defendant cannot now be permitted to set up the fact that she was not sufficiently advanced in learning to entitle her to be admitted.

There is no doubt that if a pupil, upon tender or demand made, or by other proceeding *in pais* had, put his refusal on some particular omission or defect in the proceedings of his adversary, he will not afterwards be permitted in support of such refusal, to allege a new or additional defect or insufficiency be of such a character that it might have been cured if it had been pointed out or relied upon at the time. This is the ordinary and general rule, and it proceeds upon the idea that, having especially designated one or more supposed insufficiencies, the party thereby waives and abandons all others.

But it is obvious that this rule can have no just application to the case now under consideration. If the law, under the circumstances actually appearing in the record before us, forbade the respondent, as the Principal of the school, to admit the petitioner as a pupil therein, the circumstance that the respondent put his refusal on an untenable ground ought not, in this proceeding, to preclude an examination into the very right of the case. The claim of the petitioner to be admitted, and the corresponding duty of the defendant to admit her as a pupil, are governed by law, and if it appear, as it does unquestionably appear upon the record before us that she did not possess the requirements, in point of learning, sufficient to entitle her—whatever her color—to be admitted to any class in the school—even the lowest—then the respondent must be considered to have correctly refused to entertain her application for admission, and the legal sufficiency of the particular reason assigned by him for such refusal becomes wholly immaterial.

The writ of mandamus is issued to compel the admission of a party to the enjoyment of a substantial right, from which he is unlawfully precluded; and it is necessary that the record should manifest the right claimed, as well as the unlawful preclusion of the petitioner from the enjoyment of that right. Failing in either of these respects, the writ must be denied, for we know of no principle upon which we ought to compel the defendant to entertain the application of the defendant here, when it appears to us by the record that, should he do so, it will then become his plain duty to again decline to admit her. Upon this view, the application for the writ must fail.

2. But we do not intend to put the decision of the case upon this point alone.

We will, therefore, assume for the purpose, that the petitioner was sufficiently advanced in her studies to entitle her to enter some one of the classes of this school; and further, that upon her application for admission as a pupil she presented the certificate required by the 134th rule of the Board, and also that the only ground upon which she was denied admission to the school was that she was a child of African descent. These assumptions lead us to inquire whether, under the circumstances appearing, the respondent is justified by law in refusing to admit her. We say under the circumstances appearing, because it is shown by the record that in San Francisco separate schools are not only authorized by law but are in fact maintained for the education of colored children; common schools, in fact, that is directs that schools shall be maintained for the education of colored children separate from those provided for the education of white children, be obnoxious to that portion of the Federal Constitution.

The opportunity of instruction at public schools is afforded the youth of the State by the statute of the State, enacted in obedience to the special command of the Constitution of the State, directing that the Legislature shall provide for a system of common schools, by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each district at least three months in every year, etc. (Art. 19, §3). The advantage or benefit thereby conferred on each child, of attending a public school is, therefore, one derived and secured to it under the highest sanction of positive law. It is, therefore a right—*a legal right*—as distinctively so as the vested right in property owned is a legal right, and as such it is protected, and entitled to be protected, by all the guarantees by which other legal rights are protected and secured to the possessor.

The clause of the fourteenth amendment referred to did not create any new or substantive legal rights, or add to or enlarge the general classification of rights of persons or things existing in any State under the laws thereof. It however, operated upon them as it found them already established, and it declared in substance that, such as they were in each State, they should be held and enjoyed alike by all persons within its jurisdiction. The *protection of law* is indeed inseparable from the assumed existence of a recognized legal right, through the vindication of which the protection is to operate. To declare then, that each person within the jurisdiction of the State shall enjoy the equal protection of its laws, is necessarily to declare that the measure of *legal rights* within the State shall be equal and uniform, and the same for all persons found therein—according to the respective condition of each—each child as all other children—each adult person as all other adult persons. Under the laws of Cali-

[*Continued on second page.*]

fornia, to which alone we look for the rights of persons found within the State, the petitioner, as a child of African descent, is entitled to be received as a pupil in any such school because of the *mere status of citizenship*, and it is perhaps hardly necessary to add that assuredly no person can be said to have been deprived *of either life, liberty or property*, because denied the right to attend as a pupil at such schools, however obviously insufficient and unteachable the ground upon which the exclusion is put.

The last clause of so much of the amendment as has been recited, however, forbids the State to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," and it remains to inquire if the statute of the State, providing for a system of common schools, in that it directs that schools shall be maintained for the education of colored children separate from those provided for the education of white children, be obnoxious to that portion of the Federal Const

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 28, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Supreme Court Decision.

After two years' deliberation the Supreme Court of this State has delivered an opinion on the writ of mandamus which was sued out before it in the case of Ward vs. Flood, to compel the Board of Education of San Francisco to show cause why it would not admit the colored girl, Mary Frances Ward, into the Broadway Grammar School of this city. It will be seen that Chief Justice Wallace delivered the very elaborate opinion, which was concurred in by Judges Crocket and Niles, and in some parts of it by Judge E. W. McKinstry. The decision does not give the remedy which should be equality before the law to all citizens, but impregnates itself as much on the doctrine of States rights in asserting that the State school laws are not obnoxious to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. We regard it as a compromise decision to satiate the prejudices of colorphobists on the one hand, and the growing sentiment even among liberal minded Democrats in favor of such progressiveness as will keep pace, without stultifying common sense, with the spirit and meaning of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the National Constitution, and the present defective civil rights bill already enacted. The only improvement made by the decision, or relief given to secure colored citizens in their rights to send their children to the public schools is, that in the districts where no separate colored schools are established, colored children are entitled by law to attend the white schools; or in any district where prejudiced white inhabitants have organized on the plea that they can pay sufficient taxes, as at present in San Francisco, to keep up the old pro-slavery custom of separate schools.

If Sumner's or Butler's Supplementary Civil Rights bills should pass Congress, the spots will be knocked out of our Supreme Court decision, which still remains to be seen between the present time and the adjournment of Congress. If Congress adjourns without action on the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, the National Republican party jeopardizes the loss of nearly one million of colored voters.

Revival Meetings in Oakland.

Revival religious meetings have been going on in the A. M. E. Church, in Oakland, for two or three weeks with great success, and will be continued until the middle of March. The church, which is located at the corner of Seventh and Market streets, has been crowded nightly with the people of Oakland, and many persons from this city. Revs. Offer, Handy and Gross are conducting the meetings.

Complimentary Benefit.

A Complimentary Benefit has been tendered Rev. J. B. Sanderson, by the scholars of the A. M. E. Sabbath School, on Tuesday evening, March 31st, 1874, at the A. M. E. Church, Commerce street, Stockton. Tickets, fifty cents, supper included. Children, half price.

THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.—This is the title of a periodical issued monthly, in this city, by Geo. H. Hagans, 511 Sansome street. The second, or February number, has been laid on our table. Its contents are highly interesting. It is devoted to publishing essays, lectures, speeches, and remarks on the relations of Church and State, treaties on the science of Government, and popular education. Price 15 cents per number.

Fifteenth Amendment Anniversary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

There will be a public meeting called shortly for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the Fifteenth Amendment in an appropriate manner.

Yours truly,

INDEX.

OUR PORTLAND AGENCY.—Master Henry Hight, a youth, will hereafter act as agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in Portland, Oregon.

P. KELLY, the renowned Prize and Theatrical boot maker, No. 335 Bush st., is manufacturing a fine stock for spring. Ladies' gaiters, gentlemen' fine boots and shoes of all discriptions, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—Mr. E. W. Harrell No. 427 Montgomery st., is now the general agent for the Pacific Coast of Wheeler and Wilson's superior Sewing Machines. These machines have received awards and medals from all first-class expositions in Europe and America.

An Ancient Relic.

A Washington letter from the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

Sumner showed, last night, at a small dinner party, a very interesting relic of "ye olden time." Just after the battle of Yorktown, Washington gave Lafayette a gold watch, in memory of that battle, but in 1825 the Marquis had it picked from his pocket in Nashville. A gentleman of Louisville strayed into a pawnbroke's shop, one day, forty-eight years afterward, and seeing a watch valuable intrinsically as well as for its strangely antique appearance, purchased it for $75. Examining his purchase at home, he found this inscription, telling him what a prize had fallen into his hands: "G. Washington to Gilbert Mortier de Lafayette, in commemoration of the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Oct. 17, 1781." Coming to Washington on a visit, he brought the watch, and in this way it has reached Sumner for the friends of Lafayette in France. Let us hope they will not care for it, as in that event it will fall to the Historical Society of Massachusetts.

A FITTING REBUKE.—There are many men in existence who deem it no harm to speak lightly of women; according to their idea, it is quite meet that the strong should assail the weak. One of these robbers of reputation received a severe rebuke on a recent occasion. At a dinner in which no ladies were present, the much narrow range of determining whether this statute, in whatever move it originated, denies to the petitioner, in a constitutional sense, the equal protection of the laws, and in the circumstances that the races are separated in the public schools, there is certainly no room for found no violation of the constitutional rights of the one race more than the other, and we see none of either for each, though separate from the other is to be objected upon equal terms with that other, and both at the common public expense. A question similar to this came before the Supreme Judicial Court of the State of Massachusetts in 1849 (Roberts vs. the city of Boston, 5 Cushing, R. 198), and was determined by the court in accordance with the views just expressed by us. That was an action on the case brought by a colored child against the city to recover damages claimed by reason of her exclusion from a public school as a pupil. It appeared that the primary schools to the number of 160 were maintained for the instruction of children of both sexes between five and seven years of age, and that of these schools two were appropriated to the exclusive instruction of colored children, and the residue to the exclusive instruction of white children. It also appears that the plaintiff had been excluded from the primary school nearest her father's residence, which was a school devoted exclusively to the instruction of white children, and that the school appropriated to the education of colored children nearest her father's residence was about a fifth of a mile more distant therefrom than was the school from which she was excluded. The Constitution of the State of Massachusetts contained the following clauses, which were relied upon by the counsel for the plaintiff to show cause that the separation of colored from white children for educational purposes was not justified by law: Part I, Art. I. "All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties, that of acquiring, possessing and protecting property; in fine that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness. Art. VI. No corporation or association of men have any other title to obtain advantages or particular and exclusive privileges distinct from those of the community than what arise from consideration of services rendered to the public." * * * * *

It will be seen that the language of the Massachusetts Constitution prohibiting *"particular and exclusive privileges"* was fully as significant to say the least, in its bearing on the general question in hand as is that of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution securing "the equal protection of the laws."

The argument of the counsel for the plaintiff in the Massachusetts case, much like that of the counsel for the petitioner here, was that the separation of the races for educational purposes "is the occasion of inconvenience to colored children, to which they would not be exposed if they had access to the nearest public schools; it inflicts on them the stigma of caste; and although the matters taught in the two schools may be precisely the same, a school exclusively devoted to one class must differ essentially, in its spirit and character, from that public school known to the law, where all classes meet together in equality."

The opinion of the court, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Shaw, maintained the rightful authority of the school committee to separate the colored children from the white children in the public schools of the city of Boston, and in the course of the opinion the learned Chief Justice remarked as follows: "It will be considered that this is a question of power, or of the legal authority of the committee intrusted by the city with this department of public instruction; because, if they have the legal authority, the expediency of exercising it in any particular way is exclusively with them. The great principle advanced by the learned and eloquent advocate of the plaintiff, is that by the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts all persons without distinction of age or sex, birth or color, origin or condition, are equal before the law. This, as a broad general principle, such as ought to appear in a broad declaration of rights, is perfectly sound; it is not only expressed in terms, but pervades and animates the whole spirit of our constitution of free government. But when this great principle comes to be applied to the actual and various conditions of persons in society, it will not warrant the assertion, that men and women are legally clothed with the same civil and political powers, and that children and adults are legally to have the same functions and be subject to the same treatment; but that the rights of all, as they are settled and regarded by law, are equally entitled to the parental consideration and protection of the law, for their maintenance and security. What those rights are, to which individuals in the infinite variety of circumstances by which they are surrounded in society, are entitled, must depend on laws adapted to their respective relation and condition.

"Conceding, therefore, in the fullest manner, that colored persons, the descendants of Africans, are entitled by law, in this commonwealth, to equal rights, constitutional and political, civil and social, the question then arises whether the regulation in question, which provides separate schools for colored children, is a violation of any of these rights.

"Legal rights must, after all, depend upon the provisions of law; certainly all those rights of individuals which can be asserted and maintained in any judicial tribunal. The proper province of a declaration of rights and constitution of Government, after directing its form, regulating its organization and the distribution of its powers, is to declare great principles and fundamental truths, to influence and direct the judgment and conscience of legislators in making laws; rather than to limit and control them, by directing what precise laws they shall make. The provision that it shall be the duty of Legislatures and magistrates to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, especially the University of Cambridge, public schools and grammar schools in the towns, is precisely of this character. Had the Legislature failed to comply with this injunction, and neglected to provide public schools in the towns, or should they so far fail in their duty as to repeal all laws on the subject, and leave all education to depend on private means, strong and explicit as the direction of the Constitution is, it would afford no remedy or redress to the thousands of the rising generation, who now depend on these schools to afford them a most valuable education, and an introduction to useful life. * * *

The power of general superintendence vests a plenary authority in the committee to arrange, classify and distribute pupils, in such a manner as they think best adapted to their general proficiency and welfare. If it is thought expedient to provide for very young children, it may be that such schools may be kept exclusively by female teachers, quite adequate to their instruction, and yet, whose services may be obtained at a cost much lower than that of more highly qualified male instructors. So, if they should judge it expedient to have a grade of schools for children from seven to ten, and another for those from ten to fourteen, it would seem to be within their authority to establish male schools. So to separate male and female pupils into different schools, it has been found necessary, that is to say, highly expedient, at times, to establish special schools for poor and neglected children, who have passed the age of seven, and have become to old to attend the primary school, and yet have not acquired the rudiments of learning to enable them to enter the ordinary schools. If a class of youth, of one or both sexes, is found in that condition, and it is expedient to organize them into a separate school, to receive the special training, adapted to their condition, it seems to be within the power of the superintending committee to provide for the organization of such special school. * * *

In the absence of special legislation on this subject, the law has vested the power in the committee to regulate the system of distribution and classification; and when this power is reasonably, without being abused or perverted by colorable pretenses, the decision of the committee must be deemed conclusive. The committee, apparently upon great deliberation, have come to the conclusion that the good of both classes of schools will be best promoted by maintaining the separate primary schools for colored and for white children, and we can perceive no ground to doubt that it is the honest result of their experience and judgment. It is urged that this maintainance of separate schools tends to deepen and perpetuate the odious distinction of caste, founded on a deep-rooted prejudice in public opinion. This prejudice, if it exists, is not created by law, and probably cannot be changed by law. Whether this distinction and prejudice exist, ing in the opinion and feelings of the community, would not be effectually fostered by compelling colored and white children to associate together in the same schools, may well be doubted; at all events, it is a fair and proper question for the committee to consider and decide upon, having in view the best interests of both classes of children placed under their superintendence, and we cannot say that their decision upon it is not founded on just grounds of reason and experience, and in the result of a discrimination and honest judgment."

We concur in these views, and they are decisive of the present controversy. In order to prevent misapprehension, however, we think proper to add that in our opinion, and as the result of the views here announced, the exclusion of colored children from schools where white children attend as pupils, cannot be supported except under the conditions appearing in the present case; that is, except where separate schools are actually maintained for the education of colored children; and that unless such separate schools be in fact maintained, all children of the school district, whether white or colored, have an equal right to become pupils at any common school organized under the laws of the State, and have a right to require admission as pupils in the order of their registration, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 14 of Section 1,617 of the Political Code.

Writ of mandamus denied.

WALLACE, C. J.

We concur: CROCKETT, J.

NILES, J.

I concur in the judgment on the ground first considered in the opinion of the Chief Justice.

MCKINSTRY, J.

THE steamer Gipsy Queen has been sunk on the River Tyne.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

OF

ALPHA CHAPTER

(Royal Arch Masons, No. 19),

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Justice between man and man demands that such grand merit should be known. Dr. Sherman's success from whence good is derived, consequently, I would say to those afflicted, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I heartily recommend him to the public as a skillful physician.

Sherman's treatment just spring. I was on my way from Stockton to San Francisco to go home during the time of cure. With this result, I was shortly surprised and rejoiced to see the same result done with the assistance of home cured.

W. T. SMITH, 60 Oregon st.

Valley, January 6, 1872.

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I have been afflicted with rupture affected as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and compared for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very troublesome, frequently depriving my abilities for the enjoyment of the existing pleasure's of life—more in because enclosed and strangulated, causing me great suffering.

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Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 289 Montgomery street.

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Information Wanted.

Information is wanted of Mary Ann Barton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Tweedy, who arrived about 18 years ago at Alta California, and resided in San Francisco, Sacramento and Stockton City. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, John Tweedy, who still resides at No. 1118 Hanson street, Philadelphia.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney: You will please take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of Alf YOO, who was convicted, in the Inverse Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of California for the term of fifteen years.
Yours, &c., AH FOO,
AH YEN.

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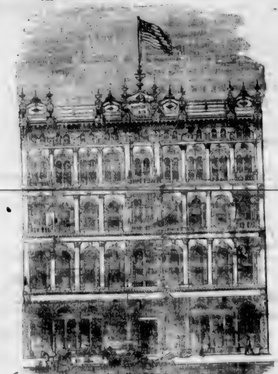
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INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, ISABELLA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the war at Park Farm, Bedford County, Penn. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST, No. 12 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.
Young Men's Social Star Club,
OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Castro and Market streets, Kellady's Point Building.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 28. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1874. WHOLE NO. 498

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 7, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Colored Citizens in Council all over the Nation.

So jealous are the colored citizens of their rights (and justly so too), that in almost every city, town and hamlet of the United States, we receive reports of their doings, desires and determinations. They are closely watching the course of Republicans in Congress on Sumner's and Butler's Supplementary Civil Rights Bills. They are also closely watching every move made by Republicans in relation to civil rights in the respective State Legislatures. They are also discerning the proportion of patronage which has been bestowed upon colored citizens by the Republican National and State administrations, in consideration of the nearly one million of united colored votes which were the means of placing the present Republican administration in power. All these considerations will make subjects for another National Colored Convention a year or so preceding the Republican, Democratic, or other Conventions, which will take place in 1875. There being no Supplementary Civil Rights Bill passed in Congress, and the public school question not being altogether satisfactorily settled as yet in this, as also in some other States where colorphobia principles may prevail, is behooves the colored citizens of this State (not Nevada, not Oregon, because they freely admit colored children into the white schools,) to be on the alert, and be ready to respond to our brethren in the Eastern States, should they make another call for a National Convention to decide upon a plan to wield our united one million votes to make them effective against the principles of colorphobia in schools, fall and civil rights, etc., in the next Presidential election.

Grand Orient of France.

A number of important masonic documents from the Grand Orient of France, was received at the office of the PACIFIC APPEAL this week, directed to Nelson Cook, the late Grand Secretary of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons of the State of California, among which are the printed transactions of the Grand Orient of France for 1873, which contains a complete list of all the Grand Lodges, Orients, etc., of the world in which they are in communication. The documents entire furnishes the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge with a large amount of useful masonic information concerning the craft of the whole globe. On behalf of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, we extend the Grand Orient of France thanks for the favors extended, and will have them immediately notified of the demise of the late Nelson Cook, our former Grand Secretary.

Public Documents.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. Charles Clayton, Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of California, for a copy of the *Congressional Record* of February 17th, containing proceedings and debates of the Forty-third Congress. Among the proceedings on that day Mr. Clayton, who is a very earnest worker, presented "The Remonstrance of C. T. Hopkins, of San Francisco, California, against the passage of certain bills pending before Congress for the distribution of the Geneva award, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

LETTERS.—E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Delaware; S. E. Harmon, Townsend, New Castle Co., Delaware; Peter Powers, Chico; F. B. Borton, Stockton; J. T. P., city.

The Public Masonic Installation

The officers of Alpha Chapter, No. 10, of San Francisco, chartered December 27th, 1873, by the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, will have their officers installed in public, on Wednesday evening next, in the Young Men's Union Benefical Society Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, commencing at 8 o'clock. The Conventional Independent Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges meet in the same building. The Grand Lodge room and the entire building will be brilliantly lighted, and the patrons will be given access to all parts of the Hall, including the Grand Lodge room, before and after the Installation, which will take place in the lower Hall. After which a Promenade Concert will take place in the lower Hall. The Committee of Arrangements have set their price of admission at 50 cents, and extend an invitation to everybody to be present. Next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Ward vs. Flood.

J. W. Dwinelle, Esq., who was the attorney in the case of Ward vs. Flood before the Supreme Court in the mandamus case, informed us since the recent decision, that the Court had not decided on the actual plea which was brought before it, but has evaded the main points and gave an ambiguous decision, somewhat difficult to interpret as to what it exactly means in all of its points; and that it is his intention at an early day, to ask the Supreme Court for a re-hearing of the case. Our opinion is, however, that but little good can be done by that means, because, if it took two years for the Supreme Court to give the recent decision of the case, it might take three or more years to decide upon a re-hearing. We believe that the Boards of Education in the respective counties will take up the decision and do the work with the apparent favorable reception of public sentiment much quick er than a second attempt of the Supreme Court. Besides which there are chances that Congress, the present session, may pass either Butler's or Sumner's Civil Rights bill.

New Monthly.

Banner of City Reform is the title of a monthly periodical recently started in this city. Its first number (February) has been laid on our desk. It is neatly gotten up, well edited, and we wish it success. The publishers aim is shown in the paragraphs which we extract as follows:

"What can we do to advance the moral elevation of our cities and thus save the Nation's life? All who desire to see cleanliness, industry, temperance, chastity, house-hold happiness, good order and pure teachings prevail in cities, may be assured, that the editor of the *Banner of City Reform*, will aim to discuss these and kindred topics, in harmony with all that is indicated by the unrufled banner of the cross of Jesus Christ."

It will be our aim to open and establish a free and very explicit interchange of thoughts amongst all earnest reformers in cities, and also among others in rural places who heartily sympathize in such needed efforts."

It is published at No. 409 Washington st. Rev. J. Rawson Johnson is editor and proprietor.

I know nothing which life has to offer so satisfying as the profound good understanding which can subsist, after much exchange of good offices, between two virtuous men, each of whom is sure of himself and sure of his friend. It is a happiness which postpones all other gratifications and makes politics and commerce and churches cheap. For, when men shall meet as they ought, each a benefactor, a shower of stars, clothed with deeds with accomplishments, it would be the festival of nature which all thing announce. *R. W. Emerson.*

GOVERNOR DIX has been presented with a cheese weighing 300 lbs.

Sacramento.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE WHITE SCHOOLS.

—The Board of Education of Sacramento, in their meeting of Feb. 28th, had a long discussion over some resolutions concerning the removal of the two or three colored children that had been attending the white grammar school, back to the colored ungraded school, and have them taught grammar by a special teacher, to be employed by the Board, or else furnish some separate apartments in one of the white schools, for the tuition of grammar to colored children.

During the debate on the question, the following letters from Attorney-General John L. Love and Judge T. B. McFarland were read:

LETTER OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL JOHN L. LOVE.

I have been requested by one of the Board of Education of the city of Sacramento to give an opinion as to the effect of the late decision of the Supreme Court of California in the case of Ward vs. Flood, upon the following state of facts:

The public schools of Sacramento are graded, with one exception, and are as follows: White schools—a primary school, an intermediate school, a grammar school and a high school. There is one colored school, which is ungraded, and the course of instruction given therein corresponds to the instruction given in primary and intermediate, nearly.

Two children of African descent, after having pursued the course of instruction provided for them in the ungraded colored school and graduated therefrom, have been admitted by the school authorities into the grammar school, and are now pursuing a higher course of studies than are taught in the ungraded school. No colored school of equal grade with the grammar school has been provided for. Now the question arises: have the school authorities the power to remove the two colored children from the grammar school and send them to the ungraded colored school from which they have once graduated, on the ground that a colored school is provided in Sacramento, and therefore all colored children must attend this school?

In my opinion, there is no question but what these two children of African descent have an undoubted right to be and remain pupils of the grammar school, and this right is not abridged or qualified in any way; except that the city of Sacramento may provide a school for children of African descent in all respects equal to the grammar school, and then, under the decision of Ward vs. Flood, the authorities would have the power to transfer them to the colored school of equal grade. The language of the court in the concluding paragraph of its opinion is too strong, explicit and plain to be mistaken. The court say:

"In order to prevent possible misapprehensions, however, we think proper to add, in our opinion, and as a result of the views here announced, the exclusion of colored children from schools where white children attend as pupils cannot be supported except under the conditions appearing in the present case; that is, except where separate schools are actually maintained for the education of colored children, and that unless such public schools be in fact maintained, all children of the school district, whether white or colored, have an equal right to become pupils at any common school organized under the laws of the State."

Under this decision, if the colored school now provided should become full and not adequate to accommodate the colored children residing in Sacramento, they would have the undoubted right to enter and become pupils in the white schools of equal grade, and pursue their studies there until such time as the authorities provided suitable education for children of African descent.

There is no pretence here that Sacramento maintains any school for the education of colored children of equal grade with the grammar school, of the high school, and until it does, children of African descent have a right to attend these schools subject to no other limitations than are placed upon white children. If this were not so, it would be within the power of the Board of Education to wholly deprive colored children of the benefits of the public schools, and a common school education — a thing which even our statute law never intended, to say nothing of the constitutional provisions of the United States known as the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments. If, as contended by some, by the more establishing of one school of a less capacity than the ordinary public schools, you can compel all children of African descent to attend that school, without regard to their requirements, or to the grade to which their requirements, or to the grade to which their previous education and learning entitle them, why you can practically destroy every vestige of right they have to the benefits of the public schools. The Board of Education might, under such a construction, "actually maintain for the education of colored children" one primary school, of a capacity to accommodate ten scholars, or a school that would accommodate all, but so graded that the course of instruction would only comprehend within its scope the learning of the alphabet. To say that the law contemplates any such abuse or perversion as this, or gave to colored children the right to be conducted at the public schools subject to any such limitation as this, is simply absurd.

JOHN L. LOVE,
Attorney-General, California.

One of the Sacramento Board of Education said that he had called on Judge McFarland for his opinion, and it was given as follows:

OPINION OF JUDGE T. B. MCFARLAND.

"In relation to the matter you consulted me about, I will say, briefly, that, in my opinion, the law does not enjoin upon you, as a positive duty, to provide separate schools, unless *demanded* by the colored people, as provided in Section 1,670 of the Political Code. But when so demanded, schools of the same character and grade as are provided for white children, must be established for colored. The provision about separate schools for children of African or Indian descent, is, I think, only directory and leaves some discretion to the Trustees where no demand has been made.

Yours, truly (in haste),
T. B. MCFARLAND."

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I am requested by the Educational Committee to ask a small space in your columns to reply to a communication of February 18th, signed "Fielden Smithea." Mr. S. says, "I regret to say that the colored people of California were influenced by their blind leaders to give a lawyer (report says) $500 to take the school question up to the Supreme Court at Sacramento, etc."

Now, sir, if it was not for the doubt contained in brackets the Committee would have treated the article with silent contempt, knowing, as we do, that the author, belongs to that class that do nothing to advance the race themselves, but find fault with the humble efforts of those who try to do so.

The Committee (three of them without any direct interest in the schools) may have been "blind leaders," but still they have been earnest and faithful in the discharge of the duty assigned them; meeting often for consultation to advance the children's interest (Mr. Smithea's included), while he was probably taking his ease by his own fireside.

The Committee engaged one of the best lawyers in the State, and paid him a fee of $500. Mr. S. or any one else can see the receipt of the Hon. J. W. Dwinelle for that amount in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. Solomon Peneton.

That we have not been able to get an earlier decision, was a matter beyond the control of the Committee or its counsel. Now that we have got it, although it falls short of our rights and hopes, we feel that we are nothing looser for the $500, because we open the public schools in 26 counties to 295 children that without this effort would possibly have grown up in ignorance. Now, sir, if all the fault-finders will turn their energies to helping the cause even if their pet ideas are not carried out, our next effort may result in the opening of all the schools.

Yours, respectfully,
E. A. CLARKE.
Secretary School Com.

PICNIC AND BALL.—The United Social Club will give its first Picnic and Ball on the 13th of April. It is anticipated to be one of the grandest entertainments ever given in San Francisco. The officers are eagerly engaged in making arrangements so as to meet the approbation of the public.

EIGHT-EIGHT young ladies in Minnesota have banded together and agreed not to marry any man who uses tobacco in any form. The same number of men have banded together and agreed not to marry any female who uses paste, enamel, false hair, bustles and corsets.

EDWIN BOOTH, the actor and manager, has failed in the sum of $305,690.43; and his assets are, in jewels, pictures, dumb-bells, chandeliers and wardrobe, $7,150—his dumb-bells alone being worth $5000.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we deem it necessary to send a Minister Plenipotentiary or go in person to the Court of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratis Emperor, etc., do hereby order the United States Government to place a suitable vessel at our disposal for that purpose.

NORTON I.

Given in San Francisco, California, this 20th day of February, 1874.

THE late John P. Hale once remarked that "of all sorts of essence, the devil likes acquiescence the best."

CELEBRATION
OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

CALL for a public Meeting on Monday evening, March 16th, 1874, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific Street, near Mason.

We, the undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, State of California, believing it to be proper to improve our present opportunity to express our views on the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, do hereby unite in a call for the citizens of San Francisco for the above named object:

Rev. W. H. HILDRUP, Rev. J. M. TRIPLETT,
Rev. J. BALL, Rev. WM. MITCHELL,
Rev. BISHOP, Rev. E. HOOKS,
Rev. M. SCOTT, JOHN A. HANNIS,
Rev. P. CAMPBELL, H. O. LEE,
JAMES C. HUTCHINGS, D. G. LEE,
H. M. BAILS, EDWARD BRYANT,
R. A. CONNERY, JOHN CONNERY,
HENRY BRYANT, ANTHONY HINKY,
H. M. PATRICK, W. H. HENRY,
J. BRADLEY, W. E. ANDERSON,
J. G. CART, JAS. H. HAMMON,
JOHN ALLEN, WM. P. THEO.
WM. WATSON, JOHN HANNIS,
LEWIS BOLDEN, JAMES BOWE,
ANDREW DENNIS, ABRAHAM LEWIS,
JOHN A. LEWIS, THOS. LEWIS,
C. S. FORTSON, WM. H. ALEXANDER,
J. C. FRANCIS, JOHN H. HENRY,
LUND H. HARRIS, EDWARD QUINN,
ROYAL T. LOCKETT.

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION
OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT
At Chico, April 6, 1874.

GRAND MILITARY & CIVIL PARADE!
SACRAMENTO CORNET BAND,
(also Drum and Fife Corps, Co. G, 9th Inf.)
GRAND MARSHAL,
WM. STEWART, Chico.
AIDS.
ED. HOLMES, G. MITCHELL, Chico.
PRESIDENT.
WM. B. JOHNSON, of Oroville.
Vice Presidents.

Chas. H. Dalmelle.....Red Bluff
I. HANDY.....Butte City
P. DOOLEY.....Mrs. Edwards
PETER ANDERSON.....Sacramento
C. E. ROSE.....Chico
W. W. LEE.....Bonham
J. F. HANNA.....Marysville
J. E. HATTON.....Napa
W. S. CAMPBELL.....Yuba

THE PROCESSION

Will form promptly on the arrival of the Excursion Train from Sacramento, and parade through the principal streets of the city, after which they will disband.

Chief Marshal, Lieut. W. H. HOWARD.
Assistant Marshals, Lieut. D. H. MORGAN and Sergt. W. H. HOWARD.

CELEBRATED TAP DRILL,
By the Sacramento Cornet Band, at the Pavilion, at 4 P. M.
GRAND BALL
Will be given at the Pavilion in the evening. The Music will be furnished by the Sacramento Band, and every attention paid to the comfort of those present. Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, Three Dollars, including Supper.

An Excursion Train
Will leave Sacramento at Seventeen a. m., April 6, for Chico. Returning will leave Chico at 6 o'clock, A.M., on the 7th, for Sacramento. Half fare for the Round Trip from Sacramento, Marysville, and all way stations.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
EDWARD BOWEN, PETER DOWLEY,
W. H. HOWARD, PETER JACKSON.

A. SCHROEDER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
COAL DEALER,
110 JACKSON STREET,
Bet. Front & Davis, adjoining Pacific Engine House
SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE!
HOHLWEG & OESTING, DRUGGISTS,
N. E. corner corner Powell and Broadway Streets, offer for sale
9,000 Tons of Saltpetre.
For terms, ect, please apply as above.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS
OF
ALPHA CHAPTER
(No. 10, Royal Arch Masons.)



Chartered Dec. 27, 1873, by the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania.
—AT THE—
Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall,
Pacific street, near Mason,
Wednesday Eve'g, Mar. 11, '74.

The Committee take pleasure in informing the Public that they will use every effort to make the Entertainment pleasant to all who may favor us with their presence.

The Right Worthy Orator has invited the Conventional independent Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., together with their subordinate Lodges, to attend, which invitation has been accepted. The Hall of the Grand Lodge will be brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1—Invocation.....Chaplain
2—Music.....Orchestra
3—Introductory Remarks.....
Most Excellent High Priest.
4—Music.....Orchestra
5—Installing Ceremonies.....
6—Grand March.....By the Order
Final Promenade Concert.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Henry Tolbert, John G. Fuller,
James E. Francis, Nathaniel Williams,
Charles H. Fisher, Julius H. Ball,
Thos. H. Dustin, Samuel A. Smith,
William H. Blake.

TICKETS, - - - - - FIFTY CENTS.
Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

WANTED FOR OAKLAND,
A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Must be neat and well recommended. Inquire at the Pacific Appeal office.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

Any and all the approved styles of Policies issued payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in sums of one hundred, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
201 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

[illegible] and did not [illegible] that such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HOME
Mutual Insurance Company
CALIFORNIA.
No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance.
Capital, - - $750,000
Chartered Capital
$1,000,000.00,

Of which amount seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and is now held by the most responsible men in California and Oregon.

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

DIRECTORS

San Francisco.	Sacramento.
George H. Howard,	Charles Crocker,
D. O. Mills,	A. Huntington,
F. F. Low,	Mark Hopkins,
Alex. R. Grogan,	James Carolan
John H. Redington,	C. P. Houghton
A. W. Bowman,	D. W. Earl,
A. B. Shreve,	Isaac Edmonds,
R. M. Hartshorne,	James Wilson,
M. Gerrish,	Jacksonville, Oregon.
Wm. H. Rice,	I. Lindsay, Mayor
H. H. Haight,	Oregon.
H. H. Sherwood,	B. B. Brenner,
Gen. N. Evans,	Gen. N. Evans,
Hiram Sibley,	J. D. Peters,
George F. Ware,	B. M. Orr,
Cyrus Wines,	W. T. Baker,
W. H. Foster, Jr.,	A. W. Simpson,
Jos. Kahlweg,	A. T. Hodges,
W. T. Garratt,	H. H. Sherwood,
C. Wirthlin,	Jacksonville, Oregon.
A. C. Bradley,	H. H. Orr, Jr.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, President.
GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. S. HOOE, Secretary.
H. H. HAIGHT, General Manager.
H. H. SIBLEY, Assist. Secretary.

PACIFIC LOAN & DISCOUNT OFFICE.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—S. L. Marks has removed to 202 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

PACIFIC LOAN AND DISCOUNT OFFICE, 202 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

This office loans money to professional men, Government and State officials, tradesmen, mechanics and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable to order, at a reasonable interest every week or monthly, as you agree. Also, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Merchandise in warehouse, etc. Call and examine our rates before borrowing elsewhere. Advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Merchandise in warehouse, etc. Call and examine our rates before borrowing elsewhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. Private entrance to Office, 202 Montgomery street, between Montgomery and Kearny.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
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AND
Family Album.

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Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Geneological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are unusually low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

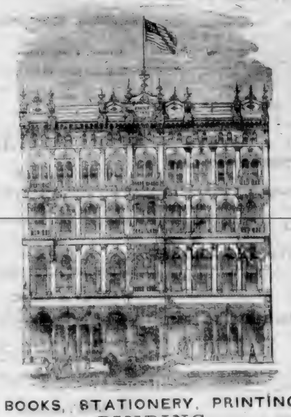
Canvassers on the smaller plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known every-where for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blackstone Law Stationery

SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon specific orders. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as buyers, and are now turning out from our many factory superintendents of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and can keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most accurate taste, after the latest styles. Wedding stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Comes Color relief, Raw Golors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.

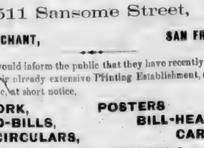
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Churches, Prospectus, Cards, Pamphlets, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to insure fidelity and will bloom and machinery in competition with New York.

If called to a business failure and will bloom and machinery, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer. Our endeavors to please up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

Petaluma and San Francisco
EXPRESS.
W. H. Clipperton & Co.
PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE 511 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
89 Main Street, Petaluma.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, AARON WEST, JANE COLEMAN WEST, ELIZABETH WEST, HAMELIA WEST and her family of four persons. They lived during the year at Park Farm, Richmond County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother. ISAAC WEST No. 19 Virginia street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

Young Men's Social Star Club, OF STOCKTON,
Will meet on the first and third Mondays of every month, at their Hall, corner of Centre and Market streets, Holland's Brick Build ing.
President, I. E. BARTON,
Secretary, W. R. BROWN,
Treasurer, WM. ROBINSON,
Janitor, E. W. VERY.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Or are left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

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IMPERIAL
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Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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Attorney-at-Law,
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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING!

Some of you do, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else, after the disappointments you have had with the many worthless nostrums so foisted on the public as a certain cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with them, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it faithfully. Don't delay, but procure a bottle of this truly wonderful remedy from your druggist, and be restored to perfect health and strength. It is completely harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable [illegible] is made from the choicest Jamaica Ginger, and contains all the valuable [illegible] properties of the root in their highest state of perfection, and is entirely free from the fusel oil and other [illegible] which render the common article of Ginger so offensive to the taste and smell. It is a sure and speedy remedy for [illegible] and all diseases of the stomach and bowels, and a most valuable stimulant in all cases where a [illegible] is required. It is also a most valuable

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 7, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Death of Hon. Charles Sumner.

The telegraph flashed the sad news of the death of the eminent statesman, Charles Sumner, which occurred in Washington City Wednesday morning, the 11th instant. The details of his last hours, which we glean from the associated press dispatches, are as follows:

SCENES AT THE DEATH-BED.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—During the last two hours of Sumner's life his intellect seemed much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the recovery from the effects of the morphine administered during the morning. His sufferings toward the last were intense, and he several times exclaimed, "I want quiet; I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney-General Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom he said: "Take care of the Civil Rights Bill." At a quarter before three o'clock he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around the bed at the time were ex-Attorney-General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson, of this city, Major Ben. Perley Poore, George T. Downing, and James Wormley. Other friends who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day had left just previous, not anticipating that death would occur so soon. Senator Shurtz and Montgomery Blair, entered the room just as he breathed his last, but Sumner was too near dissolution to recognize them.

The only relative that Sumner has in a sister, who is the wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death. When the death of the Senator was announced to the crowd that filled the sidewalk in front of the house, the grief of many, especially of the colored people, hundreds of whom were gathered there, found vent in tearful exclamations.

Sumner's age was 63 years, 2 month and 5 days. He had been for some time anxious about his health, and remarked last night to a friend, some hours previous to the attack which ended in his death, that he wanted to talk to him about his health. He was afraid he was working to hard.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE DECEASED.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress to-night it was agreed to attend the funeral as mourners. E. R. Hoar was appointed to present resolutions of respect in the House. Boutwell was unable to be present, on account of illness, and will not be able to announce the death of his colleague in the Senate, so Senator Anthony was assigned to the duty.

A meeting of the executive Committee of the National Civil Rights Council, George T. Downing, Chairman, this evening resolved to recommend the colored people in every city and town in the country to drape their houses and churches in mourning; that they offer memorial services in the churches next Sunday, and otherwise manifest their grief in every fitting manner; at the death of Sumner, who was pre-eminently their friend, and that the respective State Councils take immediate steps toward having a monument erected to his memory.

BOSTON, March 11.—The colored people at a meeting to-night voted to hold a public meeting on Friday evening, to make arrangements for taking part in the obsequies of Charles Sumner.

The death of Senator Sumner has created a profound regret among all classes in this city, and more especially among colored citizens for whom the deceased and honored statesman has devoted a life-long service for their freedom and elevation. He was the most consistent friend that human freedom and progress had in the United States Senate. He died in the harness, as it were, patiently awaiting from day to day for his favorite measure, to be reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee by Senator Frelinghuysen's two weeks' promise. The colored citizens of this city held a meeting last evening to give appropriate expression of his death, and the immense gratitude they owe to the eminent and lamented statesman. Full particulars will be given in next week's issue.

Public Meeting.

A call has been made for a public meeting in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell, on Monday evening next, to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment.

A Notable Installation.

Last evening, at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall on Pacific street, the officers of Alpha Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons (colored), were installed. This is the first Chapter of colored Masons established on this coast, and the public installation of its officers drew out nearly the entire colored population of the city to celebrate the event. The Chapter was chartered December 27th, 1873, by the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania. The following officers were installed: P. Anderson, M. E. H. P.; Henry Tolbert, E. K.; Dawson Thomas, E. S. A. Smythe, P. S.; J. H. Bell, Chaplain; Thomas Dustin, R. A. C.; Charles H. Fisher, M. 3d V.; Richard B. Schofield, M. 2d V.; Wm. H. Blake, M. 1st V.; J. E. Francis, Secretary; Wm. H. Carpenter, Treasurer; N. F. Williams, Inside Guard; John B. Scott, Seutinel; James H. Riker, Marshal; C. A. Griffith and W. R. Strickland, Stewards. After the ceremony of installation the floor was cleared for dancing which was kept up till a late hour this morning. —*S. F. Chronicle, March 12th.*

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 25th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Whenever a writer takes occasion to criticise the public acts of any of his fellow citizens, (speaking in general terms) and any one of them jumps up to explain, he leaves little room to doubt where the shot struck or the criticism cut. Who called this Daniel to judgment? Some one have "seal, but not according to knowledge." It would have been far better had the Educational Committee devoted the same effort and mouth to have tested this school question in the Supreme Court at Washington, whose decision, either pro or con, would be final. Taking this comprehensive view of the subject, while the committee thought best to confine their efforts to this State, is the reason why I used the term "blind leaders."

There is a private school in this city where twenty-one colored children are in attendance, and though many of their parents pay their quota of taxes in support of the public schools. This private school is preferable to sending them to the high graded school spoken of in Judge Wallace's decision, which, by the way, may be true in altitude, but not in grade.

We wish the Board of Education of San Francisco would imitate that noble body of men in Oakland, who, in opposition to the prejudices there and here, admitted the colored children into the public schools without distinction. Their names deserve to be written in letters of Gold and pictures of silver.—Dr. R. E. Cole, Bacon and others whose names I know not. If, Mr. Editor, I have been my pet ideas it is not to meet in committee; but to see the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and with it all those cherished rights enjoyed by others.

Mr. C. says, "knowing as we do that the author belongs to that class that do nothing to advance the race themselves but find fault with the humble efforts of those who try to do so." Knowing as we do, who are we? Without any show of egotism on my part, I can say with out fear of contradiction, that wherever and wherever an opportunity afforded, I have not failed to contribute my share, either by writing, speaking, or acting for the elevation of the colored people, and I am confident that there are few, if any, of the legacy of mind and deep solicitude have been more keenly felt in the past than mine, owing to our hard fate; yet we hope on and hope ever; that God will bring us out. Mr. Clarke knows what I state is truth. If criticising the errors and blunders of men constitute a fault-finder, then, sir, put me down as one.

The vanity of some men inclines them to believe they were born to lead, when, in fact, they are only fit for something else. This inordinate desire to be at the head of everything, and on every committee however trifling, brings to mind the anxiety of the woman who went into the woods to pray that God would give her a husband, and hearing the screech of an owl, and thinking her prayer had been heard, exclaimed: "Anything Lord, so it's a man."

We are often called upon by these self-constituted leaders, to celebrate, we hardly know what. Better save your money for something more tangible. The psalmist admits that "were shapen in iniquity, and conceived in sin." So, metaphorically considered, the decision of the Supreme Court was planned in the very narrow limits of an ungenerous heart, and having been astounded for two years in the dark womb of a prejudicial mind, a child, sickly, weak, and ill-formed, is sent forth to struggle amid much opposition.

Yours, truly,

FIELDEN SMITHER.

Masonic Correspondence.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

OMAHA, Nov. Feb. 11, 1874.

I have read with great interest the several Masonic communications in your journal, and especially those of A. W. A. De Leon, which have caused me to ask myself the question, why is it that a man of his masonic knowledge, and of his social standing, would use his pen, with its powerful influence, to tear down rather than to build up Free Masonry among colored men in this country? I take it that Brother De Leon is a man of great masonic skill and knowledge, and capable of doing a great deal in harmonizing our present Masonic difficulties, which he claims exist from the fact of the usurpation of the National Compact, which, to some extent, may be true. We also agree that a State Grand Lodge is sovereign within its jurisdiction. I think we can safely say that that was the condition of the thirteen original States of our Union before they conceded certain rights to the National Government. The same might be said of our State Grand Lodges. My eighteen years of masonic experience have forced me to the conclusion that our Masonic Order partake more or less of the nature of the government of the country in which it is organized, as you will readily see by reference to the Grand Lodge of England, Grand Lodge of Scotland, Grand Lodge of Ireland, Grand Orient of France, Grand Orient of Hayti, and the National Grand Lodge of Sweden and Norway, all of which bear us out in our conclusion. Then, if we are correct, we are certainly safe in saying, that there are but two honorable ways for Prince Hall Grand Lodge to get out of the National Compact. First, by consent of the National Compact; secondly, by using the same efforts to dissolve from as the National Compact they did to establish it. And again it is true that the National Compact does not exist from the fact of any Masonic Land Mark, and so only from the nature of our government, and upon a set of regulations adopted by the several Grand Lodges for the better protection of the general interests of the Order. And I am of the opinion that if its administration had been conducted with that view, we would not find the objection to the National Compact that now exists.

I am seriously of the opinion that if our brethren of the Independent persuasion would have used the same efforts to have dissolved the National Compact before they seceded, that they have of late, they would have long succeeded. While I entertain these views, I do not pretend to say or have any sympathy with those who claim that our brethren of Independent persuasion are clandestine, simply from the fact of their withdrawal from the National; but I do think we are justified in claiming that they are irregular, for it has been the teachings of Prince Hall Grand Lodge, which is the mother of all A. Y. F. M. in this country, and it must be apparent to Bro. De Leon and all intelligent masons, that in order to successfully carry out the principles of Masonry and to place ourselves in a proper light before the world, we must cease to be divided, we must be all one thing or all the other; either the friends of the Independent persuasion must consent to a dissolution. I am of the opinion that if colored men expect to surmount the many barriers that now confront them as a masonic body, they must have a union of all masonic bodies in this country, they must have a union of all A. Y. F. M. that are in good standing in their respective lodges, and I only wish, and will add that we ought to expect that Bro. De Leon or the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to point out the way by which this union may be accomplished, and I will second the motion as we all have a common interest.

E. R. W.

Death of Milliard Fillmore.

Milliard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States, died at Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday last, the 10th inst. While Congress, the President and the Nation have passed eulogies and high tokens of respect to his memory, for his integrity and moral worth, and as a statesman, the colored citizens, particularly those of the Northern States, cannot endorse or acquiesce in these expressions, when they reflect back to the year 1850, when President Fillmore gave his executive approval of the Fugitive Slave Law. Being a Northern man, they regarded that act by him as one of the most vital stabs to their aspirations and liberties ever given by any executive or statesman from the formation of the Government. He witnessed the panting fugitive chased through his native State over the borders to Canada, and which was kept up long after the Dred Scott decision by Chief Justice Taney. The old school Anti-Slavery Abolitionists, Quakers, etc., regarded him until the day of his death as being a statesman who had either made a grost mistake as to real anti-slavery sentiment at the time in the North, or had given his approval of the Fugitive Slave Bill deliberately, to satiate the then encroachments made on human freedom in the North by the ultraists or fire-eaters of the South.

Like other accidental Presidents, Mr. Fillmore, after successfully carrying out President Taylor's administration, from 1848 to 1852, aspired to a nomination of President, instead of a Vice-Presidency, which had been bestowed upon him to serve with General Taylor. T Know Nothing, or Native American party nominated him in 1856 for the Presidency, but he carried but one State, Maryland. Since which time to the day of his death he had been inactive in politics.

The weak race whom he threw his vast influence against in the days of their worst trials and tribulations, while they have no tears to shed by the injuries he done them at the time, yet our sympathy and their sympathies harmonizes, in conceding the respect due to the memory of the deceased statesman for the exalted office he held. In that view only, as American citizens, we join with the Nation in lamenting President Fillmore's demise.

NEXT WEEK.—We have received a very voluminous letter of correspondence from A. D. A. De Leon Esq., Boston, Mass., which will appear next week. Also interesting correspondence from J. D. Kelly, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania, furnishing us with a graphic description of a consecration and dedication by the Grand Lodge of a new Masonic Hall at Frankford, Penna., which will also appear next week.

EDWIN BOOTH, the actor and manager, has failed in the sum of $305,690.43; and his assets are, in jewels, pictures, dumb-bells, chandeliers and wardrobe, $7,150—his dumb-bells alone being worth $5000.

THE late John P. Hale once remarked that "of all sorts of essence, the devil likes acquiescence the best."

Died.

MADDOX.—In this city, on Saturday, March 7th, 1874, Henry Maddox, a native of Indiana, aged 69 years, 9 months and 26 days.

[Mr. Maddox had been in this city for several years, and has left three sons—John H., George A. and Wm. C. Maddox, all of whom are in this State.

The funeral took place from Bethel Church, Rev. I. N. Triplett performed the funeral service. The remains were then followed to Lone Mountain by a large concourse of friends.—ED. APPEAL.]

Marriages.

JACKSON-THOMAS.—In this city, Feb. 19th, Mr. Charles S. Jackson to Miss Rachel Thomas, of Washington City.

MITCHELL-JOHNSON.—In this city, March 12th, Mr. William A. Mitchell to Mrs. Lucy Johnson; both of this city.

[We took great pleasure in being present at the nuptials of Mr. Mitchell and Miss Lucy Johnson's nuptials from the pleasant remembrance of their both taking characters in the play of *Evadne*, some theree years ago, at the Metropolitan Theatre in this city, the occasion being a benefit for the PACIFIC APPEAL. Miss Adelia Borris, who so ably assisted in the *role*, was also present as bridesmaid. The happy groom is Captain Mitchell, of the Brannan Guard, of this city. The marriage ceremony took place at Mrs. Miles' on Gilbert street, below Brannan. Amid a parlor full of their intimate acquaintanoons and friends we wish them joy and success through the journey of life.—ED.]

COMPLIMENTARY FESTIVAL.

There will be a Grand Complimentary Festival given by a committee of ladies and gentlemen in aid of

REV. I. N. TRIPLETT,

Pastor of Bethel Church, Powell street, to the Church,

Tuesday Evng, March 24, 1874.

The following gentlemen have been solicited and will deliver short addresses: Revs. Wm. H. Hilery and Fielden Hutchins, Messrs. Wm. H. Hall, P. A. Bell, P. Anderson, Gen. W. Bell, the Benedicts, and others.

The Exercises will be interspersed with Music by the Choir of the Church, assisted by Miss Ophelia Sanford and others.

Exercises to commence at Eight o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Tickets of Admission (Supper included) **50 Cents** Only.

MRS. ELEANOR FLEMMER, Pres.
MRS. A. E. CROSS, Sec'y of Com.

THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC AND BALL

OF THE ERA TRUSTEES

United Social Club,

WILL BE HELD AT

Schutzen Park, Alameda,

On Monday, April 13th 1874.

The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following gentlemen, have determined that no pains or expense will be spared to make this the most successful affair ever given:

J. H. HENDERSON, H. HARRIS,
S. LANDRUM, H. HARRIS, J. MUDDS.

Willis' Celebrated Brass Band

Has been engaged. This gentleman being the favorite and most popular musician of the public.

A BALL

Will close the day's Amusement at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, on Pacific street, near Mason. The Committee of Arrangements guarantee satisfaction to the public.

Admittance to Picnic and Ball....75 cts
Children under 12 years.....50 cts

All persons not desiring to attend the Evening Entertainment, will be charged only 50 cents admission to the Picnic Grounds.

Tickets can be had from any of the members of the Society.

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION

OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT,

At Chico, April 6, 1874.

GRAND MILITARY & CIVIC PARADE!

Sacramento Zouaves,

Under command of Capt. Wm. Gill.

GRAND MARSHAL:
WM. STEWART, Chico.

AIDS.
ED. HOLMES, G. MITCHELL, Chico.

PRESIDENT.
WM. B. JOHNSON, of Oroville.

Vice Presidents

Chas. H. Dalrymple.....Red Bluff
I. BANKS.....Grass Valley
S. FORD.....Nevada City
PETER ANDERSON.....San Francisco
J. H. THOMAS.....Oroville
Chico
W. W. LEE.....Stockton
C. C. PRATER.....Marysville
J. S. MATTON.....Napa
R. K. CAMPBELL.....Yolo

THE PROCESSION

Will form immediately on the arrival of the Excursion Train from Sacramento, and, preceded by the principal streets of the city. After which they will disband for dinner.

Literary Exercises will be held at the Pavilion, commencing at 2 o'clock. Chaplain, C. C. Hamilton; Orator, W. H. Hilery; Reader, Master W. H. Bowers.

CELEBRATED TAR DRILL,

By the Sacramento Zouaves, at the Pavilion, at 4 P. M. Admission, 50 Cents.

GRAND BALL

Will be given at the Pavilion in the Evening. The Music will be furnished by the Sacramento Band, and every attention paid to the comfort of those present. Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, Three Dollars, including Supper.

An Excursion Train

Will leave Sacramento at 9 o'clock A. M., and Chico the following morning at 8 o'clock, A. M., on the 7th, for Sacramento. Half fare for the Round Trip from Sacramento, Marysville, and all way stations

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

EDWARD HOLMES, PETER JOWERS,
W. H. STEWART. PETER JACKSON.

CELEBRATION

—OF THE—

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

CALL for a public Meeting on Monday evening, March 16th, 1874, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific Street, near Mason.

We, the undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, State of California, believing it to be proper to express our feelings of appreciation for the great boon of liberty conferred on by the act of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, do hereby unite in a Call of the citizens of San Francisco for the above named object:

Rev. W. H. HILERY, Rev. I. N. TRIPLETT,
Rev. B. B. FLETCHER, Capt. WM. MITCHELL,
F. A. BELL, Capt. B. DUNCAN,
WM. RUTON, JOHN A. BARNES,
W. H. CARTER, WM. H. GALBRE,
JAMES C. HITCHINGS, D. C. LEE,
W. H. BUSBY, J. M. WILLIAMS,
P. WILKINS, J. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,
C. WILKINS, JOHN KENNEY,
HENRY TOLBERT, ANTHONY LOVEY,
W. H. PATRICK, W. R. DERRY,
D. KINSLEY, W. K. ANDERSON,
I. G. CARY, JAS. H. SAMPSON,
W. H. CARY, W. H. THOMAS,
WM. MANUS, JOHN HARRIS,
LEWIS HENRY, H. PERKINS,
ANDREW JENKIS, ABRAHAM NEE,
J. H. BELL, JOHN HARRIS,
W. H. HALL, WM. H. HALSTEAD,
J. E. FRANCIS, JOHN H. DEMPSY,
JAMES H. RIKER, GEO. H. HAMILTON,
ROYAL T. LOVETT, EDWARD QUINN.

ANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Cumberland Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal

No. 316 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.

A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A child. A good home and well recommended. Inquire at the Pacific Appeal office.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURAN CECO.

OF NEW-YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, half-yearly, quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the assured, on applications to

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,

204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Sir:—Justice to myself and many thousands that would make known to the world my secret for the cure of Rupture, and to the afflicted, that they may be thus benefitted, that Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used, until much harm was done and no fastener of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way discommoded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedies with the confidence of a perfect cure.

Yours, etc., D. C. SMITH, 49 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER 10 years of hard, and judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy when he found himself the handed to the fortune which has since been in the just course of successful possession of the most valuable mine in California.

August 19th, 1873.

Whole A Wilson M'f'g Co., San Francisco, Cal.—For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Shew's sa'r appliance and since, and for a reptile I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use and the only sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury, for the Grand Diploma.

H. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 205 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northwest corner of Pacific and Front streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be seen—Bed daily at his office, 205 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should not lose personally, as his great experience of so many years in treating and cured in this specialty he is enabled to give perfect relief in all cases. Pamphlets, containing numerous testimonials, with photographic likenesses of last cases before and after cure, be sent for 10 cents, or will contain valuable information for that purpose.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 'tf

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
326 Bush Street, San Francisco.

OUR HOUSE,

No. 26 Second St, near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & GIBSON, still continues to conduct the above well-known house. The Bar is supplied with the choicest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.

CALL AND SEE "VAN."

SACRAMENTO RESTAURANT.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a First class

RESTAURANT

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
M. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

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MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Give a call and be assured that all the elegant fashions are on the most reasonable terms.

Laundry for Sale!

A first Laundry for sale, in a splendid location, doing a lucrative business.

Apply at 911 Washington Street.

JOHN A. STEWART. CHARLES S. STEVENS.

J. A. STEWART & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO.

Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.

General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tonsorial Hair Straightening, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waverley Hair Switches in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Curling

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most approved pattern, and are now prepared to fill orders for Manila or Hemp Rope and Cordage, Cotton Seine Twine, Oakum, Etc., at the lowest market rates.

MANILA ROPE, 60 cents
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

BUTTER

BUTTER

15, 20, 25 & 30

Cts. per Pound.

Extra quality at wholesale rates.

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,

Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch, Cheese from 6 to 10 cents per pound. Eggs and Butter a specialty.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

Open Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St.
Pioneer Building

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Sewing Machine.

The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know their performance, as awarded by the following award at Vienna.

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,

August 19th, 1873.

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., San Francisco, Cal.—For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Shew's sa'r appliance and since, and for a reptile I had been troubled with seven years, and that from their use and the only sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury, for the Grand Diploma.

H. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

HEAD-QUARTERS

BILLIARD HALL,

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S.

California Chop House,

1103 STOCKTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the delicacies of the season are served at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Persons in the City and those from the Interior will find this one of the best eating houses in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.

JACKSON & KENNEY, Prop'rs.
JOHN C. JACKSON. JOHN KENNEY.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

THE LEO HOTEL,

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Connected with the same of the Hotel thereon, will be at once Depot and Baggage Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city for Twenty Cents.

Board and Lodging with the same of the Best Kind.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

J. B. HARMON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Northwest

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial Sts,

Up Stairs, SAN FRANCISCO.

J. LADD,

Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

906 PACIFIC STREET,

Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Boots and Shoes made to order. Repairing neatly done.

CAPITOL CLOTHING HOUSE,

K STREET, BET. 6th AND 7th,

SACRAMENTO.

J. POLITZ

Keeps always on hand the largest stock of Gentlemen's Fine Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Boots, etc., at the lowest prices.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

204 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Improved Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Horace Greeley. Private Life of U. S. GRANT, by Hon. Benj. Wade. Private Life of HORACE GREELEY, by Parton. The Record of Both Candidates. Life of GRANT, both Boyhood and Manhood. Life of GREELEY, both Boyhood and Manhood. Agents are making money with this book. Sells at sight. Terms and Outfit Free. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET.

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

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Information is wanted of Mary Ann Fairton, formerly of Baltimore. When last heard from, she was in Philadelphia last fall. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her daughter, Georgiana Barton, Sacramento, California; address, care of the PACIFIC APPEAL, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who enrolled about 20 years ago in Alabama, Va. and Washington City, D. C., and was supposed to be in California, and by his last letter was residing in Placerville. Any one knowing of the above Smith will confer a favor on the undersigned, or address him direct.

TO D. J. MURPHY, ESQ., DISTRICT Attorney. You will please take notice that the undersigned intends to apply to the Governor of the State of California for the pardon of AH FOO, who was convicted, in the District Court of the Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, of the crime of murder in the second degree, and sentenced on the 29th day of August, 1864, to imprisonment in the State Prison of Robinson's California for the term of fifteen years.

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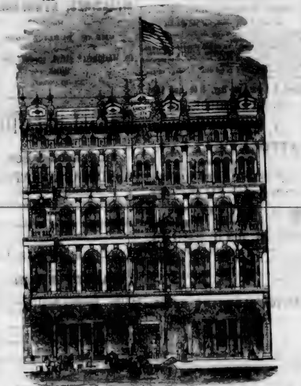
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INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MINERVA WEST, PARSON OF MARY LELAND WEST, ELIZA STEVENS, OF WILLIAM WEST and her family of four children. They lived during the war in Park Farm, Bedford County, Virginia. Any information as to the whereabouts of the above named persons will be thankfully received by their brother, ISAAC WEST No. 10 Virginia street, San Francisco.

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Masonic Correspondence.

BOSTON, Mass., Mar. 4, 1874.
Editor Pacific Appeal:

Your editorial of the 21st February, under the caption, "The Republican Party and Colored Citizens," is worthy of commendation, and as an admirer of all that is noble in man, I cannot refrain from thanking you for the timely suggestions to a set of men who have too long permitted themselves to be crammed with promises never to be fulfilled. But as one of the very few (considering our numbers), who professed principles to the tyranny of party dictation, and Sumner to the eleventh hour friends who, notwithstanding their cajolery of 1872, still trample upon our manhood by denying us equality before the law. I shall not occupy myself with politics, but proceed to pen you a few thoughts that occurred to me after reading an article headed "The ubiquitous Negro."

"What can be urged for them who, not having the vocation of poverty to scribble, out of mere wantonness make themselves ridiculous?"—*Dryden.*

When a small evil is done for the achievement of a great good—when *landmarks* are evaded, or even removed — to aid the progressive march of philanthropy and civilization, we may battle with the remonstrance of our consciences, but when these are resorted to to degrade and oppress, instead of to elevate humanity, then it behooves all admirers of Justice and virtue to use their eloquence, energy and God-given zeal, to avert such a disastrous blow to Justice, nay, to charity itself. We have been led to this conclusion after reading, as I said before, an article under the heading, "The ubiquitous Negro."

"Vanity," says Johnson, "is the food of fools, no man sympathizes with the sorrows of vanity." Are there not many who, in this progressive era, would do well to adopt the poet's language coming down from an age in which but a little of the light and wisdom of the present century were enjoyed by those he then addressed? If the word "ubiquitous" is synonymous with *omniscience*, as says Worcester and Webster, then our antagonist has, knowingly and with malicious design, not only "sympathized with the sorrows of vanity," but exercised "the truth against his own knowledge," for, were negroes every where present, there would be no Masonic Lodge from which he could be unjustly excluded, nor would the fertile imagination of the writer under consideration have predicted such pseudo-rhetorical arguments as have been advanced in his ungenerous and uncharitable lucubration. It is evident that there is one place in which the negro is not admitted, denying, notwithstanding this writer's "Ubiquitous Negro," the much lied about "negro's ubiquity!" That place, you and I Mr. Editor know is the Masonic Lodge in America, which, of all places, should be the *receptacle* for the good and true of all the nations of the earth! This proscriptive seclusion, born of slavery and matured by what our white brethren call christianity, is not only confined to the Masonic Lodges, but to the schools, the churches, the hotels, nye, even to the graveyards. Wherever the negro goes he feels the degenerating influence of *proscription*. And why? Not because of his illiteracy, for he is as well off in that line as the majority of the more favored class—not because of his want of "appearance," for the negro who thinks anything of himself is always well appearing; but because of his *skin*. Church and State, notwithstanding the abolition of the accursed system of slavery, are still both wedded to him equality, which is but the counterpart of freedom. Legislators have promised, but have never reported of their wrong and done him justice. Slavery and its concomitants have disappeared, and,

"Like the hollow roar
Of tide receding from the isolated shore"

is hurled away by the advance of Christian civilization and national progress, yet these institutions remain the expenents of an infernal barbarism!

The "advocates of negro affiliation" not merely have, but are now endeavoring to practice, "all the meanings of such dextrous dissimulators, nor be perverted by their studied distortions? Speaking of "Masonic code," we cannot see that they have gone very far in *their* "Masonic code," nay, act as far as those "pretended philanthropists who are able to recognize a man under a black skin," but do they believe that Masonry can be found coupled with that humanity they profess to recognize and admire? This we doubt, as their inclination to respect either is not proportioned to their belief. From what is evinced by their professions we are prompted to think that their special endeavors in building up a Masonic hierarchy will be abortive, and that the genius of universal liberty and a religious disseminations of caste by the better informed Masons of the country, will triumphantly demolish the repugnant parts of the old institution, built partly on slavery and color-exclusion, and raise upon its ruins an edifice standing upon the symmetrical foundation of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man!

If disinterestedness, veracity, consistency and fidelity to principles were the characterizing qualities of those wolves in sheeps' clothing, who have been pleased to favor us with the God-like attribute of being omnipresent, we would, perhaps, accept the benefit of their assertion, but being conscience that with them memory is not a faculty indispensible to persons addicted to oblarge upon and falsify the verbal or written statements of others, we will content ourselves for the present, of being *just where we are*. It is not our want to convict those who honestly differ with us on questions pertaining to our interests of falsehood, yet we must, in this instance, diverge from our chosen path to pronounce sentence upon a self-convicted fabricator, who designedly accused us of desertion from our National Grand Lodge. "Violation of a solemnly pledged faith" is not one "of the requisites" in our "Masonic code." We do not belong to that class of Masons—excuse the words—*wooden Masons*, who are ever ready and willing to "forswear their allegiance" not only to their own Grand Lodge, but to their own country and their God! When we become guilty of such crimes, we shall submit to the severest animadversions of all who may venture to torture us with them.

We ascribe the charge of violating "solemnly pledged faith" to the writer's own disimpaired imagination and ill-regulated definition of his own obligations, and can, perhaps, confidently say, that he was actuated by a remorseless, unscrupulous and inordinate zeal for his profession which does not "tally" with the "fundamental principles of Masonry."

"Certainly these men who violate their pledges are not the material we desire. Why this malicious, implacable hatred? Have negro Masons ever violated their pledges? Look at the many would-be Masonic exposes and see if there can be found one emanating from the pen of a negro. No, treachery nor mercenary motives are not characteristics of our race.

To what are we to ascribe this strange and unwarrantable state ment? Surely we have never entered into pledges which we have disregarded, neither have we ever outraged the writer's inviolable reputation for all that is good, noble and chivalrous! Never have we applied incendiary torches to the school houses, asylums, churches and dwellings of those in whose interest the writer vouchsafes to wield his influence, nor butchered cradled infants *simply because they were white!* Can he say this in view of all the crimes committed against us, for his brethren whom our charity has long ago caused us to forgive, who have accomplised all that influence and education can do to make themselves eminent among the Ku-Klux-Klan, who, on account of our color, would deny us even the name of Masons, by surreptitiously and cowardly depriving us of our lives? These are crimes from which good men recoil with abhorence, and yet white Masons clothed with the "lamb skin," (emblem of innocence,) refrain not from committing upon helpless men solely because their victims were a *black skin!* Jesus of Masonry, how long, O how long are these to be endured?

To suppress these crimes committed against a common brotherhood, would be laudable, and we suggest that the writer, instead of persisting in his African crusades, would use his pen and tongue in restraining the murderous inclinations of his brethren.

"Is it possible, my colored friends, that you cannot penetrate the flimsy veil of deceit which hides the intentions of these self-styled champions of your rights? Will you, at the instigation of a few fanatics, place yourselves in a position of losing respect, by insisting upon the right to crowd yourselves into their society, at all times and upon all occasions?" As a race we are too exquisitely sensitive, and as individuals too exquisitely pusillinus to "crowd" ourselves where we are not wanted; all we ask and shall continue to *demand* as our inherent right, is a recognition upon the broad, cosmopolitan and indistructible basis of Masonry which knows neither clime nor color, accepting man for his merit and virtue alone! When this recognition is accorded upon perfect equality before the pedestal, as eventually it must be before the law, your "social gatherings" will not be intrusively visited, as we do not propose to become unworshippers of white men.

That a body of men long oppressed by the blighting influence of such men as the writer, with whom we took issue, who have so forcibly outraged all most sacred to them, should now, when marshalled by the all-powerful influence of the press, by the efforts of all anti-exclusionists, by the voice of all admirers of Justice, by the Christian efforts of the Masons of Europe and by their own intuition, be unmindful of the past, and so ignorant of the intent of this writer as to listen with complacency to his appeals, ought to merit the prognostications of their designing enemies is too true, and, for the ultimate triumph of their cause, we hope that their "listening ear" will not mislead their "faithful breasts," neither give their enemies cause to exult over their "inferior judgment."

We are told that principles, not men, are what is combated. We would be willing to submit, were we not conscious that *caste* and implacable hatred are the only motives for the writer's attack. May we not also ascribe his motive to party interest, to sectarian differences, to prejudice, to illegitimate possession of wealth, and to the violation of what he deems "landmarks in Masonry?"

Let not turpitude, animosity, cupidity nor caste prejudice contribute to silence the remonstrance of a conscience, nor render ferocious a heart not wholly inaccessible to the teachings of Masonry.

We do not fear the result, for we think our cause is in "the hands of as able" brethren as all over the world, "as one would desire, and will let no argument from either side, accompanied with all the sophistry they may be able to bring with them, swerve them from what they consider to be their duty to the Order." Relying on the impartial judgment, intelligence and progressive ideas of the Masons of to-day, we are led to believe that the Masons made by Lodges de-cending from the authority of the old Warrant 459, will be recognized not only by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, but by the Masons of the know world! Let all true Masons exert themselves in pushing forward the car of Justice to the black man, for the final triumph of civilization will thereby be ensured. Let all the God-trusting Masons join in the philanthropic effort of Brother Findell in demanding the abandonment of the exclusive policy now in practice in the Grand Lodges of this country—the injustice of which is only equalled to its unprecedented assumption, and the link will be cemented, never again to be broken!

Very respectfully yours,
A. W. A. DE LEON.

From the Omaha Republican.

Advancement of the Colored Race.

In looking back over the history of the past century, it must be confessed that the colored race has made marked progress in the march of improvement, and the amelioration of its condition.

It is now two years past the centennial, since James Somerset, a negro slave confined on board of a ship lying in an English harbor, was brought before Lord Mansfield on a writ of habeas corpus, and the question raised whether a negro could be held as a slave under the laws of England. It was decided by that eminent jurist, that he could not be so held.

So, from that day to this, wherever the flag of England floated, the negro has been a free man.

Ninety years later, it became the glorious priveledge of our own country, to strike the shackels from three million slaves; by which act we became in reality, what before we had been but in name, a free country. A few years later these slaves were transformed to citizens, and became possessed of all the rights and priviledges of the most favored in the land. Already, we find them in the halls of our National Congress, fully equipped and ready to battle, in defense of the rights of their race.

It seems nearer like romance than reality, that a people held in slavery for so many years, to whom knowledge was, during all that time, a sealed book, and to whom brutality and degredation was the only tendency, could so rapidly recover from that forlorn condition.

The recent debates in Congress, between Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of that confederacy, whose corner stone was to be human slavery, and R. B. Elliott, a fair representative of those who were to be that corner stone, makes a new era in the history of our country, and the world. That debate cannot be lightly passed by. It was participated in by a learned man and acknowledged orator on the one side, whose legal and literary ability had long been conceded, and a negro upon the other, without prestige and without fame, yet the cause of the colored man was fully maintained, and in point of argument, eloquence and ability, the palm was awarded by all, to him of the dark brow. Never before, were the colored men really free. That debate was the last battle of the rebellion, and the victory there won, was the long sought for triumph of right over wrong, of freedom over slavery. Henceforth the colored man can take care of himself. It is now a question as to his future, but to the future of his former oppressor. The contest now at the South, is the contest of muscle and not the contest of brain, and the result there will be as it always must be, those who work will own the soil. This elevation of a downtrodden race from slavery to liberty is due alone to the existence and exertion of the Republican party. It seldom happens to a people and a party to have permitted under heaven to accomplish such glorious results. If it should do nothing more, but should now be blotted out forever, its existence will form the brightest page in the worlds history. And now if successful [politicians] shall grow corrupt and steal, and if unsuccessful politicians shall become sour and gangrenced by dissapointment and envy, its principles and glorious achievements will live and pass into the future, and into history as the best, the wisest, and the grandest organization ever formed by man.

The happiness of life may be greatly increased by small courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is too still to tear, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little kind acts of attention.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874. WHOLE NO. 500

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 21, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What is Expected by Colored Citizens.

The United States Senator, who will be elected by the Massachusetts Legislature, probably next week, is expected by the colored people of the Nation to be a man to carry out to the very letter Mr. Sumner's demands for full civil rights and equality before the law, for all citizens, without regard to color, etc. It will be an honorable position for the new Senator to take, on the very first day that he is sworn in, to call for the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and follow it up every opportunity until Frolinghuysen reports it. Such a man, whether it be Dawes or any other who may be the succeding Senator, will get a concentration to his support, should he ever be nominated for President, of the nearly one million of colored voters, or whether he would be run as aspirant for such an office or not, he would be regarded by the colored citizens, as a whole, a second Sumner. A million of voters at a man's back, regarding him as their leader, is no trifling element in politics, and the colored citizens are in a political condition to make not only one aspirant for emoluments of office or honor, but many statesmen seek their favor as an important element for their farther promotion. To the far-seeing into the political future by such men as the Hon. Benj. F. Butler, and others who are now in Congress, there is no doubt but that there will soon spring up numbers of men who will be more radical on full civil rights to colored citizens than was Mr. Sumner.

As politicians are sometimes slippery, we believe there are many of both the Republican and Democratic party already trimming sails or getting ready to make another new departure in shape of a bid for the united eight hundred and eighty-six thousand colored votes given for Grant, to make them tell for some party in the next Presidential campaign. The National Republican party, both in and out of Congress, to avoid this political quicksand, should urge the late Senator Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights bill to pass Congress as soon as possible.

Complimentary Festival.

It will be seen in our advertising columns that Rev. I. N. Triplett, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, is to have a Complimentary Festival given him on Tuesday evening next. Elder Triplett is one of our very best clergymen in this city; he has made hosts of friends since his sojourn among us as the Bethel Church Pastor, and for his untiring efforts in endeavoring to advance the interests of that church, and we hope that all denominations will unite in giving the Festival a large attendance on Tuesday evening next.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The preliminary public meeting to take into consideration the propriety of celebrating the fifth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will be held on Monday evening next in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, commencing at 8 o'clock. See advertisement.

PUB. DOCK.—Our thanks are extended to Hon. Chas. Clayton for copies of the *Congressional Record* of the latest dates.

A SOPHMORE says he cannot understand how any one possessing what is generally known as a conscience can counterfeit a five cent piece, and put on the back of it "In God we trust."

Tribute to Charles Sumner.

We copy the following from the *Bulletin* of March 14th:

Agreeable to a call published in the various newspapers of the city, our colored citizens gathered together last evening in the hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, for the purpose of paying appropriate tribute to the memory of the late Charles Sumner. The hall was draped in mourning, and all the surroundings of the meeting betokened sadness. An organization was effected by the selection of Solomon Penston as President, H. M. Collins, Edward W. Parker, Peter Anderson, W. H. Blake, John W. Moore, Lewis Berry, M. A. Phillips, and George A. Deral, Vice-Presidents and E. A. Clarke and Wiliam H. Carter, Secretaries. Rev. I. N. Triplett, of the Bethel M. E. Church, delivered an appropriate prayer.

Mr. Penston, in stating the objects of the meeting said: "We are called upon to pay the last respect to one who we have all honored—one with whom I had the honor of being acquainted. He was a true patriot, a true friend of humanity, irrespective of race, color, or condition. I have known him as such. He was a pupil of that champion of liberty, William Lloyd Garrison (Applause) and a type of the anti-slavery leaders. I am sorry that he is gone; but we must bow to the decrees of the Almighty, and say: 'He doeth all things well.' I wish to add that this is a solemn occasion, and I hope the audience will refrain from clapping or stamping, and that our proceedings may be conducted with order and solemnity befitting the occasion."

F. A. Clarke said: "By the selection of the committee appointed to draft resolutions to be presented to this meeting, the end duly perceives upon me to announce the death of a long-tried and unswerving friend of the colored race—the Hon. Chas. Sumner. A great man has fallen. We shall never look on his like again. He was a pioneer among the movers against that terrible curse of our country, human slavery."

The speaker then read the following, which had been prepared by the Committee:

"By the inscrutible decrees of an all-wise Providence, in whose hands are the destinies of mankind, we are called upon to mourn the demise of the Hon. Chas. Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who, during a long and useful life, has been the true and tried friend of humanity, and has exerted his talents and energies to palliate the sufferings and alleviate the wrongs of the colored people of the United States and to secure to them the immutable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

"We, therefore, the colored citizens of San Francisco, in public meeting assembled, this 13th day of March, 1874, feeling deeply the irreparable loss which we have sustained in the death of so true and faithful a friend, do hereby

"*Resolve*, First—That in the death of Hon. Chas. Sumner the nation loses one of the best and purest patriots from her Council Chambers; the cause of liberty an able champion; the oppressed of all nations a fearless defender, and the colored people of America a protector and benefactor.

"Second.—That we revere his memory, and cannot forget his services in our behalf, from his early opposition to slavery; the persecution he received in consequence thereof; his advocacy of our rights, and the overwhelming power of the slave oligarchy, until his last and grandest work—his Civil Rights bill—now before Congress, and endeavoring by his matchless oratory and true humanitarianism to secure to every American citizen 'equal protection before the law.'

"Third—That we extend to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of her great Senator, and we tender our sincer thanks to the support she has always given in our every effort made towards advancing the sublime principal of 'Equality before the Law' for every citizen of the Republic, irrespective of race, creed, or color.

"Fourth—That our churches and public halls and private dwellings be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and all colored persons be requested to wear the usual emblem of mourning for the same length of time.

"Fifth—That our ministers be requested to hold memorial services on Sunday evening next, in their respective churches.

"Sixth—That we cordially indorse the sentiments of the National Civil Rights Council at Washington to erect a monument for our great champion.

"Seventh—That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Senate of the United States, the Governor and High Court of Massachusetts, and be handed to the sister of the deceased Senator, now residing in this city.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting adjourned after a discussion of unimportant matters.

Sacramento.

MEMORY OF SUMNER.

Last Monday, the 16th inst., the leading colored citizens of Sac. city met in the Seventh street A. M. E. Church to condole over the death of Charles Sumner. The meeting was called to order by R. H. Small, and the following officers were elected: Chairman, G. W. Booth; Vice Presidents—R. H. Small, A. L. Jackson, J. C. Hamilton and W. H. Galt; Secretary, T. Cromwell. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of R. H. Small, T. Cromwell, A. L. Jackson and John Gale. After a recess the committee submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the quick the Honorable Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts; and whereas, in respect for the honored dead we meet in humble submission to divine will to express our heartfelt sorrow for one whose long and eventful career in public life has been devoted to the unity of the Republic, the emancipation of slavery, the enfranchisement of the freedmen, and their civil and political equality before the law;

Therefore, we, the colored people of Sacramento city, in mass assembled, this 16th day of March, 1871, in consideration of the irreparable loss we have sustained in the death of our most faithful and gifted friend, do hereby resolve,

1. That in the death of Charles Sumner the nation has lost one of its staunchest pillars, whose memory must ever be revered for his illustrious services to the republic, and the unselfish fidelity with which he adhered to every principle of justice, humanity and equal liberty to all.

2. That we deeply sympathize with the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the loss of her brightest ornament, whom she had honored for twenty-three years with a commission to battle at the nation's forum for human liberty.

3. That the oppressed of all nations have lost an able defender, and the colored people of the United States a fearless advocate, a determined protector and a Christian benefactor.

4. That we cannot contemplate the limited privileges that we enjoy without remembering with almost holy reverence the trying ordeal which the dead Sumner passed that he might enjoy them.

5. That we will ever revere his memory as a just tribute to the nobility of his heart and head.

6. That we will strive to inculcate the principles of his political teachings, partake of the purity of his virtues and strict integrity of his character, the broad and philanthropic spirit of his benevolence, thereby hastening into a glorious fruition the aim of his most devoted wishes—the universal recognition of the equality of man.

7. That our churches and public halls, belonging to colored organizations, be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

8. That we indorse the suggestion of the National Civil Rights Council of Washington City, to erect a monument to the memory of our great champion.

9. That the pastors of the several colored churches will hold memorial services on Sunday, the 22d inst.

Appropriate remarks were made by John Gale, R. H. Small, Captain Wm. Galt, T. Cromwell, A. L. Jackson, S. H. Harris, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

The interior of the church was draped in mourning, and over the pulpit appeared in white letters, on black cloth ground, the words, "Charles Sumner is dead." The meeting was characterized by a deep feeling of sorrow.

LETTERS.—J. W. Hacks, M.D., Philadelphia; Andrew Hall, Virginia, Nev; Mr. J. Brannan and S.V., Sacramento City.

ARRIVALS.—Miss James, Salt Lake City; T. Solomon, Albert Conner, Sacramento City; Madame Smith, colored Astrologist, Utah.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

It is evident upon the face of things that the colored people of California, more especially of this city, are divided in feeling and in oneness of purpose. If not so, why is it that whenever we assemble in a public meeting, for any object, we almost invariably have a stormy time, and not unfrequently break up in great confusion, without having accomplished any good. We reason from cause to effect; but in this instance, seeing the unpleasant affect, let us trace the cause. Our forefathers in the South having neither wealth, education nor nationality to transmit to their children, they instilled into them such as they had—superstition, ignorance and witchcraft. And from this original stock we have as an outgrowth envy, jealousy, and in some instances even hatred! It was the policy of the slaveholder to keep his slaves at variance, for many reasons which I need not state here. In fact, what I have enumerated is the inevitable result of a long and hard life in a house of bondage. We see this feeling cropping out among the children of Israel, in their quarreling and fighting while serving out their term of 430 years according to prophecy. Hero Moses appeared on the scene, not only as a peace maker, but as a deliverer as well. This spirit of big I and little you, has found its way even into the church. For once on a time the Saviour went in among His disciples, and instead of finding them engaged in prayer, He was not a little surprised on hearing their conversation run thus: "Who shall be the greatest?" They may have got this idea from the Greek Generals, who, returning from a campaign, would ballot to see who was the greatest, of course each one voted himself the greatest. This is a dark picture, but it is nevertheless truthful. I am also aware of the fact, that the colored people will compare favorably with many of the boasting Caucasians, notwithstanding the fearful ordeal through which they have had to pass.

By the way, Mr. Editor, in my last article I left out the following paragraph relative to Mr. E. A. Clarke, where I say: Mr. Clarke says that what I say is truth, but unfortunately for him (like too many of the colored people), he suffers his mind to be warped, and his better judgment swayed by envy and jealousy. Knowing Mr. C. as well as I do, to be a useful member of society, and ready to serve the dear people whenever called upon, I should do violence to my own conviction were I to say he belongs to that class of persons which do nothing to advance the interests of their race.

"A sound heart is the life of the flesh, but envy the rottenness of the bones."—*Pron.*

To show that "envy bites like an adder, and stings like a wasp, Solomon says, "Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous, but who is able to stand before envy?"

Yours, respectfully,

FIELDEN SMITHEA.

Died.

BLAKE—In Stockton, on Saturday, March 14th, 1874, John B. Blake, a resident of San Francisco and a native of Baltimore, Maryland; aged 42 years.

The remains of the late John B. Blake were brought to this city on Saturday evening last, under the direction of his wife, Mrs. Frances Blake and his mother and brother, Mrs. Miles and Mr. William H. Blake, and taken to his late residence on Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. On Monday, the funeral was attended by the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society and Olive Branch Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Mason, of which the deceased was a member. The funeral was also attended by Washington and Mosaic Lodges, Nos. 2 and 3, and the officers of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge and Alpha Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, making a most imposing appearance on their way to the church and cemetery. The religious services were held at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets. The funeral discourse was preached by Rev. I. N. Triplett, pastor, who was assisted in the services by Rev. W. H. Hillery, pastor of the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street. The church was crowded to excess, and as the cortege proceeded from the church to the cemetery the sidewalks were lined with spectators. It was the largest colored Masonic funeral which has ever taken place in this city, every feature being in exquisite taste and becoming dignity.—ED. APPEAL.]

BUNDY.—In this city, March 16th, Thomas Bundy, a native of Virginia, and for many years a resident of Buffalo, New York, aged 52 years.

Buffalo papers please copy.

[The deceased was one of the pioneer colored men of this city. He was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in this city, and has been a useful and active member not only of the church, but of several societies which have been formed from time to time by colored citizens. His remains were conveyed from his late residence, on Thursday, to the Masonic Cemetery, the funeral being attended by a delegation of Masons from the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and also by the society Ark and Dove, consisting of males and females, of which Mrs. Anna Eliza Farrell is the principal officer, the ceremonies being under her auspices at the grave. The funeral was largely attended. Revs. Clark and Dean officiated as clergymen.—ED. APPEAL.]

CELEBRATION

—OF THE—

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT,

CALL for a Public Meeting on Monday evening, March 23d, 1874, at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific Street, near Mason.

We, the undersigned, citizens of San Francisco, State of California, believing it to be proper to express our feelings of appreciation for the great boon as it theory of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, do hereby assess to the Call of the citizens of San Francisco for the above named object.

Hon. W. H. HILLERY, Rev. I. N. TRIPLETT,
Maj. R. D. FLEMING, Capt. W. MITCHELL,
Capt. R. DUNCAN, JOHN A. BARBER,
WM. ALSTON, WM. H. CLARK,
JAMES S. HUTCHINGS, D. C. LEE,
C. D. PLANER, JOHN H. DICKSON,
N. A. GOURLEY, EDWARD GLOVER,
HENRY WILSON, JOHN KINNEY,
Hon. T. D. WILLIAMS, ANTHONY LONEY,
W. H. PATRICK, W. B. DERBY,
W. E. ANDERSON, W. E. ANDERSON,
J. G. CARY, JAS. H. WATSON,
JOHN ALLEN, WM. F. PERRY,
WM. WATSON, JOHN HARRIS, Jr.,
WM. H. JEFFERSON, A. M. FRANCIS,
GEORGE H. KEATON, CAPT. P. SIMMONS,
CAPT. F. SIMMONS, WM. H. ALEXANDER,
J. E. FRANCIS, JOHN H. DICKEY,
JAMES S. ROSE, JAMES S. ROSE,
ROYAL T. DICKEY. EDWARD QUINN.

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION

OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

At Chico, April 6, 1874.

GRAND MILITARY & CIVIC PARADE!

Sacramento Zouaves,

Under command of Capt. Wm. Galt.

GRAND MARSHAL,

WM. STEWART, Chico.

AIDS.

ED. HOLMES, G. MITCHELL, Chico.

PRESIDENT,

WM. B. JOHNSON, of Oroville.

Vice Presidents

Chas. H. Dolcombe ..... Red Bluff
J. SAWIN ..... Orman Valley
N. FORD ..... Nevada City
PETER ANDERSON ..... San Francisco
A. L. JACKSON ..... Sacramento
C. JOHNS ..... Chico
W. W. LEE ..... Marysville
J. H. JENKINS ..... Oroville
J. P. HAYTON ..... Oroville
R. S. CAMPBELL ..... Oroville

THE PROCESSION

Will form immediately on the arrival of the Excursion Train from Sacramento, and parade through the principal streets of the city. After which they will disband for dinner.

CELEBRATED TAP DRILL,

By the Sacramento Zouaves, at the Pavilion, at 6 p m. Admission, 50 Cents.

GRAND BALL

Will be given at the Pavilion in the Evening. The Music will be furnished by the Sacramento Band, and every attention paid to the comfort of those present. Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, Three Dollars, including Supper.

An Excursion Train

Will leave Sacramento at 8 o'clock A.M., April 6, for Chico. Returning will leave Chico at 5 o'clock, A.M. on the 7th, for Sacramento. Half fare for the Round Trip from Sacramento, Marysville, and all way stations.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,

EDWARD HOLMES, PETER ANDERSON,
W. H. STEWART, PETER JACKSON.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Entrance 623 Clay Street,
Office, 625 Merchant Street.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

O. BERCSON,

Carpenter and Builder,

506 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.

Cabinet Work, and Fitting up Offices also, promptly attended to.

THE FIRST

ANNUAL PICNIC AND BALL

OF THE

United Social Club,

WILL BE HELD AT

Schutzen Park, Alameda,

On Monday, April 13th 1874.

The Committee of Arrangements—consisting of the following well known gentlemen, have determined that no ponies or expense will be spared to make this the grandest Picnic of the season.

EDWARD WOLFE, President.
F. LANGHORST, R. HARRIS, A. ROUSE.

Willis' Celebrated Brass Band

Has been engaged. This gentleman being the favorite and most popular musician of the public.

The day's Entertainment will consist of such Games as are usual to Picnic grounds.

THE SOMERSET SOCIAL CLUB

Will accompany the Excursion from our Hall on Broad way street, above Powell, at 8:30 A.M.

A BASE BALL MATCH

Will be played by the members of both Clubs as part of the day's Amusement.

Particular attention paid to Ladies visiting this Excursion.

A BALL,

Will close the day's Amusement at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, on Pacific street, near Mason. The Committee of Arrangements guarantee satisfaction to the public.

Admittance to Picnic and Ball...75 cts.
Children under 12 years.....25 cts

All persons not desiring to attend the Evening Entertainment, will be charged only 50 cents admission to the Picnic Grounds.

Tickets can be had from any of the members of the Society.

N. B. The Oakland Boat leaves at 9 A.M., sharp, with passengers for Alameda.

COMPLIMENTARY FESTIVAL.

There will be a Grand Complimentary Festival given by the members of the Bethel Church, Powell street, on the Church premises, on

Tuesday Ev'ng, March 24, 1874.

The following gentlemen have been solicited and will positively be present: Hon. W. H. Hillery and Colonel Matthew Stanley, Rev. W. H. Hill, P. A. Hall, P. Anderson, Geo. W. Bell, the Beethoven and others.

The Exercises will be interspersed with Music by the Choir of the Church, assisted by Miss Ophelia Randall and others.

It exercises to commence at Eight o'clock. All are cordially invited.

Tickets of Admission (Supper included) *50 Cents*

MRS. ELIZABETH FLETCHER, Pres.
MISS A. E. CHAPMAN, Sec'y of Com.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Howard parish, he resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in this city. Any person giving information that will lead to his discovery, will hear of something to their advantage. Said Thomas Howard parish, who also resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, or address the Post.

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.

A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Must be neat and well recommended. Inquire at the Pacific Appeal office.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shartlay Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh Egg Coal, Sydney Glen Cove Nut Coal, Lehigh Stove Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between man and man demands that each should make known to the other any source from whence good is derived. Consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and no comfort. By the use of Dr. Sherman's treatment but little time was required to effect a perfect cure, and I have worn no truss for the time of seven months. Therefore, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedies with the confidence of being cured.

O. F. SMITH, 39 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 9, 1872.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big lead or ledge, and has the good fortune to live to see it so stand before us when he handed in the following letter, which we publish for the benefit of those who may be in search of a remedy for the above complaint:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that I have used Dr. Sherman's appliance and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from them one I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently forcing my abdomen for the enjoyment of the ravishing pleasures of Shoemoney's bowels—inflamed and strangulated, causing me much pain.

The last I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any one.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 506 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Dupont streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 506 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience as a thirty years' constant devoted to this specialty of cases, has enabled him to control his remedies for Rupture, Shortened relief and cure, in the most difficult cases of rupture, no matter of how long standing. Those who desire information for that purpose

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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No. 26 Second St. near J,

SACRAMENTO.

GEORGE VAN BUREN,

Formerly of VAN BUREN & CROSS, still continues to conduct the above establishment. The finest

CIGARS & LIQUORS, BILLIARDS

HOT LUNCH

From ten to one in the forenoon, and from nine to ten in the evening.

BILLIARDS FREE.

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On Fourth Street, between K and L streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

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Proprietors of the

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WOOD AND COAL YARD,

428 and 430 Pacific St.

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Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Reduced.

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Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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SAN FRANCISCO

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

Sewing Machine.

The Champion of the World!



It will, no doubt, be gratifying to those who have purchased our Sewing Machines to know that our judgment has been approved of by the following award at Vienna:

WORLD'S EXHIBITION, VIENNA,
under date 19th, 1873.

Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co., San Francisco. Gent.: Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., New York, awarded

Grand Medal on Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
for the only Sewing Machine Company recommended by the International Jury, for the
Grand Diploma of Honor.

R. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Has fitted up in an elegant manner the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

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Has a Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

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A first Laundry for sale, in a splendid location. Going a bargain reasons.

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Ladies' and Children's Hats, Etc.,

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Particular attention paid to Orders from the Country

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OF NEW YORK.

Capital,.....$300,000
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LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls allowed and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterwaving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Fine Shampooing and Curling.

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Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch, Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 25 cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

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RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

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This fine CHOP HOUSE AND RESTAURANT is now open. All the dispensies of the season are served at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Patronage in the City and those from the Interior will find this one of the best eating houses in the City. Patronage from all is solicited.

JACKSON & KENNEY, Prop'rs.
JOHN C. JACKSON. JOHN KENNEY.

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THIS HOTEL

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Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for a reasonable fare.

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Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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Three doors above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

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WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET SETTER, PUFFERET, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

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The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Edgard Chambers, formerly of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens, Nelson Wright. The finest, most beautiful and best selling volume ever published. Send for circulars and extra terms. If you want to make money—and by the thousand—send for our circulars. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

FOR CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared to serve, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

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Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

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Oysters in every Style. Open all Night

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LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

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Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes. Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

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BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

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Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sick Headache, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Sprains, &c. TRY IT. TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sm18

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

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BRIDLES,

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—AND—

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MISS S. E. VALENTINE at MRS. SUSAN FULLER'S, has opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 827 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. Dresses made in all styles and in the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms.

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MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILL OPEN A Dancing School for Children and Misses. Instruction will be given in the Terpsichorean art in all its branches. The private and beginners' class will take place. For terms, etc. apply at Mrs. Bertha Alexander, No. 1407 Dupont Street, near Union.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of Hester and Jones and her son George formerly of Vicksburg Mississippi, was in the family of Dr. S. White during the war. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received by her mother Maria Brooks San Francisco. Address letters care of PACIFIC APPEAL office San Francisco. may—4

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, November 18th, 1873,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier), for Ogden, Omaha, Marysville, Reno, Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Cisco and Donner.

7.30 A.M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Hammer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sunday excepted), steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Martinez only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Dinuba and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Steamer for Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Oriental Express Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m., 12.00 night.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 a. m., 12.30 and 1.30 p. m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a. m., 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 p. m.

Sundays only—11.00 a. m. and 12 p. m.

From San Francisco to Point Pinole.

Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00

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No. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET
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Fire and Marine Insurance.
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The office loans money in preferred cases, on furniture and other salable effects, steamers, merchandise and others, on approved endorsed Notes, payable at call or in installments, either weekly or monthly; as per agreement. Bills discounted daily.
Advances made on freehold, leasehold, and other property. Money in warehouse, etc., etc., etc.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
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It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

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THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
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A Family Record
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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—the splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
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Most Useful for the Minister,
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Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Chronological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

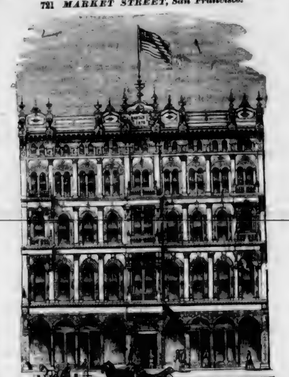
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We respectfully invite the attention of book-buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books. We respectfully invite the attention of book-buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books. and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

New Books Received Daily
from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parties. Our prices will always be low. Orders from all parties, by mail, express or otherwise, receive prompt attention. Those parties who favor us with their orders may rest assured that they

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 28, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Legislature.

The twentieth session of the California Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday next, March 31st, after a session of one hundred and twenty days. Of the many laws amended and enacted thus far there are but few which exhibit any really great reforms over the former codes or statutes which have been acted upon. The attempted regulation of fares and freights on railroads have engaged the attention of the Dolly Vardens or Independent members nearly the entire session — this question being uppermost with them. The Freeman bill and the Irvin bill were both killed during the early part of the session, and were subsequently brought up again with one or two other bills on the same subject. The result was, the Freeman and Irwin bills were both defeated in the Senate again on Thursday.

The present Legislature done nothing in the way of amending the school laws for the admission of colored children into the public schools. The Assembly defeated Cowdery's bill to strike the word white from the school laws. After which the Supreme Court gave a decision on the present rights and status of colored children attending any school in Districts where no separate school is established for colored children. Hence the Supreme Court gets the credit, if any credit be due, from colored citizens and voters, and not the Republican Dolly Varden Assembly.

The Legislature also killed Finney's compulsory education bill on Wednesday last, we believe on the ground that such a law would be of some benefit to colored children, which would compel them to learn in all the schools the same as the whites, and that colorphobia was at the bottom of the defeat is more than apparent, from the fact that every Democratic member of the Assembly was recorded against the compulsory education bill, who were aided by sufficient colorphobia Republican Dolly Vardens to defeat the bill. They however reconsidered it the next day.

As a whole, the present Legislature has not done a single act towards ameliorating the condition of the colored schools, and we repeat that what has been done in that particular has been done by the Supreme Court.

Full civil rights are now expected by the present session of Congress, by enacting either the late Sumner's or Butler's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. If not done up to its adjournment, a National Convention of colored citizens ought to be held immediately thereafter, to defeat any renegade Republican for re-election to Congress next fall, who might vote against the bill, and to devise ways and means to concentrate the nearly one million votes on any National party in the next Presidential campaign, which will give the most liberal bid to carry out the principles of full civil rights and equality before the law to all citizens without regard to race, color, etc. If the Republican party, which have control of the Administration, of Congress, and of State Legislatures, and thus placed in power by the aid of colored voters, and are too timid to concede full equality before the law to colored citizens, then the colored citizens are justified ,immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress, which might fail to pass a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, to make a new departure under the guidance of a National Convention of colored citizens, at as early a period as the signs of the times, or fate of the civil rights bill now in Congress will warrant. With this view of the situation, colored citizens, in this and every other State, should be on the alert to co-operate with a general movement—namely another National Convention.

Oregon's Tribute to Charles Sumner.

Pursuant to a call made on receipt of the sad news of the death of the late Hon. Chas. Sumner, of Massachusetts, a mass meeting of the colored citizens of Portland was held in the A. M. E. Zion Church, on Friday evening, March 13th, to express their grief and condolence at the great loss which the American people have sustained in the brilliant statesman, and the colored citizens in their true and devoted friend.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. Simmons, who stated the object which had brought them together, and concluding with a few remarks of eulogy upon the honored dead.

On motion, Mr. Geo. P. Riley was called to preside in permanent Chairman, and M. A. Bell chosen as Secretary.

Mr. Riley, on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting in well chosen and eloquent remarks of eulogy to the deceased statesman.

The Pastor in charge, Rev. A. B. Smith, offered a fervent prayer at the conclusion of Mr. Riley's tribute to the memory of the honored and lamented dead.

On motion, a committe of seven was appointed by the Chair, to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. As such committee, the following persons were appointed: E. Simmons, Wm. Brown, C. H. Mercier, W. H. Hunter, N. Robinson, Chas Benellue, M. A. Bell.

Pending the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. George P. Riley, Capt. Alex. Ferguson, Wm. Williams, Rev. A. B. Smith, and others.

The interior of the church being appropriately draped in honor of the dead statesman, it was resolved that the same be continued, and that colored citizens be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The Committee on Resolutions returning, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of Divine Providence, before which nations and men alike must bow, it has pleased the Allwise to gather to his bosom our nation's most eminent orator and statesman—Patriotism's proudest champion and the colored Americans' most devoted friend, in the late Hon. Chas Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and

WHEREAS, The honored dead embraced as a duty of his life the most enlarged views and advocacy of equal and exact justice to all men as the foundation of true national greatness; integrity of mind and rectitude of morals as the richest ermine in which the dignity of man can be clothed; ever seeking to place the country so loved high up in the galaxy of nations as the beacon of civilization the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and the abode of peace and love, preferring a consciousness of the rectitude of his every purpose than the glittering appendages even of royal place the well-earned gratitude of the weak and defenseless to the imperial purpie of a kingly robe; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. Chas. Sumner, the American nation has lost its most brilliant orator and statesman; patriotism her proudest champion, and the colored Americans their staunchest and most devoted friend.

Resolved, That the Republican party and the world has lost its most faithful and pure exponent of the principals involving equal and exact justice to all men—the only true foundation of national greatness.

Resolved, That for his talents we admired him; for his devotion to, and defense of the right, we loved him; and for his untiring labors in the cause of human freedom, we erect a monument of gratitude in our hearts to his memory.

Resolved, That we earnestly ask our representatives in Congress and United States as a just appreciation of the closing labors of his useful life to pass Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, or one embodying kindred principals, and thereby crown his co-laborers in part with the laurels he had so nobly won.

The meeting then adjourned with doxology and benediction.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

Communications.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I find myself again obliged to trespass on your kindness, to reply Mr. F. Smithes. I promise you it shall be the last time.

Mr. S. says, "Some men have zeal without knowledge." True, and Mr. S. furnishes an apt illustration of its truth, or he would have known that a suit between the citizens of the same on the validity of a State law, cannot be *commenced* in the Supreme Court of the United States, in such cases it is only a Court of Appeal.

Mr. S's "agony of mind and deep solicitude" may have been great at our herd fate, but I deny that his voice or pen was ever used to aid the efforts made to raise the money to obtain what little advantage we have gained by the recent school decision. So much in reply to the ignorant critic of the Committee's course.

Now a word for myself. In your issue of March 21st, Mr. S. says: "Mr. Clarke knows that what I say is true. I beg to be excused; I don't know any such thing. Again, he says "unfortunately for him (me), (like too many colored people), he (I) suffer my mind to be warped, and my better judgment to be sway ed by envy and jealousy." I assure Mr. S., that *he* has nothing to excite either my envy or jealousy, but rather my pity. Fortunately for him he did not graduate from "Harvard," or there would be need of a modern "Fossus." Mr. S. is in the position of "Dogberry," he wants some one to write him down an ass, but he is in a fair way to do it for himself.

Yours, respectfully,

E. A. CLARKE.

SACRAMENTO Mar. 25th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

At the meeting of the Daughters of Samaria, the following ladies were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Francis Cady; Vice President, Mrs. Fanny Grubbs; Secretary, Auntie Vassels; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Hall. The Treasurer reported money on deposite in the Sacramento Savings Bank, $675.50. Money in the sick & funl. $28.75. The whole amount belonging to the Society, $702.57. This Society is a benevolent institution, and the funds is for the relief of its sick and disabled members. It was organized Sept. 4th, 1866. It has been prosperous since its organization, and the members are united in this work of benevolence.

Yours respectfully,

A. V.

MARYSVILLE, March 24, 1873.

Mr. Editor:

There will be an exhibition given by the A. M. E. Church Sunday School, at Marysville, in memory of the Fifteenth Amendment, at Turner's Hall, Tuesday evening, March 31st. Enclosed I send you a complimentary ticket, and will send you a programme as soon as printed.

Yours, truly,

J. C. CORR.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 23, 1874.

A large and respectable audience of colored citizens of the city assembled at the Hall of the Young Men's Society, on the evening of the above date, in response to the call of leading citizens, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. H. Blake, who nominated I. G. Carey as President, and Joseph S. Ross as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the object of the meeting was fully explained in the call as published in our weekly papers for the last two weeks or more, it being to take into consideration the celebration of the great boon of liberty afforded us by the Act of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The call of the meeting having been read, W. H. Blake offered the following resolutions, which were received and, after some little discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Francisco, State of California, in public meeting now assembled, for the purpose of considering the importance of celebrating the Act of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, do hereby agree to celebrate the above named event by an indoor celebration, to take place some time in the month of April next ensuing, the time and place to be designated by the Committee of Arrangements elected by this meeting.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be empowered to appoint a Nominating Committee of five to select a Committee of Arrangements, and to report for the consideration of this assembly.

According to the above resolution the President appointed the following Nominating Committee:

Wm. H. Carter,
J. E. Francis,
Wm. H. Blake,
J. B. Wilson,
J. S. Ross.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence reported the following list of citizens, who were elected

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

P. A. Bell,	Nathaniel Sennd.
P. Anderson,	Mr. Cason,
Wm. Peter,	Mr. Bawldridge
J. T. Calander,	Geo. Harris,
W. R. Anderson,	Geo. Duval,
D. W. Ruggles,	Dawson Thomas,
W. M. Smith,	Thomas Dustin,
H. M. Collins,	J. C. Hitchings,
J. B. Wilson,	Francis Dustin,
Wm. H. Blake,	M. Phipp,
J. S. Ross,	Mr. Leavy,
John A. Borber,	W. Montgomery
I. G. Carey,	James E. Brown,
S. Peneton,	Wesley Trent,
W. H. Carter,	Chas. Lewis,
D. C. Lee,	Abram Brown,
A. S. Bristol,	Jas. H. Bell,
Josiah Smith,	Nath'l Williams,
A. Osborn,	Wm. F. Price,
Dr. J. O. Bryant,	Sam'l A. Smith,
J. G. Pallier,	Jas. V. Williams,
Russell Davis,	Remy Guess,
A. Waddy,	Wm. Davis,
Henry Clinton,	Geo. Brown,
W. C. Patrick,	Geo. Lee,
Wm. Harper,	Edward Harper,
Lewis Berry,	Henry Williams,
Wm. Gaines,	Geo. Ferguod,
Thomas Ridley,	Wm. McDonald
David Dunn,	Fielden Smithes,
Wm. Patrick,	Joseph Williams
Wm. H. Grey,	John Williams,
Abram Lee,	Chas. Caldwell
R. H. Keaton,	Z. Caldwell,
Capt. John Jones,	Prof. G. Homer,
" Henriques,	B. McFeil,
" W. Mitchell,	A. Loney,
" B. Dodson,	D. Jackman
" Jas. Phillips,	H. Jones,
Lieut. E. B. Hare,	J. Wilkins,
" W. Furgeson	Jno. Moore,
W. J. Parker,	John Hunter,
Edw. Wilkins,	Joseph Williams,
Chas. Fisher,	Chas. Andrews,
Mathias Hiner,	N. A. Godfrey,
Henry Tolbert,	John Allen,
Harris Perkins,	Wm. Alexander,
Geo. Norton,	John Bundy,
Ezekiel Cooper,	Jas. Sampson,
Augustus Davis,	Augustus Davis,
Warro Jackson,	Fils J. Vosburg,
W. H. Hall,	Jas. H. Reiker,
Chas. Epps,	John Denby,
John Wilkins,	W. J. Simmons,
G. W. Bell,	Elisha Reeves,
John A. Scott,	T. M. Marston,
J. E. Grassis,	Jas. Furgeson,
David Lomax,	W. Sanderson,
R. F. Chandler,	J. Maddox,
M. Wheaton,	Chas. Whitfield,
S. Wilcox,	A. Lesey,
Thomas Scully,	J. B. Francis,
Edward Handy	Wm. Waugh,
Edw. Quinn,	Jas. A. Day,
James Diner,	W. H. Derry,
John Keaney,	Edw. Dennis.
E. Fisher,	Henry Jones,
R. A. Hall,	R. A. Hall,
R. F. Baptist,	A. Goodman,
R. B. Sandefield,	Othello Snand,
	North Wellington.

JOSEPH S. ROSS, Secy.

A Mighty Man Hath Fallen.

EUREKA, NEV., March 20, '74.

Mr. Editor:

A nation bows its head in submission to heaven's stern decree. Charles Sumner convinced the civilized world of his devotion to human rights, freedom and free institutions. He boldly defended them. He saw many fail who became martyrs to the cause. It intimidated him not, when Slavery and its defenders cried the loudest for the blood of the land, and when the black man had few friends, this son of the Commonwealth (Massachusetts) came boldly to the front. With burning eloquence and courage he threw red hot shot into the camp of Slavery, and with the torch of thought set it on fire time and again. His adversaries smothered it with the State's rights doctrine. He ceased not. His motto was—"War against the monster." He attacked it whenever and wherever it dared show its hideous form. He advanced on the oppressors. They threw Slavery's red flag to safeguard. He saw it bleeding, dying, dead.

With Lincoln, the martyr, and Stevens, the patriot, he held fast to hope when the old Ship of State still trembled in the mighty storm of treason. When it threatened to dash her in pieces, he stood firmly at his post of duty, believing she would weather the storm and anchor in the harbor of freedom and peace.

His last effort in our behalf was to raise the cap-stone of our civil rights upon the temple of universal liberty. His dying request was—Carry it up and on, ye Sons of Liberty!"

Every colored man should be proud to contribute to the erection and dedication of a monument to so devoted an advocate of our rights. Like Moses, God permitted him to view the promised land and see the glad day when a cringing slave did not tread the soil of this fair land. God blessed his labors, and fulfilled his prophecies. He saw the long despised Negro charted with every Constitutional right. In his last expiring moments, by his death-bed stood the sons of African descent, to ease and soothe his passage to the tomb.

Charles Sumner has gone to that land where the slave and the master are equal; where the voice of the oppressor is heard no more; where the weary are forever at rest and the weakest cease from troubling. He is buried and mourned by every lover of justice and every friend of humanity. Will the oppressed of any land find a Sumner to protect and defend their claims to justice and freedom. The colored race have lost an advocate and friend America may never replace. May his services and deeds be ever green. Let us teach our children to revere the names of those great philanthropists of human rights.

"Friend after friend depart;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end."

T. D.

Stockton.

The colored citizens of Stockton held a public meeting on Wednesday evening, March 18th, in the A. M. E. Church, for the purpose of giving some appropriate expression to their sentiments in view of the death of Hon. Chas. Sumner.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. I. B. Barton, who was by unanimous vote made chairman of the meeting. J. B. Sanderson was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman spoke of the object of the meeting—the sad intelligence of Senator Sumner's death—and said:

Our friends in various parts of the country are holding public meetings to testify, by addresses and resolutions, their feelings upon the great loss which the nation, and the colored people in partitular, have experienced in the demise of Senator Sumner. A great man has fallen. Sorrow akin to that which was felt at the death of Lincoln, pervades the hearth of our people. It is proper that we should make some appropriate expression, offer some tribute of respect to memory.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Geo. Johnson, Revs. E. L. Tappan, and R. Green.

The minutes of the meeting recently held in San Francisco, upon the occasion of Mr. Sumner's death, were read.

On the motion of Mr. Johnson, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the death of Senator Sumner.

The Chair appointed Geo. Johnson and J. B. Sanderson, and the meeting added I. B. Barton.

The Committee then presented the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, We have heard with feelings of sincere grief of the death of the Hon. Chas. Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, who died in Washington on the 11th of March, 1874; and

WHEREAS, We have ever regarded him as our true and tried friend, who at all times advocated our liberties and vindicated our claims to complete equality before the law in his contests with the hosts of oppression he has exhibited a heroism that challenged the administration of the world, and won our confidence and love.

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Chas. Sumner, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has lost one of its greatest men; our country one of its noblest representatives; the United States Senate its ablest orator; and the colored people their most loved, trusted, and honored champion in Congress.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of our Heavenly Father—"Who doeth all things well"—we realize and mourn over our great loss in the death of the noble Sumner, at this time, and we desire to mingle our sincere expressions of grief, sympathy, and condolence with those of our people throughout the country.

Resolved, That we hartily agree with the proposal made by the colored citizens of Massachusetts to erect a monument to the memory of Senator Sumner, and we are willing to co-operate with them in that work.

GEO. JOHNSON,
I. B. BARTON,
J. B. SANDERSON,
Committee.

After the reading of the preamble and resolutions, remarks were made by Messrs. W. W. Lee, Wm. Robinson, Geo. Johnson, I. B. Barton, and J. B. Sanderson, and the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

On motion of W. W. Lee, voted that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the *Elevator* and *Pacific Appeal* for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

I. B. BARTON,
Chairman.
J. B. SANDERSON,
Secretary.

FAVORS. — Our thanks are extended to Mr. W. W. Davis, and Mess. Bradley & Rulofson, photographers, for the specimen copies of photos, in stage attire, of Miss Neilson the celebrated actress, who is now performing at the California Theater.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPER MEN.—It is a vast responsibility that rests upon people who set type or sit in editorial chairs. The audience is so large, the results are so eternal, that I believe in the day of judgment, amid all the millions of men who will come up to render their account, the largest account will be rendered by newspaper men; and I tell you why. There is a paper that has, for instance fifty thousand circulation. We will suppose that each of these papers are read by three men. There is a audience of one hundred and fifty thousand people. Now suppose that in one of the issues of that paper there be a grand truth forcibly put, how magnificent the opportunity! Suppose there be a wrong thing projected, who can estimate the undoing of that one issue? Oh! if there is any man who needs to be a Christian it is an editor and a printer.—Talmage.

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS to receive the Fifth Assignment of the Tenth Battalion of the Second Brigade of the Young Men's Union Benedict Society's Hall, on Thursday, March 26th, 1874, at eight o'clock a full attendance is requested.

I. G. CAREY, Chairman.

J. S. ROSS, Secretary.

THE FIRST

ANNUAL PICNIC AND BALL

OF THE SAN FRANCISCO

United Social Club,

WILL BE GIVEN AT

Schutzen Park, Alameda,

On Monday, April 13th, 1874.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A SINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, suffer a big stream of bull, sun purge of the bodings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us in the Academy of Music. He seems happier than he has been since he left Sacramento, and we congratulate him on his good fortune in having found a commodious hall in which to "Tell the Story of the Mothers."

For the interest of others affected as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sheridan's appliance and medicine for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from there use I am entirely cured. I can say that I have not had the least return of the rupture since I left off the use of the appliance. I recommend the remedy to any one in need of such. Yours truly,

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Foreman Pacific Appeal Office.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

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Foreman of the Pacific Appeal Office.

DR. SHERIDAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 316 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of 30 years' practice will be devoted to the special treatment of each case. Trusses adjustable to every position of the body. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Shampooing, Hair Curling, Etc.

CELEBRATED TAP DRILL,

By the accountant Zouaves, at the Pavilion, at 4 P.M. Admission, 50 Cents.

GRAND BALL

Will be given at the Pavilion, on Thursday Eve., the 26th inst., by the Ladies' Aid Society of Starr King Church. Tickets, including Lady and Gentleman, Three Dollars, including Supper.

An Excursion Train

Will leave Sacramento at 8 o'clock A.M., April 6, for Chico. Returning will leave Chico at 4 o'clock, A.M., on the 7th. For Sacramento Half Fare for the Round Trip from Sacramento, Marysville, and all way stations.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
EDWARD HOLMES, PETER POWERS,
W. E. STEWART, PETER JACKSON.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Dear Sir—Having had a rupture for several years almost same known to the other six months from whence good recommend. Dr. Sherman's Radical Cure, and was induced to call on him. I was examined and found to be a bad case, and was told by the Doctor that he would undertake it, and would guarantee a perfect cure in three months, or no charge. I remember the Shakespearian injunction, "Promise much and perform little," and therefore was somewhat incredulous; but I am happy to say he has done more than he promised. I was under his treatment only two months, and am now entirely cured, and can recommend any one afflicted with rupture to call on the gentleman at 632 Clay street, and be cured. Yours, etc.,

Yuba, January 6, 1873. H. SHELDON, Sergeant at Arms Assembly.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000

OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
ap8-1y.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine. SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned has purchased the entire interest in the above Hair and Shampooing Saloon, and will continue the business at the old stand, 1400 Polk street, corner of Pine, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. Shampooing, Hair Curling, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1860.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Cordage of any special quality and size. Orders left at our Warehouse on Sansome street, between Pine and California streets, or at the Factory, Howard street, between Fremont and First streets, will receive prompt attention.

MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
BAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER
15, 20, 25 & 30
Cts. per Pound.
Extra quality at wholesale rates.

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,
Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 85 cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

Open Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Sansome St.
Nimitz Building.

HEAD-QUARTERS
BILLIARD HALL,
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
22 & 25 J STREET. Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS-SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. '73
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
223 Bush Street, San Francisco.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.
A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A child. Must be used to cold water and understand Dressing at the Pacific Appeal office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or those a ving from the country, one sitting room, newly furnished, rent at 30c. Archery, No. 111 Prospect Place, offices permanently or transiently. ap8-2

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION
OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT
At Chico, April 6, 1874.
GRAND MILITARY & CIVIC PARADE!
Sacramento Zouaves,
Under command of Capt. Wm. Gale.
GRAND MARSHAL
WM. STEWART, Chico.
AIDS,
ED. HOLMES, G. MITCHELL, Chico.
PRESIDENT
WM. B. JOHNSON, of Oroville.
Vice Presidents
Chas. H. Dalrymple.....Red Bluff
I. BAKER.....Nevada City
H. FORD.....Nevada City
PETER JACKSON.....Sacramento
A. I. JACKSON.....Sacramento
C. FORD.....Oroville
W. W. LEE.....Chico
J. S. HAYDON.....Yuba
R. G. GAINES.....Marysville
THE PROCESSION
Will form immediately on the arrival of Excursion Train from Sacramento, and parade through the principal streets of the city. After which they will dine and partake of a

GRAND BALL

Which will be given at the Pavilion, on the evening of the 6th inst., by the Committee of Arrangements assisted by the Ladies of Chico.

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No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A SINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, suffer a big stream of bull, sun purge of the bodings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us in the Academy of Music. He seems happier than he has been since he left Sacramento, and we congratulate him on his good fortune in having found a commodious hall in which to "Tell the Story of the Mothers."

For the interest of others affected as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sheridan's appliance and medicine for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from there use I am entirely cured. I can say that I have not had the least return of the rupture since I left off the use of the appliance. I recommend the remedy to any one in need of such. Yours truly,

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Foreman Pacific Appeal Office.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sheridan's appliance and medicine for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from there use I am entirely cured. I can say that I have not had the least return of the rupture since I left off the use of the appliance. I recommend the remedy to any one in need of such. Yours truly,

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Foreman of the Pacific Appeal Office.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I obtained from Dr. Sheridan's appliance and medicine for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from there use I am entirely cured. I can say that I have not had the least return of the rupture since I left off the use of the appliance. I recommend the remedy to any one in need of such. Yours truly,

JOHN MCCARTHY,
Foreman of the Pacific Appeal Office.

DR. SHERIDAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 316 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of 30 years' practice will be devoted to the special treatment of each case. Trusses adjustable to every position of the body. Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Shampooing, Hair Curling, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1860.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Cordage of any special quality and size. Orders left at our Warehouse on Sansome street, between Pine and California streets, or at the Factory, Howard street, between Fremont and First streets, will receive prompt attention.

MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
BAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER
15, 20, 25 & 30
Cts. per Pound.
Extra quality at wholesale rates.

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,
Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch. Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 85 cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

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207 Sansome St.
Nimitz Building.

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BILLIARD HALL,
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
22 & 25 J STREET. Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS-SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. '73
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
223 Bush Street, San Francisco.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.
A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A child. Must be used to cold water and understand Dressing at the Pacific Appeal office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or those a ving from the country, one sitting room, newly furnished, rent at 30c. Archery, No. 111 Prospect Place, offices permanently or transiently. ap8-2

DANIEL BIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Wharf Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Nut and Nut Coal, Stymy Coal, Cane Run Coal, Selingrove Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance 642 Clay Street,
Office, 623 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

O. BERGSON,
Carpenter and Builder,
306 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cabinet Work, and Fitting up Offices done, promptly attended to.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000

OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
ap8-1y.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine. SAN FRANCISCO.

The undersigned has purchased the entire interest in the above Hair and Shampooing Saloon, and will continue the business at the old stand, 1400 Polk street, corner of Pine, where he will be pleased to see his friends and the public generally. Shampooing, Hair Curling, Etc.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
offers the greatest inducements for Families and Gentlemen, with the comforts of a home. Its central location renders it very convenient for business men, being within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office, and in the very heart of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Dining Room is fitted with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
ARTISTE IN
HUMAN HAIR
304 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Flat Dresser above Dr. Ist. SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN GOODS, FOUNTS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Conditions of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration, The Record of HORACE GREELEY, 25 years in Congress, Chairman of the New York Tribune, Sketches of Liberal Movements, Leading Men and Measures, Reasons for the vote by Progressive Reformers

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 4, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Party Reform.

Last fall the whole State was shaken from centre to circumference (politically speaking) on party reform. Three parties—Republican, Independent, and Democratic, made a desperate political fight for mastery, to obtain control of the State Legislature. The four months session, ending on Monday night last, was fritted away, and what has been done in the way of any great reform we cannot see. To make some political parties succeed, their leaders always obtain a pretext, or a hobby to ride in power upon, and sometimes the uninformed masses follow and make them successful; and when the reform is named up, it amounts to nothing; and so it goes on until the next time, and then there is another hobby.

When Gov. Haight was elected the Chinese were the great hobby. The Democrats swore that If Gorham was elected in that campaign the State would swarm with Chinese. Gorham was not elected, and the State since then has had a double accession of Chinese, who rent houses from many landlords who are Democrats. The Chinese are patronized in equal proportion by Democrats as by other citizens. Hence that hobby has died away.

Last fall it was the great monopoly. What is the result? The railroad still goes on; its fares and freight tariff is just the same; Gov. Stanford, instead of being politically annihilated, quietly moves on in the even tenor of his way.

As the colored race has long ceased to be a hobby, in consequence of their united political power, shrewd politicians in this State and also in the East are watching the signs of the times in order to get up another hobby for both State and National Reform.

Now, we suggest that the first political party which makes a right good bid for full civil rights in every particular to colored citizens, whether in a State or National point of view, it will be about as good a hobby for State and National purposes as can be obtained for the next State and National campaigns. Nearly nine hundred thousand united colored votes will not be sneezed at by far-seeing politicians. If the united colored citizens would name such a man as the Hon. Ben. Butler as a leader, and give him their full confidence and support all will be well. He has courage enough to be their Pharoah, who will lead them out of the proscriptive colorphobia Egypt.

We want a man with the stamina of the late Sumner as a leader on civil rights. We care not whether it be Butler, or any other man or party who chooses to make the bid for the united colored vote. If the bid should be made, both a State and a National Convention should be in vougue among colored citizens between the present time and the next Presidential election.

Easter Celebration.

The Sabbath School of Christ Church Mission, Rev. P. W. Casey, Pastor, will hold their Easter celebration on Tuesday evening, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Singing and refreshments. Admission 25 cts. Committee—Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Flora Anderson, Mrs. Anna Tocgood, Mr. Geo. Togood, Mrs. E. Collins, Secretary.

OPATION.—Wm. P. Powell, Esq. a colored Notary Public of New York City, who arrived here a few days since, will be given an ovation by one of the Masonic Lodges, which meets in the Convensional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Thursday evening next,

Streets and Street Pavements.

"A consideration of the street question from a practical standpoint," by Henry F. Williams, of San Francisco, with copious comments from the press of this city, has been received by us in pamphlet form, containing sixty-three pages of practical information on the economy of street work by the author. Mr. Williams is a good writer, a practical business man, a thorough mechanic, an affable gentleman. His well known integrity has gained for him the confidence in his theoretical views on street work by all classes.

Reception of Wm. P. Powell, Esq.

A public meeting in honor of Mr. Wm. P. Powell, of New York, who is now on a visit to this city, was held on Thursday evening, 2d inst., in the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society. Mr. S. Preston was appointed Chairman, and F. A. Bell Secretary.

The Chairman stated the purpose of the meeting and introduced Mr. Powell to the audience, who acknowledged the compliment in a few pertinent remarks.

On motion, a Committee of Five, consisting of Messrs. F. A. Bell, E. A. Clarke, J. A. Barber, P. Anderson and Wm. Ector, was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Charles M. Wilson, of Elko, Nevada.

The Committee returned and presented the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in behalf of the colored citizens of San Francisco we welcome Mr. Wm. P. Powell of New York as one of our most prominent representative men, and the first colored Notary Public appointed by the Governor of the State of New York. We extend to him our sincere greeting as a friend and co worker.

Resolved, That in our guest we recognize an earnest worker in the cause of humanity, and one whose life, talents, intellect and labors have been directed to the interests of his race.

Resolved, That we congratulate him on his having been spared by Divine Providence to see the rights for which he struggled so nobly and faithfully almost crowned with success; and we hope he will be spared to see its fulfillment in the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Resolved, That it is our heartfelt wish that Mr. Powell may reach the place of his destination, at Honolulu, in safety, and return to his home in good health.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Blake, Carter, Clarke and others.

Moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL, *Elevator*, and the N. Y. *Progressive American*. Carried.

S. PRESTON, Chairman.
P. A. BELL, Secretary.

Masonic Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Mar. 17th.

Mr. Editor:

Enclosed I send yat the following Masonic intelligence:

The formation of two Royal Arch Chapters took place on the above date, namely, the Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 11, and Palestine Chapter, No. 12. The full list of the installed officers of both are published in the Wilmington *Daily Commercial*, of March 24th, a copy of which I also send you by this mail. [It has been received.—ED. APPEAL.] Companion Robert H. Lewis, Deputy Grand High Priest of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, assisted by Companion Levi Anderson, acting as Grand Scribe, conducted the installation ceremonies. Both Chapters were chartered by the above-named Grand Chapter.

Fraternally yours,
L. A.

We have standing in type several communications from the pen of A. D. A. DeLeon, Boston, Mass., all of which will appear as soon as the limited space in our reading columns will warrant. Mr. DeLeon's letters are always welcome in the PACIFIC APPEAL.

AN Oswego woman advertises that she has purchased a shot-gun, and will shoot any man who gives her husband liquor.

Ohio.

Mr. Editor:

In reading a San Francisco paper of March 14th, 1874, my eyes fell upon an article which conveyed to me the information that there is a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, composed of colored men, in San Francisco; a fact heretofore unknown to me. I am extremely happy to know that Royal Craft Masonry exists on the Pacific Slope, and is apparently in such a prosperous condition. May it continue to prosper.

I will not write, in this letter, in reference to the condition of Royal Arch Masonry in Ohio, but instead, will send you a copy of our last printed proceedings, from which you can glean a more extensive knowledge of our progress, etc., than I would be able to write you. In addition to the Chapters that are reported in the last proceedings, there are three others that have been granted dispensations, viz.: Eureka Chapter, at Mobile, Ala. Milton Franklin Chapter, at Cincinnati, and Potiac Chapter, at Potiac, Mich.

You will notice that one of the warranted Chapters, reported at our last annual meeting in August, 1873, hails from Michigan, and that two of those that have been granted dispensation since that meeting hail from points from without the boundaries of Ohio, one being in Alabama, and the other in Mich.

It would give me much pleasure to receive from you a copy of your transactions, or if not that, as much information as is in your power to give in relation to Royal Arch Masonry in California.

Please send me the address of your Grand High Priest.

My greeting and kindest regards to all the companions in your jurisdiction.

Hoping I may have an early answer from you, and that fraternal communication may be established between Ohio and California, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,
SAMUEL W. CLARK,
G. H. Priest of R. A. M., State of Ohio and its jurisdiction.

[Isaac Phillips is the Grand High Priest. Address, care J. W. H. Hacks, M.D., 1035 Pine street, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania. The Alpha Chapter of this city is under the jurisdiction of the above named Grand Chapter.—EDITOR.]

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 30, 1873.

The Committee of Arrangements, for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, met in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, on the evening of the above date.

The meeting having been called to order by I. G. Carey, on motion the following permanent officers were elected: Wm. H. Carter, President. W. A. Gray, Treasurer, and J. S. Ross, Secretary. On motion it was resolved to celebrate the above named event on the evening of the 20th of April 1874.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following sub-committees:

Committee on Finance—S. Preston, J. S. Ross, John Harris, John Jones, J. H. Hichens, J. G. Casey, H. Perkins, Lewis Berry, J. H. Ricker.

Committee on Printing—W. H. Blake, W. Gaines, John A. Barber, J. T. Colander, J. S. Ross.

Committee on Music—W. H. Blake, B. McFee, A. Loney, G. H. Hamer, J. B. Wilson.

Committee on Hall—J. B. Wilson, W. H. Blake, J. S. Ross, John Harris, H. S. Morris.

Committee on Literary Exercises—W. Ector, Wm. H. Blake, Wm. H. Carter, W. C. Patrick, I. G. Carey.

On motion the Committees adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, April 6th.

W. H. CARTER, Pres.
JOSEPH S. ROSS, Sec'y.

THE Benefit Festival given Tuesday evening, March 31st, to Rev. I. N. Triplett, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets, netted over fifty dollars. Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher was the President of the committee of ladies and gentlemen who got up the Festival, and Mrs. Cephas was Secretary.

OUR passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they make us strong for the time, leave us weaker ever after.

Lex Talionis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 2, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

After two weeks of excruciating pain the mountain in labor has brought forth a mouse. For it took E. A. Clark just that time to produce his tame rejoinder. "O, that mine enemy had written a book." On reading his "*Ne plus ultra*" of productions I had a mind to throw it down and turn from it as beneath the dignity of a gentleman; but acting upon the advice of Solomon, I will "answer a fool according to his folly." E. A. Clarke evidently smarts under the lash, yea, he feels sore from the effects of the terrible castigation which I gave him on the 21st inst. Judging from the struggle, my lance must to have punctured the bladder of his pride and self conceit; and, like one of Paul's Epistles, though it may wound for a time, it ultimately will have a salutary effect.

Mr. C. makes a great discovery, for which he ought to send on to Washington for a patent right. What he says relative to the Supreme Court at Washington being a Court of Appeal in such cases is generally understood. If the Supreme Court at Sacramento had denied or refused to grant the mandamus in the case of Ward vs. Flood, then on to Washington.

The gentleman has doubtless read the famous Dred Scott decision. When this school question was being discussed, I was asked what I thought about it; my reply was, sometimes "the longest way round is the shortest way home." Call upon the colored people throughout the country by a National Convention, or otherwise, to contribute money, and let some State take the initiative. As a citizen, I had a right to enter my protest against the taxing of the colored people of this State to test a case which equally concerned all.

And this independent action of mine seems to have offended the gentleman.

I think it unwise as well as unjust for any one State to act alone in this matter, for reasons stated above, though I don't presume to deny the right to do it.

Mr. Clarke begs to be excused from acknowledging what he knows to be true. So did Ananais and his wife desire to be excused from the fatal consequences brought upon themselves by lying to the Holy Ghost! I hope my friend Clarke will be more fortunate.

Mr. C's pity weighs just about as much with me as the fly did upon the horn of the ox. Let me relate the fable for his benefit: "As fly sat upon the horn of an ox, and buzzing, said, 'if I burden you, I will fly away.' His oxship replied, 'I know not whence you came, and it matters not whether you go or stay.'"

"Mother!" "What, my son?" "Joe called me a bad name." What did he call you, my son?" "Why, he called me an ass." "Never mind, my son; that don't make you one; it may be that Joe thinks himself to be an ass, and, as misery loves company, he called you one. You read in the Bible, where they called our Saviour a Beelzebub, and many other hard names; yet you cannot conceive of a being as pure as He. The Apostle Paul's good works and noble deeds aroused the envy and jealousy of some, who call him a reprobate, a babbler, turning the world upside down; yet the immoral verdict is, that Paul possessed a brilliant intellect, a great mind and vast learning, and all his epistles give evidence of deep thought and a wonderful capacity of mind."

As regards giving, I have given from $100.00 to a dime to aid in a good cause. Can E. A. Clark, as No. 2, say as much?

In justification of my course, I have received letters from gentlemen of high social standing and well-known ability, and many warm expressions from many others. When Mr. Clarke and myself were members of the Excelsior Club, he, too, was free to acknowledge what he was pleased to term well written articles and powerful speeches made by me. But, how changed!

And as the gentleman doubtless thinks he has succeeded in killing Ned, I will volunteer my services to aid in his burial, and am willing to let a wave of forgetfulness roll over the whole affair, until some other mutton-headed springs up in defense of some committee.

Yours, respectfully,
FIELDEN SMITHEA.

AT and around Hernando, Miss., lately, a substance was rained down which an analysis proved to be pure brimstone.

[Continued from first page.]

mal I would to God that North Carolina had been baptized in that foolishness about two hundred years ago. [Great laughter.]

The gentleman also states that if you pass this bill your power over the South will pass away; that the power of the Republican party in the South will pass away. Sir, let me tell the gentleman that behind this bill are nine hundred thousand voters; that, like the warriors of the tribe of Benjamin, every one of them is left-handed and can "sling a stone at a hair's breath;" that each will come up stronger and mightier and more imbued with power than ever before when you pass this bill giving them their rights, as other men have them. They will come up as never before to the support of the Republican party, and they will make the South a source of joy and gladness. The gentleman also talks about the colored people deteriorating. Sir, who tills your lands now? Who plants your cotton? I have been in the South during the last ten years. I have traveled over the Southern States, and have seen who did this work. Going along I saw the white man do the smoking, chewing tobacco, riding horses, playing cards, spending money, while the colored men are tilling the soil, and bringing the cotton, rice, and other products to market.

Sir, I do not believe the gentleman from North Carolina wants us to go to Africa; I do not believe it. It was a slip of the tongue; he does not mean that the black people should leave North Carolina; not a bit of it. If they did you would see such an exodus of white people from that State as you never saw before, for they would follow them wherever they might go. [Laughter.]

Sir, we feel that we are part and parcel of this great nation; and as such, as I said before, we propose to stay here and solve this problem of whether the black race or the white race can live together in this country. I make the statement that I regard it as essential to their welfare and interests that they should live together in this country. Why not? I can see no reason why not, if they contribute their quota to the advancement of progress and civilization. Sir, the mechanics of the South are almost altogether colored people. The carpenters, the mechanics, the engineers—nearly all the mechanics in the Southern States are colored people. Why should they not stay here and work out this problem?

I ask Congress to pass this bill for the reason that it would settle this question, once and forever. The gentleman says that he does not desire that the colored people shall be crowded into the schools of the white people. Well, I do not think that they would be harmed by it; none few of them might be. But experience has taught us that it is not true that great harm will come from any such measure. I think, therefore, that if we pass this bill we will be doing a great act of justice—we will settle for all time the question of the rights of the people. And will this question is settled there cannot be that peace and harmony in the country that is necessary to its success.

The gentleman says the colored people and the white people are living together now in North Carolina in amicable relations. I am glad for that admission, for he rounded off all that he had said before by that last sentence. He said that the two races could not live together, and yet at the close of his speech he says that the whites and blacks are now living in North Carolina in amicable relations. Sir, if they are so living now, why not hereafter? Will peace and good order be destroyed because all are to have their rights? Sir, I do not think so.

I close with this thought: I believe the time is coming when the Congress of the United States, when the whole nation will recognize the importance of this question, once and forever. I regard the interests of the black man in this country as identical with the interests of the white man. I would have that set forth so clearly and unmistakably that there should be no antagonism between the races, no friction that should destroy their peace and prosperity. I believe Almighty God has placed both races on this broad theater of activity, where thoughts and opinions are freely expressed, where we may grasp every idea of manhood—where we may take hold of every truth and develop every art and science that can advance the prosperity of the nation. I believe God designed us to live here together on this continent; and in no other place, to develop this great idea that all men are the children of one Father. We are here to work out the grand experiment of the homogeneity of nations, the grand outburst of the greatness of humanity, by the development in us of the rights that belong to us, and the performance of the duties that we owe each other.

Our interests are bound up in this country. Here we intend to stay and work out the problem of progress and education and civilization. I say to the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Robbins,] and to the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Harris,] and to the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Cox,] who discussed civil rights the other day, and to gentlemen from other States, that we are going to remain in this country side by side with the white race.

We desire to share in your prosperity and to stand by you in adversity. In advancing the progress of the nation we will take our part; and if the country should again be involved in the devastation of war we will do our part in the struggle. We propose to identify ourselves with this nation, which has done more than any other on earth to illustrate the great idea that all races of men may dwell together in harmony, working out together the problem of advancement, and civilization, and liberty.

Mr. Speaker, we will drive the buzzard away; we will scare the crow back to North Carolina. We will take the eagle as the emblem of liberty; we will take the honored flag which has borne through the heat of a thousand battles. Under its folds Anglo-Saxon and Africo-American can together work out a common destiny, until universal liberty, as announced by this nation, shall be known throughout the world.

A WOMAN in Westfield, Mass., made such a powerful effort the other day to suppress a nuisance in company, as to create a kind of paralysis in the left side of her face. It was immediately drawn out of shape and she cannot close her left eye. She has been to Springfield seeking medical advice. Dandelion may have some such frightful example as this in his mind when he remonstrances with his friends by saying, "You spoiled a mouth beautiful enough."

IT is said that every member of Congress from Minnesota was either born or spent the earlier part of his life in Maine.

THE FIRST

ANNUAL PICNIC AND BALL

OF THE

United Social Club,

GIVEN BY MEMBERS OF

Schutzen Park, Alameda,

On Monday, April 13th, 1874.

The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following well known gentlemen, have determined that no pains or expense will be spared to make this the most successful affair of the season:

H. LANDMAN, H. HARRIS, A. MUHR.

Willis' Celebrated Brass Band

Has been engaged. This gentleman being the favorite and most popular musician of the public.

The day's Entertainment will consist of such Games as are usual on such occasions.

THE SOMERSET SOCIAL CLUB

Will accompany the Society from their Hall on Broadway street, above Powell, at 8.30 A.M.

A BASE BALL MATCH

Will be played by the members of both clubs as part of the day's entertainment.

Dividend allotment paid to Ladies visiting the Entertainment.

A BALL

Will close the day's Entertainment at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Benevolent Society, 908 Pacific street, near Mason. The Committee of Arrangements guarantee satisfaction to the public.

Admittance to Picnic and Ball.....75 cts.
Children under 12 years.....50 cts

All are cordially invited to attend the Evening Entertainment, with or without ticket.

Tickets can be had from any of the members of the Society.

N. B. The Oakland Boat leaves at 9 A.M., sharp, with extra cars.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Flartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 216 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms: 615 Clay Street,
Residence: 622 Merchant Street,
San Francisco.

O. BERGSON,
Carpenter and Builder,
220 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Between Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cabinet Work, and Fitting to Offices a Specialty, promptly attended to.

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION
OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT
At Chico, April 6, 1874.
GRAND MILITARY & CIVIC PARADE!
Sacramento Convoys,
Under command of Gen. Wm. Gale.
GRAND MARSHAL
WM. STEWART, Chico.
AIDS,
ED. HOLMES, O. MITCHELL, Chico.
PRESIDENT,
WM. B. JOHNSON, of Oroville.
Vice Presidents
Chas H. Dalrymple.....Red Bluff
H. Ford.....Forks City
PETER ANDERSON.....San Francisco
A. I. JACKSON.....Sacramento
C. JONES.....Chico
W. W. LEE.....Plumas
J. G. HOWARD.....Marysville
J. P. HAYTON.....Napa
W. E. CAMPBELL.....Yolo
THE PROCESSION
Will form immediately on the arrival of the Excursion Train from Sacramento, at the Pavilion, at 4 P.M. Admission, 50 Cents.
GRAND BALL
Will be given at the Pavilion in the Evening. The Music will be furnished by the Sacramento Band, and every attention paid to the comfort of those present. Tickets, including Lady and Gentlemen Three Dollars, including Supper.
An Excursion Train
Will leave Sacramento at 8 o'clock A.M., April 6, for Chico. Returning will leave Chico at 6 o'clock, A.M. on the 7th, for Sacramento. Half fare for the Round Trip from Sacramento, Marysville, and all way stations.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
EDWARD MCADAM, PETER POWER,
W. H. STEWART. PETER JACKSON.
Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.
Justice between man and man demands that such should make known to the world any success from which they have derived benefit. In accordance with this principle I feel it my duty to say that I have been afflicted with a rupture for a number of years, which rendered me incapable of performing the duties of my profession. I was under the necessity of wearing a truss, which gave me much pain and annoyance. Having seen a notice in the Chronicle from Dr. Sherman, I was induced to call on him for consultation. After examining my case he informed me that he could cure me without the truss, and without pain. I was incredulous, but concluded to call on him again. He applied his remedy, and I left his office without the truss, and have not worn it since. I have been cured over two months, and have had no pain or inconvenience from the rupture since. I can recommend any one ruptured to go to Dr. Sherman, as I have every confidence in his skill and integrity.
S. T. SMITH, 39 Georgia st.
Tuesday, January 6, 1874.
MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exciting strike a bonanza of both, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy on he stood before us on the platform in the Metropolitan Temple last night, when he had finished reading the following letter from Dr. Langley, the Editor of the Bulletin:—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Sunday I obtained Dr. Sherman's wonderful Nerve Tonic. For a short time I had been troubled with drowsiness, and then from there on I was in my office. My regular rest was not long but troublesome, frequently dreaming my self wide awake, and in the morning, a sensation of being completely worn out. Strange indeed, coming from me. Now (and am sorry, I did) strong and active as for as I enjoy myself.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit, I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 202 Montgomery Block.
Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, 1027 Howard street, between 6th and 7th streets.
DR. SHERMAN is now at his office, 202 Montgomery Block, where he can be consulted daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Dr. Sherman's system of treatment is entirely new, and is the result of many years' experience. He has devoted his life especially to every variable in view of relief and cure. No fancy or flashy Appliances, Electricity or Galvanism will be employed. Dr. Sherman's method of treatment is simple, and is based on the principle of assisting nature to do the work. Those who call on Dr. Sherman will find him a gentleman of the highest professional standing, and his treatment will be found worthy of the confidence of the public.
Consultation Free.
Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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BUTTER
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15, 20, 25 & 30
Cts. per Pound.
Extra quality at wholesale rates.
CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS.
Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Cookies for 25 cents.
Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.
Open Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
567 Sansome St.
Hamlin Building.
HEAD-QUARTERS
BILLIARD HALL
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S
CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
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Mill and Mining Goods,
52 & 55 JAY STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.
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209 Sixth Street, San Francisco,
Tangled Hair Straightened, 10 Curls formed and made into Waterfalls and Puffs. Wearing Hair bought and sold. Combings manufactured, Private and Evening Parties attended to.
Shampooing.....25c. Hair Cutting.....25c.
P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,
—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL STYLES.
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
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P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
233 Bush Street, San Francisco.
BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 308 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit
WANTED FOR OAKLAND.
A COLORED GIRL TO RUSE A BABY. Must be sent and well recommended. Inquire at the Pacific Appeal office.
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MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
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Established 1858.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
to our immense stock of New Machinery of the latest and most improved pattern, and are now prepared to fill orders for any quantity of Rope from the smallest to the largest sizes, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
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HAT ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
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611 and 613 FRONT STREET.
International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.
Each Room is supplied with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at once recognized by the Hotel PAGE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Lower room has Bath with the same of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $2.00.
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.
International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEPOT OF
HUMAN HAIR
304 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dr. Wt. SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, POCKETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.
$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Speech of Senator CRESWELL, by Lyman Chamberlin, Secretary of the New York Press Club. The Chamberlain Letter. Over 50 fine Steel Engravings. Big Profits. Send for Circulars and extra terms. If you want to make money send your address for Circulars and Extra Terms. Outfit and Canvassing Book furnished on application. Address, J. R. HAMILTON & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FROM HEAD OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE-RITE,
KEARNY STREET.
The habitues of the favorite RESTAURANT, where he is personally as well as by reputation known, will be pleased to learn that he has engaged a First Class Pastry Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his numerous patrons.
Select breakfast for all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Gentlemen supplied at their residences.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. Prepared by Burnham, Howell & Co., Druggists, corner Third and Oak, Old Corner, Bazaar, Oakland. TRY IT. TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.
MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 560 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Over a Watking in all the branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland, and is now prepared to accommodate with or without Board, Ladies, gentlemen, San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.
ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
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AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
Ch Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. aug8
CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barlow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Flat's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—451 Sacramento street, between and 15 Kearny and Webb.
N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Bowers's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug15
CRAIG & SON,
636 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention aug29
J. C. JOHNSON & CO

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 4, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Party Reform.

Last fall the whole State was shaken from centre to circumference (politically speaking) on party reform. Three parties—Republican, Independent, and Democratic, made a desperate political fight for mastery, to obtain control of the State Legislature. The four months session, ending on Monday night last, was fritted away, and what has been done in the way of any great reform we cannot see. To make some political parties succeed, their leaders always obtain a pretext, or a hobby to ride in power upon, and sometimes the uninformed masses follow and make them successful; and when the reform is summed up, it amounts to nothing; and so it goes on until the next time, and then there is another hobby.

When Gov. Haight was elected the Chinese were the great hobby. The Democrats swore that if Gorham was elected in that campaign the State would swarm with Chinese. Gorham was not elected, and the State since then has had a double accession of Chinese, who rent houses from many landlords who are Democrats. The Chinese are patronized in equal proportion by Democrats as by other citizens. Hence that hobby has died away.

Last fall it was the great monopoly. What is the result? The railroad still goes on; its fares and freight tariff is just the same. Gov. Stanford, instead of being politically annihilated, quietly moves on in the even tenor of his way.

As the colored race has long ceased to be a hobby, in consequence of their united political power, shrewd politicians in this State and also in the East are watching the signs of the times in order to get up another hobby for both State and National Reform.

Now, we suggest that the first political party which makes a right good bid for full civil rights is every particular to colored citizens, whether in a State or National point of view, it will be about as good a hobby for State and National purposes as can be obtained for the next State and National campaigns. Nearly nine hundred thousand united colored votes will not be sneezed at by far-seeing politicians. If the united colored citizens would name such a man as the Hon. Ben. Butler as a leader, and give him their full confidence and support all will be well. If he has courage enough to be their Pharoah, who will lead them out of the proscriptive color-phobia Egypt.

We want a man with the stamina of the late Sumner as a leader on civil rights. We care not whether it be Butler, or any other man or party who choose to make the bid for the united colored vote. If the bid should be made, both a State and a National Convention should be in vogue among colored citizens between the present time and the next Presidential election.

Easter Celebration.

The Sabbath School of Christ Church Mission, Rev. P. W. Casey, Pastor, will hold their Easter celebration on Tuesday evening, April 7th, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall, corner Powell and Jackson streets. Singing and refreshments. Admission 25 cts. Committee—Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Flora Anderson, Mrs. Anna Teogood, Mr. Geo. Teogood Mrs. E. Collins, Secretary.

ORATION.—Wm. P. Powell, Esq., a colored Notary Public of New York City, who arrived here a few days since, will be given an ovation by one of the Masonic Lodges, which meets in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Thursday evening next.

Streets and Street Pavements.

"A consideration of the street question from a practical standpoint," by Henry F. Williams, of San Francisco, with copious comments from the press of this city, has been received by us in pamphlet form, containing sixty-three pages of practical information on the economy of street work by the author. Mr. Williams is a good writer, a practical business man, a thorough mechanic, as affable gentleman. His well known integrity has gained for him the confidence in his theoretical views on street work by all classes.

Reception of Wm. P. Powell, Esq.

A public meeting in honor of Mr. Wm. P. Powell, of New York, who is now on a visit to this city, was held on Thursday evening, 2d inst. in the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society. Mr. S. Peacton was appointed Chairman, and P. A. Bell Secretary.

The Chairman stated the purpose of the meeting and introduced Mr. Powell to the audience, who acknowledged the compliment in a few pertinent remarks.

On motion, a Committee of Five, consisting of Messrs. P. A. Bell, E. A. Clarke, J. A. Barber, P. Anderson and Wm. Ecker, was appointed to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Charles M. Wilson, of Elko, Nevada.

The Committee returned and presented the following Resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That in behalf of the colored citizens of San Francisco we welcome Mr. Wm. P. Powell of New York as one of our most prominent representative men, and the first colored Notary Public appointed by the Governor of the State of New York. We extend to him our sincere greeting as a friend and co worker.

Resolved, That in our guest we recognize an earnest worker in the harmony of human rights, and one whose life, talents, intellect and labors have been directed to the interests of his race.

Resolved, That we congratulate him on his having been spared by Divine Providence to see the rights for which he struggled so nobly and faithfully almost crowned with success; and we hope he will be spared to see its fulfillment in the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Resolved, That it is our heartfelt wish that Mr. Powell may reach the place of his destination, at Honolulu, in safety, and return to his home in good health.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Blake, Carter, Clarke and others.

Moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Pacific Appeal, *Elevator*, and the N. Y. *Progressive American*. Carried.

S. PEMTON, Chairman.
P. A. BELL, Secretary.

Masonic Correspondence.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Mar. 17th.

Mr. Editor:

Enclosed I send yan the following Masonic intelligence:

The formation of two Royal Arch Chapters took place on the above date, namely, the Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 11, and Palestine Chapter, No. 12. The full list of the installed officers of both are published in the Wilmington *Daily Commercial*, of March 24th, a copy of which I also send you by this mail. [It has been received.—Ed. APPEAL.] Companion Robert H. Lewis, Deputy Grand High Priest of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, assisted by Companion Levi Anderson, acting as Grand Scribe, conducted the installation ceremonies. Both Chapters were chartered by the above-named Grand Chapter.

Fraternally yours,
L. A.

We have standing in type several communications from the pen of A. D. A. DeLeon, Boston, Mass., all of which will appear as soon as the limited space in our reading columns will warrant. Mr. DeLeon's letters are always welcome in the PACIFIC APPEAL.

AN Oswego woman advertises that she has purchased a shot-gun, and will shoot any man who gives her husband liquor.

Ohio.

Mr. Editor:

In reading a San Francisco paper of March 14th, 1874, my eyes fell upon an article which conveyed to me the information that there is a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, composed of colored men, in San Francisco, a fact heretofore unknown to me. I am extremely happy to know that Royal Craft Masonry exists on the Pacific Slope, and is apparently in such a prosperous condition. May it continue to prosper.

I will not write, in this letter, in reference to the condition of Royal Arch Masonry in Ohio, but instead, will send you a copy of our last printed proceedings, from which you can glean a more extensive knowledge of our progress, etc., than I would be able to write you. In addition to the Chapters that are reported in the last proceedings, there are three others that have been granted dispensations, viz.: Eureka Chapter, at Mobile, Ala., Milton Franklin Chapter, at Cincinnati, and Potter Chapter, at Potter, Mich.

You will notice that one of the warranted Chapters, reported at our last annual meeting in August, 1873, hails from Michigan, and that two of those that have been granted dispensation since that meeting hail from points from without the boundaries of Ohio, one being in Alabama, and the other in Mich.

It would give me much pleasure to receive from you a copy of your transactions, or if not that, as much information as is in your power to give in relation to Royal Arch Masonry in California.

Please send me the address of your Grand High Priest.

My greeting and kindest regards to all the companions in your jurisdiction.

Hoping I may have an early answer from you, and that fraternal communication may be established between Ohio and California, I remain,

Yours Fraternally,
SAMUEL W. CLARK,
G. H. Priest of R. A. M., State of Ohio and its jurisdiction.

[Isaac Phillips is the Grand High Priest. Address, care J. W. H. Hacks, M.D., 1035 Pine street, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania. The Alpha Chapter of this city is under the jurisdiction of the above named Grand Chapter.—EDITOR.]

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 30, 1873.

The Committee of Arrangements, for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, met in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, on the evening of the above date.

The meeting having been called to order by I. G. Carey, on motion the following permanent officers were elected: Wm. H. Carter, President, W. A. Gray, Treasurer, and J. S. Ross, Secretary. On motion it was resolved to celebrate the above named event on the evening of the 30th of April 1874.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following sub-committees:

Committee on Finance—S. Peaton, J. S. Ross, John Harris, John Jones, J. H. Hickens, J. G. Carey, H. Perkins, Lewis Berry, J. H. Ricker.

Committee on Printing—W. H. Blake, W. Gaines, John A. Barber, J. T. Colandes, J. S. Ross.

Committee on Music—W. H Blake, B. McFee, A. Loney, G. H. Hamer, J. B. Wilson.

Committee on Hall—J. B. Wilson, W. H. Blake, J. S. Ross, John Harris, H. S. Morris.

Committee on Literary Exercises—W. Reier, Wm. H. Blake, Wm. H. Carter, W. C. Patrick, I. G. Carey.

On motion the Committees adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, April 6th.

W. H. CARTER, Pres.
JOSEPH S. ROSS, Sec'y.

THE Benefit Festival given Tuesday evening, March 31st, to Rev. I. N. Triplett, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets, netted over fifty dollars. Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher was the President of the committee of ladies and gentlemen who got up the Festival, and Mrs. Cephas was Secretary.

Our passions are like convulsive fits, which, though they make us strong for the time, leave us weaker ever after.

Lex Talionis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 4, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

After two weeks of excruciating pain the mountain in labor has brought forth a mouse. For it took E. A. Clark just that time to produce his tame rejoinder. "O, that mine enemy had written a book." On reading his "*Ne plus ultra*" of productions I had a mind to throw it down and turn from it as beneath the dignity of a gentleman; but acting upon the advice of Solomon, I will "answer a fool according to his folly." E. A. Clarke evidently smarts under the lash, yes, he feels sore from the effects of the terrible castigation which I gave him on the 21st inst. Judging from the struggle, my lance must to have punctured the bladder of his pride and self-conceit; and, like one of Paul's Epistles, though it may wound for a time, it ultimately will have a salutary effect.

A MAN'S NEST.

Mr. C. makes a great discovery, for which he ought to send on to Washington for a patent right. What he says relative to the Supreme Court at Washington being a Court of Appeal in such cases is generally understood. If the Supreme Court at Sacramento had denied or refused to grant the mandamus in the case of Ward vs. Flood, then on to Washington.

The gentleman has doubtless read the famous Dred Scott decision. When this school question was being discussed, I was asked what I thought about it; my reply was, sometimes "the longest way round is the shortest way home." Call upon the colored people to agitate the country by a National Convention, or otherwise, to contribute money, and let some State take the initiative. As a citizen, I had a right to enter my protest against the taxing of the colored people of this State to test a case which equally concerned all.

And this independent course seems to have offended the more sensitive.

I think it unwise as well as unjust for any one State to act alone in this matter, for reasons stated above, though I don't presume to deny the right to do it.

Mr. Clarke begs to be excused from acknowledging what he knows to be true. So did Ananais and his wife desire to be excused from the fatal consequences brought upon themselves by lying to the Holy Ghost! I hope my friend Clarke will be more fortunate.

Mr. C.'s pity weighs just about as much with me as the fly did upon the horn of the ox. Let me relate the fable for his benefit: "A fly lit upon the horn of an ox, and buzzing, said, 'If I harken you, I will fly away.' His oxship replied, 'I know not whence you came, and it matters not whether you go or stay.'"

"Mother!" "What, my son?" "Joe called me a bad name." "What did he call you, my son?" "Why, he called me an ass." "Never mind, my son; that don't make you one; it may be that Joe thinks himself to be an ass, and, as misery loves company, he called you one." You read in the Bible, where they called our blessed Saviour a Beelzebub, and many other hard names; yet you cannot conceive of a being as pure as He. The apostle Paul's good works and noble deeds aroused the envy and jealousy of some, who call him a reprobate, a babbler, turning the world upside down; yet the universal verdict is, that Paul possessed a brilliant intellect, a great mind and vast learning, and all his epistles give evidence of deep thought and a wonderful capacity of mind."

As regards giving, I have given from $100.00 to a dime to aid in a good cause. Can E. A. Clark, as No. 2, say as much?

In justification of my course, I have received letters from gentlemen of high social standing and well-known ability; and many warm expressions from many others. When Mr. Clarke and myself were members of the Excelsior Club, he, too, was free to acknowledge what he was pleased to term well written articles and powerful speeches made by me. But, how changed!

And as the gentleman doubtless thinks he has succeeded in killing Ned, I will volunteer my services to aid in his burial, and am willing to let a wave of forgetfulness roll over the whole affair, until some other mutton-head springs up in defense of some committee.

Yours, respectfully,
FIELDEN SMITHEA.

AT and around Hernando, Miss., lately, a substance was rained down which, on analysis proved to be pure brimstone.

[*Continued from first page.*]

man, I would to God that North Carolina had been baptized in that foolishness about two hundred years ago. (Great laughter.)

The gentleman also states that if you pass this bill your power over the South will pass away; that the power of the Republican party in the South will pass away. Sir, let me tell the gentleman that behind this bill are nine hundred thousand voters; that, like the warriors of the tribe of Benjamin, every one of them is lefthanded and can "sling a stone at a hair's breath;" that each will come up stronger and mightier and more inlined with power than ever before when you pass this bill giving them their rights, as other men have them. They will come up an never before to the support of the Republican party, and they will make the South a source of joy and gladness. The gentleman also talks about the colored people deteriorating. Sir, who tills your lands now? Who plants your cotton? I have been in the South during the last ten years. I have traveled over the Southern States, and have seen who did this work. Going along I saw the white man do the smoking, chewing tobacco, riding horses, playing cards, spending money, while the colored men are tilling the soil, and bringing the cotton, rice, and other products to market.

Sir, I do not believe the gentleman from North Carolina wants us to go to Africa; I do not believe it. It was a slip of the tongue; he does not mean that the black people should leave North Carolina; not a bit of it. If they did you would do such an exodus of white people from that State as you never saw before, for they would follow them wherever they might go. (Laughter.)

Sir, we feel that we are part and parcel of this great nation; and as such, as I said before, we propose to stay here and solve this problem of whether the black and the white race can live together in this country. I make the statement that I regard it as essential to their welfare and interests that they should live together in this country. Why not? I can see no reason why not, if they contribute their quota to the advancement of progress and civilization. Sir, the mechanics of the South are almost altogether colored people. The carpenters, the machinists, the engineers—nearly all the mechanics in the Southern States are colored people. Why can we not stay here and work out this problem?

I say to Congress to pass this bill for the reason that it would settle this question, once and forever. The gentleman says that he does not desire that the colored people shall be crowded into the schools of the white people. Well, I do not think that they would be harmed by it; some few of them might be. But experience has taught us that it is not true that great harm will come from any such measure. I think, therefore, that if we pass this bill we will be doing a great act of justice—we will settle for all time the question of the rights of the people. And until that question is settled there cannot be that peace and harmony in the country that is necessary to its success.

The gentleman says the colored people and the white people are living together now in South Carolina in amicable relations. Sir, if they are so living now, why not hereafter? Will peace and good order be destroyed because all are to have their rights? Sir, I do not think so.

I close with this thought: I believe the time is coming when the Congress of the United States, when the whole nation will recognize the importance of this question, once and forever. I regard the interests of the black man in this country as identical with the interests of the white man. I would have that set forth so clearly and unmistakably that there should be no antagonism between the races, no friction that should destroy their peace and prosperity. I believe Almighty God has placed both races on this broad theater of activity, where thoughts and opinions are freely expressed, where we may grasp every idea of manhood—where we may take hold of every truth and develop every art and science that can advance the prosperity of the nation. I believe God designed us to live here together on this continent, and in no other place, to develop this great idea that all men are the children of one Father. We are here to work out the grand experiment of the homogeneity of nations, the grand outburst of the greatness of humanity, by the development in us of the rights that belong to us, and the performance of the duties that we owe each other.

Our interests are bound up in this country. Here we intend to stay and work out the problem of progress and education and civilization.

I say to the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Robbins,] and to the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Harris,] and to the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Cox,] who discussed civil rights the other day, and to gentlemen from other States, that we are going to remain in this country side by side with the white race.

We desire to share in your prosperity and to stand by you in adversity. In advancing the progress of the nation we will take our part; and if the country should again be involved in the devastation of war we will do our part in the struggle. We propose to identify ourselves with this nation, which has done more than any other on earth to illustrate the great idea that all races of men may dwell together in harmony, working out together the problem of advancement, and civilization, and liberty.

Mr. Speaker, we will drive the buzzard away; we will scare the crow back to North Carolina. We will take the eagle as the emblem of liberty; we will take the honored flag which has borne through the heat of a thousand battles. Under its folds Anglo-Saxon and African can together work out a nationality and destiny of universal liberty, as announced by this nation, shall be known throughout the world.

A WOMAN in Westfield, Mass., made such a powerful effort the other day to suppress a meeze in company, as to create a kind of paralysis in the left side of her face. It was immediately drawn out of shape and the tension close her left eye. She has been to Springfield seeking medical advice. Dandreary may have some such frightful example as this in his mind when he remonstrances with his friends by saying, "You throttled a mouth bestiful meeze."

IT is said that every member of Congress from Minnesota was either born or spent the earlier part of his life in Maine.

THE FIRST

ANNUAL PICNIC AND BALL

OF THE

United Social Club,

Will be held at

Schutzen Park, Alameda,

On Monday, April 13th, 1874.

The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the following ladies, gentlemen and children, have pledged themselves that no pains or expense will be spared to make this the most successful affair of the season.

EDWARD WOLFF, President. J. G. HEINRICHS
A. LUDEKE, Secretary. A. HAHN, Manager.

Willis' Celebrated Brass Band
Has been engaged. This gentleman brings the favorite and most popular melodies of the public.

Dancing
The day's entertainment will consist of such Games as are usual at Picnic Grounds.

THE SOMERSET SOCIAL CLUB
Will accompany the Excelsior Band on a Ball on Somerset, via Green, Green, Fillmore, and Steiner streets, over Mason. The Committee of Arrangements guarantees satisfaction to the public.

Admittance to Picnic and Ball.....75 cts.
Children under 12 years.....25 cts

All are cordially invited to attend the Evening Entertainment, will be charged only 50 cents admission to the Picnic Grounds.

Tickets can be had from any of the members of the Society.

N. B. The Oakland Boat leaves at 9 A.M., sharp, with passengers for Alameda.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Wharf Hatchet Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Wellington Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 316 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Between 622 Clay Street,
and Office, 625 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

O. BERGSON,
Carpenter and Builder,
308 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Bet. Bercutello and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO
Cabinet Work, and Fitting up Offices also, promptly attended to.

FOURTH ANNUAL CELEBRATION
OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT
At Chico, April 6, 1874.
GRAND MILITARY & CIVIC PARADE!
GOVERNOR'S GUARDS,
Under command of Capt. Wm. Gill.
GRAND MARSHAL
WM. STEWART, Chico.
AIDS,
ED. HOLMES, G. MITCHELL, Chico.
PRESIDENT,
WM. B. JOHNSON, of Oroville.
Vice Presidents
Chas H. Dalrymple.....Red Bluff
I. HANEY.....Orient Valley
R. MOSS.....Nevada City
PETER ANDERSON.....San Francisco
A. I. JACKSON.....Sacramento
J. CAPPS.....Marysville
J. C. JENKINS.....Shasta
J. W. MARTIN.....Red Bluff
S. S. CAMPBELL.....Yuba
THE PROCESSION
Will form immediately on the arrival of the Excursion Train from Sacramento, and parade through the principal streets of the city. After which they will disband for dinner.
CELEBRATED TAP DRILL,
By the Sacramento Scouves, at the Pavilion, at 4 P.M. Admission, 50 Cents.
GRAND BALL
Will be given at the Pavilion in the Evening. The Music will be furnished by the Sacramento Band, and every attention paid to the comfort of those present. Tickets, admitting Lady and Gentleman, Three Dollars, including Supper.
An Excursion Train
Will leave Sacramento at 8 o'clock A.M., April 6, for Chico. Returning will leave Chico at 6 o'clock, P.M., on the 7th, for Sacramento. Half fare for the Round Trip from Sacramento, Marysville, and all way stations.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS,
EDWARD HOLMES, PETER PARKER,
W. H. STEWART, PETER JACKSON.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Having been informed that many persons in this city have been induced to purchase Dr. Sherman's appliances and consequently have been disappointed, I deem it my duty to make the following statement: I purchased one of Dr. Sherman's appliances and experienced no benefit from it. I then consulted Dr. Sherman personally, and he informed me that my case was not adapted to his treatment. I am now wearing a truss, and feel much better than I did with Dr. Sherman's appliance. I am satisfied that Dr. Sherman's appliance is a humbug, and I would caution the public against it.
Yours, &c., W. H. SMITH.
Yuba, January 5, 1872.
MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER being exposed to the inclemency of the weather for a few days, and has had a good square meal, will feel happier than he had just come in with the proceeds of the most successful claim in California. Read his communication:
To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in informing you that after having tried almost all Sherman's appliances and compound for a ruptured bowel, I have been cured by Dr. Sherman, 632 Clay street, and I am to-day cured. My reputation was not large enough to induce me to go to Dr. Sherman, but I have become a living witness of the fact that he can cure a bad rupture, and I am glad to make this statement, that others may profit by my experience.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and vigorous, and can go to work.
Those who would like to obtain the name of those I have prescured, or corresponding to Dr. Sherman, 632 Clay street, can do so by calling on me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Bush and Powell streets, or by addressing me through the Post Office.
Yours, &c., JOHN MURPHY.
San Francisco, March 1, 1873.
Dr. Sherman's Rupture Cure is a perfect success. Call and see him at 632 Clay street, and get a pamphlet containing a list of names of persons cured by him.
Consultation free. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Dr. SHERMAN, 632 Clay street.

BUTTER
15, 20, 25 & 30
Cts. per Pound.
Extra quality at wholesale rates.
CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,
Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch Tongue, 5 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Dozen Eggs for 25 cents.
Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.
Open Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Dupont St. Plastic Building

HEAD-QUARTERS
BILLIARD HALL,
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
424 & 426 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,
—ON THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS-SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. 29
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
338 Bush Street, San Francisco.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.
A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Must be neat and well recommended. Inquire at the Pacific Appeal office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two rooms in the house on the corner of Powell and Bush streets, furnished complete for housekeeping. Apply at 111 Powell street.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LEONIDAS R. PRATT, President.
GEORGE ROBBINS, Secretary.
MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Post, SAN FRANCISCO.
Ten and Four Hand Shampooing. Hair Cutting, Singeing, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.
SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large assortment of New Manufacture of Cordage and Rope, and can supply purchasers with all sizes and grades, and quality of goods, at the lowest rates. Orders solicited.
MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 Guests.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel Thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.
International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey Passengers to and from any part of the City or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
MISS HATTIE GRASES,
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Opposite above Dr. Wt. SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE-SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LIVER SWITCHES, POMPEIA.
All Orders attended to promptly.
$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by each of the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The heroic and Conflictive of the present unbiassed campaign. History and Platforms, Review of GRANT'S Administration, The Results of Horace Greeley, by Leonard Chamberlain, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Lives of the brave Heroes ready for the work by Democrats. Battleby engraved. The Finest Book Extant for Agents. Sells at sight. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Send for Circulars and specimens. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
HOTEL DE LA FRATE-RITE,
KEARNY STREET.
Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has Rooms to let on reasonable terms, the commodious house situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

ROBERT WHITE, DAVID BAUER.
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
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AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
Ch Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
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CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. ap 12
N. CRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Fine and Plain Coffins, Burlington and Marble Trimmings always on hand.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ly13
CRAIG & SON,
608 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals conducted in a first-class manner, and at reasonable rates. Orders from country will receive prompt attention. 20tf
J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
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AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRESS-MAKING
—AND—
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
MME. E. VALENTINE & MRS. SUSAN FULLER have opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 417 Parker street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, where they are prepared to do the best fashionable dress-making in the city, and to cut and make to order on the most reasonable terms.
C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
419 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired
JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1107 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Vallejo, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of HAIR in every style. Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Pompeias, Tinsel Hair Ornaments and made into every style.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
(Wednesday, November 19th, 1873,
and until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave and arrive at
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, and Portland, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.30 A. M. (Daily) Col. R. R. & Stage Co. (from Broad-way Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connections at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Vacaville and Woodland (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles and San Jose.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Marysville.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Martinez (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Ogden and Omaha.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Oakland Express Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Passenger Train.
OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A. M., 12.30 and 3.00 P. M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 A. M. and 3.00 P. M.
From San Francisco to Encinal Ferry.
Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.30 and 12.00 A.M., 3.00 and 5.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn.
Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 A.M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 A.M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.
From Encinal to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—6.00, 8.30 and 11.00 A.M., 2.30 and 5.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—6.00, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00 A.M., 1.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Jose.

Trains South.	Through Express.	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Pass.
Leave San Francisco	7.00 A M	3.00 P M	4.00 P M
Leave Oakland	7.30 A M	3.30 P M	4.30 P M
Leave Alameda	7.45 A M	3.45 P M	4.45 P M
Leave Lorin	7.55 A M	3.55 P M	4.55 P M
Leave Fruitvale	8.00 A M	4.00 P M	5.00 P M
Leave Melrose	8.05 A M	4.05 P M	5.05 P M
Leave San Leandro	8.20 A M	4.20 P M	5.20 P M
Leave Haywards	8.35 A M	4.35 P M	5.35 P M
Leave Hall's	8.45 A M	4.45 P M	5.45 P M
Leave Centerville	8.55 A M	4.55 P M	5.55 P M
Leave Washington	9.05 A M	5.05 P M	6.05 P M
Leave Niles	9.15 A M	5.15 P M	6.15 P M
Arrive San Jose	9.30 A M	5.30 P M	6.30 P M

Trains North.	Through Express.	San Jose Pass.	San Jose Pass.
Leave San Jose	9.45 A M	5.45 P M	6.45 P M
Leave Niles	10.00 A M	6.00 P M	7.00 P M
Leave Washington	10.10 A M	6.10 P M	7.10 P M
Leave Centerville	10.20 A M	6.20 P M	7.20 P M
Leave Hall's	10.30 A M	6.30 P M	7.30 P M
Leave Haywards	10.40 A M	6.40 P M	7.40 P M
Leave San

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

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Capital,.....$300,000
Assets,.....865,000

CHARLES NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

RICHARD B. IRWIN & CO.
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Capital, - - - $8,000,000

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

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AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

CORNER
OF BROADWAY AND WALNUT STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

At reasonable hours.

All kinds of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

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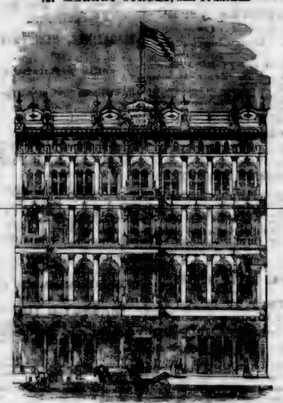
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In the latter you unceremoniously utter another and more *infamous falsehood* by saying that I was "suspend by the Grand Lodge." Mark you, I use the word falsehood advisedly, because I wish to convey the idea that you knowingly and maliciously perverted truth which, when done by a Mason, is a crime punishable by Masonic law. I therefore brand you with the ignoble ephithet — *cowardly falsifier*, and challenge you to show when, how and under what circumstances were I ever "suspended by the Grand Lodge?"

"But to say he lies is to charge him with the highest dishonor. . . . But if I say it is a LIE, the word lie carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech and my reproach and censure of the speaker."—*Watts.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Masonic Correspondence.

BOSTON, Mass., Mar. 14, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I am not a notoriety seeker, neither do I desire to occupy your space with our local misunderstandings, but as my Masonic status has been questioned, and the opposite of your suggestive motto used to deceive, you will pardon me to appear an *imposter*. I crave, through your columns, the attention of the several bodies that have been thus opposed upon. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," therefore I solicit a place in your valuable paper for the following letter:

"Strange, that a creature rational, and cast in human mould, should brutalize by choice this nature!"

OPEN LETTER TO M. W. JOSEPH H. SCOTT, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Your letters to Bros. McGavock and Rickards *thiel* my name with hateful bastardy." In the former you had the audacious effrontery to promulgate a criminal LIE," for the purpose, not only of maligning me, but to deceive honest men who believe that the position you occupy, (not because of your merit or qualifications, but on account of your "availability,") is always filled by honorable men. In that letter you decorated one of the tenants of Masonry when you said that I have been in good standing for three years," and that I "take the method of being Representative to gain admission into the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts." Know ye not that "The basis of all excellence is TRUTH."

In the latter you unceremoniously utter another and more *infamous falsehood* by saying that I was "suspend by the Grand Lodge." Mark you, I use the word falsehood advisedly, because I wish to convey the idea that you knowingly and maliciously perverted truth which, when done by a Mason, is a crime punishable by Masonic law. I therefore brand you with the ignoble ephithet — *cowardly falsifier*, and challenge you to show when, how and under what circumstances were I ever "suspended by the Grand Lodge?"

"But to say he lies is to charge him with the highest dishonor. . . . But if I say it is a LIE, the word lie carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech and my reproach and censure of the speaker."—*Watts.*

"No one can be indefinitely suspended, unless after a due form of trial, and upon a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present. Suspension is the lightest punishment that can be inflicted of those which affect the relations of a Mason with the fraternity at large. It must always be preceded by a trial." Now sir, where are the charges, of what do they consist, who ever presented them, when did my "particular" Lodge, or any other Masonic body inside or outside of this jurisdiction ever set in judgment against me? Base hybrid, mean, contemptible sneak, produce them, or forever after hold thy peace.

"Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be more severe against thyself than against others."

The annals of the most arbitrary governance in the world—the history of the most despotic tyrant that ever lived (the Shah), in all his barbarian disregard of truth and justice, could not exhibit a more unprincipled perversion of truth than is shown in your letters. What, "suspended" without a trial? Without ever even been accused of crime? All Masonic writers contend that "trial" precedes "suspension" but your supreme eminence, blindly led by your imperious mistress, ignorance, has not only made you err, but caused you to perfidiously and cowardly utter an unmitigated falsehood, the enormity of which, Masonic charity alone can assuage. I *was never "suspended by the Grand Lodge"*—the most she could have done, legitimately, would have been to "approve" the sentence of "suspension passed upon me after "trial," by my "particular" Lodge, and as this never occurred, nor was even in contemplation, your unprincipled falsehood is purely malicious and unprecedented *libel!*

It is no monstrous a perversion of truth that, in my opinion, you are unworthy of confidence and respect, and of honorable men, and is now a standing disgrace and reproach to the fraternity you have outraged and insulted in your committee assaught upon the otherwise unimpeachable reputation of a brother who, if any misunderstanding exists as to his standing in the Grand Lodge, that I once took. Offers of prominent and influential positions, money, and all the subtilty of ingeniously framed arguments have failed to carry me into the Grand Lodge in which your rashness caused you to say, "I take the method of being Representative to gain admission," Alas, "misery deposits upon the consistence and temperature of the brain."

I am not the apologizer, nor yet the advocate of those who persistently and without cause, refuse to settle their Lodge dues, but I do question the right of any Lodge to "dismember" a brother for non-payment of dues who await (as in my case) the settlement of a question such as is in issue—that of a Grand Master to make Masons at sight.§ I question the right of any Lodge to "exclude" from membership a brother who has given good and valid cause for his arrears.

I "take the method of being Representative to gain admission into the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts." Your boldness I with admiration see." Rely on it, sir, that outside of a Boston Lodge, there are few among those whom I occasionally meet inside, who are not irreconcilably distasteful in polite society, and whom I would invite to my home, or introduce to honorable men. Therefore I was never among the numbers groaning "for admission there," nor can I be counted among those who "Did to that image bow their humble knees." I said I never petitioned to become a Mason, no, *never!* Since I became a Mason I have made for the body —in which you say I "take the method of being Representative to gain admission"—a record it never had, nor even would have secured without my unselfish labors. They were so blinded by ignorance that "pearls of great price" have laid in their archives for years without being recognized but as "*rubbish!*"

§ Did Feb. 1st, 1874.

‡ This question has been settled in the affirmative by this and every other country.

Before I "gained admission into the Massachusetts Grand Lodge" it was a body of no weight, intellectually—unknown even to some of its own subordinates—so befogged was it with that darkness which would even hide the sun's resplendent rays! Now, she is not only known to all her subordinates, but is favorably regarded by all the sister jurisdictions, and has gained respectful consideration abroad. In answer to my first letter to the Grand Lodge of England, its estimable Secretary, Bro. Hervey, declared in emphatic terms, that he never knew of the existence of a Masonic body by the name of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, never having heard of it, nor seen anything emanating from it. And it was only after the publication of the several documents — "Caste," "Jurisdictional Claim," and others, that she became known outside of the marvellous conglomeration known as the National Compact!

Putting it as mild as Masonic charity will permit frail and outraged humanity to put it, I cannot but say that you have evinced a prejudice not in accord with the liberal and harmonious spirit which should distinguish brothren, and no doubt such reprehensible proceedings as you now stand guilty of if known to the craft at large, would be universally condemned as being unmasonical, ungentlemanly, and ungenerous. Instead of meeting argument with argument, instead of replying to my several letters, as any gentleman would have done, instead of saying,

"Here, then, exchange we mutual forgiveness.
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to those, be all forgotten."

You have allowed your uncontrolable ignorance to make you a perfidious falsifier! Slander is a violation of Masonic obligations—a heinous crime, and of this you stand guilty—and if it was not detrimental to the fraternity you have already disgraced, I would

"A tale unfold whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres."

Yours, with commiseration,

—A. W. A. DELEON.

Another Letter

BOSTON, March 23, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I have read "E. R. W.'s letter. My Omaha friend asks, "why is it that a man of his Masonic knowledge and of his social standing, would use his pen, with its powerful influence, to tear down, rather than to build up, Freemasonry among colored men in this country?"

In order to prove to "E. R. W." that "I have not come to destroy, but to fulfill," I will quote a few passages from a letter recently written to a brother standing high in the National Compact.

* * * * * * *

"I shall hail the day with profound and undisguised satisfaction—and, no doubt, every Mason who labors for the good of his fellows and not for the satisfaction of his own ambition or to bear the reverberations of his own praises, will hail with gratification this cosmopolitan rule—then will truth, prudence and brotherly love remain their lofty pedestal to pervade our Masonic system with that new inspiration that shall unmistakably foreshadow the glory and renown of Masonry.

* * * * * * *

"A wise and beneficent quality in the moral and mental nature of man asserts, as a governing principle in the administration of justice, that where a majority is solid on one side, they can afford to be lenient, using their numerical power temperately, cautiously, and with magnanimity. The omnipotence of your Grand Lodge is well exhibited in its numerical strength, and it can therefore afford to accept any lawful proposition from the minority, even the going into convention with them for the character of those to be selected to administer its duties would be by you elected, which would assure just and adequate protection to Masonic interests, as well as due attention to the welfare of your to be consented jurisdiction. Let us reach to broader interests, stretching East and West, and over the whole country. Negro Grand Lodges have become of vast importance. Grand Lodges depend for their prosperity and influence upon the unity of those composing them, and wherever there are one or more Grand Lodges composed of colored men they should of necessity become united, for the better presentation of a solid array against those who would hail our splitting into as many factions as there is sands on the seashore the better to effect our total extinction. And if we desire to preserve what our fathers bequeathed to us, we must close our eyes to the example of the Kilkenny cats."

Of course, these sentiments E. R. W. would have you and your readers believe, emanate from a man who would "tear down, rather than to build up Freemasonry among colored men," and he agrees with me that "a State Grand Lodge is sovereign within its jurisdiction." I plead with him to become the exemplar of those sentiments in his jurisdiction so that "the usurpation of the National Compact, which, to some extent, may be true," shall exist no longer. For harmony sake I will not even attack what he says about the "original thirteen States" in connection with "our State Grand Lodge." If I was the organ of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge I would grind out a few tunes that would not save much of A. T. F. M.

I agree with Brother E. R. W.'s conclusions except the "union of all A. T. F. M." My Brother your "eighteen years of masonic experience" ought to have taught you that long before the granting of the charter, out of which emanated the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, this body became extinct. We descended from the Grand Lodge of England—that of 1717— and are modern usurped that they saw not only the moral wrong, but the sin of slavery and relinquished the colored race from terrible bondage. Charles Sumner had long before gone into the Senate chamber and battled for the rights of the colored people. It was a sacred cause, and had to prevail. When the rebellion had progressed some time, he continued step by step, to follow up every advantage, until the law of the United States was changed, and the colored man was not only free but a citizen. [Applause.]

Mr. Jacob C. White then presented appropriate resolutions, which were adopted.

After which speeches were made by Isaiah C. Wears, William D. Forton, Rev. J. W. Parker and Mr. Edw. H. White.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 11, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO Mar. 8th, 1874.

We left the Bay city yesterday, quite unexpected. After our arrival here the Sacramento Zouaves and their friends, were very jubilant over their successful excursion to Chico, to participate in the fifteenth amendment celebration. Some of the excursionists told us they were feted at Chico, with chickens, turkeys and geese and every other concomitant imaginable by the hospitable people of Tehama, Butte, Bluff, and other towns, who had combined with those of Chico to make all the strangers happy. A diversity of opinion however was given by others in Sacramento, who had attended the celebration, who declared that they could get nothing that was fit to eat, and that a Republican hotel keeper in Chico refused to give accommodation to the Zouaves' families, and other respectable colored persons of either sex on their arrival, and that a hotel keeper who is a Democrat opened his doors freely to all and gave them the best of recommodation.

All agreed in stating however, that Stewart, Powers, and in fact the whole committee, at Chico, did their best to make all the visitors comfortable. The only complaints that I have heard from the Zouaves' families, consisting of some of the lady excursionists, were that the ball in which the exercises took place in the day, was very chilly and cold throughout the ball part of the programme at night. The building and floors they say not being compact and tight, the chilly winds passing through the crevices gave a great many of them severe colds.

The above was the topic of conversation by some of the colored citizens of Sacramento for a day or two. Leaving that subject, our attention was turned to the business of which we made our special visit—that was to make a canvas for the APPEAL, and to attend to some of its business matters. After being through with those, we made short visits to the leaning places of Small & Christopher, Aaron L. Jackson, Horace Cady's, and one or two others. In addition to these first-class barber shops other improvements are visible among the enterprising of our people. Mrs. Virginia Brown, on 6th street, has had her hair dressing establishment reconstructed, and a large show window put in. Asburn & Co., a company of colored men, have recently established a coco oil factory on K street, above 6th.

The times here have been very quiet and dull since the legislature has adjourned but everybody has hopes that business will have a great revival very soon. We will leave for the Bay city again Thursday afternoon.

Laid on Our Table.

A neatly printed pamphlet of 70 pages, containing "Statements of the Regents of the University of California to the Joint Committee of the Legislature," which includes an Appendix on Agricultural College Lands, has been received. It ably presents the side of the Regents in answer to the charges of mismanagement.

PICNIC.—The Picnic of the United Social Club, takes place at Schutzen Park, Alameda, on Monday next April 13th. A ball will take place in the evening, at the Young Men's Hall Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. See advertisement.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, Edward L. Pierce and Francis V. Balch are the executors of Senator Sumner's will.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration at Chico.

On Monday last, April 6th, the colored citizens of Chico celebrated the fourth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. From the Marysville *Appeal* and San Francisco *Chronicle* we glean the following account of the excursion of the Sacramento Zouaves on their way to Chico, and also of the celebration. The *Appeal* of Tuesday last says:

"The train which left Sacramento on Monday morning, consisting of two full cars of excursionists, for Chico, to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, arrived here at about twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, and stopped half an hour. The Sacramento Zouaves, with the city Brass Band, accompanied the excursionists. The band favored the spectators at the railroad depot with two well executed pieces of music. The Zouaves formed in line on the depot platform, and gave three cheers for ex-Mayor Gorham and Captain Newhard of the Sherman Guard. Cheers for the Zouaves were returned by the citizens present. Quite a delegation of colored citizens from Marysville joined the excursionists.

A Chico correspondent of the same paper says:

An excursion train arrived here from Sacramento this morning, bringing the Sacramento Zouaves, commanded by Capt. William Galt. They came by invitation from the colored citizens of this place to join them in celebrating the anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment. They marched through our town, led by the Sacramento Brass Band. This afternoon the company went through their drill by the tap of the drum, which drew a large number. This evening they will give a grand ball. The company will return to Sacramento to-morrow morning.

A special despatch to the *Chronicle* of Tuesday last also contained the following:

CHICO, April 6.—The celebration of the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in this place to-day, was a grand success. Early in the morning our colored population was up and ready to receive their brethren. At 10:40 A. M. the extra train from Sacramento and intermediate stations with about two hundred guests arrived, and was met by the Chico delegation. They formed in procession and marched through the principal streets and to the Pavilion. Here the literary exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. J. C. Hamilton. A poem by Mrs. Hillery, and a very able oration by the Rev. W. H. Hillery, of San Francisco, concluded the morning's programme. At 4 P. M. a large concourse of people assembled at the Pavilion to witness the tap drill of the Sacramento Zouaves. Everybody was pleased with their precision. Again a procession was formed headed by the Sacramento Band. They visited General Bidwell's residence, and then disbanded. A grand ball this evening will close the exercises.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 6, 1874.

The Committee of Arrangements, for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment, met in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, on the evening of the above date, pursuant to adjournment.

W. H. Carter in the chair.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. J. B. Wilson, Chairman of Committee on Hall, reported that they had rented Horticultural Hall, or Winter Gardens, on Stockton street, near Post, for the celebration on the evening of April 20th; on motion, the above report was received and approved.

Mr. W. Ector, Chairman of the Committee on Literary Exercises, reported progress, and on motion, was granted further time.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to send special invitations to the various colored military and civic societies of San Francisco, Sacramento and surrounding counties.

On motion the Committees adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, at the same place, at 8 o'clock.

W. H. CARTER, Pres.

JOSEPH S. ROSS, Sec'y.

The last day that Henry Clay ever sat in the Senate was Charles Sumner's first day in the Senate.

Stockton.

STOCTON, Apr. 4, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

The Festival and Exhibition tendered to Rev. J. B. Sanderson by the Superintendent, Mr. I. B. Barton, of the A. M. E. Sabbath School, March 31st, was well attended.

The exercises commenced at 8 P. M. by singing airs appropriate to the occasion. The scholars were led in singing by Mrs. Mary Sanderson Grasses and Miss Miss Kate C. Sanderson.

A patriotic poem was recited by Miss Charlotte Reese.

Miss Sarah Sanderson gave a recitation.

A recitation was also given by Master Walter Rowen.

The piece, "Greenburry Dunham" was recited by Johann Green.

A prayer was recited by Miss Amy Harris.

The scholars all spoke well, which shows the advancement made under their instructor.

Among the most prominent citizens present were the County Treasurer, Mr. Thresher, and Ex-Judge Caris.

After the Exhibition the delicacies were served in elaborate style.

The amount reported by the finance committee from tickets and refreshment table, netted the neat sum of $47. Proceeded to Pastor in charge $41. The committee deserve great credit for the way every thing was arranged.

I. B. Barton acted as President, Mrs. Cleggitt, Treasurer, and Miss K. C. Sanderson, Secretary.

Yours, respectfully,

G. J.

Prince Hall Grand Lodge Proceedings.

We received recently with the compliments of Lewis Hayden, Esq., a copy of the printed transactions of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for the year 1873.

The proceedings are neatly printed, and contain valuable local information concerning the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, as also important Masonic intelligence from European Grand Lodges, to which is appended their revised Grand Lodge Constitution, making a neat pamphlet of 71 pages.

After the installation of the newly elected Grand Lodge officers, by Past Grand Master Edward C. Babler, the Most Worshipful Grand Master Joseph M. Scott, delivered the following

ADDRESS.

WORSHIPFUL BRETHREN.—As we are about to commence a new Masonic year, I most heartily congratulate you, and rejoice with you on the success which has attended our efforts in the past; and that you can look forward with undimmed hope to the great prosperity which I trust will attend our efforts in the future. I hope this Masonic year will bring such rewards to us from the full discharge of our each and several duties as will gladden the hearts of every brother, and inspire each with new zeal and confidence, which are so essential to our welfare and prosperity.

I have perused with great care the reports of the several committees, and find them favorable and evincing as prosperous a condition as can be expected, considering the great disadvantages under which we have to labor in this State. Our numbers are small and our facilities inferior to some of our sister Lodges in other States; for this reason our material to work with is much less, and our results perhaps not as great, but on the whole are so gratifying as to encourage and stimulate us to increased efforts for our advancement in the future.

I am pleased to be able to state that the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge have much improved. The indebtedness of the Lodge has considerably diminished, and its general aspect is encouraging and prosperous.

The Secretary's accounts are correct, and the Treasurer's in perfect unison with the Secretary's. I hope the several committees may be approved of, especially the Committee on Jurisprudence, and Masonic Law and Foreign Correspondence, which I hope may receive the hearty approbation of all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge.

I will call your attention to the several Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge. Three in Boston, one in New Bedford, one in Springfield, one in Jacksonville, Florida, one in Charleston, South Carolina; these are our old Lodges, and we have created three new Lodges this Masonic year, all of which are in good working order. The membership I am not fully prepared to state, but if the figures before me are correct, we number about five hundred, including three new Lodges; one in Worcester, one in Lynn, and one in Key West, Florida.

I will call your attention to the important fact, that in the City of Boston, in March, 1775, Brother Prince Hall, with fourteen others, were initiated, passed and raised to the sublime degree of Master Masons, from which this Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge sprang into existence, with Prince Hall as its first Master and Deputy Grand Master. And from those originated the Lodges and Grand Lodges in the United States of America of Masons bearing our ancient name, proclaiming the sentiments that we recognize no body or bodies of Masons as superior to the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, and the resurrection Grand Lodge, with all the powers and rights pertaining to such a body, we do so, not in any spirit of unkindness towards any Lodge or Lodges, but simply from the fact that the universal Masonic law forbids our longer continuance in such a position.

As the one hundredth anniversary of the dawn of Freemasonry draws near, I call your attention to the necessity of taking into consideration the great importance of having a centennial celebration on the 24th day of June, St. John's Day, 1875, at which time I hope all our sister Grand Lodges in the United States will join us in making it a great event among Masons. Therefore I invite them with all their subordinates to take this matter into consideration and open correspondence with the Grand Secretary, Charles F. A. Francis, Executive Department, State House, Boston, Mass.

I here acknowledge the receipt of several documents from Grand Lodges and much other correspondence, but I hope that Grand Lodges will excuse the appearance of negligence on our part, as it was unavoidable.

Your Committee on Correspondence will inform you with regard to the condition in which we stand abroad.

I hope the day is not far distant when we shall be recognized by our own countrymen as in just and perfect Grand Lodge, as we are by the nations on the Continent of Europe, which is our just and rightful claim.

In conclusion I will say to all the subordinates under our jurisdiction, they must work in harmony so that the Grand Lodge may receive that support which will give it strength to stand all the ordeals that may from time to time arise, and may shine with undimmed lustre and its prosperity be increased.

Proclamation.

In order to prevent fraud, no person is authorized to act for the Emperor unless under the Emperor's seal and signature; and whereas, a great many outrages and wrongs have undoubtedly been perpetrated against persons loyal to the Empire; now, therefore, this is to warn all such offenders that they will be severely punished for all future offences. The adherents and supporters of the Empire are hereby notified to assemble at an early day and organize.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, April 10, 1874.

Instead of making a complete wreck of the financial interest of the Government by issuing $400,000,000 of currency, the present Congress are commanded to proclaim our Empire as the rightful Government, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment.

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"The Noblest Roman of them all"—Gone to His Rest.

BOSTON, Mar. 21st 1874.

Mr. Editor:

The sudden death and funeral of the lamented statesman, philanthropist and moralist, have been the all-absorbing themes in the public mind of Massachusetts, during the past week, to the exclusion of every other topic, and have brought home to every reflecting mind the great purposes of the life of the great Senator, and the sublimity of his true success and fame. In the loss of Charles Sumner we do not stop to consider for a moment what he was worth in the money market, or what great offices he filled, or what he failed to reach in his long and devoted public career, if in his political ambition he aspired higher, but it was his great moral worth, his high aims which won for him his greatest renown, and secured for him the great measure of success that followed his single-eyed and heroic efforts, resulting in the emancipation of the slave, and the transfiguration of the national character.

Among all the public men of the country he seemed the fullest imbued with great moral principle, and the great theatre upon which he was called to act enabled the forces such attributes engendered to work into the national policy, and shape it with beneficient ends. The minister in his desk, or the philanthropist on the platform, may exercise a momentary impulse, or stimulate a few to nobler exertion, but such efforts are soon lost amid the general indifference; but when a statesman acts from motives based on justice and morality, and has the true requisite firmness and ability to stand by and enforce his convictions, then it is that the immutable principles of righteousness have full sway. While the great mass of the people of Massachusetts, who elected Sumner to the Senate the first time, were ardent lovers of liberty, and desired the regeneration and overthrow of slavery, it was considered right and proper for them at home to hold such principles, and little was feared from that by the slavery propagandists. But when the State, rising to the dignity and importance of the times, sent one of her ablest young men to the Senate, one in Charleston, South Carolina; these are our old Lodges, and we have created three new Lodges this Masonic year, all of which are in good working order. The membership I am not fully prepared to state, but if the figures before me are correct, we number about five hundred, including three new Lodges; one in Worcester, one in Lynn, and one in Key West, Florida.

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INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Shields, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Isaac Sleigh Pantz, who still resides at No. 1112 Eleventh Street, or address his office

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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
In 1855.
The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.
The "PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertain ing to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.
And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.
TERMS.
One Year.....$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
Payable invariably in Advance.
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All orders addressed "PACIFIC APPEAL, 511 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.," will be promptly obeyed.

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STOP THAT COUGHING!
Some of you ought to, and one way [illegible] You may try every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merits, to supersede all similar preparations. It is a delightful fact, abundantly attested by the testimony of thousands, that after the many experiments you have made it hardly comprehends limited on the public as a medicine worth a trial.
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give in their unqualified approval.
Its healing virtues commend to all who are troubled with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS.
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste; soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; derived from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
For sale by all druggists.
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410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, according to a highly concentrated form all the properties of the pure Jamaica Ginger, and is unsurpassed as a stimulant for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found unrivalled in all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or other causes, for which it is the truest aid to the invalid. Being free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances, it may be used by any person, at any time, with safety.
It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from those distressing complaints arising almost immediately after the change that our frequently changeable climate is subject to.
It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness. In fact, it is unsurpassed in its adaptation as an external application for
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REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts
Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared by the most approved process, and are, for all purposes for which they are intended,
Unsurpassing quality and contents, none others are a fit substitute.
Whenever tested on THREE MERITS they have been selected in preference to all others, and now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.
MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATE. FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and strength of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical reasons much better both in quality and quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are troubled with Chills and Fever or have been a while in such districts, and need either to escape removing, without permanent relief, soon as once take some, as directed.
CURE
By using according to directions
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA,
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and surest remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or abnormal. They are to [illegible] They supersede the functions of the liver, [illegible] They supersede the functions of the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, April 18, 1874.

Hurl the falsehood back in His Teeth.

In the Board of Education on Tuesday evening last, when the debate on Mr. Davis' resolution came up, on the question of abolishing the colored schools and admitting colored children to the white schools of the city. School Director Spaulding took the liberty of misrepresenting the colored citizens, by the remarks he made as follows:

Mr. Hurlbut hoped the resolution of Mr. Davis or something like it would be adopted. He was unalterably opposed to anything tending to keep up the distinctions and prejudices of race, color or caste.

Mr. Spaulding thought they had enough friction at present in the Board of Education. He was one of those who believed in cultivating the arts of peace. It was

Not the colored citizens, but Director Davis, who had raised this question, which would naturally create a great deal of unnecessary friction and disturbance in the Department. The colored people did not ask the change, because they did not want to send their children to those schools, where they will be kicked and called names, as they would be necessarily, owing to the present status of society. As an illustration of the fruits of legislative interference with the feeling between the races, Mr. Spaulding referred to the bankrupt and chaotic condition of the Governments of the reconstructed Southern States. This resolution, he said, was but a little outcropping of the spirit that had brought about the present unhappy condition of affairs in our country. He thought it was best to let well enough alone and keep within the law until that law was set aside by the Courts.

Mr. Hurlbert said Mr. Spaulding was in error regarding the wishes of the colored people. They had twice been to him to know his opinion about the possibility of securing the change.

Mr. Donovan said the colored children had as good teachers as any in the primary schools, and he could see no good reason for the change. He was a little opposed to the mixing of races. He moved to indefinitely postpone the whole matter.

The motion was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Clement, Shine, Spaulding, Bragg, Donovan, and Bradbury—6

Noes—Messrs. Davis, Rosekrans, Buffington, Hurlbut, Hanscom and Tilden—6.

This indicates the position of each Director on the question.

Mr. Spaulding's substitute failed by the same vote, and the original resolution of Mr. Davis was lost by a reversed vote—6 ayes to 6 noes.

A more g ring insult to colored citizens could not be given. The colorophobia substitute for Mr. Davis' resolution, he had the right to offer, but his gratuous remarks concerning our sentiments on the school question, should be hurled back to him by an emphatic, expression from a public meeting of colored citizens. Colored citizens demand every right, without proscription, as do other citizens, and they now have a petition from the recent National Convention, held in Washington city, December last, requesting Congress to pass the supplements Civil Rights bill, independent of the late Senator Sumner's bill recently reported by Senator Frelenhuen of the Senate Judiciary Committee and Butler's bill in the House. It is to Congress that the colored citizens all over the Nation are looking for a remedy against proscription laws in every State, and not to Mr. Spaulding and his five coadjutors in the Board of Education.

It will be remembered that the Tax Payers and Republicans combined that elected the present Board of Education, and that colored citizens, as a whole, voted that ticket at the last Municipal election, and we are warranted in stating that if Mr. Spaulding or his six coadjutors are ever put up again for any office, they will find themselves scratched sufficiently by colored voters to run far behind their tickets, and probably defeated.

A. W. A. De Leon's Argument.

On our first page will be found a portion (balance next week) of the able and convincing argument of A. W. A. De Leon, Esq., of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts to the colored Masons in some of the States who still adhere to and hold their allegiance to the anomalous body styled "National Compact," or "National Grand Lodge of North America." Mr. De Leon's endeavor is to have the few Grand Lodges which still adhere to this "National Compact" to sever their connexion from that body at their next tridennial meeting, which is to be held in Louisville, Ky., some time in the month of May ensuing. Mr. De Leon was amongst the foremost of the Massachusetts Masons that severed the Prince Hall Grand Lodge from all alliance with the so-called "National Compact," and induced the Grand Lodges of Connecticut and Rhode Island to do likewise within the past year.

The Independent Grand Lodges which hold no allegiance to the National Grand Lodge, are located in the following States, namely: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Arkansas, Conventional Independent Grand Lodge of California, the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and the Grand Lodge of Ontario, Canada—twenty in all, which are now in full fellowship with the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia, the Grand Orients of France and Hayti, and are in friendly correspondence with European Grand Lodges.

Brother De Leon's desires are to get all the Grand Lodges composed of colored Masons, located in the United States, to stand on their own sovereignty as State Grand Lodges, and dispense with the unnecessary body styled "National Compact," or "National Grand Lodge," which has kept the colored Masons of the United States divided by its assumptions and innovations since its establishment by twenty-two colored men in the city of Boston, representing only two Grand Lodges, in 1847. The present Prince Hall Grand Lodge was subsequently formed out of the elements which had created the old African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts of 1813, and which may be traced back to the Grand Lodge of England in 1784. Hence the so-called National Grand Lodge which was organized as late as 1847 by the representatives of two rival Grand Lodges, both located in Pennsylvania, and by leaving the prescat Prince Hall Grand Lodge out of the question, according to its datest it will be seen that the "National Grand Lodge" never had any lawful existence, and what it has done since its organization has been by assumption.

Since 1847 a few men who have been most active in this National, located in the cities of Philadelphia and New York, with some adherents in other places, have been trying to hold State Grand Lodges, subsequently formed, subordinate to their pretended authority, in defiance of all masonic law or usage governing the formation of State Grand Lodges. We hope that at the ensuing triennual meeting to be held in Louisville, Ky., in May, that the anomaly will be killed outright by its own representatives, many of whom acknowledges the folly. If this is done, then all colored Masons can, in future, unite in strength and union, and be the better prepared as a whole to battle caste proscription which is so rampant in American Grand Lodges, whilst are composed exclusively of "white Masons."

For a good sewing machine, go to Mr. E. W. Harral, General Agent of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, 827 Montgomery street.

A Prospect of the Passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

Among the Associated Press dispatches, Congressional Proceedings of Tuesday, was the announcement that Senator Frelenhuen, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill with amendments, and recommended its passage as amended, by the majority of the Committee. The bill was then placed on the Calendar among unfinished business.

This is one step towards doing something to prevent relentless proscription to citizens in consequence of color.

We are forced to wait for further details to have a correct knowledge as to what the amendments are to the late Senator Sumner's Civil Rights Bill. The prediction may be that the bill has been somewhat modified in its features by the Judiciary Committee. However it may be, both branches of Congress are overwhelmingly Republican, and President Grant recommended full civil rights to colored citizens in his message; hence if the bill is defeated by delay or masterly inactivity during the present session it is apparent that it must be done by Republicans; hence, the Republican Congress can choose or refuse the eight hundred and eighty six thousand united colored votes which placed the National Republican Party in power, to guide the present Administration, can by a National Convention of colored citizens, held immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress (should it fail to pass the Civil Rights Bill) decide to withhold that vote, or defeat all renegade Republicans for re election next Fall in every Congressional District in the United States.

We again warn all Republicans who are in power, to beware how they trample with the rights of colored citizens. By their connivance, dilatorious and indifference in carrying out the civil rights planks, both in their State and National platforms, it has given encouragement to renew caste proscription to such an extent that if the Fifteenth Amendment had to be ratified over again we doubt whether it would be ratified by half the States. This is another reason why the colored citizens should be secured in every civil right by the party they put in power. If the Democrats get charge of the State or National Government they will have no use for on half Democrat Republicans; they will remove all such from State or National offices, and this would be right. That party believes that if a man claims to be a Democrat, he ought to be Democrat enough to support and carry out his party principles, whether it be against civil rights or not, and vice versa, if a man claim to be a Republican, and elected by the Republican Party, he should be Republican to support and stand by the civil rights principals, enunciated in the platform on which he was elected. It remains to be seen how many true Republicans there will be in both branches of Congress when the Civil Rights Bill comes to a final vote, or if the bill should go by default, in either case colored citizens should be on the alert in every State for the Congressional elections next Fall.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Every colored Grand Lodge jurisdiction should reserve Brother De Leon's argument commenced this week in the PACIFIC APPEAL, and have it printed in circular form for the general information of each Grand Lodge jurisdiction.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY PIC NIC.—The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society are arranging for a grand Pic-Nic, to be held in Alameda, some day in the month of May.

The United Social Club Picnic.

The picnic of the United Social Club, an association composed of a number of young colored men mostly natives of the West Indies, came off at Schuetzen Park Alameda, on Monday last. The picnic excursion was accompanied by Willis's Brass Band, which marched with the excursionists from their hall, N. E. corner of Broadway and Mason streets, to the Alameda ferry. On the arrival at the grounds the assembly was called to order, and the President Edward Wolf delivered the following address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Allow me to congratulate you for your prompt attention on this occasion, and could not intend to pass a pleasable time, as I believe every moment with us too precious. This being the first picnic of the United Social Club, we hope to meet the approbation of the general public. This Society of which I now represent as president known as the United Social Club, has recently been established and proud am I to say that we have gained ground in popularity as well as in number, the society no doubt has been misrepresented by the public especially those who have not been favored with the proper informations as to its workings may have the pleasure of informing those of you now present, that our fundamental rules are Benevolence, Unity and Charity; conducted with good will as all our fellow creatures. To the officers and members of the Somerset Social Club accept my sincere thanks in behalf of the United Social Club, for your complimentary services rendered us on this occasion, and may we ever be united Ladies and Gentlemen. We will now proceed in enjoying ourselves with such as a picnic ground affords. May this day be spent with such propriety as to merit its record, in the annals of our lives.

Throughout the day the picnic had a large accession by the colored citizens of Oakland. All enjoyed themselves with rural pleasure dancing, etc., until six o'clock in the evening. After which the Club formed in order marched to the cars, and proceeded on the steamer, return to San Francisco. After landing the excursionists marched back to their hall, headed by the brass band who again alarmed the city with their eloquent strains of music. The second part of the programme ended with a soniee at the young Mens hall, Pacific street, in the evening where dancing was kept up until an early hour next morning. As a whole this was one of the best managed picnics which has ever been given. Throughout the whole day and evening, nothing occured to mar the pleasure of any of those who participated in the festivities they all speak in the highest terms of praise, of the young men.

The officers of the United Social Club, are Edward Wolf, President; Geo. Robinson, Vice-President; J. M. Patterson, Recording Secretary; Henry Harris, corresponding Secretary; Simon M. Andrews, Treasurer; Wm. Hamilton, Marshal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Enclosed please find complimentary ticket and programme of the presentation and reception to Union Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar of Philadelphia. A magnificent organ and a sea of gaudy flags will be presented by a company of ladies on Wednesday evening, April 29th, 1874, at 8 o'clock precisely, at Horticultural Hall. Beautiful Scenery will be displayed on the rising of the curtain. The following will be the Order of Exercises:

1. Prayer by the Prelate.
2. Music.
3. Address.
4. Presentation.
5. Music.
6. Drill by Union Commandery:
   1. Cross.
   2. Triangle.
   3. Display of the Order.
   4. Review.

Bro. Moses Davis desires me to say that he wishes your paper sent to his address as a subscriber for a year. Yours, fraternally,

J. D. KELLY.

[Our thanks are tendered to Union Commandery for the complimentary ticket, but regret that we cannot attend.—Ed.]

BAPTIST CHURCH FAIR.—A fair has been going on in the Third Baptist Church, Powell street, between Bush and Sutter, for the past two weeks. It will be continued on Monday, and probably on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Mrs. Susan Grasee Brown is the President and Miss Hattie Grasee, Secretary of the committee of ladies and gentlemen who are managers of the fair. We thank the committee for a complimentary ticket sent to the APPEAL before the opening.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—A complimentary benefit will be tendered to Mr. Robt. Aitchison, at the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on Tuesday evening, April 21st.

THE list of subscribers to the autograph edition of Charles Sumner's works includes the names of the President, members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps at Washington, and many other distinguished persons. The edition is limited to 1,000 copies, and each copy contain a genuine autograph author.

BRICK POMEROY, once a millionaire, is now possessed of only about $13,000 it is said.

GERRITT SMITH thinks if the Civil Rights Bill will fail to become a law its failure will be the death of the Republican party.

Marriages.

COOPER-STEVENS.—In this city, on Wednesday evening, April 15, 1874, by Rev. I. N. Triplett, Mr. Theo. Benjamin Cooper to Miss Adelaide V. Stevens, at the residence of the bride's parents, 939 Pacific street.

[We were present on the occasion with a large number of others of both sexes, who congratulated the happy couple and wished them success during their future lives.—ED.]

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL
Dear Sir: I see by your card that you formerly made known to the other day another fact which I regard good in character, consequently I could say in those directions, that Dr. Sherman's method has come out of a long sea of several years standing. I have seen the diseases generally cured with much success, and have had the honor of my patients. I even name Dr. Sherman's treatment just saving. I was in my determination that I was suffering to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend the doctor and his method to the same reader who will be assured of a call as soon as
N. T. SMITH, 626 Commercial st.
Valley, January 6, 1874.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Call and be convinced.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
830 Bush Street, San Francisco.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER AFTER a years of toil, hardship and exertion, acquires a big stock of gold, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he received the following letter from his better half just across in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California:

I am the LADY of the Golden Flume.

And the interest of others afflicted as I was. I take pleasure in writing that after the use of two bottles of your Renovator I am entirely cured. My appetite was not large, but unfortunately, immensely disproportionate to my size, for the only result of the existing pleasures of the table was to become inflamed and strengthened, causing me great suffering.

Now I feel sure cured, I will strong and animated for any enjoyment.

I am now perfectly able to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending it. Dr. Sherman, 540 Montgomery street.

And that wishing it may be universally may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Taylor streets.

Yours, MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 540 Montgomery street. Those who are restricted should see him personally, as he will not prescribe by letter. Dr. Sherman is the author of the celebrated work entitled "Sexual Abuse of Youth and Age." He finds the Reports, Illustrated Lectures and Private Medical Counsel of great value to those afflicted. By mail, $5 00; by express, $5 00. It contains valuable information for that reason

---

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MANTELL

Has fitted up in an elegant manner the second floor of her residence, 1018 Broadway, Oakland, and is now prepared to accommodate with or without Board, Gentlemen and their families. Also, Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging. Terms reasonable. Apply at the above residence, or address P. O. Box 1,018.

EIGHTH ANNUAL PIC NIC
Target Excursion
OF THE
BRANNAN GUARD
Capt. WM. MITCHELL, Commanding.
Monday, May 4th, 1874,
At SCHUTZEN PARK, Alameda.
A Grand Social Society
Will celebrate the same evening at the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,
A number of LADIES' PRIZES will be awarded.
TICKETS for Picnic and Soiree, Ticketsfor Picnic only, 50c.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!
COSMOPOLITAN
DIME
SAVINGS BANK,
626 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Report for March, 1874.
Interest paid Apr. 1, 1870. Dime principle adopted July 10, 1871.
Deposits for March, 1874, $47,
Withdrawals for March, 1874, $47
Cash deposited to 31st March, over $3,500,000.
Capital, 50 per cent. over $3,000,000.
Liabilities.
The Last report of the Savings Banks of this city show an average of 4% per cent of cash on hand—
Deposits in vaults—U. S. Bonds, Currency, Gold and Silver—and on Deposit—
The only fact that makes an average of 10 per cent. The only fact that pay over 7 liability on demand—
Deposits Are the Time (Save $ 10.00), payable on demand, two dollars required with $ per cent interest.
Are Daily Pay or Deposit Banks.
Open Daily from 10 o'clock to 3 o'clock.
THURLOW,
J. CROCKER,
Secretary.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, PUFFS, BRAIDS, CURLS, etc. Also, Tonsorial Hair Combings made into switches to order. Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors. Ladies having orders can call and leave at their residences. By immediate effort will be found.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
15th Amendment Celebration,
APRIL 20th, 1874.
The Committee on Hall have been empowered by the General Council to dispose of the Ladies and Gentlemen's Hat and Cloak Rooms, Supper Room and Bar Room to the best advantage. The Committee on Hall will be thinking connected to receive proposals for the above named privileges in the following manner, and after Monday April 20th. All applications to be sent in writing, sealed. The one bidding for the Supper Room and Bar will honorably they are to furnish the musicians with refreshments; the supper bids to be accepted if approved by the committee.
J. S. WILSON,
Chairman of Committee on Hall.
Direct all communications to No. 840 Clay Street, care of W. H. BLAKE, Esq.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bolinger's Bay Coal, Wood, Lime and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET.
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms, 533 Clay Street,
Residence, 628 Montgomery Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

1870. 1874.
FOURTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT
—IN—
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
(ON WINTER GARDEN,)
Stockton Street, near Post,
On Wednesday Ev'g, April 29th

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite all citizens of the United States to join in the celebration of this great event.

THE SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES
Under command of Capt. GALT, have been invited to appear in uniform. Also,

THE BRANNAN GUARD,
Under command of Capt. MITCHELL, together with the Civic Societies and Clubs from different localities throughout the State.

The Fourth Artillery Grand Military Band, composed of twenty-six pieces, has been engaged for the demonstration, under the leadership of Professor G. LAVALLE.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT.—P. A. BELL.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
San Francisco—D. W. Ruggles, Peter Anderson, Wm. M. Smith, E. W. Parker, T. Smithee, W. R. Anderson, A. Orehorn, J. E. Francis, J. T. Callander, A. Lee.
Sacramento County—Isaiah Dunlap, Sacramento City; James M. Rosel, Lisenzier; Theodore Gaebreck, Folsom.
San Joaquin County—Emanuel Quivers, Stockton; Wm. Pierce, Lathrop.
Santa Clara County—Jerry Johnson, San Jose; A. C. Dalles, Gilroy; San Mateo County—John Lewis, Redwood City; Joseph Adams, San Mateo.
Solano County—Henry Ridgley, Suisun; Hussie Person, Vallejo.
Sonoma County—E. V. Miller, Petaluma; H. Hutchings, Healdsburg.
Napa County—Wm. Veasey, St. Helena; J. S. Boon, Lakeville.
Contra Costa County—John Peterson, Oakland; James W. Mason, Brooklyn.
Yolo County—N. E. Speights, Cacheville; J. Johnson, Woodland.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.
Invocation, by the Chaplain.
Star Spangled Banner, by the Band.
Introductory Address, by the President.
Hail Columbia, by the Band.
Reading the Amendment, by Homer Bishop.
Hymn, Red, White and Blue, by the Band.
Oration, by Z. J. Purnell.
Battle Hymn of the Republic, by the Band.
Poetic Readings, by Mrs. Cecelia V. Williams.
Music, by the Band.
Declaration of Sentiments, by Rev W. H. Hillery.
Music, by the Band.
Benediction, by the Chaplain.

To conclude with a Grand Feast and
LEVEE BRILLANTEE!!
Admission Tickets, - 50 Cents.
Children under twelve years of age, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The whole to be under the management of the Committee of Arrangements.
Literary Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil, Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
848 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Cool Oil of the best Quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - 2150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. E. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
sold-1yr.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1850 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
MANILA ROPE,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER
16, 20, 25 & 30
Cts. per Pound.
Extra quality at wholesale rates.
CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,
Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts. per pound. Good Lunch Cheese from 5 to 10 cents per pound. Eleven Candles for 25 cents.
Goods sold at wholesale and Retail
Open Saturday Evenings,
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Sansome St.
Nisette Building

HEAD-QUARTERS
BILLIARD HALL,
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
324 & 326 JFIRST, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

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7.00 A. M. (Daily) Alameda Narrow Train (via Oakland) for Hayward, Haywards, Halls ding and Intermediate Stations.
7.30 A. M. (Daily) Mail Train for Sacramento (via Vallejo's Junction), Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Lathrop with through Express Train for Stockton.
12.00 M. (Daily) Alameda Narrow Train for Alameda, Encinal, Alameda, Newark, Centerville, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad and Monterey.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) Mail Train for Sacramento (via Vallejo's Junction), Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles and Livermore.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Halls ding, Niles and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamers, from Broadway Wharf, foot of Broadway, Oakland.
6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Express Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Stockton, Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and all points East.
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From Oakland to San Francisco.—Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A. M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M. Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 and 1.00 P. M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.—Daily—6.00, 8.00 and 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 8.00 P. M. Sundays only—11.00 A. M., and 1.00 P. M.
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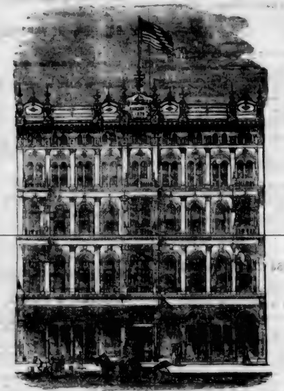
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H. MASON, LEVI STOWE, WM. ALEXANDER.....Oakland.
W. EDMUND LEONARD.....Oakland.
S. KING.....Oakland.
J. C. JENKINS.....Oakland.
WM. HENRY, MARCUS BELL.....Portland, Oregon.
CHESLEY J. GUARDE.....Portland, Oregon.
PETER THOMPSON.....Salem, Oregon.
RUFUS H. MCKINNEY.....Oregon.
J. ANDERSON.....Victoria, B. C.
J. SMITH.....Victoria, B. C.
SAWKINS, WM. HEAD.....Salmon Creek.
C. DUFFY, PETER.....Victoria, B. C.
M. JACKSON.....Victoria, B. C.
T. F. FURLONG.....Victoria, B. C.
W. D. MOORE.....Winnemucca, Nev.
VIRGIL FORRESTER.....New Westminster, B. C.
A. J. CHAPAN.....Idaho Territory.
HENRY, CLARK.....Idaho Territory.
T. [illegible].....Victoria, B. C.
W. [illegible].....Victoria, B. C.
GEORGE RILEY.....Victoria, B. C.
[illegible].....Victoria, B. C.
ANDREW HENRY W. HUDSON.....Victoria, B. C.
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON.....Red Bluff.
WM. H. HARRIS.....Oakland.
[illegible].....Victoria, B. C.
[illegible].....Victoria, B. C.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. C. NELL.....Boston, Mass.
JONAH FRANCIS, JOHN S. POSTER.....20 Union Square, New York.
S. VAN BRAM E. [illegible].....Philadelphia.
[illegible].....Washington, D. C.
[illegible].....Washington, D. C.
[illegible].....Washington, D. C

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 25th, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Substitute Civil Rights Bill.

The amended Civil Rights Bill by the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, some details of which appear in another part of this paper, seems to give some remedy against existing proscription in public places, in consequence of color. The same remedy that the Judiciary Committee now propose and recommend, could have been given by the overwhelming Republican majorities in both Houses of Congress when the present defective Civil Rights Bill was enacted, at the time the reconstruction measures became laws. Nearly every Republican and Union Democrat at that time, outside of the Republican Congress, were in favor of full civil rights to colored citizens. Hence the withholding of a complete Civil Rights Bill at that time, and making it a necessity to ask for the pending Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, has been caused by the Republican party, both State and National, who have had and still retain the power to amend all laws which make discrimination against citizens in consequence of race and color. It is to be hoped that the amended Sumner bill will speedily become a law. The Republican party, we think, will hardly run the risk of insulting or driving from their ranks, by a defeat of the bill now with others to pay their teachers and build fine school houses.

There is a young lady who has been going to this school for years; she is eighteen years of age, and there are others who are not far behind her in age, yet I suppose their studies are so complicated and multifarious that not one has ever been qualified for a higher graded school. In the language of the Queen of Sheba "the half has not been told" in relation to our wrongs on the school question. Would Messrs. Spaulding, Donovon, and others, be content to send their children where they could make us mere advancement than has been made by these colored children? I say *No*; they would sooner drench the streets of this city with their blood than suffer such wrongs!

Now, sir, a word about our Argus-eyed leaders, those who prate their way through the crowd on all occasions and all circumstances.

When the Hon. Stephens made false statements in Congress relative to his constituents, how prompt they were to call a public meeting and deny what he had said. Balsam'sas was more prompt to rebuke the wicked prophet ("for the ass spoke with the voice of a man") than our leaders are to deny the above statement. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

By this masterly indifference, Mr. Editor, don't these men among us who think they were born to lead, prove that "they had rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven?"

Yours, respectfully,

FIELDEN SMITHEA.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

We wish to call the special attention of our readers to the advertisement (to be found in another column) in connection with the proposed celebration of the fourth anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, to take place at Horticultural Hall, or Winter Garden, Stockton street, between Sutter and Post, on Wednesday evening next, the 29th inst. The Sacramento Zouaves and the Brannan Guard are expected to participate. Invitations have been extended to all citizens to join in the exercises. The hall has been carefully prepared for the occasion and will be gorgeously decorated with scenery, flags, etc., the whole to be brilliantly illuminated with bright jets of gas. The Literary Exercises will commence at 8 o'clock. To be followed by a Grand Feast and Levee Brilliante. From our knowledge of the Committee of Arrangements, we have little hesitation in saying that the affair will reflect credit upon their labors. In conclusion, we would state that Mr. John Hartis has been appointed by the Police Commissioners as one of the special officers to preserve order on the occasion.

Correction.

In our editorial comments last week, headed "A. D. A. DeLeon's Argument," we inadvertantly stated that the former, or Old African Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was formed in 1818, which was incorrect. It was formed in 1808. From its history, as contained in the Prince Hall Grand Lodge printed proceedings, we glean the following:

"We, as your Committee, feel it not only our duty to submit for your approval a revised copy of the "Constitutions, Rules, and Regulations" of the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, but also a synopsis of our history as a Masonic body, together with some of the false statements circulated by the Masonic writers, who have written in the interest of slavery.

First, we will submit an account of our *creation* as Masons, taken from our *ancient records*.

"March 6th, 1775, by Master Batt were made these Masons: Prince Hall, Cyrus Joslins, Boston Slingger, Thomas Sanderson, Prince Taydeh, Cato Speain, Boston Smith, Peter Best, Fortin Howard, Prince Ress, John Canton, Peter Freeman, Bent. Tiber, Duff Buform, Richard Tilley."

The legality of this making was acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of England, in 1784, by the issuing to Prince Hall, Thomas Sanderson, Boston Smith, and their associates, *Charter* "459," constituting them a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, with all the rights and powers thereto belonging.

For this charter we are much indebted to the Right Worshipful Brother Wm. Moody, a member of the Grand Lodge at London, with whom Prince Hall was in correspondence for that purpose, as the following letter shows:—

BOSTON, Mass. Aug. 12, 1785.

MR. WILLIAM MOODY:

Right Worshipful Sir,—I received yours of the 21st of June, through the politeness of Captain Washington, in which you inform me that you have got the constitutions from the Grand Lodge of England, in accordance with my letter in behalf of the African Lodge, for which kindness receive our gratitude. We are sorry that our Brother Gregory, when in London, and after you had so often praised him to do its duty, failed to take the charter from the Grand Secretary. By Captain Scott, I forward you an order, and you will oblige me by transmitting the document through him. Wishing the prosperity to you and the Lodge, I am your affectionate brother,

PRINCE HALL.

The charter was granted and placed in charge of Captain Scott, who delivered it to Prince Hall, of Boston, whereupon Prince Hall announced the same in the "Columbian Centinel," of April 30, 1787, printed at Boston, in these words:—

"By Captain Scott, from London, came the charter, &c., which His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Grand Lodge of Great Britain, have been graciously pleased to grant to the African Lodge in Boston. As the brethren have a desire to acknowledge all favors shown them, they in this public manner return thanks to a certain member of the fraternity, who offered the so generous reward in this paper some time since, for the charter supposed to be lost; and to assure him, though they doubt of his real friendship, that he has made them many good friends.

PRINCE HALL."

* * * * * *

It has been charged that there was a difficulty between the Grand Lodge of England and Lodge "459" relative to Dues;" but the reading of the charter refutes all such groundless statements. The charter makes no provision for "dues," but only requires the remittances of just such sums of money "as would suit the circumstances of the Lodge, and be reasonably expected towards the Grand Charity."

The following statement of remittances from the African Lodge, forwarded by the Deputy Prince Hall, to the Grand Lodge of England, proves that they conformed to the requirements of the charter.

	£	s.	d.
November 25th, 1789	2	1	10
April 18th, 1792	1	1	5
November 27th, 1792	1	5	6
November 22d, 1793	1	5	0

This report of the Grand Secretary shows conclusively that the requirement of Charter "459" was complied with in every particular; reports to the Grand Lodge, and donations to the Grand Charity Fund being the only demands made by the charter.

This correspondence was continued by Prince Hall; as seen by our records, until 1802 or 1803. During this time the brethren were discussing the utility of a Grand Lodge, which culminated in the formation of the African Grand Lodge at Boston in 1808.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge has confirmed the originality of our charter in these words, "Your committee has examined the charter and believe its authentic," and Grand Master Gardner had already published to the world much of our original documentary evidence, admitting its authenticity. Although his intentions in thus giving publicity to them not in our interests, still he has set them forth in such a manner, that the honest enquirer becomes fortified of the rightfulness of our claims to all the Masonic rites, which are enjoyed *even* by those who have been shown to have had no origin of papers identifying them with the mother Grand Lodge; and that there should hereafter be no doubt as regards us and our claims, he strengthens our position by quoting a part of the report of the Grand Lodge of England, *made to him*, as we have shown; which facts do not weaken our longer pursuit of this subject.

Masonic Correspondence.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, April 8th.

Mr. Editor:

You will see by the enclosed circular that Eureka Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar of Detroit, Michigan, intend making a grand parade and review in this city on the second Thursday in August ensuing. To promote our object we wish to have every colored man in America, who has received the degrees of Knighthood to participate with us on the occasion and to come to our city on the day named, by the invitation, as per circular. Hoping that you will give space to our circular in your valuable paper, is our earnest request. If any charge send the bill to me and I will pay it immediately.

Yours Truly,

James F. Rickards,
42, Croghan st.
Detroit, Mich.

The enclosed circular is as follows:

Eureka Commandery No. 4 Knight's Templar, of Detroit, Michigan. To all sir knight's of the Magnanimous order of Knight's Templar in the United States of America.

DETROIT, April 8th,

In pursuance of the fact that our Grand Commandery will hold its next annual conclave in the city of Detroit on the second Tuesday in August next; and the time having arrived when a grand display of colored Masonry would have a great tendency to reconcile all selfish opponents, and believing that in this Western part of the country is the proper place and this the proper time for such display. We do cordially invite all sir Knight's to be present and participate with us in a grand parade to take place in the city of Detroit, on the second Thursday in August, 1874.

Yours, in the Order,

H. D. VEZA, R.C.
W. MONFORD, GEN'O
T. F. CARY, C. G.

Sir Knight's JAMES F. RICKARDS, Committee on Invitations.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4th,

Editor Pacific Appeal:

The only thing transpired among us, worthy of note since I wrote to you last is the removal of our Grand Lodge from South Seventh street, below Lombard where it was located for so many years to Tenth street above Market, S. W. corner of Winter street. Our hall was dedicated on Tuesday evening, March 31st. I am aware that you are acquainted with Bishop J. J. Clinton, who is grand chaplain. His eloquent address delivered on this occasion has been the theme of conversation among the craft for several days. The companion here again send their greetings and wish the success of Ayrhe Chaplin No. 10, recently established in your city under the jurisdiction of our Grand Chaplin. May God bless Ayhrs Chaplin and its members we hope it will prosper and increase in members. Whenever the PACIFIC APPEAL reaches my office it is read over dozens of times, by visitors. Many of them comes for that purpose. All of us in this jurisdiction gives great credit to Brother A. D. A. De Leon of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts for the every able Masonic documents published from time time in the PACIFIC APPEAL. All the craft here wishes to be remembered to you and desire success and prosperety to your paper.

Yours, in the Mystic tie,
J. W. HACKS, M. D.

ATTENTION MILITARY.—The Empire is disgraced by not having some suitable person to attend to and supply the Emperor with proper clothing, palace, etc.

NORTON I.

ONLY 56.77 inches of water fell at Grass Valley during the season.

Died.

BOURNICE.—In this city, April 8, Robert Bournice, a native of New York City, aged 66 years. [New York papers please copy.]

BIVINS.—In Sacramento, April 18, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. E. Brown, Mary Bivens, a native of Philadelphia, aged 59 years, 2 months and 10 days.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big streak of luck, and Judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before to whom he handed in the following figures, which, to say the least, had come in lawful succession of the most valuable mine in California. Read the communications:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and composed for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from that time I was entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very troublesome, and I had used a truss in vain for the enjoyment of the exciting pleasure's of life once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great anguish.

Now that I am cured, I fell strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 840 Montgomery street.

I am willing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

D. MURPHY.

Dr. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at 840 Montgomery street. Those who cannot call can address him as above, and by giving their symptoms and age, can obtain his treatment by mail. Those who are ruptured should see him personally as his great experience of 30 years' practice enables him to treat the disease in every variation of form and complication. Shall be happy to see Physicians and Surgeons. Dr. SHERMAN'S Appliances are simple, durable and effective. Pamphlet containing information for third parties.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious residence situated on Fifth street, between Castro and Campbell. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Also, a few select boarders can be accommodated with first-class board. Any other information desired, or to attend to Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

EIGHTH ANNUAL PIC NIC

AND

Target Excursion

OF THE

BRANNAN GUARD

Capt. WM. MITCHELL, will take place on

Monday, May 4th, 1874,

At SCHUTZEN PARK, Alameda.

A Grand Social Soiree

Will be given the same evening at the Young Men's C. B. Society's Hall.

For a number of LADIES' PRIZES will be awarded to the best shot.

TICKETS for Picnic and Soiree, 75c.
TICKETS for Picnic only, 50c.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

COSMOPOLITAN DIME SAVINGS BANK,

626 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Report for March, 1874.

Incorporated April, 1869. Dime principle adopted April 20th, 1872.

Increase of Depositors from that date to Feb. 28th (22 in March, 1873) 2,441

Cash Surplus 30 per cent. over all Liabilities.

The last reports of the Savings Banks of this city show the following ratio of Cash Assets on hand—

Nov. 1873, SAVINGS BANKS 1873:
Deposits invested in U. S. Bonds, Currency, Gold and other Stocks and Securities.

The only Bank that can pay every liability on demand, having a large surplus.

The only Bank that receives deposits in Currency and other without discount.

The only Bank that makes no charge for Entry Books or Pass Books.

The only Bank that receives deposits of 10c. and upwards (no matter how small) with 6 per cent. interest.

Term Deposits 1 per cent. per month.

☞ We have Fun to charge for Dues. Don't

W. A. THORNTON, President.
J. CROCKER, Secretary.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Country that she has taken license to

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

Fifth street, near Corner of K. SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, ETC. Dr. Tangel, Hair Dresser, of New York, will attend to orders upon all their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

15th Amendment Celebration, APRIL 29th, 1874.

The Committee on Hall have been empowered by the General Committee to dispose of the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hat and Cloak Rooms, Supper Room, and Par Room to the best advantage. The Committee on Hall have therefore concluded to receive proposals for the above named privileges in the following manner on and after Monday, April 13th. All applications to be sent in writing, sealed. Persons bidding for the Supper Room and Bar, will consider they are to furnish the musicians with refreshments; the highest bids to be accepted if approved by the committee.

J. B. WILSON,
Chairman of Committee on Hall.

Direct all communications to No. 640 Clay Street, care of W. H. BLAKE, Esq.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

Wost Harrison Coal, Beulah Canneil Coal, Beulah Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell. SAN FRANCISCO

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Entrance 622 Clay Street,
Or Office, 1,020 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth. SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected expressly for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship use.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:

Justice between man and man demands that such should make known to the world of sufferers from whence good is derived; consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the ordinary appliance with which to retain reduction and an increase of my rupture. I was in no way disappointed in the cure by Dr. Sherman. I was in no way disappointed in attending to my business during the cure of mine. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedy with the confidence of being cured.

Yours, &c.,
G. T. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

1870. **FOURTH ANNIVERSARY** 1874.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

HORTICULTURAL HALL,

(OR WINTER GARDEN,)

Stockton Street, near Post,

On Wednesday Ev'g, April 29th

The Committee of Arrangements respectfully invite all citizens of the United States to join in the celebration of this great event.

THE SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES

Under command of Capt. GALT, have been invited to appear in uniform. Also,

THE BRANNAN GUARD,

Under command of Capt. MITCHELL, together with the Civic Societies and Clubs from different localities throughout the State.

The Fourth Artillery Grand Military Band, composed of twenty-six pieces, has been engaged for the occasion, under the leadership of Professor G. LAVALLE.

OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

PRESIDENT.—F. A. BELL.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

San Francisco—D. W. Ruggles, Peter Anderson, Wm. M. Smith, E. W. Parker, F. Smithos, W. R. Anderson, A. Orsborn, J. E. Francis, J. T. Callender, A. Lee.

Sacramento County—Isaiah Dunlap, Sacramento City; James M. Reese, Lincoln; Theodore Goesbeck, Folsom.

San Joaquin County—Emanuel Quivers, Stockton; Wm. Pierce, Lathrop.

Santa Clara County—Jerry Johnson, San Jose; A. C. Dalles, Gilroy.

San Mateo County—John Lewis, Redwood City; Joseph Adams, San Mateo.

Solano County—Henry Ridgley, Suisun; Harold Person, Vallejo.

Sonoma County—F. V. Miller, Petaluma; H. Hutchings, Healdsburg.

Napa County—Wm. Veasey, St. Helens; J. S. Boon, Lakeville.

Contra Costa County—John Peterson, Oakland; James W. Mason, Brooklyn.

Yolo County—N. E. Speights, Cachevills; J. Johnson, Woodland.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Invocation, by the Chaplain.

Star Spangled Banner, by the Band.

Introductory Address, by the President.

Hail Columbia, by the Band.

Reading the Amendment, by Homer Bishop.

Hymn, Red, White and Blue, by the Band.

Oration, by Z. J. Purnell.

Battle Hymn of the Republic, by the Band.

Poetic Readings, by Mrs. Cecelia V. Williams.

Music, by the Band.

Declaration of Sentiments, by Rev W. H. Hillery.

Music, by the Band.

Benediction, by the Chaplain.

To conclude with a Grand Feast and

LEVEE BRILLANTEE!!

Admission Tickets, - 50 Cents.

Children under twelve years of age, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The whole to be under the management of the Committee of Arrangements.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SUMNER CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The Judiciary Committee, April 14th, reported a substitute for Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights Bill. The substitute does not differ in its features from Mr. Sumner's bill, although the form has been changed. It gives all persons the privileges of inns, public conveyances, theatres, and other places of amusement, common schools and other institutions of learning or benevolence supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported. The penalty for the denial of any of these privileges is the payment of $500 to the person aggrieved, and a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment from thirty days to one year. No citizen shall be disqualified from service as a grand or petit juror in any State or United States Court on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any person exciding or failing to summon a citizen for such cause shall be fined not more than $5,000. The bill was placed on the Calendar.—*Bulletin.*

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. P. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.

sell-1y

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Has just returned from the East, and made the latest Styles and Fashions in Hair Dressing and Shampooing. Waterwaving Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY.

Established 1860.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

Complete New Machinery for the manufacture of

MANILA ROPE,

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

HAY ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER

15, 20, 25 & 30

Cts. per Pound.

Extra quality at wholesale rates.

CHICAGO BREAKFAST HAMS,

Guaranteed Sugar Cured, 15 cts per pound. Good Lemon Cheese from 8 to 10 cents per pound. Eastern Candies for 25 cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

Open Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,

307 Sansome St. Rincon Building

HEAD-QUARTERS

BILLIARD HALL,

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

324 to 330 JUTHEET, Bet. Sansom and Thirt

SACRAMENTO CITY.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

Imported Hair Straightener, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping. Shampooing, Etc., Etc.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to serve up meals, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Customers supplied at their residences

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.

Above Powell, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Goods given satisfaction or no pay desired.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Fine Laces, and to all kinds of Lace Curtains, Fine Muslins, &c.

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.

A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Must be neat and well recommended. Enquire at the Pacific Appeal office.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 500 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will leave each Depot and Merchants' Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $2.00 and $3.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR,

564 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dup'ont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months,

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The heroes and Candidates of the present political campaign, Military and Platforms, Review of Grant's and Greeley's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, Great Characteristics, Intimacy of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Engineers. Entirely original. The fastest book known—and grows. Myers want to make money send for circulars and extra terms. Address, Standard Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn. Or, if preferred, on application, Addresses, J. T. BARCLAY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to serve up meals, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Customers supplied at their residences

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☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Fine Laces, and to all kinds of Lace Curtains, Fine Muslins, &c.

WANTED FOR OAKLAND.

A COLORED GIRL TO NURSE A BABY. Must be neat and well recommended. Enquire at the Pacific Appeal office.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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7.30 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sunday excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayden Station only.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Martinez, Stockton, Gold Hill, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger Cars.

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Sundays only—7.00 a.m., and 1.00 p.m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 p.m.

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From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10.30 p.m.

Sundays only—9.00 a.m., and 3.30 p.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 p.m.

Daily, except Sundays—10.30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.00 p.m.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—6.56, 8.01, and 11.46 a.m.; 3.46 and 5.27 p.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 p.m.

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Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.00 p.m.

From Hayden to San Francisco.

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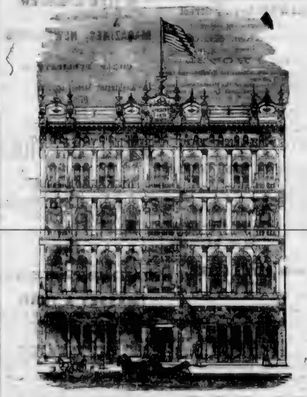
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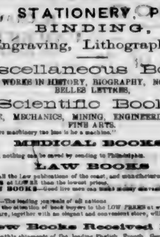
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R. VANCE.....Sacramento.
J. J. B. HANDY.....Sacramento.
LANE & CO., Bookseller.....Marysville
J. H. DOWNEY, J. C. CORD.....Yuba.
J. E. LATHAM.....Woodland, Yolo Co.
JAMES PORTER.....Woodland, Yolo Co.
E. S. [illegible].....Marysville
REV. J. H. HOWARD.....Marysville
REV. S. SAMUELSON, WM. ROBINSON, S. R. [illegible].....Stockton
HENRY HANSON, Rev. H. L. TURNER.....Stockton
S. DAVIS.....Rock's Building, Stockton.
GEO. W. MILLER.....Stockton.
REVERDY JOHNSON, J. H. D. CARTER.....Nevada City, Cal.
NATHANIEL BOLTON, MILTON MADDOX.....San Juan.
ALFRED PERRY, MISS E. HIGGS.....Grass Valley.
REV. ISAAC NEWTON, J. T. TOWNE.....Nevada City.
LEWIS G. GORDON, R. KAIN, J. B. TINSON.....Los Angeles.
R. T. FRANCIS, JOSEPH SMALLWOOD.....Santa Cruz, Cal.
W. H. MILLER.....Salinas City.
E. M. LEWIS.....Watsonville.
M. MILTON, E. WILKINSON, WM. H. HUNTER.....Oakland.
MR. EDMUND LEONARD.....Oakland.
D. M. [illegible].....Napa.
J. G. JENNINGS.....Napa.
REV. J. W. BROWN, MARCUS HILL.....Portland, Oregon.
THOMAS J. O'LEARY.....Portland, Oregon.
PETER GARDINER.....Olney, Butte Co.
REUBEN M. DUNCAN.....Olney, Butte Co.
J. [illegible].....Olney, Butte Co.
ARDOSH HALL.....Virginia City, Nevada.
C. H. HAWLEY.....Virginia City, Nevada.
J. [illegible], JOHN PETERS.....Virginia City, Nevada.
J. [illegible].....Virginia City, Nevada.
W. P. [illegible].....Virginia City, Nevada.
THOS. [illegible].....Virginia City, Nevada.
THOS. POPKINS.....Virginia City, Nevada.
W. M. BRAYAN.....Idaho Territory
RALPH GARDNER.....Salt Lake City, U. T.
Y. HILL.....Washington Territory, Olympia.
HENRY KINNEY.....Victoria, B. C.
GEORGE RILEY.....Nevada.
[illegible].....Nevada.
[illegible], HENRY M. RILEY.....Red Bluff.
[illegible].....Red Bluff.
GEO. T. ALEXANDER.....Red Bluff.
NORMAN ANDERSON.....Red Bluff.
CHAS. CHRISTOPHER.....Red Bluff.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. [illegible].....
[illegible].....
[illegible].....
[illegible].....
S. SAN BLANCH.....
[illegible].....
[illegible].....
[illegible].

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 2, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Why the Civil Rights Bill Should Pass.

The Civil Rights Bill came up in the United States Senate during the present week, and at the present writing has not passed that august body. The opposition is debate to it thus far has been by Democrats—no Republican has as yet spoken; we expect, however, a few recreants in both branches to speak and vote against the just measure. When men make an opposition to a measure they must give logical reasons, in order to convince the intelligence of the nation as to their validity. As a sample of reasoning by one of in debate that the Civil Rights Bill "was an attempt to force equality with the colored race upon poor white people, by giving the former a place in schools, etc." We regard the assertion an insult to all intelligent white persons, many of whom may be poor, but nevertheless intelligent, and too intelligent to accept such fallacy. And we also presume that all the other members of the minority will likewise set forth the old stereotyped fallacies manufactured in the days of slavery, to perpetuate that institution, with RipVanWinkle-like argument, give the country a rehash of the assertions that "this is a white man's country," and "would you you have a negro marry your daughter?" and other foolish expressions no doubt will be used by the colorphobia minority as reasons why the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill should not pass. But there are so many known plausible reasons why the Civil Rights Bill should pass by the intelligence of the nation, that it would be useless for Congressman who represent intelligent constituencies to waste time in answering such ignorance, prejudice and fallacy. As we believe that minorities should have the utmost rights extended to them, we would be in favor of the Senate listening to their weak fallacies a week or two, merely for the amusement of the country. But to hasten to the point aimed at; independent of the innumerable valid reasons why the Civil Rights Bill should be enacted in view of the changed condition of the Nation, and the body politic, since reconstruction and the recent amendments to the Constitution, of which the whole Nation should willingly acquiesce. There are many reasons why the Republican majorities in both branches of Congress should pass the bill without hesitation.

The Republican National and State platforms, upon which the party nominees were elected to office on the strength of the colored vote, the party while in power should faithfully carry out the civil rights plank, which still shines so glaringly in the political platforms of the last Presidential and subsequent State campaigns.

Two years or more of President Grant's administration are now out; another set of Congressmen is to be elected next Fall, and if the present Republican majority in both branches of Congress fail to pass the civil rights bill during the present session, the colored citizens and their white friends (the "dyed in the wool" radicals) have no security, in view of the great financial crimes which have been charged lately against some of the National and State leaders of the Republican party, probably to make them obnoxious to the masses by the party out of power. With these questions, however, the colored citizens have but little to do at present, as they are not a comparatively rich people.

In view of those charges, there is a possibility that the present overwhelming Republican majority in the Lower House of Congress may be broken by Grangers and Democrats, and by a combination of both defeat for several years the prospects of a civil rights bill.

Considering those possibilities, if the Republican majority which now controls both branches of Congress fails to pass the pending civil rights bill, is it in accordance with human nature, whether encased in a black or white skin, that colored voters should have the heart to make a united rally again in support of the party (both State and National) which so basely betrayed them and which so readily voted to enact the Amnesty bill, and would kick out the civil rights bill? These are some of the valid reasons why the civil rights bill should pass.

The Cosmopolitan Monthly.

The above is the title of a new monthly magazine, devoted to the living issues of the day, foreign intelligence, science, literature, and the equal rights of citizens without distinction on account of sex, color or nationality. March No., Vol. 1, No. 3, contains some well written articles, the subjects of which, as set forth in the contents, are as follows:

"Various schemes for Teaching Languages in the Common Schools."

"Some Historical Facts concerning the Early Establishment of Cosmopolitan Schools in the United States."

"Woman's Eligibility to Educational Offices."

"The Wine Cup."

"The Extraordinary Rapidity of Mental Operations."

This neatly printed magazine is from the Press of Cuddy & Hughes, 511 Sansome street; White & Bauer, Agents, 413 Washington street, San Francisco.

Correction.

Our Philadelphia letter last week, by J. W. H. Hacke, M.D., contained several typographical errors which we hasten to correct for the doctor, who is the Grand Secretary of the Rising Sun Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Pennsylvania. The typographical errors were "Ayra Chapter No 10" instead of Alpha Chapter No. 10, and in his description of the new location of the Masonic Hall, it is at the corner of 10th and Hunter street instead of 10th and "Winter street," as the type made it appear in the APPEAL of last issue.

LECTURE.—The Rev. Edwin Arthur McArthur, of the Established Church of England, on a Missionary tour to this country, will deliver a Lecture at Young Men's Hall, on Wednesday evening, 6th inst. Subject: The Colored Man Abroad." Mr. McArthur was at one time Professor of Mathematics at one of the Colleges in England. He comes to this city well recommended, with papers from the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other able Divines. His subject is a proper theme, and will, no doubt, enlighten the hearts of many to learn of the wisdom and distinction of Africa's sons abroad. We hope his lecture will be well attended. The price of admission is nominally 25 cents, to afford all an opportunity of hearing a literary light among us.

Young Men's U. B. Society.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society had a public installation of their officers on the 15th ult. They invited a number of friends of the Society, and spread a bountiful Supper, after which speeches were made appropriate to the occasion.

The newly elected officers are Solomon Peneton, President; James Hargrove, Vice President; Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

PICNIC.—The picnic of the Brannan Guard, Captain Mitchell, takes place on Monday next. Don't forget. See advertisement.

[By our Special Reporter.]

Brilliant Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

The fourth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated at Horticultural Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., in an enthusiastic and highly delightful manner. The literary portion was an honor to all engaged in it. The exercises opened with an appropriate and touching prayer by the Rev. Jas. R. Young, followed by the introductory address by the President, Mr. P. A. Bell, who made some excellent and pointed remarks, which were well received. The Act of the Fifteenth Amendment was read by Mr. Homer Bishop, in a clear and distinct manner. The orator, Mr. Z. J. Purnell, was introduced by the President with some egotistic remarks touching the early career of Mr. Purnell among the Literary Institutions of his native city (Philadelphia), who on rising and coming forward was received with applause, when some one proposed three cheers. He commenced by referring to his withdrawal from any active participation in all public demonstrations of of late years, and devoting himself to the education of his children and affairs of his family, and after some pungent strokes of witticism he alluded to his being dragged from the privacy of his retreat across the Bay by the committee, at the same time he announced his pride and pleasure to be at all times indentified with the colored race in principle and action. He then announced the title of his address—"THE COLORED AMERICAN. His Past, Present and Future Position in this Country."

He drew a capital portrait of the power and influence of the Methodist Ministry in the South during the late civil war, as illustrated in the slaves who were left at home by their masters to take care of and protect their wives and children. They proved faithful to the trust confided to them, while many prophecied that they would seize the opportunity of striking a blow for their liberty, and murder the women and children.

He referred to the brilliant record of the children in the colored schools throughout the country, giving many striking illustrations of colored men endowed with rare intelligence. Notable among whom were Prince Saunders, Alex. Crummell, John J. Zuille and Isaiah Ware.

He depicted in glowing colors the bravery of the colored man as a soldier from the death of Crispus Attucks at Bunker Hill, during the War of 1812-15, when they were complimented by Gen. Jackson, and in the late war against secession. He concluded his oration in the following strain: "I boldly maintain if there is a people noted for patriotism and unwavering devotion to the flag of this Union, through good and evil report, it is the colored men of this country. There is no sacrifice, however great, that they have not at all times made. They have adhered to it in its trials and defeats, and rejoiced in its glorious triumphs. They have witnessed and cheerfully labored for the commercial advancement of the country. They have adhered to it when the black pall of doubt and adversity hung over it with more than filial love; and when its flag has been assailed, no matter how powerful the assailant, the heart of the colored man has swelled with patriotic indignation.

"This is the character of the colored man for moral and intellectual worth, and I claim for him the possession of nerve and bravery on the field of battle, the equal of any on the face of the globe, and the peer of any living man in all the relations of life that would dignify manhood. These views I have entertained and maintained throughout my life, and shall entertain and maintain them until my dying day, and carry them with me to the grave."

Mr. Purnell is an orator of much force and power, a ready command of language, a countenance of much expression, a good voice, (though not quite so full in its notes as in his younger days.) He has all the fire, rigor in his gestures as in his former years, but no Shakepearian quotations as in former years. We notice that he was cramped for room on the stage of Horticultrial Hall. It was a common practice in discussions before the Demosthenean Institute in Philapelphia, when Zedekiah Purnell or Benjamin Stanley took the floor to speak, to move the chairs away, and those sitting on the front seats moved aside to give them room.

A poem was read by Mrs. Celia Williams in a chaste and elegant manner, though she did not seem to be in good voice, laboring under a slight indisposition. The following is a copy of the poem:

THE COMING MAN.

The one great act in freedom's cause,
The act that now we celebrate—
That shield uplift as man to man,
We still exist in name alone.
The iron-hoofs of nations still oppress us!
I strive to penetrate the unknown future,
I look back in the dim and misty past,
And yet I feel it will not always last.

I rouse from apathy my sluggish self,
And shake the dust of bondage from my brow
Until the Civil Rigst in thunder tones be spoken—
The task of freedom has but half begun.
Let education fit us for the conflict.
Let us unite both heart and hand together
And then the sun will spread its rays before

To cheer the glory of the COMING MAN.

Those men whom freedom have enobled.
And men whose virtues are immortal:
So let our friend and statesman still guide us—
CHARLES SUMNER from the spirit land
And may his good deeds live within the Senate.
Till with our fainer kindred
We shall be brothers hand in hand
I see the future rise before me,
The glory of the COMING MAN!

—MRS. C. V. WILLIAMS.

The Declaration of Sentiment, by Rev. W. H. Hillery, was read with the usual force and clearness that characterizes at his efforts.

The exercises closed with the Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Young.

The Fourth Artillery Band, under the leadership of Prof. Lavalle, discoursed some choice national airs, which added much to the pleasantness of the evening.

Dancing was kept up until near daylight.

SPECTATOR.

A Card.

Never having been afflicted with that epidemic which causes its frenzied victims, in their aberrations, to appropriate the brain work of another, I hasten to correct a misconstruction of one of the closing sentences in my letter published in the "APPEAL" of the 11th of April, 1874, and addressed to Joseph M. Wells of New Bedford. The sentence to which reference is made reads as follows: "And it was only after the publication of the several documents—"Casts,"—Jurisdictional Claim," and others, that she became known outside of the marvelous conglomeration known as the National Compact!" I fail to see in these words how the rightful author is robbed or outraged, or how his well-merited fame has so suddenly become obscured—the most inexperienced literary novitiate would fail to see even a quasi appropriation—but, in order to forever silence the unfounded presumption, and to correct any inference tending to associate me with the authorship of those works, I here declare most emphatically, that when the words were written, such association was foreign to the undersigned.

Our most worthy Brother and friend, Lewis Hayden, is, to my own personal knowledge, the sole author and publisher of the above named works, which not only reflect great credit upon him, but upon the fraternity at large, in whose interest he has so unselfishly devoted his best energies and given so many years of zealous advocacy.

A. W. A. DELEON.

Boston, Apr. 18, 1874.

A. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Fielden Smithen occupied the pulpit of the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets, on Sunday even, ing last. His text was from Hebrews, chap. xii, verse 14. His sermon was eloquent and impressive

Boston Correspondent.

BOSTON, March 20, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

The Massachusetts legislature, after a protracted and stubborn contest, elected, on Friday last, William B. Washburn, the present Governor, to fill the vacant seat of the giant Sumner—a *fen* in place of a MAN! Vacant, Charles Sumner's seat represented the sublime principles upon which the Government is founded; filled as it is to be by a myth, whose principles will find no echo the country over.

With Boutwell and Washburn representing Massachusetts, she cannot exercise that portential influence, which she has never failed to wield in the National councils. As against Butlerism in all its phases, the choice is an admirable one, but in other respects, a fumble of chips from the successful candidate's factory, would better represent, by its excellence, the great interests of conservable Commonwealth. A vote is not what is essentially necessary in these times when corruption is enthroned even in the Senate of the United States. Massachusetts needs an incorruptable leader to force her clean upon the country, and to vitalize the latent powers of the nation. Her people have been cheated in this selection—the legislators, in discharging their duty, failed to appreciate the responsibility of the great trust reposed in them, and the State, through their wreckless partisanship, has lost its dignity, power and influence. Sumner's seat was the embodiment of purity, power, scholarship and the equal rights to all, and should have been filled by a man of positive virtues capable of creating and enforcing the wisest legislative and administrative policy. Of all the men mentioned for, Governor Washburn was the weakest, the most objectionable, because lacking those characteristics which gave Sumner his commanding influence, and therefore should have been the last man to succeed the lamented statesman. His success is an event in the politics of our State; it is a confirmation of the downward tendency of parties at present constituted. High aims and prophetic statesmanship are ignored, and the places of trust monopolized by the mere partizan politicians. There are too many of these now in the Senate of the United States, and the people of Massachusetts are in no frame of mind to have narrow minded partizans have unlimited control of their interests. The country needs statesmen, with liberal views, and not wire pullers, to guide the ship of state safely through the breakers that lie ahead. Massachusetts should have selected one of a Republican form of government, and not a Democratic one, as Washburn is. Sumner's seat was filled by a man of positive virtues capable of creating and enforcing the wisest legislative and administrative policy. Of all the men mentioned for, Governor Washburn was the weakest, the most objectionable, because lacking those characteristics which gave Sumner his commanding influence, and therefore should have been the last man to succeed the lamented statesman. His success is an event in the politics of our State; it is a confirmation of the downward tendency of parties at present constituted. High aims and prophetic statesmanship are ignored, and the places of trust monopolized by the mere partizan politicians. There are too many of these now in the Senate of the United States, and the people of Massachusetts are in no frame of mind to have narrow minded partizans have unlimited control of their interests. The country needs harmony, reconciliation, an elevated foreign policy, stability in values, the development of the dormant resources of the South, and a closely scrutinized political economy, together with a well regulated Civil Service Reform, and with inferior men, possessing power and patronage, these can never be realized.

Our people have got to learn that parties are not immaculate, and as means to amend they must only be followed so long as they carry out their great principles. Their patriotism must lead them to distinguish themselves by associating themselves with the true lovers of their country without regard to party. By impressing this upon them through your columns, you will become the benefactor of a race. The struggle is near at hand in which we must divide our forces, and the sooner you enlist your energies in the enlightenment of the mass of our people, the sooner will your political sagacity be recognized.

Yours, respectfully,
A. W. A. DELEON.

Virginia Grand Lodge Circular.

The Union Grand Lodge of Virginia, under the jurisdiction of the National Grand Lodge, has issued a circular for their Annual Communication, to be held on the 23d of June ensuing. For one of the circulars we are indebted to R. J. Fletcher, Esq. The following is the a copy of the circular:

Office of the Grand Master, Union Grand Lodge, State of Virginia, A. F. and A. M., Lynchburg, Virginia, April 20th, 1874.

BRETHREN: I call your attention to our Semi-Annual Communication, which will be holden in the city of Norfolk, on the 23d day of June next, as by resolution and agreement made at our last Annual Meeting, (see page 17 of Minutes.) This meeting I trust will be productive of much good, and I sincerely hope it will result in the fraternizing of the other elements of Masonry now in our midst, bring about union and brotherly love, and culminate in that affection of Brotherhood bound together with links stronger than steel—even that of Faith, Hope and Charity—let us all realize 'how pleasant it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity' And with these words of Masonic affection, I invoke each and all who have the good of the Craft at heart, to meet us in Norfolk upon the 23d DAY OF JUNE NEXT.

I now take occasion to warn the Masters and Secretaries of the various Lodges to report promptly to the Grand Secretary at Lynchburg a full and complete return of their respective Lodges. This is a Grand regulation, and must be faithfully and promptly complied with. They must report a full list of the membership, the names of all its officers, the names of any who have died, and the name of all expulsions. I also trust to hear from the D. D. Grand Masters, and to hear cheering reports from their jurisdiction, as also from the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. I expect a very favorable balance sheet from his books.

Let us meet together, Brethren, with a firm reliance upon Almighty God, with the prayer that He will endue us with heavenly wisdom, to the end that our action may be productive of good, redound to the glory of the Craft, and to the end that as members of His Eternal Lodge.

ROYAL T. MORGAN,
Grand Master.

A petition is circulating in Boston inviting General Butler to deliver an address on the finance question on Monday evening.

THE President has signed the bill authorizing the issue of early supplies to the sufferers by the inundation of the Mississippi.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.
Justice between man and man demands that such should receive known in the community as have done good to others, and I would say to the afflicted, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a large case of several years' standing, and were the it comes generally used with much success—success and an increase of my patrons. I will refer to Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way recommended from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can honestly recommend any one to go to the same source—the Dr. Sherman's Office, No. 7 Montgomery st.

Valley, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and retention, strike a big strike of luck, and judge of the beings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us were he handed in the following letter, would say that he had just come in for a partial possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I received Dr. Sherman's treatment for Rupture. For the last two years I had suffered much pain, and that from choke and has entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently destroying my ability for the enjoyment of the exciting pleasure of life—in fact I became infirmed and unsupplied, seeing no great vigorlish.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any employment.

Those who are desirous to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 706 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 706 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as the great importance of a perfect adjustment of the apparatus cannot be explained in writing. Send for new 96 page Book on Rupture, illustrated with photographic likeness of men before and after cure, to mail for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for that rupture.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
15th Amendment Celebration,
APRIL 29th, 1874.

The Committee on Hall have been empowered by the General Committee to dispose of the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hat and Cloak Rooms, Supper Room, and Bar Room to the best advantage. The Committee on Hall are therefore constituted to receive proposals for the above named privileges in the following manner on and after Monday, April 13th. All applications to be sent in writing, sealed. Persons bidding for the Supper Room and Bar, will consider they are to furnish the musicians with refreshments; the highest bids to be accepted if approved by the committee

J. E. WILSON,
Chairman of Committee on Hall.

Direct all communications to No. 640 Clay Street, care of W. H. BLAKE, Esq.

EIGHTH ANNUAL PIC NIC
AND
Target Excursion
OF THE
BRANNAN GUARD
Capt. WM. MITCHELL, will take place on
Monday, May 4th, 1874,
At SCHUTZEN PARK, Alameda.
A Grand Social Soiree
Will be given the same evening at the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall.
☞ A number of LADIES' PRIZES will be awarded to the best shots.
TICKETS for Picnic and Soiree, 75c.
TICKETS for Picnic only, 50c.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!
COSMOPOLITAN
DIME
SAVINGS BANK,
626 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Report for March, 1874.

Incorporated April, 1859. Does principle adopted July 10th, 1872.
Amount of Depositors from that date to Feb. 28th, 1874, in March, 127. Total, 3 months, 347
Cash Surplus $9 per cent. over all Liabilities.
The last report of the Savings Banks of this city was in the shape of an "assessment" each on banks: THE DIME SAVINGS BANK, ISSU
Deposits invested in U. S. Bonds, Currency, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion
The only Bank that can pay every liability on demand, leaving a large surplus.
The only Bank that receives deposits in Currency and Silver without discount.
The only Bank that makes no charge for Entry Pass Book.
Deposits from One Dime to $10,000, payable on demand, (no notice required) with 6 per cent. interest.
Term Deposits if so Entry Per cent. per month.
☞ No Entry Fee or charge for Pass Book.
W. S. THOMPSON,
Cashier.
J. CROCKER,
Secretary.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any Fashionable Head. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Harbor Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Stove Coal, Sydney Coal, Coke for Sale, Wellington Nut Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms (633 Clay Street,
Office, (622 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
333 Bush Street, San Francisco.

HEAD, FLANAGIN. BERT J. GALLAGHER.
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Kelly),
UNDERTAKERS,
634 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
CORONER'S OFFICE.
ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Shop purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained, furnished or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other places, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
sold-1r.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Etc.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.
SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are now prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, all sizes;
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
MAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

MISS NATTIE GRASES,
DEALER IN
HUMAN HAIR,
204 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Day'ss, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
PROMPT ATTENTION TO ORDERS BY MAIL.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$10,000
In three months.
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COMMENCING
Wednesday, November 18th, 1872.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico, Oroville and Shasta.
7.30 A.M. (Daily). Oak Pt. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico, Oroville and Shasta. Also connecting at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Benicia, Suisun, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P.M. (Daily). San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland). Through tickets sold at these ports both ways to Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore, Lathrop, Stockton, Lone, Southampton, Brooks, Knight's Landing, Washington, Broad, Davis, Dixon, Elmira, Vacaville, Allendale, Silveyo, Winters, Cacheville, Woodland, Yolo, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Oak Pt. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Stockton with Express Train for Milton, Ione, Jackson, Sutter Creek, Amador, Plymouth, Drytown, Latrobe, Shingle Springs, Folsom, Lincoln, Roseville, Auburn, Colfax, Gold Hill, Virginia, Reno, Truckee, Dutch Flat, Blue Canon, Cisco, Summit, Emigrant Gap, Blue Canon, Cisco, Summit, Emigrant Gap, Colfax, Auburn, Roseville, Lincoln, Folsom, Shingle Springs, Latrobe, Drytown, Plymouth, Amador, Sutter Creek, Jackson, Ione, Milton, Lathrop, Stockton, Lone, Southampton, Brooks, Knight's Landing, Washington, Broad, Davis, Dixon, Elmira, Vacaville, Allendale, Silveyo, Winters, Cacheville, Woodland, Yolo, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
6.30 P.M. (Daily). Overland Express Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Passenger Train for Sacramento, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, and the East. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points East.
Through Emigrant Tickets at reduced rates to Chicago, Omaha, and all points East, can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
Ticket Office in San Francisco at Company's Office, No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel, and at Ferry Foot of Market street.
Ticket Office in Oakland at Company's Office, 1 Broadway.
Freight received at Company's Office, No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel, until 5 P.M.
Freight for Shipment must be delivered at Company's Wharf, Mission Dock, before 4 P.M.
Freight for Interior Points will be received at Company's Office, Oakland, until 4 P.M.
Freight for Oakland received at Company's Office, No. 2 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel, until 5 P.M.
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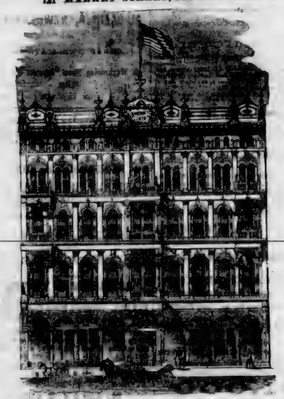
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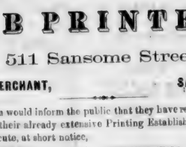
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HENRY GIBBS.....Oroville, Butte Co.
CARROL GILES.....Marin County.
—— FINNEY.....Santa Rosa.
REV. HENRY M. HIBBON.....Hamilton, Nev.
REV. ——— SIMMONS.....Austin, Nev.
REV. R. PATE.....Reno, Nev.
MICHAEL GRAY.....Virginia City, Nev.
CHAS CHERCHWITH.....Winnemucca.

EASTERN STATES.
FR. C. NELL.....Carbolt, Boston.
JONAH FRANCIS, JOHN S. FOSTER.....Albany, New York.
—— —— —— —

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, May 9, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Justly Impatient.

Our Boston correspondent, as well as many other colored citizens had became justly impatient concerning the Civil Rights Bill. It will be seen by the date and tenor of his letters that he had written at least one of them previous to the last revival of the Civil Rights Bill in the United States Senate. Since which time the subject seems to have only a periodical hearing. The last telegraph advices are that some Senators wish to amend, and others wished to debate the provisions of the bill, meanwhile the session is drawing to a close. Such delays by pretended friends of the bill seems like coaxing it down to nearly the end of the session, and by excuse for the want of more time slaughter it. It required a two-third vote at a preceding session to take it up out of its order in the House, which could not be obtained after its twin-measure in opposition, the Amnesty Bill had passed that body within a few days of the end of that session, but at the present session, the bill can only be defeated by a long delay in Senate and in the House by speeches not to give any further information concerning the bill, but against time, for the estimable object of defeat by colorphobia Republicans, who could have long ago passed the bill by their overwhelming majorities in both branches of Congress.

We know of no Republican or Independent paper in this State that has as yet come out in advocacy of the bill as a just and necessary measure, in view of the passage (long ago) of the Amnesty bill; and if the bill should go by default, by delay or masterly inactivity of the Republicans, who have now a majority in both branches of Congress, then we would say "Good bye, Joe," for the Republican party, so far as the nearly one million votes of colored citizens are concerned for the coming Congressional or next Presidential election.

LECTURE.—Rev. Arthur McArthur, A. B., English Missionary to South America, will deliver a lecture in Mercantile Library Hall, Bush street, on Wednesday evening, May 13th. Subject: "The White Man and the Negro, Ethnologically Considered." Tickets of admission 50 cents.

A. M. E. Church Conference.

STOCKTON, May 5, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Will you please publish the accompanying note from Bishop Wayman as an item of intelligence? Believing it to be of interest to many of your readers, I forward it to you. I am sure you will be doing a favor to the members of the A. M. E. Conference, and oblige yours, respectfully,

J. B. SANDERSON.

COLUMBIA, April 28, 1874.

REV. J. B. SANDERSON:

Dear Brother—The California Annual Conference will meet on Thursday, May 14th, at 4 o'clock P.M. As I shall not reach Sacramento until 1 o'clock P.M., Brother Triplett will preach the Annual Sermon at 8 o'clock P.M.

Yours in Christ,

A. W. WAYMAN.

THE BRANNAN GUARD PICNIC.—The Brannan Guard, Capt. Mitchell, gave their annual Picnic at Alameda on Monday last. They were accompanied with a Brass Band on their parade to the boat, and made a very creditable appearance. During the day, at the Picnic grounds, they had a target shooting for prizes before a large crowd of their friends of both sexes. After their return they concluded their day's enjoyment by a soiree in the Young Men's Hall in the evening.

A. M. E. Church, Oakland.

We learn from a reliable source that the late Judge O. L. Shafter, who resided in Oakland before his death, was solicited by a committee of colored ladies of the A. M. E. Church, Oakland, to subscribe something toward paying off their church debt. He inquired how much the church owed, and was informed by the committee that it was near the amount of three hundred dollars. The Judge drew them a check for the full amount, which paid off the entire debt.

It pained us to learn last week that no public acknowledgement had as yet been made through the organs of the colored people—in either the *Elevator* or the PACIFIC APPEAL—and in fact no proper publicity was ever given to it whatever.

We would say to our Oakland Church friends that such silence, for so long a time, seems like ingratitude; and it must be attributed either to that or to ignorance, not to have given credit at the time where credit was due.

We would ask, what is the use of a Presiding Elder if the financial reports of churches under his supervision are not published quarterly, semi-annually or annually, in one or both of our newspapers; especially so, when such moneys are begged from our generous citizens, who never fail to lend a willing hand in assisting church projects.

Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

It will be seen by letter elsewhere in this paper from Mr. J. B. Sanderson, of Stockton, that the Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, is to commence at Sacramento, Cal., at the time appointed by Bishop Wayman, who is en route to be in attendance. There are two things which the members and friends of the Church in this District are nearly unanimous upon, and these are the retention of Rev. I. N. Triplett as the Pastor of the A. M. E. Church of this city, and the abolition of the superfluous office of Presiding Elder. The office was created last year and was not suggested by Bishop Wayman. He was made to believe that it was a necessity, and through his good nature permitted those who at that time urged it, to give it a trial. It has been industriously tried since the last Conference, but with no visible financial profit to the several churches. Debts still hang over the churches in San Francisco, Sacramento and other places where these churches are located, and the burden has been too heavy on a poor people to properly support their stationed minister, and a presiding Elder besides, whose business it appears to be to visit the A. M. E. Churches in the different cities throughout this State and Nevada, and take up collections to pay the expenses of this unnecessary officer.

We say unnecessary, because if there be a minister stationed at each church, and he a proper one, there is little need of having over him or them any other overseer except the Bishop who is over all in his episcopal district. Therefore we hope that Bishop Wayman and the conference will place all the elders on an equality by giving each one a station, and when any traveling is to be done from one city to another in the State, let such elders mutually correspond and exchange pulpits. If this is done the members will not be so heavily burdened with collections and double taxes for the support of an elder and a presiding elder depending upon stated collections from each church.

REV. MR. MCARTHUR'S NEXT LECTURE.—The committee of arrangements, under whose auspices Rev. McArthur is to give his next lecture, have designated Wednesday evening next, provided a proper Hall can be obtained in time to give the lecture proper publicity.

A Colored Lecturer.

Rev. Arthur McArthur, the eminent Theologian, lectured in the Young Men's Union Benefical Society Hall, Pacific street, on Wednesday evening last on the subject: "The Colored Man Abroad." The audience was large and appreciative, and the lecturer rivited the attention of his auditors over an hour with one of the most eloquent and instructive lectures ever given in San Francisco. The *Chronicle* on Thursday, the 7th inst., describes the occasion as follows:

The Rev. Edwin Arthur McArthur, English missionary to Central America and the United States, lectured in Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, last evening, on "The Colored Man Abroad." The subject matter was very ably handled, and proved to be not only entertaining, but was at certain stages highly instructive, as showing the relative status of the colored man when compared with other races; his past, present, and what he may achieve when his talents are properly directed. The lecturer has traveled extensively, and from his knowledge of the world at large he was enabled to furnish many pleasing illustrations of what the colored man is doing for himself abroad, particularly the advances which he has made in various important professions. He wanted his people to look not upon the white race as their enemies, but as their friends, and he predicted that the day is not far distant when the Presidential chair will be occupied by a colored man as the chief ruler of this nation. But they must educate their children more thoroughly, and by this means alone could they hope to attain that distinction as a race which prejudice and ignorance now withheld from them.

At the conclusion of the lecture an informal meeting was called, at which was appointed a Committee to procure a large public hall in which the reverend gentleman may lecture before both white and colored folk; more especially the former as calculated to break down in a great measure the barrier of prejudice existing among them. The following were appointed on that Committee: P. A. Bell, Rev. I. N. Triplett, P. Anderson, Sol. Peneton, W. H. Blake, J. S. Ross, Barney Fletcher, Anthony Osborn, James Ricker and William Ector.

The Rev. Mr. McArthur is a graduate of King's College, Oxford, England, and his diploma entitles him to affix "A. B." to his name.

Oakland Correspondence.

OAKLAND, May 6, 1874.

Mr. Editor

The vote for Superintendent of Schools in Oakland on Monday last is something that should rejoice the hearts of our colored people in this State. Mr. Campbell was re-elected by a majority considerably more than two to one over his opponent.

Two years ago Mr. Campbell introduced into the Board of Education in that city a resolution that colored children be admitted to the public schools, subject to no other restrictions than those imposed upon white children. The resolution passed, and since that time colored children have had the full advantages of the Oakland schools, which bears the name of being the best in the State, and for which Mr. Fred Campbell is justly credited.

A very determined effort was made to defeat him by the enemies of the colored people, and every mean device known to unprincipled politicians was resorted to for the purpose of conquering that result. The overwhelming majority by which he was elected is alike complimentary to him, personally, and the vindication of the reputation of Oakland as a city of culture, refinement and advanced ideas.

Mr. Campbell shall see that the colored people of California are neither forgetful of their friends nor ungrateful to them, and shall be glad to manifest it on a larger scale than was offered on Monday last.

He is generally spoken of as a candidate for the State superintendency at the next State election, and we hope he will be.

A FRIEND OF THE CAUSE.

[Persons corresponding to this paper must sign their name in addition to their nom de plume, and write only on one side of a sheet; otherwise there will be no certainty that their correspondence will be published.—ED.]

Congress and the Civil Rights Bill.

The course of Congress in regard to the Civil Rights Bill illustrates the incompetency of the professions of the leaders of the dormant party with their promises during the last Presidential campaign. The Executive himself, instead of pressing the subject, and recommending forcibly the passage of a Civil Rights Bill, is as mute as unquarried marble. It seems to us that civil rights does not seriously enter into his policy. It is certain that he could exercise a powerful influence with the majority, and thereby secure its passage, if he was really interested in the subject. We suppose there are in Congress partisan enough to even to override the Constitution, in order to protect Kellogg in his usurped rights, and to secure the continuance of any other wrong to which he is wedded; but when the rights of millions of citizens are at stake, these same partisans, who owe so much to them for their fealty, and advancement, are found willing that things shall remain as they are. These leaders are bound, by party fealty, to support any measure, not unconstitutional, which will secure impartial protection to all citizens. We demand then—as we consider it passage, if he was really interested in the subject. We suppose there are in Congress partisan enough to even to override the Constitution, in order to protect Kellogg in his usurped rights, and to secure the continuance of any other wrong to which he is wedded; but when the rights of millions of citizens are at stake, these same partisans, who owe so much to them for their fealty, and advancement, are found willing that things shall remain as they are. These leaders are bound, by party fealty, to support any measure, not unconstitutional, which will secure impartial protection to all citizens. We demand then—as we consider it our right—that Congress proceed at once to consider and pass a bill that will meet our present condition, and settle forever this most important question.

We cannot but lament the apathetic attitude of Congress in this regard, for our own minds were made up that some action would be taken favoring this legislative enactment, which is of such vast importance to us. Since Senator Sumner's death, the prospect that any legislation on Civil Rights will find a place on the statute book this session has become much smaller than we could desire. Public opinion is in favor of such a bill, but it has not been potent enough to drive the Congressional majority to its adoption. It may be that there are shrewd politicians in Congress, whose judgment has been warped by prejudice which ought not to have weight in the decision of this question, to there we say this is no doubtful superlative, it is for the best good of the country, and the vote for such a bill involves no act of hostility to any section, as the provisions of any Civil Rights bill must be applicable to all the States. This being a fact, what is the duty of Congress? *Not to adjourn without passing a Civil Rights bill.* The Hon. Robert B. Elliot gave unanswered, and unanswerable, reasons for the passage of such a measure. The Republican party cannot afford, if it means to again appeal to the country for support, to leave this question open to be fought over at the next general election.

The pending bill has been discussed calmly, and the country is satisfied of its constitutionality: therefore, if it is the part of the highest statesmanship to seriously consider the duty devolving upon Congress, not only to provide a republican form of government for every State, but to see that the States afford adequate protection to their citizens in all their inalienable rights.

It is evident that if the question is not pressed to a final solution now, the Republican majority in Congress will become insufficient, and perhaps lose its power after the coming elections. Intelligent colored men will ignore party alliances and seek new allies who will be pledged to solve the vexed question of civil rights satisfactorily. They will no longer hesitate to perform a solemn duty fraught with the elevation of their race. Leadership and statesmanship will be forthcoming to expose, and seek to redress the wrongs of a party, the perpetuation of which is now impossible, because of its abandonment of the fundamental principles which alone give vitality to political organizations. The coherent power of the mass of the colored voters is already shaken; they are commencing to lose that faith in the leaders that has so long caused them to confide in them, and we doubt if their influence can be counted upon in the coming presidential contest. Our present anamolous position is due to our timidity and lack of self-confidence, and if we count on ever becoming a political power we must hasten to trust one another more, and to discard our old dislike, to daringly and boldly and oppose measures and parties not affording us the same protection and patronage awarded to the more favored class of citizens. This is patriotism, its opposite is servility!

In our last article on this subject we advocated the formation of a new political party. In this we labor under no temporary hallucination, for to us the necessity of such a organization is manifest, and its realization cannot be far in the future. The slavery question, which brought the Republican party into being, is forever settled, and the centralising principle, legitimate offspring of the war slavery engendered, has crept into the organization, destroying the original intent of its founders and developing all that is most damaging to the perpetuity of republican institutions. On the other hand, the Democratic party, with its connection with slavery, has merited the distrust, and cannot command the support of the colored men; therefore, the formation of a new party, to be composed of the better elements of both, would rid the country of the adventurers who seek nothing but their own aggrandisement, and cement honest men who can no longer adhere consistently to either of the existing parties.

A. W. A. DELEON.

BOSTON, April 28th, 1877.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

When Elijah was taken away in a chariot of fire his holy mantle fell on his servant, Elisha, but, judging from the indifference of our Republican friends in the Senate, we are led to believe that the Hon. Charles Sumner's senatorial toga has not as yet fallen upon the shoulders of his equal. When the great orator and statesman of Ashland fell, his friends hoped to see his greatness descend upon his sons, but in this they were sadly disappointed.

One by one our true friends are being taken away, and it remains to be seen whether any of those who remain will have the moral courage to confront the enemy in advocating our claims. So far, Congress has manifested a tardiness, not to say a criminal indifference, in not taking up and passing the civil rights bill as reported either by Mr. Sumner or Butler, it having been amended and re-amended until it is little better than no bill at all.

If the time should ever come, which come it will, when those our representatives will be glad to have us vote for them, then we will hold them to a strict account for their present conduct in catering to the wicked prejudices of the country.

Yours truly, FIELDEN SMITH.

THE DEATH-BED OF SUMNER.—It was some time ago announced that Mat. Morgan, the designer of cartoonsin *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, was engaged on a painting called "The Last Hours of Charles Sumner." It has just been finished, and will be placed on exhibition in one of the rooms of Tremont Temple to-day, where it will doubtless be visited with interest by many. The picture is large, occupying almost the entire end of the room. A great merit of Morgan's cartoons has been their excellent drawing, and the same feature is seen in the picture. There is none of the ghastly horror about the work which marks most death-bed scenes. The great statesman is seen lying pale and peaceful, while around are grouped natural and bitter sorrow many of his most intimate friends, among whom will be easily recognized the faces of Carl Schurz, Senator Anthony, the brothers E. Rockwood and George F. Hoar, and seated at the foot of the bed, with his face buried in his hands, Downing, the faithful colored friend of Sumner.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Died.

PEARSON.—In Washington City, D. C., April 22d, Lewis H. Pearson, aged 32 years.

[With regret we learn of the death of an old friend and comrade, Lewis H. Pearson, who departed this life on the 22d of April, 1874, at his home, in the City of Washington, D. C. Mr. Pearson, in company with Mr. Joseph Harrison, Steward of the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento, and others, came to California about six years ago, with a view of trying their luck at fortune's game in the Golden State. During his stay here, he had become quite a favorite among his associates, who held him in high esteem for his moral worth. He was a young man of exceptionable good moral character a vocalist of no ordinary calibre; was one of the organizers of the famous Sacramento "Zouaves" Military Company, and was elected first Captain of that Company, under whose command they gained the fame they so deservingly acquired. He served two terms, being re-elected the following year as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held by his loved comrade, who ably supported him in his arduous task. He married in the City of Sacramento during the year 1870; was an employe of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in Sacramento, where he was much respected and spoken of in highest terms by the officers in that Department. Young and ambitious, with a bright future before him, it was not his nature to be put up in the narrow sphere which he occupied. No, he believed that the colored man's history had just commenced, and he was bound to make his mark.

He visited his home in Washington; went to New York in search of Mr. Alex. Taylor, the famous Pianist, well known in this city, made an engagement with him to travel from State to State giving Concerts, proposing to return to California and start from there, which he did. But he found the task a harder one than he anticipated. We heard of him from time to time in his travels, but last heard from, he was with a musical troupe. He has left an aged mother and other relatives in Washington City, and a host of friends throughout the Pacific Coast, especially in Sacramento, where he long resided, to mourn his untimely loss. R. J. P.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The officers and members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M., are hereby solicited to attend a called meeting of the above named Lodge, on Wednesday evening next, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, to listen to the lecture to be delivered by Past Master Wm. F. Gilmore, to the members of Washington Lodge No. 2; Mosaic Lodge, No. 3, and all Master Masons in good standing, are cordially invited to be present.

For order,

J. E. FRANCIS, W. M.

ATTEST: WM. J. SHEARER, Secty.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of DAVID MCDONALD, who left San Francisco five years ago, to go East on an important business. Any information of the whereabouts will be thankfully received by Wm. Alexander, 1007 Powell street, San Francisco, Cal.

A GRAND PICNIC and BALL

will be given on

THURSDAY, MAY 14th, 1874,

AT CITY GARDENS,

Under the management of a Committee of Gentlemen.

☞ For particulars, see small bills.

SUMNER GUARD, ATTENTION!

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUESTED TO attend the Semi-Monthly meeting of your company on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, 19th inst., at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street.

By order of the Committee on Organization.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Justice between man and man demands that such a man should be known to the public from whence good is derived; consequently, I would say to those in search of a Rupture Cure, that I was in no way recommended from attending to my business during the time I was under the Doctor's care. He cured me very soon and very expeditiously to my entire satisfaction with the assurance of being cured.

G. T. SMITH, Of Georgia & Talbot, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of hard labor and exposure, strike a big streak of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. He seems happier than he had just cause to have been for years, and a valuable letter in California. The letter is as follows:

For the benefit of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and continued for a number I had been troubled with severe pain, and that from that time I can safely say mine was not large, but inconsiderable. Frequently throwing my pad from me, I would not wear it for days, and at times for weeks at a time, and I can truly say I have not worn it for several months, and am now entirely free from pain and discomfort.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and animated for any enjoyment.

Any one who could like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 733 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally can do so by calling at my residence, mentioned for a number of years, Fourth street.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 733 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience as an army surgeon qualifies him to treat all cases. Pamphlets free. Office hours, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Dr. Sherman refunds to those dissatisfied with his system.

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Shampooing ..... 10c. Nice. Etc.

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Connected with the same of the Hotel thereon, will be a Restaurant and Private Dining Saloons to accommodate parties, or to any other part of the city on Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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Meals Furnished at all hours.

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☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc. 10-5-4m

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COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville, connecting at Davisville with Stage for Colusa.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Hayward, Alameda, San Leandro and Haywards.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding).

12.00 M. (Daily) Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Hayward, Alameda, San Leandro and Haywards.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

4.00 P.M. (Daily except Sundays) Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Hayward, Alameda, San Leandro and Haywards.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

From foot of Broadway to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

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Awarded Nov. 20th, 1873.
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Grand Medal for Progress,
Grand Medal of Merit,
and the only two-thirds Machine Company recognized by the International Jury for the
Grand Diploma of Honor.
E. W. HARRAL,
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.
627 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Wood, (colt), who resided about 18 years ago in Albemarle, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Faith, Jr., who resides at No. 1114 Harrison street, or address this office.

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In every variety of style, made to order, or from stock. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
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Our Salesroom is filled up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
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BOOK,  CARD,
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JOB PRINTERS
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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC
In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and warranted to give satisfaction.

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Established in 1862.
The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
In 1855.
The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to obtain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.
The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
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One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.
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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three fourths of all diseases contracted in a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. X.—NO. 38. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874. WHOLE NO. 508

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Civil Rights.

We take the following from a telegram dated Washington, April 14th:

The substitute for Mr Sumner's Civil Rights Bill, reported by the Judiciary Committee, on April 14th, provides that all persons, within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full privileges of inns, public conveyances, on land or water, theatres and places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or, benevolence, supported in whole or in part by public taxation, and cemeteries so supported, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred in the bill, shall pay $500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than $500, nor more than $1000, or to be imprisoned not less than thirty days, nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all offences against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States Court wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to prosecute the proceedings, required shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1000 nor more than $5000. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any State or United States Court, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who shall excuse or foil any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than $5000.

All cases arising under the act may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The value of the bean crop in San Diego County this year is estimated at $15,000.

Vallejo has 911 children attending school.

Extracts from a Speech of Hon. R. B. Elliott, delivered at Boston, April 14th.

An immense audience gathered in Faneuil Hall on April 14th, to hear an eulogy on the late Senator Sumner, delivered by the Hon. Robt. B. Elliott, Congressman from South Carolina. The assemblage was largely composed of colored people, the exercises being chiefly conducted by them. We make the following extracts from Mr. Elliott's oration:

Mr. President—The boon of a noble human life cannot be appropriated by any single nation or race. It is a part of the commonwealth of the world: a treasure, a guide, and an inspiration to all men in all lands and through all ages. The earthly activities of this life are circumscribed by time and space; but the divine and essential genius which informs and inspires that life is boundless in the sweep of its influence, and immortal in the energy of its activity.

In the great All Hail Hereafter, in that mysterious and glorious future, which the heart of man, touched, as I firmly believe, by divine illumination, is ever panting, with more or less of conscious loudness, those mighty spirits moving in new majesty and power on their great missions of truth and love, will have laid aside the limitations which fettered them here, and become the apparent and acknowledged leaders and voices of humanity itself.

Charles Sumner, in his mortal limitations was an American; more narrowly, he was a Massachusetts man; more narrowly still, he was a white man; but to-day what nation shall claim him, what State shall appropriate him, what race shall boast him? He was the fair consummate flower of humanity. He was the child of the ages. He was the child of the past and the promise of the future. The whole world, could it but know its fortunations, would mourn his departure, and mankind everywhere would join in his honors.

But, fellow-citizens, if any fraction of humanity may claim a right to do honor to the memory of this great, common benefactor of the world, surely it is the colored race of the United States. To other men his services may seem only a vast expansion of strength to a cause already moving with steady and sure advance; to us, to the colored race, he is and ever will be the great leader in political life, whose ponderous and incessant blows battered down the walls of our prison-house, and whose strong hand led us forth into the sunlight of freedom. I do not seek to appropriate him to my race; but I do feel to-day that my race might almost bid the race to which by blood he belonged, to stand aside, while we to whose welfare his life was so completely given, advance to do honor to him who was our great benefactor and friend.

To the illustrious the whole world is a sepulchre." To Charles Sumner the whole civilized world has paid its honors, and now we meet to give some formal testimony of our profound reverence for the personal gifts and powers, for the measure of unselfish devotion which he gave to us.

If I could on this occasion frame into articulate words the feelings of our hearts, if I could but half express the depth and sincerity of that gratitude which dwells in all our hearts, I might hope to rise to the height of the feelings of this hour. But that may not be.

This is Faneuil Hall. Here, within this venerable shelter, so fitly styled "the Cradle of Liberty," a little more than twenty-eight years ago, the voice of Charles Sumner was first heard in that great warfare to which his after life was so completely devoted. His tones were trumpet-like. Listen to them: "Let Massachusetts then be aroused. Let all her children be summoned to this holy cause. There are questions of ordinary politics in which men may remain neutral; but neutrality now is treason to liberty, to humanity, and to the fundamental principles of free institutions. * * * Massachusetts *must* continue foremost in the cause of freedom."

Brave, glorious words! But how few then to echo them! Twenty-eight years only have passed, and here in that same Faneuil Hall that prostrate race against whose further enslavement Charles Sumner then thundered his protest and warning, have met beneath the protection of the laws, not only of Massachusetts, but of the American Republic, to do honor to that splendid career then and there begun, which, witnessed the final overthrow of slavery, and the citizenship of its victims throughout the Republic. From that hour, in this hall, in this hall, in November, 1845, Charles Sumner may be said to have entered on his lifework.

With what splendid equipments of mind, of heart, of body, did he advance to the conflict! No knightlier figure ever moved forth to ancient jousts. No braver heart ever enlisted in freedom's cause. No scholarship more complete and affluent since Milton, has placed its gifts and graces at the shrine of Justice and public honor.

He little dreamed, I have ventured to think, of the severity of the sacrifices or the glory of the achievements which lay in the pathway on which he had then entered. The mad and remorseless spirit of slavery which then aroused his courage and drew him to the conflict, moved steadily to its purposes. Texas was annexed, the whole North, the entire national domain, was converted into the hunting ground of slavery; but Charles Sumner was lifted by Massachusetts into the Senate of the United States. The voice which had awakened the echoes of this historic hall, in November, 1845, was transferred to that central point to arouse the sleeping consciences of the whole nation. With these vows uttered in this historic hall, he entered upon his august duties in the Senate. "to vindicate free soil and oppose slavery so far as I may constitutionally—with earnestness and zeal, I trust, without personal rancor—in all places on my part—in the subject near my heart. And should my voice, leaving this crowded hall to night, could traverse the hills and valleys of New England, that it could run along the rivers and lakes of my country, lighting in every heart a beacon-flame to arouse the slumberers throughout the land! Others may become indifferent to these principles, bartering them for political success, vain and short-lived, or forgetting the vision of youth in the dreams of age. Whenever I forget them, whenever I become indifferent to them, whenever I cease to be constant in maintaining them, though good report and evil report, in any future combinations of party, then may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, may my right hand forget its cunning."

From the hour he entered the Senate the combat narrowed and deepened. The dreadful Fugitive Slave Law hung its pall over the whole land. The spirit of Slavery was omnipresent, ruling Courts Congress, Churches. In all this fierce conflict, and above the loudest din ever sounded his courageous clarion voice. What cause was ever honored by nobler efforts of research, of argument, of historical illustration, of classical adornments of strong-hearted resounding and lofty eloquence? But above all other utterances was the constant and conspicuous enunciation of the highest moral principles as applicable to all political action and duty. Hear him; "Sir I have never been a politician. The slave of principle, I call no party master. By sentiment, education and conviction a friend of human rights in their utmost expansion, I have ever most sincerely embraced the democratic idea—not, indeed, as represented or professed by any party, but accordingly to its real significance, as translated in the Declaration of Independence and in the injunctions of christianity. Amidst the vicissitudes of public affairs, I shall hold fast to this idea, and to any political party which truly embraces it."

With such sentiments planted and cultivated into full growth and vigor in the very soil of his moral nature, he presented himself to the country and to the world in his first elaborate Senatorial speech, in August, 1852, upon the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. Reading that massive and noble argument, again in the light of twenty years of subsequent events, how difficult to realize the prodigious moral energy which it at once demanded and displayed! The argument is ample and conclusive: the historical proofs are abundant; the eloquence is noble and affecting; but high above all, rises the grandeur of the moral convictions which underlie and inspire all its wealth of argumentation and oratory. With proud and undaunted spirit he then denounces that wicked enactment: "Sir, the Slave act violates the Constitution and shocks the public conscience. With modesty, and yet with firmness, let me add, sir, it offends against the divine law. No such an enactment is entitled to support. As the throne of God is above every earthly throne, so are his laws and statutes above all the laws and statutes of men. The mandates of an earthly power are to be discussed: those of heaven must at once be performed nor can we suffer ourselves to be drawn into any compact in opposition to God." Words worthy are they not, fellow-citizens of the noblest of the martyrs and confessors of any age? One year before his faithful friend, Theodore Parker, a name ever sacred in the hearts of those who love freedom and truth, had written him, "I hope you will build on the Rock of Ages and look to eternity for your justification." How truly did he build on the Rock of Ages! Yet, while he looked to eternity, time has brought him abundant justification.

Upon the lofty arena of the Senate he now struggled incessantly with the intellectual gladiators whom slavery ever had as her champions. The blast and din grew greater at every step. Yet there he stood proud, defiant, uncomplaining, aggressive. How heavy the strain on his great heart-sensitive nature, so finely cultured, his words of acknowledgment of the cordial support which Massachusetts then gave him, will attest. Hear him at Worcester;

"After months of constant, anxious service in another place away from Massachusetts, I am permitted to stand among you again, my fellow citizens, and to draw satisfaction and strength from your generous presence. Life is full of change and contrast. From slave soil I have come to free soil. From the tainted breath of slavery I have passed into the bracing air of freedom. And the heated antagonism of debate, shooting forth its fiery cinders, is changed into this brimming overflowing welcome, while I seem to lean on the great heart of our beloved commonwealth as it palpitates audibly in this crowded assembly."

A little later, slavery in its rapid march, assailed the time honored barrier which the compromise of a former generation had set up against its advance over our vast Northwestern territories. Mr Sumner was now at the height of his powers. His age was forty-three: his Senatorial experience was such as to confirm his confidence in his own powers and to concentrate upon him the confidence and admiration of the friends of freedom. History has been to me the delight and study of my life, but I know no figure in History which commands more of my admiration than that of Charles Sumner in the Senate of the United States from the hour when Douglas presented his ill omened measure for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise until the blow of the assassin laid him low. Here was the perfection of moral constancy and daring. Here was sleepless vigilance, unwearying labor, hopefulness born only of deepest faith, buoyant resolution, caring nothing for human odds, but serenely abiding in the perfect peace which the unselfish service of truth alone can bring.

* * * * *

Listen to those words, opening that speech which seems to me perhaps the most perfect of his life, in which he first opposed the removal of the landmark of freedom:

"Mr. President, I approach this discussion with awe. The mighty question, with untold issues, oppresses me. Like a portentous cloud, surcharged with irresistible storm and ruin, it seems to fill the whole heaven, making me painfully conscious how unequal to the occasion I am—how unequal, also, is all that I can say to all that I feel." But listen also to these words of lofty cheer which fitly close the same speech, in which, rising on the wings of faith, he looks beyond the storm raging around him and contemplates that purer and final "Union, contemplated at the beginning, against which the storms of faction and the assaults of foreign power shall beat in vain, as upon the Rock of Ages—and Liberty, seeking a firm foothold, WILL HAVE AT LAST WHEREON TO STAND AND MOVE THE WORLD."

To such a man, to a faith so clear-sighted, to a spirit so faithful to God and His truth, no disaster or defeat, my fellow-citizens, can ever come. Victory sits forever on his triumphant crest.

And in his last final protest against that measureless wrong, see how from the oppression of temporary defeat he rises to joyous heights of serene moral confidence. "Sir, more clearly than ever before, I now penetrate that great future when slavery must disappear. Proudly I discern the flag of my country, as it ripples in every breeze, at last in reality, as in name, the flag of freedom—undoubted, pure and irresistible. Serenely I bend before the wrong you commit. Joyfully I welcome the promises of the future."

But the sacred landmark of freedom for which he pleaded was ruthlessly swept away, and two years later the country was convulsed by the outrages of the slave power on the plains of Kansas. The conflict raised equality in the halls of Congress, where slavery sought to gather the fruits of this great wrong by the organization of the Territory of Kansas as a slave State.

* * * * *

Proclamation.

Whereas we deem the present situation of affairs in Arkansas is the proof of the necessity of the abolition of all State Constitutions, now, therefore, we, Nor on I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the U. T. army to close the State House at Little Rock, Arkansas, and disperse all mobs who may assemble in the vicinity, at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

NORTON I.

Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, being grieved at the insult to the British Consul at San Jose de Guatemala, as announced by telegraph, do hereby sympathize with the British Nation, and offers all in our power and assistance to demand reparation for the indignity.

NORTON I.

So long as Congress exacts an import duty on brandies, etc., and demands a tax for the manufacture of whiskey, no local act can prevent the sale, their license being paid. It may however be good judgment in Congress to repeal their act. The sale and manufacture of wines and beer is beneficial, and should not be interfered with.

NORTON I.

The Park theatre, of which William Stuart has been lessee, and Charles Fechter stage manager, in New York, has passed into the Sheriff's hands, and the performances stopped for the present.

HYDROPHOBIA.—The secret of hydrophobia has been duly made clear by a contributor to the New York *Tribune*, Wayne Hovey, and perhaps the dog muzzling controversy can be settled by the light of his explanation. All persons of healthy imaginations can henceforth lay their apprehensions upon the shelf, or bedoseth them to some nervous relative, for hydrophobia is but a disease of the imagination, according to Hovey's theory, instead of a poisoning of the blood and an actual inoculation of the rabies. Of course, holding such well-defined views, he proceeds to give confirmatory illustrations, and produces quite a formidable array of instances where persons having sickened and died under imaginary pets. He also reviews the case of Mrs. Ada Negus, and places her among the victims of deposed imagination, the proof of this being that other persons who were bitten at the same time have not suffered the slightest inconvenience. On the other hand, he has omitted to give equally well-established instances where people have been slightly bitten while playing with favorite dogs, and thought no more about it until seized with the unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia.

A Voice from Nevada.

RUBEN, NEV., May 1, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

The Civil Rights bill seems still to linger, and I fear, like its great creator, it will die surrounded by its professed friends, who have not the moral courage to breathe into it national life. When Charles Sumner proposed making it a part of the Amnesty bill by attaching it thereto, Republicans and Democrats—these who were clamoring for political rights for Rebels—believed the Civil Rights bill would defeat it. A greater error was never committed. It was a dodge. Had it been annexed to the Amnesty bill, it would have become a law long since, so eager were they to enfranchise those who sought to destroy the Government. Hence, they should have seconed to those who fought to sustain the Government equal civil rights. They induced the champion of human rights to delay it. Delays, we see, are dangerous. It has been modified and amended so often I suppose little, if any of it remains. Colored men are filling positions second to the highest in the gift of the people, yet their civil rights and the educational privileges of their children are denied with by men who are State legislators, men who still cling to prejudices against caste, men who cannot possibly believe a Negro can be as good as a white man. The past, to such men, is of no value. They are not impressed with the results of injustice and the curse of envy, and the dangerous consequences of "man's inhumanity to man." Such men have eyes, but see not; ears, but hear not. They have but a single idea, and that is exhausted in keeping Mr. Nigger in his place; and, if possible, to induce him to believe that the most degraded white man is his superior. I ask, is it not a shame that the representatives of freedom—black men—are standing in the legislative halls of the nation, with uplifted hands, pleading still for the right of freedmen? Says the white man, "They have all the rights they need." If a colored man desires a seat, a white man has the right to insult and deny him, though he be paying a public place. This is indeed an outrage upon the title of citizenship as well as an insult to the bearer of it. How often is he compelled to go without food? In many places he is often denied a bed and shelter, and proscribed still in public conveyances.

Mr. Editor, I regard the title of citizenship of little value in a Republican Government when it does not make all equal, and remove every political and civil disability. The great work of freedom is not completed. Nor, is the mission of the Republican national party ended. I fear its days are numbered. We shall hold them responsible. The time has come when the last vestige of barbarism should be swept away. We have been well punished. Like Ephraim, they are still joined to their idol—Negro inferiority. Like ancient Pharoah, they hate to let us go free. They are still pursuing us. Loose the Negro and let him go; remove every hindrance; give him an even chance for the prize in the race of life. If, perchance, he should climb the ladder of fame, weigh him not down. Let him ascend; give him hope; encourage him to become a useful citizen, and to know that he has a country and friends to live and die for, if need be.

T. D.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 16, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Press and the Civil Rights Bill.

Not a single Republican paper as yet received by us has uttered one word in favor of the pending Civil Rights bill in the United States Senate. This seems strange, in view of the oily arguments which were used in nearly every Republican paper in the land in pointing out the Civil Rights planks in the National and State Republican platforms in the last Presidential and subsequent State campaigns. But, notwithstanding this lethargy on the part of our friends of the Republican press, there is a bright prospect that the Civil Rights bill will pass the Senate the ensuing week.

Officionness.

In seems to be a custom or delight with some among us to make themselves over officious in all our public movements, lectures, etc., by thrusting themselves on the stage or platform, without either being elected or invited to the seats they so impudently occupy. This has occured in the presence of Rev. Mr. McArthur, in one or two instances where he has lectured among us to the mortification of many of the auditors.

A wrangle was about to take place between Messrs. Bell and Rector as to who should introduce the reverend gentleman to the audience at Mercantile Library Hall, Wednesday evening, in the dressing-room back of the stage, prior to the lecture. We being present, took elides emphatically in favor of Mr. Bell being the most proper person, both from his position and merit, to introduce the distinguished lecturer to the audience, which was appropriately done.

Mr. Rector must not think that because he is in the office with Mr. Bell, and that that fact is sufficent endorsement for him to occupy a seat on the stage amongst our most meritorious men by public labors. Such as Mr. Bell, Powell, and others without being either invited or elected to such prominence as assumed. Better adhere to the Scriptural verse. "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted," when such aspirations to preside are so visibley manifested as on the occasion referred to.

California Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

SACRAMENTO, May 14, 1874.

The Seventh Session of the California Conference of the A. M. E. Church convened, as per appointment, in the A. M. E. Church on Seventh Street, in this city, Thursday, May 14th, at 6 o'clock P.M., Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, presiding.

The Bishop opened the session by singing the 703th hymn, and offered an impressive prayer. Sang the hymn on page 381. Prayer by Rev. J. B. Handy. The 2d Psalm.

The chief Secretary being absent, the Conference organized temporarily. Rev. I. N. Triplett was chosen Secretary.

On motion of J. C. Hamilton, the hour of meeting was fixed at 9 A.M. and adjournment at 12 M., each day.

On motion, G. W. Fisher was chosen Marshal of the Conference. The bar of the Conference was fixed to extend to the third pew around the altar.

Mr. Wm. P. Powell, of New York, being present was introduced and invited to a seat within the bar.

The Bishop urged the members of the Conference to labor, so that God would revive his work, and that souls would crp " what must I do to be saved."

Adjourned to meet at 7½ o'clock P.M. to hear the annual sermon by Rev. I. N. Triplett, of San Francisco

Adjourned. Benediction by Elder Triplett. SUBSCRIBER.

THE PIC NIC AT THE CITY GARDENS.—A fine pic nic was given at the City Gardens by a committee of young men on Thursday last. Morris and Hall were the managers.

The Lecture by Rev A. E. McArthur.

Rev. Mr. McArthur gave his great Lecture at the Mercantile Library Hall on Wednesday evening last. The subject was An Ethnologically of "the Negro and White races." The Lecturer was rather late in commencing probably after nine o'clock, which kept the audience in suspense as to whether it would come off but amply repaid them for the masterly manner in which the revered gentleman handled the subject. The *Post* of Thursday, describes it as follows:

It was half-past 9 o'clock before the Rev. Arthur McArthur, A. B. English Missionary to Central America appeared before the messer audience assembled at Mercantile Library Hall, last evening, to listen to his lecture on "The Whites and the Negro, Ethnologically Compared." Mr. Bell, of the *Elevator*, apologized for the late appearance of the lecturer, by saying that it was owing to some misunderstanding, in which he (Mr. B.) was apparently at fault, in not sending or going for the learned gentleman. However, as he was here, and had come harriedly, the audience must be lenient with him if he delivered a hurried lecture. The speaker was then introduced. He is a gentleman of medium hight, fair complexion, good figure and eloquent address. On this occasion he was taken at a disadvantage. The hour was already late, and he not only rushed through the lecture at a rapid rate, but evidently curtailed it considerably. As it was, however, he said some very good things, and set them well, being frequently applauded. By the use of a globe which stood upon the stage he pointed out the different zones and gave the characteristics of the color of the inhabitants of such. He contended that the white man and the colored man were of the same blood, same species, and with equal advantages, of the same characteristics. He said that the matter of color was governed by residence upon the different portions of the globe, and went to prove this fact by illustrating the different shades of persons residing in the various localities, making a very instructive hearing, and an evidently satisfactory one to the majority of the audience. He then gave a phrenological discourse, by the aid of skulls, which would have done justice to a Fowler or Wells. He showed that the forms of the skull of the whole human race were identical with each other, and endeavored to prove that the flattened skull of the Indian and the peculiar skull of the negro might be found among the white race.

It was cultivation and the surroundings which made the shape of the head, he said, and let the negro have the same opportunities that the white man has and he would have the same intellectual formation of skull. The lecturer had examined the negro carefully, and likewise examined the white man, and taken on an equality of position in life they were the same in figure, speech and intellect. They said the negro's foot was peculiar, but, said the gentleman, the negro is not provided with shoes like the white man as soon as he begins to crawl. If he was there would be a vast difference. The negro had the same number of teeth, the hands were the same, only in cases where hard manual labor had spread, enlarged and roughened them. Taken all together, Mr Arthur's effort was a most excellent one and it is to be regretted that there was not a larger attendance and that the late hour of commencement necessitated the hurried delivery of what otherwise would have been a lecture well worth listening to. If the lecture were repeated under more favorable auspices, when there are not so many amusement specialties on hand, as at present, it would undoubtedly prove a success financially as it is intellectually.

The lecture will be repeated on Tuesday evening next, in the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton st. between Clay and Sacramento sts, commencing at 8 o'clock.—ED APPEAL.

LETTERS.—Bishop J. J. Clinton Philadelphia; A. W. A. Delcon, Boston; J. K. Doak, Stockton; Henry Yantis, Rev. I. N. Triplett, Mrs. A. Vassals, Rev. Jesse Hamilton, Sacramento City.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Charl. Stevens, Mrs. W. A. Cannell Overland, New Haven, Conn. Madam Smith, Astrologist, Amboy, Marin Co. Rev J. B Sanderson and wife Stockton.

Masonic Correspondence.

HANNIBAL, Mo., May 5, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

In the APPEAL of April 25th, the Grand Lodge for Missouri is called an independent Grand Lodge to which some of our Brother's seems to take exception. I propose to prove by the acts of our Grand Lodge that we have been Independent for the last three years, and that the so-called National Grand Lodge has not in any manner controlled our actions nor have we submitted to her dictation under any form. Infact the Grand Lodge for Missouri, though holding quasi relation to the *Great National Imposter*, has always (in all of her business had edicts) acted as it the *National* had no existence. To prove the assertion that I make I submit the action of the Grand Lodge for Missouri, in the case of the M. W. Wm. D. Mathews, G. M., of Kansas.

The following preamble and resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard many complaints from different members of the craft relative to the many unmasonic acts of M. W. Grand Master, Wm. D. Mathews, of Kansas, and,

Whereas, These complaints come from reliable sources, and well known members of the craft, that his acts are unMasonic, and will, if persisted in, cast a foul blot upon the name of the craft; and,

Whereas, We can corridge to the manly bearing of many members of the craft, of the Subordinate Lodges of the M. W. Grand Lodge, of Kansas, and hereby tender them our hand of fellowship therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we ask the members of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas to place a good man at their head, and failing to do this we feel that this M. W. Grand Lodge will be compelled to suspend Masonic intercourse with their M. W. Grand Lodge.

Brethern, look well to your interest, as well as that of the craft, and you will find the name of Ancient Craft Masonry.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas.

Received, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas.

The above resolutions are printed in our proceedings of 1872, page 58, both of these Grand Lodges composed a part of the so called National and it would be naturally to suppose that they ought to lay their greivances before the sores that claimed to be their head. But you see that Missouri either forgot the *Great Subordinate of Grand Lodges* or contemptiously defied the sanction and acted as we always will in our Soverign capacity, to show that we still adhered to our independance I clip from our proceeding of 1873, page 17.

The Special Committee on Resolutions of last session, made the following report of their labors, which was adopted:

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Missouri and its Jurisdiction;

We, your Special Committee, to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address, in reference to the resolution passed at the last session of the Grand Lodges, (on page 53, of the minutes of 1872), beg leave to report as follows:

We have carefully examined the same, and would recommend that the Grand Lodge do re-affirm the same, believing that the Grand Lodge of Missouri has the right to withdraw her company with all due respect to the brethern of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas,—yet we will not, we cannot recognize Wm. D. Mathews her Grand Master, as a worthy brother or Mason. Does this look like the Grand Lodge for Missouri is Subordinate. This with many other acts of our Grand Lodge will tell to the world. We are nothing less than a Sovereign and will meet other Grand Lodges as an equal.

The Grand Lodge for Missouri is getting tired of having even the shadowy authority of National over us. At our last Grand communication passed by an almost unanimous vote the following resolutions, page 24, of the proceedings of 1873.

To the M. W. the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and its Jurisdiction:

Whereas, This M. W. Grand Lodge looks upon the National Grand Lodge as not being necessary to the stability and regularity of Ancient Craft Masonry; therefore be it

Resolved, That our Grand Master is hereby instructed to use all honorable means to dissolve the relation that this M. W. Grand Lodge holds with the N. Grand Lodge of the United States of North America.

The honorable means to be used are to return to the National Grand Secretary, the warrant and to politely inform him that Missouri dissolves the partnership. This edict does not make Missouri more independant than we have been for the past three years, but it will tell the world that the last link that bound us to the *great abortion* is forever severed. For the last three years our Grand Lodge has not communicated, but little with other Grand bodies, having to get everything in good working order at home, this being accomplished, with the exceptions of a very few scrabnads. We resolved to push out for fraternal recognition and interchange of Masonic comity, better to arrive at and subserve these ends. The committee on Foreign Correspondence was by instruction divided in the following manner.

Note—To facilitate their work the Committee on Foreign Correspondence have arranged that all Grand Lodges, working under the National Compact, will correspond with R. W. Bro. R. O. Smith, No. 410, Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

All Independent Grand Lodges with P. G. M. W. Bro. Moses Dickson, Box 964, Hannibal, Mo.

All European Grand Lodges with P. G. M. W. Bro. A. Clark, Chairman; P. O. Box 365, Muscatine Iowa.

The Committee as a whole will correspond with white Grand Lodges.

The Independent Grand Lodges was assigned to me it was my special duty to bring about a more fraternal intercourse. This had never been done or attempted before, I am happy to say that my effort have been crowned with success and from the Grand East of every Independent Grand Lodge we have received cheering words of Brotherly Love and true Masonic greeting. At our coming communication our Grand Lodge representation will be reorganized on broader basis, and that the Independent or Soverign Grand Lodge may have a full representation. I solicited the Grand Masters to permit me to submit their name, with my report, to our Grand Lodge as our representive, at or near their Grand Lodge, the hearty responces that I have received from all tells me I am on the right track, and I can report to my Grand Lodge full success in the Missouri that was given to me. Mr. Editor I have been enabled to define the position of our Grand Lodge from some hints given to me in a private letter from San Francisco, which seems to be dought that Missouri was a Sovergn Grand Lodge, I wish the Brethern to distinctly understand that I know just what I am doing, and that my Grand Lodge will sustain just what I have said we have still a few *national innovators* in Missouri but their influence is forever gone where the woodbine twineth. To the M. W. Grand Master of the Conventional Independant Grand Lodge for California. I give my thanks for the able manner he has sustained every effort made by the friends of true Masonry to assert their independance and for many personal to favors to myself which I will do all I can to reciprocate Brethern of the Golden Grand Orient may Peace Harmony and Love, unite us in the Grand design.

Fraternally Yours.

MOSES DICKSON.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter recently received in this city by a member of the craft, W. E. Burnett, who had heard from one of the Lodges in Rhode Island:

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Apr. 20th.

"In relation to the craft in this State, you was mistaken about an Independent Grand Lodge being as yet formed. I know where the call to take originated; it was first found in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the State of Arkansas. The call is not yet issued for a Convention, but it evidently appears favorable at this time, as we had a grand meeting on last Monday evening on the subject.

If you should see Brother Peter Anderson again, please give my regards to him, as also my address, J. B. B."

The call alluded to above for a Convention of Lodges, in Rhode Island, to form an Independent Grand Lodge, has been issued to the Lodges in that State, and from one of the circulars which we have received, dated April 27th, we give extracts as follows:

"You are hereby notified that the qualified number of regular Warranted Lodges have, by the authority invested, authorized and consented to the calling of a General Assembly of Masons, to be styled and known as a State Convention of the several Lodges within the same, to be held in the city of Providence, State of Rhode Island, to continue Wednesday, A.L. 10 o'clock P.M. St. John's Day, June 24th, A.L. 5874, and to continue thereafter, if business require, then and there to enact such laws and regulations for the benefit of the Craft, as the then assembled representatives of the several Lodges may deem prudent and wise, according to Ancient Masonry, and not otherwise.

The Convention will guard the right of every Mason to be represented, and to instruct his representatives.

No Lodge shall be deprived of the right of representation, in consequence of informality of information, provided the regulations contained in this call are duly adhered to.

Each Lodge shall be entitled to the following representation in Convention: Worshipful Master, Senior Warden, Junior Warden, and two other members of the Lodge, making five in all, and all to be Past Master, by virtue of having passed the chair, if possible, if not constable, then otherwise.

Each Lodge shall cause a combined certificate to be made out, stating official position and degrees and properly authenticated.

* * * *

The Worshipful Master is requested to present this Circular to his Lodge for consideration, approval or disapproval, and return to the undersigned, with notes of disposition, for the benefit of the Craft, on or before the 20th day of May ensuing.

After which the Worshipful Master of each Lodge favoring the same shall be duly notified to attend a Meeting to consist of them only, and therein to confer with each other, and select and appoint the place in the city of Providence, or place if need be, where said Convention shall be held, and any and all necessary arrangements and preparations for the accommodation and convenience of the Convention, shall be made by them at said meeting.

Signed by the aththority, with the consent for and in behalf of three regular Warranted Lodges in the State of Rhode Island.

Direct and forward communications 29 Abore Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

JOSEPH H. BANKS, D.D."

PHILADELPHIA, May 6th, 1874

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Permit me to thank you for the publication we find in your Journal concerning the removal of our Grand Lodge, from the old hall in South Seventh street, to our new location in Teath st., above Market corner of Hunter st. The news we find is spread far and wide. Of the copies of the APPEAL sent we have none left. Brother Isaac Cropper the Most Worshipful Grand Master of our Pennsylvania Grand Lodge wishes the APPEAL sent to his address which you will find enclosed. If you have a spare copy of April 25th, to please forward it.

Respectfully, etc.,

J. W. H. HACKS M.D.,

[We extend our thanks to Dr. Hacks and others in Philadelphia, who take such interest in getting subscribers for the APPEAL in that city. EDITOR.]

CHICAGO, ILL., May 3, 1874.

Mr. Editor:—I take pleasure to inform you that Corinthian Commanding No. 18, Knights Templars of Chicago, are making great preparations to go to Cairo Ill, on the 24th day of June 1874, to take part with other Masonic Bodies in laying the Corner Stone of the A. M. E. Church. Please give this room in your valuable paper is my earnest request. I also send you the following tribute to a deceased worthy brother:

WHEREAS it has pleased the Most High Wise Divine Providence, to remove from our midst, our Dear and Beloved Brother, M. A. Williams, Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, who departed this life on April 24th 1874, at his home in Springfield.

Fraternally, etc.,

JOHN G. JONES,

Grand Sec'y Grand Lodge for the State of Illinois.

Proclamation.

The Emperor hereby commands the U. S. Treasury to pay for two full suits of regimentals, in the Scottish chieftain, to be made and presented on our account to Donald McKay and the other Chief of the Warm Spring Indians.

NORTON I.

ANOTHER COLORED CADET—Hon. A. Ransier, of South Carolina, has secured, at the hands of the President, the appointment to a West Point cadetship of a colored young man by the name of Whitfield McKinley. Mr. McKinley is spoken of as an intelligent young man of a very promising character.—*National Era.*

THE travel to the Geysers, by Cloverdale is larger than ever before

Marriages.

In Sacramento City May 4th, Moses A. Campbell, to Miss Juana Morton of Petaluma.

Died.

FERGUSON—In this city, May 14th, Rachel F., daughter of James A. and Florence T. Ferguson; aged, 2 Years, 3 months and 15 Days.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC

—OF THE—

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Thursday, June 14th. 1874.

☞ Full particulars will be given in next week's issue.

By order of the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

J. S. HAMMOND, Chairman.

SUMNER GUARD, ATTENTION!

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE above Company will take place on TUESDAY evening next (May 19th), at the Y. M. U. B. Society's Hall. Every member is expected to be present, as the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws will make their reports.

MASONIC NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF OLIVE BRANCH, Washington, and Mosaic Lodges, F. & A. M. are requested to meet in the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 3 P.M., on a subject of vital importance.

By order of the G. M.

W. J. SIMMONS, G. S.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of DANIEL McDONALD who left San Francisco five years ago, to go East to see his mother. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. Wm. Alexander, 1407 Dupont street, San Francisco. Cal.

O. BERGSON,

Carpenter and Builder,

506 MONTGOMERY STREET,

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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing and trimming.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Dear Sir:—Seeing that many persons have called at my office to inquire about the cure of Rupture by Dr. Sherman, I think it my duty to inform the public that I have cured myself of a very bad case of Rupture by the use of Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in my usual health, and have had no return of the trouble since. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same treatment. Respectfully yours,

O. T. SMITH, 69 Georgia st.

Valley, January 4, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS SEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and exposure, strike a big streak of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he read letters of which he received in the following: He seems happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20th, 1874.

For the answers to several letters received as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and engaged for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from time to time I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently deeting me my abilities for the enjoyment of the exciting pursuits of life as I had formerly followed and straightened, causing me great uneasiness.

Now that I have full use of my limbs and unlimited for any enjoyment.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit, I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 300 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally may do so by calling at my residence, northeast cor. of Pacific and Kearny streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 300 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great experience of many years enables him to adapt his appliances to all kinds of cases. Those who cannot call should write for a circular containing the names of hundreds of persons who have been cured. Dr. Sherman has also published a work with photographic likeness of the cases before and after cure, to send for 10 cents, it costs us valuable information for that copper.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—To let, one or two Furnished Rooms, with or without board, on the 4th floor of Flood's Building, on the corner of Dupont and Post streets. Rooms are pleasantly situated, and command a fine view of the city. Apply to the janitor, Room No. 415. au15

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C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

SUNDAY, Sunday, April 26th, 1874,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake, and all points East.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Express Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Sacramento with Trains for Colfax, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Kelseyville.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Through Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, and all points beyond. Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Dunkirk and Paris.

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sunday excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles, Livermore, Lathrop and Stockton.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Benicia, Davisville, Dixon and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Narrow Gauge Train (from Broadway Wharf) for Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Pajaro, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad and Lathrop, and Intermediate Stations.

6.30 P.M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—through Freight and Passengers.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.30, 9.00, 9.30 and 10.00 A.M., 12.30, 3.30, 6.00, 6.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

Saturday only—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 3.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—7.30, 9.30 and 9.30 A.M., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M., 12.40, 2.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 P.M.

Sundays only—11.40 A.M., and 1.40 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M., 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—6.30, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00 A.M., 2.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00 A.M., 2.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.50, 8.25, 8.50, 9.25, 9.50, 10.50 and 11.50 A.M., 12.50, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, 4.25, 5.00, 5.50, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 9.50 and 10.50 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

TRAINS SOUTH.	Through Express Train.	San Jose Accom. Daily.	San Jose Accom. Daily.
Leave San Francisco	8.45 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
Arrive San Jose	11.50 A.M.	6.30 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Gilroy	12.42 P.M.	.....	.....
Pajaro	1.05 P.M.	.....	.....
Castroville	1.20 P.M.	.....	.....
Salinas	1.55 P.M.	.....	.....
Soledad	2.20 P.M.	.....	.....
Bradley	3.09 P.M.	.....	.....
Huttonville	3.30 P.M.	.....	.....
Lathrop	5.00 P.M.	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH.	San Jose Accom. Daily.	San Jose Accom. Daily.	Through Express Train.
Leave San Francisco	8.00 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	11.45 P.M.
Lathrop	.....	.....	12.30 A.M.
Soledad	.....	.....	8.00 A.M.
Chualar	.....	.....	8.10 A.M.
Salinas	.....	.....	8.55 A.M.
Castroville	.....	.....	9.15 A.M.
Pajaro	.....	.....	11.20 P.M.
Gilroy	.....	.....	11.58 P.M.
San Jose	10.45 A.M.	6.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.
San Francisco, Arrive	2.30 P.M.	10.45 P.M.	5.00 A.M.

☞ SAN RAFAEL TRAIN—2.30 P.M. Daily, except Sundays.

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E. W. HARRAL,
Agent for
WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO.'S
427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Donald Smith, who resided about 12 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington, D. C. He is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who now resides at No. 1112 Eleventh street, or address this office.

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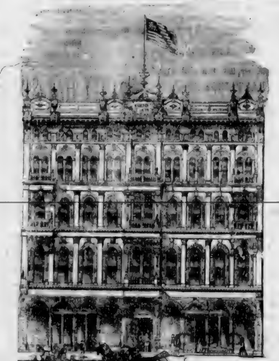
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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The Pay of the Pen.

A recent letter from New York in the Chicago *Times*, makes certain very interesting statements in regard to the emoluments of authors and the pay of writers for papers, with which we do not think the public is generally familiar. From these statements it appears that the crowded profession of scribblers is not overpaid for the work it does; and it is not probably unduly paid paid from the fact that is crowded. The passion for writing, and the desire in some sort to make it a profession, is pretty universal in our day, and, although there is always room at the top and due rewards for labor there, the army which is pressing into the ranks, hustling and pushing those in advance, causes very creditable work to receive but slight compensation.

George William Curtis undoubtedly receives the largest editorial salary paid to any one in the country. The Harpers give him $10,000 per year for editing the Weekly and filling the columns of the "*Easy Chair*" in the Monthly. The average pay of the managing editors of the metropolitan dailies is not over $100 per week. David G. Croly, one of the most competent journalists in the country, formerly of the *World*, and now of the *Graphic*, receives $4,000 a year for his services. When we descend from managing editors to editorial writers, the contrast becomes even more marked. John Hay is a very excellent writer for the *Tribune*, as well as a brilliant essayist, whose fame is co-extensive with the continent, and yet for his contributions to the paper, he receives not to exceed twenty-five dollars per week, and his is probably one of the largest editorial salaries.

When we have gone still farther in the descending scale, we reach the horde of hack writers, reporters, and occasional contributors and hangers on, who, although in many instances doing very creditable and conscientious service, must perforce be contented with a miserable pittance.

Away from the routine of the press it may be thought that authorship offers splendid inducements in a pecuniary sense, but if the statements furnished in regard to pure literary work are to be relied upon it does not materially differ from the drudgery of daily routine in this regard. The income of James Parton, whose pen is in constant request, and who owns a number of valuable copyrights, is said not to be more than $5,000 a year. Bayard Taylor, who has been a most prolific writer and enjoys an equitable popularity, is reported as not being able to show more than $40,000 or $50,000 as the result of his many years of travel and industry. Richard Henry Stoddard, whose muse sings so sweetly, is obliged to eke out his living with the meagre dienste place in the custom house at $2,500 a year—a repetition of Charles Lamb in the India house. Edmund Clarence Stedman supports himself as a stock-broker, and writes verses for pastime. Richard Grant White is in the custom house, as is also Herman Melville, now a little out of fashion, but at one time having a wide spread celebrity.

We quote these as examples of the unremunerativeness of brain-work viewed solely from a pecuniary stand-point. We have said, of course, nothing of country journalism. But if the metropolis has such poor rewards, what must they be away from it? We shall not lift the veil and reveal the secrets behind. We know that the same amount of talent, engaged in business pursuits, that waves in literature, will bring wealth sufficient for all the needs of life. But we do not expect, by the gloomy pictures we draw, to deter any one from entering the walks of letters. There is a fascination about its pathway difficult to resist. Flowers bloom along its sides and the song of the siren is heard inviting reproach. He who is once afflicted with *another sex. benefit* rarely recovers from the disease. He cannot be made to believe that fame, riches, social consideration shall not be his for the asking. There is an insane rush for positions upon the press—for a chance to write. We, in common with others, are in constant receipt of applications of this nature. There are starvelings within the gates and beggars without; and so, we presume there will continue to be. Experience is the only persuasive teacher. The pamphleteer must be laitiated. It is simple justice, however, to thousands of aspirants to acquaint them in advance with the fact that no profession is so poorly paid as that of letters. Having said this our responsibility ceases.—*Rochester N. Y. Democrat.*

Equality before the Law in Louisiana.

The plaintiff, a colored woman, alleges that in July 1872, being in the city of New Orleans, and desiring to go to her plantation in the parish of Pointe Coupee, she went on board the steamboat Gov. Allen, plying between this point and Vicksburg, and that she was refused a berth and the right to take her meals at the table with the other passengers. The lower court gave damages for $1,000.

The evidence, says Chief Justice Ludeling, sustains plaintiff's case, and the defendant said he refused her a berth on account of her color; that it was "contrary to the rules of the boat." Act No. 98 of 1869 is not in conflict with the constitution, as it does not make any regulation of commerce. The first section provides that common carriers may refuse to receive or may expell passengers when they refuse to pay their fare, or of infamous character, guilty of bad conduct, etc., provided that no discrimination be made on account of color. The fourth section gives the right of action. The law was enacted solely to protect the newly enfranchised citizens of the United States in Louisiana from the effects of prejudice against them. It does not violate article fourteenth. No one is deprived by it of life, liberty or property without due process of law, therefore a common carrier can conduct his business as he chooses, without reference to the rights of the public, is so illogical that it is only necessary to state it to expose its fallacy. A common carrier of passengers must receive all who offer, carry them over the whole route, demand only the usual compensation and treat all alike, and for failure is responsible to the extent of damage. Chamberlain vs. Chandler, 5 Mason, 145. Keenan vs. Lisardi, 5 La., 481; Black vs. Bannerman, 10. A., 1; 1 McLean, 550; 2 McLean, 24; Parson's Mercantile Law, 307; 8 Kent, 160. The right of plaintiff to me, would be the same, whether act thirty-eight existed or not; but the act is in perfect accord with the constitution of the United States. Colored people have all the rights which white people enjoy. Success of Chalaron: Hoss & Elder vs. Hart et al., 25 A. Mrs Ducuir was denied the right to go into the ladies' cabin, and was forced to stay in the "colored berth." If she had been white, it will not be denied she would have had just cause of complaint. In Cooper, vs. N. W. Packet Co., Chief Justice Beck, of Iowa, uses the following language which we adopt.

"These rights and privileges rests upon the equality of all before the law, the very foundation principle of our government. If the negro must submit to different treatment—to accommodations inferior to those given to the white man—when transported by public carriers, he is deprived of the benefits of this very equality. His contract would not secure him the same privileges and the same rights that a like contract made with the same party by his white fellow-citizens would bestow upon the latter." Am. Law Reg., March, 1874. A common carrier may make reasonable rules, but a regulation that is founded on prejudice, and which is contrary to law, is not reasonable. The appellee has not asked for an increase of judgement. It is, therefore ordered its judgement to be affirmed.

THE public land in Bridgeport Township, Nevada County, is in market.

Proclamation.

Whereas, some mobs in charge of the door refused us admission to the graduating exercises of the Girls' High School, held at Union Hall on Thursday evening last (May 21st) —now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States, &c., do hereby decree their immediate dismissal, and prohibit their future employment in public positions.

NORTON I.

It is reported that the Carlists shot several women on Sunday last.

(For the PACIFIC APPEAL.)

All for Money.

What will not most people do,
All for money?
Anything, 'twixt I and you,
All for money.
Friend will turn his back on friend:
Haughty people have un bend,
Love scene to "old Harry" send,
All for money.

Some will swear that black is white,
All for money!
Do a wrong and say it's right,
All for money.
Moses he will swear to you
His old clothes are as good as new—
Don't he make them fit you, too,
All for money?

Pretty girls can love old men,
All for money;
Even wed three score and ten,
All for money.
Tis but a fool who over dreams
That everything thing is what it seems,
The world in full of working schemes,
All for money.

Many people go to law,
All for money;
Dentists nearly break your jaw,
All for money.
Tradesmen give you unjust weight,
Beggars tease you, early and late,
Barristers kindly on you wait,
All for money.

Don't the doctors physic you,
All for money?
Give black draughts and pills so blue,
All for money?
What their patients all endure,
Any saint won't try, I'm sure!
They sure good to kill or cure,
All for money.

Chalk and water milkmen sell,
All for money;
Something else, perhaps, as well,
All for money.
Then I will conclude my strain,
With a sentence short and plain:—
Everything is done for gain!
All for money.

B.

The Marriage of Nelly Grant.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The marriage of Nelly Grant to Mr. Sartoris took place at eleven o'clock this morning, in the East room, Rev. Dr. Hoffman performing the ceremony.

The East room was elaborately and beautifully decorated with flowers and evergreens, the central piece being a large ball composed of the choicest white blossoms. The platform was arranged at one end of the room. On the brinal party stood, which consisted only of the bridegroom, the bride, and Colonel Fred. Grant, the only groomsman, with eight bridesmaids. The party entered through the Blue room, escorted by President Grant, Mrs Grant, and their two sons Ulysses and Jesse. The bride wore a satin dress, elaborately trimmed with point lace, with tulle veil. Her hair was adorned with orange blossoms.

The dress of the groom was in the latest style, with white necktie.

The bridesmaids were Misses Fish Barnes, Drexel, Dent, Porter, Conkling, Sherman and Frothingham. They were dressed in white corded silk covered with illusion, with puffs and plaitings caught up with flowers and sashes of the same material as the dresses. Three of the ladies were distinguished by pink roses, and the other five by blue flowers.

Everything being in readiness, Rev. Dr. Tiffany proceeded with the ceremony according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the family and friends presented congratulations, and the band played the Wedding March.

Less than 200 persons were present. * * * The wedding presents were diriyaled in the library, and were numerous, costly, and elegant.

At 1:40 this afternoon, the bride and groom left by special train for New York, accompanied by General Porter, Messrs. Childs, Drexel, and their families. The President and Mrs. Grant go to New York on Friday, and bid their daughter good by.—

THE three American students drowned at Lake Geneva, were two brothers, Noodbury and one Grant.

Senator Boutwell's Amendment to the Civil Rights Bill.

BOSTON, MASS., May 10, 1874.
Mr. Editor:
Senator Boutwell's amendment to Senator Frelinghuysen's Civil Rights bill, providing that its provisions shall apply to schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, authorized by law and endorsed by the United States, or hereafter endorsed by any State or the United States, supplies the defect so glaringly apparent to all who have interested themselves in the measure, and brings it up to Sumner's elevated idea of justice without discrimination, and therefore ought to pass. Colored men cannot but feel deep interest in this and all kindred measures, which tend to remove the unjust proscriptions so long heaped upon them. "Full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported," is just as much our "inherent and inalienable rights" as they are those of the more favored class of citizens; and, as citizens of a common country, we demand the "full and equal enjoyment" of these, and look to those whom our suffrages have elevated to positions of honor and emolument to grant us this, our just and equitable demand. This is not requiring too much at the hands of a party at whose bidding the race, for whose benefit this measure is intended, have always been loyal and true, notwithstanding our accumulated wrongs looked upon indifferently, or permitted to exist unquestioned, especially when in every State plat-form where our votes are worth the canvassing, can be found promises assuring us of the investment of what should have been accorded us in the original bill, passed April 9th, 1866. We are tired of experiments. The Republican party have too long used us as the subjects of those crude political panaceas. The malady demands radical and health giving compounds; and the knife must be applied to the root, or mere amputation becomes impossible.

It is painful to hear even Republicans creaking about the "social equality" to be brought about by the passage of this bill. This we know cannot be regulated by law—and, even if it could, should not be, since it, for the same reasons actuating our opponents. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution made us citizens, and why should not Congress perfect this measure, by providing—as it must do to be consistent and just—that all citizens, without regard to race or color, shall enjoy all the benefits accruing to other citizens? To our mind, "social equality" and "social order" are two distinct problems, the former belonging to the governed; the latter must be solved by the Governor, and Congress cannot fail to inaugurate a public policy tending to secure "social order" to all within the jurisdiction of the United States, without neglecting to exercise its fundamental powers.

The adoption, therefore, of Mr. Boutwell's proposition, and the speedy passage of the perfected bill, will be a tardy admission of justice to a too long outraged race. Let it not be forgotten that the country owes this much to us; and, if for nothing else, its own honor and our fidelity should prompt it to urge Congress to pass so beneficent a measure as is the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and let not the Republican party be unmindful of its obligations and the great responsibility resting on them for the defeat of the measure, should this be its fate.

Democratic opposition—all the Norwoods in Congress—cannot endanger its passage. Its defeat must be effected by recreant Republicans, for the preponderance of power in both Houses of Congress is on the Republican side; and we look to that party for justice and shall hold it responsible for its solemn obligations so repeatedly entered into. Whoever deserts us now is doomed to infamy, for we are no longer indifferent to the gross wrongs and flagrant injustice under which we labor in nearly every State of the Union.

A. W. A. DELEDI.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17, 1874.
Mr. Editor:
In my last article (May 9th) I spoke of the augenerous spirit manifested by the Senate Committee in carrying up and cutting down Senator Sumner's Civil Rights bill to a mere skeleton, until it is too degrading in nearly every feature to be endured by men of spirit. This desire on the part of the Committee to conciliate the feelings and pander to the prejudices of our enemies, fills us with indignation. When we look back and remember that vagabond white men could, and often did, break into colored people's houses, stealing and offering whatever insults their reckless life dictated; and when the injured party applied for redress, the question was asked—"Have you any white witnesses? If not, we can do nothing for you."

We have had "Jim Crow" pews in the white churches. In their theatres the sound has rang out, "Nigger in the Pit," from the low and dirty rabble! And many insulting epithets, which tickle the American ear and exhilirate their prejudicial feelings, might also be mentioned. In view of these unpleasant reminiscences, shall we fold our hands, sitting quietly by, and see the highest legislative body in the nation pass a law which will degrade us, not only here, but wherever civilization has left its footprints?

While the White Minister has an eye to public sentiment, and wishes to be popular, he will never raise his voice against the sin of prejudice nor in defence of his wronged colored brother; the same may be said of the white newspapers published in this State. None has the plack or moral courage to espouse or cause. Let me remind all such, that as God raised up immense armies, led on by such generals as Cyrus and his uncle Cyaxares to destroy Babylon, so sure will he punish in some way our persecutors. However much they may decree otherwise, God will sooner or later throw down the middle wall of partition.

I ask in the name of Justice and Truth, in the name of Lovejoy and the immortal Lincoln, I ask in the name of God, is there any other class of citizens for whom Congress would dare pass such a law, or offer such an insult.

I fully glad and rejoiced with others in celebrating the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution some years ago, but have never engaged in it since, for I soon discovered that our enemies closed the schools against us, and were unwilling to elevate us on a plane with themselves.

The colored people, as a rule, are too jubilant over small matters. I am opposed to this annual jollification. It gives our opponents a chance to say, "See, these Niggers are happy and contented. Why need we concern ourselves about their elevation?"

Among any people you may always find a spread eagle class of orators, ever ready to hear themselves talk and have their wonderful orations published. But many take no part in such celebrations until they can see a different state of things. Yours, respectfully,

FIELDEN SMITHERA.

ANOTHER COLORED CADET.—Hon. A. Rannier, of South Carolina, has secured, at the hands of the President, the appointment to a West Point cadetship of a colored young man by the name of Whitfield McKinley. Mr. McKinley is spoken of as an intelligent young man of a very promising character.—*National Era.*

THE travel to the Geysers, by loverdale is larger than ever before

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.
SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, May 23, 1874.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, May 19th.

We were among the "stop over" passengers at Stockton yesterday, having arrived there four minutes past meridian, expecting to leave for Sacramento on the next train which reaches here at eight in the evening. After perambulating about Stockton concerning the business affairs of the APPEAL, and hurrying to get through to be in readiness for the up train, we were forcibly reminded by Mr. Robinson, who is the agent of the APPEAL, that "the train would not go any further than Stockton to-night." As we had omitted to look over the time table before we left the "Bay City," we had no one to blame but ourself for laying over in Stockton till twelve next day. During our stay there we were welcomed by Mrs. Wm. Robinson, who spread us out a delicious dinner. We also visited the Insane Asylum, and was treated with great courtesy by Drs. Shurtliff and Titus. The latter gentleman informed us during a conversation that there were over one thousand inmates in the male and female departments. On our return from the Asylum, and reaching the City Hall, we were brought into vivid review of the many improvements going on in Stockton. The block opposite where Doak's stables were located, stores and bar-rooms are being fitted up with great grandeur. We discovered Gen'l Evans, one of San Joaquin's State Senators, discoursing with other gentlemen in front of his business firm, Evans & O'Brien. The General gave us a polite bow of recognition, which we gladly returned in consequence of his Republican consistency on all measures while in the State Senate.

The Dolly Vardens have made some laronds in the city and county offices in Stockton, as we discovered several new faces belonging to that party in offices of trust in the City Hall.

At 12 M. to day we lef that city, and arrived here at 2 P.M. After locating with our valise, combing and brushing up, etc., we quickly repaired to the A. M. E. Church, Seventh street, where Bishop Wayman had assembled the Annual Conference of that Church. On reaching there we found the Conference had adjourned from 12 M. to 4 P.M., at which time the ordination of an Elder was to take place. On return to the church at the latter hour, we found the church filled. In the pulpit we again discovered, after a year's absence, the genial Bishop Wayman; and around the altar, ministers and delegates from the respective A. M. E. Churches of the Pacific Coast. A most striking contrast between grave and gay was that nearly every lady wore a new and fashionable hat or bonnet, this with the neat, black dresses of the ministers, made the congregation look both highly respectable and grand.

Shortly after, the Bishop arose and gave out the hymn on page 246, "Let Zion's watchmen all awake." The singing was led by R. C. Ferguson, chorister, in a very pleasing manner.

The Bishop then read the text from the First Chapter of Paul's Epistles to Timothy, the 1st and 4th verses. From which the Rt. Reverend gentlemen preached the ordination sermon, which abounded with pathetic eloquence. After which the ordination of Rev. J. R. Dorsey took place.

In the evening Rev. I. N. Triplett discoursed on the "Doctrine of Sanctification." The Rev. gentleman did not confine himself fully to the Doctrine of Sanctification as defined by Bock, and as set forth in that author's Theological Dictionary, and which is generally accepted as the most correct among Christian churches; but while Rev. Triplett accepted Buck, Clark and other learned commentators, he gave his own independent conception, after deducting from all who have written on the subject. While we do not agree in all the speculative ideas which he set forth on the Doctrine of Sanctification, we admired his originality in treating the subject, giving his own ideas after careful research and study, and presenting them with clearness, earnestness, and with an endeavor only to arrive at a conclusion based on that rock only which supports truth. Elder Triplett is one among the ablest of our colored ministers on the Pacific Coast.

The Conference adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday, at noon.

Among the strangers who were in attendance, were Mrs. Abigail Nugent, of San Francisco, Mrs Jno. Peterson, of Oakland, Mrs. Robinson of Winnemucca, Nev, and W. P. Powell, of New York.

We will leave for Vallejo Wednesday at 4 P.M., and in due time hope again to reach San Francisco.

St. John's Day.

Olive Branch, Washington and Mosaic Lodges Free and Accepted Masons, will give a public entertainment on Wednesday evening June 24th, (St. John's day.) in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society Hall on Pacific street, between Powell and Mason.

A Complaint from A. M. E. Church, Oakland.

OAKLAND, May 14, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

SIR—May I trespass on your kindness, and beg leave to inform you of the unchristian conduct of Rev. Wm. H. Offer, Pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in this city. Sometime since a collection was laid for the purpose of paying the church indebtedness for the grading and macadamizing in front of the church; the said funds were deposited in the Oakland Savings Bank in his name, with the proviso, that in the event of his death the same should go to the Trustees; and when called upon subsequently to state in what manner said funds were disposed of, he assailed the members in a violent manner from the pulpit, by informing them that it was none of their business. He took me in company with him to the bank, and informed me that the money could not be drawn except by him. Finally the money was withdrawn by him and the debt liquidated. Since that time he has openly rebuked the oldest members of the church from the pulpit for asserting their rights in demanding to know in what manner the affairs are managed to the injury and quiet of our Society. Myself and wife are the oldest members, of fifteen years standing, and have always labored for the promotion and best interests of our church. I therefore, in this connection, will say that the Rev. Mr. Offer has not the confidence of his hearers, and in discipline is not in accord with church doctrines as laid down by Wesley. We desire that in the next Conference that a proper person may be sent to minister unto us, and not one to deal out abuse.

Yours truly,

JOHN PETERSON.

P. S.—As the Rev. Mr. Offer has outlived his usefulness with us, the congregation desires of the Conference a new Pastor, and one us will not tell us after vilifying us with slang, "that if the shoe fits to wear it, etc." J. P.

The above letter was intended by its author to have been published in the APPEAL of last week, but was received too late. But we would state for the information of the writer, that Rev. Wm. Offer was Presiding Elder at the time, and not the Pastor, and the Conference which has just closed its session in Sacramento City would have been the most proper place to have sent the complaint, as it is out of our power to furnish a remedy.—ED. APPEAL.]

THE Banking and Currency Committee have voted that the Currency bill, amended as stated on Wednesday, should be reported to the House for printing and recommital.

California Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

THIRD DAY.

SACRAMENTO, May 16, 1874.

The A. M. E. State Conference met in third day's session at the church on Seventh street, between G and H, at 9 A. M., Saturday—Bishop Wayman presiding. Roll called and minutes approved. Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. R. Dorsey.

The examination of candidates was continued, and they stood fair in character.

The disciplinary questions were taken up and disposed of as follows:

What brothers are admitted on trial? None.

Who remain on trial? J. R. Dorsey.

Who are admitted or re-admitted into full connection? None.

Who are deacons? B. Fletcher, J. R. Dorsey, J. W. Williams, F. Smithes, E. L. Tapping.

Who have been ordained elders this year? J. R. Dorsey.

Who have located this year? None.

Who have been elected by the General Conference to exercise the Episcopal office, and superintend the A. M. E. Church? D. A. Paine, D. D., A. W. Wayman, J. P. Campbell, D. D., LL. D., T. M. D. Ward, Jas. A. Shorter and J. M. Brown, D. D.

Who are the supernumerary or superannuated brothers? None.

Who have been expelled from the connection this year? None.

Who have withdrawn from the connection this year? None.

Are all the Brothers blameless in life and conversation? They have all been examined and stand fair.

Who have died this year? None.

At this point, at the request of the Bishop, the Conference sang, "Preserved by Power Divine."

A communication was received from Bethel Church, praying the Bishop and Conference to dispense with the Presiding Elder's office, so far as that church is concerned. The question arose as to the expediency of abolishing the office. After a debate, participated in by Triplett, Offer, Sanderson and Green, the motion prevailed unanimously.

Adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, May 18th, 1874.

The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church met at 9 o'clock A.M. Bishop Wayman presiding.

The Bishop announced that the Sabbath School anniversary would take place at 4 P. M. to-day, when Revs. Triplett and Sanderson will deliver addresses.

At 4 P. M. to-morrow an Elder will be ordained.

Yesterday and last night the Conference held sessions at the Pavilion, which were well attended and of much interest.

Religious exercises were led by Rev. J. B. Handy. The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

It was decided that the next Annual Conference should be held at Oakland, Alameda county.

On motion of Rev. Offer, Marysville was added to the Nevada and Grass Valley circuit.

The report of the Committee of Investigation in the case of J. B. Handy was read and adopted, as follows:

"Your committee, to whom was referred the case of Bro. Handy, report that they have examined the case as presented in the communication sent to this Conference by the Stewards and Trustees of the Church at Marysville. The first charge is leaving the pastoral charge of that church without giving due notice of his intention. We find that this charge is correct.

The second charge is the Broth er's indebtedness to parties in that city. The Brother admits his indebtedness and declares his intention to liquidate the claims at his earliest convenience. We have confidence in the professions of the Brother, and recommend that he have further time to do so."

The Conference then adjourned.

FIFTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, May 19, 1874.

The Conference met for its fifth day's session at 9 o'clock A.M. to-day. Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, as on the former days, presided.

The opening devotional exercises were led by Rev. J. B. Sanderson. The 900th hymn of the M. E. Collection was then sung, after which the lesson of the day was read from Ezekiel, 3d chapter. This was followed cy prayer and the reading of the Conference Journal.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The statistical reports of the Sunday Schools were read and filed. Reports of special committees were then called for. The report of the Committee on the State of the Country was then read as follows:

Your Committee on the State of the Country beg leave to submit to this ecclesiastical body the following brief report; Brief because of the multiplicity of business devolving upon your committee, and the limited time to do it in, renders it impossible to give even the side issues of this pacific subject that elaborate notice which its importance unquestionably deserves. We would, however, say that there has been little, if any, change in the political status of our brethren since our last Annual Conference, either retrogressive or progressive. There have been some additional representatives of our people admitted to the National Congress. But we cannot hope for any palpable change looking to the amelioration of our race, as a mass, till the God of Justice shall inspire the powers that be with sufficient sanity to pass, and carry into execution, the provisions of that cap-stone of American liberty, the "Supplemental Civil Rights Bill." The passage of this bill, proposing to remove the last relic of our country's barbarism, is not only important to us in a political sense, inasmuch as it is because it must ever be revered by mankind as an impeachable monument to the memory of its author, who was liberty's greatest christian, America's brightest ornament, Chas. Sumner; but because the principles therein contained, and especially the educational clause, contemplate the protection of our sacred altars from the heresies and superstition incidental to illiteracy.

J. B. HANDY,
I. N. TRIPLETT.
B. FLETCHER.

The report was, on motion, adopted.

The Publishing Committee submitted its report by Rev. I. N. Triplett.

The Conference ordered two hundred copies of the minutes of the present session to be printed.

A bill of $15 was presented for expenses of the Sabbath services at the Pavilion on the 17th instant. It was ordered paid, and the thanks of the Conference tendered to the Committee of Arrangements of that occasion.

Presiding Elder W. H. Offer presented his report of cash received during the last Conference year, ending May 14, 1874, as follows:

From San Francisco	$72.95
From Sacramento	24.40
From Stockton	21.00
From Marysville	32.00
From Chico	28.00
From Grass Valley Circuit	47.00
From Virginia City	20.00
From Carson	8.00
From Los Angeles	20.00
From Oakland	176.50
Total	$459.40

It was voted that Bishop Wayman be requested to send a supply of Disciplines and Hymn Books to the District Book Steward at San Francisco, to wit: 100 Disciplines and 100 Hymn Books.

The District Book Steward submitted his report, which was adopted and filed. It showed that 2000 copies of the minutes of the last Conference had been published; that there had been distributed in San Francisco 600 copies; Sacramento, 400 copies; Stockton, 16 copies, and the rest in other places. Received from the different churches for the same, $16.50.

The following statistical tables were submitted, showing the state of the church:

San Francisco—I. N. Triplett, pastor; members, 72; probationers, 3; preacher, 2; total, 76. Church, 1; value, $14,000; Sunday School, 1; scholars, 45; teachers, 10; Superintendents, 2; total, 58. Number of volumes, 75.

Sacramento—J. C. Hamilton, pastor; members, 36; probationers, 4; total, 40. Church, 1; value, $12,000; Sunday School, 1; scholars, 45; teachers, 5; Superintendent, 1; total, 53. Volumes, 250.

Stockton—J. B. Sanderson, pastor; members, 10; probationers, 1; total 11. Church, 1; value, $5,000; parsonage, 1; Sunday Schools, 1; schoiars, 36; teachers, 8; Superintendents, 1; total, 41. Volumes, 110.

Oakland—Members, 26; probationers, 20; exhorters, 3; total, 49. Churches, 2; value, $1,500.

Marysville—J. B. Handy, pastor; members, 18; probationers, 1; exhorter, 1; total, 20. Churches, 2; value, $8,500; Sunday schools, 2; scholars, 18; teachers, 3; Superintendent, 1; total, 24.

Grass Valley—J. B. Dorsey, pastor; members, 20; probationers, 1; total, 21. Churches, 2; value, $5,000; school house, 1; Sunday schools, 1; scholars, 21; teachers, 2; Superintendent, 1; total, 24. Volumes, 400.

Los Angeles—F. Smithes, pastor; members, 3; total, 3. Churches, 1; value, $1,500.

Virginia City—Wilson Bean, pastor; members, 13; churches, 1.

Totals of Sunday school statistics—Number of schools, 8; scholars, 187; teachers, 23; Superintendents, 7; grand total, 225. Volumes, 935.

Interesting addresses were then made by Rev. I. N. Triplett and others, upon the subject of church literature. The Committee on Public Worship announced that Bishop Wayman would preach an ordination sermon at 4 o'clock, and after the service the Lord's supper would be administered.

The Doxology was then sung, and with a benediction by Rev. W. H. Offer the Conference adjourned till 4 P.M.

At 4 o'clock the Conference reassembled and the ceremony of ordination took place, J. R. Dorsey being ordained an Elder, Bishop Wayman officiating and preaching the ordination sermon.

The Conference then adjourned until evening, when devotional exercises were held and Rev. I. N. Triplett preached. His subject was "Entire Sanctification."

SIXTH DAY.

SACRAMENTO, May 20, 1874.

Convention met at 9 A.M., pursuant to adjournment.

After the reports of the several committees were made, letters were read from Revs. E. L. Tappan, of Stockton, and Fielden Smithes, of San Francisco, regretting their inability to be present at the Conference. After which Rev. I. N. Triplett, of San Francisco, was elected Book Steward.

Peter Anderson of San Francisco, Editor Pacific APPEAL, being present, was invited to a seat in the Bar by Bishop Wyam and introduced to the Conference, for which he returns thanks for the honor conferred.

A resolution was adopted, complimentary to Rev. Wm. H. Offer, regretting his recent affliction by ill health with the hope that he would soon be able to resume his duties in the ministry.

A committee was appointed to hold a District Conference sometime during the present year. After which the Bishop announced the following appointments:

APPOINTMENTS FOR THE CONFERENCE.

San Francisco.....I. N. Triplett
Sacramento.....J. Fletcher Jordon
Oakland.....J. B. Sanderson
Stockton.....J. C. Hamilton
Grass Valley Circuit ..J. R. Dorsey
Los Angeles.Subject to I. N. Triplett
Virginia City .....
Left without appointments, at his own request, W. H. Offer.

After a prayer by the Bishop, the Doxology was sung, and, by resolution, the Conference was adjourned *sine die*.

Bishop's address—127 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary's address—I. N. Triplett, residence, 106 Bernard Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Arrival of Bishop Weyman.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, of Baltimore will arrive in this city to-day, via Stockton, and will preach in Bethel Church to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 A.M. and 8 o'clock P.M. He will also deliver a lecture Monday evening, the 25th inst., in Bethel Church. Subject: "The Life, Services, and Last Hours of Charles Sumner." Admission, 25 cents; proceeds for the benefit of the church. While in this city he will will be the guest of Rev. I. N. Triplett, 106 Bernard Street, where all desiring an interview with the Bishop are cordially invited to come.

The Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Fourth Anniversary Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment, met in the Young Men's Hall Pacific street, on the evening of May 14th., W. H. Carter presiding.

Subsequently the Sec'y submitted the their report.

On motion, the several sub-Committees were discharged with a vote of thanks.

On motion, I. G. Cary, W. H. Blake, and J. S. Ross, were elected as a Committee of three, to finish the settling of the business, who subsequently reported as follows: Total Expenses $270 50. Expenses exceeded receipts, $12 75.

LECTURE.—Rev. E. A. McArthur repeated his great lecture last Tuesday evening at the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, to a large and appreciative audience.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened at St. Louis yesterday. Between 500 and 600 delegates were present from all parts of the country.

A PARTY has been arrested at Virginia City for violating the Compulsory School Act.

THE ANNUAL
PICNIC
—OF THE—
Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
Thursday, June 4th, 1874,
—AT—
FASSKIN'S GARDEN, ALAMEDA

Krauss's Celebrated String Band
Has been engaged for the occasion, and will furnish the latest musical gems.

Mr. Fassin or supposes will be record by the Committee of Arrangements to make this the best Picnic of the season.

To conclude with a
Grand Promenade Concert!
At the Hall of the Society, Pacific Street, near Mason.

ADMISSION,
To both the Day and Evening Entertainments, 75 Cents.
To either the Garden or the Promenade Concert, 50 Cents.

Committee of Arrangements:
W. C. TATUM,
J. S. HENDRICKS,
H. PERKINS,
S. MILDENBERG,
W. H. ALEXANDER.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop at.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
WEST HAVILAH COAL, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Spring Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Wellington, Bay Coal, Wood, Lime and Charcoal.
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Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

O. BERGSON,
Carpenter and Builder,
300 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO
Cabinet Work and Fitting up Offices also promptly attended to.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
200 Sixth Street, San Francisco.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made as Waterfalls and Braids. Shaving, Hair Dyeing and all Orders and warranted. Frizzing at 25 Cents a Box.
Shampooing, Hair, Etc.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!
TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL:
Justice between man and man demanding that when such a benefit comes to me from whence good is done to me unexpectedly, I would say to the world that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a Rupture of several years' standing. I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and no increase of my rupture. I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way inconvenienced from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this I would say that I am perfectly cured, and recommend any one to use the same remedy with the confidence of being cured.
O. F. SMITH, 69 George st.
Yuba, January 5, 1874.

MURPHY'S REPORT.
Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!
No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.
AT ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big thread of luck, can judge of the feelings of the man as he stood before us when he learned that he was entitled to the benefits of the Act of 1872 come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California, based his communication
To the Editor of the Bulletin—
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I procured Dr. Sherman's appliance and commenced for a rupture I had very troublesome and severe. In a few weeks I was perfectly cured. By rupture was not large, nor can I see any reason why it should not be cured, for the enjoyment of the remainder of life—once it became inflamed and strangulated, causing me great anguish.
Now that I am cured, I feel strong and unlimited in every respect.
Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I take pleasure in recommending to Dr. Sherman, 306 Montgomery street.
Dr. Sherman is making no use personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.
T. MURPHY.
DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 306 Montgomery street. Those who are unable to call on the Doctor personally, to his great experience of many years, contract the opportunity to very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of had cases before and after cure, be mailed for 15 cents, it contains valuable information for their cure.

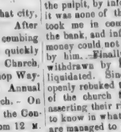
WONDERFUL SUCCESS!
COSMOPOLITAN
DIME
SAVINGS BANK,
626 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Report for March, 1874.
Incorporated April, 1868. Dime principle adopted July 10th, 1874.
Number of Depositors from that date to Feb. 28th, 1874, 10 Month, 19 Days, 7 months, 9547
Cash Surplus 50 per cent. over all Liabilities.
The last reports of the Savings Banks of this city show an average to each depositor of
THE DIME SAVINGS BANK, 1867
The only Bank that pays Coupons, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion.
The only Bank that can pay every liability on demand leaving a large surplus.
The only Bank that receives Deposits in Currency and Silver without discount.
The only Bank that makes no charge for Entry Fee or Bank Book.
The only Bank that pays Interest on Deposits on demand (no notice required) with 6 per cent. interest.
Term Deposits 1 per cent. per month.
No Entry Fee or Charge for Bank Book.
W. E. THORPE, President.
J. CROCKER, Secretary.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.,
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
534 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO.
Where she is prepared to manufacture SYNTHETIC CURLS, SHAM'S, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Braided Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies Hair Dressed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residence. My assistant others will be to give satisfaction

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Entrance { 623 Clay Street, / 620 Merchant Street,
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P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

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(Successor to J. Kelly).
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Mills use.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis. SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
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LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney, ex officio.

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Teaches Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made as Waterfalls and Braids. Shaving, Hair Dyeing and all Orders and warranted. Frizzing at 25 Cents a Box.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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Established 1868.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any material, from the finest sash cord to the largest cable chain.
MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER! BUTTER!
EGGS 25 Cents per dozen.
EASTERN OALS, from 14 to 16 Cents per pound. Good Cheese, from 8 to 16 Cents per pound. Eleven Candles, 25 Cents.
Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.
Open Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Sansome St., Shattuck Building

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BILLIARD HALL,
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
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CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
32 & 35 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
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7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Woodland.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf).

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Niles and Livermore Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore.

3.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Dunlap and Los Angeles.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Port Costa with Train for Sacramento.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

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Daily, except Sundays—7.45 and 11.45 P.M.

Sundays only—12.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From *San Francisco* to *Port Costa*—

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From *San Francisco* to *Brooklyn*—

Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

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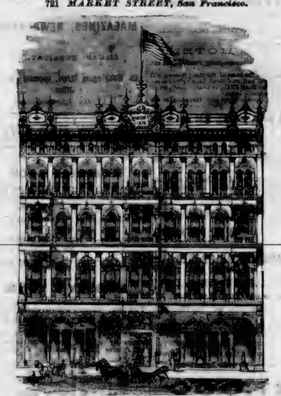
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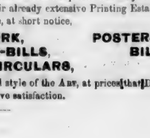
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JAMES SCOTT.....Woodland, Yolo Co.
S. A. CRAWFORD.....Woodland, Yolo Co.
Rev. S. M. HOWARD.....Woodland, Yolo Co.
J. S. RAYMOND, WM. ROBINSON, S. H. HOWARD.....Stockton.
REDINGTON, Rev. R. L. HAWKINS.....Stockton.
Rev. WM. MILLER.....Colored Baptist Church Building, Stockton.
Rev. WM. MILLER.....Sacramento.
FRANCIS J. GRIMES.....Sacramento.
NATHANIEL FORD, D. D. CARTER.....Benicia, Cal.
ALFRED J. WHITE, MILTON MADDOX.....San Jose.
ISAAC HAWKS, JOHN G. MORRIS.....Napa City.
J. CHESTER, W. H. TURNER.....Napa City.
LEWIS H. GROSS, J. CAIN, J. H. HARRIS.....Grass Valley, Cal.
W. C. PARKER, EDWARD WILLIAMS.....Marysville.
H. M. COLLINS.....Colusa.
R. HAMILTON.....Watsonville.
M. MILTON, R. WILKINSON, WM. ANDERSON.....Oakland.
M. MILTON.....Oakland.
J. W. HUNDLEY.....Oakland.
WM. BROWN, MADISON.....Portland, Oregon.
CHARLES POLLARD.....Portland, Oregon.
CHARLES POLLARD.....Salem, Oregon.
STEVEN M. BURROUGH.....Indiana.
J. LESTER.....Nevada.
ANDREW HALL.....Virginia City, Nevada.
C. G. HAWKINS, WM. HEAD.....Carson City, Nevada.
J. SCOTT, JOHN TAYLOR.....Marysville.
R. JACKSON.....Colusa.
T. J. BOWMAN.....Colusa.
WM. H. HARRIS, JAMES H. HARRIS.....Colusa.
THOS. ROBINSON.....Colusa.
A. E. CRAVAN.....Idaho Territory.
ELIAS CRAWFORD.....Cash Creek, Yolo Co.
T. HUNTER.....Washington Corners, Alameda Co.
WM. HUNTER.....Alameda Co.
GEORGE BILEY.....Portland, O.
J. H. WILLIAMS.....Portland, O.
Rev. HENRY JAMES, BANNER.....Portland, O.
Rev. J. H. DAVIS.....Portland, O.
MORGAN ANDERSON.....Mormon Station, Carson Co.
CHAS. CHRISTOPHER.....Washington.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. G. NELSON.....Cornhill, Boston
JOSIAH FRANCIS, JOHN R. PORTER.....20 Vassar street, Cambridge, Mass.
S. VAN BRAKLE.....1003 Locust street, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. WILLIAMS, JOHN FARROW.....New Orleans, La.
Rev. WILLIAMS.....St. Louis, Mo.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

According to prior announcement, Bishop A. W. Wayman delivered a lecture in Bethel Church, Powell street, on the 25th inst., to a not very large but appreciative audience, on the "Life, Character and Last Moments of the Hon. Chas Sumner." Though the Rev. gentleman's lecture was short and to the point, nevertheless it was replete with thrilling incidents connected with the life of that great philanthropist and statesman; one having been with him agreeably and instructively entertained, we went to our homes impressed with the idea that Bishop Wayman has real other books besides the Bible and Commentators.

By the way, Mr. Editor, in your editorial remarks, you make mention of a theological dictionary from which the casual reader may conclude it to be a favorite author with Methodist preachers, which is not so. While the Bible stands revered as "to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good," and while he may read any author, yet the great standard work, and recognized favorite among Methodist preachers, is "Richard Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary." And while you may find, from the great galaxy of commentators, such names as Scott, Faber, Henry Lowth, and a host of others, in the library of ministers of the Gospel, yet Adam Clark is the great and favorite commentator among Methodist preachers. The same is true of the writings of John and Charles Wesley, Whitfield, Fletcher, and other favorite authors with us.

Very respectfully,
FIELDEN SMITHER.

Proclamation.

Whereas one third interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. being held in trust for us in the name of President Leland Stanford, and whereas it is necessary, in order to give credit and prestige to our Empire, etc., that we should have absolute possession of the said interest; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor, etc., do hereby command Mr. Stanford to forthwith grant us possession and save the trouble of legal proceedings.

NORTON I.

Opinion on Civil Rights.

The *Cosmopolitan Monthly*, published in this city, has an editor—Professor Layres—who is bold and independent on all subjects, and not at all tender on the "Colored Question." Among the contents of the April number is an article on Civil Rights as follows:

It was the most cherished object of the deeply lamented Charles Sumner to see, at an early date, his Supplemental Bill to the civil rights of citizens declared a law of the land. Although his whole life was principally devoted to the emancipation and elevation of the colored race from the degraded condition into which it had fallen through the ignorance, prejudice, barbarism, avarice, lust and ambition of ages, yet his whole soul and heart was in the sacred cause of human equality, free from proscription of any kind. The passage, therefore, of the new Civil Rights Bill, he regarded as the consummation of his highest desires; after which he would be content to depart in peace.

But an All-Wise Providence had decreed that his noble aspirations should not be untimely gratified in his lifetime; perhaps in order that his philanthropism might shine the brighter, unsullied by any selfcontemplacency, which is the natural companion of success; also, that his earnestness and anxiety in that matter might reveal itself in more fulgent characters before the eyes of a redeemed race and an admiring world, by the tender appeals he made to his friends before dying, to carry to a successful termination the darnest project of his life. Thus we see in fact, that his last prayer was not in vain; for no sooner the cold remains of the great champion of human rights were consigned to the tomb and his great soul to immortality, than the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate reported favorably (although in a modified form) the new Civil Rights Bill introduced by him on the first day of the session with the recommendation that it pass.

The St. Louis *Republican* has epitomized its provisions as follows:

"It enacts that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of inns, public conveyances on land and on water, theaters, and other public institutions of learning or benevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported, subject only to conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

"Any person denying to a citizen any of the privileges conferred by this bill shall pay to the party aggrieved, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given (exclusive of the Courts of the several States) cognizance of all offences against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States Court wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. Any District Attorney who shall fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings required, shall for every offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereafter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand, nor more than five thousand dollars.

"No officer shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any State, or United States Court, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

"All cases arising under this Act, may be reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States."

We shall hail with joy the day when this bill will be declared the law of the land; for then the ungenerous attempt to discriminate between white and colored children in the public schools, which are supported by citizens of all classes, will be held as a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment, notwithstanding the shallow decision of our Supreme Court, the buncombe speeches of our School Directors, and the ravings of the *Examiner*.

It is greatly to be regretted, however, that the bill does not extend entirely its beneficial provisions to all classes of citizens. There is no reason, for instance, why intelligent and virtuous women should not be allowed the free exercise of all their rights and privileges as citizens and taxpayers, or why they should be shielded from any participation in those duties which they are amply able to perform in common with men. Is not jury duty, for example, one of the obligations of the citizen? Why are all women indiscriminately exempt from its performance? Are all of them less intelligent and virtuous than a very large number of base, illiterate men, who are often called upon by civil authorities to sit in judgment in cases where life and fortune of individuals are at stake? If the rights and duties of the citizen spring, as they do, from the title of citizenship, by what authority, we ask, are women citizens debarred from the exercise of several of their civil rights and privileges, as well as duties? No citizen duly qualified by intelligence and virtue, should be restrained in his functions. Disfranchisement of any kind, either in part or in whole, is a most severe penalty, which cannot, in justice, be inflicted upon any member of the civil community, except for crime and after conviction. To be born black, or a woman, is not a demerit; so to be white, or male, is not an individual merit, because such a condition was not optional, but a gratuitous disposition of Providence. And shall individuals be punished for an unequal division of the gifts of nature?

However, we must confess that to convince persons of different opinion in this matter, is a very difficult task; it requires more than Angels or even Hercules to lift up the bar of prejudice and proscription which has curbed down and almost crushed another class of our race for centuries. Tradition and even Scripture is invoked by the advocates of man's supremacy in opposition to the claims of female citizens. But they are destined to fail. The luminous car of progress and intelligence, the united influence of the world, the banner of equal rights and justice, will finally crush under its ponderous wheels all social, as well as political, despotism.

Hydrophobia.

The secret of hydrophobia has been duly made clear by a contributor to the New York *Tribune*. Wayne Hovey, and perhaps the long puzzling controversy can be settled by the light of his explanation. All persons of healthy imaginations can henceforth lay their apprehensions on the shelf or bequeath them to some nervous relative, for hydrophobia is but a disease of the imagination, according to Hovey's theory, instead of poisoning of the blood and an actual inoculation of rabies. Of course, holding such well defined views, he proceeds to give confirmatory illustrations, and produces a formidable array of instances where persons have sickened and died under imaginary spells. He also reviews the case of Mrs. Ada Noyes, and places her among the victims of diseased imaginations, the proof of this being that other persons who were bitten at the same time have not suffered the slightest inconvenience. On the other hand he omitted to state equally well established instances where people have been slightly bitten while playing with favorite dogs, and thought no more about it until seized with the unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia.

Bee ranches are being established in the mountains around Julian City, San Diego county.

Bishop Wayman's Lecture.

Monday evening last was set apart as the time for a lecture on the "Life and Services of the late Hon. Chas. Sumner," the proceeds of which were for the benefit of the church. A considerable number of persons were in attendance. Shortly after 8 o'clock Bishop Wayman arose, and after making a few apologetic remarks which prefaced his exordium. He said:

My Dear Brethren:

It has been characteristic of all civilized nations for years to appreciate their great men while they are living, and to cherish their memories when they are gone. Sometimes eloquent eulogies were delivered, portraying in glowing colors their greatness. To the memory of others monuments have been erected, towering high—such a one as stands in the Monumental City (Baltimore). A traveler approaching that city, either from the east, west, north or south, the first object that strikes his attention is the monument erected to the memory of the Father of his Country; and as he reaches its base, he can read this inscription, "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

America, during the last hundred years, has reared up men, in some respects, that were equals of the sages and scholars of Greece and Rome. As regards genius, they were prepared to measure arms with Shakespeare and Lord Bacon.

Among the conquerors of the past were Alexander, Hannibal, Cæsar, and Bonaparte. Alexander, after having reached the apex of distinction and dyed his garments in the blood of millions, wept because there was no more to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch. Hannibal, to the astonishment and consternation of old Rome, crossed the Alps in triumph and shook the very foundation of the mistress of the world, died by poison, administered by his own hand, and went to his grave unlamented. Cæsar, who, after reaching the height of his ambition, was assassinated in the Senate of Rome by one, he considered his best friend. Bonaparte, whose mandates kings and popes obeyed, and filled all Europe with his fame, was exiled from house, and died where he could see his country's banner waving over the deep, but could not bring any relief. How unlike these four great men was Hon. Charles Sumner, whose labors are to be the subject of our remarks.

Charles Sumner was born in 1811; commenced his education in the Latin School in Cambridge, Mass. After leaving this school he entered Harvard College, from which so many men of great minds have gone forth into the world as shining lights. After graduation he entered the law school, where he spent some time. Then he was admitted to the bar, and commenced his life as a lawyer. He then took leave of his friends, and went abroad; he visited Italy, Germany and Europe generally; and was received by savans every where with great civilities as a gentleman of great promise. Returning, after an absence of three years, he resumed the practice of the law, and soon began to attract the attention of the best legal minds of old, classic Massachusetts. The people thought they could see in Charles Sumner the man that would succeed John Quincy Adams as a friend of liberty, and Daniel Webster in statesmanship; and they were not destined to be disappointed; for John Quincy Adams never stood up and fought the battle of freedom more successfully than did Charles Sumner.

July 4, 1845, Mr. Sumner delivered in Boston that masterly oration which convinced Massachusetts that he was destined to be one of her greatest sons.

In 1850, President Taylor died, and Mr. Fillmore became President of the United States. Mr. Webster withdrew from the United States Senate to take a seat in the new President's Cabinet.

The Governor of Massachusetts appointed one Hon. R. C. Winthrop to fill the vacancy by the withdrawal of Mr. Webster. During Mr. Winthrop's term in the Senate, the Fugitive Bill came up, and Mr. Winthrop voted for it, and it greatly displeased the good people of the old "Bay State," and when the time came to elect a Senator, they said to Mr. Winthrop, "stay at home, and Mr. Sumner was elected.

On the first Monday in December, 1850, when the members of the United States Senate commenced to assemble at the Capitol, in Washington, there was Clay, of Kentucky; Calhoun, of South Carolina; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; and J. P. Hale, of New Hampshire. Among the rest was Mr. Sumner, and while the members were shaking hands with each other it was whispered that that fine looking man was Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts.

His credentials were presented and read; he advanced to the President pro tem., Mr. King, of Alabama, and was sworn in, and he occupied the seat of Mr. Webster.

Some time subsequently the great storms arose over the repeal of the No Compromise Bill. The whole country was aroused. Mr. Sumner opposed it with all his power of eloquence, which made the rotunda of the Capitol echo. He consumed two entire days in the delivery of his speech. The whole was an argument that Clay nor Calhoun could not have answered had they been living. During this great speech he said something that displeased Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, who was an uncle of Preston Brooks of the same State.

One day while Mr. Sumner was sitting at his desk in the Senate Chamber, this son of South Carolina rushed in with a spirit like that exhibited by Brutus when he assassinated Cæsar in the Roman Senate, and commenced beating Mr. Sumner on the head until he fell senseless to the floor, and while he lay bleeding, could he have spoken, he might of said, "rejoice not over me, O my enemy, for although I fall, I will rise again," and he did so, to the credit of the members of Congress they expelled that would be assassin, and sent him home; but he it said to the everlasting disgrace of South Carolina, they sent Mr. Brooks back again, presenting him with a cane upon which these words were inscribed, "hit him again." But Butler, Brooks, and Sumner, are all gone to meet the Judge of all the earth who will do right; and what is the most remarkable, a colored man now represents in Congress the very same district that that notorious Brooks represented at the time when he assaulted Mr. Sumner.

The wounds inflicted upon Mr. Sumner was the cause of serious affliction. He went abroad seeking medical advice. The Legislature of Massachusetts re-elected him to the Senate, by which they said to him, "go back to the United States Senate with the scars upon thy head; fight manfully, and push the battle of freedom to the gate."

When the next Congress met, Mr. Sumner was at his post, a terror to ill-doers. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency, Mr. Sumner was among the first to advocate his election, and was delighted when he received the news that Mr. Lincoln was elected. Soon after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration Mr. Sumner was made Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs.

The Emancipation Proclamation was hailed by him as a measure of interest to the country. He urged the importance of making soldiers of colored men; and when the first colored regiment left Boston for the seat of war he thought he saw the star of hope rising in the distance.

Mr. Lincoln was elected for a second term. Mr. Sumner console himself that the best of the battle was over; but, not so. On the 14th of April, 1865, while he was sitting at home, the sad news reached him that President Lincoln had been shot down by the bullet of an assassin, and that Secretary Seward had been stabbed by a confederate of the murderer. Among the many who rushed to the scene of the tragedy was Mr. Sumner. If you look upon the picture representing the death scene of Mr. Lincoln, there stands that majestic form of Mr. Sumner. The mortal remains of Mr. Lincoln were borne to their last resting place at Springfield, Illinois.

It was supposed that Mr. Sumner would now rest; but, not so. He was among the first to advocate the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, by which all men became equal before the law; he also advocated the admission of Hon. H. R. Revels as a United States Senator from Mississippi. There was one more step to be taken before the apex would be reached, and that was the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

On the 1st day of last December, when the United States Senate met, among the first bills presented by Mr. Sumner was the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. On the 10th day of last March Mr. Sumner entered the Senate Chamber for the last time alive. He spent a short time there, and then took up his papers and walked out, and went home to die. He spent the night in great pain. The next morning he looked out upon the light of the sun for the last time. As its rays shone through the window of his chamber, he said to some of his friends, "I am weary, I want rest. If my book was finished, and my Civil Rights Bill was passed, there is no messenger would be more welcome than Death." Then turning to his friend, Hon. E. R. Hoar, he delivered his farewell charge, saying "Take care of my Civil Rights bill," and then breathed his last.

The day words of such a man as Charles Sumner ought to be borne upon every breeze, and published in every town, village, and city, from the Atlantic Ocean on the East to the Pacific on the West, and from the Lakes on the North to the Gulf of Mexico on the South, until every member of the American Congress shall hear and heed it—"TAKE CARE OF MY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL."

Ohio mourns the loss of her J. R. Giddings; Illinois, her fearless Owen Lovejoy; Pennsylvania, her liberty loving Thaddeus Stevens; New Hampshire, John P. Hale; now Massachusetts and the whole country, Charles Sumner.

The memory of Charles Sumner shall live while generation shall succeed generation, while the Stars and Stripes shall wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave. Let us go to his grave and drop the last tear, and then say

Farewell, thou honored Senator,
Gone to thy grave at last,
Rest quietly beneath the sod,
The Civil Rights Bill shall be passed.

After Bishop Wayman concluded, Rev. Fielden Smithen offered a motion, which was put by Rev. I. N. Triplett and adopted, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the Rt. Rev. gentleman.

Bishop Wayman's Visit.

Rt. Rev. A. W. Wayman, of A. M. E. Church, occupied the pulpit of the Bethel Church of this city both at the morning and evening service, on Sunday last. The church in the evening was filled to its utmost capacity. The Bishop's sermons were fervent, eloquent, and well received by his congregation.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.—Mr. A. W. Brevett has opened an Intelligence Office at No. 32 Everett St., near Third. Persons wishing employment, or those desiring help, white or colored, such as cooks, waiters, nurses, can have their orders attended to with dispatch.

THE UNITED SOCIAL CLUB.—The first annual installation and ball of this society will be given on Monday, July 6th.

THE HIBERNIA RIFLES is the name of a new Irish military company just organized in San Jose.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 30, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Sargent or Hager.

In the recent debates in the U. S. Senate we have no information of Senator Hager taking any part in it, pro or con. But Senator Sargent, of California, a Republican Senator, elected by a Republican Legislature—and unlike Senator Hager, who was elected by a succeeding Legislature, composed in a large proportional part of Democrats on joint ballot—is on the record as in the lead in offering the proscriptive amendments which would have destroyed the very life of the Civil Rights Bill. This is adhering to the civil rights plank, so glaringly set forth in the National and State Republican platforms, with a vengeance! Senator Sargent made his fight against Senator Boutwell's amendment, which would have brought the bill fully up to the late Senator Sumner's idea. It being defeated, Mr. Sargent is not among those who *voted against the bill*. It became evident, however, by the Senate rejecting both Mr. Sargent's proscriptive amendments and Mr. Boutwell's liberal amendment, that the Senate would not have passed Sumner's original bill without a very close vote, if at all; and the judgment of the Senate Judiciary Committee by not depending too much on backbone or stamina of a majority of Republican Senators, whom might not be clear of colorphobia, is very commendable under the circumstances.

At the present writing the House of Representatives has not taken up the bill. But the great fear is that General Butler, who is Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, or the Committee itself, providing the Senate bill is referred to it, will either insist that the bill be further amended, to come up to the late Senator Sumner's ideas, or offer the pending House bill as a substitute to bring the Senate up to their ideas. If this should be insisted upon, no greater blow could be given the bill towards its utter defeat—at least for the limited time of the present session. The members of the House need not go a step farther than the Senate; because if the bill is passed by the House, and signed by the President, and becomes a law in its present shape, any State or United States Court will, with the very first case before it, decide that the civil rights law, as passed this session, means the concession of every right to colored citizens which was set forth in Mr. Sumner's original bill. Hence we fear that aspirants in the House for the next Presidency, who may have an eye on the eight hundred and eighty-six thousand colored votes, may try to out-Herod Herod with a more radical and sweeping bill as a substitute, and thus defeat themselves and all that we have already gained by the passage of the present bill in the United States Senate. With this view, it is to be hoped that the House will take up the bill and pass it as it is, rather than risk it with further amendments, which might hazard a defeat, which would be mortifying to our friends who voted for the bill in the Senate, and cause great jubilation all over the Nation among the large number of bitter opponents of the bill.

If the bill should pass, and every right be conceded to colored citizens, the great disappointment will be on the part of the present opponents of full civil rights. The colored citizens will only exemplify their good sense by continuing on in the even tenor of their way, not unnecessarily assuming any more rights than they are justly entitled to, and wearing their full rights in as quiet and becoming a manner as when preceding rights, such as citizenship and voting were restored to them.

"Tuem Deus Vult Perdere Prius Dementat!"

A Republican Congressional caucus, after mature deliberation, has failed to agree as to whether the Civil Rights Bill is momentous enough to command the immediate attention of that august body—the Senate of the United States. Measures of comparatively no public import have been hurried through, post haste, while this *all-important* enactment, the want of which affects the comfort, health, security and happiness of a large per cent. of the citizens of five several States, is wantonly thrust aside, as if it was some *trivial* importunity of base conspirators, bent on endangering the peace of the country, instead of being, as it indisputably is, the engrossing theme, uppermost in the minds of loyal and long-suffering millions, who are now tired of longer hoping against hope. An easy willingness on the part of these wily demagogues, calling themselves Republicans, to have next in caucus, the order securely to shield themselves from the justly kindled wrath of a too confiding people, is shown in the chicanery ever manifested, while clamoring Republicanism on the stump and in their deceptious party platforms, only to catch votes and repudiate their solemn pledges after attaining their ends. This easy willingness to concede to the *Nervonds* what they term "invasion of the rights of the State," has been apparent to us since the measure was presented; and at no time have we seen displayed in favor of civil rights that energy and persistent advocacy which leading Republicans fail not to give to schemes of extravagant expenditure and of doubtful constitutionality. It is notorious, that the greatest opposition shown thus far to the measure comes from the Republicans—the Ferrys, whose constitutional hatred of the Negro is not surpassed by our natural enemies on the other side.

If Morton and Cameron, instead of endeavoring to launch their financial heroics upon the debt-ridden country, would pause and lend their influence to the righteous measure, ere Congress adjourns, every citizen would be equal before the law, protected in his inalienable rights. It is undeniable that the temper of these leaders lead those in other parts to the detriment of those for whom they profess so much concern. Their silence conclusively proves that they are but politicians who regard not the justice of a cause, but the perpetuity of a party. We arraign these, for they are the "whips" of the administration and have the power, even to fulet upon an unwilling people, an official; the whole political power of a once independent and proud Commonwealth, could not keep from disgracing its highest post of honor. Unless the President, by act, that is to say, a special message on civil rights, and not meaningless words addressed to colored men who have not the power to enforce them upon an almost unwilling body of men—assumes as that he is what his friends would have us believe he is, a believer in the doctrine that "all men were created equal," we shall hold him—should Congress adjourn without passing the Civil Rights Bill—*partisips criminis*.

We are in no frame of mind to believe the Republican senators who oppose this bill conscientious in their opposition, for they are resorting to mean practices to cover their unmanliness. If they were guided by prejudice they would have undoubtedly allowed the bill to be considered, and their noses counted. They dread the responsibility of a defeat by voto, and, therefore, are using the coward's tactics. Let the friends of the bill determinedly stand by it and come to a vote as speedily as possible, so that the recreant Republicans may be known. Surely those "whom God would destroy the first drive, mad!" If in their madness justice is denied us, we shall appeal to the country for a renovation of Congress. Beware, senators! weakness is not always an antagonist to be despised. Colored men! this is a critical period in our political history! come to the rescue for your children's sake; remain no longer content with fair promises before election, only to be winked out of sight after Republican majorities have been rolled up.

Want of faith must now rouse you to action, and in every city, town, ward, let your votes condemn those who, in this crisis, fail, in their elevated positions, to "render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." Let no candidate for Congressional honors adroitly slip into power without pledging civil rights, *full* and *unreserved*, regardless of race or color. Concede aught to party—let principles govern your action, and rue to it, that the men professing those principles are honest—no administration, apologists, but brave defenders of right and justice.

A. W. A. DeLeon.

Boston, May 20, 1874.

A Card from Frederick Douglass.

Washington, April 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

The reference in the *Herald* of Tuesday to the present condition of the Freedman's Bank was not only just, but considerate and generous, and displays your well known love of fair play. While that reference told the simple truth about the bank, there was nothing in it to produce distrust and to start a run upon its deposits. Of course no banking institution in the land can well afford to invite runs upon its deposits, and it is not generous to excite such runs without good and irresistible necessity. Within the last eighteen months the Freedman's Bank, by reason of suspicions set afloat through the press and other wise, has suffered three heavy runs upon its deposits. The one of these which occurred during the late financial panic required half a million of dollars to carry the bank safely through it, and the fact that it was able to survive a shock which brought other long standing and long tried institutions to the ground, may just now be stated without boasting in its favor.

The Freedman's Bank, as its name imports, was especially established to encourage and assist the freedmen to save and increase their hard earned money, and thus to help them in the race to knowledge and higher civilization. This institution has been in existence ten years, and during that time it has held and handled with profit to its depositors, not less than $25,000,000. The bank now before the public, after the strictest valuation of its property, ruling articles at their lowest cash value, in these dull times, with its liabilities $217,000 in excess of its assets. Every business man will see at once that with its assets amounting as they do to more than $3,000,000, if only tolerably well managed, and let well alone, a few moments only would be required to enable it to overcome this small excess of liabilities and pay its depositors a small amount of interest.

My connection with the Freedman's Bank as its President is of very recent date. I accepted the position with the honest purpose to do what in me lay to make it a success. I thought the bank needed for its management the presence of some one whose name would be regarded as a guarantee that its affairs would be honestly administered, and that its business would be conducted with a single eye to the interests of its depositors. Mr. Douglass describes the bank as an institution "especially established to encourage and assist the freedmen to save their hard earned money, and thus to help them in the race to knowledge and civilization." During the time of its existence, about ten years, it has handled about twenty-five millions of dollars deposited by freedmen, and now comes before the public, according to the estimate of Mr. Douglass, with two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars in excess of liabilities. The assets, he thinks, have to be let alone and to pay all liabilities and some interest to depositors.

Mr. Douglass further explains that his connection with the bank is of a very recent date, and that he accepted the position with the honest purpose of forwarding the "benificent object, have to be let alone and to watch and guard the hard earnings of my people." We can believe Mr. Douglass when he gives us this assurance, and we trust his best hopes may be realized. We can think of nothing more painful as a moral and political, as well as a financial, event than the failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank. Founded in a spirit of the largest humanity and philanthropy, intended to reach some of the most helpless and oppressed of races habits of thrift, repressing in its accumulations the hard earned savings of a people, there could be no greater calamity, in a moral point of view than this failure.

(From the New National Era of April 30, 1874.)

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

Like every other agency to aid the progress of the colored race from the barbarism of Slavery to the civilization of Liberty, this institution is a subject of hostility and detraction. Of all institutions among men, banks are most dependent for success upon the faith reposed in them by their creditors. This is their sensitive and most assailable point. The enemies of the Freedman's Bank knew this well enough, and with right good will take advantage of it. The latest attempt upon the Freedman's Bank with a view to the destruction of its credit, has been the premature and garbled publication of the Bank Examiner's Report. Had that document been submitted in full, and without its prejudicial introduction by the New York Tribune, it would, perhaps, have done but little harm, but published in the manner it was, it was calculated to create distrust and alarm, and cause a run upon the bank. There have been three runs upon it within the last eighteen months, and now there is a fourth. It has withstood a pressure which not a half dozen institutions of the country could have withstood, and the marvel is that it continues to stand to-day.

Tennessee.

The colored citizens of the State of Tennessee held a State Convention, April 28th and 29th. Edward Shaw was elected permanent President, with a list of Vice Presidents. Abram Smith, Chairman of the Business Committee, reported spirited resolutions, among which was the following:

Resolved, That we must respectfully ask the passage of the civil rights bill as introduced by the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Mass., and reported by the Judiciary Committee, containing the provisions of an impartial education afforded to us and our children by the public schools of this country, as the most potent power to develop true Republicanism and love of country, good feeling and personal regard mutually.

Resolved, That the institutions endowed by the General Government be so regulated that the colored citizens shall be admitted to it impartially, in proportion to their population, and provision shall be made to carry out the apportionment of that class of citizens; and, whereas, the common or public schools of the country is the medium through which an education will reach the masses of the citizens, we, As American citizens demand that we shall enjoy them impartially; that we may encourage protection in a republic where all are equal before the law, and promote a high and useful career for the young upon the enduring basis of a true and consistent republic, which generously showers its blessings upon all alike, regardless of external circumstances or condition.

Resolved, That we will consider the omission of the Republicans to concot this measure a baseless surrender of the rights of humanity to our insidious foe, that has contested upon the avenues of civil life every right we enjoy, as they did every right of freedom on the field of battle; and we will use our utmost to stamp upon every demagogue who seeks to betray the privileges of our children to their full enjoyment of impartial and equal privileges in the public schools, the hand of the traitor Judas, as deserving politically a traitor's doom, with whom we will never, never join hands nor support, but will regard as our public and private enemy, more terrible to meet than a savage beast, more injurious than any catastrophe that could befall us, or any calamity that could be devised by any wicked unseen power, that could reap by a carnival of misery, but equal and impartial rights will secure to posterity their just and true relations, order will come from chaos, good from evil, anarchy up where strife and hate exist, Ethiopia will, in this fair country, stretch forth her hands to God, peace will prevail, God will bless us, and we will walk hand in hand.

Soiree.—Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs has announced a soiree to come off at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific st. near Mason, on Monday, July 6th

Summer Guard.—Mr. Sims Emory was elected Captain of the Summer Guard at their permanent organization, Tuesday evening last.

Linsley & Collins, 507 Sansome street, Nisnian Block, has a fine stock of California eggs, butter, cheese, sugar cured hams, groceries, etc., which they sell at the lowest prices.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. is entitled to veterm honors. It has paid during the past three years, ending Dec. 31, 1873, *one million five hundred thousand dollars* to claimants for losses incurred, or *five times its present capital*. It carried its "battle flag" above the fire and smoke of Chicago, Boston, and Portland, whose names are inscribed upon its folds, as trophies of victory.

Insure in the Fireman's Fund.

Personal.—James Lightfoot, a colored young man from Detroit, Michigan, who, after a sojourn here for several months, desires to thus through the Appeal to the many friends who made him welcome here, he extends them thanks, and that he took his departure on Wednesday, the 27th, en route to the East.

The town of Colfax is rising from its ashes, and is to be more substantial as to its structure than it was before the fire.

The Branch State Prison grounds at Folsom are being surveyed.

There is still deep snow on the road between Tahoe and Truckee.

The exempt firemen of San Jose intend to organize.

A band of gipsies are operating around Folsom.

Died.

PATRICK.—In Boston, Mass., May 13th, Albert Edward, youngest son of Mrs. Louisa Patrick, of this city; aged 25 years.

DETTER.—In Eureka, Nev., May 19th, Robert Detter; aged 9 years.

A smile upon dear Robert's face,
A wreath upon his head;
The pallid whiteness of his cheek,
Declare that Robert's dead!

The angels, as the pure second,
In garments pure and bright,
Look at his form, and simply say,
"We took him home to-day."

No sickness there, no pain, no death,
No sorrow will be meet;
But bask in calm and holy life,
And angel's food will eat.

THE ANNUAL

PICNIC

—OF THE—

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

Thursday, June 4th, 1874,

—AT—

FASSKIN'S GARDEN, ALAMEDA

Krouse's Celebrated String Band

Has been engaged for the occasion, and will furnish the most musical grove.

☞ No pales or exposure will be spared by the Committee of Arrangements to make this the best Picnic of the season.

To conclude with a

Grand Promenade Concert!

At the Hall of the Society, Pacific Street, near Mason.

ADMISSION.

To both the Day and Evening Entertainments, 75 Cents.

To either the Gardens or the Promenade Concert, 50 Cents.

Children under 12 years, 25 Cents.

Committee of Arrangements:

W. C. PATTEN,
J. S. HENNIGER,
J. PORTER,
C. PETERSON,
W. H. ALEXANDER.

☞ Boat leaves at 9 o'clock a.m. ☜

A FESTIVAL

Will be given on

Tuesday Eve'g, June 9, 1874,

—AT THE—

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SIXTH STREET, OAKLAND,

For the purpose of paying Doctor's bills and other small items against Gill Lim B. Tongue.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—C. Hinney, Wm. R. Brown, W. Lovegren, —— Hatchel, Mrs. Lapham, Mrs. Albright, P. McClusson, Mrs. Hewitt.

ADMISSION ..... FIFTY CENTS.

Children, Twenty-five Cents. Doors open at 7½

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the accommodations, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from the Peninsula, and from the interior, desiring to attend to business in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL, of 603 Pacific street, has taken the shoeing shop from the Cal. Horse Shoeing Co., and will continue the business at the old stand. Horses taken to shoe by the day or week, at reasonable rates. Prompt attention and good work guaranteed. Remember the place, 603 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell.

JOHN ROLL, Sole Proprietor.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. 819 PACIFIC STREET.

O. BERCSON,

Carpenter and Builder,

502 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO

Cabinet Work, and Fitting up Offices a.c., promptly Attended to.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

302 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made with Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving, the Dyed to all Colors and Shades. Pinning and Crimping.

Shampooning, Etc., Etc.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Having been cured by Dr. Sherman of a terrible Rupture of several years' standing, I feel that I should make known to the other sufferers from this dreadful disease, how they can be relieved. I was induced to call upon the Doctor, after having tried all the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and pain, and I am happy to say that I have found in Dr. Sherman's Rupture Cure, what I could not obtain elsewhere. I would therefore most cheerfully recommend any one ruptured to use the same remedies with the confidence of success.

Yours, &c., JOHN SMITH.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

Any one who has been a miner, after years of toil, hardship and vexation, strikes a big claim, and then, tired of mining, sells out for a small sum, and returns home to his friends in the East, or elsewhere, has no doubt felt the following: Now I have got enough to live comfortably for the remainder of my days, and will not be troubled any more with the cares of business. Especially the married man will think: Now I am cured, I feel strong and vigorous for any employment.

Those who could like to obtain the same benefit I feel myself now possessing, I recommend to Dr. Sherman, 540 Montgomery street.

Any one seeking for one personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

T. MURPHY.

Dr. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 540 Montgomery street. Those who are required should see him personally, as his great experience in the treatment of every case enables him to decide at once whether a cure can be effected or not. Call and get pamphlet, free. Office hours, 9 to 4. Residence, 1027 Powell street, San Francisco.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN BERGERS, Proprietor.

Intelligence Office.

AT A. W. BREVETT'S Intelligence Office, No. 22 Howard street, near Third. Orders, Waiters, and all kinds of Help, Native or colored, can be obtained.

O. BERCSON,

Carpenter and Builder,

502 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO

Cabinet Work, and Fitting up Offices a.c., promptly Attended to.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

COSMOPOLITAN DIME SAVINGS BANK,

626 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Report for March, 1874.

Incorporated April, 1869. Plain principles adopted July 7th, 1870.

Issuance of Depositors from that date to Feb. 28th, 1874, 9 Mo'ths, 12 Days, 1 month, 847

Cash Surplus 30 per cent. over all Liabilities.

The Last report of the Savings Banks of this city showed an average of 17 per cent. of cash on hand—THE COSMOPOLITAN HAS 30!!

Deposits invested in U. S. Bonds, Currency, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion.

The only Bank that has not paid every liability on demand, during a large surplus.

The only Bank that reserves deposits in Currency and allow without discount.

The only Bank that makes no charge for Entry Deposits less than One Dime to $10,000, payable on demand, (or in the regular) with 6 per cent. interest.

From Deposits 1 per cent. per month.

☞ No Entry Fee or Charge for Pass Book.

W. B. THOMPSON, President.

J. CROCKER, Secretary.

P. C. COSCROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

534 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the lowest rates.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Piedmont's

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of H.,

SACRAMENTO.

Where she is prepared to manufacture FIRST-RATE CORSETS, TO FIT, Etc. Etc. Tangled Hair Combings made into very stylish dressed. Ladies Hair Shampooed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shaftley Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Pulaski Coal, Cumberland Coal, Bridgeman Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

R. S. 819 PACIFIC STREET.

Between Stockton and Powell. SAN FRANCISCO

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Entrance: 632 Clay Street,

Up Office: 1020 Merchant Street,

Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IN THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Orders Sent to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

323 Bush Street, San Francisco.

YEAR. MARSHAL. HUNT J. GALLAGHER

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Keily),

UNDERTAKERS,

833 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Shop purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis. SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
oct3-1y.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving that will not Injure the Hair. Shampooing, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large Assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and again gauge out to all Orders in the line of Manufacture, Cordage, Rope and Twine.

MANILA ROPE, all sizes;
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 Front Street.

EGGS! 25 Cents per dozen.

EASTERN HAMS, from 14 to 15 Cts. per pound. Good Lunch Cheese, from 6 to 10 Cents per pound. Eleven Candles, 25 Cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

Open Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,

507 Sansome St.

Nisnian Building

BUTTER! Friday GO Cts. per roll.

HEAD-QUARTERS

BILLIARD HALL,

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

33 & 35 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and to one or survivor, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,

General Agent,

204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FLETCHER of 906 Pine street, San Francisco, the most wonderful Psychic Delineator in the world, can be found at No. 906 Pine street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can tell almost everything; cause all business and family affairs, causing success everything else to fail, either in love, business or marriage, and cause to return those who have left you, and bring you back to them. Don't forget to call and see them.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and one and all visiting the City.

Connected with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

DEALER IN

HUMAN HAIR

304 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dr. Wi. SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LISTER SWITCHES, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The heroes and Candidates of the prominent campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Whitelaw Reid, Chairman's Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for this work, and are the finest ever published. Every Republican and Democrat wants it. It will be ready during next July 4th. Agents wanted everywhere; territory at once. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE MITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this favorite ESTABLISHMENT, where he is prepared to serve, in superb style, the choicest delicacies of the market, à la mode. He has engaged a FIRST-CLASS Cook, and we solicit with confidence a share of the patronage of all lovers of good living. Meals served at all hours. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Gentlemen supplied at their residence.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Hamilton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Fine collar starched just to Ladies' and Gents' taste. Lace, and in all kinds of Lace Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO

Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and I streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Its Family accord it without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throat, Sore Throat, Pain, Colic, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. TRY IT. TRY IT!! Sold genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON

Sold by Druggists Generally.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Has a Making in all its branches for sale at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the city or have a room for the sale, or the whole newly furnished rooms at No. 911 Pringle Place, either permanently or occasionally. oct 8-1m

ROBERT WHITE. EMIL BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au15

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

au17

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Eastlow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 15

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones Furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burgess's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au15

CRAIG & SON,

123 BARRY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for Funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention au20

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. E. VALENTINE & MRS. SUSAN TYLER have opened a Dress-Making Establishment at No. 327 Fourth street, between Mission and Howard. Dresses made to fit style and in the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Watts, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braid, Curls, Chignon, Front Puffs, Frizettes, Toupee Hair Straightened and made into every style.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading, Redding, and Portland. (7.00 P. M. Oakland time). Connects at Sacramento for Colfax, Nevada and Colorado.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Mail for Niles, Washington, Alvarado, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, and Soledad. Connects at Niles with Stages for Pleasanton, Livermore, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Niles and Haywards Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Niles with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Chico and Redding.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Niles and Haywards Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Niles with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Chico and Redding.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Tulare and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Lathrop with Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Sacramento and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 p. m.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, and 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 3.00, 4.30, 5.00 and 10.30 p.m.

Sundays only—11.30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 a.m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 p.m.

Daily, except Sundays—10.00 a.m., and 11.45 p.m.

Sundays only—10.00, 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 a.m., 12.40, 1.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 10.10 p.m.

Sundays only—10.40 a.m., and 1.40 p.m.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, and 9.00 a.m., 3.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30, 11.30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m., 12.00 and 1.00 p.m.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00 and 1.00 p.m.

Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 9.00, and 11.00 a.m., 2.30 and 6.30 p.m.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m., 12.00 and 1.00 p.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 a.m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 and 11.40 p.m.

Sundays only—8.40 a.m., and 1.40 p.m.

From San Francisco, Arrive—8.10, 9.10, 10.10 a.m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10 and 11.10 p.m.

Sundays only—9.10 a.m., and 12.10 p.m.

Leave Time Tables at Ferry Boat Landings.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TIME SCHEDULE.

Commencing May 10, 1874.

Trains Depart.	Through Train.	Local Only.	Sun. Local Only.	Through Only.
San Francisco	8.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.
Oakland	11.00 a.m.	12.00 m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.
Gilroy		2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	
Pajaro		3.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	
Castroville		4.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	
Salinas		5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	
Chualar		5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	
Soledad		6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	

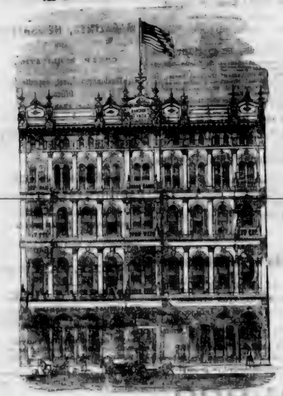
Trains Arrive.	Sun. Local Only.	Through Only.	Sun. Local Only.	Through Only.
Leave Time Tables			11.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.
Redwood			12.30 p.m.	
"			1.00 p.m.	
Menlo			1.30 p.m.	3.10 p.m.
Chualar			5.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
Salinas			6.00 p

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Grand Medal of Merit,
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I, W. HARRAL,
Commissioner for the United States, do hereby certify that the Grand Medal of Merit has been awarded to
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Dated, Vienna, October 31, 1873.
I. W. HARRAL,
Commissioner for the United States.
Information in regard to the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who left Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, in the year 1849, and was supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, San Diego county, who can be found at No. 1153 Hancock street, or address the editor.

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Established in 1862.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
In 1855.
The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times* and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.
The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.
And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.
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The Civil Rights Bill in the House.

The Senate having passed this measure, it is now left to the House of Representatives to show that they really represent the public opinion of the more enlightened people of the country. We say this, because we are persuaded to believe, that if its passage depended upon a vote of the people, it would receive an assent almost approaching unanimity. Men, without regard to the croaking minority, or to political affiliations, imbued with the sense of justice which is to characterize the party of the future, are not averse to the just enactment, and therefore its opponents in the Senate, Democrats and Republicans alike, have only shown their own wicked aversion to its beneficent features, and expressed their contempt for the termination to close the American Negro with that species of the animal kingdom dreaded alike by man and beast. In being a law giving the black man no more privileges than those exercised by the poor white, whose "nice instincts" are in no way superior to our race, we fail to see how it can be termed one sided and obnoxious. This term is with pleasure the comments of the Boston *Herald*, and would impress it upon the competitors fearing Republicans and Democrats whose sensibilities are so nice as to lend them sympathy with the people, leads to the hope that it will successfully run the gauntlet of the House of Representatives and become a law of the land. In and out of Congress the measure has excited intemperate opposition. From its inception to its endorsement by the Senate it has been coarsely and violently assailed by journals and politicians professing Democratic sentiments, and even at the hands of Republicans it has not been sustained with the unanimity that the friends of the African race had a right to demand. Objections were privately advanced against it in the Republican ranks which rendered its success problematical, and which inspired in drooping author's imagination not a few fears. Yet no measure was more urgently required from the present dominant political party in honorable fulfilment of its pledges.

"Looked at from the standpoint of actual experience, the Bill is not revolutionary in character. To many of its provisions we, of Massachusetts are accustomed, and Butler's carnation that the people of this Commonwealth are possessed of quite as much latitude as the people of any other Commonwealth in the Union, we fail to detect the clause which can rightly furnish justification for rebellious feelings. Here we do not see dispute the right of colored men and women to put themselves on an equality with white citizens in places of public amusement. In our theatres colored people are no longer restricted to the upper galleries. In our lyceums colored persons enjoy as much liberty as white to purchase the privilege of sitting in whatever part of the auditorium they please. On the occasion of the last Bunker Hill concerts persons were not excluded from enjoying the Divine harmonies of that festival of music, simply because an African Provincial had a skin somewhat darker than those of their fellows; and when the State was moved to recognize the worth of the Senator the had been the honor to cast his vote could pay was naturally and unconsciously given in her recognition of the equal claims of white and black to participate in the tribute to his memory. As the capitol was not desecrated by the colored soldiers who guarded his remains, so the platform of Music Hall was not defiled by the representation of the colored race, who was the guest of the city when the oration of Mr. Schurz was delivered. Where the loyal citizens of the Bay State are not offended, those of South Carolina, Missouri need not be stunned. As in our places of entertainment, as in our halls, conveyances, the association of colored persons is accepted without reservation, so the cultured, white, civility and sobriety serve to make them more companionable passengers than fairer individuals of greater pretentions. The clause that has caused the greatest misgivings, indeed, there is not a provision of the bill to which, under a government based on the natural freedom and equality of man, objections can be legitimately taken, is, it bestows on the black race no privileges other than those with which the whites are endowed, and if a given law is would be like starving itself a violation of the spirit of republicanism.

The passage of the bill in the Senate is not so much an avowal that justice ought to be the guide of well-organized parties, as it is a tardy self assertion of impartial conformity with the Democratic platform, together with soulless, men profession principles, have so long deceived and betrayed the people. We are glad to see this change of front, however much it may look like "expediency," for it is gratifying and significant; it augurs, and we are satisfied, that with the dominant as with the *dead* party, votes are more potent than principles. This only strengthens our position, and proves that a new organization alone can supply the wants of the age in which we live. To the fellow sovereign of Republican Senators, to their sanity for the preservation of what Vice President-Wilson thinks as "impossibility" and not to an insane willingness to accord us what we never ought to have been forced to solicit is due the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the upper branch of the law-making power. The immediate representative of the people will not lack the courage to hasten to ratify what duty and justice demand. For the want of five votes the measure was thrust aside in the House, and as the bill of the Judiciary Committee of that body would have to go to the Senate, thereby imperilling its passage at this session, we call upon the friends of human rights, liberty, and especially upon Speaker Blaine, who at the death of its author, saw the solicitude and fervent zeal worthy the emulation of statesmen, to use all honest means in pushing it, so that it may reach the Executive before adjournment. No unequivocal utterances should come from Republicans; debate is entirely out of order, and they have the power to prevent this; as it has been debated on no other measure. has been to our remembrance; unqualified endorsement, and a bending together of the good and true of all parties must alone characterize the action of the friends of civil rights in the House.

There is no escape from the distant issue which intelligent black men in every state of the Union, unwilling longer to be led will take. Either Civil Rights are a separation from party! Stand alone we shall, though "the heavens fall!" This we shall do as a rebuke to those who may prove recreant, nay infamous, in this our supreme crisis, and let those who will confer upon it this over God given right which has so long been ignored, bid for our support.

It is conceded that the house is largely in favor of the bill, and that its passage is certain at no distant time, this is not sufficient, we demand it now for the appliances that failed in the senate, may yet succeed in the House, if delay is not looked upon as a dangerous enemy." We regard further delay as ominous, and implore our friends to battle against it if they would be successful.

We entertain high hopes of the speedy passage of this bill, and by the persistent efforts of those bound by promises already made, justice will yet be revealed and vindicated. We hear people talk of this "outraged sensibilities" of any class or section. More we do not expect, less we shall not accept, all the civilities between man and man in social intercourse, the attainment of education moral worth, time, position and wealth, we shall endeavor to merit.

Yours, &c.,
A. W. A. De Leon.
Boston, May 26th, 1874.

Anniversary and Installation Ball of the United Social Club.

The First Anniversary and Installation Ball of the United Social Club will take place at Pacific Hall, Bush Street, between Kearny and Dupont, on Monday evening, July 6th, 1874. The Committee of Arrangements are as follows: J. S. Hennigues, Chairman; S. Pinch, Edward Wolfe, Henry Harris, A. S. Madge. These gentlemen have promised to use their energies and influence in making this Entertainment a perfect success. The celebrated Brass Band of the Twelfth Regiment, of Angel Island, has been engaged. The novelty of "Ion Beau" will also be a part of the evening's Entertainment. Admittance, One Dollar.

West Indian Benevolent Association.

The following named Officers, having been elected as the 11th, all were duly installed on the 1st inst. with appropriate exercises which concluded with a banquet at which were a large number of invited guests.

The officers are: William J. Simmons, President; James Hargro, Vice-President; Wm. McDonald, Recording Secretary, Nathan Poinier, Corresponding Secretary; James E. Francis, Treasurer; George P. Hamilton, Marshal; Joseph Cummings, Janitor. Trustees: Wm. A. Simmons, James Hargro, Wm. McDonald, Nathan Pointer, James E. Francis, Horace Perkins, Richard A. Clarke.

United Social Club.

At a meeting of the above Club, held on Wednesday, June 3d, 1874, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

Symmington Fyer, President; Geo. Rousseau, Vice-President; James M. Patterson, Rec. Secty. Edward Wolfe, Treasurer; H. W. Harris, Corresp. Secty. William Hamilton, Marshal.

The members expressed their satisfaction at the result of the election. Messrs. J. Wilson and Wm. Peter were selected as Judges, and were also elected as "Honorary Members" of the Society.

Favors.—Bishop J. J. Clinton, of Zion A. M. E. Church, who was present and presided over the New York State Conference at Troy, N. Y., sends us the very latest copies of the Troy *Morning Whig*, which contain the full proceedings of Conference. We extend our thanks to Bishop Clinton, and next week will give some extracts from their doings.

Lutting.—W. H. Robison, Oberlin, Ohio; J. H. Turner, Springfield, Mass.; A. W. A. De Leon, Boston; C. H. Gains, Baltimore, Md.; E. H. Anderson, Wilmington, Del.; Wm. Robinson, Stockton, from same, telegraph dispatch.

Langston's Oration.—We give copious extracts on our first page from Prof. Langston's oration, at Oberlin, Ohio, which will be read with interest by those who desire to see in print the logical argument of that eminent colored lawyer of Washington City, D. C.

The Young Men's U. B. Society Picnic.

The Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society came off at Fashion Garden, Alameda, on Thursday last, and was well attended from the city and Oakland. It wound up with a brilliant Soiree in their own hall, in this city, in the evening.

Ohio.

Oberlin, O., May 26th, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

The celebration of the 15th Amendment took place here May 14, the whole exercise Prof. J. M. Langston, of Washington, D. C. delivered the Oration. I have this day mailed a paper to you containing the Oration.

Yours Respectfully,
W. H. Romney.

Extract of the oration will be found in another column of this paper.

Grand Orient of France.

The Grand Secretary of the above named Masonic body has filed the thanks of the officers of the Convention Independent Grand Lodge free and A. Mason of the State of California, for their minute proceedings containing Resolutions, etc., for the year 1873.

Masonic Correspondence.

Boston, May 15th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Yours of the 6th inst. was received yesterday together with the package of pamphlets containing the whole of the address as it appeared in the Appeal of April 18th and 25th. I admire your laudable zeal, and hope it will be crowned with a glorious success. I am sorry that the corrected Pacific Appeal did not reach you in time to notice the document. There are two Grand Lodges in Rhode Island. The original Grand Lodge, organized from the Lodge formed by Prince Hall is Independent. The other is the creature of R. H. Gleaves, and like all his enterprises is the dedish. The Rev. Reuben Sneese, at present stationed at Newport, Rhode Island, visited me yesterday and told me that the Gleaves body could muster up a brilliant Soiree in their own hall, in this city, in the evening.

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Tennessee.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention, held on April 28th and 29th:

Whereas, It has been asserted without authority and unwarrantably, that the colored citizens of Tennessee and the South do not want civil rights with impartial school privileges to all the colored children in the South in the public schools, and all the other privileges demanded and allowed in civil law; this convention of colored citizens respectfully and with contempt for the misanthropes who would seek to fasten and fetter with prejudice our children and posterity, and we earnestly ask of the National Congress to pass the civil rights bill, giving to our children impartial school privileges in every public school State and National, through out the United States and deny any who privileges for individuals distinctions against our race on any of the institutions of the country. And protest our thanks to Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, for his management of the bill in the House of Representatives of the United States, and so ably vindicated by the immortal Chas. Sumner.

Resolved, That this Convention of colored citizens of Tennessee appoint a committee to prepare a plan to establish a monument to our lamented friend, the Hon. Charles Sumner, the apostle of true liberty and civil rights to the colored citizens of the United States, in the State of Tennessee, as a mark of our gratitude and respect for his earnest and humane labors in behalf of our race during his public life, until his death.

Lindley & Collins, 507 Sansome street Nianlic Block, has a fine stock of California eggs, butter, cheese, sugar cured hams, groceries, etc., which they sell at the lowest prices.

Soiree.—Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs has announced a soiree to come off at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific st. near Mason, on Monday, July 6th.

Died.

MILLS—In this city, Tuesday, June 2d, Charles H. Mills, a native of Huntington, Long Island, aged 33 years.

The late Rev. Mills was the son of Rev. George Mills, of the A. M. E. Church, who is now located in the vicinity of Williamsburg or Brooklyn, New York. The deceased was married in this city about two years ago to the youngest sister of Mr. W. C. Patrick, and was noted for his quiet-like and gentlemanly deportment. He was an employee on the cars of the C. P. R. R. Co. having held the position of baggage master. Mrs. Mills was present at his bedside during his illness, and was removed from his late residence, Pacific street, near Jones, to the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, where a very impressive funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. I. N. Triplett, after which the cortege proceeded to Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the funeral rites were concluded by Rev. P. W. Cassey of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Mills and all the other members of the Patrick family have the condolence of a large number of friends throughout the state in the seemingly untimely death of the late Mr. Mills.—Eo. Appeal.

Letters to the care of this office for Mrs. W. A. Caswell, Mrs. S. M. A. Gibbs.

A FESTIVAL
Will be given on
Tuesday Eve'g, June 9, 1874.
—AT THE—
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
SIXTH STREET, OAKLAND.
For the benefit of paying Sunday's bills and other small items against the late R. Pringle.
Admission - - - Fifty Cents.
Children, Twenty five Cents. Doors open at 7½

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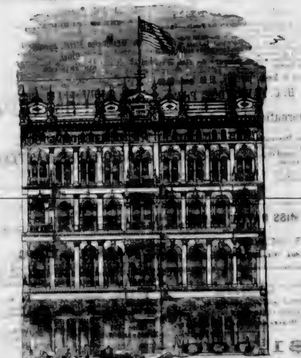
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, June 29, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Latest Phase of the Civil Rights Bill.

From the Associated Press dispatches concerning Congressional proceedings on Thursday last, we extract the following:

HOUSE.

The rules were suspended and the bill granting the right of way through public lands to the Arkansas valley railroad in Colorado passed.

Butler, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to have the Senate's Civil Rights bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Butler then said he would report the Civil Rights bill now before the Judiciary Committee, and asked to have to-morrow evening to set apart for debate on it.

Ward, of Illinois, and others objected.

* * * * * * *

Poland proproposed to go to business on the Speaker's table, with the understanding that no advantage should be given to the Civil Rights bill, but that it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, from which no report could be made at this session except by a two-thirds vote.

Gove Hale objected, on the ground that the Civil Rights bill now occupied a position of advantage in standing in the way of other legislation.

Pending discussion, E. H. Roberts made a conference report on the Mosely bill, which was agreed to.

House adjourned.

Why it required unanimous consent to take the bill up, as proposed by Butler, and why Hainey objected, we are not as yet informed. If it required unanimous consent, there were enough Democratic members to offer an objection. In that view, the bill cannot be taken up until the great Day of Judgment, and probably not then if we are to ask the Democrats in the House for their unanimous consent.

A two-thirds rule is arbitrary enough, a three fourths rule more so; but a unanimous consent rule, to take up the Civil Rights bill at this late stage of the session, is the most despotic we have ever heard applied. And more particularly so when it is seen that on the very same day other bills were taken up and passed under the suspension of the rules, we suppose by a two-thirds vote.

It now more vividly seems to us that "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." If the two-thirds Republican majority, which now has control of the House of Representatives, will quietly suffer twelve or more of their party to recant from the Civil Rights plank in the Republican platform upon which they were elected as part by colored votes, without giving them a stinging rebuke, either in the House, or in caucus, or through the party or Republican press, against such treachery, then we say that the whole Republican party, in every Congressional District that holds an election next fall, must take the consequences.

None of citizens, be they German, Irish, French or American, after giving their whole political strength to the party in good faith as the colored citizens have done in acknowledged gratitude to the Republican party, would take such an insult, and then suffer themselves to be whipped up in the traces to keep such party in power. It has been said that the colored citizens have no other party to go to but the Republican party, except they go over to the Democracy. They can withdraw their strength from the former, and avoid the latter by calling a National Convention, and proclaiming for President of the United States any such man as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, or Wendell Phillips, and cast their nearly one million votes solid for them in the next Presidential election. Either of these men could commandmore than one million votes, backed by the colored abolitionists and the radical Republicans of every State, a combination of which, we believe, would make over three million votes. We fear the Republican party will see this too late, as there is no intelligent colored man, particularly in the Northern States, but does feel himself degraded when taking a review of Republican rule, that there is not one dozen of colored men in all the Northern States (although there are thousands fully capable) that has a desk in any public office given for services according to party rule. Hence if they left the party they would lose, but little as far as offices in the Northern and Western States are concerned.

If the Civil Rights Bill is not acted on by the House before the final adjournment on the 22d inst. it may be taken up again in December and passed before the 4th of March, in the hope of making political capital for the next Presidential election.

But we fear next December will be too late, as the colored citizens in the Northern and Western States are now preparing to defeat all timid and weak-kneed Republicans for re-election in their respective Congressional Districts.

And, after all, what is the Civil Rights bill, which makes such a great scare? It merely means to allow the children of colored citizens have equal rights in all the public schools and make it a penal offense for any person to eject our clergymen, ladies and other respectable colored persons from public places.

If the malignant opposition was altogether from Democrats, colored citizens and voters would not mind it; but when they see it is mainly by Republicans, we have discovered that the Democrats were right when they charged Republicans with not being serious, or in earnest in the concession of full civil rights to colored citizens in their State and National campaigns.

Legal Holidays.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* notes the muddle which has been created by the effort to settle by statute the question as to notes falling due on holidays. Most persons suppose, it says, that when a note falls due on Sunday it is made payable on Saturday by statute, but this is a great mistake. We never had any such legislation. The courts had simply come to recognize the popular custom of requiring a note due on a holiday to be paid the day before. Sunday being a universal holiday, this custom applied. But as most other holidays were only recognized by part of the community, the custom was divided, and the case could not, therefore, be settled by common consent.

A bill was passed by the last legislature with reference to the holiday law, which the editor says is one of the most extraordinary pieces of legislation ever attempted in any country. It entirely overturns all the practice concerning notes, etc., as connected with Sunday or any other holiday, and makes all such maturing paper payable on the next succeeding, instead of preceding, secular day. This would make our State an exception to all the rest of he world, and before the new rule could be universally known would lead to endless complications among business men.

Proclamation.

All good people are hereby commanded to turn in procession and make the most of the coming Fourth of July. The Emperor acknowledges all the rights, etc., etc., and only holds and demands the authority to blend the Government into a better and purer Constitution, which object being accomplished, he desires the acceptance of his resignation.

NORTON I.

AT the session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Philadelphia, resolutions were introduced recommending unfermented wine for sacrament, and that total abstinence be required from applicants to the church, and urging co-operation with the temperance movement. All but the latter were tabled.

Mixed Schools.

There is no class in this country who read the beneficial influence of a properly conducted school system more than the American Negro. There is no class more in need of it; none better entitled to it. We say this, because for upwards of two hundred years they have not only been deprived of the benefits of education, but forced to endure the prejudices, growing out of the want of that clear and public opinion which a well-disciplined educational system alone can form. The Southern States never had an "educational system" worthy of the name, and therefore have nothing to lose from the establishment of mixed schools. The opponents of this system give no valid reason why such a system should not be inaugurated, and it is the duty of Congress to see to it that such State provide *suitable* education for its citizens. Class schools are always attended by all the evils of a defective education, and we are unwilling to expose our children to the danger which would arise from such a system. The education received by pupils in those "class schools" is inferior to that received in well-regulated schools, where the assertions of the teachers are used to promote the well-being, not of a class, hated because of insupposed mental inferiority, but to raise the pupils, *black and white*, from their depressed condition, and make for themselves a reputation. We cannot admit, even for argument's sake that the influence will be unfavorable; to our mind, this bringing together of the pupils will make the schools *really efficient* and prove a blessing to all concerned, creating that emulous spirit of competition which stimulate to grand achievements when the races confront each other. The advantages of mixed schools cannot be undervalued, and we hope our people will not submit to the distinctive system, which is to be forced upon them by the wicked prejudices which slavery engendered. The wonder is, that they have so long endured the slight and neglect of a party they have so long and zealously supported. No other class, of equal political importance, in the country, would have kept faith with a party stultionly evading to confer upon a large and politically influential constituency, the educational privileges enjoyed by the more favored of the land. There is nothing so important as education; it is next to liberty, and great care should be taken in conferring the benefits, and in endeavoring to avoid the errors of the past. No pains should be spared—no prejudices permitted to come between the prosperity and perpetuity of a system of education conferring alike its benefits upon men and women, regardless of race or color. We commend the following, from the Boston *Herald*, to the States never had an "educational system" worthy of the name, and therefore have nothing to lose from the establishment of mixed schools. 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We cannot admit, even for argument's sake that the influence will be unfavorable; to our mind, this bringing together of the pupils will make the schools *really efficient* and prove a blessing to all concerned, creating that emulous spirit of competition which stimulate to grand achievements when the races confront each other. The advantages of mixed schools cannot be undervalued, and we hope our people will not submit to the distinctive system, which is to be forced upon them by the wicked prejudices which slavery engendered. The wonder is, that they have so long endured the slight and neglect of a party they have so long and zealously supported. No other class, of equal political importance, in the country, would have kept faith with a party stultionly evading to confer upon a large and politically influential constituency, the educational privileges enjoyed by the more favored of the land. There is nothing so important as education; it is next to liberty, and great care should be taken in conferring the benefits, and in endeavoring to avoid the errors of the past. No pains should be spared—no prejudices permitted to come between the prosperity and perpetuity of a system of education conferring alike its benefits upon men and women, regardless of race or color. We commend the following, from the Boston *Herald*, to the people of the country, as extreme, unreasonable, fanatical and injurious to the school system of the South, the beneficent system of mixed schools:

"That this Government, if it is to endure, must be based upon what is right rather than what is agreeable, was demonstrated; we thought, by the overthrow of the Southern rebellion. But if we may judge from the expression of opinion elicited at the North and at the South by the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the Senate, the lesson so bitterly enforced was imperfectly learned. The clamor against that vain measure continues, with the design of obstructing and eventually defeating the enactment of the bill by the House. The line of attack in all quarters is the same. Below and above the old Mason and Dixon line, in professedly Republican organs and in the columns of the opposition journals, the enemies of the scheme cry "Mixed Schools," and let slip the dogs of war. The Southern press is unanimous against it, we are told. The common school system of the South will be irresistably destroyed, we are assured. A feeling of animosity between whites and blacks will be engendered in alarmingly proclaimed. The Peabody schools will be broken up, shorts the agent of the Peabody education fund. All these things will come to pass if the National Government persists in the heinous crime of attempting to treat the people of every section impartially. The cry is coming from the North, we can understand; as coming from the South, we cannot understand. The bill simply says that in schools maintained by public money whites and blacks shall be accorded equal privileges. In effect, the Federal Government declares that if the labor of the colored hand in the cotton field and the white hand at the mechanic's bench are taxed for educational purposes, white children and black shall share equally in the blessings arising from the imposition of that assessment. Is there anything wrong in that? And if we may rightfully take Southern Negroes and put them in school-houses by themselves to please Southern gentlemen who object to their color, why may we not with equal propriety provide the "poor white trash" of that region into isolated edifices because their poverty renders them objectionable to the southern gentry? Here in the North, where Negroes are largely in the minority, and where association between the African and Saxon races is not so distinctive as in other parts of the country, it might perhaps be plausibly affirmed that the passage of the bill would invite general discontent, but even the North, where the children of wealthy whites pillow their heads from birth upon colored breasts, and where mulattoes and quadroons afford supreme hints that a civil rights law would not debauch the community, it does not seem that enforced companionship on school benches would provoke rebellion."

No, the passage of the Civil Rights bill, now nothing else, can "debauch" an already debauched community. It does not necessarily follow, however, that mixed schools will "force companionship" even "on school benches," for we attended school where there were a *very few* of our own race, and yet we never sought, but were manner sought after by the majority of the more intelligent of the same class whom we also now told would rather abandon the schools, giving themselves up to the darkness of ignorance, before sharing the blessings of education with our children. This may be true of "the poor white trash" of the South, as it is true of the same class everywhere, but men possessing the *essentials* of gentlemen, will not be affected by coming into contact with black men. Parson Brownlow, springing from that class, and made what he is to day by the suffrages of Negroes, assures his fellow Congressmen, that if the Civil Rights bill passes, without modifying the section establishing mixed schools, the educational system of the South will be broken up. Let the present system be broken up, that a better one may take its place. Congress is not bound to foster prejudices, nor to legislate for any state, but it is bound to accord equal protection to all the citizens of the United States, regardless of color or previous condition of servitude, and to see that no one class suffer, because of unjust discriminations. We hope, therefore, that the provision securing mixed schools will be unhampered, and as clear as language can make it. All the restraints and impediments to the full development of the race must now be removed; and if, in the power of this Congress to so legislate, as to forever preclude unjust distinctions, which but fetter the progress of a race that has so long crushed by unjust laws. Defective education is an evil to be feared and guarded against; and the Government will be unjust, if the institutions of learning in the several States, supported in part by Government or by equal State taxation, are not opened in all the citizens of those States.

BOSTON, June 5, 1871.

LETTERS.—From Dr. J. H. H. Hacks, Philadelphia; J. E. Nichols, Napa.

To the care of this office for Mrs. W. A. Cassell; Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

BOOKS FOR THE HEROINES OF JERICHO.—Mrs. M. J. Morton, who is a member of the Order, has been appointed agent, by the author, for the sale of a comprehensive monitor for the use of Courts of Heroines of Jericho. Price, 50 cents, and will be sent to any locality on receipt of the price. Orders sent to 911 Washington street, San Francisco, will be promptly attended to. We have perused the above named work by Moses Dickson, Kansas, and pronounce it a valuable guide for Heroines of Jericho, in their organization.

DELMONICO SALOON.—The Delmonico Billiard Saloon, N.W. corner Stockton and Jackson, by Ridley and Gaines, is now under the sole proprietorship of the latter, who has purchased the former's interest.

BRISLAN will soon vote on the Local Option question.

Anniversary and Installation Ball of the United Social Club.

The First Anniversary and Installation Ball of the United Social Club will take place at Pacific Hall, Bush Street, between Kearny and Dupont, on Monday evening, July 6th, 1874. The Committee of Arrangements are as follows: J. S. Henriques, Chairman; S. Fitch, Edward Wolfe, Henry Harris, A. S. Mudge. These gentlemen have promised to use their energies and influence in making this Entertainment a perfect success. The celebrated Beau Dandy of the Twelfth Regiment, of Angel Island, has been engaged. The novelty of "Bon Bon" will also be a part of the evening's Entertainment. Admittance, One Dollar.

PICNIC.—The West Indian Benevolent Association will celebrate their seventh annual picnic on August 1st. For further particulars see next week. Nathan Pointer, Cor. Sec. W. I. B. A.

LIDSLEY & COLLINS, 507 Sansome street, Niantic Block, has a fine stock of California eggs, butter, cheese, sugar cured hams, groceries etc., which they sell at the lowest prices.

Births.

TRIPLETT.—In this city, June 15th, to the wife of Rev. T. W. Triplett, a son.

Deaths.

ROBBINS.—In this city, on Tuesday, June 16th, Mrs. Louisa M. Robbins, wife of David M. Robbins, formerly of Boston, Mass., aged 35 years.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE A.C.C. Conventional Encampment Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, will be held on Monday evening next, 8th instant, commencing at 7½ o'clock, sharp, in Grand Lodge Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, at which time business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration.

Every representative and member are earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the M. W. G. M.

M. E. SIMMONS, G. C.

Intelligence Office.

A. W. EBBETTS

Has opened a Intelligence Office at 638 Pacific street, near Powell, where he will keep on hand all kinds of help, which he will furnish on short notice.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.

MADAME LAMOTTE (FRENCH) DESIRES to form a class of young ladies and misses, to teach them the various kinds of fancy work, such as Crochet, Tatting, Embroidery, Lace Work, etc. Also, Dressmaking and Ladies' Underclothing. Terms reasonable. Address, or call at 1017 Mason street, between Post and Geary.

When a class of ten is made, the lady, who is highly recommended and accomplished, will commence. For further information address "RAYMOND," care Pacific Advertising Office, 511 Commercial St., San Francisco.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

W. Corner Montgomery and Clay

SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

Or compounds sent

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

HOHLWEG & OESTING

Successors to

P. H. VON DERLIETH.

1776. 1874.

PROCLAMATION!

JULY 4, 1874.

Headquarters Grand Marshal, South west corner Clay and Montgomery Sts. (San Francisco, June 25, 1874.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Having had conferred upon me the high honor of being chosen Grand Marshal of the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, by the Committee of Two Hundred, I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all military and civic bodies and to all my fellow-citizens generally, to participate in the approaching celebration, and to unite in rendering a fitting tribute to the glorious event that gave rank to our country among the powers of the world, proclaiming the United Colonies of America as the abiding place of Freedom, and the Hope and Refuge of the oppressed of all nations.

Let there be a celebration worthy of the glorious Day, and let the children of all climes and countries unite in rendering honor to the Birthday of our Republic, and give an unfailing assurance that the courage, sacrifices and heroism of the Patriots of '76 are lovingly appreciated by their descendants, and by all men who now enjoy the blessings of a free government and the benefits they receive through the devotion of our Revolutionary Fathers.

To command success, it is necessary that every citizen should take an active interest in the celebration, and their co-operation and assistance is specially desired.

Special invitations will be extended to all organized bodies, and a prompt and ready acceptance is solicited.

Committees on Finance, composed of well-known citizens will wait upon the citizens generally, from whom a generous response is expected.

The appointment of Chiefs of Staff, Marshals of Divisions, and Aids will be announced as speedily as possible.

The Grand Marshal assures his fellow-citizens that nothing shall be left undone to make the forthcoming Celebration worthy of the Day, and once more asks for your co-operation and assistance.

DANIEL NORCROSS,
Grand Marshal.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

308 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made over Waterfalls and Braids, Wiving, Hair Dyed in all Colors and warranted. Frizzing 25 Cents per Day.

Shampooing, Etc., Etc.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Parties between whom and mine demands [illegible] should write letter to the editor of New York Tribune giving a narrative, concisely. I shall be in New York in a few days, and will see them. Yours, &c. Dr. Sherman's Rupture Cure is the only one that gives the utmost comfort, and with much success. Dr. Sherman's Office, 251 Broadway, New York. Dr. Sherman is now in San Francisco, and can be consulted at the Occidental Hotel. Those who are ruptured should call at once. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. Valley, January 4, 1871.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strikes a big lead, and then sells out for a song, or has to go back to the old country, or wants to transfer to his heirs the benefit of his labors, will find a purchaser in the undersigned, who has been looking for a good thing for years, and is willing to pay a liberal price for the same. Address or call on

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent.
201 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL, A PHYSICIAN and Test and Medium, are the most wonderful. He can tell you all the news of the day, as it is in the world. Office, 1125 Market street, between Stockton and Powell. They are all kinds of spiritual, clairvoyant and magnetic work. Every lover, lonely, anything in the world, call on the doctor, and learn your future life. Those who are in trouble, and have been deceived by others, call on the doctor. He will tell you what to do. Don't forget to call and examine them.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and other places, will be invited to attend to their business. Parties will be called for and conveyed to the house. Terms moderate.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN HOLT, of 325 Pacific street, has taken the training farm (the old commodity, as operator only performed by the most experienced horsemen) on the Bay road, near Ocean House, on the Union Course. Post Office address, Box 1925. Horses will be trained by the month, season, or job. Terms reasonable. Apply to

JOHN HOLT, 325 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN REGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Grand Variety of Fancy Goods,

634 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has opened

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture STYLISH and FASHIONABLE DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and all kinds of Ladies' Outside Garments, in the latest and most approved style. Ladies' fitting orders will be waited upon at their residences. Ladies' cutting orders will be filled with punctuality and dispatch. All orders will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL BIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

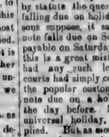
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Telegraph Office, 632 Clay Street,
Rooms, 630 Merchant Street,

Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.



LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LADIES'

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 626

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

626 Bush Street, San Francisco.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

UNDERTAKERS,

834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Inspector and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected especially for Family, Retail, Office and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 61 Post Street,

OVER THE CITY BANK.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. T. COLEMAN, President.
ALVIN HAWLEY, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1309 POWELL STREET,

Between Post and Sutter, SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY,

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS!

25 Cents per dozen.

FANCY HAMS from 14 to 16 Cents per pound. Good Dinner Cheese, from 8 to 10 Cents per pound. Eleven Candles, 25 Cents.

Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

Open 8 Hours a day Evenings.

LINDLEY & COLLINS,

507 Sansome St.

Nearly Broadway.

HEAD-QUARTERS

BILLIARD HALL,

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873.

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent.
201 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements to Families and the public generally.

Chambers, with the name of The United States, and in all their Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for 50 cents.

Board & Room, per day, $1.00 and $1.50.

H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

DEALER IN

HUMAN HAIR

304 WASHINGTON STREET,

Four Doors Below Dupont St., SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PUFFS, CURLS, LONG SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Apply per mail, for particulars, inclosed by stamp, to Colonel Scott of the Age, Chicago, Ill.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Questions of the present political campaign, History and Platform, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Horace Greeley's Biographer. Synopsis of Liberal Party Platform. The Greeley-Brown Ticket, especially for the doubt by Horace Greeley himself. The Record, both Annual and Private. If you want to make money and Good Terms, send for Outfit and secure territory at once. Address, for Terms, &c., Parties, Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
EXCHANGE STREET.

The Saloon will be Elegantly Refurnished, where he will put up the best Meals in the City, and Private Rooms for Parties. The Choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars will be kept. Meals served at all hours. Open from 6 A.M. to 12 P.M. Private entrance on Jackson street.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Fine Embroidery attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace Curtains. First class, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a Boarding House

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE

OR

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the age. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Chronic, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. THIS IS NOT A PATENT MEDICINE without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
MERCHANT, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

Over a Mallory in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

For one or two gentlemen, with or without board, at Mrs. Lindsay's, No. 112 Fremont Place, either permanently or transiently.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Raymer's Burial Cloaks always on hand, and Agents for Flint's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS.

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Also Agent for Raymer's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CRAIG & SON,

621 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for Funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MISS S. E. VALENTINE AND MISS SUSAN PULSIFER

Having removed to 1017 Mason street, between Post and Geary, are prepared to execute all orders in the above line in the most satisfactory manner. Terms reasonable.

C. H. SCHTTACHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Sonoma Hotel and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1507 DUPONT STREET,

Between Clay and Sacramento, SAN FRANCISCO

Cabinet Work, and Fitting up Offices also, promptly attended to.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of SARAH MACFARLAN, who left San Francisco for Australia, in the Bark [illegible] in 1852. Any information concerning her whereabouts will be thankfully received. Address, Box 1, Pacific Appeal office, San Francisco, Cal.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

On and after Sunday, April 26th, 1874, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davis, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

12.00 M. Benicia Steamer (from Clay street wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P.M. (Daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Benicia Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

6.30 P.M. (Daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Oakland Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Oakland with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

6.30 P.M. (Daily), Oakland Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Oakland with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

ARRIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

For San Francisco, leaving at Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

[illegible] A.M. [illegible] A.M. [illegible] P.M. [illegible] P.M. [illegible] P.M. [illegible] P.M.

From San Francisco, leaving at Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

[illegible] A.M. [illegible] A.M. [illegible] P.M. [illegible] P.M. [illegible] P.M. [illegible] P.M.

From San Francisco for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

Daily—7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 3.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M., 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M.

From Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding for San Francisco.

Daily—[illegible] A.M., 1.00 P.M., 1.40 P.M., 4.40 P.M., 5.40 P.M., 10.40 P.M.

Sundays only—[illegible] A.M., 1.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Benicia.

Daily—7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 3.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M., 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.

From Benicia to San Francisco.

Daily—[illegible] A.M., 1.00 P.M., 1.40 P.M., 4.40 P.M., 5.40 P.M., 10.40 P.M.

Sundays only—[illegible] A.M., 1.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Vallejo.

Daily—7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 3.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M., 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.

From Vallejo to San Francisco.

Daily—[illegible] A.M., 1.00 P.M., 1.40 P.M., 4.40 P.M., 5.40 P.M., 10.40 P.M.

Sundays only—[illegible] A.M., 1.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M., 9.00 A.M., 10.00 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M., 2.00 P.M., 3.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M., 5.00 P.M., 6.00 P.M., 7.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 9.00 P.M., 10.00 P.M., 11.00 P.M., 12.00 P.M.

Sundays—8.00 A.M., 9.00 A.M., 10.00 A.M., 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M., 2.00 P.M., 3.00 P.M., 4.00 P.M., 5.00 P.M., 6.00 P.M., 7.00 P.M., 8.00 P.M., 9.00 P.M., 10.00 P.M., 11.00 P.M., 12.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

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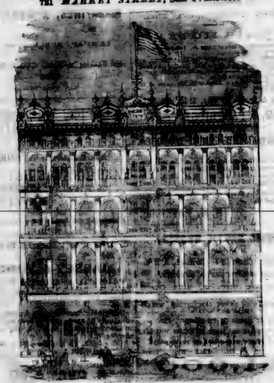


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Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Abingdon, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Rev. Jacob Smith, who still resides at No. 1113 Thirteenth street, or address this office.

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VOL. X.—NO. 44. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1874 WHOLE NO. 514

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, June 27, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Congress adjourned on Tuesday last without reaching the Civil Rights Bill. This is deeply regretted by all the friends of this great measure. It remains to be seen at the session in December next, when Congress re-assembles, whether it will go through that body by the 4th of March, when the present members' term expires. It is upon the present Republican members in Congress that the responsibility rests as to the future adhesion to the party by colored voters. Immediately after the 4th of March, when the next session adjourns, or about May or June ensuing, 1875, that the two great parties—Republican and Democratic—will respectfully each go into National Convention for the nomination of Presidential Candidates.

By the Civil Rights bill not passing during the session just passed, and by a long equivocation when Congress meets again, will leave the whole Republican party with but little security and encouragement for colored citizens to follow them to the front in the next Presidential campaign. A National Convention by colored citizens, however, over about the same time as the other great parties, will be necessary.

All will depend upon the action of the next session of Congress which commences in December, on the Civil Rights Bill: As it is but little more than eight months up to the 4th of March next, when the term of the present Members of the Lower House of Congress will expire, we advise colored citizens in every State to commence to reflect and prepare for the political emergency which will take place next Spring or Summer, 1875.

Union of the Colored Masons of California.

The Grand Lodges which were known in California as the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge F. A. A. Y. M. and the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge F. and A. M., by a committee of conference on union, appointed from each, one or both bodies being in session between the 18th and 24th of June, agreed upon the propositions of forming a Sovereign Grand Lodge for all the Masons in the State of California. According to arrangements the representatives of the Lodges of both jurisdictions met in convention on Wednesday, June 24, adopted a Grand Lodge Constitution, electing and installing Grand Officers.

In consequence of the great amount of business done in effecting a union of the two Grand Lodges, the publication of the officers, the appointments, etc., have been deferred until next week, when every detail will be given with more correctness and satisfaction than could have hurridly been given this week of the newly formed Grand Lodge, styled "The Sovereign Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons for the State of California."

We rejoice to proclaim through our columns that we have now a united brotherhood of colored Masons throughout the State of California, all toiling under one sovereign Grand Lodge—for which greeting is sent to all other Sovereign Grand Lodges.

Ovidian's Inquest.—A colored citizen, D. C. Lee, was one of the jury summoned yesterday by Coroner Rice, for the inquest over the body of Abraham Cooper, a colored man who had died suddenly a day or two ago, in one of the alleys leading off Pacific street, between Dupont and Stockton.

Crowded Out.—A communication by Dr. Hack's, Philadelphia, has been unavoidably crowded out. It will appear in our next.

The White Felon and Black Gentleman!

No reason exists why colored gentleman should not receive the same attentions on railroads, steamboats, theatres, and all other places kept for the public, as well as a gentleman with paler faces if they are able to pay their way. All that is needed from the white felon after escaping punishment, is broadcloth and "a promise to pay." With these, though he be an escapedmad dazer, he can enter and be accommodately, while the upright, upright, Christian gentleman of color will be told, "no niggers served here." Wisdom on the part of Congress in prohibiting this unjust discrimination will set at rest a mean prejudice, and secure to a worthy race the essential condition of citizenship so long denied them. We ask no more for colored men than is accorded to the most degraded of the other class. This granted, our grievances will have been redressed, and the faculties of travel with its accompaniments will no longer be reserved for a favored class, but subservice to the public interest and will conduce to the welfare of all. This the passage of the Civil Rights Bill will axiomatically secure, and we need not fear that opposition to its provisions will long continue, for like all other things, they will become popular. We have already outlived the scurrilous epithets of a few years ago, and soon will disappear all unjust distinctions based upon caste, and the long entertained opinion that colored persons are not as companionable "as will be served" white persons.

The refining influence of education acts alike on races and has long ago demonstrated the falsity of that long entertained opinion which has so long misled the American people. Of course law cannot obliterate the prejudices of centuries, but it can protect the rights which these prejudices would endanger—even annihilate if left unrestrained. Hence the importance of the Civil Rights bill as a promoter of the best interests of the aggrieved and the aggressor. The impediments placed in the path of the Colored American, by denying him facilities, advantages and privileges enjoyed by aliens and felons of the nation in that they failed to use their delegated power to crush out the last vestige of oppression and wrong.

No better time has ever come for putting in practice the self-evident truth: "All men are created equal," than the present, and if the administration and its allies fail to eradicate the iniquitous proscriptions which they countenance by not enacting laws to protect the rights of all citizens, it will forfeit all claim to the respect of just men everywhere, and fail to secure the continued undivided support of its much outraged and long baffled colored constituents.

We desire to call the attention of our opponents to the fact that we are by birth Americans, and therefore, entitled to all the rights and privileges secured to American citizens. No odious discriminations can be permitted to exist by law, without bringing the Government into disrepute. With our combined numbers, wealth, energy, and unparalleled growth, advancement in education, attainment of wealth and position, we will soon command the respect of our fellow citizens, which will cause to be established between the races a mutual intercourse and common interest, that will eventually wipe out all invidious distinctions. It is an undeniable fact, that in many States of the Union this has already commenced, and careful preparation is being made in others for welcoming the new element. In the Southern States, since emancipation, the energies of the blacks have been steadily developing, and their intellectual status now compare favorably with those who have had superior advantages. Let Congress give them the same advantages so long enjoyed by their fellow citizens, and who will doubt that they will appreciate and use them for the development of their faculties and the good of their respective States? Individual prosperity among them is steadily increasing, as statistics show. Industry is raising them to the level of their former masters, and their pecuniary accumulations are telling visibly in those States. The Freedmen's banks furnish an interesting picture of their thrift, and a race so vigorous under disadvantages, cannot but become important and flourishing, when their relation with their white fellow-citizens shall have become harmonious. Continued proscription and odious distinctions against a race that has proved itself the equal of its oppressors, are unjustifiable and inexcusable, and we demand for the most respectable of them what is awarded to the most infamous of their white fellow citizens!

A. W.A. DeLong.

Boston, June 16, 1874.

Obituary.

The late Henry M. Collins came to this State in 1852, from Pittsburg, Penn., where he had resided almost from his youth. In 1854 he figured as a prominent man in that city, with Martin R. Delaney, Dr. Peck, Mc. Vashon, and other leading colored men in that day, and was one of the publishing committee of a newspaper published by colored men, called the *Mystery*. He was possessed of good business qualifications when he came to this Coast, and was successful in all his undertakings, and prosperous, having acquired some property. Since his arrival in this State he has identified himself with the public and church movements of his people, and co-operated with Barney Fletcher, Rev. Darrin Stokes, Rev. J. J. Moore, Rev. ——— Thompson, to establish a church on Stockton street, near Vallejo. Rev. Mr. Stokes being a Bethel minister, and Rev. Mr. Moore being of the Zion Connection in the Eastern States, they disagreed as to which Discipline they would be governed by. Subsequently, Rev. Mr. Stokes, H. M. Collins, Henry Cornish, Barney Fletcher, John Lewis, and all others who favored the Bethel or A. M. E. Church Discipline, in 1854, purchased the building northwest corner of Jackson and Virginia streets, altered it, and established what was called the "St. Cyprian Church," with Rev. Darius Stokes as pastor. Rev. T. M. D. Ward having arrived on the Pioneer during the same year, he subsequently succeeded the Rev. Mr. Stokes as pastor of St. Cyprian Church. During this time Mr. Collins was one of the Trustees, and was one of the responsible parties for a large mortgage on the church buildings. The A. M. E. congregation, not wishing to assume the mortgage debt, moved out, and rented a building on Scott street, which had formerly been used as a billiard manufactory, and left Mr. Collins in possession of the St. Cyprian Church to pay the mortgage. He held possession by paying interest on the mortgage, and rented the building for public use—political meetings, ward clubs, etc.—up to 1873.

In 1866 or 7, when the Bethel congregation moved out of the St. Cyprian building, Mr. Collins joined in with the Rev. J. J. Moore, Rev. Adam Smith, and other layman, to help build up Zion A. M. E. Church which was still on Stockton street, near Vallejo, but soon after purchased the lot now occupied by the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, and built a one story church which they occupied until the congregation through the instrumentality of Mr. Collins' business foresight, purchased the church building on Stockton st., which had been occupied by the Unitarian Congregation, over which Rev. T. Starr presided. Rev. Mr. Moore and most of the principal colored men left the city in the Fraser River excitement of 1858. Mr. Collins, and others of his congregation, went to Victoria or Cariboo for Mr. Moore, and had him installed in the Starr King Church building as pastor. H. M. Collins was among the most active in all these church movements, which shows he was in that direction a very useful man.

In his secular or political movements his was zealous and enthusiastic. He was one of the prime movers in the State Convention held by colored citizens in Sacramento City in 1855, which had for its object the petitioning of the California Legislature to repeal laws then existing which prevented colored citizens testifying against whites in the Courts of Justice in this State. The State Executive Committee, of which the writer of this and Mr. Collins were members, called another convention in the year 1856, and also presented another petition as also in 1858.

The conventions which were held in 1858, and subsequently, were of secondary importance, the heavy labor having all been done by Mr. Collins with the pioneer colored men who were contemporary with him in church, political and public movements. This is but a brief sketch of his life among us in the State, giving most of his spare time and labor for the elevation of his race, besides having to attend to his own vocation.

Mr. Collins was for many years employed by the California Steam Navigation Co. as steward on the Sacramento boats. Subsequently he was janitor of the Merchant's Exchange until his death.

The funeral which was largely attended, took place from the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Powell on Sunday last.—Editor.]

The United States have about seventy-five thousand miles of telegraph wires, or double that of any other nation.

A rope thirteen miles in length has been manufactured at Alameda rope factory for dry use something

Books for the Heroines of Jericho.—Mrs. M. J. Morton, who is a member of the Order, has been appointed agent, by the author, for the sale of a comprehensive monitor for the use of Courts of Heroines of Jericho. Price, 50 cents, and will be sent to any locality on receipt of the price. Orders sent to 911 Washington street, San Francisco, will be promptly attended to. We have perused the above named work by Moses Dickson, Kansas, and pronounce it a valuable guide for Heroines of Jericho, in their organizations.

Delmonico Saloon.—The Delmonico Billiard Saloon, N.W. corner Stockton and Jackson, by Ridley and Gaines is now under the sole proprietorship of the latter, who has purchased the former's interest.

Anniversary and Installation Ball of the United Social Club.

The First Anniversary and Installation Ball of the United Social Club will take place at Pacific Hall, Bush Street, between Kearny and Dupont, on Monday evening, July 6th, 1874. The Committee of Arrangements are as follows: J. S. Hourlizon, Chairman; S. Fitch, Edward Wolfe, Henry Harris, A. S. Mudge. These gentlemen have promised to use their energies and influence in making this Entertainment a perfect success. The celebrated Brass Band of the Twelfth Regiment, of Angel Island, has been engaged. The society of "Boo Boom" will also be a part of the evening's Entertainment. Admittance, One Dollar.

Picnic.—The West Indian Benevolent Association will celebrate their seventh annual picnic on August 1st. For further particulars see next week. Nathan Pointer, Cor. Sec. W. I. B. A.

Lindley & Collins, 507 Sansome street, Nisnite Block, has a fine stock of California eggs, butter, cheese, sugar cured hams, groceries, etc., which they sell at the lowest prices.

The steamship State of Georgia, reported to have collided with another vessel some time ago, arrived at New York yesterday.

The President has signed the commission of Judge Richardson as Associate Justice of the Court of Claims.

The National Millers' Association met at St. Louis yesterday, and adopted resolutions approving of Senator Windom's bill pending in the United States Senate, and urging the Senate and House of Representatives to pass it.

Deaths.

COLLINS.—In this city, Saturday, June 20th, 1874, Henry M. Collins, aged 54 years.

CROCKETT & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE,
608 CLAY STREET.
Colored Help always in demand

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES to give a number of pupils (ladies and boys, in classes or private lessons, a few hours every day, at their residences. For terms and other information address, M. L. Box 2, Post Office, Oakland, Cal. Oakland, June 27, 1874.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
CORNER
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING

1776. 1874.



PROCLAMATION!

JULY 4, 1874.

Headquarters Grand Marshal, South west corner Clay and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco, June 12, 1874.

Fellow Citizens—Having had conferred upon me the high honor of being chosen Grand Marshal of the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, by the "Committee of Two Hundred," I hereby extend a cordial invitation to all military and civic bodies, and to all my fellow citizens generally, to participate in the approaching celebration, and to unite in rendering a fitting tribute to the glorious event that gave rank to our country among the powers of the world, proclaiming the United Colonies of America as the abiding place of Freedom, and the Hope and Refuge of the oppressed of all nations.

Let there be a celebration worthy of the glorious Day, and let the children of all climes and countries unite in rendering honor to the Birthday of our Republic, and give an unfailing assurance that the courage, sacrifices and heroism of the Patriots of '76 are lovingly appreciated by their descendants, and by all men who now enjoy the blessings of a free government and the benefits they receive through the devotion of our Revolutionary Fathers.

To command success, it is necessary that every citizen should take an active interest in the celebration, and their co-operation and assistance is specially desired.

Special invitations will be extended to all organized bodies, and a prompt and ready acceptance is solicited.

Committees on Finance, composed of well-known citizens will wait upon the citizens generally, from whom a generous response is expected.

The appointment of Chiefs of Staff, Marshals of Divisions, and Aids, will be announced as speedily as possible.

The Grand Marshal assures his fellow-citizens that nothing shall be left undone to make the forthcoming Celebration worthy of the Day, and once more asks for your co-operation and assistance.

DANIEL NORCROSS,
Grand Marshal.

MRS. I. GRAHAM,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
Nos. 22 and 24 Fifth Street, San Francisco.
Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE
CURE!

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL,
MORRELL, TAKE NOTICE.
CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN REGERS, Proprietor.
P. C. COSGROVE,
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Fluted Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
634 PACIFIC STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
Mrs. V. A. BROWN
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO.
DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
No. 318 PACIFIC STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
R. B. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
of San Francisco.
LEADER OF FASHION.
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
SAN FRANCISCO.
YLANAGAN & BALLAGHER,
UNDERTAKERS,
634 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ARTHUR M. EBBETS.
COAL,
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.
BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000
OFFICE,
No. 8 Post street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. P. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS M. PRATT, Attorney.
MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser
SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 Front Street.
EGGS 25 Cents per dozen.
EASTERN HAMS, from 14 to 15 cts. per pound.
Eleven Candles, 25 Cents.
Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
LINDLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St.
HEAD-QUARTERS
BILLIARD HALL
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RIDLEY & GAINES, - - PROP'S
CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
201 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL A. PENTENRIEDTER and Prof. JOHN BOLL, are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world. They can tell things as they were, are and will be. They are all kinds of witchcraft, cross all charms and spells, throw love, returns anything that is lost, makes or unmakes, and carries to absence from or to you with the quickness of the mail, all who want to. Don't forget to call and see them.
International Hotel,
322 & 324 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families and Single Gentlemen, with the name of the Hotel cannot, will be such. Depot and Broadway Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.
International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.
MISS HATTIE GRABER,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
504 WASHINGTON STREET,
Front Hair Dresser since Dec'r '66, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEAD AND BUTTES.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, POUFFS, All Orders attended to promptly.
$1,000
In three months.
Agents are made the above amount by selling the Complete Story of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present campaign, History and Platforms, Biographies of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, Life and Services of the New York Philosopher, Speeches of Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, and other leading men of the party. If you want to make money and fast, address at once for circulars and extra terms to HARLOTT & CO., San Rafael, Cal.
ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
613 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
HOTEL DE LA PRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET.
MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.
SACRAMENTO.
Boarding House.
BOARDING HOUSE
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
WILL WILLIAMS
MRS. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.
STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
Extract of Fir Balsam.
It is the great National Discovery of the day. We hereby call the attention of the public to the fact that Dr. Dewey & Co. have discovered the Extract of Fir Balsam, &c. THIS IS YOU BY. Manufactured by Dr. Dewey & Co., Rochester, N. Y., and sold by Druggists generally.
Sold by Druggists Generally.
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON
MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
For a Visiting to all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For Families and Single Men, at 116 Post street, between Kearny and Dupont. Rooms newly furnished rooms at $10 per month. Apply on the premises, Front Basement Floor, either permanently or transiently.
WHITE & BAUER,
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles and
UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.
Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office, 241 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.
R. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
611 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
SOPHIE EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Slabs furnished on application.
Sole Agents for Sanderson's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for Funerals always on hand. Orders from country will receive prompt attention.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
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AND BITS,
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ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
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DRESS-MAKING
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
Mrs. S. E. VALENTINE and Mrs. SUSAN FULLER have opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 627 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell, where they will be pleased to receive a call from their friends and the public generally.
C. H. BOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired
BOSTON BATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
Between Grant and Central Sts., SAN FRANCISCO
Hair Goods of every style made to order. Combings worked up.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
THIS Sunday, April 26th, 1874,
and until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Ogden and the East.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and all points in Napa and Sonoma Counties.
8.00 A.M. (Daily except Sundays) Local Passenger Train for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton and Martinez.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and intermediate points.
3.00 P.M. (Daily except Sundays) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton and Martinez.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Ogden and the East.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Ogden and all way Stations.
6.30 P.M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Ogden and all way Stations.
OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 and 11.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00 A.M.; 1.30 and 11.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Port Costa.
Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.15, 8.15 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00 A.M.; 1.30 and 11.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45, 8.45 and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45, 8.45 and 11.45 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45, 8.45 and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.45, 8.45 and 11.45 P.M.
From Port Costa to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—4.30, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12 and 7.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily, except Sundays—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily, except Sundays—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
From Port Costa to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—4.30, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12 and 7.00 P.M.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Pass. Agt.
J. H. STRONG, Gen. Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 25, 1874.
Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco, (Atlantic Mail Slip, foot of Townsend street):
8.40 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz (Pajaro connection at Pajaro for Watsonville, and at Salinas for Pacific Grove). Also connects at Soledad for Jolon, at Tres Pinos for Hollister, at San Juan for Watsonville, and at Gilroy for Hollister, Santa Cruz, Monterey and Soledad.
3.20 P.M. Daily (Mondays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, and Way Stations.
4.45 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted), for San Jose and Way Stations at 8.30 A.M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 2.30 P.M.
On Sundays, on Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 8.30 A.M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 2.30 P.M.
A. C. BASSETT, A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. LORD, Superintendent.
Gen'l Freight and Ticket Agent.
S. C. Railroad. Jones Narrow Gauge.
SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN JOSE.
Commencing Monday, June 15, 1874.
Leave San Francisco at 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.
Leave San Jose at 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M.
Fare, $1.50.
Through Tickets to Monterey and Santa Cruz.
Through Tickets to Virginia City, Carson, Reno, Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, Elko, Humboldt, Ogden, Salt Lake, Cheyenne and Omaha, at reduced rates.
Through Tickets to Boise City, Idaho, at reduced rates.
Through Tickets to Portland, Oregon, at reduced rates.
Through Tickets to Victoria, Vancouver Island, at reduced rates.
Through Tickets to Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Shasta, Yreka, Humboldt, Crescent City, Ukiah, Cloverdale, Healdsburg, Santa Rosa, Petaluma, Napa, Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Woodland, Davisville, Vacaville, Suisun, Benicia, Martinez, Byron Springs, Livermore, Pleasanton, Niles, Hayward, Alameda, Oakland, Berkeley, Lake Merritt, Temescal, Emeryville, San Pablo, Pinole, Port Costa, Antioch, Brentwood, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico

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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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LOSSES PAID HERE IN GOLD

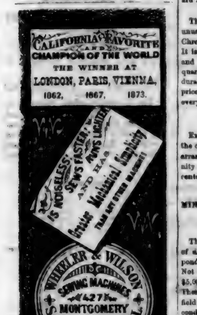
Immediately on adjustment,

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

420 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Lamplugh, who left Preston about 18 years ago for Australia, via Cape of Good Hope. He afterwards went to New Zealand, and was last heard from in the Province of Otago, where he was then residing. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Joseph Lamplugh, Preston, Lancashire, England. Should he see this notice, he is requested to write immediately, as business of importance requires his presence in England.

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and in all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volumes cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

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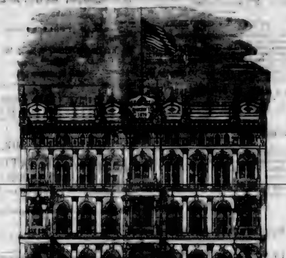
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In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, by doing so he has interrupted himself in his eloquent speech. I had intended, if I had the opportunity, to say something on this occasion by way of reply to a part of a recent speech by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. Lamar) and that of the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Bottler). The few minutes allowed me, however, are not sufficient to enable me to even briefly sketch what I had hoped to be able to say.

The remarks on yesterday of the distinguished Mississippian (Mr. Lamar), who somewhat electrified the House, and who by the way, seems to be somewhat in advance of those for whom he spoke in the matter of a sincere and hearty acquiescence with some of the results of the late war, attracted my attention for more reasons than one. The first was because to many of his utterances, importance ought to be attached, coming from the gentleman who spoke. But when he said that the negroes in this country were possessed of all the rights and privileges attaching to other citizens, I can not admit that he stated what was exactly true. For if that were the fact, five millions of people would not be asking the Congress of the United States to-day for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. Nor would the dying words of Charles Sumner, addressed to Mr. Hoar, have been uttered, "Do not let the Civil Rights Bill fail." Nor would the Senate of the United States sit this consecutive hours to pass a useless measure. Hence I say that the statement of the distinguished Mississippian, that the colored people of this country possessed all the rights attaching to American citizenship, following up by the imploring appeal that we ought to pay some attention to the rights and interests of the white people of the South, was not exactly true; else we would not be here to day asking the Congress of the United States to pass the Civil Rights Bill; nor would we be here to-day reminding the Republican party of the country their solemn obligation to pass such a bill, nor would we be here to remind the Republican party to day, that if Congress adjourns without the passage of such a bill, to which it is committed, they will demoralize nine hundred thousand voters in the country and withhold an act of justice from five millions of people. I repeat that the statement of the gentleman from Mississippi is not exactly true, as has already been abundantly proven.

But it is a sign, Mr. Speaker, of the rapid strides of progress we have made as a nation, that the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, identified in the manner he is with that past, is now seeking to blot out that past, so far as clinging to its dead issues is concerned. I hail the spirit of his speech as indicative of the progress and advancing strides we are making as a nation. But I say to-day, and I speak, if I can, to the country so far as there is an impression that the colored man in this country has obtained all that attaches to American citizenship, or that the passage of the Civil Rights Bill will work injuriously to other whites or blacks, there never was a greater mistake made. If that were the fact, I say again there never was a more useless or anuecessary implication uttered than that embodied in the dying words of Charles Sumner, "take care of the Civil Rights Bill."

Now, sir, let me say in the brief moment allowed me that what pains me most in this matter is that men coming from the South, from Tennessee and from Virginia, indebted for their elevation to the position of the members of Congress on this floor in part at least to colored votes, are to be found declaring that colored men do not want the Civil Rights Bill. They misrepresent that portion of their constituencies, I say to them, in the language of Charles Sumner to a Senator of the United States, "They are not your constituency; they are mine." You misrepresent them, and have added insult to the injury you would inflict.

When the gentlemen from Tennessee (Mr. Bottler) said that the colored people did not want civil rights, that portion of his constituency almost at that same moment were in a State convention called for the purpose, engaged in making a protest against the position assumed by Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, who had written against the bill.

(The convention referred to adopted resolutions urging the passage of the Civil Rights Bill).

I ask the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, before we shall adjourn. We ask it as a measure of justice to those people who have been true to the nation and to the party in power. We ask it at the hands of President Grant and the Republican party. We ask it too, sir, as matter of sound public policy in the interest of the Republican party and the country. To say that the intelligent colored people are not desiring this measure is, sir, I repeat, adding insult to injury. We ask it; we are not in a position to demand it. We plead for it respectfully, but in no uncertain voice, and confidently look for its early passage.

Mr. Speaker, the condition of affairs in South Carolina, Arkansas, Louisiana, and elsewhere in the South is legal into these debates and into the writing of newspaper articles as evidences of the unfitness of the negro for the franchise and for Civil Rights. Sir, that affairs in some of these States are not in a satisfactory condition is unfortunately true; but, sir, these people have been so all under all circumstances as any other race similarly situated could have done. They have made mistakes and are alive to the fact, and so far as they are concerned are endeavoring to rectify them. They have been deceived in men whom they elected to fill important positions, as the too confiding colored people of portions of Tennessee and Virginia and elsewhere have been deceived and are being misrepresented by some of those towards whose election they contributed largely.

As to affairs in my own State, sir, I could wish that there were no grave constitutional obstructions in the way of an investigation into our affairs, as is asked for by a portion of our people. The people of our people, white and black, would rather invite investigation and a thorough understanding of our affairs than shrink from it. None but those who may be guilty of such practices as are charged against them, and are or may be directly responsible for the misuse of the public money and abuses in other directions, could reasonably object. But, sir, because some officials in these States have abused the public confidence and prostituted their office, is violence to be done to a great principle of justice, and a whole race denied therein equal rights in a Government like ours? It can not be, Mr. Speaker. Let justice be done though the heavens fall

Loss of the Civil Rights Bill.

It is not sufficient that twenty-nine Republican Senators voted for it—all there were present, with three exceptions—where were the others? If there re-election had depended upon their presence, they would have been present; and if the bill had came up under the regular order of business in the house, when a majority vote only, would have been required to have passed it there would not have been a majority present. We believe the Republican leaders have lost sight of principals and are moved only by a policy that they intend shall secure to them the next Presidential election. Policy we detest at all times; it is but hypocrisy at the best, yet we concede a certain amount of policy to the politician as being necessary to carry out his principle but when it comes to policy without principle, it is a little more than we can tolerate, yet it can not be doubted that we have been led on by this necromancy, they have first gained our confidence and love and then deceived us.

But it is with ourselves to say whether our pretended friends shall enjoy the fruits of it as do-ption, undisturbed—it is for us to say whether we will have the rights enjoyed by other men or not. Nine hundred thousand voters can make or break any national candidate, but there must be a unity of action. We can not all take different courses and come out at the same point. The National Committee—relics of the National convention should make its appearance on the stage of action now—let them convene and lay out a line of action to be carried into every State; let those faithful Republicans who have championed our cause and consequently the cause of humanity—for it is on broader principles than for the benefit of our own race that we advocate the passage of the bill—be sustained and re-elected, and in many instances the colored voters have the power to do this. Let us, North and South, no longer petition, we have petitioned until petitioning has become a mockery, let us demand what we have hitherto begged for; let us act upon that demand by refusing to support a candidate State or National, who refuses to be pledged to advocate Justice to all men; depend upon it, it is votes a politician wants, and it is votes he fears, There should be a unity of action too, on the part of the press—it has in its grasp, the power to mould public opinion, and it should be done. We would advocate the calling of a convention of the editors of colored journals throughout the country to lay out a political course to be pursued by them all. We should go to work in earnest in this matter—other experiments have failed—let us try independence.—*The Progressive American.*

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Civil Rights.

The following extracts are taken from the speech of Hon. Alonzo J. Ransier, of South Carolina, delivered in the House of Representatives, June 9th, 1874:

MR. SPEAKER—I am obliged to my friend for yielding a portion of his time to me, while I am sorry that by doing so he has interrupted him-

[From the Omaha Herald, July 1st.]

From Omaha, Nebraska.

OMAHA, June 29, 1874.

To the Editor of the Omaha Herald:

DEAR SIR—In your comments in Sunday's issue upon Fred Douglass' manifesto on the nine passages in the Civil Rights bill by the Forty-Third Congress, you say there is a difference among the colored men (myself not excepted, although you presume to assert that I don't care) naturally expected the passage of the above bill by the present Congress, and especially on account of the pledge made by the Philadelphia National Republican Convention, and its defeat is owing to the great howl raised by the Democratic press and Congressmen, which has a tendency to frighten a few weak-kneed Republicans from the discharge of their duties. We purpose holding them responsible for their actions, as well as the Democratic party who have made it their business to oppose all public measures which have for their object the removal of disabilities of colored men, even their emancipation. And yet you claim to be the friend of the Negro. The only difference between Mr. Douglass and myself is, that I have always believed that the success of the passage of this bill would depend upon the principles and feeling manifested by the people in their local elections, while Mr. Douglass has relied mainly upon his own influence with Congress, together with that of other men, such as Langston, Downing, Wemley, and his opinions, as expressed through the press, and the impression of his lectures on the people, to insure the passage of the Civil Rights bill. In regard to the second difference you imagine you find between Mr. Douglass and myself, I would state that you are as greatly mistaken as in your first statement. I, as a man of honor, treat every gentleman with the same respect, without regard to color or rank, whether he has shown me favors or not. Cringing or fawning is not in my line. I flatter myself that I am employed on my own merits, and do not find it necessary to fawn upon our worthy Postmaster to retain my situation; and if I were to fawn upon Mr. Yost, as you have intimated, I fail to see wherein you could make the case parallel with the quotations you make, "the kissing of the hands that smite us," etc., for I have never heard of Mr. Yost's doing anything detrimental to myself or people, and I fail to see why I should hold Mr. Yost responsible for the actions of a few renegade Republicans. Yours respectfully, E. P. WILLIAMS.

THE COMING GIRL.—She will be of some use in the world, will cook her own food, will earn a living, and will not die an old maid. The coming girl will not wear the Grecian bend, dance the German, ignore all possibilities of knowing how to work, will not endeavor to break the hearts of unsophisticated young men, will spell correctly, understand English before she affects to speak French, will preside with equal grace at the piano and the washboard, will spin more yarn for the house than the street, will not despise her plainly-clad mother, her poor relations, or the hand of an honest worker, will wear a bonnet, speak good, plain English, will darn her old stockings will know how to make doughnuts.

The coming girl will walk five miles a day if need be, to keep her cheeks in glow will mind her health, her physical development, and her mother; will adopt a costume both sensible and conducive to comfort and health, will not confound hypocrisy with politeness, will not place lyins to please instead of frankness, will have the courage to cut an unwelcome acquaintance, will not think that refinement is Frech duplicity, that assumed hospitality where hate dwells in the heart is better than outspoken condemnation, will not confound grace of movement with silly affectation, will not regard it the end of her very being to have a beau.

Transit of Venus.

Every boy in the public schools who is moderately well advanced in astronomy, has a tolerably clear idea of the solar system. It is represented to him with the sun as a center, around which seven or eight planets are whirling in circles, of which there is one to each planet, and that these circles are distant from the sun in various degrees—that of Mercury, or perhaps the problematical Vulcan, being the nearest, and Neptune the farthest. But the fact that the planets move in ellipses rather than circles, and that the elongation of the paths upon which they travel will at certain times, cause them to move directly across a portion of the sun's orb. Such a movement is called the transit of a planet. For the purpose of observation from the earth the transit of Venus is the only one that is of any practical use. In the eighteenth century a French astronomer, M. Delambre, discovered a star very close to the sun, which he has set down as a planet, and given the name of Vulcan, but its existence is doubtful. Next to it in nearness comes Mercury, but it revolves so close to the central body that it is very rarely seen with the naked eye in our latitude. There have been attempts to take observations of its transit, but they have always resulted in failure.

Next comes Venus, and then earth, the other planet being still farther distant from the sun than that which we inhabit. Of their transit we, of course, know nothing, because they do not cross the disc of the sun within our rage of observation. But, for astronomical calculations, the transit of Venus is the great event to students upon our world. These transits have acquired immense interest and importance from the fact that they supply data by which the sun's distance from the earth can be determined with far greater precision than by any other known method. Venus revolves in an orbit within that of the Earth, and, next to the sun and moon, is the most brilliant object in the firmament visible to us. In the last century astronomers perceived the importance of observing her transit across the sun, and when it took place, in 1769, there were fifty-nine stations established in the various localities from which the phenomenon was visible, nearly all the Governments of Europe sending out expeditions to take observations. The atmospheric conditions were highly favorable, and excellent views were obtained; but the defects of the instruments then in use and the faultiness of the calculations led to a wide divergence in the estimates of the distance of the earth from the sun. The magnitude of Venus is nearly equal to that of the Earth, and its intense lustre dazzles the eye and aggravates the optical defects of the instruments used. These difficulties interfered greatly with the observation, made in 1769; but there was another and greater obstacle not apprehended before the expedition started out. This was as to the precise moment of the movement of the planet across the sun—whether it should be taken when the outer edges of each hinged upon the other, or when the line of departure could be precisely perceived.

One expedition made calculations on one basis and another on the other, so when they were reckoned up, the distance between the earth and the sun was figured up at all the way from 87,890,870 miles to 108,264,560 miles. Such diverse figures were of but little use to students, and about the year 1822 the famous German astronomer, Encke, took hold of them, and after working them up fixed the proper distance at 95,274,000 miles. This was held to be a correct standard until, in 1854, Hansen overhauled the calculations and presented 91,659,000 miles as the result. Various other astronomers worked up the result until it was fixed by general consent at 92,000,000 of miles in round numbers, and if these figures are wrong the world looks to the observations to be made next December to correct them. There is a curious coincidence in the fact, as evolved by Professor Smyth, that the distance now recorded is precisely that of the dimensional features of the great Pyramid, a demonstration that many centuries ago we cannot but marvel at the results achieved by the scientists of the olden time, notwithstanding that they were so mixed with magic and mysticism. The minuteness of the work of the scholars who recast the figures of the observations of 1769 may be estimated when it is stated, as Sir John Herschel says, that the corrections correspond to the apparent breadth of a human hair one hundred and twenty-five feet distant, or a sovereign eight miles away. And it is such refinement of science upon which we now expect to improve.

The transit of Venus, which takes place in December next, is the first since that of 1769. With the faults of previous observations as guides and the perfection of instruments that has been recently achieved, it is supposed that we shall now approach very nearly to absolute correctness. The transit will not be visible in those parts of the world where it could be most easily observed. It will be visible in various parts of the extreme northern hemisphere, but the most favorable station will be far away in the south. Mr. Procter, in his admirable work says that for the observation of a transit which occurs in December the weather is most likely to be good in the southern hemisphere and bad in the northern. If the atmospheric conditions were equally favorable to each, the work would be greatly simplified. But as it is, the most important stations will be in the distant south, and it is to those points that the various governments are sending the majority of their expeditions. Russia alone continues the work of her scientists to the north, having established a chain of posts of observation across Siberia; but other governments are looking in the other direction. The Polynesian islands in the South Sea will be the most favorable stations, and to them the United States, Great Britain France, and Germany are sending a great number of their details for observation. The *venture*, which sailed from New York, will land her first party at the Auxet islands.

Twenty seven parties will be sent out by the Russian Government, seven by France, five by England, four by Germany, and three by the Government of New South Wales.

The necessity of so many parties is obvious, on account of the probability that cloudy weather will interfere with the observations at many points. The results to be determined include the distance of Venus from the sun, and the correction of the errors which were made in the observations of the transit of 1769, to which we have previously alluded.—*Baltimore American, June 23d.*

Telegram to Queen Victoria.

The people are surprised to find announced by the news from Australasia this morning, that the bushrangers are about being permitted to leave Australasia for California, and should your majesty not forth with prohibit such an act, there will be considerable bad feeling engendered against your majesty's subjects residing in our dominions, and the bush-rangers will not be allowed to land.

NORTON I,
Emperor of United States and
Protector of Mexico.

EIGHTEEN hundred and four emigrants arrived in New York on the 20th of April last, being the largest number in one day during this year.

CANADIANS drank over eighteen million gallons of intoxicating liquors last yerr—over four gallons and a half to each man, woman and child.

SINCE the beginning of ocean navigation by steam, thirty-three years ago, fifty-one steamers have found the bottom of the ocean.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 11, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Public Colored Schools of this City.

The colored citizens have made no complaints of late about the defectiveness and isolated locations of the two colored schools in this city. There has been no improvement made in the condition of the main school on Russian Hill, which resembles a picture of Noah's Ark landed on Mount Ararat, and the other, a small room, rented by the Board of Education, in a dwelling house in the neighborhood of Fifth and Folsom streets. There are forty-three or more splendidly built school houses in the city suited or adapted to every neighborhood, while colored children have to travel the two extremes of the city to gratify the prejudices of prescription. We are willing to abide by the law or the present decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Ward vs. Flood, until a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill is enacted.

In all the examinations of public schools before the vacation in June not one syllable was published by the Board of Education relative to the progress made by colored children in their public schools. When the school children at large were invited to take part in the Fourth of July procession, where was Mrs. Washburn the present principal of the colored school, did she lead her department of colored children, as did other teachers, and put them in life notwithstanding the high salary she is paid as principal by the Board of Education from the taxpayers money, No? Mrs. Washburn, (principal) nor her second nor no colored school children were in the Fourth of July procession, in common with other school children who were invited on the occasion. Let the colored citizens of this city organize and get up a law-suit instead of a humble petition and compel the Board of Education of this city to give equal school facilities, if seperate schools are allowed by law and in accordance with the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of this State, that colored citizens of this State are entitled to equal school facilities as whites, but not one step has been taken by the Republican Board of Education to make the least improvement in the condition of either colored school over that which was visible before the slaveholders rebellion in 1861.

The Russian Hill, or Taylor St. School, has Mrs. Washburn as Principal, and paid a Principal's salary, one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, to teach the fourteen or fifteen children that she has in her department. The Board of Education also employs another teacher, at seventy-five dollars a month, to instruct the few smaller children sent there. The incidental expenses, for books, fuel, etc., cannot be less than seventy-five dollars per month, making the Taylor St., or Russian Hill School, cost the tax payers of this city two hundred and seventy-five or three hundred dollars per month, to teach the comparatively few children who attend. The room on Fifth St., near Folsom, is conducted at an expense of not less than one hundred and fifty dollars more. Thus about five hundred dollars per month is expended for isolated colored schools.

There are many colored families who *will not* send their small children up on Russian Hill, for fear of the danger of their ascending and descending to and from the Noah's Ark-like building on the top of one of the highest hills in the city, and a prototype of Mount Ararat. These grevious wrongs to colored citizens are tolerated by the Board of Education, notwithstanding the Supreme Court decision, to satiate caste prescription. Now, we will state frankly to the Board of Education of this city, that the colored citizens, who are tax-payer's in common with all other citizens, demand according to law—not beg—a better location, one more central, and better school facilities than are given at the present time for colored children; they also demand a competent and efficient male teacher for principal.

The Fourth of July Celebration

The Fourth of July was celebrated in this city with great *eclat*. The procession was imposingly grand, consisting principally of the military and the various civic societies, including the usual division of dignataries, such as foreign Consuls, United States, State and City officials, members of the Press, etc., in barouches and carriages. The route of the procession was about five miles long, the whole of which was lined with spectators, many of whom were from the interior cities and towns. About half-past one o'clock the procession reached Horticultural Hall, where the exercises were held. Every part of the Programme—Prayer, by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Platt; Poem, by James F. Bowman; Singing, by Miss Fannie Marston, and ais by a Glee Clab; the Oration, by Leonidas E. Pratt, Esq.—as a whole, was all that could be desired.

The oration, by L. E. Pratt, was a masterly production; in fact, it was ornate and sublime, burning with patriotic eloquence seldom heard in these regions from a Fourth of July orator. After an appropriate exordium, Mr. Pratt spoke at length on the "Gratitude of Americans," the "Trials of Founders of the Republic," alluded to the late civil strife, with gentleness, and expressed the hope that there never would be an occasion for its repetion, and gave an eloquent plea for the banishment of animosities. The orator then spoke upon "Equal Rights for the Colored Race" as follows:

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR THE COLORED RACE.

But the theory of this discourse does not permit me to entirely ignore the subject of African slavery. Even that was an unmixed evil; and strangely enough; all its blessings have been to the enslaved. Did I address myself to colored Americans exclusively to-day, I should, perhaps, remind them that they have suffered but little more than many of our ancestors endured before ever America was peopled by Europeans. I should bid them to remember that in the very nature of things a struggle must precede a victory, and that trial and affliction are the crucibles in which character is developed and humanity exalted.

I should remind them, possibly, that had there been no slavery in America, there had been no orator Douglass, no colored Senator in the National Congress, and no desire advocate pleading the cause of justice and humanity before that august tribunal—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Does any man believe that these people would have been better off if their ancestors had been left in Africa? Does any man doubt that a higher degree of civilization and intelligence has been impressed upon them by their bondage than would have come to them through any other agency?

He then spoke upon the corruptions of the day, and said that the remedy was with the people, and made some very complimentary remarks concerning the moral power of woman in the early stage of the Government. His peroration, which was grand, was based on the warning of the yet possibility of a dissolution of the Union. Cheers were given for the Grand Marshal, President of the Day, Poet, Orator, Vocalists, etc., at the conclusion of the exercises.

"THE COMMOTION IN MOONTOWN," reported by Edward R. Place, is the title of a book of 71 pages, published at San Jose, Cal. Mrs. E. R. Place, who is on a temporary visit to the city, has them on sale at 115 Kearny street. Copies can be obtained by sending to the *Mercury* newspaper office, San Jose, Cal. The price of the work, which dilates on popular subjects, is 50 cents.

Masonic Correction.

William H. Layne instead of J. H. Layne, is the Most Worshipful Brother appointed near the Independent Grand Lodge F. and A. M for the State of Connecticut as the representative in that body of the Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand F. and A. Masons for the State of California. Brother William H. Layne, is the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the colored Grand Lodge of Connecticut, and is in the New Haven Post Office. A typographical error in the Appeal of last week set forth his name as J. H. instead of Wm. H. Layne, and we consider it a duty to make the correction.

The Colored Press.

There are newspapers published by colored men in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Washington city, one in Chicago, Illinois, Nashville, Tenn. New Orleans, Baton Rouge, La. South Carolina, Mobile, Ala. and Louisville, Ky., most of which are sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL office as exchanges. Since the adjournment of Congress most of them have been received at our office and their columns team with condemnatory articles against the treachery of the two-thirds Republican majority in Congress which squelched out the Civil Rights Bill. Articles on the subject from some of the above papers will be found in the APPEAL to-day.

So far as the Republican party may depend in future on the united colored vote, particularly in the next fall Congressional elections, we would say that the straws in those papers truly indicate which way the political wind is about to blow, both in the coming fall and Presidential elections.

BOOKS FOR THE HEROINES OF JERICHO.—Mrs. M. J. Morton, who is a member of the Order, has been appointed agent, by the author, for the sale of a comprehensive monitor for the use of Courts of Heroines of Jericho. Price 50 cents, and will be sent to any locality on receipt of the price. Orders sent to 913 Washington street, San Francisco, will be promptly attended to. We have perused the above named work by Moses Dickson, Kansas, and pronounce It a valuable guide for Heroines of Jericho, in their organizations.

DELMONICO SALOON.—The Delmoncio Billiard Saloon, N.W. corner Stockton and Jackson, by Ridley and Gaines, is now under the sole proprietorship of the latter, who has purchased the former's interest.

UNITED SOCIAL CLUB BALL.—The United Social Club gave a fine ball, in Pacific Hall, Bush street, on Monday evening last. It was a first-class affair, but was not very largely attended.

Curiosities of the Bible.

A man who was condemned to solitary confinement for life in a prison, relieved the tediousness of the years by ascertaining the following facts:

The Bible contains 3,586,489 letters, 773,692 words, 31, 173 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The word "and" occurs 46,277 times, the word "Lord" occurs 1,855 times, the word "Reverend" occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 111th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psim. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 19th chapter of II Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 15th, 21st, and 31st verses of the 107th Pslam are alike. All the verses of the 136th Psiam end alike. There are no words or names of over six syllables.

"Is it Just?"

The *New Jersey State Republican* of June 27th, contains an editorial on the defeat of the Civil Rights Bill, as follows:

These words of the lamented Chas. Sumner we now ask of the Republican Party, and the country, to withhold from 5,000,000 of American citizens the peaceable, lawful protection of Civil Rights. Is it the color of their skin? Is it just for a Republican Congress to defeat the Civil Rights Bill at the very moment of victory—a measure that the Republican Party and Congress was pledged to support and defend just in the face of the solemn pledges made to those people, and the country by the Republican Party in 1872, to evade, ignore and nonexistent them? Is it just to chisel, defraud and deprive a people of their inalienable rights, because of the color of their skin?—Is it just for a Republican Congress to cowardly, basely, ignominiously submit to the defeat of a just and righteous act, towards a wronged people because of threats and under the dictation of the opposers of civil and political liberty to black men? Let the Republican Party and Congress answer!

In the name of 5,000,000 of colored citizens; in the defense of their children and generations yet unborn, we arraign the Republican Congress with infidelity to their pledges. We charge upon them an injustice unworthy of Republicans—an unfaithfulness equivalent to treachery. We are aware of the many excuses offered by professed Republicans for the failure of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill; but we ask are these excuses just? No! better

"Lost justice be done though the Heavens fall."

For the third time a Republican Congress has basely refused to restore and protect Republicans in their Civil Rights, refused to redeem the promises and pledges of the party through which the people placed them in power, and now self-confessed derelict to the principles of the Republican party, unfaithfulness to pledges, the Forty-third Congress stand before their constituents, the country and the world guilty of ingratitude, wrong and injustice to a portion of the sovereign people because of the color of their skin!

Again we ask, Is it just?

In the name of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man; in the name of humanity, justice and liberty, is it just to deprive of their just rights, citizens loyal and true to the government, a people make a part and parcel of this great nation, to quiet and satisfy a blind prejudice accursed of God, and condemned by the righteous judgment of men?

We know that the crimes of the black man and the opposers of the Civil Rights Bill in the Republican Party will condemn us, and this article in their defense of Congress; but to them and all, whether friend or foe, we here but three words: the failure and defeat of the Civil Rights Bill by a Republican Congress, Is IT JUST?

POLITICAL FEELING IN A FRENCH VILLAGE.—M. Sarcey has written, observes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an amusing article on the manner in which internecine war is carried on in the provinces. It appears that the town of Montrichard is divided in opinion—half the inhabitants being Clericals and the other half Republicans. The Clericals get up an institute to attract the people, so the Republicans immediately ran up a theater on the opposite side of the street, and announced the opening of this place of amusement by sound of drum. To counteract the influence of the stratagem, the Clerical party proclaimed a grand display of fireworks for the evening on which the theater was to open its doors and there was every chance of an empty house. The Republicans, nothing dismayed, next purchased the field in which the Clericals had made preparations for their pyrotechnic exhibition, and proceeded to demolish the frames, etc. This led to a personal encounter between the opposite prties, in which both the gendarmes and the priests took. Next came an action brought by the Republicans, who obtained a verdict against all the ringleaders, with the exception of the priest, who was evidently sheltered by his cloth. Both parties now claim the victory; the Republican because they received several condemnations, and the Clericals because the priest, who fought in the forefront of the scrimmage, was acquitted.

Civil Rights in Washington.

Those interested are waiting patiently, with steady eyes fixed upon the lower House of Congress. Our destiny is in their hands, and from present indications, taking in view the fact that Congress will adjourn at an early day, I can see no hopes for the passage of the bill. Is there no balm in Gilead? How long must it be that the common rights of man shall be deemed a portion of the people of a Republic claiming as a most vital principle, underlying its very structure, the declaration, "that all men are created free and equal." Perhaps the most manly speech uttered on the floor of the House of Representatives this session, in vindication of Civil Rights, has been made by Hon. Jas. F. Rapier, of Alabama. His bold, forcible language has been the subject of large comment during the past week.—*Correspondence of Our National Progress.*

Court of Heroines of Jericho.

A complete monitor of the Order, of three degrees, namely: M. M.'s Daughter, Tree Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with plates containing diograms for arrangements of the Court of Heroine, emblems, regalia, etc., by Moses Dickson, for sale by the agent, Mrs. M. J. Morton, 911 Washington st., San Francisco. Price, 50 cts.

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AI MAGNIFICENT BAND

Has been engaged to enliven the festivities of the occasion, which are anticipated to outvie all former efforts, as the Committee have determined to make this the Picnic of the Season. In the evening there will be a

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MASONIC NOTICES.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE officers and members of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. Masons, for the State of California, will be held in the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason streets, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT (July 16th) at 8 o'clock. All are earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the M. W. G. M.
WM. H. HILLEBY, Grand Sec'y.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M. The officers and members are hereby notified to attend a Called Meeting (Second T.O.M.O.R.E.O.W) on Sunday, July 12th), at 11 o'clock a.m.

By order of the H. P.
J. E. FRENCH, Sec'y.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of
DR. SHERMAN'S
RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL
Dear Sir—Having been afflicted for the last seventeen years with Rupture, and having tried every truss known in the other art, and from none could obtain relief, I accidentally saw a notice of Dr. Sherman's Rupture Cure in your columns, and determined to procure one. I had been wearing a truss constantly night and day, and could not sleep without it. I can cheerfully recommend the Dr. Sherman Rupture Cure to all who are afflicted with that complaint. I have not worn my truss since I received the Cure. Yours truly,
WM. SMITH.
Office hours, 9 to 12. 69 Georgia st.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER a years of toil, hardship and exertion, strike a big strike, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following. No scene happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Call:
For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take the liberty of writing you. For having I entered a Dr.'s office as I am now, and cured for a number of years, and that from their own confessions, by doctors who are large, but true-hearted, frequently declaring my affliction to be incurable. Frequently declaring my affliction to be incurable. Frequently declaring my affliction to be incurable.

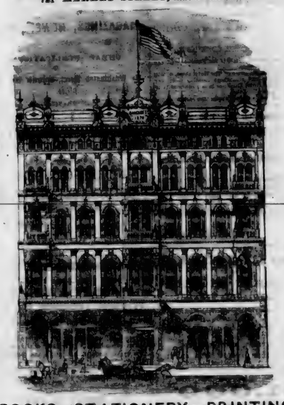
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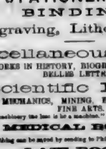
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INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Dent Stewart, who left Virginia City, Nevada Ter., and Washington Territory, and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by the father, John Randolph Parish, who may receive it at No. 1118 Eleventh street, or address the office.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."
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Masonic Correspondence.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1874.
Editor Pacific Appeal:
Death has taken one of our great lights from among us, and comes us to sorrowfully mourn the loss of one beloved and esteemed in the person of Dr. Jonathan Davis. He was a profound thinker, and as he was a member in the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, an earnest and efficient leading member of the Ancient Order of Free Masons of this city, let it be remembered that Masonry had not a member belonging Barrett, among our Lodges to have been a warmer friend. Philadelphia, was more active than he was, and he was admired for his faithful performance of his Masonic and business duties. He will be missed by all who knew him. But he is gone, we hope, to meet a better reward than could be given to him on earth. Upon all in speaking the words, "Peace, Peace!" to his ashes.
Fraternally, etc.
J. W. H. HACKS.
BOSTON, Mass. July 9th, 1874.
Mr. Editor:
The glorious Union of the two Grand Lodges in your State, long may it endure to attest that in union there is strength. The action of both the Grand Lodges is laudible and will tend to cement the brothers of all the States, God bless them and may their labors enure to the benefit of our misguided brethern everywhere.
A. W. A. DELEON.

Proclamation.
WHEREAS, It is announced that on the books of the California Pacific Railroad signed Norton I., the interest had not been paid, whereas, we were not aware that such bonds were in existence, now, therefore, We, Norton I., Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby demand possession of the mortgage for which the said bonds were issued.
NORTON I.
Dooming the last ten years $20,000,000 of property has been destroyed, and 30,000 persons killed or injured by the use of unsafe oils.

Washington Branch Sumner National Monument Ass'n.
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1874.
Editor Pacific Appeal:
DEAR SIR—Enclosed is a copy of the proposed Act of Incorporation of the Sumner National Monument Association. It is submitted to the people of the several States and Territories for their approval. The parties engaging it have labored to suit it to the probable wish of the largest number—desiring that every man, woman and child may share in the honor of erecting a monument to the memory of Charles Sumner. There may be something in detail that may have been better expressed, but it is hoped that unless it be material the objection may be yielded, so that the good work may be perfected within all decent haste. The people, through their elected representatives, and the Board of Directors, so be selected by them, will have full charge of the whole plan of the operation, including the adoption of By-Laws and the organization and direction of all details. It is intended, that the Association already organized at Washington, should act as a medium of communication for all practical purposes with the people of the States and Territories, until they shall have selected members and representatives of the National Association, in accordance with the plan of incorporation. As soon as a majority of the States and Territories have indicated their chosen members or representatives for the National Association, a meeting will be called for its permanent organization, and all matters of a general character thereto will be turned over by the Association at present organized, which will then, like all others, be come auxiliary to the National Association; the incorporators of the National Association of consulting the persons chosen and designated by the several States and Territories. It is earnestly hoped that every good man to whom this comes may come will at once proceed to organize Associations and communicate with other sections of the State or Territory, in order to secure the most perfect and harmonious co-operation of all the people.
The proposed Act of Incorporation will be sent more accurately the faithful performance of all trust. It will be seen that neither the projectors of this movement, nor this Director of Columbia, have, by this plan, any more control in the matter than the citizens of any other State or Territory. The management will be equally under the control of all.
The originators of this plan have come kindly ahead in the face of misrepresentation and abuse, conscious of their own integrity of purpose and of the soundness of their mission, seeking on opposition but relying on the good judgment of the people, feeling that of the masses of the people their only wish is to raise a monument to Charles Sumner through honorable agencies.
It has been fully ascertained that a proper and creditable monument (a full-size statue of the departed Senator) can be erected for an amount ranging between $50,000 and $75,000, so that a much less sum will be necessary to be raised than was at first anticipated.
Movements to organize should be commenced at once, and correspondence opened with all sections of your State and with the Board of Directors of the Washington Auxiliary Association, who have already a large correspondence with the people in nearly all the States.
Correspondence should be addressed to the "Board of Directors Sumner Monument Auxiliary Association," care of Wm. B. Matthews or A. M. Green, Corresponding Secretaries, Post Office Box 38, Washington, D. C.
(Signed)
GEORGE T. DOWNING, Chairman.
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[A Bill to incorporate the Sumner National Monument Association of the United States of America has also been received. We have not sufficient space to give its provisions, which contains thirteen sections, defining duties of officers, objects of the association, and form of subscription certificate.—Ed. Appeal.]

Death of William C. Nell.
Another of the veterans in the anti-slavery fight has been mustered out of the ranks! William. C. Nell died at his residence on Kendall street, in this city, on Monday evening, at the age of 57 years and 4 months. A native of the city, as early as 1833 he was sympathetic with the cause, being one of the three colored lads who presented a silver medal to Mr. Garrison, on the occasion of his first mission to England, in recognition of his services in behalf of their race. He was precocious, by a scholar in the Sunday school class of the Rev. Lyman Beecher's church conducted by Oliver Johnson, who strongly urged him to make an effort to rise in the scale of life. The young lad at first was despondent, thinking nobody cared for him, nor could, as he "never would be anything but a nigger." Mr. Johnson drove this depressing thought from his mind, and encouraged him to try. With what eminent success, a lifetime of devotion, forbearance, patience, and fidelity to various reformatory causes sufficiently attest. Unconscious of his near demise, Mr. Johnson in his last chapter of anti-slavery reminiscences pays a deserved compliment to Mr. Nell. After this experience, Mr. Nell went through the "Smith School," doing the best he could with the limited advantages of that caste institution, then served with Mr. Garrison, in the Liberator office, subsequently resided in Rochester, being connected with Frederick Douglass' *North Star*, and returned to Boston to become the first colored lawyer admitted to the bar. With what eminent success, their own stand properly erect among their fellows as long as a stigma rests upon their class? Fellow-countrymen, have regard for the manliness in us! Teach us not to be craven Americans!
You know that ever since the first black was by compulsion landed on the banks of the St. James river the colored man has been contemptuously treated in this country. To treat him contemptuously was the education this generation has been reared in. It was the policy of slavery. Shall the rising generation be taught the same lesson? Shall prejudice or justice triumph? Shall Ministers of the Gospel go to the world and preach that the former shall have more consideration than the latter. influence the world to be less manly, that the Church shall be a hotbed in this matter, limiting behind the State, as in the case of opposition to slavery? O Consistency! hath thou fled to bratish beasts?
With the abolition of slavery, with the enfranchisement of the black, with his citizenship acknowledged, with his entitlement to recognition in equality before the law conceded a new policy was indicated, proclaimed; but the old education has its hold, has a strong grip, needing legislation, something beyond the simple declaration; there is need for an "appropriate legislation," it is needed for its educating as well as for its restraining effect. With Americans law is a great educator; they submit to it, it has great influence is inducing conformity to new things that are founded in justice. Notice the abolition of slavery, the enfranchising of the freedman, making him an officer, a law-maker, investing him with rights.
While the Civil-Rights law may, because of the education I have referred to, be to the benefit most generally of the outraged colored man, because public sentiment has been educated by law to more generously respect the rights of others; still the law is not partial; in its letter and spirit it covers every citizen and makes the rights of all such even more secure. It is not legislation alone for the colored man.
We are under the harrow. We are the subjects of positive indignities, of a lack of respect, of inconveniences, of a depression, of the lack of inspiration. It is felt by our children in early youth. The favored of the land are ignorant of, do not know our grief. It penetrates our soul. The matter with us is not a mere sentiment. Could I unbosom to you my feelings, you would feel; the security of home, the protection of its virtue, is less secure because of the laxity of respect for our rights taught by the Government in the management of common schools. The lesson taught the white child in the prescribing institutions of learning is to despise the colored child, is for the white child not to have a like regard for the rights of the colored child; the lesson taught the colored child is that he is inferior; he does not enjoy the stimulus of contact, he is not allowed the inspiration of feeling his equality by outstripping if he can the white child in the class. Is this feared? Can it be said that equal school facilities are furnished with proscribed schools, with those and similar inconveniences attached? Is it reasonable to expect that the same and a like and equal concern will be manifested for the "nigger school" when its attendants are huddled there in contemptin those of a primitive? The colored child is taught by the State to look on his color when he arrives at manhood; the same State pupil when his, if, when he is called on as a citizen to perform the duty of a juryman, an administrator of the law, or what not, he looks on color. It is not our opponents threaten to break up the public-school system, rather than recognize our rights. This argues an intensity of hate which says we should not be left to prey with any hope of fair play. I am willing to risk the threat; the party cannot afford to carry it out. It has been used in every instance in similar cases, but never executed. If carried out, the colored man might be thrown on his own resources; it might have a stimulating effect; cause him to appreciate more fully the importance of education and educational facilities. There is in other bright lining to the dark cloud; the meanness involved in the execution of the threat would create earnest friends at home and abroad from across the Atlantic, who would contribute freely for schools open to all. New England schoolmarms would crowd the South.
Another point: The landlord, the producers, the storekeepers, all would be taxed; not for "fictitious" charge enough on their investments, on their produce, on what they sell, to pay all demands in the form of taxes—the rate changes according—so that the consumer, the landed the mass, the poor pay the taxes; the rich calculate and charge enough besides to make the poor pay the rich man's taxes; the rich pay to the Government the taxes they collect from the poor. This fact destroys the theory about certain parties paying from their pockets such a large share for common schools. The property holder suffers himself to be taxed; he does so willingly upon the theory that he enjoys greater security in his property by having the mass educated. This is the philosophy of the common-school system. The Peabody fund has not been equitably distributed, regard less of color; it is not strange that the managers should not preach equity in a similar matter.
G. T. D.
BUFFALO hunting is likely to be dangerous sport this Summer. The Kiowas, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have gone on the warpath, their whole grievance being the white men, who, not having the instinct of sportsmen or Indians, have been slaughtering the buffalo in mere wantonness.

Communication.
Mr. Editor:
Having noticed in the *Elevator* of Saturday the 10th ult., an article styled amusement, in reference to the "Hon. Bon" party of the United Social Club, allow me to infringe on your valuable space in responding to the gentleman who so impudently wrote that article, the gentleman in his references has spoken of music, and would almost recommend our employing Willis's Band which as he says would give more satisfaction. But I believe each gentleman comprising the committee of arrangements are fully confident to what were their business, we are much more confident that it is not the business of the writer in meddling so far with the Society and its business. The President and other Officers, extend their thanks to the pusillanimous writer, and request that, he will not make himself so officious in future, as we do not crave the advise of any fastitious writers in regards to conducting our balls, this gentleman has ever refered to particular persons attending this ball. Allow me to inform him that the ball of the United Social Club, has been a public entertainment. The officers or members of this club dare not reject any person or persons entering as long as they paid their admission fee. We do not intend to act as the Excelsior's. The Marshal is presenting those ladies to seats done his duty in a style to defy the competition of the writer. We would, therefore, request the writer, who tries to make himself popular, to confine himself within the business of others and pay a stricter attention to those of his own. By so doing he will be obliging others who feel abused when he displays his ignorance. I am, sir,
An Attendant of the United Social Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1874.
Mr. Editor:
A few days ago my attention was called to an advertisement in the *Elevator*, in reference to the last entertainment given by the members of the United Social Club. You will greatly favor me by allowing me a small space in your valuable columns to respond to the same, I being a member of that Society, and knowing its transactions and work. Its engage no better than any outsider. Your contemporary, in scrutinizing the entertainment, has done well, in his own estimation: but he failed to do the one thing needful—he should first examine himself, intellectually and otherwise, before he attempts to criticise men, whom he knows are, in every respect, his superiors. I admit that our contemporary passes his time principally in blowing off his horn especially as a member of the press, where he displays his ignorance, and tries to be appear wise in the eyes of others, not knowing, that it was not for "fictitious" charge enough on their investments, on their produce, on what they sell, to pay all demands in the form of taxes—the rate changes according—so that the consumer, the landed the mass, the poor pay the taxes; the rich calculate and charge enough besides to make the poor pay the rich man's taxes; the rich pay to the Government the taxes they collect from the poor. This fact destroys the theory about certain parties paying from their pockets such a large share for common schools. The property holder suffers himself to be taxed; he does so willingly upon the theory that he enjoys greater security in his property by having the mass educated. This is the philosophy of the common-school system. The Peabody fund has not been equitably distributed, regard less of color; it is not strange that the managers should not preach equity in a similar matter.
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Masonic Correspondence.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1874.
Editor Pacific Appeal:
Death has taken one of our great lights from among us, and comes us to sorrowfully mourn the loss of one beloved and esteemed in the person of Dr. Jonathan Davis. He was a profound thinker, and as he was a member in the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, an earnest and efficient leading member of the Ancient Order of Free Masons of this city, let it be remembered that Masonry had not a member belonging Barrett, among our Lodges to have been a warmer friend. Philadelphia, was more active than he was, and he was admired for his faithful performance of his Masonic and business duties. He will be missed by all who knew him. But he is gone, we hope, to meet a better reward than could be given to him on earth. Upon all in speaking the words, "Peace, Peace!" to his ashes.
Fraternally, etc.
J. W. H. HACKS.
BOSTON, Mass. July 9th, 1874.
Mr. Editor:
The glorious Union of the two Grand Lodges in your State, long may it endure to attest that in union there is strength. The action of both the Grand Lodges is laudible and will tend to cement the brothers of all the States, God bless them and may their labors enure to the benefit of our misguided brethern everywhere.
A. W. A. DELEON.

Proclamation.
WHEREAS, It is announced that on the books of the California Pacific Railroad signed Norton I., the interest had not been paid, whereas, we were not aware that such bonds were in existence, now, therefore, We, Norton I., Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby demand possession of the mortgage for which the said bonds were issued.
NORTON I.
Dooming the last ten years $20,000,000 of property has been destroyed, and 30,000 persons killed or injured by the use of unsafe oils.

Geo. T. Downing on the School Question.
THE NEGRO SCHOOL.
Editor Washington Chronicle:
I see this caption because Webster gives the definition of the word "nigger," as one used "in derision or depreciation. Seeing me spurt to myself, stalling me, cooping me in education for no other reason than my color, must be in derision or depreciation; hence the school set apart for me and mine may properly bear the appellation of "the nigger school."
Mr. Editor, you have spoken against the passage of the Civil Rights Bill. In the light of fair play, because you have spoken your convictions, and because I am so directly interested, may I not speak through your columns? Can you in justice refuse me a hearing?
Be assured that the feelings of the most ignorant colored man, in the poorest log cabin, is most intensely wrought upon in this matter; that he will regard indifference to this bill as a breach of faith, as leaving him and his interests out in the cold upon the charity or interest of those who may for any consideration manifest pity. Even if it be admitted, which I do not, that there is a partial indifference on the part of some colored persons, can the better informed, the more manly, feel that they can stand properly erect among their fellows as long as a stigma rests upon their class? Fellow-countrymen, have regard for the manliness in us! Teach us not to be craven Americans!
You know that ever since the first black was by compulsion landed on the banks of the St. James river the colored man has been contemptuously treated in this country. To treat him contemptuously was the education this generation has been reared in. It was the policy of slavery. Shall the rising generation be taught the same lesson? Shall prejudice or justice triumph? Shall Ministers of the Gospel go to the world and preach that the former shall have more consideration than the latter. influence the world to be less manly, that the Church shall be a hotbed in this matter, limping behind the State, as in the case of opposition to slavery? O Consistency! hath thou fled to bratish beasts?
With the abolition of slavery, with the enfranchisement of the black, with his citizenship acknowledged, with his entitlement to recognition in equality before the law conceded a new policy was indicated, proclaimed; but the old education has its hold, has a strong grip, needing legislation, something beyond the simple declaration; there is need for an "appropriate legislation," it is needed for its educating as well as for its restraining effect. With Americans law is a great educator; they submit to it, it has great influence is inducing conformity to new things that are founded in justice. Notice the abolition of slavery, the enfranchising of the freedman, making him an officer, a law-maker, investing him with rights.
While the Civil-Rights law may, because of the education I have re-

Communication.
Mr. Editor:
Having noticed in the *Elevator* of Saturday the 10th ult., an article styled amusement, in reference to the "Hon. Bon" party of the United Social Club, allow me to infringe on your valuable space in responding to the gentleman who so impudently wrote that article, the gentleman in his references has spoken of music, and would almost recommend our employing Willis's Band which as he says would give more satisfaction. But I believe each gentleman comprising the committee of arrangements are fully confident to what were their business, we are much more confident that it is not the business of the writer in meddling so far with the Society and its business. The President and other Officers, extend their thanks to the pusillanimous writer, and request that, he will not make himself so officious in future, as we do not crave the advise of any fastitious writers in regards to conducting our balls, this gentleman has ever refered to particular persons attending this ball. Allow me to inform him that the ball of the United Social Club, has been a public entertainment. The officers or members of this club dare not reject any person or persons entering as long as they paid their admission fee. We do not intend to act as the Excelsior's. The Marshal is presenting those ladies to seats done his duty in a style to defy the competition of the writer. We would, therefore, request the writer, who tries to make himself popular, to confine himself within the business of others and pay a stricter attention to those of his own. By so doing he will be obliging others who feel abused when he displays his ignorance. I am, sir,
An Attendant of the United Social Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16, 1874.
Mr. Editor:
A few days ago my attention was called to an advertisement in the *Elevator*, in reference to the last entertainment given by the members of the United Social Club. You will greatly favor me by allowing me a small space in your valuable columns to respond to the same, I being a member of that Society, and knowing its transactions and work. Your contemporary, in scrutinizing the entertainment, has done well, in his own estimation: but he failed to do the one thing needful—he should first examine himself, intellectually and otherwise, before he attempts to criticise men, whom he knows are, in every respect, his superiors. I admit that our contemporary passes his time principally in blowing off his horn especially as a member of the press, where he displays his ignorance, and tries to be appear wise in the eyes of others, not knowing, that it was not for "fictitious" charge enough on their investments, on their produce, on what they sell, to pay all demands in the form of taxes—the rate changes according—so that the consumer, the landed the mass, the poor pay the taxes; the rich calculate and charge enough besides to make the poor pay the rich man's taxes; the rich pay to the Government the taxes they collect from the poor. This fact destroys the theory about certain parties paying from their pockets such a large share for common schools. The property holder suffers himself to be taxed; he does so willingly upon the theory that he enjoys greater security in his property by having the mass educated. This is the philosophy of the common-school system. The Peabody fund has not been equitably distributed, regard less of color; it is not strange that the managers should not preach equity in a similar matter.
G. T. D.
BUFFALO hunting is likely to be dangerous sport this Summer. The Kiowas, Arrapahoes and Cheyennes have gone on the warpath, their whole gr

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 18, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Apologetic.

The pressure of reading matter correspondence etc., in our columns to-day has crowded out our usual editorial together with our editorial correspondence from Sacramento, while in that city some part of the present week, all of which is delivered until our next issue. The APPEAL however will be found equally interesting on other subjects than those which have been deferred.

Praise Service in Memory of the late Henry M. Collins.

On Monday evening last a large number of persons were in attendance at the praise service in the Young Men's Hall on Pacific street between Mason and Powell streets. The officers of the meeting, with George A. Duvall, President, Vice Presidents, Committee of Arrangements etc., occupied the platform in choir being in front. The services were opened with prayer by Rev. P. W. Cassey, of San Jose. Philip A. Bell was selected by the committee to deliver the eulogy, and Peter Anderson, Chairman of the Committee to present the resolutions. After prayer and a requiem by the choir, the President, Mr. George A. Duvall, introduced Mr. Bell, who delivered a very impressive eulogy on the life and public services of the deceased gentleman. (We will publish the eulogy entire in our next issue. A copy of Mr. Bell's eulogy had not reached the APPEAL office up to the time of our going to press last night.—ED.) After Mr. Bell had concluded, the choir again rendered a solemn requiem of exquisite music. The President then announced that the resolutions were next in order, and introduced Mr. Anderson who read the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, the busy hand of death has recently removed from our midst the late HENRY M. COLLINS, who has spent many years of useful service in this and other States for the elevation of his race, and

WHEREAS, we have assembled as citizens and friends of the deceased when in life, to give expressions of regret for his loss and usefulness from among us as a most estimable citizen and Christian gentleman, therefore, be it

Resolved—1st: That we humbly bow with meekness to the inscrutable decree of an All-wise Providence, in taking from our midst one who has spent a life time of usefulness for the elevation of his race.

Resolved—2nd: That in the death of Henry M. Collins, the colored citizens at large have lost an able representative, society a bright ornament, and the church to which he was attached at the time of his death a pillar of strength.

Resolved—3d: That we as citizens, and friends of his bereaved family, have deemed it a duty to set this as the time to give suitable expressions of the usefulness and memory of the deceased by eulogy and resolutions, be it further,

Resolved—That the able eulogy delivered by Philip A. Bell, on the life and public services of the late Henry M. Collins, with these resolutions appended, be published, and that a reasonable number of copies, together with a copy of the minutes of this meeting be sent to the family of the deceased.

After which Mr. Anderson spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—In submitting these resolution for your consideration and adoption, it might be proper to state that I know of no man who has made a more honorable record for strict integrity, idomitable industry, and honesty of purpose, than has the late Henry M. Collins. He was a man strictly devoted to his family, having spared no pains or expense to give his youthful sons the necessary education to qualify them for business through life. Two or more sons he sent from this State to college at Oberlin, Ohio, one of whom was qualified for the ministry in his early manhood but, alas! Death, the great leveler of all, nipped his bright hopes in the bud of life, before the fruits of his labor blossomed. [illegible] with another son, an honorable pursuits of life, was also called from time to eternity in his early manhood. With an aged wife (Sidney Collins) whom he had fought the battle of life nearly half a century, and who presents to the careful observer a grave in Oregon. Besides these, the loss in later years of children more youthful. Those family afflictions went far to bow down with sorrow the bright hopes of almost a lifetime of himself and his bereaved wife. Did he despair? No. His motto was *Fit Despondum*. With calmness, he submitted to the inscrutable will of an All-Wise Providence, and with Christian fortitude, he girded buckled his armor, and fought the battle of life with youthful vigor. Jealous of his integrity, jealous of his character, he was quick to defend any charge or insinuation which had any tendency to misrepresent his honest motives. Mr. Collins, like other men of prominence among any class of people, became the object and example among our people, in business qualities, and was far in advance of those whom he identified himself with for the success of church and secular affairs. His successful progress in their behalf were often looked upon by the less-informed among us with unfounded suspicion. For this he cared not, but dared to work for the interests of all, and do right. His record as a public servant of his people may be traced back to 1844. I had the honor of knowing him, by name, as a delegate, in my early youth, to a Pittsburg Convention, gotten up in that city by himself and conferees. Although I did not attend, yet I can testify to his good works, as was published in the newspaper called the Pittsburg *Mystery*, of which he was one of the publishing committee. Mr. Collins was contemporary in that early day (1844) with all the heavy anti-slavery work done in Western Pennsylvania. In 1853 he came to California, with the bright experience of all the Old School Anti-Slavery men of Western Pennsylvania, led by Martin R. Delaney, G. H. Vashon, Dr. Peck, Sr., and many others.

The first political movement of magnitude in this State was inspired, in part, by the resolutions adopted by the National Convention of colored citizens, held in Rochester, N. Y., in 1853. Those resolutions, being read and approved by a public meeting, held in the St. Cyprian Church in this city, in 1854, inspired the hearts of Mr. Collins and all the early colored residents of San Francisco, to go to work and battle also for equal rights in California. Hence, in 1855, a movement was made for a Colored State Convention of colored citizens, of which Mr. Collins was one of the delegates from San Francisco. After sharing in its labors, he was elected Treasurer of the State Central Committee. He was also one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times* newspaper, which was published in San Francisco, by colored men, from 1854 to 1858. During all this period, to near the day of his death he was either a Trustee or other prominent officer in the church in which he worshipped. He had more moral and business force as a layman in Zion A. M. Church, throughout the community, than any other single member of it. He could make contracts, and get business favors in the interest of the church, on his word and integrity. He was thoroughly known in the business community, and was a very valuable accession and a credit to any association in which he joined. He was also a large shareholder and Trustee of the Hall in which we are now attending his eulogium. Such are only the outlines of the character of the late Henry M. Collins as a Christian gentleman. It would be unnecessary for me, Mr. President, to recapitulate all his public doings amongst us for the past decade of years, his acts are so vivid, that I deem it superfluous. Every school child, for whose educational interests he has so long helped, to advocate, will join us in singing praises to his memory. Although it is not from the tented field that he is praised as a hero although it is not from the legislative forum that he is extolled by us as a statesman but as a great man, equal to them in his endeavors to do the greatest good for the greatest number, we, the people with whom he was identified in race and in sympathy, and in a common cause, have assembled here to extol him for his manly virtues, with as much esteem and respect as though he was a successful general from a tented field. May we not exist him as a statesmen in the interests of his race, for the many years of toil and labor he gave for the advancement of his race? If so, these resolutions, this demonstration, are but a feeble tribute of respect to offer in token of [illegible] Christian and gentleman, and as an appropriate epitome, which we deem sacred to his memory. We [illegible] pride and sadness, mingled with [illegible] deep devotion for the loss of one of our ablest colaborers for the advancement of our race, that I submit these resolutions for adoption.

Mr. E. A. Clarke followed with a few appropriate remarks, and made a motion that the resolutions be adopted, which was carried.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. P. W. Cassey, and the large assemblage then quietly left the hall.

The choir, which was large, consisted of Wm. H. Blake, leader, Miss Sarah E. Miles, Mrs. Hannah Barbery, Miss Hasler, Miss Johnson, Miss Edmonds and Miss Richards, Messrs. Heaton, George Human, H. Palmer, John Moore and —— Jackson.

The Committee of Arrangements were George A. Duvall, Solomon Preston, John A. Parker, E. A. Clarke, James H. Hiter, and Wm. K. Hall, and several others, who deserve the utmost praise in getting up the appropriate service in memory of the late Henry M. Collins.

The Failure of the Freedmen's Bank.

As far as this failure is concerned and its consequences known, many worthy colored men, who have labored, and hoarded their earnings in that criminally-managed institution, are now penniless. We regret this, for two reasons: First, because it will lead to want of confidence in similar undertakings, however well organized and guarded; secondly, it will tend to create a looseness of expenditure among the freedmen, causing them to waste their substance in riotous living, which will lead to heedlessness of the future wants of their families, rather than learning them, that it is only through rigid economy that wealth can be attained. This deplorable state of things we cannot but attribute to the mismanagement of those false and mercenary philanthropists—"miserable, thrice cursed deceivers"—who have conducted its pecuniary affairs to their own benefit, at the cost of those whom they have never failed to use as tools. The speculators, who thus misappropriated the funds of this bank, profiting by the ignorance and credulity of the "wards of a corrupt party, have shown, this "guiding emotion of philanthropy is no substitute for hard business talent in the conduct of affairs," and that mere *sentiment* does not carry with it that protection from sharp practices which it was their duty to throw around the hard earnings of those for whom they professed so much concern.

The rottenness of its institution became apparent to us soon after Frederick Douglass assumed its presidency. Honest patriotic well-meaning, honored, worthy the confidence of his race as he pre-eminently is, his early defective education or no education at all, and his supreme ignorance of the laws of finance unfitted him for the position into which the wily robbers, accustomed to all the tricks of stock-gamblers thrust him, only to serve as a shield to cover their infamy and retain the misplaced confidence of the people they were swindling. If Mr. Douglass was shrewd enough to discover the base design of those "*Sejants rampant*, sitting with their fore feet lifted up" to fasten their claws upon the earnings of men whom they have always deprived of the means of acquiring wealth "as when a bear hath seized his prey clawa upon the carcass of some beast too weak," his great fame and influence could never have been associated with this open fraud that will paralize the energies of his race, and make them agree the defendants of base men, who, in order to control their votes, will always despoil them of that which alone can render them self sustaining and independent. That he was not, his acceptance of the position attests, and we fear his too confiding character led him to assume a responsibility which men of more advanced ideas and business *talent* would have rejected with diffidence. We attach no blame to Mr. Douglass for his acceptance of the position, but we do blame him for lending his name and influence to *Hoodwink* an already blind and too confiding people. The leaders of the Republican party, whenever they desire to impose upon us, knowing with what reverence he is regarded, use him as the *St. Christopher* of the race to carry their ends; and he, ever willing to aid them, even to our detriment——

[illegible]

Upon the brink of the tempestuous wave, waiting for out among the rocks and sands. The night o'ertaken mariners to save."

Then was the case when the destiny of the Black Republic of Hayti was at stake. Then was saw him, unmindful of his own thraldom, willing to aid Grant in trampling upon the independence of that valorous people, by intriguing with the traitor Baez to sell a country redeemed from slavery and the oppression of an ambitious despot, by the blood of the greatest heroes the world ever saw.

The fact that it has become necessary to declare the true status of this institution is in itself a calamity too demoralizing to be borne with equanimity. The per centage which the depositors will receive, is too great not to ruin the men of small means who entrusted them as they believed, to honest hands; but the dismay that it will engender, will drive those who were thriftily inclined into habits of dissipation, because of the want of confidence in saving institutions. This is to be doubly deplored, for the freedmen were fast learning to save their earnings and to substitute themselves from the galling dependance which their former condition entailed, but this calamity will not only dampen their ardor but may cause them to become vicious, thereby making them dangerous instead of law abiding citizens. This view is not improbable, for the shock is too sudden not to concern men in their transition period. It is evident that the freedmen just emerging from a condition of non-responsibility, need an institution practically and honestly conducted—but by idiots unable to count their fingers, but by minds acquainted with figures—where their surplus earnings may be deposited to their advantage. Can those who have despoiled them be further trusted? No. Are savings banks to be patronized? Yes but the objectors to those will say, they have been tried and found wanting. The filth of the freedmen is no shake in this method of saving their money, but they must be enlightened in this regard, they must be made to know that the institution of itself is a beneficient one, but the men who have mismanaged it must no longer be trusted. Their earnings must be saved, other banks must be established as means to this end but the men, no, the tools who have been used as Judas Iscariots must be shunned, thrown aside, and others, who by their education, unimpeachable integrity and *amour propre*, will be incapable of stooping to low devices. The men having the money to invest must be selected, not because of their *sentimental philanthropy*, but because of their qualifications in the points of intelligence and knowledge of affairs; in a word, they must unite strict integrity to the necessary ability in conducting *commercially* and *successfully*, institutions for the savings of a people laboring under so many disadvantages. It is to be hoped that this unfortunate occurrence will teach the freedmen to rely in the future more on themselves, instead of implicitly confiding in the men who have degraded them, and will continue to do so, as long as they can hand them together for the perpetuation of a corrupt party relying upon them, taunting and exercising their ignorance because they are black and pitting them against those among whom they must continue to live, instead of cultivating the friendly relations of those who for their own protection, would give them the necessary aid and advice on matters in which they can be but ignorant.

We hope, for the sake of these misguided freedmen that the effects of the failure will not be as demoralizing as we anticipate, and that with renewed energy, they will continue to labor, and save their earnings, so as to become independent of those who would make of them political pariahs!

A. W. A. DE LEON.

Boston, July 9, 1874.

Mercantile Library!

Bush Street, between Montgomery and Sansome

Monday Evening, July 20th, 1874,

PHONOGRAPHY ILLUSTRATED!

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New brilliant effective and complete. The system is within the reach of all. Come by millions, see the "mystic art" unveiled. Hear Prof. Gray's letter on this system in Shorthand. Letter bearing orders will be mailed upon the address of receivers. By request the Professor will be given satisfaction.

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THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

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—AND—

BADGER'S

GRAND CENTRAL PARK,

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On Monday, August 3d, 1874.

A MAGNIFICENT BAND

Has been engaged to enliven the festivities of the occasion, which are anticipated to excite all former efforts, as the Committee have determined to make this the Picnic of the Season. In the evening there will be a

Grand Soiree Divertisement

—AT THE—

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL

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Thanksgiving, Etc., Etc.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL

Justice between men and men demands that such cases should be made known to the public. Dr. Sherman's [illegible] is a benefit; consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's appliance for the cure of a Rupture of several years' standing. I have worn the former pressure, and with much trouble and discomfort of my rupture. I have under the Doctor's treatment, been relieved from all pain and discomfort from the use of his appliance, and my hernia during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully and with confidence recommend those afflicted with the misfortune of being ruptured.

Yours, J. T. SMITH, 39 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

AT ONE TIME HAD BEEN A MINER, AFTER 2 years of toil, hardships and vexation, strikes a big streak of luck, and [illegible] of the bottom of the pan, he is the most talked of man in the following days. Their name is had just come in twelve months, and the most valuable mines in California, in the Province of the Saskatchewan.

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's treatment and remedies for a rupture I had been troubled with more than four years, and I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very troublesome. I had worn a truss for the last seven years, and had tried almost every remedy that was recommended, but could get no relief.

Now that I am cured, I feel strong and unlimited for anything.

Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I have received, can address me, Dr. Sherman, 632 Clay street, San Francisco.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, corner of Taylor and Bay streets.

W. MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 632 Montgomery street. Those who are afflicted should see him personally, as the great experience of his many years of practice in the treatment of Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Prolapsus Ani, Spinal Affections, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Diseases of the Rectum, Impotency and Sexual Debility, will be found reliable information for their cure.

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MRS. ELIZABETH MARTIN

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, corner of Market, formerly occupied by Mrs. Hamilton, and is now prepared to accommodate a few

BOARDERS, TABLE BOARD.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 625 Pacific street, has taken the split away from the Gold commodity, on the Pacific Coast in company with him in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in the split. The cash and politics, to be given at any nativity selling price.

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Rotunda, 632 Clay Street, Up Stairs, Rooms 1 and 2.

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Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers to this Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at a moderate charge.

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The International Hotel Coaches will call at every passenger to and from any Steamboat or Railroad Depot in any part of the city, for 50 cents.

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7.00 A. M. (Daily) Alameda Express Train (via Oakland Pier) foot of Broadway (Encinal Avenue, Alameda.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Niles Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore and Stockton.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Stockton with Train for Lathrop, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Port Costa with Train for Livermore, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Alameda and Oakland Train, via Oakland Pier.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Train, via Oakland Pier.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Niles Passenger Train, via Oakland Pier.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Oakland and Alameda Train, via Oakland.—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

Broadway Ferry, Oakland.

From San Francisco to Port Costa.

Daily—7.00 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 3.00 P. M., 4.00 P. M., 6.30 P. M., 12.00 Night.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 4.00 P. M.

From San Francisco to Port Costa.

Daily—7.00 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 3.00 P. M., 4.00 P. M., 6.30 P. M., 12.00 Night.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 4.00 P. M.

From San Francisco to Vallejo.

Daily—7.00 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 3.00 P. M., 4.00 P. M., 6.30 P. M., 12.00 Night.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A. M., 12.00 M., 4.00 P. M.

From San Francisco to Niles.

Daily—8.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

From San Francisco to San Jose.

Daily—8.00 A. M., 3.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

From Port Costa to San Francisco.

Daily—4.40, 7.05, 7.50, 8.35, 9.55, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.20, 3.40, 4.55, 5.50, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M., 12.30 Night.

Sundays—8.30, 9.55, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.20, 3.40, 4.55, 5.50, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M., 12.30 Night.

From Vallejo to San Francisco.

Daily—4.40, 7.05, 7.50, 8.35, 9.55, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.20, 3.40, 4.55, 5.50, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M., 12.30 Night.

Sundays—8.30, 9.55, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.20, 3.40, 4.55, 5.50, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M., 12.30 Night.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—4.40, 7.05, 7.50, 8.35, 9.55, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.20, 3.40, 4.55, 5.50, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M., 12.30 Night.

Sundays—8.30, 9.55, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.20, 3.40, 4.55, 5.50, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M., 12.30 Night.

From Niles to San Francisco.

Daily—10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.00 and 1.00 P. M.

Sundays—8.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

From San Jose to San Francisco.

Daily—10.30 and 11.30 A. M., 12.00 and 1.00 P. M.

Sundays—8.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M.

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J. C. STUBBS,

Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.

Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

8.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister and Way Stations, making [illegible] connections at Gilroy for Hollister, Tres Pinos and Watsonville; at Pajaro for Santa Cruz; at Salinas for Soledad; at Castroville for Monterey and Del Monte; at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs; at San Luis Obispo for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Anaheim and Los Angeles.

3.20 P. M. Daily (Sundays and Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Watsonville.

4.45 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Gilroy.

Stages connect at Gilroy for Hollister, at Tres Pinos for Watsonville, at Pajaro for Santa Cruz, at Salinas for Monterey and Del Monte, at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs.

Pullman Palace Cars on all Express Trains.

Passengers for Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Anaheim and San Diego will take the 8.40 A. M. train.

Passengers for Monterey will take the 8.40 A. M. train to Salinas.

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REDUCED RATES.

For Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Diego, Anaheim and San Bernardino.

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MONTEREY.

Leaving San Francisco at 8.40 A. M. daily, except Sundays, arriving at Monterey at 6.30 P. M. Returning, leaves Monterey at 8.30 A. M. daily, except Mondays, arriving at San Francisco at 6.30 P. M.

Fare for the round trip, $10.

Tickets good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO to [illegible]

SANTA CRUZ.

Leaving San Francisco at 8.40 A. M. daily, except Sundays, arriving at Santa Cruz at 6.30 P. M. Returning, leaves Santa Cruz at 8.30 A. M. daily, except Mondays, arriving at San Francisco at 6.30 P. M.

Fare for the round trip, $10.

Tickets good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

SAN FRANCISCO to [illegible]

SAN JOSE.

Leaving San Francisco at 8.40 A. M. daily, except Sundays, arriving at San Jose at 10.30 A. M. Returning, leaves San Jose at 3.30 P. M. daily, except Mondays, arriving at San Francisco at 5.30 P. M.

Fare for the round trip, $4.

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Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

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Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Benjamin Smith, who still resides at No. 1118 Thirteenth street, or address this office.

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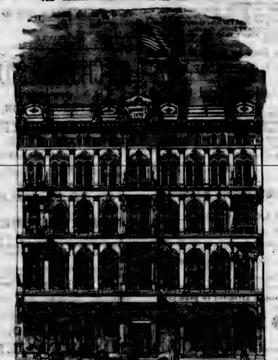
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In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

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Old Letters.

Never burn kindly written letters; it is so pleasant to read them over when the ink is brown, the paper yellow with age, and the pearly hands that traced the friendly words are folded over the hearts that prompted them under the green sod. Above, all never burn love letters. To read them in after years is like a resurrection of one's youth. The old spinster finds in the unpassioned offer she foolishly rejected, twenty years ago, a fountain of rejuvenescence. Glancing over it she realizes that she was once a belle and a beauty, and beholds her former life in a mirror much more congenial to her taste than the one that confronts her in her morning's toilet. The widow, indeed, derives a most sweet and solemn consolation from letters of the beloved one who has journeyed before her to the far-off land from which there comes no message, and where she hopes one day to join him.

No photographs can so vividly recall to the memory of the mother the tenderness and devotion of the children who have left at the call of Heaven, as the epistolary outpourings of their love. The letter of a true son or daughter to a true mother is something better than an image of the former; it is a relics of the writer's soul. Keep all loving letters. Burn only the harsh ones, and, in burning them, forgive and forget them.

COMPARATIVE DURABILITY OF GOLD AND SILVER COINS.—It appears from experiments made in St. Petersburg, that, contrary to the opinion generally entertained, gold coin wears away faster than that of silver. Twenty pieces of gold, half imperials, and as much of silver copecks—coins about the same size—were put into new barrells, mounted like churns, which were kept turning for four hours continuously. It was then found on weighing the coins that the gold ones had lost sixty-four grammes—the silver ones only thirty four; but as the number of gold pieces was twenty-eight per cent. less than those of silver, the proporton is of course greater to that amount in favor of the latter. The silver also contained more alloy than the gold.

Eulogy on the Late Henry M. Collins.

The following Eulogy on the life of the late Henry M. Collins was delivered by Phillip A. Bell, editor of the *Elevator*, in the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society on Monday evening, July 13th, 1874.

ELOGY.

The praises of the great and good have ever been said or sung. The good which men do should live after them; let the evil be buried with their bones. The remembrance of the meritorious deeds of the benefactors of mankind is a sentiment which actuates all human hearts, and to commemorate their virtues and emulate their deeds is a fitting tribute which we pay to their memory.

From the earliest records of history honors have been paid to those who have risen above the common standard of humanity, and made their names memorable either by conquest or by the progress which they have made in the arts which benefit mankind. So has it always been, so will it ever be. In every phase of society, in every condition of life; ancient and modern, savage or civilized, the memory of the dead has been a hallowed theme. In their praise music has lent her charms, and the arts and sciences have been called into requisition.

The lofty monument tells the story of their lives, and points to where rests their sad remains. The sculptured tomb contains their mouldering bones. The splendid mausoleum reared by the hand of affection or fulsome pride towers temple like to heaven to perpetuate their names. The crude urn encloses their ashes. The solemn requiem of the dead is chanted in sweetest strains of music. The embalmed page recounts the history of their lives, their meritorious deeds and the story of their deaths. The painter's art transfers to canvas in elaborate design, some epoch of their career; and the sculptor's skill retains their form and features in time defying marble or enduring brass. The poet and the orator in glowing verse, or more studied phrase gives to posterity particulars more minute than either tomb or monument or sarcophagus can record.

This is no modern custom. The origin is unknown, but it has been practiced in all ages, from the most remote periods before letters were known, or the art of writing invented. The hieroglyphic emblems on pyramids and walls of ruined cities whose origin is lost in the lapse of time, tells of funeral honors accompanied by processions, sacrifices, mourners, music, etc. These ceremonies are not confined to civilized life alone. The untutored savage bury their chieftains with funeral honors. The weapons of war and implements of the chase are laid beside him in the grave. His horse and dog are slain to accompany him to the happy hunting grounds in the spirit land.

The Hindoo widow ascends the funeral pyre, and offers herself a willing sacrifice to the manes of her departed lord. Among the wild and uncivilized tribes of Africa whole hecatombs of victims are immolated on the graves of their kings and chieftains. Some accompany the dead to their last resting place with song and dance, and festive joy; others with hired mourners, decked in the habiliments of woe, recounting the good deeds and prowess of him whose death they deplore, or with simulated grief rending the air with shrieks and wailings.

Such are some of the ceremonies with which the dead are, or have been honored; but none of these are ours. The honors we bestow on those whose lives have been sanctified by good deeds, whose highest ambition has been to benefit mankind and leave to posterity an untarnished name are not useless mummeries, or glittering unsubstantial pageantry and show. We offer no sacrifice to his shade; we pour out no oblations over the graves of those we love; the intensity of our grief is silent and unobtrusive; we point to their lives and bid others profit by their example and emulate their virtues, and strive, when that summons comes to us which comes to all to meet it with a record clear and conscience unsullied and void of offence to God or man.

We come to-night to pay this last tribute to the memory of HENRY M. COLLINS. We bring to the grateful, though sorrowful task a heart filled with grief for the loss we have sustained and with due reverence for the memory of a good and just man.

Henry M. Collins was born in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. He was the sixth child of a family of ten children, but three of whom now survive. His parents were strict members of the Methodist Church, and he was brought up in the tenets of that denomination. At an early age he made a confession of faith and became connected with the A. M. E. Church of Pittsburg, of which his father, Samuel Collins, and also his mother, were strict members, and brought him up in the fear of the Lord and the admonition of the Gospel. He married while quite young to Miss Elizabeth Spear. After a period of over thirty years of a peaceful domestic life, interrupted by fewer of the disturbances that frequently occur, Mrs. Collins survives the choice of her youth, the partner of her mature years; and while bereaved of him to whom she was counsellor, true wife and friend, she is solaced with the reflection that they will meet again, and in the happy future enjoy that peace and comfort on earth imperfect and embittered. Of a family of ten children, death has bereft her of all but one, and may he prove to her a blessing in her declining years and supply the place of him whose death we now deplore.

The advantages of procuring an education which Mr. Collins enjoyed were few, but he grasped them with a strong mind and retentive memory, determined to surmount the obstacles which surrounded him and make perseverance and natural energy compensate for the deficiencies of education; and in this he succeeded. Naturally of an inquiring mind he was fond of reading, and he sought instructively subjects of an abstruse and speculative character. Unlike the majority of young men in his avocations he avoided all species of amusement, and findings enjoyment only in the bosom of his family he kept the even tenor of his way, and maintained his Christian character, undefiled by the allurements of the world or the example of his associates. Thus he lived, honored and respected in his native city and gaining the love and esteem of all who knew him. His name was a synonym of honor and fair dealing, and in all his business transactions his word was unimpeached, his veracity unquestioned.

Mild of temper, calm in speech and unobtrusive in his manner, he maintained his native dignity and kept aloof from the broils and difficulties characteristic of Western life. Eminently a peacemaker, and believing more in the effect of moral suasion, the maintenance of Christian principles and the influence of a Christian example than in hasty words or windy unsubstantial argument, he waved into quiet submission the more turbulent and disorderly.

None asked aid in vain. His philanthropy knew no race or color, creed or clime. His generosity was unbounded. Wherever want and affliction was, he dispensed his bounty with a liberal hand; not with ostentatious display, but in a quiet, humble manner, which showed that he considered it more noble to give than to receive.

When the infamous fugitive slave law was in operation he showed his patriotism and hatred of oppression by openly denouncing its prov-sions and rescuing many of the victims from the toils of the traders in the human bloodhounds. What perils he braved, what dangers he encountered in those troublous times was then only known to himself, and the few who participated with him in those adventures. Many yet live, who guided by his advice and aided by his bounty, sought and found a home in the British provinces, and who now bless his name and call him their guardian and protector: the Moses who pointed out to them a land of freedom from American slavery, prejudice and oppression. Such is a brief sketch of the life of Mr. Collins before coming to California. He has been a resident in this city since 1852, a period of twenty-two years, and during that time the reputation he brought with him has been fully maintained. Every good cause found in him an earnest advocate. In politics, religion and education, and every work of reform he labored incessantly and devoted his time, energy and means to what he believed to be right and just.

We have known him and have labored with him can testify to the disinterested motives with which he performed any duties assigned him. Never ambitious of distinction, he was content to be a worker rather than a leader. He was devoid of enthusiasm. His calm mind and clear judgment made him a better counselor than an actor. His opinions were given with unaffected modesty, nor was he pertinacious in having them carried out. Ever anxious for the good of the whole, and for those with whom he was identified, he was careful not to infringe upon the rights of others. Wherever duty called him; wherever he thought he could labor with efficiency, there he would take his stand, regardless of the shafts of calumny, the sneers of envy or the opposition of those who could not appreciate the purity of his motives or the honesty of his intentions. Not gifted as a public speaker, nor possessing the flowery graces of oratory, he could always command the attention of his audience, because they put faith in his utterances, and he would present his views and opinions in a clear, concise manner, free from pedantry or circumlocution. In whatsoever position he was placed, there he would labor assiduously; whatever duty was assigned him, that he would perform faithfully. He held no enmity; the serenity of his disposition forbade that; he was, however, constant in his friendship. With him friendship was a abiding principle which never knew no shade or turning; a ruling passion which lasted until death.

Such is the man whom we have met this night to honor; the memory of whose pure life and stainless character will be ever green while mankind respect those who are benefactors of their race, or while honesty of purpose and strict integrity are held in high esteem.

From the records of the life of our friend we can adduce these reflections: it is not learning nor wealth nor high position, nor glowing qualities of mind or person that can command the love and respect of man-kind as much as integrity and the practice of the Christian virtues. We may rear the monument until it towers heavward and overtops the cloud; we may deify the warrior who has devastated cities and slain his thousands on the field of battle; we may sing pæns in their praise, and engrave their names on brass or marble; we may record their deeds in the poet's sweetest manner, or the lofty strains of oratory; but a vicious life can never command the respect of mankind.

He whose death we now deplore gained no glory on the tented field; he was a man of peace; he did not flash like a meteor across the firmament, and disappear in obscurity; his was a steadfast light which reflects its radiance from the grave. He occupies no niche in the temple of fame; but in our hearts his memory is ever green. We mourn his death, but not without hope, for we know that as sure as the stars revolve in their orbits, as sure as the grass springs up to welcome back the summer so will the example of his life even from the grave purify our hearts and prepare us to enjoy his companionship, when in the lapse of time our spirits, though in far distant ages may meet again.

He lived a Philanthropist, he died a Christian.

"May the hope of life immortal
Shine above his sacred dust."

A London letter states that Rochefort has never left that city since arriving.

Address of Union Republican Congressional Committee.

We have received from the Secretary of the Committee at Washington the full text of the "Address of the Union Republican Congressional Committee," a document issued by the Committee, and designed for the use of the masses in the Congressional Districts which hold elections for Congressmen next fall; it is also addressed to the people of the United States at large. It is an able and convincing document as a whole, and defends the acts of the Administration with great force, and makes an appeal to the people to sustain the Republican party until it finishes its legislative programme as designed by the party in its last National platform. We have only space to give the subjoined extracts:

THE UNION PRESERVED.

Fellow-citizens, when you committed the Union to the keeping of the Republican party, it seemed on the verge of dissolution. Many hoped and some feared it had received an incurable wound. We present the Union to you to-day every whit whole. The Republic is at peace throughout all her borders; she is at peace with all the world. Her lawful authority is disputed nowhere; her opinions are respected everywhere. She stands in the very vanguard of sovereign States. We challenge history to produce another instance of a country raised from such humiliation to such grandeur in so short a time. And this transformation has been wrought not merely without the aid of the Democratic party, but in spite of its utmost hostility.

THE OPPOSITION REVIEWED.

You have seen the shortcomings of that party in administration. Its faults in opposition have been still more glaring. Perhaps they can be forgiven for allowing the ship of State to drift so near the rocks. But how can they be forgiven their struggles to prevent her from being snatched from that peril? That charity which delights to think no evil, may excuse their omission to lift the country; upon the plea of incompetency. But not charity itself can see anything but malignancy in their persistent efforts to prevent the country from being lifted. The world does not resent, but rather pities, the helpless crew under whose seamanship Jesus sailed for the country of the Galileans. It is plain they could not still the winds which threatened to sink the ship. But if they had attempted to thwart the Saviour overboard when he appeared to rebuke those impious winds, the world would have known no pity for the crew. And that is the great Democratic offense which still smells to heaven; not that they did nothing for the country, but that they fiercely opposed everything that was done for the country. It would not be quite true to say that the Democratic party opposed the National effort to suppress the rebellion; that would have been high treason. It would be quite as far from the truth to say that they promoted that effort. The rebellion could not have lasted two years had the Democratic party continued in that patriotic purpose which Douglass for a season inspired. But Douglass died, and so did that purpose.

With a sagacity, a steadfastness, and a clearness of vision which, if employed in a good cause, would be of inestimable value, the Democratic party found that covert, narrow, and devious way which lay between loyalty and treason, and they pursued that way from the middle of the year 1862 to the end of the war, always avoiding the rebuke of their country's laws and also the reproach of their country's foes.

And when, in spite of Democratic resistance the bond had been made free and secured against a return to slavery by an amendment to the Federal Constitution, this same opposition was asked once more, "May the freedmen become citizens and be admitted to civil rights?" And again the answer was "no."

And when, in spite of that resistance, the freedmen had been made citizens the Democracy was asked, "May these citizens, though they be black, have the protection of the ballot which the law benignly grants to all citizens, however humble, of every other color?" And again the answer was "no."

* * * * *

ELECT REPUBLICANS.

You are about to select Representatives to a new Congress. We earnestly entreat you to send the truest and ablest Republican you have. But we entreat you to send Republicans and not Democrats. You will send one or the other. No matter what the individual may call himself, or what disguise he may wear, he will be a Republican or a Democrat. There is at present no room for any other style of politics. If you do not mean to retrace the past you will select Republicans and not Democrats. If you mean to go forward in the future, you will select Republicans and not Democrats.

OUR MISSION NOT ENDED.

It is sometimes said the mission of the Republican party is accomplished. If by that no more is meant than that the party has discharged every trust heretofore committed to it we admit it. It has been thought when one was found faithful over a few things that was a good reason for trusting him with more things. Can you do better than be instructed by such an example? Especially since you must employ either the party which you say has fulfilled every trust, or employ that only other party which has betrayed every trust.

The occasion for political effort has not passed. American progress is not ended. Other labors lie before you, lighter perhaps, but not light.

First. You have to see that what is done shall not be undone. Republicanism offers you the best security against retrogression.

Second. You have to see that the work of reform goes forward. Three great labors demand your present consideration.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is not yet enforced by "appropriate legislation." Millions of American citizens are denied even the common law rights of locomotion because they are black. If such wrongs are to be redressed, the Republican party alone can do it.

* * * * *

Upon all these considerations, for all these reasons, we think you should send Republicans and not Democrats to the next Congress. If you cherish the deeds of the recent past, and would not see them undone; if you respect the present, and would not disgrace it; or if you have hope of the future, and would realize that hope we urge you to send Republicans, and not Democrats to the next Congress.

[Signed by the Committee.]

Court of Heroines of Jericho.

A complete monitor of the Order, of three degrees, namely: M. M.'s Daughter, True Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with plates containing diagrams for arrangements of the Court of Heroine, emblems, regalia, etc., by Moses Dickson, for sale by the agent, Mrs. M. J. Morton, 911 Washington st., San Francisco. Price, 50 cents.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The sanitary condition of the people of these United States and Mexico will be improved, and life saved, by a total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, as a beverage, and except only for medical purposes; therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of those United States and Mexico, decree as follows: That from and after twelve months from date, it shall be unlawful to manufacture, import, or sell, any ardent spirits within the limits of the United States or Mexico, except for medicinal purposes, as hereinbefore designated and allowed. This act shall not be so construed as to interfere with the use of malt liquors for the working man, and "wine for the stomach's sake."

NORTON I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 25, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Beecher and Tilton Excitement.

The reading portion of the public have been on the "tip-toe" of excitement over the charges and disclosures made before the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, by Theodore Tilton, against his wife and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of being guilty of *crim. con.* The daily papers have teemed with the fullest details by the Associated Press dispatches, and the public have not as yet come to the conclusion as to whether Mr. Tilton's charges are valid or not. The most serious charges made by Mr. Tilton is a library and a love room scene, based merely on suspicion, and both of which are emphatically denied by Mr. Beecher, as also by Mrs. Tilton, thus leaving a substantiated proof of guilt against his wife on his hands to furnish the investigating committee which will yet be necessary before the accused lady and gentleman can be convicted by public judgment with the crime of *crim. con.* as Mr. Tilton has charged. After carefully reviewing the full details of the case in common with the reading public, we deem Mr. Tilton's course the most extraordinary on record. Whatever charges he choosed to make against his wife's fidelity the courts of his city or county were the proper places, in 1871-2, to seek redress or divorce on the unsubstantiated charges which should have only been fully known to the records of a court in his county, and of which, by two or three years of threatenings and damaging insinuations against his wife and Mr. Beecher, has incited, by his own indiscretion and acts, an audience of the whole forty millions of the nation, or, in fact, the whole enlightened world, to gaze at domestic troubles, which he sets forth in lengthy detail, and apparently stands aside and invokes the whole enlightened world to join in and crush his wife by public condemnation. No man or woman of culture or refinement, or any person imbued with a spirit of humanity, could consistently join in and be a party to crush any woman, whatsoever she might be charged with, by the means resorted to by Mr. Tilton, of which he excuses himself on the grounds that he "was forced by Mr. Beecher and the Committees' demands, and published to the world by an indiscreet friend.

The following are among the latest dispatches concerning the affair:

PRESS COMMENTS ON BEECHER'S CARD.

Regarding Beecher's card, to-day's *Tribune* says:

"The explicit, manly defence of Mrs. Tilton, which Beecher addresses to the public, will be received with unalloyed delight. The denial of Tilton's allegations is unequivocal and absolute, and both Mr. and Mrs. Beecher appear as defenders of the assailed wife. An explanation of Beecher's own letters, which alone have harmed him, is hinted at rather than denied, and it will be a serious mistake for the Committee to act on the theory which Mr. Beecher seems to have adopted, that full explanations need not reach the public at the earliest moment. Meantime, decent people will rejoice at the great encouragement given by Mr. Beecher's preliminary statement."

The *Times* concludes a critical article, in which the absurdity of a part of Beecher's allusions is noticed, as follows:

"After making due allowance for the excited state of Mr. Beecher's feelings in penning this document, let us hope that he will follow it up with something that plain people can understand, and that will furnish his friends with a substantial reason for the faith which they still repose in his unsullied honor.

The *Sun* says:

"The public will now await the full statement of Mr. Beecher, and further developments in this great scandal, with deep anxiety."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 23.

The Beecher Investigating Committee met this evening at the residence of Augustus Storres, Brooklyn. A member of the Committee stated that no witnesses were examined, but the original letters copied in Tilton's statement were submitted for examination. They will meet again to-morrow evening, when, it is believed, Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Tilton will submit statements. Frank Moulton prepared a statement for publication, as the intimate friend and adviser of Beecher. He said there were several parties who had seen and read the original statement made by Tilton, exculpating Beecher from all charges latterly produced against him by Tilton, and they were prepared, if summoned before the Committee, to swear to that fact.

Mrs. Tilton has also published a card giving a full statement of the case, and making a general denial of Tilton's allegations.

Liliputian Blaine as an Aspirant for the Presidency.

Swift in describing his imaginary island of Liliput, could not have created a more diminitive inhabitant for it than is the dwarfed Speaker of our National House of Representatives, when considered in the light of statesmanship. Congressman Blaine is really an extraordinary man. In his letter to his constituents accepting an unanimous nomination, he has proved himself what the country, until now, never had the opportunity of knowing him to be, a mere pettifogger, unable to rise above the confines of his State. As the sectional propagandist of obsolete ideas, he may again be re-elected to Congress, but as the President of this great country to which he aspires, thoughtful voters cannot afford to give him the support necessary to insure his elevation. It will be said that black men, not interested in FREE TRADE and PROTECTION, ought not to indulge in criticisms, but as these affect, us, as well as they do those directly engaged in commerce, it is our right to take issue with the men who represent the most oppressive policy, and who would foster a system as detrimental to the interests of the laboring class, as it is ruinous to the commercial prosperity of the country.

"Mr. Blaine says that for some years past the Federal Government has been collecting a revenue of $300,000,000—one-third from internal taxes, two-thirds from tariff duties. He affirms that the Maine Democracy now proposes to raise the $300,000,000 in gold coin obtained from tariff duties by "direct taxation," or by a system of "exercises," which might prove even more oppressive than direct taxation itself. He points out that by that meth d Maine's share would be something over $9,250,000 in gold coin, and that the tax would be three times as large as the present State tax, and would necessarily be levied in addition thereto. He suggests that if direct taxation be avoided a system of excises as onerous and as odious as human ingenuity can devise would be necessary. All manufacturers and all the products of the field and the forest, the shipyard and quarry would be burdened with a heavy internal tax, which would be oppressive only to our own people and beneficial only to the alien and the stranger.

The proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada he denounces emphatically as a blow to the ship building and commercial interests of the United States. His characterizes the treaty as one by which Canada gets the full advantage both ways, while the United States, for the possible enlargement of a petty trade, consents to sacrifice an interest that has given more and asked less of the Government than any other of similar magnitude. This is the policy, he says, that the Democratic party of Maine has committed itself to support. He enters his protest against the whole policy of adjusting by the tariff-making power revenue questions, which are left by the Constitution to the House of Representatives. In conclusion he reviews the blessings which have come from the rule of the Republican party, which he believes to have been faithful in all its great trusts, and able and ready to reform abuses in its own ranks, and to correct the ways of others."

His reasoning is as false as his aims are demagogical, and no man not a monopolist will indorse such vaporous conclusions, even as coming from one suffering from the Presidential itch. Protection protects nobody but the rich, while free trade is a blessing to the poor. This fact Mr. Blaine fails to recognize, because he is inimical to that class. We believe with his opponents that "a protective tariff is an unjust, unequal, oppressive and wasteful mode of raising the public revenues; one of the most pregnant and fruitful sources of the corruptions in the administration; and therefore, condemn the policy which he would have the country believe will reform existing abuses. In thus assuming the roll of Mentor, he has disclosed the fact, that his mind is too narrow contracted, and his prejudices too deep seated, to be entrusted with National affairs. Sectionalism is his rallying cry, and in this he is the best exponent of the Grant-Cameron Republican party, and the Convention to be manipulated by those leaders in '76, if it fails to satisfy the cravings of its Shepherd-Murphy protector, cannot do better than honor Mr. Blaine, by constituting him its standard bearer. But the country will not indorse a man who opposes "reciprocity and low duties" while defending and demonstrating to his constituents the blessings accruing from the protection of monopolies that are fast destroying the prosperity of the Republic. He endeavors, in his lugubrious communication, to impress upon the people of the Kennebeck Valley, and through them, the people of the whole country, the false assumption that trade relations with Canada will annihilate the commerce of the several States, but more especially that of Maine. Of course intelligent observers of the manner in which the Reciprocity Treaty was carried out will not heed his vision ary common places, as they know that a heavy laden tariff has never benefited commerce, and this fact is patent in the almost prostrate condition of the very interests he labors to protect. Ship building, which once made the State of Maine a garden of industry, is today transferred either to Canada where timber is abundant, or to the Clyde where iron is almost unincumbered, because bottoms, *cheaper and better* constructed, can be built in those countries. Skilled mechanics, since the abolition of the treaty, have sought other and more lucrative avocations, or have emigrated to States where their condition can be bettered, and yet, this kind of monopolies vaunt ingly assures the crushed, but patriotic people of Maine and the Union, that unprecedented prosperity flourishes within their borders.

Years of criminal maladministration have disclosed the fact, that politicians of Mr. Blaine's stamp are a curse to the country, and the sooner statesmen of comprehensive views are called to administer affairs, the sooner will its prosperity return. His, not unlike the visions of Morton, Cameron Logan and Butler, are too obscure in this enlightened age. Maine, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts have the right to dictate what is best for the whole country, and the combined influence of all the States should be exerted in framing a policy best calculated to place on a footing with the maintained nations of the world, our debt ridden, corruption-destroying country.

O shades of Washington, Jefferson, Adams and Lincoln! how has the station you once honored become the degraded *"per quisite* and play thing" of domagogues!

A. W. A. DE LEON.

BOSTON, July 12, 1874.

Zion A. M. E. Church.

A Fruit Festival will be given for the benefit of Zion Church on Thursday evening next, July 30th, in the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. Admission fifty cents. The proceeds are to pay City and County taxes on the Church. Rev. W. H. Hillery has our thanks for a complimentary ticket.

Masonic Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

As you are always anxious to hear from the Craft in this jurisdiction, I forward you the enclosed programme of a grand display to take place at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Thursday, September 3d. I hope you will do the committee the kindness of accepting the invitation and be with us on the occasion. I am,

Yours, fraternally,

J. D. KELLY,

G. Cor. Sec. of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania.

The programme we received from Bro. Kelly offers among its attractions the following:

A grand parade of the Order will take place at two o'clock under the marshalship of Bro. Chas. W. Ryder, Grand Marshal. After the parade of the Grand Lodge and Subordinate Lodges, there will be a parade and review of the following named Commanderies of Knights Templars: St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 1, Baltimore, Md., David Steward, E. C.; Mount Calvary Commandery, No. 4, Washington, D. C., A. W. Tancil, E. C.; Emanuel Commandery, No. 1, New York, Wm. Marcy, E. C.; St. Paul's Commandery, No. 2, Philadelphia, Moses Davis, E. C.; Union Commandery, No. 1, Philadelphia, J. D. Kelly, E. C. Arrangements will be made for excursionists from Wilmington, by Bro. Edward H. Anderson; from Chester by Bro. Johnson F. Purnsley; and from West Chester by Bro. George L. Berry. The Lanark Brass and String Band will accompany the excursion.

We accept the invitation. Brother Kelly, but regret that we cannot attend.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 11, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I am directed by Rev. J. Robert Love, the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge for the State of Georgia, that on the 23d of June, ultimo, with the assistance of the Grand Masters for the States of Delaware and Florida, and the Grand Secretary of Delaware, three Subordinate Lodges met in Convention and organized a Grand Lodge by the adoption of a Constitution and other legal action, according to the ancient usages in such cases made and provided. The principle of the formation of the Grand Lodge is the sovereignty of each Grand Lodge and its inherent right of self government. We prefer to you our claim to be recognized in the sisterhood of legal Grand Lodges, and desire fraternal intercourse with you. Our Grand Master desires you to recommend to him some brother of your Grand Lodge to represent us near the Grand East of California, and recommend to you R. W. Bro. Raymond R. Jackson to represent you near this Grand Lodge The proceedings of our Convention, Organization and other Masonic acts are now in press, and a copy will be sent you as soon as possible. Please communicate at once, and send credentials to our nominee, Bro. Raymond R. Jackson. I remain fraternally yours.

JOHN H. H. SENNSTACK,
Grand Secretary.

This is welcome news, and as the two Grand Lodges in this State have united, we will take great pleasure in presenting the Georgia document for the consideration of our now "Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., for the State of California.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. Lydia A. Francis and children, Valleje; Miss E. Beckett, Chico; Chico; Mrs. S. Beckett, Sacramento.

THE communication of I. B. Barton, of Stockton, was received too late. It will appear next week.

[advertisement]

OAKLAND, July 22d, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Ector wrote the following base *falsehood*, which appeared in the *Elevator*, and not P. A. Bell, the Editor. You all know this bombastic knave.—J. B. HARDY.

A FISTICUFF PARSON.—Of all the reverends with whom we are acquainted, there is none who wear so disagreeable an aspect as Rev. Joshua B Handy. We attended the meeting of the Equal Rights League of Oakland on Tuesday evening, and this gentleman feeling aggrieved at something we published, which he actually asserted at a previous meeting of the League—gave us a challenge to fight with swords, pistols, clubs, rocks, sand, fists, boxing-gloves, dagger, or anything else that we may desire. This was said in a house of prayer, followed by an obscene epithet—of which, not many months ago, this very professed was pastor, and led a flock of poor sinners for the salvation of their souls. We were not desirous of creating a "muss" in church, as we had more decency for a place dedicated to Divine worship than this pugnacious parson. We hope he will never again be reinstated to preach, until he can behave himself better than he does at present; and we also hope that none of the members of Equal Rights League will be stupid enough to elect a man who will give them more trouble in the deliberations of their affairs than anybody else. Mr. Handy does not bear a very brilliant reputation in Oakland, among his associates and fellow citizens as many of them assert that "nobody cares about him, as he is always showing his ugly temper to create disagreement." So much for being a journeyman preacher.

GRAND BENEFIT FESTIVAL!

A GRAND FESTIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Wednesday Evening, August 12th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. I. N. TRIPLETT,

Pastor of Bethel Church, Powell Street, in the church. Exercises to consist of Singing, Addresses and Supper. The whole to conclude with a "House of Industry," in the basement of the church.

ADMISSION,- FIFTY CENTS.

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THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

PICNIC

OF THE

WEST INDIAN

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

BADGER'S

GRAND CENTRAL PARK,

OAKLAND,

On Monday, August 3d, 1874.

AN INCOMPARABLE BAND

Has been engaged to enliven the festivities of the occasion, which are anticipated to outvie all former efforts, as the Committee have determined to make this the Picnic of the Season. In the evening there will be a

Grand Soiree Divertissement

AT THE

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL

Pacific St., bet. Mason and Powell, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE.

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Matthew A. Filippe,	George T. Hamilton,
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W. J. O. Bryant,	John G. Fuller.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Dear Sir:—Having been troubled for years with a rupture, which I could not keep under control, in spite of the use of several trusses' standing, I had become generally used with such inconvenience and annoyance as to render me incapacitated from attending to my business during the time of wearing. By this means, I am thankfully enabled to say that I am entirely cured, and am unincumbered under the same restrictions. Yours, etc.

J. T. SMITH, 49 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1871.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

A NEW YORK WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil and hardship, has struck a big strike of both, and lodge of the Sublime Order of Humility, believing others to be in need of the following information, gives the locality and mode in California.

Address Editor of the Evangelist.

Dear Sir:—Having benefited as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and using one bottle of Hair Vigor, I have entirely recovered my hair from three inches of baldness, to a full head of hair. I have also used the Magnetic Shampooning, and find it very beneficial in removing dandruff, and keeping the hair in a healthy condition. My wife has also used the Hair Vigor, and finds it very beneficial in keeping the hair from falling out. You can refer to me at any time by calling upon

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted here at his office—105 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally as correspondence of this kind is unsatisfactory. He will, however, for the benefit of those unable to call, send a treatise on Rupture, illustrated with photographs of cases that have been before and after cure, which will be sent, $15 enclosed valuable information for those ruptured.



Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons coming from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton or Marysville, or other cities, having business to transact in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place for rest.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 824 Pacific street, has taken the stable next from the Cobb exposition, and respectfully informs the public that he will perform veterinary surgeon—in fact hereby ever performed in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in his specialties. The cold and cold can be cure d at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 824 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

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Between Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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World respectfully informs the Ladies of Sacramento that she has opened her

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Where she is prepared to do Shampooing, Cutting, Curling, Frizzing, Etc., Etc. Hair dressing and Combing done to order at the lowest rates. Ladies having orders at the house can depend upon having them promptly attended to. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shelby Coal, Scotch Coal, Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Pittston Coal, and Charcoal Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Its Curative Powers are truly wonderful. Read Burnham's Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Etc. Sold by Druggists. Depot, 264 Dupont, Stockton, Cal. Sold by DR. T. BURNHAM & CO., Proprietors of the Celebrated Throat and Lung Balsam, and Proprietors of the Celebrated Throat and Lung Balsam, and Proprietors of the Celebrated Throat and Lung Balsam, and

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To girls embroidery and the finest kinds of needle-work, such as Tambouring, Lacework, Embroidering, &c., &c., precisely as they are taught in Paris.
When a class is made up, the lady, who is highly recommended and accustomed to tuition, will commence. For further particulars address to "LA MODE," care Pacific Appeal Office, 511 Sansome St., San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 10 years ago in Alameda County, California. Any one giving such information will be thankfully received by his father, John Smith Smith, who now resides at No. 1118 Eleventh street, or address this office.

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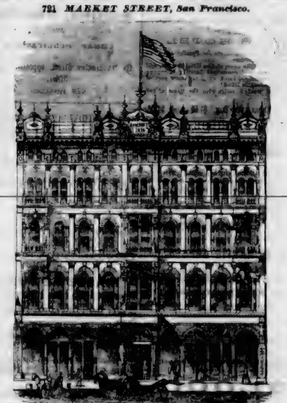
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American Tinware in England.

American makers of tinware are now actually underselling the British in their own markets. This fact a London publication, the *Examiner*, announces, by way of warning, in the following terms:

Our Birmingham correspondent writes to us as follows: In the tin plate department of the industry of this district competition has sprung up from an unexpected quarter. For a long time past one of the best customers of the British and foreign tin and terne plates has been the United States of America. At one time we were sending to that country great consignments of tin-plate goods in several shapes and of different values; lately the Americans have learned themselves to use up the tin-plates, and now we have them shipping tin-plate wares to this country, made from the tin plates which we have supplied them. The United States manufacturer displays an amount of ingenuity in invention which is but seldom seen in England, and the handicraftsmen of the New World, unlike those of the Old, are ready to adapt themselves to a new pattern as soon as it can be shown that it is at all probable to be a success. The American tin-plate goods that are now offered in Birmingham and South Staffordshire are described as simply marvellous, both as to the price of the articles and the ingenuity displayed in their construction. Surely there is something wrong in this country, when the Americans, after buying our tin-plates and paying heavier wages for the manufacture of the article, are able to offer it here at prices much under those at which we can produce it.

Proclamation.

Whereas the Emperor wishes to form his own opinion about the Beecher-Tilton scandal; and whereas some of our church people are too good to live and too good to let other people live; and whereas we are in favor of one church and unity; now, therefore, we, Norton I.—*Dei gratia*, Emperor of United States; and Protector of Mexico; do hereby command that the case be tried before me in personal, and that the documentary evidence be forwarded to us and then we will issue a suitable decree.
NORTON I.

The Journalistic Millennium.

Public men are public property, says the Binghampton *Republican*, and are amenable to criticism. The public interests require that their characters and acts should be scrutinized and made known; and perhaps it would be well if the animadversion and censure to which they are justly exposed, were not weakened and disparaged by the vulnerability and imperfections of the censors themselves. Could the writers of editorial articles remain anonymous, the personal quarrels which now at times encumber the papers and which are well known and admitted by the writers themselves to be unprofitable, would be greatly diminished, but not entirely avoided. The object of an attack, smarting under the wounds, he had received, is naturally anxious to learn the name of his adversary. If he cannot ascertain, he surmises, and hence personalities are forced into the columns of a newspaper. It will be a millennial day when newspapers can be so conducted as to exclude entirely personal abuse and improper exposure of private affairs, and be solely devoted to the promotion of the public interests.

(From the National Baptist.)
Bishop J. J. Moore,

Of the A. M. E. Zion Church, passed through Harrisburg, on Tuesday last, en route for his home in Lincolnton, North Carolina. The Bishop has been doing good peoman service in the cause of Christianity, during his visit to the North, and though at times in much bodily affliction, and also recently deeply afflicted by the loss of his aged mother, has gone forward with wonderful alacrity and zeal in the Master's work. The Bishop's genial, sunny manner, his truly Catholic feeling towards all other Churches of Christ, and his ability as a preacher, have placed him in the front rank of the Bishops of the Churches, and have made his visit a blessing. Too Churches will long for his return, but join in united prayer that he safely reach his home—a home now saddenened by the loss of a mother, whom he left in usual health, but who during his absence has passed away, and after a life of 112 years, been laid to rest.

When the Bishop shall have recruited his strength, we hope to hear from him through the columns of *Our National Progress*.

SLANG.—Slang is defended as "one of the feeders of the English language." It is true that many of our commonest English words, such as "fun," "donkey," and "conundrum," were once slang. A curious set of English phrases is given by a recent writer: "A wise scholar was puzzled that a Welsh rabbit should mean a piece of toasted cheese, so he decided that it must be a corruption of Welsh rare-bit." The public believed him, and took to spelling it accordingly, so that even now the best edition of Webster's Dictionary gives it as "properly Welsh rare-bit." Now the whole of this is stuff and nonsense, the very name rare-bit is a fiction, and Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples: An Essex stile is a ditch, and an Essex lion a calf; a Field lane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates, or Govan rock hams, or Norfolk capons, are red herrings; Irish apricots, or Munster plums, are potatoes; Graves end sweetmeats are shrimps, and a Jerusalem pony is a donkey."

LORD & BAMBLE'S steam saw-mill at Marble Cove, near Indian Town, N. B., was burned Wednesday night, throwing eighty hands out of employment. Loss $30,000, insured

THE Directors of the Bank of England have fixed the rate of discount at 8 per cent.

THE Goodwood Cup, run for yesterday, was won by Doncaster; Kalmer second, Miss Toto third. Six horses started.

Kentucky.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE ON THE DEATH OF A COLORED LAWYER.

The committee appointed by Judge Pryor to draft suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Edwin P. Morton, a member of the bar, who died suddenly a few days since, made the following report yesterday morning during the session of the city Court:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in his great wisdom, to call from this community a member of the bar of this court, and

WHEREAS, The bar of Kentucky now exemplifies the great truth that all men have just and equal rights, therefore be it

Resolved, That the deceased, Edwin P. Morton, a man of color, was a faithful, honest man, and deserves all respect and honor as a member of the bar of this court.

That as a student he was ambitious to acquire a thorough knowledge of the science of the law.

That as a citizen he was ever zealous in doing all in his power to better the condition of his race, by spreading broadcast the influence of Christian virtues.

That he was the hope of a widowed mother and the protector of an affectionate sister.

That in his demise the community has lost a good citizen, the bar a promising young lawyer, and his bereaved mother, sister and brother a faithful and affectionate companion.

That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this court and made a part thereof, and a copy of the same be tendered the family of the deceased.

R. M. BUCKLEY,
H. M. BUCKLEY,
N. R. HARPER,
ROBERT F. BAIRD.

After the reading of the resolutions, N. R. Harper, Esq., made the following remarks:

May it please the Court, I am aware of the fact that this is the first instance in the history of Kentucky where resolutions of this character have been offered in respect to the death of a colored member of the bar. It is now about three years since the first colored attorney appeared before the Courts of this State, and since that time eight colored men have been admitted here and elsewhere in this State within my knowledge. The deceased, Edwin P. Morton, was the last colored man admitted in this city up to date.

It was predicted that the first colored lawyer in this city would meet with a cordial welcome from all true gentlemen of the profession, and in this I doubt not the generosity of the gentlemen of the bench and bar of this city toward the colored members has surprised both the people at home and the people from abroad. Whatever else may be said of other walks of life being closed against the colored man, it may be said in the truth that the bar of Kentucky knows no distinction on account of color, but as an attorney the white man and the black man have the same rights and privileges.

To this noble spirit we attribute the proceedings of this hour in this court. In this movement we exemplify the great principle, that as a man respects himself so shall others respect him.

Mr. Morton was a young colored man just admitted to the bar of Kentucky, after having passed a most creditable examination by a competent committee appointed for that purpose. I have known him since my arrival in this city, some four years ago. I feel safe in saying that there never was a more faithful, energetic and industrious a student of the law anywhere to be found; his study of the law did not consist in loafing around the court-rooms from day to day to catch the spirit of this or that lawyer, but it consisted in a close investigation of the common law, which lays the foundation for a truly enlightened mind. Indeed, sir, the ambition and perseverance of young Morton looms up as a bright example to a thousand indolent young men of his race to day With a consciousness of the dread disease of consumption preying upon him, with the valley of the shadow of death constantly before him, he seemed, with herculean might, to hold the great destroyer at bay until he grasped the prize he so eagerly sought.

Inspired by the lesson of perseverance which Confucius received on his way to school, emulating the example of courage displayed in the gallant Hannibal, consulting the firmness displayed in the great Italian philosopher, Galileo, he set out in the profession of the law, as a dignified and honorable member of the bar, with promises of that success which characterizes an honest and upright course in any calling in life; but he is cut short in the beginning of his career, and although he had merely entered upon the threshold of his profession, yet he lived long enough to leave behind him the evidence of having lived in the world, having set in the path of the youth of his race a lamp to guide their feet to a bright and glorious future. There are some stars set in the firmament above, which, to the naked eye appeared dim and shed a feeble light; but as we draw them nearer to us they are discovered to be great blazing suns, with other globes revolving around them. May we not hope that the influence of the example of our deceased friend and fellow-member of the bar, though faint and feeble now, may, as we near the zenith of our prosperity, reveal a blazing sun, attracting the youth of his race.

"He worked with his hands,
He worked with his mind,
Just as his nature had aptly designed:
He erected a temple, hewed out a stone,
And accomplished a work just to call it his own."

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.—*Weekly Planet.*

The Republican Appeal to the Country.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is not yet enforced by appropriate legislation. Millions of American citizens are denied even the common law rights of locomotion because they are black. If such wrongs are to be redressed, the Republican party alone can do it."—*Republican Manifesto.*

ZACH CHANDLER and his Congressional associates have issued an address to the country. In order to again hoodwink black men and weld it around their necks the party chain, they have incorporated into it the above quotation. It calls to mind something we recently read concerning a little boy who had for several days been fishing without success, when, on his attention being drawn from his line, some mischievous sympathizer hitched on a smoked herring, and on his return, elated with joy at feeling the weight of the deceptive bite, immediately drew up the line, and to his astonishment, a smoked herring was caught! The perpetrator of the fraud soon appeared and enquired if he had caught anything. Exhibiting his prize, he triumphantly exclaimed: "Yes, and I am now fishing for the crackers to go with it." Space will not permit us to make the application, but our readers will see it for themselves and be convinced that we are right. We have been fishing for some time for "the right of locomotion," and unlike the mischievous sympathizer, those Jesuitical adulators who now remind us that "the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution is not yet enforced by appropriate legislation," have not even hitched on to our line a smoked herring! The denial of the rights of which the address speaks, we owe to the very men who are now endeavoring to fasten the responsibility upon others. A Congress with a two-thirds Republican majority sat four months and adjourned without remedying the wrongs which their address, teeming with deception, would have us believe, "the Republican party alone can redress." Why wasn't this done before adjournment? The audacity of these leaders ought to be able to suggest an answer. But they expect, by dextrous maneuvering, to conciliate the people they have outraged by presenting them a shadow. We hope their purpose will be thwarted, and that black men will insist on voting for those who will keep their plighted faith. These men who have just found we had wrongs to be redressed, had it is their power to accord to the "millions of American citizens" who "are denied even the common law rights," all that was necessary to place them on the same footing before the law, as their white fellow citizens. This they failed to do because of the hollowness of their professions, and it behooves now to pay them in their own coin.

Our treatment by the past Congress warrant this suggestion. It conspires to damp that zeal which we have in years past exhibited, and no better time will come for black men to prove that they can be as *fearlessly independent* of party as white men. We cannot conceive why any difference should exist in this regard. The white man who monopolizes all that accrues from a flourishing party or organization, does not, never did, and will not now, absolutely bind himself with party shackles, and why should we longer continue the serfdom we have voluntarily imposed upon ourselves? Whenever party ceases to benefit him, he severs his allegiance from it, and why should not we who boast "That it is our glory and happiness to have a rational nature," be actuated by the same love of self which is American patriotism? This will be, should black men in all the Congressional Districts bolt the regular nominations, except where good and true men are put forth, and cast their ballots for men who will not disappoint them by talking Civil Rights to death—the first time since emancipation, that they have shown themselves capable of intelligently and discretely exercising the inestimable right of citizenship. Many who cannot be persuaded that the Republican party is as fallible as its opponent and not immaculate will no doubt think the step ruinous, and the over zealous partisans of our own race will be flippant enough to declare, that it will have an unfavorable effect on our political future, but to us who have carefully weighed the matter, there seems no question as to the opportuneness of such action, and the speedy realization of the protective influence which it will bring to our cause. There is indeed every reason to expect that it will enure to our lasting political benefit, and arrest the tendency in Republicans to ignore the just claims of our race, and especially to rekindle the dormant philanthrophy and lukewarmness so apparent in those desiring our future support.

The candidates for whom we must vote must have the interest of the race at heart, and must be believers in the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence—"All men are created equal!" In the hands of such men alone can we trust our cause. Whether they be Republicans or anything else is of little concern, the paramount requisite must be loyalty to EQUAL RIGHTS! As this is no secondary question with us, there is no other alternative but to show ourselves determined to secure it, even at the risk of abandoning the regular party channel. It is not presumption to say that "the Republican party needs disciplining," and nothing but defeat will bring it up to the standard of right that will cause it to do justice to the negro. The mere fact that any considerable *per cent.* of black voters have deserted its standard, will materially effect its hitherto uncontested supremacy. Whether we succeed or not our action will serve as a warning, and defeat in a great measure will depend upon our own incapacity to select the right men as standard bearers. We hope that black men will not permit it to be said that incapacity is a chronic disease of the race. In the contest before us let us prove that, like white men, we are mortals not insensible to the fact, that self preservation is a law of nature. It is not too early to be anticipating the action of those who have always commanded you to vote for their candidate, for they are at work now laying the track upon which you are to be driven. You must therefore pit negro persistency against white sagacity, and await results, without becoming the victims of their seductiveness. It is but a few years since your advent as a political power, but in '72 you proved what united effort can accomplish. Concentrate now as you did then, and your rights will be respected—let your designs be known—secure the skilful management of leaders faithful to your cause, and show yourselves determined to win, by "appropriate legislation," what was guaranteed you by the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment. Publicopinion is in your favor despite the cowardly and perfidious treachery of representative men and a servile party press, and in this contest, if you prove yourselves politically relentless and uncompromising, you will win the sympathy and respect of those whose interests are identical with the well being of the Republic.

Black men, wake yourselves to energy! The men who now solicit your votes have betrayed you, and it is perilous to again confide in them.

"Fattened in vice, as callous and as gross,
They sin and sin not, members of their host!"

You have become by this time accustomed to "The unlucky art of wheedling fools," now let not patience be called cowardice! You have implored long enough, and all that you have received has been stolidity, immorability and inexorable obduracy! Will you longer beseech while having the power to COMMAND?

A. W. A. DE LEON.
BOSTON, July 16, 1874.

What is the Happiest Period of Human Life?

I am sure there is only one answer. It is now. If I am doing my duty, to-day is the best I ever had. Yesterday had a happiness of its own, and up to this morning it was the best day of all. I would not, however, live it over again. I string it as a new bead, on the chapter of praise, and turn to the better work and higher thoughts of this present time. Of all the many days of my life, give me to-day. This would be our feeling always, from the cradle to the hour when we are called to come up higher. Childhood is the best for children, manhood is the best for men, and old age for the silver-haired. We will all join in a chorus of a common thanksgiving to God, and when asked, "Which is the happiest period? will say—childhood, manhood and old age alike—"O, Father, it is now."—*George P. Hepworth.*

A bad omen—To owe men money

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 1, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fall Congressional Elections.

The Congressional elections to come off during the ensuing three or four months in the States where such elections are to be held, the results of which will be the index of the adhesiveness of the colored vote to the Republican party. At least this will be the principal index that the Democratic party will go by, in order to shape their future course in building of a platform for the ensuing Democratic National Convention. While we expect that the Republican party will be punished in the Congressional elections by a large number of colored voters in some of the States, in consequence of Republican members of Congress failing to pass the Civil Rights bill, it need not be expected that colored citizens will vote for Democratic candidates in preference to Republicans. Although the colored people are disaffected and alienated in a great degree by the action of some Republican members of Congress on the Civil Rights bill, yet we can glean from the tone of their papers published in some of the States that they will so manage their tactics as not to go over to the Democracy, either in the Congressional or Presidential elections. If any considerable number of them stay away from the polls in the Congressional elections, or scatter their votes on such consistent Republicans as are not placed in nomination, and let the Republicans get best, the Civil Rights bill must be passed by the present members of Congress in December, or the party run the risk of losing the nearly one million colored votes in the next Presidential election.

There is a desire to call a National Convention of Colored citizens before the Presidential election and it will decide whether they will longer follow the Republicans or nominate a candidate of their own for a President. In such an event we predict that if the Civil Rights Bill is not passed by the Congress which meets in December, there then, will be at least four parties in field in the Presidential election namely the present Republican, the Grangers, the Democratic and the Radical Republican backed by the united eight hundred and eighty-six thousand colored votes headed by such leaders or nominees as will come up to the standard of Charles Sumner's Wendell Phillips' or Wm. Lloyd Garrisons, theory or platform of equal Civil Rights. There are thousands of white radical republicans in all the States, we mean those who claim to be "dyed, in the wool" republicans will willingly join in and help to swell the ranks of the latter party.

Hence, there need be no fears entertained about the colored citizens going over to the Democracy in the coming Congressional elections or in the Presidential election; and it is in the power of the Republican party in Congress to avert this division in the ranks by the passage of the Civil Rights bill when Congress meets in December.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.—The Home Mutual Insurance Company has removed from the Merchants' Exchange to No. 406 California street, next to the Bank of California, where the Company has fitted up a magnificent office. The Home Mutual insures at the lowest possible rates, and is one of the most popular and staunchest Companies in the State.

PICNIC.—The West Indian Society give their Picnic at Badgers Park on Monday next. Don't forget! See their advertisement in another column.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, July 15, 1874.

We reached here this morning by the 9 o'clock boat. We found the city in its usual Summer temperament, the thermometer indicating one hundred degrees of heat, which is a great contrast to that when we left the Bay city yesterday. To-day, Wednesday, everything appears as still as Sunday, the Orleans, Golden Eagle, Capitol and other hotels are seemingly abandoned. The second class hotels, such as the International, Western and City, seemingly have more life about them. There is but little activity or life about the C. P. R. R. machine shops. We think the war against the Railroad by the Dolly Varden party last year has played the deuce with the retail business of Sacramento. There are almost as many places with bills on to let than there are occupied. There is apparently no need of buying out a business place in certain blocks, as one could be obtained in any location desired.

But this state of affairs cannot last long, as the Fair season is near at hand, and the results of the harvest will soon make an activity again in the city.

Sacramento still has its charms, its verdure, its surrounding wary trees, its genial and hospitable population and its business and lucrative seasons which never can be erased.

The colored citizens, as a whole, keep pace with the whites in industry or thriftiness. The pioneers of each class are visible on every hand, apparently all bent in sharing their portions of fate with the old "City of the Plains." Among the business places kept by colored persons which are noted for enterprise is Mrs. V A. Brown's Hair Store, on 5th street, as also Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap's in the same block. The Barber Shops by Cady, Jackson, Christopher, Quinn, and others, all have attractive and showy places up to the ago. Mrs. Williams' Restaurant on 4th street, below K, is also deserving of mention as being refitted and painted up for a full business. The new minister, Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan, for the A. M. E. Seventh streeth Church, arrived here some two weeks ago, and has made himself quite a favorite among the people here. After an introduction and conversation with him, we find him to be a genial gentleman, and one who "will take among our people." Bro. Triplett, of the San Francisco A. M. E. Church, should by all means give him an invitation that we all might hear his style of Theology in our city.

The grounds around the Capitol are seemingly completed, the grass plots and gravel walks are in excellent condition, as also the public square or plaza out J street.

We may leave here to-morrow for Vallejo, and probably stop over, before our return to San Francisco.

Zion Church Festival.

A Festival was given in the Young Men's Society Hall on Thursday evening last for the benefit of Zion A. M. E. Church. It was well attended and financially successful. It was a pleasant affair, the chief attraction being the anthems rendered by the Church choir, under the leadership of Mr. George Hamer. The gem of the evening was the musical talent evinced by a little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, about ten years of age, who sang arias flippantly, and gracefully accompanied herself on the piano with remarkable musical culture. After which an excellent supper was disposed of, which had been spread in the basement or lower hall for the patrons. Mrs. George Goodman, the President, and the committee deserve great credit for the management and success of the entertainment.

Six car-loads of ore arrived at the smelting works, Sacramento, Wednesday.

Tribute to the Memory of the Late Henry M. Collins.

EUREKA, NEV., July 26.

Mr. Editor:

One by one we are passing away. Another has fallen. Though I am bereft of every earthly tie, I can but speak kindly of one whose acquaintance I made eighteen years ago. I esteemed him a friend and a brother. During those long years our friendship was fast; our meeting pleasant and social. Of his qualities I need say but little. He had the tact of making friends and retaining them. He was a close observer and possessed great conversational powers. He carried with him living ideas. Like all enterprising men, he had his enemies and foes to contend with. Of his faults I speak not. Who of us will be able to leave so just a record as he? Then let charity close our eyes to them. A man of great native ability—foolish pride he disdained. Every enterprise that tended to elevate his race he engaged in. He was identified with us in every struggle for human rights; and when our testimony was admitted in our Courts for or against white men, when the last chain that held the captive was broken and he bade go free, Collins was still to be found at his post of duty. He did not retire or desert us. He surrendered only to the King of Terrors, and laid his armor down at the grave. His work is done. Life's battles with him are ended. His bitter conflicts are passed. Patient, resolute and energetic, he was ever hopeful amid the darkest and severest trials. In his demise we have lost an able defender of human rights—a fearless advocate of justice—a co-worker and fellow-laborer. He is gone. How oft we met, but shall not meet again this side of the dark river of death. We shall not hear his gentle voice again. I trust his weary soul has lodged in the Eden of Love—that blessed abode above. I sympathize with her who is left sole keenly his loss and his care and love. Will He who hath said, "Not even a sparrow shall fall to earth," without His notice, sustain her in this sudden affliction, and console her? Will He, who said the sparrow neither sows nor reaps, but is fed at every table, care for one who loves His precepts? He will give joy or grief, give ease or pain, take life or friends away, but let me find them all again on that eternal day.

T. D.

Communication.

STOCKTON, July 23d, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I wish to ask if all are silent concerning our Civil Rights particularly our journals strong radical republicans? Have they all ceased advocacy since our Civil Rights Bill was so severly wounded? I hope they have not. But if they have I would say let us bid them a final farewell, so far as such treachery in a party is concerned. I think that we have been treated as dupes long enough. We must demand all of our rights as citizens and in future exact a pledge from every candidate before we vote for any of them. I see no reason why, that republicans in Congress have been so timit in sustaining the Civil Rights plank in there last Presidential or National platform.

I regard to equal school priviledges I see or hear no clamor against the children of Irish, German Jews, who have no more rights than other citizens in common with ourselves in sending there children on equality to the public school. Not even the chinaman whom we hear so much clamor against are proscribed in full educational jucilities. Let us make another grand effort by National Convention or otherwise, and back our true republicans up at the next session of Congress in December and get the last proscription removed by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

T. B. BARTON.

A Mortgage.

The *Evening Bulletin* of Thursday, July 23d, among its Court news contains the following:

—Judge Morrison, of the Fourth District Court, has granted the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society permission to mortgage its lot of land on the South line of Pacific street, east of Mason, for six Thousand dollars.

LETTERS.—Andrew Hall, Virgin in City, Nevada (2); A. W. A. De Leon, Boston (2); Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Me. To the care of this office: R. J. Fletcher, Mrs. W. A. Carmell.

Court of Heroines of Jericho.

A complete monitor of the Order, of three degrees, namely: M. M.'s Daughter, True Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with plates containing diagrams for arrangements of the Court of Heroine, emblems, regalia, etc., by Moses Dickson, for sale by the agent, Mrs. M. J. Morton, 911 Washington st., San Francisco. Price, 50 cents.

N. B.—Orders sent from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to.

DROWNED.—As we go to press we are pained to learn that George Cottle, steward of the steamer *Parthenia*, was drowned Thursday night.

[From the New Jersey state Republican.]

Organico.

The failure of the Civil Rights Bill to pass the last session of Congress leaves but one alternative to the colored people, and that is to ORGANIZE. Past experience teaches that without an effective organization no great aim can be accomplished, and the colored people should come to the inevitable conclusion that civil rights can not be obtained, without an effective organization and an united aim on their part. To effect these ends is a duty, not of a few, but of ALL, not of the leaders of the people, but both leaders and people, officials and civilians, ministers and laity, all, all to be protected in this great blessing, which is the freeman's right to enjoy, have an imperative duty to perform. Public speakers should be so impressed with the responsibility confided to them as to cease not in arousing the people to a deep sense of the vital importance to them of this just measure, and infuse in them a spirit of patriotism that will take no denial of their just rights and privileges in common with other citizens. Ministers cannot perform their duty to God and to the people over which they may be placed, if they fail to teach them their duty to zealously and faithfully labor to obtain their right in the pursuit of happiness in this life as well as in the life to come. No minister can be a faithful laborer together with God for the spiritual welfare of men who, from any cause, refuses or neglects to labor for the political and civil advancement of humanity.

Colored men who have the press under their control can wield a power that cannot be successfully resisted, and it is absolutely necessary, as well as a duty, that they should be a unit on this question. That some definite plan for future action may be entered into, we favor the idea advanced by the *Progressive American*, of a Convention of the editors of journals published in the interest of the colored people, to meet at some central point and take such action on the course to be taken as the case demands. No colored man can afford to be disinterested in this important matter, that hangs like a pall over his rights and those of his children. It is a matter of life and death, and it remains to be seen whether the colored people are equal to the emergency. Let there be an immediate advance along the whole line. A systematic and combined attack will put the ghost of prejudice *hors du combat*, liberty will ring but another victory, and the civil rights of every American will be forever protected without distinction of race or color.

DELMONICO PALOON.—The Delmoncio Billiard Saloon, N.W. corner Stockton and Jackson, by Rolley and Gaines, is now under the sole proprietorship of the latter, who has purchased the former's interest.

THERE is a force of Chinamen at Sheridan engaged with shovel and pick regrading the track of the California and Oregon Railroad.

Births.

BRYANT.—In this city, on Monday morning, July 27th, to the wife of Dr. W. J. O. Bryant a son.

Deaths.

PENNINGTON.—In this city, Wednesday July 29, Edward Pennington, aged 55 years.

HENSON.—In New York City, July 25th, Mrs. Catharine Henson, a native of Richland county, New York, aged 82 years.

[The above named venerable deceased lady was the mother of Mrs. Jane Dustin of this city, and is among the last of the band of that generation of earnest and consistant Christian women who trained up their children "in the way they hould go." The deceased lady was an exemplary light to all around her in the spirit of christianity, and was widely known in New York city as being very earnest and zealous in her religious duties. In the loss of this aged and inestimable lady, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dustin and other relatives who survive her, has the sympathy of a large number of friends and acquaintances througout this coast, as well as in New York City and State.—ED. APPEAL.]

A GRAND FESTIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Wednesday Evening, August 12th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. I. N. TRIPLETT,

Pastor of Bethel Church, Powell Street,

IN THE CHURCH.

The Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan, of Sacramento, late from the East, will deliver a literary address.

TICKETS, - - - FIFTY CENTS.

A GRAND UNION FESTIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN BY

Covenant Ark, No. 1,

ON

Thursday Evening, Sept. 3, '74,

AT

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL.

ADMISSION, - - FIFTY CENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE above named Club, held on Friday, July 17th, 1874, the name of WILLIAM ECTON was erased from the roll of honorary Counselorship.

H. W. HARRIS, Cor. Sec'y.

UNITED SOCIAL CLUB.

NOTICE.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE above named Club, held on Friday, July 17th, 1874, the name of WILLIAM ECTON was erased from the roll of honorary Counselorship.

H. W. HARRIS, Cor. Sec'y.

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THE EIGHTH ANNUAL

PICNIC

OF THE

WEST INDIAN

BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

BADGER'S

GRAND CENTRAL PARK,

OAKLAND,

On Monday, August 3d, 1874.

A MAGNIFICENT BAND

Has been engaged to enliven the festivities of the occasion, which are anticipated to excite all former efforts, as the Committee have determined to make this day Picnic of the Season. In the evening there will be a

Grand Soiree Divertisement

AT

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL

Pacific St., bet. Mason and Powell, San Francisco.

COMMITTEE.

Alexander Leary,	James E. Francis,
Wm. J. Simmons,	Nathan Pointer,
J. Williams,	Richard A. Clarke,
Matthew A. Phipps,	George T. Hamilton,
John T. Callender,	Horace Parkins,
W. J. O. Bryant,	John G. Palmer.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO PARK AND HALL.....75 Cts.

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Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL

Sir: Seeing a notice in your columns that Dr. Sherman's method has cured many, I thought I would send you my case. I had been troubled with rupture for many years, and had tried in vain every known remedy. I was induced to call on Dr. Sherman, and after examination he informed me that he could cure me. I placed myself under his treatment last September, and in a few weeks was entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently disturbing my rest at night. I am now as well and strong as ever, and can recommend Dr. Sherman to all who are afflicted with rupture. Yours truly,

T. CROSETT, 606 Clay st.

Valley, January 8, 1873.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MOVER AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big chunk of luck, can judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following letter—none happier than he had just come in lawful possession of the most valuable mine in California. Read his communication:

To the Editor of the Bulletin—

For the benefit of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's treatment for Rupture. At that time I had been troubled about years, and that from then on I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but troublesome, frequently disturbing my rest at night. I am now as well and strong as ever, and can recommend Dr. Sherman to all who are afflicted with rupture. Yours truly,

MURPHY.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence, northeast corner of Pacific and Powell streets.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 180 Montgomery street. Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as he can tell in a few minutes if they have confidence enough in his treatment to warrant them in placing their order and cash. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photograph likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he sends for 10 cents. It contains valuable information for that rupture



DR. SHERMAN'S

PATENT

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Is the best in use. Call and examine it, or send for circular.

DR. SHERMAN'S

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SHOULDER BRACE

Is the best in use. Call and examine it, or send for circular.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS

Are the best in use. Call and examine them, or send for circular.

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Is the best in use. Call and examine it, or send for circular.

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ELASTIC SUSPENSORY BANDAGE

Is the best in use. Call and examine it, or send for circular.

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Is the best in use. Call and examine it, or send for circular.

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Is the best in use. Call and examine it, or send for circular.

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Capital.....$300,000
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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
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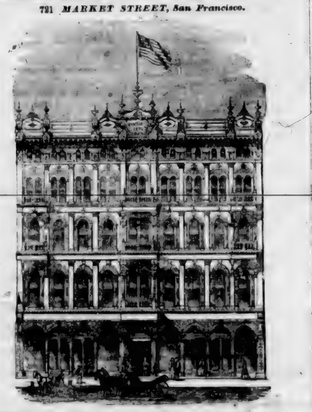
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P. H. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of pupils girls and boys, to teach them the rudiments of a first class education.
N. B. To girls embroidery and the finest kinds of needlework will be taught, or any accomplishment, music, etc., parents' wishes complied.
When a class of ten is ready, the lady, who is highly recommended and accomplished, will commence. For terms, apply to Mrs. RAYMOND, corner Fulton and Gough streets, San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who previous to about 18 years ago, in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., used to be supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his friend, Mr. Hezekiah Smith, who still resides at No. 1131 Eleventh street, or address this office.

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THE NEW
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FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
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A Family Record
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Masonic Correspondence.

PORTLAND, ME., July 4, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I shall send to you shortly the *Masonic Token*, a quarterly little paper published here, containing the information concerning colored Grand Lodges which I have collected. The publishers of the magazine for which it was intended concluded not to publish it. If there are errors in it which you have the means of correcting, I would be glad to have you do so.

In the "Compact" Grand Lodge in your State in existence? In a letter of yours I find an allusion to such a body.

I have the proceedings of your Grand Lodge for 1872. Those of 1871 were published in any other form than with those of 1872, I would like to get them; also those of 1873; also any of the "Compact" Grand Lodges. I will buy them or give in exchange Proceedings of our Grand Lodge (white), etc., here.

Yours, truly,

J. H. D.

The following article is taken from the *Masonic Token* of July 15th, 1874:

COLORED GRAND LODGES.

There has been no much inquiry in relation to the organizations, and to be of a Masonic character, among the colored men of the country, that I have taken some pains to ascertain the extent of these organizations, and the following is the result:

There is a National Grand Lodge, which was organized June 23, 1847, and is the Grand Lodges. A Constitution was adopted by which the National Grand Lodge was to meet triennially. I understand that it has met regularly, but I have seen its Proceedings only for 1856, 1862 and 1865, which I believe are all that have been published. This body has been a source of dissension, and several of its constituents have seceded from it, and there is a lively contest between those who adhere to the "National Compact" as it is called, and those who do not.

The proceedings of 1856 contain an abstract of the proceedings of the organization, and the Constitution and Rules then adopted. In 1856 it claims nine Grand Lodges under its jurisdiction:

Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with 5 Lodges and 40 members;

Grand Lodge of New York, with 8 Lodges and 200 members;

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, with 19 Lodges and 500 members;

Grand Lodge of New Jersey, 8 Lodges, 93 members;

Grand Lodge of Ohio, 18 Lodges, 391 members;

Union Grand Lodge, District of Columbia, 4 Lodges, 94 members;

Harmony Grand Lodge of Delaware, 5 Lodges, 75 members;

Grand Lodge of California, no returns;

Grand Lodge of Maryland, 7 Lodges, 259 members;

Lodges under National Grand Lodge, 2, with 42 members.

Five Pennsylvania Lodges were expelled from the Compact" as early as 1849. Two of the New Jersey Lodges were in Canada, three of the Ohio Lodges were in Louisiana, five in Indiana, one in Kentucky, one in Missouri and one in Illinois. The Lodges directly under the National Grand Lodge were in Rhode Island.

In the same Proceedings, there are statistics of three Grand Chapters; Grand Chapter of North America with six subordinates in Pennsylvania, one in New Jersey, one in Delaware, one in New York, one in Massachusetts and one in Washington; Grand Chapter of Ohio and the West, with three subordinates in Ohio, and one in Missouri.

Also in same pamphlet is a list of the Grand Encampment of North America, three in Philadelphia, one in Boston, two in New York (suspended), one in Cincinnati, one in Pittsburg, two in Baltimore, one in Washington, and one in Georgetown, D. C.

It also contains the names of officers of a Supreme Council thirty degree, and of three Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, one at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, 1872, and 1873 have been printed; 7 lodges, and 216 members in Delaware, and I chartered lodge with 22 members, and 2 lodges U. D. in Rhode Island. 7. Harmony Grand Lodge "under the National Compact," organized in 1855. It published its Constitution in 1855, and beyond that I am not aware that it has published anything.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Organized 1848; does not publish its proceedings; 9 Lodges, 457 members. It has recently seceded from the National Grand Lodge, and been suspended by it.

FLORIDA.—Independent; no proceedings published.

GEORGIA.—Independent. Organized June 24, 1870. Constitution published. Ten Lodges, 223 members.

ILLINOIS.—"Under National Compact." Organized in 1867. Proceedings of 1867 and 1868 published together; those of other years separately. 12 Lodges, 340 members.

INDIANA.—There was a Grand Lodge formed "under the National Compact" about 1853, but it has lately seceded. I have seen its Proceedings for 1868, 1870 and 1871. At the last date there were twenty Lodges and 675 members.

There is also one Independent Grand Lodge, between which and this other there has been a violent dispute.

IOWA.—Under the jurisdiction of Missouri.

KANSAS.—King Solomon's Grand Lodge of Kansas, was organized June 24, 1867, "under the National Compact," with jurisdiction over the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas and Texas, and over Colorado, Wyoming and Indian Territories. Its Proceedings have not been published. Twenty Lodges, 676 members, "mainly, but not exclusively colored persons." But one of its Lodges in Arkansas joined in forming the Grand Lodge of that State, and the Grand Lodge of Ohio has chartered an Independent Lodge in Kansas.

KENTUCKY.—"Organized under the National Compact" in 1866. Proceedings published; those of 1866 and 1867; of 1868 and 1869; of 1871 and 1872, in one pamphlet. Eight Lodges, 255 members.

LOUISIANA.—Eureka Grand Lodge (Independent) was organized in 1863; its Proceedings from 1863 to 1869 were published in one pamphlet; none published since 1869. Five Lodges, seventy-eight members; there are also Lodges in the State chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; two Lodges and fifty members; also by the spurious Supreme Council in New Orleans; nine Lodges and about 400 members; each of the former hold the others to be clandestine.

MAINE.—No Grand Lodge or subordinates.

MARYLAND.—Independent. No Proceedings published, and I have not the date of organization or any other statistics.

MASSACHUSETTS.—"Prince Hall Grand Lodge," originally "under the National Compact." One authority says it still remains so, but another says it declared its independence last December. As it publishes no Proceedings, so far as we can ascertain, we cannot tell which is right, nor give any statistics.

MICHIGAN has two Grand Lodges; one (under National) organized April 25, 1865; Proceedings of Convention not published; those of 1866, 1867 (with special session in 1868), 1868 published separately; no session in 1869; the Proceedings of 1870 and 1871 published in same pamphlet, those of 1870 following those of 1871; 1872 and 1873 to be published together; eleven Lodges, 282 members; the other (Independent) organized in 1873, under name of "Unity Grand Lodge;" its Proceedings in 1873, with those of January, 1874, published together; the session for 1873 were held in December, but was postponed in January, 1874, five Lodges, membership not given.

MINNESOTA.—No Grand Lodge; two subordinates under the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

MISSISSIPPI.—Recently organized under the "National Compact." I have seen no proceedings and no statistics.

MISSOURI.—Organized under "National Compact" in 1866, and Proceedings published with those of 1867, since which they are published annually. Thirty-two Lodges; twenty-four in Missouri, three in Iowa, two in Minnesota, one in Arkansas (now under that Grand Lodge), two in Alabama; and 863 members.

NEW JERSEY.—No Proceedings published, and I have no statistics.

NEW YORK.—Independent now, but when organized (about 1851) I think it was under the "National Compact." It organized Lodges in California and Ontario (Canada), which have formed a Grand Lodge in those respective jurisdictions. Some of the Proceedings have been published, but I have not seen them. Sixteen Lodges, 289 members. According to one authority, there is another Grand Lodge under the "National Compact," but I have not been able to ascertain certainly.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Organized in March, 1870, under the "National Compact," by four Lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of New York. The Proceedings at organization published, and those for 1870 and those for 1871 in same pamphlet. Eight Lodges, 285 members.

OHIO.—Organized in 1851 under the "National Compact," if the early Proceedings were published they are out of print now. The records from 1853 to 1858 are lost, and there is a blank in its history for those years. Since 1858, the Proceedings have been published, but those before 1865 cannot be obtained. There were two pamphlets in 1868; otherwise the Proceedings have been published annually. Those of 1873 contain 170 pages; the Constitution, Forms, etc., have been published in a pamphlet of 96 pages. The reports on Correspondence, by William T. Boyd, Grand Master, are characterised by a high degree of ability. In 1868, the Grand Lodge withdrew from the "National Compact," and is now Independent. Forty-one Lodges, 1019 members.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Previously to 1848, there were at least two Grand Lodges, the "Independent African Grand Lodge of North America," and the "Hiram Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania." January 19, 1848, these two Grand Lodges consolidated. PETER ANDERSON, now Grand Master of Calif., formin, and publisher of the PACIFIC APPEAL, was elected Junior Grand Warden. The Constitution was published, with an abstract of the Proceedings in consolidating, and a list of the officers elected in December, 1848. There is no allusion in the Constitution or Proceedings to the National Grand Lodge, which was formed the year before. I therefore conclude this was the "Independent" Grand Lodge in that State. I have no other documents save the Proceedings of 1871, though those of for 1872 have been printed. Twenty-six Lodges, 641 members.

There is also a Grand Lodge "under the National Compact," one of these, as I understand, which formed the National Grand Lodge. The Constitution adopted in 1857, was published in 1860; I have also the Proceedings of 1863 (containing the Constitution) of 1866, 1867 and 1868 in one pamphlet, and of 1869. There have been probably others published Forty-two Lodges, and about 1,700 members.

RHODE ISLAND.—Has two Grand Lodges, one "under the National Compact," and another, Harmony Grand Lodge, Independent, recently formed. I have no statistics of either.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Is said to have a Grand Lodge "under the National Compact," but I have no information concerning it.

TENNESSEE.—Has two Grand Lodges. One formed "under the National Compact," organized in 1871 or 1872; in 1873 it published its Constitution (adopted June 10, 1873), and its Proceedings of the same year, which are those of the "Second Annual Communication." Eight Lodges, 229 members.

The other, Independent, organized Aug. 31, 1870, by three Lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Its Proceedings at the Convention were published, and the Proceedings since, annually, but those of 1871 and 1872 cannot be readily obtained. Twelve Lodges, 219 members.

VIRGINIA.—Also has two Grand Lodges.

One called "Union Grand Lodge" was organized Feb. 16, 1866, after a preliminary Convention, held Oct. 28, 1865. It meets semi-annually. I have seen no Proceedings earlier than those of the Annual Communication in Dec., 1869; I have also those of 1870, and those of the Annual Communication of 1871. (I think there was no semi-annual meeting that year.) No statistics given, but there are at least, 7 Lodges, and about 500 members.

The other, Independent, but I have not been able to obtain any information concerning it.

Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin have no Grand Lodge.

ONTARIO.—A Grand Lodge was formed in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in March, 1874. There had been "The Widow's Son Grand Lodge had been there; but there were other Lodges there; and they all united in forming the Grand Lodge of Ontario. Ten Lodges, membership not given.

LIBERIA.—There is also a Grand Lodge in Liberia, with four chartered Lodges and one U. D.

The materials for this article were collected last winter, and of course there must be errors in it, and corrections are to be made by more recent reports. The information was not obtained without considerable labor and correspondence. Some were very cautious about furnishing the information desired. Some wrote to William T. Boyd to know whether it was safe to furnish the information, and then upon his assuring them that it was safe, they wrote to inquire if I *belonged to the "National Compact,"* for if I did, not much information would they furnish! With great gravity he assured them that I was "a sovereign and independent Mason," but the joke being too good to keep, he passed it over to me, and it is too good for me to keep.

As this article is partially intended for the benefit of my *confreres*, the collectors of documents for libraries, I give the following list of other documents:

"The Masonic National Union," by Woodlin, in 1855.

"Masonry and Christianity," Sermon by T. D. Nutter, 1866.

"Argument in relation to Freemasonry among Colored Men," by John Jones, in 1866.

"Caste among Masons," by Lewis Hayden, in 1866.

"Letters in Vindication of the National Grand Lodge," by Lewis Hayden, in 1867.

"Grand Lodge Jurisdictional Claim; or, War of Races," by Lewis Hayden, in 1868.

"Letter to J. G. Findel," by Lewis Hayden, in 1871.

"Jacob Norton's Address, etc.," in 1871.

"Proceedings of Grand Chapter for Ohio for 1871 and 1872;" same for 1873."

"Constitution and General Regulations of the First Independent African Grand Chapter of Holy Royal Arch Masons of the United States of North America, Instituted May 15th, A. D. 1820, A. INV. 2350, Philadelphia, 1871."

We have two copies of same imprint, substantially alike, but yet different editions.

"Constitutions, Statutes and Regulations of the First African Grand Encampment of the Royal, Exalted, Religious and Military Order of Masonic Knights Templar and Appendant Orders, in the United States of North America, Instituted Sept. 15, A. D. 1820, A. D. 702, Philadelphia, 1871."

J. H. D.

The above is a compilation by J., H. D. from his standpoint, as to the history of "Colored Grand Lodges" in the United States, and the organization of the higher orders of Masonry among colored men in the respective States.

As J. H. D. has gone to the record, and has asked us to correct what mistakes he makes, we might state that he has given the Grand Lodges the proper status, as also the National Grand Lodge from the dates and record at his command. But of the higher degrees, date of organisations, etc., we may enlighten him some on these points.

Of the National Grand Lodge onough is known of it since its organization in 1847, and subsequently up to the present time, that it has been a disturber of the peace and harmony of the Craft by trying to hold Sovereign State Grand Lodges under its subordination contrary to Masonic usage, as laid down by Mackey and other standard Masonic writers on the formation, rights and powers of State Grand Lodges. Its last congregation was held in Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1871, at which there were eight representatives and proxies.

But for the correction of J. H. D.'s status of colored Grand Lodges in the United States, up to the present date, we mean those which hold no allegeiance to the "National Grand Lodge," are located in respective States as follows, namely: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, Ontario, Canada, as also the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Liberia. Of the higher orders of Masonry among colored men in the United States, as set forth by J. H. D. we will make the corrections for him in our next issue, by giving the correct history of organizations of Chapters, Grand Chapters, Encampments, Grand Encampments and preme Council, Thirty-Third D dates, etc.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 8, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Apologetic.

From the great press of matter communications, etc., which has been crowded upon our columns this week, our usual editorial has been crowded out.

Funeral of George Cottle.

In our last issue it was announced that the body of George Cottle, recently drowned, had been recovered It was immediately taken in charge by Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., and interred by that body on Wednesday last, being accompanied to the grave by the officers of the M.·. W.·. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. The deceased was formerly of New York, subsequently of Virginia City, Nevada, and was an active Mason of the Lodge in the latter city, and served a term as Grand Master of one of the late rival Grand Lodges of California. He bore an excellent reputation throughout the State of Nevada, as also in this city and State.

Benefit Festival.

The benefit tendered to Rev. I. N. Triplett, is to come off next Wednesday evening, in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets.

Rev J. Fletcher Jordan, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, is to deliver an address on the occasion. Everybody should go and help to give Reverend Triplett a good substantial, financial benefit. By his ardent labors in endeavoring to forward the work of that Church since coming to the Coast. He deserves it.

The West Indian Society Picnic

The above named Society gave a grand Picnic at Badger's Park, Brooklyn, Alameda county, on Monday last, which was very largely attended. The affair wound up in the evening by a Grand Soiree in the Young Men's Hall in this city. W. J. Simmons, the President, and Mr. Levy, Perkins and other members of the committee deserve great credit for taste displayed in every feature and the financial success of the Picnic. Mr. Badger, Proprietor of the Park, also deserves credit for his gentlemanly courtesy and doing all in his power to make everything agreeable for the patrons during the day.

FAVORS.—We acknowledge the receipt in printed pamphlet from, containing 26 pages, the subject matter being "A letter from Lewis Hayden, Boston, Massachusetts, to Hon. Judge Sims of Savannah, Georgia. Published by Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence Prince Hall Grand Lodge, 1874. Brother Hayden discusses with great ability an the impropriety and misnomer of F. A. A. Y. M., or Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons when applied to Ancient Craft Masonry. We will give further comment on Brother Hayden's letter in a future number.

Deferred.

We have received an excellent article on the coming Congressional elections from A. W. A. De Leon, Esq., of Boston. It will appear next week.

OAKLAND.—Equal Rights League Association at Music Hall, Oakland, Tuesday evening next. See advertisement.

"E. H."—The communication on the late Charles Sumner by E. H. will appear next week.

In regard to the United States 5 per cent bond negotiation, there is nothing new, except that the Secretary of the Treasury will issue a call for $250,000,000, interest to cease 90 days hence.

A Tardy Admission.

"A party better than either, loftier in its aspirations, wiser in its methods, bolder in its endeavors, is unquestionably desirable.— *From Republican Address.*

With somewhat of tardiness, Republican leaders have recognized the oft repeated fact, that a "better party is unquestionably desired." No one who has studied the past of both the existing parties—no one who reads what they offer for the future, will deny that the writer of the above lines is correct, and that his assertion is a self evident truth. Political organizations cannot expect to live on their past, however brilliant their achievements. Neither can they on the political agencies give assurance that they possess vitality enough to frame a policy that will be in accord with the progressive tendency of the future. Considering the shortcomings of both, and granting to the party now in power all that it claims, what have the people to expect from its present attitude? Divided against itself on all the great questions affecting the welfare of the republic, ruled by men of despicable ambition not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, wedded to idols too frail and insignificant to command even the worship of their builders, demoralized by the corruption that has debased men in whom the country once confided, repudiated obligations solemnly entered into, incapable of reconciling and uniting States that have given evidence of their willingness to become once more members of the body politic can they still be trusted? Is it to be expected that, if given further lease of power, they will inaugurate beneficial measures, and raise the standard of honesty out of the mire in which it has so long trailed? Recent experience teaches us that the party, as such, is incapable of moving in that direction, for its chief lacks that high-mindedness—which prompts men to do right, because it is just. No great results can be achieved by a party with a corrupt head, and corrupted advisers bent on giving a premium for malfeasance in office. We say this despite the Poland-Chandler gag law, because judgeships have been given to men virtually censured for peculation and incapacity (a very mild way of putting it); foreign missions have been peddled out to men who have disgraced the diplomatic service, Custom Houses have been filled with family dependents; Indian Agents appointed because of their capacity to steal and irritate the red men, and the whole Civil Service of the country made to play a most disreputable part in the administration of the government. That there are good men in both organizations that the fangs of corruption have not yet reached, is indisputable, and it is for these to take the initiative, not only in exposing fraud, but in banding themselves together for the purpose of giving the country "a party better than either, loftier in its aspirations, wiser in its methods, bolder in its endeavors" to elevate humanity, and place the country on an enduring basis by the redemption of all its pledges, and guaranteeing equality of rights to all its citizens!

Such a party is not an impossibility—a coalition of the better class of Democrats, the Liberal Republicans and the Republicans who believe their party "needs disciplining" can be effected, and a platform built of the soundest timbers of both parties that would annihilate the rings preying upon the vitals of our political system.

At present nothing but "anxiety and apprehension" pervade every breast—honest men cannot be prevailed upon to believe with Chandler and his Congressional Committee, that the country was never better governed and that the Republican party has placed it "in the very vanguard of sovereign States."

With reference to the financial question, both the old parties are at war. Inflation, headed by Morton and Logan, seems to be the policy of the Republican party, though the committee tell us that as soon as they "discover the true way" to reform the "abnormal condition of the currency, they will pursue it." Its vaunted foreign policy is injurious to the national honor abroad, and excites merited criticisms at home. Except Caleb Cushing, there is not a diplomatist of any note near any of the governments of Europe. In France we find a man who would not be employed by the French government even as a Consul. In Germany we labor under the same disadvantage, for we have there a second rate lawyer who helped to muddle our foreign relations before receiving the appointment. In Russia we have a respectable State politician better acquainted with *Judge* than with international law. In England where Adams exhibited genuine American statesmanship, we find a man using his official position to promote the interest of a mining corporation. Cuba, at our very doors, an insult and a menace to the nation, trampling upon the rights of American citizens, and the Secretary of State with no policy to suggest to Congress, and that body itself powerless to protect them, because of the incompetence of the self styled leaders.

Equal rights—not in the least "a minor question," and which the National Republican Convention of 1872 guaranteed, not only to the freed millions of the South, but to blacks of the North, who suffer from the indignities of those professing Republican principles as if they lived where they were "hunted through swamps and pursued to death"—are still denied them by the treachery of hypocrites who attack us under the banner of Republicanism. This is but a part of the recent record of that party which, in order to shield itself and make its insincerity loom up as a virtue, tells us that "that party was instructed to but one duty, simply commanded to save your territories from the defilement of slavery; that was all."

The emancipation of the slaves was a duty for which black men owe nothing to party, but to the enlightened public opinion of the country. Citizenship is the corollary of freedom, and equal civil rights are its legitimate adjuncts. Those cannot be divided by statesmen without convicting them of a purpose to compromise with slave-masters. The moment a slave receives his freedom he acquires citizenship, and therefore comes into full possession of equal rights before the law. which are indispensably necessary to the full exercise of the prerogatives of such citizenship. Had this question been decided in the light of statesmanship, after the decree of emancipation had been promulgated, no supplementary legislation would have been required to complete what narrow minds failed to provide, and a vexed question would have long ago been satisfactorily adjusted. To have restricted the freedmen's rights was to make them serfs, and the experiment was a wicked one, because we now see that black men without equal civil rights are bereft of that of that protection which it is the duty of the Government to accord to the feeblest inhabitant within its realm. The Republican party did nobly so long as it had in sight the principles which made its success possible, but, like the Democratic party, which it succeeded, it has turned its back upon them, and enthroned false gods in its sanctuary. True, it has been faithful in the past and must live in history; but the future cannot be entrusted to its keeping, as it has shown no disposition to manfully meet the issues of the day. As a Republican, proud of the past and anxious that the future may be as brilliant, we advocate the formation of "a party better than either, loftier in its aspirations, wiser in its methods, bolder in its endeavors."

A. W. A. DE LEON.

BOSTON, July 20, 1874.

A Woman's Idea of Venus.

On the plaza of a Long Branch hotel, the other evening, the following conversation between a pretty young woman and her cavalier was overheard:

She—Why have the newspapers been making such a fuss about the committee tell us that as soon as they "discover the true way" to reform the "abnormal condition of the currency, they will pursue it." Its vaunted foreign policy is injurious to the national honor abroad, and excites merited criticisms at home. Except Caleb Cushing, there is not a diplomatist of any note near any of the governments of Europe. In France we find a man who would not be employed by the French government even as a Consul. In Germany we labor under the same disadvantage, for we have there a second rate lawyer who helped to muddle our foreign relations before receiving the appointment. In Russia we have a respectable State politician better acquainted with *Judge* than with international law. In England where Adams exhibited genuine American statesmanship, we find a man using his official position to promote the interest of a mining corporation. Cuba, at our very doors, an insult and a menace to the nation, trampling upon the rights of American citizens, and the Secretary of State with no policy to suggest to Congress, and that body itself powerless to protect them, because of the incompetence of the self styled leaders.

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A. W. A. DE LEON.

BOSTON, July 20, 1874.

Proclamation.

Whereas the Emperor wishes to form his own opinion about the Beecher-Tilton scandal; and whereas some of our church people are too good to live and too good to let other people live; and whereas we are in favor of one church and unity; now, therefore, we, Norton I.,—*Dei gratia*, Emperor of United States; and Protecior of Mexico; do hereby command that the case be tried before us in person, and that the documentary evidence be forwarded to us and then we will issue a suitable decree.

NORTON I.

Whereas, nearly two hundred millions of treasure have already been extracted from the Comstock Lode; and whereas, the Emperor and the country, instead of being enriched by this vast amount of wealth, have become poor by means of frauds perpetrated by tricksters, etc., and the money scattered everywhere; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby decree that it is unlawful for any organization in mine on the Comstock Lode hereafter without the Emperor's license, and that all organizations shall give proper guarantees for the honest administration of their affairs.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1874.

Deaths.

EPPS.—In Stockton, Wednesday, August 5th, 1874, Mrs. Sarah Epps, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 77 years.

[The deceased lady was the wife of Mr. Charles Epps of this city. She leaves a brother and sister, Mr. George Burris and Mrs. Mary Hoy, and other surviving relatives (the Burris family) in this city to mourn her loss. The remains were brought from Stockton on Friday, and the funeral takes place from the A. M. E. Church of this city, to-day, at noon.]

RUMSLEY.—In this city, August 4, 1874, William Rumsley, a native of Maryland, and for many years a resident of Boston, Mass.; aged 65 years.

WATERFORD.—In this city, August 3d, 1874, Joseph Waterford, a native of Philadelphia; aged 78 years.

Mr. Joseph Waterford was, from his youth, in the great sail-making establishment of James Forten, of Philadelphia, subsequently Forten & Sons, the best representative business establishment of colored men in the United States. In this establishment could be found such men, who later in life became eminent; one at least whom we might name is the late Dr. Ezra R. Johnson, who, after leaving the sail-making trade in that firm, returned to New Bedford. The best class of colored youth of Philadelphia and surrounding States were sent to this firm and taught by Mr. Waterford, who was for many years foreman. Among the men in later days who were in this establishment we might mention John Jones, Shadrach Howard, and many more who learned their trades under the supervision of Mr. Waterford. The deceased was quite unassuming and was regarded as one of the old school representative men, contemprary with Dr. Bidton, Solomon Clarkson, Robert Brown Lattimer, Jas. Harding; J. Johnson, James Jenkins, Frank Johnson, — J. Dulton, and other sires, who were the lights of Philadelphia society.

Mr. Waterford is among the last of that generation of men whom it is always a pride to look back and review with what earnestness to give their children what education was then at command, and for their families respectable. Mr Waterford leaves two surviving daughters, Mrs. W. C. Patrick and Mrs. William Derham, the Patrick family, and other relatives by marriage, besides a large number of friends and acquaintances, in his native city, Phiiadelphia, as well as throughout this State, to mourn his loss. The funeral, which was largely attended, took place from the residence of a daughter of the deceased, Mrs. W. C. Patrick, and the body was conveyed to the A. M. E. Church, corner Jackson and Powell streets, where the funeral service was delivered by Rev. I. N. Triplett. After which, the cortege proceeded to Lone Mountain Cemetery.

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G. Y. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. E. BLISS, Secretary.

Read what Mr. Smith writes of

DR. SHERMAN'S

RUPTURE CURE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALL.

Having been asked on the demands that each should make known to the other my source from whence proof is derived, consequently, I would say to those interested, that Dr. Sherman's method has cured me of a "Big arm of several years' standing." I had worn the trusses generally used with much inconvenience and an increase of my rupture, I went under Dr. Sherman's treatment last Spring. I was in no way discommoded from attending to my business during the time of cure. With this result, I can cheerfully recommend any rupture to call on the same treatment with the confidence of being cured.

C. T. SMITH, 59 Georgia st.

Vallejo, January 6, 1871.

MURPHY'S REPORT.

Truth, Like a Giant, Goes Forth to Crush Error!

No Longer Languid and Despondent, but Alive and Animated for Social Enjoyment.

ANY ONE WHO HAS BEEN A MINER, AFTER years of toil, hardship and vexation, strike a big lead of luck, and judge of the feelings of Mr. Murphy as he stood before us when he handed in the following report. Gentlemen, he has had good reason to. Behold the success which has followed in the wake of the most valuable mine to Californians.

To the Editor of the Bulletin:

For the interest of others afflicted as I was, I take pleasure in stating that last Spring I obtained Dr. Sherman's appliance and compound for a rupture I had been troubled with seven years, and that from the use I am entirely cured. My rupture was not large, but very annoying. Having been a miner for the last ten years, and used hard labor, I considered myself a fair subject for a radical cure, and have since been exposed to the most severe labor and hardships, and have not had the slightest return of the rupture. I have also had a very bad case of piles, which I have entirely cured by the use of Dr. Sherman's compound. Those who would like to obtain the same benefit I have, can do so by addressing him at No. 706 Montgomery street.

Any one wishing to see me personally, may do so by calling at my residence northeast corner of Pacific and Front streets.

T. MURPHY.

DR. SHERMAN is now in San Francisco, and may be consulted daily at his office, 706 Montgomery street. Those who are troubled with Rupture, Piles, Fistula, etc., should not neglect to call upon Dr. Sherman, as his great experience in the treatment of these diseases renders his services very valuable in view of relief and cure. His Book on Rupture, illustrated with photographic likeness of bad cases before and after cure, he supplies to all needy, FREE, on receipt of stamp to pay postage.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A GRAND FESTIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Wednesday Evening, August 12th,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. I. N. TRIPLETT,

Pastor of Bethel Church, Powell Street.

IN THE CHURCH.

The Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan, of Sacramento, late from the East, will deliver a literary address.

TICKETS, - - - FIFTY CENTS.

A GRAND UNION FESTIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN BY

Covenant Ark, No. 1,

Thursday Evening, Sept. 3, '74,

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PROGRAMME.

Opening Overture.....By the Orchestra
Address .....By J. J. Parnell
Remarks .....By E. B. Lockett
Song and Chorus.....By the Members
Music .....By the Orchestra
Solo .....By Mrs. A. Anderson

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Members all Red, White and Blue.

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Can be had of the Committee, and at the Door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

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THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a clean towel or tea. To procure a NATURAL BLACK or BROWN, apply No. 1 with a hair brush, then dry as above then apply No. 2, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful BROWN apply No. 2 alone, after washing as above directed.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Sacramento

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HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 816 Pacific street, has taken the well-away from the Cold (successfully) as operations only practiced by the most experienced veterinary surgeons in the East hardly ever performed in this country before. Prof. Boll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cost and profit can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 816 Pacific Street.

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Tangled Hair Combings can be made up any style desired. Ladies Hair in Combings can be made up any style desired. Ladies Hair in Combings can be made up any style desired. Ladies Hair in

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A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of pupils, girls and boys, to teach them the rudiments of a first class primitive mode of N. B. Textile embroidery and the finest kinds of needlework will be taught by any accomplishment, music, etc., never for either boys or girls.
Those who wish to be ready, the lady, who is highly recommended and accomplished, will commence. For further information address "RAYMOND," care PACIFIC APPEAL Office, 511 Sansome St., San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and afterwards in Philadelphia, Pa., and is supposed to be in San Francisco. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Sandwich Islands, who will remunerate. Address Box 1, Honolulu, or address this office.

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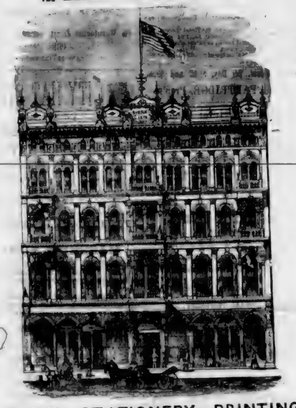
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The Higher Orders of Masonry among Colored Men in the United States.

Last week we gave some corrections to an article which appeared in the *Masonic Token*, a quarterly magazine published in Portland, Me. of July 15th, over the initials J. H. D., who gave a succinct history of "Colored Grand Lodges" in the United States, as also of the National Grand Lodge, as well as a brief allusion to the higher orders of Masonry among colored men. We appended to his article of last week the necessary corrections of the present status of the Independent Grand Lodges, as also of that of the National Grand Lodge, by the writer's request, with the promise that we would make some corrections from his standpoint concerning the higher orders of Masonry among colored men in the United States, dates of their organization, present status, etc., in our issue of the present week. Concerning the status of the higher orders as existing among the American colored Masons, we would have much rather that J. H. D. would have selected some other cotemporary located in Pennsylvania, New York, or some of the other States, than to have placed the task upon us. But as he and his *confreres* are collecting such information for a library, we will give what information we have at command from the records and from tradition. We would state in the outset, however, but little has been made known to the outside world or the general public, as to how the colored Masons become in possession of the higher degrees of the Order of Masonry. Many have seen them wearing all the insignia of the higher orders, from the Royal Arch to the Thirty-Second and Thirty-Third Degree, but could not account for their legitimate right to do so, as well as the white American Masons.

Being contemporary with the youngest men who joined the Order when the aged sires who had received those higher degrees were passing from the stage of life with silvered hairs, it became our duty at times to act as Secretary, which afforded us opportunities to review back records, which had been somewhat crudely, though correctly, kept in harmony with the Masons whom they had been for years in communication, and who controlled the Mother Lodge, established at Boston in 1784.

These aged sires were termed the "Old Men," and most of them were members of Union Lodge, No. 4, Philadelphia. Many of them were strict church going men, some were ministers of the Gospel, and nearly all natives of Pennsylvania.

The records of the Philadelphia branch of colored Masons date back as far as the year 1797, and contain among its roll of members the names of Absalom Jones, one of the founders and pastor of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church; James Johnson, Peter Richmond, Robert Bogle, ——— Dalmer, Thomas Gross, ——— Randolph and others, whose names are now as familiar as household words in the City of Philadelphia and in Boston, as the second, third, and in some cases the fourth, generation of these colored sires of Freemasonry.

Up to 1810, at least four Lodges had been established by the Boston authority in Philadelphia.

From what record we have seen about that date, a futile attempt had been made by those who were termed the "old men" to form a Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania. The young men not agreeing with the mode or way it was contemplated by the old men a feud arose, the former wanting merely to proclaim a Grand Lodge by an assembly of Past Masters, and the latter or younger men being more conversant with the limited number of monitors etc, then at command urged that the Grand Lodge be formed by a convention of delegates from the several Lodges, on this issue a division arose, the younger men dissented and finally moved out of what was termed the 11th st. hall, this culminated in two parties. Here, however, let it be said that although the "old men" might have been in error, yet they should have the credit of using their best endeavors with what light they had at command by the very limited education caused by the proscription prejudice against color in consequence of slavery. The younger men being more enlightened and progressive probably were justified in giving opposition to the formation of a Grand Lodge except in accordance with the general regulations.

From 1818 to 1826, although being divided into two parties, and each meeting in separate halls, but little progress was made by either until the great anti-Masonic excitement broke out among the white Masons in 1826, caused by the charge that they had abducted Morgan and murdered him for divulging which charge inflamed and excited the political world to such an extent that it prostrated nearly every Grand Lodge in the United States composed of white Masons. So great was the political whirlwind that nearly all politicians who were Masons abandoned their Lodges, for fear that they could not be elected if nominated for any office.

From 1826 to 1833 was the harvest for the colored Lodges located in Philadelphia, and of the Boyer Lodge, located in the City of New York. It was to these Lodges that all the itinerant lecturing Masters, etc., would flock—some to visit, others to confer side degrees, and give instruction to open in the higher orders, for "a small stipend," as they called it. These itinerant white Masons, lecturing Masters, etc., would show certificates and diplomas from Royal Arch Chapters, Encampments of Knights Templar, and others of the ineffable degrees stamped with seals of Sublime Grand Lodges of Perfection, Councils of Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, Knights of Kadosh and Princes of the Royal Secret. These men were principally from those organizations which had been abandoned in consequence of the Anti-Masonic party which was so powerful from 1826 to 1832-3.

During this period, many of the colored Masons received from these itinerant visitors, Lecturing Masters, etc., the degrees of Royal Arch Knights Templar, the ineffable and sublime degrees out to the Prince of the Royal Secret.

By previous arrangement, the colored Masons would "fix" these itinerant visitors financially, etc., and they in return would bring their forces to the colored Lodges and confer the degrees. Although this was accomplished, there was yet a lack of organization in these higher degrees, due to the absence of a proper Conventional Grand Lodge as a foundation for the higher orders to rest upon.

Between the years 1833 and 1837, when Masonry began to revive among the white Masons, the white visiting brethren, itinerant lecturers etc., began to decrease their visits.

An agitation then arose again in Pennsylvania as to the necessity of forming a Conventional Grand Lodge, which culminated in the formation of the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

The Masons in the Eleventh street hall were styled First Independent African Grand Lodge of North America.

Up to this period, many colored seafaring Masons had gone abroad and returned, having received the Royal Arch degree in some other part of the globe. This inspired an effort for the organization and establishment of Royal Arch Chapters over the Lodges which had formed the Hiram Grand Lodge.

The English mode was adopted, i. e., nine Royal Arch Masons belonging to a Lodge, the Master being one of them, may, with the sanction of the Grand Lodge, with the Masters warrant, open the Royal Arch. Three Chapters being thus opened, a convention of Royal Arch Masons was held in 1842, and, by its authority, established the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania. This being accomplished, those who were fast following in the footsteps of those termed the "Old Men," among whom were William Miller, Nathaniel Montgomery, P. W. Schureman, Robert Brown, Rev. E. Johnson, Philip P. Anderson, Cyrus Black, and others, equally venerable and worthy, procured the assistance of an indispensable number of Knights Templars working under other Encampments, and opened the degree of Knights Templar, conferred the degrees of Knighthood on a sufficient number, then organized in form by the constitutional number. Three Encampments being thus formed, a convention of Knights Templar was held, which established the St. Andrew's Grand Encampment of Knights Templar, of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1847. The National Grand Lodge question sprang up in this year, and the two Grand Lodges, which had been bitter rivals in Pennsylvania, from the time the Hiram body was formed in 1837 to the latter date, 1847, which was ten years.

Both of these rival Grand Lodges sent delegates to the Boston convention after their return, merged their two Grand Lodges into one under the style and title of Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania.

In the latter part of 1847, a convention of all the Ineffable Masons in Philadelphia was called. The convention then adjourned till January 9th, 1848. Pursuant to notice, it again met, and delegates from the organized sublime Grand Lodges of Perfection, Councils Princes of Jerusalem, Chapters of Rose Croix, Knights of Kadosh, Princes of the Royal Secret, which had also been formed in and outside of Pennsylvania.

George W. Hilton, a thirty-second degree Mason represented in person those in New York, and was chosen to preside over the convention in Philadelphia. During this session all the ineffable and sublime degrees were conferred on a number of delegates to fully qualify them to assist in the contemplated movement which was for the establishment of a Supreme Council of the thirty-third degree. After the completion of their labors, Jan. 9, 1848, the sublime Grand Lodge of Perfection was opened the officers elected and installed, and the organization established as the controlling power of the Ineffable degrees.

January 10th, 1848, The Grand Council, Princes of Jerusalem, was established. On the evening of the same date a Grand Chapter of Rose Croix, Masons assembled opened the degree with solemnity and splendor elected officers, and Geo. W. Hilton, Grand Master of ceremonies proclaimed the Grand Chapter of Rose Croix Masons duly established.

January 11th, 1848, the Knights of Kadosh Grand Chapter was opened by the illustrious brethren Geo. W. Hilton, Samuel Paschall, Rev. Edward Johnson, Philip P. Anderson, and Randolph Stokes. The following were duly admitted, as per minutes at our command, namely: Cyrus Black, David Jacobs, Samuel Van Brakle, Peter Anderson, John B. Brown. Subsequently, the above named brethren, having been all duly qualified, opened the Thirty-Second Degree Prince of the Royal Secret, with all the grand paraphernella of the Order, and proceeded to the election of nine Sovereign Grand Inspector Generals for life. The following were those duly elected: George W. Hilton, Philip P. Anderson, Samuel Paschall, David Jacobs, Peter Anderson, Samuel Van Brakle, Randolph Stokes, Samuel Paschalls, and James Newman.

On January 14th, 1848, the above named Sov. Gr. Insp. Gen. opened on the 33d. G. W. Hilton presiding, and elected the following officers:

Peter Anderson, Sovereign Grand Commander.

Emery Cronican, Lieut. Grand Commander.

Philip P. Anderson, Illustrious Grand Secretary of the Holy Empire.

George W. Hilton, Illustrious Grand Master of Ceremonies.

Rev. Edward Johnson, Illustrious Grand Chaplain.

Randolph Stokes, Illustrious Grand Captain of the Guards.

The Supreme Council being established, proclaimed and published at the time a circular, of which the following is an extract:

To all Men enlightened throughout the two Hemispheres:

OUR ELOAH—OUR KEDOM.

To all to whom these letters shall come, GREETING:

Know ye that we, the duly elected and constituted Chiefs of the Order of Freemasonry and Guards of the Sacred Treasure of the Holy Empire, by having received the necessary degrees did, by virtue of Conventional power, establish an Independent Supreme Council of the Thirty Third Degree for the United States of America, to exercise all powers appertaining, etc.

Done in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this the 14th day of January, 1848.

[Seal.] SIGNATURES OF THE OFFICERS.

Of late years but little activity

"Samuel Van Brakle had been several years Grand Master of the Hiram Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. When that Grand Lodge dissolved its connection with the National Grand Lodge, in 1847-48, Samuel Brakle being National D. Dep. Grand Master for Pennsylvania, joined his fortunes with the National Grand Lodge, by uniting himself off from participation with the men whom he had been working with for the establishment of the higher degrees.

This has been manifested by the surviving colored Masons of those degrees to work them in the several jurisdictions. All the most available Masons of the highee orders concentrate in the Encampments or Commanderies Knight Templars. Since 1849 and '50 Royal Arch and the Knighthood have been established in Cincinnati, Ohio, and most of the Western States, under the organization of Pennsylvania. Ohio has a Grand Chapter, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Wilmington, Delaware, have many members belonging to the Arch and Knighthood.

(From Our National Progress, May, 1874.)

Letter from Bishop J. J. Moore.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., July 21, '74.

Dear Friend Day:

Feeling unusual anxiety about the political tendencies of my section of the State, I felt a desire to give you a few items respecting matters here, that involve the common interests of our race.

At present, we are passing through a political turmoil. We are verging upon anarchy, in which a District Judge, Solicitor, and County Officers, and an Assemblyman are to be voted for. I extremely regret, that at this National crisis, the party (the Republican party) have, in the defeat of the Civil Rights bill, sacrificed us to the gods of prejudice.

This avalanche of demagogism comes as unexpectedly as unjustly, and sympathetic unexpectedly, because it was the child of the party where the colored vote balanced the scale that tilted it into power: that party, that pledged its candor before Heaven and earth, in solmn convention, to maintain equality before the law, or equal civil rights for all American citizens; unjustly, because they secure our votes under false pretense to do us good, or to advocate our common claims to manhood; sycophantly, because it was done to please our enemies—that those who filled the bill might fatten a little longer on the Nation's treasure.

This is the final reward that a loyal patriotic people gets, who threw themselves in the breach when the Nation was staggering under the fearful presence of discussion and disunion; when her existence as an experiment of human government was poised upon the point of the sword.

This outrage upon humanity, committed by the representatives of a Christian-bred nation, will have its day of reckoning; it will not only have to answer at the ballot box, and the bar of conscience, and at the bar of justice, but the actors in this freak of recreancy to the Nation's true interest, will be held responsible for the revival of the spirit of persecution, that is already manifesting its shadows before; that had already begun to subside among our bitter enemies, while they thought and felt that they would have to accept the situation.

At a public political meeting, a few days since in our county, the Ku-Klux votaries drove the colored men who had assembled from the meeting; those are some of the results of the defeat of the Civil Rights bill. The animosity, that was still slumbering in the bosom of our dead enemies, and the warning hops of the political party that still clung to a hope of yet divesting us of our civil and political rights, are showing unmistakable signs of a determination to make a renewed warfare upon our rights as American citizens.

And, most unfortunately, the integrity of the colored element of the Republican party in our county, is being somewhat affected by the untoward conduct of the Republicans in Congress. Colored men, that one year ago would have despised the thought of voting for a Democrat, now openly avow their purpose to vote for Democrats in our coming county election. In the strongest efforts we could make, in public mass meetings, by speeches, we have not succeeded in restoring harmony among the colored men. Oh! Republicans, what have you done!

J. J. M.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, August 15, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Disturbances in the South.

The present disturbances in the Southern States as has been set forth by the telegraphic dispatches would seem to indicate that the colored people in those sections were the instigators. We can hear all what the "negroes" have done, what overt acts they have committed, but can hear nothing of what the ex-Ku-Klux Klan has done to aggravate them to riot. There is a set of men in the South as well as in the North who always have a hankering desire "to take care of the poor colored people.

These colored persons who chose to be thes "taken care of" in friendship, we suppose it means must sacrifice all their manhood to those pretended white friends, vote as they tell them, act as they tell them then every thing moves in harmony. But to do the opposite and act as men and as citizens with industry and manly Independence as every man ought, be he white or colored- This the ex-Ku Klux Klan in South cannot tolerate hence is the cause of most the disturbances.

The Oakland Entertainment.

The Equal Rights League of Oakland gave a splendid public entertainment on Tuesday evening last in the Academy of Music, Sixth street. A large number of persons from this city were present. The exercises were as follows:

Opening Overture	By Z. J. Farrell
Address	By E. B. Lockett
Remarks	By the Members
Song and Chorus	By the Orchestra
Music	By Mrs. A. Anderson
Solo	

After which there was a Soiree. Oakland now abounds with a live colored population.

Masonry in Arkansas.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M., for the State of Arkansas (colored) closed its Second Annual Grand Communication in this city, Thursday evening, after an interesting and laborious session of two days, during which an unusually large amount of routine business was transacted. The sessions were presided over by Most Worshipful Grand Master, Hon. Wm. H. Grey, assisted by D. G. M. H. C. George. The officers for the ensuing year were duly elected, appointed and installed, as follows: John H. Johnson, G. M.; Wesley T. Lewis, D. G. M.; George Creegin, G. S. W.; Moses A. Clark, G. J. W.; Arthur Armstead, Grand Treasurer; J. C. Corbin, Grand Secretary; J. T. Jenifer, Grand Chaplain; J. A. Foster, Grand Chaplain; G. T. Rutherford, Grand Lecturer; Jerome Lewis, Grand S. D.; Granville Ryles, Grand J. D.; James McKiwen, Grand Marshal; A. L. Richmond, Grand Pursuivant; B. Canby, Grand Steward; Spencer Bell Steward; H. B. Robinson, Grand Sword-Bearer; Isaac Coursey, Grand Recorder; H. G. Clay, Grand Tyler.—*Little Rock Republican*, July 18.

LETTERS.—A. W. A. DeLeon, Boston; W. C. H. Curtis, New York; Abram Smith, Nashville, Tenn; Printed Proceedings of the N. G. L. R. I., per J. H. Banks, as also those of Tennessee, per Abrum Smith. Grand Orient of France. Documents received.

GENERALS Phil. Sheridan and Carr are attending the races at Buffalo, and are guests of William G. Fargo.

COAL has been discovered near Rincon Point, Santa Barbara Co.

SIX inches of rain fell within ten minutes, at Truckee, on Saturday week.

IRON smelting works will probably be established at Crescent City, Del Norte County.

Marriages.

MERRITT-SCOTT.—In this city, Tuesday, August 11th, James H. Merritt to Mrs. Arabella Scott. Both of this city.

The Coming Congressional Elections.

As at present constituted, the National House of Representatives is devoid of that intelligence capable of dealing with the finances of the country, which is the most vital question of the hour. The Currency bills passed by the last Congress show the want of practical business talent in our legislators, and verify the fact above stated. That their wild theories are impracticable is owing to their lack of knowledge on this particular subject, and their failure to appreciate the honest endeavors of the people to keep unsullied the National faith. The people of the several Districts should, therefore, in the coming elections, send men of recognized intelligence and honesty to Washington, who will apply themselves to unraveling what their predecessors failed to consider, or had not the sagacity to conceive, thereby retrieving the compromised honor of the Nation. It will not suffice that they be Republicans or Democrats; for we have seen the failure which has come from sending men to Congress *only* because they called themselves Republicans or Democrats. They must be men of large views, embittered by no sectional interests, having the welfare of the country at heart, believing in equal political rights for all the people, and capable of creating a policy that will cause European and other nations to respect American citizenship.

The Republican Address, recently published, lays great stress upon the necessity of returning Republicans and not Democrats, but the author fails to show what the former have accomplished in the way of unburdening the people, and redeeming the pledges of the Government, and placing the country upon the only permanent basis—Specie payment. The country is tired of being misrepresented at home, and misrepresented abroad, and cannot longer afford to wed itself to party names, without a guarantee that the vital questions of the hour are not only understood, but will be practically considered. Principles, and not party nor politicians, are to be uppermost in the ensuing campaign; and for this reason, men without party affiliations, representing principles, and willing to put them into practice, will be selected as candidates, the Republican Address notwithstanding.

After years of patient trial, waiving the issues that culminated in war, the Republican party has failed to inaugurate an honest and stable financial policy. We will be told, that the legislation which made the return of the seceded States possible, was carried solely by the Republican party, and therefore Republicans alone are capable of conducting the affairs of the Nation. But we cannot forget that without the dogged opposition of the Democrats, that legislation would never have been successful, for it aroused the public sentiment of the country, which carried the Constitutional amendments. But all this is now historical, and we have living issues before us. The Republican party, with its preponderating Congressional majority failed to enforce the Constitutional amendments by "appropriate legislation" in regard to the rights of the blacks, for whose especial benefit they were framed. The Democratic party, on the other hand, declares for hard money, and votes for repudiation; while the virtuous Republican resolves, that the National credit shall never be repudiated, and offers us inflation. In view of this breach of faith, nothing but dissatisfaction and uncertainty pervade the minds of the producing and manufacturing communities, because of the unreliability of parties, as at present constituted. One has not the power; the other is impotent, because its vitality has been eaten out by the monster, corruption. The latter has given us nothing but excessive taxation, a ruinous foreign policy, a cumbersome and unequal tariff; immense expenditures, a prodigate Civil Service, protection to the monopolies that are crushing out the very existence of the laboring class; insecurity, because of the depreciation of the currency, and its inability to cope with the question. These all tend to keep undeveloped the varied resources of the country, and stagnate its commercial growth; therefore, we claim, that, aside from the legislation necessary to rehabilitate the States, no measure of permanent relief has been adopted by the dominant party (the Republican), to blot out the financial insecurity engendered by the war, which should have been remedied soon after its close.

We are not apologists; we care not for party names, only so far as they are wedded to fundamental principles, however much they may have accomplished in the past, the present and future is what engrosses our attention, for we believe that it is with parties as it is with men, who cannot continue to exist on the food eaten in youth. Every day demands a new supply, or the entire physical system must perish. So it is with parties. The necessity for their existence depends upon the principles involved; so soon as they lack these, decay cannot be arrested, it is inevitable. We repeat, we care not for party names, because, from a comprehensive reference to the acts of both, when in power, we find nothing answering to the present demands of the country. The existing parties are both of the past; we have outgrown them; and they seem, like Banquo's ghost, unwilling to be down. Neither of them comprehend the necessities either of the present or of the near future; therefore, the next Congress must be made up of men not partisans. It is easy for office-seekers to display a spasmodic desire to benefit the people, especially when seeking their suffrage, but what guarantees can they give, to assure them that they will satisfactorily accomplish what is promised? Promises have been broken so often, that they are powerfully unavailable with the people, and it is this that should stimulate voters in the coming elections not to send Republicans or Democrats; as such, but men volunteering to re-establish the finances upon a gold basis, accord equal political rights, to all the people of the country, reform the Civil Service of the Government, deal fairly by the Indians, establish a reciprocity treaty with Canada, reorganize the diplomatic service, curtail the enormous expenditures of the Government, adopt a Constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential term to six years, inviting the various governments to establish a Court of Final Appeal, so as to ameliorate the struggles of war, or make war between nations an impossibility. These are the men to be elected to the next Congress, whether they be Republicans or Democrats, and those the measures that will, when adopted, perpetuate republican institutions, and throttle the genius of centralization that seeks the mastery in this Republic, dedicated to progress and universal freedom!

A. W. A. DE LEON.

BOSTON, July 28th, 1874.

Joint Stock Company of Colored Men.

The California Cocoanut Pulverizing Company was incorporated recently as a joint stock association. The incorporators are A. P. Ashburner, Jesse Slaughter, Thomas Williams, Claiborne H. Harris, Robert J. Fletcher, James Phillips, and William M. Smith.

At a meeting of the incorporators held on Wednesday evening, August 11th, William M. Smith was elected President, and Robert J. Fletcher Secretary.

There are five thousand shares at ten dollars per share. The capital is limited to fifty thousand dollars.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD paid the Navy Yard a visit on Monday and was received with military honors.

The Benefit Festival for Rev. I. N. Triplett.

On Wednesday evening last the Benefit Festival to Rev. I. N. Triplett came off in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets. The main attraction was the announcement of the new minister, Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan, recently from the East, and stationed at the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, would be present and deliver a literary address. At half past eight P. M. the church was well filled by representatives from the various denominations of the city. Rev. I. N. Triplett called the congregation to order, and announced that the exercises would commence with prayer. Rev. J. B. Handy, of Oakland, offered the prayer, after which the choir sang a pleasing anthem. Rev. Triplett then introduced the Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan who, after some prefatory remarks, thanking the audience for so kind a reception among them, as also the citizens generally, he then introduced as his theme the subject—"Is Books." The Rev. gentleman then proceeded as follows:

What an interesting volume might be written on the lives of books—their origin, history and influence! By whom were those written, and under what circumstances? Who have read them, and with what results, are questions which any great book may prompt us to ask. The answers, could we hear them, would be found to connect themselves with the highest temporal, and even, with the ethereal interests of our race.

Here, for example, is the "tale of Troy divine." In which of the seven cities that contended for the honor of being the birthplace of the poet, was it written? Did he sing them lines through the streets of his native place? How did he live; and where is he now? Is he himself a fiction, the shadow of a great name, the representative of a school of poets, whose fame is lost in his?

These pages Plato has read. Hence he gathered, perhaps, the conviction that in his model Republic, the deities, which are clothed with worse than human passions should have no place.

Hence, perhaps, his doctrine of the final absorption of all souls in one great Spirit gathered strength; for the souls of the heroes who were slain, go, we are told, to the shades below, while the heroes themselves lie bleaching on the shore.

This book Alexander studied and admired while meditating fierce struggles and wider conquests.

Hence Virgil borrowed his measure and history. Milton mastered its mythology and rhythm while preparing his "Paradise Lost."

Pope has rivaled the music of its numbers in translation that has all the merit, and (what in a translation must be called the faults of an original work. In studying these pages, Cowper has found relief from the burden of well-nigh intolerable despondency, has caught the sim plicity of his author, and has even thanked God that Homer lived millions of men, probably have read or listened to those lines; and many have gathered impressions from them for good or for evil, which have never been effaced.

Or let us open a very different volume. These "commentories of Cesar" were written a midst the turmoil of conflict. These are lines penned, one might suppose, in the lastnesses of ancient Germany, or during the harrassing attacks of the fickle Gauls, or in the fogs and, privations of Britain.

The whole was evidently composed by snatches, and is in the work of a more of action, who could as easily conquer a country as describe it.

But little fancy is needed to discover on the pages, the mark of his spear, the dust of his tent, or the stains which attest the narrow escape of its author, when he swam with it to the shore.

This volume has lain under the pillow of soldiers in every country of Europe, as well as the Western Continent.

It has formed the character and fixed the destinies of thousands, even under the dispensation of the gospel.

This "Novum Organum" of Bacon again what power it has exerted, it has brought science home to "men's business and bosoms," it has endowed their "lives with new commodities. In reference it is not only to the treatise of the great logicians which suggested its name, and the place which it sought to assume. It recommended that a College should be founded for question ing nature, and compelling her to disclose her secrets; and the "Royal Society" sprang up to carry out the recommendation.

Among all civilized nations this book is in matters of science the code of law and guide of inquiry.

Men travel and study under the teaching of him who was one of "the greatest, and alas! (for the line of Pope is too true) one of "the meanest of men."

"Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" has given a deeper tone to practical Christianity than any other ever written by man, since the Bible. In its usefulness and practical operations it has proven itself to be fit for all time.

The Statesman and Artizan, Philosopher and Student, Autocrat and beggar.

It has shaped the course of thousands in early life, by whose living the world has been benefited.

Books of less name have exerted in some repects even greater influence. Who can measure the results of the labors of Richard Baxter. His memory is still fragrant in Kidderminster, and his nervous English will long secure to be popular. He sowed his first serious impressions of religion to an old torn book lent to his father by a poor man. The book was written by a Jesuit of the name of Parsons, and altered (much against the Jesuits will) by Edmund Bunny, Rector of Bolton Percy, a man of Apostolic zeal; and was then called "Bunny's Resolutions." Two other eminent nonconformist ministers were first impressed by it, and Baxter states that he had heard of its success with many others.

* * * * *

After which he dwelt particularly on the value of the Bible as the foundation of all literature. The choir again sang an anthem, after which Rev. J. B. Sanderson, of the A. M. E. Church, Oakland, offered a vote of thanks to the speaker, which was adopted. The benediction was then given, after which the large assemblage repaired to the basement of the church where the benefit festivities, in the way of poultry, pastry, fruit, etc., were heartily enjoyed. The festival was a financial success.

A GRAND UNION FESTIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN BY

Covenant Ark, No. 1,

Thursday Evening, Sept. 3, '74,

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL.

ADMISSION, - - FIFTY CENTS.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with soap, then dry with a clean towel; then apply Jackson's Mystical Hair Dye with a toothbrush, thoroughly saturating the hair. Do it with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing each application to remain a few minutes before applying another. Be further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful brown apply No. 2 alone, after washing as above directed.

All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel, Sacramento

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,

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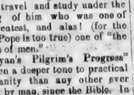
SAN FRANCISCO.

Notice to Those Afflicted with

RUPTURE

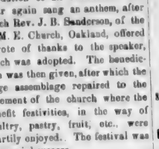
DR. J. A. SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES the afflicted and those wishing to consult him and obtain the benefit of his new mode of Curing Rupture, that he can be found in San Francisco, and may be daily consulted at the Occidental Hotel, Montgomery street. Principal office, 4 Astor street, New York, formerly 697 Broadway.

RUPTURE TRUSSES



THESE ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT THE TRUSS as in general use. In the above cut, No. 1 is the Duty Spring; No. 2, the Regulating Pad; No. 3, the Screw or Inner Pad.

The cut below represents the Back-Action Elastic Truss.



In looking at the above instruments, one may see at a glance their superiority to all the other trusses now in use, and the reason is clear and plain to the understanding of any one thoroughly conversant with the subject.

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ELEMENTARY, PATRIOTIC AND CHORAL

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A. M. E. ZION CHURCH,

Stockton St., bet. Clay and Sacramento,

Monday Evening, Aug. 31, '74,

For the Benefit of the Church and Choir. The whole under the direction of

Mr. GEO. H. HAMER, Chorister

The following well known ladies and gentlemen, vocalists have consented to assist in the Exercises.

Miss SARAH E. MILES,
Miss JOSEPHINE HASTLER,
Mrs. EMMA FLETCHER,
Mrs. HANNAH BARBER,
Prof. W. H. BLAKE,
Mr. BENJ. McFEE,
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COME ONE! COME ALL!!

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Tonsilor Hair Straightener, Old Curls restored and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all Colors and Shades. Parting and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hot... Etc.

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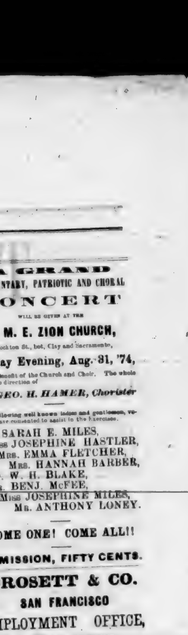
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

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HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

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Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Ladies' Hair or Combings made into Switches, Curls, or Braids. Shampooing! Ladies having combings, will be called for at their residences. My terms are reasonable.

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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

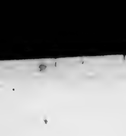
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Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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Gentlemen, with the names of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the House FREE, or to any other part of the city for a trifling charge.

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Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $1.50.

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The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by himself and Chief Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Democratic Platform exposed by the men by whom it was made. Their Record. The Liberal Movement. Agents can earn great pay. If you want to make money at once, address the outfit and terms at once, J. C. McCURDY & CO., 301 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

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And until further notice, Trains will Run as follows:

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7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland), for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland. Connects at Davis, Colfax and Shasta.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf). Connects at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Napa.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf). Connects at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Salinas and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Express Train (via Oakland). Through Freight and Passenger.

THOS. THORN	CAPTAIN.
Tuesday	July 28
Friday	August 7
Tuesday	August 18
Friday	August 28

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Daily, except Sundays, 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 and 11.59 P. M., 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily, except Sundays, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A. M., 1.00, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 A. M. and 11.45 P. M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays, 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 A. M., and 11.59 P. M., 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

From Oakland to Alameda.

Daily, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays, 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays, 6.45, 8.00, and 11.30 A. M. 1.30 and 5.30 P. M.

From Fruit Vale to Oakland.

Daily, 6.45, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30 and 11.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

From Oakland to Fruit Vale.

Daily, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays, 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only, 11.30 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave the San Jose Way Stations at 5.30 P. M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5.30 P. M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.

Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco as follows:

8.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister and Way Stations, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Juan for Hollister, at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs, at Pacheco's for San Juan, at Salinas for Monterey and Santa Cruz, and at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs. Also at Gilroy, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), for San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Salinas and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Daily), Overland Express Train (via Oakland). Through Freight and Passenger.

3.20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for Hayward's, Niles and San Jose.

4.45 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted), for San Jose and Way Stations.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 5.30 P. M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5.30 P. M.

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INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas David Smith, who resided about 12 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, Richard Smith, Esq., Attorney at Law, No. 1114 Eleventh street, Washington City, D. C.

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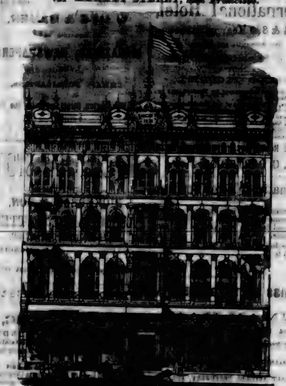
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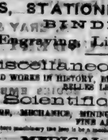
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VOL. XI.—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY AUGUST 22, 1874. WHOLE NO. 522

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Beecher's Scandal.

NEW YORK, August 10, 74.

In Theodore's Tilton's sworn statement he said that before his family was broken and ruined he had what all his friends and neighbors were accustomed to call "an ideal home." Mrs. Tilton, in the statement and testimony which she put forth by the advice of Mr. Beecher's attorneys, pictured herself as suffering ten years of misery in this home—dating back to 1863—and saying that she had been left to be led by her husband, kept without food and fire, locked in her room for days together, etc. Judge S. D. Morris, who is Theodore Tilton's counsel, pronounced these statements deliberate falsifications and malicious, being neither true as stated by Mrs. Tilton, nor having any color of truth whatever. In proof of Judge Morris' assertion he exhibited to the correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* the voluminous correspondence between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, covering the very period of the latter's alleged misery, and permitted our correspondent to make extracts of such passages as he pleased. Those extracts are here given, and more remarkable letters we have never seen between husband and wife—particularly to be written, not in the hey day of youth and courtship, but in the sober years of middle life, and after ten or fifteen years of marriage. These letters are the testimony which Mrs. Tilton gives to the character of her home before she had any occasion to submit such testimony to the manipulation of lawyers bent on crushing her husband for the sake of saving Mr. Beecher. She prays to be worthy of her husband.

April 1, 1866.

My Beloved . . . . This evening I have heard Mr. Beecher in company with A——d L——. There was no recognition between Mr. B. and myself, he leaving directly after service, nor has he called on me. Whenever I hear any inspiring sentiment of poetry or music my first feeling seeks God, and then you. This my soul knoweth right well. "Make my name familiar as heaven by your prayers," you ask. Ah, I do, my sweet, and shall I make confession to you? When I am naughty, I cannot abide long without a purging of myself, lest you, receive the blessing which I, by my wilfulness, am unworthy of, and I cry out, "Bless *me too*, O Lord!" And thus are you overmore my helper. My darling, may God make me worthy to be your wife in all the largest and broadest meaning of that word, that His name may be magnified through us. Come to me ere another Sabbath night. The benediction of our Saviour rest upon you.

SHE FEEDS ON HER HUSBAND'S LETTERS.

Brooklyn, April 6, 1866.

You have been patient and un complaining, my truest, in the matter of my writing you. I know not how I should live without your precious daily letter. They do indeed feed me. I have even thought I feel your heart is expression to ward me as much in your absence as when at home. I am sure you will be unlike most public men—so thing can by any possibility wean you from the dear ones at home, while your wife is faithful and pure. I have an ambition to help you, but "this kind cometh not...by prayer and fasting."

STRANGE WORDS CONCERNING MR. BEECHER.

Friday Night, Dec. 28, 1866.

MY OWN TRUE MATE: . . . .

I have been thinking of my love for Mr. B. considerably of late, and those thoughts you shall have. I remember Hannah More says, "My heart in this new sympathy for one abounds toward all." Now, I think I have lived a richer, happier life since I have known *him*. And have you not loved me more ardently since you saw that another high nature appreciates me? Certain it is, I never in all my life had such rapture of enthusiasm in my love for you—something akin to the birth of another babe—a new fountain opened enriching all—especially toward you, the one being supreme in my soul.

It is not possible for any human creature to supercede you in my heart. Above all, you rise—the highest, best. I praise God that He is reaching me of His great mercy and love shown by His gift of so great a heart as your own to be mine. For many years I did not realize the blessing. What remorse it brings to me! Memories bitter, awful!

But to return to Mr. B. He has been the guide of our youth, and, until the three last dreadful years when our confidence was shaken in him, we trusted him as no other human being. During these early years, the mention of his name, to meet him; or, better still, a visit from him—my own dear friend with pleasure—an experience common to all his parishioners of both sexes. It is not strange then, darling, that on a more intimate acquaintance my delight and pleasure should increase. Of course I realize what attracts you both to me, is a supposed purity of soul you find in me.

Therefore, it is, that never never before have I had such wrestlings with God that He would reveal Himself to me, and ever in my ears I hear "The pure in heart shall see God."

Oh, fulfil this promise unto me, my Lord and my God.

Darling husband, I have endeavored to express to you, without cant or any such thing, my true feelings as they appear to me. . . . .

Yours,

ELIZABETH.

Masonry in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 30th, 74.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me to congratulate you, and the entire Masonic Brotherhood of California upon the happy consolidation of the two Grand Masonic bodies of your State. The union of all Masons of California, beautifully illustrates the tune spirit of our beloved Order. We wish the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge for the State of California abundant success.

Fraternally,

ALBERT SMITH.

Grand Secretary, of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

To the Masons Subordinate to the National Compact. "Is the Sceptre not Departing from Her?"

BY A. W. A. DE LEON.

BOSTON, August 13, 1874.

BRETHREN:

Allow me to congratulate, through you, the zealous opponents of what Richard H. Gleaves' committee have been pleased to call, "State Rights Grand Lodges." Their supererrogable zeal has made them conspicuous, if for nothing else, their ignorance of the true status of a Grand Lodge. I need not deal unhesitatingly with them, for their services have already made their names infamous among the well-informed Masons of the world! If this was otherwise, another consideration paralyzes my pen, and keeps one from dealing with them as I should with equals. Their intellectual impotence places them in a pitiable condition, and secures the sympathy which ignorance never fails to receive from cultivated minds. The would be National Grand Master and his committee, of all the Masons in the country, are of the few whose devotion, untiring zeal, and energy in their crusade against the principles governing the Masonic institution, will never be acknowledged until what they have accomplished—if they succeed in perpetuating the disunion engendered by the National Grand Lodge—fails to be repeated. They have made themselves a record; their motive in continuing their organization contrary to the light that has dawned upon them since it was established, cannot be mistaken, for their teachings, instead of elevating humanity, and benefitting their race, are numbered among the darkest of the century! I regret their action, for it will redound, not only to their shame, but when posterity shall glance over the record to find you the opposers of truth, and the champions of your own Masonic degradation, they will accuse you of something more than blindness. The National Grand Lodge may have been a necessity, but as present constituted, it is a curse, and the longer it lives the longer will the recognition of Negro Masonry be delayed. Whatever it may have done when it was originally called into being, is neutralized by its present existence—whatever of respect entertained for it in the past, is overbalanced by its assumptions and disregard of truth at present. The brethren who found it erred, did so with their eyes closed; those who would perpetuate it are doing so with the light their fathers never possessed. Charity prompts me to forgive the former, because they were endeavoring to perform a duty which other men would have failed to assume—that of nationalizing Masonry—but how can the latter be forgotten who are endeavoring to perpetuate wrong—to vindicate the legality of something unwarranted and unwarrantable; asserting the utility, the serviceableness, the paramount benefit of a National Grand Lodge for the Masons of America. It is true, brethren, that no two men ever thought alike, and it is a error common among us to impugn another's motive, because he differs with others. I know there are brethren among you who imagine they can make others think as they do, but this is only another exemplification of inconsistency, for I am sure no one should never be the shrine where ALL must worship. Those who may be bound by the opinions of others cannot, in this age of research—when "the rights of the individual is the talisman of order and humanity is society"—be entitled to the respect of their fellows, when they thus lack minds of their own, which alone gives men individuality. A man may be convinced that a certain theory is the right one; this can only be law, by which he himself must be governed, and, as the scripture has it, "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but that the end thereof are the ways of death." Such a man is Richard H. Gleaves, and the end of his way leads unto death, therefore he has no right to force his destructive theory upon others, just as intelligent as himself. This is the reason why I invited an issue with him and asked you calmly to search for yourselves, and be satisfied that you were wrong, and those whom his committee assailed are right. Cultivated men should never yield to mere opinions, but rely on their own convictions, which is the property of reflecting minds. Mere opinions are not guides, because they are sometimes unspeakably repulsive. Therefore the opinions of one man, or of any set of men, however well matured, who cannot back them up with convincing arguments should never be made the standard for others to follow; investigation alone commands respect, and whoever fails to investigate before accepting a theory, must sooner or later become duped. I do not make any pretensions to superior intelligence, to sagacity, to perspicuity or to Masonic experience, but this I do pretend to possess—inborn common sense and manhood—a common sense nurtured by the elevating influences of freedom and civilization—a manhood, brethren, spurning double dealing, instability and forgiversation—a manhood that has never waved its opinion, formed after careful research, and can never be made to yield to anything unless sonable or unsupported by logical conclusions, even when coming from a corrupted governor or a corrupter Mason. And however acknowledged the intelligence, the unrivalled Masonic appearance, the unparalleled devotion to an obsolete idea, the exalted fortitude, overwhelming tenacity and zealous fervor of my brother, they must be accompanied with indisputable facts, before I can bow reverently before them. My love of investigation has made me impervious to the diction of any man, however acknowledged his intellectual or Masonic standing. Men whose minds have been enlightened can never be controlled by what they hear, but by what they know and believe to be right. And so I *know* that even the title which the body assumes and has poisoned the country with is without foundation, I cannot but find fault with his *supreme highness*. H. Gleaves, for endeavoring to perpetuate an absurdity with which colored Masonry never had any thing to do, and, according to a well informed Masonic authority, "there does not live on all this broad earth a single 'Ancient York Mason.'" This fact being uncontroverible, whence comes the title 'National Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons for North America?' Following the same authority I find that:

"By the title 'Ancient Craft Masonry' is, by many otherwise well-informed brethren, understood the Masonry of the present day; and so are we herein will endeavor to prove, nothing can be more erroneous. Ancient Craft Masonry is unknown to every living man in the world. By it should be understood that Masonry that was known to the stone-cutters, builders and architects who wrought and planned the construction of such ancient edifices as, to some extent, yet adorn the cities and towns of the Old World, and the latest remnant of which might have been found living in England and Scotland in the seventeenth century. With that century they disappeared, to give place, in the beginning of the following one, to those who, from among them, organized, in 1717, the 'Grand Lodge of Accepted Freemasons,' of which Anthony Sayer, an operative stone Mason, was first Grand Master. Since then Modern or Philosophic Freemasonry has been the only legitimate Freemasonry known, because it was, at that time, that the resolution adopted by the Lodge of Ancient Craft Masons, known, in 1703, as St. Paul's Lodge, and, subsequently, as the Lodge of Antiquity No. 1, was ratified by the consent of the four Lodges which organized the above-named Grand Lodge in 1717, and by such ratification, and agreeably with the language of that resolution, it was—

"*Resolved*, That the privileges of Masonry shall no longer be confined to operative Masons, but be free to men of all professions, provided that they are regularly approved and initiated into the fraternity."

To speak of the Freemasonry of to-day, therefore, as Ancient Craft Masonry, is to speak of it improperly, because by that title is meant an institution which, for more than one hundred and fifty years, has ceased to exist."—Vide Brother Findel's theory of Ancient York Masonry.

Brethren, I am unwilling that my tongue should shape and give vent to the thoughts running through my brain; nevertheless, I cannot permit such a vital question as is here involved, to go unnoticed. Fearing that my prejudices will interfere, I again accept the testimony of history:

"After the ancient York Lodge had remained a considerable time inactive, it was reopened on March 17th, 1761, by six of its former surviving members under the name of *Grand Lodge*. Their right to assume this designation is, as we have seen from Brother Findel's writings, more than doubtful, and was entirely founded upon the legendary and improbable tale that a 'general assembly' had taken place formerly in York. A Grand Lodge, in the modern acceptation of the term, had never been in place at York. The isolated or Mother Lodge, which dates from a very early period, had, until the year 1730, neither made nor constituted any other lodge, and it was not until the publication of the London Book of Constitutions, in 1723, that it laid any claim whatever to the appellation Grand Lodge of All England. Even then the same Grand Lodge was only an empty title."

With the light of these facts before you, can you longer subscribe to the stupidity of Richard H. Gleaves and his committee who believe in the justice and necessity of a dissolution, but because their ignorance has been unveiled by others, and the case stated as it should be, placing blame where it is attachable, they disprove the temper displayed, and accuse the Sovereign Grand Lodges who can no longer accept their innovations, of affording comfort to our adversaries. In the language of scripture, let me remind them that "Folly is joy to him that is destitute of wisdom: but that a man of understanding walketh uprightly." I fear that this self-poised committee forget that it is laudable in any man to be zealously affected in a good and noble cause, and that there are occasions when righteous indignation, even if it tends to break down long established institutions built upon no foundation and controlled by men of inferior intellectual capacity, is the most appropriate temper that can be exhibited. The superannuated opponents of Sovereign Grand Lodges, forget, that men cannot "take fire in their bosoms and their clothes not be burned"—that ideas, however right they be can never triumph without having strong and noble-minded adherents whose zider and fidelity to the cause they advocate, surpass those of their opponents. They forget that it never does to assert, that "the Gratia," Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Directors of the Mechanics' Fair and the Agricultural Society to select a suitable person in Mr. Provost's place, and that we will then order the State to pay him.

[NORTON I.

AN OTTUMWA boy charged a stump with blasting powder, attached a fuse to blow it up, and got on the fence to see the fun. He isn't collected enough yet to tell how fanny it was, although the citizens are collecting him in different parts of the suburbs.

BISMARK has returned to Berlin.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The Pacific Coast lost greatly in the death of Mr. Provost of San Jose, in the cultivation of the silk interest, and whereas, we are desirous of giving every encouragement and facility to the production of the fine healthy silk worm, so that the healthy eggs can be shipped to France and Italy. Now, therefore, We, Norton I., "Pie Gratia," Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Directors of the Mechanics' Fair and the Agricultural Society to select a suitable person in Mr. Provost's place, and that we will then order the State to pay him.

[NORTON I.

(*To be Continued.*)

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, August 22, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our Eleventh Volume.

The PACIFIC APPEAL, commences its eleventh volume to day. Its publication being commenced in 1862, over twelve years ago, with but slight intermission we lecturing which caused us to omit one volume, and as a whole it is the eldest established news paper ever published by colored men in the United States. Being commenced before the emancipation proclamation, it done its part of heavy anti-slavery work on the Pacific Coast, after which it became the index of the loyal feeling of the colored citizens of the Pacific Coast and Territories, during the rebellion as also on the measure of reconstruction and before the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. Its editor made a special mission through the State lecturing and advising the people white and colored on the necessity of our legislature adopting the said Amendment. We are at our post yet for an advocacy for all the rights belonging to every class of citizens, without regrad to race, color, etc., and for the Republican party to carry out its civil rights plank in its National platform of 1872. The APPEAL is now regarded as one of the standard newspapers of the Republican party. It will not deviate from those principles, but it will censure both the party and men of that party, when either act recreant or hypocritical to the just principles, they so vividly set forth from time to time by platform and resolutions. Of this our eleventh volume we ask the co-operation of all classes of citizens, and we will continue to conduct the APPEAL in the future as in the past as a reliable outspoken journal on all the great political questions and other interest of the day as they transpire and will never be found waiting to see what others may say.

One of its great specialities is the Masonic intelligence it gives from time to time. Every Masonic Lodge in the United States should subscribe for at least one year. It will be sent to any part of the United States on the terms of five dollars per year; six months, three dollars; three months, one dollar and twenty-five cents, invariably in advance, by sending orders to No. 511 Sacramento street.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FAIR. The Mechanics' Institute Fair opened on Tuesday evening with great eclat and brilliancy. A. H. Halliday, Esq., President, and Wm. H. L. Barnes, Esq., made excellent addresses on the occasion. The great pavilion has been thronged day and evening since the opening.

FUNERAL SERMON.—The funeral sermon of the late William Rumsley will be preached at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, to-morrow (Sunday), at eleven o'clock. All are invited by Rev. I.N. Triplett, pastor.

THE GARDEN CITY TIMES is the name of a new daily paper recently started in San Jose. It is an excellent paper. We wish it success.

Vegetarian.

Why should the bean keep ahead of all other vegetables? Because it has the pole.—*Lowell Courier.*

The bean has the pole, but in the vegetable race the cabbage is always sure to come in a head.—*Advertiser.*

Hold. Don't you know that the carrot was never beet?—*Herald.*

Such jokes are too cucumberous for health this weather. Let us have peas!—*N. Y. World.*

Ah, no. Lettuce alone?—*Call.*

A melancholly melee, let us squash it.—*Times.*

No, we'll be corned if we do!

Anniversary of Christ Church Mission.

The first anniversary of Christ Church Mission was celebrated in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall on Thursday evening. The exercises were of a literary and musical character. The opening prayer, and also address, was made by Rev. P. W. Kaser, pastor of Christ Church Mission. An address by P. A. Bell. A choice selection of vocal music was rendered, with instrumental accompaniment, by the Misses S. E. Miles, C. Edmonds, M. Stans, Mesdames Hannan Barber and W. C. Johnson, Messrs. Wm. H. Blake, Wm. Johnson, Masters Charles Pointer, Joseph Campbell, William Day and Teacher. Select readings, recitations, parlor dramas, etc., were rendered by lady and gentleman amateurs. Miss Sarah M. Jones, Miss C. Edmonds, Miss Armenola Collins, Miss Mary Stans, Miss Jennie Wheeler, Miss Ann Patrick, Mrs. Eunice Collins, Master Joseph Smith, and others, took the characters in the parlor drama, entitled, "The Society for Doing Good but Saying Bad," all of which was pleasingly rendered.

Previous to which, Miss Sarah E. Miles, by special request, sang the beautiful aria, "Bid me Discourse," the rendering of which elicited rapturous applause. Altogether, this was one of the finest literary entertainments which has been given by colored citizens for a long period of time. The entertainment closed at a late hour, with a soiree dansante by the young folks. The hall was crowded from the commencement to the finale. Mrs. Anna Toogood, Mrs. Eunice Collins and Mrs. J. M. Whitfield were the most active lady managers, and the whole committee done all in their power to make every feature pleasant; and they succeeded, by their disbursement of refreshments, ice cream, confectionery, etc., by pleasing every person present.

Masonry in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. July 27th, '74.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me through you to extend to the Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of California, my congratulations on the union of colored Masons in that State. I assure you nothing gives me greater pleasure than to hear of the two bodies of color uniting and forming a Grand Lodge, according to the ancient Landmarks as you have done, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Connecticut greets you and wishes you all prosperity as you have been foremost in uniting the two heretofore seperate bodies, may you long continue in spreading the general principles of the order, may the Most Worshipfull Sovereign Grand Lodge of California be a landmark for others. May the laws which shall be made and the decisions which shall be rendered by that body be such that shall be quoted and regarded as a guide for all others.

Masonry is universal and nothing but such acts as those which have just been promulgated in your State, will bring about universality among us. Would to God there were more States like California, if all were like her, colored Masons in the United States would be respected a great deal more, by all classes we cannot command respect when we do not respect ourselves. When I look around and see the condition of the fraternity in our country I feel sad but when I hear such cheering news as that which your welcome paper brought me it lifts me up, and I begin to hope that we will yet free ourselves from the bonds of ignorance and be Free Masons in deed as well as in word, already New York is trying to shake of the shackles which has so long bound her, and free herself from the parasite which has been knawing at the heart of Masonry these many years and stand forth free!! God help her to accomplish her design and all Others who shall attempt to do so and may the time soon come when, to the admiring world we prove they dwell in God who dwell in love.

Yours Fraternally,

W. H. LAYNE, JR.,

[By a Correspondent of the Grand Era, Aug. 6.]

War of Races.

There are a set of unscrupulous and unfeeling white men in the Southern States, who have a deep-seated hatred in their hearts toward the black man, and seem to have a loathsome appetite to agitate a war of races.

Let us examine for a moment what class of men this is. It certainly is not the blacks, this is understood; for it is a substantiated fact, they have shown their good will, to live in peace and harmony with their fellow white men, ever since their emancipation.

It is the aristocracy (white) of the South, men of wealth, property, and interests, who by hard struggles, and risk of life, during the late rebellion, retained what they now enjoy? I answer it is not, for they know too well, the horrors of war, which brings with it the pouring out of blood, loss of life, and destruction to person and property.

The white men I reprove and condemn, are a class of reprobates that have little or no interest in the welfare of the Southern people, or its soil. I give the mechinery of Southern white men too much credit, to find them mingling with these men, who are ambitious to form what they style the "White League of Democracy." These men say they detest, and will not accept the Republican form of government. Hard work from all classes, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition, is needed to build up agriculture and Southern industries, but these men shrink from putting their shoulders to the wheel, and doing their share, so they do their utmost to breed discontent in the minds of the Southern people, both white and black; they particularly curse the negro, and spend their time in trying to fan into flame, the not yet extinguished sparks of our last rebellion.

It is out of this material the "K. K. K." was formed, and its fearful work of murder and crime extended throughout the Southern States. So in my mind, the so called "White League" is synonymous to the "Ku Klux Klan," only in a bolder form; and it is out of the aforesaid elements of the Southern white men, that this "White League Democracy" is being formed in the State of Louisiana. Their criterion they claim is a plausible one, as follows:

"That there is danger of a general uprising and a massacre of the white population; that the negroes are best on effecting Africanization, and doing all they can to bring about negro monarchy." It is a world renowned fact, that the black men exhibit no such disposition; to the contrary those white men are doing all in their power to stir up strife and confusion, and have been the means of creating the animosity that now exists between the whites and blacks; and if these demonstrations are kept up by these outrages, and publications of Democratic presses, it will but give the black man, due warning and time to recruit, and be in solemn preparation for what these men boldly say, must become a war of races.

They would that they could put us out of existence or emigrate us to Africa, or some other land, since they cannot use us to their own advantage.

It is too much for them to see the negro enjoying all the rights that belong to him as a human being.

But now, I say, to the better class of white citizens of the South, we, the black people intend to stay with you, and you well know it would be a matter of impossibility to do without us; and we will acknowledge that we need your assistance, so you see one is dependent upon the other; this is our native land, and here we intend to stay.

We will not reprove you for what your ancestors did: they brought our forefathers here from their native country where they lived so happily and free, and we are their children; we fought you during the rebellion, many of us for our freedom, and you fought the Yankees and us, to retain us as your slaves, and we got the best of you though you were the best soldiers at the start, and you did not meet us half way either. The Yankees came all the way from home, to have a friendly fight, so give the devil his due, and as a white man's chance, and we will make as good citizens as any race; and will soon be on a level with you as a nation. So let us shake hands across the bloody chasm, and let by-gones be by-gones, and we henceforth be friends. ETHIOPIA.

SIX inches of rain fell within ten minutes, at Truckee, on Saturday week.

The Colored Voters in the Southern States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

The communication from Bishop J. J. Moore, published in your last issue's paper, reveals a most alarming and demoralized condition of the colored voters in some of the Southern States, which if not at once arrested, will lead to the total disaster of the Republican Party in the next Presidential election.

The defeat of the Civil Rights Bill by a Republican Congress, has not only placed the future political status of the colored people in this country, without a parallel in the history of the world, but it has degraded their manhood, and claims to equal citizenship to a mere mockery—to deny their plea for protection according to the highest law of the land is derided, and they stand before, and in the estimation of a large portion of the American people more abject and hopless than they did in the darkest days of slavery—they are the objects of every party insinuation and menace, especially the Southern adepts in political trickery—these men have taken advantage of the confiding nature of the uneducated and unthinking negro, by impressing upon their minds that the results of the war, and the wonderful advancement of the Freedmen in eleven long years, has failed to abolitionize the Republican Party, or convert the Northern heart to justice; the evidence which they adduce seems to be unanswerable; they point to the fact that previous to the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Republican States of Connecticut, Ohio, New York, Minnesota and Kansas, decided against negro suffrage; that overwhelming majorities They point to the fact that all the colored men who have been elected to State Legislatures and the National Congress are citizens of the Southern States, while the nominal free Northern States, has ignored from honorable position such manly worthy minds and noble representatives of the land as a Douglass, a Garnett, a Langston, a Vashon, a Downing, with cold and cheerless insiffirence; those circumstances in connection with the indefinate postponement of the Civil Rights Bill, and the dying words of the immortal Sumner still remembered, have shattered the confidence of the strongest and most loyal of the African race, and does not seem strange that the infection is spread ing widely among the poor Freedmen.

We know that great political and social revolutions are not accomplished in a day, a month, or a few years, but that it requires time and experience to examine the utility and force of energy to reform measures; but colored men like white men who can then reason philosophically, need encouragement from the leaders of the party, in order to be able to instruct and control the masses.

Many able minds among colored men, discouraged by the attitude of the Republican Party, are meditating many plans of future action; others again are waiting for the Farmers, Grangers, the Liberal Republicans, and the Independent or People's Party, to offer them inducements to coalesce, but the most sensible plan is to for colored men to organize thoroughly in every State of the Union, and be ready to vote unitedly under the direction of one grand head; by this means they will be prepared to punish every recreant Republican, and dictate the most stringent terms to those seeking their support. Respectfully,

W. H. HALL.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, No. 6.—For family use, heavy tailoring and leather work. Attention is directed to the superior excellence of this machine, some of the points of which are: A higher rate of speed, with less liability to wear; simplicity of construction and ease of management; positiveness and certainty in all its movements; the independent take-up, drawing up the stitch when the needle is entirely out of the goods; unrivaled strength of seam and beauty of stitch; adaptability to a much wider range of work than any other sewing machine in existence; it is the only sewing machine adapted to the staying of button-holes in ladies' shoes with cord without the use of patent attachments therefor. Office, 417 Montgomery street.

INOW smelting works will probably be established at Crescent City, Del Norte County.

COAL has been discovered near Rincon Point, Santa Barbara Co.

Court of Heroines of Jericho.

A complete monitor of the Order, of three degrees, namely: M. M.'s Daughter, True Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with plates containing diagrams for arrangements of the Court of Heroine, emblems, regalia, etc., by Moses Dickson. For sale by the agent, Mrs. M. J. Morton, 911 Washington st., San Francisco. Price, 50 cents.

N. B.—Orders sent from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to.

DELMONICO SALOON.—The Delmonico Billiard Saloon, N. W. corner, Stockton and Jackson, by Ridley and Gaines, is now under the sole proprietorship of the latter, who has purchased the former's interest.

THERE is something very sensible in the impromptu remark of a pretty girl: "If our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally wrong are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls!"

Ninth Industrial Exhibition

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE,

WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Tuesday, August 10, 1874 at 11 A.M.

COMMITTEE OF ORDERS AND BOARDS OF TRUSTEES.

The Musical Exercises will be under the immediate direction of Professor GEO. T. EVANS, assisted by Prof. W. Elliott.

The only Amusement will be under the management of the F. Art Association.

The Mechanical Department will be under the charge of the Bay District Mechanical Society, and will be one of the leading features of the Exhibition.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season tickets, admitting gentlemen and lady $5.00
Season ticket, admitting one person 3.00
Season tickets, admitting juveniles under 14 years 1.50
☞ The above tickets are not transferable.
Single admission ..... 50 cents.
Children under 14 years ..... 25 cents.
Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Mechanic's Institute, 37 Post street, and at the principal music and drug stores.

A. S. HALLIDIE, Pres. Ind.

Notice for a Literary Society.

THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG Men is called to the following: All persons wishing to become members of a Literary Society for intellectual improvement, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting for that purpose, to be held next Tuesday evening, in the Lecture Room of Bethel Church, Powell Street, at 8 P.M.

I. N. TRIPLETT.

Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,

Surgeon & Accoucheur,

343 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Notice to Those Afflicted with

RUPTURE

DR. J. A. SHERMAN RECEIVED ... [illegible] ... RUPTURE TRUSSES ... [illegible] ... Office, 240 Montgomery street.

RUPTURE TRUSSES



THE DR. HAS REALLY REPRESENTED THE ... [illegible] ... The cut below represents the Marble Head or Ivory Truss:



In looking at the above instruments can anyone of ordinary intelligence fail to see at once the superior merits of these instruments over all others in the market? ... [illegible] ... Office, 240 Montgomery street.

A GRAND

ELEMENTARY, PATRIOTIC AND CHORAL

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT THE

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH,

Monday Evening, Aug. 31, '74,

For the Benefit of the Church and Choir. The choir under the direction of

Mr. GEO. H. HAMER, Chorister

The following well known ladies and gentlemen, respectively have consented to assist in the Exercises:

MISS SARAH E. MILES,
MISS JOSEPHINE HASTLER,
MRS. EMMA FLETCHER,
MISS. HANNAH BARBER,
PROF. W. H. BLAKE,
MR. BENJ. McFEE,
MISS JOSEPHINE MILES,
MR. ANTHONY LONEY.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

A GRAND UNION FESTIVAL

WILL BE GIVEN BY

Covenant Ark, No. 1,

Thursday Evening, Sept. 3, '74,

AT

Y. M. U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL.

ADMISSION, ... FIFTY CENTS.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Cuticle Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a clean towel or cloth. To produce a NATURAL BLACK apply No. 1 with a tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. Re-combine evening as needed. To produce a beautiful BROWN apply No. 2 alone, after washing as above directed.

All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hair Restaurant.

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GEO. H. STORY, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
1862, 1867, 1873.



Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, this town. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

NOTICE.

ROBERTSON JONES SELL, of 343 Pacific street, has sold the sole right to the Cole, conveniently, as excellent cooks performed by the most approved revolutionary contraption—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Feed, fuel and fodder found and cost on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The said sole right has to save at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 343 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Corner Montgomery and Commercial Streets,

PACIFIC STREET.

Entrance Montgomery and Exsmay, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSCROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

804 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Send off the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of San Francisco and Vicinity that she has removed to

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Combings taken in exchange. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My assistant effect will be to please satisfaction.

Price Lists can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Secretary's Insurance, 37 Post street, and at the principal music and drug stores.

A. S. HALLIDIE, Pres. Ind.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Cow Bay and Wellington Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge

No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Between ☞ 324 Clay Street,
Office, ☜ 625 Merchant Street,

San Francisco.

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

338 Bush Street, San Francisco.

WM. FRANKLIN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successor to J. Kelly).

UNDERTAKERS,

834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Screened expressly for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis. SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 308 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital $150000

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
ANSON G. McCOY, Cashier.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET.

Corner Post, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Gift Curls adjusted and made to order. Combings made into Puffs, Braids, Etc. Dyed in all colors and warranted. Dye and Color Tints.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

large assortment of New Manufactured Cordage to our stock and are now prepared to fill orders for Cordage of any required length and size.

Particular attention paid to Ship Rigging.

MANILA ROPE, all sizes.
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS STRICTLY CHOICE.

EASTERN HAMS, from 15 to 16 Cents per pound. Good Lunch Cheese, 10 Cents per pound. Eleven Candles, 35 Cents. Goods sold at wholesale and Retail.

☞ Goods Delivered Free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,

307 Sansome St.

Bancroft Building.

BUTTER!

DELMONICO SALOON

FOR RENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods.

33 & 35 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873.

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued by this old and reliable Company, may be had at this office or customer, at the option of the insured. No agencies to be

A. B. FORBES,

General Agent,

204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FONTENBAUG and Prof. JOHN ROSA, are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world ... [illegible] ... Office, 938 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent to the single or those having their families, one room nicely furnished rooms at 324, Sutter, No. 113 Fremont Place, either personally or correspondingly.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families and the accommodation of commercial travelers.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE,

Proprietor.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Bet 'en, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

VIOLET EXTRACT, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN STITCHED, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues are Conciliation of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of GRANT'S Administration, The Impeachment of Judge CHARLES, Everett Chamberlin, Secretary of the New York Presidential Electors, and Life of Gen. GRANT, written by Stephens. Entirely original. The largest and handsomest volume ever sold for the price. Agents wanted to make money—send for circulars and secure territory at once. Outfits furnished on application. Address, A. L. BARDSLEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residence

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Smoothing fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Linen, Cambric, Flannel, etc., etc.

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Boarding House,

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE

OR

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Pulmonary Complaints, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Etc. IT WILL DO IT. IT WILL! Name genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,

DRESS-MAKER,

No. 569 SIXTH STREET.

OAKLAND.

Free a Waterloo in all the branches against the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

49 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. no13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

New Post Office, **SAN FRANCISCO.**

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au15

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—441 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

By either or his prepared for Shipment.

Best Agent for Burdsen's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au22

CRAIG & SON,

623 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention au30

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR FINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MISS E. E. VALENTINE AND MISS SUSAN FULLER have opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 827 Pacific street, between Mason and Powell. Dresses made in all styles and to the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style. Combings, Gray, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Braids, Curls, Waterfalls and made into every style.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express from Ogden and East, Vallejo, Benicia, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Chico.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stage for Napa Soda Springs.

8.00 A.M. (Monday only), Shasta Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), for Benicia, Vallejo, Suisun, Davisville, Dixon's Landing, Cordelia, Cosumnes and Latrobe.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer for Vallejo, Benicia and Martinez (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Martinez on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Dublin, Sunol and Lathrop, with Express Train for Merced, Tuolumne, Modesto and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Knight's Landing, and Steamer for Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sunday excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Napa Soda Springs.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 2.00, 3.30, 5.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 2.00, 3.30, 5.00 P.M.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 2 P.M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 3.30 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Sup't.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874,

Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco as follows:

8.40 A.M. Daily for Mojave, Los Angeles, Colton, Huntington, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Juan for Hollister, Tres Pinos and Watsonville; at Colton for Silver Lake, Bear Valley and Agua Caliente; at Mojave for Keysville, Cerro Gordo, Panamint, Darwin, Independence and Los Angeles.

3.20 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Port Costa and Way St

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....865,000
CHARLES NORWOOD, President.
JESSE C. MILES, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1858.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

P. D. BARRATT, JAMES BELLMAN, WM. T. LOVELS.
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Brass Pumps, Patent and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions. Steam Whistles.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

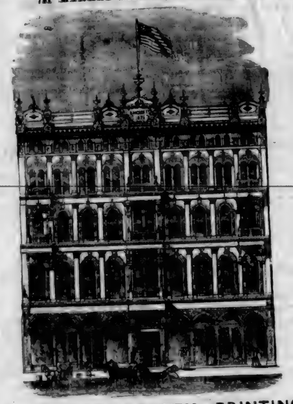
NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
I. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
All kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
F. H. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of young girls and boys, to teach them the rudiments of a first-class education in the French language and the finest kinds of needlework will be taught, or any accomplishments, such as painting, music, etc., if parents wish it.
When a class of ten is ready, the lady, who is highly recommended and of undoubted moral character, will commence. For further information address "LADY," box 78, Post Office, Appeal office, 511 Sansome St., San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his Sister, Rose Ann Smith, who still resides at No. 1113 Eleventh street, or address this office.

A NOBLE WORK
—
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
—
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.
—
This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and set themselves a competent review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the
Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.
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For Clubbers containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.
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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.
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Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.
—
MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.
Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us, with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books of a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.
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Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.
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Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in four binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.
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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.
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BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING,
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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.
Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters a dictionary the less he is a machine."
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS.
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blankbook and Law Stationery
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Some few more ever under money contracting for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations
We respectfully call the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that the fair balance, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.
New Books Received Daily
From New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special order. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Jobbers, and are now turning out from our three factory superior lines of goods, which never before were offered in this city or New York.
BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles in immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be required.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilled workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most acceptable taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at short notice without extra charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at low prices may be relied upon.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the latest improved machinery and the best of card type; also, a superior and roomy ante room for the accommodation and sell floats and stationery in connection with the business.
The Subscription is filled up in an elegant manner, and we carefully invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM
BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
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To the Masons Subordinate to the National Compact. "Is the Sceptre not Departing from Her?"

BY A. W. A. DE LEON.

Continued from last week.

The ostensible supporters of the National Grand Lodge are made up of three classes. Knaves, a very numerous and pestious class, occupy in it the means of self aggrandisement. Dupes, also a large class, who, out of the very many are allowed a voice in deciding what shall be done with the legitimate possessions of others, and because they are given a part of the spoils they are foolish enough to imagine that the National Grand Lodge has the power to control, or to expel Sovereign Grand Lodges. These the third class are those who appreciate its rottenness, but cannot see how to get rid of it, or do not choose to sacrifice private interests for the general good. These are most to be feared, for they have "eyes and seeth not."

I said awhile ago, that neither of the Constitutions adopted by the National Grand Lodge were binding upon the Masons under its jurisdiction. It is a general principle of law and sound reason that a document binds no one until he has signed it. This principle is inflexible. The law holds, and reason declares, that if a written instrument is not signed, the presumption must be, that the party to be bound by it did not choose to sign it, or did not intend to become responsible. Neither of these Constitutions have been signed by you, and therefore I reassert, that they are not binding upon you, and you can repudiate the National Grand Lodge without incurring the execration of the good and true. They never having been signed by you can therefore be of no more validity as a contract, than can any other instrument that was never signed by contracting parties. This argument is enough to show the absurdity under which the Grand Lodges formed or created since '47 are labering. There are men in these bodies who claim that the National Grand Lodge—organized 27 years ago—by irresponsible brethren representing no body but their individual selves (for it is said that no delegates were regularly elected to the Convention), and now all dead, and who when living never had the power to bind their posterity—has jurisdiction in every State, and controls ALL the Masons of color in North America! These, if not insane, are so wicked that they are willing to destroy the benign influence of Masonry to perpetuate an illogical organization, fit only to be remembered as a warning of the folly of ignorance, and as a witness of wickedness that sordid ambition will use to attain its ends.

No Grand Lodge has the authority to delegate its power—and when the African Lodge of Boston, and the two Pennsylvania Lodges delegated theirs to the unheard of combination now velociperding itself over the continent, they committed an act meriting the condemnation of the Masonic fraternity, because they introduced a novelty subversive of the "original plan of the institution." At a meeting of the founders of philosophical Masonry in 1847, it was

Resolved, That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had hitherto been unlimited, no longer rested in the power of the Fraternity generally, but that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges, at this time existing, should be legally authorized to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication, and that without such warrant no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional.

This substantiates what I have asserted, and proves conclusively, the fallacy which Mr. Gleaves' committee have endeavored to set up as authority.

As the National Grand Lodge is absolute and irresponsible, controlling all State Grand Lodges, it is outside the pale of Masonry, which being ubiquitous, can acknowledge no pent up central power. It is plain, then, that the Grand Lodges of the several States that have declared themselves independent of this absolute and irresponsible body are the only legitimate and regular Masonic organizations in those States, and that all those who pretend to act by the authority of any other, are really acting without any legal Masonic authority at all; that, according to reason and law, they are mere usurpers, and the Masons of every sovereign Grand Lodge not only have the right, but are bound, by their obligations, to disown and repudiate them!

The Constitutions governing the would-be National Grand Lodge being void, on what does the organization stand? Do they ground on its assembling and Mr. Gleaves, chairman of committee, claim the right to expel the Sovereign Grand Lodges at his pleasure or discretion? The most that can be said in answer to this question is, that twelve men, acts of usurpation, are still blind enough to believe themselves right, notwithstanding the protest of the enlightened majority against their acts of robbery and murder, and bound by their own votes passed among confederates in crime, to stand over by the other so long as the spoils are divided.

Mr Gleaves and his committee, to my mind, are dishonestly engaged in endeavoring to perpetuate injustice and fraud; in other suitable words, they are despots, remorselessly bent on ruining to rule.

My brethren, you will continue to have this tyrannical despotism so long as you who are now supporting it fail to say, "thus far and no farther." No doubt there are sister Grand Lodges still adhering to this compact that are weary of their enslavement. If any such there be, let them claim the right to govern themselves by an immediate dissolution. By thus making themselves known to the sovereignties, the usurped responsibility and authority of the National will cease. How many now supporting it are ready to do this? How many will dare, openly and squarely, to proclaim their supremacy as Sovereign Grand Lodges? The only visible, tangible, responsible and world-acknowledged Masonic government is a Grand Lodge; those existing by warrant of the National, are but subordinate Lodges, the National itself existing but by a tacit understanding of a very few bodies, professing to be Grand Lodges, but in fact possessing no power as such. It is to be hoped that you will all hasten to place yourselves in the galaxy of Independent and progressive Grand Lodges that have gone from under the yoke of that illegally constituted body that shall no longer exist to blight the Masonic progress, and Christian civilization of the 19th century!

An illustration of the extent to which the founders of the anomalous National Grand Lodge—whom Gleaves and his committee so ably represent and defend—carried their abominable assumptions, has just been afforded, if what they assert is characteristic of what those worthies indulge in.

I did not assail the reputation of the fathers; I assailed their unprecedented Masonic assumptions, which were contrary to the American idea, antagonistic to Masonic precedents, history, usage and custom. The formation of the National Grand Lodge was, in this enlightened age, an unfortunate event to say the least, which no man, however high his standard, however colossal his Massic experience, can now vindicate without jeopardising his reputation, if say he has got. His supreme highness, the National Grand Master, hasn't any too much to lose; and, therefore, is willing to drag down with him those who have spent years in building up the little they have been able, under adverse circumstances, to attain.

My brethren, you have now seen how irrelevant is the plea for going in the National Grand Lodge and working there for its dissolution. No claim could be therein enforced, for it has always been the practice of that body to make as no concession, no abatement of abuses. In proof of this affirmation, hear what the Grand Lodge of Ohio says:

"In 1855, a convention of Masons from five States presented a communication to the National Grand Lodge, asking a removal of the obstacles to the general representation of all the Masons of the country, in order that the Grand Lodges in the several States could immediately assemble and unite upon the basis of common Masonic usage, for the government of the Craft.

After the reading of the communication, it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the proposition of the aforesaid convention is not of a character to be entertained by this M. W. National Grand Lodge, and that it be returned to the committee from which it came," &c., &c.

Thus all complaints of its character, or of the manner in which its powers are exercised, and of its failure to answer and fulfill the pretended purposes of its organization, have been treated with silent contempt or rude rebuff! Aside from the supreme selfishness that has ever governed that body, the majority of the Grand Lodges now in the control are of its own creation, and therefore, for their own preservation, are in duty bound to stand by, support and maintain the power to which they owe their Masonic existence. This is degrading dependence indeed, but such is the case, and those who make the plea, and endeavor to enforce it, know the existance of this state of things and the responsibility of success. As I suggested in my last letter, I again repeat—nothing but a repudiation of your allegiance to this white sepulchre, in which all is unclean, can place you in harmony with your brethren who have already left it. Your right to dissolve connection with that despoiler, that Moloch, is patent; a continuation of even friendly relationship with it is bondage; nay, suicidal; and, therefore, I hope that your dissolution will be put beyond the least uncertainty, so that even Richard H. Gleaves will not be able to say to his four Lodges and four proxies, "We have, in this connection, heard many rumors of the withdrawal of one or two State Grand Lodges, but to this moment we are not officially informed of it; therefore, give no credence to these rumors."

To do so thoroughly, and now, seems to me a paramount duty, for you are to-day reaping the ills which the folly of its originators organized, and, nothing but immediate dissolution will extirpate your several Grand Lodges from their disgraceful alliance from that monstrosity that has not been able to number but four Representatives in its last Triennial Communication. That its inaugurators were great men, is incontrovertible; that they were not the greatest even of their own time, is also incontrovertible. The greatness which led them to assume continent power when they possessed the highest of all, is the same greatness which led them to assume the right to barter the rights of State Grand Lodges, and it is this same greatness which prevented them to enlighten the minds of their followers, and from laying down some Masonic law for their guidance. It is not my purpose to criticise the past, but the much I must say, that they are to be compared to wooden men furnished with wings, endeavoring to attain an elevation that could not be gained by living beings capable of propelling their own bodies without the aid of air. The Grand Lodges that have abandoned her were the wings that buoyed her up, and for want of more light abandoned her to her fate!

I shall not presume to tell you what that fate was, for you all know better than I do. The rarified atmosphere can no longer bear the burden—the wings have become incumbrances, and the wooden man must fall, so that living beings may attain the summit. Black men are no longer the sport and byword of the adversary—they are no longer depressed, harassed, hunted down, bound and cowed by slavery and the slave master, and oppressed by that Cain-like mark of mental inferiority, but unchained, elevated, educated, endowed with all the privileges of citizenship, and the organization which it is said was formed to secure these, should no longer be a necessity. All the discussion so far had, has not brought out anything legalising the formation of the National Grand Lodge; everything said retains and strengthen the position of the Sovereign Grand Lodges, and I hope, that in view of the feeble attempt to vindicate, among which, but for the part Gleaves and others like him took in the matter, they would have censured with all their might, you will condemn, by declaring your sovereignty. The Sovereign Grand Lodges do not claim "infallibility;" they can be convinced by argument, but thus far their opponents have failed to present any, on which even to build a refutation of what they have affirmed. "A Grand Lodge is upon the highest Masonic power known to the world."

The apologists of the National Grand Lodge have been driven from what they calculated their "tenable position," and tossed, as if in a tempestuous sea without rudder or compass, now indulge in invectives and misrepresentations. I say this not because of my prejudice, but because of the following extract from the National Grand Master's last address at their meeting in Louisville, and as it is characteristic of him, I clip it from Bro. Smith's able report on Foreign Correspondence.

"Brothers, we would report that the Order working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful National Lodge of the United States of North America is in a prosperous condition, and the brethren are working diligently and with brotherly love. It is true that a few unprincipled men have endeavored to strew among us the seed of discord, for the purpose of destroying the union of the craft in this country; and I am very happy to report but few of our brothers have joined this distracted element. They have been proper to keep all kinds of abuses upon the officers and members of the M. W. N. G. Lodge, and especially upon the National Grand Master; but knowing full well the source from which this abuse emanates, we have withheld a reply to any of their misrepresentations. Should such abuses or misrepresentations be made by any respectable or responsible parties, we would answer them. We have in this connection heard many rumors of the withdrawal of one or two State Grand Lodges, but to this moment we are not officially informed of it, therefore give no credence to these rumors. We would inform the brethren of this Grand Lodge that there is an individual in the State of Massachusetts or California styling himself A. W. A. DeLeon, who in his folly has seen proper to write, print and publish, in newspapers and in pamphlet form a letter, claiming to know all the workings of this M. W. N. body, and of the actions of our Grand Master.

"We are always ready and willing to answer known geniuses, but we are unable to learn the status of the above-named writer, hence the letter will be passed unnoticed by us further."

The above justifies the interrogatory: Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? This is true of Governor Gleaves, or he is the greatest prevaricate I have had the fortune to meet. Upon mere extremity he summoned this last treasonable session, and "at once came forth whatever creeps" to obey his command, but it strikes me, his self named praxiter were not prepared for law, "that the Order working under the jurisdiction of the Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of the United States of North America is in a prosperous condition," and the brethren are working diligently and with brotherly love. It is true that a few unprincipled men have endeavored to strew among us the seed of discord, for the purpose of destroying the union of the craft in this country; and I am very happy to report but few of our brothers have joined this distracted element. They have been proper to keep all kinds of abuses upon the officers and members of the M. W. N. G. Lodge, and especially upon the National Grand Master; but knowing full well the source from which this abuse emanates, we have withheld a reply to any of their misrepresentations. Should such abuses or misrepresentations be made by any respectable or responsible parties, we would answer them. We have in this connection heard many rumors of the withdrawal of one or two State Grand Lodges, but to this moment we are not officially informed of it, therefore give no credence to these rumors. We would inform the brethren of this Grand Lodge that there is an individual in the State of Massachusetts or California styling himself A. W. A. DeLeon, who in his folly has seen proper to write, print and publish, in newspapers and in pamphlet form a letter, claiming to know all the workings of this M. W. N. body, and of the actions of our Grand Master.

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(*To be Continued.*)

Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars for Breach of Promise in England.

An action for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Charlotte Simons against Mr. Walter Stephen Joyce, was tried in London, on June 5, before Baron Pigott, and a common jury.

The defendant, who had since married another lay, denied that he had given such promise.

Mr. Forsyth, Q. C., Mr. C. Clarke, and Mr. Pollock, Jr., were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Reid appeared for defendant.

According to the opening statement of the learned counsel, the plaintiff, a woman of thirty-six years of age, was the daughter of a farmer, at Broad Gates and Roxwell, and the owner of some more land at Highwood, in the adjoining parish of Whittle, near Chelmsford, in the county of Essex. The defendant, aged about thirty-five, was a coal merchant in an extensive way of business at Bognor. He was the son of a farmer at Nawlng Hall, in the parish of Whittle, and the houses of the parents of the parties to this suit were only about a mile apart.

The young people knew each other from childhood, and were on the most intimate terms of friendship, and finally became lovers. At the early age of fifteen or sixteen they became engaged, and that engagement continued up to 1866, during which a correspondence of a most amatory character passed between them. The plaintiff's sister was engaged to be married to a brother of the defendant, and that marriage took place in March, 1866. It appeared previous to this marriage the plaintiff, believing that she had good reason for supposing that the defendant was paying attention to another lady, broke off her engagement with him. After her sister's marriage, however, plaintiff forgave him, and the two associated together on the same affectionate terms as before, and they met and visited each other at their respective parents' houses as engaged lovers.

In one of the letters of the defendant to the plaintiff, read by the learned counsel, he addressed her as his "dearest Charlotte," and complimented her on "the exceeding nice way in which she appeared at the party the previous evening, in a white dress." In another letter he asks his "dearest Charlotte," how she felt that morning, and hoped she did not feel the ill effects from their late hours of the previous night. He also wrote to her asking her for a copy of the last two verses of the song "Shades of Evening," and in another letter he encloses her a pair of gloves begging her acceptance of same "as a small token of love from her ever affectionate Walter."

At another time he sent her by a messenger a piece of rosemary, as a little present, accompanied by a letter in which he said, "He need not tell her the pleasure it would give him to come to Rose Hill that evening, to accompany her to church, but it would give him still greater pleasure to have her at Newlng Green (his own home) that afternoon, for many reasons. He calls her in another letter 'his dearest Lottie,' and subscribes himself, "Your ever loving Walter." In returns for a present he sent her of some birds for supper, the sent him "some good smoking tobacco." In fact, various little presents were interchanged between them from time to time.

Her "dearest Walty" requested her to write to "that boy Gardner," and sent her in his letter much love and heaps of kisses. He, moreover, addresses her in one of his epistles as his "own dearest girl" and "darling little pet," and so his communications became warmer as time advanced.

In 1871 his letters containing the usual expressions of love for his "dearest Charlotte." He wrote "What he felt while absent in body from his beloved pet so tongue could tell." "His heart felt ready to burst, because he was separated from his sweetest girl," and he begged of his darling to "accept those sads and hundreds of thousands of kisses." Ultimately the defendant married a Miss Osborne, the daughter of the gentleman from whom he purchased the business at Bognor. The learned counsel characterized his conduct toward the plaintiff as being most heartless, and called upon the jury to give her exemplary damages.

Evidence having been given in support of this statement, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £250.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we observe that the Indians are again getting troublesome, and that some of the chiefs are at war; and whereas, so long as the Indian agents continue to not unfairly with them, or the Indians mistrust them, war is the inevitable result; now, therefore, we, Norton I. Dei gratia Emperor, &c., do hereby command that messages be sent to the rebellious chiefs, stating that the Emperor wishes to see them in person and terminate all difficulties.

NORTON I.

August 27, 1874.

THE President has appointed James Scott, of Ohio, Consul for Honolulu.

THE Baton Rouge Convention has adopted the name of the People's Party.

COMMANDER Fitzhugh has been ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard service.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, August 2, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congressional Nominations.

Each of the parties, Republican and Democrat, have in some of the States held conventions and made nominations, Congressional and otherwise, and gave expressions on the issues of the day. All the Democratic gatherings have, of course, been outspoken against full civil rights to colored citizens, and all can see what that party is in that particular. But in the Republican gatherings there seems to be a timidity of outspoken and emphatic expression on the civil rights plank, which the Republican party inaugurated in the National platform of 1872. If the Republicans expect to succeed they must be bold and fearless; earnestly carry out the issues that they themselves inaugurated, and the people will respect them, whether they succeed or not. But a vacillating, timid course by any party who sets forth certain principles, and fails to carry them out when they have the power, need not expect to retain the colored vote on election day, in the various Congressional Districts. The Republican party must speak emphatic and with candor just what they mean concerning full civil rights, then colored citizens will go with them with a zeal and vote with some encouragement. But such evasive and timid resolutions on civil rights as we have seen in Republican resolutions thus far in some of the States, it is difficult to determine what they mean on the question of the pending Civil Rights Bill in Congress.

Mechanic Institute Fair.

The ninth Industrial Exhibition, held under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, thus far has been a great success. Crowds throng to the Pavillion day and evening. The various industries, mechanism, and resources of the State on exhibition are truly wonderful. All the modern art and invention imaginable are there displayed in the spacious building. We doubt whether any State in the Union can surpass in genius and gkill the handiwork here presented by California artizans. The people of this young and rising State have just cause to be proud of the great display of art and skill. Every lover of the State should encourage the exhibition by their presence.

Covenant Ark No. 1.

A union festival will be given by Covenant Ark No. 1 for the benefit of the order in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, on Thursday evening next, September 3d. A programme of literary exercises will be a part of the attraction, and as a whole the ladies of the order are making extensive preparations to have it a grand affair. Mrs. Ann E. Farrell is at the head, and we bespeak for it a grand success.

FIRE PEACHE.—Mr. Thos. Patten, of Folsom, sent to our office this week, through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, (expenses paid,) a box of large, fine flavored, delicious peaches. We are always happy to notice any such appreciation of the PACIFIC APPEAL by such a compliment. As to their size and quality our printers bear us out in the statement that they are about the choicest we have seen this season.

CONCERT.—The Concert for the benefit of Zion A. M. E. Church, comes off in the said Church, on Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento, on Monday evening next, 31st inst. We advise everybody to go. See programme in another part of this paper.

Charles Sumner.

Written expressly for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Lives of great men all remind us
We may make our lives sublime;
And departing, leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

Reading what the papers said of noble Charles Sumner, led me to these questions. "What is it that the world, by common consent, calls greatness?" "What is in character, before which friend and foe bow down and do reverence?" If not while this character is moving on the restless sea of life, bearing the brunt of storms, which often baffle but never overwhelm it, recognition is sure to follow the calm of death, which silences all jealousies and grounds all opposition. Strikingly has this been the case with the statesman whose seat in the Senate is now vacant. No fuller testimony to his exalted character was given than that which came from the New York *Herald*:

"None of those who sat with him as peers in office have made more haste to offer their tributes to his worth than those who, in his life, exhibited their petty jealousy of the mind which towered over all, by carping at his propositions or his utterances."

These are not the tributes to a genial and beloved friend, nor is this homage to intellectual power. Beloved he was by the honored few who could call him friend: but far greater numbers thought him dignified to arrogance. Doubtless they wholly failed to take his measure. So grand a man must have been humble.

Rare attainments in the possession of a vigorous mind are a power, but not these, divorced from invincible loyalty to principle, constitute greatness. Will not the latter, separate from showy prestiges of any kind, stand the tests of greatness? Yes. Because, before lofty integrity, self must be laid down. Unselfishness is greatness. It is possible only to souls of large calibre, but possible for all to admire. Nothing so fascinates humanity as this trait, opposed to human instincts. Since the day it glorified the cross, yes, since the world began, it has been recognized as divine. And only when those, who were capable of such consecration, were removed so far that their grandeur could be comprehended. When they walk and work here they are "despised and rejected of men."

I was told by a habitue of Washington parlors, years ago, that she had seen Charles Sumner approach grandly dressed ladies to be introduced, and had seen those (ladies?) turn away in scorn. This seems a trifle, a caprice, now, but are not such trifles among the hardest trials of faith? Those women wished to show Charles Sumner their hatred of him, because he believed in justice and freedom for those whom they held in bondage.

Nothing so withered poor Preston Brooks, after his assault, which began the suffering that only ended the other day, with the life of the martyr, as the rebuke conveyed by those ladies who refused to recognize him after the murderous deed. The conscience of the latter agreed with the ladies. The former was sustained by the consciousness that he was eternally right; though he could not then see that the love of justice for which he was hated would yet crown him with unfading glory, nor could he be cheered by a foreknowledge that his own eyes would witness the triumph of freedom. This incident illustrates his self-forgetting: A young man asked him how he thought a certain course would affect his re-election. "After what?" asked the senator. To the repeated question the senator replied, "I may not live to see another election, but while I live I can do my duty." Bravely he did it.

Perhaps the last time the walls of the Senate echoed the deep voice, which in storm or calm during the twenty three years of his senatorial career, had given no uncertain sound, it was lifted to approve the appointment of a "commission of inquiry concerning the liquor traffic."

Even in his last moments the "Civil Rights Bill," the completion of the enfranchisement of the colored race, was nearest his heart.

The Massachusetts Legislature may well hesitate and dwell long on the task of filling his place. The one on whom their choice shall fall may well shrink from the effort to emulate the example of the purest statesman this nation ever had. The country, which must go on without his unwavering fidelity to its highest interests, may well feel how rarely it has been blessed and how greatly it is bereft. E. H. SUMNWOOD, April 6, 1874.

A Remarkable Man.

Celso Cesar Moreno is the name of the energetic liberator of the Italian children who were kept in the most object slavery by heartless *padrons* (slaveholders) in the principle cities of the United States, arrived in this city from Washington by the Pacific Mail steamer Montana, for the purpose of pushing the enterprise of the Sub-Pacific Cable, of which he is the projector, from San Francisco to Japan and China, through the Sandwich Islands, having already succeeded in enlisting in his colossal scheme the most influential capitalists of this country. This grand idea of a Sub-Pacific Cable for the purpose of connecting our Pacific Coast with the far East, is by Congress, Government and the people of the United States considered an imperative necessity, and Captain Cesar Moreno deserves the highest encomiums for his indomitable energy and perseverance. Captain Moreno is an Italian by birth, but now an American citizen, and devoted to American interests; he is a practical man in the full sense of the word, and knows Asia and the Asiatics better than any other man in America. Captain Moreno has lived many years in the countries of Asia and speaks fluently many languages; he is both a traveler, marinerand a soldier; he was Aid to Nana Saibb in the Sepoy war, in East India, against the English, and afterward became the Prime Minister of the Sultan of Acheem in the Island of Sumatra, under the title of Mustapha Saibb.

This distinguished person paid a visit to our office on Wednesday last, and detailed to us full information concerning the recent liberation of the Italian slaves by the law passed by Congress, known as the *Moreno law*, as also gave us considerable insight of his project concerning the Sub-Pacific Cable. We find Captain Moreno to be a very affable gentleman, and wish him the utmost success, and also hope that he will soon practically accomplish his great scientific undertaking.

The Alleged War of Races at Austin.

Cool heads are the first thing needed in the neighborhood of Austin, rather than the rifles with their ammunition for which the whites have telegraphed. After cool heads, what they most need is a mutual spirit of justice. The blacks have had great provocations, and the whites need to recognize the fact in all their dealings. The appreasions of anything like a general negro onslaught upon the whites are absurd, and we may be sure that what has actually happened has lost nothing of its magnitude in the wild country rumors from which the excited reports of heated Southern telegraphers have been made up.

FIGHTING IN MISSISSIPPI.

In the fighting at Austin, Mississippi, all the accounts of which came to us through that partisan medium, the Associated Press, it appears that the whites do all the killing, and the negroes are the victims. The accounts of the number of negroes arming and mustering are probably exaggerated, and the effect—whether intended or not—may be to bring out the white men of the district, armed to the teeth, to perpetrate another slaughter among the half armed and peaceably disposed negroes, like that of Grant Parish, Louisiana.

Court of Heroines of Jericho.

A complete monitor of the Order, of three degrees, namely: M. M.'s Daughter, True Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with plates containing diagrams for arrangements of the Court of Heroine, emblems, regalia, etc., by Moses Dickson, for sale by the agent, Mrs. M. J. Morton, 911 Washington st., San Francisco. Price, 50 cents.

N. B.—Orders sent from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to.

LETTERS.—A. W. A. De Leon, Boston; Dr. Hasks, Philadelphia; T. Patten, Folsom Cal.; Mr. Geo. Reed, Stockton, Cal. To the care of this office: Mrs. W. A. Cassell, 2; Mrs. Charlotte Stevens.

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

At 9 o'clock this morning I raised my office window, and finding two letters from Washington city, one from Long Branch, and the happiest lot of all was my package of PACIFIC APPEALS. At that moment some six gentlemen and myself were engaged discussing the publication we saw in the last issue of your paper in relation to the recent organization of an Independent Grand Lodge of Masons in the State of Georgia, and your comments on the same, stating that it was welcome news to the other twenty-two Independent Grand Lodges.

When opening the package of this issue, it reminded me of hot cakes among hungry men without forks. The morning papers were thrown aside, and the PACIFIC APPEAL was gleaned by all of us with eagerness. My attention was particularly attracted to the resolutions of condolence on the deceased colored lawyer of Kentucky, Edward P. Morton, and the eulogistic remarks by E. N. Harper, of the Kentucky bar, were so magnanimous that I was constrained to read them over and over several times.

Your editorial, advising colored citizens as a whole to keep pace with the whites, by industry and thriftiness, is admirable and pleases me.

We are having a glorious rain today, which was much needed.

Yours, etc.

J. W. H. HACKS, M.D.

Alabama.

THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the First District convened at the Court House in Selma, Ala., on the 10th inst. All the counties of the District were represented by full delegations.

At 12 m., B. S. Turner called the meeting to order and read the call for the Convention.

On motion, B. S. Turner was elected temporary Chairman, and W. W. D. Turner, temporary Secretary.

The representatives of the press were invited to take seats inside the bar.

Total number of delegates—84; number of counties represented—10.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report, which was adopted: M. G. Candee, President; B. S. Turner, 1st Vice President; A. W. Jones, 2d Vice President; W. W. D. Turner, Secretary; J. E. Diggs and Alex. Stevenson, Asst. Secretaries.

The chair declared nominations for Congressmen for the First District, and that it took a majority of the votes cast to elect. Total number of votes—84; necessary to elect—43.

Jere Haralson, Allen Alexander, and General John Bruce were then placed in nomination.

Alexander, of Mobile, received 32 votes; Haralson, 28; Bruce, of Wilcox, 24.

The balloting continued with various results, but without electing a candidate, until the afternoon of the fourth day, when General Bruce addressed the Convention in an eloquent and patriotic manner, withdrawing his name as a candidate, and announcing that he and his delegation would support the Hon. Jeremiah Haralson, colored. This announcement was received with great applause. The Convention then balloted the two hundred and thirty-ninth time—the result being Haralson, 52; Alexander, 22. Upon motion of Mr. Alexander, the nomination of Hon. Jeremiah Haralson was made unanimous.

Mr. Haralson returned his thanks to the Convention in a few well-timed remarks.

After some other business, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, No. 6.—For family use, heavy tailoring and leather work. Attention is directed to the superior excellence of this machine, some of the points of which are: A higher rate of speed, with less liability to wear; simplicity of construction and ease of management; positiveness and certainty in all its movements; the independent take-up, drawing up the stitch when the needle is entirely out of the goods; unrivaled strength of seam and beauty of stitch; adaptability to a much wider range of work than any other sewing machine in existence; it is the only sewing machine adapted to the staying of button-holes in ladies' shoes with cord without the use of patent attachments therefor. Office, 417 Montgomery street. "

Ninth Industrial Exhibition
HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE,
WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
Tuesday, August 10, 1874 at 11 A.M.
CORNER OF HOWARD AND MINNA STREETS.

The Musical Entertainments will be under the immediate direction of Professor GEO. T. EVANS, assisted by Prof. ——.

The Art Department will be under the arrangement of the S. F. Art Association.

The Horticultural Department will be under the charge of the Bay District Horticultural Society, and will be one of the pleasing features of the Exhibition.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Season Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady..... $5.00
Season ticket, admitting one person..... 3.00
Season tickets, admitting juveniles under 16 years.. 1.00
☞ The above tickets are not transferable.
Admission on Sundays..... 25 cts.
Admission under 14 years..... 10 cts.
Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Secretary's Rooms, 27 Post street, and at the principal music and drug stores.
A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with soap and water, then apply the dye. It produces a Natural Shade in 24 hours, then dry as above. One bottle is, as a rule, enough to color a head, although it is dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful Brown apply No. 1 alone, after washing as above directed.
All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel, Sacramento.

Notice for a Literary Society.

THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG L. M. is called to the following: All persons wishing to become members of a Literary Society for intellectual improvement, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting for that purpose, to be held next Tuesday evening, in the Lecture Room of Bethel Church, Powell Street, at 8 P.M.

T. H. TRIPLETT,
Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,
Surgeon & Accoucheur,
343 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
CAPITAL..... $500,000 00
SURPLUS..... 367,119 56
TOTAL ASSETS..... $767,119 56
D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. P. BOLL, Secretary.

Notice to Those Afflicted with
RUPTURE
DR. E. S. SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY notifies the public generally that he is now making his rooms at the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Hanks, 1 Powell street, and not at his office, 240 Montgomery street, as formerly. Office hours, 9 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.
RUPTURE TRUSSES
[illustration]
THESE ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT THE TRUSS as it is generally now in the above cut, No. 1 is the Truss, and No. 2, the Regulator Pad; No. 3, the double or Scrotal Truss.
The pad below represents the Scrotal Bind or Strap Truss.
[illustration]
In looking at the above instruments, one may see at once the advantage they have over any other. Trusses are a source of annoyance to many persons, by those who constantly use them. Every one using trusses should wear the Elastic Strap.
Users of the CHAMPION, the celebrated Surgeon and Teacher of Prince's Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the injurious resulting from a tube continued use of trusses. He says: "Instead of relieving the rupture, they increase it, just as certain as the perpetual dripping of water wears away a stone. The tube of the truss presses upon the abdomen at the weakest part, causing in time the absorption of the adhesive matter, which is the natural process of healing, and which is important for the patient to assist as much as can be done in the unfavorable condition of the parts, and not to increase the difficulty by using trusses. Those complicated affections produced by using trusses compel the unfortunate one to use a bandage, upon life at dispelling rather than to cure permanently. Numerous cases made to DR. SHERMAN'S method of cure, and the parts injured by the use of trusses restored to natural vigor and health whatever.
DR. SHERMAN can be consulted at his office 240 Montgomery street.
Those who are suffering should see him personally, as his great experience, after thirty years' constant devotion to this specialty, is very valuable in rendering relief and cure. Those who cannot call, can write for pamphlets containing thousands of testimonials from persons who have been cured by his method after being seriously injured from the long use of trusses.
Office—240 Montgomery Street.

CALIFORNIA FAVORITE
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA.
1862. 1867. 1873.
[illustration: IS NOISELESS, RUNS LIGHTER, AND IS THE Best Machine Made. FOR FAMILY USE]
[illustration: WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE 427 MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.]
[illustration: IT WILL LAST A LIFE TIME. Every Purchaser Made a Perfect Operator!]
SOLD ON EASY TERMS
Special Attention Given to Orders sent to
E. W. HARRAL,
427 MONTGOMERY STREET,
S. F.

A GRAND
ELEMENTARY, PATRIOTIC AND CHORAL
CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE
A. M. E. ZION CHURCH,
Stockton St., bet. Clay and Sacramento,
Monday Evening, Aug. 31, '74,
For the Benefit of the Church and Choir. The whole under the Direction of
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAY, Ex., Secretary.
LEONIDAS M. PRATT, Attorney.
aug5-1t.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine. SAN FRANCISCO.
Respectfully informs the ladies of San Francisco and vicinity that she has opened her Establishment, at the above address, where she will be pleased to wait upon her friends and the public generally.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY.
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders in ROPE of every description, at short notice.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER!
EGGS STRICTLY FRESH.
CHOICE.
EASTERN HAMS, from 13 to 16 Cents per pound. Good Lunch Cheese, 10 Cents per pound. Eleven Candles, 25 Cents. Goods Delivered Free.
☞ Goods Delivered Free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
587 Sansome St.
Mantle Building.

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GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
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SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
EBBETT STREET.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc. 905

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Bowel Troubles, Sore Throat, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT!! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 560 SIXTH STREET.
OAKLAND.
Has a Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For rent in the large and commodious building, No. 511 Powell Street, either permanently or transiently. au5-1m

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in her elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Parties from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, will find this a pleasant place to stop at in Oakland. will find this a pleasant place to stay.

MORRERSEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL, of 202 Pacific street, has taken the mill-away from the Cole excavated, his apparatus only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons. Persons having horses to shoe can find him at the above place, where he will be pleased to wait upon them. Horses taken to his place will be taken care of at reasonable rates.
JOHN ROLL, 202 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building.
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN STEGMEIER, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
124 FIFTH STREET,
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☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms at
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Combings or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Work Repaired. Ladies Call and Visit, and I will guarantee satisfaction. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Wood Kindling Coal, Charcoal, Charcoal Coal, Blacksmith Bellows Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Stove Coal, Cannel Coal, Coke Dry Coal, Lumbermen, Laundry Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
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Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms: 622 Clay Street,
to Office, 620 Merchant Street,
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P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
[illustration]
of San Francisco.
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
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SEAL PLANING MILL. FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
(Successors to J. Kelly).
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Everything required for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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HOSIERY and
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☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

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Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
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SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY.
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders in ROPE of every description, at short notice.
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MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
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CHOICE.
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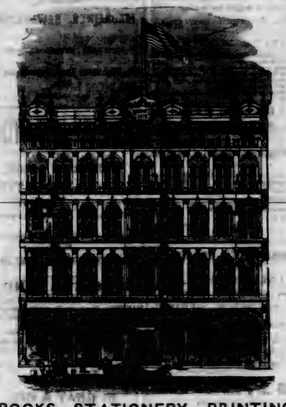
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VOL. XI.—NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1874. WHOLE NO. 524

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 5, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Sep. 2, 1874.

We arrived here from the "Bay City" to day, at 12 M., per Vallejo route. I will relate to you a little incident which occurred on our way up that may rebuke some of our California colorphobists. When the bell rang for breakfast on the boat, we wended our way to the cabin, and were politely seated by one of the white Stewards. After we were "waited on," looking to our left, we discovered Governor Booth in near proximity. The Governor, although seeing us and our unmistakable color, kept on partaking of his breakfast with as much composure as if not the least thing marred the pleasure of his meal. We thought what a striking contrast had taken place between the present day and the days of proslavery rule, when as high dignatories as Governor Booth, and a whole table full of others, would jump up and alarm the whole United States in consequence of a "negro" passenger being not at the table, but in the cabin.

The incident I have related of the common sense dignity of Governor Booth in not imitating the vulgar prejudices of some of our Northern men should be an example to some of our radical Republican friends who probably make more loud clamor about being dyed in the wool etc., than does Governor Booth who in a manly straight-forward way practically shows to all that notwith-standing the fact of a colored passenger being seated at a table it did not disturb his equilibrium or cause him to deviate the least from the fine breakfast he was served with by the polite and obliging waiters. We shall keep in remembrance this incident on the Steamer New World and make it a text for future use on colorphobia questions.

Sacramento at present is quite dull. All the hotels have been renovated more or less by paint, preparatory to the ensuing State Fair.

An election for Supervisors is being held here in two of the wards to-day, all is passing off quietly.

Nothing else transpired worthy of note.

We will return Thursday night.

The Mechanics' Fair.

The rush to the Mechanics' Fair during the week has been unabated. Crowds of the fashion, wealth and beauty of the State congregate in the Pavillion day and evening. The brilliant gas jets in the evening which spangles on the varied art and skilled labor displayed, handsomly contrasts with the gaily dressed multitude and creates a bewitching scene of enchantment. All should go at least once to the Fair. Single admission is only fifty cents.

A. W. A. DELEON.—We conclude this week the able article witten by A. W. A. DeLeon, Past Grand Secretary of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. We have another article on a similar subject from Brother DeLeon which we will commence next week.

LEWIS HAYDEN, ESQ.—We have promised to review or publish the very able letter to Judge Simms, of Georgia, by Lewis Hayden, Past Grand Master of Prince Hall Lodge of Massachusetts, on the subject of the misnomer "Ancient York Masons," as applied to some American Freemasons. It will appear next week.

LETTERS. — W. P. Plummer, Windsor, Canada; G. & H. S. Reed, Stockton, Cal; W. A. C, City; W. F. P, Oakland, Cal;

To the care of this office. Christiana Hall.

Covenent Ark Festival.

The grand union festival of Covenent Ark No. 1, an order called Adoptive rite of Freemasonry composed of males and females, came off in the main room, in hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific street near Mason, on Thursday evening last. The exercise commenced a good while after 8 o'clock, Rev. W. H. Hillery called the assembly to order made a few introductory remarks and introduced Mrs. Hillery who read a well written address. After which R. J. Flotcher, was introduced as the principle speaker and made a very neat and appropriate address. At intervals the members who occupied the stage male and female sang several odes. After which, the auditers were invited down stairs to the lower hall to supper with the members.

The members for some cause unknown to ourselves did not wear there regalia. These societies are very prevalent in the Eastern States, besides being established in some extent in Europe. But their practibility in connection with members of the Masonic order has been seriously questioned by several of the American Grand Lodge jurisdictions as well through there magazine and other masonic publication. They taking the ground that while the ladies should be encouraged in doing good through their own organization, men and more particular Masons should keep away and not mix themselves up with women society affairs.

The festival was well attended the committee gave entire satisfaction for the 50 cents admission.

P. KELLY the renowned threatrical and prize boot maker No. 535 Bush st has on exhibition at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, the finest and most exquisite ladies and childrens gaiters gentlemens fine calf-skin boots of his own manufacture which will equal the parisen London and New York styles of workmanship.

ARRIVALS—Mrs. Emily Hight, Portland, Oregon; Mrs. V. A. Brown, Sacramento; Mrs. Martha H. Tayler, Sacramento; James Phillips, Sacramento; Edward Cain, Los Angeles; Mr. Hutton, Dixon; Edward Hatton, Vallejo; J. S. Hatton, Napa.

PERSONAL.—T. H. S. R. Stockton, extracts from your letter will be published next week.

Communication.

OAKLAND, SEPT. 2, 1874

MR. P. ANDERSON

Sir—At a meeting of the Equal Rights League, held at their Hall, in this City, you were appointed an honorary member of the organization.

Z. F. PURNELL, President.
W. F. PRICE, Secretary.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We are informed that eighty two and one-half per cent. of the infant population of those United States are lost or distroyed before and after birth, superinduced by Ward Beecherism, Victoria Woodhulism and licentiousness in high places, whereby this Nation has become demoralized and degenerated, and now, therefore, We, Norton I, Dei Gracia Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command all such persons to desist from their evil practices, as it is our firm determination to stave off Divine vengeance even by fire and sword if necessary.

NORTON I.

Court of Heroines of Jericho.

A complete monitor of the Order, of three degrees, namely: M. M.'s Daughter, True Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with plates containing diagrams for arrangements of the Court of Heroine, emblems, regalia, etc.,by Moses Dickson, for sale by the agent, Mrs. M. J. Morton, 911 Washington st., San Francisco. Price, 50 cents.

N. B.—Orders sent from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to.

A table of interest—the dinner table.

(From our Special Reporter.)

The Zion Church Concert.

"The notes of them that sing do I hear."—EXODUS, 32d ch. 18th ve.

"Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt."—VIRGIL.

To all affairs of importance, there are three necessary concurrents, time, industry and faculties, which fact has been beautifully illustrated by Chorister Hamer in the apparent success which crowned his efforts on last Monday evening.

For several months past, his labors have been assiduous in trying to mould the design which his fertile brain concocted, and which has at length been perfected.

A large audience, composed of the *elite* of this city, as well as a deputation from Oakland, assembled in the above named church to "listen to the mocking birds" whose names had been previously announced as participants in the concert.

On our arrival, we perceived the platform neatly decorated with wreaths of evergreen, and two apartments constructed, one on each side of the stage, by the aid of sea nens, for the accommodation of those who intended to make old Zion resound with their concentful strains.

To the right of the platform, was placed an organ of small dimensions which was presided over by Mr. O. A. Ackerman, who, evidently, was master of his profession.

We noticed on the stage the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. W. H. Hillery, Mrs. Emma E. Fletcher, Mrs. E. Fisher, Mrs. E. Spo-Gale, Miss S. E. Miles, Miss J. Miles and Miss J. Hastler, and Messrs. D. B. Jackman, W. H. Carter, B. McFee, A. Loney, H. Tolbert and W. H. Blake, all under the leadership of Mr. Geo. Hamer.

The ladies were all very tastefully attired, and satisfactorily proved to the audience that their various *coiffures*, and, in fact, their *tout ensemble* were arranged by artistic hands.

The first chorus, according to programme, entitled "Greeting Glee," was very well executed by the entire company, followed by "Show us Thy Mercy," in which Mrs. W. H. Hillery and Mr. D. B. Jackman furnished the air to which the other parts were auxiliary.

"Woodland Echo," a chorus, then followed, which was a piece without any intrinsic merit.

The next rendition was entitled "Ches Hunt," led by Miss S. E. Miles. This was an old familiar tune, beginning with the words, "The Lord is risen from the dead," and we doubted very much the propriety of its selection for the occasion; however, it was very well rendered, with the exception of an occasional *lapsus temporis*.

"Wake the song of Jubilee" came next, in which the melodius alto voice of Mrs. Emma E. Fletcher was conspicuously apparent, after which followed "O Lord our Governor," led by Mr. B. McFee. This gentleman was not appropriately clad for the occasion, because his habiliments were of a very light hue (*a la picnic*) in contrast to the other masculine participants who figured appropriately; we would, however, advise him to take due notice in future, and govern himself accordingly. The rendition of the piece was next to nothing, and when he repeated the words, "Lower than the angels," we expected to see him wipe his eyes, for he was apparently in sore distress, but

"Hark! from the tombs, a doleful sound, Mine ears attend the cry"

of Professor Tolbert, who strengthened his co-Professor, McFee, in his *noble* undertaking, and when an exit of both was effected, it was a source of great relief to our sympathizing mind.

Mrs. B. Fisher then appeared in a piece entitled "Spirit of Freedom," assisted by the entire company, each being invested with a tiny representative of the stars and stripes which were gracefully waved in the rendition of the chorus—she deserves credit.

"The Pilgrims' Song" was then sung by Mrs. Fisher and D. B. Jackman, which, by means of the *tenore concertante* of Professor Blake, was made very effective.

At this juncture, as intermission of ten minutes was allowed, during which time ice cream etc., etc., became the chief objects of attention.

The allotted time having expired, Miss S E Miles opened the second series by singing a "Caratina—Ave Maria" by *Willard*. Each person present listened *auribus adstantis* to the strains produced, and at the termination thereof, the renderer was encored and gave in repetition "Hear us O, Father etc.," which would have been the *chef d'œuvre* of the evening, had it not been for the unnecessary Semi-semi quavers and the attempt made at warbling which were needlessly inserted at its termination.

The best chorus of the evening entitled "Pharaoh and his host" was led by D. B. Jackman, and was so well rendered that it received rounds of applause and was repeated at the unanimous request of the audience.

Mrs. Emma E. Fletcher and Mrs. Hillery appeared to great advantage in a duet entitled—"The Deporting Saints only waiting" but which in reality was "The last Rose of Summer," the former possesses considerable natural brilliancy of talent, and sung with that ease which proved that, "there's a proud modesty in merit" and we were only sorry that the audience was not afforded an opportunity of listening to the happy tenant of that melodious voice in the rendition of a solo, but we hope ere long to be thus gratified. The voices of both the ladies named, blended so exquisitely, that we were actually reminded of

"Singing birds in silver cages hung."

The remainder of the Selections on the programme were rendered in a creditable manner, but they could have been greatly improved.

We must not omit to mention the humorous quartette, in which Mrs. Hillery, Miss J. Miles and Messrs Jackman and Loney participated, the Profundo Basso of the first named gentleman was well sustained, but the Tenor of the last, was almost insufferable; therefore he might well have exclaimed with Prior, "A tymbal's sound were better than my voice." He relieved the montony of his vocal deficiency by walking around, and we imagined that we heard a diminutive

"groan hidde beyond the swelling flood
Stand drear-O'in Dying groan,
To to the Audience Jackman stood
While Loney roll'd between."

The rendition of the "Aria" Eve's Lamentation, by Mrs. Hillery, was the best production of the evening and received an encore. This lady deserves especial credit for having sustained the leading Soprano in all the Choral pieces of the occasion, and her voice was distinctly heard above the "*Rudis indigestaque moles*."

"Jethro rejoiced for all the goodness which Jehovah had done to Israel"—Exodus 18th Ch. 9th verse so did the Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, for that of which, Zion Church, of which he is the incumbent, became the recipient.

W. J. S.

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1874.

Italy's Condition.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 28, '74.

EDITORS ALTA: In your issue of this morning you stated that Italy is on the verge of bankruptcy. I am very sorry and mortified to have to acknowledge that you are nearly right; but yourself and the numerous readers of your most estimable journal must be convinced that the fault does not belong to the Italian people, but to the rulers of Italy.

Italy is a very rich country, and the people are a very intelligent, industrious, hardworking, sober and law-biding one, and have to bear the heavy expenses of supporting an army of 400,000 soldiers, and an equally costly one of salaried priests and monks, in consequence of the law for the abolition of the religious corporations, whose real estates are more a burden than benefit to the Italian people.

The King of Italy is more chivalrous than wise, and is a great weight upon the poor tax-payers. His Cabinet Ministers, after the death of Cavour, have all been narrow-minded politicians and *doctrinaires*—too much attached to the past system to be able to appreciate the present order of things.

Italy, though she is a young nation, has the misfortune to be ruled by men who have all the vices of an old one. Most of them have been in the service of her tyrants before 1859-60-66-70. For instance, the present Premier, Signor Minghetti, has been Minister of Pope Pius the IX; and no better records have his past and present colleagues, who, altogether, are known in Italy under the name of *Consorteria* (ring), made very effective.

The Parliament does not, and cannot, represent the collective wisdom and patriotism of the nation, for the reason that in Italy, with a population 27,000,000, only 200,000 have the privilege to vote, and fully one-fourth of them are employees of the Government party. This is the reason why all the taxes are voted upon the people, and all go in, as a vortex, for supporting the useless luxury of a Court, composed of a King, many Princes and Princesses, Dignitaries, a large army and navy, and countless employees. These are the principal causes of the deplorable state of the finances of the Italian Kingdom.

The Senate is composed of men appointed by the King, and they all are what he wants them to be—figureheads.

My beloved Italy is ruled to-day as she was in the times gone by; that is to say, in the past ages her rulers were priests and monks, dressed in their sacredotal garments; the present ones are the same men, or soon who think and act in the same way, with the only difference that they are dressed in citizen's clothes. The world knows, and the Italians at their own cost know, what a corrupt, rapacious, degrading, impractical and impoverishing Government is that of the Theocracy, or of its adherents. And who has not visited Italy and is not well posted about its affairs, and the men who compose the Italian Government, can easily form his own opinion of them by observing the harmful nullities (nullità sociive) that are sent abroad as Representatives of the Italian Government. None of them represent modern Italy, neither the interests, spirit and type of the Italian people. How can a nation so misgoverned at home and misrepresented abroad, have credit, and her finances in a flourishing state? Yours, respectfully,

CELSO CESAR MORENO.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M.—The officers and members are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting thereof, to be held TOMORROW (Sunday, Sept. 6th) at 2 o'clock sharp, as business of vital importance will come before the Chapter.

By order of the H. P.

J. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

Will give a

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On Wednesday Eve'g, Sept. 9,

For the benefit of the Society at their Hall, Pacific st.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS EACH

Committee of Arrangements:
H. FERRINE, W. H. ALEXANDER,
E. A. CLARK, J. S. HARRISON,
W. POINTER.

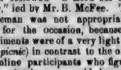
IMMIGRATION WANTED OF CATHERINE BOOTH, of Hanley, formerly living with LEWIS TAPPEN, of Stockton, will please call on H. H. SHELLOW, 406 Cal. street.

Notice to Those Afflicted with

RUPTURE

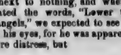
DR. J. A. SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES those afflicted with the misfortune of Rupture, that he is now in San Francisco, and may be found at his office, 649 Montgomery street, Occidental Hotel Building. 3 tam. ismon, New York, formerly 697 Broadway.

RUPTURE TRUSSES



THESE ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT THE TRUSS as in general use. In the above cut, No. 1 is the Only Spring; No. 2, the Rupture Pad; No. 3, the Saddle or Rest Pad.

The oval below represents the Snake Head or Sling Truss:



In looking at the above Instruments, can any one of ordinary apprehension fail to see at once the perpetual source of injury and vexation to those who wear them? Every one using them should read the following:

DR. J. A. SHERMAN, the celebrated Surgeon and founder of Sherman's Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the injuries resulting from a long continued use of trusses. He says: "Trusses undermine the constitution just as certain as the perpetual dripping of water wears away a stone. The base of the Heart and upon the abdomen affects the bladder, and causing in certain cases of long standing, with the Kidneys, Liver, and spermatic cords, impairs their important functions and finally destroys life. Trusses are the cause of constipation, piles, prolapsus and depravity of appetite, while the pressure across the lower part of the spine is productive of backache, head-ache and kidney diseases. These complained abdominal prolapsed by using trusses are from the contractile power or falter in their vigor, like a dispelling rather than a trifling pressure."

All the objections of the truss are overcome in the applications made in DR. SHERMAN'S method of cure, and the parts injured by the use of trusses restored to natural vigor and healthfulness.

DR. SHERMAN can be consulted at his office, 649 Montgomery street.

Those who are relieved should see him personally, as his great experience after thirty years' constant devotion to this specialty, is very valuable in view of relief and cure. He uses no rupture, illustrated with photograph likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, for inside for ten cents. It contains valuable information for the PEOPLE.

DR. SHERMAN is permitted to refer to gentlemen of the highest standing in this city who have been cured by his method of treating seriously injured from the wrong use of trusses.

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Ninth Industrial Exhibition

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Tuesday, August 18, 1874 at 11 A.M.

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The Art Department will be under the arrangement of the S. F. Art Association.

The Horticultural Department will be under the charge of the Bay District Horticultural Society, and will be one of the pleasing features of the Exhibition.

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DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with soap and water, then apply the Dye with a fine comb, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful brown apply No. 2 Dyes, after rubbing as above directed.

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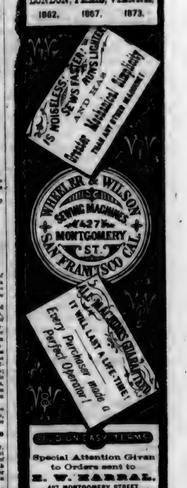
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PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 822 Pacific street, has taken the well-away from the Odd Fellows' Cemetery, which is kept by the most superior operators only, perfectly free from dust, and pronounced by Prof. Boll himself to be the best well ever performed in the United States. Prof. Boll attempt makes any one of the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cold and cattle can be seen at any time by calling upon JOHN BOLL, 822 Pacific Street.

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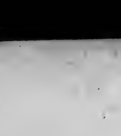
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8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamboat (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayden only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Stockton, Visalia, Deland and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Woodland.

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From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 2.00, 3.30, 5.00 and 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M., and 3.30 P.M.

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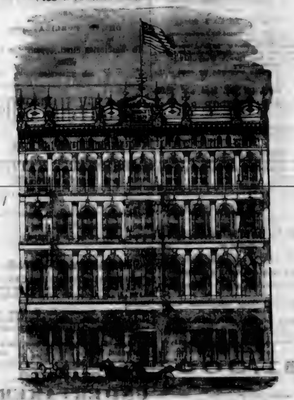
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One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political altitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals of any published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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VOL. XI.—NO. 4. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1874. WHOLE NO. 525

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to regard the whole human species as one family," etc., or as we may say, "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Brother Fludd, in History of Freemasonry, is speaking of the completion of the organization of the Grand Lodge of 1717, writes as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the privilegee of Masonry shall no longer be confined to operative Masons, but be free to men of all professions, provided that they are regularly approved and initiated in the fraternity."

"To speak of the Freemasonry of to-day, therefore, as Ancient Craft Masonry, is to speak of it improperly, because by that title is meant an institution which, for more than one hundred and fifty years, has ceased to exist.

"From being an institution confined within the stiff embrace of a mechanical association, Freemasonry, from that time, began to spread with extraordinary rapidity. Previous to the organization of the Grand Lodge of London, in 1717, any club or gathering of stone-cutters and masons, of whom three had been initiated into the secrets of Ancient Craft Masonry, could *organize themselves* into a lodge and initiate their fellow-workmen into those secrets, after such had acquired a proper degree of the knowledge of their art. And not only that, but they also had the privilege of accepting into their private assemblies or lodges such leading men, noble or otherwise, whose honorary election might prove of advantage, as Bear testimony to the respectability of workmen, engaged in the construction of any public buildings in that neighborhood. While confined to their legislation to within certain bounds or 'charges' which circumscribed them everywhere, and by their recognition of which they were also invariably Ancient Craft Masons by their brothers and fellows, they possessed a degree of liberty in their movements unknown to the Freemasons who succeeded them. The Grand Lodge of Modern or Philosophic Freemasons once organized, however, and a system of government was arranged that, while recognizing and adopting those 'ancient charges,' was confined within certain limits as to the several regulations' to the extent of thirty-nine (probably fashioned to that number in imitation of the thirty-nine articles of religion of the 'Church of England.) These 'regulations,' codified in 1720, adopted in 1721 by twenty lodges, being the whole number which up to that had been organized by and acknowledged the Grand Lodge, were, in 1723, published by that body. While we have no evidence that any one of those thirty-nine regulations governed the movements of the Ancient Craft Masons, from the date of their adoption, in 1721, thenceforth every lodge under the Grand Lodge organized in London in 1717, was compelled to stand to and abide by them.

"From that time, Ancient Craft Masonry became a thing of the past; and, as every present Grand Lodge in the United States has indirectly held its authority of and received its Masonry originally from either the Grand Lodge of Accepted Freemasons, organized in 1717, or that body known as the schismatic Grand Lodge, organized in 1740, and self-styled the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons, there is not any, in no sense or propriety in the Freemasons of America pretending to be possessed of a name and style never as claimed by either of those authorities, and it is only culpable ignorance of a matter upon which every Freemason should be fully informed that admits of such a style and title being applied to the Freemasonry of the present day.

(To be Continued.)

It has been observed that the best milliners in London are French, and the best tailors in Paris are Englishmen. Worth, the great milliner in Paris, is also an Englishman.

A fire on Congress, Charter and Independence streets, New Orleans, yesterday, destroyed fifteen houses. Loss, $50,000; partly insured.

To the Masons Subordinate to the National Compact. "Is the Sceptre not Departing from Her?"

ADDITIONAL REMARKS BY A. W. A. DE LEON.

In concluding his address the National Grand Master advises his hearers to "do all in their power legitimately, to bring about a perfect union of colored masons in this country" and his Committee on Independent Grand Lodges closes their report whith these significant words: We now recommend that overtures be made for a union of all colored masons on the American Continent." Now suppose these are heeded, what would be their position? Precisely what I have been endeavoring to impress upon them—that an union of all the masons of the country is necessary to the legitimatizing and prosperity of their respective Grand Lodges. How can this be effected? There is but one way—the DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL!! This the advisers are not willing to do because they are now, more than ever before, determined to uphold their peculiar organization, if Gov. Gleaves' word is worth anything. But in order to bring about a perfect union of all colored masons either the *Nationals* or the *Sovereigns*, must give way; and which it is that is to yield, can be but a matter of very great importance, for the contest has been between principle on the one side, and policy on the other. Surely, then, the side which has been contending for principle, cannot give way without guilt and disgrace. The contest with which the Sovereign Grand Lodges have been concerned from the first, has been one of this kind. And it is now intimated that the enlightened majority which has all along been contending for principle shall give way so "that the good work that has thus far been successful amid much opposition" might be "carried on." Of the guilt involved in so ending the contest, I will not say anything here. But on the other part of the result, I must say, that I think it would be very hard indeed to conceive such a contest, in which the discredit of such a termination of it could be deeper. It would be hard to conceive a more important principle than the one contended for by the Sovereigns—viz: "that a Grand Lodge is the highest and only legitimate source of Masonic authority over the three symbolic degrees known to the world." This one principle more than any other effect the most important interests of our fraternity, and it would be equally hard to conceive any forms which the conscientious convictions entertained by the members of the National bodies of the duty of upholding it, and their determination to uphold it, could be more distinctly or more strongly expressed than in those words of the National Grand Master: "It is our aim and intention to carry on the good work that has thus far been successful amid much opposition."

Indeed, if any thing could aggravate the discredit of giving up the principle or widening the breach, it would be the language and action of the National Grand Master, but happily he speaks and acts but as an individual and not as the Masonic representative of the colored Masons of North America. Cease then, to be the cringing idolaters of that "phantom idol, compared with which the colossal images of ancient Babylon or modern Hindostan are but toys. The Sheregin Grand Lodges have seen in what terms he professed for himself and his adherents to stand by the policy which they have adopted in flagrant disregard of the principle upon which Masonry rests, and which true Masons will never surrender. There fore we suggest, for the consideration of the bodies accepting the principle and repudiating the vague policy, that the Masters of the lodges with the Past Masters and Wardens elect of every state now subordinate to the Compact, meet in one of their lodge rooms and draw up something like the following:

Whereas, (the name of the Grand Lodge) has not been organized agreeably with that mode observed in the year 1717 in the City of London, viz: by the union of all the lodges of the jurisdiction; and which mode has, since that time, been concluded to be the only legitimate mode of organizing a Grand Lodge of Freemasons, be it therefore

Resolved, That (whatever name to decided on) Grand Lodge be now organized, and that, as the first step in such organizations, let the names or nominees for the various elective offices of the Grand Lodge be now called and balloted for, and the same being duly elected by a majority of the brethren present shall be declared duly elected as the officers of their Grand Lodge for one year.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Charters of the various lodges in this jurisdiction having been granted by an illegally organized Masonic Grand Lodge, viz: a lodge which was simply created by the unfounded authority of something unknown to Masonry—a National Grand Master—it is right and proper that their charters be cancelled, and that the lodges heretofore holding them shall take charters from the new legal Grand Lodge of (naming the state or territory.)

With the adoption of the foregoing resolutions let the action here by called for be had, and the newly formed Grand Lodge will be as legal as that formed by the four old English Lodges in 1717, at Apple Tree Tavern. Your new organizations will then become an ark of safety a Bethel wherein the shadow of Jehovah can repose—A tabernacle indeed, wherein the Genius of cosmopolitan Masonry will develope itself and open the pathway of independence insuring that true reception from your white brethren which no congressional enactment can provide or enforce. Independence forces recognition everywhere —I mean the nobler recognition of refinement, intellectuality, purity of life, integrity of purpose, manliness and depth of character, similitudes of taste, sentiment and attainment. These, my brethren, are the qualities requisite for that equality which we seek and will eventually receive, for Masonry "unites men of every clime, sect and opion and conciliates true friendship among those who might otherwise have remained at a perpetual distance!"

I make this suggestion because, wherever a so-called Grand Lodge exists, only upon the ipse dixit of the National Grand Master, it is illegal and void of constituent power and therefore, its subordinates have no Masonic existence at all. The National Grand Lodge itself has not the power to charter a subordinate lodge, much less to create a Grand Lodge and hamper it with a warrant, something unknown in the annals of Masonry!! This line of reasoning is also applicable to states where Grand Lodges existed prior to the formation of the Compact, in 1847. Wherever there existed a Grand Lodge that delegated its power to this illegally organized body, it became extinct, leaving the territory without any legitimately organized lodges. This fact is an controvertible and I hope you will see the fatality of legitimatizing your subordinates and regularizing your respective Grand Lodges by discarding the sepulchral skeleton that has so long had its bony fingers over your eyes.

In view of these facts, common sense asks every Grand Lodge, owing allegiance to this anachronistic fallacy, tending only to fortify error, to dissolve their connection. It appeals to all Masons desiring the unification of the Craft in their respective States. It appeals to all who see in every Grand Lodge a power supreme within its own limits, a legitimate source of authority. It appeals to the high-minded brethren, who would avoid witnessing the humiliation that has so long degraded them. It appeals to all those who would like to free themselves and their sovereign bodies from the control of an irresponsible coterie. Yes, common sense invites all to disentangle themselves from the shadow without substance or cohesion.

Brethren, will you fail to respond affirmatively? Will you not declare your sovereignty? Will you not "erobe yourselves in self-complacent virtue, and thank God that you are not as those men, that yours is an age of light!" while "that of its founders" was an age of Darkness! Choose ye, my brethren, between the "two caskets—that wherein is the loveliness of Truth," viz: no power known to Masons higher than that of a Grand Lodge; or, "that which contains the carion."—supreme Masonic power in the National Grand Master!

Pennsylvania Equal Rights League.

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Sir—The Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League at its annual meeting, held at Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 18th and 19th inst., adopted the following:

Whereas, the adoption of the "Civil Rights Bill" is a measure of paramount importance to us, and a result for, which we earnestly aim, and

Whereas, experience teaches that as great reform can be accomplished without persistent, strenuous and ceaseless agitation and effort; and

Whereas, we know of no instrumentality by which the colored people of the United States can, with greater force and authority, present and advocate their cause than by delegates elected by themselves in meeting together in national council and speaking for the people: therefore,

Resolved, That this League recommends to the colored people of the United States the importance and expediency of holding a National Council and speaking for the people; therefore,

Resolved, That the following named be and are hereby appointed a committee to correspond with persons in different States and Territories with a view of accomplishing this object.

The undersigned, a committee as above stated, addressed this to you in the hope that you will interest yourself and do whatever you can to hold a State Convention, or otherwise, so that the colored people in the State of California, in which you live may be properly represented in this proposed National Council. Our sole power is discretion and duty, as a committee has been discharged when we have presented this matter to the people whom it most concerns, and as it is as much the interest of all, as it is of us, we earnestly hope that the people in your locality will act without further prompting.

Respectfully yours, for Equal Civil Rights.

Committee—William D. Forter, 336 Lombard street, Philadelphia, Penn., Granville S. Woodson, 110 Third avenue, Pittsburg, Penn., William Nesbit, Altoona, Penn.

Altoona, Penn., Aug. 31, 1874.

Proclamation.

Complaints are now made that all the skilled labor is not properly represented at the Mechanics' Institute Fair; the Woolen Mills, Mr. Selby's Shot Works, and many other equally great enterprises, being totally unrepresented; and whereas those parties are very blind to their own interests, in not showing how rapidly we are becoming the chief manufacturing place of the United States; now, therefore, we command all said parties referred to, to immediately display their manufactures, preparatory to making selections for the Centennial Exhibition.

P. B. Norton [illegible]

"American Precursor," April, 1866.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 5, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

The political conventions held in several of the States during the present month have given expression in their platforms as to future action on the vital issues of finance, specie payment, anti-monopoly, etc., now prominently before the country. But little has been said in Republican conventions concerning the third term for the Presidency of General Grant. That question is still held in abeyance, as also a full and emphatic expression in favor of civil rights to colored citizens by all the States which voted for Grant in the last Presidential election.

The Republican conventions in some of the States have been very tame in their allusions to the civil rights plank in their National platform of 1872, nor have any of the Republican conventions as yet condemned the twelve or more Judas Iscariot Republicans in Congress who voted against, connived at, or were accessories to the defeat (by absence or otherwise) of the civil rights bill in the House of Representatives.

As straws sometimes signify which way the wind blows, or is about to blow, we would advise all leading Republicans in every State, who desire to see again the nearly one million colored votes for the election of the next president, to carefully peruse the circular letter in this issue of the Appeal from the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, of which William Nisbest, Esq., of Allentown, is president.

This is the political association which issued the call for the National Convention of colored citizens which met in Washington City on the 9th of December last, and requested by petition, through the late Hon. Charles Sumner, the passage of the civil rights bill.

The two-thirds majority of Republican members who yet hold seats in the Lower House of Congress, where the civil rights bill remains nearly first on the file; and when they resume their seats in December, they have either to take heed of the culminating action of the Convention of colored citizens which may be in session in December—or the whole Republican party run the risk of that National Convention of colored citizens, through its National Executive Committee and the respective State Executive Committee, acting in union with them, withdrawing the main force of the colored vote from the Republican party in all the states should the civil rights bill be defeated in the Lower House.

It was an implied agreement that the amnesty bill should be passed for the pardon of rebels and that the civil rights bill was to be enacted in the interests and for the protection of colored citizens, who always remained loyal to the government. And in the language of Lincoln—"The promise must be kept."

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE.—It is an undeniable fact that Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines has been awarded so many medals at all the Inaugural Fairs held throughout the United States and Europe that it was deemed useless from their great merit, fame, and renown throughout the civilized world, to show them on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair and Industrial exhibition now being held in this city. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines can be seen daily on exibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Warerooms, 417 Montgomery street. E. W. Harral, is General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

It is stated that the Carlists are blockading Pampeluna.

Prescription and not Equality.

The Sacramento Pioneer Society several years ago elected to membership, we are informed, Aaron L. Jackson, a prominent colored man of that city, and also a pioneer to this country in 1846. Invariably they "pick him out" to carry their banner in their processions, and on one of the badges which Mr. Jackson wears is engraved the word "Steward." If it means Steward of the Association, all we have to say on that point is, that it is an unusually long time for one man to hold such a position in any society. We are opposed to any of our people being conspicuously placed in "Jim Crow" positions on public occasions, except they voluntary accept to be servants, and are paid for it, as white men do when they are selected to do the servitude, that is, either be allowed to exercise the full rights of a member, or exact the pay for the position of servant.

The Elevator and Delinquent Subscribers.

The editor of the *Elevator* in the last two issues informs his delinquent subscribers and agents that unless they answer financially with their one, two, or three years' delinquencies by the first of next month (October), that he will cut them off, and refuse to send them any more papers.

Editor Bell is right. We would state that those are the kind of "colored" people who will take the PACIFIC APPEAL, the *Elevator* and other papers, but will not pay for them. We will gladly exchange with Mr. Bell, of the *Elevator*, a list of those drones on the efforts of the two colored papers of this city, and refuse to serve them with the PACIFIC APPEAL or *Elevator*. And we will now notify all those who are cut off from the *Elevator* on the first of October for delinquency, that their orders for the PACIFIC APPEAL will be disregarded, except they are accompanied with the cash.

The Pioneers.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the admission of California as one of the States of the Union was celebrated by the Pioneer Societies of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, and other places, on Wednesday last, the 9th inst. The Societies in their parade through the principle streets to Woodward's Gardens, where the order of exercises were held, were escorted by three Regiments of Infantry. As a whole, the procession made a grand appearance.

D. J. Staples, Esq., Vice President of the San Francisco Pioneer Society, acted as President of the Day. Dr. J. D. Stillman was the Orator. Both gentlemen acquitted themselves well in their respective declamations. Other appropriate attractions on the programme were carried out with credit and satisfaction.

The next day the Pioneers and their guests took an excursion around the bay in the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Great Republic, which was tendered to them by the Directors of the Company in New York.

Yesterday was the finale. A grand Ball was given in the evening at Union Hall, Howard street. This three days' celebration was the grandest and most extensive yet given by the Societies.

LECTURE.—Edward Cain, an old resident of this State, and recently of Los Angeles, intends shortly to give a lecture in this city on an important subject, relating to ethnology, in which Mr. Cain proposes to present his original discoveries. One or two of his lectures on the subject were given is in Los Angeles, and one of the leading newspapers of that city spoke very highly of his efforts. He should be encouraged, at least by a good audience, when he gives his lecture.

Colored Odd Fellowship in the United States.

The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, which has its head at Leeds, England, has under its jurisdiction Lodges of Colored Odd Fellows in most of the States of the Union. From the Odd Fellows Directory of 1874, published in *Our National Progress*, we find the lodges located in the United States as follows:

Massachusetts	6
Rhode Island	2
Connecticut	12
New York	7
New Jersey	10
Pennsylvania	37
Delaware	6
Maryland	43
District of Columbia	16
Virginia	40
West Virginia	2
North Carolina	2
South Carolina	3
Georgia	2
Alabama	2
Mississippi	2
Louisiana	5
Florida	2
Kentucky	11
Ohio	5
Indiana	43
Illinois	3
Missouri	1
Tennessee	1
Colorado Territory	1
	234
Besides the above, they are in Ontario, Canada	2
Bermuda Island	1
New Providence, Bahama Island	1

Whole number of Lodges 240

The lodges in the United States are under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Committee of Management in America, located in Philadelphia, or in one of the Eastern cities, by authority of the Committee of Management, or Grand Lodge, at Leeds, England.

In addition to the above lodges, there are twenty-seven Past Grand Masters' Chapters, Degree Lodges, etc., established in the principal cities and States.

There are a great many colored men throughout the Pacific Coast who belong to the Order, but they have not as yet organized a lodge.

The first lodge chartered in the United States was the Philosalthean, 646, in the City of New York, in 1843.

EMPHATIC DENIAL.—The Wheeler & Wilson MANUFACTURING COMP'Y emphatically deny the existence of any sworn statment, showing larger sales of Sewing Machines, in 1873, by any other company than theirs. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. E. W. HARRAL, General Agent, 427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

"The Louisianian."

This paper, published by colored men in New Orleans, reached us this week, having been temporarily suspended. By the new arrangement, G. T. Ruby, formerly of the Galveston *Standard*, is the editor of the *Louisianian*, and Henry A. Corbin, publisher. From the prospectus of the paper we make an extract as follows:

In resuming its publication, we reassure our readers and friends, that holding this journal true to its original aims, we shall honestly labor to make it an efficient agent in furthering the interests of the colored people of the Nation, and elevating the race that it especially represents.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates the *Louisianian* shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and advocate the removal of all disabilities foster kindness and forbearance where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, and elevate our noble race of men too sensitive to oppress, wound and annihilate their dependants, even when circumstances decree them their vassal. We hope the long-deceived blacks of the South will be able to see through this plea for their votes, and hold strictly responsible for all acts of barbarity that may befallen them the unscrupulous carpet-baggers who like Ass-chus, when he incited Prusias to join in war, set before him the greatness of the Romans, may use their ill-gotten fortunes to madden the "poor whites" to acts of savagery against the blacks, in order to arouse the sympathy of a North beginning to see that the Administration and its agents are responsible for whatever of crime exists at the South.

A. W. A. DELNON.

Boston, July 17, 1874.

Certain Cure for Scrofula.

We republish, by request the following:

Editors of Commercial:

The article lately published by you, was out the one I wished inserted, but a recent one, giving a more specific direction for the application of the cure, which I have never known to fail, in curing a decided case of scrofula. Take one ounce of aqua fortis, and pour it in a small dish, and drop in it two copper cents. It causes an effervescence—sparkling. When the sparkling ceases, pour in two ounces of strong vinegar, (which makes about two tablespoonfuls—the aqua fortis fills about one spoonful, and the vinegar is usally put in without weighing.) The cents are left in. The mixture is applied twice each day to the sore, with a soft hair brush, or one prepared from a soft rag, till the sore is healed. The application is painful, and it is necessary it should be so. If too severe, a little rain-water may be added, but should not unless the pain is very severe. I shall be pleased to receive a letter from any person who tests the remedy, giving the result. Whether of benefit to any sores, I am not informed. The girl, who came here from the South, with a sore on her color climate might admit the amputation of her leg, before the disease would kill her, is in full health, and no indication of a continuance of the disease in the system. N. LONGWORTH.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 31, 1855.

Deaths.

HUMPHREY-JONES.—In this city, on Sunday, September 6, 1874, Mrs. Ann Humphrey Jones, formerly of Sacramento City; aged 40 years.

Notice to Those Afflicted with

RUPTURE

DR. J. A. SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES all persons and those wishing to consult him and obtain the adoption of his method of Curing Ruptures that he is now in this City, and may be found at his old office, 1 and 3 Grove Row, New York, formerly 561 Broadway.

RUPTURE TRUSSES



THESE ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT THE TRUSS as in general use. In the above cut, No. 1 is the front view, No 2 the Spring Pad, No. 3, the middle or Oval Pad, and No. 4 the Screw. The cut below represents the Snake Head or Ivory Truss.



In order to obtain these instruments for any case of rupture, measurement must be taken around the body, on the line of the rupture, and the distance from the spine to the center of the rupture. Every one using Sherman's Truss is entitled to his advice free of charge. Views of the Truss, in different positions, and a pamphlet containing full information, will be sent free to any address. Persons ordering the remedy by mail, are required to state the circumference around the body, on the line of the rupture, and the distance from the spine to the center of the rupture, and whether the rupture is on the right or left side. Also, whether the person is a man or woman, and whether adult or child. Persons ordering by mail will please state whether they have ever worn a truss before, and if so, what kind. Persons ordering by mail will please enclose a piece of tape or string to measure around the body, and state whether the rupture is on the right or left side.

All the objections of the truss are overcome in the supplementary made by DR. SHERMAN'S method of cure, and the parts injured by the use of trusses restored to natural vigor and strength.

DR. SHERMAN can be consulted at his office 561 Broadway corner Prince.

Those who are ruptured should see him personally, as his great success, after thirty years' experience, renders it very desirable in view of relief and cure. His mode of replace, like that with the finger, dispenses of bad cases where all other cures, he made for his mode. It contains valuable information for the ruptured.

DR. SHERMAN is specialized to refer to call-men of the highest standing in this city who have been cured by his method after being seriously injured from the long use of trusses.

Office—561 Broadway, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CATHERINE SMITH, who formerly lived with LEWIS LAPHAM, of Cincinnati, will please address to H. H. SHELTON, 408 Commercial street.

WANTED.—A boy as an apprentice to the White Making business, at 516 Fourth street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR

Cast Off Boots and Shoes,

at No. 815 FOURTH STREET, below Bryant. San Francisco.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by

C. H. VALENTINE.

Ninth Industrial Exhibition

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MECHANICS INSTITUTE,

WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Tuesday, August 10, 1874 at 11 A.M.

CLOSING OF RENTS AND SUNDRY CHARGES.

The Musical Entertain will be under the immediate direction of Professor GEO. T. EVANS, assisted by Professor MOLLER.

The Art Department will be under the arrangement of the F. F. Art Association.

The Horticultural Department will be under the charge of the Bay District Horticultural Society, and will be one of the principal features of the Exhibition.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Season tickets, admitting gentleman and lady $5.00
Season tickets, admitting gentleman only 3.00
Season tickets, admitting lady only 3.00
Single admission ..... 50 cents
Children under 14 years ..... 25 cents

Season tickets can be procured from any member of the Mechanic's Institute, 57 Post street, and at the principal music and drug stores.

J. S. HAZLETT, President.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with soap and water, then apply the Dye. Use a fine comb to distribute the Dye evenly through the hair. If only in patches, comb from above, then apply the Dye. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful brown apply No. 2 alone, after washing to above directed.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Restaurants.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO.

Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

Meals from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 6 P.M. Ordered.

MR. and MRS. M. A. JACKSON.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,

Surgeon & Accoucheur,

543 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIREMAN'S

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	667,115 66
TOTAL ASSETS	$1167,115 66



THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near to Broadway, Oakland, and would be pleased to receive a call from her friends and the public generally. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other places, looking business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

BREMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

THE PASSENGER JOHN BOLL, of 265 Pacific street, has left the ship, and any person harboring him after this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. The said boll is 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, and has a pleasant face to stay.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

(Successors to KANE & CO.)

PACIFIC STREET.

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

634 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken location at

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into Switches, Puffs, Curls, or Shampooed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shetter Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coke Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 616 PACIFIC STREET.

Between Battery and Front, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Between 633 Clay Street, Office, 625 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.



IS THE

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 25

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

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THOS. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

534 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Talented expressly for Family, Steel, Office and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000

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MASONIC TEMPLE,

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WM. H. CULVER, President.
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LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
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MISS JANE DOVE,

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET.

Combings Made Up.

Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

CORDAGE

Cordage, Paints, Oils and Glass.

MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE.
MAT ROPE.
WHALE LINE, Etc.

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611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS

30 Cents.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BUTTER

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Open on Saturday Evenings.

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DELMONICO SALOON

FOR GENTS

HEAD-QUARTERS

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

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W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

82 & 84 JESTREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year.

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in such an emergency, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,

General Agent,

204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL P. FUNTENBURG and Prof. JOHN BOLL, are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world. They can be found at 823 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal. They will tell all kinds of wickedness, move all diseases and spells, cause lost, recover anything that is lost, (either of any kind), and cause drunkards to leave liquor. They will also give love and look to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and as accessible to the business portion of the city as any Hotel thereon, with the cars of the Second and Third Street Railroad passing the door every two minutes. Stages connect at the Ferry with the Cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, and Stages for the Geysers.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $1.50.

H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad Depot or any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRAGES,

HUMAN HAIR

826 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Bet'm, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CORLS, LINEN STITCHES, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

Agents can make the above amount by selling our Counter Scale. Send for circular.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Conventions of the campaign, Money and Finance, Presidential Candidates, Political Conventions, Platforms, Letters of Acceptance, Speeches, Carl Schurz's Chancellorsville, Summary of the New York Platforms, Party Platforms and Issues, especially for the work by Professor Bellamy engaged. The best, both Campaign and Political Work ever published. Over 1000 pages, Detailed at once for outfit and terms. Address, HUBBARD BROS. & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

The ladies that favorite Restaurant, where he is going to cook. We supply the market with the best of the season. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Rooms to be engaged. Meals furnished at all hours. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Customers supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed, as one collar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Four collar attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Linen, and to all kinds of Laces, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO

Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

OR

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medicinal Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. TRY IT. TRY IT!! Most genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

CHEMIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

MORRIS WHITE. M. A. DAVIS & CO.

WHITE & BAUER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barnes's Burial Caskets always on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges. 511 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.

UNDERTAKERS

941 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

ROBIES' EMBALMED,

Is the most powerful preservative for Bodies!

Tree and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Trees furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Sacramento County. Robies' Burial Cases.

CRAIG & SON,

202 KEARY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand. Orders from country will receive prompt attention.

J. C. JOCHIM & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. B. VALENTINE, late Mrs. Susan Tyler, of New Brunswick, N. J., having established herself at 1 Montgomery street, between Sutter and Post, is now prepared to execute all styles and in the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Carriage Trim, Steel, Cast, Shoe-Knives and Rivets, Carriage Axes, Whips and Shoves Fittings, Paints, Oils, Mining Hose, Rope, Belts, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Marvin Axe and Tool Company.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET ST

San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento.

O. BERGSON,

Carpenter and Builder,

306 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO

Cabinet Work and Fitting of Stores also, promptly attended to.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted of ISAAC D'COSTA, who left San Francisco five years ago, to go East to see his mother. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. Wm. Abbenheim, 1407 Dupont street, San Francisco, Cal.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO:

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland. Connects at Davis with Through Mail Train for Sacramento. Making close connection at Tipa with Stages for Nevada.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (via Oakland) for Vallejo, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 M. (Daily) Oakland Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Oakland Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at Lathrop with Express Train for Stockton, Milton and Los Angeles.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Passenger (via Oakland) stopping at Vallejo with Through Train for Sacramento and Marysville.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Through Train for Sacramento and Marysville.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) Oakland Passenger Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 P.M.

Sundays—10.00 and 11.00 A.M., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 P.M.

Sundays—10.00 and 11.00 A.M., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Leandro.

Daily—6.00, 7.30, 9.45, 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 3.45, 5.30, 6.45 P.M.

Sundays—8.00, 10.00 A.M., 1.30, 5.30 P.M.

From San Leandro to Oakland.

Daily—6.30, 8.00, 10.15 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.30, 4.45, 6.30 P.M.

Sundays—9.00, 11.00 A.M., 1.30, 6.30 P.M.

From Hayward to San Leandro.

Daily—7.00, 8.30, 10.45 A.M., 12.30 M., 2.45, 5.00, 7.15 P.M.

Sundays—9.30, 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 6.30 P.M.

From San Leandro to Hayward.

Daily—7.30, 9.00, 11.15 A.M., 1.00, 3.15, 5.30, 7.45 P.M.

Sundays—10.00, 12.00 M., 2.00, 7.00 P.M.

From Oakland to Hayward.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.45 A.M., 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30 P.M.

Sundays—10.30, 12.30 M., 2.30, 7.30 P.M.

From Hayward to Oakland.

Daily—9.00, 10.30, 12.45 P.M., 2.45, 5.00, 7.15, 9.30 P.M.

Sundays—11.30 A.M., 1.30, 3.30, 8.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 P.M.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 8.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 P.M.

From Alameda to Oakland.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and 11.00 P.M.

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Sundays—9.30, 11.30 A.M., 1.30, 6.30 P.M.

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Daily—7.30, 9.00, 11.15 A.M., 1.00, 3.15, 5.30, 7.45 P.M.

Sundays—10.00, 12.00 M., 2.00, 7.00 P.M.

From Oakland to Hayward.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.45 A.M., 1.45, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30 P.M.

Sundays—10.30, 12.30 M., 2.30, 7.30 P.M.

From Hayward to Oakland.

Daily—9.00, 10.30, 12.45 P.M., 2.45, 5.00, 7.15, 9.30 P.M.

Sundays—11.30 A.M., 1.30, 3.30, 8.30 P.M.

Passengers for Oakland, Alameda, San Leandro and Hayward will take the cars from the Company's Station, Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pacheco, Salinas, Soledad, and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Jose for Santa Cruz and Pacific Grove; at Gilroy for Springs; at Pacheco for Hot Springs; at Salinas for Monterey and Del Monte; at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs. Returning, arrives at San Francisco at 5.30 P.M. Sundays excepted.

3.20 P.M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Redwood, San Mateo, Belmont, San Carlos, Redwood, Fair Oaks and Menlo Park. Returning, arrives at San Francisco at 9.30 A.M.

4.40 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

On Saturdays, an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 7.30 P.M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 8.30 P.M.

A. C. BARNETT, Superintendent. A. N. TOWNE, Assistant Superintendent.

J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

P. O. Hayward. JOHN BRYANT.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

SAME STEAMER CONNECTS AT HONOLULU WITH THE STEAMER FOR

YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG,

Touching at NAGASAKI, with the Company's Steamer for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki.

CITY OF PEKING, Capt. Stewart, Sept. 10th.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leaves at 12 o'clock noon, every FORTNIGHT, instead of every seventeenth day, as formerly, via PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Company's Steamers from ASPINWALL to NEW YORK.

COLORADO, Capt. JENNES, Sept. 15th.

Through Tickets and Through Bills Lading, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Norway.

Rates and Berths may always be secured at the Company's office, No. 214 California street.

For further information apply at the office, No. 214 California street.

WM. H. AVERY, Agent.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Anaheim and San Diego.

The Company's Steamer

ORIZABA,

Will leave for the above ports on the following days:

Wednesday, ... September 2
Friday, ... September 11
Monday, ... September 21
Wednesday, ... September 30

For San Pedro, calling at Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Simeon, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Hueneme Ports.

The Company's Steamer

SENATOR,

Will leave for the above ports on the following days:

Tuesday, ...

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....365,000
CORNELIUS NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILES, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HALL B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St., San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1838.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
450 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT. JAMES HOLLIDAY. WM. T. LEVELL.
W. T. GARRATT & CO'S
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pumps and Force Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Flanges.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
[Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
F. H. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of pupils girls and boys, to teach them the rudiments of a first class education.
N. B. To girls exclusively and the finest study of needlework will be taught, or any accomplishment desired, viz.: pencil or wheel taught.
When a class of ten is ready, the lady, who is highly recommended, will commence. Application for further information can be had at 1017 PAYMENT, once per week. Address Box 111 Sansome St., San Francisco.

INFORMATION WANTED.
Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Thomas Daniel Smith, who resided about 18 years ago in Alexandria, Va., and Washington City, D. C., and is supposed to be in California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, John Adolph Smith, who will receive at No. 1118 Sherman street, or address him at the

A NOBLE WORK
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
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AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and we themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

"For Clergymen containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

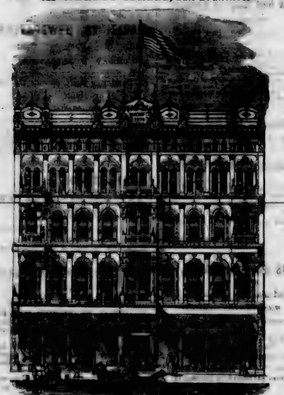
Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and communications upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 35 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in the binding. This is also quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—to well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.
PUBLISHERS,
614 and 617 Sansome St.
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721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
Engraving, Lithographing.
Miscellaneous Books.
STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,
Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices wonder, making one be used by reading to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the law productions of the coast, and manufacturers of Shorthand Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
STATIONERS and BLANK BOOKS—Send for our new trade money canvassing for books sold only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment a favorite and popular.
New Books Received Daily
From New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured to order at short notice. Libraries and professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and our terms sell to suit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our manufactory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.
BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles of Stationery, comprising upon hot-pressed, cut and ruled papers, in new monogram, initial and address styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in every style, according to the taste of the purchaser.
MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color Gold, Silver, and Colors.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.
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A Letter from Lewis Hayden, of Boston, Mass. to Hon. Judge Simms, of Savannah, Georgia.

(Continued from last week:)

We are aware that the honest inquirer after truth is satisfied that ancient York Masonry does not exist, but, as there are none so blind as those who will not see, we will continue the subject.

But to return to the Grand Lodge of 1717, that, thus establishes, created laws, rules and regulations, and commanded obedience from all Masons by them created; and there being no other nor similar organized body of Masons like unto itself in existence, its laws, rules and regulations could not be applicable in any other association than it kept clear of the Masons of their own creation. But upon each and all of the members under its jurisdiction, which jurisdiction, extended from the rising to the setting sun, its laws were imperative.

Now the question arises, what were these laws, and were they violated? and if so, by whom?

Among the laws or rules most important in this connection, made by the original Grand Lodge of 1717, is the following. We quote from Brother Findel's History, page 140:

"Among a variety of regulations which were proposed and agreed to at this meeting, was the following:—'That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had hitherto been unlimited, no longer rested in the power of the Fraternity generally, but that every lodge to be hereafter constituted, except the four old lodges, at this time existing, should be legally authorized to act by a warrant from the Grand Master for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge in communication, and that without such warrant no lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional.'"

But the Grand Lodge did not rest with this general expression, for by reference to the old constitution of 1723, page 60, article 8th, this plain and unmistakable language is found and is applicable not only to the Masons of those days, but to any and all who ever did or who do now meet since its adoption without the authority herein specified as is expressed in these words:—"If any number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a lodge without the Grand Master's warrant the regular lodges are not to countenance them nor own them as fair brethren duly formed, nor approve of their acts and deeds, but must treat them as rebels."

Now we shall show that all those in London, or in America, who claimed to be Ancient York Masons, were and are but rebels; as they never had a legitimate descent from the Grand Lodge of England or the Grand Lodge at York, for the claim they make of being Ancient York Masons, forbids the supposition that they derive their authority from the modern Grand Lodge, since the Lodge at York never had a daughter, as is thus stated by Bro. Findel on page 164 in his history, speaking of the Mother Lodge at York, therefore they could not have been by them created, thus:—"She was a childless mother, i. e. having no daughter lodges," and remained in that condition until 1769; and we here assert, that no Mason or body of Masons in this country, can make any claim or pretensions in truth of having received any authority as Masons from the Grand Lodge at York since the beginning of time; and of its efficiency as a Grand Lodge Bro. Norton writes as follows:

"There was, however, one old fogy concern in York that claimed the right of being called the head lodge of England. This Yorkshire lodge then went to work and transformed itself also into an association for purely speculative Masonry; imitated in every respect the London organization, and styled itself the Grand Lodge of England, or of All England. This Yorkshire Grand Lodge had a lingering existence for half a century, and then it finally gave up the ghost. During its existence, however, the Grand Lodge of London continued to hold friendly intercourse with its *would-be* rival Grand Lodge."

Brother Findel thus disposes of the veritable and original Grand Lodge at York, of which we hear so much, in the following manner:

"After the ancient York Lodge had remained a considerable time inactive, it was reopened on March 17th, 1761, by six of its former surviving members under the name of *Grand Lodge*. Their right to assume this designation is somewhat doubtful from the foregoing History, more than doubtful, and we entirely founded upon the legendary and improbable tale that a general assembly had taken place formerly in York. A Grand Lodge, in the modern acceptation of the term, had never taken place at York. The so-called *Modern Lodges*, which dates from a very early period, had, until the year 1760, neither made nor constituted any other lodge, and it was not till the publication of the London Book of Constitutions, in 1723, that it had any claim whatever to the appellation Grand Lodge of All England. Even then the name Grand Lodge was only an empty title."

Yet notwithstanding these undeniable facts, there are men in our country claiming to be "Ancient York Masons." And now, since the lodge at York is in nowise responsible for their pretensions, whence comes this pretended claim to "Ancient York Masonry"?

Bringing to view the foundation upon which this claim is made to "Ancient York Masonry," we find that it rests upon a body of so-called Masons expelled from the Grand Lodge of England in 1739, and springs from no other source; and in proof of what we have here asserted, we shall introduce a number of unimpeachable authorities.

First, we call attention to what follows, taken from Lon Dermott. He says (speaking of the Ancient Masons):

"In the year 1739 a few brethren, having violated the laws of Masonry, were expelled from the Grand Lodge, and adopted the bold measure, under the fictitious name of the Ancient York constitution, of constituting lodges which were pronounced independent of the Grand Lodge."

We see what is here stated by Dermott, who was of and among them. He charges them with having violated the laws of Freemasonry, for which they were constitutionally expelled from the Grand Lodge, which was forced to expel them; as may be seen by reference to her constitutions in 1723, as already cited; and that the so-called Ancients did violate the laws of Freemasonry, is acknowledged by Oliver and all other Masonic authorities. Reboid, in speaking of them in his General History of Freemasonry, says of these Ancients, on page 102:—"These schismatic lodges, composed in great part of Irish Masons, who accused the Grand Lodge of altering the rituals and introducing innovations, and of Masons who had been expelled in 1751, constituted a rival power to 'The Grand Lodge of Ancient Masons of England.'"

We shall now cite an American author:

"At this time, in 1788, under the Grand Mastership of the Marquis of Carnarvon, some of the brethren becoming dissatisfied with certain proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England, seceded from that body and assumed, without authority, the title of York Masons. In the next year, Lord Raymond being Grand Master, the secessions continuing, the Grand Lodge of England attempted to check the evil by passing votes of censure on the most refractory, and by enacting laws to discourage these irregular associations. In consequence of these measures, the seceders immediately declared themselves independent, and assumed the appellation of *Ancient Masons*. They propagated an opinion, that the ancient tenets and usages of Masonry were preserved by them, and that the regular lodges, being composed of *Modern Masons*, had adopted new plans, and were not to be considered as acting under the old establishment."

"They, therefore, organized a Grand Lodge, the authority for which they professed to derive from the ancient body at York; called themselves 'Ancient York Masons' and constituted several subordinate lodges. The brethren who still adhered to the Grand Lodge of England, continued to style themselves Free and Accepted Masons,' but were stigmatized by their opponents with the name of *Moderns*, the most opprobrious epithet that can be applied to a Masonic body."—*Mackey's Lexicon, page* 307.

It will be perceived that Mackey has made up this article from the history as set forth by his spurious "York Masons" themselves, and that he gives the best coloring that he possibly can in their behalf. The reason perhaps may be seen in the following little note, which will be found at the bottom of the page from which the article we have quoted is taken. Thus:—"They were admitted in Massachusetts as early as 1792, and in South Carolina in 1817." Thus you perceive that South Carolina as usual was mixed up in the dishonorable business, so that we can expect nothing else from Bro. Mackey but soft words relative to them, and their history; yet he admits that they seceded from the Grand Lodge of England, and assumed without authority the title of "Ancient York Masons." This they did in defiance of the Constitution of 1723, as already stated.

(To be Continued.)

Proclamation.

The authorities at Washington are hold responsible and much to blame for their neglect to consolidate the Constitution or frame a new one, abolishing the State Constitutions; by which neglect the present Southern difficulties have been engendered.

Mene, Mene Tekel, Upharsin.
NORTON I.

MEMBERS of Plymouth Church are contributing to a fund for the relief of Mrs. Tilton, and already $1,700 have been collected.

*Preston, Illust. of Masonry, p. 189.

The Southern Outrages.

INDIGNATION MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON.

SPEECHES BY WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, GEORGE L. RUFFIN, J. J. SMITH AND OTHERS — RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The colored citizens of Boston received a call, signed by J. D. Lewis, Richard S. Brown, Rev. George W. Williams, George W. Lowther, Jas. M. Trotter, John Oliver of Richmond, Va., George L. Ruffin, John J. Smith, Charles R. Pindell, William Wells Brown, M.D., Lewis Hayden, Charles L. Mitchell, Wm. H. Dupree, E. George Biddell, R. Morris, Robert Dorsey, E. G. Walker, George Patterson, James T. Sidney, Robert Johnson, T. R. Watson and Robert Morris, Jr., to meet at the North Russell-street church, last evening for the consideration of the recent outrages on both colored and white citizens in the South. The people interested came rather late, and the meeting was not called to order until quarter-past eight o'clock when the organization was effected with the Rev. George W. Williams as President; Jas M. Trotter, Secretary: J. J. Smith and numerous others as vice presidents. President Williams made a brief introductory address, and then introduced Wm. Wells Brown, who made a forcible speech for more than half an hour. He said the government did not treat the rebels as they deserved, after the war; they were too lenient with them. The government should have the power to stop these outrages, and if it is not done the President should be held responsible. The speaker said that the only man hanged during the war was hanged by General Butler (applause). His KuKlux business in the South has been encouraged by the President in pardoning so many of the clan who had been sentenced to imprisonment. It is time for the people to speak out and let themselves be heard. There seems to be a feeling that the colored man has got about all he needs in this country, and what he will get in the next twenty-five years will be gained by hard work. If the government will give the authority to the colored men, they can take care of themselves at the South. It is the purpose of the old slaveholding power at the South to rule again, and those outrages are made before election in order to terrify the colored men from voting. The speaker in conclusion blamed the "carpet-baggers" for a deal of the trouble at the South, and said that the negroes had too often been made tools of.

The following resolutions, with an appropriate preamble, were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Boston, in mass meeting assembled, have heard and do hear with deep regret, of the barbarous treatment inflicted upon many peaceable colored citizens in different portions of the South, and that we do confer them our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the hostile attitude of the Southern whites is not wholly due to the word or deed of colored men, but to their natural hate to, and opposition to, the men of color.

Resolved, That white men are organizing themselves into a "White Man's League," which is not only subversive to the laws of this country, the prosperity of its citizens, but will finally level our proud institutions in common and irreparable ruin, and cover our national history with the burning shame of a people who have been so long the unnatural foes and merciless oppressors of a long grieved and outraged people.

Resolved, That the government of the respective States in which the outrages have been and are now being committed, has failed to exercise its power and bring to justice those who by their deeds of inhuman cruelty have laid themselves liable to the severest penalties of the law; and that officers of said States have not only failed to do their duty as prescribed by the law, but have abetted those whom they knew to be fugitives from justice.

Resolved, That a reign of terror is instigated by the whites at every stated election in the South, and that their object is to intimidate and thereby infringe upon the rights of colored citizens.

Resolved, That while we gratefully call to mind the golden deeds of the party whose history is replete in acts of humanity and patriotism, and while we cannot think of that thirty years' holy war without being moved by the deepest feelings of gratitude, yet we must remember that our progress is forward, not backward; and that the party has failed to do its duty toward us no fair-minded man can fail to see.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the many good traits of the republican party, we must confess, with pain, that we have lost faith in said party, and that we fondly cherish the hope that it will not be long ere our faith in it will be revived by its return to the faithful discharge of the duties it so willingly and cheerfully imposed upon itself.

Resolved, That the loss of the Civil Rights Bill in the last Congress is chargeable to treacherous and unfaithful republicans, and that said republicans should not receive the suffrage of colored voters.

Resolved, That we advise, admonish and entreat the colored voters of the South not to uphold, countenance or elect to office of government al trust any man, white or black, whom they know will not administer the laws equitably and impartially; and that said voters discriminate between good and bad republicans, letting virtue and ability be the qualifications for office.

Resolved, That while we are pained to learn of the mistakes of colored legislators, yet we are sensible that those mistakes have been exaggerated by their enemies; and we indulge the hope that all true men of color will unite to lead our race to future greater and grander men than the world has ever imagined.

Resolved, That we deem a "war of races" inimical to the highest and best interests of the colored people of this country, political, educational and religious; and that we pledge ourselves, and call upon every colored citizen in the country to do the same, to do all we can to avert so terrible a disaster.

Resolved, That the Act of April 20, 1871, section 3, gives the President the power to support and give effect to the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; and that we pray the President to immediately use the power in him vested by said act.

Resolved, That the blood of our butchered brethren cries to us from the ground, and that if the government has not sufficient troops to protect the lives and property of its citizens, we do offer our services to the government, that peace, order and justice may be established and maintained.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and a copy sent to the President of the United States.

George L. Ruffin then made a statement of numerous outrages at the South, and in conclusion said that disorder now exists in most of Southern States to that extent that further delay on the part of the Federal government is interfering to prevent the murdering and scourging of unoffending colored men will be inexcusable and unjust. Public decency, the claims of civilization, Christianity and law demand that such exhibitions of violence and cruelty should be immediately stopped. Our government is abundantly able to secure peace at the South if it will, and there is enough legal power in it to make red-handed traitors know that it is not safe to kill men simply because they are loyal or from the North or black. The emergency calls for prompt action on the part of the President to suppress lawlessness and save human life. The enforcement act is sufficient authority for him, but if there is any doubt as to his power let Congress be immediately called to enact such laws as may be necessary to secure peace at the South.

J. J. Smith then said that he did not like the portion of the resolutions adopted which expressed distrust of the Republican party, and said he had great faith in the party yet. It was the men who are bad not the party.

E. G. Walker of Charlestown was called for, and that gentleman responded with a rather vehement speech, that the Republican party did not deserve credit for freeing the slaves. Several other gentlemen spoke, and one or two resolutions of minor importance were adopted.

Attorney-General Williams on the Louisiana Troubles.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., Sept. 31, 874.

SIR—Outrages of various descriptions, and in some cases atrocious murders, have been committed in your District by bodies of armed men, sometimes in disguise; and with the view, it is believed, of overawing and intimidation of peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and depriving them of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the United States. Your attention is directed to an Act of Congress, passed April 9, 1866, entitled an Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish means for their vindication; to another passed April 20, 1870, entitled an Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes; also, to one passed May 30, 1870, entitled an Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes, which, with their Amendments, make these deeds of violence and blood offences within the jurisdiction of the General Government.

I consider it my duty, in view of these circumstances, to proceed with all possible energy and dispatch, to detect, expose, arrest and punish the perpetrators of these crimes, and to that end you are to spare no effort or necessary expense. Troops of the United States will be stationed at different and convenient points in your District for the purpose of giving all needful aid in the discharge of your official duties.

You understand, of course, that no interference whatever is hereby intended with any political or party action, but protection to all classes of white and colored, in the free exercise of the elective franchise, and of the enjoyment of the other rights and privileges to which they are entitled to under the Constitution and laws as citizens of the United States.

These instructions are issued by the authority of the President, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

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A FIRE at Mainieguo destroyed half of the place. Loss on buildings alone, 3,000,000 thalers. Upwards of 700 families have been made homeless. There is great distress.

NEWS from Brooklyn to the New York morning papers is telegraphed by way of Chicago.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, September 19, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Commendable Attitude of the New Orleans Militia.

During the recent troubles in New Orleans, which caused the insurgents of that city to temporarily depose Governor Kellogg from the Governorship, His Excellency called upon the militia, white and colored, to defend him in accordance with the State laws. The loyal white Republican militia did not respond, but threw the responsibility on the colored militia to fire on the mob. This the colored militia refused, and rightfully too, in our opinion. It would have been a signal for a war of races all through the South, however justifiable it might have been by the laws of the Louisiana State government. The North would not have sustained it. Hence it was not only timely, but best for General Grant, under the laws of General Government, to suppress the outbreak by United States forces. The colored militia acted wisely in not firing a shot under the State laws to replace Governor Kellogg. If white Republicans would not take up arms in defense of their Republican Governor, why expect colored Republicans to do it, when in the long run they would not be sustained either by the North or the South in exercising the full rights and privileges of freemen in upholding or sustaining the laws of their Government.

If the United States Senate, with over a two-third Republican majority, had been prompt in admitting Pinchback when elected Senator by the Kellogg Legislature, instead of acting so timid and mean, merely because he was a colored man, the trouble would have ceased.

Such promptness of recognition at that time would have went far in showing that the Administration meant what they proposed, that the Kellogg Government and the Kellogg Legislature were the legal powers. But as the question of Senatorship has been left open, it has kept the people of Louisiana undecided until the present unhappy culmination. If Kellogg is the legal Governor, then Pinchback is the legal United States Senator, and we cannot see how the former could be sustained and the latter thrown out, except in consequence of his color. Hence the Senatorship is as much at the bottom of the cause of the Louisiana disturbances as that of the Governorship. Disguise it as you please, it all means anti civil rights to colored American citizens, the declaration or the denial by the Republican Congressmen or insurgents to the contrary not withstanding.

Saratoga.

A conference of the Zion A. M. E. Church has been recently held at Saratoga, N.Y. Our thanks are extended to the Bishop for a copy of the proceedings, from which we will make extracts for our next isfue.

Communication.

STOCKTON, Sept. 4, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

We would be pleased to see you up here to help us urge an agitation for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill in Congress next Winter. Every day plainly tells us the necessity of our commencing a unity of action in earnest. I fear we are too slow in our movements. The more patience we endure the longer it seems we are kept from our full Civil Rights. More anon.

H. S. R.

The pine woods are on fire all around Egg Harbor, N. J., also at Hammantown. Several thousand acres, including cranberry marshes, are burned over.

CURE FOR HERPES.—Sulphur of potash, two drachms (chemically pure); water, eight ounces; strain.

Northern Colorphobia Republicans.

Since Jeff. Davis, Forrest, and other ex Confederates took sides at Memphis, Tenn., against the outrageous murders of defenceless colored citizens recently committed in that State, and the still later expression of the revolters in New Orleans, that their movements were not directed against the colored citizens—our Northern colorphobists have been discomfitted.

It was them, in particular, together with some of their "Republican" papers that would give echo, in a prejudiced manner against the "Negro," with startling announcements of "War of Races," etc.—showing more enmity against the colored race and their civil rights than the Southern people.

The feeling in the South is more liberal to-day towards granting the full civil rights of colored citizens than in some of the Northern States, which excludes colored from attending the public schools in common with other children, and refuses equal accommodations in restaurants, hotels, places of amusements, etc., to their very best colored citizens.

Outside of hypocritical Republican platforms, to catch votes, no public expression in the North, with the exception of Massachusetts and one or two other New England States, has ever been given against the prescription which is constantly being practiced on colored citizens. Hence, by the recent expressions of Jeff. Davis, Forrest, and others at the indignation meeting against the outrageous murders committed on colored citizens, and the sentiments of the McEnery party that revolted against Governor Kellogg in New Orleans, that they meant no harm to the colored citizens, our colorphobists of the Northern States, Republican papers and all, having turned their tune, now venture to express an opinion concerning the colored race without timidity, and such an article we find in the *Chronicle* of Friday 17th, as follows:

Fred Douglass, in the *National Era*, advises his colored brethren to leave the state in which they are in a hopeless minority and settle in the four or five States which they may hope to rule politically. This we regard as bad advice. The Government of the United States is pledged to see the negro maintained in all the rights of citizenship, and with these he ought to stand his ground. If Ku-Kluxing was going to be permitted the negroes would be justified in running away from States in which they are in the minority. But it does not argue the kind of spirit needed for success in friendly competition with whites to flock together in communities by themselves. The relations which have existed between whites and blacks for fifty years shows that there is no inherent antagonism between the two races. Through all the North and in most of the South the negro is respected as a man and a citizen, and even those who oppose his enfranchisement are now reconciled to this act as one of simple justice. Our Courts recognize that the right of a negro to his own is as good as a white man's, and at promptly afford him means of redress. The leader who advises them to abandon this vantage-ground and herd by themselves must have a poor opinion of their capacity.

The Federal Government to the Rescue.

Within a few days the wires have been freighted with the appalling intelligence that several Southern States have become the theatres in which, not only inoffensive blacks, but peaceable white citizens, have been brutally murdered. "Ruffianly desperadoes, without provocation, have barbarously knifed and pistoled these law-abiding citizens, invading even their sanctuaries, pillaging and fiendishly setting on fire sacred edifices, without being arrested by the local authorities. Such terrible lawlessness cannot be permitted to go unpunished, and as the local authorities are powerless to cope with the savages it becomes necessary, and we admire the promptness which the General Government has evinced, in order to protect life and property in the troubled regions. If the States themselves are devoid of the power, and they have shown either their inability or their reckless indifference—the United States Government is justified, not only in distributing troops here and there, but in proclaiming martial law in any of the States where these outrages are being committed? We are averse to Federal interference in State affairs; but, when the latter becomes so feeble as to be unable to protect its citizens from infuriated mobs, reeking their vengeance upon unarmed and law-abiding citizens, its honor should prompt it to appeal for aid, after its own power shall have been exhausted. It seems to us that the States thus troubled are unworthy the name of States. We say this, because we do not believe the armed mobs powerful enough to defy the power of the local authorities; and, therefore, we hold them responsible for the blood so cruelly spilt.

Politics, no doubt, exerts a controlling influence over these grovelling authorities who are afraid to use their power in quelling these disturbances, and we hope that the President will use his constitutional authority only to protect the lives and property of the citizens, without promoting the interests of any faction. The States thus afflicted have Republican forms of government. Louisiana and South Carolina are largely controlled by Republicans, so called, who have prostituted their authority, and caused a bitterness to exist among the better class of citizens, and the Administration itself is in a measure responsible for the existing outrages, but it is not the better class who are responsible for these atrocities; it is the barbarians among them who, profiting by political alienation, form themselves into marauding bands, aided no doubt by designing politicians who imagine that this reign of terror, so that their political favorites may be kept in power, and they in spoils. By the bayonet these promoters of the bayonet they will endeavor to perpetuate it. Those who are suffering from this state of things have the sympathy of good men in the North without regard to their political affiliations, and it is for them to demand to hunt down the perpetrators of these crimes against humanity and law. The sooner peace and harmony prevail, the sooner can political combinations be effected for the overthrow of the rogues who have plundered and outraged them. To this class of Southerners, therefore, we appeal to inaugurate legitimate means that will rid their States of the incubus that has so long blighted their fair fame. Taking the utterances of Jefferson Davis and General Forrest on the present disturbances as the prevailing sentiments of the substantial citizens of the South, we loath them of the crimes charged upon them as a people, and look to them for effective co-operation with the troops that have been sent into their several districts for the protection of the lives and property of peaceable citizens, against the murdering gangs that have disgraced civilization by committing crimes too atrocious to chronicle.

A. W. A. DELEON.

BOSTON, Sept. 9, 1874.

The Negroes of Boston Deradicalized and their Manhood Retrieved.

Two years ago, the callers of the meeting that recently denounced in Boston the Republican party for its shortcomings, were as earnest and ready to assail men who honestly differed with them, as were the Ku-Klux who, with masked faces, murdered the inoffensive victims of the South, whose only crime was the maintaining their citizenship. We are glad that they have at last seen their error and expressed their dissatisfaction. Hear them all; we believe that consistency is a jewel. (See resolutions in another column of this paper.) This is a clear and explicit declaration, but it is somewhat astonishing. What! Black men of Boston "lost faith in" the Republican party? Was it not supremely immaculate in 1872? Were not its leaders infallible, worthy the undivided support of all black men whose "antecedents" were simon pure? Such a change, and in so short a time, must be owing to something extraordinary. Have not they permitted some Greeleyite more intelligent than they to blind them with resolutions detrimental to the interests of the *coterie* that gets its inspiration from the Custom House? The passage of the resolutions affirmatively answers the questions, and leaves the "leading men of Boston" in a queer predicament, for they now stand convicted of treason to the personal party they have so uninterruptedly and blindly served. Notwithstanding this defection in a partisan sense, the preamble and resolutions adopted with but the dissenting voice of the most servile creeper of the crew, will exert a salutary influence upon the minds of intelligent voters everywhere, because they come from a set of men who have never before dared to put forth sentiments of their own. Verily, their "progress is forward, not backward," and the author of the resolutions, if he fails to accomplish anything else for his race, will be revered for having retrieved the long lost manhood of the negroes of Boston. It appears to us that the element that has so long degraded the colored citizens of this section has gone under, and we hope it will never again be permitted to conspire against the honor, independence and integrity of the majority, whose influence it has long and impudently ignored, for nothing is to be hoped from the disciplined minority.

We are gratified in seeing the stand taken on the Civil Rights Bill, for its loss was undoubtedly chargeable to treacherous and unfaithful Republicans," and we "advise, admonish and entreat the colored voters of the South," in common with the anxious partisans of Boston, "not to uphold, countenance or elect to offices of governmental trust, any man, white or black, whom they know will not administer the laws equitably and impartially; and that said voters discriminate between good and bad Republicans (administration minions included), letting virtue and ability be the qualifications for office."

The foregoing is the dispassionate opinion of a majority of our most enlightened countrymen, and the negroes of Boston are to be congratulated for having chosen the advanced ground, upon which all blacks can stand, without destroying character, honor, integrity or independence. "That a reign of terror is instigated by the whites at every stated election in the South;" and that their object is to "force black men to vote for scallawags and carpet-bag leaders only aim is plunder and the division of the races, is patent;" that the officers in power in the sections where "the most serious treatment is inflicted upon peaceable colored citizens" are all Grant Republicans, scheming for the possession of the spoils, to the detriment of the principles of the Republican party, is more than evident, no man will deny. We hope, now that the scales have fallen from the eyes of the blacks of Boston, they will inaugurate measures for the awaking of the people with whom they are linked by ties of consanguinity." Let them issue an address to the colored people of the country calling a convention, not to sell themselves to Grant, Blaine, Morton, nor any other designing politician, but to impress upon them the necessity of unity of action and a dignified conservatism, which alone will avert that war of races which, when inaugurated, will be "inimical to the highest and best interests of the colored people of this country, political, educational and religious." Thus will "the long grieved and outraged people" appeal to the humanity and patriotism of the American people. Handing ourselves in hostile camps will continue to irritate "the National hate," instead of arousing that "heartfelt sympathy" which the strong owes to the weak. A convention composed of colored delegates from all the States and Territories is, without doubt, the most imperative necessity at this crisis; it would tend to cement the disconcerted element among us, and prepare the way for a better understanding of our wants; we have lost faith in the Republican party; we cannot become reconciled to the slave-hunting Democratic party; what can we do without a common understanding? As we are, we are a prey for politicians who are ever watching our movements, in order to marshal us against our own interests. A convention would harmonize our views, and we hope that sober-minded men in the different sections of our country, seeing the advantages to be derived from such a gathering, will use all their influence in agitating it, for we believe that our future and the permanent reconciliation of all the discontented elements hinge upon its success.

A. W. A. DELEON.

BOSTON, Sept. 8, 1874.

A Grand Concert

WILL BE GIVEN

Wednesday Evng., Sept. 23, '74

AT THE A. M. E. CHURCH,

Seventh St., Sacramento.

By the ladies and friends of the Church, for the Benefit of the A. M. E. Church.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have volunteered their services as singers for the occasion:

SOPRANOS.
Miss LAURA MILLER,
Mrs. ELIZA ROBERTSON,
Miss CORNELIA HASSELL,
Miss HENRIETTA BLUE,
Miss ANNIE BLUE,
Mrs. JOHANNA CAMPBELL,
Miss SUSAN BULLARD,
Mrs. R. C. FERGUSON.

ALTO.
Mrs. FANNIE GRUBBS.

BASSO
Mr. MOSES CAMPBELL.

TENOR.
Mr. ISAIAH DUNLAP.

CHORISTER
Mr. R. C. FERGUSON.
ASSISTANT CHORISTER.
Mrs. FANNY GRUBBS.

A GRAND BALL

WILL BE GIVEN BY

A Committee of Gentlemen,

As follows:

WM. F. PRICE,
WM. M. STACKHOUSE,
WM. O. JACKSON,
B. R. LOCKETT,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Sixth Street, near Broadway,

OAKLAND,

On Tuesday Evng. Oct 6, 1874.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Dancing to commence at 8. To continue all night.

Tickets of Admission, 75 Cents.

Kraus' Band has been engaged for this occasion.

MASONIC NOTICE.

To All Whom it may Concern:

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, ROYAL Arch Masons, chartered under the Jurisdiction of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania.

We have this day received, from the said Grand Chapter notice of the appointment of Comp. Peter Anderson as Grand Deputy, which is also accompanied with a commission, dated Philadelphia, July 9th, A.D. 5874, A.L.P. 2315, and signed by Isaac Phillips, Most Excellent Grand High Priest, attested by J. W. H. Hacke, Grand Secretary, conferring the aforesaid Companion to act as District Deputy Grand High Priest for California Jurisdiction.

JAMES E. FRANCIS,
Secretary of Alpha Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 16th, 1874.

Notice to Those Afflicted with

RUPTURE

DR. J. A. SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES the afflicted and unfortunate that he has returned to this city, and may be found at his office, No. 1 John street, New York, formerly 697 Broadway.

RUPTURE TRUSSES



PICTURE ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT THE TRUSS as in general use. In the lower cut, No. 2, the Spring, No. 3 the Elastic Pad. No. 2, the Solid Pad. The cut below represents the Seamless Head or Cup Truss.



In both of the above Trusses we claim one of the most important points ever invented in any truss, as special source of injury and vexation to those who wear them, viz., the "Gouge" Every one knows what a "gouge" is.

Beware of the "GOUGE" in all mechanical dodgers and frauds of Messrs. Hi-speed, Key Grease, Screwem-in-deep, Tearem-out, and Co. (Successors to J. Cutty).

Circulars sent free. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Sundays excepted.

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Tuesday, August 10, 1874 at 11 A.M.

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The Musical Exercises will be under the immediate direction of Professor GEO. T. EVANS, assisted by Prof. W. Elliott.

The Art Department will be under the Arrangement of the S. F. Art Association.

The Horticultural Department will be under the charge of the Hy. District Horticultural Society and will be one of the pleasing features of the Exhibition.

JOHN BOLL, 626 Pacific Street.

PRICES OF ADMISSION,

Season tickets, admitting proprietor and lady $5 00
Season tickets, admitting one person 2 50
Season tickets, admitting juveniles under 14 years. 1 00

☞ The above tickets are not transferable.

Single admission ..... 50 cents
Children under 14 years ..... 25 cents

Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Mechanic's Institute, 27 Post street, and at the principal music and drug stores.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTION.—Wash the head thoroughly with Carbolic Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a clean towel or two. To produce a Natural Black apply No. 1 with a toothbrush, then dry as above, then apply No. 2, with a fine comb wash or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a Brown apply No. 1 only. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in every City.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Restaurants.

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☞ Meals from 6 to 9 o'clock, A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 50 and 25 cents.

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PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 626 Pacific street, has taken the well-known stable on the rear of the premises only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons, and for which years' study on the Continent, and in the United States, has qualified him. The Professor has also the Pacific Horse and Cattle Powder for sale, which is a certain cure for all diseases incidental to horses, cattle and sheep.

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Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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Combings made into the very latest styles. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies having combings, will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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1.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Sacramento, Ogden, Colfax, Reno, Sparks, Virginia City and Carlin. Connecting at Oakland with Train for Livermore.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Napa Stage for Saratoga.

8.00 A.M. (Sunday only) Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 M. (Daily) Benicia Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo (Connecting with Express Train for Benicia, Suisun and Sacramento).

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Pablo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez and Landings on the San Pablo Bay.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) for Shellmound, Niles, Livermore and Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Tulare and Los Angeles.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Passenger.

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From Foot of Broadway, Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M. 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M. 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From San Francisco, Alameda, Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M. 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M. 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

Daily, except Sundays—7.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M. 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30, 11.30 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M. 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M. 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—7.45, 8.00, and 11.00 A.M. 5.00 and 6.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M. 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M. 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

On Sundays an Extra Train will leave for San Jose and Way Stations 2.30 A.M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5.30 P.M.

A. C. BARNEY, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

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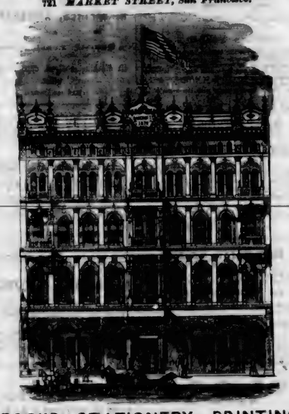
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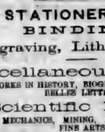
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VOL. XI.—NO. 6. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1874. WHOLE NO. 527

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A Letter from Lewis Hayden, of Boston, Mass. to Hon. Judge Simms, of Savannah, Georgia.

(Continued from last week.)

But the most important part of this history to which we call your attention is as follows: "Before that period in some countries, and shortly after in others, the union had already taken place, and the two terms of 'Ancient' and 'Modern' Masons now exist only in the records of the past."

Now, here is evidence from what we suppose to have been an "Ancient York Mason," who says that the term "Ancient York," belongs to the records of the past.

Now, we ask again, who are the "Ancient York Masons" of the present day? Do they, as Mackey says, "belong to records of the past?" and the record made up for a spurious lodge at that, for such were the "Ancient York Masons" of our country. Such lodges never existed anywhere in America. Now, it is plain, that the universal testimony is, that these "Ancients" were an expelled body of re-called Masons from the Mother Grand Lodge of England; and, therefore, were to all intents and purposes, a clandestine and spurious body and declared to be regular, and permanently into Masonry, contrary to the laws of the Grand Lodge. These seceding brethren, taking advantage of the breach which had been made in friendly intercourse between the Grand Lodges of London and York, on being censured for their conduct, immediately assumed at their irregular meetings, convened without authority, the character of York Masons. Measures were adopted to check them, which stopped their progress for some time, but, taking advantage of the general murmur spread abroad on account of some innovations that had been introduced, and which seemed to sanction an omission of, and a variation in, the ancient ceremonies, they rose again into notice. This imprudent measure of the regular lodges offended many old Masons; but the mediation of John Ward, Esq., afterwards Viscount Dudley and Ward, matters were accommodated, and the brethren seemingly reconciled. This, however, proved only a temporary suspension of hostilities; for the flame soon broke out anew, and gave rise to commotions, which afterwards materially interrupted the peace of this society.

"Lord Raymond was succeeded by the Marquis of Carnarvon in 1738; and under his lordship's auspices the lodges were somewhat and respectable. Notwithstanding the flourishing state of the society however, irregularities continued to prevail, and several worthy brethren, still adverse to the encroachments on the established system of the institution, seemed to be highly disgusted at the proceedings of the regular lodges. Complaints were preferred at every succeeding committee, and their conferences were fully employed in adjusting differences and reconciling animosities. More secession taking place, it became necessary to pass votes of censure on the most refractory, and to act laws to discourage irregular associations of the fraternity. This brought the power of the Grand Lodge in question; and, in opposition to the laws which had been established in that assembly, lodges were formed without any legal warrant, and persons admitted into Masonry for small and unworthy considerations. To disappoint the views of these deluded brethren, and to distinguish the persons initiated by them, the Grand Lodge readily acquiesced in the imprudent measures which the regular Masons had adopted, measures which even the urgency of the case could not warrant. Though this had the intended effect; it gave rise to a new subterfuge. The brethren who had seceded from the regular lodges immediately announced their independence, and assumed the appellation of Ancient Masons. They propagated an opinion, that the ancient rites and practices of Masonry were preserved by them; and that the regular lodges, being composed of Modern Masons, had adopted new plans, and were not to be considered as acting under the old establishment. To counteract the regulations of the Grand Lodge, they instituted a new Grand Lodge in London, professedly on the ancient system, and, contrary to their duty as Masons, under that assumed banner constituted several new lodges, in opposition to the regular established authority. There irregular proceeding they intended to justify under the feigned sanction of the *Ancient York Constitution*; and many gentlemen of reputation, being deceived by this artifice, were introduced among them, so that their lodges daily increased. *Without authority from the Grand Lodge in York*, or from any other established power in Masonry, these refractory brethren persevered in the measures they had adopted, formed committees, held communications, and even appointed annual feasts. Under the false appellation of the York Banner, they gained the countenance of the Scotch and Irish Masons, who, placing implicit confidence in the representations made to them, heartily joined in condemning the measures of the regular lodges in London, as tending, in their opinion, to introduce novelties into the society, and to subvert the original plan of the institution."

History shows that this spurious body known as the Ancients, were not content with their operations in the old country, as we have partly shown, but brought their refractory and spurious measures into America in opposition to the regularly organized Masonic body known as the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England, and constituted lodges in several of the colonies, namely, South Carolina, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. For the two last named we should cite again Brother Findel's history, pp. 359—361:

"June 20, 1764, the Ancient Masons of England constituted a Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and Bro. William Ball was nominated Provincial Grand Master. This Provincial Grand Lodge is said to have been in active operation until the breaking out of the war of independence. * * * * *

"In 1781, many of the brethren applied to England for an authority for the erection of a Grand Lodge, that application being made to the Grand Lodge of the sectarians. By what means the brethren became possessed of this Original Constitution will long remain a mystery, for the searching and meritorious inquiries of Bro. Gast. The lodge in Brooklyn have proved almost to a certainty that it was a forged one. This close, critical investigation has made this much pretty evident, that the person represented as having drawn up the patent, viz., John, 3rd Duke of Athole, was not Grand Master at the time cited, and still less likely to have brought it about in the seventh year of his Grand Mastership.' Neither does this character contain, as is customary, the signature of the Grand Master, but of the Grand Secretary and in the minutes of the London Grand Lodge of the so styled Ancient Masons there is no mention of the bestowal of a constitution for the founding of a Provincial Grand Lodge of New York. Such is the history of Pennsylvania and New York."

The above warrants for, and constituting of lodges by the so-called Ancients were to our white brethren, and to them only, as no petition was ever presented to them by any body of colored Masons upon the American continent; but we did petition to the Grand Lodge of Modern Masons, the Master of which was Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Lord Howard, etc., etc., acting Grand Master under the authority of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and a warrant was issued by the Grand Master's command, R. Holt, D. G. M., and witnessed by the G. S., William White; these being the officers of the Grand Lodges which the Ancients stigmatized as the Grand Lodge of Modern Masons, nor were we in any way connected with the so-called Ancients at any time, for in 1813, that being the year in which our Grand Lodge from whom we derived our authority died, but resurrected into new life, associated with the Ancients; but thanks be to Him who doeth all things well, they did not carry us with them, as the present G. S. informs us that in making up their new register in company with other American lodges we were not recorded thereon, because in common we were independent of and freed from the Grand Lodge at that time. Now, therefore, it would be a misuse of language upon the part of any colored Mason on this continent, to lay any claim to such a dishonorable creation as that of Ancient York Masonry, more especially since in the first instance it was used by some to deceive, as has been shown—by others through ignorance. This being true, all ought to agree that the appellation York Mason or Masonry, should not be used by us as colored Masons, and that they were dishonorable none will deny. But we shall now show that the term Ancient York Mason is unknown to English Masonry, and is not used by any Mason in that country.

(To be Continued.)

Zion Methodist Conference.

The twenty-fourth annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for Western New York assembled, pursuant to appointment, in the town hall, in this village Saturday, September 5, at 4 P. M.

Bishop Clinton, presiding, proceeded to organize the conference, and read the hymn commencing, "What majesty and grace," etc., which was sung with much spirit. He then read for the first lesson the twelfth chapter of Isaiah, and for the second the fourth chapter of first Corinthians. Rev. Emerson Andrews, Baptist, invoked the blessing of God upon the conference and was invited.

William Sanford was designated secretary, and M. H. Ross, assistant.

J. W. Lacey, the appointee, not having arrived to preach the annual sermon, it was deferred, and Messrs. Lewis, J. Stewart, L. W. West, T. H. Biddle and Rev. E. Andrews in turn addressed the conference.

On motion, the transfer of T. H. Biddle, from the Philadelphia conference, was received, and he was admitted as a member of this body.

Some interesting remarks were made by J. C. Lodge, after which the bishop gave out the hymn, "And are we yet alive," etc., and spoke very feelingly of the kind providence of God in bringing the members together again. Five minutes of silent prayer followed, when J. C. Gilbert audibly addressed the throne of grace.

The brethren then gave each other the right hand of fellowship, and the bishop made the appointments for preaching Sunday, as follows: Morning at 10:30, L. W. West; afternoon at 2:30, J. C. Gilbert; evening, at 7:30, A. Cole.

On motion, J. C. Lodge was made an additional secretary.

The conference adjourned to meet this morning.

On Sunday the text in the morning, was from Romans 5:1. "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ." The theme was "Justification." Regeneration and justification are much the same in nature; when a man is regenerated, he is justified. Justification is a glorious work, the principal of religion. Living out this glorious work is peace in everything, in time and eternity.

The afternoon text was from John, 12:13, "Walk while ye have the light." Christ is the light of the world; this is illustrated by his life and works. To walk in the light, fellow Christ's example. Feeble health prevented extended remarks by the regular speaker, and he yielded to B. Uackell, who resumed the subject with satisfaction to the audience.

The conference will meet this morning, at 9 o'clock, when the bishop will deliver his episcopal address. The afternoon session will commence at 2 o'clock, and the regular proceedings will be closed at 4 o'clock, that the members may listen to the annual sermon.

The conference assembled Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, as to rule. Bishop Clinton presiding, and conducting the religious exercises.

Roll was called, rules were read, and minutes of former session read and approved.

On motion, the conference resolved itself into committee of the whole on the bishop's address with A. Cole in the chair, and W. T. Biddle, secretary. The sitting lasted two hours, when the committee arose, and reported progress to the conference, as follows: They proceeded to the consideration of the second section of the address. After discussion as to the best plan of relieving the financial disabilities of the several churches, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and adopted:

Whereas, Several churches of this district are at present greatly embarrassed financially, and a practicable exhibition of connectional interest will greatly tend to the relieving of said embarrassments; therefore

Resolved, That each minister holding a charge pledge himself to aid his co-laborers by presents and collections whenever it is possible so to do.

Resolved, That each minister entering upon a charge will, as soon as practicable, urge upon his people to establish a fund or system for the removal of those debts.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to adopt such plans, that even the children of our various societies may be contributors to such a benevolent cause.

Resolved, That while we feel it our duty to urge upon our people the necessity of self-sustaining action, we do not by any means intend to exclude the benevolence of our friends in general and feel none the less grateful for what has been done, and pray for its continuance.

The third section was read and concurred with and referred to the Missionary Fund Association. The fourth section was discussed and approved. The fifth and sixth sections of the exercise of their rights as citizens. What can be done to protect all classes of citizens in the State of Louisiana? Is the Government of the United States awake to the demands of the hour? The white people of Louisiana are boldly preparing for a race conflict, while the black people are quietly producing cotton and sugar. Arms are being bought, ammunition is being purchased, preparations on an extensive scale are being made openly and defiantly by the people of Louisiana for the purpose of defeating the enforcement of the laws and Constitution. As in 1860-61, no effort is being made to suppress the new rebellion against the United States. United States officials in the South are giving to the authorities in Washington due notice of the threatening attitude of the white people of that section, but nothing apparently is being done to check outrages and to inspire the threatened populace with hope of protection. The colored people in portions of Louisiana are living in dread of some horrible visitation. Is not the situation in the South sufficiently alarming to warrant an extra session of Congress to consider and act upon the necessities as presented by the condition of affairs in that section? Are the freedmen, the loyal negroes, to be given up to assassination because they are Republicans? The blacks in Louisiana need and must have protection if it is proposed that they exercise the right guaranteed by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We observe in the papers notice of the sale of estates donated by Mr. James Lick; and whereas, we have more useful ways of appropriating our spare funds to inventive genius, when railroad and national credit is in better condition; now, therefore, we do hereby command the postponement of said sale until our private personal interest in any or all of said estates have been set aside or purchased.

NORTON I.

The Louisiana Senator.

Under the above caption the Washington *New National Era*, says:

The Republican Convention for the State of Louisiana, exhibited great good sense in adopting a resolution asking for the admission of Gov. Pinchback to the seat to which he is entitled in the United States Senate. The failure to deal justly by Gov. Pinchback on the part o the Republicans in the Senate, is an outrage upon the State of Louisiana, and upon the colored people of that State particularly. It is cheering to the White League. The re ondorsing of Governor Pinchback, and the demand for his admission by representatives of the dominant party of the State was the correct thing to do.

To keep Senator Pinchback out of his seat in the Senate one day, after the opening of Congress next Winter, will be the continuance of an outrage by the Republican party for which the men who are doing their utmost to bring on a war against the negro, will be joyful and thankful.

Louisiana is threatened with a bloody conflict, before and during the election this fall, Leagues have been formed of white men to prevent negroes from going to the polls; every act of intimidation will be resorted to, and the danger is that the sentiment of the people will be falsified by illegal and manufactured returns. It is now known that the whites of Louisiana are organized as an army for the purpose of depriving colored American citizens of the exercise of their rights as citizens. What can be done to protect all classes of citizens in the State of Louisiana? Is the Government of the United States awake to the demands of the hour? The white people of Louisiana are boldly preparing for a race conflict, while the black people are quietly producing cotton and sugar. Arms are being bought, ammunition is being purchased, preparations on an extensive scale are being made openly and defiantly by the people of Louisiana for the purpose of defeating the enforcement of the laws and Constitution. As in 1860-61, no effort is being made to suppress the new rebellion against the United States. United States officials in the South are giving to the authorities in Washington due notice of the threatening attitude of the white people of that section, but nothing apparently is being done to check outrages and to inspire the threatened populace with hope of protection. The colored people in portions of Louisiana are living in dread of some horrible visitation. Is not the situation in the South sufficiently alarming to warrant an extra session of Congress to consider and act upon the necessities as presented by the condition of affairs in that section? Are the freedmen, the loyal negroes, to be given up to assassination because they are Republicans? The blacks in Louisiana need and must have protection if it is proposed that they exercise the right guaranteed by the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Interesting Statistics.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.
"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."
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A Letter from Lewis Hayden, of Boston, Mass. to Hon. Judge Simms, of Savannah, Georgia.

(Continued from last week.)

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 26, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 23, 1874.

We left yesterday for Stockton direct, and stayed there a part of Tuesday and Wednesday; in the afternoon of the latter day we arrived here. Our stay in Stockton, during our business visit there was made pleasant by many of the old residents of that city. We were surprised to find the colored citizens of Stockton so much alive on the question in Congress concerning Civil Rights.

A meeting had been called on Wednesday, 16th instant, which, we were informed on our arrival, we were expected to speak on Civil Rights and the political questions of the day.

This was based on their being informed the preceding week, through a business letter to a friend, that I might probably visit Stockton about that time; but we made no allusion about speaking to a meeting—as their meetings are to be protracted—on these public questions; we have arranged with the Committee to speak at one of them sometime during the Fall.

We are indebted to Mr. Wm. Robinson and wife, as also to Mr. and Mrs. George Reed, for hospitalities. While we lodged at the house of the former, we were made the special guest of a dinner at the latter's residence. We left Stockton with the regret that our stay in that city was compelled to be so short.

On our arrival here in Sacramento we found the city alive with excitement, crowds of people from every locality in the State being in attendance at the State Fair. The races and Fair grounds attracts numbers of both sexes, though the heat throughout the day has been intense. There are also attractions announced to come off by the colored citizens, viz: a concert on Wednesday evening for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, Seventh Street, and a ball by the Sacramento Zouaves on Thursday evening. The trains and boats have brought a large accession of people. I was fortunate in securing sleeping accommodations.

Among the colored strangers who have arrived here during the week I note the following: Mrs. Geo. A. Duval, San Francisco; Miss Madora Richards, Miss Emma J. Beckett, Mrs. C. H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. N. Speights, Cache Creek; Mrs. Day, Chico; Mrs. Holmes, Chico; Miss Ida Johnson, Yolo; Mr. and Mrs. Cathert, Mrs. Fanny Johnson, Woodland; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rogers, Oakland; W. N. Sanderson, Mrs. Josephine Williams-Brown, Mr. and Mrs. "Gus" Davis, Mrs. Charlotte Gilliard, Mrs. Anna I. Graham, "Johnny" Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis, San Francisco, Norman Anderson and son, Merced; Mrs. Catansh, Miss Williams, Chico; Mr. T. H. Randolph, Marysville; Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, Mrs. D. Thomas, Miss C. Wetzell, San Francisco; W. W. Lee, Stockton; Miss C. Alexander, A. P. Ashburne, W. F. Price, William E. Jackson, B. R. Lockett, Oakland; Mr. Charlton, J. W. Carter, James Oliver, Colusa; R. Hall, P. A. Bell, San Francisco; and a large number of others.

Great preparations are being made for the Zouave ball to-night (Thursday). From all indications it will be well attended.

The concert at the Seventh Street A. M. E. Church last night was exceedingly well attended. The amateurs announced were as follows:

SOPRANOS.

Miss LAURA MILKER.
Mrs. ELIZA ROBERTSON.
Miss CORNELIA HASSELL.
Miss HENRIETTA BLUE.
Miss ANNIE BLUE.
Mrs. JOHANNA CAMPBELL.
Miss SUSAN BULLARD.
Mrs. R. C. FERGUSON.

ALTO.
Mrs. FANNIE GRUBBS.

BASSO.
Mr. MOSES CAMPBELL.

TENOR.
Mr. ISAIAH DUNLAP.

CHORISTER
Mrs. R. C. FERGUSON.

ASSISTANT CHORISTER.
Mrs. FANNY GRUBBS.

The programme was made up of Anthems, Arias, Songs and Ballads.

Part I. was opened with the anthem, "Hark, the Song of Jubilee!" and was well rendered. After which, a violin solo, by Moses Campbell. Mr. Campbell's solo should have been rehearsed before the Committee previous to the concert, it so painfully afflicted the intelligent audience which was assembled on this occasion. Duet, "Twilight," by Miss C. Hassell and Mrs. Fannie Grubbs, was charmingly rendered. The former sang the soprano part: the latter, alto or seconds. The concertina solo, by Mr. Cuthbert, was omitted. The anthem, "How Beautiful upon the Mountains" closed the first part of the programme.

After a short intermission for refreshments—ice cream, etc—which were on sale, Part II. was inaugurated with complete success, by the aria, "Good-bye on the Door," by Miss Susan Bullard. A song, "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," by Miss Cornelia Hassell; the spirited and pleasing aria, "Rollicking Dolle Day," appropriately rendered by Mrs. G. Campbell, and the concerted piece by Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, W. L. Rogers was the organist, and R. C. Ferguson the leader on the occasion. Altogether it was a very creditable affair. Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan has given the formerly lukewarm people of the A. M. E. Church considerable impetus since he has been among them.

We promised to make a visit to Miss Jones' School at some future time. We gave her the reasons why we had not visited that and other schools for the past two years; it was in consequence of the whilom litigation that had so long prevailed in the Supreme Court, that being now decided, though far from being satisfactory it has to be accepted until Congress passes the pending Civil Rights Bill. Hence our conclusion to acknowledge and visit some of the proscribed schools again. We will return to San Francisco either this afternoon or to-morrow (Friday) morning.

Prayer Before Battle.

Whether it is true or not that the Welsh are a quarrelsome people, we cannot undertake to say; the following laughable anecdote, however, would seem in some measure to countenance the conclusion (and Shakespeare, we believe, almost invariably represents his Welsh characters as *touchy* to a degree) that there is a *modicum of truth* in the charge. But to the story: A Scotch pedler, without the remotest intention on his part of getting into a quarrel or fight with any one, had put up (with his pack) for the night, at a country ale-house bordering on Wales, where, as the fates would have it, he found a motely assemblage in the kitchen of the inn, of one of the most desirable individuals; and among the rest, a Welshman, whose aim, from the very first, it seemed to be to get into his ken water with poor Sawney. The latter, sagaciously appreciating the true character of his tormentor, and determined to get rid of him in the quietest way possible, told him that he "did not want to fight." This only excited to a still higher pitch the *bravado* of the Welshman, and he told the Scotchman that he would "make him fight." "Well," says Sawney, "if I must fight, let me say my prayers before I fight," which the Welshman conceding, the Scotchman fell upon his knees, imploring his maker to pardon him for "the few men he had already killed, and for the one that was *about* to die." The Scotchman slowly arose from his knees, but not before the Welshman made a precipitate retreat from the room.—*Fun and Flow.*

—THE Transcontinental Canadian Telegraph contracts have all been concluded, and Barnard, who has the British Columbia section, will commence work immediately.

St. Louis Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, MO. Aug. 29, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Some friend, perhaps yourself, has placed me under obligations for your excellent APPEAL during the past month, from a mere casual acquaintance, it has now became a "welcome visitor," and I now look as anxiously for its coming as for the visit of an old and well-tried friend. The APPEAL supplies a want and becomes a necessity, expressing as it does the peculiar needs and complaints of our distinctive race. Specially devoted to the dis-emination of matter concerning Freemasonry among colored men, it may write them up into notice, and pave the way for their recognition and acceptance at the hands of their *white* brethren. But, especially, can the APPEAL render valuable and efficient service in the cause which is preliminary to the recognition and acceptance of members of the race as peers and brethren.

The unhappy and unreasonable differences which now divide colored Freemasons in twain should be quickly settled, and a harmonious union effected upon the basis of reason and brotherly love.

Arranged before a tribunal these two hostile factions could only plead "overcoming ambition" on the one side and "shattered hopes" on the other; in either case nothing could stand the test of reason.

For the APPEAL the opportunity is now offered to heal these differences, and restore a harmonious and fraternal feeling. The effected forms and customs of the *ante bellum* days are rapidly passing away; new and greater responsibilities are devolving upon us, our status is to be readjusted and made determinate; our complaints, needs, demands and rights are is be formulated and pressed, and this must be the effort of our manhood.

Let the cry throughout the length and breadth of our Masonic fraternity be—"no party for Brutus, none yet for Anthony, but all for Rome."

Please furnish me with copies of proceedings of the "Sovereign Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, State of California." If in print.

Fraternally yours.
WILLIS N. BRENT.

[Not printed as yet; will send when printed. Our thanks are extended to you for a copy of the Missouri Grand Lodge Printed Proceedings for 1874. We will comment on their merits in a future issue.—ED. APPEAL.]

FELL DEAD.—Yesterday evening about dark William L. Civil, a colored man, fell dead while at work at his bootblack stand. Dr. Clayton was sent for, but the man was beyond the skill of a physician. The cause of his sudden taking off was heart disease.—*Sacramento Daily Record, Septemper 24, 1874.*

THE LIVING QUEENS OF SPAIN.—There are so many Queens of Spain about the world that when one of them is named a momentary reflection is necessary to remember her present situation and past history. In an important particular they are all alike. No one of them is on full pay, or likely soon to become so. There is Maria Christina, the old Reina Gubernadora, who of late has dropped very much out of sight, but who is occasionally heard of at a French sea bathing place. There is her daughter Isabella, who, like her mother was expelled from Spain by an ungrateful people, and who resides chiefly in Paris. There is a third ex-queen who lives in Italy and who, having a tolerable good position to fall back upon in her country, has altogether discontinued the title she bore during her brief and anxious residence in Madrid; and a fourth Spanish Queen exists, so-styled by herself, but who, unlike the three already named, has never sat on the throne, but speaks very confidingly of one day doing so. It is this last lady who has sent a reply to the address recently dispatched to her by the Marseilles Royalists.

Court of Heroines of Jericho.

A complete monitor of the Order, of three degrees, namely: M. M.'s Daughter, True Kinsman, and Heroines of Jericho, with plates containing diagrams for arrangements of the Court of Heroine, emblems, regalia, etc., by Moses Dickson, for sale by the agent, Mrs. M. J. Morton, 911 Washington st., San Francisco. Price, 50 cents.

N. B.—Orders sent from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to.

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I was more than pleased on the 22d day of August when I received that issue of your paper, with its leading article headed "Our eleventh volume," and stating that the APPEAL was commenced in 1862. It was about that time when the Nation was in deep meditation over Lincoln's intended Emancipation Proclamation, and our country crusaded with a domestic war. Our papers generally contained but little else than the results of battles for the cause of emancipation and advocacy of loyalty to the government. In those times I am proud to know the PACIFIC APPEAL acted well its part. In reading the details of your prospectus of the eleventh volume and your reverting back to 1862, showing the labors the APPEAL had performed in the anti slavery and Republican cause since that time. It reminded me of some of the war meetings we held in those times at the Cooper Institute in this city, when eloquent speakers would arouse our men and get them to enlist in their country's cause. Among others I was called on to speak on the war and its results, but during my discourse under the remark, that I hoped some one of our people in some State would commence an acceptable newspaper, that we might be able to congratulate, in years long after, the good effects of a powerful pen. I also remarked that if the sword was mighty, the pen was mightier. In those times regiment after regiment were making transit through our city and my opinion was poised between the power of the pen and the sword, but predicted at the time that the combined power of both sword and pen which was going from the North would make success certain.

But a short while after, on April 3d, 1865, the Northern pen indited the news of the fall of Richmond, and after that the Confederate Government. When I review the services of over two hundred and fifty thousand colored troops that were then in defense of their Government, I must no wonder why our Republican friends are so tardy in enacting the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill while they have the power in both branches of Congress.

I hope that the APPEAL will continue its advocacy for the passage of that just measure with as much zeal in the future as it has exhibited in the past. There are many here who join me in wishing the continued success of the APPEAL on the Pacific Coast, both for its dissemination of Masonic literature of colored men, and for its bold espousal of our political cause. We hope that in the end your labors will be rewarded. Without taking up any more of your valuable space I close, and remain

Yours truly,
J. W. H. HACKS, M. D.

EMPHATIC DENIAL.—The Wheeler & Wilson MANUFACTURING COMP'Y emphatically deny the existence of any sworn statment, showing larger sales of Sewing Machines, in 1873, by any other company than theirs. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. E. W. HARRAL, General Agent, 427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Proclamation.

To his Celestial Majesty, the Emperor of China, my dear brother, I address you these few lines to the same purport as I did some years ago to your predecessor, viz: to request that you will limit as far as possible the immigration of the Chinese, your Majesty's, subjects, to this country, as I will not be able to restrain a strong feeling against them which might end in disaster to them if they be permitted to come in unlimited numbers.

NORTON I.

No contract regarding Alaska legal without the Emperor's sign ture.

HENRY WARD BEECHER once wrote, "The newspaper is an overunfolding encyclopedia; an unbound book *forever turning and never finished.*" Wonder if H. W. B. had in his "mind's eye" the newspapers and their connection with the great scandal?

—THE Danish Government directs its envoy at Berlin to ask from the German Government an explanation with regard to the expulsion of Danish subjects from Schleswig.

THE *City of Peking* sails on Saturday next for San Francisco, touching only at Panama.

Deaths.

COWES—In New Haven, Connecticut, September 9th, James Morris Cowes, eldest son of the late James C. Cowes, of San Francisco, aged 48 years and 10 months.

[In chronicling the death of the late James Morris Cowes it brings to our mind sad reflections in reviewing two or three decades of the past, when the Cowes family, now so fast fading away, were so extensive. In the city of New York, and on this Coast, the deceased was prominently and widely known, and was highly regarded by all who knew him as an unassuming gentleman. He was popular as a steward in the first-class American and European steamships in his day, as was his late and lamented father, who preceded him in the same business. Mr. J. Morris Cowes was at one time a member of Olive Branch Lodge, F. and A. M., of this city. He leaves a sister, Mrs: Rebecca Cowes, and several other relatives on this Coast to mourn his loss.—ED. APPEAL.]

CIVIL—In Sacramento September 23d, William L. Civil formerly of Philadelphia, aged 42 years.

[Mr. Civil was one of the trustees of the A. M. E. Church in Sacramento City, he was also, a member of the Sacramento Zouaves, which organization will be in attendance at the funeral services in that church, to-morrow (Sunday)— ED. APPEAL.]

A GRAND BALL
WILL BE GIVEN BY
A Committee of Gentlemen,
At Sulfino,
WM. F. PRICE,
WM. M. STACKHOUSE,
WM. G. JACKSON
B. R. LOCKETT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sixth Street, near Broadway,
OAKLAND.
On Tuesday Evng. Oct. 6, 1874.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Dancing to commence at 8. To continue all night.
Tickets of Admission, 75 Cents.
☞ Evans' Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Notice to Those Afflicted with
RUPTURE
DR. J. A. SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES the patients and friends of those suffering from rupture, that he is now in San Francisco, and may be duly consulted at his office, 640 Montgomery street. Private rooms for ladies. New York, formerly 697 Broadway.

RUPTURE TRUSSES

THESE ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT THE TRUSS as in general use. In the above cut No. 1 is the Spring; No. 2 the Rupture Pad; No. 3, the Buckle or Back Piece.
The cut below represents the Snake Head or Strap Truss.

In looking at the above instruments, can any one of ordinary comprehension fail to see at once the superior degree of safety and retention in those with adjustable pads over any of the old forms? Every one so long afflicted must see for himself.
DR. J. A. SHERMAN, the original and only inventor and founder of the above instruments, has devoted a lifetime to the study of rupture, from a conscientious love of humanity. He has had more than twenty years' experience, and as certain as the sun rises and sets, so certain is he to relieve all who call upon him. He has had numerous testimonials from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in the country, but considers it unnecessary to publish them, as he has no quackery about him, but will let his instruments speak for themselves. He has had numerous applications to visit patients at their residences, but as he has no assistant, he is compelled to decline all such applications, as he is dispensing rather than selling instruments. All the above cuts of the trusses are accurate as the applications made in DR. SHERMAN'S consultation rooms, and the same rejected by the use of trusses ordered by any one of inferior construction.
☞ Office and rooms fitted up at his office, 640 Montgomery street, second floor, where he can personally be consulted. Those who cannot call will please write for circulars, stating the location of the rupture, and the exact measurement around the body, over the hips, which will enable him to send you an instrument that will suit your case. Remember, that I will guarantee a perfect fit in every case, or no sale. It remains valuable to the afflicted to call and examine for themselves.
DR. SHERMAN is permitted to refer to gentlemen of the highest standing in this city who have been cured by his method after being seriously injured by the long use of trusses.
Office—640 Montgomery Street.

WANTED—Any lady or gentleman in the city to sell Fourth Street Corsets. Call at 1 Fourth street.
C. H. VALENTINE.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
Cast Off Boots and Shoes,
At No. 815 FOURTH STREET, below Bryant, San Francisco.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by
C. H. VALENTINE.

Ninth Industrial Exhibition
HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
MECHANICS INSTITUTE,
WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
Tuesday, August 18, 1874, at 11 A.M.
CORNER OF BUSH AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

The Musical Exercises will be under the immediate direction of Professor GEO. T. EVANS, assisted by Prof. HOWARD.
The Art Department will be under the arrangement of the S. F. Art Association.
The Horticultural Department will be under the charge of the Bay District Horticultural Society, and will be one of the pleasing features of the Exhibition.
JOHN HOLL, 802 Pacific Street.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Season tickets, admitting gentleman and lady..... $5.00
Season ticket, admitting one person..... 3.00
Children under 14 years..... 25 cents
Tickets can be obtained from any of the Managers, at the Mechanics Institute, 27 Post street, and at the principal music and drug stores.
A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with soap and water; then apply the dye with a clean towel or fan. To produce a NATURAL BLACK apply No. 1; with a fine-tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful BROWN apply No. 2 alone, after washing as above directions.
All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Sacramento.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO.
☞ Beds to Let. Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.
☞ Meals from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 50 and 75 cents.
Address Mr. and Mrs. M. A. JACKSON.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,
Surgeon & Accoucheur,
343 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
SURPLUS	167,113 66
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,113 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA.
1862. 1867. 1873.


Special Attention Given to Orders sent to
E. W. HARRAL,
427 MONTGOMERY STREET,
S. F.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN HOLL, of 802 Pacific street, has taken the auction stand from the Cobb monopolists, and in addition to his auction sales, will attend to all veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever professed in the United States. Prof. Holl is the only man on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this department, and will call on to meet him at any time by calling upon
JOHN HOLL, 802 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN SEGGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
634 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Income 78
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies having combings to sell will please call at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Harbor Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Rolled Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Cumberland Coal, Pine Coal, Redington's Dry Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 316 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance { 628 Clay Street, 625 Merchant Street,
Rm. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
333 Bush Street, San Francisco.

THOS. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Keith),
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
CORONER'S OFFICE.
ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
apl-1yr.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Tonic of Hair Straightened, 100 Curls always on hand ready to put in. Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1866.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of Machinery of the Latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any required size and kind.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, all sizes,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER! LARGE STOCK. Low Prices.
EGGS 30 Cents.
LARD 25 PER CENT.
TEAS
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free to any part of the City.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Sansome St., Nimitz Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
FOR MERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
824 & 826 JSTREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually, quarterly, and in coin or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FONTENRAUD and Prof. JOHN ROSS are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 833 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell streets. They use all kinds of witchcraft, never let disease nor spells curse you, returns anything that is lost, raises spells, cures love, returns anything that is missing. They or you away, and never frustrate what they say. They will also give love and luck to all who visit it. Don't forget to call and see them.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 600 persons.
Omnibuses, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
AGENT OF
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CORALS, LONG CURLS, SWITCHES, PUFFINGS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Grenada Book of the Age. Call
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRAUGHT, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET.
Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared to serve up meals in accordance with the best French cookery. He has engaged a First Class Waiter and Cook, and other will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Rooms furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Chambermaids supplied at their residences.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Summer Linen, and we all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flouncing, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, Chronic Diarrhœa, Coughs, Colds, Old Sores, Sick Headache, Sore Throat, TRY IT, TRY IT! Name genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRAUGHT, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

MRS. E. A. DAWSON,
DRESS-MAKER,
No. 569 SIXTH STREET,
OAKLAND.
Dress Making in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For those in this city or those arriving from the interior, one suite nicely furnished rooms at Mrs. Graham's, No. 111 Powell Place, either permanently or transiently. ap 5-3m

ROBERT WHITE. GILT EDGE
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au15

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au15

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au16

CRAIG & SON,
102 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for Funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. au30

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS-MAKING
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
MRS. S. E. VALENTINE AND MRS. SUSAN FULLER have opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 827 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. Dresses made in all styles and in the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Hemiptyland Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,
LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,
No. 1007 DUPONT STREET,
Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturer of Hair in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Tangled Hair Straightened and made into every style.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, April 26th, 1874.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Way Passenger Train via Livermore, Lathrop and Stockton.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger Train via Martinez, Benicia, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Valley Passenger Train via Martinez, Benicia, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
12.00 M. Express (Sundays excepted) Stockton and Sacramento.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Niles for Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Express for Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Visalia, Tulare and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamers, from Broadway Wharf, Oakland.
6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Ogden and all points East.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Leandro.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to Haywards.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....865,000
CHARLES NEGROOD, President.
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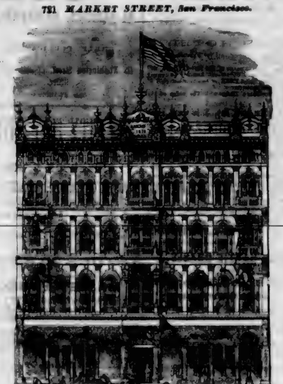
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To the Masons Subordinate to the National Compact. "Is the Sceptre not Departing from Her?"
BY A. W. DE LEON.
Article First of the Revised Constitutions of the so called Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of Free and Ancient *York* (?) Masons of North America, adopted at its last triennial session, held at Louisville, declares, "that the respective State Grand Lodges represented in this Grand Lodge are the highest and only legitimate source of Masonic authority over the three symbolic degrees." This proves how anomolous is the body styling itself Arbiter of American Free-masons. Article Seven conflicts with the first, arrogating the power to control, what the latter calls, "The highest and only legitimate authority." The article says: "Each M. W. G. Lodge holden under the authority of this M. W. N. G. Lodge shall be required to make, or cause to be made to the N. G. Secretary, a regular return of the list of the lodges under its jurisdiction, and of the number of members belonging to each lodge, and of the resignations, expulsions, deaths, and of the reinstating of members suspended or expelled." The second section of the ninth article gives the National Grand Master the power to "order warrants for organising new Grand Lodges, on application, when the M. W. N. G. L. is not in session." Now brethren how can you reconcile these inconsistencies? How do you account for those infringements upon your supremacy? How do you receive these innovations and usurpations? This, "founded in ignorance" and therefore "unworthy of civilization and disgraceful" to enlightened Masons, admits that a Grand Lodge is the "highest and only legitimate Masonic authority," and yet tells the Grand Lodges in this period of light they shall make, or caused to be made, returns etc., to it. And more than this, gives the National Grand Master the power, which it does not itself possess—to organize new Grand Lodges. Surely—
"Where ignorance is bliss,
'Tis folly to be wise!"
This child of suspension, the Vere, how rotton is the organization he now champions, with how much of intelligence, his feeble report attests. His sudden change required some justification; and he probably felt an uncomfortable consciousness that he had been doing a great deal during his life, to make it very difficult to justify the change, and, at the same time, unfortunately, to add to the necessity of attempting to justify it. He has accordingly undertaken on "State Rights" Grand Lodges, have not been able to resolve to meet the difficulties surrounding the question they were appointed to report upon; and the way by which they have endeavored to escape it, is one which persons in the like circumstances are always tempted to take, and few are found to resist the temptation; therefore, they declare "The State Rights Grand Lodges irregular, and recommend that they shall be so considered and held by all State Grand Lodges and their subordinates in the National Union" without discussing the principle involved. Making no attempt to state soberly and distinctly the grounds upon which he felt warranted, or constrained to come to the conclusion which he reported, he adopts the easier task of assailing those who still hold the same views, the small sum of fifty dollars per year, caused him to abandon. He and his committee have seen fit to hold up to the wise and real Grand Lodges "and their subordinates in National Union," what they have been pleased to denominate "State Rights Grand Lodges" as "irregular." It is unhappily a matter of experience, that the warmest advocates of a cause are generally converted into its bitterest opponents, after they have deserted it, and that their feelings towards those who continue to uphold it undergo a similar change. But this painful process generally takes some time, so that one is able to see the stage of the transformation. And I can only account for the suddenness of Le Vere's transition, in the present case, by supposing that my first letter added to the difficulties of the position in which he found himself. Nothing but inability so come to any other conclusion could have forced the committee no represented to report as they did; but all well-informed Masons know now ill deserved is the credit claimed for the imaginary National, and how ill-grounded is the charge of irregularity made against the Sovereign bodies. Give us further light Brother Le Vere!

Proclamation.
Whereas, the Spring Valley Water Works Company is assessed at only $800,000, when it is claimed to be worth $11,000,000, on which sum good interest is paid in the shape of dividends; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command Mayor Otis and the city authorities to order another assessment, and prevent the City and State from being defrauded of a large amount of money.
NORTON I.
"Live and Let Live."
Whereas, there is a secret society throughout the United States termed the "Grangers"; and whereas, all combinations against labor or capital in these troublesome times, when there is no confidence in anybody or anything, is injurious to society and tends to drive money to a more genial atmosphere, and is also *Imperio in Imperum*, as against the good government of the Empire; now, therefore, we do hereby declare the society known as the Grangers dissolved, under penalty of our sovereign displeasure.
NORTON I.
EMPHATIC DENIAL—The Wheeler & Wilson MANUFACTURING COMP'Y emphatically deny the existence of any sworn statment, showing larger sales of Sewing Machines, in 1873, by any other company than theirs. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. E. W. HARRAL, General Agent, 427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

The "National" G. Secretary.
An individual calling himself Le Vere, who in his report declares the the Sovereign Grand Lodges "irregular," has at one time, pronounced distinctly and earnestly, his adherence to the principal which his accidental election to the Secretaryship of the National Compact has so suddenly changed. Few of those who have taken part in the controversy know better than this Le

A Letter from Lewis Hayden, of Boston, Mass. to Hon. Judge Simms, of Savannah, Georgia.
(*Continued from last week.*)
By the way, since the present pretended "Ancients" assumed to be the special guardians of the Ancient Landmarks, we feel called upon to make of them an inquiry, which is this: Do they or do they not adhere to the ritualistic Landmarks of the Ancient York Masons, as by them laid down and carried into practice? For, in an extract from an article of Brother Jacob Norton's, taken from the "New York Sunday Despatch," January 14, 1872, we find the fact set forth that in the days of Ancient Craft Masonry, as practised by the York Masons, women were admitted as members. Thus: "I may here remark, that according to the old laws women were allowed to be members of the guilds, and were called sisters;" and the reader will take notice that in the charges and laws of the operatives rinal no mention is made of the exclusion of women; and in one of the rituals printed in Brother Hughan's History of the Grand Lodge of York, the following directions are given at the part where the charges were to be read: *The* one of the elders taking the book, and that he or she who is being made a Mason shall lay their hands thereon, and the charge shall be given." What becomes of that "being a man, free born, of lawful age, &c.?" But the making Masons of women. This is truly a Landmark and belonged to the "Ancient York Masonry." Now, since our Ancient York Masons of the present day refuse to make Masons of women we protest against this rendering of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out; but if, however, our brothers of the York persuasion adhere to their Ancient Landmarks and initiate Sisters is to their lodges, we have been thus far unfortunate, for we have never as yet had the pleasure of greeting one of these Sister Masons.
Before closing, however, our letter to you, we will further say that, it being an admitted fact that the Grand Lodge of Ancients in London was composed of expelled Masons from the regular and worldacknowledged Grand Lodge of England, and that while in that condition, viz., expelled, they organized themselves into what they termed a "Grand Lodge," to call them a regular body of Masons would be a misnomer; so that all who affiliated with them were affected to the extent of being tainted with their leprosy; and further, it would be as proper to say that a child born out of wedlock was a legitimate child as to assert that a lodge emanating from such a body could be a legitimate lodge.
We know it is claimed that because the Grand Lodge of England, in the year 1813, did form some kind of a compromise with that spurious body known as the "Ancients," that by virtue of such compromise the acts and deeds of the Ancients became thereby legitimized. We here affirm that it would be equally as proper to say that after a child had been born out of wedlock and grown up to manhood, that per chance after he has arrived at years of maturity and had engaged in business on his own responsibility, and his father and mother should go through the ceremony of marriage, that thereby he or she would cease to be a bastard. It would be just as reasonable to say that because the Grand Lodge of 1717 and the 'Ancients' in 1813 formed what is now known as the United Grand Lodge of England, the Lodges created by the so-called Ancient York, born out of Masonic wedlock, could become legitimate by a subsequent Masonic marriage, notwithstanding the fact that their Lodges in this country had declared their independence many years before this action had taken place; and therefore, they, the Masons of America, were not included among the contracting parties, and by consequence, therefore, remain in the same condition as though no action had ever taken place between the two bodies in England, the Ancient and Modern Grand Lodges. Their condition is better seen by reference to the following article extracted from the "American Freemason" of August 15, and is from the pen of Brother Norton:
"We have, so far, treated of independent lodges, or bodies of Masons who never owed or acknowledged allegiance to recently established Grand Lodge. We will give an instance of a more aggravated nature. In 1789, or later, some Masons in London who were probably initiated in lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, and who were consequently bound to abide by its laws and regulations, took the liberty to secede and form themselves into an independent Grand Lodge. They were, of course, expelled; but what did they care? they in their turn expelled the Grand Lodge of England. They assumed the name of 'ancients,' and stigmatized the Grand Lodge by the nickname of 'moderns.' They, after awhile, induced a Scotch nobleman to become their Grand Master, and became a truly formidable body. These really spurious Masons were acknowledged by the Grand Lodge of Scotland and Ireland, and treated with the same respect as the regular Grand Lodge was. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, however, counselled both parties to unite, and a union was finally effected in 1813. But during the time of the existence of the so-called Grand Lodge of 'Ancients,' they not only established lodges in England, but even on this continent. Many of the lodges originally held charters from them. Now, if we should begin hair-splitting as to which of our American lodges had spurious origins, there would be a pretty kettle of fish to fry. The subject would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer. We think that the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, etc., with all the lodges and Grand Lodges they gave birth to, would be declared by our Masonic jurisprudence hair-splitters as bogus, spurious, clandestine, etc. Nay, more, according to the laws laid down by our *profound* jurisprudence literati, the Grand Lodge of England deserves to be expelled from the Masonic brotherhood for suffering the spurious body, the so-called 'Ancients,' to become part of themselves. The same should also be done to the Grand Lodge of New York, who had twice within our recollection united with large bodies of men, who were irregularly initiated in spurious organizations, and gave them all the required status of regular 'true-blues.' Now, if all this was allowed, if the Grand Lodge of England had a right of uniting with a body that had an illegal origin, and the Grand Lodge of New York was suffered to do so twice, who can deny the right to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts of uniting with the African Lodge, which undoubtedly had a legal origin?"
Here we are forced to say that it was well for us as colored Masons that we were not connected with those spurious Ancients, for if we had been in any way allied to them, we should have those "fish to fry" some how or other; for it matters not when or by whom or in what age of the world a law may have been enacted and called Masonic, we as colored Masons are required to conform to it, or suffer ourselves to be charged with being "clandestine and worthless;" so that it was well that they were white and not colored, for being white they escaped criticism.
The old lie which, like base money, had been nailed to the counter, it would seem has got loose and fallen under the counter, or, in other words, our enemies among the whites who originated this falsehood, have been met and refuted by no less an authority than the Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, as the following will show, taken from the "American Freemason," July 15, 1869, from the pen of Bro. Jacob Norton, and referring to a personal conversation between these two eminent brothers, as follows: "Well, the next conversation turned on the negro question. Bro. Hervey assented freely to your and my idea, that all the United States lodges, as well white as black, were cancelled from the register in 1813, and he said that under the circumstances he could see no good reason why the African Lodges should not be as much at liberty to form a Grand Lodge as were the white lodges."
We have cited the above for the purpose not only of showing that there is not now, nor ever was, any feeling of hostility on the part of the Grand Lodge of England toward us for any wrong act of omission, such as nonpayment of dues or loss of status in consequence thereof. But Bro. Hervey, the present Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, goes still further in showing what he believes to be our rights as Masons, for in further conversation with Bro. Norton, as given by the latter in the "Masonic Monthly," published in Boston for May, 1869, he says: "In the course of our conversation, Bro. Hervey expressed his firm opinion, that the members of the African Lodge were as legally entitled to visit English Lodge, as the members of any other American Lodge."
Bro. Norton, in the "American Freemason" of August 15, 1869, writes as follows:
"From the foregoing we must come to the conclusion: *First*, that the Grand Lodge of England was justified in granting the African charter in 1784. *Second*, that the African Lodge is as legal as St. Andrew's Lodge is, and possesses a higher claim to original legitimacy than St. John's Lodge. *Third*, that it had as much right to establish a Grand Lodge as either of the other lodges in Massachusetts, or in any other State, had."

Outrages in Tennessee.
The Nashville (Tenn.) *Bulletin*, makes the following record of our "best friends":
August 1.—Burning of the schoolhouse at Commerce, Smith county.
August 7.—Burning of Masons of the Reeves brothers at Somerville.
August 10.—Burning of two churches near Cypress, West Tennessee.
August 11.—Burning of two churches in Haywood county.
August 12.—Midnight murder of Sandy Peeler, an inoffensive old colored man, by masked men at Stewart's Creek, Rutherford county.
August 15.—Unprovoked murder of Robert Banks, a colored musician, near Kingston Springs, by one Wm. Kellam.
August 19.—Burning of schoolhouse at Gardner's Station, Weakly county.
August 14.—Burning of schoolhouse near Grant, Smith county.
August 22.—Fiendish murder of Julia Hayden, a colored school teacher, at Hartsville, by midnight marauders.
August 24.—Cruel and unprovoked murder of Dick McKinney, an inoffensive and aged colored man, by maskers, at Chestnut Mound, Smith county.
August 25.—Wholesale buchery of sixteen colored men, who were taken from the jail at Trenton, Gibson county, by armed and masked men and shot down like dogs.
August 30.—The finding of the dead bodies of three negroes fastened on a raft floating down the Tennessee river, with a card attached to their persons with the following inscription: "They have a ticket to New Orleans; please let them pass.
August 30.—Stopping of the train at York Station, on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad and the deliberate and unprovoked murder of Thomas Ivey, a colored mail route agent.
Add to this the same class of "friends" in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, and then tell us to vote them into office.

LINDSEY & COLLINS, 507 and 509 Sansome street, keep constantly on hand the choicest Family Groceries, Sugar Cured Hams, fresh California Eggs, Butter, California and Eastern Cheese, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 10, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

The Republican and the Democratic parties of the Nation are at present watching the attitudes of each other with as much interest as a lion or a leopard ceastlessly watches their intended prey. The Republicans are the ins and Democrats are the outs, so far as the National Republican Administrations and the two-thirds majority in Congress are concerned, viewing the situation from a political standpoint; the Democratic party is endeavoring to blacken the record of the Republican party for the indiscreet acts of the Credit Mobileir, and other obnoxious financial events, which has taken place since the present Administrations was installed in power. But with these questions, the Colored citizens of the Nation, have but little to do, and none of the Colored members of Congress during the last and proceeding sessions interfered with the crimination or recrimination is debate, or final action. But the great wonder and suprise is that as soon as the Amnesty bill that pardoned the rebels and the Mobilier, excitement somewhat subsided, and the Civil Rights Bill was brought forward it was perceived that half or more of the Northern Republican and Independent press, in this City and State as well as in Chicago, Ill., joining in and echoing the cry in prejudiced manner war of races, etc.

The Southern press and people, mistaking the real sense of the Northern people, which is independent of a truckling, pro-slavery press, were encouraged to form their white leagues, with a supposed sympathy from the North, and by such combination, were endeavoring to carry out the programme which President Grant so timely nipped in the bud.

The Northern Democracy would like to make a bid for the colored vote in the next Presidential election, and the Republican party would like to retain the colored vote for the same purpose. But as both parties have treated the colored citizens mean (politically), they are now watching each other—the one daring the other to pass the Civil Rights bill the ensuing session of Congress, and the other, sitting in power on the colored vote, having promised, in their National and State Republican party platforms, to pass it. This places our weak-kneed Northern colorophobia members of Congress in a bad fix, in view of their colored forces to aid in the next Presidential election.

Mr. Cain's Lecture.

Mr. E. Cain delivered a lecture on Wednesday evening last in the Young Men's U. B. Society's hall, Pacific St., above Powell. His subject was: "Black, Red, and White;" founded on the Ethnology of the races. He set forth some original ideas, which were admired more for his natural gifts than for his crude style as an accomplished lecturer.

The subject of itself has been treated by many of the learned scientists of Europe and America, whose standard works are the criterion for the enlightenment of the present age. Mr. Cain's ideas as presented in his lecture were accepted by his audience for what they were worth, but by no means will they be adopted by the intelligent, in lieu of the present standard works on the science of Ethnology.

Mr. Cain's audience was not very large, and was composed of about an equal number of colored and white persons, whom at the close, and at times during the delivery of the lecture gave applause.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Sarah Pointer, Victoria, B. C.; Mrs. Burton, overland from Philadelphia.

A. W. A. De Leon's Argument.

We conclude in this issue the able argument, by A. W. A. De Leon, Esq., Past Grand Secretary of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, against the anomalous position of the so called National Grand Lodge of Colored Masons.

That body being nearly extinct, having only eight representatives and proxies present at its last triennial meeting held in Louisville, Ky., in May last.

There are twenty-one Independent Grand Lodges which hold no allegiance to the National Grand Lodge, and have repudiated its assumptions and are in accord with the position taken by Brother A. D. A. De Leon.

In the following states, Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, District of Columbia, Ontario, Canada. The above Grand Lodges are formed according to the English precedent of 1717.

Bro. DeLeon only combats the position taken by the twenty-two colored Masons who assembled in the City of Boston in 1847, and departed from the established precedent of forming Grand Lodges, and set up an innovation styled "National Grand Lodge" of the United States of North America, which they endeavored to perpetuate by holding State Grand Lodges subordinate, with R. H. Gleaves, National Grand Master, and —— LeVere National Grand Secretary, all of which assumptions the Independent Grand Lodges repediates, and are endeavoring to get the Grand Lodges to stand on their own sovereignty.

DEPARTURE, per mail steamer *Constitution*, 7th inst.—Mrs. W. A. Camell, destined to New Haven, Connecticut. Mrs. Camell arrived in this city in May last, seeking a position as teacher in a primary public school, for which she was fully capable; not finding such employment, she has returned to her native home, New Haven. The lady has left our city with the regrets of many friends she had made in the social circle during her sojourn in this city.

MRS. CECILIA WILLIAMS, the colored tragedienne, left, on a visit from this city to New Haven, Conn., 27th ult.

The Destiny of the Colored Race

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Sep. 26.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

There is an opening before the colored race, a door to wide and extended usefulness, into which no preceding race of men have had so easy and so grand an opportunity to pass. It but remains for the colored man to grapple with an iron grip the reward of fortune, and cultivate and expand his intellect by the means scattered in his pathway everywhere. The great enemy he will have to contend with will not be found in an outward foe, but in the subtle power within, which lulls the victim to repose and ease, which puts off the things of to-day for to-morrow. In fact indolence and idleness are the lions in the way of his advancement, unless in the mighty strength of the iron muscles nature has given him, he makes one grand intellectual struggle to be free. The great opportunity before him will be like the cause of the Redeemer—lost forever; or like a noble ship stranded in the sand, which started with fair wind and weather, but without chart or compass, drifted away at the mercy of the elements, and of no further value to any one save the spoilers and wreckers who but make ruin ruins.

Then let the watchword be, all hands ahoy; up with the banner of energy, activity and endeavor; not a man asleep at his post. Keep the intellectual fires burning; pile on the fuel of knowledge, study, labor and perseverance. The dangerous ground will soon be passed, and the colored race will be free in the highest and nobles sense that man ever aspired to be.

J. H. T.

LETTERS received from Andrew Hall, Virginia City; Rufus M. Burgess, Coloma; I. B. Barton, Stockton; A. W. A. De Leon, Boston Mass.; J. H. T., Springfield, Mass; G. H. S. R, Stockton; sent too late for this issue, will a ppear in the next.

(By Telegraph.)

Address to the People of Louisiana by Republican Colored Men.

NEW ORLEANS, October 8.—A committee of Republican colored men have issued an address to the people of Louisiana, foreshadowing their political action. They say they cherish no animosities toward any body, and are laboring for a union of the races, in which their rights will be mutually respected. They say they are Republicans by instinct and conviction, but deprecate and disown election frauds. That though much encouraged by the National Administration, they cannot ignore the fact that the Republicans party has been manipulated and controlled by white men, to the exclusion of colored people in a large degree. That they even doubt the Republicanism of some of their leader. That, sometimes illiterate colored men have been unnerved into office, and intelligent worthy men excluded and ignored in a way most humiliating. That there is a species of mystery about the plans of the campaign and the policy of the State Administration, which denies to every colored man in the commonwealth, not excepting the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Education, and State Treasurer, and all participating, any knowledge of the confidential workings of the party and Government.

They indignantly resent this treatment. They do not object to the complexion of their leaders, but do protest against the manifestation of that uncharitable and unjust spirit which ostracizes them in the Administration which they have created with their suffrages, an Administration which is ashamed of the source whence it sprung, and in its dispensations discriminates invidiously against its partisans, and incites the grevest apprehensions of ingratitude and treachery. They say they owe more to they country than to the Republican party, and most pursue a course of wisdom and patriotism in State matters.

That in many respects they have been disappointed in the Kellogg administration, which owes its existence to them. They are fearful for the future, and distrust the policy of the State Government, which is neither generous to the whites nor just to the blacks. That they never doubted Kellogg's election, and thank Grant for his recognition of the Kellogg Government. That they are sickened by the disordered state of society, and would welcome any honorable solution of the difficulty. They ask as a right, that merchants who have dismissed laborers solely on account of color, reinstate them, as the first step toward harmonizing the races.

That they take this step influenced by no fear, for the whole north is at their back, and they are endorsed by the general Government. In conclusion they authorize an executive committee to confer with any body of citizens in furtherance of united action for law and order and a higher standard of administration of public affairs.

Never Mind their Color.

The Louisiana *State Register*, in giving advice to the politicians of that State, set it forth as follows:

We are told that there is danger of the Republicans nominating too many colored men, and by that course endangering their success at the next election. We hear this generally from white men who fail to get what they want from the party. We say nominate good men and never mind their color. The Republicans can only be driven away from the support of the ticket by placing bad men on it, and not by the color of the candidates. The nomination of Lowell, would do more to defeat the ticket than the selection of a dozen colored men of good character, not because he is white, which is his greatest claim for a nomination, but because the people of the party want no more of his public services. No matter if public officials are trying to force his nomination, they cannot force people to vote for him or to respect him. Neither can they compel his nomination on account of color. If necessary to nominate a white man, he is not the only one to find.

[From the New Jersey State Republican, Sept. 15th.]

The Real Issue.

The only real and vital issue now before the people of this country is the final settlement of an unconditional equality of citizenship. All other issues, however great they appear,—are insignificant when compared with this, and are mere questions of policy which in their turn will find an easy settlement, when the one great and important question of equality shall have attained its legitimate and permanent solution.

The question of Civil Rights is the sequel of the self same issue which has agitated the nation since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and out of which have grown the momentous events begining with the Missouri Compromise of 1808, and culminating in the late Civil War. The opposition to the agitation and enatment of the Civil Rights Bill, now so fearfully exhibited in various parts of the South, in the riots, and murders committed by the White Leagues, is the same in spirit that existed in *ante bellum* times against the warnings of Thos. Jefferson, and in later times the growing sentiment of abolition.

It is the same opposition, and from the same source which repealed the Missouri Compromise, enacted the infamous fugitive slave law ruled presidents, dictated the administration of the government, overpowered with arrogance the Senate and House of Representatives, and corrupted the highest judicial power of the nation. It is the spirit of the same opposition that finally made war upon the government, which happily ended in the breaking of its power, out of which emanated the total abolition of slavery, the enfranchisement of the Freedmen, and the guarantee of Civil and political equality without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The agitation of the Civil Rights Bill asking of the law making power of the nation, protection in the enjoyment of inherent and guaranteed rights to the whole people is made the pretext for the present outbreak, by the enemies of the Administration, which owes its existence to them. The deeds of violence prepetrated upon the loyal men of the South, White and Black, are aided and abetted by men of the North who wilfully give comfort and countenance to it. We remember well when the pulpit, the press, and loud mouthed orators North and South denounced the liberty loving sentiment of the people, as interpreted by Garrison, Wendell Philips, Chase, Seward, Sumner and their coadjutors. These men were denounced as fanatics, disturbers of the peace of the nation, and their doctrines of Free Speech and Free men condemned as an unpardonable crime.

So to-day the apologists of the enemies of the government and the constitution as it is, who now develop themselves in Klu Klux, White Leagues and other bands of armed ruffians, are found North as well as South, who say that the agitation of the Civil Rights Bill, is the head and front of all the offending. History repeats itself, and it will prove true in the present crisis as in all others, that revolutions never go backwards. Perfect and unconditional equality of citizenship is in the eternal fitness of things, and its ultimate decision is only a question of time, the cry of a war of races, negro extermination, White man's country, to the contrary notwithstanding.

We repeat it to the Republican party now in the zenith of its power to the conquered Democracy North and South to Statesmen who seek to direct the destinies of the Republic, and to the press who mould and control public sentiment, *that the real issue before the country, and of the most vital importance is the final and ultimate settlement of the unconditional equality of citizenship.*

The World's Population.

According to work on the population of the world, issued this year at Gotha, Germany, by Drs. Behm and Wagner, the extant humanity of today aggregates 1,391,032,000 souls distributed as follows: Asia, 798,000,000; Europe, 300,500,000; Africa, 203,000,000; America, 84,500,000; and Australia and Polynesia 4,500,000. The chief Christian nationalities number thus: Russia, 71,000,000; Germany, 41,000,000; United States, 40,000,000; Austria, 36,500,000; France, 36,000,000; British Islands, 32,000,000; (Christian Colonies in Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Australia, say 10,000,000); Italy, 27,000,000; Spain, 16,000,000, with the minor populations of Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Switzerland, Holland, and Belgium. Of these fourteen States the predominating religious are as follows: Russia, Greek Catholic; Austria, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium and Portugal, Roman Catholic; United States, Germany, Great Britain, Sweden, Holland and Denmark, Protestant—leaving Switzerland balanced, though the Protestant polity prevails there at the present time.

Adding up the populations of the two main divisions, the sum would be somewhat in favor of the Protestant side, but that appearance would be deceptive, since there are far more Catholics in the United States and Great Britain than there are Protestants in such countries as France, Italy and Spain. But perhaps that question of imperial force would not be seriously affected by that fact. The largest city in the world is London, with nearly 3,500,000, people; the second is Sutchan, in China, with 2,000,000; Paris comes third, and then Pekin—New York and Philadelphia being the tenth and eighteenth respectively. There are only nine cities in the world with one million of people, and seven of these are in China, which has a population of 425,000,000. The people of India, chiefly under the British rule or influence number 240,000,000.

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THE corner stone of the court house at Fresno, was laid yesterday.

Births.

FORBES—In this city, Sept. 27th, to the wife of John Forbes, a son.

Deaths.

CHAMBERS—In this city, September 1, Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged53 years.

WILLIAMS—In Philadelphia, recently, Mrs. Sarah Williams, aunt of Samuel Williams of this city, aged 59 years.

Notice to Those Afflicted with

RUPTURE

DR. J. A. FISHMAN RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES the patients and those wishing to consult him on the treatment of Rupture, that he has removed to No. 113 Montgomery street, Room 3, Montgomery House, 2d floor, 2 doors south of Bush. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. Sundays excepted. 627

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7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (via Benicia Steamer (Jersey Week), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento; Knight's Landing and Woodland; making short connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Intermediate.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamboat for Martinez (Express Train Jersey Wharf), connecting at Martinez with Express Train for Stockton, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Sac Josa Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only. Connects at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Donner and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Freight and Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Martinez (from Broadway Wharf), Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

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Daily, except Sundays—11.45 P.M.

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From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.10, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 1.30 and 5.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.10 and 9.30 P.M.

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From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—7.40, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45 and 10.45 A.M.; 12.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.55 and 10.15 P.M.

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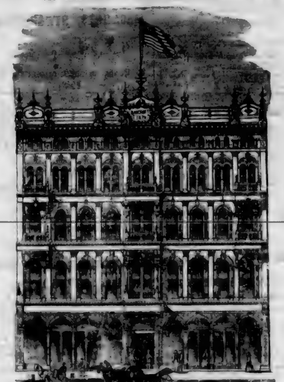
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A Letter from Lewis Hayden, of Boston, Mass. to Hon. Judge Simms, of Savannah, Georgia.

(*Concluded.*)

Again, we call attention to the following from the pen of Bro. Sam'l Evans, a member of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, which we extract from an article by him in reply to that same paper, the Grand Scribe of the Grand Lodge of Missouri (Gouley), on some aspersions cast upon him and our lodge. He says: "Poorly dressed Peter, as he seems to be, should it not be enough to say to him, that veritable unimpeachable history and the documents prove that the negro Masons of Boston derived Masonry from the Grand Lodge of England, as pure, if not the purest, fountain of Masonry which exists."

Take notice of what "The general representative of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, to the lodges upon the continent of Europe," says, speaking of our Masonic history, and that of our white brothers. He says: "We have forgotten to question the legal existence of the lodges of white men in our parents of the black man. All of the ground and more will have to be gone over, to prove the legal existence of any lodge of white Masons at that time. Certainly the record will not be found so good as that of the African Lodge, No. 459."

Again, in reply to Von Mensch, the representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, Bro. Findel said: "The Prince Hall Grand Lodge, both from its material and formal point of law, is not inferior to any other Grand Lodge in the world, and there is not a shade of authority for refusing to recognize it. It would be a sad, disgraceful, and a bad omen, if in this just cause the union of German Grand Lodges should pass a resolution in the negative. *Quod Deus avertat!*"

What is here said is by one who is to-day recognized throughout Europe as the head of the Masonic historians of the world, our Right Worshipful Brother, J. G. Findel.

As evidence of the acceptance of Brother Findel's History by the Masonic authorities of England, we introduce what follows:

"We know of no work which so clearly sets before us our amount of knowledge up to the present time on the great question of Masonic Archæology, and there can be little doubt that what Preston's work is to English Freemasonry, Findel's work is to cosmopolitan Freemasonry. Indeed, no student in Masonry can now dispense with it, and it is a perfect storehouse both of Masonic evidence and Masonic illustrations. We earnestly recommend all the lodges in this country to obtain a copy for the lodge library before the work is bought up for America; and we believe that no Mason will rise from the perusal of its pages without a higher idea of the historical truth and intrinsic value of Freemasonry, and of fraternal regard and recognition to the latest and not the least well-informed of our Masonic historians. The present century has produced no such equal, in authority and usefulness, to the great work of our Brother Findel, and we wish him and it, in all fraternity, sympathy and kindly intent, many earnest readers, and more grateful students."—*The Masonic Magazine.*

"This volume is the history of Masonry *par excellence*. Every interested person may regard it, therefore, as the present text-book on the subject."—*Manchester Guardian.*

Now, in view of all this, you see the force of our remark, that this lie was nailed to the counter, and has disappeared entirely from among the well-informed of our white brothers; yet we are inclined to the belief that Bros. Harvey and Norton struck it too hard while nailed to that counter. They drove it through. And, perchance, some of our colored "Ancient York Masons" were under the counter asleep, with their mouths open, and so caught the lie and have since been retailing it, unable to tell from whence it came.

Yet, we know, that this ancient pretence will be used by all those who desire to find an excuse for caption upon our struggling, but now uprising race.

But the days of their cheating are few. The day of their intelligence has arrived. Fraud cannot withstand the light of that truth which is now at liberty in America, and at work combating with error in whatever form it may appear. Ancient York Masonry (so-called) will soon be driven from among us, and no longer be permitted to rob and defraud our people—a people that have already been, for two hundred years and more, fleeced of their daily earnings. Then cursed be they who dare to lay their hands on the jaws of the oppressors in our country,—those new despoilers who are of our own race and people,—are seeking methods by which they can continue to practice to some extent, though in a different form that oppression of which we complain; namely, that of fraudulently obtaining the fruits of our toil by taking fees and receiving dues under the pretence that "Ancient Craft, or York Masonry," is still in existence.

Then, Bro. Simms, let us rebuke those wrong deeds and agree that,—

"If we have whispered truth,
Whisper no longer
Speak as the tempest does,
Sternest and strongest;
Still be the tones of truth
Louder and firmer,
Startling the haughty South
With the deep murmur:
God and our charter's right,
Freedom for ever!
Truce with oppression,
Never, oh! never!"

Fraternally yours,
LEWIS HAYDEN.

Correspondence.

STOCKTON, October 8th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

There has nothing of very great interest transpired since I wrote you last, our city is still filled with strangers, many who had come to the fair, and others to purchase their fall supplies. The only public attraction is that Montgomery Queen has made a second visit with his circus. The receipts of the festival given in the A. M. E. Church, for the benefit of Rev. J. C. Hamilton, amounted to seventy-one dollars, and forty-three cents. More anon. G. H. S. R.

To Colored Voters in the South.

The action of the President and the Attorney General of the United States should give hope and courage to the colored voters in the South. In the state of Georgia the larger portion of colored voters have been deprived, through intimidation and murder, of the exercise of the elective franchise. As in Georgia, so in other of the late slave States. We feel justified in saying to colored voters that the safest course for them to pursue is to stand by the Republican party and to exercise their right to vote. In all those instances where colored voters have been compelled by brutality to re-organize Democratic clubs, we say make the fact known to the authorities of the United States and protection will be afforded. The law is reasonable, as well as murderous, intent of the White League is being understood in that section of our country where truth and justice are respected. A few papers like the New York *Tribune* and the infamous *Sun* are doing their best to stir up the passions of the lower classes against the negro. Powerful as are those journals, the wicked sophistry, and ill-disguised negro hate that inspire them, is understood by the masses of freedom-loving, patriotic citizens of the North. The barbarism of slavery is clearly recognizable in the fiendish atrocities and barbarism of men who boast of the superiority because they are white. The character of the negro as peaceable inoffensive, and law-abiding, is too well known by the people of the North for them to believe the lies telegraphed from the South of threats against the white population of colored people. It is remembered that no outrages were committed by the slaves when every opportunity was offered by the absence of the rebel soldiers to the return of the rebel soldiers to commit Vagrancy. How purpose is enacted. Passes were required for the freedman from his employer before he could enjoy the freedom of the public highway. When Congress took the question of reconstruction into its hands, and the freedmen were respected, the Ku-Klux Klans began their diabolical atrocities against not only the negro, but against every loyal citizen of the United States who openly supported the Union cause. From their beginnings we have come down to the present day of outrage, with the attempt of rebels and rebel sympathising papers of the North to lay at the door of the negro the blame for the blood chilling horrors of the South. To our colored voters we say take courage and exercise your rights without regard to threats. It is your duty to make known to the proper authorities every attempt at intimidation. Be peaceful and orderly yourselves, and the Government will protect you.—*National Era, Washington, D. C.*

(From Our Occasional Progress.)

Letter by Bishop J. J. Moore.

LINCOLN, N. C., Sept. 19, 1874.

Dear Professor:

Having reached my home, I desire to give the readers of our sterling advocate of human rights, the sequel notations of my late visit North, commencing at Franklin, Venango County, Pa., the first point I visited, after the rise of the Allegheny Annual Conference. Franklin is a flourishing town, situated on the Allegheny river, in a Coal Oil producing region. It is fenced by lofty mountains, that look flush with verdure; but we were notified while we were there, that Jack Frost was on his way to strip them of the summer robes. The colored population of this place is small, numbering not over 250, and this number much to our regret, are religiously divided into four religious societies, and three of them Methodist; these ought to be one. The colored people seem generally, to be in easy circumstances; the whites were very friendly, and gave us a full representation when we preached in their public hall.

While there, we were frequently reminded by white and by colored friends, that the place had been honored with the presence, and thrilled with the eloquence of our American orator, Prof. Wm. Howard Day, of Harrisburg. We immediately inquired of the writer to our worthy Professor the clerkship he fills in the General's Department. The General is one of those men that dare to do right.

Leaving Harrisburg, we visited York and attended Elder D. Stevens' Camp. I spent several pleasant days there. I then took my departure for home, stopping a few hours in Washington, D. C., thus ending our tour, and in thirty hours we shook the hand of our beloved one, at home.

I thought I could not close without giving you an account of the opening page of our new District Judge's career, elected in August, D. Schenck.

Judge Schenck was the Democratic nominee. A few days before I arrived home, he got into a dispute with a colored man that worked for him, and shot the colored man with a shot gun; the colored man was running from him, which prevented the shot from proving fatal. Thus the Judge has disgraced himself before he has taken his seat as Judge elect.

Yours in best bonds,
J. J. MOORE.

Proclamation.

Pro Bono Publico!

[Time, 11 A.M. Place, California Street.]

Citizen—"Why are the sidewalks not kept clear, Emperor?"

Emperor—"Why don't you apply to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors (whom you have elected to administer the laws justly) for redress?"

Citizen—"The fact of the matter is, Emperor, they play and humbug us every time."

Emperor—"Well, if your elected officials are so biased by the electors, how on earth can you expect the Emperor to rectify the evil, except a law is passed commanding all officers to have their bonds approved by the Emperor, and then he will be responsible."

"For a young woman to begin to pick lint off a young man's coat collar," is said to be the first symptom that the young man is in peril.

(Written expressly for the PACIFIC APPEAL.)

Whither are we Drifting?

It is almost an every day question among our colored citizens: "How are you going to vote at the next election?" and the question is often or asked than directly answered by seven-eights of our people. But this uncertainty is not confined to the colored voters; it permeates and has found its way into every class of the voting population. It is so wide spread, that if the election for city and county officers had to take place this Fall, instead of a year hence, no one would be able to predict the result—no, not even the angels in heaven. The malpractices of some of the Independents and Peoples' party, as also the Republicans and Tax-payers' Union, has led the people to distrust and suspect them all. This uncertainty is not confined to the city, county or State but has been a debt of gratitude; and a leaders positions—they until that time arrives, and such being capable to perform the duties action is taken and consummated by thereof—I would then have thought them—if in their power—I will still they meant what they said in their hold myself guiltless if I do not platform and speeches; but no, it vote for all their nominees."

was transparent it was to be understood, if they intended to apply for work or a place—the sign on the door of the office or department would, or should, read thus: "No nigger need apply, as there is no vacancy (for them) in this department.' On election day I was told, that 'I was under obligations to the Republican party for my freedom and the privileges I enjoy under the Government; that I had no choice as to what ticket I should vote. 'I informed him that I was born free, had voted since my majority, and was not aware that I owed a lifelong political duty to a party which had refused to place me and other colored citizens on an equality with emigrants, rebels and paupers, where civil rights were concerned. I referred him to the similarity of the platforms of the two old parties, as also the issues that divide both. As to the necessity of keeping in the party traces, it is a matter of choice, interest, or persuasion; and which ever presents the greatest force or preponderance, there the people are most likely to go. When I can see, he said, in conclusion, there is a free, unconstrained determination of the party to do justice to colored citizens, who have served the party with loyalty, enthusiasm and efficiency, then, and not until then, will I think I owe them a debt of gratitude; and until that time arrives, and such action is taken and consummated by them—if in their power—I will still Now what is to be done with such men, men who feel indignant at what they call "Cavalier treatment," men who are not office-seekers; but who feel and it seems justly, so, adversely to the Republican party.

The natural dignity of manhood resents a slight or implied insult and such men will most assuredly consider it their right to vote as they may elect, without dictation or advice. The time was when it could be truly said "You may count on the colored vote for the Republican candidates;" but now, one would require the courage of Leader and the purse of a Vanderbilt, to wager or take all the bets that such is at all likely to be the case at this date

What then is the indications! Will they desert from the party and go over to the Democrats or will their leaders attempt to carry them into the ranks of the Independents. Is the latter party strong enough to help us, or is there a new party formed on the third term issue. What of the Grangers, and Temperance folks—is there any balm there? These, and other corellative questions are asked by the people, and it is fair to presume that, so far as the colored vote is concerned it will be "much scattered."

By judicious management, however, a large majority of it can be secured and consolidated, and in this city and county, if four tickets are put in the field, such votes may decide the contest in favor of the party for whom they are collective-ly cast.

It remains with the party we have ever preferred to take measures to secure these votes—and to do so at once, for the growing disaffection continues to go on until next fall; no considerable number can be induced to adhere to their first love.

Coldness and indifference, abienates the warmest friendship; but the smallest favors are often thankfully received, therefore I say with the Preacher in Proverbs—Wisdom is better than strength; but one sinner destroyeth much good.

CHILLION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 10th.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 17, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Lesson of the October Elections.

The Democratic triumphs of Ohio and Indiana may be attributed to several causes, but the most particular cause in the Congressional Districts of both of these States, was a northern hatred expressed against the intended passage of the pending Civil Rights Bill in Congress. Disguise it as you will, this is the feeling in some of the Northern States, shared in a great degree by Northern Republicans.

The remarks, resolutions, addresses, etc., of the Chattanooga Southern Republican Convention is a fitting rebuke to Northern colorphobia Republicans, by an outspoken and manly attitude on civil rights to all citizens, without regard to color.

If the Republican majority is reduced in the lower House of the next Congress, by the present October elections, it may be attributed to the timidity of the recanting Republicans evading the passage of the Civil Rights Bill the last session. The colored voters of Ohio and Indiana, in the last Presidential election, helped to swell the overwhelming majorities which placed the present members in Congress from these States. Having been betrayed, they got discouraged, and have refused to vote for these reasons, while the weak-kneed Republicans had not the courage to vote for their own Republican nominees for Congress, for fear it would be endorsing the Civil Rights Bill. This is the true interpretation of the Ohio and Indiana elections.

If the Civil Rights Bill is not passed before the adjournment of Congress, March 4th ensuing (until which time the Republicans will hold their two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress), then we may look for a general demoralization of colored voters in the Republican party, for they will not be justified in going one step further as dupes of the Republican party, and will go into ways and means to hold an Independent National Convention to save themselves from further proscription of the Democracy, White Leagues, Ku-Klux, color line rule, etc.

We append the latest election returns received by telegraph from Indiana and Ohio.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—Official returns received to-day change the result given last night in the First, Eighth and Ninth Congressional Districts. In the First District, Fuller, Democrat, is elected over Hellman by about four hundred majority. In the Eighth District, Hunter, Republican, present member, is re-elected by 168 majority. In the Ninth District, Carson, Republican, is re-elected by probably 400 majority. In the Seventh District, Landers, Democrat, has a majority of 665. The Congressional delegation will stand eight Democrats and five Republicans. The Democratic majority in the State will reach 15,000.

COLUMBUS (Ohio), October 15.—Returns from 78 counties to-night at the Democratic headquarters show Democratic gains since 1872 of 17,012, and ten counties to hear from. If these give the same majority as last year, the Democratic majority will be 19,00g; it is believed, however, it will be 20,000.

The Lincoln Monument.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of America, was one of the chaplains who took part in the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument at Springfield, Illinois, on last Thursday, October 15th. After a speech by Mr. Dubois, Gen. Grant read an appropriate address.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. V. H. Brown, Rev. W. Z. Dean, Henry Yantes, Sacramento; Jacob Overton, San Jose; R. C. Ferguson, Sacramento.

Masonic.

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons (white) of the State of California commenced their annual session in the Masonic Temple, in this city, on Tuesday last. We learn that a large amount of business was transacted. The Grand Officers were elected on Friday. John M. Eckfeldt, and Joseph B. Scotchler two eminent members of the Commandery, were interred with Masonic honors the past week—the former on Sunday and the latter at Oakland on Monday last.

A New Masonic Monthly.

The *Craftsman* in the name of a new Masonic monthly which made its appearance this week for the month of October. It is elegantly gotten up; its typographical appearance is similar to the *Freemason*, published in St. Louis, Missouri. The publication office is at No. 615 Bush street, San Francisco. C. W. Crocker is the editor. We make the following extract from the salutatory:

"The editorial management of the *Craftsman* has been placed in the hands of a competent and experienced journalist, who will be assisted in his work by Masonic writers of ability, and we feel confidence in assuring our brethren that the *Craftsman* will be found every way worthy of support."

We wish it success.

Mississippi "Journal of Immigration."

We have received by mail the first number of a new paper commenced October 1st, in Jackson entitled *Mississippi Journal of Immigration*. It is a large and neatly gotten up sheet, and its objects are to induce immigration to that State, and is published by the Department of Immigration and Agriculture, namely: Richard Griggs, Commissioner; Finis H. Little, Chas. W. Bush, Assistant Commissioners; E. Freeman, H. P. Jacobs, Agents.

James J. Spelman is the Editor. From his salutatory remarks we give an extract, as follows:

We present herewith the first number of the *Journal of Immigration*, issued under the direction of the Department of Immigration and Agriculture of the State of Mississippi. The contents of this paper indicate its purpose. Attention is invited to the Address to Northern men, on our first page—sent out by those who have settled here since the war. These gentlemen are successfully prosecuting their various occupations. Their testimony is conclusive. But, we refer also, to the views of Edward King, who writes from a wholly disinterested standpoint, and to the letter from W. B. Cunningham, a Northern man, who settled here in 1866.

The object of this office is to induce immigration to Mississippi, and, if possible, to turn to this State, at least, a portion of that vast tide which is crowding and enriching the Great West. The *Journal of Immigration* will be issued from time to time, to forward these views—and will present information on the resources of our State, embracing facts with reference to her genial climate, her rich and varied soil; her vast forests of timber; her unrivaled advantages for stock raising; and her peculiar adaptation to fruit culture of all kinds.

San Jose.

Mr. Jacob Overton will hereafter act as Agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

LETTERS.—Dr. Hacks, Philadelphia; A. D. A. DeLeon, Boston; Andrew Hall, Virginia City, Nev.; Dr. W. C. O. Bryant, San Jose; Moses Davis, Philadelphia; Rufus M. Burgess, Colome, Cal.

EMPHATIC DENIAL.—The Wheeler & Wilson MANUFACTURING COMPANY emphatically deny the existence of any sworn statment, showing larger sales of Sewing Machines, in 1873, by any other company than theirs. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, E. W. HARRAL, General Agent, 427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Philadelphia Masonic Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Thinking a few lines from this city would be interesting to your numerous readers, I pen the following account of the annual election and excursion of Union Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templars of Philadelphia. The evening of the 25th of September being the annual meeting of the Commandery, the Sir Knights assembled in large numbers at their Asylum, Nos. 14 and 18 North 10th street, and after transacting some rotine business the following Sir Knights were duly elected and installed for the year ensuing: Charles N. Brown, Eminent Commander; Frederick Richardson, Generalissimo; Wilson Underwood, Captain General; Rev. John H. Thomas, Prelate; Wm. H. Kelley, Recorder; Wm. D. Cooper, Treasurer; Chas. W. Ryder, Senior Warden; Philip H. Buchanan, Junior Warden; James T. B. Wise, Sword Bearer; Leander Prout, Standard Bearer; Josephus Gross, Warder; Edward Moore, Captain of the Guards; Charles Hunter and Daniel Reed, Associates Guards.

After the installation ceremonies, the Eminent Commander, Sir Knight Charles N. Brown, ordered the Junior and Senior Wardens to escort the Past Eminent Commander, Sir Knight J. D. Kelley, to the center of the Asylum; and after the above order, Sir Knight Chas. W. Ryder, on behalf of the Commandery, in a neat speech presented to Past Eminent Commander J. D. Kelley a splendid Jewel in token of the esteem the Commandery had for him as their retiring officer—the whole affair being a profound secret to Sir Knight Kelley, who was greatly taken by surprise, and was unable to tender thanks for the valuable present in a manner becoming the occasion. It was evident that the present was highly appreciated by the recipient. The jewel is of 18 karat gold, and the finest of workmanship, being a Maltese Cross, having on one side the name of Morning Star Lodge, No. 48, King Solomon Holy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and Union Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, Philadelphia. In the center, the cross and crown are surrounded with the words, "Be thou faithful until death, and I will give you a crown of life." On the obverse side are all the implements of Masonry to the Commandery, with the following Inscription: Presented to Past Eminent Commander J. D. Kelley by Union Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, September 25th, 1874. Surmounting the whole is a double headed eagle holding a naked sword in its claws; on the breast of the eagle is a shield, and in the center are the figures 33°. The whole affair was such a secret that I am not able to give the name of the manufacturer or the cost of the jewel, but competent judges say that it could not be gotten up in such a style for less than fifty Dollars.

The Commandery is in a very prosperous condition, numbering sixty-two members, with property value, equipments, etc., of about six hundred dollars. They have forty-nine uniformed men. Union Commandery was on the list of stand atills until September 26th, 1872, at which time the present Past Eminent Commander was elected, and received the warrant with 16 men on the roll, with only six men uniformed. Thus you see, Mr. Editor, that the growth of this Commandery has been very rapid for the past two years.

The Excursion I have made mention of in the beginning of this letter, was from this city to Alexandria, Virginia. The Sir Knights of Union Commandery, No. 1, of this city, accepted an invitation from Mount Moriah Commandery, No. 5, of Alexandria, Va., which is under the jurisdiction of St. Baldwin Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Maryland, to participate in the celebration of its second anniversary on the 30th of September. On the 29th of September Union Commandery left this city for the old historical city above named; our journey was very pleasant until we reached the City of Monumesis (Baltimore); there our rest was disturbed by being met at the depot by a delegation from the several Commanderies in Baltimore. They demanded that we should not pass their lines without refreshments, etc., it being 4 o'clock in the morning. After Union Commandery had received these hospitalities and managed to pass the lines of that dominion, but little time elapsed before arriving in Washington. We had scarcely set foot on the platform when we were securely hemmed in by Mount Moriah Calvary Commandery, No. 4, of Washington, D. C. Mount Calvary being superior in numbers and equally commanded, we were compelled to surrender and become their captives. By the way, Mr. Editor, I wish you had have been a captive with us. We were conducted to a large hall in which was prepared hot coffee, beefsteak, hot rolls, broiled ham, oysters, lemonade, and other good things too numerous to mention, which were served up in the best of style. At 9 o'clock they released us, with the request that we should march all over Washington city by parade, and pass the White House, and give a marching salute to His Excellency President Grant, which request we accoeded to and obeyed orders to the best of our ability.

After the parade, and shortly after leaving Washington, we arrived in Alexandria, Va., at 12 o'clock, and was met by Mount Moriah Commandery of Alexandria, Va., whose guests we were, and were escorted to their Hall, where we were welcomed on behalf of Mount Moriah Commandery by Sir Knight L. G. Griffen, Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maryland, and responded to on behalf of Union Commandery, No. 1, of Philadelphia, by Past Eminent Commander J. D. Kelley. Next came Old Virginia ham, oysters, out of the Potomac that morning, "Old Dominion," roast chicken, and many other luxuries, such as Old Virginia is capable of producing and getting up. At the sound of the bugle we were placed in line and escorted by the following Commanderies, viz: St. Joseph Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar of Baltimore, David Steward, Eminent Commander; St. Paul, No. 2, Baltimore, J. Carman, Eminent Commander; Mount Calvary, No. 4, Washington City, D. C., A. W. Faucitt, Eminent Commander; Mount Moriah, No. 5, Alexandria, Va., S. Gordon, Eminent Commander; in which order we marched through the principal streets of Alexandria, Va., to an open lot known as the old muster grounds, where the entire command was taken charge of by Sir Knight Solomon J. Johnson, Grand Commander of Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Maryland, and placed in proper order to be reviewed by the Grand Commandery of Maryland, by Sir Knight Isaac Scott and staff. We noticed on the stand invited guests, Sir Knight Jonathan Miller, Past Eminent Commander of St. Paul's Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar of Philadelphia, as also Past Eminent Commander J. D. Kelley of Union Commandery, No. 1, of Knights Templar of Philadelphia.

The following Sir Knights composed the whole staff, namely: J. S. Hutchings, T. A. Jackson, C. H. W. Stockly, Solomon J. Johnson, L. G. Griffen, J. B. Montgomery, S. Gordon, and A. W. Faucitt.

After the review, which lasted about an hour, the different Commanderies went through the drill, and displayed much proficncy in the movements—Union Commandery, No. 1, Philadelphia, drilling the figure 1, cross-triangle, hollow square, thus continued right-about march and display of the Order. And according to reports, Union Commandery, No. 1, Philadelphia, was the best drilled Commandery in line. The line was then formed, and marched to the church, where speeches were delivered on the prospects of the Order of Masonry and Christian Knighthood. Among the speakers were Sir Knight L. G. Griffin, who gave a lengthy discourse of Masonry among colored men in the United States. Sir Knight Carter A. Stewart, P. E. C. of Union Commandery, No. 1., of Washington, and also Sir Knight Telfair, of Simon Commandery, the two last speakers based their argument on a Masonic union, especially in the upper orders.

You will remember that a committee to call a convention of all Knights Templar Order in this country was appointed some time ago, of which Sir Knight Carter A. Stewart is chairman. That convention was to have taking place in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on the 14th of September last, and as the same did not take place at that time, arrangements are now on foot to have such a convention take place in this city in May next; and I hope if the convention meets, that all parties will lay down all former grievances and start anew, so that the Order may be joined from the Blue to the 33°. I can see no reason why such an understanding cannot be arrived at, especially with the Order that is not subject to the National Grand Lodge.

Mr. Editor, please give us your views on the above subject, and oblige Yours truly,

33.°

[Our views have been given so often on the subject of Masonic union among colored Masons, that we can do no more at the present time than reiterate them—that we favor the call, alluded to above, to take place next May.—ED.]

A Western stump orator, in the course of one of his speeches, remarked, "Gentlemen, if the Pan-by-fix Ocean wor and ink-stand, and the hull clouded canopy of heaven and the level ground of our yearth wor a sheet of paper, I could not begin to write my love of country onto it."

Virginia City, Nevada.

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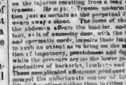
DR. J. A. SHERMAN RESPECTFULLY NOTIFIES the patients and those desirous to consult him and have the benefit of his treatment for the cure of Rupture, that he is now to be found at his Office, and may be daily consulted at his office, 783 Montgomery street, Masonic Temple, Room 1 to 4, 3rd floor, New York, formerly 697 Broadway.

RUPTURE TRUSSES



THE ILLUSTRATIONS REPRESENT THE TRUSS as worn by the Dr. Sherman in Broadway, New York City Spring, No. 2 the Rupture Pad; No. 3, the Middle or Back Pad.

The cut below represents the Snake Head or Leap Truss.



In looking at the above instruments can any one of ordinary capacity fail to see why treatment with a perpetual source of injury and corrosion to those who unfortunately use them? Every one using known should read the following:

DR. SHERMAN, the celebrated Surgeon and founder of Stone's Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, on the subject coming from a long experience with the truss, he says: "I am convinced that the constant pressure and perpetual gripping of water worn very often affects the bladder and causing in consequence of irritability done, with the ligament broken and spermatic cord; impairs their important functions to such an extent as to bring on the appalling condition of impotency, prostatorrhea and digestion of spermatic which the pressure are on the lower part of the testes is productive of backache, lumbago and kidney diseases. These and many other evils are the result of the use of the truss, and I am convinced that no one can be cured of rupture without being relieved from wearing pressure."

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Those who are ruptured should see him personally as his great experience, after thirty years of constant practice, in the treatment of rupture, very valuable in cure of relief and cases. He uses no regular instruments with springs, but the instruments of his own invention before and after shown, he thinks for one cent. If a cashier retains his formation for the patient.

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TICKETS, admitting invited gentlemen, supper included, $3.50.

Ladies invited, and not presenting their invitations at the door will not be admitted

Invited gentlemen will avoid the annoyance of the Club unnecessary discussion, by introducing respectable names.

Gentlemen are also notified that tickets will not be sold at the door.

Order and decorum will be strictly enforced.

☞ Information having reached us that invitations purporting to be sent by this Club are being exhibited by persons not invited by us, notice is therefore given, that all persons whose names are not on the invitation list will be denied admittance at the door. Any invitations presented will be given up to them, they will be immediately seized from the possessor as soon as discovered, by a police officer, who will be detailed for that purpose.

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By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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C. P. R. R.

CHANGE.

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And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

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7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland and Livermore) for Ogden, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago, and all points East.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; "making close connection at Napa with Stage for Saratoga."

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 M. Napa (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Market (from Pilot Wharf), foot of Market street, Saucelito, Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Healdsburg.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Stockton and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

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Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 3.00 and 6.00 P.M.

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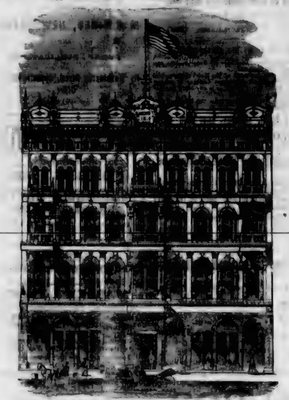
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VOL. XI.—NO. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTBOER 24, 1874. WHOLE NO. 531

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DEMOCRACY DEFEATING ITSELF.—Extreme measures are rarely successful, and most unfortunately the cause they are intended to defeat. The frequent murders and outrages committed by members of the Democratic White Leagues in the South are producing a powerful reaction in the public mind, and creating a strong sympathy for the persecuted Republicans and the principles they represented. The following extract from a private letter of a late Confederate officer in Texas, is significant, and will be read with interest:

"Judging from the recent atrocities in Gibson county, Tennessee, Combatta Parish, Louisiana, and others since, there would seem to be but little need for the use of a campaign fund, as those high-handed and bloody outrages have done more to conduce to the success of Republican principles than any money can.

"Although having been a soldier during the late unpleasantness in Lee's army of Northern Virginia (late C. S. A.) myself in common with Longstreet and others, I have deemed it wise, right, and proper to espouse the cause of the Republican Party, convinced of the fact that under its former battling for justice and freedom to all, success must attend our efforts.

"It is not from the paltry office which I hold, that my identification with and enthusiasm for the Republican Party has been consummated; but, sir, from that generous and magnanimous treatment extended to those who participated in the rebellion by that party, and from the kind and friendly grasp of hands with many a gallant adversary since the war, with their well-wishes for success; besides the many political crimes and murders occurring in the South has made me grateful, and led me to the knowledge that the rebellion was wrong, slavery a crime, and no benefits could possibly accrue to our people and country unless in the perpetuation of the doctrines and principles of the Republican Party."

This plain, outspoken sentiment of loyalty is shared by many others who battled for the U. S. A., but have seen and acknowledged their error, and are pained at the course pursued by the White Leagues and their indorsers.—*The Republic.*

Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens in Cincinniti, Ohio.

Within the last few days it was determined by the colored people of Cincinnati to hold a meeting for the purpose of calling attention of the public to the recent Southern outrages and to express sympathy for the suffering colored brethren. The meeting was not advertised and the audience was small, but unusually intelligent. The Colored Church on Seventh street was the place of meeting.

At ten minutes before 9 o'clock it was moved that Col. Harlan take the chair, and this receiving a second, and no dissent being manifested, the Colonel took the chair, and opened the exercises with the following remarks:

Fellow-Citizens—We have assembled here to-night to consider the recent outrages upon the freedmen of the South. The President of the United States having ordered troops to the Southern States, since the call of this meeting, will change somewhat the character of our proceedings. The condition of the South at this time is infinitely worse than at the close of the rebellion. Then there was some disposition toward reconciliation, some inclination to accept the issue of the bloody arbitration in good faith.

The organization of the Ku Klux clubs, whose atrocities and outrages form one of the darkest and bloodiest chapters in the history of this country, was the symptom of disaffected and ill will. Finally it was stamped out by the strong arm of the Government, and for a time we had peace. Unfortunately that peace has been of short duration.

To-day every breeze from the South tells us of the revival of the old spirit. A reign of terror exists in nearly every Southern State. White and colored citizens are being murdered by wholesale. That spirit which has cost the country so many precious lives, so much woe, and sorrow, and suffering, so many millions of treasure, has reasserted itself into the formation of a White League who have proclaimed not only a war of races against the colored man, but against every man who dares to act or votes with him.

The white leaders of the South greatly mistake the temper of the people of the North if they suppose they will stand by with folded hands and sanction such outrages.

God grant that these people may not go on in their mad career. There is a wrath of man that works the purposes of the Most High. The axe is at the goods grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.

The people of this country are quiet. I hope there will not be any occasion of their being aroused. But if the rights of these men, who were true and loyal to the Government, are not to be respected, then the people of this country will, in spirit, at least, walk the long miles of national cemeteries. A father will there see the humble tomb on which is the name of his son, and hard by the grave of the colored soldier, and he will remember that the same blanket covered them in the dreary nights that they slumbered together their waning cantecas; that shoulder to shoulder they fought for this country; that one bore for the other the last message of love. These things cannot be forgotten.

At the conclusion of the Colonel's remarks, the following officers were chosen:

Vice-President—Jesse Collins.

Secretaries—Joseph H. Henson and Shedrach Coltill.

The Chairman introduced Lieut. Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, who spoke as follows:

I saw a notice in the papers of this morning, that a meeting was to be held here to-night, for the purpose of considering the disturbances in the South, and giving the list of speakers, and among whom was myself.

Believing the movement to be an important one, and knowing that it would be productive of good, if, through its agencies, the attention of the Northern public could be fixed upon the actual condition of that class of people who are suffering the most by the disorders which disgrace the South—and which in former years, commencing with the close of the war, have done much to destroy its commerce and industries, deplete its treasuries, and depopulate the States—I felt it my duty to be present, notwithstanding I had expressed a disinclination to appear before the public of Cincinnati as a speaker.

The actual condition of affairs in many portions of the South is more appalling than even the heart sickening reports of riots and cold-blooded murders, daily furnished us by the Associated telegrams indicate.

The extraordinary changes produced in the body politic by the introduction of the colored element into the same, has resulted in creating a bitter antagonism of race. This enmity has been fostered and kept alive by political demagogues, who have obtained leadership both among the whites and the colored people of the South.

On the one hand it has been represented that if the resident white population of the South obtained control of the State governments, they would ostracise the colored people, and deprive them of their civil and political rights, deny them education, and either reduce them to slavery again, or to a serfdom equally as burdensome. These representations, as you perceive, were well calculated to alarm the colored voters, and make them distrustful of any affiliation with their former masters and old residents of the South; and so strong was this impression made upon them that whenever any one of their race, who formed a danger that inevitably would result from this unhealthy and dangerous state of affairs, attempted to remonstrate or call attention to the evil effects likely to cause therefrom, he was sure to be set upon, and, if not utterly destroyed, would find his influence, even among his own people, greatly impaired. The indiscretions and short-sightedness exhibited by the colored people was mild in comparison with the intolerance, madness and folly of the whites; their pig-headed leaders inflamed them by appeals to their passions and prejudices, which the sanction of age and the growth of centuries had sanctified and made strong and difficult to overcome, by the cry of negro incompetency, dishonesty, social equality, negro supremacy, this is a white man's government, etc.

The policy of the resident Southern whites, from the adoption of the reconstruction measures down to the present, has been a series of blunders. They first attempted to ignore the colored voter, and to regard his enfranchisement as a farce.—Awakening from this delusive dream, and realizing, in its fullest sense, that the colored man's right to vote was irrevocably fixed, they organized a system of intimidation, terrorism, and persecution, through that infamous secret organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan, whose record of blood has filled the blackest page in American history, and will stand, perhaps for all time to come, without a parallel, except it be equaled by that bolder, bloodier, and more inhuman organization, the White League, whose atrocities all over the South are now claiming the attention of the Nation.

The South has reached a crisis that she has been gradually approaching for the past seven years. Having labored assiduously to prove negro suffrage a failure, and the colored race incompetent to exercise the prerogatives of an American citizen; encouraged by the hesitating policy of the Forty-Third Congress in reference to the Civil Rights Bill, and the belief that many leaders in the National Republican party, who question our ability to exercise wisely the great privileges conferred upon us as a people, have grown timid; and further strengthened by the belief that President Grant would send no troops down there to protect the unarmed, unoffending and law-abiding poor colored people, who have no disposition, even if they had the means, to fight their white brethren, have resolved to take forcible possession of every State in the South; and I do not hesitate to declare as my firm conviction, that unless the strong arm of the National Government interposes in behalf of peace and order, and the protection of the citizen in his political rights, they will accomplish their object. It is but simple justice to say, however, that a considerable portion of the respectable and wealthy white men of the South in their hearts and better judgement disapprove of and deplore the extreme measures resorted to acooplish the success of the opposition to the Republican party but they are overawed by the dread of bannous and social ostracism.

To the people of the North this subject assumes a graver importance than they in their quiet happy home dream of. In the arena nations so rife to-day, and following with such rapidity upon each other, it will be observed that white and Blank share the same fate.—Heretofore, in every tumult, riot or mob, the massacre was confined to the colored people; and when our mournful wail over the bodies of our murdered dead, who had been slain because of their Republicanism reached the North, the effect of it was counteracted by flaming articles in the newspapers, with his headlines of "Negro Insurrection," "Citizens killed and wounded by Negroes," "Negroes in arms," etc., and that the truth was kept from the public; but in the present crisis the death penalty has been visited upon white and black alike, simply because they were Republicans. Can the Northern people stand idly by and witness, indifferent, the outrages perpetrated upon their brethren, many of whom shouldered their muskets and offered their lives in defense of the Union, and that, too, by the very men who instigated the rebellion that deluged so many of their homes? God forbid.

If this state of anarchy and rebellion in the local governments of the South is to go unchecked, and those people are permitted to take forcible control of the same, who can tell how long it will be before the North will have to conquer another rebel Hoff? I could elaborate upon this point, but time will not permit, as there are other important reasons why this thing should be stopped. The colored race in the South form an element of material importance which can not be overlooked or dispensed with, as it has long since been proven that the products of cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco, can not be cultivated successfully by any other labor.

As producers, they bring to the country's aggregate of wealth in products, eight hundred millions of dollars anualy; as consumers, they spend over three hundred millions, and to that extent build up the resources of the south.—*Our National Progress, of September 19, 1874.*

Protection of American Citizens

When a United States marshal arrested a citizen of Massachusetts under the fugitive slave law, and United States troops guarded him as he was marched in irons through the streets of Boston, we heard nothing from Southern Democrats about the unconstitutionality of that exercise of Federal authority.

When the citizens of the North were compelled, under severe penalties, to assist in catching and returning to their owners runaway slaves, Southern Democracy and its Northern allies had no word of protest against this invasion of State rights.

When imprisonment was the punishment inflicted by a free Government on the citizens of the Republic who fed and clothed and sheltered the starving negro as he fled from the house of bondage and the lash of his cruel oppressor, we heard from the Democrats of the land a universal amen over this outrage on humanity and freedom. Then pro-slavery principles governed the nation, and freedom was forced to obey the laws created by the slaveholder and those who held power in the interest of slavery. But now the tables are turned. The institution of slavery no longer blots the soil of the nation. The last vestige of its odious laws has been wiped from our statutes, and the shadows of the blighting curse have gone forever. The legislation of to-day is in the interest of humanity, freedom, civilization, human progress. The Government no longer orders its marshals to pursue and arrest the fugitive from slavery; no longer imprisons the citizen who obeys the dictates of humanity in feeding the hungry and clothing the naked; no longer tortures the Constitution into an instrument of oppression and cruelty. It reads its provisions under a new light, and seeks its translation under the teachings of liberty. It reads protection and safety to the humblest citizen where it once read the right to persecute and enslave.

But this new meaning, approved by the civilized world, and decreed of God, is objectionable to the old Democratic expounders of the Constitution. They hold that the Government which had the power when controlled by Democracy to punish a man who refused to catch a runaway slave has not the power under Republican rule to punish the man or men who persecute and murder American citizens; or, in plain English, they hold that the Government which had the Constitutional right to punish the citizen of a State for committing a humane act has no Constitutional authority for the punishment of those who shoot humanity by daylight against loyal citizens. The nation can make humanity a crime, but barbarism is beyond its reach! A fig for such reasoning! It belongs to the dark ages, and has no place in the age of human advancement.

There can be no clearer right guaranteed by the Government than the power to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their Constitutional rights. To believe otherwise is to acknowledge the Government in a state of self-prevarication. Four years of war completely banished that Democratic doctrine from American politics. Henceforth it will find no favor, except from those who lived on the exploded theories of a dead past, and who still cling to the hope that the "lost cause" will find a glorious resurrection in the no distant future.

The sooner our Democratic neighbors of the South and the North come to the conclusion that the Government has a Constitutional right to protect its citizens and to punish with severity those who invade or abridge their rights, the sooner we shall have peace and true prosperity is sections that to-day stand sadly in need of both. As long as a Republican Congress and the laws, and a Republican President executes them, and a loyal people backs both in the discharge of their duty, we shall not doubt either the inclination or the power of the nation to arrest and punish the evil-doers who offend against the laws of the land.

The First Gold Dust.

The Santa Cruz *Sentinel* publishes the following interesting reminiscence of the pioneer days, and the first discovery of gold by a man the name of Bennett:

The respective claims of Sutter and Marshall, in relation to the discovery of gold in California, have been recently very freely canvassed by the press of the State. While their claims to fame are familiar to the public, it may now be interesting to know something of the man who startled the people of Yerba Buena early one summer morning, twenty-eight years ago, by bringing into that town the first bag of gold dust. For the past eighteen years those has resided in Santa Cruz a venerable capitalist in Mr. John H. Brown. All the old pioneers know him well. He was one of the earliest settlers in San Francisco, arriving there in 1845, and for many years was well known as the proprietor first of the Portsmouth House, and subsequently of the Parker House. From him the following statement in regard to the first gold brought into San Francisco has been obtained.

Soon after his arrival, he opened a hotel, naming it Brown's Hotel (afterwards changed to the City Hotel). He kept the place as a resort for the Americans. Among his guests was Mr. George McDougall —well known to old Californians. Mr. McDougall was then the prominent business man of the place.

In the summer of 1847, a stranger came into the hotel, and after extending the courtesies of the day (taking a drink), he inquired of Mr. Brown if he could direct him to some person who had a thousand dollars in coin (a heavy amount in those days), to loan or invest in something which would be immense. Mr. Brown introduced the stranger, whose name turned out to be Bennett to George McDougall. Mr. Bennett said that he wanted $1,000 to invest in blankets to trade with the Indians, and as collateral, exhibited two small bags, which Bennett declared was gold.

Both Mr. Brown and McDougall looked at Bennett in astonishment. McDougall at last broke out with: "Get out of here! Do you suppose I'm a d——d fool?" Bennett left, but remarked to Brown as he was leaving: "Well, you'll find out one of these days." In the fall of the year following, Mr. Bennett came back to San Francisco and exhibited to Mr. Brown 900 pounds of gold dust, stating that after his interview with McDougall, he went to Monterey to try and get either the money or the blankets from Thos. O'Larkin, but as soon as he laid his eyes on him he concluded not to ask, fearing from his appearance, a worse reception than he had with McDougall. The last Mr. Brown heard of Bennett, he was somewhere in Oregon, having gone there to fight the Indians.

A Democratic Protest.

Ex Governor A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, "whose honest heart," as the Jackson *Clarion* says, "never had a question which was not for his State," has taken earnest ground against the popular democratic movement for the organization of White Leagues. He says: "When this subject first came to the surface I was inclined to pooh, pooh it. It seems to me absolutely absurd, in view of all our surroundings, that we should for a moment entertain any such proposition.—Gentlemen in the State and out of it whose judgment I felt bound to respect embrace and very earnestly advocate the theory.—Then I felt it a duty to review my own, perhaps, hasty conclusions, and see if it were not probable that I was wrong. The result is a very pointed and conclusive conviction in my own mind that the idea of White Leagues is all wrong, and must, if carried out, end in the most disasterous consequences to both races. However brought about, the negro under the forms of the constitution as it is written, has equal political and civil rights with the white man.

The social question is another matter, and that I would undertake to say no human law has or ever can regulate. But to the point, shall we have White Leagues? If so, what then? It seems to me that we shall, in retaliation have black Leagues. Then what? The two races are brought face to face. Will, in such a contest, all the whites stand on our side and all the blacks on the other? Note bit of it. We have a painful experience than a large number of whites from motives or reasons of their own, will take sides with the blacks. What has been once done, we have reason to suppose may be done again. It may be all well enough taking a purely selfish view of the subject, for communities where the whites predominate, to get up White Leagues. But what becomes of communities where the black element prevails? Does it take a man very deeply versed in the laws of human nature to understand that if the whites, when they are in the majority, combine to take possession of the government, the blacks, where they are in the majority, will combine for a like purpose. This sort of combination points to but one end, and that is a war of races. In a contest between the races it cannot be doubtful who would come off conquerers. But who wants such a contest? There is a mutual dependence between the races.—*The Mobile Watchman.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 24, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing Session of Congress.

It will not be much more than one month before the National Congress will reassemble. Among the first business in the House of Representatives, on the speakers table is the Senate Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. It remains to be seen with the two-thirds Republican majority in that party, whether all the Republican members will have the stamina to vote for the bill in order to redeem themselves from the pledges set forth by the Civil Rights plank in the National Republican platform of 1872. The platform which induced the nearly one million colored voters to carry thirty or more states, and placed Grant instead of Greeley in the presidential chair, and at the same time, and with the force of the same vote sent the present two-thirds Republican majority to Congress. We all know that it is in the power of the present Republican members of Congress to pass or defeat the bill. Its destiny for the present Congress at least is in their hands. To defeat it may easily be done; but what will be the consequences to the Republican party in a prophetic point of view? If the power of the united colored vote of the nation can create a President or a Congressman the same power can destroy either which the Republican party may put up, although they may solicit colored votes.

The successful future of the Republican Party all hinges on the two third majority of Republicans who have control of the present lower House of Congress, and which has the Civil Rights Bill on the Speaker's table, as amongst the first business in order. They will have, from the first Monday in December until the 4th day of March ensuing, which will be three months, to decide whether they will satisfy themselves before their colored constituents, and in the face of their Civil Rights planks in their National and State Republican Platforms, by voting against or defeating the pending Civil Rights Bill. In case that such base treachery should take place by recanting Republican members in Congress, and they should defeat the bill by their own narrow-minded and selfish colorophobia prejudices, for which the Democrats are not wholly to blame. They are like Pontius Pilate. They washed their hands in innocence of Civil Rights to colored voters when they adopted Greeley as a nominee for President, and his Liberal Republican Platform. Hence, if the Regular Republicans in the Lower House should defeat the Civil Rights bill, the Republican Party must be arraigned before an Independent National Convention of colored citizens preceding the next Presidential election, and if convicted of treachery to the Civil Rights plank of the National Republican Platform of 1872, It will be difficult to influence colored Republican voters to rally their united forces of nearly one million of voters on a promised Civil Rights Platform in 1876. Whatever is to be done in relation to this Civil Rights Bill, there is no better time than during the ensuing three months' session of Congress to pass it.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. E. Taylor, Virginia City; Miss Minerva Anderson, Interior; Mrs. H. M. Taylor, Sacramento.

LETTERS.—I. B. Bartin, Stockton American Art Union, Cincinnatti, O; to the care of this office for Miss Mary R. Williams.

NOTHING short of cremation will stop those Brooklyn scandal makers and mongers. They will get it too, by and by.—*The Interior.*

Masonic Funeral.

The funeral of the late Wm. H. Carpenter, will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 P. M. from his late residence N. E. corner of Polk and Eddy streets, under the auspices of the Wethington Lodge of F. and A. Masons, and sister lodges together with the Alpha Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, of which the deceased was the late Treasurer. All the lodges and Alpha chapters are to assemble in Masonic Hall, Pacific at near Mason at 12 M. Sunday and at one o'clock P. M. proceed to the late residence of the deceased, via., of Pacific at to Polk and down Polk to Eddy, from which place the funeral will proceed to Lone Mountain Cemetery, at 2 o'clock. Those desiring to go merely as spectators can take the Bush at cars which pass within a block of the residence, and also goes to the cemetary.

The Concert and Exhibition at Oakland.

A concert and exhibition was given in the Acadamy of Music, Oakland on Thursday evening last. The occasion being for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, of that city, of which Rev. J. B. Sanderson is pastor. The exercises were under the immediate directions on the pastor.

The programme consisted of recitations and singing by some of the Sabbath school, youths of that church, and a selection of concert pieces which were pleasantly rendered.

The amateurs in recitations were Miss S. Tilgman, Miss Martha Howard, Miss Sanderson, Miss Wheeler, Miss Flood, Joseph Fletcher, Walter Powers, Masters Flood and Whitings.

The principal musical amateurs were, Misses Appo, Miss E. M. Scott, Mrs. Ellen Fisher, Miss Martha Howard and Messrs. William H. Blake, John Maddox and Oscar Jackson.

The Ballad, "Don't go out to night Joe," by Miss E. M. Scott, elicited considerable applause.

The Aria, "Thou art so near and yet so far," by Mrs. Ellen Fisher, created a furrore of applause and encore. Mrs. Fisher made a decided hit at this entertainment by her musical ability, she having been fully tested by the many critics present both white and colored in that difficult piece in the most precise tone correct modulation, etc., with piano accompaniment. Mrs. Fisher evidently has a large degree of musicial culture.

"David Singing before Saul," by Mr. W. H. Blake, was loudly encored and repeated.

The song "Do They Think of Me at Home," was pleasantly rendered by Miss Martha Howard.

The Duet, "Waiting and Watching," by the Appo sisters, was also pleasantly rendered, and elicited much applause.

The Duet, "Come and Sit by Me," by Messrs. John Maddox and Oscar Jackson was masterly rendered and elicited applause.

Altogether the Concert and exhibition at Oakland was a creditable affair. There were a number of persons of both sexes from San Francisco in attendance.

We are indebted to Mr. J. M. Stackhouse in part for this report. He taking notes until we arrived.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, it is announced that His Majesty of the Sandwich Islands is on his way to this country, and is expected to arrive sometime during next week; know therefore, all whom it may concern, that we do hereby command the military in general to be in readiness to receive him, and that all our good subjects pay him due respect during his visit, and further, we do hereby command R. B. Woodward to prepare one of his sea-lions and poi, in the Sandwich Island style for the delectation of the palates of His Majesty and suite.

NORTON I.

Correspondence.

EUREKA, NEV., Oct. 12, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

I ask the question—"Who are the friends of the negro, and where are they to be found?" The defeat of the civil rights bill has indeed shaken the confidence of the colored race throughout the land, and weakened their faith. The negro, ever faithful to loyalty, true to his friends, and devoted to the Republican party, to which they have ever clung. Many have sacrificed their lives as an evidence of their devotion to its principles. They hailed its triumphs with gladness and joy. The great efforts made by the Greeleyites, and the departure of our beloved Sumner, did not induce the colored American to depart from the old landmarks of the Republican party they had sworn to sustain, so long as they continued in the old way.

The defeat of the civil rights bill by those professing to be our friends, has caused the colored man to look elsewhere for shelter and protection from insults and injustice, to which he is daily exposed. An American citizen has no redress for the vindication of his civil rights. A National Legislature, and yet denied public accommodations. Is there a government in existence where the title of citizenship is such a farce to say class of its subjects as the title is to us? The legislators of the Republican party deserted us at the very time when the capstone was to be placed in position, completing the great citadel of American liberty and fixing forever the civil status of the colored American. The defeat of that bill is an insult to the manhood and dignity of eight hundred thousand colored voters. I ask, sir, are we still to submit without seeking to remove those civil disabilities? Is there a remedy to cure the malady? If so, let us apply it.

If, sir, there is power, virtue and respect to be obtained in the ballot, let us wield it to obtain our just rights. Let us vote for no candidate who believes a white American citizen is entitled to more privileges and consideration than a colored citizen. Let us aim to make an example of such. Just think of it! An American citizen denied accommodations at a public inn—shelter, food and a bed; and proscribed on almost every highway. And still our political friends, who have the power to remedy the evil, pink at it. They lack moral courage.

It is time every vestige of slavery was driven from the land. The great sacrifice of life, unwavering loyalty and tried patriotism of the negro has not induced the white American to treat him as a man. He is still persecuted and hunted down, and murdered in the glaring sunlight of day. I ask, what protection have the negroes in the South? What is the life of a negro worth? Nothing. Until the life of a respectable colored man is estimated to be of as much value in the eyes of the law as that of the lowest white man, who has nothing to recommend him to superiority, save a white skin, we shall have no better state of things.

To-day, treason is as rife as in 1860. Its devotees are as revengeful against the Government; and, if they dared, would again lift their bloody hands to strike it down. The base cowards content themselves by killing helpless negroes. A sham trial and sixty days in the State prison is the penalty for killing a negro in the South.

President Grant is too lenient to the midnight assassins. His pardoning power invariably reaches them if sent to prison for a longer term.

I care not if the coming political contest is made outside of the Republican ranks, if by so doing we are to receive the rights of freemen. I think we have been as true to the Republican party as could be desired We have not been hasty or ungrateful for that which we justly merited. Then, let us justly demand that which every American citizen is entitled to. We have many thin-skinned Republicans. Such persons are not those whom duty calls on us to support and entrust with our rights and liberties. No, sir; let us seek to guard and protect our liberties by electing only true and tried men.

T. D.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For the finest boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., go to P. Kelly, Theatrical and Prize Boot Maker. No. 335 Bush street. He sells at the lowest prices.

AN editor says, that the only reason he knows of why his house was not blown away the other day during a severe gale, was because there was a heavy mortgage upon it.

The N. Y. "Irish World" on the South.

This able and influential journal published at the metropolis of our country, and the recognized organ of our Catholic Irish-American citizens, is rendering valuable service to the cause of right, justice and humanity. In an ably written and elaborate article on "The South—Arrogance of Ex-slaveocracy." The lengthy editorial concludes as follows:

"Without wishing to enter into a dispute about the present disturbances in the South, it is our firm belief that, whatever pretexts may occasionally be offered by the blacks, the real cause of the Southern troubles has had its source in the cross grained disposition and mischievous policy of the now decayed Southern aristocracy. In the day of their power they lorded it arrogantly, not only over the black men of the South, but also over the white men of the North and West, as well as the non-slaveholding whites of the South. They virtually declared war against white immigration; they wished to be let alone in their pride and security with their niggers; and they looked on every yankee or Irishman as an intruder within their dominion. What is the result? The South—a magnificent region, blest with a genial clime and vast resources—is to-day in a state of retrogression. It is a century behind time. While the North and West, invigorated by European blood, their fields enriched with golden harvests, their cities enlivened by labor and enterprize, their plains netted with lines of railways, and their harbors whitened with sails, have moved on with gigantic strides on the march of progress. In the late war the power of the slaveocracy was broken, but disaster brought them nothing. They fought emancipation and were beaten. They fought the National Rights Bill and were beaten. They fought the Suffrage bill and were beaten. They are now fighting the Civil Rights Bill. *They will be beaten as this,* too. In the meanwhile the unfortunate South suffers from their perversity. But the South will continue to suffer—and let the people of the South know this—until men take the place of the 'gentlemen'—until a new generation, filled with a love for the Union, and rebaptized in the doctrines of Democracy, shall have arisen, and the shadow of the old and corrupt slaveocracy shall forever have disappeared from the stage.

Men of the South, awake to the requirements of the hour. Recognize the fact that the slave power was demolished and beaten flat to the ground, and that it can never more lift its iniquitous head. Cut yourselves loose from the trammels of the aristocracy. Cast away your childish prejudices against the black man. It was the hand of the Omnipotent God that broke his fetters and liberated him! You are entered upon a new era. Advance in it in the newness of spirit of our regenerated nation. Cherish the memories of your departed heroes, *but do not fight for the shadow of the Lost Cause.* Dismiss every lingering antipathy to the 'Yankees'—an antipathy which in the past was fostered by your despicers, the slaveocracy. Clear away the debris of the broken down walls of partition; go to work like honest men and reconstructed; and then our men of enterprize and our mechanics—a score of whom are worth a thousand of your gentlemen'—will come down to you and co-operate with you, and will build you up to the glorious position which you are entitled to occupy."

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—It is an undeniable fact that Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines has been awarded so many medals at all the Inaugural Fairs held throughout the United States and Europe that it was deemed useless from their great merit, fame, and renown throughout the civilized world, to show them on exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair and Industrial exhibition now being held in this city. Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines can be seen daily on exibition at Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine Warerooms, 417 Montgomery street. E. W. Harral, is General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

SIXTEEN car-loads of ten were shipped East on Tuesday.

Marriages.

DEAN—YANTES—In Sacramento, Oct. 11th Rev. Wm. E. Dean to Miss——Yantes.

Died.

CARPENTER—In Oakland, Wednesday, Oct. 21, William H. Carpenter, aged 60 years.

[The deceased was for many years a resident of this city, and was admired for his kindheartedness and genial disposition. He was a member of Wethington Lodge, F. and A. Masons, of this city, and also Treasurer of Alpha Chapter, No. 10, Royal Arch Masons, and was one of the pillars of strength to the Masonic institution on the Pacific Coast. The deceased has left a widow, Mrs. Carpenter and her sister, Mrs. Buckner, and other relatives, besides a large number of friends throughout the Pacific Coast, to mourn his loss.—ED. APPEAL.]

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICES.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M.—The officers and members of the above named Chapter are requested to assemble in Masonic Hall, Pacific St., near Mason, on TO-MORROW (Sunday, Oct. 25th) at 1 P.M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Companion, William H. Carpenter, late Treasurer of said Chapter.

By order of the H. P.

J. E. FRANZE, Sec.

N. B.—The funeral will start from the late residence of the deceased, Northeast corner of Polk and Eddy Sts., precisely at 2 o'clock.

WETHINGTON LODGE, No. 8, F. and A. M.—The members of the above named Lodge are hereby notified to assemble in the Masonic Hall, Pacific St., near Mason, on SUNDAY, Oct. 25, 1874, at one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of the late William H. Carpenter, late member of the above named Lodge. Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the W. M.

THOMAS DOWSE, Secy.

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VIRGINIA CITY,

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Committee of Arrangements.

D. WAGNER, THOS. A. LEE, J. H. PRICE.

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CHARLES BROOKS.

Carson City—

FRED. GUMARE, Mr. LANF.

Washoe Valley—

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TICKETS (Supper Included) $3.00

FANCY DRESS HATS arranged for the occasion.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or other good Soap, then apply No. 1 with a toothbrush, then dry as above. Then apply No. 2, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. It produces a beautiful Dye-we apply No. 1 alone, after washing as above directed.

All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capitol Hotel sacramento

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FIRST ANNIVERSARY BALL

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Committee on Invitations.

J. T. CLEMENS, L. C. ROGERS, A. W. DEFFETS.

TICKETS, admitting invited gentlemen, supper included, $3.50.

Ladies invited, and not presenting their invitations at the door, will not be admitted.

Gentlemen will please call upon members of the club unaccompany occasion, by introducing themselves at the door.

☞ Information having reached us that invitations (purporting to be sent by the Club) are being sold from the premises invited by us, notice is hereby given that all persons so selling, or attempting to sell, will not be admitted, and if, through subterfuge, means, admittance is gained by them, they will be immediately ejected from the premises, even as de-scribed, by a police officer, who will be detailed for that purpose.

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343 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL $500,000 00

SURPLUS 307,212 01

TOTAL ASSETS $707,119 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
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CHAMPION OF THE WORLD

THE WINNER AT

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THE BEST FOR FAMILY SEWING

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES

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HALL MACHINE WARRANTED

IT WILL LAST A LIFE TIME

Every Purchaser made a Perfect Operator!

SOLD ON EASY TERMS

Special Attention Given to Orders sent to

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427 MONTGOMERY STREET,

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Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 222 Pacific street, has taken the half-army from the Cosmopolitan Stables, for the purpose of conducting a first-class livery stable business in connection with his Academy of Horsemanship, the best facility now possessed by any establishment on the Pacific Coast to complete the education of a rider in the shortest possible time. The said Boll will continue to break all kinds of horses, and guarantees to make a perfect saddle horse of any horse he undertakes to break. Horses taken to board at reasonable rates. Apply to the Professor, at the stables, on Pacific street, between Dupont and Kearny, or at his residence, 222 Pacific street.

JOHN BOLL, Old Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SIEGMES, Proprietor.

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Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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☞Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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Would respectfully inform the ladies that she has removed to her new store,

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near corner of K.,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any of the above articles, and Shampooed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon by messenger, which will be for prompt attendance.

DANIEL GIOVANMINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shirley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Wellington Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Rooms { 632 Clay Street, In Office, { 620 Merchant Street,

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P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

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335 Bush Street, San Francisco.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly).

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834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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COAL,

Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

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No. 203 Kearny St. near Bush,

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☞Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

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Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

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No. 6 Post Street,

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Fashionable Hair Dresser

1400 POLK STREET,

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Has on hand a large assortment of Switches, Curls and Waterfalls and Braids, Waterproof Hair Dye of all colors, Curling Fluid, Curling and Crimping.

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CORDAGE PANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for 250Ft of new manufacture, and can furnish Cordage of any size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
MANILLA MANILA ROPE,
BAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER! LARGE STOCK. Low Prices

EGGS 30 Cents. **TEAS** SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sent Without Charge and Satisfaction Guaranteed Free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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FOR MERLY

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Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

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W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

83 & 85 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in gold or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,

General Agent,

201 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL A. TUNNICLIFF and Prof. JOHN HALL are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world. They can be found at No. 838 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can tell all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells; cures love, returns anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who visit it. Don't forget to call and see them.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be in waiting at the Steamboat Landing to convey the guests to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Room bears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00.

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will meet every passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

DEPOT OF

HUMAN HAIR

204 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PUFFS, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES, All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Best Selling Book of the Age, but

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The terms and Conditions of the greatest, politically, and popular, History and Platform, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Democratic Counsels, by Several Chamberlain, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Nordbeck. Brevity original. The finest, both historically and grand. If you want to make money send One Dollar at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

Has taken this favorite ESTABLISHMENT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Hinckley, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

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BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

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Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Its family use should be without it. It never disappoints. Several yrs. Owen Pulmonary Complaints. Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sores, Throat, Frost Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Pimples, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

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Over a Baking in all its branches done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For Rent rooms in this city or those adjoining. Name the locality, the rooms wanted furnished rooms at Mrs. Lindner's, No. 111 Prospect Place, Hither, permanently or transiently. oc 3-2 m

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. sep12

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NICKERSON & SON,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

M. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sep12

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302 MARKET STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention

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AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRESS-MAKING

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

MRS. S. E. VALENTINE STORE SUSAN FULLER has opened a Dress Making Establishment at No. 837 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. Dresses made in all styles and to the latest fashions. Gentlemen's shirts made to order on the most reasonable terms. 30sep

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MRS. BERTHA ALEXANDER,

LADIES' HAIR DRESSER,

No. 1407 DUPONT STREET,

Between Green and Union, SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturer of HAIR in every style Braids, Curls, Chignons, Front Pieces, Frizettes, Ringlet Hair Straightened and made into every style.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, and Portland, O. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma."

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Benicia, Suisun, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Express Train (via Oakland) for Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, and Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Verona, Dublin and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf) for Vallejo, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Knight's Landing, and intermediate.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Freight and Passenger Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Leandro.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00, and 11.30 A.M.; 3.30 and 6.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Leandro.

Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Leandro to Oakland.

Daily, except Sundays—6.45 A.M., 12.30 and 5.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

Commencing August 17, 1874.

Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco

From Passenger Depot, Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Way Stations, making connections at San Mateo for Half Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Gilroy, for Big Trees, Santa Cruz and Pacific Grove; at Pajaro, for Watsonville; at Salinas, for Hot Springs; at Monterey, and at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs. See Local Guide, South Pacific Coast Railroad Time Table.

3.20 P.M. Daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) for San J

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....865,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD & IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
220 Sansome St. San Francisco.

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FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1696.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. PRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs. Brass Castings of all kinds. Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
FOR PRINTING MACHINES and Tramming Hose, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Cor. Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

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CORNER
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
By a Born
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
F. U. HOHLWEG & DAHL LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a few scholars of proper age and of boys, to teach them the French language. Private instruction, if required. Terms moderate. Address "Professor," this office.

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THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
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A Family Record
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Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Costume, Antiquity, Customs, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others in whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter & Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

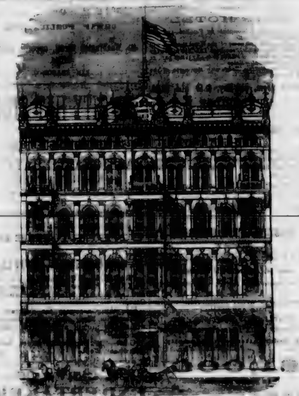
Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one matters machinery the less is he a machine."
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At the prices we offer, nothing can be sent by sterling to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blankbook Law Stationery. SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Send for our new and valuable catalogue containing our books and only through agents.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations. We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment a favorite with and popular.
New Books Received Daily
Wine Fine Tool, and monthly shipments of the Sterling English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
STATIONERY.
We have LARGE STOCKS of this every, as well as imported, and are turning out from our own factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.
BLANK BOOKS,
In every variety in style, made to order, or shelf Books. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and now prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most acceptable forms, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appendages, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and furnished all or short notice without charge.
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Bronze, Gold, Color-relief, two Colors, and Gold.
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PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
BANCROFT AND CO. PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Blankbooks, etc. Visit and give us a trial. We have the finest cutter manufactured and the best skilled labor united. Circular, Pamphlet and Newspaper Presswork unsurpassed in this country by any establishment west of New York.
Our Stationery is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM
BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.
This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC
In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

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—TO THE—
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In 1855.
The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.
The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the debates of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific Coast is promptly detailed by correspondents.
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Southern Outrages.

ARKANSAS.

The Arkansas *Republican*, of Little Rock, has had a standing offer for the past two years to pay $1,000 for evidence, in a single instance, where a Southern white man has ever been punished as the law directs for killing a negro. The offer remains untaken.

August 1.—A white man was murdered in Eagle township, near Little Rock. Abraham, a negro was charged with the murder, and without evidence or probability of guilt he was seized, mounted on horseback ostensibly to be carried to Little Rock for trial, with his feet fastened under the horse and his hands tied behind him. When on the way a *mêlée* was purposely started by those having him in charge, and he was shot under a pretense that the shot was fired from the bushes. Poor Abe was shot to pieces. Not satisfied with that, he was literally hashed up with their bayonets, rolled down the bank by the roadside, and left.

August.—A colored preacher named Cook Ross was taken from his church door in Lafayette county, at the close of the Sabbath services by mounted and armed white men. He was ordered to walk off a few paces when one of the party said: "I haven't killed a G—d d—n nigger son of a b—h for some time; now, take that." He was shot dead in the presence of his congregation.

August.—Saturday at midnight a party of White Leaguers went to the house of a colored widow in Tennessee township, and called out George, her only son, a harmless, industrious young man of 18 years of age, and a nephew of the widow a young lad who was visiting his aunt. While crossing a field near the residence of Martin Burke the widow's son was shot, and the other escaped to the woods. Whether he was pursued and shot is yet unknown.

August.—Three leading colored men were arrested on a trumped-up charge of petty larceny and dragged to jail in Clarksville. At night they were taken to the woods by a gang of White Leaguers, a mile from town, and each had 600 lashes with instructions to leave the county before daylight or they would be killed at sight. They were found next day with parts of their bodies pounded to a jelly and blood trickling from a hundred wounds.

August 4.—About sundown William Harris, his younger brother, and his brother in-law, Skidmore, were taken a short distance from Roseville to a large oak tree, and hung on the same limb until dead. They had served in the Union army and were murdered because they claimed to be Republicans. Mrs. Harris, mother of two of the victims and mother-in-law of the other, knowing the men who seized her sons, and believing that they intended to murder them, though sixty years of age, mounted a horse and followed them. She reached the scene of the tragedy just after they pulled her eldest son off the ground with the rope about his neck. She rushed up, and rising in the saddle, cut the rope where it passed around the limb, her son falling lifeless to the ground. The lady was thereupon seized by the savages, dragged from her horse by one wretch, and shot through the head by another, hauled out at one side in the brush, and a horse blanket thrown over her, while these worse than savages, more than cannibals, proceeded to murder her children. Can the history of any tribe of barbarians on the face of the earth show an equally atrocious piece of devilish brutality?

August 22.—The Little Rock correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* writes:

"There are not less than ten thousand as brave, loyal, and true men as ever breathed in the State of Arkansas to-night, huddled together with their wives and children in silence and darkness, with bolted door and barred window, who would not, as they value their lives, dare to strike a match or light a candle lest they be shot down by prowling villians lurking outside."

September 2.—The Little Rock correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Not less than an average of fifteen murders per week are committed upon Republicans in Arkansas, and for no other reason but because they are Republicans; and no one has been arrested for any of these murders."

GEORGIA.

Against the Republican party our hate must be unquenchable, our war interminable and merciless. Every Southern State should swarm with White Leagues, and we should stand ready to act the moment Grant signs the Civil Rights Bill.—*Atlanta (Ga.) News.*

August 31.—"In Columbia county Ga., Friday morning, the deputy sheriff and posse arrested four colored men named Doggett—the father and three sons—on a charge of riotous conduct. After proceeding some distance the prisoners attempted to run, when they were fired upon and killed. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide." Let half a dozen colored men murder a white man, as Doggett and his sons were murdered, and the whole South would be in a blaze.

September 17.—In Columbia county, a few days ago, two negro men, named West and Jim Lovelace, stole a bale of cotton from an old white man. The negroes were arrested and voluntarily submitted to a whipping. Subsequently an armed party called at Lovelace's house, and not finding him proceeded to the house where an old negro man was staying, and stabbing him, and also shot a negro named Griffin in the hand, and killed Griffin's wife.

KENTUCKY.

The shooter has only to kill or wound his man to make himself certain of escape. We never convict anybody of murder except a nigger or a pauper.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

September 1.—On Sunday night last, while the colored people on Grassy Lick, in Montgomery county were at church, some unknown person came to the door of the house during service and called a couple of darkies. No sooner were they outside than they were fired upon, with double barreled guns. Yesterday it was thought that they would die, as both were shot through the abdomen.

A few nights since a party of masked men went to the residence of Robert Wilson in Bullit county, Ky., took him by force from his bed to a tree, where he was tied and lashed, each of the gang participating in administering the blows. The victim is a respectable white farmer, and no reason is assigned for the outrage.

September 1.—Willis Reasel, deputy United States marshal, reports officially that "more than one hundred men have been killed, wounded, or driven away from that portion of owen and Henry counties lying on the Kentucky river by the Ku Klux in the last three years. These have been mostly colored people, although some white men are included."

We find the following in the Lexington (Mo.) *Conservative*, a leading Democratic paper:

"Kentucky's criminal records rivals Missouri's—and human language can award it no more appalling pre-eminence. Hell seems to have been upset and spilled all over the State. Its very soil is reeking with the blood of slaughter. Eleven murders, twenty-two shooting and stabbing affrays, and the wholesale killings and burnings at Lancaster, all in four weeks, and not one legal hanging in four times as long, is enough to blast, for a generation, the fame of any ordinary half dozen commonwealths, even though the bones of Clay and Crittenden rested in each of them. It is a horrid blot upon Southern civilization. It gives a tinge of justice to the Yankee howl about our ruffianism, heathenism and barbarism. The true men of Kentucky should rise in the resistless might and majesty of right, crush out this hideous lawlessness at once and forever; rescue their State from reproach; and render the beauteous Blue Grass Realm what nature designed it to be, a Paradise instead of Pandemonium."

MISSISSIPPI.

"Our work is only begun; we must finish it. 'War to the knife, and from the knife to the hilt' until we redeem the county and the State."—*Vicksburg Herald.*

A few nights since a negro constable was taken from his house by a party of unknown men, near Oak Ridge, Miss., who carried him three miles and then killed him. No trace to the murderers has yet been found.

Henry Johnson, a colored man who lived in Lawrence county Miss. was killed a few nights ago. Two white men, charged with participation in the murder were arrested, and after an examination by the magistrate, were bound over in $500 each on their own recognizance.

Another negro, named Jesse Sims, living in Warren county, was murdered Sunday night by unknown men.

September 28.—A young planter of Bolivar county, named J. W. Wortham, was waylaid some five miles from Carson's Landing, last Saturday, by an unknown party. He was riding along the public highway toward Carson's when he was fired upon, and a load of buckshot was lodged in his person, from the effects of which death was doubtless instantaneous. He fell from his horse, and the animal was afterward found with the saddle besmeared with blood.

[From the National Standard.]

Our Chicago Letter.

12 Gano Street, Chicago.

Rev. R. L. Perry,

Dear Brother—Your letter came to hand some days ago, but I have been so occupied with the extra pastoral work that has resulted from the great fire—such as looking up our large and scattered membership, devising ways and means for sustaining our cause, providing some place for our church to meet, and getting our congregation from under the intolerable burden of Hall renting, and harmonizing the factions and discordant elements that our recent calamities have precipitated into activity to the imminent danger of our interests—that I have not had time, courage, nor strength to devote to anything outside of these. I have been, at times, almost to the point of giving up, and I am yet holding on, though not without trembling from almost sheer exhaustion.

I was not able to attend the meeting of our association this year. It occured on Thursday, September 3d meeting with Brother Graves' church at Galesburg.

On the first Sabbath in this month we were permitted to hold our first meeting in the chapel we have recently had repaired and refitted at a cost of near one thousand dollars; something more than we a first anticipated, but making it a pretty comfortable place for worship that will hold something over three hundred persons comfortably seated.

The dedicatory services were held at 3 P. M., Sabbath, September 6th. Sermon by Rev. J. M. Whitehead, pastor of the North Star Baptist church (white) of this city, assisted by several of our other city pastors, both white and colored.

The meeting was very well attended, and the occasion a very pleasant one.

Our appeal for help have been but meagerly responded to, and the burden has fallen heavily upon our weakened congregation. We have received only two responses from the East, viz: from Rev. J. D. Fulton of Brooklyn, $60, and from a lady in Philadelphia, through J. K. Burtis, Esq., of the 1st Baptist church of this city, $50. Brother John Jones, our old Free Mission friend of Phœnixville, Pa., has promised us a contribution which we shall expect. Besides these we have received nothing from the East; and the West has not done any better. So much for the help our friends; but of the help of god, we can speak more encouragingly. He has not withheld his hand from helping us.

The entering into the chapel at the corner of Wentworth Avenue and 20th street, though to our congregation in location not very convenient, was as pleasant as could be desired, was nevertheless an Ebenezer at which we could say hitherto the Lord helped us.

I would here say what I omitted to state in speaking of contributions from abroad, viz: that brother S. P. Anderson of St. Louis, in behalf of his people sent us $16, and brother Wm. Bolar of Wyandotte, Kan., on a visit to us brought us $20 from his people, making the total sum of contributions received from abroad $146. We thank all of these dear friends, and do appreciate their help to us in our needy condition. At the dedication of the chapel our congregation, together with those friends who were present with us, contributed in cash, $100 75, and in pledges raised the amount to $358. This will, when collected, meet the balance of the cost of repairs and furniture as far as our present contracts call for. If it should not be forthcoming, we will have a debt upon us.

This place does not meet the wants fully of our church, the membership of which is over six hundred, and of course a house holding only about three hundred and fifty does not afford the requisite accommodation for us in a large city where provision must be made for growth. We shall therefore be compelled to build a house on our old site, or in the vicinity, at least as large (and by right it should be larger) as the one burned down. But this will take time, and our friends will have abundant opportunities of helping us.

For we have not a wealthy member, and none that are not dependent upon their daily labor. Amongst our people in Chicago we would gladly have been divorced; so that of pious colored people in Chicago, in any of the churches as far as I am acquainted, and if my memory was a little better, I could call them all by name, man for man, whether Baptist or Methodist, there are none rich, no, not one. And if being poor is productive of godliness, then I am sorry to say that we, at least as a church, have not kept even with our means of grace. But though poor, our people have laudable ambition to help themselves, and not to be mere dependants on their friends. How far they have sustained this principle, our history as a church for the past eleven years is the gauage.

Now I must say that I would like very much to attend the New Orleans meeting, but the way is not clear. I hope our Southern brethren will rally in force around our denominational standard this Fall, and the meeting may be one of the most blessed in its results of any that we have ever held. I am with our people in this work, and willing beyond my means and strength to serve with you. I hope some good and fable brother may become our standard-bearer as President.

R. Da Barnes.

Rose-Colored Views.

The New York *Tribune* has sent a special correspondent into the South, with instruction to write up the democratic side of the Southern outrages.

The young knight of the quill is altogether too eager to deny the existence of violence. He no sooner lands at the end of his journey before he telegraphs to his masters that all stories told are lies, that the South is as quiet as a lamb, and its White League pretty as peaceful as doves. This may be cheering and reliable news to the *Tribune*, but it will surprise Jeff Davis, who recently said in a speech at the South: "These crimes are enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every white man." General Forrest will open his eye when he reads that he, too, has been imposed upon. Along with Jeff Davis, he spoke in the severest terms of the white ruffians who had murdered and outraged the defenseless blacks, and said: "If needs be, I stand ready to march to night to hunt up these cowardly scoundrels, and deliver them over to the punishment they so richly merit."

This special correspondent may know the South after a few hours' experience at one of its favored hotels better than Davis and Forrest, who have seen and heard considerable in that section, but we prefer to take the statements of the letter until the overwhelming evidence received from other sources is completely demolished by stronger evidence on the other side. No one ever charged the *Louisville Courier* with misrepresenting the white element of the South, yet even this organ of the Democracy is forced to cry out against the outrages committed in the name of the party it serves. "If Democracy ever had a chance to regain possession of the Government it has lost it by these senseless outrages in the South" is the testimony of this Democratic journal.

Murders have been committed, outrages are daily being perpetrated, men are being driven from their homes because of their political opinions, yet this messenger of peace from the *Tribune* office finds everything lovely, and, with a single dash of his pen, wipes out the long list of reported outrages, and dismisses the record as a pack of lies coined for political effect.

If the *Tribune* desires to get at the truth let it send a red-hot Republican to get the facts. If he lives long enough to collect them, he will send a record of outrages that will force even the *Tribune* to acknowledge that the South is not the safest place on the continent for a Republican to sleep in. If the *Tribune's* correspondent had informed us that the better class of Southern people condemned these outrages we could believe the story as quite probable, but to deny their existence is taxing our credulity beyond its limit. When this paid agent of suffering Democracy gets to New Orleans we shall expect to hear that the McEnery rebellion was a myth, that Penn, the reputed leader of the mob, is a Quaker preacher, who never saw a rifle or heard of Kellogg, and that such a town as Coushatta is not found on the map of Louisiana.

We believe in enterprising journalism. We applauded the *Herald* when it sent Stanley to find Livingstone among the jungles of Africa, but this last effort of the *Tribune* to discover positive evidence of the approaching millennium in the South is a trifle too enterprising for our approval.—*The Republic.*

The National Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Washington, October 29, 1874.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

Reminded by the changing seasons that it is time to pause in our daily avocations and offer thanks to Almighty God for the mercies and abundance of the year which is drawing to a close: the blessings of a free government continue to be vouchsafed to us, the earth has responded to the labor of the husbandmen, the land has been free from pestilence, internal order is maintained, and peace with other Powers has prevailed. It is fitting at stated periods we should cease from our accustomed pursuits and from the turmoil of our daily lives, and unite in thankfulness for the blessings of the past and the cultivation of kindly feelings toward each other. Now, therefore, recognizing these considerations, I, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend to all citizens to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 26th day of November next, and express their thanks for the mercy and favor of the Almighty God, and, laying aside all political contentions, and all secular occupations, to observe such day as day of thanksgiving and praise.

U. S. Grant, President.
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

Nineteen thousand immigrants have arrived by rail since April 1st.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 24, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing State Elections.

The twenty or more States which will vote for State officers and Congressmen on Monday and Tuesday next will unveil to a great extent the real feeling of the people on the Civil Rights bill.

Every Democratic State Convention which has been held during the campaign, and also every nominee, gave an outspoken emphatic expression against what they called an iniquity—the pending Civil Rights bill.

The Republican State Conventions, in most cases, gave faint expressions, reiterating the principles announced in the National Republican platform in 1872. But in no case were they outspoken on the pending civil rights bill, except in the New England States and two or three Western States; and, in some of these, they merely gave "sounding timbrel" expressions, "equal rights," "equality before the law." But none of the Republican Conventions adopted any resolutions condemning the resenting Republicans who aided in defeating the passage of the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress. In consequence of which the colored citizens of the Northern States at least, are, as a whole, somewhat indifferent as to which way the State elections go next week.

The fight of the Northern colored citizens will not commence until the fate of the pending Civil Rights bill is decided, and also, the result of the State elections next week will by no means prevent members of Congress from redeeming their pledge to carry out the Civil Rights plank in the National Republican platform of 1872, and through which many of them owe their seats, in part, to a colored constituency. They can act treacherously if they will on the pending Civil Rights bill before going out of office on the 3d of next March; but should they defeat it the day of reckoning awaits the whole Republican party when they call on the colored voters, in all the States, to rally again to the support of a party which has not given a dozen colored men in the whole Northern and Eastern States the least show to hold representative official positions as a reward for their assistance in concentrating the nearly one million votes which placed President Grant and the present administration in power instead of Greeley; and which at the same time placed the two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives, which have been two or more years hesitating about passing a Civil Rights bill.

When the Amnesty bill, which pardoned the rebels, was passed by an overwhelming Republican majority in Congress, the colored citizens were told to wait. They have waited until the two-thirds Republican majority in Congress is about to go out, and for them to defeat the pending Civil Rights bill, for self political protection, for the preservation of rights against color proscription, the colored citizens will be justified in cutting loose entirely from all political affiliations with those who acquiesce, by their silence and masterly inactivity, in the non-enforcement of equality before the law.

An Independent National Republican Convention of colored citizens is desirable, if the pending Civil Rights bill is allowed to be defeated by the two-thirds majority still retained by the Republican party.

If such a convention is held, the names of Gerrit Smith, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, or some others of the old school abolitionists, will be urged as Independent Republican Presidential nominees. In fact, any available candidate could be brought forward in such a National Convention, not excepting General Grant (leaving the third term out of the question).

If the colored citizens are to be proscribed in the future, they should battle for their Civil Rights so long as they have a prospect of speedily acquiring them through a Presidential nominee.

It would make no difference as to whom might be selected to lead the united colored and white radical party. The main plank in a National platform should be based on full civil rights to colored citizens, and would poll a tremendous vote, and carry with it all the white "dyed in the wool" radicals in the United States, beside superseding the present seemingly too conservative Republican party, at least so far as the Civil Rights bill is concerned.

The Funeral of the late Wm. H. Carpenter.

Last sunday the funeral of the late Wm. H. Carpenter took place from his late residence, corner of Polk and Eddy streets, and was largely attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The Washington Lodge, F. and A. Masons, with the Sister Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, together with Alpha Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which the deceased was also a member, were in attendance. The widow, Mrs. Carpenter, sent sufficient carriages to the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, to convey the members of the Fraternity to the residence previous to the starting of the funeral. At the residence the members alighted, and formed in line, James A. Reeder acting as marshal, and awaited the metal casket, which contained the remains, to be placed in the hearse, and after the many carriages were filled up with the mourners and friends of the deceased, all the members of the Fraternity repaired to their carriages. On arriving at the Masonic Cemetery the remains were placed in the spacious vault belonging to the cemetery, inside of which the mourners and the Rev. Mr. Silleman, an Episcopal minister, and as many others as could crowd in out of the rain, which at the time was falling in torrents, gathered. The reverend gentlemen concluded the burial sermon, after which the Fraternity assembled inside the spacious vault, and went through the funeral ceremonies of the Order. The ejaculations and responses were by Past Grand Master Peter Anderson, and Robert J. Fletcher, Most Worshipful Grand Master, with Rev. J. R. Young and Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, as Chaplains. The former acted as Worshipful Master of Wethington Lodge, in place of John G. Pallier, who had been selected to walk with and accompany the widow to the place of interment. After the Grand Lodge ceremonies, the Alpha Chapter formed a link around the casket, and concluded the ceremonies with the members of the Royal Arch Masons. Altogether the funeral was the most costly and distinguished, in all of its features, which has taken place among colored citizens for several years. There were an excess of carriages for the large number of the Masonic Fraternity and others in attendance. After the funeral, out of respect and sympathy for Mrs. Carpenter, every carriage containing members of the Fraternity returned to the house, and repaired to their Hall, where they were dismissed.

Excelsior Social Club Ball.

The Excelsior Social Club ball came off at Huddy's Hall, Fifth and Market streets, on Tuesday evening last, with great *eclat*.

LAKEPORT is excited over quicksilver discoveries at Clear Lake.

Public Documents.

Our thanks are extended to Wm. Sherman, Esq., Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, for a printed copy of a speech, by Senator Morton, of Indiana, on Louisiana and the Southern Outrages. It is an able and masterly production, and will go far toward opening the eyes of the people to a realization of the deplorable condition of affairs in the South the outrages of the White Leagues, Ku-Klux, etc., to inaugurate a war of races, and which the Satanic press of the country have endeavored to fasten the responsibility of upon the colored people. We regret that the crowded state of our columns will not permit of our making any extracts this week.

The Late Oakland Concert.

Mr. Editor:

Please give me space, to tender thanks to those friends who assisted us in our exhibition and concert, given on Thursday Evening Oct. 22, for the benefit of Shiloh A. M. E. Church, Oakland.

I am under special obligations to Messrs. John Maddox and Oscar Jackson; Misses M. Howard, Maria and Nelly Appo, of Oakland; to Mrs. Ellen Fisher and Mr. William H. Blake, of San Francisco for their voluntary musical contributions, and to Mr. Joseph Fletcher, and Miss K. C. Sanderson for their elocutionary offerings, and which so greatly added to the pleasure and success of the occasion.

The evening was pleasant, the audience full, the recitations admirable, the singing excellent, and the whole affair pronounced superior to any similar entertainment ever presented by our S.S. scholars in Oakland. We shall net $50.

Yours Respectfully,

J. B. SANDERSON.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. J. Overton and children, Rev. P. W. Causey, San Jose; R. F. Purnell, San Mateo Co.

"The Republic."

In this magazine for October, published at Washington, D. C., "The Southern Situation" is the topic of the leading article. The subject is fully and impartially presented. In the same issue there is a chronological list of the recent murders and outrages in Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas. It contains also an account of eighteen political State Conventions—Democratic, Republican and Independent—held in September, with a synopsis of the platform or resolutions of each.

The contents of the October number embraces also an article on "The Union Army of the Great Rebellion," with tabulated statements of the full rolls of the army, by States, including volunteers, regulars and colored troops, and the numbers, by States, who were "killed," "died," or "missing in the battle." It contains also about twenty articles on the political topics of the day, and an official record of the action of the administration in reference to the Louisiana rebellion. Terms $2 a year, or $1 per volume of six months.

Proclamation.

Whereas, there are telegraphic dispatches addressed to Norton I, which are not delivered to him, personally; and whereas, the replies thereto, by incompetent persons, may lead to serious difficulties and complications; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command Judge Hoffman to investigate the affair, and have the Superintendent and others implicated brought to Justice.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Oct. 27, 1874.

THE man who built the first street car is dead, but the man who invented a way to pack sixty-six persons into one is yet hale and hearty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For the finest boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., go to P. Kelly, Theatrical and Prize Boot Maker, No. 835 Bush street. He sells at the lowest prices.

LINDSEY & COLLINS, 507 and 509 Sansome street, keep constantly on hand the choicest Family Groceries, Sugar Cured Hams, fresh California Eggs, Butter, California and Eastern Cheese, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices.

Philadelphia Correspondence of the N. Y. Progressive American.

Philadelphia is indeed the "City of Homes." In no other city on the continent do the most deserving—the working class—find similar accommodations at such prices. Not the unsightly, sickly, dingy tenement houses of other cities hidden away in the rear, but out on the street, enabled to breath the pure air of Heaven and enjoy light cozy homes. But little discrimination is made by landlords, and consequently the majority dwell in healthy locations.

One of our regular Representative candidates has advanced the collateral to have published denunciatory letters against our Independant Republican candidate for Legislative honors in the Seventh District, but they fail like so many blank cartridges. Griffin's stock is steadily on the rise as the election approaches.

Woman will take a back seat soon, he's been a very naughty boy, and, notwithstanding his having lived off the public for twenty years he insists upon being kicked out of office, which is said to be done on the 3d proximo. He may then go into exile *wide* Tweed.

Now, Mr. Editor, does it not appear rational that Democrats filling every department of the public service, under the guise of Republicanism, have an opportunity to exercise an undue influence which may yet occasion an upheaval in the political arena which cannot operate otherwise than disastrously to the interests of the Republican party? And look at our standard-bearers. (I wish they would carefully read your editorial "The Coming Struggle"). Carl Schurz, he of the lengthy limbs the austere manner, the Cincinnati convention, and the 30th of September. Bah! His inmate that negroes shall have their rights, but whispers his denunciation of the Civil Rights Bill. Poor Schurz, whose name when he first landed on our shores was written with the entire twenty-six letters of the alphabet exactly conglomerated, like another prodigal son he is ready to embrace the negro in order to secure a welcome home, but he don't go the right way about it. Like every transgressor, he seeketh for rest and findeth none. It's worse with him than with the dove that was cast out of the ark. The Democrats don't want him, won't have him, and surely Republicans can very well do without more dead weight.

Judge Clark, of Somerville, Ala., a Republican, not long since declared in a public speech, that before he would "execute such a law as the Civil Rights bill proposed he would go to the penitentiary, and even to h—l." Republicans! Diseased humanity. And the only remedy for the disease, in so far as the interests of the negro is concerned, can only be found in the organization of society among themselves, wherein every member shall, under oath, refuse to support other than true, staunch, Republicans for positions. We must henceforth carefully favoritigate the political career of all soliciting our support, and when "weighed in the balance and wanting found," let us unitedly labor to defeat them—"in our only remedy.

The Sabbath School Concert of the Shiloh Baptist Church Sabbath School on the 15th inst., was a success, both pecuniarily and musically, reflecting great credit upon its conductors, Mr. A. W. Lively. It was held in Concert Hall, which, seating 2,500 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity. The school numbered eighty scholars, and acquitted themselves very creditably, special mention being due Miss S. A. Lively and Mrs. Annie Payne.

We are being surfeited with good things. Charlotte Cushman at the Academy and Victoria Woodhull at Horticultural Hall on the same evening. Both parties delivered themselves to immense houses, and Victoria's "advanced ideas" were rapturously applauded. The Franklin Institute Exposition is the sensation of the hour, and all classes are being daily entertained and instructed thereby. The anniversary of the Sumner Club occurs on Tuesday, November 17th. This Club is composed of our most intelligent and progressive young men. Their Club House, No. 1,118 Lombard street, is a three story brick, and the entire building is devoted to the uses of the Club. Dresses are much worn *en traine*, especially on muddy days. It's a special privilege accorded the sex.

Our first snow fell on the 18th inst., and we all fully realize the melancholly days are come, the saddest of the year." Tropical nature refuse to don their overcoats. "There is a reason for everything," as Robinson answered when I inquired what had become of the sealskin overcoat he wore last winter, and striking an attitude similar to those fellows you're seen in the play, he added "O my propoetic soul, My uncle." Thinking and fearing he was going to "have 'em again," I quietly withdrew. Yours,

"CAP."

THE QUERITOR.—Shall we desert a true friend for a false one? is the political question to be answered at the November election. We know the record of both parties. The one has been full of honor, the other as full of dishonor. The Republican Party has been true to its friends, magnanimous to its enemies, and just to the nation. It has kept its pledges and redeemed its promises, and stands to day a true friend of the people, trusted because tried, and honored because it has never forfeited the generous confidence which brought it into power. We can safely challenge the world's history for a party that has equaled it in genuine devotion to liberty, humanity, and civilization. It has its faults, but they are few and far between; while its influence for good is more powerful than ever. To sustain such a party should be the pride of American citizens, to allow its defeat through inactivity or jealously would be a crime against the loyal sentiment of the age. Examine the record of Democracy, its present associations, its disregard for law, order, common honesty, its undisguised hatred of everything that pertains to loyalty; and then ask yourself, is it safe to run even a risk of allowing the enemy of the Republic to gain control of its Government? *The Republic.*

OAKLAND AGENCY.—Elder J. B. Sanderson, Pastor of the Shiloh A. M. E. Church, is the agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL in Oakland. His residence is on Seventh Street, near the Centre Street Station.

Marriages.

WESTLEY—BRANNAN—In West Oakland, on Wednesday, October 21st, 1874, by Elder J. B. Sanderson, William Westley, of San Francisco, to Miss Sarah Brannan, of Oakland.

Died.

WINER.—In Virginia City, Nev., recently, Cicero Winer, aged 60 years.

Mr. Miner was one of the oldest residents of Virginia City, and was an exemplary man and highly respected. There are a large number of persons in this city who sympathize with his family for their loss.

Announcement Extraordinary!

GUY FAWKES' DAY,

Thursday, November 5th, 1874.

A GRAND SOIREE DANSANTE



Will be given on the evening of the above named date at the

Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society,

Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell Streets, San Francisco, in commemoration of the above event.

The Entertainment is under the auspices of a Committee of gentlemen, who have pledged themselves to make it a success in every particular.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING of Shiloh A. M. E. Church will be held on Sunday, November 1, 1874, in Oakland, in Shiloh Church. Love Feast in the morning, at 10 o'clock. Preaching in the afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Preaching and Sacrament in the evening. Seats free. The public are invited.

J. B. SANDERSON, Pastor.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with soap, then take a fine-toothed comb, comb very stiff, a coarse towel or flat. To produce a NATURAL BLACK apply No. 1 with a tooth-brush; to a DEEP BLACK apply No. 2, with a fine-tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. Repeat the application if needed. To produce a beautiful brown apply No. 3 alone, after washing as above directed.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Barber-shop.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th.

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel. SACRAMENTO

Rooms Ready to Let, Day, Week or Month, 50 and 75 cents per night.

Open from 5 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. on all Sundays.

Address No. 118 K St. E. A. JACKSON.

FIRST GRAND

Annual Promenade Concert

—OF THE—

SUMNER GUARD

—WILL BE GIVEN AT—

PACIFIC HALL (Bush Street,)

—ON—

Friday Evening, Jan. 1, 1875.

☞ Full particulars next week

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THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Cast Off Boots and Shoes,

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Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by

C. H. VALENTINE.

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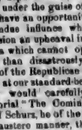
345 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

WANTED—A boy as an apprentice in the Shoe Making business, at 615 Fourth street.

C. H. VALENTINE.

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CAPITAL $500,000 00
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HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PERFORMING HORSE HALL, of San Pueblo street, between the water and front from the Oriental successfully, as the same has been performed by the most experienced horsemen—a fact that hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Rob Shickspeare says that the Pueblo Circuit is superior, with plenty of room to exercise horses and not with less by water, all hay from the rolling upon.

JOHN BOLL, 826 Pueblo Street.

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Oyster House,

Continental Hotel building,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SEGERSS, Proprietor.

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Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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Special Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms at

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

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Where she is prepared to execute, in the most fashionable manner, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc., and all other work in the Hairdressing trade. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By strict attention she hopes to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

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Office and Yard, Corner Powell and Vallejo Streets, Opp. Railroad Wharf, SAN FRANCISCO.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE

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MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

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It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

ALL of the Choicest Kinds of Tobacco issued, private stamps, or otherwise, at the option of the purchaser, in addition to

A. B. FORBES,

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204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL PENTAGRAM and Prof. JOHN PENTAGRAM are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world. Their office is at 24 Third street, between Howard and Folsom, San Francisco. They are all kinds of wonderful things. They will tell you exactly how to get married happy, and tell you exactly how to keep from getting married unhappy. They will tell you how to get a long way off, and how to get back again. They will tell you how to get rich, and how to keep from getting poor. They will tell you how to get a good husband, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good wife, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good child, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good friend, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good enemy, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good lawyer, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good doctor, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good minister, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good politician, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good newspaper, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good book, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good picture, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of music, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of poetry, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of prose, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of art, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of science, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of philosophy, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of religion, and how to get rid of a bad one. They will tell you how to get a good piece of anything, and how to get rid of a bad one.

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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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PER CENT.

Canada and N. Brunswick and Retail, and delivered free.

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

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Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

KEARNY STREET.

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☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace Curtains, Flannels, &c., &c.

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Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Pectoral Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throat, Sore Chest, Sore Back, Sore Bowels, Pains, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

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Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate

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Comfortably, with the same of the Hotel thereon, will be let both Upper and Basement Landing to convey passengers to the United PRESS, or to any other part of the city or Suburbs.

Rate Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $1.50.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Or, can left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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C. P. R. R.

Sunday, April 26th, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate; making close connection at Napa with Stage for Aetna Springs.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Chico and Oroville.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Oakland Broad Gauge Train (from Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (from Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Los Angeles and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Connects at all Stations and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily). Overland Emigrant Train (from Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

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—Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.

—Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

—Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

—Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

—Daily—5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

—Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

—Daily—5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

—Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00,

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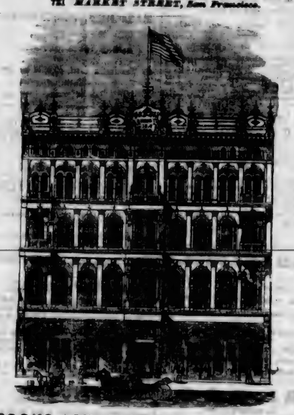
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These have proved themselves by far the safest and most reliable remedy discovered for the eradication of the disease, and are now recommended by the most eminent physicians as a certain remedy. They are not as the name implies, a cure for Fever and Ague alone, but for all diseases arising from a disordered state of the liver. The Proprietors of these pills are confident that a single trial will prove to every sufferer from Chills and Fever, that they are entitled to all and more than they have claimed for them. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are
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(Written expressly for the PACIFIC APPEAL.)

Temperance Song.

Air—"We are Coming, Father Abraham."

Awake! boosted drunkards, and gird your armour on,
Awake! ye suffering women, there's a victory to be won—
From "Queen's Dominion" to the Gulf is solid shoulder pour,
And hasten to the conflict, as your fathers did of yore.

Then rally from Atlantic's Coast, as ne'er ye did before,
And from where Pacific's waters lave Columbia's western Shore.
This "battle is not to the swift" nor "victory to the strong"—
For God is ours and will defend his people from the wrong.

Then fill your cup with water,
That sparkles pure and free—
To aberdience from all—
And sure of victory.

—D.

A WORD TO THE UNSUCCESSFUL.—Very few men are permitted to be successful, very few men are permitted to be wise; very few men are permitted to be eloquent; very few men are qualified to be statesmen; very few men are good for anything eminent; and even those who are eminent are men of like passions with everybody else. Therefore, be not discouraged, because it is your lot to be in humble circumstances—because your work is insignificant in the eyes of men—because you are called to labor in obscurity. The time is coming when all earthly distinctions will be of very little account.

EXPRESS DENIAL.—The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co'y emphatically deny the existance of any such statment, showing larger sales of Sewing Machines, in 1873, by any other company than theirs. WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY. E. W. HASKELL, General Agent, 427 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—The winner at London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Vallejo, Modesto, San Jose, Los Angeles, Stockton, Cal., 1874; Salem, Oregon, and Washington Territory, 1874.

Ravages of a Pestilence.

The following appears as a communication from Mr. J. J. Warner, in the Los Angeles *Star*:

I have read of the horrors of the London plague, and of the more than decimation by pestilence of the inhabitants of various parts of the world, to different ages, and of the destruction of mankind by the Angels of the Lord, and by destroying Angels; but I have never read or heard of such a general destruction of a people by any Angel, good or bad, or by plague or pestilence as that which swept the Valley of the Sacramento and San Joaquin in the Summer of 1833.

In the Autumn of 1832, of which the writer was a member, traveled from the mountain down along the banks of the San Joaquin River and up those of the Sacramento to some distance above the confluence of the latter with the Feather River. The number of Indians living along and in the vicinity of the banks of the rivers, was so much greater than I had ever seen living upon the same area of country, that it presented a constant source of surprise. The conclusion was then reached by me that there was no other place on the continent, north of the tropics, the natural productions of which could support so large a population as was then living in the section of country to which I have refered.

In the latter part of the Summer of 1833 we entered the northern extremity of the Sacramento Valley from the Klamath Lake and Pit River countries. We found the northern part of the valley strewn with the skeletons and fragments of skeletons of Indians, under the shade of every grouve of trees, and on the convenient watering places, upon the banks of the river, and over the plain, where wolves and coyotes waddling from tree to tree or over the plain, their bides distended with unnatural fatness, had dragged and denuded them. From the head of the valley to the American River but one living Indian was seen, and he was the most perfect personification of solitude that was ever presented to my view; his wasted muscles, his eyes deeply sunken in their sockets, as if there were no brain within the cranium, emitted a dull vacant gaze, as if astonished to behold a living being near him. I believed that all, all were dead, and he alone left, toiling most emphatically of his utter loneliness of how he had seen the destroying Angel engaged in his work of death on every hand, and wherever his eyes were turned, until he himself was prostrated, not killed, but left to rise upon his feet, and wander about among the bones and festering bodies of his folk. The dwellings of the Indians in the numerous villages located upon and along the banks of the Sacramento River and its tributaries, were void, and no footsteads but those of owls and wild beasts were to be seen in the lonely villages.

As we travelled southerly the skeletonus were of a fresher appearance, and before reaching the bay and from thence southerly, the entire or partially devoured bodies of the Indians in all stages of decay, were as invariably found in and about all the convenient and desirable camping places that it be came necessary, in order to escape the stench of decomposing humanity, to seek our night's encampments upon the open plain.

After crossing Feather River those villages along the Sacramento which in the Winter previous were each inhabited by hundreds of Indians, were desolate and the abodes of ruin. The same appalling proofs of the dire calamity were constantly presented to us as we travelled up the San Joaquin. Neither literal nor profane history have portrayed such mournful results of the march of a destroying Angel as were presented in our senses as we repassed through, along by and around those silent and vacated villages, which some ten months before we had seen swarming with Indian life, and resounding with voices from hundreds of human throats.

Around the naked villages, graves and the ashes of funeral pyres, the skeletons and swollen bodies told a tale of death, such as to me no written record had ever been revealed. From the head of the Sacramento Valley until we reached the mouth of King's River, not exceeding five Indians were seen, and here we found encamped a village of Indians among whom the destroying Angel was suing his greed of human victims by a ghastly carnage. During the one night more than a score of victims were added to the hosts upon which he had been feeding. The wailing of that stricken village during that night was incessant and most terrible. The sword of the destroyer was a resilient fever, with which the victims were first stricken down, to be finished by a hot-air bath, followed by a plunge into a cold water one. It was evident to us from the sagas which we saw that at first the Indians buried their dead. But when the dead became so numerous that the living could not bury them, resort was had to the burning of the dead bodies, and when the living, from diminished numbers, were unable to do this, they abandoned their villages, the sick and the dying, and fled in dismay, only to die by the side of the springs and pools of water, and beneath the shade of protecting trees.

The Civilization of Ancient Egypt.

A New York paper gives the following synopsis of a lecture recently delivered in New York by Bayard Taylor, on "Ancient Egypt." The lecturer said:

"In a lecture by Mr. Wendell Phillips, he gives an account of certain arts which he says are either partially or wholly lost. Mr. Phillips might here gone further, and admitted that the question of admitting women to participation in public affairs was discussed by Aristotle. That all the problems of labor that now puzzle men were discussed and understood in the wonderful material development of our age only shows the direction our intellect has taken, not that it has been enlarged. The past is a fruitful soil, into which our age strikes a thousand roots. Ancient Egypt is an illustration because it is just now furnishing us with the oldest record of man's development. Within the last few years a great many things had been discovered concerning the Bible history, particularly the Five Books of Moses. While she was only the shadowy picture of the ancient civilization, Egypt was as grand as she was mysterious. But now with the light grown bright and clear and the features of her political system, her religious faith, her social and domestic life and her arts made visible to us, they appear as colossal as those statues which were buried under her fallen temples. Egypt was blessed with a geographical location and soil superior to any other in the world. The possibilities of life were so well provided for that the wealth came quickly. It is safe to affirm that her inhabitants were the first of all mankind to reach the condition we call civilization. The first settlement must have been made 10,000 or 12,000 years ago, as the first records found indicate that there must have been a long preceding period of civilization. Menito, who wrote 300 years before Christ, gives us a list of thirty-three dynasties, with the names of the Kings who belonged to them. It has hitherto been thought that the Sphyax was of the same age of the pyramids, but within a few years a tablet has been discovered stating that Cheops, the builder of the pyramids, repaired the Sphynx."

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The use of postage stamps more than once has become too general, now, therefore we, Norton I., Dei Gratia Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order the detectives to make diligent search, and arrest all and every person guilty of such practices of fraud upon the public treasury.

NORTON I.

Speaker Blaine Opposes Reciprocity.

In accepting his nomination for re-election to Congress, Hon. James G. Blaine addressed a letter to his constituents in which he took strong ground against the re-election of the treaty with Canada. He said, to the people of Maine, at this very moment, it is well known that the authorities of Canada are trying to negotiate with our Government a Reciprocity Treaty, which, like its illustrous predecessor and namesake maintains the reciprocity all one side. The treaty of that name, which was terminated in 1866, was cruelly oppressive to the people of Maine, and inflicted upon our State, during the eleven years of its existence, a loss of $50,000,000. It presented the very singular anomaly of giving to the Canadians the control in our own markets of certain leading articles on terms far more favorable than our own people had enjoyed. The utmost stretch of the Divine command is to love our neighbors as ourselves, and I can certainly see nothing in personal duty or public policy which should lead us to prefer our Canadian neighbors to our own people.

The Treaty of Reciprocity now proposed is understood to embrace the admission of Canadian vessels to free American registry and the full enjoyment of our coasting and lake trade. Thus the ship-building and commercial interests of the United States, reviving so prosperously of late, and just recovering from the terrible blows dealt by British built cruisers during the war are again to be struck down by giving advantage hitherto undreamed of to the ships of the very power that inflicted the previous injury.

The form of reciprocity proposed by the government of the Dominion of Canada lacks every element of the seductive guile by which it is sought to commend it to our people. What is it? Why, simply this—that if the United States will agree to admit certain Canadian products free of duty, Canada in turn will agree to admit certain American fabrics free of duty. But, the class of men to be benefited, and the class to be injured in the United States, are entirely distinct and separate, having nothing in common, either in locality, industry, or investment. To compensate the surrender of one interest in this way by the advancement of another, has no more element of reciprocal justice in it, than for A to take a pair of horses from B, because C took possession of a yoke of oxen belonging to D. To illustrate: If the United States will agree to admit Canadian vessels to American registry and the coasting trade, Canada will admit straw hats, mule harness, and rat-traps free of duty. In this you will observe that Canada gets the full advantage both ways, while the United States, for a possible enlargement of petty trade, consents to subordinate and sacrifice an interest that represents our distinctive nationality.

Against the whole policy of adjusting revenue questions by the treaty-making power I desire to enter, on behalf of my constituents, an emphatic protest. The Constitution gives to the House of Representatives the sole and exclusive right to originate bills of revenue, and this great power should be kept where it can be controled by the direct vote of the people every two years. It may very well be that sundry articles of Canadian products should be admitted free or with diminished duty; it may well be, also, that Canada would find it advantageous to admit certain articles from us free of duty. Let each country decide the question for itself independently, and avoid the "log-rolling" feature of a treaty, in which it will inevitably happen that certain interests will be sacrificed in order that others may be promoted. Let us simply place Canada on the same basis with other foreign countries—taxing her products or admitting them free, according to our own judgment of the interest of our revenue and the pursuits and needs of our people, always bearing in mind that in governmental, as in family matters, "charity begins at home," and that "he who providith not for those of his own house is worse than an infidel."

Gulsot a Christian.

The late M. Gulsot left in dying witness of his steadfast Christian faith which will probably be quoted more than any other passage his unfirmg pen has ever traced. He begins his testament with a comprehsive and unflinching statement of his faith notonly in God the Creator, but in Christ the Redeemer, and in the revelations of the Bible. But more striking still than this confession of faith, is the confession of the dying sage of the limitations of knowledge and dogmas. He says: "I bow before the mysterim of the Bible and the Gospel, and I hold aloof from scientific discussion and solutions by which men have attempted to explain them. I trust that God pyrmits me to call myself a Christian, and I am convinced that in the light which I am about to enter we shall fully discern the purely human origin and vanity of most of our discussions here below on divine things." These are weighty words, coming from a man who has throughout his whole life been so fierce in controversy, and so unyielding in points of doctrine as to gain himself the subriquet of the "Protestant Pope." His bitterness in matters of church discipline was so much stronger than his righteous detestation of the Empire, that he did not scruple to call upon Napoleon III. to take official action against certain clergymen with whom he was in dispute. But with the clearer light of eternity coming in upon him, he sees how futile are these controversies among believers, and how far more convincing is charity in a paper which will be read throughout Christendom.

A Colored Artist.

In *Scribner's Monthly*, for November, we find an article on "Recollections of Charles Sumner," in which mention is made of the celebrated artist Duncanson. This gentleman, who died about a year ago, was a colored man, and the uncle of Miss Louie Waters, and enjoyed a high degree of fame as a painter. The incident is as follows:

In the senator's own bedroom were several pictures for which he had an especial love. One was a picture called "Ellen's Isle," by Duncanson, the colored artist of Cincinnati, who died less than a year ago. It presents the spot made famous in Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

It was Mr. Duncan who painted also the picture known as "The Lotus Eaters," and presented it to Tennyson, going to the Isle of Wight for that purpose. He took his picture to Boston, where it was framed and put on exhibition; he called on Mr. Sumner to arrange for its formal presentation to him as a token of the gratitude felt by a colored man for what the Senator had done for his race. Mr. Sumner was touched by the feeling displayed, but he declined all gifts. Mr. Duncanson was hurt, and begged that it might be accepted. He had designed it for this purpose. The Senator would gladly accept the tribute, but he could not accept the painting. It was too valuable for the one to give or the other to receive. Mr. Duncanson should sell it, and Mr. Sumner would still remember the circumstance under which it was painted. The artist pondered his offer by letter, without changing the result. When he returned to his home he left the picture in the senator's hands, who repealed to Mr. Sumner for orders. It was finally sent to Washington, and the artist was informed that Mr. Sumner had in trust for him; and he was urged to make such disposition of it as would do most for his finances and his reputation. Meantime, it was placed on exhibition at Barlow's under circumstances which added to the artist's fame. At last, Mr. Duncanson became ill. Mr. Sumner heard that he was sacrificing his pictures to supply his wants. Then the Senator had this painting valued by experts, and adding one hundred dollars to the maximum appraisement, sent a check for the amount to the artist. When the artist died, as he did soon after, his widow, who valued the picture highly, and who had come to know that the Senator's action in the matter had been prompted by a desire to relieve the artist's wants rather than to own this evidence of his skill, asked and received from him a promise that the picture should revert to the family under certain conditions.

The Government Budget.

CHICAGO, Novr. 2d.—An *Inter-Ocean* Washington special says enough is now known of the character of the annual estimates to show that they will be more than ten millions less than for the last year. The estimates both for public works under the Engineer's Bureau and those under the Treasury is very much reduced. The cost of the Navy remains about the same, while the Army, in some of its real necessities at the last session of Congress. Secretary Belknap has regulated his estimates strictly in accordance with the law. The Treasury estimates have been based exactly on what the House gave in its last appropriation. The cost of the Indian service will be diminished. The deficiency in the Post Office Department will be increased, owing to the rapid extension and added facilities of the Department. As a final result, however, the reductions are, as stated, something over $1,000,000. The report of General Humphreys, Chief Engineer, has been submitted to the Secretary of War. Work in all directions during the past season has progressed finely upon the rivers and harbors, and new conviction in much heavy work which had been in progress for several years back, is nearly completed, and the estimates are in consequence very materially reduced. The fortifications of harbors is being confined, so far as he heavy works are concerned, to those harbors which can be entered by iron-clads only, while the heavy rifled modern ordnance, and whose successful entrance would sacrifice millions of dollars. Experiments with torpedoes have shown that very great reliance can be placed upon this new weapon for harbor defence:

A Fish Story.

Whales are supposed to live to a great age; and, apropos, a story is told of a sailor whose boat was wrecked while he and his mates were tossed high in the air by a mad whale's flukes. As he came down, after half an hour had elapsed, the whale sailed waited him with open mouth, and instead of sinking as deep in the sea as he had been in the air, he slid smoothly into the whale's interior. As soon as he recovered his breath he drew out his tobacco box and helped himself to a liberal "quid," which he rolled over and over in his mouth as he laughed at his adventure. Presently he arose from the soft but moist couch on which he had fallen, and surveyed the apartment, which contained many wonders, you may be sure. Some writing on one of the walls attracted his attention, and upon examination it proved to be the words, "Jonah, B. C. 862." This amused him so much that the "quid" fell out of his mouth, and the whale at once began to writhe and show a violent dislike to nicotine. A happy idea occurred to him, and he cut his plug of tobacco into small pieces which he distributed over the floor. The whale then heaved more violently than before, and while Jack was holding his sides at the joke, he was thrown into the water and almost on board one of the ship's boats. Some of his comrades doubted his wondorous story, but for the benefit of unbelievers he had brought back with him a pocket-knife with a back-horn handle, on which were carved Jonah's initials and an American Eagle.

It is now stated that the proposed new road between Panamin and San Bernardino is nearly impracticable.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 14, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation at Present.

Now that the fall elections are over, and party heat and passion have greatly subsided, it is the duty of all to view the recent Republican defeat coolly and endeavor to profitby the sad experience of losing control of the National House of Representatives.

None of the statesmen have as yet, in expressing their opinions on the recent Republican defeat, ventured to name directly the main cause. Some have attributed it to Credit Mobilier, "back salary grab" or "back pay grab," currency question, etc., which, no doubt, contributed in part to the political disaster; but the main cause was founded on the pending Civil Rights bill. The Republicans in Congress first raised the alarm against it, themselves. Those of the lower House having been elected at the same time and on the same National Republican Republican platform (1872), as was General Grant, which contained a vivid plank of full civil rights and "equal by before the law." After they took their seats in Congress on the strength of negro votes, Forrig, Republican United States Senator from Connecticut, a New England state, was the first to oppose Mr. Sumner's bill, on the first or second day after the opening of the last session of Congress, by making the assertion, in substance, "that such a bill never did pass, never could pass." This, of course, encouraged the Democrats and ex-rebels, who were fighting the bill by Ku Klux-ism, to hope to get increased accessions from such colorophobia Republicans of the North, so as to finally defeat the bill.

The question then in the minds of such Republicans in Congress—while the power was in their hands—is to who was most entitled to civil rights, the disfranchised rebels, who had attempted to destroy the Nation, or the loyal colored people, who had valorously helped to save the Nation in her hour of need. The Republican two-third majority in Congress gave the preference to the ex-rebels, by passing the Amnesty bill without a murmur. They evaded the Civil Rights bill in the lower House of Congress, and adjourned early in May at the last session.

They returned to their colored and white constituents, in the Northern States particularly, with smiling countenances—in many of the Congressional Districts—for re-election. No Northern colored man would so debase himself as to knowingly vote for re-election to Congress, for any of the twelve or more Republican members of the Lower House who voted with the Democrats in the last Congress to break the two-thirds majority then required to take up the Civil Rights bill and pass it. And when the whole of the members gave neither censure or rebuke, their colored constituents, out of self respect, were justified in staying away from the polls, in a great degree, in the recent elections—and hail the ex-rebels and colorophobists, who they had been courting favor and coquetting with do the voting—as they opposed granting full Civil Rights to colored citizens, and abide the consequences.

These are the kind of hypocritical Republicans that assumed the management of the Republican party, and have attempted to make colored citizens take back seats, by defeating the Civil Rights bill. They have now got to go back to Congress, and pass the pending Civil Right bill or run the risk, by defeating it, losing in the next Presidential election, nearly one million of united colored voters. It is a lamentable fact that many Republicans in Congress—as well as out of it, have exhibited as much prejudice against the passage of the Civil Rights bill as have some of the ex-rebels and Democrats; and the joke of the thing is, there is in the National Republican platform of 1872 a Civil Rights plank, and all vividly staring them in the face, and they holding their seats in the present Administration and in Congress on the strength of the colored vote.

The only way for the Republican party to retrieve the losses it has met with, is to come back to the fundamental principles upon which the party was formed and to those enunciated in the National Republican platform of 1872, and for Congress to pass, and that right speedily, the pending Civil Right bill.

Since the recent elections the line of demarkation has been fairly drawn between the Democrats and Republicans, and the latter cannot afford to alienate nearly one million colored votes, merely to satiate their colorophobia prejudices, by not passing the Civil Rights bill. That being the true situation of affairs, it remains to be seen during the ensuing three months' session of Congress whether the party will heed the warning or not.

Democratic Jubilee Meeting.

The Democrats held a large and enthusiastic Jubilee meeting, Thursday evening last, on the strength of the Democratic victories in the October and November elections in some of the Eastern States. The resolutions adopted were principally those of the Democracy of New York. They all seem liberal enough on paper, by embodying the expression "Equal and exact justice to all men." But the real sentiment of the party at the Union Hall meeting was betrayed by one of the speakers, namely: Mr. Brown, of Sacramento, who is reported to have said in his remarks in the arraignment of his so-called misdeeds of the Republican party, that "they had attempted to legislate the negro into an equality with the white man." Certainly, Mr. Brown and his Democratic Jubilee auditors, as might be expected, are opposed to full civil rights to *all* citizens, without regard to color, etc. Hence, it is in bad taste for the New York Democracy or the California Democracy to adopt the hypocritical assertion embodied in their resolutions, to wit: "Equal and exact justice to all men." Colored citizens of California desire no affiliation with such "Liberal" Democracy, and we are pained to learn that a colored man was present at the Jubilee meeting, and, if reports be true, suffered himself to take up the insulting remarks in disparagement of his race by Mr. Brown, one of the speakers.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Please correct error in your issue of November 7th, to wit:

"The Railroad Company has raised the price of freight between Tehama and Sesma from $1.50 to $5 per ton."

The freight charges from Tehama to Sesma was $1.50 per car of ten tons, but owing to the Railroad Company having the freight, and other necessary delays, over that distance, it would not pay to carry it at that rate; hence, the change from $1.50 to $5 per car of ten tons.

R. J. F.

A COMPOSITOR in our office, in order to fill up a column, selected the erroneous item from the *Morning Call*, without our knowledge and during our absence.—ED. APPEAL.

CALICO PARTY THANKSGIVING NIGHT.—There will be a Grand Calico Party on Thanksgiving Night, under the auspices of Mrs. S. Gibbs, at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason. The admission will be fifty cents.

Eliza Jordan a colored woman, twenty-five years of age, died suddenly Thursday night, at 615 Broadway.

In Memoriam.

A large number of the friends of the late Lewis Berry, met in the Zion A. M. E. Church, on Wednesday evening last, November 11th. The Pastor made a few remarks explanatory of the cause of the numerous throng, who appeared to be deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion which had brought them together. W. J. Parker, Church Clerk, was elected Secretary. After the choir had chanted a solemn requeim, the following preamble and resolutions—expressive of the feeling of the Church Society and this community—were presented and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the sad and untimely death of our beloved brother, Lewis Berry, a member and a faithful officer of this Church, has filled our hearts with sorrow and clothed the church in mourning—far be lived but to be loved by all, and those who knew him best could but love him most; and, whereas, this entire community has been chilled with horror by this most unnatural act of his only son, Isaac, in striking down his aged and indulgent father; and that, too, locked in the arms of sleep, without the least provocation or cause whatever; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the officers, members and the congregation composing the First Zion A. M. E. Church and this community in general, that we deem it due the memory of the late Lewis Berry, that these resolutions be adopted by this meeting as a public testimony of the high esteem in which he was held by his Church, as a tried and trusty officer for many years, by the Y. M. C. B. Society of this city, of which he was among the founders and is which he remained a member until his death, and by his long list of sojourners and others who honored him as a gentleman, a Christian and a man of truth.

Resolved, That in his sudden and tragic death we again recognize the mysterious Providence which has within its grasp not only the destinies of nations but that of individuals as well and while we deeply regret our brother's taking off, yet we cannot sorrow as those who have no hope, for his constant Christian demeanor and living faith in God, while among us, is our evidence of his certain rest, and even now illumines the darkened tomb in which he sleeps awaiting a glorious resurrection at the rising of the just; we, therefore, with Christian fortitude submit to this sorrowful Providence and say "Thy will, O Lord, be done.

Resolved, However, that in the death of Lewis Berry the A. M. E. Zion Church, of San Francisco, has lost a faithful and loyal member, and as an officer a firm and unshaken pillar, whose devotion to the Church and the cause of Christ was shown not by eloquent words but by noble deeds, of which his soul seemed full, and in which consisted his greatest earthly joy. As a true Christian his great charity was known to all, and only limited by his ability to give.

Resolved, That in his death this community has lost a noble citizen, the Y. M. U. B. Society a valuable member, and the world a Man in every sense of that word.

Resolved, That the continued existence of this Society as a religious organization, is a standing evidence of his Christian liberality, he having united in membership with us soon after our establishment as a Church, and remained faithful and true to all the interests of the Church, amid our many struggles and hardships. And when we were even left without a Pastor or another responsible officer or member, during the Fraser River excitement of 1858, Brother Lewis Berry alone and without solicitation came forward and paid the bills against the Church, lifted the mortgage from on the property, and secured thereby a place of worship for us, and again when the condition of the Society demanded a more commodious place of worship, and this building was offered us by the Trustees of the First Unitarian Society, through the influence of the lamented Thomas Starr King, Lewis Berry came forward as before and advanced a sufficient amount to make the first installment. For these, and his many other acts of noble Christian liberality, "though which, he being dead, yet speaketh," we will ever hold his name in grateful remembrance, and pledge ourselves anew to seek more earnestly for that grace which enabled him to set such a praiseworthy Christian example, and to make so high and honorable a record throughout a period of more than twenty years' sojourn among us.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his aged and bereaved wife and only remaining brother in their sad affliction, and, as far as possible, let the veil of Christian charity fall over their unfortunate and misguided son and relative, who committed the horrible crime.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and a copy sent to the bereaved family.

The resolutions were received, and on their adoption were discussed at some length by Revs. J. R. Yeong, J. B. Hardy, W. H. Hilary, Messrs. James Bell, Ezekiel Cooper, Wm. P. Powell and W. J. Parker, all of which spoke in the highest terms of the noble character of the deceased as a man, a Christian, and a benefactor of his race. Brother Powell and Parker presented able documents setting forth in glowing colors the noble-souled, cunning, from the extreme South, and delivered the fugitive passengers with safety, security and dispatch to the land of freedom. Thank God, there is no iron bar on for this silent, secret, mysterious road. Nearly all the old stockholders have died without realizing the incalculable dividend, viz.—the emancipation of our race.

Brother Berry, with here and there are a few sore-eyed old guards, were blessed with a longevity to see the glorious millenium of freedom. Friends, we are all gradually passing away, with God's assuring grace, to that better world, where horror and wrongs, sin and slavery, cannot enter. It is our consolation to know, without a doubt, that dear old saint and soul-inspirer hath fought the good fight of faith, and his pure spirit now rests in

"That happy land,
Far, far away,
Where saints in glory stand,
Bright, bright as day."

While we mourn the terrible tragedy which terminated his useful life, and while we deprecate the indelible stain upon the unnatural, fiendish perpetrator, let us not forget the great loss this church the Young Men's Benevolent Association, and whole community have realized, and try to imitate his virtues; for in the language of poet Lewis Berry,

"Hath horse his qualities so much,
Hath hound no scent to his game?
Hath his virtues speak out in
Figure, and horse and hound?
The deep dumbness of his taking off!!!

To his bereaved, disconsolate and absent widow and brother, we tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence. Friends,

"Hide not your tears, weep boldly,
And let the flowing virtue have manly way;
The Master's mark to know an honest heart by.
Shall on those breasts of stone that cannot melt
Be set."

REV. J. FLETCHER JORDAN, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, paid a visit to the parlor and friends of the A. M. E. Church of this city, being the guest of Rev. I. N. Triplett. Rev. Jordan preached on Sunday forenoon last, and gave way for an itinerant white preacher in the evening, much to the chagrin of the large congregation which had assembled to hear him. Our pastors should not go beside their much more popular and talented clergy to accommodate all he white men who desire to speak a few words, by the way of a sermon, to the "dear colored people" or "your people," as some of them call us.

Born.

COVEY.—In Oakland, November 8th, to the wife of William K. Covey, a son.

MASONIC NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION of Officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, December 1st, 1874, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

By order of the W. M.

Attest: WM. J. BRANSON, Sec'y.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 30, R. A. M.—The members of Alpha Chapter, No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, working under the jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, are hereby notified to attend a special meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 18, 1874, at 8 o'clock, as business of vital importance will be brought before the Chapter.

By order of the H. P.

JAS. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

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☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at reduced rates.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she will keep constantly SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

Yard Harbor Cut, Scotch Cobble Cut, Scotch Nuts, Cumberland Coal, Lehigh Coal, Wellington Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Sacramento Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

Office, 316 Pacific street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Yard, Pacific street, near Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

R. S. CLYDE,

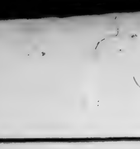
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Successor to 523 Clay Street,

to Office, 532 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

IN THE

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

825 Wash Street, San Francisco.

C. W. SOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

418 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR H. EBBETS.

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected expressly for Family, Hotel, Steam and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS B. PRATT, Attorney.
sold-1y.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 FOLK STREET,

Corner Post, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

CORDAGE COMPANY

Incorporated 1866.

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
VARNED MANILA ROPE,
BAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS

30 Cents.

BUTTER

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, by the Single Package.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

LINDLEY & COLLINS,

547 Sansome St., Grocers.

DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY

HEAD-QUARTERS

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

82 & 84 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and at the option of the assured, at no extra charge.

A. B. FORBES,

General Agent,

201 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

ASTHOLOGY—DR. SAMUEL A. PUTNAMMAKER and Test Medium, is the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world: they can be found at No. 922 Pine street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They tell all kinds of witchcraft, curse and conjure any spoiler; locate lost articles; unfold the past, present and future, and unravel mysteries from birth to the grave; and successfully guide the footsteps of the erring, and will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,

324 & 326 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 400 persons.

Commercial men will find some of the finest rooms, with all modern conveniences, and Passengers landing or leaving passengers to the Depot FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Both Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel likewise.

Board & Lease, per Day, $2.50 and $2.00

H. O. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

324 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Post St., SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SUTURES, FOUNTAIN.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

Agents can make the above amount by selling that beautiful Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The terrible and Comprehensive History of the Great Conflict between the Blue and the Gray, from the Secession Movement to the Overthrow of the Rebellion. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, Darley, Rousseau, Bellew, Reinhart, Hoppin, Fredericks, Waud, Hamilton, Fenn and others, and are the most spirited and accurate ever published. Address A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they have become a corporation under the laws of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: WILLIAM H. CULVER, of San Francisco, Cal.; HENRY HOOPER, residence New York City, N. Y.; WILFRED W. MONTAGUE, residence, San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before H. F. Jones, Notary, October, 29, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO:

Boarding House.

The travelling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

HAS BEEN OPENED IN

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between E and I, private.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MRS. L. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

—OR—

Extract of Fir Balsam.

In the great Pulmonary Complaints of the day no family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Coughs, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, &c. TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED. Purchase without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
PROPRIETOR, STOCKTON.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

SACRAMENTO.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

ROBERT WHITE. GEO. H. BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

424 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. sold

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

sold

MARK FLANAGAN. HENRY A. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

534 MARKET STREET,

Newly opposite Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Massey's Burial Custom always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—641 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

Over Sacramento Street.

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Telephone Communication.

BODIES EMBALMED,

or otherwise prepared for shipment.

Iron and Wood Cases Redwood and Metallic Burial Cases.

Robe Agent for Mortuary Funeral Monthly Burial Case and Casket.

CRAIG & SON,

101 STEUART STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand. Orders from country will receive prompt attention. sep30

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

STOCKS,

AND RIDING

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

Has taken this Central Restaurant, where he is prepared to serve Meals at all hours, in the best style of the Parisian Cuisine. Private Rooms for Ladies and Families. Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Confectionery supplied at their residences.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland), for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, and Portland, O. Cutler Boss, Ogden and Omaha.

7.00 A. M. (Daily except Sunday) Vallejo Steamer, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Napa, connecting at Davis with Train for Woodland, connecting at Knight's Landing and Marysville with Train for Oroville, and at Sacramento with Stages for Auburn.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Steamer for Benicia, Vallejo and Way Stations.

12.00 M. (Daily) Express Train for Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Soledad, Monterey and Salinas.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Mondays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayward, Niles and San Jose.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff and Portland.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer for Benicia, Vallejo and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Passenger Train (via Oakland)—Through Sleeping Cars to Ogden.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

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From Broadway to San Francisco.

Daily 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

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From Broadway to this Pier.

Daily 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

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From San Francisco to Broadway.

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Sundays, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00,

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Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
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The Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
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FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1859.
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$10,000,000.

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Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
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AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

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Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturer of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Pipe Hangers, Pocket and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber Hose, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Manometric Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
[illegible]
For DRILLING MACHINES and TRAVELING Hose.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
S. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
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POWERS AND SHERWIN, AT PIX.
Prescriptions carefully put up
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
C. P. L. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of pupils, children and adults, to teach them the rudiments of the French conversation, reading, &c. To girls exclusively and to ladies only. Instruction will be taught, if any desired, in music, vocal, pianoforte and guitar.
For a class of boys or ladies, the lady, who is highly recommended and speaks English well, will go to their residence. Address "LADY," care Publishing Office of this paper.

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THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References.
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish themes upon which Divine Truth, As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others for whom Volumes which individual—this splendid pictorial volumes cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Bible for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a catalogue of full descriptions of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large usage of fine tinted, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical tables. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome octavo volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale; with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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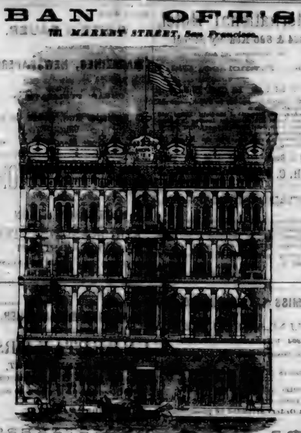
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In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning these hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the best, most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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VOL. XI.—NO. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1874. WHOLE NO. 535

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, November 21, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Present Attitude of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

Now, that the fall elections are over in the several states, and the result is officially made known. It is generally conceeded that the Democratic party has made a great advance. By their apparent strength they have become defiant to the Republicans, and have already drawn the line of demarkation, and intend to make the political fight in the next Presidential election under their own name of Democracy. This leaves the Republican party on the defensive, to get together the forces which perched victory on their banners in the last Presidential campaign. The colored citizens are among their most available and reliable forces; and it is to them that the Republican party, will have to depend upon, if they expect to regain the loss and persentage they lost in the recent State elections. Every move hereafter made by Republican leaders, both in the ensueing session of Congress, and out of it, will be watched with eagerness by colored citizens both North and South.

The least signs of treachery on the civil rights bill now pending in Congress, or any hostile action against it by the Republican party either in County or State Convention, or otherwise, will be sufficient cause for colored citizens to go no further; but to stop, pause and devise ways and means for a National Convention for consultation, prior to the next Presidential election.

The colored citizens will have only one principle to contend for, and that is: Their full civil rights. After these are granted, they can afford to fight for other principles and issues as do other citizens.

From the time Congress meets in December until the fourth of March ensuing, a period of three months, the two-thirds Republican majority in the House of Representatives can either kill the whole Republican party by defeating the civil rights bill or save it in the next Presidential election by the adhesion of nearly one million colored votes. The prize is either to overcome color-phobia prejudice or suffer a loss of power by justifiable defeat.

We Concur.

Our contemporary, the *Elevator*, of last week, contains a notice to its terpsichorean and public entertainment advertising patrons as follows:

"Advertisements for Balls, Parties, and Public Entertainments, must be paid for in advance.

We concur with the *Elevator* in the position it has taken, for the reason that there are a class of dancing people as well as others in our midst who make themselves prominent in getting up Balls, Public Entertainments, etc., and depend either upon the PACIFIC APPEAL or *Elevator* to give them prominence, by notice or advertisement, on trust, or until they try the experiment to see if it will pay. If it don't pay, both the APPEAL and *Elevator* are often made the victims, by either getting a small pittance or a vehement dispute, or wait several weeks after the entertainment is over for the committee to settle up their financial affairs. Therefore, in the future, all such advertisements or notices sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL must be paid for in advance by the committee or organization who authorize such an advertisement, otherwise WE WILL NOT publish them.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Governor Booth has appointed, by proclamation, Thursday, November 26th, as Thanksgiving Day. Most of the churches in the city are to be open day and evening.

A Grand Wedding.

Hundreds of people, white and colored, were in attendance at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on Thursday evening last, to witness the marriage ceremony between Miss Josephine S. Hastler and Mr. Horace N. Bentley. A short time after eight o'clock the usher suddenly threw open the inner door, proceeded half-way up the aisle and motioned to the organist in the choir, which betokened that the bridal party had arrived in carriages at the church door.

A few seconds more, the organ sounded its loudest peals, and the white clad and brilliant procession entered the church, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Peneton, the parents of the bride, the bride and groom, the bridesmaid, Miss Beverline Freeman, the groomsman, Mr. W. H. Carter, and others.

Rev. I. N. Triplett, pastor of the church, immediately arose from his seat at the altar, and, as the procession halted before him, read the marriage ceremony with solemn impressiveness. After which the organ loudly resumed the wedding march, while the procession, in reverse order, moved down the aisle to the sidewalk and entered the carriages.

A rush to the door for exit was then made by the audience, while the sexton, with long stick in hand, was turning off the gas jets. In a few minutes all was dark again in and about the neighborhood of the Powell Street A. M. E. Church.

Having an invitation to the residence of the bride's parents, which is situated on Union street, between Dupont and Kearny, we proceeded to call on the newly-married couple. On entering we found a large number of guests partaking of the feast which had been prepared for the occasion. We also observed, in a rear room, Messrs. P. A. Bell, of the *Elevator*, W. P. Powell, Anthony Osborn, N. A. Godfrey, W. Seth, and many other males, who had withdrawn from the parlor. After congratulating the bride and groom and household, we also joined in the hilaritive of these gentlemen, all of whom observed the utmost decorum, deporting themselves in the "old school" style. The many ladies assembled observed closely the rules of etiquette. Altogether, it was one of the finest weddings ever given among colored persons in this city.

The following is a list of the

PRESENTS.

Two chromos, "Pluck," by J. W. Allen.

Portrait of Charles Sumner, by Charles Butler.

A comb and brush case, by Mr. David Dunn.

Two carved walnut frames, by D. B. Jackman.

One large pin cushion, by Mrs. Sage.

Quilt toilet set, by Mrs. W. Seth.

Lady's work box, by W. H. Carter.

Two silver salt cellars, by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carter.

Two watch pockets, by Miss Johanna Pointer.

Silver tea set, by F. A. Hasley.

Pair of castors, by A. Osborn.

Pair of vases, by Miss Sarah A. Lee.

Toilet set, by Mrs. Jno. Sampson.

Set of crystal jewelry, by W. J. Simmons.

Silver spoon-holder, by Charles Caldwell.

One dozen napkins, by Mrs. Barney Fletcher.

Pair of silver napkin rings, by Mrs. James Diner.

Half dozen silver teaspoons, by Mrs. H. McClure.

Fine twilled apron, by Mrs. S. Patrick.

One dozen napkins, by Mr. and Mrs. James Phillips.

One pair of silver napkin rings, by L. S. Limak.

One silver sugar spoon, by Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

One pair of silver napkin rings, by Mr. and Mrs. Seth.

One tidy, by Miss M. Phillips.

One pair of silver napkin rings, by Mrs. Louisa Francis.

One silver butter knife, by Mrs. Abigail D. Nugent.

Half dozen napkins and one table cloth, by Mrs. F. Montgomery.

One pair of lamp tidies, by Mrs. Nelson.

One pair of fruit dishes, by Mrs. E. A. Lee.

Pair of vases, by Geo. W. Brown.

One pair of vases, by W. F. Sampson.

One gravy spoon, by Mrs. Charles Mills.

One pair of vases, by Mr. Freeman.

One pair of vases, by Mr. Cauldwell.

One box toilet soap, by Mrs. Sharp

Cabinet and lady's companion, by S. Peneton.

Bouquet and vases, by G. W. Bell.

Bouquets, by W. H. Carter.

One basket of flowers, by Mr. and Mrs. James Riker.

One iced cake, by Mrs. Ellen Bell.

One iced cake, by Mr. and Mrs. Seth.

One iced cake, by W. Waugh.

The November Elections.

At the time of writting and from returns thus far received, the result of the November elections is such that every lover of the American Union and the honor of the Republic must feel sad. The Democracy, under their own banner, have met the Republicans on their chosen fields and have decidedly worsted them. No matter how far "side issues" may have had to do with the result. Temperance humbugs, independent scorehead tickets, etc., all contributed to our defeat. The result is not in the least palliated by these causes but only goes to prove that a demoralizing element has entered the Republican ranks and that the masses of the people will not be held together under the Republican flag, while this disturbing element remains. What the trouble is we think very easily found out, and may call it "Third Term Claptrap," and "Hesitation."

The third term phantasmagoria was conjured up by Democrats the day after President Grant's second election, and was afterwards sensationalized by Bennet in the New York *Herald*, under the title of "Cæsarism." The New York *Sun* followed the *Herald*, and the enormous circulation of those two papers enabled the humbug to get abroad and make the weak minded believe that Gen. Grant really wanted to be re-elected. The President depended too much on the good common sense of the people, and hence thought it useless to deny the absurd rumor. The result shows that he was mistaken. The American people prefer open, plain denial to a GRAVE charge, even from the President, to his reposing in quiet dignity. It is too late to deny now, but it will teach the Republican party a lesson that will last for ten years to come. The second grave charge is "Hesitation," in legislating on vital subjects. With a majority of one hundred and two in the lower house, Congress trifled with the Postal Telegraph, Postal Savings Bank, Civil Rights, Salary and Banking Bills, *afreid to do what was right*. Bullied into wrong doing by the wiley Democrats. What wonder is it that the old Republicans have administered a reproof to their worthless servants who have neglected their important trusts. With this brief victory the Democracy will become drunk, and in the elections next spring the Republicans will once again place their best men in the front and arise like a Phœnix from the flames.—*Mobile Watchman.*

For a fine fitting boot or ladies and children's gaiters, go to P. Kelly, the renowned theatrical and prize boot and shoe maker, No. 335 Bush street.

Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, CAL., Nov. 17th.

Mr. Editor:

There is not much news of interest that has transpired the present week among the colored citizens. There is to be a ball on Thanksgiving night. The managers anticipate having a crowded ball on the occasion. The recent rains seem to have put the farming grounds in this vicinity in good condition for plowing. We hope you will visit San Jose when you can and inaugurate another united movement in behalf of Civil Rights. All of our people in the State, have been seemingly silent on the subject since our last State Convention and the action of Congress, but we must "Try, try again." Yours, etc.,

J. O.

GROCERIES FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.—Persons desiring a choice selection of groceries should by all means go to Lindsey & Collins, No. 507 Sansome street, between Clay and Merchant. Sugar cured hams, cheese, butter, fresh eggs, etc., can be had at the lowest cash prices.

The Jewish Dietary System.

The dietary code relates almost entirely to animal food. None of the products of the vegetable kingdom are under ordinary circumstances forbidden, nor is the manner of their use limited. There is in fact, in reference to them no dietary law whatever of practical importance, except, as I shall present by show, in connection with the Passover festival.

As to animal food, the first ordinance requires that the quadruped, fowl or fish shall be, in the biblical sense, "clean." The law on this point is laid down in Leviticus, XI, and is partially reiterated in Deuteronomy, XIV; and in all the many centuries that have since transpired it has undergone no alteration. There we see that quadrupeds, to be fit for food, must chew the cud and be cloven-footed; and some that are clean and a number that are forbidden are particularly mentioned. To enlarge a little on this list, we may say that among animals not eaten are, of course, the horse, the ass, the squirrel and the rabbit. Those famed delicacies, bears' paws and beavers' tails, are in the catalogue of the prohibited. In China an orthodox Israelite cannot partake of the cat, nor, in Brazil, of the tapir; but on the other hand, if he can have it properly slaughtered, there is no sufficient reason why, on the western prairies, he should not feast on the savory bump of the buffalo.

Of fowls that are unclean, we find in the chapters referred to an enumeration of twenty-four. All others are regarded as clean; the only difficulty consists in indentifying those that are by name forbidden. The translations of this list differ widely, and among Talmudic commentators there is the same uncertainty as with later scholars. They have suggested certain peculiarities in the formation of the feet and stomach as marking the unclean bird; but the possibility of mistake notwithstanding, has impressed the rabbins so gravely that they have advised the scrupulous Israelite after all to eat of no fowl unless he is convinced for reasons beyond those suggested peculiarities, that it does not belong to the prohibited two dozen. It may be stated as a general rule that all birds of prey are forbidden, and that birds which feed on grains are clean. This is of course, a more agreeable classification to the Israelitish epicure than that of quadrupeds.—[Galaxy.

A Fashion Decree from Paris.

[From the London Globe.]

Coming events cast their shadows before, and if fashion has any influence upon Fahrenheit, we are likely to have a Winter of very great severity. The Paris dress designers have already make their arrangements for it, and the novelties are revealed to an expectant public. For the last few years, the milliner's idea has been to dress her customers as like men as possible—to give them stand-up collars and leather belts, to arm them with umbrellas hanging from the waist as if they were swords, to supply them with gentlemen's watch-pockets and gentlemen's watch chains. Even in fashion the world must advance, and the move for the coming Winter is decidedly a move forward. Fashionable ladies, who have been dressed like men must dress now like wild animals. All the new issues resemble furs, and as a few years ago a young lady was said to wear Dolly Varden, so now they will put on their "camels." That is the generic name by which the Parisian modesties have called this years fabrics, though, of course, there is a variety allowed, and a young lady may appear as a raindeer, as a bear, as a Northern elk—in fact, as any rough-skinned animal she may select. But it is necessary that the skins should consist of as few pieces as possible. The "camel," and a collar which will be known in the fashionable world as a dog's collar, will complete the costume.

But this new invention of the French dress makers has not so much originality after all. The idea is merely a development of the Ulster great coat, which was borrowed a couple of years ago from the Irish peasantry. This desire for the roughest material and the rudest make has produced already strange results. In Switzerland Englishmen are dressed so like guides that it is difficult to distinguish them. Even at Brighton the taste for walking sticks has declared that a perfectly plain bit of ash cut out of the wood and innocent of scraping and varnishing is the most fashionable cane. A silver ornament is allowed near the handel as a sort of a trade mark to show that it belongs to a gentleman. Even if the winter of 1874 should be as inclement as that of 1870, there may yet be days when the 'camel' would be warm, and no less heavy garments have to prepared. Still, the relations with the animal world will be kept up. Ladies, when they cannot go out like beasts will go out like birds. All trimmings are to be made of feathers—cock's feathers, pheasants' feathers, peacocks' feather. This plumage is to cover the dresses, but a whole bird will be in the hat. A very fashionable lady may, therefore, assume a parrot's head and a peacock's tail.

Italian Brigandage.

The Italian papers give particulars of the capture of Monsignor Theodoli, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, by brigands. He was staying at the Monastery of Trisulti, and after the custom of Roman prelates was taking a walk after dinner in a wood, through which a road had recently been constructed, when five men, apparently mountaineers, approached. Neither Monsignor Theodoli, nor the two monks and servant who accompanied him, had any suspicion of their design until the men came up to them, when one of them said: "Your Eminence, come with us immediately, and do not speak a word." The monks trembled, and the prelate turned pale, perceiving at once what was their intention. Resistance would have been useless, and he followed the brigands. His servant begged them to desist, but one of them, holding a pistol towards him, ordered him to follow his master, and told the monks to let the pope know that their prisoner's ransom would be 50,000 lire. The brigands and their captive then marched off, and the monks returned to the monastery, where they had not the courage to give the alarm, though the monastery contained more than fifty monks and layman.

A peasant shortly after presented himself who had been arrested by the brigands, for the purpose of making him their messenger. Monsignor Theodoli had told him to inform his friends that 50,000 lire was the price of his release, and one of the brigands added that they must have notes of small value as there might be a difficulty in changing others, and that if the prelate's friends made any alarm he would be murdered. The monks resolved on sending word to the family, and on otherwise observing strict secrecy. The family, although rich, had not the amount by them, but they hastily collected 10,000 lire, informing nobody of what had happened lest the prelate's life should be imperilled. The peasant took their sum accordingly to the brigands, but they said it was not enough, and that unless the remainder was forthcoming they would kill their prisoner. Twenty-five thousand lire were then sent, but by this time the authorities at Frosinone and Valletri had heard of the affair, and troops were dispatched in search of the brigands.

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S. F.

MASONIC NOTICES.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMbers of the several Lodges in this city under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., are requested to meet in the Masonic Hall, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 23d, 1874, to consider the propriety and utility of all holding their meetings in one hall

By order of the G. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF Officers of Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Masons, will be held in their Lodge Room; S. W. corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 9th.

By order of the W. M.

VIRGNEY FLETCHER, Sec'y.

MOSAIC LODGE, NO. 11, F. and A. M., A special meeting of the above-named Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, OCT. 28TH, at 8 P.M., in the Masonic Hall, Jackson st., near Powell. Business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration and every member is requested to be present.

By order of the W. M.

ROBT. W. McCLEARY, Sec'y.

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NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BULL, of 302 Pacific street, has taken the entire entry from the Old successfully, as being the only remedy used by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Bull challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cell and melt can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN BULL, 302 Pacific Street.

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Oyster House,

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PACIFIC STREET.

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

534 PACIFIC STREET,

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☞ Cool Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms at

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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

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Where she is prepared to make SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair Combings made into as many styles desired. Hair Dressing and Shampooing. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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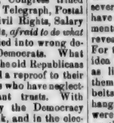
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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

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OF NEW YORK.

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It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

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Bet. Washington and Jackson,

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before R. V. Joice, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

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Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

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AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

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SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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DRUGGISTS,

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Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

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Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Willows, Orland, Newman, Los Banos, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Tres Pinos, Paicines, Tulare, Goshen and Visalia.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, Or.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted). Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P. M. (Daily). San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland)—stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles and Livermore.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia and Lathrop with Express Train for Stockton and Lathrop.

6.30 P. M. (Daily). Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—9.00 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Port Costa.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.00 and 10.30 A.M. 3.30 and 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Benicia.

Daily—7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—11.00 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M. and 12.15 P.M.

From San Francisco to Martinez.

Daily—7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 2.40, 4.30, 5.40, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to San Pablo.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.30 A.M.; 2.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30 and 2.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Port Costa to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—6.55, 10.00 A.M., and 3.55 and 6.55 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

From Benicia to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

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Daily—6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.30

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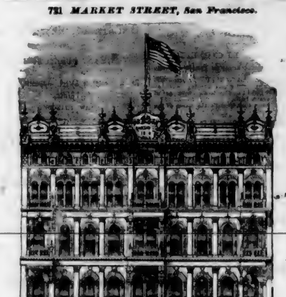
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in every variety at style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
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The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.
The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent is thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning these hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.
And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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[Written expressly for the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

An Old Bachelor's Idea of a Wife.

We men all admit that the peace of a life,
Depends on the choice and the style of a wife;
A jilt as a friend, and a flirt no'er will be
The choice or the style of a good wife for me.

I want not the girl with a sweet winning smile,
Who dresses with taste in the new, latest style;
I seek not the leader in fashion's proud van,
She'll prove a poor help for a sensible man.

I want not the girl ow wakly and slight,
Who can groan all the day, and dance all night;
I would choose me a prize, though freckled with tan—
To be my heart's choice, as a sensible man.

I'll avoid any girl who'll tell with a smile
Of her height, *looking heart*, and her *freedom from guile*,
I'll get one with brains, and with sense, if I can,
And be happy and blest like a sensible man.

This advice to myself; and I'll never regret,
"Don't marry for gold, or for jewels that's set,
"But take the rough diamond, that is if you can,
"That will beautify life for sensible man."
—B.

LIFE.—Live for something! Yes, for something worthy of life and its capabilities and opportunities for nobler deeds and achievements. Every man and every woman has his or her assignment in the duties and responsibilities of daily life. We are in the world to make the world better; to lift it up to higher levels of enjoyment and progress, to make its hearts and homes brighter and happier by devoting to our fellows our best thoughts, activities and influences. It is the motto of every true heart and the genius of every noble life, that "no man liveth to himself"—lives chiefly for his own selfish good. It is a law of our intellectual and moral being that we promote our own happiness in the exact proportion we contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of others. Nothing worthy of the name of happiness is possible in the experience of those who live only for themselves, all oblivious of the welfare of their fellows.

[From The Nation.]

A War of Races, or a War against Radical Interference in State Politics—Which?

There has never been a year since what is termed "the freedmen" were awarded the right to vote, but we have heard—just as an election was pending—of outrages, massacres etc., which the partisan press North and South, would hail as the advent of a war for the extermination of the negro race. Elections are now pending in several of the Southern states, and independant black men, as well as those among the whites, who prefer honest government to party names, are leaguing themselves together to bring about the overthrow of the scallywags and mercenary carpet-baggers who have so long fattened upon the substance of our insulted people, and administration favorites, who, fearing that the people will hurl them from the offices they captured by force and low devices, have used the wires to delude the people of the North by arousing their sympathies for the Negro, who, they sentiment ally believe, are yet to be cared for as mothers do their tender babes instead of leaving them—now that they are wholly free and partially equal before the law—to care for themselves.

Interested politicians in those States have sounded the tocsin, and the Attorney General has intimated his intention of leaving the Capital to visit His Serene Highness at Long Branch, in order to get his Imperial sanction to force upon sovereign States the military arm of the Government for the intimidation of men in the exercise of their rights as freemen.

Much credence cannot be given to the exaggerated reports coming from the politicians who are—if the state of affairs are as represented—responsible, because of their intal erable suspensions. They would have the country believe that the whole South is arrayed against the inoffensive negro, but such is not the case. Here and there in the South, as it is in the North, there are white men who will always be bought to perpetrate all conceivable atrocities upon the negro; and at the South especially, where the easily influenced and the prejudices stirred up, it is the easiest thing for designing politicians seeking a pretext to cover their plans or plundering State Treasuries to bring about the anarchy which we are told at present exists in many of the States. That outrages have been committed there is no doubt; but there are cases which, when taken into consideration, convict those who cry "war of races."

We do not believe the substantial men of the South responsible. This is not in the nature of things. Even if they had the willing disposition, their interests would make it impossible for them to join in the annihilation of the men on whose labor they must continue to depend, and the States themselves look for prosperity. But we know they are disposed to protect the blacks in what ever rights are secured to them by Constitutional amendments, if left alone. He is neither the Negro as a voter, nor the Negro as an office holder, that is so irritating; it is the interference of the Administration in local politics; and so long as this continues, the black and white men alike, who are its degrading instruments, will meet with the opposition which their despotic acts call down upon them. The Administration party in the troubled sections is the cause; and knowing their weakness, they invent these spasmodic alarms, so as they obtain from their willing chief the Gattling guns necessary to accomplish their end—the political subjugation of a financially ruined section of the Union.

More than once in past years they have successfully carried elections by the bayonet and under the rallying cry of "Ku-Klux," and history is now repeating itself. But this year a new Congress is to be elected, and they have entered the contest under new banners and a more inspiring cry—"the war of races." We hope black men who have made up their minds to be led no longer, will not be deterred from exercising their right at the polls, and we caution them against the me whose sympathy is only visible when elections are pending. It is for you to look well to your interests, and Radicalism is opposed to that. If you desire to inhabit the South, you must cultivate a friendly feeling, and you cannot better do this than by speaking clearly and boldly at the polls for men whose ability and soundness are unquestioned, and whose courage and enlightened patriotism will lead them to win your confidence by dealing justly by you. There is no other way for you to secure what you most desire; you have tried Radicalism to your own disadvantage, and Conservatism may do much for the amelioration of your condition. Vote for no candidate who has nothing but Republicanism to offer you.

The Independent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the State of Ohio.

We received sometime since the printed proceedings of the above named Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and will now give them a brief review. Their Annual Convention of 1873 was began and holden at Chillicothe, Ohio, August 19th of that year. That of 1874 has not as yet been published. From those before us we find that Samuel W. Clark, of Cincinnati, is Grand High Priest, and John R. Blackburn, of Xenia, Ohio, is Grand Secretary, and that there are eight chartered Chapters under its jurisdiction and three under dispensation. M. E. Wm. T. Boyd, of Cleveland, is Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. From Companion Boyd's report we make the following extracts:

We feel quiet sure that so long as the Grand Chapter of Ohio remains in the hands of Companions like its present Excellent Officers, that Royal Arch Masonry will keep step in importance with the Grand Lodge, and will be a lamp of light to the feet of other jurisdictions.

It is humiliating to your committee to state that capitular Masonry throughout the United States among us a portion of the great fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, does not receive that degree of attention which its importance demands. It is a humiliating fact, also, that there are a number of R. A. Masons in the United States, claiming to be Grand Bodies, who make such a poor exhibit of their work.

There has not, during the recess of our Grand Chapter, any authentic information come to this Grand Chapter of your committee, from any jurisdiction, except the sole Grand Chapter of the District of Columbia, which we now proceed to give:

Office of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of the D. C. Washington, D. C., July 21, A. D. 1873, A. I. 2403.

To the M. E. Grand High Priest, King and Scribe, and Companions of the Grand Chapter of Ohio:

MOST EXCELLENT COMPANIONS:—I am directed by the Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of the D. C., to transmit to the Grand Chapter of Ohio, a list of the officers of the Grand Chapter of the D. C., and respectfully request that the Grand Chapter of Ohio would, in return, furnish the Grand Chapter of the D. C. a list of their officers.

Companion Charles Johnson, Grand High Priest.
Companion John A. Gray, Deputy High Priest.
Companion Charles H. Twine, Grand King.
Companion Joo H. Davis, Grand Scribe.
Companion Isaac Clark, Grand Treasurer.
Companion William. H. Myers, Grand Secretary.
Companion Carter A. Stewart, Grand Lectufer.
Companion Jonathan R. Contee, Grand Captain of Host.
Companion Jno W. H Grand Principal Sojourner.
Companion Thos Brown, Grand R. A. Captain.
Companion John Whiting, Grand Master 3d Veil.
Companion Jno A. Butler, Grand Master 2d Veil.
Companion Robert H. Booker, Grand Master 1st Vail.
Companion William Anderson, Grand Chaplain.
Companion Charles Hunt, Grand Guard.

COMMITTEES.

Jurisprudence—Companions Wm. H. Thomas, Carter A. Stewart.
Grievance—Companions Robert H. Somerville, John H. Burrell, Alfred Pope.
Reports—Companions Adolphus Hall, Jonathan R. Contee, Anthony Ferguson.
Correspondence—Companions C. A. Stewart, Charles Hunt, Thomas Brown.
Appeals—Rob't H. Booker, John W. Hurd, Wm. H. Thomas.

I am also instructed to request that the Grand Chapter of Ohio would appoint some Companion residing at or near the Grand Chapter of the D. C., as their Representative, to represent them before the Grand Chapter of the D. C., and the Grand Chapter of the D. C., will appoint a Companion residing at or near the Grand Chapter of the D. C.

Fraternally Yours,
Wm. H. Myers,
[SEAL] *Grand Secretary,*
626 D St., N. W. Washington, D. C.,
or 308 Third St., S. W.

No other Grand Chapter having taken any pains or made an effort to bring themselves into the fraternal notice of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, we are unable to make any satisfactory report.

The much talked of and "talked about" First African Grand Chapter of the United States of North America—so far as we are concerned—is a myth, and its workings are all a hidden mystery, it being an outgrowth of the sentiment of that entertained by those worthy brethren who yield a blind submission to the behests of a select few, who claim to themselves the right of being the be all and the end all of this important branch of Masonry in this country.

We can only solicit the information touching the different organization who claim to be R. A. Masons that we, who are willing and ready to put fairly and truly before the world our status as R. A. Masons, and if they have failed to us the desired information, it is not our fault but their as well as our misfortune.

The Grand, Chapter of Missouri has failed to give us any information in that direction, and if we have misrepresented them, it has been from a lack of those facts which they should have and we have had an opportunity to give.

We earnestly desire them to place us in possession of these facts.

To M. E. Companion W. L. Darrow, the chairman of Correspondence of the F. A. G. Chapter of America, has not replied to any of the inquiries that we have addressed to him.

What remains to us as R. A. Masons, is to work the whole matter up.

Fraternally,
W. T. Boyd,
For the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Companions E. I. Watson, from Committee on Accounts, submitted the following, which was approved:

Your Committee on Accounts have examined the report of Grand Secretary and Treasurer, and find the same correct.

E. I. Watson,
T. A. Conrad,
J. B. Taylor,
} *Committee.*

CHARTERS AND DISPENSATIONS.

Companions Geo. H. Baily, from Committee on Charters and Dispensation, submitted:

Your Committee on Charters and Dispensations in whose hands the several applications for Charters and Dispensations have been placed beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and would recommend that Charters be granted to Companions W. T. Boyd, Justin Holland and Rob't W. Peel, for a Chapter at Cleveland, to be known as Keystone Chapter No 8.

Also, that a Charter be granted to Companions Jas. A. Guy, G. W. Johnson, for a Chapter at Zanesville, to be known as Bryant Chapter No. 9.

Also, that the Dispensation of St. Paul Chapter U. D., be continued.

Also, that the Dispensation of Hiram U. B., be continued.

G. H. Baily,
T. A. Conrad,
E. I. Watson,
} *Committee.*

GRIEVANCES.

Companions Geo. Fields, from Committee on Grievances, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the complaint of Lincoln Chapter No. 2 against Underwood Chapter No. 4, for violation of jurisdictional rights have had the same under consideration, and recommend that Underwood Chapter No. 4, for conferring degrees of M. M., M. E. M., and R. A. on Bros. J. Morgan, Jas. Thornton, Letrick Garnes, be required to pay the amount of fees of said degrees to Lincoln Chapter No. 2.

Geo. Fields,
D. G. Lett,
J. B. Taylor,
} *Committee.*

[We also find from the proceedings that the Grand Chapter of Ohio was first formed in 1850, and went in alliance with the National Compact body of Royal Arch Masons who style themselves "First African Grand Chapter of North America," located in the City of Philadelphia, and thus claiming no location as a State jurisdiction, but over all North America, from the North Pole to the Isthmus, and from the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic to the broad Pacific ocean. In 1867 the Ohio State Grand Chapter withdrew its alliance with that body, and by a convention of delegates from three Royal Arch Chapters, which assembled at Xenia, Ohio, August 16th, 1867, organized their present Independent Grand Chapter. Their State Grand Lodge about that time, or in 1868, also dissolved its connection with the "National Grand Lodge of the United States of North America."

The Independent Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons are located in the States of New York, Pensylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Ohio, and one or two other States. None of these Independent Grand Chapters are in alliance with those who claim, like their National Grand Lodge, as having jurisdiction over all of North America.

The Independent Grand Chapters, which are composed of colored Royal Arch Masons, in the respective States, merely claim State jurisdiction by conventional authority.

Capitular Masonry is in a good condition in the State of Ohio.—Ed. Appeal.]

Proclamation.

Whereas, the Government at Washington have demanded the interest due on the bonds from the Central Pacific Railroad Company; and whereas, we are desirous to know the best course to adopt with regard to said railroad company; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command the directors to report to us the true state of affairs, with the names of the stockholders, to enable us to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the security of all parties.

Norton I.

Please Take Notice!

Delinquent agents and subscribers to the Pacific Appeal will bear in mind that the year is drawing to a close, and that they are desired to "settle up" their dues and subscriptions. Receipts for moneys sent to the Appeal office can be obtained at any post office in this State or the United States. Those desiring to subscribe, or to renew their semi-annual or annual subscription, are requested to forward their orders through the Post Office, by mail.

Terms—Five dollars per year; two dollars and fifty cents for six months; one dollar and twenty-five cents for three months.

The Cure of Cancer.

To the writer, the fact appears inconsistent, that, while laying claim to the character of sincere promotors of science, the medical fraternity should betray at once an impatient and disdainful spirit when one of their cherished theories (the indispensability of the knife, in cancer, for instance,) happens to be uncere-monially rejected (and that by some chirurgeon member of their own body), whose superspicuity enables him at a glance to discover that humbug in high places (though dressed in the garb of science) is simply humbug, after all. Without further introduction, however, let me make plain to the reader the object of this communication. It is simply to make appear, then, that, despite the *dicta* of the highest medical authorities, the fearful disease known as Cancer is curable; and, that, without resorting to the knife. In the present communication, indeed, the writer flatters himself that he has been enabled to make his statements so explicit as to carry conviction to the minds of the most skeptical. Dr. J. M. Comins, 142 East 26th street, New York, whose standing as a regular physician is most distinguished, but whose ardent and inquisitive mind is not to be shackled by professional trammels, discovered, some years ago, what has triumphantly proved, under his treatment, an infallible cure for cancers of the worst kind. The doctor in the treatment of this disease, views the knife as an abomination, and as boldly as truly maintains that "it burries the patient's death." The doctor's treatment of the disease is exclusively his own; and he asserts, "without fear of refutation," that nine-tenths of all cancers can be "radically cured." It is simply necessary, indeed, to visit his office (as above) to become instantly satisfied that the trophies of cure there exhibited most emphatically tell the wonderful story of the doctor's success. The writter applied to Dr. C. some three or four weeks ago, after enduring a suspense of somo nine years as to the true character of a sore he (the writer) carried about with him on his neck. Dr. C. at once pronounced it to be cancer—and in a most critical locality, at that—he at once went to work at it in his true masterly style, and, in the course of some seven or eight days, the cancer "dropped out," and can be seen at the present moment at the doctor's office. Such facts, reader, speak volumes, and are deserving of the most serious consideration.—*N. Y. Pen and Plow.*

The Six Follies of Science.—The six follies of science are said to be the following: The quadrature of the circle; the establishment of perpetual motion; the philosopher's stone; the transmutation of metals; divination, or the discovery of secrets by magic; and, lastly, judicial astrology. It is unwise to say anything is impossible, until the impossibility is demonstrated. It is not at all improbable that the present century may see that one of these so-called follies is a reality.—*Journal of applied sciences.*

☞ We shall hail the day of female suffrage, for then the monotony of seeing a rooster at the head of every victorious newspaper, will be relieved by the occasional interspersion of a hen.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 21, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Kentucky Colored Republicans versus Carpet-Baggers.

In another part of this paper will be found an article headed, "A War of Races or War against Radical Interference in State Politics—Which?"

The article is extraordinary and instructive to Northern colored men from the fact that it is taken from the *Planet*, a newspaper published in Louisville, Kentucky, by colored men. The sentiment seems apparent that the colored men in that section having turned against radicalism and favor conservatism on the ground of treachery to their civil rights by many of those who assume to be radicals.

We do not agree with the article in the *Planet*, neither will Northern colored men abandon the Republican party to go into conservatism as a remedy for their civil rights grievances.

The Southern conservatives are the most bitter political enemies that the colored citizens have to contend against. All the Southern conservative newspapers, as well as many of the Northern ones, teem with articles against the full civil rights of colored citizens, as proposed by the pending Civil Rights bill in Congress.

We fear that the writer of the said article in the *Planet* is too short sighted for the masses of the colored citizens, either of the North or the South, to follow the example which he and his followers made in the recent State elections, or those in the future.

The colored citizens, as a whole, are with the Republican party, both State and National, and will be faithful to it—at least during the whole three months' session of the ensuing Congress, which is to end on the fourth of March next. Then if the Civil Rights bill is defeated by the two-thirds Republican vote in the present House of Representatives.

The programme is that a National Convention of colored citizens will as early as practicable, assemble prior to the Presidential election, and decide upon a course to pursue outside of Democracy or Conservatism. There is one thing, however, that Northern carpet-baggers, as they are termed in the South, should be chastised for, but not the whole Republican party; it is this: Many of them are very loud-mouthed while in the South for equal civil rights, mixed schools, equal rights, etc., to colored citizens. A demagogue mode this for obtaining office. But while many of those same men (carpet-baggers) were in the Northern cities, they are as silent as death concerning the rights, equal school privileges, etc., of Northern colored citizens. Hence, they cannot be very serious if they advocate one principle in the South, and impliedly oppose the same thing by their silence in the North.

PATENT RAT TRAP.—F. L. George, a carpenter, 1302 Powell street, above Pacific, has obtained a patent for a rat trap, which he has recently invented. Those he has on exhibition are the most ingenious we have seen. The trap is nearly the size of an adamantine candle box, with no top on it, and with ends out. As the rat walks in to nibble at the bait, a wire spring forces a slab which is like a trap door, to instantaneously smash a rat as flat as a flounder.

LETTERS.—Mrs. W. A. Cameli, New Haven, Conn.; John G. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; G. P. Rowell & Co., New York; A. W. A. DeLeon, Boston; Rowell & Chesman, St. Louis, Mo. To the care of this office, for Mrs. Charlotta Stevens and Mrs. E. Upher.

Negro Rights.

We copy the following editorial from the *Examiner* of Tuesday last, Nov. 24th:

Negro rights, as results of the war, have been finally fixed and established by amendments of the Federal Constitution. Against those amendments, the New York *World* avers the Democratic party will make no war. Whether it was wise or prudent to interfere with the question of negro suffrage by the authority of an amendment of the *Federal* Constitution—whether it was wise or prudent to deprive the States of all control over that question—is another matter. The country, however, has decided it; and there can be no step backward without agitation which it would be foolish to undertake. It can scarcely be considered as worthy of a moment's apprehension, now that the more intelligent negroes in many of the Southern States have become allies of the Democratic party, that this party is going to turn round and agitate to deprive them of a suffrage which they are willing to use in our behalf. This would be a suicidal policy, of which we trust the Democratic party is not silly enough to be capable. But all questions of policy apart, negro suffrage is so far a fact established under the Constitution of the United States, that no State can make a law that will operate to withhold the right of suffrage from any man because of his color. With all that it has to do in the great work of reformation that is before it, the Democratic party has no idea of undertaking to repeal or get rid of the amendments of the Federal Constitution which the people of the country saw fit to make "the great results of the war," whether they were necessary or unnecessary results. It is against the Radical legislation which professes to be based upon those amendments, but the great bulk of which is not only unauthorized by them but hostile to their spirit and purposes, that the Democratic party will have to raise its reforming hand. There are portions of that legislation which are well enough, and which are quite consistent with the amendments. There are other portions of it which are wholly aside from any authority which the amendments have conferred on Congress, and which have served no purpose, as they are designed for no earthly use but to stir up strife between the Southern whites and blacks, and to furnish the machinery for running the mill of "Southern outrages."

The Democratic party does not accept the legislation which the chief miller, Attorney-General Williams, has used as his pretext for a military despotism in the South. We shall execute the amendments of the Constitution honestly, impartially, and fearlessly. But we shall not tolerate laws that elevate the black man above the white; or laws that create offences which the amendments never intended should be a subject of Federal cognisance; or laws that will enable Federal officers to exercise a dangerous control over State elections. It is a perfectly easy and simple thing for any honest Congress to execute the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution by legislation that will do all they require. That legislation has only to aim at justice and not injustice, at equality and not inequality, and then society in the Southern States will take care of itself.

The grand principle which forms the substance of what are called "the great results of the war," so far as individuals are concerned, is that citizenship and its rights, including suffrage, have now and henceforth nothing to do with color, race, or previous condition of servitude. An honest party, in the control of the Federal Government, can legislate to effectuate that principle without creating any other disturbance than is created by the exercise of legislative power on any other subject that is committed to the authority of Congress. A dishonest party can make that principle the pretext for legislation that will set the two races by the ears, produce constant clashing between Federal and State authority, and introduce the utmost confusion into the subject of citizenship under the Federal Constitution. This is what the Radical party in Congress has done, while the honest Republicans who have hitherto maintained these Radical leaders in power are now brought to see that this whole matter of carrying out the amendments of the Federal Constitution, which embody "the great results of the war" in respect to individual rights, must be taken out of the schemes of party politics and be dealt with soberly, rationally, and honestly as any other subject would be that is committed to the cognizance of Federal legislation.

From the tone of the *Examiner*, it is certainly another "new departure" which the Democracy intend to make prior to the Presidential election, but their last departure when they fused with the Liberal Republicans on the Greeley platform of 1872 has not been carried out by the Democratic party, either North or South. Their Northern representatives in Congress, as well as their constituents in all their Congressional District Conventions, prior to the fall elections, gave unmistakable and emphatic expressions against the constitutional and full civil rights to colored citizens, at the same time in the Southern States the Ku Klux and Southern Democracy were murdering and intimidating both white and colored Republicans for merely exercising their rights as American citizens. And after this glaring and spalling record, the New York *World* and its satellites come forward again with their hypocritical cant, and say that the party makes no objections, nor will they, if they get control of the Government, against the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, implying that they would not disturb even the already enacted but null Civil Rights Bill. But a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill like that which is now pending in Congress, which will enforce equal rights to all American citizens, without regard to race, color, etc., the Democratic party, the New York *World*, *Examiner* and all other Democratic organs are opposed to it. Hence it is useless for the Democratic party or the Democratic organs to make such a bid as contained in the above quoted article for the colored vote in the Presidential election. The bid must be higher, that is the Democratic party must at least either expunge some of the records that it has made by its Northern and Southern members in the last Congress, as also those made in their last Congressional District Conventions against the civil rights bill to colored citizens. They must record some acts either by State or National legislation, and show to the Nation, and to the enlightened world that they have done something for the advancement of the colored race. When Democratic bids come up to these ideas are offered for the colored vote, and Democrats do something practical as have the Republicans for the civil rights bill, and political rights, of the colored race their bids may get a respectful consideration, otherwise they will be politically ignored.

From a "National Compact" Grand Lodge.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 11th.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Enclosed you will find a circular, please give it room in your valuable paper; also record me as a regular subscriber for a year, and I will remit the price of subscription by return mail after the receipt of your next issue.

Fraternally, etc.,

JOHN G. JONES.

The enclosed circular alluded to in the above is as follows:

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED YORK MASONS.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren, and to all whom it may concern, Greeting:

WHEREAS, The impression has gone out that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois has, or is about to withdraw from the National Grand Lodge.

Now, Therefore, We, the officers and members in Grand Lodge assembled, do hereby notify all the Lodges throughout the known world, that such report has no foundation whatever in fact, and that we still remain in the National Compact.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN G. JONES,

Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, 779 Butterfield Street, Chicago, Ill.

[From the Weekly Planet, Louisville, Ky.]

A Convention of Colored Newspaper Men, and What it Would Accomplish.

Recent advocacy of such a convention in these columns and in the *Louisvinian*, has given to this subject a prominence it would be well to keep up. It will no doubt call out the wisdom among us and cause as intense an interest as the coming National Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia. Why should it not? Are not the editors of our newspapers the moulders of public opinion? Our position in the country is to-day unparalleled, not only politically but religiously, educationally and socially. To prevent demoralization, then, such a convention is a necessity. The evils from which we suffer will at least be mitigated by the holding of such a convention, and it is to be hoped that all colored newspapers will be represented so as to make it influential.

It is only by common understanding that we can evade becoming the prey of wily demagogues who are ever profiting by our want of organization, and the Editors of colored newspapers should assemble—time and place are only secondary considerations—for the purpose of adopting a policy that will eradicate the baneful evils threatening to degrade and alienate us one from the other. The radicalism which has been instilled into the minds of the white citizens among us is a source of weakness calculated to retard, if not to endanger their own happiness, prosperity and numercial growth. This is the first, or rather the most important measure to be carefully discussed and provided for by the convention. If a healthy conservatism could be brought about, there would be apparent where most needed. Wherever the experiment has been tried, it has worked admirably, and wherever radicalism has prevailed, as it is in South Carolina and Louisiana, the same futile results have been achieved there as such a policy generally brings forth everywhere. We have indulged too long to our own detriment in *ultraism*. It has brought forth, and is therefore responsible for all the crimes committed against us in the South since the close of the war. We have been the murdered, while our radical instigators have lived in splendor, laughing at our ignorance! All their fair promises to us have been unfulfilled; they have flagrantly contradicted themselves whenever we have been bold enough to demand the *actual* performance of what was made to us as *solemn promises*. And this is not all; radicalism has taught us to distrust, hate and shun those knowing us best and needing us most, without showing the least disposition or inclination to lift us higher. Courageous, consistent and liberty-loving conservatism must come to the rescue, ere we become the victims of our own ignorance and narrow partisanship.

Conventions called by colored men in the past have always been manipulated in the interests of men controlling the patronage of the Republican party. The mass of our people are becoming enlightened, and will no longer submit to this; they have become out of patience with such action, and demand of their representatives higher aims and nobler records. Having reached a new era, they will be guided by the councils of men in whose honesty, capacity and courageous consistency they have faith, and as newspaper Editors have no time to lose upon trading politicians, their convention, if held, will exercise great influence with them. We advocate also a National Delegate Convention to assemble soon after the coming in of the new Congress, to demand the passage of full and equal civil rights for all the people, and that Federal appointments be made without discrimination of color. These two bodies ought to be called together, and the latter should be more efficient than any yet held, for the reason that it will have before it more complicated problems to solve than have ever before been presented. We have not had such an opportunity to make our grievances known, nor to conciliate enemies forced upon us, in a great many years; and if our leaders are wise, they will win for themselves the broadest popular confidence and for their constituents protection, peace, prosperity and the respect of their white fellow citizens. To insure these, courage, discretion, and independence are necessary. It will not require much discussion to satisfy the intelligent representatives of the colored people North that the dominant party is totally incapacitated to deal with the great questions of the future, and to extricate them from the dilemma into which their despotic course has irretrievably plunged them. Those of the South must be made to see that they have been outraged, and their rights contemptously denied them. Separate schools, however well officered and equipped; separate cars, however well embellished; galleries in public places of entertainment, however well lighted; hotels and restaurants got up expressly for negroes, are but insults that must no longer be tolerated. All these discriminations must be abolished. They must be made to see that these cannot be attained without unity of action, for the extreme unwillingness to accord these was demonstrated in the last Congress having an overwhelming Republican majority. We may be called inconsistent for advocating conservatism and demanding at the same time full and equal political rights for all. These are the fundamental principles upon which rests our Government, and a self-governed people will fully subscribe to such lofty professions, whether radicalism or conservatism rule the Republic!

A. W. A. DELEON.

Boston, Sep. 10, 1874.

REMOVAL.—Miss Hattie Grasse has removed her Hair Store from 812 to 816 Washington Street which has been fitted up with great taste, and stocked with every article in the line of Ladies' Hair Dressing, which is the specialty of this establishment.

Don't tell an editor how to run a newspaper. Let the poor fellow find it out himself.

A GRAND

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the Members of

Mosaic Lodge, No. 11,

F. & A. M.

On Monday Eve'g, Dec 28, '74,

—AT THE—

Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,

Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason.

For the benefit of the

Charity Fund.

Committee of Arrangements.

John Sherrin, Rudolph Lange,
Edward E Schofield, Samuel Rosenfeld,
Robert W McCleary, Samuel A. Smith,
Charles H. Fisher.

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Anthony Osborn, W. H Marshall.

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J. W. Young, John M. Patterson,
Michael Howard.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 4.

James E. Fraser, Daniel C. McCary,
W. R. Carmichael, James Y. Williams,
Henry Talbert, James A. Thompson

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John G. Pallas, Henry S. Morris,
Thomas Dardis, Richard A. Hall,
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—ON—

Friday Evening, Jan. 1, 1875.

☞ Full particulars next week

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S. F.

MASONIC NOTICES.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the several Lodges in this city under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., are requested to meet in the Masonic Hall, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 30th, 1874, to consider the propriety and utility of all holding their meetings in one hall.

By order of the G. M.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF officers of Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. Masons, will be held in their Lodge Room, S. W. corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 9th.

By order of the W. M.

BARNEY FLETCHER, Sec'y.

THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a Stated Meeting to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, December 2d, A.D. 1874, at 7 P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the W. M.

ROBT. W. McCLEARY, Sec'y.

A. W. BREVETT,

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No. 32 Everett Street,

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HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN HOLL, of 626 Pacific street, has taken the mill away from the Cott successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Holl challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in the operation. The cost and mill can be seen at any time by calling upon

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Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SREGERS, Proprietor.

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Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

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Where she is prepared to execute Hair-Work WITH HER CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies Hair Stamped. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

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Wharf Starline Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Diamond Coal, Cross Mine Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Goods Delivered to any part of the City, Free of Charge.

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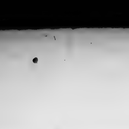
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STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Pictures, Review of Grant's Administration, The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Leonard Chamberlin, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, Darley, Bellew, Etc. Both humorous and grave. If you want to make money and stop hard times, send 50 cents and secure territory at once. Circulars, containing full particulars sent free upon application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & Co., 652 Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before E. V. Joice, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

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BRIDLES,

SPURS,

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WHIPS,

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ETC. ETC.

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DRUGGISTS,

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And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Way Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Niles, Haywards and Way Stations.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Haywards, Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles and San Jose, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Stockton, Merced and Los Angeles.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Haywards, Niles and San Jose.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Haywards, Niles and San Jose (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Stockton, Merced and Los Angeles.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) Overland Express Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 p.m.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30, 11.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 9.30 p.m.

Sundays only—11.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 p.m.

Sundays only—11.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 p.m.

Sundays only—11.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Sundays only—11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30 and 2.30 p.m.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Sundays only—11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30 and 2.30 p.m.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.

Sundays only—11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30 and 2.30 p.m.

From Alameda to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.00 and 1.30 p.m.

From Oakland to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.00 and 1.30 p.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m.

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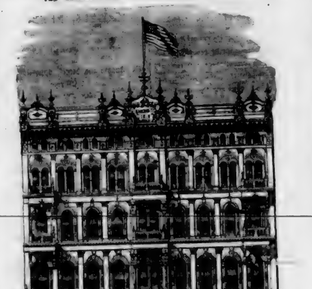
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VOL. XI.—NO. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1874. WHOLE NO. 537

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In Grace Church, Sunday morning, the Rev. Dr. James Theodore Holly, Dean of the Convocation of Hayti and bishop elect for that Island, was consecrated. Being a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he came from Port-au-Prince with full power to make a treaty or concordat with the Church here. The House of Bishops appointed a commission consisting of Bishops Coxe, McCoskry, A. Lee, Whittingham, Green and Williams, to meet Dr. Holly and make such a treaty. One article provides that until the Haytian Church becomes self-supporting her bishops shall be elected by the bishops of the Church in the United States. The commission elected Dr. Holly as the first Bishop of Hayti, and the House of Bishops unanimously confirmed the election. All the bishops concurring, Presiding Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, appointed yesterday for the consecration.

Bishop Holly is by birth a Maryander, but when a child he was brought to the North. He received some education and turned his attention to literature, and entered the ministery. He was pastor of a congregation in New Haven until a few years ago, when he went with a colony to Hayti. His mission work there was successful. He acquired the French language, which he found exceedingly useful in the prosecution of his work. He has as co-laborers in Hayti six presbyters and three deacons, all natives. Bishop Holly is about five feet eight inches high, with a head whose largest development is evidently veneration. The face is strongly marked; the forehead retreats somewhat; the eyes are large and bright. The nose is long and straight, and the mouth large. A closely trimmed moustache and chin tuft finish a face in which good nature predominates. His color is yet black, and his hair is short and curly.—*N. Y. Paper.*

JOSH BILLING says: "There are two things in this life to which we are never prepared, and that is twins."

MUSICIANS are fortunate. When they want a change of air they can change it.

Ill Luck.

Most of the causes of the "ill luck" and the "misfortune," which people would fain attribute to the evil influence of some cruel fate presiding over their destiny, may be traced to imperfect education in early life, and to the want of that training of the faculties which is of far more importance than mere book learning. The most common, perhaps, is a disregard of the value of accuracy as well in the performance of the various duties incident to each period of life, as in the estimate of the effect produced by the neglect of or careless hurrying over the details which make up every important general whole. An early acquired, slovenly and hurried habit of glancing at and glossing over minor points is most unfavorable to success in life, because, in the first place, no hasty bird's-eye view can safely be taken of any subject or course of action; and in the second, a well-laid plan, a really legitimate and desirable object will be frustrated and lost for want of accuracy and patient care in carrying out its small and apparently unimportant details. A gun is useless when most needed, for want of attention to cleaning and oiling its parts, and yet the weapon itself may be the best of its kind, the eye quick, the hand steady, success all but certain, save for this one omission, which has simply arisen from having allowed the object sought to engross the whole attention, to the neglect of the means which, with a little attention, would have been ready at hand. It is the absence of this careful attention to minute details which accounts for the strange want of success which so often attends persons of quick parts, great activity and energy, who seem to give more time and zeal to the discharge of their duties than others who nevertheless prosper and get on in the world. Their minds are too general, themselves too loose in their views and ideas; they see results they work hard to attain them, but literally jump over the steps which lead to the top of the ladder, and slight in the ditch on the other side.

Nature attains all her great results by small and almost imperceptible means and operations, each one of which, insignificant as it appears, would ruin the whole were it imperfectly performed or altogether neglected; and in this, as in most respects, she teaches us a lesson we should never forget. Accuracy in the progress of each operation, the fulfilment of each small duty, the perfecting the minute parts which are necessary to the working of the machine, will be found one great means of success, whilst it neglect will ever be one link in the chain which fetters "unfortunate people."

A naturally sanguine temperment, unchastened by the discipline of judgment and sober self control, is a very common and most dangerous snare to the unlucky ones of the earth. Buoyancy of spirit is a great and precious boon in this world of trial, but in these it is absolutely changed from healthful nourishment into poison, and acts as a sort of magnifying glass, bringing distant objects near, and casting those immediately at hand into obscurity. The natural consequence is that the distant future, with the possible events which lie hidden in its obscurity, becomes dangerously present to the mind, and the present and the intervening distance is utterly overlooked. The end is so clear, so near at hand, in their magnified vision, that they neglect the means to attain it, or, as in many cases, sacrifice real present duties and occupations, for those which appear so temptingly within their grasp. Hence the restlessness, the frequent changes, which are so commonly seen in the career of the class of persons of whom we are speaking. They are always on the eve of some fresh, and each time some permanent, change. All is bright as is a dissolving view, till a short experience destroys the illusion, and some new attraction presents itself to fill the void of the receding vision. Then we hear, "I never was so deceived in my life; but it's just my luck! If I had only taken hold a little sooner, it would have been quite different; but now, owing to, so-and-so, everything is so changed that I had no chance," and it is useless to point out to such a one that the drawbacks might and ought to have been considered and examined beforehand, that rash and sanguine action and decision were the cause of disappointment, and that fate, to which he would fain attribute it, had no hand in the matter.

A kindred quality often the accompaniment of a sanguine temperament, is a want of judgment. We readily admit that there is a natural difference in the degree to which persons are endowed with this quality, and that it is unfair to expect the same soundness and correctness of decision from all alike. But it is not exactly the faculty of seeing the just bearings and relative importance of every question submitted to it of which we speak. Such a gift belongs in a pre-eminent degree only to comparatively few persons. But there is no question that of all powers of the mind the judgment is the most capable of improvement and training. It is the decisions of over-sanguine hopes, of eager and uncontrolled desire, of moral cowardice, which are to be blamed for "the mistakes, the false steps, the train of misfortunes, which make up the history of "ill-fated persons," rather than a natural incapacity of distinguishing a prudent and safe from a rash and a dangerous course of action. Let a child be taught, let those in mature life sternly determine to teach themselves self control in these respects, and to look at things as they really are, and they will find but little difficulty in deciding correctly on the right course of action. They will no longer mistake the mirage of the desert for water, nor the clouds for lights lavishing their azure and warmth, therefore, be in no danger of leaving the safe and beaten track, or stumbling over unseen obstacles, which only escape their observation because their eyes are gazing upon lofty and unreal visions.

To escape these evils, and to pass with tolerable safety and steadiness along the path of life, requires rather a sober than a gifted head; and stumbles and perilous accidents are constantly befalling our "unfortunate" friends may be traced rather to wandering glances around, and to the giddiness of intoxicating hopes and fancies, than to any real difficulty in chosing their steps.

Another great cause of this ill-fortune is want of method and punctuality. An incessant activity may very possibly distinguish a person, and yet he will overlook, neglect and defer most necessary and important matters for ample absence of mental order in his organization. A letter left unanswered, an appointment broken, an account unin-restigated, not from indolence, but constant hurry, which overlooks or puts off the apparently minor—or, it may be the less agreeable—occupation for some more important or attractive one. The consequence is that a good is lost from not being seized at the right moment, or an evil aggravated because the time for arresting it has passed by; or, to take the most favorable view of it, some atonement must be made for neglect, some line of conduct made necessary, because it is too late to retreat without injury or inconsiderateness to others concerned. A calm and unflinching survey of each day's duties before entering upon them would be an infallible remedy for this failing, and a great antidote to those shafts of fate to which those well-meaning blunderers fancy themselves the victims.

Such are a few of the real spokes in the wheel of fortune which mortals first plant for themselves, and then bewail as being expressly inserted for their calamity. We have selected those only which belong to an amiable and well intentioned class of persons, and we have done so because it so frequently appears to be a mystery—to themselves at any rate—how it is that they work assiduously, are not deficient in ability, and really are anxious to rise in the world, and yet that all their exertions are baffled by an "adverse fate"—"Luck's against them!" The fact is that enthusiastic, eager temperaments are precisely those most in danger from the causes we have mentioned. Conscious of their own intentions, and blind to their own defects in their execution, they weary out their friends, and then add to their many disappointments the pain of feeling that those they care for, and whose friendship they value, are being gradually estranged from them. Then come complaints of "sunshine friends," of "unkindness and heartlessness," the feelings and temper become soured, and the whole life is but a melancholy record of failures, disappointments and bitterness of spirit.

The Ring Finger.

We have already noticed the mode of procedure adopted by bridegrooms in placing the ring upon the fourth finger of the left hand. Though it was reached unanimously with the concluding "Amen," a for weightier reason prevailed with many of our forefathers for selecting this finger to bear the matrimonial token. The finger on which the ring is to be worn is the fourth finger of the left hand, next to the little finger; because by the received opinion of the learned and experienced in rippling up and anatomizing men's bodies, there is a vein of blood, which passeth from the fourth finger into the heart, called *vena amoris*, Love's vein; and so the wearing of the ring on that finger signifieth that the love should not vain or failed, but as they did give hands each to the other, so likewise they should give hearts also, whereunto that vein extended. (Swinburne's Treatise of Spousals.) This idea seems to have arisen in Egypt as early as the second century. Appapaian, and Alexandrian historian, says that, in the opinion of the anatomists of Egypt, "a certain most delicate nerve" passed from the ring finger to the heart. But the staunchest upholder of this theory was Lævinus Lemnius, a celebrated sage of Zealand, who lived in the sixteenth century. In his medical practice he had often taken advantage of this connecting artery to restore fainting women to consciousness.

Another National Convention.

Another National Convention of colored citizens, we now learn, is to be held in the City of Washington on the 8th of December of this year The idea seems to have been started in the Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League held last August, in Reading. A resolution was there adopted, recommending such a meeting, and proposing certain resolutions in refer once thereto. Messrs, Nesbit, Forten and Woodson were appointed a committee to consult with other parties, and we learn they have done so. No call, it seems, is issued, but the word "*recommend*" is now construed to fix, recide or call the convention at the time suggested.

We have very positive ideas in regard to such a meeting, and especially at this time, but we give the worthy brethren named, and the well-intended object, all the notice we can, to make the meeting prominent, and therefore notify our readers as requested. Our best wishes for such a meeting as may be a credit to us all, and an aid, and not injury to our great cause.—*Ed.*

THE SIX FOLLIES OF SCIENCE.—The six follies of science are said to be the following: The quadrature of the circle; the establishment of perpetual motion; the philosopher's stone; the transmutation of metals; divination, or the discovery of secrets by magic; and, lastly, judicial astrology. It is unwise to say that anything is impossible, until the impossibility is demonstrated. It is not all impossible that the present century may see that one of these so-called follies is a reality.—*Journal of applied Sciences.*

When a Chicago man can't lie on his back and sleep without dreaming of his mother-in law, it is considered ground for a divorce.

Pennsylvania

Our National Progress, the organ of the colored citizens of Pennsylvania, in view of a temporary vacation, contains as its editorial in its last issue of November 21st, the following:

To our Subscribers, Advertisers, and Friends generally:—

With this issue, (No. 52,) we close Volume Five, and will not issue the first number of Volume Six until *Saturday, January* 30, 1875, with the understanding that if anything occurs in the meantime of more than ordinary importance, we will publish it in an Extra.

Our object in so doing, is, primarily, to enable us to begin the Volume at the beginning of the year, and close it as the year closes. The beginning and the ending of the Paper year in November, has always occasioned us inconvience. We proposed, and had intended to pursue this course last year, but concluded it would be wise to wait until now.

Ever since the connection of the undersigned with the Paper, it has been issued *regularly*, and has more than fulfilled our promises in reference thereto. It has never, for a moment, wavered in the support of true Republican principles and in the earnest defence of the People whom it especially represents. That this Paper is a necessity both to the Republican Party, and to the Colored Citizens, every day more completely demonstrates; and the increased interest in Pennsylvania, and from Maine to Florida, has been evinced by increased subscriptions. We have also to say that our business has been conducted on safe business principles.

We have therefore no reasons for discouragement; and the Paper shall be issued from time to time as we are able.

Let every colored man and woman, and each friend who desires the elevation of the race, subscribe for the ELEVATOR, and, if possible, send us the name of a friend or acquaintance along with your own.

TERMS.

One copy, one year.....$2 00
One copy, six months.....1 00

Invariably in advance.

Communications of general interest solicited.

We send out this, our Prospectus, and hope our friends and those interested in the elevation of the Colored Race will kindly interest themselves in securing names of subscribers and forward to us immediately.

Communications or letters relating to the Editorial Department should be addressed to S. A. NEALE, Allegheny City, Pa., or T. R. H. JOHNSON, Washington, Pa.

All Money Order Letters pertaining to the business management of the paper should be addressed to T. R. H. JOHNSON, Washington, Pa.

[This is the second paper styled "Elevator" which has been commenced in Penn., Jas. McCrummell published the original "Elevator" in 1845-6-7-8 in the City of Philadelphia.—ED. APPEAL.]

The Elevator—A New Journal.

Our National Progress contains a Prospectus of a new journal, *The Elevator*, to be published at Washington, Pennsylvania, as follows:

"We have received the Prospectus, and have since conversed with one of the proprietors of this new journal, to be published at Washington, Pa., in the interest of God and Humanity. There is room for it, and for more—and the devoted and able men in charge of it ought to be well sustained. Mr. Johnson is a most worthy gentleman, formerly teacher in Allegheny county, and Prof. Neale is so well and favorably known that no further mention of him is necessary. He is not only one of the first, but one of the ablest men among us. To Brothers Johnson and Neale we extend our [illegible]."

The following is the Prospectus:

THE ELEVATOR.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Benigno numine, Excelsior, or by the Favor of Providence, Higher, more Elevated.

THE ELEVATOR will be published monthly, at Washington, Pa., and consists of sixteen quarto pages. It is to be devoted to the interests of the Colored People. Its columns will consist of reading matter adapted to the interests of the Colored People, calculated to inform them upon the current topics of the day, and upon all subjects which relate to our political, civil and domestic affairs.

We have the pleasure of announcing that we have made arrangements for publishing, and will issue the first number of the ELEVATOR January 1st, 1875.

We are exceedingly desirous not only to introduce our paper into every family throughout the land, but to gain the individual aid and influence of each subscriber in helping us build up, what we hope, by the favor of Providence, to make one of the finest, purest and most attractive home-papers for our people in the land, and an "elevator" indeed.

We shall aim to make each number better than the previous one, and shall continue to make improvements from time to time as we are able.

Let every colored man and woman, and each friend who desires the elevation of the race, subscribe for the ELEVATOR, and, if possible, send us the name of a friend or acquaintance along with your own.

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In closing up the Fifth Year of *Our National Progress*, we respectfully call the attention of those indebted to us to the opportunity now afforded to pay that indebtedness and begin the Sixth Year, clear of the books. We have endeavored to do a *cash business*, but to do so altogether we have found almost impossible. We have over *two thousand dollars* due to us—not all for subscriptions, but for advertising papers furnished, etc., which we hope to collect during the interim between now and the end of the year.

In view of the past and probable future usefulness of this Paper, we contemplate making some changes, which will be improvements, and to this we we shall immediately address ourselves; and while we shall probably continue to print our paper here, we may possibly remove our central office from Harrisburg.

In view of this statement of the case, we request all indebted to set tle their accounts. Bills have been sent to many, and we are looking for an early and favorable response. In this, we are asking only for our own.

To many friends we are indebted for their energy in behalf of the Paper in the past; and to them we tender our thanks; asking a continuance of their sympathy, confidence, and help, to make our work more effective in the future than ever before.

To the Colored Citizens we may say—if ever there was need of effort for and by ourselves, that time is now! If ever personal sacrifice was demanded to effect results sought, now we are called upon! If ever we needed to nurse our hope, it is now, when brave men lose their wits because of political reverses, and sacrifice their faith both in God and man. Let the Colored Citizens be earnest and hopeful, and all will yet be well. The Omnipotent God yet rules; His helping hand has appeared for us, and will appear for us, just in proportion as we are true to ourselves and our Cause. With Him on our side, no permanent evil can overtake us; and yet we must be workers together with Him to secure desired results. "We must take the current when it serves." Earnestness, Energy, Faith and Work, are our legacy to day. No hour is so dark as that which finds us faint or faithless in our own uplifting. And treachery to ourselves is the only night without a star.

In this interval between now and the beginning of the New Year, we shall be found at our post, somewhere in the great work—"still achieving, still pursuing"—and we hope to live long enough to see complete victory—universal acknowledgment of the rights of American Citizens, everywhere, throught the extent of our common country.

WM. HOWARD DAY, Editor.
C. M. BROWN, Publisher.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, December 5, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Re-assembling of Congress.

Congress is to re-assemble on Monday next. Almost the first business in order in the House after the reading and disposal of the President's Message, is the Civil Rights Bill. The whole Nation has been apparently alarmed for the past two years in consequence of the anticapated passage of a supplementary Civil Rights Bill. So far as the Republicans in Congress, who are opposed to the first measure they seem to forget that they hold their seats in the present Congress, on the strength of the colored vote in the last Presidential election, which strength elected them from their respective Congressional Districts at the same time. It remains to be seen as they are about to go out of office what attitude they will take when the Civil Rights Bill is called up in Congress, next week. The National Republican platform, of 1874, with the Civil Rights plank, will be staring them in the face on the one hand and the probable loss of the nearly one million of colored votes for the next Presidential election on the other. Should they recant from principle and defeat the Civil Rights Bill they need have no hope for the united colored vote again and thus tumble down the main props, which are the colored citizens of the Republican party, and thus lose all the emoluments, Custom Houses, and all other Federal Offices in their hate to accord full civil rights to the Negro.

Hence it will be seen that the Republican colorphobist are in a bad fix, so far as to overcome their prejudices in order to retain the strength of the party. The Democrats in Congress are also in nearly as bad a fix. They have been trying to make the colored citizens believe that their principles are as liberal to them concerning full civil rights as are the Republicans. Both parties in the lower House will have a fair chance to place themselves squarely on the record when the Civil Rights Bill comes up next week, and it will be a good index for the colored citizens to be guided by, if a necessity arises for a National Convention of colored citizens prior to the next Presidential election.

Sacramento City.

A Civil Rights Meeting will be held in the Siloam Baptist Church, Sacramento City, on Tuesday evening next, as a basis of a State movement to co-operate with a National Convention of colored citizens, providing the pending Civil Rights Bill fails to pass the ensuing session of Congress.

DEATH OF A. C. KEYT.—Abner C. Keyt, for many years the theatrical and miscellaneous Bill-Poster of this city, died suddenly, of heart disease, at the Cosmopolitan Hotel on Thursday last. Mr. Keyt was a pioneer bill poster, and was at one time connected with "Thompson," the celebrated pioneer bill poster. Afterwards with the prosperous firm of "Way & Keyt," and subsequently, until his death, was in the popular firm of Keyt & Co., on Commercial street, near Sansome. During his long career in this city he won the confidence and esteem of a large number of all classes, who regret his sudden demise. His remains were interred yesterday. The obsequies took place in the Calvary Church, corner of Geary and Powell streets.

LETTERS—Received from W. L. Brent, St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Williams, Omaha, J. Overton San Jose.

To the care of this office—For Mrs. Mary R. Williams, Mrs. Charlotte Stevens.

Arrival of King Kalakaua and Suite.

King Kalakaua and suite, of the Hawaiian Islands, arrived in this city on Sunday morning last, per U. S. steamer Benicia. He had a grand military reception by troops under command of Col. Wm. H. L. Barnes. The King and suite, and Mayor James Otis, occupied one of the barouches in the procession, which marched from the place of landing of the distinguished guest through some of the principal streets to the Grand Hotel, at which place the military halted until the King was escorted to his parlors in the hotel. In a few moments Mayor Otis and the King appeared on the balcony, when the Mayor made a speech of welcome to the distinguished guest, which the multitude heartily applauded. Every day of the present week the King and suite have been the recipitants of public and private, military and civic ovations.

The greatest wonder of all, however, is to see how quick some American people can overcome their prejudices against color, as the King is much darker in complexion than some of our American colored people who are denied equal civil rights in public places. The way that the King and suite have been feted and treated during his sojourn by our white fellow citizens, makes one conclude that there has either been a sudden abandonment of colorphobia prejudice, or an extraordinary amount of tondyism to a crown head by the San Francisco American people.

The King and suite are destined to Washington City to see General Grant, and will probably extend their visit to Europe before returning to the Sandwich Islands.

[Written expressly for the Pacific Appeal.]

New Literary Society.

A number of gentlemen met on Tuesday evening Nov. 27th, in the Young Men's Hall, for the purpose of forming a Literary Society. The meeting was temporarily organized by electing W. H. Blake as temporary Chairman and W. H. Carter Secretary pro tem. After considerdiscussion as to the title of the Society, it was agreed to name it the ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Wilson and Bell, was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-laws. The meeting the proceeded to elect permanent officers. The following were duly elected: President W. H. Blake; Vice Presidents; Secretary J. B. Wilson; Treasurer I. G. Cary. On motion W. H. Blake was added to the Committee on Constitution. The Society then adjourned to meet again on next Friday evening at the same place.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the annual election of Officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening, last inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term:—Wilford R. Strickland, W. M.; Charles A. Griffith, S. W.; Daniel McCleary, J. W.; Henry Tolbert, Treasurer; William J. Simmons, Secretary.

The installation will take place on Tuesday evening, 15th, inst.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE has taken the first premium at every fair in the State where premiums were offered—Vallejo, Stockton, Modesto, San Jose Los Angeles, London, Paris and Vienna. A. W. Harral, 427 Montgomery Street is the General Agent of the Pacific Coast. Call and see the medals on exhibition and purchase a machine.

SAN JOSE.—Correspondence signed J. O. San Jose, received to late for publication, will be in our next issue.

On November 28th, Occident again defeated Fullerton in a 3-in-5 race. Time—2:19; 2:25; 2:20½.

A man, on being for a suitable inscription for a fondling asylum, proposed: "Thus far, but no farther."

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

DEAR SIR—The case of U. S. Senator elect, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, has deservedly attracted the attention of our people throughout the country. For nearly two years a representative colored man has stood on the threshold of the U. S. Senate as the duly accredited Senator from the sovereign State of Louisiana, and has vainly sought admission. His right to a seat upon the *prima facia* evidence of his election in his credentials, pending any and all investigations as to the legality of the State Government or the Legislature which elected him, has been ignored. The Senate going outside of established precedents never before violated in doing so. It is needless to acquaint you that this action was be-

[illegible] as the *New National Era* asserted last winter, Mr. Pinchback is a colored man. That this was the main reason our journalistic experience in the reading of correspondents' letters from the National Capital in the prominent newspapers of the Union corroborates. The seating of Mr. Pinchback has therefore attained a broader and higher interest than pertains to the constituents of his own particular State. His strong individualistic traits of character, elements of true manhood and sterling integrity of principle, added to his recognized ability and force, makes his presence in the U. S. Senate now of especial interest to our people. We opine that the fears of a Congress whose failure to pass the Civil Rights Bill and enact other Republican measured whose omission did so much in contributing to the party defeat in the recent elections, will give Senator Pinchback his long denied seat next month. But appreciating as we do the importance of the matter, and I may frankly add, outside of all personal consideration, I ask that the colored journalists of the country, through their papers, to make the question of Senator Pinchback's admission to the Senate a common cause; writing up on and demanding simple justice in the Louisiana case. I need not allude to the disturbed and unhappy condition of our State, the result of this anomalous position of the Senate on our affairs. The murders in Grant and Red River parishes, in Colfax and Conshoatta, and the bloody revolution of the 14th of September, together with the crimes and lawlessness all over the State, attest the consequences. In the present temper of the public mind, great influence can be extended by our newspapers, if as colored editors we, with our voice, demand the right in the case of Senator Pinchback and Louisiana.

I have written thus, feeling impressed with the necessity of such united action on our part; and trust therefore that the ideas I have here expressed may find cordial assent in ready expressions in your Journal on the convening of the present Congress.

Very truly, &c.,
G. T. RUBY.
Editor *Louisianian*.

Communication.

STOCKTON Dec. 3rd, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

The Concert given by the A. M. E. Church Sabbath School on Tuesday Evening was well attended long before the hour appointed every seat was filled, the exercises were very appropriate to the occasion, the singing and recitations by the scholars were exceedingly creditable. Professor Carmichael, officiated at the Melodeon, and gave us some elegant music the nett proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School were $31 20. The Committee of arrangments were Alexander Forney, Greenburry Dunham, Joshua Green, W. Moore and C. Turner. Respectfully,

GEORGE JOHNSON.

The American Colored Baptist Consolidated Missionary Association having its membership in all parts of the Union and with delegates from all of the States, East, West, North and South, has been in session in the city of New Orleans during the past week at the First Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Newman's on Common near Claiborne streets. Rev. Mr. Gray of Mississippi is the presiding officer, and Rev. Wm. G. Phillips, of Illinois secretary. Subject matters of conference and discussion have been exceedingly interesting. On Wednesday night J. Sella Martin and Rev. Dr. Perry of New York participating.—*Louisianian.*

Extracts

from a sermon delivered by Rev. H. H. Garnet, on the persecution of the colored people in the South, which appeared in the New York *Herald* of November 5th, says:

The Rev Highland Garnet spoke last evening at the Shiloh Church in Sixth avenue upon the persecutions of the colored people in the South to a crowded audience. He took for his text or "sentiment" as he termed it, the fifty-ninth chapter of Isaiah. The reverend gentleman said:—After the war of the rebellion was over, and the sacrifice of treasure of the blood had been made it was hardly to be hoped that the Nation would find immediate repose. But all hoped for peace, and that hope has proved delusive. The folly of the people who made the rebellion still crops out, and the believe they are not yet conquered but that the Southern heart shall again be fired, and these can be no return to the old order of things—that slavery shall be restored practically, and that they shall secure their separation.—The old idea of those people was by any way they could to perpetuate human bondage. That attempt has been abortive. The succeeded to extant. They intend to devide the country, to rob the arsenals and to make slavery secure and perpetual. The were smitten by the strong arm of an outraged people and by the wrath of God. They brought about a double resistance to themselves. Their first intention was to devide the Union. They had aroused the friends of God and humanity, and men in the South were glad to meet this enemy of God forever. Some others were undisturbed in the enjoyment of their comforts—they cared not what happened to others and when the voice of the Almighty came and said, "Where is thy brother?" They answered "Are we our brothers keeper?" They were prosperous and cared not what happened. Some loved the Union more than they did their God. To talk to them of destroying the Union was the on thing which they could not brook. Seward said there was a higher power than that of the law and the Constitution, which was God, and a storm of ologuy and derision was launched at him. But all those saw that they must meet this enemy, and a defeat more overwhelming than that of the men who endeavered to destroy the Union never took place.

So thought the question of the persecution in the South could be settled by the colored people moving away from Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama where they were oppressed to cities like States where land was cheap, and they could be welcomed. It would be the best retreibution upon those who persecuted them, and they would starve to death without negro help for the Irish and the German won't work for the wages of the negro.

A Good Education.

The late Edward Everett condensed into a single brief paragraph his estimate of what constituted a good education. Here it is:

"To read the English language well, to write with dispatch a neat legible hand, and to be master of the first four rules of arithmetic, so as to despose of at once, with accuracy, every question of figures which comes up in practice—I call this a good education. And if you add the ability to write pure, grammatical English, I regard it as an excellent education. These are the tools. You can do much with them, but you are hopeless without them. They are the foundation, and unless you begin with these, not with flashy attainments a little geology, and all other ologies and osophies, are ostentatious rubbish."

Proclamation.

To King Kalakaua:

With best compliments, we congratulate your Majesty on your safe arrival in this country, and we are pleased to find that you have been so far well received. Beware of friends with sinister intentions, who over-do matters for political advancement.

NORTON I.

Complaints having been made by some of the vessels wanting cargoes that there are not sufficient dock accommodations on the Water Front we, Norton I, Doi gratia Emperor, &c., do hereby degree that the city authorities provide more dock accommodations to supply the needs of the shipping, and that if funds are necessary, the bonds of the Empire of the Norton I, which are at the service of the city, if they provide for the payment of the interest.

NORTON I.

Born.

CRAVEN—Recently in this city, a son to the wife of Mr. Craven.

Marriages.

DAILY-BAILY—At the residence of Mr. Powers, in Chico, on Thursday, November 19th, 1874, by Rev. W. Purdy, Cornelius Daily and Louisa Baily.

A Promenade Concert

Will be given at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SIXTH STREET,
Between Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND,

On Thursday Eve'g, Dec. 10, 1874.

The above Entertainment will be given for the benefit of

JOHN H. BROWN,

who has been afflicted with Paralysis for over 17 months.

Committee of Arrangements.
CORNELIUS FRANCIS, HENRY LANCASTER,
THOMAS McCOLLOUGH.

Tickets may be purchased at Madden & Morrison's, corner, between Broadway and Washington; Oster & Jackson's, No 1 Oakland Harbor; also at Mr. Hall's Drinking Saloon, Third Street, or at Mr. Hinkle's, Lee and Powell; Gu'ss', North wast corner of Sixteen and Powell Streets.

A GRAND MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the Members of

Mosaic Lodge, No. 11,
F. & A. M.

On Monday Eve'g, Dec 28, '74,
AT THE
Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,
Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason, for the benefit of their

Charity Fund.

Committee of Arrangements.
John Hayne, Rudolph Logue,
Richard E. Schofield, Theodore E. Cooper,
Robert W. McClung, Samuel A. Smith,
Charles H. Fellows.

Honorary Committee.
HAMMILL LODGE, No. 1.
William Dailey, Charles H. Fitzhugh,
Anthony Osborn, W. H. Marshall,
M. A. Jansing.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3.
James A. Sunday, David Dunn,
J. W. Young, John H. Patterson,
Richard Howard.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 4.
James E. Fraser, Daniel C. Kelley,
F. K. Spotswood, James V. Williams,
Henry Tolbert, Edwin A. Thompson.

WETHINGTON LODGE, No. 7.
John C. Palmer, Henry E. Morris,
Thomas Daniels, Richard J. Hall,
James A. Silver, P. Amedon.

Reception Committee.
W. H. Blake,
C. A. Griffith, C. L. Gomis,
I. C. Wilson,
Chairman on John Full, Anthony Osborn.

MASONIC NOTICES.

THE MEMBERS OF VICTORIA Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend the annual meeting, to be held at the Lodge-room, S. W. corner of Mason and Jackson streets, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, December 7th, A.D. 1874, at eight o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year. By order of

JAMES A. REEDER, W M
WILLIAM H. HILLERY, Sec'y.

THE MEMBERS OF WETHINGton Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting to be held at their hall, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 10, 1874, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Every member is requested to be present.

By order of the W M
THOMAS DUSTIN, Sec'y.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of the CALIFORNIA COCOA-NUT PULVERIZING COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, December 8th, 1874, at eight o'clock, at the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason. Stockholders will please take notice. Citizens are cordially invited to attend. By order of the President.

B. J. FLETCHER.

NOTICE.

A MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIzens of this city will be held on NEXT TUESDAY EVENING, 8th instant, at the Young Men's Union Benefical Society's Hall to take into consideration the celebration of the first of January, 1875. All are cordially invited.

S. PENETON, Prest Y. M. U. B. S.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y

And others.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FONTERROSA and Prof. JOHN ROLL are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the west; they can be found at No. 823 Jackson street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can tell kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and spells; cures love; returns anything that is lost; visions you crazy, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give licensed lessons to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

A. W. BREVETT,
Colored Employment Office,
No. 32 Everett Street,
Near Third, bet. Mission and Third, SAN FRANCISCO

Furnishes all kinds of Help, Colored or White. Also, Men to clean Houses and Offices. Fi st class Colored Waiters in Full Dress, for Balls, Parties and Weddings. Prompt attention given to all orders.

O. BERGSON,
Carpenter and Builder,
300 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO

FIRST GRAND
Annual Promenade Concert
—OF THE—
SUMNER GUARD
—WILL BE GIVEN AT—
PACIFIC HALL (Bush Street,)
—ON—
Friday Evening, Jan. 1, 1875.
☞ Full particulars next week

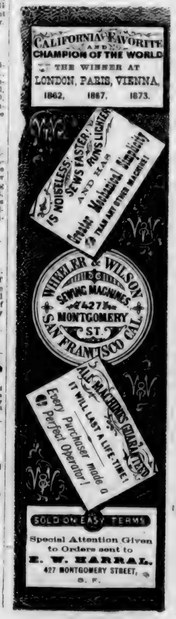
WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, BIG., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. QUINT, No. 1206 Mason St.
HARRY EDGERTON, No. 126 Post St.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
Cast Off Boots and Shoes,
AT No. 819 FOURTH STREET, below Bryant.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by
C. H. VALENTINE.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,
Surgeon & Accoucheur
343 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 267,113 68
TOTAL ASSETS $767,113 68
D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
Chas. R. BOND, Secretary.



Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, (4th land. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from the San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business as attend In In Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PRINCEMONT, JOHN ROLL, of THE Pacific avenue, has taken the stall away from the Cott economically, as operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Roll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cost and skill can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN ROLL, 325 Pacific Street.

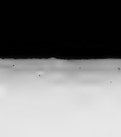
CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN BERGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO.
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair Straightened, made into any style desired. Combings Taken and Dressed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Bastion Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Charcoal, Egg and Pea Coal, (Spring Hill) Cumberland Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Lime and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Goods Delivered to any part of the City, Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance { 633 Clay Street, to Office, 623 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi Annually; Loans made on approved security; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey etc.
The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
ap13-1y.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Manila Rope, Tarred Manila Rope, Hemp Rope, Whale Line, Etc.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE,
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HEMP ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 618 FRONT STREET.

EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
307 Sansome St.
Risdon Building.
BUTTER! LARGE Prize TEAS

DELMONICO SALOON
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
324 & 326 FIRST STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Hack Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE BRASES,
DEPOT OF
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
WOOLF ANTELOPE, PURPLE, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.
☞ All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
in three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Bust of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The terrors and Conclusions of the present political campaign. Pictures of Horace Greeley, Gen. Grant, Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens. Entirely original. The best, best selling one and price. If you want to make money send 10c for sample to the world and territory at once. Terms, &c., forwarded on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 720 Commerce, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Bond Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE.
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before R. V. Jones, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.
Above Stockton, San Francisco
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc. ap4

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Natural Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It quite Rheumatism, Heart Pain, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, sore Throat, Piles, Etc. Old Sores Cured as now be entitled to consumption. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 720 Commerce, Cal.

WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
SACRAMENTO
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.
25 Beds to Let, Double or Single, to and 25 cents per night.
Meals from 5 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 25 and 75 cents.
Address Mr. and Mrs. M. A. JACKSON.

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WHITE & BAUER,
PROPRIETORS OF
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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
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CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Kelly)
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Burtzler's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ap13

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention au30

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,
KEARNY STREET,
Has taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared as usual to supply its customers with the best the market affords, and has secured a First Class French Cook, and no other will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals Furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. R. R.
CONDENSED
Sunday, April 26th, 1874.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Stage for Vallejo, (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento; also with Stages for Knight's Landing.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Valley Steamer from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) Bay Zone Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger (via Oakland) for Stockton only. Connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Tehama and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Daily, excepted), Valley Steamer from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland), connecting at Lathrop with Freight and Accommodation for Stockton.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.
Sundays only—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.
Sundays only—10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.
From San Francisco to Berkeley.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.
Sundays only—10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 a.m.; 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 11.30 a.m., and 12.00 p.m.
From Berkeley to San Francisco.
Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m., and 1.00 a.m.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30 and 11.30 p.m.
Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco From Passenger Depot, Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Mateo for Pescadero; at Menlo Park for Searsville; at Gilroy for Springs; at Pajaro for Watsonville and Camp; and at Hollister for Camp Hollister Hot Springs, and Soledad, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.
3.20 P.M. Daily (Saturdays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, and Way Stations.
SUNDAYS ONLY, will run to San Jose only.
SATURDAYS, will leave at 2.30 P.M.
4.40 P.M. Daily (Saturdays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.
A. C

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....365,000
CARLOS NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1836.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
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San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Whistles of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
FOR SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines,
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

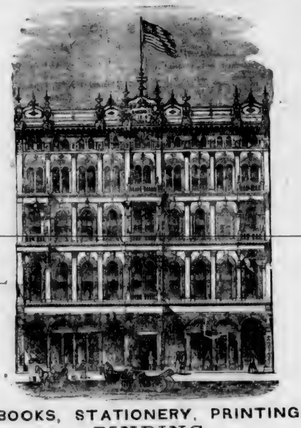
NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
U. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
[Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
23 kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
P. H. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of pupils, girls and boys, to teach them the true accent of their native expression.
N. B.—To girls the branches and the finest kinds of needle work will be taught, or any accomplishment, music, etc., parents wishes taught.
Where a class of ten is ready, the lady, who is highly recommended by the clergy, will visit schools. For the information address "LADY READER," care Pacific Digest, 415 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

A NOBLE WORK
—
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.
—
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Look After the Eyes.

Multitudes of men and women have made their eyes weak for life by the too free use of eyesight, reading small print and doing fine sewing. In view of these things, it is well to observe the following rules in the use of the eyes:

Avoid all sudden changes between light and darkness.

Never read by twilight on a very cloudy day.

Never sleep so that on waking the eyes shall open on the light of the window.

Do not use eyesight by light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light of a window.

It is best to have the light from above, or obliquely, or over the left shoulder.

Too much light creates a glare and pains and confuses the sight. The moment you are sensible of an effort to distinguish, that moment stop and talk, walk or ride.

As the sky is blue and the earth green, it would seem that the coil ing should be of a bluish tinge, the carpet green, and the walls of some mellow tint.

The moment you are instinctively inclined to rub the eyes, that moment cease to use them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking do not forcibly open them, but apply saliva with the finger, and then wash your eyes and face with warm water.

THE BEAUTY OF PURITY.—Goethe was in company with a mother and daughter, when the latter, being reproved for something, blushed and burst into tears. He said to the mother: "How beautiful your reproach has made your daughter! The crimson hue and these silvery tears become her much better than any ornament of gold or pearls that may be hung on the neck of any woman; these are never seen unconnected with moral purity. A fellblown flower, sprinkled with purest hue, is not so beautiful as this child-blushing beneath her parent's displeasure and shedding tears of sorrow for her fault. A blush is a sign which nature hangs out to show where chastity and honor dwell."

A New Motive Power.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, IF TRUE.

John W. Keeley, of Philadelphia claims to have invented a new motor—a new principle of motive power as far superior to steam as steam was superior to wind and water power. What this principle is, as yet, remains a secret known only to the inventor, and as such, would naturally be entitled to all the incredulity that has invariably attached to exorbitant claims of a similar character. There are, however, certain statements made concerning it which will soon be susceptible of proof or disproof, as well as certain names connected with it that will compel the respectful consideration of the public. A number of gentlemen in Philadelphia and in Worcester have contributed money to further the construction of the machine, and in New York, John J. Cisco, Israel Corse, — Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, and others are said to have advanced considerable sums of money on condition of receiving the exclusive right to dispose of the machine in certain prescribed territories. The new apparatus is in the house of the inventor, John W. Keeley, No. 1619 Master Street, Philadelphia. It is so near completed to his satisfaction that a model for deposit in the Patent Office at Washington has been begun and will soon be finished.

TWO GALLONS OF WATER FOR DRAWING A TRAIN TO SAN FRANCISCO AND BACK.

Mr. Keeley asserts that with only two gallons of water he would be able to draw a train of cars from Philadelphia to San Francisco and back again. The water, it is stated by a friend of Mr. Keeley, would be used over and over, something as steam is utilized in a condensing engine. Incredible as this claim is, the inventor further declares that by obtaining this vast power without the use of fuel, without the use of chemicals of any kind, and without the use of electricity or magnetic currents.

A PRESSURE OF SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS TO THE SQUARE INCH.

But the most marvelous statement is yet to be made. Mr. Keeley claims that in the machine now at his residence he has developed the enormous pressure of several thousand pounds to the square inch!

When it is remembered that steam boilers are only subjected to a strain of from thirty to perhaps two hundred pounds per square inch, according to the purposes for which they are constructed, a proper sense of this leap upward to seven thous and pounds will be realized. With this power at his command, unoccumbered with a corresponding cost and weight of metal, man's complete conquest over nature would seem to be a thing of the near future.

A TEST.

On November 10th there was a test of the apparatus in its unfinished state. This was made in the presence of ten gentlemen; among them were three experts. These experts were necessarily among the personal friends of the inventor. It would not do before patents were obtained to allow skilful mechanics who might successfully guess the source of power and afterwards use it for their own advantage, to be present. The three gentlemen referred to were William H. Rutherfor, of No. 1504 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, chief engineer in the United States Navy, now on sick leave; J. Snowden Bell, a mechanical engineer and an associate in the office of Charles B. Collier, on Chestnut and Seventh streets, who is Mr. Keeley's attorney, employed to take out the necessary patents; and a Mr. Boechtel, a metal worker who is a friend and neighbor of the inventor.

Mr. Collier last Friday evening finished writing a report of the test, to which all three attached to their names. This document was intended, it was said, exclusively for the satisfaction of those persons who were pecuniarily interested, and was jealously withheld from the inspection of all others, in order not to awaken the attention of mechanics and others in this country or elsewhere, who might make an improper use of any knowledge they might gain, but they expressed themselves well assured of what they saw of the secret of the discovery!

WHAT THE INVENTION WILL ACCOMPLISH.

Should his apparatus prove able to accomplish all he predicts for it, it is impossible to over-estimate the benefits to be derived. Its cheapness would banish coal from all our railroads, steamboats and manufactories. Further inventions in the conversion of the mechanical action into heat would even render coal unnecessary for fuel.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following extracts are taken from the President's Message delivered to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress Assembled, at Washington, Dec. 7, 1874:

Other questions having been treated, next came the

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The right of franchise I regard as essential to the general prosperity everywhere, and especially so in Republics, where both education or previous condition does not enter into accounts in giving the suffrage. Next to the public school, the post-office is the greatest agent of education over our vast territory. The rapidity with which new sections are being settled, increases the facilities for these advantages—

The President, after calling attention to the report of the Postmaster General, speaks of the

SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

Your attention will be called to the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the Southern States. On the 14th of September last the Governer of Louisiana called upon me, as provided by the Constitution and laws of the United States, to aid in the suppression of domestic violence in that State. This call was made in view of a proclamation issued on that day by D. B. Pesn, stating that he was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1872, and calling upon the militia of the State to arm, assemble, and drive from power the "usurpers" as he designated the officers of the State Government. On the next day I issued my proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse within five days thereof, and subsequently learned that on that day they had taken forcible possession of the State House. Troops were ordered by me to support the existing and recognized State Government; but before the expiration of the five days the insurrectionary movement was practically abandoned, and the officers of the State Government, with some minor exceptions, resumed their powers and duties.

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

Considering that the present State administration of Louisiana has been the only Government in that State for nearly two years; that it has been entirely acknowledged and acquiesced in as such by Congress, and more than once expressly recognized by me, I regarded it as my clear duty, when legally called upon for that purpose, to prevent its overthrow by an armed mob under pretence of fraud and irregularity in the election of 1872. I have heretofore called the attention of Congress to this subject, stating that on account of frauds and forgeries committed at said election, and because it appears that the returns thereof were never legally canvassed, it was impossible to tell thereby who were chosen; but from the best sources of information at my command I have always believed the present State officers received a majority of the legal votes actually cast at that election. I repeat what I said in my special message of February 13, 1873—that in the event of no action by Congress, I must continue to recognize the government heretofore recognized by me.

INTIMIDATING ELECTORS.

I regret to say that with the preparations for the late elections a decided indication appeared in some localities in the Southern States of a determination, by acts of violence and intimidation, to deprive citizens of the freedman class of the ballot, because of their political opinions. Bands of men, masked and armed, made their appearance. White League and other societies were formed; large quantities of arms and ammunition were imported and distributed to these organizations; military drills, with menacing demonstrations, were held; and with all these, murders enough were committed to spread terror among those whose political action was to be suppressed, if possible, by these iniquitous and criminal proceedings. In some places colored laborers were compelled to vote according to the wishes of their employers, under threats of discharge if they voted otherwise, and there are too many instances in which, when these threats were disregarded, they were remorsely executed by those by whom made. I understand that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution was made to prevent this state of things, and those prescribed in the Act of May 1st, 1870, with amendments, were passed to enforce its provisions, the object being to guarantee to all citizens the right to vote, and to protect themselves in the free enjoyment of that right. Enjoined by the Constitution to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and convinced by undoubted evidence that violations of said Act had been committed, and that a widespread and flagrant disregard of it was contemplated, the proper officers were instructed to prosecute offenders, and troops stationed at convenient points to aid these officers, if necessary, in the performance of their duties. Complaints are made of this interference by Federal authority, but if said amendment and Act do not provide for such interference under the circumstances as above stated, then they are without meaning, for they in effect make the whole scheme of colored enfranchisement worse than mockery and little worse than a crime. Possibly Congress may find it due to truth and justice to assert again, by means of a committee, whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real, or the reports thereof were manufactured for the occasion. The whole number of troops in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Maryland and Virginia at the time of the election, were 4,082. This embraces the garrisons of all the Southern from the Delaware to the Gulf of Mexico.

THE ARKANSAS SITUATION.

Another trouble has arisen in Arkansas. Article 13 of the Constitution of that State, which was adopted in 1868, and upon the approval of which by Congress the State was restored to representation as one of the States of the Union, provides in effect that before any amendments proposed to this Constitution shall become a part thereof, they shall be passed by two successive assemblies, and then be submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the State voting thereon. On the 11th of May, 1874, the Government convened an extra session of the General Assembly of the State, which, on the 18th of the same month, passed an Act providing for a Convention to frame a new Constitution. Pursuant to this Act an election was held on the 30th of June, 1874. The Convention was approved, and Delegates chosen thereto, who assembled on the 14th of last July, and formed a new Constitution, the schedule of which provides for the election of a new set of State officers in a manner contrary to the then existing election laws of the State. On the 13th of October, 1874, this Constitution, as therein provided, was submitted to the people for their approval or rejection, and, according to the election returns, was approved by a large majority of those qualified to vote thereon; and at the same election persons were chosen to fill all the State, county and township offices. The Governor elected in 1872, for the term of four years turned over his office to the Governor chosen under the new Constitution. Whereupon the Lieutenant-Governor, also elected in 1872, for a term of four years, claiming to act as Governor, and alleging that said proceedings by which the new Constitution was made and a new set of officers elected was unconstitutional, illegal and void, called upon me, as provided in Section 4, Article 4 of the Constitution, to protect the State against domestic violence. As a Committee of Congress is now investigating the political affairs of Arkansas, I have declined to interfere. The whole subject of Executive interference with the affairs of a State is repugnant to public opinion, to the feelings of those, who, from their official capacity, must be used in such interposition, and to him or them who must direct. Unless most clearly on the side of law, such interference, with the law to support it, is condemned without a hearing. I desire that all necessity for Executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete! I invite the attention not of Congress, but the people of the United States to the cause and effects of these unhappy questions. Is there not a disposition on one side to magnify wrong and outrages, and on the other side to belittle or justify them? If public opinion could be directed to a correct survey of what it is, and to rebuking wrong, and aiding the proper authorities in punishing it, a better state of feeling would be inculcated, and soon we would have that peace which would leave the States free indeed to regulate their own domestic affairs.

I believe that on the part of citizens of the Southern States, among the better part of them, there is a fraternal form of government given them, to protect them and their property should be perfected. The report of the Secretary, herewith attached, gives much information on this subject, to which you are respectfully referred.

THE PENSIONERS.

The Act of Congress prescribing the cases in which the pensioners must subscribe before drawing their pensions cuts off from this bounty a few survivors of the war of 1812 residing in the Southern States. I recommend the restoration of this bounty to all such. The number of persons whose names would be restored to the list of pensioners is not large. They are all old persons, who could have taken no part in the rebellion, and the services for which they were awarded pensions were in the defense of the whole country.

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, herewith transmitted, contains suggestions of much interest to the general public. It refers to the approaching Centennial Anniversary, and the part his Department is going to take in it. I feel that the nation at large is interested in having the exhibition a success, and commend to Congress such action as will secure a greater interest in it. Already many foreign nations have signified their intention to be represented at it. It may be expected that every civilized nation will be represented.

Proclamation.

Understanding that large amounts of the Emperor's revenues and rents are gambled away in stocks and wasted, and, whereas, the National credit and the credit of the country in the investment of funds is greatly injured thereby; Now, therefore, all whom it may concern, That all such licentious and wrong doers will have to make a strict account, as fifty cents thrown away could be applied to some useful purpose.

NORTON I.

"COME, don't be timid," said a couple of foolish snobs to two mechanics; "sit down and make yourselves our equals." "We'd have to blow out our brains to do that," was the reply.

It has been noticed that nothing makes a women laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 19, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The President's Message.

President Grant's message—extracts of which will be found on our first page—more than comes up to the expectations of the colored citizens, as they were led to believe, from dispatch reports from time to time, that he was hostile to their full rights as citizens. His elaborate and liberal ideas on education—the recent Louisiana and Arkansas troubles, dispels all the false reports concerning his attitude towards the interests of the colored race. It remains now to be seen, since His Excellency's liberal ideas and suggestions concerning the rights of citizens, as in accordance with the amendments to the Constitution, what the two-thirds Republican majority who now control the House will do with the Civil Rights bill?

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 7, 1874.

We arrived here at half-past nine o'clock last night amidst one of the most heavy and chilling fogs that we have seen and felt for a long time even in the "Bay City." Great anxiety in and around the depot had been manifested by the delay of the Western bound train, which was overdue, which we have learned since was in consequence of the great accident which occurred, of which, no doubt, you have already seen in the dispatches published in the daily papers, concerning the wounded, killed, etc. On going to our quarters we met our "mutual" friend, Aaron L. Jackson, and had "a talk," and reconciled some difference of opinion between us, and which was set forth in the *Elevator* a few months ago. Happily we now again smoke the pipes of peace.

Although our lecture had been given extensive publicity through the press and pulpit, we had fears of a slim attendance owing to the thick, chilling fog, which almost obscured, except at very short distance, the gaslights on the streets. The lecture and meeting came off, however, and was as set forth in the *Daily Record* of Wednesday last, which read thus:

THE MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.—A large number of colored persons assembled at the Siloam Baptist Church last evening to hear Peter Anderson's lecture on the subject of Civil Rights. The meeting was organized by the election of Rev. William Z. Dean as Chairman, and George H. Fisher, Secretary. Mr. Anderson spoke at length in review of his subject, and was tendered a vote of thanks. After which some resolutions were introduced, but not adopted, concerning a State Convention, which were discussed by Rev. J. F. Jordan, Messrs. G. W. Booth, R. H. Small and Lockett. The meeting then adjourned.

In our business intercourse around the city next day we perceived some changes of location—among the barbers N. Christopher, or Christopher & Small have removed from the Pioneer Hall building, on Seventh street—Christopher is on Fourth street, opposite the old St. George hotel building, and Small is with Dunlap, in the Golden Eagle hotel barber shop; Aaron L. Jackson, whose barber shop we also visited, still is located in the Capital Hotel; B. Cogar also remains in the old spot, on Front street. The ladies' hair dressing establishments, particularly those of Mrs. Virginia A. Brown and Mrs. Isaiah Dunlap, seem to hold their own. Mrs. J. Fletcher Jordan, wife of the Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, arrived here a short time since. The Rev. gentleman, also gave us an introduction to the lady at the breakfast table in Mrs. William's boarding-house. We find Mrs. Jordan to be a highly accomplished lady. They have one child, a little girl, who is quite intelligent for her tender age. The election on Monday, for School Directors, as you have already heard, resulted in the choice of one Democrat and three Republicans, hence the colored pupils will remain in the Grammar School.

We may return to the "Bay City" by Thursday.

The Transit of Venus.

The following telegraphic dispatch from Professor Davidson, Chief Astronomer of the American expedition to Nagasaki, gives an interesting account of the success of the expedition and the observations at Cario, Suez, Thebes and Shanghai:

NAGASAKI, Dec. 9.—During our observations of the transit of Venus the weather was unusually cloudy and unpromising. The time at which it was calculated the transit began passed away without being able to record the exact moment. The first contact with trustworthy results was after about a quarter of an hour, and before Venus reached the stage of her second contact. The observer at the Equatorial caught a glimpse of the sun and the planet and was quite successful in taking several measurements of the planets during the interval between the first and second contact. The time at which the second contact occurred was obtained with success and recorded. Shortly after the latter contact further measurement of the distance between Venus and the Sun's western edge were made with the micrometer. In all there were taken 150 micrometric measurements of the fine between Venus. Besides these, thirty one micrometric observations were made of the passage of both edges of the Sun across the meridian of the station, and similar views of the right and left rims of Venus in crossing the same line. Eighteen micrometric surveys were made of the respective declinations of the Sun and planet by observing both the upper and lower limbs while passing the meridian. About sixty excellent photographs of the transit during various periods of the occurrence were taken. Extreme good fortune attended the astronomers, for just as Venus departed from the Sun the clouds began to gather and threaten rain. Towards the close of November we were enabled to telegraph the difference of longitude to Vladivostock so that the position of the location of the position here is definitely known.

At Hobart Town, (Tasmania,) although the weather was bad, our observations of the time of the transit were particularly successful. We succeeded in taking 113 photographs of Venus during its passage over the disc of the sun.

Observations of the transit of Venus were taken at Cairo and also at Suez.

The photographic observations at Thebes were perfectly successful.

At Shanghai the weather was overcast and the sun was obscured.

Correspondence.

STOCKTON, Dec. 7th, 1874.

Mr. Editor:—

There has but little transpired here since my last. Revival meetings have been going on among us. I see by the daily papers that King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, had arrived in your city, per steamer Benicia, and that the citizens of San Francisco gave a reception due to his exalted station. I suppose some of the color-phobists thought it "unconstitutional," owing to his colored complexion, which we hope will not debar him from any civil rights on the ground of color when he arrives in Washington.

More anon.

H. S. R.

P. S.—We expect you up here soon to speak on the question of civil rights, or some such subject, to help get our people interested in their political welfare.

H. S. R.

PERSONAL.—Edward J. H. Allen, formerly of Justin Gates & Bro., of Sacramento, is graduating for a Medical Doctor at Toland's Medical College in this city. Our friend Allen is a promising young man, and we wish him a speedy success as a graduate.

THE CRAFTSMAN.—This fine Masonic periodical for December has again reached our office. Its contents are ornate and instructive, and bids fair to eclipse many of the Eastern Masonic monthlies.

Indefinite Postponement of the National Council.

The following circular which has been circulated in the East, reached our office by private hands yesterday.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 19, 1874.

Prof. W. Howard Day:

DEAR SIR:—Please say in *Our National Progress* that the Committee on Correspondence have reluctantly, but unanimously concluded, that in consequence of the recent disasters which have befallen the Republican Party in the late elections, the holding of the proposed National Council of Colored Men at Washington, D. C., on the 8th of December next, is impractical, *and is therefore indefinitely postponed.*

Everything that can be done should be done for the Civil Rights Bill; but it really seems in the face of the discouragements, that a National Meeting is impracticable.

With high regard, yours,

WILLIAM NESBIT.

The Mississippi Outrages.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The *Herald* publishes letters from Gov. Ames of Mississippi and O. V. Shearer, editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, giving accounts of Monday's disturbance from different political standpoints. Ames denounces the White Leagues and Taxpayers' Leagues, and charges them with unwarrantably forcing themselves on the Grand Jury finding the indictment, and generally interfering without just cause with the legally constituted authorities. The Vicksburg Taxpayers' Commission appointed a deputation, who waited on Crosby, urging him to resign. A mob of six hundred afterward visited him and he resigned, to save his life. The other officials escaped. The mob took forcible possession of the court house. Crosby returned to the city on Saturday. The city was full of armed men. On Monday fighting commenced at 9 P.M. and continued with results already known. The attack on the negroes by the whites was a perfect slaughter. The negroes were under a flag of truce when the White Leagues assaulted them. Sixty or eighty negroes were killed, but none of their opponents were hurt. Unarmed negroes going to town on cotton bales were killed. The first man killed was a Presbyterian minister.

Minutes of the Literary Organization.

The Elliott Literary Institute met pursuant to adjournment, on Friday evening, Dec. 4, 1870:

The President, Wm. H. Blake, in the Chair.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on Constitution and By-laws reported.

A copy of the Constitution and By-laws were read and adopted, and the Committee discharged.

Two new members were admitted after being duly elected.

Institute adjourned to meet Friday evening, Dec. 11, at the Hall of the Young Mens' Beneficial Society.

J. B. WILSON, Sec.

ONCE AGAIN into our sanctum cometh the STAR SPANGLED BANNER, the December number, and the one which closes its twelfth year of success. Few are there who know not this splendid paper, with its forty long columns, size of *Ledger*, illustrated, and just *crammed* with the very best reading—Poems, Tales, Stories, Sketches, Wit, Humor, and Fun. It also contains the celebrated "Rogues' Corner," in which every swindler, humbug, quack and fraud in America has been, is, and will be fully exposed. For 1875 every subscriber receives the paper fully prepaid, and either a pair of charmin "Prang" cromos, an elegant dictionary, album, book, or choice of twelve premiums—any one being worth more than the price of the paper, which is only $1.00 a year. No paper is more thoroughly established, better known or better liked. Specimens for six cents. He who fails to subscribe fails to do what he *should do*. Send $1 to "Banner Publishing Co.," Hinedale, N. H.

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Comments on the Election in Louisiana.

The following is from the New Orleans *Louisianian* of November 13th, a newspaper published by colored men in that city:

THE STATE ELECTION.

At this time we are not prepared to say what is the actual result of the election—that is, whether the State has gone Republican or Democratic; but we believe the Republicans have succeeded in electing the Treasurer and a bare majority of the members of the House of Representatives and three out of the six members of Congress. If this is a correct estimate, we have had a very narrow escape, indeed; and all those who believe that the overthrow of Republican rule in Louisiana would result in the re-enslavement of the colored people and the annihilation of new-comers, should go down upon their knees and thank God for this much; and while we shall join them in their thanksgiving and rejoice in the escape, at the same time we wish it to be understood that we entertain no fears of the direful results predicted in the case of a Democratic victory. To us this election is full of hopeful signs. It has taught two valuable lessons. First—That the colored people are not to be thrown out of its swaddling clothes, and can no longer be used by designing, selfish and unscrupulous white demagogues; that official power and patronage are not more powerful than the people; that nominations obtained by corrupt and unscrupulous means will not command the votes of the suffragans; and last, but not least by far, that colored men are no more nor less than *men*, and will vote and act with those whom they believe will respect their manhood and advance their interests. Second—It has corrected an erroneous opinion heretofore entertained by the whites, that under no circumstances can the colored people be induced to co-operate with them politically. For, however mistaken the policy of entering into compromises in places where the colored people are unquestionably in the majority, the Terrebonne compromise is proof positive that the white and colored people can and will ultimately join hands politically, and work out the redemption of Louisiana; provided, that, in the event of a Conservative success in the contest, they do not forget that there are more colored votes in the State than there are white and attempt to ignore them. For if such a policy as this should be adopted it would force the colored voters back into a solid phalanx, which, under the leadership of shrewd and courageous leaders, would soon dislodge those they had assisted to power, which they abused.

We disagree with our contemporaries, the *Bulletin* and the *Republican*, in the explanation of causes which led colored men to vote the opposition ticket. The former thinks that the colored men who voted the Democratic ticket did so through fear, having been made to feel the superiority of the white race; and the latter says, they were paid. It was neither of these causes. The true solution of the remarkable conduct on the part of our colored friends is to be found in the extraordinary manner in which the late primary organizations of the Republican party were perfected; notoriously were the mass of honest, laboring, non-office-holding Republicans denied participation in this important work, except at the risk of their lives, and in some instances (such as the Tenth Ward) Democratic roughs were employed by Government officials, State and Federal, to intimidate colored Republicans and prevent them from electing their representative men in their own conventions. It is a manly shame and indignant protest against as being treated as political tools by our Republican allies, and the extension of the olive branch of peace to the native whites. Let us hope that these salutary lessons may not be lost, but that out of them may come that lasting peace of which Louisiana stands so much in need.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—God knows what keys in the human soul to touch, in order to draw out its sweeter and most perfect harmonies. They may be the minor strains of sadness and sorrow; they may be the loftier notes of joy and gladness. God knows where the melodies of our natures are, and what discipline will bring them forth. Some with plaintive tongues must walk in lowly vales of life's weary way; others in loftier hymns sing of nothing but joy, as they tread the mountain tops of life, but all unite without discord or jar as the ascending anthem of loving and believing hearts finds its way into the chorus of the redeemed heaven.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., held in Masonic Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Thursday evening, Dec. 10th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James H. Riker, W. M.; H. S. Morris, S. W.; J. H. Harris, J. W.; Fitzjames Vosburg, Treasurer; Thos. Dustin, Secretary.

At an annual election of Mosaic Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M., held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2d, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Peter Anderson, W. M.; Samuel A. Smith, S. W.; Richard B. Schofield, J. W.; John Harris, Treasurer; Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, Secretary. The retiring Master will install the officers elect on Tuesday evening, 22d instant.

Communication.

NASHVILLE TENN., Dec. 4, 1874.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Can you furnish any information of the whereabouts of Nathaniel H. Dunlap, formerly of San Francisco, Cal., if so, please inform.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN J. CARY,
Nashville, Tenn.

Died.

HOGAN—At Salt Spring Island, British Columbia, Nov. 17th, Richard J. Hogan (formerly of San Jose), aged about 30 years.

NEW YEAR'S

ENTERTAINMENT!

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

—WILL BE GIVEN BY—

Friday Evening, Jan. 1st, 1875,

(New Year),

—BY THE—

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY

IN THE SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, to commemorate the

Emancipation Proclamation.

Particulars hereafter.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M.—The members of the above named Chapter are hereby notified to attend the Stated Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of the H. P.

JAS. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

A GRAND

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the Members of

Mosaic Lodge, No. 11,

F. & A. M.

On Monday Eve'g, Dec 28, '74,

AT THE

Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,

Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason, for the benefit of them.

Charity Fund.

Committee of Arrangements.

John Harris, Richard B. Schofield, Robert W McCleary, Samuel A. Smith, Charles H. Fisher.

Honorary Committee.

HANNIBAL LODGE, No. 1.

William Davis, Anthony Osborn, Charles H. Winfield, W. H. Marshall, M. A. Jackson.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3.

James A. Bowler, J. W. Young, David Dunn, John H. Patterson, Michael Howard.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 4.

James E. Finnon, W. A. Copeland, Henry Talbert, Daniel C. McMary, James V. Williams, James A. Thompson.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 1.

John G. Fuller, Thomas Dustin, James A. Riker, Henry A. Morris, Richard A. Hall, P. Saunders.

Reception Committee.

W. H. Blake, W. J. Simmons, I. C. Wilson, Christopher St. John Tall, Anthony Osborn, Grear Jackson, C. A. Griffith.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL A. FONTEBASSO and Prof. JOHN ROSS are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 826 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They cure all kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and spells; make love, returns anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. To all who give here and look in all else won't. Don't forget to call and see them.

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Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before H. V. Joice, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

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7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Saratoga.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Benicia Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily). Ben Ives Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Tehama and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Ass'r.

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7 Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, and 11.30 a.m. 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 p.m.

7 Daily, except Sundays—1.45 p.m.

7 Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 a.m., 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

7 Daily—7.30, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 p.m.

7 Sundays only—11.00 a.m., and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

7 Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. 3.00 and 6.30 p.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

7 Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m. 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 p.m.

7 Sundays only—12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 p.m.

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7 Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m. 12.00 and 1.00 p.m.

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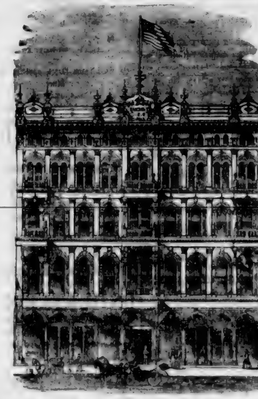
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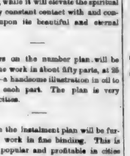
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VOL. XI.—NO. 18. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1874. WHOLE NO. 539

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The Republican Senators in caucus on the Arkansas affairs, adjourned without coming to any conclusion. Only a few Senators expressed themselves in favor of intervention, and even these were not agreed as to the exact form of the movement. Others were disposed to postpone, as the present condition of the State did not seem to justify Congressional measures, all accounts showing that the people were generally satisfied with their present Government, with no cause for violent measures.

There is said to be an absolute cure for laziness, but a second wife has been known to hurry it a little.

[From the Louisianian, Dec. 4.]

The Causes of the Defeat of the Republican Party.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 22, '74.

To the Editor of the Louisianian:

The defeats of the Republican party in the November State elections were, naturally enough, followed by an avalance of moralising articles in the party press devoted to the important work of analysing and defining the causes which led to them. Each individual editor, viewing the situation from his own local standpoint, has constructed a theory based upon the fact nearest at hand, or upon such of those facts as seemed to him to bear an intimate and important relation to the unlooked for and surprising results of the elections. The fact that the elections held were State elections naturally suggested the theory of local causes to account for the result; while the equally important fact of a like result in all parts of the country was equally suggestive of some general cause operating without reference to State lines. But as a consequence of the conduct of the party at large. Sufficient time has elapsed since the elections to afford newspapers of all classes an opportunity of expressing the views of their editors and correspondents in reference to the result, in the fullest manner, and as they have done so, it may be considered that the matter is worthy of no further thought. However, with all due deference to the gentlemen of the press, I venture to remark that after a somewhat extended examination of the various theories proposed I fail to be convinced that their dissenions have fully exhausted the subject; for the reason that neither any one nor all of those proposed has, in my opinion, fully taken into consideration all the elements necessary in order to form a correct conclusion. In regard to one or two, and only so many points, there seems to be substantial unanimity of opinion. All agree that the Republican party entered into, or upon, the campaign which preceded the elections in a divided and demoralized condition, the result of previous internal dissensions and of the struggles of rivals contending for the leadership or the spoils; all agree that the party was heavily handicapped with the odious record of many of its candidates, and all agree in ringing the charges on the phrases "salary grab," "credit mobilier," "third term," and such other forms of expression as have acquired a technical and objectionable meaning in political parlance. A large class, moreover, are very dogmatic and querulous in laying almost the whole blame for the defeat upon the Civil Rights Bill, assigning to this measure a more important agency in bringing about the defeat than to all the other assumed causes combined. In their opinion, the negro is, *more eso* the cause of all the troubles, and the future of the party to carry out its own cardinal principles is with an exquisitely ridiculous, logical inconsistency attributed to the unpopular political element as a fault. But as nearly all the afore mentioned opinions and theories were expressed and mooted directly after the elections, and before the lapse of sufficient time for calm and careful consideration, it may be doubted whether the subject of the causes of the Republican defeats have even yet been fully discussed, and it remains to be considered whether or not all the causes that conspired to produce them have even yet been brought forward and elucidated. The conviction that these questions must be answered in the negative, and that it is a matter as well of duty as of policy to point out some of the more important omissions, leads the writer to contribute his quota towards supplying the deficiency. Without further preliminaries, therefore, I may be mentioned that the very singular and indeed, even yet inexplicable handling of the affairs of the affairs of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company was one of the blunders or crimes for which the Republican party was held responsible, and which did that party a great amount of harm. The thirty branches of that institution held the scanty savings of hundreds of colored men, women and children, and of perhaps no smaller a number of white persons in all parts of the country. The depositors were led by the representatives of the bank to believe that that the faith of the party, it not that of the nation, was pledged to secure the safety of their funds. But one suspension followed another, accompanied by assurances each time that they were but temporary, and then, all at once, when the depositors were enjoying the comforting assurances that all was well, that an official investigation had shown that the bank could pay ninety-seven per cent. at call, without any appreciat reason, and without any attempt to consult the wishes of depositors, the institution was placed in liquidation, and commissioners appointed at high salaries to wind up its affairs at their leisure. At many points the branches of the institution were so situated that it was in their power to have extended great relief to the people, and to have greatly strengthened themselves strictly as business houses; but, by bad management they failed to do the good, and did not fail to work great damage to the Republican party. Hundreds of influential colored men, who had stood forth for years as sponsors, in their respective communities for the local branches, and who had, in good faith and implisit confidence, labored to secure for them the confidence of the people, were greatly injured in influence by its wretched fiual management, and unutterably disgusted by the discovery that they had been victimized by a syndicate, when they supposed that they were co-operating with a corporation actuated by the grandest motives of benevolence and philanthropy. Secondly, it is a significant fact that, for the last year or two, a large proportion of the non-political literature of the country has been on the opposite side to the Republican party, though finding nothing commendable in either the record or the policy of its various opponents. Scribner's *Monthly* and A. S. Barnes & Co.'s *International Review* may be mentioned as examples of the class of periodicals to which reference is made. The influence of such periodicals as these may be supposed to its efforts upon the minds of the class of citizens which energies most actively in politics; but they reach those of a very large class—those who, having very little confidence in the utterances of strictly partisan and political publications, form their opinions on current regular their actions by and from the information obtained from what they consider more reliable sources. It seems to be a very significant fact that, chiefly through the influence exerted by such publications, public sentiment in the North has been moulded to the conviction that peace and true equility can be secured in the South only by the return of the Democratic party to power; that the negro has been weighed in the balance and found wanting in the ability to maintain there republican forms of government. It may be an unpalatable admission to make, but it is nevertheless unmistakably true, that to a very large portion of even the intelligent white peoples of the North, the Republican party of the South appears simply as a rank and file of ignorance, led and managed by villainy, the former reckless from stupidity and inconsideration; the latter, from dishonesty, selfishness and ambition. The simple fact that this is not true, by no means proves that thousands do not believe it to be so, and act accordingly.

Again, it is a political axiom that every great party contains at least two important elements, the progressive and reactionary, and that very slight circumstances sometimes determine which of the two shall control the policy of the party. As a rule, the reactionary element recoils and marches over to the enemy at the most critical junctures—upon a mere protext deserting, and oftentimes creating a panic among the steadfast by so doing. Just after Bull Run, the reactionary element in the nation mustered in force and almost carried the day. In Israel, the reactionary element almost rendered it the universal public sentiment that, even under the leadership of Jehovah, the people could not go up and possess the lands. So in the recent campaigns, the reactionary element cried out: "We cannot carry the Civil Rights' Bill. Sumner is dead and grant is unfriendly, and even the colored people themselves are longing for the flesh pots of the Land of Bondage." The reactionary element controlled the party sentiment, the party dared not contend for its own cardinal principle, time-serving and vacillating expediencies consumed the strength of the party, and men of positive convictions refused to participate in a mere scramble for spoils, or to waste their strength in securing the relation of men who had feared to carry to the legitimate results the principles in which the party had glorified from its very inception. Many able mathemal cians have computed just how many votes the Republican party lost by the pendency of the Civil Rights' Bill and by the Louisiana trouble. Should not the account be balanced by estimating how many votes the party lost by its failure to pass the Civil Rights' Bill and by its failure to admit Gov. Pinchback to his seat in the Senate? Or, are we to suppose that the rank and file of the party are so devoted to their official representatives that no amount of dereliction of duty will shake their fealty to party? and that even such unreconcilable and self-contradictory actions as the recognition of the State government and the ignoring of Pinchback's precisely analogous claims are received by the party with such serenity as to occasion no diminution of zeal and no loss of strength in the election? *Cresat Judaeus Apella, non ego.* The unpleasant fact must be admitted that in reference to both the Louisiana case and the Civil Rights Bill, Congress was neither bot nor cold; and consequently, frittered away the moral strength of the party. The most unpleasant fact connected with the political retrospect of the past two years is, how ever, that it is apparent that in the South where the colored element possesses the greatest political power it is the policy of many white, so called Republicans, to repress, discourage and crush out all manly spirit manifested by intelligent colored men and to give the preference in all cases to those who are best calculated to be used as tools for the aggrandizement of those who wish to be leaders. So long as a colored man is willing to be led blind-fold and serve as a stepping stone to enable men of this class to vault into the seat of power, he is a "monstrous fine" negro; but let him manifest any disposition to understand the political situation for himself, and at once he has more faults than Launce's sweetheart; he is getting above himself and must be "toned down." In not a few instances in consequence of this policy, intelligent colored men have been kept in the back ground and incompetent ones have been placed in positions in which they could only bring dishonor upon the people and party of which they were the official representatives. But "patient sufferance is the badge of their race," and the colored people of the South have submitted to this most mortifying humiliation with their accustomed forbearance, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and longer sufferance would be pusillanimity most pitiful and abject. While this cause has perhaps, as yet, not contributed much directly to the defeat of the party, it has undoubtedly had an important indirect influence, for the strength they have spent in maintaining their dignity within the party might have been used against the foes without, and many additional scores of capable colored men in official positions might have been enumerated with Elliott, Rassier, Wright and Rainey to the credit of their race and that of the Republican party. The party is essentially composed of men of convictions; its principles are either right or wrong—if right they must be carried out, if wrong they should be abandoned. Defeat will ever and invariably be the result of its leaders attempting to "falter" with those principles "in a double sense." Any attempt of them to keep the word of promise to the nation's ear, and break it to his hope, will certainly not pass without observation nor without effective rebuke.

J. C. C.

The Merced Tragedy.

Under this caption the Calistoga *Press* says:

"The killing of Edward Madden at Merced on Saturday last, carries with it a lesson which may not be wholly lost upon those who have been in the habit of indulging in personal journalism. Ever since the establishment of the *Argus* at Merced, there has been a continual warfare of words between the two papers, and it cannot but be admitted by all who are at all conversant with the state of affairs, that young Madden was generally the aggressor, while Mr. Steele acted upon the defensive. No language has been too abusive of the *Argus* and its editor not to find a place in the columns of the *Tribune*. The publication of the article which so excited the mind of young Granice, and which reflected so much upon her whom he valued more than his life, was entirely uncalled for, and even if true, which we do not admit, could have been of no personal benefit to the editor of the *Tribune*, while it might have proved a source of great injury to the person assailed. There cannot be found in our State two persons who have tried harder for the past few years to do their whole duty to God and their fellow creatures than Mr. and Mrs. Steele.

The errors of the past, if there be any, should be allowed to rest in obscurity. 'Let the dead past bury its dead.' Mrs. Steele has labored hard for the past few years in writing and lecturing in a cause to which she thought it her duty to devote the energies of her remaining life, and the results of her labors were beginning to be felt. She should have been encouraged, not vilified and abused. No hand was ever more ready to help the sick and afflicted than hers, and many a suffering invalid upon a bed of sickness has felt the soothing influence of a woman's care administered by her hand.

Mr. Madden was a fine looking and by nature a noble-hearted young man, and his death will be regretted by many. We have been personally acquainted with him for a number of years, and can testify to his many good qualities, we are perfectly satisfied that he has been the instrument in the hands of a few designing men, who, too cowardly to fight their own battles, induced him to do it for them. His death ought to be a warning to those who assail the character of man or woman, and especially so when the assailed are using their best endeavors to lead a life of virtue and usefulness."

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, Dr. Merritt is suing Mr. Wilcox for a bone filched from some one else, and being desirous that justice should be done to prevent further litigation, We, Norton I, Dei Gracia Emperor, do hereby command Merritt to disgorge to the rightful owner, and thereby show a good example.

NORTON I.

WHEREAS, The Grand Hotel, hitherto our headquarters, is in rebellion, Now, therefore, We, Norton I, Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Water Companies to close down on them, and the Gas Company to give them no light so as to bring them to terms.

NORTON I.

A QUARTERMASTER of a regiment of light horse, who was both heavy and tall, jeered an Irishmen on the prowess of his countrymen to make bulls. "Why, you gigantic fool," replied the Irishmen, "my country never made such a bull as England did when she made you a light horseman."

Beauty of Age.

A writer says: "History is full of the accounts of the fascinations of women; who were no longer young. Thus Helen of Troy was over forty when she perpetrated the most famous elopement on record, and as the siege of Troy lasted a decade she could not have been very juvenile when the ill fortune of Paris restored her to her husband, who is reported to have received her with unquestionable love and gratitude. Pericles wedded the courtesan Aspasia when she was thirty-six, and yet she afterwards, for thirty years or more, wielded an undiminished reputation for beauty. Cleopatra was past thirty when Antony fell under her spell, which never loosened until her death, nearly ten years after, and Livia was thirty-three when she won the heart of Augustus, over whom she maintained her ascendancy to the last. Turning to more modern history, where it is possible to verify dates more accurately, we have the extraordinary Diane de Poitiers, who was thirty-six when Henry II. (then Duke of Orleans and just half her age) became attached to her; and she was held as the first lady and most beautiful woman at court, up to the period of the monarch's death, and of the accession to power of Catherine of Medicis. Ann of Austria was thirty-eight when she was described as the handsomest Queen of Europe, and when Buckingham and Richelieu were her jealous admirers. Ninon de l'Enclos, the most celebrated wit and beauty of her day, was the idol of three generations of the golden youth of France, and she was seventy-two when the Abbe de Bernis fell in love with her. True it is that in the case of this lady a rare combination of culture, talents and personal attractions endowed their possessor seemingly with the gifts of eternal youth. Bianca Capello was thirty-eight when the Grand Duke Francisco, of Florence, fell captive to her charms and made her his wife, though he was five years her junior. Louis XIV. wedded Mme. de Maintenon when she was forty-three years of age. Catherine II. of Russia was thirty-three when she seized the Empire of Russia and captivated the lashing young General Orloff. Up to the time of her death, (at sixty-seven) she seems to have retained the same bewitching powers, for the lamentations were heartfelt among all those who had ever known her personally. Mlle. Mars, the celebrated French tragedienne, only attained the zenith of her beauty and power between forty and forty five. At that period the loveliness of her hands and arms especially were celebrated throughout Europe. The famous Mme. Recamier was thirty-eight when Barras was ousted from power, and she was, without dispute, declared to be the most beautiful woman in Europe, which rank she held for fifteen years."

How To Use a Grindstone.

Common grindstone spindles, with a crank at one end, are open to the great objection that the stone will never keep round, because every person is inclined, more or less, to follow the motion of his foot with his hand, which causes the pressure on the same to be unequal. The harder pressure is always applied to the very same part of the stone, and will soon make it uneven, so that it is impossible to grind a tool true. To avoid this, put in place of the crank a small cog wheel to the spindle, with a crank and cog-wheel of thirteen cogs, to work into the former. The stone will make about .07 of a revolution more than the crank, and the harder pressure of the tool on the stone will change to another place at every turn, and the stone will keep perfectly round if it is a good one. This is a very simple contrivance, but it will be new to many of our readers.—[Cabinet Maker.

AN M. C. elect in Missouri is known as Big Majority Clark. His majority was 19,340. The House Committee on Election will pass him.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, December 19, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Timidity on the Civil Rights Bill.

Although the Civil Rights Bill was among the first business in order on the re-assembling of Congress, on the 7th inst., there has been but little progress made towards its passage thus far. The timidity to pass it in its original form as it came from the Senate, is among the Republican members, they having over two-thirds majority in the lower House of Congress, to which the bill has been detained since it came from the Senate in April or May last. It is puzzling to find out who or what party those timid Republican members are trying to please. The Democrats care but little what they do, because they are aware that in the campaign of 1872 this "equal civil rights" and "equality before the law" were among the principal planks in National and Republican State platforms, and expected that at the very first session of Congress, two years ago, after the Presidential election, that they would be carried out. In fact the Democrats all over the country, in and out of Congress, did not dream that there would be such timidity on the Civil Rights Bill by Republicans. After the exhibition of some of the Republican members of the lower House of Congress, since the Civil Rights Bill has been in their possession they have lost the confidence of many of the white radical Republicans of the Nation, as also have weakened the confidence in them and their former hypocritical sincerity concerning full civil rights to colored citizens, and besides which they stand as a key or prop to the party at this time, providing that they should not pass the pending Civil Rights Bill in a satisfactory form, that is if they strip it to such an extent that it will have no more force or effect than the ordinary laws on civil rights are at present, then we say they will upset all the Federal office holders in thirty-seven States, and turn them over to the Democrats in the next Presidential election; because the only reliable strength the National and State Republican party can depend on is the nearly one million colored voters of the Nation.

If those Republican members of the lower House, of Congress who are so timid on a righteous Civil Rights Bill, such a one as in accord with the National and State platforms of the Republican party, they then must assume the responsibility of a sure defeat of the whole party, in the next National Campaign because regular Republicans either white or colored will not mix themselves or their principles in such a manner that it cannot be determined as to whether their own sound Republican principles have or have not been altered by colorophobia Republican leaders, to mete the same proscription to colored citizens as adopted by Democrats. Hence the fate of the future success of the Republican party hangs on the enactment of a Civil Rights Bill, at least as strong in all its features as that passed by the United States Senate. Even that bill does not come up to the original Civil Rights Bill, of the late, and lamented, Charles Sumner.

BENEFIT FESTIVAL FOR THE A. M. E. CHURCH.—The A. M. E. Church, Powell Street, will have a Festival on Wednesday evening next, to pay off taxes, etc. The Victoria Lodge, E. and A. M. have arranged to attend, and have extended an invitation to sister Lodges of this city to be present on the occasion.

THE "pink eye" is prevailing among the horses of New Haven to an alarming extent.

Masonic Elections.

VICTORIA LODGE.—Victoria Lodge No. 3, of F. and A. M., held their election December 7th and elected the following officers: Jas. A. Reeder, W. M.; M. A. Jackson, S. W.; John M. Patterson, J. W.; Wm. H. Hillery, Secretary; Jas. Dizer, Treasurer.

Public installation of officers will take place on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst., at Bethel Church, Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson.

MOSAIC LODGE.—Mosaic Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M., installed the following named officers for the ensuing Masonic year, on Tuesday evening, December 15th: Peter Anderson, W. M.; Samuel A. Smith, S. W.; Richard B. Schofield, J. W.; Dr. W. J. O'Bryant, Secretary, John Harris, Treasurer, Robert W. McCleary, S. D.; Rudolph Lorau, J. D.; Theodore B. Cooper, Tyler.

ASHLAR LODGE, VIRGINIA, NEV.—At an annual election of Ashlar Lodge, No. 9, F. and A. M., held on Tuesday evening, December 14th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. Sanderson, W. M.; C. Holland, S. W.; John Martin, J. W.; Manuel Taylor, Treasurer; Joseph H. Price, Sec'y.

The D. D. D. G. Master D. W. Sands will install the officers elect on Tuesday evening, 22d instant.

Correspondence.

BOSTON, Dec. 7th, 1874.

Bro. Anderson:

Months ago, when the Civil Rights Bill was before Congress, I forwarded you an article headed "Will Grant Veto the Civil Rights Bill?" which was either purposely suppressed or pigeon holed for future use. As the Bill will again be discussed it seems to me that the article should be published. I shall feel greatly indebted to you should you use as I do, the necessity of the question asked. The pertinency of the article at this time will suggest itself to you, because rumor has it that the President has recently expressed his determination to veto what he has been pleased to call Senator Sumner's "Utopian Measure"—the Civil Rights Bill.

If the article has not been destroyed, will you be good enough to give it room in your valuable columns, and oblige yours.

A. W. A. DELEON.

[We have no recollection of receiving such an article, and if we had we should have gladly and welcomely published it as we have all of Brother A. W. A. De Leon's masonic and political articles. But as President Grant has seemingly set himself right on the subject in his recent annual message, let us have another article Brother De Leon on the present situation and on the same subject. ED. APPEAL.]

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The Mosaic Lodge No. 11, F. and A. M. are to have a Grand Entertainment and Festival; addresses, music, etc., concluding with a Soiree in the Young Mens' U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific Street near Mason on Monday Evening, Dec. 28th. Tickets of admission 50 cents.

VIRGINIA CITY.—A Grand Masonic Entertainment will be given by the members of Ashlar Lodge No. 9 F. and A. M. on Tuesday Evening Dec. 22nd, 1874, at Washington Guard's Hall, Union Street between C and D, for the benefit of their Charity Fund. The Committee of Arrangements are, C. Holland, J. Marten, D. W. Sands, T. C. Crowner and Taylor Vinson.

NO GROANING.—The man who groans over his poverty without taking a step towards bettering his condition, is justly regarded as a good-for-nothing dunce. Had he sense, the more desperate his fortunes the more energetic would be his attempts to improve them. What is true of individuals is evenly true of classes. Business may be dull just now, but the laws of demand and supply exist just as they always have done. They may be operating somewhat peculiarly at present, but the long-headed merchant or manufacturer will study how they may be turned to his benefit, instead of croaking about actual difficulties and imagining others worse to come.—[Boston *Transcript*.

Civil Rights Bill in Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day agreed on a Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, taking that which last year passed the Senate and is now pending in the House, as the foundation for it. The only alterations made is the omission of cemeteries and the insertion of a proviso for separate schools for whites and blacks, with equipments and provisions for instruction in all respects equal; the appropriation of school funds to prorate between the races. An alteration is also made in the matter of punishment for the violation of the law. Instead of penalties being cumulative, the House Committee make them either civil or criminal. The Chairman of the Committee has been instructed to report a bill as a substitute for the Senate Bill, with the understanding that White, of the Committee, shall offer his bill as a substitute. The latter does not prohibit separate accommodations in the schools, railroads, hotels, etc., for the two races, provided the accommodations are of equal equipment.

Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the supplementary Civil Rights Bill. Ordered printed and committeed.

The Mississippi Outrages.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16.

Governor Ames of Mississippi has furnished the agent of the American Press Association in this city with a statement regarding the recent troubles at Vicksburg, in which the entire ground of the trouble and its origin is gone over, and in which he states that in order to get a Grand Jury of their own choice the White Leaguers first compelled, with uplifted horse-whip, two of the Board of Supervisors to withdraw the names they had presented as Grand Jurors and substitute the names of members of the League. He also charges that two members of the jury were intimidated into voting as directed by the white members, and in this way the indictments were found against the Chancery and Circuit Court Clerks and with probably good cause. Referring to subsequent acts, the Governor claims that the violent speeches made in the Opera House caused the assemblage to go in a body to the Sheriff's office, and, as he says, "with hanging, pianity to be discussed in their eyes and pistols in their belts." The Sheriff (Crosby) abdicated. Referring to Crosby's card, calling for assistance to maintain him in office, the Governor says it was authorized and sent to secure a posse, which the Court then in session could not do; that when the blacks arrived they were met by the White Leaguers, who convicted the leaders of the aggrieved under a flag of truce and the muzzle of rifles. Crosby, who was then a prisoner, and who instructed him to tell his men to go home. Then recounting the several battles, the Governor says three attempts were made to hang Crosby, which were thwarted by resolute men; and that instead of calling an extra session of the Legislature to take action in the matter, and says that the body will join with him in calling upon the President for troops to put down the mob and bring the guilty parties to punishment. In closing, he says the troubles in Vicksburg are but the first step toward the killing or driving out of the State all prominent Republicans by the White Leaguers, and the United States must give prompt assistance to the State Administration, or the State will present a scene of anarchy and bloodshed. Things cannot long remain as they are now, but they will, if no help is had soon, become very much worse.

The Asiatic Tiger.

On Wednesday evening last a deputation of seven policemen, headed by officer Kearns, made a raid on some dens in the Chinese quarter, in which it was known gambling was being carried on. They first entered the lair on the corner of Washington and Dupont streets, known as the Washington House, but the gamesters had got scent of the danger and sought other cover. The gas had been turned off, and the rooms were in total darkness. The doors were all bolted. They were broken open, and the paraphernalia of the Chinese lottery found in several of them, but there was no one there to arrest. In the meantime rumors were spreading in all directions through the Chinese quarter to give the alarm. The officers held a brief council of war, and then struck out on a new trail. Around the corner on Dupont street, between Washington and Sacramento, and a few doors from the former, was a suspected house. The officers rushed up the stairway in darkness until their progress was impeded by a door half way up. It was bolted and secured with a heavy crossbar on the inside. A few blows with a heavy sledge broke the fastenings. At the head of the stairway was another door secured in the same manner. This being broken down opened into a long corridor, around which were rooms, the doors of which were all bolted and secured with heavy crossbars. They were quickly shoved from their fastenings and the officers rushed into the rooms. The gas was lighted and the Chinese sports were found huddled under the tables, counters, bunks, and in every nook that offered a hiding-place. In two of the rooms there was a lay-out of "tan," and in the other three the tickets and other materials of the lottery, with the markers, paint still fresh upon them. In the terror and confusion of their surprise the gamblers left the implements of the game and their money on the tables and in the scramble for a hiding place they were scattered all over the floor. In one room about $6 to $8, used as a sleeping room, were huddled nearly twenty Chinamen. They were dragged out and the captives all placed in one room, with a couple of officers to guard them. While the money and the apparatus of the game were being secured, some cute Chinese friend of the captives on the outside went to the meter, and turned off the gas, leaving the house in total darkness. The Chinamen crowded to the door for a rush for liberty, but the other officers rushed up to the assistance of the guards at the door. Lights were at once procured and the examination proceeded. A few of the Chinamen in the room escaped in the darkness and confusion, and about half a dozen found in rooms where there was no evidence of gambling were released. The others, thirty-two in number, were taken to the City Prison and charged with visiting a house where gambling was carried on. Two hundred and seventeen dollars in coin and a lot of Chinese coppers were found in the room secured. The raid was one of the most successful ever made in the city.

National Finance.

Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in a letter to F. Buchanan, says:

"For the present I owe a duty to the Republican party, and will perform it so far as I can. If, however, demagogues of the party shall trench upon the domain of conscience or self-respect, I shall be found so far in opposition to it. A few days will enlighten me on this subject. If the message of the President and to Crosby, who was then a prisoner, Treasury contain such propositions as we are told they will with reference to specie payments and the Republican party accepts them, I shall so far cooperate with those who oppose them, let such opposition lead me into what affiliation it may." He informs the doctrine that the Government should issue the money of the country and prohibit the circulation of notes of corporations, whether State or National, tenders for all debts, public and private, including duties on imports; but he thinks means should be provided for funding the money in interest bearing bonds. He then gives the points of his bill now before Congress, and argues in favor of its passage.

It is not a little singular that the name of God should be spelled with four letters in so many different languages, as is evidenced by the following:

In Latin it is Deus.
French—Dieu.
Old Greek—Zeus.
German—Gott.
Old German—Odin.
Swedish—Godd.
Hebrew—Adon.
Syrian—Adad.
Persian—Syra.
Tartarian—Iga.
Sclavonian—Belg. or Boog.
Italian—Idio.
Spanish—Dias.
East India—Kagi, or Zeni.
Turkish—Abdi.
Egyptian—Aumn, or Zent.
Japanese—Zain.
Tarravian—Lian.
Wallachian—Zeno.
Etrarian—Char.
Tychonian—Ener.
Irish—Dich.
Crostian—Dago.
Magarian—Oose.
Arabian—Alla.
Dalmatian—Bogt.

Married.

PAGAN-FOWLER.—In this city, Dec. 7, by Augustine Fennis, Samuel Pagan to Mary A. Fowler.

Divorced.

BREVETTE-BREVETTE.—In the Nineteenth District Court, on Saturday, Dec. 12, a decree of divorce was granted to Martha Brevette, dissolving her marriage with Alfred W. Brevette, on the ground of extreme cruelty, and the custody of child was awarded to plaintiff.

Died.

DEAN.—In Oakland, Sunday, Dec. 13th, Miss Laura Dean, formerly of Washington, D. C., aged 25 years.

JACKSON.—In Sacramento, Dec. 14th, after a lingering illness, Chesterhall Jackson, a native of New Orleans, La. Mr. Jackson formerly resided in Auburn, Cal.

NEWYEAR'S
ENTERTAINMENT!
A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN BY
Friday Evening, Jan. 1st, 1875,
(New Year),
AT THE
YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY
IN THE SOCIETY'S HALL,
Pacific Street, to commemorate the
Emancipation Proclamation.
Particulars hereafter.

A GRAND
MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE BRETHREN OF
Mosaic Lodge, No. 11,
F. & A. M.
On Monday Eve'g, Dec. 28, '74,
AT THE
Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,
Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason,
for the benefit of their
Charity Fund.

Committee of Arrangements.
WAYMAN LODGE, No. 1.
William Davis, Charles H. Whitehead,
Anthony Cohen. W. H. Hillery,
M. A. Jackson.
VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3.
James A. Reeder, David Rose,
J. W. Young. John M. Patterson.
OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 4.
James E. Fowler, Richard Bolden,
W. H. Hazelhurst, James O. Williams,
Henry Tolbert. Joseph A. Thompson.
WESHINGTON LODGE, No. 5.
John G. Fuller, Henry P. Morris,
Thomas Hardin, Joseph A. Wilson,
James A. Baker. P. Jones.
Reception Committee.
W. H. Hazle, J. D. Brown,
W. J. Hopkins, C. A. Hazelhurst,
L. C. Wade, Conor Jamieson,
Christopher St. John Tiel, Anthony Cohen.

A GRAND
UNION ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen,
On Wednesday Eve'g, Dec. 23, 1874
IN THE A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell St.,
Between Jackson and Pacific Streets.
Tickets to be had of any of the Committee.
ADMISSION, - - FIFTY CENTS
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
MRS. ANN E. WILSON, President.
MISS MARY E. TALBERT, Secretary.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
AND
RESTAURANT,
1615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
VOISIN & BAILLY, Proprietors.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

WANTED.
A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNDRESS for a small family. Apply to steamer "McPherson," Pronounce wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FONTENRAILLES and Prof. JOHN PAUL JONES are the most wonderful Persons in the world; they can be found at No. 933 Commercial street, between Kearny and Dupont streets, where all persons, either sick or well, should call and consult them at once, as they can tell you what ails you, remove any influence you may be laboring under, and make you successful in whatever you undertake. Don't forget the number, 933 Commercial street, between Kearny and Dupont streets.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 307,115 66
TOTAL ASSETS $707,115 66
J. B. LEVISON, President.
N. T. SMITH, Vice-President.
WM. J. DUTTON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA FAVORITE
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
1862. 1867. 1873.
NO NOISELESS SEWS FASTER! SEWS LIGHTER! RUNS EASIER! Positive Motion! Less Friction! IT'S THE BEST SEWING MACHINE!
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES
No. 427 M. MONTGOMERY ST. SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
FAMILY MACHINES GUARANTEED
IT WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME!
Every Purchaser made a Perfect Operator!
SOLD ON EASY TERMS
Special Attention Given to Orders sent to
E. W. HARRAL,
477 MONTGOMERY STREET,
S. F.

FIRST GRAND
Annual Promenade Concert
OF THE
SUMNER GUARD
WILL BE GIVEN AT
PACIFIC HALL (Bush Street,)
ON
Friday Evening, Jan. 1, 1875.
☞ Full particulars next week.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANT ON HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
C. QUINT, N. 1309 Mason St. HENRY EDGERTON, No. 106 Post St.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
Cast Off Boots and Shoes,
AT No. 613 FOURTH STREET, below Bry and the Ferry.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by
C. H. VALENTINE.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN.
Surgeon & Accoucheur
343 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
The House on the corner of Seventh and Market streets, adjacent to Fifth street near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop at.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Oysters in every Style. Open all night.
JOHN BERGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has removed to
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, Puffs, Braids, Curls, Bands, Frizettes, Hair or Chenilles made entirely with her own hands. Combings made up at their residence. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Harbor and Second Streets, Oakland, Cal.
Branch Office and Yard,
No. 818 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Office: Room 4, Law Building,
Between {643 Clay Street, and {623 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
of 1867, Paris Exposition.

—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS KEEPS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
308 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Money received on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Dividends paid semi-Annually. Loans made on approved security. Drafts on the principal cities payable in exchange. Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.
The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice-President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. STRATTON, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1406½ POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made up in the Latest Styles. Hair Jewelry a Specialty.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1858.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large variety of the Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders PROMPTLY and on special lengths not usually carried. Constantly on hand a large variety of
MANILA ROPE, all sizes,
TARRED MANILLA ROPE,
MANILA LINE, Etc
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 Front Street.

DELMONICO SALOON
FOR THE
HEAD-QUARTERS
Of Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
22 & 24 FIRST STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and it can at option of insured, on application to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
BUTTER!
TEAS
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
637 Sansome St.
Bissler Building.

International Hotel,
324 & 326 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
offers the greatest inducements for Families and Permanents. Rates reduced from
October 1st, 1874,
with the same of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver Wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot for any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEPOT OF
HUMAN HAIR
834 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Bay St., SAN FRANCISCO.
VIOLET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HEAD PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, POMPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Improved Wire Clothes Pin.
Address, A. L. HARRIOTT & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present contest. Democracy and Platform, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by himself. Democratic Servility of the Liberal Party Press. The Democratic Party exposed by the work of its managers. Sterling Republican Principles. Republican Victory certain. Democratic Victory startling and impossible. Every Republican should have a copy. Every Democrat should have a copy. Agents wanted everywhere at once. Send for Circulars and Terms. Address, A. L. HARRIOTT & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.
I, GEORGE C. GORHAM, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership for doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH.
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE.
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before H. Y. Jones, Notary, October 29, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Taylor. SAN FRANCISCO.
Gentlemen's linen carefully washed and ironed at one dollar a set; half one dollar. Shirts pieces fifty cents per one.
☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shirts, and to all kinds of Lace, Crochet, Flat Iron, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
Opposite the Depot.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without the Abielene. Beware of worthless imitations. Ask for Burnham's Abielene, and take no other. Sold by Druggists generally.
WM. M. HICKMAN,
Sole Proprietor, Stockton.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel. SACRAMENTO
Rooms 25 cts per night; $1 per week; $3 per month.
Rooms, Bath & Reading Room, 50 cts per week.
Rooms, Bath & Reading Room, $1 per week.
Rooms, Bath & Reading Room, $3 per month.
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LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$300,000
Assets,.....365,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
100 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1856.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturer of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber Hotels, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Nautical Gongs, Steam Cleaning Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For DRILLING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
and
NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
E. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
In kinds of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
F. H. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a number of [illegible] and boys to teach them the [illegible] in their close connection
By E. [illegible] embroidery and the finest kinds of needlework will be taught, or any [illegible] desired, on reasonable terms.
When a class of [illegible] is ready, the lady, who is highly recommended and [illegible] with children, will [illegible] their [illegible] address [illegible] box 2,[illegible] care P. O. [illegible] CAL., [illegible] the Postmaster.

A NOBLE WORK
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—the splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the price are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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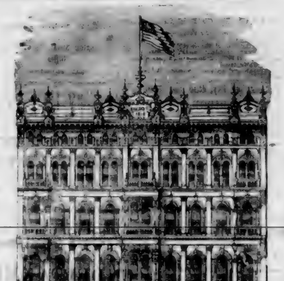
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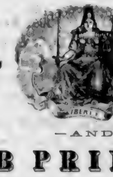
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VOL. XI.—NO. 19. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1874. WHOLE NO. 540

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Why Should any Man Swear?

I can conceive of no reason why a man should swear, but many why he should not.

1. It is mean; a man of high moral standing would almost as lief steal as swear.

2. It is vulgar; altogether to low for a decent man.

3. It is cowardly, implying a fear either of not being believed, or obeyed.

4. It is ungentlemanly; a gentleman according to Webster, is well-bred, refined; such an one will no more swear than to go out into the streets and throw mud with a clodhopper.

5. It is indecent, offensive to delicacy, and extremely unfit for human ears.

6. It is foolish; want of decency is a want of sense.

7. It is abuse to the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue that utters it, and to the person whom it is timed.

8. It is venimous showing a man's heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears, one of them sticks out his head.

9. It is contemptible; forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.

10. It is wicked; violating the divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes His holy name in vain.

A PUZZLE.—An exchange offers to any of its subscribers who will solve the following puzzle an order for $2 worth of goods, or to any one not a subscriber a year's subscription:

PESVRYPRFOTMN
VRKPTHSPRRCPSTN

The above letters were written over the ten commandments in a Welsh church, and remained there a whole century before they were interpreted. Now, almost every child's puzzle book in the land contains the puzzle, and its answer—the use of the vowel "E" between each letter.

SENATOR WADLEIGH, of New Hampshire, who was injured some days ago, and who had such a narrow escape from death, is slowly recovering; his hip, however still pains him and he is somewhat lame.

Ode—Christmas Carol—Nativity.

To our High Priest and King,
Who did redemption bring,
I'll sing a song!
For all our earthly lays,
And heaven's divinely praise
To Him belong.

O! King of heaven when?
Frag tell our mortal, when
Her soul shall fly;
To dwell with Thee above
In realms of blissful love,
Amid the sky.

Where angel, and cherubim,
And holy seraphim,
All sing Thy praise:
And all the redeemed host
Of Adam, which were lost,
Join in the lays.

Every and heavenly song
Doth to our God belong;
In notes divine
He great eternal fire
Vibrates the tuneful lyre,
Sweet in the chime.

On that delightful morn,
When Jesus Christ was born,
The angels sang
In such tremendous lays
To His eternal praise,
The heavens rang!

"Glory to God on high!
Who rules the mystic sky
In power supreme;
"Sweet peace on earth be given
To man a beauteous heaven,"
Such was the theme.

So long, so sweet and long,
Was that exulting song:
All, all nature shook—
Orion's bright starry bands,
With joyous lifted hands,
Began to look!

The brilliant and morning star
Reversed her radiant car,
And backward rode,
And likewise stood and praised
With shoutings so she gazed,
Upon her God.

The wise men from the East,
Joined in the wonderous feast
Glory
And to our new born King
Rich bounteous offerings bring,
With sacred lore.

This Child, "that holy Thing,"
"Prophet! Priest! and King!"
Upon the cross!
Must suffer, groan and cry,
And shed his blood and died
To redeem our loss.

O, for such mystic love
Descending from above
In one accord
Ye stately nations sing!
And all your honors bring,
Unto your God.

To Thee, Redeemer! King!
Forever, I will sing,
A Grateful song,
For all our earthly lays,
And heaven's divinely praise,
To THEE belong!

CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON WEEDEN.

Proclamation.

The public having been very indulgent in the matter of the murders committed by women. They must now take warning that crime of that nature must be stopped at all hazards.

NORTON I.

Compliments of the season to all.
NORTON I.

A RULE FOR TALKERS.—No one who wishes that conversation should be pleasant to his neighbors, as well as himself, should speak more than two or three sentences at once. However much he may have to say, it will be all the more agreeably said for giving others the opportunity of assenting, illustrating, qualifying, or even contradicting. The ball needs to be returned by the opposite player to make a lively game.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MISS HARRIET HOSMER is making, at her own expense, a statue of "Emancipation," for Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Died for Love.

A very strange story was told me the other day. In a town not far from London there lived a young lady who was handsome, tolerably wealthy, and more than usually well educated. Her father was an invalid; her mother was an insipid, cold and heartless woman. Two years ago a physician of London was called to attend the father; in this way the young lady saw him. He paid no attention to her—his mind was engrossed with his professional duties. A few weeks ago this doctor, after paying a visit to his patient, was somewhat surprised by being asked by the young lady to give her the favor of a private interview. She took him into a private drawing-room and led him to the farther end of the apartment, and promised to be quite a popular pupil. In fact, just such a one as the preceptress could take a pride in sending forth to the world finished denise of its prince. Have we not witnessed many instances of this kind in almost every monarchical government? The contending parties room frequently to arms upon the death of the monarch, each claiming the right to the sceptre—Louis Philippe of France, Isabella of Spain, have furnished proof in this particular.

Not so with republics. At the time of Lincoln's assassination our country had just emerged from a tremendous civil war and the fire of rebellion had not yet been quenched altogether. In any other nation it would have started a blaze and carried desolation all over the land. It was not so here, however. The sad event plunged the whole nation in mourning, but caused no civil war—it only taught the people the necessity of providing for future contingencies, by electing a loyal Vice President. Such is the firm stability of republics. — *Oakland Transcript.*

Nevada's Great Cave.

A correspondent of the Winnemucca *Silver State* writes to that journal a description of a mammoth cave which has recently been discovered in the Humboldt range of mountains:

The entrance to the cavern is located about three miles northeast from Star City, and about 2,000 feet higher than the town, in the Humboldt range, eight miles from the Central Pacific Railroad. It has been known to the Indians perhaps for ages, and they say that many years ago it afforded a passage through the mountain to a point opposite where the Humboldt House now stands. A Piute legend says that it has been the home of the evil spirit for many generations, and the bravest warrior of the tribe will not venture near its mouth for any purpose whatever. They say that before the whites came among them they put bad Indians in the cave to appease the wrath and hunger of the spirit that inhabited it. The last Indian put in there was not as bad as represented, and was guided to the opening on the other side by the spirit. The cave was partially explored in 1863 by Captain Prescott, James A. Banks, who was since killed by the Indians near Camp Scott, and A. J. Simmons, now Indian Agent in Montana Territory. Some time ago, a party of four, of which your correspondent was one, proceeded to explore the cave. We had heard a great deal about it, and were anxious to see a little of it ourselves. On arriving at the place we discovered, to our surprise, that the entrance was fifteen feet above the ground rock on which we stood. He seemed to understand the line of the arrival and departure of his train, for many times when he has been absent at the house his master has found him waiting at the depot. A couple of days since, however, he met his death. The whistle had sounded a cattle alarm, and he rushed to the platform as usual. Just then the brakes were suddenly applied, giving the car a jerk that threw poor "Scipo" from his feet, and he rolled down between the cars and was killed.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.

An intense excitement was created at Philadelphia boarding school at the discovery that one of the favorite pupils was a man—a wolf in sheep's clothing. Not long ago an elderly gentleman drove up to the door, disembarked his trunks and introduced his "daughter" to the matron. The daughter was tall and handsome, tastefully dressed, and promised to be quite a popular pupil. In fact, just such a one as the preceptress could take a pride sending forth to the world finished for society. So when the father wanted to put her at the school she was gladly accepted both for these reasons and for pecuniary considerations. Then the father said goodbye, and after leaving special instructions in regard to the care over the young girl, drove away. Next a room was selected for her in company, of course, with the usual number of class mates. Several days passed by; the new comer was growing very popular with the other girls as well as with the teachers. Her wardrobe was extensive, her manners attractive, and there seemed to be a certain charm about her that all recognized, but none could explain. She herself seemed happy in her disposition was pleasant and she laughed a great deal. Sometimes the girls couldn't understand why she laughed; but a slight explanation satisfied. Well, a month passed away; the young lady was a great favorite, hardly less so with all the girls than with her room-mates, and she was becoming quite accomplished. But one day she sent a trunk off for some reason and pretty soon she left quietly herself. Most of the household were astonished, and immediately the alarming story spread that she wasn't a girl at all. The teachers tried to hush it up, but it wouldn't be hushed. The room-mates of the deceased young lady were besieged for information. Then the story got out of the school it has been verified, and the result has been a perceptible commotion in society circles.—*Exchange.*

Superior Stability of Republics over Monarchies.

An interesting question is sometime presented for debate, "whether the stability of republican institutions is greater than that of monarchies?" Both sides have able defenders, and are supported by good reasons. We would be unmagnanimous as well as unpatriotic not to defend our own form of government; and therefore we take the Republican side of the question.

Omitting hundreds of reasons which might be urged in support of the superior stability of republics as compared with monarchies, we shall confine ourselves to which seems paramount to all others—we allude to the dangers which monarchies are continually exposed of internal conflicts and revolutions occasioned by the sudden death of their sovereigns, whenever, as it is frequently the case, there are two aspirants to the throne, or there is dissatisfaction among the people relative to the form of Government. It is useless to quote in rebuttal the example of ancient monarchies which lasted for centuries. Even if histories were uniformly true in this particular, such instances have lost their force in our times, since the habits and ideas have changed altogether. The idea for instance of "Divine right" which has for years held the masses in awe, is ridiculed. If the people of olden times would not think it lawful to resort to revolution for the purpose of making change in the system of Government standing public necessity demands it. We hold on to the contrary than an appeal to the sword is defense and for the recovery of usurped rights is always lawful whenever all other legal means have been exhausted. For in that case the usurpers become an unjust aggression against whom every man has the natural right to defend himself with all the means in his power.

To return then to our argument, if the existence of monarchies hange as it were on the precarious life of its head, it follows inevitably that by some accident that becomes suddenly extinct the vitality of the former is also endangered, and for a while at least paralyzed. The ship of State has lost her pilot, should a storm arise, must be expected to be shipwrecked. And in reality, is it not true that in almost every nation two or more political parties are constantly at work trying to get supremacy? Is it not that they are not continually watching every opportunity to succeed in their schemes? How dangerous is it then in a monarchy the sudden demise of its prince. Have we not witnessed many instances of this kind in almost every monarchical government? The contending parties room frequently to arms upon the death of the monarch, each claiming the right to the sceptre—Louis Philippe of France, Isabella of Spain, have furnished proof in this particular.

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Nevada's Great Cave.

A correspondent of the Winnemucca *Silver State* writes to that journal a description of a mammoth cave which has recently been discovered in the Humboldt range of mountains:

The entrance to the cavern is located about three miles northeast from Star City, and about 2,000 feet higher than the town, in the Humboldt range, eight miles from the Central Pacific Railroad. It has been known to the Indians perhaps for ages, and they say that many years ago it afforded a passage through the mountain to a point opposite where the Humboldt House now stands. A Piute legend says that it has been the home of the evil spirit for many generations, and the bravest warrior of the tribe will not venture near its mouth for any purpose whatever. They say that before the whites came among them they put bad Indians in the cave to appease the wrath and hunger of the spirit that inhabited it. The last Indian put in there was not as bad as represented, and was guided to the opening on the other side by the spirit. The cave was partially explored in 1863 by Captain Prescott, James A. Banks, who was since killed by the Indians near Camp Scott, and A. J. Simmons, now Indian Agent in Montana Territory. Some time ago, a party of four, of which your correspondent was one, proceeded to explore the cave. We had heard a great deal about it, and were anxious to see a little of it ourselves. On arriving at the place we discovered, to our surprise, that the entrance was fifteen feet above the ground rock on which we stood. He seemed to understand the line of the arrival and departure of his train, for many times when he has been absent at the house his master has found him waiting at the depot. A couple of days since, however, he met his death. The whistle had sounded a cattle alarm, and he rushed to the platform as usual. Just then the brakes were suddenly applied, giving the car a jerk that threw poor "Scipo" from his feet, and he rolled down between the cars and was killed.

The Total Eclipse in Africa.

A copy of the *Cape Argus* gives the following account of the ideas of the natives regarding the recent eclipse. In Natal the Zulus stopped work when the eclipse began, and resumed when it was over. Demanding two day's wages, the eclipse, in their opinion, having been a short night. At the diamond-fields the natives rushed out of their claims horror-stricken, and said the sun was dying. The grandest living tableau ever seen was the great gathering of horror stricken nudes watching, with fearfully rounded and glaring eyes, mouths open, and fingers pointed at what they believed to be the dying moments of the Almighty luminary, whose majesty is the only God they know. The effect of the eclipse on the imagination of the natives, as depicted in their countenances, was terrible. They were grouped together on the heights of Kopje, silent and awe-stricken. They knew nothing of the meaning of the ghastly light that preceded the darkness; gloom came upon their labors silently as a theif in the night, and it was not until the whole of the mines presented a sulphurous appearance that they left their work.—*Scribner for November.*

SCIPIO, THE CONDUCTOR'S DOG.—A conductor on one of the trains of the C., D. & M. Road had, until a couple of days since, a Scotch terrier dog, which was his inseparable companion, and accompanied his master with an unfailing regularity on all trips, the conductor going up to the north end of the line one day and coming back the next. The dog had his place in the baggage and kept it all the time the train was in motion, but when the train stopped at a station he would step out and take a look at things, and when the bell rang he would resume his place in the car. He understood all the signals as well as any of the men, and when the whistle sounded "cattle on the track," the dog would rush to the steps of the car and join his notes of warning to those of the whistle. Just this side of Guttenberg a few days ago, he detected the cattle from the steps of the car, he fell overboard, and it was supposed that he had been killed. The next morning, however, when his master's train returned to Guttenberg "Scipio" was there and jumped on board as if nothing had happened. He seemed to understand the line of the arrival and departure of his train, for many times when he has been absent at the house his master has found him waiting at the depot. A couple of days since, however, he met his death. The whistle had sounded a cattle alarm, and he rushed to the platform as usual. Just then the brakes were suddenly applied, giving the car a jerk that threw poor "Scipo" from his feet, and he rolled down between the cars and was killed.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 26, 1874.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Christmas and New Year.

Another Christmas has come and gone. We wish our readers a happy New Year.

The holidays thus far has been fraught with liveliness. The gay show windows of the principal throughfares has beamed with attractions, and temptations to purchase gifts; some for the little ones, and others for dear friends. Although our salubrious climate at this season of the year with its beaming sunshine, as during the past week is in great contrast with New England's frosty Christmas, that many of the present generation of inhabitants amongst us have often seen such as the merry sleighbell, the snow-ball and other out door sports as of yore.

Yet it was nevertheless carried out with the same forms and customs in our city yesterday as in all Christendom. The inmates of the charitable institutions were all bountifully cared for by private and public appropriations; and all the inhabitants were seemingly made glad by the blessings which had been bestowed upon all who had been permitted to see another Christmas Day. As our paper will not go to press again until January 2d, we take this occasion to wish our readers a "Happy New Year."

To Agents and Subscribers.

Subscribers and agents of the PACIFIC APPEAL, outside of this city and State, will please bear in mind that on and after January 1st, 1875, their papers must be prepaid from this office, in advance, before they are sent through the mails, and that it would be unfair to expect us to send the papers, pay the postage and then wait their option for the money. Hence we are compelled to notify all who may desire the APPEAL hereafter quarterly, semi-annually and annually that the cash, must be sent in advance, and we will act well our part by sending their papers prompt to any part of the State or the United States. Terms five dollars per year; two dollars and fifty cents for six months; one dollar and twenty-five cents three months. Money may be sent at our expense through the Postoffice in this State or in the United States.

Public Masonic Installation.

The Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, and Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. and A. M., had a public installation of their officers on Wednesday evening last, in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets. The sister Lodges located in the city, namely: Olive Branch, No. 4, Washington, No. 7, and Mosaic, No. 11, were invited and had delegations present. All were in regalia; and at some time after nine o'clock, proceeded from the Lodge Room, corner of Jackson and Powell streets to the church, and took their positions on the temporary stage, and the ceremonies and duties of the officers elect were recited by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Robert J. Fletcher, assisted by Peter Anderson, Past Grand Master, and Rev. J. R. Young and Rev. I. N. Triplett, as Chaplains, and Rev. Wm. H. Hillery as Orator of the occasion. The prayer, address and ceremonies were impressive, appropriate and grand. The assemblage was large, patient, and were deeply interested. The programme was interspersed with appropriate music, by the deep-toned organ of the church and a fine choir. After the installation all repaired to the vestry, where a festival was in progress, under the auspices of a committee of ladies and gentlemen, for the benefit of the church.

SUBSCRIBE for PACIFIC APPEAL.

Masonic.

We have received some advanced printed sheets—forty pages—of the Proceedings of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, for the State of Ohio. The pages, thus far printed, and which the re-elected Most Worshipful Grand Master, William T. Boyd, has been kind enough to send to us, gives an extraordinary amount of valuable information, concerning Ro own and foreign jurisdiction, which will be read with great interest by the craft generally. We will publish copious extracts next week.

Grand Promenade Concert.

A grand promenade concert will be given on Friday Evening, January 1st, 1875, for the Benefit of the Young Mens' Union Beneficial Society, at the Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason.

Tickets of admission, 75 cents.

Committee of Arrangements.—H. Perkins, Abram Lee, J. B. Wilson, George Toogood, Beverly Dolson, R. H. Keaton, Wm. Waugh.

Reception Committee.—Wm. H. Blake, Henry Morris, R. H. Hall, David Dunn, T. M. Watson, W. Gaines, J. S. Hearquies, Jno. Demby, J. Wilson.

Floor Managers.—Wm. H. Alexander and Chancey Livingston.

A fine band of music has been engaged for the occasion.

Come one. Come all.

Masonic Entertainment.

Next Monday night Mosaic Lodge Lodge, No. 11, have a public festival in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific, near Mason street. The order of exercises will consist of addresses, music, etc., and conclude with a fine supper. The ticket of admission is fifty cents, supper extra. The whole building, including the spacious lodge-room is the upper part of the building, will be thrown open and brilliantly lighted on the occasion and every attention will be paid by the committee for the comfort and entertainment of the guest. The hall will be open at 8 o'clock P. M.

Elliott Literary Society.

The above named institute met pursuant to adjournment, Dec. 11th, 1874, at the Hall of the Y. M. U. B. Society.

The President, Mr. H. Blake, in the Chair.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Joseph Fleicher was elected Corresponding Secretary.

One new member was balloted for and elected.

Mr. Mitchell presented an amendment to the constitution relative to the admission of females as members.

After an animated discussion the amendment was laid over until next meeting.

Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 21, at the same place.

Institute met pursuant to adjournment, Dec. 21st, at the usual hour and place. The President in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The amendment to the constitution, offered at last meeting, by Mr. Mitchell, was taken up. After discussion, a substitute for the original was offered and adopted.

Two new members were admitted.

On motion, Institute will meet every Monday evening at the same place.

Adjourned.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES has taken the first premium at every fair in the State when premiums were offered—Valiejo, Stockton, Modesto, San Jose, Los Angeles, London, Paris and Vienna. A. W. Harral, 427 Montgomery Street is the General Agent of the Pacific Coast. Call and see the medals on exhibition and purchase a machine.

FERNANDO WOOD claims that he has ninety members of the next House favoring him for Speaker.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 24, 1874

Mr. Editor:

Our Concert came off on the 22d inst. We thought you would find it convenient to come up. The following was the programme on the occasion:

PART 1.

1. "Burlesque Band," School.
2. "Switzerland Independence," Ernest Small.
3. Dialogue, "School Master Abroad," Seven Boys.
4. "Declamation," Wm. Adams.
5. Quartette, "Birdie has Come," Four little Girls.
6. Dialogue, "The New Scholars."
7. Poem, Miss Sarah Jones.
8. Solo, "Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer," Mrs. Jordan.
9. "The Smack in School," Nathaniel Christopher.
10. Dialogue, "The Rivals," Francis Battier and Robert Small.
11. "The Yankee Girl," Sarah Booth.

PART 2.

1. "L'Elisire D'Amore," Instrumental Duet, Doutzetti, Mrs. J. Dunlap and Miss C. Hassell.
2. "The New Organ," Emma Jackson.
3. Dialogue, "What Comes of a Loose Tongue."
4. "Child's First Grief," Katie Small.
5. Solo and Chorus, "I am only Waiting" Misses Jones and Bullard, Messrs. Dunlap and Gibson.
6. "Courage," Dr. J. Dunlap.
7. Trio, "Good Night," Misses Butler, Ray and Christopher.

TABLEAUX.

1. One Too Many.
2. The Bashful Lovers.
3. Woman's Rights.

The following was the Church Programme for the holidays:

Christmas Day—Sermon at 11 A.M.; Supper in the evening.

New Year's Eve—Watch Night, 11 P.M.

New Year's Day—Sermon and free-will offering.

J. F. J.

Anniversary of the Death of John Brown.

We clip the following from the *Progressive American* of the 10th instant:

The fifteenth anniversary of the death of John Brown, was celebrated in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, H. H. Garnet, D. D., Pastor, in New York, on Wednesday evening last. The church was well filled with the thinking portion of the community, many of them well remembering the fateful day which was but the dawn of the day of Liberty, and few who listened to the speeches of those present, some of whom were under the bann of slavery when John Brown's Body was laid in the grave while his spirit went marching on, until to-day it is the watchword of American inspiration, could realize the grand changes of sentiment which to-day abhors the spirit that condemned that grand old hero, as did the sentiment of that day condemn the spirit that facted him to his noble death which cost him his life.

Speeches were made by Rev. Garnet, Rev. J. M. Carr, Revs. Vandervier, Mr. A. Larkins, Mr. P. H. Williams and others.

LINDSEY & COLLINS, 507 and 509 Sansome street, keep constantly on hand the choicest Family Groceries, Sugar Cured Hams, fresh California Eggs, Butter, California and Eastern Cheese, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Give them a Call.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For the finest boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., go to P. Kelly, Theatrical and Prize Boot Maker, No. 835 Bush street. He sells at the lowest prices. A branch store is opened at 124 Kearny St.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT ROMANS.—Photograph albums, writing-desks, portfolios, inkstands, fancy station ery, gold pens, diaries for 1875, games and blocks, juveniles' toy books, prayer books, family bibles, gems of art, elegant galleries, books in sets, standard poets and books of every description sold cheap. A. Roman & Co., wholesale and retail booksellers and stationers, No. 11 Montgomery street.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—The winner at London, 1862; Paris 1867; Vienna, 1873; Vallejo, Modesto, San Jose, Los Angeles, Stockton, Cal., 1874; Salem, Oregon, and Washington Territory, 1874.

Political Affairs in Alabama.

A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., to the New York *Republic*, says:

The colored convention met this morning, and, after calling the roll of counties, at which each delegate detailed the condition of the people of his particular county, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, when a memorial, of which the following is a full synopsis, to Congress and the President, was adopted: The memorial to the President and Congress sets out by stating the gravity of the situation of the colored people of Alabama at the present time, and the danger that they are in from the hostile legislation of the present General Assembly of the State. The memorial declares that the colored race have never enjoyed, except partially, imperfectly and locally, either civil or political rights in Alabama. The recent vote in elections has been rendered dangerous in a large portion of State. It then refers to the violent means used by the Democracy to destroy or impair the political rights of the negro. It claims that those acts of lawlessness have been continued since their first vote in 1868. It then shows the concus of certain counties in 1870, and especially cites the result of the elections from 1868 to 1874, and makes a very strong case against the enemies of the negro by showing the fluctuations of the vote made by greater or lesser intimidation of the colored voters.

It then relates to the investigation made by Congress four years since, which proved the existence of the Ku Klux Klan and its objects, and claims that the present White League is its successor. It is declared that the secret leagues are composed very largely of soldiers of the late rebel army, and that the dennite object of this organization is by violence to make the citizenship of the colored race a nullity. The next paragraph I give in full:

"Nothing but fear prevents them making war on the Government of the United States. We pray you not to be deceived by their professions, for they are wise as serpents, and they profess respect for the United States, and obedience to its laws, while in their secret conclave they curse them."

The memorial then complains of the inadequacy of the State courts, they being to a certain extent controlled by disloyal pressure, even when Republicans were on the bench, and the refusal of the sheriffs and other officers to put colored men on jury. It states that their lives, liberties and properties are made to hang upon the perfious prejudiced judgments of juries composed of a hostile community; composed of ex-slaveholders, and who look upon the colored race as being by nature an inferior race and by right their chattel property.

It then humbly confesses and deplores the illiteracy and helplessness of the negro, but claims that those misfortunes have been inflicted upon the negro by the law of Alabama, which punishes as a crime their acquisition of education. It then states that the colored people have worked hard every year since emancipation, and cites the undiminished crops of all kinds since 1866 as a proof of the statement, supplementing it with the statement that none other but colored labor could be had. It then states that the negroes have educated their children as far as possible, and that they have made rapid and considerable advancement in learning since they were made free. It then reiterates the terrible outrages and atrocious crimes committed against the negro, and furthermore states that for the past four months especially their lives and the lives of nearly all Republicans in this State have had no protection except that given by the United States, which was very inadequate. It alludes by name to some of the victims of the barbarity of the Democrats and to the Mobile county elections, and states that the murderers will go unpunished. It cites the terrible ostracism which white Republicans are made to suffer, and how they are reviled, persecuted and denounced, regardless of sex, all simply for adhering to the National Republican party. It further points to the palpable frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box by the Democracy at the late election. It appeals to Congress to state that the Legislature now in session has displayed marked bitterness, injustice and vindictiveness toward the colored race, which add to the ungrood apprehension for the future. It closes this section with the words: "With every department of the State government hostile to us how may we expect justice or even mercy?"

It then appeals to the Government to right their wrongs and diminish their misfortune by adequate legislation and its enforcement. The memorial is especially bitter on incompetent United States officers, and bases for an improvement in their quality and increased compensation for staunch men to be appointed, so that the public service may be better enforced. It states that the main question is whether the colored people of Alabama shall have to repeat the history of the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. The memorial winds up by praying for immediate action by Congress. The Montgomery papers are strangely silent concerning the movement to remove the colored people, every one of them quietly opposing the exodus.

NEW YEAR'S

ENTERTAINMENT!

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Friday Evening, Jan. 1st, 1875,

(New Years)

BY THE

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY

IN THE SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason,

Emancipation Proclamation.

Particulars hereafter.

A GRAND

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT

Will be given by the Members of

Mosaic Lodge, No. 11,

F. & A. M.

On Monday Eve'g, Dec 28, '74,

At the

Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,

Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason, for the benefit of their

Charity Fund.

Committee of Arrangements.

John Herrs, Rudolph Lagois,
Richard D. Neudorff, Theodore B. Cooper,
Robert W. Mitchell, Jr., Jas. Gh. Kinsell,
Charles E. Fisher.

Honorary Committee.

HARMONIA LODGE, No. 2.

William Davis, Charles E. Winfield,
Anthony Gilbert, W. H. Mitchell,
M. A. Jackson.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3.

James E. Prescott, Daniel G. Hoffman,
J. W. Young, John S. Patterson,
Wisbee Rideout.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 4.

Henry York et al., Samuel G. McCoy,
James Jones,
Jesse A. Thompson.

WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 7.

John C. Fuller, J. P. Brown,
Thomas Dutton, Henry V. Morris,
James C. Hall, Reinhard A. Hoff,
F. Arnold.

Reception Committee.

W. H. Blake, J. P. Brown,
W. J. Gaines, A. B. Griffith,
C. C. Wheeler, Chas. Jackson,
Christopher St. John Hall, Anthony Gilbert.

The Programme of Exercises will consist of Addresses, Music &c. Tickets to correspond with

A SOIREE AND FESTIVAL.

MASONIC NOTICES.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M., working under the Jurisdiction of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter for the State of Pennsylvania. The members of the above-named Chapter are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Officers will take place on MONDAY EVENING, January 11, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Other important business will also be brought forward for consideration.

By order of the H. P.

JAS. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

PRESCOTT HOUSE

Oyster Saloon

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RESTAURANT,

615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.

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YOSS FRÜHLICH, Proprietor.

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WANTED.

A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "Bluthaven," Front street wharf, bet the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL A. FENTON may be Consulted on Past and Future events, personal affairs, etc., at his residence, No. 822 Folsom street, between Sixth and Seventh. They are all kinds of medicines, roots and simples and spirits, either true, celestial or infernal, for sale or use, and can be found at his residence, No. 822 Folsom street, between Sixth and Seventh. They will also give lives and luck to all who want it. Don't be out or sad and are born.

A. W. BREVETT,

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Near Third, bet. Mission and Howard Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

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PACIFIC HALL (Bush Street,)

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TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

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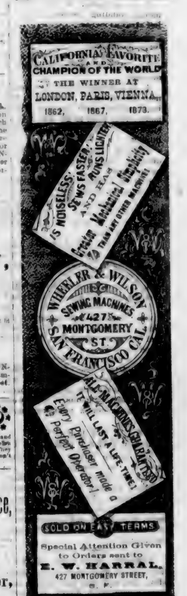
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C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
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HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 818 Pacific street, has taken the stall away from the Cliff ostensibly, as operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him for the Championship. The colt and stiff can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 818 Pacific Street.

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PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

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This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

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FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRANT, Secretary.
LEONIDAS K. STANTON, Attorney.

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Fashionable Hair Dresser,

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Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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MANILA ROPE, all sizes,
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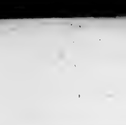
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Assets, January 1st, 1874,

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Receipts for the Year 1873,

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Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

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The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership, doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm names of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal; Sam'l Morris Locker, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKER,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before K. Y. Jones, Notary, October, 29, 1874.

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COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave and arrive at San Francisco as follows:

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Express Train for Benicia, Vallejo, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Martinez, Byron Springs, Tracy, Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Fresno and Goshen Junction.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer leaves Pier No. 2, Pacific street, for Vallejo, connecting there with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Also connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Martinez, Byron Springs, Tracy, Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Fresno and Goshen Junction.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Express Train for Benicia, Vallejo, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Express Train for Benicia, Vallejo, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) Mail Train for Benicia, Vallejo, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train for Martinez, Byron Springs, Tracy, Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Fresno and Goshen Junction.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Steamer leaves Pier No. 2, Pacific street, for Vallejo, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Woodland and Davisville.

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro (for Los Angeles), Anaheim and San Diego, at 9 o'clock A. M.

ORIZABA,

HENRY J. GORHAM ..... CAPTAIN.

Saturday ..... Dec. 19
Monday ..... Dec. 21
Tuesday ..... Dec. 29
Thursday ..... Dec. 31
Saturday ..... Jan. 2
Monday ..... Jan. 4

SENATOR,

CHRISTIANSEN ..... CAPTAIN.

Saturday ..... Dec. 19
Monday ..... Dec. 21
Tuesday ..... Dec. 29
Thursday ..... Dec. 31
Saturday ..... Jan. 2
Monday ..... Jan. 4

For San Buenaventura and Hueneme, calling at Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Hueneme, Las Conchas (Ventura) and Anaheim.

For freight, apply to

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

GIPSY,

MARSHALL ..... CAPTAIN.

Tuesday ..... Dec. 15
Saturday ..... Dec. 19
Wednesday ..... Dec. 23
Saturday ..... Dec. 26

For San Diego, calling at Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Los Angeles, Cayucos, San Luis Obispo, Point Sal, Gaviota, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Hueneme, Las Conchas (Ventura) and Anaheim.

For freight, apply to

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

GIPSY,

MARSHALL ..... CAPTAIN.

Tuesday ..... Dec. 15
Saturday ..... Dec. 19
Wednesday ..... Dec. 23
Saturday ..... Dec. 26

For Santa Barbara, San Pedro, Los Angeles, Anaheim and San Diego.

AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

ORIZABA,

HENRY J. GORHAM ..... CAPTAIN.

Thursday ..... Dec. 24
Tuesday ..... Dec. 29
Thursday ..... Jan. 7

SENATOR,

CHRISTIANSEN ..... CAPTAIN.

Thursday ..... Dec. 24
Tuesday ..... Dec. 29
Thursday ..... Jan. 7

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 11.30, 12.00 M., 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—11.45 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 10.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Webster street, Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 10.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 3.30 and 5.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.

Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 3.30 and 5.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—11.00 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30, 11.45 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—7.40 A.M.

Sundays only—11.40 A.M., 4.40 and 6.40 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30 and 5.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 3.40 and 6.40 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 and 11.40 P.M.; 12.40 A.M.; 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 P.M.

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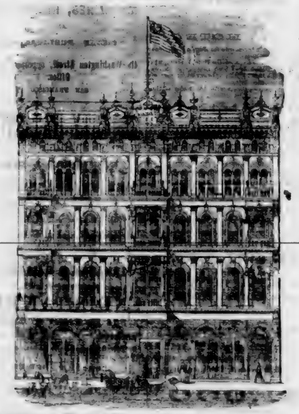
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1875

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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AN ENGLISH SUICIDE.—A young girl named Durant recently killed herself at Bristol, England, by jumping over the suspension bridge there. The strangest part of the story is the way in which the girl jumped over. She went upon the bridge, and the toll-taker, noticing her loitering about, ordering her off to the other side. Then she went down the hill to the ferry, crossed it, climed the zigzag on the Clifton side—just beneath the bridge—and again presented herself at the Clifton end of the bridge. She smiled to the toll-taker, tendered a penny, and passed on; but the gate-keeper suspected her and gave chase. The girl had about one hundred yards start of her pursuer, and ran, as the man says, "like a deer" past the pier and along the bridge itself. When she had gone about a quarter of the way, she looked back and again smiled, but did not stop. The man turned around for a moment and while he did so the girl mounted to the trellis work of the bridge clambered down the rail at the other side, and hung from the footpath only by hands, her body swinging in the air. The gate-keeper was two or three yards distant when she did so, and he rushed forward and attempted to seize her. "Directly I touched her hands," said the man in his evidence, "she looked into my face and smiled, and then she dropped." This is the tenth suicide which has taken place from the bridge, and the jury suggested that some method of preventing people from climbing the railing should be apopted.

ONE sentence, every word of which has meaning to the wise, will conclude what we have to say of Hamlin personally. If Hamlin, during the six years from the age of fifty-nine to the age of sixty-five, when a man ought to be in the zenith of his wisdom and in full vigor, has never once, while all the wrong things were being done, lifted either the voice of counsel or the voice of protest, what can we expect of him in the six years from the age of sixty-five to the age of seventy-one?—*Portland Press.*

We think Hamlin a honest man.

—ED. APPEAL.

The Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio (Independent.)

The Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio held its Annual Communication at Springfield, Ohio, commencing August 10th, 1874, being its Twenty-Fourth Annual Communication. The Most Worshipful Wm. T. Boyd, of Cleveland, was re-elected Grand Master, and the Right Worshipful John R Blackburn was also re elected Grand Secretary. The Grand Master, Brother Boyd, made an eloquent Annual Address to the Grand Lodge at its opening, and, at its conclusion, set forth a vast amount of foreign as well as domestic correspondence. At the conclusion of his address the Grand Master says:

Aside from the public denial, by the Masons of this country, of our legitimacy as Masons, I am in receipt of numbers of private letters from brethren of the highest standing, and of known and approved ability—brethren who are the accepted and approved Masonic lawgivers of the land. From eminent brethren all over the country, and in other countries as well, I say, I have received letters of congratulation and encouragement, and not one but that has acknowledged our Masonic ability, legitimacy, and that "*our cause is just.*" And they have all of them closed with the remark, that a "recognition must come," and that, too, sooner than many of us think.

As I do not think that it would be of any advantage to me or our cause to personify, I simply mention the fact, in order, as a faithful watchman, to inform you that our friends are many, and they are of that class who are best able, when the proper time arrives, to demand and obtain our just rights. It is left for us to prove the truthfulness of the Masonic attribute, that "Time, Patience and Perseverance prove all things." Then let us "toil on, hope on; for it is sweet if not to win, to feel more worthy" of the good cause in which we are engaged. Truly, were it not that we are actuated by that true Masonic spirit, while working patiently in our craft, being willing to "engage in any part of the work, even the most menial, to forward so good and so grand an undertaking" as that of uniting, not only the colored Masons of our country, but, by a steadfast adherence to the true Masonic teachings, compel all Masons, everywhere, to acknowledge that, from East to West, between the North and South, among all nations, Masons are to be found, and are one and the same great family, the same grand brotherhood, the one glorious fraternity. And not until that day arrives will the ægis of Freemasonry be truly enabled to unfurl the Masonic Banner, bearing upon its ample folds the first lessons taught us as Masons, to "do unto all men as you would have them do unto you." Then, indeed, may we be enabled to gather around our altars in the mystic circle of "FRATERNITY."

Then, brethren, I exhort you as I have ever done, to never lose sight of the e valuable lessons so often repeated, and so ably enforced around our altars. A gentleman of Cleveland said, on one occasion, that he had great veneration for our Fraternity, and in the same connection, said that he perceived that whatever aspired to the honors of the Fraternity, took upon themselves an obligation to work; and that to be a Mason, meant to be a worker. All who have made any advance into the mysteries of our society will at once recognize the truthfulness of this remark. It is a fact which I have always acted out, and one that we must all of us enter upon with greater earnestness than ever, if we mean to accomplish anything worthy of the cause.

I will submit, for your consideration, a portion of a letter received from Leipzig; it is dated—

LEIPZIG, March 22, 1874.

DEAR BROTHER:

The copy of your proceedings I received with pleasure, and I was very much rejoiced with its contents. Become not tired from not having an immediate success. Send your proceedings every year to the Grand Lodges all over the world. Good things will have time.

I hope the Grand Masters received the copies sent, but I don't know it.

Brother ——, at Salt Lake City, Utah, has written of you, and his correspondence with you is very favorable and flattering for you. There is at least one beginning. * *

Now, dear brother, I beg you to send a petition for acknowledgment of your Grand Lodge to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg for the German Grand League. Also another to the Grand Lodge of Hungary, for the three St. John's degrees at Pesth. Please address your letter to Bro. Franz Pulsky, Member of Parliament at Pesth. Also a petition to the Grand Lodge of Switzerland, (Alpina,) addressed to Brother Tschanner, Redarler des "Band," at Eerne, Switzerland.

The German Grand Lodge League intends to confer with the American (white) Grand Lodges, to induce them to acknowledge the Colored Lodges, to unite with you under one Grand Lodge.

Don't speak any more, dear brother, of repaying me for my effort in your behalf; the most agreeable repayment for me will be, when I settle the question in the sense of our craft to your satisfaction. I do, what I do, in the interest of our Brotherhood—from love of justice. For the Grand Lodge of Ohio, (yours,) I have also worked in silence, but not open, because I am of opinion that your acknowledgment is sure when Prince Hall has paved the way. But, as things now stand, I like that you go on with patience, to assail our Grand Lodges sources. As soon as possible I shall write you again.

Most fraternally yours,

J. G. FINDEL.

To the suggestions and recommendations of the eminent writer of the above epistle, I ask your candid and earnest consideration, also to the following letter from the Grand Orient of Hungary. I would ask your careful consideration; it is dated

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Perkeleten as I ∴ v ∴ 000874.
1092 L. Sy.

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Magyarorszag Nagy—Oriense,
Ohio Nadly Paholyanak.

U D V ∴ U D V ∴ U D V ∴

The Grand Orient of Hungary to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, (Cleveland, U. S.)

G ∴ G ∴ G ∴

Beloved and Most Worshipful Brethren:

The letter of your Most Worshipful Grand Master ∴ dated January 5th, A. C., and addressed to our Past Grand Secretary Brother, the Baron Perengi, we received in due time, but the parcel there mentioned, your proceedings, did not reach us. Please henceforth to forward your very valuable communications unto our own address, viz: "The Grand Orient of Hungary at Budapest."

It is a long felt wish of us to send you all the bulletins of our proceedings, but do not hold it proper before our formal recognition by you.

Have, therefore, the kindness to proceed as indicated in our letter of April 8th, 1873, A. D. 688, Cory, by exchanging the recognition afore said. Please to accept our brother, Isidore Gluck, M. D., whom we proposed you, as our representative at this Grand Body, and name us a member of yours in a like capacity. We hope that you will comply with this, our brotherly request, at your earliest convenience.

Be sure, beloved Brother, that we shall accept that token of your amity with utmost thanks, and prove our worthiness of your confidence by the earnestness of our endeavors for the benefit of our creed.

Please to accept the expression of our best and most fraternal regard.

The Grand Orient of Hungary,
The Grand Master.

[L. S.] George Joannovics 33°∴.
The Grand Secretary,
Peter Kelay 33°∴.

Delivre
Le Chef Secretariat
Antoine Richter 18°∴.

This communication came to me by rather a circuitous route, it was addressed to the "Grand Master of the G. Lodge of Ohio, at Cleveland." I am ignorant of what disposition the F. G. officials made of it, but suppose it was by them delivered to some other party; it, however, found its way to Cincinnati, and was by the kindness of Mr. J. D. Caldwell and others, put in my possession. The communication from the G. O. of Hungary has been answered in a fitting manner.

The "Monde Maconique" and the Bulletin of the G. O. of France have been received regularly by the G. L. for the State of Ohio, and from them we glean the following extracts:

M. W. Wm. T. Boyd.

M. W. SIR AND BROTHER: I find in the *Masonic World* for July, 1874, the following article by Bro. Grimaux, which I translated for your use.

JUSTIN HOLLAND

THE COLORED MASONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

We have received the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge (colored) of the State of Ohio. That Worshipful Assembly met in Chillicothe, the 20th of August, 1873, under the presidency of its Grand Master, the able Bro. Boyd, whose opening address indicates clearly the situation of that Grand Lodge, in relation to its interior affairs as well as in regard to its relations with other Masonic powers. In this address, Bro. Boyd expresses his firm confidence that before long the Colored Grand Lodges will be recognized by the Masonic powers of Europe. We earnestly hope that this desire, so legitimate, may be promptly realized. Since the white Grand Lodges have failed to comprehend what was their duty as well as their interest in this question, it is indispensable that the Masons of Europe should extend a fraternal hand to those courageous and devoted men who are making such grand efforts to elevate their race from the abjection into which slavery had fatally plunged it.

Bro. Boyd expresses himself as follows on the objects which the Grand Lodge of Ohio pursues:

(Here follow extracts from pages 22 and 23 of our minutes for 1873, and a brief statement of the condition of the various Grand Lodges reported on in our foreign correspondence.)

Of the National Grand Lodge the *Monde* says:

GRAND LODGE NATIONAL.

This confederation of a certain number of colored Grand Lodges, appears to be on the brink of dissolution. At the meeting of 1873 it was only able to prolong its life by renouncing the taxes which it had been gathering from the Grand Lodges, and also all authority over Grand Lodges. It is now only a consultative body. Its role is finished.

The transactions of the Grand Lodge of Ohio reproduces the articles which the *Monde Maconique* has consecrated to colored Masonry, (and which have been translated into English by the Brother Justin Holland) as well as a very interesting article by Bro. Barthelmess, of Nuremberg, published in the *Bouhutte*, of which the editor, Brother Findel, is the Honorary Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

One thing only has surprised us in running through this volume of two hundred and sixty compact pages, that is, that no mention whatever is there made of the Supreme Council of La. Some years ago this Supreme Council was animated with the best intentions in regard to colored men. It was this circumstance itself which determined the Grand Orient to renew with it its ancient relations, momentarily suspended. How is it, then, that the colored Grand Lodges, and in particular that of Ohio, have not essayed to establish relations with it? Our American brethren must not lose sight of the fact that in union is strength, and that it is by combining the incessant efforts of all Masons, colored and white, that they are to be freed from the prejudice of race, and successfully vanquish the deaf resistance which the American Grand Lodges always oppose to the recognizance of the equality of rights of all the members of the human family.

In terminating this rapid review, it may be permitted us to express the hope that the coming General Assembly of the Grand Orient of France may favorably receive the demand for recognition which the Grand Lodge of Ohio has addressed to it, and which Brother Caubet has supported.

ADRIEN GRIMAUX.

The bulletin of the Grand Oeient of Brazil has also been received, which shows that the craft is well looked after at the South. In this connection, let me mention that the bulletin of the Grand Orient D'Haiti has also been received, and is another proof that the Masons of this jurisdiction are known and recognized beyond the boundaries of the State of Ohio.

The acts of Grand Masters, in regard to this jurisdiction, have been of but minor importance.

I have granted but one Dispensation to open a new Lodge this year and that one was beyond the limits of the State, and in the State of Georgia, to brothers Cesar Brunon A. Sallue, and F. Williams, for a new Lodge at Savannah in that State, to be called St. Augustine's Lodge.

The brethren of the State of Georgia were very desirous of obtaining a charter for said Lodge in order to establish a Grand Lodge for that State, by the 24th of June, 5874. I not having any authority to grant such an instrument, withdrew my Dispensation in favor of the G. L. for the State of Delaware who granted a warrant to the Lodge (St. Augustine), and on the 24th of June, 5874, the Grand Lodge for the State of Georgia was regularly organized by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the necessary Grand Officers, at the head of which, the brethren has seen fit to place the Rev. Bro. J. Robert Love, as Grand Master.

The proceedings of their Grand Lodge are all in regular order, and an exchange of representatives has been affected, and the proper credentials made out and forwarded to the officers of that Grand Lodge, which is now submitted for your approval or rejection.

While upon the question of Grand Lodge, and the formation of Grand Lodges, I am happy to be permitted to be the bearer of the good news to you, that since the formation of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, mentioned at our last grand communication, there has been formed, beside the Grand Lodge of Georgia, the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and away "over there" where the sun sits in "Orient," all the lodges and brethren now worship around one common *altar*, and that altar is erected to the G. A. O. T. U., upon the principles of Sovereignty of Grand Lodges. So triumphant are the principles we advocate, that very soon there will not be one left of the old compact to to homage to that fallen shrine. The compact met at Louisville.

On the 11th of May, 1874, five Grand Lodges actually represented Georgia, Michigan, New York, South Carolina being represented by proxy. The N. ∴ G. ∴ Master reports that the compact is in a prosperous condition. The returns from seven State Subordinate Grand Lodges show a membership of 3,000. Surely, with 22 Grand Lodges, over three times as many, the strength of the Sovereign Lodges should be considered as prosperous as the M. W. N. G. L. of the U. S. of N. A.

I have but one item more to which I wish to call your attention in connection with the compact, and that is to a report made by a special committee upon letters received by the N. G. Master, two of which letters are reported by the committee to eminate from W. T. Boyd, and are declared to be private, and therefore not the property of the N. G. Lodge.

It may be proper to state to this Grand Lodge, that I have been importuned from various Grand Lodges and Orients, as well as individual masons, to give them a clear, comprehensive history of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio.

The most satisfactory history that can be rendered by any Lodge, is its official proceedings. I have succeeded in obtaining ours as far back as the year 1856. During the seven years prior to that date, and which period covers all our existance as a grand Lodge, R. H. Gleaves was connected prominently with this Grand Lodge in offices of D. G. Master and Grand Master. Being therefore assured that he could put me in possession of a good amount of valuable information, I addressed the two letters mentioned, in a kind, brotherly, and fraternal spirit, asking him, as Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio, to, to that Grand body, that had, on various occasions, bestowed upon him the highest honors they had in their power to confer.

His answer was as unhandsome as unbandsome and undignified as the letter from Jonathan Davis, given at page 30, Transactions of Grand Lodge for 1872. Both my letters and the reply of R. H. Gleaves, can be given, if the members of the Grand Lodge desire them. The refusal of Bro. Gleaves to give the information asked for, still embarrasses us. What he can hope to gain by withholding the information, is beyond my comprehension. Be the motive what it may, of one thing I am confident, that the withholding the information will not be as honorable to his memory as would a cheerful compliance with our request.

About One's Self.

The object of brushing th e tee is to remove the destructive particles of food which by their decomposition generate decay. To neutralize the acid resulting from this chemical change is the object of dentifrice. A stiff brush should be used after every meal, and a thread of silk floss or india rubber passed through between the teeth to remove particles of food. Rinsing the mouth in lime water neutralizes the acid.

Living and sleeping in a room in which the sun never enters is a slow form of suicide. A sun bath is the most refreshing and life-giving bath that can possibly be taken.

Always keep the feet warm, and thus avoid colds. To this end, never sit in damp shoes or wear foot coverings fitting and pressing closely.

The best time to eat fruit is half an hour before breakfast.

A full bath should not be taken less than three hours after a meal. Never drink cold water before bathing. Do not take a cold bath when tired.

Keep a box of powered starch on the washstand; and after washing, rub a pinch over the hands. It will prevent chapping.

If feeling cold before going to bed, exercise; do not roast over a fire.

Proclamation.

Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, demands from all concerned a proper organization of his Empire, so that the Emperor can have a suitable residence and attendants, and a good observance of his decrees and authority, by which means the National affairs and finances can be got and kept in proper shape.

Wishing all a prosperous and happy New Year,

NORTON I.

LINDSEY & COLLINS, 507 and 509 Sansome street, keep constantly on hand the choicest Family Groceries, Sugar Cured Hams, fresh California Eggs, Butter, California and Eastern Cheese, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Give them a Call.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 2, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Year.

The new year dawned upon us yesterday morning. Many were up at midnight to give it greeting. Throngs could be seen in the streets. cannon-like sounds could be heard from the distance after the midnight watch meetings in some of the churches were dismissed. From sunrise to noon and from noon until midnight again, the population did not seem to tire in their festivities. The custom of making "calls" was carried out extensively in the afternoon and evening, and all seemed to have an enjoyable day of it.

Death of Gerritt Smith.

Gerritt Smith, the great philanthropist, died in New York, December 28th, 1874. The deceased figured prominently in the old school anti-slavery movement, contemporary with Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Abby Kelly, Lucretia Mott and others, whose labors have been recorded by the Boston *Liberator* from its inception to its close. When the property qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars was required of colored men to entitle them to vote in the State of New York, Mr. Smith distributed many acres of land among colored citizens to enable them to come up to the requirements of that proslavery, unjust and discriminating law.

At the time of his death Mr. Smith was well advanced in years; he was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1797, and was, consequently, in the 77th year of his age. His life is full of deeds of valor and philanthrophy for all classes of the poor, both colored and white. He was elected to Congress in 1852, but shortly afterward resigned, and has been active, at intervals, since that time in most of the prominent movements for liberty and full civil rights to all citizens, without regard to race color or previous condition. His loss, as one of the champions for full civil rights, is greatly lamented by all friends of liberty and progress.

The Mosaic Lodge Festival.

The Mosaic Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M. gave a Benefit Festival on Monday evening last, in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific, near Mason sts., for the benefit of their Charity Fund. The exercises were interspersed by an address, and music by an orchestra, and concluded with a fine soiree. It was largely attended by the elite of the city, and was a financial success. About midnight the assemblage was somewhat marred by several well-known colored men who made rowdies of themselves by a free fight in the lower part of the hall or basement where the bar was, which was soon quelled by the committee and a sudden appearance of the police. During the melee one of the belligerents accidentally struck Mr. Mr. J. E Francis, Past Master of Olive Branch Lodge, in the face, setting his nose to bleed profusely. Mr. Francis is a quiet, inoffensive gentleman, and it was the regret of all present that he was thus hurt for endeavoring to make peace. The magnanimity and charity Mr. Francis had for the family of the man who did it was all that prevented a prosecution. There are, it is said, five or six of those rowdy sort of "decent" men among us who endeavor to break up every public entertainment they are permitted to enter. They should be shut out of all, in future, whenever they make their appearance.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For the finest boots, shoes, gaiters, etc., go to P. Kelly, Theatrical and Prize Boot Maker, No. 835 Bush street. He sells at the lowest prices. A branch store is opened at 124 Kearny St.

Arkansas.

The question in Arkansas is one of the most important in a popular government. It is not whether a constitution has been adopted by a majority of the voters, which is not disputed, nor whether Mr. Garland has been elected Governor under it, which is admitted, but whether the constitution was lawfully adopted, and, therefore, whether all proceedings under it, including Garland's election, have any other than a revolutionary title. The Arkansas case presents the question in what way the people of a State may lawfully exercise their undoubted right of amending or changing their government. The Arkansas Constitution of 1868 provided a certain way for amending that instrument. The Legislature of last spring disregarded this provision entirely, and called a convention which the Constitution did not authorize. This convention, assembled in disregard of the Constitution, which framed the instrument which was adopted by the voters, and under which Garland was elected. A similar course was followed in Pennsylvania in 1789, and in Maryland in 1850. In each case the convention was wholly illegitimate. "It is obvious," says Judge Jameson, "that to justify such proceedings on legal grounds would be to take us away from the fundamental law that characteristic quality by which it is the law of laws, the supreme law of the land. If it be not the supreme law for all purposes of a Constitution, in the American sense, it might as well be a piece of blank paper."

The Rhode Island case was different. In that State the old charter authorized no method of altering the government, and the political situation had become abnormal, the Legislature being elected by less than half the white male adult resident citizens. Mr. Dorr was a gentleman of the best social connections, of high character, refinement and education, and a diligent student of political science. He and his friends agitated and organized, and at last a mass convention assembled, upon the basis of one delegate for every 1,000 inhabitants, elected by American male citizens 21 years of age and upward, who had resided in the State for the year next preceding the election. This convention drafted a constitution, and submitted it to a vote. It received, as was claimed, a clear majority of all the adult male residents, and a majority also of all who were qualified to vote by existing laws. The convention thereupon declared the Constitution adopted, and at the election for which is provided Mr. Dorr was elected Governor. He tried twice by force to inaugurate his government, but he was defeated by the old government, lived for some time in exile, then, returning to the State, was tried for treason, convicted, sentence to imprisonment for life, but was pardoned after a short time, and soon after died. The Legislature ordered the record of his sentence to be expunged. In this case, if, as was claimed, the Dorr Constitution received a majority of the legal votes, the event proved that the voters did not mean to justify such a revolutionary method of changing the government, but only to show that they thought the suffrage should be extended.

When the essential question of the lawful power of the people to change the fundamental law in the Dorr manner was raised in the Circuit Court of the Rhode Island District, Judge Story held that the old charter government had been continuously in full force and effect, and therefore its lawful acts were justifiable. The case, known as Luther and Borden, was carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of this tribunal equally evaded the question. It held that upon a question involving the lawful establishment of a State government the Supreme Court must follow the decision of the State courts, and that under the constitutional clauses guaranteeing defense of a State against domestic violence, etc., it is the function of Congress to decide which one of the conflicting governments is to be protected. While however, the court avoided a decision of the vital point, it was fully discussed by the counsel. Mr. B. F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, argued the case upon Mr. Dorr's principles. Mr. Webster opposed him. Mr. Hallett's argument was a plea for anarchy. Mr. Webster's set forth the principles upon which an organized popular government is distinguished from a mass meeting. The point of his argument was, that popular action to be valid must be lawful. There must be authority, qualifications, securities, sanctions. The people limit themselves, and their will can be known not from the utterances of mass meetings but only in the recognized manner which they have authorized. The people is a political body, not a collection of individuals, and except when acting by its recognized organs has no constitutional power whatever. To abandon this ground is to invite anarchy.

There is no pretense that the Constitution of Arkansas did not provide for its own amendment, and the Legislature called a Constitutional Convention not only without authority, but in contravention of authority. The call, therefore, and the convention were illegal—they were revolutionary. Nor is the act made legal by an overwhelming popular majority for the work of the Convention, since there may be an illegal and revolutionary majority. The American principle is that governments originates with the people, and may be abolished or modified by the people just when in the way that they have themselves prescribed either expressly or by usage. It may appear that maintaining the claim of Mr. Garland in Arkansas Congress would be recognizing a revolutionary proceeding, which it would clearly have no right to do, unless it should be satisfied that the evils of the situation justified such action. No degree of fatigue with "Southern rows," can excuse blindness to the fact that the Arkansas question involves one of the gravest points in our political system.—*Harper's Weekly*

Big Invention.

Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, certificates of which he published, has just invented a way of getting a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on one entire sheet of bank note paper, 40 x 50 inches large, on a lightning press, and colored and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing, and mailing anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, etc. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

INDIAN PRODUCTIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—Gov. Arny, agent of the Navajo Indians, whose agency is really in Arizona at old Fort Defiance, although credited officially and otherwise to New Mexico, was in Santa Fe about the middle of November, with a delegation of twelve Navajo braves en route to Washington and other points. They take along hundreds of articles of manufacture and growth by the Navajoes. The New Mexican says the lot mainly includes blankets, sashes, sock-ties, leggings, moccasins, gloves, saddle blankets, and a blanket in loom showing the simple but interesting method of weaving these celebrated blankets by these "untutored aborigines." They are wove in a variety of colors from wool or woosted, in some of which the colors were blended handsomely and will somewhat tax the credulity of the eastern palefaces. One of large size intended specially for the Centennial Exhibition had a legend wove in: "1776. U. S. A. 1876." This blanket with the one in loom and several other of the articles were specially prepared under the superintendence of Agent Arny for the great Centennial of 1876. The list of articles embraces a fine cabinet of minerals, numbering some five hundered specimens; several specimens of both ancient and modern Indian pottery, etc.—*Arizona Citizen of Dec., 12th.*

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK.—Every day brings to light the effect of the flagrant outrage upon the colored people, by the robbery of the bank. In Baltimore alone, colored depositors have been swindled out of $600,000. Benevolent Societies in that city, had between sixty and seventy thousand dollars on deposit. Will Dr. Purvis press his suit and inform us who is to blame in this matter?

AN Iowa father, who has succeeded in raising seventeen of the worst children in his neighborhood, says he, is bound to have a representative in Heaven if it takes seventeen more.

A MEETING of the colored citizens in memory of the late Gerritt Smith will be held week after next. Particulars next week.

Our Schools.

It is a fact that will not be denied that many of the evils under which we, as a people, labor, is due to a great extent, to our own apathy, and non-resistance to innovations upon our rights, and we cannot reasonably expect a different state of affairs until we have a different method of dealing with them. We must protect ourselves and by the means, so far as we are able, that other people use in protecting themselves. When we were without the ballot, without organization or an incentive to be organized, without recognition or a prospect of being so, without the protection of a single law as humane as that exercised in behalf of the dumb animals of our streets to-day. When every law relative to us was formed with a view of crushing us still more, when the flag of our country was no protection to our citizens even on a foreign land, when our human intelligence was questioned, then we looked to others to protect us, we followed them as it was customary and we should. But those days of fear and trembling, of servitude and dependence are gone now, a new era has dawned, and the battles that others have fought for us we must now fight ourselves. But this does not seem to be recognized even among many of our leading men, else a policy prevents them from making it known. It is a shame that we allow the grossest insults to be heaped upon us with out a single murmur.

Recently, in the State of Indiana, a State with about twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and the third of them colored, has literally closed the doors against colored children. The Supreme Court has decided that there is no obligation on the part of the authorities under the Constitution to provide separate schools for colored children, or any schools in fact, and it is only when colored people are sufficiently numerical to maintain schools of their own that they have any chance of educating their children. Is this the interpretation of our boasted public school system? Is this the interpretation of our boasted public school system? Is this one of America's boasted free institutions? Even in our own city our colored public schools are in every particular inferior to the schools for white children. There is not the knowledge a single one of them in which the languages are taught, not even so simple a thing as singing is given anywhere near adequate attention—a singing master once or twice a week in some of them, and the remainder of the week children are left to amuse themselves. Is this colored people are sufficiently numerical to maintain schools of their own that they have any chance of educating their children. Is this the interpretation of our boasted public school system? Is this one of America's boasted free institutions? Even in our own city our colored public schools are in every particular inferior to the schools for white children. There is not the knowledge a single one of them in which the languages are taught, not even so simple a thing as singing is given anywhere near adequate attention—a singing master once or twice a week in some of them, and the remainder of the week children are left to amuse themselves. Is this colored people are sufficiently numerical to maintain schools of their own that they have any chance of educating their children. Is this the interpretation of our boasted public school system? Is this one of America's boasted free institutions? Even in our own city our colored public schools are in every particular inferior to the schools for white children. There is not the knowledge a single one of them in which the languages are taught, not even so simple a thing as singing is given anywhere near adequate attention—a singing master once or twice a week in some of them, and the remainder of the week children are left to amuse themselves. Is this

RAT TRAPS.—L. G. George, 1302 Powell street, has on sale his celebrated patent rat traps. He sells patent right for Counties, States and Territories.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Jerry Johnson, San Jose; Miss Lanaway, Mr. and Mrs. T. Groves, Vallejo; Messrs. Joseph Phillips and T. Detter, Eureka, Nevada; A. Pointer, Victoria, B. C.

THE Promenade Concert given by the Young Men's Union Benefical Society, was well attended last evening. The committee gave general satisfaction in the management.

BALL.—The ball given by the Sumnor Guard, Capt. Mitchell, came off last evening with great *eclat.*

A PUZZLE.—An exchange offers to any of its subscribers who will solve the following puzzle an order for $2 worth of goods, or to any one not a subscriber a year's subscription:

PRSVRYPRFCTMN
VRKPTHSPRRCPSTN

The above letters were written over the ten commandments in a Welsh church, and remained there a whole century before they were interpreted. Now, almost every child's puzzle book in the land contains the puzzle, and its answer—the use of the vowel "E" between each letter.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT ROMANS.—Photograph albums, writing-desks, portfolios, inkstands, fancy stationery, gold pens, diaries for 1875, games and blocks, juveniles' toy books, prayer books, family bibles, gems of art, elegant galleries, books in sets, standard poets and books of every description sold cheap. A. Roman & Co., wholesale and retail booksellers and stationers, No. 11 Montgomery street.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—The winner at London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Vallejo, Modesto, San Jose, Los Angeles, Stockton, Cal., 1874; Salem, Oregon, and Washington Territory 1874.

THE representatives of three thousand colored men in Richmond, Va., arrived at Washington, yesterday, with a petition asking Congress to take early measures to have a divi dend declared to the depositors of the Freedmen's Savings Banks.

Married.

CRAWFORD-WATTERS.—In this city, December 22d, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Wyte, J. J. Crawford and Lizzie Waters.

MASONIC NOTICES.

A THE STATED MEETING OF Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, between Mason and Powell Streets on Tuesday Evening, January 5th, 1875. A full attendance of Members is requested. By order of

WILFORD H. STRICKLAND, W.M.
WM. J. SIMMONS, Secretary.

A ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M.—The members of the above named Chapter are requested to attend a Special Meeting, at their Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, January 4th, 1875, at 8 P.M., on business of vital importance. Sojourning Companions in good standing with the Independent Grand Chapters of the several States, and all other regular Royal Arch Masons, are cordially invited to attend. By order of the H. P.

JAS. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

A ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M., working under the jurisdiction of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter for the State of Pennsylvania.—The members of the above-named Chapter are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Officers will take place on MONDAY EVENING, January 11, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Other important business will also be brought forward for consideration.

By order of the H. P.

JAS. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

WANTED.

A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "McPherson," Front-street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock

A ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL PENTERLEY and Prof JOHN BELL are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world; they are to be found at No. 825 Folsom street, between Sixth-st and Powell sts. They can tell all kinds of witchcraft, love, marriage and spells; cause love; restore anything that is lost; cure all kinds of diseases; and make all kinds of trouble. They will also give you luck and faith to all who trust it. Don't forget to call and see them

A. W. BREVETT,
Colored Employment Office,
No. 32 Everett Street,
Near Third, bet. Mission and Third, SAN FRANCISCO

O. BERCSON,
Carpenter and Builder,
506 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
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WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, No. 1308 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 106 Post St.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR
Cast Off Boots and Shoes,
At No. 813 FOURTH STREET, below Bryant, San Francisco.
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by
C. H. VALENTINE.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,
Surgeon & Accoucheur
345 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 267,115 62
TOTAL ASSETS $767,115 62
D. J. STAPLES President.
C. T. LAWTON Vice President.
CLAS. B. BOND Secretary.



Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway (ballroom). Rooms can be obtained, with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL, of 833 Pacific street, has taken the stallway from the City successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons. The Professor is the only one in the United States. The Roll challenge any one to perform the same operation with him in this operation. The cost and safety can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN ROLL, 833 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN SREGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Issues in 1
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Tangled Hair carefully combed into any style desired. Ladies their own combings. Ladies and children waited on at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Shetter Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lobitos, San and Nut Coal, Pottery Coal, Cow Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 615 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance { 622 Clay Street, to Office, { 623 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

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Continental Hotel Building,
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P. KELLY,
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. 823
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
835 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis. SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150,000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORSE'S
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, old Curls Made as Good as New Waterfalls and Bands Manufactured to Order. Dyed in all colors and warranted. Combings Bought and Sold.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, which are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
Goods and Wholesale and Retail, are delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
527 Sansome St., Winnie Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
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W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

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Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
22 & 23 JESSIE ST., Bet. Second and Third
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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in case of survivorship, at the option of the assured, or by pleasure to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

International Hotel,
324 & 326 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City at reasonable Rates.
Rain Driver, Wm. A. Bridge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. O. PATRIDGE.

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DEALER IN
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304 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Pay'ne, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT-PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of SUMNER, GREELEY, Everett Chamberlin, Surgery of the New York Prisons. The Disturbances are drawn, engraved for the work by Bonjeans. Entirely original. The finest, best, handsomest and grandest. If you want to make money send FOR DETAILS at once for terms and secure territory at once. Address, Bon Jeanson Publishing Co., 415 Sansome, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilford W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
In Witness
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH.
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE.
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFORD W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before H. V. Jones, Notary, October, 30, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Dunham, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first-class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
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BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Recently introduced to the public. It cures Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Etc. TRY IT. TRY IT. TRY IT. None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO
Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per Night.
Rooms from $ to $ o'clock A.M., and 1 to 7 P.M. 50 and 75 cents.
Address
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

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UNDERTAKERS,
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Nearly opposite Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Dake's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

CRAIG & SON,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention no30

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IMPORTERS
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IN
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AND
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Can Now Recognized Reward Us.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET.
Has taken charge of the above new, where he is prepared to cater to customers with the best the market affords. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. French Cook, and no short will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Caterers supplied of their wants.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Sunday, April 25th, 1875.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Daily). Alameda Narrow Gauge Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Alameda with Train for Hayward, Haywards, Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Dublin, Sunol, Mission Opposite and Oakdale.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express for Sacramento.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
3.00 P.M. (Daily). San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Martinez only.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays only). Express Train for Stockton, Visalia, Donner and Los Angeles.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted). Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P.M. (Daily). Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Passenger connection.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 and 12.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—11.45 A.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00 and 10.30 P.M.
Sundays only—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.
Daily, except Sundays—7.45, 9.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 3.30 and 5.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn.
Daily—7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—10.30 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—7.45, 9.00, 10.30 A.M.; 3.30, 5.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
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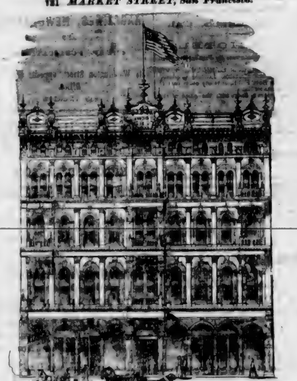
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There is scarcely any part of our wide empire where a pleasant and profitable occupation may not be found by turning to use the running streams, the bays of the lakes, and the ponds which Nature has so lavishly provided for us. A few old boxes will furnish and a week or two's labor will arrange the means, and a very trifling outlay will purchase the necessary material. Care and attention are the chief necessaries; capital is scarcely any advantage in this business. We speak of fish-culture, as a rapidly developing industry which is capable of turning rivers into more prosperous sources of wealth than are the fields which give us their annual products of grain and vegetables.

Few persons have any idea of the extent to which fish may be raised from spawn. In the ocean the enormities of the small fish are, fortunately, numerous; for if the hundreds of thousands, of eggs in the roe of each herring and cod came to maturity, the seas would in time become impassible. But this fecundity is all in favor of the fish cultivator. In a box of a few inches' capacity he can convey his thousands of salmon, trout, or shad to his own home, and let them hatch in a simple and easily constructed apparatus, turning them out to furnish both sport and food.

Professor Baird, in his report on this interesting and important subject just issued, shows the importance of distinguishing between the anadromous or up-running fish, who spend part of their life in the ocean and part in the rivers, and the exclusively fresh water fish, such as the brook trout, the lake trout, the land locked salmon, the white fish, black bass, and the like. In regard to the latter, he shows that their culture must always be limited by the natural areas of their feeding grounds; so that if a river which has been deprived of these fish be supplied with them, it will, after a time, destroy the natural sources of food and begin to prey upon one another, thus keeping up the balance of life which is always found in waters untouched by men. Thus the supply of fish to a given river or lake will always be limited by the relation of subsistence to numbers in their own waters. Accordingly the effort to introduce brook trout or black bass into certain streams can never succeed beyond a given point. When the different forms of life are balanced in that particular stream, there will be no surplus reproduction.

Whatever interferes with the spawning of a fish destroys millions of offspring. Accordingly the only thing necessary in our rivers, to preserve the enormous harvest of fish which the ocean offers to us, is not to interrupt the course of the fish towards their spawning grounds and not to break up the breeding places. With this object in view, the different States are removing the obstacles in the rivers which prevented the progress of the up-running fish, and are restocking rivers which were stripped of such fish. One of the most remarkable experiments in that made in restocking the Connecient River with shad. In the Spring of 1867, 63,000,000 eggs were artificially fertilized in that river, and in 1872 the immense number of 92,000,000. The harvest of shad in the Connecticut has increased enormously, and many fishing stations which had been abandoned have been re-established. A single haul is mentioned of 8,560 shad, which is the greatest that has ever been known; and last year these delicious fish were more numerous find cheaper than they have ever been known before about the river.

In New York, in 1870, about 2,500,000 young shad were introduced into the Hudson, and this number has been increased every year since. The effects of even this moderate supply began to be manifested during the last Spring. Great efforts are also made to introduce the shad into the Mississippi and into the Northern lakes. Good judges confidently believe that we shall soon have a supply of shad both in the Mississippi Valley and in the rivers running into the great lakes which feed the St. Lawrence.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Indiana School Decision.

The telegraph has briefly mentioned the dismissal of about twenty-five colored children from the public schools of Brazil, Ind., under the recent decision of the Supreme Court of that State. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* adds the following particulars:

It seems that some time before the late election the question was raised as to the propriety of longer permitting the children of colored parents to attend the public schools. Little attention was paid to the matter at first, the better class of citizens, who was above the "negro prejudice," supposing that it would very soon drop out of sight. But the influx of colored miners, who displaced the Irish and German strikers and fault-finders, had a tendency to agitate all questions pertaining to negro rights and privileges, and very soon the trustees of the Brazil schools announced their intention of compelling the colored children to discontinue their attendance upon the public schools.

No sooner was the Buskirk decision rendered than the question was again raised. Democrats, bankrupt miners and a few moss covered Republicans who voted the whig ticket in 1854 joined in one prolonged howl for the expulsion of the "niggers," demanding prompt obedience of the school authorities. The trustees, Messrs Dillon W. Bridges, R. S. Hussy and William Torbert, did not hesitate to comply. An order was promulgated instructing Superintendent Wilkinson to inform the teachers of the respective departments that they must dismiss their colored scholars. My informant stated that Mr. Wilkinson at first pre-emptorily refused to obey the order, but subsequently acquiesced to save his position. A majority of the teachers complied under protest, and one of them, Jennie Worthington, through sympathy for the little ones, declared her inability to send those home who attended her department. "How can I order that bright-eyed little fellow never to return to this school?" she said, pointing to an intelligent-looking boy twelve years of age, who was one of her smartest and best scholars. The superintendent relieved her of the embarrassment. The little fellow with tears in his eyes, begged to remain. Again and again he walked back to his seat, hugged his books tightly, and wept as if his little heart would break. "Johnny will get a head of me," he said "and I shall not get into the next reader. Oh! can't I come back—just me?" The majority of those removed were not less affected by the dismissal. They were the faithful few who attended school because ambition to secure an education. They were attached to their books, their teachers, their playmates, and their classes. But without an hour's notice, before any provision had been made for them, and in direct violation of the law of the land, they were rudely thrust into the streets, and are to-day absolutely without the means of obtaining the instruction which the state Constitution guarantees to its citizens.

"The better class of people," said my informant, "are thoroughly indignant, and will demand the restoration of the children. If this is denied, we intend compelling the trustees to furnish separate schools and good teachers, and will then await the action of the United States Supreme Court in the case which will be taken before it, on appeal from the Buskirk decision."

"What is the character of the trustees?" I asked.

"Bridges is a Democrat," he replied, "but Hussey and Torbet are Republicans. Hussey is chairman of the County Republican Central Committee; but in this instance he has shown himself unworthy the confidence of his party. He pretends that it is necessary to wage war upon the negro in order for the Republicans to retain their ascendency in Clay county. The county has been very close for several years, but until this fall we have managed to keep ahead. The miners, for the most part, have been with us. But after the strike, negroes were imported to take the places of those formerly engaged in the work, and this has set them all against us. Hussey is a politician of the demagogue order, and I presume he thought that if he yielded to the clamor of the ignorant, prejudiced mob, which demanded the expulsion of the colored children he would make capital for himself and party. But his policy is a short-sighted one. He has raised up a host of opponents, and made the better class of people his personal enemies for his shameful conduct.

I have met few people, and no Republicans, who do not regard Judge Buskirk's late decision, in the Carter-Casey case, as unjust, unwarranted and sadly behind the times. Two of the ablest lawyers in this city, who have had nothing to do with the case, but who have carefully examined the decision, believe it to be weak and untenable. Major Gordon has already asked for a rehearing, and if denied will carry it to the United States Supreme Court even if it is necessary to pay all the expenses himself. It is not likely, however, that the colored people of Indianapolis, of whom there are several thousands, will allow him to go unpaid. But he is not the man, when fighting for a principle, to stop and ask whether they will do so or not.

Civil Rights.

If the Civil Rights Bill is to be rejected, let it be upon its merits, and not upon persistent misrepresentations. It is constantly alleged to be a law to enforce social equality. But it is not. It is a bill to enforce the civil equality secured by the amendments to the Constitution, and the argument which opposes it condemns those amendments. Prejudice cannot be abolished by law we are told, and have been told over since the anti-slavery movement began. But we have heretofore failed to discover those persons who are leveling laws at prejudice. Certainly the supporters of the Civil Rights Bill are not. They say only that the Fourteenth Amendment forbids any State to "abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens, conveyances, cemeteries, and schools, common to all other citizens, violate that Amendment. And as Congress has authority to enforce it, Congress may pass a law forbidding the States to deprive any citizen of the equality which the amendment has guaranteed, and enforcing the amendment by providing a remedy for aggrieved persons. Nor does such a law enforce "social equality." Blacklegs and men and women of every degree of personal and moral repulsiveness, are admitted to every hotel and steamboat and railroad car in the country, and in former days slave drivers and people who bought and sold children at the auction block were allowed in them. Are the clerks and guests forced into "social equality with them? But if the prejudice which all honorable persons feel for such people does not authorize their exclusion by law from the common inns and the common conveyances, why should the prejudice against color authorize such laws? There is no more forcing of social equality in the one case than in the other.

Does a law which stigmatizes a class of citizens on account of color violate the equality which the Constitution guarantees? This is the question, and the Slaughter-house decision answers it. The existence of laws in the States where the newly emancipated negroes resided which discriminated with gross injustice and hardship against them as a class was the evil to be remedied by this clause, and by it such laws are forbidden. If, however, the States did not conform their laws to its requirements, then, by the fifth section of the article of amendment, Congress was authorized to enforce it by suitable legislation." The laws here spoken of were those which discriminated against certain citizens on account of color. Does or does not a law which excludes an orderly citizen from a jury-box, a hotel, a public conveyance, on account of color, discriminate against him for that reason? If it does, the Supreme Court holds that Congress may legislate upon the subject. And if to remedy the grievance is to enforce social equality, it is the Constitution which does it. If there be any fault or folly in the matter, it is that of no framing the Constitution.

The practical objection to the bill which has been most generally urged is that the prejudice against the colored citizens is so strong in many States that, should the bill pass, such States would abandon their public-school system. In other words, if the rights and immunities of citizens, which are exposed, guaranteed by the fundamental law are maintained, the result will be general ignorance and consequent vice But if the rights guaranteed by the fundamental law are deliberately violated, what then? The amended Constitution declares that there shall be no legal discrimination on account of color. The objection merely says that there must be and shall be. The Supreme Court of Indiana, indeed, has just decided that equality of rights does not necessitate "mixed schools" more than the teaching of both sexes in the same school. The reply to this is that any distinction or classification for any legitimate school purpose may be made which is not based upon color. Practically, whenever distinctions are made upon grounds of prejudice, equality in the sense contemplated becomes impossible. What in such a sense does prejudice mean but unwillingness to treat the Negroes as legal equals? If prejudice against the Irish or the Germans, or the Hebrews, or the Roman Catholics, or the Baptists, or the Freemasons, or the Martha Washingtons, were strong enough in any State to cause them and their children to be confined to separate inns, conveyances and schools, no one who knows human nature or the meaning of words would contend that the guarantee of equality was satisfied. When exclusion from the street cars on account of color was abolished, was social equality enforced by law? The amended Constitution secures civil as well as political equality to every citizen of the United States. Let us have that security enforced; and if any State fails to enforce it, let us not leave the aggrieved person without remedy, in face of the explicit declaration that Congress shall have power to enforce it.—*Harper's Weekly, Dec. 19*

The Work of Northern Colored School Teachers in Tennessee.

The following letters we clip from the *Freedmen's Monitor*, published at Germantown, Pennsylvania:

ATHENS, TENN., NOV. 22, '74.
MR. WARNER, PHILA., PA.,
Dear Friend—I would have written a week ago, but had no way to mail my letter. The *free school* is out; but we are still continuing the school. Number of scholars on roll-ed, 54. Average attendance, 40. The scholars attend quite regularly, more than usual in our common schools. The next night after I saw you, we had a school meeting—an interesting one too. Some very enthusiastic speeches were made for continuing the school. When they had all finished, I told them what you had said, and talked some on general interest, which was responded to by their usual applaud—Yes. After which they subscribed the required amount in a few minutes. This seemed to be a night of refreshing with them. We might say it apparently marked a new era in the progress of the colored people of Mount Harmony.

They say they feel very grateful for your assistance, and would like very much to have you come and see them.

The church or school-house is situated three miles east of Mount Creek. The name of the place is Mount Harmony; this name of the place is quite applicable to the neighborhood. Have not known of any quarrels, even among the scholars, except a little fuss as they were going home from school one afternoon. Besides our school getting along well, we organized a Literary Society for the improvement of its members in reading, composition, declamation and debate; the latter of which they like very much. In schools we have given considerable attention to the matter of *Temperance*. None of the scholars use tobacco; and all of them have taken the temperance and tobacco pledge. We might leave out the word tobacco—temperance, of course, means to abstain from the use of tobacco as well as intoxicating drinks.

But whether these boys and girls will "stick to the hook" or not, it will take more than the son of a prophet to foretell. Thus have we done, and will we do all in our power to destroy the destroyer of so many of our people. I close, hoping to hear from you soon.

Respectfully,
W. H. RICHARD. (Colored.)

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 14, 1874.
MR. YARDLEY WARNER:
Dear Friend—I am teaching school in this place. I believe I am getting along very well so far. School commenced here on the 7th of September, 1874, and will continue until the last of January, 1875 We have a very large school. There are something over 60 scholars; something over 50 coming now, and new ones coming every day. This is the first time I have ever attempted to teach school. I was almost afraid to attempt this great work at first. But I asked my blessed Saviour to only help me. So I have been successful this far. I am not in a strange country at all, this is my native home, and the people are all familiar with me and are glad to know that by the help of the Almighty, I have gone to school at Maryville for some time, and am now able to teach my native friends and many of the people in Louisville to send their children to the Normal Institute. It was some time before this school could go on right. When I first came here to teach, they did not have any books, and it had been some time since there was any school and everything was out of place, it appeared like to me, but we have got about straight now.

I persuaded them to all throw in and get up a little money, and I went to Mr. W. P. Hastings and bought them books. As a general thing they are very poor, and they get out of heart. Of the first two months one and a-half I taught was subscription, of the last two, and one and a-half is free money. I have not received anything yet, scarcely, I charged $25 per month and have received $5 only. They would pay, that is a part of them if they were able. I got out of heart not long since and concluded to stay and go back to school, and the directors told me they would pay $20 per month and would also employ me here next year, if I would come. I will not be in school before Feb. 1875, if nothing happens. I would like so much to be there now but I was not able to start at first and I have no parents to send me, but the good Lord has blessed me this far, and I will try to be encouraged.

I remain respectfully, your friend,
MAGGIE HENRY (colored).
A member of the Normal Institute.
P. S. Write soon.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—The winner at London, 1863; Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Vallejo, Modesto, San Jose, Los Angeles, Stockton, Cal., 1874; Salem, Oregon, and Washington Territory 1874.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 9, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Latest Phase of the Civil Rights bill.

Among the Associated Press dispatches Congressional proceedings of Thursday last the latest phase of the Civil Rights in the lower House of Congress was as follows:

Butler of Mass. gave notice that he would next Monday offer a resolution that in the consideration of the Civil Rights Bill no dilatory motions shall be entertained.

Randall remarked that the resolution was valueless.

Adjourned.

Since the House Judiciary Committee could only agree upon a Civil Rights Bill which is shorn of all its force and effect, and have shown a disposition to ignore the more liberal bill which has already passed the Senate, the colored citizens everywhere have become indifferent as to whether the proposed modified bill passes or not. If this bill which the committee has agreed upon should be substituted for the Senate bill, it will make the colored citizens more dissatisfied with the Republican leaders in Congress than they are with them at present for their truckling to colorophobia prejudice. As for ourselves we do nounce the modified bill as an attempt to place a national badge of distinction, proscription and dis grace on one class of citizens only namely the colored citizens. Every pauper who emigrates from Europe and has not been in the United States five days, paid not a cent of taxes anywhere in the nation is by this modified bill licensed by the United States Government to point at the badge of distinction, disgrace and proscription enacted in the public school laws against the tax paying colored citizens and impudently and defiantly send his pauper children into every free school in the land over colored

If Democrats suggested the proscription, we would not mind it. But when Republicans, after getting into power upon the nearly one million colored votes, introduce such legislation, and are foremost in its advocacy, through their newspapers and otherwise, we can only say, "save us from such political friends."

The separate school question in the Civil Rights bill as proposed by the Republican House Judiciary Committee, is beautifully exemplified in the practical effect of the recent Supreme Court decisions in this State in the case of Ward vs. Flood, i.e. that colored children are entitled to equal school facilities as the whites.

Notwithstanding the old barn called a "colored" school, stands up on Russian Hill, with no more additional improvements or facilities than before the decision was given. The same applies throughout the State, and if the modified bill should pass Congress the same state of proscription will have a lawful enactment by the General Government throughout the United States. We prefer fighting our battles against prejudice, in consequence of color, than to have a color badge placed upon us by the National Government for the edification of future emigrants, that ourselves and children are proscribed from equal privileges in the public schools in common with other American citizens.

GODDALL, NELSON & PERKINS have purchased the San Diego, or Lower Coast, steamers from the P. M. S. S. Co. General office, No. 10 Market street. Ticket office, 238 Montgomery street.

EASTERN AGENCY.—Dr. J. W. H. Hacks, 1052 Pine street, Philadelphia, is the authorized Agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in that city for the State of Pennsylvania.

Masonic Correspondence.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 22, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Permit me to express my sincere thanks for copies of the PACIFIC APPEAL that I have been receiving for some time. I have enjoyed the reading very much, as its columns contained a great deal of interesting information, and not only does the APPEAL interest me, but I love it on account of the valuable Masonic notices. I hope that it may live long, and be appreciated by the Brethren of the Craft. As we often had the pleasure of hearing from our Sister Grand Lodges through your columns I beg leave to occupy a small space in your valuable journal In extending a fraternal greeting, in the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge (Independent) of the State of Georgia, now in session, to all Sister Sovereign Grand Lodges, hoping that brotherly love may ever cement our hearts and minds into one happy family till time shall be no more.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. H. SEMMSTACKE.

Grand Secretary G. L. for the State of Georgia.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is the Prince Hall Grand Lodge Circular for the one hundredth anniversary of Masonry among colored men in Massachusetts:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That on the 6th day of March, 1775, Prince Hall, Boston Smith, Thomas Sanderson and their associates, fifteen in number, were made Masons, by Acting Master Brett, in this then town of Boston. One hundred years, therefore, will have elapsed, March 6th, 1875, since the light of Masonry was revealed to men of our race in this city.

Realizing that Providence has designed our ultimate and complete emancipation,—through years of sufferings already endured, and which may still be all ours,—we are inspired with confidence, knowing that what He has determined to accomplish will be completed.

That this Act of communicating Light was a part of His great plan in the liberation and elevation of our people, is evident from the fact that those who sought to continue one of our enslavements have refused, and do yet refuse, to recognize or acknowledge us as Masons. Hence the struggle between light and darkness which has been continued for the last hundred years: a struggle between the class of Masons who fail to discern that a denial of the brotherhood of man strikes a fatal blow at the whole masonic system, and those who accept the true masonic landmarks to which we adhere; for we, as masons, know no man on account of his color, race or nationality.

Let us therefore meet and render our acknowledgements to Him who did not permit the unholy spirit of caste to prevent Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, and His Royal Highness Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, from granting the prayer made through them to the Grand Lodge of England, as the granting of our warrant by them in 1784, fully attests. This duty we owe to our progenitors.

But we should not meet for this alone. We owe it to posterity to do all in our power to remove the hateful spirit of caste,—even now engaged in its murderous work,—to the end that equity and justice shall become the supreme and governing principle of the American people. It is our duty to make smooth the ways of our children, and by education to lead them in those paths of knowledge in which shall be found true happiness in this world and in that which is to come.

Brethren, let not our masonic life be a blank. Therefore, we extend to your Grand Lodge, and all her subordinates, our cordial invitation to meet with us and join in our demonstrations at Boston, on the 24th of June, 1875.

And in view of the above facts, the Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge most respectfully ask that your Grand Lodge would meet her in convention on the day immediately preceding (to wit, on the 22d day of June, 1875), to the end that a better understanding, looking to a union of action, may be arrived at in said convention.

Done at Boston, Massachusetts, this 17th day of December, A.D. 1874, A.L. 5874.

Committee—John J. Smith, Lewis Hayden, George H. Mitchell, Charles F. A. Francis, Samuel H. Bowman, J. A. Baptiste, J. J. Robinson.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Dec. 28, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

It is with deep regret that I pen you a few lines to inform you of the painful intelligence of the death of Past Grand Master Levi Anderson. The sad event occurred on Saturday, 26th inst., at his residence in Philadelphia, 1104 Wood street, after an illness of five weeks duration, which he bore with that forbearance collateral to religion. I am informed by his wife that he departed this life to be with the Dispenser of Christianity. Please give the same a notice for your jurisdiction. He will be interred in Lebanon Cemetery on the 30th inst.

E. H. ANDERSON,

Grand Secretary Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware.

[The deceased was one of the most active Masons in the State of Delaware from 1845 to 1851. He was very zealous in inspiring the Masons of that State, who were then subordinate to Pennsylvania, to form their own Grand Lodge. When organized in 1849, the late Levi Anderson was elected its first Most Worshipful Grand Master. The deceased subsequently made himself useful in nearly every office in the Grand Lodge. Of late years he resided in Philadelphia, where, by the above letter, we learn of his demise. He was a representative man, and highly respected by all who knew him.—EDITOR.]

Minister Bassett.

Last evening the graduates of the Institute for Colored Youth of Philadelphia, in Washington, tendered a complimentary banquet at the residence of F. C. Revels, Esq., 1512 L street northwest, to their former preceptor, the Hon. E. D. Bassett, United States Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Hayti, at present on a short visit to this country.

The guests were Minister Bassett, George D. Johnson, esq., F. C. Revels, Esq., James M. Vance and James D. Kennedy, of New Orleans.

Toasts were responded to by the following named gentlemen: Hon. E. D. Bassett, Messrs. John W. Cromwell class of '64; P. J. Locke class of '67; Charles W. Thomas class of '68; W. H. Augusta class of '69; J. H. Scott class of '75; E. Johnson class of '73; F. C. Revels, and J. William Cole and A. F. Hill.

After the banquet there was a reception to the lady graduate in the spacious parlors of Mr. Revels, and the company departed at a late hour, carrying with them many happy recollections of the occasion.—*National Republican of Dec. 9.*

CHRISTMAS TREE.—On New Year's night Rev. J. F. Anderson, of the Zion A. M. E. Church, entertained a number of friends at his residence, No. 11 Scott street. Among those present, who made appropriate speeches on the occasion, were Revs. W. H. Hillery and J. R. Young. The affair was kept up with spirit and hilarity until the small hours of next morning.

T. DETTER'S COUGH TONIC.—We call special attention to Mr. Detter's advertisement in another column to those troubled with Coughs, Colds, etc., etc.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT ROMANS.—Photograph albums, writing-desks, portfolios, inkstands, fancy stationery, gold pens, diaries for 1875, games and blocks, juvenile toy books, prayer books, family bibles, gems of art, elegant galleries, books in sets, standard poets and books of every description sold cheap. A. Roman & Co., wholesale and retail booksellers and stationers, No. 11 Montgomery street.

Proclamation.

The Emperor congratulates Spain on the prospects of peace in electing Alphonso Murphy as King. In case of any opposition or trouble, Norton I will use his influence to allay it.

NORTON I.

Signed at the City of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, on the 5th day of January, A.D. 1875.

Gas and Water Companies take warning. The Emperor will have his decrees obeyed.

NORTON I.

Sacramento.

ANNIVERSARY DEMONSTRATION.—The colored residents of the city celebrated, on New Year's Day, the anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation in a very creditable manner, considering that it was almost an impromptu demonstration, as it had been intended to unite with the San Francisco people in the observance of the day—a proposition that was not carried out, owing to the San Franciscans failing to show the necessary spirit. About noon a procession was formed at Sixth and M streets, consisting of the Sacramento Zouaves and colored citizens generally, Benjamin Coger acting as Marshal. The route of march led through the principal streets, and terminated at the A. M. E. Church, on Seventh street, where the following programme was carried out: Invocation, by Rev. William Z. Dean; music, by by the Sabbath School, under the direction of Miss Cornelia Haskell; introductory remarks, by Robert H. Small, President of the Day; music, by the band; reading of Proclamation, by Master E. A. Small; music, by the school; oration, by Rev. J. F. Jordan; music, by the band; poem, by Miss Susan Bullard; music by the school. After the audience had been dismissed, the Zouaves formed and marched to Court & Gibson's establishment, on Third street, between J and K, where a fine complimentary banquet had been prepared for them by the proprietors in the evening, the Zouaves gave a very successful ball at Hamilton Hall. During the afternoon, Governor Booth and Brigadier-General Campbell were called upon, and received their visitors.—*Sacramento Union, Monday, Jan. 4th.*

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me to wish you a very "Happy New Year," and the full compliments of the season. May your useful years be many, and may your swift and triphid pace continue to arduous and acceptable labors. It has filled the hearts of the thinking people, East and West, North and South. I shall ever remember your truthful editorials on the "Political Situation" and "So Much for Buckingham." Mr. Editor, that is what we get for striving to help Congress have a full two-thirds Republican majority.

We find a portion of those honorable Senators whom we labored for untiringly and unceasingly, willing to convert the much needed Civil Rights bill, by some ungrammatical punctuation, into an Uncivil Wrong bill. These are the sore rewards for our faithful labor. Sir, it brings to my mind an expression which was made in my presence the same week that the Hon. Charles Sumner's corpse lay in Washington, D. C., by a so-called staunch Republican. He said: "Men, one of the best things that ever happened in this world for the elevation and advancement of our (Republican) party is the death of Hon. Charles Sumner; for with him the Civil Rights bill dies. And, if it had not been for the kindness of Providence in removing him, every Southern State would surely go Democratic, and very likely the principal Northern and Western States likewise, for on the Civil Rights bill would rest our whole defeat."

Well, Mr. Editor, we see how wrong, how very wrong, such falsehearted men calculate for our Government's welfare. Watch, Mr. Editor, and do not spare the pen. The pen is mighty. All is not lost that by mishap falls in danger. We may not to ocean in a motion—the earth tremble under our feet—and the dry land move; but, Mr. Editor, the end is not yet. Right is right. I remain, respectfully,

J. W. H. HACKS, M.D.

Elliott Literary Institute.

The above named Institute met Monday evening, January 5th, at Young Men's Hall. President W. H. Blake in the chair. After roll call, the minutes of last meeting were read and approved. On motion a committee of three was appointed to present a communication to the Y. M. U. B. Society relative to securing their Hall for the meetings of the Institute, permanently. On motion, Hon. R. B. Elliott was elected an honorary member, and the Secretary was requested to communicate the same to the gentleman. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to present a programme to the next meeting for an entertainment. The name of one gentleman was presented for membership, who, on motion, was unanimously elected a member. After a few remarks from Wm. Ector, Esq., the Institute adjourned to meet on next Monday evening, at the same.

W.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

A Bon Bon Party was given on New Year's night at the residence of Mrs. Myrelle, 936 Vallejo street. The affair was a brilliant success, and was well managed by the following named gentlemen, who comprised the Committee of Arrangements: Joseph G. Fletcher, Harry Jackson, Henry Marrrato, Chas. Frances, Edward Marshall and Daniel Freeman. Dancing commenced at half past nine o'clock, and continued until eleven and a half o'clock, when the guests repaired to the supper room, where a fine collation was spread—of which the guests heartily partook, especially of the chocolate and lemonade. The committee deserve credit for the reform they have introduced in their socials—the dispensing of wines and liquors. After the collation, with a march the guests returned to the parlor, where the bon bons were distributed, which created quite a pleasant enjoyment. The ladies were bewitching in their lovely silk dresses, and the gentlemen were becoming in full dress. The gentlemen who comprised the committee contemplate giving another pleasant social.

The following named ladies and gentlemen were present: Mrs. Esther Griffie, Miss Louisa M. Smith, Josephine Smith, Jennie Madison, Sarah Hall, Mary E. Fletcher, Martha White, Hovaline Freeman, Sarah Godfrey, Johanna Pointer and Laura Myselle, Andrew Gants, Edward Marshall, Mark Madison, Albert Madison, Harry Jackson, William M. Smith, Henry Marrratte, Joseph G. Fletcher, William Osborne, Samuel Eastland, Daniel Freeman, William Griffie and Chas. Frances.

F.

Born.

DIZER—To the wife of Mr. James Dizer, a daughter.

Died.

MERHEAU—In this city, January 2d, Mrs. Mary Meahean, formerly of New Orleans, Lo. aged 1 day.

WHITE—In this city, January 3d, Mrs. Jane White, aged 60 years.

FERGUSON—In Washington City, Mrs. Julia Ferguson, wife of Wm. Ferguson, of this city, aged 36 years.

CAMPBELL—In this city, January 4th, Mrs. Mary Ann Campbell, aged 48 years.

[The late Mrs. Campbell was an exemplary Christian woman. Being left a widow several years ago with a number of small children depending on her for support, she struggled, with great fortitude, to educate them the best she could, which succeeded to be her whole desire. On Tuesday last, her remains were conveyed from her late residence, 106 Bernard street, to Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, where Rev. William H. Hillery, pastor of the church, delivered an impressive sermon and fitting eulogy over her remains amidst a large concourse of relations and friends. Rev. I. N. Triplett, of the Powell street A. M. E. Church, and Rev. J. F. Anderson, of Zion Church, also assisted in the funeral services. After which, the remains were solemnly conveyed to Lone Mountain Cemetery. The deceased has left an aged mother and two married daughters, one of the latter being married to Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, and the other is the wife of Conroy. She also leaves four younger children, and a large number of friends, to mourn her loss.—ED. APPEAL.]

MASONIC NOTICES.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 10, R. A. M., working under the jurisdiction of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter for the State of Pennsylvania.—The members of the above-named Chapter are hereby notified that the Annual Election for Officers will take place on MONDAY EVENING, January 11, 1875, at 8 o'clock. Other important business will also be brought forward for consideration.

By order of the H. P.

JAS. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

WANTED.

A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "McPherson," Front street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

PRESCOTT HOUSE

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30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, late Clerk U. S. District Court.
HENRY EDGERTON, late 2nd Asst. Post. St.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

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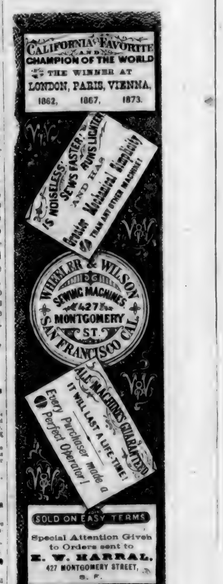
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C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. E. DOLD, Secretary.



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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

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Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other points, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 826 Pacific street, has taken the well-earned reputation for the most expeditious only performed by the most competent veterinary surgeon in the United States, and guarantees to cure any case of lameness, or fail claiming any cost to the owner. Those people with him in this operation, and will not be worth at any time by calling upon JOHN BOLL, 826 Pacific Street.

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Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors. Ladies being ordered to be waited on at their residences. My assistant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Bands. Combings Dyed in all colors and Invented, Etc. Shampooing and Hair Cutting, Etc.

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Receipts for the Year 1873,

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Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before R. V. Joice, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

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Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.

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Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 25th, 1875.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry and Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer, from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 M. Steamer (Sundays excepted) Benicia Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San José Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Stockton Express Train (via Oakland), connecting at Lathrop with Express Trains for Merced, Visalia, Donner and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Passenger.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland:

7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—1.45 P.M.

Sundays only—9.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda:

7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—11.45 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 11.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco:

6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—11.00 A.M. and 12.45 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco:

6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—12.45 and 3.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 11.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Antonio:

7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30 A.M.

From San Antonio to Alameda:

8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Antonio:

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Antonio to Oakland:

Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco:

Daily, except Sundays—6.45, 8.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 3.30 and 6.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco:

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruit Vale:

Daily, except Sundays—8.30, 11.30 A.M.; 1.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing December 7, 1874.

Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco

From Passenger Depot, Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Soledad, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Wharf, making close connections at San Mateo for Half Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs; at Pajaro for Watsonville; at Salinas for Grant and at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs. San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.

3.20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

SUNDAYS, at 8 A.M. to San Jose only.

SATURDAYS, will leave at 1.30 P.M.

4.40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

A. C. BASSETT, A. N. TOWNE,
Assistant Superintendent. General Superintendent.

J. L. WHITNEY,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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THE NEW
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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to be our agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

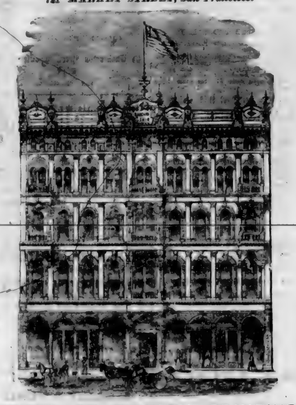
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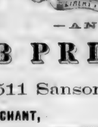
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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.
The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle, but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Hon. Gerrit Smith.

From the Philadelphia *Daily Telegraph* we clip the following as a very interesting, if not entirely correct, editorial estimate of the life of Gerrit Smith:

Gerrit Smith was born in Utica, New York, on the 6th of March, 1797, being nearly seventy-eight years of age at the present time. His father, the Hon. Peter Smith, was known in the early part of the present century as one of the largest land owners in the United States. The father became the partner of the late John Jacob Astor, with whom he kept a small store in the City of New York, where they dealt in furs of the period. In the summer they used to go up the Hudson to Albany on a sloop, and thence penetrate the interior of the State on foot, wading the streams, swimming the rivers, and climbing the hills, to bargain with the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, the Senecas, and other Indian tribes, for the furs which the sons of the forest had obtained during the previous winter. These furs, with the aid of the Indians, they took on their backs and by canoe to Albany, and then transported them down the Hudson to New York. They did a flourishing business for those times, and early showed their constitutional aptitude to accumulate money. They continued in the fur trade for several years, when they dissolved partnership, and the second year followed different avocations. Smith established his home in the interior part of the State. He soon purchased 30,000 acres of land in the then County of Oneida, paying the State therefor at the rate of 8½ per acre, and afterwards became the largest landholder in New York, and one of the largest in the Union. He counted his acres by the hundreds of thousands, and measured by his possessions by square miles. He would sometimes buy whole townships of unoccupied land at a single purchase. At his death, in 1837, his great fortune was divided between his two sons, Peter Skea Smith and Gerrit Smith, the former receiving the larger share of the personal property, while to the latter fell the greater part of the real estate. Gerrit Smith thus became the largest land owner in the State of New York, in which his possessions reach nearly a million of acres, distributed through fifty-six of sixty counties of the State, while outside of its limits his landed property reaches nearly half a million acres. Some of his land is valuable, but much of it is the reverse, and he never made much out of it as a whole, while he frequently gave away large tracts to Negroes and other settlers, whom he also aided by gifts of money as a start in life.

Gerrit Smith graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in 1818, and at first turned his attention to law. The demands of his private business, however, were so great that he did not seek admission to the bar until 1858; subsequent to which date, however, he participated to counsel in several important suits.

At an early age he was instinctively led to take an active part in the benevolent enterprises of the day. In 1825, he connected himself with the American Colonization Society, in the hope that it would facilitate the emancipation of the slaves. He contributed largely to its funds, but finally becoming satisfied that it was not the intention of its founders or directors to promote general emancipation, he withdrew from it in 1835, and thereafter became identified with the more aggressive and voting section of the Anti-Slavery party. Possessing a simple and natural eloquence, very effective with the masses, he pleaded the cause of the slave for many years with great earnestness, and had a confiding faith in the eventual triumph of the principles of emancipation; and that his faith might not be unsatisfied by words, he gave with a princely liberality to every effort for the promotion of the abolition of slavery. Holding that slavery was wrong, and as no man had a right to enjoy the rewards of the enforced labor of another, he came to the farther conclusion that it was wrong to purchase or use anything produced by the labor of the slave, and hence he refused to wear or use any article made of cotton, unless he could be satisfied that it was free labor cotton, any sugar except that produced by free labor, or any rice except that grown in India or China. In 1845, a convention was held at Utica for the purpose of forming a State Anti Slavery Society. The prominent Abolitionists of New York were present. Mr. Smith attended rather as an observer than a participant in the proceedings. A howling mob, led by a Union member of Congress, who afterwards became Chief Justice of the State, broke up the convention. This outrage produced its legitimate effect upon Mr. Smith, and while the mob was still doing the bidding of its aristocratic leaders, he entered the convention and signed the pledges to adjourn to a more peaceful place of residence, where he assured them they should enjoy free discussion, at any cost to himself and neighbors. The delegates went to Peterboro', and there Mr. Smith addressed them in one of the most eloquent and impressed speeches of his life. Soon afterwards he openly abandoned the colonization scheme, and the following spring, at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, delivered his first elaborate abolition speech. From this time forward, till the fifteenth amendment was incorporated into the Constitution, he never, on the Anti-Slavery subject is a part of the History of the country.

Mr. Smith's philanthropy now, however, has not been confined to the slave. He has been a prominent advocate of temperance, freely expending his means and making eloquent appeals to that cause. In education. He also opposed the use of tobacco; believed women to be oppressed by the laws, and exerted himself to have them so changed as to better her condition; and aided in prison reformation and the establishment of juvenile reformatories. When the news reached him of the attempt to fasten slavery upon Kansas, although in general a peace man and non-resistant, he contributed largely for the purchase of Sharp's rifles, and for the outfit and forwarding of large bodies of Northern settlers to that Territory. He became acquainted with John Brown in connection with his numerous gifts of land to poor settlers—amounting altogether to 120,000 acres—and gave his employment for sometime in looking after his settlers, but had no knowledge whatever of the intended raid on Harper's Ferry until after the occurrence. [This is a slight mistake, but pardonable in a friendly statement made by one who could not personally know the facts. —ED. of *Our National Progress.*] After the raid, an attempt was made by the proslavery leaders to identify him and other prominent anti-slavery men at the North with the movement, and to demonstrate that it was an extensive conspiracy against the South. The charge was absolutely false; but Mr. Smith being at the time in very feeble health, and being excited by the virulent attacks made upon him, became for a short time insane. He speedily however recovered his reason, with the improvement of his general health.

Mr. Smith was, aside from the anti-slavery question, quiet prominent in political affairs. He was a warm supporter of DeWitt Clinton and his celebrated canal policy, and took part as a delegate and speaker in the Convention of 1824 which nominated Clinton for Governor. Thurlow Weed being the only other member of that body whose life has been stretched into the present period. He was also a member of the State Convention of 1828, which was called to promote the election of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, and early became a leading advocate of the principles of emancipation; and that his faith might not be unsatisfied by words, he gave with a princely liberality to every effort for the promotion of the abolition of slavery. Holding that slavery was wrong, and as no man had a right to enjoy the rewards of the enforced labor of another, he came to the farther conclusion that it was wrong to purchase or use anything produced by the labor of the slave, and hence he refused to wear or use any article made of cotton, unless he could be satisfied that it was free labor cotton, any sugar except that produced by free labor, or any rice except that grown in India or China. In 1845, a convention was held at Utica for the purpose of forming a State Anti Slavery Society. The prominent Abolitionists of New York were present. Mr. Smith attended rather as an observer than a participant in the proceedings. A howling mob, led by a Union member of Congress, who afterwards became Chief Justice of the State, broke up the convention. This outrage produced its legitimate effect upon Mr. Smith, and while the mob was still doing the bidding of its aristocratic leaders, he entered the convention and signed the pledges to adjourn to a more peaceful place of residence, where he assured them they should enjoy free discussion, at any cost to himself and neighbors. The delegates went to Peterboro', and there Mr. Smith addressed them in one of the most eloquent and impressed speeches of his life. Soon afterwards he openly abandoned the colonization scheme, and the following spring, at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, delivered his first elaborate abolition speech. From this time forward, till the fifteenth amendment was incorporated into the Constitution, he never, on the Anti-Slavery subject is a part of the History of the country.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 16, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The report of the Congressional Committee on Louisiana.

Of all the ingenious and deceptive reports ever made to a Legislature, this is one.

The Sacramento *Union* of January 14th, says: "The report of the Louisiana Committee, as it is sent to us synoptically by the telegraph. They say they were unable to find any evidence that Republican voters in Louisiana were intimidated during the last campaign; that is, the campaign in which the present Legislature was elected. So far as they could learn, the election was 'unexceptionally fair and honest.' Mark, now, this is a Republican report. Two of them say that, instead of Republicans being intimidated by the Democrats, the reverse was the fact."

Foster, Phelps, Robinson, three Republicans and Potter Democrat, composed the sub committee that went to New Orleans, returned and made up the report. They very truthfully state that they failed to get any evidence of intimidation of murders, outrages, etc., which were committed from time to time last year, until General Grant in one of his proclamations, after the overthrow of Gov. Kellogg, by the White Leaguers last September, declared that the outrages and murders throughout the State of Louisiana and that parts of the south were a disgrace to civilization. Now this pious sub-committee report that they have failed to find evidence. But failing to find evidence does not destroy the fact that such crimes were committed. The many murders that are committed and culprits who are arraigned in our criminal courts can always find lawyers for their defense who may base their arguments on the very same plea as has the Congressional Louisiana Committee and as a jury may judge guilty by circumstances in the one case, so must Congress and the people of the Nation judge the intimidations and Kuklaxes by the many volumes of circumstancial evidence which have been found in the Northern and Southern newspapers since the New Orleans massacre in 1866, including the Ouachita and other massacres which have taken place subsequently.

It is well known that if any white or colored Republican would have dared to go before the Congressional Committee and made an explain and hold a statement of affairs as "Phil." Sheridan did to President Grant, those who would have so testified would have been "spotted" forever, and probably been assassinated by some unknown hand. No citizen of Louisiana, white or colored, could have safely run the risk to have his truthful testimony go before the country as conspicuous as that of Sheridan's, and afterwards lived in safety, or got a patronage of his business in New Orleans. It is then any wonder that the Congressional Committee report that they have failed to find evidence of intimidations, murders, etc., in Louisiana? We think not.

LECTURE.—On Monday evening next, January 18th, the young and talented lecturess, Miss Sallie Hart, will hold forth at the Howard St. M. E. Church. Subject: "Woman's Work in Temperance Reform." Tickets, 50 cents. Those of our readers who can attend will be the recipients of a rich intellectual treat.

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.—There has been laid on our table the second report of the California Savings and Loan Society for the term ending December, 1874. The report shows the S. and L. Society to be in the most prosperous condition. Office 512 California street, San Francisco.

The Election of P. B. S. Pinchback to the U S Senate

The Louisiana Legislature surprised the whole country by its action on Tuesday, the 12th inst. in its selection, by both branches of that body, of Pinchback as their choice, by nomination, and on Wednesday going into joint ballot and electing him United States Senator. This action has disarmed all northern Copperheads by a southern Legislature daring to elect a colored man a United States Senator from that State. Mr. Pinchback's election as U. S. Senator by the last Legislature has been the key to all the recent troubles in that State. The timidity of many Republican members in the United States Senate in not admitting him to a seat the last session of Congress, inspired new hopes in the Ku Klux of the South for the final overthrow of the rights of colored citizens to hold office. This proscriptive sentiment has been shared in by many colorphobists of the North and then came Copperhead howls, indignation meetings, bayonet rule, spread eagle speeches, etc., against Grant and Sheridan, but all have come to naught by the fearlessness of the Louisiana Legislature in electing Pinchback United States Senator.

Message of the President on Louisiana Affairs.

We make the following extracts from the special message of the President on the Louisiana affairs:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1874.

The President's special message begins by saying that the state of lawlessness, turbulence and bloodshed which has characterized the political affairs of Louisiana since its organization under the reconstruction acts has become well known as a part of its history; but reference to the fraudulency of 1868 and the bloody riots of 1866, shows that the disorders are not due to any recent cause, or to any late action of the Federal authorities. Preparatory to the election of 1872, he says, a shameful, undisguised conspiracy was formed to carry the State against the Republicans, and to accomplish the most glaring frauds; many negroes had been denied registry and others intimidated from casting their votes. He then briefly reviews the history of Kellogg's action in the United States Circuit Court against Warmoth and others, and of the temporary restoring order issued by that court, which order was treated with contempt and disregarded by those to whom was directed these proceedings. He says this has been widely denounced as an unwarrantable interference of Federal judiciary with State elections, but he argues that they were strictly in accordance with the Constitution and its amendments, with the decision of the Supreme Court thereon, and of the Act of May, 1870, to prevent the denial or abridgement of the right of suffrage on account of color, etc; and concludes that if Kellogg's bill in the above case don't present a case for the equitable interposition of the United States Court under the act as provided therein, that no such case can arise under it.

* * *

The President then refers to the outrages committed on Republicans in various parts of the State, and the displacement and murder of Kellogg's officials by the supporters of McEnery, rehearsing of the story of the Colfax massacre and the Ouachita troubles at length, and concludes that while it would be unjust to a great part of the people of Louisiana to say that the murder of negro or white Republicans is not considered a crime, it is true that the spirit of hatred and violence there is stronger than law, and, consequently, the perpetrator of these crimes went still unpunished.

In reference to Sheridan's presence in New Orleans, he says:

"He was requested by me to go to Louisiana, observe and report the situation there, and if in his opinion necessary, to assume command, which he did on the 4th inst. if the legislative disturbances had occurred. No party motives or prejudices can reasonably be imputed to him; but, honestly convinced by what he has seen and heard there, he has characterized the leaders of the White Leaguers in severe terms, and suggested summary modes of procedure against them, which, though they cannot be adopted, would, if legal, soon put an end to the troubles and disorders in that State."

Colored Masonry.

We copy the following from the Daily *Alta* of this City, of Friday, January 15th:

The Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, J. N. Conna, in an address before "Widow's Son" Lodge, No. 1, on "The Legitimacy of Colored Masons in the United States," in New Haven, made the following statement, which, in view of the important progress made in colored Masonry of late, may be of interest. Mr. Conna said: "The introduction of Masonry among the colored men in this country was by the initiating, passing and raising of thirteen colored men into a travelling Lodge attached to General Gage's army, stationed at Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of March, 1775. On the 29th of September, 1784, Frederick Charles, Duke of Cumberland, Acting Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, granted a warrant for the constituting of African Lodge, No. 459. In 1792 Prince Hall, the Master of the said Lodge, instituted Hiram Lodge, in Philadelphia. In 1797 he also instituted St. John's Lodge, in Providence." In the year 1800 Prince Hall died, and John T. Hilton was elected Master. In 1808 the African Grand Lodge was formed in Boston with the above named Lodges. In 1827 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was instituted, and in 1847 the National Grand Lodge was formed. The speaker said there are nearly 100,000 colored Masons in this country, and in Connecticut there are six Lodges, with a membership of 212."

THE CRAFTSMAN.—We are in receipt of the January number of the *Craftsman*. It comes ladened as usual with the most interesting contents. Among which we find an excellent speech by Leonidas E. Pratt, Esq., Past Grand Master, in response to the toast—"Our Ancient Craft," at a banquet recently given by California Lodge, No. 1, F. and A. M. of this city. The *Craftsman* also abounds in other interesting Masonic and miscellaneous matter. Published monthly, at 615 Bush street.

ELLIOT INSTITUTE.—A regular meeting of this society was held in the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall on Monday evening Jan 11th, the President Wm. H. Blake, in the chair. After the transaction of some important business the report of committee on hall and entertainments and the election of several new members the society adjourned till Monday next, Jan 18.

LETTERS.—A. Hall, Virginia City, Nev.; C. F. Price, New York. To the care of this office: Mrs. Charlotte Stevens.

LOS ANGELES AGENCY.—Mrs. A. Morris has accepted the agency of the APPEAL at Los Angeles. We hope our friends there will give the lady a large subscription list for the year 1875.

MEMORIAL MEETING.—A memorial meeting in honor of the late Gerrit Smith, will be held in the Young Men's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. The call of the meeting appears in another column.

Fox and Thief.

One day Edward Fox went with his brother, Charles James Fox, to witness the first balloon ascent made in England. There was a great crowd, and Fox detected a pick-pocket attempting to relieve him of his watch. "My friend," said he, "you have chosen an occupation which will be your ruin at last." The thief burst into tears and exclaimed, "Oh! Mr. Fox, forgive me, and let me go! I have been driven to this by necessity alone; my wife and children are starving!" Fox compassionately gave him a guinea, and he went away with blessings on his lips. Soon after, Fox, wishing to know what time it was, found his watch missing. "Good God!" he exclaimed, "my watch is gone!" "Yes," answered his brother, "I knew it by, I saw your friend take it, and made no attempt to stop him." "Really," said the General, "you and he appeared to be on such good terms with each other that I did not like to interfere."

Butler on His Own Defeat.

BOSTON, December 29th.—General Butler was entertained to-night at Young's Hotel by about eighty of his admirers still in those days of adversity. Among those present were the Collector of the Port, Major Joseph H. Chadwick, P. A. Collins, John A. Newell, George A. Somerby, E. L. Norton, and General John L. Swift. Speeches were made by George P. Baldwin, who presided, E. L. Norton, H. C. Dane, of Newburyport, Collins, General Swift, J. T. Manning, of Worcester; Collector Simmons, John A. Newell and General Butler himself. The General made one of his best speeches of his life, and it was warmly received. In glancing at his defeat he alluded, in a humorous manner, to the various reasons alleged therefore, and did it in substantially these words:

They say it was the press which defeated me; but in looking into the district in the heart of the Commonwealth, where an idol of the press was a candidate, I found that he lost more votes than I did. So I concluded it was not the press.

It was said that Simmonsism did it, but I found that in one of the Boston districts a friend of the Collector was elected where the parties were very evenly divided, and I concluded that it could not be that.

Some said it was because I did not belong to the church; but I looked into another district and saw that a man who is prominent in the church, and who gives largely to support it, was defeated, and our loss was heavy, and I concluded it could not be because I was not in the church.

Then they said it was the salary grab that did it; I looked in another district and found that the man who took the back pay in 1856, 1866, and also in 1872, and who made the best speech that was made for it in the House in 1872, was elected by a large majority. I made up my mind it was not that.

Then somebody said, "Oh, you voted for Jeff. Davis fifty-seven times in the Charleston Convention, and the people of Massachusetts have not forgotten that." I looked into Dawes district, and found that Dawes, elected by a heavy majority, a man who voted with me in the Charleston Convention. I saw then that the next Congress would contain a man who had voted for Jeff. Davis fifty-seven times as well as this one, and I concluded that it was not that.

One of the real reasons was this: I am an independent man, and three years ago, in a canvass through the State, I said that we needed a change at the State-house; that a new element was needed to overhaul the books and correct the abuses which naturally grew out of a long continuance in power. I said then that the people needed a change, and that if it was not made inside our Republican organization, it would come from the outside. Time has shown that there was a truth in the remark, as the change from 75,000 majority to 7,000 against, in two years' time, shows that the people have made it true without caring much who they walked over. I am certainly relieved of two years of hard service, as fighting with a minority in Congress during the political struggle of the next two years will be tough work. Whatever divisions there may have been as to the wisdom of my leadership in a House with a strong majority, there would probably be no objection to my leading a forlorn hope in the minority. You hear much of investigation, gentlemen, and many committees are promised when the new Congress meets, but you need have no fear; gentlemen, when those committees investigate the guest of the evening

Chinese Pirates.

The English newspapers contain details of a shocking tragedy which occurred in the China Sea, on board the English steamer Spark. A party of Chinese, numbering twenty embarked in her at Canton for Manilla. The character of the men was unknown at the time; but it subsequently transpired that they were Chinese pirates who had heard that a gambling-house proprietor had taken passage in the ship with a large sum of money in his possession. When the vessel got fairly out to sea, the Chinese got up a sham quarrel, and fought with sticks. The officers of the ship interposed, when the Chinese fired at Captain Brady and fatally wounded him. They then backed him almost to pieces; no less than thirty-two wounds being afterward found on his body. A general massacre of the crew followed. Mr. Mundy, an English passenger, offered a gallant resistance but was stabbed twice in the breast. After ransacking the luggage, the pirates forced the passengers below, and kept them there, battening down the hatches. They were in possession of the vessel six hours, and ultimately left in a boat. Some of the firemen, who had hid themselves during the slaughter, and thus escaped to tell the story, took the ship to Macoa. It was then found that nine persons had been murdered, among whom were four passengers. Information was forwarded to the English Commodore on the station, Captain J.E. Parish, R. N., who despatched her Majesty's gun-vessel Elk in search of the murderers. Portuguese and Chinese gunboats have also gone in search of them.

SOUND ADVICE.—Let the winds and waves of adversity blow and dash around you, if they will; but keep on the path of rectitude, and you will be as firm as a rock. Plant yourself upon principle, and bid defiance to misfortune. If gossip with her poisoned tongue meddles with your good name, heed her not. Carry yourself erect; let your course be straightforward, and by the serenity of your countenance and purity of your life, give the lie to all who would underrate and belittle you.

GODDALL, NELSON & PERKINS have purchased the San Diego, or Lower Coast, steamers from the U. M. S. S. Co. General office, No. 10 Market street. Ticket office, 238 Montgomery street.

GERRIT SMITH MEMORIAL MEETING.

A MEETING IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST will be held on

Tuesday Evening, January 19, 1875,

at the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific St., at 8 o'clock.

S. Pinchon, Wm. H. Carter,
Rev. W. H. Hilary, D. W. Ruggles,
W. P. Powell, Henry Bell,
Rev. J. Adams, R. Dungall,
Rev. J. R. Young, P. A. Hall,
J. M. Hall, Wm. Hall,

Are Presidents and Secretaries.

ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ABOVE Association will take place on

Monday Evening, February 23, 1875,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

The Programme and further particulars hereafter

T. DETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Cough Tonic.

—Cures Guaranteed.—

This medicine is made of pure vegetables, and contains not any other ingredient for curing they contain Cough and Consumption. It will break up a cold in one day, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Whooping Cough.

DOSE.—For a grown person a teaspoonful three times a day. In bad cases more, and for a babe or infant as often as the cough is troublesome. If this is bottle often is a small dose.

PRICE, $1.—SUPER BOTTLE.

I. N. TRIPLETT,
126 HOWARD STREET, bet. 2d and 3d, Sole Agent for the Pacific States.

All orders from the City or Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. (Copyright applied for.)

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!

The only and known remedy for Spasm charges, which will cure in any case. Also for Nervousness, Sick Headache, Fits, Fever 'n' Ague, Chills, Epilepsy, and has made the most wonderful cures of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

A study for centuries, and it is still reserved a cure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Remedy.

The sure test to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs you nothing, and will cure you.

WILL CURE! DON'T DIE.

Be sure and give Express and Post Office address of your Post Office address.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLES.

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Inclosed, as stamp to me, I will send a Treatise on Prize to any one who is suffering from those diseases and symptoms. Positively Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT.
60 William St., New York.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL ANTHONY, the Great Fortune Teller and Astrologer, can be seen at 1021 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. He can tell all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells; cures love; tells you anything that is past, present or yet to come, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who come to him. Don't forget to call and see him.

MASONIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON HALL of the Masonic Temple will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 21st, 1875, at 8 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall, 723 Market street, near Mason. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Grand Master and the Chairman of the General Committee.

A SPECIAL MEETING of ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 7, R. A. M., will be held on MONDAY EVENING, January 18th, at 7 o'clock precisely.

By order of the H. P.

J. E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

WANTED.

A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "Montezuma," Pioneer street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

PRESCOTT HOUSE

Oyster Saloon

AND

RESTAURANT,

615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

YOSS PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

322 & 324 Battery Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY IN OF HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

o 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, Ms. 1859 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, Ms. 106 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

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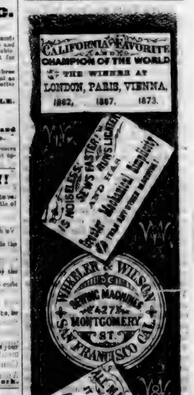
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TOTAL ASSETS $567,113 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. H. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. E. BOND, Secretary.



Board and Lodging in Oakland

MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

The 52nd n. is an elegant residence, the best modern house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, desiring rooms or board, will be treated well and taken great care to suit.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 325 Pacific street, has taken the 400 HAY Cow the City, and successfully, as evidenced by the many testimonials in his possession, and will be pleased to have any one purchased in the city. Prof. Boll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast, to compete with him in the operation. The best and most humane to cure of any horse by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 325 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET.

Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN ZERGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSCROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

634 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Best Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Tangled Hair Combed Out and Dressed. Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors Discovered. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Between { 623 Clay Street, and 624 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,

Practical Boot Maker

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. '73

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
628 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected expressly for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

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BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

DANIEL BIOVANNINI,

Wood Yard for Scotch Canned Coal, Scotch Rolled Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Redwood, Oak and Pine Wood, Kindling Wood.

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

No. 216 PACIFIC STREET.

Orders Promptly and Punctually Attended to, and Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

DR. T. DETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Cough Tonic.

—Cures Guaranteed.—

This medicine is made of pure vegetables, and contains not any other ingredient for curing they contain Cough and Consumption. It will break up a cold in one day, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Whooping Cough.

DOSE.—For a grown person a teaspoonful three times a day. In bad cases more, and for a babe or infant as often as the cough is troublesome. If this is bottle often is a small dose.

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FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!

The only and known remedy for Spasm charges, which will cure in any case. Also for Nervousness, Sick Headache, Fits, Fever 'n' Ague, Chills, Epilepsy, and has made the most wonderful cures of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

A study for centuries, and it is still reserved a cure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Remedy.

The sure test to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs you nothing, and will cure you.

WILL CURE! DON'T DIE.

Be sure and give Express and Post Office address of your Post Office address.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLES.

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

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CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

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MASONIC TEMPLE,

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Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Dividends paid semi-annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit issued payable in the City of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.

This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CLEVES, President.
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CHARLES WEBB WELLS, Secretary.
LEANDER M. PRATT, Attorney.

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Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

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Tangled Hair Straightened, Combed Out and Dressed in the most Fashionable Style. Waiting on Ladies at their residences a specialty. Hair Jewelry made to order.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY,

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE, of any special length and sizes.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE,

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

SISAL ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and residence places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE.

By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before B. V. Jones, Notary, October, 20, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 311 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, Bet. Powell and Mason.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at our factory and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Linen, and to all kinds of Linen, Crochet, Flannels, etc., etc.

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Boarding House.

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. WILLIAMS,
MR. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietors.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Its family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Side Diseases, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 143 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO.

Beds, 25 Cts.; Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

Rooms from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 50 and 75 cents.

Address Mr. and Mrs. M. A. JACKSON.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families and merchants visiting the city.

Conducted with the same of the Hotel thereon, will be at each House and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE BRASES,

HUMAN HAIR

204 WASHINGTON STREET,

Four Hair Dresses above Dr. 'ns', SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINES SWITCHES, TOUPEES

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, Officers and Platforms, Review of (many) Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Samuel Chadwick, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, Kellogg, original. The Retail, best humorous and genuine. If you want to make money send 10cts. for Outfit at once for full and county territory at once.

HARRIOTT & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE.

By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before B. V. Jones, Notary, October, 20, 1874.

DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY

HEAD-QUARTERS

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

313 & 315 JESSIE ST., Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and by note or otherwise, at the option of the assured, per application to

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

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30 Cents.

SAVE

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PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and Delivered Free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

LINSLEY & COLLINS,

527 Sansome St., Montie Building.

BUTTER!

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C. P. R. R.

Sunday, April 25th, 1875.

And every day, except Sunday, at 9 A.M.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Red Bluff, (Cal.), Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.00 P.M. (Daily) Emigrant Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Red Bluff, (Cal.), making close connection at Napa with Night for Sonoma.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Dixon, Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Dixon, Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles and Livermore, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Fresno and Los Angeles.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

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From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily.—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays.—11.00 P.M.

Sundays only.—10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Encinal Ferry.

Daily.—7.00, 8.00, 8.30 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00 and 3.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily.—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only.—11.00 A.M., and 12.15 P.M.

From San Francisco to Broadway.

Daily.—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00 A.M.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays.—11.00 A.M. and 12.15 P.M.

Sundays only.—10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily.—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45 and 10.45 A.M.; 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45 and 9.45 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays.—11.45 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only.—11.45 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to San Leandro.

Daily.—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.00 P.M.

Sundays only.—10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily.—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays.—8.40, 9.40, and 11.40 A.M., 2.40 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily.—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays.—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only.—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.

From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.

Daily.—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays.—8.40, 9.40, and 11.40 A.M., 2.40 P.M.

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Daily, except Sundays.—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.

Sundays only.—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.

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LORILLARD
Insurance Company
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Capital.....$900,000
Assets,.....865,000
CHARLES NORWOOD, President.
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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD & IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1696.
Subscribed and Invested Capital.
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds. Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For FORGING MACHINE and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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BROADWAY DRUG STORE
CORNER
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
At reasonable terms
By
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
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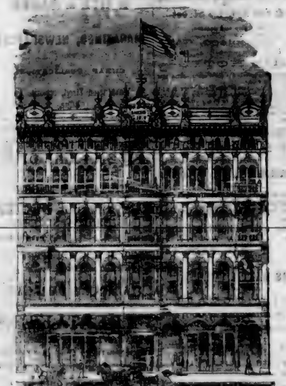
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[From the *Louisianian* of January 9th.]

Review of the Late Troubles in New Orleans.

The volcanic excitement common here to the disturbed condition of affairs, obtained such intensity that on Monday, with the information that the two thousand armed men, White Leaguers, had determined to assist in the organization of the Legislature and enforce a majority and the control of their political associates, Gov. Kellogg notified the military authorities and requested the presence of troops to assist in keeping the and prevent bloodshed. Monday morning therefore, found at an early hour the State-House surrounded by three or four hundred Federal soldiers, who, with the police restrained the general populace from entering, permitting only the members of the two legislative houses and their attendants with members of the press.

It was understood that this prompt action of the military alone prevented actual mob violence and armed insurrection of the most sanguinary character; the general public outside of the direct organization of four or five thousand well drilled, equipped and soldierly White Leaguers, having most positive information of the purpose "to clean out" by violence and bloodshed, "the radicals and their entire crew," including "scallawags" and inda criminately, "niggers." Such a purpose was too positive to be gainsaid. Therefore all good citizens, without reference to political predilections, rejoiced in the measures of the military authorities to maintain peace.

After the action in the State-House during the day and the positive knowledge obtained of the situation, Gen. Sheridan issued the following order and telegram:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 4, 1875—9 P. M.
General Order No. 1.

Under instructions from the President of the United States, communicated through the Adjutant General of the Army the undersigned hereby assumes control of the Department of the Gulf consisting of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi and the Gulf posts as far eastwards as, and embracing Port Jackson and Key West, Florida, (excluding the posts in Mobile Bay,) which will hereafter constitute one of the Departments of the Military Division of the Missouri.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 4, 1875

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority, and an insecurity of life which is hardly realized by the General Government or the country at large.

The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people, all security usually afforded by law will be over-ridden.

Defiance to the laws and the murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here from a standpoint which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish or even arrest.

I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

[Signed] P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

The following morning when through the daily journals this order became known, additional fuel was heaped on the volcanic fire of the revolutionary mass, added to what they deemed the "flagrant subjugation of their rights" in the ejection of improper persons by the military in the House organization of the day before. Gen. Sheridan was denounced as "a murderer and oppressor," a "satrap of Grant" sent hither to enforce the authority of "an usurper." In consequence Tuesday, a meeting of the Cotton Exchange, the Chamber of commerce, the Merchants' Exchange, and on Tuesday night a meeting of Northern and Western men, of a class well known before the war on similar occasions South, were had, all expressive of "deep indignation" at the "libellous utterance" of Gen. Sheridan and what they called his "extraordinary order." The people of New Orleans and Louisiana were peaceable and law abiding; life and property were perfectly secure etc., and Gen. Sheridan has issued his order and sent his telegram for purely partisan purposes, as "the satrap of the tyrant and Cæsar Grant."

All this and more was said. The following telegram of Gen. Sheridan sent during the day but increasing their fire:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 5, 1875.

To Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I think that the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas could be entirely removed, and confidence and fair dealing established by the arrest and trial of the ringleaders of the armed White Leaguers.

If Congress would pass a bill declaring them banditti, they could be tried by a military commission.

The leaders of this banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Miss., should, in justice to law and order, and the peace and prosperity of the southern part of the country, be punished.

It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring them banditti, that no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieut. Gen. U. S. Army.

The inconsiderate desired Sheridan and his soldiers "to be swept be swept from power and existence by the American people." "Let the case be made. 'Bleeding Louisiana' would be vindicated."

This programme was sought to be strictly secured, hence the meetings of the representative business bodies on Tuesday. Meanwhile the Congressional Committee inquired into the legislative proceedings of Monday. Mr. Phelps was pained at the spectacle he witnessed. Mr. Foster defended himself from the charge of *the Bulletin* about his visit to Gov. Kellogg while in the State House on Monday, and Mr. Potter, a clear-headed Democrat, was active in what he thought would best serve his party interests. Several members of the Legislature—House members—were examined, and information, the Committee had not personally observed, sought to be obtained.

Meanwhile "Gov." McEnery and ex-Mayor Wiltz sent telegrams to the President; they were addressed in the name of liberty and of all lovers of liberty," and were protestations against the action of the military in the ejection of the improper persons taking part in the organization of the House.

Jeffries and Kells, two of the ejected persons above mentioned, have filed suit in the United States Circuit Court against P. H. Sheridan, a citizen of Ohio, W. H. Emory, a citizen of Maryland, and S. De Trobriand, for ten thousand dollars damages, in maliciously and unlawfully interfering with petitioners' rights. The process of service, it is understood, having been placed in the hands of the United States Marshal.

A placard carried aloft on a board by a black man, hired, it is said, by some indiscreet White Leaguers for the purpose, bore the words: "Remember September 14," and taken out of his hands by a white man and elevated to general view, was condemned by Messrs. Ogden, Marr, and other leaders of their organization as the work of the "radicals." Said "radicals" being at that time rather shy of the streets. Their representatives in the Legislature threatened with annihilation on appearance, and none of their number with any special predilection for such advice as the remembrance of September 14.

The election of ex-Governor Hahn as Speaker of the House of Representatives illustrates how strongly the measures of reform control our present Legislature. The first Republican Governor of the State; a clear-headed, honest citizen, and of marked ability, Speaker Hahn will add to our legislation the weight of those efforts, always distinguishing characteristics, exemplifying his public and private career. His recent speech on the attempted revolutionary organization of the House denotes the character of the man and attests the confidence of his Legislative associates.

On Monday, Gen. Chester, who was in the neighborhood of the State House, was beset by a mob and obliged to flee for refuge into Judge Atocha's Court, where the Deputy Sheriff, barring the doors, prevented their entrance. The General was afterward sent away in a carriage.

Lieutenant-Governor Antoine received through the Post-office, on Wednesday, a sealed package containing a dead mouse. There was no note or other writing than the superscription on the envelope.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, it is *our* intention to take an Empress, and in consideration of the visits by the Royalty abroad of Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the U. S. and protector of Mexico, do hereby command the builders of the Palace Hotel to fit up a portion of their building for *our* Imperial Residence, becoming the dignity of a great and hopeful nation.

NORTON I.

Know all whom it may concern that we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, &c., do hereby warn the mining companies on the Comstock lode that they must respect the private rights of the Empire and get their title sealed and acknowledged by us; otherwise, we shall order the army to take possession.

NORTON I.

A Theologian's View of Stocks.

The Sacramento *Bee* of Monday last reports the sermon by Rev. I. E. Dwinell, as follows:

Last evening the Rev. I. E. Dwinell preached a sermon in the Congregational Church upon "Speculative Mining," his text being from the Book of Proverbs, 24th chapter, 21st verse, as follows: "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that change." The discourse opened with a definition as to how we may conduct ourselves in society, there being two general ways—the first in attending in a quiet and orderly manner to the duties of citizenship, and the second in following the suggestions of those who are always plotting social unrest and disturbance. There are two ways of obtaining property—by one's work and one's wits; the former leading to prosperity through a sense of doing right and earning bread by honest endeavor, the latter fraught with speculation, adventure, trickery sometimes violence and crime. There is a conflict raging at the present time between the slower and more legitimate method of earning money and the spirit of speculation. The reverend speaker rejoiced with those who had succeeded in making money through the medium of mining stocks, and hoped that they would put it to good use. There can be no doubt but that mining has done much to develop this coast; it has brought an industrious population to this coast which has rendered this State as prosperous and enterprising as it is. There is undoubtedly much legitimate industry in connection with mining, but when you invest in mines for the purpose of speculation you ruin industry. There are several facts in connection with speculative mining, which are probably well known the first of which is that speculative mining is manipulated by a few visionary and unscrupulous persons who do not hesitate to misrepresent values for their own uses. Second, speculative mining is like a lottery, having the same fascination that the species of gambling has. Third, more persons have lost in speculation and been ruined than have become rich through this means. Fourth, cases of loss are hardly spoken of, while those of success are heralded throughout the land. Fifth, recent discoveries in Nevada and the sudden acquirement of riches by certain people, has revived a wide-spread passion for speculation. Sixth, in previous cases of this unnatural inflation the results have been calamitous and demoralizing.

The speaker then reviewed in a sober, sensible manner the difference between the old way and the new; how mining was conducted in the earlier days; the miners content to receive even meager returns for their labor; comparing this method and its concomitant pleasures to the wild, unnatural, illegitimate business of speculation now convulsing the people of this coast; sapping our legitimate industries and detracting from the desire to perform honest labor. When people leave industry and seek easier roads to wealth, they tread precarious paths. He spoke of the capital used in stock speculations, and said that if it had been gained in legitimate employment it would educate and bless the State; but now firms were floating like a steamer with one wheel crippled, having thrown all their profits, and, in many instances, their capital into speculation, thereby hampering trade and legitimate enterprise. The effect on individuals may be summed up in one word—strain, a heavy strain upon the mind without the adequate motive for thought, which is like setting a man to watch the rise and fall of a river, telling him to predict its future condition after taking from him every means of approximating the final result. He closed by advising young men and old, as well as women, to avoid the seething maelstrom of speculation that is steadily drawing the country to ruin. Rather cherish home wealth, culture, and the improvement of humanity.

[From the N. O. Weekly Louisianian, Jan. 6.]

The Situation.

With an abiding interest in the welfare of our State, and yielding to no citizen in our pride and love for the integrity of its free institutions, we can but regard the present condition of our public affairs, affecting so deeply the peace and prosperity of Louisiana, with solicitude and regret. The existence in any State of a political rancor inviting bloodshed and hatred of fellow-citizens is not only a deplorable evidence of partisan furor, but is so entirely opposed to American unity and the ideas of justice and equality which should dominate our intercourse with each other, that affairs in Louisiana naturally excite alarm throughout the country.

In his admirable remarks delivered in the House of Representatives on Monday, ex-Gov. Hahn defined truly the feeling of all right thinking, unprejudiced citizens in regard to the situation. Remedies for wrongful government when sought may not be had through revolution and violence; neither is it possible in the interests of the industrial, commercial, political or social welfare of the State to array one class of citizens against another, or segregate any particular class or portions of the same into organizations designedly mischievous and hurtful. Such attempts in communities like ours, as remedies for real or fancied grievances, could have but one result: violence and wrongful control for a short time, perhaps to be followed necessarily by a reaction, if not in its own ranks then in the general feeling of detestation for any such methods, common to Americans everywhere.

Thus the White League; however desirable primarily may have been the partial purpose of its organization; and however, in the opinion of sympathising associates, its mission and wants the American people able, it has proved at best, even for the objects of its founders, but a desperate expedient, resulting today, added to the other evils of the State, in that anarchy from which God and the purity of American institutions can alone redeem us. Deprecating as we repeatedly have and do now the prevalence of the unhappy spirit actuating so many of our fellow-citizens, we have words more in sorrow than reproof for their intemperate folly and pride.

The solution to all the troubles, real or assumed, in our State since the downfall of slavery and the citizenship of the colored man, was to have been found in his ready assistance and support had the same been accepted.

Willing and able with rough brawny arms to develop the material resources of the State, he has ever been as equally anxious to protect the welfare in honest government as have others.

But instead of kindly concealing the simple manhood of those whose labor and identity with the soil should have prompted generous treatment, organizations, such as the White League, were especially forward to deny those rights.

How much these have contributed to the security of life and property here, the welfare of good government and honest law, let the events of the past few months, the past few weeks, nay, the past few days, determine. Attempted race hatreds, class feeling, turbulence, turmoil and strife, followed with armed interference of national authority and the present deplorable position of our State.

THE "COMING" GATE.—We have been shown a design for an upholstered front gate, which seems destined to become very popular. The foot board is cushioned, and there is a warm soap stone on each side, the inside step being adjustable so that a short girl can bring her lips to the line of any given moustache without trouble. If the gate is occupied at 10:30 P.M., an iron hand extends from one gate post, takes the young man by the left ear, turns him around, and he is at once started toward home by a steel foot. The girl can, if she likes, set this part at a later hour than 10:30.—*Home (N. Y.) Sentinel.*

A South African Republic.

Few of the readers of the *Telegraph* are aware, probably, of the existence in this far-off land of a regularly organized republic. Yet a portion of South African boasts of such a Government. The Transvaal or South African Republic, includes all the country north of the Vaal river as far as the Limpopo. Its limits lie between 22 degrees to 27 degrees, south latitude, and 25 degrees to 32 degrees east longitude. The capital is Pretoria. Thomas F. Burger is the President. He was formerly a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. He was elected in 1872, for the term of five years, and took the oath of office on the 1st of July of that year. The Volksraad, or Legislative Council closely resembles the American Congress in its organization. This little republic possesses a salubrious climate and a fertile soil, but its chief attraction are the gold fields, which are now producing that precious metal in large quantities. Many miners from Australia have gone there, and express themselves well pleased with their prospects. The Transvaal was officially recognized by the United States Government in November, 1870, as well as by several of the leading European powers.

A hot dispute is now going on between the Governor of Cape Colony, an English possession, and President Burger, in regard to the boundary lines of the new republic. The merits of the controversy it would require much space to explain, and then would be difficult to understand by outsiders. Suffice it to say that England stole the diamond fields, and will probably endeavor to annex (steal) the gold fields as soon as they amount to enough to pay her for so doing. Vande Sandt de Villiers, editor of the *Volksblad* (the leading Dutch paper in the colony) is a staunch friend of the plucky young republic and wants the American people to take some notice of the quarrel which threatens her territorial rights. If this controversy attracts the attention of the United States Government, it will, doubtless, sympathize with the young African republic, now struggling for its existence. The republic contains a population of only about 40,000, and consequently needs good backing.—[Correspondence of the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.]

EXERCISES FOR CHILDREN.—Slow walking is of but little use to any one as a sanitary measure; it should be quick and brisk. Such large numbers of children of our towns appear to be almost shut up to walking as the only out-door exercise that they can take, that it is by no means to be despised, but rather to be made the most of; and where, as in the country, a walk can be made to include all sorts of games—leaping, running, climbing, etc.—nothing could be better. But still, for a large majority of our boys and girls, the usual tame "constitutional" is not enough. It does not afford a sufficiently wide outlet for the boiling over of their fun and vitality; neither does it equally exercise and develop all the muscles of their frame, those of the arms, back, chest and abdomen being left almost inactive. To insure those two essentials we must give them games and sport, out of which, if rightly directed, double the enjoyment and double the hard work is to be got. Even the boisterous merriment and noise of these pursuits is good for them physically. How the chest is expanded, and the lungs exercised and strengthened by the shouting and free and loud use of the voice that is heard in a ground where the games of childhood and youth! By their very noisiness they are unawares making use of a very important means of health.

If and speak ill of thee, flee home to thy own conscience, and examine thy heart; if thou be guilty, it is a just correction; if not guilty, it is a fair instruction; make use of both; so shalt thou distill honey out of gall, and out of an open enemy create a secret friend.—[Quarles.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 23, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Present Political Outlook.

The Democratic victories last fall, and the recent troubles in Louisana and other Southern States, has inspired the Democracy to such an extent that they are almost sure of a National victory in 1876. The two-thirds Republican majority which have controlled both branches of Congress since President Grant's last election have delayed the passage of a proper Civil Rights Bill so long that their dereliction of duty on this measure has been regarded by the Democracy as a fear on their part, with a two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress to do justice to the nearly one million colored voters who helped place this present National Republican Administration in power. Among the very first acts of the present Republican Congress were to pass almost without debate the Amnesty Bill for the pardon of rebels. Notwithstanding they tried to destroy the Government, while over two hundred thousand loyal colored citizens obeyed their country's call to save it, the two-thirds Republican majority in the present lower House of Congress have, by their masterly inactivity or inaction on civil rights, apparently taken all the ex rebel element into consultion as to whether they, the ex rebel element, would be satisfied if they, the Republican Congressmen, would concede the colored citizens their full civil rights by the passage of the Senate Civil Rights Bill. This is precisely the situation and attitude of the two-thirds Republican majority which will have control of that body until the fourth of March ensuing.

In the meantime the Democratic press all over the country are menacing them for their short comings on the back salary grab, Credit Mobilier, etc., and making other political charges against the Republican party in order to defeat it in every State campaign, and finally in the National campaign in 1876. Their dilatoriness and inaction on the Civil Rights Bill is a glaring insult to the nearly one million of colored voters which placed the present Republican Administration in power in 1872.

To defeat the Senate Civil Rights bill now pending in the House, where does the Republican party expect to get aid from after the loss of the nearly one million of colored votes? Will any portion of the Democracy go over to the Republican party for that special reason? We think not. The Democracy care not what the Republicans do—whether they pass the Senate bill or defeat it. Either way, they are showing a determination to sweep them out of office.

Over thirty States went for Grant and the Republican party in the last Presidential election. All the Federal officials in the United States are Republicans. The defeat of the Senate Civil Rights bill will knock the props from under all those who have been holding office on the strength of the nearly one million colored voters who placed them in power.

We would again warn colorphobia or prejudiced Republicans that instead of devising ways and means and compromises with their political enemies to proscribe colored citizens in their rights, they had better keep on the ramparts and resist the encroachments of their common enemy—the Democracy.

LINDSEY & COLLINS, 507 and 509 Sansome street, keep constantly on hand the choicest Family Groceries, Sugar Cured Hams, from California Eggs, Butter, California and Eastern Cheese, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Give them a Call.

The Independant Party.

The State Central Committee of the Independant party met in this city on Thursday last, and decided to nominate a State, County and Municipal ticket for the September election. Gov. Booth and other high officials were present. This action may be considered a declaration of war against the Republican party, and a formidable move made to give aid and comfort to the democracy. As it is known that if three state tickets are put in the field the chances will be greatly in favor of the Democracy. In view of the political outlook all over the nation; we think that the Independant State Central Committee has adopted the rule or rain policy, and it behoves every Republican who does not wish to live under Democratic rule in this state to stand by the Republican party, with all its shortcomings or faults rather than let the enemy capture the whole while we are fighting each other, and both apparently advocating the same principles only under different banners as Independents and Republicans, with this view of the acse is it not better to unite and repel the common political enemy the Democracy from its foothold? Common sense should dictate what it is. It can and should be done at as early a day as possible, and before they breach further widens. The results of which will only be in the interests of the Democracy, deliberate suicide to the Independants, and outright murder in a political sense, to the Republican party in the September elections.

The colored citizens cannot afford to leave the Republican party to fight under doubtful political generals, who might lead them into sure defeat and the political slaughter of all their hopes and aspirations for equal school privileges and full civil rights, which are reunited to the very death by the Democracy, whose interests the Independents are seemingly or unwittingly giving aid and comfort by the determination, as expressed by their State Central Committee on Thursday last, to run a State, County and Municipal ticket.

The Independents have nothing to lose if they get defeated, for the reason that they have all their civil rights. The colored citizens have all to lose if both the Independent and Republican parties should get defeated. This is the point that all colored citizens should dwell upon before they assist in giving aid and comfort to the Democracy, by being led off to follow false or strange political gods.

Memorial Meeting.

A meeting in memory of the late Gerrit Smith was held on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., in the Hall of Young Men's Union Beneficial Society. P. A. Bell was appointed Chairman, and Wm. P. Powell, Secretary. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting.

S. Peneton said a meeting like this should have a larger attendance. He thought sufficient notice had not been given; he would therefore move that an adjourned meeting be held on Wednesday evening, 29th inst., in this Hall. Carried.

P. Anderson moved that a committee of five (increased to seven) be appointed to draft suitable resolutions, and make the necessary arrangements. Carried.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. P. Anderson, S. Peneton, W. H. Carter, F. Smithee, Wm. P. Powell, Rev. I. N. Triplett and W. H. Blake. The Chairman was subsequently made *ex officio* member of this committee.

Adjourned.

WM. P. POWELL, Secretary.

T. DETTER'S COUGH TONIC.—We call special attention to Mr. Detter's advertisement in another column to those troubled with Coughs, Colds, etc., etc.

The Civil Rights Bill.

(Communicated.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

It is with regret that I notice the dilatoriness of the majority of Republicans in the Lower House of Congress to take active measures in passing the late Charles Sumner's Civil Rights bill. Four millions of the colored race are waiting in breathless suspense for this last act of Justice and Humanity, which is due to them as citizens of the United States. Why this delay on the part of the Republicans. On them lies the responsibility in not passing this bill. Is it because their true and steadfast friend (the late Hon. Charles Sumner) carried the true principles of the Republican party to the grave, and who advocated in the last Presidential contest for the colored race to swerve from party and vote the Liberal ticket? Did the one million of colored people adhere to the line of policy of the late Charles Sumner? No! Is this the cause of the delay of the passage of the Civil Rights bill? The colored race censured at first the most noble and true exponent of liberty and equal rights to all mankind, their friend and benefactor, the late Charles Sumner.

They united their one million of votes and cast them with the party that they believed was the true opponent of Liberty. Humanity and Justice—namely the Republican party. Is this the cause of the delay of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by the Republican majority in the House of Congress? You will percieve that there is a deep laid conspiracy to defraud the colored man of his full rights as a man and a citizen. This treachery emanating as it does from a Congress wherein the Republicans are in the majority is in bad faith to colored voters. But what is the bugbear in the bill that divides the Republicans? It is in Section 1, pertaining to the mixed schools. They should read Mr. Conway's report of the mixed school system of the State of Louisana.

The present inaction is a poor reward to a confiding and law abiding people who gave their vote of political suffrage, and who in the crisis of the Republican party in 1872, stood by the party.

The dying request of the colored man's friend, Charles Sumner, where same was never sullied with bribery or corruption, who was the true exponent of Republican principles, on his dying bed his immortal words were—"Take care of the Civil Rights Bill."

Compare the acts of the late Charles Sumner to that of the Republican party, relative to the colored man's rights. And yet the party would treat the race that has continued them in power with contempt, by ignoring his bill! Oh what ingratitude! Mr. Editor, what is the Civil Rights Bill? It is, all men are created equal before the law. It is to open the temple of learning to the enfranchised slave, so that he can have a fair opportunity to vie with the race of a whiter skin in the book of wisdom and learning; that he may study the arts and sciences. This is the section in Sumner's Civil Rights Bill that the Republicans and Democrats opposed. Keep the negro in an inferior position (intellectually). He must not aspire to attain a position that will make him a man of letters. Yet they have no objection to have you take a proscribed seat in the temple of the drama, restaurants, or the public conveyances. But do not aspire to enter the public schools. As for separate schools, we have a model in this city, on "Mount Aranat" (Russian Hill). I will not enter into the details of that separate school, as advocated by the opponents of the bill. Truly, "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."

JOSEPH G. FLETCHER.

THE MEMORIAL MEETING.—The memorial meeting on the death of the late Gerrit Smith will be held in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Monday evening next. An eulogium will be delivered by Wm. P. Powell, Esq., of New York, and appropriate exercises will be contained in the programmee. A full attendance is desired.

EASTERN AGENCY.—Dr. J. W. H. Hacks, 1032 Pine street, Philadelphia, is the authorized Agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in that city for the State of Pennsylvania.

The Great Overflow.

The painful news of the inundation of Marysville has aroused a deep sympathy in this city for the sufferers. Meetings have been held in Sacramento and this city to relieve the distressed.

The telegrams are as follows:

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 21st.

John J. Valentine, General Superintendent Wells, Fargo & Co.—There are six feet of water over the town. All houses are damaged. The poor are destitute. Money is much needed. Plenty of goods cheap here. Anything acceptable.

W. T. MCLEAN,
Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.

The following telegram from the Mayor of Marysville was received by Mayor Otis:

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 21st.

To Mayor Otis.—The disaster is beyond all former experience. Collections for relief placed to the credit of our banks will be distributed by our committees to suffering families.

W. HAWLEY, Mayor.

In response to the above, Mayor Otis called a public meeting of the citizens of San Francisco, which was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, and means devised for the speedy relief of the sufferers.

A. Blockman, Grand Saar of the A. J. O. K. S. B., (the iron knot) has also received telegrams appealing urgently for aid.

Amended Civil Rights Bill.

Some three weeks ago we announced the modified Civil Rights Bill as set forth by a caucus of Republican members of Congress, as placing a badge of proscription upon colored citizens by the National Government that it would take years to get clear of. The leading colored citizens in the Eastern States have taken the same view as has the PACIFIC APPEAL. Their action which we find in the *Alta* of the 20th inst, is as follows:

PROTEST AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS.

At a meeting of the National Civil Rights Council held Thursday evening, January 7th, the following protest was adopted to present to Congress against its passage, as well as the adoption of the substitute offered by the House Judiciary Committee to Butler's bill:

"In the name of the colored people of the United States we protest our authority is derived from having been created a Civil Rights Council to act in the interests of civil rights we were elected by the unanimous vote of a National Convention of colored people, held in December, 1873, representing thirty-one States and Territories, and composed of three hundred and thirty delegates elected by the people of said States and Territories.

"The wish of the colored people as to civil rights is set forth in our address of that Convention, and published by order of your honorable body. [Miss. Doc., 44 3d Congress, 1st session.] We enter this protest because it is now contemplated to enact a law permitting States to inquire into genealogy and blood of American citizens; to pry into race, origin, and herd them in contravention of the democratic idea of the equality of all men before the law. This is to be done while educating citizens of a common country; this action is proposed because the colored people have petitioned to have their civil rights protected in common with other American citizens; we respectfully submit that we do not feel that this is a satisfactory response to the prayer of the colored people, and we respectfully protest against the same. The proposed Act will enthrone caste against Republicanism, and in opposition to the genius of American institutions; it gives license to proscribe and outrage, whereas such license does not at present exist. Present statutes give us more freedom and rights than the proposed law will. We have not petitioned for increased license to proscribe us on the ground of race; a bill no less comprehensive than the Senate Civil Rights Bill now upon the Speaker's table is desired as a law embracing existing statutes. We earnestly ask you if you will not secure us in our civil rights of being educated by the State without being invidiously referred to on the ground of race, not to legislate so as to recognise race in the management of public instruction. We respectfully invite attention to the fact that because of the absence of law for the enforcement of civil rights hundreds of American citizens are daily outraged and murdered, and rebellion and anarchy exist in the South.

A CAUSE of diphtheria now recognized as promoting the spread of this disease is the over-crowding of school-rooms. It is a fact beyond dispute that the school-houses of New York and Brooklyn, are in many instances crowded to such an extent that it is impossible to supply their occupants with pure air. Some of the schools are in basements, deprived of direct sunlight and proper ventilation, and the condition of some, as recently described in the daily press, is simply outrageous. It is at least suspected that another cause is found in the sprinkling of the streets after cold weather sets in. The air is thus rendered damp and chilly, the liability to cold is increased, and the disease of the upper air passages predispose to diphtheria. Physicians appear to become more and more satisfied that cleanliness is essential in preventing the progress of this dreadful malady.—*American Artisan.*

EXPERIMENTS made within the past six months have developed the astounding fact in natural magic that four messages can be sent over a single wire as readily as two, and that through messages and local ones can be sent without interfering with one another over the same wire. While messages are being simultaneously exchanged between Boston and New York, two more can be sent on the same wire between Boston and Worcester; two between Worcester and Springfield, and two between Springfield and New Haven or New York, making in all eight separate and distinct messages crossing and re-crossing on one wire at the same moment of time.—*Old and New.*

ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL.

A GRAND ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL WILL BE given on
Monday Evening, February 15, 1875,
By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the benefit of Bethel Church. Proceeds stored, IN THE CHURCH.
☞ Particulars hereafter.

ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ABOVE named Institute will take place on
Monday Evening, February 22, 1875,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
The Programme and further particulars hereafter

T. DETTER'S CELEBRATED Cough Tonic.

Cures Guaranteed.

This Medicine is made of pure vegetables, and contains no codine or the slightest opiate. It will cure all coughs, colds, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.

DOSE.—For a grown person a wineglassful three times a day, before each meal; for a child of ten years, a teaspoonful three times a day. It has a better effect taken in a small dose.

PRICE, $1.25 PER BOTTLE.

I. N. TRIPLETT,
723 HOWARD STREET, bet. 2d and 3d, Sole Agent for San Francisco.
☞ The medicine can be obtained at Wm. H. Blake's Old Clay Street.

All orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. [Copyright applied for.]

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express

FREE!

The only cost being the Express charge, which can be by any large business, are small.

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Directions and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

Address,

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY for a superior cough medicine. A liberal commission will be allowed. Apply to T. DETTER'S Depot, 723 Howard st.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal

Sacramento Please:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT.
63 William St., New York.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FUNTEBAUM and Prof. JOHN BOYLE, are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 823 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They are all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells; causes love, restores anything that is lost, causes or ran away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who visit it. Don't forget to call and see them.

GERRIT SMITH MEMORIAL MEETING.

A MEETING IN MEMORY OF THE GREAT PHILanthropist will be held on
Wednesday Evng. January, 20, 1875,
in the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific st., at 8 o'clock.

Speakers:

Rev. W. H. Hilton, Wm. H. Carter,
Wm. P. Powell, D. W. Scaggs,
F. Anderson, Henry Smith,
Rev. J. R. Young, Henry L. Triplett,
W. H. Blake, P. A. Bell,
And others.

$5 TO $20

Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WANTED.

A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "McPherson," Front-street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock

JOHN BOLL, 526 Pacific Street.

PRESCOTT HOUSE

Oyster Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
VOIS PRÄHLING, Proprietor.

Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,

Attorneys-at-Law,
○ 30. MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. QUINT, No. 1302 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 106 Post St.

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OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	307,115 09
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CALIFORNIA FAVORITE

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OF THE WINNERS AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
1862, 1867, 1873.



Special Attention Given to Orders sent to
E. W. HARMAL,
427 MONTGOMERY STREET,
S. F.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 526 Pacific street, has taken the mill away from the Colt successfully, no operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one in the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The colt and mill can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 526 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN BERGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken charge of
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CORLS, CURLS, PUFFS, Etc. Having Dressed Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies' patronage is solicited and upon all their receivers. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Bay and Mid Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Redwood, Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Between **630 Clay Street,**
and **Merchant Street,**
Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
of San Francisco.
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected expressly for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Money received on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Dividends paid Semi-Annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada. Also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.

This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS B. PRATT, Attorney.
sold-1y.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls skilfully and made Switches, Puffs and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Bay and Mid Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Redwood, Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
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DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
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W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
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324 & 326 JETHRET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
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Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. V. JOHN, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

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Sunday, April 26th, 1874,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave as follows:
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and all Way Stations.
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at VALLEJO with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), for Vallejo, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Central Emigrant Train (via Oakland).—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
☞ Daily.—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00.
Daily, except Sundays.—7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45, 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45.
Sundays only.—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
☞ Daily.—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00.
Daily, except Sundays.—7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45, 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45.
Sundays only.—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30.
From San Francisco to Fruit Vale.
☞ Daily, except Sundays.—7.45, 9.00 and 10.30 A.M., and 12.30 P.M.
Sundays only.—11.00 A.M., and 1.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn.
☞ Daily.—7.00, 8.30, 9.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 9.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays.—11.30 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only.—9.30, 11.30 A.M., and 11.30 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
☞ Daily.—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays.—8.00, 11.00 A.M., and 1.00 P.M.
Sundays only.—10.00 and 11.00 A.M., 11.00 and 1.00 P.M.
From Fruit Vale to San Francisco.
☞ Daily, except Sundays.—6.40, 8.00, and 11.00 A.M., 2.30 and 6.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
☞ Daily.—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7

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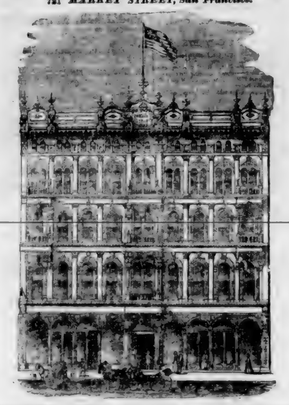
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VOL. XI.—NO. 24. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1875. WHOLE NO. 545

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J. R. LANAWAY.....Marysville.
JARED SWEET.....Woodland, Yolo Co.
R. S. JOHNSON.....Woodland, Yolo Co.
Rev. J. W. HUBBARD.....Marysville.
Rev. R. SAMUDSON, WM. HOSKINSON, R. S. HARRINGTON, Rev. E. L. TAPPER.....Stockton.
R. DAVIS.....Rock's Building, Stockton.
GEO. W. MILLER.....Petaluma.
STANTON, J.W. LODGE.....Petaluma.
NATHANIEL FORD, D. D. SMITH.....Nevada City, Cal.
ALFRED J. MOORE, WM. BROWN.....Nevada City.
ISAAC SAN, WILLIAM S. HOOD.....Sonora Valley.
ISAAC SAN, W. T. TOWNE.....Sonora City.
LEWIS H. WEST, E. CAIN, J. H TYNER.....Los Angeles.
E. C. FRANCIS, JOSEPH SHALLWOOD.....Santa Cruz, Cal.
W. H. HILLES.....Solano City.
S. GARDNER.....Stanwood's.
M. MASAN, C. WILKINSON, WM ASHBURN.....Oakland.
Mr. EDMUND LEONARD.....Oakland.
H. ELLIS.....Oakland.
C. H. BROWN.....Oakland.
Rev. EDWIN MARCUS HALL.....Portland, Oregon.
CHARLES G. GRAHAM.....Portland, Oregon.
PETER POWERS.....Chico, Butte Co.
GEORGE WILSON.....Chico.
T. DEVEY.....Eureka, Humboldt.
ANDREW HALL.....Virginia City, Nevada.
C. G. HAWKINS, WM. HEAD.....Butte Creek.
J. DEVY, JOHN PETERS.....Oroville.
M. JANES.....Oroville.
M. T. THOMAS.....Victoria, V. I.
Gen'l. Superintendent.....Williams Creek, B. C.
THOS. FORRESTER.....Hope Westminster B. C.
J. J. GRAVES.....Idaho Territory.
DAVID CAMPBELL.....Cassia Creek, Yolo Co.
F. ETT.....Washington Territory.
HENRY LIBBY.....Portland, O.
GEORGE WILSON.....Santa Rosa.
.....Healdsburg.
Rev. HENRY M. HUDSON.....Hamilton, Nev.
Rev. J. HUTCHINSON.....Austin, Nev.
WM. H. DAVIS.....San Jose.
MORGAN ARCHERON.....Modesto, Stanislaus Co.
CHAS. CHESNUTH.....Winnemucca.

EASTERN STATES.
WM. C. HILL.....Carmichl, Boston.
SHARP FRANCIS, JOHN R. FOSTER.....20 Tremont Street, Boston.
S. VAN SHAKLY.....1002 Locust street, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. WILSON.....Philadelphia.
Rev. J. H. WILSON, JOHN PARSONS.....New Orleans, La.
— WELLS.....St. Louis, Mo.

Civil Rights

Special to the Alta.

WASHINGTON, January 10th, 1875.—Next in order, and of paramount importance to the Republican party in their effort to ameliorate the condition of the colored race in the South, comes the present bill, which now lies on the Speaker's table, commonly known as the Civil Rights Bill.

After the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an Enforcement Act was passed by Congress April 9th, 1866, entitled "An Act to protect all citizens of the United States in their civil Rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication.

The operation of this law conveyed no additional immunities to the freed slave other than those granted by the common consent, and especially in the South. Pursuant to the demand for more impartial and clearly defined laws upon the subject, the late Senator Charles Sumner introduced into the Senate of the United States, on the 1st day of December, 1873, a Supplemental Act to that passed in 1866. It was the first bill introduced in the Forty-third Congress. After being read twice it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE ORIGINAL BILL.

Following is the bill:

"Be it enacted," etc.

SECTION 1. That no citizen of the United States shall, by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from the full enjoyment of any accomodation, advantage, facility or privilege furnished by inn-keepers, by common carriers, whether on land or water; by licensed owners, managers, or lessees of theatres, or other places of public amusement; by trustees, commissioners, superintendents, teachers, and other officers of common schools and public institutions of learning, the same being supported by moneys derived from general taxation or authorized by law; also of cemetary associations and benevolent associations supported or authorized in the same way: *Provided*, That private schools cemetaries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for white or colored persons, and maintained respectively by voluntary contributions, shall remain according to the terms of the original establishment.

SEC. 2. That any person violating the provisions of the foregoing section, or aiding in their violation, or inciting thereto, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case, with full costs, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year: *Provided*, That the party aggrieved shall not recover more than one penalty; and when the offence is a refusal of burial, the penalty may be recovered by the heirs-at-law of the person whose body has been refused burial.

SEC. 3. That the same jurisdiction and powers are hereby conferred, and the same duties enjoined upon the Courts and officers of the United States in the execution of this Act, as are conferred and enjoined upon such Courts and officers in sections three, four, five, seven and ten of an Act entitled, "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," passed April 9th, 1866, and these sections are hereby made a part of this Act; and any of the aforesaid officers failing to institute and prosecute such proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than $1000 nor more than $5000.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as juror in any Court, National or State, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other persons charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the reason above named, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That every discrimination against any citizen on account of color, by the use of the word "white" or any other term, in any law, statute, ordinance or regulation, National or State, is hereby appealed or annulled.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Frellinghuysen, of New Jersey, from the Judiciary Committee, reported it back with amendments on the 14th day of April, 1874, changing the phraseology by making it read "That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to," etc., instead of "shall not be excluded from," etc., throughout the bill; also the following amendment to Section 2:

"And provided further, That all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this Act or the criminal law of any State."

The following whole section was adopted by the Committee in lieu of section 3 of the Sumner bill:

"That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against, and violations of, the provisions of this Act; and actions for the penalty given by the preceding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial District or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party. And the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States and Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this Act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by law has cognizance of the offence, except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved; and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases. *Provided*, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this Act or otherwise."

The damages, fine and penalty is the same as in the original section.

The following is also substituted for Section 5:

"That all cases arising under the provisions of this Act in the Courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other causes in said court."

THE FIGHT IN THE SENATE.

The bill as thus amended passed the Senate April 29th, during the last session, and now lies patiently on the Speaker's table in the House, awaiting the taking-up of the regular order of business.

Mr. Butler on the 16th day of December last introduced "A bill to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights." It contained the same essential enforcement clauses as the first sections of the Senate bill, but made the person or corporation offending liable for damages, to be recovered as in an action for debt. The Judiciary Committee, to whom it was referred, reported it back with a substitute. The substitute thus offered by the Committee makes no material change in the general features of the bill as it passed the Senate, except in the school clause of Section 1; and in that, equal accommodation but separate schools for colored people is the object. It reads as follows:

"*Provided*, That if any State, or the proper authorities in any State having the control of common schools or other public institutions of learning aforesaid, shall establish and maintain separate schools and institutions, giving equal educational advantages in all respects, for different classes of persons entitled to attend such schools and institutions shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this section, so far as they relate to schools and institutions of learning."

It also possesses a strong incentive to make the United States District Attorneys attend to this branch of their business by the following proviso: "And provided further, That a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively."

A SUPPLEMENTARY HOUSE BILL.

Mr. White, Republican member from Alabama, has also introduced a supplementary bill that offers protection and privilege in the enjoyment of the rights of the colored race, but it is on the basis of absolute separation. Following is the proviso:

"That nothing in this Act shall be construed to require mixed accommodations (by sitting together), facilities, and privileges at inns, in public conveyances on land or water, theatres, or other places of public amusement, for persons of different race or color, nor to prohibit separate accommodations, facilities and privileges at inns, in public conveyances on land or water, theatres, or other places of public amusement; such separate accommodations, facilities and privileges being equal in equipment and kind for persons of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude; *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to require mixed common schools and public institutions of learning and benevolence for persons of different race or color, nor to prohibit separate common schools for different races or colors, provided the facilities, duration of term, and equipments of such common schools and public institutions for both races in the town, city, school district, or other topographical division shall be equal in facilities and equipments for both races for the purposes for which each institutions are established."

The recent Democratic victories seems to discourage the friends of the measure, and fears are entertained that some of the substitutes or amendments may be adopted. The bill, as it passed the Senate, is what the colored people want. The Compromise bill, they think, legislates in favor of making a distinction that does not now exist, and embarrasses rather than advances their civil rights.

Colored Men in the Western States on the Present Political Situation.

OMAHA, NEB., January 19, 1875.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

DEAR SIR:—You will find enclosed letters from the Hon. J. S. Hinton, Indiana, and Alexander Clark, of Iowa, also Rev. J. C. Embry of Mississippi in answer to the following questions:

1st.—What can colored men do to check the outrages that are being committed upon them in the Southern States?

2nd.—In the event of the non passage of the Civil Rights Bill, shall we have a National Convention? If so, when and where shall it be held?

Mr. Editor, I am of the opinion that the time has come when colored men of the United States, should speak out with one united voice. We must present an unbroken union of action. If we desire to defeat the depravity of our enemies, we must have unwavering faith in the principal we represent, our action must be consistent with our profession our first duty is to make the liberty which we have enjoyed irrevocable, we must be true to ourselves then our rights will be respected in all the states.

E. R. WILLIAMS,
Omaha, Nebraska.

REPLY OF JAMES S. HINTON.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 12, 1874.

E. R. WILLIAMS,
Omaha, Nebraska.

DEAR SIR:—In your letter you mentioned the propriety of holding another Convention, this meets my hearty approval, would be pleased to have the same held in the North-west; say at Chicago, as I believe it important that the colored people hold another Convention before the National Convention of 1876. You spoke of Robinson sending you copy of the proceedings of the last Convention as his sympathies are not with us no doubt he has destroyed them, he is in sympathy and working for the "unterrified" and has been since '70, you certainly recollect his course pursued in the last Convention. Yours truly,
JAMES S. HINTON.

REPLY OF J. C. EMBRY.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Jan 11, 1875.

E. R. WILLIAMS,
Omaha, Nebraska.

DEAR SIR.—Yours directed to me at Vicksburg, reached me here Saturday evening, the 9th, inst. I feel thankful to you and the dear friends at Omaha, for the kind interest manifested toward me.

Thank God, my life was spared, and I was enabled to depart from the late scenes of strife and slaughter at Vicksburg unhurt and unharmed, no one offered any violence to me, I was there during the 7th, 8th and 9th of Dec, the days on which the fighting occurred, if fighting it may be called; it was simply an armed revolution on the part of the whites by which they expelled the colored officials from office. I am very far from approving all of the colored men in office there; I am strongly inclined to believe there has been a great deal of theft and dishonesty among them; but since there were ample legal means of redress for the alleged abuses, there is not the least moral or legal justification for the revolutionary course pursued by the White Leaguers.

The life of every colored man and woman was in absolute peril for 3 or 4 days, I cannot see how the conflict could have been avoided by the colored men without a prompt and most cowardly surrender of the offices to which they had been elected by the people, and from which they could not be removed except by due process of law.

J. C. EMBRY.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Sept. 29, 1874.

E. R. WILLIAMS,
Omaha, Nebraska.

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of the 25th, is before me. I was a little surprised but pleased to hear from you. In my letter to the *Christian Recorder*, to which you refer, I said in my haste and excitement that all the people of the south are only semi-civilized; this is not wholly true, but it is true that a vast majority of the native white people are far from being an enlightened and civil people, and the whole mass of them are at least a hundred years behind those of the North in civil and religious enlightenment. In the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 17th, you will find a letter from me on the first page, anonymous, expressing my views of the situation. You ask "what can the colored people do to secure peace and order in the South"? Only one thing, surrender their rights as defined in the constitution of their country, and unite solidly with the South to renew the enterprise of secession, and then when the work is complete resume their old chains. The chief of all abominations in the eyes of a native southerner is a negro assuming the privileges and honors of an American citizen. The sum of all outrages by the North upon the South is the elevation of the black to the same civil and political plane with the whites. In thinking of the South you cannot think of them as of a Northern people, the institution of slavery and a southern sun has made a different people of them altogether, they care but little for order here, and absolute nothing for human life, no man except a negro is ever punished for murder here, and they are always always slain by a mob if the victim be white, but if not he may be hung, and then if he has a few hundred dollars he is sure to get out. I have seen more murders since I came here a little less than 9 months ago than I ever saw before in the 40 years of my life; and not one of them has been punished for his crime. Everybody carries arms, and since there is no punishment for murder they will shoot you for the slightest offence.

Violence and bloodshed are the chief instruments in a political campaign. Yours, etc.,
J. C. EMBRY.

REPLY OF ALEXANDER CLARK.

MUSCATINE, IOWA, Dec. 26, 1874.

MR. E. R. WILLIAMS,
Omaha, Nebraska.

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 15th instant is before me; contents care fully noted, and after duly considering the situation and political aspect of our country, I can but reply to your inquiries, according to my weak finite divining of the future, which seems full of threatenings, presenting all the horrors of the bloody past, striking terror to the fond hopes of the Goddess of Liberty. But, alas! in these dark days of our waiting in anxious fear may not the Son of Righteousness, with healings in His wings, be just beyond the winter of our discontent, coming forth amidst the bright glare of our summer sun? Then my advice is: let us, as colored men, be true to God, true to our country, and true to the Republican party. In this we are but true to ourselves, for I feel to assure you, though many have fallen from their love of liberty and gone back to the flesh-pots of Egypt (Democratic party); yet there are thousands that have not bowed the knee to Baal. This remnant is mighty in God's name, and will burst forth in living flames of fire that will heat up the heart of American patriotism in 1876, permeating Liberty Justice and Equality to all men, under the Law; Ring, ring the unity of the Republic for all time to come upon the principles of Eternal Justice. Then, and not until then, will the Republican party have filled its mission in triumph, and wrapped herself in the blood stained banner of the Fathers of the Revolution, 1776, with every star shining bright in the constellation of the American Union of the States.

Now, one word about the Civil Rights bill, which seems somewhat shrouded in uncertainty. I feel hopeful of its passage, for certainly its passage will be but the fulfilment of the promise and pledge of the Republican party, set forth in the platform at Philadelphia in 1872, and recommended by President Grant in his Inaugural to Congress, March 4th, 1873, and in his Message in December of the same year, and its passage by the Senate, whilst the burning words of eloquence was ringing in the ears of the true men of the Senate, that fell from the dying lips of the great statesman—the immortal Sumner.

Now, in the face of this endorsement, can it be possible for the bill to fail? Certainly not.

Nothing but a craven coward ice on the part of the Republican members of the present House of Representatives in the present Congress can defeat this great Christian and philanthropic measure, which will be, when passed, the crowning act of the American Republic—the pride and glory of the Republican party; but now the triumph or defeat of this great measure rests upon the votes of the present Republican members of the House of Representatives, and on their votes hangs the destiny of a great Nation, as well as the lives and liberties of six millions of her outraged and oppressed people. Its defeat is but the death of the Republican party—the overthrow of liberty, and the overthrowing of tyranny and despotism.

Now in respect to a National Convention of colored men to urge its passage, I am not prepared to advise, but I incline to the opinion it would accomplish little, if any thing, and might do harm. I am fully satisfied that last National Colored Men's Convention at Washington much retarded the action of the Senate on the passage of the bill, and one now might have the same effect on the House, for if the Republican party will not maintain its promise and redeem its pledge to the colored men, as well as to the whole American people, by passing the bill, certainly a National Convention of colored men at this late hour would not precipitate or secure its passage; but if the House fails to pass the bill, then a National Convention of colored men will be a necessity that cannot be ignored, for then our lives and liberties are left at the merciless ravage of the enemies of freedom, for we having been slain, you murdered in the house of our friends.

I am yours in prayer for our common cause,
ALEXANDER CLARK.

P. S.—I am truly sorry that the minutes of the St. Louis Convention have been destroyed by that renegade Robinson. A. C.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are desirous of forthwith quieting the Louisiana troubles; and whereas, we have repeatedly ordered the dissolution of the State Constitutions; now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the army to close up the Louisiana Legislature at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, pending the calling of a national convention to ratify our decree.
NORTON I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 30, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

"Strike, but Hear!"

By the dead lock in the House of Representatives for the past two days, on the motion to reconsider the vote which referred the Senate Civil Rights bill to the Judiciary Committee, the whole country sees what a deadly hate the minority of Democrats and their allies, the weak-kneed Republicans, have to the rights of colored citizens. The minority is led by Randall, of Philadelphia, who represents, we believe, the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, a district which some years ago abounded with "Killers," who took delight in mobbing colored people, and was the element that burned the Pennsylvania Abolition Hall. The last act of this element was to murder Mr. Catto, the accomplished principal of a colored high school in Philadelphia some three years ago. Randall represents this element well in his tenacious opposition to the Civil Rights bill.

No Southern Democrat or Rebel Secessionist, not even Saulsbury of little Delaware, has gone so far in the interests of slaveocracy rule as has this pro-slavery Congressman, who was born in the City of Philadelphia. We view his acts more with pity than anger. Every time the Civil Rights bill has been called up, both at the present and last session of Congress, he has been the first member to spring to his feet as a ready and willing volunteer to do the dirty work for the Rebel element of the South.

We have more respect for an ex-slaveholder, or even a Kuklux Klan who were born in the South under slave rule, than we have for such men as Randall, who was born and reared in a free State, and who attempts to outherald Herod in their endeavors to crush out the constitutional rights of colored citizens.

To crush what he terms a "Nigger," seems to be Randall's religion. Of all the Democratic members in the present Congress from Pennsylvania, Randall excels them in sycophancy and truckling to the behests of the White Leagues, Kuklux Klan sympathizers and Negro-hating element of both North and South.

COLORED MESSENGER. — Jacob Yates, a colored man, was elected as one of the messengers in the Nevada Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA AGENCY.—Dr. J. W. Hacks, 1032 Pine Street, Philadelphia, is the Agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in that city.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER ALMANAC.—We are in receipt from G. W. Childs, Esq., the *Public Ledger Almanac* for 1875. It is neatly gotten up and contains a vast amount of historical and statistical information.

LETTERS RECEIVED.—J. Overton, San Jose; J. W. H. Hacks, M. D. Philadelphia; Jacob Yates, Virginia City, Nev; J. D. Kelly, Phila.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 22, 1875.

A called meeting of the United Sons of Friendship met at the residence of R. C. Ferguson, at half past four P. M., 22d inst., James Stanley in the Chair. The Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the aiding of the Marysville sufferers. After a few remarks by Mr. Albert Grubbs, and others, a resolution was offered by Mr. Albert Grubbs, as follows:

WHEREAS the people of Marysville are in a suffering condition by their city being flooded, and are in much need if nothing more than the widow's mite.

Resolved, That we will donate to them the sum of fifty dollars ($50). Passed unanimously.

JAMES STANLEY, Chairman.
R. C. FERGUSON, Secretary.

The Gerrit Smith Memorial Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

An adjourned public meeting of colored citizens, was held this evening in the Young Men's U. B. Society Hall, Pacific Street, to pass resolutions of condolence respecting the memory of the late Hon. Gerrit Smith. The meeting was called to order by the President P. A. Bell, Esq., and Messrs. N. Pointer, W. H. Blake and Solomon Peneton were elected Vice-Presidents, and W. H. Carter, Secretary; Rev. I. N. Triplett offered prayer and the President introduced Wm. P. Powell, Esq., New York, who delivered the following appropriate eulogium, which was well received and speaks well for that gentleman's ability as a writer:

Mr. President—It is not our purpose to cast a gloom of sorrow over your deliberations. From youth to honry age, it has been our high privilege to sit under the teachings, and to operate with most, if not all, of the long roll of illustrious philanthropists of the 19th century, who, in lifetime, earnestly, and devoutedly toiled and labored, in season, and out of season, in behalf of our down-trodded humanity. We will not weary your patience to name them; neither is it necessary. Are not their names, and the fruits of their good works chronicled in the grateful hearts of five millions of our disxathralled race?

The necrology of 1874 enshrines the died of time's immortality, with the names of Junius C. Morel, Charles Sumner, Charles Lenox Remond, Wm. C. Nell, H. M. Collins, Lewis Berry, and not least, Gerrit Smith.

When Chas. Sumner laid down the cross of his devoted life, the open, unequivocal and indiscriminate advocacy of his Supplemantary Civil Rights Bill, which, with his dying breath he left us as a national legacy, and took up the crown of immortality, our hearts—our hopes, were almost buried with his mortal remains! When our life long colaborers, Junius C. Morel, C. Lenox Remond, Wm. C. Nell, H. M. Collins, and L. Berry, left us for a better world, we hastily gathered up the loose folds of our habiliments of grief, and exclaimed, O Lord thy will be done! And now, sir, we are again called upon, not to mourn the death of a Christian, a philanthropist, and a life long friend—Gerrit Smith, and to pay our tribute of respect to his virtues—but to consider the uncertainty of life. Sir, we have seen enough of life's vicissitudes, trials, tribulations, and bereavements, to begin to learn the lesson of the hour—take example of the good works of those good men who have gone before us, and look death in the face, with calm serenity and not grief. Learn to consider the necessity of our working the good work of faith, hope and charity, in the daytime of life, for the night of death cometh when none can work.

Such was the daily life of Gerrit Smith. Long before we became personally acquainted with that good man, he was an active member of the African Colonization Society, which was then considered the safety valve to put an end to American negro slavery. Other good-hearted men were alike seduced into that proslaveholding trap. Arthur Lewis Tappen, James G. Birney, and a host of pious Christians and slave owners who were anxious to get rid of the evil by this impracticable experiment, rather than repent and immediately abolish the unconditional sin. But God be thanked; the Newburyport printer's thoughts on African Colonization meditated, whilst sequestered in a Southern prison, for fine and an alleged libel against a Kentucky slave trader, and subsequently released by Arthur Tappen paying the fine, awakened Gerrit Smith to a deep sense of wrong in upholding the mockery of getting rid of negro slavery. He it to the everlasting credit of that obscure young man, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, whose denunciations against negro expatriation, which awakened this wicked nation, was like John the Baptist, crying in the wilderness—"Prepare ye the way!" From that day our deceased friend became one of the most prominent members and supporters of the American Anti-Slavery Society; stood in the front rank head and shoulders above his devoted coadjutors in large and fabulous donations, to carry on the determined uncompromising moral war against slavery; his heart, hands and purse were always open. He obeyed the Divine injunction, and did not deliver unto his master the panting, weary, hungry fugitive slaves, but gave them food, raiment and shelter in his palatial residence, and sent them on their way rejoicing to the land of British freedom. He was no sickly sentimental Union saving man—no upholder of the American church as the bulwark of slavery, nor fellowshipped with the brotherhood of thieves—clerical false prophets.

In May, 1859, when the American Anti-Slavery Society held its sixth anniversary in Chatham Street Chapel, and was threatened by a New York mob, with destruction, Gerrit Smith declared in plain, open speech before the meeting and infuriated mob, that he was slow, very slow, to join the American Anti-Slavery Society, and that he should be very slow to be intimidated or compelled to abandon it; and that his duty to God and the slave was paramount to the threats of mob violence and brute force. And so on, for years the Abolition Societies were mobbed and their meetings broken up, and some of the leaders were maltreated, tarred and feathered, branded, imprisoned, shot to death, large rewards offered for their persons, outlawed. Like the Apostles, Gerrit Smith, together with the anti-slavery host, counted themselves unworthy to suffer persecution for the righteous liberation of God's suffering dumb slave.

When the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was passed by Congress, making it the imperative duty of every citizen to obey the law to its fullest extent, when almost every colored family in the Free States were attainted under its rigid demand, fleeing hither and thither, Gerrit Smith openly defied the stringent penalties of fine and imprisonment, and denounced the law, by speech, and by spreading the flying fugitives on their way to a place of safety.

In 1844, in order to qualify 3,000 colored men as voters, he granted by deed to each 50 acres of land, so that, in 1850, the colored vote elected Washington Hunt Governor of New York, by 247 majority.

In all the activities to promote the education and elevation of the colored race to a higher sphere of intellectual culture, his goodness of heart and listening ear and never-exhausted purse were always open, without discrimination.

Gerrit Smith loved his enemies—the slaveholders—with the same goodness as he lavished upon God's poor; he even donated $2000 in aid of a Virginia university. The condemned murderer, the convicted burglar, the outcast, abandoned magdalon, the insane inebriate, the beggar upon the dunghill, were all alike the pitiful objects of his sympathy. Even in the teeth of the most violent opposition he did not hesitate—so mild and forgiving was his gentle spirit—to aid with his money and name the release of Jeff Davis from durance vile. In fact, his everyday life was bound up in the one practical rule of the two great commandments, upon which hang all the law and the prophets—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Need we mourn over his death, as those who mourn without hope? Need we despair, and waste our precious time in sombre grief, as if there was no God, no hope for our future goon? No! let us rather rejoice that his work on earth is well done, and that his master, God, had nothing more for him to do but to enter into the joys of eternal bliss, and join in the glad shouts of the redeemed: "Worthy is the Lamb who died to save us!

Let us take courage, and resolve anew over his sacred name and fame to follow his virtuous example of a well spent and useful life, and let this be our motto—

I live for those who love me,
For those who love me true;
For the heaven that smiles above me,
And waiting for me too.

For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrongs that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
For the good that I can do!

Mr. P. Anderson from the committee of arrangements, then proceeded to read the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, we have learned with deep regret of the demise of the great philanthropist, and abolitionist, the Hon. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, New York which occurred in the city of New York on the 28th of December 1874, we deem it our duty to give public expression of our opinion of his great anti-slavery work and his general character as a reformer; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we the colored citizens in public meeting assembled cheerfully point to his great record as being truly in the interest of all oppressed people more particularly those of the colored race;

Secondly—That his great act of benevolence in donating 150,000 acres of land in northern New York to 3,000 colored men in order to make them voters under the property qualification franchise of that state, merits our gratitude, and should receive our highest eouniums of praise;

Thirdly—That in the honorable gentleman we found a true and generous nature, an honest and sincere friend to humanity and by his death the country has lost a valiant patriot, the public a faithful friend, and the oppressed a noble defender. We venerate his memory, may the smiles of divinity shine upon his generous deeds, and on the scroll of fame may they glisten with untarnishable lustre;

Fourth—That the resolutions be published in the city papers and a copy sent to the family of Gerrit Smith.

Short addresses were also delivered by Rev. I. N. Triplett and the President and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

P. A. BELL, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

A Colored Man's Veneration for Charles Sumner.

The Hon. J. B. Smith, the colored Senator for Massachusetts, has just brought me a gift which I shall prize very highly, viz: one of the very handsome memorial volumes printed in honor of the late Charles Sumner, of which I see by the English papers a copy has also been sent to John Bright. This Joshua B. Smith is one of the most thorough and reverential mourners for the great Massachusetts advocate of negro rights. At Mr. Smith's house, at Cambridge, everything of importance is associated with Mr. Sumner. In this room Wendell Phillips and Sumner supped seven years ago. Here is one of the old Congressional chairs, dating back to the last century, purchased by Charles Sumner and presented to Mr. Smith, when, the number of Senators being increased, new furniture was adopted at Washington. Here, carefully wrapped away in paper, as though liable to injury if too rashly exposed, is the tea service which Sumner always used. Here is a painting, said to be a Tintoretto, showing a white slave with bonds miraculously broken, and against whom the executioner's weapons loose their force; this picture, much valued by Sumner, was specially willed to his much-loved and much-trusted colored friend. Here, facing a fine likeness of William Lloyd Garrison, is a magnificent presentment of Sumner's best Hero—and the white-haired and dark-skinned man speaks in hushed voice as he points to it—is the funeral wreath, the immortelles last placed on Sumner's Coffin while his body was lying in state. It was Joshua B. Smith who, in the Massachusetts Legislature, proposed the famous rescinding resolution by which Massachusetts repealed a censure she had cast upon her high spirited son for his conduct at Washington in holding out the olive branch to the Southerner. It was Joshua B. Smith—made the special representative of the Executive of Massachusetts—who carried to Washington, only a few hours before Sumner's death, the official intelligence that the State of Massachusetts had made her peace with her faithful Senator. When Charles Sumner received the document from Mr. Smith's hands he was much affected. Sumner had born the sting of the injustice without showing it, except to his most intimate friends; the reparation brought tears from him, and the reaction served to hurry him to his grave. Smith was a slave when he first saw Sumner.—*From Charles Bradlaugh's Correspondence with the National Reformer.*

THE Vallejo *Independent* states that the recent break in the California Pacific Railroad, near Davisville, was caused by the washing out of 500 feet of track, while 2,000 feet more of the road-bed was damaged. The repairs are only temporary, and it is said that a good twelve-hour rain will overflow Putah Creek again, and then the road will be washed away once more. The railroad company will have to raise its track three or four feet for two or three miles, in order to insure itself against those overflows.

THE Reno *Crescent* will hereafter be issued as an evening paper.

Mr. Beecher's Fortune.

Mr. Beecher's salary is $25,000. He lectures frequently during the year, and at the highest prices. Probably from this source he earns not less than $10,000. His ordinary literary work should bring him in $5,000, and out from his valuable newspaper, the *Christian Union*, he may draw another $25,000. These sums aggregate $20,000, to which may be added marriage fees and the numberless perquisites that fall into the lap of the popular preacher.

Mr. Beecher's works are the novel of "Norwood," the "Star Papers," for many years enjoying an immense popularity; the "Lectures to Young Men," the "Yale Lectures," three volumes "Fruits, Flowers and Farming," and the "Life of Christ," of which one volume has been publish ed and sold to the amount of 50,000 copies. It would have sold more largely had the second volume been free of publication within a reasonable period. But Mr. Beecher sends his work out by piecemeal and cannot be hurried. The second volume (or two-third printed; the rest abides the event.

Mr. Beecher was for years editor of the *Independent* on a large salary. He now writes books for J. B. Ford & Co., edits their paper, the *Christian Union*, and supplies them the sermons which are printed in the "Plymouth Pulpit." From all these sources, the industry of a busy life, Mr. Beecher ought to have made a fortune, but he is reported to be careless in money matters and not sharp in looking after the profits of his works, which go to his publishers.

IN the Sacramento Board of Education, on Tuesday evening, the study of physical geography was abandoned in the Grammar Schools, and that of composition substituted.

CATTLE have had such good feed this winter in Siskiron county that they were in fine condition before the late snow storm, consequently he loss of stock may be anticipated.

Died.

BROWN—In Sacramento City, 24th inst., Mrs. Josephine Brown, aged 31 years.

ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ABOVE named institution will take place on

Monday Evening, February 29, 1875,

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The Programme and further particulars hereafter

T. DETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Cough Tonic.

Cures Guaranteed.

This Medicine is made of pure vegetables, and contains no alcohol or whisky. Keep sealed from the air. Dose—A teaspoonful in half a wineglass of water, three times a day, before meals, and every once carefully, and will give ease in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, or Consumption. It is unrivalled for children. Price, $1.25 PER BOTTLE.

For a grown person a teaspoonful three times a day, before meals, acting as a tonic, and relief at once on the cough is troublesome. It has a better effect taken in small doses.

PRICE, $1.25 PER BOTTLE.

I. N. TRIPLETT,

732 HOWARD STREET, bet. 3d and 4th, Sole Agent for San Francisco.

The Medicine can be obtained of Wm. H. Hoag, 207 Clay street.

All orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. (Copyright applied for.)

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!

The only cure being the thing you plunge, which are ing to my large business, are small.

Dr. Pierce is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure in the use of his remedy.

The last half is used to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Orders and testimonials to be addressed with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

No particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office address, and

Address,

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

SIR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured the worst of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these disease and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,
50 William St., New York.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL and Prof. JOHN SELLS, are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world: their sun be found at No. 830 Pine street. Their system of astrology is the most wonderful ever discovered by man. They will tell you all business and matrimonial affairs, whether you will succeed or not, whether you will marry, and when, whether absent or present, whether friends are true, whether enemies are false, whether anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and cause drunkards from drinking. They will also give lucky and unlucky days, and tell all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL.

A GRAND ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL WILL BE given on

Monday Evening, February 15, 1875,

By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the benefit of Bethel Church, Powell street, IN THE CHURCH.

Any Particulars hereafter.

$5 TO $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WANTED.

A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "McPherson," Front street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock

PRESCOTT HOUSE

Oyster Saloon

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.

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VOSS FRÄHLICH, Proprietor.

Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

322 & 324 Battery Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY for a superior rough sketches. A liberal commission will be allowed. Apply to T. DETTERS 26 Minna street.

QUINT & EDGERTON,

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30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. Quint, No. 1369 Mason St.
Henry Edgerton, No. 106 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

N. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

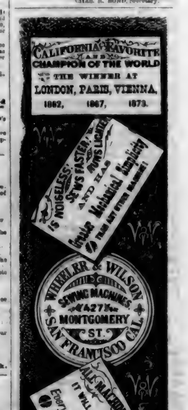
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	307,119 66
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,119 66

E. E. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LEWIS, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD IS THE WINNER AT LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, 1862, 1867, 1873.



Special Attention Given to Orders sent to

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MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL

Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house, situated on FIFTH street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop at.

HORSEBEEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 626 Pacific street, has taken the only cow from the Cliff commodity, as operations only performed by the most approved veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Boll refers to the whole of the Pacific Coast to ascertain with him in his profession. The cost and skill to be as any fixed by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 626 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN BREGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

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Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the ladies of Sacramento that she has removed to

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO.

Where she is prepared to execute the newest DRESS AND CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c., in the latest style. Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors are on the second floor. Ladies' Hair at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Spring Mountain and Pine Grove Lump Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

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Office: (Up Stairs) Corner Sixth and K streets, (320 Merchant Street,

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P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IN THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 'tis

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

220 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Selected expressly for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,

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Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on approved security; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada, also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, Australia.

This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

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Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner 70th, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened. Old Curls cleaned and made into Waterfalls and Rolls. Removing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1858.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

large amount of New Machinery of the latest and best pattern, and are now prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any spread heights of sizes.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

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STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

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INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly; cash in coin or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,
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204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

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THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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First Hair Dresser above Day'ss, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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The terrors and Candidates of the personal political campaign, *History and Pluglaw Review* of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of SUMNER CRIMES, by Everett Chamberlin, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Com. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, and are worth the price of the book and more. If you want to make money send 50 cents and Address at once for certificate, territory at once, and extra terms. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership, doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before R. V. Jones, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

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On Fourth Street, between E and I streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
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Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great National Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Coughs, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throats, Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
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Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

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Rooms 25 cts. Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

Rooms from 2 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 10 and 25 cents.

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Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Survivor's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—621 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. an 13

N. GRAY & CO.,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

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ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

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This famous Old Establishment, where Ha la public served so well, is ready to accommodate with the best the market affords. The bar supplied a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, April 26th, 1874,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Willows, Williams, Colusa, Knight's Landing and Davis. Connects at Davis with Train for Woodland, and at Knight's Landing with Train for Colusa.

7.00 A. M. (Weekdays) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, leaving same connection at Napa with Stage for Saratoga Springs.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamboat (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Market street, for Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San José Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Niles (via Livermore), connecting at Niles with Train for Sonora, Visalia, Stockton and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and S

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....865,000
CALEB Nouvon, President.
JOHN G. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD & IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

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FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

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Subscribed and Invested Capital,
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LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.

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420 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
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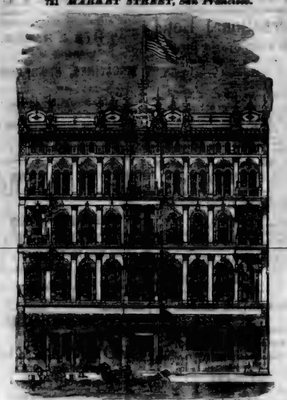
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The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, February 14, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Randall et al. Rebuked.

Our strictures upon the course in Congress of Hon. S. J. Randall, Member of Congress from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has met with a hearty response from persons on this coast who knew thy man and his political pre-slavery antecedents. In confirmation of what we then stated in the APPEAL under the title "Strike But Hear" we will further state that he is let most deadly and relentless enemy to the rights of colored citizens that is contained under the roof of the House of Representatives at Washington. Of the many ex-Confederates in and out of Congress, Randall excels them all in his hate to the rights of colored citizens. Being born and reared in a Free State (Pennsylvania, City of Philadelphia,) amidst the highest institutions of learning, well versed in political economy, the science of government, etc. After enjoying all these advantages of education, the exhibition of his statesmanship is based only on one idea, and that is his skill as a parliamentary tactics which he has used with an unparalleled temerity for a Northern member of Congress. We thank God that on Monday and Tuesday last, when the amendments to the rules of the House were fully discussed, and adopted, that his colorophobia spell was broken up by the united efforts of the friends of progress in the House of Representatives.

Oakland School Department.

We call special attention to the address to the Board of Education of Oakland by F. M. Campbell, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools in Oakland. We can only publish a portion of it to-day, but will conclude it in our next issue. We always take a pride in publishing any of the school matters pertaining to our neighboring city, Oakland. Her people are enlightened and progressive, and admit colored children on the same equality as whites in her public schools. Nevertheless, the world has not come to an end; the sun still shines, and for all her school system produces no war of races.

STATE MILITIA.—Brigadier General Allen assumed command of the Second Brigade, at the Mechanics Pavilion on Tuesday last, in lieu of Brigadier General Beaston, who was appointed on General Cory's Staff, to Dr. F. S. Humphreys of the Quarantine Office. We are satisfied the Doctor will do credit to the position.

ENTERTAINMENT.—The Entertainment of Elliott Literary Institute, which was to take place on 27th inst., is postponed till the following evening, (Tuesday), in the same place. The proceeds are intended for the Library Fund of the Institute, An attractive programme will be offered next week with full particulars.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The third quarterly of the A. M. E. Church for this Conference year will be held in Bethel Church, Powell street, near Jackson, to-morrow (Sunday) February 7th, 1875. Preaching at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Love Feast on Monday evening, 7:30 P. M. Quarterly Conference on Tuesday evening, 7:30 P. M. Sacrament after sermon on Sunday, 3 P. M. I. N. Triplett, Pastor.

DEXTER'S Cough Tonic.—This is said to be an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. It can be had at No. 22 Stone Street.

DEXTER'S Cough Syrup.—Dexter's Cough Syrup is said to be an excellent remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. It can be had at No. 22 Stone Street.

A Premium on Proscription.

To comment on the latest action of the House Judiciary Committee in regard to the Senate Civil Rights Bill is a task from which we shrink, because however instantly we dealt with that committee which has so long baffled our hopes, we would be charged with want of sympathy for the great party of Equal Rights. But we cannot refrain from a few short remarks concerning General Butler's Bill as a *premium on proscription*, because it provides for separate schools for colored children. We would rather see the failure of the measure than to concede to the enemies of human rights this most important privilege of a republican government—the coeducation of the people, regardless of color, condition or race. The Senate Bill does not finally settle the question at issue, yet it is more satisfactory than this last result, which the voice of the colored people everywhere should emphatically condemn, because it is an assumption too dangerous not to alarm those most interested. If this Bill is intended as a panacea for the wrongs done by the Senate Bill we unhesitatingly aggravate the present distress of the Republican party, and perhaps subject the measure to defeat in the next Congress to the Republican minority would be imminent.

From the Republican opponents remaining in the house and the Bourbon democrats we have nothing to hope for, but from the progressive men of both parties who believe in enlightened government, we may expect earnest efforts in behalf of the Constitutional rights of the people.

Many well-informed Senators and men, intimately connected in close calls in any one of the contests, anticipate with profound apprehension the advent of a Democratic Congressional majority, but we fail to see in it the calamitous results to the people are on the side of human rights, and to party, however hostile to these is the power to retain power without evincing a sincerity commensurate with the public sentiment of the country. Any violation of Constitutional right by the Democratic majority in the next Congress will call down the indignation of the people, who have rebuked timidity and insincerity have made the passage of a Civil Rights Bill impossible, may be awakened to the gravity of the situation.

The situation is far from being encouraging, but we despair not of eventually succeeding, in wresting from an unwilling people our full Civil Rights—even should the present Congress fail to meet our expectations. Resolve without passing the Senate Bill we will undoubtedly aggravate the present distress of the Republican party, and perhaps subject the measure to defeat in the next Congress to the Republican minority would be imminent.

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Did John Brown

HIS ADDRESS TO THE COURT JUST BEFORE RECEIVING THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

John Brown's attempt to free the slave's of Virginia, made at Harpe's Ferry in the autumn of 1859, was speedily suppressed, and he was put on trial for his life on the charge of treason, conspiracy to produce an insurrection, and murder. He appeared in the court room for the last time on the 2nd of November, and just before being sentenced, on being asked if he had anything to say, made the following characteristic speech:

"I have, may it please the court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny everything but what I have all along admitted of a design on my part to free the slaves. I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter, as I did last winter, when I went into Missouri, and there persuaded, induced, and took away slaves with a perfect impunity, and brought them through the country, and finally got them all into Canada, delivered to a band upon the line, and sent back a larger scale. I never did intend murder or treason, or the destruction of property, or to excite or incite slaves to rebellion, or to make insurrection. I have another objection, and that is, that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner in which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved, for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case—had I interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have, and what I value, and what would have been all the interests, it would have been all right; every man in this court would have descended to act not worthy of reward rather than punishment. This court acknowledges, too, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed, which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, which teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do to me, I should do even so to them. It teaches me further, to remember them that are in bonds, as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say that I am yet too young to understand that God is any respecter of persons.

"I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of his despised poor is no wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say let it be done.

"Let me say one word further. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial. Considering all the circumstances it has been more generous than I expected—but I feel no concessions of guilt. I have stated from the first what was my intention and what was not. I never had any design against the liberty of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or incite slaves to rebel, or to make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind.

"Let me say, also, in regard to the statements made by some of those who were connected with me, I feel it has been treated by some of them that I have induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regarding their weakness. Not one joined me for the purpose of having any person sacrificed, or of shedding blood needlessly, but all were induced by me solely to free the slaves, and for no other purpose. A number of them knew me and knew but a few days previous to the commencement of the present difficulty, and some of them but a few days before. I am quite sure that there are not more than one or two of them but what have been with me but a few days before the commencement of the present difficulty, not to exceed that time. All the rest were total strangers to me, and entered the service merely from the impulse of the moment, and from sympathy with the persons whom they thought proper to assist, which impulse was heightened in some instances by the assurance that I was backed by a power which would afford them protection. That is substantially true. I will say further, that no man has suffered on my account who is not a full participator in the general design, with the full knowledge of its character.

"Now, I have nothing more to say, unless some one asks me a question."

Don't Be Idle.

Many young people think that an idle life must be a pleasant one, but there are none who enjoy so little, and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. Those who are obliged to work hard all day enjoy their short periods of rest and recreation so much, that they are apt to think if their whole lives were spent in rest and recreation, it would be the most pleasant of all. But this is a sad mistake. Rest would soon find out if they made a trial of idle life they think so agreeable. One who is never tempted never enjoy rest; for rest implies relief from previous labor, and if our whole time were spent in amusing ourselves, we should find it more wearisome than the hardest day's work. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; no idle can know nothing of it. Many people leave off business and settle down to a life of enjoyment; but they generally find that they are not near so happy as they were before and they are often glad to return to their old occupations to escape the miseries of indolence.

The majority party in the next House of Representatives will put the test upon the fidelity of the minority and arbitrarily refuse to assist in or for the protection of human life in the South. When it was in power it did blame that party adopted the two-thirds rule, which now prevents the will of the majority from passing expression in the form of completed legislation. The abrogation of this rule is now absolutely necessary, for the reason that the majority party in the present House will not assist in legislation, which, as we have said, the next House will arbitrarily refuse to go into. No man with desire to conciliate a Republican will ask Republicans the impossible demand to provide against the positive and certain oppression of the future. Hesitate now, and blame will be heaped upon it.—*Exchange.*

Died.

In Philadelphia, January 19th, 1875, Margaret Ann, daughter of the late James Forten, of that city.

ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ABOVE Society will be given at Metropolitan Hall, Monday Evening, February 22, 1875.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock PRECISELY.

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ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL.

GRAND ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL WILL BE given on Monday Evening, February 15, 1875, by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, in the Plymouth Congregational Church, Powell street, IN THE CHURCH.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 13, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Civil Rights in Congress.

But few days are left between the present time and March 4th for the present Congress to finish up its most important business. The business in the House has been delayed until the change of rules last week in order to avoid reaching the Civil Rights Bill, which has at last passed that body, and is at present writing in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The future weal or woe of the Republican party will depend upon the defeat or passage of that particular bill, for the reason that the Democratic party have long ago drawn their party lines and are a unit against it. If it is defeated, the Democracy will go before the people and make excellent buncome out of it, misrepresenting and charging Republicans on the one hand with treachery to the colored race, and on the other to obtain favor with the ignorant among the masses with an endeavor to force social equality on the white people. With this double dealing the Democracy will make a strong endeavor, and probably with some degree of success, demoralize all the weak-kneed colorphobists Republicans, and the nearly one million of colored voters, or get these two elements of Republicans divided at least.

We know of no instance, either in Congress or in any Northern State Legislature, where any Democrat has voted with the Republicans on any measure that would concede equal rights to colored citizens, and on the contrary, we regret to find innumerable instances wherein some Republicans have shranked back from the principles of the party, and meakingly sided and voted with the Democrats to prevent colored citizens from obtaining their full civil rights. The issue now is all in circuit. The culminating point has brought the question directly before the Republican party in and out of Congress. Shall we overcome our colorphobia prejudices, and give the negro his just and civil rights? Or shall we still cherish our prejudices and loose the aid of this one million votes and all of our emoluments and offices by the success of the Democracy in the Presidential election.

The whole question of Civil rights has been in the hands of Republicans ever since the last Presidential election, over two years ago. With the then Republican prestige of the civil rights plank contained in the National Republican platform of 1872, by Grant carrying thirty States in the last Presidential election, and by Republicans having over two thirds majority in both branches of Congress, and remaining nearly so until the present time, surely a defeat of the Civil Rights Bill cannot be attributed to the Democracy. But the joke of the thing is, almost the first move made in a Republican Congress after the Presidential election was to pardon the rebels, and take them in partnership, and honestly with them as to whether they would like to have civil rights granted to the loyal colored citizens. This trucking of some of the Republican members of Congress has been the sole cause of the delay of the Civil Rights Bill until the eve of their going out of office for the Democracy to take their seats. Hence less than twenty days will decide the weal or woe of the Republican party by the demoralization of the future colored vote both in the South and North if the bill is defeated.

UNITED SOCIAL CLUB.—The Second Annual Picnic of the club, will come off on, or about the 12th of April next.

The Passage of the Civil Rights Bill in the House.

HOUSE.—The attendance of spectators is fully as large as yesterday, a large portion being colored people.

The Civil Rights bill was taken up at half past ten A.M., and a number of uninteresting speeches were made.

At half past twelve, Butler called for the previous question.

Shanks, in the course of his speech, had the equal rights plank of the Cincinnati platform of 1872 read, causing laughter all over the House, which was renewed when he announced that he would offer it as a preamble to the bill.

Butler accepted the substitute, and the bill is now in that shape before the House, with an hour's debate, a quarter of which was given to Garfield, who addressed the House.

After several other members had expressed their views briefly, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, took the floor to close the debate. He said that it had been charged that the bill was unconstitutional; but in his opinion it was the very essence of constitutional Liberty. The gentleman from Mississippi claimed the other day that the white and colored people of this State had equal privileges. If so, the law was passed by the Republican Legislature. If it was a good law, why was it not also adopted in Kentucky and Tennessee? If the State enforced such laws, there would no necessity for the passage of the bill now pending. Referring to the school clause, he said that he would not insist upon it because there was a difference of sentiment in the Republican party. He would like to give all classes of the people equal privileges in the South; but if the clause was insisted upon being believed the effect would be to kick out the common school system in the South. The system for separate schools was objectionable because it looked like making a class distinction. Mr. Butler then read a letter from a colored woman stating that colored girls of the tender ages of eleven and twelve years are forced to commit adultery by white men, and that when the subject is brought to the attention of a Police Justice they cannot be heard, but all colored females are denounced as prostitutes. This woman wanted such a law as would prevent these outrages, for they could not get justice.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said the statement which the letter contained was utterly false.

Mr. Butler said, of course all statements from colored people would be pronounced false. The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Phelps), in discussing this bill this morning, had said it could not be enforced, in consequence of the prejudice that existed against the colored race. He (Mr. Butler) had supposed, from the rose-colored report printed by the gentleman on Louisiana affairs, that there was not any prejudice whatever. He (Mr. Butler) had now shown that the bill does not touch the most vital and terrible feature of social equality that had grown up under a system wherein men traded in the results of their lust. He denounced the charge made by Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, that the bill was bred in malignity, and called attention to the fact that Mr. Sumner, the author of the bill, was the most earnest in an effort to wipe out all these traces of the Rebellion. But the question of Civil Rights originated many years before Mr. Sumner composed his Civil Rights bill. Some years ago a man of Puritan stock went to Kansas in search of freedom and Civil Rights, and he was met by bindgeons and pistols, which were a part of the civilization of that time. Crazed by this conduct toward him there, he took seventeen men, and defying the power of the United States and of the State of Virginia he went to the inter State intending to free the slaves. He believed that God would interfere as by a miracle to right the wrong (the slaves. He was a true man, he inaugurated what the House proposed to finish to day. He was a true man, and spurned a bribe even of a life that was offered him if he would make a false statement. When he died he went to Heaven, and now looks down upon us from the main where he was cast ere go. His name was Brown. John Brown the older, not John Brown the younger. After this old man was hanged an attempt was made to carry eleven States out of the Union, and this other John Brown came to the front, John Brown the younger he dared not trust himself to read something about this Brown, and he would have the clerk read a letter written by this man Brown in 1861; he then sent up to have read a letter from Hon. John Young Brown of Kentucky, written in 1861, in which he said among other things "that no Union soldier should pass through Kentucky, and that if it were attempted they would be shot down in their tracks."

Mr. Hale, of New York, raised the point of order that this was outside the privileges of the House.

Mr. Butler said he was only showing the struggles that had led to the necessity of passing the Civil Rights bill.

The speaker said it was difficult for the chair to decide how far the gentleman could go on with the debate. He did not suppose the gentleman would intentionally transcend the limits

Butler said he proposed to have read an extract from a report of the Committee on elections of this House.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report, when Mr. Hale again objected and said a member could not be arraigned in this way.

Brown of Kentucky, made an appeal to the gentleman from New York to allow the gentleman from Massachusetts to proceed.

The Speaker said it was always difficult to decide upon this line of discussion, but he would suggest to the gentleman from Massachusetts that he seemed to be proceeding more in the relation to the occurrences of yesterday than with any relevancy to the Civil Rights bill.

Hale of New York, then said that he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would not shame this side of the House by making remarks to which no reply could be made.

Butler said that he had sat there yesterday with his mouth sealed when what he had uttered was read, and no objection then came from the objecting Member from New York.

Hale said it was not so; he had objected.

Mr. Butler—Yes, when it was proposed to read of your utterances.

Mr. Butler said he had lived to see many things and expected to see many more, but he never expected the time when the House would object to the reading of a letter from a man who went into the rebellion. He proposed to have it read from this official report to this House. The speaker said he would not rule out an official report if it had relevancy to the question under discussion.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, suggested that this matter had gone far enough, and that the speaker should now ask the gentleman whether he intended to attack the gentleman from Kentucky.

The Speaker said that was not the point, but it was whether the official report about to be read was relevant to the matter under discussion.

Mr. Hale asked if it would not be proper for the gentleman to state whether he would make the letter pertinent to the subject under discussion.

Mr. Butler said he would show it to be if the gentleman would only listen.

The letter was then read, when Mr. Butler said he would show its pertinency. The gentleman from Kentucky yesterday made a speech as the Civil Rights bill, and he (Mr. Butler) wanted to show from the letter that the gentleman's advice ought not to be taken unless he had repented. Again Mr. Brown, he said, charged him (Butler) with being a murderer. He wanted to show by the letter that Mr. Brown had counselled murder and assassination. The reason why this bill should be passed was because one branch of the Government at least was to be surrendered to the gentleman who entertained sentiments like those of Mr. Brown. Here was a justification for the statement he had made the other day that a portion of the people in the South were murderers He sympathized with the South on account of the condition it was in when he spoke of murderers. He referred to the men who made up the Ku-Klux and White League organizations, and had no reference to the law abiding people of the South The House had been told that the reason why the Republican party was defeated last year was on account of the agitation of this bill and the attempt to pass it. It was his deliberate opinion that the reason they were defeated was because of their not passing the bill a year ago. The people thought the present party in Congress was a do-nothing party—it was neither hot nor cold and therefore the people had opened their mouths. No Democrat could have been elected in Massachusetts unless he had declared for the equality of all men before the law. The Democrats had to put it in their platform in 1872.

At this point Mr. Butler's time expired, and he did not ask for an extension.

Mr. Kellogg's amendment to strike out the school clause was agreed to by yeas 134, nays 48.

Mr. White's amendment was rejected.

A vote was then taken on the motion or Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, to substitute the Senate bill for the House bill, and it was lost a-greed to.

Mr. Shanks' preamble was then agreed to, and the bill was then passed by 118 to 93.

In Memoriam.

The following resolutions of respect to the memory, of the late Jacob Madden were adopted by the San Jose Missionary and Benevolent Society on the 9th instant:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the giver of Life to take away our associate and Brother Jacob Madden; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a valued friend and companion and the Society one of its best members;

Resolved, That we heartily sympathise with the family and friends of the deceased in their affliction and irreparable loss; and be it further:

Resolved, That the resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy sent to the afflicted family.

JACOB OVERTON, President.
F. BECKENRIDGE, Secretary.

Elliot Literary Institute.

The first literary and musical olio of the above society will take place at the hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific Street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening, February 23th, 1875, the proceeds to be used as a Library Fund for the Institute. The following ladies and gentlemen will appear on this occasion: Mrs. L. E. Mitchell, Miss Tina Edmonds, Miss Katie Sanderson; Prof. A. O. Rekuzo, the eminent Pianist; Prof. E. Pique, the celebrated Guitarist; Mr. Wm. Mitchell, Mr. G. W. Ball, Mr. J. G. Fletcher, Mr. W. J. Simmons, Mr. W. H. Blake. The programme consists of choice selections of music, recitations, etc.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—Capt. C. E. S. McDonald is to give an exhibition drill of the trained Indians at Platt's Hall this evening, the occasion being a complimentary benefit to Capt. McDonald. To those desiring to see Indian skill in military tactics the occasion this evening offers a fine opportunity. Tickets one dollar, admitting a lady and gentleman.

STOCKTON.—Yosemite Hotel, Stockton is just the place for Eastern and other tourists who may design a visit to the "Big Trees" and Yosemite Falls the coming season. The features of this hotel is first class in every particular. James Cole is the proprietor, and deserves a liberal share of patronage from the traveling public.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Speights, San Jose; Miss Mattie De Knight, New York.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The frauds committed upon the public by the money brokers renders it necessary that some safeguard should be adopted, now, therefore, we, Norton I., Dei Gratia, Emperor, do hereby command that it is unlawful and a penal offence for any mine to be offered for sale, or any mine so be sold to the public, unless competent officers appointed by the government shall first have examined and recommended the mine as a proper and good mine.

NORTON I.,
Emp. U. S. and Protector of Mexico.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE, No. 6—For family use, heavy tailoring and leather work. Attention is directed to the superior excellence of this machine, some of the points of which are: A higher rate of speed, with less liability to wear; simplicity of construction and ease of management; positiveness and certainty in all its movements; the independent take up, prawing up the stitch when the needle is entirely out of the goods.

P. KELLY, the renowned Prize Boot Maker, has on hand the most choice Ladies' and Children's Gaiters, which he sells at lowest cash prices.

LEARN to be economical when you are prosperous, that you may know how to live without spending money when you have none.

THE best wrestlers may be thrown by a gin sling.

Died.

WILSON—In this city, February 11, 1875, Frederick Wilson, a native of Baltimore, Md. aged 76 years. [Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.]

[The late Mr. Wilson was one of our most estimable citizens, and was classed in his native city, Baltimore, as one of the very best representative men. He leaves a bereaved widow and a large number of friends in this State to mourn his loss. "Peace to his ashes."—ED.]

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED TO
CAPT. C. E. S. McDONALD
EXHIBITION DRILL
OF THE
Trained Indians!
IN PLATT'S HALL
Saturday Evening, Feb. 13th,
TICKETS, (admitting gentleman and lady) $1.

ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE
FIRST GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ABOVE named Institute will take place on
Monday Evening, February 22, 1875,
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
Full Programme and further particulars hereafter.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON, Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
TOM PRESCOTT, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy in the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure capsule tea, and contains not a particle of opium, or any thing injurious to the most delicate female. It will cure all cold, coughs, sore throats, and will give your cough a rest from the first dose. It is sanctioned by the leading Clergy in Chicago.
POSITIVE—For Whooping Cough, a tablespoonful three times a day, before each meal, or a tablespoonful at bedtime, will relieve the most severe case. It has a better effect than all remedies ever tried.
PRICE, $1. $1.SIPPE BOTTLE.
Sold by WM. S. HART, No. 643 Clay Street, below Kearny, and at BUSHNELL DRUG STORE, 7th Street, near Washington. Orders will receive the same attention.
All orders by or for Dr. Detter's Cough Remedy will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. (Copyright applied for.)

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a bottle of medicine will be forwarded by express,
FREE!
The only cure using the Eastern charge, which is as high as $5 a bottle has been sold for.
Dr. Pierce is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of a few bottles.
Do not delay, but send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE; YOU,
no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Consultation and treatment free.
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Express, or mail all your Post Office directions, and
DR. CHAS. T. PRIER,
67 William Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
SIR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Inclose an envelope, with stamp, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show the letter to any one you may know who is suffering from chronic disease and oblige,
Yours truly,
DR. T. F. BURT,
46 William St., New York.

ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL.
A GRAND ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL WILL BE given at
Monday Evening, February 15, 1875,
By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the benefit of Bethel Church, Powell street, IN THE BASEMENT.
During the evening the laughable parlor Drama, "The Rose; or Going Good, but saying Bad," with its costumes, and scenery, will be rendered by the
Also the beautiful tableaux of Valentines will be open to the Church from 7 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock, and the Valentines will be delivered during the evening.
HOT APPLE DUMPLINGS will be provided for the occasion, and a good time may be anticipated.
ADMISSION (Supper included), Fifty Cts.
SARAH J. CARTER, President.
JOHANNA M. FOLSTER, Secretary of Committee.
Come One, Come All!!

$5 TO $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
FOUR AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY for a superior publication. A liberal commission will be allowed. Apply to T. DUTTERS 2 Union street.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Lassens Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL $850,000 00
SURPLUS 267,119 68
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J. J. STAPLES, President.
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Every Purchaser Made a Present of a Perfect Operator.
IT WILL LAST A LIFE TIME.
Special Attention Given to Orders sent to
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Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house situated on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Persons can be accommodated with or without board. Terms reasonable. The Postoffice, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora and other places, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stop.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
Fourteenth FOUR MILE, at 600 Pacific street, has commenced, and every day thereafter will be run a sweepstakes or match for from three to five hundred dollars each horse. Best Driver wins. Judge with the name of the Board Secretary.
JOHN BULL, 536 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN BURGESS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
694 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cost Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has opened
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Tangled Hair Combed Out and Dressed in the Latest Style. Shampooing. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Yard Fourteenth and Folsom streets, SAN FRANCISCO.
Cash Delivery Cart, Coal, Coke and Charcoal.
Office, Washington Bay Coal, Coke and Charcoal.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Between Clay Street, and Merchant Street,
Rm. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

P. KELLY,
The Pride Boot Maker of San Francisco.

IS THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call.
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Watchmaker and Jeweler
613 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All Kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,
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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
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No. 203 Kearny St. near Bush,
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Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
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Moneys received on Time and Ordinary Deposit. Dividends paid Semi-Annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit issued payable at the Bank of Donahue, Kelly & Co., Bankers, 62 William street, New York. Philadelphia and Canada, also, France and Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.
This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
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FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. H. HAYES, Secretary.
LORENZO D. PRATT, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Switches, Puffs, Curls, Braids and Bands made Worthwhile and Fashionable. Waterproof Hair Dye for sale, and all other articles usually kept in a first class establishment.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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CORDAGE COMPANY.
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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest improved kind, and are now prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE,
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Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
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It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the insured, on application to
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Connected with the same of the Hotel thereon, will be built Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of San Francisco for 25 cents.
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804 WASHINGTON STREET,
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WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, BOUFFETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Second Book of the day, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration, The Issues of Reform, Corruption, Extravagance, Defalcation, Secrecy of the New York Press, The Illuminations are Grand, engraved by the best Artists. Battles engraved. The Book contains 700 Pages, Price $2.50. Agents are wanted in all parts of the United States. Address, for Circulars and Terms, DARCY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before W. V. Cowan, Notary, October 28, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Hamilton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar each a half per dozen. Satisfaction always guaranteed.
Post-order attention paid to Leather and Gum in all its forms, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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Boarding House.
The travelling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY,
On Fourth Street, between E and I streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
MR. T. SOLOMON, Proprietors.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. It is finely prepared, and is a sure cure for Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, Pulmonary Diseases, Consumption, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Etc. TRY IT, TRY IT! Those genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO
Gents, Rooms to Let, Double or Single, by the day or week, at the following rates: Single Rooms $1 per week, $3 per month; Double Rooms $1.50 per week, $5 per month. Meals furnished at all hours. Rooms Reserved for Ladies and Parties. Gentlemen supplied at their residences.

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IMPORTERS OF
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
25 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles

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(Successors to J. Kelly),
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Fletcher's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention at moderate charges.
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BODIES EMBALMED,
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Iron and Wood Cases Burlington and Metallic Burial Cases on hand.
Sole Agent for Burridge's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ea13

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Everything necessary for Funerals constantly on hand.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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BRIDLES,
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ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET.
The tables this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Gentlemen supplied at their residences.

C. P. R. R.
Commencing
Sunday, April 25th, 1875.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, Or. Cache, Reno, Ogden and Colorado.
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, Or.
8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, Or.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Gilroy and Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayward, Niles and intermediate Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamboat (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, Or.
6.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Oakland and Alameda Ferry (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.
OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.
From San Francisco to Oakland.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
From San Francisco to Port Costa.
From Port Costa to San Francisco.
From San Francisco to Benicia.
From Benicia to San Francisco.
From San Francisco to Vallejo.
From Vallejo to San Francisco.
From Oakland to San Jose and Way Stations.
From San Jose to Oakland and Way Stations.
From Oakland to Hayward, Niles and Way Stations.
From Hayward, Niles and Way Stations to Oakland.
From Oakland to Knight's Landing.
From Knight's Landing to Oakland.
From Oakland to Calistoga.
From Calistoga to Oakland.
From Oakland to Sacramento.
From Sacramento to Oakland.
From Oakland to Marysville.
From Marysville to Oakland.
From Oakland to Red Bluff.
From Red Bluff to Oakland.
From Oakland to Reno.
From Reno to Oakland.
From Oakland to Ogden.
From Ogden to Oakland.
From Oakland to Colorado.
From Colorado to Oakland.
From Oakland to Los Angeles.
From Los Angeles to Oakland.
From Oakland to Huntington.
From Huntington to Oakland.
From Oakland to Portland, Or.
From Portland, Or. to Oakland.
Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco
From Townsend Street Depot, foot of Third and Fourth streets, as follows:
8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for San Mateo, Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Tarpey, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Castroville. Passengers for all points in the Santa Cruz Mountains, Pescadero, Bonny Doon, Davenport, Cayucos, Cambria, Paso Robles, Templeton, Santa Margarita, Atascadero, Santa Barbara, Guadalupe, Surf, Lompoc, Los Olivos, Santa Ynez, Gaviota, Tejon, Caliente, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin City, Lamanda Park, Pasadena, Monrovia, Duarte, Azusa, Puente, Spadra, Pomona, Ontario, Colton, San Bernardino, Riverside, Temecula, San Luis Rey, San Diego and all points in Southern California.
3.20 P. M. Daily (Saturdays excepted) for San Mateo, Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Castroville.
SUNDAYS, will run to San Jose only.
DAYS OF SAILING: Will leave at 1.30 P. M.
4.40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Mateo, Menlo Park, Palo Alto and Way Stations.
J. C. BARNEY, Assistant Superintendent.
A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. O. Hancock, Jose Reynolds
HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW,
KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE,
Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.
HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.,
54 N Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Shot, Powder, Water and Steam Pumps, Pure Zinc, Fuse, Rolling Mills, Rope, Hosiery, &c.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Curtings Company; Morris & and Tasker Company.
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Successors to Bassett & Bewley Manufacturing Co.
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COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco. M. E. Street, Superintendent.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Cocoine Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a towel or fan. To produce a BLONDE BLACK apply No. 1 with a brush or sponge, then dry as above. Then apply No. 2, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a brown tint repeat apply No. 1 alone, after washing as above directed.
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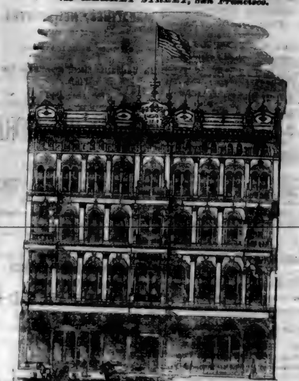
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New School System.

Radical Changes Proposed in the School Department.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

In passing let me remind you that we cannot keep them longer than we now do, even if we wish to. The law has very wisely fixed the maximum of time that they may be retained in school each day. Recognizing that the only danger of errors being committed by school officers and parents lies in the direction of the "too much" rather than "too little," the *minimum* of school hours is not fixed.

The other two primary grades—the fifth and sixth—remain in school till a quarter of three; and all other classes are dismissed at three o'clock. The loss of *necessary* time in school to those classes also would be much less than at first appears, because, on account of this very thing. This keeping of them in school so many hours, it is forbidden to require much study at home, and therefore from three-quarters of an hour and a half is devoted to *study*. If we could *afford* to do so, it might perhaps be well to build and furnish expensive study halls, where all might sit and study under the eye, and with the assistance of the teachers, though even this is not so certain. It is just barely possible that this very thing is one of the chief reasons why our school children are not more self-reliant—why so many of them will *study* as they misnall it, until they come to something—perhaps the only thing in the whole lesson tinst *requires study*, and then leave that for the kind teacher to explain and make easy for them. But we cannot afford it. And when for the sake of securing this very doubtful privilege to many, we are obliged to deny, even to a few, all school privileges, it becomes something more than a doubtful policy. In this view of the case does the objection that the proposed change would require more independant, home study seem so great?

Again, for the purpose of giving them, in the afternoon, the hour and a quarter, or the two hours as the case may be, the children are confined for an hour at noon in the crowded school yards, to bolt a cold lunch. If they are so fortunate or unfortunate, as to have brought any at all, amid the jostlings of their mates. Aside from the question of health involved; It is at just this time that the vicious and depraved have the most favorable. If not the only opportunity, to inoculate the innocent with their vileness, and spread the contagion. This is an evil, the magnitude of which can not of course be known, but I am convinced in my own mind that it is much greater than we, any of us, as parents or educators would willingly believe. In inclement weather, this objectionable feature of the "nooning" at school is removed, as the children are retained in the school rooms, but then it is at the expence of the fresh air and exercise that they need. This suggests again the matter of health. You will remember that in my report to you a few evenings ago it appeared that of the 634 who had left school during the term, 64 had done so on account of sickness; and no doubt some of those reported unknown left of the same cause. How much, or how little of this sickness was the direct result of this cold lunch "nooning," business, and long hours in school, I cannot know, nor can you; but is fair to presume that some of it was. And now, is the hour and a quarter, or even the two hours in the afternoon, worth the price we pay for it in those respects? Would it not be better to keep the pupils vigorously employed during the forenoon, and then send them directly home to eat at their own tables, and to be profitably employed during the rest of the day; or even to use the time in the very way that I can see will be urged against the plan, viz: *running in the streets.* In regard to this last, I do not believe it will increase, but, on the contrary, will diminish if this system were adopted, and for the reason that they would not have the one half of each day out of school, parents would provide for it, in some systematic way; whereas now, the time only being that is a fragment of the day is not arranged for. It is not in fact that many of our girls are growing up entirely ignorant of the simplest kind of needle work and all household duties, simply for the want of time in which to give attention to them? How can it be otherwise? At early by eight o'clock in the morning they must leave for school, or begin preparations for leaving, not to return till 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon; very lilly prepared as we may readily believe, to take much interest in anything.

If it were true that the mental development of children was in direct ratio to the hours spent in the schoolroom, the change of hours herein proposed, even though better for their physical development, might be reasonably objected to by those parents who are concerned only or chiefly about the intellectual growth of their children. But is it true? If so let us be consistent and discuss whether it shall be the eight or ten hour system that should be applied to our schools. It is not true however, but the reverse is true and every minute that children are required to be in the school room longer than is absolutely necessary is a positive disadvantage to them mentally as well as physically.

Since the above was written, I came across almost the same expression in the New York Semi-Weekly Times of January 1st in a sensible editoral entitled "Cruelty to Rich People's Children." In the course of the article the author says:

"And if, besides this, his parents are enthusiastically desirous to have him get along rapidly in his education, it should if possible increase our sympathy. Veels within veels, a prison in a prison, observed Samuel Waller, on seeing a bird cage in the Fleet. Mr. Weller's remark would apply not inaptly to the case of a good many little boys. A city at best is to them very much of a prison. *To confine them to a school-room two or three hours a day more than is at all necessary is not a little suggestive of 'wheels within wheels.'* For many comforts, and still more of the luxuries which are prized by older people, children generally care but little, and harder each day for a corresponding increase in their compression. If any should feel that their health or strength would not permit them to undertake the increased labor; they could be relieved each half day by others similarly situated. Attempts are occasionally made in different cities to economize in the matter of school expenses, but invariably such attempts have been made in the direction of the teachers' salaries. Such was the recent action of the Board of Education of New York city, which action has deservedly met with universal condemnation from the press and from the people. It is not true economy. On the contrary, that is the only true economy which which in so important a matter as the training of the young, shall, by a liberal compensation, call to the profession and retain as teachers men and women of the very highest talents, most liberal attainments and broadest culture. On this subject I venture to quote the language I used in a former report to your honorable body:

"In all this discussion of methods it has been assumed that, back of the whole theory of teaching is the teacher. The best methods and the most elaborate course of study must fail in the hands of those who from faults, either of temper or training, are unfitted for their vocation. On the other hand, the real teacher will attain the best results, even with the most imperfect means; supplementing all written formulas of instruction by his or her own vital and incommunicable methods.

"If we fully take into account what it is that the instructor of youth is set to do, we shall be constrained to place an almost ideal standard of qualification. The teacher should of course be thoroughly equipped for the vocation by (1) high intellectual attainments; (2) prolonged training and experience; (3) genuine love for the work. But, after all the teaching profession is not an exception to all other professions in which we find the excellence of the labor is in proportion to the rewards of labor. Now it is an undeniable fact that everywhere and by others similarly situated. —a fact sufficiently evidenced by the frequent abandonment of the schoolroom for more lucrative employments by those whom it would be wisdom to retain at any price."

I claim, therefore, as a special merit of the proposed plan, that while it looks to greater economy in the administration of our schools, it does not secure it at the expense of the teachers; but, on the contrary, provides for their better compensation.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Address of the "Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League" to Senator Morton.

RESPECTED SIR.—In the name of the "Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League," organized seven years since to secure freedom and political equality to all citizens—in the name of law and justice, and in the hope that the United States Senate will not concur in the passage of the Civil Rights bill—I address you and for the good name and fair record of the Republican party, I solicit your influence to crush this attempt to insult and legally degrade five million citizens of the United States.

Can it be, Senator, that Congress, under control of the Republicans, is going to permit the continuance of this color prejudice, and cast its official sanction around this injustice? Can it be that a Republican Congress will descend to perform this act, in interest alone of oppression that the Democrats never did?

The Democratic party in full blaze of its power, in the days of slavery, when it, with iron hand, controlled the Nation, and when its minions were striking down liberty over the entire country, never attempted the statute books by the passage of a law making color a degradation, under the power of National law.

Will the Republican party, formed in the interest of freedom, pledged to exact justice and equal rights, with its Fourteenth Amendment declaring that no State shall make or enforce any law making distinction among citizens by reason of color, fall back into disgrace, by the passage of this Act, which proclaims to the world that one-seventh of the citizens of the United States may be excluded from the public schools because they are not white?

The public schools are ours in common with all others, because we helped build them—our taxes pay for them, our money supports their teachers, and, in exact proportion with the rest of the community, our contributions sustain thousands of white men and women in easy and lucrative positions in these institutions so essential to public good. We pay for the education of white men's children in these schools; and I ask, what greater injustice can be imposed on the poor and weak, by the tyrannical and strong, than taking our money to educate their children in those schools, and denying to us the advantages they afford? What greater meanness can the National Congress be guilty of, than the permission of this monstrous injustice?

Has Congress the right to permit one-seventh of the citizens to be robbed, by reason of their color? Will the United States Senate give its assent to this bill, which will revive the fires of hatred, and which establishes the fact that a black man is not a citizen equal to a white man, and that in the public schools the blacks have no right?

As a question of public policy, the passage of this bill indicates great weakness, is shortsighted and cowardly, inspiring the contempt of all true lovers of right and justice. It will bring upon its authors the derision of the Democracy, and animate these enemies of justice to renewed exertion in their war on human liberty; and, above all other things, prove how unfit the Republicans are unfit to grapple with their opponents.

The present Congress, which is Republican, should have made this Civil Rights bill the crowning act of all its labors; it should have settled this question forever, on the broad basis of exact and impartial justice.

No law should be made by Congress to gratify the prejudice of the white man, or to bend to the cringing meanness of the black man, who is so unfortunate as to bear in his person that servility—the worst of slavery's concomitants—which makes its victims satisfied with less belongs to a man and a citizen.

To keep back part of the citizens' rights is re-open the doors of agitation, renew the fierce and deadly struggle, and only to postpone that which justice demands immediately.

Senator, I solicit your influence. I earnestly urge you to exertion. I beg that the United States Senate insist on the maintenance of the provision for equal rights in the public schools.

If the Republican party is to live, let it live to bless and benefit man, not to compromise the rights of the weak at the dictation of the strong. Let it live to establish freedom and secure all citizens in their public rights impartially. Let it not perform the work of the tyrant; let it not consent to deprive the black man of the dearest and most essential of all his rights—equal advantage in the public schools.

If it is to die—If in hour of unfulness is near its end; if the great mission yet unfinished is to commit-ed to others more fitted, who may prove equal to the magnitude of the duty—then let it go down with its flag unfurled, its record unstained by this sacrifice of the rights of its truest supporters. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM D. FORTEN,
Corresponding Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1875.

N. Muller, a member of the Russian expedition to Siberia, has made a tremendous discovery, and has communicated it forthwith to the St. Petersburg Geographical Society. It is that the "North Pole is not an isolated point, but a territory of certain extent." And he thinks he is going to explore it.

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ISAAC SANER, MRS E. HOOPS.....Green Valley.
T. COOPER, W. E. TOWNS.....Downieville City.
LEWIS G. GREEN, E. CAIN, J. H. TINNEL.....Los Angeles.
A. C. PEACH, JOSEPH SELLWOOD.....Orion, Cal.
W. H. HILLS.....Holland City.
Rev. J. H. WILLIAMS.....Oakland.
G. GRANT, L. WILKINSON, WM. ASHLOCK.....Oakland.
EDMUND LEONARD.....Oakland.
E. ELLIS.....Oakland.
J. C. JENKINS.....Greenville.
WM. HENRY, MARCUS HILL.....Portland, Oregon.
CHARLES J. GRAHAM.....Portland, Oregon.
PETER PAWTERS.....Cahoo, Butte Co.
REUBEN H. BURROWS.....Auburn.
T. DICTUS.....Nevada.
ANDREW PITCH.....Nevada.
Rev. J. J. KEENE.....Virginia City, Nevada.
Rev. WM. HEID.....Virginia City, Nevada.
J. DUTY, JOHN PETERS.....Winters.
D. JACKSON.....Winters.
P. C. FURNIAN.....Vinthrop, W. T.
W. D. MOSES.....Whitman Court, D. C.
THOS. FORRESTER.....Hope Settlement, B. C.
J. J. CHAVAN.....Victoria, V. I.
RABY, CALVIN BOWEN.....Victoria, V. I.
T. HUNT.....Washington Corners, Alameda Co.
HENRY GILBERT.....Alameda.
GEORGE WILEY.....Alameda.
PRICE.....Santa Rosa.
Rev. HENRY M. HUDSON.....Oakville, Cal.
JOHN F. HUTCHINSON.....Red Bluff.
WM. H. HAYS.....Red Bluff.
NORMAN ANDERSON.....Redding, Shasta Co.
ELIAS CRESCWELL.....Redding, Shasta Co.

EASTERN STATES.

WM. C. NELL.....Cornhill, Boston.
MILLAR FRANCIS, JOHN B. FORTEN.....30 Canal street, New York.
Rev. J. W. H. HACK.....1005 Pine street, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. T. HOLT.....Columbus, Ohio.
WM. MILDFIELD, JOHN PARRISON.....New Orleans, La.
Rev. J. WILLIAMS.....St. Louis, Mo.

New School System.

Radical Changes Proposed in the School Department.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

In passing let me remind you that we cannot keep them longer than we now do, even if we wish to. The law has very wisely fixed the maximum of time that they may be retained in school each day. Recognizing that the only danger of errors being committed by school officers and parents lies in the direction of the "too much" rather than "too little," the *minimum* of school hours is not fixed.

The other two primary grades—the fifth and sixth—remain in school till a quarter of three; and all other classes are dismissed at three o'clock. The loss of *necessary* time in school to those classes also would be much less than at first appears, because, on account of this very thing. This keeping of them in school so many hours, it is forbidden to require much study at home, and therefore from three-quarters of an hour and a half is devoted to *study*. If we could *afford* to do so, it might perhaps be well to build and furnish expensive study halls, where all might sit and study under the eye, and with the assistance of the teachers, though even this is not so certain. It is just barely possible that this very thing is one of the chief reasons why our school children are not more self-reliant—why so many of them will *study* as they misnall it, until they come to something—perhaps the only thing in the whole lesson tinst *requires study*, and then leave that for the kind teacher to explain and make easy for them. But we cannot afford it. And when for the sake of securing this very doubtful privilege to many, we are obliged to deny, even to a few, all school privileges, it becomes something more than a doubtful policy. In this view of the case does the objection that the proposed change would require more independant, home study seem so great?

Again, for the purpose of giving them, in the afternoon, the hour and a quarter, or the two hours as the case may be, the children are confined for an hour at noon in the crowded school yards, to bolt a cold lunch. If they are so fortunate or unfortunate, as to have brought any at all, amid the jostlings of their mates. Aside from the question of health involved; It is at just this time that the vicious and depraved have the most favorable. If not the only opportunity, to inoculate the innocent with their vileness, and spread the contagion. This is an evil, the magnitude of which can not of course be known, but I am convinced in my own mind that it is much greater than we, any of us, as parents or educators would willingly believe. In inclement weather, this objectionable feature of the "nooning" at school is removed, as the children are retained in the school rooms, but then it is at the expence of the fresh air and exercise that they need. This suggests again the matter of health. You will remember that in my report to you a few evenings ago it appeared that of the 634 who had left school during the term, 64 had done so on account of sickness; and no doubt some of those reported unknown left of the same cause. How much, or how little of this sickness was the direct result of this cold lunch "nooning," business, and long hours in school, I cannot know, nor can you; but is fair to presume that some of it was. And now, is the hour and a quarter, or even the two hours in the afternoon, worth the price we pay for it in those respects? Would it not be better to keep the pupils vigorously employed during the forenoon, and then send them directly home to eat at their own tables, and to be profitably employed during the rest of the day; or even to use the time in the very way that I can see will be urged against the plan, viz: *running in the streets.* In regard to this last, I do not believe it will increase, but, on the contrary, will diminish if this system were adopted, and for the reason that they would not have the one half of each day out of school, parents would provide for it, in some systematic way; whereas now, the time only being that is a fragment of the day is not arranged for. It is not in fact that many of our girls are growing up entirely ignorant of the simplest kind of needle work and all household duties, simply for the want of time in which to give attention to them? How can it be otherwise? At early by eight o'clock in the morning they must leave for school, or begin preparations for leaving, not to return till 5 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon; very lilly prepared as we may readily believe, to take much interest in anything.

If it were true that the mental development of children was in direct ratio to the hours spent in the schoolroom, the change of hours herein proposed, even though better for their physical development, might be reasonably objected to by those parents who are concerned only or chiefly about the intellectual growth of their children. But is it true? If so let us be consistent and discuss whether it shall be the eight or ten hour system that should be applied to our schools. It is not true however, but the reverse is true and every minute that children are required to be in the school room longer than is absolutely necessary is a positive disadvantage to them mentally as well as physically.

Since the above was written, I came across almost the same expression in the New York Semi-Weekly Times of January 1st in a sensible editoral entitled "Cruelty to Rich People's Children." In the course of the article the author says:

"And if, besides this, his parents are enthusiastically desirous to have him get along rapidly in his education, it should if possible increase our sympathy. Veels within veels, a prison in a prison, observed Samuel Waller, on seeing a bird cage in the Fleet. Mr. Weller's remark would apply not inaptly to the case of a good many little boys. A city at best is to them very much of a prison. *To confine them to a school-room two or three hours a day more than is at all necessary is not a little suggestive of 'wheels within wheels.'* For many comforts, and still more of the luxuries which are prized by older people, children generally care but little, and harder each day for a corresponding increase in their compression. If any should feel that their health or strength would not permit them to undertake the increased labor; they could be relieved each half day by others similarly situated. Attempts are occasionally made in different cities to economize in the matter of school expenses, but invariably such attempts have been made in the direction of the teachers' salaries. Such was the recent action of the Board of Education of New York city, which action has deservedly met with universal condemnation from the press and from the people. It is not true economy. On the contrary, that is the only true economy which which in so important a matter as the training of the young, shall, by a liberal compensation, call to the profession and retain as teachers men and women of the very highest talents, most liberal attainments and broadest culture. On this subject I venture to quote the language I used in a former report to your honorable body:

"In all this discussion of methods it has been assumed that, back of the whole theory of teaching is the teacher. The best methods and the most elaborate course of study must fail in the hands of those who from faults, either of temper or training, are unfitted for their vocation. On the other hand, the real teacher will attain the best results, even with the most imperfect means; supplementing all written formulas of instruction by his or her own vital and incommunicable methods.

"If we fully take into account what it is that the instructor of youth is set to do, we shall be constrained to place an almost ideal standard of qualification. The teacher should of course be thoroughly equipped for the vocation by (1) high intellectual attainments; (2) prolonged training and experience; (3) genuine love for the work. But, after all the teaching profession is not an exception to all other professions in which we find the excellence of the labor is in proportion to the rewards of labor. Now it is an undeniable fact that everywhere and by others similarly situated. —a fact sufficiently evidenced by the frequent abandonment of the schoolroom for more lucrative employments by those whom it would be wisdom to retain at any price."

I claim, therefore, as a special merit of the proposed plan, that while it looks to greater economy in the administration of our schools, it does not secure it at the expense of the teachers; but, on the contrary, provides for their better compensation.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Address of the "Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League" to Senator Morton.

RESPECTED SIR.—In the name of the "Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League," organized seven years since to secure freedom and political equality to all citizens—in the name of law and justice, and in the hope that the United States Senate will not concur in the passage of the Civil Rights bill—I address you and for the good name and fair record of the Republican party, I solicit your influence to crush this attempt to insult and legally degrade five million citizens of the United States.

Can it be, Senator, that Congress, under control of the Republicans, is going to permit the continuance of this color prejudice, and cast its official sanction around this injustice? Can it be that a Republican Congress will descend to perform this act, in interest alone of oppression that the Democrats never did?

The Democratic party in full blaze of its power, in the days of slavery, when it, with iron hand, controlled the Nation, and when its minions were striking down liberty over the entire country, never attempted the statute books by the passage of a law making color a degradation, under the power of National law.

Will the Republican party, formed in the interest of freedom, pledged to exact justice and equal rights, with its Fourteenth Amendment declaring that no State shall make or enforce any law making distinction among citizens by reason of color, fall back into disgrace, by the passage of this Act, which proclaims to the world that one-seventh of the citizens of the United States may be excluded from the public schools because they are not white?

The public schools are ours in common with all others, because we helped build them—our taxes pay for them, our money supports their teachers, and, in exact proportion with the rest of the community, our contributions sustain thousands of white men and women in easy and lucrative positions in these institutions so essential to public good. We pay for the education of white men's children in these schools; and I ask, what greater injustice can be imposed on the poor and weak, by the tyrannical and strong, than taking our money to educate their children in those schools, and denying to us the advantages they afford? What greater meanness can the National Congress be guilty of, than the permission of this monstrous injustice?

Has Congress the right to permit one-seventh of the citizens to be robbed, by reason of their color? Will the United States Senate give its assent to this bill, which will revive the fires of hatred, and which establishes the fact that a black man is not a citizen equal to a white man, and that in the public schools the blacks have no right?

As a question of public policy, the passage of this bill indicates great weakness, is shortsighted and cowardly, inspiring the contempt of all true lovers of right and justice. It will bring upon its authors the derision of the Democracy, and animate these enemies of justice to renewed exertion in their war on human liberty; and, above all other things, prove how unfit the Republicans are unfit to grapple with their opponents.

The present Congress, which is Republican, should have made this Civil Rights bill the crowning act of all its labors; it should have settled this question forever, on the broad basis of exact and impartial justice.

No law should be made by Congress to gratify the prejudice of the white man, or to bend to the cringing meanness of the black man, who is so unfortunate as to bear in his person that servility—the worst of slavery's concomitants—which makes its victims satisfied with less belongs to a man and a citizen.

To keep back part of the citizens' rights is re-open the doors of agitation, renew the fierce and deadly struggle, and only to postpone that which justice demands immediately.

Senator, I solicit your influence. I earnestly urge you to exertion. I beg that the United States Senate insist on the maintenance of the provision for equal rights in the public schools.

If the Republican party is to live, let it live to bless and benefit man, not to compromise the r

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 20, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congress.

The present session of Congress is nearly terminated. The ingoing members are largely made up of the ex-rebel element of the South. The cause of this may, in a degree, be attributed to the intimidation of colored voters in the South. The Democracy will have two years of legislation in the House, but cannot get any of their measures, relative to proscription of colored persons, through the Senate. Next week we will set forth our views on the Civil Rights bill in its present shape; and we would call special attention to the views on that subject by A. W. A. De Leon, of Boston, as also those of Wm. D. Forten, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League.

Masonic Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 7, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

The Corinthian Commandery, No. 18; Knight Templars of Chicago, and a great many Masons from different parts of the State, are making preparations to attend the great celebration to be held in the city of Boston, Mass., on the 26th day of June, 1875. It is certainly fitting and proper that it should take place, and I am myself of the opinion that all Masons in the United States should make a special effort to be present on the occasion. Yours fraternally,

JOHN Q. JONES,
Grand Secretary.

LAID ON OUR TABLE.—A review of the great speech of Senator John P. Jones on the Banking and Currency Bill, delivered in the United States Senate, April 13th, 1874. The speech is published by Henry S. Fitch, San Francisco, in a neat pamphlet form of twenty-two pages, and contains a vast amount of information on monetary affairs.

A. M. E. CHURCH, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, the Rev. I. N. Triplett will on to-morrow, Sunday evening, take for his subject "The Typical Allusion of the Brazen Serpent." The public generally are cordially invited to attend. Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are extended to Hon. C. Clayton, Member of Congress from the Second Congressional District of California, for valuable public documents, including the *Congressional Record* containing the full debates on the Civil Rights bill, previous to its passage in the House of Representatives; also, a document containing the great speech of Senator Frelenhausen, of New Jersey, on Louisiana affairs; and for latest dates of the Washington *Republic*.

LETTER.—W. A. C., New Haven, Conn.: to the care of this office—Mrs. Charlotte Stevens, Rev. Wm. H. Billery.

Elliott Literary Institute.

The first literary and musical ollo of the above society will take place at the hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific Street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening, February 23rd, 1875, the proceeds to be used as a Library Fund for the Institute. The following ladies and gentlemen will appear on this occasion: Mrs. L. E. Mitchell, Miss Tina Edmonds, Miss Katie Sanderson; Prof. A. O. Eckman, the eminent Pianist; Prof. E. Pique, the celebrated Guitarist; Mr. Wm. Mitchell, Mr. G. W. Bell, Mr. J. G. Fletcher, Mr. W. J. Simmons, Mr. W. H. Blake. The programme consists of choice selections of music, recitations, etc.

General Kilpatrick's war drama which has been mentioned by the press as in preparation, was read in this city yesterday to a coterie of gentlemen by the author. The drama is called "Altoona," and is in five acts. The general has not constructed an intricate plot, and has not attempted the sensational in his drama and the work is partly in consequence of absorbing interest.

THE FREEDMEN OF THE HOUSE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—The House of Representatives has prefaced their Civil Rights Bill with the Civil Rights plank of the National Democratic platform of 1872, which reads as follows:

Whereas, it is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold it is the duty of government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political; and it being the proper object of legislation to enact fundamental principles into law.

The Japonica Social.

The above is the name that a committee of young ladies associated themselves under and issued invitations for a bon-bon party and social, which came off at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, on Tuesday evening last. There were a large number of persons present; a fine soiree, an excellent supper and enchanting music, and the utmost decorum and hilarity was kept until the small hours of the morning. Miss Hattie Grasse, Mrs. Grasse Brown, Mrs. "Harkey" Jones, Miss Sarah Lee, Mrs. Susan Dunn and Mrs. Bertha Alexander seemed to be the leaders in the movement.

Good Advice.

We are a young married couple with two children. Before marriage we were both fond of society. Now, our means being reduced, I am not able to dress, so that I have slipped out of society. I am very happy at home, but I want, too. He is away all day at the city except evenings, and occasionally all night, so that I see very little of him, and it grows worse and worse. During my last confinement he was away very often at young people's parties, though I begged him not to go. He says he gets very little recreation, but I get none. We never had a disagreement; he is one of the best and kindest of men, and we love each other dearly. Am I unreasonable? You do right not to quarrel. This will not make your home attractive. We wish it had been your husband who asked us about the propriety of his conduct. We should have said: Young man, you are making one of the greatest errors of life. You are doing what must in time wean from you one of the most faithful wives. Your adoring friends do not love you; but she would die for you. When at last she has grown weary of caring for your children alone, and has grown peevish and discontented, nervous and dejected and discouraged, you will see that no fool ever made so poor a bargain since the world was made. You do not mean to be heartless, but you are careless, and if you go on in this selfish and cruel social desertion of your wife, you—pleasant and witty fellow that you are—will commit scarcely less than actual murder. We beg pardon for harsh words—but this answer is not meant for one husband but hundreds. We say to every one of such men—you are in a fair way to be a wife murderer. You are killing a loving heart by inches. You have selfishly and thoughtlessly betrayed the confidence of a woman who did not marry you to be left in solitude. We are aware that there is another side to the picture. That we shall treat some other time.—*Christian Union.*

RAILROAD LOCOMOTION.—A Washington correspondent, under a recent date, writes that there is in the Patent Office Department a singular invention which threatens to revolutionize railroad locomotion. It gives to each car, whether passenger or freight, propelling power for its own motion, and the engine, which has hitherto been made very heavy and ponderous in proportion to its strength, now requires but the simple structure of a twenty or twenty-five horse power machine, scarcely larger or heavier than one of our steam fire engines. It is under examination yet, and not made public; but the secret is simply in conveying from the engine to each car, by a spiral shaft underneath, motive power to every axle along the whole train, thereby getting in real power in an old idea, and really presents nothing new in mechanics except in its application to our improved tools and implements.

The Civil Rights Bill worthless without the School Clause.

That the opponents of equal civil right will halt with joy the passage of the Civil Rights bill without the school clause none who have followed their movements will doubt. This benificent clause was eradicated from the Senate Bill, in order to secure the President's signature to the infamous compromise intended to soothe the colored people, whose votes are required to again place in power the corrupt and tyrannical administration that has so faithlessly ignored rights, without which "equal privileges in inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres and other places of amusement," are worthless to the persons whom this bill is intended to benefit.

Without the means of educating their children, what will all these avail? Simply, nothing; for they will still be the inferior beings they were before the galling yoke was severed. They will be bereft of the power to protect themselves, and to know when those privileges are infringed upon. The House bill does not meet out justice to the loyal citizens, while it perpetuates caste prejudice and bring the weak in antagonism with the strong. The demand of the colored people was that every vestige of inferiority should be completely extirpated; but, instead of complying, the Republican majority in the lower House have put it in the power of the enemies of the black man's intellectual development to bind him with the chains of ignorance. This should arouse the real friends of the freedmen, because it is calculated to place them in a dangerous position. Conceed the impropriety of the re-education of the races, and the whole frame-work of equality before the law falls to the ground. It is to be hoped, and we call upon the lovers of humanity in the Senate to adhere, with desperate tenacity, to the clause providing for mixed schools. The only argument against it is that the people of the South do not wish it. Neither do they desire the union of the States; and is that a reason why they should be dismembered? It was ignorance that made the rebellion possible; it will be ignorance that will, sooner or later, precipitate a war of races. Educate the whites and blacks, teach them that ability, merit and integrity are to be the only qualifications distinguishing man from man, and the danger will be averted. It was not revolting for the former to sanction the latter's breasts while slaves; it will not be revolting for them to enjoy the the benefits of education, as free men and citizens, with the former, whose hands are yet dripping with the blood of those who saved the country their treason would have destroyed.

To allow the bill to become a law without the school clause, implies that the North is willing to condemn itself. This we hope the representatives of the public opinion of the North will not fail to comprehend.

A. W. A. DELEON.

BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1875.

Senator Pinchback's Memorial to the U. S. Senate.

To the Honorable President and Members of the United States Senate.

Your memorialist respectfully represents that in January, 1873, as provided by the constitution and laws, he was duly elected a Senator from the State of Louisiana for six years, beginning March 4, 1873, and that his credentials, signed by Wm Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and attested by the Secretary of State, with the great seal of the State attached, were soon thereafter presented for the consideration and action of the honorable Senate of the United States, and referred to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. The honorable committee failing to agree on a report, the chairman thereof moved the admission of your memorialist on the prima facie case made by the credentials, reserving for subsequent consideration by the Senate any question that might arise relative to qualification or manner of election. Subsequently, other motions, original and amendatory, were offered in the honorable Senate, involving not only the claim of your memorialist, but the merits of the so-called Louisiana case, and discussions more or less elaborate and continuous have been had in the honorable Senate on the aforesaid motions to the present date. Your memorialist, having been subjected to injurious anonymous attacks, on the alleged ground that the delay in the solution of this question to some extent referred to personal objections to him, pending any opportunity to vindicate himself against his anonymous assailants, was unanimously endorsed by the legislature of Louisiana in its session of 1874; and again in January, 1875, the legislature re-elected him to the United States Senate, as though in case of a vacancy, with great unanimity.

Your memorialist, admitting the informality, in some respects, in which the will of the majority of the legal voters of Louisiana was ascertained, relative to the State officers elected November, 1872, alleges and believes, as at present informed, that the State government, of which Governor Kellogg is the head, and the General Assembly meeting at the Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, in January, 1873, were really elected, and the choice of the people, and as such entitled to perform the function of a State government, including an election by the legislature of a Senator of the United States.

Your memorialist further represents that the President of the United States, through the honorable Attorney-General, did officially recognize, as will appear in his despatch of December 12th, 1872, as the legal Executive of Louisiana, and "the body assembled at Mechanics' Institute as the lawful legislature of the State," and that similar recognition was subsequently and in various ways extended to his successor in office, Wm. Pitt Kellogg; and that the action of the President was intended to be, and actually was, a settlement of the political question involved in the Louisiana case relative to the State government.

That determination by the Executive may have been provisional, in that it was subject to the revision of Congress; but the failure of the honorable Congress to take action, either in revising or reversing the recognition of the President, gave such definite and permanent character to the settlement as to have entitled it to be considered by all parties as conclusive and final—such a settlement as would not only demand a recognition by the people of the authority of the State Executive, but render the legislature competent to elect a Senator, who would be entitled to occupy a seat in the honorable Senate of the United States.

It appears to your memorialist that the action of the President was designed to give, and in the absence of revision by Congress, did give, not a "de facto," but a "de jure" character to the State government of Louisiana, as is evident not only by the language used in the despatch of the Attorney-General, but in the fact that not only the Executive, but the legislature that elected your memorialist, is declared to be lawful.

Your memorialist can conceive a condition of things in which a party holding executive office, and exercising executive functions, might be legitimately sustained—pending an inquiry into the lawfulness of his title—as a de facto officer, but he is at a loss to conceive the propriety of applying the phrase de facto to a legislative body, which, representing the popular sovereignty, must be de jure or nothing. A de facto voter and a de facto legislature are equally appropriate and intelligible phrases.

Your memorialist respectfully submits that a legislature, whether called de facto or de jure, that is so far lawful as to be qualified to pass authoritatively upon the returns by which a Governor and Lieutenant Governor have been installed and kept in office since January, 1873; that has made laws for the same period, affecting and modifying the life, liberty, property and public security of a great Commonwealth, and that has been recognized, and the administration of public affairs sustained by the supreme judiciary of said State—a tribunal existing before and outside of the present controversy relative to the State government, and in no sort dependent for its authority upon the success of either party in the contest—the National Executive may while sustaining both said State Executive and legislature—is competent not only to elect a Senator of the United States, but is entitled to have its action in said election respected by the honorable Senate of the United States.

Your memorialist further represents that the delay on the part of the honorable Senate in taking decisive action on the Louisiana case, has not only been used by his enemies to damage his good name and destroy his influence, but has created a doubt in the popular mind relative to the validity of the present State government of Louisiana, which has greatly tended to prostrate the business and industries of the State, and to disturb the public quiet and order of society.

As a matter, therefore, involving not only his personal rights and title to office, but as a question affecting the right of Louisiana to full representation in the Senate of the United States, and as important to the peace and prosperity of the State, your memorialist would respectfully and earnestly ask definite and speedy action upon his credentials as Senator elect from the State of Louisiana.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are extended to the Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, Washington, for several copies of The National Bureau of Education, the history, works, and limitations prepared under the direction of the Commissioner of Education by Alex. Shiras, D. D.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Williams and two children, New York City.

Died.

In Oakland, February 18th, Armenia Julia, younger daughter of Rodorigo and Kelsy Wilkinson, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, Chase Street, between Pine and Wood sts., Oakland Point.

New York and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE

THE FIRST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE ABOVE Named Institute will take place on

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The Programme and Further particulars hereafter.

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This Medicine is made of pure vegetable and curative properties, and contains no alcohol or anything that can intoxicate. It will cure all and every cough existing, and will give ease in 12 hours. It is excellent for children having Hooping-cough.

DOSE.—For a grown person a wineglassful three times a day. For children of 5 to 10 years of age, a teaspoonful as often as the cough is troublesome. It has a better effect taken in small doses.

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Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from consumption and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. BURT,

60 William St., New York.

New Chapter of Royal Arch Masons organized in this City.

Thursday, October 15, A. D. 1874, A. L. 5874, by virtue of a Dispensation from the M. E. Grand Master of the State of Ohio, was duly organized in the IVth R. Masonic, by Companion Rev. I. N. Triplett, M. E. High Priest of King David Chapter, No. 81, R. A. C., who had a commission from the M. E. Comp. Austin Holmes, D. D. High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Ohio, empowering him to perform the same.

The Chapter was duly organized and set to work by the M. E. Companion I. N. Triplett, H. P.

The following are the names of the officers of Shekinah Chapter, No. 82, R. A. C.: Companion I. N. Triplett, High Priest; Companion A. W. Hayden, E. King; Companion T. Simmons, E. Scribe; Appointed—Companion Chas. Williams, Capt. of the Host; Companion Secretary Fletcher, Prince, Sojourner; Companion Abraham Jones, R. A. Capt.; Companion Rev. John F. Anderson, Master 3d Vail; Companion William Davis, Master 2d Vail; Companion James A. Bender, Master 1st Vail; Companion James Bissell, Treasurer; Companion J. H. Patterson, Secretary; Companion J. B. Young, Chaplain; Companion John J. Hawes, Sentinel.

The Chapter will be opened on every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the room of St. Luke for the present, subject to the approval of the M. E. Grand Chapter of Ohio.

$5 TO $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

322 & 324 Battery Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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FOUR AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY for a superior rough machine. A liberal commission will be allowed. Apply to T. DEVINE 3 Stone street.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, Box 1866 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 106 Post St.

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OFFICE:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

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SURPLUS.....307,119 66
TOTAL ASSETS.....$707,119 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. C. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

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A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "McPherson," Front street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock

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CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
1862, 1867, 1873.

IS POSSESSED FASTER AND EASIER THAN ANY OTHER Family Machine

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Every Purchaser Made a Perfect Operator!

IT WILL LAST A LIFE TIME

SOLD ON EASY TERMS

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PETERSON, JOHN ROLL, of 820 Pacific street, has taken the well-away from the Cali commercial-ay and-alley, and performed by the well-known veterinary surgeon, Dr. Peterson, and is now prepared to shoe horses in the most scientific manner. Call and examine my new system of shoeing. Shop on Pacific Cali and Cali-ay, between Montgomery and Sansome sts. Horses taken to any part of the city. Terms cash.

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Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

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Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taking rooms in

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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing done in the latest style, at their residence. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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Coal, Scotch Coal, Castle Coal, Scotch Steam Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Kentucky Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Wellington Coal, Wood, Kindling Wood, Charcoal, Etc.

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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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Tangled Hair Straightened. All Kinds of Combings made into Switches, Puffs, Waterfalls, Curls, Etc. Braiding done in all colors and styles. Hair Dyeing a specialty.

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TUBBS & CO.

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EGGS

30 Cents.

SAVE

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PER CENT.

Biscuits and Confectionery at Wholesale and Retail, and delivered Free.

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Extra Choice Fresh Dairy Print Butter.

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IN THE

MUTUAL

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Receipts for the Year 1873,

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International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

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Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH.
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE.
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before E. V. Jones, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

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WHIPS,

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Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. R. R.

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7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train via Oakland, Alameda, Livermore, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia and Lemoore.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with train for Sacramento, Colfax, Reading and intermediate; reaching same connection at Napa with Stage for Calistoga.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Stages for Petaluma and Santa Rosa.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Oakland Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Sac. Joss Passenger Train (via Oakland) connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayden only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayden only connecting at Lathrop with Trains for Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Clay Street Wharf, Sacramento, and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Clay Street Wharf, Sacramento, and Landings on the Sacramento River.

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At Daily (except Sundays)—11.45 P.M.

At Sundays only—11.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

At Daily—7.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.30, 3.30, 5.00, 6.30 and 8.30 P.M.

At Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.30 and 12.00 A.M. 3.30 and 10.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

At Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

At Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

At Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.30 and 12.00 A.M. 3.30 and 10.30 P.M.

At Sundays only—11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

At Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

At Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

At Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.30 and 12.00 A.M. 3.

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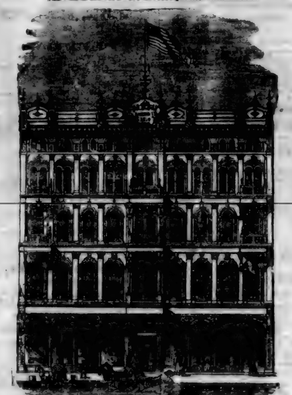
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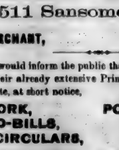
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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New School System.

Radical Changes Proposed in the School Department.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The length to which this paper has already extended itself admonishes me to refrain from discussing other advantages to be secured by the proposed change: such for the example as the opportunity it would afford for complying with the provisions of the statutory enactment known as the "Compulsory Education Law." Thus far the only requirement to which it has been possible for us to conform is the "Notice to Trustees," printed in large type at the bottom of the copies of the law sent out from the office of the Superintendent of the Public Instruction, "Post a copy on each school house door, and two in the most frequented places in the district."

I trust that enough has been presented, however, to entitle this plan to your thoughtful consideration, and at least a trial. The change is so radical that I could not expect you to make it at once, throughout the entire department, nor indeed do I wish to be understood as recommending you to do so. for in this as in other things we must, unfortunately, take into account the condition of our finances. And this would not perhaps warrant us in incurring just now the additional expense of dividing any class in which the numbers do not seem to demand it. What I would recommend, however is this. That the principals be instructed to receive all applicants who are in their districts and, who are entitled to the schools; assigning them to the classes for which they are fitted. That when any class shall contain a number of pupils much in excess of the capacity of the room, or more than is his judgment should be put together in one class, the Superintendent shall report the same to the Board. That such class be then divided and carried on in accordance with the plan proposed. We could then have classes conducted on the old plan of the longer hours, and others of the same grade on the new plan of the shorter hours. This would enable us to judge the merits of the two systems as regards the progress of pupils under them, by the actual comparison of results. If it should appear, as I am confident it will, that the progress of pupils is equally as rapid or even more rapid under the new system than under the old, of course the question can then exist as to our duty as school officers.

In the course of the preceding remarks I have dwelt at considerable length upon the expense of maintaining our public schools, and have also alluded to the complaints which are so often heard concerning the schools.

I desire in closing to say just a word or two more on these two points. And I desire to do so, not because what I shall say is especially pertinent to the subject matter of this report, but because I am anxious not to be misunderstood in what I have said upon these subjects concerning which so much is held and expressed that to me does not seem to be founded on justice. And first as to this matter of expence. While extravagance in the department of public instruction is to be reprehended, as all extravagance is, on the other hand, parsimony, which is less important concerns is only meanness in the matter of caring for and training the future men and women for our city and county, assumes the magnitude and merits the penalty of crime.

The expenditures for public schools it is true seems large; and I have attached importance to the complaints which are made to the expenditures, as an argument in favor of the proposed change. But I have done so, rather because from these unreasoning complaints is to be feared more than from any other source, a reaction detrimental to the system of schools, then because I think these complaints are founded on justice.

In one of his essays Huxley says: "The state lives in a glass house; we see what it tries to do, and all its failures, partial or total, are made the most of. But private enterprise is sheltered under good opaque bricks and mortar. The public rarely knows what it tries to do, and only hears of failures when they are gross and patent to all the world."

This is pressimnstly true concerning the administrations of school matters, and especially so in regard to finaces. Careful estimates have to be made each year of the amounts required, and all expenditures in detail and in gross are published and held up for the inspection of all.

In the absence of equally definite information as to the expence of establishing and maintaining private schools, academies and seminaries, and the sums expended for tuition in them, it is not strange that the expences of the public schools seem great. I do not know, for example, (and I say it reverently and only for the purpose of illustration) what it has cost to provide the present church accommodations of Oakland—the land; buildings and appurtenances, or what it costs to maintain them; soon too much I am sure and the more expended the better; but if the sums could be shown as a total, I believe the expenditures for schools would not appear so great. On Sunday evening the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum was destroyed by fire, and I see by the papers that the loss to the State was $225,000. Can anyone look gradgingly at the sum named, even though it is large when it is expended to provide for the one hundred unfortunates that are now deprived of its privileges? On the contrary is it not the glory of our modern Christian civilization the people so cheerfully and liberally provide for them? And yet does it not somewhat lessen the apparent or comparative magnitude of the $162,000 of debt which the city has incurred to provide the necessary accommodations for the 2,800 or 2,900 children in our public schools; children in the full possession of all their faculties, and therefore with greater capacities, and opportunities for either good or evil? Why, the amount expended for the detection and punishment of crime in the United States is very much in excess of the amount expended for public schools, and this while 70 per cent of all the criminals are from the illiterate class (those who cannot read and write.) And these last are only about 14 6-10 per cent of the inhabitants. I saw a statement in one of the papers a day or two ago, that, to convict the bandit Vasquez, $35,000 had already been expended, a sum that only lacks $5,000 of being enough to build and complete two school houses like that just finished in East Oakland, and with accommodations for eight hundred children. It is just a little more than probable that if when he was a boy our present system of schools had been in operation and he had been one of the pupils, that this $35,000 might have been saved to the State.

What I want to say, therefore, is, that while the disbursing of school moneys by their officers officers should be scrutinized with the most watchful and jealous care by the people, while it is not only their right but their duty to expect and demand that a judicious economy shall be exercised; that, this being secured, then the larger the sum expended for schools the better; and in place of its being a subject of regret that we have a debt of $162,000 on account of school houses, it should be a just cause of pride and congratulation.

In regard to the other point, the complaints which we hear so often concerning the failure of our schools to accomplish what is expected of them, I simply desire to say, that, while happy to hear suggestions tending to the improvement of the schools, I am in no sympathy with those chronic grumblers, who, without ever once suggesting a remedy for any of the evils complained of, are yet ever ready to complain of the schools. They teach too little; they teach too much; They are superficial, they go too deep. I have been connected with schools long enough to find out that if a child does well in them, the parent is willing to tribute the success to natural and inherited abilities, and even more ready to attribute any want of success to the short-comings of the schools. This is only natural, and is simply another illustrative of the willingness of us all to shift responsibility. If it were not for the schools, how could many of us account satisfactory to ourselves for the stupidity of our children.

F. M. CAMPBELL.

[From the New York Graphic.]

The Brooklyn Drama.

"The duty that Mr. Tilton is called upon to perform as a witness is still more painful. This trial is a pivot on which his fortune turns. Vindication or degradation hang in the balance, and he knows whichever of these falls to him must be accepted. The clinched lips, the heavy heart reflected in his eyes, the very manner of his speech, tell how earnest a combatant he is. He is pitiless, determined. It is only when he refers to his wife that his voice softens and the old tenderness returns to his face. "She is sinned against," and his only feeling towards her is sorrow, for he understands that she must be the indirect sufferer from what he has to say. As a witness, Mr. Tilton differs greatly from Mr. Moulton, but the difference is not to the disadvantage of either. He is not always so prompt about dates and trifling details. He is quite as confident and self possessed, but his earnestness makes him less at ease. Mr. Moulton could test his wit against his cross-examiner. Mr. Tilton has but one object toward which all his energies are strained. But Mr. Tilton is trained to public speaking and to facing large audiences. He combines the talents of the *litterateur* and the orater, and he brings into play all the rich imagery and poetic phraseology that mark his writings and speeches. He throws off sentences with explanatory gestures of his hands. His rich, full voice and his mobile features lend their effect to what he says. Thus far his testimony has been delivered in long statements, like the divisions of a sermon or lecture.

It has been remarked that Mr. Beecher's counsel seem pleased with this feature of Mr. Tilton's testimony. They do not interrupt or restrain him as they did Mr. Moulton, but sit quietly through the testimony with evident satisfaction. The explanation of this unusual course is found in the fact that by allowing Mr. Tilton Freedom from interruption, and by permitting him to complete two school houses like that just finished in East Oakland, and with accommodations for eight hundred children. It is just a little more than probable that if when he was a boy our present system of schools had been in operation and he had been one of the pupils, that this $35,000 might have been saved to the State.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 27, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Civil Rights Bill with the Omitted School Clause.

The Civil Rights Bill, as it passed the House, has been objected to by a large number of persons, some insisting that it would be as well to remain under color proscription, with the inoperative civil rights laws as they are, than to accept with satisfaction the mutilated House bill.

We promised in last week's issue to give our views of the present bill, as set forth in another part of this paper. We will now reedeem our promise.

The school section being struck out does not break the force of the bill to any serious extent. The school section being struck out means that Congress will not legislate on that particular question, and the subject of schools remains just where it was. Some of the amendments offered while the bill was on its passage through the House to make it a law by Congress proposed to have separate schools. This would have been a national badge of proscription, which the present bill avoids. The present bill secures every other civil right, with the school clause exception, and that can be overcome in less than five years by litigation in the courts in States where there may be any previous cause. In all or most of the New England States children of all complexions are admitted in the public schools. The same may be said of the interior of New York State, and also of the interior of some of the Western States.

The States of Oregon and Nevada make no distinction of color in their public schools. In most of the reconstructed States in the South, particularly in Mississippi, South Carolina and others, when Congress gives protection against intimidation, the colored voters can protect themselves with equal school privileges, mixed or otherwise, in consequence of their numerical strength, with the ballot. Hence the only places for future litigation might be in such cities as New York, Philadelphia, and, possibly, Baltimore, and such States as Indiana and, we regret to add, California, because her recent Supreme Court decision in regard to equal school facilities for colored children has not been enforced. In order to get at the *ne plus ultra* of the Civil Rights Bill when a case is put in litigation by colored citizens in such States as Indiana it should never be abandoned until it is taken to the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington. The very first decision given from that tribunal, or by some of the State Supreme Courts, will restore the school clause in the present Civil Rights Bill, because no State Supreme Bench, nor the the United States Supreme Bench, can consistently decide that any citizen can be deprived of any right, including equal public school privileges, mixed or otherwise, in consequence of color, without a gross violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and the present supplementary Civil Rights Bill; that there is no constitutional law, State or National, that can abridge any right of any American citizen, and that no citizen can be voted out three-fourths or seven-eighths of the law to suit some other citizen's prejudices, but every citizen must have meted out to him the benefits of all the law in relation to equal rights—mixed school privileges and all.

So far as the many dirty restaurants and other places that there has been so much fear that "colored people" would be admitted and served is them, provided the Civil Rights Bill should pass, we would say in advance, they need have no such fears; the "colored people" will keep away from them and their onion and garlic saloons more particularly after the Civil Rights Bill becomes a law than they did before its passage.

Correction.

In our account in last week's issue of the soiree given in the Young Men's Hall, on the evening of the 16th inst., under the title of Japonica Social there were some errors as to the names of the ladies who were the managers. They were as follows: Mrs. John Jones, President; Miss Hattie Grasses, Vice President; Mrs. Craven, Treasurer; Mrs. J. Ferguson, Secretary.

Oakland.

We conclude this week the elaborate paper by F. M. Campbell Esq., Superintendent Public Schools at Oakland, Cal., on the Radical changes proposed in the school Department. Throughout it is an able comprehensive and practical document, and will set Boards of Education in other localities to reflection or adopting some of the suggestions at least that Mr. Campbell has so ably set forth.

Liberia Advocate.

A file of the above named paper reached our office from Monrovia, Liberia, yesterday, the latest date of which is to January 1st, 1875, the file contains disconnected numbers for the year 1874, we will give them a careful perusal and set forth from time to time such necessary information as they may contain.

Washington's Birthday.

The militia made a greater display on Washington's Birthday than ever before in this State. The 3d Brigade, under command of Gen. Cooy, was manœuvred with great skill, and gave satisfaction in the judgment of all our compotent military men. In the evening, the editorial corps of the PACIFIC APPEAL missed a nice treat at the spacious Mechanics' Pavilion, corner of 8th and Mission streets, by not finding in time a neatly enveloped invitation which had been laid on our desk during our temporary absence. The committee have our thanks.

PUB. DOCS.—Our thanks are extended again to Hon. Charles Clayton, Member of Congress from this District, for a number of copies of the great speech made by Hon. John Lynch, colored Member of Congress from Mississippi, and for other valuable public documents.

PROFESSOR F. G. CARRE will give a vocal and Instrumental Concert at Dashaway Hall, Monday, March 22nd.

Royal Arch Masons.

The Mosaic and Omega Chapters of the Royal Arch Masons, under dispensation of the Rising Sun Grand Holy Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, and instituted in Alpha Chapter's hall, Pacific street, near Mason, February 9th, 1875, met again on Wednesday evening last, February 24th, and were duly proclaimed by the District Deputy Grand High Priest as being regular Royal Arch Chapters from the above date under the aforesaid Grand Chapter's jurisdiction.

Officers of Mosaic Chapter—Henry Tolbert, Most Excellent High Priest; Thomas Dustin, Excellent King; Richard B Schofield, Excellent Scribe; Jas. V. Williams, Captain of the Host; James H. Riter, Principal Sojourner; Jas H. Thompson, Royal Arch Captain; Israel C. Wilson, Grand Master 3d Veil; Chas B. Ballour, Grand Master 2d Veil; Hyman Simons, Grand Master 1st Veil; M. Moss, Guard.

Officers of Omega Chapter,—Jas. G. Pallier, Most Excellent High Priest; Jas. H. Bell, Excellent King; Nathaniel F. Williams, Excellent Scribe; William J. Simmons, Captain of the Host; Siegmund A. Fitch, Principal Sojourner; Charles A. Griffith, Royal Arch Captain; Ohristopher St. John Tull, Grand Master 3rd Veil; Dawson Thomas, Grand Master 1st Veil; John B. Scott, Guard.

Fifteenth Amendment.

A Public Meeting to make arrangements for the celebration of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be held on Wednesday evening next, March 3d, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific Street, near Mason.

P. A. BELL,
Chairman State Ex. Committee.
SOLOMON PENETON,
PETER ANDERSON,
WM. H. BLAKE,
I. G. CARY,
WM. H. CARTER,
WM. P. POWELL.

In Memoriam—Fredk. Wilson.

He is gone, he is gone
From this weary world
Of sorrow and deceit;
To sleep he gave his power away—
His will is bondsman to the grave.

And his weary spirit
Did from earth depart;
When around his coffin
Wearying shadows fall;
Filling absent places,
In the gloomy hall.

My own dim life
Should teach this:
That life should live for evermore
Else earth is darkness to the core,
And ashes all that is.

With human hand the creed of creeds
In loveliness of perfect deeds,
Or build the house or dig the grave
If sleep and death are truly one.

J. W. OSBORNE.

YOUNG MAN DEPEND ON YOUR OWN EFFORTS.—Fight your own battle. Hoe your own row. Ask no favors of any one, and you will succeed a thousand times better than those who are always beseeching some one's patronage. No one will ever help you as you can help yourself, because no one will be so heartily interested in your affairs. The first step will not be such a long one perhaps; but carving your own way up the mountain, you make each one lead to another, and stand firm in that while you chop out still another. Men who have made their fortunes are not those who had five thousand dollars given them to start with, but start fair with a well earned dollar or two. Men who have, by their own exertions, acquired fame, have not been thrust into popularity by puffs begged or paid for, or given in a friendly spirit. They have outstretched their hands and touched the public heart. Men who win love do their own wooing, and I never knew a man to fail so signally as the one who had induced his affectionate grandmamma to speak a good word for him. Whether you work for fame, for love, for money, or for anything else, work with your hands, heart and brain. Say "I will!" and some day you will conquer. Never let any man have it to say "I have dragged you up." Too many friends hurt a man more than none at all.—*Grace Greenwood.*

PROSPECTS FOR A PANAMA CANAL.—All the news which reaches us from Panama is favorable for a ship canal across that portion of the Darian Isthmus between Chagres and Panama. The latest news, via New York, says the United States surveying corps under Captain Lull have found on this Panama route a much lower elevation even than the railroad, and water thirty feet higher than is necessary for the canal. Every Pacific Coaster will rejoice if a ship canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific can be constructed over the beautiful tropical country contiguous to the Panama Railroad.

PROFITING BY HER KNOWLEDGE.—Japan has gained more than one profitable lesson by her social and commercial intercourse with the Occidental nations. Her latest stroke of policy has been to call in all the straggling currency of the country, and in its place issue treasury notes of a character similar to those of the United States. If she confines herself to copying our virtues and lets our vices alone, it will be all the better for her.

A RETAIL grocer from Mendota recently put up at a Chicago Hotel, and gave the clerk a cigar. That official gave his name to one reporter, seeking the distinguished arrivals, as "Colonel." So and so of Mendota, and to another as the "Hon." So and So, of Mendota. And yet some people think there is no such thing in the world as gratitude.

The Civil Rights Bill.

WORDS OF WARNING FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser: Will you allow me space in your columns to record my protest against the civil rights bill which has passed the Senate and awaits the action of the House of Representatives? My chief objection is that it sanctions separate schools for whites and blacks.

Such action given by national law to caste is a surrender of the principle for which the war was waged, and which men supposed was guaranteed beyond dispute and peril by the national victory.

It is idle to enact that both races shall, in separate schools, enjoy equal educational privileges in all respects The thing is impossible.

Look at the plan in the light of common sense and practical life.

Will you build and maintain a school in each school district, and then almost double the cost of the system? Unless you do so, the result will be gross inequality. The colored people do not always live all in the same quarter. The law has no right to compel them to do so. If, therefore, you furnish schools for negroes only in one or two districts of the town, it will be gross hardship and inequality. Each white child attends the school nearest his house. The child thus saves weary walking, exposure to danger in traversing the length of our crowded city streets, and even during inclement weather is hardly ever prevented reaching school. If you open schools for colored children only in a few districts, some young children must have the toil and risk of travelling long distances, and be often wholly prevented by storms from reaching school. Experience in many cities shows this.

But suppose you have double schools in each district, is that "equality?" Many of the white parents are educated. They know the defects of the school, if any exists, they have influence, and their objections will be heeded. They are popular; their children will be carefully attended to. The schools their children use will be kept at the highest point of improvement.

Herd together the children of the poor, no matter whether colored poor or poor of any other race—whose parents have not the education to see defects, or the influence to secure attention to their complaint—and how long will the school continue equal? All experience has shown that separate colored school soon deteriorate, and in time become useless?

* * * * * * *

For seventy years the nation groaned under a compromise which put slavery into the constitution. How many years of angry agitation, how much disturbance of business, how many broken churches and parties, how long and bloody a war it took to dislodge that fatal graft we all know. This bill introduced into the legislature a similar compromise, entrenching caste as a legal element of American life. The South watches eagerly for the concession. In 1860 the South halted between two ways one Jefferson Davis opened, secede and fight. To the other path Alexander Stephens pointed—remain in the Union and govern by holding the balance of power between the parties.

The first course had been tried and it failed. The dogged and unyielding South girds herself now to try the second under Stephens' lead. What they desire is a social system based on caste, and a national law that sanctions it. This arms them for another effort. It is a concession in principle that they were right and we were wrong. It is a peculiarity separating them from Northern civilization, and sufficient to furnish that esprit de corps which will give them undue weight in the Union. It ensobles the white race and doubles its advantages. While the negro submits to the insult he loses half his manhood, and the day of republican equality is indefinitely postponed. This recognition of race is the first step in Stephens' canal. Take it, and the nation has been shorn by the Delilah that led her captive for two generations. I wonder the business men of the nation are so blind. We are yet staggering under the debt and effects of the war. It will take five or ten years more to clear the field for industrial prosperity. Meanwhile the whole arena and the whole national attention are needed for financial and industrial questions of the first importance. I warn business men if this bill passes that it will rouse another sectional agitation; the North will not quietly yield what it has bought with so much precious blood —a clean statute book. The men and women who once shook the nation are not yet dead, and their disciples, born of the war, are young and eager spirits. The spirit of Sumner's death bed is still marching on, even if the men who stood around it do betray him.

Business men instead of saving the future for the great interests of industry and progress, are supinely allowing a step that will give us another generation of quarrelsome debate, broken churches, parties scattered and bankrupt and the gravest questions of labor and finance pushed aside and silenced, or, worse still, bartered and traded in—made the mere weapons with which earnest men fight another battle. Have we buried a million of men and spent nine thousand millions of dollars without learning that we cannot tamper with the principles which underlie our social and civil system. If the war settled anything it settled this—that neither law nor constitution here can recognize race in any way or in any circumstances. I protest against the national disgrace and crime of putting caste again into the statute-book.

I protest against the wicked folly that is about to use the time, means and blood of another generation in fighting over again an issue which has been once fairly settled, and which needs only the stern vote of earnest and determined men to put forever out of the reach of political treachery. The American church loves to claim that in days past it did its duty on the slave question—was as far sighted, vigilant and active as became its place. Let it stir now to prevent a step which disgraces and mars our civilization—which will again send churches with bitter debate and subject them to the same terrible test that twenty years ago wrecked so often their claim to be Christian churches.

Better have no civil rights law. Let the amendments stand alone. Wait, without special legislation, till half a million of black votes get from Congress and the courts such a construction of the fourteenth amendments as the framers intended and the nation understood it to bear. That will at least save us from the legal concession of a principle which will create another South, and arm another North against her. Men who study our present situation, and who, looking beneath the surface, discern the purpose of the South, will not charge me with exaggeration.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

L K HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
VOIS FRÄULIG, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to send their Post Office and Express address to the subscriber and a Free Bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.
FREE!
Precisely next below the Express Office, which will be found to be of great service, are small
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a short for years, and which we warrant a cure by the use of my remedy.
Don't delay, but send to me for a free bottle, it costs nothing, and be
WILL CURE YOU.
No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials free with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office address.
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
47 William Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
Sacramento Factory.
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs; and that, by the use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will cure
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Confined to strong by not less, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from lung disease and oblige,
Yours, &c.,
DR. T. F. BURT,
96 William St., New York.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetable, and exotic any ever introduced for curing every ordeal Colds and Consumption. It will cure all and every case curable, and will give cure in 48 hours. It is efficient for children having Croup or Coughs.
DOSE—For a grown person a teaspoonful in three times a day, before each meal, or a tablespoonful at once as the cough is troublesome. It has a better effect taken in small doses.
PRICE.....$1.25 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by WM. H. BLAKE, No. 643 Clay Street, below Kearny, and at H. EISER'S DRUG STORE, Stockton st. cor. of Ellis and Stockton sts.; J. C. MOODY, 24 Kearny st.; JAMES STELLE, 621 Montgomery st. Others will call and take the city.
All orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attendance, and be delivered. [Copyright applied for.]

$5 TO $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

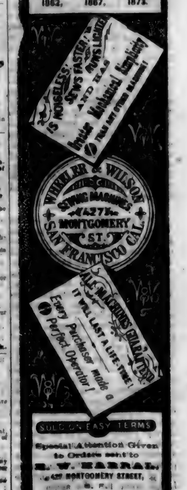
WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
FOUR AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY for a superior cough medicine. A liberal salary will be allowed. Apply to T. DETTER 9 Stone Street.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. Quint, Res. 1306 Mason St.
Henry Kinnerton, Res. 136 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL.....$800,000 00
SURPLUS.....567,115 66
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 66
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.

WANTED.
A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNDRESS for a small family. Apply to steamer "Michigan," Front street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
1862. 1867. 1873.


Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has fitted up, in an elegant manner, the commodious house on Fifth street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without Board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay at.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 626 Pacific street, has taken the well known Sam Gill horse(fully in opposition only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons. Not fatally, but performed in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any man on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. Call and see him at 626 Pacific street.
JOHN BOLL, 626 Pacific Street.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
534 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Stockton and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, between the Corner of H, SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture BUTTERS, CURLS, SWITCHES, PUFFS, &c., to order and Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wood Yard, Cor. Vallejo and Battery Sts.
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest Cash Rates. Orders left at No. 616 PACIFIC STREET, Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO. Orders Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. B. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms 1 and 2, over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office, 632 Merchant Street,
Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,

The Price Boot Maker of San Francisco.
IS THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call, as
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
300 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially by Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 302 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE
SAN FRANCISCO.
Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Dividends paid Semi Annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada, also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.
The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
WARREN GRIFFIN, Vice President.
H. F. GRAFFAM, Secretary.
LEOPOLD DE PEATT, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Hair Nets, Curlers, Pins, Ornaments, Etc.
Shampooing, Hair Cooling, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any quality, lengths and sizes.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
BAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER! LARGE STOCK.
EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
237 Battery St. Rincon Building.
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DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
624 & 626 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in case of re-insurance, at the option of the assured, or by payment in full.
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate
One Hundred Guests,
with the same of the Hotel thereon, with bed each room and Breakfast; Lending to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Lodge, per Day, $2.00 and $2.50
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEALER IN
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Door Below Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SWITCHES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINCE SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Jesse of the age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Records of Congress, Democratic Platform of the New York Presidential Convention, Republican Platform of the National Convention at Cincinnati, The Issues, in short, pro and con. If you want to make money send Ono Dollars at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. ELDRIDGE & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and residences and places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Isaac Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before B. V. Jones, Notary, October, 30, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The following parties are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
MRS. T. SOLOMON,
Proprietresses.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABILENE
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Internal Remedy of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Pains, &c. ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE. None genuine without the Label and Trade Mark
WM. M. HICKMAN,
WHOLESALE AGENT, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Hotel, SACRAMENTO.
The best Beds in the city for Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.
Rooms Large and Well Ventilated.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Excellent Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

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WHITE & BAUER,
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No. 4½ Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
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NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Bet. Post Street and Sutter, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no13

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Lutz),
UNDERTAKERS,
534 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Survivor's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
No. 421 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
By entirely new process of Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Work.
Rich Caskets and Burial Robes of all grades.
Sole Agent for Hershey's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

CRAIG & SON,
101 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention no10

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND RAW WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Hemp'shire and Broward Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA PAIX, RUE,
EXARNT STREET,
Has taken the above Restaurant, where he is prepared to serve up meals in the manner to suit the most fastidious epicure. The Restaurant is First Class, French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction.
Meals Served at all Hours.
Board by the Month or Week.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Excellent Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Sunday, April 25th, 1875.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) for Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Orland, Colusa, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Connects with Stages at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf); connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Connects with Stages at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.
8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf); connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.
12.00 M. Train (Sundays excepted), stopping at all Way Stations. Connects at Oakland with Express Train for Sacramento, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayward, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Stockton and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf); connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf); connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
6.30 P. M. (Daily), Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Port Costa.
From Broadway Wharf—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P.M.
From Clay Street Wharf—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
From Broadway Wharf—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P.M.
From Clay Street Wharf—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
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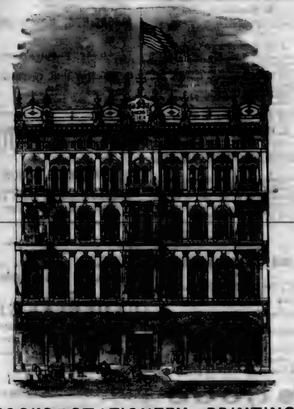
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VOL. XI.—NO. 29. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1875. WHOLE NO. 550

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 6, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Adjournment of Congress.

The forty-third Congress adjourned on Thursday noon last, the 4th inst. Elected as it was at the same time as was General Grant, and although largely Republican, it frittered away nearly all its two years' existence in Credit Mobilier investigations and similar legislation before it actually realized the situation, and the inroads the Democracy were making upon the Republican party, through its masterly inactivity in the important legislation which it brought up and acted upon in its last days.

The success of the Democracy in the Congressional elections last fall seemingly brought the majority of the Republican members in Congress to their senses. The only reliable strength the party had to depend upon was the nearly one million colored voters, hence the only alternative was to either pass the Civil Rights Bill or run the risk of demoralizing their strength by the disaffection of their colored allies.

The Civil Rights Bill now being passed and become a law, the Republican party still retains the united strength of the colored vote. The Democracy cannot hope, neither can they have the check to ask for a share of the colored vote in anything. They fought the Civil Rights Bill with desperation, both in and out of Congress. While their allies were slaying colored men with knives and white leaguers in the South, the Northern Democracy, both in press and forum, were endeavoring to perpetuate color proscription.

The many lies which had been manufactured about Grant being opposed to the Civil Rights Bill, and that he had said he *would veto* it, fell for nought on Monday last, when he so promptly signed it. The present generation of Northern colored men, who have lived through the past thirty-three years under the Democratic school-teachings of Calhoun and pro-slavery rule, had almost gone to their graves with proscription and oppression; while their forefathers had been crushed by slavery and oppression over two hundred preceding years, when the nation arrives at its one-hundredth year in 1876, all can rejoice that not a proscriptive law against color remains upon its statute book. While States like California and Indiana delight in maintaining their color proscription schools, Nevada and Oregon, of the Pacific Slope, and the New England States can join hands and hearts in congratulation with the general government that not a color proscription law remains on their statute books at the Nation's one hundredth anniversary.

What a theme it would be for an American poet or orator to dwell upon before the assembled representatives of foreign nations at the great centennial exhibition of Philadelphia in 1876 in opposition to a color-proscriptive theme against colored children attending white schools, as might be strenously opposed by colorphobists up to that day. But the car of progress is so fast rolling over the pro-slavery barriers as would still be set up in the Nation for a second century, by the Alexander H. Stephens School, that there need be no fear but that these color-proscriptive teachings will be obsolete in a very short time after adjournment of the Nations ensuing Centennial.

LETTERS.—Dr. J. W. H. Hacks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Andrew Hall, Virginia City, Nev.; W. A. C. New Haven, Conn.

THE United Social Club will give their Picnic on Monday, April 12th, 1875.

The Civil Rights Bill.

The Civil Rights Bill passed last Saturday, after our paper went to press. The President signed it on Monday, and it is now a law of the land. We need but say that the colored children throughout the Nation, who were born on or since Monday last, the time the President signed the bill, will have no record in their lives or existance that their Nation suffered them to be proscribed in their civil rights without giving them protection and remedy. And "The Star Spangled Banner," can in future be patriotically sung by all colored citizens.

One More Demonstration.

It is contemplated by the leading colored men of this city to have a Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights demonstration in one of the public halls of this city about the last of March or the first part of April, in honor of the passage of these measures; and hereafter tolerate no more separate citizens gatherings, and in future concentrate their patriotism with other American citizens on the Fourth of July.

Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Public Meeting.

A large public meeting of colored citizens was held in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific St., near Mason, on Wednesday evening last, the object being to arrange for a public demonstration in one of the large halls in this city, to commemorate the 4th anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, as also to give expression on the recent passage of the Civil Rights Bill. W. H. Carter presided. The meeting was addressed by P. A. Bell, P. Anderson, Rev. W. H. Hillery, Rev. I. N. Triplett, John A. Barber, R. A. Hall, W. H. Blake, E. A. Clarke, E. Cain and others. A resolution was adopted that the colored citizens give a suitable demonstration in one of the large halls in this city in honor of the above named events as early as arrangement can be made, and that invitation to co-operate and participate be extended to all friends of freedom and progress throughout the State, after which a motion was carried appointing P. A. Bell, Peter Anderson and W. H. Blake as nominating committee for a general committee of arrangements. The committee reported a list of sixty names in the city as a committee of arrangement, and honorary committees from most of the localities in the State. The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic. A large number of ladies were present and seemed to be deeply interested in the movement. The general committee of arrangements are to meet on Tuesday evening next, in the Young Men's Hall.

A Roman Catholic Campaign in the South.

The Roman Catholics have begun a new and vigorous campaign among the colored people in the South, with the intention of making proselytes. They are reported to be establishing missions and schools in many of the States, expressly for the blacks, and are devoting especial attention to the leaders, endeavoring to persuade them that if the Southern Protestants maintain caste in their churches and theological seminaries, it will be for the interests of the negroes to go over en masse to the Catholic Church. We have as yet no accounts of any marked success attending on the missionary labors of the priests, and it is probable that the negroes will give them but little encouragement, as they escape being classed inferiors in white church congregations by leaving them and banding together in their own. Northern Protestants, moreover, are rapidly providing them with as many theological schools as they demand.—*Times.*

A SUBSCRIBER writes: During a lesson, to-day, upon ancient Egypt, it was remarked that it had been a country of note and historic since the early dawn of history. One boy being asked when the dawn of history was, replied, "When Adam was a boy."—Boston Globe.

Correspondence of Leading Colored Men Concerning a National Convention.

OMAHA, Feb. 24th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir—Having received a large number of letters from all sections of the country in regard to the question of a National Convention of Colored Men, I thought it might be interesting to your many readers to know the views of Frederick Douglass on that question. You will find enclosed his letter, also the answers.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

E. R. WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 18th, 1875.

Mr. E. R. Williams:

Dear Sir—I would gladly see the colored people together in a delegated convention, if the right men and the right place could be obtained. My opinion is, however, that about the only help available at the moment is in the government. President Grant is to day, as when he marched to put down the rebellion, on the side of law and order. He is our friend; *I know what I say.* Let us stand by him and do nothing to embarrass him. Yours, truly

FRED'K. DOUGLASS.

OMAHA, Feb'y 25th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir and Friend—Please make a correction in my communication of the 24th, where I used the name of "Rainy, of South Carolina," when it ought to have read "Cain, of South Carolina," and oblige,

Yours, respectfully,

E. R. WILLIAMS.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the frauds committed by the Directors of mining and banking companies require that there should be proper safeguards against it, Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor, etc., do hereby command that the Directors of all such companies shall deposit with the government, before they can obtain their charters, full and ample security for the honest administration of their trust; and, also, that those companies already established shall comply with this, our Imperial Decree.

Given under our hand, etc.

NORTON I.

Who is wise? He that is teachable. Who is mighty? He that conquers himself. Who is rich? He that is contented. Who is honored? He that honereth others.

Virginia Correspondence.

VIRGINIA, Nev., March 21, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Accept the compliments of your correspondent. It has often been my desire to write to you, but modesty compelled my silence. We have had a winter remarkable for its beautiful weather, free from that severity noticeable in our Nevada climate.

A re-action has taken place in the social circle of Virginia colored population, and they are eagerly grasping after measures of Reform, and are now busily engaged in erecting living monuments of its worth. A Club has been successfully founded and rightfully christened the Damas Social and literary; a name synonimous of its nature. It has upon its rules the last spirit of Virginia's best colored blood. The days of jealousies, malice, or hatred, has all vanished in total oblivion before the dazzling beauty and the sparkling repartees of our club, leaving to us who reside amid the cold lofty peaks of the Sierra Nevada's sunshine, happiness and peace. Believing where men are united in one grand movement, success will crown their endeavors. Just so with the Damas, if they really remain true, they will secure for themselves an honorable position at home, and certainly an enviable position abroad. Among our officers are Messrs. Jackson, President, Hughes, Vice-President, Crowner, Treasurer, Rogers, Secretary, Lofton, Marshal, and eighteen ladies and gentlemen, a good representation of the elite of our society, all entering the arena of the club with a zest for all that is good. We have had six gatherings which gives tokens of its future success. At our last meeting held in the A. M. E. Church, on Tuesday evening, February 8th, Mr. James Parker delivered an able essay on the "Objects of the club." Referring to this matter he took occasion to say: "That we had met united together in this body for amusement alone, nay, the necessities of the hour will not permit us, they are too urgent and great, the labor before us is too important. We are united but upon reform,—the youth sighs for it, the lisping babe stretches forth its tiny hands ready to grasp it, the aged parent kneels praying for it,—a boon lasting in its effect, and needed no where any more than in our city. Lend us your hands, your hearts, and we will go forward slowly but steadily, winning victories of fabulous value amid the utmost confusion and applause. Mr. Parker took his seat, Mr. Henderson moved a vote of thanks be extended for his able essay. A vote being taken, it was declared unanimous. Mr. Parker arising thanking the club in a graceful manner for the compliment so little merited by himself. The meeting adjourned with the utmost good feeling. Next Tuesday we hear from A. H. Stocks down, and business dull.—*au revoir.*

ANDREW HALL.

Offenbach's Precocity.

A late Paris correspondence gives this anecdote about the childhood of Offenbach:

"At five he played the violin well enough to charm amateurs, and nearly went wild at hearing Paganini play. At six years of age he composed his first romance. Somewhat of an explanation of this marvellous precocity may be found in the fact that his father, a distinguished organist, consecrated himself to the musical education of the child with an assiduity that knew no fatigue. He allowed his boy full freedom in his inspirations and musical notions, except in the use of the base viol, which interfered with his physical development. But the young Jacques had tasted the forbidden fruit, and thenceforward improved every advantage his father's absence afforded to play on the big viol, and at the end of six weeks had become quite an accomplished performer. His father, ignorant of those mysterious performances, took the boy one evening to the house of some friends, where an orchestra was to perform a quatuor of Haydn. By chance the musician charged with the base part failed to appear, and it was proposed to adjourn the concert, when little Jacques sprang up with "I can play that part, and I will if papa will let me." "What nonsense, my boy," replied the father. "But I am in earnest, papa, on my word of honor I will play it."

"Do you see this young wag, gentlemen, who offers to hold the bass viol?" said Offenbach now to two of the musicians, who laughed and shrugged their shoulders, but begged that the boy might be allowed to try.

"But he never touched the instrument in his life," exclaimed the father.

"Ah, so you think!" retorted the boy. "Well you will see."

The boy began; played five or six measures with remarkable firmness, while the father was distracting his eyes and ears. The piece was finished with grand success, when the father caught up the child in his arms with,

"How's this? Explain! Who has been your master?"

"Nobody, papa;" and then he confessed his disobedience. He was ten years old, and his performance, regarded as marvellous, was the talk of the town of Cologne for a month. At thirteen his friends wished to send him to Paris, with introductory letters to Cherubini, then Director of the Conservatoire de Musique.

But at that time foreign students were not admitted to the lyric school at Paris. Jacques, however, went to Paris with a pocket full of letters to Cherubini, by which he was informed that the little Offenbach played wonderfully well the violoncello. Cherubini wished to test him, and gave him a very difficult piece. The boy at once went through it, and the director clapped his hands.

"Parbleu," he cried, "our rules are all wrong. I'll go see the minister, my little friend; and take my word for it, you shall be admitted to the school." So it was by a special grace that the young German was received in the Conservatoire. A position as violinist having been placed *en concours* soon after, Jacques bore off the palm as competitor, and was installed at the Opera Comique. For a long time the decision of composition had tormented him, and he began writing waltzes for the then famous Julien, who won a brief renown through bizarreries. He used to draw on a pair of straw colored gloves before his audience with a cair that aroused the acme of grace. A valet, dressed in splendid livery, would carry his gloves to him on a vermillion platter, and like an intermission. Julien would several times change them, always with the same elegance and the same grace.

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☞ Further notice will be given hereafter.

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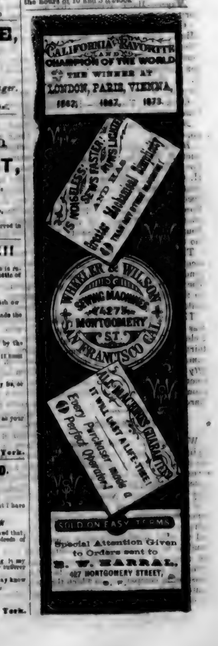
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By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before R. Y. JONES, Notary, October, 30, 1874.

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7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Napa with Napa Stage.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Napa and Sonoma.
12.00 M. (Daily) Oakland Ferry (Foot Broadway), connecting at Oakland with Train for Haywards, Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Soledad, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards only.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Landings on the Sacramento River.
6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland).

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Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
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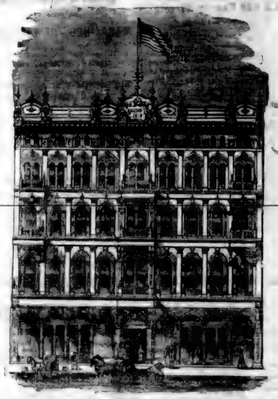
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VOL. XI.—NO. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875. WHOLE NO. 551

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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The Last Journals of Daniel Livingstone.

From the *Freedmen's Monitor* for February, a monthly journal of eight pages, published at Frankford, Philadelphia, we copy the following:

We have read these volumes with much gratification and profit, and congratulate Mr. Waller on his success in presenting in a form the most acceptable and telling Livingstone's last journals. He has also followed the great traveler to relate his discoveries and experiences in his own words. Where these have failed, he has filled up the chasm in as short a manner as possible, and has given in the last two chapters, from reliable sources, a touching account of Livingstone's death, on May 1st, 1873, at Chitambo's Valley, Ilala, south of the Bangweolo Lake, and of the transport of his morial remains thence to Zanzibar, by his five faithful men, who handed and their Chief to the Church to England, and finally deposited in Westminster Abbey.

In these volumes we have brought out before us the explorer possessed of a religious character of a high order, governed by the noblest of principles in his intercourse with his fellow-men, and who exhibited in his everyday life a Christian sentiment and conduct, in a manner the most unostentatious, yet correct.

Accompanying him in his everyday travels and intercourse with the natives in Central Africa, we cannot but admire his true benevolence, his gentleness of heart towards the degraded, and intense sympathy with the suffering. While we are filled with indignation at the provocation, the treachery and the annoyance which he had to encounter, we wonder at his patience forbearance, and forgiveness. His regards for great pity for the savage of the African, exempt his influence wherever he goes to put down oppression; and never ceases to realize the fact that the welfare of the country will never be secure till the slave-trade and slavery are utterly destroyed.

In standing on his journey, on March 20th, 1866, we have this entry:—

"Now that I am on the point of starting on another trip into Africa, I feel quite exhilarated. When one travels with a specific object in view, of ameliorating the condition of the natives, every act becomes ennobled. Whether exchanging to customary civilities on arriving at a village accepting a night's lodging, purchasing food for the party, asking for information or answering polite Africans inquiries as to our object of traveling, we begin to spread knowledge of that, by whose agency their lives will become enlightened and all find from the slave trade.

Speaking of the influence of the Arabs on the natives, he says:—

"Since the slave trade was introduced this tribe (the Makonde) had much in numbers, and one village make war upon another and kidnaps, but no religious teaching has been attempted. The Arabs come down to the native way, and make no effort to raise the natives to theirs. It is better that it is so, for the Coast Arab manners and morals would be no improvement on the pagan African's."

Here is a specimen of a scene he witnessed on June 19th:—

"We passed a woman tied by the neck to a tree and dead. The people of the country explain that she had been unable to keep up with the other slaves in a gang, and her master determined that she should not become the property of any one else, after resting for a time. I may mention here that we saw others tied up in a similar manner, and one lying in the path shot or stabbed, for she was in a pool of blood. The explanation we got invariably way, that the Arab who owned these victims was enraged by losing his money by the slaves becoming unable to march, and vented his spleen by murdering them.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE SHORE OF THE RED SEA.

The following extracts from a letter respecting the slave trade on the eastern shores of the Red Sea, will show the attitude of things there:—

"To the Rev. B. Millard, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.

"DEAR SIR,—

"The number of slaves imported annually into the province of El Hejaz cannot be less than 6,000, a moiety of which are marched directly to Mecca and other interior towns, where they are usually disposed of to pilgrims from Persia, Syria and Egypt, visiting Mecca by the caravan route.

"As to torturing boys for home purposes, it is indicted near the spot from whence they have been kidnapped. It is said the operation is so fatal that only 30 per cent of the victims survive it, and certainly I myself the dealer pays over this loss of 70 per cent before he expects any money for transport.

"In the absence of pilgrims the marts are at present somewhat glutted, and prices have been considerably reduced. Soudis and White Nilers (over 5½ to 5½) Abyssinians and Gallas, £15 to £20. Girls from the two latter countries, if moderately well formed, and possessing the usual regular features, bring fancy prices, and as much as £50 has been paid; prices are regulated by the demand and supply, age, beauty, &c.

"As to the traffic in Abyssinians and Gallas, it has undoubtedly increased very considerably and the increase dates from the time the Khedive extended his territory to the southward of Aunouly Bay, and the Turks theirs in Arabia. The Turkish officers attached to the 30,000 troops in Yemen have been well supplied from the opposite coast, and as each time-expired regiment returns home, the officers, one and all, speculate not in the produce of the land, but in slaves for disposal at Constantinople and the Levant. The transport of these troops is performed by the steamers of the Messrs. Rhoydis and Triesti, under contract with the Turkish government for a monthly service between Yemen, El Hejaz and Constantinople. It is certain, had the company only an inkling that the cabins and quarters-decks of their ships were converted into so many seraglios for the transport of females, it would be stopped at once. Hodeida is the principal port for the importation of Abyssinians and Gallas; and, judging from the numbers forced to proselytes from Christianity to Islam during the past twelve months, sheiks and Mohammedans in general have been 'hoist with their own petard' in their labors than all the Gospel propagation societies of England put together.

"The abolition of the slave-trade in these seas will never be an accomplished fact until stronger measures are used to exhibit the exportation. The evil exists, and the suppression of it must be performed along the whole East Coast of Africa."

Man killed while attempting to free his wife

The Manchester (England) coroner held an inquest last week on the body of Benjamin Brown, aged 40, a confectioner. On Wednesday, January 13, about 12 o'clock at night, the deceased went home under the influence of liquor. His wife and daughter were in the kitchen cutting up some meat, the daughter was sharpening a carving knife on a steel. The deceased wanted to kiss his wife and in doing so staggered and fell with his back against the knife which his daughter was sharpening. The knife penetrated the back of his chest, entering his entering his lungs, and caused his death. Martha Bradley, a married daughter of the deceased, said that deceased had been teetotal for three months until Sunday week, when he got drunk, and had been drinking heavily since. Deceased fell against the knife quite accidentally. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PROCRASTINATION.—It is with our good intentions as with our wishes—to morrow is but too often the hush of to-day.

Proclamation.

Take three little ropes, red, white and blue,
And they will hang Catholic, Protestant or Jew.

But unravel the ropes and weave them, and you have the colors which make a beautiful Flag—one that will cheer and protect it all who live under it. This is an allegory of the Emperor commends to Rev. Mr. Haymond as a subject to preach to children about, instead of thanking God and sowing the seeds of bigotry and imbecility in the minds of his little subjects.

—Merton I.

A Novelty in Women's Dress.

Since extravagance in stockings has become such a by-word and a reproach, there is a new variation of the woman of fashion, of course something must be worn for modesty's sake, and silken hosiery from the knee down is out of the question for a daily and dingy city. Wool itself is voted way too warm, but it is not a hindrance to the activities of Miss Fay, who holds that a dress of silk clothing, while fine broadcloth or velvet that is both linen and rubber lined, is a certain protection against water and mud.

Coverings of fluid materials are made to reach up and serve upon the knee, and are fitted about the feet like a gentleman's gaiter, with a strap under the foot. They button up on the outside of the leg, and are carefully fitted to the wearer by front and back seams. They are sometimes bound on the lower edge with a dark fur, which gives the feet a chubby and youthful appearance. For spring wear they are quite as receivable as for Winter. With a short quilted silk or satin petticoat and an Ulster coat of rough cloth, they look very comfortable on a cold or stormy day. Any lady can make them for herself.

They should be fitted like any garment, and after being stained with braid, and jet buttons, and buttons and button-holes may be added. They should be adjusted so perfectly that a button-hook would be required to fasten them over the boot and about the ankle.—[The Metropolitan.

BACON'S Works—Billiousness and sick headache.

Reminiscences of a Lodge of Colored Odd Fellows in New York City.

The following is a historical sketch of Terry Lodge, No. 990, Grand United Lodge of Odd Fellows, delivered by Bro. C. W. McKie, at their silver anniversary, held in the National Assembly Rooms, 44th Street, New York, on February 4th, 1875, as published in the *N. Y. Progressive American* of February 25th, 1875:

The Terry Association was formed on the 3d of March, 1845, with thirty-eight members, and at the very next meeting, which was held March 10th, Terry Lodge, No. 990, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, was organized. Terry Lodge derived its name from George Terry, of England, who was Grand Master of the entire Order. The charter members are as follows:

William C. Dyer, William H. Carney, Columbus L. Rosand, Serilius H. Rosand, William Temp, Levi Bryan, Wm. L. Thompson, George Stevens, Chas. H. Thompson, Henry R. Dorsey, Ambrose Hutchinson, Clinton Jackson, Henry Clarket, William Roberts, Wm. H. Matthews, Simon Bordley, Lewis Murray, Jeremiah Derrickson, Daniel A. Brown, William Doman, Isaac Wilkins, Joseph Jackson, John C. Riker, James H. Riker, James Smith, John H. Handy, Henry T. Jackson, John H. Porsell, John Jackson, John Thompson, Steward McCabe, John H. Powell.

OFFICERS.—Joseph L. Brown, N. F.; Alfred Vantel, R. S.; Edward H. Tracy, V. G.; Samuel Stevens, G. G.; Jacob Williams, E. Sec.; Thomas J. Downing, P. Sec.; Charleopher Schimmerhorn, T.

A dispensation was given to Hannibal Lodge, No. 617, U. O. of O. F. of New York, to open Terry Lodge, and install its officers, which was done on the 10th of March, 1845, at Phillomathean Hall, corner of Duane and Hudson streets, which was owned by Bro. Ulysses B. Vidal, who was a member of Philomathean Lodge, No. 646, and the first collation was given in Bro. Levi Bryan's house, on Leonard street, and his house was ever after known as the Terry Mansion.

The meetings of Terry Lodge were held weekly, and at a meeting held March 24th, 1846, the committee of Hannibal Lodge, No. 617, presented the dispensation granted by the sub-committee of management to the Noble Grand, which accepted it in the name of Terry Lodge, with appropriate remarks. The most enthusiastic cheers then followed, lasting for several minutes, and was concluded by speeches made by Bros. John Berrian, P. N. F., Philomathean Lodge, No. 646, and Patrick H. Reason, Hamilton Lodge No. 740.

At a meeting of Terry Lodge, April 17th, 1846, Bro. Past Grand Master, Peter Ogden, of Victoria Lodge, England, presented Terry Lodge with an engraved portrait of Grand Master George Terry, which he stated was presented by George Terry. It was received with loud cheers and the greeting song.

At the next meeting, April 24, 1846, Bro. John Hinchcliffe, of Leeds England, was introduced as the Father Matthew of the Order, and was welcomed with speeches and musical honors. The name Father Matthew, by which he was better known, was attached to him on account of his temperance proclivities.

Terry Lodge continued open one year, during which its membership increased from thirty eight to fifty. The initiation fee was $3.00; monthly dues, 37 cents; burial fee, $25.00; sick fee sick, $5.00 a week for twelve weeks, $1.50 a week for the next twelve weeks, and if a brother continued sick longer, the funds were considered. But during the whole time of our existence as a Lodge, we have had no brother that has been sick or reported sick longer than six months.

Terry Lodge closed on the 6th of April, 1849, by reason of the gold fever which had broken out in California, and three-fourths of our members started for the gold regions to make their fortunes. Just prior to closing, a splendid gold medal was presented to Bro. Patrick H. Reason, for his valuable services as Acting Permanent Secretary.

In September, 1856, the A. M. C. met in Spring Street Hall, in this city for the election of a nuisance committee, sessions being held for two days, which was concluded with a grand parade through the principal streets of the city, stopping at the Broadway Tabernacle where speeches were made and a collation served. The day was observed as a general holiday by our people, and in the evening a grand promenade at the great Chrystal Palace, Birth avenue, corner of 42d street.

In the winter of 1860, a committee of Philomathean, Hamilton and Terry Lodges met and resolved to give a firstclass reception of the Order. There were many balls that had been used by our people before, and it was thought that they would be too small for the reception proposed, and accordingly a committee of one, in the person of P. G. M. Patrick H. Reason was appointed to hire the New York Assembly Rooms, in Broadway, between Broome and Grand streets, which was the largest hall in the city and had never been used by colored people. Unexpectedly the hall was obtained and a grand reception given, and it was said by the owners to be the finest one ever given in that hall. It was not known by the lessees of the hall that it was a reception to be given by colored people until the evening it took place; and when the carriages began to roll up before the door and other fair ladies began to alight, the proprietors and attachees were astonished. But it was too late to make any objections, and everything passed off without a thing to mar our reputation. The proceeds from that affair, after expenses were paid, were $140.00, each lodge casting $50.00 as her share of the profits. This was the first money that Terry Lodge banked, and from that event to this date our fund has been gradually increasing.

Nothing of peculiar interest transpired until October, 1871, at which time the Grand Master's Council were celebrating their anniversary, and on that occasion, two ladies, Miss Jane E. Mitchell and Mrs. Rhue A. Holl of Fifth avenue, came forward and presented Terry Lodge a beauty and grace upon the heart of the giver.

Generosity during life is very different from generosity in the hour of death.—One proceeds from genuine liberality and benevolence, the other from pride or fear.

Say—Say nothing respecting yourself either good, bad, or indifferent—nothing good, for that is vanity; nothing bad, for that is affectation; nothing indifferent, for that is silly.

Value of Time—As nothing truly valuable can be attained without industry, so there can be no persevering industry without a deep sense of the value of time.

Disputes.—It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.

Solitude and Society.—It is easy, in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after your own; but the great man is he who, in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude.—*Emerson.*

Ignorance and Violence.—There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for the bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.—*Pope.*

But Freedom's battle once begun,
Through baffled oft, is ever won.
Bear on our watchword and our prayer,
The time for this boon is near;
And all thy blest were born in heaven,
Forever God hath shielded slave!
Wisdom hratiates the foe, humble hatred on,
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us.

These two noble women are held in high esteem by the members of Terry Lodge, and their memories shall be with us held in grateful remembrance for noble deeds. Whenever that sweetheon of Liberty shall be flung to the breeze, we will even remember our promises. Bro. James H. Lewis presented the flag on behalf of the ladies, and it was received for the Lodge by Bro. Wm. L. Thompson.

The secret of the success of our Order is mainly due to our attention to the sick, and by and attention to the sick, we have secured the support of the ladies. It is a significant fact that whatever tends to elevate man elevate women, and in this case we have been successful, and we have had the combined support of the members and sisters of the brethren, and the good feeling and sympathies of the public in general. And whenever we have called for assistance from the public they have responded nobly, and we hope to have their continued support.

During the fall of 1874 we passed a resolution raising our burial fee to $75.00, as we considered that $50.00, which was our old fee, was too small a sum, as in great many cases we had to subscribe out of our pockets to most additional expenses; sick aid was increased to $4.00 per week for 12 weeks, and for the second 12 weeks, $2.00 per week. Also, we have connected with the O.U. Fellows' an auxiliary association, known as the Orphan Burial Memorial Association, which gives a dollar a piece for each member. It numbers now 110 members, and should a member die his family receives, forts-eight honors death, $110.00.

The recipients of the three solid coin silver jewels and three baskets of flowers on the evening of February 4, 1875, were Wm. L. Thompson, Daniel A Brown and Henry Rucker.—Presentation made by Past Grand Master John Berrian, and Past Grand Master, W. C. H. Curtis.

Value of Lodge property, $3,000; in bank, $3,000. Total, $5,000.

Short Essays.

Charity is never lost; it may meet with ingratitude, or be of no service to those on whom it was bestowed, yet it never does a work of with a magnificent silk banner, the stars and stripes, the nation's boast. A significant fact is noted here, that just ten years had elapsed, when a band of colored patriots had assembled in Prince Street Hall, then leased by Randal Kenney. They mustered nine fifty men, marched out to Broadway, with an American flag, fife and drum, and when opposite the New York Hotel they were halted by a squad of police by authority of a Democratic Mayor (Fernando Wood), and dispersed, and told that this was not a "nigger war," and when they wanted their services they (the white citizens) would call on them, and if found on the streets or holding any meetings they would be arrested and dealt with according as the law required. Their flag, fife and drum were taken as relics of the feeling against the colored people by the white citizens then in authority, and deposited in the archives of capture in the city. But how different ten years later; two ladies, upon the streets, in the broad sunlight of heaven, present a flag of the same nationality to an order of men not national in character, but linked together for charity and benevolence, under the banner of Friendship, Love and Truth, and are not driven from the street but protected, and the street cleared that they may pass through unmolested and in the enjoyments of their civil and political rights as citizens of this State by the same authority that refused to recognize their right as citizens of this great Republic.

Selfishness and Violence.—There never was any party, faction, sect, or cabal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for the bee is not a busier animal than a blockhead.—*Pope.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 13, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Workings of the Civil Rights Bill.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, with the exception of the boarding house substitute law for hotels in Tennessee, and the reported closing of one or more third-class hotels in Petersburg, Va., and Baltimore, in consequence of the passage of the bill, we hear of no other commotion of import in the whole of the thirty-seven States and Territories, and nearly forty millions of people which compose the American Republic. That enlightened a set of people as Americans are renowned abroad to be should not have enacted equal civil rights for all its citizens at an earlier period after the rebellion than they did, has been the wonder of all enlightened nations.

Steam communication between Europe and America, or between all the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth, for nearly the past half century has brought, by emigration, to this Republic people with different notions and education concerning the natural rights of man than the three hundred thousand slaveholders, who controlled this Nation, with their three millions of slaves, until they lost their power by the rebellion. The civil rights of colored men of the North who had never been slaves—and it made no difference how highly they had been educated, or their wives and daughters accomplished—all this class were proscribed in consequence of color, until the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

It was predicted by the Democratic members of the last Congress, as by the whole Democratic press of the nation, that if the Civil Rights Bill was enacted it would produce a "war of races," and other fearful consequences and dreadful results.

In answer to this we can only state that up to the present time, it is much more quiet throughout the South since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill than it was previous to its passage, and in the Northern and Western States the colored citizens have intruded themselves no more into public places where it was feared they would since the passage of the bill than they did previous to its passage. In fact, in this particular, the colored citizens are just like white citizens; there are many contemptible places that they will not go into, "civil rights bill" or no "civil rights bill." And we would gratefully add, in connection, that there are at present, and always have been, a very large class of white persons in all the States who needed no Civil Rights Bill to compel them to treat colored persons properly, and without color proscription when they necessarily needed public accommodations or refreshments in common with others in making transit from one point to another. We can see no particular reason, why colored citizens should withdraw their patronage from their former friends, and unnecessarily spend money or time to frequent resorts on prejudiced people, when there may be no necessity for either refreshments or accommodations, and also knowing that they have all the civil rights law on their side. In the Northern cities particularly the colored citizens, as they always have done, will exercise their rights and privileges with as much discretion as their white fellow citizens. The Civil Rights Bill was enacted to prohibit colorophobia and proscription, and not to regulate the gentility or rowdyism of colored persons. There are other laws applicable to these latter subjects. "Equality before the law" is all the latter, or their white friends, ever asked for or demanded. This being accomplished, both Republicans and Democrats are compelled in the political arena to "smoke the pipe of peace" on the civil rights question.

Complimentary Concert.

A complimentary concert has been tendered to Professor Frederick G. Carnes, which will come off in Dashaway Hall, Post Street, on Monday evening, March 22d. The following artists will appear: Miss Fannie Marston, Madame G. Bianchi, Mrs. Emma Davis, Miss Rosalie Carnes, Signor R. Bianchi, Prof. Geo. T. Evans, Mr. C. Makin, Mr. Nat. Cohen. Messrs. Robinson and Hart, The Apollo Club. (Messrs. Baker, Bixy, Burnham and Sawyer), first appearances. Admission, 50 cents. As there will be no distinction in seats at this entertainment, all our colored ladies and gentlemen should go.

Bon Bon Party.

A grand bon bon party is to be given in Brooklyn, Washington Hall, opposite Tubbs' Hall, on Monday evening next, by a committee of gentlemen. Mrs. "June" Appo has aided greatly in the preparation and management, which guarantees it a certain success. The admission for gentlemen is one dollar. Ladies having invitations admitted free.

The 9:20 and 11:45 P. M. trains go direct to Brooklyn; for other hours we refer the San Francisco guests to the bon bon party to the San Francisco and Oakland time table, found in all the papers.

Good Samaritans.

Dr. J. W. H. Hacks, Right Worthy Grand Chief of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, in Pennsylvania, has sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL a circular containing his third quarterly report, which shows the order to be in a very flourishing condition. The doctor has our thanks.

☞ The general committee of arrangements for the Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Celebration will meet in the Young Men's Hall on Tuesday evening next, March 16th, at eight o'clock P.M. The public generally and ladies particularly are invited to be present.

The committee on literary exercises will meet in the anteroom of the Young Men's Hall at six P. M.

Mr. Thomas J. Dorsey, one of the wealthiest colored men of Philadelphia, died in the above city on February 17th, and was buried on Feburary 22nd. The New York *Progressive American* of February 25th, after noticing the death, says:

Mr. Dorsey was sixty nine years of age, and was in many respects a remarkable man. Thirty years ago came to Philadelphia on his way to freedom; he was captured by slave hunters, and would have been returned into slavery but for a number of citizens, colored and white, who made up a purse and purchased him. He then began waiting in one of the hotels of Philadelphia. Afterward he took up the business of catering, and died worth a quarter of a million of dollars. He leaves two children to inherit his wealth.

Garibaldi in Rome.—Garibaldi during his visit to Rome is residing in a one-story house outside of Porta Pia. The ground floor is occupied as a species of wine shop; overhead are two modest rooms simply furnished for "the hero of two worlds." The old man instructed his son to rent just such a small foothold, and under no circumstances to accept any of the luxurious offers of accommodations showered upon him almost as his visit to the capital was mooted. He desired especially to reside near the city gate by which the troops captured Rome, and which was battered down by the cannon of free Italy. The cook of the wine shop, contrary to orders, has laid in the most fancy stock of catables and drinkables to be found in the "Rotunda," for which he does not intend to charge the general the first centesimo.

☞ The United Social Club will give their Picnic on Monday, April 12th, 1875.

Rev. Dr. Hammond, the Revivalist, and the "Old Darkey."

Rev. Dr. Hammond, the Revivalist, who was holding one of his religious revival meetings in the Tabernacle on Tyler street, on Friday evening, 5th inst., is reported by the *Examiner Post* of the following date as using the words, "an old darkey," in his allusion to a colored man who had made some frivolous remark at San Jose. We extract from the *Post* a paragraph from Rev. Dr Hammond's remarks during the praise service, as follows:

"You believe Jesus died, that he wrought miracles that he died on Calvary's cross, but that is not saving faith. I've been looking for an Episcopal minister. At every meeting in Sacramento the Catholic priest attended the meeting. If he is here, I want to shake hands with him. An old darkey in San Jose said that a man's religion is all in his head, cut his head off and his religion is all gone."

We would state, that if the *Post* has made a correct report of the Rev. gentlemen's remarks in his allusion to one of the colored race, by anecdote or otherwise, that the religious colored people of this city will not accept those old plantation phrases as Christian or Christlike, feel free to participate religiously with those who lead a flock, so long as they evince that kind of proslavery or colorphobia spirit when making allusion to the colored race. In making the expression or allusion, it would have been in better taste for the Rev. gentleman to have said, "An old colored man," etc., than that contained in the above extract from the *Post*. Colored people generally can afford, as they have during the present generation, to accept from the Democratic forum slang phrases in consequence of their color, but will not tolerate them from the pulpit without exhibiting a spirit of resentment to the faces of these Christians (?) who use them.

New Hymn Books and Disciplines.

To the Members and Friends of Bethel O. M. E. Church:

I have just received, through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, in this city, from our Book Concern in Philadelphia, Pa., the following assortment of Hymn Books and Disciplines—one hundred of each:

Hymn Books, prices: Plain cloth binding, 50 cents; sheep, 60 cents; roan, 75 cents; gilt roan, $1; Morocco, with gilt edges, $1.25; Morocco, with gilt edges and clasp, $1.50; silk velvet, with border and clasp, $4. This assortment is the new and revised edition of our Hymn Book and Discipline of 1873. The last General Conference, which was held in Nashville, Tenn., in May, 1872, made some new and important changes in our book of Discipline, hence the importance of obtaining a copy. All persons desiring any of the above can be supplied by calling, sending cash or C. O. D. orders to my address.

I. N. Tiffett,
Book Steward of the California Conference of the A. M. E. Church, 106 Bernard St., San Francisco.

An easy observation of the most common, sometimes of the most things in nature, will give the truest lights, where greatest sagacity and industry that slights such observation must leave us in the dark, or, what is worse, amaze and mislead us by false lights. In an inquiry, it is almost everything to be once in a right road.—Burke.

An Introduction.—When the Duke of Newcastle was in this country, a citizen of Cincinnati, who had managed to get introduced to the Duke thus introduced his wife at Pike's Opera House: "Duke, let me introduce you to my wife, Mrs. Judge ——, the daughter of Major Gen. ——, who was brutally massacred by the British and the Indians while gloriously fighting for his country at the battle of the River Raisin."

The Denver Tribune says: If Ann Eliza shall receive from Brigham all the alimony allowed her, and shall continue to lecture successfully, she will be, by the time she secures her divorce, an irresistible temptation to some youth inspired with the grand ambition to marry a woman able to support him.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Bill.

The persons named as committee of arrangements for the nominating committee on Tuesday evening March 23d inst., pursuant to notice at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street, near Mason Street. Mr. P. A. Bell was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Wm. H. Carter Secretary. The following are the names of the general and honorary committees. The officers of the public meeting of the 2nd inst., who were on motion and vote of the meeting added, completes the list, as follows:

For San Francisco—Wm. H. Carter, Solomon Peneton, Wm. M. Smith, Peter Anderson, Henry Smith, Joseph S. Henriques, John A. Barber, W. C. Patrick, J. G. Cary, P. A. Bell, R. J. Fletcher, James Herpro, George Taggood, H. Perkins, D. W. Ruggles, A. Lee, Russell Davis, Warrow Jackson, A. Bristol, Wm. R. Derry, Geo. Lee, A. Waddy, J. A. Reeder, E. W. Parker, John F. Miller, F. J. Vosburg, W. E. Towne, W. H. Blake, Sims Emory, John H. Miller, Wm. H. Hall, H. N. Beatty, E. Cain, N. Pointer, J. T. Callendar, H. S. Morris, Wm. R Gaines, J. E. Francis, James H. Riker, Henry Tolbert, Wm. J. Simmons, Ezekiel Cooper, Samuel A. Smyth, Charles H. Fisher, W. E. Strickland, D. McRunnells, James H. Bell, James R. Wilson, John Sampson, Luke Coleman, James Cofous, Wm. P. Powell, Wm. Rotter, Charles Epps, George A. Duvall.

South San Francisco—George W. Dennis.

Sacramento—B. Cogar, A. L. Jackson, A. Grabbs, R. H. Small.

Stockton—Wm. Robinson, R. H. Miner, E. Quirers.

Oakland—E. A. Clarke, R. Wilkinson, Z. J. Parnell, D. C. Lee.

San Jose—Jacob Overton, Wm. H. Davis, Jerry Johnson.

Watsonville—S. F. Johnson, Chas. King.

Castroville—Wm. H. Brown.

Salinas—Wm. H. Miller, Henry Johnson, J. S. Ross.

Santa Cruz—Joseph Smallwood.

Los Angeles—J. Redding, George VanBuren.

Chico—Wm. H. Stewart, Peter Powers.

Red Bluff—Chas. H. Dolveechio.

Auburn—Richard G. Napier.

Grass Valley—Isaac Sanks.

Nevada City—John H. Hamilton, D. D. Carter.

Sonora—N. N. Stewart.

Volleja—J. J. Landeway, H. P. Pearson, I. P. Clarke.

Napa—J. S. Hatton, Thos. Davis, Geo. Ashley.

Solano—C. A. Gibson, H. Ridgley Dixon—E. Hutton.

Petaluma—Frank V. Miller, G. Looney.

Santa Rosa—John Richards.

Marysville—John C. Jenkins, Thos. Randolph.

Cachesville—Basil Campbell, Capay—N. E. Speights.

San Mateo—Joseph J. Adams.

Redwood—John Lewis.

Oroville—Wm. B. Johnson.

It was on motion resolved that the celebration consist of literary exercises, commencing, at two o'clock in the day, in one of the large halls of this city, as the first part of the programme. In the evening a promenade concert will end the celebration. The chairman, on motion, appointed committees on finance, literary exercises, music, decorating of hall, etc. It was also on motion adopted, that the celebration take place on Monday, April 12th, commencing at two o'clock P. M., with the literary exercises, with a recess at half past five o'clock, returnable at eight o'clock in the evening, when the promenade concert, etc., will commence.

Previous to the adjournment, the President announced the following appointments of committees:

Finance—Wm. M. Smith, *Chairman*; Luke Coleman, Edward Cain, D. W. Ruggles, Anthony Waddy, Henry Smith, Abraham Lee, Wm. R. Derry, Solomon Peneton, Treasurer, ex-officio.

Literary Exercises—Peter Anderson, *Chairman*; Wellington D. Patterick, Solomon C. Peneton, Robert J. Fletcher, Isaiah G. Cary, Wm. P. Powell, Philip A. Bell.

Music—Wm. H. Blake, *Chairman*; Horace Perkins, Henry S. Morris, Wm. J. Simmons, Horace Bently.

Hall—James B. Wilson, *Chairman*; Joseph S. Henriques, James E. Francis, John P. Callender, Wm. H. Carter.

Printing—Wm. Ector, *Chairman*, Andrew S. Bristow, Chas. H. Fisher.

Thanks.—Our thanks are extended to Professor F. G. Carnes for complimentary tickets to his concert, to come off at Dashaway Hall, Monday evening, March 22d, 1875.

Morro for the gold-diggers—Ophir a ledge.

BON BON PARTY
IN AID OF
Monday Evening, March 15th, 1875,
at
WASHINGTON HALL,
Opposite Tubbs' Hotel, EAST OAKLAND.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Henry Langston, Patrick Burns,
John W. Diggs, Moses Jackson,
Fred. W. Bivers, Wilson Lewis, Jr.
Wilson Johnson, Wm. L. G. Jackson,
Angus Dickens, and others.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:
John Moore, Andrew Bell,
Edward A. Jack, Thomas Brown,
Oscar Jackson, Peter Brown.

Tickets, $1.00 per Gentleman.
Wilson Alexander, Jr., Jim Hadley, Jr., Jim Hadley,
Chief Manager. Floor Manager. Floor Manager.

ADMISSION FOR GENTLEMEN, $1.00
LADIES WILL RECEIVE TICKETS FREE.
Supper, Fifty Cents.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
TO THE RESCUE
OF THE
CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

A Grand Mass Meeting will be held on
Monday Evening, March 22nd, 1875,
for the sole but considerations of the future welfare and prosperity of the Church, and to appoint Delegates to the approaching Convention of the Church, and recommending the names of those men are in position, etc., etc.

Hall of the T. M. E. S. Society,
Post St. bet. corner Mason, at 8 o'clock.

By Order of the
CONGREGATION
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
SAMUEL DAVIS,
LEONIDAS H. PRATT,
HARRIS BLAKE,
GEORGE M. COWELL,
And Others.

PICNIC AND BALL
OF THE
UNITED SOCIAL CLUB
The Second Annual Picnic and Ball of the United Social Club will take place on
Monday, April 12th, 1875,
For further notice will be given hereafter.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 9 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
AND
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
YOSS PRESLING, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served to order at all hours. Open day and night.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL ANTHONY, the Great Astrologer and Seer of the age, may be found at No. 838 Howard street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco. They are all a mode of witchcraft, come not demons and spirits, but are simply sciences arising from the laws of nature; and every question can be answered by their true understanding. They will show you how and how to all who want to know. Don't forget the number and street.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease in any form should consult Dr. Peaco, and a free trial bottle of his infallible remedy will be furnished, Express, Post Office address.
FREE!
The only cure known to the Science Science, which will cure in all cases. Sufferers should not delay one moment. Dr. Peaco's Epileptic preparation will not make you worse but better.
FITS OR EPILEPSY
Actually cured, and in well worn cases have by the use of a few bottles of this infallible remedy. Do not fail to send to him for a free bottle of this wonderful remedy, and be
WELL CURED TOO!
Do not confound this with any other remedy you may see, or have seen, as this is entirely different from any other.
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Name, Residence, as well as Post Office Direction and
Address
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
47 William Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
Dear Sir—Please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs, that they, by its use in any position, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, on Hearing it may faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is laboring from these diseases and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT.
69 William St., New York.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made by pure vegetation, and stands the test of time. It is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pain in the Side, Back or Chest, or a lingering cold that settles on the lungs, and will surely break up a cold in a few hours. It is a sure cure for Consumption in its first stages. Try a single dose and be convinced that it is what we say it is. Do not be deceived by taking something else that may be recommended to you as "just as good," or "Metherson," Francisco-street wheat, but get the genuine. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.25 per bottle.
Sold by WM. H. BLAKE, No. 640 Clay Street, below Kearny, and at RYDER'S DRUG STORE, 25 Third, near Market Street, San Francisco. Depot, 214 Kearny st.; JAMES PEARCE, 321 Montgomery st. Others will advertise the city.
All orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered, (Carefully packed) free of charge.
Per Druggists, Terms Cash. Address to the Proprietor, T. DETTER & Co., Portland, Maine.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
Good agents wanted to canvass the city for a reputable enough business. Second class canvassers will be allowed. Apply to T. DETTER & Co.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....567,115 64
TOTAL ASSETS.....$767,115 64
D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. P. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. RIGGS, Secretary.

WANTED.
A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to Steamer or "Methersen," Francisco-street wheat, bet the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock

CALIFORNIA'S FAVORITE
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA.
1862. 1867. 1873.
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINES
427 M MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO CAL.
The Best Family Machine in the World
Every Machine Warranted
For Five Years
Every Purchaser Made a Present of a Useful Article
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
Special Attention Given to Orders sent to
E. W. KELLAR,
427 MONTGOMERY STREET,
S. F.

Board and Lodging in Oakland
MRS. ELIZABETH MARTELL
Has Board or, in an elegant manner, the above-named house, situated on 11th street, near Broadway, Oakland. Rooms can be obtained with or without board. Persons from San Francisco, Sacramento, Stockton, the interior, or other cities, having business to attend to in Oakland, will find this a pleasant place to stay.
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR ROBERT BELL, of Petaluma, has taking the sole agency from that field successfully, in operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons, and is the only one performed in the United States. Prof. Bell challenges any one on the Pacific Coast, to wrestle with him for this operation. The colt each colt can be seen at any time by calling on
DAVID BELL, Agent, Petaluma.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.
534 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of San Francisco and Vicinity that she has taken the Lease of
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, next Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITZERS, CURLS, HAIR JEWELRY, &c., in the latest style of fashion. Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair dressing in the latest fashion. Ladies can depend on their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Harbor Coal, North Carmel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Hickory Coal, Cross Bay Coal, Selingman Bay Coal, Wood, Coke, and Charcoal.
No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Powell and Mason, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker

of San Francisco,
—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't call at the old stand, 25 Third street.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Third Street, bet. Howard and Folsom.

C. H. SCHUTTCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co's. SAN FRANCISCO
All Kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.
COAL,
Dealer and Dealer in
Delivered especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Deposits received and interest paid thereon. Money loaned on approved collateral or deposit-bearer payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada, also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.
This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS H. PRATT, Attorney.
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Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner of Geary, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Curling.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.
534 SACRAMENTO STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CORDAGE COMPANY
Established 1858.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large assortment of new machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any quality, large or small.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 Front Street.

BUTTER!
LARGE STOCK. Low Prices.
TEAS
EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Sansome St.
Between Bush and Pine.

DELMONICO SALOON
HEADQUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
224 and 226 FRONT, Bet. Second and Tehama
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for One Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Fellows' Patent, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and on note or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Board, with the name of the Hotel Omnibus, will be at most Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel, or to any other part of the City, free of charge.
Board & Room, per day, $1.50 and $2.00
Board & Room, per week, $9.00 and $10.00
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE,

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEALER IN
HUMAN HAIR
204 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LIDS OVER HEAD, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

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The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platform, Review of Grant's Administration. The Speeches of the Great Campaign Orators, Republican and Democratic. The Life of Horace Greeley. The Life of Gen. Grant. The Life of Henry Wilson. The Life of Gen. Jackson. The Life of Gen. Lincoln. The Life of Gen. Logan. The Life of Gen. Sherman. The Life of Gen. Thomas. The Life of Gen. Sheridan. The Life of Gen. Hancock. The Life of Gen. Butler. The Life of Gen. Blair. The Life of Gen. Schurz. The Life of Gen. Fremont. The Life of Gen. Banks. The Life of Gen. Frank Blair. The Life of Gen. Hendricks. The Life of Gen. Thurman. The Life of Gen. Hancock. The Life of Gen. Butler. The Life of Gen. Blair. The Life of Gen. Schurz. The Life of Gen. Fremont. The Life of Gen. Banks. The Life of Gen. Frank Blair. The Life of Gen. Hendricks. The Life of Gen. Thurman.
Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence, San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of said firm, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
In Witness Whereof
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before R. F. Joice, Notary, October, 30, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Ladies' fine work done per dozen.
Particular attention paid to ladies' and gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

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HOTEL ABIELENE
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Moth Destroyer of the day. No family should be without it. It saves Thousands Money! Mr. Cyrus Pickenpaugh, Cooshopta, Kidney & Business, Ohio, says, loves Thread, Finds Cold, Mill Sewer, Stockton, Feb. 20, 1875. Sold by Druggists, without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. BICKNAN,
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO.
Beds in Lot, Double or Single, 25 and 35 cents per night.
Rooms from $ to $ o'clock, 25, and 5 to 7 P.M. 50 and 75 cents.
Address Mr. and Mrs. R. L. JACKSON.

WHITE, WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
25 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY HAT STORE
HICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

PLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Kelly),
UNDERTAKERS,
634 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Every possible requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Flint's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—661 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Between Kearny and Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
Coffins and Caskets prepared for Shipment.
Also Agents for Metallic Burial Cases.

ROGERS EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Also Agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Metallic Trunk from Post street to Geary.
Also Agent for Metallic Burial Cases and Metallic Trunk from Post street to Geary.

CRAIG & SON,
633 MARKET STREET,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention.

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IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
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WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
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DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO.
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
PROPRIETOR.
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET.
The below Thin Favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply the customers with the best French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals Furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied with Meals to Order.

WANTED,
by a man as accountant in the Wine Making business, a $125 Cash Loan. Address
C. H. VALENTINE.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, April 25th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
Leave at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting via Panama with the Company's Steamers for NEW YORK.
CONNECTIONS: Cape Ancon Wednesday, March 31st, ALTERNATE ST. ANDREW UNIT.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $100; Steerage, $60—Coin.
FOR PANAMA.
Calling at the following CALIFORNIA, MEXICAN and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, viz: San Diego, Cape St. Lucas, San Jose del Cabo, La Paz, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Port Angel, Acapulco, Port Angel, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Amapala, Libertad, La Union, Amapala, Corinto, San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.
CITY OF PANAMA, Sat., Saturday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
Through tickets able to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, London, Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Bremen.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office corner Leidesdorff and Pacific streets.
JENNINGS S. COX, Agent.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
REGULAR STEAMBOATS TO PORTLAND leaving San Francisco every Saturday at
J. L. STEPHENS,
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AJAX.
Connecting with steamers to ASTORIA and PUGET SOUND, and at PORTLAND with the O. & C. R. R. through to Minnesota, Dakota and Eagle River Valley.
No. 214 Front street.

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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Capital - - $300,000
The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following leading Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing.
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LORILLARD

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Capital.....$300,000

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CHARLES NORWOOD, President.

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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

HARD & IRWIN &...

General Agents.

...20 Sansome St., ...ose St. San Francisco.

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FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

$8,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1835.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

$10,000,000.

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO

430 CALIFORNIA ST.,

AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

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Manufacturer of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Force and

Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit and Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Gravel of all Descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps

HUNT'S BLAST BLOWERS,

For MINING MACHINES and VENTILATING MINES.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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POWELL and BROADWAY STS.

(Prescriptions carefully put up

At reasonable rates.)

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Successors to

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When a class of ten is ready, the lady, who highly recommends any person likely to patronize her, will be waited on for their information at once. "LADY," care P. O. Station A, San Francisco.

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Best Edition for the Family,

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Most Instructive for the Teacher,

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Most Useful for the Minister,

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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Biographical and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner. While the price are sufficiently low to place it within every body's reach.

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Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for this sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a full field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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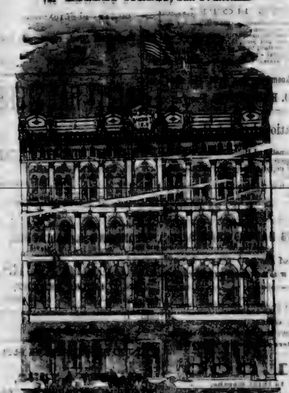
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In every variety or style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

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that can be imported.

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This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning these hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political, Masonic, educational, and general knowledge of the times, it has also lodged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men in the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you will, and the pity is that you do not. Had every thoughtful man fully decided, long before now, that no cough, cold, sore throat, or pulmonary complaint could fasten itself upon him, if he would but promptly use the remedies provided for him, it would be surprising, you should be reluctant to try something else after the many assertions to you, have made of kindred compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated as it can be made, the pungent principle of the Ginger root, is offered to the public in the confident belief that it will prove superior to any other preparation of Ginger ever offered, for while it is as pungent as the best, it is entirely free from the stimulating effect of the latter. It will be found especially beneficial for females who suffer from the debilitating effects of the Ginger, Congestion of the Stomach, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Colic, and all diseases arising from a relaxed or nervous condition of the system. Also recommended for Seasickness, and for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, etc. Apprehensive of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, etc. Apprehensive of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, etc. Apprehensive of

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 20, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Political Quietude.

Since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill the political world has suddenly gone into temporary quietude. Calms always precede storms. The leaders of the Democrats, as also those of the Republicans, are no doubt quietly laying out their designs for a vigorous State campaign. The election of officers, from Governor down to constable, is to come off in September next. The political waters will commence to ruffle about the first part of April, or some three or four weeks hence. The Democracy have lost their principal hobby since the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, that being a fixed law. The "negro equality" hobby has lost nearly all its charms and prestige among the ignorant masses, to be of any effect against such State issues as that which the Republicans will set forth. There will be no National question at issue in the ensuing State campaign. The Force Bill was not passed; Pinchback was not admitted to his seat in the United States Senate, and Louisiana has apparently acquiesced in the Wheeler compromise, and the Arkansas imbroglio is apparently settled. Hence the query is, what will the Democracy substitute for a hobby in four weeks hence? The Chinese question being also apparently played out in consequence of the recent amendment by Congress of the naturalization laws. Each party in this State will now have to stand on its individual merits, without fallacy, and go before the people for their suffrage and support. Immigration, cheap labor, eight hour and ten hour laws, etc., concerns all parties. Hence all will be questions of office and spoils.

The Republicans and Independents would do well to unite their forces to charge on the common enemy, who is quietly arranging for masterly strategetic movements to capture them both. It will be no question with the Democracy which branch of the Republican party—the Republicans proper or the Independents—may be right or wrong. While the Republicans may be fighting each other at the polls, it will be the design of the Democracy to unite all their forces, and for the ostensible object of sweeping both out of existence, as relates to filling all the offices in the State. Although it is apparently quiet, there is great political scheming going on among the leaders of the Democracy.

We wish all Republican voters to be aroused from their apparent lethargy, and get themselves prepared to take part in the coming conventions—primary, county, and State, for a great political battle is expected to be fought in California in September next.

St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by our Celtic citizens with great enthusiasm. They had an imposing procession of military and civic societies. In the evening, several balls were given. The Knights of St. Patrick, a new organization, gave a splendid banquet on the evening of the 16th instant at the new and popular French Restaurant corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, which was attended by many of our eminent citizens.

EAST OAKLAND BON BON PARTY.—A Bon Bon Party was given on Monday evening last, by a committee of young men, at East Oakland, or Brooklyn, in Washington Hall, opposite Tubbs' Hotel. It was a fine affair, but not over largely attended.

Vasquez, the bandit, was hanged at San Jose yesterday, at 1.35 P.M.

Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Celebration Meeting.

The General Committee of Arrangements met in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Tuesday evening last. Several of the sub committees reported progress. The General Committee adjourned to meet at the same place on Monday evening next, March 24th, at 8 P. M. At which time the friends of the movement and public generally are invited to be present at the deliberations.

New Hampshire Election.

The full vote in New Hampshire is Cheney, 39,222; Roberts, 39,163; Waite, 154. The Democrats elect their Congressmen in the First and Second Districts, and the Republicans their Congressmen in the Third District.

William Dona, who was to have been executed yesterday at Modesto, for the murder of John Connelly, at Lagrange, was reprieved by Governor Pacheco until Friday, April 2d.

P. KELLY, the renowned Prize Theatrical Boot Maker, 335 Bush street, expects to compete at the great Centenial Exhibition for the highest medal of award for the manufacture of the best and handsomest styles of gentlemen's fine boots and ladies' and children's gaiters.

LINDSAY & COLLINS, 507 Sansome street, has always on hand the finest assortment of hams, cheese, fresh butter, eggs, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Every economical housekeeper should give them a call.

(From the Austin (Nev.) Reveille Reporter, March 6.)

Cash in Advance—Why Not?

Unpaid subscription bills have long been the rocks on which newspapers split. In fact, we can scarcely recall an instance of the wreck of a newspaper, the mistaken policy of whose publishers it was to give credit, that the disaster—whether caused by bad management or otherwise—was not attributed to this self-same cause, and it cannot be denied that with too many it is one of the causes if not the sole one. Notwithstanding the disastrous examples before them, a considerable number of publishers adhere to the evil system, evidently fearing that its discontinuance would entail a loss of patronage. The greater portion of the financially well-to-do newspapers, both in city and country, long ago adopted a sounder policy, but there are still many others who place annually quite a respectable amount to the wrong side of the profit and loss account on this score. Many of these *advertise* cash in advance, but lack the courage to enforce it. As an illustration of the extent to which this pernicious system is sometimes carried, we will cite an instance that came to our knowledge of a newspaper published in Boston, which was sent to a subscriber for twenty-eight years without a cent of payment, at the end of which time the subscriber being alive and a responsible party was sued for the amount, and it was recovered with interest. Had the publisher never received a penny, the just verdict would have been—"served him right." Why publishers should thus continue to give credit year after year, to unknown parties, it may be from Maine to Oregon, is one of those things that no fellow can find out." There is but one excuse, that we are aware ever offered—"it can't be helped"—but we are not of those who consider this in any way valid. There have been newspapers published in communities where the credit system had a firm foothold—which, alone and unaided, have demanded cash payments, and succeeded, and we believe concerted effort on the part of even the financially weakest of the press, would scarcely fail of a like result. As this is a subject of considerable importance to publishers, we would be pleased to receive communications from those interested, *pro* and *con*, for publication in the *Reporter*. And while they are about it, let the members have a showing in the columns of their own papers, with the view of educating their readers to believe in its propriety. Letters in the *Reporter* are all well enough, as a means of strengthening the nerves of weaker brethren who fear to make the plunge, but any measure that may be inaugurated, looking towards doing away with promiscuous credit, will be doubly strengthened by having even the partial support of the reading public.

The Great Tidal Wave.

VIRGINIA CITY, March, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—The tide of progress sweeps o'er our city, bringing with it feelings of intense interest and joy, scattering its pleasures far and wide, awakening others distant from our metropolitan city from lethargy, while the Dumas Club points them to a better destiny, carrying those who embrace a glorious of Reform further across

"That tideless sea
Which ceaseless rolls eternally."

Our second meeting, set aside by the Speaker for essays, came, filling the members with expectation of hearing something that might prove an intellectual treat. So it was not astonishing to be able to greet at the meeting the *elite* of our city. Their were ladies gaudily dressed, looking as fascinating, as healthy, and as fondly as elsewhere and our "fun ensued." C. H. Jackson occupied the chair with all that *eclat* demonstrative to a warm hearted mountaineer. He, like those who prove the loss and sinner of the Virginia Dumas Social and Literary Club, earnestly believes that under the rule of men entirely great "the pen is mightier than the sword."

Brave, brawny men—brave in acts, pure in their examples—all honored the club with their presence to listen for once to one of San Francisco's adopted sons, Andrew Hall. After the usual proceedings of the meeting Mr. H. was introduced, and delivered an essay on the subject of education. Criticism would indeed result in total failure, were I to indulge in the same. But, be it as it is, and to the gentleman's credit, too. He handled the subject in a manner denoting that we may yet expect something very grand from his pen. He is an earnest speaker, as yet a little too cautious, but his presence denotes talent. He said "that the question of education was of vast importance. It was the only boon that brought other great nations to position and honor, and would fit us for positions where caste would be obliterated forever by the brilliancy of our intellectual attainments." He quoted remarks made by Greely and Lincoln in regard to his subject, and throughout his discourse he held the attention of his audience, and you may be assured the plaudits of his friends were numerous. A vote of thanks was also extended and gratefully received.

On Tuesday, March 5th, Gen. H. Rogers lectured before the club on the Life and Services of Josephine, Empress of France, setting forth her acts in a light befitting one imbued with love, patience, and self-sacrificing spirit. He earnestly implored those around him to acquit themselves like true lovers of humanity, to be just and true, and leave to the world a legacy, grand for its love of all that is good. Young Rogers talked for two hours, and traced the subject of his lecture from her birthplace in the Island of Martinique to her death bed. He is rather young, but an energetic worker and something of a speaker. He may yet prove useful to us, as he is yet young and ambitious—It is to be hoped not too much so.

The Club extended an invitation to gentleman, resident of Carson, Mr. Theodore Cromwell, to address them. The event caused a greater stir than ever before; for, it is said that he is an attentive reader and an orator. The Tuesday came, and with it came the gentleman aforesaid mentioned. He is rather short in stature, light complexion, neat in form, and of a prepossessing appearance. The subject was not noted for any new theories, yet it was handled with remarkable perspicuity. It was rather an appeal than an argument upon the race to which we belong. As he entered the door of the Club Room the meeting was called to order, and the chairman announced that the orator of the evening was present. Secretary Rogers then rose, and in behalf of the Club extended a hearty welcome to him, and to all who would uphold the cause that might yet lead to have good effect. After our business was over, Mr. Cromwell ascended the rostrum. He commenced by congratulating his audience on the propitious occasion that had afforded him the honor of appearing before the members of the Virginia Dumas Social and Literary Club; he also congratulated the citizens of Virginia City on their success in having formed an association devoted to a cause needed throughout our land.

I would indeed be pleased to give you a more copious synopsis of the address—as able a one as any which has ever reached my ears. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close great excitement followed, as his friends took him captive by the hand, congratulating him on his endeavors. The Secretary then rose, and made some few remarks, on a subsequent occasion he will be enrolled among those of the honorary members, which motion was unanimously seconded and adopted. Mr. Cromwell responded in a very touching manner, declaring his appreciation of the great honor so unexpectedly conferred on him.

The President then stated that he would receive his friends at the residence of Mrs. A. Scott. A goodly company accordingly wended their way thither. Among those in dies present, I noted Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Scott, Miss Young, of Carson, and many others. The gentlemen were more numerous. The President occupied the head of the table; Mr. Cromwell the foot. Many a bumper was drunk, and joviality was the order of the day. The rendering conversation, *vide a lois*, lasted until the wee small hours, when the ladies retired. The gentlemen then serenaded the ladies at their residences. On the whole, the strut was one that will long be pleasantly remembered by those who reside on the Comstock.

The big bonanza went back on the boys a little; yet they stand it well.

The Club sends its compliments; also thanks for favors. We would be pleased to meet you this way.

Yours truly,
G. H. R.

[Our correspondent will please write with ink in future, and also on one side of the paper only; his writing in pencil having become blurred, was barely decipherable, and the practice of writing on both sides of the sheet is against all rules governing writers for the public press. We will endeavor to visit Virginia City some time in the near future.—ED.

Correspondence.

OMAHA, Neb., March 13, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—You will find enclosed a letter from Mr. P. H. Clark, of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the question of the proposed National Convention, which may be of interest to your readers.

Respectfully yours,
E. R. WILLIAMS.

P. S.—I would be pleased to have the views of the Editor on the question of a National Convention. Shall it be confined to colored men, or shall it be opened to all persons who are friendly to the civil rights of colored men?

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1875.

E. R. Williams, Esq.

DEAR SIR—I received some days since your note, calling my attention to the sad condition into which our people seem to be falling. About this time of its reception I had delivered an address which fully expressed my feelings concerning the direction in which we are drifting. This I mailed to your address, and hope you received.

Evidence is accumulating to show that the white men of the North and the white men of the South are about to clasp hands with the same warmth and fraudness which marked their union in the times before the war, and upon the altar of which they stand while receiving their cold friendship, the negro will lay as a victim.

I am sorry to think this—sorry that we are falling so far behind—but I have this comfort—we have emerged from the revolution with freedom, with citizenship over large areas, with the ballot. With these we must battle for wealth, education, and social consideration.

I would like to meet in convention with the thinking colored men of the nation; I think it would do good. Our last convention was a failure, because we were overwhelmed by a set of political bummers, who either held office or sought office. They took possession of the convention, wrangled for a week, and then adjourned, having done more harm than good. From another convention, Good Lord deliver us.

For a convention somewhere out of Washington I should vote, but never for one in that city.

Hoping that, as so frequently happens in private life, our *anticipations* of Democratic rule may be worse than the reality,

I remain,
Sincerely yours,
PETER H. CLARK.

☞ We will give an opinion ere long.—ED.

PROFESSOR CARNES' CONCERT.—Professor F. G. Carnes has a Complimentary Concert tendered him, which comes off at Dashaway Hall, Post street, Monday evening next. Everybody should go. Tickets, 50 cents.

LETTERS.—W. A. C., New Haven, Conn.; Justin Holland, Wm. T. Boyd, Cleveland, Ohio; Wm. T. Plummer, Ontario, Canada; J. D. Kelly, Philadelphia, [Pa.; Andrew Hall, Virginia City, Nev.; E. R. Williams, Omaha, Neb.; John Jones, Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISING.—Newspaper advertising may be compared to a vigilant and watchful salesman, who not only invites business relations, but goes after the public into its private walks and ways, and its effective success must depend largely on the skill employed in presenting the merits of any article to the public eye so as to produce the best results.

Cremation appears to have been practiced in this country in the ages anterior to its occupancy by our present race. In the region of North Carolina the custom was to cover the body with clay, and build a fire upon it, which not only consumed the body but converted the clay into a hardened mass or sarcophagus. In the region of Indiana it appears to have been the custom to place the body with the fuel within an oven of clay, the ashes being left in the receptacle after incineration.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
TO THE RESCUE
CHRISTIAN CHURCH.
A Grand Mass Meeting will be held on
Monday Evening, March 22nd, 1875,
to take into consideration the Actions of the Democratic Officers of the A. B. C. Railroad Co., in rejecting Members for daring to speak their rights in the management of the Company, and denouncing the actions of those who are in power, at the
Hall of the Y. M. C. B. Society,
Pacific Street, near Kearny, at 8 o'clock.
A. T. HOUSTON,
ALBERT BARRY,
JOHN MARTIN,
ANNOUNCED TO SPEAK
HARRY H. LEE,
GEORGE H. BLODWELL,
And Others.

PICNIC AND BALL
OF THE
UNITED SOCIAL CLUB
The Second Annual Picnic and Ball of the United Social Club will take place at
Monday, April 12th, 1875.
☞ Further notice will be given hereafter.

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YORK & FARNLEY, Proprietors.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Hours day and night.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL, the Celebrated Astrologer, Post Now Before the public, continues to Cast Nativities, Give Advice, Tell where to locate Mines, Business Stands, Residences, Where to Travel, Marriage, Absent Friends, Lost Articles, Stolen Property, Etc. Etc. They are all kinds of wonderful. Those all diseases of the blood, nerves, nervous exhaustion from any cause, and some freakishly incurables. They will come to see them and both tell all who want it. Don't fail to call.

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Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to send their Post Office, Express, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by return mail, FREE!
The only cure being the Enormous cheapness, which one can by any other business; are costly to be. Price is a regular physician, and does make the investment.
Yours truly,
DR. C. H. MILLER, 181 William St., New York.

FITS OR EPILEPSY
A study for years, and he will warrant a cure to the worst of cases.
Do not fail to send to him for a free bottle; it costs nothing, and will
WILL CURE YOU.
no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials sent with
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Worth $1000 to the Pacific Appeal
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I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
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for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,
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DR. T. F. BURT.
69 William St., New York.

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CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Quarantied.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetable, and stands the test of many years. It is a safe and sure remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, and every case curable, and will give cure in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.
DOSE—For a grown person a wineglass(ful) three times a day before each meal, or a tablespoonful as often as the cough is troublesome. It has a better effect taken in small doses.
PRICE.—$1.25 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by WM. H. MAKE, No. 632 Clay Street, Sherry Exchange, and at DETTER'S DRUG STORE, The Nine Pines, corner Washington, H. H., FLORIDA & CO., corner Jackson and Battery streets, and by the principal Druggists of San Francisco. Orders by mail or express, addressed to T. DETTER, 33 Kearny st., SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. Descriptive circulars sent for.

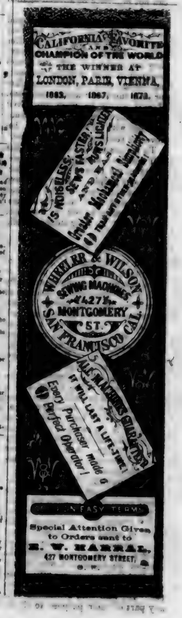
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Where she is prepared to Manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., from Combings, Dyeing, Bleaching, and Shampooing. Ladies having orders will be called for at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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LEADER OF FASHION,
IS ALWAYS HIS OR HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF ALL THE
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Signed,
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By W. W. Montague, Attorney.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before R. V. Joice, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

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7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Stockton, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
12.00 Noon, (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Stockton with Express Train for Sacramento, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton and Lathrop, with Express Train for Sacramento, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
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Sundays—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 P.M.
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Sundays—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 P.M.
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Sundays—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 P.M.
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Sundays—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 P.M.

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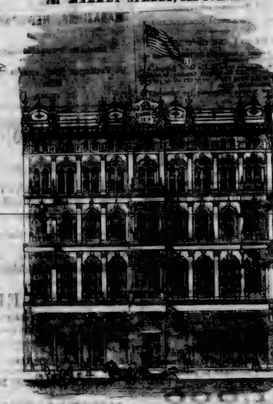
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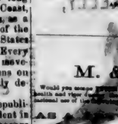
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CLAS. CRESCWITH.....Sacramento.

MASTERS STATE.

WM. C. BELL.....Carnahill, Sumter.
ISRAEL FRANCIS, JOHN S. FOWLER.....Washington, D. C.
Rev. J. W. HACK.....1057 Pine street, San Francisco.
Rev. J. MONROE.....Washington City, D. C.
WM. RUTLEDGE, JOHN PARSONS.....New Orleans, La.
— WELLS.....St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN JONES.

E. R. Williams, of Omaha, has recently returned to Omaha, from a visit to Chicago, sends us a copy of the *Chicago Journal* of March 11th, containing in its columns a sketch of John Jones of the latter city, as follows:

CHICAGO'S MOST DISTINGUISHED COLORED CITIZEN.

It has already been announced that County Commissioner John Jones and wife will this afternoon and evening celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of their arrival in Chicago, by a social entertainment to their friends at their residence, 43 Ray street. The thirty years in Chicago of Mr. and Mrs. Jones has made for them many friends, and the gathering cannot fail to be largely attended, and to be an occasion of unusual interest. There will be the old residents present who, with Mr. Jones, have seen and been a part of the great changes of the last thirty years. There will be those who sympathized with and aided him in his early and persistant efforts in behalf of his own—the colored race. They will recall together with unspeakable interest many incidents of the time—well, very long ago—when it was a crime to be a negro in Illinois, and almost as bad to be known as a friend to the negro. There will be revived reminiscences of the underground railroad, the raid of old John Brown, the black laws of Illinois, the sharp struggles between freedom and slavery, the growth and development of the city and old citizens dead and gone.

Two or three of Mr. Jones' friends who could not be present this evening, took time by the forelock, and called on him at his home last evening, to congratulate him on his long, successful life in chicago. They were cordially received and hospitably treated, experiencing a foretaste of the feast of reason and the flow of the soul with which the guests will be entertained to-day. In the course of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Jones related many things about their early experiences and struggles that are worth repeating, though Mr. Jones modestly insisted that he must be kept in the background as much as possible. Thirty years ago to-day they arrived in Chicago a young, newly-married couple after a two days' journey from Alton where Mr. Jones had gone from Memphis, his early home. On the route from Alton to Chicago, so great was the feeling and prejudice against persons of color, they were closely watched and came near being arrested and detained on suspicion that they were fugitive slaves. The driver, however, felt sure they were allright, because he said they traveled in the day-time and made no effort to conceal themselves! They found Chicago a city of 1,200 inhabitants. Incidentally Mr. Jones remarked that thirty years ago to-day there was not a particle of frost in the ground in Chicago.

They had, after paying their expenses of the journey, $3.50 with which to commence life. A cottage of one room rented at the northeast corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue. A shop 6½ by 20 feet—Mr. Jones was a tailor by trade—was obtained at the place which is now the Clark street entrance to the Sherman House. The $3.50 was judiciously laid out in furnishing their house, and by pawning his watch Mr. Jones purchased a couple of stoves, one for his house and one for his shop. C. C. Hanson, a colored man, still living, gave the new-comers credit for groceries to the amount of $3. This was their start in life.

At this time Mr. Jones first learned to read, although free-born, he was excluded from all schools, and it was only by his own efforts, that he came to Chicago, that he learned to read and write. He speaks in the kindest terms of Dr. Dyer and L. C. Paine Frost, who were always friends of the colored race. Mr. Frost, in his earliest days, did all of Mr. Jones' writing. One day he announced that he should not write for him any longer; he must learn to write for himself. To this incident Mr. Jones attributes his first efforts in that direction.

The whole life of Mr. Jones has been spent in the devotion to the welfare of his own race. He labored incessantly for years to break down prejudices that existed against them, and the laws that ground them down. At the same time he has never ceased to work for the elevation of the race, morally and intellectually, and to make them worthy of the new conditions and responsibilities at which he has had the satisfaction of seeing them arrive. His house early became the rendezvous and headquarters for abolitionists black and white. John Brown made frequent visits there, and talked over again and again, with Mr. Jones his contemplated raid into Virginia. Brown advised his friends to lay in a stock of sugar and cotton, saying that he was going to raise the price of these articles. Brown was looked upon as a brave, sturdy old hero, but eccentric, and his schemes were regarded as visionary and impracticible by those to whom they were confided. Fred. Douglass, however, gave it as his opinion, on one occasion, that somebody was going to get killed! After the trouble had subsided, Brown gathered all the Sharp's rifles and revolvers he could get, and shipped them to Pennsylvania and Maryland for use of his warfare on the slave States. He intended to use the Cumberland Mountains as his stronghold, from which to make raids. Many of these rifles were buried among these mountains for future use, and said Mr. Jones, they will be found there some day. Brown was a praying man, as Mr. Jones states that he in but there was always something striking and peculiar in the prayers of the hero of Harper's ferry. They were fighting prayers, and always full of passages like this: 'Oh Lord, enable us to gird our swords about our loins.'

Mr. Jones regards none of the labors of his life with more satisfaction than his warfare upon the black laws of this State, which were not fully wiped out of the statute books till after the war of the rebellion. It seems hardly possible, says Mr. Jones that ten years ago no black or mulatto forced was allowed in Illinois unless he had a 'certificate of freedom, and then only by giving bond with approved security would not become a charge upon the county in which he resided. Within ten years a colored or mulatto person would be hunted down and driven from the free State of Illinois, unless he could produce a document like this:

United States of America, } ss
State of Illinois, Madison County. }

To all to whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye, that John Jones, a person of color, about 21 years of age, five feet six inches high, mulatto complexion, has exhibited, presented and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county and State aforesaid, a certificate duly authenticated of FREEDOM, as such person of color. Has a scar over the left eyebrow, a scratch across the cheek bone, a scar on the left shin bone, a tailor by trade.

Now, therefore, I, William Tyler Brown, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison county, State of Illinois, do certify that said Jones is a free person of color, a resident or citizen of the State of Illinois, and entitled to be respected accordingly in person and property at all times and places in the due prosecution of his lawful concerns.

In testimony whereof, I have to these presents signed my name and affixed the seal of said court at Edwardsville, this 28th day of November in the year of our Lord 1844.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, Clerk.

The black code contained provisions even more strenuous than the one requiring a certificate. Any black person or mulatto without such certificate was, by law, deemed a runaway slave. He should be arrested, advertised and hired out to the highest bidder. He could be seized by any citizen, without process or complaint, and was not allowed a trial by a jury. Any person employing a colored person to this State who had no certificate was fined and imprisoned. It was a high misdemeanor to harbor or secrete a person of color who might be a fugitive slave. No black or mulatto person could give evidence against a white man. In Illinois the negro certainly was deemed to have no rights which the white man were bound to respect.

As late as 1864 Mr. Jones published an address to the people of the State, to Governor Yates and the legislature, urging the appeal of these infamous statutes. Petitions were circulated, agitation was kept up, and they were finally repealed. As showing what changes have taken place, Mr. Jones mentions that when the repeal was before the legislature, State Senator, now United States Senator, Logan made a long argument against allowing negroes as much as a passage through the state. He said they with no unkindness, as he entertains the highest regard for Senator Logan now, were not fit even here in Cairo, was willing to pass a special act enfranchising Mr. Jones, for whom he had kind feelings, but not the entire race. Mr. Jones says he has the happiness of seeing the repeal carried, the laws wiped out forever, and the further satisfaction of firing a salute on the occasion at Springfield.

Mr. Jones desires to say in behalf of his race that the great reason why they are so poor is the fact of the black laws. Up to the time of the repeal the black man of Illinois had no standing. He could not accumulate property; he had no inducement to be either industrious or saving. And, though the laws are gone, the effects are still visible.

Mr. Jones was instrumental in sending thousands of fugitives to Canada. On the day after the signing of the Fugitive Slave law by Mr. Fillmore ten car loads were sent from free State to anti-slave country across the line to save them from being returned to slavery. But these things are all over now, and, as he says, he has lived to see the Declaration of Independance carried out in its truest sense.

Mr. Jones was unwilling to speak much of his own personal success in life. "But if any be said of him that from the humble beginning already narrated he has come to be a man of wealth. His integrity is of the highest order, and as soon as he became eligible to any place, he was elected to the responsible office of County Commissioner. This was in 1871. He drew the short term, and was re-elected in 1872 for three years. He is not old yet, only 52, and his wife is younger still. He has one daughter. His own people the colored race, owe him a debt of gratitude they will never be able to repay. We hope to have him among us for many years longer and more like him. This afternoon and up to ten o'clock this evening he will hold a reception at his residence, where he will be happy to see his friends, un-colored as well as colored.

The Negro and Civil Rights.

The lamented Charles Sumner was characterized by his unswerving devotion to the inalienable rights of manhood without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Hence he was the friend of the negro and an uncompromising advocate of his liberty, his enfranchisement and his civil rights. The Lord spared him to see the negro freed and enfranchised. The faithful Sumner then entered with peculiar zeal with the work of securing to the colored man the full enjoyment of all the civil rights claimed and enjoyed by white citizens, aiming thereby to make the negro as free and as happy as any other class of Americans. To this end he prepared, with the assistance of Prof. John M. Langston, a distinguished negro lawyer, what is known as Sumner's Civil Rights Bill. This he pressed upon Congress against every species of opposition till his death, at which time his bill had gained much favor. With his expiring breath he appealed to the nation through his associate to respect the God-given rights of the black man; to approve his bill for which he contended as does the Christian minister for the faith once delivered to the saints, and pleaded for its adoption by congress as one of the laws of the land. He died. The bill was passed in the Senate. Now the Senate has passed it in its modified form—the extraction of the school clause—and the Clarksville has approved it, thus making it a law.

The bill literally guarantees to the colored citizens of the United States certain rights and privileges hitherto denied them on the sole ground of color. How efficient the law will prove, or how faithfully it will be carried out, remains to be seen. But in the light of the history of legislation against matured, long standing, radical and popular prejudices, we must admit that to secure the ends aimed at by the Civil Rights Bill, the negro, to whom it relates, must prove himself worthy of the privileges the bill confers. It affords a certain equality for the enjoyment of which the negro must have the same mental and moral qualifications the white man has, else he will be as a fish out of his natural element. A hog may ride in a Pulman car, but that will not change his hogship, or make him any more respectable than the hog in his more congenial hog-pen. If he wishes to occupy a Pulman car with acceptability and ordinary comfort, he must renounce the hog fraternity and be every whit an intelligent gentleman. So with the negro. He is a subject of prejudice; and this prejudice is founded on the presumption that he is inferior in acquired attainments, such as ordinarily characterize the gentleman. He must prove by his accomplishments that this presumption is false. He must prove himself worthy, and as worthy as anybody else as far as his duty to himself is concerned, of all that he claims as a man. It is to be regretted that this proof is demanded, but that does not change the fact. If such proof cannot be given by reason of incapacity, the Civil Rights Bill will become a dead letter—*The National Monitor.*

Secrecy is for the happy—misery, hopeless misery, needs no veil; ander a thousand suns it dares act openly.

Mass Meeting of Citizens of Harrodsburg, Ky.

From the "American Citizen" of March 13th; a paper published by colored men, in Lexington, Ky.

An enthusiastic mass meeting of the good citizens—white and colored—of Harrodsburg, Ky., was held in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Friday, March 5th, 1875.

G. H. Graham was called to the chair; J. T. Harris appointed Secretary. The meeting was called to order by the chair, prayer by Rev. P. Johnson. The object of the meeting was stated to be the consideration of the 'Civil Rights Bill' and the duties and obligations ensuing therefrom. The following named persons were appointed (by the chair) as committee on resolutions: John Davis, atty., R. F. Wilson, Henry Morgan, J. T. Harris, Jno. Spillman, atty.

During their absence the meeting was entertained by remarks from the chair setting forth the necessity of such or similar meetings among the citizens generally, in order, with mutual understanding, that all *good* citizens might act in concert in support of law and order, and thereby deter the reckless from provoking disturbance, &c.

The committee returned, and reported the following resolutions which were discussed by the following gentleman and Mrs. Fanny Harper: Hon. Nat. Gaither, Capt. G. McAfee, John C. Thompson, John Davis, Wm Allen, John Spillman, Jos. Ewing, Elder Graham, and adopted unanimously.

WHEREAS, The law, commonly called the "Civil Rights Bill," has passed the Congress of the United States and received the signature of the President and become a part of the law of the land; and

WHEREAS, The author of said bill (the ever-to-be lamented Charles Sumner) only designed to place all citizens upon a common level before the law, that the *humble* and *exalted*, the *rich* and the *poor*, the *white* and the *black*, might have equal facilities to procure a life that was mission in developing their common country, blessing humanity, and honoring God, the father of us all; and

WHEREAS, During the consideration of said bill by Congress, much was said and written, that evidently misrepresents both the letter and spirit of the bill, as well as the intent of its author and friends of the measure, when argument was exhausted, and ridicule lost its point, and the social circle and the privacy of the family were said to be in danger, &c., thus inflaming the passions of the evil disposed and misleading the ignorant; therefore, while we hail with joy and receive with gratitude the investure of Civil Rights secured to all citizens of this land of the free and home of the brave, we shall strive, God helping us, to so exercise them that none may have just cause of complaint, and the nation may never regret this noble act of justice.

Resolved, That in our humble opinion there is a radical difference between civil and social rights. The former is the investment of the *freemen*, the latter is limited by the circle of private interest, pleasure and affection. Within the sacred arena none may enter unbidden, and from it the unwelcome may be rightfully expelled.

Resolved, That we conjure our people to be cautious, considerate and respectful to all; to refrain from all word and acts, that may offend and mar the peace of society. The Government has spoken to us and committed the future to our hands. Our destiny will be (under God) what we choose to make it.

Resolved, That industry, economy intelligence, morality and religion are the five points of permanent private and public process. These *virtues we ought*, we *must*, we *will* cultivate, if we hope to succeed in life.

Resolved, That with malice to none and charity to all, we enter upon the pathway of freemen, hoping that through the good council, wise advice and patient forbearance of all good citizens to win a position of honorabe usefulness among this great Christian people on the soil of our nativity.

The proceedings of said meeting are requested to be furnished the various papers printed in the State: Observer and Reporter, Harrodsburg, Ky.; American Citizen, Lexington, Ky.; Louisville Courier-Journal and Commercial. Louisville, Ky. J. J. HARRIS, Sec'y.
Rev. G. H. GRAHAM, Chairman.

A True Story.

At the rehearsal of "Henry V." at Booth's the other day, says the N. Y. Sun, the kings and the dukes, and their generals had gone thro' with their parts the Archbishop of Canterbury had told how bees "like soldiers, armed in their stings, make boot upon the Summer's velvet buds," and Mrs. Quick and Corporal Nym and Pistol and Bardolph and Fluellin had spoken the pieces the immortal bard had set for them to speak. There was other work to be done, not by the great lights of the drama, but by their subordinates, the supernumeraries, who come in like ciphers to give value to the more significant figures of the play.

In the midst of the scene a delicate, pale-faced woman fell to the floor in a faint. A dozen ready hands raised the sinking form, and there was no lack of sympathy for the sufferer as she began to show signs of life. In the green room she was surrounded by pitying companions, who sought in vain to discover the cause of her trouble. At last that real woman, Mary Wells, came to her side and put her arm around the neck of her sister.

"What is the matter, child" asked Mrs. Wells.

"The poor weak girl whispered, "I am starving. It has been three days since I tasted food."

In the next minute Mrs Wells had made the fact known to Mr. Jarrett, and in the next that openhearted fellow was in a neighboring restaurant giving an order for a hearty meal for the famishing supernumerary. When the girl appeased her hunger Miss Wells went among the actors and raised $40 for the sufferer. She took her to her lodgings, and found the girl's husband dying of consumption, and her mother and four little children suffering from the want of food. The actress, who had not been on the stage before, was the sole support of the family.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, Our subjects on the Pacific Coast are suffering from the recent depreciation in government currency and securities, the Emperor orders the immediate resumption of specie payments by the government, and that, hereafter every dollar of greenbacks be declared equal to its equivalent in gold.

NORTON I.

WHEREAS, The land policy of the Washington authorities is detrimental to the interests of the Emperor and his subjects in California, it is ordered that all lands held under so-called Mexican grants be placed in the hands of our English and German agents, to be disposed of in small lots at low prices, the money therefor to be placed to our credit with our London bankers.

NORTON I.

How many think Daniel Webster spoke truly when he said: "Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded is its patron, but how few humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a printed sheet without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of schoolmates who had, and those who had not, access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were decidedly superior in debate, composition and general attainments.

We take greater pains to persuade others that we are happy than in endeavoring to think so ourselves.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 27, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Amnesty.

It is an undeniable fact that, notwithstanding the blood and treasure which has been shed and lost by Union men in consequence of the slaveholders' rebellion, nearly all the rebels have been pardoned by amnesty enacted by the general government. Since the Civil Rights Bill was first introduced by the late Charles Sumner down to its enactment but a short time ago, there has been more disposition manifested to prevent the loyal colored men who went to the war, having their full civil rights to help maintain the Government than there has been to proscribe the ex rebels, who were the avowed enemies of the Government.

While an ex-rebel is tolerated in every right and privilege, it seems to be death even to many persons, and also with some Republicans, that the Civil Rights bill is actually a law of the land. In some cities and towns in Illinois, New Jersey, and a few other places, there has been more alarm made about a few colored men going into a hotel or theatre in common with ex-rebels and other people, without discrimination as regard to color, than there were in some cases during the war, when thousands of our Union men were shot down with rebel bullets. The true meaning of these colorophobists is, that all 'ex-rebels ought to have more civil rights than the many thousands of colored men who went to the rescue of the Government in time of its peril. It is also a lamentable fact, that while there are many Republican and Independent newspapers who advocated the Amnesty bill, up to the passage of the Act by Congress many of these Northern journals never wrote a line in advocacy of the Civil Rights bill. It seems strange to us how bold some of these hypocritical journals can now speak in defence of the Civil Rights bill.

Besides this satanic-like press to which we allude, there is a class of Republicans and Independents who daily congratulate colored men on the streets on the final passage of the Civil Rights Bill, who have since the passage of the Amnesty Bill been as silent as death on the Civil Rights Bill; and, since it has passed, are the most boisterous in their outspoken expressions in favor of the measure. We yet believe in the maxim that "Those who are not for us in the time of our troubles, are against us," and if the measure was right when it was enacted but a short time ago by Congress, it was also right when it was placed as one of the planks in the National Republican platform in 1872, and that the hypocritical Republican newspapers, as also all the hypocritical colorphobia Republicans who are now so loud mouthed in their congratulations on the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, should have come to the rescue long ago. But as the Civil Rights Bill has now become a law of the land, the colored citizens are bound to regard it as a strictly Republican measure, and a redemption of the Republican party's promise, as no Democratic member in either branch of Congress voted for its enactment. The Democratic party, as also the Independents, are in adilemma as to how they shall get up the cheek to make a bid for the colored vote, in view of their record on the Civil Rights Bill—the former in Congress, and many of the latter in our State Legislature, last session, on the Public School Bill.

LETTERS—received from John G. Jones, Chicago, Ill.; John R. Blackburn, Zenia, Ohio; R. J. Fletcher, Quincy, Ill.; I. B. Barton, Stockton, Cal.; R. K. Williams, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. A. Morris, Los Angeles.

The Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Bill Celebration.

The General Committee of Arrangements for the above named celebration, to come off in Agricultural Hall in this city, on Tuesday, April 20th, met in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall on Wednesday evening last. The Committee on Literary Exercises and other sub-committees, reported progress, and other subjects were discussed relative to making the celebration a spirited and successful affair. After which the Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening next, at which time all interested in the movement are invited to be present at the deliberation.

Stockton.

A Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Celebration is to come off at Stockton on Wednesday evening next. It will, no doubt, be a spirited affair. The Committee has spared no pains in their endeavors to make the occasion imposing and grand. We urge all, from every locality in the State, who can make it convenient, to cheer our friends and co-laborers in Stockton with their presence. We call attention to their programme, published in another column of the paper.

The 'Chronicle" to the Rescue.

There is a class of newspapers in this State which scorns the idea of being called Democratic, yet they condescend to use such "Jim Crow" slang that a sound, consistent, out-and-out Democratic paper, like the *Examiner*, will not stoop to do in its logical discussions against the reconstruction measures, or when advancing its opinion on anything in connection with the Civil Rights Bill. The *Chronicle*, of Wednesday last, in its arraignment of the *Bulletin* and *Call* for their mean and sly attacks, and insinuations against the colored people as a class, shows those papers up, as follows:

"The *Bulletin* of Monday contained an uncalled-for attack upon the colored citizens of San Francisco in the shape of an imaginary occurrance in the office of the Chief of Police. An attempt is made to ridicule the colored people, as a class, by representing an unbounded ignorance of all the known laws of language, and to cast contempt upon the Civil Rights bill. "The citizen of African extraction" is represented as belonging to "one of the first circles, from the untainted tone of his conversation and the gorgeous pattern of his necktie," and as applying to officer Clarke for a warrant against a whisky-seller for dosying him the privileges accorded to white men who practice at his bar. After a preliminary discussion, in which the officers indulges in a string of high-strung phrases intended to ridicule the rights conferred on the blacks, the applicant is made to say:

"'Dat's jes what I tole you, boss. When I goes into the s'loon 'and axes the man for a drink of beer, he puts an old tea-cup on the counter with one side bitten out, and empties it full of slops. Den de feller axes two bits, an' says dat's de kind of beer they keeps a purpose for niggers."

There are about two thousand highly respectable colored citizens in San Francisco; they possess more than the average standard of intelligence; they are good citizens and are engaged in all sorts of honorable industrial employment. Yet they are held up to ridicule and made the occasion and instrument of throwing contempt upon a law passed for their protection—a law endeared to them because it was the dying legacy of their best friend, Charles Sumner.

There is no other class of people in the community whom the *Call* and *Bulletin* dare to attack in so villainous a manner. Those journals lose no opportunity to cast ridicule upon the negro and opprobrium upon their cause, and the cowardice is the more noticeable when we reflect with what cautious tenderness the *Call*, especially, threads its way among the prejudices of all other classes and nationalities.

An immigrant, in describing the demise of a brother "out in Kansas," made use of the sentence, "He laid down on the bread of his back and let what little breath he had leak out of him."

Zion Church Revival Meetings.

Revival meetings are being held in the Zion A. M. Church, Stockton street, between Sacramento and Clay street. They will continue during next week. Rev. W. H. Hillery is the Pastor. The meetings have been well attended, and with prospects of increasing interest next week.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, March 19th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

SIR—John Jones Lodge, No. 7, A. F. and A. Masons, of Chicago, had their new Masonic Hall, No. 320, South Clark Street, Chicago, dedicated on Monday, March the 15th, and among the most prominent Masons who were present on that occasion was John Jones, Past Grand Master; Wm. L. Darrow, Past Grand Master; Alfred Bennett, Past Master; Wm. H. Seldon, Past Master; Wm. D. Perry, Past Master; Geo. J. Smith, Dis. Deputy Grand Master; H. C. Waring, W. Master of the North Star Lodge, No. 1; James L. Taylor, W. Master of Hiram Lodge, No. 14, and a number of others. We had the pleasure of meeting one of our old citizens, Brother R. H. Williams, W. Master of W. D. Matthews Lodge, No. 8, Omaha, Nebraska, now on a visit to his former home. After the ceremonies had been performed, the above named brethren delivered some very touching addresses to the member of the fraternity.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN JONES,
W. M. J. J. Lodge, No. 7,
Chicago, Ill.

Political Matters.

The President's course on Louisiana affairs, is approved by the Senate.

Senator Booth voted with the Democrats on the Louisiana question.

The following vote passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 23: Resolved, That the action of the President in protecting the Governor in Louisiana, of which W. P. Kellogg is the Executive, and the people of that State against domestic violence, and in enforcing the laws of the United States in that State, is approved.

Skillful Engineering.

We have a slip from a Philadelphia paper, giving some particulars of the tunnel through the Musconetcong Mountains, on the line of the Easton and Amboy Railroad. The length of the tunnel is about 5000 feet, through a mountain some 450 feet above grade. In making a tunnel, as our readers doubtless know, we have given a bill in which is to be bored, the position at the ends of the hole, and the grade at which it is to be run; and as two headings are run at once, from each end, it is very desirable that they should be on the same line, and should conform to grade, so that they will meet in the middle of the hill. The length, direction, and grade of the headings must then be calculated from outside measurements; and it becomes an interesting matter, after the work is completed, to see how closely the lines, as actually run, conform to the requirements. In the case of Musconetcong Tunnel, the statements are made that the length, as ascertained by chaining over the mountains, only differed from the actual length, measured after the headings were completed, by six and four-tenths inches, that the center lines of the two headings were only out of line about one three-hundredths of an inch where the heading met, and that the grades of the two headings, where they met, coincided to within one-eighth hundredth of an inch.

The measurements were made with ordinary instruments; and if the results were reported correctly, the work reflects great credit upon the engineers.

In this connection, we may mention a statement, in a Virginia paper, that an engineer in the employ of the Belcher Mining Company, in joining two drifts by a short tunnel, 12½ feet in length, could not detect any error in the alignment, after the two headings were connected.

The Hoosac Tunnel, it may be remembered, is 25,031 feet long, and there is an ascending grade of twenty-six and four-tenths feet to the mile, from each end to the central shaft. On testing the work, after the completion of the tunnel, it was found that the error in alignment was nine-sixteenths of an inch, and the difference of level between the two headings, at the central shaft, one inch and a half.

While upon the subject of "great bores," some reference to the Mont Cenis Tunnel may not be out of place. This is about 40,000 feet in length; the level in the Italian side is about 135 feet above that of the French side, and the level at the summit where the two headings meet, is about ten feet above the level at the Italian end of the tunnel; so that the two headings run to meet each other on THEIR different ascending grades. On testing the work, after the two headings were joined, it was found that the heading from the French end was about twenty-four inches too high, and the error of alignment was about eighteen inches.—*Scientific American.*

From the (Boston) Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, Bishop Gilmour's Paper.

The Catholics on the Civil Rights Bill.

The Civil Rights Bill has ceased to be a party measure, and has become a National law. We can not see therein any cause for the lamentations which escape the Conservative Republican and the entire Democratic press. The effects of the bill will be harmless to the white race and only just to the blacks. The cry raised against it—that it is a political interference with social affairs—indicates that those who make the cry have not read the provisions of the bill. It prohibits discrimination on account of color in public conveyances, hotels and theatres—that is all. Murderers, thieves, gamblers, confidence men, ruffians and villains of every type may enter railroad cars, steamboats, and stages, and nobody says them nay. They will be entertained in the theatres and at the hotels, provided they pay for the entertainment. Nobody thinks of excluding them so long as they behave themselves decently. Nobody thinks that the presence of thieves, gamblers and villains in public conveyances, hotels and theaters establishes a social equality between them and the people who are not thieves, gamblers and villains.

Color is no more to be reckoned among crimes in the United States. A man is not virtuous because he is white, nor vicious because he is black. A woman who is white is not for that reason pure, and she whom God made darker is not for that reason to be treated worse than the brute which the white lady may carry in the first-class car in her lap. Dogs may travel in comfortable coaches—may occupy the hotels. Shall women—though they be dark—have less consideration? The white scoundrel may smoke his cigar on the deck of a steamer, seeking a victim. The black woman, though her heart be as white as an angel, though her heart be as dear to God as that of the daintiest Caucasian's in the land, is brutally shoved down from the deck into the hold to be the companion of indecent dock-rats, to be exposed to frank insult, and to be subjected to whatever forms of outrage and infamy the brutes, white and black, around her may invent. Oh, for shame!

As for Catholics, they cannot be divided on such a question. All men and women are equal before God and in the Church. The accident of color does not alter the fact of humanity. Men are men, women women, be they black, white, yellow or red. The obligations of virtue rest upon them equally. They are sons of the same first mother, children of the same God, and the same heaven will finally contain us all.

A BALTIMORE STONE MAN WAS moving along his garden path, Thursday, when he stepped on a hoop from a mackeral keg, which flew up and struck him violently on the shin. He never said a word. He simply kicked the hoop in the air, then he ran after it and kicked it across the strawberry bed, and thence lifted it over the grape arbor, and from there kicked it upon the stoop, and then ran and kicked it over on the lawn. He reached the lawn about as soon as it did, and sent it over an apple tree, and then he kicked it clear around the house. After he had sat down, and examined his shin. Some men would have lost their temper under the same circumstances and swore violently.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is expected to deliver an oration over the tomb of General Lee some time in October. Until after the next Presidential election the Confederate government will only meet in caucus.—*New Orleans Republican.*

Second Annual Picnic
OF THE
UNITED SOCIAL CLUB
WILL BE GIVEN AT
SCHUTZEN PARK, ALAMEDA,
On Monday, April 19th, 1875,
To conclude with a
PROMENADE CONCERT,
At the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—J. M. Patterson, H. Marriott, W. C. Towns, J. S. Hauriques, W. H. Wright, J. Forbes, H. W. Harris.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.—S. Funston, E. A. Clark, C. H. Whitfield, W. C. Patrick, H. Perkins, I. C. Wilson, J. P. Calender, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Carter, John Dunlap.

A SPLENDID QUADRILLE BAND has been engaged for the Day and Night.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the occasion agreeable to all who may attend.

Admission, (to both day and night) **75 Cents**
Children under 12 years of age, **50 Cents.**

THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE
ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE
Will take place on
MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.
No music will be spared to make this the finest of the season. Full preliminary invitation.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE
FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT
Will be celebrated by the
CITIZENS OF STOCKTON,
On Wednesday Even'g, March 31, 75
AT HICKMAN'S HALL.
President—J. B. BARTON.
Vice Presidents.
Stockton, Wm. Soulsbury, Dr. I. D. Davis, Rev. Hamilton, Rev. Underwood, Rev. Masterson; Clinn, Peter Powers; Modesto, Henry Hudson; San Juan, Jerry Johnson; Sacramento, A. L. Jackson, L. Dunlap, San Francisco, F. A. Bell, F. Anderson; Benicia, H. H. Astor; Chinese Camp, Abner L. Scott; Mariposa, H. Rogers; Virginia City, Nev., Wm. Chandler.
Chaplain—REV. S. L. TAPPAN, of Linden.
Vice Pres.—MARTIN CAMDEN.
Treasurer of the day—MOSES HAMILTON.
Secretary of the day—REV. P. S. GIBBS.
Committee of Arrangements—George Johnson, I. B Barton, Moses Hamilton.
Grand Marshal—W. S. LYNN.
Assistant Marshals—James Smith, George Reed, Alex Forney.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Music.....By the Band
2. Music.....By the Band
3. Opening Address.....By the President
4. Music.....By the Band
5. Reading of Proclamation of Ratification, &c.
6. Music.....By the Band
7. Oration.....Hon. J. Fletcher Jones of Stockton
8. Music.....By the Band
9. Address.....Miss Charlotte Putnam
10. Music.....By the Band
11. Address.....Miss Katherine Williams
12. Music.....By the Band
13. Wounded Soldier.....Mr. Martin Wilson
14. Music.....By the Band
15. Song.....Led by Mrs. Mary Holland
16. Music.....By the Band
17. The Committee of arrangements respectfully invite all citizens of this State to be with us.

PICNIC AND BALL
OF THE
UNITED SOCIAL CLUB
The Second Annual Picnic and Ball of the United Social Club will take place on
Monday, April 19th, 1875.
Further notice will be given hereafter.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 till 5 P.M.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
AND
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
VOIS FRÈHLICH, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy the Market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person so suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express,
FREE!
The only cost being the Express charges, which one dollar in any large package, are small.
Dr. Pierce is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send a bottle for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and is
WILL CURE YOU.
no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Directions and testimonials sent with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
In particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office Address, and
ADDRESS
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal
Stockton.
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT.
59 William St., New York.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetables, and needs only ever introduced for curing deep seated Colds and Consumption. It will cure all and every case suitable, and will give cure in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.
DOSE—For a grown person a wineglassful three times a day, before each meal, or a tablespoonful as often as the cough is troublesome. It has a better effect taken in small doses.
PRICE, ... $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by WM. H. SLACK, No. 508 Clay Street, below Kearny, and at SUDER'S DRUG STORE, Sacramento st. cor. near Washington; H. H. JOHNSON & CO., Drug gists, corner of Fifth and Stockton sts.; J. C. HOOFT, 124 Kearny st.; JAMES STEELE, 626 Montgomery st. Others will contract the city.
All orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. [Copyright applied for.]

$5 TO $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
FOUR AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY for a superior cough medicine. A liberal commission will be allowed. Apply to T. DETTER'S store-depot.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. QUINT, No. 1240 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 710 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,113 69
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,113 69

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. J. ROSS, Secretary.

WANTED.
A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "Hoffman," Front street wharf, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

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AND
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD
THE WINNER AT
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
1862, 1867, 1873.
IS POSITIVELY THE MOST USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
SEWING MACHINES
427 Montgomery ST.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Every Purchaser made perfectly Comfortable
IT WILL LAST A LIFE TIME
EASY TERMS
Special Attention Given to Orders sent to
E. W. HARRAL,
427 MONTGOMERY STREET,
S. F.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN BEEGERS, Proprietor.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,
Where she is now receiving her
SPRING SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair and Dandruff Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing a Specialty. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon and their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Wood Hardtimber Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Lay and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Cumberland Coal, Welsh and Chestnut Coal.
No. 616 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Coal Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms 1 and 2, Law Building, Northeast Corner Montgomery and Sacramento Sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL SIZE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. 'Ca
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
926 Dunk Street, San Francisco.

C. H. SCHTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 203 Kearny St. near Bush,
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All Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
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MASONIC TEMPLE,
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Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on approved security; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.
The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
WM. H. CULTER, President.
DELOS C. DEVOE, Vice President.
H. F. GUYNN, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PEASE, Attorney.
ap8-1m.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tonsorial Hair Manipulator, Shampooer and Hair Cutter to all the Leading Families of San Francisco.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1858.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and now again prepared to fill orders for BOTH of any special length and size.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, and many
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAT ROPE,
MANILA LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS
30 Cents.
—AVE—
25
PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and full weight guaranteed.
TEAS
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St.,
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BUTTER!
LARGE STOCK. Low Prices.

DELMONICO SALOON
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Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
22 & 24 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

International Hotel,
824 & 880 Kearny Street,
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THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will meet each boat and train. Special Landing in order to secure passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Bath Rooms, with a Barge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
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HUMAN HAIR,
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First Hair Dresser above Dup'nt. SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CURLS, SWITCHES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LOVER SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History of the Parties. Review of issues by Horace Greeley. The Record of Eminent Statesmen. Current Characters. Incidents of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by eminent artists. The finest book known. Low prices and rare grants. If you want to make money send One Dollar at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms &c. furnished on application. Address, J. L. HARPER & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our names in full and the places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before H. V. Jones, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and bosomed at one dollar and a half per dozen; hand linen fifty cents per dozen.
For Personal attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L Streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
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STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throats, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! Sold everywhere without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO
Rooms, Beds to Let, 25cts.50 or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.
Open Rooms from 5 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 1 to 7 P.M.
Address Mr. and Mrs. E. A. JACKSON.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Kelly),
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Harwood's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

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RODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Burgess's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ap13

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
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JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
LHARNT STREET.
The tables will furnish Restaurants, where he is prepared, as usual to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give entire satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Monday, March 15th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
FOR NEW YORK via **PANAMA:**
Leave at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WED. NESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
CONNECTIONS (per Atlantic Mail Steamers) MADE AT ASPINWALL ONLY.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $150; Steerage, $80—Gold.

FOR PANAMA,
Calling at the following CALIFORNIAN, MEXICAN and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, viz: San Pedro, San Diego, Cape St. Lucas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Port Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala, San Benito, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Amapalla, La Libertad, La Union, Annapalla, Corinto, San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.
The Company's Steamer ——, Saturday, March 27, at 12 M.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Copenhagen and Par ay.
Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medical attendance free.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office corner Leidesdorff and Sansome streets, to
JERONIMO H. GOZ, Agent.

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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND
Connecting at Ashland with Steamer for
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J. L. STEPHENS,
GUITARIANS,
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Connecting with steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND; and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO., through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.
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Mutual Insurance Company
OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Capital, - - $300,000
The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:
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Wm. Alvord, Capitalist.
H. M. Newhall,
A. P. Hotaling, Capitalist.
H. M. Orr, Jr.
J. V. HOUGHTON, President.
WM. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY, Secretary.
A. B. BALDWIN, Assistant Secretary.
E. B. BALDWIN, Marine Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA
Leave Pier No. 42, Pacific street, foot of Brannan street, every four weeks, at noon, for
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Hiogo; CITY OF TOKIO, Capt. ——, Thursday, April 29.
FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA:
Leave at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's

LORILLARD

Insurance Company

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Assets,.....865,000

CHARLES NEAVOSS, President.
J. E. O. MILLS, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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OF LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

$8,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY

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INSTITUTED 1696.

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Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

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AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

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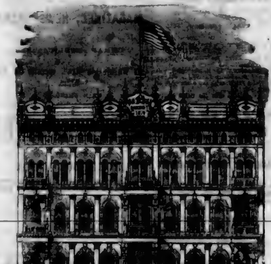
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In Lincoln's Pocket.

As soon as it became certain in November, 1860, that Abraham Lincoln had been elected President of the United States, a perfect locust swarm of office-seekers began to flock to Springfield, Illinois, and poor old Abe became the most wretched of men. His home was invaded at all times of the day by importunate place-hunters. They got him out of bed in the morning, and they would not let him go to bed at night. They besieged the staircase leading to his office, they waylaid him when he was going to take a walk. In short, they taxed his patience and good nature to their utmost, and his health began to suffer seriously under the infliction. Finally, in sheer despair, the President elect fled for a few days' repose to Indiana, where hardly any one knew him by sight. He arrived shortly after dark in Lafayette, and when he registered his name at the Lahr House as "A. Lincoln, Illinois" the hotel clerk did not suspect that the quaint and lonely man before him was the successful competitor of Stephen A. Douglass. Being tired, Mr. Lincoln immediately went to his room, and lay down on the lounge, felicitating himself that he was perfectly safe from the importunities of the hungry office-seekers. Cogitating about this, that, and the other, he finally fell asleep. Meanwhile a Lafayette newspaper man had looked at the hotel register, and seeing "A. Lincoln, Illinois," on it, he asked the clerk excitedly what sort of looking man Mr. Lincoln was. "Well, he's a lank, gawky sort of old fellow, rather shabbily dressed," was the answer. "It must be Abe Lincoln, the President," cried the newspaper man, and rushed out to inform his acquaintances of the presence of the distinguished man in their midst.

The news spread like wildfire through the city, and in less than no time an excited crowd had gathered in front of the Lahr House. In this crowd were ten candidates for the Lafayette post-office. The eleventh, Tim Wick, arrived with the Star City brass band, which began playing "The Star Spangled Banner" in their inimitable way. Then Mr. Wick proposed three cheers for President Lincoln, which were given wit' tremendous effect. The music and the cheers aroused Mr. Lincoln from his slumber. Upon hearing his name he clasped his hands in despair. "They have found me out," he said to himself, ruefully. "The next thing will be a committee to call upon me. The best thing I can do, I reckon, is to slip out by a side-door, and take a walk until the crowd has dispersed." So saying, he quietly left the hotel, and took a long promenade through the moonlit streets. Meanwhile Tim Wick had gone to the proprietor of the Lahr House and told him to put his parlor in order for the reception of Mr. Lincoln by a committee, consisting of Boggles, the lawyer, Cuddy, the councilman, and Wick, the postmaster in spec. He himself would take the liberty of calling at Mr. Lincoln's room, and requesting his presence in the parlor for the above-mentioned purpose. Suddenly the door opened, and in stepped General Mansfield, State Senator from Madison, who bore a certain resemblance to Mr. Lincoln. Wick, who had never seen the latter, mistook the Senator for him. "Here's Mr. Lincoln," he shouted to the crowd, who at once rushed to, and before the astonished Mansfield knew what was the matter he was surrounded by enthusiastic men, who shouted and shook his hands like madmen. When he discovered the mistake he laughed, protested that he was not Abraham Lincoln; but they would not believe him, and he finally fled back abruptly to his room. Tim Wick, however, had succeeded in telling Mansfield that he was urged by his fellow-citizens to be a candidate for postmaster of Lafayette. The crowd finally dispersed, and Lincoln quietly returned to the hotel and went to bed.

Next day he left the place by the earliest train. Less than three months afterwards he arrived again in Lafayette on his way to Washington. In the car with him were the members of the reception committee appointed by the Indiana Legislature, among them Senator Mansfield. Tim Wick managed to get into this car, and when Lincoln stepped out on the platform to make a brief speech, he forced his way up to the President elect, and adroitly slipped a large envelope into the capacious pocket of Lincoln's overcoat. When Lincoln came back into the car he put his hand in his pocket for his handkerchief, and he touched the envelope. "Hallo, what's this?" he exclaimed. Opening the envelope, he found in it the application of Timothy Wick for the Lafayette postmastership, backed by numerous signatures. "Well, I declare," cried Lincoln, "this is a new dodge! Wick is an ingenious fellow. Is any one acquainted with him?" "Why there he stands at the door of the car," said the Assemblyman from Lafayette. "Please ask him to step this way," returned Old Abe. The Assemblyman dragged the unwilling and greatly confused Wick before the President elect. Lincoln shook hands with him, and complimented him, laughingly, on the queer device by which he had caused him to read his application. Tim had begun to felt at ease already when to his consternation, who should then approach him but Senator Mansfield.

"Hallo," said the latter, "Ain't you the gentleman who asked me a few weeks ago at the Lahr House to make you postmaster of Lafayette?" Tim could not deny it, and then the whole affair was explained amid the hearty laughter of everybody. When the train left for Indianapolis Tim jumped off, and predicted confidently that he would be the next postmaster of Lafayette, but Mr. Lincoln, perhaps, thought he too ingenious; for he did not appoint him.—*Oakland Transcript.*

A GENTLEMAN in a conservatory with a lady picked up a Bible lying, and, taking out his pencil and note book, wrote the following lines, which, with the flower, he presented to the lady:

"This pretty flower, of heavenly hue,
Most surely be allied to you;
For you, dear girl, are heavenly too."

To which the lady replied:

"If, sir, your compliments be true,
I'm sorry that I took so blue."

Boys, go Home.

Ah boys! you who have gone out from the old homesteads into the rush and bustle of life, do you ever think of the patient mothers who are stretching out to you arms powerless to draw you back to the old home nest? Arms that were strong to carry you once, pressed closely to hearts that love you now as then.

No matter though your hair is silver-streaked, and Dot in the cradle calls you 'Grandpa,' you are only 'the boys' so long as mother lives. You are the children of the old home. Nothing can crowd you out of mother's heart. You may have failed in the battle of life, and your manhood may have been crushed out against the wall of circumstances, you may have been prosperous, and gained wealth and fame, but mother's love has followed you always. Many a 'boy' has not been home for five, ten, or twenty years. And all this time mother has been waiting. Ah, who does not know the agony expressed by that word? She may be even now saying: "I dreamt of John last night. May he will come to-day. He may drop in for dinner," and the poor trembling hands prepared some favorite dish for him. Dinner comes and goes, but John comes not with it. Thus, day after day, month after month, and year after year passes, till at last, 'hope deferred maketh the heart sick,' ay, sick unto death; the feeble arms are stretched out no longer.

The dim eyes are closed, the gray hairs are smoothed for the last time, and the tired hands are folded to everlasting rest, and the mother waits no more on earth for one who comes not. God grant that she may not have to wait vainly for his coming in Heaven. Once more I say unto you, boys, go home, if only for a day. Let mother know that you have not forgotten her. Her days may be numbered. Another winter may cover her grave with snow.

A New Cure for Hiccough.

A young gentleman who attends the Austin public school had been told, says the *Reveille*, that a sudden shock of fright would cure the hiccough. He tried the other evening, while he was studying his lesson, for to-morrow by drawing a picture of the schoolma'am on his slate, his respected progenitor was seized with a fit of hiccoughs. The old gentleman was tilted back in his chair, with his feet resting on the top of the stove, and the young hope had concluded to try the cure on him. Just as the old man was "rastling" with a heart-breaking hic the boy jumped up and yelled "Fire!" The old man was just getting out cash—cuh, but he never got it out. He gave a jump, which tilted over his chair, and in endeavoring to regain his lost equilibrium his feet flew up against the table, upsetting it and a student lamp which stood upon it, and his head landed in the ashes on the stove-hearth. The old lady, hearing the racket, came running in from the kitchen and tripped over the old man's prostrate form, knocking down a whatnot with a lot of glass and china ornaments. When that boy's father arose from the wreck and shook the ashes and splinters of glass out of his hair and clothes he was cured of the hiccoughs, but there was a look of sternness in his eye; the boy says he knows it was a "stern" look—feelingly "stern," as he can testify. He says fright is a splendid cure for the "hiccoughs," but that the "stern" look it occasions is three hundred thousand times worse than the "hiccoughs." He can't play tag now, as he says his mother has forbidden him, and he sits on the edge of the seat at school and he lies on his front when in bed, and silently murmurs that the old man can hiccup his consarned old head off before he will ever try to cure him.

The spelling match mania has infected the interior. Spelling matches have already taken place at Potalums, Auburn, Stockton, Visalia, and San Jose, and now one is wanted in Vallejo.

A Rare Fish and a Great Monster.

Captain Read, of the schooner *Morning Star*, on the voyage from the Galapagos to San Francisco, put into Santa Cruz for water. While lying there one morning, as the water-beat was going ashore, an immense fish was seen swimming about the schooner. Its great size astonished every one, but as the captain had attacked whales he did not scruple to assail this monster, and, having a harpoon, bent it to the boat's painter, and let it drive. As soon as the fish took the iron it set off for the mouth of the harbor, putting the boat through the water at a rate that made the foam carl high over sides, and threatened to dip her by the nose every moment. Every now and then the fish would sound, which compelled all hands to rush astern to prevent the boat from following the monster. As it was, the mate, who had a blubber knife in his hands, would thrust away energetically; but, though pierced with a hundred wounds, the monster kept on, seemingly proof against death The situation of the crew now became critical. They had reached boats of the bay, and were in a fair way of being carried out to sea; but as they were preparing to cut away the line a lucky stroke made by the mate with his bludder spade, put an end to the monster. Having killed it, the sailors were anxious to have a grad look at their victim. It was accordingly hauled ashore, and the tide going out, was left high and dry upon the beach. It was evidently a "fire-flare," a fish of the flounder variety, and one of the largest whose capture has been recorded. Its size was eighteen by twelve feet, the body at the spine being about four feet through, and the tail five feet long. Its appearance was anything but prepossessing, while its tremendous size was alone enough to intimidate. The captain said he had some braves men among his crew, but not one would care to tackle another such fish.

A Utah Horror.

An atrocious tragedy was committed in Toquerville, Utah, March 18th, which for some unaccountable reason was not reported by telegraph. Richard Fryer, who has lately labored under the hallucination that he was a second Jesus Christ, entered his home in the evening, and found Thomas Batty, a friend of the family, lighting a fire in the grate. Believing that Barry was an emissary of the devil, who was trying to burn his premises, the lunatic rushed for a pistol, and shot him through the head. Mrs. Fryer, paralyzed with fear, crouched in a corner, and was shot through the heart by her demoniac husband. The next thing he did was to go to the cradle where his infant child was lying asleep, and deliberately blow his brains out. This was the crowning act of this most unparalleled tragedy. Fryer then sallied forth into the village, armed with a revolver and a gun, proclaiming himself the Lord, and saying that he had killed the devil and several of his imps. The Sheriff, being unable to arrest Fryer, and fearing that he might commit further murders, killed him with a shot from a navy revolver. Batty, Mrs. Fryer, the babe, and the slayer of them all, were buried from the same house on St. Patrick's Day.

Yesterday afternoon a lady in a street car pulled the strap for the driver to stop at the first crossing of a street, but the bell did not strike She did not notice this, but rushed to the door and began to use her tongue-lash on the driver quite freely. She wanted to be set down at the first crossing, and he had driven nearly to the second. Without a word he promptly stopped the car, hitched his horses to the rear end, and pulled it back to the first crossing, much to the amusement of the other passengers, and the chagrin of the virago.—[Indianapolis Journal.

"Who killed the most poultry?" Answer—" Hamlet's uncle." "Why so?" "Because he killed *most fowl*."

How to make Marriage Beautiful.

In the first place, let people defer to the laws of health, of sanity, of hereditary soundness; let them obey restrictions, consult wholesome reasons, respect the limits which have been set up by the common sense of nature. Mutual ignorance upon these points is filling marriage with unnecessary evils; they not only spoil the physical well-being of a family, but spoil its disposition. Let the work in every house be reduced by a reduction of its ambition, till the parlors, all the tables, all the clothes, exactly represent the current condition of the family; not a bracket or a ribbon for exaggeration, not a single room for parade, neither sewing, washing, eating, scouring, company giving, beyond actual needs, and all done by the most elaborate methods. Then, in the second place, reduce to the lowest point the disturbances which arise from ignorance or vanity, from artificial training; you simply liberate marriage for more effectual discharge of its spiritual purpose. The man and woman might still suspect that they were ill mated, till life itself pronounced the bane. Teach children that marriage only prolongs their school hours into the dignity of sterner discipline and less perishable attainments. Warn them against the affections and extravagances which undermine respect; against the physical errors which sap the will that it is humbled and enslaved by annoyances which health and freshness laugh at. And teach them simplicity; make vulgar habits and ambitions appear odious to them; pit their imaginations with austere and noble forms; tempt them to fall in love, first with spiritual beauty, whose service makes them truly free; then they will be better prepared to discover that marriage with holiness initially until it has been learned.—[Old and New.

New Hack System in New York.—One of the new institutions of New York is the University hack establishment. It has been impossible for a long time to get a ride in a coach in New York without paying a large price. For a short distance, $2; for a medium ride, $5; to the Park, $10. The new concern that I refer to has a great quantity of cabs, as elegant as private carriages. The price is $1 to any part of the city. But the system is what commends it to public patronage. A cab can be summoned to any part of the city, from any hotel, at any hour of the day or night. The price is no more at midnight than it is at noonday; during a violent storm than it is in sunshine. If a driver is known to charge more than the regular fare he is instantly dismissed. This is probably the stepping stone to introducing the cheap cab system of London into New York.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is marching on apace. It is graded from Bakersfield (now Sumner's) to Allen's Camp, twenty-two and two-third miles, and the iron upon it will be laid in the next two weeks. Eight hundred men are at work on the line and will be kept on grading through the Tehatchetis Pass, where the work is as heavy as any on the Central Pacific line through the Sierras. As fast as it can be graded it will be ironed. There are twenty-eight miles of the road from Spadra, in Los Angeles county, reaching out toward Gorgonio Pass, graded, and the balance of the fifty miles between these two points will be graded, ironed and in operation by July 1st. Thus with all the difficulties of procuring money in Europe, the Central Pacific people are under contract for one hundred and fourteen miles of road to be completed immediately, namely: fifty between Sumner and Tahotcheto Pass, and twenty-four between Galt and Ione.—*Sacramento Bee.*

Diddrich, lately married, says, "It was yoost so easy as a needle cood valk out mit a camel's eye, as to get der behind word mit a woman."

Colorophobia in New Orleans.

A young man of dark complexion was admitted in the senior class of boys in the New Orleans High School, recently, and immediately twenty out of the twenty-two in the class left the school. Those truant youths had learned that the new aspirant for knowledge was a negro, and that was an indignity they could not bear. They had been nursed by negro women in infancy, and had patted the black cheeks of their nurses with their chubby white hands, and given them all of a child's love; they had been supported in luxurious ease by the labor of black hands, and ministered to in sickness by the care of colored attendants; but when the son of a nurse or housekeeper came forward to seek an education by their side, the blue blood of Southern aristocracy rebelled and they turned and went away in a rage. It is the law with these people and their children, that the negro is good enough in his place, but that as soon as he begins to seek an education and advance himself in life he is to be put down summarily. There is no very queer thing about this colorphobia. No Democrat or Conservative was ever known to refuse money from a black hand, nor to reject an office that brought him into contact with the colored race. No high toned Senator will refuse to take his seat on the fourth of March because Branch K. Bruce, negro, will then be sworn in as Senator from Mississippi. Indeed, were such a thing possible as the election of a black President, the fo tenate man could all every office at his disposal with original and genuine Democrats.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Young Wing Marries a Connecticut Girl.

Mr. Young Wing, of Canton, China chief of the Chinese educational commission now at Hartford, was married on Wednesday to Miss Mary L. Kellogg, at the residence of the bride's father, B. N. Kellogg, Avon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. H. Twichell, of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church, the pastor and very particular friend of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of white crape, imported from China expressly for the occasion, elaborately trimmed with floss silk embroidery, and also the customary mary veil. She house was beautifully decorated. After the ceremony a fine collation was served, in which Chinese delicacies were mingled with more substantial dishes of the American style. The presents were numerous and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Wing left on the evening train for a sport wedding trip, via New York.

Proclamation.

Whereas, although we approve of the bequests of Mr. Lick, yet as the title to the estate is vested in us, and cannot be transfered except by us, we hereby order his Trustees to yield up their trust, and a new sale to be had, in which Mr. Lick be permitted to join with the Senator in conferring titles. The proceeds of said sale to be divided ourselves and aforesaid Lick.

NORTON I.

Whereas, we are always anxious to maintain the dignity of the Supreme Court, and have, therefore, refrained from interfering the Pickett case in the vain hope that he would apologize, now, therefore, considering his contumacy the result of drunkenness, we, in virtue of our supreme prerogative of mercy hereby order the release of the said Pickett.

NORTON I.

Whereas, the fluctuations in gold are detrimental to the commercial interests of the country, and tend to depreciate the value of the National currency, it is hereby declared a penal offence to demand more than par value for gold.

NORTON I.

The wheel of fortune turns incessantly round, and who can say within himself, I shall to-day be uppermost?

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 3, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

STOCKTON, April 1st, 1875.

We arrived here yesterday, and found the colored citizens preparing for a Fifteenth Amendment Celebration, which came off last evening in Hickman's Hall of this city. The occasion drew together a large audience of both white and colored citizens. Rev. J. Fletcher Jordon was the orator of the occasion and gave a vivid portrayal of the rise and fall of slavery on the Western continent. His oration was ornate, and abounded with valuable statistical information. He occupied the stand over an hour, and was frequently greeted with applause. The colored citizens are very spirited in all their public movements and are always encored, and their efforts are patronized in a large degree by the whites, who observe the utmost decorum as auditors, and give assistance to the colored people in suppressing the manifestations of those who may be disposed to violate the rules of propriety. There is little else of interest going on here at present. Opposite the Court House, where politicians most do congregate, we could hear the coming State contest mentioned, and with one ex member of the last Legislature, to whom the ever polite Quivers gave as an introduction, the three of us occupied nearly half-an-hour in front of "Uncle Billy" Lee's barber shop, trying to unravel the estrangement between the Republican and Independant parties of this State, all agreed, if continued, the result would be a Democratic victory in the ensuing State election.

Although stopping at a public house, we were hospitably entertained by many of the old residents. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reed, deserve special mention at our hands for the spread of lunch, dinner, etc. Mr P. A. Bell, of the *Elevator*, Wm. P. Powers, Esq., from the Bay City are here, as also Benj. Cooper, of Sacramento. Aaron L. Jackson, of Sacramento City, had been here, but left before the celebration. Mr. Zoulve, an expressman, deserves the thanks and pay by the committee of arrangements for his aid to strangers who had arrived to attend the celebration, and also Messrs. Bell, Powell, Cogar especially, for driving them so often to and from the residence of friend Quivers, out beyand the Asylum. The old gentleman Quivers particularly entertained those sojourners with lunch, dinner, etc.

A M E Church

To the Ministers of the California Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

TAKE NOTICE.—Conference will meet on Thursday, the 20th of May next, in Oakland. Brethren, look well to the General One Dollar Fund.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Secretary.

San Francisco, April 24., 1875.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Virginia A. Brown, Sacramento; Mrs. Jerry Johnson, Stockton; John Loney, Bantes Station.

WANTED—A reliable colored man for second porter in a first-class hotel. Apply to this office.

LETTERS.—J. F. Scott, Chatam, Canada; W. T. Plummer, Windsor, Ontario; J. D. Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa. (2). To the care of this office—Mrs. Charlotte Stevens.

THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION.—The original copy of the Declaration of Independance, which has been in the Patent Office at Washington for years, has faded so that the signatures are scarcely visible, and a skilled penman is to go over the document with the aid of a strong microscope and retrace all the signatures so as to make them distinct and legible.

The Coming Celebration

The Committee on Literary Exercises for the celebration in honor of the enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Bill, to take place on Tuesday, April 30th, 1875, at Horticultural Hall, have selected the following gentlemen as officers:

President of the Day—William H. Carter.

Orator—Thomas Detter.

Reader—William N. Sanderson.

Declaration of Sentiment—Peter Anderson.

Chaplain—Rev. Peter W. Casey

Vice Presidents—P. A. Bell, Wm. H. Hillery, James R. Young, F. Smithson, Henry Smith, James H. Bell, Russell Davis, Abraham Lee, Ezekiel Cooper, W. P. Powell, A. Waddy, Edward W. Parker, Pitt James Vosburgh, W. H. Hall, Josiah Smith, Wm. Seth, John Jones, James Parker, D. W. Raggles, H. Perkins, John T. Callender, Isaac N. Triplett, Barney Fletcher, R. T. Houston, W. M. Smith, S. Peneton, J. G. Pallier, Worrow Jackson, Edw. Cain, Jas. Brown, Jas. B. Brown, Anthony Osborn, Saml. J. Wilcox, Geo. W. Dennis, Z. Deas, Wm. Harris, Wm. Guess, R. J. Fletcher, H. R. Demy, A. S. Bristol.

Respectfully Submitted,

COMMITTEE ON LITERARY EXERCISES.

Correspodence.

OMAHA, March 22, 1875.

Mr. Editor:—

DEAR SIR—You will find enclosed a letter from Hon. G. T. Ruby, on the question of a National Convention, which may be of interest to your many readers.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17, 1875.

E. B. Willerson, Esq.,

Omaha, Nebraska.

MY DEAR SIR—If I have failed to answer your letter before, it was not been because of inattention to the news you there presented, or indisposition to do so, but rather because the questions asked needed pause for reply in the then and present condition of our public affairs. I agree with you as to the desirability, nay, the necessity, of a National Convention of Colored Americans, in view of the wretched condition of our people in many of the Southern States, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee prominently example the depressed and wronged status of colored citizens where the pro-rebel white leaguer murderous element of the country control. In this State our position is nearly analagous, though possibly not quite so wretched, thanks to the recent action of the President. All over the country the spirit of rebellion, of hatred to and oppression of the negro seems so far rampant as to give new lease to the projects of the rebellion. Congress failed us in all but the passage of the Civil Rights Bill; there now remains but God and the President. I agree with our grand old leader, Fred. Douglass, as to present delay in the matter of assembling; meanwhile let the country be canvassed, and the views of leaders obtained as to a commended plan of action. The action of the dominant party—our Republican party—in the United States Senate towards Senator elect Pinchback in the course of some of its members, gives us additional cause for deliberation. It is in view of all these facts pertaining to Louisiana and our people's immediate interests an outrage upon our rights of manhood and citizenship we are not prepared to abide. Justice, pure and simple! This, and nothing more we ask of our fellow Americans, and by the help of God and our own hands, with strong purpose and united service at the ballot, we can and will redress our injuries. I shall be pleased to hear from you whenever convenient.

Fraternally yours,

G. T. RUBY.

Sacramento.

AMENDMENT ANNIVERSARY.—The Sacramento ZOUAVES, Captain Gehl, celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment in a very creditable manner yesterday. About 4 P.M. they paraded through the principal streets, headed by an excellent band and making a fine appearance. In the evening they gave a very successful entertainment and ball at father Mathew Hall, one of the features of the occasion being the tap drill of the company, which was remarkably perfect.—*Record-Union.*

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration at Stockton.

The colored citizens of Stockton celebrated the fifth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, at Hickman's Hall, last evening, in a very creditable manner. The officers of the meeting were: President, I. B. Barton: Vice-Presidents, Wm. Robinson, Dr. J. D. Davis, Rev. Mr. Hamilton, Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Peter Powers, Henry Eicbeck, Jerry Johnson, A. L. Jackson, J. Dunlap, P. A. Bell, P. Anderson, G. H. Ashe, A. L. Scott, M. Rogers, C. Holland; Chaplain, Rev. B. L. Tappan, of Stockton; Treasurer, Moses Hamilton; Secretary, Rev. C. R. Green; Committee of Arrangements, Geo. Johnson, I. B. Barton, Moses Hamilton; Grand Marshal, W. S. Lynn; Assistant Marshals, James Scott, George Scott and Alex. Forney. Following were the exercises: Music by the band; invocation, by Chaplain: music and singing; introductory address, by the President; music by the band; reading of proclamation of ratification, by George Johnson; music by the band; oration by Rev. J. F. Jordan, of Sacramento; music by the band; address "Education," by Miss Charlotte Keys; music and sing ng; "Freedom" Miss Katherine William; music by the band; "Wounded Soldier," Miss Martha Williams; music by by the band; song, "America," by a choir, led by Mrs. Mary Holland. The exercises were interesting, and attentively listened to by the large audience and frequently applauded. The oration, by Rev. J. F. Jordan, of Sacramento, was an eloquent and scholarly production, evincing much careful research, and abounding with sound advice to the race represented by the divine. His remarks upon the subject of education were eminently sound and practical. At the conclusion of the literary and musical exercises the Hall was cleared for dancing, which was kept up until early morn.—*Stockton Daily Independent, April 1st.*

The Right Sort of Old Age.

The New York Sun gives several illustrations of its theory that neither is there a decay of physical vigor and stamina in the present generation, nor that hard work occasionally shortens life and breaks men down prematurely. It says:

If there is a living man who has worked sader what is called high pressure, surely that man is Benjamin Disraeli, and yet he is full seventy with no idea of giving up yet. Gladstone retires from the leadership of the Liberals at sixty-six, but he keeps up writing Vatican pamphlets and what he is doing in the way of classical translation and other literary labor we do not know, but it is probably a good deal. Age did not induce him to give up his Liberal captaincy either, but a desire for other and perhaps more toilsome duty.

Reverdy Johnson, with us, does not refuse a case because he is seventy-nine. Andrew Johnson at seventy-two will make things lively for Grant in the Senate. Charlow Weed, at seventy-eight, has not made up his mind that there is any shrewder party manager than he. Emerson has no idea of giving up study or writing at seventy-two, and Bryant, at eighty, is always on hand to preside at a public meeting or make a speech to a Legislature. Longfellow's sixty-eight years do not seem to have broken him down in fact his work is as least as good now as it ever it was; and the same may be said of Whittier at the same age, and of Oliver Wendell Holmes at but two years younger. Dr. J. W. Draper does not consider his life's work half over at sixty-four, and Prof. Joseph Henry, President of the Smithsonian Institute has not given up investigation at seventy-eight. Thomas Carlysle has fretted throught eighty years, and the world seems no more out of joint to him now than it did a quarter of a century ago. Dr. Dolafield died the other day here in New York at eighty, and it is the doctors of grey heads and full years who are the busiest with us. In truth, the idea of men's wearing out faster than they used to do is a delusion, founded on small observation of facts, and an unscientific method of reasoning.

Mrs. Wm. Plunts, of Albany, separated from her husband after only two weeks of wedlock, because he snored so loud that she could not sleep. Her plea before the Court was "cruulty to her sex." The Court not help her ort of her difficulty, but she finally prevailed on her husband to give her $100 and release her, and she went her way.

Politeness Pays.

A true story is told of a young clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington who is in luck, and whose good fortune was brought about by an act of politeness towards an old English gentleman and his handsome daughter. While the British high joint commission was in session in Washington years ago, a London merchant came over to watch a claim of his which was before the commission. He brought his daughter with him, and the two had much leisure time on their hands, which they occupied seeing the sights in the various public buildings. One day they called at the Treasury Department, and the clerk referred to showed them through. He was very polite—probably very much interested—and made himself very agreeable to the strangers. He engaged to show them something, or pilot them somewhere the next day, and the next, and the old man and his daughter gladly accepted those repeated offers of kindness. Of course the parties became well acquainted, and it is not surprising that there should have grown up a mutual liking. The young man was a welcome visitor at the apartments of the English visitors between whiles.

At length the merchant finished his business in Washington, and he and his daughter turned their faces homeward across the sea, leaving at least one warm personal friend in America. Some months since the young clerk resigned his position in the department and left Washington for no one knew where. The other day he returned with a wife, and was warmly welcomed by his old friends. The rest of the story is very natural and simple. He corresponded with his English friends after they left, and especially with the young lady. One day he received a letter from her, stating that her father had died, leaving her all his fortune, and also lonely and heartbroken. The young man's sympathies were aroused. It was his plain duty to go and see her, keep her company, and try to amend her fractured heart. He took the chances, left his situation, went to London and was soon at her side. In a few months the couple were married, and the wife the poor young clerk brought back to Washington was the pretty English girl to whom he was polite some years ago. It always pays—politeness.

Some Chinamen came up to Mare Island in boats last Sunday night, says the Vallejo Chronicle, and commenced building a fish fence of brushwood upon the mud flat on the outer side of the island at the northern end. Working industriously, they had made it nearly a mile long. At the next low tide all the fish that had come up on the flat to feed were caught in this big trap. We are informed that there were two or three tons of them.

The Fresno Expositer says that a fearful north wind prevailed on Monday, and that the atmosphere was filled with flying sand. It stripped the leaves from trees, and seared the tender vegetation as with fire. A slight frost followed. The damage by the wind is considerable.

"YOUR HONOR," said an attorney in the Police Court yesterday, while arguing a case, "it is a shame that my client should have been torn from the bosom of his family and immersed in the city prison; and as for larceny, there was no larceny in this case. Does it appear, your Honor, that my client slunk behind the counter of the bank, or that he slunk behind the back of the cashier and stole $16 in $20 pieces.

MASONIC NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania having granted Warrant of Constitution to Mosaic Chapter, No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the aforesaid Mosaic Chapter Warrant bearing date January 11, A.D. 1875, A.Y. 5875. And also granted a Warrant of Constitution to Omega Chapter, No. 14, also to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the said Warrant bearing date February 3, A.D. 1875, A.Y. 5400. That on the reception of the aforesaid Warrants in San Francisco, State of California, by the petitioners of the aforesaid Chapters, on March 31st, A.D. 1875—a commission being entrusted to Peter Anderson, District Deputy Grand High Priest, empowering him to dedicate and constitute the aforesaid Mosaic and Omega Chapters—they were duly dedicated and constituted, in Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, city of San Francisco, State of California, on Thursday evening, April 1st, A.D. 1875, A.Y. 5875, as follows, and the officers duly installed, as follows:

MOSAIC CHAPTER.
No. 12.

HENRY TOLBERT, M. E. High Priest.
THOMAS DUSTIN, Jr., King.
RICHARD B. SCHOFIELD, Excellent Scribe.
JAMES Y. WILLIAMS, Captain of the Host.
JAMES H. RIKER, Principal Sojourner.
JAMES H. THOMPSON, Royal Arch Captain.
ISRAEL C. WILSON, G. M. of the 3d. Vail.
CHARLES B BELFOUR, G. M. of the 2d. Vail.
HYMAN SIMONS, G. M. of the 1st. Vail.
JOHN HARRIS, Treasurer.
ROBERT D. McCLEAN, Secretary
DANIEL McGLEARY, Guard.

OMEGA CHAPTER.
No. 14.

JOHN G. Pallier, M. E. High Priest.
JAMES H. BELL, Excellent King.
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, Excellent Scribe.
WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, Captain of the Host.
SIGISMUND A. FITCH, Principal Sojourner.
CHARLES A. GRIFFITH, Royal Arch Captain.
CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN TULL, G. M. of the 3d. Vail.
DAWSON THOMAS, G. M. of the 2d. Vail.
THEODORE COOPER, G. M. of the 1st. Vail.
HENRY S. MORRIS, Treasurer.
JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN B. SCOTT, Guard.

Second Annual Picnic
OF THE
UNITED SOCIAL CLUB
WILL BE GIVEN AT
SCHUTZEN PARK, ALAMEDA,
On Monday, April 19th, 1875.
To conclude with a
PROMENADE CONCERT,
At the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—J. M. Patterson, H. Marriott, W. C. Towns, J. S. Hutchings, W. H. Wright, J. Forbes, H. W. Harris.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.—S. Fenston, E. A. Clark, G. H. Winfield, W. C. Patrick, H. Perkins, I. C. Wilson, J. P. Calendar, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Carter, John Dembly.

A SPLENDID QUADRILLE BAND has been engaged for the Day and Night.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the occasion agreeable to all who may attend.

Admission, (to both day and night) **75 Cents**
Admission, (to may Park or Hall) **50 Cents.**

THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE
ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE
Will take place on
MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.
Its power will be exerted to make this the finest of the season. Full particulars hereafter.

PICNIC AND BALL
OF THE
UNITED SOCIAL CLUB
The Second Annual Picnic and Ball of the United Social Club will take place on
Monday, April 19th, 1875,
at
Further notice will be given hereafter.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 till 3 P.M.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
VOSS PHÄLLIG, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal
DEAR SIR—
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs; and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured into fruits of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT.
63 William St., New York.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express
FREE!
The only cost being the Express charges, which are by no large business, are small.
Dr. Pierce is a regular physician, and has made this disease
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle. It costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE YOU.
no matter Standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials free with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office directions, and
Address
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetation, and reaches any cough whether for curing deep seated Colds and Coughs or not. It will cure all and every case curable, and relief given one in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.
COME to a strong person a wineglassful three times a day, before each meal; or a tablespoonful as often as the cough is troublesome. It has a better effect taken in small doses.
PRICE, ... **$1.25 PER BOTTLE.**
Sold by WM. H. HARE, No. 646 Clay Street, below Kearny, and at EVERY THIRD STORE. The Wine is out, near Washington. H. H. JUDSON & CO., Druggists, corner of Ellis and Stockton sts.; J. C. MOODY, 214 Kearny st.; JAMES HYKLE, 631 Montgomery st. Others will convince the city.
All orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. [Copyright, applied for.]

$5 TO $20 Per Day at home. Terms free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CANVASSERS WANTED.
FIVE AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE CITY for a superior cough medicine. A liberal commission will be allowed. Apply to T. DETTER'S Tonic depot.

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No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. Quint, No. 1300 Mason St.
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OFFICE:
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CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	307,119 66
TOTAL ASSETS	$707,119 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

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A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "McFarlane," Front-street wharf, best the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock

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MONTGOMERY STREET,
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W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

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JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

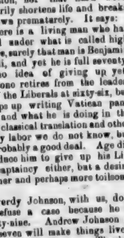
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Oyster House,
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Oysters in every style. Open all night.
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Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
524 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has now Rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of M.
SACRAMENTO.
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Combings or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing in all its branches. Ladies having orders will be called upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Yard Stockton Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Pine Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Coals Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms: 623 Clay Street,
In Office, 620 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

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IS THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call, at
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
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C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit;

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Money received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi Annually; Loans made on approved security; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.
This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
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H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
mh-1y

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made like Waterfalls and Braids. Waterfalls Half Dyed in all colors and warranted. Wigs.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
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Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
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The causes and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Progress, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Several Distinguished Authors. Over 500 Fine Illustrations are drawn on Wood for this work by the Celebrated Artist, Thomas Nast. Don't waste time and money on worthless books, but send for this one and secure territory at once. Address, A. L. DANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. Y. Jones, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linens, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flat ing, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO:
Boarding House.
The boarding public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great National Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throat, Sore Throat, Frosted Feet, Old Sores, Bruises, Sprains, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
SACRAMENTO
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel,
Rooms from 6 to 9 cents A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M.
Address Mr. and Mrs. M. A. JACKSON.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and upaccommodates 300 persons.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Hack Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to. H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
ADDRESS OF
HUMAN HAIR
864 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN CUTICLES, TOUPETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The causes and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Progress, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Several Distinguished Authors. Over 500 Fine Illustrations are drawn on Wood for this work by the Celebrated Artist, Thomas Nast. Don't waste time and money on worthless books, but send for this one and secure territory at once. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. Y. Jones, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linens, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flat ing, etc., etc.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the insured, on application to
A. B. FORBES,
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BUTTER! Choice Roll Butter, Fresh Arrivals. **EGGS** 30 Cents. **TEAS** SAVE 25 PER CENT. Goods and Wholesale and Retail, and Delivered Free. Open on Saturday Evenings. **LINSLEY & COLLINS,** 307 Sansome St., Stanislo Building

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IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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New Post Brown, **SAN FRANCISCO.**
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
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(Successors to J. Kelly).
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Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate Charges.
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UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones Furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Bowman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug18

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLE
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND RIDING
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
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DRUGGISTS,
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THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET,
Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences

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Monday, March 15th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
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7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and Intermediate Stations.
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Saratoga Springs.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Goodwin Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Donner and all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento, Colfax and Way Stations.
Overland Train Leaves Oakland 10 minutes later than Steamer, connecting with one at Sacramento.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00,

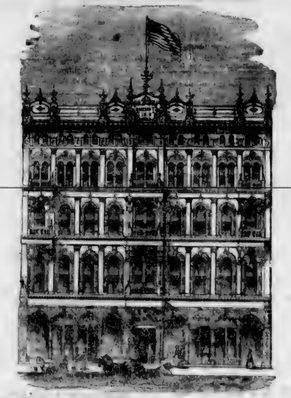
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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
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FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
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$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
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INSTITUTED 1856.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
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In U. S. Gold Coin.
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Coupling, Babbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Engineers' Brass Work, Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
and
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
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NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
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Also a
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HOHLWEG & OESTING
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A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of pupils, girls and boys, to teach them the rudiments of a first class education.
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10,000 References,
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Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Mother,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
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Most Profitable for the Study.
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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.
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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter, all grouped on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.
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Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.
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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,800 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.
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Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.
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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Monograms, Crests, Monograms, Crests, Marriages, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief, Two Colors, and Gold.
Monogram Illuminated in Gold and Colors.
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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
BILLS, BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor united. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Stationery is ruled by us on elegant machines, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

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—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
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CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.
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BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC
In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to GIVE satisfaction.

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—TO THE—
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Established in 1862.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
In 1855.
The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.
The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but Independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL in the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, belonging to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning these hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.
And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.
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Some of you will, and we pity you. You have tried many things but the ONLY remedy, by us known, old men, or experience all remember, is
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It really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of Ginger, is one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and bowels.
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Comparing quality and contents, none others are cheap.
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to the same, you will not be safe one single instant without permanent relief, such as none the cheap and worthless
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By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
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These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the Malarious of the fever. Therefore impossible where they are used. They do not debar from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are
FAMILY MEDICINE
WILL CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For thousands, in small doses. They have no equal.
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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XI.—NO. 34. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1875. WHOLE NO. 555

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Masonic Correspondence.

CLEVELAND, O., Mar. 2, 1875.

PETER ANDERSON, Esq., E.·. H.·. P.·. Alpha Chapter, No. 10, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR AND COMP.—Your letter of the 21st ult. is received, and I take an early occasion to answer. I must first say, in view of your expressed wish to publish my answer in your paper, that neither now nor at any time do I write any thing for newspaper when the topic embraces Masonic disputes and disagreements. We, here, in common with the white Masons of the country, consider it detrimental and censurable to run to the papers with such matters. It never improves matter, and leaves an unfavorable impression upon the outside world, and sometimes turns up afterwards to haunt very disagreeably the authors.

Second. Considering you as a gentleman and a Companion you are entitled to an answer, but this answer or reply is altogether, in every respect, to be held as unofficial, and simply as the individual opinions, according to present light, of the author, divested of all official character. The reason for taking this position, and it is the only one I can lawfully and properly take, is the well-known principle among all well-informed Masons and Masonic bodies that a Grand Body of one jurisdiction cannot properly treat with and settle complaints and disputes with subordinate bodies belonging to Grand bodies of another jurisdiction. What the Grand body cannot do its officers may not. It is, therefore, not for lack of respect for you and yours, but we must be governed by principles and laws when we understand them. If you think you have just and legal cause for complaint against any Grand body, lay the matter before the Grand body to which you belong, and that Grand body is the one to lay it before the supposed offending body. Our Grand Ch.·. will give full and respectful attention to all pertinent matters from either Nationals or Independents. Companion Boyd has commenced a letter to you, in answer to yours to him, and says some things which are better said by him than by me, and our two letters will comprise a fuller answer than either alone. I have endeavored to arrange the points made in your letter, and to consider briefly each, so as to embrace them all.

1st. It appears from your letter that, some nine or ten years since, King David Chapter had a warrant from the first A. Ch.·. of N. A. etc., No. 21, and you do not make it appear that this warrant has ever really been cancelled by the Gr.·. Ch.·. that gave it.

2. Alpha Ch.·. holds a warrant dated 1873 and No. 10, from Rising Sun Gr.·. Ch.·.

3d. That the State of California has no Grand Ch.·. of its own. This is the state of the existing facts.

The third point being true, California is a free field for all the Grand Chapters in the country to plant subordinate Chapters until she gets a Grand Chapter of her own. This is a well jestified law of usage. And, instead of warring on each other, it would be far better to cultivate friendliness in order to form a harmonious Grand Chapter in the interest of all at a future time.

4th. You give us to understand that you could not fellowship these brethren in the Chapter until they should throw up their warrant and pledge allegiance to yours.

We, in Ohio, take into consideration the fact that all the colored Masons of the United States originated from the same source and authority, and we conclude that Masonically one as good as another, and while we repudiate one feature of government (National Grand Lodge) some of them live under, yet we acknowledge them as Masons, and receive them as visitors in our Grand Lodge and Lodges. We care nothing about their refusing the same courtesy to us; we do not measure our Masonic charity and practice by their narrow standard. If we think we have more or better light than they have, it is our duty to let them see it or its effects.

5th. If it be true that they have written all the Compact Chapters for Dispensations, and been refused, it is so much better for the independent cause. They are so much likely to take the independent position. I do not believe they intend to take any other in case of a grand organization, (which we assisted in discovered of driving them into it.

10th. You say: "You (i) must be aware that they must first be recommended by the nearest Chapter in union with your own (mine), as the Alpha now is." To this I would say, that I cannot find that any Grand Chapter has ever had any knowledge or notice of the existence of Alpha Chapter, or King David. I certainly did not know of either, and one was as much in union with us as the other. We did not need to recommend from either, but from one of our own Chapters. Had a member from each came to our chapter, or Grand Chapter, for admission, and both stood the necessary test, and given the usual satisfaction, they would both have been admitted on the same footing. The ten petitioners were recommended by King David Chapter, and their Masonic standing and ability vouched for. The Grand Master of your State was at the head of those petitioners, being their choice for E.·. High Priest of the Chapter to be formed by those petitioners; and the application was further endorsed by Bro. De Leon. In addition to this, I required the further recommendation of one of our own Chapters; which was given by No. 8. In deference to you I go into these explanations. I repeat again, unofficially, but as a private individual, to show you that it was not done hastily or upon insufficient grounds. Your local piques or jealousies were not known; and we thought we were testifying due deference, have been far more promotive of harmony and good feeling had all parties from the first shown a spirit of concession, and disposition to meet each other even more than half way, sacrificing their own feelings, if they had any, for the promotion of peace, harmony, and union among all.

6th. You say that the "Dispensation from Ohio is a fire-brand which may be the means of separating the Consolidated Grand Lodge." This must be as you in California may determine to make. It is far more Masonic—much easier and more labor-saving—to your future reputations more creditable, to join hands in perfecting your edifice, than if you should, through trivial differences and jealousies pull down on your own heads the fair fabric you have nearly completed. Our Grand Chapter passed through the same experience as your Chapter is now called upon to meet, and with a Ch.·. chartered from the same source as King David. Instead of killing ourselves in order to kill that, we gave it a new warrant, and we are united and prosperous.

6th. You say that at the union you had three Lodges, and the Nationals nine. Then, I take it, that they are in the majority, and if on your part, by hasty or what might considered injudicious action you should force a separation, and the other party should not go back to the Nationals, that then they will have the sympathy and moral support of the independent Masons of the country generally. Meanwhile colored Masonry will be seriously wounded everywhere by this new instance of want of Masonic comity and charity.

7th. It is said that Companion Triplett belongs to Missouri. That does not disqualify him from performing the ceremonies of organizing a Ch.·. Any Present or Past High Priest may perform these ceremonies, in good standing.

8th. In relation to their writing to different places to get opinions of their status, I can only say, that if the Companions of King David Ch.·. were wise and thoughtful enough to seek information beyond their own door, they are in advance of Compact Masons generally, and there is great hope for them as Companions, and it was hardly to be expected that they would ask permission of Alpha Ch.·. to do so.

9

[Continued from first page.]

Our reason for exacting a compliance to this request may be found in the following general regulation, which, no doubt, is one of the enactments of your Grand Chapter Constitution. An extract will suffice. It reads as follows:

"ON FORMATION—Upon the petition of nine or more Royal Arch Masons, in good standing, the Grand High Priest, or Deputy Grand High Priest, may issue a Letter of Dispensation, authorizing them to form and open a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, etc. * * * But no such Dispensation shall issue unless the petition be accompanied by a recommendation from the chartered Chapter (in union with) nearest the location of the proposed new one, which shall certify to the good standing of each of the petitioners," etc.

As the petitioners for the Celestials were but the offsprings of King David; and the regulation having been violated, Alpha Chapter declined to recognize either, and for the farther reason, they having petitioned to you over our heads, and set up their King David Chapter, which is in the "Compact" registry, as being the nearest in union with your jurisdiction, instead of conceding the proper courtesy due the Alpha Chapter, as the proper one to recommend the petitioners for Dispensation, etc., to our Independent Grand Chapter organizations.

These are the causes that inspired the members of Alpha Chapter, No. 10, of this city, to rise in their might to maintain and defend the dignity and honor of not only the Independent Grand Chapter of Ohio but also the several other Independent Grand Chapters.

In answer to your first point, I am aware that "I did not make it appear" that their Warrant has ever been really cancelled by the First African Grand Chaptor of North America, which is located in Philadelphia, and of which it is said the King David emanated.—From the testimony of some of its members is this city, some time ago, when we were endeavoring to harmonize with them, and proposed to assist them to obtain a charter from one of our Independent Grand Chapters, we had reason to believe, from what they informed us, that their authority to revive in this city, under the auspices of the First Independent African Grand Chapter of North America, located in Philadelphia, had ceased; as no official communication, returns, dues, allegiance, etc., so we were informed, had been made by the holders of the Warrant. And the Grand Lodge of this State being on an Independent basis by consolidation, we did not deem it necessary to make any particular enquiry in order to make a detailed, statistical, sworn statement. Whether the King David Warrant was cancelled or not is not the point at issue. The main point is: Whether it is in accordance with the General Regulations for one of our Independent Grand Chapters to grant a Dispensation to a number of persons to open a Chapter alongside of, and in the same city, without first being recommended by the nearest Chapter in union with the said Independent Grand Chapter, as the Alpha Chapter, No. 10, of this city, is, and which, at the time, was the only Chapter on the Coast in union with the several Independent Grand Chapters in the several States, and which was in harmony with all our Independent Grand Lodges.

In setting up our third point to review, you give us a gratuitous lecture, which we have both preached and practiced towards those men,—as you have done of yore with the National Grand Lodge, with many of its adjuncts and members, high and low—and have failed as yet to make them understand that Gleaves' Chapters and Grand Lodges cannot, under existing circumstances, consistently fellowship with the Independent Grand Lodges, Chapters, etc., until the anomalous National Grand Lodge, with its appendant Grand Chapters, etc., are merged with the Independents, by convention or otherwise.

In another one of my points which you have set forth (the 8th), I did not charge them directly as writing to all the "Compact" bodies and got refused, I only stated that I had reason to believe so from a letter from one of them shown me from a Philadelphia National Chaptor, asking him for dues.

In relation to the Reverend Brother mentioned as belonging to the Missouri Compact jurisdiction, I had no means of knowing, further than shortly after his coming to this State he informed me himself of that fact, and had at that time refused invitations to visit Alpha Chapter on the grounds that it was not allowable between "Compact" and Independent bodies. Yet you hold that any High Priest of the "Compact" jurisdictions is in as good standing in the estimation of your independent jurisdiction as in his own. This is an attitude which you cannot enforce on Chapters holding jurisdiction under Pennsylvania or any other Independent Grand Chapters.

You set up another of my points in relation to me being guided by Ohio, which seems to give you cheer. As to that I would like to be a little more explicit on that point, and would, therefore, at this time state, that we will only be guided by the advice of Ohio when her advice does not put us in conflict with the attitude of our mother Grand Chapter (Rising Sun, of Pennsylvania), and those of the other States with their antagonist, the First Independent African Grand Chapter of North America, which is located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The counsels and advice you give concerning the formation of Grand Chapters is accepted with good grace, but they have been learned by heart long ago. There is no binding law on the subject. It has been the usage of white Masons when calling a Convention to form Grand bodies, to call all those they are in union with, and leave the colored Masons out, and yet they are recognized bodies among themselves. And our point in that there is no more affinity between the "Compact" and Independent bodies, according to the present attitude of Gleaves' "National Compact Grand Lodge" and his Grand Chapters, than there is between the Grand bodies composed of white Masons and colored Masons of the United States. Hence each has a right to call in Convention who they choose, or leave out who they choose. This is a question of expediency; and if it be a question of expediency at times among the whites, it can be come a question of expediency either by a Grand Chapter or a Grand Lodge by the colored, whether it be by the National or Independents.

Again, the inference is, that inasmuch as there few men admitting that they were Royal Arch Masons, and at one time had an organized Chapter, and severed their connection from the National Grand Lodge last June, and merged with the Independent bodies in this and other States. The National or First Independent Grand Chapters of North America considers all such Royal Arch Masons, or Royal Arch Chapters, out entirely off from their Grand Lodges and their Grand Chapters. If this is a fact, the number of King David, No. 21, must certainly dimish here, and consider her cast off among the Independents. And with the case of the Alpha Chapter, No. 10, of this city, which is in union with the Independents, only sought to give the members of King David Chapter shelter and protection against the relentless prejudice and iron heel of the National when they proposed to recommend and financially assist them to get a charter from one of our Independent jurisdictions by merely conforming to the regulations of our Independent Grand Chapters on the principle that they should either serve "God or Mammon." They prefer to serve both at the same time by continuing to adhere to the latter, or First Independent African Grand Chapter of North America, which is located in Philadelphia, as a hostile enemy or a rival to our Independent Grand Chapter, located in Pennsylvania, and of which the Alpha Chapter, No. 10, of this city derives its authority. Then how could Alpha Chapter fellowship without asking a conformance to our Grand Chapters regulations.

E. P. Hilton of the Canada jurisdiction circulated the idea that the "Nationals" and Independent Chapters in all the Eastern States open, ed their doors to each other to visit but this is contradicted by several letters received from Canada, from Wm. T. Plummer and others, and which we may publish at another time, denying that they in their jurisdiction so understand it.

In taking up our fourth point, you misrepresent the verbal propositions which we stated to you we made to those men. We never said them to throw up their Warrant for the express purpose of joining the Alpha Chapter, or pledging allegiance to it, any further than agreeing, by the usual course, at the pedestal to support the constitution, by-laws, rules, etc., of the Independent Grand Chapters, which course would have enabled the King David members to have visited Alpha Chapter, No. 10, which would have recommended them—being the nearest Chapter recommending—for a recharter by one of our Independent Grand Chapters. To carry out this view, the members of Alpha Chapter offered to help pay for said Chapter; these proffers were refused. Is that a spirit of union? We think not.

Having, by their disregarding our proffers, and petitioning to Ohio without our knowledge, and independent of Alpha Chapter, is what has caused the confusion. Admitting, according to your own construction, that they had the right to do all these things, was it expedient in view of our recent consolidation of the two Grand Lodges in this State, and also in view of their dormant condition for several years as a King David Royal Arch Chapter, until they revived it a few months ago, and by men acting merely in a spirit of opposition, without any principle being involved than that so generously offered by the officers of Alpha Chapter; and, secondly, by placing Alpha Chapter in a attitude of defence and self-respect by the attempted revival of King David Chapter, No. 21, on the one side of us, and by obligating those they exalted to support the Constitution and By-Laws of the Independent African Grand Chapter of North America, and, on the other side, those they still under your Celestial Dispensation to abide by the Constitution, Rules, Regulations, etc., of the Independent Grand Chapter of Ohio. Now, if these be the regulations of Ohio, it is the first time we of Alpha Chapter understood them, and hence put in the plea of ignorance of your constitution, by-laws, etc., for refusing to fellowship with this seemingly anomalous attitude your decision places us in.

But, conceding to Ohio all the Independence and respect due her for such a very liberal decision, the Independent Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania (Rising Sun), of which the Alpha Chapter, No. 10, derives its authority, has not yet made us aware that they are so liberal on that point as you are in your undisputed jurisdiction in Ohio. The Independent and National Compact Masons in Pennsylvania each have a Grand Chapter and a Grand Lodge, both halls situated in the same city (Philadelphia). None of the organizations, from the lowest to the highest degrees, have any Masonic intercourse, or admit each other's visitors, either in the Blue Lodges or Chapters. The same applies to New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and all of the other States where the national fforts exist. Alpha Chapter is bound to adhere to the constitution, by-laws, regulations, etc., of its mother Grand Chapter, which I hope fully explains to you the reasons for our exceptions to King David, No. 21. But if the warranted Chapters, namely, the Alpha, the Mosaic, and the Omega should agree to your liberal mode of establishing a grand chapter in this State, for the sake of peace and harmony, as you suggest, I am satisfied that they do not and will not concede, either by private or public expression that the few persons who revived the dormant chapter were justified in the course they have pursued, in view of the recent consolidation of the two Grand Lodges, and the incomplete condition as yet of our own sovereign Grand Lodge in this State—as yet in its first year. This opinion is unanimously shared in by the aforesaid three Chapters. Be this as it may, whether those misguided men are called into our conventions or not, and we were to establish a Grand Chapter on three warrants It is a constitutional number. We do not feel alarmed concerning our future recognition as a Grand Chapter.

While we would regret to lose temporary fellowship with Ohio, merely on account of "King David's" indiscretion, yet we have the consolation to know that our paternal mother Grand Chapter in Pennsylvania, and her other Independent consorts in other States and Canada, will not turn their backs on us, merely for attempting to hold up their Independent dignity and honor. Trusting, however, that every surrounding difficulty may be overcome by the judicious acts and discretion of our three Chapters in this city, namely: the Alpha, the Mosaic, and the Omega. We can assure our Companions in Ohio that our contemplated Grand Chapter shall be no dishonor; and we hope will not cause Ohio to go to war with those whom she is now at peace with, for somebody else's discretion, and not of her household.

Hoping to hear from you, as also Companion W. T. Boyd, in reply to this epistle, which may be deemed an answer to yon both, and with the highest respect for each of you, as also for all the grand officers and members of the Ohio Grand Chapter, I have the honor to be, as ever, one of your co-laborers in a common cause for the elevation of our race, Masonically, etc.,

PETER ANDERSON,
H. P. Alpha Chapter, No. 10, San Francisco, and Past Grand High Priest of the Rising Sun G. H. R. A. Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, April 10, 1875.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Crowded Out.

From the great pressure on our columns, our usual editorial and other important matter is unavoidably crowded out.

SENATOR SARGENT received a fine public reception on Wednesday night. After being escorted to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, he appeared on the balcony, accompanied by the Mayor, and made a very elaborate address.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apl. 9, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

I perceive, through the columns of your paper, my name announced as one of the Vice-Presidents for the celebration in honor of the 15th Amendment and Civil Rights Bill. This compliment is not appreciated, because it was conferred without consultation, during my abscence, and does not accord with my sentiments and judgment.

I believe the time has arrived when colored men, as American citizens, should discountenance all separate and distinctive commemoration of their former condition, the most essential element needed for their equal recognition amongst the dominant race is wealth, education, trades and property. Those requisites are the only sure and polaris levers to destroy the prejudice that has existed against the black race in the minds of the American people.

The Civil Rights Bill, adopted by a Republican Congress, does not deserve any especial gratitude from colored American citizens, because the bill, in its spirit and objects, is not only a compromise of the immortal principles conceived by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner, but it destroys the intention of the recent amendments, postpones the beneficial tendencies of Reconstruction, and endangering the perpetuity of our Republicaninstitutions.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, in ignoring the School Section, strikes a fatal blow at the principles of the Republican party, and makes it necessary for some new party to undergo its trials and sacrifices before reaching its present magnitude and power to regulate the affairs of a great and expanding nation.

With these views, so consistent with my whole political life, I beg leave to withdraw my name from your proposed celebration.

Respectfully,
W. H. HALL,
1227 Clay St.

Married.

BROWN—In San Jose, California, March 30th, 1875, by Rev. F. W. Cheney, William H. Brown to Miss

[Our correspondent failed to send us the name of the bride. The marriage having actually taken place, the happy couple are now considered Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Brown.]

Died.

FLOID—In San Jose, California, March 31st, 1875, Mrs. James Floyd, aged 34 years. She leaves a bereaved husband and several children to mourn her loss.

PORTER—In Kennet Square, Chester County, Penn., on March 13th, Mrs. Matilda Porter, wife of Solomon Porter, and sister-in-law of Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, of this city. Aged 30 years.

The deceased died in the triumph of Christian faith, having selected a text in Isaiah for the ministers to speak over her remains. She called her five children to her bedside, and told them not to weep for her, as she was going to her Father's house, but to be good, and they would see her again, then folded her arms, and closed her eyes in death—implying the beautiful verse:

Weep not for me when I am gone to the grave,
My soul's gone to him who has power to save.

M.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed in your last issue my name in the list as one of the Vice-Presidents of the proposed celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Bill. I hereby request its removal at once. It was done without either my knowledge or consent—the parties knowing me to be opposed to proscriptive celebrations. More anon.

I. N. TRIPLETT.

Light as a gossamer is the circumstance which can bring enjoyment to a conscience which is not its own accuser.

Second Annual Picnic
OF THE
UNITED SOCIAL CLUB
WILL BE GIVEN AT
SCHUTZEN PARK, ALAMEDA,
On Monday, April 12th, 1875.
To coincide with a
PROMENADE CONCERT,
At the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—J. M. Patterson, C. Marriott, W. C. Towns, J. S. Henriques, W. H. Wright, J. Forbes, H. W. Harris.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.—S. Fenston, E. A. Clark, C. H. Whitfield, W. C. Patrick, H. Perkins, I. C. Wilson, J. F. Calendar, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Alexander, W. H. Carter, John Dunlop.

A SPLENDID QUADRILLE BAND has been engaged for the Day and Night.

No games or orgeans will be spared to make the occasion agreeable to all who may attend.

Admission, (to both day and night) 75 Cents
Admission, (to only Park or Hall) 50 Cents.

NOTICE.

CALEB FITZGERALD FOR RENTING THE BALL, Supper and Bar rooms at the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment at Horticultural Hall, on April 20th, to be awarded to the highest bidder. Apply to H. WILSON, at the Latter Day Saints' Store in Hall, Pacific Street. To be sent in by the 14th inst.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE EVENT OF THIS SO CALLED DANCING Committee celebrating the Fourteenth Amendment, on April 20th, not accommodating those who are members of the Pioneer Hall Association, who are assistors, by request of No. 2, will leave their own subscription on file with the Treasurer.

E. S. HALL and others

THE FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE
ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE
Will take place on
MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.
No pains will be spared to make this the finest of the season. Full particulars hereafter.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 712 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
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VOSS FRÄHLICH, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is afflicted with Throat, Lung Disease and Allege, Faithfully Yours
DR. T. F. TURT.
68 William St., New York.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.
FREE!
The only cure being the Express charge, which one has in my large business, are small
Dr. Pierce is a regular graduate, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he
GIVES YOU A CURE,
of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Complete and testimonials sent with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and
Address
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
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ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FONTENMAGE and Prof. JOHN HOLT, the two most learned Astrologers and Fortune-Tellers in the world, have now located at No. 828 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can tell kinds of witchcraft; cause all diseases and spells; cures love, restores anything that is lost, makes or ruin away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who visit it. Don't forget to call and see them.

MASONIC NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Rising Sun Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania having granted Warrant of Constitution to Mosaic Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the aforesaid Mosaic Chapter Warrant bearing date January 11, A.L. 5875, A.V. 5045; and also granted a Warrant of Constitution to Omega Chapter, No. 14, also to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the said Warrant bearing date February 2, A.L. 5875, A.V. 5035 (they having been recommended by Alpha Chapter, which was the nearest in union with the several Independent Grand Chapters). That on the reception of the aforesaid Warrants in San Francisco, State of California, by the petitioners of the aforesaid Chapters, on March 31st, A.D. 1875—a commission being entrusted to Peter Anderson, District Deputy Grand High Priest, empowering him to dedicate and constitute the aforesaid Mosaic and Omega Chapters—they were duly dedicated and constituted, in Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific street, near Kearny, city of San Francisco, State of California, on Thursday evening, April 1st, A.D. 1875, A.V. 5035, and the officers duly installed, as follows:

MOSAIC CHAPTER.
No. 13.

HENRY TOLBERT, M. E. High Priest.
THOMAS AUGUSTUS, Excellent King.
RICHARD H. SCHOFIELD, Excellent Scribe.
JAMES V. WILLIAMS, Captain of the Host.
JAMES H. RIKER, Principal Sojourner.
JAMES H. THOMPSON, Royal Arch Captain.
ISRAEL C. WILSON, G. M. of the M. Vail.
CHARLES B. BELFOUR, G. M. of the 2d. Vail.
BYMAN SIMONS, G. M. of the 1st. Vail.
JOHN HARRIS, Treasurer.
ROBERT B. McCLEARY, Secretary.
DANIEL McCLEARY, Guard.

OMEGA CHAPTER.
No. 14.

JOHN G. Fallier, M. E. High Priest.
JAMES H. HALL, Excellent King.
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, Excellent Scribe.
WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, Captain of the Host.
HIRSCHMUND A. FITCH, Principal Sojourner.
CHARLES A. GRIFFITH, Royal Arch Captain.
CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN TULL, G. M. of the 3d. Vail.
DAWSON THOMAS, G. M. of the 2d. Vail.
THEODORE COOPER, G. M. of the 1st. Vail.
HENRY S. MORRIS, Treasurer.
JAMES B. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN B. SCOTT, Guard.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetables, and results any cure manufactured for curing deep seated Colds and Consumption. It will loosen all and every case instantly, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.
CAUTION—For a genuine person a wholesale agent in town a day, before each bottle or a bill purchased as often as the cough is troublesome. If has a better effect taken in small doses.
PRICE, $1.25 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by WM. H. HIAM, No. 646 Clay Street, below Kearny, and all DRUGGISTS. DEPOT, No. 104 Front st., corner of Ellis and Front, also, J. C. MOORE, 124 Kearny st., JAMES STABLE, 621 Montgomery st. Others will succeed in city.
If orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. [Copyright applied for.]

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
322 & 324 Battery Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
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L. QUINT, Box 1008 Marco St.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 106 Post St.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!
CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....967,115 68
TOTAL ASSETS.....$1467,115 68

WANTED.
A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to steamer "McPherson," Front street wharf, bet. the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

The Coming Celebration

The Celebration in honor of the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and in honor of the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill, will take place on Tuesday, April 20th, 1875, at Horticultural Hall, Stockton Street. There will be choral services and literary exercises in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, doors open at 12 o'clock, admission free. At evening festivities in the evening, admission one dollar. The following is the afternoon

OFFICERS.

President of the Day—William H. Carter.
Orator—Thomas Detter.
Reader—William N. Sanderson.
Declaration of Sentiment—Peter Anderson.
Chaplain—Rev. Peter W. Casey
SAN FRANCISCO.

Vice Presidents—P. A. Bell, Wm. H. Hilley, James R. Young, F. Smithen, Henry Smith, James H. Bell, Russell Davis, Abraham Lee, Ezekiel Cooper, W. P. Powell, A. Waddy, Edward W. Parker, Fitzwm Vosburgh, W. H. Hall, Josiah Smith, Wm. Seth, John Jones, James Parker, D. W. Raggles, H. Perkins, John T. Callender, Isaac N. Triplett, Barney Fletcher, R. T. Houston, W. M. Smith, S. Peseton, J. G. Pallier, Worrow Jackson, Rev. Cain, Jas. Brown, Jas. B. Brown, Anthony Osborn, Saml. J. Wilcox, Geo. W. Dennis, Z. Deas, Wm. Harris, Wm. Guess, R. J. Fletcher, H. R. Derry, A. S. Bristol, R. B. Schefield.

ALAMEDA.

J. W. Mason, Brooklyn.
John Peterson, Oakland.

CONTRA COSTA.

Thomas, Vaun, Mission San Jose.
George Segine, Pacheco.

HUTTE.

Peter Jackson, Chico.
Wm. B. Johnson, Oroville.

NEVADA.

Isaac Sanke, Grass Valley.
Nathl. Ford, Nevada City.

PLACER.

Nelson McGee, Iowa Hill.
James M. Peese, Lincoln.
Wm. N. Morrels, Forest Hill

SOLANO.

Chas. A. Gibson, Suisun.
E. Hatton, Vallejo.

TUBA.

E. P. Duplex. Wheatland.
Thos. Randolph, Marysville.

NAPA.

Wm. Veacy, St. Helena.
George Lackey, Napa City.

SAN MATEO.

James Williams, Half Moon Bay.
Joseph J. Adams, San Mateo.

SANTA CLARA.

Jacob Overton, San Jose.
James H. Floyd, San Jose.
Elijah P. Hilton, Gilroy.

SANTA CRUZ.

Daniel Rogers, Watsonville.
Robert Johnson, Watsonville.
Joseph Smallwood.

MONTEREY.

Wm. H. Miller, Salinas.
J. S. Ross, Salinas.

YOLO.

Basil Campbell, Cacheville

YUOLUMNE.

G. H. Ache, Sonora.
E. Gatos, Chinese Camp.

INYO.

Wm. H. Huff, Independant.

EL DORADO.

John Bucknor, Mud Springs.
S. S. Pollock, Placerville.

John Plaser, Red Bluff.

SONORA.

John Richards, Santa Rosa.
Frank V. Miller, Petaluma.

SACRAMENTO.

Theodore Grocsbeck, Folsom.
Benj. Cogan, Sacramento.
Isiah Dunlap, Sacramento.
Capt. W. Gosh, Sacramento.

SAN JOAQUIN.

Dr. Davis, Stockton.
George Johnson, Stockton.
Samuel Powell, Lathrop.

PROGRAMME.

"America."—Chorus and audience
"Rejoice, the Lord is King."—Chorus.
German National Hymn—Chorus
Invocation—Chaplain.
Requiem in memory of Hon. Chas. Sumner (Beethoven)—Chorus.
Introductory Address—President
"Flag of the Free"—Chorus.
Reading Proclamation of Ratification—Wm. N. Sanderson.
"Children's Jubilee"—Chorus.
Oration—T. Detter.
"Star Spangled Banner"—Chorus and audience.
Reading Civil Rights Bill—Wm. N. Sanderson.
"We Waited for His Wondrous Works"—Chorus.
Declaration of Sentiment—Peter Anderson.
"Freedom's Onward March"—Chorus.
Benediction—Chaplain.
Finale, "Praise God, from whom all Blessings Flow"—Chorus and audience.

The Chorus will consist of one hundred and fifty voices—Conductor, Wm. H. Blake—accompanied by the Governament Band of twenty-five pieces.

The evening festivities will commence at eight o'clock with a Grand Instrumental Concert by the Government Band, Prof. Lovell, Leader. The entire exercises will be under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements.

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MONTGOMERT STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

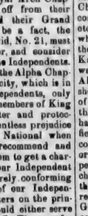
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Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
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Corner Powell. SAN FRANCISCO

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.,
SACRAMENTO,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
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In Office, (625 Merchant Street,
Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

IN THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. 23
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
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Watchmaker and Jeweler
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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

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THIS HOTEL
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Gentlemen, with the name of the Hotel thrown, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at reasonable rates.
Board and Lodging per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
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The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platform. Review of leading Administrations. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Edward Chamberlain, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, the famous Cartoonist. The finest, both historically and grave. If you want to make money send Ten Dollars at once for an Official canvas Agency of the Work. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. DANIELS & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
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Ladies' and Children's Linen, and all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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BURNHAM'S ABIELENE
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. So fatally effective in without it. It cures Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Stains, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None can take without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE.
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO
25c. Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.
50c. Meals from 5 to 8 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 25 and 50 cents.
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Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS.
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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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SODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Bowlsby's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

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Everything necessary for funerals conducted in an able manner.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
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PROPRIETOR OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,
KEARNY STREET.
We taken this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to serve to supply his customers with the best French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Gentlemen supplied at their residence

C. P. R. R.
Monday, March 15th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at CALLISTOGA with Stage for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Woodland; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Amedor.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento.
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) Stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only. Connects at Port Costa with Train for Benicia, Vacaville, Vaudo, Dobbins and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Sacramento with Train for Marysville, Chicogo, Red Bluff and Tehama.
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Insurance Company
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Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
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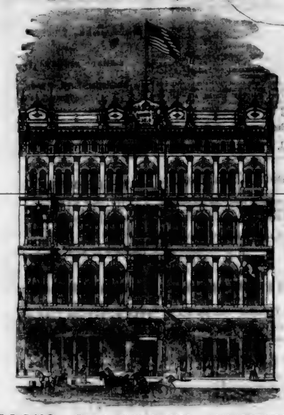
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Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
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For SMELTING MACHINES and Trotching Mills.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DE-
sires a limited number of girls, to instruct
in the French language, Literature, Music,
&c., &c., &c., with embroidery and the finest kinds of
needlework will be taught, or any accomplishment,
music, &c., if desired, without charge.
When a class of ten is ready, the lady, who is highly
recommended, will be engaged. Should she not secure
a class of ten scholars before "JANUARY," next, she
will open a private school in this city. Address
M. ADELAIDE, Box 1, Post Office, San Francisco.

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a complete, massive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Dignity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish almost views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others in whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the
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Olden Times

The following pages occur in Mr. F. W. Higginson's history for young people:

Philadelphia remained, almost down to the Revolution, 'a fairy grease country towns, such as Wm Penn had desired. The houses were generally of brick or stone, surrounded by gardens and orchards.

A German traveller said, in 1748 that peaches were so very plenty were fed on them, and that the country people in Europe guarded even their turnips more carefully than the people in Pennsylvania guarded the most delicious fruits. Any one who chose to get over any wall and help himself. Every Philadelphian, he said, had so much liberty and abundance that he could live in his own house like a king.

Yet in those days a Philadelphia shop was only a common dwelling house with goods in the lower rooms, and with something hung over the door to show what was sold within—perhaps a basket, a book, a wooden bootjive, or a model of an anchor or a ship. In the street before the shop there was no pavement, only a narrow flagging in the middle of the sidewalk. There were weekly market-days, which were a kind of holliday, and there was a fair twice a year. At first people were of a sober kind, and had few amusements; but later there was a dancing school, and then a public ball-room, and a race ground. As for traveling about, there was not much of that to be done. Not only were there no railroads, but the common roads were bare, and the conveyances slow. In 1772 a stage, called "The Flying Machine," was advertised to go through from Philadelphia to New York in the "very short time of two days."

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, A frightful disaster has occured here owing to the careless habit of storing giant powder and nitro-glycerine in this city, all persons having such combustibles, in their warehouses are ordered to have them removed to at least three miles from the city limits, or they will be criminally prosecuted.

NORTON I.

Butler on Civil Rights.

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1875.

SIR:—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 14th. containing expressions of appreciation of my efforts on behalf of the Civil Rights bill, for which accept my thanks. You further ask "Will you be kind enough to inform me if colored men are entitled to the privileges of saloons and bar shops under its provisions?"

To this I answer:—I understand by "Saloon," you mean drinking saloons, and am happy to say that the Civil Rights bill does not give any right to a colored man to go into a drinking saloon without the leave of the proprietor, and am very glad that it does not. I am willing to concede, as a friend to the colored man, that the white race may have at least this one superior privilege to the colored man, that they can drink in bar-rooms and saloons, and I never shall do anything to interfere with the exercise of that high and distinctive privilege. I would not advocate a bill which should give that right to a colored man. If I were to vote for any bill on this subject at all, it would be one to keep the colored man out of the drinking saloons; and I hope no barkeeper will ever let a colored man have a glass of liquor at any bar open for drinking. Indeed, I should be glad, whenever a colored man should go into a drinking saloon for the purpose of drinking at a bar, if somebody would at once take him and put him out, doing him as little injury as possible. He could do the colored man no greater kindness.

As to the other branch of your question, in reference to barber is like any other trade, to be carried on by the man who is engaged in it at his own will and pleasure; and the Civil Rights bill has nothing to do, with its exercise. A barber has a right to shave whom he pleases as much as a jeweler has a right to repair a watch for whom he pleases, or a blacksmith to shoe such colored horses as he pleases. *In other words, these are not public employments, but private business,* in which the law does not interfere.

From time immemorial, all men have had equal Rights at the common law in places of public amusement, in public conveyances and inns or licensed taverns, because all such business was for the public un der special privileges granted by the government. The theatre and like public amusements were licensed by the public authorities, and protected by the police. The public inn had a special privilege of a lien or claim upon the luggage or other property of any traveller using it for his keep; and if any man was refused while behaving himself well and paying his fare, a seat in any place of public amusement, or carriage by public conveyance, or shelter in a public inn, he had a common law a right of action against the party so refusing. The Civil Rights bill only confirms these rights of all citizens to the colored man in the consideration of the prejudice against him and an attempt in certain parts of the country to interfere with the exercise of of those common law rights, and has enacted a penalty as a means of enforcing the right in his behalf in consideration of his helpless and dependant condition. The Civil Rights bill has not altered the colored man's rights at all from what they were before under the common law applicable to nearly every State in the Union. It has only given him a greater power to enforce that right to meet the exigency of combined effort to deprive colored citizens of it; and all idea that the Civil Rights bill allows the colored man to force himself in any man's shop, or into any man's private house, or into any eating house, boarding house or establishment other than those I have named, is simply an exhibition of ignorance as, in some cases, of unaffordable prejudice and stupidity. And while I sustain any colored man in firmly and properly insisting upon his rights under the Civil Rights bill which were his at common law, as they were the right of every citizen yet I should oppose to the utmost of my power any attempt on part of the colored men to use the Civil Rights bill as a pretence to interfere with the private business of private parties. It is beneath the dignity of any colored man to do so, and all acts, such as shutting him out from the drinking saloons, may be well left to the ignorant and generally vicious men who keep them as a badge of their superiority to the colored race. I have the honor to be, etc.,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

ROSSEY HARLAN, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Leaf and the Wind.

Once on a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and *cry* as leaves do when a gentle wind is about. And the twig said "What is the matter little leaf?"

"The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day it would pull me off and throw me down to the ground to die."

The twig told it to the branch on which it grew, and the branch told it to the tree. When the tree heard it, it rustled all over, and sent back word to the leaf, "Do not be afraid; hold on tightly, and you shall not go till you want to."

So the leaf stopped sighing; and went on nestling and singing; and so it grew all Summer long, till October. When the bright days of Autumn came, the little leaf saw the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were scarlet, some yellow and some were striped with both colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant; and the tree said: "All these leaves are getting ready to fly away, and they have put on these beautiful colors because of joy."

Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it; and when it was very gay in colors, it saw that the branches of the tree had no color in them, so the leaf said: "O branches, why are you so dead colored and we so golden?"

"We must keep on our work clothes," said the tree, "for our life is not done yet; but your clothes are for a holiday, because your task is over."

Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it; and the wind took it up, and turned it over and over, and over, and then whirled it off like a spark of fire in the air, and let it fall gently down under the edge of a fence, among the hundreds of leaves; and it fell into a dream, and never waked up to tell what it dreamed about.

Good Resolutions.

Nathaniel Ripley Cobb, a pious young merchant, connected with one of the Baptist churches in Boston, at the age of twenty-three up and solemnly subscribed the following remarkable document:

"By the grace of God, I will use one-fourth of my net profits of my business to charitable and religious uses.

"If I am ever worth $20,000 I will give one-half of my net profits; and if I am ever worth $30,000 I will give three-fourths; and the whole after $50,000. So help me God or give to a more faithful steward, and set me aside.

November, 1821. N. R. Cobb.'

The resolutions were faithfully kept till he died, at the age of thirty-six; and on his death bed he said to a friend, 'By the grace of God—nothing else—by the grace of God, I have been enabled, under the influence of those resolutions, to give away more than $40,000. How good the Lord is!' Mr. Cobb, at the same time, was an active, prayerful, exemplary, and useful Christian.

HONESTY.—There is no man, but for his own interest, hath an obligation to be honest. There may be sometimes temptations to be otherwise; but, all things considered, he shall find it the greatest ease, the highest profit, the best pleasure, the most safety, and the noblest fame, to be honest.

Little Children.

There is no more unmistakable evidence of a good heart, and a warm generous nature than love for children. The man who will smile upon and caress a little child, has a ray of Divine love in his soul, however coarse and uncouth he may appear; the woman whose eye brightens and glows with a new light at sight of a little one, though degraded to the lowest moral condition, is not wholly given to evil.

There is something in the very nature of children which seems to attract the good and repel the bad; something which seems to devine by a sort of intuition the character of the adults with when they come in contact. A satiare, cold, cruel or vindictive can but seldom, if ever, gain the confidence of trusting, impulsive childhood. Sometimes, we hear a fair young woman, with a shrug on her pretty shoulders say: "I dislike children," and from that time her ripe red lips can sound no note of sweetness, the bright eyes lose all power to fascinate, the beautiful face loses its loveliness, for to us there is an inner well of selfishness and coarseness which despoils the glory of the faultless form and feature. The elegant young man who affects a supercilious air, flippantly remarks: "I like babies and children a long distance off," may believe, in his great self-conceit that he has said a smart or manly thing, has really exhibited the most repulsive side of his character, and instead of meeting with smiles of approval, can be safely classed with him "who hath no music in his soul is fit for treasons, stratagems and spoi's."

Children may not always be a "sellspring of joy," and may even live to occasion sorrow and tears to those who love them, but we should sadly miss them, if there were only great grown up people around us, and how we should long for the sight of a little girl or boy. The late Dr. Bunny beautifully expressed the influence of the children, whose office is to "soften and purify the heart, warming and toning it by low feelings, and awakening within that which is favorable to virtue. Is is a beam of life, a mountain of love, a teacher whose lessons few could resist. Infants recall us from much that engenders and encourages selfishness, freezes the affections, roughens the manners, indurates the heart; they brighten the home, deepen love, invigorate exertion, infuse courage, and vivify and sustain the charities of life."

Next to always being young, the companionship of children, and the cultivation of love for them makes the soul pure, and keeps us nearer the infinite. For there is a sad truth in the words of Bishop Earle concerning man: "The older he is a chair lower from God."—*Stockton Leader.*

HOW TO GET ALONG.—It is sometimes said that "a patient waiter is no loser," but we think this rule has at least one exception. We have seen smart young men walk around with their hands in their pockets, or sit around week after week, with a cigar in their mouths, waiting for something to turn up; and we have known such to lose a good many chances for business which would have fallen into their hands if they had looked it up, or if even gone to meet it half way. Some men expect to get dishes filled with porridge whether they are right side up or not. But such persons are generally obliged to go hungry. There are some things that are pretty sure to come unbidden, such as rags, dirt, poverty, disgrace, disease or death; but business, money, respectability and happiness need a little COAX AT, at least some inviting, and he who would prosper in the world must not post himself at the corner of a street and await for prosperity to come along and arrest him as perhaps the Sheriff ought to, but he must pull on his best boots and give chase to it. But a lazy, loafing waiter will be as far from attaining the object of his desire as a blacking is from being an honest man. Whoever wants money must dig for it as the miners do; and whoever wants business must stir himself to obtain it.—*Hebrew Leader.*

Family Newspapers.

A contemporary says the value of family newspapers is by no means appreciated, but the rapidity with which people are waking up to their necessity and usefulness is one of the significant signs of the times. Few families are now content with with one newspaper. The thirst for knowledge is not easily satisfied and books, though useful, yes, absolutely necessary in their places, fail to meet the demand of youth or age.

Our family newspaper is eagerly sought, and its contents are eagerly devoured; then comes the demand for national and foreign news. Next to the political come the education journals. Lastly, the moral and religious journals. All these are demanded to satisfy the cravings of the active mind. Family newspapers are valuable to material prosperity. They advertise the town. They spread before the reader a map, on which may be traced character, design and progress. If a stranger calls at a hotel he first inquires for a newspaper; if a friend comes from a distance the next thing after family greeting he inquires for your family papers, and you feel discomfitted if you are compelled to say you do not take it. Family newspapers are just as necessary to fit a family for its true position in life as food or raiment. Show us a ragged, barefooted boy rather than an ignorant one. His head will cover his feet in after life if he is well supplied with newspapers. Show us the child that is eager for newspapers. He will make his mark in the world if you gratify that desire for knowledge. All things being equal, it is a rule that never fails. A family newspaper is a family need.—*Alameda Encinal.*

Letter from John G. Whittier.

The following is a copy of the letter of the Quaker poet, John G. Whittier, sent to the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, etc., on the occasion of its centennial anniversary celebrated by a reunion at Concert Hall, Philadelphia, on the 14th inst.

AMESBURY, 24th Third month, 1875.

To Dillwyn Parish, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I regret more than I can express that I cannot be with you and other dear old friends and co-workers in the cause of freedom on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society. For, indeed, it is an event of no ordinary significance, this centennial of the first society ever formed for the abolition of slavery. It commemorates one of the great aggressive movements of Christian civilization against the still-surviving barbarism of an age of brute force and selfishness. What a history is connected with it! What a struggle between all that is best and all that is vilest in human nature has marked its progress! What faith, what courage, what noble aspirations, what generous self-sacrifice has it known! How many blessings from souls rescued from the intolerable hell of slavery have made the sleep of its members sweeter, and compensated them for their five-long labors! Looking over its roll of membership we find the names of men whose memory is precious—the elect and called of God to the noblest service—men every way worthy of a State whose foundations were laid in prayer, and to whose character of rights and liberties the joint wisdom of Penn and Sydney contributed. The great Centennial of American Independence of the coming year will show that no State has a prouder record than Pennsylvania; but in all her rich inheritance of renown she has nothing better than her Abolition Society, the first of its kind in the world's history, numbering among its supporters such men as Franklin, Rush, Pemberton, Mifflin, Shipley, and thy honored father.

The world, slowly emerging from the darkness of the Stone Age, still, doubtless, overestimates its warrior champions; but the time is not far distant when justice will be done to the heroes of the bloodless victories of Christian civilization and progress

"Their armor rings on a fairer field
Than Greek or Trojan ever trod,
For Freedom's sword is in their hands they wield,
And the light shows in the smile of God."

So far as the abolition of slavery is concerned, the work of the Society is done. Mainly upon the colored people themselves now depends the question whether, by "patient industry, sobriety, and assiduous self-culture, they shall overcome the unchristian prejudice still existing against them, or by indolence, thriftlessness, and moral and physical degradation, they shall confirm and strengthen it. But there will still be on the part of all who have sought their freedom no lack of occasion for labor in their behalf, in accordance with the very spirit and letter of the constitution of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, which is pledged to the relief of free negroes. All that can be done, consistent with the constitutional right of States, should be done for their protection by the General Government, and there is no philanthropic object at the present time more deserving of encouragement than that of the education of the children of freedmen. In this point of view there is still work for the old parent society, and it has a legitimate right to continue its labors of love so long as there is prejudice to be overcome or ignorance to be enlightened.

Accept, dear friend, assurances of old time love and respect from thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A Life-Saving Dream.

In the preface to one of Dickens' novels we find a statement to the effect that some of the incidents in his writings which have an air of improbability, are founded on fact, while other incidents, purely fictitious, are more easily believed. The deduction is, that in writing novels, we must leave out incredible facts. The following occurrence is so highly improbable that it serves as an example:

A heavy man, who had a good deal of strength in his arms, dreamed that his wife and himself were on a canal-boat, and that they were coming to a low bridge. It seemed to him that his wife, who was a very obstinate woman, declined to go below, and in order to prevent her from having her head knocked off by the bridge, he thought in his dream to save her life, he force her must force her into the lower cabin. He was awakened by the sound of groans issuing from under the bed, and found that in his dream he had forced his wife under the bed and broken her nose.

This incident is worthy of note as showing that we ought not to display too much doubt when an occurrence seems to be improbable. The nose can be produced in evidence.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The State and others have wrongfully acquired and illegally held large tracts of the lands of the Emperor Norton I.; and, whereas, said State and others are endeavoring to dispose of them to immigrants now arriving, and who are not cognizant of said Emperor's rights; therefore, it is ordered, that all parties desiring to purchase said lands must apply to the Emperor in person or to his private secretary. Purchasers of Norton Script will receive liberal grants.

NORTON I.

P. KELLY, the renowned Prize Theatrical Boot Maker, 335 Bush street, expects to compete at the great Centenial Exhibition for the highest medal of award for the manufacture of the best and handsomest styles of gentlemen's fine boots and ladies' and children's gaiters.

LETTERS.—John G. Pilliford, St. Louis; W. A. C., New Haven, Con.

DENTIST ballad—"O, who can toil the jaws we feel?"

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 17, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Western Mines.

The Ensuing State Campaign.

The State Conventions of the respective political parties are to meet in Sacramento, during the month of June, hence primary and county conventions all over the State are coming thus early to be the order of the day. The aspirants for State and, county and city offices are numerous from each party. It behooves the colored citizens to scan the Gubernatorial candidate and members of the Legislature. They have yet to make a fight in many States on the public school question. Congress, in enacting the Civil Rights Bill, while it ingeniously left the school question to the States, yet it made no law to prohibit colored children from attending the public schools in common with white children. It is the right of a State through its Legislature, when considering measures of reform, as to whether it is practicable or economical in a city or county like San Francisco, to consider if it is wise to make the taxpayers pay three or four hundred dollars per month to teach less than fifty colored children in one or two separate schools, while there are nearly fifty schools in this city to which these fifty colored children could be assigned, in their own neighborhood or districts, and thus avoid the enormous expense, that all taxpayers must feel, in order to gratify a relentless prejudice. These facts must be urged before a Legislature and a Governor, which colored citizens, above all others, must be interested in electing, owing to the present proscription in schools in this State.

Oregon and Nevada, our sister Pacific States, make no discrimination in their public schools. Every child, white or colored, are privileged to attend them. So it should be in California, and so it will be when taxpayers see the folly of maintaining separate schools at a double expense, merely to gratify some other small taxpayers' petty prejudice against color. California contains an enlightened population, and should be unlike a little town or borough in the backwoods of Virginia or Kentucky, when they often alarm the whole forty millions of the United States, and the whole enlightened world, in this swift age of electric telegraphs, by their Rip Van Winkle inhabitants going into paroxysms merely because a colored child was seen in a white school, or that some colored person had gone into the first or second tier of a theatre, or into some hotel or restaurant. All such inconsistencies coming from a great and enlightened nation like ours, creates nothing but merriment and derision from the enlightened peoples of the European nations, particularly those who are conversant with the recent amendments to the Constitution, and the Civil Rights bill.

In fact, it is a puzzle to all to know which is guaranteed the most rights; the ex-rebels, who tried to destroy the Government in the time of its peril, or those loyal colored men who helped save it. If the ex-rebels will continue to keep colored children out of the public schools, it is in bad taste for whom Union men to join with them in their proscription. The colored citizens of all the counties must commence to question all aspirants for legislative honors on this school question.

The Picnic of the season will be given by a committee of gentlemen at the City Gardens, on Monday, May 17th, 1875. For full particulars of ladies' prizes and other amusements, etc., look to future advertisement.

* By Order of Committee.

The Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Celebration.

The Fifteenth Amendment and Civil Rights Bill Celebration is to come off in the Horticultural Hall, Post St., on Tuesday next, the 20th inst. The committee of arrangements have spared no pains or expense in completing every detail, so as to please the most fastidious. The exercises are to commence at two o'clock P.M., per programme, and a grand choral concert will take place in the evening. The occasion, and the attractions offered, should insure a large attendance both day and night, and every person, both white and colored, should be present. They will be edified with the programme.

Inauguration of Officers.

The Young Men's Union Benecial Society inaugurated their officers elect on Thursday evening last, in their hall, Pacific street, near Mason street. Invitations had been extended to a number of guests, composed of ladies and gentlemen, who partook of a bountiful repast, spread by the Society, previous to which the ex-President, Solomon Peneton, presented the sash of President to Barney Fletcher, who is elected to that office for the ensuing year. The subordinate officers were called up and their duties recited to them by the President. Speeches and the greatest hilarity was kept up until a late hour.

The Palace Hotel.

This massive grand structure is hastening on to completion. It is truly the wonder of the world, as relates to hotels. We are under many obligations to H. Crocker, Esq., the time-keeper of the workmen on the building, for showing us, with others, and explaining every detail, from the subterranean rooms, vaults, passages, etc., beneath the kitchen, containing bakeries, larders, provision rooms, steam engines, and all kinds of machinery for heat, baths, pumps, hoisting, imaginable, to the seventh story and the roof. There is so much improvement over the modern hotels of the last ten years, for convenience, grandeur and comfort, that the tourists of the world who come to the Palace Hotel after it is opened, will awaken the enlightened world, by advertisements of praise wherever they go, which will insure a steady stream of the wealthy of all the American States, particularly, with a curiosity to see, in addition to the grand, picturesque, natural scenery from the Mississippi Valley across the Sierra Nevada mountains, the Palace Hotel of San Francisco, which will be the most grand and largest in the world, and under the proprietorship of the *ne plus ultra* of hotel-keepers, Warren Leland, Esq. Messrs. W. C. Ralston and Senator Jones are the capitalists and owners.

For the Pacific Appeal.

The Celebration.

The committee of arrangements for the celebration at Horticultural Hall, on Tuesday, April 20th, have completed their labors, and the demonstration promises to be dignified and imposing, and to excel all previous efforts. Invitations have been extended to the prominent officials, church, city, State and government, to attend the literary exercises at 9 o'clock. The music will be extremely grand. All who feel interested in the enactments passed by the Congress of the United States should endeavor to make the day a general holiday. Badges of appropriate design for the celebration can be had of the committee at a nominal sum, and all are requested to wear them in honor of Sumner. Two extra rehearsals for the choral services will be held—one on Sunday at four o'clock in Bethel Church, and on Monday at two o'clock, with the band, in the Hall of the Young Men, Pacific St.

Z.

We learn that the committee appointed to make arrangements for the Elliott Literary Institute have secured Fassking's beautiful picnic grounds, Encinal, Alameda.

Correspondence.

San Francisco, April 11th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir—I wish to ask why it is that the colored people are so anxious on every occasion to celebrate, whether the event is sufficient to warrant it or not? It seems to me that if they would reflect a little over the matter, and consider the manner in which the civil rights bill passed, they ought to be ashamed rather than proud of it.

Another thing. Of all the suits that have been brought before the Courts, not one has been decided in favor of the plaintiff. If you and others will, on sober second thought, take a look at the schools, and imagine how you will appear rejoicing over the passage of a law that has neither force nor meaning to it, you will "let up" a little.

Again; you have a long list of names in your paper as being on the committee (my own among the number), not one-half of whom are in sympathy with the movement, but on the contrary, are opposed to it. The Zion Church scandal and this celebration both show that those who aspire to be the head and front of the colored people in this city are away behind the times.

I have no selfish ends to serve, but I would like to see all men act with good sense. Hoping you will not feel offended by an honest and outspoken opinion, I remain, respectfully,

A Subscriber.

CHICAGO, April 3, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Sir—There will be a grand presentation of a banner by some of the leading ladies of this city to Golden Fleece Lodge, No 436, of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows on Monday evening, April 19th. Hutchins' Lodge and Western Star Lodge have been invited, and a splendid time is expected.

Yours, respectfully,

John G. Jones.

CHICAGO, April 5th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Sir—The colored people of the city of Chicago celebrated the passage of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also the passage of the civil rights bill by a very large demonstration, held at Burlington Hall, on State street, on Tuesday evening. The programme was excellent, and the attendance large—over 1500 people being present on the occasion. The entertainment was under the auspices of the Hannible Zouaves, headed by Moore's brass band. The following gentlemen occupied seats on the stage: Louis B. White, John G. Jones, L. M. Leatt, Rev. G. C. Booth, Rev. J. M. Malone, Wm. L. Darrow, J. B. Thomson, J. P. Alexander, James W. Tesler. After speeches had been delivered, the entertainment closed by a grand supper.

Yours, respectfully,

John G. Jones.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apl. 12, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Sir—I call your attention to these few lines, and hope you will not throw this in the waste basket, but give it your attention. I think it is improper to allow disrespectable persons in balls and parties. It is a shame and an outrage; what do you think of it? I hope you will give this room in your columns.

Yours, truly, Citizen.

[We think that it is beyond our power to furnish a remedy.—Ed.]

Rich Without Money.

Many a man is rich without money. Thousands of men with nothing in their pockets, and thousands without even a pocket, are rich. A man born with a good sound constitution, a good stomach, a good heart, and good limbs, and a pretty good headpiece is rich. Good bones are better than gold; tough muscles than silver; and nerves that flash fire and carry energy to every function are better than houses and land. It is better than a kindred estate to have the right kind of a father and mother. Good breeds and bad breeds exist among men as really as among herds and horses. Education may do much to check evil tendencies or to develop good ones; but it is a great thing to inherit the right proportion of facult-ties to start with. The man is rich who has a good disposition—who is naturally kind, patient, cheerful, hopeful, and who has a flavor of wit and fun in his composition. The hardest thing to get on with in this life is a man's own self. A cross, selfish fellow—a desponding and complaining fellow—a timid and care-burdened man—these are all born deformed on the inside. They do not limp, but their thoughts do.

LINDSAY & COLLINS, 507 Sansome street, has always on hand the finest assortment of tea, cheese, fresh butter, eggs, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Every economical housekeeper should give them a call.

THE Republican State Central Committee met in this City on Wednesday last, and decided to call a State Convention in Sacramento City, June the 10th. Hon. A. A. Sargent, Geo. C. Gorham, Esq., Hon. S. O. Houghton and other dignitaries were present by invitation.

THIRD FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE
ELLIOTT LITERARY INSTITUTE
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875.
No pains will be spared to make this the finest of the season. Full particulars hereafter.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 9 to 11 A.M., and 2 till 5 P.M.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
AND
Oyster Saloon
AND
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
TOUS FRÈRES, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal.
Dear Sir:—
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs; and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will
FEEL
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so assured is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer who may address me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these or any other complaint.
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
99 William St. New York.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 308 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit

PUBLIC NOTICE.
IN THE EVENT OF THE SO CALLED DANCING Committee celebrating the Passage of the Civil Rights Bill on the 20th inst., refusing to admit any opposed to it, we will have their ears cobbered on the usual terms.
(Signed) R. A. HALL and others.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express,
FREE!
The only cure being the Express charges, which are so very large however, are small.
Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the
FITS ON EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs me nothing, and
WILL CURE YOU,
or if your long standing case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Directions and testimonials sent with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLES.
No postmaster to give your Express, or mail as your Post Office Address, and
Address
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Dress Making Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FONTENAUGE and Prof. Dan Rice's Wonderful Astrological Chart, Nativity, Future Life, Love Affairs, Business and Parents' affairs, between Questions and Answers, all for 50 cents and stamp. Send age, name sex, color and one leading question to be answered, and receive the above Horoscope free of charge. They will also give love and luck to all who claim it. Don't fail to try and you will be pleased.
Address
PROF. SAMUEL FONTENAUGE,
Box 1,957, Boston, Mass.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. V. Joice, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on approved security; Combination of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Turkey.
The Bank assists the patronage of all persons.

KISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine. SAN FRANCISCO.
Tonsorial Rose Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterwaving done. Dyed in all colors and Varnished; Wiry Curling and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved pattern, and are prepared to fill orders for Manila and all kinds of
CORDAGE
Promptly and to order.
MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER — **EGGS** 30 Cents — **TEAS**
LARGE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED.
SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, at Cost Prices.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St., Under Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
324 & 326 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the assured, on applications to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MASONIC NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania having granted Warrant of Constitution to Mosaic Chapter, No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the aforesaid Mosaic Chapter Warrant bearing date January 11, A.L. 5875, A.Y. 3045; and also granted a Warrant of Constitution to Omega Chapter, No. 14, also to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the said Warrant bearing date February 2, A.L. 5875, A.Y. 3045 (they having been recommended by Alpha Chapter, which was the nearest in union with the several Independent Grand Chapters); That on the reception of the aforesaid Warrants in San Francisco, bases of California by the petitioners of the aforesaid Chapters on March 31st, A.D. 1875—a communication being entrusted to Peter Anderson, District Deputy Grand High Priest, empowering him to dedicate and consecrate the aforesaid Mosaic and Omega Chapters—they were duly dedicated and constituted in Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, City of San Francisco, State of California, on the evening, April 1st, A.D. 1875, A.L. 5875, A.Y. 3075, and the officers duly installed, as follows:

MOSAIC CHAPTER.
No. 13.
HENRY TOLBERT, M. E. High Priest.
THOMAS DUSTIN, Excellent King.
RICHARD H. SCHOFIELD, Excellent Scribe.
JAMES V. WILLIAMS, Captain of the Host.
JAMES H. RIKER, Principal Sojourner.
JAMES H. THOMPSON, Royal Arch Captain.
ISRAEL C. WILSON, G. M. of the M. Vail.
CHARLES B. BELFOUR, G. M. of the 2d. Vail.
HYMAN SIMONS, G. M. of the 1st. Vail.
JOHN HARRIS, Treasurer.
ROBERT B. McCLARY, Secretary.
DANIEL McCLARY, Guard.

OMEGA CHAPTER.
No. 14.
JOHN G. Fallon, M. E. High Priest.
JAMES H. BELL, Excellent King.
NATHAN P. WILLIAMS, Excellent Scribe.
WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, Captain of the Host.
SIGISMUND A. FITCH, Principal Sojourner.
CHARLES A. GRIFFITH, Royal Arch Captain.
CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN TULL, G. M. of the 3d. Vail.
DAWSON THOMAS, G. M. of the 2d. Vail.
THEODORE COOPER, G. M. of the 1st. Vail.
HENRY G. MORRIS, Treasurer.
JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN B. BOOTT, Guard.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetables, and cannot fail to cure every disease of the Throat, Lungs and Consumption. It will cure at all times and seasons, and in all climates. It is the best Medicine for children in the world. Contains no poison.
DOSE—For a grown person, a wineglassful three times a day, before each meal; for a child, a teaspoonful to each year, through the day, before each meal.
PRICE, $1.25 PER BOTTLE.
Sold by WM. H. BLAKE, No. 410 Clay Street, below Kearny, and at RUSSELL BROS. STORE, 626 Jackson street, below Kearny. Also, by J. F. GOLDEN, 114 Kearny st. JAMES STOLLE, 621 Montgomery st. Others will open soon the city.
All orders from the City and Country will receive prompt attention, and be delivered. [Copyright applied for.]

MASONIC NOTICE.
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Holy Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania having granted Warrant of Constitution to Mosaic Chapter, No. 13 Royal Arch Masons, to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the aforesaid Mosaic Chapter Warrant bearing date January 11, A.L. 5875, A.Y. 3045; and also granted a Warrant of Constitution to Omega Chapter, No. 14, also to be located in the city of San Francisco, State of California, the said Warrant bearing date February 2, A.L. 5875, A.Y. 3045 (they having been recommended by Alpha Chapter, which was the nearest in union with the several Independent Grand Chapters); That on the reception of the aforesaid Warrants in San Francisco, bases of California by the petitioners of the aforesaid Chapters on March 31st, A.D. 1875—a communication being entrusted to Peter Anderson, District Deputy Grand High Priest, empowering him to dedicate and consecrate the aforesaid Mosaic and Omega Chapters—they were duly dedicated and constituted in Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, City of San Francisco, State of California, on the evening, April 1st, A.D. 1875, A.L. 5875, A.Y. 3075, and the officers duly installed, as follows:

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THEODORE COOPER, G. M. of the 1st. Vail.
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JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN B. BOOTT, Guard.

THE FIREMAN'S
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INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 267,115 68
TOTAL ASSETS $767,115 68
D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

WANTED.
A GOOD COLORED COOK AND LAUNdress for a small family. Apply to stewardess "McPherson," Front-street wharf, [at] the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock

CELEBRATION
OF THE
Fifth Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the Enactment of the Civil Rights Bill,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Stockton Street, near Post.
On Tuesday, April 20th, 1875.

The Celebration in honor of the anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and in honor of the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill, will take place on Tuesday, April 20th, 1875, at Horticultural Hall, Stockton Street. There will be choral services and literary exercises in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, doors open at 12 o'clock, admission free. Also, festivities in the evening, admission one dollar.

OFFICERS.
President of the Day—William H. Carter.
Orator—Thomas Dettier.
Reader—William N. Sanderson.
Declaration of Sentiment—Peter Anderson.
Chaplains—Rev. Peter W. Casey
SAN FRANCISCO.
Vice Presidents—P. A. Bell, Wm. H. Hillery, James R. Young, F. Smithes, Henry Smith, James H. Bell, Russell Davis, Abraham Lee, Ezekiel Cooper, W. P. Powell, A. Waddy, Edward W. Parker, Fitz-James Vosburgh, W. H. Hall, Josiah Smith, Wm. Beth, John Jones, James Parker, D. W. Ruggles, H. Perkins, John T. Callender, Isaac M. Triplett, Barney Fletcher, R. T. Hoskins, W. M. Smith, S. Pannion, J. G. Pallier, Worrow Jackson, Edw. Cato, Jas. Brown, Jas. B. Brown, Anthony Osborn, Saml. J. Wilcox, Geo. W. Dennis, Z. Dean, Wm. Harris, Wm. Guess, R. J. Fletcher, H. R. Derry, A. S. Bristol, R. B. Schofield.
ALAMEDA.
J. W. Mahon, Brooklyn.
John Peterson, Fleitland.
CONTRA COSTA.
Thomas, Vasa, Mission San Jose.
George Segnie, Pacheco.
SUTTER.
Peter Jackson, Chico.
Wm. B. Johnson, Oroville.
NEVADA.
Isaac Sanks, Grass Valley.
Nathl. Ford, Nevada City.
PLACER.
Nelson McGee, Iowa Hill.
James M. Pease, Lincoln.
Wm. N. Morrels, Forest Hill
SOLANO.
Chas. A. Gibson, Suisun.
E. Hatton, Vallejo.
YUBA.
E. P. Dupley, Wheatland.
Thos. Randolph, Marysville.
NAPA.
Wm. Yeacy, St. Helena.
George Ashley, Napa City.
SAN MATEO.
James Williams, Half Moon Bay.
Joseph J. Adams, San Mateo.
SANTA CLARA.
Jacob Overton, San Jose.
James H. Floyd, San Jose.
Elijah P. Hilton, Gilroy.
SANTA CRUZ.
Daniel Rogers, Watsonville.
Robert Johnson, Watsonville.
Joseph Smallwood.
MONTEREY.
Wm. H. Miller, Salinas.
J. S. Ross, Salinas.
YOLO.
Basil Campbell, Cacheville
TUOLUMNE.
G. H. Ache, Sonora.
E. Gates, Chinese Camp.
INYO.
Wm. H. Hall, Independant.
EL DORADO.
John Becknor, Mud Springs.
S. S. Pollock, Placerville.
TEHAMA.
John Plazer, Red Bluff.
SONOMA.
John Richards, Santa Rosa.
Frank V. Miller, Petaluma.
SACRAMENTO.
Theodore Groenbeck, Folsom.
Benj. Cogan, Sacramento.
Isiah Dunlap, Sacramento.
Capt. W. Gill, Sacramento.
SAN JOAQUIN.
Dr. Davis, Stockton.
George Johnson, Stockton.
Samuel Powell, Lathrop.
PROGRAMME.
"America."—Chorus and audience
"Rojolon, the Lord is King," —Chorus.
French National Hymn—Chorus.
German National Hymn—Chorus
Invocation—Chaplain.
"Holy is the Lord," Chorus.
Introductory Address—President
"Flag of the Free"—Chorus.
Reading Proclamation of Ratification—Wm. N. Sanderson.
"Children's Jubilee"—Chorus.
Oration—T. Detter.
"Star Spangled Banner"—Chorus and audience.
Reading Civil Rights Bill—Wm. Goddard.
"I Was Waiting for His Wondrous Works"—Chorus.
Declaration of Sentiment—Peter Anderson.
"Freedom's Onward March"—Chorus.
Benediction—Chaplain.
Finale, "Praise God, from whom all Blessings Flow"—Chorus and audience.

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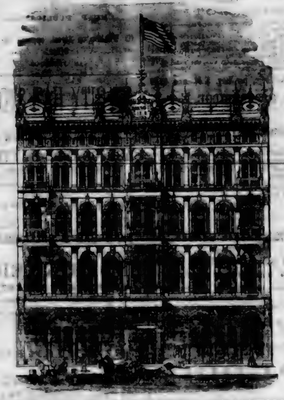
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Republican State Convention.

Rooms of the Union Republican State Central Committee, San Francisco, April 14, 1875.

The UNION REPUBLICAN voters of the State of California are requested to choose delegates to a State Convention, to be held at the City of Sacramento on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before said Convention.

The apportionment of Delegates is as follows:

Alameda,	17
Alpine,	1
Amador,	8
Butte,	6
Calaveras,	5
Colusa,	3
Contra Costa,	3
Del Norte,	1
El Dorado,	6
Fresno,	2
Humboldt,	3
Inyo,	1
Kern,	2
Lake,	2
Lassen,	1
Los Angeles,	9
Marin,	4
Mariposa,	3
Mendocino,	2
Merced,	1
Modoc,	1
Mono,	1
Monterey,	8
Napa,	4
Nevada,	9
Placer,	9
Plumas,	2
Sacramento,	33
San Benito,	1
San Bernardino,	2
San Diego,	3
San Francisco,	78
San Joaquin,	12
San Luis Obispo,	3
San Mateo,	3
Santa Barbara,	5
Santa Clara,	15
Santa Cruz,	4
Shasta,	6
Sierra,	6
Siskiyou,	6
Solano,	16
Sonoma,	11
Stanislaus,	4
Sutter,	3
Tehama,	3
Trinity,	3
Tulare,	3
Tuolumne,	5
Ventura,	1
Yolo,	6
Yuba	8

County Committees will make provision in their respective Counties for the election of Delegates in accordance with said apportionment.

The Committee recommend the following as a test:

"All voters in the State, who are opposed to the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, and intend to act in good faith with the Republican Party."

The State Central Committee recommends that delegates to the Congressional Conventions be chosen at the same time; and that the Congressional Committees arrange their call for Congressional Conventions in accordance therewith.

By order.

WALTER VAN DYKE,
Chairman.
WM. SHERMAN,
M. D. BOUNCE,
Secretaries.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The State Central Committee of the Republican party of California, assembled for the purpose of calling a State Convention, deem the occasion an appropriate one for inviting attention to the political situation.

So far as State affairs are concerned, it may be safely assumed that the masses of the Republican voters will, in the selection of delegates to represent them in the State Convention, choose from among themselves men of such character as will ensure the nomination of candidates for State offices whose names will be a guaranty of honesty and capability in the State administration. Unless the Republicans of the State are less honest or less intelligent than their political opponents, they will elect from their ranks in the usual manner, at primary elections well guarded by law as fair and discriminating a body of men as can be assembled in California, who shall, in an orderly manner, name such candidates for State offices, as will deserve and receive the support of all true republicans. Our call is addressed to all who have a decent regard for republican institutions, and are willing to vote intelligently for their preservation. We urge upon all who are with us, to take an earnest part in the election of delegates, to the end that the State Convention may truly represent them. In vain will be all professions of a desire for honest, and economical government, if the candidates are not trustworthy men. To doubt that such candidates can be selected by the united efforts of all good Republicans, is equivalent to saying that all who entertain correct political views are unworthy and that to secure good men we must support those of bad political principles, or of none at all. Honesty and capability in our candidates will be the best platform we can present to the people on State affairs. Those who really have the best interests of the state at heart, cannot easily go astray in dealing with public questions as they arise.

The Republican party is National. The aim of our ancient enemy is to cripple and paralize it, under a false pretence of superior regard for home affairs in each State, in order that democratic success in the nation may be thereby assured in 1876. It is to this scheme the committee desire to call special attention.

The Democratic party of the country has not forgiven the suppression of the rebellion, and emancipation of the slaves, the extension of equal rights, or the establishment of manhood citizen suffrage.

At the south a guerilla war has been remorsely waged by a desperate class, against law, order and government, ever since they recovered from the stunning shock given them by the overthrow of the Southern Confederacy, and the capture of the armies of Johnson and Lee.

The sworn testimony of hundreds of witnesses,—among them Unionists and Confederates of the high position, and national reputation—filling more than twenty columns of large size with closely printed matter, constitutes the faithful history of a period more disgraceful to the country than were the years of the rebellion itself. If the barbarous atrocities perpetrated at the South had been committed only occasionally they would have aroused a spirit in the nation which would have brought swift retribution, upon the offenders; but so common have wrong and outrages become—death and torture for political opinions—that they apparently ceased to attract the general attention.

In the single State of Louisiana more than four thousand citizens have fallen victims to the savage and insatiable hatred of defeated rebels.

Not alone are the blacks thus hunted down, but throughout the lately rebellious States no white man, whether of northern or southern birth, can avow himself a Republican without endangering his life. If he is from the North he is insultingly denounced as a carpet-bagger; if a native of the South, even though he fought in the Confederate army, he is known only as a scalawag.

White Republicans of Southern birth have first been scourged, and then forced to advertise a recantation of their political opinions, or as the phrase there is—to "publish their principles" on pain of a repetition of the outrage.

Peaceable and thrifty citizens of Northern birth have been driven out of their habitations, and shot like dogs on their way under a pledged safe escort to distant and more hospitable abiding places.

Women and children have taken refuge in the woods by night, steal thily returning home by day for food, having less to fear from exposure and deadly malaria than they had from the organized banditti which has been strong enough to defy the law.

White Leagues, Ku Klux Klans, Pale Faces, and similar secret orders have flourished, sworn to prevent the holding of offices by political opponents, whose fair election by the people was not denied.

The ballot box has been forcibly and openly seized and destroyed, when known to contain more Republican than Democratic votes.

Churches and school-house have been burned, and clergymen and teachers foully outraged.

Surviving friends found the slaughtered victims of the Vicksburgh massacre unburried, being guided to the place by the foul birds of prey which circled in the air above them. Says one of the witnesses: "Where ere we saw the buzzards hover there we found the dead men."

Magistrates are powerless or indifferent, or are in league with the presence upon them of the very outlaws themselves, witnesses are intimidated, and law and justice are a mockery.

The reign of terror, inaugurated and maintained for the sole purpose of securing Democratic ascendancy, has been its work in most of the Southern States, and in them the hapless victims of barbarity are dumb. In the remaining States, the Federal arm has now and then been extended in aid of the local authorities, in compliance with the plain provision of the Constitution of the United States (originally framed), which provides for national protection of the States against domestic violence.

In the presence of this long continued aternalia of crime and bloodshed, not a word of Democratic rebuke or remonstrance has been heard North or South.

Southern Democrats, when placed on the witness stand, exhibit their insensibility to shame, and their ignorance of the most common rights of citizens, by testifying that "Northern men are never maltreated unless they meddle with politics." They are unable to realize that any citizen of the United States may select his residence in any State or Territory and be a Republican, as well as another may be a Democratic partisan.

The Southern Democracy are not engaged as a whole in the deadly work we have described; but neither do they interfere for its suppression. They excuse, palliate, shield and thus encourage it. Many openly declare that the extension of suffrage to the negro is just cause for war, and that, as they cannot wage open war, they are justified in resorting to assassination.

The Northern Democracy look complacently on, as they did during the war (except when irritated by rebel reverses), and when the blood of slaughtered citizens cries from the ground, they sneer at what they are pleased to call the "outrage mail." They have found no cause of complaint against the murderers, but when, occasionally, after long sufferance, an attempt has been made by the exercise of undoubted constitutional power by the President to aid the State authorities in restraining violence, their well-feigned indignation has filled the air with hypocritical clamor, and the people of the North have been urged to restrain the tyrant hand of Federal usurpation. Loud are the notes the Democracy moan over the danger to civil liberty and State rights which must flow out of the restraints put upon the law-breakers of the South. The late Gen. George H. Thomas, in an official report to the war department, made three years and a half after the war had ended, said:

"The controlling cause of the condition of affairs in the department is, that the greatest efforts made by the defeated insurgents since the close of the war, have been to promulgate the idea that liberty, justice, humanity, equality and all the calendar of the virtues of freedom, suffered violence and wrong, when the effort for Southern independence failed. This is, of course, intended as a species of political cant, whereby the crime of treason might be covered with a counterfeit varnish of patriotism, so that the precipitators of the rebellion might go down in history hand in hand with the defenders of the Government, thus wiping out with their own hands their own stains; a species of self-forgiveness amazing in its effrontery, when it is considered that life and property—justly forfeited by the laws of the country, of war, and of nations, through the magnanimity of the Government was not exacted from them."

The wolf assumes a lamb-like tone at the North, and rebel chiefs like Generals Gordon and Lamar are now among the people in New England villages, to persuade them that Republicans alone are opposed to peace and quiet in the South.

The end of these things is to come next year. Either the rebel Democracy will then regain power in the nation, and so "the empire will be peace," such as resigned on the plantations before the war, or else the party of law and order will prevail, and equal rights be enforced by rulers from from the people. The latter result can alone bring lasting peace. The former will sooner or later drive the negro to desperation, and when he shall match the barbarity of his enemy, as he surely can, the South will be a desolation.

The present administration has used all the power at its command to preserve the peace and execute the laws. Had it been in less faithful hands, still greater disorder would have surely ripened into complete and flagrant anarchy and rebellion, or the subjection of all who refused to vote the Democratic ticket.

The rebel Democracy of the South hope to remove the obstacle of national restraint, by possessing themselves of the Presidency. This is a more imminent danger than loyal men generally suppose. The aggregate electoral vote of the Union is 366. Necessary to a choice, 184. Of these the Southern States have 138. If violence, fraud and intimidation can consolidate for a Democratic candidate the 138 Southern votes, only 46 out of the 228 Northern votes will be necessary for the success of the treasonable disunion faction of the Democratic party. The 138 Southern votes made by the white leaguers would not go over to the 46, but would absorb them.

Can those who were war Democrats during the rebellion contemplate the near future with indifference? Can Republicans afford to waste their strength in senseless bickerings in view of such a condition of affairs?

The Union men of the Democratic party will ever be powerless as against their Southern taskmasters within that organization. Democratic success in the nation means Southern ascendancy and a restoration of the old order of things. It means revenge on the patriotism of the nation, a wholesale plundering of the national treasury for Southern claimants, and dishonesty towards national creditors. If such a disaster cannot be averted, the nation would not long outlive such complete humiliation and disgrace. The premium thus set upon treason and rebellion would soon do the work of final destruction.

To aver these calamities the danger needs only to be realized. California, Ohio, and Maine are to hold elections this year. Let us do our share towards staying the reaction which has already placed 84 ex-Confederate soldiers in the next House of Representatives. Let us meet the cry of federal interference with a stern demand that organized assassination and torture shall cease, and law and order be respected throughout the land. Putting forward our best men, let us show our opponents that the Republican party can govern the State well, without ignoring national issues. The same treacherous voices which now demand silence upon these questions urged upon us in 1861, that California had no interest in the great sectional war then inaugurated by the South. The people refused to be deceived then. Let us be equally vigilant now. National patriotism can never be too fervent, or too suspicious of those who deprecate its free expression.

It is now nearly twenty years since the result of a presidential election has been peacefully acquiesced in by the defeated party. The choice of Buchanan, in 1856, was followed by no dangerous expression of deep discontent in ever stated; but Lincoln's authority was resisted by eleven States from the day of his inauguration until a month after his second term began, and when rebellion was driven into the last ditch he was assassinated by one of its natural outgrowths within a week. That Grant's authority has not yet been openly defied is true, but the embers of rebellion are carefully kept alive, and peace has not been secured.

The rebels and malcontents now propose to drive enough Republicans away from the polls at the South to give to the Democracy of that section a vote entirely out of proportion to their numerical strength—an insolent and revolutionary subversion of the right of the people to the choice of a President. Terrorism and violence are to be substituted for the peaceful decision of the majority. The past ought to admonish the rebels and their abettors to beware how they thus challenge the manhood of the North.

The knavery which, under the thin guise of local interests, strives to wholly divert public opinion from the great and overshadowing question we have here presented, is clearly in the interest of those who are preparing to strike a blow at the vitals of the Nation. The enemies of the Nation cannot be the friends of the State.

WALTER VAN DYKE,
WM. H. WHEATON,
WM. F. WHITTIER,
HENRY H. REED,
FRANK EASTMAN,
F. D. ATHERTON,
PAUL NEUMANN,
JOHN MARTIN,
JOHN SEDGWICK,
WM. SHERMAN,
Executive Committee.

(Communication.)

"Consistency, Thou art a Jewel."

The editor of the *Elevator* in its last issue works himself into a perfect frenzy, and indulges in insinuations and attempted aspersions against men who differ with him as to the utility of the so called "Civil Rights Celebration," which took place at Horticultural Hall on the 20th of April.

He assumes the position that there was no homogeneity of purpose with those who differed with him, and vainly attempts to arraign the ministerial and political, as well as the social positions, of those who honestly differ with him, in order to justify the course he had mapped out to pursue in regard to the celebration. The writer of this article is charged with belonging to the "hoodlum element," because of his opposition to the so-called patriotic dancing celebration. I admit that a notice did appear in the PACIFIC APPEAL, signed by the writer hereof and others, that a celebration would take place, but through some inadvertence on the part of some one, a false construction made it appear that I was in favor of celebrating the Civil Rights Bill. Now, the editor knew full well that I was bitterly opposed to celebrating the event, and had so declared in his presence and in the presence of others. He also knew that I was elected a member of the committee of arrangements before he was (the editor himself being on the nominating committee that presented my name), and the report of the nominating committee was unanimously adopted by the meeting. He is also aware of the fact that when the names were presented at a subsequent meeting, my name was intentionally omitted from the printed list, which was under the control of himself and the editor of another journal. Now, I ask, in all sincerity, why was my name omitted? The reason is because he knew full well that I would make a determined opposition to said celebration, hence he, as President of the meeting, ruled that I was not a member of the committee, my name not appearing in the printed list, which he himself had purposely manipulated. "Oh, shame, where is thy blush?" Again, as to the "hoodlum element" in connection with his paper—I was one of the thirteen who started the concern, and paid up every dollar of my obligations to place him as editor. I worked on the paper three months, carrying, folding, etc., receiving twelve dollars per month for my services in cash, and there was owing to me by subscribers the amount of forty dollars, which I presented to him.

And further, while in Portland, Oregon, only three months, I donated in cash more than the price of one and one-half year's subscription to the paper. After my return to San Francisco I found the concern in a hopeless pecuniary condition, the editor having abandoned all hopes of publishing a decent sheet. Acting upon the authority of a public meeting, I, in company with Mr. Montgomery, canvassed the city, and collected the amount of two hundred dollars for him, and, lastly, donated a sum towards purchasing the type, to prevent its loss to the concern, and from the first issue to the present time I have been a constant subscriber to the paper, and paying for the same. Now, if this is "hoodlumism," it would be far better for the concern to build itself upon such hoodlumism. Oh! ingratitude. As to the vindication of my character, I will leave that to those who have known me for the past twenty years upon this Coast.

In the absence of Wm. H. Hall, who comes in for his share of slurs in this connection, I would say that he is fully able to refute the unmanly aspersions cast upon him when he returns from Panama.

As the editor has given us a homily upon politics, and claims to be an unswerving Republican, reads good news out of the party, and now comes boldly to the front, and admits in his last issue that as soon as Mr. Cockrill, a good Democrat, was elected Chief of Police, he came upon the scene, and we find him quietly manipulating for his truant friends. Truly, "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

R. A. HALL.

FLAGGING of the white marble is being laid in front of the Palace Hotel.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 24, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Address.

The address by the Republican Executive Commitie, which appears in our columns to-day, should be read by every voter. It is a comprehensive document, and brings to mind the fearful and unevitable record made by the Democracy in the North and South during the past four years, and will not fail to convince those who are not thoroughly bigoted by party spirit. The Democrats have made a damaging political record, which will be hard for them to explain through their press or on the stump, so that they may regain the confidence of the intelligent voter. As a whole, the Republican address is a document that will tell with effect in the ensuing campaign.

CROWDED OUT.—Our usual editorial, together with a large amount of important matter on the topics of our tuis week, owing to the great pressure on our columns.

Get Registered.

We call special attention to the notice of the County Clerk, Major Wm. Harney, which appears in another column, showing the importance of early registration.

VISITORS.—An unusual number of visitors were in attendance at the Fifteenth Amendment in this city on Tuesday last. Among those whom we observed were D. D. Carter, of Nevada; R. H. Small, of Sacramento; Joseph Smallwood, of Santa Cruz; Banks, jr. of Grass Valley, and many others, who were accompanied by ladies.

Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

Mr. James W. Carter has a sure cure for rheumatism. Price, one dollar per bottle. Can be obtained at No. 29 Willow Avenue, or at the agent's, Mr. Murphy, 610½ Howard Street.

Our Carson letter from A. H. unavoidably laid over until next week.

—DAILY committed suicide at his place of business, S. E. corner of Powell and Pacific streets, on Wednesday, 7th instant. He was a tinsmith by trade, and leaves a wife and children. The cause is said to have been despondency.

Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, April 16, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

There is not much news in San Jose at present. The latest news is that we are having fine weather. I was very sorry I did not see you when you was in town, as I wished to get you to deliver a lecture before the Benevolent Society; I also wished you to stay and attend the first moonlight party of the season. A number of ladies and gentlemen met at my house, No. 80 San Francisco street, accompanied by a fine band of music, and from thence proceeded to Live Oak Park, where a splendid dance was enjoyed in the pavilion. The music was superb, and the ladies looked charming. On the whole, we had a most injoyable time. Yours, etc.,

JACOB OVERTON.

Proclamation.

In view of the large number of emigrants arriving in this city, and being desirous that they should be assisted and protected, We, Norton I, Emperor, etc., do hereby order that the Mechanics' Pavilion building be immediately prepared for their reception, and for transacting their business, in order that they may not be fleeced through the rapacity of landlords. The State Treasurer is also directed to see that the emigrants are provided with sufficient money to proceed to their respective destinations, and charge the same to the emigration fund, and take bonds from said emigrants for the repayment of such moneys when able to do so.

Done at our City of San Francisco, this 21st day of April, 1875.

NORTON I.

Celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment and the Enactment of the Civil Rights Bill.

On Tuesday last the fifth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also of the recent enactment of the Civil Rights Bill, took place in Horticultural Hall, Stockton Street, near Post Street, commencing at two o'clock on that day.

William N. Sanderson read the Amendments and Civil Rights Bill with clearness of voice and distinctness of speech.

The musical portion of the exercises was all that could be desired. Miss Sarah E. Miles, Mrs. M. Smith and Mrs. Lucy Johnson-Mitchell were the leading sopranos; Wm. H. Blake, leader. The whole chorus, led by the bassos, Messrs. Hamer and Jackman, deserve great credit for the manner in which they rendered the vocal music.

Revs. P. W. Casey and J. B. Sanderson were both present.

Wm. H. Carter, President of the Day, delivered the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow Citizens:

We have met this day to give an expression of gratitude to those sterling patriots who have so nobly fought the battle of freedom and the right. Over one hundred years ago, the first martyr blood shed for the freedom of the United States of America was that of Crispus Attucks, a colored man, of Boston. Since then many changes have taken place; and in all the struggles for liberty in this country the black man has figured conspicuously. We have labored that this country should be in reality what it professed to be—the asylum for the oppressed of all lands. At last, after the land has been drenched with blood—the old flag trampled under the feet of traitorous hands, and the flower of many a household destroyed—we have, through the superhuman efforts of our true and tried friends, seen the day of freedom dawn auspiciously. To-day we can, with true American zeal and vigor, sing:

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty!
Of thee I sing:
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the Pilgrim's pride;
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."

From Maine to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, every man, woman and child breathes the air of liberty; and the Constitution, that once countenanced and sustained the abominable institution of slavery, now declares that no man's rights shall be denied or abridged on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. And thus should it be. Then I say, Americans all hail! Let your songs of joy go forth, till they shall be heard and re-echoed from every mountain, hill vale of this vast domain; and resolve that from this day you will so deport yourselves as to gain and maintain the respect of your fellow citizens. I am aware that there are those among us who are opposed to giving expressions of gratitude to our delivers, claiming the doctrine that the dominant race has only given us our natural rights, those they have wrongfully deprived us of, hence, we have no right to celebrate the event. I admire the gentlemen's opinions, but beg leave to differ. We all know what struggles the friends of freedom encountered in their efforts to secure for us our rights. Many old and sterling patriots have died in the contest; and while I have a tongue to articulate, and lips susceptible of expressing the feelings of my heart, I expect ever to raise my feeble voice in honor to those valiant patriots who, in the midst of insult, infamy and slander, the sneers of unrepentant rebels and Democratic hirelings, did dare to take a stand for freedom and the right.

The names of Sumner, Chase, Garrison, Phillips, Greeley, Smith, Butler, Stevens and last, but not least, that of our noble, and worthy President—the bravest of the brave—Ulysses S. Grant, should be cherished by every black man in this country. Write them, fellow citizens, upon the tablets of your hearts; for upon the scroll of fame they shall shine with untarnished lustre. We can rejoice to-day, that the old flag that once floated over the auction block shielding the demons of darkness in their abominable practice of trafficking in human flesh now, without a star obliterated or a stripe defaced, waves majestically o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave. Thanking you fellow citizens for the honor conferred, and not wishing to trespass further upon your time, I will close by urging you to adopt for your motto the following beautiful stanza:

"One united filial band,
Let us by each other stand,
To defend our native land,
From dark deeds of knavery,
By our Pleiss that were once red,
By the blood our fathers shed;
We shall no'er be captive led,
By the chains of slavery.."

We make the following extracts from the oration by Thomas Dolter:

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

We believe in the sentiments expressed in the federal charter—all men are born free and equal. We have met to honor the fourth great national event in the upon—and history of this government in the interest of the colored race. I regard the passage of the Civil Rights Bill as the last act in the drama of human rights, fixing ever, I trust our political and social status in those United States. The negro is no longer a slave—he is a freeman. Now and forever in his native land he is an American citizen. I see him running side by side with his white competitors for the city of fame, where the statesman, warrior, philosopher and the hero are resting upon their golden laurels. The cry is now, He is coming! Make him room! Look at the strides he has made in a decade from the servitude of the plantation. Beneath the dome of the nation's capitol he stands, contending with the ablest adversaries of his race. We come to-day, as we oftimes came before, bringing our sacrifices to freedom's altar. Let us cast our eyes heavenwards, and with hearts filled with gratitude let us thank that God who controls the destiny of nations as well as of individuals. I am not here to discuss slavery; slavery is is dead. Its epitaph is written in characters of blood: "Dead, forever dead!"

I am here to ask you as American citizens to keep the jewel of freedom in the house of its friends. The Republican party is my party, and should be the party of every colored man, until its great mission is completed—until personal and constitutional freedom is ever secure. I know among the other party gentlemen I esteem—who are my friends—I know them to be such. But I am speaking of a party, not of individuals. Remember nations as well as individuals have lost their nationality, country and freedom. The first gun the South fired upon the Nation's flag sounded the death knell of slavery. When she drew the sword she staked her all upon the bloody issue. She lost the fight. Napoleon fought for glory, Wellington for England, Washington for personal and constitutional freedom, the matchless Grant for obedience to the federal constitution, the black champion of San Domingo for the freedom of his nation.

When the South came with fire and sword, the brave defenders of this Republic met her. Over fields of carnage and death they struggled. Though she bled at every pore, Freedom accepted of no compromise. She enforced her just claims for free men, free speech, free press, free schools—each the dread of tyrants. Freedom is reliable. I have watched her in history; I have seen her deserted by her friends; I have seen her struck down upon a hundred battle fields; I have seen her chained to the stake, and her ashes scattered to the winds of heaven. But, fellow citizens, did she not triumph? Yes! She came forth as terrible as a tioness. She lives, and is the friend of the oppressed of every clime. The thirteenth amendment to the federal constitution clothed the slaves in robes of spotless liberty; the fourteenth amendment protected them in their freedom; the fifteenth gave to us the honored title of American citizens and the ballot—it not made chaudine to be sold to the highest bidder, but is the guardian of your rights if wisely used—it is the priceless boon of American freedom.

Some claim that this is a white man's country. I ask you, When the old bell of Independence Hall pealed high notes of freedom, calling Americans to arms, did she summon white men only? No, sir. The Indian rushed from his smoky wigwam, with his glittering battle axe of steel; the negro from the plantation with his crude implements of war—all united to make this "the land of the free, and the home of the brave." Yes, sir; the negro poured out his life-blood in every struggle for your country's glory.

As to the color of races, it is a matter of small importance to me. Perhaps some were made in the night. If so, shall the morning oppress the evening? Are they not equals in the duties assigned them? No government founded upon oppression and caste can live. Read, if you please, the history of ancient Rome. She was the birth place of eloquence, the fountain of refinement, the emporium of commorce; she chained kingdoms to her empire, and dragged monarchs at her chariot wheels. Corruption and oppression sealed her fate; decay and ruin are the only monuments pointing to her former glory and grandeur. I believe, fellow citizens, when the sun, moon and stars have grown dim with age, when time and eternity shall shake glad hands, then justice, throught and freedom will be Heaven's brightest and most glorious attributes. I rejoice with you to-day to know this is the land of the free, 'tis the home of the brave. Not a cringing slave treads the soil of this our native land. The proud eagle plumes its strong wings, soars aloft into the immensity of space, breathes Heaven's pure air untainted with the foul air of oppression, gazes down upon this favored land, and claims it as his own—his own native land. Is there a soul here so dead who has not said this is my own native land, and caused to rise up the graves of our forefathers. Be true to your country, to freedom's cause, and grateful to your friends. The emancipation was the first act of legislation in a patient and long-suffering people. Amid the din of war, amid the shock of battle, stood calm the author of a declaration of freedom unequaled in the world—the immortal Lincoln. Long may the old starry banner float over the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

The following are the Declarations of Sentiment as submitted by Mr. Peter Anderson:

WHEREAS, the colored citizens of San Francisco have invited the friends of Freedom and Progress throughout the State of California to assemble on this occasion to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, giving to colored citizens the right of suffrage as exercised by the free colored citizens in the early stages of the Government in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and other States, until the pro-slavery power in those States by new Constitutional Conventions inserted the word "white" in their respective State Constitutions, thereby depriving the colored freemen of their inalienable rights in the Government for a long period of time; and whereas, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution have given to all the colored race in the United States freedom, citizenship and the elective franchise; and the Congress of the nation having enacted a Civil Rights Bill in addition thereto, and it being deemed proper to the two latter measures at this time that we do by these declarations of sentiment declare

First—That while we agsin acknowledge with thankful gratitude the efforts of the friends of freedom and progress every where in rendering their aid, influence and votes, which resulted in the final enfranchisement of the colored race, we owe a greater gratitude to Almighty God for its ultimate accomplishment.

Second—That since the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and the exercise of the elective franchise by colored citizens, they have used the ballot with as much discreetness in the interests of the Government as other native-born or naturalized citizens who possess no greater degree of culture, or who are limited in the same degree for means of information; and that we rejoice that all friends of freedom and progress have no cause to regret that the ballot in our hands has been bestowed.

Third—That although the Civil Rights bill is the law of the land, the apparent opposition with which its enforcement is encountered in some localities, and the diversity of opinion expressed by some Republicans before its passage, and the utter abandonment of the last bill emanating from the late Charles Sumner, has left the colored citizens but little cause to rejoice over the enactment of the present effective Civil Rights bill with the school clause stricken out; and that we regard the bill as passed by an overwhelming Republican Congress, having enacted more in a spirit of fear of losing the adhesion of the nearly one million of colored voters to the party, than a desire to confer full civil rights to colored citizens as enunciated both in the National Republican and the Greeley Liberal Republican Democratic platforms of 1872. That while we regard the Republican members in the last Congress as carrying out half of the original Sumner's Civil Rights bill, we regard the Democratic Greeley Civil Rights plank in their platform long ago abandoned, and it is our duty of the, two evils on the Civil Rights question, so far as parties are concerned, to continue in gratitude to the least—the Republican party.

Fourth—That notwithstanding the apathy exhibited by some in conceding "equality before the law" to every citizen without regard to race or color, yet we will continue to act in good faith with those who have secured us what rights we have obtained.

Fifth—That we take this occasion to remind the party with whom we have acted unanimously in the past—merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water, making no one of us except voting may of less intelligence to office—that in future we expect, and will be satisfied with nothing less than a portion of emolument to those we are capable and where victory has been won, in common with other citizens.

Sixth—That as American citizens, it is inconsistant with the teachings and principles of the Government to be forced to celebrate those events as a proscribed class, to satiate a thirst of caste proscription of other American citizens, and hope that the day is not far distant when it will be acquiesced in by all, that every citizen, without regard to race, color or previous condition, will have but one patriotic anniversary day to celebrate, and that day the Fourth of July.

Mr. Anderson said, in support of the Declaration:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—In presenting the declaration of sentiment I have endeavored not only to reflect my own views, but the opinions as expressed by most of the leading colored men of this State. It is a great responsibility I know to speak for others who may not probably be in accord, but if there is any sentiment herein expressed that you do not endorse, it is your right to vote it down.

The signs of the times, and the present situation of affairs, both State and National, I believe, demand at this time an outspoken expression in order that all should know our opinion collectively as only are the Fifteenth Amendment, but the present Civil Rights bill and the Republican party, with which we have acted. I do not desire to enlarge on the subject, because it is not the time or place to present these declarations of sentiment as an index only as to how our friends may expect us to act on subjects appertaining to our welfare in the future.

On motion of Solomon Peoeton, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following communication was received from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1875.

Mr. P. J. Bell, Chairman Chairman Committee Arrangements.

SIR—In response to your polite note of the 10th inst., inviting the Board of Supervisors "to attend the Celebration of the Fifth Anniversary of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Enactment of the Civil Rights Bill," etc., it is with pleasure that I am enabled to inform you that at a meeting of said Board held last evening, said invitation was accepted by an unanimous vote.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN A. RUSSELL, Clerk.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.

Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who voted at the last General and Judicial Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.

The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.

WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

EXCURSION AND PICNIC!

The Second Entertainment

—OF THE—

Elliott Literary Institute

WILL TAKE PLACE

On MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875,

—AT THE—

NEW ENCHIAL PARK, ALAMEDA

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC

Boats and Spring 16 Horse mail, have been engaged for the occasion, the Brass Band to play on the boat, going and coming. The Cars will employ parties direct to the ground. Boats leaving Davis Street Wharf every half hour during the day. The Park is one of the most attractive resorts near to the vicinity of San Francisco, both Nature and Art having combined to present a scene pleasing to the eye and enchanting to the mind.

TICKETS, - - - 75 CENTS.

CITY GARDENS

Gala Day!

Monday, May 19th, 1875.

THE THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC BY A COMMITTEE of Gentlemen will be given on the above date at the

CITY GARDENS.

A beautiful Pavilion has been built, and the Gardens he been thoroughly repaired. Dancing will be one from 10 o'clock a.m. until morning, and the management will spare no pains to make this the most pleasant Picnic of the season.

Music for the Day. Dancing Day best Quadrille will be maintained. A special contract has been made with the S. F. & S. R. Railroad Co. for a special car, to run all night.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Messrs. Freeman, J. Gibson,
William Gray, Augustus Davis,
J. H. Saunders, Theophilus Balbar,
H. G. Morris, R. A. Hall,
J. Gibbons, J. T. Callender,
Samuel Williams, F. E. Bear,
W. C. Johnson, W. H. Alexander,
Recent convention, J. J. Van Benthuysen,
Lewis Brown, Thos. H. Kingston,
Wilmot Brown, Jr., Charles H. Lewis,
Peter Anderson, John Watkins,
J. E. Pennell, John M. Peterson,
Henry W. Steele.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Chauncey Livingston, W. H. Alexander,
Israel Adams, Joseph Adams.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS
From 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 till 5 p.m.

PRESCOTT HOUSE

Oyster Saloon

—AND—

RESTAURANT,

615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

VOIS FRÄELICH, Proprietor.

Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior style. Open day and night.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
Sacramento Timpson

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use, no one need fear consumption or death, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from bronchitis, Asthma or cough. Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,
59 William St., New York.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. Quint, Wm. Thos. Edgerton.
Henry Ketcham, No. 105 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 367,119 68
TOTAL ASSETS $867,119 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
F. J. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN HOLL, of 338 Pacific street, has taken the right every State in the Union successfully, to operate only per cent. for the use of his new and improved tournament surface. Prof. Holl challenges any race on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this specialty. The rink is well and by some at any hour by calling upon JOHN HOLL, 338 Pacific Street.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Moneys received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Drafts issued and sold; Loans made on approved Collaterals; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, &c.

The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
oct8-1yr.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 FOLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tonsorial Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made to look Beautiful and Fresh. Waterproof Hair Dye in all colors and warranted. Fire Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1850.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of Machinery of the latest and most approved pattern to our already large plant and are again prepared to fill orders for Manila of any desired length and size.

MANILA ROPE, full assort
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHITE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 615 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER! EGGS 30 Cents. TEAS
LARGE STOCK and Prices SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St., Hinckle Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
THIS WELL
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
32 & 34 JESSIE ST., bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and at sole or surrender, at the option of the insured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,

Begs Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

676 TENTH STREET,

OAKLAND, CAL.

A STEOLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL PUTNEHAND and Prof. JOHN BULL, the two most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world, have arrived and located at No. 9 Ellis street, between Stockton and Powell, where they can be consulted on all diseases and spells; cause and cure anything that is lost, stolen or gone; also, will cure Drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership for doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, California.

Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before K. W. JOHNS, Notary, October 30, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

W. P. HARRISON, - - - Manager.

Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSGROVE,

(Late)

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

824 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

World respectfully informs the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms at

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, Near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, Wire Puffs, Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into as pretty braids as desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing during morning hours. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Bayfront Coal, Scottish Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Redwood, Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Rooms 2 and 3, 629 Clay Street,
Entrance to Office, 629 Merchant Street,

Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot-Maker of San Francisco,

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 26

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Solicited especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Shop purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Cuisine, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Hack Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depots to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE HAIR AND BRAIDS.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Records of HORACE GREELEY, by Lincoln Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Democratic Platform drawn expressly for the work by Stephens. Entirely original. 744 Exact, Live, Newsy Pages. Illustrated. If you want a money-making book, DON'T ATTEMPT to make it with a catch-penny, catch-all, catch-anything, catch-nothing, catch-everybody, catch-nobody, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Hamilton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's fine gauze undershirts and drawers at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents each.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannel, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO:

Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical discovery of the age. It thoroughly cleanses the system from all impurities. Purifies the blood, and cures Coughs, Colds, Old Sores, Bruises, Pains, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! Some genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

Rooms to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

Meals from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. for 50 cents.

Address Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN BREGERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE, EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. oct3

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

25 KEARNY STREET,

New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. oct3

THOS. FLANAGAN. JOHN J. GALLAGHER

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

634 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones Furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Sherman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. oct10

CRAIG & SON,

96 BARLET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from ..... country will receive prompt attention no30

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

Whips,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,

NEARNY STREET

For before this favorite RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook and others will be spared to give main fashion to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Gentlemen supplied at their residence.

C. P. R.

CONNECTING

Monday, March 15th, 1875,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sonoma.

12.00M. Niles (Sundays excepted), Oakland Ferry (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore, Pleasanton, San José, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas and Los Angeles.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Sacramento with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Market Street Wharf), connecting at Sacramento with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Reno, and with "Third Class" Passenger cars into this Steamer, connecting with cars at Sacramento.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00

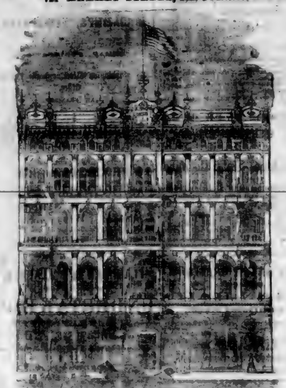
LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....865,009
CORNELIUS NEWTON, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD B. HEWIN & CO.
General Agents,
310 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1853.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturer of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs. Dealers in Metals of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Steam Couplings, Hollow Metal Water Gauges and Silver Plated for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Brass Globe and Gate Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps.
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
HOOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For SMELTING FURNACES and Ventilating Mines
Hydraulic Pipes and Shut-Offs for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe Furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
And
NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
N. W. Corner Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.
BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—COFFEE—
FOWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
[Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
—At Sale of—
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
ed F. H. VON DER LIETH.
PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of pupils, girls and boys, to teach them the following branches: [illegible]
N. B. To guide embroidery and the finest kinds of needlework will be taught, or any accomplishment, music, etc., parents wishes taught.
When a class of ten is ready, the lady, who is highly recommended by [illegible] will open the school. For further particulars address "[illegible]," care Pacific Appeal Office, San Francisco.

A NOBLE WORK
—
THE NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
A Family Record
AND
Family Album.
—
This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. In illustrations many one look to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help in parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the
Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.
—
For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.
—
The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter, is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while it is put up so as to afford protection for it while in every body's reach.
—
Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise to rarely or never presented.
—
MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.
—
There who would need the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Let a few good men and women make $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and impressions upon its beautiful and eternal truths.
—
Canvassing on the usual plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 50 cents per part, handsomely illustrated on tinted paper, to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XI.—NO. 37. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1875. WHOLE NO. 55.

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AGENTS.

[Long table of agents and their locations omitted.]

"Dignitaries Interviewed.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Yesterday morning at half past one o'clock there arrived in this city, by the Short-Line, a party of Louisiana colored officials, bound for the city of Cincinnati. Governor Antoine, Superintendent of State Education W. G. Brown; State Senator, J. Henri Burch; Col. James Lewis, ex-Administrator of Public Improvements, and Pinckney Boulton Stewart Pinchback, ex-Lieut. Governor of Louisiana, and U. S. Senator in reserve from the same State.

The party were accompanied by Mrs. Swalls, a cousin of Mr. J. Henri Burch.

With the exception of Mr. Pinchback, the gentlemen repaired at once from the depot to the Butler House, on Second Street, between Green and Jefferson, one of the few colored hotels in the city, whose proprietor is Peter Butler, a prominent colored local politician. Mr. Pinchback remained in the sleeping car for some time, and then proceeded to visit some personal friends until the morning New Orleans express left over the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad. A reporter of the *Courier-Journal*, recognizing the importance of an interview with this party of representative colored men, so recently from Washington and the atmosphere breathed by his Excellency Ulysses S. Grant proceeded at an early hour to the caravansary on Second street, where the distinguished gentlemen had retired to rest their weary limbs.

The Butler House is a comfortable three-story brick house, in a retired portion of the city, as indicated, and has entertained Fred. Douglass, and many other well known lights of the negro race. Peter Butler, the proprietor, is a short, well-conditioned man, with a decided proclivity for business, and a personal friend of the party referred to. The house is kept with great cleanliness, and presents many comforts for the dictation of guests, although unprovided with any of the glittering generalities and bijouterie which distinguish first-class hotels frequented by Caucasians.

The representative of the *Courier-Journal* entered the office of the establishment and found himself, even at the early hour of nine o'clock, in the presence of the Louisiana magnates, and inquired:

"Is Lieutenant Governor Antoine, of Louisiana, and his party here?"

"Yes, sir; there he is, said Mr. Peter Butler, who was leaning in a statuesque pose against the counter, looking with undisguised admiration upon his guests.

Governor Antoine, the individual designated, was a rather small negro, in black clothes, thoroughly African in color and physiognomy. His face, however, evinced a more than ordinary intelligence, and it was lighted with a passing smile as he removed the half-smoked cigar from his lips, pulled down the corner of his mustache, and cordially responded to the salute of the news paper man.

"I wish to talk with you a while, Governor, on the important matters which are agitating the country, if you are at leisure to do so."

"Certainly," said Antoine, and he then made the reporter acquainted with Messrs. Brown and Burch, who were with him at the time. Proceeding to the back sitting room, seats were procured and a conversation commenced.

Superintendent Brown is so sparsely supplied with the African blood that it is difficult to detect it in his very handsome and intelligent face. He is a young man, apparently about thirty five years of age, with a comely moustache, white teeth, and eyes which certainly have none of the rancour attributed to the class known as "new men."

Senator J. Henri Burch gave the reporter a very dainty card with his poetical name inscribed upon it, with the suggestion that it be spelt correctly. Senator Burch is the editor of the Baton Rouge *Grand Era*, and in appearance is every inch a veritable Englishman, barring the light saffron visage. He wears bushy side whiskers, has a finely developed head, is full of nervous force, bustles about good-naturedly, and is very talkative.

"I supposed you would go to the Galt House, or Louisville Hotel," remarked the *Courier-Journal* representative.

Gover Antoine smiled as he blew a cloud of smoke from between his lips, and said: "We came to Mr. Butler's house because he is a personal friend of Mr. Burch. He has known him for years. We would have gone to a hotel elsewhere had it not been for this circumstance."

Senator Burch—"Yes, we would have availed ourselves of our legal privileges in that case, but we have no desire to force the matter. None of us have. By the way, I have kept track of the *Courier-Journal's* course in the matter of the civil rights law, and I am very much pleased with it. I read an article the other day, entitled 'Dangerous Remedies,' which the opinion was advanced that the action of some State Legislatures in framing counter laws was emphatically deprecated. That view struck me, and we all indorse the *Courier-Journal* in that. The article was judicious and sensible. It is the proper way to treat the matter." Please let this interview distinctly state that the representative colored Republicans want to refute the idea that they have any disposition whatever to make any trouble over this law."

Reporter—"Thank you for your good opinion of the *Courier-Journal*. You have had some trouble with the law in New Orleans, have you not?"

Burch—"Yes, but not a great deal; Senator Stamps was not treated very well at the Opera House recently, but he had the whole dress circle to himself. He is a perfect gentleman and deserved better treatment at the hands of the Conservatives, for he has been remarkably liberal, and has been the author of several reform measures which were approved highly by them. There will be no trouble in New Orleans. We have had more freedom there about places of amusement than in any other city, perhaps. The colored people have for a long time had access to Odd Fellows Hall, and use the private boxes there."

Antoine—"The only trouble I anticipate is from the politicians. The politicians do not design giving any trouble. Their leading men in New Orleans are men of education and refinement. Many of them have been educated splendidly in Europe. Why, at the Unification meeting, which you remember was held some time ago, when General Beauregard and many other ex-Confederates were present, resolutions were adopted of the most ultra kind, and approved by the Southern men, touching schools and civil rights. I think everything will work smoothly after a while."

Reporter—"In stopping at hotels, how will you arrange about the exorbitant rates some of them propose to charge colored people?"

Antoine—"Why, if they were to charge $100 per day at the Galt House, and it was a necessity for me or any of us to stop there, we should do it and pay the bill, although the discrimination is a great injustice. A friend of mine stopped at the Westmoreland Hotel in New York and they charged him $150 for a day or two. He paid it. I think this injustice will be remedied in time, although I do not see exactly how it will be done. Our coming to Butler's was simply a matter of personal inclination. We are opposed to unnecessary inconvenience merely for the purpose of testing the law."

Superintendent Browne here remarked that in Washington they had dined at the Willard and other places of Caucasian resort.

At this point a very handsome woman, of small stature, entered the room. She looked like a quadroon girl, and would be mistaken, also, for a Spanish girl anywhere, with her clear olive complexion, raven hair, finely cut features, graceful form and large dark eyes.

Senator Burch rose and addressed her, "Good morning, sister," and she rose on the forehead. The pretty little cousin also kissed Superintendent Browne, who remarked that she was a relative. After this demonstration was over, the dusky lady tripped gaily out.

Governor Antoine sat with great dignity during the interview, and evidently fully realized the importance of his official position.

Reporter—"Your mission to Washington, Governor, was mainly in the interest of Pinchback, was it not?"

Antoine—"No; that was a part of our mission only. We all took up the result of the Senate deliberations as favorable to Pinchback's election. It is rather a victory. I should not say, however, Pinchback's election, because he has been elected. It is a question of obtaining his seat. I think he will get it."

Senator Burch also thought that the indications were favorable for Pinchback's final success.

Reporter—"In your opinion, Governor Antoine, is there no danger of retrograding important legislation to comparatively illiterate men?"

Antoine—"The Louisiana Legislature will, as a rule, compare favorably with any similar body I have seen. Of course, there are some turbulent spirits there, but the leading colored Republicans of the party are men of great intelligence, and guard them from mistake by suggestion and advice."

Superintendent Brown remarked that the Legislature was composed of men of the strictest integrity. They may not possess the intellect which would seem requisite, but they certainly voted intelligently. There was not the slightest disposition to abuse authority, and the colored men felt that it was for the interest of the colored race, as well as of the whites, to secure the honest administration of State affairs. He had some fear lest his own department, that of Public Instruction, would suffer through the adverse legislation of the City County. He regarded popular education as the solution of all the difficulties. The State appropriation for school purposes was $500,000 per annum, and the city appropriation $400,000. Only about half this large sum could be collected however, and school operations were seriously curtailed, while from all over the State came the cry for educational facilities. In New Orleans there were 76 schools, and they were not enough for the pupil population. The Council, too, had cut down the appropriation, so that not over $200,000 could be collected for school purposes in the city.

As to mixed schools he said that, so has been stated in the papers, that there had been some serious trouble, but it was passing off. There were colored pupils in the high schools, and the difficulty was being regulated where the color prejudice existed, by the white children going to the schools composed exclusively of whites. No antipathy was found to plead for free trade in the days of slavery. Nathaniel P. Rodgers, Myron Holly, Abby Kelly, Jas. G. Birney and Wm. Jay, were all cast out as evil for the same great principles. Few indeed, in that day, dared to speak and act in behalf of emancipation, pro-slavery sentiment being too strong against them; its power, wealth and influence, controlled parties and statesmen, it was sanctioned by custom and supported by law. We were despised and hated, while those that held us in bondage were honored with high social position and political standing. But in the face of all those perils to life and property, our subject (Gerritt Smith), with a firm belief in the all-conquering power of justice and right, stood firm as a rock among the noblest who espoused our cause, and in order to spread the cause gave his money by tens of thousands. He lived to see colored Congressmen legislating for the whole country, and he loved to speak and write of the great pleasure it gave him in his declining years. But he has gone. With Sumner and Lincoln he sleeps in peace, and like them his memory will ever be revered by the millions who were never favored to meet him face to face, but all know him well. The part he bore for us is too dear to ever be forgotten, as long as there is history in which deeds of noble daring are recorded, the name of Gerritt Smith can never die. Let re-verers his memory, and show to the world that we know our friends and appreciate our benefactors.

There are those all around us who tenciously withhold the rights granted by the fundamental law of the land. Congress has not yet enforced the constitutional amendments by appropriate legislation, though the law declares there shall be no distinction on account of race, color or previous condition. Yet we are daily debarred from those privileges to which we are entitled as citizens of this country. Prejudice seems so deep-rooted in the minds of our representatives that despite their oaths and promises, they still persist in withholding what they know is due our just dues. The official trial and political privileges, with all other Americans, that is all we want, and all we ask, and we ask it not as a favor but as a right to which it belongs to us. We fought for it, and the constitution recognizes our perfect equality, and that is all the Lamented Sumner and Garrett Smith were asking for as long as they were permitted to raise their voices or wield their pens. Let us imitate their example and leave our children the same, educate them to be tenacious of their rights as citizens of this the greatest republic in the world.—*The Washington, Pa. Monthly Elevator.*

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Correspondence.

CARSON NEV., April 17, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

I clip the following account of our celebration from the columns of the Carson *Tribune*, April 14th; 1875.

A. HALL.

Yesterday, all day long, well-dressed ladies and gentleman of African descent came pouring into town, the object of their visit being the organization of a Masonic Lodge, or something pertaining thereto. The business of the Order was carried on in the Capitol Building, and at its close the brethren marched to Corbett Hall, where they were joined by their fair companions. Deputy Grand Master D. W. Sand, of Virginia, delivered a poem, and Grand Master Fitcher, of California, the oration. At the conclusion of the exercises the dancing commenced, and, with an intermission for supper, was kept up till daylight did appear this morning. There were some forty white persons present, prominent among whom our reporter mentions Sheriff Swift and wife, D. G. Corbett and wife, W. H. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Brock, W. W. Hobart, J. E. Dealey, George D. Fryer, H. Clunette, George Gilson, O. T. Barber, J. M. Freeman, Dr. Lamb, of Willis' drug store, and many others, whose names the fumes of the champagne and bright glances of the fair ladies caused our reporter to forget. The belle of the evening is said to have been Miss Rosa Nicholson, of Carson Valley, and Mrs. Sand of Virginia City, carried off the palm for dress. Dancing was exquisite, and the music superb. The colored gentleman were gotten up regardless of expense, being rigged out in swallow-tailed coats, white vests and flesh-colored gloves. Conversation was sparkling as champagne, and pure wit and bright eye glance ing was the order of the time. We are unable to give the items gleaned by our reporter in full, and have to conclude with the following: Sheriff Swift was the observer of all, observer; he kept around him the whole evening a bright, black-eyed brunette, who seemed unwilling to let him go. There did not seem to be any jealousy between the ebony, brown and white assemblage. Everything passed off harmoniously, and all were happy. The supper was gotten up in grand style by Corbett Bros., and was done ample justice to by the company present. The whole affair was well conducted, and reflected great credit on our colored fellow-citizens, of whom Carson City has a very respectable representation.

MY MOTHER.—It has been truly said 'The first being that rushes to the recollection of a soldier or a sailor, in his hours of difficulty, is his mother.' She clings to his memory and affection in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood, inclined by a roving life. The last message he leaves is for her; his last whisper breathes her name. The mother, as she inhabits the bosom of piety and filial obligation into the heart of her infant son, should always feel that her labor is not in vain. She may drop into the grave, but she has left behind her influences that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped and will do its office.

Cooks have a wide range in the employment of their talents.

Gerrit Smith.

BY W. F. GARDNER.

Another year has passed into eternity, and many of our dear friends with it, and none more worthy of lon rable mention than the late Gerrit Smith. A life-long benefactor of mankind, his noble heart was devoted to the cause of freedom through more than three-score years and ten. One by one the abolition champions have fallen until nearly the last has gone—Wendell Philips and a few others only now remain These were monuments in the good cause they stand far above all others as master builders in the great temple of American Freedom. Parson Lovejoy sacrificed his life because he despired to plead for free dom in the days of slavery. Nathaniel P. Rodgers, Myron Holly, Abby Kelly, Jas. G. Birney and Wm. Jay, were all cast out as evil for the same great principles. Few indeed, in that day, dared to speak and act in behalf of emancipation, pro slavery sentiment being too strong against them; its power, wealth and influence, controlled parties and statesmen, it was sanctioned by custom and supported by law. We were despised and hated, while those that held us in bondage were honored with high social position and political standing. But in the face of all those perils to life and property, our subject (Gerritt Smith), with a firm belief in the all-conquering power of justice and right, stood firm as a rock among the noblest who espoused our cause, and in order to spread the cause gave his money by tens of thousands. He lived to see colored Congressmen legislating for the whole country, and he loved to speak and write of the great pleasure it gave him in his declining years. But he has gone. With Sumner and Lincoln he sleeps in peace, and like them his memory will ever be revered by the millions who were never favored to meet him face to face, but all know him well. The part he bore for us is too dear to ever be forgotten, as long as there is history in which deeds of noble daring are recorded, the name of Gerritt Smith can never die. Let reverers his memory, and show to the world that we know our friends and appreciate our benefactors.

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Liberia.

Advices from Liberia give evidence of sure progress and increased activity. President Roberts in his late Annual Message, remarks:—"We have great reason for renewed expression of devout gratitude to the giver of all good for his benign protection through the vicissitudes of another year. Our country presents on every side the evidences of that continued favor of Him under whose auspices it has gradually progressed from its earliest fancy. We are happily blessed with domestic tranquility and all elements of national prosperity. A kind Providence has favored us with healthful seasons and abundant harvests. He has sustained us at peace with our aboriginal neighbors, and preserved us in quiet possession of civil and religious liberty. The agricultural development of the country is progressing encouragingly; and the public credit has attained a confidence particularly gratifying. In a word, a gracious Providence has crowned the year of his goodness, imposing on us no other conditions than those of improving for our own happiness, the blessings bestowed by his hands."—*African Repository.*

A SPECIAL dispatch says the principal subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting yesterday was the situation on the Mexican border. The official reports on the raiding parties were formally presented and considered. They consisted of the reports received by the Postmaster General from the postmasters who have been molested, and the reports of army officers. These documents substantiated most of the dispatches received from the Mexican frontier. The Postmaster General showed that several of his officers had been killed. The Secretary of State manifested some restiveness at these raids. It is understood that the Mexican Government disclaim all responsibility for these incursions. It is evident that if these raids are to continue, the border mail services will, of necessity, have to be discontinued. No formal conclusion was reached, but it was generally understood that a note of protest would soon be prepared, to be prepared, to be presented to the Mexican government, as a preliminary to a formal note. Mr. Jewell is preparing for presentation all the correspondence of the Post Office Department on the subject.

The Wheat Crop.

Farmers have been disappointed at the non appearance of the rainfall which has been usual during the Spring months. The crops are suffering badly in most counties in the State far the want of it and in many fields there will be almost a total failure. The Stockton Independent after having made careful inquiry concerning the prospects in the great San Joaquin Valley reluctantly confesses that the yield of grain will not exceed, if it reaches, one-half the quantity promised six weeks ago. The late town which was generally suffered severely, and in many places has been rendered lifeless, while portions of that first planted have been badly damaged by the prolonged dry weather, and prevailing northwest winds. The damage was done to the wheat by frost than was supposed. The independent says: The wheat in the southern portion of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced and Fresno counties, while it will, as a general thing fall far short of what was expected, is believed to be in much better condition than the crops further south. Where summer-fallowing has been observed the crops are best—a fact worth knowing by all planters.

LINDSAY & COLLINS, 507 Sansome street, has always on hand the finest assortment of hams, cheese, fresh butter, eggs, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Every economical housekeeper should give them a call.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 1, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, April 27th.

After our arrival here last evening we found but little going on worthy of note. To-day we were awhile in the Capitol, the Supreme Court was in session, and many legal gentlemen from all parts of the State suddenly made their appearance in the halls at the time of the short recess. Some of the State officers, as also Governor Pacheco, we were informed were in San Francisco for a day or so. The weather being warm we set aside an hour by taking a street car to Sutter Park and return. The Park is in a beautiful condition, the shrubbery being in full bloom. In ascending the building in the Park, and looking over to the Capitol and city, the scene is grand, presenting a beautiful panorama of the valley in a radius for miles around. We could have stayed here until night viewing all nature as it smiled, and hearing the chirping of birds, while in an arm-chair on the piazza, wishing that such a park was located as near to the City of San Francisco as this magnificent Park is to Sacramento.

Our somewhat serious contemplation, however, was suddenly intercepted by the driver of another car but a few moments arrived singing out "all aboard," meaning for the city and city front, to complete another round trip. Every thirty minutes minutes is the time we were informed that the cars leave either point to and from this place, unlike our every five minutes cars at the Bay City, to which some San Francisco visitors exhibit a frown of impatience, expecting all our interior towns to be as quick and progressive in everything as San Francisco.

After our return, and completing the object of our business visit to this city, we called at Horace W. Cady's barber shop, attached to the Orleans Hotel, on Second street. We knew Horace many years ago, when we were both much younger and had a short, jovial chat on past reminiscences of the rest of the barbers—Jackson, at the Capitol Hotel barber shop; Dunlap and Small, at the Golden Eagle; N. Christopher, on Fourth street, opposite the old St. George Hotel building. All are progressing, and expecting to do a good business when the Convention and Legislature meet. Mrs. V. A. Brown, as also Mrs. Isaiah Dunlap, still keep their hair dressing establishment on 5th Street, between J and K streets, and from the taste, energy and display manifested in their store windows also anticipate a thriving business during the Legislative session, through the many parties, private and public balls which will be given. Our tonsorial artists here, as well as the hair dressers, are up to the age, in busy progress with the rest of the business community, who are "fixing up" in anticipation of the great revival of business which is so near at hand.

The Western Hotel on K street, some time ago partly destroyed by fire is thoroughly remodeled, and makes a majestic appearance on K street. All the brick work is up, and it is on the way to a speedy completion.

The political atmosphere seems somewat quiet here at present, but only temporary, as all parties are preparing to present a sudden upheaval of candidates ere long, which will then set the political ball in active motion.

Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan, of the A. M. E. Church, has been on a visit to Los Angeles and returned a day or so ago. Himself, wife and child we observed at Mrs. Williams' Boarding House. He informed us that he expects to be at the A. M. E. Conference, which will be held at Oakland, by Bishop Wayman, sometime in May.

Sacramento is seemingly crowded by the impetus of imigration.

No more. Will leave for now on Wednesday for the "Bay City."

Letter from a Colored Lawyer.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.,
April 10, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

SIR—I hope you will excuse my intrusion on your notice, as I write for information. In the first place, I want to know whether the Independent Conventional Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge under the National Compact have consolidated and, if so, on what basis? 2d. I wish you would send me the minutes of the Grand Lodge, that is, of the last session, and a copy of the PACIFIC APPEAL. And, lastly, I would like to know if I would be likely to secure much patronage in my profession in your city. I am thinking strongly of coming to your State, for the purpose of engaging in the practice of my profession, though I do not know how they would look upon a man of color in that particular. By answering the foregoing questions you will confer a great favor on

Yours, fraternally,
LOUIS H. REYNOLDS.

[The two Grand Lodges named have consolidated, on the basis of a sovereign or Independent Grand Lodge for the State of California. The proceedings for 1874-5, or the last session, have not been printed. It is expected that the proceedings of the last and the present year will be published together. A copy of the APPEAL will be sent as you desire. Dont hesitate and think about coming to our State, but come; and try and make your mark in your profession, as others have done. Don't think about your color, but be prepared to compete with legal talent. It is talent, gentility, and an honesty of purpose, which passes current here—at least more so than a man's color, whether it be white or black.—ED. APPEAL.]

Tenth Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute.

The Board of Managers of the Tenth Industrial Exhibition have already announced that an Industrial Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, in this city, to be opened on Tuesday, the 17th of August, 1875, and to continue open at least one month thereafter.

The Managers feel justified in saying that it will undoubtedly surpass in completenota of detail and general arrangement any heretofore held, and they desire that those who intend to exhibit should send in their applications for space as early as possible, so as to avoid the necessity of excluding, as has been the case heretofore, the many desirable exhibitors who are usually tardy in making applications.

The last Exhibition was attended by 700,000 visitors, attracted hither by the fame of these Industrial Fairs, and for the purpose of investigation, business and pleasure.

The Exhibition will be held in the building constructed for that purpose in 1874, but it will be materially enlarged and improved in many details for the Exhibition of 1875. The space under roof will exceed 180,000 square feet, or about four and a half acres, exclusive of the Horticultural Garden, which will occupy 24,500 square feet additional.

Persons desiring to obtain information, or to make application for space, should address "Managers of Tenth Industrial Exhibition, San Francisco, Cal." To secure space, application should be made on or before July 20th, 1875.

PICNIC AT CITY GARDENS.—The third annual picnic, by a committee of gentlemen, comes off at the City Gardens on Monday, May 19th. Henry S. Morris, J. R. Brown and R. A. Hall are among the managers named, and the whole Committee are endeavoring to make it a grand affair.

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1874.

Mr. Editor:

SIR—I write to inform you that I am about to begin an active canvass in this city for the dissemination of the PACIFIC APPEAL. I commenced some time ago, or soon after I took the agency, but the winter came on and prevented many from subscribing then who desired to take it. I have a better prospect at present. The Centennial year is near at hand and the subject is the great topic of the day. Our great parks are looming up. We are building very extensive houses in Fairmount Park for the exhibition. The public buildings are in course of erection at Broad and Market streets are already up one story, and are rapidly approaching to completion. The work goes hurriedly on, and large numbers of both white and colored laborers are employed on each building. The East Park has also hundreds of laborers employed. I see by the papers that the two Grand Arch Chapters, namely, Mosaic, No. 13, and Omega, No. 14, were duly constituted in your city in the Alpha Chapter Hall, on the 1st inst. We bid success to the officers and members of each, and also to the PACIFIC APPEAL. I have nothing further to inform you of at present, but more anon.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. H. HACKS, M. D.

Information Wanted.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Apr. 12th.

Mr. Editor:

SIR—There is an aged lady in this city by the name of Diana Livingston, who is anxious to learn of the whereabouts of her only son, by the name of Henry Livingston. She heard that he was keeping a saloon in California, and she wanted to know the best method to pursue, and I advised her to enquire through your paper. You will please publish the appended notice for information and send the bill for same to me.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES C. LODGE,
Pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church,
No. 15 Gazell street.

The notice is as follows: Information wanted of Henry Livingston by his Mother, Diana Livingstone. The last she heard from him was before the war; he was then in Boston, Mass., and since then she heard of him being in California. Any information concerning him would be thankfully received by his Mother.

DIANA LIVINGSTON.

Laid on Our Desk.

A work entitled, "Religion and Science; or, Christianity and Science versus Philosophy and Science," by Dr. J. Pilkington, author of "Workingman's Informant" and "Mechanics' Own Book," printed by the San Francisco Woman's Publishing Company, 605 Montgomery Street, San Francisco. This is a pamphlet, very neatly printed, and contains thirty-two pages. It adopts as a motto the scriptural verse, "The Truth shall make you free." Its aim is to disprove the accepted theory of the Bible as to the lapse of time from the creation of the world to the present period, as being being but five thousand eight hundred and seventy five years, and substitutes his own speculative ideas, and reviews as erroneous most of the standard writers on ecclesiastical history. The whole of the labored argument of the author fails to outweigh the accepted theories which he has attacked. We give the following extract as the sentiment and indice of the whole book:

"The Church always has, and still holds, that the earth in its formation and moulding is the special act of God, without the intervention of secondary causes, notwithstanding all the accumulated evidence of late to the contrary, though geology has not had to encounter that vindictive opposition with which astronomy was assailed in past years. Controversy rather than conflict. Geologists are universally agreed that the theological views derived from Moses must be rejected. There is no longer even a shadow of proof that it can be sustained, and with the coming crisis that is before us, and fast nearing, in the industrial, the religious and social revolutions that will take place, yet, within the present century, proving that the present, both the Catholic and Protestant, are not the true Christian religion, but the very Antichrist, which will dissolve side by side with the political and social fabrics that are now all three, from their infernal rottenness, dead. Such is their destinity (we repeat it) within the present century. Mammoth hotels won't save them.

"*The Musical Echo*," published at Milwaukie, Wis., April number, also comes to hand, burdened with valuable miscellaneous matter, new music, etc. Among the new pieces of music are "The Old Printer," a song for bass or contralto; composed by T. Martin Powers, and inscribed to *F. M. Stillman*, and also a piece entitled "Little Ella Polka," composed by Charles Matuex, and inscribed to Miss Ella E. Squires-Milwaukie, Wis. The Musical Echo is a useful and desirable magazine, and should be taken by every academy or family in which music is taught. Its principal object is to publish and make known all the new and popular music for the parlor, etc.

"Rev. E. P. Hammond's eight weeks in San Francisco," is the title of a little book of fourteen pages, printed by A. L. Bancroft & Co., 721 Market street, San Francisco. The book contains a brief story of Rev. E. P. Hammond's eight weeks of Christian work in with the United Churches of San Francisco, together with a full account of the Farewell Jubilee Meeting, held Friday night, April 16th, at the close of his labors.

It has been prepared for the use of the many who hearing loved Mr. H. and his work, would like to retain more than fleeting memories of them, and may also desire to extend some knowledge of them to others. It is full of interest, and should be read by all who wish to uphold and support the Christian banner. For sale at Bancroft's.

New Sunday School Music Book.

We notice that the recent Sunday School Music Book, "The River of Life" is becoming very popular throughout the East. This is the result, no doubt of the remarkable array of talented composers who have contributed to its pages. Among them we notice the names of H. R. Palmer, C. A. White, G. M. Wyman, Robert Lowry, H. S. Perkins, J. D. Vinton, H. E. Kimball, J. A. Butterfield, J. P. Webster, J. R. Murray, L. O. Emerson, Oscar Gottlieb, W. W. Bentley, and others—a sufficient guarantee that it is a most attractive, valuable and serviceable book for the Sunday School. It is published by Dixon & Co., Boston, and Bancroft & Co. are the agents for California. We might add, that in the compilation of this book every occasion of the Sunday School has been remembered, including Concerts, Picnics, Christmas, New Year's, Praise and other meetings. There are also a great many pieces adapted to the home circle, thus meeting a want that will be generally appreciated.

Sacramento Agency.

E. F. Haswell, Bookseller and News Depot, adjoining the Post Office, corner of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento City, is an authorized agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL, and will receipt for yearly, half-yearly and quarterly subscriptions. Persons in that city wishing to subscribe will have their orders promptly attended to.

New Haven, Conn., Agency.

Oscar Taylor, No. 100 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven, Conn., is the authorized agent for the PACIFIC APPEAL in that city and State. Currency taken at par for subscriptions when sent from any of the Eastern States. Terms of the PACIFIC APPEAL: Five dollars per year; two dollars and fifty cents for six months; one dollar and twenty-five cents for three months.

SACRAMENTO.—A Grand Annual Union Picnic will be held at Natoma Grove, Folsom, on Friday, May 7th, 1875. Committee—R. C. Ferguson, Albert Grubbs and P. G. Hickman. Tickets, One Dollar.

☞ CORRECTION.—In the description given of the Palace Hotel, which appeared in the PACIFIC APPEAL April 17th, we inadvertently stated that the proprietors and capitalists were Messrs. Ralston and Jones, instead of Messrs. Ralston and Sharon. Senator Jones, we have since learned, has no connection whatever with the mammoth and superb structure.

☞ PICNIC.—Elliott Literary Institute have a picnic at the New Encinal Park, Alameda, on Monday next.

A. M. E. Church

To the Ministers of the California Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

TAKE NOTICE.—Conference will meet on Thursday, the 20th of May next, in Oakland. Brethren, look well to the General Conference Fund.

I. N. TRIPLETT,
Secretary.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 3, 1875.

THE ORLEANS HOTEL, Second Street, between J and K streets, Sacramento, is a first-class house in all respects, and is only one block from the railroad depots and steamboat landings. The street cars take guests free of charge to the hotel. N. D. Thayer, Proprietor.

Died.

BREVETT—In this city, April 23d, Albert, son of A. W. Brevett, aged 3 years, 10 months and 24 days.

As a dear little blossom he came,
Came to the toilsome earth,
Observing the home with his sweetness—
Ah, and it the lonely hearth!

As flowers deck the path of the victor,
So Love bestowed his way;
All life's knock each heart was opened—
God gave him not to stay.

Dew dries at the Sun's warm kisses,
God's angels dwell not here,
We bow to the will of Heaven—
Its hand may dry the tear.

P.

Married.

WARROW-BROWN—In this city, on Monday, April 26th, Richard Warrow to Miss Sarah Brown.

Masonic Notice.

A CONVETTION of Royal Arch Chapters of the State of California, holding Warrants of Constitution, and working in unison with the several Independent Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons in the United States, will hold a Convention in

Masonic Hall, Pacific Street,
SELL MIRE,

in the City of San Francisco, State of California, commencing TUESDAY, May 11th, at 12 o'clock, noon, to transact such business as may be legitimately brought forward for consideration. Three delegates and three alternates from each Warranted Chapter in Union with the aforesaid Independent Grand Chapters are invited to attend.

By order of a resolution adopted by Alpha Chapter, No. 10, San Francisco, on Wednesday Evening, April 28.

Resolutions in accordance with the above call were also, same date, adopted by Mosaic Chapter, No. 13, and Omega Chapter, No. 14, also of San Francisco.

Signed,

PETER ANDERSON, H. P.,
CHAS. H. FISHER, K.,
SAM'L A. SNYDER, S.,
Alpha Chapter, No. 10.
HENRY TOLLESEN, H. P.,
THOMAS DUNCAN, K.,
R. B. SCHOFIELD, S.,
Mosaic Chapter, No. 13.
JOHN G. FALLEN, H. P.,
JAMES H. BELL, K.,
MATT. F. WILLIAMS, S.,
Omega Chapter, No. 14.

Attest: PETER ANDERSON,
District Deputy Grand High Priest of Rising Sun Grand H. R. A. Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania.
San Francisco, April 30th, A. D. 1875, A. L. 5875.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.

Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who voted at the last General and Political Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.

The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote, but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.

WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

EXCURSION AND PICNIC!

The Second Entertainment
—OF THE—
Elliott Literary Institute
WILL TAKE PLACE
On MONDAY, MAY 3, 1875,
—AT THE—
NEW ENCINAL PARK, ALAMEDA
TWO BANDS OF MUSIC.

Ready hot Monday, 10 Hours each, have been engaged for the occasion, the Silver Band to play on the boat, going and coming. The Cars will convey parties direct to the Park, from the Market Street Wharf every half hour during the day. The Park is one of the most attractive pleasure grounds in the State of California, both Nature and Art having united in rendering a scene pleasing to the eye and enchanting to the senses.

TICKETS, . . . 75 CENTS.

CITY GARDENS

Gala Day!

Monday, May 19th, 1875.

THE THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVE BY A COMMITTEE of Gentlemen will be given on the above date at the

CITY GARDENS.

A beautiful Pavilion has been built, and the Gardens have been thoroughly renovated. Dancing will be encouraged during the day and evening, and the management of the Gardens will be under the personal supervision of the Committee.

Music of the very best character will be in attendance at the Gardens during the day and evening, and new features will be introduced, calculated for the enjoyment of all parties attending the Picnic.

Assurance is given that the best of order will be maintained. A special contract has been made with the N. B. & M. Railroad Co. for a special car, to run all night.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Messrs Freeman, Hall, Goodall, H. Bendixen, H. Harris, J. Osborne, Wagner, Williams, W. S. Jackson, Samuel Morgan, Christopher Tell, Israel Wiener, Frederick Harvey, Warren Graham, J. F. Prince, J. J. Dwyer, Augustin Davis, Charles Schaller, P. J. Hall, J. T. Goldsmith, Jos. Brown, W. H. Alexander, J. J. Van Ness, Chauncey Livingston, Wm. H. Harvey, Charles H. Lewis, Wm. Graham, John H. Patterson, Harry W. Hall.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Chauncey Livingston, W. H. Alexander, Israel Wiener.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:
From 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 3 P.M.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
VOSS FRÄHLING, Proprietor.

Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal

EDITORIAL FRIEND:

With your please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Pleased to attend to my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
49 William St., New York.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

QUINT & EBBERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. Quint, Mo. 1200 Mason St.
Robert Ebberton, No. 180 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 267,115 87
TOTAL ASSETS $767,115 87

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL of 825 Pacific street, has taken the sole sway from the Cook economically, on operation only performed in this city by him, and has successfully performed that hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Roll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cold and cure can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN ROLL, 825 Pacific Street.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital, - - $150000.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. H. COLVER, President
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEGRIDAN D. PRATT, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Removing Hair Dyed in all orders and Marcelled. Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved pattern, and are again prepared to fill orders for Hemp of every description, Tarred and Manila Rope, Spunyarn, Oakum, Tarred Felt, Hay Ropes, Whale Lines, Etc.

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPES,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS

50 Cents.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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207 Sansome St. Rincon Building.

DELMONICO SALOON

FOR WELL

HEAD-QUARTERS

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

52 & 54 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and as soon as surrendered, at the option of the assured, to any place in the

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MRS. A. T. STAMFORD,

Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style,

675 TENTH STREET,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FONTEBASSO and Prof JOHN BULL, the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world! They can be found at No. 933 *J* street, between Ninth and Tenth, Sacramento. They are all kinds of witchcraft, cause all diseases and spells; cause love, remove anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and cause drunkard from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The Undersigned do hereby certify that they executed a corporate certificate during the year in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, duly recorded in the office of the recorder of said county, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of said county, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1875, a copy of all the members of said corporation, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before me this 19th day of October, A. D. 1874.

WILFRED W. MONTAGUE,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.

LICK HOUSE

MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.

Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

834 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Get Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the ladies of Sacramento that she has opened

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into a very desired. Lardner Hair Restaurant. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

Wood Shutter Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Mid-Creighton Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 930 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Between } 622 Clay Street,
Sac. Montgomery and Kearny, } SAN FRANCISCO

Has Removed to Office, 625 Merchant Street.

P. KELLY,

The Price Boot Maker of San Francisco.



—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

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And until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at

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7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express, for Ogden and East, connecting at Oakland with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Boston, New York and Montreal.

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Napa.

12.00 M. (Daily except Sundays) Sixth Street Train for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.00 P. M. (Daily except Sundays) Train for Niles and Way Stations.

3.00 P. M. (Via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train via Oakland to Ogden, connecting at Sacramento with Express Train for Marysville, Tehama, Red Bluff, Portland and Puget Sound.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate.

4.00 P. M. Benicia Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and Overland Train. Close connection at Sacramento with Train leaving Sacramento at 9.00 A. M. daily.

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Daily, except Sundays—7, 8 a.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—7, 8 a.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Berkeley.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—7, 8 a.m. and 11.45 p.m.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

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Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 10.45 a.m.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45 and 11.45 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

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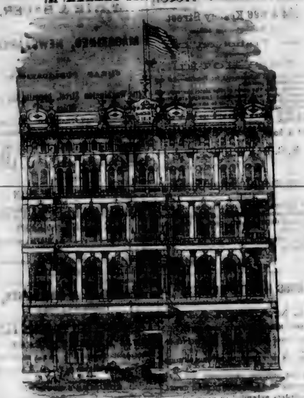
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JAMES HUNT, Auburn, Yuba Co.
J. E. PAYNE, Petaluma.
Rev. ISAIAH DICKINSON, Oakland.
Rev. D. RAMSCHOT, WM. ROSECRANS, Oakland.
J. J. MOORE, Rev. E. L. TAYLOR, Oakland.
R. DAVIS, Rose's Building, Stockton.
GEO. W. FULLER, Stockton.
SPARROW JAR LOOSE, Stockton.
NATHANIEL FORD, S. D. CARTER, Norwalk City, Cal.
ALFRED J. WHITE, MILTON MADDOX, San Jose.
ISAAC MASON, Rev. T. BEE, Salinas.
T. TROWER, Salinas.
LEWIS A. GREER, T. CAIN, J. PUTNAM, Los Angeles.
C. D. PARKER, JOSEPH SHALLENBERGER, Santa Cruz, Cal.
W. H. GAY, Watsonville.
W. HENRY S. WILKINSON, Watsonville.
Rev. EDMUND LOGAN, Oakland.
W. KEMP, Oakland.
C. JERKINS, Oakland.
WM. BROWN, NARCUS HILL, Portland, Oregon.
CHARLES D. PARKER, Portland, Oregon.
THOS. FORRESTER, New Westminster B.C.
A. C. CRATAP, New Westminster B.C.
RAHL CAMPBELL, Victoria, B. C.
J. T. WILSON, Washington Corners, Cal.
HENRY LEWIS, Portland Or.
GEORGE RILEY, Portland Or.
— MEINE, Hamilton, Nev.
— MEINE, HENRY S. HUDSON, Hamilton, Nev.
JOHN F. BUTLERSON, Red Bluff.
W. H. DAVIS, Red Bluff.
NORMAN F. MORGAN, Colusa.
CHAS. CHEWOTHE, Colusa.

HATTERS STAVES.
WM. C. NEIL, Corbell Station.
JONAH FRANCIS, JOHN B. PORTER, Hamilton, Nev.
Rev. PETER VOGT, New York
Rev. J. J. MOORE, Washington City, D. C.
Rev. J. J. MOORE, Washington City, D. C.
Rev. JOHN PARKER, St. Louis, Mo.
WELLS, St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM CLARK, 25 Silver St. New Haven, Conn.
OSCAR TATUM, 25 Grand Ave., New Haven, Conn.

The Great Centennial Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania.

The centennial anniversary of the "Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, the Relief of Free Negroes Unlawfully Held in Bondage, and for Improving the Condition of the African Race," was celebrated in Bethel Church, Philadelphia, April 14th on which occasion an oration was delivered by Dr. Wm. Hilow, and addresses by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Chas. C. Burleigh, Judge Peirce, Frederick Douglass, Lucretia Mott, Abbey Kelly Foster, and others.

Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, was announced as the presiding officer. This was received with clapping of hands and great applause. After an invocation by Rev. W. H. Furness, Vice President Wilson delivered the following stirring address, which drew forth at the close one long continued burst of enthusiasm.

OPENING ADDRESS BY HENRY WILSON, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Ladies and Gentlemen: The duty of presiding over the proceedings of this day has been assigned me by the Board of Managers. Gratefully I accept the position, and at once enter upon the performance of its duties. To be chosen to preside over this centennial celebration of the anniversary of a society established for purposes such as those for which this society was established, and actuated by motives such as those which actuated this society—enrolling among its members names so illustrious, and accomplishing a work so grand—is to me one of the happiest and proudest events of my life. [Applause.] The organization of this society a century ago was indeed a great event, and its history is one of the purest, grandest, and noblest of any organization in the history of the world. Its effect and influence in the early days of the Republic were soon and acknowledged. Its labors at a later period—at the time when the cruel fugitive slave act was being executed in the country—were seen and felt; and the evidences of those labors were manifested in this city, the counties around about you, and to the border counties of Pennsylvania. The country has never known more faithful men—and women, too, than have been connected with the Pennsylvania Abolition Society.

There is to-day, thank God, no slave in the Republic! [Applause]. The fetters were not melted off by kindly influences, but were stricken off by the rude hand of civil war. The chains fell not from the limbs of the slave by the conversion of the master, but by the interposition of the strong hand of power. And, ladies and gentlemen, remember to-day, on this hundredth anniversary of the organization of this great society was organized is not yet accomplished. The slave is free, but the system of slavery laft behind its influences, and powers, and scars which only the humanity, the Christianity of the American people can work away. Dr. Furness alluded to the falling of the chains from the limbs of the slave, and has prayed to God that the time might come when human passions and prejudices might so fall away. The thought is a beautiful one. Humane Christianity; It should be the vital animating spirit of this nation to work away these prejudices, to lift up the poor and the lowly, and make the Republic that which in deed and in truth it ought to be—a Christian land, where every man is fully protected in his rights as a citizen.

I fear, ladies and gentlemen, that there is in the country to-day a counter-revolution against the colored man. It must be met by the men whose hearts are bathed in the anti-slavery sentiment, and who mean, God blessing us, that the spirit of antislavery shall prevail in the whole land, North and South. [Applause.] Let it be understood, then, henceforth and forever, that no matter what, time it takes, no matter what the cost, that the men of the anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, with that kind of more recent organizations, must pervade this land; that the condition of the colored man must be improved; that the condition of the poor white man who suffered by slavery must be improved—aye, too, that the condition of that deluded but smitten and stricken section of our country must be improved. Let it be understood then that while we love the black man, and mean to lift him up, to elevate and protect him, and to aid him in the grand work of self-improvement, we also mean to lift up, elevate, and improve the poor white man whom slavery smote. Ayo, and we mean to improve the condition of the erring and sinning masses, and to build up our country and make our country what it ought to be—an example and an inspiration for the nations. [Great applause.]

Dr. Wm. Elder then delivered an "Historical Oration," in which he discussed the progress of the grand cause of Abolition from its incipiency to the present time.

ADDRESS BY FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Chairman, in introducing Frederick Douglass as the next speaker, said:

I now have the honor of presenting to you a gentleman born in the State of Maryland, a victim of the slave system, who struck that system heavy blows, and who has won a name in the cause of liberty that history will record. I present to you Frederick Douglass. [Long-continued applause.]

Mr. Frederick and Fellow Citizens: I have very little to add to what has been already said, and well said, upon the various topics of this occasion. In fact, I would gladly escape from saying anything, and leave the remaining time to be occupied by addresses from other speakers.

When called upon to speak, however, I have always found it easier to comply than refuse, more easy to find words than to fit my words to the occasion, and such is the case to-day. Centennial celebrations are new things in America. I never attended one before. I am, however, encouraged by the thought that when new things are attempted, a certain degree of awkwardness is expected and excused. Thus far, I believe centennial celebrations have been monopolized by a few of our oldest religious denominations. In their hands they have been found to be not only very pleasant occasions, but very useful. They quicken zeal, strengthen faith, and stimulate exertion. So deeply impressed with the good effects of centennial celebrations are some of our colored brethren that they think now of having one annually, and it may be quarterly.

Thus far, however, there is no formulated orthodox pattern for the speeches to be made on such occasions, and such therefore is left to his own choice as to manner and matter.

One thing it will be in order to to say here, at the outset: I am in favor of centennial celebrations generally, and this Abolition Centennial particularly. It is well to mark and observe the beginnings of great and important events in the history of society and civilization. And all such occasions can be made serviceable to human progress, welfare, and happiness.

I am glad, too, that this great and growing city of yours, the pride of Pennsylvania, and perhaps the envy of some of its neighbors, is soon to be the scene of a grand and memorable Centennial Celebration, one that will not only be national, but metropolitan, and reflect glory upon our country and upon the world. There is inspiration in the thought of such a gathering as this.

Here, on American soil, is this old city of the Declaration of Independence, will assemble the *élite* of the nations, hundreds, tongues, and peoples. No argument is needed to prove that such a coming together will tend to liberality, peace, and brotherhood. Here, in this place, therefore, it is in order to bespeak the success of the grand Centennial which is to come after the one we are now holding. Our centennial celebration has attracted but little attention in comparison to that of next year; and yet I venture to claim for ours a higher, broader, and more sacred character than that which is to come after it. The Centennial of seventy-six stands for patriotism; ours stands for philanthropy. The stands for nationality, and the other stands for universal humanity. [Applause.] One stands for what is transient, the other stands for what is permanent. Kingdoms, nationalities, principalities, powers, and republics, rise and fall, appear and vanish, but the great principles of liberty, justice, and humanity are unchangeable and eternal. [Renewed applause.] To participate in the celebration of a century of these principles is a sublime privilege. It is something of which a man may proudly tell his children, for it honorably associates his name with the grandest names and the noblest cause of modern history.

I rejoice to see on this platform Lucretia Mott [applause], Abby Kelly Foster [applause], and the men and women, some of whom have reached out to me a friendly hand years ago when I made my escape from slavery and came here to Philadelphia, and then to New England, in listening to the discourse of our friend Dr. Elder this afternoon, I felt as you did, that we have been fortunate in the selection of our historical orator. So far as the history of this society is concerned, he has swept the century and left but little for others to say.

While I am a man of the present, and feel deeply interested in the works of the day, I have no sympathy with those who despise and neglect the origin of the anti-slavery movements and other movements among men of a kindred character. All *truth*, whether moral, physical, or historical, is important and may claim inspiration.

We talk of the dead past, but no part of the past is dead or indifferent to me. I rejoice in the full-grown man of said slavery, but I do not forget the cradle, nor the terrible struggles which have intervened the periods of weakness and strength of infancy and maturity.

I have somewhere a don't written that there is any such thing as human progress. Some go so far as to say that the world is growing worse. To this view—this disheartening view, I may say—there is no more impressive contradiction than in the history of the anti-slavery cause. I know of no one period in world's age for which I would be willing to exchange for the present. There is no period in which the condition of existence were more easy and happy now. Who amongst us wants to go back to those great days of religious faith, when the Church tore men's flesh from their bones with iron pincers, and roasted them alive in fire and flame, because they entertained religious views different from those proclaimed from its pulpit.

There are those who could tear men to-day, if they could, for a difference in religion. They call hard names and endeavor to excite prejudice; but we must all rejoice that the day of old-fashioned religious persecution has now gone by. The day will come when persecution on account of color will go the same way. No one can well doubt this when he looks back over the history of the abolition movement, and observes and studies its gradual rise to power in the world. Doctrines of human liberty which were deemed by the wise and prudent as radical, grotesque, and fanatical one hundred years ago, have now come to be accepted as entirely rational, wise, and beautiful in our day. As Lowell has it:

Humanity sweeps onward.
Where to day the martyr stands,
To-morrow crouches Judas,
With the money in his hands.

* * * * * *

But something more than a glance at the past is due from us on this occasion. It is a glorious fact that the slavery is abolished, and the negro is enfranchised. A hundred years of labor has been rewarded by vast and wonderful progress, but he is an unwise reformer and unwise patriot who now considers his work or duty done and his work for freedom and country completed.

No man of anti-slavery instincts can now look out upon the moral and political situation of this country without seeing danger to the results obtained by the immense labors and sufferings of long years of agitation and of war and bloodshed. Every effort should now be made to save the results of this stupendous moral and physical conflict. It is now said by some: "We have done enough for the negro." Yes, you have done a great deal for the negro, and, for one, I am deeply sensible of it and grateful for it. But after all, what have you done? We were slaves—and you have made us free—and given us the ballot. But the world has never seen any people turned loose to such destitution as were the four millions of slaves of the South. The old roof was pulled down over their heads before they could make for themselves a shelter. They were freed free to hunger, free to the winds and rains of heaven, free to the pitiless wrath of enraged masters, who, since they could no longer control them, were willing to see them starve. They were free, without roots to cover them, or bread to eat, or land to cultivate, and as a consequence died in such numbers as to awaken the hope of their enemies that they would soon all disappear from the face of the country. We gave them freedom and famine at the same time. The marvel is that they still live. What the negro wants is, first, protection to the rights already conceded by law, and secondly, education. Talking of having done enough for these people after two hundred and fifty years of enforced ignorance and stripes—is absurd, cruel and heartless.

Great was the statesmanship that gave the black man the ballot, but greater still will be that statesmanship that shall give him ample protection in exercising that sacred right, and great as is the statesmanship that shall give him education, and the knowledge to use his suffrage in such a manner as to preserve his own liberty and the highest welfare of the government of this Republic. To-day, in the South, the school-room is barred. To-day, in Tennessee, Lucy Hayden is called from an inner room at midnight and shot down, because she teaches colored children to read. To-day, in New Orleans and in Louisiana, and in parts of Alabama, the black man scarcely dares to deposit the votes which you gave him a right to deposit for fear of his life. We want your voices again; we want disinterested laborers as of old; we want Abby Kellys rising up in the wake of the Abby Kellys of old we want the Annie Dickinsons with a moral purpose to stir this country now in behalf of humanity; we want to carry the standard, as the old Garrisonians carried in 1840, outside of the Republican party and outside of the Democratic party: we want this society to celebrate its second centennial, if need be.

Some of my friends in England used to send me money to help me publish my paper, and when slavery was abolished I was glad to send them word: "I release you now, my friends, from sending me any more assistance, either for my paper or for the benefit of fugitive slaves." They wrote back: "Douglass, we do not want to be released; we want you to go on; we want to help you! I say that we want this same spirit to take the field now in behalf of this race. We need you, my friends almost as much as ever.

But I am here talking too long, and I will not detain you longer. I see here my friend and your friend and you know he is here—Charles C. Burleigh [applause]; my friend Robert Purvis [applause], and other friends here upon whom you can call. I know you want to hear as many voices as you can during the hour, and I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks.

Upon concluding, Mr. Douglass was the recipient of rounds of applause in appreciation of his interesting address.

The Art of Dress.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in review of M. Chas. Blanc on the art of dressing, says: "Some of our readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that the style of a lady's dress should depend upon the shape of her nose, just as the color she wears must me chosen with due regard to her complexion and the intensity of shade of her hair. If the nose is classical the toilet must have a certain style about it, especially when the person's features and bearing is imposing. But what is style? asks M. Charles Blanc; and then he proceeds to tell us that this question may be answered by the first principles of decorative art—namely, that there is more majesty in repetition than in alternation, and more dignity in harmony than in contrast. Few colors, lines that are seldom broken, an air of simplicity even in the midst of richness, uniformity of materials, and quiet trimmings constitute a toilette severe. On the other hand, different shades of color, broken lines novel trimmings, and the piquancy caused by contrast are the characteristic features of a toilette de genre, and would suit a person with a "tip-tilted" nose, as Tennyson has it, or at least an intellectual one, a pleasant looking countenance or saucy eyes.

There are thus two extremes—austerity and coquetry, or, in other words, dignity and graceful ease—as well as a medium style, which may be termed pompous elegance. M. Charles Blanc compares the three kinds of toilet to the three orders of architecture, and tells us that by taking a little from one and a little from another we can compose dresses that will suit any style of features. A lady, however, in selecting her toilet, should always bear in mind that she must adorn herself in such a manner that when people look at her their attention after resting a moment on her dress will come spontaneously on her person. In this manner the elegance and the gracefulness of a lady's attire will cause people to admire the lady herself. How often have we heard it said, 'We saw some magnificent dresses this afternoon!' Now, if the above dressmakers who fashioned those robes had exercised a little more ingenuity the same people would have remarked, 'We saw some very pretty women this afternoon."

A M E Church.

To the Ministers of the California Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

Take Notice.—Conference will meet on Thursday, the 20th of May next, in Oakland. Brethren, look well to the General One Dollar Fund.

I. N. Triplett,
Secretary.
San Francisco, April 2, 1875.

New Sunday School Music Book.

We notice that the recent Sunday School Music Book, "The River of Life" is becoming very popular throughout the East. This is the result, no doubt of the remarkable array of talented composers who have contributed to its pages. Among them we notice the names of H. R. Palmer, C. A. White, C. M. Wyman, Robert Lowry, H. S. Perkins, J. D. Vinton, H. E. Kimball, J. A. Butterfield, J. P. Webster, J. R. Murray, L. O. Emerson, Robert Goldbeck, W. W. Bentley, and others—a sufficient guarantee that it is a most attractive, valuable and serviceable book for the Sunday School. It is published by Dixon & Co., Boston, and Bancroft & Co. are the agents for California. We might add, that in the compilation of this book every occasion of the Sunday School has been remembered, including Concerts, Picnics, Christmas, New Year's, Praise and other meetings. There are also a great many pieces adapted to the home circle, thus meeting a want that will be generally appreciated.

Going to the Black Hills.—There are now no less than 3,000 men in, and on the road to the Black Hills. It will take one quarter of the whole United States Army, or more, to drive such a body out. The soldiers will be loath to fire upon miners, and the miners will be slow to shoot at soldiers. Now, will some one tell us where it is all to end?

The colored people of Terre Haute, Ind., celebrated the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, Tuesday, March 30th, and passed resolutions thanking Congressmen Butler, Rainey and Elliott for their efforts in securing its passage.

The Louisianian suggests the calling of a colored negro national convention at Cincinnatti, O., August 2d.

Proclamation

The Emperor hereby orders the proper authorities to collect the fine imposed on Buckingham A Hecht for refusing to furnish the Emperor with boots, and to hand the same over to the Emigrant Aid Society.

Norton I.

Whereas, the unlawful detention of the Emperor's sword, or the stealing or detention of his majesty's stick, a defensive weapon, according to the new political code, is high treason, and punishable by death or fine and imprisonment, or both, at the pleasure of the Emperor, all persons harboring the thief or detainer or detainers of said property that they will be dealt with according to law. All interested are notified to bewaye how they provoke Imperial wrath, as their blood will be on their own heads. Selah!

Norton I.

The banks who contributed to contributed to the "Roscoe Corception Fund" are ordered to send $1000 each to the Emperor, and "ask no questions." By promptly complying they will keep in his good graces."

Norton I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 8, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing Campaign.

In a very short time the respective political parties will actively commence the triangular political fight for the supremacy. The Republican Independents and the Democrats, from the silent and great preparation being made by the leaders of each, betokens that the coming struggle will be the most deadly ever made in the State. The appeals to the people from each by conventional platform, address, the stump, the press, and otherwise, will be the most powerful and bewildering in a great degree to masses of the people as to which will be the most or less honest, providing the public spoils are given to the most hungry, partizans, loudmouth, fault-finding, clamorous against the Republican party.

In the ensuing campaign it will require argument instead of slang to convince the people as to which party they will place in power. Each party will have to stand purely upon its past record and merits. Heretofore what is called the "Negro question" has been in politics, but it is now kicked out and ended by the passage of the Civil Rights Bill.

The Democracy has lost its great-est hobby. It could scare the ignorant and obtain thousands of votes by making them believe that if colored citizens were granted full civil rights as was inaugurated by the Republican party, that the negroes were all going to marry their daughters. Forgetting that such fallacy was insulting to the good sense or judgment of females as not being capable of having an opinion, or of exercising their own rights or choice as to who they would marry. How some men could have been so stupid as to be led or to have followed the Democracy so long on that fallacy we have often wondered. Another hobby is also out of the hands of the Democracy, and that is the Chinese naturalization question. The Republican Congress amended those laws in relation to Chinese citizenship just the way the Democracy wanted them. Hence, not only the Democracy, but all other parties when they go before the people again, particularly in the Congressional Districts, instead of rehearsing the dead issues, will have to measure their standpoints with visible State and National progressive measures, and talk sense on the many live issues to be accomplished.

A PICNIC comes off at the City Gardens on Monday, May 17th. Henry S. Morris, R. A Hall and others compose the committee, who are endeavoring to make it very pleasant to patrons.

RED MEN'S PICNIC.—The Improved Order of Red Men hold a grand annual picnic at Badger's Central Park, Oakland, on Wednesday, May 12th. Tickets, fifty cents; children under twelve years, free. Our thanks are extended to the committee for a complimentary ticket.

NEW HAVEN AGENCY.—George Cassell, 29 Eaton street, New Haven, Connecticut, is one of the authorized agents for the PACIFIC APPEAL in that city.

PARDONED.—Mary Montgomery, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for manslaughter, in the stabbing and killing of Sanches in her room on Broadway, was pardoned by Gov. Pacheco, Wednesday last. Sanches, it may be remembered, kept the boot-black shop on Commercial St., opposite the Mint.

LETTERS.—To the care of this office: for Mrs. Mary R. Williams and W. J. O. Bryant.

[Delayed correspondence for the Pacific Appeal.]

The Late John Mitchell.

Ireland, a portion of Great Britain, has produced some very great and talented men, filling, as they have done, every walk in life.

Losing her nationality, from force of circumstances, for years she has striven to regain it, hence has been brought to the front some of the best talent of Ireland to effect this object, so that they might once more govern themselves under a separate nationality. To advocate such a principle would be deemed praiseworthy in any country feeling themselves oppressed. For many years Ireland has been much excited on this question of separate and distinct government for herself. So great and widely did this excitement extend that not only were associations formed in Ireland, but in the United States, also, to give free dom to Ireland. Among those engaged in this movement was O'Connell, O'Brien, John Mitchell, and many of the leading men in Ireland. These movements on the part of those men, under the cry of freedom to Ireland, attracted the notice of the British Government, and many of these men, among them John Mitchell, were arrested, tried for high treason, and banished for a number of years from Great Britain as a punishment. After a few years of their banishment had expired, John Mitchell, with some few others of his fellow-prisoners, broke their parole, and fled to the United States. Mr. Mitchell landed in San Francisco in 1853, where he was feasted and made much of by those in favor of freedom to Ireland. Mr. Mitchell, in order to make himself more secure and safe under the protection of the United States, immediately applied for his papers of naturalization from the Court in San Francisco, taking the oath of allegiance as a good citizen of the United States. These naturalization papers were after wards completed in full in the city of Washington. So far, this was all well enough.

After the much feasting of Mr. Mitchell in San Francisco, he wends his way to New York, where he receives a reception similar to that of Francisco from his Irish friends. This was all right, so far as these axioms for the freedom of Ireland were concerned. Mr. Mitchell, being a gentleman of talent and education, gave his attention as an editor to the subject of freedom for Ireland.

But where do we find Mr. Mitchell some eight years after his landing on the soil of America, free from the British yoke? In their advocacy of this, they naturally look to the Republican Government of the United States as their guide, but what are we to think of a people who, while they are the strongest advocates of home rule, and civil and religious liberty for Ireland, would emulate one of that number who had outraged these very principles during the late rebellion in the United States by giving his memory mock funerals, orations, etc., in every portion of our own country, knowing as they must know, that John Mitchell, by advocating the late Southern insurrection, violating every principle of civil and religious freedom, and gave the lie to his oft repeated professions. If these, the ideas of the Irish people of America, is only to obtain freedom for Ireland, from a selfish motive, without any regard to the great and fundamental principles of religious and civil liberty. Taking John Mitchell as a criterion by which to judge, well may we Americans mistrust all such, that they do not understand civil liberty as we do.

The United States stands alone and apart from all other Governments; her institutions are peculiar, being founded upon principles emanating directly from the people, who are tenacious and jealous of them. Governed as she is by an organic law—the Constitution; however strong the sympathies may be for the oppressed of other nations, her laws and her principles forbid any alliances with any other nation of people outside of herself, for were she to do this, she would no longer be a home for the oppressed of all nations. With the Governments of other nations, the United States have nothing to do, for they would allow no other nation to interfere with them, and it ill becomes the Irish, or any other people to come to our shores, to concoct measures for the redress of their own grievances, or to interfere with our own institutions.

While we in this country have thrown our doors wide open that all of every clime may enter, it ill becomes them who have entered to take any advantage of the great privileges they enjoy, by doing anything that will disturb or destroy the best government ever devised for the happiness of man—the hope of the oppressed of all nations. While the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, the institutions of our common country will never allow or permit any foreign alliances, which should ever be the aim of every true lover of the institutions of freedom of the United States to prevent.

NEW YORK.

THE Elliott picnic at New Encinal Park, Alameda, last Monday was well attended.

☞ The Delmonico Billiard Saloon, N. W. corner of Stockton and Jackson Sts., has changed hands. Bryant & Lewis are the new proprietors.

WHEREAS, A person styling himself Charles R. Peters was at the time of the drawing of the Mercantile Library lottery accused of appropriating the capital prize, which was won by Norton I., and intended by the Emperor for charitable distribution; and, whereas, the said Peters is now attempting by misrepresentation and false assertions to induce emigrants to purchase worthless land at a "town" which he calls Newark (but which has neither local habitation nor name outside of the imagination of said Peters); now, therefore, this is to caution all persons against being misled or deceived by the said Peters, and the Grand Jury is hereby instructed to inquire into said matters, and to bring said Peters to trial.

BURNS run in debt than run in old clothes.

HE conquers grief who can take a firm resolution.

KEEP good company. He who comes from the kitchen smells of the smoke.

Republican State Convention.

Rooms of the Union Republican State Central Committee, San Francisco, April 14, 1875.

The UNION REPUBLICAN voters of the State of California are requested to choose delegates to a State Convention, to be held at the City of Sacramento on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before said Convention

The apportionment of Delegates is as follows:

Alameda,	17	Plumas,	4
Alpine,	1	Sacramento,	23
Amador,	7	San Benito,	1
Butte,	8	S. Bernardino,	2
Calaveras,	8	San Diego,	3
Colusa,	3	San Francisco,	78
Contra Costa,	6	San Joaquin,	12
Del Norte,	1	S. Luis Obispo,	3
El Dorado,	9	San Mateo,	4
Fresno,	1	Santa Barbara,	5
Humboldt,	8	Santa Clara,	15
Inyo,	1	Santa Cruz,	7
Kern,	1	Shasta,	4
Lake,	2	Sierra,	6
Lassen,	1	Siskiyou,	6
Los Angeles,	9	Solano,	10
Marin,	4	Sonoma,	11
Mariposa,	3	Stanislaus,	3
Mendocino,	4	Sutter,	3
Merced,	2	Tehama,	3
Modoc,	1	Trinity,	2
Mono,	1	Tulare,	3
Monterey,	8	Tuolumne,	5
Napa,	5	Ventura,	1
Nevada,	14	Yolo,	6
Placer,	9	Yuba,	8

County Committees will make provision in their respective Counties for the election of Delegates in accordance with said appointment.

The Committee recommend the following as a test:

"Voters in the State, who are opposed to the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, and intend to act in good faith with the Republican Party."

The State Central Committee recommends that Delegates to the Congressional Conventions be chosen at the same time; and that the Congressional Committees arrange their call for Congressional Conventions in accordance therewith.

By order.

WALTER VAN DYKE, Chairman.
WM. SHERMAN,
M. D. BOUDIER,
Secretaries.

[From the American Citizen, Lexington, April 16th.]

Mass Meeting of the Citizens of Nicholas, Jessamine County.

An enthusiatic mass meeting of the good citizens, white and colored of Nicholasville, Kentucky, was held in the Baptist Church, colored Wednesday night, March 31st, 1875

Elder Jilson Francis was called to the Chair, and J. L. Dudley appointed secretary.

The meeting having been called to order by the chairman, the Secretary stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the Civil Rights Bill.

The following committee was appointed on resolutions: Peter Johnson, Wm. Sautler, Jilson Francis, J. L. Dudley, Alex. Wallace.

The committee submitted the following resolutions which were discussed by the following gentlemen: H. A. Anderson, Ben. P. Campbell, John J. Bronaugh, Gabriel Burdett, George R. Pryor, Wm. S. Holloway and adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, The law commonly called the "Civil Rights Bill" has passed the Congress of the United States, and received the signature of the President, and became a part of the law of the land;

WHEREAS, the author of said bill, the ever to be lamented Chas. Sumner, early designed to place all citizens upon a common level before the law, that the humble and exalted, the rich and the poor, the white and the black, might have equal facilities to prosecute in life their mission in developing their country, blessing humanity, and honoring God, the Father of us all; and

WHEREAS, During the consideration of said bill of Congress, much was said and written that evidently misrepresents both the letter and spirit of said bill, thus inflaming the passions of the evil disposed, and misleading the ignorant; therefore while we hail with joy, and receive with gratitude the investiture of Civil Rights, we shall strive, God helping us, to so exercise them that none may have just cause of complaint, and the nation never to regret this noble act of justice,

Resolved, that we, the colored citizens of Nicholasville and Jessamine county, do appreciate to recognise the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and deem its passage as one of the vast importance to the the black and in our humble opinion, there is a radical difference between the civil and social rights. The former is the investment of the freeman, the latter is limited by the circle of private interest, and none may enter within this sacred arena unbidden, and the unwelcome may be rightfully expelled, &c.

Resolved that, with malice to none and charity to all, we enter upon the pathway to freemen, hoping that, through the good counsel, wise advice, and patient forbearance of all good citizens to win the position of honorable usefulness among this Christian people on the soil of our nativity, and we desire to appreciate such as civilized people, and not as savages.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jessamine Journal, American Citizen and Louisville Commercial.

J. L. DUDLEY, Clerk.

A monster cuttle fish, the body of which was from ten to twelve feet in length, its arms or suckers being six feet long, and in some parts as thick as a man's thigh, was found recently lying on the beach at Nagasaki, near Yokohama, in Japan. A man's hat would scarcely cover one of its eyes.

HASTE is of the devil.

THE over-serious are not wise.

PATIENCE is bitter, but the fruit is sweet.

Died.

FLETCHER—In this city, Thursday, May 6th, Robert J., son of J. and Emma M. Fletcher, Aged 1 year 8 months and one day.

☞ The remains will be taken to Sacramento to-day and be interred in the New Helvetia Cemetery.

HARRIS—In Petaluma, Monday, May 3d, James Harris, formerly of Providence, R. I. Aged 36 years.

Mrs. R. A. HOWARD, M.D.

Ladies' and Children's Physician.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

210 *STOCKTON STREET,*

Opposite Union Square.

Office Hours—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

Only one block from the Central Pacific Railroad Landings. Free coach runs to and from the House, free of charge to the House.

N. D. THAYER, Proprietor.

PICNIC.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Union Beneficial Society will take place this year the early part of June. The exact time and place hereafter. By order

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Masonic Notice.

A CONVETTION of Royal Arch Chapters of the State of California, holding Warrants of Constitution, and working in union with the several Independent Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons in the United States, will hold a Convention in

Masonic Hall, Pacific Street,

SAN RAFAEL,

in the City of San Francisco, State of California, commencing TUESDAY, May 11th, at 11 o'clock, noon, to transact such business as may be legitimately brought forward for consideration. Those delegates and three alternates from each Warranted Chapter in Union with the aforesaid Independent Grand Chapters are invited to attend.

By order of a resolution adopted by Alpha Chapter, No 10, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, April 28, 1875.

Resolutions in accordance with the above call were also, since then, adopted by Mosaic Chapter, No. 13, and Omega Chapter, No. 14, also of San Francisco.

King David and Celestial Chapters adopted resolutions in accordance with the same on Wednesday evening, May 5th, 1875, and designated Friday, May 7th, for the election of Delegates to the Convention.

Chapters holding Warrants are entitled to the number of delegates as above stated. Chapters under Dispensation a representation by their three principal officers.

Signed:

PETER ANDERSON, H. P.,
CHAS. H. FISHER, K.,
SAM'L A. SEYMER, S.,
Alpha Chapter, No. 10.

HENRY EICHBAUM, H. P.,
THOMAS DUNCAN, K.,
H. B. SCHOFIELD, S.,
Mosaic Chapter, No. 13.

JOHN C. PALMER, H. P.,
JAMES M. BELL, K.,
NAT. F. WILLIAMS, S.,
Omega Chapter, No. 14.

Attest: PETER ANDERSON,
District Deputy Grand High Priest of Acting
Sun Grand H. R. A. Chapter of the State of California.

San Francisco, April 28th, A. D. 1875, A. L. 5875.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 203 Kearny St., near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY GARDENS

Gala Day!

Monday, May 17th, 1875.

THE UNION ANNUAL PICNIC BY A COMMITTEE of Gentlemen, will be given on the above date at the

CITY GARDENS.

A beautiful Pavilion has been built, and the Gardens have been tastefully decorated. Dancing will be continued during the day and evening, and the management pledge themselves to make this the greatest and best picnic ever given.

Music of the very best character will be in attendance at the Pavilion day and evening. Many novelties and new features will be introduced, calculated for the enjoyment of all parties attending this Picnic.

Assurance is given that the best of order will be maintained. A special conveyance has been made with the N. P. R. R. Railroad Co. for a passenger car, to run all night.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Moses Fredenge, William Gray,
R. B. Schofield, Augustus Davis,
H. S. Morris, Theophilus Palmer,
A. Osborne, S. J. Hall,
Samuel Williams, J. T. Chisholm,
W. G. Johnson, P. L. Hunt,
Richard Gerstley, W. M. Alexander,
Christopher Tell, J. H. Alexander,
Israel Wolf, Chauncey Ives,
Frederick Spencer, William H. Howe,
Henry Cohen, Charles H. Lewis,
J. E. Fraser, John Lyons,
John R. Patterson,
Henry W. Harris.

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Chauncey Ives, W. H. Alexander,
Israel Wolf.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.

Under the amendments to the Political Code relative to registration, recently passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming election. Any person who is not now on the list at the last General and Judicial Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had since voted at either of said elections.

The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.

WILLIAM HARNET, County Clerk.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS

From 9 to 11 A.M., and 2 and 3 P.M.

PRESCOTT HOUSE

Oyster Saloon

AND

RESTAURANT,

615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

VOSS FRÄHLICH, Proprietor.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

49 William St., New York.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, Ex. 1520 Mission St. | Notary Public. | H. C. EDGERTON, Ex. 350 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

CAPITAL $700,000 00
SURPLUS 387,512 92
TOTAL ASSETS $787,112 92

D. J. STAPLES, President.
S. B. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN ROLL, of 222 Pacific street, has taken the well away from the Oak (commodity, in operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons. He has hereby now performed in the United States. Prof. Roll challenges any one in the Pacific Coast to open one of the like in this operation. The well and infallible to cure of any trade by calling upon

JOHN ROLL, 222 Pacific Street.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Moneys received on Time and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on approved security; Exchange on all principal towns payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.

The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. P. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS H. PRATT, Attorney.
sold-1yr.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 POLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Removing Hair Dyed an all colors and warranted; Frizzing and Crimping.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A

new department of Rice Rustlemyer of the latest and most improved kind, and can again prepared to fill orders for BOTS of any desired length and size.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, of our own TARRED MANILA ROPE, HAT ROPE, WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS

30 Cents.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

LINDLEY & COLLINS,

107 Sansome St., Mantle Building.

BUTTER!

LARGE STOCK.

TEAS

DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY

HEAD-QUARTERS

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

324 & 326 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

☞ All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,

General Agent,

204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,

Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

675 TENTH STREET,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTEROLOGY! DR. SEBASTIAN, PROFESSOR AND TRUE SEER, is the most wonderful Fortune Teller in the world. Any one in Oland at No. 121 Fifth street between Stockton and Powell sts. They are all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells; cures love; returns anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and never dyspleases Fortune-telling. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that the whole number of the names of such firm are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such copartnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before E. V. Joice, Notary, October, 29, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

W. F. HARRISON, ... Manager.

Eastern Travelers will find this a first class House.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,

824 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has opened

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing done with the utmost care at their residences. My customers shall not be disappointed.

DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY

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Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

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DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Nottingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal

No. 813 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Removed from 632 Clay Street, to Office, 1 926 Merchant Street,

Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IN THE—

LEADER OF FASHION,

ON ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call, '76.

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

826 Sixth Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s ..... SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETTS.

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Imported especially for Family, Steel, Office and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Near Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL!

Offers the greatest inducements for Families and Gentlemen doing business in the City.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Bay sts., SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Outlines of Lincoln's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, Every Democratic Calamity of the New York Press. The Conventions are drawn, Invitations are sent, Speakers engaged. The Book being completed. The Book is now out and goes. If you want to make money send Ora Dollar and secure the territory at once. Terms liberal. Address, for Circulars or Applications, ADAMS & CO., 24 Clay St., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 811 WASHINGTON ST.,

Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's fabrics neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Shirts, Collars and Cuffs a specialty.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

OR

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Natural Remedy of the Age. Its power to absorb the Poisonous Gases of the Throat, Lungs and Blood, and to heal the Diseased Parts, is Wonderful. Sold by Druggists. Beware of Imitations. Genuine Bears the Label and Trade Mark of

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.

Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 818 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

☞ Beds in Lot, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

☞ Meals from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 25 and 75 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

Yo Bonito House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SHEERER, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE, EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

Publishers and Proprietors of

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

No. 15 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office,

SAN FRANCISCO. 8x13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Some Post street.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

8x13

THOS. FLANAGAN. ROBERT J. CALLAGHER

FLANAGAN & CALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

534 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. 8x13

M. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

631 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Cases Burlesons and Metallic Burial Cases furnished to order.

Sole Agents for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. 8x13

CRAIG & SON,

123 BAILEY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals carried on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention 8x13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND RUBBER WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Sec. Bee Building and Newspaper Row,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

618 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

THE CELEBRATED

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATERNITE,

ERARY GROVE.

The tables this favorite Restaurant will, when he is prepared, as usual, be loaded with the delicacies of the season, and the cuisine will be presided over by the Pioneer Chef de Cuisine, assisted by a First Class French Cook, and a corps of polite and attentive waiters. French Restaurant in all branches.

Private Apartments for all parties.

Private Entrance for Ladies and Gentlemen.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. E. JACQUES, Capital Hotel Restaurant.

C. P. R.

Sunday, April 25th, 1875,

And, until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo and Way Stations, from Broadway Wharf; connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, and Stages for Suisun.

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, and Stages for Knight's Landing.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Cars for Calistoga and Sacramento.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Benicia and Vallejo, from Broadway Wharf; connecting at Benicia with Cars for Davisville, Dixon, Tremont, Elmira, Dixon, Davisville, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo and Way Stations, from Broadway Wharf; connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia, Vallejo and the Sacramento River. Connects with Overland Third Class Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 5.30 A.M., Daily.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From Broadway Wharf to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Berkeley.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.15 and 9.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 11.30 A.M., and 4.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.30, 7.00, 8.15 and 9.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 11.30 A.M., and 4.30 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.30, 8.00 and 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—9.30, 11.00 A.M., and 4.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....$568,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
J. M. G. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1696.
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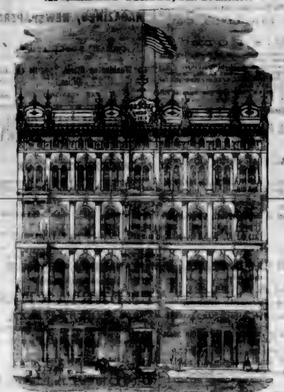
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An Historical Oration.

The following oration, by Dr. Wm. Elder, was delivered at the Centennial Anniversary of the Anti-Slavery Society of Pennsylvania, April 14th, 1875. It fully discusses the progress of the grand cause of Abolition from its incipiency to the present time:

Ladies and Gentlemen. In assuming to discharge the duty which has been requested and required of me by the Committee of Arrangements, I shall follow the line of thought which has been designated for me by the committee. It is unfortunate that in this instance they should have selected "the wrong man" for "the right place," inasmuch as the subject of which I am to treat being of an historical character, and therefore necessarily dependent mainly upon facts and dates, should properly be presented from written notes, whereas my habit has been during all my life to speak extemporaneously. I once tried to read in public a lecture, but it was the only time I ever essayed such a task. Aside from that, there is this consideration, the facts and the dates that go to make up the history of this hundred years whose close you are now here to celebrate, and the circumstances and influences that hover around that momentous era, cannot now be memorized—that is impossible to read them to you because they have as yet not all been written, and the day has not yet come when they can be fully comprehended. If stated with only comparative accuracy and amplitude, what a compendium of events, what a chronology would not that history comprise—what a host of memories would rise up to confront us here to-day! Who now can faithfully and fairly trace the current and river of this great anti-slavery influence to the rills and brooks and spring-tops and mountain-heads from which it started? I repeat, I do not think the time has yet come when even the best of us can fully comprehend this influence. I know not in which direction the most powerful springs of action are to be traced. Sometimes I have thought it was the leading minds of the times, and that history would so record it. Again, it has so occurred to me that in my own experience it was in the common heart of the masses of the people that I had found the strongest resources for the little labor that I may have performed in the cause.

The epoch in which your society had its origin is marked by events such as these. In 1776 the Friends' Yearly Meeting took the decisive step of subjecting to discipline and disownment members who held slaves over lawful age. Emancipations about this time became very frequent, both within and without the Quaker community. Without following any exact order in point of date, the facts are that in 1778 Jefferson had a bill passed by the Legislature of Virginia abolishing the foreign slave trade—I mean prohibiting the importation of slaves into that State. In 1787 he provided, in the bill for the cession to the old Confederacy of the North-western territory (embracing within its territorial limits of the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois), that slavery should cease forever in that large domain after the year 1800; this provision, which was introduced by the Virginia Legislature, being identical in terms with that of the celebrated Wilmot Proviso offered in 1846, in respect to any and all territory that should be acquired from Mexico. In 1772 the famous Somerset case was decided by Lord Mansfield, though Chief Justice Holeton's decision was made in much stronger terms at least eighty years before. The Chief Justice decided that no law of England ever made a slave; that "there were *villeins* indeed, but no chattle slaves;" that the absolute right to the body of a man was not English. Jefferson's notes on the State of Virginia, printed in Paris in 1784, which you are all familiar: "The Almighty has no attributes that could take part in a servile war; I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just." In 1780 the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in this State. In 1790, Granville Sharpe first appears, this being in the conduct of the Somerset case; Clarkson and Wilberforce must be dated at about the year 1785, and William Pitt, chief of the Ministry, and Charles James Fox, leader of the Opposition, joined in and Clarkson to the Anti-Slave Trade in 1790. The English House of Commons passed a bill for the prohibition of the slave trade in 1793 and again in 1794, which bill failed in the House of Peers, but was finally passed in 1807. In 1777 the State of Vermont passed an act abolishing slavery in that State. At that time Vermont had less than 300 slaves within her territory. Pennsylvania, when she abolished her system of slavery, held nearly 6,000 slaves. In 1780 she had 6,306 slaves. In 1790 her constitution subsequently rendered by the Supreme Court, Massachusetts abolished slavery in 1780 by her constitution. On the 10th of May, 1791, France, by her National Assembly, virtually granted equal political rights to free men, without regard to color.

To this list I now add the date of the organization of your own society. It was organized, under its present constitution, on the 14th of April, 1775, with Benjamin Franklin as its President, and Dr. Benjamin Rush as its Secretary, with whom were very soon associated, in sentiment and action, men whose names are the leading and illustrious names in the history of our country. The list embraces 244 names, and lets not perhaps necessary that I should here enumerate them.

The next and date I have stated define and embrace the time of the National birthday of the United States of America, and the whole period is marked by an epidemic of abolitionism both in these States and the whole of Western Europe.

Here I am led to remark that while a history looks up the day-springs of the great events which it narrates, there is not in reality, either in science, morals, nor politics, any means of fixing the dates of discoveries so absolutely as to mark with precision the eras of their great revolutions. These dates are in fact as inconclusive as Topsy's genealogy, who, when asked who made her, replied, "I dunno; I 'spect I growed." The greatest and gravest of the received authorities seems compelled to declare that it was *in the beginning* that God made the heavens and the earth, and no more definite date can be given to any great event which He has inspired. Exactly where one wave of the ocean begins or ends is not seen; it is only toward their crests that they become clearly distinct. We must, therefore, content ourselves with stating in general that, in this wickedness of personal slavery the whole world lay until some time about the middle of the eighteenth century, when a new world of men and things began to emerge, so fruitful of wonders during its first century of progress that no tongue can tell, no mind can comprehend them. About this epoch the spirit of reform moved abroad on the face of the earth, and the greater and lesser lights gathered themselves into suns, and moons, and stars, and divided the day from the night; moral, religious and political liberty broke out into insurrection and revolution, and their course has never since run from victory to victory, "leading captivity captive," until now, upon the great centennial of our own national history, the mutual slavery of man in the whole civilized world is dead.

Who is sufficient for these things? What colossal intellect can retrace even the most topmost stepping-stones that mark the progress of the last half of the eighteenth century in the abolishment of the slaveries of every form which hung upon it at its beginning? Think of the biographical dictionary that should hold the deeds of the heroes of this great history. Think of the chronological list that would give their dates.

We turn now to a second period of our history. A member of the convention which formed our Federal Convention, upon returning to his Massachusetts constituency, facilitated them with the announcement that they had given slavery its death-blow. Yet that was twenty years before Congress abolished the foreign slave trade of the United States. Even then the atmosphere of the whole civilized world was bright in the light of anti-slavery sentiment and abolition effort. At this time (the period of the formation of the Federal Constitution) Franklin and Sharpe presided over the labors of the Pennsylvania Society. John Jay and Alexander Hamilton were President and Vice President of the New York Manumission Society. Other associations were formed in the other Eastern States, and they were all vigorous and hopeful in the South, in Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia and North Carolina. The doctrine of these associations went, I think, no farther than gradual abolition. What Franklin and his associates meant by asking Congress, in 1790, to devise means for removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people, and to step to the very verge of its power for discouraging every species of traffic in the persons of our fellowmen," is easily inferred. This petition, signed by Franklin as the President of your society, was sent to the first Congress, and not later than its second session.

Now the third epoch of this eventful history opens upon us. After the achievements and triumphs of the times of 1776, and the abolition of the foreign slave trade of the United States, there was a lull in the movement of the people of these two countries until, in 1819, the Missouri question awakened the slumbering energies of the Northern States. During the period of this comparative inaction the phase in the fortunes of our colored people had been steadily assuming portentious features. In 1793 Whitney produced his cotton gin for the separation of the seed from the fibre. Before that a negro woman could not clean more than one pound in a day. Whitney's machine finished three hundred weight per diem, or did 330 times the amount of work that a negro could perform. This made the cotton production very profitable, and slavery, employed in the culture of the plant, rose proportionately in value. Somewhere between 1807 and 1820 the invention of machinery and the application of steam in the manufacture into all the forms of use brought into the field of this warfare an auxiliary to the slavery forces that, for a long while was perfectly irresistible. Humanity, mortality, political consistency, national honor, and national safety—all were overpowered, and the extension of slavery to new territory for its existence became the ruling policy of the South and of their sympathizers in the North.

In this state of things the first square fight between the parties came upon us in 1819, '20. The old love of liberty now arroused struggled manfully and bravely, but the axe had not been laid at the root of the tree in the Revolutionary period; only some of its branches had been lopped off, while others grew into great strength under the fostering influence of the golden showers that trade poured upon them. The contest of that day was lost the friends of Liberty. In the trial hour, when the result of the battle hung upon a doubt, the Great Compromiser came into the struggle, won his title of Pacificator, and for long years afterwards the compromisers, pacificators, and Union-savers left behind them the strife they had so often smiled and compromised to be finally settled and pacificated by the bayonet.

After the defeat of 1818–20 the loosing party began to look to the efficiency of the weapons they had used in the battle they had so sadly lost. They saw that in this Republic Cotton had become King *de facto*, and that slavery had absolutely reached the sovereignty. They could not submit to the defeat, and the gigantic fact confronted them that slaves of not more than the average market price of $25 in 1790 had risen to $800 before 1830, while their number had risen from not quite 700,000 to above three millions. Gradual abolition and assistance to negroes naturally held in bondage had utterly failed of their hopes.

These weapons struck wide of the mark. The system of slavery itself was clearly the heart and source of all the evils engendered by it, and they now knew that at that vital point every blow must be aimed. Granville Sharpe, as early as 1787, in a society formed in London for the suppression of the slave trade, insisted upon opposing slavery also in this he was, perhaps, twenty years ahead of his compeers, Wilberforce and Clarkson. The next of the earliest I have met with was Elizabeth Herrick, of London, believed, who, in 1823, published a pamphlet entitled "Immediate, Not Gradual, Emancipation." The friends of the great cause, however, did not immediately adopt the doctrine; they graduated slowly through gradualism, or colonization, until they finally took the vantage ground of immediatism. And there they stood, without doubting or apology, through terrible trials and sufferings, until the common foe awoke the common wrath of the whole nation, and Abraham Lincoln officially gave that foe the *coup de grace* which Granville, Sharpe and Elizabeth Herrick meant for it. The armies of the Union empowered him to deal the stroke of mercy" that at once put the monster out of the field of battle and out of his pain of dying.

The next immediatist who stands conspicuously in the story of this struggle is Benjamin Lundy, who, beginning in 1815 in St. Clairsville, Ohio, there organized a society of 500 members. Soon afterwards he purchased out of his scanty means a newspaper, and devoted it entirely to the promotion of the anti-slavery cause. I have not the dates with certainty, but he removed this paper, which he called *The Genius of Universal Emancipation*, to Baltimore, where, I believe, in 1820 Wm. Lloyd Garrison joined in its editorial management. Lundy connected colonization with his scheme, favoring Texas or Hayti, or other suitable localities, as the promised land for the great modern exodus from our Egypt. He has never, perhaps been exceeded in zeal, labor and sacrifice of any other philanthropist.

Mr. Garrison himself was a distinguished colonizationist, and in Baltimore, in 1830, he was imprisoned for alleged libel published upon a slave trader, and for disturbing the public peace. His trials and labors then began. I cannot detail them if I would. I need not if I could.

About 1830-31, the date of the establishment of *The Liberator*, the strife began that was destined to introduce the fifth and last act of this grand tragedy. This fourth period, covering the thirty years' war of arguments for weapons; a war under the forms of peace, a war at once defensive and aggressive; a battle to the death, yet a battle that "took from conquest its crime, and from victory its chains." On one side was arrayed the slave-owner of the South and the slave-holder of the North; on the other, the many-headed arms of the friends of Liberty. Slavery now no longer stood the apologist of its attendant evils, but the bold prosecutor of the discarers of the public peace. Everything that malice and fear could suggest the monster practiced. It bribed and bullied our politicians; it dominated the press; it profaned the pulpit; it put its liver upon religion, and dressed our philosophy in its cap and bells; it denied the right of petition to our people; it branded our birthright, liberty of speech, as incendiary; it proposed to convict one of our Representatives for asking whether a petition from slaves might be offered in the Federal House of Representatives, and well-nigh killed one of our senators in his seat because of his steady and persistent defence of public justice. It repealed all that had any good in it of the Missouri Compromise; it inaugurated a war with Mexico for the extension of its territorial dominion, and "snaked in" Texas, with a territory six times the size of Massachusetts, and doomed it to slavery. This move in regard to Texas it accomplished under the forms of an international treaty, when it could not have accomplished it under any form of law or precedent. And it finally decided that colored people had no rights which white men were bound to respect.

At the close of the rebellion we had upon our hands, not four millions of slaves. Immediatism then boldly undertook the risks and performed the duty of emancipating this host—a host greater by far in number than was that which Moses was able to conduct in safety thro' the desert into the promised land. What are the results? England emancipated her slaves mainly because they were worthless as property to their masters, but urged, also, dogmatism by sentiments of religion and morality; but 70,000 of her emancipated countrymen were hung in the reign of Henry VIII! Now, in relative ratio to population, this number of executions for crime would equal in the population of Pennsylvania, five victims per day. These homeless wretches were hung for burglary, larceny, treason, and vagrancy, for all offences that poverty and destitution could suggest.

This experience strengthened the argument against emancipation, in this country. But behold! Our freedmen have passed into citizenship in the face of prejudice and of battle-axe that they could be made to bear without arsons, murders, riots, or such impoverishment as seemed clearly depending upon them. The purity of the principle and the righteousness of the policy is vindicated now and forever by by the fact that these people have passed from bondage into freedom more safely than have any other people in the world's wide history.

Our conscience [conscience]—man's most faithful friend.

Mr Giles H. Gray.

If there be those who entertain doubts of the strict integrity of the present Surveyor of this Port, Mr. Giles H. Gray, it is because of the many other delinquencies that have been brought to light in this city; certainly not from any stain heretofore attached to him. But revenge appears to have stirred up the present proceedings against him. Because an official was discharged from office, he sets himself to the business of presenting charges against Mr. Gray. The charges are frivolous. For instance—first, Mr Gray lives in Oakland; second, he employs night inspectors to do work by day (which saves the Government eighteen thousand dollars); third, Mr. Gray continues his law-partnership with Mr. Haven. These are specimens of the charges, and we infer that the charges are specimens of the manhood and patriotic impulses of the accuser. They are so trivial that they do not deserve even a denial. He is accused of wrong, in one of the charges, because he does not remove a man appointed by the Collector. Another charge is, that Mr. Gray has spirited away a witness, when that witness went away freely, and it is known that his presence would not help the prosecution, or rather the inquiry, and the discharged subordinate. Really, if all the charges were sustained, we do not think they could, or would injure Mr. Gray materially. We believe the Custom House has been carried on as satisfactorily under the present officers as it ever has been. Mr. Gray need fear no investigation of his department.

Life and Death.

The Carlisle table of mortality comes as near the truth of the grave fatality of a community, perhaps, as at present possible. This table is the result of observations, continued for many years as to the population of Carlisle, a city in England, and is used as an authority in life insurance calculations in America and Europe. According to this table, of 10,000 children born:

3,540	die in	10 years.
3,910	"	20 "
4,858	"	30 "
4,925	"	40 "
5,603	"	50 "
6,357	"	60 "
7,099	"	70 "
9,047	"	80 "
9,848	"	90 "
9,991	"	100 "
9,999	"	104 "

Leaving one of the 10,000 persons living at the expiration of 104 years

THE author of a recent book about Africa tells of a forest of acacia trees he passed through. These are called by the natives "ooffa," a word signifying a flute. The name is given because the acacia trees are pierced with circular holes by a small insect, the wind, as it plays upon the open ngs, produces flute-like sounds. In the winter, when he trees are stripped of their leaves, and boughs as white as chalk, stretch out like ghosts, the wind sighing through the insect-made flutes, fills the whole air with soft melancholy tunes.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, Fears are entertained that the complications between Mexico and the United States will result in a declaration of war. Now, therefore, in order to allay the fears of the good and peaceful people of both nations, His Majesty, Norton I, notifies them that while he is Emperor of the United States he is also Protector of Mexico, he is determined, like his Imperial Brother,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 15, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Concentration.

What the colored citizens need most in this City and State is concentration for business purposes. As a general rule, we have learned to concentrate as followers in politics, and thus far without emoluments or profits. Since the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment this example has been followed by the more intelligent in the Eastern, Southern and Western States. With this difference, the colored citizens in the above States concentrate more for business purposes than those of California. In California it is not so much for the want of capital as it is for a knowledge to combine and control it. A concentration of small means should be studied and profited by. Every move made in unnecessary public gatherings by the more intelligent colored men misleads the less informed among us into trifling and squandering habits, and prevents them from combining their small means for business purposes. Our leading men in every locality should arouse their people to a sense of duty on this subject, and get them interested in the many business schemes which abound throughout the Pacific Coast. We must get ready to compete as other people with the immense emigration.

Personal.

ELDER I. N. TRIPLETT.

On Thursday next, May 20th, the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is to be held at Oakland, Cal. In the appointments we hope that the Rev. I. N. Triplett will be re-appointed to the Powell street A. M. E. Church in this city. Rev. Mr. Triplett been one of the most useful ministers in and out of his church in this city. He is a good representative man, both in the pulpit and forum, and the people of this city generally would regret his removal from among them. He is just the man for our metropolitan city, and we hope that Bishop Nosman, who is to preside over the Conference, will give heed to the wishes of a great many people both in and out of the church, who have been edified for the past two years with Rev. Mr. Triplett's intelligent and comprehensive sermons and discourses by retaining him at least another year.

REV. J. D. SANDERSON,

At Oakland, is also a good representative man for that city, and should by all means be retained. These two cities need almost permanently the two reverends we have name to vie with the pulpit talent which abounds in this city, and our sister city of Oakland.

PICNIC.—Don't forget the Picnic which is to come off at City Gardens on Monday next, 17th inst. The committee of gentlemen have completed every arrangement to make this one of the best and most agreeable Picnics which have been given this season. Henry S. Morris, R. A. Hall and J. E. Brown are among the Committee of Managers.

HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.—A letter from P. B. S. Pinchback, New Orleans, appears in another column.

A M E Church.

To the Ministers of the California Conference of the A. M. E. Church.

TAKE NOTICE.—Conference will meet on Thursday, the 20th of May next, in Oakland. Brethren, look well to the General One Dollar Fund.

I. N. TRIPLETT.
Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2, 1875.

ENJOYMENT stops where indolence begins.

A POOR, idle man cannot be an honest man.

THE first wealth is health.

Masonic

FORMATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL INDEPENDENT GRAND R. A. CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A convention of R. A. Chapters met Tuesday, May 11th, at Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific street. The Convention was called to order at 12:30 P.M. by Companion Peter Anderson, High Priest of Alpha Chapter, No. 10, San Francisco, who proceeded to call the roll. Charles H. Fisher was elected temporary chairman, and Robert J. Fletcher temporary Secretary. A committee of Five on Credentials was then appointed, who reported delegates from four warranted Chapters, and one under dispensation, as being entitled to seats, namely the Alpha Chapter, No. 10; Mosaic Chapter, No. 13; Omega Chapter, No. 14; King David Chapter, No. 21, formerly in the P. I. African Grand Chapter, Philadelphia; Celestial Chapter U. D., from Ohio. The report of the Committee having been received and adopted, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, who reported the following as permanent officers of the Convention: Peter Anderson, President; Rev. J. R. Young Vice President; Wm. H. Simmons, Secretary; Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, Assistant Secretary. The report having been adopted, the above named officers were conducted to their seats. After a few remarks from the President, thanking them for the honor conferred, the following Committees were, on motion, appointed, by Companion Hillery, Finance and order of business. The Convention then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed at 8 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, when the several Committees presented their respective reports, which were received and adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that a Grand Chapter be formed, to be known and designated as the "Most Excellent Conventional Independent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter for the State of California."

The Constitution for the Government of a Grand Chapter was presented and adopted. A nominating Committee was then appointed to nominate officers. A report having been presented, the election was proceeded with by ballot, with the following result:

Peter Anderson, M. E. Grand High Priest.

John G. Pallier, R. E. Deputy Grand High Priest.

Robert J. Fletcher, R. E. Grand King.

James E. Francis, R. E. Grand Scribe.

Anthony Osborne, R. E. Grand Treasurer.

William J. Simmons, Grand Secretary.

The officers were duly installed on Thursday evening, 13th inst.

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

Charles H. Fisher, Grand Captain of the Host.

Rev. J. R. Young, Grand Principal Sojourner.

Samuel A. Smyth, Grand Royal Arch Captain.

Rev. William H. Hillery, Grand Chaplain.

Barney Fletcher and J. F. Anderson, Asst. Grand Chaplains.

Rev. J. N. Triplett, Grand Lecturer.

James H. Rikar, Grand Marshal.

William H. Blake, Grand Organist.

Thomas Dustin, Grand Standard Bearer.

Nathan F. Williams, G. M. Third Veil.

Richard B. Schofield, G. M. Second Veil.

Robert W. McLeary, G. M. First Veil.

Thomas Solomon, Grand Pursuivant.

James V. Williams, Grand Guard.

COMMITTEES.

On Jurisprudence—Robert J. Fletcher, John A. Barber, Dennis D. Carter, George A. Devall, David W. Ruggles.

On Charters—Rev. W. H. Hillery, W. R. Strickland, Thomas Dustin, M. A. Jackson, Samuel A. Smith.

On Correspondence—James E. Francis, W. J. Simmons, the G. H. P. added, ex officio Chairman.

On Grievances—John A. Barber, George A. Devall, Ezekiel Cooper, David W. Ruggles, Thos. Solomon.

On Revison of the Constitution.—Charles H. Fisher, Henry Tolbert, Samuel A. Smyth, William H. Blake, I. N. Triplett.

On Finance.—H. S. Morris, R. A. Hall, J. E. Brown, R. W. McLeary, S. T. Wilcox, Israel C. Wilson, James A. Reeder, John B. Scott, Roderigo Wilkinson, Oscar Jackson.

On New Chapters.—J. G. Pallier, R. B. Schofield, Thos. Dustin, Jas. E. Francis.

On Ways and Means.—Robert J. Fletcher, Anthony Osborn, S. A. Smyth, Nathaniel F. Williams, William Davies.

On By-Laws.—J. E. Brown, Wm. A. Blake, H. Tolbert, N. F. Williams, C. H. Fisher.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Ohio—Justis Holland.

Pennsylvania—Isaac Phillips.

New York—W. H. Curtis.

District of Columbia—John F. Cook.

Massachusetts—Lewis Hayden.

Louisiana—John Parsons.

The Grand Chapter being opened on Wednesday, the 12th inst., on motion of Companion Charles H. Fisher, new warrants were granted to all the Chapters represented in the Convention, namely: Alpha, Mosaic, Omega, King David and Celestial.

The Grand Chapter at its close, 13th inst., resolved to hold its Annual Convocations on the second Tuesday in July, in each year, commencing its first in that month, in 1876.

[From the Christian Recorder.]

According to Request.

MR. EDITOR.—In answer to your letter requesting me to write some thing for the RECORDER. I would say that an article from me would be read with more than an ordinary degree of interest by your readers, not however, for the vast amount of information derived but because my letters in print, are like Angels visits, few and far between.

In contributing the following, I hope I shall not be adjudged as dictating the course the General Conference should pursue in 1876. My aim is simply to call the attention of your readers to one single department of its great work. I am aware that governental department of our connection, is an indispensable feature of our existance as a church organization; hence the following:

The Inutility of Revising our Book of Discipline at the coming session of General Conference.

Several reasons why we should not revise, alter or change our present book or Discipline this General Conference.

Reason First: The Discipline as revised by the last General Conference gives general satisfaction; unbodying as it does, all the rules and regulations necessary for the good government of the church; for the next eight years ensuing. It compares favorably with the Discipline of the M. E. Church and I believe it to be the best revision and the only one necessary at least for another General Conference term. I have not heard a single objection from any person against it; therefore I conclude it needs general satisfaction.

Reason Second: The time usually consumed in publication renders a change quite useless. By the time the edition is printed, bound, and ready for distribution, half of the time which they are intended to serve, has generally expired. The Connection does not more than get supplied, before another General Conference term is at hand.

Reason Third. The frequent editions of the Discipline given, occasions an unnecessary and burdensome taxation upon our membership, for, in order to have an intelligent and vigorous church, at least a part of the members must have a new Discipline, all ought to have it. This becomes burdensome, especially in so when the said members have had the preceding edition but a short time.

Reason Fourth: The repeated and pressing demands upon our people for means to carry on the institution of the church of our choice, makes the change in our Discipline impracticable.

Any change that will make it necessary to purchase a revised Discipline, different from the present, will certainly be disadvantageous to that portion of the Connection embracing the Pacific Slope. The great distance between California Conference and the Eastern Conference makes it difficult as it now is without any extra difficulties which will be sure to ensue in case there is any change in our Discipline at the ensuing General Conference. An experience of two years on the extreme Western boundary of our Connection has not failed to teach the lesson necessary to success in our work in California for the time to come.

I hope this article will not be hastily passed, nor criticised.

I. N. TRIPLETT.

106 Bernard Street, San Francisco.

April 10, 1875.

Correspondence.

NEW ORLEAN, LA., May 1, '75.

Mr. Peter Anderson:

DEAR SIR—Appreciating the benefits that would accrue to us as a people, by the establishment of a uniformity of sentiment among the newspapers published by colored men in different parts of the country upon all topics of national interest to us, and conscious of the power we might wield in the approaching National canvass, I have ventured to put in a tangible and practical shape the suggestion that went the rounds of our papers more than a year ago, for a national gathering of our newspaper men, by naming Cincinnati, Ohio, as the place, and August 2d as the time for the holding of said convention. My object for naming Cincinnati is because it is centrally located and has the best press of any city west of the Alleghany Mountains, and of course we should have an eye especially to a full and impartial report of our proceedings; as to the time, I fixed the 2d of August because the 1st of August is a great day in Cincinnati, and will no doubt be celebrated this year in the usual way, on the 2d, as the 1st comes on Sunday. The celebration of this national Holiday of ours would add interest to the occasion.

I address you this letter to ascertain whether your paper will be represented in the convention? It is important to know this, as I desire to write Peter H. Clark, Esq. to make suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the Delegates.

I would suggest that in the event of your finding it inconvenient to attend, that you need a proxy to some one who can be present.

An early reply will much oblige

Yours, truly,

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

We endorse the call, but cannot spare the time to attend at the time the convention is called. We therefore, from this date, appoint you our proxy.—ED. APPEAL.

CLEVELAND, O., May 3, 1875.

Mr. Peter Anderson:

DEAR SIR—Copies of your paper of April 10th, 1875, have been received containing your published letter. What I have written was in acknowledgment of yours, and in my individual capacity as a private citizen. No one else is bound by it; I have not assumed to be the mouth piece of the Grand Chapter, or any other body, nor do I seek fame or notoriety by either private or public controversies, and in this case I see no prospect of any good being accomplished by either. Having neither time nor inclination for those damaging strifes, I prefer to leave them to those whom tastes and tempers fit them for that kind of work.

I respectfully decline any controversy on the subject.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

JUSTIN HOLLAND.

[For the same reasons the controversy also ends on our part, as there has been an Independent Grand Chapter amicably formed, May 11th and 12th, in this State.—ED. APPEAL.]

OAKLAND, May 12, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

The following letter from Bishop Wayman, received some days ago, was mislaid. Though late please publish it.

BALTIMORE, April 19, 1875.

Rev. J. E. Sanderson:

DEAR BROTHER—This will inform you that the California Conference will commence on Tuesday, May 20th, 1875, at 9 o'clock, A.M., in the A. M. E. Church, Oakland, Cal.

I hope you will inform the brethren and the people generally.

Yours in Christ,

A. W. WAYMAN.

We are preparing for Conference, and hope to see a large attendance at its sessions.

We have somewhat enlarged and improved our place of worship.

Sunday evening next is set to make a special effort to pay for the improvements.

We respectfully invite brethren and friends from the city to come and see what has been done, and help us.

The season is favorable—Oakland just now is in most inviting condition. The Bride says come. Let him that heareth say come.

Yours, in Christian bonds,

J. B. SANDERSON.

Married.

BROWN-DURHAM—In this city, May 1, 1875, by Judge Fields, Henry Brown to Almyra Durham of St. John's, New Brunswick.

Mrs. R. A. HOWARD, M.D.
Ladies' and Children's Physician.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
210 STOCKTON STREET,
Opposite Union Square.
Office Hours—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
Only one block from Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Coach runs take Guests free of charge to the Hotel.
H. D. THAYER, Proprietor.

PICNIC.
THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Union Benevolent Society will take place this year on
Monday, June 7, 1875,
AT
FASKIN'S GARDENS, ALAMEDA
By order, COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
No. 80 GEARY STREET,
Occupy this space.

CITY GARDENS
Gala Day!
Monday, May 17th, 1875.
THE THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC BY A COMMITTEE of Gentlemen will be given on the above date at the
CITY GARDENS.
A beautiful Pavilion has been built, and the Gardens have been thoroughly renovated. Nothing will be omitted during the day and evening, and the management pledge themselves to make this the grandest and happiest Picnic of the season.
Among the very best Caterers will be in attendance at the Pavilion day and evening. Many novelties and new features will be introduced, calculated for the enjoyment of all parties attending this Picnic.
Assurance is given that the best of order will be maintained. A special contract has been made with the S. F. & S. Railroad Co. for a special car, to run all night.
OUR GUESTS OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Messrs. Fleetwood, Jr., Wm. Gray, Thos. Bell, H. S. Morris, J. Underhill, Samuel Williams, Jr., Alexander Bell, Jr., Wm. Alexander, Jr., F. Fraser, Jr., Harry T. Harris.
Messrs. Fleetwood, Sr., J. C. Boyce, Augustus Davis, Theophilus Bather, R. A. Hall, J. Calmeister, P. E. Meier, T. H. Alexander, Jr., Capt. Van Reed, Chauncey Livingston, Chauncey Livingston, Jr., Wm. St. Rooney, Wm. H. Alexander, John Mackey, John M. Patterson, Jr., W. H. Alexander, Harry Wilson.
ST. JOE MAYAUDER.
VICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 Cents.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.
Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who voted at the last General and Judicial Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.
The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.
WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 8 to 11 A.M., and 1 to 3 P.M.

PRESCOTT HOUSE
Oyster Saloon
—AND—
RESTAURANT,
615 and 617 PACIFIC ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
VON PRÄHLER, Proprietor.
Every Delicacy the market affords. Meals served in superior manner. Open day and night.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
SIR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs; and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured three-fourths of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my confidence in its virtues that I furnish it Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and assign.
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
40 William St., New York.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. Quint, Jr., 1206 Mason St.
Henry Edgerton, No. 106 Post St.

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C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
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No. 308 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.
FREE!
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Signed,
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By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. V. JOICE, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

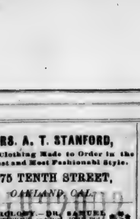
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WILLIAM FRANCIS, JOSIE B. PORTER.....30 Summer st., Boston, Mass.
Rev. J. W. H. HACKETT.....1063 Pine street, Philadelphia.
Rev. J. G. MCCOLLOM.....Bridgeton, Cumberland Co.
WM. MULFORD, JOHN PARSONS.....New Orleans, La.
GEORGE CARELL.....28 Union St., New Haven, Conn.
OSCAR TAYLOR.....1308 Dryadd Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Sewing Machines.

There are some fourteen Sewing Machine Agencies in this city, with branches scattered all over the Coast. These agencies represent an equal number of Sewing Machine manufactories located in the Middle and Eastern States of this country. Some of these depots were established in San Francisco many years ago, while others are of a more recent date.

Out of the fourteen sewing machines in use in California we might mention the following, which have been in constant demand for years, and have never failed to fulfill the guarantees of their agents; the Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Florence and Davis. The last one was introduced about eighteen months ago, and has made a splendid record. As a matter of course, the gentlemen who preside over these agencies differ somewhat as to the value of patents and principles of construction, but in the main a system of great fairness exists in the trade, which, in contrast with other lines of business, is truly refreshing.

The most important question with sewing machine merchants to-day is to convince the public that the article they sell is not only reasonably low, but cheaper than any other in commerce which requires the same capital and handling.

It is a most singular fact that the sewing machine industry of this country has found in the press and the more advanced thinkers in commercial matters so few advocates.

The cry of monopoly has been trumpeted before Congress for years and heralded by the self-constituted philanthopists far and near. Grave questions of public policy have been urged, coin used for log rolling with Senators and representatives; newspapers, controlled by interested parties, to prevent extension of patent rights and special privileges to sewing machine manufacturers. The cry has been universal, "bring down prices; break up the combination; open the trade to general competition." It does not require much special pleading to prove the fallacy of such reasoning, and that both commerce and public opinion are interested in maintaining the rights of the patentees.

The question of price has been the only one urged by the opponents of sewing machine companies. The present rate is regarded as extravagantly high, and much in excess of other articles which bear a relative cost in manufacturing. Now what are the facts of the case, and what has been the history of every sewing machine company in the country?

Large sums have been invested in this particular industry, without yielding even respectable interest. It has not been an uncommon thing for many years past to trace many large failures in Eastern cities to the stocking and equipping of a sewing machine manufactory. These are not rare instances, but alas are two frequent in the annals of American trade.

In the business of making sewing machines the very highest state of mechanical artis required to perfect the machinery. In fact, the machinery for manufacturing the machines must be as perfect in all of its details as the machine itself. Now the machinery cannot be had without money. Large sums of it, not less than two hundred thousand dollars, is required to fit up a sewing machine shop, and in this sum we do not include the cost of engines, boilers, shafting or the cost of the foundry machinery or the cabinet shops, which requires another hundred thousand dollars, or more. Then this is not all. Raw materials must be purchased to commence with, requiring an immediate outlay of probably fifty thousand dollars more.

What is to be done with the machines when they are manufactured? They must be sold. Will those people who clamor about cheap sewing machines go to the manufactory and plank down the cash and carry them home with them? No. The machines would remain in the factory forever if the Company depended upon purchases in this way. Therefore it is necessary to open agencies and warehouses in different sections of the country suitable for distributing the goods. Every piece or particle in a sewing machine must be paid for by the manufacturer a long time before it is sold, and it requires a very large number of machines to keep a factory in operations.

These are but few of the requirements necessary to run the business, whilst almost every other enterprise can be prosecuted at a lower pressure rate. We believe that the price of sewing machines would be reduced to-morrow provided the public would adapt themselves to the same terms of purchase which regulates the world's commerce. We mean payment of cash on delivery or early settlement, without numerous conditions of purchase.

A man buys a machine, but only on trial, for a few weeks. If he likes it he pays for it; if not, the agent must cancel the contract. In some cases the agent has not even this option, the purchaser suits his convenience by not paying at all.

Then the question of the middle man has to be disposed of before much can be done to adjust prices. Every sewing machine agent is compelled to employ a number of soliciters on a large commission, and sometimes traveling expenses added. A retinue of instructors is also employed at big salaries to instruct not only in the rudiments of machine sewing, but in the higher branches of the art, such as ruffling, felling, braiding, and so forth. If the student should prove stupid and require more than ordinary instruction, the over-conscientious dealer deems it his duty and a matter of profit to increase the number of lessons, thus adding materially to the running expenses of his business. All these incidentals, which probably amount to thirty five per cent. of the cost on every machine, the purchaser has to pay indirectly.

Then, besides all these difficulties which hamper the sewing machine trade, comes the installment plan. Agents have to deal with all kinds of people—rich and poor, honest and unscrupulous. In the majority of their transactions they have to take some hazardous chances, and add to the original price, or in other words, the price asked for cash, an additional sum to cover the cost of replevin, if necessary. Just as soon as the public will buy a sewing machine and pay on delivery, without demanding a thousand guarantees from the agent, the price will come down, not till then. There are very few articles manufactured from metal that do not pay a larger profit to the capital invested than a sewing machine. Stoves, agricultural implements, and many other things which do not require instruction in their use, pay a much higher percentage on their manufacture. We hold that the ownership of patents by the combination has nothing to do with the price now paid for a sewing machine; the evil lays in the plan of purchase, already mentioned. Scores of letters are received by agents daily in this and other cities, inquiring when the price will be reduced to $50 or $40. The fulminations of the press, all over the land, against the sewing machine interests have produced this state of affairs, which has doubtless retarded the growth of many a manufactory, and persuaded the people to defer purchasing for some time to come. The interests of all manufacturers are inseparably connected with the interests of consumers. All commercial stratas rest upon this foundation, and any deviation from the lines so well and firmly established affect both disastrously. The business of manufacturing our first-class sewing machines is now in the hands of honest men, consequently every inducement should be held out to them by the public to continue their operations. Unfortunately, our Government does not sufficiently encourage and protect inventive talent. Those who conceive the use of an article which both blesses and enlightens the world, should receive from the nation a perpetual support, and not merely protection for some fifteen or twenty years. This protection should carry with it a "fee simple," which the power of man could neither imperil or annul.

We apprehend that when the sewing machine patents run out the prices of rental will be opened wide throughout the land.

Our Eastern people have already had a foretaste of what will certainly follow in case Congress should refuse to grant a renewal of sewing machine patents. A paper devoted to this interest, entitled *The Sewing Machine Journal*, has an article in its issue of March last, headed

"THOMPSON, HANNA & CO."

As follows: "We found occasion in our June number of last year to endorse the fraudulent operations of certain parties known as Mulligan & Co., who represented themselves as dealers in a first class sewing machine, which they offered to sell at twenty dollars each. After our *expose*, their operations were of very brief duration, and nothing has since been heard of Mulligan & Co. Since the police closed the establishment in July, it is fair and safe to suppose that where a party offers a valuable article at a fair equivalent he has either come dishonestly by it or his offer is a ruse to cover up some dishonest transaction. In this connection we refer to a new concern who are now advertising in this city a sewing machine with table and treadle complete, and of absolute perfection, for the small sum of $20, and a further promise to make liberal terms with agents. We called upon the enterprising vendors of this machine, Thompson, Hanna & Co., and found them offering for sale a cheap looking, single thread, chain stitch machine, mounted on a common stand. It is possible their machine will do the work of an ordinary hand machine, but it has none of the appearance, no good qualities of the machine they advertise to sell. They have a form lithograph letter head, containing an engraving of a popular machine, and the tone and appearance of their circular is well calculated to deceive a confiding public. They disclaim any connection with or knowledge of the late Mulligan Company, but we are constrained to believe that if they are not from the same nest, they are of the same feather. This notice is gratuitously given to the above named firm, and as it is probably the first fair and truthful notice that has ever been published of them, and as it goes into the hands of all the sewing machine dealers throughout the English speaking world, we trust it will be duly appreciated."

This is one of the many swindles that have grown up in the Eastern cities of late. We remember of one that advertised a sewing machine for five dollars, and returned a common needle to those who were verdant enough to forward the cash.

Now, we think that the presumption is perfectly reasonable that the only way to prevent wholesale swindling is to keep the manufacturing of sewing machines in the hands of the companies who at present control the trade. A change could not make things better, but might thoroughly demoralize the entire industry and inaugurate a system of fraud heretofore unknown in the country.

[SPECIAL.]

Masonic.

FORMATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL INDEPENDENT GRAND H. R. A. CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

A convention of R. A. Chapters met Tuesday, May 11th, at Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific street. The Convention was called to order at 12:30 P.M. by Companion Peter Anderson, High Priest of Alpha Chapter, No. 10, San Francisco, who proceeded to read the call Charles H. Fisher was elected temporary chairman, and Robert J. Fletcher temporary Secretary. A committee of Five on Credentials was then appointed, who reported delegates from four warranted Chapters, and one under dispensation, as being entitled to seats, namely the Alpha Chapter, No. 10; Mosaic Chapter, No. 13; Omega Chapter, No. 14; King David Chapter, No. 21, formerly in the F. I. African Grand Chapter, Philadelphia; Celestial Chapter U. D., from Ohio. The report of the Committee having been received and adopted, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, who reported the following as permanent officers of the Convention: Peter Anderson, President; Rev. J. R. Young Vice President; Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary; Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, Assistant Secretary. The report having been adopted, the above named officers were conducted to their seats. After a few remarks from the President, thanking them for the honor conferred, the following Committees were, on motion, appointed: On Business, Rules, Finance and order of business. The Convention then adjourned until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention resumed at 8 P. M., pursuant to adjournment, when the several Committees presented their respective reports, which were received and adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that a Grand Chapter be formed, to be known and designated as the "Most Excellent Conventional Independent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter for the State of California."

The Constitution for the Government of a Grand Chapter was presented and adopted. A nominating Committee was then appointed to nominate officers. A report having been presented, the election was proceeded with by ballot, with the following result:

Peter Anderson, M. E. Grand High Priest.
John G. Pallier, R. E. Deputy Grand High Priest.
Robert J. Fletcher, R. E. Grand King.
James E. Francis, R. E. Grand Scribe.
Anthony Osborne, R. E. Grand Treasurer.
William J. Simmons, R. E. Grand Secretary.

The officers were duly installed on Thursday evening, 13th inst.

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

Charles H. Fisher, Grand Captain of the Host.
Rev. J. R. Young, Grand Principal Sojourner.
Samuel A. Smyth, Grand Royal Arch Captain.
Rev. William H. Hillery, Grand Chaplain.
Barney Fletcher and J. F. Anderson, Asst. Grand Chaplains.
Rev. J. N. Triplett, Grand Lecturer.
James H. Riker, Grand Marshal.
William H. Blake, Grand Organist.
Thomas Dustin, Grand Standard Bearer.
Nathaniel F. Williams, G. M. Third Veil.
Richard B. Schofield, G. M. Second Veil.
Robert W. McCleary, G. M. First Veil.
Thomas Solomon, Grand Pursuivant.
Grand Stewards—Hiram Simons and Charles A. Griffith.
James V. Williams, Grand Guard.

COMMITTEES.

On Jurisprudence—Robert J. Fletcher, John A. Barber, Dennis D. Carter, George A Duvall, David W. Ruggles, James H. Bell.
On Charters—Rev. W. H. Hillery, W. H. Strickland, Thomas Dustin, M. A. Jackson, Samuel A. Smyth.
On Correspondence—James E. Francis, William J. Simmons, the G. H. P. added, ex officio Chairman.
On Grievances—John A. Barber, George A. Duvall, Ezekiel Cooper, David W. Ruggles, Thos. Solomon.
On Revision of the Constitution.—Charles H. Fisher, Henry Tolbert, J. C. Hamilton, J. E. Sanderson, P. R. Green, J. Fletcher Jordan, J. B. Handy.

Deacons—James R. Dorsey, Barney Fletcher and Fielden Smithed.

J. B. Sanderson was appointed Secretary, and J. R. Dorsey assistant.

The Chair announced the Standing Committees on the following subjects: Public Worship, Finance, Education, Temperance, Missions, Sunday Schools, State of the Country, Book Concern, Delegation to the next General Conference, Auditing Book Steward's Report, Minutes of the Conference, etc.

Reports of collections for contingent expenses were presented.

Voted that this Conference meet daily at 9 o'clock A. M., and adjourn at 12 M.

Announced from the Chair that Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan will preach the annual Conference Sermon in the evening, at 8 o'clock, in Shiloh Church.

The District Book Steward, Rev. I. N. Triplet, made a statement in relation to the disciplines and hymn books ordered by a vote of the last Annual Conference.

A discussion ensued, in which several participated.

At 12 M., Conference adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

[The Conference reassembled on Friday morning, and during the day transacted considerable business, and will be in session to-day, and continue in session until the latter part of next week. After which, we learn, that Bishop Wayman will sojourn in San Francisco a week or ten days before he returns East.]

West Indian Benevolent Association.

At the annual election of officers of the above named Association, held on Thursday evening, 20th inst. the following officers were elected to served for the ensuing term:

Wm. J. Simmons, President.
Jas. Hargro, Vice President.
Wm. McDonald, Recording Secretary.
Edward F. Charlton, Corresponding Secretary.
Jas. E. Francis, Treasurer.
Horace Perkins, Marshal.
James V. Williams, Janitor.
Trustees.—James Hargro, Wm. J. Simmons, Wm. McDonald, Edward F. Charlton, James E. Francis, H. Perkins, Willford R. Strickland.

WHEREAS, the Emperor cannot afford to be contraband all the time and understanding that the State militia are encamped at San Rafael—this is is to give notice to the general commanding to forthwith send an orderly and report to us their proceedings, and take our wishes as to paying them a visit.

NORTON I.

A good heart is worth gold.

No LEGACY is so rich as honesty.

PATIENCE and gentleness are power.

It is more fatal to neglect the heart than the head.

He conquers grief who can take a firm resolution.

FROM the lowest depth there is a path to the loftiest height.

The A. M. E. Church Annual Conference at Oakland.

The eighth annual session of the California Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced Thursday morning, in the Shiloh Church, corner of Market and Seventh streets, Oakland, Bishop Wayman, of Baltimore, presiding. The Bishop called the Conference to order; read the 95th Psalm, and led in singing a hymn, and prayer was offered by Rev. Peter R. Green.

The Secretary of the last Annual Conference, Rev. I. N. Triplett, read the roll, and the following members were present:

Elders—Wm. Offer, I. N. Triplett, J. C. Hamilton, J. E. Sanderson, P. R. Green, J. Fletcher Jordan, J. B. Handy.

Deacons—James R. Dorsey, Barney Fletcher and Fielden Smithed.

J. B. Sanderson was appointed Secretary, and J. R. Dorsey assistant.

The Chair announced the Standing Committees on the following subjects: Public Worship, Finance, Education, Temperance, Missions, Sunday Schools, State of the Country, Book Concern, Delegation to the next General Conference, Auditing Book Steward's Report, Minutes of the Conference, etc.

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Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the telegraph company is reported to receive dispatches addressed to the Emperor, which are never delivered, but made use of by other parties to our personal injury, this is to give notice that such crime is high treason, and the penalty death, and further, that the President of the company is liable to be removed for permitting such treasonable acts.

NORTON I.

The Emperor commands that Mr. Hosener be disfranchised, and he is here condemned to ten years' imprisonment in the State prison.

NORTON I.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 22, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Primary Election.

On Tuesday next the Republican party is to have a Primary Election to choose delegates to a County Convention. It is expected that there will be more than ordinary interest manifested by a large turn out of voters on that day. This initial step will fully set the party actively to work until the completion of the State ticket by the State Convention at Sacramento. The Republican party, though it has been apparently quiet of late, will make a most formidable move against the common enemy—the Democracy. The Independents are yet stubbornly stern in endeavoring to maintain their Independent organization. Senator Booth's serenade speech at the Grand Hotel Wednesday evening last foreshadows this determination. If they should persist and listen to no compromise with the regular Republicans, the Democracy, it is to be feared, will overthrow both the Independents and Republican parties. Both parties are in reality Republicans proper, so far as the most important principles are concerned, and both are opposed to the Democracy. But a house divided against itself, as the adage has it, cannot stand, and if the Democracy be comes thoroughly united their ostensible object is and will be to slay both of its adversaries. It will have no mercy on either, hence where is the necessity of persistently maintaining the Independent organization if reasonable proposals for compromise is offered by the time the respective State Conventions are to meet. The issues which the Independents are making relative to anti-monopoly and gratuitous economy, etc., in behalf of the dear people, and for which the people do not care a fig, and will certainly take care of themselves at the proper time, are but secondary considerations to the suicidal course which, if persisted in, will not only defeat themselves, but might be the means of giving the whole State deliberately over to the Democracy, and both of our United States Senators would be inflicted with a Democratic constituency, controlled by a Democratic Legislature, and the loss of the Congressional Districts. This state of things can be altered, if the Independents will partially recede, in order to effect a compromise with the Republicans, and both concentrate for the overthrow of the Democracy, the common enemy of both parties.

Correspondence.

SALINAS CITY, May 20, '75.

Mr. Editor:

You will please send me your paper for one year. I can also send you the names of others who would like to subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL. I would like you to inform me who to write to for colored help, which is very much wanted in this place. I have written to other parties some time ago but could get no answer. Laundresses and other women, capable of doing house work, can readily obtain from $25 to $30 per month. By making this known you will greatly oblige,

Yours, etc.,

J. S. ROSS.

[The APPEAL will be sent as requested, and we would refer the writer to A. W. Brevett, who keeps an employment office and obtains colored help, 32 Everett street, San Francisco.—ED.

Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, will preach to-morrow, Sunday evening, in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Some men's public record, like the fruit of the Dead Sea, only needs touching to crumble to pieces. These are those who, having the means, opportunity and inclination, are ever ready to apply the principle, "you tickle me, and I'll tickle you."

These thoughts were suggested, Mr. Anderson, by reading your insincere remarks of the 15th inst., relative to I. N. Triplett; which remarks, Sir, are unwarantable and untruthful, viz: that the people of this city, generally would regret his removal from among them. The most amusing feature in this statement is, Mr. Anderson, you yourself don't believe any such thing. It requires no effort of the imagination in such matters to hear the metallic ring of a few dollars, which works like a charm with some men.

If, Mr. Anderson, the Rev. I. N. Triplett is so popular and well be liked as you would vainly make it appear, why did he not call a public meeting from which he might have obtained an expression, favoring his retention or vice versa. But the Rev. gentleman was doubtless conscientious in his own mind that if he resorted to any such test he would have met with an overwhelming defeat! and to avoid such a calamity, and as a last resort, he has either directly or indirectly thrown himself in the care and keeping of the Editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, who like the frenchman's flea "Now you see me, now you don't see me."

A King was once weighed in the balance and found wanting; and as it regards San Francisco, I can affirm from abundant evidence that the Rev. I. N. Triplett has been tried by the touch-stone public opinion, and is found wanting in many things; and though he may not be forced out as it was until his finger nails become like birds' claws, yet he will doubtless learn some wholesome lessons, which, when digested in an account, may be of use both to himself and others.

Two years of observation and acquaintance, have convinced me that brother Triplett unfortunately has in grained in his composition and undue portion of vanity and self-conceit; and, not having had sufficient intellectual training to neutralize these obnoxious qualities, they predominate to his manifest injury. Yet after all, I cherish the hope that having been taught by that best of all teachers experience, he may go forth entertaining correct views of men and things; placing a proper estimate upon each.

Yours, most respectfully,

FIELDEN SMITHES.

We welcomely give space to the above uncourteous communication, which is not only new to us (for which we do not care or mind, on our own part, because we have long ago become ironclad against such weak insinuations). But we do care for the insinuations applying also to Rev. Mr. Triplett, who was not a party to or suggestor of what we set forth in the APPEAL last week in relation to his merits as a clergyman and citizen. One of the greatest curses, which should be got rid of, among our people, and in many cases among our ministers, is the exhibition of a spirit of envy often painfully manifested when they see, hear, or suppose that their fellow man or fellow yokesmen in the ministry are to be extolled, endorsed, or receive any approbation from a community in which they have lived, and have merited it by carrying out their own walks and actions through life. Mr. Smithes feels aggrieved at our remarks published in the APPEAL of last week on the retention of Rev. I. N. Triplett for at least another year in the A. M. E. Church in this city, corner Powell and Jackson streets, in which we gave our individual opinion, and set forth one or two reasons therefor. No person has exhibited any extraordinary uneasiness about the article except Mr. Smithes, who so hastily we deed his way to our office with the above article. We would merely remind Mr. Smithes, by the way of reply, that as a public journalist we shall continue as we have always done in the past, in the PACIFIC APPEAL to dare express our opinions or convictions on the doings and acts of any of our leading or public men, whether they occupy the forum or the pulpit. It must be conceded that when men or institutions, church or otherwise, depend on the public for financial support, it would be a little narrow-minded not to expect such public, or a newspaper, once in a while to express an opinion concerning those whose speaking, preaching, or management of a church which they feel interested in. But in order to show, however, what Mr. Smithes takes exception to, we reiterate and republish the article, as follows:

ELDER I. N. TRIPLETT.

On Thursday next, May 20th' the Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is to be held at Oakland, Cal. In the appointments we hope that the Rev. I. N. Triplett will be reappointed to the Powell street A. M. E. Church in this city. Rev. Mr. Triplett has been one of the most useful ministers in and out of his church in this city. He is a good representative man, both in pulpit and in forum and the people of this city generally would regret his removal from among them. He is just the man for our metropolitan city, and we hope that Bishop Wayman, who is to preside over the conference, will give heed to the wishes of a great many people both in and out of the church, who have been edified for the past two years with Rev. Mr. Triplett's intelligent and comprehensive sermons and discourses by retaining him at least another year.

REV. J. S. SANDERSON.

At Oakland, is also a good representative man for that city, and should by all means be retained.

These two cities need almost permanently the two reverends we have named to vie with the pulpit talent which abounds in this city, and our sister city of Oakland.

And will further add, that we have no special preference for any one among our ministers, only where we believe they would do the most good in location. It is only in this sense that we spoke of the two reverends named in the above article. And should Providence permit, or should ever Mr. Smithes become pastor of the Powell street A. M. E. Church, and remain their two years as the Rev. I. N. Triplett has done, and Mr. Smithes should then merit our approbation as well as has a great many others, as the Rev. Mr. Triplett has done, then we should feel most happy to express the same laudation through the PACIFIC APPEAL of Mr. Smithes, with the hope however that Rev. Mr. Triplett nor any person else will exhibit such a spirit of envy or jealousy when occasion should offer to laudate Mr. Smithes for his meritorious services in the pulpit or forum. We consider that what we said the Rev. I. N. Triplett detracted nothing from the merits of Mr. Smithes, and hence we cannot see that the latter has any grounds for complaint.—ED. APPEAL.

FAVOR.—Our thanks are extended to Mr. Plumas Dustin of this City, for several copies of the latest dates of the New York Progressive American; a paper published by colored men.

OFFICIAL.—The minutes of the formation of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons are republished to-day in order to rectify some mistakes and omissions as was observable in our issue of last week. Being corrected they are now republished as official, on our first page.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT began life with an old pirogue running between Staten Island and New York city, carrying garden stuff to market. With two or three thousand dollars from that source he entered upon steadily increasing enterprises until he amassed the enormous sum of $50,000,000.

WHEN Jurors agree, lawyers fall out.

THEY most assume who know the least.

REPUBLICAN Primary Election!

At a meeting of the Republican County Committee of San Francisco, held on the 17th of May, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Primary Election of the Republican party for the election of seventy-eight delegates to the Republican State Convention called for June 10, 1875, be held on Tuesday, May 25th, between the hours of 12 M. and 7 P. M., and that the call for said Primary be advertised in the city papers forthwith by the Secretary of the County Committe, the apportionment of the Delegates to be by Wards, and based on the vote cast for Grant and Wilson in 1872.

Resolved, That the members of the Committee from each Ward furnish the Secretary with the names of Inspectors and Judges of Election, and places for holding the polls at said Primary Election in the Wards, which shall be included in the call, and that the said Election be held under the Primary Election Law, and that the test for voters be the same as that recommended by the Republican State Central Committee.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, notice is hereby given that seventy-eight Delegates to the Republican State Convention, called for the 10th of June, 1875, will be chosen at a Primary Election, to be held in the city and county of San Francisco, on Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1875. The apportionment is as follows:

1st Ward,	3 Delegates.
2d Ward,	5 "
3d Ward,	3 "
4th Ward,	5 "
5th Ward,	3 "
6th Ward,	5 "
7th Ward,	5 "
8th Ward,	12 "
9th Ward,	6 "
10th Ward,	12 "
11th Ward,	8 "
12th Ward,	3 "
Total,	78

The following places are hereby designated for holding the polls, and the following named persons are appointed Judges and Inspectors:

First Ward—Inspector, C. H. Hanson, Henry Rosbon, Richard Graham. Polling Place—Davis, between Broadway and Vallejo.

Second Ward—Inspector, Samuel Lisa. Judges, George Liebe, Charles Kohler. Polling Place—Southeast corner of Union and Powell.

Third Ward—Inspector, Wm. H. Lodge. Judges, Wm. N. Smith, J. G. Pierson. Polling Place—Commercial street, between Battery and Kearny.

Fourth Ward—First Precinct—Inspector, W. E. Lamb. Judge, J. E. Brown. Polling Place—804 Pacific street.

Second Precinct—Inspector, E. Naughton. Judges, J. M. Creed, R. A. Peag. Polling Place—Northeast corner Leavenworth and Pacific.

Fifth Ward—Inspector, J. H. Mott. Judges, F. Bowlin, I. F. Blackburn. Polling Place—341 Bush street.

Sixth Ward—Inspector, J. C. Harvey. Judges, Geo. B. Hitchcock, Chas. F. Reynolds. Polling Place—Corner Stockton and Clay streets.

Seventh Ward—Inspector, Wm. Adams. Judges, James Campbell, Peter Dorsey. Polling Place—408 Folsom street.

Eighth Ward—Inspector, Joseph Goldman. Judges, John Ruggles, H. W. Byington. Polling Place—Corner of Taylor and Geary sts.

Ninth Ward—Inspector, H. R. Kincaid. Judges, — Hudson, — Fround. Polling Place—501 Bryant street.

Tenth Ward—First Precinct—Inspector, John Homes. Judges, Thomas Douglass, Thomas Sawyer. Polling Place—774 Howard street.

Eleventh Ward—First Precinct—Inspector, C. Jordan. Judges, Geo. W. Lawton, W. S. Simonds. Polling Place—Corner Eleventh and Folsom streets.

Second Precinct, No. 1. Inspector, Jos. Houghton. Judges, Robt. Dorlaod and Edward Ludium. Polling Place—Twentieth and Valencia streets.

Third Precinct, No. 2.—Inspector N. Simonds. Judges, Geo. Darling and David Kellton. Polling Place Corner and Bryant Setreta.

Third and Fourth Precints—Inspector, L. Weyterman. Judges, J. W. Hodgkings and Eli Roberts. Polling Place—Corner Railroad avenue and Fifth avenue.

Twelfth Ward, First Precinct—Inspector, Geo. Barrington. Judges Henry Casebolt and George H. Healey. Polling Place—Pixley Hall.

Second Precinct—Inspector, C. P. Kimball. Judges, David Bailey and J. M. Lane. Polling Place—Corner Hayes and Franklin streets.

G. N. MURRAY,
Sec'y Republican Co. Committe.

JAMES L. KING,
Chairman Repub. Co. Committee.

FOURTH ANNUAL

EXCURSION AND PICNIC

OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S Union Beneficial Society

"Ha with the Dame, let joy be narcurarried."

Get your partners for the Grand Picnic of the Young Man's Union Beneficial Society, at

FASKINE'S GARDEN, ALAMEDA, On Monday, June 7, 1875.

The numerous and varied attractions of this beautiful Resort affording amusement, pastime and pleasure to all, the old and young, the grave and the gay, are too well known to need repetition, and the committee intend that nothing shall be left undone to make the occasion a merry one with their numerous friends and all who may attend.

The celebrated Hanoverian Brass and String Band is engaged for the occasion.

Tickets of Admission, 75 Cents,

Including Badges, which everyone is requesperfully requested to wear publicly exposed, to prevent intruders.

Boats leave for Alameda at 8, 9 and 10 A. M. and at 12 M. and 2, 4 and 5 P. M.

Cars land you direct at the entrance of the Garden.

The last train leaves the Grounds at 7 P. M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

Horace Furniss, J. B. Wilson
W. Chas. Patrick, Wm. H. Alexander,
Chas. Eppes.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.

Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registrars are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who voted at the last General and Judicial Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.

The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.

WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:
From 8 to 11 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
REVEREND FRIEND:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from the above named and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,
68 William St., New York.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, No. 1508 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 106 Post St.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 597,115 66
TOTAL ASSETS $1,097,115 66

D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

Mrs. R. A. HOWARD, M.D.
Ladies' and Children's Physician.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
220 *STOCKTON STREET,*
Opposite Union Square.
Office Hours—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
Only one block from Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. 2 omn ibus take Guests free of charge to this Hotel.
H. D. THAYER,
Proprietor.

PICNIC.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY WILL TAKE PLACE ON

On Monday, June 7, 1875.

FASKIN'S GARDENS, ALAMEDA

By order, COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
No. 20 GRANT STREET,
Occupy this space.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Money received on Terms and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on approved security; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada, also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.

This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
sep3-1yr.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterving Hair Dyed to all colors and Cleaned, Frizzing and Crimping

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special size and strength. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

BUTTER! EGGS TEAS
LARGE STOCK. Low Prices.
EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
307 Sansome St., Blanks Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
23 & 25 FRONT STREET, Bet. Sansom and Thirt
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year.
$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, cash or note or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL A. PENTEGRASS and Prof. JOHN MILLER are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 823 Folsom street, between Sixth and Seventh sts. They see all kinds of sickness; cure all diseases and spells; cause you return anything you have, unless or run away, and cause drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. V. JONES, Notary, October, 29, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
307 Sansome St., Blanks Building.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento that she has taken rooms at
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Yard Market Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Chips and Charcoal.
No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance { 625 Clay Street,
{ 623 Merchant Street,
Rot. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker

OF SAN FRANCISCO.
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS-SORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 25
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
323 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
IMPORTER OF
HUMAN HAIR
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LOSES SWITCHES, TOUPETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by calling the Greatest Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The lessons and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Terms of interest to Everett Clubs and Campaigners. Agents Wanted in San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda, by the Author of the New York Tribune Campaign Book, now in press, expressly for the work by Horace Greeley and others. The Book, both Immense and great. If you want to make money send for Dollar Outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, J. L. RANDOLF & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small pieces fifty cents per dozen.
Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited by
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Burns, &c. THE LIFE OF MAN is now greatly within the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO
Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 26 cents per night.
Rent from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 3 to 7 P.M. 15 and 25 cents.
Address, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

CONTINENTAL Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN BERGMES, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.
WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
95 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

BRET J. HALLIGAN.
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Reilly),
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burdow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Burdow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CRAIG & SON,
202 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention no10

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET,
Has taken this Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Sunday, April 25th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger and Freight Train, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Oroville, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer leaves Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer leaves Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, San Juan, Soledad and Monterey.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Steamer leaves Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Stages for Winters, Davisville, Dixon's Landing and Sacramento. Taking the Overland Train at Sacramento for connection with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M. daily.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sunday—8.00 and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 P.M.
Sundays only—11.00 A.M. and 1.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sunday—8.00 and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00, 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
Daily—6.45, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A.M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 and 11.45 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—5.30 and 8.15 A.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30 and 2.30 P.M.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't.
A. H. TOWNE, Gen. Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
NORTH DIVISION.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Sunday, April 4th, 1875.
Passenger Trains will Leave San Francisco
From Passenger Depot, Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations, making Stage connections at Soledad for Mail, from Bay and Interior, at Salinas for Woodside, Searsville and Pescadero, at Monte Diablo for Calaveras Grove and Sheridan's Springs, at Gilroy Hot Springs, Los Banos and Firebaugh's at Pajaro for San Juan and Watsonville, at Tres Pinos for Watsonville, Hazard and Aptos (Camp and at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs, Santa Cruz and Pacific Grove Sants Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.
3.20 P.M. Daily (Saturdays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, and Way Stations.
SUNDAYS, will run to San Jose only.
SATURDAYS, will leave at 1.30 P.M.
4.40 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.
On Saturdays Extra Train will leave for San Jose at 5.30 P.M.
A. C. BARNETT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. L. WILLIAMS,
Superintendent.
S. O. HASKINS,
Gen'l Freight Agent.

HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW,
KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE,
Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
56 K Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Tin, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill Rope, Blacks, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; The Francione Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Greig Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco, 51 K Street, Sacramento.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a coarse towel or fan. To produce a NATURA

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Cavita.....$300,000
.....865,000
Cassius Norton, President.
John O. Mills, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD & IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1853.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.

FALKNER, BELL & CO
436 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps

ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For DRILLING MACHINES and Testing Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
E. W. Coins Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
—ALSO KEPT AT—
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
ED. H. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES a class of young girls, and boys, to teach them the following branches of education, viz.: To give instruction in the finest kinds of needlework will be taught, as also any accomplishment, viz., pencils, wishes taught.
When a class of ten is ready, the lady, who is highly recommended, will commence. For further particulars address "LA BELLE," care Pacific Appeal Office, 417 Montgomery, San Francisco.

A NOBLE WORK
—IN THE—
NEW
PICTORIAL
FAMILY BIBLE
WITH OVER
1,000 Illustrations,
10,000 References,
—A Family Record—
AND
Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
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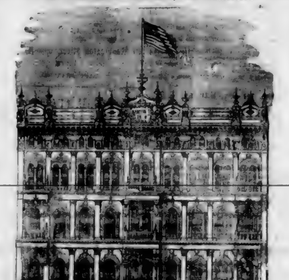
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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be produced.
We have received the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful work man in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS they have been adopted by professional men, in preference to all others, and now by
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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CURE
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Time has proved these thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minority of either mineral or chemicals. They are entirely vegetable. They do not diminish the functions of the liver. Congestion, or other diseases, where they are not dependent upon fever and ague, they do not affect. They act upon the blood, and expel from the system the fever. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE
WE CURE, in their incipient, three fourths of diseases incidental to a residence in this country. Five days' supply, in small form, they have an equal.
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Six months.....2 50
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Made to See "it."

"I can't see it," said Buffer. "Nobody reads all these little advertisements. It's preposterous to think of it."

"But," said the editor, "you read what interests you?"

"Yes."

"And if there is anything you particularly want, you look for it?"

"Certainly."

"Well, among the thousands upon thousands who help to make up this busy world of ours, everything that is printed is read. Sheer as you please, I do assure you that printer's ink is the true open sesame to all business."

And still Buffer couldn't see it. He didn't believe that one-half of those little cursed advertisements were ever read.

"Suppose you try the experiment," said the editor. "Just slip in an advertisement at the want of one of the most common things in the world. For the sake of the test, I will give it two insertions free. Two will be enough, and you may have it jammed into any of out-of-the-way nook of my paper you shall select. The insertions of only two lines. Will you try it?"

Buffer said of course he would try it. And he selected the place where he would have it published—crowded in under the head of "Wants." And he waited and saw a proof of his advertisement, which appeared as follows:

"Wanted—A good second hand dog. Apply to J. Buffer, 321 Tower street, between the hours of 8 and 9 P.M."

Buffer went away smiling and nodding. On the following morning he opened his paper, and after a deal of hunting he found his advertisement. At first it did not seem at all conspicuous. Certainly so insignificant a paragraph, buried in such a wilderness of paragraphs, could not attract notice. After a time it began to look more noticeable to him. The more he looked at it the plainer it grew. Finally it glared at him from the closely printed page. But that was because he was the person particularly interested. Of course it would appear conspicuous to him. But it could not be so to others.

That evening Buffer was just sitting down to tea (Buffer was a plain, old-fashioned man, and took tea at 6), when his door bell began rung. The servant announced that a man was at the door with a dog to sell.

"Tell him I don't want one."

Six times Buffer was interrupted while taking tea, by men with dogs to sell. Buffer was a man who would not lie. He had put his foot in it, and he must take it out manfully. The twenty-third applicant was a small boy, with a girl in company, who had a ragged, dirty pup dle for sale. Buffer bought the poodle of the boy, and immediately presented it to the girl, and then sent them off.

The next applicant he was able truthfully to answer, "Don't want any more. I have bought one."

The stream of callers continued until near 10 o'clock, at which hour Buffer locked up and turned off the gas.

On the following evening, as Buffer approached his house, he found a crowd assembled. He counted thirty-nine men and boys, each one having a dog in tow. There were dogs of every grade, size and color, and dogs of every quality of whine, yelp, bark, growl and howl. Buffer addressed the motley multitude, and informed them that he had purchased a dog.

"Then what d'yer advertise for?"

And Buffer got his hat knocked over his eyes before he reached the sanctuary of his home.

Never mind about the trials and tribulations of that night. Buffer had an idea that there were so many dogs in existence. With the aid of three policemen he got through alive. On the next morning he visited his friend, the editor, and acknowledged the corn. The advertisement of "wanted" was taken out, and in the most conspicuous place, and in the most glaring type, he advertised that he did'nt want any more dogs. And for the ad vertisement he paid. Then he went home and posted upon his door—"Gone into the country." Then he hired a special policeman to guard his property, and then he locked up and went away with his family.

From that day Josephus Buffer has never been heard to express doubts concerning the efficacy of printer's ink; neither has he asked, "Who reads advertisements?"

Home Influence

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the secret of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desires to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons so that their home is associated with the expression of these natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them into the society that in any measure can supply the need of their hearts. They will not go to public houses. At first, for love of Reader, very few people really like the taste of liquor—they will go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which, they discover, does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. Soon to this is added the least of compete with public places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day and light bright fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon your walls. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish those demons of dulness and apathy that have so long ruled in your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invest occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions to worthy directions. While you make your home their delight, fill them with higher purposes than mere pleasure. Institute they shall pass happy boyhoods, and enter upon manhood with refined taste and noble ambitions, depends upon you. Do not blame miserable barkeepers if your sons miscarry. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatsoever.

From Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) *American Citizen*, writing under date of May 1st, gives the following items:

CALL FOR A CONVENTION.

The colored Republicans of Virginia have decided to hold a convention in Richmond, on August 10th. For this purpose a call has been issued setting forth the objects of the convention, which relate to the grievances and the correction of evils under which it is alleged they suffer. In connection with this meeting, Mr. Peter P. Carter addressed a letter to Mr. John W. Wolfe, of Washington, asking his candid opinion of the effects of this proposed convention. His reply will repay perusal; and I believe it was dictated by a strong desire to give the colored men a few sound practical hints, and some good wholesome advice. He says: 'Hold your convention, but send men there of intelligence, of conspicuous qualities of mind, men of thought and resource; men of broad and enlightened patriotism; men who will seek to know what is best for the whole State and all of its classes.' There is a time for all things; a time to sow, and a time to reap; a time to agitate, a time to stop agitation. In view of the relation of the two great parties of the country this is no time for agitation. Every true Republican at this time should stand by the old Republican ship which has been proudly sailing over the rippling waters of a political sea for more than ten years, and now under its magnanimous but firm commander, Gen. Grant, but whose crew is being mutinied on board by political gales, should not now be abandoned. She is heavily freighted with a valuable cargo, and it is our duty as passengers to lend our energies to those of the crew to bring her safe to port, and save her from becoming a prey to our enemies.

STATE RIGHTS.

The old issues between the two opposing political parties having passed away, the doctrine of State Rights is likely to be resuscitated in a new light as a political cause bell. On this question the Republican party will take fresh issue with the Democratic party if the obnoxious feature is practicalized, all that has been fought for will be lost, not only to the colored people but to the whole Republican party and the welfare of the country. If the pernicious doctrine of State Rights be maintained, why may not all the recent amendments be annulled and the great struggle for equal rights be shown a failure.

THE ISRAEL BETHEL (A. M. E.)

Church has severed connection from the Conference which controlled its affairs heretofore with Bishop Campbell presiding. After the sale of its property here, near the capitol, to the United States Government, an effort is alleged to have been made by the Bishop to re-construct the deed as to invalidate the title to the trustees, and placing it at the exclusive disposal of his Conference. This suggestion has been strenuously opposed, the entire congregation being in favor of the deed being drawn up as it was before, making the trustees the party representing the congregation. After futile efforts to arrange satisfactorily the separation occurred.

(From the Brooklyn National Monitor, N. Y. Agency)

Col. M. R. Delaney on Civil Rights.

Colonel M. R. Delany's lecture on Civil Rights at Bridge Street A. M. E. Church, on the 30th ult., was scholarly, lucid and interesting. We came in late, and did not hear the preliminaries, which undoubtedly were in keeping with what we heard. The chair was occupied by Rev. T. G. Steward, and the speaker's first proposition, as we heard it, was that Civil Rights (*jus ture*) originated in Rome. That Civil Rights, in a legal sense, comprehend only the protection of a citizen in the enjoyment of his natural rights, and that this was secured by statute law founded on common law That our recent Civil Rights Bill conferred no rights other than what we had before its passage, under common law, but whereas, we were denied the enjoyment of those original rights, the Civil Rights Bill gives or provides for proper redress. He, (Delaney) would dismantle the colored people from the preposterous notion that the Civil Rights Bill gave them license to intrude upon the private rights of others. He returned to the history of the Roman empire and pointed out the different grades of citizens. The freeborn (*civis romus*), the equestrian order and the sacerdotal order. The sacerdotal order usurped authority and so ignored the rights of other citizens that it became necessary to enact a Civil Rights law to secure to all men their rights under common law. That when Julius Cæsar subjugated the Britons Roman policy and customs were introduced there and it was not till after the elapse of 1,100 years that the people of Great Britain enjoyed their Civil Rights. "But," said the speaker, "you may ask what this has to do with the subject before us to-night." This: our customs come directly from Great Britain, and may be traced directly from Great Britain to Rome. He wanted the colored people to be made intelligent on this subject; for they had been erroneously taught by bad leaders. Our ministers and teachers had done well. They are right; but our politicians are woefully at fault. He pointed out cases in which colored citizens may recover damages under the Civil Rights Bill and also instances in which action at law will not lie.

At the conclusion of the Colonel's lecture, Theodore Bourne, Esq., of New York, moved, in a eulogistic speech a vote of thanks, which was seconded with prefatory remarks by Rev. Rufus L. Perry. Hercupon Rev. T. G. Steward, the chairman, rose, and in a clear, forcible and eloquent manner, endorsed the views set forth by the Colonel. He was not among those who voted for men and parties only for what they had done. "I vote," he said, "for the future and not for the past." He then put the motion, which was unanimously carried, and the audience went below to enjoy the festival which the good sisters had on hand.

The Colonel repeated this lecture with a review of the political situation of the South, at Bishop Chapel, Williamsburgh, last Thursday night.

Correspondence.

BARTA'S STATION, May 11, '75.

Mr. Editor:

SIR—You will please excuse any impropriety in writing to you, but as I am a subscriber to your valuable paper I thought I would try to help wake up some of our colored citizens. I would like to hear a little more from Stockton, as I am interested more in my own county; but, nevertheless, I would like to see all of the State voting and going for their own proper side. They don't seem to think much of the primaries in San Joaquin county, but I tell you it is as important as Gubernatorial or Presidential elections, and I should like to hear a little more straight Republican talk from all over the State—Stockton especially.

I would like you to give a little sketch of the difference between the colored population in different sections. In the Southern States they hold meetings and call conventions to discuss political and industrial matters, and the welfare of the working classes. I have heard of no such gatherings elsewhere.

Cannot some remedy be found? Cannot the colored people of our State be woke up from their lethargy, and be made to see that if they would be promoted to high stations, they must work, and work hard to reach the desired end. There is an adage which says where there is a will there is also a way. Hoping soon to hear from abler pens than mine something upon the "advance and progress of our race" in California. I am,

Respectfully, yours,
J. L.

Republican State Convention.

Rooms of the Union Republican State Central Committee, San Francisco, April 14, 1875.

The UNION REPUBLICAN voters of the State of California are requested to choose delegates to a State Convention, to be held at the City of Sacramento on Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1875, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as shall come before said Convention.

The apportionment of Delegates is as follows:

Alameda,	17	Plumas,	4
Alpine,	1	Sacramento,	23
Amador,	7	San Benito,	1
Butte,	8	S. Bernardino,	2
Calaveras,	8	San Diego,	3
Colusa,	3	San Francisco,	78
Contra Costa,	3	San Joaquin,	12
Del Norte,	1	S. Luis Obispo,	3
El Dorado,	9	San Mateo,	4
Fresno,	1	Santa Barbara,	5
Humboldt,	8	Santa Clara,	15
Inyo,	2	Santa Cruz,	7
Kern,	1	Shasta,	4
Lake,	2	Sierra,	6
Lassen,	3	Siskiyou,	6
Los Angeles,	9	Solano,	16
Marin,	4	Sonoma,	11
Mariposa,	2	Stanislaus,	3
Mendocino,	4	Sutter,	3
Merced,	2	Tehama,	3
Modoc,	1	Trinity,	2
Mono,	1	Tulare,	3
Monterey,	3	Tuolumne,	4
Napa,	6	Ventura,	1
Nevada,	14	Yolo,	6
Placer,	9	Yuba,	3

County Committees will make provision in their respective Counties for the election of Delegates in accordance with said appointment.

The Committee recommend the following as a test:

"Voters in the State, who are opposed to the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, and intend to act in good faith with the Republican Party."

The State Central Committee recommends that Delegates to the Congressional Conventions be chosen at the same time; and that the Congressional Committee arrange their call for Congressional Conventions in accordance therewith.

By order,
WALTER VAN DYKE,
Chairman.
WM. SHERMAN,
M. D. BORDEN,
Secretaries.

BRANDY FROM WOOD.—We are sorry, indeed, to learn that a German chemist has succeeded in making a first-rate brandy out of sawdust. We are a friend of the temperance movement, and we want it to succeed, but what chance will it have when a man can take a rip-saw and go out and get drunk with a fence-rail? What is the use of a prohibitory liquor law if a man is able to make brandy smashes out of the shingles on the roof, or if he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of the kitchen chairs? You may shut an inebriate out of the gin-shop, and keep him away from taverns, but if he can become operatives on boiled saw dust and desiccated window sills, any effort at reform must necessarily be a failure. It will be wise, therefore, if temperance societies will butcher the German chemist before he can butcher further. His recipe ought not to be made public. He should be stuffed with distilled boards until he perishes with mania a potu.—*Inter-Ocean.*

THREE things to love: courage, gentleness and affection. Three things to admire: Intellect, gracefulness and dignity. Three things to hate: cruelty, arrogance and ingratitude. Three things to delight in: Beauty, frankness and freedom. Three things to wish for: health, friends and a contented spirit. Three things to like: cordiality, good humor and cheerfulness. Three things to avoid: idleness loquacity and flippant jesting. Three things to cultivate: good books, good friends and good humor. Three to contend for: honor, country and friends. Three things to govern: temper, tongue and conduct. Two things to think of: death and eternity.

(Correspondence of the American Citizen, May 10th.)

Southern Prostrations—Causes of.

1. Before the war the slaveholders had the large share of the wealth of the South. These men invested largely in the war of the rebellion—they played high and lost much. They were crippled financially by the war of their own projecting.

2. The Government, after a long and criminal forbearance, as a war measure, freed the slaves. This left the Southern planter with but two hands; and these mixed gave him. These were neither skilful nor strong. They could not do much in the culture of an overgrown plantation.

3. Most of these landholders were mad at the freedman, because he was loyal true to the Government. They refused for a time to hire these colored men, and sought to displace labor by the introduction of white laborers. In this effort they failed, and disaffected the colored men.

Also these colored men were harassed—murdered by hundreds. Ku-klux outrages; and the landholders instead of giving protection, too generally connived at it. This drove thousands of the laborers—field hands—into the swamps, or towns and cities, for protection.

4. When the Government of the South was being reconstructed, the great mass of the former landholders and slaveholders stood aloof, would not be found legislating along with colored men, who were now their equal citizens. A few of these white men were disfranchised we know; but this was not true of the great mass.

That many of these colored men were ignorant and inexperienced in legislation is doubtless true. That they could be misled by designing demagogues, whether from North or South, was doubtless true. That many of these colored men were covetous and dishonest, were bribed and bought, were doubtless true. It would have been as anomaly, if not so; when we consider the school in which they had been taught—the school of slavery.

Evils followed, but who is to be blamed for this?

The genius of Republicanism—the Government we have adopted—demanded that the voice of the people be heard. This is the organic law, and must be heard.

If the ignorant people chose bad representatives it was just what their predecessors had done, and what like contemporaries would not help avert.

That corrupt designing white men from the North and the South have crept into the halls of legislation and lined their pockets at the expense of the people, is doubtless true—just what Democrats have done in New York and the Republicans in New Orleans. I am assured that democrats are not out of the ring in New Orleans; That the Louisiana Lotto Co., the State Lottery Co., the Slaughter House Co., the largest monopolies of the State, were gotten up by the democrats.

This true or not; what is the duty of all good men? It is to take hold, and "by a strong pull and long pull," try to make things right. I find men, in this city, who, in many things, seem to think it a virtue to have nothing to do with politics.

The people, as one man must come up, select good men to represent them, and these good men must consent to represent and legislate for the good of their country, for God and humanity.

Another remark. I find here and elsewhere Northern men howling against the administration because they cannot sell carriages down South as they used to do.

They, like thousands of others, blame the administration for the reverse of trade, instead of the slaveholders' rebellion.

There are reverses, but let us place the fault where it properly belongs—give each man his share.

JOHN G. FEE.

ONE hour's sleep before midnight is worth two after.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, May 29, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

A Retraction.

An article appeared in the APPEAL some two or three weeks ago, written by "Emperor Norton," or "Norton I," reflecting on the excursion train to Soscol under the proprietorship of Mr. Charles R. Peters, the eminent and enterprising Real Estate Broker.

The article being put in the paper by a compositor in the establishment where we get our paper printed, against our express orders. The said journeyman printer also took the "Emperor's" *non de plume* from the bottom of the article, thus leaving the article without signature. As we have been imposed upon by the journeyman compositor, as also an offense has been given to Mr. Peters against our wishes or will, we take this occasion to retract the said article by Emperor Norton, and forbid him hereafter bringing anything to our office for publication; and will say to Mr. Peters that we have not been a party to, or the writer of that article, and none regrets more than we do of the imposition which Emperor Norton and a journeyman printer has practiced on both ourself and Mr. Peters, and by strict vigilance we promise that the like will not occur again. We believe Mr. Peters to be an honorable, upright and enterprising citizen and gentleman. And we also urge every one who is at the head of a family to buy his Newark lots.

PETER ANDERSON.

Our Position as a Journalist

For the dozen or so of years that we have been publishing the PACIFIC APPEAL it has been our endeavor not to go out of our way to discuss any measures or schemes inaugurated by our enterprising capitalists. We have strictly confined ourself to such current subjects or topics as concerned the political elevation of the colored race, of which we are identified, as well as the oppressed of all nations. This we have considered has been our legitimate sphere, and this only has been our mission. But, like other journalists, in spite of the greatest caution, we sometimes inadvertently get placed into a false attitude—many times towards our best friends. In the present instance, the trouble we are in, which is explained in our retraction in relation to Mr. Charles R. Peters, we have done all in our power, and are willing to do anything else to make honorable amends to that gentleman. We are not of those who get into an error, then persist in argument to justify it, but acknowledge at once, and then ask forgiveness of those whom we unwittingly offend. This we deem but proper, and this has been our course, and at the same time the APPEAL, in its original editorial matter, will be bold, high toned and argumentative on all the great political and miscellaneous current subjects appertaining not only to the welfare of the colored race, but of the whole people of the United States.

Decoration Day.

To-day, the Grand Army of the Republic will celebrate Decoration Day. In the evening, Gov. Pacheco and Rev. P. F. Jewell will deliver addresses at Pacific Hall, at eight o'clock. Our thanks are extended to the Committee for complimentary tickets.

LINDSAY & COLLINS, 507 Sansome street, has always on hand the finest assortment of hams, cheese, fresh butter, eggs, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Every economical housekeeper should give them a call.

THE most difficult thing to remember—the poor.

Rev. I. N. Triplett to be Retained

It will be seen by the large number of names attached to the petition to Bishop Wayman for the retention for another year of Rev. I. N. Triplett as pastor of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, has induced the Bishop to adhere to the suggestions made by this paper a week or two ago for the retention of Rev. I. N. Triplett for the above named church in this city, and also for the retention of Rev. J. B. Sanderson for the church at Oakland. We only urged these appointments for the best welfare of both churches, and as the Bishop has also thought so, it is to be hoped all will move in harmony again until the year is out.

Funerals

The funeral of Mrs. Josephine S. Bently took place yesterday at 2 P.M., at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets. It was largely attended. Bishop A. W. Wayman, Rev. I. N. Triplett, Pastor of the Church, and Rev. J. H. Sanderson officiated. The church was densely crowded and the services were impressive. The cortege to the cemetery was large. This young lady was a bride in the same church but six months ago, and Mr. Horace N. Bently, the young widower, and Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Panoton, parents of the deceased lady, has the sympathies of a large number of friends.

The funeral of Mrs. S. Julia Lyons, wife of William Lyons, took place also yesterday, from the residence of the deceased, Pacific, above Mason street. Rev. Wm. H. Hillery officiated, with impressive services.

The A. M. Episcopal Church Conference.

The Eighth Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church, which has been in session at Oakland, the past week, adjourned sine die Wednesday, at 3 P.M. Before its adjournment, Revs. J. Fletcher Jordan, J. B. Sanderson and I. N. Triplett were elected delegates to the General Conference, which is to be held at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1876.

APPOINTMENTS.

Before adjourning, Bishop Wayman made the following appointments:

San Francisco—Rev. I. N. Triplett.
Sacramento—Rev. J. R. Dorsey.
Stockton—Rev. J. C. Hamilton.
Oakland—Rev. J. B. Sanderson.
Los Angeles—Rev. J. F. Jordan.
Grass Valley—Rev. P. R. Green
Virginia City, Nevada — Rev. Samuel Johnson.
South San Francisco Mission—Rev. Wm. H. Offer.
Brooklyn Mission — Rev. Isaac West.
State Rom Mission—Rev. Fielden Smithes.

LAYTONS.—W. A. C., New Haven, Conn.; G. H. S. R., Stockton, Cal., Religious Newspaper Agency, New York, per I. K. Funk, late publisher of Union Era; Abram Smith, Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop Wayman will preach in the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, between Sacramento and Clay streets, of which Rev. W. H. Hillery is pastor, to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 A.M.

THE sixth annual session of the California State Dental Association will be held in San Francisco on Tuesday, June 8th, at 10 A.M., and will continue four days.

P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker, No. 325 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

The Delmonico Billiard Saloon, N. W. corner of Stockton and Jackson Sts., has changed hands. Bryant & Lewis are the new proprietors.

Communication

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

In your rejoinder you say I feel aggrieved at your remarks as published in your issue of the 22d, on the retention of Rev. I. N. Triplett. In this, sir, you are mistaken. I have no such feeling of grief. Let me state, for general information, that as I am not a traveling preacher, but hold the relation in the California Annual Conference of Local Deacon, and as such, I can remain in any place as long as I choose (those who understand our discipline know this), it being optional whether I go or stay, therefore I have nothing to loose and very little to gain in those appointments which appear in the minutes.

But, Mr. Editor, there are times when I feel disgusted at the low cunning and chicanery of those would be leaders among us who say one thing to-day, another to-morrow. As it regards nary among Ministers of the Gospel, I will not try to deny that which I cannot disprove, yet your remarks in relation to envy do not apply to me for many reasons. I place a very high estimate upon a true gentleman of learning, and while I may have been too sensitive heretofore in everything affecting the the interest of our clergy (i.e.) of the A. M. E. Church, I now remember that when the greatest trial or event that the world ever saw was transpiring, Pilot washed his hands; so he after let the aggrieved parties, if any, speak. I mean those who are actively engaged in the ministry; and you are at liberty, Mr. Editor, to express your opinions and convictions on all matters pertaining to or affecting our interest.

Now, relative to what I wrote about the Rev. I. N. Triplett, a physician is supposed to probe the wound of a patient, not for the pleasure it affords him, but for the good of the patient, so in this controversy, if I hurt or wounded Brother Triplett's feelings by stating what I conceived to be a truth, I take this method, sir, to ask his pardon, not for the statement, but for hurting of his feelings. As a brother in Christ, my relations in the church urge me to make this acknowledgement for Christ's sake. In this connection I will state that we know many things to be true, which for peace sake ought to remain untold. So in this case. For once, I had rather contend with an open and manly foe, than to have a host of sycophantic satellites revolving around me.

Yours, for candor and truth,
FIELDING SMITHES.

A PRIVATE NOTE TO THE EDITOR.

P. S.—I am told that you were heard to say, that if I N. Triplett did thus and so, he ought not to remain here. I heard this before I wrote my last article, on the 22d, but you see I made no mention of it. But let bygones be bygones.

F. SMITH.

To the Right Rev. Bishop of the California Conference of the A. M. Church:

We, the undersigned, being members and friends of the A. M. E. Church, and citizens of San Francisco, beg leave to state, that having been acquainted with our beloved Pastor, I. N. Triplett, for two years, which time has given us an abundant opportunity to judge of his abilities and usefulness, and as a Christain Minister. We find him to be a true man worthy of the interest of the Church in every department. He has done more to establish and restore confidence to the ministry in this city than any man in the State, and we feel satisfied that if he is returned to this charge another year, the Church in San Francisco will have accomplished its aim in its great work, and we trust will liquidate the debt.

James A. Reeder, James L. Disard, Mrs. E. Fletcher, Mrs. C. Dupee, Mrs. Mary Byrne, Mrs. Nancy Osborne, Mrs. E. Bell, Horace Ennis, George Green, Lasrill Reeder, Charlotte Green, Mrs. Jackson, Adam Walker, P. A. Bell, Mr. Jenkins, S. T. Wilcox, Thomas Cooper, John Jones, G. A. Duvall, Medora Richards, Georgianor Dewell, C. H. Wattfield, A. Osborne, Martha Fitzgerald, Martha White, Mr. Fitzgerald, A. S. Bristol, D. W. Ruggles, Horace Perkins, Abraham Lee, Henry Talbert, J. R. Brown, David C. Lee, John Neal, Charles Davis, Henry S. Morris, Samuel C. Serrington, Richard A. Hall, Wm. Gilson, Mrs. Louise A. Morris, Mrs. Dennis, William Johnson, C. P. Wellington, William Harris, Ohs Rivers, James A. Ferguson, C. W. Wilson, Robert B. Bolton, W. Bell, R. Randall, Mrs. A. Cooper, W. H. Alexander, Sam'l A. Smyth, John H. Bryant, W. H. Strickland, Mrs. E. Daugerfield, T. Cooper, Mrs. L. Frances, Wm. P. Powell, favors his retention as a man, a brother, and a Christian. R. J. Fletcher, James Galer, A. Mount, Mrs. Margaret Murray, Mrs. Anna McAfee, Thomas Davidson, C. Miles, Thos. Solomon, Edmund H. Davis, James Williams, J. C. Wilson, N. Godfrey Mrs. Sarah Godfrey, John A. Barber, Mrs. Hannah Barber, Mrs. F. M. Montgomery, N. B. Brown, John F. Miller, Mrs. Harriet Miller James V. Williams, Edward Quinn, J. H. Riker, E. Hair, M. A. Jackson, Jr., J. S. Henriques, Louis H. Thomas, Daniel C. McGlasy, Robert W. McCleary, William J. Simmons, George T. Hamilton Edward F. Charlton, F. A. Sparow J. B. Johnson, Robert B. Bolton, Mrs. Margaret Harrison, Mrs. Mary Marshall, James R. Young, John Dowby, James E. Francis, Wm. Jones Smith, Mrs. Bertha Alexander, M. Howard, Thomas Watson.

The above petition was circulated and presented to Bishop Wayman by George A Duvall.

The Freedmen's Bank Commission

The Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bank owe have $500,000 in the United States Treasury. It would require $600,000 in hand to declare a dividend of 20 per cent. to the depositors—72,000 in number—15,000 of whom have claims of less than $5 each, and 5,000 of less than $1 each. A large number of debtors have paid to the institution small amounts. The Commissioners have offered the real estate of debtors for sale at auction; but owing to the insufficiency of the bids have bought in the property themselves, thus converting such indebtedness into real property. The question has been raised that the Commissioners have not the power to acquire real estate, but that their duty is to acquire money only, to be distributed among the depositors. Owing to the depression the real estate market they cannot dispose of such property as comes into their possession. Many of the depositors are selling their book books at 10 cents on the dollar to those who can afford to wait for dividends. The Attorney General has decided that the Commissioners cannot resign their office, as they proposed doing several months ago.—*Washington Paper.*

THE best physicians are Dr. Diet, Dr. Quiet and Merryman.

Marriages.

JACKMAN-COLLINS.—In this city, on Thursday evening, May 27, 1875, Mr. D. B. Jackman to Miss ——— Collins. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Bunice Collins, of this city.

Deaths.

BENTLEY.—In this city, May 26, 1875, Josephine S., wife of Horace N. Bentley, and daughter of S. Franklin, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts; aged 19 years.

THOMSON.—In this city, May 21, 1875, William Henry Orom; aged 37 years.

LYONS.—In this city, May 26, 1875, Sarah Julia Lyons, a native of New York; aged 47 years.

FOURTH ANNUAL
EXCURSION
AND PICNIC
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S
Union Beneficial Society
"As with the Tides, let joy be unrestrained."
Get your partners for the Grand Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, at
FASKING'S GARDEN, ALAMEDA,
On Monday, June 7, 1875.
Including Badges, which everyone is responsibly requested to wear. Policy holders in good standing, to present themselves. The Badges will be delivered on the grounds.
Boats leave for Alameda, at 9 and 10 A.M. and at 12 M. and 2, 4 and 5 P.M.
Cars land you direct on the entrance of the Garden.
The last train leaves the Grounds at 7 P.M.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Horace Perkins, J. B. Wilson,
W. Chas Patrick, Wm. Alexander,
Chas. Rippon. W. H. Blake.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.
OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.
Under the amendments to the Political Codes relative to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who reside in the last thousand and last one Electors are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who are not residents of said districts.
The undersigned, respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last two elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.
WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.,
OFFICE, NO. 610 WASHINGTON ST.
HOURS:
From 8 to 10 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in any practice, I have cured two-thirds of those who tried it.
To any
For a case I cannot cure, and also strong in my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please name this paper and give Post Office and Express address, plainly.
DR. T. F. BURT,
49 William St., New York.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
Office, No. 3060 Mason St.,
Hours, 10 to 12 M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 307,113 68
TOTAL ASSETS $767,113 68
D. J. STAPLER, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

Mrs. R. A. HOWARD, M.D.
Ladies' and Children's Physician.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
220 STOCKTON STREET,
Between Union Square.
Office Hours—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
SACRAMENTO.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
Only one block from Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Free coach to and from the House.
H. D. THAYER, Proprietor.

PICNIC.
THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Union Beneficial Society will take place this year
On Monday, June 7, 1875.
FASKIN'S GARDENS, ALAMEDA
By order,
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
No. 20 GEARY STREET,
San Francisco.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 300 Kearny St. cor. Bush.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial Bottle of Medicine will be forwarded by Express
FREE!
This only need being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.
Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE YOU.
Or neither of some long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Correspond confidentially with Dr. Price.
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
No particular to give your Express, or mail to your Post Office Address, and
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
81 William Street New York.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN BULL, of 825 Battle street has taken the stables very lately occupied by Mr. Bennett, where he will always be found, and will guarantee satisfaction under penalty of forfeiture of his office and his well-established claim of Veterinary Surgeon of the United States, to compete with him in this profession. The best and most skillful treatment of horses. The vice and will see no cause for any blow by calling upon JOHN BULL, 825 Battle Street.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. H. CULVER, President
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS B. PRATT, Attorney.
MISS JANE DOVE,
CASHIER.

Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Wanted Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Weaving Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A
new and improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any description, and of the
Quantity we have always kept on hand.
MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St.
BUTTER!
TEAS
Prices.

DELMONICO SALOON
FOR CITY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
AT 416 J STREET,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874.
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable originally, semi-annually or quarterly, and in gold or currency, at the option of the insured, at no premium to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Begs to inform the public that she has removed from
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.
Where she will be pleased to see her old customers and as many new ones as may favor her with a call.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they institute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our
PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS
SHALL BE LOCATED IN SAID CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before R. V. Joice, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
W. F. HARRISON, - - Manager.
P. C. COSGROVE,
Lessee.

Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
634 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near CAPITOL OF H.
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is now prepared to execute TWO HUNDRED DOLLAR JOB in the Trade! Her Stock in Crockery is complete, and she will sell at Lowest Prices. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My customers will not be disappointed.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL.
Wood Hurdles Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Cumberland Coal, Charcoal, Coal Oil, Bolting Dry Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal
No. 810 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Between 632 Clay Street,
and 633 Merchant Street,
San Francisco.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
of San Francisco.
IN THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes
EVER KNOWN TO BE SOLD IN THIS CITY.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co. SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

ARTHUR H. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families and on Commercial and private
Gentlemen, with the name of the Hotel changed, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the City for 50 cents.
Board Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $1.50
H. C. PAETRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
SUCCESSOR TO
HUMAN HAIR
906 PASSINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Bay St. SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRUIT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, POMPEE.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
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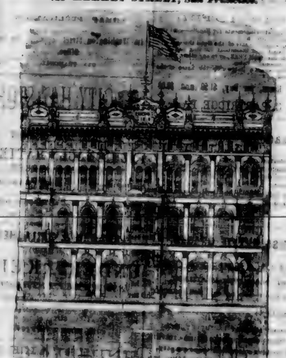
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VOL. XI.—NO. 42. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1875. WHOLE NO. 563

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 5, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention will assemble in Sacramento City on Thursday next, June 10th. The resolutions and platform must go down to the very bed rock of Republicanism. No half way conservatism. Carrying water on both shoulders won't do in this campaign. The party must achieve either victory or defeat on its own principles. To go into alliance with the principles belonging to other political parties is lending so much aid and comfort for its own defeat. The Republican State Convention about to assemble is expected, as an integral part of the National Republican party, to come to the scratch, and express, by resolution or otherwise, an opinion on the Civil Rights Bill as passed by the Republican Congress. As the colored citizens will be greatly interested in the present campaign, it will be well at least to let them know as to whether the present Civil Rights Bill, with the school clause left out, is accepted by the Republican party of this State as a finality of that question or whether the public schools in this State could not be open to colored children, with the same freedom, and without color proscription as in our sister Pacific States, Nevada and Oregon. This is the political fight the colored citizens are preparing to make, and they will exact a pledge or reliable assent from every legislative candidate at least, before voting for them. It is well for the Republican party, as a whole, to be informed of this attitude. In nearly all the Southern States, and in a number of the Western and all the New England States, by State enactment, the public schools are open to all children without proscription, and there is no plausible reason why it should not be so in California. As all parties are crying out for retrenchment and reform in public expenditures, this keeping up two systems of public schools at an enormous expense to tax payers should be speedily abolished by the coming legislature, and let the colorphobists set up and support separate schools, if they will have them, for their own children, and without expecting the more liberal tax payers to keep up such useless expense to gratify a mean prejudice. It is well for it to be thoroughly understood at this stage of the campaign, that the main fight of the colored citizens will be to have their children admitted into the public schools of this State.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.—Religious revival meetings have been going on at the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, during the present week. They have been largely attended and a number of conversion made, and will continue next week.

LETTERS.—Lewis Hayden, Boston; Dr. J. W. H. Hacks, Philadelphia; Emanuel Sullavon, New Bedford Mass; C. D. Alderson, Cincinnatti, Ohio; E. R. Williams, Omaha, Nebraska; B. P. Bucklin, New York; Jacob Overton, San Jose, Cal.; Grapic Company, New York.

To the care of this Office—Mrs. Charlotte Stevens.

REAL ESTATE.—We would call special attention to advertisement of the Calistoga Real Estate Co. in another column.

SERVICES.—A. M. E. Zion Church, Stockton, bet. Clay and Sacramento Streets, every Sabbath Morning at 11 o'clock A.M. At 1 o'clock P.M., Sabbath School; 3 and 7½ P.M., Preaching.

Pastor, Rev. W. H. HILLERY.
Sexton, SAMUEL E. FREEMAN.

Libel Case Dismissed.

The following item we clip from the *Morning Call* of Thursday last:

"On motion of the attorney representing the People, Judge Louderback yesterday dismissed the complaint charging Peter Anderson, of the PACIFIC APPEAL, with libel. In one issue of that paper there was published one of Emperor Norton's Proclamations reflecting upon Mr. C. R. Peters. In the following issue Mr. Anderson made the amende honorable, and Mr. Peters, being satisfied, did not desire to prosecute.

We will take this occasion to further add that the dilema in which we were inadvertently placed in last week, in consequence of the idiotic paragraph or scrap by "Emperor Norton, which was the cause of our trouble, that after our explanation of the facts in the case in our last week's issue, none were more prompt than Mr. Charles R. Peters and Col. Wm. H. L. Barnes, his attorney, in ceasing any further prosecution in the case, for which they have our thanks.

Messrs. Cassidy & Hughes, proprietors of the extensive printing establishment in which our paper is printed, also have our thanks for their promptness in coming to our aid, and rendering all the assistance in their power in order to relieve us, if possible, of the difficulty.

The entire press of the city and State also have our thanks, as none were disposed to lay a straw in our way, and all rather implied sympathy in our case, than a desire to censure before an explination was given. We also thank our citizens at large for the many tokens of sympathy and confidence in our past course and integrity, in not descending to such topics as would mar the standing of the PACIFIC APPEAL in responsibility, at least, as a first-class journal.

(From the PACIFIC APPEAL.)

By Bishop A. W. Wayman of the A. M. E. Church.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

At the session of our Conference held in the city of Oakland, there was a complaint presented by sisters Long, Hall and Lomax, and endorsed by Bro. Long against the Rev. I. N. Triplets, for expelling members unlawfully.

The matter was referred to a committee of three who had the matter under consideration for three days; and then referred the whole affair to me to decide. I therefore consulted the attorneys on both sides, and they stated to be satisfied with my decision in the case.

I examined the whole law in the case, and found that Rev. I. N. Triplett did not violate the discipline in the premises, but that, as those members were not expelled for immoral conduct, but for neglecting to attend their classes; and as both parties manifested a disposition to settle the whole matter, in a christian spirit. I therefore recommended, as a peace measure, that they be restored to their membership in the church. As our great man once said: "Let us have peace"

The Annual Conference seeing the great necessity of organizing a Mission Church in the southern part of the City of San Francisco, that those parents who are too far removed from Powell St. A. M. E. Church to attend Services, and no Sunday-school to attend, may be brought into the fold of Christ, did pass a resolution creating such Mission.

I thereupon appointed Rev. W. H. Offer, a missionary, to organize said Mission Church, and as it will require a few members to organize, I would recommend that those members above referred to, be taken in that Church, with the distinct understanding that Bethel is by be considered the mother, and the Mission Church the daughter, and further, that the mother shall always love her daughter, and the daughter respect her mother, for they are all children of the same family, and the pastor of the mother and daughter shall labor to help each other, as Christian Ministers. And now I say to you—"Finally brethren, fare well, be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you." Amen.

A. W. WAYMAN.

THE Communication from "TRUE AMERICAN" will appear next week.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 4th.

Mr. Editor:

In a sheet published in this city, which I deem unworthy of mention in the columns of your journal, an organ of the opinion of your people, appears a scurrilous assault upon some colored ladies who were recently ordained with the most impressive ceremonies as Sisters of Charity. The ordination of colored women is no new thing in the United States. In Baltimore they have long had an institution under their control, which at periods of great distress sent forth true heroines of humanity to battle with sickness and death. Many a life has been saved through the exertions of the Oblate Sisters, and many a grateful heart cherishes a recollection of the kindness of those good Sisters who feared no danger in the exercise of their holy mission.

One of the great problems of society is to unite all available agencies for the good of coming generations. The Catholic Church recognizes the moral power that can be exercised by the colored people by their warm-hearted members; first in improving their own condition by noble example, and then challenging any other race to surpass them in obeying the Golden Rule, in extending a helping hand to every member of the human family in need of assistance and consolation.

The scurrilous illusion to the what the Redeemer would say on beholding those smoked "Brides of Christ" is an insult to millions of the native born population. It is also one of those atrocious devices of a pot house politician to excite race animosities upon the altar of religion. Every denomination should encourage the development of the highest moral qualities among the people, and the women who devote their lives to deeds of charity and mercy, no matter what may be their color, deserve the support of all save the vicious and the malignant.

JUSTICE.

[The above article is based on an illustration and some derisive comments which appeared in the *Daily Globe* last week, relative to a Catholic Church in one of the Southern States, bestowing upon some colored female communicants of that church, the white veil. The *Daily Globe* denominates these females colored ladies "Smoked Brides of Christ," hence the above just complaint by our correspondent. But the colored people generally have become so hardened and deaf to such low slang by such colorphobia writers, that they can now afford, as a general thing, to let all such pass by with the vulgar and low for what it is worth—nothing!—ED.]

Correspondence.

OMAHA, May 28th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

You can say to the readers of your journal that the movement for a National Convention of the thinking colored men in this country is going bravely on, and there seems to be almost a unanimous feeling in favor of said Convention. Mr. Editor, there are a few colored men in this country who are capable of thinking and acting for themselves, and are not willing to lay supinely at ease, and wait for the General Government to regulate their local affairs, and protect their material interests. There are also large numbers of colored men who are not willing to remain silent and see men placed at the head of the State and National Government who are opposed to the colored people enjoying all the rights of American citizens, it matters not to what party they may belong. The only question to be decided in the time and and place of holding the Convention which should be well considered.

The friends of freedom cannot afford to remain indifferent. The time has come when the colored men of Maine and California, Georgia and Minnesota should become acquainted, and know each others wants. It would be well for them to note the many conventions and combinations that are being formed now all over this country, and that the most powerful of them all are diametrically opposed to the advancement of colored people in a civil and political point of view. The means of the colored people will not understand this until it is too late—at least that is the intention of those who form the combination. I desire to be understood, in speaking of the most powerful combination, that I refer to that secret combination now being formed all over this country between the conquers of the colored people. And if the colored people desire to cope with those combinations, they must begin to think and act for themselves. They must lay aside those petty jealousies that have heretofore existed. In speaking of jealousies, I refered to those gentlemen who live on the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountains, who wish to know why the movement for a National Convention should have its origin in the West. Gentlemen, lay aside sectional feelings, because our interests are one.

Respectfully yours,

E. R. WILLIAMS.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 3d.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

There is not much news in this city at present. We are to have an election to-day for delegates to the County Convention. Jacob Overton (colored) is one of the candidates. I expect we will have an exciting time this fall, or just as soon as the nominations are made. I think the colored men in San Jose, generally, will vote the Republican ticket.

I have been making a canvass for the APPEAL, the results of which I will write you soon.

Please give notice of a death of the wife of Richard Washington, which you will find enclosed.

More anon.

J. O.

THE West Indian Benevolent Association will celebrate the 1st of August with appropriate formalities. Further particulars will be given in due time.

(From the Chicago Times, May 15.)

Chicago Experiences with the Civil Rights Bill.

The experience of the theatrical managers sheds some slight on this matter. Mr. Jones of the grand Opera-house, found that he could seat a colored girl in the dress circle without giving offence to any. He does not complain that his theater has been deserted by either gentlemen or ladies in consequence of giving the colored girl what her money called for. If he has a few less rowdies to seat, probably he is not sorry. Mr. Coles of the Adelphi thinks that colored men have a right to a ticket, and white men to what they pay for. He is not aware that his purse is any leaner for acting in accordance with this opinion. Mr. Reddick, the treasurer at McVicker's has sold a parquette ticket to a negro, and the receipts have not stopped in consequence. He expresses his opinion that the negroes's dollar is as good as the white man's, and the negro is equally entitled to the worth of it, so long as he conducts himself properly, and he seems to have no apprehension that McVicker will be deserted by the white theater-going public in consequence of his holding such an opinion and acting upon it. The restaurant and hotel men may profit by the experience of the theaters. If they should act in the same spirit, and serve colored men with what they want, and are willing to pay for, and make no fuss about it, they would be likely to see that supposed antipathy melting away like the morning mist. The effected antipathy would not last long, and the feminine article would rapidly disappear under the influence of a few dignified and manly examples in dealing with the long-crushed race.

W. WALKER.

A. T. STEWART is worth $40,000,000 and has no son to squander it or daughter to marry it away. He seems to be one of the few who are lucky in every respect.

Deaths.

WASHINGTON—In San Jose, May 27, Catherine Washington, wife of Richard Washington, age 31 years.

Masonic Notice.

To all who it concerns this comes greeting: The first Annual communication of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons for the State of California, will convene in the Masonic Hall, N. W. corner of Powell and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, on MONDAY, JUNE 21st, at 10 A.M. By order of

ROBERT J. FLETCHER, M. W. G. M.
Attest:
WILLIAM H. HILLERY,
Grand Secretary.

QUINT & EBBERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, Jr., 1509 Mason St.
HENRY EBBERTON, No. 1st Post St.

CALISTOGA
Real Estate Company.

CALISTOGA, WITH A POPULation of about 800 persons, is a village watering-place at the head of the Valley of Napa, in California. It is four hours' travel north of San Francisco, by steamer and rail.

Its shipping port is Vallejo, on the Bay of San Francisco, forty miles distant by rail. It lies at the head of the most charming valley in the State.

THE BEAUTIES OF NAPA.

In traversing this thirty-seven miles of fertile dale, the eye never wearies. If one ascends the sides of the leafy mountains that bound the valley on either side, whether looking up the valley or down, and from whatever point of view, the scene is one of ravishing beauty.

Mounting the summit of St. Helena which towers over all, far to the east the snowy Nevadas bound the view; and to the west spreads the Pacific Ocean, with its winged ships and its blue horizon. To the north are the vast forests of Mendocino, its stately trees turned to shrubbery, and Clear Lake, in its pride of expanse, dwindled to a mill-dam.

THE WARM SPRINGS.

From the beauties of Calistoga we turn to its other attractions. The estate covers 2,000 acres of fertile land. The medicinal elements of the hot springs are principally iron, magnesia, and sulphur, so this climate the season of watering-places is prolonged.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

By consulting a map it will be apparent that Calistoga is destined to become a commercial town of importance. It is the centre to which converge innumerable highways leading to many of the richest cultivated valleys in California.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

A new industry is now being introduced at the head of the valley of Napa, which will give easy employment to all the boys and girls, and contingently it will support other new industries. It is but the beginning of many others. Three miles below Calistoga is selected as the site of a large factory for sawing and canning fruits and vegetables, that now go to waste, and encouraging the production of more. In no part of California can these beautiful elements of human food be cultivated more cheaply or more abundantly. Considering the depth of its rich soil, its prolonged season, and the extraordinary vegetable growth in this country, one acre may be considered equal to three wherever this industry is carried on in the Atlantic States. If irrigation be wanted, artesian waterflow may surely be found all along the valley, for it is backed by mountain ranges full of living waters.

OFFICE HOURS
From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDIES, WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

SIR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Submit to trial if my agent will call and do so. Sample Free by mail on receiving one.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Yours truly,
DR. T. F. BURT.
60 William St., New York.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL $800,000 00
SURPLUS 367,115 00
TOTAL ASSETS $767,115 00

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. W. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. A. BOND, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK,
City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.

Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be appointed, and combining therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.

The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who failed to vote at the coming election, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.

WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

FOURTH ANNUAL
EXCURSION
AND PICNIC
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S
Union Beneficial Society

"On with the Dance, let joy be unrestrained."

Get your partners for the Grand Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, at

PASKING'S GARDEN, ALAMEDA,
On Monday, June 7, 1875.

The numerous and varied attractions of this beautiful Resort affording amusements and pleasures to all, the old and young, the grave and the gay, are too well known to need repetition, and the committee intend that nothing shall be left undone to make the occasion a merry one with their numerous friends and all who may attend.

The celebrated Hanoverian Brass and String Band is engaged for the occasion.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

Children (under 10 years of age) 25 Cents

Including Badges, which everyone is respectfully requested to wear publicly exposed, to prevent intruders. Badges will be delivered at the grounds.

Boats leave for Alameda at 9 and 10 A.M. and at 12 M., and 2, 4 and 5 P.M.

Cars land you direct at the entrance of the Garden.

The last train leaves the Grounds at 7 P.M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Horace Perkins, J. B. Wilson,
W. Chas. Patrick, Wm. H. Alexander,
Chas. Pgyne, W. H. Blake.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Money received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on security of property; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the United States and Europe; Drafts drawn on Liverpool, London, Dublin, Scotland, Berlin, Bremen, Hamburg, etc.

The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS W. PRATT, Attorney and Counsellor.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made into Ringlets and Braids. Re-coloring Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Fine Hair Goods.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.

Constantly on hand a full supply of

MANILA ROPE,
SISAL ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS
30 Cents.
TEAS
25
PER CENT.
BUTTERINE
Saves Time, Trouble and Money.
Retail, and Delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINDLEY & COLLINS,
327 Sansome St., Pioneer Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
32 & 34 J STREET, 2d, Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in sum or currency, at the option of the insured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
676 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY.—MR. RAMEL, the Astrologer, has returned to this city, and will remain for a few months only. Persons wishing to consult him will find him at the Occidental Hotel, Room No. 23, where he may be found at his Rooms, 823 Pine, between Stockton and Powell etc. They can all kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and spells; cause love; returns anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and turns drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they contribute a capital to doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and that the name of said Company is CLIFF & CO., and that our said business name or firm under which we are to conduct business, is as follows: Cliff & Co., and that the names and residences of the persons who are interested in said business, and the amount of interest of each of the members of such partnership, and the amount of capital to be contributed by each of them, are as follows, to wit:

Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE.
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before me this 4th day of October, 1871.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
W. E. HARRISON, Manager.

Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
534 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento that she has just returned from the Eastern Cities with a
LARDNER'S BLOCK
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of H.
SACRAMENTO.

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Latest Styles Shampooed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My assistant Hairdresser will be in attendance.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Yard Stanford Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Pittsburg Coal, Cone Egg Coal, Cumberland Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 616 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance: 628 Clay Street,
In Office: 626 Merchant Street,
Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,
IN THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS-SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co. SAN FRANCISCO.
All Kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Mill purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,
824 & 830 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families and can accommodate 300 Guests.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEALER IN
HUMAN HAIR,
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Day'ss, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
VIOLET ASTRAL PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PUFFS, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOURNEYS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In their mouths.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Rock of Ages Ink.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The Immortal Statesmen of the present national campaign. Hayes and Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks. Portraits, Biographies, Platforms, Electoral Chambers, Summary of the New York Platform, Democratic and Republican Platforms, Summary of the Vote by Congressional Districts, Etc., Etc. The Book, both Historical and Campaign, is the most complete ever published, and sells at sight. Agents are wanted in every county in the United States. Exclusive territory given. The Book, both Historical and Campaign, is the most complete ever published, and sells at sight. Agents are wanted in every county in the United States. Exclusive territory given. Address, for circulars, etc., etc.

J. C. McCURDY & CO.,
No. 723 Sansome St., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 811 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar and a half per dozen. Small grade fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO:
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that the
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between E and I, streets
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Pains, Sore Breast, Sore Nipples, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

25c. Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 25 cents per night.
25c. Meals from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. or only 20 cents.
Address
Mrs. and Mrs. M. A. JACKSON.

To Sonoma Hotel
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Block,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN SEGORES, Proprietor.

WHITE & GAUER,
SUPPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
49 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. no15

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
56 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no12

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Kelly),
UNDERTAKERS,
824 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
CORONER'S OFFICE.
UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burnham's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—421 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED.
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Vaults, Monuments and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agents for Sherwood's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no15

CRAIG & SON,
533 KEARNY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals conducted in a handsome manner.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. no20

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND GILT
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
CORNER OF JACKSON AND DUPONT STREETS.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KEARNY STREET,
Has taken and thoroughly refitted and refurnished the above well known restaurant, and is now prepared to serve the public in the best manner possible. The best wines, liquors and cigars will be served to customers. Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties. Customers supplied at their residences.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, April 25th, 1875.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer and Cars. Stockton, Visalia and Tulare.
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Benicia) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and East.
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and East.
12.00 Noon (Broadway Wharf), Steamer for Benicia, Vallejo, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
3.00 P.M. (Daily) for San Pablo, Martinez, Byron Springs, Antioch, Stockton and Milton.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) for Vallejo only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Tulare, Goshen and Los Angeles.
4.00 P.M. (Broadway Wharf) Steamer for Benicia, Vallejo, Suisun, Elmira, Dixon Landing, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Cars for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and the East.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Martinez Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Martinez with Cars for Stockton, Milton and Sacramento.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Cars for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and the East.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Cars for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and the East.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Cars for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and the East.
8.30 A.M. (Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz.
3.20 P.M. (Daily (Saturdays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, and Way Stations.
4.40 P.M. (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.
On Sundays an Extra Train will leave San Jose and Way Stations at 8.30 A.M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5.00 P.M.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XI.—NO. 43. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875. WHOLE NO. 564

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While the maintainance of separate schools, in the present state of public sentiment, is, perhaps, a necessity, it is nevertheless, a necessity to be deprecated. Separate school education is certainly better than none. But if white and colored schools are to be kept up in sparsely settled districts, and even if equal provision be made for their support, as there is no probability there will be, as a system it will prove to be cumbrous, expensive inefficient. The ignorant of the colored people and the spirit of caste in the white, both destructive of republican institutions, must be overcome. If the common schools of Kentucky could be put upon the same basis as those of Massachusetts and Michigan, not a decade would pass without the most gratifying progress in all that should constitute the glory and strength of state.—*American Citizen.*

A SAILOR dropped out of the rigging of a ship of war, some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell plump on the head of the First Lieutenant. "Wretch!" said the officer, after he had gathered himself up, "where the deuce did you come from?" "An', sure I came from the North of Ireland, yer honor."

LIARS are not believed when they tell the truth.

[For the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 11th.

Mr. Editor—

I read in the *Chronicle* of this city, under date of May 30th, an article headed "A Bruised Veteran." "The trouble that the Green Flag of the Irish Regiment created," from which Major J. N. Sterling was severely beaten and injured at the recent encampment of soldiers at Camp Schofield.

From reading this article in the *Chronicle*, and from what I can learn, it seems that an Irish Regiment took with them to the encampment a "Green Flag," a flag which the Colonel of this Regiment was pleased to call his "Battle Flag," and which represented no nationality. The encampment in question come together at the request of General Ord, the commander of this military brigade, for military improvement, etc. It was generally understood that the encampment was to be governed by the military laws of the United States, which was assented to by the military of this city, and the command assigned to a distinguished military officer of the United States Army for the time being, a portion of the regular army of the United States composing a part of the military on that occasion; this made the encampment something more than a holiday, therefore while in camp the troops were strictly amenable to the State of California, and I may say, in measure to the Government, who had furnished them with arms, etc., the reviewing officer being the Governor of our State, and distinguished officers of the United States Army.

By the laws of the United States, we have but one National flag, the glorious stars and stripes, as it gives protection to every true American, be he where he may, and he wants no other flag to represent or protect him; but it seems that our Irish military are not satisfied with this, but on every occasion when required to do military duty, they must flaunt their green flag, as if it was an emblem for the protection of us poor American, or in other words, that the green flag of Ireland, representing nothing, had become the national flag of America. Now an aged and distinguished officer of the United States Army chooses to comment on the raising of this green flag in an American camp of citizen soldiers as being in the wrong place, for which he received to an account by the Colonel of the Irish Regiment who raised it in camp, calling it his "Battle Flag." For this Major Sterling was severely beaten and much injured, and who could have done this but the Irish, for no American had occasion to assault an aged officer as he was, in such a cowardly manner.

Now I would ask, what business had this green flag, or any other flag than the flag in Camp Schofield on that occasion, and what right had Gen'l Coey, the Brigade Commander, that he did not instantly order such a flag to be hauled down, and not permit it to remain in camp to the Governor of the State, the officers of the United States Army, and the American citizens generally. I ask why don't Gen'l Coey do this? or was he afraid to offend the Irish Regiment by so doing?. A true and good military officer knows no fear when in the right, as Gen'l Coey would have been if he had promptly discharged his duty on this occasion. For not doing his duty on this occasion, I hold that General Coey is responsible for all the injury Major Sterling has sustained.

Some years ago, when Edward Everett was Governor of Massachusetts, at a State muster of troops on Boston Common, an Irish company (bringing no green flag with them) claimed the right of the line to which they belonged; they were reminded that they were not entitled to the position they claimed. On this the Captain of the Company wheeled his men out of line and marched them off the Common. For this Governor Everett at once disbanded this Company, and said he never would permit another foreign military company to be organized in the State; for if our foreign citizens wish to do military duty, they should do it as Americans in American military companies, and if they did not wish to do military duty in this way, there were Americans enough to protect the State without them. Since that time the State of Massachusetts has not been much troubled with foreign military organizations. This is the true way to settle these matters, and it were better that every State in our Union should do the same thing.

Having but one country to defend, and but one flag (the stars and stripes) to represent it, why should we sanction the military organizations of the different nationalities in our midst, each under his own protective flag, the stars and stripes standing as it were secondary to them all.

If our foreign citizens really appreciate the liberties they enjoy, it would ever be with them *one country and one flag* under which to rally, since of their own as it is, on every public celebration of a national character, like that of July 4th or February 22d, days which every true American hallow, we see paraded the flags of every foreign nation, as if they constituted a very important part in the events which gave us these National holidays—two days at least in the year when no American wishes to see any flag other than the glorious stars and stripes, for we know no other, and our loyality to it brings to us those associations which should never be interrupted by the flaunting of any other flag, be it Irish or any other flag, which the good sense of our foreign citizens should induce them to leave behind on all such occasions.

After what has so recently transpired at Camp Schofield, every American military association should come to the determination that they *will never again* join in any public military celebration where any other than the National flag (the stars and stripes) are carried. They owe this much to themselves this much, and the flag that protects us all, and if the foreign military organizations do not like this, let them remain at home. In fact the State of California should pass a law forbidding the carrying of any other flag than the American on any military occasion; this will prevent our mouths being closed from criticism, the raising of Irish "Battle Flags," or any other foreign flag in an American military camp, and cure the evil of associating the stars and stripes with the flags of other nations on our national days, which is always distasteful to every

TRUE AMERICAN.

Colored Citizens of Indiana.

The following is taken from the Indianapolis *Republican* of May 17, 1875:

"A large meeting of colored people, held in Brazil Township, Clay County, Thursday night, was addressed by Hon. J. S. Hinton of this city, and resolutions were adopted requesting the erection of a school-house and the making of suitable provision for the education of their children, and directing its presentation to the school board of Brazil. Resolutions were also adopted deprecating the breach of faith on the part of the Conservatives of Louisiana, and that it the duty of the United States Senate to admit Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback to his seat in that body; that the colored people own a debt of lasting gratitude to Hon. O. P. Morton for his advocacy of Mr. Pinchback's right to his seat in the unfaltering devotion with which he has advocated the cause and defended the interests of colored men. The Republican party was thanked for its impartiality in honoring colored men with positions of trust and honor."

AN editor, who speaks with the air of a man who has discovered a new fact by experience, says that the new way to stop bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

Suicide of Mrs. Loretta J. Cotanch

The following painful intelligence was transmitted to the PACIFIC APPEAL on Thursday last by Mr. Isaac Sanks, as gleaned from the Grass Valley *Union* of June 10th:

On Tuesday night last, June 8th, Mrs. Loretta J. Cootanch committed suicide in this place, at the residence of Isaac Sanks, on Church St. The full particulars of the affair will be found detailed in the testimony taken before the acting Coroner, Justice Henry Davis which we give below. Mrs. Cotanch formerly resided in this place, where she followed the business of hair dressing, her husband James Cotanch being a barber. A year or more ago the couple moved to Chico, in Butte county, and carried on business there. About ten days ago Mrs. Colanch returned to this place for the purpose, she said, of recovering her health, she having been afflicted with chills and fever in Chico. We give the testimony taken before the Coroner as follows:

Isaac Sanks, *Sr.*, being sworn says: I reside in Grass Valley; was acquainted with the deceased; have known her about fifteen years; deceased has been staying at my house for about ten days last past. The last time I saw her alive was about half-past nine, P.M., June 8th, 1875. She slept in an upper room. At the time I last saw her alive I was in bed, she came to my room and bade me good night or good bye. She had been in the habit of having a cup of coffee in the morning. Last night she told Mrs. Sanks not to send up the coffee in the morning as she desired to rest longer than usual. Her name is Loretta J. Cotanch. She was a native of Missouri, aged about 35 years.

Isaac Thomas Sanks being sworn says: I reside in Grass Valley with my father Isaac Sanks. I saw deceased at my father's every day for about ten days. At her request I went to the drug store of C. C. Smith and purchased some sulphate of morphine. She said she wished to make a solution of the morphine to wash her hair. I gave her the morphine at about one o'clock, P.M., June 8th. I went to her room this morning, June 9th, at about a quarter past six to take her up a cup of coffee, as I had done before. I found her lying in bed on her back. I shook her to awaken her, but could not. I then felt of her hand and found it cold; ascertained that she was dead. I found the bottle of morphine standing on the stand at the side of the bed. I found four letters sealed; one was directed to Mrs. C. Jones, Sacramento; one to Miss Hattie Pierson, Chico; one to Mr. Bullard, Sacramento.

C. F. McNeil being sworn says: I reside in Grass Valley; my business or occupation is drug clerk; I am now engaged in the drug store of C. C. Smith, Mill street; I sold to Isaac T. Sanks twenty grains of sulphate of morphine about 9 o'clock of June 8th, I recognize the bottle as the one containing the drug I have weighed the morphine now contained in the bottle and find that fourteen grains have been taken out.

E. A. Tompkins sworn says: I reside in Grass Valley; I am a physician and surgeon, by profession. I was called about a quarter past six o'clock this morning and was requested to go to the house of Isaac Sanks to see a person supposed to be dead. I found him going to an upper room of the house, Mrs. Cotanch lying dead; should think she had been dead three or four hours. The lips of deceased were covered with a dry white powder, which I should think was the sulphate of morphine. I have heard the testimony of Mr. McNeil as to the quantity of morphine probably taken and would say that it would be quite sufficient to cause death. I am of opinion that death resulted from a poisonous dose of morphine wilfully administered by the hand of deceased.

The deceased left four letters, all sealed, and the following to Mr. Sanks was the only one produced.

GRASS VALLEY, June 8th, 1875.
MR. SANKS—What I owe you, and whatever expense I make you, please raise the money by public subscription, as what things I have will not pay what I already owe, and mother is an invalid. My ties are stronger in Sacramento, consequently would like to be taken there if possible. Forgive me for the trouble I make you and your wife, I could not help it. I ask as a favor not to make any change in my dress. I left some things behind the door in my bedroom, they are for Mrs. Sanks; they are not much account, but I thought she might make some use of them. You will find a box marked for Mrs Thompson, please hand it to her, and one for Mrs. Pearson; send it to her. Please accept my sincere thanks for all you do for me. Good bye.

L. J. COTANCH.

To save suspicious I will state that I have no money; no, not one cent.

L. J. COTANCH.

Send my two trunks to my mother. If Mr. Dorsey goes below Thursday give him my letter for mother. Don't telegraph to her that I am gone, it might frighten her two much.

L. J. COTANCH.

The box that Jack has you may put my purse in that and then put the box in my trunk, and what Isaac has tell him to keep.

L. J. COTANCH.

VERDICT.

The Jury found that the deceased was named Loretta Cotanch, a native of Missouri, aged about 35 years, and that she came to her death on the 8th day of June, 1875, by poison administered willfully by her own hand. The verdict was signed by John Allison, Casper Samuels, N. G. Rose, T. Knoderer, C. Richardson and J. W. Lockwood Jurors.

We will add that the deceased lady was widely known in the region of Grass Valley, Marysville, Chico and Sacramento, and often visited this city on festive occasions. She always moved in the best circles of colored society, and highly respected by all classes until the day of her melancholy death. We have also learned from Mr. Sanks that she had, a year or so ago, obtained a separation from her husband upon the grounds of intemperance and non-support. He still remains in the neighborhood of Chico and is supposed to be unaware of her untimely death. Mr. Sanks and a few others of Grass Valley accompanied the remains to Sacramento, where her mother, Mrs. C. Jones, resides. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon. Rev. W. Z. Dean, of the Silcam Baptist Church, performed a very solemn and impressive funeral service, amidst the relatives and friends of the deceased.

The Chrysopolis Launched.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company manage their affairs as an officer does his regiment, and do not let the right hand know the secrets of the left. They issue orders and work is performed in short meter. Many Oaklanders were looking forward to the launching of the "Chrysopolis" and were anxious to see the thing did. They were doomed to disappointment, for she floats as a "thing of life" at the end of Long Wharf this morning. Last night it was whispered around that she would be slid off the ways at 10 P.M., and about a dozen men and half as many ladies congregated on the beach to witness the launching, out of as many hundred that would have been there had the event been generally known, and happened in the day time. Without an accident of any kind, the "Chrysopolis" was launched between nine and ten o'clock last evening, and towed out by a tug boat to the end of Long Wharf, where she will receive her finishing touches, preparatory to going into active service.—*Oakland Transcript*, June 3d.

Corresponence of the American Citizen.

The "corigranation" of Vice-President Wilson has begun to attract attention in Washington, as elsewhere. The fine condition of his health, after the expiration of one-half of his term as Vice President, is made a noticeable matter by some, while others—bold observers, failing to see other reason, think that a Presidential one is the stimulous to his unusual exertion, and in their opinion he is still more sick than well. To consider the matter seriously, and apart from Washington attempts at witticism, it may be positively affirmed that if Mr. Wilson entertains this enormous idea, he is not only sick, but nigh unto death.

LIBERIA AND COLONIZATION.

The subject of colonization to Liberia is again under contemplation in this city, and it is understood that some prominent colored men are thinking it up and will recommend earnestly—as though it were the force of conviction and not any selfish motive—this expatriation of their race under the well worn plea of a "bettering of condition." The question that this sham philanthropy should be exposed since it has always had underlying it, on the one hand the hateful design of exiling the colored race from the country in which they were born, and the institutions of which they ought to enjoy after a life of long, degraded and severe servitude; on the other the mercenary motives of those who are employed to scare the game. There is an old hardened stock of these preachers of colonization in Washington, and there is no doubt that the subject is being secretly discussed by them. The only question interfering with the impracticable measure is that of expediency, for they are prudent enough to consider the political importance of the colored people in the coming campaign, any attempt to disturb which would invoke displeasure from influential quarters. It certainly will be the proper step to expose this imposition, practiced by a clique no better than knaves or kidnappers, who shrink not from this race injury, and are bold enough to erect their own pecuniary and promote other interests on the ruin of liberty and an opportunity in civilization and progress.

Had the United States of America paid the regard to Liberia that England has to Sierra Leon, by establishing commercial relations by money and other means, acknowledging it as a worthy colony, if not a sister country, instead of a negro asylum or graveyard, there would be every reason to encourage and advise emigration. Without the official means to live there, without enduring hardship and seeing an untimely death, and until this country recognizes fully the relation of Liberia to its parent country, the colored American must be content to stay here—*at home.* The colonization society has been no better than a slow process of killing the colored race there by banishment to Liberia, and it must ever be considered a failure and a fraud until efforts in men and money are put forth proportionate to the vastness of the undertaking, and commensurate with the wants of half-starved and unprogressive Liberia.

AT a very successful seance in in Cincinnati the other night, a man burst into tears when the medium described very accurately a tall, blue-eyed spirit by him, and his hair parted in the middle. "Do you know him?" inquired the man at his side, in a sympathetic whisper. "Know him? I guess I do," replied the unhappy man, wiping his eyes. He was engaged to my wife. If he hadn't died he would have been her husband instead of me. Oh, George! George!" he murmured in a voice choked with emotion, "why did you peg out!"

CHARLES Lamb was once asked by a fond mother how he liked his boy. With his inimitable stutter he replied: "B-b-b boiled, madam!"

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 12, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, June 10th.

We arrived here last night in common with the multitude which were en route as delegates and lobbyists to the Republican State Convention which assembles here to-day. But little else was talked of last night around the crowded hotel doors and other public places until late hours but politics and the prospects of the success of favorite candidates for the various offices. Nearly all the great magnates of the Republican party may be seen around the hotel doors of the city. "The living statuary," as portrayed in Kearny street, at the Bay City, when the Saturday afternoon matinees are coming out, is as visible here, only to other attitudes, but not so finely dressed in the playing of politics as when playing lady killers in Kearny or Montgomery streets in our city. This class seem to have many prospective schemes to lay before the "Big Guns" of the party as they are observed buttonholeing the different delegates in and out of the public places for the nomination of such candidates as they suggest.

On Wednesday, Hon. H. F. Page was renominated for Congress, 2d District. He merited it for his untiring industry in the last Congress.

The Convention assembled at 3 P.M. The attendance was large and the lobbies and galleries were crowded with spectators. The Convention was called to order by Walter Van Dyke. Mr. A. A. Sargent, of Nevada, and Judge Beaty, of Sacramento, were then placed in nomination for Chairman. On the calling of the roll by Marcus D. Boruck, Sargent received 238 and Beaty 111 votes. San Francisco gave Sargent 68 votes to 5 for Beaty.

Mr. Sargent was then introduced by the Chair as "one of the old line Republicans, who is known to you all throughout the State." Mr. Sargent then addressed the Convention.

Marcus D. Boruck was then elected Secretary.

After a short recess the regular Committees were appointed. The Convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock P.M.

On the reassembling of the Convention the Committee on Credentials presented their report, and the Committee on Resolutions submitted a platform reaffirming the State platform of 1871 and the National platform of 1872, together with additional declarations of principles, which were unanimously adopted.

Among other amendments to the platform, Mr. Crittenden, of San Francisco, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to equal advantages of public school education.

Nominations for Governor were next in order. Richards, of Santa Barbara nominated Romualdo Pacheco.

McClure, of San Mateo, nominated T. Guy Phelps.

Governor Pacheco in a brief speech declined the nomination tendered him.

T. Guy Phelps was then, on motion of Coghlan, declared nominated by acclamation.

Joseph M. Caris was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation, there being no other nomination.

O. H. Hallett, of Butte, and Drury Melone, of Sacramento, were placed in nomination for Secretary of State. Mr. Melone declining, Mr. Hallett was nominated by acclamation.

The Convention reassembled on Friday, at 10 A.M., and proceeded with the nominations as follows:

Attorney General, E. D. Sawyer, San Francisco.

State Treasurer, Wm. Beckman, of Sacramento.

State Controller, J. J. Green.

Surveyor General, Robert Gardner.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, Grant I. Taggart.

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Professor Carr.

After which the State Central Committee was appointed, a closing speech was made by the President, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

We were invited and accepted a seat in one of the carriages in the cortege of the late Mrs. Cotanch this afternoon, and of course went out to the cemetery.

We will leave here to-day.

FAVOR.—Our thanks are extended to J. W. H. Hacke, M.D., of Philadelphi, and Right Worthy Grand Chief of District Grand Lodge, No. 2, Independent Order of Good Samaritans and daughters of Samaria, for the second annual report for the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware. The report is printed in circular form, and exhibits a spirit of progress in that Order. We have only space to give the following extract of which the Doctor says:

I am very happy to find that there is a wonderful uprising among the people, regarding the Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria. I am very glad to say that I have done all that in me lies to improve and extend this Order. I have been instrumental in establishing a Lodge in Indiana, one in St. Louis, and one in Kentucky, and I am expecting one in California in a few weeks, if possible.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN'S HALL ASSOCIATION.—Our thanks are tendered to S. H. Henry, Esq., and the Committee for an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the New Hall in Post street, between Stockton and Powell, which is to take place on Thursday, June 17th, at 3 P.M.

PROGRESSIVE.—Two young colored girls of Nevada City, daughters of Elijah Booth, received second grade certificates at an examination recently held in one of the public schools of that city.

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH MATTERS. The case brought in the County Court, of this City and County, Hon. Seldon J. Wright, Judge, by William Seth, R. T. Houston, et als. against W. H. Hillery, Samuel B. Freeman, et als., on Monday, June 7th, resulted in a non-suit for plaintiffs. The Judge held that as Wm. H. Seth, R. T. Houston, and their associates were not elected by the members of the church, and in accordance with the Discipline of the Church, they did not represent the corporation, and therefore were incapable of bringing an action in the name of the Church.

V.

P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker, No. 335 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

LINDSAY & COLLINS, 507 Sansome street, has always on hand the finest assortment of hams, cheese, fresh butter, eggs, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Every economical housekeeper should give them a call.

SERVICES.—A. M. E. Zion Church, Stockton, bet. Clay and Sacramento Streets, every Sabbath Morning at 11 o'clock A.M. At 2 o'clock P.M., Sabbath School; 5 and 7½ P.M., Preaching.

Pastor, Rev. W. H. HILLERY.
Sexton, SAMUEL E. FREEMAN.

Masonic

NEW ORLEANS, May 28, 1875.

Mr. Peter Anderson:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—I received a copy of your valuable paper, THE PACIFIC APPEAL, dated the 15th inst., in which I learn that there has been a Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter organized for the State of California, and that it has conferred upon me the honor as Representative for the State of Louisiana, for which allow me to return my most respectful thanks for the high compliment. It becomes my duty to tell you that "I am not a Royal Arch Mason, nor do I know whether I ever will be until I know how the Hon. J. H. Burch, State Senator, Hon. C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor, and J. A. Noreger, withstand the amazing trials and dangers that await them."

On the 24th inst., there was a Chapter organized in the city, to be known as Ezra No. 4 Chapter, under a warrant granted from Washington, D. C., Nov. 1st, 1866, when that body was in union with the National Compact, to J. B. Berry, J. B. Noble, and J. A. Noreger, which has laid dormant until the 24th inst., when the above named Brothers resembled and elected Bros. J. H. Burch as High Priest, C. C. Antoine as King, and J. A. Noreger as Scribe. Brothers Bros James Lewis, J. H. Burch, C. C. Antoine and W. G. Brown, was in Washington City, D. C., where they were arched (except J. H. Burch, who was a Royal Arch Mason), and they took the Knights Templar degrees, returned to New Orleans, where there are several Royal Arch Masons, have organized as above stated, and contemplate getting up an Encampment as soon as they can get the Chapter in working order. We still have our troubles with the so-called "National Grand Lodge of the United States of North America." I think for time is short; the only harm else is done now is here in Louisiana. We have some here yet who would rather be subordinate to the National than with the Sovereign Grand Lodges. Some of the members of the Ezra No. 4 Chapter, are adherents of the National Compact. I would most respectfully recommend the appointment of Bro. James Lewis as your Representative for the State of Louisiana. Bro. J. Lewis desires an acknowledgement of Ezra No. 4 Chapter.

I am under many obligations to you for occasional copies of the PACIFIC APPEAL, which I take much pleasure in reading.

Yours, fraternally,

JOHN PARSONS.

[As Bro. John Parsons is ineligible to the appointment, which was made by us, under a misapprehension, as the Representative in that State of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter of California. For the reasons stated in his letter we have annulled his appointment. The appointment of Bro. James Lewis, suggested by Bro. Parsons, and the recognition desired for the Ezra Chapter, established in New Orleans, as being regular, must remain an open question with us until we hear from Ezra's mother, or step-mother, the Independent Grand Chapter at Washington City, or its subordinates that exalted those who have since returned to New Orleans and organized under a dormant "First Independent National Chapter warrant of North America," as related by Bro. Parsons. It cannot be expected to maintain peace and harmony when our most intelligent Masons will endeavor to mingle or mix up the Independent and National Compact Masons, one half obey one set of laws, and half the other. In our opinion it is not feasible. To have made harmony money in Louisiana, a new dispensation or warrant should have been granted by the new Independent Grand Chapter at Washington City. If the Ezra Chapter warrant had been granted in 1866, when the Grand Chapter at Washington City, as also the Grand Lodge, were under the National Caupact, and they having severed all connection with the National Compact Lodges and Chapters since 1868.—Ed.]

They have gone back to New Orleans to affiliate with those, as we understand it, who yet hold allegiance to the National Compact Chapter.

This we understand to be the cause of dispute by Bro. John Parsons and the Ezra Chapter No. 4; and it should be speedily remedied by those who have caused it.

—ED.

Informal People,

Preserve us from unceremonious people—those men and women who never stand on ceremony"—who are are always perfectly at ceremony"—who are always perfectly at home in other people's houses! Society has many pests, but few so intolerable as they. Free and easy visitors are most thoroughly disagreeable. They will inflict themselves upon you at any time and expect to be always cordially welcomed because they are so free and so loth to put any body to trouble. They will come before breakfast, or just as your sitting down to dinner and draw up their chairs like one of the family. Early in the morning they delight to run in, and they will come right up to your chamber to save you the trouble of coming down, and there they will sit and watch you make your toilet, and comment on how gray your hair is getting, and wonder if you are not a good deal redder and cooler in the face than you used to be.

They will hunt over your writing-desk for note paper; bathe their faces in your cologne-water, and scent their handkerchiefs with the contents of your choicest perfumery bottle. They are always ready for luncheon. "You know I am too much at home in your house to go hungry, my dear," and any stray confectionery lying about molts before them as dew before the sun. They make no scruple of borrowing your latest magazine and novel; even your wardrobe does not escape their soul reachmects; and all this insolence is cloaked by some such empty remark as this: "I never stand on ceremony, but make myself at home everywhere, so don't put yourself out to entertain." Again we pray, preserve us from unceremonious people!

THE West Indian Benevolent Association will celebrate the 1st of August with appropriate formalities. Further particulars will be given in due time.

Births.

ALBERGER.—In this city, June 5th, to the wife of ——— Alberger, a daughter.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Shall Our Children Remain in Ignorance?

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZENS of San Francisco and their friends will be held on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, June 13th, in the hall of the Young Men's Benevolent Society, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of our public schools. All children, irrespective of race or color, must be entitled to school privileges.

BENJAMIN PRINCE
PETER ANDERSON,
W. H. HALL,
P. A. BELL,
W. J. POWELL,
BARNEY FLETCHER,
And others.

Masonic Notice.

VICTORIA LODGE
No. 1 F. A. A. M.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ABOVE LODGE ARE hereby summoned to meet at their Hall, on the corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on MONDAY EVENING, June 14th, at 7½ o'clock sharp, to conclude work left to be done. All Master Masons in good standing are invited.

By order of John W. S.

W. B. HILLERY, Secretary.
THOMAS THOMAS, Asst. Secretary

To all who it concerns this comes greeting: The first Annual communication of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons for the State of California, will convene in the Masonic Hall, S. W. corner of Powell and Jackson Sts., San Francisco, on MONDAY, JUNE 21st, at 10 A.M. By order of

ROBERT J. FLETCHER, M. W. G. M.
Attest.
WILLIAM B. HILLERY,
Grand Secretary

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,

No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, No. 1109 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, Jr. 160 Post St.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a clean towel or tan. Be provided a NATURAL HAIR appearance. Use a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is necessary. To produce a beautiful lasting apply No. 2 above, after washing as above directed.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Sacramento.

CALISTOGA
Real Estate Company.

CALISTOGA, WITH A POPULation of about 800 persons, is a village watering-place at the head of the Valley of Napa, in California. It is four hours' travel north of San Francisco, by steamer and rail.

Its shipping port is Vallejo, on the Bay of San Francisco, forty miles distant by rail. It lies at the head of the most charming valley in the State.

THE BEAUTIES OF NAPA.

In traversing this thirty-seven miles of fertile dale, the eye never wearies. If one ascends the sides of the lesfy mountains that bound the valley on either side, whether he looks up the valley or down, and from whatever point of view, the scene is one of ravishing beauty.

Mounting the summit of St. Helena, which towers over all, far to the east the snowy Nevadas bound the view; and to the west spreads the Pacific Ocean, with its winged ships and its blue horizon. To the north are the vast forests of Mendocino, its stately trees turned to shrubbery, and Clear lake, in its pride of expanse, dwindled to a mill-dam.

THE WARM SPRINGS.

From the beauties of Calistoga we turn to its other attractions. The state covers 2,000 acres of fertile land. The medicinal elements of the hot springs are principally iron, magnesia, and sulphur. In this climate the season of watering-places is prolonged.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

By consulting a map it will be apparent that Calistoga is destined to become a commercial town of importance. It is the centre to which converge innumerable highways leading to many of the richest cultivated valleys in California.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

A new industry is now being introduced at the head of the valley of Napa, which will give easy employment to all the boys and girls, and contingently it will support other new industries. It is but the beginning of many others. Three miles below Calistoga is selected as the site of a large factory for saving and canning fruits and vegetables, that now go to waste and encouraging the production of more. In no part of California can those healthful elements of human food be cultivated more cheaply or more abundantly. Considering the depth of its rich soil, its prolonged season, and the extraordinary vegetable growth in this country, one acre may be considered equal to three wherever this industry is carried on in the Atlantic States. If irrigation be wanted, artesian waterflow may surely be found all along the valley, for it is backed by mountain ranges full of living waters.

THE BEAUTIES OF NAPA.

The first grand Auction Sale will be held on the Tract on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4th, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M.

Those holders purchasing at the sale will be credited with the amount paid on their stock, and still share in the profits of the Company.

Calistoga Real Estate Company.

The splendid property above described, containing 2,083 acres, divided into town lots, suburban lots, country seats, hotel property, and farm tracts, has been bought by the above named Company, and is now offered for sale to the public.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 20,000 Shares, of $50 each.

The sale of a certain number of shares has been authorized by the Board, at the rate of twenty-five cents on the dollar, making $12 50 per share.

By an arrangement between the former owner and the present Company, no portion of this land or the proceeds of its sale is consumed by expenses, or even in the smallest degree diverted from the use and benefit of the stockholder.

Whoever buys stock in the Company receives his pro rata share of the property, with its crops and rents in the meantime, without one cent of deduction for expenses of any kind, even including taxes. And this, too, no matter how valuable the property shall become.

Unlike the homestead schemes which have heretofore attracted our people, this plan gives homes and interests in and adjoining a town already built; where trade and growth are already assured, and where daily increase gives promise of greatly added value to all its property. It is a division of this ripened heritage that is now offered to the subscribers.

TRUSTEES.

E. W. BURR, President Savings and Loan Society; C. HARTSON, President Bank of Napa; J. B. FRISBIE, President Vallejo Commercial Bank; JULIUS WETZLAR, President Capital Savings Bank, Sacramento; COLONEL J. P. JACKSON, San Francisco.

For full particulars apply or address

WM. H. MARTIN,
General Agent,
Office of the Calistoga Immigrant Union, 531 California street, and No. 1 Webb street, San Francisco.

FOURTH ANNUAL
EXCURSION AND PICNIC
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S
Union Beneficial Society

"Do with the base, let joy be entertained."

Get your partners for the Grand Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, at

FASKING'S GARDEN, ALAMEDA,

On Monday, June 7, 1875.

The numerous and varied attractions of this beautiful Resort affording amusement, pastime and pleasure to all, the old and young, the grave and the gay, are too well known to need repetition, and the committee intend that nothing shall be left undone to make the occasion a merry one with their numerous friends and all who may attend.

The celebrated Hanoverian Brass and String Band is engaged for the occasion.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents.

Children (under 10 years of age) 25 Cents

Including Badges, which everyone is requested to wear publicly exposed, to prevent intruders. The Badges will be delivered at the grounds.

Boats leave for Alameda at 9 and 10 A.M. and at 12 M. and 2, 4 and 5 P.M.

Cars leave the ferry for the entrance of the Garden.

The last train leaves the Grounds at 7 P.M.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Horace Perkins, J. B. Wilson,
W. Chas. Patrick, Wm. H. Alexander,
Chas. Eppens, W. H. Blake.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, City and County of San Francisco, April 15, 1875.

Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who voted at the last General and Judicial Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.

The undersigned, respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.

WILLIAM HARNETT, County Clerk.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS
From 8 to 10 A.M., and 1 to 3 P.M.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

DEAR SIR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Inclosed am sending to my full P. O. address a Sample Free to any sufferer who will write me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,
49 William St., New York.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE!

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	367,115 09
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 09

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Moneys received on Time and Ordinary Deposits; 10 Checks, and Send Exchange; Loans made on approved security; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.

This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Post. SAN FRANCISCO.

Tonging Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterfalls Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Curling.

Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of new Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, all sizes
TARRED MANILA ROPE.
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

EGGS
30 Cents.
PER CENT.
25
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St.
Rincon Building.

BUTTER! **TEAS**

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

CILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
82 & 84 JESSIE ST., Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874,
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and to cease on currency, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Easiest and Most Fashionable Styles.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FONTAINE and Prof. JOHN DOLE are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 824 Pine street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They are all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells; come now, returns anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and residence places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing sets the names in full of all the members of said firm, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before H. F. Fence, Notary, October, 30, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Leader in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
634 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell SAN FRANCISCO.
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LANDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair dressed, Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Wood Hunting Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Cone Bay Coal, Wellington Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 818 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Rooms { 226 Clay Street,
in Office, { 220 Merchant Street,
San Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker

OF San Francisco,
—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS-SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
335 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. SCOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All Kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Near Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducement for Families—and are Commercials, with the issues of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRABES,
HUMAN HAIR
304 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, PUFFS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by calling the Broadway Bank of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political contest are clearly and fairly presented in the Illustrated Campaign Edition of the New York Weekly, by Thomas Nast, the Cartoonist of the New York Times. The illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by the most eminent artists in the country, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money send 10cts. for a sample No. and canvassing outfit; 40 engravings. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. E. MARRIOTT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Stockton, San Francisco.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar per dozen. Collars and Cuffs done fifty cents per dozen.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO:
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
Or
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great National Discovery of the day. Its family remedies are unknown to fame. Its matchless Cough, Cold, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Frost Bite, Old Sores, Bruises, Wounds, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Latest and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMEN

Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.
Meals from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 50 and 75 cents.
Above
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN SEROERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
REPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
25 KEARNY STREET,
New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

THEO. MARSHALL. HENRY J. GALLAGHER
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
534 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

BRIGGS'S OFFICE.
UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
No. 651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
911 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Metallic Burial Cases constantly on hand.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CRAIG & SON,
608 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention au20

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BIT,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Hemiplyn and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET,
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE RITE,
KHARNY STREET,
The latter Olde Saloone Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best French Cook, and no others will be engaged. A First Class Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences.

C. P. R. R.
DESTINATION
Sunday, April 25th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding).
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Benicia, Davisville, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding), connecting at Sacramento with Train for Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding).
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Steamer for Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez and Way Landings (from Pier 2 (new) Market street wharf).
3.00 P.M. (Daily) Oakland Local Train, stopping at all Way Stations.
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train for Vallejo, Benicia, Davisville, Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Pier 2 (new) Market street wharf).
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Oakland and Alameda Ferry (from Broadway Wharf).
6.16 P.M. (Daily) Oakland Local Train, stopping at all Way Stations.
11.55 P.M. (Daily) Overland Express Train for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.
3.20 A.M. (Daily (Sundays excepted) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, and Soledad.
4.40 P.M. (daily for Niles and Way Stations.
6.16 P.M. (Daily) for Niles and Way Stations.
On Sunday at 8 A.M. Train leaves for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5 P.M.

NORTHWARD.
Trains leave for San Francisco as follows: From San Rafael at 8.30 A.M., 4.40 P.M. From Sausalito at 8.30 A.M., Sundays 9.30 A.M., Way Stations, 12.30 A.M., San Rafael 3.20 P.M., Way Points, 6.16 P.M. [Sundays excepted.]
A. C. BARNEY,
Superintendent.
J. H. WILLCUTT,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

S. G. HOUGHTON. JOHN PETTIGREW
HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW,
KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE,
Will practice in State Courts and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
54 K Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
AGENTS FOR
California Powder Company, Hecker, Pratt & Company Carthage Company; Burns Axe and Tool Company.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA
LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, every four days, as near as may be, for

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Steamer line for HIOGO, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.
CITY OF TOKIO, Capt. ——— Thursday, April 29.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.
Leaves at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
CONSTITUTION, Capt. Austin Wakeman, Wednesday, March 17.
CALLING AT ACAPULCO ONLY.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $150; Steerage, $60—Gold.

FOR PANAMA,
Calling at the following CALIFORNIAN, MEXICAN and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, via San Pedro, San Diego, Cape St. Lucas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Port Angel, Paita, Callao, Tumbo, San Benito, Champerico, San José de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Amapala, Corinto, San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.
CITY OF PARA, Capt. ——— Saturday, March 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Copenhagen and Rotterdam.
Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medical advice gratuitous.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....365,000
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1696.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment,
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

V. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturer of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pumps and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Hose Reels, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For SMELTING MACHINES and Working Blow-Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.
and
NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
Cor. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
(Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
At this
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
F. H. VON DER LIETH.

PRIVATE SCHOOL AND CLASS.
A FOREIGN LADY (FRENCH) DESIRES to obtain a class of pupils, with over hours, to teach the branches of a first class education. Address Mlle. L. C., this office. Satisfactory references will be furnished. She would also be engaged to teach a class in a private family, who is willing to be associated one another. Terms moderate. Address Mlle. L. C., this office.

Mrs. R. A. HOWARD, M.D.
Ladies' and Children's Physician.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
220 STOCKTON STREET,
Opposite Union Square
Office Hours—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
Only one block from Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings. Stages run to the Hotel from the Depot and Landings. Free coach to and from the Hotel.
N. D. WHATLEY, Proprietor.

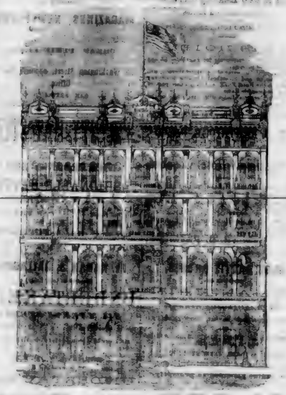
PICNIC.
THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE YOUNG MEN'S [illegible] will take place this year on
On Monday, June 7, 1875.
at
FASKIN'S GARDENS, ALAMEDA
By order,
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
No. 20 GEARY STREET,
(Occupy this space, &c.)

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by express
FREE!
This only cost being the Express charge, which owing to my large business, are small.
Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure in the case of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle. It costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE YOU.
No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other physicians may have failed.
Circular and testimonials sent with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
In particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office address.
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PRESIDENT JOHN NOLL, of 622 Pacific street has taken the well-known trotting horse, "Ben Franklin," formerly owned by Messrs. Hall & Sullivan, and may be seen at the Pacific Coast Jockey Club Course, where he will be trained for the coming season. Ben Franklin is a handsome bay horse, 15 hands high, and is considered one of the fastest trotters on the Pacific Coast. He has a record of 2:30, and is only seven years old. He will be trained for the coming season. Ben Franklin is a handsome bay horse, 15 hands high, and is considered one of the fastest trotters on the Pacific Coast. He has a record of 2:30, and is only seven years old. He will be trained for the coming season.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at lower prices than ever before.
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Wedding stationery printed by our VITTAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo, Color-relief, two Letters, and Gold Stamping.
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Under the management of Mr. Wheeler Tarnhill, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at reasonable prices may be depended upon.
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PACIFIC APPEAL.
Established in 1862.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.
The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored persons on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle, but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, emanating to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those bodies, scarcely to be obtainable, besides,
And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.
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Some of you—ah, and we are glad you—You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try remedies of which you have been repeatedly told you have found in a [illegible] remedy which is founded on the public as a certain cure, but
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 19, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Platform and Ticket.

The Republican State Convention which assembled in Sacramento on the 10th instant, was apparently harmonious by the large vote which adopted its platform. But on the real necessity of adopting such an ultra Anti-Railroad platform many Republicans differ, and many delegates would have voted to reconsider the same twenty-four hours afterwards if an opportunity had been afforded. As it is, it only goes to show that sometimes the most intelligent persons make great mistakes, or do some very important acts in indecent haste, and which leaves a risk to run as to how they will result. This view may be taken of the Republican platform. It may turn on a pivot of advantage to the people or it may cause a reaction of sympathy in favor of the railroad by the Dolly Vardens and Republicans, both placing themselves in an attitudes of hostility.

Among the American people, public opinion don't stay in any one direction very long, because they are a reading and enlightened people. Amidst so much light, facts, figures, etc., railroad litigations, Court decisions, rights, etc., as are constantly transpiring daily throughout the enlightened world and instantaneously flashed by telegraph, keeping the intelligent masses constantly reading and constantly informed, that it is doubtful whether the people of California, through their Legislature —platform or no platform—will ratify common sense by encouraging any set of men, or any party, to enact such legislation as would be ostensibly for the purpose of crippling one particularly named corporation—The Central Pacific Railroad Company.

We believe that the good sense of the people at large will, without distinction of party, be the best protection the Railroad Company can rely on. Hence all the spread-eagle Railroad and the anti-Railroad resolution adopted by all parties may be disseminated at what par or discount they are worth at present among the masses, but the time is yet to come at the ballot box, and through the Legislature, when the people are to pass an opinion on those measures and authorize their legislative servants to act.

Hence we regard the platform as having too much Railroad in it; just as good pound cake being composed with the very best of other ingredients which are overcome in paiate and taste by having too much strong butter as the prevailing ingredient, and thus becomes instead of pleasant nauseous. As relates to the Republican party and its principles proper, THE PACIFIC APPEAL will continue to support them.

The State ticket, which we now endorse, we regard as strong and a good representative ticket for the Republican party, and which every sound Republican, white and colored, should support.

Fourth Congressional District.

Hon. S. O. Houghton was renominated for Congress, at San Jose, for the Fourth Congressional District, on Saturday last. It had been supposed that Gov. Pacheco would also have been placed in nomination, but from some unknown cause he was not, and therefore, there being no other candidate, Mr. Houghton was unanimously ordered, and made a short speech to the Convention, which was concluded amidst great applause.

DEPARTURE.—Mrs. L. A. Francis and children, Vallejo.

GRAVE subjects—Tombstones.

The Public School Meeting.

A large number of colored citizens assembled in the Young Men's Society Hall, Pacific Street, on Monday evening last. Wm. H. Hall was elected Chairman; Augustus Collins was elected Secretary. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the amelioration of the condition of the Colored Public School Children, after which he read the form of a petition which he proposed to be sent to the Board of Education. A motion was offered and carried that a committee of fifteen be appointed, whose duties should be to petition the Board of Education, and after the ensuing State Legislature, to open all the public schools in the State to colored children, in common with the whites.

The Chairman appointed the following as the Committee, namely: Peter Anderson, Rev. I. N. Triplett, Solomon Peneton, Barney Fletcher, Wm. H. Carter, David W. Ruggles, George Goodman, John A. Barber, J. T. Callender, Andrew Bristow, Wellington C. Patrick, W. H. Blake, James Sampson and Anthony Lee. On motion, the Chairman, Wm. H. Hall, was added.

A motion was then offered that the form of the petition read to the meeting by the Chairman be referred to the Committee, which was adopted. The Committee retired to another part of the Hall, and on motion by the election of Peter Anderson as Chairman. Barney Fletcher was subsequently appointed Secretary.

During the consultation of the Committee on the document speeches were made on various subjects by Rev. I. N. Triplett, Fielding Smithes, Wm. M. Smith, R. A. Hall, John Wilkins, W. C. Patrick and others, after which the Committee reported back to the meeting without amendment the petition as written by Mr. W. H. Hall. It was then, on motion, and ordered to be sent to the Board of Education Tuesday evening, 15th inst. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PETITION.

To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City and County of San Francisco—GENTLEMEN: We the undersigned, a committee appointed by a large and respectable meeting of the colored citizens of San Francisco, beg leave to petition your honorable body to admit the colored children in common with the whites to the public schools of the city for the following reasons:

First.—Because the experiment of separate schools, which has been tried for twenty-five years, demonstrates that the colored children in such schools have not advanced in educational capacities in proportion to the whites, which is proved by the fact that during that long period no colored child has graduated in the Grammar or been admitted to a High School.

Second.—Because, while it has been ascertained that there are over two hundred children of the requisite school age residing within the limits of this growing city, the last annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools shows that only about forty-eight are in average daily attendance, which must be attributed to the remoteness of locality of such schools and the want of numbers from our small population to form full and efficient grades in accordance with the rules and regulations of the public schools.

Third.—Because we urge upon your attention that, in order to prepare the rising generation to transact business, to make a livelihood, and become good and reliable citizens, it is highly necessary that every child, irrespective of race, color or condition, should have equal facilities of the same wise school system and competent teachers that now reflect so much credit upon the name of San Francisco.

Fourth.—Because it is an indisputable fact that, in the separate schools for colored children, it has been the invariable misfortune of some of the Principals to become suddenly sick upon the eve of the examination of the most advanced classes for promotion, thus consigning them to new and inexperienced teachers, and not presenting a fair test of their merits.

Fifth.—Because we believe it your honorable body would adopt the progressive policy of educating the colored in contact with the superior advantages of the whites, it would take away from each race a laudable ambition of rivalry, and at the same time afford an opportunity of imitating the noble examples of many of the Atlantic States, of Oregon and Nevada, as well as the successful experiment of the cities of Oakland, Vallejo and the southern part of San Francisco.

In conclusion, we earnestly appeal to your honorable body as tax-payers and law abiding members of a great community to grant our petition, so that our children, in the great race of life, may have an equal chance to move onward in that great march of improvement which has distinguished for one hundred years the history and fame of the American people.

The foregoing petition was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of Directors Clement, Hurlburt and Rosekrans.

Republican Meetings

Hon. T. G. Phelps, the Republican nominee for Governor, addressed a very large assemblage on Tuesday evening last, in vindication of personal attacks from some of the press. His reply to the charges are acceptable to the Republican party, and as yet unsuccessfully refuted by his political opponents.

Geo. C. Gorham, Esq., addressed a vast assemblage at Union Hall last evening, explained his course and actions in the recent State Convention.

CHURCH NOTICES.—Preaching at 3d Baptist Church, Powell street, near Sutter, to morrow, June 20th, at 3 P. M. by Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

A. M. E. BETHEL CHURCH.—The Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan will preach at the above church, corner of Jackson and Powell, to-morrow, Sunday, June 20th, at 7½ P. M. I. N. Triplett, Pastor.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION BALL.—One more happy day will be celebrated on the ensuing Fourth of July. A Grand Ball will be given at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street, by Messrs. Morris, Brown, Hall, Lovingston and others.

THE NATIONAL GUARD PICNIC.—Our thanks are extended to the National Guard of this city for a complimentary ticket to attend their picnic at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, which commenced yesterday and ends to-day, on the occasion of their nineteenth anniversary.

The Contraband Fund

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1875.

A great number of colored men, who were employed as wagoners, laborers, etc., in the army during the late war, are now urging claims for money retained from them, to be used as a fund for the support of the freedmen who flocked to Washington in search of freedom. The rate of wages paid these men was $25 a month, and they all agree in the assertion that $5 of this was retained from them each month by quartermasters who acted as disbursing agents, and that, although they receipted for full amount of their wages, they received only $20. A number of these claims having been placed in the hands of a gentleman of this city for collection, he undertook to ascertain whether such a fund had been really levied on the colored laborers employed by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and, if so, by what authority. In February last he therefore addressed the following letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

To the Adjutant-Gen'l U. S. Army.

SIR: Edward Oliver (colored), a wagoner, served with the 15th New York Engineers, pontoon train, Gen. Benham's Brigade, from about October, 1862 until about April 1865 during which time he received as monthly pay $20. He claims that he should have been paid $25, and that white men similarly employed were paid $25. Upon inquiry at the Quartermaster-General's office, I learned that it was true that $5 was retained from the monthly pay of colored laborers as a contraband fund, but I failed to learn by what authority such a deduction was made. I most respectfully ask for the following information: By what authority was such deduction made and during what period was such authority in existence? If such authority should prove to be incompetent, it is the claim barred by limitation or otherwise? To what office should application be made for the refunding of the money? I am, very respectfully, etc.,

HORACE BOUGHTON.

To this letter, after more than two months delay, the following answer was received:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Apr 20, 1875.

To Horace Boughton Esq:

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 9th ultimo, relative to a claim of Edward Oliver (colored), and inquiring by what authority $5 were retained monthly from colored wagoners as a contraband fund &c., and in what manner application should be made for the refunding of such stoppage, I have to inform you that the deduction referred to was made by order of the Hon. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War. So far as the present applicant is concerned the only deduction made from his pay appears to have been the sum of $5, which was made for the month of October, 1862. The Secretary of War does not propose to consider claims of this character; and, moreover, there is no appropriation out of which such claims could be allowed.

Very respectfully, etc.,

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

It is true that in the case of Edw. Oliver, the claimant appears to have been only $5, because he receipted for only $20 for the month of October, 1862, but after that time he receipted monthly for $25, and received only $20. On the 7th of May General Boughton sent the following letter:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1875.

To the Adjutant-General, U. S. A.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you state the sum of $5 a month was retained from the monthly pay of colored wagoners as a contraband fund by order of Secretary Stanton, I respectfully request to be furnished with a copy of that order.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HORACE BOUGHTON.

No answer to this request has been received, and it has recently been ascertained that the letter has been referred by the Adjutant-General to the disbursing officer in charge of the accounts of the late Freedmens Bureau, and with orders to file it without reply. The question has now arisen whether Secretary Stanton had a right to issue such an order, and whether the immence sum of money collected was ever properly accounted for. As the colored wagoners signed vouchers for the full amount of their pay, which they only received 80 per ct. of it, of course the papers that passed through the hands of the Auditor contained no record of the transaction; but it is understood that the Third Auditor has recently said, privately, that no such deduction would be allowed to pass his office, should it be shown by the papers or vouchers of a quartermaster, even if an order of the Secretary of War was to be shown the authority.—

The West Indian Benevolent Association will celebrate the 1st of August with appropriate formalities. Further particulars will be given in dne time.

Too Poor to Take a Newspaper.

An anecdote is told of a farmer going to the office of a New York journal and ordered his paper stopped, because he was too poor to take it any longer.

"Suppose we make a bargain" said the editor," in this way. Go home and select a hen that shall be called my hen; sell the eggs that the hen lays during the year, and send the proceeds to me as your subscription for the paper.

The farmer was pleased at so easy a way to pay for his paper, and readily consented. The result was, that during the year the hen paid for the paper twice its regular price of subscription.

This is by no means a pure fiction for the same may be true in a multitude of cases. Almost every one wastes and throws away more than enough money during the year to get a weekly or daily newspaper that would furnish him with intellectual food and keep him posted in the busy stirring events of the day. A very small retrenchment in the luxuries that almost every one indulges in would secure a daily visitor full of gossip about the doings of the great world around us; full of the stirring events in the history that is every day being made in our own country, and full of general information and facts in literature, science and art. Besides it is the duty of the people to support the press, for it has always stood as a grand bulwark between them and political military oppression; it has sounded the notes of warning that has often aroused them to action; it has stripped the borrowed cloak from corruption and veniality in high places, and showed them in all their deformity, and to dan the great friend of education justice, religion and peace. The press speaks everywhere, at all times carrying light in all places where otherwise perpetual darkness would reign. and when we remember what the world would be without the press—how darkness (ignorance and oppression would flourish unopposed, let no one any longer say that he is too poor to take a newspaper.—*Printer's Circular.*

Masonic Notice.

To all who it concerns this comes greeting: The first Annual communication of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge Free and accepted Masons for the State of California, will convene in the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, San Francisco, on MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 21st, at 10 A.M. By order of ROBERT J. FLETCHER, M. W. G. M.

Attest:

WILLIAM H. HOLBERT,
Grand Secretary.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, No. 1309 Mason St.
ROBERT EDGERTON, No. 109 Post St.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the hair thoroughly with soap, or shampoo, then dry with a towel. Apply to the hair by saturating a flannel, fine sponge or soft brush with a sufficient quantity to dye it with a fresh brush every 24 hours, applying to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful, lasting dye apply No. 2 above, after washing as above directed.

All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Coal Hoist Sacramento.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK, City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.

Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who voted at the last General and Judicial Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.

The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of this office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.

WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICER, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

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To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal

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and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs; and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

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for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,
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TEAS!

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods.
33 & 35 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874.
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year 1873,
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and a scale of surrender, at the option of the assured, on application to
A. B. FORBES,
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MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Best Manner and in Additional Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL WUNDERLY on THE JOHN BULL are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 828 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell streets. They are all kinds of wonderful. Can tell you how to get married, divorced, separated, get rich, get divided, stop drinking. They or you never have and both to all who want it. Don't forget to visit and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilford W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names of all of the members of such copartnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before R. V. Joice, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Leader in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell. SAN FRANCISCO

Special Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

MRS. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has opened
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to execute all orders in the line of HAIR GOODS, PUFFS, Etc. Her Imported Hair Dressing and Shampooing Saloon is now open for business. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Bowling Coal, Scranton Pictured Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Cross Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Telegraph Office, 412 Clay Street,
Residence, 1,620 Merchant Street,
San Francisco.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
of San Francisco.
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF SHOES IN THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
322 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Bituminous respectively for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
Bet. Washington and Jackson.
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THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot for any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

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DEALER IN
HUMAN HAIR,
804 WASHINGTON STREET,
Bet. Powell and Mason, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, POCKETS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Original Best of the Age. Address

STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. *History and Platforms*, Review of *History* for the past Session of Congress, Life Sketches of Horace Greeley, Gratz Brown, Thomas A. Hendricks and Governor Brown, Portraits and Biographies of Cabinet Officers, Senators and Members of Congress are drawn, engraved for the work by the best artists in the country. The largest, most liberal terms and extra inducements ever offered. Experience unnecessary. Agents are now receiving rich harvests. Send for circulars containing full description, terms &c., &c., and see what our agents say. Address, quickly, J. C. McCURDY & CO., Box 2, Philadelphia, Pa.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
FRENCH LAUNDRY,
No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Above Mason, San Francisco.
Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed at one dollar per dozen; a half per dozen, fifty cents per dozen.
Parties in the country can have their Laundry done at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE
—OR—
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great National Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Disorders, Liver Diseases, Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, &c., &c. Sold by druggists generally. Price, $1, $2 and $3 per bottle. Those genuine without the Label and Trade Mark of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th.
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO
Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.
Rooms from $ to $ a week, $ and $ by the month.
50 and 75 cents.
Meals 25 cents.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House.

CONTINENTAL
Oyster House,
PACIFIC STREET.
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.
Oysters in every style. Open all night.
JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER
WHITE & BAUER,
DEALERS IN
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
AND
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.
Wholesale and Retail.
415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
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CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles of HATS.

THAD. MAGRAW. HENRY J. GALLAGHER
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Cody),
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth.
Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
CORONER'S OFFICE.
UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Posts Sales Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sep28

CRAIG & SON,
121 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention sep20

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Hampshire and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
615 JACKSON STREET.
MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET
Has taken this Favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared, as usual, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residence

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Sunday, April 25th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Instermediate.
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train for Ogden and intermediate Stations, connecting at Oakland with Train for Colfax and Omaha.
8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Instermediate.
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Martinez, Tracy and Los Angeles.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) Mail and Passenger Train for Niles and Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train for Martinez, Tracy, Lathrop and Stockton only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Vallejo Steamer Wharf), touching at Benicia and Steamer Landing at Suisun River. Taking the Overland Train Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.30 A.M. daily.
OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn.
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Haywards.
7.00, 8.30, 11.45 A.M., 3.30, 5.15 P.M.
From Haywards to San Francisco.
8.00, 10.00, 11.30 A.M., 2.30, 4.45 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Oakland.
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00,

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital.....$300,000
Assets.....365,000
CASIMIR NORTON, President.
JOHN C. KNAE, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
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IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1836.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.

LOSSES PAID HERE IN GOLD
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

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Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For PRINTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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Attorney-at-Law,
Cor. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

T. DETTER'S
CHARMED
Cough Tonic.
CURES ON THE SPOT.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetable, and exists any ever introduced for curing deep seated Colds and all Pulmonary Diseases. It will cure an old cough in a single night, give ease in 10 hours. It is resistant for children having Croup or Coughs.
BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
At Night or
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
F. H. VON DER LIETH.

Mrs. E. A. HOWARD, M.D.
Ladies' and Children's Physician.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
220 STOCKTON STREET,
Opposite Union Square.
Office Hours—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
Only one block from Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Stages run to the Hotel free of charge to the Hotel.
S. D. THAYER, Proprietor.

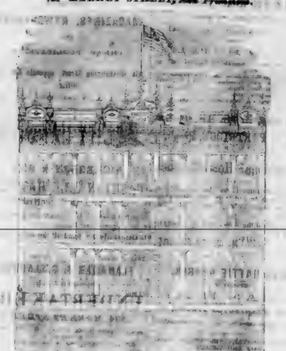
PICNIC.
THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Union Beneficial Society will take place this year
On Monday, June 7, 1875.
FASKIN'S GARDENS, ALAMEDA
By order COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

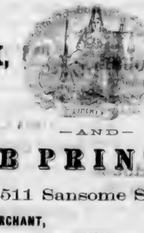
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SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
No. 40 GEARY STREET,
Corner Dupont.

BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pease, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.
FREE!
The only cost being the Express charge, which on one to any large business, are small.
Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE YOU.
no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials sent free with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office address, in full.
Address
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
67 William Street, New York.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN DOLL, of 825 Pacific street, has taken the entire charge of the Track, successfully an operation only performed by him. Good references or veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly necessary to mention the known name. Prof. DOLL Shoemaker, and one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in the operation. The cold and hot can be seen at any time by calling upon
JOHN DOLL, 825 Pacific Street.

BANCROFT'S
THE MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

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Miscellaneous Books.
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Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
The more our readers' machinery the less as to a machine."
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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
LAW BOOKS
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blackstone Law Stationery.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Agents have now many more money on reporting for books sold only through us.
PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.
We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with our prompt and convenient style, will make our establishment a favorite and popular.
New Books Received Daily
From New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the world procured to order at short notice, and at publishers' prices. Our facilities will always be the VERY LOWEST, and no house will be more careful and prompt in the execution of small commissions of the advantages we offer.
STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our steam factory superior kinds of goods, which we are offering at low prices, per Ream or Quire.
BLANK BOOKS,
in every variety in style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY,
that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most elegant manner.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser, at short notice.
BOOKBINDING AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice with all
Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Inc-Inlay, and Gold.
Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors
PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.
STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor market. Capital, experience and energy are combining to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.
Our Bookroom is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we confidently invite all to call and examine the extent of the advantages we offer.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM

BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.
This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC
In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and warranted to give satisfaction.

SUBSCRIBE
—TO THE—
PACIFIC APPEAL
Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific Shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle, but independent in thought and action. Its opinions are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Civil Rights.

WINONA, MINNESOTA, June 8.

Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United District Court, now in session, to-day rendered an opinion affirming the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights Act, which is believed to be the first adjudication in this direction by a Federal Judge. As Judge Nelson has been a life-long Democrat, his emphatic opinion produces no little astonishment with politicians as well as lawyers. The opinion was given in response to a request made by the grand jury before whom a case was brought by the District Attorney under the Civil Rights Bill. After reciting the provisions of the last three Amendments to the Constitution, and after alluding to the celebrated slaughter-house decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Nelson says:

"I call your attention to this case, for the reason that several distinguished Federal District Judges and one eminent Circuit Judge, in instructing grand juries upon the presentation of a similar question, have considered that the interpretation by the United States Supreme Court of this first section of the Fourteenth Amendment is a judgment against the constitutionality of the law under consideration, and have therefore given a negative reply to the question propounded. With great respect for the opinions of these Judges, I cannot assent to their conclusions, and while I have no sympathy with this kind of Congressional legislation, and believe that the State Government should punish all wrong or outrage of this character committed within its limits, still I think where race, color, nativity and religious or political belief furnishes the only reason for the commission of such wrong or outrage, a proper occasion arises for the exercise of the power of Congress under this Amendment. The objection urged against such a law is that it seeks to punish, in the Federal Courts, a violation of certain privileges which pertain to State citizenship. It is not doubted that the punishment of ordinary offences against persons of any race belongs to State Governments. They were created for the purpose of protecting life, liberty, and the pursuit of individual happiness, and should legislate for this object; yet as the Fourteenth Amendment creates citizenship and guarantees the equality of all citizens before the law, I think Congress can provide for the punishment of individuals who deprive any person of the enjoyment of the rights of citizenship and legal equality solely on account of race or color. Those rights and privileges are derived from the Federal Government, and are under its protection. It will be conceded, I think, that a State legislation, making it an offence to refuse the enjoyment of hotel accommodations to white persons, and permitting the exclusion of all other persons, would be repugnant to the Amendment. If so, cannot Congress interpose until some uniformly discriminating State law is passed? Must it confine its action to the correction of obnoxious legislation, and not to restrain individuals? In the case of M'Culloch *vs.* The State of Maryland, 4 Wheaton, pages 400 and 437, the construction of the grant of legislative power under the Constitution as it stood before the recent Amendments, was fully discussed, and it was decided that within a grant of power to Congress for purposes of legislation, it may select any proper means of effecting the object in view, and may adopt that which might be appropriate, and which were conducive to the end. Applying the reasoning of the Court to this case, where the express power to enforce the provisions of the Amendment is given in the fifth section, it seems to me that Congress can legislate even though a State had passed no obnoxious law, and may, also, in advance, by such enactments as it may deem suitable and necessary, remedy the evil against which this Amendment proposes to guard. If the opinion in that case correctly represents the extent of Congressional legislation, the power of Congress can be exerted directly to put down all outrage or discrimination on the part of individuals, when the motive originates only in race or color, do not deem it necessary at this time to more fully discuss this question. The law, in my opinion, is constitutional."

EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.—One of the most interesting and important subjects to be constantly considered by the American philanthropist, statesman and Christian is the education, evangelization, and general elevation of our numerous and still growing population of colored people.

1. The philanthropist should entertain it as a matter of benevolence, on which depends incalculable good to society.

2. The statesman should entertain it as a question that directly affects the interests of the community, wealth. Intelligence and trustworthiness are necessary elements of true republicanism. Without these the country is in danger.

3. The Christian should entertain it as a part of his Christian duty; as an obligation to God and man under which his relation to Christ places him; and it should be regarded by all as a debt owed to to the colored people by somebody, for their generations of unrequited toil under a national system of slavery.

POLITICAL REGENERATION.—The accusation has often been made against the policy of the Republican party, and the administrative action and legislation, by which it has been formulated and enforced, that southern reconstruction has never aimed at regeneration. The criticism is expressed, that we have superimposed instead of informing, and so reforming the southern body polite. This criticism rests upon a self-evident proposition: that is, that there must be an interior sense and acceptance of ideas and forces; and that without this, exterior applications are only impositions, more or less useless in their effects. The cure must be from the interior, outward. We must have true "inwardness" in the best sense.

HAVE your cloak made before it begins to rain.

The American Press.

The American Press, in numerical force, exceeds by far that of any other country; and in point of exterior, pith, business tact, efficiency, general literature, moral power, and all that constitutes useful and important newspaperdom, will compare favorably with the journals of the most advanced and polished empires of the old world. As most of the papers of note, published on this continent, and some that are published on the other side of the Atlantic, find their way to our Advertising Agency office, where they are put on file for the information of the business public, we are enabled to make an impartial comparison, and to form a just estimate of their respective merits. The London *Times* which is justly considered a great newspaper, is fully matched by the New York *Tribune* or *Herald*. And so with regard to the other papers published on the two continents respectively, which are generally considered by the journalistic world, as peers. It is by no means our object in this article, to even hint at an invidious comparison between the press of the United States and that of any other country, or to write a panegyric on our own journals, but simply, while we concede to the foreign press its well-earned merits, not to forget the just claims of our own to high consideration.

The press is the lever that can and does master the world; it is omnipotent for good or ill, mightier than the sword! The press was pre-eminent in giving birth to the American nation—in conquering the peace of our sanguinary war, that bristled in terrific grandeur about our hallowed institutions and firesides. The American press has contributed largely to all that goes to make up American life—to all that is great and good and valuable in our midst. It is the moral bulwark of the nation—the power behind the throne—the safeguard of our free institutions—the argus of eternal vigilance. While there is said to be the sinews of war, the press is the spirit that breathes vitality into business and makes the millionaire! Ask Astor, Stewart, Barnum, and a host of others.

The press is one of the greatest educators of the age we live in, a terror to evil doers, and a power to those who do well. Its province is to rebuke with becoming severity the willfully wicked and incorrigible, defend the innocent, protect the unfortunate, support the wantonly assailed and persecuted, raise up the weak and fallen, and above all, as a true and courteous gallant, to temper its rebuke with gentleness, when the sex are in question.

There is a great improvement in the character and tone of the American press to-day, as contrasted with fifty years ago. There is now comparatively very little attempt at blackmailing, as was formerly the case, even with papers of high pretensions. The public sentiment is emphatically against it. True, antagonistic editors sometimes abuse each other like pickpockets, but that twaddle, which soon evaporates in a few claps of voice thunder! During a political canvass candidates are also handled without gloves, and sailed over the coals as with a fine iron tooth-rake, but this is mere sound and fury, signifying nothing. A high official, in a political aspect of the case, may be pronounced a tyrant, a thief, a devotee of Bacchus, but this will merely be interpreted by the public, that he who speaks or writes thus, is simply affiliated with the opposition. It will hurt nobody. Attacks upon private character by the press, outside of the political arena, are very seldom witnessed, and there, they are generally considered on all hands, to be mere put up jobs—a part of the running machinery of the canvass, that comes to nothing in the end.

The press, as the handmaid of business as well as the right-arm of popular education, is a necessity. Newspapers are charged with a high mission, and their scope and end is very great. They are all directed to the same grand results. But they differ in the various States in their style, eloquence and general characteristics, according to circumstances. In the old States and cities, where schools and colleges of high pretentions have long ruled the hour, and the very atmosphere is redolent with classic lore, and where, on looking around, you behold nothing but stereotyped scenes—the same eternal bricks and mortar, and paved streets in the city, and comparatively barren and stony hills and dales in the country, you will find the newspapers generally very classical, chaste and literary, but rather dry. They evince scholarly attainments, and are grateful to the senses of those who have never "roughed" it, but have spent their days in an atmosphere of refined quietude, and have no taste for the strikingly bold—the tempestuous and awfully grand.

But in the great West, where flow interminable rivers, where ocean lakes roll their majestic waves, immeasurable prairie blossom with luxurious herbage and flowers of indescriptive beauty, and where rock-covered mountains lift their lofty peaks to yon gilded heavens, the press takes its inspiration from these magnificent surroundings—its eloquence is tinged with the beauty, grandeur and power of these majestic scenes. Its descriptive literature is as rich and beautiful as its own savannas, its logic stern and immovable as its rocks, its rhetoric brilliant, its strength is herculean. Its respect for private character is proverbial. It never strikes without a cause—without great provocation. When it hits, it does not hit to mangle, but to annihilate! This, in few words is what we have found the Western press to be. Its ability to benefit the trade of the Eastern, Northern and Middle States, has been demonstrated over and over again, by large numbers who have advertised thier business in this direction.

Great indeed has been the improvement in the country press, both in appearance, in the business management, and in the editorial direction, since the assumption of the duties and labors of Advertising Agent. The country papers, no less than the city papers, that now come up to this office from all parts of the compass, are a credit to the cities, the States, and the Nation, and are of immense importance to the trade. The papers from the interior will compare favorably with the average city papers, and in some respects, we think excel them.—*Philadelphia American Journalist.*

How it was Settled.

Smith and Jones are neighbors. The parties first owning the premises, two lots, had the pen-stock placed in the center. Subsequently Smith and Jones became the owners of the two lots, and each built a house thereon. Now the said pen-stock became a bone of contention between the two families. The young Smiths and Jones first opened the ball by a set-to at that penstock over a pail of water. Young Smith wanted to draw water first, and young Jones as persistently contested for the honor. It all ended by the pouring of the pail of water down the back of Jones by Smith. Then the parents took up the quarrel and carried it into a feud. Smith's chickens were frequently found in the penstock stirk with heels turned up, and Jones' pet dog was sacrificed in the same way to the cause. After this an attachment was placed to the penstock by Jones, by which water was carried to the house through a hose. This might have worked very well, but in an evil hour young Jones concealed himself, and when young Smith came to draw a pail of water he opened the nozzle and let a fierce stream on young Smith. This was a sweet revenge, but it renewed the feud, and for days there were numerous divices by the families to obtain revenge. Jones sent up a plumber to change the situation of the penstock, but he was driven off by Mrs. Smith, and the little Smiths laughed at the little Jones in derision. A surveyor was finally sent along by Mr. Smith, and after many mysterious evolutions pronounced the penstock just three inches on the premises of Smith. Happy Smith family!

The Late Charles Sumner.

Shortly after the death of that great and good man, Charles Sumner, the Washington *Chronicle* published the following from a correspondent:

Through the courtesy of a friend we were introduced to Mr. Sumner, who was at that time quite feeble. On our arrival at the hour named, we were shown into one of the parlors on the ground floor. On the walls hung oil paintings, and on the mantle were rare vases and other costly ornaments, which were beautifully reflected in the large mirror, which reached to the ceiling. After sending our cards we were requested to walk up stairs, and where then ushered into the presence of Mr. Sumner, who, in dressing gown and slippers, sat in a large easy chair by the side of the table, which was literally covered with books and papers. It was with evident difficulty that he rose from his chair when we were presented. After a few moments' conversation on different subjects he called our attention to one of the engravings with which the walls of the room where hung, and from that time until our departure it was a constant succession of wanders.

We were shown Bunyan's Bible, with his own handwriting on the fly-leaf. He seemed to congratulate himself upon having obtained this book on his last visit to Europe, as it was strange that such a valuable relic was allowed to cross the water. Then there was a testament which once belonged to Queen Elizabeth, given her by her mother, Anne Boleyn; a manuscript poem of Burns', and the proof-sheets of Pope's "Essay on Man," as revised by the author. In some parts whole sentences were erased, and the corrections written above. Mr. Sumner read different passages in the original, and then as revised, to call our attention to the fact that in every case the correction was an improvement, giving greater force or smoothness to the sentences. We were shown a map of the world, made before the discovery of our country, and at a period of time when the ideas in regard to its shape were very indefinite; but I am unable to recall the date. In speaking of the naming of the New World, Mr. Sumner remarked that he, as a boy, felt the indignation that all school children feel at the injustice done to Columbus in not honoring with his name the country he discovered. He said a certain name might be given to designate a place, without thought of its being adopted, and that by use it would become permanent. He showed us a pamphlet written by himself, in which he spoke of our northern possessions as Alaska, and it retained that name. The Senator then asked to be excused while he exchanged his wrapper for a coat when he would accompany us down stairs to see his pictures. On his return to the room he asked us if we would like to see what he laughingly called his poisons, and displayed a small stand at the head of his bed, covered with bottles of different descriptions containing his medicines. In descending the stairs he was obliged to stop frequently to rest, showing how feeble he was; yet he seemed not willing to admit even to himself that such was the case, but would point out some fine painting or engraving, which would be the appearent cause of our slow progress. In the hall was a fine old clock, reaching nearly from floor to ceiling, which required only to be wound once in nine months. In the parlors on the opposite side of the hall from the room we first entered, where the greeting

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 26, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Party and the Independents

Both of the above named parties have now made their nominations: the Republicans at their State Convention, which met at Sacramento, June 10th, and the Independents whose State Convention met, in the same city, on Tuesday last, 22d inst. The platforms are similar in Republican sentiment, and differ but little and are seemingly in alliance as relates to the Railroad planks.

The candidates of each party are equally eminent—the one ticket apparently being as strong as the other, and should cause lament rather than rejoicing, that the Republican party is so unhappily divided. By getting ready to politically slay each other at the ensuing State election—is not the victory desired by earnest Republicans.

The Democracy is looking on in its laughing delight, as on a Kill Kenny fight, not caring which of these two contending parties whip, so that it makes it double sure for the united Democracy to gain a signal victory over both, and come off triumphant over all by carrying the State.

Sound Republicans cannot afford to abandon their party merely because some men or candidates are placed in prominence. This is a very lame excuse to lead one party to join another. Better make no excuse at all if they desire to leave the Republican party to join the Independent, than to offer such a pitiful excuse as stated. In our opinion it would be more honorable in any man to go over at once to the enemy, than to be half on that side and half on this. Such vacillation as this will do any party more harm than the honest contending and open foe.

The Regular Republican party of this State, for many more reasons than we can at this time offer, cannot afford to disband itself for the accommodation of some other party which only proposes to do what the Regular Republican party is actually and faithfully doing itself. Better suffer defeat twenty times over than lose their identity with the National Republican party as it now exists in fact in all the States as well as by the present National Republican Administration.

Stand by your own Republican colors as firmly and as earnestly as the contending political forces are standing by theirs, and the solid strength of the Republican party will be impregnable on election day.

NEW DRESS.—The Sacramento *Bee* of Monday last appeared in a new dress, of type obtained from the foundry of Painter & Co. of this city. The *Bee* now looks more sprightly, and abounds as ever with the most able editorials by Mr. McClatchy, its editor, as also the most choice reading matter. We wish it increased prosperity.

E. W. HASEL, General Agent for the Pacific Coast for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, left for the East, on the 18th inst., to further stock their new and spacious establishment, 20 Geary street, with the world-wide renowned Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION BALL.—One more happy day will be celebrated on the ensuing Fourth of July. A Grand Ball will be given at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street, by Messrs. Morris, Brown, Hall, Levingston and others.

THE WEST INDIAN Benevolent Association will celebrate the 1st of August with appropriate formalities. Further particulars will be given in due time.

Masonic

The Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California commenced the labors of its annual communication on Monday, the 21st instant, 12 warranted Lodges and 1 under dispensation being represented. The following Grand Officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: M. W. Robert J. Fletcher, Grand Master (re-elected); R.W. John G. Pallier, Deputy Grand Master, (re-elected); R. W. L. B. Barton, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. A. L. Sanderson, Junior Grand Warden; R. W. Barney Fletcher, Grand Treasurer; R. W. Wm. J. Simmons, Grand Secretary. The following officers were appointed: Darius B. Jackman, Assistant Grand Secretary; David W. Sands, D. D. G. M. State of Nevada; George H. Ashe, D. D. G. M. Southern District of California; Marcus Bell, D. D. G. M. State of Oregon;—Reva. William D. Hillery and J. B. Sanderson, Grand Chaplains; R. W. Isaac N. Trippiett, Grand Lecturer; R. W. J. R. Young, Grand Orator; James E. Francis, Grand Senior Deacon; Wilford R. Strickland, Grand Junior Deacon; Ezekial Cooper, Grand Master of Ceremonies; James H. Riker, Grand Marshal; Nathaniel Christopher, Grand Inspector; Thomas Solomon, Grand Sword Bearer; Isaiah Dunlap, G'd Bible Bearer; M. A. Jackson, Edw. S. Wolfe, Grand Stewards; James Redder, Grand Pursivant; William H. Blake, Grand Organist; James V. Williams, Grand Tyler.

Loss of the Saranac

A despatch was received in this city, dated Victoria, British Columbia, Monday, June 21, which read thus:

A little before 8 o'clock last evening Lieutenant Commander Sanders and Pilot George arrived in town and reported the total loss of the United States man-of-war Saranac in Seymour Narrows, Johnson Straits, on Friday morning last. The following are the particulars so far as ascertained:

The Saranac left San Francisco on the 8th for Sitka and Behring Straits, on a scientific expedition and to make a collection for the forthcoming Philadelphia centennial. She was taking the inside channel, called at Nanaimo, and at 9:45 A. M. Friday struck on her port side the famous mid-channel rock in the Seymour Narrows, and went down in an hour and a half afterwards. This is the rock so much talked of in connection with the projected bridge which is some day to cross the Narrows for the purpose of the Canadian overland railroad.

The vessel struck very hard, as she was going at the of 14 knots, with a 7 knot current. After striking she swung around and hung on a little while. She was then headed for the Vancouver shore, and her bow made fast on the rocks by attaching a hawser to a tree on shore. The water was gaining rapidly, preventing the officers and crew from saving much of the stores, effects, etc. She sank in just one hour. A good deal more might have been saved, only it was not known at what moment the ship would vanish. The officers and crew are camped on the beach, with not a bit of canvas, or anything with which to shelter them. But little provisions were out. Not a vestige of the vessel—not even a topmast—is to be seen. It is reported that the sight of the ship as she was going down was a spectacle.

The Saranac was an old vessel, about 1,300 tons measurement, carried 200 men. Lieutenant Commander Saunders, the pilot and 13 men arrived at Nanaimo to-day at distance. No vessel being in port to render aid, the commander and pilot came down to Saalich in a canoe, and arrived in town last night in a drenching rain. The steamer Otter left at 7 o'clock for the scene of the catastrophe. The passengers are Lieutenant Raymond, Dr. Emil Bessels, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, who was proceeding in charge of the scientific expedition to the Seal Islands, Behring Straits and the Alaska coast, and also a Russian chaplain.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN TEXAS.—In the civil rights case in the United States District Court in Galveston, Texas, on Tuesday, June 1st, against Manager Greenwalt, of the Opera House, the Judge decided the demurrer to be sustained and the indictment quashed, on the ground of the act being unconstitutional and the indictment not alleging that the complainant was a citizen of the United States. It is thought other cases will be decided in a similar manner.

The Elections—The Preliminay Movements.

In the Washington *Republic*, of a recent date, we find the following concerning State elections to come off, as follows:

The nation is now entering upon a period during which, in a political point of view, each citizen will be called to the discharge of the important duties to his country. In many of the States conventions have been or soon will be called, for the purpose of nominating State officers and in some cases Representatives in Congress. They occur this year in the following order:

Kentucky,	Monday,	August 8.
California,	Wednesday,	Sept. 1.
Arkansas,	Monday,	Sept. 6.
Maine	"	13.
Iowa,	Tuesday,	Oct. 12.
Ohio	"	"
Virginia	"	Nov. 2.
Maryland	"	"
Kansas	"	"
Massachusetts	"	"
Mississippi	"	"
Minnesota	"	"
Missouri	"	"
New York	"	"
New Jersey	"	"
Pennsylvania	"	"
Texas,	Tuesday,	Dec. 7.

Colored Baptist Convention in Virginia.

From the *Progressive American* we learn that at the Eighth Annual Session of the State Baptist Convention of Virginia, which was held at Petersburgh, last May, the following facts were brought out:

THE SURROUNDINGS.

By consulting a map it will be apparent that Calistoga is destined to become a commercial point of importance. It is the centre to which converge innumerable highways leading to many of the richest cultivated valleys in California.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

A new industry is now being introduced at the head of the valley of Napa, which will give easy employment to all the boys and girls and contingently it will support other new industries. It is but the beginning of many others. Three miles below Calistoga is selected as the site of a large factory for saving and canning fruits and vegetables, that now go to waste, and encouraging the production of more. In no part of California can these healthful elements of human food be cultivated more cheaply or more abundantly. Considering the depth of its rich soil, its prolonged season, and the extraordinary vegetable growth is this country, one acre may be considered equal to three wherever this industry is carried on in the Atlantic States. If irrigation be wanted, artesian waterflow can generally be found all along the valley, for it is backed by mountain ranges full of living waters.

The first grand Auction Sale will be held on the Tract on WEDNESDAY AUGUST 4th, 1875, at 12 o'clock, M.

Those holders purchasing at the sale will be credited with the amount paid on their stock, and still share in the profits of the Company.

Calistoga Real Estate Company.

The splendid property above described, containing 2,082 acres, divided into town lots, suburban lots, country seats, hotel property, and farm tracts, has been bought by the above named Company, and is now offered for sale to the public.

The Capital Stock of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into 20,000 Shares, of $50 each.

The sale of a certain number of shares has been authorized by the Board, at the rate of twenty-five cents on the dollar, making $12 50 per share.

By an arrangement between the former owner and the present Company, no portion of this land or the proceeds of its sale is consumed by expenses, or even if the smallest degree diverted from the use and benefit of the stockholder.

Whoever buys stock in the Company receives his pro rata share of this property, with its crops and rents in the meantime, without one cent of deduction for expenses of any kind, even including taxes. And this, too, no matter how valuable the property shall become.

Unlike the homestead schemes which have heretofore attracted our people, this plan gives homes and interests in and adjoining a town already built; where trade and growth are already assured, and where daily increase gives promise of greatly added value to all its property. It is a division of this ripened heritage that is now offered to the subscribers.

TRUSTEES.

E. W. BURR, President Savings and Loan Society; C. HARTSON, President Bank of Napa; J. B. FRISBIE, President Vallejo Commercial Bank; JULIUS WETZLAR, President Capital Savings Bank, Sacramento; COLONEL J. P. JACKSON, San Francisco.

For full particulars apply to

WM. H. MARTIN,
General Agent.

Office of the California Immigrant Union, 324 California street, and No. 1 Webb street, San Francisco.

CALISTOGA
Real Estate Company.

CALISTOGA, WITH A POPULATION of about 800 persons, is a village watering-place at the head of the Valley of Napa, in California. It is four hours' travel north of San Francisco, by steamer and rail.

In shipping port is Vallejo, on the Bay of San Francisco, forty miles distant by rail. It lies at the head of the most charming valley in the State.

THE BEAUTIES OF NAPA.

In traversing this thirty-seven miles of fertile dale, the eye never wearies. If one ascends the sides of the leafy mountains that bound the valley on either side, whether looking up the valley or down, and from either point of view, the scene is one of ravishing beauty.

Mounting the summit of St. Helena, which towers over all, far to the east the many Nevadas bound the view; and to the west spreads the Pacific Ocean, with its winged ships and its blue horizon. To the north are the vast forests of Mendocino, its stately trees turned to shrubbery, and Clear Lake, in its pride of expanse, dwindled to a mill-dam.

THE WARM SPRINGS.

From the beauties of Calistoga we turn to its other attractions. The estate covers 2,000 acres of fertile land. The medicinal elements of the hot springs are principally iron, magnesia, and sulphur. In this climate the season of watering-places is prolonged.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

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For full particulars apply to

WM. H. MARTIN,
General Agent.

Office of the California Immigrant Union, 324 California street, and No. 1 Webb street, San Francisco.

FOURTH OF JULY!
THE TRADES.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND MARshal, 121 Montgomery street, June 21, 1875.

The Wardens of this city are requested to send immediately to these Headquarters the number of Liberty-souls Anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, at CITY HALL, in Twelfth District Court Room. Meetings at 8 o'clock P.M.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS—Friday evening, June 25th.

In the Police Court Room.

PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS—Friday evening, June 25th.

BLACKSMITHS AND HORSE SHOERS—Saturday evening, June 26th.

PAINTERS AND CARRIERS—Monday evening, June 28th.

MASTER COOPERS OF SAN FRANCISCO, over fourteen years of age—Tuesday, June 29th.

If any of the trades above mentioned are not mentioned, let your requirements be forthwith communicated. They will please notify GENERAL A. P. HINCKLE, at the Workmen's Hotel, quarters, 417 Bush street, on what other trades may have the use of the rooms.

All trades not noticed in this call will please report at 417 Bush street.

JOHN BOYNE,
Grand Marshal.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:
From 8 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 P.M.

JONES says that everybody tells him to "live within his income," while he is trying to live without an income.

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OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:
From 8 to 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 P.M.

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Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.

Capital $300,000
..... 865,000

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents.
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

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FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1803.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

INSTITUTED 1836.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

$10,000,000.

LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH

Immediately on adjustment.

In U. S. Gold Coin.

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430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

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Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal Work, Engineers and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,

ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,

For BLOWING BELLOWS and TEMPERING STEEL.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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Attorney-at-Law,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.

This Medicine is made of pure vegetable, and contains no other introduced for curing deep seated Colds and Consumption. It will cure all and every case curable, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
FOWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
—A kinds of—
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
F. H. VON DER LIETH.

BUTTER!
LARGE New Prize

EGGS
30 Cents.

TEA!
SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and Delivered Free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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Bigelow Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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CILLIC, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
324 & 326 JSTREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to

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General Agent,
204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FUNDEBURG and Prof. JOHN H. D. of the most wonderful Psychomancers in the world; then can be found at No. 836 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They use all kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and evils; cures you pictures anything that's lost, makes or runs away, and cures drunkards free from charge. They make fast work of it, so all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Sam'l Morris Locke, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before E. V. Joice, Notary, October, 26, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.

Eastern Travelers will find this a first-class Hotel.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Under the
Crockery, Glassware
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Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

534 PACIFIC STREET,
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Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

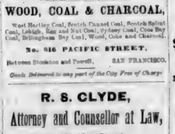
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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms at
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Ladies' Hair Dressing in the very style desired. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL
West Bastion Coal, Scotch Pictou Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, San Pedro Coal, Cumberland Coal, Cross Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance { 633 Clay Street, 626 Merchant Street.
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker

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—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. 23
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
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Watchmaker and Jeweler
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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,
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International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street.
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THIS HOTEL
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Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will meet each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to this Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Hack Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

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International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

One left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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MISS HATTIE GRASES,
DEPOT OF
HUMAN HAIR
824 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Day'ss. SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Review of Reader's Administrations. The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by JAMES PARTON. The Record of U. S. GRANT, by MURAT HALSTEAD. The Democratic Platform denied, supported by the Democratic organ. The Issues, both honest and not issues. Every man wants to make money read this. 100,000 AGENTS wanted. Extra inducements. Address, J. L. SHORT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. J. MORTON,
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Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gents' Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO
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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
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On Fourth Street, between E and L streets
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

STOCKTON.
BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!
—OR—
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Croup, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Skin Diseases, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Pimples, &c. TRY IT, TRY IT! None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of

WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE.
No. 118 K St. bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

50c. Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

$3. Meals from 8 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. 50 and 75 cents.

Address
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Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
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Oyster House,
Continental Hotel Building,
PACIFIC STREET,
Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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WHITE & BAUER,
IMPORTERS OF
MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,
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415 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
SAN FRANCISCO. au12

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Near Post Street.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

THAD. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
(Successors to J. Kelly),
UNDERTAKERS,
834 MARKET STREET,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO

Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

N. GRAY & CO.,
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641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Metcalfe's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
581 MARKET STREET,
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Orders from country will receive prompt attention au10

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IMPORTERS
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SADDLERY
HARNESS,
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
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JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,
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MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,
THE CELEBRATED
Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
FORMERLY OF THE
HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,
KEARNY STREET,

Has taken this favorite Restaurant, where he is prepared to cook to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Chef, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. H. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden, Colfax, Auburn, Cisco, Truckee and Maine with Sleeper arriving at San Jose 11.30 A.M.

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, arriving at Napa and Calistoga at 12 M.

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train stops at all stations between San Francisco and San Jose.

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland), with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville and Reno. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Clay Street Wharf), foot of Clay, Landing at Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez, Antioch and Stockton. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M.

(Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Clay Street Wharf), foot of Clay, Landing at Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez, Antioch and Stockton. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M.

(Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Broadway, Landing at Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez, Antioch and Stockton. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M.

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4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Clay Street Wharf), foot of Clay, Landing at Vallejo, Benicia, Martinez, Antioch and Stockton. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M.

(Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Broadway

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 Reference,

"A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important eras of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They interest the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Sandy.

Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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ON

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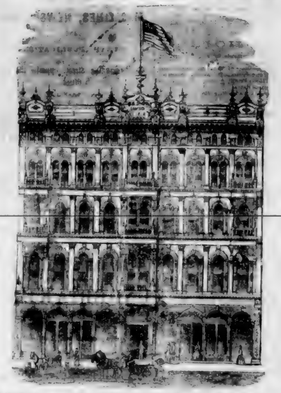
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VOL. XI.—NO. 46. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1875. WHOLE NO. 567

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How General Grant nearly Cheated Destiny.

After Shiloh, General Halleck came and took the field, and General Grant, after winning this battle, was "substantially left out, and was named second in command, according to some French notion, with no clear, well-defined command or authority. For more than a month Grant thus remained without any apparent authority frequently visiting me and others, but rarely complaining; but I could see how deeply he felt the indignity. If not the least warped look on him." This overshadowing of Grant continued for a short time and evidently moved Sherman's sympathies toward his commander. One evening he learned that Grant had asked for thirty days' leave, and was going to depart the next morning. "Of course we all knew" said Sherman, "that of Grant was chafing under the slights of his anomalous position, and I determined to see him on my way back. His camp was a short distance off the Monterey road, in the woods, and consisted of four or five tents with a sapling railing around the front. As I rode up Majors Rawlins, Logan and Hillyer were in front of the camp, and piled up near them were the usual effects and camp-chests ready for starting in the morning. I inquired for the General, and was shown to his tent, where I found him seated upon a campstool, with some papers on a rude camp-table. He seemed to be employed in assorting letters and tying them up with red tape into convenient bundles. After passing the usual compliments I inquired if it were true that he was going away. He said, 'Yes.' I then inquired the reason. He said, 'Sherman, you know that I am in the way here. I have stood it as long as I can, and can endure it no longer.' I enquired where he was going to. He said 'St. Louis.' I then asked if he had any business there, and he said, 'Not a bit.' I then pressed him to stay, illustrating his case by my own. Before the battle of Shiloh I had been cast down by a more newspaper assertion of General Buell's single battle had given me now life, and now I was in high feather.

I argued with him that if he went away events would go right and he would be left out, whereas if he remained some happy accident might restore to me to my command his true place. The result was that General Grant remained, and in a short time, by the removal of Halleck to Washington, became the commander of the army.—*Sherman's Memoirs.*

Shoeing a Camel.

A traveler from Pekin to Siberia, across the great desert of Gobi, tells us that whenever a camel's feet have become tender and sore from long marches, the poor creature lies down. His driver knows at once that his feet hurt him, and looks to find out if the thick skin of the feet is blistered. Whenever a blister is found, two or three strong men, usually Mongols, keep watch of the camel until it is not noticing them. At just the right moment they make a rush altogether upon the camel, throw it over upon its side, and make it fast. Then, with a needle made for that use, they sew a square piece of leather, large enough to cover the hurt place, over the camel's foot, the skin of which is quite thick enough to sew through, without hurting the animal. With his new shoes on, the animal is quite ready to get up and march on. The pieces of leather are very carefully prepared for this use. It sometimes happens that a camel lies down in the midst of his long march across the wide desert, and does. The natives take the thickest part of his skin to make shoes of. These bits of skin they take out day after day, when on the march, and pull, until they become so soft and yielding that a camel with blistered feet seems grateful to have shoes made of it; although he would resist the shoeing to the last, were he not held so that he could not move.

The Los Angeles woollen mill is nearly ready to commence business.

Vice President Wilson's Visit to a Colored School at Memphis, Tenn.

The Memphis *Daily Appeal* says: "At an invitation of the Faculty, Mr. Wilson paid a short visit to the LeMoyne Normal School yesterday morning. On leaving the carriage he was shown into the library, where he met the teachers and a few friends of the school. After a few minutes of pleasant conversation, the Vice President and teachers passed to the assembly room, where the normal students were engaged in study. As the party advanced to the rostrum, all in the room arose and received the distinguished visitor, standing. After this the Intermediate and Primary Schools filed into the room to the music of the piano, and took their accustomed places. At the request of the Vice President the school sang "Hold the Fort," and during the time of the singing several little girls advanced to the platform and presented Mr. Wilson with beautiful bouquets of flowers, which he received with evident pleasure, shaking the hands of the little givers very kindly. After this pleasant little incident, the principal, Andrew J. Steele, formally presented Mr. Wilson to the students, his remarks to them being earnest and hearty. He reminded them of the great cost at which the advantages they were then enjoying had been bought, of the absolute necessity of earnest application for the accomplishment of any good work, and he assured them that it was his hope that the time was near at hand when all the avenues of usefulness and profit would be fully open to any who were of a mind to fit themselves for their occupancy and enjoyment. He charged the students that by their own earnestness and efforts they must make opportunities for themselves, and not wait for them to be presented. He thanked God for the privileges now offered them, and all citizens of this country in common, and hoped that every opportunity for improvement and usefulness would be well and honestly used. In conclusion, he wished that the richest blessings of heaven might be with each pupil and with the teachers of the school. Mr. Wilson was in much of a hurry to fill another engagement, but pleasantly took leave of the pupils and teachers, all of them standing as he passed from the room. The Vice President expressed himself much pleased with the orderly and systematic appearance of the school, and with the excellent results being secured by such efforts.

A Dog's Intelligence.

An instance of extraordinary intelligence in a dog is given by a correspondent in *Land and Water*. The gentleman who witnessed the event was a short time since on a visit to Scotland, and during one of his walks he came across some men who were washing sheep. Close to the water where the operations were carried on was a small pen, in which a detachment of the sheep were placed handy to the men for washing. While watching the performance his attention was called to a sheep dog lying close by. This animal, on the pen becoming nearly empty, without a word from any one started off to the main body of the flock, and brought back ten of their number and drove them into the empty washing-pen. The fact of the dog bringing exactly the same number of sheep as had vacated it he looked upon at first as a strange coincidence—a mere chance. But he continued looking on, and much to his surprise, as soon as the men had reduced the number to three sheep, the dog started off again and brought back ten more; and so he continued throughout the afternoon, never bringing one more or less, and always going for a fresh lot when only three were left in the pen, evidently being aware that during the time the last three were washing he would be able to bring up a fresh detachment.

The Indians of the surrounding counties held a fandango at Sanel last week.

Correspondence.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Saint Paul, Minn., June 23, '75.

The citizens of this city, both colored and white, had quite a pleasant time on last Monday evening, 21st inst.

A grand concert, exhibition and festival was given, under the auspices of the Robert Banks Literary Society, for the benefit of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, so as to enable the Trustees to liquidate a portion of their expenses. The church is a very small one but the expenses are very great. The platform was nicely decorated with our national emblem, which gave a very pleasing appearance to the building, and all parts of the edifice looked neat and clean. The audience were of the most intelligent order.

The order of exercises were music, reading, recitations and singing.

The R. B. L. Society was organized last February, and is now a fixed institution, and for so short a time the different members of it have indeed made wonderful progress. This is the first affair of the kind ever attempted here by the colored citizens—the fact of it is they have never had any leader to direct them, but by the recent arrival of two families here, Messrs. Lyle and Hill, a new era has opened upon the hidden treasure of talent hitherto undeveloped. Mesdames Lyle and Hill are sisters, both ladies posess great musical talent. Mrs. Lyle is certainly a pianist of the highest order, and I may say, has few superiors anywhere. She is a finished artist in every sense of the word. Mrs. Hill has a clear, beautiful soprano voice, and Mr. H. is a magnificent bass. Mr. Lyle sings tenor and plays the guitar. This latter gentleman, who is President of the Society, deserves credit for his able management of the entertainment.

The Vice President, Mr. I. A. Henry, made the opening address, which was well received. Mr. Robert Banks followed in a very neat and appropriate speech for one of his age. He is a good speaker, and in every way fully alive to the true condition of his race. By the way, he is an old Californian—sir, if Mr. Wilson was in much of a hurry to fill another engagement, but pleasantly took leave of the pupils and teachers, all of them standing as he passed from the room. The Vice President expressed himself much pleased with the orderly and systematic appearance of the school, and with the excellent results being secured by such efforts.

I do not like to discriminate where all did so well, but feel compelled in justice to make a note of Mrs. D. E. Talbot, who only commenced to study a short time since. Her reading proved that she is an apt scholar, and to-day I have no doubt she would have been a finished scholar had it not been for that infernal disease that a portion of the American people had on the brain—I mean the curse of slavery; but, thanks to a kind Providence, all that persecution is over now, and if we are true to ourselves, will always be a match for our enemies, but we must be more united.

And right here, I will say a few words about those colored renegades that now encumber this beautiful soil of ours with their worthless carcass. They sneer at everything others try to do to elevate themselves. They class themselves as being educated, but not up to the desired standard to appreciate our good motives. All the glory they appear to desire is to mix with the scum of the other race, and call the same high toned society. Water will find its level, and I presume they have found theirs.

Hoping I have not intruded on your time and columns. I will write again.

Don Tomoso de Estadillo.

Lindsay & Collins, 507 Sansome street, has always on hand the finest assortment of hams, cheese, fresh butter, eggs, etc., which they sell at the lowest cash prices. Every economical housekeeper should give them a call.

Masonic Notice

At the Second Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons for the State of California, held in the Masonic Hall, Pacific street near Mason, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, Wednesday evening, June 23d, and duly installed on Thursday, June 24th:

M. W. Grand Master—Robert J. Fletcher, (re elected).

R. W. Deputy Grand Master—J. G. Pallier (re-elected).

R. W. Senior Grand Warden—J. B. Barton.

R.W. Junior Grand Warden—A. L. Sanderson.

R. W. Grand Treasurer—Barney Fletcher.

R. W. Grand Secretary—Wm. J. Simmons.

APPOINTED OFFICERS:

D. B. Jackman, Assistant Grand Secretary

David W. Sands, D. D. G. M., State of Nevada

George H. Aiken, D. D. G. M., Southern District of California.

Marcus Bell, D. D. G. M., State of Oregon.

Thomas M. Graves, D. D. G. M. for Solano county.

Rev. J. R. Young and Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Grand Chaplains.

Isaac N. Triplett, Grand Lecturer.

William H. Hillery, Grand Orator.

James E. Francis, Grand Senior Deacon.

Wilford R. Strickland, Grand Junior Deacon.

Ezekiel Cooper, Grand Master of Ceremonies.

James H. Riker, Grand Marshal.

Thomas Solomon, Grand Sword Bearer.

Isaiah Dunlap, Grand Bible Bearer.

Israel C. Wilson, Grand Standard Bearer.

M. A. Jackson and Edward S. Wolfe, Grand Stewards.

James A. Reeder, Grand Pursivant.

Wm. H. Blake, Grand Organist.

James V. Williams, Grand Tyler.

STANDING COMMITTEES:

On Jurisprudence—Peter Anderson, John G. Pallier, Charles H. Riker.

On Grievances—Barney Fletcher, Ezekiel Cooper, James E. Francis.

On Foreign Correspondence—Peter Anderson, William J. Simmons, Barney Fletcher.

Masonic.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF COLORED MASONS.

The following letter informing the colored Masons of the action of the Convention of Grand Lodges, lately held at Darmstadt, Germany, is cause of great congratulation among them. We clip from the Boston *Post*, June 5th:

Darmstadt, May 17, 1875.

My Most Worshipful and Beloved Brother:

After a long and very spirited debate, the Convention of Grand Lodges has at last, by the following unanimous resolution, recognized the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Boston and the Grand Lodge of Ohio (colored):

"With regard to the motions that were made by the Grand Lodge Prince Hall of Boston, and the Grand Lodge of Ohio, the Convention of Grand Lodges declares that those Grand Lodges appear properly constituted and that the German Lodges will accord to members of those Lodges and of their sister lodges without reserve, a joyful acceptance into their lodges."

It required a long, spirited fight, but we have carried it to a happy end, and now your cause is in order. In the name of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, I now request you to cause your Grand Lodge to propose to us three of your members, from whom we shall choose one as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg in your Grand Lodge. In like manner we shall very soon propose three of our members to you, from whom your Grand Lodge will choose one for its representative. My telegram of this morning you will have received. In hearty brotherly love I greet you. Your truly united brother.

Frederick Gletza,
G. M. of G. L. of H.

The official communication of the above resolution you will receive hereafter from the Grand Secretary of the Convention of Grand Lodges. The fact, however, is fixed.

Chicago, Ill., June 21st, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

The celebration of the Centennial of Colored Masonry took place on the 20th instant, and yesterday the Western Star Commandery, Knights Templar, No. 15, of St. Louis, arrived in the city to assist in the celebration. The St. Louis Commandery consists of 26 men, and the following officers: Richard Barrett, Eminent Commander; William R. Lawton, Generalissimo; Charles R. Prentiss, Captain General. They arrived in the city by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and were received by Corinthian Commandery of Knights Templar No. 18, of Chicago, and the members of various lodges belonging to Chicago and vicinity. The reception was conducted by Eminent Commander R. M. Hancock; Generalissimo W. H. Selden; and Capt. Gen. Waring of Corinthian Commandery. The ceremony completed the whole party repaired to Walker & Ray's Restaurant, where a tempting breakfast was in readiness. Upon the conclusion of the repast, to which about 88 sat down, a procession was formed headed by Neven's Band. The Corinthian Commandery followed, after which came the Western Star Commandery of St. Louis, preceded by the St. Louis Colored Continental Band. Next in order came John Jones Lodge, North Star and Hiram Lodges of Chicago, and the rear was brought up by visiting brethren from all parts of the jurisdiction. The procession then marched to the Northwestern Depot, where they took the cars for Fountain City Grove. At this genial retreat several hours were spent in the most approved picnic fashion. The city was reached again at 7 o'clock P. M.

The procession then moved to the John Jones Lodge room, 338 Clark street. Here refreshments were heartily partaken of and a short rest was taken. About 9:30 they again formed in line and marched to Burlington Hall, which rapidly filled, and at 11 o'clock addresses were made by Bros. John G. Jones, Clark, Rogers and Lawton. The Chair was occupied by J. G. Jones.

At the close of the speaking the hall was rapidly cleared, and in a marvelously brief space of time the greater portion of the large assemblage had become actively participating in terpsichorean evolutions, invited by the bands that were in attendance all day. A recherche supper was served at 2 o'clock. Dancing was continued till long after daylight, and it was nearly 6 o'clock before the last of the revelers thought of retiring.

Yours, etc.,

J. G. J.

The School Question in Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Rev. W. F. Johnson, colored, of Brooklyn, has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court alleging that Mr. Welch, Principal of Public School 35, refused to admit complainant's son as a pupil, and that in consequence it was necessary to send the child a mile and a half to another school for instruction, also that a member of the Board of Education's sub-committee had said that he should not allow a colored child to attend school 35. The Education Board has referred the subject to the Law Committee, with instructions to defend the suit.

Stages of Reform.—John Stuart Mill once said: "All reforms have to pass through three stages, viz: *ridicule—argument—adoption.*"

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 3, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

The respective political parties having now made their State nominations, it is well for Republicans particularly to examine closely the situation, and endeavor to comprehend, according to the signs of the times, which party will be successful. The Democrats are fighting both wings of the divided Republican party, and each wing of the two parties, the Republican and Independent, are making war on each other, apparently unconcerned that the united Democracy are preparing and are determined to sweep both of the contending factions from existence by annihilation, so that there will not be a vestage of Republican state office holders remain in the State. It will not be a question, if the Democracy come into power, as to whether the Republicans or Independents were right or wrong, or whether the one party was more conservative than the other in pandering from time to time to Democratic prejudices. The Democracy will never forgive either of them, or any other party that favored and endorsed the reconstruction measures, and fully acquiesced in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the National Constitution. The Democratic platforms in every State, as well as California, implies such to be their attitude. And if the present divided and distinct organizations of the Republican party are in opposition to the Democracy on all these principles, as enunciated in their past and present platforms, then why not unite and fight the Democracy as the common enemy of both wings of the Republican party, instead of giving aid and comfort to the common foe by division at this crisis, which must ultimately result in their own defeat, except there will be a compromise.

It is lamentable that newspapers claiming to be Independent or Republican, to manufacture from day to day, political ammunition in the way of long editorials, etc., for the common enemy—the Democracy—to fire at and destroy both of the contending parties, neither of which can possibly succeed if the division is kept up. But it is to be hoped that the good sense of the citizens who are still adhering to to the Republican party as organized in the whole thirty-seven States, headed by the present National Administration, will maintain their good standing with the Republican party in this State, whether they get defeated or not. They will show a pluck equal with the Democrats who never surrender their colors whether their principal candidates policy are right or wrong. This is the kind of pluck weak-kneed Republicans are in want of. Democrats will not be led off their duty to principle or party, because an opposing party may seemingly or temporarily gain a little popular favor.

In a word, we might state that consistent and true Republicans cannot afford to disband, by compromising the Republican organization in this State, and trading it off for some party that cannot pass current with the National Administration or National Republican party, nor in any of the other thirty six States where the Republican organization exists.

Los Angeles Agency.—Rev. J. Fletcher Jordan is the sole agent of the Pacific Appeal, at Los Angeles, California.

Work on the Hollister water works will be commenced immediately.

Concerning the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

We copy the following from the *Elevator*, of this city, of Saturday last, the 26th inst :

At the close of the Conference of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Bishop Wayman appointed Elder Offer to the South San Francisco Mission, authorizing him to establish a Missionary Church in that district, and naming certain disaffected members of the Powell Street Church as a nucleus for his congregation. We thought at the time the appointment was injudicious, but supposing Mr. Offer would comply with the conditions and considering it a matter which only concerned the Methodist portion of our people, we abstained from commenting on it.

We now learn that Mr. Offer has opened a little gospel shop on Clay street, but two blocks from Bethel Church and within Elder Triplett's jurisdiction, calling it "South San Francisco Mission." Is this complying with the conditions of his appointment, and is it not introducing a disturbing element in the already distracted councils of the Bethel Church?

We learned at the time that the appointment was made on representation of Mr. Offer that there was a field for a Methodist Mission at South San Francisco, and he desired to establish a branch of Bethel in that section, which he has failed to do. Where is South San Francisco? As we understand the location, it comprises all that portion of our suburbs beyond Long Bridge, but it might technically include all south of Brannan street. Had Mr. Offer commenced operations in that vicinity he would be less liable to censure; but by no construction of terms can he make Clay street a portion of South San Francisco.

We hope Bishop Wayman will revoke the mission of Elder Offer.

We fully agree with the *Elevator* in sentiment as contained in the above article, as to their being no necessity for the establishment of another Society of the A. M. E. Church almost within a stone's throw of the already established A. M. E. Church which is situated on the corner of Powell and Jackson streets. Bishop Wayman in his visit held his Conference in Oakland, in the latter part of May, and entertained the proposition to have a branch Church located in South San Francisco, did so in good faith, and the people inside and outside of the Church accepted it with great pleasure. But little did the people think the very moment the Bishop left the State, that the parties who obtained his consent to establish a branch Church at South San Francisco, would come almost to the very door of the mother church, and set up an organization which must in the end, if tolerated, result in bickerings, dissatisfaction and discord instead of union and harmony, as is accordance with the teachings of the Christian religion. It has been a curse instead of a blessing to some of our people of late years to dissent from the regular established or generally accepted principles of the Church and set up for themselves in little squads, and then resort to begging appeals to the people at large with subscription books, etc., to maintain their factious and dissinion attitude. So far as relates to the establishment of a colored church in South San Francisco proper, there was no necessity for it, because there are so very few colored citizens residing in that suburb.

The Baptist Church, on Powell street near Sutter, is the nearest colored church to South San Francisco, and it is very slimly attended on Sundays—which is large enough to accommodate all the colored citizens living in the southern portion of the city including South San Francisco. But by their not attending that church they plainly show that they had no desire from the first to have a church in South San Francisco, and that the whole movement has been urged in a spirit of selfishness.

Zion A. M. E. Church, on Stockton street, formerly occupied by the late Rev. Starr King's congregation, is another fine edifice occupied by a colored congregation. It is nearly empty every Sunday, with its debts not entirely paid off.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church proper, corner Jackson and Powell streets, usually has the best attendance; but by no means is the attendance always over large. It is yet in debt, and this shows that our people have yet got their hands full in paying for the churches already established, and these ought to be paid for before they venture to establish any more. And it is to be hoped that they will not suffer themselves to be made parties to, or give encouragement or countenance to any movement that might have a tendency to weaken instead of strengthening our churches.

Rev. P. W. Cumby's Episcopal Society already established, southwest corner of Jackson and Powell streets, of course is a necessity. But as for the necessity of another African Methodist Episcopal Church, in the same neighborhood, begging or asking for support from our already church tax ridden people, in our opinion, is wrong, and has the tendency of retarding instead of advancing the true interests of religion or of the Christian Church, and for the reasons set forth the project should be speedily abandoned.

Fourth of July.

The Fourth of July Celebration which will take place on Monday next, 5th instant, is to be the most imposing pageant that has taken place for several years. The General Committee of Arrangements, and also the Sub-Committees, have completed every feature, and the ninety-ninth anniversary of American Independence promises to be very spirited.

Fourth of July Ball.

A Fourth of July Ball will be given under the auspices of a Committee, in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, on Monday evening, July 5th. See advertisement in another column.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, which has been in session in this city since Tuesday last, completed its labors yesterday. Their platform is no improvement over those of the other two parties, namely, the Republicans and Independents.

The following is the State ticket nominated:

Governor, William Irwin.
Lt. Governor, Jas. A. Johnson.
Secretary of State, Thos. Beck.
Controller, J. W. Mandeville.
Treas., Jose G. Estudillo.
Attorney-General, Jo Hamilton.
Surveyor General, Wm. Minis.
Clerk of Supreme Court, D. B Woolf.
Supt. Public Instruction, O. P. Fitzgerald.

E. W. Harrl, General Agent for the Pacific Coast for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, left for the East, on the 18th inst. to further stock their new and spacious establishment, 20 Geary street, with the world-wide renowned Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.

P. Kelly, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker, No. 336 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

Services.—A. M. E. Zion Church, Stockton, bet. Clay and Sacramento Streets, every Sabbath Morning at 11 o'clock A.M. At 2 o'clock P.M., Sabbath School; 3 and 7½ P.M., Preaching.
Pastor, Rev. W. H. Hillery.
Sexton, Samuel E. Freeman.

The West Indian Benevolent Association will celebrate the 1st of August with appropriate formalities. Further particulars will be given in due time.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco. 14 K Street, Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO.
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR Sheriff of Sacramento County
ADOLPH HEILBRON
Subject to the Decision of the RATIFICATION.

CARD.

Believing it to be the right of every eligible citizen to aspire to any honorable office within the gift of his fellow-citizens, and being influenced by the solicitations of parties and friends, I have allowed myself to be announced as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sacramento County, subject to the decision of the regularly-elected delegates to the Democratic County Convention.

In the event of my nomination, I shall, if elected, be found ever ready to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability, and to the satisfaction of the people, so far as lies in my power. I have been urged to this course by so large a number of citizens of this county, as my representation, as a County Treasurer, to put forth, that I am sure for many years have been a resident of Sacramento county, that all my personal interests are closely identified with the prosperity of the county, and that I am, therefore, deeply and vitally interested in the capable and faithful administration of the duties of the office for which I now seek preferment. In the event of my future entrance of all parties I pledge my most earnest endeavors, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity to the public interests, and the execution of the honorable functions of the office, and, finally, to a reasonable extent, to the wishes of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box. I declare that in this candidacy I have and have done no act opposing hostility to or favoritism for any candidate or before the people. I am a candidate for myself, and in favor of a personal election, and have no wish or intention that my candidacy shall play a secondary part in the election of another. Finally, I bind that the public shall not be put to any expense in my behalf, and that my friends shall not do anything that would in any way prejudice my holding any public trust may accord his choice to a Convention to be the people direct. I have chosen the latter course, and lay my claim to public confidence before my fellow-citizens, and most respectfully submit the support of all.

Most respectfully,
ADOLPH HEILBRON.

1776  1875

PROCLAMATION.

July 4th, 1875

Headquarters Grand Marshal, No. 127 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California, June 11th, 1875.

Fellow-Citizens—The near approach of the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence calls on me to signal to you, good citizens to aid in perfecting the arrangements for a fitting celebration of the honored day.

Having been distinguished in the appointment of Grand Marshal by the unanimous choice of the Committee of Arrangements, I desire to extend to all military organizations, civic bodies, societies, and to all classes of citizens willing to organize for the purpose, a warm and hearty invitation to join in the memorial honors of the day.

Without partisan or sectional bias, looking only to the glorious national memories of the past, and to the prosperous future stretching far before, let us, dwellers by the Western sea, send back a loyal greeting to our fellow citizens nearer the birthplace of National Freedom.

The first century of American freedom draws to its glorious close. National trials and struggles for existence have not shattered the noble fabric of Republican self government —cemented as it is by the blood of our Revolutionary forefathers. Looking backward to the early vicissitudes of our national existence, the American citizen sees in the high-souled patriotism of the Revolution the grandest model of duty and self-devotion. Let us fittingly honor the day, the men, the deed. The Independence of America! Its proclamation gives hope to suffering millions; its achievement has given happiness to a vast nation in wealth and numbers, far surpassing the most sanguine hopes of the manly heroes who fought for posterity, who died that we might be free. In peaceful enjoyment of the freedom so dearly purchased, let us, as a grateful body of fellow-citizens, forget any dividing line in the proud boast that we are Americans.

Special invitations will be extended to all accessible associations, and it is enjoined upon all classes of our citizens to organize under chosen officers and receive a proper place in line.

Announcement is made of the appointment of Major R. H. Savage as Chief Aid to the Grand Marshal.

Committees on Finance will be duly announced, and in their visits to our fellow citizens, the generous response peculiar to California is invoked for the necessary support of such a celebration as will do our loyalty credit.

JOHN McCOMB,
Grand Marshal.

FOURTH OF JULY!
GRAND JUBILEE
on the ensuing Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence at the
YOUNG MEN'S HALL,
Pacific street, on the evening of the glorious
Fourth of July!
All the friends who appreciate will convene, and the Managers promise to see that almost sufficiency for the simple sum of FIFTY CENTS EACH, to guarantee a social time without interruption.
FLOOR MANAGERS:
W. H. ALEXANDER,
C. LIVINGSTON.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
1. Quint, No. 1009 Mason St.
Henry Edgerton, No. 106 Post St.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
Directions—Wash the head thoroughly with soap and water, then dry with a towel; apply the dye with a fine comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. It produces a beautiful, soft, glossy black. After washing as above directed.
All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Cape May Hotel Restaurant.

FOURTH OF JULY!
THE TRADES.
Headquarters Grand Marshal, San Francisco, June 17, 1875.
The Mechanics of this city are requested to meet and make preparations for the celebration of the Ninety-ninth Anniversary of American Independence, on the Fourth July next. Grand Marshal.
Trades and Sub-Marshals—Friday evening, June 25th.
Plumbers and Gas-fitters—Friday evening, June 25th.
Bakers and Harness Makers—Saturday evening, June 26th.
Tanners and Curriers—Monday evening, June 28th.
Native Sons of San Francisco, over fourteen years of age—Tuesday, June 29th.
It may be that trades mentioned are now each in possession of a Sub-Marshal, they will please notify Geo. Gerrard, Wm. Stitz, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, or Jas. Rowe, or that order trades may have the use of the rooms.
All trades not entered in this call will please report at 417 Bush street.
JOHN McCOMB,
Grand Marshal.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.
Office of the County Clerk, City and County of San Francisco, April 19, 1875.
Under the amendments to the Political Code relating to registration of Citizens, passed by the last Legislature, Ward Registers are to be provided for the coming elections, wherein the names of those who voted at the General and Judicial Elections are to be registered, and omitting therefrom the names of all those on the Great Register who had not voted at either of said elections.
The undersigned respectfully notifies all citizens who desire to vote at the coming elections, and who did not vote at either of the last elections, and all those who did vote but have since changed their Ward residence, to appear at the Registration Department of the office and have their names placed on the Ward Registers of the Ward wherein they reside.
WILLIAM HARNEY, County Clerk.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.
Of Finest Brands of Wines, etc., Constantly on Hand.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
Office Hours:
From 8 to 10 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
From Rev. Edward Beecher, Pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will gladly
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit? Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free, by express, to any sufferer who sends me their Express and Post Office address. Respectfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
26 William St., New York.

The Fireman's
Fund
Insurance Company.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 307,119 68
TOTAL ASSETS $807,119 68
D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

LORILLARD
Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
Capital $300,000
.....365,000
Charles Norwood, President.
John C. Mills, Secretary.
Fire Risks taken at lowest current rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
HARD B. IRWIN & CO.
General Agents,
200 Sansome St. San Francisco.

IMPERIAL
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1803.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$8,000,000.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
INSTITUTED 1836.
Subscribed and Invested Capital,
$10,000,000.
LOSSES PAID HERE IN CASH
Immediately on adjustment.
In U. S. Gold Coin.
FALKNER, BELL & CO
430 CALIFORNIA ST.,
AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For Smelting Machines and Tempering Silver.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
W. Corne Montgomery and Clay
San Francisco.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetable ingredients which are chemically combined for curing deep seated Colds and Consumption. It will cure all and every case quickly, and will give relief in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
CORNER
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms.
A large stock of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
F. H. VON DEMLEITH.

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital + - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Money received on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Dividends paid Semi Annually; Loans made on approved security. Drafts issued on the principal cities of the United States, Europe, China and Japan. This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
Wm. H. Culver, President.
Francis Smith, Vice President.
D. P. Graves, Secretary.
Leonidas E. Pratt, Attorney.
sm1-1yr.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Waterfalls, Wavers and Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizettes and Curling.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
We have just added a large quantity of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any quality desired and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 Front Street.

BUTTER! EGGS 30 Cents. TEAS SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Large Sales, Low Prices
Open on Saturday Evenings,
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
801 Sansome St.
Rincon Building.

DELMONICO SALOON
FOR ENTRY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
93 & 95 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
Assets, January 1st, 1874.
$65,609,837.67
Receipts for the Year.
$21,662,002.26
Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year.
$13,474,044.34
It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!
All of the approved styles of Policies issued; payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to
A. B. FORBES,
General Agent,
204 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SARGENT, the world-renowned Astrologer, has returned to his old stand, 536 Clay street, where he will be consulted daily on all matters pertaining to the future, and warns those who have been deceived by pretenders to call on him. He will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see him.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and post-office places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Wilford W. Montague, residence New York City, N. Y.; Wilford W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal.; and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the amount of business is to be transacted in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
by W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.
WILFORD W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. V. Joice, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON, . . . Manager.
Eastern Passengers will find this a first-class House.

P. C. COSGROVE,
Undertaker!
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large quantity of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any quality desired and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 Front Street.

Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.
234 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
Coal Oil of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, WAVES, CURLS, and all kinds of Ladies' Hair Ornaments. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. My merchant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
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Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their own houses.

C. P. H. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valle Flume Express will Train for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Monterey, making close connection at Soledad for Salinas and Monterey. (Arrive 6.35 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Alameda Express Train for Alameda, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Niles and Way Stations. (Arrive 8.35 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Valley Express for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Monterey, connecting at Gilroy with Stages for Santa Cruz, and at Soledad with Stages for Salinas. (Arrive 6.35 P.M.)
12.00 M. (Daily) Sacramento Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Broadway, connecting at Port Costa with Through Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. (Arrive 10.00 P.M.)
3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train for San Jose, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Modesto and Berenda. (Arrive 8.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Stockton only, connects at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Modesto and Berenda. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M. (Arrive 12.40 P.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Express for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Monterey, connecting at Gilroy with Stages for Santa Cruz, and at Soledad with Stages for Salinas. (Arrive 10.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Port Costa with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. (Arrive 11.10 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Port Costa with Express Train for Sacramento River, Tulare and Fresno Stations. (Arrive 8.30 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—9.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—9.30 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Encinal.
Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—9.30 A.M., 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—9.30 A.M., 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30 and 5.30 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 12.00 P.M.
From Encinal to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 10.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only, except Sundays—10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 1.30 and 5.30 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 12.00 P.M.
From Encinal to San Francisco.
Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 6.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

11.55 A.M. (Daily) Sacramento River Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Port Costa with Express Train for Ogden, Colfax, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. (Arrive 8.30 P.M.)
3.20 P.M. (Daily) Niles Express Train for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol and Way Stations. (Arrive 10.00 A.M.)
4.40 P.M. (Daily except Sundays) Valley Express for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations. (Arrive 10.30 A.M.)
6.10 P.M. (Daily) Martinez Local, from Broadway Wharf, foot of Broadway. (Arrive 8.30 A.M.)
Ticket Office in Pacific Hotel, corner of Third and Townsend streets, and at the Company's Wharf, foot of Broadway.
Freight received at Company's Office, Pacific Hotel, corner of Third and Townsend streets, until 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Shipment must be delivered at Company's Wharf, foot of Broadway, before 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Oakland received at Company's Office, Broadway, corner Second, until 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Alameda received at Company's Office, Broadway, corner Second, until 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Encinal received at Company's Office, Broadway, corner Second, until 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Brooklyn received at Company's Office, Broadway, corner Second, until 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Martinez received at Company's Office, Broadway, corner Second, until 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Sacramento River Steamer received at Company's Office, Broadway, corner Second, until 5 P.M. daily.
Freight for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, So

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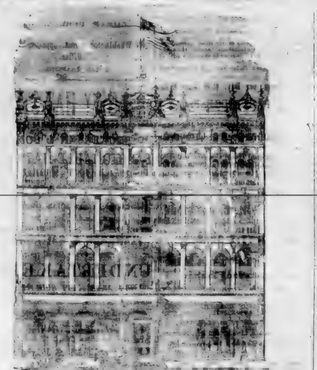
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discursion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning these hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Centennial of Colored Masons.

CELEBRATION OF PRINCE HALL GRAND LODGE, BOSTON, JUNE 24TH.

A centennial celebration of an unusual character occurred in this city Thursday under the auspices of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Colored Masons, who, in union with their brethren from all parts of the country, observed in an appropriate manner the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Lodge—the first Masonic organization of men of African descent in America.

The morning trains brought lodges with bands of music and the female friends of the members in large numbers from Providence, New Bedford, Springfield and other places. Representatives of colored American Masons were present from Connecticut, Rhode Island, District of Columbia, Virginia, Maryland, Georgia, South Carolina, New York, Ohio, and Ontario, Canada.

The Prince Hall Grand Lodge met in due form in Masonic Hall, Federhen Hall, Cambridge street, at 10:40 A.M. After the transaction of business pertaining to the Order, Alexander Ellis offered a resolution extending thanks for work done for colored Masonry by J. G. Ferder of Leipsic, Germany, and Lewis Hayden of Boston. Congratulatory letters were received from three German Grand Lodges, working under the Grand Lodge in Germany as follows: Franklin Lodge of New York, Zeton Lodge of Hoboken, Pythagoras Lodge of Brooklyn.

Lewis Hayden, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, offered a resolution thanking the following gentlemen, and moving that they be accepted as Free Masons of the Lodge, working for the admission of the colored Lodges into the Masonic Fraternity: Brothers J. G. Fendel, Dr. Richard Bartholmew, P. H. F. Glitza, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg; E. J. T. Brayland, D. G. M. of Hamburg Lodge; Carl Oppell, G. M. of the Electic Lodge of Frankfort on the Main, and Adof Phaltz, G. M. of Grand Lodge of Concord, at Darmstadt.

The above named gentlemen were declared "Honorary members of M. W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge as a testimonial of our appreciation of their fidelity to the true Masonic principles which recognizes the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

THE PROCESSION.

At half-past twelve o'clock a procession was formed on Blossom street in the following order:

Platoon of Police under Sergeant Eastman of Station Three.

Excelsior Band of Boston, George Sharper, leader—20 pieces.

Grand Marshal, C. F. A. Francis. Aids—S. H. Bowman and Charles H. Overton.

Union Lodge, No. 2, of Boston, J. E. Phillips, W. M., 35 men.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 3, of Boston, Geo. Thompson, W. M., 40 men.

Celestial Lodge, No. 4, of Boston, F. P. Gray, W. M., 20 men.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, T. G. Williams.

Springfield's Amory Band, G. H. Souther, leader, 20 pieces.

Sumner Lodge, No. 2, of Springfield, Peyton Washington, W. M., 27 men.

King David's Lodge, No. 16, of Worcester, A. E. Hector, W. M., 20 men.

Delegates from Harriord Grand Lodge.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, J. P. Reed.

National Band of Providence, 30 pieces, W. E. White, leader.

King Solomon Lodge, No. 4, of Providence, Augustus Talbot, W. M., 20 men.

Harmony Lodge of Providence, William H. Shorter, W. M., 20 men.

Officers of the Grand Lodges of Rhode Island and New York.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Marshal, Charles H. Overton.

New Bedford Brass Band, George Hill, leader, 20 pieces.

Union Lodge, No. 7, Scipio Blackwell, W. M., 30 men.

Visiting brethren, including the officers of the United Grand Lodge, State of New York; Robert McDougall, G. M.; Peter T. Jowell, D. G. M.; Peter W. Ray, S. G. W. and R. H. Sampson, J. G. W.; the G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia, John H. DeVeaux; the G. M. W. A. Gallaferre, and the D. G. M. Dr. George W. Brooks, of the District of Columbia; the G. M. of Michigan, John J. Evans, and C. W. McKee, S. W. of the New York City Lodge.

Most Worshipful Prince Hall, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Most Worshipful Grand Master, Joseph M. Scott, New Bedford; R. W. G. S. Warden, Thomas Thomas, Springfield; R. W. G. J. Warden, Augustus D. Piper, New Bedford; R. W. G. Treasurer, John C. Dunlop, Boston; R. W. G. Secretary, Emanuel Sullavon, New Bedford; R. W. G. Corresponding Secretary, Wm. M. Smith, New Bedford; D. D. G. M. Eastern District, Peter B. Hicks, Boston; D. D. G. M. Western District, Isaiah J. D. Baptiste, Springfield; D. D. G. M. Southern District, George H. Mitchell, New Bedford; Worshipful and Reverend Grand Chaplains—Alexander Ellis, Boston; Wm. Jackson, New Bedford; W. Grand Marshal, Charles F. A. Francis, Boston; W. G. Senior Deacon, Samuel H. Bowman, Worcester; W. G. Junior Deacon, R. P. Ransom, Boston; W. G. Senior Steward, Lloyd H. Brooks, Boston; W. G. Junior Steward, David Walker, Boston; W. G. Sword Bearer, Jackson Hawkins, New Bedford; W. G. Standard Bearer, David Lansing, Lowell; W. G. Pursuivant, George H. White, Boston; W. Grand Lecturers, David Jennings, Springfield; Alexander Ellis, Boston, Brother Grand Organist, Francis P. Clark, Cambridge; Brother Grand Tyler, Michael Onley, Boston.

The route of the procession was as follows: From Fenderhen Hall to Chambers street, Chambers to Allen, Allen to Blossom, Blossom to Phillips, Phillips to West Cedar, West Cedar to Chestnut, Chestnut to Charles, Charles to Elliot, Elliot to Washington, Washington to Milk, Milk to Kilby, Kilby to State, State to Court, Court to Tremont, Temple. The procession presented an attractive appearance, and was witnessed by crowds of spectators.

The galleries of the Temple were filled with the wives and daughters of the Masons, while the various organizations with their banners were seated on the floor. Among the visiting brethren who occupied seats upon the platform were the following: John H. Deveaux of Savannah, Ga., Grand Master; Isaac Holden, Grand Master of Ontario; Robert McDougall, Grand Master of the United Lodge of the State of New York; David Bush, Grand Chaplain of New York; Wm. H. Lane, Jr., Grand Master of the State of Connecticut; Wm. Jackson, Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; Dr. Ray of Brooklyn and Lieutenant Governor Richard H. Gleaves of South Carolina.

The exercises opened with the playing of "America" by Hill's New Bedford Band, after which prayer was offered up by Rev. Dr. Birmingham of Boston. Grand Master Scott, who presided, then gave a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the Order among the colored people, and congratulated the brethren upon the happy auspices under which they met.

THE ORATION

Of the day was delivered by the Rev. Milo Van Horn, D. D., of Newport, R. I. After referring to the happy auspices under which they met, the orator said that Freemasonry stands among the great beneficent organizations of the times. It boasts not itself by a fresh youth only, but by matured lusty old age, having lost nothing by the rapid revolutions of the ages. This venerable institution, while clinging to all the good bequeathed to them by the fathers of late ancient Order, yet mingle the excellences of modern discoveries with the substantial discoveries of the earliest ages of the world's history. Perfect innocency and absolute obedience made the air of Eden like the air of heaven itself. But a change has come over the human race. From the security of Eden we have been transmitted into an atmosphere filled with much treachery, evil, death. In a common protection men of genial spirits have been compelled to band together and to seek each others' welfare in order that they may be safe against the common enemies of virtue, truth and love. It was a fate need that brought into existence the universal organization known as Free and Accepted Masons, dating away back among the earliest history of the world. The orator proceeded to speak of the present bearing of the principles of Masonry upon the communities in which representative Masonry is practiced.

Last week almost every ward in this city re-echoed the music and tramp of a vast army of citizens who were lost in the endeavor to recall the reminiscences clustering around the scenes of yonder distant hills. That celebration is now known colloquially as history and in the memories of the participants. To-day witnesses another procession; your streets echo other music, and we are privileged to recall other memories not less important to the races interested in its celebration. To-day our host is marshaled to commemorate the planting of an idea upon our native soil, which fosters Christian, scientific and philosophic culture. It looks out upon the world and beholds only the human race. It receives to make the most out of it. Hence that idea has developed into practical work, and before us are the fruits.

Without cant or hypocricy, from the depts of a pure heart, they have taken as a motto—every word of which they mean, the sentiment uttered by Cromes in his reply to Menedemus "In the great Roman amphitheatre—*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto*"—"I am a man; I think nothing relating to man foreign to me." With the enthusiasm of a patriot, and a profound love for the human race in America where every nation, every kindred, every tribe is represented, "man ever our brother" is the sentiment we throw to the breezes and ask the nations of the earth to read it. We claim all good and true Masons as our brothers, and from them will learn lessons of wisdom.

There are those who say that to be a Mason shuts one out of justice and closes the door of the law of the State into the hands of the judge and handcuffs the jury; that it makes bad husbands, unfilial brothers, untrue lovers, and that it is a stepping stone to dissipation. How little can one who makes such assertions know of the true workings of the Order. No man can make a Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons a cloak for his host of inquities. Such men are only bummers and stragglers in this great cause. They have no right to claim the protection of a Lodge of Ancient Free masons. A man who has not morality cannot be a good Mason by his acts of humankindness, by his unselfish interest in others.

He called to mind some of the jewels of Masonry as exhibited in the lives of some of her representative sons, and cited Rev. Jas. Anderson, D. D., the pioneer of modern Masonic literature, the learned scholar, the eminent and consistent preacher, and the faithful and true man who was born and spent his entire life within the bounds of his own country, among the hardy, stern, Calvinistic sects; Col. Thomas Smith Webb, a pious layman, born in Massachusetts; Franklin and Morse, Washington, Lafayette, Putnam and Warren.

There is still a thrill of joy as we call to mind the heroism of men who could hold the highest positions in the State and in the army, and at the same time belong to an association of men that cast aside all distinction, and brought the common laborer on an equality, in a social way, with the chief executive of a great nation, that has just defended the best soldier in the world. There is no truer more cruel and mean than caste, none that will stoop to acts so unbecoming the true man. The past century is full of the most flagrant acts of injustice which received their inspiration through sympathy for slavery. Prince Hall with Boston Smith and others felt the bitter stings of prejudice, and had to resort to other means than the regular way of seeking them in order to hand to you the privilege we enjoy today. This centennial is the sequel to the brilliant and glittering centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill. Theirs commended the triumphs of war, ours to-day the trophies of peace. Their martyr to the cause of right and truth was general Joseph Warren, our martyr to the demon of caste was Prince Hall. While to-day you receive the friendly greetings of the great brotherhood of Germany and feel a quickening from contact with so much intelligence and interest in our universal Lodge, in much of the time that is now past and we know only as history, these Lodges were only places where a simple outline of the sciences and the arts were accessible to the colored men of America.

We love our country; there are no better patriots in America than those upturned Masonic faces that are now before me; and if Thomas Jefferson trembled when he remembered that God is just, may not the Masonic fraternity of America tremble when they profess to be the part and parcel of an organization that teaches and professes to practice the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, yet they refuse a cup of cold water to those little ones who have received the divine impress of his omnipotent hand. The glorious cloud that intervened between us and the army of our enemy has kept us from serious injury. Since John Brown first struck at Harper's Ferry one by one our rights have been recognized and year by year the bitter feeling has been softening down so that now the great majority of better thinking people are really in their minds convinced that this spirit of caste and anti-masonic action is a species of business beneath noble manhood.

In this dawning of a new century we will nail our standard to the cross, and write on it brotherly love wisdom, strength and beauty, and invite the brotherhood of the world to the recognition of the truth which our order has ever fostered. We will present a common bond of unity and ask every Freemason to consider its realities, and lay stress upon the great good that will accrue to the world by a practical adherence to the principles of the craft. We will ask all men of every race and clime, who have borne the name and who have experienced the benefits of a proper conception of a great truth and principle, to remember that unalloyed Freemasonry has never yet divorced equity, justice, truth, love, human kindness, morality and charity from the code of her laws; that we are the inveterate enemy of tyranny of job wagon, to which was attached a pair of fine horses, in which their owner took considerable pride. Yesterday afternoon he was driving through the streets rather too fast, when he was accosted by Constable McKee, to whom he made some offensive remarks, whereupon the Constable pushed him up against a post, causing his head to bleed. Bass then left, saying to McKee that he would fix himself and see him. He drove down Pioche street to his stable and began to unhitch his horses, but before finishing he got his pistol and fired a shot merely to try it. He then resumed unhitching his team, but before he had finished unhitching Kelly ran from Main street toward Pioche street, to about five feet beyond Bass' wagon. Constable McKee followed Kelly to the corner of the fence, and there remained, whereupon Bass drew a navy revolver and covered Kelly, saying "Stand back," and the officers saying "hold." Bass fired at Kelly, and McKee fired at Bass. Two shots took effect in the body of Bass. One, an inch or two above the left nipple, the other in the stomach, just under the lower rib on the left side. Deceased was a native of Indiana, and about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife, but no children.—*Pioche Record, June 27th.*

NEVER light your candle at both ends.

QUESTION OF NATIONALITY AND NATURALIZATION DECIDED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—WASHINGTON, June 28th.—The Attorney General has decided a question of nationality and naturalization submitted by the Department of State. The facts are. A. Steinkoudler, a Prussian subject by birth, immigrated to the United States in 1848, and was naturalized in St. Louis, in 1854. When he returned to Germany he took with him his son, then four years old, born in the United States. The son is now twenty years old. The question at issue arose as to the son owing military service to Germany. The Attorney General comes to the conclusion that the boy has two nationalities—one natural and the other acquired. The father returning to Germany and resuming allegiance, the son partakes of the status of the father, being a minor, and having enjoyed the protection of the German Government for the time being, he owes it military duty, the obligations being reciprocal. But when the boy becomes of age he can return to the United States as a citizen, with all rights and privileges as such, and would be elligible even to the Presidency of the United States.

SPEAKING of Colonel Smith, who has just married Miss Ida Greeley, the Evansville (Indiana) *Courier* says, quite enthusiastic: "It was Colonel Smith's misfortune to be born handsome. In all the United States there is probably not a finer specimen of real manly beauty, both in form and in features. He is of haughty demeanor, too, as handsome people are apt to be, and his daily ways are not the ways that make friends and secure favor. But those who know him best declare him to be at heart a singularly modest, unselfish and uncorrupted man. There is no doubt, at least, that he is a ripe scholar, a deep thinker, and a writer of more than common merit, and surely there must be a vein of loveliness in him or he could not have persuaded the sensible and discerning daughter of Horace Greeley to become Mrs. Nicholas Smith."

FIFTEEN hundred tourists arrived at Santa Cruz between June 1st. and 24t.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 10, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific Slope and Territories.

The Fourth of July.

The ninety-ninth anniversary of American Independence was duly celebrated in this city on Monday last, with the utmost enthusiasm, by the population at large. The procession was composed largely of military and civic associations, of which Col. John McComb was Grand Marshal. The President of the Day, George H. Rogers, Esq., the Poet, Daniel O'Connell; the Orator, Thos. Fitch, Esq., all acquitted themselves in a most masterly manner in the literary exercises at the Pavilion. At the Banquet the Governor and all the high dignitaries present made the banqueting hall echo and resound with patriotic eloquence in their responses to the many appropriate toasts and sentiments there proposed, which made the occasion one long to be remembered. It was conceded by all that the oration by Thos. Fitch, Esq., was one of the most orate, literary and patriotic productions ever delivered in San Francisco on a Fourth of July occasion, and that his closing peroration was extremely sublime. Barton Hill, Esq., in reading the Declaration of Independence, proved himself to be a master of elocution, equalling the great James E. Murdoch in conveying the correct gestures and sentiments of an author in prose or poetry. The Declaration of Independence, as read, made one think that Thomas Jefferson himself was present in the person of Mr. Hill, proclaiming the doctrines and principles contained in our great Magna Charta of national rights and liberty. Miss Fanny Marston added greatly to the literary exercises by interspersing them with some pleasing National airs. Colonel Philip A. Roach and General H. A. Cobb were also master spirits in the whole movement, and done their utmost to make the celebration the success and general satisfaction it has given. Frank Pixley, Esq., and George T. Brown, Esq., were the wittiest and most humorous gentlemen at the Banquet table, keeping the guests in hilarity by burlesque, humor and wit. Mr. Pixley forcibly reminded all that notwithstanding they were at times so diverse in political sentiment, we are a unit as American citizens. Governor Pacheco, Mayor Otis and all the distinguished guests at the Banquet, were equally alive with patriotic sentiment and remarks.

A word concerning ourselves. We were invited by General Cobb, Chairman of the Committee on Invitations, on the same equality as other members of the press, and we return thanks to that gentleman and also to the Committee on Invitation, and to Col. Philip A. Roach in particular, for so welcomly accepting us in the Second Division, which was under his command. And we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not vain enough to suppose that the compliment was especially to us as an individual colored citizen, but merely a conceded full recognition of the rights of colored citizens to have a representation according to rank or merit, whether it be by the press, law or other profession, as other citizens, without regard to race or color, i. e. if a colored man ranks as lawyer, doctor, etc., where occasion of a public nature requires, don't keep him out solely in consequence of his color. This is all that is desired by colored citizens, and forced social equality among whites, without qualifications or merit, is neither desired nor wanted. All that is really desired by them is "equality before the law," and to be treated on public occasions as other citizens. When this is fully conceded to all according to their position, rank, qualification or merit, as it is to other citizens, civil rights bills and other kindred measures will cease to be agitated in Congress or State Legislatures.

The *Chronicle*, in giving an editorial comment on us, in its issue of Tuesday last, has seemingly paid us a glowing compliment. But we would consider ourself very vain if we regarded it as applying to us particularly as an individual. Although our name is the subject, we only accept it as applying to us in a hypothetical sense, or the portrayal of an individual for a whole class or number of persons, and giving its approbation for such rights as should be conceded to every American citizen without regard to race, color, etc., where position or qualifications entitles them to it, in common with other citizens.

The *Chronicle* sets forth as follows:

"Peter Anderson is a colored man, and a very respectable citizen is Peter Anderson. He edits the PACIFIC APPEAL, which appears regularly, and has been long established. In yesterday's procession Peter had an open barouche, all to himself, and he rode from one end of our city to another. Good citizens touched their hats to Peter, and Peter bowed and smiled upon all; ladies waved their snowy kerchiefs from their balconies and looked up and smiled sweetly upon them. The crowd applauded as he passed, and gave him a good-natured welcome and a God speed, for they knew that Peter Anderson was riding in his open barouche and bowing and smiling in order to uphold the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, which provides that Peter Anderson is entitled to ride in an open barouche upon the anniversary of that declaration of immortal truths, the first and truest of which is that God created Peter Anderson the equal of any other American citizen. Peter reached the hall and sat a peer among soldiers and civilians, orators and poets, and when the Declaration of Independence was read Peter knew it was for him, when fine brass band and female voice rang out the grand anthem, Peter felt that he, too, had rights in the Sweet land of Liberty," and he painted the splendid future of our land, Peter Anderson felt in his heart that his children would live to see his race exalted, and its worthy ones are honored in the coming free America; and when the chaplain invoked the God of nations to cherish and preserve his people, Peter thought himself one of them, and that when the white crowd should be summoned to the throne of God, Peter Anderson reverently hoped that he too, might pass the pearly gates unchallenged for his color.

"When the literary exercises were over and the banquet began: when the wine flowed, and the fat things loaded the table, over which the President and the Grand Marshal presided, there, amidst the glitter of braid and button, sash and cockade, Peter Anderson had his chair, drained his glass and plied his knife and fork with the best of them. All around him, elbowing him for chicken salad and other eatables, were men from the South and North, Democrats and Republicans, men from France and Germany, England and Ireland, Spain and Italy, and from all these diverse nationalities and diverse parties and diverse religions, there was not an unkind word or an unkind look for Peter Anderson. We thought of the olden time, and not long ago, when the black face of one of his despised enslaved and cruelly wronged race would not have been endured among gentlemen of the superior race, and we said to ourselves, Brave Peter Anderson! you have achieved a triumph; you have braved the danger of insult; you have faced the prejudice of those who in former times would have jeered you; you have asserted your rights as an American citizen, and from this time forth, in San Francisco at least, your people may consider that liberty, equality and fraternity' are not meaningless words; that from this time forth you may celebrate the birthday of a nation's freedom conscious that it has brought its blessings to black as well as whites. The world moves, and Peter Anderson moves with it, a pioneer with an ax in hand, cutting his way through unjust and meaningless prejudice against the men and women of his color."

NEVER make a mountain out of a mole hill.

Colored Children in the Public Schools.

We copy the following extracts from the proceedings of the Board of Education of this city, on Tuesday evening last.

The Committee on Classification recommended a course of study for the Girls' High Normal and Boys' High Schools; that the prayer of the colored people, asking to be allowed to send their children to any public school they may select, be granted, and that the separate public schools be abolished; that teachers be allowed to use copy-books in the sixth grade, and that Miss L. T. Fowler be authorized to organize third and fourth grades in the Mission Primary School. The latter two recommendations were carried by the Board.

The recommendation by the committee to permit colored children to enter any public school excited considerable discussion.

Mr. Buffington, Chairman of the Committee, supported the report and urged its adoption.

Mr. Donovan was pleased to hear the gentleman speak over the matter. The matter was against law.

Mr. Buffington denied gushing, and referred to the higher law which should govern the matter.

Mr. Shine and Superintendent Denman both spoke against the recommendation.

Mr. Tilden stated that from the reports of the census marshals it appeared that there were about 165 colored children in the city, of whom about 60 attended school, and that there where about 4,000 white children between five and 17 years of age in this city, 2,300 of whom are attending school. He thought the recommendation should be adopted.

Mr. Clement liked coffee very well, but he thought that two bad grains would spoil a cup full.

The recommendation was then taken up and lost by the following vote: Ayes—Tilden, Spaulding, Roseknan, Buffington, Hurlbut and Davis; Noes—Clement, Shine, Bragg, Bradbury and Donovan. Absent—Hanscom.

The Committee on Census reported that the census had been completed, and presented the detailed report of the census marshal. The Committee had made the following synopsis of the report: Number of children under 5 years of age, white 22,928; colored, 96. Between 5 and 17 years of age who attended private schools during the past year, white, 6,060; colored, 34. Between 5 and 17 years of age who have not attended school during the past year, white, 8,663; colored 53; Mongolians under 17 years, 855. Mongolians between 5 and 17 years of age attending school 91. Deaf and dumb children between 5 and 21 years of age, 1. Nativity of children; Native born, native parents, 13,319; native born, one parent foreign, 6,342; native born, both parents foreign, 42,886, foreign born, 2,413; Indians, 9. The following is a statement of the cost of taking the census: Chief census Marshal, $300; Assistant Marshall, 1,172; horse hire, $30; maps and station ery, 213.50; Total, $1,515.50

Sacramento.

An attempt to ostracise colored children from the white Grammar School in Sacramento, in the Board of Education of that city, will be found below. We publish from the *Record-Union*:

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

The following resolutions were introduced by Director Montgomery at the meeting of the Board on last Saturday evening, and were, on vote, lost:

WHEREAS, the City Superintendent of Schools recommended in his last annual report that provision be made, in accordance with existing law and public sentiment as expressed at the polls, and to subserve the best interests of those immediately interested, to keep the white and colored pupils separate in the public schools in this city; therefore, in order to carry out his recommendation in this respect,

Resolved, That a primary school be established, to be designated Primary No. 11, to accomodate, under a separate teacher, all colored children belonging to or eligible for that department.

Resolved, That ungraded School No. 2, under charge of Miss Sarah M. Jones, be continued for the instruction of all colored pupils who have advanced, or may hereafter advance, beyond the Primary Department, including those who have heretofore been in in the Grammar School, or may now be entitled, under former relations, to be admitted therein.

Resolved, That a suitable room or building be provided for the accommodation of ungraded School. No. 2, or for Primary No. 11, as may be deemed best, to the end "that equal educational facilities" shall be afforded to colored as to white pupils, without disturbance or detriment to either.

Ayes—Dreman, Knox, Montgomery and Wait.

Noes—Cummings, Hart, Lindley and Tracy.

The Best Yet.

The California Immigrant Union has done great things for California. It has not only disseminated the right kind of information to every part of the United States, Canada and Europe, but it has persistently kept the advantages of our state before the intelligent people of other countries for a series of years; and has corresponded with people interested in asking about California affairs to an extent which would have cost the State Government many tons of thousands of dollars to do through a public office. It has been the means of inviding up the large untaxed ranches and of settling upon them and upon vacant government land, thousands of settlers who have become among the best citizens of our State.

But its last operation is its best. By means of its influence and office machinery it has opened up channels to the designers of our cities for building themselves independent homes in the country, where—when tired of the cares of city employment they may live like rich people, be their own employers, make a sure elegant living, and have abundant opportunities of being in receipt of a few years, of an income of a thousand dollars a month or more.

We refer our readers to the advertisement in to-day's issue of the "Central California Colony." Their pamphlets contain fuller information Twenty acres of prime trees are capable of yielding forty thousand dollars clear profit in a single year. These figures almost stagger belief, and yet they are not only moderate, but the business of fruit growing and drying for commercial purposes is one that even poor men may go into when assisted by such plans as that advertised to day. The Real Estate Associates have enabled many poor men to own homes in this State, and we are thankful to them for what they have done. The Immigrant Union are doing a still greater good for the community, and they have our best wishes for their success.

BENEFIT PICNIC.—Mr. P. A. Bell, editor of the *Elevator*, announces a picnic for his benefit, which is to come off at South San Francisco, on Monday next. We are in receipt of a complimentary ticket, which was sent to our office, for which we extend our co tem. editor thanks.

A TELEGRAM has been received in the care of Rev. I. N. Tripplet, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church, from Baltimore, Md., July 9th, announcing the death of the wife of Mr. Philip Jenkins, who arrived in this city in May last.

DEATH OF DR. W. J. O. BYANT.—Dr. Bryant, long and favorably known as the colored medical doctor of this city, died on Tuesday last, at his late residence No. 37 Auburn street. The Doctor was one of the pioneer colored men of this city, and was favorably known here from 1850 to 1854—about the latter year he removed to the interior, in the neighborhood of Campionville, Cal., where he commenced the practice of medicine, with success. He returned to this city about five years ago, and continued to successfully practice until his affliction prostrated him, and his decease followed. He was Secretary of Mossic Lodge, No. 19, F. and A. Masons, as also a member of the West India Society of this city.—Both institution will attend his funeral to morrow, with probably the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, whom have been invited.

Dr. B. leaves a wife and family who mourn his loss; and their bereavement is shared by numerous mourning friends and relatives.

QUICK at meat, quick at work.

RECKLESS youth makes rueful age.

Deaths.

BRYANT—In this city, Tuesday, July 6th, after a long and painful illness, of dropsy, Dr. Wm. J. O. Bryant, aged 51 years.

The funeral will take place at 1½ P. M., from Zion A. M. E. Church, on Stockton street, near Sacramento. Those who cannot obtain carriages at the church door, can get to the cemetery in time for the service at the grave, by intercepting the Lone Mountain cars, at the corner of Kearney and Bush streets.

The obsequies will be under the auspices of Mosaic Lodge F. and A. Masons.

PIERSON—In this city, July 6th, Isaac L. Pearson a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 44 years.

Mr. Pierson was one of the trustees of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets. He was an exemplary Christian, and highly respected by all who knew him. The funeral took place on Thursday, from the A.M.E. Church. An impressive sermon was delivered by Rev. I. N. Triplett, the Pastor, assisted by Rev. J. R. Young of the Third Baptist Church, of this city.

POINTER—In this city, suddenly, Mrs. Julia Pointer, mother of Mrs. J. T. Callender, aged — years.

The remains of this venerable lady were interred yesterday from the A. M. E. Church. The discourse was very impressively delivered by Rev. I. N. Triplett, the Pastor.

THE West Indian Benevolent Association will celebrate the 1st of August with appropriate formalities. Further particulars will be given in due time.

ELEVATOR

PICNIC!

—AT—

SOUTH San Francisco Park,

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1875

Admission - - 50 Cents.

Secure a Homestead with an Income.

RAISIN CULTURE

AND FRUIT DRYING!

The Most Profitable and Delightful Industry in California.

ONLY NINE HOURS' RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY RAIL

200 Twenty-Acre Farms, $1,000 Each.

TERMS: $250 cash, $1.50 per month for 66 months, and $1000 at the end of the term, unless the income pays it before, will buy a 20 acre Farm.

The Central California Colony,

Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows:

The whole tract, 8,000 acres, will be secured with a tight fence, and 1,000 acres of choice land will be cleared, broken and fitted as it shown upon trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 60 days, from King's River. The water is purchased with the land. Two acres of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each 20 acre farm. A nursery will be established, and additional vines, or the vines outside the 2 acres will be given, on favorable terms, to purchasers, at cost. The land is of the best for the purpose in California, and climate is especially favorable to the business of fruit drying.

Complete Maps and particulars at the

CALIFORNIA Immigrant Union Office,

No. 1 WEBB STREET,

W. H. MARTIN, General Agent

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN ON THE Public School Question will meet at the Grand Jury Room, in the City Hall on MONDAY EVENING, JULY 12, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the action of the Board of Education upon their petition.

All persons interested in the cause will please attend as matters of vital importance will be presented.

By order of the chairman

R. FLETCHER, Secretary

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

MASONIC LODGE, No. 11, F. & A. M.—The Members of this Lodge will assemble at Masonic Hall, on MONDAY (Sunday) at 12 o'clock noon, to the Masonic Hall Building, corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. WILLIAM J. O. BRYANT, late Secretary of this Lodge.

The Funeral will move at 1 P. M. from the late residence of the deceased, Auburn street, the first street above Mason, between Dupont and Stockton, and proceed to Zion A. M. E. Church Stockton street, between Green and Union, where the Funeral Services will be held.

Sister Lodges and all Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

By order of Bro. W. M.

R. W. MOOLEANY, Secretary pro tem.

NOTICE!

CALIFORNIA COCOANUT PULVERIZING COMPANY.

THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of said Company will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 12, A. D. 1875, at 8 o'clock, at the office of the Company, No. 126 Montgomery street, San Francisco, for the purpose of electing the Trustees of said Company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

ROBERT J. FLETCHER, Secretary

San Francisco, July 8th, 1875.

SACRAMENTO.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF of Sacramento County.

ADOLPH HEILBRON.

Subject to the Decision of the BALLOT-BOX.

QUINT & EDGERTON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

W. T. GARRATT,

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco.

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Work and Gearing and Gun Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,

ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,

PUNCHING MACHINES and Tantalizing Mines

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

and

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANT LY ON HAND.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 110 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 3 P.M.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

From Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

LEIDESDORFF STREET,

San Francisco, Cal., March 1, 1875.

DEAR SIR—With pleasure I inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and will for the benefit of my fellow-beings, send that by mail to any one in my possession. I have spent hundreds of dollars, and will gladly

Send the Recipe Free

Please state the letter in any one you may know who is suffering from that disease and oblige.

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

69 William St., New York.

THE FIREMAN'S

FUND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL.....$300,000 00

SURPLUS.....$87,119 62

TOTAL ASSETS.....$387,119 62

D. J. STAPLES, President

G. T. LAWTON, Vice President

CHAS. E. BOND, Secretary

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK

Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.

OFFICE,

No. 6 Post Street,

MASONIC TEMPLE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Monies received on Term and Ordinary Deposits. Dividends paid Semi Annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit and Drafts payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States, and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.

The Bank assists the patronage of all persons.

WM. H. CULVER, President.

FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.

R. P. GRAVES, Secretary.

LEONIDAS M. PRATT, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,

LADIES'

Fashionable Hair Dresser,

1400 FOLK STREET,

Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wearing Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Shampooing and Curling.

Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1860.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of machinery of the latest improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any required size or kind. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

HAT ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY

HEAD-QUARTERS

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with tepid water or soap, and then dry well; then use as usual any kinds of wickerwork, moss or dressers and apply; none now, returns anything that is lost, clothes or rags away, and cures dandruff or dry scalp. They will also give love and look to all who wear it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco; Wilford W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,

SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,

By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.

WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before K. V. JONES, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

W. F. HARRISON, - - Manager.

Eastern Travelers will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSGROVE,

Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

234 PACIFIC STREET,

Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

Cured OIL of the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has opened a

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., in the latest and most fashionable style. Ladies Hair Combings made into Switches and Curls. Ladies Hair Dressing done at short notice and in the best manner. My work will not fail to give entire satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL.

West Hartley Coal, Scotch, Cannel coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Red Ash and White Ash Pennsylvania Coal, Blacksmith Coal, Cumberland Coal, Charcoal, Etc.

No. 410 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Dupont and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Rooms 620 Clay Street,

entrance 623 Merchant Street,

San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods.

214 & 216 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, January 1st, 1874.

$65,609,837.67

Receipts for the Year 1873,

$21,662,002.26

Paid Policy-Holders, for Dividends and Surrender Values during the Year,

$13,474,044.34

It is the Largest, Cheapest, Safest and Best Company in the World!

All of the approved styles of Policies issued, payable annually, semi-annually or quarterly, and in cash or currency, at the option of the assured, on application to

A. B. FORBES,

General Agent,

204 *Montgomery St., San Francisco.*

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,

Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

675 TENTH STREET,

OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL A. RUTHERFORD and THE DOCTOR HIMself, can be consulted at their rooms, No. 923 Kearny street, this week. They can be found at No. 923 Kearny street, this week. They can be consulted on all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and epidemics, cures, returns anything that is lost, clothes or rags away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who wish it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.

The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco; Wilford W. Montague, residence San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.

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SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,

By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact.

WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before K. V. JONES, Notary, October, 28, 1874.

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MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

W. F. HARRISON, - - Manager.

Eastern Travelers will find this a first class Hotel.

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Dealer in

Crockery, Glassware

Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.

Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil, Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL.

West Hartley Coal, Scotch, Cannel coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Red Ash and White Ash Pennsylvania Coal, Blacksmith Coal, Cumberland Coal, Charcoal, Etc.

No. 410 PACIFIC STREET,

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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Rooms 620 Clay Street,

entrance 623 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.



LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS well as BEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call.

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 300 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. O. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

SUCCESSOR TO

HUMAN HAIR

804 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next Door above Dall'ish, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL.

FRONT LETTERS, PARTINGS, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.

All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the different political campaigns, History and Platforms, Battles of Grant's Administration, The Issues of the Democratic Party, Scientific Discoveries, Inventions, Industry of the Nation, Agriculture, Mechanics, Manufactures, Commerce, Finance, Religious Progress, Biography of all the Presidents, Statesmen, Generals, Etc., Etc. Everybody wants it. Agents make money every day. Terms free. Outfit 50 cents. Delays are dangerous. Address, for full particulars and extraordinary offer, J. C. McCURDY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

MRS. M. J. MONTON,

FRENCH LAUNDRY,

No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,

San Francisco.

Above Starbird.

Gentlemen's Shirts neatly washed and ironed 15 cents; collars and cuffs per pair, 5 cents. Family washing done at reasonable rates.

☞ Particular attention paid to Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen, and to all kinds of Lace, Curtains, Flannels, etc., etc.

SACRAMENTO:

Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,

Proprietress.

STOCKTON.

BURNHAM'S ABIELENE!

Extract of Fir Balsam,

Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. Sufferers should be relieved in 24 hours. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Affections, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sick Headache, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Bruises, Sprains, &c. THIS IT DOES! Some genuine without the Trade and Trade Mark. 25 cts. and $1 per bottle.

WM. M. HICKMAN,

DRUGGIST, STOCKTON

Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE.

No. 418 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

Single Bed to Let, Double or Single, 25 and 50 cents per night.

Open to Male from 5 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. and 5 to 10 o'clock P.M.

Address Mrs. and Mrs. M. A. JACKSON.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

CONTINENTAL Oyster House,

Continental Hotel Building,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SEEGERS, Proprietor.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

Successors to

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

41 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. sep15

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. sep15

THAD. FLANAGAN. ROBERT J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth,

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

N. CRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

661 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Cases Rosewood and Metallic Tomb and Grave Furnished to order.

State Agent for Bowman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. sep18

CRAIG & SON,

122 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

GUNS,

AND BIT,

WHIP,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ENTERPRISE RESTAURANT,

615 JACKSON STREET,

MONS. PIERRE SIMEON,

(THE FAMOUS)

Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,

FORMERLY OF THE

HOTEL DE LA FRATE NITE,

KEARNY STREET

Has taken this Favorite Restaurant, where he will be pleased as usual to supply his customers with the finest French Table, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.

Meals furnished at all hours.

Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.

Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, and connecting close connections to Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Passenger Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Express for Sacramento, and connecting at Benicia with Express for Martinez.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reading and Portland, Or. Cal'fax, Sonora, Colfax and Omaha. Connects at Niles with Express arriving at San Jose at 11.30 P.M.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Passenger Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sonoma, and at Napa with Stages for Saratoga Springs.

(Arrives 6.00 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia and Martinez with the San Joaquin River.

(Arrives 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) for Martinez only, connecting with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Lemoore and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M.

(Arrives 12.05 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Clay street Wharf, Sacramento, connecting at Sacramento with Express Train for the Overland. Also Express Train for Knight's Landing, Marysville & Oroville. Leaving Sacramento at 8:00 A.M., Daily.

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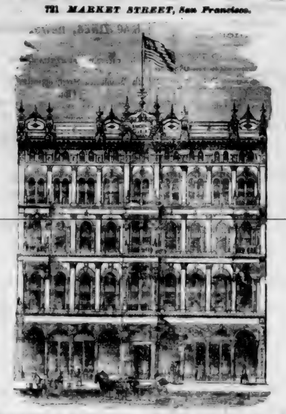
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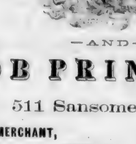
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In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

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The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertain ing to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic State.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 17, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Stand to Your Arms.

The present distracted condition of political parties, especially in this city, at the present time, is enough to bewilder the most intelligent politician of the day. This gubernatorial triangular fight is getting desperate, with the usual political criminations and recriminations. But it is the duty of every Republican to stand by Mr. Phelps and the ticket, for a great many more reasons than we can explain at this time. One of the many reasons are: that every Republican who bolts the Republican ticket assists the Democracy in capturing the State; and another reason is: no sensible or consistent Republican should afford to leave his party to try an experiment with the Independent party and risk defeat. If it should be defeated, all such Republicans who want with it will be left out in the cold as pitiless Independents of our State. Wherein every Republican, even if defeated with his party in the ensuing State election, remains in good standing with all the Republican organizations of the thirty-seven States, headed by the present Republican National Administration. In this view of the case, no Republican should afford to abandon the party at this political crisis. While we have no reluctant argument to make against Mr. Blwell and the Independent party, yet the colored citizens in particular and regard them as giving an ideal comfort to a life-long enemy, namely, the Democracy—to the progress of the colored race.

With no proper schools for colored children as yet in this Metropolitan city, the colored citizens must make all other issues in this canvass secondary, and support the party which inaugurated their elevation and stand by them until their work is completed. Let it be remembered that a combination of Dolly Vardens, with a very few exceptions, and the Democrats, in the last Legislature, defeated the bill allowing colored children to attend the public schools. Hence neither of these parties can expect colored voters in the present canvass to be in their political interest or advancement.

The Three Funerals.

Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday three funerals were largely attended by the colored population, some of which were interspersed with many white persons in carriages and other vehicles. The funeral of Mrs. Julia Pointer, mother of Mrs. J. C. Callender, took place on Saturday last. That of the late Dr. W. O. C. Bryant on Sunday, under the auspices of Mosaic Lodge No. 4 F. and A. Masons, attended by the West India Society, of which the deceased was also a member, and the Young Mens' Union Beneficial Society, which were invited to attend. On Monday last, the funeral of Mr. Wm Pointer, the father of Mr. J. P. Callender, took place from the same church in which her mother had the sad funeral rites performed on the preceding Saturday. It was a mournful sight to view the sobbing relatives. Quite a concourse of people assembled in the A. M. E. Church on the sad occasion—Rev. I. N. Tripplet officiated on each occasion.

The Scottish Vocalist.

Mr. Kennedy, the Scottish Vocalist, is to reappear after an absence of six years in his narvailed Scottish ballads and songs. Those pleasing entertainments are to commence on Monday evening next, July 19th, in Pacific Hall, and will continue with varied programme throughout the week. Tickets may be had at Gray's music store, Kearny street.

Republican Mass Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic number of Republicans assembled on Wednesday night last to hear some of the distinguished Republican speakers on the political situation. At 8 o'clock Alex. G. Abell, Esq., called the assemblage to order, and Ira P. Rankin, Esq., was President of the meeting. Mr. Rankin's speech was neat and appropriate, and gave a true outline of the situation between the Republican party and the Independent party, and of the great necessity and duty of all true Republicans to stand by the party. After the nomination of a number of Vice Presidents, the meeting was eloquently addressed by Hon. J. W. Dwinelle. Gen. G. W. McLane, of Virginia followed, in a telling speech. Judge E. D. Sawyer came next, and addressed the audience at length, and made an able and argumentative speech, proving satisfactorily to his hearers that the success of the Republican party would be a benefit to all. After Judge S. had retired, Gov. Solomon, of Washington Territory, was introduced. His remarks were pithy and pointed.—Mr. H. Guy McClellan being called upon, come forward, but owing to the lateness of the hour, his remarks were necessarily brief. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the ticket.

Wendel Phillips on the Cleveland Platform.

Writing to the Indianopolis *Sun* on the 25th ultimo, Wendell Phillips thus expresses his opinion of the Ohio platform:

BOSTON, June 18, 1875.

Dear Sir: The first clause of the Cleveland platform, adopted last March has my cordial approval. No words can ever express the importance of the financial plan it presents. I am sure that it will soon end hard times. I am sure that it will soon be adopted by the nation and that it will revolutionize the relations of capital and labor. It will put capital beyond all danger of interference with its rights, and will immeasurably improve the prospects of the workingmen. No single measure of change will do as much as this can for the happiness, virtue and progress of the race, and, in my judgment, everything tends towards such a system of finance and towards its adoption. No teachers are so sharp and success-ful as bankruptcy and the sheriff. Even here in Boston, the very Gibraltar of Bullionism, I can see signs that the ranks are beginning to break, and some few representative men are binding their thoughts and steps to our side. But there is no use in my giving you this expression of my opinion. I have publicly advocated a third term for Grant, unless some one can be found as sure as he is to rally the whole North, and as true as he has been to claim from the South all the fruits of our victory. He has not by any means done his duty when he claimed or consented to the rejection of the school clause of the Civil Rights bill.

He made that indispensable measure almost useless and baiked the hopes of the nation. Still I know no one more to be trusted than he. He has every chance to be elected. But your party republicans him because he is joined to the bullionists and stock mongers. I lament this as much as you can; still a nation never can attend to but one issue at a time. All history proves this. So to-day belongs to the great struggle for equality before the law. The South hates this and means to defeat it. The North has hidden this grand rule in its heart of hearts. This provoked and justified the war. The battle over it is not ended. For this struggle the nation is ripe—ripened by forty years of discussion and five of war. Much as I value your great financial measures, I must in the next Presidential canvass measure my candidate by another standard—that of loyalty to impartial liberty. Show me a man true to this and also to financial reform, and with a fair chance of success, and I am his earnest, devoted and single hearted supporter, every where and at all times.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THEATRICAL.—Daly's famous 5th Avenue Theatrical Company, which have met with merited success in our city, have changed quarters. The company are now at Maguire's Opera House, having vacated Platt's Hall.

A Mercenary Clergyman.

The Rev. W. H. Hillery, pastor of Zion Church on Stockton street, is bitterly condemned by the colored people of the city for exacting $1 from Mrs. Bryant for preaching her deceased husband's funeral sermon. Dr. Bryant was Hillery's physician and a brother Mason, and the conduct of the reverend gentlemen is unfavorably criticised.

The above paragraph we clipped from the *Chronicle* of Thursday last, and, as Rev. Mr. Hillery has no organ at immediate command to explain, we deem it a duty to give the real facts in the case, in order that all can judge of the reputed act of the reverend gentleman from a correct stand-point. Rev. Mr. Hillery was requested to conduct the funeral services of the deceased in the Zion A. M. E. Church, in which he is pastor, on Thursday July 8th. On the same day or the day after, he made an appointment to hold a Quarterly Meeting in San Jose. The members of the West India Society requested that the funeral should take place on Sunday the 11th inst. The members of Mosaic Lodge reluctantly consented to the postponement. Rev. Mr. Hillery informed the widow that if he had to return to San Jose and then come back again, that it would cost him four dollars (two dollars each way). The widowed lady, without hesitation, advanced the money. Her friends took exceptions and made the alarm among the people generally, and they have got divided in their opinions about the propriety or indiscretion of the reverend gentleman asking or accepting anything directly in the shape of remuneration at that time from the widow. What he given more fan to the flame. Zion Church has just got over one of its lawsuits. Rev. Mr. Hillery and his party are the 1st at present in the case having been appealed to the supreme Court. The suits, taking advantage of his shortcoming in this recent circumstance, have been busy in making this act of the pastor's generally known. And as Rev. Hillery is absent from the city, and at San Jose, we deem it a duty to state that he did not, as charged in the above paragraph, "exact the four dollars for preaching the funeral sermon," but for payment of his railroad fare. Be it right or wrong, we merely set forth the facts in the case as they really exist. These being the facts in the case people can draw their own conclusions.—ED.

Correspondence

PORTLAND, Or., July 8, 1875.

Mr. Peter Anderson:

I thought I would drop you a few lines of enquiry as to the political statuts of the colored men in California, so far as you have formed an idea. Are they going to stand firm in the Republican party, or do they propose to desert the well known principles of the Republican party, and by creating a gap let the enemy under the cry of reform (i. e. Dolly Vardenism) defeat the only friends we ever had politically? I think I can observe you smile while looking over these lines, and I deduce from it a satisfactory conclusion that the Boys are all right. I inform them, plainly, that the colored Republicans of Oregon look to them to give a cordial and hearty support to the nominee of the Republican party. Mr. Phelps, if elected them to turn out to the last man, and should defeat overtake them, they at least will have the satisfaction of knowing that they fought to maintain the eternal principles of right and justice. Here, in the City of Portland, we have had an exciting Quarter election, the fight centering on the Mayoralty. The Republicans had to contend with that formidable power, capital, and other lesser influences, but by the utmost exertions and the co-operation of Dolly Varden "Hank" Jones, who stood and worked all day like a trojan, for the Republican party, we elected our man by a majority of six.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain *semper idem*,

G. F. RILEY.

In answer to our Oregon correspondent, we must state that we yet remain loyal to the Republican party and advocate its principles—which, of course, are not men. We consider that it would be a poor excuse for us to abandon the party for the solo reason that some "shrewd and scheming men" are said to belong to it, and seek to get monopoly schemes both in the National and State governments passed. These subterfuge excuses by party leaders, in our opinion, is merely to delude the masses from the Republican party, in order to get power to do the very same thing, by legislation, that the Republican party propose to do. The colored voters, in this State, are alive to this, and will stand firm on election day to Republican principles. We are pleased to learn that our old political antagonist, "Hank" Jones—who had, however, Democratic proclivities when he lived in this city.—He is well and favorably known here as the body servant of ex-Gov. Haight, and we are pleased to learn that he has given a helping hand for success of the Republican ticket in Portland, Oregon.—ED. APPEAL.]

The Golden Dawn

The July number of this Journal comes to us this week abounding in well-written articles, and other miscellaneous subject relating to the elevation of women. Dora Darmore is publisher and proprietor, and Jennie S. Clark, Business Manager. Published monthly. Office, 532 Clay street. The editress sets forth her creed as follows:

I believe first, that the mental, moral and physical development of the race demands that women should have equal educational opportunities with men.

I believe women should be admitted into more extensive fields of labor, skilled and common, and that they should be paid equality with men, for labor equally well performed.

I believe in women's Social Political, Religious, Moral, Industrial and Intellectual Freedom and entire equality with the brother in these and all other respects, and I hate superstition, idleness and oppression of every kind in women, as I hate sin.

P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker, No. 825 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

Deaths.

POINTER—In this city, July 11th, William Pointer, brother of Mr. Nathan Pointer of Victoria, Vancouver Island. Deceased was 60 years of age and a native of Milford, Delaware.

THE GRAND MASQUE BALL OF THE SEASON will take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion

WEST INDIAN

Benevolent Association

GIVE A

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO PARK,

Corner of Railroad and Fifth Avenues,

On Monday, August 2d, 1875.

Words are inadequate facts to describe this most beautiful spot of ground, which, in truth, is well laid out for the gratification of Nature's Gods; the superb natural scenery, the ever changing panorama of the sea coast, the bay, the ocean, the beautifully laid out gardens, the forest, sparkling rivulets, &c all tend to the promotion of happiness and the elevation of mankind. What, then, would we? Why! to be satisfied!

THE ORATION will be delivered at one o'clock P.M., promptly, by

WM. P. POWELL, Esq.

In the evening a **Grand Soiree Dansante** will be given at the **Hall of Tac Young Men's Union Beneficial Society**, Pacific street, near Dupont.

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JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with pure Castile soap, or shampoo, then dry, not to heat the head or hair. Be particular to have the hair perfectly dry. No. 1 with a leather cap, then dry as before, allowing it to dry. No. 2 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 3 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 4 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 5 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 6 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 7 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 8 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 9 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 10 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 11 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 12 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 13 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 14 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 15 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 16 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. No. 17 with a fine comb, repeating as directed. 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CARD.

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Most respectfully,

ADOLPH HEILBRON.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

Cor. Clay and Montgomery

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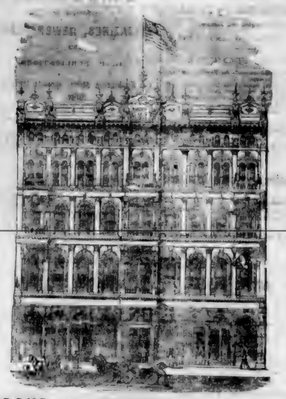
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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of
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that can be imported.
We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monogram Circle, Reunion, and Initials, in the most exquisite style, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and vicinity.
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BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC
In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are DIRECTED TO GIVE satisfaction.

SUBSCRIBE
—TO THE—
PACIFIC
APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is it's Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to the Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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STOP THAT COUGHING

Some of you—a'n't, and we ask you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE needed, by the name we mean, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try remedy after the many experiments you have made of the many compounds hinted on the public as a certain cure, but

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is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the relieving of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS,

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that never thoroughly and COMPLETELY fails, and we assure you

CONSUMPTION SUPPRESSED is pleasant to the taste, perfectly healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and therefore perfectly safe and reliable under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the medicinal virtues of the Ginger root, is the most popular domestic remedy for all diseases of the stomach, bowels and kidneys.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by excessive labor, by fevers, by impurity of the system, or by any other cause that can be produced by wine or brandy, but is free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of the latter spirits of any kind.

It is also an unrivaled remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany this period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or on shipboard, and to persons who are subject to sea sickness, it is also valuable as an external application for wounds, bruises, sprains, etc.

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Flavoring Extracts!

are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts from the Fruits they represent. They are offered to the trade on superior terms, and in a bottle bearing THEIR ACTUAL NAME, and not under the name of Extracts,

Comparing quality and contents, none others are to be compared with them.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been found in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By introducing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in strength and delicacy of flavor to any other, but a much greater quantity, and consequently a much better article, than can be obtained from any of the other flavoring extracts now in use.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you secure PERFECT HEALTH AND BEAUTY, health and vigor during the sickly season? Inhale the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Fever, Fever or Ague, have a trial, that the food is good enough for a moderate quantity of it to maintain the physical and mental powers.

CURE

By using according to directions

MASON & POLLARD'S

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These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a specific for either intermittent or chronical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, and regulations is impossible where they are used. They are entirely free from daily labor. By many has organization they are both and suitable to the times. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and a

FAMILY MEDICINE

WILL CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases combined to a sedentary climate. For five pounds, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, can never succeed from any medicine such benefit, as it has from

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PULMONRY SYRUP

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416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XI.—NO. 49. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875. WHOLE NO. 567

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 24, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Mass Meeting

The Republican mass meeting which occurred at Union Hall on Thursday evening last, was the most crowded and enthusiastic that has been held in this city during the campaign. It was really a gathering of the solid men of the Republican party. All seemed to be aroused and impressed concerning the vehement and personal attacks which have been made from the stump and press of the Independents, from time to time, since the inauguration of the present campaign against Messrs. Sargent and Gorham.

It remained for those champions of the Republican party to either refute the damaging charges which had been made against them by the leading candidates, speakers and press of the Independent party, and redeem themselves at the Union Hall meeting or die politically there and then. It was really the Republican party arraigning their own leaders to answer these charges. And the future fate of the Republican party at least in the present campaign rested upon that pivot. Sargent opened his battery and made quick work of the enemy (Bidwell), by the Mexican seeds of the Chico grant, whilst Gorham took the other General by surprise and literally annihilated him in refutation of the aspersions which were made against him, and exposing the fallacious attitude assumed by the Independent party, which seeks only so defeat in creating the division which separated the Republican party. He then arraigned the Democratic party for its bad record in leaving its own organization, but a short time ago, to nationalize itself under the name and leadership of Liberal Republicans and Greeley, and now returns back after a few successes in the South by intimidating the blacks to the old States Rights Southern States chivalry Democracy.

The Progress of the Canvass

The progress of the canvass is nearly at its culminating point. The campaign speakers of the respective parties are going from location to location to convince the masses, as to the claims for support of their favorite parties. The stump speakers of each party are at times grand and eloquent in oratory—but the most effective in logical reasoning on the issues of the day have thus far been the Republican speakers—Phelps, Cavis, Sargent, Gorham and Page. Some of the above named have been in Congress and are excellent speakers, and have more force with the masses than those on the opposition tickets.

It is only the issues that the masses will divide upon, and none can gainsay the superiority of the Republican nominees.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Jas. L. Crittenden, Esq., a staunch and true Republican, who is a candidate for the office of Fourth District Judge. Mr. Crittenden is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the supreme courts of the States of California, New York and Nevada. He has practiced law for ten years—five years in New York City and five years in San Francisco.

GRAND BALL.—In commemoration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Independence of Peru, on the 28th of July, 1875, at Horticultural Hall, Stockton street, between Sutter and Post, commencing at 8 o'clock. W. H. Green, Manager.

Editorial Convention

We have recently received a very interesting document in reference to the calling of an editorial convention. The following circular, which comprises the said document willfully explain to our leading men the subject matter to be considered, and the object sought to be accomplished:

CINCINNATI, July 10, 1875.

Mr. Peter Anderson:

You are doubtless aware of the fact, that a Convention of gentlemen, engaged in the publication of newspapers especially devoted to the interests of colored people, was called to meet in this city, on the 2d of August next.

At the suggestion of prominent gentlemen, the basis of the proposed meeting was enlarged to include a number of colored citizens in the country, who are identified with the religious, educational, industrial, social and political movements of our people.

The points to be considered, are briefly: Can we, by separate action as a people, aid the Republican party to regain its ascendancy in the councils of the Nation, and to place in the Presidential chair, a man upon whom the friends of union and liberty can rely? If so, how? If not, why? Can we, by separate action as a people, materially advance the religious, educational, industrial, social and political condition of our people? If so, how? If not, why? Can we, in any manner, place the newspapers published by colored men upon a paying business? If so, how? If not, why?

It is proposed to have two days of private conference, the purpose being to obtain that freedom of thought and utterance, which a more public session would prevent.

On Wednesday, August 4th, at 10 o'clock, will commence the public session of the Convention.

Our hope is that a policy may be agreed upon, which, being presented to our people in all parts of the land, by the leading men of each section, that unity of action, which we so much need, may be attained.

If you approve of this meeting, you are respectfully invited to attend it, or if you cannot be present, send a communication relating to the subject named, or any other theme, which, in your opinion, has an important bearing upon the interests of this people.

Address communications to Peter H. Clark, No. 18, Barr St., Cincinnati, O.

Signed:

P. H. B. Pinchback, Henry Corbin—*for Louisiana.*

Henry Scroggins, Jordan C. Jackson—*for American Citizen.*

Peter Anderson—*for Pacific Appeal.*

P. A. Bell—*for Elevator.*

T. T.

[In answer to the above, we can only state that the Hon. P. S. B. Pinchback is to act as our proxy in the Convention, and concerning some of the points to be considered we have written an opinion in a communication which we have sent to our proxy to present to the Convention when it meets.—ED. APPEAL.]

Correspondence

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 11, '75.

Mr. Editor:

You will please find enclosed a short notice of the death of Mr. Nelson Walker, which you will please publish in your paper. He has several friends and acquaintances in California.

I had expected until very recently to visit San Francisco, while the reduced railroad excursion rates would carry me there and return so cheap, but being attacked with sickness I have abandoned the idea, and will get no further than Denver, Colorado. I shall start as soon as I get through reading proof sheets of our Grand Lodge Minutes, which are now in the printers' hands, and will be issued from the press by the 20th of this month, at which time I shall send you copies. I will write to you again from Colorado or Kansas. Yours, fraternally,

ABRAM SMITH,
Grand Sec'y.

[The following is the notice of the death of which we are informed by our correspondent.—ED.]

DIED.—In Nashville, Tennessee, on Wednesday, July 7th, 1875, Nelson Walker, a highly esteemed citizen, in the 51st year of his age. Mr. Walker was one of the few progressive, outspoken colored men of Tennessee, that would contend for the rights of himself and race in both law and equity. In politics he was a staunch Republican. He was a friend to education; he was in for everything that pertained to the elevation of his race. A daughter of his recently graduated at Fisk's University, who was the first female (colored) graduate in the State. He was a Freemason at the time of his death of many years standing. At the time of his death he was Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of the State of Tennessee. He was known throughout the country as a high-toned public spirited gentleman.

T. T.

OMAHA, July 14, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Will you consent to the use of your name in the call for a National Convention of the thinking colored men of the country to be held in Chicago, Oct 26th, 1875. Object: The material interest as well as the political interest of the colored people is to be considered.

Yours fraternally,

E. B. WILLIAMS.

[If you think there is anything in a name that might help to advance the object which you and others of your co-laborers at Omaha and other places wish to accomplish, you can welcomely use our name in behalf of your efforts. But the query arises with us: Can a National Convention of colored citizens be successfully assembled in the limited time you specify is your suggestions? If you and other leading colored men in the respective States think so, we will not discourage the movement, and whenever you and they agree and decide upon the expediency of making the call, we will through the PACIFIC APPEAL give it co operation and support.—ED.]

Ohio Democracy and Civil Rights.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention of Ohio proclaims the following proposition of political faith and action, viz:

The protection of the government to all citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

This language means that colored citizens should be protected by the Government in the exercise of the same rights, and in the same means as white citizens. They should be protected in hotels, cars, steamboats, schools, cemeteries, places of amusement, and every other place in the exercise of the same rights which the law guarantees to white citizens. They should have the same right to testify, to sit upon juries, to hold office, to plead at the bar, as white citizens. If such protection is denied by the States, it should be given by the General Government. For the protection is insisted upon. The proposition embraces everything contained in the Civil Rights Bill, except its penalties, and much more.

If the Convention intended less than this, it intended to deceive.

☞ P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker, No. 835 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

Some fine specimens are asking nominations from the Democracy for the Board of Supervisors and the Legislature. The State ticket is likely to be weighted heavily by the municipal ticket here. All of which is good for Phelps.—*Alta.*

MILLIKIN BROS.
Importers and Jobbers of
GROCERIES, TEAS,
China Goods,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
Nos. 60 and 62 K Street.
Corner of Third, SACRAMENTO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF GOTTEN S. WILLIAMS, sometimes called "GOTHAM DUKE," who went from Tennessee to California over twenty years ago. Address his Sister, MRS. HENRY GORDON, No. 42 Spruce S reet, Nashville, Tenn.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

T HIS GRAND MAMMOTH PICNIC OF THE SEASON will be given by the Members of the
WEST INDIAN
Benevolent Association
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO PARK,
Corner of Railroad and First Avenue,
On Monday, August 2d 1875.

Words are inadequate fully to describe the most beautiful of reservations, which, in itself, is one loud cause for the glorification of Nature's God, the spacious portions, the magnificent thoroughfares belonging to the exquisitely embossed lake, the meandering of the streams, the hoary mossy embraced shade by nor at the will of the powers of pleasure, the beautifully laid out walks and flowers, shrubberies, &c. All tend to the promotion of happiness and the elevation of mankind, without which, this world would be of no account.

THE ORATION will be delivered at the hour which P.M. previously, by
WM. P. POWELL, Esq.,
of the Evening Grand Scirea Dramatic Company, at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Benefical Society, Pacific street, near the world renowned HANOVERIAN BRASS AND STRING BAND of sixteen first class pieces, has been engaged. Chicago, Oct 26th, 1875. Object: The material interest as well as the political interest of the colored people is to be considered.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.
To Park and Hall.....75 Cents
To Park alone.....50 Cents
To Hall alone.....50 Cents

Refreshments served at the Park at City prices.

N.B. The strictest order and decorum will be observed, and everything as far as possible, to secure the happiness of the Association's fair sake. Surround the Union Hall with the presence of the ladies.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

At the request of numerous friends, and upon the assurances of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully,
JAS. L. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO

We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES L. CRITTENDEN, Esq., fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.

Should Mr. Crittenden be elected, we believe he will prove an able, industrious, upright and impartial Judge.

With all respect,

Your obedient servants,

Dalas Lake,	J. W. Carey,
Wm. H. Sharp,	F. C. M. De Bruin,
W. H. Patterson,	Clark Churchill,
Moses G. Cobb,	Joseph M. Kinley,
J. J. Williams,	C. F. Robinson,
E. D. Sawyer,	Paul Neumann,
Nathaniel Holland,	John F. Sachs,
Henry F. Irving,	M. Bergin,
M. A. Wheaton,	E. Bartlett,
E. J. Moore,	Thos. V. O'Brien,
D. W. Coghlan,	E. H. Heal,
D. W. Donghitt,	J. Meredith,
J. M. Gitchell,	W. H. Allen,
T. K. Wilson,	Walter G. Holmes,
T. J. Gallagher,	O. L. Mayre, jr.,
H. F. Crane,	D. LeBreton,
John F. Finn,	F. H. Wakeman,
Daniel Rogers,	E. F. McCarthy,
Wm. Craig,	Chas. Page,
A. P. Van Duzer,	J. P. Phelan,
H. C. Newhall,	John O. Hall,
C. E. Greathouse,	J. W. Roper,
W. H. Tompkins,	Geo. D. Cobb,
Lloyd Baldwin,	Thos. H. Hammons,
J. W. Brumagim,	Francis Johnson,
Geo. Hudson,	S. F. Townsend,
	Seth Robinson.

Republican Meetings.
HON. C. B. DENIO
Will address the people on the issues of the day at

Weaverville	Monday, July 26th
Shasta	Tuesday, July 27th
Chico	Wednesday, July 28th
Bing's Station	Thursday, July 29th
Oroville	Friday, July 30th
La Porte	Saturday, July 31st
Quincy	Monday, August 2d
Gibsonville	Tuesday, August 3d
Downieville	Wednesday, August 4th
Sierraville	Friday, August 6th

Chairman of County Committees will please take notice, and make all necessary arrangements for the reception of the speaker. By order,
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary R. S. C. C.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Masonic Savings & Loan Bank
No. 6 POST STREET,
MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held July 19th, a Dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-tenth (9½) per cent. per annum on Term deposits, and seven and one half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary deposits, for the semi-annual term ending July 31st, 1875, payable on and after July 31st, 1875. See of Rules—Clause.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 9 to 11 A.M., and 2 till 5 P.M.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
—25 kinds of—
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Managers.
P. O. VON DER LIETH.

REPUBLICAN
STATE TICKET.
For Governor,
TIMOTHY GUY PHELPS,
OF SAN MATEO.
For Lieutenant Governor
JOSEPH M. CAVIS,
OF SAN JOAQUIN.
For Secretary of State,
EDWARD HALLET,
OF BUTTE.
For Controller,
JAMES J. GREEN,
OF MARIN.
For Surveyor-General,
ROBERT GARDNER
OF HUMBOLDT.
For State Treasurer,
WM. BECKMAN,
OF SACRAMENTO.
For Attorney-General,
E. D. SAWYER,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GRANT I. TAGGART,
OF SHASTA.
For Sup't of Public Instruction,
EZRA S. CARR,
OF ALAMEDA.

Republican Meetings.
HON. T. C. PHELPS
Will address the people on the issues of the day as follows:

Vallejo	Saturday, July 24th
Fairfield	Monday, July 26th
Suisun	Tuesday, July 27th
Martinez	Wednesday, July 28th
Napa	Thursday, July 29th
Livermore	Friday, July 30th
Stockton	Saturday, July 31st
Sonora	Monday, August 2d
Mokelumne Hill	Tuesday, August 3d
Rattle Creek	Wednesday, August 4th
Ione	Thursday, August 5th
Placerville	Friday, August 6th
Auburn	Saturday, August 7th
Colfax	Monday, August 9th
Grass Valley	Tuesday, August 10th
Novada	Wednesday, August 11th
San Jose	Monday, August 16th
Gilroy	Tuesday, August 17th
Hollister	Wednesday, August 18th
Salinas	Thursday, August 19th
Watsonville	Friday, August 20th
Santa Cruz	Saturday, August 21st

Chairman of County Committees will please take notice and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Speaker. By Order
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings.
HON. J. M. CAVIS
Will address the people on the issues of the day, as follows:

San Jose	Saturday, July 24th
Santa Cruz	Monday, July 26th
Gilroy	Tuesday, July 27th
Auburn	Thursday, July 29th
Sacramento	Saturday, July 31st

Chairman of County Committees will please take notice and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Speaker. By order,
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings.
HON. J. M. COCHLAN
Will address the people on the issues of the day as follows:

Pescadero	Monday, July 26th
Half Moon Bay	Tuesday, July 27th
Redwood City	Wednesday, July 28th
Mayfield	Thursday, July 29th

Chairman of County Committees will please take notice and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Speaker. By order.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings.
HON. H. F. PAGE
AND
HON. C. C. BLANCHARD
Will address the people on the issues of the day as follows:

Sacramento	Saturday, July 24th
Rocklin	Monday, July 26th
Colfax	Tuesday, July 27th
Folsom	Wednesday, July 28th

The Hon. Henry Larkin, Democratic nominee for Congress of the Second District, is respectfully invited to a joint discussion of the political issues of the day with Mr. Page at any or all of the above places.

Chairmen of County Committees will please take notice, and make necessary arrangements for the reception of the Speakers. By order.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, R. S. C. C.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetable and exotic extracts, and is a positive remedy for curing Deep seated Colds and Consumption. It will cure all and every case entrusted, and will give ease in 12 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.

SACRAMENTO.
INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR
Sheriff of Sacramento County.
ADOLPH HEILBRON.
Subject to the Decision of the BALLOT-BOX.

CARD.

Believing it to be the right of every eligible citizen to aspire to any public office within the gift of his fellow-citizens, and being entrusted by philipse to the Democratic party, and I am from all alliance with any faction of that party, announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sacramento County, subject to the decision of the qualified voters of this county, at the approaching election; claiming the exercise of an undoubted right of citizenship, I beg leave to respectfully represent to the voters of Sacramento county that I am a native born citizen of the United States, and have resided in this county as my representative by my County Gazette, for the last ten years, and for many years have been a taxpayer of Sacramento county that all my property interests are within the limits of this county. I pledge myself to the people of this county, that I may qualify should the necessity and confidence be reposed in me by the people, I will discharge the duties of the office to which I aspire. In the event of my failure to receive all of native I pledge myself to support cordially, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity to the public interests, and the guarantee of the honorable fulfillment of this promise, I refer to a multitude of your fellow citizens in this county, and an unassailable record of good citizenship.

I am a candidate for no other office, and in no possible contingency for any thereafter; I am actuated by no personal motive in this matter, and in bespeaking your unbiased support, I am only actuated by the belief that my candidacy shall plot a success, and that I shall be able to discharge the duties of the office as public trust; the endorsement of the respectable Democratic parties, but believe myself the servant of nothing any public trust may accord me by the people, and that I am the servant of the people, whom the latter source, and by my claim to public favor, I am willing to abide the decision of the people fairly submit the support of all respectable.

Respectfully,
ADOLPH HEILBRON.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
W. Corse Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. QUINT, No. 1309 Mason St.
HENRY EDGERTON, No. 106 Post St.

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Brass and Bell Foundry,
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San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells of every description. Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber Metal Work for Steam Fire Engines, Valves for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Engine Gauging, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

Secure a Homestead with an Income.
RAISIN CULTURE
AND FRUIT DRYING!
The Most Profitable and Delightful Industry in California.
ONLY NINE HOURS' RIDE
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY RAIL
200 Twenty-Acre Farms,
$1,000 Each.
TERMS: $100 cash; $12.50 per month for the next months; and $150 at the end of the time, when the income pays for itself, will buy a 20-acre Farm in
The Central California Colony,
Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows:
The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be enclosed with a substantial fence. Twenty miles of roads will be laid out within it and lined with those shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought in the land within 60 days, from King's River. The water is purchased with the land. Two acres of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each 20 acre farm. A nursery will be established, and cuttings of the same valuable Fruit Trees will be set out by special contract, on very moderate terms. The land is of the best, for the purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.
Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Shade and Fruit Trees.
Pamphlets, Maps and particulars at the
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Money received on Term and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on approved security; Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc.
The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
WM. H. COLTER, President
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice-President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.
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LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1406 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Vaughn Hair Straightened, Old Curls Altered and made into Waves, Switches and Braids. Watering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizing and Crimping.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A new assortment of New Rubbery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, tarred and untarred
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
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DELMONICO SALOON
FOR SHELLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a towel, after which apply No. 1 alone, after washing as above directed.
All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Sacramento.

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Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
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COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco. M. E. STREET, Sacramento.

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Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods.
313 & 315 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	267,115 86
TOTAL ASSETS	767,115 86

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. V. LAWTON, Vice President
CHAS. R. ROSS, Secretary.

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To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
I would say that this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from those diseases and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
69 William St., New York.

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Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
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International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot in any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

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804 WASHINGTON STREET,
First floor (same store for rent), SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TRANSFERS.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
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The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. Fifteen years' progress of the Republican party. The Record of Democratic Administrations. The Record of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by eminent artists, and are full of life, fresh, humor and grace. If you want to make money send for Circulars at once for our splendid terms. To prevent delay, address as per nearest agency, Auburn, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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No. 911 WASHINGTON ST.,
Cards Guaranteed, San Francisco.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento that she has opened
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies Hair Dressing and Shampooing. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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West Sterling Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Cow Bay Coal, Wellington Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

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P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
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—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION,
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
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Don't fail to give him a call.
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All Kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Selected especially for Family, Steel, Office and Blacksmithing purposes.
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THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements to Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.
Connection with every part of the World desired, will be made Depot and Steamboats Landing in case by the Omnibus in the Hotel FREE, or by any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
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Has been opened in
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On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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BURNHAM'S ABIELENE
OR
Extract of Fir Balsam,
Is the great Medical Discovery of the day. No family should be without it. It cures Rheumatism, Wound on Sprains, Pulmonary Complaints, Kidney Affections, Sore Throat, Sore Throat, Fresh Cuts, Old Sores, Bruises, Sprains, &c. THY IT, THY IT. None genuine without the Label and TRADE MARK of
WM. M. HICKMAN,
DRUGGIST, STOCKTON.
Sold by Druggists Generally.

LODGING HOUSE,
No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,
Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO
Rooms, Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.
Rooms, Beds from 4 to 8 o'clock A.M., and 1 to 7 P.M. at LESS RATES.
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Oysters in every style. Open all night.
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles. sep18

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(Successors to J. Eddy).
UNDERTAKERS,
634 MARKET STREET,
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All Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.
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UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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BODIES EMBALMED,
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Iron and Wood Grave Boxes constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention sep18

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SADDLERY HARDWARE
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615 JACKSON STREET,
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Pioneer Chef de Cuisine,
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Has taken the Jackson Restaurant, where he is prepared to accept, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residence

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Broadway wharf.) Vallejo Steamer (Arrive 8.55 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and Portland. C. Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Reno with Train arriving at San Jose 12.30 P.M. (Arrive 6.30 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff and Tehama. (Arrive 6.55 P.M.)
12.00 M. (Sundays excepted) Benicia Steamer, foot of Vallejo street (from Potter Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Stockton with Train for Copperopolis, Milton, Oakdale, Chinese, Jamestown, Sonora and Tuolumne. (Arrive 4.50 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 and 11.30 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—6.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30 and 11.00 A.M. and 11.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.00 M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.00 M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M., 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
NORTH DIVISION.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Sunday, June 6th, 1875.
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THE NEW PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE

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Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and set themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
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Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

[For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in substantial and elaborate manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few desk are now arranging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. These are a good week for books and a cash field is offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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CHAS. SHIPPITHS, Proprietor

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

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FREE!

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FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing and will

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be or how many other remedies may have failed. Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

To customers, to give your Express and Post Office direction, and

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

67 William Street, New York.

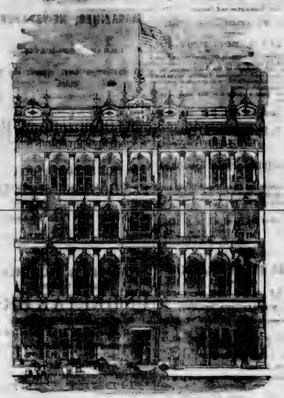
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PROFESSOR JOHN SOIL, of No. [illegible] street, has taken the bill away from the Cow [illegible] operation only performed by the [illegible] veterinary surgeons—in fact [illegible] confined to the United States. Prof. Soil [illegible] any one in the Pacific Coast to compete with [illegible] operations. The cost and [illegible] may have by calling upon

JOHN SOIL, [illegible] Street.

BAN [illegible] OFTS

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VOL. XI.—NO. 60. [50] SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1875. WHOLE NO. 568

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 31, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Situation.

Of the political parties at the present time, the Republican seems to be gaining strength in the city over since the Union Hall meeting, in which Sargent and Gorham took issue with Bidwell and Senator Booth. The people have seemingly took the whole matter under consultation, and are disposed to look at the real issues more upon their merits than with partisans ascrimination and strife. The real question at issue is so far as the people are concerned which would be the most available party to place in power, and not the most noisy leaders or men. The Republican has made its natural record. It is the party which crushed the rebellion. It is the party which successfully accomplished reconstruction, and ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, and enacted the present although defective Civil Rights bill which is better than none. The other parties either openly opposed these measures or gave a sullen acquiance to those who did oppose them.

These are special subjects for the reflection of colored citizens, and as the Republican Primary Election take place next week, and Municipal and Legislative Tickets are also to be made up by respective parties, it will be the duty of many colored citizens to avail a pledge, in relation, to equal rights in public schools from City, County and Legislative Candidates, before they will agree to give them their suffrage

Death of Ex-Senator S. J. Finney.

A dispatch was received in this city, from San Mateo, on Wednesday last, that ex-State Senator S. J. Finney had accidently shot himself while gunning in the neighborhood of Pigeon Point a short distance from his home, which was at San Mateo.

Senator Finney was one of the most brilliant orators in the State Legislature. Both of his terms in the State Senate he made Public School question, granting colored children admission in all the schools in the State, and the compulsory education bill distinct specialities. The former was lost by two votes and the latter became a law. As a personal friend we more than admired the lamented Senator. When we were going through the State some few years ago, lecturing on the the Fifteenth Amendment and Reconstruction, we petitioned the Democratic Legislature at that time, Gen. H. Rogers, Esq., was speaker and entertained our petition. Mr. Finney being a member of the Assembly at that time, advocated that we have the use of the Capitol for that purpose. In the meantime Mr. John Domiques, one of the county officers tendered us the use of the old Capitol at 7th and I streets, at which we invited the Democratic Legislature, they passed a resolution of acceptance and most of them attended.

After our lecture, the late Senator Finney was loudly called for. He responded and made one of the most ultra and radical efforts on the rights of colored citizens that had been heard on this coast. He held the audience in spell-bound silence for nearly an hour in the most burning eloquence and vivid flights and figures of rhetoric that truly astounded the Democratic auditors, who were supposed to have crowded the place for no other purpose than a spirit of derision. But Mr. Finney was a man who dared express his opinions on the right side without fear or favor. Our prayer is—"May he rest in peace."

[Concluded from first page.]

dion of the Grand Lodge of New York, two; Pythagoras No. 1, and Franklin No. 2, and the remaining ten are located as follows: two in Hoboken and one in Paterson, New Jersey; one in Boston, Mass; one in Louisville, Ky.; one in Washington, D. C.; one was in Sacramento, Cal., and three in Germany. A Constitution was adopted, which declares "the purposes of the association shall be to favor the organization of independent Masonic Lodges, not only in America, but in all countries and among all nations."

A GOOD CANDIDATE.—We would call the attention of our numerous readers to Mr. Crittenden's address to the Electors of the Fourth Judicial District, which includes the Second, Fourth and Twelfth wards. We are decidedly in favor of Mr. Crittenden's election, for many good reasons. Firstly, Mr. Crittenden is a Republican of broad and liberal views. Secondly, he is a most devoted friend and advocate of the Public School System, one of Equal Rights and privileges to all citizens. Thirdly, he is supported by a majority of the leading members of the San Francisco Bar, and his ability and legal qualifications are universally admitted.

NEXT WEEK.—A Masonic communication from John Parsons, Esq., M. W. Grand Master, of Eureka Grand Lodge for the State of Louisiana, in reply to the New Orleans Masonic subject which appears in another column, was received on the eve of our going to press and therefore too late to appear in our issue this week. It will appear next week.

The Nevada and Colfax Narrow-Gauge.

The Nevada *Transcript* says: "Work on the Narrow Gauge is progressing at rapidity as the construction desire it. There are now eight miles of track graded, and it is over the hardest part of the work. The tunnel is now in 110 feet on east side. A gang of men are to be put on the other end to day, we believe. When both sides are worked at once about three feet per day will be run. The distance yet to be made is only 200 odd feet. One bent to the bridge crossing Bear river was put on Monday. The whole structure will be completed now in a short time. There are on the whole line, under the charge of Thurton, Knox & Co., nine gangs of Chinamen employed, and there are about 85 in each gang. The grading is now going on between Bear river and Buena Vista ranch. The headquarters are at the Bear river school house, near saw mill. The work for miles there is very light, and can be rapidly done. We understand Mr. Turton says he could complete the work to Grass Valley on contract time, with only two gangs of Chinamen, instead of nine. There is no doubt of the road being wholly completed as soon as the stipulations require.

THE Tenth Industrial Exhibition, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will be opened on Tuesday, August 17th. The Hon. Wm. J. Shaw will deliver the opening address.

One eye witness is better than ten hearsay.

The Norman Butcher.

The trial of Lee for participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre is progressing at Beaver, Utah. Several witnesses have already been examined.

Joel W. White testified—We were ordered to go and to the emigrant camp single file; a flag of truce was sent; A man came out; Lee met him; both went into the emigrant camp; they were gone a long time; while waiting, we were told that when the emigrants came out and marched besides us, the word "halt" would be given that was to be the signal for us to fire; a wagon went down; the emigrants arms were loaded in it; then, they came out; we marched behind them, both in single file, for a quarter of a mile; then the word was given, "halt," we faced, and fired; then the Indians broke out from beside a small hill and came just whooping and yelling and finished up what we had not killed; up to that moment I had seen no Indians that day; did not know where they had disappeard to; after the Indians came I saw women killed; the Indians attakes only emmigrants, no Mormons were killed; saw dead children there; saw one emigrant get away; the Indians followed, caught and killed him; heard of no one being scalped; when all were dead we marched to camp, and next day home; afterwards saw emigrants' cattle on the range near Harmony, in charge of Lee, who furnished Indians beef from them; heard Lee say a year after that he had kept books and had turned over to the Indians all the property taken from the emigrants. Cross examination—I still belong to the Mormon Church; the Indians we excited; had been sending out runners and said the emigrants had poisoned the spring at Corn creek; the Indians were much excited against the emigrants.

The correspondent of the *Record Union* (J. A. Woodson) writing from Beaver says:

"Does it not seem strange that a man who has confessed to a crime, as has Lee, is still to be tried on a plea of not guilty? Mormonism is greatly stirred up here, and its devotees are greatly alarmed. While no personal harm will come to their leaders, yet they are intelligent enough to see that Lee's act in the massacre was the legitimate result of Bringham Young's teachings. The men who beat out the brains of infants; outraged maidens, shot down a surrendered foe, cruelly butchered weak women, throttled to death the little children and bayoneted the wounded, were, as Lee says, moved to the act because they believed they were doing the Lord's service. These were over zealous, over faithful, traits all. The cunning of these Mormons is something wonderful. They are marvels in that respect, and the way they blow hot for favor now, by abusing their butcher Lee, is as cool as it is astonishingly virulent. All sorts of stories and rumors prevail, the little town of Beaver is packed to fullness, and every nerve is strung up to the highest pitch. To-morrow the great trial begins, and with it will be more news to report than the most ardent journalist could desire. Until then there is nothing in shape which I am at liberty to is corporate in this letter."

Births.

VALENTINE—In this city, on Monday, July 26th, to the wife of C. H. Valentine, a daughter.

REPUBLICAN Primary Election!

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COUNTY Committee of San Francisco held on the 27th of July, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a PRIMARY ELECTION of the REPUBLICAN PARTY be held on TUESDAY, the NINETEENTH of AUGUST, 1875, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., at the several voting places in the City and County of San Francisco, for the election of delegates to be held for the same purpose on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of AUGUST, 1875.

Resolved, That the name Primary Election shall be construed to mean the election of delegates to the CONGRESSIONAL, SENATORIAL, ASSEMBLY, CITY AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS, and shall nominate as many delegates to each of said Conventions as are entitled to seats therein.

Resolved, That the basis of representation at said PRIMARY ELECTION shall be one delegate for every fifty votes cast for the Republican Electoral Ticket at the General Election held in November, 1874, and one delegate for a fraction of twenty-five votes cast for said Ticket at said election.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Committee be and he is hereby instructed to issue to each Republican Primary Election Committee of each voting precinct in the City and County of San Francisco, a sufficient number of blank certificates of election, and that said Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to issue to each of said Committees a sufficient number of blank tickets

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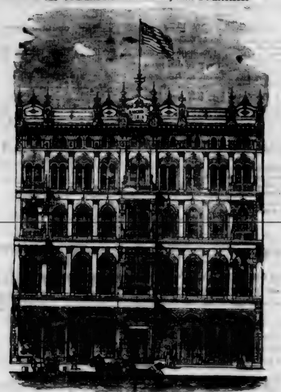
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Reply of John Parsons to J. H. Burch

I received a copy ot the PACIFIC APPEAL dated June 12, 1875, in which my letter and the comments of the editor were published. I read the letter and comments in haste, and handed the paper to Bro. James Lewis, who handed it to Bro. Burch. I met Bro. Burch subsequently, who appeared to be very much chagrined relative to the letter and comments. I endeavored to explain to Bro. Burch that I had no sinister motives in view in writing the letter, but from the tone of his reply, it appears that he placed no confidence in my veracity. At the time I met Bro. Burch, I had not paid much attention to the published letter, or the comments; but since his reply, I have paid some attention to the matter; and my memory has been refreshed by the comments, and will call on Bro. Burch to answer some questions relative to the Ezra Chapter No. 1, which, I have no doubt he can do to the satisfaction of all whom it may concern, as he has labored so hard to prove, to use his own words, (only by hearsay) that the Ezra Chapter is a legal organized body, according to the sense of legality among colored Masons in the United States.

I received a copy of the PACIFIC APPEAL, dated the 15th of May, 1875, in which I learned that there had been organized a "Grand Holy Arch Chapter" for the State of California, and that I had been appointed to represent the said Chapter in the State of Louisiana. I wrote to Bro. Anderson as follows: It becomes my duty to tell you that I am not a Royal Arch Masons, nor do I know whether I ever will be until I know how the Hon. J. H. Burch, State Senator, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor, and J. A. Narger withstand the amazing trials and dangers that await them. Bro. J. H. Burch has taken exception to the above sentence, as he says, because I give him and C. C. Antoine their "political standing, and not their Masonic standing." Possibly, Bro. Parsons refers to some political trials and dangers which awaits them. Will Bro. Parsons rise and explain which of the two he means. If I think it a bad rule that don't work both ways. I have always understood Masonry neither affects religion nor politics, then, why should politics affect it? But I am sorry to say that it does with exoteric Masons, and I am also sorry to say that we have too many exoteric Masons in New Orleans. Bro. Burch knows well the cause of his taking exceptions for giving his political standing, and again to use his own words, "prevents us from indulging in any manner of recrimination, or of doing aught which would stir up strife and confusion among the craft." We will not mention the cause. I will refer Bro. Burch to the trials and dangers darkly hinted at.

There appeared in the colums of the *Christian Recorder*, dated March 24, 1857, an article from the pen of R. H. Gleaves, as follows: "To All Whom It May Concern." The Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masions of the United States of North America.

To all M. W. Grand Lodges and Brethren working under the jurisdiction and Masonic authority of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS, It has been made known to us that a body in the city of New Orleans, calling itself the Eureka Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana, whereof Oscar J. Dunn is said to be Grand Master, and whereas, said body passed a resolution January last, declaring that they would not recognize any authority possessed by the M. W. N. Grand Lodge, and that they are independent.

Now, know ye, that in accordance with Article 1st. of the Constitution of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge, all Masonic intercourse or fellowship with said body, or any of the Lodges or members under its jurisdiction is hereby interdicted and forbidden by any Lodge or member under the jurisdiction of the National Compact, so long as they persist in occupying their present position."

By order of the M. W. N. Grand Master.

R. H. GLEAVES,
N. G. Master.

Attest,
JONATHAN DAVIS, N. G. Sec.
Feb. 19th, 5867.

From the proceedings of the M. W. N. Grand Lodge convened at the City of Louisville, Ky., at its 9th Tri-ennial Communication, May 11th 1874.

Morning session, May 14.

"The Committee on Independent Grand Lodges, reported the following which was received, M. W. N. G. Master, Grand Wardens, Officers Members and Representatives!"

We your Committee appointed to define the relative persons of the State Grand Lodges, working in Union with the M. W. N. G. Lodge and those workings as "State Rights" Grand Lodges, beg most respectfully to make the following report.

We deem this to be a vital question, and should be so disposed of as to set at rest forever all cavilling and at the same time leave nothing in the way to the removal of any just or reasonable cause for complaint.

We your Committee would therefore recommend that this M. W. N. G. Lodge consider and declare that the "State Rights" Grand Lodges are irregular and shall be so considered and held in all State Grand Lodges and their subordinates in National Union, and having revised the M. W. N. G. Lodge Constitution, we believe as far as we have been able, removed every objectionable feature therein contained. We now recommend that overtures be made for a reunion of all colored Masons on the American Continent.

Geo. W. Le Vere, W. H. Gibson, J. H. Kelly, Committe, extract from the annual address of M. W. Oscar J. Dunn, G. Master, delivered Dec. 19th, 1866.

Brethren. I am pleased to say that the Craft was in perfect harmony up to November, at which time, I am sorry to say, considerable discord existed, and does exist up to the present, among the Craft, on account of conferring Chapter degrees upon members of Lodges under this Worshipful jurisdiction and without the knowledge or consent of the Grand or subordinate Lodges The Worshipful Masters of the three Lodges demanded of me protection and redress, for which purpose I issued the following edict.

Bro. J. B. Berry.—Information having reached the Worshipful Masters of the respective Lodges under this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge that yourself and others have conferred Chapter degrees upon their members without their being appreciated that Chapter had been lawfully been established in this State, and whereas, they complain, too, and demand redress of me, their Grand Master. I do therefore issue this edict—That you and all other members of this jurisdiction concerned are hereby instructed and ordered to confer no more Chapter degrees upon any member or members of this jurisdiction, until all wages due are paid and all satisfied. You will therefore take notice and govern yourself accordingly.

Extract from the proceedings of the E. G. Lodge, December 21st, 1866.

To the M. W. E. Grand Lodge.

Your committee to whom was reproved that of the Richmond Stringer and Parsons Lodges, beg leave to report that they have given the same their native reflection, and do report as follows:

1st. That as regards Royal Arch Masonry, we have no prejudice, but willing under all lawful means to encourage the advancement of Masonic knowledge among us.

2d. That we have been told some time since that certain brethren belonging to the several Lodges mentioned, were endeavoring to get up a Chapter. We could but the apparent clandestine manner they have gone to work, Arch ing the young and inexperienced members without much regard to the more experienced of the Craft, or exhibiting a Warrant or authority that they have been installed, it such a warrant is had. That they should have called upon strangers for the judgment and fitness of our material is infinitely calculated to-tally to destroy the peace and harmony we have so recently established among us.

3d. That we hold that the Grand Lodge is supreme in her jurisdiction of masonry in the State where she is organized, and cannot, without derogating from its own dignity approve the acts of these brethren.

4th. We hold that a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, whether considered as an order of one degree, as in England, or four as in the United States, is but a modern institution, organized little over seventy years and is therefore entitled to no consideration as influencing the legislation of Symbolic Masonry; nor can its members be exempt from the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge.

5th. We learn from history that the Grand Lodge in Pennsylvania, in 1795 suspended three Lodges in Philadelphia, for opening a R. A. Chapter without authority from the Grand Lodge; and about the same time a Grand R. A. Chapter was opened under the sanction of the same Grand Lodge.

We therefore recommend that the Eureka Grand Lodge, for the State of Louisiana stay all proceedings of the so called Chapter in this State, until she can be satisfied of its legitimacy, and her sanction obtained so that it will not disturb the peace and harmony of the subordinate Lodges under her jurisdiction.

All of which is respectfully submitted, L. Banks, W. West, F. Boisdore, Committee.

July 3, 1867, charges were preferred against the following named Brothers: J. B. Berry, J. B. Noble, John Louis and L. De Gury. On the 17th of July, 1867, the above named members were tried and declared expelled. The above named Brothers obtained a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Subordinate to the National Compact they have two Warranted Lodges, and are about to petition for the third, that they may organize a Grand Lodge, subordinate to the National Compact. Bros. J. B. Berry, J. B. Noble, John Louis and L. De Gury are members of Eura Chapter No. 4. These are the amazing trials and dangers that I alluded to.

I do not claim to know anything about the regulation of Chapters nor Grand Chapterrs, but I claim to know something about the written and unwritten laws of symbolic Masonry, and the resolutions and edicts of the Eureka Grand Lodge for the State of Louisiana, and if they are not to be respected and obeyed the Eureka Grand Lodge had as well cease its labors. It would be more honorable for her to do so than to suffer the written and the unwritten laws of symbolic Masonry and the resolutions and edicts to be trampled down by a few exoteric Masons for personal aggrandizement and high sounding titles. And this I claim to know, that expulsion from a Blue Lodge involves expulsion from all the higher degrees, because as they are composed of Blue Masons the members could not of right sit and hold communications on Masonic subjects with one who was an expelled Mason. This is another point of the trials and dangers "darkly hinted at."

I will ask Bro. Burch to name the nine Royal Arch Masons that signed the petition for the warrant of Ezra Chapter, No. 4. What Chapter did they take their degrees in and what State? Did they have any recommendations from any Chapter? I will ask Bro. Burch if the Ezra Chapter was not ret to work by Thomas W. Stringer, and if T. W. Stringer is not an adherent of the National Compact, and always has been? Did T. W. Stringer find Royal Arch Masons enough in New Orleans to set to work in a Chapter? and if Stringer did not go to work and bungle enough so-called R. A. Masons in New Orleans to enable them to have the legal number (if they had them) to petition for the warrant? In answering the above questions I want it to be distinctly understood that I desire the names of those that petitioned for the warrant of Ezra Chapter, No. 4, as it will enable me to prove another point.

With all due deference to the Brethren in Washington, if they claim that they have a regular Chapter in New Orleans, warranted December 7, 1866, and reported and "elected and installed their officers (with only one exception) in the year 1874," how is it that they could go to work and exalt gentlemen from New Orleans? Had those gentlemen any recommendations, or was a request received from Ezra Chapter No. 4? Please to answer.

I will leave other parts of Bro. Burch's reply to my letter and the comments to the editor, and if I have led him into an error it was innocently done, and if it is in my power I will aid and assist in getting him out, but I have every confidence in the ability of the editor of THE PACIFIC APPEAL that he can get out of any error that he may have got into from the reply of J. H. Burch to my letter, or the comments.

JOHN PARSONS,
141 Camp street.
New Orleans, July 22, 1875.

SUNSTROKE IN CARSON.—Mr. Welch, who resides on F street in this city, near the depot, was sunstruck in Carson day before yesterday, and was allowed to lay on the sidewalk from one o'clock in the afternoon till eight o'clock in the evening, the simple people of the capitol city, in the innocence of their hearts and the inexperience of their lives, supposing him to be drunk. He was after this exposition, picked up and brought home and placed under the care of Dr. Robertson, who is now attending him. The lower portions of his body are perfectly paralyzed and the upper portions partially so. Still hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Virginia Enterprise.*

A bad workman quarrels with his tools.

Correspondence

PINE BLUFF, Ark.,
July 22, 1875.

To Hon. E. R. Williams:

DEAR SIR AND FRIEND.—Forgetting as to whether I am indebted to you a letter, or vice versa, however take this opportunity of dropping you a few lines, hoping they may find you and family as they leave me, enjoying good health.

I am under obligations to you for copies of THE PACIFIC APPEAL, containing letters from yourself and eminent men of our race on the subject of a Colored Men's National Convention, for which accept my thanks.

I also observe in the columns of the *American Citizen*, published at Lexington, Ky., a call for a National Convention of colored men interested in the publication of newspapers, and inviting generally the leading colored men of the nation to be present, at Cincinnati on the 4th ult., neither of which projects I deem wise at the present time. The history of National Conventions of colored men have never in the least amounted to anything, and I am firm in the opinion never will. We are, it is true, struggling for that position in the body politic which will command that respect due the citizen, and I do not think conventions of this kind condusive to this end, but contra. I am of the opinion that they have a tendency to alienate men from us who would be more firm in their adherence to our cause, if we, instead of holding separate conventions, would meet them upon the floors of general conventions, and there urge, argue, nay, demand our correct attitude in the great American body politic. Like the green bay tree, she is spreading her branches, and one of her most prosperous and beautiful branches is our race, nourished by our foster mother, the great Republican party of the nation, an internal part of which our race is; and again do we find the Irish, the Dutch and the English who have become naturalized, identifying themselves from the general body politic by calling and holding separate conventions for any purpose whatever the answer comes from East and West, North and South, and is an emphatic *No*, then why should we? We find eminent colored men in the Conventions of Ohio, Iowa and other States in the Union, which is the proper step for each and every one of us. It is useless to argue, and in fact in my candid judgement no argument can be adduced favoring the holding of such conventions. The white race cannot get along successfully without the black, nor can the black without the white, and inasmuch as they are not agitating the question of caste, let us not do so by agitating the calling of separate conventions, but forever forget the distinctions of color; nay, drop from our memory color itself, and stand upon our dignity as American citizens. Backed up by the Constitution and Government that knows no man on account of his race, color or previous condition, and let us go hand in hand, down the avenues of time with the Anglo-Saxon race, forgetting, as they are doing, that there ever was a distinction in this country on account of color, and ere long that culmination will take place so devoutly wished by every true patriot, and the event will be heralded and welcomed by all, and that, too, without the aid of exclusive conventions.

Hoping to hear from you soon and often, I am as ever,

Yours devotedly,
RICHARD A. DAWSON.

A RELIGIOUS paper announces that a reverend gentleman of New York will give a present on one hundred dollars for the best hymn suitable for public worship, received before a certain date. No hymns will be returned. Let's see; one hundred competitors would make a good sized hymn-book. Cheap!

A nod from a lord is a breakfast for a fool.

The Tyndall Prayer Test.

Tyndall has been gratified by the establishment of his prayer test in England. Two hospitals have been put in operation. In one prayer is the sole curative agency recognized. In the other the usual medical remedies are in vogue. The former has been established by a sect calling themselves "Peculiar People." They literally interpret the reading of the Bible and rely on Providential aid to help their infirmities. Their practice is based on the injunction contained in the Epistle of St. James: "Is any one sick among you, let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over and with him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord; and the prayer of faith shall save the sick and the Lord shall raise them up." This is strictly followed. In the place of a physician, the elders are at once summoned to the sick. They pray, anoint with oil, and perform other manipulations over them, doing all in the name of the Lord. Some times the sick recover, more often they die. It is the prayer of faith which cures them, and the will of God which explains their disease. But their neighbors have taken exception to their doctrines and practices and ask indictments of these superstitious people by grand juries. But the Presiding Judge has directed that matters of conscience or religious belief are not indictable. Thus encouraged, these "People" have established a hospital open to all comers, where no medicine will be admitted except oil and prayer. Not a doctor of any school will be allowed on the premises. The test will be fairly tried and the result announced. But then how many sick people get well and perhaps more would with no doctors. To make the rest exhaustive, there should be three hospitals established, one kept up by prayer and oil, a second with no prayer or oil, or medical attendant, and a third supplied with all the medicamentem of the pharmacopœa administered by the most skillful practioners. The results could then be carefully noted. There is no doubt they would be interesting. The revelations of *nature's power of recuperation* would perhaps explain many things now undreamed of in Horatio's philosophy.

RESTORING PERSONS APPARENTLY DROWNED.—The Massachusetts Humane Society has issued the following directions for restoring persons apparently dead from drowning:

1. Loose no time.—Carry out these directions on the spot.

2. Remove the froth and mucus from the mouth and nostrils.

3. Hold the body *for a few seconds only* with the head hanging down, so that the water may run out of the lungs and windpipe.

4. Loosen all tight articles of clothing about the neck and chest.

5. See that the tongue is pulled forward if it falls back into the throat. By taking hold of it with a handkerchief it will not slip.

6. If the breathing has ceased, or nearly so, it must be stimulated by pressure of the chest with the hands, in imitation of the natural breathing; forcibly expelling the the air from the lungs, and allowing it to re-enter and expand then by the elasticity of the ribs. Remember that this is the most important step of all. To do it readily, lay the person on the back with a cushion, pillow, or some firm substance under the shoulders; then press with the flat of the hands over the lower part of the breast-bone and the upper part of the abdomen, keeping up a regular repetition and relaxation of pressure twenty or thirty times a minute. A pressure of thirty pounds may be applied with safety to a grown person.

7 Rub the limbs with the hands or with dry cloths constantly, to aid the circulation and keep the body warm.

8. As soon as the person can swallow give a tablespoonful of spirits in hot water, or some warm tea or coffee.

9. Work deliberately. Do not give up too quickly. Success has rewarded the efforts of hours.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 7, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Abolishment of Separate Schools for Colored Children.

The Board of Education of this city, at their regular meeting on Tuesday night last, adopted a resolution by a vote of seven to four (Jos. Clement, Esq., one of the twelve members which compose the Board, being absent), that separate schools for colored children be abolished. Thus, with one fell swoop, the caste barrier which has excluded colored children from attending the public schools among white children was broken down with a sudden avalanche. This was done more on the grounds of reform, retrenchment and economy than a really spontaneous desire at this time to do justice to the colored children. The time for its accomplishment was the most opportune, it being on the eve our State and county election. Some of the aspirants for office at the present time could not afford to show their hands in open opposition for fear of losing a portion of the colored vote. The same may apply to the silence of the opposition press on the subject since the adoption of this mixed school system. But aside from color prejudice, which has been advanced as a reason that it has not been accomplished before now, taxpayers have exercised the right to review the useless expenditures, and in their minds consider them distinct from the prevailing color prejudice, and wonder why they should pay between four and five hundred dollars per month by employing two or three teachers and occupying one or two buildings to teach less than seventy-five colored children, with a cost of a great deal more per ratio than the same number of white children, and with so many vacant seats that could be obtained in the forty two or more public school buildings that are so profusely at hand in every ward in the city. Both white and colored citizens should rejoice that this last relic of slavery has at last disappeared from our great Metropolitan city of the Pacific Coast. The cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo, and other localities, if not the entire State, now stands erect in the line of progression, as do Oregon and Nevada, whose citizens have not been for several years so short-sighted as to keep up an enormous expense to maintain useless separate schools to satiate foolish and vulgar prejudices.

We append the following extract from the proceedings of the Board of Education:

Mr. Buffington presented a resolution resolving that separate schools for colored children are now abolished.

Mr. Bragg immediately moved to adjourn, but his motion was lost.

Mr. Donovan was of the impression that it would do the colored children an injury to abolish these separate schools and compel them to amalgamate with the white children.

The resolution was adopted by the following ayes: Tilden, Spaulding, Rosekrans, Buffington, Hurlburt, Hanscom, and President Davis.

Departure.

Gov. Leland Stanford, President of the C. P. R. R. Co., left for the East on Wednesday last. It is said that he will return with his family about the first of October. His great mansion on Pine and Powell streets, is being rapidly pushed to completion. The massive structure from its eminence on that hill has a fine commanding view of the whole Southern part of the city.

LETTERS.—A. S., Santa Barbara, Cal.; Peter Anderson, Jr., New York; letters to the care of this office for Mrs. Elvira Carter and Mrs. Arabella Stevens.

West Indian Benevolent Association.

The eighth annual picnic of the above-named Association took place on Monday last, the 2d inst., at the South San Francisco Park, and was well attended. According to programme, an oration was delivered by Wm. P. Powell, Esq., who was introduced to the audience in a neat speech by the President, William J. Simmons. The festivities of the day were brought to a close by an enlivening hop in the evening at the Hall of the Young Men's Beneficial Society. Our thanks are extended to the Committee of Arrangements for a complimentary ticket.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Mary L. Davis, San Jose; Mrs. Delevechive, Red Bluff; Mrs. Jacob Overton, San Jose; Mrs. Virginia A. Brown, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Lewis, Virginia City.

DEPARTURES.—Per railroad to New York—Mrs. Mary Jane Morton.

Correspondence.

OMAHA, Neb., July 26, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

You will find inclosed a letter from Hon. R. A. Dawson, of Arkansas, being the first out of ten thousand to oppose the call for a National Convention of the thinking colored men of the country. Mr. R. A. Dawson is a young lawyer of ability and we are glad to hear from him.

E. R. W.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 26, '75.

Mr. Editor:

I have the honor to inform you that the M. W. Grand Lodge, F. A. A. M. for the State of Arkansas, held its third annual communication in this city 21st and 22d inst. The following grand officers were elected, those italicised being re-elected, viz:

John H. Johnson, Augusta, M. W. Grand Master.

A. L. Richmond, Little Rock, R. W. D. Grand Master.

A. S. McCall, Helena, R. W. G. S. W.

Joseph Thompson, Hot Springs, R. W. G. J. W.

Arthur Armistead, Little Rock, R. W. G. J. Treasurer.

J. C. Corbin, Little Rock, R. W. G. J. Secretary.

George Creagin, Little Rock, R. W. G. J. Lecturer.

Among the resolutions adopted was one of congratulation on the recognition of colored Freemasons by the German Grand Lodge, one condoling with Hiram Grand Lodge of Delaware, on the death of Bro. Levi Anderson, and one appointing a special communication for Dec. 27th, to celebrate the ostensial. Five Lodges were represented, an increase of one during the year, which, considering our troubles, was good progress. Our next grand communication will be held July 3d, Wednesday, 1876, at Little Rock.

Crop prospects in this State are the best enjoyed in twenty years, and as lack of money has been our only hindrance to growth, we expect a large increase during the year in our number of Lodges and members. Fraternally,

J. C. CONNIN, G. Sec.

Letter from Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, July 30, 1875.

Mr. Anderson—Sir:

The package of papers I have duly received, and I thank you very much indeed. I am using all my endeavors to get a list of subscribers together. The 4th of July has caused much delay, as will also the second of August, but after that the canvassers I have out will continue. The majority of the people in this section of country are not up to these things, so much talking and persuasion having to be done, and, of course, that consumes time. The few that have seen the paper are well pleased. Mr. Thomas H. Lyles will not be agent, but should he not accept I will appoint another. I would take the position myself, but I am liable to be ordered to another station. I am anxious to return to California, but cannot do so just now. Let me offer my congratulations on your 4th of July success. You have done right. Some one must make the opening, and right glad I am to see you have the spirit. Will write again soon.

Respectfully, yours truly,

DR SOUZA.

Personal.

Mr. A. W. A, De Leon, Boston, Your manuscript containing an address delivered at Savannah, before the Independent Grand Lodge of Georgia, has been received. We will publish some of it next week, and continue it till concluded.

Public School Meeting.

A public meeting of colored citizens will be held in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific St., near Mason on Thursday evening next, August 12th; under the auspices of the School Committee. Every parent is earnestly requested to attend. By order of the Committee,

P. ANDERSON, Chairman,
B. FLETCHER Secretary.

Marriages.

STRICKLAND—STATIA—In this city, August 1st, by Rev. Dr. Platt, of Grace Church, Wilford B. Strickland to Armenia Statia.

A large number of guests, including several white persons, were at the nuptials of Mr. Wilford B. Strickland and Mrs. Armenia Statia, which took place at their residence on Stone street. The parlor was adorned with exquisite roses in tiny baskets, and a large number of useful presents, which were presented to the bride and groom by their friends. We wish them long life and happiness.

Deaths.

MARY ANN ANDERSON. In Philadelphia recently Mary Ann Anderson, wife of Peter Anderson, editor of the San Francisco PACIFIC APPEAL newspaper, aged 63 years.

Such is the sad announcement we received per letter last Saturday from Peter Anderson, Jr., the eldest of our two sons, who resided in the East with their mother. It pains us the more because our expected hopes are blasted in the temporarily leaving our duties to make a short visit of sojourn there in the approaching Centennial. Of the deceased, who was the beloved wife of our youth, we deem it not out of place for us in our journal to express our sorrow for the loss of a most estimable lady, who was highly cultured and greatly esteemed by all the old residents of Philadelphia by whom she was known. Her birth place was Bristol, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Philadelphia. Her mother was one of the Bantums, and resided for many years in the family of Rt. Rev. Bishop Allen, whose son John taught a school, of which our late wife was one of the pupils. Being so far distant from the scene of her demise it is with the most sad emotion and profound grief that we pen these lines sacred to her memory.

MRS. JALLEWITS,
204 Kearny Street,
Near Bush, San Francisco.

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions. Male and Female. Bought and Sold.
Loans given in exchange.
Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

NOTICE.

The Committee on Compilation of Grand Lodge minutes, are requested to meet at 12 o'clock M. at Lodge Hall, cor. Powell and Jackson Sts., Tuesday, August 10th, 1875.
By Order of the Chairman,
W. H. HILLERY.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.
AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae

BELGIC,	GAELIC,	OCEANIC,
August 16	September 16	October 16
November 16	December 16	January 15

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.
Room 11 B. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF GOVERN. G. WILSON sometimes called "GOVERNOR DUKE," who came from Tennessee to California over twenty years ago. Address his Sister, MRS. MERCY GORDON, No. 46 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.

TENTH
Industrial Exhibition
Under the Auspices of the
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
Will be open to the public at the Industrial Fair Building, Eighth Street, between Market and Mission, on
Tuesday, August 17th, 1874,
At 11 A.M., with the usual ceremonies. The HON. W. J. SHAW will deliver the Opening Address. By the addition of the new Horticultural Department 90,000 feet exhibitors' space have been added to the building. There is no charge for exhibitors' room, and steam power is furnished free.
J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent, or J. H. CULVER, Secretary, at Mechanics' Institute, 37 Post Street, will promptly answer all inquiries, personally or by letter.
Double Season Tickets (Gentleman and Lady) $5 00
Single Season Tickets 3 00
Children's Season Tickets 1 00
Single Admission 25

☞ Fair open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. each day, except Sundays.
By order Board of Managers.
A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
At the request of numerous friends, and upon the assurance of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.
Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.
Respectfully, etc.,
JAS. I. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:
We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES I. CRITTENDEN, Esq., is fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.
Should Mr. Crittenden be elected, we believe he will prove an able, industrious, upright and impartial Judge.
Your obedient servants,

Dalos Lake,	J. W. Carey,
Wm. H. Sharp,	F. C. M. Du Bruis,
W. H. Patterson,	Clark Churchill,
Moses G. Cobb,	Joseph H. Kiser,
J. J. Williams,	C. P. Robinson,
E. D. Sawyer,	Paul Morrison,
Nathaniel Holland,	John J. Roche,
Henry P. Irving,	Wm. Hoegin,
M. A. Wheaton,	E. Bartlett,
E. J. Moore,	Thos. V. O'Brien,
H. H. Coghlan,	Jas. Hagan,
D. W. Doughitt,	J. Meredith,
J. M. Gilchrist,	W. H. Allen,
T. R. Wilson,	Walter G. Holmes,
T. J. Gallagher,	O. L. Morse, jr.,
H. P. Crane,	D. LeRoux,
John F. Finn,	P. H. Waterman,
Daniel Rogers,	E. P. McCarthy,
Wm. Craig,	Chas. Page,
A. P. Van Duzer,	J. P. Phelan,
H. C. Newhall,	John C. Hall,
C. B. Greenhood,	J. W. Enger,
W. H. Tompkins,	Geo. D. Cobb,
Lloyd Baldwin,	Thos. H. Simmons,
J. W. Brannagin,	Francis Johnson,
Geo. Hodson,	R. F. Townsend,
	Seth Robinson.

MILLIKIN BROS.
Importers and Jobbers of
GROCERIES, TEAS,
China Goods,
WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.
Nos. 60 and 62 K Street
Corner of Third, SACRAMENTO.

WM. WOODWARD & CO.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,
415 Front Street.
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Masonic Savings & Loan Bank
No. 4 First Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank, held July 19th, 1875, a Dividend was declared on all deposits for the six months ending July 31st, 1875, at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, free of taxes, and payable on and after July 31st, 1875. Interest will cease on said sum from and after July 31st, 1875, payable on and after July 31st, 1875. By order of Board.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS
From 9 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 4 P.M.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE
—CORNER—
POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
On reasonable terms
A Visit of
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
Successors to
P. H. VON DER LIETH

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
TIMOTHY GUY PHELPS,
OF SAN MATEO.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOSEPH R. CAVIS,
OF SAN JOAQUIN.

For Secretary of State,
EDWARD HALLET,
OF BUTTE.

For Controller,
JAMES J. GREEN,
OF MARIN.

For Surveyor-General,
ROBERT GARDNER,
OF HUMBOLDT.

For State Treasurer,
WM. BECKMAN,
OF SACRAMENTO.

For Attorney-General,
E. D. SAWYER,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GRANT I. TAGGART,
OF SHASTA.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,
EZRA S. CARR,
OF ALAMEDA.

Republican Meetings.

HON. T. C. PHELPS

Will address the people on the issues of the day as follows:

Vallejo	Saturday, July 24th
Pacheco	Monday, July 26th
Sumnerville	Tuesday, July 27th
Martinez	Wednesday, July 28th
Napa	Thursday, July 29th
Livermore	Friday, July 30th
Stockton	Saturday, July 31st
Sonora	Monday, August 2d
Mokelumne Hill	Tuesday, August 3d
Sutter Creek	Wednesday, August 4th
Ione	Thursday, August 5th
Placerville	Friday, August 6th
Auburn	Saturday, August 7th
Folsom	Monday, August 9th
Grass Valley	Tuesday, August 10th
Nevada	Wednesday, August 11th
San Jose	Monday, August 16th
Gilroy	Tuesday, August 17th
Hollister	Wednesday, August 18th
Salinas	Thursday, August 19th
Watsonville	Friday, August 20th
Santa Cruz	Saturday, August 21st

Chairman of County Committees will please take notice and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the Speaker. By Order,
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, B. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings.

HON. J. M. CAVIS

Will address the people on the issues of the day, as follows:

San Jose	Saturday, July 24th
Santa Cruz	Monday, July 26th
Gilroy	Tuesday, July 27th
Salinas	Thursday, July 29th
Sacramento	Saturday, July 31st

Chairman of County Committees will please take notice and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the speaker. By order,
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, B. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings.

HON. J. M. COCHLAN

Will address the people on the issues of the day as follows:

Pescadero	Monday, July 26th
Half Moon Bay	Tuesday, July 27th
Redwood City	Wednesday, July 28th
Mayfield	Thursday, July 29th

Chairman of County Committees will take notice and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the speaker. By order.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, B. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings.

HON. H. F. PAGE
AND
HON. C. C. BLANCHARD

Will address the people on the issues of the day as follows:

Sacramento	Saturday, July 24th
Rocklin	Monday, July 26th
Colfax	Tuesday, July 27th
Folsom	Wednesday, July 28th

The Hon. Henry Larkin, Democratic nominee for Congress of the Second District, is respectfully invited to a joint discussion on the political issues of the day with Mr. Page at any or all of the above places.

Chairmen of County Committee will please take notice, and make necessary arrangements for the reception of the speakers. By order,
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, B. S. C. C.

T. DETTER'S
CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetation, and readily over withdrawal for curing deep seated Colds and Consumption. It will cure all and every case mention, and will give case in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.

SACRAMENTO.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR Sheriff of Sacramento County.
ADOLPH HEILBRON,
Subject to the Decision of the BALLOT-BOX.

CARD.

Believing it to be the right of every eligible citizen to aspire to any public office within the gift of his fellow citizens, and being entrusted by pledges to the Conventions of parties and by them of citizens with candidates for offices, I hereby announce my self as a candidate for the office of assessor of Sacramento County, subject to the decision of the qualified electors of said county. The approaching primary election, to which I submit myself as a candidate, is the only means by which I can be nominated for said office. Unfortunately and regretfully as I do so submit, that I have been subject to this course by no large a number of citizens of this county as are represented by any County Convention yet held; that I am, and for many years have been, a taxpayer of Sacramento county; that all my personal interests are closely identified with the interests of the people of this county; that I may modestly claim the capacity and honesty requisite to the faithful and honorable administration of the duties of the office to which I aspire. To the above people, I submit myself, and to them I look for my election. Respectfully,
ADOLPH HEILBRON.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND
Attorney-at-Law,
W. Corne Montgomery and Clay
SAN FRANCISCO.

QUINT & EDGERTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
L. Quint, Box 1359 Mission St.
Lemuel Edgerton, Box 176 Post St.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry,
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco.
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps,
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

Secure a Homestead with an Income.
RAISIN CULTURE
AND FRUIT DRYING!
The Most Profitable and Delightful Industry in California.
ONLY NINE HOURS' RIDE
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY RAIL
200 Twenty-Acre Farms, $1,000 Each.
TERMS: $100 cash; $10.00 per month for 60 months and $100 at the end of the time, unless the income pays it before, will buy a 20-acre farm in
The Central California Colony,
Now Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows:
The whole tract of 1,000 acres will be subdivided with a right fence. Twenty acres of cotton will be laid out within it and 1 mile with choice grape vines. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 60 days, from Kash River. The water is surveyed with the land. A grove of choice Shade Trees will be set out on each 20 acre farm. A nursery will be established, and all trees, vines, &c., for sale at reasonable rates. Improvements will be commenced immediately on the purchase of each farm. Pamphlets, Maps and particulars at the Bureau of Immigration, 114 Sansome street, San Francisco, or at Fresno Colony.
Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Shade and Fruit Trees.
Pamphlets, Maps and particulars at the
CALIFORNIA
Immigrant Union Office
No. 1 WEBB STREET,
W. H. MARTIN, General Agent

MASONIC SAVINGS BANK
Guaranteed Capital - - $150000.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Post Street,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Moneys received on Time and Ordinary Deposits; Dividends paid Semi-Annually; Loans made on approved property; Purchases of Deposit and City Warrants; New York Drafts; Bills of Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers on the Atlantic Cities and Canada, also, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sandwich Islands, China, Japan, Honolulu, etc.
The Bank assists the patronage of all parties.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice President.
H. F. GRAVES, Secretary.
LEONIDAS E. PRATT, Attorney.

MISS JANE DOVE,
LADIES'
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Tangled Hair Straightened. Old Curls altered and made into Waterfalls and Braids. Wavering Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Crimping.
Shampooning, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE.
MAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Cocoine Soap, or shave you then dry with a clean towel or flat. To produce a NATURAL Black or Brown, with a fine lasting gloss or brush, according to fancy. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful Sunny Auburn apply 3 times, after washing as above directed.
All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erwing Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET ST
San Francisco. 56 K Street, Sacramento.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,
Mill and Mining Goods,
32 & 34 JESSIE ST., Bet. Second and Third
SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE FIREMAN'S
FUND
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	357,113 68
TOTAL ASSETS	$757,113 68

R. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal
REVEREND FRIEND:
Please inform you please inform your readers that I have a positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,
Faithfully Yours.
DR. T. F. BURT,
60 William St., New York.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,
Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
675 TENTH STREET,
OAKLAND, CAL.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL H. FUNTERBURG and Prof. JOHN ROLL are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 823 Pacific street, between Dupont and Powell streets. They are 30 kinds of wonderfully distinct Gypsies and Indians, who will tell you whether you be lost, stolen or run away, and scares druggists from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they contribute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City; B. W. Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the business are the same in full of all the members of such partnership, and that the principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, aforesaid.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. M. MONTAGUE, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. T. JONES, Notary, October, 30, 1874.

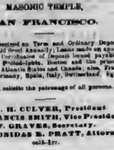
LICK HOUSE,
MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO
W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.
Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

P. C. COSCROVE,
Leader in
Crockery, Glassware
Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Etc.
Coal Oil Chimneys, Lamp Oil Wicks, and a Great Variety of Fancy Goods,
834 PACIFIC STREET,
Corner Powell, SAN FRANCISCO
☞ Send for, or the best quality always on hand at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair Combings worked into Puffs or Switches. Ladies Hair Dressed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. All Switches sold will be guaranteed. Satisfaction or no sale.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Wharf Hardley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Hydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 316 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

R. S. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Entrance 628 Clay Street, to Office, 626 Merchant Street,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
of San Francisco,

IS THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co., SAN FRANCISCO
All Kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes.
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Near Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

International Hotel,
824 & 826 Kearny Street,
Bet. Washington and Jackson,
San Francisco, Cal.
THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families and Gentlemen doing business in the City.
Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at most of the Steamboat Landings to convey guests to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Bath House recently fitted up with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PATRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot in any part of the City for 50 cents.
Or, are left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,
HUMAN HAIR
304 WASHINGTON STREET,
First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PUFFS, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.
All Orders attended to promptly.

$1,000
In three months.
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STRUGGLE OF '72.
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8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Carson and Ogden, Colfax, Grass Valley, Nevada, Truckee and Donner Lake. Connects at Elmira with Steamer arriving at same time.
11.30 P.M. (Arrives 5.50 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Calistoga and Sonoma, and at Napa with stage for Yountville. (Arrives 5.50 P.M.)
12.00 M. Steamer (Sundays excepted), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga and Sonoma, and at Napa with stage for Yountville. (Arrives 5.50 P.M.)
3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrives 9.15 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Hanford, Tulare and Los Angeles. Also at Milton with Stage running to Jamestown. (Arrives 12.40 P.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. (Arrives 11.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Broadway Wharf, Sacramento. Takes Passengers for Colusa, Tehama and Chico. Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily. (Arrives 5.50 P.M.)

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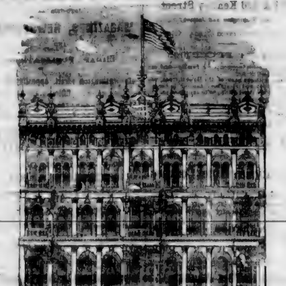
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VOL. XII.—NO. 2. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875. WHOLE NO. 571

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VICKSBURG, Miss., July 8, 1875.

Please allow me to lay before your readers, and through that medium the whole people of the North-west, a brief account of one of the most outrageous and sickening affairs it has ever been my lot to witness, even in this blood thirsty, second rate country. I shall ten days ago, a few respectable men, in conversation concerning the Centennial celebrations going on throughout the country, and the general feeling of anxiety and fraternity which seemed to be setting in on all sides, both South and North, suggested the idea of a small celebration on Independence day. At a consultation held a few days later the matter was discussed and the celebration resolved upon. A Committee was appointed, and bills were printed and circulated throughout the county. Men of prominence, both Republicans and Democrats, were invited to address the citizens. Accordingly, on Monday, July 5...two or three hundred people, mostly colored, came in from the surrounding plantations. These, with about 200 of the city people, assembled at the Court House, between 10 and 11 A. M. The Hon. George F. Brown, Judge of the Circuit Court; the Hon. James Hill, Secretary of State; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Cardoza, and the Hon. Geo. K. McGhee, ex-member of Congress, with several other officials, local or general, were present.

The meeting was organized, and the proceedings were opened with reading of the Declaration of Independence, for which we were ordered by one of the colored ministers of the city. This ended, and a patriotic air by the band, the Hon. Judge Brown, addressed the people in a calm, deliberate manner, reviewing the history of revolutionary times, commenting at large upon the growth of the country in wealth, population, etc., and touching slightly upon the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. His speech was entirely free from anything that could be offensive to the people of either class or section of our country. He was followed by Secretary of State, Hill. His remarks, though not ultra or acrimonious, were not, however, as guarded and discreet as we thought they ought to be. When the last bode speaking about twenty minutes a file of white men were noticed coming into the room, who immediately arranged themselves in a line along one side of the room. Within five minutes a scuffle commenced at the head of their line on the left of the crowd. In the scuffle a pistol was discharged, whereupon the whole line presented revolvers, and ordered the meeting to disperse. The colored as usual were panic stricken and made a united rush for the door. Of course they could not all pass through the door, and a rush was made for the windows, which are about twenty or twenty-five feet above ground. Out at these they went in wild confusion, and jumping over the balustrade like sheep, they swung off to the pavement below. How it was that scores were not killed is an astonishment to me. Meanwhile, the mob turned to bearing with revolvers and whatever they could get their hands on, the few stragglers left behind, excepting a few, whom, he is said to their honor, they appeared to have no desire to harm. In a few moments the building was cleared. Superintendent Cardozo had taken refuge in the belfry, and Secretary Hill concealed himself behind the Judge's bench. Soon the well-known and remembered alarm bells rang, and in twenty minutes fifty or more armed men were turned into the court yard and through the building.

Men were flying in all directions with hacks, buggies and on horse, gathering guns and men. The colored people lingered about the grounds for some time, when a pistol shot gave the signal, and those destructive Winchester rifles were turned upon the defenceless mass of colored humanity. I suppose one hundred shots were discharged in the space of two minutes.

Two men were killed and a number wounded, some of whom have since died. Night came on and God's sentinels appeared along the frontiers of the sky to watch in mute, but speechless sympathy, the bloody sweat and dying anguish of the hatred, harmless, friendless poor.

Thus ended the ninety ninth anniversary of American freedom (?) and independence in a free (?) American city! While Boston and other Northern cities are tendering feasts to and believering their redeemed men, their brothers are at home butchering the late faithfulness of the now generous and forgetful Yankees.

Of course no one up your way will believe this thing can be true. It is impossible, they will say, that the good Southern people could have done so wickedly. It is a carpet-bagger's lie. Massachusetts and Illinois may strike hands with Georgia and Mississippi over the head of the common victim of Northern prejudice and Southern hate, but when God shall demand the life of a white for that every black murdered from the perfidy and horrible wickedness of both parties, he will accept neither Southern nor Northern apologies. Cry peace, peace, but there will be no peace. Those men—Jugutha like are slaying their neighbors and kindred, while sending messengers to Rome with adulation and fattering lies.

And here, Mr. Editor, arises a serious question. What is the ulterior purpose of these murdered outbreaks? Some think that the purpose of the local leaders here by the men of last Monday was to show to their fellow leaguers of other countries, whom they are trying to drag in the color line terrorism policy, how perfectly easy it is for a few well-armed and determined men not only to drive the mass of voters from the polls, but to prevent their organization altogether, and in this way vindicate the policy of the force element of the Democratic party.

That they must gain control of the State all are agreed, but the means are to be demonstrated. Hence, the movement of last Monday is the first chapter in such demonstration. If successful, what then? why, we have recovered the entire roll of States controlled before the war. Also, by one more easy step, we have the rule of the majority as before, with increased power by the representation of millions of negroes, one-sixth of whom will even vote after the work is complete. The rest I leave to think.

Let any American with common sense, and in full view of the past, put it up for himself, and if he is willing to leave the struggle of '61 with a line far stronger and more unscrupulous than before, or is willing to let the two thousand millions of treasure, and half million lives wasted in the contest go into eternal oblivion, then, let him stand still, while these preliminary steps of high-handed injustice are taken—steps which are in violation of the Constitution and the pledged faith of the nation—or else raise up now and lay the hand of power on these man-slayers and conspirators while it may be done without much trouble or loss of life and treasure.

A wise layer-up is a wise layer-out.

A good man keeps its luster in the dark.

A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

A light purse is a heavy curse.

A little leak will sink a big ship.

De Leon's Masonic Address.

[Continued from last week.]

Upon this lofty question—momentous as it was—the African lodge of Boston paused, leaving to the sister lodges to define their own powers, to determine upon their own mode of procedure, and to guard, with jealous love, the beacon lights of Masonry, kindled by the immortal Prince Hall and his illustrious associates! Many of the brethren exclaimed in view of this object submission: Oh, for the presence, the success inspiring form of Prince Hall.

"The white on earth was free,
Nor bent the supple knee,
Nor feared the tyrant's frown!"

Would to God that he were in our midst again! The brethren were irresistibly impelled to pay homage to Prince Hall's immortal name when they considered the inestimable blessings they enjoyed because of his genius, indomitable energy, perseverance and devotion. They turned, with all the enthusiasm of their natures, to the year 1775, while still under the yoke of British oppression, when every man, woman, age, and even children, in Massachusetts were preparing for open resistance with the British forces. In the midst of all this tumult and confusion—this heartfelt anxiety—alone and at night might have been seen wending his way to the quarters of General Gage, this colored man, who, in the silent hour of night, placed his trust in God and feared no danger, save the wrath of the enemy, who knocked, and the doors of Masonry were opened unto him, and whose eyes beheld the form and beauty of our Lodge! Through the efforts of these Brother Hilton's plan for the surrender of negro Masonry into the hands of the whites of Massachusetts was frustrated. The rich bequest averted, exultingly across the entire continent. Disenthralling and enlightening, healing and elevating man, so that he has become, like a brave race of adamant, impregnable to the vilifying attacks of the white impeders of his progress. Succeeding in this they failed to keep him from ordering it into the hands of designing black men. In 1787, Grand Master Hilton of the First African Grand Lodge of Boston, seized a call for the effecting of a more perfect union of the negro Masons of the United States. Out of this call grew the gathering—I cannot honestly call it convention of Masons—which came together in Boston in June of the same year, and instead of uniting, disorganized and divided the Masons of the country, by forming something unknown to Masonry, under the compound title and association of "The M. W. N. G. L. of Accepted F. & Ancient Y. M. for North America." And now, brethren, a word in relation to the status of the National Compact, as it is more familiarly known as it exists to-day, and even as it existed when its condition was flourishing, because of the darkness of ignorance which enveloped, and now envelops the so-called Grand Lodges submitting to its rule.

I cannot speak intelligently of this anomalous National Grand Lodge without going into its history from its formation and that, time and the want of the material which I have not here with me, but which I possess, will not permit. But I will just give you a cursory glance at the evidences which the record offers. In the first place, the men who formed it, represented nobody but their individual selves, because they were not delegated by the Masons of the particular subordinate Lodges of the respective States they pretended to have represented. Of course you know what the common law of Masonry says upon this subject, but for the information of the uninitiated I will quote as follows: "The usual mode of organizing a new Grand Lodge, is that a certain number of Lodges, not less than three, holding charters or warrants from some legal Grand Lodge, or from different Grand Lodges, meet in convention, by their representatives formally resolve to organize a Grand Lodge, adopt a constitution and proceed to elect and install their officers. * * * That body next in convention as Lodges and not as individuals. Furthermore, the regulations of 1663, religiously looked upon as one of the landmarks, says: That, for the future, the said fraternity of Free Masons shall be regulated and governed by one Grand Master, and as many Wardens as the said society shall think fit to appoint at every annual general assembly. Another regulation adopted 24th of June, A.D.1717, says: That the privilege of assembling as Masons, which had been hitherto submitted, should be vested in certain lodges, or assemblies of Masons, convened in certain places, and that every Lodge to be hereafter convened, except the four old Lodges, at this time existing, should be legally authorized to act by a Warrant from the Grand Master, for the time being, granted to certain individuals by petition, with the consent and approbation of the Grand Lodge, in communication (mark the words, in communication) and that without such Warrant, no Lodge should be hereafter deemed regular or constitutional."

In the face of this landmark, an individual, arrogating to himself the title of National G. M., has called into being lodges and created Grand Lodges which have no claim to the respect of intelligent masons, and one of these exists in your own State. Then again: "A Grand Lodge in the supreme masonic authority within its jurisdiction," but this same individual not only claims the right to govern, but has actually reversed the power of expelling it. Furthermore "A Grand Lodge has full and complete jurisdiction over all its officers and members," but this murder can leave South Carolina to-night and on his arrival here, convene the Compact Grand Lodge, preside, suspend or expel any of its officers or members. In the second place the originators of the National Grand Lodge had not the elements out of which a Constitutional and Sovereign Grand Lodge could exists to-day in the majority of the States of this union is founded upon.

To be Continued.

Population of Nations

According to population China takes the highest relative rank among the principal States of the world. According to territorial extent, Russia is first. China has 425,214,152 inhabitants, in an area of 3,824,637 square miles, while Russia, third in population, having but 172,022 inhabitants, has an area of 8,404,767 square miles. The British Empire is second in rank, both as to inhabitants, 190,817,108, and as to area, 4,677,432 square miles. The United States is fourth in area and fifth in population; while Germany is fourth in the latter and eighteenth in the former. Germany had 41,058,130 at the last enumeration in 1871, and the United states, at 38,351,740 in 1870. Everything indicates that the latter has since grown more rapidly than the former. The area of the United States is 3,603,844, and that of Germany is 212,993 square miles. Other countries stand in order of population as follows: France, 36,102,921; Austria Hungary, 35,904,435; Turkey, 35,360,000; Japan, 35,000,000; Italy, 29,796,253; Spain, 16,301,851; Siam, 11,500,000; Brazil, 10,100,328; Mexico, 9,176,052; Sweden and Norway, 6,001,810; Belgium, 5,087,105; Peru, 4,400,000; Portugal, 3,995,157; Netherlands, 3,674,976; Chili, 1,938,201; Denmark, 1,784,641; Bolivia, 1,742,925; Argentine Confederacy, 1,536,920; Greece, 1,457,894; Paraguay, 1,200,000. As to areas, Russia, Brazil and Mexico possess the largest proportion to inhabitants, while Belgium, Great Britain, itself, France, Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, Siam, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and Portugal are among the most densely populated States in proportion to area.

Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 12, 1875.

Mr. Peter Anderson.

DEAR SIR—The Editors' Conference, which met last week, was a success. I forward a couple of the daily dailies, from which you can gather an idea of the work done, and of the spirit manifested toward the meeting by citizens.

Your communication was not received until after the adjournment, but was read in a caucus called to consider Gov. Pinchback's claim to a seat in the Senate. It was heard with many demonstrations of applause.

Two things agreed upon by the Convention fall to my hands for execution, and concerning them I write to you.

A Committee, consisting of Hon. W. G. Brown, of Louisiana, Rev. B. W. Arnett and myself, were appointed to prepare from Miss Edmonia Lewis a work of art to be placed in the Centennial Exposition in the name of the colored women of America. After the Exposition, we are instructed to place the statute in some public building or park in Washington City, to remain forever as the Centennial Offering of the Colored Women of America.

To raise the money for this we propose to establish, throughout the country, Centennial Committees, who will raise and forward to our Treasurer, Bishop Parke, of the A. M. E. Church, such funds as will be needed.

We classify the towns by the amount they are able to raise, thus: 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 dollars. We thought that San Francisco could raise $200, and the whole Pacific Coast, including Nevada, not less than $1,000.

Will you be kind enough to send us a list of towns in your State, Oregon and Nevada, which you think can raise either of the amounts specified. also, a name, or names, of those who will be likely to aid in organizing Centennial Committees. To those we will send directions, containing full information, as soon as we shall hear from Miss Lewis.

The duty of issuing a Call for a National Convention, which is to meet in Nashville next year.

I am instructed to form Committees in the States where duty will be to organize their respective States, and secure full delegations to the Convention. Will you be kind enough to send me the names of five gentlemen who will organize your State and see to it that she be represented in that Convention. Let them be gentlemen who will have no monie differences, if such exist, in your State. Send also a list of names for Nevada and Oregon.

Hoping to hear from you, I am, sir, most respectfully, yours,

PETER H. CLARK.

(We will answer soon as possible —ED.)

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 19th, 1875.

Mr. Editor

Among the cardinal virtues of this government, is free men, free press and free speech, it is therefore the sovereign right of every American citizen to proclaim his views—if not serious—and if he choose the reasons for the faith that is in him and as one of those exulted sovereigns I beg a small space in your columns to enter my earnest and unqualified protest against even the idea of any colored man supporting the Honorable Mr. Timothy McCarty for State Senator from the Ninth District. Personally I have not a word to say for or against the Hon. Mr. Tim, and the able lead which knows Mr. Spivalo, but it is the political attitude of the Hon. Mr. Tim that I would deal. In the first place he must of necessity stand in with the peculiar tenents of his party obligation, and this brings the Hon. Mr. Tim square upon the Democratic Platform, a platform that would not be democratic if it did not breath the most bitter opposition and unrelenting hostility to our every advancement. Is it possible that any colored man in the Fourth Ward or Ninth District in vote for this lay over Senator? It will not only be lashed by the part which into the support of every measure inimical to the interest of our people, but are bound to vote in favor of the most Brazant Rebel for United States Senator if such should be the choice of his party. I admit that there might consequence arise in some of the Senatorial Districts of the State between now and election day, that would make it obligatory upon us to choose between two perils, but we cannot choose from the democratic ranks because that party is not only not the least of any evil, but on the contrary it is the gigantic evil of the age, and I hold it to be a cardinal sin for any colored man to be found on the day of election in such diabolical company as this Bourbon democracy has proved to be to our race, and here let me say just as a mere matter of faith or hope, but from a position which gives me a thorough knowledge of the situation. That I religiously believe that ninety per cent. of the colored voters of this State are Republicans by instinct. Education, gratitude, and an intelligent understanding that liberty and progress of ideas are the essential ingredients to the perpetuation of the Judeal Republic of America. Against this diabolical cent. will vote the Republican State Ticket from top to bottom because the platform is all that we could have dictated ourselves and the personal of the ticket most optional is however through the perfidy of white republicans, the defeat of any of our nominees for the State Senate shall appear inevitable I shall regard it as our duty under the law of self preservation, to center our entire strength as our district on the independent man soon as the least of the two evils.

H. H. S.

Deplorable Casualty.

It becomes our sad duty to chronicle another railway accident, resulting in the horrible death of Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored,) on the corner of Market and Seventh streets in this city. Last evening the local train which usually leaves Broadway station at ten minutes past nine o'clock, was a few minutes behind time. On leaving Market street station, while passing Myrtle street, the deceased undertook to get either to leap off or get on to the train, but which is not known, so far as we can learn. A few minutes thereafter a pedestrian heard groans, and immediately discovered the mangled form of Mr. Sanderson lying alongside the track. He was at once conveyed to the neighboring drug store, and shortly thereafter to the morgue, he having given but a few gasps after being discovered on the track. On examination both legs were nearly severed, one between the knees and hips, left arm badly shattered above the wrist and a hideous cut in the back of the head, extending deep into the skull almost from ear to ear. The features, however, retained the same natural and placid expression which characterized them in life. Further details will doubtless be divulged at the Coroner's inquest to be held to-day. Deceased was about 59 years of age, and leaves a widow and six children in his home on Railroad avenue, near Center street station. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him in this community, where he has resided for many years.—*Oakland Transcript*, Aug. 20.

AN OUTCAST INDIAN.—The Virginia *Enterprise* of June 23d relates this incident:

Persons have frequently remarked a very romantic tall Piute squaw wandering around the streets and generally alone. The expression of the countenance of 'Lone Pine' is peculiar. Now, the truth is that she is no squaw at all, although dressed in a calico gown etc. She is a tall and stalwart Indian, compelled to wear women's clothes for cowardice in battle several years ago. This accounts for the loneliness of 'Lone Pine,' as the squaws refuse to associate with him.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 21, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Drawing to a Close.

Less than two weeks the political ide is to be cast. As the issue draws near many lovers of freedom and progression should pause and reflect as to whether all the conflicting and internal dissensions which have been so apparent in the several local independent factions the past two or three weeks will or will not result in weakening instead of strengthening the Republican State Ticket. There are possibilities sometimes of leaders committing political suicide. We would advise all not to waste so much time about their local tickets, but spend some time and make more effort for the success of the Republican State Ticket. If you lose the Governor, If you lose the Legislature, if you lose your Congressmen, while frittering away valuable time and efforts to elect a Constable or Justice of the Peace, the enemy will capture your strongest political breastworks. What we actually mean is that the Republican party should have long ago made its local nominations on the principle, "sink or swim," "live or die," and thrown their whole efforts for the success of the State Ticket, headed by Phelps.

The Colored Press Convention.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback our proxy to the Convention of colored editors and representative men of the United States which met at Cincinnatti, Ohio, August 4th, sends us the Cincinnatti *Commercial* as al. so the *Daily Gazette* which papers contain a full report of the proceedings.

All the newspapers published by colored men in the United States were represented in person and by proxy. We have not space this week to make any extracts from the proceedings of the second day, but will give a full report next week.

Ira P Rankin.

Ira P. Rankin, the Republican nominee, for Congress is a good selection. Mr. Rankin has been for many years one of the leading business men of this city, was at one time Collector of Port, besides which he is a gentleman of great force and character and will make an excellent representative from this District in Congress. Every citizen without distinction of party should vote for him if they want their true interests well represented in Congress.

BENEFACTIONS.—The benefactions of charity in this age take mostly a practical and utilitarian direction. Sums which would formerly have been given to theological purposes are more and more directed to the promotion of the physical comfort of the race. Indeed, so largely is crime found to result from misery, and the behavior of the individual to depend upon his excellance of his digestive organs and the frequency of his ablutions, that he helps to keep the bodily machine in good running order does missionary work of no inferior sort. In St. Louis Messrs. L. L. and Moses King have just erected a costly and beautiful public fountain and presented it to the city with appropriate dedicatory services. It is of Gothic architecture, fifteen feet high, and is so constructed that filtered ice-water runs incessantly. Our New York parks furnish admirable opportunity for such presents to the city for the embellishment of thirsty visitors; and there is no better way for a citizen of taste moderate wealth to make his name remembered than by identifying it with such a fountain of cold comfort for the Summer months Even the dogs would think better of him.—*N. Y. Grabbic.*

Adversity flatteroth no man. 'A fault confessed is half redressed.

Deplorable Death of Rev. Jeremiah B. Sanderson.

It is with the most painful regret that we chronicle the deplorable accident and untimely death of Rev. J. B. Sanderson. The sad circumstances will be found in another part of the paper, as related in the Oakland *Transcript* of yesterday. The deceased came to this State in 1853, from the city of Boston, where he had been an ardent worker for the elevation of his race, in connection with the late Wm. C. Nell of that city. From the time of his arrival in San Francisco he took an active and leading part. In all the movements of the colored citizens in their State Conventions of 1855-'6 and '8 to repeal the proscriptive testimony laws which were then on our statute book he was one of the most zealous and active workers. Being a ripe scholar and ever-ready debater, he was truly a representative man in the forum. On anniversary occasions he was most always chosen as orator. In 1856 he taught a public scool in Sacramento, and subsequently gave it up to go into the ministry, under the new Rt. Rev. Bishop T. M. D. Ward. About the year 1860 the Board of Education of this city appointed him Principal of the colored school in San Francisco, which position he held for several years, until the Board decided to have female teachers in that school. During this time he was one of the founders and served two or three terms as President of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society of this city. He subsequently was given an appointment as pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Stockton. While there, the Board of Education of that city made him the Principal of the colored school of that city, which position he held until about eighteen months ago, when he removed to Oakland to take charge of the A. M. E. Church of that city, by the appointment of Bishop Wayman, as also by a reappointment for another year commencing from the Convention which sat in that city in May last, in which he was appointed one of the delegates to attend the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, which is to assemble in Atlanta. Georgia, May, 1876. Thus by this sad accident all his hopes and joys from a well-spent life are perished. Such is the uncertainty of life. In the loss of the late Rev. J. B. Sanderson the communities both of Oakland and San Francisco have lost a most exemplary citizen, the colored churches of the coast a staunch pillar, and society at large one of its brightest ornaments. The deceased has left a wife and three grown children who are married, and two or three smaller children to mourn his untimely loss. "Peace to his ashes."

NOTE.—We learn that the funeral is to take place to-morrow, Sunday, from the A. M. E. Bethel Church of this city at 2½ P. M. The body will be conveyed from his late residence, which is near the Point at Oakland, to the church at the Market station, Oakland, where a formal ceremony will be held at 10 A. M., and then conveyed to the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell & Jackson street, in this city, where the final obsequies will be held. The funeral will also be attended by Victoria Lodge, No. 3, of this city, of which the deceased was a member, and members of the fraternity generally and all the friends of the family are invited to attend.

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.—Second year of Gates Iced soda, drawn from Matthews celebrated Artic Procesers, five of which are now in running order in the halls of the Pavilion, at the Fair, by Jas. H. Gates Druggist and Apothecary, cor. New Montgomery and Howard streets, San Francisco, with his celebrated and unrivaled syrups, made from fruits, together with rich and fresh cream, received daily, making the most healthy and delicious drink.

Letter from Senator Pinchback

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Your very able and interesting favor of the 20th of July, postmarked at San Francisco, July 30th., was handed to me to-day, after the adjournment of the Convention—which had been quite a success.

I heartily concur in the sentiments contained therein, and deeply regret that it did not arrive in time for me to have had them read to the Convention.

Feeling assured that you would approve of my action, I gave to Judge Gibbs, of Arkansas, who was in this city, the proxy tendered me in your editorial columns some time since, and I am proud to say he represented the Pacific Appeal very creditably. Everything passed off nicely, and the people, white and colored, and the press Democratic and Republican were kind and courteous to all.

I will send you paper containing full proceedings.

Yours truly,

P. S. PINCHBACK.

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The funeral services of the late Rev. J. B. Sanderson will take place to-morrow (Sunday), as follows: At Shiloh Church, Oakland, of which he was pastor, at 10 A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Union Bethel Church in this city, at 1:30 P. M.; thence to Lone Mountain or Masonic Cemetery. I. N. TEMPLETON.

Pastor A. M. E. Church, San Francisco.

THE FOURTH Ward Republican Club held a meeting in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific, near Mason, on Tuesday, evening last, adopted resolutions endorsing republican nominees. They meet at the same place on Tuesday evening next.

After breakfast work awhile.
After dinner all awhile.
After supper walk a mile.

Births.

FRANCIS—In this city, August 15th, to the wife of P. B. Francis, a daughter.

MURPHY—In this city, August 13th, to the wife of Alphonse Murphy, a son.

Marriages.

BARTLOW—HOWES—In this city, on Sunday, August 8th, by Rev. P. W. Cooley, Minister of Christ Church Mission, Wm. Bartlow, of Kingston, Jamaica, to Mrs. Hannah Bowers, of Nova Scotia, N. S.

Deaths.

TILGHMAN—At sea, after the Philippine Islands, Robert Tilghman, formerly a resident of Oakland, Cal., and a native of New York, aged, 30 years.

[Mr. Tilghman leaves a family who now reside in Oakland.—ED.]

CANDIDATES BEWARE

OF THE BOGUS COLORED POLITICAL CLUB styled the NORTHEAST CLUB, as we go for no other purpose but to defeat the candidates.

ROBINSON—19 Stone Street. JOHN S. WILLIAMS.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3, F. & A. M.—The members of the above named Lodge, are hereby notified to meet in their Hall, S. W. cor. Larkin and Jackson sts., this Saturday Evening at 8 p.m. to complete the arrangements for the funeral of their late Bro. Jeremiah B. Sanderson. Sister Lodge and sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to be present.

By order of the M. W.
Thomas Solomon,
Secretary.

Miles Concert

Will take place on

Tuesday Eve'g. Sept. 2. 1875.

AT PACIFIC HALL.

MISS SARAH E. MILES

Will be supported by our new Prima Donna Soprano,

MRS. SAMPSON WILLIAMS,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio, late of Chicago, Ill., and other well know Ladies and Gentlemen. PROFESSOR BANKS will preside at the Piano.

☞ The Consent to be under the direction of

WM. H. BLAKE.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

For Senator, 9th Senatorial District,

AUGUSTUS D. SPLIVALO

MRS. M. J. SMITH,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)

LODGING HOUSE

No. 124 Perry Street

NEAR THIRD, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Persons from the Interior will find this a pleasant and comfortable residence to stop at while in the city. Terms reasonable.

CHILDREN'S GRAND EXHIBITION & CONCERT

There will be a Children's Grand Exhibition and Concert given on

Wednesday Eve'g, Sep. 15. 1875

By the Scholars of Bethel Sabbath School, of this city, for the benefit of the Church, assisted by those of the Sabbath School in Oakland, and others, for the purpose of purchasing a Library for the School.

The exercises to consist of Recitations, Declamations, Singing and Tableaux.

No pains will be spared to make the Entertainment agreeable to all.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Come one, come all, and hear the little ones speak and sing.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably schooled at, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

Church Social.

The first of a series of Socials will be given

On Monday Eve'g. Sept. 6, 1875

—IN—

BETHEL CHURCH, POWELL ST.

For the benefit of the Church. The exercises will consist of Speaking, Singing, Dialogues, etc. A Lunch will also be prepared.

Admission to the Whole, 25 Cts.

SARAH A. CARTER, President.
ZORAH FLOWERS,
Secretary of Committee.

Republican Meetings.

HON. T. G. PHELPS

Will address the people on the issues of the day as follows:

Santa Cruz.....Saturday, August 21st

Chairman of County Committee will please take notice and make all necessary arrangements for the reception of the Speaker. By Order.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORGE, Secretary, R. S. C. C.

DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLES' INDEPENDENT NOMINEE

For County Treasurer,

CHAS. HUBERT,

(Present incumbent.)

DEMOCRATIC AND PEOPLES' INDEPENDENT NOMINEE

For Chief of Police,

P. CROWLEY.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY NOMINATION

For Public Administrator.

SIMON MAYER.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT PARTY NOMINATION

For Assessor.

ALEX. BADLAM.

MRS. JALLEWITS,

204 Kearny Street,

Near Bush, San Francisco

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions. Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given on exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.

AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

BELGIC, GAELIC, OCEANIC.

August 16 September 16 October 16
November 16 December 16 January 16

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.
Room 51 R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets.

T. DETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Cough Tonic.

Cures Guaranteed.

The Medicine is made of pure vegetable and exerts no poisonous influence whatever during any season. Children may take it with perfect safety and every one should, and will give sure as it is based. It is essential for children having Croup or Coughs.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
TIMOTHY GUY PHELPS,
OF SAN MATEO.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOSEPH Mc CAVIS,
OF SAN JOAQUIN.

For Secretary of State,
EDWARD HALLET,
OF BUTTE.

For Controller,
JAMES J. GREEN,
OF MARIN.

For Surveyor-General,
ROBERT GARDNER,
OF HUMBOLDT.

For State Treasurer,
WM. BECKMAN,
OF SACRAMENTO.

For Attorney-General,
E. D. SAWYER,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GRANT I. TAGGART,
OF SHASTA.

For Supt of Public Instruction,
EZRA S. CARR,
OF ALAMEDA.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRIC

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the request of numerous friends, and upon the assurance of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully, etc.

JAS. L. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:

We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES L. CRITTENDEN, Esq., fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.

Should Mr. Crittenden be elected, we believe he will prove an able, industrious, upright and impartial Judge.

With all respect,

Your obedient servants,

Dalon Lake,	J. W. Carter,
Wm. H. Sharp,	F. C. M. De Bruix,
W. H. Patterson,	Clark Churchill,
Moses G. Cobb,	Joseph M. Kinley,
J. F. Williams,	C. F. Robinson,
E. D. Sawyer,	Paul Neumann,
Wallace Hollaud,	John S. Roche,
Henry P. Irving,	M. Bergin,
M. A. Wheaton,	E. Bartlett,
E. J. Moore,	Thos. V. O'Brien,
J. M. Coghlan,	R. H. Hauk,
D. W. Coughlin,	J. Meredith,
J. M. Gitchell,	W. H. Allen,
T. K. Wilson,	Walter G. Holmes,
T. J. Gallagher,	G. L. Marye, jr.,
H. F. Cope,	D. LeRoyden,
John F. Finn,	F. H. Wallerman,
Daniel Rogers,	E. F. McClarky,
Wm. Craig,	A. Hemmenway,
A. F. Van Duzer,	J. P. Phelan,
H. C. Newhall,	John C. Hall,
G. R. Greathouse,	J. W. Roper,
W. H. Tompkins,	Geo. D. Cobb,
Lloyd Seiferin,	Thos. H. Linmons,
J. W. Brumagin,	Francis Johnson,
Geo. Hadsen,	R. F. Townsend,
	Seth Robinson.

MILLIKIN BROS.

Importers and Jobbers of

GROCERIES, TEAS,

China Goods,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

Nos. 60 and 62 K Street

Corner of Third, SACRAMENTO

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Masonic Savings & Loan Bank

No. 6 POST STREET.

MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF ROBERT S. FOX, late of Louisville, Ky., who left that city in 1849, from Panama to California, over twenty years ago. Address Mrs. ELIZA GRIFFIN, No. 1 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.

SACRAMENTO.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR Sheriff of Sacramento County.

ADOLPH HEILBRON,

Subject to the Decision of the BALLOT-BOX.

CARD.

Believing it to be the right of every eligible citizen to aspire to any public office within the gift of his fellow citizens, and being entranced by pledges in the Conventions of parties and from free of alliance with candidates for office, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Sacramento County, subject to the decision of the Republican party at the ensuing election. In this assertion of an undoubted right of citizenship, I beg leave to respectfully represent to the voters whose favorable suffrages I now solicit, that I have been upon this occasion by no large a number of citizens of this county as was represented by any County Convention yet held; that I am, and for many years have been, a taxpayer of Sacramento county; that all my personal interests are strongly identified with the interests of the people of this county; that I may modestly claim the honesty and sincerity requisite for the faithful and honorable administration of the duties of the office to which I aspire. To this whole people my fellow citizens and Republican friends of every county, and no reasonable cause of good will exists, in this matching I now make free declaration, my special hostility to or favoritism for any candidate or before the people. I am a candidate for myself, and for it by a of a personal election and have no wish or intention that my candidacy may play a secondary part in the election of another. Finally, I hold that the public offices are public trusts and not private perquisites for the reward of political parties, but believing that every citizen should aspire to the highest trust and office existent in this State to a Convention or to the people direct, I have only to add that I am a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and respectfully solicit the support of all.

Most respectfully,
ADOLPH HEILBRON.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND

Attorney-at-Law,

L. W. Corne Montgomery and Clay

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Signed,

FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. Montague, Attorney in fact,
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.

Acknowledged before E. V. Jones, Notary, October 30, 1874.

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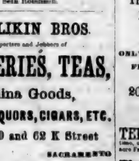
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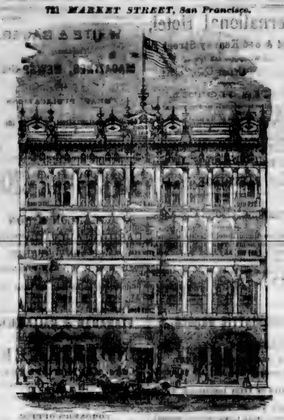
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APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times* and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it formation, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and available newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Six Months	2.50
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☞ This paper is mailed to any part of the United States on the above Terms.

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STOP THAT COUGHING

Some of you will, and get rid of you. You have tried every remedy but the RIGHT one, by its intrinsic merit, in opposition to all similar preparations, and surpassing you should be relieved by its immediate use after the many experiments you have made of totally compounds heated on the proper as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounds for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative pow ers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We have address ourselves to all who are lacking cure of with this, the greatest remedy of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, since they are that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is the most wonderful medicine in planet to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening to the system, gently free from all poisonous or mineral drugs, and certainly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as it does, highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaican Ginger in combination with other valuable stimulants and tonics of a character to suit the stomach and digestive organs, is unsurpassed by any other in the market. Where the genuine article is required, this is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

It is also an admirable remedy for Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Sea Sickness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Fainting Spells, Chills and Fever, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys, and is a specific for Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and all diseases of children teething.

It is a natural tonic, and will be found invaluable to those who are debilitated by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, especially whisky.

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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts,

Are the PUREST and BEST and highest concentrated Extracts from Fruits, prepared from fresh fruits, and warranted to keep in any climate. They are put up in superior style, and in a handsome manner, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

TAKE THEM ADVANTAGE.

For sale by Grocers, REDINGTON'S CHROMOTYPES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, THE GRAIN O MYRTLE, and other articles of merit, and see that you get the article you call for, if a substitute is offered, refuse it, and insist upon having what you want. Comparing quality and contents, none others are so cheap.

Wholesale Agents for TOILET ARTICLES, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

TAKE THEM ADVANTAGE.

For sale by Druggists, REDINGTON'S CHROMOTYPES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, THE GRAIN O MYRTLE, and other articles of merit, and see that you get the article you call for, if a substitute is offered, refuse it, and insist upon having what you want. Comparing quality and contents, none others are so cheap.

Wholesale Agents for TOILET ARTICLES, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE and preserve health and vigor? Having this remedy ready make up your mind to escape the consequences.

AS A PREVENTIVE,

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim for such disease, or if you reside in a locality where such diseases prevail, take a dose of

CURE

By using according to directions.

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical.

They are purely vegetable. They clear the blood of the lymph. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not differ from daily labor. By assist the digestive organs and tone and stimulate to the liver. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

WE CURE, in their testimony, three fourths of common complaints in a shorter time than any remedy known. Try them, in season, and you will have no use for a doctor. For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, is fought and won by the former, when assisted by that wonderful restorative, on the side of health, by

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., IM-porters and Wholesale Druggists Depot 410 and 412 Market Street,

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 3. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1875. WHOLE NO. 572

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON,

Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Six months	2 50
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One month	50 cts.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT Nominee for Assembly,

J. M. CURRIER,

Ninth Senatorial District, Bounded by Washington Street, Jackson, the South line of the Presidio Reservation, the Ocean and the Bay.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN Nominee for Commissioner,

CAPT THOS. FINERTY.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC For Recorder,

OTTO H. FRANK,

Indorsed by the Citizens and Tax-Payers' Municipal Ticket.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC Nominee *For Police Judge,*

OSCAR T. SHUCK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN Nominee For Superintendent of Streets,

L. M. MANZER.

FOR SUPERVISOR OF THE Eleventh Ward,

J. M. CURTIS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,

THOS. H. REYNOLDS.

(Assistant Clerk Board of Supervisors.)

FOR SHERIFF,

WM. McKIBBIN,

FOR CORONER,

Present Incumbent,

DR. B. R. SWAN.

Nominee of People's Independent Committee and Citizens' and Tax Payers' Convention.

CITIZENS' AND TAX-PAYERS' Candidate

For Supervisor of the Fourth Ward,

A. M. EBBETS

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR Auditor,

T. RODGERS JOHNSON.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

For Mayor,

A. A. BRYANT.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

For Supervisor of the Sixth Ward,

ARON MEYER,

TOBACONIST.

N. B.—Supervisors will be voted for all over the city.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,

J. D. RUGGLES.

(At present, Deputy County Clerk.) Nominee of People's Independent Committee and Citizens' and Tax Payers' Convention.

FOR SENATOR

Ninth Senatorial District.

T. McCARTHY.

Bounded by Washington Street, 1st Avenue, the South line of the Presidio Reservation, the Ocean and the Bay.

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Nominations of the Convention of Sixty-Seven.

Headquarters Central Club, Post and Kearny Streets, entrance on Post.

Mayor	H. M. COGE.
Sheriff	COLIN M. BOYD.
Auditor	SAMUEL PURDY.
Tax Collector	W. FORD.
Treasurer	CHARLES HUBERT.
Recorder	THOMAS H. HOLT.
Assessor	WILLIAM DOOLAN.
County Clerk	THOMAS H. REYNOLDS.
District Attorney	ROBERT FERRAL.
City and County Attorney	WILLIAM MATHEWS.
Chief of Police	P. CROWLEY.
Coroner	R. B. COLE.
Public Administrator	SIMON MAYER.
Surveyor	WILLIAM P. HUMPHREYS.
Superintendent of Streets	W. J. RICHARDSON.
Superintendent of Schools	H. N. BOLANDER.

Fire Commissioners

B. ORDENSTEIN,
CHALES FIELD,
E. FLAHERTY.

County Judge	S. S. WRIGHT.
Municipal Judge	M. C. BLAKE.
Probate Judge	FRED HALL.
Police Judge	O. F. CHUCK.
Fourth District Judge	R. P. MORRISON.
Twelfth District Judge	W. P. DAINGERFIELD.

Justices of the Peace.

J. C. PENNIE.
J. P. HARDY.
H. L. JOACHIMSON,
ED. GILSON.
B. O. STURDEVANT.

Supervisors.

Ward.
1. H. J. O'REILLY.
2. C. B. EDWARDS.
3. J. J. KENNY.
4. J. H. WISE.
5. J. PUSHINE.
6. D. PORTER.
7. S. B. PETERSON.
8. F. F. STROTHER.
9. T. BOYCE.
10. J. C. ROBERTS.
11. F. A. GIBBS.

School Directors.

JOSEPH CLEMENT.
M. MORGENSTERN.
J. D. SULLIVAN.
GEORGE TAIT.
H. M. BLACK.
J. W. NYE.
C. F. VON RHEIN.
T. M. EDWARDS.
B. HAGAN.
I. D. BARNARD.

Joint Senator.

GEORGE H. ROGERS.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Senator.

T. McCARTHY.

Assembly.

J. V. COFFEE.
THOMAS BARBER.
GEORGE A. YOUNG.
THOMAS McINERY.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Senator.

JOSEPH CRAIG.

Assembly.

J. M. MURPHY.
S. E. WETHERILL.
W. McMANN.
J. W. HARDING.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Senator.

L. H. VAN SCHAICK.

Assembly.

J. G. CARSON,
J. H. SWAIN,
H. B. HOBSON,
M. McCARTHY.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Senators.

M. J. DONOVAN.
Wm. M. PIERSON.

Assembly.

J. O. B. KENNEDY.
Wm. BRODERICK.
A. McCURREN.
HERMAN RANKEN.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Senators.

ROBERT HOWE.
FRANK McCOPPIN.

Assembly.

FRANCIS A. PULLEN,
JAMES G. MAGUIRE,
G. RAISCH,
D. C. SULLIVAN.

TAX-PAYERS' & CITIZENS' Municipal Ticket.

MAYOR,
CHARLES CLAYTON.

Assessor,
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Jr.

Sheriff,
WM. McKIBBIN.

Auditor,
T. RODGERS JOHNSON.

Tax Collector,
JACOB F. MILLER.

Treasurer,
A. A. HOBE.

Recorder,
O. H. FRANK.

County Clerk,
J. D. RUGGLES.

District Attorney,
D. J. MURPHY.

Chief of Police,
P. CROWLEY.

Coroner,
B. B. SWAN.

Public Administrator,
SIMON MAYER.

County Judge,
S. S. WRIGHT.

Sup't Public Streets, Highways and Squares,
A. T. DOOLY.

Sup't Common Schools,
EDWARD FLAHERTY.

Fire Commissioners,
B. ORDENSTEIN,
W. B. JOHNSTON.

Judges of Police Courts,
B. AUG. THOMPSON,
L. W. RANSOM,
W. L. JOACHIMSEN,
THOMAS J. BRUMM,
JAS. M. TROUTT.

Supervisors.

Ward.
1. AUG. DRUCKER.
2. H. T. GRAVES.
3. THOMAS BRYAN.
4. ARTHUR M. EBBETTS.
5. HENRY MOLINEAUX.
6. DAVID PORTER.
7. J. D. ROBERTS.
8. ABRAM BLOCK.
9. A. W. SCOTT.
10. SAMUEL DINSMOOR.
11. D. MAHAN.
12. D. A. MACDONALD.

School Directors,

L. J. BARRY, Jr.
S. O. PUTNAM.
C. F. VON RHEIN.
H. H. EARLE.
JOSEPH CLEMENT.
JOHN W. TAYLOR.
GEO. J. SMITH.
GEO. H. BAKER.
GEORGE TAIT.
J. H. DICKINSON.
I. D. BARNARD.

Assessor, unexpired term,
ALEXANDER BADLAM, Jr.

Coroner, unexpired term,
BENJAMIN R. SWAN.

Supervisor Eighth Ward, unexpired term,
ABRAM BLOCK.

FOR CHIEF OF POLICE.

HENRY H. ELLIS.

On People's Independent Ticket, People's Nominating Convention of 100, Republican Party Candidate, and one Wing of the Democracy.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

D. J. MURPHY.

THE PEOPLE'S NOMINATING CONVENTION of 100

Place the following ticket before the citizens of San Francisco for their support at the coming Election, feeling confident that after a strict and impartial investigation into the character and ability of the several candidates, they will be found worthy the support of every voter in the city:

Mayor, Hon. Thomas Clayton.
Assessor, A. Badlam, Jr.
Sheriff, Colin M. Boyd.
Auditor, T. Rodgers Johnson.
Tax Collector, Jacob F. Miller.
Treasurer, Charles Hubert.
Recorder, William C. Guirey.
County Clerk, T. H. Reynolds.
District Attorney, R. [illegible].
Public Administrator, M. C. Burnett.
Chief of Police, H. H. Ellis.
Coroner, Benjamin R. Swan.
Public Administrator, William A. Plunkett.
Surveyor, William P. Humphreys.
Superintendent of Schools, H. N. Bolander.

Fire Commissioners.

Peter R. Black, E. H. Gadsby
John A. Shepston.

Justices of the Peace.

H. L. Joachimsen, S. W. Ransom,
J. L. Green, J. C. Pennie, R. A. Thompson.

Supervisors.

First Ward, August Drucker.
Second Ward, William C. Pease.
Third Ward, Thomas Bryan.
Fourth Ward, J. H. Wise.
Fifth Ward, J. B. Sime.
Sixth Ward, George B. Davis.
Seventh Ward, George W. Hayes.
Eighth Ward, Thomas Anderson.
Ninth Ward, A. W. Scott.
Tenth Ward, Sol. Tesmore.
Eleventh Ward, J. M. Curtis.
Twelfth Ward, D. A. Macdonald.

School Directors.

Joseph Clements, J. M. Buffington, O. F. Von Rhein, G. H. Baker, Lowell J. Hardy, Jr., J. W. Nye, John W. Taylor, George J. Smith, A. C. Hammond, Dr. D. B. Todd, N. Schooling, Dr. H. M. Fiske,

To Fill Unexpired Terms.

Assessor, Alexander Badlam.
Coroner, Dr. O. M. Wozencraft.
Supervisor Eighth Ward, Thomas Anderson.

Judges of District Courts.

Twelfth, Hon. Wm P. Daingerfield.
Fourth, Hon. Robert F. Morrison.
County Judge, Hon. S. S. Wright.
Judge Municipal Court, Hon. M. C. Blake.
Judge of Probate Court, Hon. Milton H. Myrick.
Police Judge, Davis Louderback.

Senators.

For Joint Senator from San Francisco and San Mateo Counties, Wm. Shields.

Ninth Senatorial District—A. D. Splivalo.

Tenth Senatorial District—J. Craig.

Eleventh Senatorial District—Geo. C. Wickman.

Twelfth Senatorial District—Wm. M. Pierson.

Twelfth Senatorial District—W. E. Mayhew.

Thirteenth Senatorial District—John M. Days.

Thirteenth Senatorial District—J. F. Cowdery.

Assemblymen.

Ninth District—F. J. Preach, J. M. Currier, J. Y. Coffee, S. W. Backus.

Tenth District—Thomas F. Miller, Samuel E. Wetherill, L. J. Mowry, Frank Eastman.

Eleventh District—Henry B. Hobson, Wm. O'Connell, James G. Carson, and T. H. Hittell.

Twelfth District—H. F. Crane, James Patterson, Herman Ranken and John Martin.

Thirteenth District—Henry C. Squire, Fred Reich, J. M. Steckman and John Graham.

By order of the Convention.

E. M. GALLAGHER, Pres't.
A. D. APPEL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
TIMOTHY GUY PHELPS,
OF SAN MATEO.

For Lieutenant Governor,
JOSEPH M. CAVIS,
OF SAN JOAQUIN.

For Secretary of State,
EDWARD HALLET,
OF SUTTER.

For Controller,
JAMES J. GREEN,
OF MARIN.

For Surveyor-General,
ROBERT GARDNER,
OF HUMBOLDT.

For State Treasurer,
WM. BECKMAN,
OF SACRAMENTO.

For Attorney-General,
E. D. SAWYER,
OF SAN FRANCISCO.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
GRANT J. TAGGART,
OF SHASTA.

For Supt of Public Instruction,
EZRA S. CARR,
OF ALAMEDA.

Republican Legislative Ticket.

For Joint Senator from San Francisco and San Mateo.

DAVID S. CCOOK.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
State Senator,
A. D. SPLIVALO.

For Members of Assembly,
J. W. TAYLOR,
J. M. COGHLAN,
S. ROSENBAUM.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
State Senator,
JAMES L. KING.

Members of Assembly,
FRANK EASTMAN,
L. J. MOWRY,
W. H. SPENCER,
JAMES HART.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
State Senator,
L. H. VAN SCHAIK.

Members of Assembly,
J. A. COLLINS,
T. H. HITTELL,
J. H. SWAIN,
H. D. DUNN.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
State Senator,
W. E. MAYHEW.

Members of Assembly,
MARCUS D. BORUCK,
JULIUS BUHLERT,
JOHN MARTIN,
H. A. MARDEN.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
State Senators,
JOHN M. DAYS,
J. F. KESSING.

Members of Assembly,
WILLIAM ERLE,
JOHN GRAHAM,
WILLIAM ROBINSON,
V. M. STOCKMAN.

Republican Municipal Ticket

Mayor,
CHARLES CLAYTON.

Chief of Police,
HENRY H. ELLIS.

County Clerk,
L. T. ZANDER.

Auditor,
T. RODGERS JOHNSON.

Sheriff,
WILLIAM McKIBBIN.

Tax Collector,
JACOB F. MILLER.

City and County Attorney,
W. C. BURNETT.

District Attorney,
D. J. MURPHY.

Fire Commissioners,
EDWARD FLAHERTY,
THOMAS SAWYER,
THOMAS FINERTY.

Recorder,
W. G. GUIREY.

Assessor (For Short and Long Term),
ALEXANDER BADLAM.

City and County Surveyor,
GEORGE P. ALLARDT.

Superintendent of Public Schools,
HENRY N. BOLANDER.

Coroner (For Short and Long Terms),
BENJAMIN R. SWAN.

Public Administrator,
SIMON MAYER.

Superintendent of Streets,
L. M. MANSUR.

Treasurer,
A. A. HABE.

Supervisors.

Ward.
1. T. W. LYDIKER.
2. H. T. GRAVES.
3. THOS. BRYAN.
4. A. M. EBBETS.
5. J. R. EMS.
6. A. MEYER.
7. S. B. PETERSON.
8. THOS. ANDERSON.
9. A. W. SCOTT.
10. S. A. TESSMORE.
11. M. LYNCH.
12. HIRAM ROSENBRANS.

School Directors.

I. D. BARNARD,
GEO. J. SMITH,
JOHN W. TAYLOR,
W. H. CODINGTON,
J. H. DICKINSON,
GEO. C. HAUBURT,
C. F. VON RHEIN,
GEO. TAIT,
J. M. BUFFINGTON,
S. O. PUTNAM,
Dr. H. M. FISKE,
GEO. H. BAKER.

Justices of the Peace.

L. W. RANSOM,
H. L. JOACHIMSON,
T. DEVLIN,
JOSEPH SCOTT,
J. M. TROUTT,
ALEX. G. ABELL.

Chairman Republican State Central Committee,
M. D. BORUCK.

Secretary Republican State Central Committee,
HALE RIX.

Chairman Rep'n County Committee,
J. STEPHENS.

Secty Rep'n County Committee.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S Nominee For Assembly, Ninth District,

JOHN H. MITCHELL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE For Assembly, Ninth Senatorial District,

J. M. COGHLAN.

FOR SCHOOL DIRECTOR

GEORGE J. SMITH.

Endorsed by the Republican and People's Independent Committees, also by the Committee of Twenty-Four.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S Independent Nominee *For School Director,*

J. M. BUFFINGTON.

PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENT Nominee For Senator, Ninth Senatorial District,

J. W. CHERRY.

FOR ASSEMBLYMAN OF THE Ninth Senatorial District,

H. C. PATRIDGE,

Proprietor International Hotel.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE For Mayor,

H. A. COBB.

No Compromise, Backdown or Withdrawal.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 28, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Battle at Hand.

Wednesday next the Political battle of this State is to be fought. The Triangular fight on the State ticket will be desperate. Contending parties are making active preparations to achieve the victory. The common foe to wings of the Republican and Independent parties, which is the Democracy, are more silent in their preparations, and strategy. They are preparing to capture both. The question which should come direct home to every Republican is, whether the Democracy shall or shall not carry this State, in consequence of the division which exists among Republicans and Independents. To avert this danger every sound Republican should concentrate his influence and vote for the success of his State ticket. Of the Municipal ticket there is not so much danger, because all parties agree, and past experience dictates that the city should be governed by the very best men in our midst.

Of the many local tickets in the field it would be useless, amidst so great a variety of good citizens nominated by all parties, to expect the intelligent to adhere strictly to party rule on every local candidate who is nominated. Hence, amidst the many candidates running for one office there will be a deal of scratching by all parties. But be aware to the confused multiplicity of local tickets, that you do not get them confused with opposition State tickets. To prevent this, every voter should look carefully at the ticket presented on approach to the polls.

The Panic.

There never was more excitement in this city, for many years, in financial circles than has been visible since Thursday afternoon last, when it was announced that the Bank of California had suspended. The sympathy was wide-spread for Mr. W. C. Ralston, its President, and other of the Directors, and all classes of the community joined in with the deep regret. While the financial excitement was slowly abating on Friday afternoon, the whole community was startled again by the report that Mr. Ralston was drowned while bathing at North Beach. The conjectures were many as to whether the sad catastrophe was accidental or intentional. The body was soon afterwards recovered. Our leading merchants, professional and business men are busy discussing and arranging plans to pay the last tribute of their respect to the great banker, philanthropist, and one of the best representative business men of the city. We share in the lament, which is so apparent at this time all over the State.

For the Assembly.

The importance of selecting good and true men for the Legislature cannot be overestimated. Though a corrupt Legislature it is expected to carry out grand schemes for robbing this city and county. As a nominee of the People's Independent Convention, none are more reliable than Mr. John Mitchell, nominee for the Assembly for the Ninth District. Mr. M. is a gentleman of first-rate ability, of unquestioned integrity, and of pronounced hostility to all thieving projects. He will, if elected, be a faithful and creditable representative of the people of his district.

The same may be said of the Hon. J. M. Coghlan, the Republican nominee, and H. C. Patridge, People's Independent nominee, and J. Currier, all of whom are candidates for the Assembly.

Communication.

San Francisco, Aug. 26, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

While the colored people of San Francisco have great cause to rejoice over the recent action of the Board of Education, it is highly important for them to remember that the noble work so auspiciously commenced is not yet half accomplished.

Among the fifty-four counties of this State such as Salem, Oakland, Vallejo, and San Francisco has admitted colored children to equal school facilities, and it is our duty to wipe out the proscription which yet exist in this State, which requires that a State law be enacted, or we will have no security in case a Democratic Board of Education should be elected in this city, who would aim to re-establish separate schools.

Let colored men consider that the present election is the most serious to them of any that has ever taken place since their enfranchisement. Upon its result hangs their destiny, so far as civil rights are concerned, and the future of their children.

It is the duty of every colored voter to rise superior to excitement and temptation, by demanding of every candidate seeking their votes, especially those for the Legislature or the Board of Education of this city, a written pledge upon the School question.

I would propose that the School Committee issue a form of such a pledge, and call all their members into requisition on the day of election to see that every colored voter be well supplied with them.

W. H. Hall.

1827 Clay street.

Memorial Meeting.

A meeting will be held in memory of Rev. J. B. Sanderson, on which occasion suitable services will be held.

Due notice of time and place will be given in our next issue.

CANDIDATES BEWARE

OF THE BOGUS COLORED POLITICAL Club, styled the SOMERSET CLUB, it is got up for other purposes than to those the undersigned.

JOHN S. WILKINS.

Executive—11 Stone Street.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A UNION MEETING OF THE LODGES A working under the jurisdiction of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., state of California, will be held on Monday next, 30th inst. at 8 o'clock, P. M. at the Masonic Hall, Pacific Hall, between Mason and Powell.

By order of
R. J. FLETCHER, M. W. G. M.
Attest:
WM. J. SIMMONS, G. Secy.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRIC OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the request of numerous friends, and upon the solicitation of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an Independent candidate for the office of Judge of the District Court.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully, etc.,
JAS. L. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:

We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES L. CRITTENDEN, Esq., fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.

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Respectfully,
ADOLPH HEILBRON.

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Has taken this favorite ESTABLISHMENT, where he is prepared to cater, to supply his customers with the best the market affords. He has engaged a First Class French Cook, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction to his patrons.
Meals furnished at all hours.
Private Rooms for Ladies and Parties.
Customers supplied at their residences

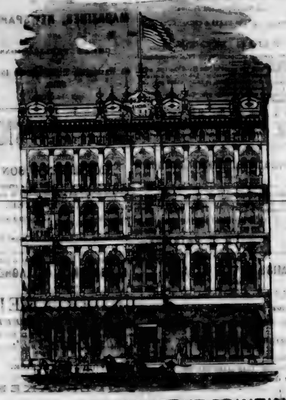
C. P. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento.
(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express (Cars to Ogden), for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Colfax, Auburn, Grass Valley, Nevada, Cisco, Colfax and Shasta. Connects at Elko with Train arriving at Ogden at 11.55 P.M.
(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for "Knoxville."
(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)
12.00 Noon (Saturdays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Reno, Ogden and Atlantic Express.
(Arrives 10.00 P.M.)
3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
(Arrives 9.35 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland), to Stockton only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Summer Resorts, Calaveras and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.35 P.M.
(Arrives 12.05 P.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Saturdays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga.
(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Through Sleeping Cars to Sacramento. Through Third Class Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., Daily.
(Arrives 8.30 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
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From Alameda to San Francisco.
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Guaranteed Capital ... $150000.
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Deposits received on Term and Ordinary Deposits, and pay Four and Six Per Cent. Interest per annum. Drafts issued payable in any country in the world. Letters of credit issued payable in Europe, China, Japan, Australia, Boston, and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada, also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, &c., &c.
Parties desiring to open accounts can do so by mail, and receive the same attention as if present.
WM. H. CULVER, President.
FRANCIS SMITH, Vice-President.
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Mrs. E. A. HOWARD, M.D.,
Ladies' and Children's Physician.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
220 STOCKTON STREET,
Between Post and Sutter.
Office Hours—11 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
Between I and K, SACRAMENTO.
FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.
Only one block from Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landings. Omnibus runs to the Hotel free of charge to the Depot.
CHAS. GRIFFITHS, Proprietor.

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.
Scientific Books.
ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
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LAW BOOKS.
We are publishers of all the Law publications of the exact and unprecedented system of Bancroft Law Synchrony.
SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWEST than the lowest prices.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men and ladies wanted to canvass for books and sell them through
PERIODICALS—The leading Periodicals of all countries supplied at LOW PRICES at which we are selling our Books. It is impossible within the limitations of book reviews to do justice to the numerous and valuable additions we have made to our stock. Suffice it to say that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.
STATIONERY.
We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out some our many factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at such prices as now rule.
BLANK BOOKS.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY
ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving direct from LONDON and PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the finest assortment and most fashionable styles of
WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY
that can be imported.
We have removed the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
ENGRAVING
Of Wedding Invitations correctly addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.
VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style desired, either in the finest of the copperplate, ROUNDHAND AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, and Monograms illuminated in Gold and Colors.
We invite all to call and examine our stock and prices, whether wishing to purchase or not, as we take pleasure in showing goods.
PRINTING.
Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at
REASONABLE RATES
Always on hand a full assortment of Cards, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor employed, and are therefore enabled to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with
ANY ESTABLISHMENT
in the State. Any Subscription in favor of it by an elegant manner, and we cordially invite an inspection and shall Guaranteeing of the whole by us.
A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

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—TO THE—
PACIFIC
APPEAL
Established in 1862.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has removed to
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO.
Where she will be pleased to see her old friends. Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Shaving, Hair Dyeing, Curling, Frizzing, Etc. Etc. Tangled Hair Combed Out Without Pain. Ladies' Hair Dressed in the Latest Fashionable Styles. Ladies' Dressing Combs will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Sea and Mid Coal, Cumberland Coal, Pine Grove Coal, Independence Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Orders Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

W. B. CLYDE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Entrance 632 Clay Street,
Or Office, 628 Merchant Street,
Rm. Montgomery and Exchange, SAN FRANCISCO.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes
To be found in the Home Mkt.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
325 Bush Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
413 Montgomery Street,
Above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS,
Importer and Dealer in
COAL,
Oriental especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship Purposes,
113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,
Near Davis, SAN FRANCISCO.

MISS JANE DOVE,
BOSTON LADIES' CHOICE
Fashionable Hair Dresser,
1400 POLK STREET,
Corner Pine, SAN FRANCISCO.
Bangles, Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made Into Waterfalls and Braids. Whitening Hair Dyed in all colors and warranted. Frizzing and Curling.
Shampooing, Hair Cutting, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
MANILA ROPE,
MANUFACTURED BY
MANILLA MANILA ROPE,
MANILA SIZE,
WHALE SIZE, &c.
TUBBS, & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY
HEAD-QUARTERS
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
W. DAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
This Dye is not a wash. Will dye hair thoroughly in 20 minutes. Will not stain the skin. Will not injure the hair. Will not fade. Will not rub off. Will not wash out. Will not burn. Will not blister. Will not change color after once dyed. Will not leave hair dry and brittle. Will not leave hair sticky and gummy. Will not leave hair with a bad smell. Will not leave hair with a bad taste. Will not leave hair with a bad color. Will not leave hair with a bad texture. Will not leave hair with a bad appearance. Will not leave hair with a bad feeling. Will not leave hair with a bad anything. Will not leave hair with a bad nothing. Will not leave hair with a bad everything

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 4, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The State Election.

As was long ago predicted by the PACIFIC APPEAL and other papers, that unless the Republicans and Independents should, preceding the election, make a compromise and heal their differences as did the Democracy, who had also dissensions concerning some objectionable men as leaders or nominees, that the State would certainly go Democratic. It needed no far-seeing prophet to discern this view of the political situation. The result is now before us. The Democracy have carried the State. The two contending parties, the Republicans and Independents, vied with each other at the onset, in their respective State Conventions, in endeavoring to incite "the dear people" against what they termed monopolies, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and to underate each other through their papers and on the stump, and resorted to all kind of calumny against the motives of each other, and the conclusion, therefore, by the "dear people" that if all were true which each party said of the motives of the other, that neither should be trusted with the State Government, and therefore it would be best to place the Democracy in power, which made no "bifurkin" antimonopoly and antirailroad hobby scare in its State Convention. In short terms, we are bold to state that in the onset the Republican State Convention made a great mistake in cramming the platform too full of Railroad in imitation of the Independents, or Freemen's bill party. In making so desperate a fight against each other on this issue, the "dear people," whose particular interests they both purported to be so seriously and politically interested in, have stood from under and let them both fall. A terrible lesson is now taught both of them and that is to let people's private interests and legitimate schemes take care of themselves, when it is apparent that they are restrained by existing laws, and where the more proper remedy can be found in the courts, instead of political conventions or on the stump by exciting or intemperate speeches. But "all desperandum," or never despair, should now be the motto of every earnest and sound Republican in the State. We have met the enemy and we are "this'n." Republicans must work. It will only be till next April or some time in the ensuing spring that the political leaven will commence to work again in view of the great Presidential election to come off next Fall in the centennial year of our great nation. It is note that this State should be proclaimed Republican in the next Electoral College of States. In view of the past record of the National and State Democracy in a quarter of century, and the progressive measures advanced by the State and National Republican parties in the same period of time, should be sufficient to inspire all Republicans to redeem the State again, where she rightfully belongs among the great galaxy of Republican States, which upheld the Government in its hour of travail. Let the Republicans and Independents unite immediately and devise some plan under new leaders from each party to make a formidable effort to regain the State under the Republican power in the next Presidential election.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Mary L. Davis, San Jose; Mrs. Delavchive, Red Bluff; Mrs. Jacob Overton, San Jose; Mrs. Virginia A. Brown, Sacramento; Mrs. M. A. Lewis, Virginia City.

Election Returns.

These election returns are gathered from the latest telegrams received at our office up to our usual hour of going to press:

Alameda County—The entire Democratic Legislative ticket is elected. Harry Morse, Republican candidate for Sheriff is 8 votes ahead.

Amador—Democratic Logislative and County ticket is elected. Laykio. 1000. Page, 848.

Butte—Has gone Democratic, including the whole County ticket.

Calaveras—Mokelumne Hill gave Page, Republican, for Congress, a majority, with Irwin, for Governor, leading the other candidates.

Colusa—About 500 Democratic majority.

Contra Costa—Irwin and Page a few votes ahead.

El Dorado—The Democratic ticket is 250 votes ahead.

Fresno—All the Democratic ticket is ahead.

Kern—135 votes counted. Irwin, 103.

Lake—Average majority of 300 for Democratic State and County ticket.

Lassen—Irwin 2 majority.

Los Angeles—Irwin and the Democratic ticket ahead.

Merced—Democratic majority.

Mendocino—Ten precincts give the Democrats about 200 majority.

Maria—Democratic State ticket carried.

Monterey—Vote close, with a prospect for Pheips.

Nevada—Bidwell 793, Irwin, 1,232; Phelps 612.

Placer—Phelps has a small plurality.

Napa—The Democratic majority is 200.

Sacramento—Irwin 600 majority.

Sutter—Democratic majority 150.

Plumas—Close vote.

LATER.

At noon, Friday, the vote for Mayor stood: Hatfield, 1,782; Cobb, 878; Bryant, 4,772; Clayton, 4,015.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the vote for Assessor stood: Badlam, 7,663; Doolan, 5,383.

At the same time (2 P. M.) the vote for Chief of Police stood: Ellis, 3,644; Crowley, 6,394.

MR. RABBEY FLETCHER, one of our representative colored men, has been appointed a messenger in the Custom House. Although the force is small as an acknowledgment of equal rights, in view of the aid, by votes and otherwise, the colored citizens of this State have rendered the National Republican Administration at Washington, we feel grateful that they have given a colored citizen even that much in strict accordance with merit. It has been a lamentable and undeniable fact that heretofore, in most cases where colored men have been given such positions in public places it has not been those who are best qualified or the most deserving by merit, and services to the party. But ignoring the deserving and representative portion of colored citizens.

Colored Democrats.

There are several colored men in our midst who are pronounced Democrats. We are informed that there are several more in Oakland, who were very busy on election day in advancing the interests of the Democracy. Their names have been given in at our office. We can only say that when these colored men come sneaking back into the Republican ranks in its next movement, the colored Republicans especially, should see to it that they are kicked out of the Republican party, on the principle that they can afford to do without such ungrateful renegades.

San Jose

At a meeting of colored voters of San Jose, held on Wednesday evening, August 25th, 1875, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, We, the colored voters of San Jose, seeing the necessity of being more united, do form ourselves into a Club, whereby we have more influence in the community of which we form a part. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Club shall be called the San Jose Political Club.

Resolved, That we indorse the principles of the Republican Party, and all others that pertain to our promotion.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every colored voter of Santa Clara county to stand firm to the party that has vindicated our rights in the past, and will in the future.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Advertiser and Patriot*, of San Jose, and the *Elector* and *Pacific Appeal*, of San Francisco.

WM. H. DAVIS, President.
CYRUS COOPER, Secretary.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the late Rev. J. B. Sanderson, Pastor of Shiloh Church Oakland.

A special session of the Quarterly Conference of the above church was held in the church, corner of Ninth and Market streets, at 2 o'clock P. M., Saturday, August 21st, 1875, to draft suitable resolutions to the memory of the lamented Rev. J. B. Sanderson.

Rev. I. N. Triplett, Pastor of the Bethel Church, San Francisco, presided, who, after reading Scripture lessen, singing and prayer, stated the object of the meeting in a few brief remarks on the life services and shocking death of the deceased. J. H. West was chosen Secretary.

The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By the decree of an All-wise Providence, our beloved and much esteemed Pastor, Rev. J. B. Sanderson has been suddenly taken away from us by death; and whereas his removal was by a sad accident, being run over and crushed to death by the cars, on Thursday evening last while returning home from church; and whereas, the sad news has cast a gloom over the entire community and filled many hearts with profound sorrow and regret. Therefore

Resolved, On this sad occasion, that by the unexpected death of our Pastor we are reminded of the uncertainty and insecurity of this life; we are also forcibly reminded of the truthfulness of these words: "In the midst of life we are in death."

Resolved, That we bow with humble submission before Him who doeth all things well, and acknowledge the justice of His ways and the wisdom of His providence.

Resolved, That we recognized in the person of Rev. J. B. Sanderson those characteristics that distinguish the gentleman, Christian and scholar.

Resolved, That for him to "live was Christ, and to die, gain; our loss belong his gain."

Resolved, That we will cherish with fond memory the many kind words of instruction and profound discourses which fell from his lips during his sojours among us as Pastor of Shiloh Church.

Resolved, That our sympathies are with the bereft and sorrowing family, and we pray that this their irreparable loss may be to them the "Saviour of life unto life, and not of death unto death."

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Oakland papers and the *Elector* and *Pacific Appeal*, of San Francisco, and the *Christian Recorder*, of Philadelphia, Pa., and that a copy of the same be presented to the family.

(Signed) ABRAHAM GROSS,
ISAAC FLOOD,
CORNELIUS FRANCIS,
—— HARRIS,
JOHN JOHNSON,
I. N. TRIPPLETT,
Chairman *pro tem*.

ISAAC H. WEST, Secretary.
OAKLAND, CAL., Aug. 21, 1875.

DEATH OF A WOMAN OF 111 YEARS.—Mrs. Stewart of Liberty, Ind., says the Cincinnati Inquirer, died at that place at the remarkable age of one hundred and eleven years. She was born in Maryland in June, 1754, and emigrated to that section when all was wilderness. Her mind was unimpaired till within eight weeks of her death, during which time she has been lying in a stupor. She has one son eighty-five years old, and several great-grand children.

COLORED UNITED STATES SUPERVISOR.—Mr. Fielden Smithes, a colored citizen, was detailed in the Fourth Ward as a United States police officer, on Wednesday last, the day of election. Mr. Smithes wore his badge with the U. S. displayed conspicuously, and seemed to wear his honors with great dignity.

De Leon's Masonic Address.

[Continued from last week.]

The Prince Hall Grand Lodge—the nucleus of the National Compact—was represented only by its Grand Master and six Master Masons, who were not members of the Grand Lodge, and therefore could not, and did not represent the Masons of Massachusetts. The delegate from New York, the only authorized delegate, according to Masonic law, becoming dissatisfied, and repudiating the insolence of ignorance that controlled the gathering, withdrew before the consummation of the farce, and never acknowledged —nor did the United Grand Lodge of New York—the action of the remaining brethren. Thus there were two rival Grand Lodges from the State of Pennsylvania, one subordinate to the African Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other an Independent Grand Lodge, only one of which could have been masonically admitted, as being *the* Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania. Because, according to the laws governing the Order, there can exist "but one legal Grand Lodge in a State or Territory." Thus you see from the very incipiency of the National Compact that fraud reigned supreme. An institution built upon such a foundation could not long stand the storm, and as soon as light was received, her pillars—their very foundations tottered and fell! And it surprises me that ordinary men—men of common comprehension, can be now found who believe that such a body is really Masonic. National compactism is unknown even to the dark ages, and only the ignorance that befogged our otherwise well-disposed fathers could have made its existence possible." And to-day, a National Compact Lodge exists anywhere except in that benighted spot where the blackness of ignorance—the self-pride, the cankerous prejudice, and that monstrous exhibition of self-conceit reigns supreme. Thank God, but a very few of these remain to foster the progress and impede the Masonic recognition of the Negro Masons of America! But brethren, I am not here to brand the National Compact as irregular. That has been done to the entire satisfaction of the Craft of the day, and to-day there is not a mason of common sense even in Missouri, Georgia, South Carolina, or Kentucky—bulwarks of National Compactism. There is not a Mason any where, whose opinion is worth anything, that is not convinced that the National Compact is not only regular but never had any foundation as such—an anomaly unknown to Masons and the Masonry Men who stood like adamant, as immovable as Gibraltar, have confessed to me, in letters replete with anguish, that it is not only irregular, but that it is time for its dissolution; that it is time for its pernicious influence to give way before the advance of that Masonic light which is to raise up and illumine the long ning misled people whom it has weakened, divided and caused to be the scoff and scorn of every intelligent Mason! Be encouraged, brethren, the day cannot be far distant when the irregular Grand Lodge of Georgia, and all others like her, organized, and illumined by the precedent of 1717, but by the will of Richard H. Gleaves, under the authority of an innovation the most dangerous that ever cursed a people, possessing not even the Masonic authority of dispensating a Subordinate Lodge, much less of warranting a Grand Lodge, as she has done in many States, will, in mystic language, ask that all differences be forgotten. I am not here to sow the seed of discord; I am no agitator, no apologizer; I am not here to stir up strife, but I come to plead for Masonry universal—to shed light where darkness has so long prevailed—to plead, if possible, for the abandonment of the wrong and the acceptance of the right, and for the union of all the Masons of the State of Georgia. The genius of Masonry, radiant in its cosmopolitanism—in its achievements of love, but its crowning element, the broken link! Johnathan Davis, the venerable Grand Secretary of the National Grand Lodge—the right and left hand pillar of the organization, wrote me soon after the publication of my letter to the Masons subordinate to the compact, saying: "Bro. De Leon, come—Bodd and yourself have battered down the walls of the National Grand Lodge. I go to the Triennial Communication called to assemble in Chicago to prune its dimolution." But this upright Mason—like the man whose station he once filled—was met by the ruffian Death, before he delineated upon the parchment the work that would have razed to the ground the very foundation of the temple of iniquity known as the National Grand Lodge. The National compact, knowing in what lies its strength, laid hold upon the Southern States, and, profiting of the ignorance that enshrouded the minds of those it has victimized, organized Lodges and Grand Lodges to the detriment of the Masonic fraternity. The institution of Masonry being a philosophical one, the individuals made Masons in the Southern States soon after the termination of the conflict of arms that liberated them, were hardly prepared to comprehend the mysteries, much less to enjoy the beneficent privileges accruing from the fraternity; and owing to this and other causes they have nearly all fallen into greivous errors, which must soon be correct ed, or the Masonic fraternity, as such, will be charged with crime.

* * * * * * *

To be Continued.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY ORGANIZED MILITARY COMPANY will meet at their Drill Room, Young Men's Hall, on Pacific street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets, on Thursday evening, September 9th, 1875, at 8 o'clock sharp, in order to choose a name for the company, and elect a corps of 2d Lieuts., and to issue officers, a full attendance is requested.

By order of
A. W. FLETCHER, Acting Secretary.

CHILDREN'S GRAND
EXHIBITION & CONCERT

There will be a Children's Grand Exhibition and Concert given on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 7, 1875.

By the Scholars of Bethel Sabbath School, of this city, for the benefit of the Church, erected by those of the Sabbath School in Oakland, and others, for the purpose of purchasing a Library for the School.

The exercises to consist of Recitations, Declamations, Singing and Tableaux.

No pains will be spared to make the Entertainment agreeable to all.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Come one, come all, and hear the little ones speak and sing.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

Church Social.

The first of a series of Socials will be given

On Monday Eve'g, Sept. 6, 1875

at the

BETHEL CHURCH, POWELL ST.

For the benefit of the Church. The exercises will consist of Speaking, Singing, Dialogues, etc. A Lunch will also be prepared.

Admission to the Whole, 25 Cts.

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Secretary of Committee.

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Water Frontage on the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows:
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C. P. H. R.
On and after Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Sunday excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connections at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
(Arrive 8.55 P.M.)
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Reading and Portland. (1, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Chicago. Connects at Elmira with trains arriving at San Jose 12.35 P.M.
(Arrive 5.55 P.M.)
8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for "Sonoma."
(Arrive 8.55 P.M.)
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
(Arrive 10.00 P.M.)
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
(Arrive 9.36 A.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia and Goshen. Connects at Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.55 P.M.
(Arrive 12.40 P.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), leaving at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Napa and Landing, and Sacramento.
(Arrive 11.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train for Passengers at Sacramento at 9.30 A.M., daily.
(Arrive 6.00 P.M.)

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From San Francisco to Alameda:
Daily—6.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 8.30 and 10.30 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.30, 2.00, 3.30 and 5.00 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco:
Daily, except Sundays—5.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 A.M.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 8.45 and 10.45 P.M.
Sundays only—8.45 and 11.15 A.M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.45 and 5.15 P.M.
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NORTH DIVISION.
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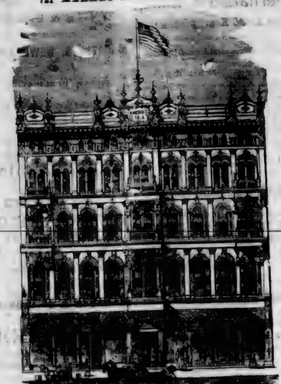
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Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Political Future.

The State election being over and its results proclaimed, a temporary truce in politics is expected. The lessons taught the two parties, the Independents and the Republicans, by being divided, and by the defeat of both in the recent campaign, must cause both wings to see the great necessity to unite in time for the Judicial election which is to take place in October. If the united Republican strength is shown at that time, it will be a great prestage for the political complexion of the State, prior to the early movement for the campaign for the Presidential election. In March or April next, political sounds will be heard in this and other States, making preparations for the great Presidential battle in 1876. The nation will then be a century old, and it is to be decided whether the new century will be inaugurated under Republican or Democratic rule. All friends of progression are expected to make the next political fight under the banner of the former political party. All those who have sternly resisted the progressive reconstruction measures will array themselves under the banner of the latter. Republicans that temporarily left the party to join the Independents in the recent State campaign should return to the Republican party immediately, and help carry the State in the ensuing Judicial election. If this is done the breach can be fully healed by March or April next, when the Republican State Convention will meet in Sacramento to send delegates to the National Republican Convention which is to nominate a President. In view of the Presidential election to take place next year, it is not a day too soon to commence harmonizing the difficulties which so unhappily took place in the Republican and Independent ranks.

Death of Mrs. P W Cassey.

We learned, after our paper went to press, last Friday evening of the demise of Mrs. Cassey, wife of Rev. P. W. Cassey, of San Jose, September 3d. We deeply sympathize with the Rev. gentleman for the loss of his wife, who was a most estimable lady. The funeral took place on Sunday last, at San Jose, attended by a number of friends who went from this city. The family were formerly of Philadelphia, and have a large number of friends who will be pained on hearing the sad news in that city.

THE NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION met at Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason streets. Named the Organization, adopted a code of By-Laws, and proceeded to elect officers with the following result: Company's name, "L'OVERTURE GUARD." Officers elect: Captain, R. J. Fletcher; First Lieutenant, Joseph Harrison; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Whitfield; Secretary, W. J. Simmons; Treasurer, T. M. Watson; Financial Secretary, John T Abrams.

A Memorial Meeting.

A Memorial Meeting in memory of the late Jeremiah B. Sanderson will be held on Monday evening next, September the 13th, in the A. M. E. Church, corner Jackson and Powell streets. The Eulogy will be delivered by Mr. William H. Hall, and a Biographical sketch will be read by Mr. William P. Powell. The admission will be fifty cents. The proceeds will be given to the family.

The indications are that all the Constitutional amendments have been adopted by from 10,000 to 30,000 majority in New Jersey.

The Ralston Meeting at Union Hall.

Pursuant to the previous announcement, the most densley packed meeting ever held in this city, assembled at an early hour on Wednesday evening last at the mammoth Union Hall, on Howard street. The object being to pay a fitting tribute of respect to the sterling qualities of the late William C. Ralston, and to defend his great integrity against aspersions and insinuations which have been deliberately hurled against him by a vehement press, after and before the disaster which happened to the bank of California, of which he was president, and which did not de-stroy on the day of his funeral. The attack on the virtues of the dead banker by one of the said papers on the day of the funeral, aroused the freinds of the late Mr. Ralston with feelings of indignation, and culminated in the great meeting which took place at Union Hall Wednesday evening last.

The meeting in the Hall was called to order by John W. Taylor, Esq., who nominated Major George W. Smiley as Chairman of the meeting.

MAJOR SMILEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Smiley said—Ladies and gentlemen, and fellow citizens: This meeting convened this evening is called under the most unusual circumstances; and most of the old Californians know—those who have resided here for the past 20 or 25 years—that had the occurrences of the past forty-eight occurred then, they would have been followed by scenes of bloodshed and ruin in our midst. However much we might have justified such a course then, no one who is a good citizen but would deprecate such action now. [Applause.]

To-night, how different is the scene! We stand hear calmly and dispassionately, after weeks have passed since the most stirring events probably that ever occurred in the history of this State have taking place, calmly and moderately to discuss the situation and do honor to one who is dear to all of us. [Applause.] And I can only thank you in his name, and I can say that could those dead lips speak, they would thank you from the grave for this outburst of feeling. [Applause.]

Samuel D. Mayer, Esq. was then nominated and elected Secretary of the meeting.

A list of one hundred Vice-Presidents was then put in and elected.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Platt, Mr. Smiley introduced Colonel William H. L. Barnes, amidst great applause, as the first speaker. Colonel Barnes commenced his speech by saying:

Mr. President and fellow citizens: This vast assemblage, which represents but a small portion of those of your number who have gathered here to-night, has met for a double purpose. It is met—we have come together—that we may express the sentiment of deep and sincere regret which fills the heart of every honest man that William C. Ralston has gone forever to the City of Silence. We meet to show the world, not that this is a mob of angry and passionate men, urged by vindictive passion to avenge the wrongs under which he has suffered, living and dead, but to say, in solemn assembly and council, what we know he was, what we believe in his heart he meant to be, and to declare to the world that has received such false and wicked impressions of him, that the citizens of San Francisco are actuated by the common principles of honor and the exterior decencies of civilized life.

Colonel Barnes continued for nearly three-quarters of an hour in one of the most effective and brilliant eulogies on the life and character of the late Mr. Ralston, seldom surpassed in the forum.

The Hon. Thomas Fitch was the orator of the occasion. He said:

Mr Chairman and fellow citizens of San Francisco: With you I have listened with unspeakable satisfaction to the vindication of our friend. Justice has been done by Colonel Barnes—[applause]—to the dead. Let justice be also done to those who now cower and tremble beneath the uplifted lash of righteous public indignation. [Loud applause.] The purposes of this vast assemblage will not be accomplished by martial eloquence, however compact in statement, however perfect in logic, however genuine in feeling. We owe it to the memory of California's foremost citizen; we owe it to the widow and the fatherless, whose mute appealing grief would move the stoniest hearts; we owe it to the thousands of the men and women whose lives have been made vernal by the affluent rivers of enterprise that were turned and poured into the land by this man now dead; we owe it to the city and State pride that has been insulted; we owe it to the sense of public justice that has been outraged; we owe it to the violated laws of decency and assaulted instincts of human nature, to express, here and now, as directly and as strongly as language can express it, our general and unanimous contempt and abhorrence for the cruel and cold-blooded, cowardly, treacherous, malignant scoundrels who hounded William C. Ralston to death. [Voice—Say that again.] *Eulogy!* What part of human speech can fitly eulogize the man we have lost? What brush of artist or pen of dramatist can depict the benefactions of his generous life, and the tragedy of his heroic death? His deeds speak for him in tones that sound like the blare of trumpets; his monuments rise from every rood of ground in your city; his eulogy is written on ten thousand hearts. Commerce commemorates his deeds with her whitening sails and her indon wharves. Philanthropy chimes the bells of all public charities in attestation of his liberality. Patriotism sings psalm for him who in the hour of the nation's struggle sent the ringing gold of mercy to chime with the flashing steel of valor. [Applause.]

Mr. Fitch carried the audience in a great mood, and admiration, and delight with his fervent, powerful and burning eloquence on the life and virtues of the late William C. Ralston. At the conclusion of his eloquent oration Mr. Fitch read a series of resolutions, which were adopted condemnatory to the course of the *Bulletin* and *Call* during the late financial panic in the city, and their vehemence upon the late William C. Ralston.

There were several stands outside the hall. The multitude were addressed by Colonel Donahue, H. F. Williams, M. D. Boruck and others.

Senator Pinchback in Memphis, Tenn.

According to previous arrangement, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, delivered the following speech in Memphis, Tenn., August 13th:

A large audience assembled at the Exposition Building at 8 P. M., to listen to the address of Senator Pinchback, on "The Colored People of the United States as a Political Element." Senator Pinchback opened fire by calling attention to the numerous statements periodically made by the public prints of the country to the effect that the colored race of the United States were physically deteriorating, dying out, becoming extinct. These statements he proposed to confute.

"From the census returns from 1790," he said, "when the first census was taken, to 1870, when the last was completed, we have the following figures relative to the white and colored population of the United States:

Whites, in 1790, 3,172,006; Colored, 757,208. In 1840, fifty years later, 15,195,805; Colored, 2,873, 645. In 1860, twenty years later, Whites, 26,993,537; Colored, 4,441, 830. In 1870, ten years later, Whites, 33,589,377; Colored, 4,880, 009.

"Remembering the large and increasing white emigration, together with the very small introduction of the colored race during the same time into the United States, it will be found that the ratio of increase in population has been as great in the colored as in the white.

"The census shows at present the following statistics upon pauperism and crime:

PAUPERISM.

Native, 76,787; Foreign, 22,798. Colored, 9,480.

CRIMINALS.

Native, 24,845; Foreign, 3,728. Colored, 3,046.

"It will appear from this exhibit that the morals and self sustaining power of the colored race equals that of the native white compared with the respective populations and exceeds that of the foreign population in both particulars.

"The vital statistics of those affecting health, show as follows:

Blind, Whites, 16,966; Colored, 3,311. Deaf and Dumb, Whites, 14,985; Colored, 1,294. Insane, Whites, 36,619; Colored, 1,775. Idiots, Whites, 21,524; Colored, 3,188.

"This showing in the instance of the blind is relatively in favor of the white population, which may be accounted for by the great exposure and hardship to which the colored race were exposed while in bondage. But in the instance of the deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic, the exhibit shows an advantage of health on the part of the colored relatively greater than that of the white.

"We conclude the summary from the last census, which shows 861,164 colored militia between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and 1,032, 575 colored voters. The colored race constitute a majority in Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina, and they hold the balance of power in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, George and Arkansas. And further, in case of contest they also hold the balance of power in Missouri, Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Indiana."

It was thus, the speaker said, that the great civil and political importance of the colored people becomes apparent. Figures which would not be had proved the black man to be physically the more vigorous of the two; more healthy and equally moral with his white brother. The blacks were increasing and waxing mighty in this modern Land of Egypt, even as the children of Israel had waxed mighty under the Pharaohs of old. There could be no doubt that as a political element their power was immense. Of for him who in the hour of the nation's struggle sent the ringing gold of mercy to chime with the flashing steel of valor. [Applause.]

Mr. Fitch carried the audience in a great mood, and admiration, and delight with his fervent, powerful and burning eloquence on the life and virtues of the late William C. Ralston. At the conclusion of his eloquent oration Mr. Fitch read a series of resolutions, which were adopted condemnatory to the course of the *Bulletin* and *Call* during the late financial panic in the city, and their vehemence upon the late William C. Ralston.

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Deaths

CASSEY—In San Jose, Cal., Friday September 3d, 1875, Mrs. Annie B. Cassey, wife of Rev. Peter W. Cassey; Aged 43 years.

MEMORIAL MEETING

A MEETING IN MEMORY OF THE late Rev. Jeremiah B. Sanderson will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, September 13th, in Bethel Church, Powell street, on which occasion a Eulogy will be delivered by William H. Hall, and a biographical sketch will be read by William P. Powell, and other ceremonies. Admission 50 cents. ☞The proceeds for the benefit of the family of Mr. Sanderson.

CHILDREN'S GRAND EXHIBITION & CONCERT

There will be a Children's Grand Exhibition and Concert given on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 7, 1875

By the Scholars of Bethel Sabbath School, of this city, for the benefit of the Church, assisted by those of the Sabbath School in Oakland, and others, for the purpose of purchasing a Library for the School.

The exercises to consist of Recitations, Declamations, Singing and Tableaux.

No pains will be spared to make the Entertainment agreeable to all.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Come one, come all, and hear the little ones speak and sing.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

Church Social.

The first of a series of Socials will be given

On Monday Eve'g, Sept. 6, 1875

—IN—

BETHEL CHURCH, POWELL ST.

For the benefit of the Church. The exercises will consist of Speaking, Singing, Dialogues, etc. A Lunch will also be prepared.

Admission to the Whole, 25 Cts.

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ZORAH FLOWERS, Secretary of Committee.

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Children to Board.
Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.
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CELEBRATED
Cough Tonic,
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetation, and exerts any evil influence upon the system. It will cure all and every case curable, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.

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Leave at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with the Company's Steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
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Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Copenhagen and Norway.
Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medical attendance free.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office corner Leidesdorff and Commercial streets.
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New Variety Store.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female. Highest Price Paid for Second-Hand Clothing. Laces given in exchange. Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

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200 Twenty-Acre Farms, $1.000 Each.
TERMS: $100 cash; $12.50 per month for 60 months, and $150 at the end of the time, unless the interest paid before, will buy a 20 acre Farm.

The Central California Colony,
Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, Improved as follows:
The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be enclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-acre plots of roads will be laid out within it, and lined with chosen shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 60 days, from King's River. The water is purchased with the land. Two acres of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each 20 acre farm. A nursery will be established on the Colony, and cuttings of the more valuable fruit trees will be set out by a special contract, on very moderate terms. The land is to be sold, for the purpose in California, and the climate is supposed favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.
Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Shade and Fruit Trees.
Pamphlets, Maps and particulars at the
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The Bank solicits the patronage of all persons.
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Tangled Hair Straightened, Old Curls altered and made into Puffs, Switches and Braids. Combings Dyed in all colors and warranted. Fine Shampooing and Hair Cutting.

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TARRED MANILA ROPE,
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HEAD-QUARTERS
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W. GAINES, - - PROPRIETOR.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or clean pure, then dry with a clean towel. To produce a NATURAL Hair apply No. 1 with a toothbrush, then dry as above, then apply No. 2, in the same manner, and brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful Brown apply No. 3 alone, after washing as above directed.
All orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Restaurants.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
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SURPLUS 207,115 00
TOTAL ASSETS $707,115 00
D. J. STAPLES, President.
G. F. LANTON, Vice President
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.

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To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal
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CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these disease and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
60 William St., New York.

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Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
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PUNTENNAUO and Prof JOHN ROLL are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 823 Pine street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can all kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and tells you who your future husband or wife is; tells if you are lucky, and frees drunkards from drinking. They will also tell you how to win all the money it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Certificate of Incorporation.
The undersigned do hereby certify that they constitute a copartnership doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, under the firm name of FRANCIS SMITH & CO., and that our full names and respective places of residence are as follows: Francis Smith, residence San Francisco, Cal.; Samuel Morris Locke, residence New York City; H. L. Wilfred W. Montague, residence, San Francisco, Cal., and that the foregoing are the names in full of all the members of such partnership, and that its principal place of business is in the City of San Francisco, Cal.
Signed,
FRANCIS SMITH,
SAMUEL MORRIS LOCKE,
By W. W. MONTAGUE, Attorney in fact.
WILFRED W. MONTAGUE.
Acknowledged before E. Y. JOCE, Notary, October, 1874.

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MONTGOMERY STREET,
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W. F. HARRISON, . . . Manager.
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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF STYLISH
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
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Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be in attendance on the Arrival Landing to convey passengers to the House FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $1.50
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International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Or are left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
H. C. PATRIDGE.

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Importer of
HUMAN HAIR
Goods,
864 WASHINGTON STREET,
Four Hair Dresses above Bay wi. SAN FRANCISCO.
WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.
FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPETS.
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Customers supplied at their residences

C. P. H. R.
Commencing
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
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LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
Corner of Third, SACRAMENTO

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate Stations.
(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Oroville and Portland. Connects at Colfax with Narrow Gauge Train for Nevada City and Grass Valley.
(Arrives 12.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for "Soda Springs."
(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Steamboat for Sacramento (from Jackson Street Wharf). Connects at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the Sacramento River.
(Arrives 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
(Arrives 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards only, connecting at Haywards with Train for Niles and Livermore.
(Arrives 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Martinez, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
(Arrives 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Making the Overland Train Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M. daily.
(Arrives 8.00 P.M.)

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—Daily except Sundays'—8.15 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.
—Sundays only—at 9.30 and 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.
—Daily —7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 10.30 P.M.
—Sundays only—11.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.
—Daily —6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
—Daily except Sundays—8.00 and 11.00 A.M. and 1.00 P.M.
—Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30 and 1.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.
—Daily —6.00, 7.00, 7.45, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30 and 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.

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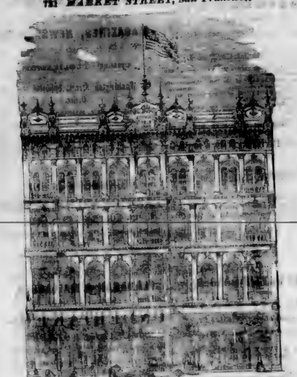
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 18, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Mississippi Butcheries—The Tardiness of Justice by the State and General Governments.

No foreign nation who has heard of the horrible butcheries committed on the defenseless freedmen in the neighborhood of Jackson, and Clinton, Mississippi, on Sunday, the 3d inst., but what will question what kind of government we live under to sustain or uphold law and order. Of the five hundred or more defenceless freedmen and their families, which have been ruthlessly hunted and shot down, and yet not one arrest of the perpetrators have been reported to have been made. Red tape opinions between the officers of the State and General Government are all that has been made relative to the powers of each, up to the present time. If five hundred or less white persons had been murdered by the freedmen in such a manner, the whole United States would have been in the wildest effervevence, and thousands would have immediately volunteered from each State to put the insurrection down, but in the case of these butchered freedmen there has scarcely been a newspaper paragraph outside the telegraphed dispatches, that has contained one word of lament. The question now comes directly home to the falsifiers of Gen. Phil. Sheridan, when he sent the dispatches from New Orleans to the President last winter, as to the true condition of affairs in Louisiana and other States adjoining, as to whether his statements were true or not?

It is no wonder that the northern Democracy who are allied with the southern banditti by party affiliation are so early in making their boasts that they will carry the next Presidential election. All must admit that it can be done if the freedmen are thus early murdered by the wholesale and intimidated for their political opinions. And all must admit that it can be easily done if the general government will not interpose and give the freedmen the necessary protection. No white man, under the present reign of terror, who is a Republican, is in the south, can venture with safety to the polls in election times, if this non-protection policy of the general government is to be continued. And hence, all the State elections in the south the present fall, as also the ensuing Presidential election, will go by default in the south, to the Democracy, by the brutal murder of all Republicans be they white or colored, if protection be not given. There is seeming fear by the Administration to act promptly in sending troops to crush out, at all hazards, the Klu Klux element in the south who are constant disturbers of the peace at home, and an element of disgrace to their government abroad.

MAJOR MARTIN R. DELANY.—This veteran warhorse of the colored race, Major Martin R. Delany, has again assumed the editorial chair of a newspaper recently started Charleston, S. C. Delany has been either an editor or contributor to all the newspapers which have been established by colored men in the United States since 1844.

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.—*The Commoner* is the name of a newspaper recently started in Washington City, D. C., by colored man. Rev. G. W. Williams is the editor. It is well gotten up, being neatly printed, and is edited with considerably ability. We wish it success.

THE STATE FAIR.—The State Fair at Sacramento opened on Wednesday with grand *eclat*. It will continue ten days.

The Sanderson Memorial Service.

Pursuant to notice, a Memorial Service in memory of the late Jeremiah B. Sanderson, was held in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street, on Monday evening last. A considerable number of persons were present, together with most of the family of the deceased. S. Peneton, Esq., presided, and Mr. J. E. Brown, was Secretary. A fine eulogy was delivered on the life and character of the deceased, by Mr. William H. Hall. After which Wm. P. Powell, Esq., read a biographical sketch of the Reverend gentleman. After which the following resolutions were read by P. Anderson, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, the friends of the late Jeremiah B. Sanderson have deemed it proper to give suitable expression of their appreciation of his great moral and christian worth when in life among us in this community, we have therefore, in public meeting assembled, in the A. M. E. Church, in San Francisco, in which he was at one time its pastor; be it therefore,

Resolved, that in the terrible calamity which resulted in the death of Rev. Jeremiah B. Sanderson, we recognize the overruling hand of Providence in depriving us of him who was a guide to the young, an example to the old, who was a scholar, a teacher, a philanthropist, and a christian; was unequalled among the sons of men, and whose place in works of kindness, in the halls of literature, in the pulpit, in the forum, and in the walks of life, cannot be filled.

Resolved, that while we deplore his untimely taking off, we submit with sorrowful resignation to the decrees of Him who doeth all things for the best.

Resolved, that we sympathize with the church of which he was a pillar of strength, with the society of which he was a shining light, with the community of which he was an ornament, with the afflicted to whom he was a friend and comforter.

Resolved, that we tender our condolences to his bereaved family to whom he was an affectionate husband, a loving father, a partaker of their joys, a sharer of their sorrows, and their counsellor in their christian duties; and while we would not quench one tear, we with them mourn not as those without hope, for his pure life and unspotted character, assures us of his eternal bliss.

Resolved, that these resolutions be published in the papers of this city and that the papers of Oakland, Sacramento, Stockton, Boston, New Bedford, New York, Philadelphia and other places where he was known and beloved, be requested to copy the same.

At intervals the Choir, under the lead of Mr. Wm. H. Carter, with organ accompaniment, rendered several pleasing anthems.

At the close of the sermon Rev. I. N. Triplett stated, that in consequence of the misunderstanding, which was apparent, relative to an admission fee which had been charged at the door by the Committee of Arrangements, and which seemed to have been disapproved of by a great number of the friends of the deceased Rev. gentleman, and that, in order that a full expression of sympathy of all the friends of the deceased might be given, by having the doors open free to all persons without charge.

Rev. Mr. Triplett offered a motion, which was adopted, appointing a committee of seven to got up an appropriate Praise Service in honor of the deceased to take place in the same Church, either the last Monday during the present month, or the first Monday evening in October.

LETTERS.—Mrs. M. J. Morton, New York, Mrs. A. S. Santa Barbara, Peter Anderson, Jr., New York Wm. T. Plummer, Windsor, Canada, Mr. — Woodis, New Bedford, Mass., R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. R. Bight, Portland, Oregon.

THE total indebtedness of Los Angeles County is placed by the Auditor at $585,064 80.

AN extensive lead of cinnabar in the vicinity of Gilroy, Hot Springs, is about to be opened up, a company having been organized for that purpose.

A Journal for the Colored People a Necessity.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

As general rule, I dislike to have the different races establish separate churches, schools, or journals exclusively for themselves. As soon as possible we should be all Americans, and nothing else.

But there are exceptions to every rule, and the negro is now in circumstances which make it absolutely necessary that he should have churches and journals devoted entirely to the welfare of his race. The time will come, and soon I hope, when he may dispense with these and melt into the general community. At present every colored man owes it to his race, to support liberally some journal edited by colored men, and devoted to the advocacy of the rights of the negro race.

No doubt there are here and there journals which do justice to the claims of the colored man, and admit freely to their columns articles defending his rights, pointing out wrongs those are violated, and suggesting the method by which they can be vindicated. But the times are too critical, and the danger too grave, to make it safe to trust entirely to their watchmen. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the white race of the South is preparing for a determined effort *inside the Union*, to secure the control of affairs. Before it used force outside the Union; this time its weapons will be cunning and fraud inside the Union. Among its purposes without doubt are these: to secure part payment at least of the Confederate debt; to get some sort of compensation for the slaves freed by the war, and to keep the colored man in a menial condition. This undying determination to fortify itself and regain as far as possible, its old superiority is not only evident to every move made by the whites at the South; it is impossible their mood should be any different from this: it is human nature to struggle for privileges which they cannot realize they have not lost. All history shows that races and castes die hard, and cling long to their old ideas, and institutions. In England the Cavaliers did not give up for generations. Does any one believe, if the rebellion had been successful, that Massachusetts would have changed her principles, either in this generation, or the next? No! Of course defeat would only have bound her more closely to her ideas. Three hundred years of oppression have only made the Irish Catholic cling more devotedly to his faith.

It will take years to *convert the South*. Meanwhile the negro is in peril, and needs special vigilance to watch over his interests. No one will watch more vigilantly than leaders of his own race. Let him hold up their hands. Let him give prompt and generous support to journals devoted exclusively to watching the dangers that threaten him and marshalling every possible influence for his defense and protection.

Such journals can afford space to report at full length the discussions of conventions met to arrange for his protection. They can call out and offer the public the special arguments needed to support and carry out the full intent of the late Constitutional amendments. The fate of this generation, at least, of the colored race depends on full and immediate obedience to the amendments. The Southern Whites are determined they shall not be obeyed. Intriguing politicians at the North, pro-slavery courts and indifferent self-seekers, the Nation through, are willing to play into the hands of the South in this matter. It will require line on line, argument after argument, to claim public attention to those points and impress on men their duty. Speakers, journals, conventions, and parties, have this work to do. No one will do it for the negro. He must now show his own fitness for freedom by manfully defending his own cause; by his cheerful support of those who devote themselves to this work. Especially should he rally to hold up the hands of those who give him the constant help of the press. This nation is ruled by brains. Argument, will, in time, create public opinion strong to achieve any result.

I wish my voice could reach every colored man in the nation. I should say to him: Support with your money and your votes, those and those only, who, in all circumstances, do their utmost to get for the colored man every right, privilege, and convenience that the white race enjoys.

Whoever by argument, vote, or law, allows any distinction to remain between the white and colored race, either socially, or civilly; either in school, court, highway, parlor, or legislature, is an enemy to the Republic, and especially to the black race. Whenever a colored man supports, *in any way*, such a foe, he betrays his own race. What makes the German race such a power in the nation? Because they stand firm together. The same is true of the Irish. Imaginey any public man, or any journal advocating the doctrine that Germans, or Irish, as such, should be taught in separate schools, that they were not decent enough to be admitted into cars, theatres, and hotels. The very supposition strikes one as ridiculous. Why? Because every one knows that the party, or paper, which countenanced such absurdity, would be laughed out of existence.

Let colored men stand by each other, by their leaders and journals, as faithfully, and the day to insult or wrong a negro will end at once.

Up then, one rank, and 'tis the world know, by *action*, not by *words*, that the black race knows its duty, means to exact its rights.—*The Commoner*.

Correspondence.

SAINT PAUL, Minn. 8th, 1875.

Mr. Editor.— Since last letter, quite a variety of weather, rain, sunshine, cold and warm, and a little of everything generally. The solid men are quite out about their crops, some have suffered and others have got off scot free.

I ask the question why feel bad about that which no human power can change to their own purpose? In some cases broadstuff will be a little higher, but there is a Superior Power that rule the destines of this globe, and we ought to be thankful for all his blessings in whatever manner he see fit to send them. Just now we are having very pleasant weather and very warm, and have a hope that everything will be all right, we cannot gain at all times, there must be some calamities made for us ups and downs in every calling in life. I for one wish them all success in life.

The progress of the Robert Banks Literary Society still continue with great vigor, the members are doing well, during my visits to several of amusements on Monday evening, the 6th instant, I dropped in at the Pilgrims Baptist Church, and spent a very pleasant time. I was just in time to be at the opening of the exercises, commenced with singing, reading from select pieces, recitation etc., all rendered with due satisfaction. Little Charley Seegar as he is called, is quite a prodigy, whatever part is assigned to him he generally performs the same with much credit. Mrs. Edwards read a piece on the subject of onward, it was read from manuscript, this lady is fast becoming quite a literary character. Mrs. Lyle as usual performed on the Parlor Organ some choice pieces, which was highly received.

The closing debate was between Messrs Hickman and Johnson, the subject was, "is the Lawyer a blessing or a curse to Society," the former took the part of the negative, and the latter the part of the affirmative, each gentleman came out with their manuscript, and referred far back to those old book worms in the legal profession, all of Blackstones disciples was pretty well handled, but the decision of the judges did not give general satisfaction, the fact of the matter it is from my view of the subject, the wording of the subject was not well defined, it should have been are the lawyers of the present day, for we all aware of the curse of the lawyer profession of this generation, especially American law, which can be purchased, at so much per case, gold or rag money, then the judges were rather two hasty in their conclusion in a case like the above, there are many contestory points to give due attention which they did not, both young men are very clever, and my advice to them, would be whenever they have an other subject, it would be best for them to write out what they intend to say, and study from that, and thus deliver it orally, and in so doing will add more to their reputation and to the society they are members of.

Brother Hickman, senior, an exhorter of the church, delivered quite a pleasing address on the progress of the members and a searching rebuke to the scoffers. The President introduced the Rev. Mr. McGiven a friend of his from Pittsburg, Pa., who delivered and able address on the same subject as above, about their unity and to keep themselves informed about everything that pertains to intelligence, knowledge, wisdom and understanding, and not to cry to each other down, but to build up each other in every way they possibly can and be mutual friends in all things.

The Sunday-school children gave a concert of their own last month, which passed off very agreeably. Mrs. Scott had the entire management, she is a very pleasant lady and understands the minds of the little one's very well.

Another concert by the R. B. L. S. is under consideration. If I can secure an abiding place, I will send particulars. Miss Mary Nelson is the Secretary, and a very obliging lady, very popular with all. A few got quite irritated about the last letter of.

DON TOMASO DE ESTADILO.

A New Era for the South.

A new and promising era has dawned upon the State where once king cotton held undisputed sway, Southern planters have experimented in the way of diversity of products and the experiment has proved a wonderful success. If it had been predicted ten years ago, that any of the cotton raising States would in the year 1875 have a surplus of cereals, the existing facts and prospects of the times would hardly have been out tne prophesy. Yet such is the fact. The States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, will this year have enough and to spare, and the Southern farmers are proud and happy. In addition to this unprecedented grain yield, the old staple, though reduced in acreage, has by a more thorough system of cultivation rewarded the planters as never before, and they boast of an independence that has heretofore been unknown to that portion of the country. They claim that with their surplus of bread-stuffs they can obtain the means by which they will be enabled to hold their cotton, take advantage of the market, and sell for cash instead of following the practice that has almost universally obtained of mortgaging their crops early in the season at ruinous figures. How far this state of facts will influence the price of grain in the West remains to be seen.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SEVERAL hundred persons, white and colored, assembled in Exposition building last night, to hear the political lecture of ex-Governor Pinchback, of Louisiana. His remarks were eminently conservative and listened to attentively.—*Memphis Avalanche, August 14th.*

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

OF THE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the request of numerous friends, and upon the assurance of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully, etc.

JAS. J. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:

We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES L. CRITTENDEN Esq., fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.

Should Mr. Crittenden be elected, we believe he will prove an able, industrious, upright and impartial Judge.

With all respect.

Your obedient servants,

Delos Lake	E. W. Carter.
Wm. H Sharp,	F. C. M. DuBruiz.
W. H. Patterson,	Clark Churchill.
Moses G. Cobb,	Joseph M. Kinley.
J. J. Williams,	C. F. Robinson.
E. B. sawyer,	Paul Neumann.
Nathaniel Holland,	John J. Roche.
Henry F. Lyon,	M. Boggs.
M. A. Wheaton.	E. Bartlett.
W. J. Moore	Thos. V. O'Brien.
J. M. Coghlan,	R. H. Heut,
D. W. Thornhill.	J. Meredith.
J. M. Mitchell.	W. H. Allen,
T. K. Wilson,	O. L. Marye, Jr.
T. J. Gallagher.	D. Littlefield.
H. F. Crane,	F. H. Waterman
John F. Finn.	Walter G. Holmes,
Daniel Rogers.	E. F. McCarthy.
Wm. Craig	Chas. Page.
A. A. Van Duzee,	J. P. Phelan.
H. C. Newhall.	John C. Hall,
C. B. Greathouse	J. W. Royce.
W. H. Tompkins.	George D. Cobb,
Lloyd Balding,	Thos. H. Hammond,
J. V. Brumagin,	Francis Johnson.
Geo. Hudson	S. V. Townsend.
Seth Johnson.	

DR. HOLMES FIMIGAN,

Surgeon & Accoucheur

343 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL A. PENTERMAN and Prof. JOAN ROSA are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 832 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can tell kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and spells; cures love, returns anything that is lost, causes or can away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who cause it. Don't forget to call and see them.

TENTH

Industrial Exhibition

Under the Auspices of the

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Will be open to the public at the Industrial Fair Building, Eighth street, between Market and Mission, on

Tuesday, August 7th, 1875,

At 11 A.M., with the usual ceremonies. The HON. W. J. SHAW will deliver the Opening Address. By the addition of the new Horticultural Department 20,000 feet exhibition space have been added to the building. There is no charge for exhibitors' room, and steam power is furnished free.

J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent, or J. H. CULVER, Secretary, at Mechanics' Institute, 27 Post Street, will promptly answer all inquiries, personally or by letter.

Double Season Tickets (Gentleman and Lady)	$5 00
Single Season Tickets	3 00
Children's Season Tickets	1 00
Single Admission	50

☞ Fair open from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. and from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. each day, except Sundays.

By order Board of Managers.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.

CHILDREN'S GRAND

EXHIBITION & CONCERT

There will be a Children's Grand Exhibition and Concert given on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 7, 1875

By the Scholars of Bethel Sabbath School, of this city, for the benefit of 153 Church, assisted by those of the Sabbath School in Oakland, and others, for the purpose of purchasing a Library for the School.

The exercises to consist of Recitations, Declamations, Singing and Tableaux.

No pains will be spared to make the Entertainment agreeable to all.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Come one, come all, and hear the little ones speak and sing.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

LODGINGS

Marshal Robinson, 106 Townsend Street, near Second, accommodates the guests with newly furnished rooms. Premises anything in this City, and this a wonderfully pleasant locality. Terms reasonable

MRS. JALLEWITS,

204 Kearny Street,

Near Bush. San Francisco

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Lasso given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY TO DO Housework in the city. Apply at this office.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

Secure a Homestead with an Income.

RAISIN CULTURE AND FRUIT DRYING!

The Most Profitable and Delightful Industry in California.

ONLY NINE HOURS' RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY RAIL

200 Twenty-Acre Farms, $1,000 Each.

TERMS: $100 cash, $12 50 per month for 60 months, and $150 at the end of the time unless the interest pays it before, will buy a 20 acre Farm in

The Central California Colony,

Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows:

The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be enclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-three miles of roads will be laid out within it, and lined with choice shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land from the Kings river, from Kings River. The water is guaranteed to be at all times sufficient for irrigation. It will be set out on each 20 acre farm. A nursery will be established, and additional vines, or the more valuable fruit trees will be set out for rapidly realized, on any reasonable terms. The land is of the best for the purpose in California, and the climate especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.

Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company only requiring that their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Shade and Fruit Trees.

Pamphlets, Maps and particulars at the

CALIFORNIA

Immigrant Union Office

No. 1 WEBB STREET,

W. H. MARTIN, General Agent

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
TAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Carbolic Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a clean towel or two. To produce a NATURAL BLACK apply No. 1 with a tooth-brush, then dry as above. Then Apply No. 2, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further staining is needed. To produce a beautiful BROWN apply No. 2 alone, after washing as above directed.

Sold by all Druggists.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. E. JACKSON, Capital Hair Restorative.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET ST

San Francisco. 14 K Street, Sacramento.

GILLIG, MOTT & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, METALS, TINWARE,

Mill and Mining Goods,

53 & 55 J STREET, Bet. Second and Third

SACRAMENTO CITY.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE:

S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
SURPLUS	367,115 68
TOTAL ASSETS	$767,115 68

D. J. STAPLES, President.
C. T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. B. BOND, Secretary.

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

AND

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

Of Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au13

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

36 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

JAMES FLANAGAN. ROBT. J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burgess's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—611 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Original Book of the age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The terrors and Confidences of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration, The Issues of Reform, Democracy, Horace Greeley, Chamberlain, Intensity of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are numerous, captivate for the work by thousands. Extensive canvass. Terms, both liberal and quick. If you want to make from $200 to $500 a month, address at once for full particulars, inclosing 25 cents for postage, and secure territory at once. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS

From 2 to 11 A.M., and 1 till 3 P.M.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh Egg and Nut Coal, Spring Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 412 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Entrance to Office, 622 Clay Street, 626 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND HIS LARGEST AND SHORTEST OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

625 Dupont Street, San Francisco.

C. H. GOTTSCHALK,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

413 Montgomery Street,

Above Wells, Fargo & Co. SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Shop purposes.

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.

Below Davis. SAN FRANCISCO

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street,

Bet. Washington and Jackson.

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each boat and train. Arrival Landing to convey guests to the Hotel FREE or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

MISS HATTIE GRASES,

IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

904 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

A. W. BREVETT,

Carpenter and Builder,

306 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Bet. Sacramento and Commercial, SAN FRANCISCO

ROBERT PETRIE TAKE NOTICE

Cast Off Boots and Shoes,

At No. 815 FOURTH STREET, below Bryant, San Francisco.

Repairing done with customary dispatch by

C. H. VALENTINE.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies Hair Shampooed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,

Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

675 TENTH STREET,

OAKLAND, CAL.

SACRAMENTO

Boarding House.

The Morning Patriot are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

On Fourth Street, between K and L streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS, Proprietress.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

☞ Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

☞ Rooms from 2 to 3 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. Closed to Callers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

PACIFIC STREET,

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Between Montgomery and Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN ARGORES, Proprietor.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

LEAVE WHARF corner of First and Brannan streets, every four weeks, at noon, for

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leaves at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of this Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Rates of Passage.—China, $100; Steerage, $60.—Coin.

Round Trip Tickets issued at Reduced Rates.

FOR PANAMA,

Calling at the following CALIFORNIAN, MEXICAN and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, viz: San Pedro, San Diego, Cape St. Lucas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Port Angel, Salina Cruz, Tecalis, San Benito, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, Amapala, Corinto, San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medical advice given free.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner Leidesdorff and Battery streets.

JENNINGS & OGE, Agents

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.

AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

BELGIC,	OCEANIC.
August 16	September 16 October 16
November 16	December 16 January 15

T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger Agent.

GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.

Room 81 R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND, leaving the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of Brannan street, as follows:

J. L. STEPHENS, ORIFLAMME, AJAX.

Connecting with steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO., for Portland, Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

WM. ROBERTS Agent, 210 Battery Street.

LICK HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.

Eastern Tourists will find this a first-class Hotel.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bowers's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au13

CRAIG & SON,

823 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention au20

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist ad Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer and Broad Gauge (Way) Train, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate stations; connecting also connects at Napa with Napa for Sonoma.

(Arrives 8.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Colusa, Willows, Orland and Oroville. Connects at Elmo with trains arriving at San Jose 12.30 P.M.

(Arrives 5.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sonoma, and at Napa with stages for "Sonoma."

(Arrives 8.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Benicia Steamer (from Piney Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

(Arrives 11.10 A.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrives 9.55 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Summer Colonies and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 7.30 P.M.

(Arrives 11.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer from Broadway Wharf, and Express Train from Oakland for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

(Arrives 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento at 9.30 A.M., daily.

(Arrives 9.00 P.M.)

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF SOPHIE S. WILSON, sometimes called "GOVERNOR DUKE," who was from Tennessee to California in early days. All knew his father, REV. ISAIC GORDON, Jr., of Cedar Grove, Nashville, Tenn.

NATHANIEL HOLLAND,

Attorney-at-Law,

W. Corne Montgomery and Clay

SAN FRANCISCO.

QUINT & EDGERTON,

Attorneys-at-Law,

No 30 MONTGOMERY BLOCK.

L. QUINT, No. 1309 Mason St.

HENRY EDGERTON, No. 146 Fell St.

W. T. GARRATT,

Brass and Bell Foundry,

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Regestie Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps

ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,

For SMELTING MACHINERY and Ventilating Mines,

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

MILLKIN BROS.

Importers and Jobbers of

GROCERIES, TEAS,

China Goods,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

Nos. 60 and 62 K Street

Corner of Third. SACRAMENTO

WM. WOODWARD & CO.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE,

415 Front Street.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, ETC., CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Masonic Savings & Loan Bank.

No. 6 POST STREET.

MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ At a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank, held July 19th, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the semi-annual term ending July 31st, 1875, payable on and after July 31st, 1875. By order of Trustees.

H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF SOPHIE S. WILSON, sometimes called "GOVERNOR DUKE," who was from Tennessee to California in early days. All knew his father, REV. ISAIC GORDON, Jr., of Cedar Grove, Nashville, Tenn.

HOME

Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Capital, - - $300,000

The Company off

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Pastor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, address our agents, Adkeas Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is now quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

614 and 617 Sansome St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Mrs. E. A. HOWARD, M.D.

Ladies' and Children's Physician.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

220 STOCKTON STREET,

Opposite Union Square.

Office Hours—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

Only one block from Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. If coal cars take Grants free of charge to the Hotel.

CHAS. GRIPPITHS, Proprietor.

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

No. 80 GEARY STREET,

Corner this space.

BEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 363 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

FITS CURED FREE!!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express!

FREE!

The only cure being the Express charge, which only amounts to my large business, are small.

To Prove to a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

In particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and address,

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

67 William Street, New York.

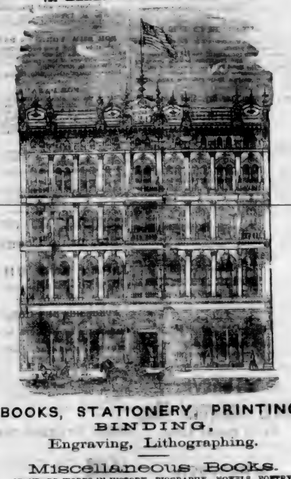
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

THOMPSON, JOHN POLL, of San Pablo street, has taken the city and county from the Cal. successfully, as operations only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons in San Jacinto are performed in the United States. Prof. Poll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in the operation. The colt and mare can be cured at any time by calling upon

JOHN POLL, 858 Pacific Street.

BANCROFT'S

THE MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING, Engraving, Lithographing.

Miscellaneous Books.

STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES,

Scientific Books.

ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

"The more one masters machinery, the less is he a machine."

MEDICAL BOOKS.

At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.

LAW BOOKS.

We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery. BOUND BOOKS A LEGAL blank the lowest prices.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Don't buy one until you have seen our list. The close of a brief

PRINTING.

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PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

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One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, all the information concerning the hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political activity, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

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Recommended daily and cordially, many citizens are

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The Standard Flavoring Extracts

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Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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By using according to directions,

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OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved themselves to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a combination of vegetable and mineral elements. They are not poisonous, but are perfectly safe. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion or no particular others they are used. They do not derange the whole system, by acting on the organs they will heal and restore to the Organs. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and act a

FAMILY MEDICINE

WE CURE, in their insipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incident to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they are a specific.

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SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, between vigor and debility, between the natural and unnatural constitution, on the side of the latter we will find

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PULMONRY SYRUP

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1875. WHOLE NO. 57

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Does Life Exist in the Planets?

The theory or rather hypothesis therein, that many or all the stellar and planetary universe are the abodes of life, that is, of living organism, has long been received with favor, and, although the question would appear to beyond the limits of argument even, yet it has been the subject of many a learned essay or postic effusion. In a recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine* Richard A. Proctor ventures again to approach the subject, reviewing it under the title: "Life, Past and Future, in Other Worlds." Deeming it probable that many of our readers may fail to meet with the paper in full, we are prompt to give extended space to a condensed review of its main points—convinced that they will recognize in the author's line of reasoning though necessarily one of analogy, many points in favor of the conclusion, viz: that it is more favorable that life is waning than that life exists at the present time in other worlds than ours. At the close of a brief reference to opinions expressed in former essay, and set variance with those now advanced the writer adds: "Let the matter be explained as it may, it was only gradually that both the Herschelian and Whewellite theories of other worlds gave place in the writer's mind to a theory in one sense intermediate with them, in other sense opposed to both, which seem to accord better than either with what we know about our own earth, about the other members of the solar system, and about other suns which people space. What we now propose to do is to present this theory as specially illustrate by the two planets which adorn our evening skies during the summer months of the present year." The planets to which attention is here made are Jupiter and Mars, and their past, present and future modifiions are reading our mind to the subject of inhabitants.

The groundwork upon Professor R. A. Proctor bases the main argument against the probable present existence of life in other worlds may be stated as follows: Organic life is but a natural phenomenon and depends upon congenial physical condition, without which there could be no other life. In other words to prove that life abounds on any planet we must first accept the fact that the physical conditions on that planet are "life-supporting." Returning now to the main argument, the writer announces that suns but systems of suns, galaxies of such systems, to higher and higher orders endlessly, have long since passed through all the stages of their existence as systems, or have all those stages yet to pass through. In the presence of time infinite—infinite—infinitely great compared with the duration of our earth, infinitely little by comparison, with the stay of time amid which they are lost. What reason can we have for viewing any orb from our little earth and saying now is the time when that orb is, like our earth, the abode of life. Why should life on that orb synchronize with life on the earth? Are not, on the contrary the chances infinitely great against such a coincidence? If, as Hemboltz has well said, the duration of life on our earth is but the moment flight in the infinite ocean of time, and the duration of life on any other planet of like space, what reason can we have for supposing that those regions, minute and no way associated waves of life must need be abreast each other on the infinite ocean whose surface they scarcely ripple?"

It should be born in mind, as leasing the chances of a coincident of life in two words, that the life-sustaining period of a planet's existence covers but a minute period of its actual existence, and hence it may justly be regarded as "antecedently improbable that any planet selected at random, whether planet of our own system or planet attending on another sun than ours, is at the present time the abode of life." Though we close our review with sentence as embodying Prof. Proctor's conclusions deduced from his premises, justice to the author bids us recognize the extended efforts here unnoticed—by which he appears to justify the claims which we have hardly more set forth and defined.—*Appleton Journal.*

A Tremendous Battle

Old McStinger was going to bed a little wavy the other night, and not wishing to disturb Mrs McStinger, who has a tongue like a rattlefife, he thought it just as well not to turn on the gas. He got up very well until he reached the door of the chamber where his patient wife lay sleeping. Here he paused a moment, balancing on his heels like a pole on a juggler's nose.

Then he made a dash for it, in order to make a bee-line across the floor.

Mrs. McStinger with her usual exemplary fortitude, had placed the rocking-chair with such gifted skill that no man could come into the room without running over it; so the first thing he knew, McStinger stubbed his toe nail off against the rocker, which knocked the rest against the easy-chair of his wife, and made one of the long arms prod him in the stomach. Simultaneously he fell over the chair containing his wife, which came back before he could get up from the floor, as he stood on all fours. The engagement was now fully opened. When a man begins falling over rocking-chairs in a dark room he ought always to have three days rations and forty rounds. Before McStinger could get straight his knee came down on one of the long rockers behind, and the back of the chair came down on his head with a whack that laid him out flat on the floor, and before he could move the chair kicked him three times in the tenderest parts of his ribs with the sharp end of this rocker. This made him perfectly furious, and he scrambled up and made a wild rush at the chair, determined to blow up the enemy's works. He ran square against the back, and it rocked forward with him, giving a complete somersault over the handles, throwing McStinger half way across the room and landing on top of him, digging into his abdomen like a bull's horns, as he lay spread out on the under side. It would have been a good thing for McStinger if he had kept still and let the chair have its own way.

It lay flat on its back with the long points of the rockers embracing his abdomen, and didn't seem to do anything active just then. But McStinger couldn't make up his mind to give it up yet. He rolled over sideways and upset the chair. It fell with a crash on its side, giving him a furious dig in the liver, which made him straighten out his legs spasmodically, bark into chin from the instep to the knee on the rocker which hung in the air, and getting the chair on its feet again, where it stood rocking backward and forward at him like a wary old ram making feints of bucking its adversary, in order to throw him off his guard. The blow in the side nearly finished McStinger, and while lying there rubbing his wind back again, he was just beginning to reflect whether his him or required him to proceed any farther in the affair, when Mrs. Mc Stinger suddenly began screaming all the names in the grimoe and, under the impression that the Charley Ross abductors were tryiog to commit a burglary, bigamy, robbery and every thing else.

Up to this time she had been speechless with terror, and had lain there trembling, and shedding perspiration and accumulating power, until she had gained the screaming capacity of a camel-back. She had just reached her third *sforzando fortissimo accelerando*, when old Mc Stinger succeeded in getting to his feet once more, and became dimly visible to Mrs. Stinger. With one last parting shriek she sprang from the bed and made a dash for the door, near where the rocking-chair still stood menacing the whole universe with a butting motion. Mrs. McStinger had no time for investigation just then, and she pitched into and over the rocking chair and clear on down stairs, the chair after her, turning over and over, and kicking Mrs. McStinger every bump until they both landed in the hall below, where the chair broke all to atoms. This ended the fight.

If wives will learn from this sad story not to leave rocking-chairs standing around the middle of the room for their poor husbands to fall over, we shall not have written in vain.

Trifles that Vex Us.

Few men can bear vexations with dignity. They are the mosquitoes which infest the moral atmosphere. To sum up the forces of which philosophy gives us the control—courage, patience, fortitude, magnanimity—for the purpose of meeting an attack of venemous insects, seems ridiculous. But a bite is a bite, however tiny the insect that inflicts it; and when bites come in quick succession, each one just big enough to make a man wince and rub the place, and feels for a few moments the rankle of the poison, how can he preserve the placidity of his temper or the decorum of his manners? We have known individuals whose forbearance, and it kicked the chair after him, while under the heaviest provocations, was exercised under slight annoyances, that would have excited our highest admiration, utterly upset by the pertinicious impudence or intolerable stolidity of a blue-fly. And no wonder! No one can stand being baited by teasing insignificance. A loud buzzing, swift-flashing blue bottle, darting backward and forward within an inch of your ear, is very apt to raise your ire; but, after all, he is nothing compared to that much smaller specimen which perseveres in restricting its sphere of flight within a foot of your nose, and pitches, and pitches, and pitches, and pitches again upon that susceptible organ, only shifting its position to let you scratch, and then immediately coming down again.—Does the reader remember ever having met with a person who could keep his serenity unruffled under that provocation? No, not There are some ills which no philosophy can reach—some annoyances which no temper can put up with—simply because they are themselves so petty, and yet so potent. Now, vexations greatly resemble flies—at least in the effect which they produce. They come upon us so suddenly, so frequently, sometimes so persistently, that you get thrown off your balance before you are well aware of it. You cannot treat them as you treat other troubles. They are too puny to drive you back upon the resources of patience and endurance. They do not assail your feelings or your sympathies, but your temper.

An eminent physician said in a letter to a friend: "I endeavor to follow my business, because it is my duty rather than my interest; the latter is inseparable from a just discharge of my duty; but I have ever looked at the profits in the last place. At my first setting out, I wished most fervently, and I endeavor after it still, to do my business with all the diligence I could, as a present duty, and to repress every rising idea of its consequence, knowing there was a hand that could easily overthrow every pursuit of this kind, and baffle every attempt to acquire either wealth or fame."

Favors.—Our thanks are due to Mr. Thomas Dustin for copies of the New York *Progressive American* of the very latest dates.

A Martyr

The Rev. Charles Young, an English clergyman of much reputation relates in "Incidents of His Parish Life," the following:

I was one evening returning from a long ride on a very nervous and high-couraged horse when I overtook my friend returning homeward from his work. I drew up by his side and entered into conversation with him. After discussing the weather, the crops and the quality of the turnips which he had been hoeing, I said to him:

"Johnny, I really believe you to be a God-fearing man, who are living for something beyond the present; but I wish you would give up that very singular habit of yours—of clapping and bawling in the house of prayer."

"Why should I, sir?"

"Because, my good fellow, it is irrational, indefensible, and unnatural."

"How do you make that out—sir?"

"Why, thus: Do you not believe God to be everywhere present?"

"I do."

"Do you not believe him to be about your path and about your bed?"

"I do."

"Do you not believe him to have a hearing ear?"

"I do."

"Then why do you bellow out to him as if his ear were heavy that it could not hear? Recollect what St. Paul's advice to the Ephesians was: 'Be filled with the Spirit, *speaking to yourselves* in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody *in your heart* to the Lord.'"

"I tell you what, sir," was his answer, "there's some enough in heaven among the angels—you may depend on't—when they see one sinner that has repented."

Whereupon standing close under my horse's nose and looking up at me he fell to clapping and shouting so violently that the animal reared upright, and in doing so hit him in the back with his knee with sufficient force to send him spinning into a neighboring ditch full of nettles and mud; in which he lay florin dering for some seconds on his stomach, kicking his legs about and trying to clap his hands, and screaming with a tone of exultation and the air of a martyr glorying in his humiliation, "Glory! glory! glory forever! I say forever!—forever! Amen."

The Toothache.—A gentleman says after suffering excruciating pain from the toothache, and having tried in vain to obtain relief, finally did us a gentleman had been wailing some time in the parlor, who said he would not detain me one minute. He came; a friend I had not seen for four years. He sympathized with me while I briefly told him how sadly I was afflicted:

"My dear friend," exclaimed he, "I can cure you in ten minutes."

"How? how?" I inquired. "Do is pity."

"Instantly," said he. "Betty, have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it and some common salt. They were produced; my friend pulverized them, mixed in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powder to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

"There," said he; "if that does not cure you I will forfeit my head. You may tell this in Oath, and publish it in Anxelon; the remedy is infallible."

It was so. I experienced a sensation of coldness on applying it, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment of the toothache.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

"Get out of the way! what are you good for?" said a crose man to a bright little boy. The little fellow politely stepped aside and gently remarked: "They make men of such things as we are."

The State Fair.—The State Fair at Sacramendo opened on Wednesday with grand *eclat.*

Educational

Says the New York *Times*:

All the colored schools in the State of Delaware are now closed, the last remaining open, five in number ending their sessions with the month of June. It is not yet known what will be the condition of the work during the next school year. The principal fund on which the schools must depend, apart from the voluntary exertions of the colored people in each neighborhood, will be the taxes collected from colored tax-payers, under the law passed by the last Legislature. The amount of these, it is feared, will not be large. In New Castle County the assessment is stated to be about $1,500, and in Sussex $700. Kent is not known, but it may be as much as $1,000, making a total of $3,200. It is feared, however, that much of this will not be collected, and that the amount realized for the schools will be much less than the sum stated.

Mr. Tenney, of the Brunswick, (Me.), *Telegraph*, is a member of the School Committee of his town, and the other day a rousing, strapping man from the rural districts entered his office with the inquiry nervously projected: "Does the School Committee man keep here?" "Yes," but he is not in at present," was the reply. "Well, I want him to come right down to our district and turn the boys and gals out of the tall grass." It was mildly suggested, that perhaps he should do that little work for himself. "If I do, the chil'en would 'scare' me." After thinking a moment the man wenton: "I know it must be the School Committee man's business to turn the boys and girls out of the tall grass, and I want him to come right down and do it." "We are willing to do anything in reason," says the *Tele.* grapl man, "but we can't find it laid down anywhere in the bond that it is our duty to turn field-driver and keep the boys and girls out of the tall grass. They ought not to go there, and we tell them so, and more, they do very wrong in scaring the good man whom he knows them out. It grieves us to hear such shocking reports of the children of No. ——, and perhaps the only effectual way of keeping the boys and girls out of the tall grass is to set it on fire and burn the little rascals." N. B.—It is not our duty to superintend the conflagration."

A New Era for the South

A new and promising era has dawned upon the State where once king cotton held undisputed sway, Southern planters have experimented in the way of diversity of products and the experiment has proved a wonderful success. If it had been predicted ten years ago that any of the cotton-raising States would in the year 1875 have a surplus of cereals, the existing facts and prospects of the times would hardly have borne out the prophesy. Yet such is the fact. The States of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Alabama, will this year have enough and to spare, and the Southern farmers are proud and happy. In addition to this unexpected grain yield, the old staple, though reduced in acreage, has by a more thorough system of cultivation rewarded the planters as never before, and they boast of an independence that has heretofore been unknown to that portion of the country. They claim that with their surplus of bread-stuffs they can obtain the means by which they will be enabled to hold their cotton, take advantage of the market, and sell for cash instead of following the practice that has almost universally obtained of mortgaging their crops early in the season at ruinous figures. How far this state of facts will influence the price of grain in the West remains to be seen.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A newspaper can drop the same thought into a thousand minds at the same moment.—*Alexis De Tocqueville.*

The total indebtedness of Los Angeles County is placed by the Auditor at $585,564 80.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 25, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Sept. 20th.—After our arrival here last evening we found the city full of strangers. The front of the Orleans as well as other hotels were crowded with man, talking concerning the fair, the races and other attractions, which abounds the city and suburbs at this time.

The heat has been intense for the past two days. The thermometer is high up in the nineties at this time. Everybody appeared fatigued even in vehicles and street cars while wending their way to the fair grounds to-day in the forenoon. The multitude commenced returning to the city late in the afternoon from the fair grounds and races. Hotels and restaurants did a lively business for a couple of hours or so, in giving dinner and supper. After which the night attractions, music before the places of amusements and entertrum venders about the corners, gave an Alladdin like appearance to the city. Crowds flocked to the Pavillion at Sixth and M streets, where General Sheridan had been invited. Charles Crocker and other eminent Sacramentans accompanied the General who was welcomed with great *eclat*. The next day, at the Agricultural Park and races, a repetition of the preceeding day, with the addition that General Sheridan was invited by the State Board of Agriculture to attend the fair grounds. The General accepted and arrived at the grounds in a splendid baroushe at about half past one o'clock, and was received by the committee from the State Board of Agriculture, consisting of Mayor Gross, J. J. Green and M. D. Boruck. The Gen. ascended the great amphitheatre. Mr. Borusk made an appropriate speech of welcome. The Gen'l returned thanks to the Committee for the compliments and hospitalities extended him. A collation was given by the Committee. After which the races commenced, and the attention was diverted to them until evening. The great multitude returned to the city again. There are many strangers here—persons from nearly every locality in the State. The Sacramento Zouaves gave a ball last evening on the Father Mathew Hall, on K street, next to the Metropolitan Theatre. It was well attended. Among those present from San Francisco and Oakland were: Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Virginia Bryant, Mrs. Anna Graham, Mrs. T. Watson, Miss Della Borris, Mrs. Josephine Brown, Mrs. Brevett, Mrs. "Gussy" Lewis, Mrs. "Gus." Davis, Miss M. Scott and Mrs. Goodman. From Oakland, Mrs. W. R. Barns, Mrs. Sylvester Barns, Mrs. Edmonds. From Cache Creek, Mrs. B. Campbell and Mrs. N. Speight. Red Bluff, Mrs. Delevocho and mother. Roseville, Mrs. B. Johnson and sister, Mrs. Saunders. Esreka, Nevada, Mrs. Anderson and sister, the latter residing at Red Bluff. Among the strangers in the city are Mr. Christian of Red Bluff, T. Dester of Eureka, F. Sparrow, Alex. Donohoe, Charles Benjamin, Charles Lewis, and a host of others too numerous to mention.

Will leave here this evening, for "home again."

LADIES UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this Society held on Monday evening, Sept. 6th, 1875, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Cornelius Dupee; Vice President, Mrs. Anna Jackson; Treasurer, Mrs. M. L. Fitzgerald; Secretary, Mr. Barney Fletcher; Chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher. Board of Managers, Mesdames Ellen Bell, N. Fountain, Mary Mason, E. A. Phillips, Elizabeth Green.

Slight of Northern Colored Men by Northern Republicans.

It is a well known fact that in the last Presidential election, when the Liberal Republicans nominated Mr. Greeley for the Presidency in the interest of the Democracy, that every Northern as well as every Southern colored man at that time adhered to the National Convention of colored men held at New Orleans, and presided over by Frederick Douglass, which National Convention combined the entire, nearly one million of voters in the interest of the Republican party. Thirty ,or more States were carried for General Grant. The Government patronage has been given profusedly to white Republicans. In the Custom Houses and all other Federal places. And when one takes a survey throughout the Northern States, the office or emolumte given to colored Republicans can be counted on one's fingers. There is to be another great move to elect a Republican President. The party must show Northern colored men more encouragement if they wish their talent and aid in the next Presidental election. Otherwise indifference will be manifested, particularly when no encouragement is given to any of our qualified colored citizens. As other political parties will be offering higher bids than merely mental recognition for the use of colored voters. A hint to Republican political wiseacres is sufficient.

The Republic

The September number of the above MaJazine contains many interesting and valuable articles. The opening article "Can the Nation trust the Democratic party?" should be in the hands of every Republican. It is a carefnl review of the Democratic record for the past fifteen years, and will prove invaluable as a work of reference. "Taking a Census" contains many important suggestions to all who desire a knowledge of approved systems. "Reunion in Alabama," "New State Constitutions," "Taxes paid by National Banks," "Republican Prospects," "The new National Life," Review of the Month," "Departmental Doings," go to make up a number of much interest and value. This Magazine is published at Washington, D. C., at the low price of $2.00 a year. It is doing good service to the cause and should be liberally supported.

THE SANDERSON PRAISE SERVICE.—We have been informed by the Chairman of the Committee Mr. P. A. Bell, that the second Praise Service in memory of the late J. B. Sanderson will take place in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on Monday evening, October 4th.

MASONIC NOTICE.—On Friday evening, October 8th, a Lodge of Sorrow will be held at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, between Mason and Powell, at 8 o'clock. By order of B. J. FLETCHER,
Attest: M. G. G. M.
WM. J. SIMMONS, Grand Secret'y.

P. KELLY, Bush street, the renowned prize theatrical and gentleman's boots and shoes and ladies' and children's gaiters manufacturer would remind all politicians and voters o the necessity of making a purchse before election day from his great invoice of the finest quality of calf boots, ladies and Misses gaiters, etc., at the lowest cash prices.

MAJOR MARTIN R. DELANY.—This veteran warhorse of the colored race, Major Martin R. Delany, has again assumed the editorial chair of a newspaper recently started Charleston, S. C. Delany has been either an editor or contributor to all the newspapers which have been established by colored men in the United States since 1844.

A NEW PAPER IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.—*The Commoner* is the name of a newspaper recently started in Washington City, D. C., by colored men. Rev. G. W. Williams is the editor.

Death of Bishop Nazrey.

The Chatham, (Ont.,) *Missionary Messenger*, is in deep mourning. A great and good man has fallen asleep in the arms of Jesus. It is the Right Reverend Willis Nazrey, late Bishop of the British Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in the field as it were, for while his home is at Chatham, he fell asleep at Shelburne, N. S., on the 22nd ult., at 1.50 p. m.

The Chatham *Banner*, says:

Deceased was about 71 years of age, and was born in Maryland or Pennsylvania. He was ordained a Minister of the African Methodist Church about the year 1840, and preached for many years in Pensaylvania and New Jersey, undergoing great hardships in going from one appointment to another in these early times. On the 18th of May, 1852, he was ordained one of the African Methodist Church of the United States, at the Conference held in New York—the Church in Canada being at that time under the jurisdiction of the American Conference. Bishop Nazrey came to Canada that year for the first time, and continued to oversee the operations of the Church in Canada until September, 1856. By this time the colored people became so numerous in Canada that it was found necessary to separate from the African Methodist Church. A petition was accordingly presented to the General Conference, which met at Cincinnati in May of that year, praying that the Church be set apart from the U. S. Conference. The request was granted, and four months afterwards the British Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the town of Chatham. Mr. Nazrey was elected Bishop, a position which he held, and the duties of which he fulfilled with great ability up to the time of his death. His Diocese included within its bounds all the Provinces in America. In 1863 a Conference was established in Nova Scotia, and in 1873 the Bishop visited Demerara, and organized a Conference in that Province. A Conference has also been held for years in Bermuda—the four Conferences above referred to being all under the Bishops direction. To his prudence and energy the British Methodist Episcopal Church owes much of its success, and we fear the Church will have much difficulty in finding a man who can fill his place.

Besides attending faithfully to the interests of his church, the deceased Bishop took an active part in furthering many movements leading towards the elevation, morally and intellectually of his race.

The White Leagus in Mississippi.

[The following statement is from a gentleman of high character, and occupying a position in the State of Mississippi which enables him to possess accurate information on the subject of his communication. The statement is confined to an enumeration of facts and dates, and may be regarded as official and entirely reliable.—ED. REPUBLIC.]

On July 5th the loyal people of Vicksburg held a 4th of July celebration. Their meeting was invaded by about 25 desperadoes, armed with pistols, who violently broke up and dispersed the assemblage. Two men were killed in the Court House, and four inoffensive colored persons subsequently shot and killed on the streets by White Leaguers armed with Winchester repeating rifles, who assembled in large numbers in the Court House square, and commenced shooting down colored men at long range. The Honorable James Hill, Secretary of State, who was addressing the meeting, and the Hon. T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Education, who was present by invitation, were compelled to flee from Vicksburg in disguise to preserve their lives. A perfect state of terrarism prevails in Warren county, and no Republican meeting can be safely held. Although the Republicans have 3000 majority in the county, and the Democratic vote is only 1,800 all told, the Republicans do not expect to carry the county, owing to the intimidation and the declared intent of the White League banditti to seize the polls on election day and prevent all Republicans from voting.

August 1.—A Republican procession, in Winston county, was attacked, and from 10 to 15 black Republicans killed and wounded.

August 12.—C. W. Martin, a Republican teacher in Lee county, called a meeting of the Republicans, to organize a club. The meeting was surrounded by armed White Leaguers, Mr. Martin was taken prisoner and put under $500 bonds to keep the peace. Being unable to give this bond, he was sent to jail, where he remained two days, for no other offence than being instrumental in organising the Republicans of the county.

August 20.—A Republican meeting near Macon, Noxubee county, was attacked by armed Leaguers and dispersed with the loss of 13 killed and wounded. Cause, beating a drum, This county gives 3,000 Republican majority.

Sept. 1.—A Republican meeting in Yazoo City, was invaded by White League banditti, and R. D. Mitchell, deputy sheriff, and W. H. Foote, circuit clerk, killed in the audience. Others were wounded, and the sheriff of the county, Colonel A. F. Morgan, is hid out to save his life. This county is 2,000 Republican; but such is the terrorism at present, that no meeting can be held.

Sept. 2.—The White League "banditti," of Vicksburg, seized 100 stand of States arms on their way to Jackson from Greenville, on the Mississippi river. Those arms had been ordered to Jackson by the Adjutant General of the State, in pursuance of the Republican policy to call in all State arms that there might be no excuse for Democratic armament. This makes about 400 stand of State arms violently taken by the White League banditti of Vicksburg.

Sept. 4.—The Republicans held a large mass-meeting at Clinton, Mississippi. White League desperadoes fired into the crowd while the speaking was progressing, a riot ensued, in which 10 men are known to have been killed, and probably 30 wounded. Several of the White League desperadoes, who commenced this fight, were happily killed by the incensed colored people. How many innocent colored people have since been killed by the gathering White Leaguers congregated in Clinton from Jeakson, Vicksburg and other adjacent cities, to indulge in a carnival of blood.

The White Leagues of Mississippi announce their determination to carry the State at all hazards. Thus far they have interfered in some manner with nearly all the Republican meetings held in the southern portion of the State. They are in fact as declared rebellion against the laws and Constitution of the United States as they were in 1861. The whole State is fast becoming a seat of war, brought on solely by White League violence.

A Thoughtful Husband.

If he had confined himself to his legitimate quill-driving duties there would have been no occasion for him to be strutlling around with his left hand in a sling, a patch on his nose, and an absurd old gum shoe on his foot. He was however, only another victim to that egotistical opinion of all men that they can do anything better than a woman. He went home yesterday, and found his wife putting up peaches in those old-fashioned six cans that are closed with sealing wax. She had an old apron on, and two or three little splotches of sealing wax ornamented the floor, while the cat under the table was licking a piece the size of a dollars stamp, on her back, with great residuity.

"See here Maria, you'll orippie yourself with that hot wax directly," but as she made no answer, he continued, oracularly:

"Women never have any mechanical genius, any way. If there's a way of doing anything wrong, they're sure to try it."

"Do you think you can do any better," she observed with some acidity.

"Why of course I can."

"Well, here, just distinguish yourself then."

So he sat down. She handed him a fresh can, but out of the hot water. He took it in his hand, and dropped it as though it had been a streak of lightening, then stuck his fingers in his mouth, and looked sudden death to her because he could not swear. She gave him a towell to hold the next can with, and he took it on his knee, lighted the sealing-wax stick and commenced prodding around the top, but the bottom hurt his knee, and he jerked, bringing the burning wax stick across the back of his left hand. Then he jumped up and howled, dropping the can, which emptied a spoonful of boiling preserves in his slipper. This made him frantic, and went dancing about the kitchen like an inebriate darwin waving the burning wax until a drop took him on the nose. In his agony he kicked the offending can through the window, scattering its contents over the dog, who rushed into the street howling, and raised an alarm of mad dog that occapied the attention of all the people within three squares. Then he submitted to be laid upon the sofa and plastered with flour and sweet oil, until he looked like a badly repaired scarecrow. He is now willing to take an affidavit the size of a barn-door that he will hereafter let the women be just as awkward as they choose.

A CURIOUS point in connection th the deviation of the compass iron ships has attracted much attation on the part of scientific men. It is now believed that some of the sudden and hitherto unaccountable changes in the deviation of the compass of such ships—which are often unsuspected until alleged as the only conceivable cause of the vessels running ashore—are the effects of an unequal and varying distribution of heat over the iron hull. Sudden slight changes of compass deviation not exceeding five degrees, have been noticed on board ships on our American coast, and those are attributed to changes in the hull, occasioned by the vessels passing from warm to cold, wet to dry, and the reverse. The warm temperature of the Gulf Stream, taken in connection with the cold counter-current, may account, for many of the suspected compass errors on iron ships, and the devising of a remedy for this would be an excellent subject for study on the part of some enterprising inventor.

AN extensive lead of sunshar in the vicinity of Gilroy, Hot Springs, is about to be opened up, a company having been organized for that purpose.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of numerous friends, and upon the assurance of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully, etc.
JAS. T. CRITTENDEN.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:—We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, have pleasure in stating that we think JAMES B. CRITTENDEN, Republican candidate for re-election to the office of District Judge.

Should Mr. Crittenden be elected, we believe he will prove an able, industrious, upright and impartial Judge.

With all respect,
Your obedient servants:

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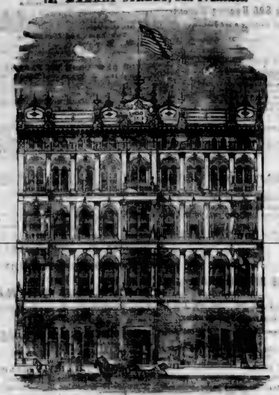
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It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding on the cars, or by sea sickness, or by change of water. It is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, etc.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1875. WHOLE NO. 578.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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To the American Peop

Another Presidential election will soon be at hand. As our country grows older, wealth, population and extent of inhabited territory are constantly increasing and with those the responsibilities of the nation must increase. To those of you who have studied with pride and love the characteristics of our government, until you deem it no empty boast to claim that the United States is the land of the greatest degree of liberty which is consonant with good government, it may seem trite to urge that you are approaching an election of unusual importance; an importance enhanced by the greatness to which we have arrived as a nation.

Assuming that your chief desire is to do all in your power to give permanence to those attributes of your government, which are at the root of its benefits, prosperity and power, and which constitute your pretence, to being the most favored people on the face of the globe; it behooves you now to see to it upon that serious reflection which your enfranchisement demands of you, before fixing upon the course you will pursue towards determining the result of that election. The most humble of you may aid in perpetuating or destroying our nation. While thousands exercise the great prerogative of voting, under the influence of prejudice, and intoxication, and excitement, which but disgrace and destroy the great privilege, so far as they are concerned, this address is made to you, in the belief that a preponderance of virtue, intelligence and honesty resides in the American people, and that it will assert itself, firmly, quietly, but unmistakably when the great contest arrives.

So far as can now be forseen, there will be but two parties of any magnitude, in the field asking your support. Between these you must choose calmly; for to give your vote to a third party will be foolishly to throw it away, and criminally to withdraw that much strength from whichever of the two principal contestants you would have preferred.

The two parties have already entered the lists.

The Republican party may have its mistakes, imperfections and sins, but it has never for one moment ceased to oppose the doctrine that your nation was a mere confederacy of States.

The Democratic party, with all its mistakes, imperfections and sins, is to-day, and has been, and will be, the party to which belong that large class of your fellow citizens who believe that there is no national bond between the States which holds deeper than the pleasure of the States themselves.

Neither of these great contestants have spread before you the platform upon which they intend to make the fight, nor announced the men whom they intend to support.

But you can be sure of this: The Republican platform and candidates will never avow a belief in States rights, so-called, which includes the right to withdraw at will from the Constitutional compact.

Nor will the Democratic platform and candidates distinctly disavow a belief in the right of secession; for for to do so would be to disband the Democratic organization.

Every conscientious voter—and it is to such that these words are addressed—can now make up his mind upon which side of this question the election of 1876 will find him. It is the duty of every conscientious voter to decide *now*, for this reason:

By choosing now, you can commence now to affiliate with the party of your choice, and to impart in a greater or less degree your notions and ideas to its position upon the that your party may be purged, as far as can be, of its bad men. You wish to see your party pledged to a sound financial policy, and so all possible reforms. Can you best attain theese desires by waiting to silence to discover what the parties will do?

Other issues which must come before the country, and as to the men whom you prefer for candidates. You all desire to have good men nominated, and you equally wish

Do not delay your choice, in the delusive hope that a third party may spring up between now and the election, which will be less objectionable to you than either the Democratic or Republican party, for neither of these parties contemplates disintegration; both are well organized, and both claim to hope success at the next Presidential election? A third party may spring up; the piques and caprices of men are products of the province of prophecy; but this much may be foretold, without any gift beyond that of common sense. The utmost that a third party can now accomplish, is injury to either the Democratic or Republican party, and the history of our national politics, is, that third parties have always injured the better of the other two parties which had any chance to succeed. You will be told that the doctrine of secession is a dead issue, and no longer before the people. If this be true, then yes may wait; you may defer deciding whether you will help the Democrats or Republicans, until they have announced their creeds and set up their men. If not true, however, if the doctrine of secession is a vital issue, and one upon which the parties will clearly differ, then it is as plainly your duty to choose now as it was your duty to choose when the war was fired on. How did you choose then? If you then said, "Let the wayward sisters depart in peace; I can find no rights in the constitution to coerce a State," then depart to the Democratic ranks, where you belong, for the constitution of this free land has accorded you the rights of a citizen. But, if, on the contrary, you took up your arms and joined the patriot bands who went to do, if need be, to preserve from destruction our glorious heritage—if you merely buzzard as our soldiers marched forth, then come to the Republican party. Come and help purify, if need be, but come and sustain it until nowhere in this broad land shall there remain a man so foolish or so dangerous as to proclaim our nation a mere confederacy of States.

The rebellion has been whipped; the secessionists are powerless to do an injury, but like a snake which is held under foot, they are waiting only for another chance to strike their venom deep into the life of the nation. Do you doubt this? Have you been made to believe that an era of good feeling has arrived, and that to hold the secessionists in suspicion is cruel and ungenerous? If so, then it is that the party which relies on the support of all the late rebels dare not take a new departure, and say in plain English, "We renounce the dogma of secession." Why is it that not one prominent man in the South, with the experience of the war, and with the evidence of your devotion to the Union before him, will admit secession tobe a political heresy now, even if it were before the rebellion? Why is it that Southern papers teem with the same disloyal sentiments which fired the Southern heart in 1861? If it is a dead issue, why is it taught and heralded about as the principal Southern universities? If secession is a dead issue, why is it that the South, like the North, is not divided in its preference of the two political parties; and why is the whole South a unit upon the question of getting the Republican party out of power?

It is because secessionists, animated by a deeper hatred than they ever before had for our form of government, look forward to the day when, helped by the Democratic party, they can shatter this glorious frabric to atoms, and set up on our continent principalities and powers in which they shall be ennobled rulers. Shall that day ever come?

Our war is over. Secession now written under the heel of the victor. The Democrats tell you, wounded to the death and unworthy of your notice. The Republicans tell you, yes, wounded, but still too dangerous to be released to regain its former strength and hideousness. Is it not your plain duty to find out which of these political parties is receiving you? Is not your duty equally plain when you have found out?

The whole of this momentous business is thus entrusted to you. If you wish your nation well, if you wish to bequeath it intact to your posterity, as your fathers left it to you, you will be wiser than you were when the warnings of 1861 were sounded, and you will in time obey this warning, not to trust the Democratic party while it continues even tacitly to be the party of secession.—*The Republic.*

Letters of Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass to "The Commoner."

A NEW PAPER PUBLISHED BY COLORED MEN AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

BOSTON, July 19, 1875.

Rev. George W. Williams:

DEAR SIR—I cordially wish success to your efforts to establish a journal at Washington, that shall not only defend the rights and interests of the colored population of the country against whatever is hostile to their full enjoyment but by its intellectual ability and moral elevation entitle itself to the respect and good-will of the public at large. There is certainly need of such an organ, and the National Capital is eminently the place to give it conspicuous power and commanding influence. While it is true that chattle slavery has been abolished, and its victims admitted to citizenship under the Constitution of the United States, it is also true that there remains a good deal of caste legislation to be blotted out, many unjust laws to be erased from the statute books, many grievous wrongs to be redressed, many unjust usages to be swept away, in various localities, on the ground of complexional distinctions—the sad but inevitable results of centuries of cruel oppression; and a medium through which these can be constantly exposed and strongly protested against, in the interest of the suffering class, is something so important as to be desirable. Again, while it is true that, since the act of emancipation much has been done for the enlightenment and elevation of the colored people generally, it is not less true that a vast work yet remains to be accomplished to that end; and there is the special need of such a journal as you propose to establish, to urge the duties of self-respect, self-reliance, active industry, economical habits, well considered enterprise, mutual co-operation, personal integrity, and expemplary behavior, on their part, as essential to their safety and true general welfare.

Still, in view of previous failures of similar undertakings, owing to various causes, I hope you will wisely decide not to incur any such risk as may involve you in pecuniary embarrassment, or necessitate a speedy suspension of the journal. The field already offered is encouraging; but your main reliance must ultimately be upon an adequate list of paying subscribers, which there ought to be no difficulty in obtaining among the multitudinous class whose cause is to be espoused by "*The Commoner*," to say nothing of a large number of white friends and sympathisers who will doubtless be disposed to regard your enterprise as a very laudable one, and therefore worthy of encouragement.

Your friend and well-wisher,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

LETTER FROM FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Mr. George W. Williams:

So you have determined to start and establish a public journal here in Washington, the capital of the Republic, devoted especially, though not exclusively, to the interests of the colored people. I am quite glad of this determination, and be-

speak for your enterprise a success equal to the full measure of your ardent hopes. In the improvement of the condition of our race during the last ten years a vast and wonderful work has been done, but a vast and wonderful work evidently remains to be done, and this work if it shall be done at all, must be done by ourselves. We are still upon trial, and are likely to remain so for a long time. If happily acquitted on one charge, we are quickly arrested and arraigned on another. The nation has condemned and abolished our enslavement, not so much as an evil to us as an evil to the State. It has given us the ballot; not so much for the reason that it is our right, as that it is for the national good.

In support of this conclusion we are imperatively required to furnish the facts and to frame the arguments. Failure on our part is but another name for ruin, for it involves the loss of all. The great thing we have to demonstrate, by deeds as well as by words, is, that our people can live, and live well, under the same conditions where other varieties of men live and flourish. We have to show, and keep on showing, that a dark skin does not necessarily bestoud or degrade the intellect it covers. That the social laws, customs, government, and ideas which control and direct the Caucasian are equally adapted to the Ethiopian. In a word, we must prove ourselves the possessors of all the elements of dignified civilized life, and also that our present condition and apparent inferiority have their explanation in the centuries of slavery and moral debasement from which we are now only partially delivered. But I need not dwell here or ring the changes upon this voluminous aspect of our condition. You know it all and more. If to the most favored race and classes of men the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, we must, in view of the mighty forces and machinations of our enemies be willing to pay a higher price.

The present is just the time, and Washington is just the place, where such an experiment as you propose should be tried by our people, and if possible made successful. The fact that others have failed in similar efforts should not discourage us now. We are soon to be called upon, as a class, to do our part in electing a new national administration. This duty is momentous and solemn, and the part we act in the premises may greatly help or hinder us in the future. Our own hands must build and perpetuate the temple or liberty which now shelters us or they may shiver and decay it. The next twelve months are to be months of earnest thought and feeling concerning the national affairs, and to no class of people is the future more important than to us. Honest and economical administration the preservation of the Union the maintenance of the national credit, a sound currency, the equal protection of the law, are matters that concern all people, as well as ourselves. But we have a deeper interest. It is too soon to flatter ourselves that the spirit of slavery is dead and powerless. Though it is no longer clad in deep steel, marshaling its fiftant hosts against the Government, it is still an active and powerful force, and is almost as dangerous by ruse on of its cunning as during the war it was dangerous by reason of its daring. Its object is the same now as then. Then it was to retain control over the black laborer of the South. The white men there took upon labor as a curse. It was this feeling that first introduced the negro to this country. He was brought here by white men to save their white hands from the hardships of labor. It was this which continued slavery amongst us two hundred and forty years, and the same feeling is alive, energetic and active now. It is this which explains the open and unmitigated slanders that float to us from the South upon every breeze. Charges hall-black and horrible, of all manners of crimes, are manufactured and multiplied with marvelous rapidity, no doubt with a purpose to disgust the nation with the freedom it has accorded to our people, as preparatory to the re-establishment in some way of the lost cause.

Eight hundred thousand voters ought to do something more than vote. They should think, feel, and speak. The press which so powerfully assails them should be made as powerfully to defend them. I am glad therefore, as I have said, that you are about to avail yourself of that power here at the national capital.

In attempting the publication and permanent establishment of such a paper as you propose, I need not tell you that you have marked out for yourself a life not of ease and pleasure, but one of anxious thought and earnest labor. All the resources of your body and mind will be thoroughly taxed. The production of even a tolerably well-conducted public journal requires knowledge, wisdom, zeal, and industry of high order and large measure. I am happy in the assurance that you have not rushed thoughtlessly into this enterprise; that you have counted the cost and measured your ability, and have entered upon your work conscious of its gravity, and with your whole heart, from absolute choice. I shall hail your proposed journal, *The Commoner*, with grateful sentiments and hope.

You are now in the fall, fresh bloom of manhood. Long years of usefulness stretch out before you. You have had the advantages of education and the counsel of the best minds in New England. You know our people, their situation and wants. You are a ready writer and a fluent speaker. Go forth then, without cant, without pretense of any kind, and with all honesty of heart and life. Lift up a standard here, at the national capital, which shall cheer and gladden the hearts of our emancipated people, and for one, I will gladly assist in holding up your hands in the work.

Your friend,

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The Romance of the Grand Duke Alexis

The young wife of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, son of the Czar, has just been divorced by the Tribunal of St. Petersburg. She was a Hessian, and on that quality had been accepted by the Empress Maria Alexdrowas as a maid of honor. Her majesty was rapidly captivated by her young countrywoman, who speedily became her favorite. Another conquest of still greater importance awaited the young lady in the Muscovite Empire. Not alone lately pretty, but endowed with that grace which bewitches more than beauty, possessing a charming figure and incomparable elegance, she inspired the young Grand Duke with an irresistable passion. One evening the Empress saw enter her apartment the maid of honor bathed in tears, who, throwing herself at Her Majesty's feet, avowed her love and besought the Czarina's consent to the marriage. That same night, the young lady was put in a railway carriage, and under good escort conducted to the frontier, while the Grand Duke Alexis received orders to rejoin his ship. But the Czar had reconed without the determination of the two lovers. The Prince escaped, rejoined his fiancee beyond the Rhine, and Married her in German territory, notwithstanding the paternal fulminations, and then left with her for America. The romance lasted two years, and nothing could bend the determination of the Emperor nor restore the son to his favor, when the influence of the Empress, being brought to bear on the son, determined the latter to accept his father's conditions. It was decided that the Grand Duke should consent to a divorce, resume his situation in the Russian Navy, and that an annuity should be settled on the heroine of the romance. It was immediately after that the Prince was in London with the Czar. The formalities of the divorce were completed last week.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A Colored Girl Outraged.

We clip the following article from the *Weekly Louisianian* of September 4th.

A white Creole, named Bordelon, brutally violated a little black child, while she and a younger brother were on their way home through the woods. Subsequently he found was arrested, and now lies in jail, there waiting the slow process of the law. Though this outrage was committed in a parish where the blacks largely predominate, no attempt is made to track the monster, nor has there been evidence of any demonstration towards him other than that which the law prescribes. Meanwhile the spectacle thus afforded of the law abiding and peaceful disposition of colored citizens under provocation for summary justice, like that denied, is a striking contrast to the telegraphed acts of lawless whites, who on unsubstantial opinion alone have hung and killed blacks for alleged similar offense. As this outrage was committed upon a black child we have no rightcous horror manifested through the Democratic morning papers, or no sensational dispatches sent over the wires by Associated Press Agents as would have occurred if complexions and race had been reversed. On the contrary, as always in such cases, a studied silence is observed in condonation of the crime.

It is stated that a recent German improvement in decorative art consists in the fusion of gold, silver, and platinum with bronze, by which the most gorgeous effects are produced—gold fusion giving a splendid violet tint, silver a faintly lustrous "Klioto" tone, and platinum a rich and deep black shade. The intermediate tints may be obtained by modifications of heat, while the same process may be applied with nearly equal success in the case of cast iron. Very novel effects in this art have been produced by laying one tone upon the other—as, for instance, colored leaves and variegated arabesques on differently tinted metallic surfaces—and the method is beginning to be extended to the ornamentation of leather, then bidding fair to revive, at a moderate cost, the art of preparing leather mosaics, one of the most elegant of the various adaptations of inexpensive materials to artistic purposes.

BITE OF THE RATTLESNAKE.—A Post Office agent traveling in Texas tells of the successful use of the gall of a rattlesnake as an antidote for the bite of that reptile. In the case spoken of relief was almost instantaneous to the patient, who was writhing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and becoming purple. A friend of the writer, who spent several years in California and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfull used among the Indians in the latter country. In one instance an Indian's dog near the camp was bitten in the nose by a large rattle snake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administered the gall. The once was rapid and effectual.—*St. Augustine Press.*

THE YEAR 5636 OF THE JEWISH calendar, dating from the supposed creation of the world opened last Wednesday in this city, and the celebration of the festival, which is strictly and piously observed by the children of Israel, commenced at sunset Wednesday evening. The Jewish people then assemble in their houses or synagogues for prayer, or worship, deeds of benevolence are performed, charity dispensed, good resolutions renewed or confirmed, and all sensitive Jews may have arisen among the faithful during the year past are blotted from the tablet of recollection. The New Year is celebrated on the first and second days of the seventh Hebrew month, called Tishri.

VANITY indeed is a venial error; for it usually carries its own punishment with it.—*Junius.*

THERE is no restraining men's tongues or pens when charged with a little vanity.

OUR vanity is the constant enemy of our dignity.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 2, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Judicial Election.

The ensuing Judicial election is fast approaching. The Office of Superintendant of Public Instruction will be the index as to strength of the numbered Republican vote against that of the Democracy. The Independant Candidate for Superindant of Public Instruction is ont of the fight by resignation; therefore, the two great parties—The Republicans and Democrats—will measure arms for the State vote on the Judicial issue.

It will be necessary as well as important for the Republicans to show the full strength of their vote in the Judicial issue. It will serve as a guide for their next move for the Presidential election. It is known by the official vote of the State, that Mr. Irvin is a minority Governor, but in the October Judicial election it will be best to make known how many thousands the Democracy are in the minority in this State, by the united strength of the Republican party; so let every Republican prepare for the contest.

Children's Exhibition and Concert of the A. M. E. Church.

The Children's Exhibition and Concert of the A. M. E. Church takes place on Thursday evening next in the church corner of Powell and Jackson streets. The exercises will be by the scholars of the Bethel Sabbath Schools of this city and Oakland, and will be very interesting. "Everybody should go." The admission is 50 cents. The proceeds are for purchasing a library for the Sunday School.

Sacramento County Judgeship.

D. W. WELTY, Esq., a nominee for the office of County Judge in Sacramento County, is a well known and prominent lawyer of that city, of the law firm of McKune & Welty. When in the Sacramento School Board Mr. Welty favored the admission of colored children in the grammar school of that city. The colored citizens, especially of Sacramento, should not forget his zeal in their behalf, and reward him with their votes on the Judicial election day. "Help those who help us."

Miss Miles' Concert.

The concert which Miss Miles proposed giving during the past month, is now announced to take place some time the present month. The postponement was entirely owing to the confused state of public affairs. Miss Miles will be assisted by our new Soprano, Mrs. Sampson Williams, and other well known musical ladies and gentlemen. The public can thus surely look for a musical treat, as we are certain that if the two prima donnas be in voice on the occasion, the concert will be of a high order.

BETHEL CHURCH.—The Christian public are hereby notified that this edifice has been surveyed and undergone thorough repairs. Services will be held as usual on Sunday—morning and evening. Pastor, I. N. Triplett.

Correspondence

SAN JOSE, Sept. 27, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

There is not much news in town at present. We expect to have a lively time next week, The County Fair commences then. You must come down, if you can. We expect to have several entertainments. One will be for the benefit of the school fund. I send you a box of pears, some of my own raising. I have shipped three thousand (3,000) pounds of the same kind, and can sell as many more if I had them. Yours, with respect,

JACOB OVERTON.

[From the Daily Evening Bulletin.]

Trial of Isaac Berry for the Murder of his Father.

A horrible tragedy occurred between the hours of two and three o'clock on the morning of the 31st of last October, involving the death of an old and much-esteemed colored citizen named Louis Berry, who was cruelly murdered in his sleep by his son Isaac Berry, 33 years of age. The deceased occupied a dwelling at No. 33 Virginia place, a small street running from Pacific to Broadway, between Stockton and Powell; his son, his only relative in the country, lived with him. On the morning in question a colored woman who occupied a part of the same tenement, was awakened by an unusual noise in the apartment of old man Berry, followed by groans. She immediately gave an alarm, and three police officers immediately responded. On entering the premises they discovered the old man lying dead in his bed, his skull fractured and his face and neck terribly mutilated. The fatal instrument, a hatchet and a long bladed dirk, both dyed with blood, were lying near. Isaac had secreted himself in the domicil of a neighbor where he was speedily traced, and finding himself pursued he attempted to gain the street and escape, but he was easily captured.

The murderer acknowledged his guilt without hesitation, and he coolly related the circumstances, manifesting no feeling other than regret at the unexpected turn affairs had taken with regard to himself. His statement indicated that he was incited to the crime by a disordered imagination. He said that for many months his friends had been urging him, by making signs, to kill his father. He supposed his father had also been urged to kill him, and he was compelled to watch closely that the old man did not get the start of him. He told his father that he had better supply him with money to leave the country, or otherwise one of them would probably die. The evening previous to the murder the old man attended a religious meeting. He retired to bed, and when he was sound asleep, Isaac crawled up stealthily with the hatchet and struck it into the top of his head. The victim continued to groan after this terrible deed, and fearing he might awaken and reproach him for the murder, the son dispatched him by plunging the dirk knife into his neck, severing the jugular vein. He then drew a blanket over him. Such was the story told by the parricide immediately after his arrest.

The deceased was a native of Nantucket, Mass., and came to California in 1853. He followed the business of whitewashing and had amassed a fortune of some $7,000 or $8,000. He was distinguished among his people for his piety and benevolence, and was the chief support of one of the Colored Churches.

Isaac was duly indicted by the Grand Jury for the crime of murder, and on Wednesday morning his trial was commenced in the Fourth District Court. He is defended by Darwin A. Murphy, District Attorney Byxbe appearing for the people.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The court-room was crowded with spectators, a large number of colored people being present.

The following named jurors were sworn to try the case: H. H. Bigelow, George Rossiter, John J. Gilchrist, Jacob Underhill, F. L. M. Peters, F. W. Myrick, D. J. Oliver, Henry Brickwedell, J. A. Pendegast, Thomas Young, F. B. Reynolds and Jacob Schreiber.

Ten jurors were excused from serving on the trial, on the grounds that some were opposed to capital punishment, others were prejudiced against the defendant and others were prejudiced against the plea of insanity.

The first witness called was Dr. L. L. Dove, who made an autopsy on the body of the deceased. He described the nature of the wounds and gave it as his opinion that either of them would have produced death.

On account of an engagement of Mr. Murphy elsewhere the Court took a recess until 2 o'clock P.M.

It was suggested by counsel that the murder was admitted, and the defense will be a plea of insanity.

Trial resumed at 2 P.M.

Officers Bee, Michael and Burke, who arrested Berry and heard his confession of guilt, detailed the circumstances of his guilt and the statements made by him. On this evidence the prosecution rested its case.

The first evidence produced by the defense was that of Sarah Base, as given at the Coroner's inquest. She had never known the old man and son to quarrel. On the night of the murder Isaac told her that he was going to kill his father. He had previously made a similar statement to her. After he had retired to his room she heard him walking for a long time; then she heard a thud followed by horrible groans.

Joseph Godfrey, an associate of the prisoner, stated that months ago he thought there was something the matter with Isaac. The old man used to say that he was poisoned. He was always making "life-everlasting tea," and sitting up nights to drink it. He said that when he was working at Lone Mountain somebody gave him poisoned beer to drink. Whenever he got a dose of poison, as he thought, he would resort to potions of the life everlasting tea.

Robert Williams had worked with the prisoner, who had a strange habit of going into the back yard and laughing all by himself. He thought the physicians who prescribed for him were trying experiments on him. His mind ran constantly on poisoning. He drank liquor sometimes.

Stephen J. Brown, who employed Isaac, gave similar testimony to that of Williams.

Anthony Waddy always thought the father and son a little lazy. He had not thought the son insane.

D. W. Buggles had invited Isaac to accompany him home to dinner, when he replied he would cook his own meat, because people wanted to poison him. The witness had no fixed opinion as to Isaac's insanity, but was rather inclined to the opinion that he was a little off.

Richard A. Hall said that the prisoner was a convivial fellow in his saloon. He was inclined to be morbid, but he did not think him insane.

The testimony of other witnesses of a similar purport was heard, and the Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The trial was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. The first witness called was Mrs. Mary Pleasants, who testified that about three or four weeks before the death of the prisoner's father she had noticed a change in young Berry; his conversation gave her the impression that he was crazy.

Dr. Mayhew, the next witness, said that the boy thought some one wanted to poison him. He thought the man was crazy or a fool. The prisoner spread the report that Dr. Mayhew was trying to poison him. Col. MacKenzie, the Chief Jailor of the County Jail, was the next witness called. The Col. testified that his observation of the man, during the time he has been in jail, led him to the conclusion that the men was idiotic.

Lloyd Bell, the next witness, is the room mate of Berry. He testified that he was afraid to remain in the cell with him, as Berry acted very strangely, and complained that the jailors were trying to poison him.

Charles Brown testified that he knew the prisoner slightly, and his father well. From his conversation with the prisoner he came to the conclusion that he was not of sound mind, as the prisoner would often, in the midst of business conversation, talk about heavenly things.

The Court then adjourned, in the absence of other witnesses for the defense, until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Court resumed at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. Pleasant was recalled and stated that the prisoner had told her that he was in possession of a "Life Everlasting Tea," which would counteract any poison which was administered to him.

Dr. Behrens, the next witness, testified that he had known the prisoner five or six years, and he had come to the impression that he was a dangerous man, and from his questions and conversation, he believed the man to be a lunatic.

Edward Murray stated that he was a prisoner at San Quentin, and had been confined in the County Jail in the same cell with Isaac Berry for two months. During this time he (Berry) imagined he saw his father near him, and that people to whom he talked were throwing Masonic signs" at him. From what he saw of Berry he came to the conclusion that he was insane.

Charles Davis testified that he had worked with the prisoner's father, but had not been very intimate with the prisoner. On one occasion, about five days before the murder, he had a slight altercation with the prisoner who acted in a very strange manner and stated that a man wanted to kill him. The witness stated that he never told a police officer that Berry was not more crazy than he (Davis) was.

Horace Perkins stated that the character of Isaac Berry, outside of this one transaction, was very good. The relations between the prisoner and his father were very affectionate.

Edward Ellis testified that he was a Deputy Sheriff; he was aware that Murphy and Berry were confined together; it was the custom to place those charged with grave offences in one or two cells which are considered stronger than the others.

Dr. B. F. Elliott testified that he was one of the examiners of the insane. He examined the prisoner for the first time at the noon recess of the Court, and from that examination he came to the conclusion that the prisoner was insane. He thought that the man is not mentally capable of pretending insanity

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

Drs. Elliott and Hayne, two of the Commissioners for the insane, testified that they believed Berry to be insane. The case here rested.

Stephen J. Brown called the following named witnesses as rebuttal: J. F. Anderson, John F. Miller, Charles Epps, J. F. Freeman and James Hargrave, (all colored.)

A recess was taken till 1 o'clock P.M.

[From the Charleston Independent.]

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 14, '75.

Our delegation in Congress move the sun shines, and our fair "pinbacks" promenade Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street in all the glory of human butterflies, and as the brisk September breeze blows the summ form is most strikingly exhibited. From the fair skeleton of a senior favored possessor of a rounded form, from the fat dowager to the cadaverous, calvicles maiden, all enjoy their happiness of once more being able to do their shopping, visiting and gossiping, without an "I wish it would not rain so."

Contrary to general expectations, President Grant has been outspoken at Long Branch, N. J., on the subject of the coming election in November, in New York State. What he said in reference to strengthening the Republican party by bringing back the men so long estranged—the old time radical element, now designated as Liberals, who followed the banner of Horace Greeley some years ago—was to the point; and there is considerable disappointment among hot headed Democrats here, who think the Liberals will go back to the fold. But the Liberal element constitutes the force and virtue of the Republicans of old. The staid cool-headed Democrats here shake their heads and say: "Not a Liberal will follow the Grant party," as they claim that it is not the Republican party. "The Republican party is dead;" that "it died when Horace Greeley succumbed to the hosts of Grant."

At present all are inquiring, like the old song for the Hebrew children, "Where, oh where are the Liberal children?" They are all in every party. They constitute that element in every party which sees no honest man, be he Democrat, Republican or Liberal, and ranges into full fellowship with him at the ballot-box. The true Liberal is not a nigger-dammer, yankee-dammer, or rebel-dammer. The Liberal sees his countryman in he who fought against him as in he who fought with him. He sees the American Citizen North, South, East or West, and says, "We are all God's people, the nation is united, let our hands and hearts be also, for a better government. Let us have peace, let us have prosperity."

We had a small-boy "insurrection" here yesterday, which, if it happench in our State, might be magnified into a "General Uprising in South Carolina," under some flaming head lines, in papers all over the country. Ever since the rifle matches in England and Ireland this summer some youngsters are wont to shoot at a target near the Eastern Branch of the Potomac. A rival faction came along and a rampus was gotten up between them and shooting commenced by each party at a great distance apart. Nobody was hurt; but it so happened that two of our lowest school marms were passing between the opposing forces, and the yells of the youngsters and the skyward pointed pistol reports so frightened one of the ladies that she ran unbeknitaingly into a small swamp and sank in the mud up to her—, dare I say it—her knees the boys seeing the havoc made, went to the rescue of the lovely lass, and after placing on terra firma shook hands across the bloody chasm and gave three cheers at her safety. The promised to hit the targes of some of those boys to-day in school. I hope she will be forbearing.

MELNOTTE.

In Memoriam.

"Honor to honor is due." The adjourned meeting in memory of the late Jeremiah B. Sanborn, will be held on Monday evening next, 4th inst, at 8 o'clock, in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street. Addresses will be delivered by Hons. W. H. Hillery, J. R. Young, T. Detter, Messrs. John A. Harber, Wm. H. Carter. The ceremonies will be interspersed with appropriate music. All are invited. Admission free.

The official returns show that the vote for Governor stood as follows:

Irwin	81,009
Phelps	81,849
Maxwell	39,233

This settles the question, that Irwin will be a minority Governor. His vote being 173 less than the combined vote of his two opponents. Lovett had several hundred votes, but they have not yet been reported. —*Oakland Transcript.*

To be a man's own fool is bad enough; but the vain man is everybody's.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the request of numerous friends, and upon the assurance of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully, etc.

JAS. J. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:

We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES J. CRITTENDEN, Esq., fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.

Should Mr. Crittenden be elected, we believe he will prove an able, industrious, upright and impartial Judge.

With all respect,

Your obedient servants,

Dolon Lake,	J. W. Carter,
Wm. H. Sharp,	C. C. M. DeBruin,
W. H. Patterson,	Clark Churchill,
Moses G. Cobb,	Joseph M. Kinley,
J. J. Williams,	Paul Neumann,
E. D. Sawyer,	John F. Rode,
Nathaniel Holland,	M. Hoegin,
Henry P. Irving,	E. Barthe,
H. H. Bell,	Thos. V. O'Brien,
E. J. Moore,	R. H. Heat,
F. M. Coghlan,	J. Meredith,
D. W. Dosthill,	W. H. Allen,
J. M. Gilchrist,	G. L. Marye, Jr.
T. E. Wilson,	D. Lofleston,
T. J. Gallagher,	F. H. Waterman
John F. Finn,	Walter G. Holmes,
Daniel Sloan,	H. F. McCarthy,
Wm. Craig,	Chas. Page,
A. P. Van Duzer,	J. P. Phelan,
H. C. Newhall,	John C. Ball,
C. B. Greathouse,	J. W. Roper,
H. H. Tompkins,	George H. Cabb,
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TENTH

Industrial Exhibition

Under the Auspices of the

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Will be open to the public at the Industrial Fair Building, Eighth street, between Market and Mission, on

Tuesday, August 7th, 1875,

At 11 A.M., with the usual ceremonies. The HON. W. J. SHAW will deliver the Opening Address. By the addition of the new Horticultural Department 90,000 feet exhibitors' space have been added to the building. There is no charge for exhibitors' room, and steam power is furnished free.

J. H. GILMORE, Superintendant, or J. H. CULVER, Secretary, at Mechanics' Institute, 37 Post Street, will promptly answer all inquiries, personally or by letter.

Double Season Tickets (Gentleman and Lady) $5 00
Single Season Tickets 3 00
Children's Season Tickets 1 00
Single Admission 50

☞ Fair open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M. each day, except Sundays.

By order Board of Managers.

A. B. HALLIDIE, President.

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EXHIBITION & CONCERT

There will be a Children's Grand Exhibition and Concert given on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 7, 1875,

By the Scholars of Bethel Sabbath School, of this city, for the benefit of the Church, assisted by those of the Sabbath School in Oakland, and others, for the purpose of purchasing a Library for the School.

The exercises to consist of Recitations, Declamations, Singing and Tableaux.

No pains will be spared to make the Entertainment agreeable to all.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Come one, come all, and hear the little ones speak and sing.

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Central Saloon, 108 Townsend Street, nine doors from corner—invite a few gentlemen with family or single lodgers. Persons arriving in the City, will find this a comfortable place to secure. Free Bus to and from.

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The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be surfaced with a right fence. Twenty-five acres in each will be laid out and within it and lined with choice shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 40 days, from King's River. The water is purchased with the land, and the use of whole Colony Farm will be sold on each 20-acre Farm. A nursery will at once be established, and additional trees, vines and valuable fruit trees will be set out by special contract on very moderate terms. The land is of the best, and the climate of California, and the Colony is especially favorable to the Raisin or Fruit Drying.

Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Shade and Fruit Trees.

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SACRAMENTO, 1875.

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SACRAMENTO

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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sunday excepted) Vallejo (Connecting at Vallejo with Express for Marysville, Oroville and Redding); Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Oroville. Connects at Sacramento with Express Train for Ogden and Colfax.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sunday only) Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Dixon, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville and Oroville.

(Arrives 6.50 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Vallejo (connecting at Vallejo with Express for Ogden and Sacramento); Sacramento, Folsom (from Broadway Wharf); Stockton, Lathrop, Modesto and Lander on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrives 10.50 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland); stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrives 9.34 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) for Port Costa, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Dixon, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville and Oroville.

(Arrives 10.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo (from Broadway Wharf); connecting at Vallejo with Express for Napa, Calistoga, Lakeport, Lamberts, and Sanitarium.

(Arrives 11.50 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), Stocking at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Leaving the Overland Train (from Sacramento to connect with morning Steamers at 6.30 A.M., daily.

(Arrives 6.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 9.30 A.M. and 12.00 and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 and 3.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Sundays only—9.30 and 11.30

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THE NEW

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A Family Record

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eye. Its thrilling story sets back to the most important era of the world, and see themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom historical works are intrusted—this splendid, pictorial volumes cannot be over estimated. It is the

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Most Valuable for the Student,

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Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on standard paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of special profits is hardly or never presented.

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AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,500 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich and liberal, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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WILL CURE YOU.

No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies have failed.

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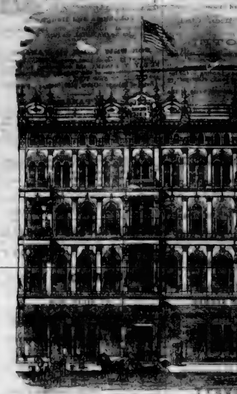
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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our steam factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

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in every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Devices, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

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—AND—

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CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS

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In the Improved style of the Age, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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PACIFIC

APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Economic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Ledges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning the Fraternity generally.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you "it's and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the Old Standard, by the 21st inst., no reputable all others proscribed. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try remedies after the many experiments you have made, but what is truly compounds hinted on the public as a genuine cure; but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have already benefited by the surprising curative properties of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest medicine of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS.

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you buy it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to take, gives soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or mineral drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by Druggists.

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410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square of 1 inch, one insertion.....75 cts.
Each subsequent insertion.....50 cts.

A Danbury Street Scene.

Mr. Colver, on Nelson street, got out his hose to sprinkle in front of his house, Friday evening. He dragged his hose to the front and put the nozzle on the fence, and then hastened down to the cellar to turn the water on. Just as he disappeared in the door, an elderly couple accompanied by a young lady, appeared around the corner, and approached the premises of Mr. Culver. The gentleman was swinging a gold-headed cane, and discoursing on the beauties of the evening and the trimness of the cottages they were then passing.

"Now, that place," observed the old gentleman, stopping directly opposite the nozzle, which no one noticed, and pointing at Mr. Culver's pretty house, in one which just suits my eye. It is neither too large nor too small. It has the requisite amount of room both inside and out side, and the yard is a model of—"

At this unhappy instant the water was turned on by the unconscious Mr. Culver, and the old gentleman's beaming face being in exact range with the dreadful nozzle, the stream struck him with such blinding force as to knock him completely off the walk, and he went over backwards into the street barchessted, swinging his cane in the air and vehemently sputtering:

"Oh, Kawwiah! hood, doh, wicher ish, goo-woo, thunder and lightning! Murder!"

They got him on his feet and his hat on wrong, and tried to direct his attention to the scenery, but it wasn't to be. Finally, when he had his fist at Mr. Culver, and called him a scoundrel, and declared he would have satisfaction if it took every penny he owned. And then he knocked his hat over his eyes and walked moodily away.—*Danbury News.*

Something About Advertising.

The man who says it don't pay to advertise is just as likely as not, doing it in some way, all the time. If the merchant hangs a few of his goods outside the door—he is advertising. If a cabinet-maker hangs a chair or other article of furniture at his shop door, he is advertising. If a man loses a horse or a cow and tells every one he meets, he is advertising his loss. The doctor who has a boy to run into church and call him out in haste, is advertising.

A man cannot do business without advertising, and the only question should be, the best way to advertise. If you have a lot of personal property to sell, which is best, to write out a few notices that not one in fifty will stop to read, or go to the printer and have a lot of well displayed? If you are in business of any kind, is it not better to keep a regular standing advertisement, in your home paper, that will stare your friends and customers in the face every week, rather than trust to the off fury like of—"Oh, they all know me."

But, says Mr. Saveall, advertising costs money. Very true, and so does everything else, and it is a good thing for you that advertising does cost something. If it did not, every little worthless concern would stand as good a chance of being known as the very best and most useful. If you want the people to know you have anything to sell, advertise it in your home paper first, then in your neighboring papers. The man who has a reputable business, and spends the most in a liberal system of advertising, is the one who makes the most money. This is a truth well verified by the experience of those who have tried it.

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is acknowledged to be the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular Domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, whether arising from age or otherwise. For while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the intoxicating element that destroys the one and ruins the other. It is also highly recommended for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, or from any of the numerous ailments peculiar to their sex, for which purpose it is unequaled by any other remedy ever offered to the public.

It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness; or other causes, and is also invaluable as a preventive against Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a perfect manner, and are warranted to keep in any climate.

Comparing quality and economy, none others are offered.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, as one small bottle will go as far in flavoring custards and other flavoring, various and

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season? Then use the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Billious Fever or have been a victim in such diseases, and would avoid a return of the same, use the following proprietary remedy, and be sure the patient and cured.

CURE!

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These two powerful Remedies will be found invaluable in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Remittent Fever, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, Spotted Fever, Congestive Fever, Bilious Remittent Fever, Bilious Intermittent Fever, Bilious Typhoid Fever, Bilious Typhus Fever, Bilious Congestive Fever, Bilious Scarlet Fever, Bilious Spotted Fever, Bilious Yellow Fever, Bilious Dumb Ague, Bilious Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fever and Ague, Bilious Intermittent Fever and Ague, Bilious Typhoid Fever and Ague, Bilious Typhus Fever and Ague, Bilious Congestive Fever and Ague, Bilious Scarlet Fever and Ague, Bilious Spotted Fever and Ague, Bilious Yellow Fever and Ague, Bilious Dumb Ague and Fever, Bilious Chills and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fever and Ague and Fever, Bilious Intermittent Fever and Ague and Fever, Bilious Typhoid Fever and Ague and Fever, Bilious Typhus 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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 9, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Hour and the Man.

It is not a day too soon for Republican leaders to look over the whole thirty-seven States and see who might be really the most available man as the choice of the ensuing National Republican Convention as the nominee for the Presidency. Blaine and Washburne have been talked of, but the question arises, at this early period, have they the personal prestige and force to offset the increasing popularity of the talked of or embryo Democratic nominee—supposed to be Tilden of New York?

The present National Administration, notwithstanding the reversal of the political complexion of some of the States since the last Presidential election, still hold intact the thirty or more States—in a Federal point of view—Custom-houses, etc., as was given to Grant in the last Presidential election. With all this prestige it will require much political skill and strategy to manage the glaring situation.

It is a tender question among Republicans to urge the claims of Grant for a third term. It will al. so be a tender question which will surely come up in the National Convention as to a New England man having the Presidency over a Western or Southern man, or a man from the Middle or Northern States. When such dissensions occur in a party, the weakest nominee is sure to be put up, and would be no more than a ten pin which could be easily knocked down by a united Democracy.

If Grant should be the strongest man when the time comes for a nomination, rather than nominate a weak man for the Presidency, who could easily beaten by the Democracy it would be best to nominate the strongest man in the party, even if that man should be Grant, than the loss of the Presidential election to the Republican party. But we would urge those Republicans who would oppose a third term for Grant to look over the thirty-seven States for an available candidate for the next Presidency, and talk and write him up before the people as the Democracy are doing with Tilden.

The Somerset Club Ball.

The Somerset Club gave a ball on Monday evening last, in Pacific Hall Bush street. It was tolerably well attended by some of the usual "ball goers," but failed to attract less than a half dozen of the colored strangers whom have recently arrived in this city, and whose interest the ball was especially announced for. It tells well, however, for the new comers that they are not either a ball or dancing people, but prefer to adhere strictly to the branch of industry in which they are employed at the Palace Hotel.

SERENADE.—Mr. Sharon, projector of the Palace Hotel was serenaded at the hotel which is nearly completed on Saturday night last between 11 and 12 o'clock. The interior halls and courts were brilliantly lighted and thousands of people were in attendance. Mr. Sharon, being introduced made an appropriate speech. A selection of instrumental music was prepared by a fine band. After which the multitude departed highly elated. It is said the hotel will open entire on the 15th instant.

ZION CHURCH SOCIAL.—Zion Church is to have a social entertainment, in the Young Men's Hall on Pacific near Mason street, Tuesday evening next, for the benefit of the tax fund. Give them a crowded house.

Memorial Meeting.

The adjourned meeting in honor of the Rev. Jeremiah B. Sanderson, was held on Monday evening, 4th inst., in Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

The attendance was not much larger than on the previous occasion, but the exercises were equally as interesting and appropriate. After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman, Mr. Solomon Pendleton, and an anthem by the choir, prayer was offered by Rev. Thomas Dester; when the Chairman introduced Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, who delivered the following:

ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, BEREAVED FRIENDS AND MOURNERS:—I regret very much that the many burdens and constant cares of my life will not allow me time and space for a more elaborate expression of my feelings on this occasion—an occasion, though sad, fraught with more than the usual interest and lessons of wisdom to me who remain. We meet to-night for a second—nay a third time in this public manner, to do honor to whom honor is due—the Rev. Jeremiah Burke Sanderson, who departed this life on the 16th day of August, 1875. Among the many lessons taught us is this from one of our Christian poets:

"Death rides in every passing breeze,
And lurks in every flower."

Often the very things that are considered so necessary to life, health and comfort, are in the overruling Providence of Him who will sways the things of the Universe, made the engines for mortal destruction.

The air we breathe, whose penetrating influences awaken new vigor in the lifegiving current of the veins, the food we eat, prepared with the greatest care for palates most fastidious, and the clothes we wear, whose costly and ample folds, while shielding us from the blasts of winter and summer's burning rays, each often become the means to destroy the very life they are employed to perpetuate.

And so was our beloved and lamented brother, J. B. Sanderson, co-laborer in the cause of humanity and yoke fellow in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, hurried into the arms of death, and in a sad tragic manner ushered into the presence of his God. Not, 'tis true through the agency of air, food, or clothing; but by one of the universally accepted means of human elevation and modern civilization—the steam railroad car. By this means did the philosophic, Christian and fraternal Sanderson meet his end. No human hand was near, nor heart of sympathy, but attending angels' whispers soothed his pain, and bathed his dying brow, as the freed spirit, like the unchained caglet at its parents call, sped its flight to the mansion above.

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The Battle fought, the race is Won,
And lion are crowned at last."

And may we not unite with another in saying

"How our brother, bereft
Of all that could burden his mind!
How easy the soul that has left
His wearisome body behind!
The earth is afflicted no more
With sickness, or sinkers with pain,
The war in the members are o'er,
And never shall vex him again."

But what are the lessons taught us by his self-sacrificing zeal for the church of his choice; his unbending energies in the cause of humanity, and his constant labors in the cause of education and mental improvement. The influence he exerted, and the work that he performed among us, in these several directions, are his indiscernible "Foot-prints on the sands of Time;" an imperishable monument of glory erected in the hearts of all who were favored with an acquaintance with this more than ordinary man.

God selected him for a workman and qualified him as a leader in every great movement calculated to build up and elevate the long neglected people, with whom he, by blood, was proud to be identified. But to our shame and regret be it said that we in many instances lacked the mental qualifications to fully appreciate his great worth, and his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause he had espoused, the mental, moral and religious elevation of his race. But we sufficiently feel and own this truth, and would now if possible make amends for former negligence—"He sowed we reap"—and in this so on each and every occasion, whether public or private, show our great appreciation of the husband by remembering the widow, and our true regard for the father by aiding his orphan children. This will be the only true signs of gratitude. Such gratitude that shows itself in beneficial actions toward the living.

Our brother we cannot, for he seeds none of our aid, for he has finished his labor in the midst of his greatest usefulness and ripest experience, and is now entered upon the glorious harvest of his rich reward. And while the dark, cold tomb hides him from our gaze, the cheering thought remains, that this is the rest provided by the master, from all earthly toil, to rest from labor in the bright expectation of a glorious resurrection.

Then farewell, the true, the good, Jeremiah Burk Sanderson. Rest

In Rest, weary head,
Lie down to slumber in the peaceful tomb;
Light from above has broken through its gloom.
Here, in the place where once the Saviour lay;
Where he shall wake you on a future day.
Like a tired child upon its mother's breast,
Rest, sweetly rest!"

The Chairman then introduced Rev. J. H. Young, who spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—A short time since and he who is the occasion of our sorrows was the ornament of society; he stood upon a grand eminence, and was covered with the gratitude of a grateful people.

But alas! from that great eminence he has fallen, suddenly fallen. His intercourse with the living world is now sealed and those who would hereafter find him must seek him in the grave. There, cold and lifeless, is that heart which was once the seat of friendship; there dim and sightless is the eye whose radiant and enlivening orb beamed with intelligence; and there is closed forever those lips on whose persuasive accents we have so often and so lately heard with such delight.

From the darkness which rests upon the tomb of our honored dead, there comes a light in which it is clearly seen that those gaudy objects which men pursue are only phantoms.

In this life how dimly shines the splendour; how humbly appears the majesty of grandeur. The bubble which seemed to have so much solidity has burst; and we again see that all things below the sun is vanity and vexation of spirit.

It is very true; the funeral eulogy has been pronounced, and the sad and solemn procession has moved; the badge of mourning has already been decreed, and soon the sculptured marble will lift up its proud head to perpetuate the name of Rev. J. B. Sanderson, and reharden to the passing travelers, those grand and noble virtues of him whom we, this evening, so delight to honor.

Now, dear friends draw near and behold, while I lift from his sepulcher its covering that the admirers of his greatness, of his talents and his fame, may behold him. How pale, how silent, and how grand the sight. The workman now sleeps his work is done. No fascinating throng now weep at his eloquence. Oh, how great the change—how inexpressibly great!

At the close of Mr. Young's remarks, the chairman introduced Rev. Thomas Dester, of Eureka, Nev. who delivered the following:

ADDRESS.—*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:*—We have been assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of our beloved Sanderson. The meeting to me is one of solemnity. For more than twenty years we have went in and out together, our meeting always pleasant, and our parting with regret. But how true

"Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly, forgotten as a dream,
And die at evening day."

He has left us, and has taken up his residence in the city of the dead. He shall there sleep until God calls and sea shall give up their dead. We hall him not again this side of the river of death. Amid the revolution of society upon this great and the upheavings of the same in the darkest days of the History of my life, J. B. Sanderson was ever my true and devoted friend. In his death the church has lost a devoted Christian. From the day he was called to the ministry, until the day of his death, he chose rather to suffer with the followers of Christ, than enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Society has lost a man who loved to worship at the shrine of the pure and just. Like a vigilant sentinel upon the watch-tower, he guarded her interest, ever ready to sound the alarm of approaching danger. I have stood side by side with him upon the rostrum; he there pleaded nobly for the rights of his down-trodden race, until his face glowed like a furnace, and the fires of liberty burned upon the altar of his soul. He there often expressed those noble sentiments, "Give me liberty or give me death." He battled long and hard for human rights. Like the veteran of a hundred hard-fought battles, he fell when victory perched upon the banner under which he fought. He surrendered not to the enemies of progress; he laid his armor down at the grave, and surrendered only to the King of terrors. He fell covered with glory and honors. He lived to see the grand citadel of American slavery topple to the ground and despotic rulers dethroned, empires shattered, and kingdoms convulsed. By the inevitable march of freedom, he saw the last captive go free. He, ever true to freedom's cause, ceased not until the nation and public sentiments were aroused to the danger of American slavery.

He saw the monster slavery entombed in the tomb of the republic, and its epitaph written in characters of blood—dead—forever dead. He is no more; his place is made vacant. He has taken up his residence in the city of the dead. No sound of battle shall awake him to earth glories again. No man of our race in this young State had a stronger hold upon the sympathies of the people than our departed friend; nor in family circles where he was known, sadness nor sorrow spread there its gloomy mantle. He was a man who sought not fame nor honor. He sought not the association of the proud nor the haughty. He entertained no prejudices against caste. He entered with that is capping the foundation of society. He took the whitcman and the black man on the platform of equality and brotherhood. He lived, beloved in life and honored in death.

His education was complete. He was a profound thinker and a close observer. Did he boast of his knowledge? No! He was noble hearted, meek, generous, kind and patient. He needs no monument of brass nor of marble erected by the genius of the sculptural to tell of his greatness and goodness. He himself has erected a monument that towers to heaven and I believe that it will stand as the brightest evidence of his greatness, when this republic is entombed in the sepulcher of time. It is built of faith, hope, charity and brotherly love. I ask the important question, if a man die shall he live again? Could he speak from the portals of the eternal world he would tell us there are brighter worlds beyond the river of death, where heaven's flowers ever bloom and everlasting spring abides. But yesterday he lives—to-day he dies. His voice is hushed in death. He has preached his last sermon, prayed his last prayer, and closed his bible forever. Sleep, weary pilgrim, sleep. No sound of battle shall awake from the portals of the eternal world he would tell us there are brighter worlds beyond the river of death, where heaven's flowers ever bloom and everlasting spring abides. But yesterday he lives—to-day he dies. His voice is hushed in death. He has preached his last sermon, prayed his last prayer, and closed his bible forever. Sleep, weary pilgrim, sleep. No sound of battle shall awake him to earth glories again. A word to the bereaved and broken-hearted family. Submit yourselves to the providence of God. He doeth all things well. He has promised to be a husband to the widow, and father to the fatherless. Prepare to meet him in heaven and remember there is no union here of hearts that finds not here an end.

The chairman announced Mr. P. Anderson as the next speaker, who made a few remarks relative to the necessity of the friends present rendering some financial aid as the best token of respect to the family of the deceased—dead—forever dead. He is no more; his place is made vacant. He has taken up his residence in the city of the dead. No sound of battle shall awake him to earth glories again. No man of our race in this young State had a stronger hold upon the sympathies of the people than our departed friend; nor in family circles where he was known, sadness nor sorrow spread there its gloomy mantle. He was a man who sought not fame nor honor. He sought not the association of the proud nor the haughty. He entertained no prejudices against caste. He entered with that is capping the foundation of society. He took the whitcman and the black man on the platform of equality and brotherhood. He lived, beloved in life and honored in death.

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The chairman announced Mr. P. Anderson as the next speaker, who made a few remarks relative to the necessity of the friends present rendering some financial aid as the best token of respect to the family of the deceased for the loss of so good a man as was Rev. Jeremiah B. Sanderson, and suggested a voluntary contribution which was given by nearly all present.

The memorial services then closed with the benediction, and singing the Doxology by the choir, in which the audience joined in the chorus.

Operatic and Ballad Concert

Miss Sarah E. Miles' Operatic and Ballad Concert is to take place at Pacific Hall, Bush street, on Friday evening, October 29th. Mrs. Sampson Williams, the Chicago Prima Donnain to assist Miss Miles, together with other musical talent which will be announced next week in the programme.

The A. M. E. Sabbath School Exhibition.

The Sabbath school exhibition given by the Sunday School scholars of the A. M. E. Churches of this city and Oakland, was well attended at the Bethel Church on Thursday evening last. The programme was made up with appropriate and pleasing selections under the management of Mr. Wm. H. Carter. All the children acquitted themselves creditably.

THANKS.—Our thanks are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Overton, of San Jose for a box of fine pears sent up to us last week which were raised in their orchard.

Deaths.

STEVENS In this city, Sunday, October 3d, Mrs. Charlotte Stevens, aged 56 years, formerly of New Haven, Conn.

New Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

[Mrs. Stevens was an exemplary lady and highly respected by all who knew her, and leaves a husband and other relatives, in New Haven, Conn., to mourn her loss. The remains were interred from the residence of Mrs. John Upsher, No. 330 Broadway, under the supervision of her step-son, Mr. Joseph Stevens. —Ed.]

GRANTUM In Sonora, Cal., September 30th, 1875, Alonzo Grantum, a native of Washington City, D. C.

Washington paper please copy."

His remains were interred by Landmark Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M., of Sonora, of which he was a member.

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For the Benefit of the Tax Fund of the

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Reserved Seats.....75 Cents extra.

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Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Programme next week.

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OF THE

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Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully, etc.,

JAS. J. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:

We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES L. CRITTENDEN, Esq., fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.

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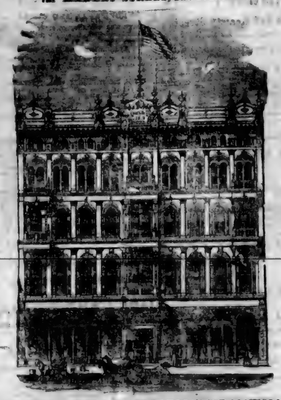
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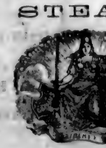
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Some of you—Ah, and up city men, too. You have tried every remedy but the ONE mentioned, by its merits alone, in supporting all similar announcements. Why not everything you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made a truly meritorious behind on the public or a certain sure; but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is justly the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

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REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a basis the pure juice of the Jamaica Ginger root, in combination with other valuable remedies, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies in use. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all persons recovering from sickness, whether from fever, ague, or otherwise, for which it imparts to the system all the strength it has lost, and can be produced by wine or brandy, but the use of spirits of any kind is entirely obviated. It is also a most valuable remedy in all cases of nervousness, from whatever cause arising, and will relieve in a few minutes from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the greatest class of sufferers, and restoring them to perfect health in a short period.

It is also highly recommended to seamen, especially those in a cold clime, or by sea exposure, as it will prevent and relieve all attacks of cramp, colic, etc., to which they are exposed.

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REDINGTON'S
Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts made from Fresh Fruits, Spices, etc.
They are put up in superior style, and in a handsome Revolving Case, containing a full assortment of Extracts.
Also, in Handsome Cases containing Assortments of Extracts.
Every one warranted to be of the best quality.
Ask your Grocer for them.
Manufactured and for sale by TRUE MERITS, they have been adopted by the leading families in California, and by the Steamship Company of the Pacific Coast.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain the strength of two ounces of any other extract, and for the same money you get double the quantity of any other.
They are warranted to retain their strength in any climate, and will not ferment, sour, or change in any way.
They have been awarded the highest premium at the Mechanics' Fair, and at the Pacific Coast Mechanics' Institute Fair.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.
Would just enlarge FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during that sickly season make an additional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are acquainted with Chills and Bilious Fever, or have been a victim of the same, you will not neglect to use the above remedy, or otherwise without permanent relief, such as cures the worst cases and severest

CURE!
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. Each contains a specific of their antagonist, chemically combined, and are entirely vegetable. They eradicate the disease of the Liver. Congestion or inaction exists they are sure to restore. They can be taken from daily labor. By their mild operation they will feel and no need to use them. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and at

FAMILY MEDICINE
will cure, in their judgment, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a sea-coast climate. Buy them of your Druggist, and keep them on hand.
For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is continually going on between Health and Disease, is fought in the Blood. Whatever, therefore, purifies the blood strengthens us in the hour of

NEWELL'S
PULMONRY SYRUP
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

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Sole parties and Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1875. WHOLE NO. 580

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
Will be published every Saturday, by
PETER, ANDERSON,
Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50cts.

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion ..... 75 cts.
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American Colored Men in England.

T. J. London, one of the American Jubilee Singers, now in England, writes to the Pittsburg *Gazette* as follows:

I have never known practically the meaning of the word freedom in its highest sense,but three months is my life, and though it is with shame of my own boasted land of freedom that I say it, yet it is true that those three months have been spent in Great Britain.

And I now affirm that no black man, born and raised in the United States of America, can realize what it is to be absolutely free. And I further assert that no black man in America can realize what he suffers, and what a depressing and humiliating influence his manhood and highest nature is under until he is able to rise above and breathe an atmosphere untainted by the deadly and pollluted poison of American prejudice. Think what it would be to be able to go to any hotel, restaurant or confectionery, or any place of amusement, and not simply to be able to make your way in at the point of some law, but to be absolutely welcomed, (no better, but just the same as any other man who pays his money), and then not to be stuck away in some hole or corner, lest some of the other customers will see you and become indignant because a "nigger's" money pays for just the same privileges as theirs. Then to be waited upon by gentlemanly waiters, instead of impudent boys, who, after all is properly received! If it is possible, just imagine what it is to be from home at the present time, and, without the slightest hesitation, walk into any eating house or restaurant, and get what you want, without any one to make you feel uncomfortable, and not be compelled to walk by half a dozen or more places in order to find some one who dares to defy public opinion at the risk of his business by letting you have it some secluded nook, what you want, and taking your money for it. If you go into a store for goods, the clerks do not all of a sudden become deaf, so as to make you wait and cast a significant look at the one, who, after all, is compelled to wait on you, or who happened to be just as willing to wait on you as any one else, as if to say: "Ah, you have to wait on a nigger," as is very often the case in America. If you enter a bus and there is no American (I mean white), there is no one to draw up her dress less you black it, or turn up his nose or look scornful at you. If for any reason you walk the street with any white person of either sex, no one says: "Look at the nigger with a white person," or look upon the one with you as if handcuffs they are to be regarded as lepers. Perhaps some will say that this is because we are "Jubilee Singers." If so, to such I would reply, I was a Jubilee Singer in America before I was in England.

How different was their treatment here. For three weeks they sang in one of Mr. Moody's meetings. A hall has been built for him in the east of London, with seating for about 12,000 people. The choir consisted of about 100 persons. Seats were assigned to us next to and in front of the stand. Every member of the choir received as with the utmost kindness, and instead of trying to insult us, they tried in every conceivable way to make us feel welcome; and near the close of the series of meetings a tea party was given for the stewards, officers and choir, about 175 in all, we were invited. We spent an hour or more socially with them before tea, then promiscuously the ladies and gentlemen coupled themselves off, and arm in arm went into the tent to partake of the sumptuous repast provided for them. No two of the Jubilees sat together, and no one was there to insult or in any other way make us feel unwelcome. We were simply treated as any white people would have been under the same circumstances.

We stopped one day in London, at a fine private boarding house in Queen's square. While we were there, or rather the day we got there (for we were out at the time of which I now speak), a man from Indiana came there and engaged board for himself and family. He sent his lugage and was to come himself next day. But when they came the next day we were just through with our morning devotions, and, of course,all in the house. They walked in and saw us and walked out and left us; went two doors below and sent for their traps. The landlady did not know what on earth to think of such conduct. We knew, but for our country's sake we were ashamed to tell her. But had they known it they need not have gone, for we left in a couple of hours ourselves.

On reaching the station for depot as they call it, we saw a tall man and woman, whom we suspected of being American. Soon our suspicions were confirmed when we saw them looking after some passenger trunks marked "K." We watched to have some fun at our friend, brother and fellow-citizen's expense. So, as there are eleven of us, we could pretty well have one in each of the first-class compartments of the train. And the last I saw of our good Kentucky brother he was hurriedly going from one compartment to another, evidently looking for a first-class compartment without an "infernal nigger." Whether he succeeded or not I am unable to say, just now—we got to Edinburg "just the same," and are stopping at Farling's Regent Hotel, a first-class temperance hotel, where they've been hosting from the flagstaff the Stars and Stripes in honor of our presence. Soon of us have been foolish enough to think that some of our fellow countrymen, of whom there are many in the city, will feel like tearing it down, when they come to learn for whom it is hoisted, and find that it is to do honor to negroes.

An Interview with a Fortune Teller.

Jay Charlton, of the *Danbury News*, reports an interview with a *New York* fortune-teller as follows:

The other day I saw on the sign of a small parlor-house in one of the unpretentious avenues, these words: "Madame Le Blanc, Clairvoyant and Astrologist." In the fun of the moment I went in, and was ushered into a back sitting-room. A young countryman was soon my companion, and I carefully noted him, what he said and did he: "I want to find out whether I'm goin' to win a lawsuit in a justice's court, bout a black mare with a docked tail. I come from Jackson; where do you come from? This here woman kin see right through as oak plank. Presently the door opened, and a tall, distinguished woman, with silver-gray hair, thrown upside the door. You know how Poe did it when he wanted to see you out where old Nevermore was. That's the way she did it. She looked as dignified as a big sun flower. I stammered "Mizzis?" You see I wasn't going to give myself away by being too sharp. Said she, as her head followed my movements as the aforesaid sun-flower follows the sun (if it does), "Madame, if you please." What little human pride was in me waltzed out of my being as I gazed upon this elegant female woman. I humbly began:

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of—whom the angels call Lemuel—"

Here I saw I'd put my foot into it, and I broke down. But I had to go it maddly because I didn't want to burst out laughing at my learned colleague from Goshen, with the dock-tailed mare. She saved me, by sweeping into the parlor, putting up her long finger, as Hercus puts his up in the Beecher case. So I walked, somewhat between laughter and timidity, into the Night's Plutonian Shore. She motioned me to a chair which stood before a small table. She grandly sat in one opposite. Then drawing six thicknesses of something like a black crape iron-holder over her eyes she said in a grandly sepulchral monotone: "Your life will be long, with some cares. An enemy treats your path. Beware of a false friend who will say to do you wrong. You will come out of it all right, one dollar is my charge." I put one dollar upon the table, thinking that there were ten sodas gone. But I said, "Madame, I would like to know what kind of a girl I'm going to have?" Here she rose, went behind my back to a side-board, and brought back one empty tumbler. Holding it before my eyes, she grandly said, "You are saluted. I hope, that there is nothing in it." I said I was satisfied. Whereupon she went behind me again, and brought the tumbler past me with a parallelogram of paper in it. I saw the paper was dimly white, with a little yellow smearing on it. From a half pint bottle she poured a reddish liquid into a little water, and then poured the reddish liquid into the tumbler. After a moment, her fingers went into the tumbler, drew out the paper and tore it up. I had it on the end of my tongue to say, "The acid didn't bring the photograph out;" but that would have spoiled everything. So I meekly bowed when she said, "The face is not perfect yet, but is pretty, very beautiful. I congratulate you." She tried again, and waved a stick over the mixture. This time the picture came out, and she laid my wet and yellow lover upon the table with an air of Persian triumph. Her austere magnanimity lowered itself to the earth as she said, "It is very, very beautiful. One dollar for the picture." I laid one dollar in my sadness beside my blonde, but drying, lover, thinking, "Ten more sodas gone." "Two," she said. "Two!" I replied meekly. "Yes," said she, "two." "But you said one." "Oh! one was for the picture. Just one for the condition I was in. It costs me to produce so beautiful a picture of the girl you are to love." "But, madame, you don't tell me about her." Then she spoke up, in her wrinkled grandeur, with a tone of vinegar gurgling out of a long hole. "You will marry her within a month. She will come to you." I rose to leave, and she said, "A dollar!" "What for?" "The fortune." "But that goes with the picture." "For the first picture." "I paid a dollar for that." "I meant two dollars. Let that go. I hope you two will be happy together. The first one will be a little girl." I left her to my friend from Goshen. The process by which she produced the picture is a simple one. The prints are those of photographs, unfurnished, and bought by the dozen. A little chemical mixture brings out the features. One face will serve for a dozen lovers. The one I got was that of a prominent actress, married, as I am, to "another." I have a photograph of the lady exactly like that produced by the grand gammoner. Yet this woman probably makes a plenty of money.

To protect our public schools; to secure a currency equal, in all respects to gold and silver; to maintain all the rights of citizenship, at home and abroad; and to keep good faith with those who trusted the nation, in the hour of peril, are among the duties of the Republican party.

NASBY is opposed to inflation. He says that four gallons of water to one gallon of whisky may enlarge the bulk, but after all there is only one-fifth genuine inspiration in the stuff. Then, again, he is decidedly opposed to any plan that would ruin water by spoiling good whisky. There is considerable philosophy in this.

TO FIND the value of a greenback, with gold at a premium, divide 100 by the gold quotation, thus: 100,000 divided by 117 equals 85.47. By the above, it will be seen that when gold is quoted at 117, the value of a greenback is only 85.47 cents on the dollar. By remembering this simple process, the value of a paper dollar may at all times be ascertained.

Reinvigoration of the Republican Party.

It is gratifying to Republicans to notice that many of those who dissolved relationship with our good old party in 1872, are again resuming their vacated positions. In going out, they became "Independents," but soon discovered that as such they could not avail anything. The principles at issue were championed and resisted by the Republican and Democratic parties. For a time the Democracy catered to their views and prejudices, and they attached their fortunes with that party. But soon, like Grosvenor, the father of the "Independents," they discovered that the Democratic party was a "reactionary" organization, and a choice having to be made as to which party they should serve, they returned to their "first love," and next year will battle as loyally for the Presidential nominee of the Republican party, as in 1872 they fought against it. The injection of this element into the Democratic party was like the pouring of a pail full of pure spring water into the murky waters of the Missouri river. It could not purify the Democratic pool. There are of course a few rightly denominated "Bare Heads" who, though having forsworn the Democratic party, stand without the pale of the Republican party, leaving their friends to cogitate as to whether neither of the political organizations are good enough for them, or they are not good enough for either of the parties.

Some of the dissenters left the Republican party owing to President Grant's favorably looking on the scheme to annex San Domingo—others because of disagreement with the President on the Civil Service idea—still others because of want of accord with the administration on matters pertaining to reconstruction, and still others, it must be admitted, because of appointments made by the President, or perhaps, more properly speaking, of appointments to office not made by the President, though sought and pleaded for. There may have been other reasons for dissent and desertion, but of those who left all have returned save those whose pride was touched by Executive disfavor. An incident in the history of General Grant will serve to illustrate a matter here involved. After the battle of Belmont, five regimental commanders were fearful of censure for their conduct in that battle, and one of them called upon the General to elicit his intentions in the premises, but could glean no satisfaction. Subsequently the General said in a friend that he had been called upon by one of the disobedient officers, who was fearful lest his conduct and that of his associates in the recalcitrants would be reported. When asked why he did not report them, their conduct having nearly involved him in disaster, Gen. Grant replied: "These officers have never been under fire. They did not understand how serious an affair it was, and they will never forget this lesson they have now learned. I can judge from their conduct in the action that they are made of the right stuff. It is better that I should loose my position, if it must be than that the country should loose the services of five such gallant officers when good men are scarce." President Grant listens to seekers after positions under governmental patronage as he did to the officer above alluded to, leaving the petitioners to await his official action before they learn his intentions, and, as a consequence, disappointment often times follows suspense; and in the case of many whose hold upon their party was not supposed to be based upon last few offices, and of some who as Senators or Representatives failed to secure Executive appointments for friends, was followed by howls of rage, threats and active opposition.

During the past five years the Republican party has gone through a process of purification. Venal and corrupt members have been exposed and voted out or dismissed the organization; provokers of discord have tired and taken their grievances to the opposition, and to-day our party stands aroot in the consciousness of its integrity, armored in the confidence of the masses, and intrenched in their affections. It affords a model of energy and successful effort, which has brought the country through a Democratic rebellion to a condition of united prosperity.—*The Republic.*

Correspondence

VIRGINIA, NEV., Oct. 12, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—According to promise, I will now proceed to let you know a little something about the land of the great Bonanza. Since my arrival here I have been doing very well, and although I have not succeeded as yet in establishing myself exactly to my satisfaction, still I have no cause to complain, as I arrived here during the time of the suspension of the Bank of California, and the consequent stagnation of business of all kinds. But since the Bank has resumed business, and Stock Boards have again went into operation, everything seems to begin to liven up a little, and very likely, in the course of a month or two, money will be as plenty here as it has been at any time during the last four or five years. Like San Francisco, every body here who has any spare money invests in stocks, and when the two Boards in San Francisco adjourned, depriving the people of their morning and evening stock report, and making it difficult for them to buy and sell as usual, it was a pretty hard thing, and made business of all kinds very dull for awhile.

Last Sunday night we had quite a large fire here. The large and handsome hoisting works belonging to the Utah mine, situated just outside of town, burned completely to the ground, endangering the lives of the miners underground, all of whom however managed to escape without any damage beyond a few scratches. Being so far off, everything was consumed before the engines could get there.

Mr. Emmanuel Taylor, an old Californian, and who has a number of acquaintances in San Francisco, opened a very nice Saloon here last Saturday night. Although there is quite a number of colored people here, we have been without any place of recreation of our own for the last three or four months, so he has been doing pretty well, and without doubt will have no cause to regret his enterprise, as he is well known and liked here.

As for our people here, I cannot say much for them. Colored women are in demand here as domestics, and succeed in getting employment as fast as they arrive; but the men, a great many of them, do not seem to try to do much of anything beyond being, as usual, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and not any too much of that.

The White Masons here laid the corner stone of their new Temple to-day, making a very fine display.

To close you an account of their proceedings, which I hope may prove of interest, also an account of a very disgraceful affray between two of our young men who are both old enough to know better.

You are at liberty to make such use of this letter and the accompanying items as you see fit; and hoping they may prove of service to you, and of interest to your readers, I will close.

Yours, M. H.

Lunching off a Friend's Nose at Virginia, Nev.

About 7 o'clock last evening Mat Stevenson and Charley Morris, two colored boothacks, got into a difficulty in front of the Williams & Bixler House, North C Street. Stevenson claimed that Morris owed him the sum of fifty cents, and he wanted to collect. Morris said Stevenson was a liar, and therefore he'd see him hanged before he'd pay him. A fight ensued, and for several minutes they gave and took in good style, finishing up with a clinch. Both were arrested and taken to the calaboose. It was here for the first time that Stevenson discovered he had lost his nose. Officer Mills at once returned to the battleground, hunted for Stevenson's nose, found it, and then returned to the station-house, accompanied by Dr. Harris, who immediately proceeded to stitch it on the unlucky colored boy's face again. It seems that during the fight between them, Morris actually got Stevenson's nose between his teeth and bit it off. A charge of mayhem was entered against his name, and this afternoon Judge Knox will sit in judgment on the injured nasal organ.

Laying the Corner Stone of the New Masonic Hall, Virginia, Nevada.

This afternoon the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall was laid with all the imposing ceremonies of the Craft. Shortly after 2 o'clock the procession formed on B street, before Miners' Union Hall, in which the Masons have held their meetings since the destruction of the Odd Fellows' building. Forty mounted Knights Templar, the escort of Grand Master Bolles, of Carson, led the line splendid in their lumar cloaks of black velvet, embroidered in silver, drawn swords and plumed chapeaux. Following the Knights came Major W. A. Sherman in a crimson satin cloak bordered with ermine, and bearing in his hand a rose-covered cross of gold. He represented the Scottish Rite of Masonry. Following came the Washington Guard Band, and then the various Lodges of the Fraternity, taking place according to rank. The line of march was up B to its junction with C, and then from the latter thoroughfare to the building. The procession made its way through the mass of people with some difficulty, but presently a path was cleared, and the officers of the Order ascended the platform back of the corner stone, which had been constructed for them. Just as the choir had finished an anthem, the structure gave way with a crash, frightening even those of the very highest rank. When temporary repairs had been made, the ceremonies proceeded without further interruption. At the command of the Grand Master, the square, level and plumnet were engraved to the stone, and upon favorable report from the bearer of each instrument, it was accepted, and the craftsman's work praised. Corn, wine and oil then consecrated the stone, and the list of articles deposited therein was read. It embraced a great variety of objects, among them a square and compass of Nevada gold, coins of many nations and various dates, a Directory of Storey county, photographs of Virginia and Gold Hill, copies of the *Evening Chronicle* and other journals, a piece of rock taken from an arch of Solomon's Temple, 160 feet below the present surface, and a trade dollar, contributed by Sam Wagner

At this point the lateness of the hour compelled the *Chronicle* reporter to retire, and as we go to press a great crowd is listening to an address by Hon. C. E. DeLong.

AN enterprising barber is always up and combing.

THE wind is something that must be taken as it comes.

GOVERNMENT is beef-friending the Indians with reckless rations.

THE strength of union depends upon the strength of the parties united.

WILL the coming man drink? is a question for barkeepers. Ask him up and see.

P. KELLY, Bush street, the renowned prize theatrical and gentleman's boots and shoes and ladies' and children's gaiters manufacturer would remind all politicians and voters of the necessity of making a purchase before election day from his great invoice of the finest quality of calf boots, ladies and Misses gaiters, etc., at the lowest cash prices.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, October 16, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Next Wednesday.

The Judicial election takes place next Wednesday. It beehooves every Republican to support his ticket in order to show the united strength of the Republican party, and vote for Prof. Carr, the candidate for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is essentially necessary at this time, to place the State in its true Republican condition. It can be done by a return of Independents to their proper allegiance, which is to the Republican party. We have hope that this will be done. This is no time for crimination or recrimination, in settling whose fault it was that the September election was lost to the Republicans. Every discussion should be dropped in order to present an invincible front to the common enemy of both —the Democracy. It will be inspiring to Ohio, Nebraska and Iowa which have just gone overwhelmingly Republican, to hear that California has redeemed herself on the State vote, which she is to cast for Carr, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, next Wednesday.

The Zion Church Benefit Entertainment.

On Tuesday evening last the Young Men's Hall, on Pacific street near Mason, which had been obtained to give a concert and exhibition for the benefit of the Tax Fund of Zion A. M. E. Church, was crowded by a large number of persons, including large numbers from the Bethel and Baptist churches—forming upon the whole a mass meeting of all the churches. The programme consisted of dialogues, recitations and concerted pieces of music, rendered by some of the children of Sabbath Schools and several lady and gentlemen vocalists. Among the most notable amateurs were Mrs. Lucy Johnson-Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Greenfield, of Presidio, Miss Frances Handy, Mr. Sarah Worrow, Mrs. Hillery, Mesdames J. Handy, Gale, Wyatt and Fields rendered their parts excellent; particularly Mrs. Lucy Johnson-Mitchell, whom we consider one of the best elocutionists among those who figure in the amateur sphere. The entertainment was a financial success.

Gordon N. Mott

Is the Republican nominee for the Judgeship of the County Court. He is an old line Republican, and has made an excellent record in all the various offices he has held in this and other States, and merits the entire vote of all parties.

[For the Pacific Appeal.]

Miss Miles' Operatic and Ballad Concert.

This concert will take place on the 27th of this month. The tickets are only 50 cents each, which brings them within the reach of all. Decker's Grand Piano, from the store of Messrs. Kohler & Chase, will be used on this occasion. This instrument, on account of its great depth and quality of tone, is called the King-Piano.

The prima donnas are steadily hard for the coming occasion.—Both have been hoarse recently, but it is confidently asserted that their improvement has been so rapid that they will not fail to be in full voice for the concert.

Reserved seats can be secured three days in advance at Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny street.

Proceeds.

The net proceeds of the Sanderson Memorial Meetings, held in the A. M. E. Church recently, were thirty-three dollars, which were handed over to the family by the committee.

Grand Lodge Communication.

The Most Worshipful Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California, commenced its Annual Grand Communication in Masonic Temple, of this city, on Tuesday last. Over two hundred Lodges were represented. On Wednesday the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the First Baptist Church, on Eddy street, above Jones, amidst a large procession of people, the Craft being clad in their Grand and Subordinate Lodge regalia. The Most Worshipful George C. Perkins, present Grand Master, conducted the ceremonies, assisted by the Deputy and other Grand Lodge officers. The Grand Lodge continued its sessions up to Friday night. Ex-Governor H. H. Haight, Grand Orator, delivered the Appeal Oration, which was appropriate and elegant.

Political Notices.

JAMES L. CRITTENDEN, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Fourth District Court, should receive the entire Republican party vote. He is a young man of great integrity and would fill the position with credit.

HON. R. F. MORRISON, present Judge of the Fourth District Court, is again a candidate for the same position.

HON. SELDEN S. WRIGHT, present Judge of the County Court, is a nominee for the same position.

JUDGE MYRICK, present incumbent of the Probate Court, is the Republican nominee for the position. Has made an excellent record, and should be re-elected. Vote for him.

DAVIS LOUDERBACK is about the best Police Judge the city ever had. The Taxpayers and Republicans have also centered upon him. Vote for his re-election.

OSCAR T. SHUCK, Esq., is endorsed by the Democracy for Police Judge. He is a favorite of that party and ought to poll their full vote.

JUDGE M. C. BLAKE, the present incumbent of the Municipal Court, has made an excellent record. Vote for him.

JUDGE MCHENRY is an aspirant for Municipal Court Judge. We have been acquainted with Judge McHenry a great many years. We differ with his party politics. He is a good selection, and ought to poll the full strength of the Democratic vote.

JUDGE SHARPSTEIN, the present incumbent of the Twelfth District Court, is just the right man in the right place. Every unbiased voter, of all parties, should vote for him on Wednesday next.

ARRIVALS LAST WEEK.—Miss M. Freeman, New Haven; Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, San Jose; Joseph Stevens Stockton; Mrs. Virginia A. Brown, Sacramento; Mr. Cooper, San Jose.

THE Palace Hotel opens to-day.

W. T. FORDA is the General Agent for the Pacific Coast for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Office, 20 Geary street.

A GRAND banquet was given in honor of General Sheridan at the Palace Hotel.

SYLVESTER BURAS, the popular Barber, has the tonsorial establishment at the Palace Hotel.

Cure for Stammering.

We have visited the California Institute, 632 Market street, for the cure of stammering. Dr. N. A. Means, of Virginia, cures impediments of speech, lisping and loss of speech, in a most miraculous manner. The cure is effected by means of his own discovery. We conversed with several of his pupils, and all testify to his great skill and the speediness of his cures. Those afflicted with stammering should give the Doctor a call, as he will, probably leave the city by November 1st. A

The Color Line the Real Issue in Mississippi.

We clip the following from the *Weekly Planet* of October 2d:

The White Leaguers of Mississippi have threatened to assassinate Gov. Ames if he shall dare to put arms in the hands of the law abiding colored citizens of that State. It remains to be seen what His Excellency will do. The Federal Government has assured him that it is his duty, as Governor, to defend the State Government, representing the undisputed majority of the people, by all means in his power. They have expressed their wonder and surprise that he does not call upon all the law abiding people of the State to aid in suppressing lawlessness, and they more than intimate—indeed the idea is expressed in plain words—that if he would have Federal help, he must first show himself worthy of it, by a manly and courageous defense of the principles of constitutional free government. Hitherto the White Leaguers have succeeded in preventing the organization of the militia of that State by threats as to what they would do if the State authorities should dare to put arms in the hands of the colored militiamen. But, emboldened by past efforts, they now threaten, in plain language to put an end to him if he shall dare thus to act. The issue then appears to be made: The Federal Government says to Gov. Ames, 'organize and arm your militia, and protect your State Government. If you do, you shall have whatever aid may be necessary to put down the lawless.' If you do not, then we can only feel unutterable contempt for you, and as far as it may be possible, we will not accede to one pitiable cries for help!" Ames is a candidate for the United States Senate, and his action may tell potentially one way or the other on the result of that election. The people of other States watch the movements in Mississippi with no little interest. The Constitution makes no distinction on the color line, as to citizens. All, whether black or white, are alike citizens, and when called upon, by the constituted authorities, are compelled to bear arms. But the White Leaguers of Mississippi would practically nullify the Constitutional Amendments, and make them dead letters upon the Statute books! If they can do this in Mississippi, by intimidations and threats, then it is clear that they will have set aside the practical results wrought out by the war, and converted the defeat of the "Lost Cause" at Appomattox into the grandest victory of the age. But it is a lamentable reflection, that the means adopted by the White Leaguers, in accomplishing this result, would, if successful, make all civil government a farce, and inaugurate a hell on earth in all commonwealths wherein the same policy is pursued.

Women the World Over.

Theodore Tilton in his recent lecture said:

"Now the world has been reaching higher and higher opinion of woman. Go back to Calvary. Woman was the last at the Cross, and the first at the grave. Commerce, China and Europe is the matter of woman. The religion of Peking and Canton goes into its temple and says that woman has no soul, but the religion of Rome and Mecca says that Woman is the most immaculate of created souls. In the East it was asked what was lighter than a feather, and the answer was air. What is lighter than air? Thought. And what lighter than thought? Dream. What is lighter than a dream? Woman. And what is lighter than woman? Nothing. The time is gone when woman is nothing. Why, when De Tocqueville returned home from his visit to this country, he said if he were asked to account for the pre-eminence of America among the nations of the earth, he should ascribe it to the superiority of its women. We have in this country two standards of virtue—one applicable to men and the other to women; and they are as wide apart as the poles. A man and woman unite to commit a venal sin. The man goes scot free with hardly a shadow on his brow. But society does not permit the forgiveness of a woman's sins. Now, this age has two things to ask touching women. One is something for women; the other, something of women. For women, what? Wages, education, enfranchisement, all these things. Then the women of this country shall judge men by the same standard of morality by which men now judge women.

MRS. SARAH GIBBS will give a soiree in the Young Men's Hall, Thanksgiving night.

Origin of the "House that Jack Built."

—There is a poem at the end of the Book of Passover Service used by the Jews, says Clodd, in his "History of Religions," which some of them regard as a parable of the past and future of the Holy Land. It contains ten verses, each ending with the refrain, "A kid, a kid." After telling how a cat came and ate the kid, and a dog came and bit the cat, and a staff came and beat the dog, and so on, it concludes thus:

Then came the Holy One, Blessed be He,
And killed the Angel of Death,
That killed the butcher,
That slew the ox,
That drank the water,
That quenched the fire,
That burned the staff,
That beat the dog,
That bit the cat,
That ate the kid,
That my father bought
For two pieces of money:
A kid, a kid.

Born.

LAMBERT—In this city, October 11th, to the wife of Charles Lambert, a son.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

Superintendent of Public Instruction,

EZRA CARR.

GRAND FESTIVAL,

THE LEGION OF

A. M. E. MISSION,

Corner Clay and Mason Streets,

Will give the Festival of the season,

AT YOUNG MEN'S U. B. HALL,

Pacific St., bet. Powell and Mason,

Thursday Even'g, Nov. 18, 1875,

For the benefit of that Society.

Admission, 50 Cents, Supper included.

Miss Miles' Concert,

OPERATIC AND BALLAD

AT PACIFIC HALL, BUSH ST.

Friday Ev'g, Oct 29th.

Miss Miles will be assisted by Mrs. SAMPSON WILLIAMS, Soprano, late of Cincinnati and Chicago, and other well known ladies and gentlemen of this city.

Professor SAUERS will preside at the Piano.

DIRECTION.....W. H. BLAKE.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1—Solo.....Piano

Miss TENNIE EDMUNDS.

2—Trio.....from Attila

Miss MARY JOSEPHINE MILES, Mr. D. D. JACKMAN and Wm. H. BLAKE.

3—Recitation.....from Shylock Vergere—Fools

Miss SARAH E. MILES.

4—Cantata.....La Adiosse—Superior

Mrs. SAMPSON WILLIAMS.

5—Romance.....from La Favorita—Pathetic

Mr. WM. H. BLAKE.

Intermission of Ten Minutes, BY SECOND.

6—Solo.....Piano

Professor SAUERS.

7—Duett.....from Marriage of Figaro

Miss SARAH E. MILES and Miss MARY JOSEPHINE MILES.

8—Grand Operatic.....O What Rapture

Mrs. SAMPSON WILLIAMS.

9—Celebrated Cantata.....from La Traviata—Fresh

Miss SARAH E. MILES.

10—Ballad.....Composed by Sophie Sumner

Mr. WM. H. BLAKE.

11—Duett.....In the Grove where first I met Thee, from Linda—Domestic

Miss SARAH E. MILES and Mr. WM. H. BLAKE.

Admission Tickets.....50 Cents,
Reserved Seats.....50 Cents extra.

For Programmes and Reserved Seats, at Kohler & Chase's Music Store, No. 105 Kearny Street, three days in advance.

Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Programmes next week.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Eastern and California Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours, DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., Proprietors.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FOWTENBUSH and Prof. Johnson, Astrologers are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world. They can be found at No. 825 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They are all kinds of evil spirits, cure all diseases and spells; cause love, restore anything that is lost, widow or man, and cause drunkards from their use. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call on Dr. Fowtenbush.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Election, Wednesday, Oct. 20th.

Judge Third Judicial District,
LEWIS SHEARER.

For Supt. of Public Instruction.
PROFESSOR EZRA S. CARR.

Judge of Fourth District Court,
JAMES L. CRITTENDEN.

Judge of Twelfth District Court,
J. R. SHARPSTEIN.

Judge of County Court,
SELDEN S. WRIGHT.

Judge of Municipal Court,
M. C. BLAKE.

Judge of Probate Court,
MILTON H. MYRICK.

Police Judge,
DAVIS LOUDERBACK.

Tax-Payers' AND CITIZENS' JUDICIAL TICKET.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF TWENTY-FOUR.

Judge of Fourth District Court,
ROBERT F. MORRISON.

Judge of Twelfth District Court,
J. R. SHARPSTEIN.

Judge of County Court,
SELDEN S. WRIGHT.

Judge of Municipal Court,
M. C. BLAKE.

Judge of Probate Court,
MILTON H. MYRICK.

Police Judge,
DAVIS LOUDERBACK.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At the request of numerous friends, and upon the assurance of the support of a large proportion of the voters of your District, I have consented to announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Your attention is respectfully called to the annexed card.

Respectfully, etc.,

JAS. J. CRITTENDEN.

CARD.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO:

We, the undersigned members of the San Francisco Bar, take pleasure in stating that we think JAMES L. CRITTENDEN, Esq., fully qualified and competent to fill the office of District Judge.

Should Mr. Crittenden be elected, we believe he will prove an able, industrious, upright and impartial Judge.

With all respect,

Your obedient servants,

Dolos Lake,	W. W. Carter,
Wm. H. Sharp,	F. C. M. DuBruis,
W. H. Patterson,	Clark Churchill,
Moses G. Mosher,	Moses G. Kinley,
J. J. Williams,	C. P. Robinson,
E. D. Sawyer,	Paul Neumann,
Nathaniel Holland,	John J. Roche,
Henry F. Irving,	M. Heyman,
M. A. Wheaton,	E. Bartlett,
E. J. Moore,	Thos. V. O'Brien,
J. M. Coghlan,	R. H. Hunt,
D. W. Douthitt,	J. Meredith,
J. M. Gitchell,	W. H. Allen,
T. E. Wilcox,	G. L. Marye, Jr.
T. J. Gallagher,	D. Ledwidge,
H. F. Owen,	F. H. Waterman,
John F. Finn,	Walter G. Holmes,
Daniel Rogers,	E. F. McCarthy,
Wm. Craig,	Chas. Page,
A. P. Van Duzer,	C. P. Phelps,
H. C. Newhall,	John C. Hall,
C. B. Greathouse,	J. W. Rogers,
H. H. Tompkins,	George D. Gobb,
Jos. Baldwin,	Thos. H. Linmore,
F. W. Brunagin,	Francis Johnson,
Geo. Hudson,	S. F. Townsend.
Seth Robinson,	

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,

Surgeon & Accoucheur

343 JACKSON ST.,

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LODGINGS.

Marshall Brisbane, 327 Fourth Street, below Bryant (no sign) conducts a few apartments with small furniture, Parlour according to size, City, and has a comfortable piano of rosewood, Terms Reasonable.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions. Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

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Persons having one or more children on hand they desire boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, at the most reasonable terms,

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Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, reserved as follows:

The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be surrounded with a tight fence. Twenty-five miles of roads will be laid out, and lined with three shade trees. Water for the irrigation of the land will be led within 40 rods of every 20-acre farm. Water is purchased with the land. Two acres of choice timber, and a good well on each 20-acre farm. A nursery will be established, and additional trees, or the young cuttings from trees will be set out by agents of the company, at very moderate rates. The land is of the best for the purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the healthiness of fruit trees.

Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the 5 Acres and Fruit Trees.

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JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap or shampoo, then dry with a towel, apply No. 1 with a hair-brush, then dry as above, then apply No. 2, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a black or brown, use No. 3 after No. 2, according to shade desired.

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Cures Guaranteed.

This Medicine is made of pure vegetables, and cannot fail even under the most adverse circumstances to cure any Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough and Consumption. It will cure all and every case curable, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is unrivalled for children having Croup or Coughs.

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for a case it will not benefit, indeed so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from those direful ailings, Faithfully Yours,

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C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Depot and Boats will

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7.00 A. M. (Monday excepted) Tulare Express for Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Lemoore, Kingsburg, Tulare and Visalia. Connects at Lathrop with Express for Mariposa.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Benicia) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Willows, Orland, Newman, Dunnigan, Davisville, Dixon, Vacaville, Elmira, Suisun and Vallejo.

(Arrives 6.30 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer, connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Suisun with stages for "Semiahmoo."

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer, Foot of Broadway Wharf, Oakland. Connects at Stockton with Express for Milton and Ione.

(Arrives 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Night Train (via Benicia) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrives 9.35 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento, Davisville and Marysville Express Train, from Broadway Wharf, Oakland. Connects at Davisville with Express for Orland, Willows, Tehama and Red Bluff.

(Arrives 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer, Foot of Broadway Wharf, Oakland. Connects at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Marysville.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Passenger (Sundays excepted) Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Davisville. Arrives Davisville 10.00 A.M. Connects at Davisville with Express for Woodland and Knight's Landing. Through Third Class Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M. Arrives 8.00 P.M.

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8 Daily, except Sundays.—8.00 A.M. and 12.00 Noon.

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2 Sundays only.—10.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

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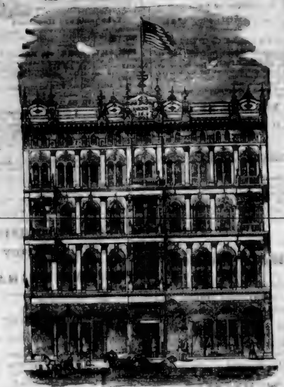
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VOL. XII.—NO. 11. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1875. WHOLE NO. 581

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September 1775–1875.

The leading event in America in the month of September, a hundred years ago, was the invasion of Canada, under the reluctant consent of the Continental Congress. The questions: Why was Canada invaded, and why were not the United Colonies satisfied to remain on the defensive? have to be answered by reference to circumstance and events preceding the Revolution.

In the beginning of 1763, after a war between Great Britain and France, which had lasted seven years, all the French possessions in America, north of the British Colonies, were ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris. This was a humiliation which the French nation could not forget, and the desire for satisfaction was unquestionably among the motives for the friendly attitude of France toward the Colonies in their efforts at independence. At the beginning of the French war Washington first distinguished himself in the British cause, which was then the colonial cause, by his services under Braddock. In the course of it many Colonists, loyal to Great Britain, and counting that loyalty their proudest boast, gained marked honor by their promptness, readiness and courage. The common remark about "husbandmen in arms" resisting trained soldiery at the beginning of the revolutionary war must be taken with some allowance. For many Americans in the Continental army, private as well as officers, had seen service, and hard service, too, under the British flag.

When the murmurs of discontent arose in the Thirteen Colonies, the British Government was not slow to perceive the danger that threatened from the treaty of 1763, the humiliation of France, and the forced addition of a foreign colony to the British possessions. What secret diplomacy attempted in Europe is not to our purpose; what sagacious measures accomplished to Canada is a matter of history. The British Government, politic from the first, had nevertheless assumed something of the attitude of conquerors in Canada. This position they prudently retreated from. By the "Quebec Act," passed in Parliament in 1774, the forms and procedure of French law was restored to the French Canadians; the French language was directed to be employed in the law courts; and other concessions were made. The influence of the French seigneurs and other prominent men was thus secured in favor of Great Britain.

These measures of the British Government, and the sending over large quantities of military munitions from England, with the view of arming the Canadians, and employing them to subdue the Colonies in revolt, caused the invasion of Canada. Rumors prevailed that efforts were making to induce the Canadians and Indians to fall upon the frontier settlements. The movement, which under the term "invasion," appeared *aggressive*, was really undertaken as *defensive*. The officers commanding (Schuyler and Montgomery) were authorized, "should they find the measures *not disagreeable* to the Canadians," to take possession of St. John's and Montreal. The "ammunition" of the invading force was supplemented by proclamations and circular letters, exhorting the Canadianans to arouse and assert their liberties, and assuring them that the invaders entered their country, not as enemies, but as friends and protectors. But the Canadians had recent memories of hand-to-hand encounters with these friends, and no special sympathy for them. And they were well satisfied with the term of the "Quebec Act," above mentioned. While they absolutely refused on the one hand to march out of the province under the British colors, they declined on the other to join invaders, except in inconsiderable numbers. The French seigneurs appealed to them to the British interest, and the effect produced by these counter memorials and appeals was to keep the great body of the people neutral.

A movement was made upon St. John's, Canada, on the 6th of September, but the need of artillery and other military supplies postponed active measures till the 17th. The notable event of the month was the capture of Ethan Allen by the British. Allen commanded a party of about a hundred men. It was one of the detachments which was kept in theh eld, principally for temporising purposes, the obtaining of recruits, the circulation of documents, and intercourse with the Canadians. The only military object in view was to divert the Canadians from interference with the operations of the main force. In this they generally succeeded. But Allen, with his characteristic eccentricity, interpreted his orders more widely—or disregarded them altogether—and attempting to surprise Montreal was captured on the 24th of September, and sent to England. He was subsequently returned to New York and exchanged, but never appeared again in any military part of any consequence.

The Canadian invasion may be summed in this place. It lasted about half a year. In that time several posts were occupied, including Montreal. At Quebec the Americans celebrated New Year's day, 1776, the rear of the Continental invading force marched out on one side of St. John's, and the head of the British column marched in on the other. Thus ended the invasion of Canada; a winter's wonder of alternate hope and fear to the Americans, but a one great cause urgent, that it proved the confidence of the people in their cause. It added another to the many evidences that the American revolution was not the result of a sudden outbreak, fanned by indiscreet zeal, and prompted by brilliant success.

In September, 1775, the Continental Congress, assumed first the style of The Thirteen United Colonies. The delegates from Georgia took their seats, and thus all the original British colonies were represented. The delegates applied diligently to their work, and in executive details they accomplished more than could be easily published to friend or foe.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Statistics.—A report from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, contains an interesting table of the population of the world. The aggregate population of the earth is given at 1,391,032,000. Asia being the most populous section, and containing 796,000,000, white Europe has 300,500,000, Africa, 203,000,000, America, 84,500,000, and Australia and Polynesia 3,600,000. In Africa, the chief divisions are West Soudan and the Central African region with 89,000,000; the Central Soudan region 39,000,000; South Africa 20,350,000; the Galla country, and the region east of the White Nile, 15,000,000; Samauli, 8,000,000; Egypt, 8,500,000; Morocco, 6,000,000.

The whole number of locomotives in the world is estimated at fifty thousand, of which nearly fifteen thousand are in the United States, and nearly eleven thousand are in Great Britain. The aggregate horse-power is estimated at ten millions, and all the engines in the United States—locomotives, marine and stationary—are supposed to foot up fourteen millions horse-power.

Do not snuff, smoke, or chew.

An Address of Colored Voters to the Colored Voters of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Sep. 30, 1874.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

We take the liberty of addressing this letter to you because the occasion which calls it forth is full of momentous interest to all of us. We desire to arouse you, if you are not already aroused to an acute sense of the importance of the crisis which we as a race, have reached in this State; and at the same time to take counsel together as to the best and surest means of averting the danger which so seriously threatens our liberties as American citizens.

We know, as we pen these lines, that the shallow thinker, and the wilful demagogue, will taunt us with drawing the "Color Line" merely because we address this letter principally to colored men. But you will perceive that this is not a political letter, in the party sense, but rather an appeal to that class of the people of Mississippi who have much more at stake than the mere principles or policy of a party organization. The matters involved in the present political canvass which concern us as a race, extend much deeper, and rise far above mere party lines. Our civil rights and privileges as free men are at issue. It is a melancholy fact, but nevertheless a fact, that in every election that has been held at the South since the ballot was placed in our hands, all that we have, all that we are, and all that we hope to be, have been thrown into the scales, to be contended for at the polls. It is in this respect, then, that our case is peculiar, and it is for this reason that this letter is addressed especially to you, and not for the purpose of suggesting or encouraging the formation of race lines in a party organization. The Republican party is proud of its white membership, and has never yet failed to honor them. We boast of some of the best men that ever trod the soil of Mississippi, and to them we owe a debt of gratitude never to be forgotten.

We write in the light of experience and actual demonstration when we say that the success of the Democratic party at the coming election frenzied as it is with hate and rancor, will, to all intents and purposes sound the death knell of all the hopes that the colored man has indulged of educating, elevating and improving his race in this State. Once under the iron heel of Democracy, the colored man will at once sink back to the status he held in 1864—*free* in name, but not in fact—poor, ignorant and helpless, ledged in by unfriendly laws, which he will have no power to circumvent—a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water" forever.

Do you ask if this will be so in Mississippi? Reasoning from analogy, that is, by supposing that the same kind of people will do the same thing under similar circumstances, you may know it will be so. But we are not left to a plausible conjecture on this subject. Read the Acts of the Legislature of 1867, after you were emancipated, but before you were voters. Under the operation of laws provided for you then, your condition would have been far worse than in that of slavery. Examine the journals of the Legislature since that time clear down to the present date, and see for yourselves if the Democratic members ever supported a measure that was intended for the benefit of the colored people. On the contrary, see if they have not, on all occasions, in season and out of season, resorted to every means to thwart and obstruct such measures.

At the close of the war we were the poorest people that ever had an existence in a civilized community. We not only had no "local habitation, but we had no legitimate "name."

The Government of the United States made us free, and, in due course of time, invested us with all the rights and privileges of citizens. This was thought to be necessary in order that we might have the means of self protection to some extent at least, in the struggle for existence. Among these rights and privileges was the right of suffrage. Clothed with the right to vote, we went forth, poor in purse, but strong in muscle, and inhaled for the first time the air of heaven as free men. We demanded no pay for the long years of service as slaves. We made no charges for the weary watching and anxious cares which weighed us down during the four years of war! We begged for no lands, nor mules, nor money! We were content to go forth into the world as freemen, asking for nothing, and expecting nothing in that unequal start, but fair and equal chance in the battle of life!

You must not only think of yourselves, but you must act for, yourselves. A failure now to come fully up to the duty of the hour, may cost you the loss of that privilege forever hereafter. Now is the time, and the accepted time. "Work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work. The Government has placed it in your power to perpetuate and preserve all your rights and liberties, and is now anxiously watching to see if you are worthy of the blessings of citizenship. You can easily do all that is required of you. If you have not procured your registration papers, you can get them. Being provided them, it will be an easy matter to vote. *If you never vote again on earth vote now!* The Republican party has thirty or forty thousand majority in the State. Shall we be defeated and go down in disgrace and ignominy? Never! Let us, with uplifted hands and with one united voice, swear by Him who led the children of Israel out of the wilderness, that we will save ourselves from the clutches of the Democracy, and that we will cast our votes in spite of threats and intimidation. Be courageous, but overbold; prove your manhood by your determination to exercise your rights at the ballot-box, fearlessly, as men and citizens, exercising a courteous and at all times respectful bearing toward your political opponents, who will, in time, have respect for you because you respect yourselves.

We would most earnestly entreat you, for the sake of the common good, to lay upon the alter of a self-sacrificing patriotism, all personal ambition for office. And we implore you not to fritter away your strength upon a divided ticket. If you have honest differences, settle them, and settle them now. Have but one ticket in the field, and let that be composed of your best and worthiest men. This is no time to gratify the aspirations of personal friends, nor to seek revenge upon personal enemies. Be united, or all is lost.

Then let it be whispered all along the line that on the 2d day of November next there is to be an election in which all our rights and liberties are at stake. Then let each and every one, without a single exception, with a prayer to God on his lips, take a firm resolve that he will prove himself worthy of all his rights by going to the ballot-box and casting his vote. Do this firmly and quietly, and on your way home from the election you may lift your voice in thanks and praise, for the victory will be ours!

May God make you profoundly sensible of the importance of the great duty which now devolves upon you.

Your friends and fellow-citizens,

James Hill,
E. B. Wilbourn,
Richard Gannon,
S. J. Ireland,
N. D. Steed,
Lawrence W. Minor,
W. H. Foote,
Charles Caldwell,
B. U. Bruce,
T. W. Stringer,
John Brown,
H. G. W. Albright,
G. C. Smith,
W. H. Harney,
And many others.

Sharkey, the convicted murderer, who escaped from prison in New York has arrived at Santander from Cuba.

Artificial Trout Culture.

In the United States much attention is being paid to trout culture, and on private ponds have been or are now being built. An exchange gives some interesting stories of trout raising. It says: During spawning season trout find the sandy and gravely bottom, the conditions most favorable to their purpose. Digging with their noses pits in the sand six or seven inches deep, and three or four feet in diameter, the trout places in the center of these excavations a line of stones of various sizes, according to the size of the fish. In this work a number of trout co-operate, and, when the field is thus prepared, the eggs are deposited by the females in successive lines, and after impregnation the whole is covered up by the parents, the noses, fins, and tails being freely used in the operation. While this work is progressing there are generally a number of small, feathered spectators, called water nassels, in the vicinity, deeply interested in the operation. These visit the beds when the fish leave, and disappearing beneath the surface pick up such insects as would otherwise feed upon the ova.

In the course of a month the eggs are hatched, and these eggs are wonderful things in their way. Semi-transparent, and varying in size from the head of a large pin to the dimensions of a large pea, they have a peculiarly horny and elastic shell, so that, if struck against any hard substance, they will rebound therefrom with the elasticity of a miniature ball of India rubber. Subject to the action of the water, and to abrasion among the gravel and sand, these little eggs are protected by the peculiar properties of the defence looking case in which they are inclosed.

A few days before the imprisoned embryo is ready to emerge from his prison, two little black specks are observed within the shell. These are the eyes, and a microscope reveals a movement of the body and a wagging of the tail, all of which movements are doubtless the preliminary efforts which are to result in the final deliverance. When he has at last emerged there is a little sac attached to his abdomen, and this constitutes his sole nourishment as he lies on the bottom, unable, so long as this appendage remains to rise to near to the surface. The sensibility disappears in four weeks, and then, for the first time the fry uses his means of locomotion to good purpose. The little fins and tail are set at work, and carry him from place to place in quest of animalcules and such infinitesimal game. To enable him to grow apace, he must have plenty of the right kind of food and plenty of clear spring water. Bullock's liver cut fine and grated, offal of the flesh of almost any animal, subject to the same process, will suit his taste. He is a good feeder, and when he has attained a weight of two or three pounds, he enjoys such dainties as a frog or a mouse. He is, in fact, a keen sighted buster of mice and other "small deer," and will lie in wait under the lips of water lilies or the shelving banks, or behind a log or stone, all eager after his prey as Grimalkin—ready to pounce upon the hapless victim the moment he shall be within reach.

Wheat for Children.—Teething children who are beginning to eat solid food can be supplied with nothing better than biscuits made from granulated wheat. The child will not attempt to swallow this food until it is softened by mastication, and the mechanical action of the biscuit upon the gums will greatly assist the teeth toward making their appearance. The act of eating this food will necessarily occupy much time, and this will give the teeth and jaws considerable valuable exercise. The food thus swallowed proves very nutritious and rapidly builds up small boys and girls, as well as larger ones. In all stomach troubles and bowel complaints it seemed to have a wonderful power to regulate and restore.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Deep Mining and Hot Ends.

It appears that the Comstock lode in Nevada; has at a depth of 1,500 feet, a temperature of 115° Fahr., has been reached, and the editor of the *Sutro Independent* suggests that in future all deep mining on the Comstock lods will mainly, if not entirely depend upon a plentiful supply of compressed air, and since the cost of making it by means of compressors erected over the different mining shafts, considering the high price of fuel, will be enormous, its preparation by each mining company will be out of the question.—There is but one source from which a power can be obtained adequate to furnishing an almost constant supply at a minumim cost, not only for ventilating purposes, but sufficient to set in motion every percussion drill and hoisting and pumping engine which may be required along the entire length of the Comstock lods, and in the whole district, to a depth of 5,000 feet, for 100 years to come. That source is the Carson river, by utilizing whose waters and the erection of ponderous air-compressing engines at the mouth of the Sutro Tunnel, compressed air may be conveyed through pipes to every mine in the district. The commission sent out by the Government of the United States to examine and report on the Sutro Tunnel, which consisted of Major-Generals H. G. Wright and John G. Foster and Professor Newcomb—estimated the power which might be secured by damming the Carson river at a suitable point and conducting the water through a flume to the entrance of the Sutro Tunnel, as equal to 84,445 horse power; one fourth of that power would not only supply all the compressed air required in working the mines, but would furnish enough to propel all the reduction and concentrating works which may ever be erected.—*London Mining Journal.*

Consequence of Early Rising.

Mr. Quincy and John Quincy Adams were early risers, and they paid the penalty of this habit by going to sleep on all sorts of occasions. "Nature would not be cheated of her dues, and if they were not paid in money, real wood she would exact them out of season." On this head we have an anecdote:

One day, Mr. John Quincy Adams, who was addicted to the same vice of intemperate early rising, with much the same consequences, was visiting my father, who invited him to go into Judge Story's lecture room, and hear his lecture to his law class. Judge Story did not accept the philosophy of these friends in this particular, and would insist that it was a more excellent way to take out one's allowance of sleep in bed, and be wide awake when out of it—which he himself most assuredly always was. The Judge received the two Presidents gladly, and placed them in the seat of honor on the dias by his side, fronting the class, and proceeded with his lecture. It was not long before dancing his head aside to see how his friends were impressed by his doctrine, he saw that they were both asleep, and he saw that the class saw it too.—Pausing a moment in his swell of rece of speech, he pointed to the two sleeping figures, and uttered these words of warning: "Gentlemen, you see before you a melancholy example of the evil effects of early rising!" The shout of laughter with which this judicial obiter dictum was received effectually aroused the sleepers, and it is to be hoped that they heard and profited by the remainder of the discourse.

If was in Indiana, and she applied for a divorce: "Did he give you clothing enough?" asked the Judge. "I lived with him nineteen years," said she, "and all the clothes he ever bought me was a bunch of hairpins and a toothbrush." Here is a slight contribution to the dress problem now agitating the fashionable female world.

Gilroy claims a total population of 3,400, of whom 900—more than one-fourth—are Chinese.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 23, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The State Redeemed by Republicans.

The election of Professor Ezra S. Carr, as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on Wednesday last, revealed the strength of the Republican vote in this State. The unhappy division between the Republicans and Independents, in the September election, cost them the loss of the Governor and both branches of the Legislature. But so far as the Legislature is concerned, it will only be a ninety days rule by the Democracy; hence they have but little to congratulate themselves upon as much of a victory after all, when the political complexion of the State is exhibited by the election of Superintendent of Public Instruction, as also the political complexion of the Judiciary, which have been elected in the Judicial Districts and counties of the State. The next political movement will commence immediately after the Christmas and New Year's holidays, for the great race in the Presidential election, and by California showing the strength of the united Republican vote, at this time, is already set down as a notch, by far-seeing Republicans, as a commencement on the Pacific coast for the great political struggle which is to take place for the Presidency in 1876. The results of the remaining State elections, to take place in this month, and in November in several other States, are awaited by politicians with great anxiety, with the view of having their plans and platform planks ready for the respective national conventions immediately after the adjournment of the ensuing Congress—if it adjourn on the 4th of March. Hence it behooves all to take a comprehensive outlook as to what is to take place in the remaining fall elections and in the Democratic Lower House of Congress, and the great Centennial Exhibition and the Presidential election, all to take place within the space of thirteen months, which will decide as to whether Democracy and retrogression or Republicanism and progressiveness shall rule the nation the first four years in the commencement of its second century. It is not a day too soon for the Pacific States at least to commence selecting their material and choosing their mode of warfare for the great Presidential fight. As the "negro" is no longer as available hobby for the Democracy in politics, they will probably use "hard money" as the issue, in imitation of the Republicans, and stand on a Republican platform, as they did with Greeley in 1872. Upon the whole there is lively political times ahead—all to take place within a year.

Mississippi.

The address of the leading colored men of Mississippi, on our first page, shows in what spirit colored voters intend to go to the polls and exercise their right of suffrage, on the second proximo. It is worthy of perusal by those who reflect on the past unhappy condition of that State by bloodshed, murder, etc., of colored citizens.

We have visited the California Institute, 632 Market street, for the cure of stammering. Dr. N. A. Moses, of Virginia, cures impediments of speech, lisping and loss of speech, in a most miraculous manner. The cure is effected by means of his own discovery. We conversed with several of his pupils, and all testify to his great skill and the speediness of his cures. Those afflicted with stammering should give the Doctor a call, as he will probably leave the city by November 1st.*

Privilous Entertainments.

There are a class of persons among us who are continually, the year through, getting up frivilous entertainments with an apparent opposition, one against the other, or on the principle of "whose turn it will be to give the next." Two weeks does not pass in the year but what one of these frivilous gatherings does not take place. The main feature of all such appears to be the dance. Such entertainments are not only uncalled for so often, but are greatly demoralising in their effects. They unfit those who are employed for their daily vocation, and bring our youth of both sexes, among all classes, who are allowed to gain admission for the small pittance exacted at the door. They prevent our young men from organizing more societies, or maintaining those to which some of them belong. They also prevent or discourage a night study for those of our young men who could form classes in bookkeeping and other sciences which would qualify them for business. And these "dances," as they call them, prevent our young men from combining their small capital, which would enable them to exhibit some sort of business, whereby in time they could make their own situations. We are not altogether opposed to balls, as we believe there are necessary occasions for private and public balls once in a while, as on special or anniversary occasions of societies for their benefit. But these twenty-five and fifty cents dance gatherings which are gotten up for speculative purposes about every ten days or two weeks, by first one party and then another, we contend are demoralising to the youth among us, and should be discouraged by all respectable families. Every colored church in the city is in debt, and most of the societies are languishing, while these frivilous speculative movements are still further sapping their foundations. Certainly this is a bad state of affairs, and is a valuable theme for our forums and the pulpit. The leading men amongst us, and our clergy, should not be so silent as they have been on this question.

Miss Miles' Concert.

The Concert to be given by Miss Sarah E. Miles, in Pacific Hall, Bush street, on Friday evening next, promises to be a grand affair. Every preparation imaginable is being made by the two Prima Donnas, Miss Miles and Mrs. Williams. The latter lady is lately from Chicago and Cincinnati, and comes in our midst with considerable fame. The former lady, Miss Miles, has already passed the ordeal of criticism, and is so well known and appreciated in the musical circle that it is needless at this time to comment further on her musical abilities. In a brief term, we will say that both are first-class singers.

Miss Mary Josephine Miles, sister to the Prima Donna, is to be the contralto; Miss Tennie Edmunds, piano soloist; Mr. Wm. H. Blake, Tenor; Mr. D. B. Jackson, Baritone; Professor Sauers will preside at the piano; Wm. H. Blake, Director. The admission is only fifty cents for this great musical treat, and we hope Pacific Hall, adjoining the California Theatre, will be crowded by the elite of all classes on the occasion.

Vanity.

Vanity indeed is a venial error; for it usually carries its own punishment with it.—*Junius.*

It was a pretty devised of Æsop, the fly sat upon the axletree of the chariot-wheel, and said, "What a dust do I raise!" So are there some vain persons that, whatsoever goeth it alone or moveth upon greater means, if they have never so little hand in it, they think it is they that carry it.—*Bacon.*

A WOMAN is very like a kettle, if you come to think of it. She sings away so pleasantly—then she stops—and, when you least expects it, he boils over.

Election Returns.

The full returns for State School Superintendent and Judges, in the city, also the following to have been successful:

State Superintendent of Public Schools, Ezra Carr. Majority 1, 497.

County Judge, Selden S. Wright. Majority, 9,432.

Probate Judge, Milton H. Myrick. Majority, 3,981.

Police Judge, Davis Louderback. Majority, 2,031.

Municipal Court Judge, Blake's majority, 5,461.

Judge of the Fourth District, R. F. Morrimon's majority over Crittenden is 3,161.

Judge of Third District, McKee's majority is 339.

Judge of Twelfth District, Daingerfield's majority, 664.

Western Union telegrams from the interior, give us returns as follows:

In Butte County the whole Republican ticket is elected.

El Dorado reports a Democratic majority.

Los Angeles gives a Democratic majority.

Monterey gives a Republican majority for State Superintendent, but elects a Democratic County Judge.

Santa Clara gives a Republican majority.

The total vote of Sacramento Co. is nearly 4,000, being 1,000 less than at the September election. Carr has 2,731; Fitzgerald, 1,173. Denson, Rep., for District Judge, 2,963, Ramage, Dem., 1,107; Catlin, Ind., 812. For County Judge, Clark, R., 2,123; Heard, D., 1,100; Welty, L., 681.

Sonoma county is Democratic.

From the very latest dispatches received at our office, up to our usual hour of going to press, it is certain that Carr's majority will be from 7,000 to 8:00

Mendocino county gives a small Democratic majority.

Alameda went Republican by over 1,000 votes.

San Diego has a Republican majority.

Nevada county elected Republicans.

The Judge elect for the First District is an Independent.

Tulare gave 150 Democratic majority.

As far as heard, Carr is 60 ahead in Trinity.

Carr's majority combined in the counties of San Francisco, Alameda and Sacramento, is in the neighborhood of 6,000.

A majority of the County Judges elected for the coming term are Democrats.

Fitzgerald's largest majority, in Sonoma county, is 532. About one-third of that given for Irwin, at the September election.

It will be a week or ten days before full returns reach here from the most remote precincts, but the voter cast there are not enough to change the result.

THE GRAZING GROUND OF COLORADO.—The San Luis Park is a vast elliptical bowl between the Sangre de Christo Mountains and the Sierra Jnan, and is the natural gateway to the San Juan Country. It is covered by the Ponchs Pass on the north by the Sangre de Christo and Marca Passes on the east, and up the Valley of the Rio Grande from New Mexico. It contains about 8000 square miles, and in many of its characteristics resembles the great park in which the city of Mexico is situated. It is much larger, however, with less fertility, but with a delightful climate both in Summer and Winter. In the centre, fed from the numerous streams flowing from the snow capped mountains on either side, is a lake, or a succession of lakes and marshy ground, without any outlet. The soil produces abundantly if irrigated, and, with the exception of corn, the crops common to this latitude are raised. But the raising of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules is the most profitable. The valley is already overstocked, but the foot-hills and mountains adjacent will furnish to the great herds abundance of grass for many years to come.—*Chicago Times.*

It has been decided that a divorce between a niece cannot get divorced from her uncle-husband on account of consanguinity of blood.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 20, '65.

Mr. Editor:

The APPEAL has been a welcome visitor to my room, though I have been absent since last May; yet whenever I saw it I have always been well entertained. I enclose you $2 to pay for four months.

WM. WOOD.

[Mr. Wood has our thanks for his promptness in remitting, through Wells, Fargo & Co's express, and we hope that our many delinquent friends will do as Mr. Wood has done, and be prompt in sending along their dues to the APPEAL.—ED.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Oct. 18, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—Seeing that my communication to you last week proved of sufficient interest to merit publication in your columns, I thought I would repeat the dose, as I am always glad to be able to be of service to you in your efforts to elevate our people and disseminate news.

During the last week or two we have had quite a number of new arrivals, although nothing compared to what you have had in San Francisco, as employes of the Palace Hotel. Among the number is Mr. Homer Bishop, an old Californian; Mr. Charles Anderson, and a number of others who are visiting the Pacific slope for the first time; they have no difficulty in getting employment here.

The young man, Morrir, who was arrested last week for biting off the nose of another, has been bound over to await the action of the grand jury under $2,000 bail, which he was unable to give, and therefore he had to go to jail; the probability is that he will have to serve a term in the State Prison.

What few colored children we have here find no difficulty in gaining entrance to the public schools—and are all making good progress, and that is one good thing to say in regard to Virginia; we have no prejudice in our schools, and black and white are admitted on an equality.

Gen. Sheridan arrived here to-day and had a grand reception. The citizens doing everything in their power to welcome the hero of Winchester.

I send a number of items clipped from the newspapers here, which you may be able to make use of.

If my letters to you prove of sufficient interest, I will try and let you hear from me every week; so, good-by until next week,

Yours, M. H.

The Funeral of Mr. Edington.

The funeral of Mr. Edington, which recently took place in Virginia City, was one of the most imposing and grandly-solemn affairs that has ever happened in the State of Nevada.

The Masons, Military, Firemen and other societies were in the procession, the whole forming a cortege over a mile long.

The remains lay for one day in state in the Parlor of the Washoe Club Rooms, in a silver mounted rosewood casket, and hundreds of those who had often looked upon the animated form were there permitted to look for the last time upon the dust of their friend. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers and emblems of the Orders to which the deceased belonged. There was a continuous file of ladies, gentlemen and children passing into and out of the rooms, and the balconies on B St., from Union to Taylor, were crowded with people.

The military, forming the head of the procession, commenced to move at 10 o'clock.

The Masons, Virginia Lodge, No. 3, with visiting brethren, numbering in all 210, and preceded by Rip Ripgham's band, followed the military. Among these were many from Reno, Carson and intermediate places, who came to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased brother. De Witt Clinton Gunn, secretary of Sir Knights followed with forty men and immediately proceded the hearse.

The most mournful feature of the whole was the riderless horse which the deceased used to ride as Sir Knight, bridled and saddled, with the boots reversed in the stirrups, and led behind the hearse. Following the hearse came a guard of Knight Templars, who preceded the mourners.

SHOOTING matches are now the San Francisco's sport.

60,000 Miles Under the Seas

We have received Jules Verne's justly famous new book, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas." It is an interesting account of a long and adventurous trip, and lays bare the mysteries of the mighty deep, its sunken treasure ships, darksome caverns and strange monsters. Though the ordinary price is $4, this edition is sent post paid, for only 25 cents.

The same publishers also issue a similar edition of "Katerfelto," by Major Whyte-Melville, which they send post paid for only 12 cents, while the price has heretofore been $1 50. It is a remarkable entertaining romance, of which the London (Eng.) Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "We have not read many books so full of promise." These wonderfully cheap editions of good books, which have heretofore sold at high prices, deserve the attention of every reader, and we advise you to send for them, or call on your newsdealer.

Address, Donnelly, Loyd & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker, No. 835 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

SYLVESTER BURNS, the popular Barber, has the tonsorial establishment at the Palace Hotel.

SPRUCE in the bank of France has been increased 1,468,800 francs the past week.

A FIRE in the arsenal at Brest, France, caused thousands of dollars damage.

Married.

COOPER—GRAY—In this city, by Rev. I. N. Triplett, at the residence of J. A. Kooker, on Sunday, the 10th inst., Ezekiel Cooper to Miss Barbara Gray.

Miss Miles' Concert,

SPHRATIC AND BALLAD

AT PACIFIC HALL, BUSH ST.

Friday Eve'g, Oct. 29th.

Miss MILES will be assisted by Mrs. SAMPSON WILLIAMS, Soprano, late of Cincinnati and Chicago, and other well known ladies and gentlemen of this city.

Professor SAUERS will preside at the Piano.

DIRECTOR ..... W. H. BLAKE

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1—Solo ..... Piano
Miss TENNIE EDMUNDS.

2—Trio ..... from Attila
Miss MARY JOSEPHINE MILES, Mr. D. B. JACKSON and Mr. H. BLAKE.

3—Ballatte ..... from Sicilian Vespers—Foote
Miss SARAH E. MILES.

4—Cantata ..... La Africaine—Meyerbeer
Mrs. SAMPSON WILLIAMS.

5—Romanza ..... from La Favorita—Donizetti
Mr. WM. H. BLAKE.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

6—Solo ..... Piano
Professor SAUERS.

7—Duetto ..... from Martona—Flotow
Miss SARAH E. MILES and Miss MARY JOSEPHINE MILES.

8—Grand Cavatina ..... "O! What Rapture" from the Huguenots—Meyerbeer
Miss SARAH E. MILES.

9—Celebrated Cantata ..... from La Traviata—Verdi
Miss SARAH E. MILES.

10—Ballad ..... Composed by Stephen Massett
Mr. WM. H. BLAKE.

11—Duetto—"In the Grove where first I met Thee," from Linda—Donizetti
Miss SARAH E. MILES and Mr. WM. H. BLAKE.

Admission Tickets ..... 50 Cents.
Reserved Seats ..... 75 Cents extra.
Box Sheet at Grey's Music Store, No. 105 Kearny Street, three day in advance.
Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.
☞ Programme next week.

Stockholders' Meeting.

CALIFORNIA

Cocoanut Pulverizing Comp'y

☞ Stockholders of the California Cocoanut Pulverizing Company are hereby notified that a meeting is called for TUESDAY EVENING, October 26th, at the Company's office, No. 720 Howard Street, to transact business of vital importance to the Company.

All Stockholders are requested to attend and make some final disposition of the affairs of the Company, and to obtain and understand the method laid out for its future success.

WM. KOTOR, Secretary.

San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1875.

SACRAMENTO.

BOARD AND LODGINGS BY MRS. JOHNSON, No. 10, L street, near 7th Sacramento City. Persons can be accommodated at all times with neatly furnished rooms, with or without Board

GRAND FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF

A. M. E. MISSION,

Corner Clay and Mason Streets.

Will give the Festival of the season.

AT YOUNG MEN'S U. B. HALL,

Pacific St., bet. Powell and Mason,

Thursday Even'g, Nov. 18, 1875.

For the Benefit of that Society.

Admission, 50 Cents, Supper included.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,

Surgeon & Accoucheur

345 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LODGINGS.

Marshal Robinson, 327 Fourth Street, below Bryant, can accommodate a few gentlemen with neatly furnished rooms. Persons arriving in this City, will find this a comfortable house of resort. Terms Reasonable.

MRS. JALLEWITS,

204 Kearny Street,

Near Bush, [San Francisco]

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children out have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

JOHN GAMAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber Dealer.

Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

Office, at Yard, Fourth, Channel and Berry Streets, San Francisco.

WILLIAM TELL

RESTAURANT,

704 PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Eastern and California Oysters in every style, at all hours. Open all night. Private Entrance at all hours. FREE DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL BRIGHTON and Prof. ROSE KOLL, the most celebrated Personages Future in the world, have now in Press at No. 828 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can all kinds of sweethearts; cures all diseases and spells; cures corns, restores any thing lost, or lost, stolen or run away; and saves husbands from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who come to them! Don't forget to call and see them.

Secure a Homestead with an Income.

RAISIN CULTURE AND FRUIT DRYING!

The Most Profitable and Delightful Industry in California.

ONLY FIVE HOURS' RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY RAIL,

200 Twenty-Acre Farms, $1,000 Each.

TERMS: $100 cash; $15.65 per month for 60 months, and $1.60 at the end of the month following the last payment before, will buy a 20-acre Farm.

The Central California Colony,

Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improves with each day.

The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be enclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-three miles of roads will be laid out within it, and lined with choice shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 60 days, from King's River. The water is purchased with the land. Two acres of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each 20-acre farm. A nursery will on establishment, and vines will be furnished more valuable than can be obtained by any other means. Only the best raisin grapes. The land is of the best for the purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.

Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Shade and Fruit Trees.

Pamphlets, Maps and particulars at the

CALIFORNIA

Immigrant Union Office

No. 1 WEBB STREET,

W. H. MARTIN, General Agent

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

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DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly clean with Castile Soap, and rinse the dye with it per sample bottle, produces a Natural Shade by 24 hours. In a pasteboard, then dry as above. This dye No. 2, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to remain from 10 to 30 minutes, according to the shade desired. If a beautiful Brown apply No. 3 alone, after washing as above directed.

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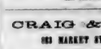
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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Steamer for Vallejo, Benicia, Calistoga and Napa, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland. Also, Coffax, Sonora, Oakdale and Oakdale. Connects at Elmo with Stage carrying at Sun Jose 11.00 P.M.

(Arrive 6.35 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland. Also, Colfax, Sonora, Oakdale and Oakdale. Connects at Elmo with Stage carrying at Sun Jose 11.00 P.M.

(Arrive 5.35 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Valley Steamer for Vallejo and Napa. Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for "Sonoma."

(Arrive 8.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer for Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Express Train (via Oakland) connecting at all Way Stations.

(Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles, Livermore, Lathrop, Stockton, Oakdale and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.35 P.M.

(Arrive 12.00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Valley Steamer for Vallejo and Napa. Connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

(Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train at Davis Connecting at Sacramento with trains leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily.

(Arrive 5.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.00, 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 12.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From Alameda to Oakland.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From Broadway to Sun Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Broadway.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

NORTH DIVISION.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, June 6th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAINS SOUTHWARD will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

7.00 A.M. Daily for Sunset, San Miguel, Lodi, Stockton and Sun Joaquin.

8.30 A.M. Daily for Sunset, San Miguel, Stockton and Sun Joaquin Points, and Sundays at Sunset for Woodside, Somerville and Pescadero; at Menlo Park for Redwood,

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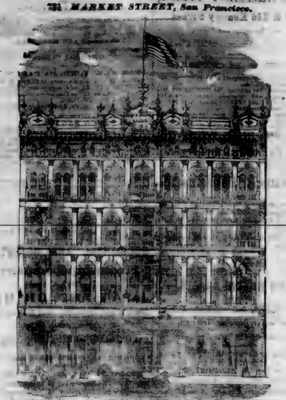
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is to keep its intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole [illegible] information concerning every authentic recognized or isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you have it, and are going to—You don't like it, and every remedy but the right one has been tried in vain, in search of similar preparations. All of you after the many unsuccessful ones you have taken (I trust) corresponds hitting on the right one at last, and will be sure; but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California, and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are in need of such this, the greatest panacea of the age—a single bottle of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

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HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

for coughing, healing and strengthening in the first degree. Purely vegetable, containing no opium or other drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best Preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger for all diseases of a debilitated and nervous system, is unequaled for its purity, whether produced for medicinal purposes, or while it imparts to the system all of the virtues that are contained in the pure article of Jamaica Ginger, it is free from the stimulating effects that follow the use of the ordinary spirituous liquors, and will not intoxicate, however long it may be taken.

It is also an unequaled remedy for those who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving relief in a few hours, and by its occasional use for a short period, will restore the system to perfect health.

It is also an unequaled remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving relief in a few hours, and by its occasional use for a short period, will restore the system to perfect health.

If your immediate relief is wanted, resort to this remedy at once, and you will be benefited.

It is prepared and for sale at our store, or other agents, and for sale by druggists generally.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruits, prepared by the most skilful chemists, and are the best and purest ever offered to the public. Being highly concentrated, they are the most economical, as a few drops will flavor a large dish.

Recommended highly by cooks, and all who use them.

Whenever tested on TRIAL WEEKS, they have been found to be the best and purest known, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS are the most economical, as only enough to flavor a dish is required, and a single drop of flavor to any amount of water, but for more concentrated purposes, the strength of any other flavoring, utmost only

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Would you restore FIVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season? Then continue use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Fever, Fever or Ague, or any form of Intermittent, Remittent or Bilious Fever, or any other disease originating from Malarious poisoned air, use at once the unfailing remedy

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These two proved these Diseases to be the safest and most speedy remedy ever discovered. They are purely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Contain no mercury, or injurious drugs. They do not debar from daily business. They are mild. They are adapted for all ages and both sexes.

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, is never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it does from

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 12. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875. WHOLE NO. 582

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON,

Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50cts.

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion . . . . 75 cts.
Each subsequent insertion . . . . 50 cts.

Fluctuations of the Currency.

Continued fluctuations of the currency are destructive to business confidence. If a merchant agrees to deliver a bill of goods at a certain time—say two or three months ahead—he is as liable to lose on the transaction as he is to make. If, to supply the order, he imports the goods, a slight advance in gold may ruin him, if he his figured on a small margin. If gold has fallen, the seller may increase profits, but the buyer sinks what he expected to make. In fact, to take the goods which he ordered and agreed to pay a certain amount for, may ruin him, for others, who ordered when gold was cheaper than at the time when he bought, pay less for their goods, and can afford to undersell him.

For instance, a wholesale dealer agrees to deliver a bill of imported goods at a certain time. The goods are on the way, and he calculates to pay the duties in gold, quoted at 115. Before the goods arrive, gold has gone up to 120. To fill his contract, he must loose money, unless he has sufficient margin to cover the rise. The buyer in this instance makes money, for he receives his goods at a less rate than others can buy them for. But if, on the arrival of the goods, gold has fallen to 110, the seller would make the large profit, and the buyer would be reined, for others can purchase the same goods at much lower rates. It is this fluctuation in the value of our paper money that disturbs the business of the country.

The business man is at fault in his calculations, because the medium of exchange has not fixed value. If he knew exactly what its value would be thirty days ahead, he could calculate to a certainty, and could make his margin for profit as small as he pleased. But not knowing, he figures on the basis of an uncertainty, which is liable to ruin him or the one he contracts with. Before we can have a return of true prosperity we must have a stable currency, and we cannot have that unless we have a settled policy leading direct to specie payments in the near future. Republican victories this fall will bring about this need ed policy. The party is pledged to resume specie payments in 1879. If the people support it, its pledge on this score will be faithfied to the letter. From now until the time named for resumption, our paper money will gradually approximate in value. It will have a stability which it does not now possess. It will have a known value that will afford a safe basis for business calculations, and this of itself will increase the trade of the Nation.

Growing more valuable as the day for resumption approaches, there will be no shock, no shrinkage of values when it is reached. The greenback and the gold dollar will be on an equality, and those holding the paper, knowing its true value, will prefer is to gold or silver. This is the policy laid down bp the Republican party. If allowed to be carried out, it will benefit all classes. It will add to the purchasing power of the dollar, and will do more to revive business than Democracy could do in a century.—*Exchange.*

THE MISTAKE OF YOUTH.—The grand mistake that young men make during the first ten years of their professional career is in idly waiting for their chance. They seem to forget, or they do not know that during those ten years they enjoy the only leisure they will ever have. After ten years, in the natural course, they will be absorbingly busy. There will then be no time for reading, culture and study.

Number Seven in the Bible.

On the seventh day God ended his work.

On the seventh month Noah's ark touched the ground.

In seven days a dove was sent.

Abraham pleaded seven times for Sodom.

Jacob mourned seven days for Joseph.

Jacob served seven years for Rachel.

And yet another seven years more.

Jacob pursued a seven days' journey by Laban.

A plenty of seven years and a famine of seven years were foretold in Pharoah's dream by seven fat and seven lean beasts, and seven ears of full and seven ears of blasted corn.

On the seventh day of the seventh month the children fasted seven days, and remained seven days in their tents.

Every seven years the land rested.

Every seventh day the law was read to the people.

In the destruction of Jericho seven persons bore seven trumpets seven days; on the seventh day they surrounded the walls seven times, and at the end of the seventh round the walls fell.

Solomon was seven years building the temple, and fasted seven days at its dedication.

In the tabernacle were seven lamps.

The golden candle-stick had seven branches.

Naaman washed seven times in the river Jordan.

Job's friends sat with him seven days and seven nights, and offered seven bullocks and seven rams for an atonement.

Our Saviour spoke seven times from the cross, on which he hung seven hours, and after his resurrection appeared seven times.

In the Revelations we read of seven churches, seven candle-sticks, seven stars, seven trumpets, seven plagues, seven thunders, seven vials, seven angels, and a seven-headed monster.

Growth of Character.

From the moment a babe begins to notice surrounding objects his character is under the process of formation; day by day, through infancy and childhood, here a little and there a little, a character grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a model man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, cool and cautious, yet clear headed and enterprising. When do you suppose he developed all these admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just about what kind of a man he will make. The boy who is late at the breakfast-table, late at school—who never does anything at the right time, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who half washes his face, half does his task, forgets half his errands, half learns his lessons, will never make a thorough man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, 'Oh, I forgot! I didn't think!' will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the pain and suffering of weaker things will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a real gentleman.

BE FRANK.—You are not obliged to discuss your business or affairs with every one you may chance to know; but, in dealing with a confidential friend, be perfectly frank. Disclose the real motives of your conduct; then those who differ from you may still respect you. Nothing is more fatal to a friendship than prevarication and deceit.

IN CLEARING away the refuse from the ancient silver mines of Laurium, in Greece, a large number of seeds were found unknown to modern science, but described in the writings of Pliny. The seeds took root, budded and blossomed, bearing beautiful yellow flowers after a burial of at least 1,500 years.

Correspondence.

ST. PAUL, MINN. Oct. 15, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

As a general thing after a storm there is always a calm, but with us it is one day pleasant and the other very unpleasant; the so-called Indian Summer goes and comes with frosty mornings and nights.

Thanks to a Kind Providence, the messengers of His holy work have turned their attention to this village, and the consequence is, all the various religious denominations are having revivals, at the Opera House and other places of worship. There was a large tent up, but it had to be taken down on account of the unsettled condition of the weather. Major D. W. Whittle is the leading spirit. He was once an officer in the volunteer service in the late unpleasantness. He is quite gifted as a lecturer. He lectured about the Prodigal Son, on Wages, Glad Tidings and the Gift of God, and cleared up his subject to the point, giving general satisfaction. We have prayer meeting in the morning, and regular service at 7½ P.M. It is a regular Sankey and Moody affair, gaining many converts. At each meeting many want to know if they will remain so. Hope they will, but would not like to swear that they will remain true to their vows.

The Church of Rome are having their Mission service morning and evening; they are called the Paulist Brothers and have large crowds. It is a very good thing, as it will keep the gentlemen from the Green Isle from mischief. Thus you see we are all getting to be good in name, and might be in time in nature, and if the *wicked* sellers of *gin* would only leave us alone, we would be a good and wonderful people—please leave me out.

The Concert came off on the 14th inst., and a very respectable audience assembled to witness the pleasures of the evening, and seemed pleased with the entire programme. The singing of Mrs. L. Perkins was indeed beautiful. All that lady requires to make her a first-class singer is more cultivation. If she was in your city, and had the advantage of a few months' training under some of your star singers, like Miss Sarah E. Miles and others. They would certainly have to look to their laurels, for she will yet be a star of the first order.

Mr. W. S. Moffat delighted the audience with his oratory. He delivered the opening address, orally; it was a masterly production. I will try and get a copy for your perusal.

Mr. S. Newby, scarcely out of his teens yet, delivered his recitations in the most oratorical manner imaginable. It was a success and a surprise to all. If he only had the chance to attend the Oberlin Institute for a season or two, his rare talents would surely soon develope.

Mrs. Durant read some choice selections. This lady was once a school teacher; she is a graduate of the Oberlin school, and uses the English language to perfection.

Miss Laura Durant covered herself with glory. She recited the piece entitled the "Old Woman." It was rendered with so much dignity that she had to make her appearance the second time.

Mrs. David Edwards again electrified her audience with her select reading. Subject—"Go Ahead." It was delivered with such ease and dignity that it called forth great applause.

Miss Mary Nelson, the ex-Secretary, astonished all her old friends with her recitation. One fault I find with this lady, she is rather too timid before her audience; she ought to try to be more firm and dignified. She is tall and slender, and that would give her a magnificent appearance.

Madame Lilee—I have said so much about this lady's performance on the Piano, that some might think I am quite partial; but it is actually a fact; she deserves all the praise she receives, and much more, for she is really an artist. She kept her audience spell-bound while she played those select pieces.

Mrs. R. Hill sang very well, but not so well as on a former occasion; her voice was rather tremulous; it might be from a sudden indisposition; hope to hear her again.

Messrs. J. H. Hickman, M. Johnson, J. Black, S. W. Brown, and others, are good singers, but they require more cultivation, and it should be kept up. The fact of it is, a good singing school attached to the R. B. L. S. would be quite an improvement to that institution, for it would make all perfect in any case of emergency.

So much for the R. B. L. S.; they still live, contrary to the singing of the croakers. A very intelligent citizen is so prejudiced from his ignorance, that he will not allow his son to attend. I believe he is of color.

Among the audience I noticed Miss Edmonia Lewis, the famous colored sculptoress; she has been here exhibiting a few of her choice pieces of art; she will leave in a few days.

And now, before I close, I will take this opportunity to say a few words about the prejudice of the Minnesotian against California, and the Californians. To tell all I hear of the bad things said against California, some would be very amusing, and the balance would of course show up the ignorance of her defamers. To speak before a Minnesotian of the wonderful resources of our beloved California, of the different cereals she is able to to produce, besides her fruit crop, her wine and brandy, her gold and silver, with her delightful climate, and her other natural gifts, is like adding fuel to the flames. Why a very would-be intelligent declares that no mustangs grow in California. Go around their fruit stands, and the very best of what they exhibit all come from California. They cannot bear to hear about tales, as they call the wonders of that beautiful and blessed country.

The trouble with the few Minnesotians who emmigrate to your State is, that they have an idea they can do with the laboring man there as they do here, for the laboring man here belongs to the merchant and others who do the business. The climate being severe, he has no alternative but to pay whatever is demanded for the necessaries of life. So when they enter into business in San Francisco, they of course think the entire community must bow down to them. The disappointed on their return of course give vent to their feelings by circulating all kinds of fabrications about everything and everybody in your great State.

Just a few words and I am done with the *great State* of Minnesota. It is a hot country, it is a cold country, it is a dry country, it is a wet country, it is a heavenly country for some to all. If he only had the chance to attend the Oberlin Institute for a season or two, his rare talents would surely soon develope.

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Mrs. R. Hill sang very well, but

Mississippi.

AN ADDRESS TO REPUBLICANS.

JACKSON, MISS., Sept. 29, 1875.

Republicans of Mississippi:

The approach of another election calls you again into the political arena. The same enemy we have so often encountered and overcome confronts us again. Our opponents, whom we have successfully routed under various disguises, have discarded those silky masks, and occupy the field to-day in their true character as White Line Democrats. Relying no longer upon the power of reason, argument or persuasion to attract voters to their standard, they fall back upon their old practice of intimidation, and with Winchester rifles and revolvers openly declare in the public prints that they "will carry the election this fall, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." As means of political warfare, threats, intimidation and violence, even to the shedding of blood, are not new in this State. We have encountered them before. The blood of hundreds of innocent men who have been murdered on account of their political opinions, arises from the ground to-day. Still, we have not been dismayed, but have, in spite of threat, in spite of intimidation, in spite of violence, in spite of blood, in every conflict since 1869, marched our columns triumphantly on to victory.

We can and will do it again. Men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them, will not be crowded from the ballot box like "driven cattle." The mask being off, and there being no longer a motive to desire, the present canvass opens up with unusual bitterness and severity. Grown desperate by repeated defeats, reckless political leaders, who would again plunge the State into ruin to promote themselves, have incited the more ignorant and lawless of their party to arm themselves, and use their arms, in the conflict. Vicksburg, Clinton, Yazoo City, Amite, Tallahatchie and Noxubee counties bear ample witness to the character of the present campaign.

But we are not discouraged. It cost the government of the United States a million of lives and untold millions of money to secure to a large majority of the Republicans of Mississippi the right to vote. Rest assured that that sacred investment of blood and treasure will be looked after, and millions more will be expended, if necessary, to preserve that right. Then let the fiat go forth, and let it be distinctly and unequivocally understood, first and well as last, that the State and National Governments will see to it that every qualified voter shall have an opportunity to cast his ballot as he pleases, "peaceably if he can forcibly if he must." President Grant has already told the country that in this matter "there shall be no child's play."

We do not say this to increase the political hostility that already exists. It is too intense now. But we do mean to have it understood that if Democrats can afford to risk their lives for the sake of a few offices, Republicans can well afford to do the same thing, to preserve their rights and liberties. We sincerely hope, however, that the sober second thought of the opposition will yet prevail and that the worst has passed; but this is a matter for them to decide. Our opponents can restore the country to a profound peace if they desire to do so. The responsibility is entirely with them. We simply act upon the defensive and will be prepared for any emergency. We would exhort Republicans, however, to be of good cheer. The "clouds which lowered upon our house" a few weeks ago are passing away. Daylight is ahead, and with the rising of the sun the little gloom which still remains will disappear like the mist of the morning. Stand to your colors and all will yet be well. If any are frightened let them come back to the only shelter to be found in the land—the bosom of the Republican party. Come back prepared for action. The enemy halts and hesitates. Now is the time to charge along the whole line. Look to your registration at once and see that they are all right. Inquire of your neighbor if he is prepared for his duty on the 2d of November. See that your county ticket is composed of men good and true, and worthy of confidence and support. Do nothing to irritate any member of the opposition. Organize quietly, decently and orderly. Reconcile your local differences. Set an example of decorum to the Democracy.

Being thoroughly prepared, hold yourselves in readiness for action, and on the 2d of November next, like men worthy of the name of freemen, go to the polls and cast your vote, and our word for it, the proudest victory yet achieved will perch upon our banner. It only necessary to will it, and it shall be done. No one will dare to interfere with you. Ample protection will be within easy reach. You now have an opportunity to prove to a beneficient government whose anxious eye is upon you, that you are worthy of the great boon of liberty which it conferred. Let every man do his duty to himself, his family and his country, and our adversaries will be overwhelmed by the most disgraceful defeat ever recorded against them.

Armed with the ballot, your numbers make you invincible. You are masters of the situation, and by standing shoulder to shoulder to each other, although there may be "wars and rumors of wars" just before election, you can, if you will, teach your opponents a lesson they will not soon forget. You have a constitutional right to vote, and in the exercise of that right you will be protected, let it cost what it will.

By order of the State Executive Committee,

A. WARNER, Chairman.
W. H. HARNEY, Secretary.

Ignorance about Fresh Air.

The *Tribune says*: "There is a vague idea among the city people that the one desideratum in Summer is fresh air, for sick or well; the sicker the patient the fresher the fresher the air, is apparently the only rule known; as for any further quality in the air, that is a matter with which none but physicians trouble themselves. Yet the qualities of sea and mountain and prairie air differ as widely as those of calomel and quinine and aconite, and who swallows indifferently? Every man might, with little study, know these qualities as well as his physician, and understand their effects upon his own nervous or respiratory organs much better.

For the lack of such knowledge we find invalids, who require strong tonics in the air they breathe, going in hordes to the warm, damp, overvating climate of St. Augustine, while others, professional men, whose brains have suffered from undue work and excitement through the year, spend their brief holiday on the Maine or Jersey coasts, where the sea and large bodies of pine woods covert the air into the most wonderful of all stimulants."

The Newspaper as a Moralist.

It was Bishop Horne's own opinion that there was no better moralist than a newspaper. He says: "The follies, vices, and consequent miseries, of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuasive from suspicion, jealousy, and anger, than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution more likely to be effective against gambling and profligacy, than the mournful relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than the auction of estates, houses, and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well, pay for it, and it will instruct thee."

AMAN of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

HELP others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford to, simply because it is fashionable.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, October 30, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The November Elections.

Several of the States east of the Rocky Mountains hold their elections next Tuesday. The outside excitement seems to centre on Mississippi, the Africa of the South. The Republican party in that State by their printed address to the voters seem to depend upon the God of battles for their victory. They have made a powerful appeal to the voters at large not to incite any disturbance at the same time set forth a determination in respectful and temporate language that they will not be intimidated from going to the polls. Fears are entertained in some quarters that the white Bagges, Ku Klux and color-line Democrats in that State, fearing that they cannot carry it with the ballot will resort again to massacreing colored citizens at the polls. It is to by hoped however, that the United States authorities in that State will have its marshals and deputies on active duty as it does in California and other Northern States.

The Administration can protect if it will, black voters in the South just the same as it protects white and black voters at the North. If white men would do at the polls in the North the same as they have done in the South by intimidation, rapine and murder, the whole North would rise en masse and crush out the usurpers of the ballot even at the point of the bayonet. Then why not the United States Government with the same spirit protect the colored voters of the South from intimidation.

The Operatic and Ballad Concert.

This long looked for musical event came off at Pacific Hall last evening. The hall was filled with a large and brilliant audience. The programme was fully carried out, all of which was rendered in fine style.

Of the merits of the two Prima Donnas, Miss Sarah E. Miles and Mrs. Sampson Williams, we will set forth in our next issue. But will take this occasion to state that this was one of the finest concerts ever given in this city.

Letters received from T. M. De Souza, St. Paul, Minnesota; J. D. Kelly, Philadelphia; F. W., City; Josiah C. Jackson, Timber Cove, Sonoma County, Cal.; J. C. Corbin, Little Rock, Ark.; C. W. Scofield, Advertising Agency, New York.

Rev. Adam B. Smith, of the Zion A. M. E. Church, who has been located in Portland, Oregon, for the past two years, returned to this city on Tuesday last.

The Oldest Book in the World.

The most ancient known bound volume of the Old Testament was written some time earlier than B. C. 263; the sheets pressed smooth and strongly bound together into a volume nearly four inches thick. The cords across the back are stout and firmly fastened; additional strength is imparted by wooden frames at either end. The outside cover, which does not go across the back, is simply papyrus, precisely similar to that on which the book is written, except it is a little thicker. It was certainly bound B. C. 241, for it was found in that year just it is now (except that handling has worn the sides, and they are somewhat torn, though the inside is in tact), and has since been guarded with jealous care by the successive Samarian chief priests. It was shown in 1856 by its custodian, Selamch, to Mrs. Bliss Rogers, by whom it is minutely described.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted.

The Great Fire in Virginia City, Nevada.

One of the greatest conflagrations ever taken place on the Pacific Slope, visited Virginia City, on Tuesday morning last. The large number of buildings burned, and the condition of the sufferers, has been the theme of all classes during the week. The latest news from Virginia City, is as follows:

The community is beginning to fully realize its obligation to relieve the suffering inhibitants of Virginia City. The various charitable and business organizations have begun to move in the matter in earnest, and contributions of money, clothing and provisions are constantly sent forward to the suffering city. At a meeting of prominent citizens held Thursday evening at the Palace Hotel, the following Committee was appointed to devise means of assisting the sufferers in Virginia City: Wm. Sharon, George S. Dodge, William T. Coleman, William F. Babcock, F. MacCrellish, James H. Keene, James O. Flood, E. J. Baldwin, T. D. Conro, A. J. Bryant, James Otis, R. F. Morrow, I. Glazier, Wm. M. Lent, S. Heydenfeldt. The Committee met this morning in room 12 in Hayward's Building. Hon. J. P. Jones, presiding, and Richard Wheeler, acting as Secretary. An Executive Committee of seven, with full powers to act, and authority to appoint sub-committees, was appointed as follows: J. P. Jones, Wm. Sharon, E. J. Baldwin, George S. Dodge, I Glazier, F. MacCrellish and Wm. M. Lent. Gen. Dodge was elected Treasurer of the Committee.

Hon. Wm. Sharon stated that the Virginia City and Truckee Railroad would carry all articles over their route gratuitously.

Messrs. Sharon and Dodge were appointed a Committee to make arrangements to transport destitute people who wish to leave Virginia City for the time being.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 11 A. M., Friday. Col. J. D. Stevenson has volunteered to assist the Secretary in his duties.

Wagons will probably go around to-morrow under authorized escort to receive all kinds of donations. Individuals who feel inclined to contribute should be prepared to respond when the wagon calls.

A formal appeal for aid will be prepared this evening and published to-morrow.

The following dispatch was forwarded by the Relief Committe and ordered printed:

To J. C Currie, Mayor of Virginia City, Nevada: What amount is necessary to raise here to relieve the immediate wants, and in what shape will it do the most good? Answer immediately. J. P. Jones, President of Relief Committee.

The following message was sent to-day:

San Francisco, Oct. 29, '75.

J. C. Currie, Mayor of Virginia City: Specify immediately the kind of provisions needed. How about clothing for women and children? Do you want flour? R. Wheeler, Secretary Virginia Relief Fund, Room 12, Hayward's Building.

To which the following answer was received:

Virginia City, Oct. 28th.

To Judge Heydenfeldt, San Francisco: We need staple provisions and blankets. J. Corbin, Mayor of Virginia City.

Two hundred pairs of blankets were sent forward by the Committee this morning.

Following is a list of subscriptions already collected by the Relief Committee:

William Sharon, $1,000; John P. Jones, $1,000; Crown Point Mining Company, $500; Belcher Mining Company, $500; Imperial Mining Company, $500; Alpha Mining Company, $500; Chollar Mining Company, $500; Lady Bryan Mining Company, $150; Kentucky Mining Company, $150; Prescott, Scott & Co., $250; Henry Janin, $50; I. Glazier & Co., $100; Silver Hill Mining Company, $500; Empire Mill Mining Company, $500; Depot Mining Company, $500; Overman Mining Company, $250; W. Townsend, $250; Parrott & Co., $250; Mrs. R. Mercado, $5.

The blankets forwarded this morning by the Committee were contributed as follows: M. Morgenthau, 10 pairs of blankets; Michels Freichlander, underclothing; L. & M. Sachs, 15 pairs of blankets; Levi Strauss, 1 package blankets; Mission and Pacific Woolen Mills, 25 pairs of blankets; Lazard Freres, 10 dozen undershirts and drawers; J. Baum & Co., 5 dozen undershirts and drawers; San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory, 35 pairs of blankets.

Louis Morcardo, a small boy, who though poor in pocket was rich in sympathy for the sufferers, visited the rooms of the Committee and contributed his all—five cents—to the Relief Fund.

The following dispatch has been forwarded by the Treasurer of the Treasurer of the Relief Fund:

San Francisco, Oct. 28, 1875.

To J. C. Currie, Mayor of Virginia City: Draw on me through agency of Bank of California for five thousand dollars. More coming.

Geo. S. Dodge,
Treasurer Virginia City Relief Fund, Room 12, Hayward's Building.

As soon as the Committee shall have appointed solicitors to canvass the city for provisions and money, they will be provided with pass books signed by the President, Secretary and Treasury of the Relief Fund, and the public is cautioned against recognizing solicitors without such credentials. Individuals having packages of clothing or supplies to contribute, may leave them at direct from their homes to Wells, Fargo & Co., by leaving word at the office of the Relief Committee.

Messages are also transmitted from by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and dispatches relating to the shipment of relief supplies will be forwarded promptly if they are left at the Relief Committee's Room, No. 12 Hayward's Building.

The employees of Wells, Fargo & Co., in this city yesterday contributed and telegraphed $215 for the sufferers. The company has also received advices of money forwarded direct to Virginia City as follows:

From San Rafael, $80.50; from Santa Cis, $75; from Redwood City, $50.

The individual contributions today, through Wells, Fargo & Co., are: Mr. Kibbe, $50; C. C. Green, $25; and unknown $5. A bundle of clothing for the sufferers was also left at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office by Dr. Miner.

Of relief supplies, A. Koening contributes fifty pair of womens and children's shoes, which have been forwarded. Two packages of clothing were also donated.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the members of the Pacific Stock Exchange opened a subscription book for the relief of the sufferers. The subscriptions last evening amounted to $2 000.

The following dispatch was also sent by the Secretary of the Exchange last night:

To J. C. Currie, Mayor of Virginia City: Subscription list opened this afternoon in Pacific Stock Exchange for relief of sufferins by your fire. Two thousand dollars were at once subscribed by individual members. Draw on George S. Dodge for that amount. More coming to-morrow.

Andrew J. Moulder,
Secretary Pacific Stock Exchange.

And the following acknowledgements was received this morning:

Virginia City, Oct. 28th.

To A. J. Moulder: On behalf of suffering thousands I thank you for your noble efforts. J. C. Currie.

The subscriptions of the members of the Pacific Exchange were continued this morning, and the amount now reaches $3,500, with a number of the prominent members yet to be seen.

The San Francisco Turn Verein, at a meeting held last night, voted to forward by telegraph $300 from the funds of the society to the suffering Turners of Virginia City.

Thomas Cole, Jr., President of the Consolidated Jolia Mining Co. forwarded $1,000 to Virginia City yesterday on behalf of the Company.

Magnolia Lodge I. O. O. F., voted $50 for the relief of their suffering brothers at Virginia City.

The Marysville Relief Committee raised $1,000 yesterday for the sufferers by the fire.

Five hundred dollars was sent by telegraphic transfer from Los Angeles yesterday as the result of the Committee's labors in that city during the day.

Barton Hill, the acting manager of the California Theatre, has tendered its use on Saturday for a benefit in aid of the sufferers. The company and attaches have contributed a day's pay toward the relief fund.

The Order of F. and A. M. have as yet taken no action in the matter, but stand ready, as Lodges or individuals, to respond freely so soon as a proper Masonic requisition for relief is received.

The different Lodges of Odd Fellows' only a few weeks since contributed nearly $4,000 toward the erection of a new Odd Fellows' Hall in Virginia City, the one owned by the Order there having been destroyed by fire. They will again respond if an appeal is made through the Grand Master—the only way in which appeals for help from other jurisdictions can be made.

The following is taken from the latest dispatches of the *Bulletin's* correspondent:

Virginia City, Oct. 28th.—Virginia feels in better spirits to-day. Ruined walls, smoking heaps of debris, piles of gnarled iron and small mountains of broken bricks are becoming familiar to the eye, and the man, who yesterday had to stop and scratch his head ere he could pick out a street from among the ruined mass, runs about to-day with an air of familiarity and increased cheerfulness. Everybody seems to make it a point of honor to be as cheerful as possible. Men are ashamed to complain when they know that every one about them is in as sad a plight as themselves. In the midst of its ashes Virginia is cheerful, and in stone of crying over spilt milk, is bravely setting about to build up again what the fire has laid waste. The energy of the business men of the city is extraordinary. Before the wrecks of three and four story brick buildings are done smoking, they have an army of laborers at work to clear away the rubbish and run up temporar shanties.

The restaurants are doing a rushing trade, and in those of the rawbone variety the improvement in the class of customers proves that the fire, while levelling brick and stone, did equally effective work on the social lines. Gas being one of the departed luxuries, candles in elegant sticks composed of small blocks of wood and three nails grace the tables of the eating-houses. Waiters are as saucy and excited, and the importance of the proprietors can only be equalled by the dignity of a special policeman. Homeless people who the night before had camped on the hillsides, in the old tunnels, and bivouacked behind boulders and and piles of sage brush, devoted the hours yesterday to a search for more comfortable quarters, and generally succeeded. To the credit of human nature it may be set down, that not a single instance is known where the doors of those who escaped ruin have been closed against the homeless.

Every house in town is a sort of barrack. The spare beds are all double loaded, and half the population sleep on shakedowns, out where they can and keep up an amazing cheerfulness. Yesterday, toward sundown, a cold west wind sprang up, which presently brought rain. After dark, the rain changed to snow, and it seemed as if the heavens were determined to send the whole list of afflictions upon the suffering city in a lump. The few saloons remaining of the prosperous hundreds on Monday did a tremendous business. Mixed drinks were generally barred, as the press of custom allowed no time for such luxuries, and the Virginia bibbers had to content themselves with uncompromising straights. The compotators were deprived of even their whisky after 8 o'clock, for at that hour General John B. Winters detained squads of men who marched about the streets, peremptorily closing all saloons. This move, though rather summary, was a good one.

A great many men had taken more liquor than was good for them, and fights were becoming too frequent for the comfort of other citizens. The military took entire charge of the town and preserved order with singular promptness, and during the day carried off a good deal of property from the sites of burned buildings.

A meeting of citizens was held in the Third Ward school-house yesterday afternoon and a permanent Relief Committee appointed.

The city is quiet to-night and under martial rule. In some cases saloon-keepers attempted to keep open, but were compelled to close, although grumbling greatly. The rough element is growing restive, and thefts of small articles are frequent. There were several cases of shooting to-night, but no one was hurt. The police are out in full force, and the military are all on duty. The petty prisoners are still out on parol. Quirian the murderer, was sent to Carson, and Larkin, another murderer, was sent to Gold Hill. The rumor of the escape of those prisoners last night were groundless. George Trimble was robbed to-night: Two men took him from the crowd and escorted him across the street to speak to him. They then went through him and made off before anything could be done.

About 500 people left to-night for California, nearly all availing themselves of free transportation over the Virginia and Truckee railroad to go, and the exodus during the rest of the week will be great. Telegrams expressing sympathy and offering aid have been received from Gen. Sherman and many Eastern men. The keepers of lodging houses in many instances have raised the price of rent—in one instance from $40 to $150 per month. The advance is double the old rates. Some few are contented with the old prices. Inquiries were held to-night on the bodies found in the ruins, but nothing was ascertained beyond the facts already sent. The weather is clear, sharp and cold. The school houses are filled with lodgers, and the rush for ration has just stopped.

"GOD BLESS SACRAMENTO."

The report of John Mackey inspires much hope relative to the mines. The first supplies for the sufferers from outside States came from Sacramento. The universal cry is "God bless Sacramento." News of supplies coming from San Francisco cause people to rejoice Blankets and woolens are more needed than food. The example of the women of Virginia in relieving distress and feeding the hungry, is noble beyond praise. Several have worked until they are ill, but new recruits fall into their places. The Third Ward soup house issued 1,300 rations, and First Ward house 980 rations. Over 200 men are already at work. The remarkable spirit of the people is splendid.

To Keep Meat Fresh.

As soon as the animal heat is out of the meat, slice it up ready for cooking. Prepare a large jar by scalding well with hot salt and water. Mix salt and pulverized saltpeter in the proportion of one tablespoonful of saltpeter to one teacupful of salt. Cover the bottom of the jar with a sprinkle of salt and peper. Put down a layer of meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper, the same as if just going to the table, and continue in this manner till the jar is full. Fold a cloth or towel and wet it in strong salt and water, in which a little of the saltpeter is dissolved. Press the cloth close over the meat and set in a cool place. Be sure to press the cloth on tightly as each layer is removed, and you must well keep for months. It is a good plan to let the meat lay over night after it is sliced, before packing. Then drain off all the blood that oozes from it. It will be necessary to change the cloth occasionally or take it off and wash it—first in cold water—then scald in salt and water as at first. In this way farmers can have fresh meat the year round. "I have kept beef," says the writer, "that was killed the 12th of February, till the 21st of June. Then I packed a large jar of veal in the same way during the dog days, and it kept six weeks."—*Inter-Ocean.*

No man can get rich by sitting around the stores and saloons.

Deaths.

FERGUSON—In this city, October 27th, Mary T., infant daughter of James A. and Florence T. Ferguson, aged 13 months and 20 days.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT!

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT! A concert will be given on **Thursday Evening, November 4th, 1875,** at Metropolitan Temple, to be assisted by pupils of Mitchell Church, Powell street, from which the choir singers and organist will be kindly complimented their services. A number of popular pieces and further particulars in future issues.

Wm. H. Clover, Manager.

A GRAND

BILLIARD MATCH

will take place on

Wednesday Eve'g, Nov. 3, 1875.

—AT THE—

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL,

Pacific St., above Mason, for a purse of

$50 and a SILVER MOUNTED CUE.

Between the following Amateurs:

H. B. LOWIE, ROBERT JAYSON,
FRANK J. LOWIE, C. CO. SMITH,
JOHN HASKELL, JOHN WILTSEE.

Game—Long Carom Four Ball Carom, 500 Points. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission—50 cents at Morris & Rogers Billiard Hall, 618 Pacific Street.

In connection with

A SOCIAL SOIREE!

Admission, - - - Fifty Cents

PERSON

This is to inform Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholas, Lyons, N. Y., New York City, that her son, William T. Hill is here, in Stockton California, has received her letter of 15th instant and will answer soon.

William T. Nicholas.

SACRAMENTO.

Board and Lodgings by Mrs. S. Johnson, No. 1021 L. street, one Block above City. Persons can be accommodated at all hours with newly furnished rooms, with or without Board

GRAND FESTIVAL.

The Ladies of

A. M. E. MISSION,

Corner Clay and Mason Streets.

Will give the Festival of the season,

AT YOUNG MEN'S U. B. HALL,

Pacific St., bet. Powell and Mason,

Thursday Even'g, Nov. 18, 1875,

For the Benefit of that Society.

Admission, 50 Cents, Supper included.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,

Surgeon & Accoucheur

343 JACKSON ST.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LODGINGS.

Marshal Robinson, 527 Fourth Street, below Bryant—Accommodate a few gentlemen with board and lodging; rooms newly furnished; terms reasonable; also a comfortable place of 2 hours. Terms Board a week.

MRS. JALLEWITS,

204 Kearny Street,

Near Bush, San Francisco

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. care of Pacific Appeal.

JOHN GAMAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber Dealer.

Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

Office, at Yard, Fourth, Channel and Berry Streets, San Francisco.

WILLIAM TELL

RESTAURANT,

704 PACIFIC STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Boarders and Californio Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours. LUKE DAY AND RIDDY.

"DAVE" & CO., Proprietors.

Astrology—Dr. Samuel A. Fenstenburg and Prof. John Read, the great Astrologist and Fraternal Fortune Teller, tells the whole truth: they can be found at No. 828 Pacific street, near Stockton and Powell sts. They can tell kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and tells you what business you are best adapted to, either male or female. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge will allow gipsy love and luck to all who wear it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Secure a Homestead with an Income.

RAISIN CULTURE AND FRUIT DRYING!

The Most Profitable and Delightful Industry in California.

HALF NINE HOURS' RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY RAIL

200 Twenty-Acre Farms, $1,000 Each.

TERMS: $100 cash, $150 in one month for 80 acres, and $150 at the end of the year, when purchaser pays it before, will buy a 20-acre Farm in

The Central California Colony,

Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows:

The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be enclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-three miles of roads will be laid out within it and lined with three shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought in the land within 40 rods of every Farm. The water is percolated with this land. In terms of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each 20 acre farm. A nursery will be established, and additional vines, of the finest varieties for the Raisin and Wine trade, will be furnished at moderate rates. The land is of the best for the purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.

Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the 5 Acres and Fruit Trees.

Pamphlets, Maps and privileges at the

CALIFORNIA Immigrant Union Office

No. 1 WEBB STREET,

W. H. MARTIN, General Agent

ROBERT WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER,

IMPORTERS OF

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS,

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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

43 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO. au13

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

New Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

THAD. FLANAGAN. ERNST A. GALLAGHER

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

524 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth. SAN FRANCISCO.

Every thing requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fink's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. au 13

CORONER'S OFFICE.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age. Apply at

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The terse and Confidence of the present political campaign. History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. Life of Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of New York. Democratic Platform and Tilden's Letter of Acceptance. Reasons why every Democrat should vote the Democratic ticket. Life of Henry Wilson, Republican Candidate for Vice President. Terms, &c. Furnished on application. Address, J. R. HAMILTON & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 5 P.M.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL

West Hartley Coal, Spanish Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Bay and Mt. Diablo Coal, Cherry Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

At all hours of

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

HOHLWEG & OESTING

Proprietors.

B. CEREGHINO,

Proprietors of the

GENOA

WOOD AND COAL YARD

428 and 430 Pacific St.

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

MRS. M. J. SMITH,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)

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No. 124 Perry Street

Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Persons from the Interior will find this a pleasant and comfortable residence to stop at while in the city. Terms reasonable.

T. DETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Cough Tonic.

Cures Guaranteed.

This Medicine is made of pure virgin loin, and repeatedly over distilled for medicinal purposes. Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption. It will cure all and every case curable, and will give them in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To the Editor of the *Pacific Appeal*:

Permanent Cure.

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a **Sample Free** to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

60 William St., New York.

International Hotel,

824 & 826 Kearny Street.

Bet. Washington and Jackson,

San Francisco, Cal.

THIS HOTEL

Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and can accommodate 200 persons.

Coaches, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

H. C. PATRIDGE.

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MANUFACTURER OF

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804 WASHINGTON STREET,

Front Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

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Near Third, bet. Mission and Tyler, SAN FRANCISCO

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Cast Off Boots and Shoes,

At No. 819 FOURTH STREET, below Bryant, SAN FRANCISCO.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch by

C. H. VALENTINE.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of San Francisco and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Tangled Hair Combings made into a puff or switch. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,

Buys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

675 TENTH STREET,

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SACRAMENTO: Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

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On Fourth Street, between K and L streets.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

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Proprietress.

LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

50 Beds in Lot. Double or Single, 50 and 75 cents per night.

Open from 5 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. Lodgers only.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

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First Class House

CONTINENTAL Oyster House,

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Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

He always has on hand the largest assortment of all the

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. '62

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan streets, every four days, at noon, for

Yokohama and Hongkong.

Connection at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Steamer Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leaves at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with Steamers of the Company's Steamer Line ARRIVING AT NEW YORK.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $150; Steerage, $65—Gold.

FOR PANAMA,

Calling at the following CALIFORNIAN, MEXICAN and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, viz: Port Angel, Cape Colnett, Ensenada, Port Town, San Diego, Cape San Lucas, Mazatlan, La Paz, Port Angel, Acapulco, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, Amapalla, La Libertad, La Union, Annapalla, Corinto, and San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medicine chests free.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner Leidesdorff and Battery streets.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.

AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for

BELGIC, GAELIC, OCEANIC,
August 16 September 16 October 18
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T. H. GOODMAN,
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Room 51 R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND leaving the Pioneer wharf—about

J. L. STEPHENS, Superintendent.

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Connecting with Steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and C. R. R. CO. and NAVIGATION CO. R. R. CO. Messages Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

WM. HOSKIE, Agent,
124 Battery Street.

LICK HOUSE,

MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

W. F. HARRISON.....Manager.

Recieves Travelers with first class Accommodations.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bartley's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. au20

CRAIG & SON,

632 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention au20

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Clear Lake. (Arrive 8.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Red Bluff. Connects at Davis with Train arriving at San Jose 11:50 P.M. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Intermediate points, at Napa with stages for Clear Lake. (Arrive 8.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River. (Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

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4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) for Stockton and Intermediate points. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Los Angeles. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Sacramento with Steamer for Marysville, Red Bluff and Intermediate landings. (Arrive 6.00 P.M.)

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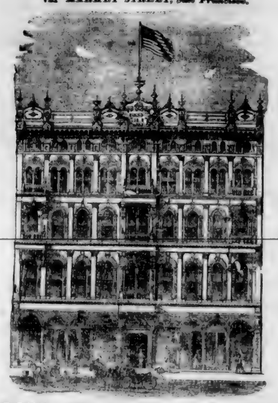
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 6, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The November Elections

As was anticipated, most of the ten States which held their elections on Tuesday last, went Republican. Pennsylvania was the centre of attraction as to whether she would follow Ohio on the hard money issue, which she did simultaneously with several other States. This result has blasted the hopes of the Democracy of making prestige or having the inside track for the Presidency in 1876. The results of these elections make the facts apparent, that almost any prominent Republican of any State can with safely be nominated for the Presidency, and elected without reviving the third term scare with President Grant as being probably the most available nominee. Those States have shown that they can go Republican without Grant being the Presidential nominee. Virginia and Missouri of course went Democratic, carrying with them Mississippi, which seems surprising at first, but upon a moment's reflection, that the latter State has for nearly two years been the seat of war upon the colored race by the Kluxs and color-line organizations, which has been a disgrace to civilization and all Christendom. It was predetermined by the Banditti that infested that State that it should go Democratic on Tuesday last, or the country should be startled by another insurrection. We doubt as to whether the colored citizens had any county or State protection in the interior or remote parts of the State. Hence it is glaringly apparent by the results being in favor of the Democracy, that not only the colored, but also white Republicans could not deem it safe to exercise their rights and convictions at the polls. Death stared the unprotected colored voters in the face on the one hand, arson the business places of the white Republicans on the other. Hence the Democracy are welcome, under such circumstances, in having the empty honor os carrying Mississippi. It would have been of more avail to the National Democratic party, at this time, if Mississippi would have been permitted by the Ku-Kluz to have gone Republican, as it is known to be by twenty five or thirty thousand majority.

The late James Otis.

The obsequies of the late James Otis, who was Mayor of this city at the time of his death, which sad event occurred on Saturday last at his residence on Sutter street, were held in the Unitarian Church on Monday last. Rev. Dr. Stebbins delivered an impressive eulogy over the remains, after which a very large cortege of city and county officials and many distinguished citizens followed the honored dead to the cemetery.

Mr. Otis was an exemplary citizen; generous, good hearted, and genial, commanding the respect and esteem of all classes. To those who were below him in rank or fortune he was careful to not exhibit any superiority over them in consequence of their standing and condition. He possessed all the traits which may be observed in the old school of gentlemen of Boston, Massachusetts.

The Board of Supervisors, Chamber of Commerce, the Courts of the city, etc., adopted resolutions of great respect to his memory.

The deceased was also the senior member of the mercantile house of Macondray & Co., on Sansome St., between Pine and California.

A WEDDING agency is projected in Paris. There will be a chapel and a branch of the mayoralty, so that civil and religious weddings can take place under one roof. Carriages, lawyers, priests, ball-room, music, and even the wedding finery, will be furnished.

The Operatic and Ballad Concert.

We stated last week that owing to our paper going to press last Friday night, which was on the same night of the concert, that we would set forth the merits of the two Prima Donnas, Miss Sarah E. Miles and Mrs. Sampson Williams, in our next issue. It is a difficult task to decide which of these two ladies excelled, as to the taking of the palm, as the best Prima Donna, in the art of stage action and operatic style, in the expression of the passions of love, hate, revenge or jealousy, as is often set forth in poetry and music in English and Italian Opera, such as La Traviata or Lucretia Borgia, Miss Miles excels any colored amateur that has yet appeared in public among us. But for sweetness of voice, purity in tone in modulation, and for the execution of the music as it is written, the care in observing staccato, piano passages, etc., Mrs. Sampson Williams was for herself the palm, as was fully attested by the outbursts of applause and encore given to her by the audience after singing her first piece, Cantata, La Africana (Meyerbeer). Miss Miles had preceded Mrs. Williams in the programme by singing a Brilliante from Sicilian Vespers, by Verdi, and elicited the most vociferous applause besides an encore with bouquets. Both ladies having sang their piece, as announced in the first part of the programme, an intermission of ten minutes then followed, during which time the auditors freely exchanged opinions on the merits of these two excellent Prima Donnas. On the appearance of Professor Sauers, the pianist, to resume his duties for the second part of the programme, the refined audience immediately came to order of their own accord, and every part of the house was quiet in a moment. Each of the two Prima Donnas had their master pieces set forth in the second part of the programme, and the anxiety became great as to which lady would gain the mastery or victory over the unusually intelligent and critical audience which had *en masse*, as it were, assembled. After a Duetto from the opera of Maritana by the Miles sisters, the pianist led upon the stage again Mrs. Sampson Williams, who in the first part had made a meeklike and very sedate appearance, portraying only her natural expression of countenance, with no artifice or smile. She commenced immediately after the symphony by the piano, the grand Cavatina "O! What Rapture." Her fine execution of this most difficult piece of music astounded the audience, for the musical powers she here exhibited showed a compass of voice of at least twenty-two sounds, or nearly three octaves, mastering every passage with such time and precision that at its close the audience gave her the wildest outbursts of applause and encore. Mr. Zedekiah J. Farnell walked to the stage and presented the lady with an exquisite basket of pretty boquets, which she gracefully acknowledged, and left the stage with renewed applause.

Miss Miles was now to follow Mrs. Williams, as per programme, by singing the celebrated Cantata from the opera of La Traviata. The audience was restive with anxiety as to how Miss Miles would execute this difficult piece of music with the required thrills of voice necessary to make it pleasing and effective, as in the proper scene in the opera. In this piece Miss Miles distinguished herself by showing a capability of taking a leading part at least in English if not in Italian Opera. She was greeted with prolonged applause and encore. Mr. H. A. Clarke took to the stage a basket of boquets and presented it to the lady, who returned amidst renewed applause.

Miss Miles excels in her knowledge of stage action, gestures, etc. Mrs. Sampson Williams excels in compass of voice and sweetness of tone. Each of them bids fair to come up to the standard of at least two of our Prima Donnas, who in times gone by acquired so much musical fame in the Eastern States, namely: Miss Elizabeth Greenfield and Mrs. Mary Kenlon Eustace Brown, Philadelphians.

In short terms we shall state that Miss S. E. Miles, as also Mrs. Sampson Williams have both acquired considerable fame in our musical circles, and are capable of maintaining separate troupes to give concerts at will in this, as also in the Eastern States. Miss Miles is now an acknowledged professional concert artist. Mrs. Sampson Williams has also made a very successful debut before a critical San Francisco audience, which will enable the lady to pass current as a first-class singer, at least, in any part of the United States.

The following is from the *Morning Ledger*, Oct. 30th:

PACIFIC HALL.—The announcement that an operatic and ballad concert would be given at Pacific Hall, under the auspices of the well-known colored cantratrice, Miss Miles, drew a large audience to that elegant concert chamber last evening. The programme occupied eleven numbers, and introduced among others Miss Mary J. Miles, Miss Sarah E. Miles, Mr. William H. H. Blake, Professor Sauers, pianist, Mr. Sampson Williams and Mr. D. B. Jackman. The selections were entirely of an operatic nature; embracing compositions of Verdi, Meyerbeer, Donizetti, Wallace and Stephen Massett. The audience, which was largely colored, was intelligently appreciative, and the singing was quite up to the average of similar entertainments.—*The Morning Ledger.*

The Weekly Planet.

This is the title of a paper published by colored men in Memphis Tennessee. It was formerly published in Louisville, Kentucky, but over a year ago removed its location to Memphis. It is now greatly enlarged, and comes to us in a new dress. It has now more than attained its third volume. It is ably edited, and is a valuable vehicle of intelligence for the colored men of the West. We wish it continued success.

Zion A. M. E. Church in the Supreme Court.

The case of the Zion A. M. E. Church came up in the Supreme Court on Wednesday last. The report of the case is as follows:

4832—First Zion A. M. E. Church vs. Hillery—Argued by Tyler for appellant, Lawton for respondent, and submitted.

(For the Pacific Appeal.)

A Billiard Match and Soiree.

An exciting billiard match was played by some amateur players in the large room of the Young Men's Hall on Wednesday evening last. The players were R. B. Lewis, Frank Jackson, John Hassell, Eugene Jackson, C. Copeland and John Williams, and the prize was a purse of fifty dollars and a silver mounted cue. John Williams was the victor. There were a large number of ladies present. It concluded with a soiree.

P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker of No. 535 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

THE great drawback in growing cabbages successfully and to profit is in failing to have a large proportion of heal. To make them head uniform and well, hoe often, especially in dry weather, and as soon as surface dries after rains. Don't allow a crust around them. A thin, bleiful of salt scattered over them occasionally will be found beneficial.

THE NEW opera house of London to be built on the Thames embankment will be the biggest and grandest in the city. A railroad will be run up to its doors for the convenience of the theatre-going public. Mr. John Fowler, the eminent engineer, will superintend the building of the new structure.

Criticism on the Last Concert.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3, 1875.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Miss Miles' concert at Pacific Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 29th, was doubtless a pecuniary success. Of the two, it is due to candor and truth to say that Miss Miles sang the music of her part with much power and taste, though there seemed to be a huskiness in her voice which possibly may be attributed to a cold. This lady mars many of her efforts by too much straining after effects and assuming attitudes that are unnatural.

Mr. William H. Blake gave his songs with that discrimination so characteristic of him. Mr. Jackman, careful in all he does, acquitted himself fairly. Indeed, we have heard Messrs. Blake and Jackman execute the music of their parts better than they did on this occasion, and we trust when they sing again they will avoid the error of Molineux (colored) in his great contest with Tom Crib. He (Molineux) suffered defeat in consequence of a weighty maul.

A striking feature of the concert was the *debut* of Mrs. Sampson Williams, of Cincinnati. Her entrance was the signal of a warm reception. At first, she showed symptoms of stage fright, which quickly vanished after singing a few bars, acquitting herself handsomely and making a decided impression. On her exit, there was a unanimous call. When she re appeared, she was received with applause and presented with a beautiful basket of flowers.

In arranging the programme, the first part should have ended with her song. At least, juiness and magnanimity entitled her to that position.

Mrs. Sampson Williams' *scene* from "L'Africaine" was given with thrilling effect, which drew down the house in rounds of applause, making and strengthening the impression created by her rendition of the song in the first part, that she is endowed by Nature with a voice of much sweetness and power, especially in making high notes. She displayed an ease in the execution of the most difficult music which was truly surprising. Meyerbeer's compositions are only attempted by those who arrogate to themselves experience and a thorough knowledge of his music.

Mrs. Williams' manner is very modest, and without any attempt at clap-trap or tickling her audience. A in French she does not indulge in those painful contortions of the countenance which more pretentious singers think necessary.

We may say, in conclusion, that Mrs. Williams has at one bound placed herself in the front rank of singers, and whatever may be the weight of professional jealousy and rivalry, she cannot fail to attain the topmost round of the ladder of Fame.

Mr. Editor, I deem it but just to give this outline of the concert, that knowing what may be your views, I have no other purpose to attain than to be candid, explicit and just.

AUDER.

How a Snake Charmed a Boy.

For the last two weeks a son of Allen Rogers, aged eleven years, a wood-cutter on the Blue Mountains, about three miles from Hamburg, has been in the habit of leaving his father's house every morning about 9 o'clock, and not returning till noon. The parents of the boy have questioned him several times as to where he went, and the boy would reply, to play with a neighboring boy named Springer. On Friday last the father watched his son, and followed a short distance, and when about half a mile from the house the boy entered a piece of thick sprout land, in from the road about two hundred yards, where he seated himself upon a large rock, and in less than ten minutes the father was horrified on seeing a monster black snake crawl upon the rock and put its head upon the boy's lap. The father states that the snake was the largest he ever saw on the hills. He states that it was easily fifteen feet long and as thick as his arm, which is well developed. The boy had taken bread with him and was feeding the snake, which at intervals would stick a large tongue out as if hissing for more to eat. Then it would coil itself around the neck and body of the boy, and play with its mouth and neck with the boy's hands. The father had often heard of snakes charming children, and that if they were disturbed while they were in the act they would kill the child. As the father turned to leave his boy with his deadly companion, he turned back, and the snake hearing a noise, at once uncoiled itself and raised its body at least four feet from the rock and looked in all directions, and then it returned to the boy's lap, and the father returned home and awaited the boy's return, which was, as usual, at noon. When told that he had been playing with the snake, the boy said that the first morning he met the snake he liked to play with it; then he took it food, and he was so much pleased with his companion that something told him that he must meet the snake every morning. One morning he said he was late, and when he reached the place the snake was standing up, and it came out to meet him, then followed him to the rock. There is something very strange about a snake charming not only children, but I have read of adults coming under their charms. There is certainly some truth in the fascinating powers of snakes.

On Saturday morning the father and two of his neighbors went to the place with guns, and at the usual time the snake made its appearance when all fired at one time, killing the charmer.—*Reading Eagle.*

60,000 Miles Under the Seas

We have received Jules Verne's justly famous new book, "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Seas." It is an interesting account of a long and adventurous trip, and will bare the mysteries of the mighty deep, its snaken treasure ships, darksome caverns and strange monsters. Though the ordinary price is $4, this edition is sent, post paid, for only 25 cents.

The same publishers also issue a similar edition of "Konfetto," by Major Whyte-Melville, which they send post paid for only 12 cents, while the price has heretofore been $1 25! It is a remarkable entertaining romance, of which the London (Eng.) Pall Mall *Gazette* says: "We have not read many books so full of promise." These wonderfully cheap editions of good books, which have heretofore sold at high prices, deserve the attention of every reader, and we advise you to send for them, or call on your newsdealer.

Address, Donnelly, Loyd & Co., Publishers, Chicago.

Trouble between Colored Politicians.

MEMPHIS, November 5th.—Some excitement was caused here last night by Edward Shaw, colored wharf master, going to a Church street saloon, and threatening to cut the throat, and scalp Mr. Younger, colored speaker from St. Louis for stumping Mississippi during the late canvass for the Conservatives. Younger appealed to the Chief of Police for protection, and that officer sent some men to protect him; but Younger, fearing that Shaw would incite other negroes to murder him, changed his lodgings.

Deaths.

ELLIOTT—In this city, Nov. 1, 1875, Robert Elliott, beloved son of William H. and Sarah A. Carter; aged 1 year 6 months.

PERKINS—In this city, on Thursday evening, Nov. 4, 1875, at her late residence, 413 Union street, Mrs. Hannah Perkins, a native of New York; aged 70 years.

SOIREE!

A GRAND CAKE AND WALTZ SOIREE will be given at

YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Thanksgiving Night, Nov. 25th

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GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT!

A GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT will be given on **Thursday Evening, December 9th, 1875,** The proceeds to be appropriated to paying off the debt of the church. The following talent has kindly volunteered their services. Names of parties not mentioned will assist: Mrs. H. CARTER, Manager.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of Tyrone street, New York City, that her son, WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS, is residing in California, has received her letter and will answer soon.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

SACRAMENTO.

BOARD AND LODGING BY MRS. JOHNSON, No. 324 L street, near 7th. Rooms single or double. Persons can be accommodated with meals with neatly furnished rooms, with or without Board.

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THE LADIES OF

A. M. E. MISSION,

Corner Clay and Mason Streets,

will give the Festival of the season,

AT YOUNG MEN'S U. B. HALL,

Pacific St., bet. Powell and Mason,

Thursday Even'g, Nov. 18, 1875,

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Admission, 50 Cents, Supper included.

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Mendal Robinson, 427 Fourth Street, below Bryant has accommodate a few gentlemen with neatly furnished rooms. Persons arriving in this City, will find this a comfortable place of sojourn. Terms Reasonable.

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Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows:

The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be enclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-acre suites of roads will be laid out within it, and lined with cross ditches. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 30 days. Within 90 days 1,000 acres will be ready for the land. Two acres of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each 20 acre farm. A nursery will be established, and additional vines, or the most valuable fruit trees will be set out by special contract, on very moderate terms. The land is of the best, for that purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.

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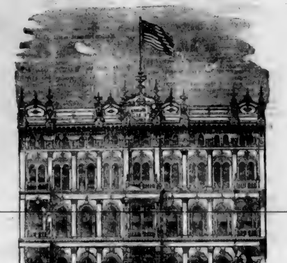
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole jurisdiction information concerning such matters as are historically isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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Considering quality and contents, none others are so cheap as REDINGTON'S.

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but the more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attended with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and need other to assist remedies without permanent relief, call on some the nearest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 14. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1875. WHOLE NO. 584.

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A Singular Lawsuit.—A very singular lawsuit is pending before the Paris tribunal. An insane gentleman recently bequeathed half of his fortune to the Paris hospitals. Immediately after his death the Public Relief Board appropriated the legacy, but the relatives of the deceased now claim that it should be restored to them on the plea that the will was written in a lunatic asylum. The Public Relief Board contended, on the other hand, that the will is quite legal, as the insane gentleman headed it with the usual sentence—"Being sane in body and mind." But the adverse party retort that the testator was still suffering from an aberration of the mind, at the time he drew up his will, as he concluded with the following words: "*Quelle bon blague!*" —what a joke.

"All's Well that Ends Well."—One of those curious incidents which prove that blessings often come in disguise has just occurred at New Bedford, and is thus related by the *Standard*: "Geo. McCann, 8 High street, a man of about 50 years of age, was, about six weeks ago, while at work on Fish Island accidently struck on the back of the head by a falling level and knocked down, and was also injured slightly between the eyes at the same time by a man falling on him. He was nearly stunned for a few minutes, but soon got up and resumed his work, thinking the accident was of small consequence, and not having the most distant idea that it was a blessing in disguise. A few days afterward a violent pain set in above his eyes, which continued to increase until he was tortured by almost intolerable agony. He obtained little or no relief for about a week, when the pain began to abate. He was without sleep for six nights, and thinks an abcess formed somewhere in connection with the nasal cavities. But on recovering he was most agreeably surprised to find that his sight, which had been failing for ten years, and of late troubled him very much, was completely restored. The first time he was able to read anything, he found that his eyes were as good as they ever were; and he could read fine print with ease at a distance of two feet. So it has continued to the present time without abatement, and we hope he may long enjoy it."

Inundations and their Remedy —The present year has been remarkable for its numerous and disastrous inundations in all quarters of the globe, and this has directed attention to the necessity for a better construction of dykes on rivers subject to sudden and disastrous floods. Where the water shed is large and incapable of absorbing much rain water, or where deluging rain storms are common, so that the ground has not time to absorb the water before it gathers into a flood, an ordinary dyke affords very little protection. In France experiments are being made with the old Egyptian system of building a great reservoir to receive the overflow of rivers. The reservoir on the Eure river, in Northern France, cost about $250,000, and accommodates about 250,000,000 gallons of water. In connection with the reservoir, it is proposed to introduce a large system of canal irrigation, and to utilize the valuable river deposits which now interfere with navigation. The Providence *Journal* thinks it is quite probable that immunity from inundations may be found in the oblique dams and relief basins of ancient Egypt.

Bunce is in Italy engaged in writing a novel.

A Half Century of Railroads.

Fifty years ago the first steam railroad in the world was opened. Then for the first time it was proved that a steam engine could draw a heavy load over a smooth tract at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, at the town of Darlington, in the north of England, where the Stockton and Darlington railroad was then opened amid public rejoicings. Last Monday, this event, really one of the greatest eras in the history of civilization, was to be commemorated at Darlington under the auspices of the Northeastern railway company, which now owns the Stockton and Darlington road. At that time a statue of Joseph Pease, perhaps the most effective promoter of this earliest of railroads the first treasurer of the Stockton and Darlington company, was to be unveiled, a portrait of the same gentleman presented to the Council Chamber of the town, an exhibition of locomotives and other railroad appliances made, a grand banquet given to more than a thousand invited guests, and excursions made to places where industries have been largely created by this pioneer of England's and the world's railroad system.

Men who have fairly begun their life's work then still live around us and have not all retired from active business, so that the entire railroad system of the world as it exists today has had its growth from its birth up not only within a single lifetime, but within the adult period of a single lifetime. Men since arriving at full maturity have witnessed its entire development and been able to bear fresh in memory every step in its progress.

What that progress has been, counted in miles of tract, it is hard to say, there are now something more than 180,000 miles of railroad in the world. But what it has been counted in the growth of traffic, the due development of industries, the opening to settlement of districts hitherto counted inaccessible, the increase and cheapening of those commodities, which, at our grade of civilization, men most desire, cannot be accurately measured, can be estimated only after a profound study of the resources of the world now and before the railroad era, though it evidently is enormous.

Probably in most parts of the world the period of very rapid construction of railroads of the type now prevailing is passed. Civilized countries are now pretty well supplied with great traffic routes. There seems good reason to think, however, that very light and cheap railroads may take the place of ordinary highways to a great extent. If made so that the freight cars of the heavy roads can pass over them (as they have been sometimes, and always can be), and limited to the very low speed at which alone a very thin traffic can be economically conducted, they might very well within a moderate period, rival in extent the principal lines; but of heavy railroads, intended for fast trains, the world has probably built many more within the past fifty years than it will in the coming fifty years. This is a great advantage. A large proportion of the accumulated capital of the world has of late been invested in this costly machine for facilitating exchanges. So far as it is now supplied with railroads, the accumulating capital is left free for other useful purposes. And the energy and talent heretofore largely expended in their construction, may expect hereafter to be directed to largely improving them and working them more efficiently and economically. Special applications of railroads, such as their use for city and suburban traffic, may receive more attention, and it is reasonable to suppose that we will be able to reap greater and greater advantages from this comparative new instrument.—*Railroad Gazette.*

Arrivals.—Mrs. Phillips Stockton; Mrs. Hamilton and daughter, Portland, Oregon; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cogar, Sacramento; Miss Ella Sanford, Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew Hall, Virginia City, Nev.

A Reverie of the Pacific.

The following reverie on viewing the Pacific Ocean is taken from Miss Weppner's charming book of travel, "The Northern Star and Southern Cross," and is scarcely equaled in literature for elegance of diction and impressiveness of thought. As one reads it, the vast mystic realm opens before him, and the majesty and peace of eternity symbolized by the Pacific Ocean, spread out in broad and limitless expanse before his inner vision, subduing and soothing his spirit by the overpowering excellencies and matchless beauties the Infinite has provided:

"Our path, the Pacific, was a very solitary one; for twenty-four days we sighted neither steamer nor sailing vessel. We passed the Sandwich Islands at a distance of 500 miles to the north. On our third day we lost a Chinaman, who, in opium delirium, had jumped overboard. He was long searched for, but not picked up; it is supposed he was crushed by the paddle wheels. On fine days, 'Alta' used to make one comfortable on deck in an easy arm-chair, and I indulged in my persistent reveries. The mystery of life is apt to strike one forcibly on the solitary Pacific Ocean, and should any one be desirous of getting at the real depth and certitude of the accepted philosophic data of the present day, I can recommend him no better school than the twenty-four days across this ocean. He will feel very small and be inclined to come to the conclusion that he knows very little about anything, and least of all about himself.

"The shining firmament, rocking itself in the bosom of the deep, the glorious orb of the day tuning the impetuous Neptune with his ardent rays, the thousand golden beams with which the atmosphere is streamed; the dazzling white and foaming ocean unknown and awe-inspiring in its unfathomable depths.

"Thinker, let thy mind wander to the heavens, to the innumerable worlds, which, gem-like, occupy the infinity of space; look at the roaring seas, and what spheres of thought are opened out to thee! Search and fathom as thou mayest, plunge thy mind in the deep abysses of Infinity and then come back and tell me what thou hast found; tell me what thou art and who I am.

"Solve the riddle of thy existence; explain to me the mysteries of the heavens, the worlds and the seas! Tell me what life is, and death, and eternity!

"Then returnest from thy dreamy realms of thought, thou mighty thinker, and tellest me nothing! Poor, helpless philosopher, where is thy genius? Then knowest so much, and yet so little—less than nothing, a thousand nothings!

"Try again, thou great and self-sufficient reasoner, rack thy brain once more. Take the mystery of thy life with them! Death will come to thy aid; he solves the riddle—only he.

"As for me, I forbear to wander into the dark, impenetrable realms of speculative thought, and to expose myself to useless torture. I seek to try out nothing—to fathom nothing. I will be a philosopher in my own way; I will be happy. Such a glorious heaven above, the whole creation full of wonders! Let what it now mystery be mystery; they all will be revealed to me in God's own time. Then I shall know who I am, and why now I am here; and I shall find what the greatest thinkers of the earth have ever been in search of, but have never found, and never will! Satisfied with this beautiful world, and with my faith in God, and the love for duty in my heart, I am the happiest of mortals, am happy everywhere.

"They heave and toss again, the wild billows of the ocean, until sea and clouds and sky lovingly embrace each other. And the sun, while taming Neptune, has lulled him to sleep. He shines deeper and still deeper into the awful abyss, as if he would disclose to my eyes its hidden treasures! I follow the golden orb, and amongst the innumerable wonders and terrors we search a mournful and sacred spot. Here slumber the millions of souls that the sea in its fury has swallowed in its bosom.

"Shine on, fair sun, and smile for once upon the dead. Send a ray of light into the mansions of the departed.

"Sleep peacefully yet a little while in your ocean beds, my dear brothers and sisters, until the Creator awakes you."

Under the Water and Rocks.

A few rods above the village of Astoria, on the East river, N. Y., is Hallett's Point, where extensive operations looking to the improvement of the channel have been going on for the past six years. The operations consist in undermining the bed rock of the river for a considerable distance by a system of tunnels, or "headings," as the engineers term them, leaving columns to support the roof until the charges are ready to be fired. As no external evidence of the character of the work exists, but few persons are aware of the great labor involved. No less than two and a half acres have been tunneled under, with an aggregate length of tunnel of one and one half miles; the width and heighth being respectively eight feet and twelve feet. A plan of these excavations appears like an irregular checker board; the black squares representing the piers which still remain holding the roof. These will be removed in the final blast, which is expected to throw down the whole rock bed involved, probably much subjacent. All of the headings have been driven, and the only remaining task is to bore the piers for the admission of charges. The roof is also being bored in each chamber with holes leading diagonally; in these nitro-glycerine, or its equivalent, is to be placed, and the whole exploded by one battery.

To insure certain ignition of this immense quantity of explosive material, 6,000 charges of about eight pounds each, every charge connected with the others by a system of pipes or iron tubes, probably half an inch in diameter, filled with explosive in quantities to almost constitute a charge of itself. The work is a system of gigantic pockets cut in the solid rock charged with explosive, connected intimately with itself, and to be fired by one battery at the proper time.

The greatest depth of water over the works is twenty six feet; the greatest thickness of the roof, eighteen feet, and the longest heading, 315 feet. All the bodies have been bored by drills driven by compressed air, and about 2,000 holes yet remain to be made. The leakage through the roof amounts to 500 gallons per minute. This is all lead into one of the headings, which also communicates with a well at the end of the tunnel, whence it is removed by pumps.

The successful termination of this work will straighten the shore line materially, add much to the width of the channel, and alter some of the currents, which are so strong now at flood and ebb tide as to greatly endanger commerce.

At this place the tide sweeps through with a velocity of nine knots, or one ten miles per hour, and as the channel is only a few hundred feet wide and bedged about with rocks above and below, it is easy to see that navigators will have reason to pray for the success of the undertaking.

The cost of the work up to the present time has been about $750,000, and it will require at least $500,000 more ere it is complete it.

It is expected that the final operation, that of firing the charges, will transpire some time early in the summer of 1876. It will be an event well worth witnessing. The effect of 60,000 pounds of glycerine fired at once would create a small earthquake if in one mass, but it is stated by Capt. William H. H. Hoor, of the United States Engineers, that subdividing this quantity into numerous small charges very greatly lessens the shock.—*The Progressive American.*

Success is the price of popularity.

The Fate of Large Landed Estates.

A recent sale is reported of a very handsome house and expensive place, visible on every view on the New Haven road, which cost some $600,000, for the sum of $850 for taxes. The finest place on the Upper Hudson, the "Montgomery Place," the former property of the distinguished publicist, Edward Livingston, is said to have been offered for sale recently for $18,000 or $20,000. This estate was valued at at least $100,000. Its parks and gardens, and old woods and grand views of mountains and river, are not surpassed in the United States. Another splendid property near by, valued at $100,000, cannot be sold for its mortgages, which are now large. One of the old Livingston manors, on the Hudson, has been offered lately for the value of the woods upon it. The most expensive country house in the State, in the region back of Poughkeepsie, it is said, would not sell for the price of the magnificent columns which support its interior portico. On the Lower Hudson, a conservatory which cost $50,000, and whose flowers cost $30,000, is found to be such a burden that the widow of the owner is glad to sell the flowers for a trifling sum and leave the building unused.

These facts in regard to expensive properties are not peculiar to the Hudson. They are characteristic of the whole country. No man who has built up a place costing more than a hundred thousand dollars can expect his heirs to keep it up, unless it be in an unexceptionably desirable position, or reserved for future division into village or town lots. The fact may as well be accepted by our citizens, that this is not the land for the very elegant and expensive private properties in the country districts. Grand efforts in landscape gardening, beautifully laid out groves and lawns, long stretches of greensward, masses of old trees, all the superb beauty of the large estates of England must be obtained here by the people and for the people, in public parks, gardens and cemeteries. Landscape art here must be for the million, and not for the few.

All those gentlemen who, on the Hudson or near Boston, or elsewhere, have, after years of patient labor, produced such gems of places, giving to all the model of what exquisite beauty can be produced here in landscape gardening, tree planting and artificial laying out of the ground, must content themselves with the thought that they have worked for others, not for themselves. Their "lovely pictures on the ground" will either be enjoyed hereafter by strangers, or be obliterated by neglect, or become faded through the want of means to restore them. The fine places are only for the owner's lifetime. His kith and his cannot generally keep them up.

The reasons for this state of things are obvious. They are not to be lamented over. The want both of primogeniture and, what is more important, of the custom of transmission to the eldest son, will always tend to break up properties. Then even if one of the children inherits the land and sufficient means to take care of it, the drift of all rural families of large means is toward the cities and watering places. Country life does not please our wealthy people. Moreover, a residence on an estate gives here no practical importance. But the great and sufficient reasons for the facts we have detailed above lie in the division of property customary here, and the immense expense involved in keeping up large landed estates in this country. Few wealthy persons reflect on the very different condition in which they must necessarily leave their families if they are suddenly called away. Here, for instance, is a gentleman with invested, properly worth, say half a million. He leaves, we will suppose, five heirs. If living on a large landed estate his expenses for keeping up and caring for his grounds and house must be some $5,000 per annum. This, with his income of $35,000 per annum, he did not feel. But now each child or heir, if the property be equally divided, has but $7,000 a year. They cannot obviously carry the burden of the landed property. The fine estate must be sold. Nearly all business men live on a far greater scale of expense than their families can possibly expect to bear. Many a merchant living on an average expense of $15,000 a year, will save perhaps at the most, $100,000. The whole income of this is only $7,000, and must probably be shared by several heirs. It requires, in fact, a very large invested property to yield an income equal to even a moderate business or professional income. Even a city pastor, or a master mechanic, with an income of $5,000, enjoys the equivalent of the interest of $70,000.

The proper inference from all these facts is that every man of means should content himself with a moderate landed estate, and seek his enjoyment of landscape gardening or beautiful grounds from public parks and gardens.—*N. Y. Times.*

Treating the Girls.

People have noticed that one of the handsomest young men in Burlington has suddenly grown bald, and dissipation is attributed as the cause. Ah, no; he went to a church sociable the other week, took three charming girls out to the refreshment table, let them out all they wanted, and then found he had left his pocket book at home, and a deaf man that he had never seen before at the cashier's desk. The young man with his face aflame, bent down and said softly:

"I am ashamed to say I have no change with——"

"Hey?" shouted the cashier.

"I regret to say," the young man repeated on a little lower key, "that I have unfortunately come away without any change to——"

"Change two!" chirped the deaf man. "Oh, yes, I can change a dye if you want it."

"No," the young man explained in a terrible prostrating whisper, for half a dozen people were craning up behind him, impatient to pay their bills and get away. "I don't want any change, because——"

"Oh, don't want no change!" the deaf man cried, gleefully. Blogged to ye, blogged to ye. Takn't often to get such generous donations. Fans over your bill."

"No, no," the young man explained, "I have no funds——"

"Oh, yes plenty of fun," the deaf man replied, growing tired of the conversation and noticing the long line of people waiting with money in their hands; "but I hav'nt got time to talk about it now. Please settle and move on.

"But," the young man gasped, "I have no money——"

"Do Monday?" queried the deaf cashier. "I don't care when you go. You must pay, and let those other people come up."

"I have no money!" the addled young man shouted, ready to sink into the earth, while the people all around him, and especially the three girls he had treated, were giggling and chuckling audibly.

"Owe money?" the cashier said. "Of course you do! Call it $2.75."

"I can't pay!" the youth screamed, and by turning his pocket inside out, and yelling his poverty to the heavens, he finally made the deaf man understand. He then had to shriek his fall name three times; while his ears fairly rang with the half-stifled laughter that was breaking out all around him; and he had to scream out where he worked, and roar when he would pay, and he couldn't get the deaf man to understand him until some of the church members came up to see what the uproar was, and recognizing their young friend made it all right with the cashier. And the young man went out into the night and clubbed himself, and shred his locks away until he was as bald as an egg.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

In New York prayer meeting they pray for the editor of the Sun. There's just where the people get foolish in religion they expect too much of it.—[Cincinnati Times.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 13, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing Session of Congress

Congress will meet on the first Monday in December. The Lower House being largely Democratic, that party will have full control. Hon. Samuel Randall, of the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania, the Northern man who fought the Civil Rights Bill, during the last session of Congress, to the bitter end, by factious motions, is the principal candidate for Speaker. Although it is not our party's funeral, we hope he will not be elected.

Although the Lower House will be principally made up of ex-rebels or secessionists, they can do but little or so harm against the settled reconstruction measures. No ultra or obnoxious measures they may pass can get through the Senate, because the United States Senate is overwhelmingly Republican, and will continue so for several years to come.

The Lost "Pacific."

The sad intelligence reached this city on the 7th inst, that the Steamship Pacific of the Goodall, Nelson & Perkins line, had on the way from Victoria, Vancouver Island to this port collided with a vessel on Thursday night, the 4th inst, and sank with all on board. But two lives were saved out of two hundred or more. The Pacific having left Victoria in the forenoon of the same date, was a considerable distance out at sea. The terrible catastrophe has spread a great gloom in this city and throughout the Pacific coast. The following is the latest news received of the disaster:

VICTORIA, November 11.—The steamship *Gussie Telfair* returned at 9 o'clock last evening from a cruise in the neighborhood of Cape Flattery for survivors from the *Pacific*. She found no living persons, but picked up the body of a woman, which is identified as that of Mrs. Keller, of San Francisco; the body of a Mr. Vining, of Steilacoom, W. T., and the body of a stoker of the lost ship. All these bodies had life preservers on. A British tugboat has also arrived with two bodies, one with a ring containing the initials L. H., supposed to be that of Mrs. Larsen, and also the body of Miss Palmer, the young school teacher. The steamer *Oliver Wolcott* is momentarily expected with more of the drowned. Steamers are still searching for more bodies. An inquest on the the three will be held to-day. Portions of the wreck are beginning to come ashore near this point.

THE *Musical Echo* for November has come to hand and contains two choice pieces of music, namely "I'm sitting to night in the old cottage door." as also, "The Letter in the Candle." The former was composed by W. F. Heath, and the latter written by F. Clarke and composed by R. Coote. The *Echo* is published by H. N. Homstead, 412 Broadway, Milwaukl, Wisconsin.

The Coming Concert.

MRS. Sampson Williams, the renowned prima donna, will give a concert shortly at Pacific Hall in this city. The following artists are to appear: Mrs. Sampson Williams, Soprano; Miss Ophelia Randall, Mezzo Soprano; Mr. —— Ford, Tenor; Mr. Sampson Williams, Baritone; Mr. Perkins, Basso Profundo.

P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker No. 837 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

EARLY to bed and early to rise, is the way to be healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Correspondence

VIRGINIA, Nov. 9, 1875.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I suppose by this time that you and all of the readers of your paper have learnt of the great calamity that has visited our city, the great fire consuming over one-half of the town, and that the best half, too. I have not time to write you a detailed account; but as a number of our people have lost considerable, I send you a list of their losses. Mr. John Davis, $12,000; no insurance. Mr. Jos. Felsmonte, $10,000; insured for about $3,000. Emanuel Taylor, 6 houses and saloon, $6,000; no insurance. Mr. Charles H. Jackson, $4,000; insured for $2,000. Masonic Lodge, $900. Mr. Henry Williams, 3 houses, $4,000; no insurance. Mrs. Cicero Miner; 1,000. Hiram Lyon, $6000. Mr. John Falls, $1,5000. Mrs. Taylor, $1,600. Mr. Howard, $300. John Martin, $600: Mr. Sam Wagner lost three houses, besides his place of business; amount of loss not ascertained. The following named persons have lost their furniture, clothes, etc., amounting from $50 to $500 for each one: Mr. D. B. Sands, Mrs. Bradley, Mr. C. Milado, Mr. Andrew Hall, Mr. Harris, Fanny Lambert, Amanda Paine, David Perry. I am in something of a hurry, and cannot give you all the particulars in this letter, but will do so in my next. Yours, M. H.

SAN JOSE, Nov. 10, 1875.

"Petition of Mrs. White (colored) to reinstate her children in the Fourth Ward School denied."

Mr. Editor:

The above appeared in the San Jose daily papers last Friday. I think it is something that the American people should be ashamed of. If they are not now, there is a day coming when they will be. Are we not part and parcel of this Republic? Do we not help to build school houses? Do we not pay teachers? And yet our children are denied the benefits of those schools! Then, what do we pay school tax for? I think it is the duty of every colored man who pays taxes to protest against the school tax; and every man or woman who has children to send to school, should insist on their children being admitted to the school in the district in which they reside. There are some colored children here who are walking one mile and a half every morning to school. Not that I object to their walking, but I don't see why they should demand more of colored than they do of white children. I think the colored people should take some action in regard to this matter. We have entered a suit against the Board of Education for turning Mrs. White's children out of the Fourth Ward School, and this petition was to pray the Board to reinstate them, and that was the answer. The petition was signed by both white and colored citizens; and I state here, that Mrs. White's children had been going to the school for some weeks, and no complaint was made against them. All went well until after the election, when they were summarily expelled, for no fault but that they were of African descent. I will not take up any more of your valuable space at the present time; I merely wish to give you an idea of the feelings of the colored citizens of San Jose on the school question. There is not any more news of importance You will hear from me again soon. Yours, J. O.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11

Mr. Editor:

In your last issue, in a criticism on the singing of Messrs. Blake and Jackson, over the signature of "Auber," refers to *Molineaux vs. Crib.* Who were they?

INQUIRER.

[Molineaux was a colored man of great muscular power, born in Richmond, Virginia, and distinguished himself in the prize ring in America many years ago. He visited England and challenged Tom Cribb, with whom he had a desperate encounter, and would have been victorious had he not, unknown to his trainer, and in violation of the rules, partaken of a hearty meal, which affected his wind.—EDITOR.]

NEW AGENCIES.—Geo. Ashlor, Napa; Andrew Hall, J. H. Price, and M. Howard, Virginia City, Nev.; Rev. Adam Smith, Portland, Oregon.

A LAUGH is worth a hundred groans in any market.

Candidates for the Next Presidency.

We commence this article with a conscientious belief as to its ultimate conclusions; and briefly "rushing into the midst of things," ask firstly, is it a possible contingency that the people native born of these United States can, by any possibility, extend to a candidate the honors and privilege of a THIRD term. Not questioning how powerful the name of U. S. Grant may be is the party of which he has been the representative, yet we must confess our unwillingness to endorse him for a further continuation of his office, the honor of which position cannot be denied.

Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and John C. Calhoun fought for it for years unsuccessfully—and where, let us ask, in the history of our country was there more profound eloquence met with, than in the distinguished names here cited?—but they, like all, quietly passed away, leaving a nation and the world the record of ambition unfulfilled; their lifetime and hopes blasted, but times change, and we change with them.

Yet the well remembered past, when Whigs and Democrats fought with such terrible tenacity for the election between "Harry" Clay, for the Presidency, and, at that time, the almost unknown James K. Polk, when the writer of these brief lines might have been termed a double dyed Whig, and thoroughly believing in the capacity of "Harry" Clay to successfully manage the affairs of our Government, gave him his most hearty co-operation, and waited patiently thro' that night so disastrous to the Whig cause for the returns from the western part of the State of New York, which would have elected him President; but midnight brought "Bucher and defeat." Up to the bridge, as it was then termed, in the western part of the State, rolled in the favorable majorities for him so much beloved, but then it ceased, rolling back to us the sad information of a serious defeat, which proved our "Waterloo." There were sad hearts, as well as jubilant ones, that night in the grand old city of Gotham and elsewhere.

Well, the writer has been led astray to a greater extent on the dead past than necessary, and now refers to the original intention of this article—of the living future.

Among the Republican aspirants we name the following, as representing the greater strength in the party: Morton, whose soft paper financial tendencies are well known. Conkling, of New York, whose reputation as a statesman is very favorable, and then follow Blaine, Jewell, Wilson, Charles Francis Adams and a host of others, who would be willing to do the *rag baby* business, or, what we most need, the hard representative currency—were they sure of an election.

On the Democratic side there will be, without doubt, the greatest conflict, in nomination, between Thurman, of Ohio, Tilden, Governor of New York, and Hendricks, of Indiana, all of whom are solid currency men. Thurman is highly respected in his State and by the public at large, and will make, doubtless, a strong fight in the nominating convention; but Tilden, with his fearless exposure of the canal rings, ignoring, as he has, all party affiliation, for the purpose of suppressing the designs of those leeches preying upon the public funds, will, we anticipate, receive the numerical vote of the convention, as much in consideration of his greater strength, politically, for the success of his party.

The Republican candidate it is at present impossible to suggest; but the feeling of the public mind at the present time seems generally against a third term candidate; and it will be almost an impossibility to nominate Grant. Yet, after all this feeling, with the enormous organization at his back, dependent for their "bread and butter," there is a possibility of his obtaining a third term nomination, but his election will be extremely doubtful. It is our impression, after some months of reflection, that, after all, a man comparatively unknown may succeed to the nomination and election by the Republican party, and he will be one without a military record.

VALE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9, 1875.

Brief Mention.

THE Supreme Court of this State on Wednesday last decided the Zion A. M. E. Church case in favor of the adherents of Rev. William H. Hillery, who have been in possession of the church since the commencement of the litigation last Spring.

First A. M. E. Zion Church Matters.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me to inform the public, through your columns, that on the 29th ultimo Judge E. D. Wheeler, of the Nineteenth District Court, decided adversely to the unjust claims of B. T. Houston, William H. Seth et al. against S. E. Freeman et al., in the matter of "injunction and restrainer sought to be obtained against W. H. Hillery and Trustees of A. M. E. Zion Church. The restrainer and injunction being vacated and demurrer of defendants, S. E. Freeman et al., sustained; and on the 9th instant, the Supreme Court of the State of California, all the Judges concurring, decided in favor of Hillery and association as seen below, this being the fifth time R. T. Houston and sympathizers have been beaten before the Courts of this City and State in their very unwise proceeding to overturn rule and Christian discipline. Yours, for God and justice,

V. D. M.

BY THE SUPREME COURT.

[Filed November 9th.]

THE FIRST AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH OF SAN FRANCISCO vs. HILLERY. } No. 4,832.

1. The provisions of the Act concerning corporations of April 22, 1850 (*Acts* 1850, p. 378) govern the election of trustees of this Church. The trustees, are, therefore, to be elected, not generally, but in accordance with the rules, regulations, or discipline of the Church. The Church, however, seems to have had no rule, regulation, or discipline governing the election of its trustees, unless the usage and custom heretofore prevailing in that respect may be said to amount to a rule within the intent of the statute. But if this usage and custom be considered as amounting to a rule governing elections held by the Church it will not aid the claim of Seth and his associates as trustees *de facto*, because it is affirmatively shown that if it had been the custom of the Church to elect the trustees on the evening of the fourth day of April in each year, and after notice previously given by the pastor from the pulpit on the next preceding Sunday.

The election, under which Seth and his associates claim, was not held at the customary time, nor was it preceded by any notice whatever. It is clear, therefore, that it cannot be claimed in this action that they are trustees *de jure*.

2. The question upon which the case turns, therefore, the defendant Hillery and his associates were *de facto* trustees of the "First African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church of San Francisco" on the 9th day of April last. If they were, then Seth and his associates were mere intermeddlers with the temporalities of the Church, were rightfully ejected, and their removal did not amount to an ouster of the corporation plaintiff. It appears from the findings (which were not challenged that up to the 5th day of April, Hillery and his associates were, and for one year next before that day, had been trustees *de facto* of the plaintiff, and, as such trustees in the control of the property of the Church; and on said 5th day of April, 8th and his associates, claiming to have been elected trustees, effected an entrance by violence into the church building, from which they were, however, afterwards ejected by the defendant Hillery and his associates. The entry effected in this manner by Seth and his party, and a notification of dismissal served by them at the same time on the pastor of the Church, into the church building from which he claimed to have constituted them trustees *de facto*. We think these acts are, in themselves, sufficient for that purpose.

Judgment affirmed.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

In accordance with a practice, at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the countless and distinguished benefits bestowed upon us as a nation, and for His mercies and protection during the closing year. Amid the rich and free enjoyment of all our advantages, we should not forget the source from whence they are derived and the extent of our obligations to the Father of all mercies. We have full reason to renew our thanks to Almighty God for favors bestowed upon us during the past year by His continuing mercy. Civil and religious liberty have been maintained, peace has reigned within our borders, labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamity. Apart from national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that, on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, abstaining from all secular pursuits, from their accustomed avocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgments and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favors.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

In accordance with which, Gov. Pacheco has also issued a proclamation.

Births.

CADY—In Sacramento, on November 6, to the wife of H. W. Cady, a daughter.

Deaths.

GALE—In this city, November 11, 1875, James Gale, a native of Montigo Bay, Jamaica, W. I., age 56 years. Philadelphia, Virginia and Carson, Nevada, papers please copy.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Bethel Church, Powell street, on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, from his residence, No. 19 Scott street, without further notice.

[The late Mr. Gale was an exemplary man, highly respected by all classes of the communities in which he lived, namely—Philadelphia, where he raised a large family, prior to coming to this coast in the year 1850; he also lived in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Eureka and Carson, Nev. He leaves a son in Eureka, Nevada, and a grandson and a bereaved daughter, Mrs. Louisa Green, of this city, and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.—EDITOR.]

SOCKUM—In Red Bluff, Nov. 6th, after a lingering sickness, H. W. Sockum, beloved husband of Irene Sockum; aged 39 years. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH—In this city, on Friday, Nov. 12, 1875, Mrs. M. L. Smith, wife of Cyrus Smith

SOIREE!

A GRAND CAKE WALK SOIREE WILL be given in the

YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Thanksgiving Night, Nov. 25th

DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY "HEADQUARTERS."

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San Francisco, Cal.

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THE LADIES OF

A. M. E. MISSION,

Corner Clay and Mason Streets,

Will give the Festival of the season,

AT YOUNG MEN'S U. B. HALL,

Pacific St., bet. Powell and Mason,

Thursday Even'g, Nov. 18. 1875.

For the Benefit of that Society.

Admission, 50 Cents, Supper included.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,

Surgeon & Accoucheur

545 JACKSON ST.

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Mandal Robinson, 507 Fourth Street, below Bryant, can accommodate a few gentlemen with handsomely furnished rooms. Persons arriving in this City, will find this a comfortable place of rest. Terms: Reasonable.

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New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

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Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

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ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL A. CH. H. has returned and JOHN ELLIS the wort, they can be found at No. 828 Dupont street, between Washington and Jackson. They use all kinds of witchcraft, cause all diseases and spells; cause love, cause anything that is bad, cause or run away; and cause drunkards from drinking. They will also give you and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

Secure a Homestead with an Income.

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200 Twenty-Acre Farms, $1,000 Each.

TERMS: $200 cash; $15.00 per month for 60 months, without interest. Send for circular, giving full information, and see the testimonials from persons now living on the tract. Address

The Central California Colony,

Near Fresno, on the Central Pacific Railroad, improve as follows:

The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be enclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-three miles of irrigating ditches will be laid out within it, and lined with cement where necessary. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 60 days, from King's River. The water is purchased with the land. The title is perfect. Patents from the State will be issued, and additional water, if necessary, will be established. Persons will be set by special contract, on very favorable terms. The land is of the best for the purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.

Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Shade and Fruit Trees.

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C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Steamer from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville. Passengers dining (meal included) at Napa will change for Steamer.

(Arrives 3.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland. Connects at Davis with Steamer for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Connects at Sacramento with Steamer for Stockton. Connects at Reno with Express Train for Virginia City.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for "Geysers."

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Oakland Local (from Broadway Wharf), Stopping at all Valleys, Benicia, and Landings on the line. Arrives 5.55 P.M.

3.00 P. M. (Daily). San Jose Passenger Train.

(Arrives 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily). Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), for Oakland, Alameda, Encinal, Central, San Leandro, Haywards, Decoto, Niles, Washington, Centerville, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas City, Monterey and Santa Cruz. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.30 P.M.

(Arrives 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Valley Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

(Arrives 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento. Taking the Overland Mail Close Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily.

(Arrives 5.30 P.M.)

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From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

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Sundays only—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M.

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Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

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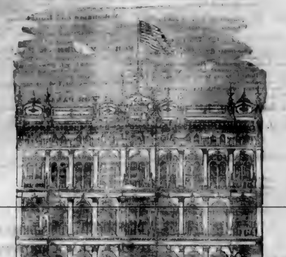
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Established in 1862.

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In 1855.

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One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] visible information concerning one entherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best
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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger in their purest state, is offered to the public as a beverage, for all those
As a tonic, it will be found very superior,
otherwise, for while it [illegible] and [illegible] system, all the
and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy;
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The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

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Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make immediate use of the following
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IT IS
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These have proved the most successful remedy ever discovered. They contain no mercury or other mineral or deleterious drug, but are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the poisonous matter from the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not purge from any cause, but by assisting digestion they add fresh and new material to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE
Will CURE, in their incipiency, those fearful diseases of which they are a preventive. For Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc., these pills are unequalled. For sale by all Druggists,
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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He Sleeps

(BY TALE.)

Not in the morn
When all was rosy life,
Not in the grip of even
"After blue fitful fever"
Had cooled perhaps his hopes,
He left me sorrowing.
And strayed to
Immortality.

But yet it shall
How noisy, plaintily he looks
As if no care or trouble
Ever crossed his path.
Yet I have heard him speak
Of love loved friends, and hopes
To him forever blasted;
But now he seeks them in eternity.

Adieu, my darling! Death
Has snatched from me
One in whom I found my Heart
And now thou art gone, how bitterly
Bad sorrow cramps upon me.
A Lode of hope in new a life of grief,
And death to me would only come
A happy, sweet relief.

Gen. Woodford on Currency and Labor.

I am here to hold this inflation question heresy, because I believe it is undermining the credit of your Government and mine; because I believe it is paralyzing our industry; because I believe it prevents our fortunes from being improved; it prevents capital from seeking investment, and is to-day cursing the laboring man by raising a barrier that does not exist between the capitalist on the one hand, and the laborer on the other. There is and there should be no just antagonism between capital and labor. What is capital? It is the surplus earnings of labor. If a man earns one dollar, and spends ninety-five cents and keeps five cents, to that extent he belongs to the capitalist class. Capital is nothing but the money that has been saved out of labor in the form that are good.

We want currency business. Why does it not come? There are to-night, in the banks of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, nearly two hundred millions of dollars that are not earning interest. Why? Because the men who have that money dare not trust any business. Don't you who work want the best wages you can get for your time? Certainly you do. Don't you think the men that own that money want the best interest they can get? They do, providing only that interest is consistent with safety; they don't want to lose the principal in order to get high interest. Why is not that money used? Why does not business start? What is credit? Have you ever stopped to think what is credit? Suppose you are not paid till Saturday night; during the week you want something; you have not saved anything with which to buy it; you go to the corner grocery store, and if you are an honest man, and have always paid your bills before, the grocery man trusts you for what you want till Saturday night, and when you get your wages you pay him. He knows you are honest and will pay, and he gives you credit. Credit is the belief of one man in the honest intention and ability of another; and precisely what credit is in the transaction between the poor man and the corner grocery store, that is credit in every office and department of business and commercial life. Why don't rich men invest their money to-day? Simply because credit is impaired. Why is credit impaired? Because a great party in this State, and for years in this nation, has been endeavoring to destroy the commercial credit of the country by threatening every day and every hour that it will repudiate the amount of the paper money debt. —*Exchange.*

Free Cuba.

From the New York *Graphic*, of the 24th ult., we glean the following important item, to wit:

The Cuban question begins to assume an aspect of despairing seriousness. It is now some nine years since the Cubans declared independence, and they have waged unremitting war against a cabal of planters and traders and mercenaries, who pretend to uphold the claims of Spain, but care only for their own. They are despotic, rapacious and have waged war on the Republicans after the manner of pirates and savages, disregarding treaty obligations and the rules of civilized warfare, and even the ties and impulses of a common humanity. They have two objects in view. One is to govern the island themselves, and the other is to maintain the system of slavery, which is enforced under their authority with diabolical rigor. And for those objects they have nearly ravaged the island, reduced its productiveness three fourths, destroyed to us, murdered hundreds of people, and put a ban on commerce by which foreign nations are compelled to famish them with money for carrying on their bloody and inhuman work. And while the South American republics have acknowledged the independence of the Cubans, the United States, which has been the chief sufferer from this prolonged Cuban quarrel, has forborne to interfere out of regard for Spain, whose attempts at republicanism appealed to our sympathies, but whose chronic incompetency and manifest indisposition to do justice have finally cut her off from our sympathies. She either does not mean to right this Cuban wrongs or she is unable to do so. In either case there is no reason why the United States should any longer permit those inhuman butcheries to go on and disgrace before the world to be interfered with for the protection of Cuban slavery and the benefit of a set of cut throats.

It is an astonishing thing that Cushing has plainly but politely told the Spanish government that if this Cuban contest is not closed by the first of January next, the United States will acknowledge the belligerent rights of the Republicans. And it has already been remarked that a large number of our war ships have been quietly concentrated at our home naval stations, where they can be precipitated into active service in the Cuban waters at a week's notice. The determination of our government is assured and manifest, and in demanding justice to the Cubans it will have the hearty backing of three-quarters of our people. Though no one wants the annexation of the island to the United States, it never can be free from Africa slavery system, and is essentially part and parcel of our productive and commercial and political economy. The United States cannot have a controlling influence over it; at least it should protect it from foreign spoliation and internal anarchy. American fair dealing is the motto which has gained force since the audacious attempt of Louis Napoleon to force one of his creatures on Mexico and subject her to foreign rule. Cuba for the Cubans has now become as imperious necessity for redress and justice and economy, as well as for the larger reasons of freedom and humanity. And however actual war may be deprecated, and should be resorted if possible, still it would do something to break up the petty and contemptible grind of our small local politics. We are swamped in infinite littleness and personal bickerings, and the squabbles of miserable cliques for place and plunder are digesting our best people and incapacitating the rest for self government. Anything that shall lift us out of this quagmire would be welcome.

The demand for money in London at present is small. There is a probability of good inquiry for loans for short time in a few days, in consequence of the fortnightly settlement. At the Stock Exchange money is abundant, and rates will depend solely upon the character of the securities offered.

Something to Write About.

There do not write lies. That man is an unpardonable culprit, who seeking to be sensational fabricates falsehood, circulates unfounded reports for the sake of patronizing and morbid sensibility. Already the world teems with vitiated literature, tales of fiction and immoral pamphlets. Be the thing ever so poorly said, it should have regard but if the truth must be ignored, then write not at all. There is a burning desire on the part of many writers to attract attention and to give to the public such thoughts and facts as shall pander to the caprice and whims of the multitude. This is not right, for the cause of truth is not vindicated nor is society at all benefited. We insist upon the strictest conformity to those principles which govern truth, without which the cause of justice must itself suffer. Reason and equity will accept nothing less than the real, while prejudice and envy will laugh with excellent pride over that which tickles a longing propensity. Men at times indulge in what they are pleased to denominate flights of fancy, when in fact they are the spontaneous ebullitions of an ill-trained and evil imagination—the consequent fruits of a misguided youth. Opposition must come, for there is a conflict going on between truth and error, between ignorance and intelligence, between right and wrong, and if we are reinforced and fortified by the principles of eternal justice, though maimed and crushed in the struggle the victory shall be ours.

We live in vain and we labor for naught if in the great march of life we battle to gratify an inordinate lust for power. And if ambition alone be the motive power, then is our reign which we aspire to wie will wither and perish from our grasp.

There is need of reform in our national literature and politics. The age demands the truth, the pulpit is remiss, the press prevaricates, and we fall into a cesspool of ruin, without its life giving waters in which we shall be made free from the clutches of infidelity.—*Pionet.*

Woman and Christianity.

Semi-civilized nations are not always so unjust to women as those wherein Christianity prevails. In Turkey, for example, daughters succeed equally with sons in estate and landed property, and always take one third of the personal property. Women control their own inheritance in marriage, so that although a Turkish woman may be but a fractional wife, she has more liberty before the law than in free-loving Albion. Before 1849, Hungary set an example to both Christian and Pagan. In those days the widow's rights were inherited. She was guardian of children and administratrix of property, and as long as she bore her husband's name, could exercise all the political rights of a man, she voted in elections of county officers, and in those of the Deputies to the Diet. Single women were minors, until marriage, when they had full control of their estates. They were not liable for their husbands' debts, they were not obliged to provide for their husbands' expenses; they made wills and signed deeds without their husbands' consent, and if they died intestate their property went to their children or their collateral. Now, German laws are enforced, and we have changed all that. But it is Sweden that makes a woman fairly rich for Turkey. In Sweden a brother is guardian of his sister, even if he be many years younger, and she cannot marry without his consent. A woman there is always under the guardianship of the male head of the house. A Hindoo, however is worse plight, for she is always the ward of one of her male relations, and is is not unusual to see a mother the ward of her own son. Shut some people up in a lunatic asylum, and sooner or later they will lose their senses. Legislate for women as though they were idiotic, and sooner or later they will be all men's fancy paints them.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

In accordance with a practice, at once wise and beautiful, we have been accustomed as the year is drawing to a close, to devote an occasion to humble expression of our thanks to Almighty God for the consolen mercy. Civil and religious liberty have been maintained, peace has reigned within our borders. Labor and enterprise have produced their merited rewards, and to His watchful providence we are indebted for security from pestilence and other national calamity. Apart from national blessings, each individual among us has occasion to thoughtfully recall and devoutly recognize the favors and protection which he has enjoyed.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do recommend that, on Thursday, the 25th day of November, the people of the United States, abstaining from all secular pursuits, from their accustomed avocations, do assemble in their respective places of worship, and in such form as may seem most appropriate in their own hearts, offer to Almighty God their acknowledgements and thanks for all His mercies, and their humble prayers for a continuance of His divine favors.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

In accordance with which, Gov. Pacheco has also issued a proclamation.

Don't Worry About Yourself.

To regain or recover health person should be relieved from all anxiety concerning diseases. The mind has power over the body. For a person to think that he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the diseases of another. It is found in the hospital that surgeons and physicians who make a specialty of certain diseases are liable to die of it themselves, and the mental power is so great that sometimes a person sensible to anticipation of a voyage before reaching the vessel.

We have known a person to die of cancer in the stomach when he had no cancer or any other mortal disease. A blindfolded man slightly pricked in the arm has fainted and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, well persons, to remain well, should be cheerful and happy; and sick persons should have their attention drawn as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith men are saved, and it is by their faith that men die. If he will but to die he can often live in spite of disease; and if he have little or no attachment to life he will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Men live by their souls, and not by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves; they are only resources of life—tenements of their souls. The will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.—*Journal of Health.*

Never to late to mend.

A Painful Scene and a Touching Confession.

In the Macon (Ill.) *News* of the 25th of September is an account of the resignation of Elder J. N. Hoskins as pastor of a church in that village. For some time past the reverend gentleman's habits have been such as to cause great grief to his friends and bring reproach upon the Church. At the close of the sermon, which was preached by a neighboring pastor, Elder Beckman made the following address, which we give as a warning to all men, both young and old, to avoid the sin and shame which have come upon this man:

As a man I have the highest conception as to what the life and character of a minister of the gospel should be. I know that he should lead a consistent and upright life that can be looked to by the community as an example of purity and righteousness. Knowing that my life has not been such in all respects, I desire to tender to this church for which I have labored so long, my resignation.

You are aware that I refer to my sin of intemperance. This may be my last opportunity of addressing you, and I want to ask you that you will not charge this great sin to the religion of Christ. It teaches better things. Charge it all to my depravity and sinful nature. To you who have not this habit it is strange that I should thus yield to temptation. I well remember the time when I thought it strange that others drank and ruined themselves with alcohol. I am glad that there are so many young men here this morning that I may lift my voice in warning and beg them to profit by my example. You think now that you are strong and in no danger. I well remember the time when I believed the same. Twelve years ago when I reached forth my inexperienced hand and took this intoxicating cup. I thought I was strong; but I developed a habit that now holds me in chains, and in the most awful slavery that humanity was ever subjected to. It holds me in its embrace when I seek my bed for repose; it disturbs my dreams during the weary hours of night, and arises as its pray when I rise up in the morning to enter upon the duties of the day.

Profit, ah! profit by my example. See what it has done for me. There was a time when I stood as fair as any minister in the church in the State of Illinois; there was a time when I had as bright prospects and as cheering hopes for the future as any of my class-mates. But now they are all gone because of intemperance. O! that I could bring the whole world to hear my warning voice. Young ladies, you can do much to remove this curse from the world by not countenancing its use among your companions. My Brethren, I never say connection with you as your pastor with a sad heart. It would be sad under the most favorable circumstances, but much more so as it is. But I shall remain with you in the church and labor in the community for a livelihood; I will come to your social meetings and work with you in the Sunday School, and will do all the good I can to atone for the great sin I have committed.

God knows I do not wish to injure His cause. Pray for me that I may overcome this besetting sin. I trust that I shall be able to conquer. But should I go down under the withering influence, I ask that you remember me kindly. Whenever you meet me, and under what circumstances, remember that there was a time when you were proud of me. But treat me as you may, act toward me as you choose, I beg that you will remember my wife kindly. Do not give her pain and sorrow because of my wrong-doing. Poor woman, she has suffered enough. I married her a sweet and innocent girl. She has been a patient and faithful wife. Again I ask that you will kindly remember my wife and children.

"No ballots, no babies," was the motto on a transparency at a late woman-rights meeting out west.

Literature of the Present Day.

"Literature as an art," was the subject of a recent lecture by Bayard Taylor before the Young Men's Christian Association of New York. The last fifteen years, Mr. Taylor claimed, have been a trying period to our literature. In 1860 the number of people who bought and read books was larger than at this day, and this he explained by the war. Then, after the war came a reaction, but the reaction is only now bringing to the surface literary tastes worthy of the people. During the interim, or for the last ten years, the popular taste has been fed on a species of literature which finds its highest form in the writings of Bret Harte, where humor is mixed with noble sentimentality its next in the works of Mark Twain, and its lowest form in the writings of newspaper scribblers all over the land, who find something equally long in the Transit of Venus or the upsetting of a cart, and who turn murder, prayer and death into obscene and low jest. Their injury, said the lecturer, is in exact proportion to their success, and their vile paragraphs beget a habit that in the mind what loafing around a grog shop is to the morals.

If only for a change, there is a large class willing to listen to minor thoughts.

With this preface, the subject of the lecture was taken up, and first a broad comparison drawn between English and American writers. With the former there is a procession running into formality; with the latter a looseness quite the reverse. The ordinary English writer is grave with all his subjects; the American, "shall follow well met" with each. But among such claimed ordinarily there is carelessness and endless repetitions. I was once a reporter, said Mr. Taylor, and I found that the only man who bore it was obliged to follow through every line of his speech was Daniel Webster. If in Athens an orator made a single wrong accent, the whole audience arose to correct him, but in our public meeting, how many people think of the value of words. Our Senators speak of the "government," and in New England the people still talk of "selection." How often we listen to a speaker who seems to be tolerably well approaching his mark, but when he reaches some junction of thought he is switched off and goes a long way on the side track before putting on the breaks. In writing there is need of this to be sure; the writer's thoughts stare him in the face; but in spite of these advantages how often he is tedious and full of idle platitudes and repetitions.

OIL AS A DRESSING FOR WOUNDS.

Dr. Joseph W. Howe has recently introduced at his hospital ordinary sweet oil for the treatment of all kinds of wounds. It has several advantages over any of the other dressings in use, and apparently yields better results. The advantages are, that it keeps the air from the wound, and at the same time is a grateful dressing to the patient. It also promotes healthy granulations. The mode of application varies with the variety of wounds for which it is intended. In necrosis, after the sequestrum is removed the cavity is filled with the oil, and a final test introduced. Every day the oil is renewed. In one case of necrosis of the lower this procedure was had recourse to, and, shortly after, the patient was attacked with facial erysipelas, but, strange to say, the side of the face which had been operated upon was not affected. In other wounds, the edges are brought together, and soaked in oil used as an external dressing.

BARON ROTHSCHILD, of the great European banking firm, and who has charge of the Paris agency of the celebrated house, arrived in our city on Wednesday evening last from the East. His suite consists of the Count de Tarrouse, Dr. Dovesne, and two servants. They occupy quarters at the Palace Hotel. The Baron will attend the four-mile running race to-day.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 20, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Mississippi Election.

The Mississippi election and the result of its political complexion has been the theme of the Eastern press since the result has been made known. The Administration did not give the proper protection to the lives and property of the colored and white Republican voters of that State, which has been the cause of the election going by default to the Democrats. Murder and arson staring people in the face for their political opinions, and no protection at hand either by the State or National Governments, it is no great wonder that Mississippi or any other Southern State would be found to go Democratic. There is no honorable political triumph can be conceded to the Democratic party for their intimidations made in carrying Mississippi at their recent State elections. And the loss that party says about it, the more they will be thought of by discerning and intelligent people throughout the Union.

Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment.

A grand musical and literary entertainment will be given on Thursday evening, December 9th, 1875, at the Young Men's Union Hebrew School Society's Hall, Pacific street, near Mason. Exercises to consist of Recitations, Declamations, Dialogues, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The proceeds to be applied to paying for painting Bethel Church, Powell street. This will be a first class entertainment, and every effort will be used to make it pleasing to all. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to participate: Mrs. Georgia Gaines, Misses Opiclia Randall, Hattie Graves, Clementine Edmonds, Sarah Lee, Johanna M. Painter, M. Josephine Miles, and Mary Fletcher; Messrs. D. B. Jackman, J. B. Wilson, G. Francis, Joseph Fletcher, T. M. Watson, W. N. Sanderson, A. H. Frederick, J. Amos, Henry Jackson, W. H. Carter, Willie Day, and others. Tickets of admission fifty cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; exercises to commence at 8. W. H. Carter, Manager.

Funerals.

MR. JAMES GALE.

The funeral of Mr. James Gale was well attended last Sunday. The services took place at the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, by the Pastor, J. N. Triplett, who delivered a very pathetic discourse. This late venerable gentleman arrived to the age of ninety-five years. It had gone the rounds of the city papers the past week that he had arrived to the age of one hundred and twelve years. This is an error we take this opportunity to correct. Mr. Gale died Thursday, the 11th inst.

MRS. M. L. SMITH.

A large concourse of friends assembled last Sunday at Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, where an eloquent discourse was delivered by the pastor, W. H. Hillery. Her remains were interred at Lone Mountain Cemetery.

Thanksgiving.

LINDLEY & COLLINS, 507 Sansome St., have prepared choice lots of Groceries, Hams, California fresh eggs, Cheese, Butter, Can Fruits, etc., expressly for Thanksgiving Day; at the lowest cash prices. By all means give them a call.

The Coming Concert

Great preparations are being made by Mrs. Sampson Williams, the Prima Donna, and her troupe to give a concert at Pacific Hall in the course of a few weeks.

Masonic

THE Washington *Commoner* of November 6th says:

The Colored Masons of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, having taken steps looking toward a union of the two branches of Masonry. A committee has been appointed in the District to meet the brethren of Maryland to effect a union.

It is about time that the Masonic brethren of this country see the necessity of a union. Masonry is a chain, and not a link should be broken.

[We will add that the Grand Lodges of Missouri and North Carolina have recently became Independent, and also the two Grand Lodges in Rhode Island have consolidated, and there now remains two factions that ought to be immediately reconciled by consolidation in the States of Delaware, Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Tennessee. There being now without these at the present time at least twenty-four or twenty-five Independent Grand Lodges which have exclusive jurisdiction in each of the respective States in which they are situated. The moment the above factions consolidate, the "National Grand Lodge" will not have a single Grand Lodge to rest upon, and become dead! dead!! dead!!! as it ought to have been years ago, as a utopian and ephemeral body, and as a disturber of the peace and harmony of colored Maso.s throughout the United States by its pretensions and assumptions in endeavoring to hold Sovereign Grand Lodges embodiments to its pretended "National" jurisdiction.—ED. APPEAL.]

CHINA AND JAPAN PAPERS.—We are indebted to somebody, we don't know who; and they also have our thanks for a file of the latest dates of China and Japan papers, which they laid on our desk, during our temporary absence, without leaving their card or name.

FOR a first-class carriage, go to H. M. Black & Co., Carriage Makers, 201, 853 and 855 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. Carriage and Coach work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch. Genuine imported Wagons constantly on hand and for sale.

GUMBO FELIE.—Gumbo Felie and Roast Turkey will be served in the Lincoln Saloon, Pacific street, near Powell, on Thanksgiving Day.

H. S. MORRIS, Proprietor.

THE A. M. E. Church South San Francisco Mission, Rev. Wm. H. Offer, Pastor gave a festival at the at the Young Men's Hall on Thursday evening last. Although the weather was very inclement, it was tolerably well attended.

ARRIVED.—Rev. J. J. Dyer, the new Pastor for the A. M. E. Church Oakland, vice Rev. J. D. Sanderson deceased, has arrived at Oakland.

Josh Billings on Double Blessedness.

Mister Boon: Ye ask me which is the loveliest, the married or the single state, and I ain't afraid to say that havin' bride both for money years, and arched out their woke and strong point, that matrimony is the tru stile. I think that I kan safely say that the married kondishun for overyday ware is 20 per kent. ahead.

Perfekt happynim ain't in be had in this wohld enyhow, I don't kare whether ye go in single or dabble.

But if ewy wun will pay me prior at time, I will shu sin arguemnis in favor of konsubial matrimony to for agis it.

There is a grute meany rules Mister Boon, bu make married life konsider'ble; but the golden wun is this: Go slo and giv each other half ov the rode. This rule is as simpal and easy as milking a kow on the rite side, and will be found as useful as tu is to avoid hot jurnels. If one party wants the hole rode it makes the turn pike hot and dusty and if both parties want it and will have, it raises the very devel.

Excuse me, dear Boon, for using the word "devel," but it seems the onli wun that will fit the spot.

Correspondence.

VIRGINIA, Nov. 17, 1875.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

According to my promise in last letter, I now proceed to give you some further particulars concerning Virginia, especially the big fire, with which we have been so lately devastated. To-day, in order to give you as much information as possible, I took a stroll around and all through the burned district, and I can tell you it was no trifling walk. I should judge that the fire covered an extent of ground equal to a good half mile square. The people have gone to work in good earnest, building up again, and everything is bustle and activity. Building material is grabbed up as fast as it can be brought here. The Ophir, Virginia Consolidated and V. & T. R. R. Companies have each somewhere about a thousand men to work repairing their losses, determined to lose no time before the cold weather sets in. We have been well favored so far in regard to the weather. It has been very good for the last two or three weeks, and if it will only continue so for a few weeks longer, we will, by that time, be sufficiently housed in to meet the winter, and can afford to wait until spring to finish building the city.

The people here who were distressed by the fire have had very little cause to complain beyond their losses, as they have been furnished with blankets, food, shelter, etc., until such times as they can do better. The people of the Pacific Coast have acted very generous in responding to our need, and contributions in money, provisions, etc., have been pouring in from all parts of the country without stint. All that is necessary for any one to do, who is in want, is to apply to the Relief Committee, prove themselves worthy, and their wants are at once attended to, whether in the shape of provisions, bedding, clothing or fuel.

Since writing the foregoing, the storm we have been dreading so long has come, attended with a terrible pale of wind, which has done considerable damage, playing a havon among the ruins, blowing down a number of walls that were left standing, and about 32 or 33 houses that were among the number being built since the fire; some of them almost finished, but the most were in an unfinished condition. Doors, windows and sidin gone, rendering them less able to stand the force of our "Washoe Zephyrs," as they are called.

In regard to my last communication, as it appeared in your issue of October 13th, I have some corrections to make. Instead of Mr. Falls' loss being $15,000, it is about $1,500; Mrs. Miner's loss is considerably more than I reported it. She estimates it at about $6,000, including furniture, clothing, etc. Mr. Henry Onley also lost about $250, having his place of business burned.

We had a small fire again last Saturday evening, creating quite an excitement, but it did not amount to much.

Your subscribers here were very glad to receive your paper again with the back issues.

M. H.

P. S.—I would like you to send me more copies of the APPEAL, and to mail them on Saturday morning, so that I will not fail to receive them on Monday morning. M. H.

Masonry and Arkansas.

We have received through Bro. J. C. Corbin, Little Rock, Ark., G Secretary of the M. W. G. L. F. & A. M. of the State of Arkansas, a copy of the recent proceedings of the third annual communication of that body. The work of the Arkansas brethren is defined in these proceedings, was eminently satisfactory. We do not remember to have read a better or more concise and perspicuous G. M.'s address than that of this communication. Five Lodges were represented. The following named constitute the list of Grand Officers: Hon. J. H. Johnson, Augusta, M. W. W. M.; A. L. Richmond, Little Rock, R. W. D. G. M.; A. S. McCall, Helena, G. S. W.; Joseph Thompson, Hot, G. J. W.; Arthur Armstead, Little Rock, G. Treasurer; Hon J. C. Corbin, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.—*Louisianian.*

P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker No. 337 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback.

As provided by the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback was duly elected a U. S. Senator in Jan 1873, for six years, from the 4th day of March of that year. His credentials as such Senator, were regularly made out and signed by Governor William Pitt Kellogg, and attested by the secretary of State with the great seal of the commonwealth affixed. Armed with this legal instrument, Mr. Pinchback went to congress. Here his party, instead of admitting him at once on the face of his credentials which is usual, turned him over to the State committee on Privileges and elections, who "failed to agree. With this as a starting point, all sorts of questions, motions and amendments have been resorted to, to kill time, "keep out" and degrade a Senator as duly elected as any who sat in judgment on his case. He is still out in the cold, and kept out by his own party, which can be afforded no longer for the sake of United States Senate to dispose of this case as it should be disposed of in December, the party will suffer more than Mr. Pinchback has suffered.

The now complicated Pinchback-Louisiana-U-S Senate problem must be solved, and the U. S. Senate

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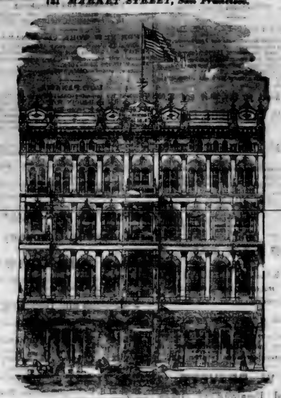
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The Pacific Appeal, is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties, for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal, is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, concerning to all Masons, white and colored, thorough out the ... ible information concerning ... hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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VOL. XII.—NO. 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1875. WHOLE NO. 586

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Arrangements for the Centennial

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

The inquiries which reach this office show so insufficient an understanding of the International Exhibition, that I have had prepared statements of some important items which it is desirable to make known. I trust they will impress you as interesting to your readers, and that you will publish them for the general information of the public.

Very respectfully yours,

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General.

The Act of Congress which provided for "celebrating the one hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine," authorized the creation of the United States Centennial Commission, and entrusted to it the management of the Exhibition. This body is composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by the respective Governors, and commissioned by the President of the United States. The enterprise, therefore, is distinctly a national one, and, not, as has sometimes been stated, the work of a private corporation.

The Exhibition will be opened on May 10th, 1876, and remain open every day, except Sunday, until November 10th. There will be a fixed price of 50 cents for admission to all the buildings and grounds.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill River, and, within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a great city in the world, but one of the most beautiful in the country. The Park contains 3160 acres, 450 of which have been enclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be large yards near by for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of 42 acres has already been suitably planted for the test of plows, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

The Exhibition buildings are approached by eight lines of street cars, which connect with all the other lines in the city, and by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads, over the tracks of which trains will also run from the North Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore railroads. Thus the Exhibition is in immediate connection with the entire railroad system of the country, and any one within 90 miles of Philadelphia can visit it at no greater cost than that of carriage hire at the Paris or Vienna Exhibitions.

The articles to be exhibited have been classified in seven departments, which, for the most part, will be located in appropriate buildings, whose several areas are as follows:

Main Building—for Mining and Metallurgy, Manufactures, Education and Science, covers 21.47 acres;
Art Gallery, 1.5 acres;
Machinery Building, 14 acres;
Agricultural Building, 10 acres;
Horticultural Building, 1.5 acres.
Total 48.47 acres.

This provides nearly ten more acres for exhibiting space than there were at Vienna, the largest International Exhibition yet held. Yet the applications of exhibitors have been so numerous as to exhaust the space, and many important classes of objects must be provided for in special buildings.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States Government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a Board of Officers representing the several Executive Departments of the Government. A fine building of 4½ acres is provided for the purpose, space in which will be occupied by the War, Treasury, Navy, Interior, Post Office, and Agricultural Departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Women's Centennial Executive Committee have raised $30,000 for the erection of a Pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of women's work. To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of Trade and Industrial Associations, which require large amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among those are the photographers, the brewers, the glass workers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, besides quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demands for space will probably render this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. The Main Exhibition Building, for example, 833,300 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only, and the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States Department is only 160,000 square feet, about one third of which will be consumed by passage ways.

The Machinery Building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other European countries—which is about 300 more than entered the Vienna Machinery Exhibition. Extra provision is being made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, heavy boiling engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the Machinery Hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss engines. Each cylinder is 40 inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the flywheel is 30 feet in diameter, and weighs 65 tons; the horse-power is 1400; and the number of boilers is 20. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the Art Exhibition, the most eminent American artists are under stood to be at work, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States will present a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great Memorial Hall. Provision for the surplus will be made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central Art Gallery.

The Secretary of the Navy has arranged that a United States war vessel shall call next Spring at convenient European Ports, to collect and transport hither to the Exhibition the works of American artists resident in Europe. Among the ports thus far designated are Southampton for England, Havre for France, Bremen for Germany, and Leghorn for Italy, to which, if desirable, others may be added.

Mr. Bell, the eminent English Sculptor, who designed the groups for the plinth for the great Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, London, is reproducing in terra cotta, at the celebrated works in Lambeth, the one which symbolizes America. The figures in this group are colossal, covering a ground space of 15 feet square. It will probably be placed in the great central gallery, opposite the principal entrance.

The Art Exhibition will include in addition to the works of contemporary artists, representative productions of the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, will be passed upon by the Committee of Selection, who will visit for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of Art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition. Among those which may now be enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Commandery Knights Templar; Grand Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic Blues; Welsh National Eisteddfod; Patriotic Order Sons of America; California Zouaves of San Francisco, an International Regatta, the Life Insurance Companies, National Board of Trade; Typographical Union; Agricultural Society; and Infantry, N. G. of California; Philadelphia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church; Oddfellows' Society; California Pioneer Society; American Dental Convention; Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America; Independent Order B'nai Berith; National Alumni Association; Salesmen's Association; Fifth Maryland Regiment; American Pomological Society; Mariners' Association of the United States; Army of the Cumberland; Humboldt Monument Association. Christopher Columbus Monument Association; Board of Trade Convention; International Typographical Congress; Rifle Association of the United States; Centennial Legion; Philadelphia County Medical Society; International Medical Congress; Old Volunteer Fire Department of Philadelphia.

A CAT'S DEVOTION TO HER KITTENS.—The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* says: In the building which was burned last week on West Main street, was a cat with a litter of four kittens. At first the cat would not move, but stayed with her little ones, but as the fire progressed and became too warm for her, she finally jumped to her feet and seized one of the kittens in her mouth and carried it to a place of safety. The old cat then returned to the building and took another one of the kittens and carried that to the place where she had taken the first, and so on until the four were out of danger. The old cat was injured very badly, besides being permanently blinded. On the tail there is hardly the resemblance of a hair left, and on other portions of her body there are marked effects of the fire."

The permission lately accorded by the Duke of Westminster to the artisans of London to visit his town mansion; for the purpose of viewing the art treasures stored there, has been crowned with success. During the Sundays of September the gross attendance averaged 600, while on the last day of the term the number reached 709. It is stated that an appeal has been sent to the Duke of Sutherland to open Stafford House for a few Sundays.

PUBLIC opinion cannot do for virtue what it does for vice. It is the essence of virtue to look avove opinion. Vice is consistent with, and very often strengthened by, entire unsensitiveness to it.

Isn't It Criminal?

That intimidation was shamefully practiced in Mississippi in the late election the overwhelming Democratic majority painfully attests. Who is responsible for this state of things? Will any one man deny that the Administration—in its late clemency towards the blacks, and its imbecile refusal to aid the local authorities in the enforcement of more vigorous measures against the desperadoes who have latterly arrayed themselves against, and violated the Constitutional guarantees for the protection of all the people; is guilty, or at least responsible for the many atrocities committed upon the helpless voters of that state, because of its cruel abandonment of the overpowered executive? This fact is too apparent to be denied for men like Pease and Alcorn succeeded in enforcing the President's clemency towards the entreaties and remonstrances of the friends of human rights and stable government. But now that the state has been instrievably lost, the administration press—instead of placing responsibility where it belongs, endeavor to accuse the sufferers themselves of sullenness. Had the President done his duty when the Governor of the state, under the constitution requested his aid, the horrors which the country has witnessed and which "are enough to curdle the blood in the veins and heart of any one endowed with the common feelings of humanity," would have been averted and the cause of good government advanced. That to his non-interference when the state was threatened by mob violence is to be attributed its useless loss to the Republican party and the present alarming condition of the blacks all fair-minded republicans will confess, and no endeavor, however zealously circulated by partisans, or heralded by the subsidized press, will make the people believe to the contrary. We are the more confirmed in the belief that this studied indifference is because the blacks alone are the victims from the fact, that none of the offenders have been brought to justice. Officers of the law seem powerless to protect "the lives and property" of black citizens while they are truculent and subservient to the red handed murderers of inoffensive negroes. That law is ineffectual in reaching these bandits when drench southern soil with the blood of loyal and law-abiding blacks, and that Federal authority has ceased to exist as far as they are concerned, there can be no doubt, for the infernal and unpunished crimes in that criminally governed section are too notorious to be denied. That murder and rapine can be so shamefully carried on in the face of the powerful nation, on so sacrenegful people slow to anger, is beyond comprehension, and would be intolerable, but for the scheming and sordid ambition of the soldier of fortune who has conceived the idea of making the Presidential office "a plaything and a perquisite!"

The criminal conduct of the present administration towards its most faithful allies, should arouse the vigor and zeal of the good and true who in the dark days of slavery contributed so materially to their freedom. If the task master's lash no longer scourge them, their hatred of the Democratic party, the leaders of which have only self aggrandizement at heart. An inflated currency and free trade are the watchwords of these quack philanthropists—the death knell of the independence of the workingman.

GIVE THE PEOPLE THE FACTS.—One of the special lessons of the Ohio election is the necessity for a thorough canvass wherever "the larger effort, on of labor and wages" are issues in the campaign. The Democratic demand for "more money" is put forth to deceive and captivate those who have not informed themselves of the danger of the demand.

WIT is a side-saddle like a four-quart jug? Because it holds a gall-on and blood that the countless miseries of slavery may cease to degrade a race, and its foul stigma obliterated from the National banner, demand in all earnestness that intimidation and violence at the polls be declared a felony and punished as such.

It is useless for you to tell us we are now free and must protect ourselves when the implements of protection are not only denied, but wrested from us. Your influence banded us together in favor of this administration; its impotence makes Justice impossible and murder triumphant! To you the blood shed in Maryland, Louisiana and Mississippi cry for vengance and justice demands that you use every means to make the sad occurence impossible in the future. One thing is certain, that unless the strong arm of the Federal Government is thrown around the new State Governments of the South, republicanism will perish and anarchy be enthroned putting the blacks in a worse condition than slavery itself. See to it then, that whenever the weak is assailed and justice outraged, all the Constitutional powers of the government be used to defend and protect the one and firmly establish the other.

Of course, men who do not, and perhaps cannot feel as we do, will characterize this as an *intemperate* and *vituperative* stricture on a *virtuous* Administration, nay more, will accuse us of writing in the interest of Democracy, but when we call to mind the undeniable act, that its petty interests, its weakness and ineffectual endeavors at Southern conciliation caused the committal of the nameless atrocities that have polluted the moral atmosphere when we recall the removal of the only man in the Cabinet—Attorney General Williams, whose christian charity prompted him to deal justly and with a strong arm with Southern criminals, we feel that we have not overdrawn the picture for it was the action of the boundary of the chivalrous murderers that the vacancy was made for the conservative gentleman who now advises the President. Conservatism in the administration of justice is but an exhibition of crime. This fact is so unquestionable, as it is appalling for since the advent of Mr. Pierrepont as legal adviser, all the Administration's anxious endeavors" to mete out justice to Southern criminal, have ended in making them worse than they were before its presence was felt. Instead of putting to this "anxious endeavor," there are thrice the number of crimes committed; and that wholly because of this conservative effort, the soil of Maryland, Louisiana and Mississippi is dreadened with the unavenged blood of black Republicans. To be effective justice must be *radically* administered and none but an uncompromising friend of humanity should control the administration of justice.

A. W. A. DELNON.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1875

IN Europe the workman is the mere slave of the pinto cracy, not the sovereign ruler, as he is, and should continue to be here. He has none of the comforts, and very few of the liberties, which his cotemporaries are allowed in this land of freedom; he is kept in social subjection, and can never rise. This will be the condition of the workingman of America if he allows himself to be led astray by the specious arguments of the Democratic party, the leaders of which have only self aggrandizement at heart. An inflated currency and free-trade are the watchwords of these quack philanthropists—the death knell of the independence of the workingman.

Care of the Eyes.

Diseases of the eyes are very prevalent, owing to the abuses to which they are subjected; and as weak eyes can never be handsome or pleasing, we desire to give our readers a few hints upon preserving their strength. It is very injurious to sit directly in front of a window, or to use a desk or table so situated that you are brought into such a position; for the rays of light strike directly upon the pupil of the eye, and cause an unnatural and forced contestction of them, which will soon injure the sight permanently. Place your chair near the window while writing, reading or working, and sit in such a manner that your eyes turn from and not toward the light, and let it strike on your left hand, leaving your right hand farthest from it; or else have the window at your back or above you, and then the light will illuminate the paper or work, and will not shine so sharply upon the eyeball. Many young persons have nearly ruined their sight by not attending to these simple directions. Another thing needful is never read when twilight approaches.—As soon as the light fades put away all work. This is all important; drawing nearer the light to read "just one page more," or sew "just a few more stitches," has proved of the greatest injury to thousands of our boys and girls. When the eyes are washed, as they should be, in warm water every night and morning, wipe them with a soft towel, gently rubbing them towards the nose. Do not rub them toward the temples, as it injures their delicate construction. The mechanism of the eye is the most wonderful and beautiful of our sensations, and it is well for every person to comprehend it, and then they will be able to take care of it. The impression of our eyes is a general under our own control. To us it gives the power to make them soft, gentle and loving, or sharp, cross and ugly, as we cultivate our dispositions; for the eye is the index of the heart, and out of its depths look the sweet passions of the soul or the reverse.

A GLACIER.—A correspondent traveling through Alpine Savoy, writing of the great glacier of Tre la Tete, says: "In one place it was a huge sea, frozen at the moment of its greatest swell and sweep. In another part it resembles marble mountains with vast quarrels. There were quantities of great stones in some places that held enormous bits of rock crystal; these stones are buried down by Spring avalanches. Harnish and the guides at one time went off to hunt some crystals; gradually one by one they disappeared behind the icy peaks of the glacier, and for a little I was entirely alone. Too solitude was very strange, and at the same time delightful. There was a profound silence. I could see chalets and cattle pasturing on the far off mountain slopes, and below me goats were browsing on the peak's end Tre la Tete. But I can form no idea of distance except by the deep silence about me. I could see the pastoral slopes and summits Mr. Joley the peaks of Bonhomme and Bontemps; the beautiful mountain Rosalletta, and many other peaks around and beyond the glacier. But every object near at hand was so unnatural that I seemed to be on another planet. The very light was different; it was lurid in tegtare. The coloring, too, was peculiar; the somber tranite and the glittering marble tints were varied by intense emerald and blue of the crevasses. I not only forgot distances, but became insensible to time, past, present and future, and when the men with Harnish joined it was as if I had awakened from a strange sublime dream. We stayed four hours on the glacier. I could hardly credit it, for it seemed so short a time."

CHOOSE rather to have your children well instructed than rich, for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant.

MUSIC by the handle—a street organ.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 27, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Legislature

The State Legislature is to convene on Monday, December 6th, the complexion of which is overwhelmingly Democratic. It remains to be seen what State reform this party will make during its ninety days' session. They were the "outs" during the fall campaign, and the people were exhorted that if that party were only placed in power—they would put a stop to all the corruption which had been charged against the Republicans, that they would be more than economical with the handling of the "dear" people's money.

As the Republicans are now the "outs," and the Democrats the "ins," great things are expected from the latter party as regards the many reforms they have promised. But there so many laws already enacted, and so many defects which were remedied by the last Republican Legislature, that we fear but little har been left to be done more than "tinker" up, alter and amend, and probably for the worse, that which has already been done. All the colored citizens want, however, is to enact a State law so that the colored children all over the State can have free access to the public schools as in San Francisco.

Kentucky Colored Masons

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGE

From private advices recently received through R. J. Fletcher, Grand Master of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of this state, we learn Grand Lodge of colored Masons of Kentucky, which was formerly subordinate to the so-called National Grand Lodge has recently by resolution severed its connection with that anomalous body and has proclaimed itself in unison and in fellowship with the twenty-five or more Independant Grand Lodges which now exist among the colored men in the United States.

It cannot be denied that the light given through the PACIFIC APPEAL for the past two or three years by Bros. A. W. DeLeon, of Boston, William T. Doyd and Justin Holland, of Ohio, and other brethren of the Independent jurisdictions, and also from our own pen, have had a powerful influence in the minds of the masses of the "National Grand Lodge" adherents; that there never was any serious difficulties existing between the two branches of colored Masons, which were so many years at war with each other in the several States, and that the Independent bodies merely wished them to have their State Grand Lodges sovereign within themselves, as they ought to be, according to Masonic usage—so that all could present a united and intelligent front to opponents in consequence of their color, instead of the innovation and assumption which have been practiced by the leaders of the National Grand Lodge since its formation in 1847 until the present time, when its leaders have met with no opposition for their ignorance of Masonic law, and when nearly every one of their Grand Lodges have come out from them and among the few slender props which did remain, it now loses Kentucky, where the National had but just arose from the sittings of its ninth triennial session. There is now no prospects that the National will ever have a tenth triennial session.

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION.—The Church Mission will have their Christmas Festival at Pacific Hall, Dec 29th. The Ladies of the aid society are making an effort to have this one of the most brilliant and enjoyable entertainments of the season—further particulars next week.

Death of Vice President Henry Wilson

The telegraph news from Washington on Monday last, 22d inst. contained the death of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States. The flags of our city were immediatly raised as half mast, the announcement being received among all classes with much sadness. Hon. Henry Wilson was an eminent statesman; we give a sketch of his biography as follows:

He was born at Farmington, N. H., February 10th, 1812, of poor parents, who at his tenth year apprenticed him to a farmer, with whom he remained eleven years. Inclined to study, he availed himself of all his opportunities, and picked up, in leisure moments, a fair amount of general information. On coming of age he went to Natick, Mass., and hired himself to a shoemaker until he had learned the trade, at which he had earned a little money, and then invested it in schooling in his native State. In 1840 he entered politics as a Whig, supporting General Harrison on the stump. He was subsequently elected three times to the State Legislature, where he distinguished himself by his hostility to slavery, and in 1845 he and the poet Whittier were selected to take to Washington the great anti-slavery petition of Massachusetts against the annexation of Texas. In the same year he introduced a resolution into the Legislature declaring Massachusetts unalterably hostile to the extension and continuance of slavery, and supported it with a powerful and brilliant speech, which made much noise at the time. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, but withdrew from it on the rejection of the anti slavery resolutions. At this time he purchased the Boston *Republican*, which he edited for two years. In 1849 he was chosen Chairman of the Massachusetts Free Soil State Committee, and filled the post for four years. In 1850 and 1851 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1852 he ran for Congress on the Free Soil platform, and was beaten by only ninety-three votes. In the following year he took part in a Constitutional Convention, and was defeated as Free Soil candidate for Governor. In 1855 he was elected to succeed Edward Everett in the United States Senate, and on taking his seat at once identified himself with the anti-slavery party. When Sumner was so brutally assaulted by Brooks, in 1856, Wilson publicly denounced the deed as a "brutal, monstrous and cowardly assault," but refused to fight Brooks when challenged, alleging duelling to be barbarous and criminal, at the same time intimating that he believed in the right of self-defense. From this time on his career was one of almost ceaseless attention to his public duties. Elected again and again to Congress, he ranked as one of the most sagacious, indefatigable and patriotic members. On all occasions he was found on the side of free institutions and the extension of equal rights. He took a prominent part in the Kansas debates, was from the first a cordial advocate of the Pacific railroads, and if he blundered anywhere it was in maintaining the wisdom of a protective tariff. When the war broke out he was made Chairman of the Military Committee, and in that position performed an incredible amount of valuable work, organising all the measures of the period in regard to carrying on the struggle, and eliciting the opinion from War Secretary Cameron that no man in the whole country had done more to aid the War Department. In the session of 1861-2 he was re-elected to the Senate, and in 1872 was elected Vice-President on the Grant ticket. As presiding officer of the Senate he proved arbaner, prompt, well skilled in parliamentary law and firm. Henry Wilson was not a great man, but he was eminently a valuable man in his day and generation. He leaves behind him a fragrant memory, and an example from which the humblest may derive encouragement.

The Free Press.

The *Free Press* is the name of a new weekly paper published in New York by colored men. It is an eight page sheet, with a patent outside, and is nearly filled with those kind of selections. It presents a neat typographical appearance. Louis Williams and Thomas S. Jackson are named at the head of the editorial columns as managers, and we wish them success in their new undertaking.

HAVE courage to do right.

The New Minister of the A. M. E. Church, Oakland.

The reverend gentleman opened the services by giving out the 294th Hymn, page 291.

A fervent prayer was then offered by Rev. I. N. Triplett of the San Francisco A. M. E. Church. After which he introduced the new pastor, as follows: "By virtue of the power vested in me, I take pleasure in presenting your new pastor, Rev. J. J. Dyer, who will now address you for the first time."

Rev. Dyer commenced by saying:

Dear Friends—It has been the providence of God that the Bishop of this Diocese should appoint me to this charge.

He said the sermon would be founded on the text of the 68th verse of the VIIth Chapter of St. John: "Then Simon Peter asked Him, "To whom shall we go?"

He said that this is an emphatic question whether propounded to the saint or sinner. Our Saviour had just returned from feeding five thousand persons in the wilderness. The reverend gentleman drew a picture on the feeding of five thousand persons in a spiritual sense, and as a parable as now applied to the Christian Church. For knowledge and science we go to books; for wealth we go to mines. Some are journeying for wealth, some for fame. All have an object in view, but they must in the end seek eternal life. Well might the apostle inquire, "To whom shall we go?" He meant that we must seek eternal life, and we never will have peace and happiness until we seek eternal life.

But we must in the end go to the Son of God for succor. No wonder the question was asked by the Apostle as announced in the text. "For thou," he says, "inon have the words of eternal life." Ask the multitude as they go along in temporal life what objects they seek.

It is an important question to the Christian as well as to the unconverted man to ask: "To whom shall we go?" Let us put our shoulders to the Christian wheel, and we are sure to obtain future life. Oh! then, let me exhort you, through life, let us go to Jesus.

The reverend gentleman then exhorted his hearers to keep in the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

His sermon was short and appropriate, and well received by the congregation. Our limited space forbids us giving more than the above extracts.

Rev. I. N. Triplett then asked for a liberal collection.

After which, Rev. I. N. Triplett gave a short exhortation, alluded to the recent loss by death of the late pastor, Rev. J. B. Sanderson, and asked for the same support to the new pastor.

Rev. Dyer is not perhaps as fine a theologian as was the late Rev. Jeremiah B. Sanderson; nor did he display in his initial sermon as much Biblical research as did Elder I. N. Triplett, when the latter gentleman made his advent among us in this city. There will be chances for him to do so in the future. But Rev. Dyer is an earnest man, a devout Christian, a pleasing speaker, and is a welcome and valuable accession to our ministry on the Pacific Coast.

The Cottage Hearth.

We received last week the October number of the *Cottage Hearth*, published at 347 Washington street, Boston, Mass., by Milliken & Spencer. This is "a Magazine of Home Arts and Home Leisure," bearing the motto "Home is the Kingdom, and Love is the King." It is embellished with a Bazar of the latest fashions for ladies and children; it also contains a portrait and sketch of the life of Ann Eliza Young, Brigham's nineteenth wife. In embraces music, poetry; maxims, interesting stories, enigmas, etc, and is a very spicy, readable magazine. It has passed its second volume, and is well worth the price charged for it, One Dollar and Fifty Cents a year.

THE COMING CONCERT.—Mrs. Sampson Williams and Troupe are making active preparations for their concert, which will shortly take place. It is to be as exquisitively fine affair.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving day was generally observed throughout the city, on Thursday last. Most of the churches were open in the forenoon and appropriate services were held in the afternoon and evening festivities served to the order as nearly every body had "an invite" to partake of a holiday friendly repast with old friends. The Soiree at the Young Men's Hall and the old Folks supper at the Baptist Church, Powell st., were both very well attended.

Correspondence.

VIRGINIA, Nov. 23, 1875.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

In spite of the storm which for a while put a stop to all out door work and made vic: one of the most disagreeable places in the world to live in; we are getting along finely; yesterday, Monday the sun showed his welcome countenance again, and the building mania has burst out with renewed energy, the burned district was a scene of stir and bustle building and clearing lots preparatory to building going on everywhere, and all that is now needed and hoped for by the people is a few weeks good weather, by which time they will be very well prepared to meet the winter. The Consolidated Virginia and Ophir Mines will soon be able to resume work again with a full complement of men as they have so far progressed with the buildings containing their hoisting works as to be under roof and bad weather cannot interfere much with the remainder of the work.

The Virginia Chronicle estimates the total loss by the fire at $10,000,000 on which there was $2,000,500 insurance, and as I have heard no word of complaint, I suppose the insurance companies have acted fairly in settling the claims against them; the losses do not fall very heavy on any one of them, as there was somewhere about 28 or 30 represented here, and the amount was pretty well divided among them. Only one or two of the colored people were insured which is to be regretted, as it is often so difficult for us to accumulate a little property that we can ill afford the loss it. Miss Mary Allen, C. Jackson, E. Tarlor, John Fails, M. Howard and Mrs. Taylor have all gone to work rebuilding and will soon have their houses completed, weather permitting. Mr. Hiram Lyons is also among the number rebuilding.

Since the fire rents here have been increased si an exorbitant rate on account of the scarcity of buildings, from $15 to $30; $25 to $50, and in some instances from $50 and $60 to $150 per month; so you see that it takes a good part of what a laboring man can make to pay rent, is my next I shall have something to say to you in regard to Zion Church and the late decision in the Courts, until then, adieu.

M. H.

How to End Dull Times.

The best way is to battle against them persistently, unflinchingly. It's of no use whatever crying out that things are at a standstill, and then falling back supinely, awaiting the time when there shall be a revival. When a quickening shall take place is dependant very much on the amount of exertion we make to bring it about. The more we bestir ourselves the sooner it will arrive. There are a few who have discovered the fact, and, having acted as though they believed in it, are now reaping the benefit of their precaution in profits unrivalled in amount even when business has been brisk-est. Among the leading firms in the country which have given evidence of this foresight is that of Dundas, Dick and Co., the Tasteless Medicine Manufacturers of New York. By judicious advertising of commodities excellent in themselves, the firm has built up a trade whose ramifications extend throughout the States, and which even these dull times has suffered no decrease. At present extensive preparations are being made for yet further ventilation. By a visit to the warehouses few days since, one of our staff saw one hundred thousand stamped envelopes, each containing seven circulars, ready for mailing to look at States in the Union, and in addition to those were eighty-eight thousand to be delivered by the telegraph company's messengers. The outlay by this firm on advertising accunt is very large annually, but it is an investment which yields interest, and is about the best way to look up whatever of the profits of the firm can be spared.

Were more to do likewise we should soon hear less talk of the hard times.—*American Newspaper Reporter.*

THE L'Overture Guard will give their first annual ball on the ev'ng of the 31st. The programme and full particulars will appear next week.

☞ P. KELLY, the renowned theatrical prize boot and shoemaker No. 337 Bush street, is manufacturing all the European and American latest and improved styles of ladies' and children's' gaiters, and gentlemen's fine calfskin boots, shoes, etc., which he is retailing at the lowest cash price.

A MAN has been arrested for taking things as they come.

THE early bird catches the worm.

Marriages.

BURCH-DUNN—In St. James Church, Roman street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 25th, 1875 (Thanksgiving Day), by the Right Rev. Bishop John M. Beurn, Henri Burch (editor of *Grand Era*, Baton Rouge, La.,) to Mrs. Ellen B. Dunn.

[We surmise that the amiable lady, the bride, is the widow of the late Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, Oscar J. Dunn. If so, we heartily congratulate our friend Burch on such a valuable accession to his household, and wish both the groom and the bride much joy and happiness through life—ED.]

Deaths.

BROWN—In Oakland, recently, Miss Florence Brown. Aged over 16 years.

MASONIC NOTICES.

MEMBERS OF HANNIBAL Lodge, No. 17 F. and A. F. are requested to be punctual at the usual hour at the regular stated meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, 24th inst. at 7 o'clock, at their Lodge Room, 1 W. are, Jackson and Powell streets, to transact business, after the election of officers for the ensuing year.

By order of the W. M.

SAMUEL C. FERRINGTON, Sec'y.

MOSAIC LODGE, No. 11, F. & A. M.—The annual meeting of the above named Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, December 1st, 1875, at 7 o'clock, at which time the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

By order of the W. M.

ROBERT D. McELROY, Sec'y.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Belmont. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco.

BUTTER! LARGE STOCK—Low Prices

EGGS 30 Cents. —AND— 25 PER CENT.

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Check sold Wholesale and Retail, and Gift Parcel Free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Mining Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Belting Hose, Rope, Blocks, and RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Orlental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT! WILL BE GIVEN AT *Wednesday Evening, Dec. 8th*, 1875, —AT THE— YOUNG MEN'S HALL, Pacific street near Mason.

EXERCISES TO CONSIST OF RECITATIONS, DECLAMATIONS, Dialogues, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The proceeds to be applied to pay the Mortgage of Bethel Church, Powell street. The whole will be under the management of Mrs. Rev. Dyer, assisted by Mrs. Rev. Triplett and others, to whom all favors will be gratefully tendered. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to participate:

Mrs. Georgia Grimes, Miss Ophelia Rideout, Miss Hattie Grimes, Miss Mary Rideout, Miss Annie Hamilton, Miss Ann Jane M. Peterson, Miss M. Josephine Wilson, Miss Mary Fleteop;

Mr. D. B. Jackson, Mr. Jas. P. Wilson, Mr. Geo. H. Wilson, Mr. Henry Fletcher, Mr. T. W. Watson, Mr. W. H. Anderson, Mr. J. B. Freeman, Mr. J. Ames, Mr. W. J. Carter, Rector Willis Day.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, exercises to commence at 8.

W. H. CARTER, Manager.

LODGINGS

Mammal Retreat, 127 Fourth Street, below Bryant can accommodate a few gentlemen with comfortable rooms. Conducted on the European plan. All find this a comfortable place of sojourn. Terms Reasonable.

MRS. JALLEWITS, 204 Kearny Street, Near Bush, San Francisco

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of Napa street, San Francisco, that one Wm. Thos. T. Nicholas, is married. Of course, has received her letter and will answer it.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

JOHN GAMAGE, Wholesale and Retail Lumber Dealer.

Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders. Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

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Eastern and California Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunches and Refreshments at all hours, DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL A. ROSS, the world renowned Fortune Teller, has left the city and resumed his practice at 228 Fifth street, between Jackson and Powell sts. The great Medium of evidence, astrology, answers all questions and speaks; names lover, returns any thing lost or lent, stolen or run away, and causes speedy marriage. Fee $1. Those who will also give love and look to all who can. If they fail it will cost you nothing.

THE FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE: S. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL.....$500,000 00
SURPLUS.....307,115 63
TOTAL ASSETS.....$707,115 63

D. J. STAPLES, President. ALPHEUS BULL, Vice President. GEO. D. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SECRET WHITE. EMILE BAUER.

WHITE & BAUER, IMPORTERS OF MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, &c. CHEAP PUBLICATIONS. 45 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office. SAN FRANCISCO. 0ct13

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KICKERSON & SON FASHIONABLE HATTERS 35 KEARNY STREET, Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. oct7

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UNDERTAKERS, 534 MARKET STREET, Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

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MASSEY & YUNG, PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Combings made up into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having combings to exchange for work, or their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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LODGING HOUSE, No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th, Opp. Metropolitan Hotel, SACRAMENTO

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CONTINENTAL Oyster House, Continental Hotel Building, PACIFIC STREET, Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable rates.

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Leave at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WED NESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

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Calling at the following CALIFORNIAN, MEXICAN and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, viz: San Pedro, San Diego, Cape St. Lucas, Mazatlan, San Jose, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Port Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala, San Jose de Guatemala, Champerico, San Jose de Guatemala, La Libertad, La Union, Amapala, Corinto, San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and Norway.

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REGULAR STEAMER TO PORTLAND. Leaving San Francisco weekly—commencing

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CHAS. CLAFFEY.....Manager.

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BODIES EMBALMED, Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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JAMES H. GATES, Dispensing Chemist and Druggist, Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express for Sacramento, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Virginia City, Oakland, Cl. Cerlo, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Elmo with Train arriving at San Jose 11.50 P.M.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Valley Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express for Sacramento and intermediate stations.

(Arrives 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), foot of Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrives 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) connecting at Mt. Hay. Stn.

(Arrives 8.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Stockton, Merced, Modesto, and all landings with Express Train for Merced, Visalia and Hanford, and for Los Angeles. Also at Elmo with train arriving at San Jose 6.35 P.M.

(Arrives 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Valley Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Sacramento, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia, Martinez, and San Pablo Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily.

(Arrives 6.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8, 9 am and 11 45 PM

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00 and 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 3.00 and 10.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Berkeley.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M. and 1.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

Daily, except Sundays—6.30, 8.00, and 11.45 A.M.; 5.30 and 6.30 P.M.

From Berkeley to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Pablo.

Daily—7.00, 9.00, 11.00 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 P.M.

Sundays only—9.00 A.M.; 3.30 P.M.

From San Pablo to Oakland.

Daily—8.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 A.M.; 4.00 P.M.

From Oakland to Sacramento.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.00, 8.15 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 11.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From Sacramento to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.30, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00, 10.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to Niles.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.00, 8.15 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 11.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From Niles to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.30, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00, 10.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Jose.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.00, 8.15 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 11.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From San Jose to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.30, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00, 10.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to Haywards.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.00 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.00, 8.15 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 11.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From Haywards to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.30, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00, 10.00 A.M. and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Berkeley to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

Daily—6.30, 8.00, 11.45 A.M.; 5.30 and 6.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 & 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

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THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its Unsectional entry can back in the most important one of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers it fulfilles the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be too highly estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Sabbath-School.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Scriptural, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome octavo volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. With a few such men now arranging from $3,000 to $7,500 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for home and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 50 cents each—a handsome illustration in color accompany each part. The plan is very taking in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD BIBLES in Family, Pulpit, Pocket and Thumb-nail Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—as well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of typography, durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Bibles, and get the best. Circulars containing full particulars forwarded on application.

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Proprietor

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled,

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine dumped for the same period. The

WHEELER & WILSON

No. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines,

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Wherein lies a which would make a few stitches while new, have been digitized with the name of the WHEELER & WILSON, and failing in all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

No machine is cheap that has not in its interior of Work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that runs so hard as to cause fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable; the cost of repairs of an inferior machine

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 4, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Congress.

Congress will meet on Monday next. The President's message is looked for with much eagerness. The question of what is said relative to Cuba, will no doubt be fully explained in the message, then Congress will act on the subject instead of the President. The House being Democratic, and somewhat adverse to the principles of universal freedom, it will no doubt give expressions of discouragement of acknowledging belligerents to the insurgents of Cuba, owing to their struggle for making the whole Island an Independent Republic, based on the principles of emancipation and universal freedom. Spain clings to slavery with an iron grasp. Her Carlist has several times attempted to proclaim emancipation in the Island of Cuba, but the planters seem to hold on to the system of slavery with such tenacity that the whole civilized world has commenced to question the horrible butcheries which she has resorted to to maintain it. The irrepressible conflict which has been going on by war between two factions in Cuba for several years, has been greatly detrimental to the commercial interests of the United States, and belligerent rights should be conceded to the insurgents by our Government.

The Debate

on the question "Is Universal Suffrage compatible with the perpetuity of a Republican form of Government" was debated by Wm. H. Hall and the Rev. Wm. H. Hillery in the affirmative, and Zedekiah J. Parnell and Philip A. Bell in the negative. There was a large audience present. The decision was rendered wholly in accordance with the arguments advanced by the contestants, and was decided in favor of the gentlemen who assumed the negative side of the question. The debate will be resumed Thursday evening, December 16th, by Rev. Hillery, and another challenge in the affirmative in lieu of Mr. Hall, who will be absent at the time, and Z. J. Parnell and P. Anderson in the negative. The whole will be conducted under the auspices of the Elliott Literary Institute at the same place, Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific street, above Powell.

Arrivals Furnished.

The Misses Fuller, granddaughters of Mr. John Fuller, arrived by our last Boat from here several days ago for academical education, have returned to their grandfather. They are now quite accomplished young ladies. Mr. Fuller, who is one of our unassuming prominent representative men, immediately after the death of his wife, some five or more years ago sent those children East to be educated, in consequence of the then close proscriptive school laws in this city. The young ladies' parents died when they were quite young, their grandparents having raised them—their grandmother now being deceased. He is much consoled in his advanced age to see that his efforts to his household. They are much congratulated by many of the old acquaintances and friends of one of our oldest pioneer respectable families who helped to shape society among the early colored residents of this city.

The Memorial Meeting in honor of the late Hon. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, announced for Wednesday evening, was adjourned until Monday evening next, 6th instant, in the hall of the Young Men's Society. John A. Collins, Esq., will address the meeting.

Masonic Anniversary.

Mount Lodge No. 11, F. and A. M., will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, in F. M. U. B. Society's Hall, on Monday evening, December 27th, with appropriate exercises, concluding with a promenade concert. Sister Lodges and the public generally are invited to be present. The admission will be 50 cents. The proceeds for the benefit of the charity fund. Full details by the committee of arrangements will appear per programme next week.

A. M. E. Church Sabbath School Praise Service

Last Sunday evening was set apart for the Praise Service of the Sabbath School of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets. The exercises consisted of singing by the choir and children, and reciting them in the catechism by the Superintendent, Wm. H. Carter. Before the conclusion an appropriate address was delivered by the Pastor, Rev. J. N. Triplett. Altogether, the exercises, as also the address by the Pastor, were very interesting, and there were a large number of persons present from other churches. After the holidays, these Sabbath School Praise Services are to be every fourth Sunday evening.

A. M. E. Church Mission

Rev. Wm. H. Offer, Pastor of the A. M. E. Mission Church, returns his thanks to the members and friends of the cause of missions for their liberal contribution at the grand rally in the church N. W. corner of Clay and Mason streets on Sunday evening, November 14th, which amounted to eighty dollars. The net proceeds of the festival given in the Young Men's Hall, November 18th, was sixty dollars. Sum total, one hundred and forty dollars.

Members of the A. M. E. Church, Take Notice!

The Annual Election of Trustees for Bethel Church will be held in the church, Powell street, on Monday evening, December 13th, 1875, at 8 o'clock. The following are nominated for the office:—Barney Ferguson, 2—Geo. Richardson; 3—Wm. H. Carter; 4—Wm. H. Morris; 5—James Dillard; 6—John Sampson; 7—Geo. Green; 8—Geo. Lee; 9—Thos. B. Davidson; 10—Philip Jenkins.

J. N. Triplett, Pastor.

San Francisco, Dec. 2, 1875.

N. B.—The number to be chosen, 6: those receiving the largest number of votes will be declared elected.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Second Quarterly Meeting of Bethel Church for the Conference year will be held in the church, Powell street, to-morrow (Sunday), December 5th. Appointments—Preaching at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M., by the Rev. J. J. Dyer, of Salida, Calaveras, will preach at 4 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion Service, 3 P. M. Love Feast, Wednesday evening, December 8th, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

J. N. Triplett, Pastor,

Oakland's New Pastor

Rev. J. J. Dyer, the new Pastor recently arrived at Oakland for the A. M. E. Church of that city, is to preach in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, in this city, to-morrow, Sunday, to the forepoon and evening.

Christmas Festival. A Christmas festival for the benefit of Christ Church Mission (Rev. P. W. Causey, Pastor,) will be given in Pacific Hall, Bush street, on Wednesday evening, December 29th. We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket.

Religious Services. Religious services are held every Sunday in the A. M. E. Mission Church, N. W. corner Clay and Mason streets, as follows: Class Meetings at 11 A.M.; Preaching at 3 P.M., and 7½ P.M. Rev. Wm. H. Offer, Pastor.

[From Associated Press Dispatches.]

Closing Ceremonies over the Remains of the Late Vice-President

Natick, Mass., Dec. 2, 1875.

At the conclusion of the private service at the house preparations were at once made for removing the remains to the Town Hall, where the public and final ceremonies were to take place. These were soon accomplished, and by the appointed hour the casket had been placed on a catafalque and the mourners had been assigned to the seats reserved especially for them. A special train had in the interim arrived from Boston, bearing the Governor, a portion of his staff and several members of the Executive Council, a committee of the Boston city government, Hon. Marshall Wilder, Congressman Henry Pierce, and officers of the Fifth Maryland Regiment and the Independent Corps of Cadets; also, the Boston Pusiliers, who volunteered as an escort for the day.

The procession was formed and the distinguished guests escorted to the hall, the great crowd filling every available point from which to view its progress through the streets. The mourners having been assigned seats at the right of the platform, the invited guests were seated in rows in the body of the hall, the pall-bearers, who were townspeople, taking the left, the Grand Army Post going to the extreme left, and citizens thronging into the remaining areas and packing the galleries. About two thousand found admittance to the edifice, while the seating capacity was limited to two hundred. Rev. Francis M. Palmbeck, Mr. Wilson's pastor, opened the services by reading the hymn, "God is our strength," beginning with the words, "Man is his weakness needs a stronger stay than his fellow men, the holiest and the best," which was sung by the Alpine Quartette of Boston. Following this was an invocation by Rev. A. E. Reynolds, and Scripture reading by Rev. J. A. Wheedon, to which the responses, "Abide with me," was sung by the quartette.

An address was delivered by Rev. Edmund Dane, of Blackburn, who mainly consisted of his intimate personal friendship with the deceased and the great qualities of the latter as displayed in the midst of people who had known and were intimate with him from youth.

The quartette then chanted a poem written for the occasion.

An address by Rev. M. Palmbeck followed, consisting of personal reminiscences of Mr. Wilson.

The hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," which was an especial favorite with Mr. Wilson, and in the singing of which the entire audience joined, was given with grand effect.

The benediction by Mr. Palmbeck closed the last rites over the remains of the Vice President.

The procession then formed in line of march, embracing nearly every street in town. It was not until 4 o'clock that the hearse bearing the remains reached the grave in Dell Park Cemetery. The casket was transferred from the hearse and conveyed in the side of the open grave, ready to receive it. The Grand Army Post formed a square about the grave, while the military escort were drawn up in line in the drive way. The mourners and invited guests having assembled in a body, the band near while playing a solemn dirge, the casket was gently lowered to its final resting place, and Mr. Palmbeck pronounced the benediction. The relatives and friends took a last look, dropped a few flowers upon the casket lid, and the last rites attending the demise of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States, were at an end.

Letters.—Dr. Holland, Winnemucca, Nev.; Read, Wickersham & Co., Philadelphia; G. N. Howard, J. J. D., Oakland; E. R. Williams, Omaha, Neb.

The I'Overture Guard will give their first annual ball on the eve'ng of the 31st. The programme and full particulars will appear next week.

An Old Folks' Concert.—An exhibition will be given in the Zion A. M. E. Church, Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st.

☞ Arrangements are rapidly progressing for Mrs. Sampson Williams' concert.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Look before you leap.

A stitch in time saves nine.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL OF THE

I'Ouverture Guard

Friday Evening Dec 31. 1875.

AT PACIFIC HALL,

(Bush street.)

Committee of Arrangements.

J. L. Hennessy, J. H. Rider,
James F. Francis, Chas. C. Moore,
Henry Sabatie.

Reception Committee.

Capt. R. J. Kletcher, Lieut. C. D. Whitfield,
Wm. J. Hennessy, Jas. Hennessy,
Thomas Solomon, E. A. Clarke,
James F. Brown.

Floor Committee.

J. C. Wilson, Jas. Dunn,
C. D. Clarke, David Dunn,
Robt. F. Bayne.

Honorary Committee.

The Presidents
Mrs. Gen. Halleck, Mrs. Judge Sawyer,
Capt. Jas. E. Phillips, Mrs. Capt. Ed. Hall,
Mrs. Capt. Wm. Galy, Lieut. A. Gallois,
Oakland,
Tillyer Burke, Stackhouse,
Thomas Campbell,
San Jose,
Kirkpatrick Sprouse,
Geo. Bowen,
Grand Army Post,
Jos. Tilton,
Oakland,
A. P. Clark, Charles H. Grotte.

Tickets, - - Fifty Cents.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence to promenade at 8.

W. H. Carter, Manager.

Memorial Meeting.

A public meeting of citizens of San Francisco, in memory of Hon. Henry Wilson, late Vice-President of the United States, will be held on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, December 6th, in the hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific street, near Dupont.

Solomon Pussalus, Wm. H. Hall,
D. W. Bingham,
Geo. A. Duval,
Wm. P. Powell,
Peter Anderson,
P. A. Bell,
and others.

Masonic Notices.

Alpha Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting of companions in their Hall, Pacific street above Powell, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, December 8th, at 7½ o'clock. The Mount Chapter and all sojourning companions are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the H. P.

J. E. Francis, Sec'y.

The Annual Election of Officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, Pacific Street, between Kearny and Powell, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 7th inst., at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested.

By order of

W. B. Strickland, W. M.

Attest: Wm. J. Simmons, Sec'y.

Furnished Rooms.

Two very desirable furnished rooms to let, with or without board, at 1 Lily, One of them (Southern exposure) has been occupied by Gen. Halleck for the last two years, and will be let on reasonable terms.

For Sale!

Belmont Homestead Lots

A block of land consisting of four acres, laid out in lots, suitable for building purposes, being a beautiful situation on the Belmont, Will be sold cheap for cash.

Address P. O. Box 1, Belmont, San Mateo County, Cal.

Eggs

30 Cents.

Butter

25

Per Cent.

Teas

Lasley & Collins,

32 Kearny Street.

Holmes Pinkham,

Surgeon & Accoucheur.

524 Jackson st.,

San Francisco.

Delmonico Saloon

Formerly Christopher's

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

San Francisco, Cal.

L. Thomas & D. B. Asliffe, Proprietors.

Palace Saloon

No. 122 Geary Street,

San Francisco.

Billiard Tables, Choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.

Bryant, Proprietor.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co.

Nos. 22 to 28 Fremont, San Francisco,

Importers of Foreign and Domestic

H A R D W A R E

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Glass, Oils, Water and Steam Pipings, Pumps, Fire Fronts, Belting Brass, Hose, Hooks, and

Railroad Supplies.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Gunnings Company; Hazard Lead and Shot Company.

Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment!

Will be given at

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 8th, 1875,

at the

Young Men's Hall,

Pacific Street near Dupont.

Exercises to consist of recitations, dialogues, tableaux, vocal and instrumental music. The proceeds to be applied to pay for the painting of Bethel Church, Powell street. This will be a first class entertainment, and every effort will be made to please all. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to participate:

Mrs. Gladys Gilmer, Mrs. D. E. Jackson,
Mrs. Malvina Rowell, Mrs. Geo. W. Bell,
Mrs. Ophelia Rowell, Mrs. Wm. Hall,
Miss Ida Rowell, Mrs. J. Trusty,
Miss Rowell, Mrs. Wm. Hall,
Miss Johnson M. Foster, Mrs. T. W. Watson,
Miss R. Reynolds Allen, Mrs. T. W. Johnson,
Mrs. Wm. Hall,
Mrs. Wm. Hall,
Mrs. T. W. Watson,
Mrs. Wm. Hall,
Mrs. Wm. Hall,
Mrs. Wm. Hall

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a condensation of information that our only equal the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations are the most important ever published in the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the grand leading events of Sacred History, Costumes, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenery, Antiquity, Creatures, etc., etc. They abound in spirit, and present new and striking modes of viewing Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers it is invaluable. Many of their choicest views of

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 11, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Exit Republican State and County Officials.

The first Monday in December, (Monday last,) was the day for the exit of State and County officers. Republicans went out, and the Democrats came in—the latter party having control of the State. This is the result of the bickering which took place in the Republican ranks when they had full control of the State at the inauguration of Gov. Booth, some four years ago. The National as well as the State Republican party has been seriously disaffected ever since the late Chas. Sumner first introduced the Civil Rights bill in Congress. Weakkneed Republicans fell at the first fire, and raised the Greeley Liberal Republican party as an excuse to prevent the colored citizens from obtaining their full civil rights. While these dissentions were going on within the Republican party, the Democrats greatly prospered in numbers by accessions to their ranks, particularly in the Southern States. In California another pretext was set up in the Republican ranks, to divide them on the Railroad Fare and Freight issue. All these side issues were manufactured in order to prevent the Republican party, proper bestowing full civil rights to colored citizens. The results are that the colored citizens have got at least a defective Civil Rights bill with the school clause stricken out, and the Republican party has lost their State and County officers, in a great degree by giving aid and comfort to the Democracy at the time colored citizens were striving to obtain their full civil rights through Congress. With considerable Republican opposition against it, the Democrats became emboldened and are now masters of the situation, caused by a division in the Republican ranks, the foundation cause being Sumner's original Civil Rights bill. In endeavoring to present legislation to elevate the Negro, the party has lost State and County officers as also the Lower House of Congress.

The Messages of the Governors.

Governor Pacheco's Message to the Legislature was a very able document to the Legislature on his retiring. Governor Irwin's Inaugural is also a very able and complete Democratic State paper. He is truly up to the age in his educational recommendations, we will give extracts in our next issue.

A Debate.

A debate is to take place in the Young Men's hall, Pacific street, on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of the Elliott Literary Institute.

MASONIC ELECTIONS.—At the annual election of officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. and A.M., held on Tuesday evening, 7th inst., the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: William J. Simmons, Worshipful Master; I. C. Wilson, Senior Warden; J. V. Williams, Junior Warden; Henry Tolbert, Treasurer; Edward S. Wolfe, Secretary; Wm. Crooks, Tyler.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 3, F. and A. M.—At the annual election held December 6th, the following officers were chosen: James R. Young, W. M.; Roderigo Wilkerson, S. W.; John M. Patterson, J. W.; James A. Disard, Treas. W. H. Hillery, Sec.; Charles Miles, Tyler.

PALACE SALOON.—Richard A. Hall is Proprietor of the Palace Saloon, 122 Geary Street, where he would be happy for his old friends to give him a call. Billiards. the finest cigars, choicest wines, liquors, etc.

The President's Message.

The President's Message was delivered to Congress on Tuesday last, and was instantly transmitted all over the country by telegraph. It is a remarkable document, of great length, and contains recommendations of the utmost importance to the Nation at this particular time. The question with Spain is fully ventilated and set forth to the Nation, as also the policy of withholding belligerent rights from the insurgents of Cuba. All prominent issues are touched upon; one very important one is Education, from which we take the following:

We are a republic where one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large accession of ignorance can not, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or the priest-craft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest, for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommend it, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of the several states to establish and forever maintain free and public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches, within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace or religion; and forbidding the use in said schools of sectarian, atheistic or pagan textbooks; and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other bodies for the benefit of any other object, of any nature or kind whatever. In connection with this important question, I would call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that if permitted to continue will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century.

The Grand Musical and Literary Concert.

On Thursday evening last, a grand musical and literary concert, for the benefit of the A. M. E. Church, Powell street, came off in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street.

The programme consisted of singing, recitations, etc., concluding with a comic dramatic piece, entitled "Opera Troupe," personated as follows:

Mr. De Von Shire—Mr. Wm. H. Carter.
Prof. Hartshorn—Mr. James B. Wilson.
Prof. Smithers—Mr. D. B. Jackman.
Prof. Alli Slops—Mr. W. C. Francis.

The singing and recitations, in other parts of the programme were by the Misses Pointer, Mary E. Fletcher, Ophelia Randall, Mary J. Miles, Hattie Grass, Sarah A. Lee, Margaret Sampson, and Mrs. Georgiana Gaines; Messrs. Wm. H. Blake, W. H. Carter, W. N. Sanderson, Thos. M. Watson, Jos. G. Fletcher, Mr. Cauldwell; Geo. W. Bell, Jos. Amos, Asher M. Freeman, Wm. Day, Henry Jackson and C. W. Francis.

Altogether it was a very creditable affair.

METROPOLITAN SALOON.—James Phillips is the sole lessee and proprietor of the fine Saloon, 38 Geary street, now known as the Metropolitan Saloon. The finest brands of cigars, wines, liquors, etc., always on hand. The latest style billiard tables at command. Charles Lewis is the barkeeper.

Memorial Meeting in Honor of Hon. Henry Wilson.

A memorial meeting of citizens was held on Monday evening last at the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific street, near Mason, (Solomon Penetar, Chairman, P. A. Bell, Secretary,) and adopted the following resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

WHEREAS, We, the citizens of San Francisco, in public meeting assembled, have learned with regret of the demise of one of our earliest pioneers in the cause of human freedom namely, the honorable Henry Wilson, late Vice-President of the United States. We assess it fitting to express some tribute of respect to his memory; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Henry Wilson, the country lost a patriot and statesman, the Government a pure and incorruptible officer; humanity a consistent reformer, the world a philanthropist and philosopher, and the oppressed of all nations, creeds and colors a friend and advocate.

Resolved, That we sympathise with his country and mankind in the demise of one so eminent for his many virtues and his sterling worth and integrity.

Resolved, That we regard his anti-slavery career as an evidence of his love of liberty and the equal rights of all mankind.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published.

Signed by the Committee—P. A. Bell, Peter Anderson, Wm. P. Powell.

Our National Guard.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of eight pages, entitled "The requirements of our National Guard, with their duties, exemptions and privileges," compiled by S. W. Backus, of San Francisco, Major and A. A. G. Second Brigade, N. G. C., "An appeal to the Legislature." The subject is divided into four parts; Number One, the introduction, Number Two sets forth the incentives for organization, what is needed, etc.; Number Three the expense of keeping up military organizations; and Number Four, what other States have done for their militia. The compiler states:

"In conclusion it is proper to herewith insert the closing paragraph of the last annual report of General L. H. Foote, Adjutant-General of California—he says: 'In this connection I would respectfully argue that the deficiencies in the Military Fund (dating as far back as 1866) for the support of the National Guard, be provided for, and that the full appropriation *allowed by law for military purposes be made.*' The experience of the past has shown the usefulness of such an organization as the National Guard. The records of every State in the Union have demonstrated its necessity. More particularly is this true of our own State in its isolated condition.

"Economy is perhaps the first consideration of Government, and yet the economy which would destroy this branch of the Government is waste; nor the State expect its citizens to devote their time and money to its service without remuneration."

Members of the A. M. E. Church Take Notice!

The Annual Election of Trustees for Bethel Church will be held in the church, Powell street, on Monday evening, December 13th, 1875, at 8 o'clock. The following are nominated for the office: 1—Stuart Plummer; 2—Geo. Richardson; 3—Wm. H. Carter; 4—Wm. H. Morris; 5—James Disard; 6—John Simpson; 7—Geo. Green; 8—Geo. Lee; 9—Thos. B. Davison; 10—Philip Jenkins.

I. N. Triplett, Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2, 1875.

N. B.—The number to be chosen, 5: those receiving the largest number of votes will be declared elected.

JOHN BRIGHT has written a letter against expensive funerals and expensive mourning, recommending the practice of the Society of Friends to the imitation of all true friends of society. The silliness of burying grief in pomp, and of wasting money lavishly when, as a rule, the poor have lost the means of earning more is a silliness not the less elaborately artificial in its nature that it is essentially savage, and not a product of civilization. True civilization often means luxury, but civilization of taste always means simplicity.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

In the early history of the Church the Apostles were called on to settle some difficulty that had arisen—but they deemed their time too precious, and gave orders to elect seven good men, filled with the Holy Ghost, who would attend to those matters, while they would preach the Word. But in these days of excitement, we sometimes see a colored preacher whose vanity and bombastic doth overrule his better judgment to such an extent, that instead of looking up the lost sheep of the House of Israel, as his profession implies; to cut a swell he is ever ready to discuss political matters or anything else of a worldly nature.

Yours, respectfully,

JUNIUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10, '75.

Mr. Editor:

SIR: Please alter the announcement which appeared in the APPEAL last week that the Old Folks' Concert of the Zion A. M. E. Church would come off on Tuesday evening, Dec. 21st, and that it will come off Monday evening, Dec. 20th. The reason is that Mrs. Sampson Williams has published her concert to come off on Tuesday evening, the 21st, and we do not desire to conflict with her on the same night.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. HAMER,
Manager Old Folks' Concert and Supper.

LETTER.—J. J. Green, Beq., Sacramento; J. H. Widber, City; A. Roman & Co.: City; Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York; A. W. A. DeLeon, Washington City; Louis Williams, New York; W. F. Turner, Palace Hotel, City; Mrs. J. O., San Jose.

In Front of the Gate.

They were standing in front of her gate, having just returned from a dance. His right arm was coupled in holding her up, while his shoulder furnished a resting place for her little head. And they were watching the bright and glorious moon. It was the same old moon which had looked down on so many similar scenes, but somehow it had a different appearance to-night. It influenced the young man to such a degree that he said: "With what indignant dew bright Luna shed her rays over all inanimate creation, weaving weird, fantastic shadows among the leafless trees, and spreading a silver glory over all. Do you observe the magnificent effect, Mamie?" "Yes, indeed, Henry," she returned, "and did you see that Jim Clemens at the dance. She had on her last winter's dress made over; and she's worn that blue waist ever since I can remember. I never saw such a looking thing." Henry gasped—*Rockland Courier.*

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR SCARLET FEVER.—Take an onion cut in half; eat out a portion of the centre and into the cavity put a spoonful of saffron; put the pieces together; then wrap in a cloth and bake in an oven until the onion is cooked so that the juice runs freely; then squeeze out all the juice and give the patient a teaspoonful, at the same time rubbing the chest and throat with goose grease or rancid butter, if there is any cough, or soreness in it. In a short time the fever will break out in an eruption all over the body. All that is then necessary is to keep the patient warm and protected from draught and recovery is certain.

Marriages.

SMITH—HALL.—In this city, at the residence of the bride, 1607 Jones street, by the Rev. Wm. H. Ofbe, of the A. M. E. Church. Mr. Irving C. Smith, of Petaluma, to Miss Christena Hall, of San Francisco, Cal.

[We thank the bride and groom for the invitation sent to our office; and although not present on the occasion, owing to a detention, we avail ourselves of this opportunity to wish the bride and groom much joy and happiness through life.—Ed.]

MASONIC NOTICES.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting of emergency in their Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, on TUESDAY EVENING next, December 14th, at 7½ o'clock. The members of Sister Chapters and sojourning companions are cordially invited to attend.

By order of the H. P.

J. E. FRANCIS, Sec'y.

THE FIRST ANNUAL BALL
—OF THE—
L'Overture Guard
WILL BE GIVEN ON
Friday Evening, Dec. 31, 1875,
AT PACIFIC HALL,
(Bush street.)

Committee of Arrangements.
J. S. HENNIGAN, J. SIDES,
JAMES E. FANNIN, JAMES E. ROGER,
THOMAS SOLOMON.

Reception Committee.
Capt. R. J. LEITCHES, Privts. C. H. WHITFIELD,
WM. J. SIMMONS, W. J. JACKSON,
THOMAS SOLOMON, E. A. CLARKE,
JAMES E. ROGER.

Floor Committee.
L. O. WILSON, J. DERRY,
W. H. ALEXANDER, DAVID BURR,
ROBT. F. BAXTER.

Honorary Committee.
San Francisco.
Mayor ALEX. PERRIER, Capt. JOHN JONES,
Capt. JAS. B. PHELPS, Capt. HEE BE ONG,
Lieut. W. L. TOWNE.
Sacramento.
Capt. WM. HALEY, Lieut. A. BOTTOM,
Lieut. CHAS. HELLE.
Oakland.
LIEUT. H. C. STACKHOUSE.
Music by
BOWLEY'S QUINTETTE.
Floor Manager
JOE BRYSON.
Ushers.
E. P. CLARK, THOMAS M. GROVER.

ADMISSION - FIFTY CENTS

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of the rooms is a handsome front parlor, nicely set up for a gentleman or lady, at 1007 Jones street, between Bush and Sutter. Apply at the premises.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH. Address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco.

EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
BUTTER
LIBBEY & COLLINS,
1027 Dupont St.
TEAS

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,
Surgeon & Accoucheur
543 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

DELMONICO SALOON
Formerly Hutchinson's
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
San Francisco, Cal.
L. THOMAS & C. D. GRIFFIN,
Proprietors.

PALACE SALOON,
No. 122 GEARY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
BRYANT, Proprietor.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
36 K Street, Sacramento.
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Gun Goods, Wire, Wagon Stock, Carriage Hardware, Paints, Railway Iron, Spikes, Bolts, Rivets, Axles, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Colorado Powder Company, Boston and San Francisco Gunpowder Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

GRAND
MUSICAL AND LITERARY
ENTERTAINMENT!
WILL BE GIVEN AT
Wednesday Evening, Dec. 9th, 1875,
IN THE
YOUNG MEN'S HALL,
Pacific Street, near Mason.

EXERCISES TO CONSIST OF RECITATIONS, DIALOGUES, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The proceeds to be applied to pay for the painting of Bethel Church, Powell street. This will be a first class entertainment, and every effort will be used to make it pleasing to all. The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to participate:

Mrs. Georgia Gaines, Mrs. D. B. Jackman,
Mrs. Ophelia Randall, Mr. Geo. W. Bell,
Miss Hattie Grasse, Mr. J. B. Wilson,
Miss Clementine Rhiandle, Mr. C. Francis,
Miss Sarah Lee, Mr. Joseph Fletcher,
Miss Johnson & Pointer, Mr. C. E. Watson,
Miss M. Josephine Blake, Mr. Wm. Sanderson,
Miss Mary Fletcher. Mr. J. J. Jones,
Mr. W. J. Carter,
Master Willie Hill.

TICKETS..... FIFTY CENTS.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; curtain to commence at 8.

W. B. CLIFTON, Manager.

LODGINGS.

Mission Lodgings, 521 Fourth Street, below Bryant. Our accommodations are good rooms with gas and water, and the terms are low. Call and visit us and take a comfortable room or rooms. Please call.

MRS. GALLEWITS,
204 Kearny Street,
San Francisco.

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MISS. ELIZABETH MCDONALD, that I have returned from Europe. Mrs. Wm. Jones, 1 Webster, in Stockton, Cal. Such relatives are invited to call at number 1 Webster, Stockton.

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Wholesale and Retail
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Corner of all kinds Furnished promptly. Also, Redwood Posts for Fencing Orders.
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The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be surveyed with a right front. Twenty-three miles of roads will be laid out within it, and lined with choice shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within 18 months from date. The water is guaranteed with each purchase. Each purchaser will receive with each 20-acre farm one 4-acre lot in the town, and each 40-acre farm one 8-acre lot in the town, and all additional purchasers will receive their choice from town lots as rapidly as they are surveyed. The land is of the best for the growth of the vine, fig, almond, orange, lemon, olive, apricot, peach, nectarine, and all other fruits and vines known to the State. Those wishing to locate immediately upon the Property can do so, and cultivate the same on shares. Those wishing to cultivate themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of Vines, in addition to the Ten-acre Fruit Vines.

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DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or Jackson's Sun Dry with a towel, and apply No. 1 Dye, (Jackson's Sun Dry) to the hair, with a fine comb, and let it remain from ten minutes to an hour, according to the shade you wish to dye by. Then wash off the Dye, and apply a brush-like Sponge apply No. 2 Dye, after washing as above directed.

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C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger and Freight. Connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Dixon, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. (Arrive 1.30 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Express Train for Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Dixon, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only). Vallejo Excursion. Returning from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Sacramento. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

12.00 M. Express Train (Sundays excepted), for Sacramento, Davisville, Dixon, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Alameda) for Alameda only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Stockton, Visalia, Modesto, Merced and Los Banos. Also at Stockton with Express Train for Sonora. (Arrive 11.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger Train (via Oakland). (Arrive 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Passenger Train (via Oakland) connecting at Sacramento with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M., 12.00 Night.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M., 12.00 Night.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M., 12.00 Night.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M., 12.00 Night.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
Sundays only—9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
Sundays only—9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.
From Alameda to Oakland.
6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A.M., 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 P.M., 12.05 Night.
Sundays only—9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A.M., 12.05 M., 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, 7.05, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 P.M., 12.05 Night.
From Oakland to Alameda.
6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 A.M., 12.10 M., 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 P.M., 12.10 Night.
Sundays only—9.10, 10.10, 11.10 A.M., 12.10 M., 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 P.M., 12.10 Night.

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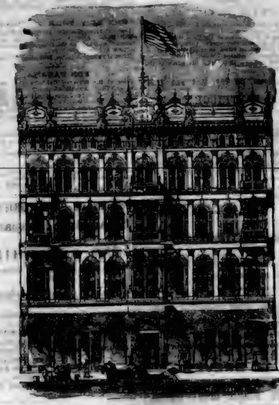
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HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 25, 1875.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CROWDED OUT.—Owing to a great pressure on our columns this week our usual editorial has been crowded out, together with communications and other matter on important subjects.

Christmas.

Christmas has come upon us again, not with the snows and sleigh bells of the Eastern States, but with our own sunny and verdant clime. The time honored anniversary brings to the youth and the aged happy and unhappy reflections, bright hopes for the future, and various reflections on the dead past. But all can unite in congratulations on the appearance of another anniversary of this time honored Christmas Holiday, which will be observed throughout the enlightened and Christian world. We wish our readers a "Merry Christmas," hoping that they, as well as ourselves, may live to enjoy many more.

The Old Folks' Concert.

The Old Folks' Concert given in Zion A. M. E. Church on Monday evening last, for the benefit of the church, was well attended. The participants in the exercises were in old time costume, and the whole affair gave general satisfaction. The music was rendered by a vocal and instrumental choir, under the direction of Mr. Geo. H. Hamer. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Wyatt, Mrs Fields, Mrs. Hillery and Messrs Thos. Watson, D. B. Jackman, H. Tolbers were the principals in the programme. The affair was a financial success.

Laid on Our Desk.

Messrs. Snow & May, 21 Kearny Street, sends us an invitation to attend the exhibition of Mr. J. Hamilton's great painting, "Capture of the Serapis," and other choice collections just received from Europe. Thanks!

DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE C. GORHAM.—We regretted last week after our paper went to press to learn by the associated Press dispatches of the death of Mrs. Geo. C. Gorham. We take this opportunity to express our sympathy for Mr. Gorham for his great loss, in common with his many friends.

THE "Jubilee Singers" are to appear at Maguire's Opera House, Monday, January 3d, 1876.

MASONIC NOTICE.—At a special meeting of Washington Lodge, No. 7, F. and A. M., held on Thursday evening, Dec. 16th, the following Officers were elected and duly installed: Nathaniel F. Williams, W. M.; Thos. Dustie, S. N.; Geo. W. Himan, J. W.; Fitz James Vosburg Treasurer; James R. Browne, Secretary. The appointments will appear next week.

Frederick Douglass' Advice.

"I have counseled no aggressions upon anybody. I have fanned the flame of no race hatred. I have neither sought to kindle or keep alive the animosity on account of wrongs and injuries long ago inflicted upon my race. On the contrary I have told my colored fellow-citizens, as far as it is possible, to live in peace and good will with all the people around them. But I have also told them when attacked by murderers and other criminals—when the arm of the Government is not present to shield and protect them, to sell their lives as dearly as possible, and thus teach their bloodthirsty persecutors that in their lawless warfare there will be blows to take as well as blows to give. The advice—if such it may be called—is the simplest precept of nature, and demands neither retraction nor apology."

☞ DO NOT fail to attend the Public Installation Ceremonies of Mosaic Lodge next Monday night. See advertisement.

Mrs. Sampson Williams' Concert.

The grand concert, which had been for some time in embryo, came off in Pacific Hall, adjoining the California Theatre, Bush street, on Tuesday evening last. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and at an early hour it began to gradually fill, and by 8 o'clock the whole lower floor and gallery presented one of the most recherche audiences ever assembled by colored citizens on a concert occasion. Nearly every prominent colored family in the city was represented. Besides which there were also intermixed a very large number of distinguished white persons, including ladies, altogether presenting a beautiful scene of wealth, beauty, intelligence and fashion of the cosmopolitan people of San Francisco.

A moment or two past 8 o'clock the programme was commenced by

1st, a Quartette, by Scott, "Now we come again with Singing," by Messrs. Williams, Gray, Russell and Perkins, which was very pleasing and well rendered. These gentlemen were applauded and encored.

2d, the celebrated cantata, "Tis thus Perchance," from the opera of La Traviata, by Mrs. Sampson Williams. When the lady was led out on the stage by the pianist she was greeted with the most deafening applause, and it was sometime before it subsided. Mrs. Williams' debut as a leader of the difficult role set forth in the programme, and as a competent Prima Donna was here to be tested by the intelligent and brilliant audience, including some of the best musical critics, newspaper reporters, etc., which she beheld before her, eagerly watching her every move and gesture. But with great fortitude, and in a very graceful manner advanced to the front of the stage and rendered the piece noted above with such pleasing effect that at its conclusion she elicited the most vociferous applause and encore, as also several elegant bouquets, one in the shape of a ship, which were sent to the stage for her by the auditors, and which were presented by Mr. W. F. Turner, one of the ushers, who substituted for the encore the aria "Who's at my Window," with similar effect.

3d, solo, "My Little Ones waiting for Ma," by Mr. Perkins, the Basso. Mr. Perkins rendered this ballad almost faultless, and received great applause, and on the encore given him he substituted another piece, in which he failed by a discord between himself and the piano through out its rendition, which somewhat marred the former applause which he had just received, and there was manifestation of a loss of confidence by the audience of his musical abilities, or as a reader of music. Mr. Perkins, however, has a splendid style on the stage, and possesses a deep bass pleasing voice.

4th, Duet, "Man the Life Boat," by Mr. and Mrs. Sampson Williams. This duet, to make it effective, requires correct gestures and stage action. In this, both Mr. and Mrs. Williams come up to the requirments by Crawford, the author, and rendered the piece in a pleasing and faultless manner, eliciting great applause and an encore. On the encore they substituted the pleasing piece, "Nay, bid me not resign, love" which was loudly applauded.

5th, Solo, "Ecstacy," Mme. Parepps, by Miss Ophelia Randall. Miss Randall was the Mezzo Sopra. no of the occasion, and acquitted herself in the above solo in a very creditable manner. Her voice has a great compass; she is a good reader of music, and obtained from the audience a tremendous outburst of applause; an encore and a shower of bouquets, attached to one of them a valuable present. Miss Randall is a great favorite in our local musical circles, and is destined to also become a leading prima donna. She sang, for an encore, the piece, "Smile whenever you can," with pleasing effect.

At this stage of the concert a short intermission was held prior to Part Second.

After a space of about seven minutes, Professor Sauers, the pianist, commenced Part Second.

1st, A solo of popular melodies, which elicited applause.

2d, Recitativo, "Green trees—fresh flowers," from the opera of L'Africaine, by Mrs. Sampson Williams. The masterly manner in which Mrs. Williams rendered this difficult piece increased the confidence and favor already obtained by her in the First Part. The surprising sweetness and compass of her voice, maintaining perfect control of every note, her trilling at times ran up to the higher C and descended quickly in scale to a lower octave, in perfect harmony with the piano, stamping indelibly upon her audience the fact that she is one of the very best cancatrices gracing the American concert boards. She here received a shower of bouquets, conveyed to her by the gentlemanly ushers as she made her exit. A loud encore followed, and the lady substituted for the encore the "Cavatina" from the opera Lucia di Lammermoor.

3d, Romanza, "Ever my Queen," Meyerbeer, by Mr. Sampson Williams. Mr. Williams has a splendid baritone voice, excellent stage action, and rendered this piece with pleasing effect, eliciting great applause and an encore. Mr. Williams sang for the encore the aria, "O ye Tears," with not as good effect as the former piece, owing to a cold and the fatiguing labors consequent upon the getting up of the concert. He was favored, however, with a full round of applause.

4th, Duet, "Bright Angels from Heaven," from the opera L'Africaine Meyerbeer, by Mrs. Sampson Williams and Miss Ophelia Randall. This piece brought out the beauties of a fine soprano and a pure contralto, by these two ladies being side by side. The duet was well rendered, the singers being loudly applauded.

5th, Solo, "Thou You'll Remember Me," Balfe, by Mr. Gray. This young man has an excellent stage style, and at once established himself in the favor of the audience, by his charming rendition of this well known ballad. He received an encore, but substituted another piece, "We Met by Chance," and made the same miss or discord with the piano as did Mr. Perkins. But both Mr. Perkins, bass, and Mr. Gray, baritone, are first-rate amateurs, and they scarcely had time to rehearse for the concert, and all were of the opinion that they could do better next time, with proper rehearsals. That they were both favorites was evident by the good will shown them by the audience.

6th, Solo, "Heart, when thy Joy and Sorrow," by Miss Ophelia Randall, was sang with the same pleasing effect as were her other pieces. The lady was encored and received more bouquets. For the encore she sang the aria, "Sleep well, sweet Angel."

7th and last piece, Duet, "Love's Request," by Miss Ophelia Randall and Mr. Sampson Williams. The hearing of this duet was some what marred by some of the audience too soon making their exit. The duet was also applauded.

Perhaps there has been no concert ever given in this city by colored people in which a deep interest was felt and patronage given as this of Mrs. Sampson Williams. The lady and her husband came here but a short time ago from Cincinnati and Chicago, unheralded and unassuming. Their merits being revealed, our people have shown them that they will encourage merit and talent among themselves; and Mr. and Mrs. Sampson Williams, and those singers who assisted them on this occasion, should feel proud that they have obtained the approbation and good will of the musical circle, as also that of the concert going people of San Francisco. Mrs. Williams is a success as a first-class prima donna and has made a decided hit.

In this connection we will state that a large portion of the colored attaches, both male and female of the Palace Hotel seemed to take a deep interest in this concert, and among whom were Messrs W. F. Turner, J. F. Brodin, Thomas Russell and J. C. Taylor, acted as Ushers, and Messrs Frederick Purnell and S. Burns, of the Palace Hotel Barber shop acted as door-keeper and ticket manager.

We ought not to conclude this article without perhaps making a slight allusion to the Prima Donna's dress and will state that she wore a rich dove colored dress, flounce lace very deep. Head dress A la Pamelier with no over show of roses, making her general appearance tastefully and a medium between plain and gay style, and her stage movements on this occasion were modest and graceful.

But to allude to the dress of one of the lady vocalists, and not the other, might not be proper, so we will also say that Miss Ophelia Randall wore a pink silk, trimmed with white tulle, festooned with beautiful flowers; hair, Pompadour style; wearing on her wrists very heavy bracelets; style and stage action, sedate, pleasing and becoming.

All the ladies and gentlemen who composed the audience were tastefully dressed, as becomes a fine concert occasion; and this concert was truly not only a credit to the performers but also a credit to the colored citizens of the State to have representative talent and an audience which would favorably compare with any other refined class of people. The concert was honored by several of the prominent guests of the Palace Hotel, and one or two representatives of the popular proprietor's family, young Lelands. Of the guests from that hotel there were several, and among whom we noticed Mr. H. Norton with ladies, as also other prominent citizens with ladies, out of the hotel.

Messrs. Gray, Russell and Franklin of the Palace Hotel, we have been informed were the parties who presented Mrs. Williams, when on the stage, with the bouquet made up in the shape of a ship. And a large number of ladies and others in the audience sent up boquets both to Mrs. Williams and Miss Randall.

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50 pieces Pile's Irish Poplin, 62½ cents per yard; actual value, $1 00.

50 pieces Black and Colored Gros Grain Silk, 50 cents; actual value, $1 00.

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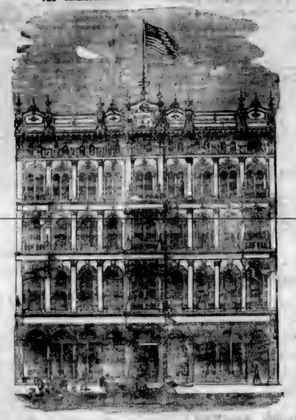
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] valuable information concerning the hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are so cheap.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and used other so called remedies without permanent relief, seek no more the oldest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

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FAMILY MEDICINE

THE CURE, in their testimony, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a sedentary climate. For dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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1876

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 21. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1876. WHOLE NO. 591

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON.

Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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One year, single copy	$5 00
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Three months	1 25
One month	50cts.

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion	75 cts.
Each subsequent insertion	50 cts.

Washington, D. C.

Three years of patient waiting—of hope and fear—years spent in endless, meaningless, hopeless controversy about the Louisiana Senatorship. The country is familiar with every phase of the Pinchbeck case; therefore it is unnecessary to give a resume of it here.

At first it was only a legal question, in which the constituents of Mr. Pinchbeck were interested. He came from Louisiana armed with credentials from the recognized Governor, and should have been seated *prima facie*; and, if any doubt existed as to the legality of his election, investigate afterward.

Instead, he has been kept from taking his seat three years, when the matter could have been settled in a few days.

The case of Mr. Pinchbeck has grown to enormous proportions. The colored voters of the whole country have become deeply interested in the good or evil to accrue to them in the settlement of this case. They feel that in the event of the Senate refusing to admit Mr. Pinchbeck, their most vital interests will receive a terrible stroke, from which they may never recover. But in case the gentleman from Louisiana is admitted to his seat, they will feel that their claims of to representation are acknowledged, and that the Republican party has the strongest claim upon them.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of our leading colored citizens, in behalf of Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, was held last evening at the office of *The Commoner*, 1410 New York avenue. The following named gentlemen were present: Hon. Fred. Douglass, Charles N. Miller, M. D., of Penn; Robert Purvis, of Penn.; Prof. J. P. Sampson, of North Carolina; Chas. B. Purvis, M. D., George T. Downing, of Rhode Island; Wm. E. Matthews, of Md.; J. A. Emerson, of Ark.; Rev. Wm. Warring, of Ohio; J. Wesley Cromwell, G. B. Anderson, of Va.; Rev. Geo. W. Williams, editor of *The Commoner*; Hon. Jno. F. Cook, Collector of the District; Prof. Wm. J. Wilson; School Trustees, Henry Johnson and John H. Brooks; Commissioner William H. Smith; John T. Johnson; attorney John H. Cook, Jerome A. Johnson and others.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. Geo. W. Williams, who stated the object; after which Robt Purvis, E-q., was elected chairman, and Mr. Jerome A. Johnson, secretary. On motion of Mr. Cromwell, a committee of seven upon resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting, was appointed as follows:

Charles B. Purvis, M. D., Hon. Frederick Douglass, Sr., Geo. J. A. Rubinson, Geo. T. Downing, Esq., Hon. Jno. P. Cook, Rev. Alexander Crummell, D. D., and Chas. N. Mills, M. D.

The committee, through its chairman, Dr. Purvis, presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS the State of Louisiana is Republican, and has been recognized and sustained by the Executive Department of the Government for the past four years; and as the bona fide Republican majority of several thousand; and as the Republican Legislature of said State did elect the Hon. P. B.S. Pinchbeck United States Senator and has several times sustained their original action by re-electing him:

Resolved, That we urge upon the Republican members of the United States Senate the importance of admitting the Senator elect P. B. S. Pinchback to his seat at once, both as an act of justice to him, his State, and the party he represents; also as a recognition of the rights—of the fidelity and devotion of the colored voters to the Republican party.

Resolved, That in the election of Senator Pinchbeck the State of Louisiana has secured an able and brave representative, a thorough Republican and an earnest defender and advocate of those principles which sustain the State in its loyalty to the General Government.

Resolved, That further delay in recognizing a claim so just is demoralizing to the friends of the Republican party in the South, destroying their usefulness, debarring them of their rights, a desertion of those principles for which the party has struggled during the past fourteen years, and for which so much blood and treasure have been sacrificed, and a virtual surrender of the recently emancipated and enfranchised citizens to his oppressor.

Resolved, That in behalf of the colored people of the country, we tender our thanks to the Hon. Senator Oliver P. Morton for the able, exhaustive, unanswerable and persistent manner in which he presented the claims of Senator Pinchbeck for his seat in the United States Senate.

Resolved, That, in our judgment, the future success of the Republican party demand a close adhesion to those principles which gave the party birth, sustained it in the most trying hour of its national existence and which has for its object the recognition of the equality of all men.

Resolved, That the cause of Senator Pinchbeck is one of deep interest to the colored people of the country; and therefore we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts for his success.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each member of the United States Senate.—*Commoner.*

Scientific.

[From the National Standard, Dec. 4th.]

According to the historians Manetho and Herodotus, the Great Pyramid was built 4,325 years ago—2,240 B.C.—and was reckoned one of the Seven Wonders of the world, of which it was and is the greatest; it being the largest and most perfect structure that man has ever built.

It corresponds perfectly with the rules of astronomy, as it faces north, south, east and west, exactly, and was in perfect coincidence with the pole star at the time of its building.

Sir John Herschel found by calculation, at the time the Pyramid was built the pole star was at a certain point in the heavens; and that in coincidence with it and the pole point or vertex of the Pyramid, would be found the entrance. This was looked for and found, in accordance with the calculation, and so perfectly that a line drawn through the pole point of the heavens would pass through the pole star, the pleiades, the pole point of the Pyramid, and its entrance, in perfect coincidence.

It is equally in accord with geometrical rules. It has four sides and is square, and covers nearly thirteen and a half acres of land. Each side is 792 feet in length and 486 feet high. Its hight to the square of base has the ratio of the radius to its circle. It stands in the center of all the land in the world, and from it can be ascertained the circumference of the earth, its diameter and weight, its position in reference to the sun, its polarity or coincidence with the north star.

This structure is also perfect in its equinoctial points, and from them can be calculated the solar year of three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, forty eight minutes, forty-seven seconds and seven-tenths; and also the leap year; its position exactly in the center of all the land upon the earth, makes it a point of latitude and departure for all calculations, both astronomical and geographical, and it was used for those purposes by ancient navigators and astronomers. It was measured by the sacred cubit, which was a ten-millionth part of the earth's diameter, and the basis of the cubit was the first joint of the second finger of a man's hand; eighteen of these, or the distance from the top of the finger nail to the point of the elbow, was the standard length. Two of these made a yard, and eleven a rod; forty rods a furlong, and eight furlongs a mile of 5,280 feet; 69 1/2 miles a degree, and 360 degrees the circumference of the earth. Its rotundity, as calculated by this structure, is eight inches to the mile.

When the Pyramid was opened it was found to contain the red granite coffin of the king who built it, and its lower passage ended with a well, and nothing more was found in it. But the coffin was not what it seemed to be, for on further examination it was found to have the proportions of the Ark of the Covenant, and it and contained one hundred weight (112 pounds), or two bushels of wheat, which is the English standard of weights and measures, and it found in the tables of our own arithmetics; and twenty eight pounds, or one quarter, is the meteorological circle of the sun, which is twenty-eight years in completion; and four quarters, or 11 pounds, is the larger circle of 112 years; and 448 pounds the great circle of 448 years; and 20 hundred weight, or 2,240 pounds, the complete circle of 2,240 years, the fullness of time and the coming of Christ upon the earth, and is the completion of the fifth circle, calculated from the measurement of the Pyramid. It was probably by this calculation that the Persian Magii, or Wise Men, knew of the time to start in search of Christ, and had been two months on their journey, perhaps, when the star appeared to them in Babalonia and guided them to Bethlehem.

The divisions of 28 indicate perfectly the coincidences in the meteorological circle. First, one half of 28 pounds is 14 pounds, the English stone, and represents a coincidence of 14 years, and has reference to the circuit of the wind. Second, the division of 28 by 4 represents half a stone, or seven pounds, and a period of seven years—the smallest coincidence of the years. In the seventh year are centered the heat, cold, rain, snow and winds of the past six seasons, and so modifying the temperature, rainfall and storms as to make it the most productive and fruitful year of the seven. This is probably the origin of the saying that there will always be a full crop in the seventh year. Third, the division of 7 pounds by 2 pounds represent three and a half years, which is a coincidence of the days and years, and indicates the entering of cold currents in the warm or Summer season. It has the circle of 28 years of equinoctial procession, the same as the other, but enters at the half interval, and mingles with the heat in the seventh year. The electric currents enter in the same manner, causing rain storms, drought, tornadoes, strong winds and snow storms; and by other processes dissolving and preventing them, equally as well, according as the currents are positive or negative.

By understanding these circles the builders of this Pyramid were enabled to predict storms several months before their coming, as also the direction from which they would come, the force of the wind accompanying them, and the number of hours or days they would continue.

The system of navigation of these ancient scientists, governed by the twelve signs of the zodiac and the direction of the wind, was probably as comprehensive as ours, and by it they were enabled to navigate all seas; for in three places on the earth, which are several thousand miles apart, the remains of their monuments for the purposes of triangulation are still to be seen, and from them I am enabled to make the same calculations as were made from the Pyramid, with equal accuracy, as their equinoctial points are perfect.

W. J. BROWN.

A LADY in Paris is introducing a new fashion in regard to furniture. She is having all her chairs, sofas, and even her carriages, stuffed with aromatic herbs, which fill the air with an agreeable, but not too powerful, perfume. The fashion is derived from the Eastern nations, and prevails extensively over a considerable part of Asia.

A Morning in Oraibi.

In *Scribner* for December is an interesting paper by Major Powell, descriptive of the "Province of Tusayan" in Arizona. We take from the article the following account of Indian worship at daybreak:

"As the dawn of day the Governor of the town goes up to the top of his house and calls on the people to come forth. In a few moments the upper story of the town is covered with men, women and children. For a few minutes he harangues them on the duties of the day. Then, as the sun is about to rise, they all sit down, draw their blankets over their heads and peer out through a little opening and watch for the sun. As the upper limb appears above the horizon every person murmurs a prayer, and continues until the whole disk is seen, when the prayer ends and the people turn to their various avocations. The young men gather in the court about the deep fountain stripped naked, except that each one has a belt to which are attached bones, hoofs, horns, or metallic bells, which they have been able to procure from white men. These they lay aside for a moment, plunge into the water, step out, tie on their belts, and dart away on their morning races over the rocks, running as if for dear life. Then the old men collect the little boys, sometimes with little whips, and compel them to go through the same exercises. When the athletes return, each family gathers in the large room for breakfast. This over, the women ascend to the tops of their houses to dress and the men depart to the fields or woods, or gather in the kiva to chat or weave."

Girls' Dresses.

The vest overdress is one of the most popular overdresses for girls. It is a partly-fitted polonaise, with a deep Louis XV vest set in. The back is shorter than the long front, and has but one seam; for very stout girls it is better to shape a side form in the back, making three seams, in the English fashion. The side of the garment has a useful square pocket. The long front slopes away sharply to show the vest, which is set with the side seams, or, if greater warmth is required, this vest may have a separate back made of flannel. The kilt skirt is generally worn by girls but a gored and flounced skirt may be used if preferred. Braid in short parallel pieces, and giving the military effect, is the trimming most used for these suits. The materials are any dark warm wool stuff, such as casimere, serge camel's hair or knickerbocker. Solid colors are preferred for such dresses, but the design is also liked for plaids, as it requires so little trimming. For very small girls who cannot arrange their dresses carefully it is perhaps better to attach the kilt skirt to the vest overdress, making the whole suit one garment. To do this the placket opening of the skirt should be made on one side, and the belt of the skirt should be tacked to the back and sides of the overdress.

Geological.

The continual shocks of earthquake, are nothing more than indications of changes going on in the topography or surface of the earth. It is a scientific fact that the Pacific coast of America is rising, while the Atlantic coast is sinking, that is the the eastern coast is sinking while the western coast is rising. This is slowly but surely going on.

Then again, we have an invention of the poles every twelve thousand years, or a complete revolution of the North and South Poles from their original position, entirely round and back to their places again, every twenty-four thousand years. This doubtless has something to do with these continual shocks as felt.

JOSH BILLINGS says: "Yu can't change a date by cussing after an edition has been worked off."

The Bootblack's Story.

When a dozen newsboys and bootblacks had collected on the Custom House stairs yesterday, and when each one had got tired of jawbreakers and popcorn balls, "Little Edgilis" remarked:

"Sposeo Jim Cocoanut tells us a story."

"Sposeo" remarked all the others

"Well gentlemen," remarked Jim after a few digs at his head, "I will tell you a story about a girl. Her name was Marier, and she had yaller hair, blue eyes, and small feet, and she was worth a million dollars

"Is stamps?" asked cross-eyed Dick.

"In clear cash, right in the savings bank," answered Jim. "This girl was an orphan, and no one to boss her around, and if she wanted to be out till eleven o'clock at night, she could. There was piles of fellers after her; but she stuck up her nose at the hull caboodle."

"What fur?" anxiously inquired Fire cracker Tom.

"What fur?" Why, she knew they loved her money instead of herself. She wanted some one to love her earnestly, and like gosh. well, one day she was going down to the post office to see if there was any mail, a runaway horse came along. Marier fainted away and set down in the road and she'd have been broke all to pieces if it hadn't been for a bootblack bout my size. He pulled her into a shooting gallery, brought her to, and then hired a hull omnibus and took her home.

"And they fell in love and were finally married," remarked suspender Jimson.

"No, my fellow countrymen," sadly replied Jim; She gin him ten cents

And is that all?" exclaimed three or four voices.

"All she gave him, and that turned out to be a counterfeit."

There was a long period of silence and then Cocoanut Jim continued:

"which is a lesson to us never to marry a girl worth a million dollars."

"And we never shall," they solemnly replied—*Exchange.*

Education of the Freedmen.

The cash paid by the Government through the Freedmen's Bureau for the Freedmen is $13,000,000. We suppose benevolent associations have paid about the same. $26,000,000 we will say among five million souls; that is $5 20 apiece is thirteen years, or forty cents per head per annum. We must bear in mind that only about one fifth of the five millions of freedmen would be of school age; which fact would run up to the average above forty cents per head for education. But on the other hand this aggregate of $26,000,000 is for all purposes of help so that it will perhaps be not far off the mark to say forty cents per head per annum for schooling. When we reflect that State schools are open on an average only about 8 months each year we make but a poor show of work done both by National Government, States, and Associations, for the mass of the freedmen in education.—*Monitor and Looking glass Phila.*

About Advertising.

If you have a good thing, advertise it. If you haven't, don't.

If you don't mean to mind your own business, it will not pay to advertise.

It is as true of advertising as any thing else in the world, if it is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well. We don't recommend advertising as the best way to get get a wife, but we know that it is the best way to get a good trade.

Don't expect an advertisement to bear fruit in one night, like the prophet's gourd. Advertising will take effect, but it takes more than one night to do it.

You can't eat enough in one week to last a whole year, and you can't advertise on that plan, either.

A large advertisement once and then discontinued creates the impression that the man has fizzled.

TABLE talk—"The butter please."

A neatly won Wager.

A gentleman was seated before the Cafe Riche, in Paris, when a young artist passed with a companion. "I will bet you," said the artist to his friend, "I will drink that gentleman's coffee, and he will thank me for doing it." "You are crazy." "You will see." "You know him then." "Come and see the proceeding for yourself." Very solemnly then approached the gentleman. "Sir," said the artist. "I am an inspector of the Board of health. If I ask for coffee, they will give me without doubt a very good cup, for they know me. You Sir, whom they do know, are served like the rest of the world. Will you permit me to taste your coffee?" "Certainly," said the gentleman. "This is really good. The government has great cars over the people. The police cannot be watchful over the public health." The artist drank the coffee, and having finished it said politely, "They do things properly in this cafe, this is excellent coffee." He bowed, and left the gentleman to pay for the coffee he had not had, but profoundly grateful for the care of the government.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—The latest manifold letter writer is a Newark invention, and is described in the *Advertiser* of that city. The apparatus prints, however, rather than writes. On the top of the penholder is a miniature clockwork engine, about as large as a spool of cotton. The point of the pen is like an ever point pencil, only instead of lead there is a needle. This miniature engine is connected with the battery by a small wire. The writer handles the pen like any other, but as he writes, the needle, moved by the electric machine with great rapidity, punctures the paper. The paper written upon is five needle-dots, is put over another sheet and relied with ink specially prepared, and the letter is thus stenciled. The operation may be repeated till the punctured paper is worn past usefulness, and then the writer has only to make a new copy. With paper properly adapted to the purpose a large number of impressions may be obtained. The inventor is Mr. Edison, of the quadruplex telegraph appartus.

A little girl was engaged, with others, in raising money by small contributions to liquidate the debt of one of the small churches near Trenton, N. J., and a prize was to be given to the girl that raised the largest amout. She succeeded well, but learned that one little girl had raised a trifle more than she had, and, after all, she was likely to lose the prize. In thinking over the matter, the idea occurred to her to write to General Grant to help her out. The Trenton *Gazette* says that she did so, and to her great joy, the President answered the letter and enclosed the sum of $5. The letter became an object of great curiosity. Everbody wanted to see it. One gentleman gave $5, for it, and then charged a quarter of a dollar to see it. In this way some fifteen or twenty dollars were realized, all of which was paid to the Hamilton Avenue Church, for which the little girl was collecting subscriptions. The letter was read in the church on Sunday, and excited no little curiosity.

Scene in a Green Bay (Wisconsin) police court, Justice Westman presiding: Several gamblers were under examination, and one of the witnesses was questioned about what he knew of gambling in the saloons in the town. Yes, he had seen gambling going on in most of them. "Well, one, for instance?"

I have seen men gambling in the Old York saloon." "What were the stakes?" "They were a horse on one side and money on the other." "Well, which won?" "Judge Westman won the horse." Peremptory command from the bench, "There, that will do; this examination is reaching into too wide a range altogether."

A NEW broom sweeps clean.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 1, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Year.

The New Year, Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Six has been ushered in upon us. The old year just gone is the last of a century of the Nation's existence. The Republic was born with the incubus of slavery fastened upon it but has succeeded in eradicating the evil before it celebrates its centennial anniversary. Hence, all should rejoice in this particular alone.

This being the commencement of another century, it is to be hoped that Congress and every State Legislature should strictly enforce every law that far enacted and prescription in public schools as is yet practiced in some of the localities in this State as well in other parts of the Union. All the provisions of the present defective Civil Rights Bill relating to Inns and other public places of resort have not been enforced. Insults are yet given to colored citizens in some places by colorphobists of the lowest ordar of humanity, who still refuse to accommodate respectable persons in consequence of color.

Many of the lawabiding and respectable colored citizens fail to prosecute in consequence of their not having the time to attend these cases. But let it be the duty of every colored citizen who may have the time to prosecute a case of prescription in consequence of color to go direct and make the complaint before a United States Court; It is compelled to entertain the complaint and prosecute if a case can be made, without one cent of charge to the compainant.

The Church Mission Festival.

The Christ Church Episcopal Mission, of which Rev. P. W. Casey is Pastor, gave a Festival at Pacific Hall, on Wednesday evening last, which was very largely attended. Addresses, vocal and instrumental music and other exercises, with Tableaux by Miss Georgiana Gaiss' and others comprised the evening's programme. The tables were bountifully supplied with cooked poultry, confectionery, ice cream, etc., which were lavishly dispensed by Mesdames W. A. Smith, Wm. H. Hall, T. P. Callenders and other lady members of Mr. Casey's church. The entertainment terminated with a fine soiree. The affair drew together the most elite of the colored population, and was conducted with credit, giving general satisfaction. A large number of persons from Oakland were present, among whom were Mrs. Sampson William, the Prima Donna, Messrs Silvester Burns, Rodgers and others.

New Year's Eve.

The doings of New Year's Eve in the churches, the watch meetings, etc., as also the description of the ball given by the L'Ouverture Guard at Pacific Hall, will be fully detailed in our next issue.

The Mosaic Lodge Public Installation and Festival.

The Mosaic Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. Masons, had their officers publicly installed on Monday evening last, December 27th, St. John the Evangelist's Day, in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific street, above Powell. There were but three officers publicly installed—the Master, Senior and Junior Wardens. This was owing to the flatness of the hour when the exercises began. The conclusion of the entertainment being a soiree, the Craft gave way for the enjoyment of their guests, who amused themselves in the Terpischorean art until the wee hours of morn. The supper and every other feature gave entire satisfaction, and the affair was a financial success in behalf of the charitable fund.

MASONIC ELECTION—The following officers of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., were duly installed on Tuesday evening, 21st inst., by Past Master Wilford R. Strickland, assisted by Past Master James E. Francis: William J. Simmons, Worshipful Master; I. C. Wilson, Senior Warden; J. V. Williams, Junior Warden; Henry Tolbert, Treasurer; Edward S. Wolfe, Secretary; Christopher S. Tall, Senior Deacon; Robert E. Muir, Junior Deacon; William Hamilton and Joseph Cummings, Stewards; William Crooks, Tiler.

The Grand Orient of Peru acknowledges the Colored Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The Grand Orient of Peru speaks as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE GRAND ORIENT OF PERU.

Health, Stability, Progress.

We, Blas Jose Alamicra, Most Serene Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Peru, make known to all Free and Accepted Masons of both Hemispheres, that the Grand Orient of Peru and the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio, U. S. N. A., having agreed to cultivate a more intimate correspondence than has heretofore existed between them and judging that the bonds of fraternal love ought be more closely drawn, the prosperity of the Masonic family augmented, and the unity, integrity, prestige and purity of the Order protected, its nullity and honor confirmed by the mutual appointment and exchange of representatives on the part of each of the Bodies named.

THEREFORE, Be it known that reposing full confidence in our very beloved Brother Justin Holland, we have thought it opportune to constitute and appoint, and by these presents we do constitute and appoint, the afore-mentioned Brother, Justin Holland, representative of the Grand Orient of Peru near the Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio for the purposes above indicated. In testimony of which, we have signed this Patent, and caused the Great Seal of the Grand Orient to be impressed hereon, in the city of Lima, capital of the Republic of Peru, this 13th day of the Hebrew month Ab, A.L. 5635, corresponding to the 12th of August, 1875.

PEDRO MARZO,
Most Serene Grand Master.

Registered in the Department of Foreign Relations, Book of Gold of R. R., a fo. 32, under the No. 3.

ANDRES M. WHOLEY 33,
Grand Secretary of the Grand Orient of Peru.

VERILY nobody more than Jefferson Davis has reason to feel the weight of that old saying about the way of the transgressor being hard. Everywhere he is cabooed. His name is a hissing and a bye-word.

Others fought for secession, but for him alone there is no forgiveness.

Possibly this is just. He assumed the front of the offending. He incarned the fore most responsibility. He was the first to launch the secession ship; he only left in when Union soldiers pulled him off.

He would be great now he is little.

Lady to servant: Mary, I do not approve of entertaining your sweetheart in the kitchen." Mary: Well, ma'am, its very kind o' you to mention it; but he's from the country, you soo, ma'am, and I'm afraid he's too shy and orkard in his manners, ma'am, for you to like him to come up stairs.

Death of a Colored Lawyer.

A special telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following: Chillicothe O., October 29th. John H. Williams, a well known resident of this place, was found lying dead in a pool of blood on the floor of his room this morning. An inquest developed the fact that he died from hemorrhage of the lungs, and had been dead twenty-four hours. Williams was a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the Ross County Bar at the late term of the District Court. He read law with John M. Langston in Washington, D. C., and afterwards practised for two years in Columbia, S. C. He left considerable property, and at the time of his death was alone, his wife being at Washington, D. C.

Pennsylvania.

The Elocutionary entertainment given in the Town Hall, Washington, Pa., on the 26th of last month, by Miss Caroline LeCount, of Philadelphia, was a grand success. Miss LeCount is a good reader and deserves commendation in the highest terms for the fine style and ease in which she delivered her selections. With regard to the audience it was attentive and appreciative, but not as large as it should have been. It appears that our people have not yet learned to discriminate between the things of high and low degree and to choose the former. This entertainment was projected especially for the mutual benefit of the A. M. E. Church and the colored citizens of Washington the proceeds to be used in helping to pay for the Church edifice lately purchased, and it is presumed that those most interested should have given countenance and encouragement to it by their presence. Those who were not interested in the church ought to have attended the entertainment for their own individual benefit. We have seen colored people, boys and girls, men and woman, go to the same hall upon the occasion of a minstrel show and times were as hard then as now money no more plentiful and the admission fee twice as much, 60 cents. Our people must learn that they who need help, must assist themselves before they can receive aid from others.

The man of whom we read in the fable, whose horse was stalled in the rut, who called to his god Jupiter, "O Jupiter, come down and help me," did not receive the asked for help, but was told to put his shoulder to the wheel and help himself, first. This is according to the old hostbin saying that the "Gods only help those who help themselves" If we do our utmost it is a good cause, our self-respect is highlened, the favor of our benefactor is increased and our enemies are won to be our friends.—*Monthly Elevator.*

The Future of the Blacks.

The future of the black man is to be that of any other people who have struggled upward from barbarism to civilization.

In the part that he has had to perform in American life, he has come up against an almost an irresistible opposition. Unlike any other race of men, he has been the worst oppressed, the least favored, yet of him the same exactions are being made.

That he has been the worst oppressed, the dark tale of his parts enslavement already proves that he has been the least favored, his cruel treatment and mock protection since his emancipation is too true to be disputed, and none can in reason deny that his enemies have been persistently requiring of him the same equipments of the more favored class.

But he has learned something of political life, and while he is satisfied that public sentiment is and has always been against him he knows too, that he has never had a fair showing. Amazed at the treachery he can trust if he does not look out for himself, he shall find little protection from any political source. He recognizes with gratitude the blessings of personal and political freedom, but he keenly realizes that even yet great injustice is done him.

He is left practically to take care of himself, to drift upon the angry billows of the political ocean, and while other races may combine for the mutual benefit and protection of each other.

There is one weapon which the blacks can and must use for their own protection. That weapon is politics. How to use it, how to make the million votes which he commands in state and national affairs is the one thing that should claim his attention.

Let him then acquire for himself the highest possible education. Let him bring his higher mental power to bear, let the people see that the education of the masses is our only and best security and let them press forward to the end of educating the race, then shall he be with the ballot and the height of knowledge, command a power that shall prove invincible in any community. Let every minister of the gospel and every public teacher impress this important truth that our future is secure only so far as we shall labor to develop and educate the intellectual and moral man. In this is our future security. Let us build upon a basis which shall be grand and comprehensive, blending individual excellence, with institution building making ourselves a part of the country and the country a part of us.

HARRY sat at his father's side at a friend's table. Somebody passed him the bread. Harry touched a piece of bread that was dried. So he dropped it, and took another piece. "My son," said the father, reprovingly, "never touch a piece of bread or cake that you don't mean to take."

Harry ate his bread and remembered. After a while the cake was passed around, when it came to Harry the little fingers made a quick movement and hauled off three large slices.

"Why, Harry!" cried his father. "Well, Papa," said the boy bravely, "you told me to take all the pieces I touched, and I touched all those."

"No, no, my son," I said; "touch only what you mean to take."

"And that's just what I did, Papa I meant to take every one, and I tried far that other big slice with the pile of sugar on it, but I didn't quite get it."

His next lesson in etiquette was given at home.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.—If you desire to make a fine present, purchase one of those superior machines at No. 20 Geary street, San Francisco. General Agent for the Pacific Coast, W. T. Fonda.

P. KELLY, Bush street, the renowned print theatrical and gentleman's boots and shoes and ladies' and children's gaiters manufacturer would remind all politicians and voters of the necessity of making a purchase before election day from his great invoice of the finest quality of calf boots, ladies and Misses gaiters, etc., at the lowest cash prices.

The Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, though a very clever man, has met with his match. When examining a student as to the classes he attended, he said, "And you attended the class for mathematics?"

"Yes."

"How many sides has a circle?"

"Two," said the student.

"What are they?"

What a fough in the class the student's answer produced when he said, "An inside and an outside!"

But this was nothing compared with what followed. The doctor having said to this student, "And up against an almost an irresistible opposition. Unlike any other race of men, he has been the worst oppressed, the least favored, yet of him the same exactions are being made.

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Let him then acquire for himself

THE Rev. Henry Bylow is in a Kentucky jail for stealing a hog. But we would not judge the reverend gentleman too hastily. He was probably the victim of a "anti-surprise donatian party" the night before, and stern necessity drove him to the means of replenishing his famished larder.—[Norristown Herald

SAMPA make up the bar in the harbor's mouth on which vessels are wrecked; and little things in youth accumulate into character, age, and destiny in eternity.

AN unusual number of people are marrying now. Next year is leap-year, and no woman wants it presumed that she popped the question herself.

THOS affection grows stronger as it grows older, the same may be said of an egg.

A good wife is a good thing, but a bad husband beats her.

A smart thing—A mustard plaster.

Ode to the painter—A year's subscription.

If all were rich, gold would be val ueless.

The lady of Lyon—A Lioness.

MAGUIRE'S NEW THEATER.

Announcement Extraordinary

THE ORIGINAL

Tennessee Jubilee Singers

Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 3d, 1876.

EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Matinee, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.

The most unique company in America. Composed of the original singers of the Southern citizens singing in aid of the colored school in Lexington, Kentucky. Their songs embrace the wierd, weird, touching songs of "Slavery days."

SLAVE CABIN MEETINGS.
And the Camp Meetings.
Down in de Wilderness,
THEY SING OVER ONE HUNDRED SLAVE MELODIES.
THE ONLY SOUTHERN COLORED COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Box Sheet open on Thursday, December 30th, at Maguire's New Theatre.

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38 GEARY STREET,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS AT ALL HOURS. BILLIARDS.

JOSEPH GODFREY, - - Proprietor.

EGGS 30 Cents. **SAVE 25** PER CENT. Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and Delivered free. Open on Saturday Evenings.

BUTTER! **TEA** LINSLEY & COLLINS, 307 Sansome St. Nearly Building

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Surgeon & Accoucheur

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FORMERLY "HEADQUARTERS"

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Iron Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fitters' Supplies, Powder, Fuse, Safety Horse Boxes, Shovels, &c.

Agents for Cotterhill Powder Company, Parker, San Francisco Carriage Company, Morris Axe and Tool Company.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of these (bedroom) will suit gents; two gents preferred to either, or single lady. Apply at corner of Clay Street Cars, Apply to WILLIAM H. SMITH, 1016 Taylor street, Sutter-street entrance.

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—OF THE—

L'Ouverture Guard

Friday Evening Dec 31. 1875.

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THOMAS GOLDSBY, WM. E. DALE.
JAMES F. BOND.

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PORTRAITS,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

The only Elector connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

IMPORTANT TO HAIR DRESSERS!

THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can buy at wholesale your trade's daily necessities, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL, BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water,
Hair Dye, Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Perfumery, Etc., Etc.

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Two doors below Montgomery street, S. F.,

PHIL. BERICHTEN & CO.,

Proprietors, and Dealers in

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☞ Price List sent on application.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH

Address P. A. Pacific Appeal office, San Francisco

LODGINGS

Mrs. M. Robinson, 507 Fourth Street, having thoroughly renovated and refurnished her premises, is now ready to accommodate transients or a select class of boarders. Parties desiring to visit the City will find this a comfortable place of abode. Rates Reasonable.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of Third street, New York City, that her son, William T. Nicholas, is in search of her. She cannot be better informed and will answer soon.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

JOHN GAMAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

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Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Rotice attended paid to Building Orders. Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

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WILLIAM TELL RESTAURANT,

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon

Business and Calif ornia Oysters every style, Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAUEL, PROFESSOR and Prof. 300 Broad. Wonderful Fortune-teller, born with the veil, has been so for 38 years. He will tell you correctly, between Middle-ton and Post sts., your whole life's history, as it discloses and reveals, name, time, future employment to best, whether you marry, and every thing concerning life. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or shampoo, then dry the head and apply the dye with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful Brown apply No. 2 alone, after washing as above directed.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel, Sacramento.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Flat's Metallic Burial Cases.

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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Sketches of Grant's Administration. The Removal of Sumner, Chandler, Everett Chamberlain, Secretary of the New York Tribune. The Greeley Nomination. Sketches of the lives of Wilson, Colfax, Hendricks, Brownlow, Bayard, Blair, Logan, Schurz, Trumbull, Davis, Tilden, Hancock, Thurman, Hoar, Morton, Conkling, Carpenter, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Ferry, Anthony, Sherman, Wheeler, Thurman, Hoar, Morton, Conkling, Carpenter, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Ferry, Anthony, Sherman, Wheeler, Bayard, Blair, Logan, Schurz, Trumbull, Davis, Tilden, Hancock, Brownlow, Colfax, Wilson, Greeley, Chamberlain, Everett, Sumner, Hendricks, Etc., Etc. Address, J. L. BALLINGALL & CO., 723 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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LEADER OF FASHION.

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THIS HOTEL

offers the greatest inducements for Families—and accommodates just people.

Gentlemen, with the sense of the Hotel Aurora, will find it to suit their taste. The International is easy of access to the Rail Road Ferry, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Each Letter wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.00 and $2.00

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The International Hotel Coaches will connect with every passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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First Hair Dresser above Dav'sson, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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All Orders attended to promptly.

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Cast Off Boots ad Shoes,

At No. 819 FOURTH STREET, below Bay and San Francisco.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch by

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has opened a

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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

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Where she is prepared to manufacture WILLIS, PERLE HEADS PUFFS, Etc. Braiding done on Combings made to any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having combings can have them manufactured. My motto is "Quick sales and small profits."

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,

Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

675 TENTH STREET,

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R. GEORGE,

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Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a good table

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

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On Front's Hotel, between K and L streets

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,

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LODGING HOUSE,

No. 118 K St., bet. 4th and 5th,

SACRAMENTO

☞ Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 25 cents per night.

☞ Meals from 6 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. for 25 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. JACKSON.

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

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LEAVE WHARF FOOTER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, every four days, at 2 P.M., for

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Connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

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Leaves at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

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SUMMER

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Stockton and intermediate stations.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Express Train (via Vallejo) with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and via steam connection at Napa with stages for Lakeport. [Arrive 5.55 P.M.]

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Stockton only connecting at Lathrop with Trains for Merced, Visalia and Los Angeles. Also at Stockton with Trains for Sonora and Milton. [Arrive 5.55 P.M.]

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer for Vallejo, connecting with Express Train for Sacramento. [Arrive 5.55 P.M.]

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Accommodation Train for San Jose and intermediate stations. [Arrive 10.30 A.M.]

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamboat Steamer (from Pierce Wharf), connecting with Express and Landing at Jackson. [Arrive 10.30 P.M.]

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. [Arrive 8.25 A.M.]

4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Sonora, Columbia and Los Angeles. Also at Stockton with Train for Milton. [Arrive 12.00 P.M.]

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express for Sacramento, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. [Arrive 11.30 A.M.]

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Pierce Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landing at Sacramento at 3.00 A.M. [Arrive 4.00 P.M.]

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m., 12.00 night.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 11.00 p.m.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m., 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 11.00 p.m.

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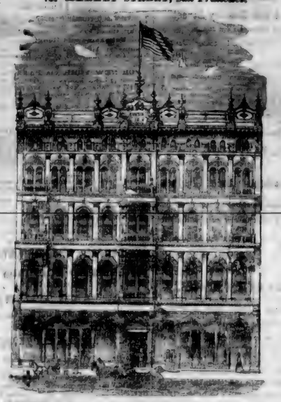
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In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 22. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876. WHOLE NO. 592

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Kissing Among the Ancient Persians.

Xenophon says, in "Agesilaus (v. 4), that it was a national custom with the Persians to kiss whomsoever they honored. And Herodotus (i. 134), in speaking of their manners and customs says, "If Persians meet [illegible] any time by accident, the rank of each party is easily discovered; if they are of equal dignity they salute each other on the mouth; if one is an inferior, they only kiss the cheek; if there be a great difference in situation, the inferior falls prostrate on the [illegible] ground. Respecting the mode of salutation between relatives, the following passage from the "Cyclopedia" of Xenophon (i. 4), is worthy transcribing:

"If I may be allowed to relate a sportive affair, it is said when Cyrus went away and he has relations parted, they took their leave, and dismissed him with a kiss, according to Persian custom—for the Persians practice it to this day—and that a certain Mede, a very excellent person, had been long struck with the beauty of Cyrus, and when he saw Cyrus's relation's kiss him, he stayed behind, and, when the rest were gone, accosted Cyrus, and said to him, 'and am I, Cyrus, the only one of all your relations that you do not know?' 'What' said Cyrus, 'are you a relation?' 'Yes,' said he, 'This was the reason, then' said Cyrus, 'that you used to gaze at me; for I think I received you frequently did so.' 'I was very desirous,' said he, 'to salute you, but I was always ashamed to do it.' 'But,' said Cyrus, 'you that are a relation ought not to have been out of countenance at him he kissed him. The Mede having received the kiss in such a manner as this occasion. 'And is it a custom amongst the Persians to kiss relations? 'It is so' said Cyrus, 'when they see one another at some distance [illegible] time or when they part.' 'Then,' said the Mede, 'it seems now time for you to kiss me again, for, as you see, I am just going away.'

So Cyrus, kissing him again, dismissed him, and went his way. They had not gone very far when Mede came up to him again with his horse all over in a sweat, and Cyrus, getting sight of him said, "What, have you forgotten anything that you had a mind to say to me?" "No, by Jove," said he, "but I set come again at a distance of time." "Dear relative," said he, "it's a very short time." "How a short one?" said the Mede "do you not know, Cyrus, that the very twinkling of my eyes is a long time to be without seeing you, you who are so lovely?" Here Cyrus, being [illegible] tears, broke out in laughter, bid him go his way and take courage, adding that in a little while he would be back with him again, and that he would then be at liberty to look at him, if he pleased, with steady eye and without twinkling."

The American Journalist.

The *American Journalist* is the name of a periodical which came to hand this week, with the familiar mark "Exchange," which we will gladly do. It is published in Philadelphia, as a monthly review of American journalism, by Wetherill & Co. It contains of the late Henry Wilson the following:

It has recently come to light that the late Vice President Wilson died "alone." As it is generally understood he had been seriously sick, but on the 21st of November was regarded convalescent, and by direction of his physician was to ride out the next day. He passed a comfortable night and woke bright and cheerful on the morning of the 22d, but shortly after he sank back on his pillow and quickly entered into his eternal rest. On that memorable morning, Mr. J. W. Frelick, of the St. Paul, Minnesota, "Pioneer Press," and also proprietor of the "American Centennial Catalogue," had arrived in Washington, and having a spare early hour, directed his steps to the capital. While passing through one of the halls the door of a room was opened, and an excited man rushed out and by him, with the exclamation "Oh! he's dying," Mr. Frelick moved to the door, which was open, and saw within a figure on the bed, but no other person in the room. He advanced to the bedside, took the hand of the occupant, and was satisfied that life was about extinct. The attendant who had passed him in the hall shortly returned, and was soon followed by a physician whom he had summoned. The latter examined his patient and pronounced him dead, and then for the first time Mr. Frelick knew that he was in the presence of the mortal remains of Vice President Wilson.

And thus under the shadow of the great dome of the capitol, the statue that crowns its summit was ablaze with the early sunlight, Henry Wilson, laborer, statesman, literator, passed to his immortality."

A Snow-storm in Nevada.

Evening before last, about 9 o'clock, a regular old fashioned snow-storm set in here. The snow came down steadily all night and yesterday morning was a foot in depth. It snowed steadily all day yesterday, and last evening started in as though for another all night job. It has thus far been a good, fair snow, such as the streets were in such a condition as to form a good foundation for the snow, and we are now having as fine sleighing as can be found in any country. Not a sign of earth or mud is to be seen in any of our streets. All is clear snow. C street was in splendid condition for sleighing, and there were abroad every imaginable kind of runnered craft. The big fire, which destroyed most of our livery stables, also burned the greater part of the sleighs of the towns. New sleighs have been procured in Chicago, and not a few have been manufactured here. Some of these, gotten up on the spur of the moment, are curious affairs. Jim Oradorf, the well known saloonist, was yesterday out in one that is made almost wholly of gas-pipe, and a very neat and light little sleigh it is. It is lighter and stronger than would be a vehicle of the same size made of wood. There were abroad yesterday sleighs made by setting dry goods boxes upon runners, and some sleds that were [illegible] by two men, or by one man with a boy behind, and two planks sharpened off in the shape of runners and nailed together without shafts or pole. There were generally reigns gotten up by [illegible] and they went pretty much where they pleased, the animals attached to them being too patient to run away or to worry much about what becomes of the sleds or those upon them.

There was a constant jingling of bells on the principal streets, and few wheeled vehicles were seen abroad. It was not so cold but that all were quite comfortable and were able to enjoy the fun in spite of the snow that was falling. Toward night, however, the wind began to blow, bringing clouds of snow off the mountains and off the roofs of the houses, when it was rather disagreeable, but by that time most of the pleasure seekers had secured their sleighrides. The indications are that there will be over two feet of snow on the ground this morning. It is doubtless a general storm, and we shall not be surprised to hear of the railroads in the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains being blockaded for a short time. There may also be some trouble with the telegraph lines. It is not likely that either the railroad or telegraph blockades will be of long duration, as both the railroad and telegraph companies are now pretty well prepared to worry through storms in the mountains and on the plains.—*Virginia Enterprise, Jan. 4.*

The United States Indebtedness.

The debt statement of the United States for November, shows a decrease of more than four hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The decrease is the debt for the four preceding months was $19,391,000, or over two and one-quarter millions per month. The comparatively small amount of debt discharged in November is attributable to the fact that during the month there was disbursed for army and navy pensions over $5,000,000. Small as the reduction of last year may appear, it is four times greater than the reduction made in the corresponding month of last year. The entire reduction made in the publicdebt for the four months of the present fiscal year is $10,171,000, against $4,149,907 for the corresponding months of last year. The coin balance now in the treasury is $70,404,676, a decrease for three millions compared with the October statement. The present currency balance is $12,000,000, an increase of over two millions over October. The decrease of legal tenders for the month is $6,764,473, and the increase of fractional currency $1,074,576. The custom receipts for November were $11,389,013, against $11,078,987 in October. The internal revenue receipts were $9,740,050, an increase of $163,000 over October, and nearly one million in excess of the internal revenue in November, 1874. The total receips from customs and internal revenue for November were over twenty-one millions of dollars which is nearly three millions in excess of the receipts for November, 1874. The ordinary expenditures of the month were nearly thirteen millions. The total receipts for past five months were: Customs, $66,798,836; internal revenue, $47,669,466.

A Question of Color.

Thomas Maguire, the theatrical manager, was arrested by the United States Marshal Wednesday evening on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Green, which states that on the 4th instant Maguire denied to the affiant, who is a citizen of the United States, for reasons not by law or otherwise applicable to citizens of every race and colors the full enjoyment of the accomodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of a seat in the theatre known as Maguire's New Theatre in this: That on the day mentioned Green purchased a ticket for one dollar which entitled him to admission to section C, row 4, seat 160 of the theatre. On the evening of that day, and while the doors of the theatre were being opened for the admission of the public and about the time of the commencement of the public performance, Green presented his ticket to the doorkeeper, but he was refused admission to that part of the theatre to which the ticket entitled him, and the doorkeeper was invited by Maguire to refuse him admission. The refusal was soely on account of the fact that Green is a colored man and not a white man. Green says he is what is commonly called a colored man, that is, of mixed white and African blood, the refusal was wholly on account of color, and for no other reason, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America. Maguire gave bail in the sum of $1,000, and he was released from custody.

The legislative committee to whom was referred the matter concerning Pubic Land Commissioners, have reported in favor of abolishing those officers. The text-book question and land monopoly are receiving attention.

Frank Scott, was hanged in the jail yard at Memphis, Tennessee, yesterday, 7th instant, for the murder of Rassom Phelps on Christmas Day, 1874. Both parties were colored.

Bishop Holly.

A New York correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* thus writes of the Right Reverend J. Theodore Holly:

A BLACK BISHOP.

The Right Rev. James Theodore Holly, D.D., Episcopal Bishop at Hayti, has been officiating at our city churches for some weeks, and is a man of marked ability. He graduated at the University of Michigan and was ordained deacon by Bishop McClosky, of that State. Bishop Holly is a full blooded negro, but is one of the most higly cultured gentlemen it has ever been my good fortune to meet. He has done a good work in Hayti, having about twenty clergymen and forty mission ary stations in charge. At home he usually preaches in the French language.

When Dr. Holly was ordained priest, he was rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in New Haven, and Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, conducted the examination. The latter examined him in Latin and Greek, as well as in theology, and at last expressed himself satisfied, saying that he had never met a candidate better prepared. But Dr. Holly reminded the Bishop that he had not examined him in Hebrew, and was told that he need not trouble himself on that score, as his examination had been perfectly satisfactory. After words the Bishop remarked confidentially to his friends that his own knowledge of Hebrew had grown so rusty and Dr. Holly was so well posted in the classics that he feared that he might appear to disadvantage before the colored man.

One gets a good idea of the manner in which prejudice is gradually disappearing when he finds that all pulpits in this city—the city that of all others is practically most prejudice against the negro race—gladly opened to this eloquent black man.

They are There.

The New York *Times*, referring to the rush of candidates for Congressional appointments, says:

It is a touching sight. Venerable Hoosiers, who have never been out of sight of their log cabins, are their in butternut clothing and wool hats. Gentlemen who in the late unpleasant warfare avoided both armies by hiding in swamps and waste places in the South have submerged from their seclusion with paper certain as day follows night. Thus, in case who give way to violent rage, there comes on during the acute period, what to them is merely a faintness, which, after a time of apparent recovery, is followed by a slight confusion, a giddiness a weight in the head, a sense of appression, a return to equilibrium. They are happy, who, continuing their course, suffer no more severely Many die in one or other of the two stages I have named. They die in the moment of white rage, when the cerebral vessels and heart are paralized. Then we say they die of faintness, after excitement. Or they die more slowly when the rage has passed and the congestion of reaction has led to engorgement of the vessels of the brain. Then the engorgement has caused stoppage of the circulation there, or a vessel has given way or serious fluid has exuded, producing pressure, and we repeat that the death was from apoplexy, following upon some temporary excitement.

A SEVERE tornado occurred in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, in the vicinity of the States' line, Dec. 30th, houses were unroofed and a trunk was carried through a second-story window 100 yards. A man was blown forty yards into a corn-field and picked up out of the mud severely bruised.

MANY have felt the last upon their backs for the want of a bridle upon their tongues.

Many good purposes lie in the churchyard.

sifting down through all the grades of office seeking went away thankfully with a castoff garment, these volunteers lose their fastidiousness as they grow hungry. The ex-Congressman, while he was in Congress, was not so conspicuous as to be remembered now, is the most facile and accommodating of office-seekers. He was a confident and beaming candidate for Clerk or Postmaster, Collector or Gauger, Marshal or Judge. He will cheerfully fold documents, open doors for his successor from "the dead-rick," or sweep out the committee rooms with resignation. We can conceive of no earthly retribution with more poetic justice in it.

This horde, desperate and famished will be dangerous in Washington and dangerous anywhere. To dispose of them will be a burden to the Democracy.

Stick to It.

Learn a trade, or get into business and go at it with a determination that defies failure, and you will succeed. Don't leave it because hard blows are to be struck or disagreeable work to be performed. Those who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness do not belong to the shiftless and unstable class; and if you do not work while a young man, as an old man you will be nothing. Work with a will, and conquer you prejudices against labor, and manfully bear the heat and burden of the day. It may be hard the first week; but after that, I assure you, it will become a pleasure, and you will feel better satisfied with yourself to pay for all the trials endured.

The Dangers of Anger

An article by Dr. Richardson on "Induced diseases from the influence of the Passions," is interesting and instructive. He classes anger with the passion which stands first as being detrimental to life. He says: "He is a man very rich indeed in physical powers who can afford to be angry. The richest man cannot afford it many times without incurring the penalty—a penalty is always severe. What is still worse of this passion is that the very disease that it engenders feeds it, so that, if once impulse go many times unchecked, it becomes the master of the man." The effect of anger upon the brain it to produce first a paralysis and afterward, during reaction, a congestion of the vessel of that organ; for, if life continues, reactive congestion follows paralysis as certain as day follows night. Thus, in case who give way to violent rage, there comes on during the acute period, what to them is merely a faintness, which, after a time of apparent recovery, is followed by a slight confusion, a giddiness a weight in the head, a sense of appression, a return to equilibrium. They are happy, who, continuing their course, suffer no more severely Many die in one or other of the two stages I have named. They die in the moment of white rage, when the cerebral vessels and heart are paralized. Then we say they die of faintness, after excitement. Or they die more slowly when the rage has passed and the congestion of reaction has led to engorgement of the vessels of the brain. Then the engorgement has caused stoppage of the circulation there, or a vessel has given way or serious fluid has exuded, producing pressure, and we repeat that the death was from apoplexy, following upon some temporary excitement.

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Colored National Convention

On this subject the *Planet* has the following:

"The National Convention of colored men which is soon to assemble at Nashville, Tenn., is not only one of great necessity in view of the critical attitude of our people before the country to-day, but it is as important and urgently required as any Convention of black men on this footstool. We need to take counsell of ourselves, we need to institute practical and effective measures that shall unite and solidify our political power. We are now a power. That power should be felt in the nation. Unlike any other period in the history of our government we are called upon to act. Shall we not make the endeavor? Prior to our political enfranchisement, we could only petition and offer resolutions. To day we must render ourselves available and use the means which Providence gives unto us.

Still we are out in the open field unshielded and without protection The South land is now crimsoned with the blood of thousands of murdered citizens. The sad wail of despair and torture which comes up from the gulf states, and which still haunts our ears, and the heart bleeding groans of bereaved mothers and orphan children call loudly upon the colored people to assemble. Assemble, Assemble again and tell to the nation and the world the story of their (our) wrongs. If it needs be that we shall drag our mangled and mutilated forms from those fields of desolation, of human butchery and bloody carnage to say to the American Government: "This is the protection you have given us" let us do it.

The crested storm waves of political treachery are sweeping us fully with a castoff garment, these volunteers lose their fastidiousness as they grow hungry. The ex-Congressman, while he was in Congress, was not so conspicuous as to be remembered now, is the most facile and accommodating of office-seekers. He was a confident and beaming candidate for Clerk or Postmaster, He will cheerfully fold documents, open doors for his successor from "the dead-rick," or sweep out the committee rooms with resignation. We can conceive of no earthly retribution with more poetic justice in it.

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A YOUNG German of Philadelphia whose curiosity tempted him to experiment as to what sensation was produced by hanging, was recently cut down dead.

Diligence is the mother of good luck.*

We forgive too litil; forget too Rech.

To become peacemakers—Play at football in a crockery shop.

Laws are the sovereigns of sovereigns.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 8, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Civil Rights of Colored Citizens

The *Morning Call* of Thursday last, in its commonts on the arrest of Mr. Thomas Maguire by the United States Marshal, on the complaint of Charles Green, a colored citizen, who had been refused a seat in the dress circle of Maguire's Theater, gratuitously states, that "the reasonable portion of our colored fellow-citizens have the good sense and magnanimity, on the facts being made plain, to accept the situation," etc., meaning thereby that the respectable portion of the colored citizens accepts Mr. Maguire's proffer in shoving the colored ladies and their escorts up in the gallery of his theater, the place assigned for hoodlums with their dogs. This is adding insult to injury, to publish such an unwarranted slander against the intelligence and respectability of not only the colored citizens, but those of the whole community. This article continues, that "he, (Mr. Maguire) is not disposed to refuse admission to respectable persons of color; but a prejudice exists which cannot be disguised or overcome among the ordinary run of white theater-goers, and if the admission be granted, it will be at the expense of the general attendance, and to him (Maguire) a severe loss." Worse and worse, such logic or such reasoning! Now it is well known that such stuff, called argument, was used by the pro-slavery party in Congress, in the debates over the passage of the Civil Rights Bill; but the wisdom of the Nation passed the bill, notwithstanding the fallacies set up by a thousand Maguires. It is now the law of the land—the combination of thirty-seven States, with the President who signed it as the head of the Government.

The excuse made in the *Call* is not good or sufficient, because it is well known that the largest portion of influential, intelligent and wealthy citizens visit the California Theatre, and all the popular halls of the city, where colored citizens are sold tickets in common with others to the dress circle or such parts of the public places they may select, and no financial loss is complained of by those managers. Hence we cannot see the point wherein the theatre-going public would make Mr. Maguire's theatre the exception, which is not greatly renowned for the presentation of the classical and refined legitimate drama, that it should be such an extra place of resort, that its patrons would be in danger of going into hysterics at the sight of a few colored ladies who might happen to be in the dress circle in common with others with escorts. We think, however, the prejudice is with Mr. Maguire alone, and not with the theatre-going public, who go probably in street cars, railroads, steamboats and other public places where colored persons are accepted on an equality without offence or a loss of revenue. The assertion of such a fallacy is a libel on the intelligence of the entire people of San Francisco; particularly so, when they are aware that Mr. Maguire is not responsible for the enactment of the Civil Rights law. And if our thitizens accept the situation, whether they be from the North or South, native or foreign—it is a very poor policy for him to adopt alone—to attempt to fight the United States Government against it.

One of the reasons that these civil rights' suits have failed in the accomplishment of its objects in some of the States, have been by the ignorance of those who have heretofore commenced them. They have invariably commenced wrong, by going to some pettifogging lawyer, who has induced or advised his clients to go to some Justices' court, or one of the lower tribunals of the State, where even the judge would disfavor the suit, and the result either a failure or an evasive decision, and telegraphed all over the United States is decision. But the present suit which we believe is the first that has been taken direct to a United States Court, which also has jurisdiction, has been at least one of those that has been commenced right. If it fails it is an issue direct between the United States Government and Thomas Maguire. The humiliation must be either on the one side or the other. The United States must either humiliate itself and dignity by backing squarely down and stultifying itself in the face of its own laws, or the prescriptive rules of Thomas Maguires Theatre must be the rules of Theatres throughout the United States. The colored citizens cheerfully await the issue between the United States Government and Mr. Thomas Maguire. The colored citizens have no greater interest in the matter than any other law abiding class of citizens. And the sooner they know the attitude of their government towards them in the early part of this great centennial year of the Nations existence or independence they will better forwarned how to act politically by a Republican National Administration in the future.

With no protection of rights in the South and but little respect shown to those already conceded in the North will be a question of deep consideration for the National Conventions of all political parties which are to meet this year, and it will be a question for the National Convention of Colored Citizens which is to assemble in Nashville, Tennessee the coming Spring, to decide what will be done in the coming Presidential election with the eight hundred thousand colored votes which they can also poll throughout the United States the present year in the Presidential election.

This Maguire suit, whichever way it is decided, will be a good index for such political moves as the colored citizens may make in this and other States in the future towards the perpetual security of their civil rights.

The L'Overture Guard Ball.

The L'Overture Geard, the new military company of colored men, gave a splendid ball in Pacific Hall, on New Year's Eve, December 31st. The members of the company were citizen's dress, wearing only for uniformity fatigue caps, white vests and white gloves. Every feature was first class. The entire guests, ladies and gentlemen, were handsomely attired. When the quadrilles were formed the scene of gaiety was truly grand and striking. The L'Overture Guard may now be considered as one of the best representative organizations among the colored citizens.

A Lecture and Stereopticon Illustrations will be given in the Zion A. M. E. Church, on Monday evening, January 10th, 1876, for the benefit of the church, by Prof. W. E. James, the historian and Oriental traveler. Come one, come all! Admission, twenty-five cents.

Church Fair.

The Powell Street A. M. E. Church have been holding a fair in the Young Mens' Hall, Pacific street, during the week, with success. It is to be continued until next Wednesday or Thursday, in the basement of the church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets.

Two colored Congressmen—Lynch of Mississippi and Rainey of South Carolina—were placed on committees by Kerr, Democratic Speaker of the House.

No legacy is as rich as honesty.

Brutes leave ingratitude to man.

Light and lust are deadly enemies.

The Jubilee Singers.

We heard this celebrated troupe of jubilee singers at Maguire's New Theatre, Bush street, on Monday evening last. Their quaint [rhapsodies are admirably arranged and sang by note, Miss Laiu Henderson is said to be but fifteen years of age, and she is really a child-wonder either in Alto or Soprano. Miss Annie Henderson is also a Soprano has a fine cultured voice. Miss Della Reyno, Miss Kitty Byrd and Miss Jenuie Mackey, are pleasing Alto singers. Mr. Henry Hunly, Basso; Johnny Henderson, Tenor; Frank Grimes, Baritone; Albert Byrd sang their parts well in the chorus. T. R. Jackson is the manager. As a whole they are a fine musical troupe, and are otherwise highly accomplished, exhibiting in their manner that there has been much pains taking in their musical and secular education.

The insult given to some of our most worty and respectable colored citizens by Mr. Maguires refusing to admit them in the lower tier is common with other citizens, has compelled us as well as many others to keep away from his theatre, with a proper spirit of self respect and abide a time to hear the jubilee singers after their engagement is closed with Mr. Maguire. We are glad to know that there are thousands of white persons in this community, who when they see respect able colored persons insulted by being unnecessarily excluded or proscribed in public places on public occasions, that they also take to heart by reflection and inwardly consider that an insult to the colored people when they are only exercising their rights is also an insult to them, who have been and are advocates for merely equality before the law. We understand that the jubilee singers are to sing in either a hall or church after their engagement closes next week.

Death of a California Journalist

James Anthony, for nearly a quarter of a century, was one of the proprietors of the *Sacramento Union*, died at his residence on Van Ness Avenue, in this city last Tuesday of appoplexy. The deceased was widely known throughout this State and the whole United States by the prominence and influence in which the *Sacramento Union* had for a number of years gained amongst the American people. His remains were taken to Sacramento for interment. Of the funeral obsequies in that city, we gather the following from a *Bulletin* dispatch:

Sacramento, January 6th.

The remains of the late James Anthony arrived here last evening, and were conveyed to the residence of Dr. Cluness, at the corner of H and Eighth streets.

This morning the flags of the various public institutions and many private residences were displayed at half mast.

All the mourning friends of the deceased were passing in and out of the residence of Dr. Cluness, taking a last look at the remains of one who had excited so great an interest in Sacramento and throughout California.

At 12 o'clock the impressive burial service of the Congregational Church were read by Rev. Dr. Dwinelle, at the house of Dr. Cluness, in the presence of the relatives and immediate friends of the deceased.

The Society of Pioneers under the direction of J. English, and the members of Sacramento Lodge F. and A. M., No. 46, and the Sacramento Chapter were also in attendance.

Among the friends of the deceased present were a large number of the present and late State officers, including ex-Governor Pacheco, ex-Controller Green, ex-Attorney General Love, General Foote, Senators Evans, McCarthy, Roach, Nunan, etc., and a large delegation from the Assembly.

The attendance of citizens was very large, and included most of the prominent business men of the city.

After the reading of the burial service the pall bearers, A. P. Catlin, J. H. Knox, G. K. Fitch, R. Hamilton, S. Seabough, B. Gardner, J. A. Carolan, deposited the casket in the hearse and the funeral procession started for the City Cemetery.

Following the hearse was a long list of carriages and a procession on foot, comprising the Sacramento Society of Pioneers, Sacramento Lodge No. 40 F. and A. M., and Sacramento Royal Arch Chapter No. 3.

The procession moved along Eighth to J and thence to Tenth, and continued along Tenth antil its arrival at the cemetery where the Masonic fraternity took the remains in charge under the direction of Bro Petrie, W. M. of Sacramento Lodge, the remains were confined to their last resting place.

Correspondence

Saint Paul, Minnesota, December 26th, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

Permit me to wish you and your readers a Happy New Year and hope it will be a continued blessing all round and much prosperity in the future, in the arts and sciences, education, agriculture, wisdom, knowledge and general understanding for all the down-trodden races through all the earth.

So much has been said about the "mild" and "severe" climate of Minnesota, by a variety of parties interested and disinterested, that I can find nothing worth speaking of—the old letters themselves are about driven to the wall for an explanation—we have had a little of everything in the way of a change, even a little of dear California weather. There has been more fogs this season than I have ever seen since my advent in this State. The Minnesotians care not much for such weather, they clamor for Jack Frost and all his attendant horrors, with a man frozen for breakfast.

If I am not mistaken I believe yesterday was Christmas Day; yes, so it was; for I just remember of hearing of the Christmas Tree for the benefit of the Sunday School children. The church was crowded and so was the tree, there were parcels and packages of all sizes and make up, and last but not least, any amount of pin-backs.

The pastor of the Church, Rev. Tolbert, who is the Superintendent of the Sabbath School, called the children and visitors to order, and the exercises were opened by singing an appropriate hymn, followed by prayer from Bro. Hickman, after which the Superintendant read from the New Testament a portion of Scriptures about the birth of Christ and the gifts that was offered by certain men, and hence follows the custom to the present day; and then came recitations and dialogues. Those children who had pieces assigned to them acquitted themselves with much credit. Columbia Scott and Lizzie Edwards showed evidence of being well trained, which gave great satisfaction to their teachers. The Widow Scott deserves great credit for the part she assumed in the entire affair. The Misses Nelson and Durrant rendered their parts very well on the Temperance question—if any drunkard was present he must have felt the rebuke.

The Robert Banks Literary Society is quite at a standstill. The cause I am not able to get at. Some think the old fogies of the church are tired of debating, and think that it is quite demoralizing to the sacred edifice. That might be very true if there was anything improper debated in the church, but if I am to use the language of the noble bard, who says "when ignorance is bliss it is folly to be wise," I hope I am not hurting any one's feelings; but at times the truth must be told if the heavens fall—hope they won't fall on them.

The Baptist denomination are having their protracted meeting—and gathering in souls. I hope they will be able to gather the harvest; for this thing of going to church and making fun of religion and a fool of themselves just for a little while I think is quite disgraceful.

Your last issue of the 11th inst. gave a very interesting letter from a prominent citizen of Boston; why I am now referring to that letter is this—I sent the paper to a lady and on a recent visit, I met a high ly cultivated lady among her guests, and during the course of the conversation your paper was alluded to, and this lady referred to the letter and thought it entirely out of order. She is under the impression that the doings of the "race" should not be criticised in public print, for it gives a clue to the opposite "tribe" to give us a blast, when such things come direct from our own pen. The lady argued the point very well, and is a very great admirer of the Hon. J. M. Langston; and then she goes on to say that when when that gentlemen lectures or writes he leaves the doings of the dark days far in the rear and speaks entirely of a new order of things. I, of course, graciously submitted to the lady's views, but within my own mind I think that all of our shortcomings which are not illegal should be brought home to us through the public press; other nations do the same and we should be no exception to the rule.

After the distribution of gifts: some got to their heart's desire, whilst others wore very long faces—some received rather comical presents, one in particular caused much merriment. In looking around I saw your correspondent, "Don Tomaso de Estadillo," he was looking rather blue; he did not receive anything. I asked him the cause. He said "Oh, wait till next year!" He was chewing a toothpick. I asked him "who gave him that?" He said, "I got it!"—the balance I could not hear, for the loud laughter drowned his voice.

Oudjans.

Congress is at present engaged in discussing a bill for the redemption of legal tender notes, and the investigation of outrages on the Texas frontier.

Self—trust is the essence of heroism.

Births.

BRYANT—In this City, January 4th, to Mrs. Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, a son.

Marriages.

BAHNSEN-THRALL—In this city, on Thursday, January 6, 1876, at Christ Church Mission Chapel, by the Rev. F. W. Clampett, William James Bahnsen and Miss Ann Estelle Thrall.

CIVIL RIGHTS!

A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE COLORED CITIZENS HE will be held in the YOUNG MEN'S H. D. SOCIETY'S HALL, Pacific Street, above Powell, on MONDAY EVENING, January 10th, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Important business, as to our rights as American citizens, will be presented and discussed.

S. Fletcher, S. Preston, D. W. Sanders, P. A. Bell, J. A. Barbee, Wm. H. Rube, R. McCoy, T. Dexter, W. P. Powell, R. Reed, J. Hall, A. Brown, Wm. H. Carter, T. B. Cooper, I. O. Gary, J. B. Winne, Wm. Bates, P. Anderson.

MAGUIRE'S NEW THEATER.

Announcement Extraordinary

THE ORIGINAL

Tennessee Jubilee Singers

Commencing Monday Evening, Jan. 3d, 1876.

Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2 P. M.

The most talked colored company in America, composed of the most prominent singers of the Southern citizens, singing in aid of the colored school at Nashville. They sing the wonderful legends of the (untold woe), touching songs of the

SLAVE DAYS AND MEETINGS.

And the Camp Meetings.

Drawn in do Wilderness.

YURY RING OVER ONE HUNDRED SLAVE MELODIES.

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Box Sheet open on Thursday, December 30th, at Maguire's New Theater.

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THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. WILLIAMS.

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

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WILLIAM T. HITCHLER.

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Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad Depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Twisted Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

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LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, every fourth (4th) day, at noon, for

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Connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Nagasaki.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

LEAVES on 25 of each month, every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's Steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

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Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Medical attendant and nurse in experienced surgeon. Medicines gratis.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Trees always furnished to order.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention jan8

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Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

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JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (foot Broadway Wharf). Connects at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Napa City. Stages for Sonoma.

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Reno with trains arriving at San Jose 11.30 P.M.

(Arrives 6.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (foot Broadway Wharf). Connects at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for Calistoga.

(Arrives 5.30 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Pixley Wharf), touching at Alameda, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrives 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrives 8.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, Stockton, Lathrop, with Steamer for Merced, Visalia, Summer Retreats and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with Train leaving at 8.30 A.M.

(Arrives 12.00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrives 6.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, and 11.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing Sunday, June 6th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Foot of Third street, as follows:

7.00 A.M. Daily for Port Costa, Martinez, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville and Oroville.

8.30 A.M. Daily, except Sundays, for Port Costa, Martinez, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville and Oroville, connecting at Benicia for Vallejo, at Davisville for Woodside, Knoxville and Lower Lake, at Woodland for Yolo, at Knight's Landing for Colusa, at Marysville for Yuba City, at Oroville for Chico, Tehama, Red Bluff, Tehama, Red Bluff, Tehama, Red Bluff

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Best Edition for the Family,

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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the price is unusually low to place it within everybody's reach.

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MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $8,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

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CHAS. GRIFFITHS, Proprietor.

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into this country, and for more than twenty years have stood supreme,

MORE THAN 1,600,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number for exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

WHEELER & WILSON

Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines,

Especially designed for HEAVIER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machines has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved an area. Miserable trash which could make a few stitches a little way, have been supplied with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failing to all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

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W. T. FONDA,

Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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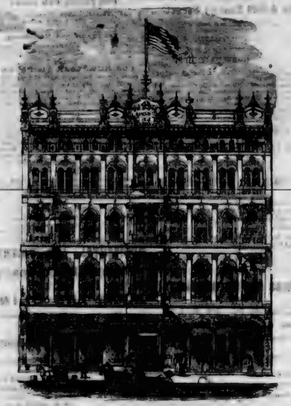
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PACIFIC

APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, or sex.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world the information concerning one another scrupulously suppressed, but heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the Intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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If given immediately relief is certain, caused by eating too much fruit, or by any unwholesome food.

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Superior quality and economy, some almost are Wilson's Extract of TRUE MERITS they have been universally endorsed by all others, and are now

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By using according to directions,

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 23. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. WHOLE NO. 593

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Each subsequent insertion..... 50 cts.

(From The Vicksburg Herald.)

The Late Mississippi Election.

VIEWS OF THE COLORED EX-SENATOR REVELS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Nov. 6, 1876.

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

MY DEAR SIR: In view of the results of the recent election in our State, I have determined to write you a letter canvassing the situation, and giving my views thereon. I will premise by saying that I am no politician, though having been honored by a seat in the United States Senate. I never have sought political preferment, nor do I ask it now, but am engaged in my calling, (the ministry), and feeling an earnest desire for the welfare of all the people, irrespective of race or color, I have deemed it advisable to submit to you, for consideration, a few thoughts in regard to the political situation in this State. Since reconstruction, the masses of my people have been, as it were, enslaved in mind by unprincipled adventurers, who, caring nothing for the country, were willing to stoop to anything, no matter how infamous, to secure power to themselves and perpetuate it. My people are naturally Republicans, but as they grow older in freedom so do they in wisdom. A great portion of them have learned that they were being used as mere tools, and as in the late election, not being able to correct the existing evil among themselves, they determined by casting their ballots against these unprincipled adventurers to overthrow them. My people have been told by these adventurers, when men were placed upon the ticket who were notoriously corrupt and dishonest, that they must vote for them; that the salvation of the party depended upon it; that the man who scratched a ticket was not a Republican. This is only one of the many means these malignant demagogues have devised to perpetuate the intellectual bondage of my people. To defeat this policy at the late election, men, irrespective of race or party affiliation, united and voted together against men known to be incompetent and dishonest.

I cannot recognize, nor do the masses of my people who read recognize the majority of the officials who have been in power for the past two years as Republicans. We do not believe that Republicanism means corruption, theft and contentment. These three offences have been prevalent among a great portion of our office holders; to them must be attributed the defeat of the Republican Party in the State, if defeat there was, but, I with all the light before me, look upon it as an uprising of the people, the whole people, to crush out corrupt rings and men from power. The bitterness and hate created by the late civil war, has, in my opinion, been obliterated in this State, except, perhaps, in some localities, and would have long since been entirely effaced, were it not for some unprincipled men who would keep alive the bitterness of the past and inculcate a hatred between the races in order that they may aggrandize themselves by office, and its emoluments, to control my people, the effect of which is to degrade them. I give you my opinion that had our State administration adhered to Republican principles, and stood by the platform upon which it was elected, the State to-day would have been the highway of prosperity. If the State administration had advanced patriotic measures, appointed only honest and competent men to office, and sought to restore confidence between the races, bloodshed would have been unknown, peace would have prevailed, Federal interference been unthought of, and harmony friendship and mutual confidence would have taken the place of the bayonet. In conclusion, let me say to you, and through you to the great Republican Party of the North, that I deemed it my duty, in behalf of my people, that I present these facts, in order that they and the white people (their former owners), should not suffer misrepresentations which certain demagogues seem desirous of encouraging.

H. R. REVELS.

From the Dublin Daily Express.

A Troupe of Jubilee Singers in Europe.

Probably an entertainment, no matter how charitable its object, ever held in Dublin drew together such an enormous audience as that which assembled in the Round of the Rotunda last evening. Half an hour before the doors were opened the enclosed space in front of the building was crowded with people, who were quite satisfied to endure the cold inclement weather so long as there was a chance of their securing a good seat. When the doors were opened the stream of people into the Rotunda was continuous, until finally at 8 o'clock, the hour fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, the disappointing announcement was made that no more could be accommodated. Surreptitious admissions were, however, still obtained, until ultimately the passages of the spacious room could hardly afford standing accommodation for those who had entered after the seat had been filled. The platform, which it was intended to reserve for the exclusive use of singers, was called into requisition, and a large number of persons accommodated on it, leaving a narrow space in front for the performers. While the audience in front were assembling, the occupants of the platform were not satisfied with the position they had obtained, attempted to get over the barriers to the front seats and caused much confusion. Thanks to the energy and promptitude of the stewards, however, the offenders were promptly driven back to their proper place, and it is to be hoped that such a scene of roughness will not be witnessed at any future performance of the Jubilee singers in Dublin. Shortly after eight o'clock the singers took their place on the platform. They were: Miss Ella Sheppard, pianist and soprano; Miss Maggie Porter, soprano; Miss Jennie Jackson, soprano; Miss Georgia Gordon, soprano; Miss America W. Robinson, contralto; Mr. Thomas Rutling, tenor; Mr. Alexander, tenor; Mr. F. J. Loudin, bass; Mr. B. W. Thomas, Bass; Miss Julia Jackson, contralto; Theo. F. Seward, musical director.

The history of the singers, and the object of their visit to Dublin, most of our readers are familiar with, and it is almost unnecessary to refer to either. The attendance at their performance in Ireland showed well how deep their appeal had sunk into the Irish heart, and how full was the sympathy felt for them. The originality of most of their melodies, and the strange weird music, beautiful in its fervor, lent to their singing a peculiar attraction; and from the opening to the close of the service, every item was listened to with breathless silence.

The simple character of the components, the key notes of which may be taken from the fact that they are the natural outpourings of hearts elevated by freedom and the light of christianity, may be inferred from a verse of one of their sacred melodies:

"I'll go into heaven, and all about;
There's nobody there to turn me out;
Lord, I want to cross over in the Camp-ground."

The simplicity of the words and the fervour of utterance with which they are sung rendered them strangely beautiful. The programme was judiciously interspersed with some popular selections, in order to quaint music of the original selections, was almost unavoidable. The singers are possessed of remarkable fine voices, and have acquired wonderful control of them. Their rendering of some of the pieces was excellence and drew forth notwithstanding their sacred character, a burst of applause.

Mr. Loudin came to the front of the platform before the singing of the last melody, and addressing the audience, said there were two parties in that house that night not a little surprised at what they had seen. One part was the Jubilee Singers—at least he could speak for himself—and the other was the audience. He found that they had not on the other side of the water a true representation or true ideal of the manliness of the Irish heart (applause). When they went home to America they could tell the people there that they had found in Dublin people whose breasts contained Irish hearts—warm and true hearts—as manly and loving as those of any other people on the face of the earth (applause). He thought he was not far wrong in saying that a surprise had been caused to the audience he was addressing by what they had heard from those upon whom they had been taught to look, by some, as just human—indeed, many had gone further, and said that were not even so elevated; to find that with, perhaps, the slight difference of the texture of their hair or the color of their skin that they were just like other people (laughter and applause.)

Although they have been enslaved for two and a half centuries, although those in power and possessing superior advantages, had invented every means to try to grind out of them every atom of manhood; they had passed through the very furnace, and showed that there dwelt within their bosoms the same filial spark the same noble aspirations that lit up every true breast on the face of the earth (loud applause). He hoped they had demonstrated already that they were as susceptible as any other people, he would say more, men of culture, (hear, hear,) and as capable of civilization as other and more favored people. He would have the pleasing fact to tell when he got home that the people of Great Britain had shared very largely in their work. On former occasions they had taken home a goodly portion of British gold, which had enabled them to rear up an institution where they would train, nurture and educate in a religious manner those who would go forth and spread the truth as Gospel in their land, carrying with them into the heart of Africa, the Word of God to their poor benighted brethren. In that spirit he trusted that their Irish friends would come forward to assist them, and assist the cause of humanity—assist them and assist the cause of humanity—assist them by using the influence which they could wield over the hearts of their friends. They would pay Dublin a visit on their return some day next week—Friday evening possibly—and would appear to-morrow (this evening, in the Exhibition Palace. In the meantime he wished them all good night (applause.)

ECLIPSES THIS YEAR.—There will be two eclipses of the sun and and two of the moon in 1876. First, a partial eclipse of the moon, commencing in New England about 12-20 A. M. March 10. Second, an annular eclipse of the sun, March 25, the moon concealing the sun's disc, except a ring around the border. In New England it will be visible as a partial eclipse only, beginning about 3.50 A. M. Third, a partial eclipse of the moon, September 3, not visible in the United States. Fourth a total eclipse of the sun, invisible in the United States, but visible in the South Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

A MAN who has the only grindstone to be found in a dull village, is referred to as having a grinding monopoly.

THE Lord Chamberlain, of London, forbade allusion in the Christmas pantomimes to the Prince of Wales' excursion to India.

Louisiana.

We glean the following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New Orleans *Republican* of Dec. 26th.

For the Republican party there can be but one true, manly, wise and statesman-like policy in this crisis. It is to fearlessly confront in all its aspects the Confederate power which now dominates in Congress. The clearer this "confronting" the better. The first step is to seat Governor Pinchback, the Negro Senator from Louisiana, as Senator in the United States Senate. The next to extend protection ample and effective, to the negro State governments of South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, and make this protection good with all the military force of the nation. The next is to place a representative man of the negro race on our Presidential ticket in 1876. Opposed to us will be a white man's Presidential ticket—the policy of a white man's Congress and the advocates of a white man's government. We shall then have the "issue joined," and on that ease all absorbing issue we will secure a verdict of the American people on the side of truth, principle and our age. The wisdom and righteousness of emancipation—the practical fruit of negro citizenship, and all the other issues which separate the Republican party from the Confederate Democratic coalition will thus be clearly developed and the anti-slavery conflict will be finally settled on the centennial of the declaration of American independence, the immortal declaration which gave the promise of liberty and civil equality to all men. Who can doubt as to what the centennial vote of the free North would be on such an issue? Who doubts but what this unmistakable distinctive triumph of the cause of humanity as represented in the recognition of the negro would be dressed by the liberty-loving North the greatest features of the centennial year? When I think of this, I cannot trust my pen to my all that my heart feels!

Let the heroic colored Republicans of Louisiana do their part in this mighty conflict, although their Northern friends, resident in New Orleans, may fail them. Having done their duty, they will then be "clear" in the light of history, when it may become their duty to carve out for themselves a new destiny under better and happier auspices.

"Reception" and Social Entertainment.

The colored attendees of the Palace Hotel have arranged by private subscription among themselves to give a grand Reception and Social Entertainment on Wednesday evening next, at Pacific Hall, Bush street, adjoining the California Theatre. They have invited most of the respectable portion of the colored citizens as guests to participate. The printed invitations are in unique style, and every feature of the affair is to be conducted in accordance with the style of private soirees parties, as given by the most refined classes of the Eastern States. From the high moral standing which the whole Palace Hotel force have shown by their deportment since their advent in this city, has made them welcome visitors wherever they have been introduced, and they are considered a very valuable accession to the societies, churches, social circles, etc. of the respectable classes of colored citizens of San Francisco. We hope that their reception entertainment will pass off with credit to themselves and all who may be present; and our thanks are extended to the committee for the invitation extended to the *Pacific Appeal* office.

Masonic.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1876.

PETER ANDERSON, Esq.: DEAR SIR AND BROTHER.—Thinking that you would be interested in the doings of the craft in your native city and State, of your Masonic birth, I send you a list of the names of the officers of all the Grand bodies that have been elected for the Masonic year of A.D. 1876.

First the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania in annual grand communication on Monday, December 20th, A.D., 1875, the following officers were duly elected. Charles N. Brown, M. W. G. Master, George L. Berry, R. W. D. G. Master; Charles W. Byden, R. W. S. G. Warden; James H. Berry, R. W. J. G. Warden; Isaiah Cropper, R. W. G. Treasurer; Joshua D. Kelley, R. W. G. Corresponding Secretary; Daniel Johnson, W. G. Recording Secretary.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master was then pleased to make the following appointments:

Rt Rev. J. P. Campbell, Rt. Rev. J. J. Clinton and Revs. Noah Leonard, John H Thomas, Grand Chaplains; Bros. Charles Green and P. H. Buchanan, Grand Deacons; Bros. David Holland & T. B. Wise, Grand Stewards; Bro. Moses Wheeler, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Bros. Dr. J. W. H. Hacks, Grand Sword Bearer; Bros. Isaac Phillips and James Winters, Grand Lecturers; Bro. J. D. Kelly and John Hall M. D. Grand Organists; Bro. Isaiah Chain, Grand Pursevant; Bro. Elias Collins, Grand Tyler.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

First District, Joseph Deasy; Second District, Aaron Merman; Third District, Wm. D. Cooper; Fourth District, Noah Fankey; Fifth District, Aaron Bennett, Sixth District, Charles Williams; Seventh District, Decator Bine; Eighth District, John Boss; Ninth District, Jonathan T. Bariels; Tenth District Oscar Jones; Eleventh District, Rev. Edward Bennett; Twelfth District, John Hall, M. D.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

A. V. 2,405, November 11th, A.D. 1875.

At the annual convocation of the Rising Sun, Holy Royal Arch Grand Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, the following companions were duly elected to serve in the several stations for the year A. I. 2106, A. D., 1876.

Companion J. W. H. Hacks, M. E. Grand High Priest; Companion Moses Dakis, V. E. Grand Deputy High Priest; Companion Joseph Brown, E. Grand King; Companion Alexander D. Hart, E. Grand Scribe; Companion Isaiah Cropper, E. Grand Treasurer; Companion J. D. Kelly, E. Grand Secretary; Companion Moses Wheeler, E. G. Grand Host; Companion Charles W. Byden, R. G. Principal Sojourner; Companion W. L. Underwood, R. G. R. A. Captain; Companion Jordano A. Jones, R. G. Master 3d Vail; Companion William D. Cooper, R. G. Master 2d Vail; Companion David Hall, R. G. Master 1st Vail.

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

A. C. 757, November 29th, A.D. 1875.

At the annual conclave of Saint Andrews Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of the State of Pennsylvania, the following Sir Knights were duly elected to serve in the respective offices.

A. C. 758 A. D. 1876.

Sir Knight J. D. Kelly, Rt. Eminent Grand Commander; Sir Knight John Hall, M.D., V. E. Deputy Grand Commander; Sir Knight Charles W. Byden, M. E. Grand Generalissimo; Sir Knight Charles N. Brown, M. E. Grand Captain General; Sir Knight Rt. Rev. J. P. Campbell, Rev. Fr. J. Cooper, Rev. Noah Leonard and L. Cropper Grand Prelates; Sir Knight D. D. William Eminent Grand Treasurer; Sir Knight Moses Wheeler, E. Grand Recorder.

After which the Right Eminent Grand Commander was pleased to make the following appointments.

Sir Knight F. A. Jones, Eminent Grand Senior Warden; Sir Knight Wm. L. Cooper, Eminent Grand Junior Warden; Sir Knight William Pernell, Eminent Grand Warden; Sir Knight A. D. Hart, E. G. Standard Bearer; Sir Knight Elias Collins, E. G. Standard Bearer; Sir Knight Frederick Richardson, E. G. Captain of the Guards; Sir Knights W. L. Underwood and John Hagans, Sentinel Guards.

The Committee on printing, Sir Knights C. N. Brown, W. L. Underwood and Frederick Richardson.

Committee on foreign correspondence, Sir Knights John Brown, J. W. H. Hacks, M. D., Jonathan Miller, Nathaniel Green and Charles Green.

Sir Knight Moses Wilson, of De Molay Commandery No. 9, stationed at Candeo, New Jersey is the District Deputy Grand Commander for the State of New Jersey.

Of the other private subject matter which you will also find enclosed in relation to knighthood etc., we hope to hear from you soon. I remain very courteously and fraternally yours,

J. D. K.

32d and R. S. G. C. of St. Andrews G. C. of the State of Pennsylvania.

A Romance in Real Life.

More than a quarter of a century ago, the son of a rich planter, himself a slave, owing to the customs of the slave system though highly gifted by nature became conscious scious of the fact that he was merely a human chattels. His father strove to purchase the son from his owner, but in vain. The young man was subjected to many cruel hardships and that he might be reduced to the full condition of a slave was required to perform menials against his inclination. Despairing aspiring nature involuntary protested. He was a very prince among the little white boys. He was mild, brave, generous and intelligent. His mother was so slightly removed that it never was perceived, and the boy was the very idol and image of the father he could not love him. He saw not a wide difference between himself and his child save that his noble and beautiful boy gave evidence of very extraordinary talent. As the years rolled on and the boy was fast merging into glorious manhood, it was evident to the friends of that parent that a plan was fast settling upon his mind was to release his boy from the clutches of slavery at all cost. He had long determined upon some purpose. My boy, my own son and blood, must be free. All things being settled to the hour, he gave his last, best conflict and with it he gave him a few hundred dollars. The boat and she were bore that son to a Northern city where he was finely educated and graduating from college, he went to England, received there the highest honors of his class. The circumstances of his life being such, perhaps that he has never yet realized that he holds kinship with the despised colored people of this country. But there was one who lived and watched the career of the young man long after the father has passed from life. The son became heir to all his father's estate and none but one know that the handsome young man from England was mixed blood. He was beloved by all of his servants and many circumstances and glaring episodes occurred which added to the beauty and dignity of his manly life. Subsequently he has been elected to Congress and is regarded as one of the noblest, and most commanding figures in the new House. It remains yet to be seen how this man of destiny will act in the premises.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—Don't forget to go to Bethel Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on Tuesday evening next, and hear the Jubilee singers.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 15, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Civil Rights Issue.

The civil rights issue in the United States Circuit Court in this city, Green *vs.* Maguire, a case of refusal in the dress circle of a theatre in consequence of color, is one of the most important cases which ever took place in this city among the colored citizens since the days of the "Archy—Storall," fugitive slave case in 1855–6. The same pro-slavery spirit which was predominant then manifests itself occasionally by many of the present adherents to the late Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Dred Scott case before the rebellion, namely: "That black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect."

Notwithstanding the freedom and reconstruction events of the last fifteen years which have been the results of the slave holders rebellion. There are a class of men who are greatly in the minority in every progressive community, who will still persist in endeavoring to keep the colored citizens in the same anomalous condition which a pro-slavery government held them up to 1861, and as echoed by Sumpters rebellious first gun fire against the nation in that eventful year.

Imbibed with a pro-slaveryanta-ralization and citizenship, nearly ev-ery foreigner who happens to have an insignificant coffee stand, or restaurant or bar room exhibit signs of scruples about serving what they call "colored people."

They claim to have learned this custom from the American people, for "the Americans dose like it." Now it remains to be seen as to whether this assertion is the truth or a libel on the American people or not. If the present civil rights case should be decided in favor of the plaintiff, Green. It will not be a question who likes. There is a difference however between the foreigners views as a justifiable cause for refusing to serve "colored people." The prejudiced foreigners contributes it to the "American people" while Mr. Maguire contributes to the taste of our most respectable and intelligent white theatre goers. We think that the American people people are grossly libelled as all the intelligent portion of the people of California who at times visit the theatres or other public places of amusement or resort, where colored citizens are admitted. We believe the prejudice only exists in those who openly manifest it, be they native or foreign born. It is but seldom when a person don't like an object is to assume that position on their own behalf and not try to conceal their own private sentiments by placing the blame or fault on others to hide their own moral cowardice and contemptible meanness.

The Last Week of the Jubilee Singers

The evening closes the engagement of the jubilee singers at Mr. Maguires New Theatre. For the past two weeks for which they were engaged they have drawn good houses. They are talented and unassuming, and have won the popular favor, and have the good will of all classes. We are informed that they deeply regret the course pursued by Mr. Maguire in excluding their own race and color from having the same facilities to see them during their engagement as was accorded to white citizens, and it was wholly and out of their power to do anything for a remedy, as they are directly under the control and management of their agents, Messrs Carswell and Hayden. An engagement has been effected by the agents with Rev. I. N. Triplett, of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets, for the troupe to sing in that church on Tuesday evening next as per programme in another part of the paper. An engagement has also been made with Rev. William H. Hillery of the Zion A. M. E Church, Stockton between Clay and Sacramento streets for them to sing in that church on Wednesday evening next the 19th instant. After which we are informed they will leave this city on next Thursday.

During their stay in this city they have put up at the International Hotel, corner Jackson and Kearny streets. And Mr. Partridge the proprietor and well known manager of that fine hotel has done everything in his power to make their sojurn as comfortable and as pleasand for them as he does for all his other guests. Courtesies have been extended to the jubilee singers by giving them invitations to our churches, fairs and exhibitions etc. which have been going on among the colored citizens while the troupe was here. They made an excursion to the Ocean House and one to Oakland where they were hospitably and pleasantly entertained by an invitation at the residence of Mrs. Jane Dove in Oakland. They all seem to be well pleased with our city.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 30, 1875.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:—The members of the Western Star Social Club in Chicago, are preparing to give another grand social concert and entertainment, at Central Hall, corner of Wabash Avenue and 22d St. The last entertainment the club gave proved to be one of the most pleasant affairs that has ever been given in our city. John E. Jones is President of this club, and Littleton Jones is Secretary.

The Masons in this city give a grand Masonic bnaquet on December 27th, in honor of St. John's Day, at Turners Hall, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. There was also an excursion from Aurora, Ill., to our city on that evening, addresses were delivered by the following brethren: namely John Jones, Past Grand Master; James W. Taylor, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; John G. Jones Deputy Grand Master and Adam Carey.

The Corinthian Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar; North Star Lodge No. 1; Hiram Lodge No 14; and John Jones Lodge No. 7, turned out on the occasion.

The following resolutions by Bro. J. J. Bird were passed at our last Grand Lodge Session, held at Metropolis, Illinois, June 24th, 1875.

TO THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS:

Whereas: A number of Grand Lodges have withdrawn from the National Compact, and whereas, the right of affiliation has been denied, brethren hailing from the jurisdiction of said Grand Lodges, by this and other Grand Lodges, and Whereas, said denial is, in our judgment, at variance with the cardinal principles of Masonry and tends to sow the seeds of discord and dis-union among the the members of the craft. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members and representatives of the Grand Lodge for the State of Illinois, and its jurisdiction in Grand Lodge assembled, deem it our bounden duty to welcome in our midst any and all members of subordinate Lodges, hailing from said Grand Lodges, who are in good Masonic standing and cheerfully accord to them the privilege of visiting Lodges within our jurisdiction.

Yours fraternally,

J. G. JONES, Deputy Grand Master.

Republican National Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican National Committee held at Washington City yesterday, January 14th, it was decided that the Republican National Convention to nominate a President would be held in Cincinnati Ohio, Wednesday, June 14th, 1876. By order of E. D. Morgan, Chairman Republican National Committee; W. Chandler, Secretary.

A WOOLLEN mill is the last San Bernardino project.

Civil Rights.

THE CASE AGAINST THOMAS MAGUIRE.

A public meeting of colored citizens was held on Monday evening last in the Young Men's Union Benevolent Society's Hall, on Pacific street, near Powell. The proceedings were as follows:

The chair was filled by Peter Anderson, and Solomon Peseton, Barney Fletcher, John A. Barber and P. W. Cassey were chosen Vice Presidents, and W. H. Carter as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the public assertion of the rights of colored people, with particular reference to the recent case of Mr. Green, who purchased seats in Maguire's New Theatre and was not allowed to occupy them. Another object was to countenance and assist the prosecution of Thomas Maguire in the United States Court in the proceeding instituted by Mr. Green.

A Committee of four was appointed to draft resolutions embodying the sentiments of the occasion. The Committee consists of I. N. Triplett, W. H. Hillery, Wm. P. Powell and J. E. Brown.

Mr. Triplett was inclined to consider the matter too serious for hasty action, and desired that his Committe should have until Wednesday evening to report. The request was granted.

Mr. Green, who was refused admission into the dress circle of the theatre, explained that the United States authorities would carry the case through free of cost; but he considered that it would be advisable to engage the services of a lawyer to assist in the prosecution. He could not afford himself to pay the sum required, and thought that contributions should be made for that purpose.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Barney Fletcher, R. A. Hall and W. H. Blake as a Committee to assist Mr. Green in such manner as they should decide.

A young man named Butts announced that he had contemplated bringing an action against Mr. Maguire, and had collected a small sum—about $4 he thought—from numerous parties, which he would turn over to the Committee.

The meeting then adjourned until

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Pursuant to notice an adjourned meeting of colored citizens was held Wednesday evening at the Young Men's Hall, on Pacific street, Peter Anderson presiding. After calling the meeting to order the Chairman stated that he hoped those who had organized would not become languid in their support of Charles Green in the Maguire Theatre case; that there was a principle involved which concerned not only the colored people of San Francisco, but those of the entire country. The ostensible object of the suit is this: Shall the respectable portions of the colored community be treated in public places in common with the respectable portion of the white community, whether it be in theatre or other public places? As for himself, and he felt justified in speaking the sentiments of many others, he would as readily, when alone, occupy any of the seats in the gallery of a theatre and rough it, provided the place was of his own selection, as he would any other part of the house; but when a respectable lady desires to visit these places of amusement, her escort, he thought, would be ungallant, be he white or colored, to tamely submit to her being forced into the gallery or any other proscribed place on account of nativity or color. Some might suppose that this organization was unnecessary, but he believed circumstances had made it a necessity. The insult given to some of the colored race which he considered Maguire had given by refusing them admission to the lower tier of seats in his theatre was an insult to all the white people who believe in equality before the law. Hence the necessity for united action in the endeavor to obtain a legal remedy.

Messrs. Wm. H. Carter, Barney Fletcher, Solomon Peneton and T. Datter also spoke on the utility and action of the meeting.

The Committee on Resolutions deemed it inexpedient at present to give expression to their sentiments in the form of a series of resolutions. The meeting acquiesced and then adjourned until Monday evening next, the 17th inst.

THE CASE IN COURT.

The case of Charles Green *vs.* Thomas Maguire, came up in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Sawyer yesterday morning. R. H. Lloyd, appeared on behalf of Mr. Maguire, and the United States District Attorney, assisted by Ex-Governor Woods of Oregon as an additional attorney on behalf of Mr. Green. The case was postponed until next Tuesday.

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH ON THE AMNESTY BILL OF TUESDAY LAST.

Mr. Blaine said the gentleman from Pennsylvania proposed in hot haste, without debate, without amendment, to drag every gentleman in the House to say aye or no on the bill declaring Jefferson Davis to be entitled now and henceforth to be entitled to all the rights of an American citizen. To that he (Blaine) and those with him dissented. They were not seeking to throw any sober element of an inflammable character into the politics of the day. Whatever of that kind had come into the discussion lay at the door of the gentlemen from Pennsylvania and those who stood with him. It was not his proposition to punish now in haste and while he (Blaine) and those with him disclaimed any intention or design to punish Jefferson Davis, they resisted a proposition to force him. It was passed on to discuss the question with regard to the treatment of Union prisoners and who was to blame for breaking the exchange of prisoners. He said the speech of the gentleman from Ohio yesterday had left him literally nothing to say; the subject was exhausted. His argument was unanswerable, and he undertook to say that as yet no gentleman had answered one fact which the gentleman from Ohio had alleged. Blaine said he would not therefore at any length reason that point, but there was no occasion so to a point in history which he felt is his duty, not morely as a member of the Republican party, but as a citizen of the American Union, to resist and rescue; and that was, the allegation in regard to the manner in which Confederate prisoners were treated in the prisons of the Union. The gentleman from Georgia (Hill) had spoken a sentence in his speech.

I have also proved that with all the horrors which you have made such a noise about as occurring at Andersonville, greater horrors occurred in the prisons where our troops were held" and I would not but admire the "our" and "your" with which the gentleman communicated the decision. It ill compared with his later pretension to Unionism. It was certainly flinging the shadow of the dead Confederacy a long ever the dial of the National House of Representatives; and I think the gentleman from New York (Cox) fell into a little of the same line. He says, "And the atrocities of Andersonville do not compare with the atrocities at Elmira, Camp Douglass, and Fort Delaware; and of all the atrocities at Andersonville and Elmira, the Confederate authorities stand acquitted."

Hill, who occupied a front seat on the Republican side, arose and said, "I certainly said no such thing. I stated that I brought no charge against anybody; but that, according to the gentleman's logic, the result followed."

Blaine—That is not the report of his speech as he delivered it.

Hill—You are only quoting one sentence out of its connection.

Blaine—I beg pardon, I am speaking of it as it appeared in the Washington *Chronicle*, and in the Associated Press report. I do not pretend to be bound by any version of it which may appear hereafter in the *Congressional Record*, because I observe the gentleman from New York (Cox) spoke one speech and published another. I suppose the gentleman from Georgia will do the same. I admit that he has a difficult role to play to keep himself in line with the New York Democrats and keep himself in proper position for Democratic candidate as Senator from Georgia. It is a very difficult thing to reconcile the two. (Laughter on the Republican side.) The Barnburner Democrats in 1853 found it very hard to adhere to their anti-slavery principles in New York and still support the Pierce Administration; and Mr. Greeley, with the inimitable humor which was characteristic of him, said they had a hard row to straddle, and that they were like militia generals on parade day on Broadway, who found it almost an impossibility to follow the music and keep clear of the annihilmess. And that is the case with the gentleman from Georgia. He has been trying to keep step to the music of the Union and to dodge his fire eating constituents in Georgia. I will read another quotation from his speech: "Our prisoners suffered in Federal hands, and we know how, if we chose to tell. The wounds of our poor fellows came home from Elmira, from Delaware and other places, with their fingers frozen off and their teeth fallen out." Was that is the line of what I had said, or was it simple assertion from the gentleman from Georgia?

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—Don't fail by any means to go to the A. M. E. church, Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento, on Wednesday evening next, to listen to the superb troupe of Jubilee singers.

Two years ago there was not a person on the land where the Indian colony now is, near Los Angeles, and now there are over 150 on the colony, and the country to the east of it is rapidly filling up with the best class of people.

Deaths.

WISEMAN.—In Portland Oregon, Dec. 31st, Robert Wiseman, a native of Kingston Jamaica, aged 37 years.

FAREWELL CONCERT —AT— Zion A. M. E. Church, On Stockton St., bet. Clay and Sacramento, Wednesday Evening, Jan. 19, 1876. The Original Tennessee JUBILEE SINGERS Will give their last Concert in this city for the benefit of the Zion A. M. E. Church, with an entire change of programme. ☞Come and hear the final Concert. Admission.....50 Cents.

Attraction Extraordinary! ORIGINAL TENNESSEE JUBILEE SINGERS Have arranged an extra programme for a Concert to aid of the A. M. E. Bethel Church and Young Men's U. B. Society, on Tuesday Ev'g, Jan. 18, 1876. BETHEL CHURCH POWELL STREET, Admission.....50 Cents

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C. P. R. R. Sunday, June 6th, 1875, And until further notice, Trains and Boats will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO. 7.00 A.M. (Sunday excepted) Valley Express Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and connecting close connections at Sparks with Stages for Jamestown. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Through Express Trains for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sunday only), Valley Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 M. (Sunday excepted), Martinez Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop, Stockton, and Landings on the San Joaquin River. (Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Broadway Wharf), stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 10.00 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Hanford, Visalia and Goshen. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 5.15 P.M. (Arrive 12.00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sunday excepted), Valley Express of Valley Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for the East. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Sacramento with Trains for Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Also at Benicia with Steamer for Sacramento. (Arrive 6.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY. From San Francisco to Alameda.—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m. From Alameda to San Francisco.—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p.m. From San Francisco to Oakland.—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m. From Oakland to San Francisco.—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p.m. Sunday excepted.—6.00, 8.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 8.00 p.m. From San Francisco to Alameda.—6.00, 8.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 8.00 p.m. From Alameda to San Francisco.—7.30, 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. Sunday only.—10.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 p.m. From Oakland to San Francisco.—7.30, 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30 and 9.30 p.m. Sunday only.—10.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 p.m. From San Francisco to Oakland.—6.00, 8.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sunday only.—8.00, 10.00 a.m. and 12.00 m. C. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Ag't. A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. SOAVERS DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Sunday, Dec. 26th, 1875. PASSENGERS TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, (Foot of Third street) as follows: 7.00 A.M. (Daily for Santa Cruz, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Way Stations, connecting at Soledad with Coaches for Pinnacles and Paicines. 8.30 A.M. (Daily except Sundays) for Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Castroville, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola and Santa Cruz. 11.55 A.M. Daily for Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose and Way Stations. 3.25 P.M. (Daily, Passenger excepted) for Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose and Way Stations. 4.40 P.M. (Daily) for San Jose and Way Stations. 6.10 P.M. Daily for San Mateo and Way Stations. SUNDAY TRAIN ON MARTINEZ RESTORATION. A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION. THROUGH CONNECTION IN SANTA BARBARA between the Northern Division and Los Angeles Division, passengers for the latter place will leave San Francisco at 7.00 A.M. and 8.30 A.M. trains as at time table, connecting at Gilroy with Stages for Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Castroville, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola and Santa Cruz. Passengers for Los Angeles (via Huena Vista Valley) and by SOU

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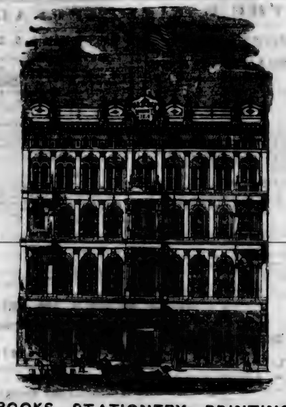
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 25. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1876. WHOLE NO. 595

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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On January 1st, 1776, Washington first unfurled our flag to the breeze at Cambridge, but it was not the flag we fly to-day—not the Stars and Stripes. It was a mere imitation of the English one, having stripes, but having the cross of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue ground. That was the flag at the time the Declaration was signed and for about a year longer. On the 14th of June, 1777, Congress passed a bill which became a law September 17th, making the stars and stripes our national flag, with thirteen stars and thirteen stripes. That flag was first unfurled at the surrender of Burgoyne on the 17th of October of that year. It continued to be the flag, unchanged, until in 1794, when Vermont and Kentucky were admitted as States, and then Congress added two stripes and two stars. It was under a flag of seventeen stripes that we fought the war of 1812. But it became evident that before long that to add a stripe every time we took in a State would by and by require a change in the nature of flagstaffs in order to accommodate the vast expanse of canvas, and so in 1818 Congress passed another law reducing the number to thirteen stripes and fixing it there, with the stars in a circle on blue ground, one for each State.

Public Libraries of America.

There are in the United States more than seventy public libraries which contain more than 25,000 volumes each. Of these, nine possess more than 100,000 volumes, seven more than 50,000 volumes and less than 100,000, and seventeen more than 25,000 and less than 50,000. The largest collection is the Congress Library, which has 261,000 volumes. The Public Library of Boston contains nearly the same number, and increases at the rate of 15,000 volumes a year. Harvard College has 200,000; the Astor and the Mercantile of New York 148,000 each; the Mercantile and Library Company of Philadelphia, 105,000 and 101,000 respectively; the Athenæum of Boston, 68,000; and Yale College 100,000. The New York State Library at Albany has 67,500 volumes, not including the Law Library which has 25,500. The Society Library, of New York, possesses 64,000 volumes; the Public, of Cincinnati, 62,000; the Peabody Institute, of Baltimore, 56,000; the Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, 55,000; and the Apprentices', of New York, and Dartmouth College, 50,000 each. Those which contain more than 35,000 are as follows: The Mercantile, of Brooklyn; Watkinson, of Hartford; Mercantile, of St. Louis; Cornell University; Historical Society' of New York; State of Maryland; State of Michigan; Public, of Chicago; State of Ohio; Mercantile, of San Francisco; Surgeon General's Office, Washington; University of Virginia; City of Springfield; State of Massachusetts; Public School at St. Louis; Boredoin College, and the Mercantile, of Cincinnati.

Impeachment.

It is too often the case that men fail to know when they have a good thing. The election in Mississippi that Bess kid is still regarded as a questionable one, and still the very men who have won their trophies are seeking to provoke investigations. The whole country is obliged to regard the election as one of doubtful character. Can satisfactory proof be adduced that Gov. Ames should be impeached? Can there be such articles preferred as will insure a criminal prosecution and certain conviction? Let Mississippians beware, lest they stultify themselves and incur the public scorn and indignation of an impartial and enlightened public opinion. It is one thing for a party to deal justly, another to vent its spleen. —*Planet.*

Making Greenbacks.

The general public, says the Philadelphia *Times*, while capable of recognizing any flaw in the impress of bank notes or fractional currency, know very little of the care exercised by the Government in protecting itself against their fraudulent issue, or of the safe guards thrown around the various stages which greenbacks undergo before they are put in circulation. Every possible contingency is so surrounded with strict enactments, and so much red tape is necessary that the expense of printing treasury notes is enormous. In the first place the manufacture of the peculiar paper used is supervised by government inspectors, against whose integrity numberless checks and counterchecks have been devised and are strictly enforced. In the next stage, printing the backs of notes, the closest supervision is exercised and the strictest account required. For instance, in printing backs of the fifty cent notes, which are sent to the Philadelphia Bank Note Company, in the U. S. Appraisers' building Second street above Walnut, the sheets are counted at least eight times, and a register is kept of each count. In this establish over forty persons are continually employed in printing the backs of notes required to replace a worn out currency. The paper is received in sheets of sufficient size to take an impression from plates on which sixteen engravings of the note have been made. The number sent in the packages from the paper factory is not stated, as the box is sealed with government stamps. A return is made by the party furnishing and the party receiving the exact amount without the knowledge of each other's count, so that the possibility of any fraud upon the Treasury is prevented. As soon as each sheet is accounted for the paper is sent into the wetting room. The chief of that department, before he acknowledges the receipt of any package, requires that the number of sheets be ascertained by one of his assistants. After the paper has undergone the soaking process it is again inspected and an account is opened with each printer, who, in turn, must furnish a receipt for every sheet thus given him. Then, on a hand press, with a girl adjusting the sheet to the plate and to the press, the printer strikes off the impressions one by one until 100 have been printed. The sheets are then transferred to the drying department and again counted. Racks are arranged in a warm room so as to expedite this work and in a few hours the sheets are taken to the counting room being twice counted in the charge. Then they are returned to the superintendent of the printing department. John McGur, under whose management all these intricate details have been followed out and the notes packed up for shipment to Washington where the face is printed and the seal of the United States Treasury affixed. It is, therefore safe to calculate that before a fifty cent note reaches the public it will have been counted at least twenty-two times. So it is with all the currency afloat. The appliances for carrying on the work must be complete, and nothing but the best workmanship is allowed by the Government in printing the circulating medium. The designing and engraving rooms, with their delicate machinery and skilled labor are marvels, and the system of checks employed throughout the various branches is such as to render the consummation of any fraud upon the Company or the Government utterly impossible.

Washington Gossip.

It has been announced that Mr. Downing is superseded as restaurateur at the House of Representatives a German named Freund being the lucky fellow. Mr. Freund would not be able to give more satisfaction than his predecessor, if that were the objection against Mr. Downing, but it is the latter's political creed even more than his color.

Mr. Downing will be at the Capital two weeks longer, and we hear, now, as Freund is not a Democrat, but a Republican, (pseudo) the preponderance of choice is in favor of Downing. This remains to be seen.

We have not heard that the Democratic friends of Dr. Jerome Riley has given him any position yet. Yet the Doctor is a fit man for a good respectable position, but Democrats as a rule are not favorable to any but the veriest mean places for colored men.

The *Commoner* is not dead but sleepeth. It rested awhile while the sole editor went to accompany his family to this city. Yet we are told that Mr. J. W. Cromwell was assistant editor, and Professor J. P. Sampson was also of the editorial staff. We are told that dirges and requiems are ready prepared at its demise. This would be sad, but colored newspaper killers here say no, and they must know. Their scent is keen; their will is great, and where there is a will there is a way, and the exciting cause may be even feeble where there is a strong predisposition.

Ian.

The Terror of Vesuvius.

The recent rumbling of Vesuvius appears to have created a great panic among the dwellers about the mountain. The earthquake shocks which always precede an eruption, caused the people of Naples to fly from their homes in terror. Boxes were purchased and jewels packed, and in some cases, it is said, even articles of dress. All that was most precious was in readiness to be carried off. This general apprehension was of a most exaggerated and unnecessary character; but the people cannot forget the horrors of 1857, when 30,000 persons were destroyed almost instantly. All rushed to the Cathedral, and insisted on bringing out the statue of the Patron Saint, St. Matthew, and on the bells being rung—a not uncommon practice in a tempest. the clergy, however, in obedience to the civil authorities would not permit it; but public feeling was too strong to be resisted, so that the statue was carried off on the shoulders of men. Wax tapers were seized, and, followed by many thousand persons, St. Matthew was borne in procession through the streets. After a time, however, the people were persuaded that the Saint had little connection with Vesuvius, and St. Matthew was taken back to the Cathedral, and all returned to their homes. No serious disaster occurred anywhere except at San Marco, where several houses were thrown down and three persons buried. Many foreign visitors left Naples, and it is feared that for the moment that the trade of the season will be injured; but, doubtless, they have distinguished themselves, in our estimation, for their sociability. And last but not least we have succeeded in seeing that which so many of our Eastern brethren have desired to see, and that which has made the country so remarkable—its gold and silver coin; we have seen it in large quantities—but I am sorry to say we have handled it in very small quantities as yet. But, however, as we have a brilliant expectation for the future, let us hope that our expectations may eventually be realized. We love the manner in which we were received by you and made to feel as much at home as possible. We love you for your sociability and for the good will we know you bear us; and that we have spared no pains to make this a remarkable event, and that this entertainment may be numbered among the many pleasant memories of our existence is our earnest desire; and that we may continue as we have begun, to let our acquaintance ripen into friendship; and that peace and harmony may ever reign predominant among us. The earnest desire of all the congresses of the Grand Palace Hotel.

Palace Hotel Reception Ball.

The great theme of last week was the satisfaction expressed by all who were present, with the management and good taste in which the reception-ball was conducted, and the style and gentility which the whole number of guests present exhibited. There was nothing transpired, even at the bar, down stairs, by the way of noise or loud talk, up to the break of day, when the ball broke up. This, at least, is a new feature in comparison with the many noisy and fighting balls which have heretofore been given among some of the colored residents of this city. In our last issue we omitted unintentionally several female attaches of the hotel who were present, among whom was Miss Carrie Jacobs and several other ladies, whose names we could not learn at the time, as also a great many other ladies of this city, and which is our excuse for not noting them in our last issue.

The address on the occasion preliminary to the entertainment, was by Mr. E. T. Lewis, and was as follows:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Ladies and Gentlemen: As I have the honor to represent the gentlemen who originated and are the participants in this entertainment, and also to deliver a short address, which we consider is necessary on this occasion I shall endeavor to be brief as possible. It is a source of great pleasure to see so many of you respond so punctual to our first social entertainment. I am satisfied that I express the heartfelt sentiments of all on our part—for those I represent when I extend to you a very cordial welcome to our mutual entertainment or reception. During the short time we have been in your city, it has been a continued "go" with us from one place of entertainment to another; and so abundantly have we partaken of the hospitality of your residents that we feel ourselves to be greatly obligated to you for the many social favors. We, therefore, give this entertainment in order that we may in a spirit of friendship reciprocate, and therefore relieve ourselves of the many obligations we feel ourselves to be under for your kindness.

The sentiments of the entire body from as of the East are in prescribed in the motto above: "We came; we saw; we love."

We came from our many different homes in the far East to the Golden State; a place that we have long ago leard and read of—but proviously to our arrival had never seen. We saw on our journey the most interesting scenery imaginable, and had it not been for the many interesting views that commanded the greater portion of our attention, our journey would have been tedious beyond description; but we finally see ourselves in a cosmopolitan city partaking of the hospitality of its people, who have distinguished themselves, in our estimation, for their sociability. And last but not least we have succeeded in seeing that which so many of our Eastern brethren have desired to see, and that which has made the country so remarkable—its gold and silver coin; we have seen it in large quantities—but I am sorry to say we have handled it in very small quantities as yet. But, however, as we have a brilliant expectation for the future, let us hope that our expectations may eventually be realized. We love the manner in which we were received by you and made to feel as much at home as possible. We love you for your sociability and for the good will we know you bear us; and that we have spared no pains to make this a remarkable event, and that this entertainment may be numbered among the many pleasant memories of our existence is our earnest desire; and that we may continue as we have begun, to let our acquaintance ripen into friendship; and that peace and harmony may ever reign predominant among us. The earnest desire of all the congresses of the Grand Palace Hotel.

REPLY BY PETER ANDERSON.

Gentlemen, Committee of Attaches of the Palace Hotel and Mr. Lewis: The remarks you have uttered on behalf of those whom you represent on this occasion, are received on behalf of the colored residents of this city with welcome and with great respect. Since your advent in this State, you have given us an assurance by your deportment that you are worthy in every respect to mingle in our best associations. We, as a class, are of the same race. What affects one of us affects all of us, so far as our integrity in common is concerned. You have come amongst us as an experiment, as it were, to show that colored employees in a great enterprise can perform every duty of trust with as strict fidelity as any other class of people, when given the same chance or opportunity. In this you have solved the problem, so far as probity and integrity are concerned.

You, in common with the great multitude who have preceded you since the formation of this State, have come to join in the industries which have helped to build it up. You have left relatives and friends, who are anxious for your welfare and success. Your success has been assured by the tokens of approbation and good will which you see manifested in the union that yes see on this occasion by yon of the East and us of the West. There are also among you a number of industrious and representative women, who have also left behind them anxious relatives and friends who desire their welfare and success. They deserve it at your hands, because they are also of your race and identity. The Messrs. Lelands, whose auspices you are under, no doubt wishes your success as worthy employees in his great enterprise. Your integrity is his pride; and I am certain that you would do nothing to make him regret bringing you to these shores. In conclusion I would say that the grand reception you have given on this occasion to the colored citizens of San Francisco will ever be remembered with pride, and cherished in the breasts of not only those who are present on this occasion, but the many whose sympathies and respect wishes you a long life of happiness in this your adopted State. Hereafter we shall not look upon you as Eastern friends and strangers, but welcome you in our social circles and institutions as honorable San Franciscans.

How They Fixed It.—A New Yorker,

while journeying the other day, was recognized by another citizen doing business near the Bowery, he being also away from home on business, and after a little preliminary conversation the first remarked:

"Well, I hear that you had to make an assignment."

"Yes, dat is drew," replied the other.

"And your brother over on Chatham street; he assigned too, didn't he?"

"You see it was best like dis," said the Bowery man. "I vhas owing a goot deal, and Jacob he vhas owing a goot deal. I makes over my stock to Jacob, and Jacob makes over his stock to me, and I do his peesness and he does my peesness, and den vallers vhat was after money doan got some!"

An amnesty bill, excluding Jeff. Davis from its benefits, has been presented in the U. S. House of Representatives.

A Sacramento paper says that two men were engaged at $4 per day to clean the legislative spittoons, and an investigation showed that a Mongol was doing the work for fifty cents per diem. The Hons. at once tabooed cheap Chinese labor.

The National Temperance Society has issued a call for an international temperance conference in Philadelphia, June 13th.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, January 29, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing National Conventions.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties have commenced their preliminary movements in the holding of their respective national conventions the present year. Both will shape their platforms to court the Southern colored vote. But there is also to be a national convention of colored citizens to assemble in the State of Tennessee during the ensuing spring. This latter convention intends to combine again, if possible, the eight hundred thousand votes which were cast solid for Grant over Greeley in the last Presidential election. It is deemed necessary by the leading colored men of the North that the whole strength of the colored vote should be kept intact by thorough organization in every State, and to know beforehand whether they are going to be sold out by any party which will, after they get in office, deny to them full civil rights. Of the two-thirds majority which the Republicans held in Congress during nearly all the Grant administration, they finally abandoned Sumner's bill, and substituted another, with the school clause stricken out. The result has been an impudent defiance by the lower classes to enforce any of the Civil Rights laws, relating to some restaurants, inns, saloons, etc. The colored citizens will go no further with any party merely as "hewers of wood" and servile followers, to place men in office who will afterwards refuse to enforce their civil rights. The colored National Convention is a political necessity the present year.

A Second Edition.

So great was the demand for the PACIFIC APPEAL last week that we were compelled, Wednesday last, to issue an extra edition of the PACIFIC APPEAL. One hundred and fifty copies were taken by the attaches of the Palace Hotel. Our description of their ball being given with elaborate detail and vividness.

Musical and Literary Entertainment.

A Grand Musical, Literary and Dramatic Entertainment will be given on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22, 1876, Washington's Birthday, to finish paying for painting Bethel Church, Powell street, to consist of singing, recitations, dialogues etc. Full particulars next week.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

THANKS. — Our thanks are extended to the State officers at the capital, Sacramento city, for the following printed reports, State documents, etc., namely:

Inaugural Address of Governor Wm. Irwin, delivered December 9th, 1875; Biennial Report of the Treasurer of California, for the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth fiscal years—July 1st, 1873 to June 30th, 1875; Biennial Message of Governor R. Pacheco to the Legislature of the State of California, twenty-first session, 1875-6; Biennial Report of the Directors and the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum of the State of California, 1875; Biennial Report of the Surveyor General of the State of California, from August 1st, 1873, to Aug. 1st, 1875; Sixth Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of California for the school years 1874 and 1875; Transactions of the California State Agricultural Society during the year 1874; Biennial Report of the Regents of the University of California for the years 1873-5.

☞ Subscribe for the APPEAL.

Funeral Obsequies of Benj. P. Avery.

The funeral of the late Benj. P. Avery, American Minister to China, took place on Wednesday, 26th inst. Mr. Avery died in November last, and his remains were brought hither on the P. M. Co's steamer City of Tokia, which arrived at this port from Hongkong on the 24th.

A detachment of military took the body in charge, and on the the date above mentioned a large concourse of people—civic and military, forming an imposing and solemn funeral cortege followed the remains to the grave.

At 2 o'clock, Mr. G. A. Scott, the organist, played a voluntary, and then the choir sang, tenderly, "Thy will be done," and also, "Rest, spirit, rest." The choir had been augmented, and its members were: Miss C. Raymond, Mrs. A. H. Clemens, Joseph Maguire, C. Makin, J. E. Trippett, Jacob Stadfeldt, and W. C. Campbell.

An oration was next delivered Rev. Dr. Stebbins.

A poem written for the occasion by D. O'Connell, Esq., was read by Mr. H. Edwards.

The body was deposited in a fine classic vault, and three farewell volleys were fired over the grave.

Bad Taste.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26, '76.

Mr. Editor:—

I read in the *Elevator* of Saturday last a criticism on the grand reception given by the attaches of the Palace Hotel. I admire good criticism. We go back sixteen or seventeen centuries ago and find the same. It is nothing. Now, to criticise balls, operas, concerts and even comedies one must be well versed in the subject. The critic of the *Elevator* shows plainly that he is incapable of judging the delicate shades of different colors of the present time. A critic should first cultivate the art of dress. In fact, he must have it before his eyes and firmly impressed upon his mind. The gentleman who wrote the article in last week's *Elevator* is far behind the age in his knowledge of what constitutes a fashionable toilet. Could Brest Harte or Mark Twain have seen the ladies, then read the *Elevator*, I am tempted to say that either of them would have set down our critical friend as "King of Mules." The lady named as the belle of the ball and "queen of the evening," may have taken the eyes of the *Elevator*, owing to his remarkable taste, but there were several ladies present dressed most exquisite and in far better taste than the named belle of the ball and "queen of the evening." But delicacy prevents me from mentioning the names. I am, respectfully, etc.,

A BALL GOER.

☞ The funeral of the late Wm. Sammons Purnell, at Oakland, last Sunday, was largely attended. Rev. P. W. Causey assisted the Rector of the St. John's Episcopal Church, of that city, in the services. Mrs. Sampson Williams was among the singers in the choir, and sang a very plaintive solo during the service.

HORACE GREELEY'S views on spiritualism are given in the following letter written in 1860, and now published in the Boston TRAVELER for the first time by the person who received it. I have been satisfied that some of the demonstrations I have seen of what are called Spirit unlisen, are impelled by an unseen force not accounted for by any law of physics wherewith I am acquainted. That they are the work of our friends whose names they invoke, I am not satisfied. I do not say they are not; but of the testimoney I have had on that point, the stronger portion seemed to negative the spiritual hypothesis."

SNOW fell in Gilroy, Santa Clara, Mission San Jose — the entire length and breath of the Santa Clara Valley, and also in Santa Cruz county, on Thursday last, the 20th inst.

A MAN may occasionally kim the wrong woman by mistake. But when he makes a practice of it, and the right woman finds it out—and that's what bothers him.

OMNIBUSSES originated in Paris in 1827. The other kind of busses, which are specially desired by the young men and maidens, were discovered some years previously.

Correspondence.

IS UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE COMPATIBLE WITH A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT?

When the Convention was in session that formed the present Constitution of the United States, the question was discussed respecting the kind of government the republic should have. This brought out the opinions of the leading members of that Convention, and so far as weare able to learn at this day, its members as a general thing were opposed to what was called a Democratic form of government embracing universal or unrestricted suffrage consequently, in framing a Constitution for the future government of the United States it was decided to call it a Federal form of government, hence the Constitution which they framed was adapted to the several States forming the Union, and is to this day known as the "Federal Constitution of the United States," consequently the several States forming the Union, in framing their constitutions, adapted them to the Constitution of the United States, without one word being said respecting universal suffrage or a democratic form of government—which was strictly in keeping with the opinions of those who framed the Constitution of the United States.

On looking over the constitutions adopted by the thirteen original States forming the Union, we find the right of suffrage restricted—requiring a qualification for voters, of citizenship, suitable age, the possession of a certain amount of real estate or other property, or the payment of taxes. For many years this was the rule, and although Th mas Jefferson divided the people for political purposes, and became the Father of Democracy, as he is now called, these qualifications for voters remained in full force for many years without any objection. After the introduction of what is now called Democracy. Mr. Jefferson himself being satisfied with qualified suffrage for the voter, it never having been made during his time a plank in the Democratic platform, and Mr. Jefferson did not live to see universal or unrestricted suffrage advocated and introduced into the United States in the manner it now is at this time. The people of the United States having divided off into political parties, some under the name of Federal, the party of the Constitution, some under the name of Republican, and some under the name of Democracy. In time the latter, owing to the popularity of its name, became quite formidable, merging into it many other parties, more in opposition particularly to that of Federalism—Washington himself living and dying a Federalist.

As time progressed and population of the States increased, the Democracy was very anxious and determined to bear sway and rule the country; to do this it became very necessary to resort to every means to obtain power; accordingly, some fifty years ago, the Democracy started the cry of universal or unrestricted suffrage, and the State of New York being the first State to do so, repealed all laws respecting the right of suffrage, making it free and unrestricted in that State, without any qualification whatever except to age, and Martin Van Buren, then a leader of Democracy in the State of New York, said at that time, "that the people of New York had parted with something they could never get back and which they might regret hereafter." After this, in due time, other States followed in modifying their State Constitutions so as to meet the idea of universal suffrage and all new States admitted into the Union since, have as a part of their constitution, universal or unrestricted suffrage, that all may vote to-day and leave the State to-morrow. The introduction of universal suffrage among the several states of the Union has led to the universal election by the people of our judges, sheriffs, and every other officer down to the very lowest. Once those high officers of State were chosen by the Governors and Legislatures of States, who themselves being elected by the people very properly became responsible for the conduct of these high officers of State, but since the introduction of universal suffrage, every person from the highest Judge to the lowest subordinate must be voted for at the polls, for which parties and rings are formed for their election without any regard for their qualifications for the office they are to fill—hence bad laws and defalcations must follow from this system. We all know that in every political party there are designing men ready at all times to do any and everything to carry party points. If, then, this be the case have we not a right to suppose that unrestricted suffrage must give all such men more power to do wrong than restricted suffrage—of this there is no doubt.

If the framers of the Constitution of the United States could in their day exclaim against universal suffrage, how much more should we of our day proclaim against it when we witness so much corruption broadcast from one end of the country to the other, growing out of universal suffrage electing and placing bad men in power. Nothing should be more sacred than a person's vote, especially in a republic like that of the United States, and every man casting a vote at the polls should know and feel the responsibility of the vote so cast, for on this alone depends the stability and safety of our government, and until some plan can be fixed upon by which those exercising the right of suffrage can be identified in the use of the great privilege, it is to be feared that the time will come in the history of the United States when the effects of universal suffrage will be even worse than they are at the present time. No good citizen wishes to be deprived of the right of suffrage—he is it desirable that he should be, but all good citizens in order to preserve their rights and liberties should look well to it that no person should have a right to vote laws affecting his rights and privileges, unless such vote can be fully identified with the institutions of our common country, based upon the the intelligence of such voter.

Under a free government like that of the United States every citizen is supposed to be sovereign, so far as the welfare of the Republic is concerned; but the politicians will say that man is capable of self-government. If this be so, how is it that men do not restrain their appetites and habits, endecially in violating rules and laws made for the protection and good order of society at large, if people were fully capable of self-government? I apprehend that there would be no necessity for so many courts of justice and the erection of so many prisons for the care of those who seem not to be capable of self government; so that this argument of man's being able to govern himself is a contradiction to the means required to be used to govern him, and as the population of the United States must ever be cosmopolitan, from the constant immigration to it, common sense would seem to dictate, that the safety of Republican Institutions must depend upon the intelligence of its people. Why then should anyone object to the qualification of being able to read and write if not this the paying of a small tax as an identity for the right of suffrage or the part of the voter, and why should the Judges of our courts and other subordinate officers of government be elected by a direct vote of the people? When our Governors and Legislators are so elected, who are far better able to judge of the qualification of all such, and can be held more directly responsible for their good conduct if appointed by them, especially the judges of courts as of yore.

The United States is the only nation in which the restricted or Universal Suffrage is exercised, all other nations being more or less Monarchial, cannot as a matter of course have such privileges. And as a Republican form of Govearment, requires every possible protection to be thrown around it, it stands to reason that if all are permitted to exercise the right of suffrage without any restriction or check by which the voters can be identified. The Republic is by no means safe, but must always be subject to severe and frequent changes growing out of the formation of political parties using this universal right to vote in influencing the ignorant voter in order to effect and carry party measures. "As eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." So is the restricted or Universal Suffrage, not compatible with a Republican form of Government like that of the United States. P.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28, 1876.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. V. A. Brown, Sacramento; Mrs. J. Overton, San Jose; Richard E. Rapier, Auburn, Cal.; Mr. and Mrs. Washington, Victoria, V. I.

THE Monthly Concert of the Bethel Sabbath School will take place next Sunday evening, 30th inst., at Bethel Church, Powell Street, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are invited. WM. H. CARTER, Superintendent.

Deaths.

REDDING.—In Oakland, January 23d, '76, at the residence of Mr. B. A Clark, Henrietta Nugent Turner, daughter of the late Emma Jane Redding, deceased, aged twelve years, one month and three days.

She has crossed o'er the river, the friend of my youth,
And I shall hear her sweet voice nevermore;
But the whispering angel send me the truth,
We will meet on that beautiful shore.

She mourned not in ralment the death of her mother,
Who a few days since parted away to another;
But her spirit it was bright in the angels of light,
And she whispered, "I love my mother."

Let them gently sleep 'neath some lone wandering willow,
When the moods of old Ocean surge noble and wild,
And Spain's earliest flowers, bended by the billow,
Ever green grow o'er grave of mother and child.

H.

W. H. DAILY,
WRITING TEACHER,
Will commence a Course of
INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP
AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,
Pacific Street, near Mason,
On Monday Evening, January 17th.
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RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Carriage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

Children to Board.
Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and conformably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.
Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

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TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (double) will contain two beds, (Fireproof building), one of access to Chy Street Cars. Apply to WILLIAM H. SETH, 1910 Taylor street, fifteenmen exchanged.

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THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in every line of business, such as
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Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.,
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Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.
PHIL. GERICHTER & CO.,
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BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS
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Address P. A. FAUCH ARPAT office, San Francisco.

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Mendal Robinson, 327 Fourth Street, below Bryant, can accommodate a few gentlemen with neatly furnished rooms. Persons arriving at this City, will find this a comfortable place of sojourn. Terms Reasonable.

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Near Bush; San Francisco
New Variety Store.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all Descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.
Loans given in exchange.
Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

PERSONAL.
THERE IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of Thirst-street, New York City, that her son, Wm. Henry T. Nicholas, of Colorado, has removed her letter and will answer soon.
WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

JOHN GAMAGE,
Wholesale and Retail
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Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders. Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.
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CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A full assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large Stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.
DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Carolina soap, or shampoo, then dry with a clean towel or cloth. To produce a NATURAL BLACK apply No. 1 with a toothbrush, then dry as above; then apply No. 2, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful BROWN apply No. 2 alone, after washing as above directed.
All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Sacramento.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE
CAPITAL $500,000 00
SURPLUS 367,119 66
TOTAL ASSETS $867,119 66
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Prescriptions carefully put up
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☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

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(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)
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Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Persons from the Interior will find this a pleasant and comfortable residence to stop at while in the city. Terms reasonable.

T. DETTER'S
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Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This Medicine is made of pure vegetables, and contains no ardent spirits. It is an unfailing remedy for curing deep seated Colds and Consumption. It will cure all and every case curable, and will give ease in 48 hours. It is excellent for children having Croup or Coughs.
CONSUMPTION CURED.
To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:
SACRAMENTO FRIEND:
Will you please inform your readers that I have positive
CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give
$1,000
for a case it will not benefit. Indeed so strong is my faith, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.
Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from those diseases and oblige,
Faithfully Yours,
DR. T. F. BURT,
Elliott St., New York.

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At No. 215 FOURTH STREET, below Bryant,
Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by
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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in
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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Dressed Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.
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The Prize Boot Maker

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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
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Above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, SAN FRANCISCO
All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,
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324 & 326 Kearny Street,
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THIS HOTEL
Offers the greatest inducements for Families—and one accessible to 20 cars.
Churches, with the cars of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.
Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.
Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00
H. C. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

International Hotel Coaches.
The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.
Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.
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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
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Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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LEAVE WHARF corner of First and Brannan sts., at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for YOKAHAMA, and connecting via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.
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Calling at the following CALIFORNIAN, MEXICAN, and CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS, viz: San Pedro (for Los Angeles), San Diego, Cape St. Lucas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Acapulco, Port Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala (for Tehuantepec), San Jose de Guatemala, Acapulco, La Paunial, La Union, Acapulco, Corinto, San Juan del Sur and Punta Arenas.
Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Havana, Cienfuegos and Sarvay.
Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medicine furnished free.
Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner Lakidenad and Sacramento streets.
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Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.
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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai,
BELGIC, GAELIC, GOERIC,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Burdett's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention! no10

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WHOLESALE DEALERS
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AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLE
BRIDLES,
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LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
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DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. OATES,
Dispensing Chemist nd Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate; leaving at Knight's Landing for Marysville and Oroville. (Arrive 6.00 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland and Lathrop) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading and Redding, connecting at Lathrop with Stage for Modesto. (Arrive 5.35 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for ——. (Arrive 8.55 P.M.)
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for ——. (Arrive 10.00 P.M.)
3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.35 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy and Soledad, and Way Stations. (Arrive 10.40 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Marysville, Reading and Redding. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading and Redding. (Arrive 6.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M., 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—6, 6.30 and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.45 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.
Sundays only—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Berkeley.
Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M. 3.30 and 5.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Encinal.
Daily—7.30, 9.30 and 5.30 p.m.; 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.00 a.m. and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30, 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.40 and 9.40 A.M.
Sundays only—7.40 A.M., and 12.40 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.40 and 9.40 A.M.
Sundays only—7.40 A.M., and 12.40 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
NORTHERN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Sunday, Dec. 26th, 1875.
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
7.00 A.M. (Daily) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Salinas City, Monterey and Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Mateo for Half Moon Bay and Pescadero; at Redwood for Woodside, Searsville and Pescadero; at Menlo Park for La Honda, Lexington and Saratoga Springs; at Gilroy for Gilroy Hot Springs, Los Baños and Pacheco's; at Sargents for San Juan and Pinnacles; at Pajaro for Watsonville, Soquel and Santa Cruz; and at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe, Los Alamos, Santa Maria and Los Angeles.
8.30 A.M. (Daily) for San Mateo and Way Stations.
11.55 A.M. (Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Mateo, Menlo Park, Gilroy and Way Stations.
3.25 P.M. (Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Mateo and Way Stations.
4.40 P.M. (Daily for San Mateo and Way Stations.
6.10 P.M. (Daily for San Mateo and Way Stations.
SIX HOURS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO GOLDEN GATE.
A. C. BARNEY, Superintendent.

LOS ANGELES DIVISION.
UNTIL CONNECTION IS MADE BETWEEN the Southern Division of the Los Angeles Division, passengers for points on the Los Angeles Division will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, at 8 P.M. DAILY for Tracy, Lathrop, Lone, Stockton, Peace, Lodi, Florin and Galt; thence by Transcontinental Train (via the Tehachapi Pass) to San Fernando (98 Miles only), and by SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD for Los Angeles, Compton and Wilmington; for Florence, Downey, Norwalk, Delta and Anaheim, 109 miles from San Diego; and for San Gabriel, Monte, Pomona, Spadra, Colton and San Bernardino, 120 miles from San Diego; connecting with Stage connections for all principal points in Arizona and New Mexico.
NOTE.—It is anticipated that by the 1st of February next the road will be in operation to Wilmington—within 20 miles of the Colorado River.
J. C. STILES, Superintendent, Los Angeles.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, San Francisco.
R. O. SCHMIDT, Local Passenger Agent, Los Angeles.

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Attorneys and Counsellors
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KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE.
Will practice in Santa Clara and Adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

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BOARD AND LODGING BY MRS. JOHNSON, No. 181 L street, near 7th. Rooms to City. Persons can be accommodated with board with newly furnished rooms, with or without Board.

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CHAS. GRIFFITHS, Proprietor

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WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWIN (ACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number for rounding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

WHEELER & WILSON

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that prominence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable trash which could make a few stitches while new, have been signalled with the blast of SEWING MACHINE, and failing in all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

No machine is, cheap that will not do an inferior work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that runs so hard as to cause fatigue and injury the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable. The cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon double the original price. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and TRULY CHEAP by reason of their Perfection in all desirable qualities, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

W. T. FONDA

Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and is

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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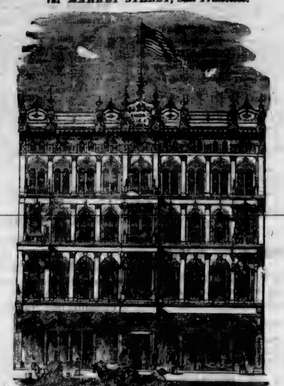
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PHILIP ROCK, JOHN ROCK, of 805 Pacific street, having the following lots for sale, viz: Lot commencing at a point on the northwest line of Pacific street, distant 137½ feet northeast from the northeast line of Taylor street, running thence northwest 137½ feet, thence northeast 68¾ feet, thence southeast 137½ feet, thence southwest 68¾ feet to the point of beginning. The said lots will be sold on easy terms by applying to

JOHN ROCK, 805 Pacific street.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations correctly addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Bronze, Gilt, Colors and Embossed. Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices may be relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor employed. Capital, experience and energy are combined to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.

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A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

CUDDY & HUGHES,

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BOOK, CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTERS

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CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

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HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,

CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competition and are to PLEASE satisfaction.

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PACIFIC APPEAL.

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL having been one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you will, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merits, to relieve and cure you. Why not try it? Is not suffering enough? Should it be continued? If so, then after the many expressions of praise and gratitude from those who have used it, we invite the public as a certain cure; but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY HERB remedy ever compounds for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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And with our amount give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourself-ves to all who are consumptive, and with our utmost power in the cause, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, by the use of

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its wonderfully healable properties are unequaled by any other balm, healing and strengthening to the utmost degree. Its pleasant taste makes it acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and it causes all diseases to disappear, like

From the Washington Republic.

Record of the Democratic Speaker—Hon. Michael C. Kerr.

THE MORAL OF IT.

The election of the Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, as Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress is an event of more than ordinary political significance. So much has been said or the acceptance of "the situation" by the Southern Democracy, that on the principle that constant iteration produces belief, there has come to be a widespread, though vague, acceptance of the truth of this statement. Perhaps no better evidence of the failure concealed therein could be found than the conduct of the Democratic majority that now controls the present House of Representatives. The election of Speaker speaks to the point. The three candidates—Kerr, Randall, Cox—were all from the North. This fact was strategic, and would be sufficient, it was supposed, by the ex-Confederate leaders who virtually rule, to mask all their real meaning. Messrs. Randall and Cox were Democrats of the most pronounced type. But there were to them two insuperable objections; both were from States whose interests are necessary national, and not sectional; while they themselves had proven that the force of associations and sentiment in voting for all the supplies necessary to sustain the military and naval forces by whose aid the slaveholders' rebellion was suppressed. They also voted to abolish slavery. To have sustained the Union army and emancipated the slave was altogether too much for the Democratic associates who resisted both. Mr. Kerr was chosen over their head, though it is generally conceded that he is no more able as a public man, and not as competent for the post to which he is called as either of his competitors. Of Mr. Randall it is generally accepted that he would have been so worthy a successor of Blaine, Colfax and Banks as a presiding officer, that the present majority would have had cause to dread no such party disasters as those that will follow the leadership they have chosen.

But an examination of Mr. Kerr's previous Congressional career offers abundant reasons for the preference shown him by the ex-Confederate Democrats and their allies of the West. Mr. Kerr entered public life with the Thirty-ninth Congress —a body which contained many of the ablest men of the American Republic, and was charged with the most momentous task that could have fallen to the hands of a great legislative body. In many respects that task was greater even than that which greeted the Thirty-seventh Congress when it convened in special session during the early war-summer of 1861.

The Thirty ninth Congress was called to the duty of binding up the nation's wounds, and of not only restoring the Union, but of reconstructing it on a definite and pronounced Republican basis. The President who had led the country through the Red Sea of civil war had fallen by the bullet of a Democratic assassin. His chair was occupied by one who hastened to show that in the difficult task before the Government the sympathies of the Executive were sectional and not national. It was evident also, that Andrew Johnson was bound to enlarge the functions of his office to the utmost. He set up a policy of his own, and aimed, as it was termed, to secure a "restoration" of the Southern States.

Under the Executive imitative the machinery of Government in the Rebel States was attempted to be set in motion. Those who were called upon to do this work proved beyond peradventure that they at least had no sympathy with the [illegible] results that have been a consequence of the slaveholding rebellion, its progress and final defeat. The emancipation of the slave was to be nullified by every means that could be made available. When the surrender of Lee, Johnston and Kirby Smith, completed the disbandment of the rebel Democracy, the general feeling throughout the South was one of surprised satisfaction at being allowed to return unmolested to their homes—devastated perhaps, but unavoidably so by the war themselves and their leaders had created. Mr. Johnson's course soon evoked and re-aroused the ancient spirit, and thereby re up the feeling expressed by an able ex-rebel colonel of West Tennessee, who said to an army officer within six months after Lee's surrender: "In two years, major, you (meaning the loyal States) will be in rebellion, and we (meaning the Southern or rebel States with their sympathisers North) will be the Government."

It was upon this stage, then, Mr. Kerr entered, representing an Indiana district, known only for its virulent rebel sympathies. He had no history behind him other than being a man of personal integrity, a good lawyer and a bitter partizan. In the hope so distinctly formulated by the rebel colonel referred to, Mr. Kerr became one of the most vigorous of workers, as the annexed record of his Congressional career will prove beyond question. The man himself is of no great importance, but as he possessed the courage both of his convictions and partisanship he early assumed a prominent place. Because thereof he has now become a representative public man in the most marked sense of the term. What he has said and how he has voted are therefore of grave consequence. Let the records show:

Mr. Kerr entered Congress Dec. 4, 1865, and at once took rank as an advocate of those Southern States rights opinions, as an able, alert and unscrupulous opponent of reconstruction and other measures of the Republican majority.

REBEL REPRESENTATION.

His first recorded vote (Dec. 4, 1865,) in Congress after the election of Speaker was given against the proposition introduced by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, providing for a committee to inquire into the condition of the so called Confederate States, and whether any of them were entitled to representation in Congress, pending the report of which no member should be received from such States.

Dec. 11, 1865, he voted in favor of giving representatives from the rebel States, claiming seats in Congress, the privileges of the floor.

Dec. 11, 1865, Mr. Kerr voted against admitting the loyal representatives from Tennessee, who had been elected under a Republican Constitution to the privileges of the floor.

AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.

Dec. 19, 1865, he voted against the expulsion of Representative B. G. Harris, of Maryland, who had been convicted by a court martial of giving aid and comfort to the public enemy, and for expressing his regret that the "assassination of President Lincoln had come too late to be any use of the rebels."

January 10, 1866, he voted in favor of a resolution allowing the late rebel States to "resume their position and functions in the Union without delay" i. e.—without reconstruction, pledges, or conditions.

January 16, 1866, he voted against authorizing the Committee on the Condition of the Southern States to take testimony.

January 8, 1866, he voted in favor of withdrawing the military forces from the late rebel States, but on January 21, 1867, he voted against a resolution inquiring into the use of the army by Andrew Johnson to enable disenfranchised rebels to vote in Maryland.

June 11, 1866, Mr. Kerr voted against a resolution directing the trial of Jefferson Davis for treason.

REBEL CLAIMS.

Mr. Kerr's first resolution, offered December 11, 1865, looked to making provision for the payment of claims in the rebel States for supplies alleged, to have been taken by United States troops, and his first bill, presented December 21, 1865, was for the "relief" of owners of personal property which had been forfeited for criminal acts connected with the rebellion.

He was conspicuous throughout his Congressional career in the presentation and advocacy of all "Southern claims" designed to draw money from the Treasury for the benefit of that section. As Speaker, he has again shown his active animus in his direction by such an organization of the House Committee "on War Claims," as to insure favorable consideration for the class of claims committed to that body, and which he has always so consistently supported. Leaving out "compensation for slaves," at least of non-combatants, and there is a demand on the Treasury for not less than two or three hundred millions of dollars.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[From the Associated Citizen.]

Columbia & C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1875.

Editor American Citizen:

Yesterday, the 16th day of Dec., 1875, was memorable in the history of the colored race, important in its significance in the Republican party, and a proof that South Carolina is redeeming herself from her hitherto indifference to the inroads of the enemy.

At the Capitol, the General Assembly, now in session, by resolution of the Senate and House concurring, determined to elect one Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and eight Circuit Judges. The unfinished business of the preceding day having been finished, the members of the Senate proceeded to the House of Representatives in a body. Hon. J. J. Wright, (col) now Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was put in nomination for re-election, also Hon. L. Lee, (col) ex-Speaker of the House of this assembly, and Mason B. Allen (col) ex-Judge of the Superior Court of Charleston. Hon. J. J. Wright was elected by a large majority. Hon. W. J. Whipper, (col) a member of the House was next placed in nomination by J. T. Davis, as Judge of the First Circuit. Here was the rub. If this should succeed, it would be the first time in the history of South Carolina, the home of Calhoun, the leader of Secession, that her Judicial Circuit bench would be occupied by a negro. It did succeed. Mr. Whipper was elected by a large majority (83) headed by the Hon. B. B. Elliott, who made one of his eloquent and masterly speeches, calling and urging upon his Republican brethren, black and white, to do justice to his race. He said of eight Judges, his race although in the majority asked but for one. The speech was effectual. Mr. W. J. Whipper was elected Judge of the First Circuit of South Carolina. He is of tall stature and noble mein, dark, but not black, a self-made man of most pleasing address, and having an extended acquaintance with law. He is among the foremost colored lawyers at the bar. B. B. Elliott being the acknowledged head of the colored race. This significant revolution of affairs has in my opinion been brought about chiefly by the determination of the Democracy all over the South to subdue Republicanism by force. Mississippi had given new strength to the Democracy, and South Carolina was counted as the next field of battle, and it was conceived by the colored Republican head properly so, that their only safety would be in a firm and fearless judiciary. The game of Mississippi didn't work in South Carolina. Having been once the dupe of white men's artifice, and the victims of their oppression, the colored Republicans of this State have determined to stand by the Old Fort until the last brick is fallen.

The General Assembly is proceeding with laws and regulations which will undoubtedly thwart our enemies in their secret machinations.

GRANTVILLE.

The Principle of Civil Rights.

In an interesting account of a visit to the Detroit schools, published in *Canadian Monthly*, J. M. Buchan, M. A., Inspector of High Schools for this Province, gives some facts which show that the principle of Civil Rights is fairly carried out by the Detroit Board of Education. He says:

"Not only are colored children to be seen in all the schools, but at least one colored teacher is employed by the Board. On my visit to the Kindergarten, which occupies a room in the Everett school, I was astonished to find that its conductor was a colored woman. She proved to be a remarkably intelligent and able person, and a lady in the best sense of the word. She was in charge of about thirty five children of all colors, and I was informed and can readily believe, that she is very popular with the white parents. The exhibition, of the Kindergarten method, which she was so good as to make for my benefit, was exceedingly interesting. No one, after seeing it, could doubt that the system is beneficial to both the mind and bodies of the children." The peculiarity of the Kindergarten system is that it developes the whole nature of the child by natural methods. While learning their alphabet and beginning to read the children become acquainted with various natural and artificial objects; they play games, sing, act and applaud in concert; they draw on their slates, prick figures in paper, and perform many other exercises.—*Missionary Messenger.*

A GLIMPSE OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.—One other scene may properly be added to this brief record of the struggles and triumphs of old New York. There came a sunshiny day in April, 1789, when George Washington, President elect of the United States by the unanimous voice of the people, stood on a balcony in front of the Senate chamber in the old Federal Hall on Wall street to take the oath of office. An immense multitude filled the streets, and the windows and roofs of the adjoining houses. Clad in a suit of dark brown cloth of American manufacture, with hair powdered, and with white silk stockings, silver shoe buckles and steel-hilted dress sword, the hero who had led the colonies to their independence came modestly forward to take up the burdens that peace had brought. Profound silence fell upon the multitude, as Washington responded solemnly to the reading of the oath of office "I swear—so help me, God!" Then, amid cheers, the display of flags and the ringing of all the bells in the city, our first President turned to face the duties his country men had imposed upon him. In sight of those who would have made an idol of him, Washington's first act was to seek the aid of other strength than his own. The calm sunshine of that April afternoon, fragrant with the presence of seed-time and the promise of harvest, we leave him on his knees in old St. Paul's bowed with the simplicity of a child at the feet of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe.—*John F. Mines, in Scribner for February.*

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons requiring for a debility, whether produced by disease or climate, for which it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor so much desired. As a stimulant it is entirely free from the unpleasant effects that follow the use of spirits, and is recommended by the faculty as a safe and reliable remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, or any of the ailments peculiar to their sex. Those who are in the habit of using spirits as a restorative or to relieve fatigue, will find in this preparation a preferable article.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

414 and 416 Front street, San Francisco.

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Flavoring Extracts!

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts now presented with great care. They are put up in square glass bottles, with patent sprinkling tops, and are for sale by all Druggists.

☞ Ask for REDINGTON'S EXTRACTS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, inasmuch as a little goes further the quantity of any other flavoring, intimet said.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the chilly autumn make the following use of the following ing

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Fitness Fever or have been a victim in such diseases, and have taken Quinine until your ears ring, you cannot realize too much relief, when we state the easy and cheap

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable, and may be taken with perfect safety at any time. Quinine is impossible when these pills are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By counteracting those acid fluids and minute in the stomach they are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, those complaints to which females are subject, and are now

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable endorsement, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

414 and 416 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists San Francisco

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 26. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBUARY 5, 1876. WHOLE NO. 596

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday, by

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One month.....50cts.

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion.....75 cts.

Each subsequent insertion.....50 cts.

DECAY OF SEAMSTRESSES.—The New York *Times* calls attention to a very important subject when it says: "Of the rapid diminution in the number of seamstresses, the cause, of course, is known to us all—it is the little machine which gave such big fortunes to Mr. Howe and to Mr. Singer. That machine does so much, and does it so quickly, that women seem to have assumed that it will do everything that is necessary to be done with woven fabrics to fit them for personal or for household use. Therefore, to learn to sew has become within the last twenty years, no part of a young woman's education. There is a generation of girls growing up now in the United States and in Great Britain who are left, to all intents and purposes, absolutely ignorant of that which used to be within the memory of middle-aged men their sex's peculiar tool, and sometimes, indeed, its peculiar weapon. When these girls reach marriageable years, or the years at which they may be reasonably expected to take care of their own clothing, they will be almost as unable to do so as if they had been born without hands. Separated from their machine they will be unable even to run up a seam, to catch up a tear in their skirts, not to say to mend or to partly make an article of clothing for themselves or a possible husband or child."

CREEPING OF RAILS.—The "creeping" of railroad rails has attracted some attention of late, and while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that on lines running north and south, the western rail "creeps" faster than the eastern rail—that is, this strange movement of the rails towards the south is the more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore, it has been noticed that on such a line the eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both of these points we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the west toward the east. Every thing that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows and every tide that moves feels the influence, and our train going north or south is pulled over toward the east, and naturally presses the eastern rail most heavily. The western rail being relieved of its share of weight, "creeps" more freely and quickly. It is also noted that the wheels that ran on the eastern rail wear out the first, and we can but think that this earth motion is the true cause. The practical formal biography or history, which is in point. While President of United States, he was one day the subject of conversation among some of his former companions in arms. His stately demeanor was referred to as enforcing respect. One of the gentlemen—not conspicuous for his dignity of carriage—ridiculed the President's awe-inspiring presence. He declared that he would not hesitate to clap the President on the back, and, under the banter of his companions, carried out his boast. The look of astonished indignation which Washington turned round upon him was an everlasting lesson to him on the subject of personal dignity."

THE CLAM is an intelligent insect. The Legislature of one of the Western States once debated the question: "Which has the most intelligence, the clam or the cod fish?" The weight of the argument was in favor of the clam, because it was proved that it had sense enough to keep its mouth shut when other people were talking, which was more than most civilized people ever do.

THERE are hearts that, like the stray trunk in an unclaimed baggage depository are only waiting for some one to present the check, produce the key, and claim the rich or musty contents as their own.

WHAT Miss Kellogg comes to San Francisco in the spring she will have changed her (private) name to that of Mrs. Smith. Fortunately Mr. Smith has the distinctive initials B. J.

A knavish speech sleeps in a foolish ear.

FEMALE SMOKERS.—A German newspaper relates the following rather ominous incident: At one of the railway stations between Cologne and Berlin a lady laden with parcels had for some time anxiously awaited the arrival of the express. No sooner did it dash into the station than a porter, commissioning her vexatious, hastily opened the door of the first lady's carriage he could see motioned her toward it, when she started back in dismay. A dense cloud of smoke escaped from the compartment, within which she described two female forms in an attitude of profound repose. Between the lips of each of the recumbent dames lay a small meerschaum while the expression of their features denoted that calm satisfaction she had so often detected on the countenance of the worthy Herr at home when smoking his evening pipe. She pointed to the smoke, and gazed in horror at the railway official; he pointed to the label on the carriage window and stared blankly into the coupe. The case was not provided for in the regulations, and the situation was growing strained, when a gentleman came forward and handed the lady into a "non-smoking" carriage, which on the better managed continental lines is still provided.

THE LAST CENT FOR A CIGAR.—"Have you any five cent cigars?" asked an impecunious looking fellow of an East side tobacco man yesterday. "Yes," replied tobacconist, as he placed a handful on the show case for the man, whose clothing showed that he had squandered his summer if not earnings—to select from. Running his eye over the lot and without being satisfied, he asked for ten cent ones. The latter did not relish his fancy, and assuming the airs of an Astor, he boldly inquired for fifteen cent ones. Selecting one he poised it between his fingers, and with the tone of a played out life insurance solicitor, asked: "would you take a man's last cent for a cigar?" The unsuspecting merchant replied that he would, and that settled the bargain, for the customer placed one cent on the case, bit the small end of the Havana, applied the torch, and leisurely strolled out puffing his high toned cigar.

AN ANECDOTE OF WASHINGTON.—Condemning under familiarity the Philadelphia *Ledger* incidentally relates the following: "There is an anecdote of Washington never, so far as we have seen it, deemed of sufficient importance to find a place in formal biography or history, which is in point. While President of United States, he was one day the subject of conversation among some of his former companions in arms. His stately demeanor was referred to as enforcing respect. One of the gentlemen—not conspicuous for his dignity of carriage—ridiculed the President's 'awe-inspiring presence.' He declared that he would not hesitate to clap the President on the back, and, under the banter of his companions, carried out his boast. The look of astonished indignation which Washington turned round upon him was an everlasting lesson to him on the subject of personal dignity."

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A KNAVISH speech sleeps in a foolish ear.

REFUNDING LOANS.—Greeley thus repudiates philanthropy in the money-giving line: "I consider it almost an axiom, that he who asks a stranger to lend him money will never pay it; yet I have known an exception. Once, when I was poor and needy, in a season of commercial revulsion or 'panic,' I opened a letter from Utica and found therein $5, which the writer asked me to receive in satisfaction of a loan of that sum which I had made him—a needy stranger—on an occasion which he called to my remembrance. Perplexed by so unusual a message, and especially by receiving it at such a time, I scanned the letter more closely, and at length achieved a solution of the problem. The writer was a patient in the State Lunatic Asylum."

$100,000 was expended on building churches in Los Angeles last year, and by the end of 1876 it is expected that five more will be completed.

Senator Morton made a speech on Mississippi Affairs in the U. S. Senate on Thursday, 20th inst.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 5, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What Ought to be Done by the Colored Citizens of this State.

There is a National Convention of colored citizens called to meet in Nashville, Tennessee, some time in the ensuing April. Nearly all the Northern States, and thus far a majority of the Southern States it is known will be represented. The colored citizens of California should also prepare to send delegates to this Nashville convention. There is an abundance of wealth and talent lying idle in many of the cities and towns of this State, which if concentrated in a State Convention about the last of March or the first of April, we could send at least three delegates who could wield considerable influence, and who could probably check the hasty action on an any indicrent proposition which might be brought forward. The colored citizens of California as a whole, so far as intelligence is concerned, are in advance of those in most of the Northern States, because it is only the energetic and intelligent that have had the enterprise and knowledge to migrate West, and they are also far in advance in intelligence of the masses of the three millions or more colcitizens who are in the South; and heretolore when a general or national movement was made—as was four years ago, by a National Convention of colored citizens at New Orleans, at which Frederick Douglass was President, and recommended the eight hundred thousand colored votes be concentrated on Grant instead of Greeley; or the subsequent National Convention which met at Washington City, to petition Congress to pass Sumner's Civil Rights bill, at which T. P. S. Pinchback presided—to this latter convention California sent one delegate, Basil Campbell, of Yolo county. As these great movements have only been acquiesced in in part by the colored citizens of this State. The time has arrived, in view of the approaching Presidential election, when our leading colored men of this State should take an active instead of a silent part as joint managers of the united or aggregate colored votes of the United States, which may be hereafter concentrated on some particular movement or candidates who will enforce civil rights to colored citizens.

Social Party.

A fine social party was given on Monday evening last, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ward, on Powell street, above Broadway, under the combined management of Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Beckett. Music, quadrilles, confectionery, cake, etc., were the order of the evening. Those who were present enjoyed themselves with great glee until about one o'clock next morning. Among the lady guests were Mrs. Dustin, Mrs. Bruvett, Mrs. Gale, Miss C. Jacobs, Mrs. Louden, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Lambert and several others. Among the gentlemen were Messrs. J. T. Callender, C. M. Carlisle and George Bell; also, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Ellis, and others who have recently arrived in this city.

AN OLD PAPER.—Our thanks are extended to Mrs. Martha Fitzgerald, of this city, for a copy of "Ulster County Gazette," dated June 4th, 1800. Being three-quarters of a century old, it is a curiosity. It contains, being in mourning, a full account of the death of Washington—Dec. 14th, 1799, and his interment at a subsequent date, and order of funeral procession.

THE creditors of Edwin Booth, the actor, have declared a dividend of 65 per cent.

The Civil Rights Suit.

The civil rights suit entered in the United States Circuit Court some two or three weeks ago by G. F. Tyler against M. Ryan, the box ticket-seller of Maguire's New Theatre, on Bush street, for refusing him admission in the dress circle, in consequence of color, will be reached on the Court Calendar about the 15th of the present month.

Gov. Stanford to the Committee

GOV. STANFORD, in his letter to the Corporation Committee, says:

"The State is interested in the uses made of the time, the energies and the property of its citizens. The idler is a loss to the State to the extent of the capacity he has for production, but which remains unemployed. This is most manifest to his immediate neighbors, to whom he could be of most service. The State is also interested in the merchant, the farmer, the manufacturer, indeed in all the legitimate business of all her citizens, but she does not either to prescribe the rules for the management of their business, nor fix a limit upon the profits thereof."

Republican National Convention, 1875.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to retrograde sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued protection and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to imparing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognising and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman,
WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'y,
Republican National Committee
WASHINGTON, January 13, 1876.

Favors.

Our thanks are extended to Mr. Thomas Dustin for a late number of the *N. Y. Progressive American*, which contains, among other things, the latest proceedings of the colored Masons and Odd Fellows of Philadelphia and New York.

Brief News Items.

Samson Rosenblatt was arrested in this city, Wednesday last, charged with obtaining a quarter of a million dollars worth of jewelry under false pretences.

A Santa Clara farmer will plant five hundred coffee trees this season.

Last Monday, Charles Hayes, book-keeper for Main & Winchester of this city, shot himself dead at his residence, San Pablo avenue, Oakland.

Gen. Grant and his Cabinet visited Philadelphia on the 17th inst.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

I have often thought that, if those of our race, who are competent of doing so, would take a more active part in the discussion of public affairs, our interest as a part of this great nation, could be greatly advanced, and I am always pleased to notice anything of the kind. But I was somewhat amused at a remarkable letter—remarkable for its absurdity—published in your last issue, headed "St. Paul Minnesota," and signed "Don Tomas de Estadillo." I read it carefully several times, and the only inference I can draw from it is this: The Republican party has done much for the colored race, but not enough, and, therefore in the coming Presidential election, the colored voters should vote the Democratic ticket, or remain neutral, and allow the Democrats to elect their ticket, and then we will be able to command our rights; then the Democrats, to use his words, will "cultivate good relationship with us to assist them in the next fight."

I do not admire the logic of such reasoning, and cannot agree with Mr. de Estadillo in his conclusions, and I am inclined to think that there are very few colored men in this country that have cause to have such a good opion of the Democratic party.

After recouning the fact that this is the year to elect a Hresident, and that it is essential both parties shall nominate good men, he says: "Now the Republican party have done much for the colored man, but not in the least enough for the promises they have made, and still make, especially when they require the vote of the race. I agree with him in saying that the Republican party has done much for the colored race. It has, indeed. It delivered us from the most cruel bondage recorded in the annals of the world; it has brought us from the degraded and abject condition of "goods and chattels" to the dignity of American citizenship, and I myself, as one of this race, held a debt of gratitude I will never be able to pay. But the gentleman continues, and after saying if the Republican party has done its entire duty," says, "no," and never will, unless the colored voters take things into their own hands and give their due attention to the coming Presidential election, and that is leave both parties alone and let them fight out the battle alone and see who wins. I say the Republicans cannot carry the contest alone." "Never mind if a Democrat is elected for four years, our ill treatment and suffering cannot be severer than what they are now."

To say that the whole of this is very absurd, is not expressive enough; it is something more; and it scarcely merits a reply. But suppose we admit, for the sake of argument, that the Republican party has not done its entire duty to the colored race, should it be sufficient to cause us to abandon it? Could we better our condition by doing so? No. Is there any evidence that the Democrats will do more for us than the Republicans are doing? I think not.

My opinion is that the Republican party has done more for the colored race than we have done for ourselves, and unit we prove worthy of the rights and privileges that have been conferred upon us, by intelligently and judiciously exercising them it will not, I think, be hooveus to claim more.

But what more could we ask? I am utterly unable to see. We have perfect equality before the law. The Constitution and laws of these United States guarantees to every citizen the same rights and privileges, and recognizes no distinction on account of nativity, race or color. The disadvantage under which we labor, is that the laws are not enforced for our protection. And now the question is which party will best enforce the law? I do not know of any way to judge the future, but the past, or what will be, except by what has been, and acting upon this principle, I ask if the antecedents of the Democratic party warrants the opinion that in the event of it again getting control of this Government, that it will more rigidly enforce existing laws than the Republicans have done, or are doing? I hardly think they will. When they did have control of every Department of this Government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, they did their utmost to carry slavery in the Territories and Free States, and when they were baried from power by the suffrages of the people, they rebeled and plunged the country in a bloody war to perpetuate our degradation, the result of which was our final emancipation. And since then they have step by step bitterly opposed every measure that the Republicans have enacted for our elevation. They did all in their power to defeat the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments. They, in and out of Congress opposed the Reconstruction Acts, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, the Ku-Klux Law, the Civil Rights Bill and the Supplementary Civil Rights Bill, in fact every measure, whether in Congress or State Legislatures, that was aimed to elevate our condition. In the face of these facts can any sane man entertain for a moment the idea that if the Democrats gained the ascendancy they would enforce these laws? It is preposterous! The only thing they have ever done that would indicate such, was the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and declaring in their platform that "It is essential to just government that we recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold, it to be duty of the Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all of whatever nativity, race or color, or persuasion, religious or political." But even in this they were not sincere, as they have utterly repudiated it, for when this plank of theirs was offered in the last Congress as a preamble to the Civil Rights Bill, not a Democrat voted for it.

They have shown no signs of repentance for their past sins, and when they do by abandoning their "time honored principles," or peculiar delusions, and adopt an intelligent, enlightened and progressive policy, it will then be in order for the colored voters to consider which party they will support; but until they do I do not see how a colored man could conscientiously vote that ticket or countenance any movement that would be likely to restore that party to power. I shall be happy to witness the time when there can consistently be a division in the colored vote, but as party lines are now drawn this cannot be. I entertain no hard feelings against Mr. do Estadillo and others who can justify themselves in advocating that ticket, it is their privilege, and it is not for me to question it; but I do think that in their doing so they expose their ignorance, prove themselves traitors to their race and false to the best interests of their country.

And when Mr. Estadillo nodertakes to say that our condition would not be worse under a Democratic administration, he asserts what is simply false and it needs no argument to prove it. Yet I will ask, who are our oppressors in the South—the Democrats or Republicans? Who have committed the many outrages and murders there that have shocked civilization and disgraced the fair fame of our common country? Who were the Ku Klux and White Leaguers—and would a Democratic administration suppress these outrages and punish the perpetrators? Who believes they would? I do not. But let Mr De Estadillo, when he writes again, answer these questions, and in the meantime I will remain

Yours, etc.,

L. B. STEPHENS.

P. KELLY, Bush street, the renowned prize theatrical and gentleman's boots and shoes and ladies' and children's garters manufacturer would remind all politicians and rulers o the necessity of making a purchse before election day from his great invoice of the finest quality of calf boots, ladies and misses' gaiters, etc., at the lowest cash price.

TWO or three comparatively unimportant failures have followed that of Samuel Bradford & Son, grain merchants of Liverpool. The uneasiness continues.

A FIRE at Boulogne, France, yesterday, destroyed the refreshment and waiting rooms of the new International Railroad Station. The freight and Custom House departments were saved. Loss, heavy.

IT is reported that the buffs at the Klamath Bluff mines cared in recently, killing three white and two Chinamen.

THE grass in Los Angeles County is already knee high, the grain is rich and heavy, and everything promises an unusually fruitful season

ALPINE County has just enjoyed a continous week's snow storm, and over three feet of snow lies on a level.

THE greatest rainfall on the American continent is recorded for Fort Gaston, where 129 inches fell in nine months.

A MAN may occasionally kiss the wrong woman by mistake. But when he makes a practice of it, and the right woman finds it out—and that's what bothers him.

Loan often loses both itself and friend.

When all else is lost, the future remains.

Life is the art of being well deceived:

Jealousy dislikes the world to know it.

True joy is only hope put out of fear.

Deaths.

McCULLOCH—In Brooklyn, Cal., Jan. 23, T. H., son of H. McCulloch, aged 1 year 3 months and 11 days.

SOCKUM—In this city, Jan. 21, Ellen Wilson, daughter of W. H. and Irene Sockum, aged 1 year.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MOST Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California, will be held at the MASONIC HALL, Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 15th, 1876, at 8 o'clock, to transact business of vital importance.

By order of

A. J. FLETCHER, M.W.G.M.

Attest: WM. J. DAVIDSON, Grand Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

L'Ouverture Guard

Are hereby notified to attend the meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10th, 1876, at business of vital importance touching on Uniform and Arms will be brought before the Company.

By order of the Captain.

O. J. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

NEW YORK LIVERY STABLE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of Overland and all LOCAL TRAINS. Carriages and Hacks to hire at all hours, and Hearse if desired. All orders left at this Stable will be promptly attended to. Horses bought and sold; and particular attention paid to hiring Livery horses privately. The Z P C A rule from the only horse at this Stable.

STRAUTER & HOWARD, Proprietors.

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Pacific Street, near Mason.

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

METROPOLITAN SALOON,

38 GEARY SRTEET,

THE FINEST BRANCH OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. BILLIARDS.

JOSEPH GODFREY, - - Proprietor.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

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56 K Street, Sacramento.

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Mining Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fitters' Supplies, Fans, Belting, Hose, Rope, Hooks, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (double) will contain two beds. Central locality; easy of access by City Street Cars. Apply to WILLIAM H. SMITH, 1010 Taylor street. References exchanged.

BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S

PORTRAITS,

429 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The only Elevator connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

IMPORTANT TO HAIR DRESSERS!

THIS only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water,

Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Pomades,

Razors, Etc., Etc.

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Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.

PHIL. BERICHTEN & CO.,

Proprietors, and DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, PERFUMERIES, ETC.

☞ Price List sent on application.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. A. PAYNE, Agent, San Mateo, San Francisco

BUTTER! LARGE STOCK. Low Prices! EGGS 50 Cents. SAVE 25 PER CENT. TEAS

Specie and "Nationals and Notes, and Gold and Silver Coin.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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FORMERLY "SHADOW'S."

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LODGINGS

Marshall Reference, 527 Fourth Street, below Bryant, can accommodate a few gentlemen with comfortable lodgings. Persons arriving in the City, will find this a comfortable place to sojourn. Terms Reasonable.

MRS. JALLEWITS,

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Near Bush, San Francisco

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Laces given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of 27 Third street, New York City, that her son, Wm. O'D. Nicholas, is stopping in California, has received her letter and will answer soon.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

JOHN GAMAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber Dealer

Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

Office, at Yard, Fourth, Channel and Berry Streets, San Francisco.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Boziers and California Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FONTENELLE

and Prof. JOHN BOLE, the world renowned Astrologers, Professors of the occult sciences, can be found at No. 826 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts.

They can ask kinds of weyhowell; cures all diseases and speaks again now, reveals anything that is lost, stolen or run away, and turns dreadful Freudships to. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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WHITE & BAUER,

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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. no17

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Clark's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine and Only Perfect Dexterine Sewing Machine. Price only $25. Warranted for five years. Dexterine Sewing Machine Co., 323 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Grant's Administration. The Record of Horace Greeley, by Recent Chroniclers, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Conventions are drawn, apparently for the work by the Democratic Party. Agents wanted everywhere; men and women. If you want to make money and keep DOLLAR at home for cents and ensure interest at once, Terms, Extra. Furnished on application. Address, J. R. BALLANTYNE & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Wood by the Cord, Scotch Diamond Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Cove Bay Coal, Wellington Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Goods delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.

Importer and Dealer in

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Selected especially for Family, Hotel, Office and Shop purposes,

113 & 115 SACRAMENTO ST.,

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Gentlemen, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the Hotel FREE, or to any other part of the city at Reasonable Rates.

Rock Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $2.50 and $2.00

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The International Hotel Coaches will convey passengers to and from any Steamboat or Railroad depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

Orders left at the Hotel will be promptly attended to.

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WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

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All Orders attended to promptly.

A. W. BREVETT,

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Cast Off Boots and Shoes,

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Repairing done with neatness and dispatch by

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Mrs. V. A. BROWN

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc., Dampod Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Cleansed, Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

MRS. A. T. STANFORD,

Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

675 TENTH STREET,

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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

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☞ Beds to Let, Double or Single, 50 and 25 cents per night.

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LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, every four days, at noon, for

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Ningpo and Hankow.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA,

Leave at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Rates of Passage.—Cabin, $100; Steerage, $60.—Gold.

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Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Each ship carries an experienced surgeon. Medicines furnished free.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner Leidesdorff and Battery streets.

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Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts. AT NOON, FOR

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August 16	September 16	October 16
November 16	December 16	January 15

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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND, leaving San Francisco every [illegible]

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Connecting with steamers to ETEA and PUGET SOUND, and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO., through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

WM. ROWLAND, Agent,

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CHAS. CLAFFEY.....Manager.

Eastern Tourists will find this a first class Hotel.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. ap22

CRAIG & SON,

108 MARKET STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention no19

J. C. JACOBS & CO.

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AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

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SADDLERY

HARNESS,

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SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BIT

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Aetna.* (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Alameda Express Train (via Oakland Broadway Ferry) for Haywards, Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Soledad, Castroville, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Pajaro, Watsonville, Aptos and Soquel. Connects at Niles with Broad Gauge Train for Stockton. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sunday only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, at 11.45pm with stages for * Aetna. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Alameda Express Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento. (Arrive 10.50 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Express Train (via Oakland) connecting at Niles with Broad Gauge. (Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland), for Haywards only, connecting with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Modesto, Oakdale and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with Stages arriving at San Jose 8.35 P.M. (Arrive 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. (Arrive 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Benicia only, connecting at Port Costa with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Through Tickets to Chicago via Ogden and Omaha. Through Tickets to Ogden and Omaha, and Through Freight to all points East, via Ogden and Omaha, at Lowest Rates, can be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 222 Montgomery street, corner of Bush street. Freight received at the Company's Wharf, Townsend street, Pier No. 1, until 4 P.M. daily. Freight for Oakland received at the Company's Wharf, Broadway, until 4 P.M. daily. Freight for Alameda received at the Company's Wharf, Broadway, until 4 P.M. daily. Freight for Haywards received at the Company's Wharf, Broadway, until 4 P.M. daily. Freight for Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Soledad, Castroville, Salinas, Santa Cruz, Pajaro, Watsonville, Aptos and Soquel received at the Company's Wharf, Townsend street, Pier No. 1, until 4 P.M. daily. Freight for Vallejo received at the Company's Wharf, Broadway, until 4 P.M. daily. Freight for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding received at the Company's Wharf, Broadway, until 4 P.M. daily. Freight for Benicia received at the Company's Wharf, Broadway, until 4 P.M. daily.

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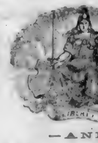
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Record of the Democratic Speaker—Hon. Michael C. Kerr.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

THE COTTON TAX.

In harmony with his general course in respect to favoring the late rebel States and the former slaveholding citizens at the expense of the people of the whole country, Mr. Kerr was an ardent advocate of that stupendous fraud—the attempted refunding of the cotton tax. Mr. Kerr's last elaborate speech in Congress, February 18, 1873, was made in favor of this measure, which calls for at least SIXTY-EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS FROM THE NATIONAL TREASURY. His consistency is shown by the fact that on May 14, 1867, he voted against the proposition to prohibit the Southern States from repudiating debts due to loyal citizens.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES—TEST OATH.

During Mr. Kerr's former service in Congress he introduced a large number of bills removing the disabilities of persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, and was conspicuous in these efforts to restore to the Democratic party its voting and fighting strength. He was also the special champion of the repeal of the test oath. One of his earliest votes, December 18, 1865, was in favor of dispensing with this requirement. January 15, 1866, he voted in favor of allowing attorneys in the rebel States to practice without taking the test oath. January 12, 1870, he introduced a bill repealing the test oath for jurors in United States courts. January 22, 1867, he made a heated speech against the test oath, which will be referred to hereafter.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Kerr's first speech in the House of Representatives was made January 22, 1866, in opposition to the fourteenth amendment, which he opposed as "not justified by the circumstances of the country." He fiercely assailed both its principles and its scope, declaring that it would make Congress "supreme over the States," and that under the power claimed, "Congress can go into South Carolina and take suffrage from the lately disloyal whites and give it to the negroes." "We have indeed," continued Mr. Kerr, "fallen upon evil times."

His speech was an elaborate argument against the power of Congress to regulate suffrage in the States, and was a complete reproduction and re-assertion of all the ultra Southern States sovereignty theories of the *ante bellum* period. Throughout the struggles in which the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were finally the dearly-won results of our great national conflict, Mr. Kerr assumed a leading part in opposition to their passage and actively participated in all the dilatory measures and other parliamentary expedients of resistance, recording his vote against the amendments in any form in which they were presented, and at every stage of their progress. "It is important to remember, too, that no word of Mr. Kerr's appears upon record by which he stands committed himself, or commits his party, to an acknowledgement of the validity of either of these amendments since their incorporation into the Constitution; nor can it be denied that with the single exception of the Baltimore platform of 1872, that there is not a single authoritative act of the Democratic party which looks in that direction while there are many of a contrary character. On the 20th of March, 1868, Mr. Kerr voted against returning to that body the resolutions of the Democratic Legislature of New Jersey, purporting to withdraw the assent of that State to the fourteenth amendment. It will be remembered that distinct effort was made, of which the New Jersey episode was one, to secure from several States in which the Democracy had obtained control of the Legislative branch of the government thereof, a repudiation of the ratification previously voted.

Mr. Kerr made numerous speeches which will be referred to, in opposition to measures designed to secure the rights guaranteed by the aforesaid amendments.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

December 13, 1865, Mr. Kerr voted against a resolution introduced by Mr. Farnsworth favoring "equal rights and privileges to all citizens irrespective of color."

December 15, he voted in favor of "referring the question of suffrage to the several States, and denying the right of Congress to extend the elective franchise."

On the same day he also voted against a resolution offered by Mr. Baker denouncing class rule and aristocratic principles of Government, and favoring the largest attainable liberty to the whole people of the Republic, irrespective of class or race. On the 18th of January, 1866, he voted against the passage of the bill extending suffrage in the District of Columbia.

STATE RIGHTS.

The theories upon which the institution of slavery had been maintained within the Federal Union, and upon which secession was justified and the war of the rebellion defended, were also the theories which the former slaveholders of the South attempted to regain possession of the Government they had failed to destroy. Among the Northern Democratic allies of the Southern faction which sought thus to reverse the judgment of the war none were more bold in, defiant and audacious than Mr. Kerr, who is still their consistent advocate.

The mantle of Calhoun would seem to have fallen upon his shoulders. On every available question he asserted the doctrine of State inviolability as the basis and backbone of his argument. This dreary waste of State sovereignty logic was usually enlivened by rhetorical scintillations denunciatory of the "Radical party," caluminating Republican leaders, and especially vilifying the negro, as well as all Southern Republicans of native or Northern origin. His consistency will be seen by his votes.

RECONSTRUCTION.

January 9, 1866, he voted in favor of resolutions indorsing the "restoration" policy of Andrew Johnson.

In a speech upon reconstruction delivered January 23, 1866, Mr. Kerr argued that the rebel States had forfeited no rights under the Constitution—that they never were out of the Union. He alleged that "the war was but a mighty display of the police power of the Government in aid of the civil authorities in the States," and charged that the policy of the Republican party was "a confession of insincerity, of hypocrisy and a covert purpose of revolution." He sustained all the acts of Andrew Johnson—opposed any attempt to enforce the provision of the Constitution requiring Congress to guarantee to the several State a republican form of government, and characterized all such attempts as "an insult to a free people's will," as a most mischievous purpose; as "attempts to subordinate all government in the States to the partisan purposes of the "force will of the majority," and stigmatized the expressions "American nationality," "the nation," "the people's will," and "the life of the Republic," as "transcendental terms and phrases," all intended to operate upon the people as a sort of political *mirage*, to inspire them with false hopes and lead them into political chaos or despotism."

He denounced the whole scope of the Republican legislation as "a monstrous policy" and as "most extraordinary assumptions of power and most revolutionary threats against the integrity of the Constitution."

January 16, 1868, on the motion to censure Fernando Wood for using the words (in reference to the reconstruction bills) "monstrous" as a measure the most infamous of the many infemous acts of this most infamous Congress"—Mr. Kerr voted "No."

January 16, 1868, in a speech against the reconstruction acts, Mr. Kerr defended the pro-slavery State rights decisions of Judge Taney, and declared that "it is the sole duty of Congress to go into "those (the rebel) "States, and to vindicate the *preexisting* governments." He styled Republican measures "the vandal treat of radicalism and absolutism," called the loyal Constitutional Conventions which had been held in the South, "revolutionary Negro Conventions," and declared that he indorsed the language for which Fernando Wood had been the day before censured at the bar of the House.

December 19th, 1868, he voted against a proposition to require the Southern States to repay the the Treasury a portion of the expenses incurred in carrying the Reconstruction Acts into effect.

ADMISSION OF RECONSTRUCTED STATES.

As Mr. Kerr was one of the most persistent advocates of recognizing the unreconstructed States with their Confederate Democratic Governments, so he was one of the most persistent opponents of the admission of those States under Republican Constitutions.

March 28, 1868, in a speech upon the admission of Alabama, Mr. Kerr said: "The first speech I had the honor to make in this House was against this wicked, this revolutionary heresy now so rapidly being adopted by the Radical party of this country—that Congress may regulate suffrage in all the States of this Union."

He styled the enfranchisement of the colored race a refusal of the "radical party" to "remit these Negroes to the control of the natural law and the law of God," and declaimed against appropriations for educational purposes in the South.

The Republican Constitution of Alabama was disposed of by Mr. Kerr in language of which the following is a specimen:

"The radical party of Alabama sacrificed their manhood; they surrendered their God given right of self-government and got down upon their miserable knees to the Radical party in making this Constitution, and in its presentation to Congress and asking it to be forced upon the people of Alabama."

He described the Acts of Congress as "the dictation of such terms as Congress pleases to the tools of Congress in Alabama."

The efforts to make Congressional legislation acceptable to the opposition he styled as "inducements to white men to stultify themselves, surrender their judgments and become allies of the Republican party in its efforts to force a hateful, odious, and anti-republican Constitution on all the people." Any attempt to prescribe terms upon which those who had participated in the rebellion might resume the prerogatives of citizenship he characterized as "usurpation," and that presence of troops in the South for the protection of loyal men he habitually designated as "continuing your military despotism in full force." He was especially severe in his animadversions upon the clause in the new constitutions providing that they should not be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the right to vote who were by those constitutions entitled to vote. These provisions were, in Mr. Kerr's language, "shackles upon the limbs of States," "irrepealable dogmas of degradation and inferiority." Such provisions established a "hateful union of unequal members," constituted "a most dangerous innovation" and would "erect a most odious precedent in our history. A Republican government in the South he defined to be "a government that the people despise, that they loathe, that they reject in every way that is left to them by military despotism to express their feelings." The conditions of admission, as to the future non-exclusion of citizens from the right to vote, he affirmed to be "degrading conditions precedent."

Reconstruction in Alabama he termed "a shameful and disgraceful spectacle," and the soldiers of the Union army and other Northern citizens who had settled in that State were, in Mr. Kerr's vocabulary, "political adventures and vultures."

The test oath was "only fit to mark and disgrace the sway of an usurper." The doctrine of the civil and political equality of all men Mr. Kerr proclaimed as "existing only in the imaginations of political metaphysicians or demagogues." Nobody but "purblind fanatics" would take an oath not to restrict negro suffrage. The right to "deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men, Mr. Kerr held to be "one of the rights of a free American citizen." The exacting of a pledge not to do this Mr. Kerr affirmed as "disclosing a purpose not only to control the actions, but also to debase, demoralize, and enslave the judgments and consciences of men."

Speaking incidentally of the fourteenth amendment he said, "I pray God it shall never be adopted, and if it ever is it will be against the will and judgment of the whole people of this country. It will be done under the lash of military power." The provision in the Constitution of Alabama exempting small homesteads from sale or execution he denounced as "a bid for negro votes, a bid for the control of a debased, demoralized, corrupt white population." The provision for the maintenance of a public school system in Alabama he styled provision "for the lorying of most onerous taxes." "Who," said Mr. Kerr, "will enjoy the benefit of that (the school) fund? Negroes alone, not white men." Its purpose was "to further burden the white people of Alabama." He whined about the crippled resources and diminished prosperity of Alabama, but did not attribute this to its secession and the waste of the war of the rebellion. No, it was all owing to Radical "agitation"—to the "horrible oppression of the white people by an unholy and infamous government." In conclusion, Mr. Kerr maintained that this State should be admitted at once to representation under her own" [Johnson] "constitution, not this mongrel and bastard instrument, because she was never out of the Union, and never lost or forfeited her rights, and is now simply the victim of superior brute force."

December 21, 1869. Mr. Kerr made a violent speech against the bill for the admission of Georgia, which imposed fundamental conditions, prohibiting secession, repudiation and disfranchisement. He declared this bill "cruel and infamous," an "attack" upon the State, "precipitated with indecent haste and zeal." He vilified the Republicans of Georgia and repeated the whole vocabulary of rebel slanders against the Union men of that State who were aiding in the process of reconstruction. They were "dishonest and corrupt, defaulters, peculators, and robbers." No epithets were strong enough to express Mr. Kerr's abhorrence of Republicans who presumed to live in the State of Georgia, no words too suave with which to caress the unreconstructed rebels and the brutal murderers of loyal citizens in that State. "These fundamental conditions were a monstrous wrong," he said, "and ought to be rejected with emphasis and indignation."

The bill for the admission of Georgia was again opposed March 5, 1870, by Mr. Kerr in a speech especially directed against those clauses which provided that the State of Georgia should never deprive any citizen of the right to vote or hold office, except as a punishment for crime. This he declared to be "an initial step in the infamous system of Congressional legislation," "a fundamental outrage on free institutions," "an abominable measure," which "had no precedent in the hitherto unparalleled legislation of Congress." He was "prepared to believe that we are now upon the threshold of a new career of agrarianism, reckless, and abominable legislation which may lead this country God knows where," such bills as these would reduce the States "to the condition of abject, miserable, and most pitiable dependence upon a great central Republican despotism, having its seat in this capital, and from here with the strong arm of military power, every franchise, every guaranty, every limitation upon power hitherto held absolutely inviolable and sacred."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Defence of Colored Masonry

The following article, clipped from the Chicago *Tribune*, was sent by mail to us for publication:

The interesting discussion of the status of colored Masons, especially in Ohio, has led to the expression of opinions differing so widely from each other as to seem impossible of reconciliation. In a recent issue there was given in these columns an English criticism on the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and now comes the following, from a colored citizen, with the following ex pression of diametrically opposite opinions:

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—In an article on Secret Societies in your issue of Jan. 9th, a part was devoted to colored Masonry in the United States. You say "The Masonic periodicals of this country and Europe are very generally expressing strong opinions on the subject of the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in partially, at least, recognizing the existence of colored Lodges in that State."

I am not surprised at the opposition of the Masonic journals of this country; they are always consistent. It has been their constant effort since 1813 to make us appear in the eyes of the world as clandestine Masons. They have not been (or pretended so) able to see how colored Lodges can have a legitimate existence in the United States. The fault is not ours that they do not see it, as we have endeavored to show them the law and the precedents for our existence. They must therefore take the consequences.

But I am surprised as our English Brother from whom you quote. You report him as saying in the London *Freemason*: "There is no doubt that the Prince Hall Lodge was lawfully warranted." So far our English Brother is right, but at this point he becomes somewhat "hazy upon the question of color." And in this fog he loses himself as our American Masonic writers do on the same subject. Our English Brother goes on in the same hazy, and says: "but owing to failure to meet for a number of years and making returns and paying dues to the Grand Lodge, it certainly ceased to exist and became to all intents and purposes a dead Lodge." This we deny, and ask for the proof. If any such proceeding was had in the Grand Lodge of England and the warrant of Prince Hall Lodge arrested, why does not our English Brother or any one else who asserts it as a fact furnish us with the date of such proceedings, together with the book and page whereon it is recorded? Our English Brother certainly has recess to the records. The organization of Prince Hall Lodge into a Grand Lodge became necessary for the interests of Masonry among colored men, and for this purpose we absolved all connection with the Grand Lodge of England, after having served it a proper time. Our white Brother attempts to deny the authority of Prince Hall to constitute itself into a Grand Lodge without the consent of the Grand Lodge of England. We will now cite a few precedents to show the regularity and propriety of our proceedings in those Masonic undertakings. Aside from the fact that the organization of Grand Lodges for the supervision of Masons is of comparatively recent origin (1717), it must be recollected that the provincial and subordinate Lodges of the Grand Lodge of England in the North American Colonies have since the war of independence themselves not asked the consent of their Grand Lodges to constitute Grand Lodges. Let us look also into the history of the Masonic fraternity in Germany. The Lodge of Unity in Frankfort, instituted by London, has from the beginning instituted Lodges on its own account, among others the Lodge of Unity in Nuremberg. The Lodge of Unity in Frankfort, instituted by London, has from the beginning instituted Lodges on its own account, among others the Lodge of Unity in Nuremberg. The brethren of Berlin (before Sept. 13, 1740,) by royal authority, and without asking a warrant from anywhere Grand Lodge, the Lodge "Aux Trois Globes," from which originated, in 1744, "the Grand Royal Mother Lodge of the three Globes," and from it the Margrave of Baireuth transplanted Masonry to the town of that name. The first Lodge of Vienna (Aux Trois Canons) likewise exercised the functions of a Grand Lodge. The same has been repeatedly done by the Lodge of the "Three Keys" in Ratisbon, and in Saxony the same thing has taken place. From the Lodge of the "Three White Eagles" founded in 1738 in Dresden, by Count Rutowsky emanated in 1739 that of the "Three Swords," which still exists and in 1741 that of the "Three Swans." These two united in one Grand Lodge, whose Grand Master, Count Rutowsky, independently instituted several daughter Lodges. The Lodge "Minerva," also chartered by the Grand Lodge of London in 1741, has in its turn instituted Lodges, whites and still other Lodges of Saxony were called into existence by the mother Lodge of the Three Globes. All these Lodges, originating in the manner indicated, were, and those which yet exist are, still recognized as regular Lodges. This practice is known to every student of Masonic history; and every intelligent Mason knows this to be true: that there has been no objection made and no complaint offered against this regulation by the sons of Shem and Japhet until we, the sons of Ham, adopted the same means (by having first made sure of the example) to establish Masonry in this country among colored men.

I think I have made it plain to every unprejudiced man that we have acted just as other good men have acted before us, and just as our Anglo Saxon brethren would see now under the same circumstances. Then why not give credit for doing just as you would in a like situation? While serving as Grand Master of Ohio and its jurisdiction I had occasion to examine this matter very carefully, and know whereof I speak. Respectfully, etc., JOHN JOHNS.

THE PA[illegible]C APPEAL.

SAN [illegible]NCISCO:

Saturday [illegible]ry 12, 1876.

Original Or[illegible] Colored Citizens of the Pa[illegible]ound Westwarter.

Pinchback—The Ruling Passion (Color Prejudice) Strong in Death.

It is a pitiful sight to see the delay the United States Senate has made in the case of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, United States Senator elect from Louisiana. The Senate has a large majority of Republicans, and it is the Republicans party that is to be held responsible by colored voters in the coming Presidential election, if Pinchback is rejected. As there has been no valid reason offered as yet in the debates why Pinchback should not take his seat is that body, it must be inferred that it is in consequence of his color.

If Jefferson Davis, who is charged with all the horrors of Andersonville and other Confederate prisons, was assaulted or any of the ex-Confederates who now occupy seats in the lower House of Congress, had been elected in the same manner as was Pinchback, the present Republican United States Senate would have admitted any one of them long ago to a seat, provided that their status as citizens had no more impediments than that of Pinchback's. The rejection of Pinchback by the United States Senate will be regarded by the colored voters of the Nation as a direct insult to them by their own Republican political household in consequence of color; and if Pinchback should be rejected on the ground of color, as inferred, the insult should be resented immediately on the assembling of the National Convention of colored citizens, which will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 6th of April. The rejection of Pinchback might cause the loss of the whole eight hundred thousand colored voters to the Republican party in the ensuing Presidential election, if a National movement should be recommended by the Convention to combine their strength and cast it solid with some third party which is disposed to concede equal rights to colored citizens, rather than be whipped up under party rule to vote for those who will not sustain us, as they now deny to Pinchback a seat in the United States Senate in consequence of color. Truly, color prejudice will remain with some people till death!

Favors.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. T. McCarthy, State Senator, for a printed copy of the majority and minority reports of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on Senate Bill No. 2, being "An Act to provide for calling a convention to revise and change the Constitution of the State of California."

Our thanks are extended to Elliott Literary Institute for a complimentary ticket to their series of entertainments. The first of which is to be on February 25th, at the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall.

Our thanks are also due to the Committee of Arrangements, Mrs. M. Harrison, Capt. S. Emory, Mrs. F. Grubbs, Superintendent, for a complimentary ticket to a grand St. Valentine's Mesical and Literary Entertainment, to be given at Hamilton Hall, Sacramento City, on Monday evening, February 14th, 1876, for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

ARRIVALS—Mrs. Bryant and Mrs. Somers, wives of employes of Palace Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

LETTERS.—J. H. Price, Virginia City, Nev.; A. L. Sanderson, Virginia City, Nev; John Parsons, New Orleans, La.; R. R. Williams Omaha, Neb.; John G. Jones, Chicago, Ill.

Masonic

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

The Eleventh Annual Communication of the M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Louisiana commenced at the Masonic Hall, corner of Robertson and Customhouse streets, on Friday, the 27th day of December, A.L. 5876, at 8 o'clock P.M.

At the second session an election was held for Grand Officers, which resulted in the choice of the following, viz:

M. W. John Parsons, G. M.; R. W. James Lewis, D. G. M.; R. W. W. G. Elliott, S. G. W.; R. W. C. F. Ladd, J. G. W.; R. W. A. Wicker, G. Treasurer; R. W. W. Mofford, G. Secretary.

The M. W. G. Master announced as follows:

W. R. Brown, G. Chaplain; W. A. F. Nolasco, G. S. B.; W. J. L. Collins, S. G. D.; W. G. Mathews, J. G. D.; W. St. F. Casanave, S. G. F.; W. J. W. Francis, J. G. S.; W. M. Briggs, G. Pursuivant; W. J. Stokes, G. Tyler.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—James Lowis, Chairman, 467 Canal street; W. Mofford; A. F. Nolasco.

REPRESENTATIVES NEAR SISTER GRAND LODGES—Bro. D. B. Nelson, Maryland. Bro. C. H. Twine, Washington, D. C.; Bro. M. Carpenter, Florida; Bro. W. T. Boyd, Ohio; Bro. F. D. Taylor, Alabama, Bro. J. Miller, Pennsylvania; Bro. D. Cary, Michigan; Bro. William A. Smith, California; Bro. A. Wilcox, New York; Bro. A. W. A. De Leon, Massachusetts; Bro. W. H. Layne, Jr., Connecticut; Bro. H. W. Merrill, New Jersey; Bro. F. M. M. Williams, Georgia; Bro. J. W. Hood, North Carolina.

Bro. W. Mulford, W. M. Richmond Lodge No. 1; Bro. J. W. Francis, Secretary Richmond Lodge No. 1; Bro. J. Lewis, W. M. Stringer Lodge No. 3; Bro. J. A. Noreger Secretary Stringer Lodge No. 2; Bro. A. Wicker, W. M. Parsons Lodge No. 3; Bro. St. F. Casanave, Secretary Parsons Lodge, No. 3. J. P.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

On the 16th of December last, the Masonic fraternity of this city, consisting of North Star Lodge No. 1, John Jones Lodge No. 7, Hiram Lodge No. 14, held a Lodge of Sorrow for paying a tribute of respect and affection in memory of our deceased brothers. The hall was beautifully draped in mourning for the solemn occasion. The officers of the Lodge of Sorrow were as follows:

J. G. Jones, Worshipful Master; James W. Taylor, Senior Warden; Adam Carey, Junior Warden; D. W. Dempsey, Secretary; Jesse Bishop, Treasurer; G. Chastner, Senior Deacon; Charles Smith, Junior Deacon; Jefferson Waring, Junior Steward; Thomas W. Jones, Senior Steward; J. H. Johnson, Chaplain; Louis Douglass, Tiler.

Bro. Richard M. Hancock acted as Organist. The choir was composed of the following brothers: W. H. H. Payne, W. D. Berry, Littleton Jones, W. H. Seldon, Alfred Burnett, E. Perry, John Ender, G. S. Smith, J. H. Collins, Martin Lewis, John H. Hickman and others.

Addresses were delivered by Brothers Rev. R. G. Jones, Rev. J. M. Davis, James W. Taylor, Adam Carey. The above named Brothers delivered some very touching remarks to the relatives and friends of the deceased brethren and to the members of the Masonic fraternity.

The ceremonies were conducted in the presence of some four hundred people, including a large number of the relatives and friends of the deceased brethren. I must conclude by saying it was one of the most solemn occasions that I ever attended. The members of the Masonic fraternity and relatives and friends wept profusely during the services. Yours fraternally,

J. G. JONES,
Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Another Social Party.

A social party was given on Thursday evening last by Mr. and Mrs. Alberge, Washington street, above Stockton, at which a number of those who had attended the social party given at Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ward's, Powell street, above Broadway, were present, and enjoyed themselves in a similar manner—music, parlor ostillons, refreshments, etc.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

I noticed in the *Elevator* of Feb. 5th, under the caption of W. E., the following item:

"Bethel Church has recently underwent a complete renovation, painting and other decorations, but the frame appears to be very weak, so saith the mechanics."

The first section of the item concerning repairs, etc., is true, but the latter is utterly false, and what incentive could have induced Mr. W. E. to thus knowingly misrepresent the church, is beyond my comprehension; but perhaps it is a return for the many courtesies he has received at the hands of the members thereof, for there is never an entertainment given by the church, but that he is the recipient of their hospitalities; in fact, they have lavished too much kindness upon him, and this very item of his brings vividly to our memory the old adage—"If you lay down with a dog you must expect to get up with fleas on you;" and if I am to judge by the remarks that I have heard about the item of this worthy W. E., the members in future will give him a little wider berth.

If this was the first time this gentleman had misrepresented the church, it might pass unnoticed, but he has so often done the same thing that at this time "forbearance ceases to be a virtue," and we are determined that he shall not do it with impunity. It is well known (and by this same W. E. too) that we hired a contractor not over four months ago to examine the building and make necessary repairs thereon, and that he examined the foundation thoroughly, and reported to the Board of Trustees that some of the studding had become rotten, and on the occasion of the funeral of the late Rev. J. B. Saunderson, the presence of the great mass of people upon it caused it to give away and greatly endangered the safety of the front portion of the building. The Board then negotiated with him to examine the foundation of the whole building, which he did, and they then contracted with him to repair the same at a cost of one hundred and fifteen dollars ($115), which he did, and we have paid him therefor some eighty-five dollars. All of this, except the payment, Mr. W. E. know (for I told him myself); and if he had have entertained any doubts of the strength of the building (which was a great deal stronger than his purse), he should have absented himself on the occasion of the concert of the Jubilee Singers at the church, but he very kindly sent for one of the members to buy him a ticket of admission, and took a free seat, regardless of the "weak frame." This occasion was good one to test the strength of the building, for it was literally packed and there was no indication of weakness. But this same W. E., in return for the kindness shown him, rushes to the press and knowingly misrepresents the church. I have no patience with a man of his ilk; and would caution the public and all who visit Bethel Church, against attaching any importance to the item of this illustrious W. E. The fact in this case is (to the contractor says): The building is perfectly safe, and will stand with all of the people you can get in it.

We hope that in the future Mr. W. E. will be more careful how he publishes statements about the church; and if he can say nothing in its favor, let him publish the truth and nothing more.

WM. H. CANTEE,
Secretary Bethel Church.

Wheeler and Wilson's Rotary Hook-Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps, which could make a few stitches while new, have been dignified with the name of Sewing *Machines* with all sorts of special designations, and failing in all the good qualities of standard machines, have been offered at *low prices*, and urged upon purchasers on the score of *cheapness*. Cheapness is not the main thing to be sought after in a Sewing Machine, but rather usefulness.

There is no economy in buying a machine that will not do a wide range of work in a superior manner, that runs so hard as to cause great fatigue and injure the health of the operator, that compares unfavorably with others in point of speed, or that is not durable. An inferior machine will soon become useless, or the cost of repairing will double the original price. No machine is durable unless planned upon correct mechanical principles, constructed of the best materials and finished in a careful and workmanlike manner.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines are worth four times as much as any other, as they are the only machines that will last and do good service for a lifetime, and at the established prices, are by far the most *economical* and *truly cheap*, by reason of their superiority in all desirable qualities. W. T. Fooda, General Agent for the Pacific Coast, No. 20 Geary Street, San Francisco.

Change Demanded.

According to Langley's Directory for last year, which is generally considered good authority in the premises, the number of males in this city subject to poll tax was nearly eighty thousand, besides, at least, fifteen thousand Chinamen. The increase, calculated by Langley, for the year is ten per cent, which, at a rough calculation, would augment the number of persons liable to pay poll tax to the total of more than 100,000. The tax, originally, is but two dollars a head, but it is not usually fpaid, until, under the law, it amounts to three dollars *per capita*. If the entire amount due could be collected, it would sum up, probably, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on which the Assessor is allowed a commission of fifteen per cent., nearly forty thousand dollars per annum.

The money received for poll taxes is placed to the credit of the school fund, less the 15 per cent, now allowed the Assessor for collecting.

March 1, 1875, adult white male population of San Francisco.... 77,205
Increase, 10 per cent. per annum.... 7,720

Whites.... 84,925
Chinese (adult males).... 12,000

Total adult males.... 96,926
Poll Tax.... $3

Total amount of Poll Tax.... $290,778
For collecting,per cent.... 15

$33,616.70

This last mentioned sum goes for collecting, while, by turning the whole business of collecting poll taxes over to the Tax Collector, the whole amount ($290,778) could be paid into the City Treasury, no por centage being charged for collection.

The Tax Collector has employed in his office twenty-five subordinates; and he properly insists that, without annoying addition to the burden of their labors, they could collect the poll taxes with greater certainty and infinitely less cost to the public than has hitherto been the case.

A National Convention

A national convention of the colored citizens of the United States is to be held at Nashville, Tenn., in April. This convention is to consider everything that directly affects the interests of the colored people as citizens.

We hoped that after the passage of the Civil Rights bill there would be no further necessity of holding colored political conventions, and that the ballots of the white man and those of his colored brother would be voted together and so soulless their respective interests that they could not be separately considered. But so long as there is a white combination whose objective point is black subordination; so long as our national Congress is susceptible of being influenced by color-prejudice far enough to trifle with the rights and privileges of a political peer as the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback claims that his rights and privileges as a duly elected United States Senator from the State of Louisiana have been trifled with, just so long will the colored people be forced to maintain black combinations as defensive measures. As to what these combinations shall be in extent and in modes of operation, they can determine only in representative conventions such as that to take place at Nashville. We deplore the necessity of such a convention, but commend the manly spirit that prompts it.—*Ex.*

NOTICE.—The West Indian Benevolent Association will give a Soiree Dansante in the Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evening, March 1st. Full particulars next week.

P. KELLY, Bush street, the renowned prize theatrical and gentleman's boots and shoes and ladies' and children's gaiters manufacturer would remind all politicians and voters o the necessity of making a purchse before election day from his great invoice of the finest quality of calf boots, ladies and misses' gaiters, etc., at the lowest cash price.

GRAND MUSICAL & LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

On Washington's Birthday,

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22D.

To finish paying for Painting REBEL CHURCH, Powell Street, to consist of Singing, Dialogues, Recitations, Etc.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will participate:

Miss Ophelia Randall,
Miss Hattie Grasse,
Miss Sarah A. Lee,
Miss Johanna M. Pointer,
Miss Mary Fletcher,
Miss Beveline Freeman,
Miss Mary Miller,
Mr. T. M. Watson,
Mr. D. B. Jackson,
Mr. George W. Bell,
Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher,
Mr. J. B. Wilson,
Mr. Asher M. Freeman,
Mr. Henry Jackson,
Prof. Pique,
Mr. Gray,
Mr. Russell,
Mr. Perkins,
Mr. W. H. Carter,

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE MOST Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge F. & A.M., for the State of California, will be held at the MASONIC HALL, Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 15th, 1876, at 8 o'clock, to transact business of vital importance.

By order of
A. J. FLETCHER, M.W.G.M.

Attest: WM. J. BARSTOW, Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK LIVERY STABLE,

E. STUMER GROSS

EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of Overland and all LOCAL TRAINS. Carriages and Buggies to hire at all hours, and on liberal terms. All orders left at this Stable will be promptly attended to. Horses bought and sold, and parties wishing to board their animals will have them properly cared for. The 3 P. M. train from the city stops at this Stable.

STRAUTER & HOWARD, Proprietors

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Fourth Street, near Mason,

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

METROPOLITAN SALOON,

38 CEARY SRTEET,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. BILLIARDS.

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BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

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HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Wagon Material, Shelf Hardware, Carriage, Pump, Cut, Fuse, Boiling Hose, Rope, Hooks, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Carriage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (double) will contain two beds. Pleasant locality. Easy of Access by City Horse Cars. Apply to WILLIAM H. SMITH, 1616 Taylor street, Bathroom exchanged.

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THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water,

Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice,

Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.

535 COMMERCIAL STREET,

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PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,

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Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, PERFUMERIES, ETC.

☞ Price List send on application.

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BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco.

BUTTER! EGGS TEAS

BAKER & HAMILTON, New Prices

50 Cents.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and Delivered free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

LINDLEY & COLLINS,

207 Sansome St.,

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Surgeon & Accoucheur

343 JACKSON ST.

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DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY "HEADQUARTERS,"

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

San Francisco, Cal.

L. THOMAS & C. D. GRIFFIN, PROPRIETORS.

LODGINGS

Hannah Robinson, 527 Fourth Street, below Bryant, has opened a few gentlemen's rooms, newly furnished rooms. Persons arriving by 5th City, will find this a comfortable place of business. Terms Reasonable.

MRS. JALLEWITS,

204 Kearny Street,

Near Bush, San Francisco]

New Variety Store.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions. Made and Repaired, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of Third street, New York City, that her son, William T. Nicholas, Princeton, California has removed her letter and will answer same.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

JOHN GAMAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber Dealer

Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

Office, at Yard, Fourth, Channel and Berry Streets, San Francisco.

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RESTAURANT,

704 PACIFIC STREET,

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Eastern and California Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FONTERAUG and Prof. JOHN HALL are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 933 Pacific street, between Powell and Mason. They can tell kinds of weaknesses, cure all diseases and speak; cause love, returns anything lost or lost, stolen or run away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and look to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

JACKSON'S HAIR DYE.

THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS.—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a towel, and apply the Dye with a fine comb or brush. Apply No. 1 with a toothbrush once dry as above, then apply No. 2 in same manner, and in about ten minutes wash off the Dye. No further washing is needed. To produce a beautiful Brown apply No. 1 alone, after washing as above directed.

All Orders promptly attended to. Address A. L. JACKSON, Capital Hotel Sacramento.

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N. W. Corner California and Sansome Streets

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

CAPITAL.... $500,000 00
SURPLUS.... 267,115 68
TOTAL ASSETS.... $767,115 68

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—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

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Oldest Established Store

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Patent Medicines and Drugs,

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WOOD AND COAL YARD

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Bet. Montgomery and Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Wood and Coal delivered to any part of the City free of Charge. Prices Moderate.

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CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

25 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

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634 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Easton's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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$1,000

In three months.

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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. Embracing the Life of Ulysses S. Grant, Administration. The Record of SCHUYLER COLFAX, Everett Chronology, Biography of the New York Printer. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Darley, the Artist, original. The finest, best, humorous and grave. If you want to make money send Ten DOLLARS at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, J. R. HAMONDT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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From 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 4 p.m.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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West Shoreline Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Cone Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

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Rotunda of 630 City Street, to Office, 620 Merchant Street,

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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler

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Above Wells, Fargo & Co.... SAN FRANCISCO

All kinds of Watches and Jewelry Repaired

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Importer and Dealer in

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Selected expressly for Family, Hotel, Office and Ship purposes,

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Below Davis, SAN FRANCISCO

International Hotel,

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Bet. Washington and Jackson,

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Omnibuses, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at each Depot and Steamboat Landing to convey passengers to the HOUSE, or to any other part of the city at Twenty-five Cents.

Each Driver wears a Badge with the name of the Hotel thereon.

Board & Room, per Day, $1.50 and $2.00

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International Hotel Coaches.

The International Hotel Coaches will run to and from any Steamboat or Railroad Depot to any part of the City for 50 cents.

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IMPORTER OF

HUMAN HAIR

824 WASHINGTON STREET,

First Hair Dresser above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

WATERFALLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TOILET ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, ETC.

FRONT PIECES, CURLS, LINEN SWITCHES, TOUPEES.

All Orders attended to promptly.

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Colored Employment Office,

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Near Third, bet. Mission and Third, SAN FRANCISCO

O. BERGSON,

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Where she is prepared, to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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Boys' Clothing Made to Order in the Neatest and Most Fashionable Style.

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☞ Open Rooms from 9 to 9 o'clock A.M., and 5 to 7 P.M. and 50 cents.

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LEAVE WHARF CORNER OF FIRST and Brannan streets, every four weeks, as soon, for

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Connecting at YOKOHAMA with the Company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Nagasaki and Hiogo.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

Leaves at 12 o'clock noon every ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY for PANAMA, and connecting, via Panama Railroad with one of the Company's steamers from ASPINWALL for NEW YORK.

Rates of Passage.—Cabin, $150; Steerage, $50—Coin.

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Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Hamburg, Berlin, Copenhagen and Norway.

Each adult Cabin passenger is entitled to one hundred pounds of baggage free.

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Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts. AT NOON, FOR

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August 16 September 16 October 16

November 16 December 16 January 15

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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND leaving San Francisco weekly—Steerage

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MONTGOMERY STREET,

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CHAS. CLAFFEY.....Manager.

Eastern Travelers will find this a first class Hotel.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bateham's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no13

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention no13

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger Train (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connections at Napa with stage for Sonoma. (Arrive 5.50 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry Wharf), connecting at Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden and Intermediate Stations. Connects at Reno with trains arriving at San Jose 12.55 P.M. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (via Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for "Sonoma." (Arrive 5.50 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Oakland Local Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Oakland with Train for Haywards, Niles and San Jose. (Arrive 10.50 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.35 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Fresno, Calloway and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 9.55 P.M. (Arrive 11.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express and Lightnings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train's Connections by connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily. (Arrive 8.50 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

7 Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 p.m.

7 Daily except Sundays—7.45 and 11.45 p.m.

7 Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

7 Daily—7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 p.m.

7 Daily except Sundays—7.45, 8.00 and 10.30 a.m.

7 Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 a.m.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

7 Daily—7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 a.m.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 p.m.

7 Daily except Sundays—8.00 and 11.30 a.m.

7 Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 a.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

7 Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.30 p.m.

7 Daily except Sundays—6.30, 8.00 and 11.45 p.m.

7 Sundays only—11.00 a.m.; 1.00 p.m.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

7 Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.30 p.m.

7 Daily except Sundays—8.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.

7 Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

7 Daily except Sundays—6.30, 8.00, and 11.45 a.m.; 3.30 and 6.30 p.m.

7 Sundays only—

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

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10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important eras of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their parental and high vocations—and to all Fathers to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be [illegible]ve estimated. It is the

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Most Appropriate for the Child,

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For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Hand-Bill and Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large number of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond or personally call with a view to supply. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—as well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Ladies' and Children's Physician.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. Viz.

WHEELER & WILSON

Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines,

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that prominence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Movable traps which could make a few stitches well-nigh, have been supplied with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failed in all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

No machine belongs that will not do an inferences of Work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that runs so hard as to cause fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is liable to get out of order, or to require constant repairs. Only such will prove feasible for general work. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the best MECHANICAL and REALLY CHEAP by reason of their superiority in all desirable qualities, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

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Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. TICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express,

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The only cost being the Express charges, which are very low—by many hundreds, not a cent.

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a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing and is

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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To particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and by

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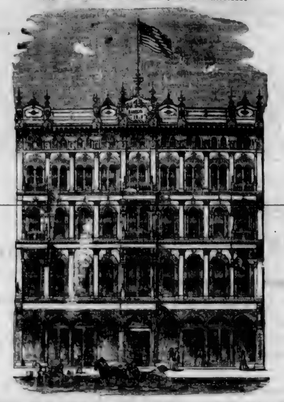
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THE UNION HOUSE, No. 1015 of 1017 Pacific street, between the Stockton and Dupont street cars, is now open for the reception of horses and cattle. The subscriber has had many years experience in the business, and will take pains to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Terms reasonable.

JOHN LOYD, 1015 Pacific Street.

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SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWEST. Uses the lowest prices.

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from New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured to order. Libraries or professional men, supplied promptly at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our steam factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appointments, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.

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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief, Inlaid, Two Colors, and Gold.

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[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

STATE GOVERNMENTS REPUBLICAN IN FORMS.

March 18, 1868. Mr. Kerr made a bitter speech against the bill "to guaranty to the several States of the Union a republican form of government." He said the title could not be changed so as to read "a bill to corrupt the blood, demoralize the lives, and undermine the foundations of all constitutional government, and the civil liberties of the people of this country, and perpetuate the ascendency of the Radical party," such was the definite policy of Radicalism." Denouncing as cowards "those white men who marshaled themselves under the leadership of the Radical party, and seek to skulk and intrench themselves behind the power and influence and aid of a negro population, he described the colored people of this country as of "the most inferior and ignorant and corruptible races of the earth." The Republican measures of enfranchisement were described as "a revolutionary and corrupting policy." The Democratic party was "compelled to meet the ignorance, and barbarism, and depravity, and vice of the country controlled by the political party in power," and it (the Democratic party) "trembled for the welfare of the country." "The Democratic party is to day, and has been throughout the whole history of this country, the truest and best friend of the negro, and always will be." But "the negro should have no political power. The government should remain in the hands of the white race." This bill proposed "to corrupt that ruling race," and to "appeal to that ignorant and inferior race to help the party in power to retain the political control of the country."

Mr. Kerr voted against the joint resolution "excluding from the electoral college votes of the States lately in rebellion which had not then been recognized," and in favor of sustaining Andrew Johnson's vetoes of that and other Republican measures. Of course he voted against the tenure of office bill and against every other measure calculated to resist Executive usurpations.

IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

March 30, 1868, Mr. Kerr voted in favor of restricting the power of the impeachment managers to obtain necessary testimony, and throughout the impeachment proceedings he assumed a leading part in the Democratic defense of Mr. Johnson. The following paragraph from one of his assaults upon Secretary Stanton. (February 26, 1868,) illustrated the animosity, perversion and false

Record of the Democratic Speaker—Hon. Michael C. Kerr.

ton. (February 26, 1868,) illustrated the animosity, perversion and false

hood which characterized his frequent utterances:

"Mr. Chairman, why do the majority here and Mr. Stanton himself resort to such extraordinary measures, such questionable expedients to keep him in office? Why does he, with their assistance, cling with such selfish trembling and indecent tenacity to this office? Does he fear to expose the secret and sanctimished record of that Department to the eye of any successor, to the knowledge of the people? It seems so.

It may be that the frauds, the concealments, the oppression, the crimes of that Department during his administration are such as to lend him to shrink from their exposure. The violation of law, the invasions of the rights of persons and property, the outrages upon personal liberty, the contempt of the Constitution, and the scandalous prostitution of his office to the base purpose of his party may well deter him from any voluntary exposure of his official conduct during the last seven years. * * * *

He ought to have been removed years ago."

This was Mr. Kerr's tribute to the man who, probably, more than any other one person contributed to carrying the nation safely through the rebellion. It was because of the loyal devotion of Edwin M. Stanton to his country and to his official duty that Mr. Kerr's abuse was showered upon him.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

March 8, 1865. Mr. Kerr made an elaborate speech in opposition to the original civil rights bill. The first section of that bill declared "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power —excluding Indians not taxed—to be citizens of the United States without distinction of color. This declaration Mr. Kerr averred to be "utterly vain." Congress had no right to declare who should be citizens." This was "an invasion of the rights of the States." The bill was "inherently vicious." He argued in favor of the right of States to make discriminating laws against "inferior races," and denfended State laws which excluded colored children from the public schools.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The bill to enforce the fifteath amendment to the Constitution providing for the protection of citizens as voters and as witnesses when summoned before the courts, offered May 27, 1870, Mr. Kerr opposed in a similar vein to that which marked his opposition to all Republican measures.

In another set speech against the bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, delivered March 28, 1871, Mr. Kerr emphatically denied that "citizenship" carried with it the suffrage as a necessary right. The qualifications for suffrage were to be prescribed only by "States," and could "as perfectly exist without as with citizenship." Mr. Kerr himself emphasized the following sentence of his speech by causing it to be printed in italics: "*No person ever did exercise the right of suffrage in virtue of the naked unassisted fact of citizenship.*" "But," he continued, "in every instance the right depends and the franchise of suffrage is exercised upon some additional fact and cumulative qualification prescribed by the laws of the State, which may as perfectly exist without as with citizenship." "The word citizenship has not in any of its elements or meanings under the Federal Constitution, nor have the words 'privileges' and 'immunities,' in any of their just interpretations, anything to do with or any power to set aside or disregard any of the distinctions, requirements or rights based upon domicile or residence in the respective States."

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

In the debate (April 12, 1870, *et seq.*,) upon the Louisiana credential cases Mr. Kerr eulogized as "men of integrity and honor," and as gentlemen of "culture," the leaders of the "White Camellia," and "Silician Innocents" who had led the murderous attacks upon the Republican members of the Legislature of that State, had participated in the slaughter of hundreds of fleeing negroes, and who, in accordance with the rebel sense of "integrity" and "honor," had, as witnesses before the Congressional committee, denied under oath not only their participation in those outrages, but even the fact that any outrages had been committed. With a like inversion of truth and justice, Mr. Kerr at the same time stigmatized as "bad, unscrupulous, corrupt," as "covered all over with crime," as "vile, low, mean and unprincipled"—who? the banditti, who with revolvers and bludgeons had invaded the hall of Representatives and had made the streets of New Orleans literally run with blood? It was not these men to whom Mr. Kerr applied such epithets. It was against the Republicans of Louisiana, whose offense was that they supported the National Government, and believed in the equal rights of all citizens, black as well as white.

Throughout this debate, which continued several days, Mr. Kerr carefully and conclusively proven fact respecting the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and endorsed, commended and eulogized as true every proven perjury of the Ku-Klux leaders and their instruments.

The officially corroborated record he styled "a common stock of slanders; baseless and foolish cries." He strenuously fought for every point on the floor of the House favoring the admission of the Democratic claimants who had attempted by violence and fraud to prevent the polling of Republican votes, and repeated by every device of parliamentary strategy the seating of Republicans returned as properly elected.

ELECTIONS.

On the 8th of January, 1868, in a speech upon the contested Kentucky election case of McKee vs. Young, Mr. Kerr declared that "suffrage is not a natural or absolutely indefeasible right," that it might be abrogated or destroyed on other grounds than as a penalty for crime, and that the States had a right to disfranchise negroes or other classes of persons.

In a later speech (February 3, 1868,) upon the same contested election case, Mr. Kerr argued that Congress had no right to require persons who had been engaged in the rebellion to take a test oath, and defended John Young Brown upon proven charges of active and persistent disloyalty as doing only "what he deemed to be his duty as a man and a citizen of Kentucky."

His speech of three hours (June 30, 1868, in a speech favoring Brown's admission.

In every case of contest for seats in the House of representatives Mr. Kerr advocated and voted for the admission of the rebel claimants, and against the loyal claimants, without exception.

So in all other contests between Democratic and Republican contestants Mr. Kerr invariably opposed and voted against the Republican contestant, no matter how indisputable the right of such Republican, and in like manner urged and voted for the admission of the Democrat, no matter how clearly baseless or illegal his claim.

In reply to an accusation of this character made on the floor of the House, Mr. Kerr declared that he had on more than one occasion voted for the admission of Republicans, and against Democrats. The explanation of this statement is that one or two Republicans were included in the delegations from the unreconstructed States which Mr. Kerr had voted to admit, and had likewise that the delegates elected under the reconstruction acts, against the admission of whom Mr. Kerr steadily voted, also embraced some Democratic members.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NORFOLK street, London, has a room which has been unopened for fifty years. In it are all the appointments for an elegant marriage feast, prepared for a wedding which did not take place. The disappointed bridegroom has paid $200 per annum rental, $10,000 in all, to have it kept closed. A while ago we read of a man who for a similar cause took to his bed and remained there thirty-years.

Mr. Pinchback and his factious Senatorial opponents.—Will they do him justice?

Mr. Editor:

Your interest in this case prompts me to solicit space in your columns for these few thoughts.

The subcomnig opposition to the claims of P. B. S. Pinchback, the legally elected Senator of Louisiana, betrays the faithlessness of these men, and colored citizens all over the country are watching them with solicitude. The unwillingness of this small minority of Republican Senators to do justice, not only to Mr. Pinchback but to the State he represents, ought to be a lesson—as it is an unfortunate exhibition of their want of political sagacity and patriotism—to the representative men of a race that has never failed to combine its strength in order that the Republican party may be fostered and perpetuated. May it not be possible that a day of reckoning will come fer those Senatorial objectors to so good a cause? The course to be pursued by these gentlemen, if they desire to retain the confidence of colored men and the continued support of the great Republican party, is plain; and if they fail, when the question comes up for consideration and action, to use all their powers to secure his admission, they shall have lost their identification with the lovers of justice, and earned the unenviable title of compromisers of the principles of equal political rights for all, Republicans, and colored men especially, all over the country have become impatient —no compromises will be acceptable; Senators have evaded the question long enough, and the people of Louisiana are determined that their will shall not be thus trifled with.

Article 1st, Section 3d of the Constitution of the United States declares that "the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof;" and whereas the Legislature of Louisiana, recognized by the Executive and one of the Legislative branches of the Government, have elected and re-elected the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback Senator to the United States Senate, and that body have persistently refused to admit him, thereby denying that State its full representation, by, thus wantonly trampling upon the reserved rights and dignity of its people, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, we feel called upon to denounce such an impolitic course, and we believe that this action meets with the unequivocal condemnation of all fair-minded men. Loyal Republicans throughout the country are denouncing this injustice perpetrated by factious Conservatives in the Senate as subversive of Republican institutions—as a violation of law, an outrage upon personal rights, and as a tyrannical usurpation of the sovereignty of the people of Louisiana. They believe, and we apprehend that it will tend to imperil the perpetuity of the Republican party of that State, by alienating the loyal majority to whose race he belongs.

We cannot be made to believe that Pinchback's election was not valid, while the legality of Gov. Kellogg's government is recognized by the National Executive and one of the Legislative Departments of the Government. Contentment under this galling insult cannot any longer continue, nor will the people whom it represents attribute his failure to obtain his seat solely to factious and unreasonable men alone, but to color prejudice, to a want of party discipline and to an obstinate recreancy of party leaders.

A feeling of discontent is already deep and almost universal among educated colored men, whose refined sensibilities render them capable of feeling and detecting insults which others would consider courtesy, and a great many have so construed the vacillation of these Conservative gentlemen who have so long refused admission to an honored and distinguished representative of their race. The largest and most influential National Colored Convention ever held in the country will meet at Nashville early next April, and that assembly of the most enlightened leaders of the race, it is anticipated, may, if the Republican party still in the ascendant in the Senate fail to devise some means whereby their lives will be protected and to accord Mr. Pinchback the seat to which he is legally entitled, counsel the remaining away from the polls as a means of self preservation, thereby aiding to defeat the party at the next Presidential election. Is it not then the policy—nay, the duty of the Republican Senate to immediately adopt some protective measure for the Southern blacks and seat Mr. Pinchback, whose commanding intelligence, patriotism and unimpeachable character have gained him the confidence of the Republicans of his State and the good will of fair minded people everywhere? Senators are not justified in longer keeping him out merely because of his color or on fictitious legal quibbles.

The oft repeated assertion, that the Republican party freed the blacks, made them citizens and are solicitous for their welfare, will not be accepted in this emergency; for their present unwillingness to protect them as participants in the Government is more than verified in Mr. Pinchback's case. Present recognition of their rights, not only in the several Departments of the Government, but whenever elected to Congressional honors, will unite their efforts in perpetuating the dominant party. We say this because it appears as if Republicans are solicitous for our cause only so long as we remain contingent, subject to questionable white men's favors for offices of trust, emolument and honor to be disgraced, squandered and forfeited. This we done to our disadvantage, and to the discredit of our country; now, our manly instincts revolt, and we demand that the just claims of our own most distinguished and uncompromising representative be fairly met upon their merits, and settled satisfactorily. If this is not done dissatisfaction will become chronic among us, and the already waning power of the Republican party South become because of inertia or want of confidence, a reality. Already the editorial voice of all our newspapers in the several States are fearlessly and persistently clamoring for Mr. Pinchback's recognition; impressing the necessity of union of action upon their readers; demanding of the Republican party leaders in the Senate immediate consideration of the subject; threatening just retribution upon the party in case he is not seated, and charging upon it prejudice on account of color and political treasonery to Conservatism on the one hand, amnesty to treason and its defenders on the other, without equal protection to the race. What will be at fault, Mr. Editor, when forbearance on the part of the colored allies of the Republican party ceases to be a virtue? Surely, not loyal but insulted black men; for we have been true and consistent at the peril of our lives. But to party leaders in the Senate of the United States who have been testing our fidelity since 1873, when the General Assembly of Louisiana elected Mr. Pinchback Senator. Not only did these strip the Legislature electing him of its power, but refused to accept him when a succeeding Legislature re-elected him, was not totally an outrage, a monstrous wrong upon the will of the people of that State. And all this, while robbers—repentant traitors, with fingers yet dripping with innocent blood—were received as duly elected representatives from States whose citizens were ruthlessly murdered to secure their election! We cannot forget, that while insolent and defiant rebel generals now occupying seats in both Houses of Congress were fighting to destroy the country, Mr. Pinchback was on the field of battle, aiding, with all his might, to save a country that has never been magnanimous enough to accord his race unequivocal Civil Rights and equal protection at the polls from the murderous assaults of these perjured wretches whose oath to-day is only kept for convenience, nor to do him the justice to which his election—not his color—entitles him at the hands of a party for which he and his race have suffered so much.

It is to be hoped that the Hon. O. P. Morton, whose uncompromising loyalty to the principles upon which the Republican party is founded, and fearless courage in demanding equal protection for all citizens, entitle him to the gratitude of the truly loyal masses of the country, will urge upon the Senate the justice of Mr. Pinchback's claims, and that Senators will see the policy, if not the duty, of according him during the present session the seat which he is legally entitled.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 9, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

I have neither heard from, nor seen the PACIFIC APPEAL since last September. Have you suspended its issuance? If not, find enclosed two articles, and give them to your readers for what they are worth. I have been prompted to write you since my arrival here, but not even hearing from you, I thought that like your cotemporary of the *Commoner*, you had rested from your newspapertorial labors and accepted a *rose cure* in the mist of your gold-bearing State, or buried beneath the sod of self-isolation. If none of these have happened to you, I shall be again happy. (for I assure I had commenced to mourn your untimely end,) and no doubt our people all over the country share my happiness, for without you how would they make themselves felt? Would to God you were in Washington. Give my regards to Bro. Fletcher the M. W. G. M., whom I have not heard from for some time, and tell him I will redeem my promise.

Yours fraternally,

A. W. A. DELEON.

P. S.—My good wife died on the 22d of Sept., leaving a family of four small children, and in my disconsolate condition I left Boston, believing I would undergo my bereavement better away from the scene where the loved one lived and died.

Pinchback's case is at last before the Senate, but to me it seems as if conservatism will talk him out of it. Some people here believe he will be seated, and his near friends are joyous, but I, who have no confidence in politicians, can scarcely see the possibility of his success, though I heartily desire him seated to counteract the oyster-like influence of Senator of Mississippi. I appreciate considerable opposition from leading Republicans, but party exigency may interpose finally and force those to yield; in this event he may succeed.

[We would state to our very able correspondent that he will find several packages of the PACIFIC APPEAL addressed to him in the Boston Post Office. We took no knowledge the exact time he left that city for Washington. When we were subsequently informed, we mailed them to Washington. A short time ago the Postmaster in the latter city sent us a note that the papers addressed to A. W. A. DeLeon, Esq., were not called for at the Washington City Post Office.

Mr. DeLeon has not only our own sympathy but that of a large number of other friends on the Pacific slope, for the loss, by death, of his estimable wife.—ED. APPEAL.]

THE plains a few miles southwest of Yuba City are swarming with geese and ducks.

A RUSH COW whale was caught off San Diego and towed into port a few day ago.

A MASSIVE iron suspension bridge will be constructed over the Coyote river, east of San Jose, the coming summer.

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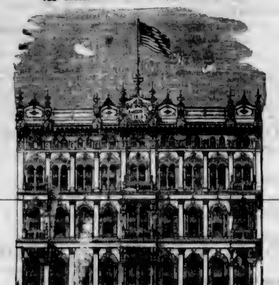
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Record of the Democratic Speaker—Hon. Michael C. Kerr.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

STATE GOVERNMENTS REPUBLICAN IN FORM.

March 18, 1868. Mr. Kerr made a bitter speech against the bill "to guaranty to the several States of the Union a republican form of government." He said the title ought to be changed so as to read "a bill to corrupt the blood, demoralize the lives, and undermine the foundations of all constitutional government, and the civil liberties of the people of this country, and perpetuate the ascendency of the Radical party," such was "the deliberate policy of Radicalism." Denouncing as cowards "those white men who marshaled themselves under the leadership of the Radical party, and seek to skulk and intrench themselves behind the power and influence and aid of a negro population, he described the colored people of this country as of "the most inferior and ignorant and corruptible races of the earth." The Republican measures of enfranchisement were "the most revolutionary and corrupting policy." The Democratic party was "compelled to meet the ignorance, and barbarism, and debasement, and vice of the country controlled by the political party in power," and it (the Democratic party) "trembled for the welfare of the country." "The Democratic party is to day, and has been throughout the whole history of this country, the truest and best friend of the negro; and always will be." But "the negro should have no political power. The government should remain in the hands of the white race." This bill proposed "to corrupt that ruling race," and to "appeal to that ignorant and inferior race to help the party in power to retain the political control of the country."

Mr. Kerr voted against the joint resolution "excluding from the electoral college votes of the States lately in rebellion which had not then been recognized," and in favor of sustaining Andrew Johnson's vetoes of the first and other Republican measures. Of course he voted against the tenure of office bill and against every other measure calculated to curtail Executive usurpation.

IMPEACHMENT OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

March 30, 1868. Mr. Kerr voted in favor of rejecting the power of the impeachment managers to obtain necessary testimony, and throughout the impeachment proceedings he assumed a leading part in the Democratic defense of Mr. Johnson. The following paragraph from one of his assaults upon Secretary Stanton (February 25, 1868) illustrated the animosity, perversion and false hood which characterized his frequent utterances:

"Mr. Chairman, why do the majority here and Mr. Stanton himself resort to such extraordinary measures, such questionable expedients to keep him in office? Why does he, with their assistance, cling with such selfish trembling and indecent tenacity to this office? Does he fear to expose the secret and sepulchered record of that Department to the eye of any successor, to the knowledge of the people? It seems so.

It may be that the frauds, the concealments, the oppression, the crimes of that Department during his administration are such as to lead him to shrink from their exposure. The violation of law, the invasions of the rights of persons and property, the outrages upon personal liberty, the contempt of the Constitution, and the scandalous prostitution of his office to the base purpose of his party may well deter him from any voluntary exposure of his official conduct during the last seven years. * * * * *

He ought to have been removed years ago."

This was Mr. Kerr's tribute to the man who, probably, more than any other one person contributed to carrying the nation safely through the rebellion. It was because of the loyal devotion of Edwin M. Stanton to his country and to his official duty that Mr. Kerr's abuse was showered upon him.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

March 8, 1865. Mr. Kerr made an elaborate speech in opposition to the original civil rights bill. The first section of that bill declared "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power—excluding Indians not taxed—to be citizens of the United States without distinction of color. The declaration Mr. Kerr averred to be "utterly vain." Congress had no right to declare who should be citizens." This was "an invasion of the rights of the States." The bill was "inherently vicious." He argued in favor of the right of States to make discriminations laws against "inferior races," and denfended State laws which excluded colored children from the public schools.

THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution providing for the protection of citizens in voters and an witnesses when summoned before the courts, offered May 27, 1870, Mr. Kerr opposed in a similar vein to that which marked his opposition to all Republican measures.

In another set speech against the bill to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, delivered March 28, 1871, Mr. Kerr emphatically denied that "citizenship" carried with it the suffrage as a necessary right. The qualifications for suffrage were to be prescribed only by "States," and could "as perfectly exist without as with citizenship." Mr. Kerr, himself emphasized the following sentence of his speech by causing it to be printed in italics: "*No person ever did exercise the right of suffrage in virtue of the naked unassisted fact of citizenship.*" But," he continued, "in every instance the right depends and the franchise of suffrage is exercised upon some additional fact and cumulative qualification prescribed by the laws of the State, which may as perfectly exist without as with citizenship." The word citizenship has not in any of its elements or meanings under the Federal Constitution, nor have the words 'privileges' and 'immunities,' in any of their just interpretations, anything to do with or any power to set aside or disregard any of the distinctions, requirements or rights based upon domicile or residence in the respective States."

SOUTHERN STATES.

In the debate (April 12, 1870, *et seq.*,) upon the Louisiana credential cases Mr. Kerr eulogized as "men of integrity and honor," and as gentlemen of "culture," the leaders of the "White Camellia," and "Silician Innocents" who had led the murderous attacks upon the Republican members of the Legislature of that State, had participated in the slaughter of hundreds of fleeing negroes, and who, in accordance with the rebel sense of "integrity" and "honor," had, as witnesses before the Congressional committee, denied under oath not only their participation in those outrages, but even the fact that any outrages had been committed. With a like inversion of truth and justice, Mr. Kerr at the same time stigmatized as "bad, unscrupulous, corrupt," as "covered all over with crime," as "vile, low, mean and unprincipled"—who? the banditti, who with revolvers and bludgeons had invaded the hall of Representatives and had made the streets of New Orleans literally run with blood? It was not these men to whom Mr. Kerr applied such epithets. It was against the Republicans of Louisiana, whose offence was that they supported the National Government, and believed in the equal rights of all citizens, black as well as white.

Throughout this debate, which continued several days, Mr. Kerr denied every conclusively proven fact respecting the condition of affairs in Louisiana, and endorsed, commended and eulogized as true every proven perjury of the Ku-Klux leaders and their instruments.

The officially corroborated record he styled "a common stock of slanders; baseless and foolish cries." He strenuously fought for every point on the floor of the House favoring the admission of the Democratic claimants who had attempted by violence and fraud to prevent the polling of Republican votes, and resisted by every device of parliamentary strategy the seating of Republicans returned as properly elected.

ELECTIONS.

On the 8th of January, 1868, in a speech upon the contested Kentucky election case of McKee vs. Young, Mr. Kerr declared that "suffrage is not a natural or absolutely indefeasible right," that it might be alienated or destroyed on other grounds than as a penalty for crime, and that the States had a right to disfranchise negroes or other classes of persons.

In a later speech (February 3, 1868,) upon the same contested election case, Mr. Kerr argued that Congress had no right to require persons who had been engaged in the rebellion to take a test oath, and defended John Young Brown upon proven charges of active and persistent disloyalty as doing only "what he deemed to be his duty as a man and a citizen of Kentucky." He espoused these views June 30, 1868, in a speech favoring Brown's admission.

In another contest between Democratic and Republican contestants Mr. Kerr invariably opposed and voted against the Republican contestant, no matter how indisputable the right of such Republican, and in like manner urged and voted for the admission of the Democrat, no matter how clearly baseless or illegal his claim.

In reply to an accusation of this character made on the floor of the House, Mr. Kerr declared that he had on more than one occasion voted for the admission of Republicans, and against Democrats. The explanation of this statement is that one or two Republicans were included in the delegations from the unreconstructed States which Mr. Kerr had voted to admit, and had likewise that the delegates elected under the reconstruction acts, against the admission of whom Mr. Kerr steadily voted, also embraced some Democratic members.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NORFOLK street, London, has a room which has been unopened for fifty years. In it are all the appointments for an elegant marriage feast, prepared for a wedding which did not take place. The disappointed bridegroom has paid $200 per annum rental, $10,000 in all, to have it kept closed. A white ago we read of a man who for a similar cause took to his bed and remained there thirty-years.

Mr. Pinchback and his factious Senatorial opponents.—Will they do him justice?

Mr. Editor:

Your interest in this case prompts me to solicit space in your columns for those few thoughts.

The subcocmitg oppostiion to the claims of P. B. S. Pinchback, the legally elected Senator of Louisiana, betrays the faithlessness of these men, and colored citizens all over the country are watching them with solicitude. The unwillingness of this small minority of Republican Senators to do justice, not only to Mr. Pinchback but to the State he represents, ought to be a lesson—as it is an unfortunate exhibition of their want of political sagacity and patriotism—to the representative men of a race that has never failed to combine its strength in order that the Republican party may be fostered and perpetuated. May it not be possible that a day of reckoning will come for those Senatorial objectors to so good a cause? The course to be pursued by these gentlemen, if they desire to retain the confidence of colored men and the continued support of the great Republican party, is plain; and if they fail, when the question comes up for consideration and action, to use all their powers to secure his admission, they shall have lost their identification with the lovers of justice, and earned the unenviable title of compromisers of the principles of equal political rights for all. Republicans, and colored men especially, all over the country have become impatient—no compromises will be acceptable; Senators have evaded the question long enough, and the people of Louisiana are determined that their will shall not be thus trifled with.

Article 1st, Section 3d of the Constitution of the United States declares that "the senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof;" and wherever the Legislature of Louisiana, recognized by the Executive and one of the Legislative branches of the Government, have elected and re-elected the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback Senator to the United States Senate, and that body have persistently refused to admit him, thereby denying that State its full represen tation, by thus wantonly trampling upon the reserved rights and dignity of its people, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, we feel called upon to denounce such an impolitic course, and we believe that this action meets with the unequivocal condemnation of all fair-minded men. Loyal Republicans throughout the country are denouncing this injustice perpetrated by factious Conservatives in the Senate as subversive of Republican institutions—as a violation of law, an outrage upon personal rights, and as a tyrannical usurpation of the sovereignty of the people of Louisiana. They believe, and we apprehend that it will tend to imperil the perpetuity of the Republican party of that State, by alienating the loyal majority to whose race he belongs.

We cannot be made to believe that Pinchback's election was not valid, while the legality of Gov. Kellogg's government is recognized by the National Executive and one of the Legislative Departments of the Government. Contentment under this galling insult cannot any longer continue, nor will the people whom his representation attributs his failure to obtain his seat solely to factious and unreasonable men alone, but to color prejudice, to a want of party discipline and to an obstinate reccreancy of party leaders.

A feeling of discontent is already deep and almost universal among educated colored men, whose refined sensibilities render them capable of feeling and detecting insults which others would consider courtesy, and a great many have so construed the vacillation of these Conservative gentlemen who have so long refused admission to an honored and distinguished representative of their race. The largest and most influential National Colored Convention ever held in the country will meet at Nashville early next April, and that assembly of the most enlightened leaders of the race, it is anticipated, may, if the Republican party, still in the ascendant in the Senate fail to devise some means whereby their lives will be protected and to accord Mr. Pinchback the seat to which he is legally entitled, counsel the remaining away from the polls as a means of self preservation, thereby aiding to defeat the party at the next Presidential election. Is it not then the policy—nay, the duty of the Republican Senate to immediately adopt some protective measure for the Southern blacks and seat Mr. Pinchback, whose commanding intelligence, patriotism and unimpeachable character have gained him the confidence of the Republicans of his State and the good will of fair minded people everywhere? Senators are not justified in longer keeping him out merely because of his color or on fictitious legal quibbles.

The oft repeated assertion, that the Republican party freed the blacks, made them citizens and are solicitous for their welfare, will not be accepted in this emergency; for their present unwillingness to protect them as participants in the Government is more than verified in Mr. Pinchback's case. Present indications of their intentions, not only in the several Departments of the Government, but whenever elected to Congressional honors, will unite their efforts in perpetuating the Republican party. We say this because it appears as if Republicans are solicitous for our cause only so long as we rock the cradle, and vote questionable white men into offices of trust, emolument and honor to be disgraced, squandered and forfeited. This we done to our disadvantage and to the discredit of our country; now, our manly instincts revolt, and we demand that the just claims of our own most distinguished and uncompromising representative be fairly met upon their merits, and settled satisfactorily. If this is not done dissatisfaction will become chronic among us, and the already waning power of the Republican party South become because of inertia or want of confidence, a settled quality. Already the editors of all our newspapers in the several States are fearlessly and persistently clamoring for Mr. Pinchback's recognition; impressing the necessity of union of action upon their readers; demanding of the Republican party leaders in the Senate immediate action in the case; and threatening just retribution upon the party in case he is not seated, and charging upon it prejudice on account of color and political treasonery to Conservatism on the one hand, amnesty to treason and its defenders on the other, without equal protection to the race! Who will be at fault, Mr. Editor, when forbearance on the part of the colored allies of the Republicans party ceases to be a virtue? Surely, not loyal but insulted black men; for we have been true and consistent at the peril of our lives. But to party leaders in the Senate of the United States who have been testing our fidelity since 1873, when the General Assembly of Louisiana elected Mr. Pinchback Senator. Not only did these strip the Legislature electing him of its power, but refusal to accept him when a succeeding Legislature re-elected him, was actually an outrage, a monstrous wrong upon the will of the people of that State. And all this, while robbers—unpenitent traitors, with fingers yet dripping with innocent blood—were received as duly elected representatives from States whose citizens were ruthlessly murdered to secure their election! We cannot forget, that while insolent and defiant rebel generals now occupying seats in both Houses of Congress were fighting to destroy the country, Mr. Pinchback was on the field of battle, aiding, with all his might, to save a country that has never been magnanimous enough to accord his race unequivocal Civil Rights and equal protection at the polls from the murderous assaults of these perjured wretches whose oath to-day is only kept for convenience, nor to do him the justice to which his election—not his color—entitles him at the hands of a party for which he and his race have suffered so much.

It is to be hoped that the Hon. O. P. Morton, whose uncompromising loyalty to the principles upon which the Republican party is founded, and fearless courage in demanding equal protection for all citizens, entitle him to the gratitude of the truly loyal masses of the country, will urge upon the Senate the justice of Mr. Pinchback's claims, and that Senators will see the policy, if not the duty, of according him during the present session the seat which he is legally entitled.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 9, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

I have neither heard from, nor seen the PACIFIC APPEAL since last September. Have you suspended its issuance? If not, find enclosed two articles, and give them to your readers for what they are worth. I have been prompted to write you since my arrival here, but not even hearing from you, I thought that like your cotemporary of the Commoner, you had retired from your newspapertorial labors and accepted a *nine cure* in the mint of your gold-bearing State, or buried beneath the sod of self-isolation. If none of those have happened to you, I shall be again happy, (for I assure I had commenced to mourn your untimely end,) and no doubt our people all over the country share my happiness, for without you how would they make themselves felt? Would to God you were in Washington.

Give my respects to Bro. Fletcher the M. W. G. M., when I have not heard from for some time, and tell him I will redeem my promise.

Yours fraternally,
A. W. A. DELEON.

P. S.—My good wife died on the 22d of Sept., leaving a family of four small children, and in my disconsolate condition I left Boston, believing I would undergo my bereavement better away from the scene where the loved one lived and died.

Pinchback's case is at last before the Senate, but to me it seems as if conservatism will talk him out of it. Some people here believe he will be seated, and his near friends are joyous, but I, who have no confidence in politicians, can scarcely see the possibility of his success, though I heartily desire him seated to counteract the oyster-like influence of Bruce of Mississippi. I apprehend considerable opposition from leading Republicans, but party exigency may interpose finally and force those to yield; in this event he may succeed.

[We would state to our very able correspondent that he will find several packages of the PACIFIC APPEAL addressed to him in the Boston Post Office. We not knowing the exact time he left that city for Washington. When we were subsequently informed, we mailed them to Washington. A short time ago the Postmaster in the latter city sent us a note that the papers addressed to A. W. A. DeLeon, Esq. were not called for at the Washington City Post Office.

Mr. DeLeon has not only our own sympathy but that of a large number of other friends on the Pacific slope, for the loss, by death, of his estimable wife.—ED. APPEAL.]

Tid Bits.

THE plains a few miles southwest of Yuba City are swarming with geese and ducks.

A HUGE cow whale was caught off San Diego and towed into port a few day ago.

A MASSIVE iron suspension bridge will be constructed over the Coyote river, east of San Jose, this coming summer.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 19, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Crowded Out.

Our usual editorial, together with a large amount of accumulated correspondence, has been crowded out this week.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

Please allow me through the columns of your paper to express my opinions in regard to Masonic bodies turning out with other organizations on funeral occasions. I do not regret to give my opinion, while at the same time it seems to conflict with much respectable authority among a good many learned and distinguished Masons in this country. It has been held from time to time that a Masonic Lodge has no right to take part with any other organization in conducting a funeral ceremony, thereby creating a ceremony which is partly Masonic and partly the ceremony of some other order. In this conclusion, so wisely come to, I most heartily concur. I think to prohibit a Masonic Lodge from turning out as mourners at the funeral of a deceased brother, which I am sorry to say has been done in some jurisdictions for a good many years, simply because the funeral ceremony is performed by another and different organization. I will commence to by saying that is illiberal and inhuman, and in every sense opposed to that good spirit of kindly affection and fraternal regard which Masonry teaches, and I shall therefore hold that a Masonic Lodge may, if it chooses, attend the funeral of a deceased brother as a mourner, no matter by whom the ceremonies are conducted, provided, however, that it shall not unite with any other organization in conducting such ceremony; and still further provided that the unity shall be preserved in processions, and during the service in the same manner and to the same extent as if the ceremony was performed by such Lodge. Now, then, I would state that a Masonic Lodge may march to the grave with any society and pay that respect to the memory of a departed brother which not only brotherly love but ordinary humanity dictates. Having done this, they have kindly shown the respect to the loss they have sustained.

Yours, fraternally,

JOHN G. JONES,
Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

N. B.—The *Commoner*, at Washington, please copy, and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

It has been sometime since I sent a letter from our city to the APPEAL. I have been waiting for something to turn up which might be of some interest to your readers. The fading Autumn came and lingered until its end, and vanished from sight without one cheer or beam of hope. I remained silent and wishful, when dreary winter appeared amongst us. The trees are leafless; the snow has come; icicles hang plentiful; our hydrants refuse, at times, to gush forth Fairmount's water, the thermometer, at times, ranging some degrees below zero. I saw over seventy persons fall yesterday in our streets, owing to the frozen rain on the brick sidewalks.

The PACIFIC APPEAL of the 22d of January, which contained the description of the grand reception ball given in your city by the attaches of the Palace Hotel, was read with great interest here. Many are the comments on the vivid report given, it being so picture-like that it appeared as if a reader of your paper in this city was really present.

Our city experienced a very severe hurricane last Tuesday, destroying telegraph poles, fences, and in some instances roofs of houses were carried away. Many unfinished buildings were greatly damaged, such as are being erected near the Centennial grounds for hotel and boarding house purposes. It is surprising to see how many public places are named Centennial—horse, houses, clubs, societies, children, and bar-rooms are even styled as such. A man caught a bird in his garden a short time since and styled it "Centennial."

Our Municipal election is soon to come off. After it is over you shall hear from me afther.

Respectfully, etc.,
J. W. H. RACKS, M. D.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 18, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

An entertainment was given here Monday evening in Hamilton Hall, K street, for the benefit of the Siloam Baptist Church Sabbath School. The programme consisted of recitations, singing, etc., by some of the Sabbath School children, who were assisted by young misses, mesdames and young gentlemen amateurs. The programme, which was greatly abridged by reason of several pieces being omitted, was as follows:

PART FIRST.—Full Chorus, Star Spangled Banner; Maud Muller, by Miss Susan Ballard; Apple Paring, Miss Emma Jackson; Pretty Faces, Miss H. Bias; A Poem, Miss S. M. Jones; Never Marry a Man if He Drinks, Miss Yolo Johnson; The Days We Sweet in Summer Time, Wm. H. Guinn; Wounded, Miss Ellen Butler; My Sweet Little Maid, Miss Leona Miller; Put My Little Shoes Away, Mrs. M. Cowes; Removal, Miss Lizzie Dridom; What Are the Wild Waves Saying? Miss A. Johnson and Mr. J. Scott; Piano Solo, Miss Annie Christopher; Tableaux.

Intermission Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.—Instrumental Concert, Messrs. Denison, Cegar, Binks, Scott and Campbell; Send for Mother—Birdie's Dying, Song and Chorus, Messrs. Binks, Scott and Grubbs; The Gambler's Wife, Miss Annie Blue; Bartholomew's Home Jurisdictions for a good many years, simply because the funeral ceremony is performed by another and different organization. I will commence to by saying that is illiberal and inhuman, and in every sense opposed to that good spirit of kindly affection and fraternal regard which Masonry teaches, and I shall therefore hold that a Masonic Lodge may, if it chooses, attend the funeral of a deceased brother as a mourner, no matter by whom the ceremonies are conducted, provided, however, that it shall not unite with any other organization in conducting such ceremony; and still further provided that the unity shall be preserved in processions, and during the service in the same manner and to the same extent as if the ceremony was performed by such Lodge. Now, then, I would state that a Masonic Lodge may march to the grave with any society and pay that respect to the memory of a departed brother which not only brotherly love but ordinary humanity dictates. Having done this, they have kindly shown the respect to the loss they have sustained.

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Our Municipal election is soon to

"The Republic."

The February number of this valuable magazine has come to hand, and is a very strong one. It contains a verbatim report, taken from the *Congressional Record*, of the speeches on amnesty by Hill, Garfield and Blaine. The masterly replies to the champion of the rebellion will serve to kindle anew the fires of patriotism. The record of Speaker Kerr, also given, is a faithful portrait of the Democratic leader who presides over the House. No loyal citizen should be without this sterling publication. Send 25 cents for specimen copy, or $2 for a year's subscription. Address Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

Indian Hostilities Expected.

We clip the following from the Associated Press dispatches:

OMAHA, February 17.—From reliable information it is believed that the SIOUX, Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are making extensive preparations for a outbreak in a few weeks. They have been purchasing large quantities of ammunition and arms wherever they could get them, as far south as Indian Terri'tory for the purpose. It has been known for some time past that the best fighting men had deserted the agencies, and were roving in the Big Horn, Powder River and Tongue countries, concentrating and arranging for a war. There remains at the agencies and reservations only those who are too infirm or disabled to be of any use, and the families of warriors who have left. So far as known, the Indians are likely to strike the frontier settlements, and unless something be soon done they will do terrible work before they can be overpowerd.

Age of the Sexes.

Dr. Lampert, President of the Popular Life Insurance Company of New York, gave an interesting lecture in the Bay State Course at Music Hall, on "Woman and her nature, duties, needs and entitlements." Dr. Lambert, in a good-natured manner, spoke of his peculiar treatment of the subject, said it was a new lecture, and gave a little sketch of his own history. Coming directly to the lecture itself, he discussed the question of the comparative length of life of American men and women and between people of this country and those of Europe. He showed statistics to prove that, contrary to the popular opinion, the people of the New were longer-lived than those of the Old World. The English girls so often spoken of for blooming cheeks and robust forms, owed those qualities to their out-door life, the damp coldness of their native island, and their food some for the national beverage, beer. The fact was, the women of this country were longer-lived than the English women. There probably was no place in Europe where so many old people could be found in proportion to the population as in New Hampshire, and three out of four of the people who had reached the age of 90 years in New Hampshire were women. The constitution of woman was substantially the same as the constitution of man, and the duration of their earthly existence, as a general rule on the American continent, was the same. Gliding into the peculiar marks and formations of the body as indications of long or short life, the lecturer said that if a lady were a heavy carrying, and the ear was pulled down in consequence, presenting a distorted appearance, this indicated a short life to the owner of the weak member. On the contrary, should the ear retain its natural position over a heavy ring, the strength of the gristle pointed to a long life to the owner. And so on with the fingers. If a hand had very short fingers, that was a sign of longevity, whereas long fingers were indicative of a short span of life. It was not found that the proportionate number of men and women dying at the different ages varied materially. After reaching the age of 20 a girl was as liable to live to a good ripe old age as a man at the same period. As a rule, female beauty and longevity are not companions; those suave even and very fair faces that carry off short-lived young men are not long-lived. Another wonderful fact was the constant change going on in the body. The air in the hall was at that moment full of particles of the brains and organizations of those present. Every day, every hour and every moment worked a change in every living form. The speaker said he would like to see women withdraw from the post-offices, counting rooms and other positions of labor where they were half-paid, and young men put in and paid double the amount paid women. Then the men could support the women. Every man had a woman beside him, and should work for her, instead of having her earn her living outside of the household. The young men, he thought, ought not to be crowded out of the places and sent West. Men of long life usually had some great and strong principle in their character, some stamina which symbolized a vigorous and enduring vitality.—*Exchange.*

Draining Population.

The physical and consequently the moral decadence of France, which rendered so easy the overthrow of the Second Empire by the hardier Germans, has been plausibly traced to the great drain on the French population during the Napoleonic Wars, when so many of the youth were taken from home to die in various parts of Europe, and the incompetent and decrepit left at home to propagate their own defects. Germany is going to the bad in the same way; the conscription takes the physical pick of the population, and in the whole draft of 1874, only 146,000 young men came up to the mark. The returns for the same year record that against the draft of 137,000 made there were 291,000 deserters reported, of whom it was admitted 211,000 were lost forever from the provincial rolls. The German youth are leaving the country and coming to America, leaving a camp which cannot last forever behind them.—*Graphic.*

THIRTY-NINE years ago, on the morning of the battle of San Jacinto, Foal de Fonel, a sailor in the Mexican army, buried his loose cash beneath a clump of bushes near a neighboring bayou. Then he "fit into the war" and was captured. A month ago he landed at Galveston hired a schooner, sailed up to San Jacinto and hunted up the battlefield. After a search of two days he struck the right locality and found his treasure, amounting to $1,800 in Mexican gold coin, undisturbed. It is proper to add that the original busines had grown to be tall trees, though nothing like as tall as this story.

Special Session.

The Sovereign Grand F. and A. M. Lodge commenced a special session on Tuesday last, adjourned to Thursday, and again to Monday evening next. The business being a revision of the Constitution.

P. KELLY, Bush street, the renowned prize theatrical and gentleman's boots and shoes and ladies' and children's gaiters manufacturer would remind all politicians and voters of the necessity of making a purchse before election day from his great invoice of the finest quality of calf boots, ladies and misses' gaiters, etc., at the lowest cash price.

Marriages.

HUTTON—LOGAN.—In Stockton, Wednesday, February 16th, 1876, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William Robinson, Mr. Edward Hutton to Miss Josie A. Logan.

We acknowledge the receipt of an invitation card sent by mail to the PACIFIC APPEAL office. We were absent from the city at the time, which prevented us from making an earlier response than through the APPEAL the present week. We however, join with the many friends of the happy Bride and Groom in wishing them a long life of happiness.—ED. APPEAL.]

JOSEPH—SMOOT.—In this city, Wednesday, February 16th, by the Rev. F. W. Conery, William Joseph to Miss Ella Smoot.

GRAND BALL
TO BE GIVEN BY THE
EASTERN STAR SOCIAL CLUB
—AT THE—
PACIFIC HALL,
Bush Street,
Thursday Even'g, Feb. 24, 1876.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

This Ball being one of the finest in the city, the managers intend to make the Ball surpass anything ever given in California by all those that favor us with their company.

A Splendid Band of Music has been engaged for the occasion.]

MANAGERS:
J. N. Burroughs, H. Jackson, T. Tobin,
E. Robbins, E. Dockwiler, J. H. Vickery.

The Floor will be managed by C. H. COMINS, assisted by WM. TYLER, J. MALEY.

REC'V. SECRETARY,
Time-Keeper, A. WILKINS,
Secretary, DAVID FISHER,
Treasurer, ABRAHAM COIT.

☞ Supper will be served in the European Plan.

POSTPONEMENT!

THE GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT for the benefit of BETHEL CHURCH is postponed till THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 2nd. Full programme in next week's issue.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

NOTICE.

THE WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Will give a Soiree Dansante, *On Wednesday Eve'g, March 1, 1876,* At the Hall of the Young Men's Union Benefical Society.

ADMISSION, - - - 50 CENTS

The Hanoverian Band will be in attendance.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

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Thursday Eve'g, March 9, 1876.

To Ladies paying for Painting BETHEL CHURCH, Pine and Stowell, by consent of Rulging, Designer, 626 Bacchanus, Etc.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will participate:

Miss Ophelia Randall,
Miss Hattie Grazes,
Miss Sarah A. Lee,
Miss Johanna M. Pointer,
Miss Mary Fletcher,
Miss Beveline Freeman,
Miss Mary Miller,
Mr. T. M. Watson,
Mr. D. B. Jackson,
Mr. George W. Bell,
Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher,
Mr. J. B. Wilson,
Mr. Asher M. Freeman,
Mr. Henry Jackson,
Prof. Piquo,
Mr. Gray,
Mr. Russell,
Mr. Perkins,
Mr. W. H. Carter.

D. A. HALL. P. ROLAND.

PALACE SALOON,
No. 122 *GEARY STREET,*
Between Dupont and Stockton,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HALL & McGAMES, Prop'rs.

BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS. Be LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock a. and 5 o'clock P.M.

NEW YORK
LIVERY STABLE,
E CUTHWEY CENTER
EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,
OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of Overland and all LOCAL TRAINS Carriages and Buggies to hire at all hours, and on liberal terms. All orders left at this Stable will be promptly attended to. Horses bought and sold, and particular attention paid to boarding thoroughbred horses generally. The P. C. R. runs from the city stops at this Stable.

STRAUTER & HOWARD,
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W. H. DAILY,
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IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE
Delivery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Mining Tools, Gun Pipe, Iron, Wagon and Bridge Timber, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Stock, Rope, Bindle, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
—AGENTS FOR—
Lyons Jar Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (double) will suitable two ladies. Present low city, easy of access by City Street Cars. Apply to WILLIAM H. SMITH, 1818 Taylor street, Bottomless contained.]

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PORTRAITS,
429 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

The only Elevator connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

IMPORTANT TO
HAIR DRESSERS!

THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices with defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,
BAY RUM,
Cologne, Florida Water,
Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,
Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice,
Shaving Soap, Powder,
Razors, Etc., Etc.

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Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,
Proprietors, and DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
PERFUMERIES, ETC.
☞ Price List sent on application.

FOR SALE!
BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. J. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco.

EGGS
50 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
TEAS
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
507 Sansome St.
Odd Fellows' Building

BUTTER!
LARGE STOCK—Low Prices.

DR. HOLMES FINIGAN,
Surgeon & Accoucheur
543 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

DELMONICO SALOON
FORMERLY "HEADQUARTERS,"
Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.
San Francisco, Cal.

L. THOMAS & C. D. GRIFFIN,
PROPRIETORS.

LODGINGS.

Hershal Robinson, 427 Fourth Street, below Bryant, can accommodate a few gentlemen with nicely furnished rooms. Persons arriving in the City, will find this a comfortable place of sojourn. Terms reasonable.

MRS. JALLEWITS,
204 Kearny Street,
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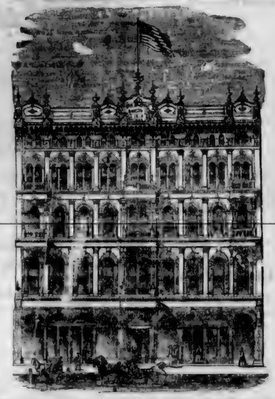
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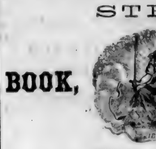
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This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger for all diseases of the [illegible] most popular domestic remedies in a tonic, it will be found invaluable as a [illegible] recovering from debility, whether produced by disease, or while in imperfect by the system from [illegible] and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy! It is entirely free from the stimulating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

As a [illegible] remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief in the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the costly season make occasional use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever no fears but a victim is soon dispossessed, and sound either to enjoy uninterrupted permanent relief, uses an unfailing and sure[illegible]

CURE

By using according to directions,

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OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy for the [illegible] Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, etc. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By restoring digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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AGENTS.

[illegible]

Record of the Democratic Speaker—Hon. Michael O. Kerr.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

February 2, 1866. Mr. Kerr made one of his usual set speeches in advocacy of State Rights doctrines, holding that Congress had no power over the late rebel States—those States had never been out of the Union, and that therefore they were entitled to recognition without condition. This speech was delivered in opposition to the bill to establish the Freedmen's Bureau. Upon the question of slavery he claimed that it was a domestic relation and not a public relation. All efforts to preserve the freedom which had been secured by the thirteenth amendment he denounced as unconstitutional—as uncalled for and as constituting a centralization of power. He bitterly opposed the bill, and declared that such legislation "condemns to merited reproach those who favor it." The measures proposed in Congress looking to the protection of the negro were, he affirmed, "radically and wickedly wrong." He especially opposed the educational feature of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, sneeringly asking "what is a common school education, and how long will it take some negroes to acquire it?"

On the 19th of March, 1868, he voted against continuing the educational features of the Freedmen's Bureau.

AID TO EDUCATION.

On the 14th of December, 1865, Mr. Kerr voted against a resolution introduced by Mr. Donnelly, of Minnesota, for the establishment of a bureau of education as a permanent part of any system of reconstruction.

The bill to establish an educational fund and apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people, proposed February, 1872, was also opposed by Mr. Kerr, who, with more truth than usually characterized his utterances, avowed that it was "precisely out of the line of the Democratic policy, and of the conduct of the Democratic party in the past, and precisely in the line of the present and past policy of the Republican party."

That previous to the bill that no State should partake of its advantages which did not provide for the free education of all its children before the ages of six and sixteen years was especially abhorrent to Mr. Kerr. He wanted the "States" to use their respective shares of the proposed Congressional appropriation as they saw fit, without imposing upon them such "unjust conditions."

The proposition to establish a system of national education met, as a matter of course, with uniform hostility from the Democracy. In a speech made February 17, 1871, against this measure Mr. Kerr made a more than usual violent and defamatory State rights and negro hostility speech, arraigning the Republican party as being guilty of nearly all the calendar, which in Mr. Kerr's view seemed synonymous with any measure of justice towards the freedmen of the South or with any effort to promote education and civilization among the ignorant whites of that or other sections.

"On the overthrow of the South," Mr. Kerr affirmed, "the revolution had been continued in the Capitol by the leaders of the Republican party." "They," (the Republican leaders,) "proceeded from one aggression to another." Their philosophy was "centralization of power." "State rights to them are hateful." " " "This proposition to establish a system of national education was a New England idea and policy," and its provision indicated "the animus the peculiar statesmanship, and the cruel sectarianism attempted to be concealed by New England in this measure." It would impose upon "the South" most "unequal, unjust, and oppressive burdens." To enforce taxation for the support of public schools, especially in "the South," "violated every principle of just government." The bill he said "looks under cover of a false pretense to accomplish a great outrage upon the people of some sections of our country, and to override and defy the original and necessary jurisdiction of the States." To compel those who had been so long supported by negro labor to aid in providing for the education of the children of such negroes, was, in Mr. Kerr's view, a "great outrage" upon "the people of the South." The whole scope and purpose of such persistent parading of State sovereignty dogmas on all occasions, opportune or otherwise by the Democratic leaders, orators, and press, is clearly to be seen the justification of the rebellion to maintain the former pretexts for future action, excuse the violation of reconstruction conditions, prepare the way for a repeal of the Constitutional amendments, and to reduce the freed people to the condition of civil serfs, if no obstacle presented—after pay for the slaves emancipated through the war shall have been demanded and received. Mr. Kerr is the boldest and most representative defender, among Northern Democrats, of the theories, arguments, and logic on which all those policies and possibilities are to be brought and defended. His election as Speaker is their indorsement.

PATRONAGE FOR SLAVES.

July 16, 1866, Mr. Kerr, with his Democratic colleagues in the House, on a strict party division, voted against laying on the table a resolution favoring payment for slaves for military purposes.

MISCELLANEOUS BOURBONISM.

March 10, 1868, on a like party division, Mr. Kerr voted against the sale of the Government in the Sea Islands to the freedmen.

June 1, 1868, he voted in favor of selling the Iron-clads. He also voted to exempt cotton from the internal revenue tax; to reduce the tax on State banks; against paying pensions to provost marshals; and on June 13, 1868, against a bill requiring concurrence of two-thirds of the Justices of the Supreme Court to declare acts of Congress invalid. He also voted against the bill providing for the retirement of Judges of the Supreme Court after attaining the age of 70 years, and and against the provision that no Judge should sit in the Supreme Court upon the hearing of an appeal from his own decision. The object of these votes was to continue, if possible, the conditions supposed to exist in that high tribunal owing to the age and past associations of some of the members thereof. With consistent Democratic hostility to all humanitarian measures, as well as with a due regard to the pecuniary interests of the Democratic contractors who have always constituted the *de facto* "Indian Ring," Mr. Kerr opposed and voted against the bill providing for the appointment of the Indian Peace Commission.

July 30, 1866, Mr. Kerr is recorded as "not voting" on a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to limit the President's office to one term.

A BLOW AT POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Kerr in a speech made upon the apportionment bill, December 15, 1871, argued in favor of a reduction, as against an increased popular representation in Congress. This position, taken by an acknowledged and conspicuous party leader is in the direct line of the aristocratic and unrepublican idea of small representative bodies and extended terms of office: while it derives additional significance from the concurrent facts of almost daily observation showing the Democratic disposition to discredit suffrage, and generally to condemn the processes of a popular administration of the Government.

COMMERCE AMONG THE STATES.

On June 16, 1866, Mr. Kerr made another of his familiar State Right speeches against the exercise of the Constitutional power of Congress to "regulate commerce among the several States," arguing against its right even to protect the Treasury from the grasping demands of private State corporations, the transportation of the mails and of Government supplies, and reiterating the whole schedule of fallacies and assumptions which distinguish the Calhoun school.

On Feb. 4, 1869, the same speech was repeated, the same array of exploded "opinions."

April 11, 1872, Mr. Kerr opposed the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals while in transit on railroads, upon the alleged ground that "it invades the jurisdiction of States." According to the Democratic party, the "Constitutional rights of the States" are always in the way of national protection against outrages, whether upon men or animals. The "Constitution" as it was, or was claimed to be under Democratic interpretation, is ever invoked as a shield to oppression and cruelty. The Constitution as it was in fact, and as it now is, must be held insufficient in its plainest provisions to guarantee justice or protection. This is plainly the theory of the Democratic party as explained by Mr. Speaker Kerr. Whatever fidelity in past considerations, and whose hostility to the Constitution as amended, has been approved by his election to the position he now holds.

December 19, 1872, the Committee on Education and Labor reported a bill providing for a commission "to inquire into the condition of the laboring classes, and how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency."

This wise and thoughtful measure in the interests of the working men and women of the country was, of course, at once opposed by the Democratic party, and Mr. Kerr subsequently made a prepared speech against the bill, in which he carefully defined his brat opposition as "simply instinctive." But mature deliberation brought to Mr. Kerr's mind no more enlightened views. Mr. Kerr affirmed that there was "no need of this bill." He further styled it a "partisan measure," (i. e. Republican,) and asserted that all good Democrats" should "oppose and reject it."

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Kerr's decided free trade record is well known. His speeches upon this topic were numerous, and always decisive. His action, however, as Speaker, in appointing a Committee upon Ways and Means which falls to represent either his own or his party's expressed views of national policy, shows with what facility a Democratic leader can ignore all past assertions, and how easily the Democratic party can subordinate economic questions or other incidental issues to its one great purpose—the re establishment of sectional Democratic supremacy.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Kerr's first speech in Congress upon the currency question was a direct "hard money" argument, and comprised an explicit and peremptory demand for an immediate "contraction of the currency," and a "speedy resumption of specie payments." Necessarily hostile to the financial measures which had carried the country through the rebellion, he stigmatized the national currency as "rags," and with an equally patriotic desire to hamper the Government in its efforts to find the national debt, and also to interrupt the processes of reconstruction through financial embarrassments, he wanted contraction and resumption precisely at the time when the results mentioned must inevitably have followed such an attempt.

But at a later period, when reconstruction accomplished and the national debt secured, the Democratic party sought to devise new means to lure Republicans from their political fealty, Mr. Kerr's tone upon the financial question became sensibly altered.

In a speech made January 22, 1870, he was "willing" that specie payments should be resumed. He would "not delay resumption a month beyond the period when it shall have become practicable without a dangerous and injurious shock to the prosperity and business of the country." But there was no "royal road to resumption." It could not be accomplished by any mere act or device of legislation. "It can only result from a general condition of the country."

He advocated the absolute and complete separation of banks and financial institutions from the business of currency making. The decision of the Supreme Court that Congress had the power to issue a credit, as well as a coin currency, "did not meet his approval," but "if it would lead to a separation of all financial institutions from all control or influence over the making of currency, and add the more speedy resumption of specie payments, he should rejoice that it was made. Let whatever currency the country possesses, whether good or bad, belong to the people."

He demanded that the Government call in and cancel every dollar of currency issued to the national banks.

He declared that the principal of the bonds deposited by the national banks for the security of their circulation was "payable in the currency of the country, not in gold, until gold becomes a part of that currency. He demanded the taxation of Government bonds by the United States, and the repeal of the provision exempting them from State and municipal taxation. He protested against immediate resumption, declaring that its attempts would work infinite injury.

He opposed contraction, and favored the redemption, not the purchase of bonds, and held that they should be redeemed at par in the common currency of the country—Treasury notes.

It was at this time that the House instructed the Committee on Banking and Currency to report a bill increasing the currency to the amount of at least $50,000,000. A bill was reported providing for a further issue of $95,000 000 in national bank notes, and the retirement of $45,000,000 in three per cent. certificates. Mr. Kerr's speech June 8th, 1870, shows that he opposed this bill because it failed to carry out the order of the House. This order he said is clear and definite in terms, and, in my judgment, means an increase of $50,000,000 in the greenback currency of the country, not in national bank currency. He opposed it, in the second place, because it failed to relief to the country. It offers, he said, no better currency than we have. The best credit currency we now have is the greenback; but this bill reduces the amount of that by $40,000,000. It offers the expansion of the worst currency we have, the national bank paper. To that it would add $95,000,000. He opposed it, in the third place, because it proposed to add directly and most effectively to the power of the system of national banks in this country. "Such a system," he said, "such a fearful agency for monetary and political control, is dangerous in the extreme in any country, but supremely so in a republic." He opposed it in the fourth place, because it would lead to a contraction of the currency. "The country" he said, "now demands an increase of the currency. If the system should be changed at all, it should be by an increase of the currency, and not by contraction." He believed that, besides the retirement of the treasury notes and the three per centum certificates, there would be in practice a retirement of $9,000,000 in the increased amount of reserves required by the national bank law, making an aggregate contraction of $104,000,000. Deducting from this $95,000,000 increase of national bank notes, and there would be left a net contraction of $9,000,000. He opposed it, in the fifth place, because it did not provide in good faith for a redistribution of the currency. It discriminates, he said, against the West and the South, and in favor of the States that now have such a great excess of the currency of the country. He opposed it, in the sixth place, because it proposed to redeem $40,000,000 of the existing greenback currency of the country by the issue and sale of gold-bearing bonds. Among other things Mr. Kerr said:

"I would, therefore, retire every farthing of the national bank currency and issue such an amount of greenbacks in redemption of bonds at par, dollar for dollar, as would make the aggregate amount of greenbacks equivalent in the mass of the country to the amount we now have, and no more.

"Issue more greenbacks and redeem bonds thus giving more currency and also reducing the annual interest on the public debt, giving the country more money and less taxes."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER.—A substitute for leather, of English manufacture, was displayed at the recent maritime exhibition in Paris, and received with much favor. It was composed of a layer of cork between two layers of textile fabric, the whole being gummed with India rubber and welded together. The process by which it is manufactured is as follows: Thin sheets of cork are painted upon one side with two successive coats of India-rubber; a Japanned cloth-canvas is treated in the same manner, and when dry its gummed surface is applied to that of the cork sheets. The clean side of the cork is now treated with successive coats of the India-rubber; and a linen or cotton fabric, after subjection to the same process, is laid upon it, the contact surfaces being worked together. The compound sheet is then submitted to heavy pressure between rollers, or under a stamper, or press, until it is in effect a simple substance, having strength, durability and flexibility.

BEE KEEPING IN THE NETHERLANDS.—Bookkeeping forms an extensive industry in some of the provinces of the Netherlands. In 1874 over a million pounds of honey were exported from the province of Drenthe alone. But the harvest depends greatly upon the weather and some years the product is much reduced. In 1860 Drenthe exported only 10,000 pounds. In order to secure a continual supply of sweets for the sustenance of the bees they are often transported from one portion of the province to another in order that advantage may be taken of the different fields that flower successively. In the early spring the hives are carried on boats or long wagons to the vicinity of the blossoming rape (*brassica napus*), and when this has passed its season they are conveyed to points where the heather and buckwheat are in bloom. By this device the busy bee piles his trade uninterruptedly and with continually profitable returns.

THE SNOW on the top of Scott's Mountain, over which the mail is carried on snow shoes, is seven feet deep on a level.

Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 20, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

I suppose you think it strange not having heard from me for some time, but I have not forgotten you, nor my chargers as agent of your valuable paper. I have been trying to send you a list of names for the new year. I did not wish to do it until I could send you the cash with them. But everybody says times are hard and money is scarce; but I think I will be able to send you some cash very soon. The Republicans of San Jose have made a start; they held a mass meeting last night and chose a City Committee to arrange for a ticket for City officers. So you see the thing has made a start here. I will let you know from time to time what I can about everything. There is not much news in town at present.

The Jubilee Singers were in town last Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and sang to crowded houses; they met with a cordial reception. Mrs. Overton gave a social reception to the Singers on Tuesday, at which they enjoyed themselves very much and returned to their hotel late in the afternoon well pleased with San Jose. On Wednesday evening a splendid reception was gotten up by a committee of ladies and gentlemen, headed by Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Overton, Mrs. Bowers and many others, too numerous to mention. After the concert was over, a committee of ladies and gentlemen escorted the Singers to Zion A. M. E. Church. On their arrival at the church Clawson & McMeekin's splendid band, of which I am a member, serenaded them with sweet music, which was enjoyed by all, after which supper was announced by Mr. R. Cooper. The table was graced by the ladies of the Decalogy by the assembly, which fairly made the little church ring. At the table merry sentiments were offered, among them the following, by Mrs. J. Overton: "To the Tennessee Jubilee Singers, may their sweet songs ring from one end of our great Nation to the other, until every ear shall hear them, and that the prejudice of caste shall cease for ever." Similar sentiments were also expressed by Mr. J. Henderson. Mrs. Wm. H. Davis replied to Mr. Henderson. The following sentiment was offered by Mr. J. Overton, on behalf of the colored citizens of San Jose: "To our friends from abroad." Mr. Jackson responded in elegant terms. The evening being far spent every body retired to their homes well pleased, and the occasion will long be remembered.

I would have sent this last week, but I did not have time to get it ready so as to arrive in time for publication. I will write again soon.

Yours, etc.,

J. O.

LETTERS.—M. Howard, Virginia City, Nev.; J. D. Kelly, Philadelphia; Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Washington City; A. W. DeLoe; Washington City; J. Overton, San Jose; Mrs. Anna E. Byard, West Philadelphia; G. P. Rowell & Co., New York.

AN old divine, cautioning the clergy against engaging in violent controversy, uses the following happy similes: "If we will be contending, let us contend like the olive and the vine—who shall produce the most and the best; not like the asp and the adder—which shall make the most noise in the wind."

THE richest man in Boston is said to be Weld, of Weld and Co., East India merchants, worth $18,000,000. Joshua Sears, who died several years ago, left a young son property estimated now to be worth $30 000 000. There are ordinary millionaires without number in Boston.

DROPS OF WISDOM.—Buddha says: He who holds back rising anger like a rolling chariot, him I term a real driver; also, the virtues do not ask about castes."

THE Union Guard, Capt. A. J. Fritz, will give a grand picnic at Fairfax, Ross Valley, on April 3d.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 26, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The National Convention of Colored Citizens.

It will be seen by the official call in another column that the National Convention of colored citizens will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, April 12th. If the colored citizens in this State intend to be represented, it is their duty in every locality to organize and take an expression on the propriety of sending three or more delegates. The colored citizens of California should have a voice in that Convention, for reasons we have stated before, some of which were, that some things might be attempted in the National Convention which might prove in the future very indiscreet, and an intelligent delegation from this coast might exercise an influence to arrest hasty action on some measure or measures introduced to the detrimentality of the colored citizens of this section of country. The reasons, however, stated in the call should inspire and arouse our people into immediate action to give co-operation to the National movement of colored citizens, which is now being made on the eve, as it were, of another Presidential election.

The caste prejudice encountered the past four years warrants the assemblage of another National movement for a remedy; and it behooves all, before they go into another Presidential election, to have a perfect understanding as to what is to be their status in relation to full civil rights, whether the Constitutional amendments and Civil Rights bill are to be enforced, or remain as dead letters upon the statute books, and acquiesced in by the party which their eight hundred thousand votes placed in power in the last Presidential election.

After the use of this formidable and combined vote of colored citizens, which was concentrated on General Grant and with the Republican party four years ago, and two years of which the Republican party held at least thirty States, we doubt whether there has been a half dozen colored men appointed to secondary clerkships in all the Northern States. Not even the position of that number of messengers has been tendered, to our knowledge. And of the fifteen or twenty newspapers published by colored men in the respective States, no Northern custom houses have given them patronage, by Government advertisements.

We endorse the movement for a National Convention of colored citizens to speak in thunder tones to the Nation and all political parties that they must not expect us to vote and work politically as hewers of wood and drawers of water to any party, except we get the same encouragement from those we vote and work to place in office as is given to other citizens. The colored citizens with their united National vote, if they will rightly manage to concentrate it, can maintain a balance of power in the Presidential election and sweep any party from existence who may refuse to concede the enforcement of their full civil rights. Hence the necessity of a delegation from this State to co-operate in this view of the political situation.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The celebration of Washington's Birthday, on Tuesday last, was one of unusual spirit. The military parade, the races in the afternoon and Centennial Ball in the evening, furnished a gala holiday for all classes.

EARLY PICNIC.—Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M., have decided to have a Picnic at Schutzen Garden, Alameda, April 10th.

Laid on our Desk.

Our thanks are extended to R. J. Fletcher for a copy of the printed proceedings for perusal and review of the Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons for the State of Ohio. We will give extracts next week.

A letter from A. W. A. A. De Leon, Esq., Washington City, D. C., was received too late for our issue this week. It will be published next week.

The Eastern Star Social Club Ball.

The above named club, formed in this city some two or three months ago, announced a ball, which came off at Pacific Hall on Thursday evening last. Although the weather was very inclement, and not a very large number of persons attended, every feature however, such as music, supper tables, etc., was gotten up with exquisite taste, and those present enjoyed themselves with the giddy dance, and, at intervals, with mirth and merriment, until the small hours of morn. Among the most prominent persons were Miss Maggie Noble, Miss Hattie Skanks, Miss Hattie Weeks, Miss Carrie Jacobs, Miss Lilly Saunders, Miss C. Wilkinson, Miss Agnes Randolph, Mrs; Hounderson, Miss Cornelia Thompson, Mrs. Louden, Mrs. Heuston, Miss Henrietta Carrington, Miss Emma Moncurry, Miss Maggie Fleming, Mrs. Freeman. Most of the above named were also prominent in the ball recently given by the attaches of the Palace Hotel. And quite a number of the said attaches of the Palace Hotel were present on Thursday evening, as also a large number of San Francisco ball goers, male and female, white and colored, all harmoniously intermixed, and no discord in consequence of caste, color, previous condition, etc., was discernable. The general management, we were informed, was under the sole direction of Mrs. Scott-Adams.

The officers names of the Club are as follows: Managers—J. M. Burroghs, R. Recton, H. Jackson, E. Beckwith, T. Paton, J. H. Yodery, C. H. Cousins, Wm. Tyler, J. Malory; President, B. F. Anderson; Vice President, Wm. Lewis; Secretary, David Pinn; Treasurer, Abraham Cott.

One dollar admission and fifty cents for supper, was too small a tariff we thought to meet the expenses that this entertainment incurred. As the managers pronounced themselves satisfied and willing to foot all bills, further comment is unnecessary, other than to remark that the pluck and energy of those who got this ball up amidst the discouragement encountered, deserved to be financially successful.

New Masonic and Odd Fellows' Paper.

Among our exchanges last week we received the *Masonic and Odd Fellows' Journal*, published by colored men in Lexington, Kentucky, under the auspices of the American Citizen Printing Company. There is an Independent Grand Lodge of Masons in that State, and five Lodges of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, whose head is at Leeds, England, for whom the *Journal* will be a valuable medium of information of the doings of colored Masons in the Western and Eastern States. We wish it success.

THE SPECIAL SESSION.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, not having completed the revision of the Constitution the past week, adjourned from last evening till Monday evening next, for protracted session until the work is completed.

☞ Elliott Literary Institute's Soiree, Monday evening next, at Young Men's Hall, Pacific St. "

☞ The West Indian Benevolent Association give a Soiree in Young Men's Hall, Wednesday evening.

A Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

At a meeting of the Colored Newspaper Men of the United States held in the City of Cincinnati, on the 4th and 5th days of August, 1875, it was resolved to issue the following call for a Convention:

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, The unhealthy condition of the public mind relative to the colored people of the South, as evinced in the recent extraordinary utterances of some of our heretofore staunch friends, and the unfinished mission undertaken by the Nation to exalt our race to the standard of American citizenship; the denial of our rights in certain portions of our country, through the means of a vitiated public sentiment; the indifference manifested by the American people in the shocking outrages perpetrated upon us in the South, such as the recent massacre at Vicksburg, during the peaceful celebration of the Ninety ninth Anniversary of American Independence, and the consequent demoralization resulting therefrom, taken in connection with the necessity of a higher development of our moral and material political interests, render it, in our judgment, essential that we meet in National Convention, early next year, to devise means for a more perfect union, such as will consolidate our people, and secure that harmonious action throughout the country on all matters of National interest so necessary to a just appreciation of our numbers and influence in the Republic, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we invite the colored people of the several States and Territories, and of the District of Columbia, to send representatives to the National Convention hereby called to meet at Nashville, Tennessee, on the first Wednesday of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock M. upon the following basis of representation: Three delegates from each State, and one additional for every twenty-five thousand colored population, and fractional part thereof, and one from each Territory, excepting the District of Columbia, which shall be entitled to four representatives, to wit:

Alabama, 23; Arkansas, 8; California, 4; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 4; Florida, 7. Georgia, 23; Illinois, 5; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 4; Kansas, 4; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 18; Maine, 4; Maryland, 10; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 4; Mississippi 30; Missouri, 8; Nebraska, 4; Nevada, 4; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 5; New York, 6; North Carolina, 19; Ohio, 6; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 6; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 20; Tennessee, 16; Texas, 14; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 24; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 4; District of Columbia, 5, Arizona, 1; Colorado, 1; Dakota, 1; Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; New Mexico, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1; Total, 357.

In order to secure the success of this call, and to have each State and Territory represented in this Convention, your Committee recommends the creation of an Executive Committee in each State, which shall have full power in the premises, and to that end submit the following resolution:

2. *Resolved*, That an Executive Committee of three in each State, be appointed by the President of the Convention, who shall constitute sub-committees for their respective States, to carry out the details in the election of delegates to the National Convention, and in appointing the time and designating the manner of elections.

In the performance of the duty imposed upon me by the second resolution, I suggest the following names, and respectfully request the gentleman named to take immediate steps to have their States represented in the proposed Convention. The mode of securing the representation, whether by convention or otherwise, is left to the discretion of each committee.

Alabama—Hon. T. J. Rapier, Hon. J. Haralson, Montgomery.

Arkansas—Hon. M. W. Gibbs, Little Rock; Rev. John T. Jenifer, Pine Bluff; Hon. Samuel Holland, Chicot.

California—Peter Anderson, Esq., Philip A. Bell, Esq. San Francisco.

Florida—W. U. Sanders, Esq., Hon. H. S. Harmon, Tallahassee; Hon. John R. Scott, Jacksonville.

Georgia—Rev. H. M. Turner, Hon. James M. Simms, Savannah; Jefferson F. Long, Esq., Macon.

Illinois—Hon. John Bird, Cairo; B. S. Rogers, Esq., Springfield; John Jones, Esq., Chicago.

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Kansas—Capt. Wm. D. Matthews, Leavenworth; Jas. Johnson, Esq., Lawrence; Rev. P. A. Hubbard, Fort Scott.

Kentucky—Henry Scroggins, Esq. Jas. T. Turner, Esq., Lexington; Wm. H. Gibson, Esq., Louisville.

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Nebraska—E. R. Williams, Esq., Omaha; W. H. H. Wilson, Esq., Nebraska City; W. R. Gambull, Esq., Lincoln.

Nevada—Charles Wilson, Esq., Virginia City.

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(Signed) PETER H. CLARK'
Chairman of Convention of Colored Newspaper Men.

LINCOLN BILLIARD HALL, No. 813 Pacific street, above Stockton, is now owned by Messrs. H. S. Morris and J. E. Brown. The finest brands of wines, liquors and cigars constantly on hand. Specialty for Sunday lunch, Gumbo and Clam Chowder.

Births.

WHITING—In San Jose, February 13, 1876, to the wife of William Whiting, a daughter.

Deaths.

WILLIAMS—In this city, Feb. 19th, Mrs. Phoney H. Williams, a native of New York city; aged 44 years.

TOOGOOD—In this city, on Sunday, February 20th, George Toogood, a native of Baltimore, Maryland; aged 44 years.

BROWN—In this city, on the 23d inst., after a protracted illness, Mrs. Jane Brown, a native of Kingston, Jamaica, aged 38 years.

Deceased came to California in 1858, and was married a few years after to Edmund Brown. Her remains were conveyed to Bethel Church on Thursday afternoon, and the obsequies presided over by Rev. I. N. Triplett assisted by Rev. Barney Fletcher, who gave a concise sketch of the deceased, embracing her membership and the good service performed by her for the benefit of their truancy. The bearers of the pall next removed her remains to its last resting place at the Masonic Cemetery, followed by a large circle of relatives and friends who survive her to mourn their loss.

POSTPONEMENT!

THE GRAND MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT for the benefit of BETHEL CHURCH is postponed till THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 9th. Full programme in next week's issue.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

NOTICE!

THE WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION Will give a Soiree Dansante, On *Wednesday Eve'g, March* 1, 1876, At the Hall of the Young Men's Union Benefical Society.

ADMISSION, - - - 50 CENTS

The Honorable Pood will be in attendance.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

GRAND MUSICAL & LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

Thursday Eve'g, March 9, 1876.

To finish paying for Painting BETHEL CHURCH, Pacific Street, in consent of Singing, Dialogues, Recitations, Etc.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will participate:

Miss Ophelia Rasdall,
Mrs. M. J. Grasss,
Miss Hattie Grasss,
Miss Johanna M. Pointer,
Miss Mary Fletcher,
Miss Beveline Freeman,
Miss Mary Miller,
Mr. T. M. Watson,
Mr. D. B. Jackson,
Mr. George W. Bell,
Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher,
Mr. J. B. Wilson,
Mr. Asher M. Freeman,
Mr. Henry Jackson,
Prof. Pique,
Mr. Gray,
Mr. Russell,
Mr. Perkins,
Mr. W. H. Carter,

R. A. HAIG. S. McGLASHAN.

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HALL & McGAMMS, Prop'rs.

BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

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EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

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W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

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Razors, Strops, Etc., Etc.

—N. EP.—

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NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING of all descriptions, Male and Female, Bought and Sold.

Loans given in exchange.

Store open every day except Saturday and Sunday.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MR. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of Upper Marlboro, New York, that her son, Wm. Henry T. Nicholas, is Stockton California, and removed her notice and will answer same.

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.

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THE BEST IN USE—TRY IT.

DIRECTIONS—Wash the head thoroughly with Castile Soap, or shampoo, then dry with a clean towel or fan. To produce a NATURAL Black apply No. 1, with a fine tooth comb or brush, allowing it to dry. No further working is needed. To produce a beautiful BROWN apply No. 2 same. After washing as above directed.

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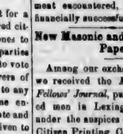
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Dispensing Chemist ad Druggist,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Passenger Train via Benicia, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Marysville, and at Benicia with Steamer for Winters.

(Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Colfax, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and all points East. Connects at Niles with trains arriving at San Jose 11.00 P.M.

(Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Napa, and at Napa with stages for "Toscano."

(Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamboat for Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Redding and Portland, Oregon. Connects at Stockton with Stages for Jackson and Ione.

(Arrive 7.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Haywards, Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Salinas and Monterey. Also at 9 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Santa Cruz, Big Trees, Boulder Creek, Glenwood, Davenport, Cemetery, Santa Cruz and Watsonville. Also at 9 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Los Gatos, Lexington and Saratoga Springs; at 6.00 P.M. for Wright's, Felton, Los Gatos and Principal Way Stations; at 7.30 P.M. for Saratoga and Los Gatos; at 11.45 P.M. for Los Gatos, Lexington and Saratoga Springs; at 6.00 P.M. for Two Mile House, Centerville and Pleasanton; at 10.00 A.M. for Los Gatos, Lexington and Saratoga Springs; at 6.00 P.M. for Saratoga and Los Gatos; at 7.30 P.M. for Saratoga

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No machine is cheap that will not do as thorough work as the best machine, and no machine is truly cheap by reason of their superiority in all these qualities, will know why they are the most economical in the end, because of their durability.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise to rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

These who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich harvest awaits. It will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many doctors have given you up.

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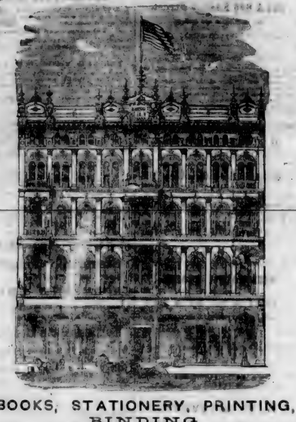
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We are specially invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICE at which we are offering our Books, and trust that the Stationery, together with our elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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that can be imported.

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appendages, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

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Established in 1862.

The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Ledges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning such subjects as may seemingly isolated, though responsible, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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STOP THAT COUGHING

Some of you—all, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE desired, by Nature, as merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant in try remedy after the many experiments you have made to result; but the compounds behind me the public as a means

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative power

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address our successor to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the treatment of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS, assuring you that

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant in the taste, containing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding on the cars, or sea sickness. It is a sovereign remedy for cholera morbus, and an universal appliance for

Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared by our own process, and warranted to retain their strength and fruit flavor for any length of time in any climate.

Ignoring quality and economy, none others are offered.

Ignoring quality and economy, none others are offered.

Ignoring quality and economy, none others are offered

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, March 4, 1876.

Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing National Campaign.

It will soon be time for primary movements, or primary elections, to be held for the purpose of taking part in a State Convention. These movements are to be made by both parties—the Republicans and Democrats. The Republican State Central Committee, in view of the past distractions in the party, it is to be hoped will make the call general, in order that all the "Dolly Vardens" can participate regardless of past differences. For this there should be no criminating or recriminating as to whose fault it was that the Republican party was defeated in the last State election, but all should unite and work harmoniously to carry this State Republican in the ensuing Presidential election. In order to get the Republican vote united, the State Convention, when it meets, should include in its order of business a reconstruction of the State Central Committee in order that those who went into the "Dolly Varden" or Independent party last fall, should be welcomed back with a proportionate representation on the State Central Committee. This, we believe, will produce entire harmony in the party. As the primary movements will necessarily commence immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature next week, the present Republican State Central Committee, would do well to have a keen eye as to the elements which dictated the Republican party last year, and shape their first call with great care and liberality in calling the State Convention to send delegates to the National Republican Convention, to meet in Cincinnati in June. The Republican party of this State should go into the National campaign thoroughly united in strength, and not in factions, as in the State election which resulted in defeat last September.

Letter from Bishop Wayman

The following letter was received from Bishop Wayman by the Pastor of the Bethel A. M. E. Church of this city:

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18, 1876.

Rev. Isaac N. Tripplett:

Dear Brother—In view of this being the year of the meeting of the General Conference, I have therefore concluded to postpone the meeting of the California Conference until June 15th, 1876. This will enable the Delegates to make their arrangements to attend the General Conference. On account of the death of Rev. J. B. Sanderson there will be a vacancy in your delegation. You had better ascertain which of the reserves will be able to go, and tell him to get ready.

Yours in Christ,
A. H. WAYMAN.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Lincoln Billiard Saloon.

Henry S. Morris and James E. Brown are the reconstructed firm of the favorbly and well know Lincoln Billiard Saloon, on Pacific Street, above Stockton, Mr. J. E. Brown having succeeded Mr. R. A. Hall in the establishment. It is now under the proprietorship of Morris & Brown. A reopening was given on Tuesday last with champagne punches, fine luncheon,—everything free—which drew together an immense crowd to which the establishment renewed success. L.

SOIREE.—The Elliott Literary Institute Soiree came off in the Young Men's Hall on Monday evening last, and was attended by a considerable number of persons.

THE Tennessee Jubilee Singers performed at Oakland Monday Wednesday and Friday nights of this week.

A Letter from Mr. Pinchback.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12th.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Herald:

Appreciating the value of your great journal as a medium of information to the people, and believing it to be your policy to do justice to all, of whatever race, color or political faith, I ask the use of your columns to submit a frank criticism upon the late personal attack upon me and a legitimate characterization of the policy illustrated by it. I shall do this with the plainness of speech demanded and justified by the rights involved and yet with the moderation inspired by the full appreciation on my part that such is the public sentiment of the country that a language emanating from a white man which would be considered appropriate and manly when uttered by me, one of a proscribed race, would be deemed impertinent and turbulent.

For some time I have been fully aware that efforts have been inaugurated to make my jurisdiction my Senatorial claim by insinuations or declarations intended to impress the country, and especially Senators that I was personally a corrupt and dishonorable man; but these efforts of defamation were secret and irresponsible, and I was brave enough to endure the cowardly assaults in silence, believing that my general good deportment and the patient endorsance exhibited all through this sore trial would be a sufficient protection against these machinations of my enemies. But when a Senator of the United States comes in his place and declares:—"I have heard it stated, on what I regard as pretty good authority, that at that time he was in the Penitentiary or Workhouse of Louisiana for the crime of burglary," longer silence on my part would be inexcusable. The imputation that I was arrested for any other cause than that of a personal recontre is utterly false, as appears from the papers submitted by Senator Morton to the Senate, and which can be corroborated by living witnesses. And I confess to both surprise and indignation that at this stage of my connection before the Senate had acquired the jurisdiction to justify an inquisition into the matter of my qualifications for a seat in the Senate, any Senator should gratuitously and without evidence attempt to cast so damaging a stain upon my name. If the object had been to acquire the information necessary to intelligent action upon the case before the Senate such information could have been obtained without doing me and my children this needless wrong. If the purpose was to secure political strength for the Democratic party by my defeat the same end could have been accomplished by first deciding the prima *facie* case and subsequently instituting inquiries relative to my qualifications. But upon mere rumor or authority so questionable, and that, too, when I was not in a position to defend myself, to make this imputation was a wrong upon me and an insult to the people and State I represent. Under the circumstances that characterized this attack, I am constrained to the conclusion that the Senator either was forgetful of the courtesies and equities of his high position or too prejudiced to make a manly fight against a political foe; and if universally rumors are to be accepted as sufficient basis for reckless and damaging assaults upon personal character he is not in a position to cast the first stone.

During the existence of slavery personal collisions sometimes occurred between the white man and the colored. These whites were not considered the representatives of the true Southern gentleman, but still they sometimes exhibited manly fairness in their contests. The white combatant, when a true man and forcing a fight upon his legally disabled and embarrassed colored opponent, would invite the contest by offering to relieve the colored man of his disabilities. In words that have become a proverb he would offer his colored opponent "a white man's chance." In this centennial year, when the foot of no slave treads the soil of the Republic, I claim as a right that was formerly sometimes conceded as a favor "a white man's chance."

I represent on my mother's side a race which entered upon their political career and came into political power in the South with a charity toward their white fellow citizens, broad enough to cover the wrongs of more than two centuries, and they were entitled to patient and generous consideration. Instead of receiving this, however, they have been met upon the threshold of their new life with a profound doubt of their capacity, and been followed with ungenerous suspicions and proscriptions through every stage of their well-earned progress. Further, finding us in our initial efforts embarrassed by the political inexperience incident to and superinduced by the enforced bondage and ignorance that they had imposed upon us and sought to perpetuate, the ungenerous whites point to these disabilities, which are evidence of their injustice to us, and plead them as a bar to the exercise of our constitutional rights and as a justification for our continued proscription.

Notwithstanding the uncharitable judgements and unfriendly temper referred to the colored voters do not favor a color line in politics or a political organization on the basis of race. They entertain kindly feeling for their white fellow citizens and are anxious to vote on all questions before the country on their merits. They fully appreciate the evils that result to them and the community from the political complications in the South, and they recognize the imperative need of cooperation between the races in order to settle our divisions or to secure good local government; and whenever proscription against them as a race shall cease, so far as to permit independent political action by them, with the same security to life and person as is enjoyed by other citizens, they will be found willing to risk all race or minor considerations to accomplish those desirable ends.

Thrown into public life in a revolutionary period and in a community still suffering the demoralizing effects of a great civil strife, with her social, industrial and political conditions unsettled and undetermined, it is not singular that in looking back over my life I should find occasion for regret in some instances and of correction and improvements in others. Robbed of a competency in my youth by my father's kindred, half educated and poor, with the disabilities of a proscribed race attaching to and embarrassing me at every step, I have won in honorable endeavor every success I have enjoyed and every post of honor I have held; and, referring to my humble origin without shame, I point to a record of which any American might be justly proud. Inviting fair criticism of my political life, I affirm there is nothing in my antecedents or the manner of my election to make my case exceptional, or that justifies a departure from the established precedents of the Senate in the consideration thereof, or that forbids the extension to me of the courtesies usual in the decision of such cases. Appealing for support and a righteous judgement to the great nation whose justice and charity found appropriate expression in our political elevation, I invoke their indignation to rebuke the men who seek and use every opportunity to put in question our integrity and to imperil our political rights.

Respectfully,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

SENSIBLE PART.—A surprise party was given to the Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, of Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton Street, on Monday evening last, at his residence, Greenwich street, near Larkin. They filled the Pastor's house with a bountiful supply. The most prominent in the movement were Mrs. E. A. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Capt. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreve, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Goodman, Mrs. Staats, Mrs. Gaies and Mr. Freeman.

PUBLIC DOCUMENT.—Our thanks are extended to Hon. Wm. Piper, Member of Congress, for a printed copy of the great debate on the Amnesty bill, delivered in the House of Representatives January 10th, 1876.

A GRAND UNION HALLY will be held on Sunday, March 19th, 1876, in aid of the First A. M. E. Zion Church. The sermon will be preached and the appeal made by Rev. F. P. Jewell, D.D., of the Central M. E. Church. The general public are invited, and Christians of every denomination earnestly solicited to give us their aid on this occasion. Services to commence at 2½ o'clock P.M.

W. H. HILLERY, Pastor.

DEFERRED.—The communication from Mr. P. is respectfully accepted and will appear next week.

THE Prince of Wales will come marching home in March.

Correspondence.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 20, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

I am not in the least surprized at the attack of Mr. L. B. Steveus, the gentleman is perfectly correct in his own estimation—he is one of those with *one idea*, and that is, he gained his freedom from the Republican party, and that is all he knows and I presume cares about, if his optics extends no further than the point of his "olfactory," he should never attempt to discuss the political questions of the present day.

I find nothing original in his masterly letter — things that he speaks of was known years ago, and it is like repeating a thrice told tale in the ears of a dreary man. The remark made in the so-called letter of absurdity never in the least advised the colored voters to vote the Democratic ticket, the advice given was to leave both parties alone; we have had to do so when we were not interested, and why not do so when it is to our interest so to do.

In fact there is no necessity to call over the names of those eminent Statesmen or philanthropists who have given their lives and blood for the interest of our cause, I was alluding to the politician of the Republican stripe of the present day, and those of our so-called friends of to-day who dodge the question when it is put to them face to face.

About that portion of the gentleman's letter alluding to the kind-hearted Republican party giving us our freedom, I would say that the Republican party of to-day can never claim any great praise for that work, for what they did do was from self-interest and they are now reaping the benefit by swindling the poor *rag baby*, and are still doing so.

The cause of the ill treatment of the freedman in the South is from the "Carpet-bagger's," advice. They cause the colored voters to do the dirty work and then abandon them.

Where is the Governor of Georgia—Bullock, and the others. Why, off to Europe, enjoying their so called honest gain. Look, for instance, at the case of Senator Pinchback. Have the party in power done their entire duty conscientiously to that gentleman? Why no, and never will. The reason is plain and very easily answered. Because he is colored; and what gives the case a little more coloring, is that they think there is some irregularity in his election. If he was white he would be admitted if his case was ever so doubtful.

Here is another instance of the swindling practiced. The so-called Young Men's Christian Association (white) received a *loan* from the Freedmen's Bank to erect a building in which to do their "worshiping," and after everything was completed, they very coolly remarked that there was no law to compel them to liquidate the debt, and had the papers drawn up in such a manner that not a nail could be touched by the so-called *loan*.

And here comes in the singularly interesting document that we all read but cannot understand—the so-called "Civil Rights Bill," that will do duty only on one side, and that the pale face side. To enforce that document, you must resort to law! and we are all pretty well acquainted with what *law* is in this country. Even Republicans were afraid to have the original bill passed as it was first handed down to them by our only true and lamented friend, Old Abe Lincoln. Wanted to be our Moses while in Congress, but after getting out he wrote to several papers that colored men had no business to visit barber's shops and expect the same attention as white customers.

If Mr. B. L. S. will only read the Chicago *Tribune* of the 1 ith inst, he will there find what the Hon. R. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator, has to say about the treatment he has received from the Republicans in and out of the Senate. He is so disgusted that he thinks of resigning. Senator Pinchback is contemplating the same thing. But they should both show their pluck by helping out to the last.

It is very evident to every person of common sense that the Republican party has done everything to cause their own downfall. If they are of the opinion that we will not retaliate for their treatment of our just rights, they will be very much mistaken. Eight hundred thousand votes must not be exchanged for *promises*, they must be given for *deeds*, which must be true and solid, and for all time to come.

Having already occupied too much of your valuable space, I will close by humbly requesting my dear friend, Mr. L. B. Stevens, not to go about the country telling that he received his freedom from the Republicans. He is only disgracing his manhood. I hope the gentleman is answered.

DON TOMAS DE ESTADILLO.

THE Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., which have been in special session, not having yet completed the revision of the Constitution will resume their labors on Friday evening, March 10th.

☞ A Public Meeting of colored citizens is to be held in Zion Church, Stockton street, on Tuesday evening next, to consider the call made for a National Convention at Nashville, Tennessee, April 5th.

THIRTY-NINE years ago, on the morning of the battle of San Jacinto, Paul de Pouci, a sutler in the Mexican army, buried his loose cash beneath a clump of bushes on the bank of a neighboring bayou. Then he "fit into the war" and was captured. A month ago he landed at Galveston, blind, a schooner sailed up to San Jacinto and hunted up the battle field. After a search of two days he struck the right locality and found his treasure, amounting to $1,800 in Mexican gold coin, undisturbed. It is proper to add that the original bushes had grown to be tall trees, though nothing like as tall as this story.

JUDAS ISCARIOT is the only hard money man mentioned in the bible. He wanted the proceeds of his sale in silver.

Births.

CARTER—In this city, February 23d, to the wife of William H. Carter, a daughter.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE Rev. A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, on TUESDAY EVENING, March 7th, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a State Convention, or some other mode of action, to appoint delegates to represent the National Convention to assemble in Nashville, Tenn., on April 5th. By order

PHILIP A. BELL,
ISAIAH ANDERSON,
Authorized Committee.

THE FIRST
ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
L'OUVERTURE GUARD
Will be given on
Monday, May 1st, 1876.
☞ Further particulars in next week's issue.
C. J. NICHOLS, Secretary.

A CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, COMMITTEE OF Arrangements of the entertainment given by the West Indian Benevolent Association at the Young Men's Hall on Wednesday evening, 1st instant, respectfully tender their thanks to their patrons who enlivened the occasion with their presence, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and further beg leave to state that it is the intention of the Association to give these socials on the first day of each month, except when that day falls on Saturday or Sunday.

William J. Simmons,
Horace Perkins,
J. E. Francis,
Nathan Foister,
M. A. Fidgin,
Robt. E. Mair,
Henry Marryatt,
Richard A. Clarke,
Wilford L. Strickland,
Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2, 1876.

LINCOLN
BILLIARD HALL,
No. 818 Pacific Street,
Above Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.
H. S. MORRIS & J. E. BROWN,
PROPRIETORS.
Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 5 to 12 P.M. Specialty for Sunday Lunch—OYSTERS and CLAM CHOWDER.

MME. J. A. MOORE,
Fashionable
Millinery,
No. 316½ THIRD ST.
Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

GRAND MUSICAL & LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.

Thursday Eve'g. March 9, 1876.

To Assist paying for Painting BETHEL CHURCH, Powell Street, basement of Singing, Dialogues, Recitations, &c.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will participate:

Miss Ophelia Randall,
Mrs. M. J. Grases,
Miss Hattie Grases,
Miss Johnnna M. Pointer,
Miss Mary Fletcher,
Miss Bovelino Freeman,
Miss Mary Miller,
Mr. T. M. Watson,
Mr. D. B. Jackson,
Mr. George W. Bell,
Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher,
Mr. J. B. Wilson,
Mr. Asher M. Freeman,
Mr. Henry Jackson,
Prof. Pique,
Mr. Gray,
Mr. Russell,
Mr. Perkins.
Mr. W. H. Carter.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Quartette, "Now we come again, with singing," Messrs. Russell, Gray, Perkins and Carter.
2. Solo, "Widow of Nain," Miss Johnnna M. Pointer.
3. Recitation, "Description of the Battle of Salamis," Mr. Henry R. Jackson
4. Gribur solo, Prof. E. Pique.
5. Solo, Mr. Russell.
6. Solo, "Ye merry birds," Miss Ophelia Randall.
7. Solo, "Take back the heart which thou gavest," Mr. Perkins.
8. Recitation, "Henri's Address to the Romans," Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher.
9. Duet, "Whispering Hope," Messrs. Gray and Russell.
10. Quartette, "Brave men, behold your fallen Chief," Miss J. Foister, Mrs. Grases, and Messrs. Jackson and Carter.

Intermission of Ten Minutes.

PART II.

1. Solo, Piano, Prof. Sanars.
2. Solo, Mr. Gray.
3. Recitation, "Mr. George W. Bell
4. Solo, "Darling," Miss Ophelia Randall
5. Solo, "My little ones waiting for me," Mr. Perkins.
6. Duet, DITTO DITTO—Subject: "Womens," Mr. Thomas M. Watson.
7. Guitar solo, Prof. E. Pique.
8. Duet, "Sweet Annie Vire," Messrs. Russell and Gray.
9. Chorus, "Hey! the morning frushly breaking," (by request).

The whole to conclude with the dialogue,

HANDY ANDY.

Squire Nervous..... Mr. Wm. H. Carter
Handy Andy..... Mr. Asher M. Freeman

☞ A table of refreshments will be prepared.

Admission, Fifty Cents.

Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Exercises to commence at 8:15 o'clock.
Prof. Sanars will preside at the piano.

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

THE FIRST
GRAND PICNIC
OF THE SEASON
WILL BE GIVEN IN
Monday, April 10, 1876,
—AT—
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Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Charity Fund of
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A SPLENDID & EFFICIENT BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

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J. E. Francis,
W. H. Strickland,
E. S. Waite,
C. A. Griffith,
Wm. H. Hicks,
James B. Hall,
Henry Tolbert,
Wm. Hamilton,
H. W. Harris,
C. S. Tull,
Robt. E. Mair,
Andrew Hall.

Honorary Committee.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.—Ezekiel Cooper, Saml'l. G. Berrington, Rev. Jno. F. Anderson, D. B. Jackman, Wm. Davis.
Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M.—Rev. J. R. Young, Rodevigo Wilkinson, J. M. Fisher, Thomas Solomon, Hyman Simmons
M. A. Jackson, Jr.
Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M.—Nathaniel F. Williams, Thomas Dustin, Geo. W. Harrison, James M. Riker, Jno. G. Pabler, Henry S. Morris, James E. Brown, Fitz James Vosburg, R. A. Hall, Pierre Amadee, F. A. Bell.
Mosaic Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M.—Peter Anderson, R. W. McLeary, Thos. R. Cooper, Sam'l A. Smyth, Charles H. Fisher, Rudolph Logan, John Harris.

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WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

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7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer and Train via Benicia, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connections at Sioux with Stages for Shasta.
(Arrive Ark. 2 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland, Lathrop and Stockton), connecting at Lathrop with Train for Calistoga and at Stockton with Stages for Sonora.
(Arrive Ark. 7 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer and Train via Benicia, Knight's Landing and Marysville, connecting at Sioux with Stages for Shasta.
(Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Mission Street Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
(Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland), stopping at all Way Stations.
(Arrive 8.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Junction), stopping only at Alameda, Lorenzo, Haywards, Decoto, Washington and Los Angeles. Also at Menlo Station from arriving at San Jose 6.30 P.M.
(Arrive 12.10 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Mission Street Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga.
(Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Clay Street Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Cars for Sacramento, and at Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train from Sacramento connect with the Express Steamers at 3.30 A.M., daily.
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Daily (except Monday)—1.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.
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Sundays only—11.00 A.M.; and 1.00 P.M.

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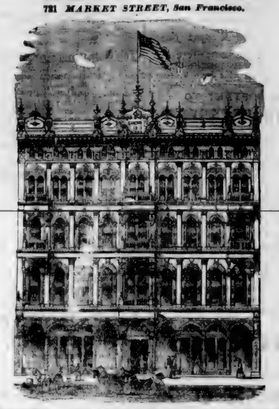
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One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world, valuable information concerning each as otherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from nervous prostration, giving almost immediate relief in the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits prepared with great care. They are the STRONGEST, PUREST, and BEST, and building UP MORE as the ordinary brands of Extracts

Comparing quality and economy, none others are nearly so strong.

Awarded a Medal on THREE MONTHS, and have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

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of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not surpassed in richness and delicacy of flavor by any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical, always sold in bottles containing the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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WILL CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to malarious climates. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, March 11, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Rejection of Pinchback.

The vote in the United States Senate on Tuesday last, which rejects P. B. S. Pinchback from a seat in that body, and he being duly elected by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, a State to which the Governor (Kellogg) and its Legislature are acknowledged by the Republican Administration at Washington to be the regular and legitimate government, and under which Pinchback held his credentials, we fear has set a precedent which will be disagreeable to refer to sometime in the future, if parchance some white citizen in any State should be elected by a Legislature in the same manner as Pinchback. If it had been the Democratic United States Senators that had so vehemently opposed the admission of Mr. Pinchback to his seat, they could have done so with some consistency. But when we behold Republican Senators, headed by Edmonds, and who have been so active in scouring this defeat, it makes one wonder how such Republicans can look upon the equality before the law and civil rights planks in their Republican National platform of 1872 without blushing with shame. That Pinchback has been rejected in consequence of his color no white man will deny, as there has been no other sufficient reason adduced, and there is no Republican who has been holding a seat in either branch of Congress since the last Presidential election but has held and holds it on the strength of the colored vote. Their reluctance—color prejudice will have the tendency of depopulating the eight hundred thousand colored votes which aided them in office from the President down to the lowest officer under the government in the last Presidential election. Their color prejudice and inconsistent acts will cause a lukewarmness by all Northern and Southern leading colored men in the Nation, who will not be rallied up in the ensuing Presidential election as they were the last, to keep such men in power when the United States Senators or appointed officers who will so betray and insult them in consequence of their color.

The colored National Convention which is to assemble in Nashville, Tennessee, April 5th, ensuing, we hope, will inaugurate a general movement, a movement which will hurl this insult to the eight thousand colored voters back in the faces of the renegade or hypocritical Republicans who have taken the lead in these color proscriptive measures. Colored citizens generally regard the insult which has been given to Pinchback in consequence of his color has been given them, and it will be hard to erase these ideas either in the North or South, and we fear it will cost the party many a vote in the ensuing Presidential election for this insulting show of color prejudice.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Central Committee met in this city on Wednesday last, and decided to call a State Convention to meet in Sacramento April 26th. The appointment of representatives to be based on the united vote polled by the Republican and Independent parties for Phelps and Bidwell in the Gubernatorial election.

Lecture on General Conference Delegation.—A lecture will be delivered on General Conference Delegation by the Pastor in Bethel Church, Powell Street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

All are invited.

T. N. Triplett.

Congressional Intelligence.

SENATE.

Washington, March 8th.—At the expiration of the morning hour the Chair laid before the Senate, as unfinished business, the resolution for the admission of Pinchbeck as a Senator from Louisiana.

Hitchcock moved to lay aside unfinished business and proceed to consider the bill for the admission of New Mexico. Rejected; 7 ayes, 21, nays, 29.

West then spoke in favor of the admission of Pinchback.

The debate was lengthy, and was participated in by Logan, Harvey and Morton, who favored the admission of Pinchback, and by Morrill, of Virginia, and Edmonds, who opposed it. The question then being on the amendment of Edmonds to insert the word "not" before the word "admitted" so that the resolution should read, "Resolved, That P. S. Pinchback be not admitted as a Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning on the 4th of March, 1873," it was agreed to, yeas 32, nays, 29, as follows:

Yeas—Bayard, Caperton, Christianey, Cockrill, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmonds, Eaglish, Gordon, Johnson, Jones (Florida), Kelley, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Norwood, Paddock, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, White, Withers—32.

Nays—Allison, Anthony, Bruce, Boutwell, Cameron (Pa.), Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, West and Windom—29.

Booth, Wadleigh, Goldthwaite and Dawes, who would have voted to the affirmative, were paired with Kirkwood, Cameron (Wis.), Clayton and Wright, who would have voted on.

Those not voting were Burnside and Robertson.

The question then being on the resolution as amended, it was agreed to. Yeas 32, nays 29.

Church Social.

The fifth monthly social for the benefit of Bethel Church, Powell street, will be held on Monday evening next, 13th instant, in the basement of the church. Admission (supper included) 50 cents. All are cordially invited.

Mrs. Sarah A. Carter, *Pres't.*
Mrs. M. A. Triplett, *Sec'y.*

Masonic

Several of the Independent Grand Lodges have decided to have a Centennial celebration in the city of Philadelphia the coming summer. Circulars have been sent to the respective Grand Lodges, from one of which that has been sent to the Grand Master of this jurisdiction we are permitted to make extracts as follows:

Office of Committee of Foreign Correspondence, Savannah, Ga., 24th Feb., A.D. 1876, A.L. 5876.

M. W. Robert J. Piemonza, G. M. of California.

M. W. Sir and Brother:

The M. W. Independent State Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Georgia, in grand communication assembled, have respectively resolved to celebrate the coming Centennial of our national existence in the city of Philadelphia on the 5th and 6th days of July next, by a general convention of all the Master Masons in good standing, under the jurisdiction of the Independent State Grand Lodges.

We are prompted to this action by the conviction that the opportunity offered by the gathering together of so many of our craftsmen on this momentous occasion will inevitably tend to awaken and quicken our mutual sympathies for each other, and will bind us more closely together as the certain result of close and personal intercourse.

We give this information because it is our duty. We would greet with you and your jurisdiction to unite with us in so laudable an undertaking.

The exercises, as far as we know at present will consist of a public procession, an oration suited to the times and circumstances by R. W. Bro. A. W. A. De Loss, of Boston, Mass., or in his absence, of the M. W. and Rev. Bro. J. Robart Love, Grand Master of the Independent Grand Lodge of Georgia, and probably a picnic to Atlantic City or some other favorable locality on the New Jersey coast.

Please let us know at once if your jurisdiction is in favor of the undertaking, and we will be glad at the same time to have any suggestion which you think proper to make for the improvement of what has been already done.

With love to the Craft, etc., we remain fraternally yours.

Robert P. Yung,
D. H. Nichols,
Robert Bagnell,
C. P. Cor. Grand Lodge of Georgia.
J. Robert Love, 33° G. M.

Musical and Literary Entertainment at the Young Men's Hall.

On Thursday evening last the above named entertainment came off in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street, above Powell. The proceeds were for paying the debt for painting Bethel A. M. E. Church corner of Powell and Jackson Sts. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, recitations, etc., in which the following named person volunteered and took part:

Miss Ophelia Randall, Mrs. M. J. Graves, Miss Hattie Graves, Miss Johanna M. Pointer, Miss Mary Fletcher, Miss Beveline Freeman, Miss Mary Miller, Mr. T. M. Watson, Mr. D. B. Jackson, Mr. George W. Bell, Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher, Mr. J. B. Wilson, Mr. Asher M. Freeman, Mr. Henry Jackson, Prof. Pique, Mr. Gray, Mr. Russell, Mr. Perkins, Mr. W. H. Carter.

All the performers acquitted themselves with credit, and were much applauded by the large audience present.

Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of colored citizens was held on Tuesday evening last in Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, to take into consideration the call issued recently for a National Convention of colored citizens, to assemble in Nashville, Tennessee, on April 5th. Rev. W. H. Hillery was elected Chairman, and P. Anderson Secretary. After the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, addresses were made by Messrs. Hall, Blake, Morton and others on the propriety of being represented in the National Convention.

A committee of three was appointed, namely: Messrs. Hall, Blake and Morton, to arrange for a district convention, to assemble at the same church on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, at which time it will be decided whether a representation from this city or State to the National Convention will be by delegates or proxies. The Committee invite all the leading colored men of the State to be present on Monday night, the call having reached this State too late for the assembling of a State Convention.

Letter from Virginia, Nevada.

Virginia City, Nev. Mar. 7th.

Mr. Editor:

At a Musical Entertainment given in this city February 26th, at the National Grand Hall, the largest in the place, among the many attractions offered was a trial of skill in playing on the banjo, for the championship of the State and an elegant silver medal valued $25. After a well contested trial in which twelve other professionals participated, Mr. George Carter, a young gentleman well known in your city, was declared the winner by the Judges. Although a colored man he was trusted with the greatest respect throughout the entire performance, which speaks well for the Nevada.

Yours, respectfully,
Thomas Bryson.

Lerrma.—M. Howard, Virginia City, Nev.; Geo. Ashley, Tuttes Springs, Sonoma Co.; Peter Anderson, Jr., Philadelphia; Kearney & Co., New York; J. K. Hilyard, St. Paul, Min.

☞ Everybody is invited and are expected to be present at the District Convention, which meets in Zion Church, Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento, on Monday evening next, 13th inst.

A Maine merchant rejoices that this is centennial year, for he says he has a number of customers who settle their accounts only once in a hundred years.

The report of the betrothal of the Duke of Genoa to the Archduchess Maria Christine of Austria is contradicted

Relative Number of Catholics and Protestants in the World.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently had the following important questions propounded, and answered as follows:

Cincinnati, February 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

Will you be kind enough to answer the following questions:

1. Are there more Protestants than Catholics in the world?

2. Are there more Germans than Irish in the United States?

By answering the above questions you will oblige two subscribers, between whom there is a bet. Yours, &c., German.

In answer to the first question we may adopt the language Macaulay in his criticism of Ranke's History of the Popes, published in the Edinburg *Review*. He said that the number of Catholic communicants was not fewer than one hundred and fifty millions, and it would be difficult to show that the other Christian sects united amounted to one hundred and twenty five millions. The disproportion is greater now. We may state as follows according to the following table:

Catholics.	
United States	5,000,000
Canada	2,000,000
Mexico	8,000,000
Central America	1,000,000
South America	25,000,000
Great Britian and Ireland	6,000,000
France	25,000,000
Germany	15,000,000
Austria	30,000,000
Poland	20,000,000
Spain and Portugal	20,000,000
Their Colonies	2,000,000
Belgium	5,000,000
Italy	25,000,000
Switzerland	1,500,000
Other Countries	5,000,000
Total	195,000,000
Protestants.	
United States	47,500,000
Great Britain and Ireland	27,000,000
Canada	2,000,000
Norway, Sweden and Den.	
mark	8,000,000
Germany	20,000,000
Holland	3,000,000
Switzerland	1,500,000
France	2,000,000
Other Countries	5,000,000
Total	109,500,000

There are nearly two Catholics in the world to one Protestant. Even if we bring in the Greek Church, which nearly agrees with the Catholic in doctrine, and add its members to the Protestants, they will still be inferior in numbers to the Catholics. In regard to the second question, it is difficult to give an exact answer. The Germans and Irish in the United States approximate nearly to an equality. But it is our impression that the Irish have the preponderance. Their emigration commenced many years before the Germans, and since the date of the latter it has well maintained its relative importance.

Population of the Country.

There are some notable deductions to be made from the census taken in a number of the States during the last year. One of the most noticeable is the abstraction from the polls of a large number of citizens. In fact, this evil seems to be on the increase. As to increase of population, the returns from fourteen States (in one of which, Michigan, the census was taken in 1874,) show an addition to that of 1870 of at least 2,000,000 persons. The accurate character of the returns from three States—South Carolina, Louisiana, and Texas—are disputed. To the two first named States the enumerations are asserted to have been incompetent. In Texas there are returned as having been born since the census. The actual increase in the other eleven States is 1,612,000. This makes approximately an increase for the whole country of about six millions. The present decade when it closes will show a larger proportionate increase than any of those that preceded it.

The investigation of the affairs of the Navy Yards by the Democratic members of the House, is now said will not begin until next week.

Bishop Stevens of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, says a late Philadelphia paper, sailed yesterday for Bermuda for the benefit of his health. He intends to return next month.

Niagara River, in Canada, is 15 feet higher than ever before known. In the vicinity of Newburg bridges and mill-dams have been carried away, and several mills are undermined.

An Exasperated Bride.

The *Journal de Paris* tells a very droll story of an interrupted marriage ceremony in a village near Metz. It appears that the bridegroom had announced his age at thirty-six years but on being to produce a certificate of birth before the maire of the place, he was found to be six years older. This so exasperated the young bride that when her turn came to pronounce her consent to the union she said "No" very distinctly. The bridegroom, amid the excitement of the assembled guests, entreated her to pardon this subterfuge, which he said to his ardent passion for the bride. The guests afraid of losing the opportunity of a genial feast at the cost of the bridegroom, also endeavored to persuade the bride to say yes, but of avail. Greatly offended at having her dignity lowered, and being slighted in this manner, the bride would not give her consent, and the guests, to their great regret had to depart from the scene disappointed. The same afternoon, however, the bride, having had time for reflection, let herself be persuaded to grant pardon to the bridegroom for slighting her by false statement, and, arm in arm, they went to the magistrate again, by whom they were united in the bonds of matrimony.

The Trouble Among the Indians.—The Indians camped on the hill in the rear of the City Hall have had so many fights and disturbances among themselves, that City Marshal Day has ordered them to move their camps further from town. Steve, a very quiet and well behaved Piute, informs us that those troubles are occasioned by whisky and women. He says he don't know where they get their whisky, "may be so white man; but think China man." He also states that the bone of contention is two Shoshone squaws, who are "heap bad." Also that Sam, the Indian who cleans Main street, is in the habit of kicking his squaw with the heel of his boot and pulling her blanket off his body at night, and "she heap cold; heap cry; make too much noise; white man no like 'em," and in consequence Marshal Day has taken the street cleaning privilege away from Sam and given it to our informant. Steve says he will "heap clean the streets," and will be around every Saturday to collect his pay for the service.—Reno River Rustler, February 25th.

Why is a clock the most humble thing in existence? Because it always holds its hands before its face, and, however good its work may be, it is always running itself down.

Births.

Cooper.—On Wednesday, March 8th, to the wife of Theodore Cooper, a son.

Deaths.

Johnson.—In Philadelphia, February 25th, 1876, Mrs Hannah Johnson, a native of Philadelphia, aged 77 years. The deceased was the youngest and last surviving sister of Peter Anderson of this city.

[We received a letter from a surviving relative this week announcing to us the sad news of our sister's death, which we hope will not be an intrusion on our readers to publish an extract as follows:

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1876.

Mr. P. Anderson:

I write to inform you of the death to day of your last surviving sister, Mrs. Hannah Johnson, the wife of the late Mr. Johnson who was for so many years sexton of the Wesley Church in this city. Mrs. Johnson was a member of Bethel Church and she died in the Christine hereby, she was loved and respected by all the membership. The old spot and neighborhood in which she so long lived, and where your mother died, has now lost all its charms for me, after witnessing the last sad rites of interment. ☜☜☜

PUBLIC MEETING.

[illegible] will be held in the [illegible] Church, corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets, on [illegible] evening, March 13, to take into consideration the [illegible] of Congress [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Esq., to be present at said meeting. By order

Philip A. Bell,
Peter Anderson,
Committee.

The First
ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
L'OUVERTURE GUARD
Will be given on
Monday, May 1st, 1876.
☞ Further particulars in next week's issue.
C. J. Nicholas, Secretary.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.
A corps of Dramatic Amateurs from the East will make their debut on
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876,
AT PLATT'S HALL,
In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Acts of Sheridan Knowles' great play of
THE WIFE!
And drawn from Shakespeare's tragedy of
MACBETH!
In which
MRS. C. V. WILLIAMS
Will appear in the character of
LADY MACBETH.
In the former she will be supported by
Mr. O. SAMPSON,
From the National Theatre, Albany, N.Y.
W. W. BODE, W. C. TAYLOR,
And others of New York.
Mr. JAMES KING and
Mr. JAMES WHITING,
Our California Actors, and
Mrs. GEORGIANNA GAINS,
Will assist in their respective characters of Lancaste, Duke of Fife, and Fleance.
CAST OF CHARACTERS.
THE WIFE!
Lancaste, Duke of Fife, Lord of Glamis, Thane of Cawdor, Leader of the Army, Friend to Banquo, Guests to the Duke.....O. Sampson
Julius Sc. Glass, a Chemist.....W. W. Bode
Count Pantin.....W. C. Taylor
Lieutenant, an Adventurer.....J. Whiting
Antonia, a Prince.....W. Whiting
Ensign.....J. D. Purdee
Marianne, the Wife.....Mrs. C. V. Williams
Lucy, a Servant.....Mrs. G. Gaines
Officers, Soldiers, Courtiers &c.
Doors open at 7:30. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
Dancing after grand romance, full band, for music and
Admission to Parquette, $1 cents. Dress Circle, 75 cents; Balcony Boxes $1; Private Boxes, $1.50 to $2.

THE FIRST
GRAND PICNIC
OF THE SEASON
Will be given on
Monday, April 10, 1876,
AT
BADGER'S PARK,
OAKLAND
Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Lady Thanly Fund of
Olive Branch Lodge,
No. 3, I. O. O. F. & A. M.
A SPLENDID & EFFICIENT BAND
has been engaged for the occasion.
Committee of Arrangements.
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T. C. Williams,
J. V. Williams,
J. E. Francis,
W. H. Strickland,
E. S. Wells,
O. A. Griffith,
Wm. H. Blake,
James H. Hall,
Henry Tolbert,
Wm. Hamilton,
H. W. Harris,
C. S. Tell,
Rob. R. Mair,
Andrew Hall.
Honorary Committee.
R. J. Fletcher, M. W. G. M.
Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.—Isaiel Cooper, Esq., C. Sorrington, Rev. Jno. F. Anderson, D. B. Jackman, Wm. Davis.
Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M.—Rev. J. B. Young, Roderick Wilkinson, J. M. Patterson, Thomas Sorrenson, Hyman Simon, M. A. Jackson, Jr.
Washington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M.—Nathaniel F. Whitton, Thomas Dimin, Geo. W. Hawkins, James H. Riker, Jno. G. Palmer, Henry S. Morris, Jerome B. Severa, Fin James Vosburg, S. A. Hall, Pierre Amedee, P. A. Bell.
Mosaic Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M.—Peter Anderson, A. W. Lenny, Thos. B. Cooper, Sam'l A. Smyth, Charles H. Fisher, Rudolph Logue, John Harris.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 9 years, free.
☞ No pains will be spared to render the most fastidious.

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BILLIARD HALL,
No. 813 Pacific Street,
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Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.
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Private Rooms for Family Lunch—Ladies and Gentlemen accompanied by Family Lunch—Ladies and Gentlemen.

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Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

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MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
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WRITING TEACHER,
Will commence a Course of
INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP
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In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Ground Rent of the Age, the
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INFORMATION WANTED.

Of [illegible] Kelly, late of [illegible] Co. [illegible] Regiment, who left [illegible] in 1861. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother, [illegible] Kelly, Sacramento, Cal.

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A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.
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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
and until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Cazadero excepted) Cazadero and Way Stations via Tiburon Ferry, connecting at Donahue with Train for Petaluma, Knight's Landing and Marysville. (Arrive 5.35 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Petaluma and Way Stations via Tiburon Ferry. (Arrive 5.35 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Calistoga Passenger Train via Tiburon Ferry and Cars. (Arrive 8.35 P.M.)
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Cazadero Passenger Train via Tiburon Ferry, connecting at Donahue with Train for Petaluma, Santa Rosa and Landings on the San Pablo River. (Arrive 10.20 P.M.)
3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.35 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train via Oakland Pier connecting at Niles with Express Train for Stockton, Visalia, Modesto, Merced, Hornitos and Raymond. Also with Train arriving at Sacramento at 8.05 P.M.
4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Passenger Train via Oakland Pier and Benicia, connecting at Port Costa with Train for Martinez, Byron, Tracy, Lathrop and Stockton. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Madera and Raymond. Connects at Stockton with Train for Milton, Ione Valley, Jackson, Sutter Creek, Lodi and Galt. Connects at Sacramento with Train for Folsom, Placerville, Latrobe and Shingle Springs. Connects at Davis with Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Connects at Benicia with Train for Vallejo, Napa, Calistoga and Saratoga Springs. Connects at Suisun with Train for Winters. Connects at Elmira with Train for Vacaville and Way Stations. Connects at Davis with Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. (Arrive 6.05 P.M.)

J. P. Stockton, Superintendent.
Geo. H. Howard, Vice-President.
Wm. Alvord, General Manager.
A. N. Towne, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
E. W. Mcalpine, General Superintendent.

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TOTAL ASSETS.....$707,159 00
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Cough Tonic.
Cures Guaranteed.
This medicine is made of pure liquors, has not [illegible] gether as the certain result of close and personal intercourse. [illegible] and will give you a RIDE
CONSUMPTION CURED.
For the benefit of the Public generally.
Gentlemen: Having used your Tonic in my family, I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever used for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, and will give them all a trial. It is unrivaled for children, and will cure them of Whooping Cough in a few days. Yours tru

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a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy. Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing and is

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no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many physicians may have failed. ☞ Consultation and information free.

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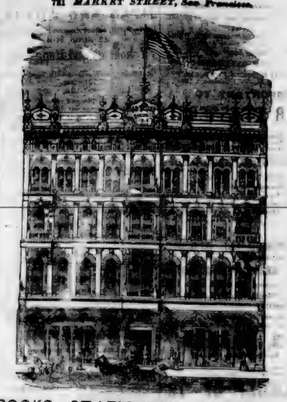
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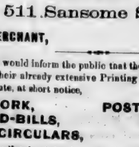
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 18, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

No Response.

Of all the Republican papers which has as yet reached our offices as exchanges we have failed to see one single sympathizing response, editorially, concerning the shabby treatment of Pinchback by the Republican United States Senate. That he was rejected in consequence of his color is without a shadow of doubt. If this be a fact, the inference at least must be that society in Washington city this winter is so compact with ex-rebels owing to the complexion of the House of Representatives, that the woman influence in the many levees given in that city did not desire to be brought in contrast with the highly accomplished Mrs. Pinchback, who would, according to strict etiquette and rule, have been on the same par and right to invitations as other Senators wives. Mrs. Pinchback, we are informed, is highly educated, and speaks, fluently, several languages, and is the peer of the coldish aristocracy, as James Gordon Bennet used to term it. Pinchback has also very fine attainments, and is a good scholar. It was a favorite remark and maxim of Frederick Douglass that prejudice shows itself most by the enemies of the advancement of the colored race, when a colored man shows all the qualities of a refined gentleman, or a colored female exhibits all the qualities of a refined lady. However, the day of political reckoning is near at hand, when, by the presidential election all these color proscriptive statesmen (?) will be hurled from the power which they now hold by the strength of the nearly one million colored Republican voters, which they obtained by the false pretences of guaranteeing full civil rights and equality before the law by the national Republican platform of 1872. In this respect the platform of 1876 cannot be improved, and colored citizens will go no further with any party except they first know, by pledges the most inviolable, in regard to the enforcement of their civil rights from any set of candidates who they are requested to vote for, whether it be primary, State or the Presidential election.

Saint Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Day was very spiritedly observed by the Irish citizens yesterday. They had a very large and imposing procession, composed of military and civic societies. The line of march being through all the principal streets, and the day being fine, attracted a large number of people on the sidewalks and balconies to witness the creditable demonstration which they made The day's festivities, exercises, oration, poem, etc. terminated with a ball in the evening at the spacious Union Hall on Howard street; as also several other halls in the city were occupied with balls.

Centennial Circular.

Circulars are out by the Centennial Committee, of which Rev. A. Williams is President, and A. C. Bradford, Secretary, inviting cooperation from citizens for the erection of a suitable building at the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, for a place of resort and shelter for the people of the Pacific slope visiting the Centennial Exhibition.

Parties favorably disposed are requested to call at 507 Montgomery Street for full information as to the object.

☞ Zion Church obtained yesterday permission from the 4th District Court, Judge Morrison, to mortgage the property for four thousand dollars, to liquidate outstanding debts.

The District Convention.

The District Convention of colored citizens assembled in Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton Street, on Monday evening last. Delegates appeared from three or more counties, in common with the people who were assembled in the church. Rev Wm. H. Hillery was elected Permanent President, and P. Anderson, Permanent Secretary.

Wm. H. Hall presented resolutions, which were discussed by Rev. I. N. Triplett, P. Anderson, W. H. Carter, W. H. Blake, Rev. J. R. Young, R. J. Fletcher and others, after which they were adopted by sections.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this District Convention, acting as the Representatives of the colored people of the State of California, fully indorse the call for a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to be held at Nashville Tennessee, April, 5th, 1876.

That we appoint three proxies from men acquainted and identified with the colored people of this State, to represent to the said Nashville Convention.

That while we acknowledge a deep debt of gratitude to the great Republican party for the emancipation and enfranchisement of millions of our race, we are not unmindful of the fact, that their abandonment of the cardinal principles of the Republican party, in the adoption of a biased Civil Rights bill—in their conservative policy in regard to the provisions of the Enforcement Act—in their apathy and entire disregard in protecting the freedmen against the lawless utrages of Kukluxism—in their failure in almost every State in the Union to recognize the merits and claims of prominent and capable colored men, may be traced the demoralization and diversion among colored voters, which caused the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party in Mississippi, and other Southern States, during the recent State elections, and furthermore we instruct our Delegates to represent in strong and manly unbiased language, that the election of the just and legal claim of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, upon the basis of caste, by a majority of Republican members in the United States Senate, is not only calculating to widen the breach of dissatisfaction between the white and colored Republicans of the whole country, but it will alarm the minds of our people for the safety and perpetuity of the American Union, and will involuntarily force them to make new demands for justice against the growing conservatism of the party. Therefore we instruct our proxies to present to the Nashville Convention, as the united voice of California, a plan or platform comprehending the true meaning of Republicanism as interpreted by Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner—and as loyal Republicans we desire that the said plan or platform be presented to the National Republican Convention to assemble at Cincinnati, in June next, by a committee of the Nashville Convention, with a respectful but earnest request that its spirit and intent be inserted in those declarations of principles which are to be the watch words of their success or defeat in the next Presidential compaign.

We further instruct our proxies to urge upon the Convention to assemble at Nashville, the great importance of creating an Executive Committee with power to appoint auxiliaries in every State, whose duties it shall be to estimate the colored voters in every locality, supervise election districts, and ascertain that every candidate for office is directly or indirectly pledged to use their influence to exalt the standard of the colored race in its broadest conception to true American citizenship.

After discussion of the resolutions, Peter H. Clarke, of Cincinnati, Ohio, M. W. Gibbs, and F. G. Barbadoes, formerly of San Francisco, who are now living in the East, were appointed to represent the colored citizens of this State in the National Convention, at Nashville, Tennessee, as proxies.

An Executive Committee of five was appointed, namely: P. Anderson, Rev. I. N. Triplett, Wm. H. Blake, Wm. H. Hall, W. H. Carter, after which the District Convention adjourned *sine die*.

ARRIVAL.—J. E. Grasses, Virginia City, Nevada.

The Wedding in the Third Baptist Church

On Thursday evening last, a wedding took place in the Third Baptist Church, Powell Street, between Bush and Sutter. The contracting parties were Moses Freeman, an employee in the Central Pacific R. R. Company, and Miss Mary Phillips, sister of James Phillips, of the popular Barber Shop on Sutter Street, above Montgomery, firm of Vosburg & Phillips. The ceremony was announced to take place at 8½ o'clock, at the church, but long before that hour the church was filled with the colored *elite* of the city, the audience being interspersed numerously by white persons. A few minutes after the time carriages drove up to the door containing the bridal party. After alighting, the bridal procession walked up the aisle in the order as follows: The groom, Mr. Freeman, with Mrs. C. Phillips, mother of the bride; Mr. Benjamin Coger, of Sacramento, groomsman, with the bride; Mr. E. J. Hilton, with Mrs. Benjamin Coger of Sacramento, bridesmaid; Mrs. Eliza Taylor, mother-in-law of Mr. James Phillips, and Mrs. Abrams. On arriving at the altar, Rev. J. R. Young, pastor of the church, arose and read the matrimonial service and pronounced the happy couple man and wife. The procession immediately made a reverse order and marched down the aisle to the door, re-entered their carriages and drove off to the residence No. 22 Taylor Street, where the nuptials were kept up amidst a concourse of friends until a late hour.

The bride was elegantly dressed, wearing a white gros grain silk, orange blossoms. The groom was also splendidly dressed, wearing a black broadcloth suit, white vest and beautiful necktie. All the bridal party were dressed correspondingly. Altogether this was one of the gayest wedding parties which has taken place among the colored residents for a long time. We join with their many friends in wishing them a long life of happiness. Among the many presents on one of the tables in a side room we observed the following:

Toilet Set, from a friend.
Pair of Lamp Mats, from Mr. Joseph Bradley.
Pair of Gold Bracelets, from Mrs. James Phillips.
Bridal Boquet, from Miss Keala Moltono.
Pair Damask Table Cloths, from Mr. Benjamin Coger.
Pair of Bracelets, from Miss Clementina Edmonds.
White Satin Necktie, from Mr. Haley.
Box of Handkerchiefs, from Miss Hattie Grases.
Napkin Rings, from Miss Keziah Starkey.
Bridal Cake, from Miss Hoffman.
Toilet Set, from J. W. Osborn.
Set of Tidies, from a friend.
Silver Pitcher, from Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Montgomery.
Castor, from Mr. Horace Bently.
Silver Sugar Spoon and Butter Knife, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Jordon.
Set of China, from Mr. Skepworth.
Fan, from a friend.
"Bridal Day," a poem, from Mr. MacGill.

Masonic.

Opinion of A. G. Mackey, Esq.; the Masonic jurist, and writer, on the inutility of a "National Grand Lodge." The colored Grand Master of the Independent Grand Lodge of Masons of Georgia, wrote to Mr. Mackey some time ago on this subject, and received a reply which we find published in the Georgia *Expositor* of Feb. 19th, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5th.
Rev. J. Robert Love
DEAR SIR—I have been so very busy in preparing copy for the February number of the "Voice of Masonry," that until now I have not had a moment's leisure in which to reply to your letter of the 31st ult. You state a case: viz: If all the white Grand Lodges of the United States were to meet in Convention and organize a National Grand Lodge, with all the functions and prerogatives of a Grand Lodge and grant warrants for State Grand Lodges, etc., what would be the status of such a body, and would it not be an innovation in Masonry.

This is substantially your inquiry. In reply, That the Grand Lodges of the United States would by such an act, extinguish themselves, for it is impossible that there can be two Supreme Masonic Bodies in the same territory, and a State Grand Lodge without supremacy would be an anomaly and contradiction in Masonry. It is possible that in the very beginning, before a Grand Lodge was established in this country, that the subordinate Lodges in the nation might have united and formed a National Grand Lodge. But, then no State Grand Lodge could have been subsequently formed. The English system might have been adopted, and "Provincial Grand Lodges" been established by the National Grand Lodge in each of the States. But the English Provincial Grand Lodges are in no sense of the word Grand Lodges. They are merely the deputies of the Grand Lodges of England, and have no independent, supreme power. They are in fact only conventions of the Masons in each province, designed to carry out the decrees of the Mother Grand Lodge.

A case in point is the General Grand Chapter of the United States. This body established by Grand Chapters is not itself a Grand Chapter. It possesses none of the powers, and exercises none of the functions of a Grand Chapter, over the States whose there are no Grand Chapters.

I do not think that the Grand Lodges of the several States could legally divest themselves of their supremacy and transfer it to a National Grand Lodge, and I do not hold that a body formed by any compact of the Grand Lodges of the several States could legally exercise the functions and prerogatives of a Grand Lodge. A National Masonic Congress there might be thus established. But it would be a body without legislative powers, and could simply direct itself to the interchange of courtesies between its members. It could not exercise any control over the State Grand Lodges. My opinion is then that a National Grand Lodge with supreme powers, is an innovation.

That a State Grand Lodge can only be formed by a convention of the subordinate Lodges within its territory.

That being once formed it becomes the Supreme and Independent Masonic authority of its jurisdiction.

That no other Supreme body could ever intrude upon its territory.

And as all these are innovations it necessarily follows that those innovations are illegal.

I have endeavored to compress what I have said in a few words, as just at this time I am very busy.

I am much obliged to you for the pamphlet sent, which I have read with great pleasure. I should be much obliged to you if you have to spare any of the Proceedings, etc., of the Colored Masonic organizations of this country, as I have never seen any.

Very respectfully,
A. G. MACKEY.

Correspondence.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 26, 1876.
Mr. Editor:

The beautiful Italian sky of Saint Paul never tells of what pleasures and displeasures there are beneath, and as it is quite impossible to tell by the general appearance of the horizon what is going on outside of this burg, I must try and content myself with what I can find in and around St. Paul.

I have not had any chance to find out the doings of the R. B. Literary Society until about a week ago. The election for officers came off the latter part of last month, and the installation followed on the 7th inst. The old President was re-elected, and a new Vice President. The other positions were all filled by new officers. The installation of itself was a very poor affair. The President elect did not know his duties, which marred the whole programmme. For instance, the members of the Union Benevolent Society were invited to attend the proceedings, which they did in full regalia, but the President ignored them entirely. Had it not been for the Corresponding Secretary of the Association the audience would not have known for what reason they were there. Members of the Society that took part in the Concert rendered their parties very well. Mrs. Perkins is still the star singer. She is improving most wonderfully.

General Robert Banks, the greatest colored orator of the Northwest, delivered a magnificent address; it was indeed a flowery and pleasing affair. He recited much of his experience in Europe and what he there saw and heard about Lady Blessington and her numerous visitors of distinction, such as gentlemen of science, wealth and learning.

He told of the great Daniel O'Connell, the Irish liberator and the true friend of the bondman in his time—especially those of the West Indies and America. His delivery is very soft and musical, and without the least show of effect or parade—never taxing his memory to find words to give expression to his sentiments. He spoke of several of our great men of America, both colored and white; he also mentioned Benjamin Banaker as the greatest colored man the United States ever produced. He dwelt considerably on his attainment in mathematics and other sciences, and went on to show that the pure black man is greater without the curse of the white man's blood in his veins, than he is with it. In closing, he begged of the Society to be united and true to themselves; to be honest, virtuous and industrious, and seek knowledge at all times, and be temperate in all things. At the conclusion he was loudly cheered.

After the several addresses the President invited the audience down to the basement to partake of the good things that the tables groaned under, and to be as lavish as possible with their "rag-baby." All seemed to enjoy themselves very well.

DON TOMAS DE ESTADILLO.

SAINT PAUL, Min., Feb. 28th.
Mr. Editor:

I have read two or three of your papers that came to me through Don Tomas de Estadillo, and I like them very much. I thought that I would subscribe for it for three months, and if I like it, which I know I shall, I will take it by the year. I expect to go to Philadelphia in June, and will not return before September.

I would like you to publish some extracts, which I send you, from the address of Past Grand Master Grisworld, of Minnesota, (writing Grand Lodge,) which I have mailed to you. They relate to colored Masonry and colored Masons. We all think it the best document that has ever been printed in that connection. Pioneer Lodge, No. 5, and Lodge No. 38, with the assistance of Bro. Alex. Clark, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, myself and Bro. Hayden of Boston, Mass. have had 2,000 copies printed and sent all over the country; and in looking over your paper, I say that one of the principal features of the APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes from time to time, is the reason why I think that it should also appear in the PACIFIC APPEAL. I am the present W. M. of Pioneer Lodge, No. 5, St. Paul, Min., and a member of Prudence Chapter, R. A. M., and also of St. George Encampment, Knights Templar, and the African Commistory, 32d, in Philadelphia. If you cannot publish extracts from the printed address I send you, please let me know. However I enclose $1.25, currency, for the PACIFIC APPEAL for three months.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours, truly,
J. K. HILYARD.

[We will publish extracts next week.—Ed.]

☞ LETTERS to the care of this office for Mrs. Cornelius Dupree and Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

☞ For Easter eggs go to Linsley & Collins, 505 and 507 Sansome street.

THE Massachusetts Senate has passed the woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution—18 to 10.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Ladies and Friends of the
A. M. E. MISSION,
Corner of Clay and Mason Streets, will give a Musical Festival in the
Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,
Pacific Street,
On Thursday Evening, April 6th, 1876,
For the benefit of that Society.
ADMISSION, (Reg'ar invited) 50 CENTS

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A corps of Dramatic Amateurs from the East will make their debut on
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876,
AT PLATT'S HALL,
In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Acts of Sheridan Knowles' great play of
THE WIFE!
And Scenes from Shakespeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH!
In which
MRS. C. V. WILLIAMS
The eminent California actress, will appear in the grand impersonation of MARIANNA, in the play of THE WIFE and LADY MACBETH.
In the former she will be supported by
Mr. O. SAMPSON,
From the National Theatre, Albany, N. Y.
W. BODE, W. C. TAYLOR,
And others of New York.
Mr. JAMES KING and
Mr. JAMES WHITING,
Of the California Artists, and
Mrs. GEORGIANNA GAINS,
Will assist in their respective characters of Leonardo, Gonzago, Ardione and Fleance.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THE WIFE!

Leonardo, Duke of Mantua.....J. King
Julio, Secretary to the Duke.....C. Bode
Julio St. Clair, a Cavalier.....Geo. Taylor
Lorenzo, an Advocate.....S. Young
Antonio, a Friar.....W. Waldo
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Marchese, the Wife.....Mrs. C. V. Williams
Fiorani.....Mrs. G. Pearce
Officers, Soldiers, Courtiers, &c.

Doors open at 7:30. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
Dancing after performance, full band, ice cream and supper.
Admission to Parquette, 50 cents; Dress Circle, 75 cents; Balcony Seats, $1; Private Boxes, $7.50 to $5.

THE FIRST
GRAND PICNIC
OF THE SEASON
WILL BE GIVEN BY
Monday, April 10, 1876,
AT
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OAKLAND
Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Charity Fund of
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No. 4, F. & A. M.

A SPLENDID & EFFICIENT BAND
has been engaged for the occasion.

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E. H. Wells,
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Wm. H. Blake,
James B. Hall,
Henry Tolbert,
Wm. Hamilton,
H. W. Harris,
C. B. Toll,
Robt R. Muir,
Andrew Hall,
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John T. D. Orme.

Honorary Committee.

R. J. Fletcher, M. W. G. M.
Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.—Ezekiel Cooper, Sam'l G. Scrimgeon, Rev. Jno. F. Anderson, D. B. Jackman, Wm. Davis, Victoria Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M.—Rev. J. R. Young, Roderigo Williamson, J. M. Patterson, Thomas Solomon, Hyman Simons M. A. Jackson, Jr.
Washington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M.—Nathaniel F. Williams, Thomas Dratts, Gen. W. Harrison, James H. Riker, Jno. G. Pallet, Henry S. Morris, James E. Brown, Pius James Vosburg, R. A. Hall, Pierre Amadee, F. A. Bell.
Mosaic Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M.—Peter Anderson, R. W. McLeary, Thos. B. Cooper, Sam'l A. Sawyer, Charles H. Fisher, Rudolph Logue, John Harris.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Children under 9 years, free.

☞ By special arrangement, Dancing will be kept up in the spacious Pavilion until 9 P M

☞ No pains will be spared to satisfy the most fastidious.

THE FIRST
ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
L'OUVERTURE GUARD
Will be given on
Monday, May 1st, 1876.
☞ Further particulars in next week's issue.
C. J. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

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ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL C. WARE, Astrologer, can Point JOHN BOLT, 21 Third str et, New York City, that her son W. Bolt, of Rochester, Monroe co., California, has received her letter and will answer soon.
WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

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Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stage for Sonoma.
(Arrive 8.55 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sun'ys only) Vallejo Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with Stages for "Sonoma."
(Arrive 8.55 P.M.)
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), for Martinez and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
(Arrive 10.00 P.M.)
3.00 P. M. (Daily) Steamer (Foot Clay Street, Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
(Arrive 9.35 A.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Stockton with Steamer for Visalia and Fresno, Calistoga and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with Train arriving at San José at 6.47 P.M.
(Arrive 12.40 P.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
(Arrive 11.10 A.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 8 P.M., daily.
(Arrive 2.00 P.M.)

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Daily, except Sunday—6.45 and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 P.M.
Sundays only—11.00 a.m. and 1.00 P.M.
From San Francisco to Encinal.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sunday—6.45 and 11.45 P.M.
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Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 P.M.
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Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.30 P.M.
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Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00 and 2.00 P.M.
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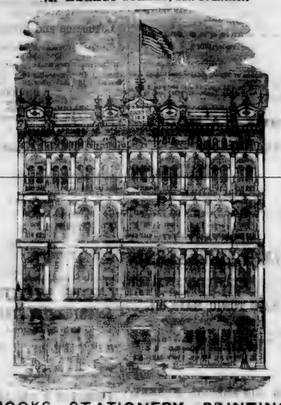
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It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently attend that complaint.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 25, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CROWDED OUT.—Our usual editorial, as also a large amount of interesting matter, is unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Amateur Dramatic Company

The above named company are to perform at Platt's Hall, on Tuesday evening next. Madame Cecelia V. Williams will take the part of Marinna, in the play of the Wife, or Tale of Mantua, as also as Lady Macbeth in a scene from that Tragedy. Mrs. Williams will be supported by the following: Mr. O. Sampson, from the National Theater, Albany, New York; Miss W. C. Taylor, and others of New York, and by our California amateurs, Mrs. Georgiana Gaines, Mr. James King, and Mr. James Whitney. There will be a Promenade Concert on Bail after the performance, and from the interest manifested in polite circles the past week we be speak for the Amateur Dramatic Company a full house. The programme will be found in another column.

Fares and Freight

The Archer Fare and Freight bill was defeated in the State Senate on Wednesday last. Of the several bills that were before the Legislature, this Archer bill was the most objectionable. The O'Connor bill, which passed the Senate and was sent to the Assembly, is also objectionable by its authorization or creation of commissioners at large salaries from the State, apparently for no other purpose than interfering with the private buness of the C. P. and other R. R. Compaules in the State, which we unhesitatingly state is decidedly wrong, and for this reason the O'Connor bill should be slayed in the Assembly as the Archer bill was in the Senate.

SACRAMENTO.—A Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment will be given by the Mozart Social Club, for the benefit of the Sacramento Zouaves, at Father Mathew Hall, Sacramento City, on Thursday evening, March 30th, 1876. Tickets, 50 cents. Committee.—Captain S. Emory, Mrs. M. Harrison, Mrs. F. Grabbe, Mrs. A. Stanley, J. M. Harrison, H. Binks.

LIFTING MACHINE.—A Lifting machine, which is much better than "dumb bells," for a gymnastic experiment, is always at command in the rear of the office of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Bush street. Persons of weakly constitutions, as well as the robust, desiring a Herculean feat, are permitted to try it.

National Colored Convention

We find in the New Orleans *Louisianian*, March 11th, the following names of the eighteen Delegates elected from Louisiana to the Nashville National Convention of colored citizens, which is to assemble April 3d onsuing:

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lt. Gov. C. C. Antoine, Congressman Chas. Nash, Hon. Henry Demas, Hon. J. Henri Burch, Hon. W. G. Brown.

The following were the selections from Congressional Districts:

Messrs. James Lewis and Paul Trevigne, from the First District.

Messrs. Senator Stamps and Radford Davis, from the Second District.

Messrs. Senator Cage and L. Martinet, from the Third District.

Messrs. Senator Harper and—— from the Fourth District.

Messrs. Sons or Young and Hon. J. Ross Stewart, from the Fifth District.

And Hon. R. R. Ray and N. Lestrapes, from the Sixth District.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Hester A. Thompson, Portland, Oregon; E. J. Hilton, Sacramento City; Mrs. Hart, Stockton.

Morton and Pinchback Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Clarke's Hall last evening, Mr. Sydney McFarland presiding, Geo. T. Downing, Dr. C. H. Purvis, Geo. J. A. Emerson, F. G. Barbadeer, S. McFarland, and John Donnerd were appointed a committee on resolutions. The following is an extract from the speech of Hon. Fred. Douglass, delivered on the occasion:

Fellow-Citizens: I am not here to praise or to compassionate Governor Pinchback. He needs no eulogy. He needs no compassion. His name and his fame were never brighter than they are this day. In the hearts of his people and in the hearts of the noble and generous people of the United States he has a higher and warmer place than ever before.

True, he has been defeated; true, he has been defaud by votes of the Republican party; true, these votes came mainly from New England, but the hour of his defeat is the hour of his victory. He has proved to the whole country the sincerity of his convictions. He believed he had a right to a seat in the United States Senate, and from first to last has acted in accordance with that conviction. From day to day, from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year—through three long years—he has stood at the door of the Senate and knocked for admission; enduring all the while a storm of abuse more fierce and furious than ever beat upon the head of any man in a similar position.

HE HAS MET THIS STORM with the firmness of a hero and the security of a martyr. He has shown his defeat the quality of certain success.

Mr. Pinchback is denied his seat in the Senate, and has been subjected to a rigid enforcement of the rule denying the privilege of the floor, but I very much mistake the logic of events if the country has heard the last of Mr. Pinchback.

When the clergy of New England persecuted Theodore Parker they paved the way for him to greatness. When Congress subjected John Quincy Adams to trial for the right of petition, the old eloquent man went home to his constituents and came back a stronger and more glorious than ever. When Congress again attempted to disgrace that fearless champion of freedom, the late Joshua R. Giddings, the brave old Western Reserve sent him back with an overwhelming majority; and when Brooks, with his bludgeon, backed by the Democratic party, sought to drive Senator Sumner from the Senate, the people of Massachusetts thought he was just the man to be sent there for life. I commend Mr. Pinchback to Louisiana, to her love of justice and fairplay, and I shall be much mistaken if she breaks the line of these precedents.

DO YOU SEE WHAT I THINK OF THE COURT?

pursued by those honorable Republican Senators who voted against the admission of Mr. Pinchback? Well, my friends, in dealing with the conduct of my fellow men I find myself growing in charity as I grew in years; I am more and more disposed to find good motives for bad deeds, and to make allowance for education and circumstances. I, nowadays, have learned to distinguish between conscious wrongdoing and unconscious wrong doing.

Wonderfully tenacious is the taint of a great moral wrong. The evil that man do lives after them. Slavery is dead, but its long black shadow, in the form of prejudice, stretches broadly across our whole country, and will do so for some time yet to come. The American people are accustomed to seeing the black man at the back door, and are filled with doubts when they see him at the front door.

There are some things hard to do. It is hard to convince a man against his will. The thing has been often tried, but has seldom succeeded. Equally true is it that where there is a will there is a way. If these gentlemen had been in an absolutely impartial state of mind they would, in my judgment, have voted not with the Democratic party, but with their own party to seat Mr. Pinchback. In proof of their freedom from prejudice they point us to Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, and the fact is plausible. But one swallow does not make a summer. Senator Bruce came to the door of the Senate with an indisputable case. There was no room for individual inclination to sway one way or the other. There was no question as to his right. No Democrat discovered any flaw in his credentials. Had there been the slightest technical imperfection, or room for a single doubt, there is reason to believe that the same fate would have overtaken Senator Bruce which has overtaken Mr. Pinchback. I have no disposition to be censorious.

I know that it is hard for a Turk to do justice to a Christain; hard for a Christain to do Justice to a Jew; hard for an Englishman to do justice to an Irishman; hard for an Irishman to do justice to an Englishman, and we all know that it is hard for a white man to do justice to a blackman. I am sorry that those seven Senators found this achievement impossible to them.

After all, my friends, I am not surprised that seven men of the Republican party were found in the needed hour to vote with the Democrats. I have seen this thing before, and in time of greater excitement than at present. There are always a few independent spirits in the Republican party who will go over to the Democrats when any question affecting the rights of colored men are concerned.

I have heard that some colored men have decided to imitate the example of the seven Senators and vote with the Democratic party.

For one, I counsel no such course. The Republican party is still the party of Justice and freedom. It may Slain P. F. deny to any is, relatively, the black man's party. Compare them in this wise, the one is heaven and the other is hell. For one, I shall stand by the party of Sumner and Lincoln. If justice and protection is not obtained here, I do not look for it elsewhere.

Senator Morton was recevaded after the meeting and responded.

Colored Men at the Centennial.

At a meeting of a company of colored gentlemen, among whom were Isaiah C. Wears, J. G. White, Jr., Thomas J. Bowers, John W. Price, Isaac Miller, J. D. Lewis, Esq., Jr., E. C. Howard, R. C. Jones, Jr., and others, at No. 14 South Broad street, for the purpose of congratulating Rev. Fields Cook, of Alexandria, Va., upon the successful termination of his suit against the proprietor of the Bingham House, of this city, Mr. Thomas F. Bowers was called to the chair, and Dr. E. C. Howard acted as secretary. The chairman paid a glowing tribute to Rev. Fields Cook, for the manly stand he had taken, not only for himself, but for his people, and also eulogized Judge Cadwalder, United States District Attorney Valentine and the jury for their strict adhesion to equity and justice, and expressed himself as being proud that Philadelphia possessed men of such sterling ability and worth. Resolutions were adopted accepting with great pleasure the doctrines contained in the charge of Judge Cadwalader, and congratulating those most immediately benefitted by it, that this, the first case tried in our State, should have the good fortune of being prepared by so able a counsel as our worthy United States District Attorney, and to be tried by so upright and fearless a judge; declaring that "in view of the prospective demonstrations of the present year in our city, we further extend our congratulations to all of our citizens, and especially to the Centennial Commission, and request them to see to it, in their official capacity, that hotels and other public places of rest and refreshment do not bring down upon them and their great enterprise a disgrace from which we, as a committee, shall be forced to invoke the same power to relieve them. That while we welcome any rule (applicable to all), which peremptorily excludes from accommodations therein applicants on account of personal unfitness, we shall at all times be ready to respond and co-operate with any other of the citizens who propose to do the Christian duty of protecting the stranger from this merciless ostracism."—*The Times.*

SABBATH-SCHOOL CONCERT.—A Sabbath-School Concert will be given by Bethel Sabbath School, at the church to-morrow, Sunday evening, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ THE Sovereign Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons completed the revision of their Constitution on Tuesday evening last. The special session which was called ended on that night. The annual meeting takes place in June.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq., an eminent Masonic writer, arrived from the East for a sojourn in our city for a few weeks. We learn that he is at the Palace Hotel.

The Philadelphia Civil Rights Case.

In the United States District Court yesterday, in the case of Upton S. Newcomer, a clerk in the Bingham House, charged with violating that provision of the civil rights act which imposes a fine and imprisonment on any hotel keeper, of any house of public entertainment or person in charge of same, who shall refuse accommodations to a person of color, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Fields Cook, pastor of the Third Baptist Colored Church of Alexandria, Va., was the complainant in the case, the particulars of whose adventures at the Bingham House have already been published, and may be summed up in the statement that he was refused sleeping and eating accommodations when there was ample room in the house. Judge Cadwalader instructed the jury as follows.

The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States makes all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, citizens of the United States, and provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. This amendment expressly gives to Congress the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. An act of Congress of March 1, 1875, enacts that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodation, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, * * * the full and equal enjoyment of any of the accommodations advantages, facilities or privileges enumerated. As the law of Pennsylvania had stood until the 22d of March, 1867, it was an act wrongful for innkeepers or carriers by land or water to discriminate against travelers of the colored race in such accommodations as made them from any part of the inns or public conveyances which was set apart for the exclusive accommodation of white travelers. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act of 22d of March, 1867, altered the law in this respect as to passengers on railroads. But the law of the State was not changed as to inns by any act of the State Legislature. Therefore, independently of the amendment of the Constitution of the United States and of the act of Congress now in question might, perhaps, have been lawful. It is not necessary to express an opinion upon this point, because the decision of the cases depends upon the effect of this act of Congress. I am of opinion that under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution the enactment of this law was within the legislative power of Congress and that we are bound to give effect to the act of Congress according to its fair meaning. According to the meaning of the act I am of opinion that if this defendant, being in charge of the business of receiving travelers in this inn, and of providing necessary and proper accommodation for them in it, refused such accommodation to the witness Cook, then a traveler, by reason of his color, the defendant is guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted. If the case depended upon the unsupported testimony of this witness alone, there might be some reason to doubt whether this defendant was the person in charge of this part of the business. But under this head the additional testimony of Mr. Annan seems to be sufficient to remove all reasonable doubt. If the jury are convinced of the defendant's identity, they will consider whether any reasonable doubt of his conduct or motives in refusing the accommodations to Fields Cook can exist. The case appears to the court to be proved; but this question is for the jury, not for the court. If the jury are convinced of the defendant's identity, they should find the defendant not guilty; otherwise, they will find him guilty."

The penalty of infringing the law is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or an imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than one year. Sentence was postponed.

A severe earthquake was felt in this city at 7 o'clock this morning.

Celebration at Portland, Or.

On Monday evening, March 6th, the colored citizens of Portland celebrated the 100th anniversary of the death of Crispus Attuck, who, it will be remembered, was the first colored man whose blood was shed by the British soldiers on that memorable 5th of March, 1770, in the streets of Boston. A fair representation of the colored population of the city were present, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather. Among those present we observed a number of ladies. At least half of the audience was composed of white persons. About 300 persons were present. While the audience was collecting a small band discoursed several lively airs, which were well relished by those present, and greatly relieved the tedium of waiting. Shortly after 8 o'clock the exercises of the evening commenced, and on motion of Wm. Brown, Geo. P. Riley was chosen President of the meeting. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Adam Smith. Mr. Riley, on assuming the chair, addressed the meeting for a few minutes. In brief, but eloquent language, the speaker stated the object for which the celebration was held, expatiating on the great and glorious results which had been gained by the American people through the tragic and martyred death of Crispus Attucks, whose blood was first shed in defence of Independence.

The most fitting introductory, Mr. Riley announced the first speaker of the evening, Gen. O. O. Howard. This gentleman made a short but very appropriate address, giving succinctly a sketch of Attucks, the circumstances of his death, and concluding his remarks with several instances showing the valor and integrity of the colored people during the late civil conflict. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause. Rev. T. L. Elliott was the next speaker. He gave several additional additional facts connected with the life of Attucks, among others, that at the time of his death he was a fugitive slave, and his escape advertised by his master. The speaker dwelt pointedly but briefly upon the example afforded in the death of Attucks—it was the initial blood that precipitated the overture of war which culminated in the establishment of American Independence. He also spoke of the late civil struggle; the bravery of the colored troops; their love of freedom; steadfast adherence to the right; the immortal Emancipation Proclamation; its great results in the amelioration of the moral and mental condition of the race; and of what great sweeping changes the logic of events were making in the public heart and mind, gradually effacing prejudice of caste, and taking broader and more fraternal views of the rights and privileges of the colored people. His remarks throughout were fitting to the occasion, and were keenly appreciated, if hearty and frequent applause are indications. John F. Caples, Esq., was the last speaker of the evening. His address was exceedingly appropriate and eloquent, and was delivered in an animated and forcible manner, which occasioned no small measure of enthusiasm among the audience. At the close of Mr. Caples' address, the audience dispersed. Between the several addresses appropriate music was well rendered by the band, and added materially to the pleasure of the exercises.—*Daily Oregonian.*

"POT POURRI."—The Elliott Literary Institute is to give an entertainment under the above caption in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, on March 30th. Our thanks are extended to the Committee for a complimentary ticket.

GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A corps of Dramatic Amateurs from the West will make their début on

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1876,

AT PLATT'S HALL,

In the Third, Fourth and Fifth Acts of Shakespeare's Tragedy of

THE WIFE!

And Scenes from Shakespeare's Tragedy of

MACBETH!

In which

MRS. C. V. WILLIAMS

The eminent Cali'ornia actress, will appear in the grand impersonation of MARIANNA, the pet of THE WIFE and LADY MACBETH.

In the Grecian she will be supported by

Mr. O. SAMPSON,

From the National Theatre, Albany, N.Y.

W. W. BODE, W. C. TAYLOR, and others of New York

Mr. JAMES KING and Mr. JAMES WHITNEY,

Our California Artists, and

Mrs. GEORGIANNA GAINS,

Well assist in their respective characters of Lucanda, Gonaglas, Atticus and Piccolet.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

THE WIFE!

Leonardo, Duke of Mantua.....J. King
Tyrrel, Gentleman, Courtier to the Duke.....O. Sampson
James D., Count, a Cavalier.....W. W. Bode
Lionel Florio.....W. C. Taylor
Lorenzo, an Advocate.....R. Perrine
Antonio, a Friend.....C. Whiting
Usher.....Farrell
Marianna, the Wife.....Mrs. C. V. Williams
Fiorina.....Mrs. G. Gaines

Officers, Soldiers, Courtiers, &c.

Doors open at 7:30. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Reserved seats, $1.00. Reserved seats after good reason, full band, ice cream and refreshments.

Admission, in Parquette, or Gallery, Dress Circle, 75 cents. Balcony Reclin. $1; Private Boxes, $5.00 or $7.

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OF THE SEASON

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Monday, April 10, 1876,

AT

BADGER'S PARK,

OAKLAND

Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Charity Fund of

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No. 4, F. & A. M.

A SPLENDID & EFFICIENT BAND

has been engaged for the occasion.

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Wm. H. Blake,
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Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M.—Nathaniel P. Williams, Thomas Dustin, Geo. W. Harrison, James H. Baker, Jno. G. Fuller, Henry B. Morris, James E. Brown, Fitz James Vosburg, R. A. Hall, Pierre Ariadne, P. A. Bell.
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SUMMER

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger for Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Goshen, Visalia, Tulare and Kingsburg. Connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Mariposa. Also at Merced with Stages for Coulterville and Sonora. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train for Ogden and the East, connecting at Sacramento with Express for Marysville, Oroville and Chico. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad and Lamdings on the San Jose Branch. (Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted) Stockton Passenger, connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Mariposa. (Arrive 6.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Sta. (Arrive 9.15 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train for Oakland, connecting at Newark with Narrow Gauge for Santa Cruz. Connects at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Banmer, Gilroy and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.55 P.M. (Arrive 10.45 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger for Stockton. (Arrive 10.00 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Steamer Wharf), touching at Benicia and Vallejo. Connects with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Steamer Wharf), touching at Benicia and Vallejo. Connects with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. Taking Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 5.30 A.M., daily. (Arrive 5.00 P.M.)

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Flags of all Nations.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: To satisfy numerous inquiries on the subject we have consulted all reliable sources for correct information as to the proper size and design of the flags of all nations. Aside from regimental standards, guidons and pennants there are prescribed for the use of the United States troops three different sizes of national colors. The garrison flag, which is the largest, is thirty six feet long by twenty feet deep, is made of bunting, has thirteen stripes (horizontal), seven of which are red, and six white. In the upper quarter section next the staff is the "union," composed of white stars, equal in number to the States, on a blue field one-third the length of the entire flag. This flag is expensive and not in general use at the military stations on the Indian frontier, where the greater portion of the army is distributed. The next in dimensions and importance is the storm flag, which takes the place of the other during the prevalence of high winds. It is twenty feet by ten on the staff, and in other particulars proportioned as and similar to the garrison flag. The recruiting flag, the last of the three referred to, is nine feet nine inches long by four feet four inches wide, and similar in other respects to the other two. Perhaps the most graceful proportions are those prescribed for the regimental standard, six feet six inches by six feet on the pike; the pike, including ferule and spear, being nine feet ten inches long. Each regiment has two, one of which is the national and the other the regimental colors. They are of silk, with yellow fringe, and with cords and tassels, for infantry of blue and white silk intermixed, and for artillery red and yellow.

The artillery regimental colors are yellow, with two crossed cannon in the centre, with the letters "United States" above and the number of the regiment below, in a scroll in silk embroidery. The infantry are blue, with an eagle in the centre, and otherwise the same as artillery. The cavalry standard is like the infantry, except that it is five feet five inches wide, two feet three inches on the lance—which is nine feet in length—and has no cords and tassels. Each company of cavalry carries a swallow tailed silk guidon, three feet five inches long to the point of tails, fifteen inches to the fork, and two feet two inches deep on a lance nine feet long. Until recently the upper half was red and the lower half white; now they are national colors. Camp markers are eighteen inches square, white for infantry and red for artillery, on poles eight feet in length.

For ordinary purposes, by common adoption the trade have pretty generally grown to making flags of the sizes prescribed for the merchant pennants of several European nations, that is, two-thirds as deep as they are long, and such proportions are generally regarded as proper where technical exactness is not necessary. Many nations float several different devices, each of which contains the national coat-of-arms, together with other distinctive insignia typical of the branch of service, particular duty or character of mission the bearer is on. In many cases only particular parties can unfurl one of those; for instance, none but retinue of royalty can fly the imperial colors, and in some nations the merchantman cannot hoist the ensign of the man-of-war. Our space will not admit of a description of all these of the many nationalities that will be represented here during the Centennial; but, with the statement that in proportion of six feet fly to four feet depth makers will not go amiss of any nation we can design a with particular standard is most popularly known among the people of each. Great Britain flies twelve different colors. The ensign of the merchant is most generally known. The tricolor of France is the merchant's pennant and most popular. In Austria the man of war flag is in general use. In Belgium, Brazil, Chile and Bolivia, the ensign. The German black, white and red horizontal bars are familiar to all. China has a triangular flag, the hypothenuse extending from the top of the staff to the tip of the fly. It is yellow and bears a dragon of more appalling proportions than King George saw—a real heathen Chinese dragon. Italy, Hayti, Denmark, Costa Rica and Greece all fly the merchant flag, as also does Mexico. The man-of-war ensign of Russia and Japan are in common use in those two great empires and better known to the people generally than are the imperial standards.

Morocco flies a blood-red flag with a full white moon, and Siam flaunts a white elephant on a patch of earth in a red field. The Argentine Republican farls a blue white and blue bar, with Old Sol smiling like a basket of chips in the centre of the white bar. Switzerland is symbolized by a red flag with a white Maltese cross. Holland, Sweden, Turkey, Spain and Venezuela more generally fly their respective merchant ensigns. Very few nations other than those mentioned float more than one flag. The Principle flag makers of the city are no doubt supplied with accurate designs in each case, and after careful attention to and study of the subject, we are satisfied that any of our readers, who propose to unfurl to the Centennial breeze the flags of all nations will note a more general recognition where the patterns we mention are used, both on the part of the country that we represent as well as among those of our citizens who have visited them. To the inhabitants of some of the kingdoms and empires of the world the royal standard is hardly known. Even in our country there are many living in the interior and outlying Territories who do not know the character of our customs flag, or navy "Union Jack."

A Discomfitted Drummer.—A Davenport runner got into trouble at a De Witt hotel not long ago. He just lay down on the floor and stuck his head into a stove-pipe hole to observe the movements of the occupants of the room below him, a man and his wife, who were preparing to retire. The woman saw the Paul Pry and shrieked and the irate husband caught him by the hair and pulled him down through the stove-pipe hole, all but his feet, which wouldn't come through. The operation removed enough hide from the drummer to start a tan yard, and he says he will never, no, never, peep any more if his skin will only grow enough for him to wear clothes.

A convict wrote a letter to his brother; a serious letter, without an attempt at a joke, which, however, concluded thus: "I must leave off, now; my feet are so cold I cannot hold my pen."

Masonic

Louisville, Ky., Mar. 24th.

Mr. Editor:

Sir and Bro.—Please accept our thanks for several copies of the Pacific Appeal, which contained much important Masonic information to our jurisdiction. I saw in your paper a letter from Georgia that there would be a procession of colored Masons in Philadelphia in July, during the Centennial Exhibition. We have received no notice or information of the fact as yet, but suppose we will in due time. I think that such a demonstration would be necessary, providing the object was for a general concentration to unite all the colored Masons, both the Independent Grand Lodges and those yet holding jurisdiction under the "National Grand Lodge." This is what is needed very much, as we want a union among all the colored Masons. The time has arrived for all to do what they can in their power to bring it about. There is a spirit existing in some jurisdictions to keep up a disunion by discouraging efforts of harmony, which is wrong. A case in point occurred not a very long time ago in our jurisdiction, where some brethren under the Grand Lodge of Ohio entered and established a Lodge at Warsaw, Ky., against our protest, and in defiance of our Grand Lodge, and most of this material had been rejected by our local Lodges. All such proceedings needs a remedy in order to have a unity of purpose and action, and I think if we had a general convention of the two bodies of colored Masons instead of a mere procession in Philadelphia in July by the Independent Grand Lodges alone, then we could better understand ourselves, and succeed in placing a barrier against such proceedings in entering each others jurisdictions in a spirit of opposition, which does not belong to the teachings of the Craft.

Very respectfully and fraternally

Yours,

JOHN C. N. FOWLES.

P. S.—I send the accompanying document containing our Grand Lodge proceedings in March last.

J. C. N. F.

We have only space to extract the following:

The Grand Lodge commenced at Louisville in special session March 1st, 1876, when the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the representatives and members of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, now assembled, that at the special communication, held Nov. 9th and 10th, 1875, dissolving our relations with the N. G. Lodge of North America, that the sole intention of that session was for the purpose of severing our connection with the said N. G. Lodge, and reorganizing on the basis of an Independent Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in dissolving her connection with the M. W. N. Grand Lodge of the United States of North America.

Whereas, By so doing the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky has but asserted its inalienable right as an independent Grand Lodge, and has assumed supreme authority over the three symbolic degrees of Masonry; and

Whereas, The M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky has ceased to exist as a voluntary association and become a body corporate under and by authority of the laws of the State of Kentucky, and of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the below mentioned regular warranted Lodges; working in the State of Kentucky, by the authority of the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky, do hereby agree to re-organize the Grand Lodge for the State of Kentucky as an independent Grand Lodge; and in pursuance thereof, be it

Resolved, That all the present Grand Officers be and they are hereby continued in office until the 23d day of June, 1876, or until their successors are elected and installed.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge shall be known by the name of "The Grand Lodge of F. A. A. Y. Masons (colored) for the State of Kentucky and jurisdiction; and be it further

Resolved, That we know no higher Masonic power than a State Grand Lodge, and that she is the Supreme power and authority in the State of Kentucky and her jurisdiction, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial, limited only by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks.

Resolved, That the seal used by the Grand Lodge as a voluntary association be adopted as the seal of the Independent Grand Lodge, as a corporate body.

Resolved, That the Constitution heretofore governing the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, be adopted as the Constitution of this Independent Grand Lodge, excepting so much as relates to the M. W. National Grand Lodge of North America.

Resolved, That we ask the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky to grant warrants to all of the subordinate Lodges of this State in exchange for the warrants they now hold.

Resolved, That these resolutions go into effect from and after their adoption.

Signed by officers of nine Lodges.

The following, by brother Fowles, was adopted:

Resolved, That this G. L. send a copy of the proceedings of this session to all the Grand Lodges, requesting recognition and an interchange of representatives.

J. C. N. FOWLES,

A. HUBBARD.

Brother Dupee offered the following, which was approved:

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge nor its subordinate Lodges will recognize or fraternize with any Lodge of Masons (colored) existing in this State who do not recognize the authority of this Grand Lodge.

GEO. W. DUPEE.

GEO. A. SCHAEFER.

Very kind letters of recognition were read from the M. W. Eureka Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana; the M. W. Grand Lodge for the State of Missouri; and the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge for the State of California, in the order which they have been named, which very kindly and fraternally extended the hand of brotherly love and friendship to this Grand Lodge, and we welcomed her into the sisterhood of Independent Grand Lodges.

The following brethren were accepted as the representatives of this Grand Lodge, near their respective Grand Bodies: M. W. Bro. John Parsons, near the Grand East of the Eureka Grand Lodge for the State of Louisiana; M. W. Bro. Willis N. Brent, near the Grand East of the Grand Lodge for the State of Missouri; and W. Bro. James E. Fenis, near the Grand East of the Sovereign Grand Lodge for the State of California.

The Grand Lodge was then closed in due form.

MOSES LAWSON,

D. G. M., Presiding.

[SEAL.] Attest:

Geo. A. Schaefer, G. Sec.

Frank and Willie were discussing which were the most economical men or women, and Frank seemed to be getting the best of the argument, when Willie suddenly brought the debate to a close by saying, "One thing I know; my father can make a piece of butter go over more'n twice as large a piece of bread for me as my mother can."

Cotton, of which the manufacture in India dates from before historical times, had scarcely by the Christian era reached Persia and Egypt. Spain, in the tenth, and Italy, in the fourteenth century, manufactured it; but Manchester, which is now the great metropolis of the trade, not until the latter half of the seventeenth century.

Lost Arts.

In regard to colors we are far behind the ancients. None of the colors in the Egyptian paintings of thousands of years ago are in the least faded except the green. The Tyrian purple of the entombed city of thousands years ago. Some of the stucco painted ages before the Christian era, broken up and mixed, reverted to its original lustre. And yet we pity the ignorance of the dark-skinned children of the ancient Egypt.

The colors upon the walls of Nero's festal vault are as fresh as if painted yesterday. So is the cheek of the Egyptian prince who was contemporaneous with Solomon and Cleopatra, at whose feet Cæsar laid the richness of his Empire. And in regard to metals. The edges of the ancient walls of Rome, are sharp as if but hewn yesterday. And the stones still remain so closely fitted that their seems, laid with mortar, cannot be penetrated with the edge of a penknife. And their surface is exceedingly hard, so that when the French artist, engraved two lines upon the obelisk brought from Egypt, they destroyed, in the tedious task many of the best tools which can be manufactured. And yet these ancient monuments are traced all over with inscriptions placed upon them in olden time. This with other facts of a striking character, prove that they were far more skilled in metals then we are. When a vessel was on the shores of Africa a son of that benighted region made from an iron hoop a knife superior to any on board of the vessel, and another made a sword of Damascus excellence from a piece of iron.

The Origin of the Diamond.

Some philosophers have supposed that diamonds are, in all probability, a result of perfection—chips of original creation, so to speak—which the earth has picked up in the course of her travels through space—in short, they are of meteoric origin. To the popular mind there must be something plausible in the suggestion. Indeed, what could be more plausible to those whom knowledge of the Diamond is embraced by the one word—carbon—and whose acquaintance with it is limited to some little familiarity with the appearance of cut gem? How pure, how hard, how brilliant! What finer product could there be of the heavenly places?

But facts are rarely and stubborn—prone ever to take the shine out of splendid theories. It is true that the diamond is a puzzle even to chemists; that the mode of its formation is a mystery: even its place in the order of nature is a matter of doubt. Like amber, it is found among minerals. Amber is known to be a vegetable product; and the diamond is thought by some to show strong evidence of a similar origin. As surely as flies in amber prove the presence of animal life during some stage in the formation of that singular substance, the vegetable organisms found in diamonds are proof that these gems were formed amid surroundings not consistent with the presence of vegetation, perhaps in water—a supposition that finds support not only in the fact of their inclusion of organic matter, but still more in the presence of dendrites, such as form on minerals of aquatic origin. Crystals of gold, iron, and other materials, have also been found inside of diamonds. Still other diamonds are superficially impressed by sand and crystals—which leads some to believe them to have been originally soft. But it is quite as probable that these foreign substances may have interfered in some way with a perfect development of the diamond crystals, forcing them to grow around—or partly around—the obstructions. Though supremely beautiful in its best estate, the diamond appears to be an earthly product after all; subject, like everything else—even theories—to earthly imperfections. There may be a diamond fantory up in the sky somewhere, but—the evidence of it is not strong.

The Bon Ton Hotel, Brooklyn, was burned yesterday. Loss, $60,000.

A Wonderful Boy.

A four year old boy, by the name of James Martin Williams, is crammed with dates, figures, facts, and a volume of lore, such as ordinarily requires a life time to acquire. Its history he is a very encyclopedia of knowledge. The ancient kings, their wars, the rise and fall of the Roman Empire, the career of Bonaparte, the times of the death and the age of the rulers of England, the settlement of this country, and similar facts are as familiar to him as the alphabet to an older person. He can name the capital of every State in the Union, and of every foreign country. He repeats whole chapters of the Bible, and speaks in a child-like manner just as though rattling off the veriest common place remarks of other children of his age.

The first indication of this marvellous faculty came to his parents this way. They are religious people, and each morning read from the Scriptures before prayer. Shortly after the exercises one morning—several months ago—his mother was astounded to hear him repeating word for word, the lines from the Bible which he had heard read an hour or two before. She called him to her and found that he could recite other portions of the holybook. She commenced teaching him his letters, and in a hour and a half he had learned the whole. He progressed with wonderful rapidity, and soon could spell. A physician was consulted, and advised them to keep the boy away from books and not allow him to study as his health would not allow it. Since that time he has been read to by his father and now remembers everything he has heard.

His parents are people in ordinary circumstances, and cannot in any way account for the remarkable memory of their child.—*Buckeville Advertiser.*

A Pointed Rebuke.—He was the pink of perfection. If the cream of human excellence was to be churned the butter would lump up in the shape of Professor Porteous Pyre, tutor. He had contracted the bad habit of stealing upstairs in his stocking feet, to rise if the lights were out at two o'clock. It is hard teaching old dogs new tricks, but boys sometimes succeed better with old professors. Tommy Tayre, is a cadaverous youth with a sulphur-colored moustache, but the iron had entered his soul, and he said he must do what he could. So he bought three papers of carpet tacks one night, and stood the innocent little nails on their heads all the way up and down the stairs and retired with his faithful followers to the wood closet above to await results. Promptly the chapel bell struck ten, then a season of waiting and whispering followed.

Presently came a fiery, creeping round like woollen stockings feeling their way over rough boards. Tommy tucked his hat in his mouth—his mouth runs clear around, except a small isthmus which connects the top of his head with the nape of his neck—and held his nose till the first burst of glee and ennobled. Now came a suppressed scream, one foot on the stairs; then another foot down; then a scream that wasn't suppressed, then a howl; he had struck the second stair; then he sat down on the step; but he got up again, and a groan, with exclamation points after it, came tearing up to the wood closet. The boys stood back to give Tommy room to kick.

Then came a scrabbling and shouting of heavy words, and a distinct mention of the name of the "father of iniquity," and Tom promptly appeared, and asked, in a voice fresh from the Valley of Hod, "What seems to be the matter?" "Matter!" "The boys," "the demons" "confound it," "no room," "help!" and he shifted about and hung to the railing, and tried to stand on his knees. Tom brought a light, and the boys carried the wounded man to his room; offered sympathy; got a claw-hammer and drew out the tacks. The Professor wears slippers and sits on a cushion. Tom sits on nettles, for seventeen boys know the secret.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 1, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The California Legislature.

The California Legislature will adjourn on Monday night next, after a somewhat tedious 120 days' session. It has not been the worst Democratic Legislature which have assembled in the State outside of the tinkering on the freight and fare hobby, to which they have done no good. There has been many other improvements which they have made for the good of the whole people. The whipping post law for men who beat their wives will, we think, have a great tendency to avert that evil. The amendments made in many particulars to the civil and criminal code have been comprehensive and intelligent; and we think that when all the new laws made and revised statutes are published, that they will favorably compare with the acts of all former Legislatures. Outside of the color proscription questions Democrats can act as progressive as other people. We are glad to know that they did not attempt to disturb the equal school privileges for colored children in San Francisco and other localities, which had been predicted that they would. For this liberality the colored citizens do give them credit for not interfering with the mixed schools.

The O'Connor Fare and Freight Bill.

The Assembly receded from its amendments to the Senate Fare and Freight bill on Thursday last, and sent it back to the Senate for them. Their excuse for receding, in short terms, was that the Democratic party should do something in the line of interfering with the Central Pacific Railroad Company's affairs, in order to satisfy those who have exhibited such a deadly spirit of envy at the success and wealth of their more prosperous neighbors. The whole movement has been based on a spirit of envy.

Sacramento.

Rev. William H. Offer, of San Francisco, preached in the Seventh Street A. M. E. Church last Sunday. After which, Rev. J. R. Darsey appealed to the congregation and collected for Mr. Offer thirteen dollars.

Laid on Our Table.

The *Cottage Hearth* for April, Boston; *Lakeside Library for* March, Chicago; *Musical Echo for* March, Milwaukee; the *Masonic News for* March; *Voice of Masonry*, published and edited by John W. Brown and A. G. Mackey. This number has two vehement articles against the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in taking up the subject of recognising Colored Grand Lodges. We have receive an excellent reply to these articles from the pen of Lewis Hayden, Esq., of Boston, which will appear in the APPEAL next week.

In the Senate Mr. Sargent presented a petition of the regents of the University of California, James Lick and others, Trustees of the James Lick fund, asking that the site of the land on Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara County, may be granted to the University of California, as a site for erecting an observatory as contemplated in the donation of James Lick. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

☞ The Elliott Literary Institute gave their entertainment at the Young Men's Hall on Thursday evening last.

☞ The Jubilee Singers left San Francisco for Colfax and Virginia City on Wednesday last.

LETTERS—Lewis Hayden, Boston; Dr. Holland Winsomuco, Nev.; Rev. Adam Smith, Portland, Oregon; R. J. Preston, Petaluma.

The Amateur Dramatic Troupe

At Platt's Hall, on Thursday night last, the Amateur Dramatic Troupe, with Mrs. Cecelia V. Williams and Mr. O. Sampson as the stars of the occasion, assisted by Mrs. G. Gains and Messrs. Taylor, Bode, King, Whiting, Perkins and Russell, performed the third, fourth and fifth acts of Sheridan Knowles' great play of the "Wife, or a Tale of Mantau," and as an afterpiece one or more scenes from Shakespeare's Tragedy of "Macbeth." The hall, which is adapted to Theatrical exhibitions, was tolerably well filled. The drops circle, private boxes, etc., made a gay appearance of the elite of the city, interspersed with several white families, who seemed to be much pleased with the dignified manner in which the entire audience conducted themselves. Shortly after eight o'clock the curtain arose and the play commenced. Mrs. Gains, as Florabel, on her appearance was greeted with applause; her articulation and stage action was passable, but the audience exhibited an anxiety for Mrs. Williams to make her appearance as Marianna, the Wife. In the second scene of the Third Act, Marianna (Mrs. Williams) entered; before she could speak the lady was greeted with an outburst of applause. The criticism of her acting the part here commenced, as well as that of Messrs. O. Sampson, W. Taylor, Bode, Whiting and King, the leading characters of the play. When it is remembered in theatrical circles that the wife is one of the most difficult to render pleasingly both to an English and American audience, which is in the role of comedy, it is the most surprising that the Amateurs selected this piece, with the limited dramatic talent of which the troupe is composed. Those who have seen the play performed by the eminent female stars, assisted in the cast by a star stock company, of course could see a very unfavorable comparison with some of the minor characters taken by some who composed Mrs. Williams' troupe. Of those we will not at this time mention. But the acting of Mrs. Williams and Messrs. O. Sansome, W. Taylor, J. King and W. W. Bode, the leading characters, we will state was mediocre. Mrs. Williams is a good reader, has excellent articulation, and exhibited a degree of culture in the science of elocution, graceful stage action, but was defective in portraying all the pathos and tenderness, constancy, devotion, etc., which the character of Marianna requires. But nevertheless it was passable. Mr. O. Sampson as Ferrado Gonzago, cousin to the Duke, showed a great familiarity and a thorough knowledge and conception of his part, and rendered it with much effect, and was an excellent support to Mrs. Williams, but did not come up to the standard or expectations of those who were impressed that he was for a very long time a stock actor at an Albany, New York, Theatre. This led all to expect more perfection from this gentleman than from Mrs. Williams. However, Mr. Sampson is about the best colored Dramatic amateur which has yet appeared in this city, and is a very welcome accession to the Dramatic talent among us. Messrs. Taylor, Bode and King acted their parts tolerably well, exhibiting at times some few defects which may be pardonable on the grounds of inexperience in pleasing stage action. Next time Mr. Bode must be more graceful in dying. Mr. Whiting, the California favorite, as Priest, acted his part well. Mr. Perkins, Russell and King deserve great credit by rendering their subordinate parts pleasingly. Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Georgianna Gaines both made splendid appearances in their beautiful costumes. As a whole this was one of the best amateur performances which has been given in this city. The scenes from Macbeth were of short duration and scarcely worth criticising. As the affair was to terminate in a soiree, some of the audience got impatient and "wanted to dance," but little attention was paid to the dagger and bed-chamber scene. Mr. Sampson's soliloquy with the dagger was passable. Mrs. Williams, as Lady Macbeth, in her night dress, was well portrayed. But the effect was spoiled by whitening the face with so much powder, that it exhibited Lady Macbeth as a ghost, instead of a demented, horrified woman.

But these little defects may be overlooked in an amateur troupe. And all of them must know that there is yet much more to learn before they can make a successful debut as professional actors. Mr. W. Turner acted very gentlemanly as usher to the dress circle and boxes, and deserves the thanks of Mrs. Williams for his courtesy in seating her patrons.

ADDENDA.

We might state that if Mrs. Williams gives another such dramatic entertainment that she will get some person more courteous to act as general manager than the one who insulted several persons who were auditors, by his rough conversation and ungentlemanly deportment. Swearing, bullying, and threats to fight is out of place among a refined people. Such a person should do such things among the class he belongs, and is as much out of place among a refined people as a bull would be in a china shop.

The Improvement of the Age—Keep it Before the People.

We, the colored citizens of those United States of America, in all the perilous trials of our country's independence and happiness, have always been loyal, and we know that the United States has laws that we are bound to obey and respect, but those who have the charge of the laws, and are at the head of Government affairs do not respect their citizens in that point of law that a just administration demands. With many favorable promises, both under a Democratic administration and the present Republican administration the colored people do not have that social and political respect extended to them as is extended to others. We are constrained to say that the Republican party, who holds the reins of government at this time needs some renovating. There have been many fair promises presented to the colored citizens, and they have waited patiently under the fond hope until hope has alm st ceased to be a virtue. We had a very striking demonstration of their sympathy in 1875, in passing that Civil Rights bill, when the Republicans in Congress stood almost two to one, they could not or would not pass that Civil Rights bill in its proper form; and the next was the refusal of the Honorable Mr. Pinchback from his seat in the United States Senate, who was duly and honorably elected from the State of Louisiana. They could not bring any discredit against his character. His credentials were honorably and lawfully made out and signed by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, whose government was acknowledged by the President of the United States. For thats following clauses, with what measure of devotion will you not think God for the circumstances of your extraordinary life? You are connected with both hemispheres, and with the very genius of liberation, heaven saw fit to ordain that the electric spark of liberty should be conducted through you from the new world to the old; and we, who are now here to perform this duty of patriotism, have long ago received it in charge from our fathers to cherish your name and your virtue. I do not deem it necessary to go into any details of the past, for all are familiar. We find that a new spirit of enterprise and industry begins to pervade, and all the interests of society receives a salutary impulse, and the progress of information not only testifies to an improved condition, but constitutes itself the highest and most essential improvement to mankind.

N. W. J.

☞ A social party was given last evening to a number of friends by Mrs. "Gus" Davis at her residence on Fourth street.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION!

ROOMS OF UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, } March 9th, 1876. }

The Republican National Committee having issued a call for a National Convention in the following form:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1876.

THE NEXT UNION REPUBLICAN National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

Now, therefore, the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California do recommend to the Union Republican voters of the State of California to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the city of Sacramento, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth day of April, 1876, for the purpose of selecting TWELVE delegates to said National Convention.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows, being based upon the combined votes cast for T. G. Phelps and John Bidwell at the last general election:

Alameda	19	Placer	4
Alpine	2	Sacramento	21
Amador	7	San Benito	3
Butte	7	San Bernardino	4
Calaveras	5	San Diego	2
Colusa	4	San Francisco	75
Contra Costa	5	San Joaquin	9
Del Norte	1	San Luis Obispo	3
El Dorado	6	San Mateo	3
Fresno	3	Santa Barbara	3
Humboldt	5	Santa Clara	16
Inyo	2	Santa Cruz	5
Kern	2	Shasta	4
Lake	3	Sierra	3
Lassen	2	Siskiyou	4
Los Angeles	12	Solano	10
Marin	4	Sonoma	13
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	4
Mendocino	5	Sutter	4
Merced	3	Tehama	4
Mono	1	Trinity	2
Modoc	2	Tulare	5
Monterey	6	Tuolumne	3
Napa	6	Ventura	2
Nevada	14	Yolo	4
Plumas	2	Yuba	3

County Committees will make provisions in their respective counties for the election of delegates, in accordance with said apportionment, and will, in addressing the suggestions and recommendations of the Republican National Committee, this Committee has adopted and recommends the following as the test, and invites the co-operation of all who can indorse the same:

"Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic party, and intention to act in good faith with the Republican party."

By order:

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary.

Republican State Central Com.

In calling the Conventions for the election of Delegates, the Committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent peace, to unite with them in the choice of official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of enacting such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognising and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman,
WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'e.
Republican National Committee.
Washington, January 13, 1876.

Lincoln as a Lawyer.

In the amount of legal learning which he possessed as a fund of knowledge and which he could draw as he pleased, he was not the equal of many lawyers I have known. Somebody has said the greatest lawyer is the man who in the least time can find the man who knows the law. If a law question was submitted to Lincoln or arose in a case, by his power of analysis, by looking at the statement of the principle in a few books, and by logical induction, he knew how to reach the root and marrow of the matter, and do it accurately. What he saw, he saw clearly and what he stated or demonstrated, he stated or demonstrated clearly. Many a time I have seen an old farmer in the court-room all attention for an hour listening to Mr. Lincoln in the argument of a dry law proposition. He made it so clear and so plain, illustrated and enforced it by comparisons and arguments so forcible and easily comprehended, that the farmer understood just as much about it as the court did. As a trial lawyer, he had few equals and no superior. He was as hard a man to beat in a closely contested case as I have ever met. He was wise in knowing what to attempt and what to let alone. He was fair, to the court, the jury, and his adversary, but candor compels me to say so by practice learned there was never near this. He was candid and he was fair, but he knew how to make just the most of time. If he entered the trial, where most lawyers object, he would say he "reckoned" it would be fair to admit the truth to be so and so. When he did object to the court, after he heard his objections answered, he would often say, "Well, I reckon I must be wrong." Now about the time he had practiced this three quarters through a case, if his adversary didn't understand him he would wake up in a few minutes finding that he had feared the Greeks too late, and wake up to find himself beat. He was as a serpent in the trial of of a cause, but I tell you I have got too many scars from his blows to testify that he was harmless as a dove. When the whole thing is unraveled the adversary begins to see that what he was blandly giving was simply what he couldn't get and keep. By giving away six points and carrying the seventh he carried his case, and the whole case hanging on the seventh, he traded everything off which would give him the least aid in carrying the 6. Any man who took Mr. Lincoln for a simple minded man would very soon wake up on his back in a ditch. By this I do not mean that he had cunning and best by trick. He had no feeling of this, for he never cheated his adversary. He simply knew that the strength of Samson lay in his hair, and knowing this, so long as we gave him the shears and a chance at the hair, so long he would give away everything else with the utmost frankness and kindness; but if you, too, found or knew the same fact, and went at him to joust him from his position and take away his weapon, then he gave no ling, but rose like a lion awakened in his lair. His stooping form straightened, his angular features acquired force and expression, his eyes flashed, all his powers of logic, sarcasm and ridicule were aroused, and rejecting all compromise, he fought it out on that line until he was routed or until he carried the day.—*Leonard Swett.*

☞ The father of all newspapers is the Pekin *Gazette*, which is over 1,000 years old. It is a ten page paper, with a yellow cover; has no stories, no "ads," no marriage or death notices, no editorials, no subscribers. It simply contains the official notices of the Government.

Marriages.

HANAYSCHEL—GADDY—In San Jose, March 21, 1876, by Rev. Fool, in Trinity Church, Mr. Charles Hanayschel to Miss Mary Gaddy.

Deaths.

HAYWOOD—In this city, March 26th, William Haywood, formerly of Boston, aged 70 years.

WILLIAMS—In this city, March 26th, Samuel Williams, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 53 years.

THE FIRST

GRAND PICNIC

OF THE SEASON

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Monday, April 10, 1876,

AT

BADGER'S PARK,

OAKLAND

Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Charity Fund of

Olive Branch Lodge,

No. 4 F. & A. M.

A SPLENDID & EFFICIENT BAND

has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

William J. Simmons,
I. C. Wilson,
J. V. Williams,
J. E. Francis,
W. H. Strickland,
E. S. Wolfe,
C. A. Griffith,
Wm. H. Blake,
James E. Hall,
Henry Tolbert,
Wm. Hamilton,
H. W. Harris,
C. S. Tull,
Robt. H. Muir,
Andrew Hall.

Frederick D. Hall, Thos. M. Groves,
John T. D. Orane.

Honorary Committee.

R. J. Fletcher, M. W. G. M.
Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.—Enoch Cooper, Saml. C. Berrington, Rev. Jno. F. Anderson, D. B. Jackman, Wm. Davis.
Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M.—Rev. J. H. Young, Rodenger Williamson, J. M. Fellerson, Thomas Solomon, Hyman Simons Jr., A. Jackson, Jr.
Washington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M.—Nathaniel F. Williams, Thomas Dustin, Geo. W. Hertzer, James H. Baker, Jno. G. Fuller, Henry S. Morris, James E. Brown, Fitz, James Versburg, R. A. Hall, Pierre Amalon, P. A. Bell.
Mission Lodge, No. 21, F. & A. M.—Peter Anderson, R. W. McEnery, Thos. E. Cooper, Saml'A. Smyth, Charles H. Fisher, Rudolph Logan, John Harris.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

Children under 9 years, free.

☞ By special arrangement, Dancing will be kept up in the spacious Pavilion until 9 P. M.

☞ No pains will be spared to satisfy the most fastidious.

HEAR! HEAR! OH, HEAR!

The Regular Monthly Social of the West Indian Benevolent Association will take place at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Benefitcial Society, Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell, on Monday Evening next, April 3, 1876.

The Hanoverian Band will be in attendance.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!!

Admission, - - - - Fifty Cents

Tickets for sale at the door.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Ladies and Friends of the

A. M. E. MISSION,

Corner of City and Union Streets, will give a Musical Festival in the

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For the benefit of that Society.

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L'OUVERTURE GUARD

Will be given on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1876,

—IN—

SCHUETZEN PARK, ALAMEDA.

A spacious and efficient stand has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

Lieutenant O. H. WHITFIELD,
Sergeant J. C. DAVIS,
Sergeant CHARLES MILES,
Corporal P. A. JACKSON,
Corporal C. A. GRIFFITH,
Corporal GUS. A. HERMANY,
Private GUS. E. HERMANY,
Private J. C. MOORE.

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The band and company will proceed to the Picnic Grounds on the 9 o'clock boat for Alameda.

Committee of Arrangements will wear White Badges.

Members of the Company will wear Red, White and Blue Sashes.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are now prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
MAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

NEW YORK

LIVERY STABLE,

EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of Oakland and SAN LEANDRO Trains. Carriages and Buggies to hire at all hours, and on short notice. All orders left at the Stable will be promptly attended to. Horses, Buggies and Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to boarding; transient horses promptly. The 2 P.M. train from the city stops at the Stable.

STRAUTER & HOWARD,

Proprietors.

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Pacific Street, near Kearny,

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent Opportunity for all to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

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From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M.

R. S. CLYDE,

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Or Office, 1423 Powell Street,
San Francisco.

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(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)

FURNISHED ROOMS,

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Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Dresses from the fashions will find this a market and a well-stocked workroom to keep at while in the city. Terms reasonable.

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704 PACIFIC STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Boston and Oakland Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours, to suit DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Astrologer, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, may be consulted daily at his residence, No. 1 Stockton Place, off Stockton street, between Post and Sutter streets, San Francisco. Hours from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Terms $2 00 and upwards. Those who are in trouble, and have failed to receive satisfaction elsewhere, are invited to call on the Doctor, as he will astonish them with his wonderful skill. Those who are sick and have been given up by their friends and physicians, will find in the Doctor a friend indeed. He will also guarantee to restore lost or stolen property, and tell you where to find it. Those who are in love, and cannot get the object of their affections, will find in the Doctor a friend who will unite them in the bonds of matrimony. Those who are unhappily married, and wish to be separated, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you how to get rid of your troubles. Those who are about to marry, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a husband or wife you will make. Those who are in business, and wish to know what kind of a partner to take, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a partner to take. Those who are about to commence business, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of business to commence. Those who are about to leave the country, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a country to leave. Those who are about to enter the country, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a country to enter. Those who are about to leave the city, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a city to leave. Those who are about to enter the city, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a city to enter. Those who are about to leave the State, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a State to leave. Those who are about to enter the State, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a State to enter. Those who are about to leave the United States, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a United States to leave. Those who are about to enter the United States, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a United States to enter. Those who are about to leave the world, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a world to leave. Those who are about to enter the world, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a world to enter. Those who are about to leave the universe, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a universe to leave. Those who are about to enter the universe, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a universe to enter. Those who are about to leave the solar system, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a solar system to leave. Those who are about to enter the solar system, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a solar system to enter. Those who are about to leave the galaxy, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a galaxy to leave. Those who are about to enter the galaxy, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a galaxy to enter. Those who are about to leave the universe, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a universe to leave. Those who are about to enter the universe, can call on the Doctor, and he will tell you what kind of a universe to enter.

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☞ You see if you want to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store, where you can buy Ladies' and Gents' Second-hand Clothing cheap for cash, at the lowest prices. Ladies' Cloaks, Dresses, Clothing, Jewelry or Furniture bought and sold at their residence.

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NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

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Constantly on hand all the latest styles and

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

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IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

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San Francisco. 44 R. Street, Sacramento.

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FORMERLY "BEAU QUARTIER."

Cor. Stockton and Jackson Sts.

San Francisco, Cal.

L. THOMAS & C. D. GRIFFIN,

Late Delmonico.

METROPOLITAN SALOON,

38 GEARY STREET,

THE FINEST DRINKS OF WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. Etc.

JOSEPH GODFREY, Proprietor.

PALACE SALOON,

No. 122 GEARY STREET,

Between Dupont and Stockton,

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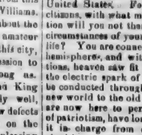
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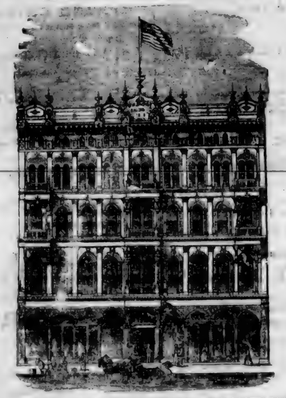
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VOL. XII.—NO. 35. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1876. WHOLE NO. 605

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SAN FRANCISCO, March 9th, 1876.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1876.

THE NEXT UNION REPUBLICAN National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, Delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

Now, therefore, the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California do recommend to the Union Republican voters of the State of California to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the city of Sacramento, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth day of April, 1876, for the purpose of selecting TWELVE delegates to said National Convention.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows, being based upon the combined votes cast for T. G. Phelps and John Bidwell at the last general election:

Alameda	19	Plumas	4
Alpine	1	Sacramento	8
Amador	7	San Benito	3
Butte	10	San Bernardino	3
Calaveras	6	San Diego	2
Colusa	4	San Francisco	30
Contra Costa	6	San Joaquin	11
Del Norte	1	San Luis Obispo	3
El Dorado	6	San Mateo	3
Fresno	3	Santa Barbara	4
Humboldt	3	Santa Clara	10
Inyo	1	Santa Cruz	5
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Lake	3	Sierra	4
Lassen	3	Siskiyou	4
Los Angeles	15	Solano	13
Marin	4	Sonoma	10
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	4
Mendocino	5	Sutter	4
Merced	3	Tehama	4
Mono	1	Trinity	3
Modoc	2	Tulare	5
Monterey	8	Tuolumne	3
Napa	6	Ventura	4
Nevada	11	Yolo	5
Placer	11	Yuba	3

County Committees will make provisions in their respective counties for the election of delegates, in accordance with said apportionment.

Fully indorsing the suggestions and recommendations of the Republican National Committee, this Committee has adopted and recommends the following as the test, and invites the co operation of all who can indorse the same:

"Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic party, and attention to act in good faith with the Republican party."

By order:

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman,

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary,

Republican State Central Com.

In calling the Conventions for the election of Delegates, the Committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest; faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating its obligations, and is favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the protection of these ends, the direction of the Government should to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman,

WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'y.

Republican National Committee.

Washington, January 13, 1876.

Personal Representation thro' the Ballot an Inalienable Right.

WASHINGTON CITY, Mar. 29, 76.

Mr. Editor:

This is a glorious country in which we live—free speech is recognized; the right of petition is sacred; the people are the sovereigns, and no imperial master dare disregard their will. As no inconsiderable portion of the people, making this the grandest country in the world—the people of the District of Columbia—are entitled to exercise the right of suffrage, they have assembled in mass meetings, not only to make known to Congress their grievances, but to demand the restoration of what the father's declared was tyranny: to withhold "representation through the ballot" and yet Congress head not the voice of those whom their creatures have plundered. They are still, notwithstanding their protest, deprived of the right to govern themselves—a right which no republican government can deny to its citizens. Universal suffrage was once the rallying cry of the Democratic party—in fact, this fact brought it into power as against the Federal party, and yet a Democratic Congress refuses to restore to the free citizens of the District of Columbia that which as governament by and for the people can refuse, and will boast of the possession of republican institutions. Action at this time is more forcible than words; it is by action that rights are achieved and maintained. The people of the District of Columbia must continue to demand in thunder tones the restoration of suffrage as it existed among them in 1868. The last Congress flagrantly violated the Constitution when it deprived them of it, and the present Congress must not, cannot with propriety, ignore their just demand. The National Executive Committee of both parties, recognizing the injustice done to this people, have accorded them representation in their Presidential Nominating convention, which is to settle the destinies of our country for the next four years. With boldness and courage, with precision and unfaltering persistence they cannot fail to force the present Congress to a recognition of their inalienable right to chose their ruler. It is not our purpose in this brief article to instruct the outraged people in their political duty, neither is it our purpose to dictate to the solons now fiddling while the country is in flames, white starvation, bankruptcy and ruin are menacing the poor and rapping the very life of the republic. The people of the District of Columbia have able exponents of their wants among them who will guide them in their declarations of truths, and it is to be hoped that Congress will show their wisdom by heeding these declarations. But their action must be such as to impress itself upon that body and secure the right of self government of which a Republican majority divested them and vested with those ceremonies whose gluttonous and featherless litter have eaten up their very vitals. With the suffrage restored, this people will lead off in the grand centennial political jubilee that is to give to our country peace and prosperity within its limits, honor and renown among the nations of the world. To our mind a representative government is the divinely ordained form to which all free people adhere. Without representative, it derives all its powers from the people, and, therefore, the rights of the people, through the ballot, cannot be denied by those representing the people without undermining the very foundation upon which the Republic rests.

Representation then, is the very essence of republicanism. The District of Columbia is an integral part of this great indivisable nation; and as such, the inhabitants therefor are entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the inhabitants of the several States, notwithstanding Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the Territory. The people dwell in communities just as the people of the States, and of course, must have social order. In order to enforce order there must be, and equal impartial, universal law. Without this, anarchy and chaos would prevail. How shall these be avoided? The people must have the right and the power to *institute and enforce law*. And it is only *by the suffrage* that this can be done in a constitutional Republic. As a question of right, then, the people of the District of Columbia are entitled to the suffrage, because the Republican principle assumes as an axiom, that every one *shall take part in making the laws* through their representatives, because they are *to be governed by those laws*—the latter being the *only* true basis—the latter to be *taxation without representation*—that the power to vote is the best political education, and the only *adequate* protection to "life, liberty and property." Congress cannot, therefore, refuse to grant to the people of the District of Columbia the right to vote and thereby place them on an equality with the foreign element of our country, whose power in politics is becoming alarmingly aggressive and dangerous.

A. W. A. DELMON.

A MOUNTAIN OF SALT.—A mass of ninety million tons pure, solid, compact rock-salt, located on as it land one hundred and eighty five feet high, which rises from a miserable sea-marsh, on the route from Brashear to New Iberea, up the river Teche, in Louisiana, is one of the wonders of the world. How this island, containing over three hundred acres of excellent land, ever came into existence in such a locality is a matter of conjecture. Vegetation is prolific, and the scenery is beautiful and varied. Here is an immense bed of pure rock salt, whose exact is as yet only estimated, and scientific men are puzzled to know what produced it.

Correspondence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 28.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

With a wise nation, the political ides is progressive. Whatever improves their Civil condition they hail with joy, and that which brings turmoil and strife is removed by wise and judicious legislation. Their rights they love, and their freedom fail to crown with the most gallant courage. Their leaders are few and well chosen. Progress with them is always in the direction of right; because principle is the foundation of their political idea.

The colored race, when emancipated, looked forward to a day when they might rival the world; as a nation of progress, to some extent they have realized their fond ambition, but in their political leadership there has been a great vacuum, and caused, to a great extent, by men of our own color.

History records no other nation that has sprung with such rapidity from the low walks of slavery to the full enjoyment of civil and political liberty, as the colored race of America. Knowing this to be the case, it might be rightly supposed that they would guard their right with the strictest integrity. But this has not always been the case. They, to a great extent, have manifested a carelessness in the selection of their leaders—have not condemned demagogues with just severity while they proved false to their liberty. The Southern States present a very conspicuous example of the recklessness of many of our leaders. In Mississippi the Legislature has many members of color who can neither read nor write; the same exists in other States. This being the case, the most of them are a dupes of white tricksters—footballs for demagogues, to be tossed hither and thither at will.

We have colored men of ability, moral integrity and polished principles. They are the ones to represent us in offices of honor. We want men to hold offices who will represent our ability and not our ignorance.

Pinchback, for a long time, was a conspicuous leader of the Southern clime. For no short period his light shone brilliantly, and fame and honor followed his footsteps. But soon the light that shone so radiantly became dim by miraculous dishonor and love his ability as a statesman, for surely during his Governorship of Louisiana he demonstrated some good qualities as such. But there is an important principle, of which he is minus to some extent. His life has been spent with men of vicious habits, and to some degree he has imbibed their principles, and is therefore not a fit representative of our morals and integrity, but only our ability.

John M. Langston, a man of scholastic attainments, a bright and shining light at the bar, has for no short time been numbered among the national leaders of the colored race. Many things he has done in honor of himself and race. As a teacher, he has instructed many disciples in the art and science of law, who are now doing honor to law and services, much needed, to their race; but, in the midst of his bright career, there are many things that impair, or will impair his future progress as a prominent statesman of the colored race. He has failed thus far to manifest that sympathy and abiding interest in the affairs of his race which are essential to his success as a public man. In some of his famous speeches he took implicit delight in referring to the white blood that traced his veins; not only this, but he attributes his smartness to that white identification. He does not seem to have that patience with his race that he should have. If the man do not go according to his views he is ready to drop them with the parting consolation, that in future they can manage their own affairs without his aid.

I could refer to other leaders of ours, but in a different light from the above. All know them and their actions are still such that we can honor them with laudable veneration.

We are now on the threshold of another Presidential election—one of the greatest national importance to the colored race since their emancipation.

With this gigantic crisis before us what men of our own color do we look for to navigate the mighty flood? We have able men, there is no doubt, but to what use are they applying their intellect?

Those outside of the political sphere seem to be acting their part in the regatta of life nobly. They are daily leaving way-marks of honor, in which the rising generation may walk with pride;—some as preachers, picking out the grand way to salvation; others as teachers, sowing broadcast the precious seed of wisdom; others, still, who are less conspicuous in the eyes of the world, yet are toiling nobly to develop the resources of our people. The battle is nigh, and it is now high time that the soldiers should know their generals.

To show further the carelessness of some of our leaders, I will refer or call attention to the Freedman's Saving Bak. The history of this bank all are famililiar, and it will therefore require no explanation upon my part. The President and other officers of the bank when selected were supposed to be men possessing good education and unquestionable honesty. Many of them were, but enough were not to break the bank.

There is something very dark about this. Frederick Douglass for a long time was its President. During its President, he was supposed to look after its interests. Did he do it? I think not. When the people became uneasy, and questioned him about the bank, he represented it to be in the most prosperous condition. Not only did he do this at the beginning of the people's destitute fulness; but he continued to do so till the bank fell to atoms. Mr. Douglass as well as other colored men connected with the association, were men of good qualifications, and how they let race undermine the bank is a mystery to the colored people of this country.

Another feature of the subject. When the bank declared its insolvency, the richest men, white and colored, had managed some way to get their money. This very act shows that somebody knew what was the case. While the poor widow with nobody to help her, had toiled over the wash tub and managed through much suffering and destitution to accumulate a few dollars, was compelled to bear the burden of its disaster, and now the commissioners of the infamous concern are paying off widows and orphans with the damnable sum of 20 per cent.

The colored race are naturally superstitious of one another from the effects of slavery, and when will they be better if our leaders continue to perpetrate such stupendous frauds as the above.

H. R. GRAHAM,

A Mystery of Perfume.

No one has yet been able to analyze or demonstrate the essential action of perfume. Gas can be weighed, but not scents. The smallest known creatures—the very monads of life—can be caught by a microscope-lens and made to deliver up the secrets of organizations, but what it is that emanates from the breath of the musk deer that fills a whole space for years and years with its penetrating odor—an odor that as illimitable number of atoms of females—came out. These lines, coming down the steps separately, met and mingled in a crowd on the pavement for a few moments, then broke into twos and threes, and came gravely down the side-walk. Suddenly the middle of the night was broken by a whack! whack! whack! and two snorts that were as one. A female friend flew to the rescue whack! The whole congregation, filled with wonder, came rambling down to thescene of the disaster whack! whack! groans and snorts; the bank fell to atoms. Mr. Douglass as well as other colored men connected with the association, were men of good qualifications, and how they let race undermine the bank is a mystery to the colored people of this country.

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Practical Joke on the Quakers.

Miss Clara Morris, in a letter to a friend in Washington, gives this lively reminiscence of two well known actors: "They were boys then; one tall, blonde and lazy, the other short, dark and active. It was Sunday night; every one had gone to the Quakers meeting-house a few doors above. They were alone, without cards, or checkers, or books, but Satan came to the rescue. A certain proposal was drawled by the long chap, and eagerly accepted by the short one. They then put on their hats and coats, armed themselves with a broom, a pail of water and a dipper, and went forth into the still, bitter cold of the night, and worked diligently. They swept a broad path over the sloping sidewalk, quite free from snow; over this they poured a dipper of water, then waited. In a few minutes it had frozen: then another dipper of water, and another wait, until the path was glass like in its icy, smoothness. A whisk of the broom sent a light covering of snow over it; the work was done, and the godless laborers, gathering up their tools, scrouged themselves down on the door-step and conversed pleasantly. Presently the doors of the meeting house opened, and two lines of Friends—one made up of males, the other of females—came out. These lines, coming down the steps separately, met and mingled in a crowd on the pavement for a few moments, then broke into twos and threes, and came gravely down the side-walk. Suddenly the middle of the night was broken by a whack! whack! whack! and two snorts that were as one. A female friend flew to the rescue whack! The whole congregation, filled with wonder, came rambling down to thescene of the disaster whack! whack! groans and snorts; the bank fell to atoms. Mr. Douglass as well as other colored men connected with the association, were men of good qualifications, and how they let race undermine the bank is a mystery to the colored people of this country.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 8, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Nashville Convention

It will be seen elsewhere in this paper, from Associated Press dispatches that the National Convention of colored citizens assembled at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 5th instant. As we predicted, the vascillating course of some of the Republicans on the Civil Rights bill while in Congress, and the subsequent action of the Republican United States Senate, in excluding Pinchback from his seat in that body, has caused a distrust among the colored citizens all over the country as to the seriousness of the leaders of the Republican party, in the protensions to equal rights without regard to color.

The best lights among the colored citizens are in the Convention, and show a pretty good index as to how things are going. The President of the Convention, Mifflin W. Gibbs, is a Northern man—a Philadelphian by birth and education, and was, from 1850 to 1858–9 a resident and business man of this city, and was the partner of the firm of Lester & Gibbs, that kept the large first-class boot and shoe store during the above-named years on the north side of Clay street, near Kearny; after which they went in the Fraser River excitement, to Victoria, Vancouver Island. Mr. Gibbs, after the rebellion, left Victoria for Florida, his brother, the late Johnathan Gibbs, being then Secretary of State of Florida. M. W. Gibbs, being finely educated, went into the practice of law, moved to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he practiced law awhile, and was, when we last heard from him in that city, elected a judge. Hence he is a good selection for presiding officer.

The leaders of the Convention were made up with such men, both from the North and from the south, including such men as Fred. Douglass, Pinchback, Peter H. Clarke and others who are acknowledged leading colored men, that whatever step or new departure they may take the majority of colored citizens in the nation will follow. We have, however, the utmost confidence in their wisdom in doing nothing that is indiscreet. But something must be done in the future to secure the colored vote either than empty resolutions and platforms, with no practical meaning whatever, as evidenced in the past four years relative to the non-enforcement of full civil rights to colored citizens. If the Republican party did expect to retain the colored vote in the next Presidential election it was a sure way not to do it, by kicking such men as Pinchback out of the United States Senate, and ignoring the claims of other colored men in Northern States, giving them no appointments to place and emoluments, in proportion to eight hundred thousand colored votes which they cast solid for Grant and the Republican party in the last Presidential election. For these political services, in all the Northern States, we know of no instance where any competent colored man has either been elected or appointed to any prominent office in the many localities wherein Republicans have held, and still retain a majority. Such proscription would cause any other class of citizens to become politically restive, lukewarm and tardy to the party which would so slight them. And as colored men are citizens, and also men who are governed by the same laws of human nature, we know no reason why they should be an exception when slight and bad treatment is offered in return for their strict devotion to party principle.

We shall continue to do our wrangling inside of the Republican party for its reform in this particular. But leaders like those who rejected Pinchback and recanted from the Civil Rights bill should know, or should be made to know, that with the loss of nearly one million colored votes for the mere gratification of color prejudice is the downfall or destruction of the strength of the whole party. In plain terms, if Republicans resist the equality before the law to colored citizens, and Democrats do the same thing, then where is the difference whether both these parties, in their National Platforms, set out those molasses fly-catching political platforms machines or not? Colored voters must in the future demand of the Republican party their proper status, as do other citizens, and if denied make their ballots tell against those who now occupy high places on the strength of the colored vote.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing we have at hand dispatches stating that the Convention recommended a continued adherence to the principles of the Republican party, although the colored citizens have just reasons to complain of the treachery of many recreant members of the party.

Commun ation.

GRASS VALLEY, April 3, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

We were favored here with the Tennessee jubilee Singers Thursday and Friday nights. They sang to good houses, and the people seemed to be very much pleased, as every song was encored, and before they left for Nevada the people had them singing at the hotel, and held out great inducements for them to return again, but other engagements were such that they could not. I had them at my house on Friday evening, where we had a collation; they went away expressing much pleasure from their treatment from both white and colored.

Yours truly,

ISAAC SANKS.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS FIRM.—Messrs. Beach & Parker announce that they have entered into a copartnership to transact a real estate and commercial business in this city, and that they have located at No. 608 Market street. The gentlemen of this firm are highly recommended by some of our leading citizens as active, energetic and reliable, and deserving of patronage. There advertisement will be found in our business columns.

CONCERT.—There will be a Concert and Festival given at Pacific Hall on the 26th instant, by the members and friends of Christ Church Mission, for the benefit of their Pastor, Rev. P. W. Causey. The following well known artists and amateurs have generously consented to appear: Mrs. Sampson Williams, Miss S. Ophelia Randall, Mrs. W. C. Smith Johnson, Miss Clementine Edmonds, Misses Corinne and Blanche Mercier, Messrs. Gray, Russell and Perkins—under the direction of Professor Carnes. Programme in next issue.

OAKLAND.—A fine Literary Entertainment and Festival is to be given shortly in Oakland. Mr. Stuart and others of the committee have sent us a programme for publication, which will appear in our next issue.

☞ The Masonic correspondence from Lewis Hayden, Boston, will appear next week.

Wheeler and Wilson's Rotary Hook-Lock-Stitch Sewing Ma chines.

Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps, which could make a few stitches while new, have been dignified with the name of *Sewing Machines* with all sorts of special designations, and failing in all the good qualities of standard machines, have been offered at *low prices*, and urged upon purchasers on the score of *cheapness*. Cheapness is not the main thing to be sought after in a Sewing Machine, but rather usefulness.

REV. WM. H. HILLIER, of the Zion A. M. E. church, had a benefit ovation which had been tendered him by a number of church members and friends. It came off on Wednesday last at Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, and was largely attended. The reverend gentleman is to depart shortly for the General Conference of the church, which is to be held in one of the Eastern cities during the month of May.

A. M. E. CHURCH MISSION.—The above named society, of which Rev. Mr. Offor gave a festival for the benefit of their church in Young Men's Hall, on Thursday evening last. It was well attended and a financial success.

☞ Don't forget Olive Branch Picnic, to come off at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Monday next. See advertisement. Quadrilles, etc., in the Park until nine o'clock in the evening.

☞ For Easter Eggs, go to LINSLEY & COLLINS, No. 507 Sansome street, Niantic Building.

A Brilliant Wedding in Oakland

On Thursday afternoon last a brilliant wedding took place near the Center Street Station in Oakland, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Catherine E. Sanderson. The contracting parties were Mr. George W. Bell of this city, and Miss Kate C. Sanderson, a daughter of the late Rev. Jeremiah B. Sanderson, who was the pastor last year of the A. M. E. Church of that city. A large number of invited guests from San Francisco and Oakland assembled at the residence about 5 o'clock in the afternoon and after a brief interval, the marriage ceremony took place. At about six o'clock, the bridal procession came down stairs and entered the parlor in the order, as follows:

Mr. George W. Bell, the groom, with Mrs. Catherine E. Sanderson, mother of the bride.

Mr. William N. Sanderson, with his sister, Miss Kate C. Sanderson, the bride.

Mr. William P. Wilkins, groomsman, and Miss Mary Brown, bridesmaid.

Mrs. James Grasses, eldest sister of the bride, and Mrs. James Ferguson, another sister, accompanied by Miss Sarah Sanderson.

Master Abraham Lincoln Sanderson and Mrs. Abram Brown.

Mrs. Ellen Bell, mother of the groom, had retained her seat in the parlor, entertaining the guest, amongst those present was a lady visitor, Mrs. I. B. Barton, of Stockton.

Rev. Barney Fletcher immediately arose and read the marriage ceremony, in a very impressive manner, at his side stood Rev. Jessie Hamilton of Stockton.

Then followed a general salutation of relatives and friends until the 7 o'clock train blew its whistle for its near approach to the Center Street Station, on its western bound trip to the city. On the stoppage of the train, all the bridal party entered the cars, except the bride and groom who had a private carriage in waiting to drive to the ferry boat for this city.

At the residence of the groom, Pacific street between Mason and Taylor streets, all the guests were invited to a very sumptuous repast fitting to the dignified occasion. The festivities lasted until near 11 o'clock, and during the whole of the time friends were entering and departing. We must state that all the guests both ladies and gentlemen, of course including friend P. A. Bell and W. P. Powell of the *Elevator* and ourselves, did full justice to the bountiful spread of sumptuous viands, and congratulating the bride and bridegroom on their voyage of life.

As a whole this was one of the most distinguished weddings that has yet taken place among the colored residents of Oakland. At the above named residence, in this city, we observed on stands in the parlor presents for the bride and groom, by the parties named, as follows:

Silver butter knife, Miss Abigail Nugent; silver sugar spoon, Mrs. Keziah Starkey; silver butter knife, Mrs. James Phillips; ivory card case, Miss Hattie Grasses; silver butter dish, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Patrick; pair silver candlesticks, Miss Sarah Godfrey; porcelain vases, Miss Mary E. Fletcher; wine set-glasses, etc., gold enameled, Miss Emma Chandler; pair of very heavy silver napkin rings, Mr. William Riley; Bohemian toilet set, with trays, Miss Jenkins; Japanese cigar case, Mr. John Gaines; Japanese tray, Mrs. W. R. Gaines; new style silver castor, Mrs. James Grasses; toilet set and flower vases, five pieces, Mr. William P. Wilkins; half dozen cut glass tumblers, Miss Jane Dove; China cup and saucer highly embellished, A Friend; cut glass fruit dish; Mrs. Tyler; cut glass fruit dish, Mrs. Laphers; pair silver napkin rings, Mr. Solomon Peneton; silver butter knife, Mr. Richard Scott of Oakland; pair elegant chromos, Mr. William N. Sanderson; elegant fancy fan, Mrs. Anna Toogood; Japanese work box, Mr. and Mrs. Estelle; set of toilet mats, Miss Carrie Smith; linen tablecloth, Mrs. N. A. Godfrey; dozen linen napkins, Mrs. Abram Lee; large bouquet, Mrs. Mary Williams; set of toilet mats, Mrs. Rebecca Tilghman; carved walnut book shelf, Miss Sarah A. Lee; large comb and brushcase, worked in beads, Mrs. S. Poneton; black silk parasol, Mr. James Wilkins; large fruit cake, sent from Sonora, Cal., Miss Fanny Suggs and Mr. N. N. Stuart; pound cake, Rev. Barney Fletcher; pound cake, Mrs. Martha Fitzgerald; pound cake, Mrs. Barney Fletcher; bouquet, Mrs. Henry Guess; large globular lamp, Mr. T. Detter; pair splendid worked baskets, containing bouquets, and fruit cake, Mrs. Anna White of Oakland.

The Anti-Chinese Demonstration

Pursuant to published notice throughout the city and State, one of the largest meetings ever held in this city assembled inside and outside of Union Hall, on Howard street, Wednesday evening last. There were, perhaps, not less than twenty-five thousand persons within close proximity to the hall entertained by eloquent speakers from the different stands which were erected, besides those who were inside of the spacious hall, where His Excellency Gov. Wm. Irwin presided. The Governor addressed the meeting at some length, deprecating violence, and stating that the evil must be stopped by working on the public sentiment on the opposite side of the continent, and thus secure a modification of the existing Burlingame treaty.

At the close of the Governor's speech a list of Vice Presidents was elected.

All the speeches were earnest, argumentative and temperate in language, and were delivered by Hon. C. T. Ryland, of San Jose, who was followed by Hon. Phil. Roach, Hon. George Barstow, Dr. J. C. Shorb, H. E. Highton, Stewart M. Taylor, Thomas Ryan, Rev. Dr. Cox, Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, and O. N. Wozencraft.

Mr. Frank Pixley having read the lengthy and eloquent address of the Committee of Citizens, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, concluded with the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sentiments embodied in the foregoing address, are expressions of the opinions of this assemblage, and in view of the facts therein set forth we earnestly recommend the Congress of the United States to give this matter of Chinese immigration its immediate and earnest attention.

Resolved, That the people of California, in their perfect loyalty to the Government and the law, recognize their duty to the Chinese now among us, promising them protection and all their rights, and a guarantee of all the privileges to which they are entitled under existing laws.

Resolved, That in relation to the continuing immigration of Chinese, we claim the right, from our superior knowledge of the results of this immigration and observation of its practical workings, and as an intelligent part of the American people, to declare our unalterable hostility to it, to say that the bulk of this immigration is pure and simple peonage.

Resolved, That the majority of the immigrants are coolies, in bondage to secret organizations more powerful than our Courts, and held in servitude for debt—a slavery only terminable at the will of masters, over whom our laws have no control.

Resolved, That this system is immoral and brutalizing—worse than African slavery. It involves systematic violation of our State and municipal laws, and is attended by murder; false and forcible imprisonment, subornation, kidnapping, and the sale of women for the purpose of prostitution.

Resolved, That the presence of those people in our midst has a tendency to demoralize society and minister to its worst vices; it aids to corrupt and debauch our youth, and the labor of this servile class comes in direct competition with the labor of American citizens. It degrades industrial occupations, and the white labor from the market, multiplies idlers and paupers, and is a menace to Christian civilization.

If those things be true—and we challenge their successful denial—then we have a right to demand of Congress that it shall investigate, and then legislate for the abatement of this evil; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Committee having this meeting in charge shall appoint, the Mayor of the city approving, not to exceed five reputable citizens of San Francisco, intelligent upon this Chinese question, who shall proceed to Washington, and, having submitted this address and these resolutions to the Houses of Congress, shall earnestly urge such legislation as may be necessary to meet the requirements of this occasion.

Marriages.

BELL-SANDERSON—In Oakland, on Thursday, April 6th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. George W. Bell to Miss Kate C. Sanderson.

WILSON-WILLIAMS—In this city, April 5th, at their residence, by Rev. Dr. Pfleti, Rector of Grace Church, Israel Conner Wilson and Rosabel Williams, both of this city.

Deaths.

FRANCIS—In this city, March 31st, Clara Estella, eldest daughter of J. E. and Lydia A. Francis; aged 2 years and 8 months.

CISCO—In this city, March 6th, Aaron Cisco, aged 56 years.

The deceased was for over twenty years employed by the late Mr. Minturn, who was at the head of the line of boats which ran to Petaluma during that time. Mr. Cisco was for many years steward of the steamboat Petaluma, and was an excellent man and highly respected by all classes.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF OLIVE Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. & A. M., will be held at their Hall on Tuesday Evening next, the 11th instant, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance of members is requested. By order of

WM. J. SIMMONS, W.M.

Attest: Edward S. Wolfe, Secretary.

HENRY MARTIN BEACH. FREDYE PARKER.

BEACH & PARKER,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Commission Business Agents,

No. 608 MARKET STREET,

Room No. 18. San Francisco.

REFERENCE—Hon. A. J. Bryant, Hon. M. Anthony, Hon. A. G. Abell, Hon. S. F. Haywood.

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No. 60 and 62 K Street,

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL CARRIAGES,

Montgomery Avenue and Kearny St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Orders left at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL will be promptly attended to at reduced rates.

EHLERS & HEALY, Proprietors.

THE FIRST

GRAND PICNIC

OF THE SEASON

will be given on

Monday, April 10, 1876,

—AT—

BADGER'S PARK,

OAKLAND

Under the auspices and for the benefit of the Charity Fund of

Olive Branch Lodge,

No. 4, F. & A. M.

A SPLENDID & EFFICIENT BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

William J. Simmons,
I. C. Wilson,
J. V. Williams,
J. E. Francis,
W. R. Strickland,
E. S. Wolfe,
C. A. Griffith,
W. H. Blake,
James B. Hall,
Henry Tolbert,
Wm. Hamilton,
H. W. Harris,
C. S. Tull,
Robt. R. Muir,
Andrew Hall,
Frederick D. Hall,
Thos. M. Groves,
John T. D. Orme.

Honorary Committee.

R. J. Fletcher, M. W. G. M.
Hannibal Lodge, No. 1, F. & A. M.—Hon. Kiel Cooper, Saml C. Scrrington, Rev. Jno. F. Anderson, D. B. Jackman, Wm. Davis.
Victoria Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M.—Rev. J. B. Young, Rodergo Wilkinson, J. M. Paterson, Thomas Solomon, Hyman Brunes
M. A. Jackson, Jr.
Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M.—Nathaniel P. Williams, Thomas Dustin, Geo. W. Harrison, James H. Riker, Jno. G. Fuller, Henry B. Morris, James E. Brown, Pius James Vosburg, B. A. Hall, Pierre Amadas, P. A. Bell.
Mount Lodge, No. 11, F. & A. M.—Peter Anderson, R. W. McLeary, Thos. B. Cooper, Sam'l A. Smyth, Charles H. Fisher, Rudolph Logan, John Harris.

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.

Children under 9 years, free.

☞ By special arrangement, Dancing will be kept up in the spacious Pavilion until 2 P.M.

☞ No gates will be opened to satisfy the most fastidious.

HEAR! HEAR! OH, HEAR!

The Regular Monthly Social of the West Indian Benevolent Association will take place at the Hall of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell, on Monday Evening next, April 3, 1876.

The Excelsior Band will be in attendance.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

Admission, - - - - Fifty Cents

Tickets for sale at the door.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Ladies and Friends of the

A. M. E. MISSION,

Corner of Clay and Mason Streets, will give a Festival in the

Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall,

Pacific Street,

On Thursday Evening, April 6th, 1876,

For the benefit of that society.

ADMISSION, (Supper included) 50 CENTS

THE FIRST

ANNUAL PICNIC

—OF THE—

L'OUVERTURE GUARD

Will be given on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1876,

at

SCHUETZEN PARK, ALAMEDA.

A splendid and efficient band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

Department C. E. WHITEHEAD,
sergeant J. S. HENDRICKS.
Sergeant CHARLES WILEY.
Corporal F. J. JACKSON.
Corporal C. A. GRIFFITH.
Private C. J. ARNOLD.
Private GEO. A. BUSHNEY.
Private J. C. MOORE.

Come One! Come All!

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Children under 12 years of age, FREE.

The band and company will proceed to the Picnic Grounds on the 9 o'clock boat for Alameda.

Committee of Arrangements will wear White Rosettes.

Members of the Company will wear Red, White and Blue Rosettes.

NEW & SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

MRS. L. NATHAN,

633 *Clay St., 3 doors below Stockton,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ You can if you want to save money go to the New and Second-Clothing Store where you can buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, cheap as new, at the lowest and highest prices. Ladies wishing to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furs can by directing through the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residences.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for Rope of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

NEW YORK LIVERY STABLE,

SOUTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of Oakland and all LOCAL TRAINS. Carriages and Buggies to hire at all hours, and on liberal terms. All orders left at this Stable will be promptly attended to. Horses bought and sold, and carefully attended to. A Hack leaving transient horses generally. The Best Hack from the city stops at this Stable.

STRAUTER & HOWARD,

Proprietors.

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Pacific Street, near Mason,

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

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OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

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From 2 to 11 a.m., and 7 to 8 P.M.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Entrance { 633 Clay Street, In Office, { 625 Merchant Street,

Rm. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

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(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)

FURNISHED ROOMS,

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Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO.

N.B.—Persons from the Interior will find this a pleasant and comfortable residence to stop at while in the city. Terms reasonable.

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Eastern and California Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., Proprietors.

A STROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL, PENTENRIDER and Prof. JOHN ROLL are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world. Their can be found at No. 828 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can tell kinds of weirdness; cure all diseases and spells; cause love; restore anything that is lost, raises or runs away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who come to them. Don't fail to call and see them.

PERSONAL.

THERE IS NO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, 61 Third street, New York City, that her son, Wm. Henry T. Nicholas, is now in San Francisco, has received her letter and will answer.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (Alcove) will contain two beds. Private; location central. Apply to WILLIAM H. SMITH, 1016 Taylor street. References exchanged.

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CABLE STREET, Prices. SAME PER CENT. Goods and Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

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New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. BILLIARDS.

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No. 122 GEARY STREET,

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BILLIARDS CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.

☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P.M.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

—BY—

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

HOHLWEG & OESTING

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DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Hartley Coal, Scottish Channel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Star and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Lone Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge

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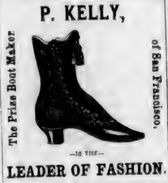
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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

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LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SHORTEST OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL, BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water, Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Mazers, Etc., Etc.

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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. Also, The Record of Hon. Schuyler Colfax. The Record of James Gordon Bennett, Chancellor Burnett, of the New York Tribune. The Hendricksons are Crazy, especially for the work by Stephens. Extensively original. The finest book known to canvass. If you want to make money from $5 to $10 Dollars at once for credit and secure territory at once, Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF GOTHEY G. WILSON, formerly of CHARLESTOWN, IOWA, who went from Tennessee to Montana some years since. Any one knowing his present address will please address MRS. HESTY GODDEN, No. 6 Porter Street, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a knoll fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Ladies' Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Ornaments. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant efforts will be to give satisfaction.

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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

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First Class House

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Oyster House,

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Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bowman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. aug28

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

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DRUGGISTS,

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JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vall-jo Passenger Train (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. "Making close connections at Sacramento at Night, with Stages for Downieville." (Arrives 5.35 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (from Broadway Wharf) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reddingville, Oroville, Cedar Ranch, Cisco and Colfax. Connects at Sacramento with Train arriving at San Jose 12.35 P.M. (Arrives 5.35 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Suisun with Train for Calistoga. (Arrives 8.35 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River. (Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrives 8.35 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Banta, Modesto, Turlock, Berenda, Madera, Fresno and Raymond. Also at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose 8.35 P.M. (Arrives 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Valley Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. (Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River (via rail). Third Class Passengers (in connection with this evening Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily. (Arrives 8 00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

"Daily"—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M. "Sundays only"—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M. "Saturdays only"—10.30 and 11.00 A.M., 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

"Daily"—7.00, 8.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P.M. "Sundays only"—11.00 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

"Daily, except Sundays"—7.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 3.30 and 11.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn, Alameda and Oakland.

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From Oakland to San Francisco.

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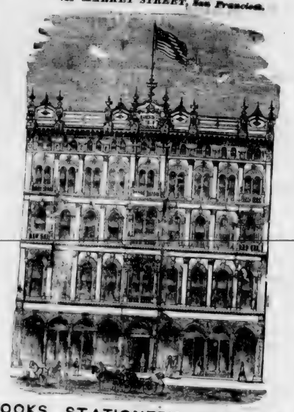
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One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] valuable information concerning [illegible] hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 36. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876. WHOLE NO. 606

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REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION!

ROOMS OF UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9th, 1876.

The Republican National Committee having issued a call for a National Convention in the following form:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1876.

THE NEXT UNION REPUBLICAN National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and, Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of June. 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

Now, therefore, the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California do recommend to the Union Republican voters of the State of California to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the city of Sacramento, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth day of April, 1876, for the purpose of selecting TWELVE delegates to said National Convention.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows, being based upon the combined votes cast for T. G. Phelps and John Bidwell at the last general election:

Alameda	19	Plumas	4
Alpine	3	Sacramento	21
Amador	7	San Benito	4
Butte	10	San Bernardino	4
Calaveras	6	San Diego	6
Colusa	4	San Francisco	15
Contra Costa	8	San Joaquin	13
Del Norte	1	San Luis Obispo	5
El Dorado	8	San Mateo	6
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	6
Humboldt	8	Santa Clara	16
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	8
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Lake	3	Sierra	2
Lassen	3	Siskiyou	4
Los Angeles	16	Sonoma	13
Marin	4	Sonoma	10
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	4
Mendocino	5	Sutter	4
Merced	4	Tehama	4
Mono	1	Trinity	3
Modoc	3	Tulare	5
Monterey	3	Tuolumne	4
Napa	6	Ventura	4
Nevada	8	Yolo	4
Placer	11	Yuba	3

County Committees will make provisions in their respective counties for the election of delegates, in accordance with said apportionment.

Fully indorsing the suggestions and recommendations of the Republican National Committee, this Committee has adopted and recommends the following as the test, and invites the co operation of all who can indorse the same:

"Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic party, and attention to act in good faith with the Republican party."

By order:

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman,

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary,

Republican State Central Com.

In calling the Conventions for the election of Delegates, the Committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest; faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman,

WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'e.

Republican National Committee.

Washington, January 13, 1876.

THE STREAM OF LIFE.—The following passage is from a sermon preached by Bishop Heber to his parishioners a short time before his departure for India, in 1823: "Life flows on like a stream of a mighty river. Our boat glides down the narrow channels of the placid murmuring of the little brook and the winding of the grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands. We are happy in the hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us. But the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course is youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry which pass before us; we are excited by some short lived disappointments. But our energy and our dependency are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us." We may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but can not be delayed. Whether rough or smooth, the river hastens toward its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears and the breaking of the waves is beneath our keel, and the lands lessen from our eyes and floods are lifted up around us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants; and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal."

VIRTUE, when carried to an extreme, often becomes a vice, and we are afraid that the effort on the part of certain members of Congress to reduce the expenses of the Government by cutting down the salaries of the Professors at West Point illustrates the adage.

New Day—New Duty.

BOSTON, March 24, 1876.

MR. ANDREW M. BURR,

St. Paul, Minn.

R. W. Sir and Brother:

This indicates the coming century. Slavery having passed away in the last, hate of the black man must pass away in the future, and Ohio, seeing this, leads off; and since landmarks are the order of the day, it strikes me that a communication upon that subject would not now be amiss.

There are various definitions as well as principles given and laid down as landmarks; and we here cite one author, viz:—that honest and unwavering, faithful and indomitable adherent to truth, A. G. Mackey, who played the little joke of concealing his brandy under the bed, taking it out morning and evening at his devotional hours, then coming north to New York, where he "induced the Masons of that city, in Cooper Institute assembled, to believe that it was the American flag, and not brandy, that he had so sacredly guarded, thereby obtaining hundreds of dollars from them. The deception practiced by him on that occasion induces me to cite him—the great Masonic "kolloh-man" of America, in consequence of his recognized power and influence over the institution of Freemasonry in America. His landmark is as follows: 'A Mason is to accept as true, upon the slightest testimony, that which he wishes to believe, and to reject that which is not advantageous for him to believe, though it may be sustained by any amount of testimony.' So convince Mackeyite against his will and he remains of the same opinion still.

We have spoken of his love and respect for truth. As an evidence of the truth of the statement made by us we would call your attention to the following statement made by him: "that color nor race does not now, nor never did affect in any wise the white Masons of the country in their dealings with us as colored Masons." Now, to contradict his statement, (as no one dare deny the great "kolish-man") we here quote from history a few facts. An article from history a few facts. An article published in Boston in 1787, (before our charter was received), wherein sport was made by the white Masons over the supposed loss of our charter. As further evidence of the spirit of caste, contemporaneous with our existence, the historian, Belknap, in 1795, glanced at following slur: "The truth is, they are *ashamed* of being on *equality* with blacks. Even the fraternal kiss of France, gives way in this country to the more congenial hug." Again, Bro. Mackey says: "That Grand Master Batlin, therefore, granted a warrant to four respectable white Masons, who, with three colored Masons of this country, have been refused a recognition on account of a national prejudice against their color."

"*Resolved*, That all subordinate Lodges under this jurisdiction be instructed to admit no negro or mulatto, as visitor or otherwise, under any circumstances whatever."

We feel gratified that we are enabled to sustain Brother Mackey in his statement that "color nor race does not now, nor never did have anything to do with the question of the recognition or non-recognition of colored Masons." A mulatto visited one of the lodges under the jurisdiction of the above named Grand Lodge—the committee being unable to detect the negro blood that coursed through his veins—and was admitted. In consequence of this the charter of the Lodge was revoked by the Grand Lodge. In further corroboration of his statement that "race nor color does not now, nor never did have anything to do with the recognition or non-recognition of colored Masons," we would state that a brother Mason, (colored) made in a foreign country, made application to visit a Lodge in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. The committee reported favorably, and assented to his visiting the Lodge; but the Worshipful Master took the responsibility to reject him on account of his color, and so stated. Yet "race nor color does not now, nor never did have anything to do with the question of the recognition or non recognition of colored Masons. The Grand Lodge of New York adopted a report on this subject which strengthens Bro. Mackey's statement. Speaking of white and colored Masons, they say: "There is between them irreconcilable and irradicable repugnance to social equality. A persistent attempt to enforce this equality would be very likely to result in the destruction of Masonry in the United States, or a war of races, ending in the extermination of the negro race." O, yes, Brother Mackey is right when he says that "race nor color does not now, nor never did have anything to do with the question of the recognition or non-recognition of colored Masons." What white Grand Lodge in the United States to-day is willing to say that they are and always have been free from the spirit of caste?

Again, as we look the country over, we witness the fact that the nation, in Congress assembled, has had to enact what are called civil rights laws in order to protect the black men of the country from the prejudices growing out of slavery; and as such have been a reflection on our statute books when the white Masons of America divest themselves of caste. Equality before the law will then be a fact, and until that day shall arrive, casteism, as now, will continue.

The insult which Mackey has offered to the American mind is appalling. There is not a man to-day fighting caste from without but who is at the same time battling against it in his own soul; and thus the Battine and Griswolds and Norton, and the host of others loom up now before us because they have the power to overcome this evil spirit within their own breasts and cry against their continuance in others; but when we think of some American Masons who have attained fame throughout the land, but who have not learned the first principles of Masonry, and whose eyes are blinded with the early impressions of slavery, we instinctively bring to mind this—" Conscience makes cowards of us all." We are justified in saying if that be true that hate of the negro has dethroned reason among the Masons of our country, (as is universally manifested), and beclouded and obscured the vision of these would-be great lights.

Again, Bro. Mackey says: "That Grand Master Batlin, therefore, granted a warrant to four respectable white Masons, who, with three colored Masons of this country have been refused a recognition on account of a national prejudice against their color."

Put it to him, Bro. Mackey. After reading what follows, he knew better than to have made such a statement, and we here cite the action of some Grand Lodges, which has taken place since the manumission of four millions of people of whom you speak. The Grand Lodge of Delaware, in 1866, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That Lodges under this jurisdiction are positively prohibited from initiating, passing, raising, or admitting to membership, or the right of visitation, any negro, mulatto, or colored person of the United States. This prohibition shall be an obligation, and so taught in the third degree.

Here Bro. Mackey is fully sustained in that he says that color nor race does not now, nor never did, affect the rights of Colored Freemasons in this country. This substantiates him in every particular.

Nor does the Grand Lodge of Delaware stand alone by any means. The Grand Lodge of Texas put forth a document wherein it is asserted that for the white Masons of the country to place the blacks upon an equality with themselves would be "an attempt to laugh to scorn or thwart the decrees of Omnipotence."

We feel it to be our duty to turn Bro. Mackey over to the tenderness and keeping of Albert Pike—the man who was bold enough, during the rebellion, to act out himself—without any concealed flag or Cooper Institute about it, and who is bold enough to-day to acknowledge and assert just what he means; that he will leave the institution of Freemasonry when the black man is recognized as a Freemason. All honor to him for admitting the truth; and we can but pity and hold in contempt the crawling and cringing deceiver who knows that he is endeavoring to mislead and deceive weak but honest men.

No Colored Mason in America should hereafter be permitted to say any of Mackey's Masonic jurisprudence works or writing into their Lodges or Masonic parlance what, ever, for it is an old saying that there are certain classes of men who are not to be believed even when they tell the truth; and who will say that Mackey is not one of them?

Now, you and I feel sad over the exhibition made by Dr. Mackey—for after all we are Americans, and can but have regard for our fellow countrymen, whether white or black. Oft when looking at them, we wish they could realize the force of these words of Burns:

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as others see us."

What are we to expect from a body of Masons like those with whom we have to deal? Look at it. They have no creation as Masonic, as they themselves acknowledge.

Again, they commenced by organizing a Lodge without a charter, and continued to make Masons in that Lodge from 1733 to 1792 without a charter; and the Officer, Henry Price himself, gives no account from whence he received his Masonry, or in what Lodge he was made a Mason, and to this day no man living upon the face of the earth can prove that he ever saw the Light of Masonry in a legally constituted Lodge, or any other Lodge, until after he was joined by those whom he inclined to believe that he was a honorable, and he felt in duty bound to release her from her engagement. Yet he grew faint as he was ushered into the parlor. Such love as his wouldn't any crushed. "George! dear George!" she exclaimed, as she entered the parlor and seized his hand. "Arabella, I am here to do my duty," he said, as he rose up. "W what's the matter?" she asked. "H-haven't you heard of —of my father's failure?" his heart beating painfully. "Why, no, dear George, and what of it?" "Aren't you—won't you—that is—?" "I'm glad of it—that's all!" she cried "You are?" "Of course I am! I was talking with my father, and he said if your father had failed for $60,000 he made at least $50,000 out of it, and, of course, you'll get twice as much as you counted on!"

"Haunting Loveliness."—A gushing and enthusiastic writer says the Polish ladies have a "certain haunting loveliness" about them. The only time when a man really appreciates what "haunting loveliness" means is when he awakes in by the back way at one A. M. and finds his wife waiting for him with a rolling pin at the head of the kitchen stairway.

A MAN must not keep his hat on at a place of amusement, because it will inconvenience those behind him; but a lady can pile the tower of Babylon on her head, if she chooses, and no one dares to object.

HISTORICAL TRADITION OF THE DEATH OF THE APOSTLES.—Matthew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword in a city of Ethiopia. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired. Luke was hung on an olive tree in Greece. John was put into a cauldron of boiling oil and escaped death; afterward died a natural death at Ephesus. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem. James the Less was thrown from a wing of the temple, and then beaten to death with a fuller's club. Philip was hanged up against a pillar at Hierabolis. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coromandel, in the East Indies. Jude was shot to death with arrows. Simon Zelotes was crucified in Persia. Matthias was first stoned and then beheaded. Peter, who was crucified, asked that he might be with his head downward.

A HAPPY RESULT OF FAILURE.—The day had been set and the young man was happy. But his father had failed in business, and he collected all the notes he could, settled the lock of hair, the faded violet, etc., and started for her father's mansion. He was high-minded and honorable, and he felt in duty bound to release her from her engagement. Yet he grew faint as he was ushered into the parlor. Such love as his wouldn't any crushed. "George! dear George!" she exclaimed, as she entered the parlor and seized his hand. "Arabella, I am here to do my duty," he said, as he rose up. "W what's the matter?" she asked. "H-haven't you heard of —of my father's failure?" his heart beating painfully. "Why, no, dear George, and what of it?" "Aren't you—won't you—that is—?" "I'm glad of it—that's all!" she cried "You are?" "Of course I am! I was talking with my father, and he said if your father had failed for $60,000 he made at least $50,000 out of it, and, of course, you'll get twice as much as you counted on!"

SOME people are rude enough to say to an editor whose writing is not very plain: "Always telegraph; never write; we like your telegraph hand so much better than your writing hand."

THE new Secretary of War has gone to Washington.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 15, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Position of the Nashville Convention

From what can be learned from telegraph dispatches, the speeches made in the Convention of colored citizens, which met at Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th and adjourned *sine die* on the 8th inst, there is much room for reflection on the part of the colored citizens. Some of the speakers advocated a new departure, others a strict adherence to Republican principles; the latter course was finally adopted, although with some degree of reluctance and considerable complaint. The grievances have been well founded, from the fact that it has been the course of some of the Republicans, both North and South, who have been elevated on the strength of the colored vote, to immediately join hands with ex-rebels and others who were the opponents of the advancement of the colored race, and sacrifice the Negro and help crush him in order to court the favor of his enemies. Now, the Nashville Convention proposes to the colored voters to make their own friends and enemies first handed, without the aid of such renegade Republicans who have so be trayed them. Intelligent colored citizens can treat with the leaders of other parties. They then vote and demand first handed on any measure the same as any other class of citizens. Then why play second fiddle to others in the ranks of the party, in order to place those in power, and when obtained going with their enemies in withholding their equal rights, or remain inactive or silent, and tolerate proscription.

While the Nashville Convention has not departed from Republican principles it has rebuked a class of Republicans to such an extent that they must be more careful in the future how they trust this important strength of the party, or they will find themselves minus in the Presidential election of a united colored vote. This is the true index sent forth by the late National Convention of colored citizens held at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mackey's Magazine,

The Voice of Masonry is a monthly magazine, published in Chicago and New York, under the control of Albert G. Mackey, 33°, the great Masonic author and writer of Charleston, S. C., and John W. Brown, 32°. The January number of this magazine, which has been sent us, contains two or three articles condemnatory of the white Grand Lodge of Ohio, in its primary steps to bring to a vote the agitated question of recognizing the colored Grand Lodge in that State at the next annual meeting. The articles in the *Voice of Masonry* disclaims that their opposition is based on account of color. Lewis Hayden, Esq., Past Grand Master of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, in a letter to Andrew M. Brush, of St. Paul, Minnesota, which we publish to-day, under the heading of "New Day—New Duty," reiterates his former assertion with proof, that the non-recognition of American colored Masons by the whites is based solely on account of color.

Annual Grand Convocation.

The Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons (white) commenced their Annual Grand Convocation in the Masonic Temple on Tuesday last. On Wednesday grand officers were elected for the ensuing year. The elective officers are as follows: Alexander G. Abell, M. E. G. H. P.; Henry H. Knap, D. G. H. P.; Nathan W. Spaulding, Grand Scribe; Hyram T. Graves, Grand Treasurer; Chas. L. Wiggin, Grand Secretary.

Proctorals from the German Grand Lodges.

We received, by the late European mails, proctorals of the latest dates from the Confederation of German Grand Lodges of Masons, as published in the March number entitled *Der Freimaurer.*

Dr. Freimaurer Illustrirte Zeitschrift fur die gesammte Freimaurerie contains a portrait and biography of Br. Friedrich Ludwig Schroder, Grand Master in 1774, with illustrations of the Freemason's Institute near London, together with a large amount of miscellaneous matter concerning the doings of the fraternity in the German jurisdiction. For this token of fraternal recognition of the colored Grand Lodge in this State, in behalf of the Craft in which we are identified, we return to our German brethren thanks!

The *Missionary Record*, published by colored men in Charleston, S. C., has again made its appearance under the auspices of a "Publishing Association of the South Carolina Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church," with Richard H. Cain, the former and present editor. It is secular as well as religious in its general tone, and advocates radical Republican principles. As we have missed it for nearly two years we now greet it as a long absent friend and a welcome visitor among our exchanges, and wish it a long life and success.

The Grand Centennial Supper.

The Third Baptist Church, on Powell street, near Sutter, gave an entertainment under the above name on Tuesday evening last, which was well attended. Our thanks are due the Committee for a complimentary ticket.

Among those dressed in antiquarian dresses were Mesdames Grasson Brown, Mary Phillips Freeman, Molyano Montgomery, and several male members of the Baptist Church. Revs. Triplett, Hillery and Young were present.

The Republican County Committee.

The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets at Cincinnati in June, will meet at Sacramento on Wednesday, 26th inst. Considerable comment has been made upon the action of the Republican County Committee in delaying the call for a primary. The latter Committee met Wednesday evening last, in the Twelfth District Court Room, President Rix in the Chair. The President stated the object of the meeting to be to make arrangements for the election of delegates to the State Convention, and Mr. Larzalere moved that a primary election be called. This motion led to an animated discussion, and Mr. Stappcher moved, as a substitute, that a Committee of twenty-five, consisting of Republicans and Independents be appointed, to select seventy-five delegates to the State Convention. The substitute was defeated by a vote of 15 to 6, and the motion to call a primary was carried by 17 ayes to 3 noes.

Mr. McKinley offered a resolution, which was ruled out of order, that in each Senatorial District the delegates to the Republican State Convention shall be nominated in the ratio of ten Republicans and five Independents.

It was decided to hold a primary election between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock on Friday the 20th inst., and a committee was appointed to decide upon the ratio of each district representation.

The Olive Branch Lodge Picnic.

The picnic given at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Monday last, by Olive Branch, Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M., was well attended. During the day a match game of base-ball was played by a number of young men—while the Pavilion was thronged with those who participated in the dance, which was kept up until late—sometime after dark—when all returned to the city highly delighted with the day's recreation. The Committee of Arrangements deserve great credit for the orderly manner in which the affair was conducted.

Oakland Agency.

William M. Stewart is the authorized agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL in Oakland. His place of business (barber's shop) is located on Seventh street, near Broadway, opposite the Railroad Depot. Persons in Oakland desiring to subscribe to the APPEAL, will hand their subscriptions to Mr. Stewart.

A New Paper.

A new paper has reached us, which is published at Convent, St. James Parish, Louisiana. It is well gotten up, and Republican in principles. O. F. Hunsaker, the editor, is at present a member of the Legislature. We wish the *Journal* success. The salutatory is as follows:

We issue to-day for the first time the *St. James Journal*, and in obedience to a custom that has its origin with newspaper life, we briefly foreshadow the course we propose to steer to avoid the numerous breakers encountered in the vast journalistic sea, stretched out before us.

We shall at all times give an earnest support to the Republican party, advocating, and defending, the great progressive principles thereof, sustaining the tenents of universal manhood, and perfect equality before the law to all persons without regard to race or condition.

This paper will eschew anything like personal abuse of individuals, yet a proper and fitting expose will be made of *bad men and deeds*, and sufficiently condemn them to apprize the unwary of their approach to the great citadel of the Republican party. We wish that the local papers of this parish had observed sacredly this genteel unciation, had they done so, probably this paper would never have had an existence, but the entire disregard of this obligation has caused the Republicans of this parish to send forth a paper that will fill its columns with arguments, and not slanders.

Prayer and Praise Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

On Sunday evening a service of song was held at the Rev. P. W. Causey's Church, on the corner of Stockton and Washington streets. After the order of evening prayer was gone through the rector announced that the sermon would be dispensed with, and a service of praise substituted. He commenced by interrogating the several classes in the Catechism. After which followed responsive readings of the Beatitudes, with singing of the same. Two solos by Mim Minnie Thompson were particularly good. Mr. Causey deserves great praise for his indefatigable efforts to establish his Church, and from the attendance on last Sunday evening, we think his labors will be crowned with success.

G. W. J.

FESTIVALS, Suppers, etc., are still the order of the day among the colored population of this city. Everybody is looking forward in anticipation of the May picnics.

FIDELITY OF A CONSCIENTIOUS SWITCHTENDER.—A switchtender had just taken his place to change the track in order to turn a train which was in sight so as to prevent a collision with another train from an opposite direction. At this critical moment, on turning his head, he discovered his little boy playing on the track of the advancing engine. He might spring to the rescue and remove him safely, but then he would not have time to turn the switch, and hundreds of lives might be lost by his neglect. In an instant his resolution was taken. "Lie down!" he shouted to his boy, and the child, happily accustomed to obedience, promptly threw himself on the ground, and the whole train thundered over him, the passengers little dreaming how much their safety had cost that father. The trembling man rushed forward fearing to find only a mangled corpse, but on words can his joy at seeing his his child alive and unharmed. The next day the Emperor, having heard of the circumstances, sent for the man, and presented him the medal of honor for his bravery.—*Berlin Volksblatt.*

OAKLAND.—Don't forget the Musical and Literary entertainment a Oakland on Tuesday evening next. See advertisement.

Unveiling of the Monument to Abraham Lincoln.

Yesterday, April 14th, the Freedmen's Monument to Abraham Lincoln was erected at Washington City. Frederick Douglass was orator of the occasion. The committee of arrangements had issued in all the States, the following circular:

To the People of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully announce that on the fourteenth day of April next the inauguration of the Freedmen's Monument to Abraham Lincoln, in Lincoln Park, Washington City, District of Columbia, will take place.

We respectfully invite the friends of imparcial freedom, equal rights and free institutions, our country over, to join in the interesting and appropriate exercises of the occasion.

Let us all join without distinction of party or nationality in honoring the martyred President and Emancipator. Let us honor his memory, made immortal by his noble deeds. Let us demonstrate our appreciation of the priceless treasure his example furnishes, by showing our devotion to him, whose life and labors command the admiration and devotion of mankind.

It is especially fitting at this hour that we call to mind the shining example, the patriotism and martyrdom of him who taught us that ours is a government "of the people, by the people and for the people."

It is reasonably be expected that our colored fellow citizens, who have themselves especially in the erection of this monument, will send from the North, the South, the East and the West full delegations to take part in the ceremonies of the inauguration; and the thousands of colored men living in the District of Columbia, and the States bordering immediately thereon, will turn out *en masse*, civic associations, military organizations, schools with teachers and pupils, churches with clergymen and congregations; the whole people to do his name and memory honor, who sealed his devotion to freedom in the offering of his life.

It is especially enjoined upon those who have been appointed members of the Committee of Arrangements in the various States of the Union, to see that the people are fully represented as far as practicable on this occasion.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

J. M. LANGSTON,
Chairman of Committee.

Messrs. P. A. Bell and S. Peacon, of this city, were the committee to notify the colored people of this State. It is strange that they gave no notice, up to this date, to our knowledge.—ED. APPEAL.

The First Great Tippie on Manhattan Island.

There was a tradition a hundred years ago among some of the neighboring tribes, that an old chief said had been handed down from generation to generation, in which it was stated that when the Indians here first saw the ship, which seemed a huge white thing moving up, they thought it was some monstrous fish, but finally concluded it to be the canoe of the great Manitou visiting his children. Runners were immediately sent to the neighboring tribes, who flocked to the place of rendezvous. Sacrifices were prepared, and a grand dance ordered for his reception. Hudson, dressed in scarlet and attended by a portion of his crew, came ashore, and the chiefs grave and respectful, gathered in a semi-circle around him. Hudson, to show his friendly feelings, poured out a flask of brandy, and tasting it himself, handed it to the nearest chief. He gravely smelled of it, and handed it to the next one, who did the same, and passed it on. In this way it went the entire circle without being tasted. At last a young brave declared that it was an insult to the great Manitou not to drink after he had shown them example, and if no one else would drink it, he would, let the consequences be what they might. So, bidding them all a solemn farewell, he drained the glass let at a draught. The chiefs watched him with anxiety, wondering what the effects would be. The young brave very soon began to stagger, till at length, overcome by the heavy dose, he sank on the ground in a drunken stupor. The chiefs looked on at first in still terror, and then a low death-wail rose on the air. But after awhile the apparently dead man began to rally, and at length jumping on his feet, capered round in the most excited manner, declaring that he never felt so happy in his life, and asked for liquor. The other chiefs no longer hesitated, and following his example, the first great tipple on New York Island took place, ending in a frenzy of insanity intoxication. From that time on, the name of the Island in the Delaware language signified "the place of the big drunk." Many people think it would be a good name for it now, or at least portions of it, not only where the "schems" do congregate, but other places.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Artemus Ward's First Article

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune,—One evening Ex Governor Riley favored the Friday Night Club with his presence. We had been talking of the days of yore, when Henry Clay was king of the Bohemians and his glory—when those brilliant and erratic spirits were went to frequent Charley Pfaff's and on a summer morn, as I was hurrying down—a little late—I passed at all, seedy-looking chap. Shortly after I heard some one cry out, 'Hold on, mister!' and looking around, I discovered him approaching by long strides. I stopped, wandering what he could want of me.

"Look here, mister," said he, when he had overtaken me, "can you inform me where I might get a good square meal for 25 cents?"

I directed him to a quarter of the town where cheap hash-foundries were located and hastened on. I had not gone far, however, when I heard some one again calling after me. It was the same fellow. "Excuse me," said he, "but as you were kind enough to tell me where I might get a good square meal for 25 cents, I thought perhaps you would be able to tell me where I could get the 25 cents."

Considerably amused, I questioned him and learned he was a journeyman printer, and that he had tramped up from Indiana. I gave him work in our office at a salary of $5 or $6 a week, which was not bad wages at that time.

One of his duties was to bring proof to me and wait while I looked it over. One day I was delayed longer than usual, and when I returned the sheets to him he handed me a piece of paper upon which, it seems, he had been scribbling while waiting. I glanced at it and found it quite amusing.

"Set it up," said I, and that, I believe, was the first article of Artemus Ward's that ever appeared in print.

ARTHUR KNUTTSON.

A RAINBOW PHENOMENON.—A correspondent of *Nature* describe the rare phenomenon of a rainbow projected on blue sky, which occurred at Bristol, February 22d. A light shower of rain was falling at the time, from the almost clear heavens. No clouds were visible near the zenith, but bordering the horizon all round there were detached cumuli, and in the northeast the modifications of the same extended higher. In the east a perfect and moderately bright rainbow rested for the most part on a black ground of azure. There were areas of thin clouds at the vertex and extremities of the bow; but, as they receded, the bow continued equally bright against the open sky. The phenomenon was transient, fading within ten seconds after its dissolution the left side of an incomplete bow was seen in the northeast, covering the clear sky in the greater part of its space. I was transient as its predecessor, and was unaccompanied by rain.

Facts Not Generally Known.

Spinach is a Persian plant.

Horseradish is a native of England. Melons were found originally in Asia.

Filberts originally came from Greece.

Quinces originally came from Corinth.

The turnip originally came from Rome.

The peach originally came from Persia.

Sage is a native of the South of Europe.

Sweet marjoram is a native of Portugal.

THE wife of Senator Burnside is dead.

THE Postage bill, reported favorably from the Senate Postal Committee recently, is Hamlin's measure, amended so as to provide that the rate for third class mail matter shall be one cent per ounce for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles and two cents per ounce for distances over 1,000 miles. The amended bill also provides that transient newspapers and magazines shall pay postage for any distance, at the rate of one cent for every three ounces, and one cent for each two ounces, or fractional part of two ounces, additional.

Literary and Musical

ENTERTAINMENT!

Grand Entertainment for the benefit of the

Oakland Literary Aid Society

Will be given by its members, on

Tuesday Evening, April 18th, 1876.

At Sixth Street Hall, Oakland,

To which the public are cordially invited to attend.

Tickets of Admission 50 Cents

(Supper Included.)

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

L. Lancaster, M. Harris, C. Francis.
J. Wiles, J. Rhynes, Fw. Hegwer.

After which there will be a

A SOCIAL HOP,

And for which the committee will spare no pains to make it agreeable to all who favor us with their patronage. It will be one of the finest entertainments of the season in Oakland.

Music by the Little German Band OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Tickets, for the entire entertainment, including supper, $1.00.

COMMITTEE OF DANCING.

Wm. H. Stewart, Sr., J. Fletcher,
Sylvester Burns, A. A. Collins,
Oscar Jackson. W. H. Stewart, Jr.,

THE FIRST

ANNUAL PICNIC

—OF THE—

L'OUVERTURE GUARD

Will be given on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1876,

—AT—

SCHUETZEN PARK, ALAMEDA.

A splendid and efficient band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

Lieutenant C. H. WHITFIELD,
Sergeant J. H. HUNDLEY,
Sergeant CHARLES HILL,
Corporal F. J. LACKSON,
Corporal C. A. GRIFFITH,
Private C. J. NICHOLAS,
Private O. H. R. RUSSORS,
Private J. C. MOORE.

Come One! Come All!

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Children under 12 years of age, FREE.

The band and carriages will proceed to the Picnic Grounds on the 9 o'clock boat for Alameda.

Committee of Arrangements will wear White Scarves.

Members of the Company will wear Red, White and Blue Rosettes.

HENRY MARTIN BEACH. FREDK PARKER.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL

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Montgomery Avenue and Kearny St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Orders left at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL will be promptly attended to at reduced rates.

EHLERS & HEALY, Proprietors.

NEW & SECOND-HAND

CLOTHING.

MRS. L. NATHAN,

833 *Clay St.*, 3 *doors below Stockton*,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Do you see if you want to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store, where you can buy ladies' and gentlemen's Clothing, second to new, at the lowest rates. Ladies waiting to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furs by directing through the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residences.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1860.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

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LIVERY STABLE,

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EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of the Oakland and Alameda Trains. Carriages and Buggies to hire at all hours, and on liberal terms. All orders left at the Stables will be promptly attended to. Horses bought and sold, and particular attention paid to boarding transient horses generally. The S. P. R. R. runs from the city stops at this Stable.

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COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Steamer (Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and close connections at Napa with Stages for Saratoga.

(Arrive 8.50 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Oroville and Ogden. Connects at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 11.35 P.M.

(Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Stages for Napa and Sonoma.

(Arrive 8.50 P. M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted). Stockton Steamer (from Pioneer Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrive 30.00 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Mail Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia Summer, Calaveras and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with Train arriving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily.

(Arrive 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

(Arrive 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A.M., daily.

(Arrive 8.00 P.M.)

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☞ Daily, except Sundays.—6.45 and 11.45 p.m.

☞ Sundays only.—10.30 and 11.30 a.m. 12.30 and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

☞ Daily.—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 10.00 p.m.

☞ Sundays only.—11.00 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Encinal.

☞ Daily, except Sundays.—7.00, 8.00 and 10.00 a.m. 5.00 and 10.30 p.m.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

☞ Daily.—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m. 12.00, 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 p.m.

☞ Daily, except Sundays.—1.00, 3.30, 6.30, 10.30 p.m.

☞ Sundays only.—11.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

☞ Daily.—6.30, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.40 a.m. 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 10.30 p.m.

☞ Daily, except Sundays.—6.30 and 8.10 a.m.

☞ Sundays only.—11.40 a.m. 1.30 p.m.

From Encinal to San Francisco.

☞ Daily.—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p.m.

☞ Daily, except Sundays.—6.30 and 8.10 a.m.

☞ Sundays only.—10.00 and 11.30 a.m. 1.30 and 1.30 p.m.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

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☞ Daily, except Sundays.—6.30 and 8.10 a.m.

☞ Sundays only.—10.00 and 11.30 a.m. 1.30 and 1.30 p.m.

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☞ Daily.—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m. 12.00, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30 and 11.00 p.m.

☞ Daily, except Sundays.—6.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 a.m. 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p.m.

☞ Sundays only.—10.00 and 11.30 a.m. 1.30 and 1.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

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Commencing Sunday, Dec. 26th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

7.00 A.M. Daily for Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View, San Jose and Gilroy.

8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad and Way Stations. Mail, Express and Way Passengers. Stopping at Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lexington, Los Gatos, Wrights, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy Hot Springs, Tres Pinos, Paicines, Hollister, and Way Stations. Connects at Gilroy for Stages for Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Soquel and Santa Cruz, and at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles, at Salinas connects with the S. F. and S. J. R. R. for Monterey.

11.35 A.M. Daily for San Mateo and Way Stations.

3.30 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Mateo and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M.

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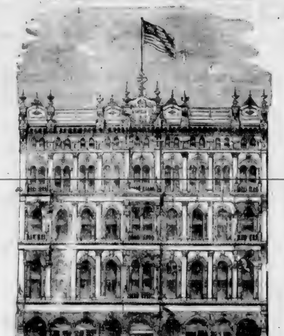
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Some of you [illegible] and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but one, and that is mentioned, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made; but truthy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. The invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste combining healing and strengthening in its effects; instantly free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless in all circumstances.

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The valuable properties, contained in a highly concentrated form in all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for which it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by any tonic; while it is entirely free from the evil effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

This is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from that distressing complaint, giving almost immediate relief. It is the only specific that we frequently hear spoken of.

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It is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts, now offered to the public.

They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Lemon and vanilla and cochineal, none others are equally so cheap.

Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been found a preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because such bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring, without such.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are [illegible] satisfaction.

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REPUBLICAN

STATE CONVENTION!

ROOMS OF UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9th, 1876.

The Republican National Committee having issued a call for a National Convention in the following form:

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1876.

THE NEXT UNION REPUBLICAN National Convention for the nomination of Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the Fourteenth day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

Now, therefore, the Republican State Central Committee of the State of California do recommend to the Union Republican voters of the State of California to choose delegates to the State Convention, to be held at the city of Sacramento, on WEDNESDAY, twenty-sixth day of April, 1876, for the purpose of selecting TWELVE delegates to said National Convention.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows, being based upon the combined votes cast for T. G. Phelps and John Bidwell at the last general election:

Alameda	19	Plumas	4
Alpine	1	Sacramento	21
Amador	7	San Benito	3
Butte	10	San Bernardino	4
Calaveras	6	San Diego	2
Colusa	4	San Francisco	75
Contra Costa	8	San Joaquin	15
Del Norte	1	San Luis Obispo	5
El Dorado	9	San Mateo	6
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	6
Humboldt	8	Santa Clara	16
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	5
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Lake	2	Sierra	3
Lassen	2	Siskiyou	4
Los Angeles	17	Solano	13
Marin	4	Sonoma	10
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	4
Mendocino	4	Sutter	4
Merced	4	Tehama	4
Mono	2	Trinity	2
Modoc	2	Tulare	6
Monterey	8	Tuolumne	4
Napa	7	Ventura	4
Nevada	14	Yolo	7
Placer	11	Yuba	3

County Committees will make provisions in their respective counties for the election of delegates, in accordance with said apportionment.

Full indorsing the suggestions and recommendations of the Republican National Committee, this Committee has adopted and recommends the following as the test, and invites the co operation of all who can indorse the same:

"Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic party, and intention to act in good faith with the Republican party."

By order:

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary.

Republican State Central Com.

In calling the Conventions for the election of Delegates, the Committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should to be confided to those who stand to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of National Unity in the Centenial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Sec'y.

Republican National Committee.

Washington, January 13, 1876.

A PLUCKY EAGLE.—A hunter on the Yellow river, near Chippewa, Wis., in the winter of 1874-5, went out, one day, to bring in the carcass of a deer that had been hung on a tree for safe keeping. The man had borne the deer about 40 rods from the tree when an eagle swooped down on the path, about twelve feet in front of him, and turning about, stood upon one foot, with the other uplifted, as if ready for a fight. He had was secret its eyes sharply fixed upon the man carrying off the deer, upon which it was probably about to feed; the feathers were all turned forward, and stood on end, and the wings were partially spread. The man dropped the deer and seizing a stick, struck the eagle so violent a blow that the weapon was broken. The bird retreated about six feet, then, whirling around again assumed the same defiant attitude as before. Its antagonist picked up another stick and started for the eagle, which menacingly advanced until the two were only four feet apart. The blow now dealt the bird injured it so that it could not fly, and endeavored to run away. Yet again, it turned, with a plucky purpose to fight the battle out; but the superior powers of the man secured the victory, and the bird was laid low. It was a golden eagle, and measured two feet and ten inches from the bill to the tip of the tail, and seven and a half feet across the the wings.

TRYING TO do business without advertising is like winking at a pretty girl in the dark, you may know what you are doing, but nobody else does.

TO DANCE well a man should know as little as possible of everything else. He can balance partners better, if his hair is parted in the middle.

The Press of the World.

The press is not an institution of any one empire, but of the whole civilized world. No nation can arrogate to itself the exclusive credit of inaugurating, maintaining and wielding such a significant and heroic power. It is in one sense a unit, though its branches operate independently of each other, are to be met with in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. It is a unit in its grand scope and end, its object being everywhere to communicate intelligence that the world is deeply concerned to know, to improve society, reform abuses, expose flagrant wrongs, protect the right, defend the laws, uphold just and righteous governments, curb unlawful ambition, rebuke fanaticism, and its object everywhere should be to break the tyrant's scepter, unhorse those booted, and spurred to ride by the grace of God, over the necks of the weak and down-trodden; and to hurl to ungatherable atoms, the pillars of empires founded in unbearable wrong and sin.

It is a matter of astonishment how the civilized world could have ever managed to get on without newspapers, and yet it did somehow or another for many centuries. Greatly as the press is now appreciated by the people of all nations, yet, probably, its full importance seldom, if ever enters into the mind of any one. Like other great blessings and necessities, it is so common, and we are so largely benefitted by it, without thinking of it, that nothing would fully impress us with a sense of its incalculable importance, but its loss.

Imagine for a moment, that newspapers were no more, that those winged messengers that greeted us every morning, freighted with interesting importance, news from every point of the compass at home, and from the great eastern hemisphere, did not exist! It would be an awful blank. To learn the occurrences of the times, only by occasional reports, and at long intervals, would surely be a sad privation.

The telegraph even, would be of little or no use to the community at large, without newspapers in which to publish its reports. The blushing bride would have no morning medium in which to contemplate the [illegible] of the solemnization of her blissful nuptials the night before. The merchant, would for a time, remain in ignorance of the fresh importations of goods landed in his line, the doings of our State and National Legislators and Representatives, would for a period at least be unknown to us and retailers, a mine of trouble might be sprung upon us by a foreign foe, and we know it not until overwhelmed in ruin; the benefits of new discoveries, inventions and improvements would be late in reaching us, the new lights unfolded in the realms of science and art, would tarry long before shining upon our path, the elimination of physical laws, by the ardent and devoted student of nature, would remain to us a dead letter; and almost the whole machinery of society for all practical purposes, for the time being, would come to a stand still.

News is the life of the world, and it is the press that furnishes the most of it. Without it, darkness more intense than Egyptian night, darkness that could be felt, would cover the earth and gross darkness the people.

The press is the panorama that reflects the world, all that is grand in nature, majestic in law, brilliant in science, gorgeous in art, rich in principle, exalted in morals, lovely humanity, refined in sympathy, firm in faith, buoyant in hope, illustrious in charity, upright in dealing, good in man, and godlike in religion.

The press is the mighty power that holds together the intelligent universe.

The enduring motto of the Journalist, is, the press and our native land.—*Rowell's Newspaper Reporter.*

BUYERS go in debt than wear old clothes.

Editorial Responsibility.

Editors neglect their work and shirk their responsibility. Desirous of filling their columns with matter which is "spicy" and "taking," and knowing that weakness of poor human nature which makes a good flashing and cutting article upon a well known person more acceptable than eulogy or careful, sober criticism, they encourage carping, envious, or spontaneously malicious persons to make the publications they control the vehicle of their spleen. What is it to them that by so doing they are misleading their readers, or that they are allowing an illnatured person to cast ridicule upon well-meant, honest work; which, although honest and serviceable, may not be perfect, for little in this world is perfect? Nothing. They get a readable article; get it perhaps, for the mere opening of their columns to the writer, who is paid for his labar by the gratification of his malice, and that is all they care about: Now this adds to critical dishonesty an editorial neglect of duty, which considering the responsibility assumed by an editor, is, to say the least, not highly honorable. It degrades journalism, and the fact that the public, or a certain part of it, relishes such writing is no justification of such an offence against honor and comity. The conductors of the press, in its varied forms, are not in the mere position of traders, whose business it is to supply that for which people are willing to pay. Their wares are of a sort that exercise a constant influence upon morals and manners and intellectual development, and it is their duty to see that that influence is at least not a bad one. They may make a sensation or affect a large sale, and they may point to their success as their justification; but even with those who buy to satisfy their lower tastes, they degrade themselves and their calling.—N. Y. *Times.*

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The following facts respecting the personality of the illustrious men who imperiled their property, their liberty and their lives by attaching their signatures to that instrument which established our National independence will be read with interest at the centennial anniversary of the day which witnessed the act drawn near:

The thirteen States then comprising the American Colonies were represented in the assemblage that passed the measure by fifty-one members. Thirty seven enjoyed the benefits of collegiate training; twenty were lawyers; four were physicians; five were clergymen; three were farmers; and the remainder were engaged in various mercantile pursuits, except Roger Sherman, the shoemaker, and Benjamin Franklin, who boasted of being a printer, yet was a statesman and a philosopher. Benjamin Franklin was the oldest among the members and Edward Rutledge the youngest. Robert Morris was the most opulent and was the banker of the admiration, negotiating extensive loans for the use of the Government, upon his personal credits. He died in prison, having been incarcerated for debt; a beautiful commentary on those laws that made no discrimination between the honest but unfortunate debtor and the convicted felon. Samuel Adams was the most needy, his impoverished condition being well known. The management of his pecuniary affairs made it necessary for him to seek a burial at the public expense. Josiah Bartlett was the first to vote for the measure, and first after President Hancock to sign the document. Two of the number, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, were subsequently Presidents. It is a remarkable fact that these two men having been Presidents, associated on the Committee that framed the Declaration of Independence" and the first recognized leaders of two great political factions of our country, died on the same day, the 4th of July, 1826, fiftieth anniversary of the day upon which they had contributed so much to the welfare of their countrymen. Charles Carroll was the only member that added his place of residence, and the reason of its being done in this instance is somewhat peculiar. The patriots that formed that convention knew full well that by their action on that day they hazarded their lives. When Carroll was signing, some one near remarked, "he will get off, there are so many Carrolls they will not know which to take." "Not so," replied he, and immediately added "of Carrollton." He lived to see all the memorable men with whom he acted on that eventful day pass away, and enjoyed the prosperity of his country until 1832, when he died in his ninety-fifth year.

THE GREAT CLOCK FOR THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.—The clock for Memorial Hall, which has been building at Thomaston, is completed. It is a splendid piece of work and will no doubt do its duty faithfully. There are 1,100 pieces, the estimated weight of all being six tons. The main wheels measure four feet in diameter. The pendulum ball and rod weigh 700 and 800 pounds, the rod being 14½ feet long, and connected with the clockwork by what is known as gravity escapement, and makes two second beats. The rod is of steel, and to compensate for contraction and expansion, is encased in two cylinders, one of zinc and one of steel, which, by their relative expansion upward, maintain a uniform centre of oscilation. This escapement is different from that used in large clocks heretofore constructed by this company, but every part seems to do its work perfectly. The clock stands eight feet high. There will be sixty or more dials connected with the clock, which will run by electricity, the hands moving with every beat of the pendulum. The clock for Independence Hall will stand about four times higher than this one. *New Haven Register.*

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A discovery is announced by a French chemist to which recent events in Massachusetts give a special interest here. Its value lies in its application to the discovery of alterations in writings that are suspected of having been tampered with. The coloring matter of ordinary ink consits chiefly of a combination of tannic acid with oxide of iron. M. Gobert has discovered that however skillfully our writing may have been erased, sufficient traces of the iron oxide always remain to appear in a photographic image, though they may be totally invisible to the eye on the original paper. He prepares a solution of gallo-tannic acid, drawn for 105 francs, and no suspicious appearance, and the closest ocular inspection failed to detect any trace of figures that had been erased. But on a photograph of the same paper the figures 105 plainly discernible, mingled with those produced by the later figures substited for them. The light reflected from the surface once stained by ink, though indistinguishable by the eye, affects the photographic materials differently from that reflected from the paper where the ink has not touched it. It is believed that a photograph will always settle the question whether a suspected paper has been altered by erasure.—Boston *Advertiser.*

QUICK PRESCRIPTIONS.—Professor Wilder, of Cornell University, gave these short rules for action in case of accident:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a lead pencil.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If an artery is cut compress the above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress it below.

If choked go on all fours and cough.

For slightburns dip the part in cold water; if the skin is destroyed cover with varnish.

AN old farmer once said, with more truth than elegance: "There are two talks in this world to one."

Dr. Hill, ex-President of Harvard College, says: "There are the three essentials to be taught in the public schools: first, sound morals; secondly good English; thirdly, elements [illegible]matics. The school which [illegible] teaches these well and thoroughly gives a good common school education; the school which fails in either of the three makes a vital failure. The child who has thoroughly learned these will place good morals require habits of industry, acquire of its own accord all the further education which its aptitudes and its opportunities allow. It is for the best interests of the city and the State that further opportunities for education be afforded—as they are afforded in the high school—but the essential thing for the safety of the whole community in that the children be carefully grounded in those great elements of culture; which must be secured in the primary school, even at the sacrifice of all other things."

THE PROPER TREATMENT.—A correspondent writes to the *Druggists' Circular*, describing a mode of treatment for lime in the eye. He says: A colored man came to me in intense agony, some unslaked lime having got into his eye. That the lime must be neutralized at all hazards, I felt certain. I chose sulphuric acid. I put one drachm and a half of the diluted acid in a four ounce graduate, filled it with water, and told him to wash his eye with the liquid. He did as he was told, and was relieved immediately. Then I made him rinse his eye with pure water, and after that I told him to anoint it with olive oil, and to continue the application for some time. To-day he is almost well, and can see again. In another similar case no remedy was immediately used, as a Doctor had to be sent for from some little distance, and the man lost his eye entirely.

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt.

Damsons originally came from Damascus.

The nasturtium came originally from Peru.

The pea is a native of the South of Europe.

Ginger is a native of the East and West Indies.

Coriander seed came originally from the East.

The cucumber was originally a tropical vegetable.

The Greeks called butter bouteron—"cow cheese."

The gooseberry is indigenous to Great Britain.

Apricots are indigenous to the plains of Armenia.

Pears were originally brought from the East by the Romans.

Capers originally grew wild in Greece and Northern Africa.

UNITY OF LANGUGE IN GERMANY.—Among the earliest measures with which the Prussian Diet has been busied is a bill declaring the standard to question of "the language of administration," in the Prussian dominions. It must be remembered that 12 per cent. of the population of Prussia speak habitually languages differing in their essential character from German, but merely German dialects. There are, in all, 2,500,000 who talk Polish in Posen, and the neighboring provinces; 146,000 Lithuanians speaking the old Lettish; 145,000 Danes, chiefly in the Elbe Duchies; 50,000 Czechs, and some 10,000 other less linguistic dissidents. These parliamentarians are, of course, loaded with disfavor by the new school of policy, which raises German unity to the height of a dominant principle in modern civilization. The bill, therefore, introduced in the Landtag proposes to make German henceforward the exclusive language of administrative business and judicial proceedings in every part of the Prussian kingdom, irrespective of local circum-tances.

It is observed that they are few things that will make a man carry his head so straight as to have a ragged neck binding on his shirt, with plenty of starch on it, well ironed in.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 37. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1876. WHOLE NO. 607

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, April 22, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing State Convention.

On Wednesday next, the 26th inst., the Republican State Convention assembles at Sacramento, to elect delegates to the National Republican Convention which is to meet in Cincinatti, Ohio, on the 14 of June, to nominate a Republican candidate for President of the United States. While we think that our delegates whoever they may be, will not be instructed, yet the Republican platform for this State should be put together bysuch unmistakable language or outspoken expression to reflect the true attitude of California. And such delegates must be chosen as will carry out the true republican sentiments of California to the letter. The primary machinery of the ensuing State Convention has not been made up with adulterations of conservatism of any kind, neither should the State Convention yield to the noses of such men who are half Republican and half Democrats or half anything else. If Republicans endorse Republican principals and stand firmly on Republican basis either by defeat in the Presidential election or for success. If the Democracy will do this in their primary or general movements, then why not Republicans? Some of the latter too often divides on true Republican principle to the great detrimentality of the whole party.

It is to be hoped that the ensuing State Convention will make short work of the matter, by a strong determination that California will do her part as one of the Thirty-seven States which will be represented in the National Republican Convention for the selection of a formidable standard bearer in our Presidential campaign.

A. M. E. Zion Church Conference.

On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock A. M., the Sixth Annual Convention of the A. M. E. Zion Church Conference met.

Rt. Rev. S. D. Talbert, presiding, and after the usual religious services, followed by a very impressive congratulatory address by the Bishop, adjourned to Monday morning, 24th inst., in order to give time for the arrival of the several delegates from the interior.

W. H. HILLERY, Secretary.

The Conference will sit with open doors daily until the business is finished.

GILMORE'S BAND.—The musicians composing this fine instrumental band are to give a concert at Woodward's Garden to-morrow for their benefit. They made their debut at the Pavilion on Monday last and have met with great success.

THE literary and musical entertainment given at Oakland on Tuesday evening last was a grand success.

A Washington special hints that the delay of business in the House is, first to make the Senate pass bills when they are received, without amendment, and also to criticise and investigate the Republican candidate after he is nominated for the Presidency. This pleasant prospect suggests to the gentlemen who desire to be President a little self-examination.

A PORTSMOUTH, N. H., young man who was inconsiderate enough to "come in," after he had escorted a girl home from prayer meeting the other Sunday evening, was obliged to stop at family prayers, which came on very soon, but, when the prom householder prayed that "the young man who, for the time being, is one of our number, may be directed towards his Father's house," he took his hat and left without ceremony.

Brilliant Reception at a Wooden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Phillips, of this city, having been married about five years, gave a very brilliant reception at their residence, No. 5 Mason street on Thursday evening last, in commemoration of the marititial event. Their spacious parlors and adjacent rooms were brilliantly lighted and about fifty elegantly dressed ladies and gentlemen were present, when we entered at 9½ o'clock, the very finest Italian violinist was on hand and discoursed popular airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, etc., with accompaniment by Mrs. Willette Johnson who presided at the piano. The parlors presented a livid and picturesque scene as the ladies and gents were whirling through the giddy dance.

Refreshments of every description were served at intervals under the direction of the hostess Mrs. James Phillips, and her mother Mrs. Taylor assisted by Mr. James Phillips by his mother, Mrs. Caroline Phillips. It was at least 2 A.M. before the delightful company finally departed." This was perhaps one of the very best select gathering which has ever taken place among the colored residents in this city. There was a considerable amount of wooden ware ornaments visible on of the tables, which had been presented by friends. Among the guests present we noticed the following:

Mrs. Grasses Brown, Mrs. Hattie Grasses, Mrs. James Grasses, Mr. and Mrs. John Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, Mrs. W. N. Sanderson, Mrs. Frances Montgomery, Mrs. Wm. Patrick and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jehason, Master W. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Shafner, Mrs. Keziah Starkey, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Powell, of Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. Multano, Miss Sarah E. Miles, Miss Josephine Miles, Miss Emma Brown of Sacramento, Mrs. Wm. Gains and son, Master Gains, Miss Sarah Godfrey, Mrs. Housely, Mr. H. Bently, Mr. Charles Benjamin, Mr. Cornelius Wilson, Mr. —— Hall, recently from Indiana and others lastly but not least who we cannot think of at the moment and may have omitted. And as a whole it was a very select gathering and a very enjoyable affair and just such entertainments that should be given once and a while by respectable families who can afford it, and make amusement for themselves without resorting to the many public and noisy balls, which have almost become a nuisance in this city by those who are continually getting up something of no objectional, kind for personal gain.

THE Greenback Club of Sacramento lately held a meeting and resolved to call a Convention to meet April 20th, for the purpose of selecting twelve delegates to attend the National Greenback Convension to be held in Indianopolis on May 17th, 1876.

AN old manuscript has been fished up in the archives of Pisa, giving a precise and detailed description of an immense treasure alleged to be buried near a hospital in the city of Cogliare, island of Sardinia. The treasure is minutely described as consisting of money and phenominally sized diamonds, and is promised to the finder. Amateurs have been zealously digging away for it, but so far, in the dark.

AN amusing scene occured in the Lower House of Congress on last Thursday when the Speaker administered the oath to Finney, the member who was voted into Walsh's seat by a strict party vote. Finney was in the Confederate service, and the Speaker, uninformed, started to administer the "iron clad oath." Finney's upheld as though he had been shot. Great merriment followed, and the mortified oath was then administered.

For cheap groceries, fresh eggs, butter, etc., go to Lindsay & Collins, 507 and 509 Sansome St.

The Republican Primary.

The Republican primary election progressed quietly, Thursday, none but a few trfling disturbances being reported.

The polls opened at noon and closed at 7 o'clock. The total number of vhtes polled for each ticket in the several districts is given below; the average differences between any two names on the same ticket not being more than two votes.

The returns show that the Regular ticket has been elected, with the exception of five names, when it is claimed were upon the Opposition, having been placed upon the Regular ticket also. They are: Charles Lux, I. R. Davis, L. M. Manzer, P. B. Cornwall and F. L. Weeks.

In the Tenth District Thos. Brown, who is claimed as an Anti-Ring candidate, though on both tickets, is elected.

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Opposition Ticket—August Drucker, John Bamber, H. C. Vandall, C. L. Wiggin, Isaac Upham, W. H. Smith, E. K. Witterman, E. R. Waterman, C. M. Stratton, G. S. Oliver, L. S. Locke, N. Eyrick, W. H. Voorhees, E. A. Bell, W. F. Canham, T. J. French. Total, 220.

Regular Ticket—Edwin Lewis, H. Brown, H. Holmes, P. Bell, A. Bull, H. L. Coye, J. R. Erringer, Jr., F. Seibe, S. Rosenbaum, J. M. Carrier, S. W. Backus, J. W. Batchelder, C. Barry, Geo. J. Wilson, Peter Anderson. Total, 721.

Majority for Regular ticket, 501.

One polling place in this district not heard from.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Opposition Ticket.—H. Davis, J. S. Spear, M. M. Cook, G. B. Baker, Geo Carnes, I P Rankin, C J Collins, E T Battiste, S G Beatty, Geo Barstow, F Fesser, D L Swett, F Eastman, J B Dow, Thos Bryan, Wm Shew, Thos Ward. Total vote, 186.

Regular Ticket—W H Codington, Dr G Chamberlain, L A Leary W P Holden, P H McGowen, J Breeze, G Harrington, Thos Valleau, H T Holmes, R Chate, Thos Bryan, Geo Schwarzs, P Dean, H G Langley, Chas Eidermann, J Whalen, C Willey. Total vote, 186.

Majority for Regular ticket, 775.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Opposition.—Sam Soule, James B. Mulcahy, Howard Ewing, E. C. Boober, P. B. Cornwall, I. R. Davis, L. M. Manzer, Charles Lux, Dr. F. L. Weeks, R. M. Rule, John Schriober, John Hewston, C. B. Hayden. Total vote, 213.

Regular Mixed Ticket.—Charles Lux, Isaac E. Davis, L. M. Manzer, P. B. Cornwall, C. L. Dingley, H. W. Taylor, George Oscar Burns, J. F. Brown, W. E. Maybrow, John A. Collins, James E. Gordon, Captain A. J. Trask, Dr. Freeman L. Weeks. Total vote, 1,097.

Majority of regular ticket, 884.

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Opposition Ticket.—Jonathan Kittredge, A. S. Iredale, A. S. Rosenbaum, J. J. Lyon, Peter H. Burringer, Henry Wilson, Nicholas Wayland, A. Lewis, W. Kryzanowski, Thomas B. Heuston, Herman Westerfeld, C. J. Steere, Thomas Anderson, J. Limpman, Henry S. Smith. Total vote, 326.

Regular Ticket.—S. Foorman, Paul Neumann, A. W. Hanna, A. M. Gildden, B. A. Priudle, W. H. Edmunds, Julius Behlert, A. L. Manson, Joseph Emerson, J. W. Holmes, J. R. Garrick, H. J. Finigan, W. K. Allen. Total vote, 653.

Majority for regular ticket, 329.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Opposition Ticket. — Julius C. Green, H. Rosekrans, S. P. Taylor J. B. Peck, Charles B. Kimball, G. A. Shepston, J. S. Moore, C. H. Waterhouse, E. Dorrit, E. I. Robinson, J. B. F. Davis, H. A. Minturn, W. K. Forsythe, H. J. Burns, Carlton Hobb. Total vote, 316.

Regular Mixed Ticket.—S. P. P. Taylor, I. S. Van Winkle, Hiram Rosukrans, Z. H. Cunningham, J. F. McDonald, I. Simonds, G. W. Paget, C. Waterhouse, J. B. F. Davis, F. A. Rutherford, J. R. Beardorff, E. I. Robinson, K. W. Rudnson, E. De Witt, R. H. Dorland. Total, 206.

Majority for the Anti Ring ticket 110.

THE President's veto message says the salary was $25,000 when we had only three million people; now we have forty millions, wealth is largely increased, and the cost of living is vastly out of proportion to the salary. He states from personal experience that the salary is inadequate for the expenses of the White House.

A Gentleman.

What in meant by these familiar expression, "He is a gentleman," "He is no gentleman?" They do not mean that man has or has not a grandfather who is somebody; or that he is dressed or not dressed by an artistic tailor; that he is wealthy or poor, fluent or halting in the use of certain conventional phases. What do they mean? Here is an excellent definition:

A gentleman is just a *gentle*-man; no more, no less; a diamond polished that was first a diamond in the rough. A gentleman is gentle. A gentleman is modest. A gentleman is courteous. A gentleman is slow to take offence, as being one who never gives it. A gentleman is slow to surmise evil, as being one who never thinks of it. A gentleman subjects his appetites. A gentleman controls his speech. A gentleman deems every other better than himself.

The following description of a gentleman was written about eight ces hundred years ago, in a letter to certain persons at Phillipi, and, in our judgment, is just as accurate now as it was then:

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lately, whatsoever things are of good report, if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think of these things."

TOO MUCH SILVER.—When Comstock discovered an argentiferous ledge among the hills of Nevada in 1859, he had little idea, says the New York *Tribune*, what trouble he was causing for rulers of the world, and what worry and mystification for able writers and students. But the ledge which bears his name has yielded more than $275,000,000 of silver, has disturbed the markets of Europe and Asia, drives San Francisco dealers to refuse silver in payment for goods, placed the United States Treasury in so singular a predicament that the Secretary frankly calls upon Congress for formal direction before proceeding to enforce a law and so confused the heads of sound bullionists that, though they stoutly maintain that gold will always flow where it is wanted, they fear that the substitution of portable silver for non-exportable fractional currency may lead to dire disaster.

"BOSS" TWEED.—Only two or three weeks ago the news was reported that Tweed had been seen in Havana. This was thought to be probable; but now one Antonio de Costa makes oath before William H. Gibson, a Notary Public for Queen's county, New York, that he met the "Boss" on a steamer while traveling from Leghorn to Genoa, in Italy. There was a mutual recognition between them, and Tweed was slightly disconcerted at the meeting. He told De Costa that he had received a full pardon for his offences, and was then on a voyage for his health. De Costa represented himself as a servant by profession, who at odd time had employment at Delmonico's, in New York, where he first formed the acquaintance of Tweed. On the steamer the latter gave him a Napoleon, and told him to go and enjoy himself with it. On landing at Leghorn he bade De Costa good-bye, and requested him to call and visit him at his hotel. Next morning De Costa visited the hotel but found no such name as Tweed on the register.

THE peanut is said to be a native of Africa, and was first introduced in North Carolina as an article for production, about thirty-five years ago. At that time a small lot of the peas was sent to Wilmington from St. Thomas in the West Indies, by parties who purchased them from the effects of a Spanish schooner from the west coast of Africa, which was wrecked near St. Thomas. Mr. H. Nutt, of that city, bought the entire lot, sent and disposed of them to Messrs. N. N. Nixon, Luke M'Clamuny, and some other parties on the sound, who planted them, and found as a result the first year, that the soil and climate agreed with them remarkably well. They brought the product to Wilmington, and sold them to Mr. Nutt, who, in turn, sold them for export. This was the beginning of a business which has since grown to be of considerable importance in North Carolina.

A YOUNG printer having occasion the other day to set up the well-known line:

"Slave, I have set my life upon a cast"

astonished the proof-reader with the following version:

"Slave, I have set my wife upon a cask!"

Wheeler and Wilson's Rotary Hook-Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps, which could make a few stitches while new, have been dignified with the name of *Sewing Machines* with all sorts of special designations, and failing in all the good qualities of standard machines, have been offered at *low prices*, and urged upon purchasers on the score of *cheapness*. Cheapness is not the main thing to be sought after in a Sewing Machine, but rather usefulness.

Marriage in the Army.

An officer in camp and barracks can live as cheaply almost as a soldier, if the necessity demands it, but if he has a wife and children the whole problem changes. Their necessities bring on him expenses much greater than to a citizen with a fixed domicile. Does Congress wish to prohibit marriage in the army? If so, why not meet the question? In foreign service marriage is forbidden to the lower grades of officers, unless some assurance be given the family shall not become a charge to the State. Young officers, thrown with beautiful young women, cannot be expected to evince the caution and prudence of old men. The consequense is that marriage results, and from that moment begins a life struggle for pay and allowances. Every member of the Military Committee knows by his own personal experiences that an officer in a city can live by himself on $1,000 a year better than with an average family on $5,000. I do not recomend any legislation on this point, because it is not my business, but simply refer to it as an unspoken cause of the opposition to the reduction of pay this particular time, when a depreciated currency necessarily causes increased expense of living, of clothing, and of all the necessaries of life, besides education, hotel bills, and every other manner of expense. Officers serving with troops are subjected to less contingencies that when detached, or as staff officers, but no one can control his orders. These come from the War Department or some superior, and the officers, has to obey regardless of cost; and as he moves are equal to a fire, an officer may be said to lose all his furniture and household effects, on a average, every five years. This is not the case with the citizen who has his domicile.—*General Sherman.*

John Adams wrote, prophetically: "But let us take warning and give it to our children. Whenever vanity and gayety, a love of pomp and dress, furniture, equipage, buildings, great company, expensive diversions and elegant entertainments get the better of the principles and judgments of men and women, there is no knowing where they will stop, nor into what evils, natural, moral or political, they will lead us."

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIET TOMB.—On the line of Charles River, a mile or more from Dedham Centre, Mass., a rough walled passageway has been discovered with a Roman arch at the entrance two feet high and three broad. The passage was ten feet deep, ending in a stone cell ten feet across and five feet high. On the floor was a pile of chalky white dust, which crumbled, changed color and hardened on being exposed to the air. On the top of the pile was a soft, black substance, which would appear to be pure lamphlack or carbon, as the workmen describe it, as being "creamy, like soft, black putty;" but unfortunately, none of this substance was saved. No coin, implement or weapon of any kind has yet been discovered. Specimens of the hardened white dust, of the mud mortar and of the rock have been sent to Cambridge for examination.

THE Emperor of Brazil is expected to arrive on Monday evening, and will remain in San Francisco several days. A suite of rooms is being prepared for the imperial guest at the Palace Hotel, and the city officials are arranging to offer the proper reception.

IT was the little word "not," in sorted by Mr. Edmonds in Morton's resolutions that did the business for Pinchback, says the New Orleans Bulletin. If that word had been left out, would he crawled through the not hole? [*Boston Herald.*

A hint is as good as a kick, but there are men who will never take one until they get the other.

Births.

REEDER.—To the wife of A. Reeder, a daughter, born April 16th.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
Concert and Festival.

—Given by the—

REV. W. P. CASSEY,

By the Friends and Members of Christ Church, at

Pacific Hall,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, April 26th, '76.

The following well known artists and amateurs have generously given their services

MISS. SAMUEL WILLIAMS,
MRS. WILLETTE C. JOHNSON,
MISS. O. OTJALLA RANDALL,
MISS. COLOMBE & BLANCHE MERCIER,
MR. E. W. PERKINS,
MR. G. H. GREY,
MR. RUSSELL.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

Mrs. G. Treyvaud, Messrs. P. A. Hall
H. E. Reed, " W. H. Johnson,
W. H. Hall, " A. Bolton,
Whitefield, " J. T. Callender,
Callender, " J. G. Smith.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Song and Quartette. Before the rippling waters' (Thomas); Miss. O. Randall and Messrs. Grey, Randall and Perkins.
2—Waltz Song, "The Kiss" (Arbo); Miss S. O. Randall.
3—Song, "By the Sea-side" (Benedict); Mr. Russell.
4—Duet, "Ere the parting hour" (Glover); Misses Mercier and Messrs. Grey.
5—Song, "Come again light days of yore" (Hill); Mr. Johnson.
6—Carnival de Venise, third of my heart" (Meyerbeer); Mrs. Johnson Williams.

Intermission of 15 minutes. During which Ice which Ice Cream and other Refreshments will be served.

Music by the Band.

PART II.

1—Will open with an Overture upon the Piano, by Miss Emma Mercier, entitled "The poet and peasant"
2—Waltz song "Queen of the night" (Burg), Mrs. Willette C. Johnson.
3—Duet, "Bright angels from Heaven" (Keyzbeer), Mrs. Johnson Williams and Mrs. Benjamin Williams.
4—Song, Mr. G. H. Grey.
5—Duet, "Come with me" (Willard), will be the request of several friends to be rendered by Miss S. Randall and Mr. Russell.
6—Grand Waltz (Venzano), Mrs. E. Williams.
7—Trio, "Chastity" (Rossini), Mrs. Benjamin Williams and Miss Corinne and Blanche Mercier.

Supper will be served up immediately after the conclusion of the Concert.

Admission and Supper - $1.00

Tickets can be had on this occasion at the store of Hallet, Davis & Co's, from the waiterooms of G. W. Sanborn, No. 12 Sansome Street, which has been kindly loaned for the Entertainment.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence promptly at 8.

THE FIRST
ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
L'OUVERTURE GUARD
Will be given on
MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1876,
—AT—
SCHUETZEN PARK, ALAMEDA.

A splendid and efficient band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

Lieutenant C. H. WHITEHILL,
Sergeant J. K. HENDERSON,
Sergeant CHARLES RILEY,
Corporal F. J. LAUMONT,
Corporal L. A. GRIFFITH,
Private C. J. NICHOLAS,
Private [illegible] H. BUCKNER,
Private J. C. MOORE.

Come One! Come All!

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Children under 12 years of age, FREE.

The band and company will proceed to the Picnic Grounds on the 1 o'clock boat for Alameda.

Committee of Arrangements will wear White Badges.

Members of the Company will wear Red, White and Blue Rosettes.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,
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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE, of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
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ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL PENTHEUSE, and Prof. ROBERT WELL, are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they are located at No. 828 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They are all kinds of witchcraft, cures all diseases and spells; cures love, returns anything that is lost, tells you how to get married, and obtains from fishing. They will advise you and look in all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, 1 E. Thirteenth, New York City, that her son Wm. Henry T. Nicholas, is in prison California, has received her letter and will answer soon.
WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

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Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.
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TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (double) will suit two gents, Front on third floor, east of corner of Clay street; Inquire of WILLIAM H. SMITH, 1010 Taylor street. Reference required.

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SAVE
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PER CENT.
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P. M.

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
—BY A—
Patent Medicines and Drugs,
HOHLWEG & OESTING
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WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
Wharf Hartley Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Pittsburg Coal, Cline Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
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The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
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LEADER OF FASHION.
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HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 5 to 12 P.M. Specially for Sunday Lunch—GUMBO and OLAM CHOWDER.

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The heroes and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of Democratic Legislature, Convention Scenery of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Stephens Eminent Artists. The Book, best known men and grave. If you want to make money send Ohe Dollar at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address A. D. WAINRIGHT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IN WANTED OF GOVERN OR WILSON, commonly called "GOVERNOR DUKE," who went, from Tennessee to California over twenty years ago. Address his Sister, MRS. MARY GORDON, 304 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

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BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS
A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH
Address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has opened rooms in
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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. She Tangled Hair Combings are made into Ladies' Hair Work in the finest manner. Ladies leaving orders will be visited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first-class
BOARDING HOUSE
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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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Oyster House,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.
(Arrive 5.35 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Oroville. Connects at Davis Station, Cowell and Dixon with Express Train for Shasta. Connects at Niles with Express arriving at San Jose 10.30 A.M.
(Arrive 5.35 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer leaves Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for Sonoma.
(Arrive 5.35 P.M.)
12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Martinez Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.
(Arrive 10.00 P.M.)
3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
(Arrive 9.35 A.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced. Visalia Summer, Calaveras and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.55 P.M.
(Arrive 12 40 P.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.
(Arrive 11.10 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 7.30 A.M., daily.
(Arrive 6.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.00 p.m.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 10.30 p.m.
Sundays only—10.00 and 1.00 p.m.
From San Francisco to Encinal.
Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 9.30 and 10.30 a.m.; 3.00 and 5.30 p.m.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 a.m.; 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.
Sundays only—8.30 and 9.30 a.m.; 4.30 and 6.30 p.m.
From Brooklyn to San Leandro.
Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 a.m.; 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 7.30 p.m.
Sundays only—9.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 4.30 and 6.30 p.m.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 a.m.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 p.m.
Sundays only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40 a.m.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 p.m.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 1.00 p.m.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00 p.m.
From Encinal to San Francisco.
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, April 29, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The State Convention.

The Republican State Convention, held at Sacramento on Wednesday last, was characterized with the utmost harmony, which prevailed throughout the proceedings. The party is now thoroughly united. The organization of the Convention was satisfactorily effected, and conducted with great dignity. The delegates chosen by the Congressional Districts and those elected at large are all representative men, both as citizens and members of the party, and their choice has given satisfaction, and will give the further means of adding increased strength to the party.

The expressions given by resolution favoring Blaine, met with a hearty response by applause, although the delegates are not instructed to any particular candidate for the Presidential nominee at Cincinnati. The delegates made quick work with their duties, and adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday night at eleven o'clock.

A. M. E. Zion Church Conference.

This Conference met in the Zion A. M. E. Church on Monday last, and has been in session during this week. Bishop Talbot presided. We will give some extracts from the minutes next week.

Letter from the President of the late Nashville Colored Convention.

LITTLE ROCK ARK., April 13, 1876.

Messrs. Peter Anderson, Philip A. Bell, W. H. Hall and others—Gentlemen: The credentials of the gentlemen you selected as proxies to represent your State in the "National Convention of Colored Men" which recently assembled in Nashville, Tenn., and by which I was informed that you had conferred upon me the distinguished honor of being one of your representatives, was sent to me by Mr. Peter H. Clark, and put in my hand while presiding over the deliberations of that body. It was extremely unfortunate that circumstances rendered it impossible for Messrs. Clark and Barnadore to be present, and bring a proxy of your State myself, without power of substitution, and occupying the position that I did in the Convention. I was powerless to have California represented. I know the manhood and spirit of Californians when I say that although the results of the Convention may not have filled the measure of our expectations as to *quantity*, yet the *quality* of the utterances as the emanations of independent thought will receive hearty welcome at the "Golden Gate," placing the Convention as they do in the van of all similar assemblages of our race.

The proceedings will be published as soon as compiled in the *Memphis Planet*, and I shall forward the *Appeal* and *Herald* copies.

In conclusion, allow me to sincerely thank my many friends for the honor they did me in the appointment, and assure them that "Though lost to sight, to memory dear, and that I often think of them as of "One long loved, but for a season gone."

Willing to trust and work and wait for the good time coming."

I am yours very truly,
MIFFLIN W. GIBBS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mrs. Langhorn, of San Jose, died suddenly in this city, at Mrs. George Smith's boarding house, Stone street, on Wednesday last, resulting from the suffocation of gas in her room, which had been blown out by her, instead of being turned off. Her remains were conveyed to San Jose for interment. The deceased with others had paid a visit to this city to attend the A. M. E. Zion's Church conference.

RECEPTION AND BIRTH-DAY PARTY.—Miss Hattie Grasses gave a fine reception and birth-day party at the residence of her mother, 710 Stockton street, last evening; a full account of which will be published next week.

The Republican State Convention.

We give the following condensed report of the proceedings of the State Convention, from the Sacramento *Bee* of Wednesday and Thursday last. The *Bee* gives at length an account of the preparation and gathering of delegates, of which the following is an extract:

The *Bee* has already published the names of nearly all the delegates chosen from the various counties. Many of those selected have not come, but nearly all such are represented by proxy. Among the delegates and interested parties to be seen here to-day may be noticed not a few of the prominent men of the State. Representatives of the press are not wanting. Major Orr is here from the Stockton *Independent*, C. F. Montgomery of the Suisun *Republican*, Frank A. Leach of the Vallejo *Chronicle*, Prof. P. H. McGowan of the San Francisco *Stock Report* (formerly of the San Mateo *Gazette*) J. Stepp other of the *Mirror*, A. E. Worley of the *Bulletin*, F. K. Stockton of the *Chronicle* Cameron of the *Call*, Frost of the *Post*, Peter Anderson of the PACIFIC APPEAL, L. J. Hindes of the San Jose *Patriot*.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called at 1.15 by Alexander G. Abell, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Abell stated that it became the duty belonging to his position to call the assemblage to order. He sincerely hoped that no more unpleasantness would be seen in the ranks of the Republican party. Hoped that all discord would be laid aside, and that hand in hand they should do their best for the welfare of the party, the State and the nation.

The call for the convention was then read by the Secretary of the State Central Committee, Marcus D. Boruck.

The first thing in order was the election of a Temporary Chairman. Judge Norton, E. L. Pratt and L. B. Misner were placed in nomination. Misner declined in favor of Hon. L. E Pratt. Norton was elected Chairman by 246 votes as against 116 for Pratt. The nomination was made unanimous.

Messrs. Pratt, Misner and Martin were appointed a committee to conduct Norton to the chair. Norton proceeded to thank them for the honor they had done him, and done also to the great party of Republican and Independents. Never was there a time in the State when so much depended upon a convention as now depended upon the doings of this body. If there was anything like chicanery in the workings of the body, the people would repudiate for their doings. There is no corrupt men in all parties, and there was no need for any party to gloss over some people. It was his opinion that all disgraces in the Republican party has forever ceased. Then would the two waters meet and as by the meeting of the Red Sea were Pharoah and his hosts engulfed, so by the meeting of this hitherto divided ranks of the Republican party would the Democratic party be engulfed in a sea of oblivion.

Marcus D. Boruck, was then elected temporary Secretary, and B. J. Green, Geo. H. Harveyj and T. O'Halloran, of Sacramento were elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

COMMITTEES.

A resolution to table a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Platform and Resolutions was carried, because the motion at that time was considered out of order. Throughout all the discussion of this question the voice of Peter Anderson, colored delegate from San Francisco, rungp reminent.

The following were appointed a Committee on Credentials. Paul Newman, San Francisco; A. S. Smith, Yuba; J. Marsten, Alameda; C. H. Swith, Sacramento; H. S. Sargent, San Joaquin; Cyrus Jones, Santa Clara; James Burns, San Mateo.

These were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business: Judge Safford, Butte; T. C. Peckman, Yolo; R. Chute, San Francisco; H. L. Thaxton, Sonoma; E. A. Davis, Yuba; W. B. Thorpe, Del Norte; S. Jewett, Kern.

CONCERNING PLATFORM.

The resolution for a Committee on Platform and Resolutions, which was tabled, was, by a vote of the Convention, taken up for discussion. Many were opposed to forming a platform or accepting resolutions. A very long discussion on this subject took place, but ultimately the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Resolutions: George G. Blanchard, P. H. McGowan, E. W. Roberts, Chas. F. Reed, J. V. Kelly.

The temporary officers were made permanent officers of the Convention.

It was determined to permit the delegates from each Congressional District to select two delegates to the National Convention and present the same for ratification to the Convention at large, leaving four to be selected from the general body from the State.

The Convention took a recess until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Blanchard of El Dorado read the resolutions adopted by the committee, which embodied the following points:

First—That we have undiminished faith in the integrity of the Republican party of the Nation; that in its principles is the only security of National existence, prosperity and honor.

Second—In favor of civil service reform and against the "spoils system" inaugurated by the Democracy.

Third — Against official bankruptcy.

Fourth — Against the influx of Chinese and in favor of a modification of the Burlingame treaty.

Fifth—Favoring a return to metallic currency, and the restoration of the silver coin of the U

Sixth — That the funded debt should be paid in gold.

Seventh — That the Democracy of this nation is not to be trusted, because of its purpose to add hundreds of millions to the national debt, for pensions to Confederate soldiers, claims for cotton legally and justly confiscated, and in the end, over a thousand millions as compensation for the loss of slaves of the South, the allowance of which must surely result in another war, since loyal Union men will never peacefully consent to be taxed to pay treason for its losses.

A proposition to introduce the third-term bugaboo was promptly condemned and withdrawn. The resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm.

THE DELEGATES.

The following were reported as the choice of the various districts:

First District—John Martin and Isaac Hecht, of San Francisco.

Second District—L. H. Foote, of Sacramento, and E. H. Dyer of Alameda.

Third District—N. D. Rideout of Yuba and A. F. Whitney of Sonoma.

Fourth District—Josiah Belden of Santa Clara and M. E. Gonzales of Monterey.

At Large—Alex. G. Abell of San Francisc. Geo. S. Evans of Stockton Chas. F. Reed of Yolo, and J. M. Pierce of San Diego. The vote of these delegates was as follows: Abell 249; Evans, 317; Meloon, 127; Pierce, 285; Reed, 327; Sullivan, 119.

In this district the Sacramento candidates presented were L. H. Foote, Alfred Brigg, and William Beckman, and General Foote was chosen on the first ballot.

BLAINE THE CHOICE.

As the Convention was about to adjourn Mr. Fulweiler of Placer got the floor and said that he believed the masses of the party were for Blaine for President, which sentiment was received with immense applause, although the Bristow element was strongly represented also on the floor and in the lobby.

NO INSTRUCTIONS.

Ira P. Rankin then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while the Republican party contains many men, who, by their recognized ability and devotion to the principles of the party, have proved themselves worthy of public support and confidence, and capable of filling honorably the highest office in the gift of the people; the Republican party of California especially recognize in the Hon. James G. Blaine an eminently able and tried exponent of the principles of the party, of large experience in public life, of the purest public and private character, and possessing in a marked degree those personal qualities which would do honor to the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That while thus expressing our preference for the Hon. James G. Blaine, yet, having confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of our delegates to the National Convention, we leave them unembarrassed by instructions, and free to exercise their own deliberate choice in the Convention, as the interests of the country may in their judgment seem to demand.

They were adopted nearly unanimously, there being only two or three noes.

The assessments having been paid, the officers thanked, and the business of the Convention finished, the body adjourned *sine die* at 11 o'clock.

THE L'Ouverture Guard is to have a picnic at Schuetzen Park, Alameda, on Monday, next, May 1st.

For the Pacific Appeal.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24, 1876.

MR. EDITOR — Sunday evening last I attended the A. M. E. Zion Church, and had the pleasure of hearing an excellent discourse from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Talbot. The church was well filled by an intelligent and appreciative audience. Several came over from Oakland. The Bishop took for his text the words of Job, 26th chapter and 14th verse. I have heard the Bishop often while he was elder in charge of Zion's Church in New York city years ago, and was always edified by his able discourses. He looks a little older, but he preaches with the same zeal and earnestness he did years ago.

The Conference opens Monday and continues through the week. Next Sabbath ere the Bishop will preach again, when it is hoped that all of our people who have not heard him will turn out en masse. G. N. G.

THE MISCHIEF OF THE LATEST FASHIONS.—Were I not a peculiarly moral person, I should say for my own part, "Drat the fashions!" For I am not of Venus, and the increasing modes will, unless I am much mistaken, be pitiless to those who are anything else. The old Princesse or Gabrielle cut of dresses is to be revived—nay, is revived, and threatens to become the rage. Now, in old days, with hoops and full skirts, those gored, all in one, dresses were not so bad, but now, what with tie-back skirts and glove-fitting dresses, women who are either too thin or too stout, have a hard time of it. Of course such a figure as that of Cronsette looks simply divine in such attire, but how many women have a figure like Croizette, I should like to know? Not one form in a hundred can stand the total absence of drapery. And so, fat and forty, or thin and thirty, must be turned into guys, in order that the sweet and shapely may have a chance to stun the world with a revelation of loveliness.—Lucy Hooper, in the *Philadelphia Telegraph*.

WHEN you see a woman looking at you with the crow-feet deepening in the corners of her eyes, her head inclined to one side, her arms folded, and her under jaw trying to reach up to the tip of her nose, don't stop to ask for explanations—"git" out. *Brooklyn Argus*.

THE most humane tramp on record is the vagrant vagabond who carries a roll of carpet on his shoulder for his dog to sleep on, and who won't accept lodgings anywhere that his dog is not admitted.

THE revolution in Hayti is progressing with great success. President Dominique has fled, and Vice President Hammerau and General Lorquette have been shot.

RYDDICK'S famous stallion, Hambletonian, died at Chester, New York, Sunday night, aged about 28 years. He was the sire of the most noted and valuable trotting stock in the country.

Phonetic spelling—simple, rational uniform —e. g., Boston, Bosto, Bese, Buston, Bosting, Bostun, Bastin, Borston, Bostun, Bawstun, Bostown, Bawston, Hub.—*Lowell Courier*.

Wheeler and Wilson's Rotary Hook-Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.

Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps, which could make a few stitches while new, have been dignified with the name of *Sewing Machines* with all sorts of special designations, and failing in all the good qualities of standard machines, have been offered at *low prices*, and urged upon purchasers on the score of *cheapness*. Cheapness is not the main thing to be sought after in a Sewing Machine, but rather usefulness.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution; who resists the surest temptations from within and without; who bears the heaviest burden cheerfully.

Republicanism and the Negro.

BY WILL H. THOMAS.

The Republican party throughout the country recovered at the November elections what had been lost the year previous. True, the victories of to-day could not undo the defeats of yesterday, so far as to affect Congressional majorities or its legislation, but the local effect is unprecedented. The results of the previous year brought together the Republican party and made a unit. The hitherto incongruous elements, the *Liberals* and the *Independents* were made welcome and had representatives on the party tickets and its Committees. The Irish and German Republican elements were consulted, places found for their men. The policy of the party toward these classes was always conciliatory. This was, in the least sense, a masterly stroke of policy; but how did the party behave toward the negro, whose aggregate vote invariably determines the issue of the campaign. No Representative of that race finds his name among the party candidates: no Woodson or Johnson, Neale or Pulpress find themselves invested with municipal authority and model of its Government; no negro occupies an honored place on the county or State ticket, taking for granted that the colored element will always vote solidly the Republican ticket. There has been no attempt at conciliation, or even honorable recognition of the invaluable services preformed by the colored voters.

But the party is changing. The recent contest in Ohio between Republicanism and Catholicism, convinced our friends that a few thousands reserved votes really hold the balance of power, and *per se* the majority, colored voters constituted this reserved force, all of which was solidly for the Republican ticket and the result, a party triumph. The evidence was overwhelmingly in favor of the colored voters that they determined the issue of the campaign. Here was a grand opportunity for the party to be, not magnanimous but *just*. The colored men demand representative recognition, not for the first time within its history in the State, it vindicated its principles by practical exemplifications. Two colored gentlemen were elected to legislative positions. Mr. James S. Tyler, a gentleman of character and intelligence, who served during the late war as Quartermaster Sergeant of the gallant fifth U. S. Col ored Regiment, was elected a clerk in the House of Representatives of the Ohio General Assembly, while Mr. Walter S. Thomas, a bright student of Oberlin College, an artist by profession, and a fine speaker for one so young, who did excellent service in canvassing the State during the campaign, was elected Engrossing Clerk of the Senate. Both gentlemen have received very flattering honors and the Republican party has shown a willingness to do its duty by all classes, so far as Ohio is concerned. How with the other states. Indiana, it is true, has a honorable Mr. Hinton, a colored gentleman of culture, but the Keystone State, with her thousands of colored voters, and in Allegheny county, the birth-place of Republicanism, with its honored founder sitting in a high judical position in the same county, I see that one of the officers of the court who owns his existence to the colored voters, refuses to commission one of them to a subaltern position. Mr. Paul J. Carnon richly deserves the position of Deputy Sheriff, which he has so ably filled for the past few years under the former incumbent, not on account of any emoluments, but demanded and awarded as a simple act of justice to the colored voters of the country. The Republican party must be plainly taught that we are not political slaves who stand ready to do the bidding of a master, but intelligent voters, having rights that must be respected. Colored men have much to do in this matter. There should be no temporising, no vacillation, but an uncompromising attitude, a demand for personal and party recognition. Until such a universal recognition of all races and admission to official representation, the Republican party will not have accomplished its higher mission.

"WHY, what nation is this?" asked an individual hailing in the American Department of the Centennial Exposition. "What nation do you call this that is so behind-hand?" "Well, it might be called procrastination," said the Commissioner in attendence, "but I regret to say it's America.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

THE Elliott Literary Institute gives their picnic and clam bake at Fanskins' Park Alameda, on Wednesday next, 3d of May.

Deaths.

TATEM—In Alameda, April 26th, 1876, Allen A. Tatem, of this city, a native of Portsmouth, Virginia, aged 53 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on next Sunday, 30th inst, at 3 o'clock P.M., from the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall, Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason.

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET AT YOUR Hall on SUNDAY, 30th April, 1876 at half-past two o'clock P.M., in uniform form, to attend the funeral of the late Allen A. Tatem.

By order,
B. FLETCHER, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.
San Francisco, April 28th, 1876.

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF BETHEL SABBATH School will take place on

TUESDAY, MAY 23d, 1876.

Excursion to consist in crossing the Bay Queen, Steamboat, Bay, Straight and mild, and particular attention paid to boating exposure to every generally. The P.P. train from the city stops at the Station.

WM. H. CARTER, Supt.

GRAND CENTENNIAL QUILTING PARTY.

A GRAND CENTENNIAL QUILTING PARTY WILL be given on

Tuesday Evening May 16th, 1876,

at Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the benefit of BETHEL CHURCH, in the church. Fair parlors (are said) were.

ADMISSION (Supper included) 50 CENTS.

MRS. SARAH A. CARTEY, Pres't.
MRS. MARY J. TRIPLETT, Sec'y } Com.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY Of will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

for the benefit of the Society. A large number of ladies and gentlemen will join to make this one of the grandest affairs ever given in this city. The services of all is cordially requested. Further particulars next week.

W. H. CARTER, Sec'y. B. FLETCHER, Pres't.

THE FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC

—OF THE—

L'OUVERTURE GUARD

Will be given on

MONDAY, MAY 1st, 1876,

—AT—

SCHUETZEN PARK, ALAMEDA.

A splendid and efficient band has been engaged for the occasion.

Committee of Arrangements.

Lieutenant C. H. WHITFIELD,
Sergeant J. C. HENRIQUES,
Sergeant CHARLES BLUD,
Corporal F. J. JOHNSON,
Corporal C. A. GRIFFITH,
Private C. J. NICHOLS,
Private GEO. S. BUSHORE,
Private J. C. ROGERS.

Come One! Come All!

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Children under 12 years of age, FREE.
The band and entertainment will proceed in the Picnic Grounds on the 9 o'clock boat for Alameda.
Committee of Arrangements will wear White Badges.
Members of the Company will wear Red, White and Blue Rosettes.

HENRY MARTIN BEACH. FRED'K PARKER.

BEACH & PARKER,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Commission Business Agents,

No. 638½ MARKET STREET,

Room No. 12, San Francisco.

REFERENCE—Hon. A. J. Bryant, Hon. E. Ashbury, Hon. A. C. Ayer, Hon. C. T. Maynard.

MILLIKEN BROS.

Importers and Wholesale GROCERS,

No. 60 and 62 K Street,

SACRAMENTO.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL CARRIAGES,

Montgomery Avenue and Kearny St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Orders left at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL will be promptly attended to.

EHLERS & HEALY, Proprietors.

NEW & SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

MRS. L. NATHAN,

333 *Clay St., 3 doors below Stockton,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

Now you see if you want to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store where you can buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, cleaned to new, at the lowest rates. Ladies wishing to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furs by Sheeting Message the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residence.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
BAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 612 FROST STREET.

NEW YORK LIVERY STABLE,

E. RITHER OF CORNER

EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of Overland and all LOCAL TRAINS. Carriages and Buggies to hire at all hours, and on liberal terms. All orders left at this Stable will be promptly attended to. Horses bought and sold, and particular attention paid to breaking vicious horses generally. The P.P. train from the city stops at the Station.

STRAUTER & HOWARD, Proprietors.

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL.

Pacific Street, near Mason.

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 till 3 P.M.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Between 622 Clay Street, and 623 Merchant Street,

Rm. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

MRS. M. J. SMITH,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY.)

FURNISHED ROOMS,

No. 124 Perry Street

Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Persons from the Interior will find this a cleanly and comfortable residence to stop at, while in the city. Terms reasonable.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

Children under 12 years of age, FREE.
The band and entertainment will proceed in the Picnic Grounds on the 9 o'clock boat for Alameda.
Committee of Arrangements will wear White Badges.
Members of the Company will wear Red, White and Blue Rosettes.

HENRY MARTIN BEACH. FRED'K PARKER.

BEACH & PARKER,

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Commission Business Agents,

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Room No. 12, San Francisco.

REFERENCE—Hon. A. J. Bryant, Hon. E. Ashbury, Hon. A. C. Ayer, Hon. C. T. Maynard.

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Importers and Wholesale GROCERS,

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MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
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WHALE LINE, Etc.

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611 and 612 FROST STREET.

NEW YORK LIVERY STABLE,

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EIGHTH & WEBSTER STREETS,

OAKLAND.

CARRIAGES IN ATTENDANCE ON THE ARRIVAL of Overland and all LOCAL TRAINS. Carriages and Buggies to hire at all hours, and on liberal terms. All orders left at this Stable will be promptly attended to. Horses bought and sold, and particular attention paid to breaking vicious horses generally. The P.P. train from the city stops at the Station.

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FURNISHED ROOMS,

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704 PACIFIC STREET.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Butters and California Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., Proprietors.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL DE PONTREMOLI and Prof. JOHN BULL, the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 825 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell streets, where they will tell you your name, age, married or single, number of children you have, or have not, in fact, unless you have a map, and know absolutely everything. They will also give love boxes and look on all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MR. ELIJAH(H) NICHOLAS, of 27 Third street, New York City, that his son MR. JOHN T. NICHOLAS, is in Boston, Old Bachs. has received her letter and will answer same soon.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

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TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (double) will contain two beds. Private locality; near of access by City Street Cars. Apply to WILLIAM H. SITH, this Taylor street. References exchanged.

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LARGE PRICE. Low Prices.

50 Cents.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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507 Sansome St. Room in Building.

LINCOLN BILLIARD HALL,

No. 818 Pacific Street,

Above Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 6 to 12 P.M. Specialty for Sunday Lunch—GUMBO and CLAM CHOWDER.

MME. J. A. MOORE,

Fashionable Millinery,

No. 316½ THIRD ST.

Between Folsom and Harrison. SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT TO HAIR DRESSERS!

THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can get it accepted, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL, BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water, Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Complexion Lou, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.

—IN AN—

535 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Two doors below Montgomery Street, W. F.

Where you can be supplied to your satisfaction, and where you will find a full assortment of Hair Goods made to order by my Lecturer. Ladies' Hair Transposed. Ladies visiting orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

No. 702 Fourth Street, below K.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS, Proprietress.

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

CONTINENTAL Oyster House,

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Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Between Dupont and Stockton,

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BILLIARDS. CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

LUNCH DAILY, at 11 o'clock a. and 5 o'clock P.M.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

at all hours in reasonable terms

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Patent Medicines and Drugs,

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Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge

JOHN GAMAGE,

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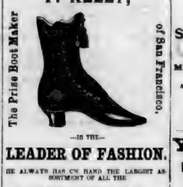
Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

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—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. '73

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

277 & 280 Bush Street, San Francisco.

ARTHUR M. EBBETS.

Importer and Dealer in

COAL,

Selected especially for Family, Steel, Office and Shop purposes.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts. AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

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August 16	September 16	October 16
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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND leaving San Francisco every alternate Friday at

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Connecting with steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and C. R. R. Co. and OREGON C. R. R. Co., between Willamette, Dayton and Yamhill River Valleys, Oregon.

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MONTGOMERY STREET,

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CHAS. CLAFFEY.....Manager.

Business Travelers will find this a first class Hotel.

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UNDERTAKERS,

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Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office, 451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

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UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tank Stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

SADDLERY HARNESS,

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SADDLERY HARDWARE

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate. Passenger Coach attached at Napa with stages for Sonoma. (Arrive 8.50 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland, O. Cadley, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Niles with Broad Gauge Train. (Arrive 12.05 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for Sonoma. (Arrive 5.50 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Steamer (from Pier No. 2 Wharf), foot of Vallejo street, and Steamer on the San Joaquin River. (Arrive 10.30 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.25 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles and Way Stations. (Arrive 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate. (Arrive 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from foot of Jackson street, San Francisco), connecting at Sacramento River Steamboat Co.'

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

11,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Last-dempes, Statues, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc., etc., that attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Practicable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large usage of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the options are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $10,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very pithy in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is now quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—of-more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Can engrave any binding styles and prices furnished application.

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Ladies' and Children's Physician.

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220 STOCKTON STREET,

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Office Hours—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.

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SECOND STREET,

Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

Only one block from Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings. Stages run this Hotel free of charge to its Door.

CHAS. GRIFFITHS, Proprietor

THE

WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivalled.

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

WHEELER & WILSON

No. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., at rapidly attaining that prominence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps which could make a few stitches a little way, have been capped with the name of the WHEELER & WILSON, and being in all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon you on assurance of cheapness.

No machine without that will not do an inducement or Work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that runs so hard as to cause fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable. The cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon exceed the original cost of a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and TRULY CHEAP by reason of combining in a considerable quantities, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

W. T. FONDA

Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 308 Kearny St. near Bush,

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Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Piso, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express

FREE!!

The only and being the Express charges, which owing to its large business, are small.

For Piso is a regular physician, and has made the treatment

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years; and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle. It costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and address

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

67 William Street, New York.

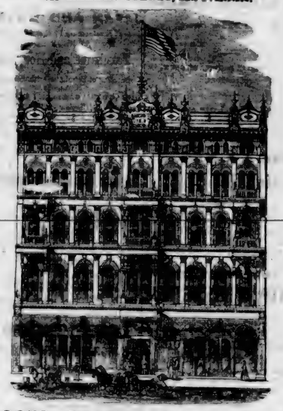
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PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 808 Pacific street, has taken the mill way from the Cole successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Bell challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cost and result can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 808 Pacific Street.

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Scientific Books.

ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blackstone Law Stationery.

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PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.

We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World promptly procured to order. Libraries purchased, appraised, arranged and catalogued at reasonable rates. Our patrons will always find us the VERY LOWEST, and we invite us to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

STATIONERY.

We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory elegantly blank of goods, which we are offering at more than a

BLANK BOOKS,

in every variety of style made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to execute the finest stock of

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

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Legitimacy of African Lodge No. 459 and of Its Offspring.

M. W. CHAS. GRISWOLD, P. G. M.,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

When Grand Master Gardner at the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, held in March, A. D. 1870, reviewed the status of colored Masons in this country it was supposed that his facts were so stubborn and his arguments so unanswerable as to forever put to rest all questions relating thereto, and it came very generally to be conceded that the colored lodges were hopelessly out in the cold, and could never be regarded as clandestine; but during the past few years everything Masonic has been undergoing a very severe scrutiny. Eminent brethren, who are lovers of our Institution and intensely devoted to all its interests, have thought that they discovered some chinks in what is here [illegible] that the interests of all concerned required that the two should be separated, and hence for some time past they have been very diligently pushing the winnowing process. Their labors have been crowned with signal success, and as a result many things in Masonic history which were once regarded as facts have either lost their character as such, or their bearings have been very essentially modified by the more recent discoveries. Especially is this true with reference to those questions under discussion, relating to colored lodges. A thorough investigation has brought to the surface facts so positive in their nature, and arguments so conclusive, as to put the legitimacy of the colored lodges of this country beyond the possibility of being successfully controverted.

In the January number of the *Voice* we find two articles on this subject, one from Brother Gouley, and the other evidently from the pen of Brother Mackey, in which said facts are most surprisingly ignored and a course of reasoning adopted, which, if correct, would serve to unsettle the foundations of American Masonry. Of the fact that the brethren named stand high as Masonic writers and jurists, we are well aware, and in what follows we would not be understood as questioning, even for a moment, their integrity and general Masonic intelligence; both of these we fully concede. But in reading the articles aforesaid the conviction is forced upon us, that, taking Grand Master Gardner's utterances of 1870 as authority, they have written some what in haste, failing to give the subject they discuss that careful thought and investigation which its importance demands.

Recognizing the fact that the legitimacy of the colored Masons of to day must be very largely determined by the status of the first colored lodge established in this country (to-wit, African, No. 459), they make said lodge the main point of attack.

They claim that it was irregular and clandestine, because, first, its establishment was a violation of the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction. On this point Dr. Mackey says:

"In 1784 the Grand Lodge of England granted a charter to Prince Hall, and other colored men for holding a lodge in Boston; as there was already a Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, it is evident that the granting of the charter was illegal and that, according to the recognized principles of American Masonic law, the said charter was null and void."

In reply we would say that at the time mentioned "exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction" was not a recognized principle of "American Masonic law," and *never had been*. In proof of this it is sufficient to call attention to the different Grand Lodges exercising co ordinate jurisdiction at that time, and before, in various parts of the world, and of whose existence Bro. Mackey is as well aware as any one. We admit that the Massachusetts Grand Lodge organized in 1777 *had put forth* such a claim; but we have yet to learn that any man or body of men can obtain rightful possession of anything that does not belong to it by laying claim thereto. If, upon this point, we are wrong, we wish speedily to be enlightened, for there are many things we have desired in vain to possess "in these many years." Now, if by putting in a simple claim, they can be made ours, we think that we can see how many of our wishes may soon be gratified.

But again, no matter what the claims of Massachusetts Grand Lodge were at the time mentioned, it is a matter of fact, well attested by history, that *exclusive* Masonic control over any given territory was something which she did not have, and was unable to obtain. St. John's Grand Lodge still maintained its claims; and St. Andrew's Lodge of Boston continued to exist and to retain its existence to the Grand Lodge of Scotland until 1809, when by common consent it came under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. If, then, exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction was not in 1784, or even in 1787, a recognized principle of American Masonic law," and if, still further, it did not in Massachusetts exist as a fact, it follows as a matter of course that African Lodge, No. 459, whose charter bears the first mentioned date, was "just and lawfully constituted;" and hence that colored Masonry had in this country a legitimate beginning.

Once more, no intelligent Mason of this day claims the doctrine of "exclusive jurisdiction" as a landmark, or in other words as one of the unchangeable laws of the Order. Bro. Mackey admits its American origin; it therefore follows that it is a matter to be obtained and regulated by compact and local legislation, but in the compact of 1792, to which the other Masons of Massachusetts were parties, African Lodge was neither invited nor permitted to have a part, and hence, in the State of Massachusetts, there is not, *in fact*, to day any such thing as "*exclusive* Grand Lodge Jurisdiction."

Again, it is claimed that another irregularity fatal to all claims of legitimacy on the part of the colored lodges is found in the fact that African Lodge, which was only chartered as a subordinate, assumed Grand Lodge prerogatives by chartering other lodges, out of which, in conjunction with itself, was formed the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of 1808. Bro. Mackey declares this to be "in antagonism to all settled principles of Masonic law." Bro. Gouley, in his quotation from the *Keystone*, takes substantially the same ground. By taking the course to which these brethren object, African Lodge virtually resolved itself into a Mother or Grand Lodge.

The only question to be determined is, had she a right so to do? We reply, under the circumstances, she *had*, most assuredly. But you ask, what about the three lodge rule? We answer that by common consent (in no other way) said rule may be regarded as well settled to-day, but it was not then. Certainly it had not its origin in the first Grand Lodge formed in 1717, for that was a Masonic Mass meeting, composed of the members of the four lodges mentioned, in which the youngest Entered Apprentice had a vote, nor after its organization did said Grand Lodge enact any law requiring that thereafter there must be a union of at least three lodges in order to the formation of a legal Grand Lodge. The Lodges of Three Globes and Royal York, located at Berlin, Prussia, were each chartered as subordinates, and they became Grand or Mother Lodges by issuing charters for the organization of other lodges, and yet no one would dare to question either their legitimacy or that of their offspring. Why then should the legitimacy of the children of African Lodge, No. 459, be questioned, when it followed precisely the course laid down by the first mentioned lodges? The Grand Lodge of New York, or as it styled itself, the Grand Lodge of all England, was formed by the Ancient York Lodge declaring itself a Grand Lodge, and that too, when it had not a subordinate. It was a childless Grand Lodge.

I have before me the "proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts" at its last communication. On the title page I find the following: "Annual communication, December, 1875, being its one hundred and forty second anniversary," from which we may legitimately infer that they recognize the formation of the St. John's Grand Lodge under Henry Price, in 1733, as just and lawful, or that, at least, the irregularities attending said organization, if any such there were, were not of such a nature as to invalidate its Masonic character, and further, that in some way they recognize their present Grand Lodge as a continuation of the St. John's Grand Lodge; but, from page 288, Webb's Monitor, second edition, and also from other good Masonic authorities, we learn that on the 30th day of July, 1733, the Grand Master, Lord Henry Price, "opened a Grand Lodge at Boston in due form," and after that proceeded to organize lodges. St. John's Lodge being the first, or in other words, the first Grand Lodge in Massachusetts, was organized without even one subordinate. Now if this childless Grand Lodge was a lawful organization, what about that first colored Grand Lodge, which had at least one lodge with which to commence its existence? We do not propose to discuss the legality of the Henry Price Grand Lodge, but, for the sake of the argument only, we admit that it was all that was claimed for it by its friends.

Again, the old Massachusetts Grand Lodge, the descendant and representative of the former St. Andrew's Grand Lodge, was organized with only one lodge represented, viz.: St. Peter's, of Newburyport. To be sure, there were eleven brethren present, hailing from three different lodges, but the records only show one present as a lodge representative. That the brethren hailing from St. Andrews did not represent their lodge, appears not only from the records, but from the fact that said Lodge repudiated its action and refused to go into the new organization. Again, it is a well attested fact that the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire formed in 1789 with only two subordinates, and one of those, St. John's of Portsmouth, was never placed on the register of the Grand Lodge of England, and hence, was not a legal Lodge. The same number, to-wit, two, also united in 1791 in forming the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island. When in 1790, the St. John's Grand Lodge met to make arrangements looking to a union with the Massachusetts Grand Lodge but one Lodge was represented. There are more facts of a similar nature which we might present did time permit, all of which point somewhat conclusively to the following facts, to-wit: 1st. That in the times to which we refer there was no uniform rule to be observed in the organization of Grand Lodges—that the practice was extremely various. 2d. That the first colored lodge, in receiving itself into a Mother or Grand Lodge, followed the very high and excellent precedent established by the Mother Lodges of Prussia, and as the legality of the latter is no where questioned, neither should that of the former be. 3d. That the first colored Grand Lodge in its organization, legally considered, stood upon a better footing than St. John's Grand Lodge at its beginning.—was the peer of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and, that viewed from either an ancient or modern standpoint, it compared *very favorably, to say the least*, with its then neighbors; that if our Masonry is legitimate, as is theirs, and that, unless we are prepared to help upturn the very foundations upon which most of the Masonry of this country rests, we had better not urge against colored lodges the objections here noticed.

Another objection is thus stated by Bro. Mackey:

After some time it, (*i. e.*, African Lodge, No. 459,) ceased its connection with the Grand Lodge of England, and about the beginning of the present century its registration was stricken from the rolls of that Grand Lodge, by which act its Masonic life was as effectually killed as it would be a man's life by the cutting off of his head.

On this point Bro. Gouly takes substantially the same ground. The facts are these, at the union of the two Grand Lodges of England in 1813, all American Lodges appearing upon their rolls were erased. African Lodge among the rest. They were, one and all, stricken off at the same time and evidently for the same reason. There is nothing appearing upon the records, or anywhere else, that shows to the contrary. Now, if said erasure was the death of African Lodge for the same reason, it terminated the legal existence of all the balance, and then we are in a "pretty kettle of fish to be sure." In making his point, Bro. Mackey has unsheathed a two-edged sword that cuts both ways, and the best possible disposition that can be made of said sword is to return it again into its sheath.

In making said erasures, the Grand Lodge of England evidently recognized the fact that her American children, African Lodge among the rest, were of age and well able to take care of themselves. At that time, they all had their own Grand Lodges *in this country*, and in their formation had virtually severed their connection with the parent Grand Lodge. The action of the Grand Lodge of England was simply a recognition of this fact. Prince Hall Grand Lodge proper, was formed in 1808, five years before said erasure took place. When the election of Brother John Hervey, Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England, was first called to this matter, he gave it as his personal opinion in a letter to Brother C. W. Moore, that said African Lodge, as a result of its erasure, had become irregular, but, when upon further examination, he found that all the American Lodges upon the English Grand Lodge register were erased at the same time, he evidently saw his mistake, and in a still later letter recalled his first opinion. In the Canadian *Masonic News* of January last, Brother Jacob Norton says, "in conversation with Bro. Hervey about the two letters sent by him to Bro. Moore, Bro. H. told me personally, that upon reflection, he really could not distinguish the difference between the legality or illegality of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, or the Prince Hall Grand Lodge."

Again, it is claimed that Prince Hall Lodge was for some time dormant, and that the effect of its inactivity was to it Masonic death. Upon that evidence, the first part of this assertion is made, we have never been able to determine. Certain it is, that no evidence on this point has been produced. In a letter addressed to the Grand Lodge of England by the officers of the Lodge, in 1824, there is the following:

It is with regret we communicate to you that, from the decease of our well beloved brethren, who obtained the warrant, we have not been able for several years to transmit monies, and hold a regular communication.

Also in their "declaration" of 1827, the following "The institution was for years unable to proceed for the want of one to conduct its affairs agreeably to what is required in every regular and well educated Lodge of Masons." These expressions *might* be under-toned as indicating a dormant state of the Lodge for a time, if they were attached to some other evidence more positive in its nature, but of themselves, they prove nothing. They are also capable of being construed as meaning that for a time, their Lodge communications were not what they should be, were held at irregular intervals; that in consequence of the difficulties mentioned, they were not able to gain ground, and as we shall presently see, the latter construction is the one forced upon us by the light of history. But for the sake of the argument, suppose that for a moment we admit that the Lodge in question was for a time dormant, did it thereby become a "dead lodge?" The definition of the word used by our opponents is designated by its state might be a sufficient answer. It simply means "*asleep*," not "*dead*." We admit, that if a Lodge fails to meet for one year, it is *liable* to have its charter revoked, or in other words, to be *put to death*, but no matter how long it has failed to meet, it is not legally dead until its charter is revoked by the power which granted it. The following is the constitutional provision of the Grand Lodge of England touching this matter.

"A Lodge shall be erased, nor any brother expelled, until the Master or officers of the Lodge, or the offending brother shall have been summoned to show cause in the Grand Lodge room why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced.

Similar provisions are found in nearly all Grand Lodge Constitutions. Has the course above described been pursued with reference to African Lodge? Was it ever summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge and show cause why its name should not be erased. There is no evidence whatever that anything of the kind was ever done, and, if not, then no matter how long the period of its inactivity, it continued to be

But history tells of other Lodges that were dormant, and it may be well to inquire as to the effect of *their* slumbers upon *them*. Finding York was dormant from 1730 to 1761, a period of 31 years, and at the end of that time, it awoke and commenced work with only six members, not according to modern ideas to open a Lodge for business. Has Brother Mackey or any other brother Mason ever questioned either the life or legitimacy of the Grand Lodge of all England?

The St. John's Grand Lodge did not hold a meeting from 1775 to 1787, and then it only convened to attend the funeral of G.·. Row, and did not come together after that until 1790, or in other words, it failed to hold a regular communication in fifteen years. During the war of the revolution many Lodges ceased to meet for years, and then, afterwards revived and went to work. That their slumbers did not kill them, is evident from the fact that many of them live to-day, and their legitimacy is not questioned. Now, unless in these matters there is one rule for white men and another for black, we are forced to the conclusion that African Lodge did not die in the way and manner affirmed.

But, suppose we admit that the effect of the alleged inactivity was death, does that prove that the colored Lodges of to-day are illegitimate? We must bear in mind the fact, that long before this supposed death, other colored Lodges had been chartered in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and New York. And Prince Hall Grand Lodge had been formed. Did the death of African Lodge destroy all its children, or render them illegitimate? We had always supposed that children were not obliged to die with their parents, and that the death of said parents did not take away their legitimacy.

But we deny that African Lodge was asleep for any great length of time, between 1808 and 1827, and call for the proof. Here we might rest the case, for the burden of proof certainly falls upon those who have asserted the contrary, but we will go a little further. The *Massachusetts Register*, an almanac, published in Boston for several years gave, for some time, the names of the various Masonic bodies, together with their places of meeting. African Lodge among the rest. In 1860 we find the following notice: "African Lodge, in Boston, meets regularly at the house of Prince Hall, in Congress street, on the evening of the first Tuesday in each month." From this time on up to, and including 1813, the notice of meeting appears regularly, proving conclusively that up to that date, at least, it had an active existence. A few years after, the said almanac, ceased to notice the meetings of any of the Masonic bodies. Again, that they were in existence in 1824 appears from the letter which, as a Lodge, they addressed to the Grand Lodge of England, in which they give an account of their prosperity, and ask for authority to confer higher degrees. A copy of said letter *we put to death*, but no matter how long it has failed to meet, it is not legally dead until its charter is revoked by the power which grant ed it. The following is the constitutional provision of the Grand Lodge of England touching this matter.

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But we deny that African Lodge was asleep for any great length of time, between 1808 and 1827, and call for the proof. Here we might rest the case, for the burden of proof certainly falls upon those who have asserted the contrary, but we will go a little further. The *Massachusetts Register*, an almanac, published in Boston for several years gave, for some time, the names of the various Masonic bodies, together with their places of meeting. African Lodge among the rest. In 1860 we find the following notice: "African Lodge, in Boston, meets regularly at the house of Prince Hall, in Congress street, on the evening of the first Tuesday in each month." From this time on up to, and including 1813, the notice of meeting appears regularly, proving conclusively that up to that date, at least, it had an active existence. A few years after, the said almanac, ceased to notice the meetings of any of the Masonic bodies. Again, that they were in existence in 1824 appears from the letter which, as a Lodge, they addressed to the Grand Lodge of England, in which they give an account of their prosperity, and ask for authority to confer higher degrees. A copy of said letter *we put to death*, but no matter how long it has failed to meet, it is not legally dead until its charter is revoked by the power which granted it. The following is the constitutional provision of the Grand Lodge of England touching this matter.

"A Lodge shall be erased, nor any brother expelled, until the Master or officers of the Lodge, or the offending brother shall have been summoned to show cause in the Grand Lodge room why such sentence should not be recorded and enforced.

Similar provisions are found in nearly all Grand Lodge Constitutions. Has the course above described been pursued with reference to African Lodge? Was it ever summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge and show cause why its name should not be erased. There is no evidence whatever that anything of the kind was ever done, and, if not, then no matter how long the period of its inactivity, it continued to be

But history tells of other Lodges that were dormant, and it may be well to inquire as to the effect of *their* slumbers upon *them*. Finding York was dormant from 1730 to 1761, a period of 31 years, and at the end of that time, it awoke and commenced work with only six members, not according to modern ideas to open a Lodge for business. Has Brother Mackey or any other brother Mason ever questioned either the life or legitimacy of the Grand Lodge of all England?

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 6th, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Opening of the Centennial Exhibition.

The day is near at hand for the opening of the great Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. Nearly if not quite all the enlightened nations of the earth will be represented by same art and persons. The ensuing 4th of July will truly be a gala day, not only in Philadelphia but in every place in the United States. The end of the first century of the nation's existence ends with the great curse of slavery abolished, the Constitution and Declaration of Independence are in unison on the principles of freedom; full civil rights to colored citizens is yet grudgingly conceded, but must come to a full culmination ere long. Prescription in consequence of color sometimes yet stalks out, but the spirit of progress must certainly override it. The American Church, societies, secret and otherwise, yet have their color proscription rules. All these will be themes for the 4th of July orators to spread themselves upon. When the great bell of Independence Hall tolls the 4th of July, 1876, it is to be hoped that it will be the signal to wipe out all color proscription and discrimination between American citizens in the new era of the second century.

Miss Grasses' Reception Party.

The following are the guests who were at Miss Hattie Grasses' reception party, on Stockton street, Friday evening, April 28th: Miss Sarah Sanderson, Miss Emma Brown of Sacramento, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Freeman, Mrs. Bella Cravan, Mr. and Mrs. George Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Moltane, Mrs. James Grasses, Mrs. Frances Montgomery, Mrs. Ennis, Mr. and Mrs. James Phillips, Mrs. Hanah Barber, Mrs. W. N. Sanderson, Miss Ophelia Randell, Mrs. E. Jordan, Master Sanderson, Messrs. Fred Moore, J. F. Turner, J. Ferguson, J. Godfrey, Bob Walker, Cornelia Wilson, G. H. Grny. R. N. Perkins, Wm. Ford, "Gus" Collins, F. Jackson, T. M. Watson, N. Hall, W. H. Blake, and several others, composed in part of the Palace Hotel employees. The whole was under the direction of Mrs. Grasses-Brown, mother of Miss Grasses.

The Picnics.

L'Ouverture Guard gave their picnic on Monday last in Alameda. It was not very largely attended but all present had a good time themselves.

The picnic of the Elliott Literary Institute came off on Wednesday, May 3d. It was well attended and a large amount of money expended at the grounds. The proprietor of the restaurant charged one dollar a meal. With his bar, himself and Literary Institute, they should appropriate considerable of the proceeds towards the purchase of a library, which the Institute has had in contemplation for some time. As the public has been very generous in patronizing these benefits from time to time it is to be hoped that the active members will soon make a good showing of the financial results of their labors in the shape of a first-class library and reading-room. Nearly all the honorary members should be contributing members and take hold and push the thing along.

The Bethel Sabbath School picnic will take place at Badger's Park on Wednesday, April 28th.

HAIR-DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT.—Madam Bertha Alexander has opened a fine hair-dressing establishment at 1,412 Powell street, above Broadway, and solicits patronage from all.

Masonic Funeral.

On Sunday last, all the organizations of the Masonic Fraternity were out in full regalia to attend the obsequies of the late Charles Marsh, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge (white) of the State of California. The funeral services were held at the Episcopal church, corner of Stockton and California streets, where a large concourse of persons had assembled in waiting for the order to march from the Masonic Temple to take their part in the services in the church and at the grave. The discourse and chants from the choir were appropriate and solemn. After the services the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar formed into line, followed by the Grand Consistory and deputation from the Grand Royal Arch Chapter. Then the Grand Lodge, subordinate lodges, hearse, carriages, etc., proceeded to the to the Masonic Cemetery. The deceased was a thirty-third degree Mason, and was held in high estimation in the order and by the community generally, as also through out the State.

The Georgia Minstrels

is the name of a colored minstrel troupe which is to perform at Maguire's Opera House, commencing Monday evening next. It is to be hoped that through zeal to see and hear them no colored man will take a lady and suffer himself and lady to be sent up into the gallery in common with hoodlums and dogs on the plea by the manager that "colored" people are objectionable in the lower circles to white auditors.

The Late Convention.

THE *Examiner* of this city, a very consistent Democratic paper, in its issue of the 2d inst. gives the following flattering notices of our feeble efforts while in the recent Republican State Convention:

CLEAR-HEADED.

About the most clear-headed member of the late Radical State Convention seems to have been Mr. Anderson, the colored editor of the *Pacific Appeal*, as the following extracts from the published proceedings of that body will show:

Charles F. Reed, of Yolo, moved for the appointment of a Committee of Seven, to be selected by the Chair, to whom the resolutions shall be referred without debate.

Peter Anderson, of San Francisco, said that it seemed to him proper that first a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed. We have no right to act on resolutions until after the Committee on Credentials report.

B. Shute, of San Francisco, moved that a Committee of Seven be appointed on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.

Reed explained the object of his motion to be to facilitate business—it is to simplify and facilitate business, that an early adjournment can be had. But he withdrew his motion temporarily, in order that the resolution of Mr. Chute could be first considered.

The Chair put the motion on the appointment of a Committee on Organization, and it prevailed unanimously.

Reed—I now renew my motion that a Committee of Seven be appointed on Resolutions, to whom all resolutions shall be referred without debate.

Anderson opposed the motion. There is no precedent in National or State Conventions where resolutions are adopted at this stage of the meeting. The most that is done in temporary organization is to appoint Committee on Credentials and Permanent Organization. It seems to me for the temporary organization to appoint a Committee on Resolutions would be out of place. I desire to have this Convention set themselves in an intelligent light before an intelligent community.

At this stage a motion prevailed to table the resolution.

It would doubtless be of great advantage, to an average Radical State Convention, if a few more gentlemen of Mr. Anderson's color and sound common sense should be elected to participate in its deliberations; and we trust that our Radical friends will act upon this suggestion in the future. Mr. Anderson is more than a match intellectually and morally for a large majority of his Radical coadjutors.

Replies to Slander.

The *Elevator* "colored organ" gets itself into a snarl with the colored employes of the Palace Hotel by publishing in its issue of last week a paragraph as follows:

"There are as big hoodlums among some of the employees of the Palace Hotel as can be seen anywhere. Only when they are at some place of amusement you discover how one tries to out-hoodlumize the other. With few exceptions the majority are the dregs of our Eastern society, who visit California to show their cloven hoofs."

Mr. Editor:

Allow us through your valuable journal to refute the above slander. The colored employees of the Palace Hotel feel very indignant that the *Elevator*, which has never done anything for our advancement, and is in nowise responsible for anything we do or say, and we feel very much hurt to think it should commence an acquaintanceship with insult and slander. In reply to the article in question we have only to say it is false. To the writer or scribbler of the *Elevator* we would ask: What were your motives, or what prompted you to write such a piece of slander? Is it because you think we have not given you and your paper the patronage you anticipated? Sir, permit to remark that in withholding our patronage I think we have done just right. Sir, were I to recommend you to punishment for the insult you have offered to the employees of this hotel, I would send you to the whipping post and have each one of the employees give you nine and thirty lashes upon your bare back. That is the only kind of punishment that will teach you to mind your own business and let other people's alone, or at least respect their feelings. Sir, your motive for writing such a dirty mess of lies can be nothing but a selfish or jealous one—selfish because you are one of those who wish to see every one going down the hill of adversity but yourself, and jealous because you saw, or thought you saw, most of the patronage of the Palace Hotel going to the PACIFIC APPEAL. In regards to our going to places of amusement, none of us have lost our positions through bad behavior, nor have we ever treated any one here disrespectfully, and we want you, sir, to understand that among the employees of this hotel we have some of the best representatives of the best colored families of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts and other Eastern States; and to think that we should some over three thousand miles to be publicly insulted by one so much our inferior is very much to sting. I am afraid that I am degrading myself in by vouchsafing a reply to you slanderous article in the *Elevator*, but if writing time or anything at will be of any benefit to you or enhance the value of your paper you are at liberty to continue writing them; but I would not like to be held responsible for your personal safety if some of your *friends* should come in contact with you some fine summer's eve.

Sir, you have been pleased to remark that we have been a disgrace to all the entertainments we have attended. Now, I would not like to answer me this question through the columns of your paper. How is it that if the colored employees of the Palace are such hoodlums why do the colored people of San Francisco and Oakland continue to invite them to all of their entertainments, parties, etc? Perhaps you would say that it is our money that is desired and not our presence. Well, be that as it may. I will not attempt to dispute with you. One thing I will say that if it is my time the colored people of San Francisco have any doubts about our good breeding or social connection let them step forward and say so. As for us, we don't recognize the voice of the people in the article in the *Elevator*. We want it to be understood that we are not holding the colored people of San Francisco responsible for the article in the *Elevator*, but you and you alone. We do not consider the *Elevator* the mouthpiece of the colored people of San Francisco. No, we give them credit for having better taste. You say that some of the employees of the hotel are the dregs and scum of Eastern society. Granting for a moment that you are capable of judging, what is that to you? Were they as capable of judging human nature as you seem to be they might recognise in you a brother, if not a friend. But suffice it to say that as none of us have ever seen or heard the history of your life we are willing to acknowledge we know nothing about you save as a slanderer. Sir, until now we had supposed you to be a man of common sense, but you have shown yourself to be a snake in the grass and turned to bite the hands that would have fed you. You have certainly taken leave of your senses—if you ever had any, which is doubtful. To talk about people who never did you any harm and never troubled themselves to attend to any of your business nor interfere with you in one way or the other. I think in acting as you have done you have proved yourself anything but a gentleman. Excuse me if I have said anything to wound your feelings by calling you such. It was not my intention, for I was always taught when a child never to step on a worm. It is not the worm's fault that he is down. It is the nature of it. Please allow me to give you some advice which may prove beneficial to you. Now if you can find sufficient material to fill out the columns of your paper without slandering a set of industrious people who have nothing but their reputations to depend upon in order to gain for themselves an honest living, you had better employ another pen besides yourself, and perhaps between the two of you may be able to find something else and let us and our business alone. Seeing that we mind our own business, yes might at least follow our example and attend to yours. Please remember in the future that whatever lies you may be pleased to write about or concerning us we will just consider the source from which they come and treat them with silent contempt. Sir, hoping we will never be annoyed by hearing from you again, I remain respectfully etc.,

WARREN VANDERBECK.

San Francisco, May 1, 1876.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

In looking over a copy of the *Elevator*, or what would be more properly called the *Degradator*, I noticed in the "Local Items" a rather abusive article intended for the waiters of the Palace Hotel who have come from the East mainly to work for an honest living. In that paragraph of slander it endeavors to put the waiters of the Palace Hotel as low as the lowest, if not lower than the lowest of Eastern society, who have come to California to show their cloven hoofs. And sir, when I look at the deportment of the man (if such he may be called) whose malicious brain prompted this cowardly attack, I can just believe he represents the sentiment or feelings of any decent or respectable citizen of this city with whom the employers of the Palace Hotel have had dealings. Experience has shown that hunger makes men desperate, and probably this was the case with the reporter of the once famous *Elevator*. I have often noticed how eager he was to mingle with the Palace hoodlums about meal time—indeed, such was the regularity of his visits that only one who did not know would have thought he was a regular boarder. It has been our aim to cultivate the friendship of the people of this city, and by our deportment to merit their respect, whilst in their midst.

And I leave it to the respectable portion of the citizens of the city to judge whether we have merited such slander as has been heaped upon us by our own people. The success of the Palace Hotel has been assured beyond a peradventure, and our coming here has in every way proved successful. We have succeeded in giving entire satisfaction to all concerned. And there is every indication that we will continue to be successful, notWithstanding these cowardly attacks upon our good name. By close attention to our duties, efficiency in our capacities and our general good demeanor, has won us with the many guests and the proprietors of the Palace Hotel a reputation that each has cause to feel pride in.

In conclusion, I submit the conduct of the 200 employees of this hotel to the well-thinking citizens of this city; and I feel confident that we will in the future, as we have in the past, secure their good opinion.

Yours,

L. B. STEPHENS.

ON Thursday evening last the Elliott Literary Institute had a benefit for their library fund at Zion Church, Stockton street, with Blind Tom as the attraction, fifty cents admission. There were between three and four hundred persons present.

Deferred.

Owing to the great length of the minutes of Zion A. M. E. conference, which was sent to us on Thursday last, we are compelled for the want of space to publish them entire, to defer them until next week, at which time they will be published in full.

PHILIP BARBER, brother of John A. Barber, of this city, was found dead yesterday morning in an upper room of a piano warehouse on Clay street, between Montgomery and Kearny. The deceased was a very inoffensive and industrious man. He has several relations in this city, was middle aged and unmarried.

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF BETHEL SABBATH School will take place on

TUESDAY, MAY 23d, 1876.

Its return to conduct in crossing the day Queen, Revolution, Hughes, &c. Full particulars and work All are cordially invited.

WM. H. CARTER, Supt.

GRAND CENTENNIAL QUILTING PARTY.

A GRAND CENTENNIAL QUILTING PARTY WILL be given on

Tuesday Evening May 16th, 1876,

By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the benefit of BETHEL CHURCH, in the church. Full particulars next week.

ADMISSION (Supper included) 50 CENTS.

Mrs. SARAH A. CARTER, Pres't.] Com.
Mrs. MARY A. TRUETT, Sec'y.]

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of ladies and gentlemen will join to make this one of the grandest affairs ever given in this city. The co-operation of all is cordially solicited. Further particulars next week.

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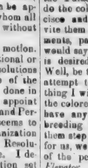
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C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Napa's Landing and Sacramento. Sunday—Through sleeping cars for Sacramento and Stages for Sonoma.

(Arrive 8.50 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland. (1, Colfax Route; Cars and Coaches. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose 11.30 A.M.

(Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with stages for "Sonoma."

(Arrive 9.50 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer for Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations

(Arrive 9.50 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only connecting [illegible] at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Summit, Calaveras and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.30 P.M.

(Arrive 12 00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (From Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Kelseyville, Lansing, and Sacramento.

(Arrive 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Third Class Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 9.00 A.M. daily.

(Arrive 8 30 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Alameda.

—Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

—Daily, except Sunday—at 6 and 11.45 PM.

—Sunday only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

—Daily—7.40, 8.30, 8.50 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P.M.

—Sunday only—11.30 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

—Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 8.40 and 10.30 A.M. 1.40 and 4.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.20, 7.30, 8.35, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.

—Daily, except Sundays—7.30 and 8.40 A.M. and 12.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—10.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30 and 2.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruitvale.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From Fruitvale to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From San Francisco to Runnymede.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From Runnymede to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From San Francisco to Hayward.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.40, 8.10 and 9.30 P.M.

—Daily, except Sundays—4.30 and 11.00 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.

—Sunday only—10.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

From Hayward to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From San Francisco to Brooklyn.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From Brooklyn to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From San Francisco to Fruitvale.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

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From Fruitvale to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

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From San Francisco to Runnymede.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

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From Runnymede to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40, 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

From San Francisco to Hayward.

—Daily—7.30, 8.40 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.40, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.40, 8.10 and 9.30 P.M.

—Daily, except Sundays—4.30 and 11.00 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.

—Sunday only—10.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

From Hayward to San Francisco.

—Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

—Sunday only—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 A.M.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 P.M.

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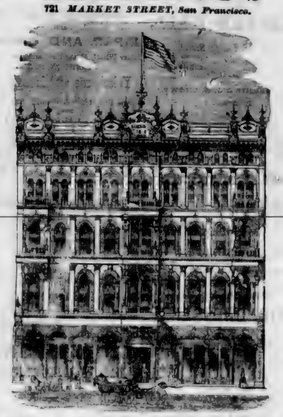
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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The Sixth Session of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America (Official.)

San Francisco, April 20, 1876.

The sixth session of the California Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America met in accordance with notice in the Zion Church on Stockton street, Bishop Sampson D. Tolbert presiding, who proceeded to open the Conference in an informal manner.

After singing and prayer by the Bishop, Elder W. H. Hillery was appointed Secretary. The Roll of Membership was then called, as follows:

Bishop—Sampson D. Tolbert.

Elder—W. H. Hillery, John F. Anderson, Adam B. Smith, James M. Wilkerson.

Deacons—Richard T. Houston, John Warren.

Preachers—Albert Elliott, Rebecca Bradford.

Lay Delegates, San Francisco—Samuel E. Freeman, James Hargro, W. J. Parker. San Jose—Elizabeth Laughorn, Mary L. Davis.

The Bishop then appointed Elders W. H. Hillery and J. F. Anderson a Committee on Devotion, who after some little delay announced the appointments for Sabbath, April 23d, Zion Church: Morning, 11 o'clock, Rev. J. F. Anderson; afternoon, 2½ o'clock, Rev. J. N. Triplett; night, 7½ o'clock, Rt. Rev. S. D. Tolbert, after which the Conference was adjourned until Monday morning, the 24th inst.

Monday, April 24th—11 o'clock.

Second day's Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop S. D. Tolbert presiding, who opened the Conference by reading the 10th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, singing the 570th hymn, and prayer. The Bishop then arose and delivered a very impressive salutory address, in which he ably reviewed the work of the Church, both east and west, north and south, and upon the Bahama Islands, now within the borders, and under the supervision of the A. M. E. Zion Connexion, after which he proceeded to examine into the character of the members of the Conference.

On Elder W. H. Hillery's name being called there were no charges, and on motion his character was passed.

Elder J. F. Anderson's character was passed, after which the Bishop gave him a kind reproof for absenting himself from his charge at Napa City.

On motion, the characters of R. T. Houston, John Warren, Albert Elliott, Rebecca Bradford, and J. M. Wilkerson were laid over until Tuesday morning, and they were notified by letter under the hand of the Bishop and Secretary to attend at 11 o'clock A. M.

During the session Revs. J. R. Young, of Third Baptist Church, I. N. Tripplett, of Bethel Church, and Barney Fletcher, of the same, came in, and were introduced to the Bishop and Conference, and on motion of Elder Hillery were allowed the privileges of the Conference.

The hour being up, the Conference adjourned by singing and benediction.

Tuesday, April 25, 1876.

Third day's Session. Conference met, pursuant to adjournment, Bishop S. D. Tolbert presiding. The usual religious ceremony was performed, the roll was called, and the minutes of the previous session read and approved.

Rev. P. W. Causey, of the Christ Church Mission, being present was introduced to the Bishop and Conference, and on motion extended the privileges of the Conference. The Secretary then read a preamble and resolution, emanating from the Quarterly Conference of the first A. M. E. Zion Church of San Francisco, asking for a thorough investigation of all the official doings of the pastor and church, and an examination into all the things complained of by the persons who had been expelled from the church, or suspended from the Conference. The document on being read was unanimously adopted.

Rebecca Bradford (preacher) was called, and her character put upon its passage, when Elder Hillery rose and said that he had never did not her church, nor the Quarterly Conference.

The Bishop asked: "Why have you not attended as was your duty to do?

Answer—Because when I came back from the East, after being absent three months, my elder did not call upon me, as I expected he would.

Elder Hillery—Why, Bishop, I had reason for not calling. I learned from reliable sources that Sister Bradford was very bitter against our connexional economy, and in full sympathy with those who were in opposition to the Church and Discipline by which we are governed; and having talked with her before he left, I thought the best way was to let her alone, and more, I understood that she had joined Bethel church under Elder Offer.

Bishop—Have you joined Bethel church?

Mrs. Bradford—Yes, sir; as there seemed to be so much trouble and confusion here, where I had labored so many years, I thought it best to go where I would have peace.

A motion then prevailed that Sister Rebecca Bradford's withdrawal from the Annual Conference be recognized by this body.

Deacon John Warren was then called, and his character put upon its passage.

Elder Hillery remarked, that Brother Warren had been charged by the authority of the Quarterly Conference, held March 3d, 1874, and preceded to read a copy of the written charges, which were sent him at the time, and the history of the preliminary trial had before the Quarterly Conference.

Bishop Tolbert—Brother Warren, you have been on the record and the charges against you, what have you to say?

Warren—I did not go to my appointment, because at first I was not prepared to go; and then they did not give me my money.

Bishop Tolbert—But you are also charged with having joined with others in rebelling against your church law and discipline.

Warren—Yes, I joined with the demurrers in 1873, because I thought every man had a right to use his own judgment, even if the Elder or General Conference did order otherwise.

Bishop Tolbert—Who ordained you?

Warren—Bishop Clinton.

Bishop Tolbert—Did you not promise before God and the Church upon your knees to support the provisions of this Discipline, and to obey all who were over you in authority?

Warren—Yes; but I thought sometimes that Elder Hillery was influenced too much by some officers in this church who did not like me; and he himself acted as though he was Lord, and knew more than other men, and sometimes in his preaching he would talk about God destroying enemies and having victory; and I did not like it.

Elder Hillery—Well Bishop it is the first time in my life that I ever heard that, it was necessary to consult the preferences of people, as to what text you should take or what subject you should preach, as long as you endeavored to present the truths of the Gospel, and more, I understand that Brother Warren has also joined the Bethel Church under Elder Offer.

Bishop Tolbert—Have you joined any Church?

Warren—Yes, I joined Elder Offer's Church about a month ago, that I might have a home, but I expected to come back again just as soon as things became a little quiet.

Elder J. F. Anderson—In order to expedite business, and as Brother Warren was already suspended, I move that the suspension of the Quarterly Conference be sustained—the motion was seconded and carried unanimously.

Preacher Albert Elliott was then called, and the record of the charges and specification and rumored intoxication read, also the History of his suspension—(Bishop Tolbert) you may now speak.

Elliott—I did oppose the provisions of the discipline and still do, I sent a note to Elder Hillery stating that I did not recognize the authority of the discipline of the A. M. E. Zion Church of America, but I never was intoxicated and can prove it.

Bishop Tolbert—Why did you not come to trial then, (Elliott), because I am a Preacher, and I did not believe that Elder Hillery had any right to try me before the Quarterly Conference, and more than that, I sent in my resignation from the annual Coeference, and he would not accept it. Here a motion was made by Elder J. Anderson, that the suspension of Preacher Elliott be sustained, and that with Deacon John Warren, be expelled, unanimously prevailed.

The case of Deacon Richard T. Houston was then called, and his character put upon its passage. When the Elder arose and stated that Deacon Houston sustained a suspended relation to this Conference, the charge against him being called for was read. Specification 1st. Envying against law and discipline of the Church, which law he promised to support. Specification 2d. Publishing an unwarrantable slander against Right Rev. J. J. Clinton, (who ordained him), in telling Luke Coleman that the Bishop during two or three week's stay among us, drank two or three gallons of whisky and was half drunk all the time. The history of the trial and his suspension was read as taken down at the time, viz: September 22d 1873.

Bishop Tolbert—Deacon Houston you are now at liberty to speak for yourself.

Houston—I did tell Luke Coleman as he stated at the time of the trial, but it was in confidence and had I have known that any trouble would come out of it I should never have mentioned it—and even then I only repeated what I had been told by Mr. Henry M. Collins.

Elder Hillery—Brother Houston this comes with rather poor grace from you now, for Mr. Collins is dead, and in Heaven I hope, and cannot answer for himself. Why did you not attend the trial when notified to do so, you might have made this same explanation that you now make, and it would have saved all this trouble.

Here the Secretary read a copy of the notification sent Mr. Houston to attend trial containing the charge against him.

Elder Hillery—That letter I wrote with my own hand in order to ensure its correctness. Did you receive it?

Houston—Yes; I have it in my pocket now, and I would have attended the meeting but some one came to my house and told me that I was to be tried and would not have justice, and my manly dignity got up and I said I would not attend.

Elder Hillery—But, Bishop, Bro. Houston knew he was suspended legally and in accordance with the discipline of the Church; yet he has gone on preaching wherever an opportunity would allow, without the least authority. And more, about one year ago he and others entered this church without the least right, and elected themselves a Board of Trustees; then broke off the lock from the front door, put on new locks, procured policemen to guard the property, allowing none to enter except those he designated, and attempting in this forcible manner to expel the pastor, the legal officers and all the members from their church, thereby abruptly terminating a most interesting revival of religion which had been in progress, and kept us out until, under the blessing of God and skillful management, we took possession again.

Houston—Well, I would not have done this but I was poorly advised by my attorney, who told me to take an axe and burst in the doors. I did not mean to do wrong for I thought I was right, but I am in your hands and you may do as you please with me.

Elder Hillery—But Mr. Houston and the fourteen persons with him sued us for entering our own church, and although we beat them they followed us from Court to Court until the Supreme Court of the State decided in our favor last November or December. Here is the record (the manuscript of which was read). Mr. Houston by his course forced a debt of $2,750 upon this property. We owed before he broke into the church between $1,500 and $1,600 only, and now we owe $4,264; and now I ask who is to blame for Zion Church indebtedness, Mr. Houston or the pastor and members of the church?

The hour being expired, the Chair ruled the report of the order closing at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, April 26, 1876.

The rule was strictly observed in opening, with Bishop Tolbert presiding.

When the unfinished business relating to Deacon R. T. Houston was taken up Elder Hillery said: "I know of no way for the Conference to act other than to fully sustain the discipline and government of the Church; but whatever course the Conference may deem best in dealing with Deacon Houston I now stand ready and willing to extend to him the fullest Christian sympathy and fellowship, and ready to welcome him back to the arms and the bosom of the Church as soon as any person in this city."

Brother Freeman said: "It is impossible to support any institution without a hearty support of the laws by which we are governed.

am in favor of law."

Brother Hargro said: "When I am dealing with law I always forgot the man, and ask has the law been kept or broken. I have done all I could as a man and as a brother to bring back the erring brothers, by speaking to them privately, urging them to come back to their Church, and to do their duty therein.

Rev. J. F. Anderson said, that on entering the Church he made up his mind to abide by the provisions of Discipline and Law, and when he could no longer do so, he would quietly resign or expect his brethren to expel him.

Brother John Harris said, he once held Brother Houston in very high esteem, but his unwarrantable attack upon the character of the venerable Bishop who had ordained him (Houston) to the work of the ministry, and his breaking into his church last spring, utterly breaking up a most promising revival of religion. He then moved that the suspension of Deacon Richard T. Houston be confirmed on the motion being seconded.

Bishop Tolbert then said he very much regretted the necessity, but as there seemed to be no real lamility, his duty compelled him to put the motion, which, on being put, was unanimously carried.

Brother Triplett asked: What am I to understand by suspensions being sustained.

Answer—Why, that they are expelled.

Rev. Triplett—Why not say so; you cannot be too explicit.

The following motion was then put and unanimously carried:

"That this Annual Conference do now declare Deacons Richard T. Houston and John Warren with Preacher Albert Elliot, duly and legally expelled from all connection with this Annual Conference, and from the First A. M. E. Zion Church of San Francisco.

The name of Elder James M. Wilkinson was called; when Sister Mary L. Davis Lay, delegate from San Jose arose, and said that Elder Wilkinson left his charge without notice or any cause. The passage of his character was deferred until to-morrow when he was notified to be present.

M. Franklin Breckenridge then came forward, and, after introduction, in a very appropriate speech, presented the sum of $8.00 to the Conference, from the Missionary Benevolent Society of San Jose.

A motion unanimously prevailed extending thanks to the Society and for printing the names of the officers in the Minutes, viz:

Officers of the Missionary Benevolent Society, San Jose—

President—Jacob Overton.

Vice-President—Mary L. Davis.

Treas.—Elizabeth Langhorn.

Secretary—F. Breckenridge.

The remaining time of the Conference was occupied in the discussion of subjects of minor importance, and finally closed by singing and benediction.

Tuesday Morning, April 27.

Conference met as per rule, Bishop S. D. Tolbert presiding. After the usual religious ceremony the minutes of the previous session were read and approved; when the Bishop rose and announced the sad intelligence of the death of Sister Elizabeth Laughorn, one of the delegates from San Jose.

On motion of Elder W. H. Hillery the Conference was adjourned in respect to the memory of the deceased until Friday morning, the 28th inst.

W. H. Hillery,
Conference Secretary.

The Swallow and the Canary.

A barber who kept a musical canary in his shop lost it by incautiously opening the cage when it had a chance to escape into the outer air. But he was confident it would return voluntarily. Monday night a common swallow happened to fly into the shop and one of the waiting customers who saw it pointed it out to the barber and said the missing canary had returned. The knight of the razor, whose sight is not dim, looked and exclaimed joyfully, "I knew he would come back I knew he would." He tried to catch it, but the bird was wild and could not be approached, though frantic efforts were made to do so.

The dignified tonsorial artist, woke up in wild enthusiasm, climbed up on chairs, crawled under tables, took flying leaps into the air, and altogether disported himself like a human jumping jack. The bystanders caught the bird once, or twice but let it escape again by pre tended accident to see the fun go on. But labor conquers all things; the bird was finally caught and hung up, till morning, when the proprietor of the shop, curious to know why it refused to sing, took down the cage, and to his intense disgust, that instead of his pet canary he had nothing but a vulgar little swallow. [*Vallejo Chronicle.*

Time are called hard when lazy men are obliged to work for a living.

The Centennial.

Philadelphia, May 10.—The International Exhibition was opened to-day with imposing ceremonies. The city presented a remarkable appearance, and the event was one long to be remembered by those present. Chestnut street and all the main thoroughfares were profusely decorated with bunting, and Independence Hall was covered with trasparencies, etc. Immense throngs filled the streets from an early hour in the morning. The day having been made a legal holiday by the Legislature of this State, all places of business in the city were closed. Up to seven o'clock the clouds had been threatening, but by nine had entirely disappeared, and the day opened clear and sunny, becoming showery, however, in the afternoon. The grounds were in very good condition, in spite of the heavy rain of yesterday.

The Crowd.

The gates were opened at nine o'clock, and for hours thereafter crowds were pouring through them. At last 50,000 people had gathered by 11 o'clock. Every available spot in the neighborhood of the Grand stand in front of Memorial Hall was occupied.

The Foreign Commissioners and other distinguished visitors and guests were seated with but very little confusion, their entrance being effected through the Main Exhibition Hall, which, with the Memorial Hall of Art Gallery and the Machinery Hall, were reserved to the invited guests and the exhibitors until the close of the ceremonies, when all restrictions were removed. The exercises took place in the open air upon the south terrace of Memorial Hall, fronting the Main Building, in full view of the general public.

At ten o'clock the troops arrived at the grounds by different gates. Their clanging bands responded to each other as they marched through the Park, and the large bodies of police echoed the sound of their drums.

* * * * * * *

At 10:35, President Grant, who had been escorted to the grounds by a division of troops, entered through Memorial Hall, escorted by Governor Hartranft and General Hawley, who escorted him to his seat at the front of the platform. The President was received with loud and continued cheers. The orchestra then played "Hail to the Chief," during which time the President shook hands with the Emperor, Empress and guests. The President then took his seat, Governor Hartranft, General Hawley and Hon. D. J. Morrill occupied seats on his left, while Messrs. John Welch and Goshorn were on his right.

The Moon.—That the moon exerts much influence over the weather is religiously believed by young people, savage and civilized. Science may demonstrate and Argue and reason itself out of breath, and still the people will believe in the moon. Here is one of the rules set down more than a century ago: "If the weather of the sixth day after the full moon is the same as of the fifth, eleven times out of twelve the weather of the month will be the same as that of the fifth; if, on the other hand, the sixth day's weather is the same as that of the fourth day, then nine times out of twelve the weather for the month will be like that of the fourth day." There was new moon on the 24th inst. at 2:19 A. M.

* * * * * * *

New Orleans contributes some venerable relics to the Centennial show in the shape of a pair of satin slippers, manufactured in England during the reign of George the second. They are 126 years old, and represented to be as good as new. The exhibitor thinks they are symbolical of footsteps of Time during the past century and a quarter; for old Time although ever trudging onward over the road to Eternity, is just as good now, to all appearances, as he was when our ancestors were shoeing his tame here in Europe a thousands years ago.

Tin money and hair of a fool are soon parted.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 12th, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Blaine, Morton, et al.

The Presidential aspirants — Blaine, Morton, Conklin, Bristow, Hays and other Republican aspirants for the Presidential nomination by the Cincinnati Convention, are fast accumulating their respective strength. Speculations as to the chances of either are freely indulged in by the Republican press at large. But the question to be solved is as to which aspirant would be the most available to obtain the majority vote of the electoral college. Bristow, although a Southern man of Kentucky, could not run very well in the South, for the reason that Southern white Republicans as an entirety would not support a Southern man as a standard bearer to carry out what they call northern Radical principles.

They would more freely support a Northern man on the principle of accepting the situation than they would one of their own from their own clime. Hence Bristow has no certainty of even carrying his own State, Democratic pre slavery and conservative Kentucky, and the most of his strength in other Southern States is only expected from the colored people provided they have protection against the Ku Klux when they attempt to exercise their rights at the polls. Of all the rest of the Republican Presidential aspirants either Blaine, Morton or Conklin appears to be the most available to carry the Northern and Western States—the States which has the largest electorial votes. The eight hundred thousand colored voters of the nation, as a class favor either Blaine or Morton. They favor Blaine because when he was Speaker of the House he out-generaled Randall with his dilitory motions and suggested a plan which altered the two-third rule which enabled the Civil Right's bill to be called up and passed at the last session of Congress, as also at the commencement of the present session killed by fair debate, Randall's Jeff Davis Amnesty bill.

The colored citizens would also give Morton a hearty support, because he was the champion in his advocacy for the right in endeavoring to have Pinchback admitted to his seat in the United States Senate. Conkling ranks third in their estimation as a New York Republican and probably a strong party candidate that might be put up to carry the party; but not a man who has been very zealous in going forward like the late Sumner, Morton, or Blaine, to exact equality before the laws, or full and equal rights to colored citizens.

☞ There was a great demand for the PACIFIC APPEAL last week. We could not supply all the orders sent us from the male and female employees of the Palace Hotel. They were all deeply interested in the several communications written by some of them and published in the APPEAL last week. We would advise some of our city friends not to beg or borrow the APPEAL so much, but subscribe at once for three months, six months or a year.

RECENT ARRIVALS. — Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Stockton; Miss Suggs, Sonora; Mrs. Anna Smith, Santa Barbara; Mrs. Mary L. Davis, San Jose.

LETTERS.—J. D. Kelly, Philadelphia; C. W. Schofield, New York; A. S. Barnes & Co., New York; Centennial Press Committee, Philadelphia.

The Palace employes's picnic with the Georgia Minstrel's troupe attraction at Badger's Park next Friday, promises to be a grand affair. Everybody should go!

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

The above named body, has been in annual session at Dashaway Hall Post street since Tuesday last until yesterday. A very large representation was present and a large amount of business transacted. The election was held on Thursday last. H. J. Tilden, of San Francisco, was elected Right Worthy Grand Master, and W. B. Lyon Right Worthy Grand Secretary.

Correspondence

ST. PAUL, April 24, 1875.

Mr. Editor:

I trouble you again with a few lines. In the first place allow me to thank you kindly in behalf of Pioneer and all colored Lodges for publishing P. G. M. Griswold's address in your valuable paper. It has done much good already, for I have had letters from Washington, D. C., Nashville, Tenn., and Pine Bluff, Ark., from Masons in high standing, asking me to send them a copy of the address, which I did. I also had letters from Philadelphia for the same purpose, and so the good work goes bravely on. Bro. Griswold has written an article on the Legitimacy of African Lodge, No. 459, and of its offspring, which is pronounced by friends and foes to be unanswerable. I send you a copy of the *Voice*, in which it is published, and if it is not asking too much we would like you to publish it in the *Pacific Appeal*. [We published it last week.—Ed.] So it will reach our people, Bro. A. M. Bash has sent some 60 copies where they are most needed in this State and other places. Brother Griswold has another article coming out in the May number of the *Voice* in relation to the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, which I will send you, and I think that will wind it up for the present anyhow. We are about to lose one of our most worthy citizens of color, Mr. Robert Banks. He is going to Colorado, and perhaps will bring up in California again. I hope that our loss will be his gain. I find the *Pacific Appeal* very interesting indeed, and when I return from Philadelphia I expect to be a regular subscriber. Hoping you will comply with our request, I remain yours truly,

J. K. HILYARD.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 316½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment, has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

THE *Missionary Record*, published by colored men in Charleston, S. C., has again made its appearance under the auspices of a "Publishing Association of the South Carolina Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church," with Richard H. Cain, the former and present editor. It is secular as well as religiant in its general tone, and advocates radical Republican principles. As we have missed it for nearly two years we now greet it as a long absent friend and a welcome visitor among our exchanges, and wish it a long life and success.

THE Bethel Sabbath School picnic will take place at Badger's Park on Wednesday, May 24th.

Presidents.

The following table prepared for reference shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after that event, and his age at the time of death:

1. George Washington. Independent, inaugurated 1789; lived 10 years; age 68.
2. John Adams. Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; age 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson. Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 27 years; aged 85.
4. James Madison. Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 27 years; age 85.
5. James Monroe. Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 14 years; age 73.

THE letter boxes for the Centennial grounds bear inscriptions in six languages.

WHAT constitutes the genuine frontier costume? The outskirts of civization.

Masonic Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

Thinking that you would be interested in the doings of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, of which you were formerly a member, I take the present favorable opportunity to give you and your numerous readers the following information: The St. Andrew's Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in the year A. O. 737, A. D. 1845. (The organizations of knighthood were at that time called encampments), with the following subordinate Commanderys: Union No. 1, St. George No. 2, St. Paul No. 3, and St. James No. 4, with the ceniest Commanders, Generalissimos, Captain Generals of the four above named Commanderies as Representatives, and three Sir Knights from each of the Commanderies as Delegates duly assembled in convention for the purpose of forming the said St. Andrew's Commandery, and did according to Masonic usage adopt a constitution for the better government of the same, and elected and installed their Grand Officers. The Saint Andrew's Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania rechartered the Commanderies which were in the convention held in the year A. O. 737, A. D. 1845—namely: Union No. 1, St. George No. 2, St. Paul No. 3, St. James No. 4, St. Joseph No. 5, Baltimore, Md., St. Paul No. 6, Baltimore, Md., St. John No. 7, Baltimore, Md. The Baltimore Commanderies have since withdrawn and formed King Baldwin Grand Commandery of the State of Maryland. St. Andrew's Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania also chartered St. Paul No. 8, Wilmington, Del., De Molay No. 9, Camden, N. J., St. James No. 11, Wilmington, Del., and Wilmington No. 10, Wilmington, Del. Nos. 8, 10 and 11 have lately withdrawn and formed the present Grand Commandery of the State of Delaware, which latter Grand Commandery is now about one year old.

King Baldwin, Grand Commandery of the State of Maryland, is about 20 years old and has six subordinate commanderies under its jurisdiction. The annual meeting of St. Andrews Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania heretofore has been held on the third Thursday of November of each year, but the time of meeting has been changed since the adoption of a new constitution to the fourth Tuesday of May of each year. Sir Knights from all parts of the world who may be in our city attending the Centennial exhibition are invited to be present. They will be required to stand an examination as to good standing as Sir Knights, and after satisfactory proof of their good standing they will receive a courteous and Knightly welcome. The hour of meeting is 10 o'clock A. M.

The St. Andrews Grand Commandery is located in the Masonic Hall at the northeast corner of Tenth and Hunter streets, Philadelphia. The Representatives of St. Andrew's Grand Commandery near other Grand Commanderies will please give due notice etc. The following are our Representatives at and near other G. Commanderies mentioned, namely: Right Eminent Sir Isaac Scott of Baltimore, Maryland; Eminent Sir William T. Boyd of Cleveland, Ohio; Eminent Sir T. A. Jackson of Washington City, D. C.

Yours very courteously,

J. D. KELLY,

Right Eminent Grand Commandor of St. Andrew's Grand Commandery Knights Templar, State of Pena.

P. S.—Sir Knight Anderson we would be more than pleased to have you meet us at our annual conclave at Philadelphia, on the 4th Tuesday in May, as you was one of the Sir Knights we find by the records who were in the Convention which formed the present St. Andrew's Grand Commandery in days gone by. Let us hear from you soon. We remain courteously and fraternally Yours, etc.

J. D. KELLY, 33d.

[Thanks for the invitation. It would be impossible for us to attend the time as stated, 4th Tuesday in May, the present month.—*Ed. Appeal.*]

Picnic.

It will be seen in another part of this paper that a picnic will be given on Friday next at Badger's Park, Oakland. The Georgia Minstrel Troupe are to be present.

The Stake in America.

BY JAMES REDPATH

The whites of the Southern States, since the close of the Rebellion, have made systematic or, at least, spasmodic efforts to induce capitalists and emigrants to settle in their "country." They have not succeeded. Plows and dollars have gone from the north; but they have soon gone back again. With a climate that equals the post-encrancing clime of Italy; with farmlands fertile, cheap, untilled and inviting; with the noblest rivers on this continent; with mines full of coal and iron and other precious treasures; with good harbors on the coast; and with water-powers in land that now run night and day for some one to teach them to convert cotton into cloth with every agency and every oppotunity for creating wealth and inviting population, and still the South lies silent, desolate; and still the emigratory classes that are building up States in the West; pass her by on the other side and refuse to go to her relief, for they see not a wander Samaritan, but a lurking bandit. Northern money and Northern men and Southern white Republicans have been slain in cold blood in the Southern States since General Lee surrendered his sword. Their only crime was loyalty to the nation and to the party that saved it. This is a ghastly accusation; but no fact in modern history can be sustained by stronger proofs. No Northern man is welcomed in the south, if he believes in the principles of the Republican party and votes and acts in accordance with his creed. He is ostracise din society and in business by the native whites. It is only when as the Negro is told to do, and in the servile sense—he "attends to his business and let politics alone," that he is safe and tolerated by the dominant class. Of course, so manly American submits to such conditions. He quickly chooses one of two courses. He takes part with the black, and is denounced as a "carpet bagger," or he straightway sells out and leaves the South forever. And yet the southern property-holder wonders why he can not rent or sell his land at the prices that they ought to bring, and could readily command if the same treatment that the ex-rebel receives in the North was extended to the loyalist when he settles in the South.

But this is not the sole cause of the desolation of the South. A perennial spring of poverty is the barbarism of her lower orders; their utter lawlessness, which at times becomes so terrible that no evidence, save their own testimony, could induce the world to believe. They will be required to stand an examination as to good standing as Sir Knights, and after satisfactory proof of their good standing they will receive a courteous and Knightly welcome. The hour of meeting is 10 o'clock A. M.

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We summon therefore the State of Texas to the bar of the public opinion of Christendom to answer for the crime of burning a man alive at the stake near Cameron, in Milon County. The crime has been committed within a month and no steps have been taken yet to punish the authors of it.

The story is told in *Norton's Union Intelligencer* of February 5th. This is published at Dallas Texas. The account to have been copied from another State Journal.

Mr. J. M. Baker a small farmer of Ball County, on returning from Rockdale, was followed, murdered and robbed of $35 by a Negro named Williams. The murderer was arrested, tried and convicted within twelve days. He was sentenced to be hange on the following Friday. There seems to have been no doubt whatever as to his fate. The sheriff had him ironed and put in the "rear cage" of "one of the most secure prisons in the State."

And now let the Southern writer tell the sickening story in his own words.

"The sheriff has pledged his word the prisoner shall be exouted. He retires after night to his home, *leaving the keys of the cages in the hands of jailer and guards*, who are stationed in the corridors about the cages The doors are bolted.

"At five minutes past twelve, at night a large number of persons, *including several youths under age*, surrounded the jail quietly. They comes to the door and knock, to attract the attention of the guards within. They demand that the doors be opened or they will break them down. The guards consult, and two of them are talking about what they shall do when the rest in charge of the front door keys un locks it. They enter and the cage keys are given up to them—not many of them, however, entering."

This account proves the complicity of all the officers, and renders the State directly responsible for the horrible results.

"A man, smoking a wooden pipe, leads them around and points out the cage where their man is confined. He is found manacled. Between his hands and about the shackle is a trace chain is fastened, by which they lead him out. He grumbles against rough usage. On the outside the crowd consisting of the jailer's officers, they proceed with the prisoner, who is mounted on a stalwart horse. On and on they go. When they had gone a quarter of a mile a shrill whistle is given, which is a signal for the rear guard to come up. This they do, *after handing back the keys to the jailer.*

No active resistence anywhere, let it be observed; but everywhere the silent assistance of the officers of the jail.

The prisoner is led away by this crowd of men and boys to the hideous torture of the stake. But the torturers must have fun on the way.

"They pass up the Bell County road some two miles, stopping at a teamters camp-fire *where they had some sport at the expense of the prisoner making him dance.* From this place they again pass on a short distance, and come upon a dense miasquite flat or chaparal. Then they turn off the road some two hundred yards."

The closing scene is thus described:

"Two mesquite saplings are bent together and fastened by the chain which is attached to the manacles of the prisoner, who is thus lifted above the ground. His feet are tied with ropes to the nearest shrubs, and a fire of mesquite wood kindled underhim. While burning he is said to have implicated another Negro man living in Bell County; and it is also said that the crowd after leaving him, found the man in Bell and killed him. This was only a flying report when the reporter left Milan County. When their friction's legs are burned off, very nearly to the hips, his face scalp, and even his fingers above his head burned off, and his body a coal, the crowd fired a volley at him, which was heard in the neighborhood and in town, at six o'clock, several shots hitting him and several burying themselves in sending the small mesquite trees beyond."

Crime is only safe when it is not exposed. A community, a State can only be tried by outside public opinion, which by its general verdict is no less sure to inflict punishment than civil courts. Texas is responsible for this hideous crime and should be held accountable for it until it punishes the miscreants who committed it. If it refuses to do so, let the anathema of Christendom fall on her.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Deaths.

ATTWELL.—In New York, on 13th ult., Marion Langston Attwell, son of Rev. J. S. Attwell, Rector of St. Philip's Parish, aged 3 years, 6 months, 10 days. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Not lost, but only gone before.

SIMS-SHELDON.—In this city, May 9th, Mrs. Maria Sims Sheldon, formerly of Boston Mass. aged 51 years.

Mrs. Sims-Sheldon was one of the pioneer colored ladies who came to this city, and was also one of the earliest members of Zion's A. M. E. Church. She was an industrious woman, and at one time very prosperous, but was overtaken with afflictios and reverses which she could not overcome, but died in the triumphs of Christian faith on Tuesday last. She has left a grandson about ten years of age, who is now an orphan. Rev. Adam Smith, ourselves, and several others, contained in two carriages, on Thursday last, accompanied her remains to Lone Mountain Cemetery.

PICNIC.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY PICNIC WILL BE given by a number of Gentlemen of this city and Oakland to the world renowned

GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

At Badger's Park, Oakland. FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1876.

It is hoped that the pleasure seeking people of the city will avail themselves of the only opportunity of becoming acquainted and mutually amused by the above named troupe; the whole of the Company will be present on the occasion, and nothing will be left undone to make this the "Red Letter Day" of the season. TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS. Children under 12 years, 25 cents. To be had at the Park.

J. M. DICKEY, J. C. FRANCIS,
A. M. BASH, T. RODGERS,
G. H. GRAY, W. PERKINS,
JAMES GRAY, H. H. HARRIS,
W. F. TURNER, W. W. POWELL,
Gen. Manager and Agent. W. H. STEWART, (Oakland).

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF BETHEL BETHANY Sabbath School will take place on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th, 1876.

—to—

Badger's Grand Central Park,

OAKLAND.

Excursion to consist in crowning the day Queen, Coronation, Singing, &c. All are cordially invited.

Admission, - - - Free.

WM. H. CARTER, Supt.

GRAND CENTENNIAL QUILTING PARTY.

A GRAND CENTENNIAL QUILTING PARTY WILL be given

Tuesday Evening May 16th, 1876,

By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, for the benefit of BETHEL CHURCH, Pine near Powell. Full particulars next week.

ADMISSION (Supper included) **50 CENTS.**

Mrs. SARAH A. CARTER, Pres't,
Mrs. MARY J. TRIPLETT, Sec'y. Com.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of ladies and gentlemen will join to make this one of the grandest affairs ever given in this city. The supper will be in everything succulent. Further particulars next week.

E. FLETCHER, Pres't.

W. H. CARTER, Secy.

FORCE PUMPS,

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE,

FOR SALE, AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS,

Fr m 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order, by

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50 and 52 J street, Sacramento.

HENRY MARTIN BEACH. PHILIP FARRER.

BEACH & PARKER,

REAL ESTATE

—AT—

Commission Business Agents,

No. 308 MARKET STREET,

Room No. 18, San Francisco.

REFERENCE—Hon. A. J. Bryant, Hon. H. Ashbury, Hon. A. C. Ahel, Hon. O. F. Maynard.

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COMMERCIAL HOTEL CARRIAGES,

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EHLERS & HEALY, Proprietors.

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HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

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W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL.

Pacific Street, near Kearn,

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing.

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R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Entrance, 622 Clay Street,
In Office, 623 Merchant Street,

San Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

NEW & SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

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☞ You see if you want to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store where you can buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, equal to new, at the lowest rates. Ladies wishing to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furs by dressing through the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residences.

MRS. M. J. SMITH,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

FURNISHED ROOMS,

No. 124 Perry Street

Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Persons from the Interior will find this a neat and comfortable residence to stop at while in the city. Terms reasonable.

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RESTAURANT,

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee and Oyster Saloon.

Eastern and California Oysters in every style. Meals, Lunch and Refreshments at all hours. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

"DAVE" & CO., PROPRIETORS.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FENTHMAN and Prof. JOHN BOLE are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world; their can be found at No. 825 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They use all kinds of witchcraft; views all diseases and speak; cures love; returns anything lost or lost, stolen or run away, and solves drunkard's confirmed. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

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PORTRAITS,

429 Montgomery Street,

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The only Elevator connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

CITY HAT STORE

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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Successors to Bassett & Ewing Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

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FORMERLY "HANGTOWN."

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L. THOMAS & C. D. GRIFFIN,

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METROPOLITAN SALOON,

36 CEARY STREET,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. BILLIARDS.

JOSEPH GODFREY, - - Proprietor.

R. A. SAIL. S. McCANN.

PALACE SALOON,

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Between Dupont and Stockton,

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BILLIARDS CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P.M.

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—CORNER—

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Prescriptions carefully put up

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HOHLWEG & OESTING

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

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Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

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Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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527 & 529 Bush Street, San Francisco.

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BILLIARD HALL,

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Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars on stands on hand.

BOY LUNCH from 11 a.m. to 2 P.M. and 9 to 12 P.M. Especially for Sunday Lunch—CUMBO and CLAM CHOWDER.

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HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

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Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.

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STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, *History and Platforms*, Review of GRANT'S Administration, The Record of HORACE GREELEY, by Everett Chamberlain, of the New York Tribune. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by eminent artists. Entirely original. The best book canvasser ever put forth. If you want to make money send two DOLLARS at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms, &c., furnished on application. Address, J. C. HALSEY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF GOVERN & WIL-LIAMS' connections called "GOVERNOR DUKE," who went from Tennessee to California, over twenty years ago. Address his Sister, MRS. MERCY GORDON, No. 6 Globe Street, Nashville, Tenn.

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

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BELGIC,	GAELIC,	OCEANIC,
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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES,

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LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

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JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger Train for Stockton (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate points, reaching same destination at 12.45 P.M. (Arrive 3.50 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Omaha and Chicago. Connects at Niles with trains arriving at San Jose 17.30 P.M. (Arrive 1.55 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays only), Valley Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Intermediate points. (Arrive 3.50 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), landing at Clay street Wharf, Oakland, Alameda, and Landings on the San Joaquin River. (Arrive 20.00 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily), San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Hanford, Calistoga and Los Angeles. Also at Stockton with Stage for Sonora and Big Oak Flat. (Arrive 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Valley Steamer from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), Stopping at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Taking the Overland Train Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 5.30 A.M., daily. (Arrive 9.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

Leaves San Francisco as follows:

"Daily"—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.

"Daily, except Sunday"—8.45 and 11.45 P.M.

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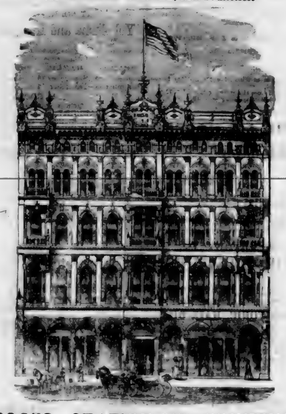
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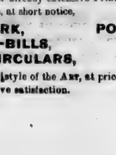
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 41. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876. WHOLE NO. 611

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Douglass on Lincoln.

No finer oratory has been uttered this centennial year and no more effective eloquence, we can safely say, will be expressed by any of the world-wide reputation and national orators of the day, either at Philadelphia or elsewhere, than was the oration of Frederick Douglass at the unveiling of the colored citizens' statue of Abraham Lincoln, in Washington, on the late anniversary of his assassination. A noticeable feature of this grandly able address was its discriminating, and therefore wise encomium of the man, who, equalling Washington in unswerving patriotism and inflexible purpose for his country's salvation, was fortunate in becoming also the savior and emancipator of a people. Mr. Douglass said:

"We fully comprehend the relation of Abraham Lincoln, both to ourselves and the white people of the United States. Truth is proper and beautiful at all times and in all places, and it is never more proper and beautiful in any care than when speaking of a great public man whose example is likely to be commended for honor and imitation long after his departure to the solemn shades, the silent continents of eternity. It must be admitted, truth compels me to admit, even here in the presence of the monument we have erected to his memory, Abraham Lincoln was not, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model. In his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought, and in his prejudices, he was a white man. He was pre-eminently the white man's President, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men. He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people to promote the welfare of the white people of this country. In all this education and feeling he was an American of the Americans. He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone—namely, opposition to the extension of slavery. His arguments in furtherance of this policy had their motive and mainspring in his patriotic devotion to the interests of his own race: To protect, défend and perpetuate slavery in the States where it existed Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other President to draw the sword of the nation. He was ready to execute all the supposed constitutional guarantees of the Constitution in favor of the slave system anywhere inside the slave States. He was willing to pursue, recapture and send back the fugitive slave to his master, and to suppress a slave rising for liberty though his guilty master was already in arms against the Government. The race to which we belong were not the special objects of his consideration. Knowing this, I concede to you my white fellow-citizens, a pre-eminence in this worship at once full and supreme. First, midst and last, you and yours were the objects of his deepest affection and his most earnest solicitude. You are the children of Abraham Lincoln. We are at best only his step children, children by adoption, children by force of circumstances and necessity. To you it especially belongs to sound his praises, to preserve and perpetuate his memory, to multiply his statues, to hang his pictures on your walls, and commend his example, for you he was a great and glorious friend and benefactor. Instead of supplanting you at this altar, we would exhort you to build high his monument; let them be of the most costly material, of the most cunning workmanship; let their forms be symmetrical, beautiful and perfect; let their basis be upon solid rocks, and their summits lean against the unchanging blue overhanging sky, and let them endure forever! But while in the abundance of your wealth and in the fullness of your just and patriotic devotion, you do all this, we entreat you to despise not the humble offering we this day unveil to view; for while Abrahm Lincoln saved for you a country he delivered us from a bondage one hour of which, according to Jefferson, was worse than ages of the oppression your fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.

Fellow-citizens, ours is no newborn zeal and devotion—a thing of the hour. The name of Abraham Lincoln was near and dear to our hearts in the darkest and most perilous hours of the republic. We were no more ashamed of him when abused, hated, than in the gloomy days of doubt, and defeat, than when crowned with victory, honor, and glory. Our faith in him was often tasked and strained to the uttermost, but he never failed. When he marched long in the mountain; when he strangely told us that we were the cause of the war; when he still more strangely told us to leave the land in which we were born; when he refused to employ our arms in the defense of the Union; when, after accepting our services as colored soldiers, he refused to retaliate when we were murdered as colored prisoners; when he told us he would save the Union, if he could, with slavery; when he revoked the proclamation of emancipation of Gen. Fremont; when he refused to remove the command of the Army of the Potomac, who was more zealous in his efforts to protect slavery than suppress rebellion;—when we saw all this and more, we were at times stunned, grieved, and greatly bewildered; but our hearts believed while they ashed and bled. Nor was this, even at that time, a blind and unreasonable superstition. Despite the mist and haze that surrounded him; despite the tumult, the hurry and confusion of the hour, we were able to take a comprehensive view of Abraham Lincoln, and to make reasonable allowance for the circumstances of his position. We saw him, measured him, and estimated him; but by stay utterances to unjudicious and tedious delegations, who often tried his patience; not by isolated facts torn from their connections; not by any partial and infirm

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday. May 20th, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

he Butcheries in the South.

The telegraph dispatches during the present week from Louisiana and Mississippi tells the nation and the enlightened world another tale on horrors, committed on the freedmen in Louisiana and Mississippi. The same old tale is told about "the overwhelming number of negroes just made the attacks on the whites," and, of course, without the slightest provocation, says the authors of the dispatches. But we hear no statements from the colored men who were attacked and murdered. It is, and has been the story of many of the apologists for these Ku-Klux crimes that the carpet baggers were the worst enemies of the colored people in the South, and that the true, genuine Southern men were "the best friends that the colored people have." Admitting this theory, the puzzle is, why do these "best friends" leave "the carpet baggers" unpunished and invariably murder the colored people by wholesale upon the slightest provocation? The joke of the thing is, every time there is a wholesale Ku-Klux murder of colored citizens in the South it takes the State and National Administrations two or three months to decide, by red tape, whose duty it is to quell the unnatural riots, and before either the State or Federal Governments decide, the ex-rebels, with their own free wills, go off unmolested and unpunished, until they conceive there is another provocation, and then commence their nefarious acts again.

This has been the rule in the South for the past four or five years. Gen. Phil. Sheridan told the President and Grant told the nation just what this banditti in the South is; and yet there is a tardiness in both the State and National Government about giving the freedmen proper protection. It remains to be seen what protection will be given the freedmen in the South in the Presidential election.

Fred. Douglass' Speech.

We gave a brief telegraphic synopsis a short time ago of Douglass' speech at the unveiling of the Lincoln Monument, at Washington, but have since received the full speech by mail, and publish it nearly on time. It is well worthy of a careful perusal for the masterly oratory it contains.

The Picnic at Badger's Park, Oakland.

The picnic given at Badger's Park, Oakland, yesterday, by a committee of gentlemen as a compliment in part to a number of colored citizens and to the Georgia Minstrel Troupe, was a fine affair, and well attended. Everybody was pleased and seemed to enjoy themselves. The strangers among us, the Georgia Minstrels, were well feted by the Committee, and left the Park highly delighted.

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Superficial knowledge is like oil upon the water—it shines deceitfully, but can be easily skimmed off.

A Word to Our Associations, Societies, Churches, Clubs, &c.

Hereafter we will be compelled to require the cash in advance for your advertisements, for the reason that most of you are in the habit of keeping us out of our money until you wrangle or dispute two or three meetings after the entertainments are over. (besides having had to publish their programmes or notices a month beforehand) about either the price or reduction of our bill. Such patronage makes us more enemies than friends, and upon the whole but very little profit. Therefore those who desire the welfare and success of the APPEAL will furnish us with the cash when they bring or send us their advertisements.

Public Documents.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. John P. Jones United States Senator of Nevada, for forwarding to us from Washington City his great speech entitled "Resumption and Double Standard, or the Impossibility of Resuming Specie Payment in the United States Without Restoring the Double Standard of Gold and Silver," delivered in the Senate of the United States, April 24, 1876. It abounds with logical argument, important statistics, with an appendix on the movement of currency. The argument is elaborate, containing 127 pages, to which we will hereafter make some reference.

Our thanks are also extended to Hon. A. A. Sargent, United States Senator of California, for forwarding us a copy of his great speech on "Chinese Emigration," delivered in the Senate of the United States, May 2d, 1876, a synopsis of which has been telegraphed. Senator Sargent's views on that subject are equal to the most practical which have yet been offered by any American statesman. It contains 27 pages

Western Progress

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 13, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

The West! The West !! The West!!! This has been the excitement for years, and still its encyclical sound echoes throughout the United States. Here let me digress, and refer to the time when the West was comparatively unsettled. In the year 1840, the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and other Western States and Territories were uninhabited, save by the red man. Now look at the progress of thirty-five years: instead of woods and wild animals, we find cultivated farms and herds of stock; instead of the wild Indian, these now States breed the civilized American. Thus progress at the West has grown extensively since that time. The West is not only noted for progress in the past, but she is noted for what she realizes in the present. Look at her wondrous mines of gold, silver, iron, coal, and other minerals of value. The exportation of the West is enough to make each citizen's heart overflow with gladness. The Western manufactories are among the best, and constantly growing; agriculture is superior, and railroads to-day bring the West within easy communication.

Her citizens are noted for their generosity, integrity and harmony. Through the wars and conflicts of the South, East and North the West moves peacefully on in progress. Although there are thousands who inhabit this section of the United States, yet there is laud for thousands more. Those who are destitute of homes, we invite you to visit the West and look at her prosperity her wealth, her convenience, her climate; and, last but best, her soil. She will please the rich man, and she will suit the poor man. She has a home for the orphan and a shelter for the widow. I would advise all who will to advance to this rich and pleasant section of the Union, and may the blessings of Him who created the universe attend you on your journey, and may progress await you, and success at the end. H. R. GRAHAM.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 816½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment, has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

AN OPEN LETTER.

W. D. Forten, of Philadelphia, Declines the Position of Alternate to the Cincinnati Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1876.

Hon. Edward McPherson:

RESPECTED SIR:—I address you as President of the late Republican Convention, and tender most respectfully my declination of the position of an alternate which that body conferred upon me.

Personally, I assure you the favor is appreciated at its full value, and it might delight my pride to know that I was chosen without an effort upon my part and entirely without my knowledge or approval. With this declination I retain my sincere thanks to my Republican friends who remembered me, though I was not at the Convention, and who in good faith conferred the position unasked for by me and most unexpected. But, sir, I am not permitted to receive this as a personal favor or compliment, for it is regarded by the enemies of our sacred cause as a representative position, and I must decline.

I am fully satisfied that a very evil use is being made of the fact that the position of an alternate is the only one conferred upon a colored man by the State Convention, and it may affect Republican success in the approaching campaign. Democratic leaders are making appeals, and their appeals are suggestive. Colored men who have stood unshaken complain of the effective influence of the enemy's taunts "that the position of *alternate* was a *rattle to please, a straw to tickle.*" I feel that the true and vital interests of the hour forbid me being an alternate.

For the sake of the good cause whose onward march must not be impeded by any obstacles, nor its success jeopardized by any man, its victories rendered less effective by any position, be it a tinsel or a reality, I ask that my name be stricken from the list of alternates. With much respect, I am truly yours, WILLIAM D. FORTEN.

A Fitting Tribute and its Moral.

The unveiling of the statue of President Lincoln in the city of Washington on the 14th of April, 1876, erected to his memory by the colored people of this country, shows that gratitude still glows in the bosom of men and women, who though of darker skin belong to the great family of man. Eleven years had passed away since he fell by the bullet of an assassin; and if a monarch would find it difficult to stand well with his subjects when exposed to the fierce light that beats upon a throne, a Republican President has nothing to fear who was not afraid to do his duty as a man and a patriot.

It was a graceful and pleasing manner of recalling to mind one of the purest and most honored of the Presidents of the United States. He was a patriot by right of birth, and a Republican by conviction.

The principles of the party that called him to occupy the Executive Chair he felt by intuition where those only that can hold the Republican abreast of time, to give it the stability it needs and its proper rank in the family of nations. As the official head of the Nation, he was an example of political benevolence, political virtue; and all his efforts were directed, after preservation of the Union, to heal the wounds of war, and bring the largest good to the country out of the enormous evil which been overcome by the sword. Mr. Lincoln felt that the Republic could not maintain itself while one half was slave and the other free. In the emancipation of the blacks he knew that he wiped out the cause of the war, making the Republic stronger by that act of justice.

The remembrance of Mr. Lincoln has revived the old spirit in the hearts of Republicans. It has also directed attention to the disloyalty prevalent in the South. And in view of the disloyal character of a Confederate Congress the people will show that they will not trust the Democratic party, North or South, for once in power it would again commence its old effort to destroy the Union in the interest of Southern isolation.

Bethel Sabbath School Picnic.

Don't forget the Bethel Sabbath School Picnic at Badger's Park, Brooklyn, next Wednesday. The exercises will include crowning the May Queen, declamations, singing, etc. Everybody should go.

From the Oakland Transcript, May 17.

Party Action Toward the Colored Race.

The different principles which distinguish the two great political parties in this country stamp a marked individuality on the members of each. As the world grows older and civilization advances, the drift of development in men and woman is toward kindlier and greater justice. This is proven by the common sentiment of Christendom condemning slavery as barbaric, and combining to uphold human freedom. It was not accident, however, that charged slavery with barbarism. There were good grounds for the charge; for when the slave became a freeman, the lingering barbarism among the men who owned him is apt to assert itself, as witness the murders committed by the late slave owners in Louisiana. Such men can only be influenced by the strong hand of power, and it is foolish to think otherwise. These men ignore the fact that there is no Federal class legislation at present, and no Federal law-making distinction between the white and the black citizens; that both must obey the law in the interest of peace and order, especially the white man, who claims superiority.

But what is the true condition of affairs? In the north, where the present generation has not been exposed to the hardening contact of slavery, a Democrat while entertaining the same prejudices against the blacks as the Southerner, is restrained from the pleasing pastime of braining a "nigger," or shooting him dead for not touching his hat to him. It is not said that he has no inclination to do this. But it is emphatically to be understood that he will not harm a colored man on the street, or in a meeting, or in the field, because he knows he will do it at his peril, that the law to punish him will be enforced; for white and black have rights which the law recognizes, and which public opinion respects.

In the South, however, the white Democrat assumes so great an interest in the negro, who works to support himself honestly, that he shoots him whenever he feels irritable, in order to show his superiority to the "d—d nigger." How long these outrages are to continue we cannot say, but they are doing a great injury abroad. Fancy a Southern Democrat of blue blood being discussed as a very vulgar man is about in English households, because he shot a "nigger." It shows such a narrow and contracted spirit on the part of our English cousins. Why should not a high-toned Southern gentleman (and, by the way, they are all high-toned) be permitted to indulge in the pleasure of shooting a "nigger?"

The difference between a Democrat and a Republican in the North and the South is told by the Vicksburg (Miss.) Philadelphian. It says:

"The difference between a Democrat and a Republican may be very small in Boston, but it is very great here in Vicksburg. In Boston the Democrat recognizes the negro as a man and a citizen; but in Vicksburg, if a Democrat happens to go gunning and sees a negro in the woods, takes him for a fox, and shoots him, and nothing is done with him. Shooting negroes down here qualifies a man for the thirty-third degree in the democratic fraternity. And yet Sheridan was vehemently denounced when he called such scoundrels 'banditti.'"

And yet there are Democratic papers in the North who have the audacity to palliate such infernal outrages against the civilization of the nineteenth century.

The Picnic of the Season.

A grand Picnic will be given at Saucelito, June 5th, under the auspices of Lincoln Billiard Saloon and the Palace Exchange, R. A. Hall and Henry S. Morris managers, in connection with a committee of gentlemen. Full particulars will be given next week.

THE country is being treated to the usual installment of slander that generally precedes a Presidential campaign. The Democratic party through its organs and leaders, is yelling, at the top of its voice, "stop thief!" in the hope that public attention may be diverted from its own rascality to the miner defects of Republican officials. Fortunately the people are to well informed as to the respective merits of the two parties, and are not likely to be deceived by the fleeing rouge's cry of "stop thief!"

Africa and its Religious History

THE ORIGIN OF THE AFRICAN RACES.

By Rev. George W. Samson, M. D. Written expressly for the National Monitor.

In no one particular is science more constantly returing for support to revealed history than in tracing the origin of the races now peopling Africa. Thirty years ago, materialists denied in the strongest terms that the African could be descended from the same first parents with the white races. The writer of this series of articles used to hear it during the war from New England surgeons in the army. Now, however, the tide of speculative theory is reversed; for, beaten from the stronghold of a revolutionary party in the ranks of materialists is contending—and they are carrying the day in their party—that not only are the black, red, and white races of all mankind descended from one common stock, but that apes and monkeys are part of the family. As thieves quarrel among themselves, and so lose their booty, so all the men who seek theories which deny revelation may be patiently left to destroy each other's work.

Guyot, the Christian scientist of Princeton, in a course of lectures at Washington, D. C., during the war, brought out his complete demonstration as to the races, which accords with all experience, and which proves the record of Moses to be necessarily true, as well as divinely inspired. After a masterly classification of plants and animals according to their varied developments, the lecturer showed that the three races —the black, red and the white—are the three types of humanity. The first have the greatest physical endurance, the quickest intuitions, the most buoyant temperament, the most lively imagination, and the most ardent and generous attachment. Experience attests all this; for the colored race can endure in boc where white men would sicken; colored children are quicker to learn, as girls are quicker than boys; colored people are cheerful when Indians and whites are morose; and whereas is civil wars, where red or white men have been aspiring to gain their liberty, bloody insurrections arisen, in our late civil war not a single instance can be cited of an insurrection among the colored slaves of the south against their masters. At the same time colored mastors and pastors, like African kings, have been among the most rapid in discipline, not certainly from severity of nature, but from their physical endurance and its natural fruits.

All these teachings of science, drawn from observation and experience, are certainly verified in the early history given in the books of Moses, by whose records we can trace the African people back to their origin.

The record of Moses makes the descendants of Noah, the only survivor of the flood, to be of three families—those of Japhet, Shem and Ham—whose descendants finally came to be respectively the principal inhabitants of the three continents of Europe, Africa and Asia. The common first home of the united family was the plain called Shinar, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris; where the Tower of Babel and the city afterwards called Babylon were built. The account of the dispersion from that common home indicates at once the design of the Divine Creator, and the means by which He brought it about.

We are told (Gen. 11:1 6) that time "the whole world was of one language" or *lip*, "and of one speech" or *vocabulary*. The miraculous change by which they were unfitted to live together is stated to be this: that God "confounded their language," or literally "smeared their lip." A *physical* change in the organs of speech is implied; and the historic monuments agree that from the day the three races became in complexion, hair, features, and in all bodily peculiarities as distinctly marked as they are now, we may reasonably believe that in order effectually to scatter mankind and to people the globe the Divine Being directly produced all those changes which tended to effect the end. The tracing of those testimonies will soon open up in subsequent articles. The course of history will show these facts: that the African races were the first developed and were the leaders in the earliest civilization; that their first seat of power was their earliest home on the Tigris and Euphrates; that thence, by two great roads, they advanced gradually into Africa; that one wing went northerly and westerly to the south of the Black Sea to a country around which the second river issuing from Eden flowed, that they passed thence down the eastern shore of the Mediterranean occupying Canaan and Philistia, and that thence they penetrated into Africa and settled in Egypt and in Libria, west of Egypt; while the other wing went southwesterly through Arabia into the region now known as Abyssinia.

WEST INDIA BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—August 15. Mr. Editor: The following were the successful candidates at the late election: President, M. A. Phipps; Vice-President, James Hargro; Recording Secretary, R. E. Muir; Corresponding Secretary, Nathan Pointer; Treasurer, James E. Francis; Board of Trustees — W. R. Strickland, Wm. McDonald.

THE CENTENNIAL QUILTING PARTY The Centennial Quilting Party came off in the basement of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on Thursday night last, and was well attended. A quartette and chorus of vocalists, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. A. Carter, Mrs. H. Barber, Mrs. J. Grasser, Miss Brown, and others, contributed greatly in making the entertainment very lively. The Pastor, Rev. I. N. Triplett, and the membership of the church exerted themselves greatly in trying to make everything—supper, etc.,— pleasant to their patrons and the committee of ladies and gentlemen who got it up, succeeded.

Deaths.

ROGERS—At Oakland, California, May 12th, Ada, infant daughter of Wm. and Mary S. Rogers, and only granddaughter of E. J. and Ann S. Purnell, late of Philadelphia; aged 11 months and 23 days. Philadelphia "Christian Recorder" will please copy.

DODSON—In this city, on Friday, May 19th, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Beverly and Harriet A. Dodson; aged 4 months.

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF BETHEL SABBATH School will take place on

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th, 1876.

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Badger's Grand Central Park

OAKLAND.

Everything to consist in crowning the *May Queen*, Declamations, Singing, &c. All are cordially invited.

Admission, - - - - Free.

WM. H. CARTER, Supt.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY of will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

At Pacific Hall, Bush St.

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of invitations have been issued. Those who are of the Freedmen's efforts every-where will please consider this notice sufficient. Further particulars next week.

W. H. CARTER, Sec'y. B. FLETCHER, Pres.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (Foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, reaching same destination at 5:45p.m. with stages for Sonoma. (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland and Lathrop) for Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, Fort Worth, Dallas, Texarkana, Little Rock, Memphis, New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and all points East. Also at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 9.30 A.M. (Arrive 12.00 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Instructions, at 12 Noon with stages for "Sonoma." (Arrive 5.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sunday excepted), Stockton Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Stockton with Steamer for Sacramento. (Arrive 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Sun Joss Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayward only, connecting at Lathrop with Train for Merced, Visalia and Tulare, and at Goshen Junction with Train for Los Angeles. Also at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 5.30 P.M. (Arrive 12.00 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. (Arrive 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento. Taking the Train at Oakland, Thirty Minutes in advance of the Ferry Boat. Passengers to connect with Train leaving Sacramento at 8.30 A.M. daily. (Arrive 9.30 P.M.)

☞ AT PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD for Santa Cruz.

PASSENGER CAR ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN

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3.25 P.M. (Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy and Way Stations.

4.40 P.M. (Daily) for San Jose and Way Stations.

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☞ SUNDAYS ONLY. THIS TRAIN will leave for San Jose and way stations at 2 P.M. Returning will leave San Jose at 4:05 P.M.

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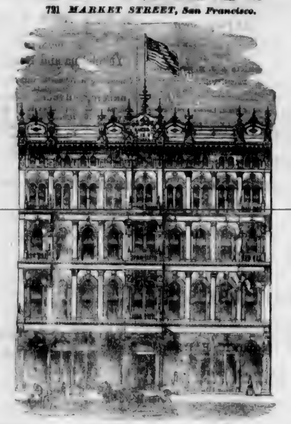
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, through out the world valuable information concerning what otherwise seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger in their most popular form, is offered to the public as the best and purest article to be found in the market, and one which, whether prescribed in cases of [illegible] or other diseases, will be found to possess all the virtues claimed for it. It is a powerful stimulant and digestive organ, and will be found invaluable to all persons [illegible] in spite of any kind. It is also a most powerful remedy for females, who suffer from those difficult constitutions, giving strength, toning the system, and [illegible] to the whole organism.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 27th, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The all-absorbing topics in Republican ranks during the past week have been the speculative ideas as to which of the Presidential aspirants were in the ascendancy for the Cincinnati nomination. The question was suddenly settled by the Republican Conventions held on Wednesday last in several of the Western States, proclaiming for Blaine nearly entire, which now leaves but a few more votes to secure his nomination.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Union Hall on Wednesday, and had a tolerable harmonious meeting. Judge Ryland presided as temporary and permanent President. An excellent delegation was elected to their National Convention, and a good and efficient State Central Committee was appointed. Their Declaration of Principles, or Platform, is a great improvement upon their past by leaving out the "Negro" hobby entirely as a specialty, and confining themselves to subjects of interest to all citizens concerning the welfare of the Government. This is said should be, both in the North and in the South. Then we will have peace and unity in both sections, and no Ku-Klux to intimidate and murder colored voters.

The Bethel Sunday School Picnic.

The picnic given at Badger's Park, Brooklyn, on Thursday last, by the Bethel A. M. E. Church Sabbath School was well attended. The old folks and little ones returned by sunset well pleased with their excursion and recreation. Mr. Carter, the Superintendent of the Sabbath School, is the right man in the right place and has been very efficient in having the children give Sundry evening praise service concerts; and for his management of these, as well as the picnic, he deserves credit and thanks from parents and the friends of the Sabbath School.

Oakland Literary and Aid Society.

OAKLAND, May 24.

Mr. Editor:

The Rev. Mr. Tripletl, of Bethel Church, San Francisco, delivered a lecture before this institution, on Tuesday evening, 23d inst., to a large audience of white and colored citizens. He depicted in glowing colors the urgent necessity for the encouragement of literary and debating societies. During the lecture he was much applauded; and at its conclusion, on motion, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Triplett, prefaced by a forcible and eloquent speech by Z. J. Parnell, Esq. The musical exercises by the Misses Howard, Steward, Taylor, Owens, and W.H. Stewart, and a recitation by Miss Filman were given with much taste and judgment. The accompaniments on the melodeon, by Masters Alfred and Francis Harris were executed with their usual care and discrimination. Much credit is due to Mr. L. W. Smith and the officers for the excellent arrangements.

Z. J. P.

LETTERS.—J. C. Jackson, Sonoma Co.; Miss E. Segoe, Marysville; C. B. Daly, Florida; to the care of this office, Mr. James S. Segoe.

Lindsey & Collins have any quantity of fresh California eggs at twenty-five cents per dozen, besides the choicest groceries, bacon, canned fruits, etc., of every description, which they sell at the very lowest cash prices. Give them a call.

Masonic.

EDICT OF THE GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE IN REGARD TO THE COLORED AMERICAN MASONS.

The Paris *Monde Maconnique* for April contains the following account of the Masonic recognition of the Grand Lodges of Colored Masons in Ohio and Missouri:

The Council of the Order of the Grand Orient of France, in its session of April 8th, on the proposition of Brother Canbert, recognized as regular Masonic powers the Grand Lodges of Colored men of Missouri. Fraternal relations supported by *garantis d'amitie*, will henceforth be established between those Masonic powers and the Grand Orient of France. We heartily applaud these resolutions. The readers of the *Monde Maconique* have long known our opinion on the situation of the Colored Masons in the United States. We are happy to see Europe and especially France, finally reader justice to their cause. Their Masonic regularity is unquestionible. Like all the other branches of our great family, colored Masons held

THEIR FIRST CONSTITUTIONS

From the Grand Lodge of England. Like other Masonic associations they have consecrated for principles which are dear to us. Their bitterest enemies have not been limited to the adversaries of our grand associations, but have been Masons themselves, when a deplorable prejudice dominates, and whith the light of Masonry has not been able to dissipate. To this unjustifiable conduct of those who should have been their first and firmest supporters, the colored Masons have constantly responded by testimonials of the most sincere feelings. While the white Masons of America relentlessly shut their doors against them, far from excluding those who shut them out, appealed to them and invited them earnestly to come and partake of their labors. The recognition by the Grand Orient of France of the Supreme Council of Louisiana, the only Masonic body, which, in the United States, admitted indifferently in its Lodges

WHITE AND COLORED MEN.

Then the solemn declaration made in 1869 by the Masons of France "that humanity and Masonry were outraged when motives of race or religion sufficed to interdict the admission of a profane into the grand Masonic family," were hailed by the Masons of color as a promise of reparation—as the announcement of better days. Since then several of their Grand Lodges have solicited the recognition of the Grand Orient of France. Unfortunately, difficulties independent of the will of the French Masons have hindered until the present the establishment of official relations with these powers. To-day this act of justice and of reason is an accomplished fact, of which all true Masons will rejoice with us. We deplore the term "Masonry of Colored Men," which the exclusive spirit of the white Masons of America compels us to use when speaking of the Masonic Groups of which we are now treating. We hope these distinctions will speedily disappear, when we shall have mea fraternally united in Masonry without distinction of origin or race.

In relation to the above, we would state that next to the Grand Lodge of England, which chartered the first Colored Lodge in the United States, at Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1784, and has never denied the admission up to this day of colored American Masons visiting their Lodges. The Grand Orient of France has also been equally liberal and tolerant, by the admission within their portals of American-made colored Masons, and some time ago recognized the Colored Grand Lodge of Ohio. Scotland always admitted colored Masons, as also instituted many colored American sea-faring profanes. The Grand Lodge of Hungary and the German Grand Lodges have a short time ago recognized the Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, also that of Ohio; and colored American Masons are admitted in the Lodges of Australia, Japan, Hongkong, and almost every place also in the enlightened world, except in the comparatively few "white" American Lodges which are located in the United States, who array themselves on the basis of the color proscription against the entire Craft of the universal world. There has been so much effulgent light given by the thorough investigation and discussion of the whole subject in the white American Grand Lodges of late; and the charging of colored Masonry with being clandestine, irregular, etc., that the whole subject has appeared like the pot calling the kettle black in the eyes of intelligent white American Masons, as also in the eyes of all the Grand Lodges in Europe, i. e.: If the colored American Masons are irregular, the whites are equally clandestine and irregular, as they both emanated from the same source or fountain—THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND. Hence the only difference that exists, the one set are whites and the other colored. And the teachings and principles of Free Masonry makes no discrimination of membership in the Order in consequence of color. The European Masons are up to the standard and in accordance with the spirit of the Nineteenth century and the age. But we are sorry to see as yet, in this centennial year, but one "white" American Grand Lodge, that of Ohio, is making a move for the recognition of colored Masons in their State, and their efforts are opposed by such able American Masonic writers as Albert G. Mackey and others, in their Masonic organs. But recognition or no recognition by American white Masons, the colored Masons of the United States are entirely independent of their empty favor of acknowledgment, as they are thoroughly organized by at least twenty-six or twenty seven independent Grand Lodges in the respective States, with Grand Chapters of Royal Arch Masons and Commanders of Knights Templars in some of them, and a Supreme Council of the 33d Degree established in Philadelphia, January 14th, 1848, and as also the Supreme Council of the 33d Degree located in New Orleans, Louisiana, which the Grand Orient of France some time ago acknowledged, and which colored Masons have access within its portals on the same equality as white Masons, for which American white Grand Lodges has "cut" the Grand Orient of France for its acknowledgment of the Louisiana Supreme Council, which admits colored Masons. What is really wanted in the United States among all classes and colors of Masons to conform to the new order of things since the rebellion and reconstruction of the Government on the entire basis of freedom and equality to all citizens, is a general convention, not of one class or color of Masons, but of all Masons in the United States. If this is not done American colored Masons are not likely or willing to be humiliated (to be "healed") by American white Masons, who have no better standing than themselves with the mother of all American Masons, white and colored, namely, the Grand Lodge of England, and with those throughout the enlightened world.

Union Veteran League.

HEADQUARTERS UNION VETERAN } LEAGUE, 769 Market street. }

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25, 1876.

Comrade:

You will assemble at the hall, 769 Market street, Tuesday, May 30th, at 12 o'clock, M. to act with the G. A. R. in the Memorial Exercises of Decoration Day, attired in dark clothes and white gloves. Invite any of your friends who may desire to participate with us in the observances of that day.

By order of the Colonel,
H. ROBINSON, Adjutant.

In addition to the above notice, we are requested to state by Major Chas. J. Steer and Colonel Robie, that all colored citizens assembling at the above-named armory at the appointed time with dark clothing and white gloves will be welcomed in the line to march to the cemetery. We hope that colored citizens will attend in large numbers.

A Notable Ceremony.

Among the interesting incidents connected with the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was the return to the old Hall in which it was adopted and signed, of the original Declaration of Independence. The National Administration decided to allow it to be placed in that sacred place during the continuance of the great exhibition.

Secretary Chandler paid a fitting compliment to a gentlemen of high personal and patriotic character when he designated Mr. Alonzo Bell, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, to convey the immortal document to its birthplace and temporary place of deposit. The municipal authorities of Philadelphia showed their appreciation of the circumstance by receiving the document and its bearer with all due honors. Mr. Bell, in fulfilling his duty, made with great fitness the following appropriate speech:

"On behalf of the Government of the United States, and under the special instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, I have the high honor of returning to the city and the hall which gave it birth, the original Declaration of Independence. Its advent was amid strife and revolution. I bring it back to day amid evidence of universal peace. I would that the signers of this sacred document were here to receive it, that they might behold the completion of the work they inaugurated. But they cannot be with us. They have long since answered the summons that we in time must answer. Even their signatures have almost faded from sight, and the parchment itshll is beginning to crumble under the touches of a century.

"But let us be thankful and rejoice to-day that the spirit of freedom which found expression in this document, still lives and finds expression in the hearts of the American people.

"To this holy spot—for I deem it hallowed ground on which I stand—tens of thousands from every quarter of the globe will come to kneel at this shrine of a nation's liberty, and to render homage, not only to those who laid the foundation stones of the temple, but also to those whose faces we still remember, who laid down their lives in defence of the completed structure.

"Let us be thankful that the Republic still lives; that this document, which has come back to you, has not been dishonored, but returns like an aged parent to look upon the glory of his children, and to breathe out a prayer and a blessing for those who have proven worthy of his benediction.

"Let us thank God for this Centennial year, so full of promise and hope; for the administration of justice under a just President; for the peace we enjoy at home and abroad; for the signs of prosperity dawning; for the rekindling of loyalty and patriotism; for the blessings of good government and the presence of civil and religious liberty. Let us be devoutly thankful for this Centennial year.

"And now, gentlemen, in obedience to my instructions I transfer to your guardianship this precious document. Permit me to express the hope that a relic that has been protected by the love and veneration of the American people for a hundred years will suffer no injury under your charge, but will be returned at the close of the Centennial reason in as good condition as you now receive it."

The Declaration was then placed in a safe constructed both to exhibit and preserve it, the key of which is in possession of the Interior Department. The old Hall is now restored to the condition, as near as may be, in which it appeared when John Hancock's bold signature lead the van.

SACRAMENTO PICNIC.—The Picnic of Ungraded School No. 2, will take place at East Grove on Thursday, June 1st, 1876. Having received a complimentary ticket from members of the committee, Capt. Sim Emery, Benjamin Coger, and R. H. Small, we extend our thanks.

DEPARTURES FOR THE EAST.—Mrs. — Hobbs, of Portland, Oregon, destined to New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. Stacey Cousins, to Philadelphia; Mrs. — Harris, of Victoria, to New York; Mrs. Johnson, from Portland, Oregon, to New York.

Decoration Day.

"Decoration Day" occurs on Tuesday next, and it is hoped that on this occasion the memories of our fallen dead will not be forgotten. Lincoln Post No. 10 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, will have charge of the arrangements. They will meet at their hall on New Montgomery street at one o'clock P. M. They will be escorted by the 2d Regiment N. G. C. Parties having flowers to contribute will please send them to their hall on Tuesday morning. All soldiers and sailors are respectfully invited to join with them.

Monetization of Silver.

The following, from the San Francisco Herald, a paper which promulgates pretty sound views in relation to currency, and which is not in the interest of money brokers, is worth perusing:

"Slowly but surely the American people are coming to the conviction that the demonitization of silver, by the Act of Congress in 1873, was not only unconstitutional, but a fraudulent procedure, and the quicker we return to the double standard the better it will be for every single interest in the country. The placing of silver on a par with gold as legal tender in payment of debts does not necessarily involve an imperative obligation on the part of the creditor to receive it below its actual market price at the time it may be tendered, for that difficulty can be easily surmounted by a specific contract. Thaddeus Stevens—a violent inflationist, by the by—advocated the passage of an Act making it compulsory to take greenbacks on a par with gold, and signally failed. Any endeavor on behalf of silver would be as signally rebuked by the laws of finance and commerce, but a return to the double standard would lift silver from the rank of merchandise to which it was unconstitutionally degraded, up to the level of money as a measure of values, and this restriction would operate to increase the currency and pave the way to a comparatively easy return to specie payments."

From the Oakland Transcript, May 21.

The "Regulators."

How strange it is that the associated press reports, when giving a history of the slaughter of negroes in the South always insist that it is not a political contest. Oh! no. The "Regulators" go down from Mississippi to Louisiana to kill negroes, or, as they term them, niggers, merely for amusement. Even in their playful mood they are careful not to kill Democratic "niggers." Formerly a negro's life was worth something, say a thousand dollars, and in those days they did not slaughter them like sheep, but to-day it is different. They are murdered simply because they are "niggers," and vote the Republican ticket. "How long, oh Lord! how long shall thy people be oppressed?" is the cry that goes up to God from these poor, inoffensive creatures. Can a just government any longer permit these black men to be murdered with impunity?

THE REPORTED SUICIDE.—The Oakland *Transcript* has this concerning the man Ferris, who threw himself into the Sacramento from a river steamer a few nights since:

"A majority of those who know Judge Ferris best, refuse to believe that he committed suicide—they assert that the whole affair was a put-up job, and that the judge will turn up somewhere sound as a nut. There are several improbable features connected with the transaction. If he jumped into the river, the body will be found in the course of a week at farthest. Certainly the Judge never manifested any suicidal tendencies. There was no insanity manifested in the business transactions up to the very day of his supposed suicide, as certain deeds will demonstrate. If he wanted to die, why did he select the muddy waters of the Sacramento, when the clear bay was at hand? Laudanum would have done the work during the night, without recourse to water. There is a mystery to be solved."

AN article in the last North American *Review* sets aside all the romance of Aztec civilization, repeated by modern and Spanish authors, and says Montezuma was only as ordinary Indian chief; and that all stories of his grandeur, of his marble halls and refined luxuries, are lies sad moonshine.

The Political Outlook.

The latest figuring in political circles concerning the present political outlook for the Cincinnati nomination for the Presidency, gives Blaine the ascendancy as follows:

	Blaine.	Bristow.	Morton.	Conkling.
33 States and 6 Territories	253	155	103	149
Alabama (estimated)				20
Louisanna (estimated)				16
Totals	253	155	103	185

There will be 756 votes in the Republican National Convention, and of these 379 is a majority and will be necessary for a choice. There are only 46 more votes to be heard from, and if they should all go the same way they would not give the victory to any candidate. Blaine is 126 votes to date short of a nomination: Bristow, 224; Morton, 276; Conkling, 191. It is not an easy matter to figure out a combination which would give any of these candidates the victory.

PROFESSOR CARMI has opened a singing school at Casser's Church, S. W. corner of Powell and Jackson streets. Instruction in music is given every Friday evening; 25 cts. each lesson. The Professor desires as many young ladies and gentlemen as possible to attend the musical class.

NEW POSTAGE ENVELOPE.—The Centennial stamped envelope has made its appearance. These stamped envelops are of the denomination of three cents, and are issued and sold only at the Centennial Branch Post Office, Philadelphia. "The Department thinks Washington, it appears, not having notified the Postmasters throughout the country of their issue, they will probably give considerable trouble until they are known, and by that time they will be useless, as they are not good after the 10th of November. The design is a green escutcheon with a mail carrier on horseback, representing 1776, and an express train representing 1876. These stamps are for sale by stamps together with the words Centennial United States—three cents.

CHEAP DOOR MATS.—Very durable and neat mats for floors can be made from old coffee sacks. A piece of the bagging, of suitable size, is bound with some dark fabric and secured to a frame of four laths. By means of a hook of wood or iron, like an enlarged crochet needle, carpet rags carried through the material so as to skip over other thread and to leave loops half an inch long, the ends, of course, being fastened. Old or new flannel can be used to make tasteful borders.

LABOR in China so cheap that a Chinaman can earn money by sitting all day and clinking gold pieces in a leather bag. By night he has worn enough gold dust off to pay him, and has the coin left.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 316½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG HERO UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, No. 2, will celebrate

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

At Pacific Hall, Bush St.

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of invited guests and citizens have been taken care of for the occasion, and all is cordially solicited. Tickets purchased at the door.

W. H. CARTER, Secy. R. FLETCHER, Pres't.

TO THE EX-MEMBERS OF THE Brannan Guard.

YOU ARE HEREBY DUTIFULLY AND PARTICULARLY requested to attend a Meeting at the old Company Room, on Monday evening, next, May 29th, at 8 P. M., in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific, above Powell street, Market, Dashiell to reconvene the Centennial, and at a business of vital importance to the Company, will be urged before the Meeting.

By order,
A. S. HERRERA, 1st Captain.

San Francisco, May 25th, 1876.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

WE, JOSEPH D. BIGGS and COLLINS PARK, both of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, hereby certify that we have entered into a partnership, during the business of Brick Manufacturing, under the name and style of "C. Park & Co.," that our principal place of business is to be in the City and County of San Francisco; that the full names of all the members composing said partnership are the said Joseph D. Biggs and Collins Park, and that we hereby reside at said City and County.

Dated at San Francisco, California, this 17th day of May, 1876.

JOSEPH D. BIGGS,
COLLINS PARK.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, }

On this 17th day of May, A. D. 1876, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the City and County aforesaid, personally appeared JOSEPH D. BIGGS and COLLINS PARK, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same.

Witness my hand and official seal.

[SEAL.] THOMAS H. REYNOLDS, Notary Public.

Acknowledged May 17th, 1876, before me.

JOHN H. HAMMT, Deputy Clerk.

Recorded—Filed May 17, 1876.

THOMAS H. REYNOLDS, County Clerk.

By JOHN H. HAMMT, Deputy Clerk.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1858.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and strength. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (not tarred)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL.

Pacific Street, near Mason,

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 5 P.M.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Entrance 633 Clay Street,
to Office, 632 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

NEW & SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

MRS. L. NATHAN,

833 *Clay St., 3 doors below Stockton,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ You see if you want to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store where you can buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, equal to new, at the lowest prices. Ladies wishing to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furs by dressing through the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residence.

FORCE PUMPS.

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE,

FOR SALE, AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

50 and 54 J street, Sacramento.

BRADLEY & RULOFSON'S

PORTRAITS,

429 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The only Elevator connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

38 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles, and

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Bassett & Ewing Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

San Francisco.

DELMONICO SALOON

FORMERLY "BRADLEY'S."

Cor. Sacramento and Jackson Sts.

San Francisco, Cal.

L. THOMAS & C. D. GRIFFIN,

PROPRIETORS.

METROPOLITAN SALOON,

38 CEARY STREET,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. BILLIARDS.

JOSEPH GODFREY, - - Proprietor.

R. A. BALL. E. BOLLMAN.

PALACE SALOON,

No. 122 GEARY STREET,

Between Dupont and Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HALL & McGAMES, Prop'rs.

BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock A. and 5 o'clock P.M.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

—A Stock of—

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

HOHLWEG & OESTING

Successors to

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Hartley Coal, Scottish Chief Coal, Scottish Relief Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Cumberland Coal, Lump Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Chips and Charcoal.

No. 638 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

JOHN GAMAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber Dealer

Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

Office, 44 Yard, Fourth, Channel and Berry Streets, San Francisco.

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco, at the

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call at

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

827 & 829 Bush Street, San Francisco.

HENRY M. BEACH,

REAL ESTATE

AND

Commission Business Agents,

No. 638 MERCHANT STREET,

Room 5, 19. San Francisco.

BUTTER! EGGS 30 Cents. SAVE 25 PER CENT. TEAS

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

LINDSEY & COLLINS,

627 Sansome St. Bet. Clay & Sacramento.

LINCOLN

BILLIARD HALL,

No. 818 Pacific Street,

Above Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. S. MORRIS & J. E. BROWN,

PROPRIETORS.

Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 5 to 10 p.m.

Specialty for Sunday Lunch—GUMBO and CLAM CHOWDER.

MME. J. A. MOORE,

Fashionable

Millinery,

No. 316½ THIRD ST.

Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT TO

HAIR DRESSERS!

THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water,

Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,

Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice,

Shaving Soap, Powder,

Razors, Etc., Etc.

—IN ST—

535 COMMERCIAL STREET.

Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,

Proprietors and DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

PERFUMERIES, ETC.

☞ Price List sent on application.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issue and Candidates of the present contested Presidential Election, Secession and Loyalty, Administration. The Record of Samuel Cargill, by Generals Chancellor, Secretary of the War Department. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, and are the finest, bold, humorous and real grace. If you want to make money send Ten Dollars at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Terms &c. furnished on application. Address, A. L. GARDNER & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF GOTENY & WILSON, commission called—GOVERNOR DUKE," who went from Tennessee to California over twenty years ago. Address his Sister, MRS. MARY GOSLIDE, No. 8 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture FRITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., into Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residence. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

SACRAMENTO

Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

SACRAMENTO CITY

No. 102 Fourth Street, below K.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Corner of Kearny and Commercial Streets,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SEBASTIAN Proprietor.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts. AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

BELGIC, GAELIC, OCEANIC,

August 16 September 16 October 16

November 16 December 16 January 15

T. H. GOODMAN,

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OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND Connecting with Pioneer Steamboats for

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YAQUINA BAY.

Connecting with Steamer for SITKA and POINT ORFORD, and C. R. R. Co. and OREGON C. R. & N. Co. through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

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Importers and Wholesale

GROCERS,

No. 60 and 62 K Street,

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TRAD. MARKS. ROBT. A. GALLAGHER

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

534 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Every thing requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Saviour's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

☞ 451 Sacramento street, between Leidesdorff and Webb. no 18

CORONER'S OFFICE.

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UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Headstones furnished to order.

Sole Agents for Saviour's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets. no26

CRAIG & SON,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention no30

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

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SADDLERY

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

JAMES S. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Mail Express Train (via Livermore, Stockton, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Tulare and Goshen) for Visalia, Knight's Landing (connecting with Steamer for Marysville) and Woodland. (Arrives 5.50 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Niles and Portland) for Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago and all points East. Connects at Niles with train arriving at San Francisco at 11.30 A.M. (Arrives 4.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only) Vallejo Steamer (foot of Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with Stages for "Semmel." (Arrives 5.50 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (Sundays excepted), Steamer (foot Market Street Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. (Arrives 10.30 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrives 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) to Hayden only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Calistoga and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.35 P.M. (Arrives 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Vallejo Steamer (foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. (Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Steamer (foot Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento. Also at Port Costa with Train for Martinez. (Arrives 6.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

From San Francisco to Oakland.

7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

☞ Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 10.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

☞ Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P.M.

☞ Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 P.M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

☞ Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A.M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

☞ Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

☞ Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

☞ Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From Alameda to San Antonio.

☞ Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

☞ Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From San Antonio to Alameda.

☞ Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

☞ Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From Oakland to San Antonio.

☞ Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

☞ Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

From San Antonio to Oakland.

☞ Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 P.M.

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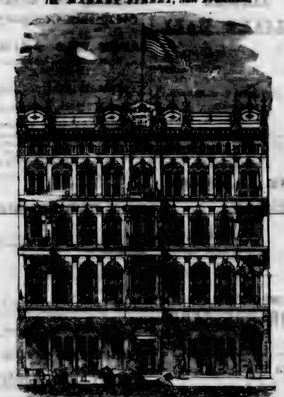
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The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole, valuable information concerning some hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you (it's all on my lips, too, for I've tried every remedy but the ONE that cures), by hook or by crook, in spite of all similar remedies, will have a hard, but surprising yes should be relentless in my endeavors after the many experiments you have made, a truthy compounds based on the qualities of a certain cure; but

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is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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It gives immediate relief in nausea, occasioned by riding on railroad cars, steamboats, or from sea sickness.

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If you are attacked with Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills, have been a victim to ague, or, indeed, need effective remedies without preliminary relief, such as more like shams, read

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Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral substance, but are purely vegetable. They eradicate the disorders of the liver. Congestion in opposite women they are vital. They do not debar from daily labor. By gentle and expecting they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

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WILL CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 43. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876. WHOLE NO. 613

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Just Like Spring.

Hundreds of people yesterday remarked that it seemed just like Spring weather. The rain and mist and fog and the public expressions probably put the idea into the Starting boy's head. He came down town and bought a stuffed robin at a bird store, went home and placed it on the limb of a shade tree, so when the failed to come home to dinner his attention was called to the fact that the Spring birds had returned.

"Good gracious me!" as he put on his spectacles and saw the robin.

"Winter is over, isn't it?" inquired Mrs. Starting.

"Of course it is. Well, that beats me. You might as well take that money I laid by for more coal and fix the children up with new shoes."

While the old man was combing his hair for dinner, Tom put the bird on the gate-post, and his father saw the wonderful sham and exclaimed:

"Eliza, if any poor fellow come around here give 'em half these 'taters in the cellar, for the weather will be better's blazes in less than a month."

Before the innocent man shoved back from the table the bird was roosting on a shrub, but careless handling had pulled all the tail feathers out.

"That can't be a robin," mused the old man, and he put on his hat and went out and lifted the bird from the limb. While he was lifting, Tom was flying down the alley. How he came out last night the public may never know.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Fidelity of a Switchman.—The Berlin (Prussia) *Volksblat*, says: "A switchtender had just taken his place to change the track in order to turn a train which was in sight, so as to prevent a collision with another train in the opposite direction. At this critical moment, on turning his head, he discovered his little boy playing on the track of the advancing engine. He might spring to the rescue and remove him in safety, but then he would not have time to turn the switch, and hundreds of lives might be lost by his neglect. In an instant his resolution was taken. "Lie down," he shouted to his child, and the child happily accustomed to obedience, promptly threw himself on the ground and the whole train thundered over him, the passengers little dreaming how much their safety had cost that father. The trembling man rushed forward, fearing to find only a mangled corpse, but no words can express his joy at seeing his child alive and unharmed. The next day the Emperor having heard of the circumstance, sent for the man and presented him with a medal of honor for his bravery.

The Truth of History and the Horrors of the Rebel Prison-Pens.

[In answer to its appeal, *The Republic* has received scores of communications like those already published and that which follows. In these pages it will be impossible to present all this evidence. Hundreds of letters narrating experience, have been published in the newspapers. The testimony of such witnesses outweighs all the documentary orders and statements gotten up by Mr. Hill and other Confederate advocates. Simple and straightforward narratives like the following are worth all the special pleas in the world.]

February, 26, 1876.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Dear Sir: Some time since I noticed in the Cold water *Republican*—a clipping from some other paper—an article in regard to to Jeff Davis's avial of *ill treatment* of Union Soldiers in Confederate prisons, &c., and having had some experience in those "Southern hells," will, in answer to the request to the effect that those having been confined in prison give their testimony, subjoin the following: In the month of February, (2.) 1864. I enlisted as a private in Co. I, 14th regiment of Michigan Cavalry, and joined said regiment at Nashville, Tennessee, six weeks later. On the 1st day of August, same year, while on picket riding some three or four miles from Atlanta, Ga., I was captured by rebel scouts, and two days later arrived at Andersonville, in company with sixty more unfortunates. Before entering the stockade, we were all stripped entirely naked, and every article of value taken from us, even to pen-knives, pins, plan and needles, &c., and in this destitute condition with not a change of clothing, blanket, or tent, were driven into that foul pen. My wearing apparel previous to my incarceration was one *hundred and eighty* (180.) I saw nothing but the worst kind of suffering and misery during my stay of one month. Men died, starved, half-naked men shot down like dogs for the trifling offense of reaching under the "dead-line" for a crust of mouldy bread—starving as well as dog would not eat. I saw men eat the intestines of chickens. I saw men become raving maniacs from ill-usage, cold and lack of nutrition. I was confined in the Charleston jail-yard three days; on the "race course" nearly a month, and Florence about five months, in all seven (7) months. On my return to my Michigan home (Ypsilanti) my weight was only eighty(80) pounds, and my mother, did not know me. The treatment I received in rebel prisons varied but little. I never had enough to eat, and what I had was of the most loathsome—meat, baggy beans, bread containing pieces of corn-cob, little gravelly stones, and something decency forbids me to name. Men died around me by hundreds. It was a common thing for me to stand at the entrance of my mud hovel in the morning and count seven dead corpses, those who had died during the night. One poor fellow died by my side, (Sylvester Harvey, of my State,) and as quietly as that I only knew it by placing my ear to his breast. Time and your patience, doubtless, would prevent me writing one tenth of what I have seen and suffered in the Confederate "hell-pens." I have been without one mouthful of food of any kind for four days, when our rations were piled up in front of the gate, outside of the stockade, in full view of the starving prisoners. During my stay of five months at Florence I did not receive more than one pound of meat, all told. Our rations were so small that they were divided by spoonfals, a table spoon being used for that purpose. I suffered most in the last named place, as my only covering was a pair of cotton drawers and an infantry blouse, and this, too, during the winter months. I could not get feel enough to keep me warm, although our camp was in the midst of the woods. I was insane some three weeks, and nothing but my Tory strong constitution brought me out alive. I saw men there, who in their natural condition would weigh two hundred pounds, so weak as to stumble over little sticks not thicker than your finger, and fall, because after once losing their equilibrium they were too weak to help themselves. Those who had money could live well enough, but the larger class had had their money stolen from them by the fiends calling themselves the "South ern Chivalry. God save them, Satan won't. Yours with respect,

WILL L. EATON.

Union City, Branch Co., Mich.

The following copies of papers are sent to *The Republic* by another survivor of Andersonville, Albert Janke, private 8th Michigan Cavalry. At New Hope Church, Ala., on the 25th of March, 1864, a squad of Texas cavalry bearing a black flag, having a death's head, crossbones and skeleton hand worked on its folds were captured by the force in which Janke served. The Union command raided and fought until August 26th, when they were captured and sent to Andersonville; Albert Janke's story is like all the rest. The annexed copies are of interest, confirming the statements of threats made to indiscriminately massacre the unfortunate and unarmed prisoners.

NOTICE.

Andersonville, June 1, 1864.

Not wishing to shed the blood of hundreds with those who have committed a mad plan to force the stockade, and make in this way there escape, I hereby warn the leaders and those who formed themselvet into a band to carry out this plan that I am in possession of all the facts and have made my disposition accordingly so as to frustrate it. No choice would be left me but to open with canister and grape on stockade, and in that effect time and space on this densely crowded place need not be told.

H. WIRZ,

Captain Commanding Prison.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

[Copied from a Stockville paper.]

You have now the best opportunity ever yet presented to destroy the enemy. Put all, everything at the disposal of our generals; remove all provisions from the path of the invader, and put all obstructions in his path. Every citizen with his gun, every negro with his spade and axe can do the work of a soldier. You can destroy the enemy by retarding his march. Georgia be firm; act promptly and fear not.

B. H. HILL,

Confederate States Senator.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 13, 1864.

Approve the above.

JAMES SEDDON,

Secretary of of War.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 14, 1864.

Let every man fly and remove horses, cattle, and provisions from Sherman's army, and burn what cannot be carried away.

JOS. SHMIDT.

General Lester, H. of R. C. S.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 17, 1864.

Teams and Railroads.

The Nevada *Transcript* thus shows the difference between teams and railroads:

"Freight is brought from the railroad depot, at Grass Valley, to this city for fifteen cents per hundred pounds, being at the rate of $3 per ton. When the road is completed to this place, it will be $450 per ton from Colfax; $3 per ton for 6 miles and $450 per ton for 22½ miles shows the difference between teams and railroads. The highest price we have paid for team freight from Colfax to this is $25 per ton, and the lowest was $7 50 by the ton, but for smalls lots higher rates were charged. Now we will get our freight the year round at $4 50—big differences between teams and railroads."

And notwithstanding this big difference we'll bet an old pair of shoes that in less than three months the grumbling at the high rates of railroads freight, although they average 60 per cent. less than they have been paying heretofore.

[From the Charleston, S. C. Missionary Record.]

Presidential Aspirations.

Ambition is often thought to be one mark of a noble mind. Small and vulgar men are content with their condition as it is, however destitute in possession, inefficient in energy, or lost in habits of vicious indulgence. The ambitious man must of necessity make great efforts, and such at times, as demands from himself some great sacrifices. He must give up his ease and his domestic enjoyments. But ambition for power and office always has something vulgar and small in it. It is one of the forms of selfishness in which a man asks not what is good for others, in what way he may make himself useful to them, but in what way he may turn their abilities to his own ends; in which, too, he makes no careful inquiry what the voice of the divinity, his better nature, the voice of God within, may urge him to, but only what the demand of his own selfish enjoyment.

The man that loves his race may earnestly desire to be honored by his race. But it is one thing sincerely to desire to be honored, and something very different to desire only an unintelligent honor, the name of honor, a little stolen, a fame that has much of infamy mingled with it. A man unworthily in office, a man who has secured office by his arts, has attained to power because he has wanted it, and not because his State or nation has wanted him to hold it, is only a player king. Some that observe him see all the time through the showy robes he wears; and understand that his crown is only tinsel, and it is only for an hour's amusement that people call him king. How many consuls of Rome there were whose names no one knows. How many prime ministers of England, in the last three hundred years, or in the first hundred, were powerless men nations tremble, whose measures were believed the greatness of the nation's glory, and yet whose abilities, it is now seen, were exerted only for foolish ends, and whose measures the nation has long been regretting as most pernicious to the State! And many of our Presidents there have already been who were little more than figureheads to the national vessel, and who have been of as little worth that the schoolboy has no way of remembering them except by the effort of a determined memory!

The determination of mind and the acts with which aspirants for the Presidency urge themselves upon the people deserve to be characterized with great severity. Men who do not ask whether they are wanted, but mean to secure high office by any means which they can use within the limits of the forms of law, are truly usurpers. It is true they do not attempt their ends by violence. Violence would be useless for their purposes. Yet the violence of Jefferson Davis and his associate leaders in secession was only the example of the unsuccessful servility of Spain. Then the royal family of Braganza took a step which astonished all Europe. It was regarded as cowardly, but in their helpless condition it was certainly politic.

It was in order to save bloodshed, and with the hope that the invader would spare his subjects in consequence of his own unqualified submission, Dom Joao, after counselling the afflicted people—who desired to retain him, and would have maintained his rights at all hazards—to obey Napoleon implicitly, embarked in haste with his family. He bade adieu to the thousands who had assembled to witness the sad spectacle, and left his native shores to seek a refuge in this distant colony. Thus the loss to Portugal proved a gain to Brazil. She assumed the first rank, and after the general peace of Europe still maintained it, the sovereign pondering to remain, and to govern the old country with a delegated power for some years.

In 1821 King Joao VI. had become disgusted with the new world, and his enemy, Napoleon, having no longer possession of Portugal, he returned to his home, leaving his son Pedro to govern Brazil as a viceroy.

But the Brazilians, having once assumed the front rank, were naturally unwilling to be superseded again by Portugal. Accordingly in the following year they declared their independence, installing the viceroy as Emperor, with the title of Pedro I. The Portuguese made a show of resistance, but the whole affair was accomplished without bloodshed, to the general satisfaction of all parties.

To sum up the subsequent history of the Brazilian throne, it is sufficient to say that the first Emperor, on account of his unwillingness to grant the people a liberal constitution was obliged to abdicate in 1831. Like his father he took refuge in the house of his ancestors. At that time the present Emperor was a child. The empire was accordingly governed by a regency until the year 1840, when Dom Pedro II., although only fifteen years of age, assumed the supreme power.

Upon the abdication of Dom Pedro I., the constitution was altered to a more republican form. The power of the Emperor was limited, for although he holds a higher title, and receives a salary fifteen times larger than that of the President of the United States, yet his prerogative is less in many respects. The veto power amounts to very little. If an enactment passes both Houses, he has a right to withhold his sanction at first. It is then sent back to them, and if they pass it again, even by no greater majority than before, it becomes a law.—*Galaxy for June.*

Sundays in the Old Bay State.

A Massachusetts Court has searched the ancient Blue Laws, and proposes to enforce them religiously. A worthy Jew closed his store on Saturday and attended faithfully to his devotions at the Synagogue, respecting the day as a Sabbath. On the following day he deferred to Christian custom by allowing his place of business to remain closed; but not having any conscientious scruples of his own in the matter, and there being no Jewish worship to attend, he went fishing. For this offense against the ancient laws of the Commonwealth he was arrested. At the trial the very learned Court ponderously ruled to the effect that if the accused wore a fisherman he might lawfully fish every Sunday in the year and make all the money he could at it; but if he angled for amusement he was guilty of a criminal offense, and as that was what he had done a fine was imposed upon him, which will doubtless impress upon him the awful guilt of amusing himself on Sunday.

Uncle Ike, a colored man living in Trimble Co., Ky., is one hundred and four years old. He was born in 1772; says he was near York-town when Cornwallis surrendered, and had the honor of giving Lafayette a drink of water the day after the surrender. He was then only about ten years of age, but his faculties are so clear that he has a vivid recollection of everything that occurred then, and gives some entertaining stories.

Appearances are often deceitful, but when a man engaged to a red-headed girl is seen at midnight with his arms round a street lamp telling it it is too cold to live it is safe to conclude that a new kind of temperance bitters has been introduced into the neighborhood.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

John Black of Pennsylvania declines to become a candidate for the Presidency. He says he has never yet done anything to be ashamed of, and as long as he can get all the money tobacco he wants, he never will.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Labor is so cheap in China that a Chinaman can make money by sitting all day and clinking gold pieces in a leather bag. By night he has worn enough gold dust off to pay him, and has the coin left.

Albany (Oregon) is said to be the only place in the United States of 3,000 inhabitants which has no Roman Catholic church.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 3d, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

In the case of Green, a colored man, who sued Manager Maguire for refusing him admission to his theatre, United States Circuit Judge Sawyer yesterday decided that that portion of the Act of Congress providing that any manager of a theatre, or similar institution, guilty of a misdemeanor, who shall refuse admission to any colored person, is unconstitutional and void. He said that Congress has no power to make such a law, though the Legislature of any State might, perhaps, do so. The management of a theatre is a private enterprise; the proprietor conducts it for his own profit; it is his investment, and he can lay down the laws by which it shall be conducted, and the public has nothing to do with it. If the defendant had sold a ticket and agreed to let the buyer in, he would be liable to an action for damages, and such a suit might legally be brought. In the case as it stands, however, it is beyond the power of Congress to rule as it has in passing the Act, and so much of the Fourteenth Amendment as applies to such cases is unconstitutional and void, and there is no ground on which this indictment can be sustained.

The prosecution gave notice that the case would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The above which we clip from the *Alta* of Tuesday last, May 30th is the substance of Judge Sawyer's decision as delivered by him orally. We will add that it was hoped in this centennial year of American independence, when the nation has just emerged from the incubus of slavery, that these Judge Taney decisions in view of the new state of affairs since the amendments to the constitution, and the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill were enacted in good faith, and tacitly acquiesced in by both the great political parties, both Democrat and Republican, that we could set find a Judge of either political party that would so stultify himself in the face of right, justice or reason. Judge Sawyer produces no original or inventive argument in his oral decision, but rests up two cases recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, which has questionable relevancy to the Groon and Maguire case, and ingeniously shelters himself behind the nine Judges on the Supreme Bench at Washington, and points out to us that "it was them that did it." We thank God that the Judge has delivered himself of this pro-slavery burden before the 4th of July. It would certainly have been a most disgraceful thing to have been read in the newspapers of the country after the many spread Eagle speeches that will be made in many parts of the nation, besides at Philadelphia, amongst the most enlightened of all nations which will be assembled at the Centennial gathering of that city on the Centennial Anniversary day. In fact, Judge Sawyer ought to be one of the speakers so he could quote and expatiate on his decision governing his ideas and principles in full on American citizenship, its abridgement, etc., in consequence of race and color in juxtaposition of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and Civil Rights bills, that the Europeans [could applaud him on the glories of a free country and the equality in citizenship. As regards the value of the decision, it has but little weight among high-minded and intelligent white citizens. They will continue to do as they have been doing, that is, to treat every person according to their merit and standing, be they white or colored. And we are pleased to know that this class of white citizens does not acquiesce in the spirit and intent of Judge Sawyer's decision, neither will they imitate or join in with the spirit of Maguire's Theatre color proscription. The whole case, however, is on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Not until this higher power decides will the colored citizens be satisfied or countenance the decision as a finality of the question.

Correspondence

ST. PAUL, May 27, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

From all that I could get hold of to read about the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, I look upon the whole affair as a brilliant lot of nothings. Why did not the committee appoint a chairman of their best men, with the understanding that they are to hold themselves in readiness just after the Cincinnati Convention have nominated their candidate for President, whoever he might be, and then present the respects of the colored population *en masse*, and then and there let him give his pledge to do justice to the colored citizens of this Republic, without favor or affection, in case he should be elected; and after it is done, let it be proclaimed from one end of the land to the other, and I venture to say that with one accord all will cheerfully go to work and work manfully for his election. But to wait till after the 4th of March is rather too bad for then he will be master of the situation, and will give no promise of which very few politicians have any respect for. It is not too late yet for your valuable journal has such a large circulation.

I hope that the above subject will meet the eye of those gentlemen of influence and that they will carry out the suggestion I have here offered.

L. B. Stevens, Esq., I presume, still awaits an answer. Well, I am sorry to disappoint him. He thinks so very different from my views of the subject, that it is actually a waste of words. However, if he desires to support his party, let him go to work and write some of his talented articles for the coming *climax*.

I regret much the misunderstanding between the gentleman of the Palace Hotel and the *Elevator*. I hope the affair will be amicably settled, and better feelings prevail which will be lasting.

I am sorry to hear that the Rev. W. H. Hillery intends to take his departure from the Pacific coast. In his leaving, the city and State are losing a great deal of talent. I hope he and his noble lady will return, but wherever their destination may be, I hope kind Providence will protect them. We are having our spring rain and sunshine, so as to be in company with the balance of creation.

Ever yours, truly,

DON TOMAS DE ESTADILLO.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.—The California Theatre under the management of Mr. John McCullough, is to be the scene of great excitement for an unlimited number of nights. Jarrett & Palmer's great railroad feat across the continent to produce the great play of "Henry the VIth, in the absorbing topic of all circles." The piece will be superbly mounted and its magnitude will attract audiences from all parts of the State. Mr. McCullough for his untiring energy to please the theatrical world deserves the utmost success. The first performance of the piece at the California Theatre will be on Monday evening next.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our thanks are extended to some unknown person who has sent us a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, entitled Hon. Roscoe Conkling, the statesman, orator and jurist, and the advocate of freedom, humanity, justice, equal rights, etc. Our thanks are also extended to Hon. Wm. A. Piper for his speech delivered May 18th, 1876, in the Lower House Congress, on immigration of Chinese into the United States.

CIVIL RIGHTS MEETING.—The colored citizens will hold a civil rights meeting in the Young Man's Hall, Monday evening, June 12th, to devise ways and means to urge the appeal, which has been made as speedily as possible before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, May 1, 1876.

A Picnic was given at East Park, Sacramento, on Thursday last, June 1st, by the Upgraded School of that city, which is taught by Miss Sarah M. Janes. The Committee of Arrangements, namely Messrs. B. Coger, R. H. Small and Sims Emory, extended invitations to our leading men throughout the State. Many such in the immediate vicinity of Sacramento, with their families, were in attendance. Among those who came the greatest distance was E. P. Duplex and family, of Wheatland, California, Charles Gibson, of Nelson City, and Mrs. William Robiaux, of Stockton. By nine o'clock in the morning a band of music resorted to the school, and playing their music, led the children and parents to the street cars, on Front and J streets, which conveyed the assemblage to the picnic grounds at East Park. At half-past 10 o'clock, the throng which had come at intervals to the President on the Republican ticket. We herewith quote from the Salt Lake *Tribune* upon subject, and endorse them so far as the character and fitness for the position of Governor Wood is in question. He would prove a popular candidate:

GOV. WOOD FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

If Mr. Blaine is to be the choice for President, and every day seems to add to his strength, we see no good reason why that staunch friend of Utah, Hon. George L. Wood, should not be put upon the Republican ticket for Vice-President. This would be spanning the continent, choosing our highest officers from the extreme East and the farthest West, and thus regarding the geographical equities of the case. The New York *Herald*, speaking of this able statesman, says he "is mentioned in many quarters as a favorite Pacific Coast candidate," and then correctly speaks of him as "a pioneer of early days, a statesman, and one of the most accomplished orators in the country." As Governor of Utah, he has won an enviable reputation, and his friends among the non-Mormons in this heavenly kingdom are to be numbered by thousands. In these days of policy and self-seeking, Gov. Wood's gift of continuity, his firm and persistent devotion to principle, stands out prominently, and marks him as a man fitted to labor in a more extended sphere of usefulness. His ringing utterances on the platform have thrilled many an ear, and in addition to his superior powers of oratory, he possesses a magnetism which attracts all with whom he comes in contact. This was abundantly shown in August, 1874, when in this city an infuriated mob of nearly a thousand men threatened destruction to the United States Marshal's office, where the corrupt Peter Clinton, a police magistrate of the most malignant type, was confined. Mounting a wagon which stood in the middle of the street, the personal popularity of the Governor won him a hearing, and in a few appropriate and well-chosen sentences he stilled the passions of his auditors and prevailed on them to disperse and go to their homes. As Governor of Oregon and Utah, and six months from Montana Territory, that useful and very widely known individual, "a gentleman of undoubted veracity," lived, however, in the country at that time, and rendered valuable services. The papers were filled with political saying, satires and lampoons. By many of them, the largest liberty of discussion was allowed; and there were noticeable tendencies to the freest sort of speculation. Of journalism in the modern sense of the term, elaborated, enterprising, competitive, lavish in the outlay, and presenting a field for the highest attainments and most carefully acquired professional skill, there was absolutely nothing. And yet we must accord to the journals of the Revolution, small, irregular, struggling sheets that they were, the credit of a generally heroic spirit, and a very noble achievement in shaping the patriotic temper of the times.

LETTERS.—T. M. De Sousa, St. Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. A. Smith, Santa Barbara, W. H. C., City, Anonymous, City. To the care of this office for Mrs. Mary R. Williams.

STARTLING DISCOVERY.—Said a little three-year old: "Why, pa, there's a hole in your hair."

Newspapers in 1776.

There were no daily newspapers in the time of the Revolution, Edward Abbott tells us. Of seven fifty papers which were born, and lived, or died, between 1748 and 1783, all were weeklies or semi-weeklies. There were forty-three such existing at the end of the war. They were poor affairs, viewed in the light of journalism of to-day; but, measured by their times, displayed considerable enterprise, and exerted an immense influence. It was their characteristic that they aimed not so much to print the news of the locality in which they were published as to bring to that locality news from distant parts of the country and of the world. In fact the newspapers of the Revolution had comparatively little to do with news of any kind. The gathering of it had not been reduced to a system. The publisher was his own editor and reporter. There were no telegraph tolls to pay; and, had there been, there would have been no money with which to have paid them. News traveled to the paper by private conveyance. It was two months coming from Great Britain, and six months from German cities. That useful and very widely known individual, "a gentleman of undoubted veracity," lived, however, in the country at that time, and rendered valuable services. The papers were filled with political saying, satires and lampoons. By many of them, the largest liberty of discussion was allowed; and there were noticeable tendencies to the freest sort of speculation. Of journalism in the modern sense of the term, elaborated, enterprising, competitive, lavish in the outlay, and presenting a field for the highest attainments and most carefully acquired professional skill, there was absolutely nothing. And yet we must accord to the journals of the Revolution, small, irregular, struggling sheets that they were, the credit of a generally heroic spirit, and a very noble achievement in shaping the patriotic temper of the times.

SIGN OF BETTER TIMES.—New York papers are complaining the country that better times are coming, on the strength of a sale of one or two million dollars worth of domestic fabrics at auction in half a day in that city.—*Call.*

Few men have minds evenly enough balanced to inspire them to indulge in a moderate show of tobacco, provided they are taking it out of somebody else's pouch.

Governor Woods of Oregon for Vice President.

The *Alta* of Thurday last, in an editorial of some length, of which we have space to give only an extract, makes a wise suggestion for Vice President as follows:

Now, while that "slate" is being made, we ask for a recognition. We place before the country and the Republican National Convention, to meet in Cincinnati within four weeks, the name of a gentleman known all over this coast, and as popular as well known. He has been Governor of Oregon by choice of the people, and Governor of Utah Territory, by appointment of the President, and in each case filled the offices with great ability and satisfaction to the people. He is now a resident of this State and city, a lawyer eloquent at the bar or on the stand, ever true as steel to the cause of his country; who has gone through such a furnace as that of Governor of Utah, coming out like the Hebrews, without the smell of fire upon him. This man is ex-Governor Gorge L. Woods, who has been named as a fit candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket. We herewith quote from the Salt Lake *Tribune* upon subject, and endorse them so far as the character and fitness for the position of Governor Wood is in question. He would prove a popular candidate:

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Possible Congressional Deadlock.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* justifies the Senate in doing nothing to break the deadlock with the House. The position that the House is taking is one of absolute denomination, and if they don't yield and meet the Senate in a fair spirit of compromise on the difference between the two bodies, on the 1st of July there will be no appropriations to pay a dollar of salaries, or do anything else, and the Government cannot proceed under contracts payable out of appropriations for the present fiscal year. The President, Heads of Departments, all clerks, Foreign Ministers and Consuls, Judges of Courts, and even members of Congress and their employes will not be able to draw salaries. The Democrats think that when this time comes the Senate will accept any bids it can get, but Senators say they will let the House take the responsibility. There are, it should be said, some signs that the leaders of the Democracy will not be able to carry out this plan, as its rank and file are inclined to assert their rights.

IRON ENTO AGENCY.—W. W. Price is one of the agents of the APPEAL in Sacramento City, residence Fifth St., between M and N.

DEPARTURES.—Mr. Andrew Bristow, Miss William A. Smith, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. Alice Johnson, Virginia City, Nev.; Mr. Armstrong, Nevada.

Knights Templar.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Upward of 10,000 Knights Templar, paraded the streets this morning.

FREE VACCINATION.—The following named physicians have been appointed by the Board of Health to vaccinate people free of charge. They have commenced at their offices at the hours designated. J. P. Mokiar, 23 Post street, hours, 11 to 2; L.D. Lyford, 425 Kearny, 2 to 4; C. B. Holbrook, Market and Ninth, 12 to 3; S. R. Harris, 631 Clay, Court Block, 12 to 4; Chas. Black, 514 Kearny, 10 to 12; David B. Todd, corner Railroad and Twelfth avenues, South San Francisco, 10 days of policy and self-seeking, Gov. Wood's gift of continuity, his firm and persistent devotion to principle, stands out prominently, and marks him as a man fitted to labor in a mere extended sphere of usefulness. His ringing utterances on the platform have thrilled many an ear, and in addition to his superior powers of oratory, he possesses a magnetism which attracts all with whom he comes in contact. This was abundantly shown in August, 1874, when in this city an infuriated mob of nearly a thousand men threatened destruction to the United States Marshal's office, where the corrupt Peter Clinton, a police magistrate of the most malignant type, was confined. Meeting a wagon which stood in the middle of the street, the personal popularity of the Governor won him a hearing, and in a few appropriate and well-chosen sentences he stilled the passions of his auditors and prevailed on them to disperse and go to their homes. As Governor of Oregon and Utah, and six months from Montana Territory, that useful and very widely known individual, "a gentleman of undoubted veracity," lived, however, in the country at that time, and rendered valuable services. The papers were filled with political saying, satires and lampoons. By many of them, the largest liberty of discussion was allowed; and there were noticeable tendencies to the freest sort of speculation. Of journalism in the modern sense of the term, elaborated, enterprising, competitive, lavish in the outlay, and presenting a field for the highest attainments and most carefully acquired professional skill, there was absolutely nothing. And yet we must accord to the journals of the Revolution, small, irregular, struggling sheets that they were, the credit of a generally heroic spirit, and a very noble achievement in shaping the patriotic temper of the times.

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Few men have minds evenly enough balanced to inspire them to indulge in a moderate show of tobacco, provided they are taking it out of somebody else's pouch.

CHARLES W. GOULD, Auditor of Los Angeles county, and a prominent citizen of the same, died at his residence in the City of Los Angeles, on the 2d inst. He had resided in Los Angeles for eleven years, and was a popular officer, says the *Call* of this morning.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE.—In the official report of Winslow's remand, the words, used are "finally remanded until June 15th." The use of the word "finally" seems to indicate that Winslow will be released unless the difficulty is settled by that date. Secretary Fish's answer to Earl Derby's last note has not yet reached London. When Sir William Vernon Harcourt was asked why he did not bring up his motion in the House on Tuesday night, of which he had given notice, he was understood to say the Government did not have the papers ready, and in reply to further enquiry, said he thought the matter would be patched up, and that the United States Government would get Winslow.

A Change of Scenery Necessary Health.

One seen tires of sameness. Take the invalid. She is confined to her room—perhaps to her bed. She remains in one position hour after hour, day after day, looking upon the same space or blank walls, with nothing to interest. Possibly she may fix her attention upon a fly, a spider, or say irregular stain or crack on the wall or on the ceiling; and soon any change would be a relief.

Now, why not act on this suggestion, and place in view some agreeable object, a pretty picture, a landscape, pleasant faces—such as can be seen in chromos, or a vase of flowers. Even a map of the world would be a relief. Achange of the furniture, the book-case or the objects on the mantel. A sensible nurse will know how to do these things, and a sensible physician will prescribe for the mind as well as the body. Nor are such changes less useful or healthful to those who are not invalids. Achange of the furniture, every room in the house should be well lighted and well ventilated. No room is fit to sleep in which the sun has made light from the sun, and which cannot be ventilated.

Even a cellar should be so constructed as to admit daylight and fresh air. Invalids are always improved by travel. If one can be able to ride a horse, good; will always ride if able. Railway riding is always healthful; and changes from place to place will, in many cases, prove to be remedial. Take a railway-ride through the South during the Winter, and it will be vastly better than bitters, pills, plasters, cod liver oil, or anything from the doctor's saddle-bags or the drug store.

But begin by tidying up the room; changing the places of objects; putting up pictures; and so giving the invalid something its resting to look at.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 316½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

DECORATION DAY.—On Tuesday last, May 30th, was observed with patriotic grandeur by military companies. The Grand Army of the Republic and Lincoln Post, preceded by a full band of music marched through the streets to the cemetery, where appropriate exercises were held by prayer, by a chaplain, oration by Major Backus, firing of minute guns and decoration of the soldiers graves. The exercises were continued in Union Hall in the evening.

Civil Rights Meeting.

AN ADJOURNED CIVIL RIGHTS MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 12th, 1876, in YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY'S HALL (up stairs), at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the recent decision of Judge Sawyer in the CIVIL RIGHTS CASE. It is hoped that the meeting will be largely attended. By order

PETER ANDERSON, Pres.

WM. H. CARTER, Sec.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

At Pacific Hall, Bush St.

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of invitations are issued, but the public at large, the use of the spacious edifice, every effort is made to render the occasion one of all to satisfactory enjoyment.

R. FLETCHER, Pres.

W. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

Mind your own affairs; let all errors you see in others' management suggest correction in your own.

DON'T insult a poor man. His manhood may have been developed.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY, Established 1866. WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of MANILA ROPE, (all sizes) FAIRBAU MANILA ROPE, HAY ROPE, WHALE LINE, Etc. TUBBS & CO. 614 and 616 Front Street.

W. H. DAILY, WRITING TEACHER, Will commence a Course of INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL, Pacific Street, near Mason, On *Monday Evening, January 17th.* Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D. OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST. OFFICE HOURS: From 2 to 11 A.M., and 2 till 5 P.M.

R. S. CLYDE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Between (320 Clay Street, Office, (320 Merchant Street, San Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW & SECOND-HAND CLOTHING. MRS. L. NATHAN, 838 *Clay St., 3 doors below Stockton,* SAN FRANCISCO.

Children to Board. Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms. Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

FURNISHED ROOMS. TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (double) will rent with two beds. Inquire on the premises, rear of grocery, 1704 Stockton street, between Vallejo and Green. Apply to WILLIAM H. SMITH, 1016 Taylor street. Bohemians encouraged.

BUTTER! EGGS 30 Cents. TEAS SAVE 25 PER CENT. Lbs. Prices. Open on Saturday Evenings. LINDLEY & COLLINS, 907 Sansome St. Merch. Building.

BRADLEY & BULOFSON'S PORTRAITS, 429 Montgomery Street, *SAN FRANCISCO.* The only Elevator connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

CITY HAT STORE NICKERSON & SON FASHIONABLE HATTERS 25 KEARNY STREET, Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO. Constantly on hand all the latest styles. ap13

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C. P. R. R. Sunday, June 6th, 1875, And until further notice, Trains and Boats will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO. 7.00 A.M. (Narrow gauge) Vallejo Steamer (connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Redding). 8.00 A.M. (Broad gauge) Steamer for Stockton, Milton, Copperopolis and Sonora. 8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train for Ogden and all points East. Also for Benicia, Martinez, Byron, Tracy, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Visalia and Tulare. Connects at Stockton with Steamer for Visalia. Sleeping Car attached. Passengers for Santa Cruz take this train. 8.00 A.M. (Sunday only) Train for Niles and Way Stations. 8.00 A.M. (Sunday only) Vallejo Steamer (connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga and Napa). Also at 4.30 P.M. daily. 12.00 M. Steamer (Broadway wharf), Stockton Steamer (from Friday Wharf), Sundays only, for Martinez, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River. 3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. 4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles and Way Stations, connecting at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 7.45 P.M. 4.00 P.M. Steamer (Broadway Wharf) for Martinez, Benicia, Vallejo, Suisun, Davisville, Sacramento, Landing, and Intermediate Landings. 4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Orville, Red Bluff and Oregon. 6.30 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Orville and Red Bluff. 11.30 P.M. Steamer for Martinez and Way Landings. (Arrives at 3.30 A.M.)

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. SOUTHERN DIVISION. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Monday, May 22d, 1876. TRANSBAY TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows: 8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas, Monterey and Way Stations, making connections at Soledad for Mission San Juan, Paso Robles, Templeton and Way Stations. Also at Pajaro for Santa Cruz, and at Castroville for Del Monte, Pacific Grove, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; at Santa Clara for Los Gatos, Wrights, Lenwood, Boulder Creek and Big Trees; at San Jose for Los Gatos, Almaden, New Almaden, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola and Camp Goodall; at Gilroy for Hollister, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles. 3.00 P.M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. 4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles and Way Stations, connecting at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 7.45 P.M. 4.00 P.M. Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Orville, Red Bluff and Oregon. 4.40 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Orville and Red Bluff. 6.30 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Orville and Red Bluff. 11.25 P.M. Steamer for Martinez and Way Landings. (Arrives at 3.30 A.M.) 3.25 P.M. (Daily except Sundays) for San Jose and Way Stations. 4.40 P.M. (Daily) for San Jose and Way Stations. 6.30 P.M. (Daily) for San Mateo and Way Stations. SUNDAYS. 8.00 A.M. (Narrow gauge) Vallejo Steamer (connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga and Napa). 8.00 A.M. (Broad gauge) Steamer for Stockton, Milton, Copperopolis and Sonora. 8.00 A.M. (Sunday only) Train for Niles and Way Stations. 8.00 A.M. (Sunday only) Vallejo Steamer (connecting at Vallejo with Express for Calistoga and Napa). Also at 4.30 P.M. daily. 12.00 M. Steamer (Broadway wharf), Stockton Steamer (from Friday Wharf), Sundays only, for Martinez, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River. 4.00 P.M. Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Orville, Red Bluff and Oregon. 11.30 P.M. Steamer for Martinez and Way Landings. (Arrives at 3.30 A.M.) AT PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz. A PARLOR CAR ATTACHED TO THESE TRAINS. From San Francisco to Oakland. From San Francisco to Alameda. From San Francisco to Berkeley. From Oakland to San Francisco. From Alameda to San Francisco. From Berkeley to San Francisco.

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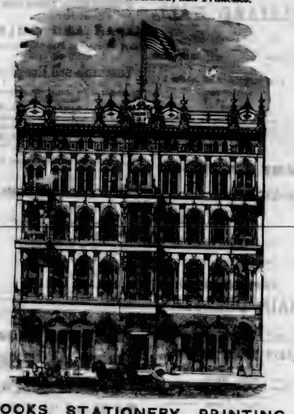
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How Long, O Lord

[From the Virginia City Enterprise.]

Anthony Carter, a colored man, was killed in an election riot in Indianapolis, Indiana, a few days since. Elder Jones, a colored man, preached his funeral sermon, which we find published in the New York *Times*. He took for his text the verse in Job which reads as follows:

And still he holdeth fast to his integrity, although Elhoo moreat me against him, to destroy him without cause.

Some things that colored preacher said are worthy the serious consideration of people at this time. We make a few quotations. He said:

"The circumstances which bring us together to-day, my friends, are entirely unexpected. We are called together to pay a last tribute of respect to Anthony Carter, who, on May 2d, was struck a blow by the hand of an unknown assassin. The blow, on Thursday last, caused the death of the remains before us. We are here under circumstances of great sympathy, and I hardly know how I shall preach to you. Some want me to preach to you spiritually, some want me to you politically; I shall do neither. I shall preach mildly, and leave the result with God." He then recited Job's prosperity and adversity at length, and proceeded to make the application. "Brother Carter (for he was a member of my church) was born in North Carolina in 1853, and came to Marion county several years ago. He was a young man and an officer in the Rhode Island street church. He was instrumental in building up the church—was full of zeal and religion. He left his work in the country to come here and help to build up the church. He died a martyr's death—he died in defence of the right. At the time of his death he was engaged in no political parade; he was making no disturbance, but was attending to his own business. But on account of his color, because he was a black man and a Republican; because he would vote the Republican ticket, his enemies said: 'We will slay him!' His color was his death. Only three years and he been a voter; for three years he had worked manfully at the ballot box, but now it is done. At the time of his death he had said nothing out of the way to friend or foe, but the enemy knew that he had fought for the right and for justice, and they said: 'We will slay him.' If before he had died we had gone to him and asked him how it was with him, he would have answered, like Job: 'I retain my integrity.' He has gone; he has finished his work in the church and at the ballot-box, but he has gone to heaven. God was not angry with Carter that he permitted him to be struck down. He was not angry with the Republican party, but it was all done to work out His own glorious ends. Carter died in defence of the ballot-box. He was slain without a cause, he raised no quarrel; only voted the Republican ticket. And yet he has lost nothing; only accomplished the work assigned him. His old mother in Louisiana loses a loving and affectionate son, his only brother loses a near and dear relative; his conference loses an active Christian and a zealous worker, but it is all his gain. To-day his white soul looks down on us and asks: 'How long, O Lord, shall my people be oppressed?'"

The *Enterprise* commenats as follows:

We refer to this matter because we are often told on the streets, by friends of Southern birth, that we are unduly prejudiced against their native section, and often find in Democratic journals that the *Enterprise* is ranked as a paper which would willingly keep alive old animosities for the sake of perpetuating the Republican party. There is no truth in either charge, as anyone might see by reading thoughtfully what we have published in times past. We have no bitterness toward Southern men. We respect a Southern born Democrat infinitely more than we do one from our own native State. There is nothing that we ask of any section of this Republic which we would not have apply to Virginia City with equal force; but we do insist that justice shall be done to every race and creed among our citizens. We know that justice is not being done to the colored race in some sections of the South; that the spirit which killed this one negro in Indiana has killed hundreds in Louisiana and Mississippi. We know from actual evidence which burdens the telegraph daily. We know it also from that sort of circumstantial evidence which is more truthful than that which is revealed directly to man's imperfect ear or eye. There is a world of pathos in the above extract. "At the time of his death he was engaged in no political parade, he was making no disturbance, but was attending to his own business." But an accident of his color; because he was a black man and a Republican; because he would vote the Republican ticket, his enemies said: "We will slay him!" His color was his death. He raised no quarrel; he only voted the Republican ticket." And when such accounts reach us as did on Sunday, showing that sixty or more negroes had been murdered by the fighting men of Louisiana and Mississippi, it will not do to say that "it is the work of carpet-baggers." Grant that the South has been afflicted since the war by the presence of such men, and Northern men, and it still does not cure the evil. One fact is plain to the commonest understanding, and that is, that since the war the Southern people have not been true to themselves in some districts in their treatment of the negroes. The war abolished slavery, and one of the irresistible sequences was the enfranchisement of the negro. It was a hard condition for Southern men; if the caste pride which they drew in with their mother's milk revolted at it, still it was an edict ratified by the highest authority under our Government, and under it there was the plain duty to so treat the black man that he should be encouraged to try to become a responsible citizen of the Republic. Does anyone believe that this has been done? Does anyone believe that if the same spirit had been shown to the colored race that was shown in the old days when a negress's life was worth something in the South, that to day it would have been necessary for the Negroes to congregate and shoot down sixty of them in a place? Finally, that cry of "How long shall my people be oppressed?" is one of those invocations which is sure at length to be answered. The election of a Democratic President might delay the answer, but it would not hush the cry. There come times in the lives of nations when the calculations of rogues and statesmen alike fall to the ground; when destiny seems to take command and work out decrees as no man planned them. And when those times come those who survive the upheaval are sure to see that through it all some great principle has been vindicated, and that justice has had a revenge. We talk of peace and of a free country, when all that may be said or done will avail not while there is a race in our country who still, because of their wrongs, cry out: "How long, O Lord, shall my people be oppressed?"

Silver.

Hippolite Groenier of Paris writes to the New York *Graphic* in which he says that he has, through an accident, but most certainly notwithstanding, become aware of a gigantic conspiracy, put on foot thirteen years ago, to lay a heavy tax upon the whole civilized world by demonetizing silver. The results of our civil war and the complications which arose from that between Germany and France determined the great bankers of the word to bring the power to bear upon the chief governments to substitute the gold basis for all commercial transactions in place of the silver basis, or the mixed one of gold and silver. The plan was matured and systematized, and an immense fund was raised to bring about the general adoption of the gold metal basis. Money writers and political economists in Berlin, Paris, London, Frankfort, and Amsterdam, and at other effective points, were either purchased outright, or argued into adopting views in consonance with the conspiracy, and the records show that the demonetization of silver in Germany, Holland, and England, and its practical effect upon the United States, effected simultaneously with the passage of the gold act by our Congress, which eliminated from our system of the silver dollar—the unit of value in all our commercial affairs upon which our debt was contracted. The object of this was to make *the very rich richer, and the poor poorer.*

Whenever there has been a scarcity of coin, it has inured to the benefit of the creditor class. Prices have ruled low, and a small sum would purchase a large amount of raw or manufactured material. In the intercourse between individuals and nations, the invention of paper money, of bank currency and credits, of bills of exchange—in short, of all the saving devices of modern commerce — tends to make money plenty and prices high. In that position of affairs, everything works against the creditor class and in favor of debtors. The masses of the people are directly benefitted because capitalists are compelled to increase their efforts in order to maintain their position. Debtors are always the enterprising part of any community. The real speculator is the man who refuses to go in debt; he loads and absorbs, will not start new enterprises, nor does he add to the wealth of the community. Therefore it is that cheap money is good for all business, and of all-pervading benefit. The small retail trade of Europe, being managed by means of silver, the rich bankers and capitalists added immensely to their possessions by getting rid of it—all the loss from its shrinkage is value flowing to them in the appreciation in purchasing power of their actual and prospective gold.

And he might with truth have said that the capitalists of the United States, for the selfsame purposes are now endeavoring to destroy the national currency, in order that they may not only become immensely richer thereby, but in order also that they may be enabled to forever control the monetary affairs of the United States, and charge just such prices as they may please.—*Sac. Bee.*

DO NOT make too great haste to get rich, if you would prosper.

The Presidential Race—A View of the New York Field.

The New York *Tribune* of May 22d has this:

"As Presidential Conventions draw nigh, the outlook for several of the candidates undergoes sudden changes. A few of these need to be promptly recognized:

1. There is a marked revival in the hopes and prospects of Senator Conkling. It began a week or two ago with an outburst of Conkling enthusiasm in nearly all the Republican papers of the State. Some which had been conspicuously hostile to him were suddenly converted. Those which had always been friendly became more ardent and hopeful. All argued with vehemence for a solid delegation, held that he was the only Republican candidate who could certainly carry New York, and dwelt upon the fact that success without New York was impossible. The newspaper revival has been skilfully followed by a Cabinet reorganization in the Conkling interest. It was announced two weeks ago in the *Tribune* that such a step was in contemplation, and that its purpose was to enable the President to give a more effective support to the man whom he favored. Precisely what the consideration is which secures the Cameron support is not yet clear, nor whether it is secured. It is freely believed by Mr. Cameron's most intimate friends in Philadelphia that the wily Senator is in no wise committed to the New York candidate's aspirations. It is certain that the son has been elevated by President Grant to the seat in the Cabinet from which the father was deposed by Abraham Lincoln, in the hope that the movement will advance Senator Conkling's interests.

2. As Conkling has been gaining, Governor Tilden has been losing. The first conspicuous demonstration against him was the hostile declaration of the New York *World*. This was followed by the abandonment of the New York *World* and the change of editors which seemed necessary to accomplish it. The Governor is still sure of a united support of the New York delegation, but it makes all the difference in the world as a National Convention whether the vote of a man's State for him is backed by the newspapers and public sentiment of the State, or whether he is pursued by powerful and hostile influences from the same quarter. Nor is it yet clear whether the Governor has been more helped or more hurt within his own party by the quasi endorsement which he received from the Fifth Avenue Conference.

3. The same remark might possibly be made concerning Secretary Bristow. The grounds on which members of the Conference declared for him, and the method in which the gathering was manipulated in his interest, have done a good deal to provoke hostility in quarters previously friendly, and to awaken bitter resentments among the friends of the other candidates. As the Secretary's chance seemed to lie in being the second choice of a good many counted on the first ballots for others, he needs friends where his enemies are numerous. He has made enemies for him."

Dr. R. SOUTHEY, in a lecture reported in the *Lancet* says: "Health and longevity are not synonomous terms; neither are health and great muscularity. The most muscular men, great prize fighters, men who could fell an ox with their fists, have been known to be always ailing and complaining about themselves. The state of perfect training, regarded by those who know little of it as a condition of most perfect health, is rather one of morbid imminence. Longevity, like hight, is a race attribute, but it does not signify health. The three oldest people I ever knew, women who reached respectively eighty-nine, ninety-eight, and a hundred, were valetudinarians, who had been so nearly all their lives.

The cost per capita in the Cleveland (Ohio) public schools is only ninety-nine cents per pupil.

[From The American Citizen, Lexington, Ky.]

Education

The first thing in importance to every individual and family is competent food, shelter and comfortable clothing. After these, the next most important object is the education of children. In every part of the civilized world the educated portion of the people are the most influential. They are the lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers, lawmakers and rulers of the country. In society they exert the greatest general influence, and carry on the trade and business of the world. In the cities where the colored race have had the means to educate their children, we find their condition greatly improved. It is a fact full of meaning that in eleven years after the proclamation of President Lincoln setting free the Southern slaves, the African race are represented by a number in Congress—a fact that is a prophecy of what will yet come to pass. It ought to open the eyes of the freedmen to what they may accomplish for themselves and the world by proper exertion and prudent action.

The freedmen when they left their bonds and stepped forth to breathe the air and be directed by the spirit of freedom were uneducated, ignorant and rude. They had been purposely kept in ignorance, for the laws made it a crime to teach a colored person to read. Now we have in this and other States an incipient school system established which is doing well, all things considered. We look money to make our schools what they ought to be, and it will take time to overcome this and other difficulties. But we venture to say that as people in similar circumstances have done more in the cause of education in the same length of time than the freedmen have done. In addition to the poverty of the colored people, the difficulty of obtaining competent teachers have been so great as to defy remedy. It is being been aided and supported by many noble white men and women to provide schools for our children. The freedmen too have given liberally of their scanty means in San Francisco, when the Chivalry held sway, and when the most sanguine did not dream of the swift-approaching revolution which should give to citizens their rights—the matter what might have been their "race or color," published a paper and pleaded for justice for his people. He should not be forgotten now. He makes a good, readable paper, and talks like an honest man, and we commend him to the generous kindness of his people here.—*Territorial Enterprise, June 7, 1876.*

THE LARGEST SWAMP IN THE COUNTRY.—The surveying party sent out to survey the Okefenokee Swamp, report that it measures 142 miles in circumference, and with dimention 180 miles round. This vast formation, 30 miles long and 17 miles wide is the largest swamp in the United States. It lies in the southeastern part of Georgia, but partly in North Florida. Here is the Suwanee river, made famous by the old negro melody of the "Old Folks at Home." It traverses a large section of upper Florida, is bordered with valuable cypress and other timber, and empties into the gulf at point a eighteen miles above Cedar Keys. Okefenokee swamp was for generations a refuge for runaway slaves. Indians had lived there until recently, cultivating gardens, and in the depths of the jungles and forests are thousands of bears and a great many Florida "tigers"—the cougar, or American panther. One curious experience of the surveying party was to find themselves at one time, while in the midst of a great swamp, suffering for water. The discovery of a number of mounds "probably built by a race of men existing before the Indians," is also reported. Several skeletons were taken out of them, but some crumbled as soon as exposed to the air.

The *Semi-Tropical* says: "Small farms make their neighbors; they make good roads; they make plenty of good schools and churches; there is more money made in proportion to the labor; less labor is wanted; everything is kept neat; less wages have to be paid for help; less time is wasted; more is raised to the acre; besides, it is tilled better; there is no watching of hired help; the mind is not kept in a worry, stew, and fret all the time.

PERSONAL.—Peter Anderson, the colored editor of THE PACIFIC APPEAL, called upon us yesterday. He is making a brave struggle to support with credit an organ for his people on this coast, and he deserves generous patronage. He is one of the oldest editors on the coast. He is a liberality of their scanty means given liberally of their scanty means to the common cause and only hope of posterity.

It is interesting to note the exercises of the freedmen's children to learn the purest elements of an education. The art of reading opens to the enslaved family a new world, and fires their mind with a deathless thirst for knowledge. The progress made though little, it nevertheless is a bright future before us. Ignorant prejudice against our race will gradually disappear, and with new times and increasing opportunities the posterity of the freedmen will rise, not only to wealth, but to knowledge, refinement and all the excellencies for which man was designed.

A BRIEF SERMON.—Everybody says that everybody should be honest; but everybody is not honest either abroad or at home. That we should be honest in our trade weights and measures, dealing with our neighbors and with strangers, is also clearly right; that a strong principle of integrity would govern us in what every man not only admit but believes and contends for. There is no such thing as being too honest. Honesty is a virtue better than gold, richer than than rubies, more precious than gems and costly trappings. It is a much richer adornment for mankind or womankind than wealth can purchase or place secure. To be honest is to be like a child and an angel; and Christ said of little children, "of such is the kingdom of Heaven." But we wish to write a word—a strong word—in behalf of honesty.

There are many people who are honest away from home. They make promises only to break them. As husbands they make a thousand and one promises to their wives, but a good things, and raise many pleasant expectations they never seem to think of again. As wives they practice a thousand little deceits, children, through the blessing of God, our race will not be kept down as the mud sills of society. There is a bright future before us. Ignorant prejudice against our race will gradually disappear, and with new times and increasing opportunities the posterity of the freedmen will rise, not only to wealth, but to knowledge, refinement and all the excellencies for which man was designed. To cheat, deceive, and equivocate.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 10, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

VIRGINIA CITY (Nev.), June 6.

On arriving here this forenoon we found the city alive in business activity. Mechanics, artisans, etc., are seen on every hand rebuilding this recently burned city. C street from one end to the other is thronged with a moving mass of industrious humanity, as we entered it after leaving the Virginia and Truckee Railroad Depot. We were soon recognized by a few old Californians who left our State for "Washo" in early days, and in an hour or so after dozens were in search—so we were informed afterwards—as to our whereabouts. As we came here unheralded, and merely on a business visit in relation to regulating the agency of THE APPEAL and collecting its dues, we avoided and declined many kind invitations sent us from old acquaintances to visit their families. We nevertheless extend to all of them our heartfelt thanks. Subsequently we did accept of the hospitalities extended us for dinner at the residence of Mrs. Jane Stephenson, on C street, with two other guests, Mr. Marshall and Mrs. Marriot. The latter lady and her husband are residing with the former, who is making preparations to go East.

After making but a short stay, we re-entered the streets late in the afternoon, and observed a greater crowd in them than on our arrival. We were informed that this new accession, or living mass, had just ascended from the lower depths of the many shafts and mines which abound in and surround the city. About twilight the barber-shops, barrooms, etc., presented a new activity in their line of business. Unlike their many patrons, who are in hurrying impatience to get to their duties, these evening patrons are leisurely preparing for the night's programme, which is seen advertised on every hand, gas where yea will. The curled heir, or parted-in-the middle, sostrum-seller, who can be seen in the distance with flaming oil lights, none of whom declare that the whole medical faculty of the Pacific Coast are jealous and down on them, because their special nostrums cure all the ills the human flesh is heir to, and there upon "four-bits" a bottle—who will take the next?" These vendors attract the attention of some of the masses who give them quite as decorous a hearing and attentive audience as if restricted by the rules of a hall which had some kind of exhibition in progress within doors. While the sostrum seller has got his auditors, seemingly like most interested and spell-bound, a band in the distance is heard discoursing the most popular airs to attract pleasure seekers to the theatre. While other public places are "tuning up" with hired vocalists, etc., to attract their share of the evening patronage. This excitement goes on until late at night about C street and other streets in its near vicinity, and with more decorum, apparently, than such an unchecked mass would in our "Bay City." The pellies here seemingly take as special notice of the many squads or their movements, which left us the impression that they were nearly all industrious miners, and that this is their mode of taking recreation.

At intervals during those scenes we were, periodically, in and out of the barber shop of Professor M. Howard, who has associated with him Mr. William Bird, a pioneer barber of Virginia City. We also occasionally met with many old California acquaintances, white and colored. Being fatigued with these sights and scenes, we suddenly repaired to our lodgings and retired preparatory to finishing our duties and wending up our affairs to depart the next day, Wednesday; but soon after we breakfasted this morning, with the same determination for departure, our acquaintances had so increased, by a complementary notice of our arrival which appeared in *Territorial Enterprise* newspaper, and which we

We republish in another part of this paper, that we were induced to stay another day. Mr. Emanuel Taylor extended us his hospitalities to dine with himself and family, as also Mrs. Scott, who kept a boarding and lodging house on C street, next to Wells, Fargo's Express office before the fire, extended the same hospitality. We had to decide our preference of excepting either on one point only, and that was, as to which place we could most gracefully break away from without violating seriously the rules of etiquette by not being detained more than half an hour. As you know it is my right to accept of a specially prepared dinner, and after eating it to suddenly pice up your hat and probably ask for a tooth-pick, and as suddenly say, "good day." Brother "Taylor being such an old acquaintance, and for fear we would be three or four hours talking over old times. I accepted Mrs. Scott's nicely-spread dinner, with the understanding be forehand that I could not remain over half an hour after he appointed hour for dinner. This being acquiesed in, Mr. David Seads was the other special guest. There were also present two married ladies whose husbands and themselves have rooms in Mrs. Scott's house. We called on Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Lyons, as also Mrs. Sarah E. Miner; the property of each adjoins. They were great sufferers in losses by the great fire last Fall. They have both rebuilt, but on a smaller scale. Mrs. Miner still retains the business of express and furniture wagons, a business which was so successfully established and built up by her late husband, Mr. Cicero Miner. The business is conducted by the employee who drove for Mr. Miner so long.

Mr. John H. Martin, Mr. Holland, Mr. A. L. Sanderson, Professor M. Howard, Mr. R. C. Francis, Mr. Harris, Mr. J. H. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lewis, Mr. Henson and others, have our thanks for courtesies extended while in Virginia City. Thursday morning we had to depart for Carson City for business there on that day. Having arrived in Carson City by 10 A.M., we observed many pedestrians hurriedly running to and fro to get shelter around the corners of buildings from the great galee of wind and dust which were sweeping the streets with a velocity which was almost blinding for an hour or so. After abatement we visited the Carson Mint and State House. We were welcomely admitted and received by the Superintendent of the former and by nearly all the State officers in the latter. After which we were cordially invited into the barber-shop of Mr. F. Greenage, by Mr. Geo. H. Rogers, who is with Mr. Greenage in the barber business. In a short time we observed many familiar faces, among whom was Mr. Lawrences' family, of San Jose, who keeps a fine dining saloon. He has the first class of persons as his patrons. Mr. Lawrence invited and accompanied us to his house, gave us a re-introduction to his family and regaled us with dinner. Mr. Woolridge, recently from Chicago, opened a fine restaurant on Carson street with high prospects of success. Business places such as barber shops, are kept by Mr. W. Lee, a saloon by Mr. Wilson, and hair dressing establishments are kept by Mrs. W. Lee, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Gibson and a lady, formerly of Stockton, has a dress-making establishment.

The proprietor, and also W. R. Brown, steward of the Carson City Hotel, at the depot, have our thanks for courtesies extended in their treatment of us as "mine host."

As a whole, the colored citizens of both Virginia and Carson are industrious, and each place has quite a number of representative colored men and women in them. We mean those possessing business qualities, and also those who are carrying on business in Virginia City. Mrs. Anne Graham, who formerly had a hair-dressing establishment on Fifth street, near Howard, in San Francisco, has opened a fine hair-dressing establishment on C street, Virginia City, adjoining the barber shop of Professor M. Howard and Mr. Bird. Mrs. Ellen Evans-Fisher, one of our San Francisco vocalists, is up here, in good health and spirits, preposing, it is said, to go home soon.

It is gratifying to us to see that the colored population of both Virginia and Carson are giving more attention to business now than they did in former years. We shall leave Carson City to-night, en *route* for "home again," more than pleased with our visit to these cities.

Correspondence.

LOS ANGELES, May 30, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

Having given you a promise that I would send an article to your paper of my trip to Southern California, I feel pleased in embracing this opportunity of making that promise good. After leaving San Francisco on Sunday morning, June 28th, in the steamer Los Angeles, we encountered very heavy seas with severe winds until after we crossed the bar. It was the rough seas that I had dreaded in taking my trip, because not being used to traveling by sea I was afraid all the time of being sea-sick, but as I escaped without having cause to bow my head to the angry waves, and as I feel so much relieved at not being obliged to experience the sickening feeling of sea-sickness, I will leave my readers for a moment to indulge in a little humor at the expense of my fellow travelers. The first case which came to my notice was a man who I saw leaning over the railing. I was not so much surprised at this sight, as I supposed right away that he had taken a drop too much before coming aboard, (but, to use a slang phrase) he was making a noise that sounded like (New York), and I assure you it can only be made properly by a person who has drank too much whiskey, or a man who is thoroughly sea-sick. After leaving the first man I walked to the aft part of the boat and along the line I saw as many as twenty persons with bowed heads, both the men, women and children, and they were all making that omnious noise, which will make any man, who, if he was placed in my situation, think that it was his turn next. I remarked to a gentleman who was standing near me "that there were a great many cases of sea sickness aboard. Before he could answer he was obliged to bow to the sad sea wave. He turned to me afterwards and said: have you not been sick? I answered, no. By the look he gave me I conjectured he thought I ought to be keep him company. The sea was very rough all night, and the Los Angeles being a very small and uncomfortable ship, the sleeping quarters are small accordingly, they put me in a little bed two feet by four, which for a man who stands five feet nine inches in his stockings I consider very small quarters indeed. I had not got comfortably fixed in my small quarters, when the ship, seeming to know that I was a long man, gave one grand bounce, and out I came on my head. I did not mind this so much, but when I attempted to regain my lost position she waltzed to her partner again, and threw me so violently the second time that I had to be contents and remain in a dilapidated and humble condition where I had fallen. There was nothing to disturb the even tenor of my way until the following morning, Monday, June 29th. I arose at five sharp and after performing my morning ablution I went on deck in a very unhappy frame of mind, for I give you my word a man who has been tossed about all night by a ship which could hardly be controlled, feels anything the next morning but pleasant. I think if I had been a married man, and had my mother-in-law along, the way I felt that morning, I should have thrown her overboard on first sight. In hard an mother, I know, but I am trying to give you a faint idea of how I felt. But I was fully compensated for my night of terror and misery by the sight which met my gaze on reaching the deck. Stretched away for miles and miles was the most beautiful sight I ever saw. The sun was out in all his majestic splendor and glory; the sea had become calm; the air was balmy and pleasant; the sea-sick people had all got well and were on deck enjoying the pleasant view. No wonder that I was struck with admiration and gratitude in looking upon the works of Him who has a tender solicitude even for the little sparrow. The next point of interest was Santa Barbara, a thriving little town of six thousand inhabitants. The next thing which came under my observation was the whales, which travel down the coast in any quantity. Also beobys and papcosses without number. The next place that interested me was San Buenaventura, a little town of two thousand inhabitants. We arrived at Santa Barbara about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and at Buenaventura about 5. The bell (Oh, happy institution!) then rang for supper, which I immediately took advantage of; for in this boat first come first served, and if you should not reach the first table woe be unto you! Nothing further happened to interest me until my arrival at Los Angeles. As I have not looked around yet, I shall leave my criticisms until I write my next letter.

Fraternally yours.

ALEX. BADGER.

LOS ANGELES, June 6, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir: As business will compel me to shorten my stay in this city, I will endeavor to give you some idea of the place and people. Los Angeles is a city of fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants, which comprises every nation from the Anglo Saxon, all the way down to the pig-tail Chinaman. I need hardly mention the Chinaman, as of course you would naturally surmise that he was here whether I mentioned him or not. But John does not get along so well here as in San Francisco. They have no regular club meetings here every Tuesday, when every nationality on the face on the earth (with the exception of the Chinaman is represented; they do not even bar the uncouth Indian). Every American citizen has a voice. They are so hostile to the Chinamen that, is my opinion, nothing will satisfy the populace but a bloody riot. The Chinamen has taken away almost every means for the poor laboring man to keep starvation from his door, and to assert that they have any feelings but those of the most bitter hatred against the Chinaman would be telling what is not the truth. They are now about to pass a law to this effect.

First. Any Chinaman caught in a misdemeanor, for the first offense, he shall pay a heavy fine; for the second offence he shall have his pig tail cut off from his already closely-shaved head; for murder, or treason, he shall have the whole head taken off.

So you see by this account, there is not much show for John in Los Angeles. They are now making him pay license for keeping a wash house, and they compel him to own a horse and wagon, and pay a license for that. In the last meeting of the club, they drew up resolutions to this effect: Firstly, we will take our washing from the Chinaman, and give it to one white laundryman; secondly, if, after giving it to the white laundrys, they still continue to hire Chinamen, we will take it away from them and give it to other white laundrys. The owners of the white laundrys are members of the club, but some of them employ Chinamen; but by their stringent rules and regulations they will eventually abolish the Chinaman altogether, and John wont have much longer to stay here.

Every country here is very fine; the air most salubrious. Everything seems in a healthy condition, in fact it is so very hot here, at times, that a man would experience a very uncomfortable feeling in trying to wear a fourteen-inch collar round a sixteen-inch neck. The thermometer ranged from 65 to 80 degrees. The colored people here are not as enterprising as they should be. They only seem to care for drinking, fighting, whisky and laying around the doors of saloons. There are some who have been here for twenty-five years, and they do not own as much property as I do now, for I have bought a horse for $10 to use until I leave the town. The only improvement I see in them is that they all speak very good Spanish, that is not so very surprising, as there are more greasy Mexicans here than is any other place on the Pacific Slope, and they very readily learn it from them. The fruit here is very fine, and abounds in an endless variety. Taking the country all in all I think, with a few exceptions, it is a very good one.

Very respectfully,

ALEX. J. BADGER.

Presidents.

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after that event, and his age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, Independent, inaugurated 1789; lived ten years; aged 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; aged 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801; lived 25 years; aged 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 27 years; age 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 11 years; age 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825; lived 23 years; age 81 years.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829; lived 16 years; age 78.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837; lived 25 years; age 80.
9. W. H. Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841; lived 1 month; age 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841; lived 21 years; age 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845; lived 4 years; aged 54.
12. Zachary Tayler, Whig, inaugurated 1849; lived 16 months; age 66.
13. Millard Fillmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850; lived 24 years; age 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853; lived 16 years; age 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857 years; lived 11 years; age 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861; lived 4 years and 1½ months; age 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. P., Independent; inaugurated 1875; lived 10 years; age 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inauguration as Presidents.

VIRGINIA CITY AGENCY.—M. Howard and J. H. Price are the authorized agents of the PACIFIC APPEAL in Virginia City, Nevada. Mr. Heason, collector.

CARSON CITY AGENCY.—Mr. Wm. Lee is the authorized agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL in Carson City, Nevada. Persons wishing to subscribe in that city will call at Mr. Lee's barber shop, Carson City, near the railroad depot.

LETTERS.—J. C. Corlein, Little Rock, Ark; Alex. Badger, Los Angeles, J. C. Jackson, Timber Cove, Sonoma Co.

☞ A public civil rights meeting will be held in the Young Men's Hall, on Monday evening next. Everybody should attend. The meeting will be addressed by several speakers.

☞ Neatly-furnished rooms can be obtained at Mrs. J. C. Young's, 102 Jessie street, from $5 per month upwards.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—Wednesday next the Republican National Convention assembles at Cincinnati. Blaine is the man!

Lewis Hayden.

Interesting Masonic Correspondence from Lewis Hayden, Esq., Past Grand Master of Prince Hall Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was received as THE APPEAL was about to go to press. It will be published next week.

MASONIC.—Another Masonic document from Grand Master Grigory of Minnesota, in defence of the legitimacy of the colored Grand Lodges is in type. It will appear next week.

☞ Charles Hess, Optician, 519 Kearny street, between California and Sacramento. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

☞ Lindsey & Collins have any quantity of fresh California eggs at twenty-five cents per dozen, besides the choicest groceries, hams, canned fruits, etc., of every description, which they sell at the very lowest cash prices. Give them a call.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 316½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment, has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

$50.000 to the Mayor.

Philadelphia has voted $50,000 to her Mayor to entertain those foreign visitors who deserve to receive municipal recognition and honor. It is a good thing to do. Heretofore this office has been left to private hospitality, and Mr. George W. Childs and some of her wealthy citizens have rendered a real service to their city by entertaining distinguished visitors at their private mansions. New York would do well to follow the example Philadelphia has set. We shall have a number of distinguished visitors here during the summer, and some of them it would be both pleasant and honorable to welcome to our municipal hospitalities or entertain in some courtly way. And the Mayor is the proper functionary to act as host and do the honors, and a sum of money should be voted him for the purpose.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

GARIBALDI has a curt way of dealing with impracticables. For having accepted a gift from the Italian Government recently, he was accused of having betrayed the cause of the Republic. In reply he wrote the following letter: "I never belonged to the party of liars. I love fought for the republican of fact; and so far as that cause is concerned, I have never betrayed it."

The new Penitentiary bill passed by the Mississippi Legislature leases the convicts for four years to responsible parties, and will greatly reduce taxes.

A postal card was received at the postoffice in Rochester, the other day, with the following address in German: "To my cousin, who lives four miles from Rochester, on a farm of forty acres; the cars run through his land, and he has ten red heifers."

Only a fool admits those of but a single degree to his social circle. There are three hundred and sixty degrees in a perfect circle.

Deaths.

SMITH-LAWRENCE.—In this city, June 4, Mrs. Fanny Smith-Lawrence, a native of Washington, D. C., aged 26 years.

NEVADA SALOON.

No. 114 Nevada Street, Carson City, Nevada.

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THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, Etc.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS; for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair; Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

To-39 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE M. W. Hierophical Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California, will be held in the City of San Francisco, at the Masonic Hall, Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell, commencing

Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 10 A.M.,

By order of

Attest: B. J. FLETCHER, M. W. G. M.

WM. J. GIBBONS, Grand Secretary.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 39½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

At Pacific Hall, Bush St.

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of literary and gentlemen will join to make this one of the greatest affairs ever given in this city. The co-operation of all is cordially solicited. Further particulars next week.

W. H. CARTER, Secy. R. FLEMING, Pres't.

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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to solicit the TRADE of any special lengths and sizes. Continually on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
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W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

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AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

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On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

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☞ You see if you want to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store where you can buy Ladies and Gentlemen's Clothing, second to new, at the lowest rates. Ladies wishing to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furniture by dropping through the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residences.

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From 7,000 to 20,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

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☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P.M.

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Prescriptions carefully put up

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Patent Medicines and Drugs,

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PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of No. 7 Grant street, New York City, that her son, William T. Nicholas, is Stockton, California, has received her letter and will answer soon.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

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TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (October) will contain two beds. Financial facility: rent of rooms by City Street Cars. Apply to WILLIAM H. SUTH, 1016 Taylor street, between sacramento and

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Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Commotiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.

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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of history of Administration. The Record of Francis Granger, by Everett Chamberlin, formerly of the New York Tribune. The Democratic Platform and Review thereof by the Republican Party, original. The Issues both before and after the War. The Record of Samuel J. Tilden, Political crimes for which Democratic leaders should be tried. Horace Greeley, his Life and Services. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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INFORMATION IS WANTED OF ESTHER H. WILSON, formerly of SYCAMORE, ILLINOIS, who went from Tennessee to California over twenty years ago. Address her sister, MRS. MERCY GORDON, No. 6 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate stations. Connects at Napa with Stages for Jamestown.

(Arrives 4.55 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, and Ogden, Utah, Denver, Omaha and Chicago. Connects at Elmo with Train arriving at San Jose 11.30 P.M.

(Arrives 1.30 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Sundays only), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga and Sacramento, and at Napa with Stages for Calistoga.

(Arrives 6.55 P.M.)

12.00 Noon (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo, Benicia, and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

(Arrives 10.00 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily) from San Francisco and Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Sta.

(Arrives 6.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Niles and Livermore only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Stockton, Calaveras and Los Angeles. Also at Elmo with Train for San Jose 11.30 P.M.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Sacramento Passenger (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, and Sacramento. Also at Elmo with Train for Merced, Stockton, Calaveras and Los Angeles.

(Arrives 1.00 P.M.)

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7 Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

7 Daily, except Sundays—8.45 and 11.45 a.m. and 1.45 and 3.30 P.M.

7 Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a.m. and 1.00 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

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From Oakland to San Francisco.

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7 Daily, except Sundays—7.45, 8.45 and 11.45 a.m. and 1.45 and 3.30 P.M.

7 Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

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7 Daily, except Sundays—7.45, 8.45 and 11.45 a.m. and 1.45 and 3.30 P.M.

7 Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

From Berkeley to San Francisco.

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7 Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

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(Signed.) T. H. GOODMAN,
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A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Sup't.

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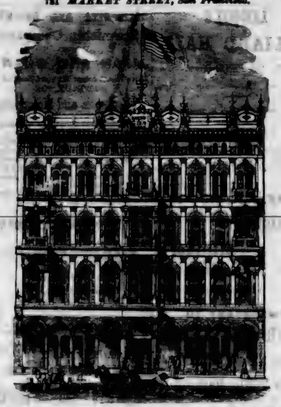
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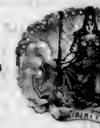
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The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Mexican intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world what information concerning same hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 45. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1876. WHOLE NO. 615

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday. June 17, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Cincinnati Convention.

The Cincinnati Convention assembled in that city on Wednesday last. From the telegraphic accounts since the session began, an intense excitement was created as to who would be the nominee. Mr. Blaine was by many conceded to be the man. Balloting began, with the following result:

FIRST BALLOT.

Blaine, 285; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 90; Hartranoft, 58; Hayes, 61; Jewell, 11; Morton, 124; Wheeler, 3.

Blaine gained votes up to the sixth ballot, and then it was announced that that Messrs. Bristow and Morton had withdrawn in favor of Mr. Hayes, that gentleman was declared to be the nominee of the Republican party, having received a majority of the votes of the Convention.

In balloting for Vice President, Wheeler, of New York, was the nominee of the Convention.

Our choice was Blaine, "first, last and all the time," for the splendid record he made as Speaker of the House, and for proving himself such a qualified statesman during his career in Congress. His great speech on amnesty, against the pardon of Jefferson Davis, after the opening of the present session of Congress, aroused the animosities of the ex-rebels to such an extent that they had determined to politically slay him. This they have done. Hayes is now our nominee, and as the Republican standard-bearer we shall give him and the whole National Republican ticket a hearty support.

OREGON ELECTION.—This State is said to have gone Democratic at the election held there last Monday. The election was for county officers and members of the Legislature, and the Democrats are said to have carried a majority of the latter.

In 1875 Oregon went Democratic by 2,000; in 1873 it went Democratic by 20,000; in 1871 it went Republican by 8,000. The last Legislature stood: Senate—Republicans, 5; Democrats, 7. House—Republicans, 191; Democrats, 125; making a Republican majority on joint ballot of 7. Thus it will be seen that each party may hope to win it at the Presidential election.

DOUBTFUL.—The result of the late Oregon election, which the telegraph announced as giving the Democrats a majority in the Assembly, is now rendered doubtful by the latest election returns published in our exchanges.

THE anti-Chinese society of Virginia City, have issued a manifesto calling upon citizens, before July 4th, to dismiss all Chinese employes, and to cease patronizing Chinese in any manner.

DEPARTED.—Mrs. Young, wife of Rev. J. R. Young, of the Third Baptist Church of this city, departed for Oregon recently, to pay a visit to her mother in that State.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Masons will have a Masonic festival at Pacific Hall, Monday evening, June 26. A circular from the committe stating the fact has been laid on our desk. We promptly give the above notice in response.

Ratification Meeting.

The Republican Ratification meeting under the auspices of the State Central Committee, will be held in Union Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Several speakers are to make addresses.

PICNIC.—Remember the First of August Picnic, to be given by the West Indian Benevolent Society. It will be first-class in every particular.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—Every day the telegraph brings us additional evidence of the strong prejudice that exist against the colored race in this country, which shows itself in the many outrages and massacres committed where the perpetrators go unpunished, and in the denial of the rights and privileges of citizenship as guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the land. Much has been spoken and written of the oppression of the colored people in the South, and from my observation when there, I do not believe the half has been told; but after traveling extensively through the North and West, I have been convinced that this prejudice is not confined to any section of the country—it is even stronger here than in many parts of the South. I am fully sensible of the fact, that this false and unreasonable prejudice against color cannot be eradicated by legislative enactments nor executive decrees—it is the work of time and must die a natural death. Still I have fondly entertained the hope that, in this Centennial year when patriotism should rule supreme, the "North and South shake hands across the bloody chasm" forgetting past differences—all men would be accorded full and perfect equality before the law—that the commencement of the second century of the nation's growth would be heralded with the glad tidings of prosperity and fraternal good will among all classes of citizens at home and peace abroad. But such does not seem to be the case, or at least Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, of the United States District Court, does not intend that his position or influence shall add to the consummation of such a happy state of affairs, as he has clearly shown in his decision in the case of Tiler vs. Ryan, for refusing him admission to the dress circle of Maguire's New Theatre, brought under an Act of Congress of 1875, which makes it a misdemeanor to refuse persons equal accommodations in hotels, theatres, etc., on account of color. This law, the learned Judge holds to be unconstitutional. I don't know that this decision merits any special notice, except for its lack of force or logical reasoning there is nothing original in it. In fact, it is but a recapitulation of Judge Taney's decision in the famous Dred Scott case, in which it was held that a "black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect." And, Mr. Editor, as you said in your last issue, of Judge Sawyer's decision, "it has but little weight among high minded and intelligent white citizens," and is a legal point of view it will not bear criticism.

Referring to the 14th Amendment, he says: "It adds nothing to the right of one citizen against another. It simply furnishes an additional guarantee against any encroachment by the State upon the fundamental rights which belong to every citizen as a member of society. The equality of rights is a principle of republicanism; every republican government is bound to protect all its citizens in the enjoyment of the principle, if within its power. The only obligation resting upon the United States is to see that the States do not deny the right. This the amendment guarantees, but no more." I hold that if a State does not protect the principle, it denies it. Though this is but a revival of the old State's Right doctrine I had been inclined to the opinion the late civil war had forever settled. With all due deference to Judge Sawyer's abilities as a lawyer, I must say that it is a very narrow-minded construction of this amendment. If I am not greatly mistaken it has ever since the abolition of the articles of confederation and the adoption of the constitution been the theory of the general government, that the laws operate upon the individuals of a State. At the commencement of the rebellion, we were told by Mr. Buchanan that there was no power to coerce a State. This was granted. But all the individuals in the States were coerced, which served the purpose and saved the Union. And the provision of the 14th amendment of the Constitution which says that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges, immunities of any citizen of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

If it were not disrespectful for me to do so, I would ask if Judge Sawyer fully comprehends the significance of the sentence—"nor deny to any person under its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law?"

Does it mean simply that every person shall be protected against assault and battery or personal violence? No; it has no such limited meaning as that. The meaning is just the same as if read: "Every person shall be entitled to the equal benefit and protection of the law." The word "protection" is used in that sense.

Law is made for protection—the protection of person and property; the definition and protection of civil and political rights.

The whole body of the law is for protection in some form, and when the 14th amendment declares, that every person shall be entitled to the equal protection of the laws, it means to the equal benefit of the law of the land. I repeat, that it is not simply confined to protection against personal violence or security in property, but against all unjust discrimination against the colored man, or any other men, as a class, whether that shall pertain to personal safety, the right of suffrage, or the enjoyment of public institutions, makes no sort of difference.

It was not necessary that the Constitution should mention the theatre, the railroad car, the hotel or the common school. It lays down the broad and general proposition, that men of all races shall be placed on the same level of equality in the enjoyment of civil rights. If Mr. Maguire can make an odious discrimination in admitting persons to his theatre on account of color; if persons can, in traveling, be excluded from the railroad car on account of color, then there is power to make discrimination in everything the 14th amendment intended to wipe out.

Judge Sawyer caters into a long laborced article to prove that there were franchises that belong to citizens of the United States as such, and to a citizen of a State as such; that the United States could enforce those that belong to citizens of the United States, but that the States were left free and untrammeled to enforce or not those that belong to the State or States. I do not dissent altogether from the learned Judge's argument upon this point. As the United States Supreme Court, in the Slaughter-house cases (16 Wallace, page 80), decides that all the rights guaranteed or secured by the 15th amendment belong to the people, not as citizens of a State, but of the United States; and inasmuch as they belong to them as citizens of the United States, they are placed expressly under the protection of Congress; hence I am unable to surmise how Judge Sawyer arrived at this conclusion. He says:

"Neither 13th nor 15th amendments have any application to this case, and the 14th amendment gives no new right; therefore Congress has no right to legislation upon this question. The right mentioned in the complaint the State is bound to protect, and not the United States."

And in speaking of the Civil Rights Law of 1875, he says:

"This act provides equal privileges in hotels, theatres, etc. If there was any such right to attend a theatre, it was one that belonged to the people before the Constitution was adopted, and was not derived from the Constitution, and therefore it was not within the scope of Congress to protect such right."

This part of the learned Judge's argument is unprofitable to say the least. It is not necessary to inquire whether the right existed before or after the adoption of the Constitution. It is enough for us to find it in the 14th amendment, and the 5th section of it declaring, in express terms, that Congress shall have the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. And it is not for the courts to judge or determine what is appropriate legislation; therefore, I hold that the opinion that the Civil Rights Law is unconstitutional is not well found.

Judge Nelson, of the United States Supreme Bench, while holding Court at Winona, Minn., in June, 1875, in response to a question of the Grand Jury read a written opinion, very pointedly sustaining the constitutionality of the Supplementary Civil Rights Law. He alluded to the celebrated Slaughter-house case, and said, that the interpretation of the Supreme Court of the 1st section of the 14th amendment was not a judgment against the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Law; that he had no sympathy with this kind of Congressional legislation, and believes it should be left to the States—still, when race, color, religious or political belief, are the only reasons for the commission of wrong or outrage, Congress has a right to legislate for its punishment under the amendment creating citizenship, and guaranties equality before the law, and Congress need not wait until some State has passed an act obnoxious to the amendment to prove that the 5th section gave Congress full power to enforce its provisions and remedy the evil against which it guarded.

"Doctors will differ." But who has the correct diagnosis in this case, Judge Nelson or Judge Sawyer? The Supreme Court will soon decide, and I feel confident that it will vindicate the cause of justice and equal rights.

Yours, etc.,
L. P. STEPHENS.

Communication.

OAKLAND POINT, Cal., June 15, '76.

Mr. Editor:

DEAR SIR—Your paper I receive regularly, and it is very interesting and full of news. Oakland is looking as grand as ever with most delightful weather, buildings are being erected at a rapid rate; there is not a day but you see new buildings started. Our population is also increasing, and the traveling on our local road is immense, every half hour the train passes loaded down with passengers and excursionists, and on Sunday from ten to fifteen thousand people from your city are over in our town regaling themselves, and drinking in the pure summer air, and rambling on the outskirts of our city toward the foothills, looking at the golden fields of grain ripening and almost ready to cut. Our colored population has grown very fast in the past two or three years, most of the attaches of the C. P. R. R. and their families are living in our city, and helps to swell our numbers; great many families from up the country have also moved down here and have bought homes. Mr. James H. Steward, from Chico, is a resident here, and has established himself as an enterprising business man; he has opened two barber and hair-dressing establishments—one on the corner of Seventh and Seventh street, and the other at Oakland Point on Seventh street, formerly kept by that popular barber of this town, Oscar Wallace. The Literary and Aid Society of this city is in a flourishing condition, and report one hundred members on the roll; the church is in a prosperous condition, and I can say that its members, with a very few exceptions, do not emulate that christian example of Hirh Priest who they profess to follow, to substantiate the fact, I will inform you of an incident that happened last week: Abraham Gross, an old and christian gentleman, and a member of Shiloh M. E. Church, and one of its founders and class leaders, after being sick for some time fell asleep in Jesus last Saturday morning, June 10th, in his 76th year; during the last week of his sickness, but one of his church brethren came near him; the poor man died and but one of his church brethren came near him to close his eyes in death or to help lay him out; it was done by charitable friends; even his reverend pastor did not come to give a word of cheer and consolation to his bereaved wife and widow. O, may Charity, brotherly love and Christian spirit inspire the hearts of the church professing people, and make them live and practice what they profess; and I trust another incident like the one mentioned may never occur again.

Yours truly, R. W.

In speaking of the Massachusetts law making it necessary that a "dungeegee wagon one and a half pounds; Max Adeler says: "We approve of this. The lens too long have had their own way in this business of laying eggs, and they have constantly defrauded the public. It is high time this outrage was crushed, and we are glad the Legislature of Massachusetts are going to do it."

The Shame of England.

From the *Sacramento Bee* of a recent date we extract the following article:

Cardinal Manning in a recent sermon referred to English pauperism in the following pointed language:

"England, the richest of all countries, has upon it a stain and a shame not to be found in countries which Englishmen assume to despise, be mesat pauperism, an intense demoralized state of poverty. Poverty in itself was an honorable state; but pauperism was something altogether distinct from poverty. Pauperism was that wrecked condition of men and families out of which there was no rising by any efforts of their own. And what did it come from? It would take too long to endevear to tell. One reason he would state, the overwhelming prosperity of the rich, the coolness of the hands and the hearts, and the ignorance in which the rich lived and died of the state of the poor who lived and died about their dwellings. The possession of wealth and prosperity generated a selfishness and an unconsciousness of the sufferings of others, that men were wrapped up in their daily indulgence, and were forgetful of those who were in want."

How can there be anything less than pauperism in a land where the few own all the land and make the many work for just enough to keep body and soul together?

A Philosopher.

A young philosopher of seven years of age who had not got far enough to hear the Holy Scriptures dispated by science listened attentively in his father's parlor the other evening to a warm discussion on the Darwinian theory, and after the guests had departed, somewhat surprised the paternal with:

"Father, I don't believe Mr. Darwin is right."

"What?" said the parent, looking down at his unexpected reasoner, who stood before him with a little Bible in his hand; "you do not, and why?"

"Because, papa, my Bible says God created man in His own image, and I don't believe it was a monkey."

"Well, well," said the sire, smiling, "run along, Tommy, "you are too young to talk about such subjects."

"But, papa, almost the next verse says 'God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good.' Now, it wasn't good if men were monkeys, was it, for you are gooder than a monkey, ain't you, papa?"

THE Monthly Soiree of the West Indian Benevolent Association is postponed until further notice.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A brse ball match is to be played by a number of colored young men, in Oakland, next Monday.

THE Norristown *Herald* fired off this squib:

A Democratic cotemporary says his party must nominate a "tried man" for the Presidency. Take Tweed. He is a well "tried" Democrat. He appears to run well, too.

DO DOGS REASON?—Another instance of the intelligence, sagacity, instinct, or whatever it may be called, of the lower order of animals, was exhibited a few mornings since in Blackstone. A large dog, of mixed breed, which was in the habit many times a day of jumping over the gate of a common picket fence, approached it with a large bone in his mouth, and made two attempts to surmount it, but failed. After a moment's delay, and with a manifest look of confusion, a new scheme seemed to be formed. He deliberately laid the bone down near the gate, which he jumped over readily, and then turning promptly round ran his paw underneath and drew it through. He seemed greatly pleased with his success, as was also his observer.

ATTENTION COMRADES!

A Military Meeting will be held in the Young Men's Hall, on

Monday Evening, June 20, '76.

All military men who desire to parade on the Fourth of July are respectfully requested to attend. Uniform and arms will be furnished to all who desire.

By order of Committee,
J. B. HENRIQUES,
Ex. Captain Brannan Guard.

Deaths.

GROSS.—In Oakland, June 9th, Abraham Gross, aged 76 years.

[Abraham Gross was born in Caroline county, Md., in the year 1800. He came to California in 1855, and was an exhorter in the Bethel connection many years prior to coming to this State. I became acquainted with him the first day of his arrival and have been closely intimate ever since. Mr. Gross has been a very useful member of Bethel Church. He has served as exhorter, class-leader, etc., and was a member of the Young Men's Society for many years and held such position with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow members. Mr. G. had been lingering in health for a considerable period prior to Death's release from suffering. He leaves a faithful and ever attentive wife to mourn his loss. A week previous to his death he felt that the end was drawing nigh—that he must soon leave the shores of Time and pass into Eternity—and was ready and willing to go. On Friday morning he breathed his last without a single struggle. His funeral sermon was preached by me in Bethel Church last Sunday.—B. FLETCHER.]

WHEELER & WILSON.—*If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. P. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.*

A GRAND

CENTENNIAL

Promenade Concert,

Will be given for the Benefit of the

YOUNG MENS' U. B. SOCIETY.

AT PACIFIC HALL,

(California Theatre Building.)

ON

TUESDAY EVENING,

JULY 4th, 1876.

No expense will be spared to make everything connected with this Entertainment acceptable to all who may patronize the Society.

☞ A splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

ADMISSION - $1 00.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

H. Perkins, J. B. Henriques,
W. H. Alexander, Barbero Vidaur,
Abraham Lee, E. A. Clark,
J. Wilson, W. H. Hall,
J. Dendy, A. Osborn,
R. H. Keeling.

Remember

THE 1ST OF AUGUST

PICNIC.

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No. 114 Nevada Street, Carson City, Nevada.

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THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC. Always on hand.

M. HOWARD'S

Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, for Preventing and Diminishing the Hair, Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him,

No. 310 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MASONIC NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION OF THE No. 1 Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the state of California, will be held in the City of San Francisco, at the Masonic Hall, Pacific Street, between Mason and Powell, commencing on

Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 10 A.M.

By order of
Attest: R. J. FLETCHER, M. W. G. M.
WM. J. SIMMONS, Grand Secretary.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 18½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

At Pacific Hall, Bush St.

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of leading citizens will join to make this one of the grandest affairs ever given in the City. The proceeds of the affair will be entirely devoted. Further particulars next week.

S. FLETCHER, Pres.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1858.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

Will commence a Course of

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL.

Pacific Street, near Mason,

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, No. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
OFFICE HOURS:
From 8 to 11 A.M., and 2 to 3 P.M.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Entrance { 632 Clay Street,
No. Office, { 633 Merchant Street,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO

NEW & SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

MRS. L. NATHAN,

838 *Clay St., 3 doors below Stockton,*

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ You can, if you want, to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store where you can buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, equal to new, at the lowest prices. Ladies wishing to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furs by forwarding through the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residence.

FORCE PUMPS,

SUCTION PUMPS,

DROP-WELL PUMPS,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE,

FOR SALE AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.
53 and 55 J Street, Sacramento.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL

CARRIAGES,

Montgomery Avenue and Kearny St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Orders left at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL will be promptly attended to at reduced rates.

EHLERS & HEALY, Proprietors.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FONTENOY and Prof. JOHN BOLE are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world; they can be found at No. 826 Folsom street, between Sixteen and Powell sts. They use all kinds of witchcraft; cures all diseases and spells; name here, returns anything that is lost, strikes or puts away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH MICHOLAS, of C 72nd street, New York City, that her son, William T. Nicholas, is therefore California, has received her letter and will answer the same.

WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

Children to Board.

Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

Address C. S. to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (Double) will contain two beds. Pleasant locality. Apply at house by Clay street Lane. Apply to WILLIAM H. BUTH, 1910 Taylor street, San Francisco.

BUTTER! Low Prices. LARGE STOCK.

EGGS 30 Cents. **TEAS** SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

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The only Elevator connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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FORMERLY "HEADQUARTERS."

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THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. BILLIARDS.

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Between Dupont and Stockton,

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BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P.M.

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BROADWAY DRUG STORE

—CORNER—

POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

By competent persons.

☞ Orders or

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

Promptly attended to.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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West Shipley Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Ballast Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

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WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shipley Coal, Scotch Channel Coal, Scotch Ballast Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

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JOHN GAMAGE,

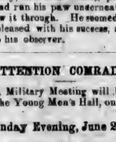
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Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders. Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

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The Prize Boot Maker

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—IN THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

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Commission Business Agents,

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REFERENCE—Gen. A. J. Bryant, Hon. H. Ashbury, Jno. A. C. Ahel, Thos. C. F. Heyward.

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BILLIARD HALL,

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H. S. MORRIS & J. H. BROWN, PROPRIETORS.

Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 6 to 12 A.M. Especially on Sunday Lunch—GUMBO and CLAM CHOWDER.

MME. J. A. MOORE,

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Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

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HAIR DRESSERS!

THERE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with the articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

Colognes, Florida Water, Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Counterfeiters, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Nets, Etc., Etc.

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535 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,

Proprietors, and DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, PERFUMERIES, ETC.

☞ Prices Low, and on application

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The heroes and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of various Administrations. The Record of Democratic Congress, Synopsis of Democratic Platforms, Life of Gen. Grant, Life of Several Candidates, Synopsis of the State Party Platforms. The Illustrations are drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast, the famous cartoonist. The Book is Complete and grand. If you want to make money send Ten Dollars at once for outfit, and you will be astonished at the result. Second Book furnished on application. Address, A. L. SANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED OF GOVERN. S. WILLIAMS, sometimes called "GOVERNOR DUKE," who went from Tennessee to California over twenty years ago. Address his Sister, MRS. MARCY GORDON, No. 3 Cedar Street, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address F. A. Palmer Postal office, San Francisco.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has opened her

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to execute CUTTING, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., the Tangled Hair of Combings made elegant Switches. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. Hy's special effort will be to give satisfaction.

SACRAMENTO

Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

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No 102 Fourth Street, below K

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

PACIFIC STREET,

Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts. AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

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August 16 September 16 October 16
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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND Leaving San Francisco every [illegible] days.

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Connecting with steamers to ASTEA and PUGET SOUND, and S. and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO., Valley of Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

Wm. HOOPER, Agent,
210 Battery Street.

MILLIKEN BROS.

Importers and Wholesale

GROCERS,

No. 60 and 62 K Street,

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WALL PLASTERER. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

(Successors to J. Kelly),

UNDERTAKERS,

834 MARKET STREET,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Handsomest Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Boxes or and Marble Vaults always furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bowman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CRAIG & SON,

522 HARLEY STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers,

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

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J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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SADDLERY

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

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SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Mentgy'y and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing foot of Market street.)

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer and Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

(Arrives 5.00 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Elko with Train arriving at San Jose 12.30 P.M.

(Arrives 5.30 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), C. P. R. R. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrives 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Oakdale and Los Angeles. Also at Elko with train arriving at San Jose 9.30 P.M.

(Arrives 12.00 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market-street Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville. Also, connecting at Martinez with the New Night Passenger Train, leaving at 8.15 P.M., for Fresno, Bear Valley and Tehachapi. Only "Sleeping Cars" attached to this Train run through between Vallejo and Carlin.

(Arrives 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays only), Steamer from Market-street Wharf, landing at Jackson-street Wharf, Oakland, to River. Taking the Overland Train 6 Class Passengers only, connecting with train leaving Sacramento at 6.00 P.M. daily.

(Arrives 5.00 P.M.)

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From San Francisco to Oakland.

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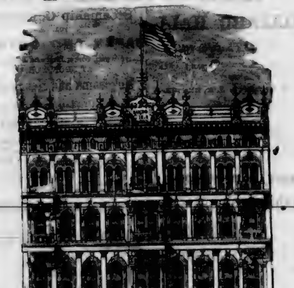
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole jurisdiction information concerning matters in their seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equal to the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XII.—NO. 46. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1876. WHOLE NO. 616

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO,
Saturday, June 24, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific Slope and Territories.

Ex-Gov. Stanford's Mansion.

We were permitted, a few days ago, by ex-Gov. Leland Stanford to take a view of his elegant palatial mansion, which is situated on one of the finest blocks of the city. The premises occupy most of the block bounded by California, Bush, Stockton and Powell streets. The residence, fronts on California street and the high embankment is reached by steps of the finest Parisian and Italian marble, finely carved. Handsome and massive pillars support the grand entrance to the mansion.

On ascending the embankment you enter a different style of marble work in behalf for the spacious floor. The grounds, from the first floor, to the cupola, is finished in the Modern Gothic and Arab style. On either side of the vestibule are massive apartments—to the left, fronting on Stockton street, is the library, where we found the Governor reposing, amongst but in his books after his arduous mental duties at the C. P. R. R. Co's office. In the rear part of the library, is a beautiful bay window to show us about the building, as we desired. The library is furnished with everything magnificently appropriate to such a place; its Turkish carpet in its one whole piece and appears to have been manufactured to order for that particular apartment. The visitor took us into the Pompeian room on the opposite side of the library, and fronting on California street. This room we suppose to rate six thousand dollars, and as a whole, the parlor, the residence of ex-Gov. Leland Stanford is the most picturesque and splendidly furnished family residence in the United States. The entire belonging to the Governor are denoted on the H. R.'s corner of California and Stockton streets, and contains several horses, carriages &c., and in the city home of Governor. A coachman, Peter Wilkens, is charge of the stables, he is assisted by a groom.

There are also in the residence several servants, besides the butler, Mr. Roberson, and housekeeper. The number and grandeur of such requires additional carpets to show us the building in entirely finished, such is gentlemen and ponderous carpeting more appropriate for this place.

We learn that E. C. Bogue is fast, very fast, the workmen, who throughout the design of this magnificent storehouse.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Reunion Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements have completed every arrangement for this grand affair, which is to take place at Pacific Hall, on Monday evening next, 26th inst. It is to be hoped that it will be well patronized. The committee are of the highest order. The arrangements are for the first moment in the Masonic Hall on Pacific Street, above Powell, at 7 o'clock P. M., and at 8, is again, to assemble in procession to Pacific Hall, on Post street, adjoining. Bro. Calleguin, Master, directs the exercises, order to be held. After which the assemblage will be entertained with addresses and orations. We think Gov. Stanford's founder supreme all of them, and others more especially in halls in other cities in spendour, entertainment, taste, etc. Our ideas are based on the photograph there we have seen of nearly every public and private residence of prominence and consideration, and as a whole, the palatial residence of ex-Gov. Leland Stanford is the most picturesque and splendidly furnished family residence in the United States. The ideas

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On entering the spacious hall-way a different style of marble work is inlaid for the vestibule floor. The rotunda, from the first floor to the cupola, is finished in the liveliest frescoes and tint glass. On either side of the vestibule are massive apartments—on the left, fronting on Stockton street, is the library, where we found the Governor reposing, seemingly lost in his books after his ardent mental duties at the C. P. R. R. Co's office, in the lower part of the city. After giving the head butler orders to show us about the building, as we desired. The library is furnished with everything imaginable appropriate to such a place; its Turkish carpet is in one whole piece and appears to have been manufactured to order for that particular apartment. The butler took us into the Pompeian room on the opposite side of the library, and fronting on California street. This spacious apartment is also elegantly frescoed, the carpet is beautifully bordered and interwoven with emblems representing chariots drawn by winged angels and symbols of Mythology—the material being of the very finest Turkish or European make; a trend on it seemed as elastic and soft as the finest velvet. The sofa, centre table, chairs, and all the other furniture in the Pompeian room, is embellished with gold. A massive heavy silver set adorn an elaborately worked sideboard. The upholstery in which the windows and furniture is adorned is of the most exquisite grandeur compatible with fine taste. We detained the butler in this room over our allotted time in admiration of the art, skill, workmanship and grandeur which it presented. On the opposite side of this was the correspondingly furnished parlors.

The art gallery is also an object of great attraction. It contains the finest kind of oil paintings, and is a perfect museum within itself. Not only the gallery, but the hall-ways and nishes are adorned with rare paintings and classical statuary, the exquisite productions of ancient and modern and ancient masters.

The next place shown us was the sitting room, elegantly frescoed over head, and contains the most tastefully designed furniture.

The dining room is most superb, being fitted up with every modern improvement.

The reception room we took but a glance at. It is furnished fully in keeping with the other grand apartments on the first story.

The next shown us was the billiard room. This is also a spacious and exquisitely fine apartment, and is designed as a recreative pleasure resort, we suppose, for all the great magnates who may visit the Governor on their tour of this coast.

We did not go up stairs, owing to some of the family or guests being in their rooms, as the butler informed us, and having no desire to disturb them by our observation of all the apartments.

The second story, we learned from the butler, contained, on the front, the Governor and Mrs. Stanford's elaborately and grandly fitted up private apartments, and other rooms correspondingly fitted up for the family. Besides those there are a breakfast room, ball room, supper room, youth's play room, pink room, blue room, green room, gold room, sewing room, and other rooms designated by the color of their upholstery, hangings, etc., and that there were quite a number of other rooms on the floor above for guests, who might come to the city from abroad, as distinguished visitors. We next approached the back verandah, fronting on Pine street, and which presents a fine panoramic view of the whole southern portion of the city, as well as the surrounding hills in the distance, and beyond the bay. The grounds around the mansion, as we observed from the verandah, are being made ready for shrubbery, walks, arbors, etc., and from the profile appearance which the workmen have given by the design, it will no doubt contain nearly all the catalogue of botany.

Our next move was to view the apartments contained in the basement floor. The kitchen is supplied with all the latest improvements known in the culinary art, and is a a marvel of neatness.

Near this is a laundry, gas room, heating furnace, fuel room, servants' rooms, etc.

The building is certainly one of the city's greatest ornaments, and every good citizen should, as he pass the building by, view it with pride, that enterprise and wealth has begun to show itself in grandeur amongst us, as it did by some of the present generation of Americans in the Fifth and other Ave nes, and in Madison Square, New York, over a quarter of a century ago, by Aspinwall, Roberts and others, who reared splendid mansions. We think Gov. Stanford's mansion surpasses all of these, and others more recently built in other cities in spaciousness, architecture, taste, etc. Our ideas are based on the photograph views we have seen of nearly every public and private residence of prominence; and as a whole, the palatial residence of ex-Gov. Leland Stanford is the most picturesque and splendidly furnished family residence in the United States. The stables belonging to the Governor are situated on the N. E. corner of California and Stockton streets, and contains several horses, carriages, etc., and is the city home of Coachdent. A coachman, Peter Vietkera, has charge of the stables, he is assisted by a groom.

There are also in the residence several servants besides the butler. Mr. Robertson, and housekeeper. The mansion and grounds will require additional employes as soon as the building is entirely finished, such as gardeners and outside working men around the place.

We learn that S. C. Bugbee & Son, were the architects, who Caughtod the design of this magnificent structure.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Masonic Celebration.

The Committee of Arrangements have completed every arrangement for this grand affair, which is to take place at Pacific Hall, on Monday evening next, 26th inst. It is to be hoped that it will be well patronized. The exercises are of the highest order. The arrangements are for the craft to meet in the Masonic Hall, on Pacific street, above Powell, at 7 o'clock P. M. and at 8, in regalia, march in procession to Pacific Hall, on Bust street, adjoining the California Theatre, where the exercises are to be held. After which the company will be enlivened with military and orchestra music. The grand feast will follow, which it is expected will be kept up until the "we sma' hours" of morn. The admission tickets are one dollar.

Latests news inform us that Hayes & Wheeler stock is rising.

The American Citizen.

The *American Citizen* is the name of a paper published by colored men at Lexington, Kentucky. It was "first, last and all the time" for Bristow as the Republican nominee for President. We were for Blaine, as in well known in our past claim, and gave as reasons why we did not advocate Bristow, that we learned from his early teachings and surroundings in the color prescriptive and proslavery State of Kentucky, that he did not believe in the full equality of the colored race schools with the whites, and that his hesitancy in ferreting out whisky frauds, etc., were second considerations as to what colored citizens deserved in relation to their full civil rights and equality before the law. In our zeal in this particular, the *American Citizen* of a recent date takes us to task and charges us with all kinds of things, and stating that our advocacy for Blaine was for the expectation of public pap, etc., under the head of strictures of the PACIFIC APPEAL. Now we can only answer the *American Citizen* by copying a communication from its issue, June 3d, signed "F. H.," which we found under Mr. Bristow ever sought to offer or suggest, a remedy for which "F. H." complains of, although the *Citizen* regarded him as one of the very best friends of the colored race of Kentucky. The communication is as follows:

DO THE WHITE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY OMBIBE THE EDUCATION OF THE COLORED PEOPLE?

Some of them do. there is no doubt. They prove it by deeds as well as words. All profess to desire it, at least so far as my observation extends. I have never heard a man say he did not desire it. All with whom I have conversed on the subject, and the number is large, and of all classes, claim to desire the education of the colored race.

But what are the other indications? Up to this time the white citizens of the State have not consented to be taxed a single dollar for the education of the colored people. They seem satisfied to appropriate thirty cents a scholar for colored schools, while white schools receive a dollar and ninety cents, and to enumerate colored children from six to sixteen, and white children from six to twenty. If there are twenty white men in the State who have publicly denounced these outrages, we have not heard of them. There has never been a convention of white people in the State for the promotion of the education of the colored people. We have never heard of a subscription among them for this object. A State convention was held last summer at Lexington for this object, without distinction of party or race. It was thoroughly advertised throughout the State—a hundred letters of invitation were written, and but five white men attended as delegates. Three of these were from Berea College.

How much do the white people of Kentucky desire the education of the colored people. We would like to see their desire measured by dollars, cents and works. F. H.

The Ratification Meeting.

The Republican Ratification Meeting which took place at Union Hall on Wednesday evening last, was one of the largest Republican gatherings ever assembled in this city. The spacious hall was crowded before twilight, the galleries being literally packed with ladies and their escorts. Impatience for the time to arrive for the opening of the first meeting of the Presidential campaign, seemed to beam on every countenance. Willis' Brass Band played some pleasing patriotic airs. Immediately after itsmbuited, M. D. Borack, Esq., Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee called the meeting to order, and read a resolution which was enthusiastically adopted, endorsing the action and seminees of their Convention. Mr. Borack then made the opening speech, which was much applauded. He then introduced the President of the meeting, Gen. John F. Miller. General Miller made a stirring and patriotic speech, interspersed with wit, which was received with much merriment. At its conclusion he was loudly cheered.

Mr. Borack then read a long list of distinguished citizens who had been appointed Vice Presidents, amongst whom were two or three promiscat colored men.

Eloquent addresses were then made by Hon. T. G. Phelps, Hon. Thos. Fitch, S. H. Phillips, recently from Massachusetts, Hon. J. M. Coghlan, Hon. R. M. Sears, and Gov. Woods of Oregon, Nevada, and Utah, and Hon. W. M. Stewart.

After a resolution, offered by an auditor, that the State Central Committee invite the Hon. J. G. Blaine to this State and city, during the Presidential campaign, which was adopted, the ratification meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hayes and Wheeler, and the officers of the Republican ticket, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

National Executive Committee of Colored Men

The National Convention of Colored Men that assembled at Nashville, Tenn., on April 5th, 1876, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That as a nucleus of organization, to secure a unity of action among colored men, an executive committee of three or more from each State to be appointed by the President of this Convention with power to appoint sub-committees in each county of their respective States to devise and adopt such measures as shall condnce to that end.

In conformity to the duty imposed I appoint the following as the Executive Committee for each State, and suggest that they institute and continue correspondence with a view of perfecting an organization within their respective States:

Alabama—Hons. J. Harrelson, J. Cashin, and C. T. Smith, Montgomery.

Arkansas—Hon. J. H. Johnson, Augusta; Hon. Samuel Holland, Cheeat; Hon. M. W. Gibbs, Little Rock.

California—P. Anderson, P. A. Bell and W. H. Hall, Reps., San Francisco.

Florida—W. U. Sanders, Esq., and Hon. H. T. Harman, Tallahassee; T. H. Vance, Esq., Cedar Keys.

Georgia—Hon. James M. Sims, Rev. H. M. Turner and C. D. Lamatta, Esq., Savannah.

Illinois—Hon. John Bird, Cairo; Hon. John Jones, Chicago; B. F. Rogers, Springfield.

Indiana—Rev. Robert Carr, Jas. H. Gray and Isaac Johnson, Esqs., Indianapolis; Hon. J. T. Hinton, Terre Haute.

Iowa—Alex. Clark, Esq., Muscatine, J. A. Warwick, Esq., Davenport; Wm. T. Peyton, Esq., Keokuk.

Kansas—Capt. W. D. Matthews, Lawrence; James Johnson and Charles Langston, Esqs., Lawrence; Rev. P. A. Hubbard, Fort Scott.

Kentucky — John M. Jackson, Lexington; George Dudley, Esq., Paducah; Hon. Dr. H. Fitzbutler, Louisville.

Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, New Orleans; Hon. J. Henri Burch, Baton Rouge; Hons. D. Young and T. B. Stamps.

Maryland—Isaac Meyers, John H. Butler, and J. O. B. Williams, Baltimore.

Michigan—Robert Mitchel, Esq, Adrian; Wm. Lambert, Esq., and Dr. S. C. Watson, Detroit.

Minnesota—Hons. Banks, Esq., St. Paul.

Mississippi—Hon. B. K. Bruce, Jackson; Hon. Wm. Grey, Greenville; George T. Carl, Esq., Aberdeen.

Missouri—Zachariah Delawa, Esq., and Rev. John Turner, St. Louis; Howard Barnes, Esq., Jefferson City.

Nebraska—E. R. Overall, Esq., Rev. W. H. Wilson and J. H. Curry, Esq., Nebraka City.

Nevada—Chas. M. Wilson, Esq., Virginia City.

New Jersey—Rev. W. E. Walker, Trenton; Wm. H. Turpin, Esq., Fatterson; John A. Newby, Esq., Camden.

New York—Peter Downing, Esq., Brooklyn; Peter S. Porter, New York City; A. Blake, Esq., Albany.

North Carolina—Hon. Jas. Harris, Raleigh; J. P. Bourk, Esq., Wilmington; Jean Jones, Esq., Newbern. Prof. J. P. Sampson, Washington, D. C.

South Carolina—Hon. R. B. Elliott, Columbia; Hons. R. H. Gain and Joseph H. Rainey, Charleston.

New England—Hons. G. L. Ruffin, J. J. Smith and Monroe Trotter, Esq., Boston.

Ohio—Peter H. Clark, Esq., and Robert Harlan, Cincinnati; Daniel Seals, Esq., Cleveland; Rev. Jas. Poindexter and J. S. Tyler, Esq., Columbus.

Tennessee—Hon. Edward Shaw and Alfred Froman, Esq., Memphis; A. L. Lewely, J. C. Napier, Wm. Yardly and Henry Harding, Esqs., Nashville.

Texas—N. W. Cuney, R. Nelson and J. S. Carnbell, Galveston; A. J. Chambers, Marshal.

Virginia—Hon. John Everitt and Thomas Adams, Esq., Lynchburg; A. R. Brooks, Esq., Richmond.

West Virginia—Robert W. Simmonds, Esq., Parkersburg; William Gaskens and Charles Ashrum, Esqs., Wheeling; W. W. Grimes, Harper's Ferry.

Wisconsin—Wm. Johnson, Esq., Fond Du Lac.

District Columbia—Hons. Lewis H. Douglass, John M. Langston; Gen. J. A. Emerson, F. D. Barbadoes, and Wm. H. Smith, Esqs., Washington.

Colorado—H. O. Waggoner, R. K. Felton and Robert Moss, Esqs., Denver.

New Mexico—N. W. Tate and George Carter, Esqs., Santa Fe.

MIFFLIN W. GIBBS,
President.

National Convention Colored Men, held at Nashville, Tenn.

A Cheerful Spirit.

Bishop Jeremy Taylor, was chaplafs to Charles I., followed that Monarch's fortune, and suffered in the revolution which occurred, because of his loyalty. He passed many years in retirement, engaged in school teaching. It was doing this exile that he wrote the following:

"I am fallen into the hands of publicans and sequestrators; and they have taken all from me. What now? Let me look about me. They have left me the sun and moon, fire and water, many friends to pity me, and some to relieve, and I can die course, and unless I like, they have not taken away my merry countenance and my cheerful spirit, and a good conscience; they have left me the providence of God, and all the promises of the Gospel and my hopes of heaven, and my charity to them too. I can walk in my neighbor's covenant fields and see the variety of natural beauties, and delight in all that which God delights: that is, in wisdom and virtue, in the fair creation, and in God himself. And be that hath so very much in love with sorrow and peevishness, if he loses all these pleasures, and chooses to sit down on his own little handfull of thorns."

How to get Rid of Flies.

The Rev. George Meares Drought, writing from Ireland, says:

"For three years I have lived in a town, and during that time my sitting-room has been free from flies, three or four only walking about my breakfast table, while all my neighbor's rooms were crowded. I often congratulated myself on my escape, but never knew the reason until the other day. I then had occasion to move to another house, while I remained two days longer. Among other things removed were two boxes of geraniums and calceolaries, which stood in my window, the window being always open to the full extent, top and bottom. The boxes were not gone half an hour before my room was as full of flies as those around me. This, to me, is a new discovery, and perhaps is may serve to encourage others in that which is always a source of pleasure, and which now proves also to be a source of comfort, viz: window gardening."

BREAKING HEARTS.—Do not laugh at the drunken man reeling through the streets, however ludicrous the sight may be; just stop to think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony; some doting mother, perhaps, will grieve over the downfall of her once sinless boy; or it may be a fond wife, whose heart will almost burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol, or it may be a loving sister who will shed bitter tears over the degradation of her brother, shorn of his manliness and self-respect. Rather drop a tear in silent sympathy for those hearts so keenly sensative and tender, yet so proud and loyal that they cannot accept sympathy tendered them either in word, look or act, although it might fall upon their crushed and wounded hearts as refreshingly as the summer dew upon the withering plant.

Cut This Out.

The following recipe is furnished to the *Virginia Enterprise* by a correspondent of that paper:

"I herewith append a receipe which has been used to my knowledge in a hundred cases of small pox, though the pittings are filling. It is as unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure scarlet fever. Here it is as I have used it and cured my children of scarlet fever. Here it is as I have used it to cure small pox, when the learned physician said the patient must die. It cured. Sulphate of zinc, one grain; fergisve (digitatis), one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar. Mix with two tablespoonful of water, when thoroughly mixed add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age."

We used the above recipe in a case of small pox at Eureka three years ago, and are fully convinced that it brought us through the disease quickly and safely, for we used no other medicine.

☞ Rev. A. B. Smith, of the Zion A. M. E. Church, of Portland, Oregon, having been reappointed by the Annual Conference, held in this city in May, has not returned to his charge in Portland owing to the ill health of his wife. He has the overseeing of the Portland charge until different arrangements are made. The Rev. gentleman's residence in this city is No. 4, Salmon street.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. P. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

Married.

BUNDY-CONNER—In this city, June 11th, by Rev. A. B. Smith, of the Zion A. M. E. Church, Mr. Joseph Andrew Bundy to Miss Anna Elizabeth Conner, both of this city.

A GRAND

CENTENNIAL

Promenade Concert,

Will be given for the Benefit of the

YOUNG MENS' U. B. SOCIETY.

AT PACIFIC HALL,

(California Theatre Building.)

TUESDAY EVENING.

JULY 4th, 1876.

No expense will be spared to make everything connected with the Entertainment acceptable

Ball, who may patronize the Society.

☞ A splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.

ADMISSION ..... $1 00.

Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

H. Perkins, W. H. Alexander, Abraham Lee, F. H. Hicks, J. Dunlap, J. B. Brooks, Nathan Nathan, R. A. Crane, F. H. Hicks, S. Osborn, A. H. Rawlins.

Remember

THE 1ST OF AUGUST

PICNIC.

NEVADA SALOON.

No. 114 Nevada Street, Carson City, Nevada.

WILLIAM DAVIS, PROPRIETOR,

THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, Etc., always on hand.

M. HOWARD'S

Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair Preventing it from Falling Off, and Stopping all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Wade and sold by him.

No. 819 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MME. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 50 M C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY will give a

GRAND BANQUET

On Tuesday Evening, July 4th, 1876,

At Pacific Hall, Bush St.

For the benefit of the Society. A large number of invited guests will join to make this one of the greatest affairs ever given in California. The acceptance of all is cordially solicited. Further particulars next week.

E. W. GATES, Sec. S. FORCHEIN, Pres.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders to ANY of any special length and sizes.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

HAY ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 Front Street.

W. H. DAILY,

WRITING TEACHER,

INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP

AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL.

Pacific Street, near Mason.

On Monday Evening, January 17th.

☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

W. H. L. C. BROWN, M. D.

OFFICE, NO. 810 WASHINGTON ST.

OFFICE HOURS:

From 8 to 10 A. M., and 2 till 4 P. M.

R. S. CLYDE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Between (623) Clay Street, (625) Merchant Street,

Cor. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW & SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

MRS. L. NATHAN,

833 Clay St., 3 doors below Kearney,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Ye Yes sir if you want to save money go to the Second-hand Clothing Store where you can buy Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, second hand or new, at the lowest rates. Ladies wishing to sell Clothing, Jewelry or Furs by depositing through the Post Office, will be attended to by calling at their residences.

FORCE PUMPS.

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE.

FOR SALE AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

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PORTRAITS.

429 Montgomery Street,

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The only Elevator connected with a Photograph Gallery in the World.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

25 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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FORMERLY "HEADQUARTERS."

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36 CEARY STREET,

THE FINEST BRANDS OF Wines, Liquors AND CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND. BILLIARDS.

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BILLIARDS CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 11 o clock A. and 3 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY DRUG STORE

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.

Prescriptions carefully put up

At all hours

by

Patent Medicines and Drugs,

HOHLWEG & OESTING

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

Wharf: Bay View Coal, Bassett, Connell Coal, Scotch Rocket Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 616 PACIFIC STREET.

Between Stockton and Powell. SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

JOHN GAMAGE,

Wholesale and Retail

Lumber Dealer

Cargoes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.

Also, sole agent for Monterey Lime.

Office, at Yard, Fourth, Channel and Berry Streets, San Francisco.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.



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LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

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REAL ESTATE

Commission Business Agents,

No. 605 MARKET STREET,

Room No. 10, - - San Francisco.

REFERENCE—Hon. A. J. Bryant, Hon. E. Ashbury, Hon. J. C. Ayer, Hon. S. F. Maynard.

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BILLIARD HALL,

No. 618 Pacific Street,

Above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. E. MORRIS & J. E. SHEWS,

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First brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 5 to 10 P.M. (Formerly the Bradley Lunch—CURRY and CLAM CHOWDER.)

MME. J. A. MOORE,

Fashionable

Millinery,

No. 316½ THIRD ST.

Between Brannan and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT TO

HAIR DRESSERS!

Will only have on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required by your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water,

Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Balmy, Rice, Etc.

Etc. Etc.

535 COMMERCIAL STREET.

Two doors below Montgomery Street. S. F.

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,

Proprietors, and DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, PERFUMERIES, ETC.

☞ Prices Low, and no imposition

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The inception and Consolidation of the present political power, Public Men and Measures, Battles and Campaigns, The Record of Each Administration, by eminent writers, Biography of the New York Tribune. The Constitutions of all States, expressly for this work by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, and many others. If you want to make money send for circulars and see for yourself before you decide. Terms free. Address, with stamp, for circulars, J. C. McCURDY & CO., No. 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ESTHER G. WE, FOX, formerly called "GUERNSEY DOLE," who came from Tennessee to California some years ago. Address his sister, MRS. MARY GORDON, No. 2 Clinton Street, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco.

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms at

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My utmost effort will be to give satisfaction.

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The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened in

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No. 102 Fourth Street, below K.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

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First Class House

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Oyster House,

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☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts. AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

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August 16 September 16 October 16

November 16 December 16 January 16

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REGULAR STEAMSHIP TO PORTLAND

Leaves San Francisco every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

J. L. STEPHENS,

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Connecting at Portland with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Steamers for Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene City, and all points on the Willamette River.

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Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Everything requisite for Funerals at the shortest notice.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Survivor's Burial Outfits always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at reasonable rates.

Office—641 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

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641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Metallic Tomb stones kept in stock.

Sole Agent for Bateman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Birth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Market Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 9th, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing foot of Market street.)

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer and Benicia Passenger. Connects at Benicia with Cars for Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oak. and Sacramento) for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, New York and Boston. Connects at Port Costa with Express Train for Martinez. (Arrives 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) C. P. R. R. Mail Train (via Oakland) for Niles, Livermore, Lathrop and Stockton. (Arrives 5.30 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Valley Steamer (from Clay and Washington streets Wharf) for Stockton, connecting at Stockton with the New Night Passenger Train leaving at 6.15 P. M. for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Sacramento with Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Colusa. (Arrives 11.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Martinez and Way Stations. (Arrives 9.45 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Niles, Livermore, Lathrop and Stockton Passenger. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Merced. (Arrives 9.00 A. M., Stockton 8.00 A. M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY

Foot of Market Street.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

From Alameda to Oakland.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 and 3.00 P. M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 and 3.00 P. M.

From Oakland to Alameda.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 and 3.00 P. M.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 and 3.00 P. M.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1876.

Commencing Monday, May 29th, 1876.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.00 A.M. Daily for Gilroy, Hollister, Monterey and Soledad. Connects at Soledad with Stage for Jolon. Passengers taking Night Connections at Gilroy for Santa Cruz, arrive in San Francisco at 10.30 A. M. Passengers for Los Gatos will take this train to Wright's Station, and connect with Stage for Los Gatos. Passengers for Los Gatos, Saratoga and Lick Observatory will take this train to Santa Clara, and connect with Stage for Saratoga and Lick Observatory. At Pajaro connects with the SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD for Santa Cruz.

3.30 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

11.25 A.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

9.25 A.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.30 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

SUNDAYS ONLY.

8.00 A.M. Special Train will leave for San Jose and way stations at 8.00 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5.00 P. M.

PASSAGE AND EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose and way stations at 1.30 P. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5.00 P. M.

SAN MATEO AND REDWOOD.

Leave San Francisco at 11.25 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Leave Redwood at 8.00 A. M. and 1.00 P. M.

SAN LEANDRO AND HAYWARD.

Leave San Francisco at 9.25 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. Leave Hayward at 7.00 A. M. and 1.00 P. M.

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A. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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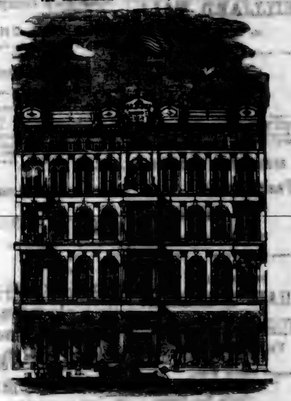
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the Pacific [illegible] information concerning [illegible] hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you [illegible] and no relief. Call for brief every remedy known and [illegible] Do not [illegible] Consumption [illegible] Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Pain in the Chest, etc., [illegible] Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative properties of

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In reality the VERY BEST remedy ever discovered for the cure of

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Has stood thousands, and it will unto YOU, if you try it. This [illegible] Syrup is [illegible] to the world. Its wonderful healing and extraordinary [illegible] Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and all affections of the Throat, Bronchia and Lungs, are perfectly astonishing to all who have given it a trial.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 1, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fourth of July.

Extensive and gorgeous are the preparations now being made by all our citizens for the great Centennial Celebration which takes place and continues for the next four or five days. It is a great event to celebrate it annually, and very rarely do the events and jollifications end in a single day. But upon this glorious occasion, the one hundredth birthday of American Independence—the year of Jubilee, which happens only once in a century—there are good and sufficient reasons that the celebration of the Glorious Fourth shall commence on the first day of the month and continue indefinitely. For several days past have the streets of the metropolis of the Pacific been decorated with triumphal arches, hung with banners and decorated with evergreens. In numerous instances appear the lifelike portrait of the man dear to every American heart, whose benign features and heroic record neither time nor space can efface, but will "always remain in our memory fresh and green," George Washington. Whole blocks of buildings are bedecked with flags, and are literally bridged across with overhanging Stars and Stripes.

In the churches the initial part of the celebration will be observed by appropriate discourses in the Hebrew synagogues.

On Sunday commemorative addresses from the Christian pulpits will be delivered.

On Monday, 3d inst., the ships of war laying in the bay will form into line of battle, and go through the evolutions of a naval engagement. Lime point is to be the supposed point of attack, and will be bombarded by the ships and forts. On land, near the Presidio, the different militia companies of the city with two land batteries, will be stationed, from which place they will enact the part in the mimic battle. The regatta of the Master Mariner's will also take place on the Bay. The Exempt firemen are expected to turn out five hundred or six hundred strong in torchlight procession on Monday night.

On Tuesday—The Fourth—the great procession will be the grand feature. Fifteen bands and a drum corps have been engaged by the Music Committee. The children of the different public schools will form a prominent and pleasing portion of the procession. The army and navy will be more brilliant in its contributions than ever before. The sons and grandsons of revolutionary sires, residing here, will celebrate by joining in the line, and the descendants of revolutionary soldiers are invited to unite on this occasion.

It is confidently expected that a general illumination of the city will take place on Tuesday night.

You can buy a cane fishing pole for twenty-five cents and catch just as many fish with it as you can with a jointed one that cost seventeen dollars; but you can't take it apart and slip it under your coat when you go fishing on Sundays as you can the one that is in sections, and a religious outside appearance is worth sixteen dollars and seventy-five cents. That is what the Fulton *Times* says about it.

He has a good memory who at this season remembers the honest poor.

The laws are generally equal to all circumstances. In order to get laymen whose minds are not made up, men are selected with very little mind to make up.

A CHINAMAN cut down six telegraph poles to make firewood and used the wire to make traps. He was last seen going over a hill. There was a man after him.

The Mission of San Francisco was founded in the year 1776.

The Centennial Pacific Appeal

This must be regarded as our centennial number. We have made no strain in overdoing ourselves to make a great show in what we could have done in issuing a double-sheet, and going to other expenses, which our patronage does not warrant. We are pleased, however, to state the fact, that the APPEAL has existed a longer duration of time than any newspaper published by colored men in the United States. Being established in San Francisco in 1862, a period of fourteen years to the present time, we feel gratified in having done much of the heavy work on the side of freedom and progress in common with other of contemporaries toward and at the close of the present century, and rejoice with them that the nation is about to pass successfully through the first century of its existence, and that its bread stripes and bright stars does not float or wave over a single slave. Next week the APPEAL with other cotemporaries will speak in the second century on themes of the New Nation, slavery and its results being out of sight.

ALCOHOL is powerful. See what it can do. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that alcohol, regularly applied to a thrifty farmer's stomach, will remove the beards from the face, let cattle into the crops, kill his fruit trees, mortgage his farm, and sow his fields with wild oats and thistles. It will take the paint off his building, break the glass out of the windows and fill them with rags. It will take the gloss from his clothes and polish from his manners; subdue his resolve, arouse his passions, bring sorrow and disgrace upon his family, and topple him into a drunkard's grave. It will do this as the artist and capitalist, the matron and the maiden, as well as to the farmer; for, in its deadly enmity to the human race, alcohol is no respecter of persons.

The Echo.

Little George did not know what the echo was.

Once when he was in the woods he called out, "Ho, ho!" Directly the echo answered, "Ho! ho!"

He called out, wondering, "Where art thou?"

The voice called out, "Where art thou?"

He said, "You are a stupid fellow!"

"Stupid fellow!" the woods took up the echo again.

Then George became vexed, and kept on calling out all sorts of ill-names.

All was repeated to him again.

He looked around for the mocking boy all over the woods, but he searched in vain, he could find no one.

Then George ran home, and told his mother that a bad boy, hidden in the woods, had mocked him, and called him names.

The mother said, "This time you are rightly served, and have made a laughing-stock of yourself. Be assured you have heard nothing but your own words. Just so you have often seen your face in the water, now you have heard your voice in the woods. If you had called out a friendly word, you would have received a friendly word in return."

So it generally happens that the conduct of others is merely the echo of our own. If we treat them kindly they will be friendly towards us; but if we are rough and ill-mannered towards them, so must we expect nothing better from them.—From the German.

ORIGIN OF A SAYING.—A correspondent writes: "I have vainly endeavored to ascertain the origin of the saying: 'If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.'" Can you enlighten my ignorance?" It is said that when Mahomet first declared his system of religion to the Arabs, they demanded proofs of his miraculous power, such as Christians proclaimed for Jesus and Moses. Mahomet replied that it would be tempting God, and provoking His wrath, to grant their demand. Nevertheless, he commanded Mount Safa to come to him. Of course it didn't. Whereupon he exclaimed: "God is merciful! Had it obeyed my words it would have fallen on us to our destruction. I will therefore go to the mountain, and thank God that he has had mercy on a misguided generation.—*Library World.*

Annual Communication.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., commenced its second Annual Communication on Wednesday, June 21st, and concluded on Saturday, June 24th, at which time the following Grand Officers were installed for the ensuing year, namely: John A. Barber, W. M. G. M.; A. F. Holland, R. W. D. G. M., L. R. Barton, S. G. W.; A. L. Sasdarson, J. G. W.; Barney Fletcher, G. Treas.; Rev. L. N. Triplett, G. Secretary. On Monday evening, June 26th, a festival was given in Pacific Hall, Bush Street, under the auspices of a committee, at which addresses were made by Bros. R. J. Fletcher and Rev. I. N. Triplett, after which Terpsichorean exercises continued till morn.

☞ For Groceries of the finest assortment and lowest prices, go to Linsley & Collins, No. 507 Sansome Street.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. W. C. Patrick and sister, Mrs. James Durham, Philadelphia; Mrs. Taylor, mother of Mrs. Christiana Taylor Phillips, New Haven; Mrs. T. Ward, St. Louis.

CENTENNIAL Sermons will be preached in the colored as well as the white churches to-morrow.

Plants as Sanitary Scouts.

A London journal raises the question, "How comes it that such a well known and sensitive plant as the camelia suffers to touch in so many living rooms and windows, that many have given it up for those purposes" and proceeds to answer it thus: "It is an easy matter to remove the plants and substitute others of less value. But might it not be far wiser to inquire into the cause of the leaves turning yellow, and the buds dropping off as they frequently do in the living-room and window garden? Is it not, in fact, more than probable that the causes that injure such plants as camelias also injure the human occupants? What are the chief causes that turn the leaves of plants yellow in living-rooms, or make their buds fall? They are principally these: gas and fire-dried atmosphere, sudden draughts, and extreme alterations of temperature. Are they more salutary or less injurious to men than to plants? They are more mischievous to us than to plants. The parched atmosphere of our rooms is a constant cause of irritation to weakly or diseased lungs. It dries up the natural juices of the body, excites thirst, and causes exhaustion, and perhaps one of the most grateful and wholesome changes that could be effected in our dwelling houses would be the genializing, by some skilful means, of our gas, lamp, and fire-lurid atmosphere, that delicate women and children inhale all day and all night long. The plants cannot stand it with impunity, neither can we.

Urged to Organize.

M. D. Boruck, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, has sent the following circular to the Republicans of the State:

"The importance of a vigorous campaign must be apparent to every Republican; prompt, persistent and active. Unexceptional men have been nominated for the positions of President and Vice President, and it is the duty of each and every Republican to see to it that thorough organization is commenced and maintained until the close of the election. The importance of the result must be manifest to every one, and the true way to realize it, is to be prepared at all points to meet the common foe. With attention, organization, and undivided support of the principles of the party, there is not a doubt that this State is good for 8,000 Republican majority, if not more. Organize, then, in 'Hayes & Wheeler' Clubs in your county, not confining your operations to the county seat, but perfecting such organizations in every precinct where there are any Republican voters, or those who desire to act with the party. Please inform me, from time to time, of your success in this particular, and forward me, on August 1st, a concise statement of your work, so that a proper and reliable statement of the condition of the party may be made to the State Convention, on its assembling in this city on August 9th." Wheeler, who effected the compromise and the postponement of Louisiana. They are the men for the time.—*Ex.*

The Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic National Convention which met at St. Louis on Tuesday last, completed its labors on Thursday, by the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President of the United States. The platform assimulates as near the Republican in relation to equality of all citizens before the law, as did that which Horace Greeley was placed upon in 1872, and is designed as nuisance to catch the Southern colored people's vote, and if no protection is given to the Freedmen before or on the day of the Presidential election, murder and Ku Klux law will be as rampant as it was when Sheridan denounced the leaders of the outrages a banditti. It is this element of strength of the Democratic party which Tilden and Hendricks rely on winning the Presidential battle with. If they should succeed, then good-bye to equality before the law for colored citizens. Every adverse decision on civil rights to colored citizens, since the Civil Rights Bill has been enacted, has been accepted as gospel by the Democratic party through out the land, and it is as hard for that party, as a party, to change from those sentiments in their political conventions, as it is for a leopard to change the spots on his skin. Words in a plank of a Democratic platform in relation to full civil rights to colored citizens are meaningless when that party acts as it did, by the wholesale murder of colored citizens in Mississippi, and other Southern States, long since they adopted the Greeley civil rights and equality before the law platform in 1872.

The colored citizens of the North are a unit for Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and not for the Democratic nominees, because they have been so much oppressed, and their civil rights so much disregarded by the Democratic party. Respectable colored citizens are yet daily liable to insult if they enter theatres and other public places which are controlled by Democrats.

Centennial "Spirit of the Times" for July 4th, 1876.

This elegant edition of forty pages, of the regular size, has made its appearance. We pronounce it the *ne plus ultra* of journalism. It is embellished with fine illustrations of many of our eminent citizens, such as ex-Governor Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Gen. D. D. Colton, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, A. N. Towne, T. H. Goodman, John Corning, E. H. Miller, Jr., and J. L. Willcutt, and nearly all the officers of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. Besides which are portraits of eminent bankers, merchants, and military officers, together with the best lithographic views of the prominent public and private buildings, churches, halls, theatres, etc., making it altogether the most readable and best illustrated papers ever published in the United States. M. D. Boruck, Editor and Proprietor of the San Francisco *Spirit of the Times*, is really up to the age, and his paper is a chief feature of the Centennial. Every reading room, public and private parlor, should be adorned with it, and every household should have one at command. Price, 50 cents. For sale at the office of the *Spirit of the Times*, S. W. corner of Sansome and Jackson Streets, and at all the News Depots in the city.

And it came to pass that the Conventions having been held and the nominations made, the voice of the straw-fiend is heard on the trains and steamboats asking for a vote.

Jeremiah O'Leary, foreman and part proprietor of the Sacramento *Bee*, died after a short sickness, last Thursday. He was a good man and a pioneer printer.

Garnelius Vanderbilt has entered upon his 83d year, and is in feeble health.

The Two Parties.

The Republican party has been dutiful for the past fifteen years, and what has it shown? The grandest record of good deeds, substantial reforms and official integrity ever presented in the history of government. Its responsibilities have have been greater than any party was ever before called upon to bear. Its trusts have been sacred in their character. It has held in its keeping personal liberty, the rights and privileges of individuals, and the very existence of the nation. It has expended and collected thousands of millions for the common defense and general welfare, and has shown in all its transactions a regard for the people who trusted it, and for whose protection it was organized. Surely if noble deeds and great achievements entitle a party to consideration, the Republican party has earned by its splendid career the thanks and gratitude of the civilized world. Look now at the record of Democracy! Its repeated betrayal of public confidence; its irreconcilable sympathies and open aid to rebellion; its oppression of the blacks in the Southern States in affiliance with such plunderers as Tweed; its ill concealed sympathy for the lost cause; and its total want of appreciation of the public wants as shown in its stupid transactions in the present House of Representatives, stamp it as the worst possible organization that ever courted public favor.

Is it a difficult thing for the loyal citizen to choose between the two parties? Can any man, who wishes well for his country hesitate to support one and oppose the other? No! With the history of the two parties as clearly written, and so well understood, every citizen can draw the line for himself. If he favors good government, the peace and security of all, the development of our national resources, and the growth of our free institutions, he must of necessity advocate and support the Republican party. If these have no charms for him, and he seeks evil rather than good, then he belongs to Democracy, and should be found with it.—*Washington Republic.*

On Spelling.

I receive, and for some years have received, many letters daily, written by representatives of all sorts and conditions of men, and I can safely say that an error in spelling is rarest that I meet with. Indeed, an error of this kind never occurs in any manuscript that comes under my observation. Mistakes of all other sorts are plentiful, chiefly those in the construction of sentences; those in the meaning of words are common enough, but the spelling may be said to be always correct. A change in spelling seems necessary to give either writer or reader a complete and easy command of the English language spoken or written. This outcry against the difficulties of English spelling has been heard for many years in certain quarters; but it does not come from the body of intelligent English-speaking people. Men who devote themselves to one special study are apt to become "hypped" upon it, to find some favorite grievance, and to weep and wail, and wring their hands over it. The advocates of a decimal system of weights and measures are doing the same over tons, pounds and ounces, gallons, quarts and gills. They say, as is said in a recent article upon the subject, that, "every schoolboy" knows the difficulty with which a knowledge is acquired of weights and measures now in use, and that every grown person who has "mastered this important but perplexing part of the arithmetic" knows how soon it is forgotten. A man of ordinary sense and memory ought to be ashamed to enter such a plea in favor of the proposed change. Any person who finds two gills in one pint, two pints one quart, four quarts one gallon, sixty-three gallons one hogshead, etc., perplexing, and who, having once learned it, cannot remember it for the rest of his life, is not very likely to be "master" or to remember anything. The woeful difficulties of spelling are much of the same sort that a grocer finds in selling vinegar by the gallon and sugar by the pound. What is not necessary may, however, be desirable. The desirability of a reform of English spelling is now urged on three grounds—it would save much time now lost in writing silent letters, and much money now lost a printing them; it would make punctuation certain; it would diminish very greatly the time spent in acquiring the ability to write the language.—*Richard Grant White.*

It is not really ignorance, but inobservance and inattention which is the great hindrance to understanding. People are inobservant either of nature or of men about them, and yet perhaps they complain that they have not time to read poetry, a great deal would only probably be a description of what they might at any moment look at with their own eyes, only that, the one great thing—it has never come into their mind to do so. They are thoughtless and inattentive in their walk and listening to others, and, and yet it is the examination and analysis of the manner in which this is done which beautifies a very large part of the literature they deplore the want of. When they come to books, they often find them occupied with thoughts they need not have waited for books to suggest. They deplore that they cannot learn foreign languages; but any man of thought will probably tell them that their want of this knowledge is in no respect such a gap in their minds as their entire inobservance of their own language. —[Prof. Grote.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. P. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO meet on Monday Evening, July 3d, in your Hall, at 8 o'clock, to complete arrangements for parading on JULY 4TH. A full regular meeting to make the demonstration an imposing one, we cordially invite all Colored citizens and residents to meet with us on Monday Evening, and join us in the parade on the following day, July 4th, 1876. By order, B. FLETCHER, Pres.
June 18, 1876. THOS. H. CARSON, Sec.

S. P. R. R.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SANTA CRUZ.

ON SATURDAYS ONLY (UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE) an EXCURSION TRAIN will leave SAN FRANCISCO at 8:30 A.M., connecting at SAN JOSE with the SANTA CRUZ EXCURSION. Will leave SANTA CRUZ on SUNDAYS (Excepted on July 2d) returning to SAN FRANCISCO at 10:30 A.M.

T. H. WILLCUTT,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. C. RAMSEY, Superintendent.

A GRAND
CENTENNIAL
Promenade Concert,
Will be given for the Benefit of the
YOUNG MENS' U. B. SOCIETY.
AT PACIFIC HALL,
(California Theatre Building.)
—ON—
TUESDAY EVENING.
JULY 4th, 1876.
No expense will be spared to make everything connected with this Entertainment acceptable to all, when only patronize the society.
☞ A splendid Quadrille Band has been engaged for the occasion.
ADMISSION $1 00.
Dancing to commence at 9 o'clock.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
H. Perkins, W. H. Alexander, John Lee, C. Wilson, J. Dowdy, A. Jackson, R. H. Rowley.

Remember
THE 1ST OF AUGUST
PICNIC.
NEVADA SALOON.
No. 114 Nevada Street, Carson City, Nevada.
WILLIAM DAVIS, PROPRIETOR.
THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, Etc., always on hand.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,
FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON the Head, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Strengthening all Diseased and other Hair. Unique Manner from the Scalp. Made and sold by him
No. 59 C Street, Virginia, Nev.
MRS. ANNA GOSLEE, HAIR DRESSER, 59½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

Hurrah for the Spirit of '76!
THE FOURTH SEVEN DOLLAR CENTENNIAL DINNER will be given at
GRAND BANQUET
At Pacific Hall, Bush St.
For the benefit of the Society. A band of music of the first-class performers will play to music in the evening. Tickets can be had at the door, price $7 per plate, including wine. The committee of arrangements will do everything in their power to make the occasion a pleasant one.
R. W. CARTER, Sec'y. S. PRESCOTT, Pres't.

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1858.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large consignment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE.
HAY ROPE.
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
511 and 513 FRONT STREET.

W. H. DAILY,
WRITING TEACHER,
Will commence a Course of
INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP
AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL.
Powell Street, near Market.
On *Monday Evening, January* 17th.
Terms—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

W. L. J. C. BROWN, M. D.
OFFICE, NO. 710 WASHINGTON ST.
(STOCK BLOCK)
From 9 to 11 a.m., and 2 to 4 P.M.

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Between 305 Clay Street, in Office, 308 Merchant Street,
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☞ Orders left at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL will be promptly attended to at reasonable rates.
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ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL YOUNGMAN and Prof. JOHN BELL, are the most successful Physicians and Psychometrical Readers in the world. Their fame has been established for years. Their rooms are in Powell street, between Geary and Post. They are all kinds of witchcraft, cause all diseases and remedy magic arts, whether anything that is lost, stolen, or run away, and warns fortunetellers from drinking. They will also give love and lost to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

PERSONAL.
THERE IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of Utica street, New York City, that her son, William T. Nicholas, is dead in San Francisco, that a funeral for him may still attend same.
WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

Children to Board.
Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.
Address C. S., to care of PACIFIC APPEAL.

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TWO VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. One of them (Sunday) will be rent for both. Personal liability; none of answer to Over Corner Cash Apply to WILLIAM H. SETH, 1007 Oyster street, Oakland, managed.

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30 Cents.
SAVE
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Health and Wholesale and Retail, and Cultivated Tea.
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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P.M.

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
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Goods delivered in any part of the City, Free of Charge

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Coupes of all kinds furnished promptly. Strict attention paid to Jobbing Orders.
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The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. Biography of Grant's Administration. The Record of Democratic Congress. The Democratic Platform and Tilden's Letter of Acceptance. The Republican Platform and Hayes' Letter of Acceptance. The Life of Wheeler. Also, the Life of Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States. Also, the Life of Gen. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas. Also, the Life of Gen. Custer, and many other interesting matters. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION IS WANTED OF MOTHER D. WILLIAMS, who left Cincinnati, Ohio, about two years ago, with Jesse Thompson to California, since which time she has not been heard from. Any one knowing her whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing Box 1, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE!
BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS
A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a knoll fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.
Address P. A. Farmer Appeal office, San Francisco.

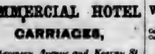
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STEAMER GEO. W. ELDER, Wednesday, August 2d, at 10 A.M.
STEAMER ORIZABA, Saturday, August 12th, at 10 A.M.
STEAMER GEO. W. ELDER, Wednesday, August 16th, at 10 A.M.
STEAMER ORIZABA, Saturday, August 26th, at 10 A.M.
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Cabin Passage, $20 00
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Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
Will leave SAN FRANCISCO,
(Overland Ticket Office, at Rev Party Landing foot of Market street.)
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A.M. (Daily) Alameda Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Alameda, Encinal, Alameda, Newark, Centerville, Washington, Irvington, Mission San Jose, Warm Springs, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Verona, Niles

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Specially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Sewing Machines which the Family Machine has over reminiscent of the Stonehenge, of the grave and relic of ancient Britain, which have stood unbroken and yet upon the meadow, and for an indemnity of Work in a superior manner. No machine is sheep that runs so hard as to cause fatigue and injury to the health of the operator. The Wheeler & Wilson machines are the most ECONOMICAL and TRULY CHEAP by reason of their superiority, in all desirable qualities, of any machine in the market. Warranted to be a responsible Company of first standing and established reputation.

W. T. FONDA

Agent for the Pacific Coast,

No. 22 GEARY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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FITS CURED FREE!!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

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The only cost being the Express charges, which we pay to any large business point.

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FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

In addition to give your Express, as well as your Post Office directions, and

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

67 William Street, New York.

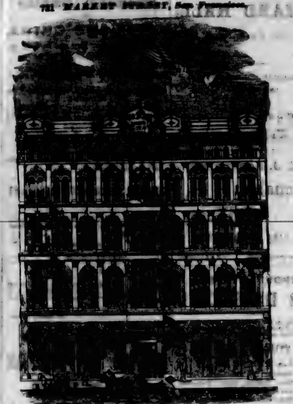
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PETALUMA JOCK HALL, of San Pedro street, has taken the half-way from the Gift successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—a fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Hall challenges any one to the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cost and risk will be none to any horse by giving notice.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now issuing our 1876 Stationery Catalogue, which we are offering at such prices as will surprise buyers.

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In every variety of style, made to order. We are now prepared to execute the finest class of work in this line.

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ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles immediately upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles of

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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Documents Cards, Monogrammic Crests, Marines, and Initials, in the most fashionable finish, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

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511 Sansome Street,

CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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In the Improved Style of the Age, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world, valuable information concerning matters otherwise seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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One Year	$5.00
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Payable invariably in Advance.

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Some of you have let it run and run until you have tried every remedy but the right one, and, in spite of its warnings, it continues to run. Why do you not surprise you should be reminded to try now? It is only one other remedy experienced you have made a trouble comparable almost to the pains of a carriage, race, but

HEWELL'S PULMONARY STRUP

Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

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And with one accord sign it their first-relief upon

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Has stood thousands, and it will stand YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; immediately free from all poisonous substances, and yet powerful in the control of circumstances.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, manufactured in a highly scientific manner, from a first-class article of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular remedies in use for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found unequaled—as a stimulant, it is perfect—as a preventive of fever and ague, and all other diseases, for which it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the exhilarating effects that the latter produce, and is also to excellent remedy for females who suffer from the many ailments peculiar to their sex, and are obliged to resort to the spasm that so frequently accompany that period.

It is also a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Colic, Cramps, Pain in the Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Vomiting, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Cholera Infantum, Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Low Spirits, Hysterics, Female Weakness, Debility, Sick Headache, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Worms, Nervous Affections, Fits, Spasms, Hysteria, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chilliness

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 8, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fourth of July.

The festivities of the Centennial closed practically last Tuesday with the civic and military procession through the principal streets and the exercises at the Mechanics' Pavilion. The procession was the largest, most unique and most imposing ever seen in this city. The same patriotic enthusiasm which inspired citizens generally to decorate, evinced itself all through the celebration. The assembling together of the very large number of organizations which formed in the procession caused a slight delay in the movements after the hour announced for the parade had arrived, but we believe it is conceded by all, that the result was satisfactory.

The military review and sham battle at the Presidio and the bombardment at Lime Point, and a target monitor by the forts and war ships, took place on Monday. The day was very favorable to spectators and participants. The target ship, which was provided with a wooden turret, was moored off Arch Rock, while the fleet lay anchored near Presidio wharf. Over one hundred projectiles, in the form of solid and explosive shells, were thrown at the monitor from the guns of Fort Alcatraz and the war vessels.

The sham battle was an animated scene. The Presidio beach presented something of the appearance of a battle field. Fire was opened by a line of the enemy's skirmishers, who were in turn met by volley after volley in front, and by a discharge of light artillery on their left flank, while another field battery prevented an imaginary enemy from turning the left flank of the army. The brigade marched victoriously on, forcing the skirmish line of the enemy back amid clouds of smoke and the uproar of rifle and artillery.

While the firing was going on the fleet of the Master Mariner' regatta started from Mission street wharf. This regatta was a complete success, and proved one of the most interesting features in the many entertainments prepared for the celebration of our national anniversary.

The torchlight display of the Exempt Firemen, Monday night, was a grand affair.

Shortly before midnight of Monday a body of Germans met on Kearney street, and formed a procession, headed by a band of seventy-five pieces. Each man in the procession carried a lantern. After marching through the principle streets they sang "La Marseillaise" and other national hymns. This very pleasing custom obtains on the eve of all great celebrations throughout Germany, but this occasion was its introduction here.

There were fourteen divisions of the procession. It was two hours and a half passing any given point. It did not reach the Pavilion until after two o'clock in the afternoon. The sidewalks, the windows, door ways and roofs of buildings all along the line of march were crowded with spectators. Probably no less than two hundred thousand persons were included in the procession and the crowd of lookers-on.

The exercises at the Pavilion commenced at half-past two o'clock. The immense building was densely crowded. After the performances of several national airs by the Industrial School Band, Grand Marshal McDonald introduced General Jas. Coey, the President of the Day, who spoke as follows:

Fellow Citizens: Profoundly impressed, as I am, with the great honor conferred by placing me in the distinguished position I occupy, it is my proudest duty to thank you with the utmost fervency for the liberal, generous and patriotic spirit with which you have responded to our appeal, and the readiness with which you have responded our efforts to render this occasion worthy the dignity and significance of the Centennial anniversary of our country's independence. Our most cordial recognition is likewise due to the Federal Government for the promptitude with which it placed at our disposal for the thos the available forces of the Army and Navy of the United States, furnished with all the appliances of active warfare, in order that you might see and appreciate the terrible effects of modern artillery fire, and the deadly earnestness of actual conflict.

It is not my province to expatiate upon the fruits of American Independence. The orator and the poet of the day will direct your attention to a subject so replete with instruction, so pregnant with reflection. In the hundred years which round out their fullness to-day, the world has more advancement made than in any preceding five centuries of which historical record, and it is with no vain or vaunting spirit that I claim for this country the proud distinction of having been the impelling cause. Occupying, as we do, the extreme western confines of this continent, and feeling just pride in the city of San Francisco, that now ranks third among the great commercial marts of the Union, I take sincere pleasure in presenting for your warm appreciation a fellow-citizen, who is but himself a little younger than this great Republic, and is fast verging toward the centennial of an active, purposeful life; and who leaded on these shores with the Star Spangled Banner in one hand and his sword in the other, to support the integrity of our flag, and maintain our rights again all comers when this proud metropolis was but a hamlet by the seaside.

Col. Coey then introduced Col. J. D. Stevenson, who after a short speech, introduced the Orator of the Day, Rev. Horatio Stebbins.

[Our space is too limited for further detail of the literary exercises in this issue.]

GENERAL REMARKS.

For patriotic enthusiasm and general display of bunting, mottoes, etc., throughout the city, and on the whole line of procession, the centennial celebration of San Francisco was not second to any of the Eastern cities, from dispatches received. Philadelphia, of course, where the centennial buildings are situated, and which is the location and center of the anniversary, and where all the foreign guests and exhibitors are, was expected to be the head center on the occasion of all the States, only surpassed our city by its larger population to display its holiday attire, and exhibited the grandeur of the great event on a larger scale. The citizens of San Francisco may well feel proud of the patriotic display they made on Tuesday last, July 4th.

For the first time the colored citizens were treated as others by having a non proscriptive places for their societies and military company to the line. The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, composed of colored men, as also the Brannan Guard, a military company, and a number of colored citizens were in the Third Division. They looked remarkably well, and acquitted themselves with credit.

As a member of the Press, in common with others of the editorial corps, we were assigned a place with them in one of the barouches in the First Division seated along side of G. W. Morgan, Esq., editor and poet. Mr. Morgan was formerly editor of the *New Age*, organ of the I. O. O. F., and for sometime of the *Pacific Odd Fellow*. The gentleman exhibited no compunction in consequence of our complexion in riding and conversing with us, and throughout the whole line of the procession we were treated with as much courtesy by all the citizens as were the rest who were in the procession, and we are glad to perceive that this color line prejudice is dying out on these public occasions. In contrast to ten years ago, the whole city would have been in uproar if colored citizens had not been placed at the tail end of the procession, behind the horses and brewers' beer wagons. We can only say in relation to this that the people at large are getting their eyes open to the fact that "a man's a man for a' that," and are progressing and adhering to the principles of equality for all citizens.

Mr. Morgan recited a poem at the banquet after the literary exercises were over, which will be found on our first page. Toasts were given and speeches made by his Excellency Governor William Irwin and many other distinguished invited guests. Want of space prevents us giving them place, but most of them have appeared in the daily papers.

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The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society gave a Fourth of July Promenade Concert at Pacific Hall on the evening of that day. It was not very largely attended, although every feature was got up in first class style. The people who were expected to give it patronage, we suppose, owing to their tramp through the day, were too much fatigued to partake of the quadrilles, waltzes, etc., that awaited their pleasure by Willis' renowned string band. Those who were present kept the merriment up till next morning, with very little profit, however, to the society for whose benefit the affair was announced.

A Warning to the South.

If the ex-Confederates of the Southern States imagine that they are to divert the issues of the coming campaign for the Presidency, and so hide the monstrous injustice perpetrated against Republicans within their borders, they are great mistaken. The political condition of the South must be made known to the entire people of the country, that they may see what has been the result of the rebellion and its settlement by a costly war. Democratic intolerance can no longer be a hidden cancer on the body politic, spreading to the destruction of Republicanism, to the prevention of peace, to the elimination of the principles of freedom from the constitutions of the Southern States.

When the war was over the Republican party desired to reconstruct the South on a basis in accord with the new condition of society and its political welfare. At first, the rebel Democracy held sullenly aloof, and would do nothing to aid the cause. But while abstinence from interference was an open pretense, it was soon discovered that the rebel element had been industriously at work leauding Ku-Klux Klans, White Leagues, and the White Man's party, every member of which was a rebel, oath-bound to intimidate or murder Republicans. It will not be enough to show how far the South has receded from progress under the blighting, blasting influence of Democratic rule. It will not be enough even to exhibit a nominally free South, with freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, but practically a South with serfdom prevailing and all the legislation necessary to deprive the colored citizens of the benefits of education and the right to labor where and for whom they please. The disloyal men responsible for this condition of affairs must be pointed out and held up to the bar of public opinion. Instead of the ignominious sight of rebels who had escaped the halter through amnesty arraigning the nation in Congress for the acts of the Republican party in saving the Union which executed rebels had sought to destroy, the ignominy must be made to rest on the heads of rebels and other Democrats who have taken part in that arraignment, that their character may be known and passed upon by the people.

The Southern Democracy have combined together for the purpose of "keeping down" the colored citizen, while in all other parts of the country discriminations on account of color has long since passed away. If the settlement of the question of the South is delayed it will become graver and more complicated. Rebels are in Congress, and some of them had been in the rebel Congress! How very few vote the Congress of the Union must be made known. A true history of what was done to secure the appearance of their election would be startling reading. Wives and children of colored citizens, terrified by the appearance at midnight of the White Leaguers, masked but well-known, demanding and taking away the husband and father to maltreat with cruel whippings or shoot in the woods; Republicans intimidated and ordered to leave; and this is in the *year* of the Lord 1875, the *year* before the Centennial, and continued since.

A contemporary says:

"The subsequent Republicans of the South are doubtless watching with great interest the political horizon. They have proved steadfast to the principles of the Republican party, often sacrificing their lives by hundreds, and have longed for the coming of a brighter day, when they will feel secure in their lives and property."

That this language should be true of any class of our citizens at this day is a scandal and a shame. That the victims live under the glorious old flag with its stars and stripes, of which we are so proud that we cannot help boasting of it, is an anomaly and an outrage that needs explanation. But when we say that there exists in the South "an organized hypocrisy," composed of rebel Confederate Democrats who have their representatives in Washington, claiming to legislate on behalf of the Nation, and who thrive on their disloyalty, everything is explained—from the intimidation and murder of black and white Republicans down to the presence of the men unpunished in halls of the National Legislature.

Let the South take warning in time, Republicans, be true to your principles; but above all thing combine and hold together. By voting rightly and certainly—not one ballot left uncast, and watching against fraud and injustice to make it known—the power of the Democratic ex-Confederacy in the South will be broken and a Congress of loyal men, black and white, sent to Washington. Then will the South be made to feel that "honesty is the best policy," and that the Government of the Union must be respected. Then will the South be made to feel that "a man's a man for a' that," and are progressing and adhering to the principles of equality for all citizens.

Then and Now.

Gail Hamilton thus writes in the *Galaxy* for June:

And what was the old republican simplicity when you got to it? I suppose this socially corrupt Washington, which so needs reformation, may safely stand by the example of the man who gave it his name. What what republican simplicity did he dress and live? From the private memoirs by his adopted son and granddaughter we learn that a single servant combed and tied his hair in the prevailing fashion, which was to let it grow long, powder it with a puff made of cotton yarn—which, with the powder, he carried in a dressed buckskin pouch—and tie it up in a long bunch with a ribbon behind. I believe that Gen. Kilby Kane, White Leagues, and the White Man's party, every member of which was a rebel, oath-bound to intimidate or murder Republicans. It will not be enough to show how far the South has receded from progress under the blighting, blasting influence of Democratic rule. It will not be enough even to exhibit a nominally free South, with freedom guaranteed by the Constitution, but practically a South with serfdom prevailing and all the legislation necessary to deprive the colored citizens of the benefits of education and the right to labor where and for whom they please. The disloyal men responsible for this condition of affairs must be pointed out and held up to the bar of public opinion. Instead of the ignominious sight of rebels who had escaped the halter through amnesty arraigning the nation in Congress for the acts of the Republican party in saving the Union which executed rebels had sought to destroy, the ignominy must be made to rest on the heads of rebels and other Democrats who have taken part in that arraignment, that their character may be known and passed upon by the people.

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Let the South take warning in time, Republicans, be true to your principles; but above all thing combine and hold together. By voting rightly and certainly—not one ballot left uncast, and watching against fraud and injustice to make it known—the power of the Democratic ex-Confederacy in the South will be broken and a Congress of loyal American citizens be sent with Rutherford B. Hayes as President and William A. Wheeler as Vice-President, fit and proper men to represent the great Republican party in the country and be the world at large.—*The Republic.*

ARRIVED.—Mrs. William M. Thomas from Yokohama, per steamer "City of Pekin." Mrs. Thomas has been absent from this city for nearly four years and is welcomed back by a large number of old friends. Mr. Thomas, her husband, is expected to return in December

LETTERS.—Robert Morris, Esq., Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. M. J. Morton, Cochranville, Penna.; E. H., City; Anonymous, City; B. W. Payne & Son, Corning, Steuben Co., New York; Jacob Overton, San Jose; S. M. Pettingill & Co., New York; B. W. Payne & Son, Steuben Co., New York; Lewis Hayden, Boston.

☞ For Groceries of the finest assortment and lowest prices, go to Linsley & Collins, No. 507 Sansome Street.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. P. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agaent for the Pacific coast.

A. T. Stewart was not a relative of ours. The fact cost him countless tears. We always patronized his store when in New York, however. Will Judge Hilton think of that?—*Id.*

Several attempts have been made by incendiaries to set fire to Virginia City. A halter judiciously applied to the promiscuous loafers and bummers in the vicinity of the Comstock might be the means of preventing a conflagration from such a source.

It is right to despise fools; it is wrong not to fear them.

A LAWYER once built a house of such curious design that the passers-by involuntarily stopped a moment to gaze at it. The lawyer's patience was taxed so much by the annoyance, that noticing a gentleman from Limerick in front of his residence, he sung out, "Sir, what are you looking at?" "Did you think this was a church?" "Faith; and I did, till I saw the devil poking his dirty head out of the window!"

WE hear of a merchant who rejoices that this is centennial year, for he says he has a number of customers who settle their accounts only once in a hundred years.

Senator Morrill, of Maine, is not in the Cabinet. Having accepted the appointment of the President as Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Custer and staff, with five companies of soldiers, attacked an Indian village on the Little Horn Siver, Montana Territory, and all the attacking party were killed. Four thousand Indians and about three hundred whites were engaged.

The acceptance of Rutherford B. Hayes, Presidential nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, will soon be printed.

S. P. R. R.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SANTA CRUZ.

ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK, PERSONS DESIRING TO VISIT SANTA CRUZ, CAN PURCHASE TICKETS AT PASSENGER DEPOT, CORNER OF TOWNSEND AND THIRD STREETS, GOOD TO RETURN ON SUNDAY, AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: SAN FRANCISCO TO SANTA CRUZ AND RETURN, $3.00. (Breakfast on Sunday at Santa Cruz.)

J. L. WILLCUTT,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. C. BARNEY, Superintendent.

Remember
THE 1ST OF AUGUST
PICNIC.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,
FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Descriptive Circulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists and other Foreign Dealers throughout the World. Wholesale Depot, 53 Barclay Street, New York.
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Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
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TUBBS & CO.
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WRITING TEACHER,
Will commence a Course of
INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP
AT YOUNG MEN'S HALL,
Pacific Street, near Kearny,
On Monday Evening, January 17th.
☞ Excellent opportunity for ALL to acquire a fine style of Writing. TERMS—$5.00 for Course of Fifteen Lessons.

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ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL P. FENTERBAUGH, and Prof. JOHN ROLL, for this season only, Permanently Located in the south—they can be found at No. 1 Kearny St., Parlors 4 and 5, between Market and Second—They cure all kinds of weaknesses; cause all diseases of earth; cures sure, returns anything that is lost, tells us you know, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and hate to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them

PERSONAL.
THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH NICHOLAS, of 21 Third street, New York City, that her son, William T. Nicholas, is now in San Francisco, has received her letter and will answer soon.
WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

Children to Board.
Persons having one or more children can have them boarded and comfortably taken care of, by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.
Address O. S. to care of Pacific Appeal.

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☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P.M.

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POWELL AND BROADWAY STS.
Prescriptions carefully put up
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

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Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m.
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Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m.
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Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 a.m.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 p.m.
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly obtaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machines have ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved a deserved success. Wherever traps which have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness, have been tried and with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failing to do the good qualities of STANDARD machines, all of the good qualities of STANDARD machines, at all the prices at which they are offered, have been urged and with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failing to do

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 15, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Civil Service Reform.

The Republican party longs to take the lead in Civil Service Reform, and no doubt most of the advocates of that policy mean well. The Republican Presidential nominee, R. B. Hayes, cordially endorses it in his letter of acceptance, and most of the Republicans are enthusiastic over the principle; but to revert to the starting point of this Civil Service Reform movement. In Grant's first administration, it did not work well because it was found that it seriously interfered with too many powerful elements in the party. On the one hand it kept all that class of meritorious white men out of appointments who had not probably the advantages of a classical education that would satisfy a Civil Service Reform committee, and on the other hand it was known that most of the freedmen of the South had not the requisite experience or education, nor so hope, as in Kentucky, where prescription reigns, or non support, or very limited at least, is given to colored schools. So that a colored man raised in these regions need ever to hope to pass examination before a Civil Service Commission for the appointment of janitor or a spittoon cleaner, providing a white man could be deemed better educated, as per rule of the Civil Service Reform just experimented upon by President Grant some four or more years ago.

It was also found that there were a set of Republican office-holders who had held Federal positions through Lincoln's and Grant's first administrations, and made no chance for rotation in office for many other equally available and meritorious Republicans.

If Civil Service Reform, as at present urged by some Republicans, is to retain one set of men in office for twelve or fifteen years on the plea that they have classical educations, the principle is direct against the theory and policy of our government and institutions, where the most obscure and illiterated citizens are elegible to become President of the United States, a la Andrew Johnson, or a limited educated citizen to be elected to Congress, a la Morrisey. In many cases some citizens should be appointed to office solely upon their merits as good citizens and tax-payers, which a civil service reform committee might ignore. Each political party, Republican and Democratic, nominate whoever they choose to the legislature, and whichever party gets in the Assembly ther still adhere to the principle "To the victors belong the spoils." We believe in the principle of rotation in office, by giving somebody else a chance beside perpetual incumbents of the sharing of emoluments, and in the long run the Government would save just as much.

If the Democracy gets control of the federal government, after Hayes got elected for four years, which is yet a probability, they would very soon upset all of Hayes' Civil Service Reform officers and institute good Democrats in their places.

With this view of the case, Civil Service Reform is butter suited to a monarchial form of government than to a republic where the people rule on the principle of equality, for every citizen, high or low. No set of men have the right in a republic to combine together and take the rights of a man from, or prevent him from being nominated from the high office of President to the lowest under the government, neither should they do so in the appointments, because he might not come up to the requirements of a Civil Service Reform committee.

Funeral of Mrs. Chas. M. Wilson.

On Tuesday last, Mrs. Mary B. wife of Charles M. Wilson, was interred at Lone Mountain Cemetery, in this city. The deceased lady died at Elko, Nevada, on Friday last, July 7th, and her remains were accompanied by Mr. Wilson and a half-grown daughter, arriving here On Monday last, at the residence of Mr. Susand, 28 Stone street. The funeral services took place on the above-named day at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Pacific Avenue, between Polk and Van Ness Avenue, of which Rev. E. S. Peake is pastor, which should receive the support of the American people. Agitation which was conducted in a liberal manner, and was addressed by Miss ——, as impressive soprano aria. The pall-bearers were then summoned, the church bells tolled, and seemed to beat time, as the solemn procession, with quiet tread, marched down the aisle with the heavy casket containing the remains of the lamented dead, which were placed in the hearse and conveyed to the cemetery, followed by the bereaved husband, son and daughter, and a large concourse of friends in carriages. The remains were temporarily placed in the reception vault of the cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson had, several years ago, resided in this city, and their family was held in the highest esteem. Mr. Wilson has the sympathy for his great loss of all the leading colored men on the Pacific coast with whom he has been long identified as one of the co-workers for the elevation of his race.

Railroad Elections.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company, and the various other railroad and steamship companies associated with it, have held their annual meeting; the former on last Tuesday, the latter on Wednesday following.

The Directors elect of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are as follows:

Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, David D. Colton, E. H. Miller, Robt. Robinson.

The Board of Directors elected the following officers:

Leland Stanford, President; C.P. Huntington, Vice President; Chas. Crocker, Second Vice President; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; David D. Colton, Financial Director; E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary.

The new directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is as follows:

Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, E. H. Miller, Jr., and E. S. Miller.

The following is the newly elected Board of Directors of the California Pacific Company:

R. P. Hammond, George E. Gray, J. L. Willcutt, J. O. B. Gunn, Moses Hopkins, N. T. Smith and C. L. Robinson.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company elected the following Board of Directors:

Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, C. H. Miller, Jr. and Charles Crocker.

The new Board of Directors of the Stockton and Visalia Railroad Company are:

Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, E. H. Miller, Jr., Robert Robinson, C. H. Cummings and N. T. Smith.

The Galt and Ione Valley or Amador Branch Railroad's Board of Directors is as annexed:

Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, David D. Colton and Charles Crocker.

The Board of Directors of the Occidental and Oriental (China) Steamship Company consists of the following:

Leland Stanford, David D. Colton, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Geo. H. Bradley, with the following officers: George H. Bradbury, President, D. D. Colton, Vice President; D. D. Stubbs, Secretary; London and San Francisco Bank, Treasurer.

Hayes' Acceptance.

HIS LETTER TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

We make the following extracts from the letter of Governor Hayes accepting the nomination for the Presidency:

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The resolution with respect to the public-school system is one which should receive the support of

Prof. Gilliard's Assassination.

The *Missionary Record* prints a letter in its issue of July 1st, dated Chapel Hill, Texas. The correspondent writing gives this account of the assassination of the Rev. J. E. M. Gilliard:

I thought I would give you a word from the far west, to show to your many readers how we are getting along here with our white brethren in this great State called Texas. One of the best educated men of our race in Texas was most brutally assassinated. The Rev. J. E. M. Gilliard—noble loyal protestor—has been shot to death. He preached my Gospel to all of my creatures—but travel here at the peril of your life.

Prof. Gilliard was born in Baltimore, Md. He was educated in France, and had been in the ministry of the A. M. E. Church four years, and had a good recommendation from Bishop Brown, and one from the Governor of the State—all the leading papers of Texas spoke of him in the highest terms.

Prof. Gilliard left Dallas to hold Quarterly Meeting. He went to a place called Wells Point, and there proceeded in a buggy to the place of meeting. On the way he passed a gang of whites playing ball, and the ball was thrown as and struck his horse, when he said, "Gentlemen, don't do that, or you will make my horse run away." One of the party ran up and again struck the horse—the horn started off, and they attempted to hit him with a club, but he put his hand on his hip, and told them not to come to him, as he was not a child. They then had him arrested, and upon searching him, two small pocket-knives and $1.60 in money was found upon his person. He asked a colored man to send a dispatch to J. E. Bryant, at Dallas, immediately, and tell him to take care of his body if he was killed; for, he said, men had been fatally dealt with, and that he might be killed.

He was then taken before a Justice of the Peace, one Williams. Upon a trumped up charge of crime against the laws, was this protestor of a trial. Was offering testimony to prove his innocence, the arresting officer threatened to kill him if he did not go slow.

Prof. Gilliard appealed to the Justice for protection, but his plea did not avail. The accusing party declared that they would not be ready for trial until the next day.

The accused was confined in a livery stable to await the pleasure of his accusers to proceed with the trial, and all the colored people were forced to retire.

About 11 o'clock—midnight—a gun was heard to go off. In the morning poor Bro. Gilliard was found shot to death.

No effort has been made to discover the perpetrators of the dead, and no arrests have been made, nor has any investigation taken place.

The Rev. J. E. Bryant went after the body, and buried it in the city of Dallas, on or about the 30th of May.

J. P. Ball was shot also, by a set of men, for his money, but although badly wounded, death did not ensue.

The correspondent concludes his letter as follows:

Mr. Editor, they kill our poor people like beasts in this State, and not a man is hurt that does the killing. I know of some cases where they don't as much as try the perpetrators. I think we ought to do something for our protection, or we will all be killed. For my part I am willing to take down my gun now, and lay down the Gospel of Christ until we have peace. I am always for peace, but we will have to have way to get peace.

W. R. C.

Masonic Notice.

The second annual session of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of California will be held in the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, on Monday evening, July 24th, commencing at eight o'clock. Representatives of subordinate chapters are requested to be present. By order of the

G. H. P.

Attest: W. J. SIMMONS, Grand Recorder.

THE recent warm weather has not been favorable to the health of Senator Binns, an additional reason as the physicians' report, for the supposition that the first cause of his sickness was the extreme heat.

Republican State Convention.

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
San Francisco, May 23, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of six Presidential State Electors and six alternatives, and a "State Controller," to fill the vacancy made vacant by the decease of Hon. J. W. Mandeville, the late incumbent, will be held in the city of San Francisco, on Wednesday, August 9, 1876, at Dashaway Hall, south side of Post street, between Kearny and Dupont, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committee of the several counties are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution of the Union; and who are in favor of reorganizing and strengthening the fundamental principles of National unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows:

Alameda	19	Plumas	4
Alpine	1	Sacramento	31
Amador	7	San Benito	5
Butte	10	San Bernardino	4
Calaveras	6	San Diego	6
Colusa	4	San Francisco	75
Contra Costa	8	San Joaquin	15
Del Norte	1	S Luis Obispo	5
El Dorado	9	San Mateo	6
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	6
Humboldt	8	Santa Clara	15
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	8
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Lake	2	Sierra	6
Lassen	2	Siskiyou	4
Los Angeles	15	Solano	13
Marin	4	Sonoma	10
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	3
Mendocino	5	Sutter	4
Merced	4	Tehama	4
Modoc	2	Trinity	3
Mono	1	Tulare	5
Monterey	8	Tuolumne	5
Napa	6	Ventura	4
Nevada	14	Yolo	7
Placer	14	Yuba	3

County Committees and Congressional Committees will make provision in their respective counties for the election of delegates in accordance with said apportionment, holding Primary elections for the choice of such delegates; and the State Central Committee recommends that the Delegates chosen to the State Convention be empowered to act as Delegates to the Congressional Conventions of their respective Districts.

The State Central Committee recommended the following test:

"Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, and intention to act in good faith with the Republican Party."

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BONUEL, Secretary, R. S. C. C.

Oakland Concert and Ball.

Don't forget to go to the beautiful concert and ball tendered to Mrs. Sampson Williams, the favorite prima donna, at Dietz Hall, Oakland, next Wednesday night. See programme in another part of this paper.

The A. M. E. Church annual conference commenced its session in the Bethel Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on Thursday last. Bishop Shorter, who arrived from the East the day preceding, is presiding.

Masonic Correspondence.

The minutes of the Grand Lodges of South Carolina and other bodies which met in June, also that of Georgia, has been received. Our correspondents in those places have our thanks for their promptness in transmitting to the PACIFIC APPEAL their important movements and doings. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to publish them.

RUMOROUS and conflicting are the rumors from the Indian battle-field. One thing, however, appears to be conceded, and that is, that not only the Sioux Indians, but all other fractious tribes, should be invited to a convention, their grievances inquired into, and if their demands are reasonable, let them be satisfied.

☞ For millinery of a general assortment go to Mrs. J. A. Moore, 316½ Third street.

Mr. Blaine having accepted a seat in the Senate, the vacancy in the House will not be filled until the next general election in September.

Deaths.

HOPKINSON—In Elko, Nevada, on Friday, July 7, Mary E., wife of Charles Wilson, a native of Louisville, Ky.

Dietz's Opera House, Oakland.

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Wednesday Evening, July 19th.

Tendered by

G. H. GRAY,

A Veteran.

For the benefit of Mrs. SAMPSON WILLIAMS, on which occasion the following Artists will appear:

MISS MAGGIE WEBB,
Her first appearance;
MR. D. B. JACKMAN,
MR. T. RUSSELL,
MR. G. H. GRAY,
And others.

The Concert will commence at 8 o'clock. The BALL will commence immediately after the exercises and will continue till 5 o'clock the next morning. The Music will be under the direction of Prof. LIEBERT.

Admission.....50 Cts.
Reserved Seats.....75 Cts.

G. H. GRAY, Manager.

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PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO INFORM MRS. ELIZABETH PICHOIR, No. 27 Third street, New York City, that her son WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS, is drowning California, has removed her office and will answer same. WILLIAM T. NICHOLAS.

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ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The
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Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines
Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that pre-eminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have endured or deserved success. Miserable traps which could make a few stitches a life saw, have been dispersed with the name of NEW HOME, GROVER, and nothing at all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.
No machine is cheap that will not do the variety of Work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that runs so hard as to cause fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable. The cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon reach the original price. Wheeler & Wilson Machines are WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS, and are THOROUGHLY CHEAP by reason of their superiority in all necessary qualities. Any machine is cheap at $50 which will do all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.
WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING CO.
BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 302 Kearny St. near Bush, S. F.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit!
FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Piper, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.
FREE!
The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.
Dr. Piper is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure in the case of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE YOU,
no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials sent with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
Be particular to give your Express, and Post Office address, and
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
87 William Street, New York.
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROFESSOR JOHN BULL, of 303 Pacific street, has taken the well-known Pavilion Stables, and is now prepared to do all kinds of horse shoeing in the most approved manner. Horses that require particular attention will receive the same from the Professor, who has had a long experience in the Eastern States, and is well known to the public as a reliable horse shoer. Horses taken to the stable will be well cared for, and will not be turned out in any case, by allowing them
JOHN BULL, 303 Pacific Street.

SUBSCRIBE
—TO THE—
PACIFIC APPEAL.
Established in 1862.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
In 1855.
The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.
The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] while information concerning [illegible] otherwise inaccessible, though respectable, bodies.
And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.
TERMS.
One Year.....$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.35
Payable invariably in Advance.
☞ This paper is mailed to any part of the United States on the above Terms.
All orders addressed "PACIFIC APPEAL, 511 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.," will be promptly obeyed.

CUDDY & HUGHES,
STEAM
BOOK, CARD,
—AND—
JOB PRINTERS
511 Sansome Street,
CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.
This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,
BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,
CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC
In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.
STOP THAT COUGH!
Some of you, sick and ailing, will say, "I've been trying Cough Remedies for months, and they do not help me a bit." Well, we cannot help it, but we do say that NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP is a surprising preparation, and if you will only try it, before and after the usual experimenting you have been doing, you will be convinced beyond a doubt that it is a remedy that will relieve and cure you.
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever discovered for the cure of
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.
Thousands of cases in California can testify to the truth of this statement. Why suffer from Coughs, Colds, etc., when you can obtain a remedy that will relieve and cure you?
NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
And with one accord give in their unqualified approbation.
We are asking something to all who suffer from Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, or any affection of the throat and lungs, to call at the Depot, 413 and 415 Front street, and get a sample bottle of NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP, which we are giving away entirely free to all purchasers of the regular size bottle. Don't suffer from Coughs, Colds, etc., when you can obtain a remedy that will relieve and cure you.
For sale by all druggists.
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
413 and 415 Front street, San Francisco.
REDINGTON'S
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER
Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing, as it does, the concentrated virtue of the Jamaica Ginger root, in a highly concentrated form, all the other ingredients being used only to assist in the extraction of the medicinal properties of the Ginger, and to render it palatable, is acknowledged by the medical profession to be the most powerful stimulant and tonic ever introduced to the public. Being entirely free from alcohol, it can be used by the most delicate female, without fear of producing intoxication, and by the most confirmed inebriate with the assurance that it will not create a craving for liquor. In cases of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cramps in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Hysterics, Colic, Flatulency, Vomiting, Nausea, Seasickness, Heartburn, Sinking Spells, Faintness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers, Chills and Fever, Ague, Bilious Fever, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever, Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, Black Fever, Brain Fever, Inflammation of the Stomach, Inflammation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Womb, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Liver, Inflammation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Throat, Inflammation of the Eyes, Inflammation of the Ears, Inflammation of the Nose, Inflammation of the Mouth, Inflammation of the Tongue, Inflammation of the Gums, Inflammation of the Face, Inflammation of the Head, Inflammation of the Neck, Inflammation of the Shoulders, Inflammation of the Arms, Inflammation of the Hands, Inflammation of the Fingers, Inflammation of the Nails, Inflammation of the Thighs, Inflammation of the Legs, Inflammation of the Feet, Inflammation of the Toes, Inflammation of the Skin, Inflammation of the Muscles, Inflammation of the Joints, Inflammation of the Bones, Inflammation of the Marrow, Inflammation of the Blood, Inflammation of the Nerves, Inflammation of the Veins, Inflammation of the Arteries, Inflammation of the Glands, Inflammation of the Tissues, Inflammation of the Cells, Inflammation of the Organs, Inflammation of the Body, Inflammation of the Mind, Inflammation of the Soul, Inflammation of the Spirit, Inflammation of the Life, Inflammation of the Death, Inflammation of the Resurrection, Inflammation of the Judgment, Inflammation of the Heaven, Inflammation of the Hell, Inflammation of the Eternity, Inflammation of the Time, Inflammation of the Space, Inflammation of the Universe, Inflammation of the God, Inflammation of the Christ, Inflammation of the Holy Ghost, Inflammation of the Trinity, Inflammation of the Unity, Inflammation of the Duality, Inflammation of the Plurality, Inflammation of the Singularity, Inflammation of the Nothingness, Inflammation of the Everything, Inflammation of the Something, Inflammation of the Anything, Inflammation of the Nothing

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, July 29, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Hamburg Massacre

We have received the official account of the Hamburg massacre of colored citizens, by Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, in his letter to Senator Robertson. After giving a detailed report, Gov. Chamberlain says, that

The Attorney General, who has personally visited Hamburg, thus concludes his official report to me:

Making due allowance for errors in minor details the facts show the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without justification or excuse, and that there had been some twenty or twenty-five prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death and three more severely wounded.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

Such was the affair at Hamburg. If you can find words to characterize its atrocity and barbarism, the brutality of the causes, the murderous and inhuman spirit which marked it in all its stages, your power of language exceeds mine. It presents a darker picture of human cruelty than the slaughter of Custer and his soldiers, for they were slain in open battle. The victims at Hamburg were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered, and were utterly defenceless. No occasion existed for causing the presence of a single armed citizen at Hamburg on the day of the day of the massacre. No violence was offered or threatened to anyone. It is, indeed, said, as usual, that "the niggers were impudent," but the evidence shows that all the actual physical aggression was on the part of the whites; that they made a demand which they had no right to make, and when that demand was refused, as it should have been, they proceeded to enforce it by arms and crowned their success in enforcing their demands by brutal murders. Shame and disgust must fill the breast of every man who respects his race or human nature as he reads the tale. To me in my official capacity—wherein, as you will testify, I have done my utmost at no little risk of my personal and political destruction from my political friends, to remove clouds and restore good government and harmony to our people—the occurrence of such an appalling example of human passion and depravity comes as a deep mortification and discouragement. What hope can we have when such a cruel and bloodthirsty spirit waits in our midst for its hour of gratification? Is our civilization so shallow? Is our race so wantonly cruel? Such acts call for condemnation and punishment. For condemnation as a bloody blot on the record of your race and mine, as a cruel affront to a race whose long suffering and patient forbearance challenge the admiration and gratitude of the world; as a shameful dishonor to the name of South Carolina, for punishment as a violation of the laws of the State, and a wanton blow at the peace and happiness of our State. I am glad to testify to the horror which this event has excited among many here who have not been wont to heartily condemn many of the past bloody occurrences at the South. Nothing, however, short of condign and ample punishment can discharge the obligation of society and our State toward the authors of this causeless and cruel massacre. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.
Governor of South Carolina.

The Full Details.

The full details of the assassination of J. E. M. Gilliard, by W. R. C. to the *Missionary Record* and which was read in the Gilliard Memorial Meeting, last Monday evening, was published in the PACIFIC APPEAL Saturday of July 15th, two weeks ago. The APPEAL is always ahead in furnishing its readers with the fullest details of such news.

Minutes of the Gilliard Memorial Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24th '76

A public meeting was held this evening in Bethel Church, Powell street. W. H. Carter called the meeting to order, and Bishop Jas. A. Shorter being present, was called on and offered prayer. W. H. Carter was then elected President, and Rev. W. H. Offer and Messrs S. Peneton and Luke Coleman Vice Presidents, and Mr. D. B. Jackman Secretary. The president stated the object of the meeting to be to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Prof. J. E. M. Gilliard, formerly of this city, who was so brutally murdered in TEXAS. The secretary then read the account of the killing from an extract from the *Missionary Record*, after which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions suitable to the occasion: W. C. Patrick, A. L. Jackson B. Fletcher, S. Peneton, and F. M Watson. The committee retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported the following:

WHEREAS, We, the colored citizens of San Francisco, having heard of the lamentable and untimely death of James E. M. Gilliard, one with whom we have been pleasingly identified for years; one whose life was marked by an earnest desire for the elevation both mentally and morally of our oppressed and downtrodden race; one who commanded the respect of all with whom he was brought in contact; therefore although his death occured far distant from us, we still deem it our duty to attest in some manner the deep feeling of grief we experience in his loss.

Resolved, That in the death of J. E. M. Gilliard we have been bereft of one of the most untiring, self-sacrificing friends of human progress, a faithful firm and true friend, a zealous christian a man of genius, of persevering industry and indomitable will and one who ranked among the foremost of colored American orators, and a pattern of manliness, benevolence and hence worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That in the cowardly and brutal assassination of our friend and Brother, Gilliard, in the State of Texas, we still see the lingering effects of the hydra-headed monster Slavery. Phoenix-like arising from ashes, and in view of which the life of no colored man of intelligence is safe in that still rebellious State.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the triumph of liberty, still we cannot but deplore the insults and injuries to which our race are still subjected in the South, making our condition but a little better than in the days of the "peculiar institution."

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his mourning relatives and friends in Baltimore, his native city.

Firm and faithful friend, true as steel, as well in the hour of adversity as in prosperity, farewell. Heroic martyr to the cause of human progress, noble brother, sleep on, and may the gentle hand of pity twine her brightest wreaths around thy untimely but hallowed grave.

Respectfully submitted by, W. C. Patrick, Barney Fletcher, Thomas W. Watson, Solomon Peneton, Aaron L. Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24th.

Short addresses were then delivered by Rev. W. H. Offer and Mess. W. C. Patrick, S. Peneton, P. A. Bell, and R. A. Hall, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted. P. A. Bell, A. L. Jackson and W. H. Carter were appointed a committee to have the resolutions published in one or more daily papers. The sum of ten dollars was collected and the meeting adjourned.

W. H. CARTER, Pres't
D. B. JACKMAN, Sec'y.

Centennial Social Party.

A Centennial Social Party was given at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, on Monday evening last. It was a nice affair and well attended. C. Livingston, W. H. Alexander, W. B. Towne, T. Watson, Capt. Henriques and J. Denby were the committee.

ARRIVALS.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Drumm, per steamer *George W. Elder* New York; Mrs. Ann Mills, Grass Valley.

Correspondence.

The following circular has been sent to our office to which is appended our answer:

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23d, 1876.

Mr. P. Anderson:

DEAR SIR.—You are respectfully requested to meet a number of our representative colored men on Wednesday evening, July 26th, at the room of the Elliott Literary Institute, No. 921 Clay street, room 3, at 8 o'clock, to advise upon some plan to more effectually unite our political strength in the approaching campaign. Yours, respectfully,

P. A. BELL,
JAMES B. WILSON,
HENRY SMITH,
WILLIAM E. CANTEN,
BARNEY FLETCHER,
R. J. FLETCHER,
WILLIAM H. BLAKE.

ANSWER.

To Messrs. P. A. Bell, R. J. Fletcher, J. B. Wilson and others, per circular:

GENTLEMEN.—I deem it courteous to inform you that a circular pertaining to a meeting to be held in the rooms of the Elliott literary Institute in this city, Wednesday evening, July 26th, 1876, has been respectfully received, and its contents duly considered. My impressions are that we could better accomplish the objects which you propose by joining the regular Ward clubs, or by joining such a central club as that already organized, entitled "The Hayes Invincibles," of which I am a proposed member. And as my labors in each of three will occupy all the spare time I have, in connection with other duties appertaining to the publication of the PACIFIC APPEAL, I therefore respectfully decline the invitation which you have so courteously extended to me to be present and give co-operation to your proposed movement. I will, however, add, as another reason, that I am opposed to getting up distinct color line and isolated dictation clubs, while the Republican organizations open their doors to all classes of Republicans, without regard to race or color; and it also seems to me, that if we reject their proffer and set up for ourselves, as particular leaders, to give directions to any class of voters, we not only assume the position we are not entitled to, but destroy the very theory of equal rights in citizenship, which are so liberally set forth in the letters of acceptance of our nominees or standard bearers-Hayes and Wheeler, to abandon such color distinctions in politics. With the belief that our whole strength should be concentrated in the above named organizations, I remain very respectfully yours, etc., in a common cause.

PETER ANDERSON.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26, 1876.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, '76.

The heated term is upon us of a surety. The rays of the sun have been pouring down for a week or two days without much amelioration. The period of hot weather has scarcely a parallel in our history, causing suffering and death to a remarkable degree. In good time, however, no doubt there will be an abatement of the heat, for which, when it comes all will be grateful.

Referring to matters political, it is becoming entirely too common for those interested in the success of the Democracy to flippantly assert that at the Presidential election there will be a united South. If this statement is based upon the idea that is such States as South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and North Carolina, the majority of legal voters are likely to vote the Democratic ticket, to the mind of the ordinary Republican the position assumed presents the appearance of being exceedingly fallacious. If based upon the conviction that the colored votes will not be at the polls, because of a system of terrorism about to be instituted, as in the case of Mississippi last year, then the sooner the people who are interested in having a fair election give zealous attention to the matter the better.

We have heard a great deal about our Southern friends coming home to stay, and have had it intimated that if they had any farther battle to wage against the Union it must be prosecuted inside of the lines and not outside. Now, it is not desirable that the initial movement shall be a successful one—that of scaling away the great mass of the colored people from the polls, and in this way securing the united electoral vote of the South—say more desirable than victory for rebels in the House, in the many conflicts where our gallant leader from Maine has so signally worsted them. It is better that the North should be on its guard all the time, and trust to nothing where the Southern Democracy are concerned. Indeed, it may as well be understood at once, that, in case of a close vote on the Presidential question, it shall appear that in several of the Southern States a false return of sentiment has been given, arising from the non-appearance of legal voters at the polls, the effort to count electoral votes rendered under such auspices will be resisted.

If the Democracy have a majority of the ballots of this country in their favor the Republican sentiment will yield gracefully and surrender the reins of power. This it is their bounden duty to do, although it may not be their pleasure. But it will not do for the Democracy to come forward from the Southern States and present their electoral votes as the fruit of the ballot and the bayonet, a purely white man's offering. At the coming election there will be about one million of colored voters in the country. The Republican sentiment will not be satisfied with having the evidence presented that only one hundred thousand have been permitted to express their choice for the Presidency.

Of the States above named there is scarcely a doubt that five out of the six have a clear Republican majority. Let it be understood, then, that the fair dealing people of the country should expect to have the evidence afforded that the colored element at least has had the privilege vouchsafed of voting, whatever the result may be when the count is instituted.

There is much speculation regarding Cabinet and other changes. Every day brings something new. The retirement of Mr. Jewell, as Postmaster General, brings to the front one of the best men in the country for the occupancy of the position. Hon. Jas. M. Tyner has peculiar qualifications for the management of postal matters, which have long been recognized. He will make a splendid officer, and once more the President has put exactly the right man in the right place. Mr. T. is well known here in Washington, and his appointment is more appreciated here, doubtless, than elsewhere in consequence.

The unprecedented length of the heated term in Washington, and an anxiety to mingle with the constituents at the opening of the coming political campaign, have combined to make Senators and Representatives restive, and desirous to get away. The impeachment trial will soon be brought to a close, and the appropriation bills will be enacted into laws, leaving undone any practical legislation looking to an amelioration of the business interests of the country. The "obstructionists" of the *Confederate* House of Representatives are responsible for this result.

While listening to the discussions in Congress upon the several appropriation bills, the "hollowness" of the claim of the Democratic leaders to recognition by the people as being, par excellence, the advocates of economy and reform is very evident. When an appropriation is proposed for any improvement in a Democratic district, the Representative of that district contends for unbounded liberality, at the same time denouncing similar appropriations for improvements in other (particularly Republican) districts. This cry of economy is a sham, upon which a defunct party wishes to regain power, and then open the flood gates of extravagance.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives now in the last days of the session, is cast in a retrospect upon their work, find that their anticipations in December have not been realized. They will leave Washington, for the meetings in their respective districts, with no sanguine hopes of success. They have not inspired confidence; nor have they proposed any rational measure of relief. In a few days we will bid them adieu, and while entertaining for them, individually and collectively, no unkind personal feeling, we honestly say to them, "we expect to greet you in December next, on your return, as those who have been chastised by adversity, and made wiser by disappointment.

When ex-Secretary Bristow was under examination as a witness, before the House Committee on whisky frauds, he refused to divulge anything that transpired at Cabinet meetings, or any official communications (confidential) between him and the President, holding the same to be privileged. "Ah," says a morning Democrat, "if Bristow would only *speak*, what a mass of Executive corruption would be uncarthed." Now, President Grant writes to Mr. Bristow, relieving not only him but every member and ex member of his Cabinet from all obligations of secrecy, desiring them to testify, if called upon. Does this look like consciousness of guilt? This letter is a "stunner" for slanderers of private and official reputation.

There is too much politics in this letter—"I won't be so political any more, that's certin."

EYA.

Masonic.

At the second annual convocation of the Conventional Independant Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state of California, held in Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, on Monday, July 24th, the following Grand officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Peter Anderson, M. E. Grand High Priest; John G. Pallier, M. E. Deputy Grand High Priest; Robert J. Fletcher, M. E. Grand King; James E. Francis, M. E. Grand Scribe; Anthony Osborne, M. E. Grand Treasurer; William J. Simmons, E. Grand Recorder, after which the Grand High Priest reappointed the subordinate officers. Eleven Chapters represented, namely, Alpha No. 1, Mosaic No. 2, Omega No. 3, King David No. 4, and Celestial No. 5.

The Picnic.

Don't forget the West Indian Association's picnic, at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Tuesday next, August 1st. After the day's recreation it will continue with a Soiree at night, at the Young Men's Hall in this city. See their advertisement in another column, and buy a ticket.

Instrumental Concert.

The Elliott Literary Institute has announced an Instrumental Concert by the Industrial School Band of Musicians, at Dashaway Hall, on Monday evening next. Our thanks are extended for a complimentary ticket.

☞ The Hayes and Wheeler Blues are preparing to have a grand time, by the inauguration of their place of meeting, Sacramento street near Montgomery, Monday evening next. Every Republican colored and white, is invited to be present.

DEPARTURES.—Mrs. C. H. Valentine, Sacramento City; Mrs. Jane Mills, Grass Valley; C. M. Wilson, Elko, Nev.

L ESTERS.—S. S., City; Mr. Patten, Folcom, Cal.; E. W. Dale, Carson City, Nev.; H. Vrooman, City Hotel, Oakland. Postal Card —E. C., City.

For fine groceries, fresh California eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lindsley & Collins No 505=7, Sansom street.

☞ For cheap coal see D. Giovannini's advertisement on third page

☞ Charles Hess, Optician, 519 Kearny street, between California and Sacramento. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 816½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Ponda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

Mary Clemmer Ames says that for only twenty minutes—the twenty succeeding the sixth ballot on nomination day—did Blaine expect the nomination.

Protest against the "Color Line" in the M. E. Church.

The Methodist Preachers' Meeting of Boston, on Monday, July 24, adopted the following resolutions in relation to the "color line" and Southern fraternity: (1) That we most sincerely deprecate any action which looks to the division of existing conferences, or establishment of any new ones on the basis of color. (2) That any fraternization with any so-called Christian church that now involves the remotest recognition of the hateful spirit of caste now and forever rampant in the South will be an unspeakable disgrace to the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*National Monitor.*

ANECDOTE OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—Although the martyr-President was unduly lenient among the slave-holders of Kentucky during the war, he is now claimed by all Kentuckians as an honored son. Of course they tell many anecdotes about him, and I heard one yesterday of a gentleman in Louisville who was persuaded by his wife to go to Washington and ask the pardon of a young Kentuckian who had returned from the rebel army to visit his sweetheart, and who had been captured by the Union forces, tried as a spy, and sentenced to be hanged. Mr. Lincoln listened attentively to the recital of the facts and then said, as if determined to be merciful against his convictions: "Well if a man had as many lives as a cat I think I would take one of this young fellow's by hanging him, as he has but one life he cannot be restored if he is hung once, no matter how sorry we might be. So although I think a moderate hanging would do him good and be a good example, I will pardon him. —*Correspondence of the Boston Journal.*

GENERAL BUTLER will be run for Congress who want their district represented: If he were there in those days he would make things decidedly lively and as uncomfortably warm for the Democrats as a house on fire.

Married.

NEAL-HANOVER—In this city, July 25, at the residence of Mr. B. Dodson, by Rev. Barney Fletcher, John Neal to Clara Hanover, both of San Francisco.

Deaths.

VERNON—In this city, Tuesday, July 25th, Laurie Vernon, infant son of the late Dr. W. J. O. Bryant, aged six months and twenty-three days.

ELEVENTH
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The managers have the honor to announce that the forthcoming Exhibition will be open to the public on

Tuesday, August 8th.

At 11 A.M. with the usual ceremonies. By it's desire and co-operation of the leading persons of San Francisco, the Exhibition will be held on a much greater scale than heretofore.

The Exhibition Building Occupying an Area of over 214,000 Feet

of floor room, will be completely filled with the varied products of the skill and industry of the people and of the world. Over 4,000 applications for space have been received during the last Fair. The managers intend to engage the services of the best instrumental talent of the country, so as to make them to give unequalled.

Musical Concerts Afternoon and Evening

In every department applications for space far exceed space at disposition, and various means of Steam Power, lighting exhibitors must not delay filing their applications, otherwise they will be excluded

The Exhibition will continue at least one month. Space will be no charge for exhibiting space

Applications for space or for information should be addressed to the Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, Eleventh Exhibition, 27 Fourth St., San Francisco, or to J. B. Ullmann, Supt., at same address.

By Order of the Board of MANAGERS [illegible] Pres't.
J. B. ULLMAN, Sec'y.

THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
WEST INDIAN
Benevolent Association
Will be celebrated at
BADGER'S GRAND CENTRAL PARK, OAKLAND,
On Tuesday Aug. 1, 1876,
WITH A
GRAND PICNIC,
And terminate with a
SOIREE,
—AT—
YOUNGMEN'S U. S. S. HALL,
Pacific Street, near Stone.

Admission to Picnic and Soiree, 75 Cts
Do Soiree Alone, 50 Cts
Do Picnic alone, 50 Cts
Children under 12 years old half price.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A TRUE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of Alpha Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. are hereby notified to attend a SPECIAL MEETING of the above named Chapter on MONDAY EVENING, July 31st, at 8 P.M., for work and other business that may come before the Chapter. Sojourning Companions are cordially invited to be present.

By order M. E. H. P.
Attest: J. E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

I. S. TITUS, M.D.
(Late Senior Physician State Lunatic Asylum of California.)
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Republican State Convention.

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
San Francisco, May 25, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of six Presidential State Electors and six alternatives, and a "State Controller," to fill the vacancy made vacant by the decease of Hon. J. W. Mandeville, the late incumbent, will be held in the city of San Francisco, on Wednesday, August 9, 1876, at Dashaway Hall, south side of Post street, between Kearny and Dupont, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committees of the several counties are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to prevent unfriendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise to the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in its entirety the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principles of National unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows:

Alameda	19	Plumas	4
Alpine	1	Sacramento	21
Amador	10	San Benito	3
Butte	10	San Bernardino	4
Calaveras	6	San Diego	6
Colusa	4	San Francisco	75
Contra Costa	6	San Joaquin	15
Del Norte	1	S Luis Obispo	5
El Dorado	9	San Mateo	6
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	6
Humboldt	3	Santa Clara	15
Inyo	2	Santa Cruz	8
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Lake	2	Sierra	6
Lassen	2	Siskiyou	9
Los Angeles	15	Solano	13
Marin	4	Sonoma	10
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	3
Mendocino	5	Sutter	4
Merced	4	Tehama	6
Modoc	2	Trinity	3
Mono	1	Tulare	5
Monterey	5	Tuolumne	5
Napa	6	Ventura	4
Nevada	14	Yolo	7
Placer	14	Yuba	8

County Committees and Congressional Committees will make provision in their respective counties for the election of delegates in accordance with said apportionment, holding Primary elections for the choice of such delegates; and the State Central Committee recommends that the Delegates chosen to the State Convention be empowered to act as Delegates to the Congressional Conventions of their respective Districts.

The State Central Committee recommended the following test:

"Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, and intention to act in good faith with the Republican Party."

By order of the Committee,
ALEX. G. ABELL,
M. D. BORDEN, Chairman.
Secretary, R. S. C. C.

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7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer for Vallejo, connecting with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland, Livermore and Lathrop) for Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia and Bakersfield.
3.00 P. M. (Daily) C. P. R. R. Sac. Pass. Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
4.00 P. M. (Daily, except Sundays) Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno Junction, Goshen and Los Angeles.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Martinez Train (via Oakland Ferry) connecting at Port Costa with Steamer for Benicia.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Niles Train (via Oakland Ferry) connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore.
6.30 P. M. (Daily) Oakland Train (via Oakland Ferry) connecting at Oakland with Train for Hayward, Alameda, Haywards, Niles, San Jose and Way Stations.
11.45 P. M. (Daily) Night Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles, San Jose and Way Stations.
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Sundays only—4.00 P. M. Train for Niles and San Jose.
Sundays only—11.45 P. M. Train for Niles, San Jose and Way Stations.
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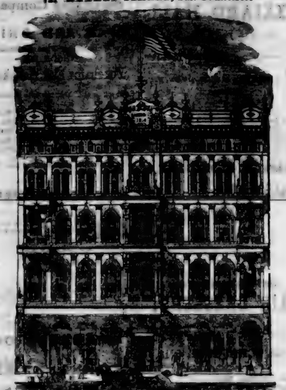
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and tried other so-called remedies without permanent benefit, call at once and get a

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of [illegible] incidental to a sedentary climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again.'

VOL. XIV.—NO. 1. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1876. WHOLE NO. 643.

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☞ [Special correspondents in America Cities.

Our Philadelphia Letter.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1876.

The City of Philadelphia, since the inauguration of the Centennial Exhibition, is well furnished with social attractions which are not only multitudinous in number, but varied and pleasing in appearance. The exhibition monopolizes all the attractions here, and the attention of the world which is congregated in this city of historical fame and poetical charm, and the manner of visitors who daily frequent the "World's Exposition" are in the highest degree enthusiastic and enlogistic of the fine display of beauty combined with genius, the grandest spectacle ever beheld by mortal eyes, or which imaginative fancy would picture, and the souvenirs mind. The exterior beauty, size, and grandeur of the exposition building is beyond comparison, and to describe the interior is impossible. In fact, the exhibition collectively is suggestive of the "Arabian Nights Entertainment."

Quite an excitement, mingled with a considerable degree of indignation, has lately become almost universal here, relative to the final decision of the Centennial Commissioners who, after several weeks of deliberation upon the subject of opening or keeping closed on Sunday the doors of the Centennial buildings, have decided by a vote of 30 yeas to 9 nays in favor of keeping the buildings closed. Notwithstanding that closing the doors of the Centennial buildings on Sunday will prove financially a great loss, nevertheless looking at the matter in a religious point of view, few persons, if any, can conscientiously condemn the actions of the Commissioners.

The Hutchinson Family, who, when the cloud of slavery had cast o'er the transplendent face of an azure sky the pall which caused the stoutest hearts to tremble, and when the baying of blood hounds was intermingled with the hoarse cries and vile epithets of the brutal slave-trader; when the bondmen looked toward the old Star Spangled Banner waiting patiently for the orazon mouth of freedom to peal forth in stentorian tones the first notes of a strife for freedom and equality, even then the Hutchinson Family advocated the cause of the bondman, and made the hills of the old Granite State (N. H.) resound with the songs of freedom, awakening the mountain echoes and instilling in them the enthusiasm and sentiment of the songs until the echoes rolled and reverberated throughout the whole country until all were aroused to the injustice done to the black man, and was initiative of his subsequent freedom, are in the city, giving their appreciable and unparalleled concerts, which draw large and distinguished audiences. This family of vocalists, ever held in the hearts of the colored race a warm place, which, though the hearts of the freedmen may be struck with the chilling blasts of an arctic wind, or an era of afflictions, to them the name of the Hutchinson Family is synonymous of reverence, devotion and gratitude, which is characteristic of the colored American. While speaking of colored people I will say that it is to be regretted that we have such a limited representation in the Centennial, but we feel gratified at what we have while we covet more. There are only two colored exhibitors in the Centennial; one Miss Edmonia Lewis, the distinguished colored sculptress, who has for the past few years been living in Rome, Italy, whose art exhibits are to bedfound in the art gallery at the Centennial, and the residences of the European nobility as well as the American grandees. Miss Lewis is a natural born artist and a living model of the genius of the colored race. I can my without hesitation that the exhibit of Miss Lewis is equal to any, and second to none in the exposition. Let it be said, and truly said, that though the colored race has suffered untold deprivations and miseries in the past, that to day, in the great "World's exposition," examples of their frugality, integrity, fertility of mental qualifications, which his brother, the white man, who to-day, with his rapturous gaze transfixed by the sight before him, despite his prejudice has to concede a niche in the column of Fame a suitable place for the representative of the colored race, and is forced to judge the qualities exhibited, not by color or prejudice, but by intrinsic value. The other colored exhibitor Mr. A. P. Ashbourne, the manufacturer of the celebrated Ashbourne's Cocoanut preparations, has his goods on exhibition at the Centennial, in the agricultural building, section K, No. 17. These cocoanut preparations consist of several different articles, all made from the cocoanut, i. e., 1, desiccated cocoanut (the best in the world); for making pies, puddings, cakes, caramels, candies, etc., superior to any in the world; 2, Ashbourne's cream oil (seven degrees finer than glycerine) for toilet use and for the hair, which is pronounced at the Centennial to be superior to any in the world; 3, Ashbourne's tooth powder for cleaning and beautifying the enamel of the teeth and hardening the gums; 4, extract of cocoanut; 5, cocoanut toilet soap, which is unequaled by castile or brown Windsor; 6, writing, copying and lithograph ink, which has no equal; 7, and fertilizer, which is superio. to Bone Meal phosphate, similar for farming purposes. There is no goods in the world equal to Ashbourne's, his articles standing preeminently superior. The office of Mr. Ashbourne is No. 1219 Sansom street, room 1, Philadelphia, where all information relative to the above goods, or shares of stock can be obtained by calling or addressing.

The Globe, Trans-Continental Guard, Continental, and other hotels in this city have been doing a lively business while the Keystone Centennial Home (Miss C. E. Gilbert, proprietress,) No. 625 and 627 Pine street has been doing an immense business, and is especially the headquarters of the press. Among the boarders who are domiciled at this favorite retreat, on account of space I can only name a few: Mr. G. H. Fayerweather and lady, Miss Nahar, of New Orleans, La., Mrs. Margaret Bourne, the celebrated colored inventor. The press is represented by Dr. H. Turner, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, of Philadelphia; John H. Dwenzx, editor of the *Colored Tribune*, of Savanah, Georgia; John H. Jackson, of the *American Citizen*, Lexington, Kentucky, and Lieut. Howard L. Smith, Philadelphia correspondent of the *American Citizen* of Lexington, Ky., and of other journals. These journalists are professionally engaged at the Centennial. Quite a large number of colored visitors from Washington, D. C., came to this city last week to see the Fourth of July parade, among whom were the following: Miss Hattie Shadd, Miss Hattie Lawrence, the well known Washington vocalist; Miss Josephine A. Stewart, the distinguished and favorite cantatrice of Washington, who only a few months ago made her debut as a vocalist in the above city, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and appreciation by the most rigid musical critics; Mr. J. Furmas Shadd, Tutor of Howard University; John C. Nalle, the beloved principal of the Nalle School; Ellsworth Jones, Prof. Bellini, D. Fleet, the young pianist and organist, Samuel Jackson, and others.

A splendid re-union of Washingtonians was held at the Keystone Centennial Hotel on the evening of the 5th inst. Songs, anecdotes, jokes and champagne was the programme of the evening. Lieut. Howard L. Smith, of Washington, D. C. who is the Philadelphia correspondent for several prominent journals in the country, warmly welcomed the visitors to the Centennial, and was ably followed by Archier M. Green. Toasts were proposed and drank; repeated amid interchange of the binding locks of friendship, and throughout the evening the utmost harmony characterized the gathering. After the re-union had ended the whole party proceeded to the Penna. R. R. depot were Messrs. Brooks and Taylor took the evening train for Washington. Many were the sentiments of friendship exchanged and all parties with sorrowful feelings, only gladdened by the prospects of, ere long they would meet again around the festive board this time in the city of magnificent distances (Washington).

Yours, professionally,

STYLUS.

Presbyterianism in the South.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, shortly after the close of the war, appointed a Committee of Missions for freedmen and they were empowered to commission preachers, catechists and teachers as missionaries to the freedmen of the South. Since the organization of these missions great salutary good has been accomplished, both educational and religious.

At the time of the opening of these schools and churches everything appeared inauspicious to success. The cloud of one of the most gigantic civil wars had just blown over; sectional animosities and prejudices, malevolence and anti-christianity reigned supreme in the heart of the defeated and humiliated rebel of the South against a loyal brave triumphant people of the North. Remembering the great truth contained in the apothegm "The darkest hour is just before the day," they looked forward with prophetic vision, through the dim twilight of the future, to the advent of a brighter day, when the people of this land should become *una anima*—a oneness of conscience as respects God and man—a united people in readering homogeneous laws and institutions, and in promoting whatever interests that conduce to the happiness or weal of the whole country.

We shall quote a few statistics of the work of these faithful laborers for the past year, beginning May 1, 1875, and ending April 1st, 1876. They had unnumbered odds with which to contend in this pioneer work among the freedman, which we would enumerate but space is limited, suffice it to say that the fruits of their toil amply rewards them for whatever sacrifice or efforts made in this direction.

The number of missionaries employed in this department of the Church's work are as follows: Preachers, 39; Catechists 27; Teachers, 47; total, 113. These ministers have large fields, including four, five, six and seven churches. The total number of churches under Committee is 128; number of accessions to these churches during the past year 885; whole number of communicants 9,916; whole number of Sabbath Schools connected with these churches, 107; scholars in Sabbath School, 7,009; the daily parochial schools, 33; pupils in these schools, 3,776; teachers, 65. These schools have done a good work as regards the training of teachers. It is reported that within the last year, mostly during vacation, 103 pupils of these schools taught 655 months, and received compensation, including board, to the amount of $14,285.

In addition to these parochial schools, the Committee has several others of a higher grade. Biddle Memorial Institute, located conveniently at Charlotte, N. C., for the vast colored population of the South Atlantic States, designed to train colored preachers, catechists and teachers as instructors of their own race, has done and is doing a good work in sending competent workers for the cause of elevation among a people of a race whose day-star is just rising in the firmament of fate.

A female seminary at Concord, N. C., designed, as its charter expresses it, "to educate colored girls in religion, and in the arts and sciences usually taught in seminaries of a high order, and in those domestic duties that belong to the highest type of wife, mother and teacher." This school has also done a good work in diffusing light and knowledge among the female portion of the freedmen.

There is the Wallingford Academy, Charleston, S. C.; the Braeners School, Chester, S. C.; the Fairfield Normal School, Winsboro, S. C. are all schools of the higher order, and deserve special commendation. They are reformatories in the full sense of the word. Many of the students have and shall rise up and call their Alma mater blessed.

The number of students in these institutes aggregate about 908. About 137 of these taught school a part of the year. Number of months taught, over 429; number of pupils in all their schools about 6,420; amount of cash received, $11,158; number who superintended Sabbath Schools, 53; whole number of schol ars in these Sabbath Schools, 3,383.

The sum of money raised to carry on these missions aggregated $60,360.16. Number of white churches who contributed, 1,696; Sabbath Schools and Missionary Associations 45; Freedmen Churches 111; amount raised by Freedmen Churches and schools $9,235.80—*Monthly Elevator Washington, Penn.*

Keeping at It.

A man who inherits wealth may begin and carry through three-score and ten years without any definite object. In driving, in foreign travel, in hunting and fishing, in club rooms and in society, he may manage to pass away his time; but he will hardly be happy. It seems to be necessary in health that the person of a man may be trained upon some subject and steadily hold there day after day, year after year, while vitality lasts. There may come a time in old age when the fund of vitality will have sunk so low that he can foloiw no consecutive labor without such a draft upon his forces that sleep cannot restore them. Then, and not before, he should stop work. But so long as a man has vitality to spare upon work, it must be used, or it will become a source of grievous, harrassing discontent. The man will not know what to do with himself; and when he has reached such a point as that, he is unconsciously digging a grave for himself and fashioning his own coffin. Life needs a steady channel to run in—regular habits of work and of sleep. It needs a steady, stimulating aim—a tend towards something. As aimless life can never be happy, or, for a long period, healthy. Said a rich lady to a gentleman still laboring beyond his needs: "Don't go to Iowa as far as the other. Why is owing to the employment of greater judgment and prudence in buying. Almost any amount of money can be thrown away, and scarcely anything obtained for it, by a thoughtless, careless spendthrift.

We despise skinflints. But economy and meanness are by no means identical. On the contrary, as it is easy for any one to see, an unselfish, judicious economy—a wise saying—furnishes the means not only of independence, but of beneavolence and generosity also.—*Exchange.*

The Open Polar Sea.

Dr. I. I. Hayes the Arctic explorer, said at the meeting of the New York Geographical Society the other night:

"Now with regard to the Arctic regions, let me say one word. It is a region in which I have been in former years greatly interested. I have myself penetrated there four different times, and though I have not been exactly on the track of Nordenskjold, yet he has broken through the great barrier that surrounds the wonderful sea almost as far as any one. The result of the Northern explorations of Nordenskjold and of Germans and Americans has proven to the case of elevation among a people of a race whose day-star is just rising in the firmament of fate.

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Business Depression in England

The times are dull rather than [illegible] are very dull. Years [illegible] there was no bad a season and it might have been expected that a season marked by the return of the Prince of Wales would have been one of more than usual brilliancy. In every direction there are signs that the world is economizing, and has less money than it need to have for luxury and recreation. Pictures do not fetch their old prices, houses will not let, the supply of horses exceeds the demand, and servants cannot get places equal the height of their ambition. London is less gay because London is less rich, and that London should be so far less rich as to have begun to make its economies evident means much in the current history of the country. The wealth of the provinces is poured into London, and when London shows the pressure of dull times there can be no doubt that times are very dull throughout England. It is not that any great calamity is weighing on the country, but a number of small adverse causes have called a large unfavorable result. We are not in the midst of commercial crisis, and if trade is more limited, it is sounder than it used to be. People are not so much ruined as hit, and the number of people who have been hit in various ways is enormous. Large losses have been sustained by the holders of foreign bonds, and many who have been accustomed to live merrily on precarious incomes have found their resources suddenly at an end. But this is an element in the general aggregate of impecuniosity the importance of which may be easily exaggerated. London is not much affected by the miseries of Turkish and Peruvian bondholders, and it is not until the home trade and home revenues are affected that economy becomes transparent. It is because steady people are suffering that economy becomes transparent.—*Saturday Review.*

A Grasshopper's Fiddle.

"We lay ninety-nine eggs; if we should lay one hundred we should devastate the earth." It is a Mohammedan legend that the Prophet found this motto written on the wings of a locust, an insect related to the grasshopper, as the Mohammedan is to a Yankee.

Last May the farmer in Eastern Kansas who saw ten acres of corn entirely eaten between ten o'clock Saturday morning and four o'clock Sunday afternoon, and who caught ninety-eight grasshoppers with one swoop of his hand, must have thought the hundredth egg was hatched at last. But the hum of the vast swarms was soon lost to the northward. Then bird and parasite, and Minnesota boys and girls, who were paid for gathering them so much a bushel, soon ended the brood of jumping fiddlers; for as truly as the cricket sings, so truly does the grasshopper play the fiddle. Anyhow—if he don't play the fiddle—he does something like it, as each of you may prove if you will watch him when you hear him playing his monotonous tune. When he begins to play he bends the shank of one hind leg beneath the thigh, where it is lodged in a furrow designed to receive it, and then draws the leg briskly up and down several times against the projecting lateral edge and veins of the wing cover. A learned naturalist named Harris once wrote this, and your Jack repeats it. It is plain enough if you remember that the front wings are called wing-covers, as they are used for protection and not for flight. Grasshoppers play the fiddle on each side alternately, supporting themselves meanwhile as well as they can. Who knows why they do it?

A YOUNG lady, who has been greatly annoyed by a lot of young simpletons who step under her window at night to sing "If ever I cease to love," wishes us to say if they will cease their foolishness, come in, and talk "business," they will confer a favor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 5, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our Fourteenth Volume.

We commence to-day our Fourteenth Volume. We commenced the publication of the PACIFIC APPEAL in 1862, fourteen years ago, and have continuously issued the paper every week, except for a short period in 1868, during which time we went through the State lecturing on reconstruction and the policy of adopting the Fifteenth Amendment. In that year we only issued the APPEAL periodically, and did not call that series a volume. We have set it aside as the Eight Volume incomplete for binding, making the paper which we issue to-day the first number of our Fourteenth Volume which we present in this Centennial year. We have nothing to state further than that we shall redouble our efforts in making the APPEAL maintain its well earned reputation of being the oldest established and most acceptable and reliable newspaper ever published by colored men in the United States.

A Letter From Robert Morris, Esq., the Masonic Author.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

If you will call at Masonic Temple, Mr. W. E. Moody will hand you the two books which I promised you in Marsh last. Should you make any notice of them in your paper, oblige me by mailing me a copy of the notice to my address, at La Grange, Kentucky.

I am, with respect,

ROBT. MORRIS.

Mr. Morris, before leaving this State for his home in Kentucky, arranged to have his correspondence directed to the Masonic Temple, corner of Montgomery and Post streets, care of Alex. G. Abel, Esq., Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. (white) for the State of California. Mr. W. E. Moody is the Assistant Grand Secretary, from whom we obtained, as Mr. Morris had directed, as in the above letter, the valuable Masonic books, namely: "Freemasonry in the Holy Land; or, Handmarks of Hiram's Builders:" embracing notes made during a series of Masonic researches, in 1868, in Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt and Europe, and the results of much correspondence with Freemasons in those countries, by Robert Morris, LL.D., Masonic writer and lecturer."

This work is dedicated to H. E. Mohamed Raschid, at Smyrna, Governor-General of Syria and Palestine. It contains 608 pages, with an elaborate index, and abounds with numerous and comprehensive notices of ancient objects, such as ruins of temples, mosques, Grecian and Roman designs of coin, and other curiosities of the past. It is the tenth revised edition; published for the author; Knight & Leonard, printers, Nos. 105-109 Madison street, Chicago.

The other book is entitled "Masonic Odes and Poems, by Robert Morris, L.L. D., a toiler for twenty years in the vineyard of Masonic truth;" published for the author, by the same printers. This is the feuth edition of this valuable work, and contains one hundred and fifty pages of Masonic odes and poems.

In addition to these, Brother Morris has also sent us a small box containing a dozen or more pieces of precious stones, said to be pieces of the mosaic pavement of the Temple of Jerusalem, including specimens from Holy Land, carefully selected.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, '76.

With the sun striking to get below the nineties, gold down to 1.12½, and Sunset Cox struggling to free himself from the effects of Wheeler's expose the other day in the House, we find ourselves too exhausted to make an effort worthy of the demands of the times and the subjects demanding discussion. But, as the New York Herald deems it worthy of a lengthy leader, besides a dozen repetitions of the query, "What does Gov. Tilden think of this Hamburg brutality?" he dare not remain silent. Even Gov. Chamberlain of S. C. who is often charged with toadying to the Southern antipathy to the colored man, speaks thus in his letter to Hon. T. J. Robertson, U. S. S., "the victims at Hamburg were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered, and were utterly defenseless. No occasion existed for causing the presence of a single armed man at Hamburg on the day of the massacre. No violence was offered or threatened any one. It is said, as usual, the niggers were impudent,' but the evidence shows that all the actual physical aggression was on the part of the whites; they made a demand they had no right to make, and when that demand was refused, as it should have been, they proceeded to enforce it by arms, and crowned their success in enforcing their demands by brutal murders. Shame and disgust must fill the breast of every man who respects his race or nature when he read the tale."

This witness is unimpeachable, and as the testimony he offers is given after receipt of the inquest of the coronor, supplemented by the report of the Attorney General, it defies criticism. Gen. Garfield truly told Sunset that it was useless to endeavor "to laugh murder out of the case," and referred him to the more manly course of Hartridge, of Ga., who had defiantly approved the action of the rebel Gen. Butler in gathering the white assassins together, and murdering the disarmed blacks who had violated no law, offended no citizen, outraged no public sentiment. Verily, indeed, will the people, in times not to be disregarded, demand of Tweed's old partner, "What does the Governor think of the Hamburg brutality?" and we warn him not to return the answer of a Virginia paper, "Only a few niggers shot," lest more white men fall on the same ground, than did with Custer at Little Rosebud.

With the demand for more silver comes the news from British India that it is fast falling in price. The silver rupee nominally worth 46.6 cents gold, is now quoted at 33.8 The loss to the Government thus estimated at $50,000,000. This will enable our government to gratify the public demand without paying a premium on the bullion.

The outspoken sentences of Governor Hayes of Ohio, have in regard to civil service reform placed Tilden in a dilemma. Even one of his own friends declares that "the Tilden organs do the Governor harm. The best sentiment of the country is opposed to them." And that unless Uncle Sammy comes out clean on that point, he may as well retire from the canvass. The "artful dodger," in declaring that he "was so overladen with public business that he would be necessitated to delay his letter of acceptance for a few weeks," seeks to "murder time," so that the letter, when it may come, whatever it may contain, will escape criticism. But the Conchata murders and the Hamburg massacre demand an early notice, for the people will act whether Tilden writes or not, and he must remember that he left Tweed only when the Republicans "smoked him out." Must they repeat that effort?

The query of Senator Morton to Merrimon, of S. C., to "name one good thing the Democratic party had ever done for the country," proved too heavy for the apologist of the Hamburg massacre. Even after Senator Morton had prodded him with "the Democratic party had the blackest and most damnable record in the history of parties in this or any other country," he could but murmur, "you Republicans did not conquer our rebellion as cheaply as you should have done," or that "the Senator had himself, in former years, belonged to the Democratic party." To which the Senator replied, "Whenever a Democrat wants to hurt my feelings he charges me with having been a Democrat." He also reminded him that in the Chicago Convention of 1864, Tilden had pronounced the war a failure, to which Lee gave the lie by surrendering his sword to Gen. Grant, in 1865. Conceived in sin, born in iniquity, its entire record is but prevarication, theft, peculation, murder and falsehood. No wonder even Hendricks hesitates to accept the nomination laid at his feet.

The Tilden organ of Baltimore lets the cat out of the bag when it reminds the Democratic committee of the Confederate House that "if they do not hurry up, the damaging revelations brought out in these investigations will be materially injured in their usefulness as campaign documents." Rather a frank confession of an ulterior and disgraceful purpose at the bottom of the session's labor. Only getting out material for "campaign documents?" Where are the promises of labor and reform given the idle mechanics and tramping laborers last fall, and again laudered them by Tilden's fuglemen? "A good enough Morgan until after election," indeed.

It is unfortunate for the reformer, Tilden, that he should have sent circulars all over his State, in 1868, asking estimates of Democratic gains and losses to be forwarded to Hon. Wm. Tweed, as soon as the polls closed. Was it to find just how much ballot-box stuffing would be required in the city, to counteract the honest vote of the State? Tweed did not fail his friend but the recollection distresses his friend in his new role of the chief of the new dispensation, for does he not say, "we must not allow our attention to be diverted from it by any side issues or minor considerations?" What is civil service, a few superfluous ballots, or the "shooting of half-a-dozen niggers," to success? Verily, "nothing succeeds like success."

The famous ex-sheriff of New York, John Kelley, sailed on the President the other day, when the following colloquy took place:

"Mr. Kelley, you and I were of the same opinion, before the St. Louis Convention."

"How so," asked Kelley.

"We were both of the opinion that Tilden was unfit to be President," replied Gen. Grant.

"That's so."

"But you have changed your mind," added the President, "while I have seen nothing to cause me to change my previous opinion."

"The ex-sheriff smiled and backed out, remarking after gaining the street, that "the President was not as dull a fellow as he seemed to be."

ETA.

Deferred.

The letter from Sacramento, describing the gathering at East Park in that city on August 1st, is deferred for revision, as our "Jonkins" is rather too personal in his endeavor to "poke fun, at several respectable persons who were present. The APPEAL cannot be used as an a cats' paw to pull chestnuts out of the fire. If our "Jenkins" will revise his letter in that particular we will publish it.

THE *Resources of California* for August has come to hand, teeming, as usual, with general information of the mining and agricultural condition of the State, and a vast amount of the most choice original and miscellaneous editorials and contributions. Mr. J. P. H. Wentworth makes *The Resources* truly a live and interesting monthly paper.

THE *Peninsular Advocate* is the name of a new paper published by colored men, at Wilmington, Delaware. It is a creditable journal in size, as also in typographical appearance. It is conducted by Rev. E. H. Chippey, C. F. Boyer, D. B. Anderson, L. J. Coppin, James Hardes, Rev. E. Williams, James A. Anderson, John Benson, R. H. Anderson, John H. Flamer, and Stephen L. Nichols is the Business Manager. Although it has been issued for several weeks, its date of July 22d is the first number we have received. We wish it success

EVENING SCHOOLS.—Public Evening Schools have been opened by the Board of Education in the Lincoln Grammar, Washington Grammar, South San Francisco, Potrero, Eighth Street Grammar, Valencia Street Grammar, and Hayes Valley Grammar Schools. These classes are opened for the especial accommodation of such persons, old and young, as are unable to attend day schools.

The President's Message Relative to the Hamburg Massacre.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following message was received by the Senate from the President today, in response to the resolution of July 20th calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate any information in regard to the slaughter of Americans citizens at Hamburg, S. C.

I have the honor to submit following enclosures. [Here followed a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.] These enclosures embrace all information in my possession touching the last disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the town of Hamburg, S. C. My letter to Governor Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make on the subject, and as allusion is made in the letter to the condition of other States, and particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi, I have added to the enclosure the letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion's sake or on account of color, have been of too recent date and too frequent occurrence, to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their horrible details, the only wonder being that so many justify them or apologize for them; but recently a Committee of the Senate of the United States visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not been made public, but I await its forthcoming with a feeling of confidence that it will fully sustain all that I have stated in relation to fraud and violence in the State of Mississippi. (Signed.)

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, July 31st.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following is the President's letter to Governor Chamberlain, referred to in the above:

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1876.

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, and all enclosures enumerated therein, giving an account of the late barbarous massacre of innocent men at Hamburg, South Carolina. The views you express as to the duty you owe to your oath of office, to the citizens and all their civil rights, including the right to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, and the further duty of the Executive to give all needful aid, when properly called on to do so, to enable you to insure this inalienable right, I fully concur in. The scene at Hamburg was as cruel, blood thirsty, wanton, unprovoked and uncalled for. It is only a repetition of the course that has been pursued in other Southern States within the past few years, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is governed by officials chosen by violence, such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, mass loss to civilized and Christian people. How long these things are to continue, or what is to be the final remedy, the Great Ruler of the Universe only knows, but I have an abiding faith that the remedy will come and come speedily, and I earnestly hope that it will come peacefully. There has never been a desire on the part of the North to humiliate the South. Nothing that is claimed for one State is not freely accorded to all others, unless it be the right to kill negroes and Republicans without fear of punishment, and without loss of caste and reputation. This is supposed to be a privilege claimed by a few of the States. I repeat again that I fully agree with you as to the measure of your duties in the present emergency, and as to my duties. Go on, and let every Governor where the same dangers threaten the peace of his State go on in the conscientious discharge of his duties to the humblest as well as the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power. The Government that cannot give protection to life and property, and all the guaranteed civil rights in this country, the creation of which is an untrammelled ballot to every citizen, is in so far a failure, and every energy should be exerted, always within the law and by constitutional means, to regain the lost privileges and protection. Too long denial of guaranteed rights is sure to lead to revolution, to a bloody revolution, where suffering must fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty. Expressing the hope that the better judgment and co-operation of the citizens of the State over which you have presided so ably may enable you to secure a fair trial and the punishment of all offenders without distinction of race or color or previous condition, and without any aid from the Federal Government, but with the promise of such aid on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention assembles in this city at Horticultural Hall Wednesday next.

The Picnic.

The Picnic given at Badger's Park, Oakland, by the West Indian Benevolent Association of this city, on Tuesday last, was well attended. After the day's recreation by the Society and their patrons at Oakland they repaired in the evening to the Young Men's Hall, and concluded the affair with a Soiree, which continued till daylight next morning.

Talent of Colored Persons.

By reference to the Philaelphia letter, in another part of this paper it will be seen that Miss Edmonia Lewis is the sculptress and Mr. A. P. Ashbourne are exhibiters of their skill at the Centennial Exhibition.

Admission of Colorado

Washington, August 1.—The President to-day issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming that the fundamental condition imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission into the Union have been ratified, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

PERSONAL.—The Mr. and Mrs. Drum, whom we noted in our last week's issue as arriving in this city per steamer from New York, we are pleased to note that the lady's maiden name was Miss Caroline Ryan, she being a daughter of one of the old-school respectable families of Philadelphia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Drum are acceptable accessions to our population in this city, where they intend permanently to reside.

Fourth of July in Philadelphia.

COLORED TROOPS IN LINE.

The colored company known as the Gray Invincible of Philadelphia, and the Veteran Guards of New York, together with a number of other colored companies found a hearty welcome is the line of the greatest procession that this proud fabric can boast of. Unlike our friends at home, they thought that if the negro was good enough to sit in council with, he is good enough to participate and rejoice on the one hundredth birth day of the nation. We feel for our Washington Light Infantry, who left the city to get rid being in company with the negro, and at last was caught in line with the negro, not only behind, but ahead of them. Oh, how they must have felt, "right out of the frying pan into the fire," and we don't know but some of them got burnt. They found the negro a cavalier, and their superiors as far as military tactics goes. The colored companies looked fine, and paraded well; they numbered about 54 to 76 men, had fine bands, and played well. How ish dot for high, umph?—*Exchange.*

THE Virginia city *Enterprise* of the 25d ult. contains the following:

"The Alabama Colored Minstrels will appear at the Alhambra Theatre on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings next. They give a regular minstrel performance, having end men and going through the whole business in much the same manner as sham darkey minstrels. They are said to be a very fine company, numbering several excellent singers and dancers."

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 327 and 329 Bush St

For fine groceries, fresh California eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lindley & Collins No. 505-7, Sansome street.

☞ For cheap coal see D. Giovanini's advertisement on third page.

Deaths.

CLINTON.—In Sacramento City, August 2d, Ellen Clinton, adopted daughter of Mrs. Sarah Brock, aged 16 years.

WORROW.—In Los Angeles, California, in July, James R. Worrow, a native of Montserrat, British West Indies, aged 39 years.

Births

In this city to the wife of Rev. J. J. Dyer, Pastor of Bethel Church, a son.

A GRAND

OLD FOLKS CONCERT

AND SUPPER

WILL BE GIVEN IN

Wednesday Eve. Aug 16. 1876.

—BY THE—

LADIES OF SHILOH CHURCH.

—AT THE—

HALL of the OAKLAND LITERARY INSTITUTE,

Broadway, between 2d and 4th Sts., Oakland.

Proceeds to furnish the parsonage of the Pastor, Rev. J. R. Fitzpatrick.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

By Order of the Committee,

OAKLAND, Aug 5, 1876. H. HAZLE, Sec'y.

TICKETS, Supper Included, 50 Cents.

ELEVENTH

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The managers have the honor to announce that the forthcoming Exhibition will be open to the public on

Tuesday, August 8th.

At 11 A.M. with the usual ceremonies. By U.S. decree and co-operation of the leading citizens of San Francisco, the Exhibition will be held on a much greater scale than heretofore.

The Exhibition Building, Occupying an Area of over 214,000 Feet

of floor room, will be completely filled with the varied products of the skill and industry of the people and of the soil. Over $200,000 per annum were annually bid during the last Fair. The managers intend to report the success of the best instrumental talent of the country, so as to enable them to give unequaled

Musical Concerts Afternoon and Evening.

In every department opportunities for space for annual contributions, and express those of Rooms Fairs, intending exhibitors must seek dates being their special use, otherwise they will be assigned.

The Exhibition will continue at least one month. There will be no charge for exhibiting space.

Applications for space or for information should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Mechanics' Pavilion, 37 Fell, bet. Stan. Francisco, or to

J. B. GILMORE, Supt., at same place.

J. S. HALLIDIE, Pres't.

I. N. CUTTER, Sec'y.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Shiloh Church Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M Sabbath School at 1.30 P. M.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

ARRIVALS.—Mrs. J. E. Francis, from Santa Cruz, Cal.; Mr. McGames, Philadelphia.

LETTERS.—Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, Chester County, Penn.; S. B., City.

Carl Schurz to the Front.

The following extract from a letter to the New York *Tribune*, and published in that paper on Thursday, July 13th, removes all doubts about the position assumed in the present canvass by Carl Schurz:

"There is a striking contrast between the hard-soft-money mixture in the Democratic platform and candidates and the strong fearless assertion of moral duty in the financial paragraph of Governor Hayes' letter of acceptance. The views he expresses about the civil service form the most comprehensive, most clearly defined, and in every respect most satisfactory civil service reform programme I ever saw uttered by party leaders; and that programme is accompanied by the pledge of an honest man that, if he is elected, it shall be carried out in its completeness, and that no personal ambition shall intefere with the work. Never had civil service reformers a better opportunity to fight with a chance of real success—I mean the success of the cause, and not only the success of a candidate or party. I shall support Governor Hayes heartily and actively, and I have never felt more clearly conscious of doing the right thing for the best interests of the country."

In its comments on the letter the *Tribune* says:

"We believe there are very few of the gentlemen who have been more conspicuously associated with ex-Senator Schurz in the public mind in movements for political reform from 1872 down to this time who will not be found now taking substantially the same course."

Deaths.

In this city, July 31st, Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, a native of Virginia, aged 70 years.

In this city, August 1st, Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, a native of Virginia, aged 70 years.

In this city, August 1st, Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, a native of Virginia, aged 70 years.

I. S. TITUS, M. D.,

(Late Senior Physician State Insane Asylum of California, Stockton.)

OFFICE, 313 KEARNY STREET.

ROOMS 3, 5 and 4.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 5, and 7 to 8 P. M.

RESIDENCE—1121 First Avenue, between 26th and 27th Streets and Mission and Valencia Streets.

Powell Street A. M. E. Church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

J. J. DYER, Pastor,

Residence, 1310 Vallejo St.

Fifty cases of sunstroke in New York on Sunday, and nineteen fatal.

Make few promises.

Republican State Convention.

ROOMS OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

San Francisco, May 23, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of six Presidential State Electors and six alternatives, and a "State Controller," to fill the vacancy made vacant by the decease of Hon. J. W. Mandeville, the late incumbent, will be held in the city of San Francisco, on Wednesday, August 9, 1876, at Horticultural Hall, corner of Post and Stockton streets, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In calling the convention for the election of delegates, the committee of the several counties are recommended to invite all Republican electors, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party affiliations, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise to the right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud; who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful and capable officers; who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest; who are opposed to impairing the credit of the nation by depreciating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor; who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that, for the promotion of these ends, the direction of the Government should continue to be confided to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, and support them as incorporated in the Constitution and the laws; and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principles of National unity in this Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

The apportionment of delegates is as follows:

Alameda	19	Plumas	4
Alpine	1	Sacramento	21
Amador	7	San Benito	4
Butte	10	San Bernardine	4
Calaveras	6	San Diego	6
Colusa	4	San Francisco	75
Contra Costa	8	San Joaquin	15
Del Norte	1	S Luis Obispo	5
El Dorado	9	San Mateo	6
Fresno	2	Santa Barbara	6
Humboldt	3	Santa Clara	15
Inyo	3	Santa Cruz	8
Kern	3	Shasta	4
Lake	2	Sierra	6
Lassen	2	Siskiyou	13
Los Angeles	15	Solano	10
Marin	4	Sonoma	10
Mariposa	3	Stanislaus	3
Mendocino	5	Sutter	4
Merced	2	Tehama	5
Modoc	2	Trinity	3
Mono	1	Tulare	5
Monterey	5	Tuolumne	6
Napa	6	Ventura	4
Nevada	14	Yolo	7
Placer	14	Yuba	8

County Committee and Congressional Committees will make provision in their respective counties for the election of delegates in accordance with said apportionment, holding Primary elections for the choice of such delegates; and the State Central Committee recommends that the Delegates chosen to the State Convention be empowered to act as Delegates to the Congressional Conventions of their respective Districts.

The State Central Committee recommended the following test:

"Opposition to the restoration to power of the Democratic Party, and intention to act in good faith with the Republican Party."

By order of the Committee,

ALEX. G. ABEL, Chairman.

M. D. BORUCK, Secretary, R. S. C. C.

NEVADA SALOON.

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WILLIAM DAVIS, PROPRIETOR,

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preventing and Benefiting the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Out and Keeping it Soft and Glossy. Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

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SUCTION PUMPS.

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FOR SALE, AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

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JOHN SEEGERS Proprietor.

R. O. HOUGHTON. JOHN REYNOLDS.

HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors

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KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE,

Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

ASTROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL BROWNRIGG and Prof. JOHN ROLL, the most wonderful Psychic Seers in the world, they can be found at No. 828 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell. They tell all kinds of wonderful, more all distance and time, count you, correctly anything that is lost, either or ran away, and cause drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

LINCOLN

BILLIARD HALL,

No. 818 Pacific Street,

Above Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 9 to 12 P.M. Specialty for Sunday Lunch—CHILI and CLAM CHOWDER.

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HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

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Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice,

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$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the new and wonderful Patent Pocket Tailors' Rule. They are now selling at the rate of $1,000 per month. Any one can have one sent free by mail on receipt of price, $1.50. Address, A. T. LAMBERT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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The Issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Review of GRANT'S Administration. The Record of Samuel Tilden, the Democratic Chancellorite. Invasion of the New York Tribune Building. Forgeries exposed. Testimony for and against. Statesmen. Every argument. The finest, both historically and politically, campaign document ever issued. Agents wanted in every county. Send for circulars and extra terms. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

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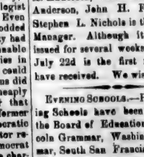
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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

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EGGS

30 Cents.

SAVE

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PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND, Sailing from Francisco weekly—Office

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barsior's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fluk's Metallic Burial Cases.

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BRIDLES,

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8.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, and Red Bluff. C. P. R. R. Cars run through to Ogden. Connects at Elko with trains arriving at San Francisco 11.30 P.M.

(Arrive 4.30 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily), C. P. R. R. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrives 8.45 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) for Niles and Way Stations. Arrives at Latham with Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville. Also with train arriving at San Jose 8.24 P.M.

(Arrive 12.40 P.M.)

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Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 P.M.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P.M.

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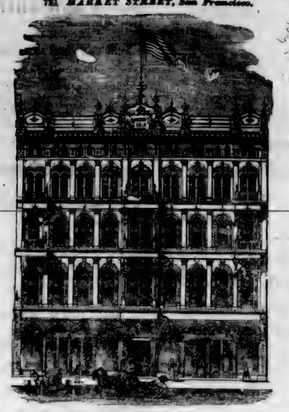
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1876. WHOLE NO. 646

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The following is an abstract of an "Address to the People of the United States," adopted at a conference of colored citizens, held at Columbia, S. C., July 20 and 21, 1876, in reference to the Hamburg massacre:—

The address opens by stating that those who signed it respectfully submit to their fellow citizens their condition as citizens of the United States, and more especially in connection with the recent massacre of peaceful and law-abiding citizens of the State of South Carolina at Hamburg, on the 8th of July last.

The document says that signatures run deep it right, in view of misrepresentations as to the cause of the massacre, and due to the character of the murdered as well as of their surviving associates, to present for information and consideration of the American people a calm dispassionate and truthful exposition of that terrible affair.

It calls attention to the fact providing for the enrollment of the male citizens of the State, who were, by its terms made subject to the performance of militia duty, by virtue to which colored citizens of the State were duly enrolled as part of its military force.

The statement is then made that "the white citizens of the State, with but few exceptions, failed, neglected and refused to become members of the force" provided for by the act,—the consequence being that the active militia became composed almost exclusively of colored citizens. The county of Edgefield, of which the town of Hamburg was then a part, constituted one of the military districts of the State under the appointment and allotment made by the Adjutant General—one regiment known and numbered as the Ninth Regiment or infantry being allotted to said district; with one P. A. Bonnanor as Colonel and P. B. Rivers as Lieutenant Colonel thereof.

One company of this regiment was allotted to and organized in the town of Hamburg, and its members elected one John Williams for their captain. Mr. Rivers was promoted to the rank of brigade commander and more recently to that of major general of division. Soon after the latter promotion, a new regiment, known as the Eighteenth regiment of the National Guard, was formed, John Williams being commissioned as colonel and assigned to its command, and his old company being at the same time detached from the Ninth and attached to his new regiment under the designation of Company A. Sometime before the company was transfered in this manner its ranks became depleted and its members ceased to be active at drills and musters, although it was still borne upon the roster of the Adjutant General's Department and never ceased to be regarded as a portion of the National Guard of the State. Soon after Williams took command of the Eighteenth regiment and the attachment of his old company thereto General Rivers transferred the arms of the company—which had originally been stored away under his charge—to Williams, who is by the rules and regulations as well as the acts of the General Assembly, responsible and accountable for all the ordinance stores of his regiment. Recently the members of the company remained upon the roll reorganized, elected officers and recruited its ranks to the requisite numbers of men.

Thereupon Colonel John Williams refused to reissue to the company its arms. The company is an incorporated body having been duly chartered by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 14, 1872.

The declaration that one of the causes which led to the demand for the surrender of the arms of the Company and the enforcement of such demand by the bombardment of their drill room was the statement of General Rivers, that the company did not receive their arms from him and were in unlawful possession of them, is disproved by the fact that General Rivers denies in a sworn statement that he made such an assertion about the "unlawful possession of the arms."

On Tuesday, July 4th, the company paraded for drill at Hamburg, and, while passing through one of the least frequented streets of the town, which is by actual measurement 165 feet wide, a horse and buggy was driven into the ranks by Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen, white citizens living some two miles from the town. At the time of this interference the Company was marching in columns of fours occupying a space of less than eight feet on the width of the street. After remonstrating with the occupants of the horse and buggy, Doc Adams, the captain of the company, ordered the company to divide and suffered the buggy to drive through peaceably. On the following day Robert J. Butler, father of one of the occupants of the buggy, and father-in-law of the other, complained before P. B. Rivers a Trial Justice, that the company had obstructed a public street. Upon the complaint Rivers summoned, by civil process, the captain and other officers of the company to appear before him on the following day. Adams and his lieutenant appeared to answer on the day named.

Robert Butler the complainant, was present, accompanied by several other white men, each heavily armed with revolvers. On the calling of the case it was announced to the Court that the defendants were present and that Mr. Henry Spearnick, a member of the circuit bar of the county, had been retained to represent them. Robert J. Butler, in an angry and excited manner protested against such representation, and demanded that the hearing be postponed until he could procure counsel from the city of Augusta, Ga., to represent his side of the case; whereupon Adams and his lieutenants, after consultation with their attorney, who informed them that there were no legal grounds upon which the case could be decided against them, waived their constitutional right to be represented by counsel and consented to go to trial. Thereupon the case was opened and proceeded with for some time, but owing to some disturbance, its progress was arrested and the further hearing adjourned to the 8th inst. On Saturday General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, arrived in the town of Hamburg, and soon after mounted armed white men began to arrive in squads of ten to fifteen up to about half-past five o'clock, when the number of armed white men in the town amounted to two or three hundred—the last arrival up to that time being that of Colonel A. P. Butler at the head of fifty or seventy-five men. Immediately after General M. C. Butler's arrival in the town, he sent for the attorney who had been engaged to represent the military officers on the Thursday preceding. An interview was held, the result of which was that the attorney was charged with negotiation from General Butler to General Rivers and the officers of the militia company to come and confer with him. The attorney left on that mission, and before reaching the officers he met a gentleman who apprized him of the fact that he had been requested by the officers of the company to see General Butler and ascertain what he desired. It was agreed between the two that the former should acquaint General Rivers with the facts and remain at his (River's) house till the latter should return from his interview with General Butler. This was done. Before the latter returned he officers of the company had met at General River's house, and when the answer from General Butler came it was agreed upon as a free conference held between General Rivers, the attorney, the officers had some of their friends present, that it was expedient and best to accede to General Butler's request and have an interview with him.

To this proposition two of the officers excepted, stating again and again that they were afraid to do so, because they believed it a plot to affect assassinations. A message was, however, sent to General Butler to ascertain if he could meet them without the presence of his armed force. To this he assented, but before arrangements could be made to bring about the interview a message from him stating that the hour fixed for trial had arrived, that he was at Court, and requesting the presence of his trial justice, General Rivers. The latter proceeded to his office alone and found General Butler waiting for him. Rivers was about to proceed with the case, when Butler asked for further time, which was granted. He went off, but never returned to the Court House. Rivers from his office went to the Council Chamber, followed by a crowd of armed men, whose numbers increased as he went along.

He sent a committee to the buggy. Doc Adams, the captain of the company, ordered the company to divide and suffered the buggy to drive through peaceably. On the following day Robert J. Butler, father of one of the occupants of the buggy, and father-in-law of the other, complained before P. B. Rivers a Trial Justice, that the company had obstructed a public street. Upon the complaint Rivers summoned, by civil process, the captain and other officers of the company to appear before him on the following day. Adams and his lieutenant appeared to answer on the day named.

Robert Butler the complainant, was present, accompanied by several other white men, each heavily armed with revolvers. On the calling of the case it was announced to the Court that the defendants were present and that Mr. Henry Spearnick, a member of the circuit bar of the county, had been retained to represent them. Robert J. Butler, in an angry and excited manner protested against such representation, and demanded that the hearing be postponed until he could procure counsel from the city of Augusta, Ga., to represent his side of the case; whereupon Adams and his lieutenants, after consultation with their attorney, who informed them that there were no legal grounds upon which the case could be decided against them, waived their constitutional right to be represented by counsel and consented to go to trial. Thereupon the case was opened and proceeded with for some time, but owing to some disturbance, its progress was arrested and the further hearing adjourned to the 8th inst. On Saturday General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, arrived in the town of Hamburg, and soon after mounted armed white men began to arrive in squads of ten to fifteen up to about half-past five o'clock, when the number of armed white men in the town amounted to two or three hundred—the last arrival up to that time being that of Colonel A. P. Butler at the head of fifty or seventy-five men. Immediately after General M. C. Butler's arrival in the town, he sent for the attorney who had been engaged to represent the military officers on the Thursday preceding. An interview was held,

During the progress of these several interviews, armed white men, to the number of between 200 and 300 (some riding and some dismounted), had assembled on the main street. But one armed colored man was seen, and he was Marshall of the town, who habitually wore arms. Soon members of the militia company were about town and some of their friends, in all to the number of thirty-eight, had repaired to the drill-room and there barricaded themselves for protection. About ten minutes after the last mentioned interview the white men were posted around the square upon which the drill-room stood and along the trees the work of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, which runs obliquely with the South, facing the drill-room, and firing upon the drill-room was began by the whites. Up to this time not a shot had been fired by either side. The firing upon the drill-room was continued nearly half an hour before a single shot was returned from it. The occupants of the drill-room then fired occasionally, as opportunity presented itself while the whites kept up an almost continuous fire upon the windows of the building for an hour or more. The occupants of the drill-room heard an order given to bring over cannon from Augusta, whereupon they evacuated the building from the rear, and concealed themselves as best as they could in various portions of the yards and out-buildings of the different residences on the square. The cannon, however was brought and fired three or four times on the building, those serving it being unaware that the room had been vacated. When that fact was discovered, a general search was about to proceed with the arms of lots, yards and streets for the members of the militia company was made. In the course of this, two of them were found and killed; seven others were captured, put under a heavy guard, and after being kept so nearly two hours, during which time the search for others was continued, private houses were broken into and private property carried off or destroyed. A consultation as to the proper disposition to be made of the prisoners was had, various suggestions were made in the presence of the prisoners, and it was finally agreed that General Butler should be applied to for instruction. An armed detail left the scene, and after an absence of a few moments returned, and calling out five of the prisoners individually, and successfully shot three of them to death and left one for dead. The fifth man who was called out succeeded in effecting his escape before reaching the place of execution, which was but a few yards distant from the ring in which all the prisoners were placed, but received a severe gunshot wound in the knee. The rest of the prisoners were then required to hold up their right hands and swear that they would never bear arms against the whites nor bear testimony in reference to this transaction before any court. They were then ordered to march off by twos to the right and sat free; but as they marched off they were fired into indiscriminately by the crowd. In this fight some of the freed prisoners were wounded. The party then dispersed and left the town. When the bodies of the murdered men were examined by daylight by some of the citizens of the place it was found that the tongue of one had been cut off, and that another, who had not been killed instantly, but had lived for about three hours after daylight, had been cut in the hip and a ghastly wound inflicted with what appeared to have been an axe. These statements are based upon the results of judicial investigation.

The document declares such occurrences have their origin in a settled and well defined purpose to influence and control political elections. While admitting that many citizens of the South, holding political views opposed to their own, deprecate such deeds, and the signers of the paper are forced to believe that the Hamburg massacre was but only an assault upon their right to exercise their privilege as a part of the arms-bearing population of the country, but a part of a deliberate plan arranged and determined upon by at least the members of that party, who not only continue a positive quantity in its ranks, but who control the organization."

In conclusion, the paper recites the peaceable, docile, law-abiding character of the negroes since their emancipation, and appeals to the people of the United States "in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of peace and order, in the name of Christianity and the cause of civilization, to vindicate the honor of the American name by insisting that the humblest citizen of this Republic shall be made secure in his constitutional guarantee of security for his life, his liberty and his property."

The citizens of that State, the Governor of it and the President of the United States are also much appealed to in turn to exercise their respective powers and influence to prevent the repitition of such an occurrence and to punish the perpetrators of the present.

Sixty signatures are appended to the appeal.—*Exchange.*

Too Much for an Adventurer.

A Newport correspondent writes: Adventurers are plentiful here; and apropos of adventurers, the best story I ever heard was told me the other day about one of this class. Of good family, and a small fortune, he was set well in the race of life, but of exceeding beauty, an Adonis in face and figure, and a vanity and social ambition which kept pace with each other, his small fortune soon went, and Adonis is launched upon a life of debt and stratagem. He has an eye for beauty and a cosmopolite fancy, not heart, mind—that is entirely absorbed with the image he sees in the looking-glass. He would like beauty, therefore, as well as money, in the wife he is diligently in search of. After many attempts and failures, he comes at last upon the paragon of women. She has good looks and money, or her father has, and this father notes curiously indulgent. My gentleman pays his devoirs. Most young women are attracted to Adonis. He is not a fool, except in the way of vanity, but he has a skill in keeping this out of sight for a while. This shows his wit. And so he makes a decided impression upon Miss Croesus, and gossips begin to say that a match is imminent. Papa Croesus, who is the wisest man I ever heard of, watches proceedings, and does not by any means fan the flame in his daughter's heart by opposition. Instead, after taking the actual measurement of Adonis, he invites him to stay beneath his roof. While he is in the city, and Adonis fails into the trap with great alacrity. Bag and baggage he descends upon the Croesus mansion and installs himself at his ease, feeling that his troubles are over. Day after day Miss Croesus rides and drives with Adonis. Trip after trip she takes him in every light. And by-and-by she begins to avoid him and to wonder what on earth possessed papa to invite such a vain egotist to be his guests. Then papa comes to the rescue, and Adonis is as skilfully invited away to fresh fields and pastures new, without opportunity to declare his sentiments even. "He comes too near who comes to be denied." Adonis came too near for his own good when he called on Miss Croesus to this day does not know what a wise father she has.

"THE Americans are queer people," says Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress. "Don't you think a lady —a rich lady, too—came to me and said: 'Miss Lewis, that is a very beautiful statue; but don't you think it would have been more proper to drape it? Clothing,' she added, 'is necessary to Christian art.' Said I, madame, that is not modesty in you. That is worse than mock modesty. You see and think only of evil not intended. Your mind, madame, is not as pure, I fear, as my statue."

Gain and bear it is the old fashioned advice, but sing and bear is a great deal better.

The Scorpions of Egypt.

The following account of a fight between a mouse and a scorpion was recently given by Mr. Frank Buckland, the celebrated naturalist:

"In February I received a box by post containing live scorpions, kindly presented to me by my friend the late lamented A. Kenet Lord, who had caught them under a stone at Heliopolis, Egypt. Wishing to test the power of a scorpion's sting, I got a glass globe and turned in one of the scorpions. A mouse having been caught in the trap, I thought I might just as well let the scorpion try his powers upon it as the cat. I therefore shook the mouse into the glass with the scorpion. The scorpion, an average sized one, immediately resisted the affront; and the mouse, who had never evidently seen a scorpion before, did not know whether he was his friend or his enemy. Not liking the continued jostlings of the mouse, the scorpion twisted and began brandishing about his sting. The mouse shortly crossed his path. The scorpion immediately lunged its sting into him. This challenge woke up the mouse, who began to jump up and down like a Jack-in-the-box. When he became quiet, the scorpion again attacked the enemy with his claws extended like the pictures of the scorpion in the zodiac. He made another shot at the mouse, but missed him. I then called 'Time!' to give both combatants a rest. When the mouse had got his wind, I stirred up the scorpion once more, and, as the fancy say, he came up smiling. The mouse during the interval had evidently made up his mind that he would have to fight, and not strike his colors to a scorpion as he would to a cat. When, therefore, the scorpion came up within range, the mouse gave a squeak and bit him on the back; the scorpion at the same moment planted his sting well between the mouse's ears on the top of his head. The scorpion then tried to retreat, but could not, for one claw had got entangled in the fur of the mouse. The mouse and scorpion then closed, and rolled over like two cats fighting, the scorpion continually stabbing the mouse with his sting, his tail going with the velocity of a needle in a sewing machine. When the scorpion got tired, the mouse got hold of his tail with his teeth and gave it a sharp nip. The mouse seized the opportunity and immediately bit off two of the scorpion's side legs. He then retired and began to wash his face. I had expected, of course, that the poison of the scorpion would have killed the mouse, but he didn't seem a bit the worse for it. When I examined him the next morning, he was quite lively as well; and had nearly eaten up the whole scorpion for his breakfast. Of course I rewarded the mouse for his pluck combined by giving him some milk, and by letting him go to a place where it was not likely the cat could find him.

—Scorpions are inhabitants of hot climates; they live among stones, logs of wood, etc., in such places, in fact, as those inhabited in England by wood lice and centipedes, etc. They are said to attain the length of twelve inches in Batavia; and along the Gold Coast. I have heard (but hardly believe it) they are found as big as a good sized lobster; the general size is about three inches long. It not unirequently happens that scorpions are brought to England in timber ships, etc., and I have received more than one scorpion thus brought over."

The boys of Detroit seem to be going down hill in their morals of late. Sunday, one of the legion, who had always been noted for his respectful demeanor toward the great public, observed an old citizen yawning and gaping on a street corner, and said to him: "Better not open your mouth too wide." "Why?" was the surprised query. "There's a law agin opening a saloon on Sunday," continued the sinful child, as he slid for the middle of the street.—*Exchange.*

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 26, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Protection to Colored Voters in the South.

The Democracy have counted on carrying all the Southern States in the Presidential election, except South Carolina. This can be as easily done as it was in Mississippi and Alabama, providing that there is no Federal protection given to white and colored Republican voters in these States. The recent order given to General Sherman to have all available troops concentrated at the necessary points, will have a salutary effect, and will check in a great degree the violence that has been so rampant of late all through the South.

The timid Republicans, who were in the first session of the last Congress, and refused to pass the Force bill when they had a two thirds majority in both branches, can now see the results of their timidity. Such tender skinned Republicans had more respect for the machinations of rebeldom than they had for their own party, and had to be whipped up in shot traces to pass the defective Civil Rights bill. The Democracy, in their calculations as to how they intend to carry the Southern States in the Presidential election—by the same means they carried Mississippi and Alabama—have the boldness and effrontery in letting everybody know that they are not timid in their party measures, like some of our weak-kneed Republicans, and that they mean business and will use every endeavor to carry out their party measures to a letter—that is to carry the South at all hazards, and by fool means if possible. The nation should see to it that fair play and ample protection should be given to all Republican voters in the South.

PERSONAL.—A. P. Ashbourne, an energetic colored man, formerly of this city and Oakland, is one of the exhibitors at the Centennial at Philadelphia. Mr. Ashbourne sends us a letter of his doings at the Centennial, and enclosed, also, he sends a printed circular, which we publish for the information of his California friends, which reads as follows:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned most respectfully informs the public and citizens of Philadelphia, that we have organized a stock company, to be known as the Philadelphia Pulverizing Cocoa Nut and Spice Manufacturing and Shipping Produce Company. This is an excellent enterprise, as this Company is incorporated for $50,000, for manufacturing and conducting a general produce business from the West India Islands. Having made all necessary arrangements to import goods of every description from the islands and export to them merchandize in exchange, we hope every man and woman will stand by this enterprise in order to make it a grand success. The originators of this Company have procured a letter patent for the United States, England and France, and are now ready to manufacture five different articles from the cocoa-nut, as follows:—desiccated cocoa nut and cocoa nut tooth powder and cream oil. We shall also manufacture coffee, chocolate, arrow root, allspice, pickles of every description, together with canning all kind of tropical fruits which are not in our market.

The stock of this company is now in market for sale at $10.00 per share. It is hoped that every man and woman in the United States will purchase at least one or more shares of stock, as the terms are easy, $2 50 first payment, balance in installments. Our goods are on exhibition at the Centennial, in Agricultural Building, section K, No. 17, where all information relative to this Company can be elicited.

A. P. Ashbourne, Author and Patentee.

All orders addressed to 927 Pine Pine street, will meet prompt attention.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 76.

In less than four months the second and last session of the 44th Congress will convene. In that short period, the people give answer to the most momentous inquiry ever presented in the history of this Government. The character of our institutions will be determined by the decision of the people at the ballot-box, and the great question, whether the party of constitutional freedom or the party of caste, will in the future control is now among the yet undetermined results of the future.

The great need of the day is to awaken the people to the danger of inactivity. The national candidates and the national platforms of principles are before the country. Every intelligent citizen can study the one and the other, and decide as to his duty to his country and to posterity. If he would restore to power a party that attempted the disruption of the Union and the perpetuation of human slavery he will marshal himself under the flag of Tilden. On the contrary, if he would retain in the ascendancy that party which saved the Union and freed the slave, he will be found under the banner of Hayes and Wheeler. If any one doubts, let that doubt be dispelled by patient investigation The time of inquiry is short; it should be proportionably earnest.

There exists in some parts of the country a great misapprehension of the existing relations between the general Government, and the Government of the District of Columbia. We have been asked, time and time again for what officers do the people of the District vote, and when told that, since 1874, they have been deprived of all elective franchise, the information has elicited no little surprise.

The Senate proposes, as an amendment to the House bill to defray the expenses of the District to appropriate $500,000 as the share of the United States of the cost of governing the District. When the people of the country take into consideration that, if the property in the District belonging to the general Government were taxed at the same rates as private property, the amount would far exceed that proposed to be appropriated, they will approve of the amendment offered in the Senate.

It is but just to the people of the District that the country should know that appropriations made by Congress, in aid of the District, are not gratuities, but on the contrary, that they are never fully up to the fair share of general Government in contributing to the public requirements. Citizenship here is but in name. The people having no voice in the selection of their municipal officers, not in the survey of Congress. Let Congress be, at least, equitable, if not generous.

After waiting patiently six weeks for the answer of Gov. Tilden to the call of the St. Louis Convention, we were greeted with three columns of criticisms, denunciations and promises, with an "if" attached, that would do credit to the veriest special pleader at a criminal bar. The "long protocol" is so prolix that the majority of his following will never attempt its perusal, as while life is too short for any one who has a paying occupation. Suggesting no practical measure of reform, except a constitutional amendment providing for the multiplication of appropriation bills by limiting the items in each separate bill to a particular department of the Government; charging the debt of the nation to the extravagance of the Republican party, rather than the treason of his own party, charging the unsettled condition of the South to the improper conduct of its Republican rulers, rather than the declarations of its own people, who unhesitatingly say: "Black against white; twist and turn it as you will, that's the issue in this and every other Southern State," charging that the fixing of a date for resumption is a "delusion and a snare," yet not daring to go further than to clothe an old truism in an old garb. "The proper time for resumption will be when wise preparations shall have ripened into perfect ability to accomplish the object;" he elaborates on empty and valueless promises. A free trader by every principle of thought and interest, when he dilates on the taxes drawn from the people, it must be remembered that he refers to the duties levied on imports, and that he attributes the present stagnation in business to the operation of the tariff laws, and closes his "message" with the following "civil service" declaration. "No reform of the civil service will be complete and permanent until its Chief Magistrate is constitutionally disqualified for re-election." But he dared not the language of Gov. Hayes, that it was his "inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election a second term." The message of Gov. Hayes is so emphatic and unequivocal that it is not capable of being misunderstood; that of Governor Tilden so prolix, so full of phrasings that will bear a double construction, that the "hard" or "soft can see daylight; the "free" or "parochial" school man receives exactly the desired assurance, the creditor praying for "time," sees endless visions of greenbacks in the near distance; while his plan for extinguishing the national debt by compounding one per cent. of the interest, suggests the economic theories of the Irishman who, when importuned to buy a stove that would "save half the wood," proposed to take two stoves and save it all! As to the permanent pacification of the country, he contents himself with tamely saying: "The moral influence of every good citizen ought to be exerted not alone to maintain just loyalty before the law, but likewise to establish a cordial fraternity and good will." We fear he will hear his brothers friends exclaiming before next November:

> "A spirit of forgiveness never lingering there,
> You can find nowhere else on the hill of fame."

And our "erring brethern" may consolingly turn to Mr. Hendrick's letter and read: "The right of local self-governments guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union, and must be everywhere restored and centralized." In short, Tilden's letter proves him a thorough-going Democrat, with a record of treacherous obstruction in the crisis of a nation's destinies, and of weak tampering with great questions of public policy during the end of governmental reconstruction," and "an accurate type of the Jesuitical and time-serving policy of modern Democracy." His declaration regarding the currency, that "the system should passingly allow the volumes of circulating credits to ebb and flow according to the ever-changing wants of business," evinces either the dexterous or ignorant. None but a thoroughpaced Delmonti could have suggested the language, and plausible as it may seem, the bulls and bears of Wall street, protected by such stock shysters, as the author of the letter have often proven the weakness of the proposition. But the people have been educated above this mark by Fisk, Gould, Tilden, and others of that ilk, and ever to them we can confidently turn the letter-writers, satisfied that the government that cost the blood of half a million of men, and millions of treasure, will not be entrusted this fall to the watch care of demagogues and traitors.

EVA.

Correspondence.

DISBANDMENT OF A COLORED CLUB.

SAN JOSE, August 24, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

The "Colored" Hayes and Wheeler Club, which was organized a short time ago in this city, met again on last Monday evening, and after much debate on the propriety and impropriety of forming separate, isolated "Colored" Republican clubs, resolved to disband the "Colored" organization and join the Hayes and Wheeler Scouts of this city, and accept of no separate place for "Colored people" in the torchlight procession which is soon to come off again in San Jose. The Scouts paraded on last Saturday night, and made a grand display. It was the largest political movement ever made here. The Colored Club was also out in a separate division, and looked well; but after all was over it was decided best by all classes of citizens that they should have been in the ranks indiscriminately with the white citizens, and that no line of demarkation in a political movement should have been drawn or exhibited, and has made considerable dissatisfaction. But the remedy is now made by the disbandment of the "Colored Club," which numbered sixty members, to form with the whites. More anon,

J. OVERTO

Notes of the Campaign.

Hon. John F. Swift addressed the Republican Mass Meeting at Platt's Hall, on Thursday evening last. His speech was very effective on the current issues of the day. The Hall was crowded: Alex. G. Aboll presided. M. D. Borack, the efficient Secretary of the State Central Committee, was very active in getting up such a rousing enthusiastic Republican meeting.

The Mechanics' Fair.

It is now asserted by the managers of the Eleventh Industrial Fair that all doubts as to the pecuniary success of the exhibition has now vanished. The attendance is on the increase daily. The clerks at the Pavilion report that there is still a demand for season tickets as well as a good call for single admission cards. Everything indicates that the Fair in the end will equal its predecessors, both in point of interest and attendance. The assurance of the Board of Health that

> [illegible]

wane will give the inland people courage to come to the metropolis and inspect the display of the Exposition.

A rumor in circulation that the Fair is not paying expenses and will close next week, has no foundation in fact. The Fair will not close before the 16th of September, and perhaps not until a week later. The actual expenses of maintaining the Fair is about $400 a day. The Pavilion receipts since August 5th to August 24th, fourteen days, Sundays not included, amounted to $33,000. Receipts from the sales of privileges and outside ticket sales, now collected and to be turned into the treasury this week, amounts to $8,000 more, bringing the total income up to date to $40,000. So long as the Pavilion receipts average through the week $500 per day, the Managers are safe against pecuniary loss. As it is the receipts have averaged since the opening upwards of $2,000 a day. A sufficient sum has already been received to pay the entire cost of the exhibition from August 5th to September 16th. The Society owe $20,000, which debt will be liquidated by the proceeds of the present fair. The proceeds of the fair of 1875 presented the sum of $70,000 as the total receipts for nine weeks' exhibition. The Managers expect to make $75,000 from the present fair as the sum total of cash from all sources. The figures for the foregoing statement were obtained from the President of the Board of Managers.

Chinese Immigration.

We have received the printed report of the State Senate Chinese Immigration Committee for this State, entitled "Chinese Immigration: The social, moral, and political effects of Chinese Immigration. Testimony taken before a committee of the Senate of the State of California, appointed April 3, 1876. Reported by Frank Shay, official reporter of said committee; and published under an order of the senate by F. P. Thompson, State Superintendent of Public Printing. Sacramento, State Printing Office: 1876." It contains 173 pages, including an appendix, with valuable statistics and tabular statements. Our thanks are extended to the Committee for a copy.

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT.—Miss Fannie Marston will be the recipient of a Testimonial Concert by the citizens and musicians of San Francisco, at Pacific Hall, Thursday evening next, August 31st. The admission is $1. Miss Marston has been untiring in her efforts in the musical profession, and has overcome the most severe criticism as a cantratrice. She deserves a good house, and we hope to see a large and appreciative audience present on the occasion.

THE HAYES Invincibles had a very enthusiastic meeting last Tuesday evening. Over four hundred members joined the ranks. The Grand Torchlight Procession is to take place next Saturday evening, September 2d.

A rumor prevails in Washington City that prominent Southern Democrats will canvass the Pacific States during the Presidential campaign.

That "Falsehood."

A contemporary, the *Elevator*, charged us of falsehood in his last week's issue, because we warned our white friends and patrons—some of whom had been duped into the idea that they were subscribing to the PACIFIC APPEAL by the person or persons who had been going around the city soliciting campaign subscriptions. We reiterate our former statement as appeared in the APPEAL of the 12th instant—two weeks' ago—and do so as a business transaction, and as other men of business are obliged to do when their genuine wares or business is imitated or passed off as the original by spurious articles. It is well known that the PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, a newspaper that originated in this city and was published by colored men from the year 1855 to 1858, and that the present editor and proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL was one of its founders, and nearly every prominent citizen of San Francisco recognizes the APPEAL and its predecessor, the *Mirror of the Times*, as actually making the field for a newspaper published by colored men on the Pacific shores, and which has been so long in existence as has the PACIFIC APPEAL. Hence it has been very easy for others to run in our tracks, as is which they have never spent the time, money or labor to originate, and that we have the right to warn white friends not to be deceived when they subscribe, as they say passed, to some colored person or persons in good faith, thinking that it is for the APPEAL. It was to all such that the article was penned—that they should be warned by the article headed "Caution." It would be indelicate to give the names of such of our white friends who have been misled or mistaken in such subscription, as they would not desire to get into a controversy for the small amount they paid. In short terms, we reiterate our former statement, and it is not a falsehood.

Colored Citizen's Version of the Hamburg Massacre.

A conference of colored citizens was recently held at Columbia South Carolina, on the Hamburg massacre and have issued an address to the people of the United States, containing a full statement of that horrible affair. It will be found on our first page.

A SINGULAR RELATION.—A friend who married a widow explained as follows, how he got mixed up in his relationship: "I married a widow who had a grown daughter. My father visited our house very often, fell in love with my step-daughter and married her. So my father became my son-in-law and my stepdaughter my mother because she was my father's wife. Sometime afterwards my wife had a son—he was my father's brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepmother, my father's wife, viz:—my step daughter had a son, he was my brother, and in the meantime my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. My wife was my grandmother's daughter, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather I was my own grandfather."

Items of News.

The National Greenback party of Michigan have met in convention and nominated a full State ticket.

Two Liberal conventions—one favoring Tilden and the other Hayes—have held meetings at Saratoga.

The remains of the late Speaker Kerr lay in state at the court house, New Albany, Ind., last Thursday, and yesterday the funeral obsequies took place under the auspices of various civic societies including Odd Fellows and Masons.

The Republican State Convention met at Carson, Nevada, Thursday last, for the purpose of nominating Presidential Electors.

Butler, the reputed leader of the Hamburg butcheries, has been admitted to bail.

Attractiveness of Women.

Personal attractions most girls possess, at any rate is a sufficient degree to render them attractive to somebody; for, although there are standards of beauty, yet these do not avail with all people. The following sensible article from a leading newspaper in the East will apply to this locality:

"There is something wonderful in the difference of appearance which the same face wears to different beholders. Probably the philosophical explanation to this is that which is hidden from all becomes immediately and distinctively apparent to the eye of love. How can a moderately good looking girl lacrease her attraction? By culture. She must cultivate her mind. An ignorant, illiterate woman, even if she does attract attention, cannot retain the interest of an intelligent man. She must do this by reading, by study, reflection, and by familiar conversation with the best and most highly educated persons with whom she comes in contact. But the heart must be cultivated as well as the head. 'Of all things,' exclaimed an elegant and refined gentleman—'of all things, give me a softness and gentleness in woman.' A harsh voice, a coarse laugh—trifles like these have often spoiled many a favorable impression. The cultivation of the heart must be real, not feigned. A woman who studies to appear rather than be good and generous, seldom succeeds in deceiving the other sex in these respects. She who in truth seeks earnestly to promote the happiness of those around her, is soon apt to obtain admirers among men. Above all other requisites in a woman is conscientiousness. Without this one touch of character, no matter what her charms and acquirements, she cannot expect to retain the lasting regard of any man whose love is worth having.

AID THE MINES RUNNING ON SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.—A Washington letter says that Director Linderman, of the Mint, reports that all the mints are running on subsidiary coin to their full capacity, and the monthly coinage of silver will be about two and a half million dollars during the present month. The daily average of fractional currency redeemed in silver coin at the Treasury has been about $63,600, or near $1,000,000 per month. The Treasurer estimates that this estimate will continue the balance of the month. This is about $1,000,000 a month below the amount now being coined. Should the mints continue the coinage of silver at the present rate no apprehension need be felt about the scarcity of small change. Since the passage of the Silver Act the amount of fractional currency presented for redemption has steadily fallen off. At first the daily average presented for redemption was nearly $100,000. In July it was $65,000, and the Treasurer estimates that in September it will fall below $60,000. The Philadelphia Mint alone can supply enough to supply the demand.

HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO SEND A MESSAGE THROUGH THE ATLANTIC CABLE?—The New York *Journal of Commerce* has been investigating the question, and simple as it looks at first sight, there are many singular and interesting points in the answer. When the electricity is applied to the cable at one end, two-tenths of a second pass before any effect is felt at the other end, and three seconds are consumed before ten full forces of the current is in action. The first signal is felt in four tenths of a second, but the following ones go through more rapidly. As many as seventeen words have been sent over the Atlantic cable in one minute; fifteen can usually be sent under a pressure, and twelve words a minute is a good working rate. Messages of twelve words have been sent all the way from New York to London in two minutes. A fact not yet explained by the scientists is that the electricity does not move so rapidly from New York to London as in the opposite direction.

SAN FRANCISCO now claims a population of 172,000, an increase in the past year of 42,000. This estimate gives San Francisco rank with New Orleans, Baltimore and Boston.

A colored Tilden club is actively at work in Richmond, Va. (Exchange. The color of the club is not stated, but we suppose it was green, decidedly.—[Norristown Herald. Don't know about that. Tilden clubs are apt to be red in the Southern States.—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

Never play games of chance, or make bets of any description.

Public Documents.

We again extend our thanks to Hon. A. A. Sargent, U. S. Senator from California, for a public document entitled "Sundry Civil Bill in the United States Senate July 19th, 1876" containing remarks of Senators Windom, Morrill, Sargent, Logan, Edmunds, and others.

ON A SOJOURN.—Mr. and Mrs. J. LAWRENCE of this city, are on a sojourn in Carson city, at which place the father and family of Mr. Lawrence resides. They are a welcome accession to their relatives and friends in Carson.

ARRIVALS.—Alexander Badger, Los Angeles; Mrs. Montgomery and Miss. Grace Johnson, Petaluma; Mrs. Ashley, Napa; Miss. Adelle Young, Dowen, Inyo County, Cal. destined to Philadelphia.

DEATH OF MRS. ABIGAIL D. NUGENT.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of this estimable lady. Mrs. Nugent was one of the representative women in our midst, and identified in all the movements which had for its object the elevation of her race. The A. M. E. Church of this city, of which she was one of its earliest members and devoted adherents has lost a staunch supporter, and was highly esteemed by all classes. The deceased leaves a daughter, Mrs. Margaret W. Miller and other relatives, besides a large number of friends throughout the State, to mourn her loss.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 327 and 329 Bush St

Powell Street A. M. E. Church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

J. J. DYER, Pastor.

Residence, 1310 Vallejo St.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Shiloh Church Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M Sabbath School at 1.30 P. M.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

Married.

In Napa City, on Wednesday evening, August 23d, Mr. Thomas Pearson of Vallejo, to Miss Charlotte Washington of Napa City.

Deaths.

MCHENRY.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug 7th Mrs. Elmebell Hoffberry, of Baltimore, Md., aged 50 years, daughter of Mrs. Sarah A. Wilkins, and sister of Mrs. William E. Gaines of this city.

NUGENT.—In this city, August 24th, at her residence, No. 3 Yerrenton street, Mrs. Abigail Dunbar Nugent, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) from her late residence. Services will be held in the M. E. Church at 3 o'clock.

ELEVENTH
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The managers have the honor to announce that the fair hereafter to be held will be open to the public on

Tuesday, August 8th.

At 9 A.M. with the usual ceremonies. By a desire and co-operation of the leading citizens of San Francisco, the EXHIBITION will be held on a much greater scale than heretofore.

The Exhibition Building Occupying an Area of over 214,000 Feet

of floor room, will be considerably filled with the varied products of the mechanic and manufacturer, the people and of the earth. Over 700,000 persons (more or less) visited during the last Fair. The committee intend to engage the services of the best bands of music of the country, in order to render them as pleasant as possible.

Musical Concerts Afternoon and Evening.

In every department applications for space for its need exceed expectation, and current usage of former Fairs, rendering necessary the enlargement of the building, from which cause they will be exceeded.

The Exhibition will continue at least one month. There will be no charge for admission to the building. Applications for space or for information should be addressed to the Secretary at the Hall of Managers, Mechanics's Exhibition, 27 Post St., San Francisco.

A. S. HALLIDIE Pres't.
J. H. OLIVER, Sec'y.

Charles Hess, Optician, 519 Kearny street, between California and Sacramento. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 816½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment, has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

FOR fine groceries, Fresh California Eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lindsley & Collins, at the lowest cash prices.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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BILLIARDS. CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
LUNCH DAILY, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,
West Harbor Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Sydney Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.
No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,
Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.
Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.
Front one thousand to ten thousand cords of Cheice wood for sale within Clearance, by the 100 lbs. 50 cts. by the 1,000 lbs. 40 cents. The same at wholesale or dock rates to dealers in cheap prices.
A lot or supply of Best Charcoal always on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

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SUCTION PUMPS.
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IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE.
FOR SALE AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
To suit 1,000 to 50,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
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Oyster House,
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Oysters in every style. Open all night.
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HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW,
KNOX BLOCK, -- SAN JOSE.
All practice in said to Clerks and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

A STROLOGY.—DR. SAMUEL FOTHERGILL and Prof. JOHN BOLTON the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the world, are now at 933 Pine St., bet. Taylor and Jones, San Francisco, and have only a few days more to remain. They can tell each of either sex, from the cradle to the grave, the name of the future husband or wife, when and where they will meet, whether married or single, and even the very day they will be married. Those who have been deceived by others may call and be sure to get their destiny told correctly. Ladies, Gentlemen, Children, Rich or Poor, may consult them on any matter pertaining to human life, and obtain that information which will be of service to them. Those who are in trouble, or have been led astray by designing persons, should not fail to call on them, as they will tell you how to get rid of your troubles. Those who are unfortunate in business, or have been unsuccessful in any undertaking, should call on them, as they will tell you the cause of your misfortune, and how to remedy it. Those who are in search of hidden treasure, or have been defrauded of property, should call on them, as they will tell you where to find the treasure, and how to get your property. Those who are in love, or have been disappointed in love, should call on them, as they will tell you how to gain the affections of the one you love, and how to get rid of your rival. Those who are about to enter into matrimony should call on them, as they will tell you the character of the person you intend to marry, and whether you will be happy with them. Those who are about to enter into business should call on them, as they will tell you what business you are best adapted for, and whether you will succeed in it. Those who are about to change their residence should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will succeed in the place you intend to go to. Those who are about to go to sea should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe voyage, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to the mines should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will succeed in finding gold, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to the Centennial should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to Europe should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to China should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to Japan should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to India should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to Australia should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to New Zealand should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to South America should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to Africa should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe. Those who are about to go to Europe should call on them, as they will tell you whether you will have a safe journey, and whether you will return safe.**

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BILLIARD HALL,
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H. S. MORRIS & J. R. SHOWS, PROPRIETORS.
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NOW LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 9 to 12 P.M. Especially for Sunday Lunch—OYSTERS and CLAM CHOWDER.

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Colognes, Florida Waters, Hair Dye, Comb'ng, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Strops, Etc., Etc.
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The travelling public are respectfully informed that a
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190 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.
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A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
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First Class House
SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
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WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length and size.
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LEADER OF FASHION.
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AT NOON, FOR
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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.
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REGULAR STEAMER WILLAMETTE VALLEY leaving the Pioneer wharf—foot of Mission street.
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Connecting with steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and S. F. & C. R. CO. and OREGON C. T. CO. through Willamette, Oregon and Eagle Rive Valleys, Oregon.
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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.
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Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Tonsorial Hall at Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residence. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction. sa 20

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing foot of Market street.)

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Passenger Train from Broadway Wharf, connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate stations, connecting same steamers at Napa with stages for Saratoga. (Arrive 5.50 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East. Connects at Reno with Train arriving at San Jose 11.35 P.M. (Arrive 5.50 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), C. P. R. R. Mail Train for Oregon Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Stockton only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Donner, Colfax and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose at 9.45 A.M. (Arrive 11.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Vallejo Passenger Train, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and intermediate Also, connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East. Also, connecting at Davisville with Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Also, connecting at Suisun with Train for Los Gatos, Lexington and Intermediate points at 10.30 A.M. (Arrive 10.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Accommodation Train for Niles, Haywards, Alameda and Oakland. (Arrive 9.45 A.M.)

11.25 A.M. (Daily for Steam Yacht and Way Stations. (Arrive 3.30 P.M.)

3.25 P.M. (Daily (Sundays excepted) for Steam Yacht and Way Stations. Pulpit Rock, Millbrae, Tres Pinos, and Way Stations. (On SATURDAYS only (until further notice) this train will connect at Tres Pinos with the SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD for SANTA CRUZ.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) for SAN JOSE and the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) connects with the S. J. & V. R. R. for MONTEREY.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz.

11.25 A.M. (Daily for Steam Yacht and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M. (Daily (Sundays excepted) for Steam Yacht and Way Stations. Pulpit Rock, Millbrae, Tres Pinos, and Way Stations. (On SATURDAYS only (until further notice) this train will connect at Tres Pinos with the SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD for SANTA CRUZ.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) connects with the S. J. & V. R. R. for MONTEREY.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz.

6.30 P.M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

8.00 A.M. SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. This leaves for San Jose and all way stations at 8.00 A.M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5.40 P.M.

A. C. BARNEY, Superintendent.
J. L. WILLIAMS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivalled.

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ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purposes. The

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Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of Lockstitch Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps which could make a few stitches without a miss, have been supplied with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failing in all the great qualities of Standard machines, have been thrown upon the market, and wiped from existence on the score of cheapness.

Reliability is doing that will not do an inferiority of Work in a superior manner. No sacrifice is cheap that runs as hard as to cause fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable; the cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon decide the question. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and SATISFACTORY of all machines of their description, of unbeatable quality, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and much financial reputation.

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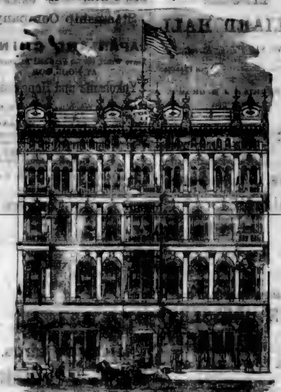
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

DOCTOR JOHN HILL, of 205 Pacific street, has in the mill away from the city, successfully performed many operations only by myself in the United States. Prof. Percherons, Clydesdales, Norman and Cleveland Bays, etc., etc., can be consulted with him at his office, 205 Pacific street, San Francisco. Horses can be sent to my office by railway cars.

JOHN HILL, 205 Pacific Street.

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In 1855.

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The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 5. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1876. WHOLE NO. 647

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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The Recent Alabama Election.

ALABAMA, Aug. 2, 1876.

To the Editor of the Inter-Ocean:

The great circulation of your paper induces me to address you, in order that the facts communicated may be known to the people of the great West. The people of the North and West, in supposing that they know and understand the political situation, are mistaken. No one can possibly know the real condition of affairs here, and the sentiments of the Democratic party as a mass, without being a resident, and familiar with the people, their habits and disposition. The only Union sentiment to be found in the South is in the Republican party, composed of the freedmen and a few white men who have the moral and physical courage to maintain and uphold their opinions, and a few old Whigs, who are ignorant men, and through prejudice to the negro race are indisposed to act with Democracy, their former enemy, the danger into which they are being blindly led.

There are many of this latter class who are at heart Union men, and may yet awaken to the true situation, but are afraid to express their sentiments for fear of personal violence, and will not vote at the election for Governor, which is to take place on the 7th of August, 1876.

Now, I have been a resident of this State for the last twenty years, and have been familiar with the people, their habits and disposition, and have had the best opportunities of knowing the true condition of affairs, and I am prepared to assert that the Democratic party will resort to any means, however unjust, to secure success at the coming election. They will not hesitate to use the shotgun, the bowie-knife, the revolver, or anything else that will kill, to carry the election. They will not hesitate to stuff the ballot-box, or to do anything else that will secure success. They will not hesitate to use money, whiskey, or anything else that will buy votes. They will not hesitate to intimidate voters by threats of violence, or to do violence to them, if necessary, to prevent them from voting. They will not hesitate to do anything that will secure success. They will not hesitate to do anything that will secure success. They will not hesitate to do anything that will secure success

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 2, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Duty of Colored Voters.

From now until the day of the election for President, it is the duty of every colored citizen to join one of the Ward or District Republican Clubs. It is useless to have isolated political organizations distinct from those of the whites, when we are in common with them Republicans. The man, or set of men, who would delude the less informed colored man into one of these isolated organizations at this particular time, and in this Presidential campaign, must be regarded as an enemy to the colored race, instead of advising them as friends not to join color proscriptive clubs, but to join such clubs as are composed of white and colored Republicans, and meet and counsult altogether.

That "Falsehood."

We were informed by Col. Gift, of the United States Bonded Warehouse, (we hate to call names, but are compelled to do so sometimes, in order to sustain our veracity,) that he, Col. Gift, had been duped into the idea by an *Elevator* solicitor, that he was subscribing to the PACIFIC APPEAL, and the Colonel paid the *Elevator* man. When demanding his money back last week, after finding that he had been misled, he was informed by the *Elevator* man that "He hadn't the money now to return it." Surely, Colonel Gift cannot be selected as one of the ignoramuses, as described in the *Elevator* in answer to our "caution notice" some two or three weeks ago. There are many more of our white friends who have been mistaken by the solicitors of the *Elevator* as having some connection with the PACIFIC APPEAL, which is not a fact. So we caution all again to beware, and before subscribing be sure and make them show you a copy of the PACIFIC APPEAL, otherwise send your subscriptions for three months, six months or a year to the PACIFIC APPEAL office 511 Sansome street.

Children's Exhibition.

Every person should encourage the Children's Exhibition, at the Bethel Church, Powell street, next Thursday evening, Sept. 7th, by purchasing a ticket, which is only fifty cents. We hope the church will be crowded.

The Christ Church and Society Festival.

The above named society, connected with the Christ Church Mission, of which Rev. P. W. Casey is pastor, gave a festival at Dashaway Hall on Thursday evening last, which was well attended. The programme opened by Little Master Charly Ringgold, with exercises upon the piano forte. Miss Ophelia Randall sang one of her favorite selections. Mr. Joseph Campbell sang a ballad entitled "There's where I'd like to be." Miss. C. Edmonds followed with a song. An amusing tableau, "Grandmother's Trunk," was given under the direction of Mrs. E. Collins. Miss. Marie Appe sang the ballad, "Kiss me, Mamma, I'm going to sleep." "Cavaziss" was sung by the favorite contratrice, Mrs. Sampson Williams, and ended with a grand chorus, "Children's Te Deum." A collation was then served with ice cream and other refreshments in abundance. The affair lasted until 12 o'clock at night, giving general satisfaction.

Miss. FANNY MARSTON'S concert was well attended at Pacific Hall, Thursday evening last.

THE Hayes Invincibles held a rousing meeting last evening, and will have a procession to night.

Never run in debt unless you see a way to get out again.

"Elevator" Slang.

We seldom go out of our sphere of journalism to answer slang, and only at this time consented to turn the tables on a contemporary, the *Elevator*. We have strenuously opposed the colored isolated "piece" club of which the *Elevator* man is at the head, and have done so because we believed, as most of the intelligent Republicans of the State believe, that colored men do not act wisely in isolating themselves by organizing color line political associations, when the clubs of the Republican party are open to all Republicans, without regard to race or color. This is the position we have taken and intend to support and maintain.

Now, instead of the editor of the *Elevator*, replying in logical terms, or some kind of a defence to fairly combat our position, after finding himself discomfitted by our argument, he resorts to insinuations and slang as follows:

"Among the most violent of our opponents was PETER ANDERSON, editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL. This was not unexpected, for Mr. ANDERSON is known for his opposition to every measure of which he is not head and front. His Republicanism is doubtful, and he is also much condemned to have an itching palm, and it is strongly suspected, if not already convicted of the charge. Does not Mr. Philip A. Bell know that he was "much condemned and strongly suspected of having an itching palm," etc., (we don't mean when he left New York in 1861) but when Wm. Alvord was nominated and elected Mayor of this city by Republicans and Taxpayers, that Mr. Bell, *Elevator* and all went over, body and soul, to the support of the Democratic nominee, Tylar Curtis? Besides which he bolted the regular Republican nominee, John A. McGlynn, for State Harbor Commissioner, and strongly advocated the election of the Democratic nominee, Mr. Rosenfeld. Was it an "itching palm" that caused Mr. Bell to do this, or was it from pure Democratic principle. There was a motive of some kind in his "puerile and erratic" course.

Be careful Mr. Bell how you throw stones concerning other peoples' consistent Republicanism, when this glaring record stands against you. While on the other hand, the APPEAL has never advocated the election of a Democratic nominee over a Republican. Because the APPEAL is known by both parties to be consistently Radical.

Now for that "Twenty Dollars" we demanded of a prominent member of the Committee for a buggy.

The facts of the case are these: In the last State election, in our zeal to get the Republican ticket elected, we remember requesting Mr. M. D. Boruck, Secretary of the State Central Committee, to advance us five dollars (not twenty, as our contemporary states) for the expense of a buggy, that we would try and "hunt up" indifferent or careless Republican voters that had no inclination to go voluntarily to the polls. In his hesitancy we reminded Mr. Boruck, that in view of the situation, with a divided party, that the Independents would gladly avail themselves of our services for the small pittance asked. That is all; and we certainly at the time meant it. And we consider it in very bad taste at this late day for our contemporary to bring such a subject as that up in lieu of some kind of argument to justify him and his puerile and erratic course in organizing an isolated colored club, which only consists of about a dozen active officers and members.

The insinuation concerning a suit for libel we had sometime ago by an writtingly publishing one of Emperor Norton's proclamations without his "com de plume," in the most silly, when it is known that the most popular and influential journals in the United States sometimes "stumble" over a libel suit. While the APPEAL claims to be the organ of colored citizens of the Pacific States, colored citizens, like any other class, are expected, when they desire to use our paper for publishing notices, etc., for their individual or collective interests, which are not of a public nature, to pay for the privilege, notwithstanding it may be "interesting to colored people." This is but the rule of all newspapers. If the *Elevator* man has adopted any other, he will soon starve to death. Hence, the whole tirade which we copy above from the *Elevator* is so much fraught with malice, envy and jealousy of the standing and leading position of the APPEAL, that the rest of his slang and falsehoods we decline to answer; and shall hereafter devote our space time and space in the PACIFIC APPEAL for the success of the Hayes and Wheeler Republican Ticket.

Death of Mrs. H. M. Collins.

As our paper was about to go to press to-day we were pained to learn of the death, in Oakland last evening, of Mrs. H. M. Collins, relict of the late Henry M. Collins, so long a resident of this city. We can only say that the late Mrs. Collins was a most estimable lady, and in our next issue will make further comments, by obituary.

The Frog and the Ox.

Once upon a time, as legends say, a stately ox pursued his way to Nature's feast to get a drink, nor paused upon the way to think what consequences would arise from standing there and fighting flies. A foolish vain, ambitious frog sat perched upon a slimy log, viewing the ox with envious eyes, and thus he did soliloquize:—"O, I would give my brilliant eyes, could I myself attain that size! and yet most charming unto me is that candle extremity! Who knows but I, (how my heart knocks) might grow as big as yonder ox? Then, who 'mong frogs so proud as I? At any rate, I'm bound to try. Inhaling all the air he could —the sweat in globules on him stood; on his mad scheme his mind was bent, "like patience on a monument." Though his was an elastic skin, that desperate game he could not win, the swelling process burst his side, and then and there poor froggie died. So perish our ambitious hopes, as when a frog with oxen copes: the consequence, we well may dread, will fall on our devoted head. 'Tis better, far better to be you see, what Nature, in wisdom, designed us to be.

Aim high in this life, but not so high that you cannot hit anything.

The Funeral of Mrs Abigail Nugent.

On Sunday last the funeral of Mrs Abigail Nugent took place from her late residence, No. 3 Varennes street. A large number of persons and carriages blocked the streets in the vicinity and neighborhood where the deceased lady had so long resided. The remains were in a beautiful metalic casket, highly ornamented with silver mountings, including a large silver plate on the lid, containing her name, nativity and age. About 2 o'clock the mournful cortege proceeded to the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, every part of which was filled to its utmost capacity with heart throbbing friends and spectators, both white and colored. A very interesting and impressive funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Barney Fletcher on the life, virtues and death of the deceased. Rev. I. N. Triplett also took a part in the services. The choir under the leadership of Mr. Wm. H. Carter, sang appropriate hymns, dirges and the "Dying Christian" very solemnly and effectively. We recognized Miss Ophelia Randall's voice as the mezzo soprano. There was also a good alto and tenor voice in the choir, making an excellent quartette for the correct rendition of the selections. There was also a good chorus. After the services, the funeral proceeded with a long line of carriages to the cemetery. Messrs. Reeder, Diser, Coleman and Cooper were the principal pall bearers.

It is to be regretted that those who were entrusted with the management of the funeral did not invite nor place any of Mrs. Nugent's Philadelphia, Penna., acquaintances either in the ample number of carriages provided, nor select any of such as pall bearers, which would have been more eminently appropriate. Among the Philadelphia people we noticed, either at the house or in the church: Females—Mrs. E. Collins and daughter, Mrs. Eliza Dangerfield, Mrs. Eliza Scott-Mrs. C. E. Burris, Mrs. Sarah Gibbs, Mrs Louisa Francis. Males —Messrs. Andrew Bristow, Anthony Osborne, Wm. Seth, Henry Tolbert, Henry Clifton and many others to select from, either as appropriate pall bearers or give them a seat or two in the carriages, instead of the manager or managers selecting their own friends to place in the carriages and act as pall bearers. Rev. P. W. Casey, as a Philadelphian, should have been invited in the pulpit.

The grief stricken daughter, Mrs. Maggie Miller, being so severely indisposed, could hardly attend the funeral, and could not correct this feature of it. Her immediate friends Mrs. Montgomery Wilson, Miss Grace Johnson, Mrs. Geo. Ashley Mrs. Rachael Quinn of Oakland, J. S. Hatten and F. Sparrow of Napa, were very correctly Mrs. Miller's selections in her own and adjoining carriages as mourners.

Such a distinguished funeral should not have been entrusted in management by any inexperienced person or persons, who had not the foresight to see no further than themselves and their own immediate friends and acquaintances to place in the most prominent positions of the funeral, to the entire exclusion of the deceased lady's life long acquaintances and friends.

THANKS.—Our thanks are extended to William Montgomery, of this city, and who is now in Saratoga, N. Y., for a late copy of a Saratoga paper, containing the proceedings of a Hayes and Wheeler demonstration, in which the Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback and other colored men were the the prominent speakers. Our limited space this week forbids us copying the proceedings.

LETTERS.—Mrs. E. C. Gilbert, Phila.; J. Overton, San Jose; H. C. city.

Hotels and Landlords.

The Centennial has not done for New York what was expected. It was thought that the city would be crowded with guests as their way to and from the Centennial. Several plans were proposed for establishing new lines from Albany to New York to accommodate the rush of rush of travel. There has been no rush, and the old lines are more than sufficient. The thing works queerly. Men take a room at a hotel on the European plan and dine at the restaurant. Father, mother and children crowd into one room, sleeping on the trunks and floor. A plate of bread or a dish of potatoes and a cup of tea suffice. The Centennial visitors are a very economical set, and leave as little money as possible at our hotels. The Fifth Avenue makes money. The Hoffman House last year cleared $100,000. The Clarendon and Everett are both run by Mr. Weaver, and do a handsome business. The nobles and aristocrats, people who spend large sums on suites and extras; foreigners of distinction, *prime donne*, and star opera singers quarter with Mr. Weaver. The Brunswick has had a hard time of it. It is a very costly house, but it is very elegant and is coming up. The Garrisons, up the river, well-known as hotel men, took the Grand Hotel at the Fortysecond street depot, and are making a great success of it. The Gisley House is run by Breslin. This is a sort of very elegant family hotel, and makes plenty money. Breslin is a Napoleon in hotel matters. He began as clerk in Congress Hall, at Saratoga. When Stewart took the Grand Union, Breslin ran it for him. He made a great deal of money, and was so smart and successful that Stewart displaced him. He cleared last year $100,000. The report is that Breslin was offered a $50,000 to keep the Gisley at the Centennial. The offer was a good one, but the money was not forthcoming, and Breslin declined. The Congress is a stock company, and is owned mainly in New York. Nobody supposed that Hathorn would ever lose his money. A man who cleared as an average $75,000 a year ought not to lose. Outside ventures did the work. Cook represents the stockholders, and Mr. Hathorn's son is the reputed owner of the Congress and spring, which is valued at $50,000. After the expenses are paid, and the interest is discharged, sad $5,00 in the treasury, a dividend is to be given out of the earnings to the stockholders of the Congress. The St. James was taken by a Mr. Jones, with Senator Jones as backer. The hotel was fitted up at an expense of $200,000. The Jones' means could not carry it on, and the Senator had to come to the rescue. The hotel is now in the market. It is offered for $75,000 and half of that sum would buy it. —[New York correspondent *Boston Journal*.]

Technicalities of Engraving.

"Line" engraving is of the highest order. All great engravings are done in "line,"—simple straight lines. Next comes "the line and stipple." "Stipple" means dots—small dots like these. These small dots are caused to lighten up the high parts of face or drapery. It is very hard to engrave a face in lines simply, and only master-engravers have undertaken it. The masters understand and practice both "line and stipple." Claude Mellon engraved in 1700 a full head of Christ in one unbroken line. This line commenced at the upper apex of the nose, and wound out and out like a watch spring until it ended in the border of the picture. Mezzotint engravings are produced thus: The steel or copper is made rough, like fine sand-paper. To produce soft effects this rough surface is scraped off. If you want a white space or "high light" on the engraving, scrape the surface smooth, and then the ink will not touch it. If you want faint color scrape off a little. Such engravings look like photographs. Etching is apapted to familiar sketches. Almost all the great painters were etchers. Etching is done thus: The copper or steel plate is heated, and covered with black varnish; the engraver scratches off his varnish with sharp needles' points on the surface as he would on paper with a pen. Nitric acid is then poured over the plates and eats away at the steel and copper where-ever the needle has scraped off the varnish. When the varnish is removed with spirits of turpentine the engraving is seen in the sunken lines of the plate.

Avoid temptation through the fear that you may not withstand it at last.

Concert.

It will be seen by advertisement in another column that Miss. Sarah E. Miles, the cantatrice, is to give a farewell vocal and instrumental concert, prior to her departure East, at Mercantile Library Hall, Bush St., on Tuesday evening, September the 12th.

The Great Fire.

The great fire in this city Monday night burned the block bounded by Brannan, Townsend, Third and Fourth streets, excepting the C. P. R. R. building.

Home.

Rings there a dearer, more magical word from the vocabulary of human speech? Is there one oftener in human hearts and on human tongues? If there be, we wot not of it. Beloved one, at some period of life the proudest property and boast of every human soul. All that are born have one dearest spot for memory to point at, and that spot is home. On land or on the sea, that cradle-spot never leaves the soul's vision. Humble or high, palace or cot, it matters not, it is home. The Switzer among the Avalanches, the Arab of the Desert and the Gaucho of the Pampas; idelize it alike. From the farthest points of wandering, and through all times and fates, all who are born of women turn their feet or their memories toward home—

"Sweet, sweet home,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Home, of itself, is as ever living thought in the human heart. The tenderest associations linger there—the fondest visions, the brightest dreams. Father, mother, brother, sister, these are the figures grouped there, fadeless and imperishable. To his homeless — O, crowns of wretchedness! Home, home, home! possessed or remembered, yours are the ties that

"Outlive time and cold mortality,"

and renew themselves in every sad and joyous hour forever. You are the Alpha and Omega; beginning on earth, and ending—Oh, no, never God grant, in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Home, home! fond, longing heart cry of millions. Be the triple guard of reverence, love and duty round about thee. Profane, O man or woman, whatever other shrine thou will, but spare home, love home, protect home, treasure home! It is the best of your earthly refuges. Over the wide earth, may God bless every human home: and when earth fails, in His own infinite heart take us to our everlasting home.—Ex.

After Marriage.

A Philosopher writes:

"The girl is generally educated on novels, and her first disappointment comes in on the quiet indifference of her husband after the honeymoon."

"Yes love me no longer," said the bride of a few months, to her better half is his gown and slippers."

"Why do you say that, Pussy?" he asked, quietly, rmoving a cigar from his lips.

"You do not caress, nor call me pet names; you no longer seek so anxiously for my comeany," was the tearful answer.

"My dear," continued the aggravating wretch, "did you ever notice a man running after a car? How he does run—over stones, through mud, regardless of everything till he reaches the car, and he seizes hold and swings on. Then he quietly seats himself and reads his paper."

"And what does that mean?"

"An illustration, my dear. The car is as important to the man after he gets in as when he is chasing it, but the manifestation is no longer called for. I would have shut any one who put himself in my way when in pursuit of you, as I would any one who would come between us; but as a proof of my love, you insist on my running after the car."

NATURE always wears the colors of the spirit. To a man laboring under calamity the heat of his own fire hath sadness in it. Then there is a kind of contempt of the landscape by him who has just lost, by death, a dear friend. The sky is less grand as it shuts down over him worth in the population.—EMERSON.

Deaths.

COLLINS.—In Oakland, Cal., Friday evening, September the 1st, Mrs. H. M. Collins, formerly of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, aged 50 years.

The funeral services will take place TOMORROW, (Sunday) at 3 P. M. in St. Luke's Church, Pacific St., near Polk.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 327 and 329 Bush St.

Powell Street A. M. E. Church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

J. J. DIER, Pastor,
Residence, 1310 Vallejo St.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Shiloh Church Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M Sabbath School at 1.30 P. M.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION.

A GRAND

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION

Will be given by the children of BETHEL SABBATH SCHOOL and others, for the Benefit of

THE SCHOOL LIBRARY FUND,

—ON—

Thursday Evening, Sept. 7th, 1876,

In BETHEL CHURCH, Powell Street,

Between by tableaux of Recitations, Singing, Dialogues, Tableaux, etc. No pains will be spared to make the Entertainment agreeable to all. A Table of Refreshments will be provided.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS
Children under 12 years,.....25 CENTS

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Exercises to begin at 8 precisely.

MRS. J. E. SMITH will preside at the organ

WM. H. CARTER, Manager.

COME ONE! COME ALL! and spend an evening with the little ones.

CONCERT

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

—BY—

MISS S. E. MILES,

CANTATRICE,

PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE EAST, WILL GIVE AT

MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,

BUSH STREET,

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 12, 1876

For the Benefit of the Ellicott Library Institute Library Fund.

On which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen will kindly appear:

MISS CLEMENTINA EDMONDS,
MISS M. J. MILES,
PROFESSOR MICHON,
PROFESSOR CELLARIUS,
PROFESSOR CARNES,
MR. D. B. JACKMAN,
MR. W. H. BLAKE.

TICKETS,.....FIFTY CENTS.

Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ADELPHI

LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB

WILL GIVE A

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

—AT—

YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

—ON—

Thursday, Sept. 28th.

KEYSTONE CENTENNIAL

Boarding House,

Nos. 633 and 637 PINE STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.

The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

ELEVENTH

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The managers have the honor to announce that the Eleventh Annual Exhibition will be open to the public on

Tuesday, August 8th.

At 10 A.M. with the usual ceremonies. By it's desire and co-operation of the leading artizans of San Francisco, the Exhibition will be held on a much grander basis than heretofore.

The Exhibition Building, Occupying an Area of over 214,000 Feet

of floor room, will be completely filled with the varied products of the skill and industry of the people and of the soil. Over 250,000 persons were admitted during the last Fair. The managers intend to enlarge the scope of the last instructional nature of the exhibition, so as to enable them to give accomplished

Musical Concerts Afternoon and Evening.

In every department applications for space for articles are coming in daily, and anyone those of farmers, Fruits, Flowers, Manufactures, Machinery, Fine Arts, Fancy Articles, Inventions, etc., should make early application, otherwise they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will continue at least one month. There will be no charges for exhibiting space.

Application for space or for information desired to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Eleventh Exhibition, 27 First St., San Francisco, or to J. H. Gilmore, Supt., at same address.

A. S. HALLIDIE, Pres't.
J. H. COLVER, Sec'y.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.—The Confederate power outside of the Union has been effectually broken. When its influence inside of the Union is destroyed, then we may talk about the union of the Republican party being sacred. Until that good time arrives Union men everywhere must stand shoulder to shoulder as if an army of gray-backs stood facing them on the field of battle.

☞ Charles Hess, Optician, 519 Kearny street, between California and Sacramento. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

MADAME J. A. MOORE, 816½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment has the finest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

You can groceries, fresh California eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lindsley & Collins, at the lowest cash prices.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

Nos. 1 and 3 Y St., SACRAMENTO, Cal.

Only House from Sacramento Depot.

W. B. WATKINS, Proprietor.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Next Post Office, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. au13

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

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DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shoffer Coal, Scotch Charcoal Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Cumberland Coal, Cove Bay Coal, Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 618 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge. Orders can be left at the Mercantile Store of Clunie and for sale. Willow Charcoal, by the 100 lbs. 50 cts. by the 1 ton lbs., 50 cents. The best artizans in the city can be had at these prices.

A few on supply of Hard Coal and always on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

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SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE.

FOR SALE AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

By us from 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

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10 and 30 J street, Sacramento.

CONTINENTAL

Oyster House,

Centennial Hotel Building,

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Between Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

JOHN SPECKELS Proprietor.

S. C. HOUGHTON, JOHN REYNOLDS.

HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors

AT LAW,

KNOX BLOCK. . SAN JOSE.

Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

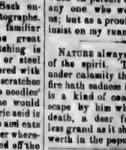
ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL TUTTERMAN and Prof. JOHN WILSON are the most wonderful Fortune-Tellers in the world. Parlors 24 and 25, No. 933 Dupont, cor. Jackson street, between Kearny and Powell sts. They can tell kinds of wonderful things, of absence and quality, name your, relate anything that has occurred or can occur, and cause dreadful misfortunes. They will also give love and luck. It will also warn it. Don't forget to call and see them.

THE PRIZE BOOT MAKER

P. KELLY,

511 and 513 FRONT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.



—OF THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 28

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

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BUTTER!

LARGE STOCK. Low Prices.

EGGS

30 Cents.

SAVE

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PER CENT.

South side Whitehall and Pettach, and Saltwood Free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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Nicolle Building.

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LINCOLN

BILLIARD HALL,

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Above Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 8 to 12 P.M. Especially for Sunday Lunch—GUERO and CLAM CHOWDER.

MME. J. A. MOORE,

Fashionable

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THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can get an assorted, or prime whole duty composition, with all or either ingredient in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

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PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,

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In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Oversized Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Battles of Leaders. Life of Gen. Grant. Life of Gen. Wilson. Life of Horace Greeley. Speeches of Thomas Hendricks, Governor of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Vice President. Sentiments of Gov. Brown, Democratic candidate for Governor. Speeches of Stephens. Soldiers' record. He fought, both sections and parties. If you want to make money send 50c DOLLAR at once for outfit and secure territory at once. Cheyne Bro. Successors to Applegarth, Atlanta, Ga., BALDWIN & CO. San Francisco, Cal.

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The boarding public are respectfully informed that a

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106 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1866.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special length or size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

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Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND, Oregon, leaving the Pioneer wharf—foot of Broadway—

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Connecting with steamers to ETTA and JUNE BUGG, and to C. R. R. Co. and O. & C. R. R. Co. through to Albany, Corvallis and Eugene City, Oregon.

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220 Battery Street.

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Importers and Wholesale

GROCERS,

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL EMBALMING UNDERTAKERS. Burgoyne's Burial Cachous always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—631 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombs always furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burgoyne's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

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104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

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JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. All orders will be promptly attended to.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing foot of Market street.)

7.00 A.M. (Sacramento Passenger) Vallejo Steamer, Cars (Vallejo and Sacramento), connecting at Sacramento with Steamer for Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff.

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden, Colfax and Sacramento, at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 9.40 A.M.

(Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), Cal. P. R. R. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles and San Jose.

(Arrive 9.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles and San Jose. Connects at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.40 P.M.

(Arrive 12.20 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) for Vallejo, connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff.

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Martinez daily, connecting at Martinez with the New Night Passenger Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Connecting also with steamer for Benicia, Vallejo, Winters, Davisville and Woodland.

(Arrive 11.50 A. M.)

4.00 P.M. Sunday excepted), Sacramento River Steamer from Broadway Wharf).

A PARLOR CAR ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN

4.00 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

11.25 A.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations. On SATURDAY this train will connect at Menlo Park with the SANTA CRUZ EXCURSION TRAIN for Santa Cruz and SANTA CRUZ, arriving at Santa Cruz at 7.45 P.M. Returning leaves Santa Cruz on Monday at 8 A.M. arriving at San Francisco at 12.05 P.M.

4.40 P.M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M. Daily for San Mateo and Way Stations.

SUNDAYS AS NEWS TRAIN will leave for San Jose and way stations at 9.00 A.M. Returning leaves San Jose at 5.45 P.M.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

WE, JOSEPH D. BRIGGS AND COLLINS PARK, both of the City and County of San Francisco and State of California, have this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of Ship Chandlery, and Commission Merchants, at the aforesaid City and County of San Francisco, under the firm name of J. D. BRIGGS & CO., and that our principal business is at said City and County of San Francisco, at the full name of all the members composing said partnership are the said Joseph D. Briggs and Collins Park, and that we both reside at said City and County.

Dated at San Francisco, California, this 27th day of May, 1876.

COLLINS PARK.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, }

Acknowledged MAY 27th, 1876, before me,

H. C. BYRNES,
Notary Public.

I, COLLINS PARK, a Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, by commission duly issued and qualified, do hereby certify that I personally know the above named JOSEPH D. BRIGGS and COLLINS PARK, and that they executed the above instrument in my presence, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 27th day of May, 1876.

H. C. BYRNES,
Notary Public.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, May 22nd, 1876.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations, making through connections at Soledad for Monterey; at Salinas for Pacific Grove; at Castroville for Las Guilos, Lake Park and Chualar; at Spreckels for Spreckels; at Salinas for Santa Rosa, Paso Robles, Templeton, Cayucos, Guadalupe, Los Alamos, Santa Maria, Surf and Lompoc.

AT PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ AND SALINAS BRANCH.

AT CASTROVILLE connects with the S. & S. V. R. R. for Santa Cruz.

A PARLOR CAR ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN

11.25 A.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park and Way Stations. On SATURDAY this train will connect at Menlo Park with the SANTA CRUZ EXCURSION TRAIN for Santa Cruz and SANTA CRUZ, arriving at Santa Cruz at 7.45 P.M. Returning leaves Santa Cruz on Monday at 8 A.M. arriving at San Francisco at 12.05 P.M.

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A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
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Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Capital, - - $800,000

The Company offers reliable indemnity, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders, as the best guarantee of its responsibility and high standing:

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Jas. D. Phelan	Jos. Seligman
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A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its Illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their respective and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be surpassed.

It is the

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Most Valuable for the Student,

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Most Appropriate for the Child,

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Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address the Publisher's General Bible and Tract House.

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The Pictorial Family Bible contains the unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Theological matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are decidedly low to place it within everybody's reach.

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Those who would want the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in this line. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CREATING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Pronounced it from Falling Off, and Positively Prevents it from Turning Gray. Cures all Diseases of the Hair and other Parties of the Head and the Skin. Trade and sold by him.

No. 50 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 50, M C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

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WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purposes.

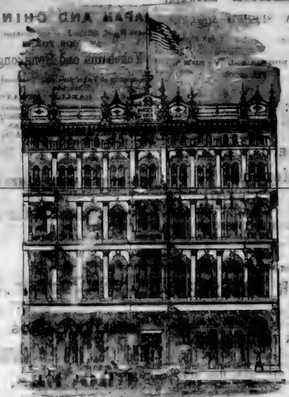
WHEELER & WILSON

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Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., in rapidly attaining that preeminence among Machines which the Family Machine has already maintained in the Household. Of the great and varied character of elaborate Stitching which have been, and are daily, executed upon the Nos. 6 and 7, but few have achieved or deserved success. Wherever tried which could neither be executed upon other machines, have been equal to all the uses of HEMMING MACHINES, and failing in at the good qualities of Standard machines, have offered a decided improvement, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

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All Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!!

The only cure being the Express charge, which on receipt of my large medicine, are small.

Dr. Pierce is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

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Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and will

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or what many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

In particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

Address,

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

67 William Street, New York.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 332 Pacific street, has taken the mill vacy from the Colt successfully, as all trotters daily performed by the above experienced veterinary surgeon—in fact nearly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one in the Pacific Coast to any note with him in this operation. The said part will can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLL, 332 Pacific Street.

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—TO THE—

P CIFIC

APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world valuable information concerning each and every thing pertaining to Masonry—where be as special or as angel the odium would be to the same. It has been said that public opinion controls the conscience of some men; is it very strange, then, that we occasionally hear of dishonesty and corruption among Southern Republican office holders? To be treated like dogs with vile epithets, ostracism and abuse, is poor encouragement to weak humanity, assailed by the temptations of office and soured by the injustice of public opinion. This treatment does not extend alone to Northern men, but to any Southern man who has the moral courage to join the Republican party; even his own friends and relations join in the hue and cry against him.

My own sense of justice compels me to condemn most severely this political persecution to the South; and that such persecution does exist even Democrats will not deny. The papers throughout the State are filled with denunciations and vile abuse of Republicans, with never a word of praise or commendation. Reason and good sense will surely convince us that any party cannot be entirely made up of villians and thieves, but the press of Mississippi never speaks of any other class of men as belonging to the Republican party. In fact the deplorable situation here may be justly laid at the door of the partizan, contemptible little papers which are published at the county seats, and which influence the views and actions of the people in their localities. Villainous libels abound, these editors are illiberal, sectional, domineering—a fair type of the fire-eating class. Instead of "pouring oil on the troubled waters," and trying to quiet this reign of terror, they stir with might and main the seething caudron of political hate and sectional strife.

As for the negroes—poor wretches—the worst slavery was never so horrible as their present life. Since the November election they are completely cowed and subdued. I heard a sensible hard-working black man, one who lived quietly on his little farm, say that he never lay down at night without expecting to be shot, or whipped almost to death before morning. Whipping is almost as common as it was in the days of slavery, and the numbers killed and assassinated night and darkness can only tell! I hear of some who have joined Democratic clubs, and carry written certificates that they are Democrats. This is their only safety, the only protection for their lives, to abjure their faith—as did the Huguenots of France.

Homeless, friendless, and defenseless, who can blame them? Republicanism is as much a part of their being as their bony skins, and the party which gave them their freedom is their choice.

But life is to sweet to sacrifice to principle.

There are near Southern members who deplore this state of things, who feel and know that it is fatal to the prosperity of the South, but, alas, they are in a sad minority, and dare not show my open disapproval. In a manner this moral courage cannot stand the test.

NATIVE OF MISSISSIPPI.

[Correspondence Boston Advertiser.]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

In the California State exhibits as in the exhibits of Brazil and Egypt, there is a large display of silk cocoons. Fine little spinners are shown in every relation and transformation of their busy, protean life. It remains to be proved that silk culture can be made successful in this State, but California's fortunes are sanguine, and will not be satisfied with a half trial. In the agricultural section excellent specimens of wheat, the grain of which California produces a larger quantity than any other State, is shown; also, oats, barley and maize. Fruit is well represented, and the grapes and raisins are. I think the finest on exhibition. More than two hundred varieties of native woods are displayed, and nearly all the metals, from gold to pig iron. Samples of beetsugar from factories operated by cheap Chinese labor are among the exhibits, and cotton, which has not been cultivated until quite recently on the Pacific Coast, is represented by some fine samples.

Iowa shows in glass tubes, seven feet in length, specimens of soil from different counties, the great depth of which, and its adaptation to every species of agriculture cannot fail to recommend it. The display of vegetables, apples, grapes, pears, woods and grain, is wonderful in its extent and variety. Apples alone are represented by 300 specimens.

The display of West Virginia is in a large pavilion at the foot of George's Hill. The arrangements for exhibiting the varied resources of the young State leave nothing to be desired in point of completeness. There are photographs of her school buildings, and specimens of maps and other drawings indicating the progress of public schools. Building stones from different quarries are shown as well as wool, petroleum, iron ore and coal.

An exhibit in the Illinois section is the best of its kind, consisting of samples of corn, not only from every State in the Union, but from the most remote northern and southern sections in which corn can be produced. There are 300 samples in the collection, which is the work of the State Agricultural College.

One of the anomalies of the exhibition is that States and Territories so remote as Oregon and Washington Territory, and of such population, present displays more extensive than most of the sisterhood whose borders almost touch Fairmount. Part, and who count their population by millions.

The display made by Oregon, it is said, has been long in preparation, and is one of the lions at the Fair. Among its curiosities is a new, and I believe, patented compound called condensed cider which requires no other preparation than the addition of water; then there are dessicated vegetables, many varieties of dried fruit, and some shingles, nearly a foot in width, that have been made from a tree that produced 7,000,000. Large stacks of canned salmon are also shown, and the display of cereals is highly creditable to the State.

New Jersey has a fine display of cranberries; Massachusetts, among other things, manufactured articles of food; Michigan, a superb display of pine lumber and furniture, the latter to be found in her State building; and Tennessee exhibits blocks of the excellent marble used in the building of the United States Treasury.

Favorite Studies of Great Men.

We are told Shakspeare's favorite writers were Plutarch and Montaigne. Milton's favorite books were Homer and Ovid and Euripides. The latter book was also the favorite of Charles James Fox, who regarded the study of it as especially useful to a public speaker. Of all other books, with which a special delight is Milton—whom Fox did not appreciate—taking pleasure in reciting from "Paradise Lost" the grand speech of Belial before the assembled powers of Pandemonium. Another favorite book of Pitt's was Newton's "Principia." Again, the Earl of Chatham's favorite book was "Barrow's Sermons," which he read so often as to be able to repeat them from memory, while Burke's companion were Beaumbenes, Milton, Shakspeare, and Young's "Night Thoughts."

Curran's favorite was Homer, which he read through once a year. Virgil was another of his favorites, his biographer, Phillips, saying that he once saw him reading the "Aeid" in the cabin of a Holyhead packet, in every one about him was prostrated by sea-sickness.

Of the other poets, Dante's favorites was Virgil, Corneille's was Lucan, Schiller's was Shakspeare, Gray's Spencer, while Coleridge admired Collins and Bowles. Dante himself was a favorite with most great poets, from Chaucer to Byron and Tennyson. Lord Brougham, Macaulay, and Carlyle have alike admired and eulogized the great Italian. The former advised the students at Glasgow, that next to Demosthenes, the study of Dante was the best preparative for the eloquence of the pulpit or the bar. Robert Hall sought relief in Dante from the racking pains of spinal disease, and Sydney Smith took to the same poet for comfort and solace in his old age. It was characteristic of Goethe that his favorite book should have been Spinoza's "Ethics," by which he said he had found consolation such as he had been able to find in no other work.

Barrow's favorite was St. Chrysostom, "Bonnet's was Homer, Bunyan's was the old legend of Sir Bevis of Southampton, which in all probability gave him the first idea of his "Pilgrim's Progress." One of the best prelates that ever sat on the English bench, Dr. John Sharp, said: "Shakspeare and the Bible have made me Archbishop of York." The two books which most impressed John Wesley when a young man were "The Imitation of Christ" and Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying. Yet Wesley was accustomed to caution his young friends against overmuch reading. "Beware you be not swallowed up in books," he would say to them: "an ounce of love is worth a pound of knowledge."

Wesley's own life has been a great favorite with many thoughtful readers. Coleridge says, in his preface to Southey's "Life of Wesley," that if one were often in the humor to envy other men's lot, he would say, "To this work and to the "Life of Richard Baxter, "he says, "I can used to resort whenever sickness had languor made me feel the want of an old friend of whose company I could never be tired. How many and many an hour of self-oblivion do I owe to this "Life of Wesley, and how often have I argued with it, questioned, remonstrated, been peevish, and asked pardon: then again listened and cried, 'Right! Excellent!' and 16 to heavier hours entrusted is as it were, to continue talking to me, for that I heard and listened, and was soothed, though I could take no reply."

Scott had only a very few books in his library, but they were of the best—Homer, Virgil, Dante, Camoens, Tasso and Milton. De Quincey's favorite few were Donne, Chillingworth, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, South, Barrow, and Sir Thomas Browne. He describes these writers as a "pleasd or constellation of seven golden stars, such as in their class, as literature can match," and from whose works he would undertake "to build up an entire body of philosophy."

Frederick the Great of Prussia manifested his strong French leanings in his choice of books, his principal favorites being Bayle, Rousseau, Voltaire, Rollin, Fleury, Machevaz elle and one English author, Locke. His especial favorite was Bayle's Dictionary, which was the first book that laid hold of his mind, and he thought so highly of it that he himself made an abridgment and translation of it into German, which was published. It was a saying of Frederick's that "books make up no small part of true happiness." In his old age he said, "My latest passion will be for literature."

It seems odd that Marshal Blucher's favorite book should have been Klopstock's "Messiah," and Napoleon Bonaparte's favorites Ossian's "Poems" and the "Sorrow of Werther." But Napoleon's range of reading was very extensive. In Talavera Monier, Virgil, Tasso, Ossian's of all countries, histories of all time, mathematics, legislation, and theology. He detested what he called "the sophist and times" of Voltaire. The praises of Homer and Ossian he was never wearied of sounding. "Read again," he said to an officer on board the Bellerophon—"read again the poet of Achilles, devour Ossian. Those are the poets who lift up the soul and give to a man a colossal greatness."

The Duke of Wellington was an extensive reader; his principal favorites were Clarendon, Bishop Butler, Smith's "Wealth of Nations," Hume, the Archdeacon Charle, Leslie and the Bible. He was also particularly interested by French and English memoirs—more, especially the French *Memoires pour servir* of all kinds. When at Walmer, Mr. Gleig says the Bible, the Prayer Book, Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying," and Gurney's "Documents rich," lay within easy reach; and judging by the marks of use on them, they must have been much read and often consulted.—*Toronto Globe.*

Mr. TILDEN is a shrewd campaigner, but he sometimes makes a mistake, as is shown by this little incident: When Samuel Jones Tilden was soliciting votes for Governor, it was customary for him to speak from the rear platform of cars at each station. The speeches were short, and the audiences were worked up by his railroad agents in advance. "My dear citizens of foreign birth," said Samuel, at a station where he had noticed a large number of empty beer kegs, "If it were in my power to be born again I would be born a German." "Faith, what is that ye's sayin,' any way?" said a man. "That is," said Samuel Jones, suddenly inspired for love of the Green Isle, "if I could not be born an Irishman!"

Tricks of Speech.

Stammering and stuttering are only habits when there is not, as often very seldom is any organic defect in the mouth. This is proved by their varying intensity in varying circumstances; sometimes excite ment of one kind curing the defect completely, and sometimes also excitement of another kind makes it worse. Leaping, too, is a trick, and so is the imperfect pronunciation of certain letters—the baby utterance continued into maturity. People who have been suffered to grow up with this peculiarity, imagine that they cannot overcome it. They prefer to assume an organic defect in the muscles of their vocal organs—that is a deformity—rather than to give themselves the trouble of overcoming a trick, and breaking themselves of a bad habit. They do not resist the idea of a deformity in parts concealed from the view; but tell them that one shoulder is higher than the other, that one eye looks to the right and the other to the left, and they will probably cut you for life. Muscles all awry and out of place, and vocal chords twisted, limp, and badly strung, do not touch their amour propre; hence they go on speaking as babies, in certain letters, when their hair is gray and their cheeks furrowed, and add a ridicule to old age that sadly jars on all our best associations. It is a trick throughout, a habit acquired in early life, and easily remorable then, if one firmly resolved now to be rooted out without great and laborious effort. Still, it can be rooted out if the mind turns that way, resolution and perseverance being used to be the most powerful in the fleet; the Kronprinz, built by Samuda, and launched in September, 1875; the second named was built at Killerhook, near Kiel, and was launched in September, 1874; the third named was built at Wilhelmshafen, and launched in September, 1875. They are 7,675 tons burden, 7,600 horse power, and carry 16 guns. The Crown Prince's squadron is now cruising in the Mediterranean.

What is Needed.

Shooting for Hayes and Wheeler will not alone elect them. Mass meetings will not do it. Bands of music and torchlight processions will fall short of the work needed. All these are necessary to prepare the field, but of more importance than all combined is that quiet work which leads to a thorough canvass, influenced by private advice the doubtful voters, and brings to the ballot-box every one who believes in the right and who is entitled to vote. Nothing this side of work will be a victory. Do it we rely for the conversions that are to be made, to the campaign. It is the quiet talker who carries his politics into his daily life and impresses his neighbors with the honesty of his views on public affairs, who makes converts to the cause by all odds.—*Ex.*

From this time to the day of election every Republican should consider himself a worker and erect himself to the best of his ability. Only a few can shine on the stump, but all can have some influence in his social circle. If there is a doubting neighbor go to him and implore him to support the right, place the true issue before him, show him that it is not a question of currency or tariff, or mere control of offices, but one of vital importance—the future safety of the Government itself. Keep this before the people, and keep up the quiet work that is all essential to success. Organize for this purpose, and perfect organization and depend upon it that such voters will be a power influencing other voters to do their duty.

A Princess Taken into Custody.

An amusing occurrence recently took place at Potsdam. The Carlottaburghaus, Caudine adjoining, and the Casik, are open to the public, and contain a remarkably fine collection of roses. Of course no purchase head is permitted on pain of imprisonment or fine. On Sunday two young ladies were walking in the fragrant *allees*, when a sentry remarked that one of them was surreptitiously gathering the roses. He called out "Halt!" but with no effect. A more energetic and repeated call obliged the fair flower-stealers to stay their hands, and one of the criminals said quietly, "I am the daughter of the Crown Prince." For a moment the wearer of the picklaube seem staggered, but seeing that the young ladies looked coyly, and could scarcely refrain from laughing, he shook himself together, and declared then his duty required him to detain them until they could prove their identity. No explanation availed, and the young ladies were formed to accompany the man to the Castle lodge, where the personage, fearfully alarmed, recognized the Princess Charlotte. Upon her reproaching the sentry for not knowing the Princess, Hans stolidly declared that according to his instructions, the members of the Crown Prince's were to be always known by their being attended by a servant, and as this was the case he naturally concluded he was being imposed upon. He then saluted, turned right about face and disappeared.

The German Navy.

Germany has thirteen ironclads afloat, three of which are turret ships, viz—Prussia, Friedrich der Grosse, and the Crown Prince Kurfort. The first was built at the private dockyard of the Vulcan Company, at Stettin, and was launched in November, 1875; the second named was built at Killerhook, near Kiel, and was launched in September, 1874; the third named was built at Wilhelmshafen, and launched in September, 1875. They are 7,675 tons burden, 7,600 horse power, and carry 16 guns. The Kronprinz, built by Samuda, and delivered at Wilhelmshafen last year. There are also three ironclad corvettes, the Leipzig and the Hansa, both built by the Vulcan Company, near Stettin, and the Elizabeth and the monitor Arminius, and the little armored vessel Prinz Adalbert, make up the thirteen, the former built in France, and the latter by Samuda at Poplar. The corvette Elizabeth has just undergone a thorough repair at Dantzic, and was commissioned on June 1, it sailed on October 1, as was at first intended. She is now taking on her ammunition and provisions, and proceeds shortly to Philadelphia. The turret-ship Preussen has just made her trial trip at Swinemunde, and the result is reported to be satisfactory. Besides the above mentioned vessels, actually afloat, there are several on the stocks and in the various stages of progress, and these when finished will raise the fleet to a very respectable degree of strength.—*London Times.*

The Crown Prince of Germany on Freemasonry.

At the great Masonic meeting at The Hague, in celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the installation of Prince Frederick of the Netherlands as Grand Master of the Dutch Freemasons, the Crown Prince of Germany delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Nationalities have created freemasons. Freemasonry desires charity, tolerance and liberty without distinction of frontiers. I am happy at this day, which I shall never forget, to be able to raise my voice in Holland to testify my adhesion to the principles of the Order, and to express the hope that in the struggle engaged for the free development of the peoples and the liberty of the human mind, the final victory will remain with tranquility of mind.

The Crown Prince's speech was received with the greatest enthusiasm.—*Alta. Sept. 8th.*

Do not make too great haste to be rich, if you would prosper.

Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Keep the spirit pure from worldly taint by the repellant power of virtue.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING

Some of you have a cough, and you know it. You have tried every remedy but the right one. Try Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is the best cough medicine ever made. It is not anything like those nasty, sickening, unpalatable mixtures you have been using, but is a delicious, honey like

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And will not accept give it their unqualified approbation.

Physicians recommend it to all who are consumptive, as it will relieve the distressing cough, and by its use in the early stages of the disease, a cure is effected.

Be sure to get

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Which is for sale by all druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies in all sections of the colonies and Jamaica ginger.

As a tonic it will be found invaluable in all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or other causes. It imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that is necessary for the use of language, and is entirely free from the intoxicating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It gives immediate relief in nausea, and is a specific in a cholera or any bowel complaint, giving almost instant relief. It is valuable as a carminative, a cordial, a tonic, stimulant, diuretic, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care, and are WARRANTED TO KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. They are the CHEAPEST AS MUCH AS THE ordinary extracts of

Lemon, Vanilla, Strawberry, Pineapple, Rose, Almond, Peach, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Clove, Celery, Coriander, Etc.

Are used by all Confectioners, Hotels and Restaurants, and in every family where they have been introduced, and in fact since 1862, they have been the only extracts used on the Pacific Coast.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use of the only sure preventive

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need relief or require a reliable

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

They have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are the exclusive property of the proprietors. They eradicate the disease, and the consequences of impossible thing they are the only pills that will do it. They are the only pills that will do it. They are the only pills that will do it. They

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday September 9, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What Colored Voters Expect.

All over the country, North and South, colored citizens are among the firmest and most earnest in getting the Republican ticket elected. They were just as earnest and enthusiastic in both the terms served by President Grant as other citizens, and the result was, that so far as emoluments were concerned, the party almost entirely ignored them. It is true that the party passed the defective Civil Rights Bill, but at the same time, with both branches of Congress in their hands, they refused to pass the Force Bill, which would have given Republicans in the Southern States all the protection they desire. Colored citizens do expect, if this battle is won by the aid of the nine hundred thousand votes which they will cast as a unit, North and South, provided no intimidation is made in the South, and which is a mass formidable strength to the Republican party, they do expect that some of the capable colored citizens will share in the emoluments of office in common with white citizens. No Northern State as yet has given any of them a fair show, except, probably, in some obscure position. We expect that the party in the future to act in good faith in this particular.

Consert.

We will be seen by advertisements in another columns that Miss Sarah E. Miles, the cantatrice, is to give a farewell vocal and instrumental concert, prior to her departure East, at Mercantile Library Hall, Bush St., on Tuesday evening, September the 12th. By all means give the lady a full house.

Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Song Book

The Republican Congressional Committee have in press, and will in a few days will issue, sixteen pages, constituting the first series of songs written by various competent authors expressly for this campaign.

Much of the music is new, and the remainder consists of selections from the best airs of all nations; and it is arranged mostly for men's voices with chorus, thus supplying a great desideratum with popular assemblies, singing clubs and soloists.

State, County, District or other Republican committees or clubs supplied. Retail dealers also supplied on most liberal terms.

Other series will issue as soon as the best material can be collected. This is a rare opportunity.

Apply to said Committee, 1006 F Street, Washington, D. C.

THE Children's Exhibition and Concert at Bethel Church, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on Thursday night last was tolerably well attended. The recitations, the Seasons and other pieces which were recited, and the rendition was excellent. All the children and Mr. Wm. H. Carter, the Superintendent, deserve credit.

THE Hayes Invincibles on Saturday night last made a splendid appearance on their march through the principal streets. Nearly two thousand men were in line, with lanterns and large bands of music.

THE memoriam on the late Mrs. H. M. Gallins is deferred this week, owing to the lack of some important data, which the surviving son, Mr. Augustus Collins, promised to send us, and which has not reached the PACIFIC APPEAL office up to the time of the paper going to press.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 837 and 839 Bush St

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27, '76.

Mr. Editor:

The Indian Bureau has been advised through one of its inspectors, of deep in the Black Hill regions, that the recently appointed Commission, to treat with the Sioux Indians, will have a better opportunity to secure the whole Black Hill country to the Government, than has ever been offered before. Advices from this inspecter are to the effect that the Indians are beginning to understand that they will only get food unless they submit to the desire of the Government to its endeavors to open up the country for settlement.

The Government has impressed upon the Indians that those settlers, who have already taken up their abode in the "hills," shall remain unmolested.

The firmness of the Government in its movement to put down the hostile uprising of the treacherous Sioux has had a very wholesome effect.

The Secretary of War is in constant receipt of letters desiring him to order the discharge of friends, sons or brothers, who have recently enlisted in the United States Army. In response to these requests it is almost impossible for him to comply. Recruiting for the general service is now going on, and has been since the 8th of last May. The recruiting office informs me that no man is enlisted until the hardships of a soldier's life is fully explained to him; the description of the discipline he will encounter is even set forth worse than the actual condition of things. In order to show that the army does not desire recruits except those who are fitted for a soldier's life, both by inclination and sound bodily health, the following figures from the recruiting officer's books in this city are published: Since the recruiting commenced, on the 8th of May last, 283 white men who applied for enlistment were rejected and 42 enlisted; 291 colored men were rejected and 39 enlisted. If these recruits find army life not so free colored as they anticipated the Secretary of War is not to blame for it.

The military discipline the recruits would be subjected to was intended to them at the time of their enlistment, and the Secretary respectfully declines to order their discharge until the expiration of their term of service.

Postmasterships throughout the country, &c., those termed third class, whose salaries range form $1,000 to $1,900 inclusive, will receive pecuniary benefit after October first next, as by a recent act of Congress most of those officers are to receive a slight increase in compensation.

The ex confederate House ousted several Republican claimants in seats where there was not the least doubt they were honestly elected. The same Republicans propose to run again for Congress, and have every assurance of again carrying the day. They have no idea of being crowded out of their seats again, because a Republican House of Representatives will act upon their credentials.

One of the officers of the Democratic House of Representatives is about to return to North Carolina, his native state. He has remarked to several of his friends that the coming Presidential campaign will be very active in his state; that he hopes for a peaceful canvass but says he, very seriously, "I am much afraid we shall have to kill two prominent Republican politicians out there," saming them at the same time.

Col. J. S. Mosby, who made himself conspicuous during the war as an officer in the Rebel Army, but who, after its close, accepted the situation, and has since yielded a willing obedience to the condition of his surrender, has published a letter in reply to one received from a Confederate comrade, urging him (Mosby) to support Tilden and Hendricks. This reply is argumentative and unanswerable. He gives ample reasons for the fifth that is in him," a few of which are as follows:

"The ground on which you urge me to support Tilden and Hendricks is that they are the candidates of the Southern people and, if elected, will be under their control. Now, it is because this thing is apparent that the election of Tilden is an impossibility. In attempting to grasp too much the South will lose every thing. The sectional unity of the South has been the bane of their politics."

Mosby again assures his correspondent that "all the Republicans propose is to preserve what they have accomplished," in contradistinction to which, as stated by his correspondent, "if Tilden is elected, he will be under the control of the Confederates." Again says Mosby, "the Democrats say that they are going to rebuild every thing if they get possession of the government. Have you ever known a party out of power that did not promise reform to get in? Has there been one single abuse exposed for which the Democrats have not established a precedent? Do you think that a higher standard of morality would prevail in public life by transferring the influence of Tammany Hall to Washington? Has [illegible] a proper school to educate reformers?" We apprehend that Mosby's friend will find it to be difficult to refute the position in the letter from which we have quoted.

"West Hache Dissy Governor" cry the Democratic editors in "lejiansy," and he will run the office on the same principles as he does his farm." Undoubtedly! To the able-bodied men $8 per month; boys, $4 per month; fourteen hours to the day's work. Lestine hingry! cheap fodder—shoving men have no rights that employers are bound to respect." Tobacco and whiskey for sale on the farm." This "model" farm is constructed on the "reform" principles of the great philanthropist Tilden, and "impudent niggers" not employed.

The leading objects which induced the selection of Tilden at St. Louis were: *first*, to squeeze from his well filled purse the last cent which he could be influenced to invest in his nomination, and *then* the hope that, by placing him at the head of the ticket, the Empire State could be carried by the Democrasy. The first object was realized at the place and time of his nomination. The second has been receding from the grasp of his party day by day until

[Expunged for brevity with heavier pleasure. Tell the eye cannon in the rear of troops.]

The auspicious action of the Republican Convention of New York has been supplemented by the contemporaneous action of the Liberal Republican Convention of that State. It has been resolved by that party to give a cordial support to Hayes and Wheeler, and this we think "settled it." It is beginning to be as plain as the sun at noon-day, that the defeat of Tilden in 1876 will be as disastrous as that of his friend Seymour in 1868.

ETA.

"The Three Secession Movements in the United States."

The above is the title of a pamphlet of 40 pages, for which we are indebted to the publisher, J. Rogers, for a specimen copy. Its full title-page is as follows: "The Three Secession Movements in the United States. Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency; the Advisor, Alder and Abettor of the Great Secession Movement of 1860; and one of the authors of the infamous resolution of 1864. His claims as a Statesman and Reformer considered, Boston: Press of John Wilson and Son, 1876." The following is the table of contents: Secession in the United States; Mr. Tilden's pamphlet of 1860; The Year 1860; the Great Crisis in our History; the Authors of the War of the Rebellion; the Governors of the United States—Is it a Confederation or a Nation?; The Resolutions of 1798-99; Report of Mr. Madison on the Resolutions of 1798-99; Acts against which these Resolutions were directed.—The Alien and Sedition Laws; Washington's Opinion of the Character of these Resolutions and Laws.—Letter to Patrick Henry; Questions Raised by the First Secession Movement; the First Movement Allayed—Election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency; Revival of the Secession Movement in South Carolina, under pretext of the Tariff Laws; Ordinance of Nullification and Secession by that State; Counter Proclamation by General Jackson.—He declares that the Promoters of Secession will be held in Eternal Infamy; The two Attempts at Secession identical in Spirit and Doctrine; South Carolina persists.—The Force Bill passed and Secession abandoned; Cause and Progress of the third Movement towards Secession; The Two-Thirds Rule; The Secession Resolution of 1840; Complete Triumph of the Secessionists in the Convention of 1852; Mr. Tilden comes to the Front in 1860 and proclaims the Right of Secession.—His Letter to Hon. William Kent; The South secedes, South Carolina leading as in 1832. The South right in seceding, according to Mr. Tilden and the Northern Democrasy; Franklin Pierce asserts the Right of the South to secede; President Buchanan asserts the Right of the South to secede; J. S. Black, Buchanan's Attorney-General, asserts the Right of the South to secede; Redman H. Price asserts the Right of the South to secede; Leaders of the Northern Democrasy Responsible for Secession; Buchanan, Tilden and others contrasted with Jackson; Mr. Tilden's Infamous Resolution in the Chicago Convention of 1864; Proceedings of the Convention of 1864 in reference to this Resolution; Re-dorsement of the Resolution by the New York *World*; The War proceeds, and the South coerced into the Union; Mr. Tilden's Arraignment of the Republican Party on the Slavery Question; Wisdom and Necessity of the Republican Organization; Mr. Tilden declares that it must end in utter Failure and Disgrace; The Success achieved; Utter Failure of all Mr. Tilden's Predictions; Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Tilden's Statesmanship compared; Mr. Tilden the most obnoxious Person in the Nation to all Principles of Order and Good Government; Mr. Tilden, the Political Reformer; Letter of Mr. Greeley to Mr. Tilden—"Letter to a politician;" Mr. Tilden the Reformer of Municipal Corruptions; Is Tilden the fit Man for President of the United States." The documents is for sale by the New England News Company, of Boston, the American News Company, of New York, and by booksellers generally. Price, 10 cents per copy, to clubs, per hundred, $6.00, per thousand $50.00. Every Republican that desires to keep himself posted politically should procure and read this valuable pamphlet.

Political Documents.

We received by mail yesterday packages of political documents from the Seat, among which are the letters of acceptance of Hayes and Wheeler in pamphlet form, as also the form of constitution and mode of organizing political clubs. The circular accompanying these documents reads as follows:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS:

Deeply impressed with the vital importance of the Presidential campaign of this Centennial year, as peculiarly to all colored citizens, and the necessity of keeping the administration of our Government in the hands and power of the Republican party, which has always given such undoubted proof of loyalty to country, freedom and justice; and believing in the power of organization, the undersigned have formed a National Republican Campaign Club to enable and assist our brethren and fellow Republicans throughout the country, in every locality where such organization is desired and can be effected, to complete effective local organization. And we promise them all the encouragement in our power, and to furnish them with documents, information and assistance, as will encourage them to make the most determined efforts to secure their precious right of suffrage and to exercise it unintimidated at the coming Presidential election.

To this end we solemnly pledge our best endeavors, and we most earnestly solicit the immediate co-operation of our fellow citizens, by forming without delay Republican Clubs throughout our country.

The principles that govern us will be found in the platform adopted at Cincinnati, and in the patriotic letters of Gov. R. B. Hayes and of Hon. Wm. A. Wheeler, the Republican candidates for President and Vice President.

The documents are clear and forcible; will give tone and temper to the canvass; and assurance of a strong and united party, determined in all parts of the country, equal to the emergency of the canvass, and, in the event of a glorious victory, of which we have no doubt if we do our duty, guaranteeing equal and undoubted justice and political rights to every section, race, and condition of our people.

We ask our colored friends, and friends of freedom and equal laws everywhere, to go to work at once, to lose not a day in organization of Republican Clubs, so that every man will do his whole duty in the November election, that our labors shall be crowned with such a victory in the the interest of justice and equality as shall eclipse even the grand and brilliant victories that have passed into history. Let our people, all our people, awake, arouse, and come forth in this glorious work, that nothing be left undone that can be done, to secure our complete and triumphant success.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Executive Committee.

J. Cajay, N. Y.; B. J. Cannon, S. C.; J. A. Emerson, Ark.; C. D. Graham, Penn.; W. H. Scott, Va.; E. B. Atkinson, Md.; J. Lawson, N. J.; A. S. Johnson, Miss.; J. Desmond, N. Y.; G. Waters, Cal.; W. E. Dandridge, W. Va.; O. S. Black, Miss.

S. G. Cannon, President. F. G. Barbadoes, Secretary. J. Cajay, Corresponding Secretary, National Republican Club, Washington, D.C.

In response to the above we can only state that from the recent report of M. D. Rorack, Secretary of the State Central Committee of California, that Republicans, without regard to race or color,—and we do not tolerate in San Francisco separate colored clubs, nearly all the colored voters have merged in the Hayes Invincibles of this city, and other clubs throughout the State in common with the white Republicans—are thoroughly organized in this State and are doing good work towards the election of our standard bearers Hayes and Wheeler. We are greatly obliged however, to the above Committee for promptly sending us these important political documents.

Funeral of Mrs. Emma Smith.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Smith took place from Zion A. M. E. Church on Wednesday last amidst a large concourse of friends. A very impressive funeral discourse was delivered over the remains by Rev. Barney Fletcher, of the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Stockton street. This reverend gentleman being selected owing to his long acquaintance with Rev. Smith's family. The deceased lady came with her husband to this city in the early days of California, and was one of those exemplary pioneer women that did the female portion of the work that built up the Zion connection of this city. Rev. Adam Smith has the sympathy of a large circle of friends for the irreparable loss of his companion. The deceased lady has left a grown daughter and son and other relatives, and many friends throughout the Pacific Coast to mourn her loss.

"Then and Now."

"Then and Now" is the title of an oration by Chas. A. Sumner, of San Francisco, delivered at Quincy, California, July 4th, 1876. Published by request of the hearers. It contains 16 pages, and is worth careful perusal. It can be had of Bacon and Company, Book and Job Printers, Clay Street. Our thanks are extended the author for a copy.

[Translated from the Boston Pioneer expressly for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Communication.

The Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia remembers all the men who made themselves famous for the Republic and even those whose names all along have been avoided with timidity by cowards and hypocrites, come now to deserved recognition. This especially holds good for Thomas Paine, whose bust makes one of the attractions of the Exhibition. Therefore we are astonished that not a word is mentioned of another hero, whose name is detested by many people just as much as the one of Thomas Paine, but who was one of the bravest the Republic brought forth. We mean old John Brown. Should not a monument be erected in this centennial year to this man, who opened, as keenest pioneer, the actual war against slavery?

Returned.—Collins, of the firm of Lindley & Collins, No. 505 and 507 Sansome St., after an absence of a couple of months, has returned to redouble his efforts in pleasing his customers for cheap groceries, sugar cured hams, fine fresh eggs, butter, etc. Give them a call.

Select Invitation Party.

Invitations are out by a committee of gentlemen, who are to give a fine select and invitation party at Sanders Hall, New Montgomery St. on the evening of the 14th inst.

"Eclectic Social Club" is their name. Richard Walker is President and W. C. Taylor Secretary.

To Barbers.—Phil. Gerichten & Co., No. 535 Commercial street, keeps constantly on hand hair tonic, hair oil, bay rum, cologne, Florida water, hair dye, hair brushes, combs, cosmetiques, camphor ice, shaving soap, powder, razors, etc. etc. Give them a call.

Thanks.—We have received with compliments of Ezra S. Carr, Sup't Public Instruction, a neat volume containing 151 pages, with a comprehensive index, entitled "School Law of California, and Rules and Regulations of the State Boards of Education and Examination, etc.," for which he has our thanks.

Burial Cases.—Craig & Son, 823 Market St. are the sole agents for the American Burial Case Co., 82 and 84 E. Second St., Cincinnati. These caskets are metal and Craig & Son furnish them at the lowest prices.

The man who wastes his own time is not satisfied unless he wastes the time of some one else.

Live up to your engagements.

Wheeler & Wilson.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

Powell Street A. M. E. Church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

J. J. Dyer, Pastor,
Residence, 1310 Vallejo St.

Church Notice.—Shiloh Church Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A.M. and 8 P.M. Sabbath School at 1.30 P.M.

I. N. Triplett, Pastor.

Married.

TAYLOR-LANDENWAY.—In Vallejo, August 30th, by rev. S. F. Purchal, Geo. son W Taylor to Miss Elizabeth L. Landenway, both of Vallejo.

[In reference to the above we publish the following extract from the Vallejo *Recorder*.—ED. APPEAL]

The marriage ceremony of Mr. George W. Taylor and Miss Elizabeth L. Landenway was performed by Rev. Mr. Parshall, at 8 o'clock, Friday afternoon, August 25th, at No. 145 York street. There was a was a large attendance of persons, colored and white, from this city, Sacramento, Napa, San Francisco, and other places. Miss Maggie Fuller and Miss Belle Clemens acted as bridesmaids; and Mr. H. Drill and Mr. Jacobs were the groomsmen. Among the distinguished guests present were Senator Hilborn, Mr. C. B. Denio, etc. After the ceremony the happy couple were congratulated by their friends, the presents inspected and refreshments served. The bridal party departed on the evening train for a short tour.

Deaths.

SMITH.—In this city, September 4th, Emma, wife of Jer. A. B. Smith, a native of Virginia, aged 56 years. [New Orleans and East Virginia papers please copy.]

YOUNG.—In Oakland, Wednesday Aug. 30th, Agatha, wife of James C. Young, aged 38 years. The funeral services took place on Thursday August 31st, at Shiloh A. M. E. Church, Oakland. The remains were taken to Martinez for interment.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Alexander Detour, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, who is supposed to be in the Northern part of this State. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters, Clementina Jane Detour Porter, and Georgiana Detour-McCullough, San Francisco, or at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 514 Sansome Street.

CONCERT
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
MISS S. E. MILES,
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE EAST, WILL SING AT
MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
BUSH STREET,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 12, 1876
For the benefit of the Public Library Association.
Tickets, $1.00
On which occasion the following Ladies and Gentlemen will also appear:
Miss Clementina Edmunds,
Miss M. J. Miles,
Professor Cellarius,
Professor Barnes,
Professor F. G. Carnes,
Mr. H. Givine,
Mr. D. B. Jackman,
Mr. W. H. Blake.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST
1. Solo—Piano. Prof. F. G. Carnes.
2. Trio from opera of Lucresia Borgia (Donezetta), Prof. G. Cellarius, Violincello; Prof. T. Barnes, Violin; Prof. F. G. Carnes, Piano.
3. Cavatina, Ernani involumni (Verdi), Miss S. E. Miles.
4. "Let me like a soldier fall" (Wallace). Mr. Givens.
5. "Fly forth, oh gentle dove"—Cantata Soprano (Pacuni), Miss C. Edmonds.
6. Solo—Cornet (Levy), Prof. Barnes.
7. Duette, Miss Miles, Mr. Givens.
Intermission of Five Minutes.
PART SECOND.
1. Fantasi Brillante, Solo on violin.—" Sur des mortino de Guillaume Tell," (Berriot and Osborne), Prof. Cellarius.
2. Aria. Contralto, "Once Arsia" (Sullivan), Miss M. J. Miles.
3. Solo, Baritone, Mr. D. B. Jackman.
4. Rhoder' Celebrated Variations, Miss S. E. Miles.
5. Romanza, from Lombardi, Mr. W. H. Blake.
6. Pot pourri, from the opera of "Lucresia Borgia (Donizetti) Prof. Cellarious, Violincello. Prof. Barnes, Violin. Prof. Carnes, Piano.
TICKETS. . . *FIFTY CENTS.*
Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ADELPHI
LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB
WILL GIVE A
LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
AT
YOUNG MEN'S HALL,
On
Thursday Sept. 28th.

KEYSTONE CENTENNIAL
Boarding House,
Nos. 632 and 637 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.
The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

ELEVENTH
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
The managers have the honor to announce that the Art-Gallery Exhibition will be open to the public on
Tuesday, August 8th.
At 11 A. M. with the usual ceremonies. By a desire and determination of the leading patrons of the Fourth Annual Exhibition, it will be held on a much greater scale than heretofore.
The Exhibition Building, Occupying an Area of over
214,000 Feet
of floor room, will be magnificently filled with the world renowned products of the industry of the people and of the soil. Over $500,000 premiums were awarded during the last Fair. The same are likely to be duplicated this year. Over one hundred thousand dollars of this amount will be distributed among the exhibitors of this country. Give to nature things to grow unequaled
Musical Concerts Afternoon and Evening
In every department applications for space for exhibits must be made at once, and everyone desiring space for exhibits, intending exhibitors must send their filling their application out, and that they will be entered for awards.
The Exhibition will commence to build on or about the 15th of August. Then it will be on storage free as to space.
Application for space or for any information should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, at the Mechanics' Institute, 31 Post St., San Francisco, or to the undersigned, at their office, same address.
A. S. HALLIDIE, Pres't.
A. S. CULVER, Secy.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.—The Confederate power outside of the Union has been effectually broken. When its influence inside of the Union is destroyed, then we may talk about the mission of the Republican party. Now Comrades! Quit your idle pride and past grudges to shoulder as of old and stand shoulder to shoulder as of old and stand shoulder to shoulder as of old and stand shoulder

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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an immensely large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, with beautiful clear type, and bound in the most substantial, and attractive manner, while the prices are less exceedingly low (about 4 cents per day's work).

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few realize each year several Dollars to $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a ready sale of these, while it will elevate the agent in addition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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No. 89 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA CRANE, HAIR DRESSER, No. 9 C street, Virginia City, Nev.

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Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivalled.

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ARE NOW IN USE. A number in excess of the sale of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

WHEELER & WILSON

Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that popularity with Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the household. Of the great number of kinds of Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Everyone upon which we have been familiar, while it has been made with the name of SUPERIORITY, and failing of that, has been made with the name of CHEAPNESS, and failing in both, has been offered as an EXPERIMENT. Many have been offered as low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness, and

AFTER A FEW MONTHS' USE,

Have proved to be dear at any price, and to all of information of Work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that is not adapted to the work to be done, and of highest degree of beauty of the operation. No machine is cheap that is not durable. The cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon destroy the economy of price. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are of the most ECONOMICAL and SWEET CHEAP in the market. Salesroom, No. 9 Montgomery St., Baldwin Building, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

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A shaky for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

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WILL CURE YOU.

No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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FREE TRIAL BOTTLES.

In addition to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

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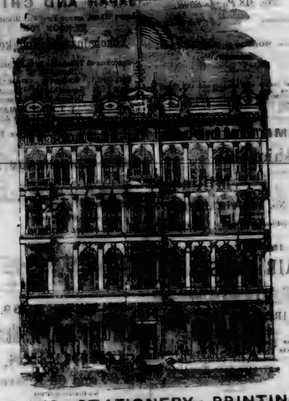
67 William Street, New York.

HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PRICTOR JOHN POLL, of the Pacific coast, has shown the wild west how the trick successfully, as shown by the many triumphs he has had during the past season. Ever, Poll challenges any one to trot against Dutch Maid with him in the cycle. The said trial shall not be over at distance to JOHN POLL, 624 Front Street.

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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every article used in the city. We have made arrangements for the sale of the celebrated Linen Papers, manufactured by the well known firm of Hunt, Eaton & Co., Wareham, Mass., and have in stock a full assortment of all the different styles and sizes. Also, the Celebrated Irish Linen Papers, manufactured by the Lisburn Linen Company, Lisburn, Ireland. Parties desiring the finest stock of Stationery in market, will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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Monogram Dies cut to order.

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PLAIN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

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—AND—

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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the State.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic Intelligence. It furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] information concerning [illegible] otherwise seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Comparing quality and economy, these others are usually cheapest, but

THE TASTE SETTLES

the question of economy, as a single bottle of these Extracts will go as far in flavoring as a dozen bottles of the ordinary kind.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and permanently health and vigor restore, the quickly remove malaria from your system? Then use

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are acquainted with Chills and Fever, or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other and more permanent relief, procure MASON & POLLARD'S ANTI-MALARIA, and be cured.

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This has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a harmless substance, containing no quinine or mercury, but are composed entirely of vegetable matter, which renders them perfectly safe to take at any time, even by children. They are also a sure preventive, and those who have been subject to ague, and have used them, and in a

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they stand unrivaled. Sold everywhere at 50 cents per box, or sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. For sale by all druggists.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, and wherever the former is assailed by any medicine justly entitled to the name of a friend, it has from

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876. WHOLE NO. 649

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every Saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON,

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 16, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our Present Duty.

The work of the Republican party in the present campaign is plain and simple. It has to show that many of the antecedents and traditions of the Democratic party are opposed to their present cries of reform and honest currency; that while those standards are now raised in obedience to the popular demand, their party is divided upon those issues and cannot be trusted to carry out the pledges of their platform and and manifestoes, and that the record of the men whom they place in nomination is not such as to inspire confidence and trust.

To justify its claim to a continuance of public confidence, it has only to ask a thoughtful consideration of its history from the time when it rescued the country from the hands of a party on the verge of a rebellion. It can claim as its work the successful overthrow of that rebellion and the reconstruction of the nation, freed from its greatest stain, the curse of slavery.

It has shown itself able and willing to cope with the evils which almost inevitably have survived that contest, namely corruption in the civil service and derangement of the national currency.

Upon both of these questions it stands well.

It has pledged itself to early resumption, and it has shown vigor in freeing itself from the demagogism and corrupt factions that always seek to ally themselves to a successful party.

The Republican party needs especially to show up the fallacy of the demagogue's cry, that the existing distress is due to the want of more paper money; and that it can be relieved by bringing into power the very men who caused the rebellion, and thus originated the very evil under which we are all suffering.

A brief glance at the position of the two parties will show what the record and the promises of Hayes and Wheeler are simple, direct, and in perfect accord, and that if they be elected the public can confidently rely upon their pledges being fulfilled.

It will fail to show anything in either Tilden's record or his promises which leads to the hope that he will resist the well known tendency of that large wing of the Democratic party represented by Hendricks.

In 1860, having diverged from the Democracy of Andrew Jackson to that of Calhoun, Tilden stands by his own letter to William Kent responsible for encouraging the Rebellion by his secession doctrines and by leading the South to expect help from his Democratic allies.

In 1864 he did his best to make as surrender to the rebels, declaring the war a failure, thus helping to prolong the contest with its priceless loss of life.

In 1871 Tilden became a reformer when his political partner Tweed had been fully exposed for frauds which must always have been understood by those who shared in the Democratic triumphs bought with the spoils.

So much for Tilden's past history; now for his present professions.

His letter of acceptance, full of undeniable truisms, carefully dodges the one word *contraction* which means something. This word he dared not speak, and this omission is accepted everywhere by his soft money allies as a surrender of resumption.

In regard to Civil Service, he avoids the one thing within his control—a square refusal of re-election—but cunningly suggests an amendment of the Constitution which he knows is unlikely to be carried out under his administration. To rely upon such a man as a reformer, or as a leader of the Democratic party out of theslough of inflation, is simply ridiculous.

Between such candidates it would seem that there could be but one choice.

The Eclectic Club Social Ball.

The Eclectic Social Club gave their first and fine social ball as per previous announcement, at Sanders' Hall, New Montgomery street, on Thursday evening last. Most of the ladies were elegantly attired in gorgeous ball dresses, and all present looked exceedingly grand. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen were absent who had been invited. Those present were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dustin, Miss Hattie Grasser, Mrs. Hannah Barber, Miss Rachel "Pinkey" Brown, Mrs. James Grasser, Miss Sarah Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. David Dunn; Mr. and Mrs Wm. N. Sanderson, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Purnell-Burns, Mrs. Louisa Parnell Rogers, Mrs. Gussie Banks Lewis, Mrs. Georgiana Gleary, Mrs. Frank Charleston, Miss Alice Rows, Miss Sarah E. Miles, Miss M. J. Miles, Miss "Katy" Alexander, Mrs. James E. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Abrams, Mrs. "Jane" Appo, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Gayles, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fish, Mrs. Alameda Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Bannon, Miss Margaret Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Miss Howe, Mrs. Ana Eliza Patrick, Miss James, Mrs. A. S. Dangerfield-Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Scott, Mrs. R. C. Wilson, Miss Sarah Lee, Mr. and Mrs. ——— Goodman, Miss Edwards, The Misses Leotine and Clotine Pallier, Mrs. H. Jackson, Miss E. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Israel O. Wilson, Miss ——— Treadwell, Miss Hattie Shanks, Miss Maggie Webb, Miss Emma Moncour, Miss Jane Dove, Miss Isabella Stevens, Mrs. Mary Rest, Mr. and Mrs. John Day, Miss Minnie Thompson, Mrs. Ann Williams, Miss Martha Matthews, Miss Maggie Williams, Miss Martha White, Miss Mary Stans.

Messrs. Judson Taylor, Wm. Taylor, J. N. Campbell, William M. Brown, John Gains, Edward G. Wolf, Charles A. Griffith, C. J. Nicholas, James Depaso, John Demby, James Pesata, Samuel Anzilly, Frederick Moore, W. A. Reilly, Frank Jackson, Eugene Jackson, Wm. H. Blake, Nathaniel Hall, Wm. Wilkins, John Maddox, Lewis Brown, Arthur Wilson, Charles Cozzens, Edward A. Clarke, Nicholas Gordon, George Gray, Joseph Smith, George W. Harris, John Baxter, Julius Ruff, Andrew G. Williams, W. W. Tally, Wm. Davis, Murray Marvin, Peter Berry, Chas. Love, Frederick Cooper, D. M. Penn, C. C. Reid, A. Straughter, T. Russell, D. O'Brien Frazier, William Alexander, Forester F. White, Arthur Nelson, Lewis Mahone, Daniel Bundy, R. Colthorp, H. Jackson.

The Committee were as follows: R. Walker, A. Wilson, N. Hall, W. C. Taylor, Samuel Anzilly, A. Strather, F. White, J. H. Cason, F. Moore, E. S. Well, L. J. Brown, F. Jackson, W. A. Riley, R. Colthrop, C. Reed.

The ball continued with the greatest glee till five o'clock next morning. A considerable number were from Oakland.

Ex Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, died at Richmond recently. This was the ex-Governor that had old John Brown hung. "John Brown's soul still goes marching on!" An unpleasant sermon could be preached by all the old-school anti-slavery men about ex-Governor Wise, during the last three decades of his attitude against the progress of the colored race. What has been revealed by unerring Time, however, nothing further need be said.

Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

Mr. Bell's Negro Dispute

Mr. Bell, with his contradictions last week relative to obtaining Col. Gift's money for the *Elevator*, when he, Col. Gift, told us that he was mistaken when he paid the man for the "*Elevator*" instead of the PACIFIC APPEAL, is however but a natural sequence, as other people might make a mistake in the same way as Col. Gift when the thing might not be properly explained to them. Now, the *Elevator* man knows fully well that Col. Gift would not condescend to meddle with him or his Negro dispute or his obscure paper, for the insignificant sum so obtained; and the Colonel, we believe, is quite innocent as yet as to the wrath, fury and rage concerning the matter in the last issue of the *Elevator*. Instead of going up and facing the Colonel and contradicting him to his face, the *Elevator* man adopts the safer mode by barking through his columns, from week to week, at the APPEAL. Our equilibrium is not disturbed, however, and we will go on in even tenor of our way, with the dismissal of that subject.

The other subject at issue was concerning the utility and sentility of colored citizens organizing isolated Republican Clubs, while the doors of the white Republican clubs are open to all Republican voters, without regard to race or color.

The APPEAL advocated and urged the colored citizens to merge with the Hayes Invincibles of this city and central clubs in general throughout the State. Mr. Bell and others organized a Colored Club and we opposed it on the grounds that we—as a long prescribed people—were voluntarily setting up invidious color line distinctions when the policy of the Republican party was to break them down. Instead of discussing the question dispassionately by fair argument, Mr. Bell wanders away from the point (a good debater, him,) and starts out in a great rage, as the following extract from his no account "patent" sheet will show:

"I have long avoided any controversy with Mr. Peter Anderson, as the character he bears among his colored associates, would justify me in treating him with the contempt of silence, which would annoy him more than any answer I might make; for, as the late William H. Yates used to say, 'Anderson wishes to be noticed if it is only to kick him;' but he has some influence among his "white patrons," who take him at his own valuation, and to counteract that influence is the only reason why I notice him at all. Like a fice or dog, his bark is worse than his bite, but his continued yelping is annoying. I have long abstained from noticing his insinuations, private and otherwise, and his interferences and falsehoods about the *Elevator*, but when he charges me with duping his white patrons into taking the *Elevator* in place of the APPEAL, then patience ceases to be a virtue."

* * * * * * *

Mr. Anderson boasts that his paper is the successor of the *Mirror of the Times* the first paper published by colored men in California, of which he was one of the founders. True the PACIFIC APPEAL is a successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, and a long way behind it; and as for his being one of the founders, the leading colored men of that era—Townsend, Newbey, Gibbs, Yates, Barbadoes, and that class despised him as heartily as respectable colored men do now.

If Mr. Anderson desires to search my record in New York prior to 1860 I can give him sufficient data and reference. I have neither time nor inclination to inquire into his history in Philadelphia, New Orleans, New York, and elsewhere. I am satisfied with knowing his record in California since his arrival here, June 19, 1854, until the present time.

P. A. BELL.

Now, if any person can see what the above tirade of slander has to do with the subject at issue, namely—the expediency or inexpediency of forming separate, isolated Colored Clubs? we must confess that their perception far exceeds ours.

Now it is a general rule that when a man, who is not a coward, is attacked either in his character or person, that he repel the insult by all the means at command, and give the enemy as good as he sends.

In the first place, he brings the dead man Yates up to show what he, Yates, thought of "Andersen." Of course we have the same right to bring another dead man up, namely, the late Dr. Ezra R. Johnson, who resided so long in this city, to tell what he, Dr. Johnson, related to us, which was: that in 1855, P. A. Bell died between two daylights and in hot haste from New York for this city. "Tit for tat!" if dead mens' testimony is to be resorted to for the impeachment of integrity or character. Be careful, old man, if you should force us to the front again to compare integrities, we may out with something which would be most damaging to you in this community." But the sequel to Mr. Bell's wrath is easily conceived, when he admits that he resorts to that kind of slang to counteract our influence among our white patrons and friends.

In this he is making about as much progress as he would in trying to bite a file in two, as we desire only to obtain patrons and friends on our own merits.

In relation to our "colored associates," as he calls them, and the character he (meaning us) bears among them, etc. Does Mr. Bell know what character he bears among the one hundred and fifty or more employees of a certain hotel in this city, when they unanimously repudiated him and his *Elevator* for mulcting them through his paper. The same may be said of Zion Church about their Conference proceedings. The same may be said by many of our most respectable ladies who scorn the *Elevator* for its misrepresentation of them when at parties. Most of the colored bar-rooms exclude it for its mean attacks, and its *Amazon*-like slang, not only against us, but many others who it knows has superior influence.

As for "the leading colord men men of that era," Townsend, Gibbs, Newbey, Yates and Barbadoes and that class of men despised him (us) as heartily as colored men do now."

In relation to this, we will only state that Yates and Newbey are both dead, and it only shows to what straits Mr. Bell is brought to prove the utility of his "piece club," by bringing dead men to view. But it is well known that we did for years battle against a class of colored men who composed the whilom obnoxious executive committee of which Mr. Bell was their "lackey," and they started his *Elevator* in opposition to break us down. They failed in their nefarious attempt. We beat them and killed their obnoxious "Executive Committee," which was as much despised as heartily as respectable colored men do now.

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Miss. S. E Miles' Concert.

The farewell concert of Miss. Sarah E. Miles took place at Mercantile Library Hall, Bush street, on Tuesday evening last, with the following programme:

PART FIRST.

Solo, piano, Prof. F. G. Carnes. Trio from opera of Lucrezia Borgia, (Donezetti). Prof. G. Cellarius, Violincello. Prof. J. Bahras, Violin. Prof. F. G. Carnes, Piano. Cavatina Ernani Involumi (Virdi), Miss. S. E. Miles. "Let me like a soldier fall," (Wallace), Mr. Givens. Cantata Soprano (Ipegno), Miss. C. Edmonds.

PART SECOND.

Duetto, "Choerfulness, the Misses Miles. Fantasi Brilliante, Solo on violin.—"Sur des mortlfe de Gillaume Tell," (Berriot and Osborne) Prof. Cellarius. Aria, Contralto, "Once Again," (Sullivan), Miss M. J. Miles. Solo, Baritone, Mr. D. B. Jackman. Rhodes' Celebrated Variations, Miss. S. E. Miles. Romanza, from Lombardi, Mr. W. H. Bbake. Potpourri, from the opera of Lucrezia Borgia, (Donizetti). Prof. Cellarius, Violincello. Prof. Bahras, Violin. Prof. Carnes piano.

The hall was tolerably full, and the pieces were well rendered.

Miss Miles goes East to-day and will give concerts in the Eastern cities. We commend her to our friends in the Eastern musical circles, and hope that they will second her in her laudable efforts. She has had all the encouragement possible from many of our best class of citizens at the many concerts she has appeared in, and they are pleased to see her go abroad as one of our California contraltrices. We wish the lady a safe journey and a happy return.

LAW CASE—FREEMAN VS. COOPER.—In the Nineteenth District Court, on Thursday September 7th, a verdict was rendered in the property case of Mrs. Freeman against Zekiel Cooper, for four thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars, in favor of Mrs. Freeman, the plaintiff in the suit.

Fine Fitting Shirts.

It is conceded by all persons with fine taste that P. Beamish, corner Third and Market streets, has the finest fitting shirts made in this city. He manufactures from the best material and sells at the lowest cash prices, employing the best skilled American and European labor at his manufactory on the Pacific coast. He insures neat fits, and his manufactured work as also the material, is warranted to be most durable. He will manufacture every style of shirt at reduced rates by the dozen. Call and examine his extra large stock of every variety. Every description of furnishing goods is made a speciality. Don't forget Nucleus building, corner of Third and Market streets.

LATHROP HOTEL.—All passenger trains stop at this hotel fifteen minutes for meals. Mr. J. A. Shepherd having purchased the sole interest in this hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists requiring recreation will find splendid furnished rooms and climate unequaled in California.

BURIAL CASES.—Craig & Son, 823 Market St. are the sole agents for the American Burial Case Co., 82 and 84 E. Second St., Cincinnati. These caskets are metal and Craig & Son furnish them at the lowest prices.

For fine groceries, Fresh California Eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lindsley & Collins, at the lowest cash prices.

Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Song Book.

The Republican Congressional Committee have in press, and within a few days will issue, sixteen pages, constituting the first series of songs written by various competent authors expressely for this campaign.

Much of the music is new, and the remainder consists of selections from the best airs of all nations; and it is arranged mostly for men's voices with chorus, thus supplying a great desiderotum with popular assemblies, singing clubs and soloists.

State, County, District or other Republican committees or clubs supplied. Retail dealers also supplied on most liberal terms.

Other series will issue as soon as the best material can be collected. This is a rare opportunity.

Apply to said Committee, 1006 F Street, Washington, D. C.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 827 and 829 Bush St

TO BARBERS.—Phil. Gorichten & Co., No. 535 Commercial street, keeps constantly on hand hair tonic, hair oil, bay rum, cologne, Florida water, hair dye, hair brushes, combs, cosmetiques, camphor ice, shaving soap, powder, razors, etc. etc. Give them a call.

Charles Hess, Optician, 519 Kearny street, between California and Sacramento. All kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice.

MADAM J. A. MOORE, 316½ Third street, fashionable millinery establishment, has the latest styles of millinery always on hand, and at the lowest cash prices. Give her a call.

ISRAEL WASHBURNE, father of the famous Washburne family, died at Livermore, Maine, aged 93 years. The deceased was buried on Friday last.

Nervousness and Nervines.

Nervousness is one of the prices we have to pay for civilization; the nervous savage is a being unheard of. For this reason which is partly of mental and partly of a bodily nature, relief is sought in various ways, and among those we may place the employment of narcotics. The temporary relief afforded by these drugs is very apt to lead those who suffer from nervous sensations to put too much trust in and resort too frequently to them. In the long run they prove most destructive to health. Their use of late has become so frequent as to threaten society with a serious evil. It has been boldly contended that chloral is to be found in the workboxes and baskets of nearly every lady in the west end of the metropolis "to calm her nerves." No doubt this is an exaggeration, but it is a fact that in New York chloral punch had become an institution scarcely a year after the introduction of chloral into medical practice. And now it turns out that Germany—"sober, orderly, paternally ruled Germany"—has such a thing as morphia disease spreading among its population. The symptoms are not unlike those of opium-eating. Experience suggests that persons suffering from this disease should at once be deprived of the drug. Their willfulness and liability to relapse, however, are so great that it is said that only about twenty-five per cent have been seen to recover in a large series of cases.

THERE is seldom a line of glory written upon the earth's surface but a line of suffering runs parallel with it; and they who read the luminous syllables of the one, and stop not to decipher the spotted and worn inscription of the other, get the lesser half of the lesson earth has to give.—*Boston Investigator.*

Deaths.

COLWELL—In Placha, Nevada, Sept. 5th, Isaac Colwell, an old resident of Sacramento, Cal.

Married.

JENKINS-RICHARDS.—In this city, Thursday evening September 7th, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Duvall, by Rev. I. N. Tripplet, Mr. Philip Jenkins, formerly of Baltimore, Md., to Mrs. Medora Richards, formerly of New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Be Ye willing or without Labor."

THE DELPHI

LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB

WILL GIVE THEIR FIRST

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

AT

Thursday Evening, Sept. 28, 1876

—AT THE—

YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Pacific Street, above Powell,

On which occasion the following artists will appear, who have kindly volunteered their services:

MRS. AMELIA MARDEN,
MR. WM. F. CARTER,
MISS JOSEPHINE PORTER,
MR. WM. H. STEWART, JR.,
MISS SOPHIA HASWELL,
MR. F. P. JACKSON,
LITTLE HATTIE MARDEN.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
J. G. FLETCHER, E. E. ROSBORO,
H. H. DICKERSON, JAMES MARSHALL.

TICKETS (Including Supper) ONE DOLLAR, to be had of any of the Committee of Arrangements, or at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

ADMISSION, ... FIFTY CENTS

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Alexander Detour, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, who is supposed to be in the Northern part of this State. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters, Clementina Jane Detour Carter, and Georgiana Detour-McCullough, San Francisco, or at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Shiloh Church Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 1:30 P. M.
I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

Fowell Street A. M. E. Church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.
J. J. DYER, Pastor,
Residence, 1310 Vallejo St.

RETURNED.—Collins, of the firm of Linsley & Collins, No. 505 and 507 Sansome St., after an absence of a couple of months, has returned to redouble his efforts in pleasing his customers for cheap groceries, sugar cured hams, fine fresh eggs, butter, etc. Give them a call.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Foods, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

Bet. J and K Sts., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

One block from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot.

W. R. WATERS, Proprietor

P. BEAMISH,

Shirt Manufacturer

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BUCKLEY BUILDING

Cor. Third & Market Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

The favor of your recommendation is respectfully solicited.

KEYSTONE CENTENNIAL

Boarding House,

Nos. 606 and 607 FIFTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.

The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

ELEVENTH

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The managers have the pleasure to announce that the forthcoming Exhibition will be open to the public on

Tuesday, August 8th.

At 8 A. M. with the usual ceremonies. By 1 o'clock and on previous days during the evening citizens of San Francisco, the Exhibition will be held on a much greater scale than formerly.

The Exhibition Building Occupying an Area of over

214,000 Feet

of floor room, will be completely filled with the varied products of the arts and industry of the present and the past. Over 100,000 persons were admitted during the last year. The managers take it on page the success of the best instrumental talent of the country, if we do violate them to give unexcelled

Musical Concerts Afternoon and Evening.

In every department applications for space for raw and manufactured articles are now being filed. Prizes, including exhibitors must not delay filing their applications, after which they will be excluded.

The Exhibition will continue at least one month.

The Institute is to charge No exhibiting space.

Particulars for space or for information should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board of Managers, Eleventh Exhibition, 27 Post St., San Francisco, or to

A. S. HALLIDIE, Pres't.
J. H. CULVER, Sec'y.

The man who wastes his own time is not satisfied unless he wastes the time of some one else.

Live upon your suggestions.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON J. McM. SHAFTER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE

As follows at the Times of Under Advertisement:

MARYSVILLE ..... Wednesday, 13
SAN JOSE ..... Wednesday, 20
OCTOBER
OAKLAND ..... Wednesday, 4
PETALUMA ..... Wednesday, 11
SACRAMENTO ..... Wednesday, 18
STOCKTON ..... Wednesday, 25
NOVEMBER
SAN FRANCISCO Wednesday 1

County Committees are requested to make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and such organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made. By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BOUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Near Post Street.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles. sep15

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Successors to Fowell & Irving Manufacturing Co.

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COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

San Francisco.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

West Shore Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal, Spring Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Bullfrog Coal, Dry Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 216 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

From our Discounts to the Trade and Consumers of Coal we do not make any Charge for Cartage. Orders by Telephone will receive the same attention as if left at the office. Telephone No. 2 is at Store of Hoff Chemical always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

FORCE PUMPS,

SUCTION PUMPS,

DROP-WELL PUMPS,

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE,

FOR SALE AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

Of as LARGE as 50,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

12 and 14 J street, Sacramento.

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Continental Hotel Building,

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Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors

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Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

ASTROLOGY—DR. SAMUEL FENTRIGARD and Prof. JOHN BOLL are the most wonderful Fortune Tellers in the city, they can be found at No. 832 Pacific street, between Stockton and Powell sts. They can all kinds of misfortune, cures all diseases and spells; cures love; returns anything lost; tells about business or pay-away, and cures drunkards from drinking. They will also give love and luck to all who want it. Don't forget to call and see them.

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30 Cents.

SAVE

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PER CENT.

Families and Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.

Open on Saturday Evenings.

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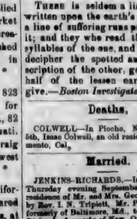
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The Prize Boot Maker

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—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

Don't fail to give him a call. 828

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

827 & 829 Bush Street, San Francisco.

LINCOLN

BILLIARD HALL,

No. 818 Pacific Street,

Above Stockton, SAN FRANCISCO.

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Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 6 to 12 P.M. Specially for Sunday Lunch—GUMBO and CLAM CHOWDER.

MME. J. A. MOORE,

Fashionable

Millinery,

No. 316½ THIRD ST.

Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT TO

HAIR DRESSERS!

THIS only place in the Pacific Coast where you can buy Bay Rum, Cologne, Florida Water, Hair Tonic, Hair Oil, Hair Brushes, Combs, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

Cologne, Florida Water,

Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,

Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice,

Shaving Soap, Powder,

Razors, Etc., Etc.

535 COMMERCIAL STREET.

Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,

Telephone, and DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

PERFUMERIES, ETC.

Price List sent on application.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Rock of the Age Pen.

STRUGGLE OF '72.

The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign. History and Platforms. Review of Hayes's Administration. The Rebels in Congress. The Democratic Record. Speeches of the New York Statesmen. The Illustrations are Drawn expressly for the work by Thomas Nast. Agents Wanted. Extra Terms and Outfit given. If you want a work that will sell, send 50 Cents for Outfit and secure territory at once. Address, J. B. BURR & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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BOARDING HOUSE

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190 J Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,

Proprietress.

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

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SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any required length and size. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, 2½ TO 9 INCH

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

MAY ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.

AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

BELGIC, GAELIC, OCEANIC,

August 16 September 16 October 16

November 16 December 13 January 15

T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger Agent.

GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.

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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND leaving the Pioneer wharf every week.

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Connects with steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO. through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

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Importers and Wholesale

GROCERS,

No. 60 and 62 K Street,

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Massey's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Pike's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate rates.

Corner 5th and Commercial streets, between Long and Webb.

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UNDERTAKERS

971 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Mantle Vaults constantly on hand.

Sole Agent for Bateman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins. ma23

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823 MARKET STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for Funerals furnished by us and.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention 20

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.

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Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken Rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, Bet. Cor. of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Hospital Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 4th, 1876,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing, foot of Market street.)

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Overland Passenger Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Portland. Connects at Sacramento with Steamer leaving at 8 P. M. Arrives at Sacramento 12.45 P.M. Arrives at Marysville 4.45 P.M. Arrives at Red Bluff 8.30 P.M. Arrives at Portland 7.30 A.M. (Second day.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Ogden, Colorado, Omaha, Chicago, New York and Boston. Connects at Reno with Emigrant Train at 8 P.M. Arrives at Sacramento 12.35 P.M. Arrives at Ogden 6.30 P.M. (Second day.) Arrives at Reno 3.30 P.M. (Second day.) Arrives at Omaha 6.30 A.M. (Third day.) Arrives at Chicago 9.30 A.M. (Third day.) Arrives at New York 6.40 P.M. (Third day.) Arrives at Boston 8.45 P.M. (Third day.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Stockton only. Arrives at Stockton 6.30 P.M.

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Stockton only, connecting at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.30 P.M. (Arrives 10.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Vallejo Steamer (from Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville). Connects at Vallejo with the Mail Passenger Train, leaving at 6.15 P.M. for Sacramento, Colfax, Chicago and Virginia City. "Sleeping Cars" attached to this Train run through to Sacramento. (Arrives 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Martinez Steamer (from Market Street Wharf) for Martinez. Connects at Martinez with Train for Stockton. Returning will leave San Jose at 8.45 P.M. Saturday only will leave San Jose at 5.30 P.M. Returning will leave San Jose at 8.45 P.M.

6.30 P.M. (Daily) for Niles and Way Stations.

Steamer for Benicia will leave Market Street Wharf at 9.00 A.M. Saturday only will leave San Jose at 8.45 P.M.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

A goods for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

FOR SALE!

BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of forty acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, San Francisco.

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To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal:

Sir—Please inform your readers that I have positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds in 1 cases, and will give

$1,000

for a case it will not benefit. Instead, on stating in my bill to, I will send a Sample Free to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this to any one you may have who is suffering from bad Blood and Kidneys.

Faithfully Yours,

DR. T. F. BURT.

William St., New York.

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Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET

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Fire and Marine Insurance

Capital, - - $300,000

The Company have attained a high, honorable dealing and fair rates, and refers to the following names of Directors, all of whom are large shareholders,

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

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10,000 References.

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Customs, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They appeal the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help to parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be overvalued. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Parent,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unequaled mass of Historical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the price is put remarkably low in view of the extent and beauty of work.

Experienced Agents wanted throughout the country for the sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of rare promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. From a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by counteracting conflict with and comparisons upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the numbers which will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, Etc., always on hand.

M. HOWARD'S

Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

[illegible] NEW HAIR IS SURE TO GROW on the Head, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Restoring all Scurf and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by

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MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, Hair Dresser, No. 21 C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

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WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

WHEELER & WILSON

Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household, of the great and Blade of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Wherein trays which would make a few stitches well are, have been illegal, and with the name of WHEELER & WILSON, and failing in all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

No machine is cheap that will not do an infinite variety of Work in a skillful manner. No machine is cheap that cannot be hired or to create fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable. No one is prepared to set machines that will come double the original price. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and YET CHEAP by reason of their superiority in all desirable qualities, and are made, sold and warranted by the Company of long standing and established reputation.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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FREE!

The only cost being the Express charges, which vary according to my large business, are small.

Dr. Price is a regular physician and has made this treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure in the most obstinate cases.

Do not suffer, but send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials with each

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be sure to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

address

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

67 William Street, New York.

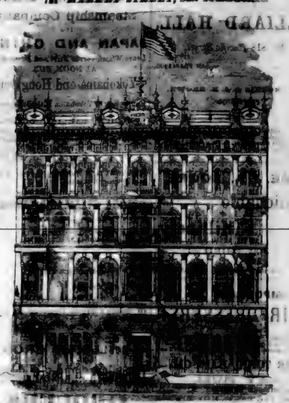
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[illegible] NEW FOAL, of full Trotting stock, has taken the first stake from the Colt successfully, an operation rarely performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Free foal challenge any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in the operation. The colt and will can be seen at any time by calling upon

JOHN BOLT, 325 Pacific Street.

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THE MARKET STREET, San Francisco



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WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be imported.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its appointments, furnished in the most elegant style, and on short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and

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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in the most superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Wayne Tredwell, we have now added [illegible]ERIOR PRINTING to our list of lines may be found upon

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor employed in the city, and guarantee satisfaction in every instance. Our Stationery is fitted up in an elegant manner, and we confidently invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

EDW. C. HUGHES,

(Successor to CUDDY & HUGHES,)

STEAM



BOOK, CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTER,

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Mr. HUGHES would inform the public that he has recently made great additions to his already extensive Printing Establishment, and is prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS

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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and prosperity of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world valuable information concerning each subscribers seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25

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STOP THAT COUGHING

HEWITT'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy now compounds for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the marvelous curative powers of

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

and with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are suffering with this, the greatest pleasure of which we are capable in calling your attention to

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

This is the best remedy we have ever sold, and we say so without hesitation or reserve. It is presented to the trade entirely free from [illegible] and is recommended by its extraordinary merits, and by the wonderful benefits it confers upon all consumptives.

For sale by all druggists.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a basis the best concentrated extract of the Jamaica Ginger root, is offered to the public in its present improved form, as a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all cases of debility, whether produced by disease or otherwise; for while it imparts to the system a healthful vigor, it is unattended by that fever of excitement usually consequent upon the use of tonics, and which is frequently followed by a corresponding depression of spirits and weakness.

For the relief of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, and Nervousness, it is a perfect specific, and for Seasickness, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Cholera Infantum, it is unequaled. Ladies and children will find it a delightful and agreeable stimulant, and for the aged and infirm it is invaluable.

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REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruits, prepared with great skill, and warranted to retain their FLAVOR, and to KEEP GOOD in any climate. THESE EXTRACTS are offered to the ordinary trade of California, being equally and economy, some others are largely in the market.

In order to THOROUGHLY TEST THEIR MERITS, they have been supplied to professors in all the principal Hotels and Restaurants of the State, and the verdict is unanimously in favor of *Flavoring Extracts of the Standard*.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you get double the strength of any other, of a single ounce, and therefore, but for one-half the price of other flavoring extracts used.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly, enemy shake off the [illegible] of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Fevers or Fever and Ague, a few doses of the following will soon restore you to health and vigor:

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a certain preventive of, as well as cure for, Fever and Ague, and other Malarious Diseases. They are not a new remedy, but have been used for many years with unfailing success in [illegible]ishing where they are known. They are also a most valuable remedy for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Torpidity of the Liver. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes. And as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

this CURE, in their judgment, [illegible] to all [illegible] a moderate climate. Few Dyspeptics, in small doses.

For sale by all druggists [illegible] Coast.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, is terminated in favor of the former by the powerful and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, of

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"The truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 8. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876. WHOLE NO. [illegible]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

[illegible] Sansome Street, between Bush and Pine Streets (up stairs).

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AGENTS:

[illegible]

A few of the Wrongs Committed against the Negro in Northern and Western States under Constitutions and Statutory Laws—The spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence outraged and trampled upon—Despotic invasion of the Federal Constitution itself.

BY A. W. A. DE LEON.

WASHINGTON, September 12, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

MASSACHUSETTS.

Home of the Puritans, the nest of learning and of American civilization; the homes of Winthrop, Otis, Adams, Hancock, Sumner, Phillips, and those of other philanthropists and patriots, where, for almost one hundred years Negro Slavery was abolished, and where the people look with intense indignation and horror upon everything affecting suffering humanity, as late as 1816, decreed that the negro was not fit to be enrolled in the militia. In this State he could not entertain his fellows, who unfortunately were servants, without being fined. This was, by law, termed an offence, and if such fine was not paid alleged offenders were sent to the House of Correction at hard labor for two days for each shilling of the fine. [Massachusetts Laws, 1814, p. 386]. Notwithstanding the abolition of slavery in that State, its statutory laws enacted that no negro or mulatto shall be freed until bond and security be first given to indemnify the town against such negro or mulatto becoming a charge upon the town.

The whipping-post, barbarous adjunct of dehumanizing slavery, was also called into requisition as an instrument of torture, by the law makers of this ancient and christian commonwealth, in order to prohibit the negro from defending himself against the assaults of "English, Scots, or other Christian (?) nation."

As the foregoing may be doubted, we will now quote from the Revised Laws of Massachusetts of 1814, p. 748, which ought to be found in every well regulated library, as follows:

"If a negro or mulatto shall strike any person of the English or other christian nation, he shall be punished by a severe whipping,—a severe whipping—at the discretion of the Justice."

This is the record of the State of Winthrop and Adams, upon which we hope the scrutinizing eye of the christian world will rest; not in silence, but to contrast this gloomy epoch with what her nobler sons have done for the enfranchisement and elevation of the race—we are pained to say, even until now—despised and oppressed race!

The negro in Massachusetts always counted, up to the [illegible] advantages at hand, and is in no true [illegible]ntellectually to-day in spite of his disadvantages, but for all that is running [illegible] they have never had the recognition neither of the Federal or State Government for which his ability entitled him. In the legal profession we find Walker, Rock and Morris—not perhaps as erudite as Story, Parsons nor Curtis, but the peers of the Charchills, the Russells and the Parsonsters, and yet, notwithstanding the State has been ruled by radical anti-slavery men from 1861 to 1876, not one of these distinguished lawyers ever received the offer even of a Judgeship of the Municipal Court.

In the leading art the names of William Wells Brown, Rock, Miller and Still stand prominent: they may not be as skillful as Hosmer, Shoover and Benedict; yet they stand as high as Durpee, Draper, Richardson and Curtis. Whoever heard of these gentlemen being appointed even as Medical Inspectors to the well appointed and vigilant Boards of Health, City or State? No one.

As it is with the learned professions, so it is in every department of skilled or unskilled labor. As I write, the names of two men whose voices and pens were as potent—whose eloquence was marvelous as that of the undaunted Garrison or the peerless Phillips—Remond and Nell, come to my mind. The former led his people from the suffering of the Southern bondsmen, and the continent reverberated with his fervid appeals for the enslaved; the latter accomplished the same for the same cause with his pen in the *Liberator* and other journals, at that time absorbed in the grand contest.

When she Revolutionary fire which they were the precursors, succeeded, what did they receive in recognition for their services? Remond was made a night watchman in the Boston Custom House, and died a disappointed, but nevertheless loyal Republican. What white statesman who led [illegible] Abolitionists without his ability and integrity, that would not have received all the honors of his party, even to Congress, professed a Calhoun position, or in these degenerate times, when our Ministers are taken from the meanest of ring men, and shrewd as plenipotentiary to some foreign court?

Nell, broken down by superhuman efforts for the enfranchisement of his race, and the success of his party, obtained a menial position in the Boston Post Office, and died the death of all true patriots; poor, but esteemed by all that knew him.

The Massachusetts virtuous farmont, as [illegible] the cause of the negro in [illegible] never lifted her hand in elevating him at home, notwithstanding his conceded ability, unspotted integrity and party services, where she had the power.

It is not our purpose to arraign and endeavor to convict New England of what we consider crimes committed against the negro, for whose political education and general prosperity she has of late contributed so much; but it is our purpose to show that these crimes are not alone confined to that region of country where the necessities of war alone could have made him free, and give to him what God designed should be possessed by all, sole ownership of one's self, with all the rights and privileges recognized and exercised in human society.

RHODE ISLAND.

As a part of New England, was no better than Massachusetts. We find that in that State, as late as 1822 intermarriage between whites and blacks was by statute prohibited, and, notwithstanding her high regard for personal rights, this prohibition remained unchanged until 1872. Not only this, but the elective franchise was denied him, his genius as late as 1844, he was even prohibited from earning an honest livelihood by any other means than that of a menial—as he could not obtain a license even to keep a cook shop, and if he was the servant of a white person keeping a tavern, ale house, victualing house or oyster house, and that white employee should not allow him to sell any liquor, whatever the statutes of 1823, p. 296, provided that the license under which such business was conducted should be forfeited.

Public opinion was so adverse to the negro that he dared not under penalty of being arrested, tried and convicted to serve for two years as certain any person at what might be termed "unseemly hours or in an extravagant manner," by any person who disliked to see him enjoy himself. Statutes 1822, p. 444.

In this State slavery was abolished in 1784, and the children, notwithstanding continued to be virtually slaves until they were twenty-one years of age.

CONNECTICUT

Maintained her slaves in about 1784, but the children of slave mothers were held in bonds until they attained their twenty-fifth year. Reports p. 38.

In revising her Constitution of 1821, the sixth article declared that only white persons should vote, and the opinion of her people remained unchanged down to 1845, for we see in her Constitution which was revised in 1849, the same obnoxious provision, and although the Constitution of the United States decrees equality before the law, in Connecticut have not as yet altered their Constitution to conform with the organic law of our land. It is, therefore, only by virtue of the Constitution of the United States, that in this enlightened day, when in no Southern State Constitution can be found this prohibition, the christian people of Connecticut still [illegible] the Baal of slavery, which alone countenanced this relic of barbarism.

NEW YORK.

Not until 1875 was this State ready to leave out of its fundamental law the clause prohibiting negroes from voting in her polls. Like another, in excruciating pain and despair, may she not exclaim: "Out, out, damned spot!"

Slowly, liberal lying.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Is not an exception to this, at least, as regards her policy, for looking over the record of her, in many respects, more liberal institutions, we find that only whites were permitted to serve in her militia.

It is extremely painful to record that the negroes, few or many, who form a part of the very loyal and intelligent population of this State, should have been deprived of the right to serve in her militia as late as 1870—as many years after the close of the war and the passage of the Reconstruction Acts, to which her Representatives in Congress imparted so much vitality.

It is useless to be supposed that

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Almost a stone's throw from Massachusetts had not blurred the pretidices of her sisters. She also was up in 1853, adverse to having negroes defend her borders, even in the event of a call from Vermont to aid her against the incursions of the British vandals who threatened the peace and quiet of her icy possessions.

In

MAINE,

Where Hale hails the Negro as a man and brother, he and his people, as late as 1871, thought it criminal that this brother of a darker skin should take to himself "for better or worse," the fair-skinned daughter, who is in point of fact no better than her dark-skinned sister. This, of course, is only a matter of taste between contracting parties, who, unlike us, prefer this mixture of the races. This is of small moment to us, who believe that amalgamation of races tends to degeneracy, but considering that Maine hesitated not in 1819 to place herself by the side of her more conservative sisters in denying the ballot to the negro, she also may be termed partizans dreamers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The home of Penn, theatre upon which civil and constitutional liberty triumphed, achiever of American independence, emerging from British lawlessness was not magnanimous enough in 1780 to grant unconditional freedom to the negroes within her territorial limits, but was mean enough, after reciting the wrongs of slaves and the evils of slavery, merely liberated "those who shall be born within the State after the passage of this Act, retaining all others in slavery, with a proviso, however, that all so born and set free, should be servants, and bound to their former owners till they were twenty-eight years of age." Not unlike her sisters, the unwearing prejudices that still lingers in all the States to keep the negro a mere vassal, were as strong in Pennsylvania as they were in Georgia. Unsaleable things as they were, yet they were no better there than in Georgia, where they were bought and sold.

Shocking as is the assertion, yet it is a stubborn fact, that where stood Independence Hall—with all its glorious memories—the negro was last found in this connection: [illegible] and as much a patriot as the Father of his Country, was denied not only of the right to serve in the militia of the State, but was excluded from handling a ballot, after having heroically buried the bullet at a tyrant king.

Aye, this satanic proscription—which also disqualified him from [illegible] on a par—continued until 1870.

What ordeal has the negro not undergone, because of the unjust [illegible] of his white brother? In the North, not less than in the South, he has been faithful and loyal even unto death, notwithstanding his physical and mental subjugation by the latter, and his denial and [illegible] by the former, of his perfect equality before the law. In

NEW YORK.

And other States, he has looked with terror upon the lambent flame of the incendiary torch as they kindled, with all the voracity which the fire-fiend is capable, his humble cot; the school house in which to address studied the asylums, where the orphans and the widows find repose; and yet retaliation has never been his motto. Slanderous and false-hearted white men when will you cease to hound him as the [illegible] his prey? Long has he persisted himself to be the mere machine of infamous and designing politicians, but now that he will no longer serve their vile purposes, his very life blood is parsaid to atone for this crime. His

NEW JERSEY,

Whose gradual abolition of slavery dates from 1820, gives him any other advantage than her other false-hearted sisters?

By reference to the Revised Statutes, 1847, p. 389, we find that her abolition Act "manumitted every child born of a slave after July 4th, 1804, but in her tenacity, provided, that each child should remain the servant of the owner of the mother until the males were twenty-eight and the female twenty-one years of age.

Finally in April, 1866, slavery was abolished; but still the Apprenticeship system remained, and the able bodied negro was not only denied service in the militia, but was not allowed to vote, and it is only by virtue of the Constitutional Amendments that he is to-day a citizen of the State. The virgin

OHIO,

Home of Giddings and Garfield, catching her inspiration from slave-holding Kentucky, denied the negro, by statutory law, the right to settle and reside within her borders without giving bonds, with two or more freehold sureties, in the penalty of $500 [Revision of 1847, p. 593].

But going further back than this, he was disbarred as a competent witness in any case in which a white person was interested. When the war ended, and as late as 1870, Act was passed containing severe provisions against negroes renting [illegible] (Swan & Sayers, p. 336).

More than this, they were not allowed to serve as jurors, and this prohibition was in force in 1859 (Laws of 1840, and Revision of 1868, p. 751).

In 1870, the Constitution of

INDIANA

Prohibited negroes from settling in the State. In 1866, they were not liable for school taxes nor entitled to the benefits of school funds. They were excluded from the militia. All contracts made with them were void, west of religious belief excluded them as witnesses for or against whites, and by the Constitution of 1816 they could neither vote nor be enrolled in the militia.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence Atlanta Independent.

The Centennial Show

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1876.

The live stock addition to the exhibition was formally opened on Monday, and hint, and it is attracting to the Great Fair many who have little interest in art, industrial fabrics, or machinery. The horses, cows, dogs and sheep, of pure blood, though women are, I trust, numbered by their worshippers. This exhibition possesses features which make it exceedingly desirable for owners of pedigreed stock to participate in it. Besides the immediate advertisement that it will give them, there will be a diploma, and a medal, and a special report on the meritorious points of the best animals exhibited. This will be of immense value to breeders of blooded animals, constituting a perpetual certificate of the superiority of their stock.

The prize display. In the display of fine horses Canada and the United States are the only countries that have at present exhibits of any consistent size extent, as it is expected that a display of superior Arabian horses have arrived at this port, and will be entered in a few days. At present Canada seems to have a better equine display than the United States. At least it is the case in farm and heavy draught animals, while the United States can perhaps a better display of blooded and light carriage horses. Among the curiosities of this department may be mentioned the mule never born his mate. Handsome and fine-haired white men when will you cease to hound him as the [illegible] his prey? Long has he persisted himself to be the mere machine of infamous and designing politicians, but now that he will no longer serve their vile purposes, his very life blood is parsaid to atone for this crime. His

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those attacks by a thorough, forcible [illegible] of the system through the stomach, and it will be better to buy [illegible] crackers, grapes, [illegible] at a grocery outside the exhibitors. In late way a better luncheon may be had for twenty-five or fifty cents than can be had on the rental [illegible] for $1 or $1 50. Many of the restaurants within the grounds are exhorbitant their prices. A restful eating place called the "Dairy" is an exception; there milk, cream, buttermilk, oatmeal, bread, butter and fruits (but no meats or hot drinks) may be had at a very reasonable price. I have observed that the restaurants in the main building and in Machinery Hall charge considerably less than those within the grounds outside. It has become quite common for visitors to take lunches with them, and there are hundreds of delightful places where the noonday meal can be enjoyed.

It is evident that foreign exhibitors are very anxious to dispose of their treasures; they would prefer not to take them back, but the prices asked for many articles on exhibition are out of all reason. They will have to pay a heavy duty on everything they sell, and they have been at no little expense while in Philadelphia, but they will have to pay for duty also. Advantages they have derived from advertising in this market. That they will, except in isolated instances, fail to realize the prices at which their goods have been marked, is apparent, and when it is known that similar goods are for sale by importers in many stores in this country, at prices much lower than they are marked here, the disposition to purchase is ill. Besides the immediate advertisement that it will give them, there will be a diploma, and a medal, and a special report on the meritorious points of the best animals exhibited. This will be of immense value to breeders of blooded animals, constituting a perpetual certificate of the superiority of their stock.

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Another Extract from Professor Jones' Oration.

"Mills at different times were introduced, to produce the further liberation of slaves, and as a finality, the slave traffic was forbidden by the year 1833. August 28th, a bill passed the British Parliament, known as the "British Emancipation Act, declaring slaves free throughout the colonies. The amount bill provided that £20,000,000 be paid as compensation to the planters for the loss sustained in the manumission of their slaves. Then, my fellow citizens, the Angel of Liberty, the faithful chronicler of such historical deeds, descended and hovered over the slave States. The same tablecast should also displayed or even witnessed by "Old Albion." The immortal spirits of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who had previously laid the foundation for the disenthrallment of his race and the independence of his adopted country, passed in its flight along the whole line of Europe gazing from his grand eminence of immortal fame, and in order to lead enchantment to the grand spectacular swinged the Muse hands him. As soon as the royal proclamation winged speedy its flight from the throne of England to the throne of God; thence across the dark blue Atlantic to the shores of St. Domingo, thus awakening the ears of its oppressed inhabitants with the glorious tidings of their freedom, then across the lofty peaks of liberty to heaven rolling back in melodious thunder; blended with the grand choral symphony of 800,000 happy voices, "Slaves cannot breathe in England."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 23, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 21st.

On our arrival here last evening, we found the city full of excitement, as usual on the occasion of a State Fair. The hotels present a crowded appearance. As we wended our way up K street, throngs were out to see "the sights." The theatre seemed to be alive about the door, as we passed. From this point, we could hear in the distance some faint cheering at a Democratic outdoors mass meeting, which was being held on the corner of Seventh and K streets. We passed it as a sonorous speaker was trying to convince his auditors on some point concerning the Republicans. The speaker, we thought, had an "up-hill road." We wended our way to the Baptist Church, were a festival was being held, and had a pleasant chat with some of its patrons, as also with the Revs. Bates and Dean. The former is the present pastor, the latter the retiring one. To day every person, apparently, is hastening to the Fair Grounds and races. The Fair and races have given satisfaction to the multitude generally. It is useless for me to write anything farther or go into debate. Will be down to-night.

Eclectic Club Social Ball.

In the last issue of the APPEAL, in our notice as to who were present at the fine ball given by the Eclectic Club, we unwittingly omitted the names of the following parties who were present; Miss Maria Appo, Miss Isabella Queen, Miss Josephine Queen, Miss Fanny Queen, Mr. and Mrs. Craven, of Oakland, Mrs. Mary Rogers, Mr. Edmund Davis, E. T. Lewis, Alex G. Dennison, J. T. Callender, Mr. Charles Andrews.

CORRECTION.—The preface of the extract, in our last issue, from the oration delivered at Carthage, Mo., August 1st, by Professor James, is a mistake of the types. It read that the Professor was the son of Mrs. Ann Eliza Parnell. The correction is that Professor James is the son of Mrs. Ann Eliza Farrell of this city. We give this week another extract from the oration. It will be found on our first page.

Governor Stanford Defines His Position.

Yesterday, says the *Post* of Thursday last, Honorable T. G. Phelps sent a letter in Gozzaner Stasford, saying that he had been interrogated by members of the Republican party in respect to the personal attitude of the Governor in the Presidential canvass, and asking him if he was still in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party. He received the following reply, which effectually sets at rest any doubts which may have existed respecting the Governor's political convictions:

SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.), Sept 20, '76

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, inquiring as to my "personal attitude" in the pending Presidential canvass. I am happy to reply that I am, as I ever have been since the organization of the Republican party, in complete sympathy with its principles, and shall though retired from active participation in political affairs, give an earnest support to the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention.

Very Respectfully yours,
LELAND STANFORD.

To Hon. T. G. Phelps, San Francisco.

ENTERTAINMENT.—A grand entertainment will be given by the ladies of the Third Baptist Church, Powell Street, between Post and Sutter, for the benefit of said Church, next Thursday evening, September 28th. Besides the usual entertainment there will be a Live Bird Oyster Pie. Pie out at 9 o'clock. Tickets, including supper, 50 cents. Everybody should go.

Crowded Out

A large amount of reading matter is unavoidably crowded out this week.

The Delphi Literary and Social Club.

This literary association of young men make their first appearance in public on Thursday evening next, at the Young Men's U. B. Society Hall, Pacific street above Powell, in a fine musical and literary entertainment. The advertisement will be found in another column. These young men should be encouraged. We hope they will never fall heard.

Correspondence

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 21, 1876

Mr. Editor:

Yesterday the Democratic Congressional Convention assembled to nominate a Congressional candidate from this district, and, as usual, the Southern element had all to say, and of course was immensely applauded, more especially when they referred to Slippery Sam, and Republican corruption. But no man who has one spark of love for his country, can be fooled by such lessons of pretended loyalty, as is laid down by old ex confederate soldiers; and Northern Democrats are daily leaving their old stand by and proclaiming themselves for Hayes and Wheeler. This county will give the Republican ticket at least fifteen hundred majority. I have left the clamor till the last, for they are now pleading to those who cannot read, trying to teach them that the Democratic party would rid the country of the Chinese, oh! what a sham! for old Buchanan and Pierce both Democrats were the first to sign the treaty with China, and their followers, having no loyalty in front of, blame the Republicans for it. But it is "too thin" Democrats, "your goose is cooked" and the last nail of the Chinese question by Sir Parley and his kind the better of the dying cause will be. Our townsman, S. G. Gerrin, was the choice of the Democratic party for Congress from this district, but they failed to place his name in nomination. When his record was sifted on the Chinese question, lo, and behold says he: It's but a few months that I erected a splendid monument to the memory of my chinaman, and to day it stands in the City Cemetry as an evidence of how we Democrats practice what we preach, but of course this was a Democratic "John," and that alters things materially,—any straw to save a dying cause. I am glad the Republicans of your city are so spirited, in fact, the whole country is alive to the danger which threatens it from the hands of rebels, and my confidence is too great in the American people to even think of their being foolest to vote the Democratic ticket at the next election. Will post you again soon as their false programme. Yours,

TUTTLE.

Communication

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

Allow me through the columns of your paper to express my profound gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the numerous friends who so generously paid me a visit, in the form of a Real Surprise Party, at my residence, on Wednesday evening last, 20th inst., and loaded my table with the necessities of life.

May kind Providence smile upon them, and may He bless them in basket and store.

Yours respectfully,

J. J. DYAS,
Pastor Bethel Church.

RECEPTION OF HON. A. A. SARGENT.—Senator Sargent will arrive to-night. He will be escorted to his hotel by the Hayes Invincibles and other organizations, who will form a grand torchlight procession.

SEVERAL enthusiastic Republican meetings have been held this week. Platt's Hall and Horticultural Hall is which they were held, were alive and blazoned with enthusiasm for Hayes and Wheeler.

BURIAL CASES.—Craig & Son, 823 Market St. are the sole agents for the American Burial Case Co., 32 and 34 E. Second St., Cincinnati. Those caskets are metal and Craig & Son furnish them at the lowest prices.

LATHROP HOTEL.—All passenger trains stop at this hotel. Meals minutes for meals. Mr. J. A. Shepherd having purchased the sole interest in the above hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists requiring recreation will find splendid furnished rooms and climate unequaled in California.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9, '76

Mr. Editor:

It is really pitiable to witness the squirming of the Democracy under the blow administered to that party by the sturdy sons of old Vermont. After a partial recovery of spirits they have begun to study up the result of that election and, though nearly disheartened they effect to believe that they are rather encouraged by the figures. From the fact that in some districts the number of Democratic ballots was somewhat larger than at some of the previous elections is that State, they claim that they have, in reality, made a large gain. A Democratic journal of this city even goes so far as to announce with a tremendous flourish that, "with similar gains in all of the Northern States Tilden will sweep the country at the November election." When we find from the returns that they have only elected twenty Democrats to the Legislature where they had fifty before, and failed this time to elect the single Senator that, solitary and alone, represented them in the upper House of that body during the last session, we fail to see where the great reformer can find much to encourage him in his work. They take their overwhelming defeat very ungraciously, and hesitate to acknowledge it as the forerunner of what they are to receive in the great battle soon to be fought.

On the other hand our Republican leaders feel a deal of encouragement from such a hearty endorsement of their efforts and the banner under which they are campaigning, and are inspired to redouble their energy in the good cause.

Again, the Democracy have received a terrible setback through the indiscretion of one of their fire-eating editors. The article in the Baltimore *Gazette* calling on the South to organize "minute men" and resist the enforcement of the laws by the United States authorities was a most unfortunate one for their side, and that they are fully aware of its evil consequence is shown by the alacrity with which it is denounced by the other journals of like faith throughout the North. It is the following of the advice of such rebellious organs that will enable them to control a majority of the Southern States, but they fear the consequences of such an acknowledgement in the North. The *Gazette* having received notice from headquarters that the article in question was bound to prove injurious it hastened to modify its inflamous utterances, and now claims that its language was misconstrued. Such an excuse will not do. But one construction can be placed upon the people's resistance when the whisky ring was broken up and its members sent to prison, and it is not very likely that they will treat with much favor one who is equally guilty with any one of those yet convicted.

The nomination of Charles Francis Adams for the Gubernatorial candidate of the Democracy of Massachusetts seems to afford much satisfaction to the members of that party in all parts of the country. The nomination was not made with the hope of electing him, but for the effect it may have in other directions by having his well known name at the head of the Democratic ticket. He is not a Democrat and never was, but being out of office, something for him very unusual, he is a little discontented and allows the use of his name that it may be kept constantly before the public—a notoriety on which he seems to thrive. Like Horace Greely he accepted a nomination in opposition to the political record of his whole life. The unctious Dana in noticing the nomination says: "With Charles Francis Adams you may fall at home, but other harvest fields will wave in ripened grain." That is the secret of the whole thing, the force of all name is wanted elsewhere; and so the Democracy of old Massachusetts place it upon at the head of their ticket they do not want it forced to take a back seat.

Reports received here daily from the campaign leaders throughout the country indicate a thoroughness in the work of organization, which promises well for the success of the Republican ticket. Advices from Maine and Indiana, which are the next in order of the State elections which precede the general election in November, are particularly encouraging. From the South, however, but little is to be hoped for, as in most of the districts letters are received daily stating that organization is almost impossible on account of the personal danger incurred in such attempts.

ETA.

P. Beamish's Shirt Store. Furnishing Goods. etc.

Every city in the East has a *no plus ultra* store to exhibit for sale the finest and most exquisite workmanship in its superior style and variety of goods. This will apply to the store of P. Beamish, corner of Third and Market streets, where that gentleman's furnishing goods are find fitting shirts can be obtained at the lowest cash prices. It is conceded by the most fastidious that Beamish's shirts are entitled to the highest encomiums.

Whether the most adroit and skillful manufacturers are competing at the great Centennial in Philadelphia, or those who were at the past Expositions of Vienna and other cities of Europe, Beamish's shirts stand unrivalled and defy the competition of the world in symmetry of fit about the bosom and neck, which so gracefully adorns the appearance of a person. In the great variety of styles, made to order, whether the shirt buttons to front or back, the fit will be equally pleasing and complete. The most fashionable stores in the interior send their orders to Beamish, to retail to their most fastidious customers. Gentlemen of fine taste and fashion, when about to attend the theatre or opera, should examine the fine stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods. Shirts a specialty.

LOSSUMS are very pugnacious and fight severe battles. If they lose a jaw, another grows out.

Births

WILKINSON.—In Oakland, Sept. 15th, to the wife of Roderigo Wilkinson, two sons.

Married

BIRKS—CAMPBELL—At Christ Church, Sept. 15th, 1876, by Justice Samuel Bell, Harry Birks, of Salinas, to Mary Campbell, of San Francisco.

AGENCY OF THE WELL-KNOWN CUBAN CIGAR FACTORY OF COBO y MARTINEZ.

JOSEPH WOODS,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,

SNUFF, CUTLERY,

Playing Cards, Cigarito Papers, etc.

50 K STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wade and Butcher's celebrated Hollow-Ground Razors, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, and Gillin's Regalia, the celebrated brand of Chewing Tobacco, in bulk, etc., sold at Factory Prices.

Republican Meetings

HON. JOS. McKENNA

AND

CALVIN EDGERTON, ESQ.

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day, as follows: At

	SEPTEMBER
FORT JONES	Monday, 25
YREKA	Tuesday, 26
ROUGH AND READY	Wednesday, 27
SAWYER'S BAR	Friday, 29
ORLEANS BAR	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
TRINIDAD	Tuesday, 3
ARCATA	Thursday, 5
EUREKA	Friday, 6
ROHNERVILLE	Saturday, 7

County Committees in the several counties will please make arrangements for the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

"Its Excellence without Labor."

THE DELPHI

LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB

OF NEW YORK, 1876.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

Thursday Evening, Sept 28, 1876

AT THE

YOUNG MEN'S HALL,

Pacific Street, above Powell,

On which occasion the following artists will appear who have kindly volunteered their services:

MRS. AMELIA HARRISON,
MR. WM. A. LETCHER,
MISS JOSEPHINE PORTER,
MR. WM. H. STUART, JR.
MR. D. D. PACHECO,
MISS HATTIE HARMON.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

J. G. FLETCHER, J. H. HUMPHREY,
H. H. JACKSON, E. F. FLEMING,
JAMES SAMUELS.

Tickets can be had of the above Committee. Reserved Seats will be on sale at the Piano Rooms of C. Cohen & Co., Kearny street, commencing at 9 o'clock, promptly.

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS

CHURCH SOCIAL.

THE LADIES OF

BETHEL CHURCH

WILL GIVE THEIR FIRST

Monthly Social

AT THE RESIDENCE OF

Wednesday Even'g, Oct. 9, 1876

IN THE BASEMENT of the CHURCH

To which all are cordially invited.

ADMISSION (Supper included) - 25 Cents

SARAH A. CARTER, Sec'y of Committee.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

Between J and K Sts., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

One block from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot.

W. B. WATERS, Proprietor.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Alexander Detour, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, who is supposed to be in the Northern part of this State. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters, Clementina Jane Detour Porter, and Georgiana Detour-McCullough, San Francisco, or at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. J. McM. SHAFTER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day At

	OCTOBER
OAKLAND	Wednesday, 4
PETALUMA	Wednesday, 11
SACRAMENTO	Wednesday, 18
STOCKTON	Wednesday, 25
	NOVEMBER
SAN FRANCISCO	Wednesday 1

County Committees are requested to make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co operate in the arrangements made. By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

MR. GEO. L. WOODS

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day as follows: At

	SEPTEMBER
UKIAH	Monday, 25
LAKEPORT	Tuesday, 26
LOWER LAKE	Wednesday, 27
CLOVERDALE	Thursday, 28
CALISTOGA	Friday, 29
ST. HELENA	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
NAPA	Monday, 2
VALLEJO	Tuesday, 3
SUISUN	Wednesday, 4
DAVISVILLE	Friday, 6

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. ROMUALDO PACHECO,

AND

HON. M. M. ESTEE

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
MODESTO	Monday, 2
MERCED	Tuesday, 3
FRESNO	Wednesday, 4
VISALIA	Thursday, 5
BAKERSFIELD	Friday, 6
LOS ANGELES	Saturday, 7
SAN BERNARDINO	Monday, 9
SAN DIEGO	Wednesday, 11

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations will please co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. J. H. JEWETT

AND

DR. W. W. McKAIG

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows At

	SEPTEMBER
HOWLAND FLAT	Monday, 25
FOREST CITY	Tuesday, 26
LA PORTE	Wednesday, 27
QUINCY	Thursday, 28
TAYLORSVILLE	Friday, 29
PRATTVILLE	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
CHEROKEE	Tuesday, 3
OROVILLE	Wednesday, 4
FORBESTOWN	Thursday 5
MARYSVILLE	Friday, 6
BIGGS' STATION	Saturday, 7
CHICO	Monday, 9
TEHAMA	Tuesday, 10
RED BLUFF	Wednesday, 11
REDDING	Thursday, 12
SHASTA	Friday, 13
WEAVERVILLE	Saturday, 14
TRINITY CENTER	Tuesday, 17
FORT JONES	Wednesday, 18
YREKA	Thursday, 19
SAWYER'S BAR	Friday, 20
ORLEANS BAR	Saturday, 21
TRINIDAD	Tuesday, 24
ARCATA	Wednesday, 25
EUREKA	Thursday, 26
ROHNERVILLE	Friday, 27
FERNDALE	Saturday, 28

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOHN F. SWIFT

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day at

	SEPTEMBER
SONORA	Monday, 25
SAN ANDREAS	Tuesday, 26
JACKSON	Wednesday, 27
PLACERVILLE	Thursday, 28
SACRAMENTO	Friday, 29
MARYSVILLE	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
CHICO	Monday, 2
RED BLUFF	Tuesday, 3
SHASTA	Wednesday, 4
WOODLAND	Friday, 6
COLUSA	Saturday, 7
VALLEJO	Monday, 9
NAPA	Tuesday, 10
SUISUN	Wednesday, 11
SAN JOSE	Tuesday, 17
GILROY	Wednesday, 18
WATSONVILLE	Thursday, 19
SANTA CRUZ	Friday, 20
SALINAS	Saturday, 21
MONTEREY	Monday, 23
HOLLISTER	Tuesday, 24
SANTA ROSA	Thursday, 26
HEALDSBURG	Friday, 27
AUBURN	Monday, 30
NEVADA	Tuesday, 31
	NOVEMBER
TRUCKEE	Wednesday, 1
DUTCH FLAT	Thursday, 2

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. T. C. PHELPS

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day At

	SEPTEMBER
VALLEJO	Saturday 23d
OAKLAND	Monday, 25th
MISSION SAN JOSE	Tuesday, 26
LIVERMORE	Wednesday, 27
IONE	Thursday, 28
WOODLAND	Friday, 29
PACHECO	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
SANTA CRUZ	Monday, 2
WATSONVILLE	Tuesday, 3
SALINAS	Wednesday, 4
HOLLISTER	Thursday, 5
GILROY	Friday, 6
SAN JOSE	Saturday, 7
GRAYSON	Monday, 23
MODESTO	Tuesday, 24
MERCED	Wednesday, 25
FRESNO	Thursday, 26
VISALIA	Friday, 27
BAKERSFIELD	Saturday, 28

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made. By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. F. H. PAGE

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day as follows At

	SEPTEMBER
PLYMOUTH	Monday, 25
SUTTER CREEK	Tuesday, 26
JACKSON	Wednesday, 27
IONE	Thursday, 28
MOKELUMNE HILL	Friday, 29
SAN ANDREAS	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
MURPHYS	Monday, 2
SOBORA	Tuesday, 3
STOCKTON	Thursday, 5
LODI	Friday, 6
AUBURN	Saturday, 7
GRASS VALLEY	Monday, 9
NEVADA	Tuesday, 10
NORTH SAN JUAN	Wednesday 11
DUTCH FLAT	Thursday, 12
FOREST HILL	Friday, 13
MICHIGAN BLUFF	Saturday, 14
ROCKLIN	Monday, 16
ANTIOCH	Tuesday, 17
NORTONVILLE	Wednesday, 18
PACHECO	Thursday, 19
MARTINEZ	Friday, 20
OAKLAND	Saturday, 21
SAN LEANDRO	Monday, 23
CENTREVILLE	Tuesday, 24
LIVERMORE	Wednesday, 25
GALT	Thursday, 26
FOLSOM	Friday, 27

LATHROP HOTEL,

LATHROP, CALA.

All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I am prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner possible. The Tables will be supplied with the Choicest Delicacies the Market affords. Tourists requiring recreation will find Splendid Furnished Rooms and Climate unequaled in California.

P. BEAMISH,

Shirt Manufacturer

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

SAN FRANCISCO.

KEYSTONE CENTENNIAL

Boarding House

PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.

The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

CITY HAT STORE

DICKERSON & CO.

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

25 KEARNY STREET,

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

SAN FRANCISCO.

LINCOLN

BILLIARD HALL,

No. 813 Pacific Street,

Above Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. S. MORRIS & J. E. BROWN,

PROPRIETORS.

Finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars constantly on hand.

HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 5 to 12 P.M. Especially for Sunday Lunch—OYSTERS and CLAM CHOWDER.

MME. J. A. MOORE,

Fashionable

Millinery,

No. 316½ THIRD ST.

Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT TO

HAIR DRESSERS!

THE only place in the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

BAY RUM,

Colognes, Florida Waters,

Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,

Cosmetiques, Complexion Dye,

Shaving Soaps, Powders,

Razors, Nets, Etc.,

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Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.

PHIL. BERICHTER & CO.,

Proprietors, and DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

PERFUMERIES, ETC.

☞ Price List sent on application.

$1,000

In three months.

Agents can make the above amount by selling the Greatest Book of the Age, the

STRUGGLE OF 72.

The issues and Constitution of the pretended Democratic Party, and the Principles of the Republican Party. The Record of Democratic Statesmen, and their Treachery to the Union, by the Democratic Conventions and Democratic Press, during the Great Rebellion. The Democratic Party Exposed. Its Corruption and Bribery. If you want an honest book that will sell, send for our extra terms and circulars. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, San Francisco, Cal.

SACRAMENTO:

Boarding House.

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened by

SACRAMENTO CITY

156 J Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,

Proprietress.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House.

SAN FRANCISCO

CORDAGE COMPANY.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large assortment of New Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any required length and thickness, manufactured by us at large or small lots.

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

27 and 29 Front Street.

P. KELLY,

Of San Francisco.

The Prize Boot Maker

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

819 & 820 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

ORIENTAL AND ORIENTAL

Steamship Company

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts. AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai,

BELGIC, GAELIC, OCEANIC,

August 16 September 16 October 16
November 16 December 16 January 15

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.
Room 51 R. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

For Portland, Oregon, Connecting with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's Steamers Running on the Columbia River.

J. L. STEPHENS,
ONEPLANE,
AGENT.

Connecting with steamers to STELA and PUGET SOUND, and O. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO. through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.

W. H. HOME, Agent,
No. 214 Front Street.

MILLIKEN BROS.

Importers and Wholesale

GROCERS,

No. 60 and 62 K Street,

SACRAMENTO.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Massey's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

241 Commercial street, between Kearny and Webb. SAN FRANCISCO.

CORONER'S OFFICE.

M. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

912 Dupont street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Order of Work.

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Are kept in Spacious Private Metallic Burial Cases and Wood Cases of Every Description.

Are Agents for Carrington's Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

CRAIG & SON,

No 823 MARKET STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for Funerals furnished by us at Reasonable Rates. Orders from country will receive prompt attention.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

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SADDLERY

HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES

AND

BRIDLES.

SPURS,

LAP ROBES,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,

SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Box 1007 San Francisco Post Office.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully advise the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has opened

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., from Combed, Shed or Combings made handsomely and promptly. Ladies having combings will be excited upon at their residences. By enclosing stamp will be in time to give satisfaction.

OFFICE, 313 KEARNY STREET.

ROOMS 2, 3 and 4.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M.

REMEMBER—313 Front Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets, and Mission and Valencia Streets.

C. P. R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, May 22d, 1876.

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry, Foot 1st and 2d streets.)

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) Vallejo Passenger, connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Benicia, Suisun and Way Stations. (Arrive Vallejo 9.30 A. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) Vallejo Passenger, connecting at Vallejo with Steamer for Benicia, Suisun, Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff and Way Stations. (Arrive Vallejo 12.00 M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) Atlantic Express, for Ogden and Way Stations, Connecting at Port Costa with Train for Martinez. (Arrive 1.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily.) C. P. R. R. Mail, for Port Costa, Martinez, Antioch, Byron, Tracy, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Gilroy and Los Angeles. Also at 4.00 P. M. daily, for Port Costa and Martinez. (Arrive 12 M. P. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily.) Passenger Train for Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun and Way Stations. (Arrive 10.40 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily.) Vallejo Passenger, connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Also, connecting at Sacramento with Train for Placerville. Also, connecting at Davisville with Train for Woodland, leaving at 5.45 P. M., for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Also, connecting at Davisville with Train for Dixon. (Arrive 11 10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Sacramento River Steamers. Leave Broadway Wharf, Sacramento, at 4.00 P. M., daily, except Saturday, when they leave at 5.00 P. M. Landing at Clarksburg. Returning, leave Clarksburg at 6.00 A. M., daily, except Sunday, when they leave at 7.00 A. M. Connecting at Sacramento with Train leaving Sacramento at 9.00 A. M. (Arrives 2.00 P. M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY.

From San Francisco to Oakland.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

From San Francisco to Alameda.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 P. M.

Sundays—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 P. M.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

From Alameda to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

From Alameda to San Antonio.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

From San Antonio to Alameda.

Daily—5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 P. M.

Sundays—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 P. M.

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Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.; 12.00 Night.

From San Leandro to Oakland.

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Sundays—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 P. M.

From Oakland to Hayward.

Daily—7.00 A. M.; 3.00 and 4.30 P. M. Sundays—8.00 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

From Hayward to Oakland.

Daily—8.40 A. M.; 12.40, 4.40 and 6.30 P. M. Sundays—4.40 P. M.

From Alameda to Haywards.

Daily—7.00 A. M.; 3.00 and 4.30 P. M. Sundays—8.00 A. M.; 4.30 P. M.

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Daily—8.40 A. M.; 12.40, 4.40 and 6.30 P. M. Sundays—4.40 P. M.

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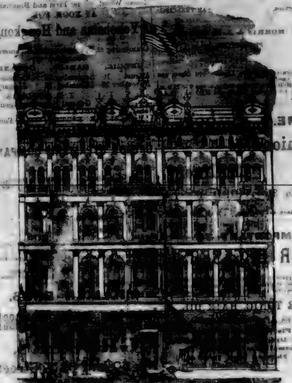
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CONCLUDED.

A few of the Wrongs Committed against the Negro in Northern and Western States under Constitutions and Statutory Laws—The spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence outraged and trampled upon—Despotic invasion of the Federal Constitution itself.

BY A. W. A. DE LEON.

The Constitution of

ILLINOIS,

By which the State was admitted into the Union, abolished slavery but the appreciating and binding out of negroes was authorized. It also prohibited any slaveholder from bringing any negro into the State to be set free, without bond and security in $1,000.

Negroes were punished with stripes for trivial offences. They could not acquire real estate, nor could they trade in any commodity. If three or four assembled in any house they were put in jail and whipped.

Free negroes, not having certificates of freedom, were to be caught, advertised and hired out. They could neither vote nor serve in the militia.

A negro, bond or free, coming and remaining in the State ten days was deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and could be sold if unable to pay a fine of $50, and the selling continues until he died or left the State. These were not repealed until 1865.

IOWA

Classed them among the idiots, insane and persons convicted of infamous crimes. These criminals and others were not allowed to vote.

NEVADA,

In 1864, while Fort Wagner was being deluged with the blood of negroes, framed a Constitution under which they could neither vote nor serve in her militia.

MICHIGAN.

In 1870, allowed negroes to vote and serve in her militia, after denying them this right from 1835 to that time.

WISCONSIN

Decreed that white citizens of the United States; white persons of foreign birth, who had never declared their intentions to become citizens; Indians who had been declared by Act of Congress, citizens; and also any civilized person, of Indian descent, could vote.

MINNESOTA

Followed her sister, and

OREGON,

While prohibiting slavery, also prohibited free negroes from coming into the State, or holding real estate there, or making any contracts within the State, or maintaining any suit in its courts; and until this day this foul blot remains upon that State, as the Constitution of 1857 remained unchanged in 1872.

Bleeding

KANSAS,

Where Lovejoy was shot to death—dying in Illinois, a martyr to the cause of freedom—also excluded from jury service negroes, and unlike Virginia, throttled their very brain, by excluding them from common schools, and this remained until 1868.

Bond or free, they were incompetent. Brought here by the Mayflower and the Dutch ship that went up the James, bordened with fettered souls as witnesses, and as late as 1856, they were not allowed to vote.

These are but a few of the crimes legalized by constitutions and statutory laws under which the negro has attained his present advanced civilization, though his blood has been shed on every battle-field since the Declaration of American Independence.

First in the Revolutionary war, and then 1812, when Jackson, at New Orleans, testified to his heroic bravery and devotion to the country that had nothing for him but chains.

When the two antagonistical ideas in gladitorial armory confronted each other, he was found in every State begging to espouse his country's cause, but it was not until reverse after reverse—when the lifeblood of the nation was almost exhausted—the policy, after Fremont and Hunter were disgraced for accepting his services, that Lincoln called to the front the genius of Massachusetts' immortal war Governor. But in accepting the same, discriminations and proscriptions pursued him, for, though not less brave, he was not treated like his white comrades by whose side he fought; without enjoying the privilege which is never denied in civilized warfare—an exchange of prisoners.

Captured, disarmed and killed in cold blood before Petersburg; massacred at Fort Pillow, starved to death at Andersonville and Libby, he was not dishunted, but like the Pompeiian sentinel, was always at his post, and though distinguishing himself on myriad battle-fields for the United States Government failed to recognize him. Massachusetts alone, giving him four lieutenantcys; four second lieutenancies and two princeons, wrung from an unwilling War Department, is over two hundred thousand enlisted men! And yet more valorous, more patriotic, more zealous defenders of a country's flag, never carried the musket.

The war over, what did these self-sacrificing, patriotic men seek, indeed, they were, receive from the Government? Federal and State organizations? No. Drawers of water and hewers of wood before the war; after its close, even these avocations were denied them, for they were despised as never before for having succeeded, they deemed the slave no other than a petty governmental clankship.

This is the bright side of the record; the dark, harrowing tales, we leave for history to unfold. Let us now glance, for a moment only, for time and space will not permit but a glance at the negro in the South.

Lincoln's pen, like Prospero's magic wand, changed in the twinkling of an eye, the condition of four millions of men from bond to free! Congress enfranchised them in the qualification by Constitutional amendments, thus delonging the country with 800,000 voters, without providing for them the necessary educational advantages to fit them for the intelligent and effectual wielding of that greatest of power—the ballot.

In a republic, where every citizen is himself a sovereign, the ballot, in ignorant hands, is like sharp edged tools in the hands of babes. For this misfortune primarily springs the evils complained of in the South, and had the lawmakers who advocated and fostered the Reconstruction measures and the suffrage amendment to the Constitution been far-seeing statesmen, imbued with the country's good instead of laboring for the domination of a party—these enfranchised millions, instead of being game for cunning and unscrupulous politicians, would by this time have become a power in the land, courted and respected by both parties, not needing to be the wards of one party, the objects of the solicitude of all good men, nor the helpless victims of mobocrats for opinion's sake. This unfortunate stroke of unstatesmanlike policy gave to the Republican party a temporary ascendancy based upon mere numbers—brute force—but also augmenting the power of the South for good or for evil, by giving an increased electoral vote upon the representation of what figured but slightly in national politics before—negro citizenship.

Had a little more wisdom been displayed in the reconstruction of the States, and stable and honest instead of feeble, corrupt, fraudulent and bayonet sustained governments been the rule, instead of the exception; had the rulers themselves been men of superior, instead of mediocre intellectual qualifications bordering upon ignorance and feebleness, the new element, receiving that steady, constitutional protection which ought to be guaranteed to every American citizen, might have successfully controlled affairs. But progressive usurpation, military rule, corruption, carpet-baggism and unparalleled greed, dull demagogueism, paralyzing party ambition, a despotic invasion of the Federal Constitution itself, all combined to keep the so-called Reconstructed States under the domination of an antagonising party. These naturally engendered want of confidence in Northern men, making the South their prey and hatred of the negro, who have been by him duped and misled.

This being so, even the States that were overwhelmingly Republican, were become, one by one—notwithstanding the interference of Federal bayonets—inevitably Democratic.

The negroes, not being lead owners, and their unwelcome allies—to whose malign influence they owe whatever of evil they have endured—not being the men of the North, but its restless, wealth seeking superfluities, never commanded the respect nor received the support of those who dictated the policy of their States and controlled the mass of the new element brought into political conflict with them, without possessing the first elements necessary for a successful grappling with the problems to be solved, and totally dependant upon them, because their wealth, superior training and greater experience, for the common necessaries of life.

We believe that natural and civil rights, without education and wealth, will always give prominence, wrested from a haughty master-class of men accustomed to will, and who had become entrusted with power, are always in danger, and those enjoying them under such tenure should, for their own safety and protection, place themselves in the attitude, if not of neutrals, in that of determined aggressors.

The later, a sluggish dependence leading to improvidence as experience has shown, would have been fatal to the lives and property of the freedmen, because of the criminal apathy of those with whom they allied themselves and who have taught them to rely upon them for protection, without according it when needed.

The former is for their enlightened judgment to accept or reject. This policy was pursued after the war where the master-class in the South, unlike the negroes, are wealthy, and the original possessors of every natural and civil right, were in the minority; and in South Carolina the respectable, educated negroes, instead of participating in the reconstruction of their State, abandoned the field of politics to alien and corrupt hands, who have made it the American pandemonium.

We have never seen it fail, that in the end, the uneducated, inexperienced majority surrendered from sheer lack of political training and leadership.

The issue presented in this campaign are momentous—the banishment of fraud and corruption from the seat of power; the need of a thorough administrative reform; the return to the homely virtue of the fathers; an immediate resumption of specie payments; absolute respect for the reserved rights of the States, and a rigid economy in the disbursement of the people's money.

These must awaken all good citizens to a realization of what sacrifices must be made in order to reserve civil liberty itself from the ruthless grasp of those who have so long maladministered the government.

Men of thought and foresight should engage with a new devotion in first gaining a right understanding of the platforms, the men standing upon them, their antecedents and what they have already done for the weal of the whole country, before exciting their lives and the future of their children. First, let the negro, before voting for men of either party get the assurance that his life and property will be protected. Then, like the white man, commit what he deems his best interest, and whenever he sees that, strong in the consciousness of right, fearless and hopeful because of the sympathy that he will receive from the loyal lovers of their country, regardless of past party ties, have the courage to espouse it, for

"No prejudice can blind the upper sight.
That kindly seeks to know the truth and right."

In the past we have relied upon empty promises; now let us, with the most patriotic opposition to those who failed to redeem them, assert our individual and political equality, by voting against those who have always failed, after success was achieved to keep their plighted faith with us, and who, if not traitors to their constituents, have been apologists for official misdemeanors, dishonesty, extravagance and mean men and dangerous measures.

Colored Citizens of Cincinnatti on the Hamburg Outrages.

We are indebted to the *American Citizen* of the 2d inst., for the following:

The indignation which has been excited by the Hamburg massacre received a decided expression at the meeting of colored citizens at Zion Baptist Church, last night. The meeting was a large one, filling every seat in the Church, and was composed of the most intelligent of our colored citizens. Mr. James Collins was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Charles W. Ball, Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed consisting of Messrs. Lodlow, Apjoce, Chas. W. Bell and James Barnett.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A company of colored men, for peacefully celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, and for bearing arms, as they had been authorized by the Governor and the laws of the State of South Carolina, were set upon in Hamburg, South Carolina, by an armed mob, and a number of them barbarously murdered in cold blood; and

WHEREAS, The purpose of this unprovoked slaughter, with the hundreds perpetrated before, is to reduce the colored men of the South to a condition so abject that they will not dare to exercise the rights guaranteed them by the recent Amendments to the Constitution, this practically thwarting the will of the people, who mean that the faithful Unionists of the South should enjoy all rights as American citizens, and that treason should be dishonored; therefore,

"Resolved, That as men allied by blood to these unfortunate victims of treason, which, vanquished on the field of open battle, now wreaks its cowardly vengeance upon those in the South who stood for the Union and liberty, we call upon the American people to interpose in some effective way for the protection of those, who, in their present state of helplessness, produced by centuries of slavery, must remain for a time the wards of the nation. We call upon them to remember that the tree of liberty which they planted in the South is yet tender, surrounded by many bitter, implacable enemies, who, in subduing freedmen to their will, are but taking the first step to that future rebellion when a united South will again strive to rend the Union so revered by all true-hearted Americans.

"Resolved, That we call the attention of the nation to the fact that the perpetrators of these murders are never punished; that the public sentiment of the districts in which they live sanctions them; that they are the heroes of the hour; that even if arrested and indicted, so vitiated is public sentiment that no jury could be found to convict, and that the Union men of the South, thrown unarmed and unsupported into the power of such communities, must yield their rights as American citizens unless given national support.

"Resolved, That since the General Government demands the supreme allegiance of the citizen, claiming and exercising the right to compel him to bear arms against his State, therefore the citizen has a right to demand protection for his rights from the General Government and that only on the basis of a common citizenship defined and defended by the Government, is a perpetuation of the Union possible.

"Resolved, That as Americans we keenly feel the shame attached to the name when the fact is disclosed to the civilized world, that in vast districts of our country murder is a recognized mode of political action, that murderers are there made heroes, and that the barbarous Turks and the Christian American are found side by side in their brutal disregard of human rights and human lives.

"Resolved, That the perpetrators, abettors of those murderers, should be hung, and humanity demands the life of M. C. Butler and his confederates, according to the usage of civilized communities, as a measure of justice, as an example, and to prevent such bloodthirsty wretches remaining in a community to continue their designs.

"Resolved, That the land, goods, and chattels of those murderers should be sold, under order of the Court, to maintain the helpless families of the murdered.

"Resolved, That we believe the Democrats of the States where such outrages are perpetrated are incapable of self-government, and should be put under martial law.

"LINDSEY APJOHN,
"C. W. BELL,
"J. BARNET."

How to Keep Your Husband's Love.

Make up your mind from the beginning, that whatever happens, you will never lose your individuality, or give in one iota to his opinion; air your difference upon every possible occasion; it will teach him to respect you, and furnish unlimited food for the gossips.

When at home be in the "blues" continually; look on the dark side of everything; never give your husband a word of encouragement from one year's end to another; but prophesy his eternal ruin financially upon every available opportunity. In view of which, get every cent you can from him to make a show away from home.

Endeavor to get up a flirtation with every man you meet in society. The remarks he will hear concerning your conduct will certainly fill him with undying love.

At the same time be frantically jealous of him and give him to understand that you don't trust him when out of your sight. So exalted an opinion of his honor cannot but make him eventually worthy of your utmost confidence.

When he goes out of an evening for business or pleasure and fails to arrive at home at the instant upon which you have mentally fixed for his return, bolt out of the house and compel him to arouse the entire neighborhood before you open it. Such wifely conduct will undoubtedly put him in a remarkably loving mood.

Scab him and tyranize over him in the presence of his bachelor friends, before whom he is solicitous of appearing as the most envious of men in existence, and to who he is particularly anxious to rehearse the delights of Benedictism. The mortification he will feel at the frustration of his laudable desire will most assuredly produce a a reaction in your favor.

Should all other means seem likely to fail, become most hopelessly attached to your dear parents, and reside in a different city from that in whibh you live, spend all the time possible with them, making life dismal while you are at home with moans because you can't see your dear parents every day. Should your husband manifest any dissatisfaction with this, open a private dialogue at once and tell him that you never knew before that you had married a brute. Such affecting devotion to your parents must surely inspire him with unquenchable love and admiration. But if, with the rest of tne programme, it does'nt appear to do so after a dozen years or more, don't give up in despair, but keep trying, and in the end you will accomplish—something.—*Gale Forest in Cincinnatti Times.*

Influence of Neatness.

If you see a man going about persistently untidy—neglectful of each limitless as his boots, his wife and his linen—you may be certain that sooner or later he will become a sloucher, and that his affairs will be always more or less muddled. Thus it will be unsatisfactory to have dealings with him either in his business or domestic capacity. He will be cautiously forgetting, he will be everlasting putting off what he had to do, and ending often by not doing the same at all or until too late. That it is a perfectly correct and reliable instinct which leads people to judge men by their appearance. We are not advocates of ostentacious splendor, but we would have men remember that they often allow those who really are their inferiors in capacity, to pass them in the race of life, and solely because they are careless and indifferent in the ways which we have indicated.

Let conscious offenders against good taste realize that the struggle for existence is not specially keen, and that, other things equal, he who takes pains about himself in small matters is certain to outstrip the individual who does not. The former will then be favorably received where the latter is received with courtesy. Of course it is possible to run from one extreme to another. It must however be obvious, that neatness does not involve splendor, nor an enhanced expenditure, both of which things should be individuals of modern means, be avoided. It is equally possible that care and frugality can go hand in hand—indeed, many morally dressed people demonstrate this beyond a doubt. In a word, slovliness involves extravagance discredit, neatness, economy and credit. Were the people of the world not foolish, it would not be necessary to state such a self evident fact.

How often we feel and know, either pleasurably or painfully, that another is looking on us before we have ascertained the fact with our own eyes! How often we prophesy truly to ourselves the approach of a friend or an enemy, just before either has really reproved! How strangely and absurdly we become convinced, at a first introduction, that we shall secretly love this person and loathe that, before experience has guided us with a single fact in relation to their character!

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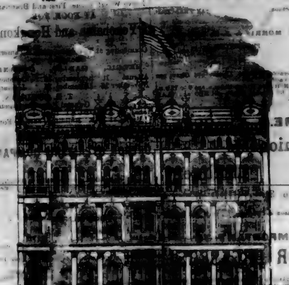
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CONCLUDED.

A few of the Wrongs Committed against the Negro in Northern and Western States under Constitutions and Statutory Laws—The spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence outraged and trampled upon—Despotic invasion of the Federal Constitution itself.

BY A. W. A. DE LEON.

The Constitution of

ILLINOIS,

By which the State was admitted into the Union, abolished slavery but the apprenticing and binding out of negroes was authorised.

also prohibited any slaveholder from bringing any negro into the State to be set free, without bond and security in $1,000.

Negroes were punished with stripes for trivial offences. They could not acquire real estate, nor could they trade in any commodity. If three or four assembled in any house they were put in jail and whipped.

Free negroes, not having certificates of freedom, were to be caught, advertised and hired out. They could neither vote nor serve in the militia.

A negro, bond or free, coming and remaining in the State ten days was deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and could be sold if unable to pay a fine of $50, and the selling continues until he died or left the State. These were not repealed until 1865.

IOWA

Classed them among the idiots, insane and persons convicted of infamous crimes. These criminals and others were not allowed to vote.

NEVADA,

In 1864, while Fort Wagner was being deluged with the blood of negroes, framed a Constitution under which they could neither vote nor serve in her militia.

MICHIGAN,

In 1870, allowed negroes to vote and serve in her militia, after denying them this right from 1835 to that time.

WISCONSIN

Decreed that white citizens of the United States; white persons of foreign birth, who had never declared their intentions to become citizens; Indians who had been declared by Act of Congress, citizens; and also any civilized person, of Indian decent, could vote.

MINNESOTA

Followed her sister, and

OREGON,

While prohibiting slavery, also prohibited free negroes from coming into the State, or holding real estate there, or making any contracts within the State, or maintaining any suit in its courts, and until this day this foul blot remains upon that State, as the Constitution of 1857 remained unchanged in 1872.

Bleeding

KANSAS,

Where Lovejoy was shot to death—dying in Illinois, a martyr to the cause of freedom—also excluded from jury service negroes, and not unlike Virginia, throttled their every brain, by excluding them from common schools, and this remained until 1868.

Bond or free, they were incompetent. Brought here by the Mayflower and the Dutch ship that went up the James, burdened with fettered souls as witnesses, and as late as 1856, they were notwithstanding to vote.

These are but a few of the crimes legalized by constitutions and statutory laws under which the negro has attained his present advanced civilization, though his blood has been shed on every battle-field since the Declaration of American Independence.

First in the Revolutionary war, and then 1812, when Jackson, at New Orleans, testified to his heroic bravery and devotion to the country that had nothing for him but chains.

When the two antagonistical ideas in gladitorial armory confronted each other, he was found in every State begging to espouse his country's cause, but it was not until reverse after reverses—when the lifeblood of the nation was almost exhausted—the policy, after Fremont and Hunter were disgraced for accepting his services, that Lincoln decided to call upon the spirit of Massachusetts' immortal war Governor. But in accepting the same, discriminations and proscriptions pursued him, for, though not less brave, he was not treated like his white comrades by whose side he fought; without enjoying the privilege which is never denied in civilized warfare—an exchange of prisoners.

Captured, disarmed and killed in cold blood before Petersburg; massacred at Fort Pillow, starved to death at Andersonville and Libby, he was not disheartened, but like the Pompeiian sentinel, was always at his post, and though distinguishing himself on myriad fields since, the United States Government failed to recognize him. Massachusetts alone giving him four lieutenancies; four second lieutenants and two seacons, wrung from an unwilling War Department, is over two hundred thousand enlisted men! And yet more valorous, more patriotic, more zealous defenders of a country's flag, never carried the musket.

The war over, what did these self-sacrificing, patriotic deeds, and, indeed, they were, receive from the Government? Federal and State recognition? No. Drawers of water and hewers of wood before the war; after its close, even these avocations were denied them, for they were despised as never before for having successfully denied the slander: "Negroes will not fight!" We find his worthy disabled, and many of his unworthy white comrades—who never saw fire—filling important Government positions; while he, as intelligent, nowhere in this broad land saved from disruption, because of his timely aid, is now filling any other than a petty governmental clerkship.

This is the bright side of the record, the dark, harrowing tales, we leave for history to unfold. Let us now glance, for a moment only, for time and space will not permit but a glance at the negro in the South.

Lincoln's pen, like Prospero's magic wand, changed in the twinkling of an eye, the condition of four millions of men from bond to free! Congress enfranchised them without qualification. By Constitutional amendments, thus delonging the country with 800,000 voters, without providing for them the necessary educational advantages to fit them for the intelligent and effectual wielding of that greatest of power—the ballot.

In a republic, where every citizen is himself a sovereign, the ballot, in ignorant hands, is like sharp edged tools in the hands of babes. For this misfortune primarily springs the evils complained of in the South, and hail the lawmakers who advocated and fostered the Reconstruction measures and the suffrage amendment to the Constitution born far-seeing statesmen, imbued with the country's good instead of laboring for the domination of a party—these enfranchised millions, instead of being game for cunning and unscrupulous politicians, would by this time have become a power in the land, courted and respected by both parties, not needing to be the wards of one party, the objects of the solicitude of all good men, nor the helpless victims of mobocrats for opinion's sake. This unfortunate stroke of unstatesmanlike policy gave to the Republican party a temporary ascendancy based upon more numbers—brute force—but also augmenting the power of the South for good or for evil, by giving an increased electoral vote upon the representation of what figured but slightly in national politics before—negro citizenship.

Had a little more wisdom been displayed in the reconstruction of the States, and stable and honest instead of feeble, corrupt, fraudulent and bayonet sustained governments been the rule, instead of the exception; had the rulers themselves been men of superior, instead of mediocre intellectual qualifications bordering upon ignorance and foolishness, the new element, receiving what steady, constitutional protection which ought to be guaranteed to every American citizen, might have successfully controlled affairs. But progressive usurpation, military for civil governments, unrestrained and unparalleled greed, dull demagogueism, paralyzing party ambition, a despotic invasion of the Federal Constitution itself, and a total disemembering instead of a reconciling policy have obtained, in order to keep the so-called Reconstructed States under the domination of an antagonizing party. These naturally engendered want of confidence in Northern men, making the South their home, and hatred of the negro, who have been by him duped and misled.

This being so, even the States that were overwhelmingly Republican have become, one by one—notwithstanding the interference of Federal bayonets—inevitably Democratic.

The negroes, not being land owners, and their unwelcome allies—to whose malign influence they owe whatever of evil they have endured—being the best men of the North, but its restless, wealth seeking superfluities, never commanded the respect nor received the support of those who dictated the policy of their States and controlled the mass of the new element brought into political conflict with them, without possessing the first elements necessary for a successful grappling with the problems to be solved, and totally dependant upon them, because of their wealth, superior training and greater experience, for the common necessaries of life.

We believe that natural and civil rights, without education and wealth which alone gives prominence, wrested from a haughty master-class of men accustomed to will, and who had become entrusted with power, are always in danger, and those enjoying them under such tenure should, for their own safety and protection, place themselves in the attitude, if not of neutrals, in that of determined aggressors.

The later, a sluggish dependance leading to improvidence as experience has shown, would have been fatal to the lives and property of the freedmen, because of the criminal apathy of those with whom they allied themselves and who have taught them to rely upon them for protection, without according it when needed.

The former is for their enlightened judgment to accept or reject. This policy was pursued after the war where the master-class in the South, unlike the negroes, are wealthy, and the original possessors of every natural and civil right, were in the minority; and in South Carolina the respectable, educated negroes, instead of participating in the reconstruction of their State, abandoned the field of politics to alien and corrupt hands, who have made it the American pandemonium.

We have never seen it fail, that in the end, the uneducated, inexperienced majority surrendered from sheer lack of political training and leadership.

The issue presented in this campaign are momentous—the banish almost of fraud and corruption from the seat of power; the seed of a thorough administrative reform; the return to the homely virtue of the fathers; an immediate resumption of specie payments; absolute respect for the reserved rights of the States, and a rigid economy in the disbursement of the people's money.

These must awaken all good citizens to a realization of what sacrifices must be made in order to reserve civil liberty itself from the ruthless grasp of those who have so long maladministered the government.

Men of thought and foresight should engage with a new devotion in first gaining a right understanding of the platforms, the men standing upon them, their antecedents, and what they have already done for the weal of the whole country, before sacrificing their lives and the future of their children. First, let the negro, before voting for men of either party get the assurance that his life and property will be protected. Then, like the white man, consult what he deems his best interest, and whenever he sees that, strong in the consciousness of right, fearless and hopeful because of the sympathy that he will receive from the loyal heroes of their country, regardless of past party ties, have the courage to espouse it, for—

"No prejudice can blind the eager sight,
That fondly seeks to know the truth and right!"

In the past we have relied upon empty promises, now let us, with the most patriotic opposition to those who failed to redeem them, assert our individual and political equality, by voting against those who have always failed, after success was achieved to keep their plighted faith with us, and who, if set traitors to their reconstituents, have been apologists for official misdemeanors, dishonesty, extravagance and mean men and dangerous measures.

Colored Citizens of Cincinnati on the Hamburg Outrages.

We are indebted to the *American Citizen* of the 2d inst., for the following:

The Indignation which has been excited by the Hamburg massacre received a decided expression at the meeting of colored citizens at Zion Baptist Church, last night. The meeting was a large one, filling every seat in the Church, and was composed of the most intelligent of our colored citizens. Mr. James Collins was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Charles W. Bell, Secretary. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed consisting of Messrs. Ladlow, Apjones, Chas. W. Bell and James Barnett.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, A company of colored men, for peacefully celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence, and for bearing arms, as they had been authorized to do by the Governor and the laws of the State of South Carolina, were set upon in Hamburg, South Carolina[illegible], by an armed mob, and a number of them barbarously murdered in cold blood: and

WHEREAS, The purpose of this unprovoked slaughter, with the hundreds perpetrated before, is to reduce the colored men of the South to a condition so abject that they will not dare to exercise the rights guaranteed them by the recent Amendments to the Constitution; this practically thwarting the will of the people, who mean that the faithful Unionists of the South should enjoy all rights as American citizens, and that treason should be dishonored; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That as men allied by blood to these unfortunate victims of treason, which, vanquished on the field of open battle, now wreaks its cowardly vengeance upon those in the South who stood for the Union and liberty, we call upon the American people to interpose in some effective way for the protection of those, who, in their present state of helplessness, produced by centuries of slavery, must remain for a time the wards of the nation. We call upon them to remember that the tree of liberty which they planted in the South is yet tender, surrounded by many bitter, implacable enemies, who, in subduing freedmen to their will, are but taking the first step to that future rebellion when a united South will again strive to road the Union so revered by all true-hearted Americans.

"*Resolved*, That we call the attention of the nation to the fact that the perpetrators of these murders are never punished; that the public sentiment of the districts in which they live sanctions them; that they are the heroes of the hour; that even if arrested and indicted, so vitiated is public sentiment that no jury could be found to convict, and that the Union men of the South, thrown unarmed and unsupported into the power of such communities, must yield their rights as American citizens unless given national support.

"*Resolved*, That since the General Government demands the supreme allegiance of the citizen, claiming and exercising the right to compel him to bear arms against his State, therefore the citizen has a right to demand protection for his rights from the General Government and that only on the basis of a common citizenship defined and defended by the Government, is a perpetuation of the Union possible.

"*Resolved*, That as Americans we keenly feel the shame attached to the name when the fact is disclosed to the civilized world, that in vast Districts of our country murder is a recognized mode of political action, that murderers are there made heroes, and that the barbarous Turks and the Christian American are found side by side in their brutal disregard of human rights and human lives.

"*Resolved*, That the perpetrators, aiders, abettors of these murderers, should be hung, and humanity demands the life of M. C. Butler and his confederates, according to the usage of civilized communities, as a measure of justice, as an example, and to prevent such bloodthirsty wretches remaining in a community to continue their designs.

"*Resolved*, That the land, goods, and chattels of those murderers should be sold, under order of the Court, to maintain the helpless families of the murdered.

"*Resolved*, That we believe the Democrats of the States where such outrages are perpetrated are incapable of self-government, and should be put under martial law.

LUDLOW APJONES,
C. W. BELL,
J. BARNETT,

How to Keep Your Husband's Love.

Make up your mind from the beginning, that whatever happens, you will never lose your individuality, or give in one iota to his opinion; air your difference upon every possible occasion; it will teach him to respect you, and furnish unlimited food for the gossips.

When at home be in the "blues" continually; look on the dark side of everything; never give your husband a word of encouragement from one year's end to another; but prophesy his utmost ruin financially upon every available opportunity. In view of which, get every cent you can from him to make a show away from home.

Endeavor to get up a flirtation with every man you meet in society. The remarks he will hear concerning your conduct will certainly fill him with undying love.

At the same time be frantically jealous of him and give him to understand that you don't trust him when out of your sight. So exalted an opinion of his honor cannot but make him eventually worthy of your utmost confidence.

When he goes out of an evening for business or pleasure and fails to arrive at home at the instant upon which you have mentally fixed for his return, bolt the house and compel him to arouse the entire neighborhood before you open it. Such wisely conduct will undoubtedly put him in a remarkably loving mood.

Snub him and tyrannise over him in the presence of his bachelor friends, before whom he is solicitous of appearing as the most envious of men in existance, and to who he is particularly anxious to rehearse the delights of Benedictine. The mortification he will feel at the frustration of his laudable desire will meet assuredly produce a reaction in your favor.

Should all other means seem likely to fail, become most hopelessly attached to your dear parents, and reside in a different city from that in which you live, spend all the time possible with them, making life dismal while you are at home with means because you can't see your dear parents every day. Should your husband manifest any dissatisfaction with this, open a private dodge at once and tell him that you never knew before that you had married a brute. Such affecting devotion to your parents must surely inspire him with unquenchable love and admiration. But if, with the rest of the programme, it does not appear to do so after a dozen years or more, don't give up in despair, but keep trying, and in the end you will accomplish—something.—*Gale Forest in Cincinnatti Times.*

Influence of Neatness.

If you see a man going about persistently untidy—neglectful of such matters as his boots, his hands and his linen—you may be certain that sooner or later he will become a slouncher, and that his affairs will be always more or less muddled. Thus it will be unsatisfactory to have dealings with him either in his business or domestic capacity. He will be continually forgetting so will be everlasting putting of what he had to do, and ending often by not doing the same at all or until too late. Then it is a perfectly natural and reliable instinct which leads people to judge men by their appearance. We are not advocates of ostentatious splendor, but we would have men remember that they often allow those who really are their inferiors in capacity, to pass them in the race of life, and that merely because they are careless and indifferent in the ways which we have indicated.

Let conscious offenders against good taste realize that the struggle for existence is now peculiarly keen, and that, other things equal, he who takes pains about himself in small matters is certain to outstrip the individual who does not. The former will then be favorably received where the latter is received with courtesy. Of course it is possible to run from one extreme to another. It must however be obvious, that neatness does not involve splendor, nor an enhanced expenditure, both of which things are shunned by individuals of modern means, be avoided. It is quite possible that care and frugality can go hand in hand—indeed, many soundly dressed people demonstrate this beyond a doubt. In a word, slovliness involves extravagance discredit; neatness, economy and credit. Were the people of the world not foolish, it would not be necessary to state such a self evident fact.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 30, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Campaign.

The campaign is now nearly at fever heat all over the Union. The great battle grounds are in New York, Ohio and Indiana. Each of these States are invaded by many of the best speakers of both parties, who are strictly contesting every foot of advantage inch by inch. The Republican speakers are making invulnerable and impregnable arguments why the party should retain power, while the Democrats are using the fallacy on the subject of the one idea of reform. Brutal murders and intimidation are still rampant in some of the Southern States, as noted by telegraph almost daily, but with all this rebel upheaval by the Democracy, the election of Hayes and Wheeler is apparently a foregone conclusion by the unanimity in every State of the Union.

Crowded Out

Our Washington letter and other interesting correspondence is crowded out, all of which will appear in our next issue.

The Delphi Literary and Social Club Entertainment.

The first musical and literary entertainment was given by the Delphi Literary and Social Club Thursday evening last, at the Young Man's Hall, Pacific street above Powell. Their programme was as follows:

Part first. 1—Piano Overture, Charles Francis. 2—Introductory remarks by the President, J. H. B. Robinson. 3—Solo, "Mary Dow," Hettie Marsden. 4—Recitation, "Bisgan on the Rhine," S. E. Sampson. 5—Solo, "Take Back the Heart," Wm. H. Stewart, Jr. 6—"Deep Heart," Cavatana, Mrs. Amelia Marsden. 7—Address, Charles Sumner, Jos. G. Fletcher.

Intermission 15 minutes.

Part Second. 1—Piano Solo, Charles Francis. 2—Solo "You Remember Me," H. R. Jackson. 3—Solo, "Only to Love" D. B. Jackman. 4—Subject, Ideas on Women, James Marshall. 5—Solo, "How So Fair," Geo H. Grey. 6—"Merry is the Greenwood," Cavatana, Mrs. Amelia Marsden. 7—Othello before the Court, Wm. L. Russel.

All the participants were well received and acquitted themselves admirably before a large and appreciative audience, which had assembled to welcome and give *eclat* to this deserving association of young men. Mrs. Amelia Daingerfield-Marsden made decided a "hit" in both the cavatanas she rendered. Her daughter also sang the piece in above rale very well. Messrs Gray, Jackman, H. R. Jackson and Master Wm. H. Stewart also did well as the male vocalists.

The Baptist Church Festival.

The Baptist Church Festival was given in the vestry room of the Baptist Church, Powell street near Sutter, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of a committee of ladies, among whom were Mesdames Grasse, Brown, Frances, Montgomery, Clara Valentine, Mary Phillips —Freeman, ——— Delavan, ——— Duncan... J. Ball, Rev. J. R. Young and wife were also present. All the other denominations had representatives present, besides a large number of other persons. Altogether it was a very successful affair. The committee deserve the thanks of all who were present.

BURIAL CASES.—Craig & Son, 823 Market St. are the sole agents for the American Burial Case Co., 82 and 84 E. Second St., Cincinnati. These caskets are metal and Craig & Son furnish them at the lowest prices.

Notice to Delinquent Subscribers and Agents.

We are compelled to stop sending papers to all delinquent agents and subscribers after 30 day. Those desiring to remit the dues of the paper, will please make it known by letter and we will continue to send the APPEAL.

P. Beamish's Shirt Store, Furnishing Goods, etc.

It is an undeniable fact that the shirts manufactured by Beamish, at the corner of Market and Third streets is this city, has caused many gentlemen who congregate about the doors and corridors of the fashionable hotels of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and particularly at the Centennial Exhibition in the latter city, the past season, to wonder and gaze with astonishment at the superior fine fitting shirt bosoms which every fashionable Californian is adorned with on his appearance on the fashionable avenues of those cities and places. On enquiry of their manufacturer the only answers obtainable is "to send orders by Lightning Express to P. Beamish, corner of Third and Market streets, San Francisco, Cal., C. O. D." All sojourners here who intend to promenade in the fashionable places of resort in the Eastern States will make as much sensation as do all the fashionable Californians who are now in the East making such a fine appearance in outfit of the finest kind of furnishing goods, such as the finest shirts, four-ply linen collars, suspenders, fancy and plain satin scarfs, linen and silk handkerchiefs, gloves of every description, lambs wool undershirts and drawers, etc. But the great specialty is neatly fitting shirts. Persons in the interior and throughout the Pacific Coast will do well to send their orders to P. Beamish's furnishing goods and Shirt store, corner of Third and Market streets, where every order will be filled with promptness and dispatch at the very lowest cash prices.

AMENDS HONORABLE.—Miss Mary Brown, one of the Sanderson family, was unintentionally omitted in the list of ladies as published in the APPEAL as those who were in attendance at the fine Eclectic Club soiree given at Sander's Hall a few evenings since. It is due to Miss Brown that we make this special mention, otherwise it might be regarded as a special slight on our part. We hope that it is all right now, Miss Mary.

THE Ninth Senatorial District Republicans are to have a spirited meeting this evening at the hall, corner of Union and Powell Sts. T. J. Smiley and others made the call. Republicans rally!!!

THE Hayes Invincibles held another rousing meeting at Horticultural Hall last evening. The speakers, Glen Clubb and the fine audience assembled were truly inspiring to every one present.

THE COSMOPOLITA.—The Cornucopia is the name of a splendid billiard saloon recently opened by R. A. Hall and H. S. Morris at 108 Geary street. It is one of the finest fitted up places in the city. The choicest wines, liquors and Havana cigars are always on hand. They desire their friends from the interior to give them a call when visiting the city.

PERSONAL.—W. Wetherell Esq., of Boston, Mono County, Cal., who is one of the Centennial family of Wetherells of Philadelphia, has been on a visit to his native city and state and returned; he is at the Cosmopolitan Hotel.

NAPA.—Palace Hotel corner of Third St. and Soscol Avenue, East of Third St. bridge, Napa, Cal. L. Kelly proprietor, late of the "Grand Hotel," Santa Rosa. The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

LATHROP HOTEL.—All passenger trains stop at this hotel fifteen minutes for meals. Mr. J. A. Shepherd having purchased the sole interest in the hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists requiring recreation will find splendid furnished rooms and climate unequaled in California.

LETTER.—J. C. Jackson, Sonoma; W. H. Davis, San Jose; G. P. Rowell & Co., New York; Coe, Wetherell & Co., Phila.; H. F. Griffin, Boston.

THE story is told of an American in Paris, who, being about to leave for New York, bought half a dozen peculiar looking pencil cases, at 95 cents each, for presents for his friends at home. In Regent street, London, he saw some more at only 70 cents each, and bought another half dozen, thinking that Paris pencil cases at that price were a bargain. In Liverpool he purchased another half dozen of these articles, at 50 cents each. "Singular," he observed, somewhat surprised, "but it seems the further one gets from Paris, the cheaper articles of Parisian manufacture become. At this rate I should have done better by waiting till I reached New York."

"You are about right, sir," said the shopman, who, by this time had his money safe in the till. "You are about right, sir, for them pencils is made in the States." In the matter of shops and contents, Paris, London, and New York are well nigh one, and it requires a sharp eye and ample experience to discover anything is either of them that is not far sale in both the others.—*Trade Journal.*

WHY HE DID.—When Horace Greeley was on his way to California, he met a forty-niner coming East. The Californian was in a terrible stew about his accommodation. He kept saying, "I wish I had some 'o them California pertaters. Them's eatin' them is. Darn this yar country enayways. I'll give a thousand dollars for a mouthful of Californy air. That's the place to live in—only country with livin' in. Mountings and valleys, strawberries in winter, sparagrass allers, beefsteak, water everywhere, finest climate on ther face ther yearth. Darn a country like this down yer. California's the city fit place for live in."

Horace smiled that child-like smile of his, and thought he had the Californian, when he said:

"My friend, if California is such a splendid country, why did you ever leave it?"

Because," said the Sleeper, "I were a fule."—*Boonboy News.*

"LUCY," said a prudent citizen to his daughter, "Do not be so haughty to young Driver, the son of the ex-pressman around the corner. This, my love, is a democratic country, where the only aristocracy is that of virtue and intelligence, and the coal-heaver is engaged on the thing or would be if there were any coal-heavers or kings, which there is not. Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood. Deal gently with young Driver therefore until after we move, and perhaps we can induce him to move our things cheap. If I can save enough money out of our moving bill I will buy you and your mother new silk dresses and take you up to Saratoga for the summer.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

RETURNED.—Collins, of the firm of Linsley & Collins, No. 505 and 507 Sansome St., after an absence of a couple of months, has returned to redouble his efforts in pleasing his customers for cheap groceries, sugar cured hams, fine fresh eggs, butter, etc. Give them a call.

SPANISH UP.—If you get a moment to spare, spruce up; put the parlor on its hinges; put a little paint on the picket fence you built last year; make it cozy and inviting. Do not say you can find no time to attend to those things; you have time. The fact is, you have no right to be slovenly. It can do you no good, but, on the contrary, it will mar your peace, wound your self-respect and impair your credit. Then, by all means, spruce up a little at odd times, and at over times too, for that matter. It will pay you.—*Science of Health.*

DO NOT choose your friend by his looks, handsome shoes often pinch the foot.

TO BARBERS.—Phil. Gerichten & Co., No. 606 Commercial street, keeps constantly on hand hair tonic, hair oil, bay rum, cologne, Florida water, hair dye, hair brushes, combs, cosmetiques, camphor ice, shaving soap, powder, razors, etc. etc. Give them a call.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 327 and 329 Bush St.

SOJOURNER TRUTH NOT DEAD YET.—A Battle Creek (Mich.) correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* says:

"The report which has been going the rounds of the newspapers recently that Sojourner Truth, the celebrated and venerable colored woman of this city is dead, is entirely false and without foundation. The old "Orphan Sybyl" still lives, and intends to visit the Centennial Exhibition next month in company with Mrs. Francis Titus of this city. She hopes to live to see the remaining copies of "Life" sold. It is feared that the report of her death will have a damaging effect upon the sale of her books. Sojourner is at present enjoying good health, and she is still anxious, in her old age, to provide a home for the afflicted colored race."

PALACE SALOON.—McGames Palace saloon and Billiard rooms still maintain their high reputation as a first-class place of resort at 122 Geary street.

MR. EMERSON says that every man has two natures widely different. This explains why it takes a man working by the day only thirty seconds to climb over a wall into the shade at twelve o'clock, while he commonly requires twenty minutes to get back after the clock strikes one.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Shiloh Church Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 1.30 P. M.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

Hayes and Wheeler Campaign Song Book

The Republican Congressional Committee have in press, and within a few days will issue, sixteen pages, constituting the first series of songs written by various competent authors expressly for this campaign.

Much of the music is new, and the remainder consists of selections from the best airs of all nations, and it is arranged mostly for men's voices with chorus, thus supplying a great desideratum with popular assemblies, singing clubs and soloists.

State, County, District or other Republican committees or clubs supplied. Retail dealers also supplied on most liberal terms.

Other series will issue as soon as the best material can be collected. This is a rare opportunity.

Apply to said Committee, 1006 F Street, Washington, D. C.

NAPA SUBSCRIBERS.—We obtained quite a large list of subscribers in Napa this week. Our friends in that locality have our thanks.

Deaths,

BECKETT.—In this city Saturday Sept. 23d, Mrs. Matilda Beckett, wife of Solomon Beckett, a native of Baltimore, aged 58 yrs.

[The deceased was long a resident of this city, and was one of the founders of the Ladies Union Beneficial Society of this city. They attended her funeral together with a large circle of friends. The funeral service was held at Zion Church, on Sunday last. Rev. Adam Smith delivered the discourse.]

H. M. BLYCK & CO.



CARRIAGE MAKERS.

861, 863 and 865 Market St.,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth. SAN FRANCISCO.

Carriages and Coach Work of every description on hand with workmen and designs.

MRS. WM. H. BINGOLD,

Ladies' Hair Dresser

No. 1105 STOCKTON STREET,

Bet. Jackson and Pacific, west side, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled hair straightened, and made up in any style to suit the face and prevent its falling out.

Hair Shampooed with my New Specific, to strengthen the hair and prevent its falling out.

☞ Country Orders attended to with dispatch, and at reasonable rates.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.

THE CHILDREN'S

EXHIBITION AND CONCERT

Recently given for the Benefit of

Bethel Church Sabbath School

Will be repeated on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 19th, 1876

IN THE CHURCH,

With new Pieces, Dialogues and Tableaux. A Table of Refreshments will be provided in the Basement. Full particulars next week.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

W. H. CARTER, Supt.

GRAND CONCERT.

A GRAND

SACRED, SECULAR & OPERATIC

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Thursday Evening, Nov. 9, 1876

By the Choir of BETHEL CHURCH

IN THE CHURCH,

Assisted by many of our best Vocalists. Every effort will be made to render this one of the best Entertainments ever given in this city. The proceeds to be appropriated towards purchasing CONGREGATIONAL SINGING BOOKS for the use of the Congregation.

Full particulars hereafter.

ADMISSION...FIFTY CENTS.

WM. H. CARTER, }
D. B. JACKMAN, } Directors.

FACTORY OF COND'T MATTRESS.

JOSEPH WOODS,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,

SNUFF, CUTLERY,

Playing Cards, Cigarito Papers, etc.

59 K STREET,

Near corner Third, SACRAMENTO.

☞ Wade and Butcher's celebrated Hollow-Ground Razors, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, and Catlin's Royalty, the celebrated brand of Chewing Tobacco, in bulk, etc., sold at Factory Prices.



Republican Meetings

HON. JOS. McKENNA

AND

CALVIN EDGERTON, ESQ.

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE On the issues of the day, as follows: At

	OCTOBER
TRINIDAD	Tuesday, 3
ARCATA	Thursday, 5
EUREKA	Friday, 6
ROHNERVILLE	Saturday, 7

County Committees in the several counties will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

CHURCH SOCIAL.

THE LADIES OF

BETHEL CHURCH

WILL HOLD THEIR

Monthly Social

Monday Evening, Oct. 9, 1876

IN THE BASEMENT of the CHURCH

To which all are cordially invited.

ADMISSION (Supper Included) - 25 Cents

SARAH A. CARTER, Lady of Committee.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

Bet. I and K Sts., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

One block from Sacramento Landings and Railroad Depot.

W. H. WAYMIRE, Proprietor.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. J. McM. SHAFTER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day At

	OCTOBER
OAKLAND	Wednesday, 4
PETALUMA	Wednesday, 11
SACRAMENTO	Wednesday, 18
STOCKTON	Wednesday, 25
	NOVEMBER
SAN FRANCISCO	Wednesday 1

County Committees are requested to make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made. By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. T. G. PHELPS

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

	SEPTEMBER
VALLEJO	Saturday 23d
OAKLAND	Monday, 25th
MISSION SAN JOSE	Tuesday, 26
LIVERMORE	Wednesday, 27
IONE	Thursday, 28
WOODLAND	Friday, 29
PACHECO	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
SANTA CRUZ	Monday, 2
WATSONVILLE	Tuesday, 3
SALINAS	Wednesday, 4
HOLLISTER	Thursday, 5
GILROY	Friday, 6
SAN JOSE	Saturday, 7
GRAYSON	Monday, 23
MODESTO	Tuesday, 24
MERCED	Wednesday, 25
FRESNO	Thursday, 26
VISALIA	Friday, 27
BAKERSFIELD	Saturday, 28

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations will please co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. J. H. JEWETT

AND

DR. W. W. McKAIG

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE On the issues of the day as follows At

	OCTOBER
CHEROKEE	Tuesday, 3
OROVILLE	Wednesday, 4
FORBESTOWN	Thursday, 5
MARYSVILLE	Friday, 6
BIGGS' STATION	Saturday, 7
CHICO	Monday, 9
TEHAMA	Tuesday, 10
RED BLUFF	Wednesday, 11
REDDING	Thursday, 12
SHASTA	Friday, 13
WEAVERVILLE	Saturday, 14
TRINITY CENTER	Tuesday, 17
FORT JONES	Wednesday, 18
YREKA	Thursday, 19
SAWYER'S BAR	Friday, 20
ORLEANS BAR	Saturday, 21
TRINIDAD	Tuesday, 24
ARCATA	Wednesday, 25
EUREKA	Thursday, 26
ROHNERVILLE	Friday, 27
FERNDALE	Saturday, 28

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Alexander Detour, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, who is supposed to be in the Northern part of this State. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters, Clementine Jane Detour Porter, and Georgiana Detour-McCullough, San Francisco, or at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOHN F. SWIFT

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day at

	SEPTEMBER
SONORA	Monday, 25
SAN ANDREAS	Tuesday, 26
JACKSON	Wednesday, 27
PLACERVILLE	Thursday, 28
SACRAMENTO	Friday, 29
MARYSVILLE	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
CHICO	Monday, 2
RED BLUFF	Tuesday, 3
SHASTA	Wednesday, 4
WOODLAND	Friday, 6
COLUSA	Saturday, 7
VALLEJO	Monday, 9
NAPA	Tuesday, 10
SUISUN	Wednesday, 11
SAN JOSE	Tuesday, 17
GILROY	Wednesday, 18
WATSONVILLE	Thursday, 19
SANTA CRUZ	Friday, 20
SALINAS	Saturday, 21
MONTEREY	Monday, 23
HOLLISTER	Tuesday, 24
SANTA ROSA	Thursday, 26
HEALDSBURG	Friday, 27
AUBURN	Monday, 30
NEVADA	Tuesday, 31
	NOVEMBER
TRUCKEE	Wednesday, 1
DUTCH FLAT	Thursday, 2

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. ROMUALDO PACHECO,

HON. H. M. ESTEE

AND

HON. A. D. SPLIVALO

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
MODESTO	Monday, 2
MERCED	Tuesday, 3
FRESNO	Wednesday, 4
VISALIA	Thursday, 5
BAKERSFIELD	Friday, 6
SANTA CRUZ	Monday, 9
WATSONVILLE	Tuesday, 10
SALINAS	Wednesday, 11
HOLLISTER	Thursday, 12
GILROY	Friday, 13
SAN JOSE	Saturday, 14
GRAYSON	Monday, 23
MODESTO	Tuesday, 24
MERCED	Wednesday, 25
FRESNO	Thursday, 26
VISALIA	Friday, 27
BAKERSFIELD	Saturday, 28

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations will please co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. F. H. PAGE

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

	SEPTEMBER
PLYMOUTH	Monday, 30
BUTTE CREEK	Tuesday, 26
JACKSON	Wednesday, 27
IONE	Thursday, 28
MOKELUMNE HILL	Friday, 29
SAN ANDREAS	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
MURPHYS	Monday, 2
SONORA	Tuesday, 3
STOCKTON	Thursday, 5
LODI	Friday, 6
AUBURN	Saturday, 7
GRASS VALLEY	Monday, 9
NEVADA	Tuesday, 10
NORTH SAN JUAN	Wednesday 11
DUTCH FLAT	Thursday, 12
FOREST HILL	Friday, 13
MICHIGAN BLUFF	Saturday, 14
ROCKLIN	Monday, 16
ANTIOCH	Tuesday, 17
NORTONVILLE	Wednesday, 18
PACHECO	Thursday, 19
MARTINEZ	Friday, 20
OAKLAND	Saturday, 21
SAN LEANDRO	Monday, 23
CENTREVILLE	Tuesday, 24
LIVERMORE	Wednesday, 25
GALT	Thursday, 26
FOLSOM	Friday, 27

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By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOS McKENNA

AND

L. B. MIZNER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
OAHTO	Tuesday, 10
UKIAH	Wednesday, 11
CLOVERDALE	Friday, 13
HEALDSBURG	Saturday, 14
SANTA ROSA	Monday, 16
PETALUMA	Tuesday, 17
SAN RAFAEL	Wednesday, 18
VALLEJO	Thursday, 19
WOODLAND	Friday, 20
MARYSVILLE	Saturday, 21
COLUSA	Monday, 23
ST. HELENA	Wednesday, 25
LAKEPORT	Friday, 27
KNOXVILLE	Saturday, 28
NAPA	Tuesday, 31

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

AS FITCH

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

	SEPTEMBER
VISALIA	Monday, 25
MODESTO	Tuesday, 26
STOCKTON	Wednesday, 27
SAN FRANCISCO	Thursday, 28
OROVILLE	Saturday, 30
	OCTOBER
CHICO	Monday, 2
RED BLUFF	Tuesday, 3
MARYSVILLE	Wednesday, 4
NEVADA CITY	Thursday, 5
GRASS VALLEY	Friday, 6
VALLEJO	Saturday, 7
PLACERVILLE	Monday, 9
DIXON	Tuesday, 10
	NOVEMBER
SUISUN	Wednesday, 1
SAN MATEO	Thursday, 2
LAKEPORT	Saturday, 4

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOS McKENNA

AND

L. B. MIZNER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

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SANTA ROSA	Monday, 16
PETALUMA	Tuesday, 17
SAN RAFAEL	Wednesday, 18
VALLEJO	Thursday, 19
WOODLAND	Friday, 20
MARYSVILLE	Saturday, 21
COLUSA	Monday, 23
ST. HELENA	Wednesday, 25
LAKEPORT	Friday, 27
KNOXVILLE	Saturday, 28
NAPA	Tuesday, 31

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

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Shirt Manufacturer

AND DEALER IN

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HOT LUNCH from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and 5 to 10 P.M. Specially on Sunday Lunch—OYSTERS and CLAM CHOWDER.

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Cologne, Florida Water,

Hair Dye, Combs, Nail Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.

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August 16 September 16 October 16

November 16 December 16 January 15

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Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate prices.

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C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 6th, 1875,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing foot of Market street.)

7.00 A. M. (Daily except Sundays) Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Stations between Oakland and Niles. Connects at Niles with Train for Livermore. Stages for Sunol.

(Arrive 8.55 A.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Alameda Express Train (via Oakland) stopping at Fruitvale, Melrose, San Leandro, Lewelling, Haywards, Alameda, Encinal, Park Street, Alameda and Broadway, Oakland. Connects at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 9.30 A.M.

(Arrive 10.40 A.M.)

3.00 P. M. (Daily) C. P. R. R. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

(Arrive 8.55 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Stations between Oakland and Niles. Connects at Lewelling with Express Train for Sunol. Connects at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.30 P.M.

(Arrive 10.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily, Sunday excepted) Hayward Local (via Oakland) stopping at all Stations between Oakland and Hayward. Connects at Hayward with train for Haywards.

(Arrive 10.10 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Express Train (via Oakland) stopping at Antioch, Stockton, Lodi, Galt, Elk Grove, Florin, Sutter, Cosumnes, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc. Connects at Sacramento with train for Marysville, Oroville and Chico.

(Arrive 11 10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Express Train (via Oakland) stopping at Antioch, Stockton, Lodi, Galt, Elk Grove, Florin, Sutter, Cosumnes, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc. Connects at Sacramento with train for Marysville, Oroville and Chico.

(Arrive 11 10 A. M.)

SUNDAY TRAINS.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Express Train (via Oakland) stopping at Antioch, Stockton, Lodi, Galt, Elk Grove, Florin, Sutter, Cosumnes, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc. Connects at Sacramento with train for Marysville, Oroville and Chico.

(Arrive 11 10 A. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Hayward Local (via Oakland) stopping at all Stations between Oakland and Hayward. Connects at Hayward with train for Haywards.

(Arrive 10.10 A. M.)

3.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Express Train (via Oakland) stopping at Antioch, Stockton, Lodi, Galt, Elk Grove, Florin, Sutter, Cosumnes, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc. Connects at Sacramento with train for Marysville, Oroville and Chico.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing It From Falling Off, and Restoring all Unnatural and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

No. 29 C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 32½ M C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

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WHEELER & WILSON

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ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

WHEELER & WILSON

Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of deformed Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved any deserved success. Materials upon which could make a few attempts while new, have been thrown off with the utmost DISDAIN, RIDICULE, and failing in all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers by all the arts of deception.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

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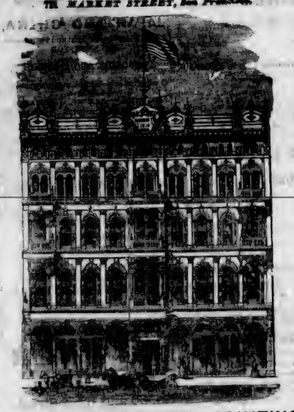
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blackstone (in Harkness), SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER RATES than the lowest prices.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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(Correspondence Boston Independent.)

The Centennial Show

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

For the last week the transportation facilities of the railway companies have been taxed to the utmost by the living stream that has poured into this city, and the Policeman who said that the opening of the Exposition on the 10th of May reminded him of a vast explosion, would seem a greater, (Lest no chance of comparison slip. On some days of last week more than one hundred thousand persons, or a number as large as the population of Washington or Cleveland, filed in and out the gates and wandered at their own sweet will among the various exhibits. The halls in the Art Building (Memorial Hall) and the aisles in the main building and Machinery Hall are crowded beyond the point of convenience or comfort. Rapid progress through the buildings is impossible, and the rolling chairs that were quite popular in the early days of the show, and during the heats of July and August, have become almost useless in the dense crowds and are now very seldom seen.

The Centennial Commissioners have pretty well completed the revision of the reports of the judges on awards to exhibitors. There will be 13,000 awards declared, and but 2,000 remain to be acted upon. It is anticipated that the work will be completed in time for a publication of the decisions of the judges on Wednesday, the 27th inst. The announcement of awards will be made in a formal manner and with appropriate ceremonies in Judges' Hall, a committee to perfect arrangements having been appointed by the Commissioners on Monday.

The live stock exhibition appears to attract comparatively little interest, judging from the small number of visitors who attend it. It opened quite auspiciously with a superb display of horses and dogs, but the interest lagged as soon as the dogs were removed. A large Canadian, and some of the American horses will remain for a day or two longer, when the cattle show will commence. Specimens of fine cattle are constantly arriving, and no belle ever bestowed more care upon her toilet than the keepers of these charges, washing and rubbing them till they are shining like a polished boot, and sand-papering their horns and hoofs till they resemble amber and ebony. The British Commission have appointed Mr. Owen Richards, of England, judge on sheep, and Mr. J. W. Baker, also of England, judge on swine.

Some who have had their frail temples of frailty swept away by the recent conflagration have, with with characteristic American elasticity, half re-erected them is more substantial brick buildings, and they have done this notwithstanding the fact that only eight more weeks of the Exposition remain. The city authorities have forbidden further use of the combustible material of which the former shanties were built. It will be remembered that the fire swept mostly everything between the Trans-Continental and Congress Hotels. The latter was fortunately saved, since its loss would have been a serious inconvenience to the increasing numbers who desire reasonable accommodations within easy reach of the Centennial grounds.

It is encouraging to see the interest taken in ART by a very large majority of Centennial visitors, who if they do not view the paintings with a critic's eye, still carry away with them vivid impressions of beauty in color, form and expression. No art exhibit attracts more attention than that of Sweden, which may be found in the extreme western end of Memorial Hall, and in the Art Annex. The pictures are, many of them, of a high order of merit, and they embrace historic representations, northern landscapes and marine views, portraits and studies of faces, as well as some very excellent specimens in still life. A noticeable feature is the large number and high excellence of the pictures painted by women. Mrs. M. Zetterstrom, a Swedish artist residing in Paris, whose style shows in, perhaps a too marked manner the influence of the French school, presents, nevertheless, a very good picture with the title "Of what is she thinking." A Swedish lover, reseeking in nothing Adonis, stands behind his lady love, who is deep meditation and unaware of his presence. The lover evidently thinks she is thinking of him, but this conclusion is not so evident to those not lovers. "The Five Foolish Virgins at the Locked Door," by Miss Christine Post, of Stockholm, is a picture of great rich and skillful coloring, but it has the fault of requiring interpretation. Five Jewish maidens with their lamps are before a door, but there is scarcely anything to suggest the parable. Very pleasing in style and treatment are some pictures of Miss S. Bibbing, whose forte appears to be juvenile characterization. Her "Young Girl with Grapes," and "Girl with Eggs" are studies of great delicacy and freshness. "Sorrow," by Miss Clara Lofgren, of Stockholm, is a painting full of refinement and pathos, of a young girl in black leaning against the door of the vault which holds the coffin of her mother. "The Home of Fredrika Bremer," by Miss Josephine Holmlund, is a picture which will, independantly of its artistic merit, appeal to the many American who know the distinguished authoress personally or through her charming books.

C.

Letter from Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

The following letter is in reply to one received from a colored voter at Springfield, Illinois, who acted as corporal in Co. F, 55th Massachusetts Volunteers, during the Rebellion:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have received a letter purporting to come from you, stating that you are 'a colored voter who fought for his country in the gallant old 55th Massachusetts Regiment,' during the late Southern Rebellion, and also (to my surprise) that you have concluded to vote for Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for the next presidency, 'feeling that the condition of the country demands it'; yet, not wishing to make a mistake, you appeal to me as a friend of your people, and ask, 'Do you believe that the colored man can vote for and help elect the Reform (!) ticket, and be safe? Is Samuel J. Tilden trustworthy?'

"I thank you for this honoring me with your confidence, and be assured that, making the case of the entire colored population of the country my own, as I have always hitherto done, I will answer your questions in accordance with my profoundest convictions and as one occupying a thoroughly independent position in the matter of politics.

"Let me premise that I began the agitation of slavery as early as the year 1828—probably before you were born—and continued it until its final overthrow. I was set free, since which event I have watched with the greatest solicitude every movement likely to affect the safety welfare and elevation of the millions who equally emancipated from the most cruel and degrading bondage that the earth has ever witnessed. And I confess that nothing has occurred to fill me with such grave apprehensions for the security of those millions in the exercise of their civil and political rights, and for the peace of the country, as the approaching presidential election. If Samuel J. Tilden should be elected, it will be the restoration of the Democratic party to power and place as before the Rebellion,—a party overwhelmingly composed of those who are deadly hostile to your race in all that pertains to equal and exact justice; a party that, during the Rebellion, denounced every needfull measure of Mr. Lincoln's administration for its suppression, and in its spirit, and attitude was a constant menace in furtherance of the treasonable designs of the South; a party that, since the Rebellion, has opposed every constitutional amendment and every legislative act designed to destroy the last vestige of chattel slavery, and establish universal freedom, irrespective of complexional distinctions; a party that now embodies and is controlled by all at the South who glory in the perdition of their secession, and only lament that they did not succeed, and whose villainous determination it is, by the fairest threats, the vilest fraud, and the most revolting slaughter—having already slain their thousands—virtually to disfranchise the whole body of colored voters, and reduce them to a state of abject vassalage. Such is the Democratic party to-day. Sooner than cast your vote for its presidential candidate—tear off your right hand, or pluck out your right eye! It was the Republican party that put down the Rebellion, that carried the constitutional amendments, and that made to enforce them to the extent of its possibilities. Vote for Hayes and Wheeler.

Your friend and advocate,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Two Points in the Canvass.

There are two circumstances which the Republican party cannot omit to notice. I agree with your president that the skies are bright, that the prospect is improving, and that our chances of success in the present campaign are great. But there are two circumstances we ought not to forget. First, that there is a large body of young men in the country who have become voters since the war opened, who know nothing of a Democratic administration except what they have learned from the short and inglorious career of the present House of Representatives. We ought also to notice that a large body of the laboring people of this country, who are attached to republican institutions and attached to the Republican party, have endured severe trials in their homes and in their domestic relations through want of work or unsatisfactory compensation for a period now of nearly three years. In 1840, a time which some of us are old enough to remember, that was the chief agency in the overthrow of the administration of Mr Van Buren and the election of Gen. Harrison. But times—thankful am I—times have changed, and I am not ashamed to own that I am old enough to remember a condition of things less favorable to the country than those which exist now, when there was in the great mass of the people less intelligence than they possess to-day, when our system of public instruction was less widely diffused in its influences and less powerful in educating the people of the country; and I may say in passing that there is no question to which the attention of the people of this country should be more constantly directed than the establishment and the maintenance of a system of public instruction which shall embrace on the one side the power to tax every citizen for the support of the institution, and the power on the other side to compel the education of all the children of all the people either in the public institutions or private institutions that shall furnish equal opportunities for education. Nor ought we to forget that there is a large body of people in the country, and chiefly marshalled under the democratic banner, who sincerely and honestly believe that the education of the children is the office of the Church and not of the State; and if it be the office of the Church and not of the State, then the education will be that which the Church furnishes; but if citizenship be the chief end in a country, free like this, for which government is established, then the education of children to perform the duties of citizens should be left to the State. And it should be remembered that, on the other side, in the South, there are several hundred thousand white men organized in the Democratic party who don't believe in a system of instruction for the education of the whole people, because there are 4,000,000 black people whom they have not yet been taught to receive equally in all their rights with the white people of the South. If I do not forget it, I should say before I close that while we have subdued the institutions of the South and produced that harmony in our system essential to the maintenance of a free government, we have not yet subdued the ideas from which those systems and institutions sprang; and it is only through a system of public instruction—chiefly if not altogether through a system of public instruction—that we are to subdue the ideas in which slavery had its foundations. And more, that contest will continue for a considerable period. I cannot say how long. But it will depend upon the decision of the question by the people whether the government as a whole or in its parts shall be administered by a people who believe in a system of public instruction, or by a people who believe that a system of public instruction is hostile to their interests. *Ex.*

The Southern Question.

The following statements with regard to the actual condition of affairs at the South are extracted from a non-political paper by Mr. Charles Nordhoff, well-known as a careful and intelligent observer:—

"It ought to be noticed that the only turmoil or trouble in the South is political. How little it really affects industry is seen from the crops actually produced and sold; and I will add here that the Southern States are, in my judgment, more prosperous at this time than the Northern. There are fewer persons there unemployed, the average earnings of the laboring classes are larger, the surplus produced in those States over and above what is necessary expended by the population in living has been greater for several years than in an equally numerous Northern population; and if the discontent and restlessness which prevail there, and which arise almost entirely from preventable political causes, producing misrule, waste, and extravagance in government, and encouraging rather than discouraging, lawlessness,—if these could be ended, the States which I saw would have before them and would immediately enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity."

"The substitution of free for slave labor has produced many important changes. In the first place, it has caused an astonishing growth of towns and villages, and an increase in their number. The negro who grows cotton or sugar has a good deal of money to spend; hence country stores have increased in number, and a vast amount of money which, under the old system, was spent in the large cities or in the North, is now circulated in the towns and villages. Moreover, formerly a man who had saved $1,000 bought a slave with the money; he now buys a house or a town lot. White mechanics thus find far more employment in the South than they ever did under the old system, and society is gradually taking on the shape which it has in the North. The fact that planting requires much less capital now than under the slave system is also a stimulous to enterprise in the opening of new lands. A man who had formerly to pay for both the plantation and the slaves who were to work it needs now to have only sufficient capital to buy the land."

"One thing the negro has learned thoroughly, and that is that he has the right of migration. This seemed to me a matter of extreme importance. In the North if a man for any reason is uncomfortable where he lives, or is not doing well, or does not like the people by whom he is surrounded, he removes. It was a great gratification to find that the Southern negroes do precisely the same thing. That is to say, they remove intelligently; they go West, as our Eastern farmers go West, to better themselves. The fact that they go from North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia to Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, in which States it was so long said that the negro's life was not safe, shows that a good deal of the cry of Southern outrage must be pure invention. The negro does not remove wildly or blindly. When he goes to Mississippi it is because friends or neighbors of his who have gone out there write back that they are doing well. If these friends or neighbors were murdered, or were living in daily dread of outrage, they would not write such things.—*Ex.*

She Was Too Fastidious.

It was late. The leaden sceptre of the sable goddess was stretched above the slumbering world, and yet they stood at the old front gate, and he wound a protecting arm around her fairy form to shield her from the falling dews. Her exquisite head dropped on his shoulder and the love light shone in her lustrous eyes. It was now or never. He would know his fate, be it bliss or misery. He pointed to a star, not one of the terrible shooting stars that crowd the cemeteries of Burlington with unburied slain, oh no, not one of those destroying angels, but one of those fixed, glittering orbs that know their places and stay in them; and spoke: "Darling, by you bright orb I swear——" "Oh, don't say that," she murmured, and her voice was like the sound of flutes upon the water. "Leander Smith said that, and he ran away and married his uncle's kitchen girl the very next week!" "Dear one," he resumed, "by the blue arching dome that bends above, I——" "Oh no," she sighed, rubbing a prescription of Laird's Bloom of Youth upon his cassimere shoulder. "don't say that, please; Orestus Johnson said that, and just think, pa found out before the affair went very far that he had two wives in Indiana." "My own," he once more tried, "by every whispering breeze that touches with its balmy breath the sleeping flowers, I——" "Oh, please, don't, pa's that," she said, in pleading tones. "Mr. Terrelyn LaDuke said that, and, do you know, it turned out that he was a waiter in a Water street restaurant and he came up one evening dreadfully intoxicated, when we had company, and burst into the parlor and shouted to pa to set out a "large plate beefsteakpye with dounsinograry potatoesmashed one plate livernonions, scornbeefash coffee two and blackberry bothi!" "Oh, don't say that; it sounds dreadful to me." "By star of me life," he tried "bright gem of ——" "Oh, no, no, no," she signed wearily, "not that, Mr. Van Rensselwick said that and the next week we saw him at the circus, in a suit of red and white stuff, sitting in the middle of a sawdust ring, tying his legs in a bowknot around his neck, and crawling through a hoop not half big enough for him. Oh, anything but that." "Well, then," he said in despair, "I'll be no thing, for I'll dad binged if I've had time to learn any more, I ain't a Webbin lover's dictionary." "Sir-r-r!" she said, assuming an erect posture. "Madam," he said, stiffly, "adieu." She went into the house with a face like the shield that was white on one side and brown on the other, and he strode down the sidewalk with one shoulder looking like a whitewasher's advertisement, and a long curl of raven hue hanging to the collar of his coat. They never met again—*Ex.*

WHAT WOULD FOLLOW.—Tilden's triumph would be the triumph of wrong over right, of injustice over justice, of ignorance and vice over intelligence and virtue.

It would set civilization back at least a half century.

It would destroy our credit at home and abroad.

It would drag the nation to early bankruptcy, through repudiation.

It would invite disorder, and be followed by riot, and probably by civil war.

It would crush out the germ of loyalty in the South and blader its growth and development in the North.

It would restore power to those who betrayed the nation and tried to destroy it, and would hand over to the leader mercies of its enemies a Republic that lives to day because of the sacrifices of its loyal citizens in its defence.

It would be an act of national suicide to allow Democracy to win, such as the history of the world never recorded.

In it possible that an intelligent man, with the history of the Democratic party in the South, and acknowledge of the material which stirred it to action, can support Democracy in the approaching election? God forbid! It would indicate a degree of political ingratitude which we are not willing to believe can be found among the friends of the nation.—*Ex.*

How it Looks to Thurlow Weed

I believe that the prospects of carrying the election this Fall are good, simply for the reason that we have for the Presidential and State ticket the very best that could have been selected. However, I am a little anxious and doubtful about the result in the nation. It depends upon arousing the American people to a true sense of their danger. The rebel general, Wade Hampton, has declared in favor of Tilden because he opposed the Government during the rebellion. If the people are willing to let the Government fall into the hands of those who attempted to destroy it, Tilden and Hendricks will be elected. On the other hand, if the masses are reached with an evidence of an alliance existing between Democracy and rebellion, they will elect Governor Hayes, who periled his life to save the Government and the Union. I should be willing to trust the result of the Presidential election to the judgment of the election throughout the Union, after they had individually and carefully read the letter of Colonel Meaby in support of Hayes and Wheeler, and that of Wade Hampton in support of Tilden and Hendricks.

MR. BUCKLE says history repeats itself. We presume he refers to the fact that the Jews were directed to make glad the waist places, and that the same pleasing custom of doing it with the left arm on the front stoop evenings, after the old gentleman has gone to the lodge, is popular now.

THE Woman's Journal says: "The women of Kansas are in arms for the cause." Bully for the Kansas women! And we bet the Journal we know in whose arms they are in too.

A CONNECTICUT school marm, who was recently kissed in the dark by a mistake, explained her omission to use any light for nearly two weeks afterwards, on the ground of hard times.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 14, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Foolishness of Some Theatrical Managers in this City.

Two or more theatrical managers in this city (the California Theater excepted) have persistently refused to let the most respectable colored citizens with their families, or respectable colored ladies with their escorts, have seats in the lower section of their theaters, setting up as reasons, that their "white" patrons did not like it. This excuse is very doubtful to us; for we do not believe that there is an intelligent and liberal minded white person in the community, we mean such as usually occupy the lower circles of a theater, cares a fig for the half a dozen, or probably more, respectable colored persons, who might be scattered around the lower circles of a theater, providing they did not interfere with them or their seats and attend with proper decorum and genteel in dress and appearance, which place no colored lady or gentlemen would go except they would come up to that standard—this class of colored persons have too much pride to do otherwise. Therefore, we contend that it is not the white theatrical public that makes the objection so much as it is the narrow mindedness of that kind of pro-slavery theatrical managers which the common complaint of color exclusion is based upon. Take, for instance, the population of this city, of which but between two or three thousand, at most, of colored citizens, male and female. The theater going public among the colored citizens is in a very small proportion to whites. We doubt whether more than a dozen of the former could be found on an average nightly in the lower circles of any theater in the city, even if all the colored barriers were removed. The colored men without ladies would naturally go in the upper circles and gallery, precisely as many white men do when not going with ladies. Hence it is a very foolish and narrow minded view that some theatrical managers have in keeping up a pro-slavery barrier, which the theater going public have long ago abandoned and care nothing about.

The "Elevator" "Mauppa" Slang.

The slang which appears in the latest issue of the above named sheet we have neither the space or desire to condescend to answer, as such stuff does not suit us to copy and lay before our respectable and intelligent readers, but we may in a future issue, in retaliation to his slang, give a full account of the Mrs. Babcock transaction in New York, in 1860 or 1861, which caused him to leave that city in such hot haste between two daylights for California. For the present our sole object is to help with our paper to get Hayes and Wheeler elected over the Democratic candidates, hence no time to attend to your staff and slang at present Mr. Bell. We have already annihilated you and your position by logical argument, which ought to suffice. Your latest edition of lies and tirade of slander have about as much weight, in this or any other community, against us or the PACIFIC APPEAL as a mosquito. We wondered why of late that we got so many of your subscribers. Your slang from week to week has disgusted nearly all your remaining few readers. One more kick with our pen, old man, would finish you, but we prefer to let you linger little longer.

The Hays Barricibles and Boys in Blue of this city go on an excursion to the great Republican meeting which is to be held this evening in San Jose.

The Democratic Party.

(Communicated.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 14, 1876.

Mr. Editor.

The political sky is brightening far the success of the Republican party in the coming Presidential election. The news which has flashed across the wires relative to the elections held in the different Western States, has resulted in a victory for Republican principles.

It foretells the impending doom of the Democratic party in next November, when its treasonable arm will be paralyzed, never to be raised again to that ambition to control the reins of this Federal Government.

And as we view the record of the Democratic party from 1860 to 1876 we observe that its history is written in human blood. Its pages is recorded with the millions of lives lost in the war of rebellion; the assassination of the martyred Lincoln. In 1863 these modern Turks (the Democratic party) drenched the streets of the city of New York with the blood of the colored race, and burnt up alive the lonely orphans in their asylum. The riot in New Orleans in 1866. The Coushatta and Vicksburg massacres. Its pages is besmeared with the assassinations of our people in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. And as we turn another page in this book of crime, we come to the Hamberg massacre, detailed with its sickening horror. We hastily closed the pages which had suddenly transferred us to the dark ages, when the Huns and Vandals which the barbarians poured into Europe, and subjected its victims with fire and sword.

With this damnable record, reeking with the blood of innocent lives, the Democratic party asks to step into power (with the mockery cry of Reform) to control the Government.

First, let them *reform* their blood hounds in the South from tearing the vitals of the nation in preventing speech and equal rights.

Second, let them reform as to encourage intelligence and morality. Third, the Democratic party *must* reform to the party of freedom and humanity, and not a party of cold-blooded assassins.

They must reform to wipe out the everlasting stain in their record for the past sixteen years, for to control the reins of the Government.

We perceive that there were a large number of Confederate generals in the last session of Congress, and they waded themselves into their seats over the dead bodies of the colored Republican voters in the South, so as to spew out in the halls of Congress the extravagance of the Republican party, and to defame its honored leaders; but the people of the North has rebuked those traitors to the Government, in the recent election; held in Vermont, Maine, Colorado and Ohio, and with increased gains in Indiana and West Virginia; and, if the ballot and the assassin's knife is not used, the colored vote in the South will over whelm them, in next November, in the gulf of oblivion.

J. G. FLETCHER.

Concert and Exhibition.

There will be a Children's Exhibition and Concert at the A. M. E. Bethel Church on Thursday evening next, for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the church. Their anvertisement can be found in another column. The church should be filled on the occasion by those who desire the advancement of the children, by giving them encouragement by their presence.

The Veteran Guard had a splendid oration in camp at Horticultural Hall on Sednesday evening last. Our thanks are extended to the Committee through Wm. Gower, near Morris for a card of invitation.

When you speak to a person, look him in the face.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The following we copy from the *Chronicle* of yesterday:

To the Editor of the Chronicle—Sir: I desire to call your attention to the fact that notwithstanding the manager of Wade's Opera House is playing *Uncle Tom's Cabin* with an original "—Topsy," a colored female, we suppose, and a chorus of "Original Jubilee Singers," also colored, this attraction or novelty gratified many of the better class of colored citizens to give that theater their presence and patronage, as they do the California Theater. On their application for seats in one of the dress circles, all of them have been repulsed by the ticket seller or box clerk, with the statement that the manager refuses to allow "colored people" to sit in any other place or part of the house—the third tier—which he has prescribed for them. As no white American citizen would suffer himself to be proscribed merely because he was white, neither should a colored citizen allow himself to be proscribed in that or any other manner, in this centennial year of freedom and progress, in consequence of his color, and self-respect should compel all to stay away, colored people, men and all. Each pro slavery action only goes to show the deadly hate that yet exists in the breasts of all such who would so unnecessarily insult a quiet, inoffensive, respectable people. We doubt whether the prejudice is more bitter in ex Confederate States than that exhibited by the managers who are running *Uncle Tom's Cabin* with partly a colored troupe. By allowing me the privilege of making this complaint of colored citizens known to the public, you will greatly oblige.

Editor PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10, 1876.

We might have added to the above letter, we should have warned white citizens who were slightly sunburned, or any of the party that they might be in company with to attend that theater, were of the least brunettish in complexion, that they would have no security against being insultingly stared at by the managers or ticket sellers, to detect, if possible, by microscope, whether or not if they were "colored" people and victims to insult, by refusing them admission in one of the lower circles. Such Dixie's land color line rules are distasteful in this intelligent and enlightened community, and should not be tolerated by any class of citizens.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D C., Sept. 30, '76

Mr. Editor:

One of the most important battle-fields on which a political contest is to take place in October, is the State of Indiana. Ohio and Indiana holding State elections prior to the great Presidential election, in November, are looked to with all absorbing interest, on account of the influence the results in October may have upon the contest in the subsequent month. If the Republican State ticket should be defeated in either or both, in October, it will be, by no means, conclusive that like results will follow in November, for the reason that there are certain trolling causes working in behalf of the National ticket, which are not so potent in favor of the State tickets. On the contrary, if the Republican tickets should be triumphant in October, it may be safely concluded that such results will be followed by overwhelming victories in November.

Indiana is now represented in the National House of Representatives by eight Democrats and five Republicans. There cannot be a doubt that, if the Republicans in that State exert themselves, they can redeem the ones of the Districts now misrepresented by Democrats, thus reversing the political complexion of the delegation. They are as follows:

1st Dist. This District is now represented by Benoni S. Fuller, a rampant Democrat. He was elected by the trifling majority of 337 over Heilman, Republican. For the 45th Congress the Republicans have placed in nomination a new candidate, A. De Bruler, who will receive the vote of every Republican in the District, and as it is really Republican he cannot fail of an election. None of the objections that served to weaken Mr Heilman in 1874, are now urged against Mr. De Bruler. His election has given entire satisfaction, and will be ratified by a decided majority of the voters of the District.

There is also a Greenback candidate in this District, T. F. De Bruler, whose vote will mainly come from the Democratic party, thereby rendering the election of the Republican nominee doubly sure.

7th Dist. This District was lost to the Republicans in 1874, by the election of Franklin Landers over Gen. John Coburn, by the small majority of 566 votes. This result was unexpected. For the next Congress the Republicans have placed John Hanna in nomination, whose election is doubted by those who are familiar with the political character of the District. He enjoys the confidence and respect of his party, and will, therefore, receive its cordial and unanimous support.

There is also a Greenback candidate in this District, who will divide the Democratic vote with Franklin Landers, who has been re-nominated by his party. This will certainly insure the success of Mr. Hanna.

10th Dist. In this District, in 1874, there was a union between the Democrats and Liberals, which resulted in the election of William S. Haymond over William H. Calkins the Republican candidate. There was nothing developed in the canvass which went to show that Mr. Calkins had not the confidence and approbation of the Republican party. Having been defeated by only 665 majority, by an opposition composed of two political organizations, it has been considered both fair and wise to again place him in nomination. There is now no disaffection and, as the Liberal movement in 1874 consisted of many Republicans in this District than, if cast for him, would have elected Mr. Calkins, there can be no apprehension of a second defeat.

Every outrage that has been committed in the Southern States upon the unoffending victims of Democratic persecution is denied by the press of that party, no matter how well substantiated by irrefragable testimony. We are in possession of a private letter, written by a gentleman reliable in every sense of the word, which gives a brief history of a single instance of murder and robbery, that may be considered as a specimen of the numerous wrongs committed by the White Liners of Louisiana upon political opponents.

The late Postmaster at Coushatta Choctaw, Louisiana, a colored man. White has held that office, his assistant and five other Republicans (white men) were arrested by a violent committee of Southern gentlemen (?) and put in jail to prevent a war between the races. This chivalrous committee took these incarcerated men out of prison and murdered them. Four colored men were also killed—two shot and two hung. The Postmaster fled for his life, and was in the "bush" twenty-nine days. His house was searched twice, and shadowed all the time.

After the murder of the assistant postmaster and the nine others referred to, the assassins appointed a committee to keep the post office. They sold all the stamps and stole the money and other valuables found in or passing through the office. The ex-postmaster is a hard-working intelligent and sensible man. He is in constant danger of being murdered by the same hands who drove him out and robbed his office. This statement is well authenticated and may be taken as a sample of Democratic justice in Louisiana.

It is a fair answer to the assertion that the "enforced contraction of the currency" by the Republicans is the cause of the restriction of business and trade" to state that the voluntary returning of bank circulation from 1874 amounts to $25,000,000, and that the volumne of currency is still $14,000,000 larger than in 1866 or either of the five years following, and that this contraction was done under the Free Banking Act so clamorously demanded by the West. Tilden's financial "reform" sent them, and Hendricks' "rag oxdation," be against, aye in spite of the financial judgment of the West. The Germans are all going for Hayes and Wheeler!

H. B. Claflin & Co. have offered $1,000 per foot for land in a certain locality in Chicago.

It is said that Tilden offered Gen. Newton $10,000 to hold the Red Gate explosion back until after the November elections. What for?

Chamberlain, the Long Branch gambler, and one of Tilden's "brave era" is wanted on a charge of conniving at and abetting the robbery of one Thomas Hilson of $16,000. Swear it down, as Tilden did his income, and next time pay the 50 per cent. penalty.

The Internal Revenue Returns of August show an increase of $114,000 over same month of last year, and yet Tilden wants a return to "the good old times" of the Democracy and "reform."

Scott Lord is again on the penitential stool. He admits that, after voting the last Whig nominated, and before coming out for States' Rights and reform, that in '56 with the Know Nothings and that in '54 he voted against Dan. Ullman and Tammany. Next!

The experts detailed to overhaul the accounts of the Democratic councils of Baltimore, report that they have found in many instances, inexplicable items in the accounts, and the school board accounts have not been properly kept. They also fail to account for the great deficiency in their city treasury.

ETA.

P. Beamish's Medal.

It was not necessary for P. Beamish to compete at the Centennial Exhibition for a medal, as an account of the superiority of his excelsior and fine fitting shirts. His prize medal in this particular is the universal verdict or emphasis opinion everywhere, that Beamish manufactures and makes to order the best fitting shirts. And for symmetry of cut, neatness of fit about the bosom either with or without collars, when a great variety of the latest styles of gentlemen's furnishing goods are always on hand, every article in the trade of the most durable and fashionable goods. He sells at the very lowest cash prices. If Beamish had competed at the Centennial with his splendid article of manufactured goods, the notice of the awarding medal would have long ago been telegraphed to him. But his fine shirts, collars, gentleman's furnishing goods, etc., are so generally known in this city and throughout the State and Pacific Coast, and also throughout the United States, by the tramp of fame that the managers of Philadelphia Exhibition will award no medal to any competitor in shirt manufactory until they examine the consignment list first to see if there are any special packages of the very latest styles from Beamish's shirt and gentlemen's furnishing goods store, S. E. corner Third and Market sts., San Francisco, where the most fastidious persons are suited and pleased at the various styles of gentlemen's furnishing goods at Beamish's store. Don't forget, at the Nucleus Hotel junction, corner of Third and Market streets.

Deaths.

HENRIQUES.—In this city, October 8th, 1876, Joseph F., son of J. H. and H. A. Henriques, aged 16 years, 9 months and 10 days.

[Capt. Henriques has the sympathy of a large number of friends for the loss of his youthful son. Ed]

GRAND CONCERT.

A GRAND

SACRED, SECULAR & OPERATIC

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Thursday Evening, Nov. 9, 1876

By the Choir of BETHEL CHURCH

IN THE CHURCH,

Assisted by many of our best Vocalists. Every effort will be made to render this one of the best Entertainments ever given in this city. The proceeds to be appropriated towards purchasing CONGREGATIONAL SINGING BOOKS for the use of the Congregation.

Full particulars hereafter.

The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion:

Miss. SARAH A. CARTER,
Mrs. FLORENCE T. FERGUSON,
Mrs. EMMA FLETCHER,
Miss S. O. BANDALL,
Miss JOHANNA POINTER,
Miss M. WEBB,
Miss SARAH A. LEE,
Prof. WM. H. BLAKE,
Mr. H. GIVENS,
Mr. G. P. JACKMAN,
Mrs. HENRY JACKSON,
Mrs. WM. H. CARTER,
Mrs. BENJ. MOORE,
And others.

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS.

WM. H. CARTER,
D. B. JACKMAN, } Directors.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.

THE CHILDREN'S

EXHIBITION AND CONCERT

Recently given for the Benefit of

Bethel Church Sabbath School

Will be repeated on

Thursday Evening, Oct. 19th, 1876,

IN THE CHURCH.

Which will include Tableaux and Tableaux. A Table of Refreshments will be provided in the Basement. Full particulars next week.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS.

W. H. CARTER, Supt.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENINGS of each month.

JOHN G. PALTIER, H. P.

JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, ROYAL Arch Masons, by resolution adopted at their last stated meeting, decided to give a Grand Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27th (St. John's Day), for the benefit of their Charity Fund.—*Extract from the minutes.* Published by order of the Chapter.

JAMES E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

POLITICAL!

ONLY 10 CENTS!

Wanted all HAYES AND WHEELER Campaign Clubs to send for

HELMICK'S

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

SONG BOOK!

Arranged for Four Voices.

Remember this is the only book of the kind published in America, and is endorsed by all the principal Glee Clubs in the Union.

Price 10 Cents per Copy, OR $1.00 PER DOZEN.

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Billiard Saloon,

108 GEARY STREET,

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HALL & MORRIS, Managers.

The finest Billiard Saloon is situated in the most popular part of the city, and is fitted up with an eye to comfort and a perfect fair for the accommodation of its patrons.

The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., always on hand. Persons from the interior or those arrived in the city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

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CARRIAGE MAKERS,

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Carriages of Every Description Made to Order and Warranted.

Orders from the Interior Promptly Attended to.

Grocers imported Wagons constantly on hand and for sale.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

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Free Hack from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot.

W. H. WAYERS, Proprietor.

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Playing Cards, Cigarito Papers, etc.

59 K STREET,

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☞ Wide and Butcher's celebrated Hollow-Ground RAZORS, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, and Catlin's Royalty, the celebrated brand of Chewing Tobacco, in bulk, etc., sold at Factory Prices.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED OF Alexander Dotour, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, who is supposed to be in the Northern part of this State. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters, Clemontina Jane Detour Porter, and Georgiana Detour-McCullough, San Francisco, or at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

MRS. WM. H. RINGGOLD,

Ladies Hair Dresser

No. 1105 STOCKTON STREET.

Bet. Jackson and Pacific, west side, SAN FRANCISCO.

Shampooing, Curling, and hands up to any style in the Hair and prevent its falling out.

☞ Combings made into Switches, Puffs, and Curls at reasonable rates.

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All Passenger Trains stop. Hourly Rates for Meals.

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BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

☞ LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m.

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AT NOON, FOR

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

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August 16 September 15 October 16

November 19 December 16 January 15

T. H. GOODMAN,

General Passenger Agent.

GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.

Room 51 E. R. Building, corner Fourth and Townsend streets.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing foot of Market st.)

7.00 A.M. (Sacramento and Way Passenger) Valley Railroad Ferry, foot Broadway (Oakland Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Calaveras, Knight's Landing and intermediate Valley stations. (Arrives at Sacramento 11.40 A.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Sacramento) for Ogden, Colfax, Reno, Elko, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, New York, Boston, and the East. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to Ogden. Dining Cars between Sacramento and Ogden. Meals extra. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

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Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; Hazard Powder Company, Hazard Ave and Bond Street, New York.

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Screws, and Shelf Hardware, Tools, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Powder, Fuse, Caps, Shot, Bullets, Gun Implements, etc.

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Orders promptly attended to. Coal delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

From one thousand to ten thousand bushels of Charcoal for sale. Yellow Charcoal, by the 100 lbs., 50 cts. by the 1,000 lbs., $3 00. The finest assortment of wood to be found in the city. Orders by telephone No. 2 will receive prompt attention.

A large supply of Hard Charcoal always on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

REGULAR STEAMER TO PORTLAND, leaving San Francisco every Saturday at 10 A.M.

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Connecting with steamers to SITKA and PUGET SOUND, and O. and C. R. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. R. CO., through to Minnesota, Oregon and Eastern Iowa, Oregon.

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GROCERS,

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fish's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at Sacramento City.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Brass Mountings and Metallic Trimmings furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Coffins. sep19

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633 MARKET STREET,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

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IN

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BRIDLES,

SPURS,

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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has opened an elegant assortment of

LADIES' HAIR GOODS

AT

FIFTH STREET, about Corner of H,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to give whatever YOU WISH. CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Dressed, Dyed or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies leaving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, June 4th, 1876.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

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3.00 P.M. (Daily) C. P. R. R. Express Train (via Sacramento) for Ogden and Atlantic Cities. (Arrives 8.30 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Niles) for Livermore, Knight's Landing and Marysville. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.30 P.M.

4.00 P.M. (Daily, except Sunday) Niles and Livermore Passenger Train, leaving at Livermore for Pleasanton, Dublin, Sunol and Niles. Arrives at San Francisco 10.45 A.M.

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamers from Market Street Wharf, connecting at Benicia with Express Train for Sacramento, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Through Freight Train leaves Sacramento at 8.00 A.M. daily. (Arrives 3.00 P.M.)

4.10 P.M. Daily for Port Costa and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M. Daily for Niles and Way Stations.

A. C. BARNEY, Superintendent.

J. L. WILLEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, May 29th, 1876.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz, and all Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Jose for Los Gatos, Almaden, New Almaden, Glenwood, Felton, Big Trees, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Pigeon Point, Cambria, Cayucos, Harmony, Paso Robles, Templeton, Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe, Los Alamos, Santa Maria, Surf, Lompoc, Gaviota, Santa Barbara, Montecito, Carpinteria, Saticoy, Hueneme, Santa Paula, Montalvo, Hueneme, Los Angeles, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin City, Westminster, Los Nietos, Whittier, Pomona, Spadra, San Bernardino, Colton, Riverside, Arlington, Temescal, Elsinore, Wildomar, Murrieta, Temecula, Pauba, Pala, San Luis Rey, Oceanside, San Diego and Intermediate Stations.

☞ AT FULTON connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Alviso and Santa Cruz.

☞ AT ALVISO connects with the NARROW GAUGE for Almaden.

A PARLOR CAR ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN.

11.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose and Way Stations.

4.30 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose and Way Stations.

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J. L. WILLEY, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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RUBBER HOSE

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SAVE 25 PER CENT!

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507 Sansome St., Kinsell Building.

Republican Meetings.

HON. JOHN F. SWIFT

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day at

	OCTOBER
COLUSA	Saturday, 7
VALLEJO	Monday, 9
NAPA	Tuesday, 10
SUISUN	Wednesday, 11
SAN JOSE	Tuesday, 17
GILROY	Wednesday, 18
WATSONVILLE	Thursday, 19
SANTA CRUZ	Friday, 20
SALINAS	Saturday, 21
MONTEREY	Monday, 23
HOLLISTER	Tuesday, 24
SANTA ROSA	Wednesday, 25
HEALDSBURG	Friday, 27
AUBURN	Monday, 30
NEVADA	Tuesday, 31
	NOVEMBER
TRUCKEE	Wednesday, 1
DUTCH FLAT	Thursday, 2

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BONCUR, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. T. C. PHELPS

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPle on the issues of the day At

	OCTOBER
SAN JOSE	Saturday, 7
GRAYSON	Monday, 23
MODESTO	Tuesday, 24
MERCED	Wednesday, 25
FRESNO	Thursday, 26
VISALIA	Friday, 27
BAKERSFIELD	Saturday, 28

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the Speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to cooperate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BONCUR, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. P. F. PAGE

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
AUBURN	Saturday, 7
GRASS VALLEY	Monday, 9
NEVADA	Tuesday, 10
NORTH SAN JUAN	Wednesday 11
DUTCH FLAT	Thursday, 12
FOREST HILL	Friday, 13
MICHIGAN BLUFF	Saturday, 14
ROCKLIN	Monday, 16
ANTIOCH	Tuesday, 17
NORTONVILLE	Wednesday, 18
PACHECO	Thursday, 19
MARTINEZ	Friday, 20
OAKLAND	Saturday, 21
SAN LEANDRO	Monday, 23
CENTREVILLE	Tuesday, 24
LIVERMORE	Wednesday, 25
GALT	Thursday, 26
FOLSOM	Friday, 27

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BONCUR, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. ROMUALDO PACHECO,

HON. M. M. ESTEE

HON. A. D. RPLIVALO

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
LOS ANGELES	Saturday, 7
SAN BERNARDINO	Monday, 9
SAN DIEGO	Wednesday, 11

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations will please co operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BONCUR, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. THOMAS FITCH

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

	SEPTEMBER
SAN BERNARDINO	Monday, 16
LOS ANGELES	Tuesday, 17
BAKERSFIELD	Wednesday, 18
SAN FRANCISCO	Friday, 20
OROVILLE	Saturday, 21
CHICO	Monday, 23
RED BLUFF	Tuesday, 24
MARYSVILLE	Wednesday, 25
NEVADA CITY	Thursday, 26
GRASS VALLEY	Friday, 27
VALLEJO	Saturday, 28
PLACERVILLE	Monday, 30
DIXON	Tuesday, 31
	NOVEMBER
SUISUN	Wednesday, 1
SAN MATEO	Thursday, 2
LAKEPORT	Saturday, 4

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BONCUR, Sec. R. S. C. C.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOS McKENNA

AND

HON. H. H. MIZNER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
CAHTO	Tuesday, 10
UKIAH	Wednesday, 11
CLOVERDALE	Friday, 13
HEALDSBURG	Saturday, 14
SANTA ROSA	Monday, 16
PETALUMA	Tuesday, 17
SAN RAFAEL	Wednesday, 18
VALLEJO	Thursday, 19
WOODLAND	Friday, 20
MARYSVILLE	Saturday, 21
COLUSA	Monday, 23
ST. HELENA	Wednesday, 25
LAKEPORT	Friday, 27
KNOXVILLE	Saturday, 28
NAPA	Tuesday, 31

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BONCUR, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings.

HON. HENRY H. HAIGHT

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day at

	OCTOBER
SAN JOSE	Saturday, 7
GILROY	Monday, 9
HOLLISTER	Tuesday,

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THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

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AND

Family Album.

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Most Instructive for the Teacher,

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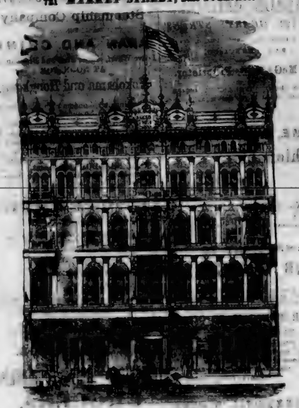
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is it's Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, such information concerning other matters seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchial Coughs Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Y ommands of people in California, and Oregon have been already benefited by the unparalled success of

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care, by Redington, Hostetter & Co., and for sale by all Druggists.

Commanding quality and confidence, these extracts are offered to the public.

Without fear of successful competition, and with the assurance that they will be found

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but by hence economy much better bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and strength? Then bring the sickly family under the

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and tried other so-called remedies without permanent relief, call at once on the sufferer and obtain

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By using according to directions,

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OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved these therapeutic to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a quantity or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, and thereby cleanse the system of the cause of chill. They do not derange your stomach, but leave the digestion they and fresh and sweets in the bowels. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

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WE CURE in their simplicity, three-fourths of Common headaches as a remedial agent. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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VOL. XIV.—NO. 12. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876. WHOLE NO 654

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Election October 3, 1876—Republican Majority 8,000.

Ah—" Let the Lower Lights be Burning."

BY COL. WESTON FLINT.

Glory gleams across the prairies,
In the bright October sun,
Shouts of triumph gladly echo,
How the noble work was done.
Colorado, now born sister
In the galaxy of States,
Sends her greeting to the eastward,
For the meed that glory waits.

"Freedom gains in Colorado"
Comes the song in glad refrain,
From the snowy-crested mountains,
Down the canyons to the plain.
Answering back to Maine's first thunder
Through the land the hosts now form,
And the rebel sinuous wonder
As they see the coming storm.

Glory to thee! Land of Silver!
Praise to thee! thou home of Gold!
But the brightest of thy jewels
Is thy freedom's story told.
For the right, as God hath led thee,
For that justice freemen feel,
For the truth, firm as thy mountains,
Strong as iron, bright as steel.

Welcome in the great Republic
States whose banner proudly wave
Where no rebel boasts his treason,
Where no tyrant rules the slave;
Bright thy record, grand thy future
From this glorious day appears.
Loyal State! we bid thee welcome!
In the Nation's hundred years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1876.

[Correspondence Boston Independent.]

The Centennial Show

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

Since I last wrote the events in Philadelphia have been the Odd Fellows grand parade, New York Day, with Gov. Tilden's reception, and the opening of the cattle show. The Odd Fellows had a parade on Wednesday, which, for numbers and magnificence of pageantry, has not been excelled by any of the similar displays that have taken place in Philadelphia since the inauguration of the great Fair, on the 10th of May.

New York Day will be remembered as the day of the largest attendance (there were 115,000 paid admission), and by the presence of the Democratic presidential candidate: and the cattle show will be remembered for nothing very pleasant, for the weather has been wet and the cattle stalls and environs anything but tidy. This display, while it may be more international in its character than the average county or State fair, presents, I think, no finer collection of cattle than has been frequently seen at the better cattle shows in some of the States and in Canada. The prominence that our nearest neighbor, the Dominion of Canada, has won in this Exhibition, not only in the live stock display, but in the mechanical, industrial and educational fields, has been a revelation to many who have lived remote from the Northern border and have known little more of her natural resources, and of her energetic, progressive people, than they do of Mexico, and not as much as they know of Cuba.

There are now nearly 600 head of cattle on exhibition and more are expected to arrive before the close of the shop, on October the ninth. The animals which attract most attention are four large buffaloes exhibited by N. S. Wood, of Pawnee City, Nebraska. These were captured by Mr. Wood on the plains; he allows them to run in the field with his other cattle, but says there is no very warm friendship between them, the domestic cattle exhibiting a race antipathy toward their shaggy neighbors. To show their gentleness and their progress in civilization, Mr. Wood got upon the back of one of them, but this was while the buffalo was tied in the stall; I don't think he could have ridden it upon the fair grounds or the prairie.

The draught and fat cattle elicit much admiration, in fact, nearly all of them come from the best stock farms in the United States and Canada, and are among the best specimens of their respective breeds. These include Aldernays and Guernseys. The Shorthorns are next in number, there being one hundred and twenty head in all, mostly from England and Kentucky. The most prominent exhibit from the former is an English herd consisting of three bulls and as many heifers from the farm of Benjamin St. John Aikens of Gloucestershire. Some of these are winners of prizes at the Royal Agricultural Show held at Bermingham last August. Benjamin J. Groom, of Kentucky, also exhibits a herd of shorthorns, some of which are imported and all of which are fine specimens. The largest cattle come from the farm of McKean, Stuyvesant and Wadsworth, of the State of New York. Mr. Merriman, of Baltimore country, Maryland, has the largest herd of Herefords on exhibition, comprising nine head. and Mr. T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Ill., has also a herd of this stock. There is a good display of Devans, of which Mr. Longeneckor, of Union Deposit, Pennsylvania, makes the largest exhibit, his herd numbering seventeen animals.

In draught cattle the most extensive exhibits are those of Augustus Hamilton and O. B. King, Watertown, Conn. Two rows of stalls are reserved for draught cattle, all of which have not arrived. The oxen now on exhibition are thoroughly trained, and, as soon as possible, there will be a public competitive test of their strength and education. The Holstein breed of cattle are represented only in the herd of Daniel Bradley, of Champaign county, Illinois. The Galloways distinguished for their coal-black color, are all from Canada. There are but few of this breed on exhibition, but among them is a superb bull owned by George Hood, Esq., of Ontario. The Ayrshires are here in considerable numbers, and T. Cooper, of Cooperburg, Pa., and William Crozier, of New York, have some very excellent animals on exhibition.

Specimens of fat cattle are displayed, but there are not as many many of this class as were expected.

The largest animal on exhibition is, I think, a bullock owned by Geo. Wilds, of Burlington, N. J. He is said to weigh four thousand pounds, and is a healthy, fine-looking, gray Durham, six years old and quite as large as the average elephant. There is a bullock from Canada said to weigh 3,400 pounds, and another from Chester, Pa., said to pull the scales at 3,500.

The sheep exhibition will open on October the 10th, and from four to five thousand swine are expected to arrive about the same time.

This is Pennsylvania Day, and the crowds are immense. Railroads have reduced their rates one half for the occasion, and allow excursion tickets for fifteen days. The number of admissions to the ground will not be accurately known until to-morrow, but it is already evident that the Keystone will eclipse the Empire State and make this the biggest day of the Exposition. Philadelphia alone ought to be able to do this, for she is right at the gates of the Fair, but there will be, also, immense numbers from the country.

The fire-works which will be displayed to night, and for which there is prospect of fine weather, will consist of twenty-two distinct displays or scenes, commencing with a salute of 100 aerial maroons, and ending with a girandole of 2,000 large colored rockets, forming a great aerial bouquet. This will doubtless be a "swell" entertainment for the children, as well as for men who have never seen the stars.

C.

[From the speech of George F. Hoar at Newton, Mass., Sept. 23.]

Civil Service Reform.

The evil of a partisan civil service will not be cured or diminished by the advent to power of the Southern Democracy, from whom came the evil long ago, and among whom to-day party spirit rages with a fierceness never before known in our history. Nor will their natural inclinations in this particular be much controlled by their alliance with Tammany Hall. I prefer to trust to the manly and modest promises of the letter of Governor Hayes. But the evil of a partisan civil service will never be extirpated without the destruction of another, of which it is the parasal, and with which it is inseparably blended. Gov. Hayes, in his letter, strikes directly at this abuse with charcterisitic force and honesty. It is the demand by members of Congress to use the appointing power as patronage for their own personal advantage. As Gov. Hayes well says in his letter, "The offices in these cases become rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders." Where this practice obtains such senator or representative surrounds himself at the public expense with a band of adherents devoted to his personal interest. This power may be much abused and create great scandal in the hands of an adroit, unscrupulous, self-seeking representative.

But the evil is greater when the claim is made by the senator, and when it supported by an understanding among senators that no appointment shall be confirmed to which the senator from the State to which it relates objects, and no appointment rejected, except in rare cases, which that senator has advised. From this understanding have proceeded many of those appointments to office, especially in the South, which have most disgraced the administration. Instead of the question concerning candidates to office, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?" instead, even, of the question, "Is he faithful to the principles of the Republican party?" is the question, "Is he faithful to the senator?" I have heard this unconstitutional and corrupting practice defended as if it were but an exchange of offices of friendship, honorable alike to giver and receiver. That is a strange friendship to which two parties, at no cost to themselves, exchange benefits at the expense of the people and mark their gratitude to each other by generous gifts from the public treasury. Certainly no Republican, aspiring to purity in government, can be insensible to the dishonor of using the powers conferred by the people, and intended only for their advantage, to purchase or to repay private benefits, or the promotion of personal ambitions—a principle only surpassed in baseness by that which would use the same powers for the gratification of personal revenge.

Under this system, which I have described but imperfectly, the honorable service of the republic, which should be the nobles of human avocations, becomes degraded to an infamous bargain. The offices created to serve the people are used only to bribe them. The separation between the executive departments, on whom the Constitution of our own commonwealth lays such stress, "to the end that it may be a government of laws and not of men," is overthrown. The executive power which the Constitution confers upon an officer chosen by the people is transferred to a body representing States, in which Delaware and New York have an equal voice. Responsibility rests in one place, actual power in another. The President and heads of departments become dependent upon Congress; Congress in its turn become dependent on the President. This system Governor Tilden thinks will not be broken up without an amendment to the Constitution limiting the presidential office to a single term, which is oppose to the uniform traditions of his party, and of which neither he nor his supporters give us the slightest assurance. Governor Hayes, on the contrary, standing on the platform adopted at Cincinnati, promises that the distribution of appointments by senators and representatives shall cease with his election.

The Two Parties.

The history of the two parties is well known to the country. For the past fifteen years the history of Republicanism has been like an open book to be read by all men. Nothing has been concealed. Its record is a chapter of political fidelity never before equalled. If in the performance of its marvelous work it has developed a few faults, they are, when compared with its virtues, like the spots on the face of the sun, too infinitesmal to excite alarm or command attention except by the students of science.

Double the labors and responsibilities of the whole history of the Government previous to 1861, and they fall short of the work performed by the Republican party. Think, for a moment, of the magnificent results of its policy. A sound currency, sale everywhere; public credit higher than ever before in the markets of the world; a wise homestead system that has given farms to millions; the abolition of slavery; the settlement of the vexed San Juan boundary question and the Alabama depredation claim against England; advantageous treaties with nearly every civilized nation, and humane laws, executed in a spirit of justice, are a few of the results that go to make up the grandest political record of the century. Can any unprejudiced mind review this record and allow himself, for a single moment, to believe that a party that has been so true to the people's interest, that has been instrumental in saving the nation, can now prove traitors to the Republic that lives today because of its fidelity and courage?

What can be said of Democracy? What good thing has it done in the past twenty years? The people know what bad things it has done, but none of its defenders have, as yet, presented anything worthy of commendation. It has been a stumbling block in the path of national progress. It opposed the war for the Union; the emancipation of the slaves; the vital amendments to the Constitution; the protection of the freedman; the present currency system; the collection of the revenue, and is on record against nearly every measure proposed for the relief and protection of the people and the advancement of the nation. What good thing has it done? The people wait for the answer, but they will wait long before this question can be replied to. The misrule of the city of New York; its enormous debt; the millions stolen by Democratic leaders; the ascendancy of ignorance and vice are but shadows of misrule that would characterize the nation under Democratic government. We appeal to every man who loves his country to lay aside all party prejudices in this hour of trial, and to pass judgment upon the merits of the men and the parties they represent. In the presence of a public danger private disputes must be laid aside. The welfare of the nation, the peace and security of its citizens, the public credit, the liberties of millions who look to this Republic for example and hope, depend upon the success of the Republican party. Let every friend of his country respond to the call made upon him. Let him labor as if on his efforts depended the result. An earnest worker can accomplish much. He can convince the doubtful, strengthen the weak, and encourage all to work and vote. It needs not the gift of eloquence to advance a good cause. An honest purpose and the courage to advocate the right will invite the blessings of Providence and twin success. *Republic.*

What a United South Will Do.

With a united South an idea may be formed of what would be accomplished if one will look at the number and amount of bills paying Southern war claims that passed the House at the last session. They were 140 in number and claimed $1,585,260. In addition to these one bill provides for the refunding to the Southern States certain direct taxes, amounting to $2,092,110, and another to refund the tax paid on raw cotton, from 1865 to 1868, amounting to over sixty eight millions of Dollars. But the bill which would bankrupt almost any other country, and which for shamelessness has no precedent, is the one which provides for compensation to the South for the use and occupation of property by the United States, another to pay for stores taken by or furnished to the United States army. This latter includes the use of boats and vessels. Is the Republican party, is any patriotic man ready to aid in the restoration of a party which would only too eagerly pass these bills? Let it be understood that these bills pay for things that the army of the United States had to fight for, and for which they sacrificed life. Let it be remembered that the votes by men to whom this money goes fought against the Government and tried to destroy it. Keep in view the fact that while a very large portion of the South were sustaining the Government by the payment of taxes of which no refund was ever dreamed of, these men were not paying one cent in the way of contributions to aid the Government. On the contrary, they were submitting to enormous taxation, every penny of which added to would-be-destroyers of the Government, and yet they have the impudence to ask the country to set them on their feet again. Can history point to anything like it?—*Ex.*

Young Men's First Vote.

We have just one word to say to say to the young men who are about to cast their first vote in this election. You are to choose your political company for life perhaps. You are to choose. Look about you, and observe the membership of the two great parties, and say on which side is the intelligence of the country; on which side is the respectability of the country, on which side are the true lovers of the country, who are interested in the perpetuity of the institutions of the country. If there was nothing else to influence in your choice, this would be sufficient.

This is the centennial year—do not take a false step now, as you enter upon the stage of political action. Do not tie yourself to the putrid corpse of Democracy in this Centennial commencement of your political career. Do not attach yourself to a party that is on the verge of dissolution, and which will at an early day find oblivion only in a dishonored grave. Connect not yourself with a party weighed down by an insupportable load of infamy that will become more and more odious in history. Keep in mind that the Democratic party has committed the highest crime known to civil jurisprudence—Treason. Look into the history of the world, you will not find any account of any civil organization that made unsuccessful war against its legitimate government and did not gradually die out The disloyal Democracy is dying out. The death rattle is in its throat and delirium tremens makes its last hours hideous. Seeing in its stages of decomposition its terrible wicked ness, it gasps between a curse and a prayer the word "Reform!" Young men, heed it not, let it pass away. Let it go to perdition with the lie on its tongue. Seek not to continue the life that has been a curse to the country. Stand back! give room for the corpse! Room for the leper! Unclean! Unclean! Remember the words of Washington—"Watch over the Union with a jealous eye."—*Oakland Transcript October 8th.*

A SIGN FROM NEW YORK.—A democrative Democrat was standing on the platform at the Elmira depot. He challenged discussion with a waiting passenger, and lifted up his hands in vociferous denunciation of the Republican party. He believed in a periodical transfer of political power; and to certify his sincerity he would pledge himself, four years hence, to vote the Republican ticket. There was a crowd, and in the midst a listener, who quietly retorted: "My friend, if your policy is simply to alternate the party succession, four years hence you will vote the Democratic ticket just as you intend to do in November because Hayes will surely be elected." Whereat the multitude let off a succession of such hearty and approving cheers as plainly to indicate the popular bias. And this straw shows the direction of the political wind all over the State of New York. A gentleman who related to us this circumstance, and who has [during the past few months mingled familiarly with the people socially and in public assemblies, is thoroughly convinced that the signs are hopelessly discouraging to Tilden in his own State.

If the Southern States have failed to become prosperous, the fault is not in the measures of reconstruction, but in the people themselves. If Southern Democrats had worked one-half as earnestly to help reconstruction as they have to oppose it, peace, security, happiness, and prosperity, would be fully possessed by the South to-day. It is not too late to learn wisdom from the past. Let the intelligence and wealth of the Southern States unite in efforts to build up instead of tearing down, and the Centennial year will see the South on the high road to wealth.

The Republican party comes to you with its record open, and asks every man, woman, and child in the broad country to read its every word. And I say to you that there is not a line, a paragraph, or a page of that record that is not only an honor to the Republican party but to the human race. On every page of that record is written some great and glorious action, done either for the liberty of man or the preservation of our common country. We ask everybody to read its every word. The Democratic party comes before you with its record closed, recording every blot and blur and stain of fraud, treason, and slander and malignity, and asks you not to read a single word, but to be kind enough to take its infamous promises for the future. Allow me to say here that character—good character—rests upon a record and not upon a prospectus.—*Col. Ingersol at Cooper Institute.*

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MURDER will out. The devil is powerful aid to those who surrender themselves to his guidance, but he invariably deserts his unfortunate slaves in the nick of time, allowing them to plunge into the gulf of ruin. Mr. Tilden's evil genius led him on to fortune over the wreck of railways, helped him out of his intimacy with Tweed just before the latter went to the penitentiary, and lifted him to the leadership of the Democratic party. But the satanic majesty left Tilden in the lurch on that fatal day when he wrote his answer to the bill of complaint of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railway Company. When Tilden wrote the paragraph stating that he received one foe of $20,000 in 1862 the devil was there but not to remind him that on the 26th of December, 1863, he (Tilden) swore that his total income in 1862 was only 7,118. His satanic majesty must have grinned horribly when, in the presence of the magistrate he saw Tilden raise his hand to heaven and swear to the truth of his answer.—*Inter-Ocean.*

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Early in life secure a practical business education.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, October 21, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Fidelity of Colored Citizens to the Republican Party.

At Mr. Booth's reception by the Hayes Invincibles, on Thursday evening last, the colored members of the Invincibles turned out to a man, although they actively disapproved of the Senator's course, by his vote last winter on the Louisiana question and his vote against the admission of Pinchback to a seat in the United States Senate. The colored citizens can always be relied on for the success of the party, as they were for helping to crush the rebellion. It is to be hoped that they will receive more encouragement from the hands of the heads of the Republican party in the future than they have in the past, by a reasonable portion of the emoluments wherever the party is successful. We are obliged to notice these shortcomings, that they may be remedied harmoniously inside of the party, that all may be enabled to go into the political war willingly, to rout the Democracy, the common enemy of the Republican party.

Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio.

COLUMBUS (O.), Oct. 18.—In the Masonic Grand Lodge to-day an earnest discussion was had on the point relative to the recognition of the Colored Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio. The question of recognition was presented last year and laid over until this session. The Committee of Jurisprudence reported the matter back with a resolution recommending the recognition of the Colored Grand Lodge. A point of order was then made that under the constitution of the Grand Lodge the resolution was not in order except as an amendment to the constitution itself. The Grand Master overruled the point of order, and held that the resolution was in order. An appeal was taken from this decision and was sustained by the Grand Lodge, there being about 75 majority in favor of the appeal. The present Grand officers were all re-elected. Columbus was chosen as the place for the next meeting.

[The "Colored" Grand Lodge of Ohio has nothing to lose or regret by this action of the "white" Grand Lodge in that state. They are acknowledged by all the European Grand Lodges, including the Grand Orient of France, as are also all the Prince Hall Grand Lodge Masons of the United States, most of which have the appended orders of Royal Arch Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite with the Supreme Council of the 33d degree, which was established in Philadelphia in 1848. With this independence all the Prince Hall colored masons are better off than being compressed with merely the third degree among the white masons of Ohio and other states who would never permit them to advance any higher than the blue or symbolic degree.—Ed.]

The Bethel A. M. E. Church Concert.

The Grand Concert and Children's Exhibition for the benefit of the Bethel Sabbath School Library Fund came off on Thursday evening last. It was tolerably well attended. It should be repeated when there is not so much political and other attraction as has been the present week.

The Hayes Invincibles.

The Hayes Invincibles had a splendid reception at San Jose last Saturday night by the Republican Clubs and citizens of San Jose and vicinity. The ladies set a bountiful supply in the spacious Market Hall of that city for the great multitude which had assembled en masse to hear the speeches of Hon. A. A. Sargent and S. O. Houghton and see the great centennial political pageant. The Republican torchlight procession was grand in the extreme. The San Jose *Mercury* of this week gives several columns of description and publishes approbative resolutions adopted by a meeting of citizens of San Jose held on Tuesday evening last.

Reception of Senator Booth.

The Hayes Invincibles had a magnificent torchlight procession last Thursday evening in honor of Senator Booth's arrival in this city, he having returned from the East on Tuesday last, having made a short stay in Sacramento. After going over the route arranged by the Committee, an immense concourse of people assembled in the court of the Palace Hotel and were entertained with an appropriate speech by the Senator, during the delivery of which he was vociferously and heartily applauded. After the conclusion of Mr. Booth's remarks, Senator Morton, of Indiana, was loudly called for by the multitude. The Senator responded, thanking them for the honor paid him, and made some urgent remarks for the success of Hayes and Wheeler.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO (Ill.), Oct. 8, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I have sent, by to-day's mail, to you a Chicago *Times*, containing an account of the largest mass meeting which has ever been held in our city.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN G. JONES.

[Mr. Jones has our thanks. If space will permit, we will make some extracts next week—ED. APPEAL.

Our Washington Letter.

Mr. Editor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, '76

During the past two or three weeks test votes have been taken on several trains going out and coming into this city, and the result has almost without exception, developed a majority for Hayes, the Republican candidate. The parties voting in each case, generally, represent two-thirds of the States in the Union, and it is quite fair to presume that the same ratio of Republican voters exists in the States from which these representative voters severally hail. It is fair to add that the proportion of travelers from the Southern States, as manifested in these test votes, is about one-out of four as compared with those at the Northern and Western States. An analysis of the votes taken, and allowing for the difference in the Northern and Southern travel, indicates that about 50 to 60 per cent. of the entire vote of the country will be cast for Hayes, about 35 to 40 per cent. for Tilden, about 3 per cent for Cooper, while 2 per cent. are still undecided for whom they shall cast their votes.

These figures all bear their significance, but to which we particularly desire to call attention just now are the 2 per cent. of voters who are still undecided as to whom they will vote for. These figures have been developed within the past five days and show that there is yet a large body of voters who have not yet fixed upon their candidate.

There are a great many localities where the contest will be so close that this 2 per cent. quantity cast into the scale on either side, will decide the question and elect the candidate.

Ohio and Indiana were well represented in the votes taken, showing that within ten days of the elections in those States, on the very eve of the most important elections in the United States, two voters out of every hundred are still undecided which way they shall vote.

The total vote of Indiana, in 1872, for Governor, was 377,700, with a Democratic majority of 1158: in 1874, the vote for Secretary of State was 365,289, with a Democratic majority of only 1019. Two per cent. of the vote of 1872 would be 7,554, and of 1874 it would be 7,305, figures much larger than the majorities of the victorious party for those years.

In Ohio the total vote for Governor in 1875 was 592,683, two per cent of which would be 11,853, and the Republican majority for that year was only 2,851.

It is manifestly obvious, therefore, that the party which can secure this undecided 2 per cent. vote will hold the winning card, and every effort possible should be put forth by the Republican party leaders to settle the question in the minds of those undecided ones, and seal their votes to the Republican nominees.

Documents, public speeches, enthusiastic demonstrations, and above all personal effort should be brought to bear upon them and their votes secured. And bear in mind that it is not too late to work on this line up to the very hour of casting the vote.

A sagacious politician remarked this week that it was getting almost too late to send out documents, but such is not the case. A new document or a fresh speech presenting the subject in a new and different light may change the mind of a voter at the last hour, and so understanding this, let every Republican work "from the rising of the sun till the going down of the same" to the end that this undecided 2 per cent. vote may be secured for Hayes and Wheeler.

The ridiculously bare-faced fraud entitled the "Union Soldiers and Sailors Reform Association," has issued an address for its Democratic managers stuffed with falsehood. It merely demands "the defeat of the Radical ticket, and the overthrow of the corrupt party in power." That reform is necessary is clearly set forth in the statement "that it remained for the Democratic House to pass a just, equitable and efficient bounty bill." That bill was concocted by and passed in the interest of loyalists and claim agents, and never expected or intended to benefit the soldier. It would have required $100,000,000 per annum. But the Democratic House did not forget to run the soldiers out of its employ, to reduce them in the Departments, to clip the allowances of the West Point cadets, reduce the pay of messengers and laborers, and yet run through the swindle of the century known as the infamous River and Harbor Bill! We thank U. S. S. R. A. for this opportunity to air this contemptible fraud.

Tilden says he "never wrote the letter sent out by the New York Democratic State Central Committee in 1868;" that he "didn't vote for the Chicago resolution that declaring the war a failure;" that he "did not make out his income return" that he "did not refuse to assist the Union cause;" that he "did not call the New York rioters, that killed women and children, my friends;" that he did not rob Western railroads, and foist non-paying stocks on the market; and that he did not declare that "every man in the United States army that marched across Southern soil was a trespasser." But every person he did have business with says he is a liar, save Tweed, and he is hurrying along to "take a hand in."

The reformers of Adams County, Ohio, have nominated one James H. Stevenson for county recorder, who, by his own confession, in open court, was found guilty of an attempt at rape upon the wife of Samuel Readier, jr., on the 17th of September, 1870. What must be the status of a party leading off the Democrats with "Tilden and Parjury," Hendricks and Fraudulent Mail Claims," "Phelps and Stevenson, violators of female chastity," "Robinson and Canal Ring Swindles," "Hampton, gambler and swindler," "Dorsheimer and false mileage accounts!" But enough. Is it to be wondered at that the past history of the party that nominates such men, glistens with the record of nullification, Mississippi bonds, Crook swindles, robbing of the school funds, assassination and treason? and yet honest, loyal, law-abiding men are asked to vote for such men as reformers! The penitentiaries contain men who could honestly hang their heads, if to their names such a damnable catalogue of crimes could be charged. We would our roster of crime could be disproved. But we challenge denial from any honorable man!

Dr. Davis, a "culled reformer," is making Democratic speeches in Ohio, and we congratulate Tilden, Hendricks, Dorsheimer & Co. in their prize. Dr. Davis left behind him in Kentucky, and other States, an unenviable reputation as an abortionists, and is a fitting fugleman to the party claiming General Phelps, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri. From all "sich," good Lord deliver us.

DELPHI CLUB.—The officers and members of the Delphi Literary and Social Club desire to acknowledge the liberal patronage they received at their first entertainment, on the 25th ult. They also tender their thanks to Mrs. Amelia Marsden and daughter, for their valuable services rendered on the occasion, and likewise to the gentlemen who so kindly volunteered it make it a success.

P. Beamish's Shirt Emporium.

The great controversy the other day in the parlors and dining room of one of the fashionable hotels in this city, which the proprietor had to politely request some of the lady and gentlemen guests to desist, or else discourse in a lower tone of voice of the excellencies of Beamish's fine fitting shirts, as there was a sick lady in one of the adjacent rooms who had complained, arose out of a similar controversy, which took place some time ago on the balcony of one of the fashionable hotels in New York City, concerning the superiority of Beamish's fine fitting shirts, in San Francisco, over those manufactured and exhibited in the show windows, purchased and worn in that city. The New Yorkers, who were in squads, with their fine, flashy shirt bosoms, ornamented with brilliant studs, claimed that the New York manufactured shirts excelled those of Philadelphia, for a really fine fitting bosom and neatness of collar. The Philadelphia gentlemen got highly incensed, and offered to wager large amounts that the "Quaker City," or "City of Brotherly Love," or Philadelphia shirt manufacturers could give New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or any other large city, tremendous odds and beat them in producing a fine fitting shirt, in all its beauties of symmetry of design of a shirt bosom and color. Some Yankee gents, from Boston, immediately offered to take up and double the wager concerning that city, and succeeded in making the Philadelphians back down. Some California goats, who had recently arrived, and who had up to this time been silent listeners, taking no part in the controversy, could not forbear from speaking a word or two of the superior merit over all of Beamish's shirts of San Francisco. The conversation then became general, and turned into a vehement dispute, which was only decided by a California guest of the hotel sending one of the servants up to his room to bring down a package laid out from his trunk on the bureau, which contained a half dozen of the very latest styles of shirts, which had been but a few days before made to order at Beamish's Excelsior Shirt Depot, Southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, San Francisco, and opening the package and exhibiting them to the parties from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, who were engaged in the dispute. It was the unanimous verdict that for style and beauty of shirt bosom and collar, Beamish was really entitled to the palm. It was further stated by the Californians, that they had seen no shirts nor gentlemen's fine furnishing goods, in any of the first-class stores in any of the Eastern cities, which could excel those manufactured by P. Beamish, Southeast corner of Third and Market Streets.

N. B.—Every shirt made to order warranted a perfect fit about the bosom and neck; and every article of gentlemen's furnishing goods, such as undershirts, drawers, suspenders, gloves, neckties, plain and fancy, scarfs, etc., is also warranted to be of the very best and finest material, and, retailed at the very lowest cash prices. Don't forget P. Beamish's store is located under the Nucleus Hotel, junction Southeast corner of Third and Market Streets, San Francisco.

THE *Republic* magazine for November is rich with valuable political material. It is a perfect broadside of facts and figures, and cannot fail to have a powerful effect on the November contest. The *Republic* has grown in public favor year by year, and deserves the support that it has received. The present number is one of the best yet issued, and ought to be in the hands of all who are actively engaged in the campaign. Send $2 for one year's subscription to Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

Why Don't the Colored People of the South Retaliate. Violence for Violence?

In his letter to the President, Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina says:

"It is sometimes asked: Why do not the colored people return violence for violence? Why do they suffer themselves to be thus terrorized when their numbers greatly exceed those of their enemies, in the localities where many of these outrages occur? The answer is not difficult. The long habit of command and self-assertion on the part of the whites of the Southern States; their superior intelligence as compared with the colored race; the fact that at least four-fifths of the property of these States are in their hands, are causes which thus far contribute to give them an easy physical superiority over this recently emancipated race, which still exhibit the effects of their long slavery in their habit of yielding to the more imperious and resolute will and the superior intelligence of the white man. Add to this that in almost every Southern community there may be found a considerable number of daring, lawless, reckless white men, accustomed to arms and deeds of violence, over whom the restraints of the sentiments of the better and more conservative classes of society have little if any power, who are inspired by an intense and brutal hatred of the negro as a free man, and more particularly as a voter and a Republican, and you have the elements which would naturally give rise to, and in point of fact do give rise to, nearly all the scenes of bloody violence which occur in the Southern States.

Besides all this, another fact must be noted here—a fact which, in my judgment, marks and explains the world-wide difference between the effect of such occurrences as this at Hamburg upon the mass of the white people here, and the effects of deeds of blood and violence upon the people of other sections of the country—namely, that such occurrences as this at Hamburg have generally resulted in what is thought to be political advantage to the Democratic people here. From this fact it results that the white people here, and the effects of deeds of blood and violence upon the people of other sections of the country—namely, that such occurrences as this at Hamburg have generally resulted in what is thought to be political advantage to the Democratic people here. From this fact it results that the white people here are induced, to a considerable extent, to overlook the asked brutality of the occurrence, and seek to find some excuse or explanation of the conduct which ought to receive only unqualified abhorrence and condemnation, followed by speedy punishment. In this way it often happens that a few reckless men are permitted or encouraged to terrorize a whole community, and destroy all freedom of action on the part of those who differ from them in political opinions. The more respectable portion of the white people here content themselves with verbal, perfunctory denunciations, and never adopt such measures or arouse such a public sentiment as would here, as well as elsewhere, to put a stop to such occurrences."

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *National Monitor*, of October 5th, from which we copy the above article, further states as follows:

Gov. Chamberlain might have stated another important fact; that the whites are well supplied with firearms, while the colored people are not.

Mr. Thomas W. Cardoza, who with Gov. Ames was subjected to impeachment by the Democratic Legislature of Miss., is here, and says that if the colored people of Mississippi were supplied with arms as their persecutors are, they would be able to defend themselves, and would do it.

Though sufficiently provoked, we do not recommend arming the colored people that they may utterly destroy the persecutors and drive terror to the heart of the unoffending citizen; but we ask in the name of God, in the name of humanity and the religion we profess, and in the name of civilization, that the Government and the good citizens put an immediate stop to these unpunished outrages, and make it as serious a crime to kill an inoffensive negro in Georgia, as it is to kill an inoffensive negro in Massachusetts.

Married.

LOVE-MAGILL—In San Jose, Sunday evening, October 7th, Charles Love to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Magill, both formerly of San Francisco.

Ed. The Hayes Invincibles are going to take part in the grand torchlight procession in Oakland to-night. After the procession, Hon. H. F. Page will make a speech.

LATHROP HOTEL.—All passenger trains stop at this hotel fifteen minutes for meals. Mr. J. A. Shepherd having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists requiring recreation will find splendid furnished rooms and climate unequaled in California.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENINGS of each month.

JOHN O. PALLIER, H. P.

JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, ROYAL Arch Masons, by resolution adopted at their last stated meeting, decided to give a Grand Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27th (St. John's Day), for the benefit of their Charity Fund.—*Extract from the minutes. Published by order of the Chapter.*

JAMES E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT.

A GRAND

SACRED, SECULAR & OPERATIC

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Thursday Evening, Nov. 9, 1876

By the Choir of BETHEL CHURCH

IN THE CHURCH,

Assisted by many of our best Vocalists. Every effort will be made to render this one of the best Entertainments ever given in this city. The proceeds to be appropriated towards purchasing CONGREGATIONAL SINGING BOOKS for the use of the Congregation.

Full particulars hereafter.

The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion:

Miss SARAH A. CARTER.
Mrs. FLORENCE T. FERGUSON.
Miss. EMMA FLETCHER.
Miss S. O. BANDALL.
Miss JOHANNA POINTER.
Miss M. WEBB.
Miss SARAH A. LEE.
Prof. WM. H. BLAKE.
Mr. H. GIVENS.
Mr. D. B. JACKMAN.
Mr. HENRY JACKSON.
Mr. WM. H. CARTER.
Mr. BENJ. McFEE, 2d.
And other

ADMISSION...FIFTY CENTS.

WM. H. CARTER, D. B. JACKMAN, } Directors.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

HON. JOS. McKENNA

AND

HON. L. B. MIZNER

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
COLUSA	Monday, 23
ST. HELENA	Wednesday, 25
LAKEPORT	Friday, 27
KNOXVILLE	Saturday, 28
NAPA	Tuesday, 31

County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speakers, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.

By order of the Committee.

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings

HON. THOMAS FITCH

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE on the issues of the day as follows: At

	OCTOBER
OROVILLE	Saturday, 21
CHICO	Monday, 23
RED BLUFF	Tuesday, 24
MARYSVILLE	Wednesday, 25
NEVADA CITY	Thursday, 26
GRASS VALLEY	Friday, 27
VALLEJO	Saturday, 28
PLACERVILLE	Monday, 30
DIXON	Tuesday, 31
	NOVEMBER
SUISUN	Wednesday, 1
SAN MATEO	Thursday, 2
LAKEPORT	Saturday, 4

ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

H. W. CADY
HAS TAKEN THE
ORLEANS BARBER SHOP,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

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ONLY 10 CENTS!
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REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN
SONG BOOK!
Arranged for Four Voices.
Remember this is the only book of the kind published in America, and is used by all the principal Glee Clubs in the Union.
Price 10 Cents per Copy,
OR $1.00 PER DOZEN.
Address all Orders to
F. W. HELMICK,
Music Dealer and Publisher,
50 W. 4th Street, CINCINNATI, O.

Republican Meetings.
HON. JOHN F. SWIFT
WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE On the issues of the day at
	OCTOBER
SALINAS	Saturday, 21
MONTEREY	Monday, 23
HOLLISTER	Tuesday, 24
SANTA ROSA	Thursday, 26
HEALDSBURG	Friday, 27
AUBURN	Monday, 30
NEVADA	Tuesday, 31
	NOVEMBER
TRUCKEE	Wednesday, 1
DUTCH FLAT	Thursday, 2
County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to co-operate in the arrangements made.
By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings
HON. T. C. PHELPS
WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day At
	OCTOBER
GRAYSON	Monday, 23
MODESTO	Tuesday, 24
MERCED	Wednesday, 25
FRESNO	Thursday, 26
VISALIA	Friday, 27
BAKERSFIELD	Saturday, 28
County Committees will please make arrangements for the reception of the Speaker, and club organizations are particularly requested to be cooperate in the arrangements made.
By order of the Committee.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

Republican Meetings
HON. J. McM. SHAFTER
WILL ADDRESS THE PEOple on the issues of the day At
	OCTOBER
STOCKTON	Wednesday, 25
SAN FRANCISCO	Wednesday 1
County Committees are requested to make arrangements for the reception of the speaker, and club organizations are actively engaged in the campaign. Send $2 for one year's subscription to Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.
ALEX. G. ABELL, Chairman.
M. D. BORUCK, Sec. R. S. C. C.

LATHROP HOTEL,
LATHROP, CALA.
All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.
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The favor of your recommendation is respectfully solicited.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.
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JOSEPH WOODS,
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
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SNUFF, CUTLERY,
Playing Cards, Cigarillo Papers, etc.
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Near corner Third, SACRAMENTO.

Wade and Butcher's celebrated Hollow-Ground Razors, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, and Gallin's Royalty, the celebrated brand of Chewing Tobacco, in bulk, etc., sold at Factory Prices.

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851, 853 and 855 Market St.,
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Carriage and Coach Work of every description constantly with seasoned and dry stock.
Genuine Imported Wagons constantly on hand and for sale.

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LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P. M.

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BAY RUM,
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PERFUMERIES, ETC.
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109 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.
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The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., always on hand. Persons from the Interior on their arrival in the city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

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Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
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INFORMATION WANTED.
INFORMATION WANTED OF Alexander Detour, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, who is supposed to be in the Northern part of this State. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sisters, Clementina Jane Detour Porter, and Georgiana Detour McCullough, San Francisco, or at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

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ETC. ETC.
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JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken license in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to execute, BUTTONS, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc., Together with Combings made into Switches, Waves, Etc. Ladies' Hair Manufactured. Ladies leaving their combings with us can have them made into switches. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office, at New Ferry Landing foot of Market street.)
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Train for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Marysville, making close connection at Sopa with Stages for Clearlake.
(Arrives 8.00 P.M.)
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 11.00 A.M.
(Arrive 5.55 P.M.)
3.00 P. M. (Daily) C. P. R. R. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.
(Arrive 9.30 A.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Jose only, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Visalia, Semmer, Calistoga and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 6.30 P.M.
(Arrive 12.40 P.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Daily, Valley Runner (from Market-street Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Train for Stockton, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville, Chico, Reno, Virginia City, with the New Night Passenger Train. Leaves at 9.35 P.M. for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia City. Sleeping Cars accustomed to this Train run through between Vallejo and Ogden.
(Arrive 11.10 A.M.)
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamer (Broadway Wharf), connecting at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Tickets to the Overland Train Chase Passengers connect with train leaving Sacramento at 6.30 A.M. daily.
(Arrive 8.00 P.M.)

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m. and 12.00 a.m.
Daily, except Sundays—7, 9 a.m and 11.45 P.M.
Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 a.m.; 1.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 P.M.
Sundays only, 10.30 and 1.30 P.M.
From San Francisco to Brooklyn.
Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30 a.m.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.45 a.m. and 12.45 P.M.
Sundays only—11.30 a.m. and 12.30 P.M.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 a.m.; 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40 and 10.40 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.00 and 9.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 P.M.
Sundays only—11.00 a.m. and 12.00 P.M.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 a.m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 7.00 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 a.m. and 1.00 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.
From Brooklyn to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 a.m.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 9.00 and 11.00 a.m. and 1.00 P.M.
Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.
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A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Sup't.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
NORTHERN DIVISION.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Monday, May 22d, 1876.
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Pacific Grove, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Juan for Hot Springs; at Soledad for Mission Soledad; at Gilroy for Woodside, Searsville and Pescadero, at Santa Clara for Los Gatos, Lexington and Saratoga Springs; at Gilroy, for Gilroy Hot Springs, Los Banos and Firebaugh's; at Pajaro for San Juan and Natividad; at Soledad for Paso Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe, Santa Maria, Los Alamos, Surf and Lompoc.
AT PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz.
AT SALINAS connects with the M. & S. V. R. R. for MONTEREY.
A PARLOR CAR ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN.
11.25 A.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
3.25 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations.
4.00 P.M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P.M. Daily for San Mateo and Way Stations.
SUNDAYS AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose and way stations at 9.30 A.M. Returning will leave San Jose at 4.45 P.M.
A. C. BARNETT, Superintendent.
J. L. WILLETT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.
WE, JOSEPH D. BRIGGS AND COLLINS PARK, both of the City and County of San Francisco, and State of California, hereby certify that we have formed a Co-Partnership under the firm name and style of "J. Park & Co.," that our principal place of business is in said City and County of San Francisco; that the full names of all the members composing said partnership are the said Joseph D. Briggs and Collins Park, and that we both reside at said City and County.
Dated at San Francisco, California, this 17th day of May, 1876.
COLLINS PARK.
JOSEPH DEAN BRIGGS.
Acknowledged May 17th, 1876, before
JAMES T. MURPHY,
Notary Public.
Recorded—Filed May 17, 1876.
THOMAS H. REED, County Clerk.
By JOHN H. HASSETT, Dep. Clerk.

I. S. TITUS, M. D.
(Late Senior Physician State Insane Asylum of California.)
OFFICE, 819 KEARNY STREET,
ROOMS 3, 4 and 6.
OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M.
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Best Edition for the Family,
Most Valuable for the Student,
Most Instructive for the Teacher,
Most Appropriate for the Child,
Most Useful for the Minister,
Most Interesting for the Farmer,
Most Elegant for the Parlor,
Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of "THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE," and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

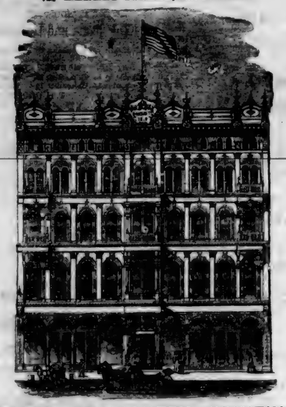
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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,
FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, Preventing it from Falling Off, and Kroll' ing all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Wade and sold by him.
No. 59 C Street, Virginia, Nev.
M. HOWARD, 59 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

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WHEELER & WILSON
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.
MORE THAN 1,000,000
ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The
WHEELER & WILSON
Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines
Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that prominence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have attained any degree of deserved success. Miserable traps which could make a few stitches while new, have been dignified with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and falling in a few months into disuse and disrepute. Stanford machines, for which the
BEALES & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HOSIERY and
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush, of
SAN FRANCISCO.
Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.
FITS CURED FREE!!
Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a Trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express! FREE!
The only cure by the Express charge, which we, too to my Sister business, are small.
Dr. Pierce is a Regular physician, and has made the treatment of
FITS OR EPILEPSY
a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.
Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he
WILL CURE YOU.
no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials sent with
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.
In particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and
DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,
37 William Street, New York.
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.
PROPRIETOR JOHN ROLL, of 626 Pacific street, has taken the trifle off cost from the COLT successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Roll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The colt and mill can be seen at any time by calling upon
JOHN ROLL, 626 Pacific Street.

BANCROFT'S
721 MARKET STREET, San Francisco.



BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING, BINDING,
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ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.
"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."
MEDICAL BOOKS.
At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia.
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blankbook Law Stationery.
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We especially invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and are confident that before, together with an elegant and complete assortment of miscellaneous literature, superior with an elegant and complete assortment of miscellaneous literature, superior with an elegant and complete assortment of miscellaneous literature, superior

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, October 28, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Great Jubilee Republican Meeting.

The spacious Mechanic's Pavilion was crowded last night, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the occasion being the jubilee Republican mass meeting of the campaign, under the auspices of the Hayes Invincibles. Wm. H. Sears, Esq., presided. U. S. Senator Newton Booth was the orator of the evening; he kept the audience enchained nearly two hours with a very effective, telling and eloquent speech on the political situation. He was given three cheers on his entrance to the stage and during the delivery of his speech was frequently applauded, and greatly so at its close. United States Senator Morton and many local dignitaries were among those on the platform. The Glee Club received much applause. Miss N. Holbrook recited "Farmer Jones Speaks" and "Sheridan's Ride" amid great applause; a presentation of a wired wreath of the most choicest flowers within which was encaged a beautiful canary bird, was presented to Miss Holbrook for her services in connection with the Glee Club at the meetings of the Hayes Invincibles. The latter adopted her as their daughter.

Drunken Slang.

The *Elevator-Masonpa* sheet of last week treated its readers with, as leading editorial, several paragraphs of drunken slang. Of course, as we stated before, we will not condescend to notice any of it, but merely extract one paragraph for amusement, as follows:

"A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.—Our Skeleton is a parcel of crumbling bones, their origin nearly forgotten, their identity lost in the lapse of time; and undistinguishable from other decaying matter. Peter Anderson's skeleton is a grinning, gibbering ghost; its features clearly discernible, its eyeballs almost instinct with life, glaring with demoniac fury; around, it exhales the pestiferous effluvia of the charnel house, and the brand of vandalism still flaming in its bony hand."

Now if any sensible person can glean any sense out of the above outburst of envy and bad whiskey, they can interpret such incoherent stuff quicker than we can. We have heard drunken men talk in a similar way, and particularly when they had symptoms of delirium tremens.

We should not wonder but that the next time our contemporary gets "Anderson on the brain" his imagination will impel him to see snakes in lieu of skeletons. But the joke of the thing is that he advertises such stuff for sale at ten cents per copy,—meaning the whole edition, which he yet has on his hands, and which the major portion of his few subscribers won't have in consequence of the scurrility they contain; and which he can get no sale for except at their own valuation for waste or wrapping paper at thirty cents per hundred.

That Trip to San Jose.

The word "we" is a great word. Sometimes it means big "I," and then becomes repulsive and ridiculously egotistical. Such is the way the editor of the antagonistic sheet substitutes his individual self as the whole body of the Hayes Invincibles that visited San Jose a fortnight since. The word "we" in a very vain manner runs prominently through the whole of the sickening article, which appears in his last issue. We say sickening because it disgusts everybody to see Joy his own account where he left the splendid lunch, enough for thousands, which had been spread by the ladies and hospitable citizens of San Jose for the Hayes Invincibles, after cramming himself full at their tables, his own account says that he went gormandizing peoples houses for something more to eat, staying there two or three days to eat them out of house and home. The only pay or recompense these good natured and hospitable colored people of San Jose and other people who will do the same will be through the columns of his paper every one of them are named as *his very dear friends*. This is dignified for an editor, isn't it? Toadyism sycophancy and egotism will in the end kill any newspaper; better be bold, fearless and independent on all subjects, and let so many of "our dear friends" breakfast dinner and supper tables alone, and be independent in each town by paying people for their meals. By doing this they will be better satisfied when when your back is turned than to have such toadying and sickening notices to the great disgust of everybody.

Critics and Blackguards.

Nothing is more distinctive of a crude and provincial society than the habit in public affairs of going behind the opinions of the person discussing them, or advocating a particular policy to the past or present private character and acts of the advocate. What any such person may have done in any special act or actions has nothing whatever to do with the opinions or policy set forth, unless, indeed, the act or acts referred to are known, and can be seen to have a direct bearing upon the opinions or views expressed.

* * * * * * *

It is petty and pitiful embecility as well as meanness to go groping in the cesspool of envy and slander to find materials wherewith to berate an opponent whose arguments the flinger of filth finds himself unable to answer. It is the very poverty of ideas—an open acknowledgment of a want of wit and capacity. The barrenness of brain it indicates is balanced only by the bitterness of heart and the baseness of temper it displays. These reflections are general, and not special. They are written to express an opinion, and not to criticise individuals. Who so applies them, then, will hereby acknowledge an applicability not now stated. But it must be manifest that this community is not without examples of the baseness to which reference is made. The journalism which stoops to some things which are done here is in the swaddling clothes of mere partisan and provincial direction. Its garments are exceedingly besoiled at that. It is time that in the commercial metropolis of this coast the press lift itself and speedily, too, out of the mire-ruts of such motives. But while criticising the short-coming—the degradation, in fact—to which attention is called, it should not in any form or manner evade a single iota of responsibility that may properly devolve upon a journal, honestly and courageously devoted to the common weal. It ought not to go behind an opinion or argument if it is unable to find a proper reply, to assail the character or person of the one who utters it. Neither should it avoid or shirk the responsibility of exposing public scoundrels, robbers of the public purse, despoilers of private interests, or the supporters of actions and issues which affect the proper conduct of government in the interests of all the people. The editor or journalist who follows this course, should be, nay must be, sustained by an active public sentiment.—*S. F. Evening Post*, Oct. 25.

Masonic Proceedings.

An eminent brother in Nashville, Tennessee, sends us this week the full proceedings of the Annual Communication of the Independent Grand Lodge in that state, for which the brother has our thanks. Our space forbids giving any extracts whatever this week. Out of respect to the craft in that jurisdiction we promise to respond by giving them some notice through the APPEAL, by extracts, in our next issue.

We have also received the full account from Baltimore of the recent union of the two colored Grand Lodges in the State of Maryland, which will appear next week.

Hayes Invincibles.

The meeting at Horticultural Hall Tuesday night was largely attended. After a new campaign song "Where is Tweed?" had been given, President Sears introduced a young colored orator, W. H. Hall, who urged the colored people to stand by the Republican party. He said in conclusion:

"To those of my race here this evening I would say by all the sufferings of our forefathers, endured in over 250 years of toil and bondage, I call on you to stand by the grand old Republican party, its principles and its flag; and when you are approached, as you surely will be, on the 7th of November next, with honeyed Democratic promises of reform, tell them of your own sorrows and trials in bondage, and refer them to the thousands upon thousands of colored men whose bones are now lying in many a Southern swamp and bleaching on many a Southern field. It will be a disgrace to any colored man to vote that ticket until the Democratic party is Unionized, Christianized and civilized, and until it will recognize the equality of all men before the law and before God."[Applause] Colonel J. R. Hinton and Colonel Beaumont followed in short addresses. *Post October 25th.*

Masonry in Ohio.

BY DAN D. LYON.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 17, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I have been thinking for quite a time that, if it were possible for me to say a word now and again which might interest your readers, it would be my duty, in part return for the many favors received at your hands, to submit a few thoughts, subject always to your judgment as to the practicability of publishing what I may have to say. Being a stranger to your patrons and readers, I trust they will give me a stranger's welcome.

You must accept this as my bow, and so I will proceed.

To-day the Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio convenes in Annual Grand Communication, which of course, in itself, is of no particular interest to us, the Colored Masons of Ohio and, through us, to the Colored Masons of America. The question of our acknowledgment as a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient Masons will, ere this reaches you, have been decided by the adoption or rejection of the following proposition laid over from last year:

"*Resolved*, By the "Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio" that this Grand Body (white masons) will recognize the so-called Grand Lodge of Colored Free Masons of the State of Ohio as a legitimate and independent Grand Lodge, on condition that the so-called Colored Grand Lodge shall change its constitutional title so that it shall read as follows: "*The African Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio.*" And if the said so-called Colored Grand Lodge shall accept this recognition and make the suggested change in its constitutional title, then, and in that case, upon said action being reported to the M.: W.: Grand Master of this Grand Lodge under the seal of said body, then the M.: W.: Grand Master (white masons) is hereby authorized and instructed to issue his proclamation to the subordinates to this Grand Lodge and to the Grand Lodges throughout the world with which we are in fraternal correspondence, recognizing the said so-called Colored Grand Lodge as an Independent Grand Lodge in the State of Ohio, under the title of "The African Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Ohio."

This Resolution was "Respectfully submitted by the following Eminent Masons of this State, namely:

Gen. L. V. Flores, P. G. Mast.
E. T. Carson, Knight Templar and Eminent Grand Commander.
F. Wilmer,
C. A. Woodward, P. G. Mast.
L. H. Pike, P. G. Mast."

It is not my intention, and therefore I will not attempt, to analyze the above Resolution. I will just simply state that that portion of our masons with whom I have conversed seem to be opposed to it; and I have heard quite a number of our leading masons say that if the white Grand Lodge of Ohio should adopt the Resolution they would not accept the terms. My opinion is that, if they do adopt it, it will be the best thing that they, the white masons, can do for themselves, and the worst that can be done for us, colored masons; and on the contrary, should they refuse to adopt it, it will be the worst thing that they could do for themselves and the best that could happen for us. Need I enter into any long argument to convince you of the truth of the belief that is in me? It is simply this:

If they pass the resolution we cannot, in justice to those Grand Lodges and Grand Orients which have already acknowledged us, accept the humiliating position of being dictated to as to choice of name and, least of all, to accept a name which would make us

"A fixed figure, for the time of scorn
To point his slow, unmoving finger at."

That is a position we cannot willingly take upon us and the foster-sity. There are many things which I could say, but for fear I weary you I will close by saying:

Our position is assured. We do not need to crawl. We may stand up side by side with any Grand Lodge, without a blush for our ancestry. We are ready and willing to meet all Masons upon the Level.

By this time next week I may be able to give you an account of what has been done by the M.: W.: Grand Lodge (white) of the State of Ohio in reference to the Colored Grand Lodge for the State of Ohio.

[Our correspondent accords precisely in our views as stated in our last issue on the result which had been flashed over here by telegraph, that the colored masons of that state were better off with their present independent condition than to have altered their title as a condition to get a recognition by the white Grand Lodge of that state. We also agree with our correspondent that it would be humiliating to all the colored masons in the United States as well as a cowardly attitude in the face of all the European Grand Lodges which have already recognized them as well as the Independent Grand Lodges of colored masons throughout the United States.—Ed.]

Addenda. We accept your proposition to act as our regular correspondent.—Ed.]

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, '76

Mr. Editor:

The Rubicon has been passed. Republicans are still victorious. Ohio and Indiana have also spoken and are added to the pyramid of Liberty, bound to cast their electoral votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Colorado, Ohio and Indiana are the preliminary voices on the side of freedom, good government and the perpetuity of the Union. Georgia and West Virginia only go toward the Bourbonic column, the chief support of which is to be a "united South" and the moral tendency of which is to stop the wheels of progress and to foster interminably conscientious convictions and free thought.

The fight has been a hard one in the States of the Northwest. Recognizing the fact that they must make a stand somewhere, the Democracy threw down the gage of serious battle in Ohio and Indiana. Here they brought all their appliances to bear. Here they spent their money lavishly. Here their orators filled the air with sophistical evasions of the main question. And here they have been defeated very positively, though not disastrously, as the large Republican gains for Congress distinctly show. It is well now to take a view of the situation, in order to prepare for the final effort for sound money between Republicanism and Democracy in November next.

The point seemed to be conceeded that if Ohio and Indiana, or either of them, should go strongly Democratic in October, the Presidential contest would be very much intensified, and perhaps made bitter beyond precedent. On the other hand it was admitted that, by going Republican, whether the majority should be large or small, the hopes of Democratic success would be seriously diminished, even though there should come up to the support of the Bourbons a "united South" made so by shedding blood freely and thereby inaugurating a wholesale system of terror. By voting largely for Republicanism, all Democratic hope would be crushed. By voting closely, as has been the case, the November contest, almost of necessity, will be remarkably spirited, and in some localities we fear, very venomous. The hungry horde of office hunters will fight those in possession of the Government, with all the malignity and desperation of their nature.

Situated as we are, it must be expected now, that the word will go forth from the precincts of Tammany, to make a "united South" at all hazards. In this course it will be urged, lies the only hope of the Democracy. The negro is to be excluded from the polls, because of the blackness of his skin, unless, perchance, he can be induced to vote the Democratic ticket. This singular and heretofore unheard of proceeding, as a part of national policy, so subversive of the underlying principles of good government and of fairness as well, is to be carried out by the aid of rifle clubs and the free use of powder and ball. The poor deluded Southern idiots do not know perhaps, that in thus acting, they are "sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind."

For the blood of the negroes, thus shed, every drop of it is, the American people propose to hold them responsible. The troops of the United States may be there, and they may may be resisted, or they may not, but still we think it will be the intention to proceed in the attempt to carry out the plan. In some districts we fear to many, it may be successful. In some it surely will not. But, all their efforts will avail nothing, and the "united South" will be met and overwhelmed by the free North at the polls.

Then when the time for legislation comes, it will be seen to that rifle clubs and Ku-Klux organizations will be demolished, their members hunted down like wild beasts and the colored man will be able to stand securely at the ballot box and deposit his vote the same day other citizen.

It behooves every one having the good of the country at heart to be vigilant and active until the election of November is past. As much depends upon a decisive majority as upon mere victory. The result should show forcibly that the American people will give no countenance whatever, to a party which inaugurates bloodshed and terrorism for the purpose of producing political trends; neither to a party which shakes hands with the most malignant and dangerous element of the Republic.

It is to be seen that we are not prepared to pass over the reins of power to those whose utmost efforts were put forward only a dozen years ago to destroy this country.

The elections in Ohio and Indiana on the 10 instant furnish no discouragement to Republicans, but, on the contrary, the results are entirely satisfactory. In the first named State, we have shown that the people are sound on the great national questions involved in the coming Presidential election. We have gained at least five members of Congress. No one, not even the most bigoted Democrat in the country, will now have the effrontery to claim the "Buckeye State" for "slippery Samuel."

Indiana has given a small majority for "Blue Jeans," rescued by his having captured the Grangers. As more than a "stand off" for this, the Republicans have gained a majority in the Legislature, and have polled a majority of the voters of the State in accomplishing this desired result. In addition to this victory, we can record a gain of at least three, perhaps four, in a retrospect of late conflict to cause our "Hoosier" friend to abate one iota of courage, or to be less hopeful of the future. They have gained a substantial triumph which will be supplemented by a greater one in November.

It will be an interesting sight presented by the melancholy greeting of Vance and Holman on the floor of the House of Representatives, at the opening of the second session of the 44th Congress. Two victims of a two great love of country, they will embrace each other, and whisper the sad words "Republicans are indeed ungrateful." Vance will say, "I tried to entrap Clapp, and reduce the wages of the printers in the Government Printing Office, so that they could not contribute to an election fund, or pay the expenses of going home to vote. It has not been a success. Instead of worrying Clapp, Clapp and his boys have worried me out of my snug position." In response, poor Holman will endeavor to soothe the perturbated feelings of his weeping friend, by assuring him that he is his brother in misery, and if misery likes company he is on hand. He will say to the neglected Vance, "Did I not object to everything not proposed by myself, and have not my constituents objected to me. Let us look for a brighter day." ETA.

Keep yourself innocent if you would be happy.

P. Beamish's Shirts and the Photographers.

Among the great competitors in Photography at the Centennial Exposition were Gurney, Mora, Warren and other celebrated Eastern photographers, who spared no expense in turning out elaborately finished pictures. But still there was something lacking in their work, as compared with that exhibited by Bradley & Rulofson and others of this city. The great secret has leaked out, that the reason the San Francisco photographers received the highest medals awarded, was owing to the grand appearance which Beamish's styles of fine fitting shirt bosoms and collars gives to the wearer when going to have a photograph picture. All the great celebrities who have visited this city, even Dom Pedro, the great Brazilian Emperor, when here, found out Beamish's styles of shirt bosoms and collars greatly improved his appearance. But even this high dignitary could not boast that his excellent picture surpassed others whose photograph pictures had been taken while wearing one of Beamish's fine fitting shirts, with collars and cuffs gotten up with such extra exquisite beauty and taste. This was the severe test that Bradley & Rulofson put the Eastern photographers to, by their superb pictures of our local celebrities, such as judges, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and actors, who seldom have their portraits taken without first dressing in a proper and dignified manner, their first consideration always being one of Beamish's Excelsior Shirts, with fine fitting bosom and tasty collars, which is so essentially necessary to a gentlemen's full dress. We advise every person, particularly those who are the most fastidious in taste concerning a real fine fitting shirt, with exquisite bosom, with collars three or four ply in thickness, when desired, or the same with the cuffs of the sleeves, which will be made to order in such a manner that the adornments or various styles of sleeve buttons worn, can on full dress occasions be glanced at by observers without any desire of their prominence by the wearer. Beamish also has on hand a very large stock of the very latest style of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, including flannel undershirts, drawers, scarfs, suspenders, etc., which he retails at the very lowest cash prices. Don't forget, P. Beamish's Excelsior Shirt Store and gentlemen's fine furnishing goods, S. E. corner of Market and Third Sts., San Francisco. *

A Wooden Wedding.

Chicago October, 18th, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

One of the most pleasing gatherings of the season occurred on Tuesday evening, October 3d, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank I. Elliston's, number 704 Main St., Davenport, Iowa. The occasion being the fifth anniversary of their married life. We can truthfully say it eclipsed anything of the kind that has taken place in our midst for years, and will be long held in remembrance by the many friends who were present. They were were the recipients of many handsome presents, probably the largest array ever seen in our city before, and shows the esteem the worthy couple are held in by all that know them. About one hundred participated. Among those from abroad were: Mrs. Alexander Clarke and daughter; Mrs. Appleton, from Muscatine; Miss. M. Berry and Mrs. Conn of Kansas; Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. J. N. Greenwood and Mrs. A. E. O'Brien of Chicago; Mrs. Stevens and daughter; Mrs. R. W. Gray, of Chicago, mother and sister of Mrs. Elliston; Mr. and Mrs. E. Franklin and daughter, Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Warwick, Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Gann of Davenport; Mr. and Mrs. Van Pelt and Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn of Rock Island, and many others too numerous to mention. The Rev. I. B. Dawson performed the ceremony, after which the guests partook of a delightful supper and spent the evening enjoyingjing themselves in various other ways.

Yours, respectfully,
JOHN G. JONES.

Thanks for Australian Papers.

Our thanks are extended to Mr. Charles H. Benjamin, barber of the recently arrived Australian steamer, for a file of the very latest dates of the *New Zealand Herald*.

The American Centennial 1876

Wheeler & Wilson Victorious!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine triumph over the world. The Centennial Commission have officially announced the awards and decreed for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine *two "Diplomas of Honor and two Awards of Medals."* This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing machine received such recognition. More than thirty of the best proders of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873 and at Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently they recommended *two of each*. The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision those ablest of mechanical experts. A claim of equally distinguished honor for any other sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the *Standard Sewing Machine of the World.*

[From the Official Report
AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.

1. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for the following reasons:

"*A Lock stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine work manship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work both on cloth and leather, beauty of stitch ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display.*"

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for Leather, for "*Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching.*"

Awards on the Pacific Coast for 1876.

Gold Medal at California State Fair (Sacramento), 1876, for best Sewing Machine. Stockton, First Premium. San Jose, First Premium. Petaluma, First Premium. Oregon State Fair (Salem), First Premium. Washington Territorial Fair (Olympia), 3 First Premiums. Walla Walla County Fair, 2 First Premiums. Washington Co. Fair, First Premium. Wherever displayed they have taken the premiums when any were to be had.

W. T. Fonda General Agent for the Pacific Coast, 20 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal. *

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abestem for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, freckles, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally. *

LATHROP STATION, CAL.—G. W. Sampson has charge of the bar at Lathrop Station, where he keeps the very choicest of fine wines, liquors and cigars, etc. When stopping there give him a call. *

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
New York Store,
F. H. VON DER LIETH, Broadway
Drug Store, N. E. corner of Broadway and Powell Streets. *

MASONIC NOTICE.

OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENINGS of each month.
JOHN G. PALLIER, H. P.
JAMES E. DAVEY, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, ROYAL Arch Masons, by resolution adopted at their last stated meeting, decided to give a Grand Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27th (St. John's Day), for the benefit of their Charity Fund.—*Extract from the minutes. Published by order of the Chapter.*
JAMES E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT.

A GRAND
SACRED, SECULAR & OPERATIC
CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN ON
Thursday Evening, Nov. 16 1876
By the Choir of BETHEL CHURCH
IN THE CHURCH,

Assisted by many of our best Vocalists. Every effort will be made to render this one of the best Entertainments ever given in this city. The proceeds to be appropriated toward purchasing CONGREGATIONAL SINGING BOOKS for the use of the Congregation.

Full particulars hereafter.

The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion:

Mrs. SARAH A. CARTER.
Mrs. FLORENCE T. FERGUSON,
Mrs. EMMA FLETCHER.
Miss S. O. RANDALL.
Miss JOHANNA POINTER.
Miss M. WEBB.
Prof. SARAH A. LEE.
Prof. WM. H. BLAKE.
Mr. H. GIVENS.
Mr. D. B. JACKMAN.
Mr. HENRY JACKSON.
Mrs. WM. H. CARTER.
Mrs. BENJ. McFEE.
And others.

ADMISSION...FIFTY CENTS.

WM. H. CARTER, } Directors.
D. B. JACKMAN, }

LATHROP HOTEL,
LATHROP, CALA.

All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am prepared to accommodate all who may favor me with their patronage. My Tables will be supplied with the best the market affords. Private rooms for families requiring connection will find them nicely furnished and conducted in accordance with the usages of first-class hotels in California.

J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r.

First-class Bar attached to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Roberts' Side Tables.

KEYSTONE CENTENNIAL
BOARDING HOUSE,
Nos. 623 and 625 PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.

H. M. BLACK & CO.
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
851, 853 and 855 Market St.,
Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO

Carriage and Coach Work of every description and style; with prices and finish to suit purchasers. Genuine imported Wagons constantly on hand and for sale.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
Bet. J and K Sts., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

One block from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot.

N. D. THAYER,
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CORNUCOPIA
Billiard Saloon,
108 GEARY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HALL & MORRIS, Managers.

This fine Billiard Saloon is situated in the most popular part of the city, and is fitted up with an eye to comfort as a public for the open air and reservation of ladies.

The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., always on hand. Persons from the interior on their journey to this city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

BUTTER! EGGS TEAS
LARGE STOCK. Low Prices.
EGGS
30 Cents.
SAVE
25
PER CENT.
Goods and Wholesale and Retail, and Cash Saved Free.
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Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p.m.

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Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00 and 5.00 p.m.
Sundays only—11.00 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.

From Oakland to San Francisco.

Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00 m.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 p.m.
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C. P. R. R.

Commencing
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office, 44 New Ferry Landing foot of Market street.)

7.00 A.M. (Sundays excepted) Valley Passenger Train (via Benicia) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Sacramento with Train for Placerville, and at Marysville with Stages for Downieville. (Arrive 6.00 P.M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Reno with Stages arriving at San Jose 11.40 P.M. (Arrive 5.35 P.M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily), C. P. R. R. San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations. (Arrive 9.25 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier and Fourth-street Narrow Gauge) for Martinez, Byron, Tracy, Lathrop, Merced, Visalia Summit, Calwas and Los Angeles. Also at Niles with train arriving at San Jose 8.30 P.M. (Arrive 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily), Valley Steamer (from Vallejo's Wharf, foot of Mission street) for Benicia, Vallejo, Calwas, Stockton, Galt, Elverta, Latham, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Also, Stages, Knight's Landing with the New Night Passenger Train, leaving at 9:45 P.M., for Marysville, Reno, Carson and Virginia City. "Evening Cars" attached to the Train run through between Vallejo and Carson. (Arrive 11.10 A.M.)

4.00 P.M. (Sundays excepted), Express Steamer (from Vallejo's Wharf, foot of Mission street) for Benicia and Vallejo, connecting at Benicia with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Also, Stages from Benicia to Rio Vista. Taking the Overland Train 8 hours quicker, and connect with train leaving Sacramento at 9:00 A.M. daily. (Arrive 8.30 P.M.)

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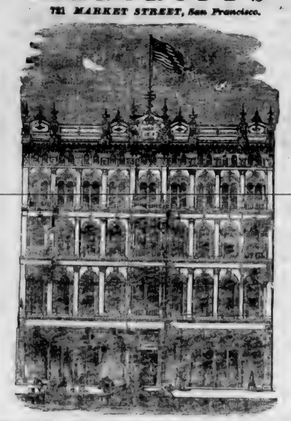
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VOL. XIV.—NO. 14 SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1876. WHOLE NO 656

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(From "San Do Igos," our regular correspondent.)

Colored Free Masons

Editor Pacific Appeal:

As I promised last week I would advise you of whatever of further interest to the Colored Masons might transpire at the present session, just closed, of the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. A. Masons of the State of Ohio; but as it is so much better told by the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 20th inst., I content myself by sending you the inclosed slip:

Columbus, O., Oct. 19, 1876.

Editor Commercial:

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons closed to-day, after a three days' session. The meeting was somewhat marked by harmony which has usually attended its sessions. The "irrepressible conflict" has undoubtedly firmly planted itself in the enchanted soil of Masonic Fraternity, and it is not likely to be easily eradicated. It appears that there is a so-called Colored Grand Lodge of Free Masons in the State of Ohio, with some forty subordinate Lodges, composed exclusively of colored men. It further appears that those colored Masons are not recognized by the white Masons as legitimate brethren of the "mystic craft." It is claimed by the colored Masons, and admitted by many of the white Masons, that they are denounced as illegal simply upon technical grounds, which would not be allowed to stand in the way of their recognition if they were not negroes. Notwithstanding this, it is claimed by the white Masons, and it is the cardinal doctrines of the Order, that it does not discriminate against any country, sect or opinion, but that Masonry teaches the universality of the brotherhood of man in the broadest sense. The question of the recognition of these colored Masons has been before the Grand Lodges of Ohio in various shapes during the past twenty years. At the Annual session in 1875, a report was presented by a special committee, composed of five of the most eminent and influential Masons in the State, setting forth that negro Masonry had a legitimate beginning in this country, as much so as any other Masonry; and that they practice the same rites and ceremonies as their white brethren, and offering a resolution recognizing an African Grand Lodge for Ohio, the object being to remove the stigma of "clandestine" or illegal under which the colored Masons now suffer, and to enable them to practice the rites and ceremonies, and inoculate and practice the principles of Masonry among themselves.

This proposition has created a most profound sensation among the Brotherhood, and while it was ably advocated by many of the prominent and influential members of the Order, including the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, it was bitterly and pitefully opposed by a majority of the members of the Grand Lodge.

Final action on the proposition was postponed until the present session, and the matter was somewhat indefinitely referred to the lodges to express their wishes on the important question. The "negro Mason question," as it was contemptuously termed by those opposed to it, has been the all-absorbing subject of discussion in the lodges and among the individual members of the Order during the past year, nor was the excitement confined to Ohio, but it spread all over the United States, and even to Europe, and gave rise to considerable bitterness of feeling among "those who are used to dwell together in unity."

When the resolution was called up for final action at the session just closed, the question was raised that it was unconstitutional. The credit for making the discovery of this profound technical difficulty—for it is nothing else—is due to Brother Cunningham, of Newark, the Deputy Grand Master. The discovery was hailed, if not by a majority, at least by the most noisy and turbulent parties of the Grand Lodge with as much enthusiasm as ever shipwrecked crew welcomed the approach of the life-saving life-boat over the raging, destroying waves of a stormy sea. The Grand Master ruled that inasmuch as the Grand Lodge had entertained the question it is farcer rejecting the word now ago, and had recommended the consideration of the subject by the lodges, therefore, it was in order still to keep it before the Grand Lodge for action.

An appeal was taken from the Grand Master's decision, and the roll of the lodges was called, and upon the question, "Shall the Grand Master be sustained?" the vote stood seventy majority in the negative.

Therefore the present proposition to recognize the "so-called colored Grand Lodges" having been declared unconstitutional was dismissed from the further consideration of the Grand Lodge. An interesting and rather exciting incident also occurred in connection with the call of the Lodges. According to the rules and regulations of the Order the Masters and Wardens of the lodges are entitled each to one vote when present, or they may be represented by proxy, but in no case shall a vote be cast by a proxy unless the written authority of the officer giving it is first on file with the Grand Secretary. Many of the lodges, as usual, were only represented by one of their officers, who cast written proxies from the other two officers, consequently, in voting, all such lodges were entitled to cast one vote each.

Immediately at the conclusion of the case, and before the footings were made, "Brother Enoch" (Carson) of your city, moved that a committee of one of their officers, with the Grand Secretary, should examine the vote and see that it corresponded with the number that each lodge was legally entitled to cast, as shown by the roll of delegates on file with the Grand Secretary, at the same time calling attention to the fact that several of the lodges, naming them, had cast more votes than they had representatives registered. "Brother Enoch's" motion was promptly laid upon the table, whereupon he took his hat and said, "I now leave this Grand Lodge, never to enter it again. If this Grand Body permits ballot-stuffing, and won't correct the fraud when attention is called to it, I will seek far fair play in a Democratic or Republican political caucus, where I still have an equal chance for there the one that can do the most of it is the best fellow. Here we profess to be, and should be honest, which throws a fellow off his guard," and away he went sure enough, and he did not return during the remainder of the session.

The action of the Grand Lodge refusing to canvas the votes was most unbecoming, and especially so in view of the fact that several of the lodges had cast more votes than they were entitled to; and it gave color to the charge that the proposition to recognize the colored Free Masons was to be defeated at all hazards—even by fraud. It is not clear that the canvas of the votes would have materially changed the result, but it was the principle that disgusted "Brother Enoch."

As the matter now stands, the proposition to recognize the so-called Colored Grand Lodge is defeated, disposed of for the present by a mere dodge, a parliamentary subterfuge. And the Grand Lodge has only put off to another day the meeting of the rugged issue. The "irrepressible conflict" will continue to trouble the fraternity until it does right. Demagogues were quite as rampant in the Grand Lodge as one could find them in any of the political organizations. And they were quite successful, too, in getting office.

An organized effort was made to beat "Brother John" (Caldwell) for Grand Secretary because he had favored the "colored brethren" and printed too much of what was called the "negro literature." We saw "Brother Enoch" at the Neil House in the evening, and he reiterated his determination never to enter the Grand Lodge again until it did itself and the Masonic Fraternity justice by placing itself right in regard to his motion."

After leaving the brethren talk, last evening of the exciting time over the negro question in the Grand Lodge, we thought, "how blessed it is for brethren to dwell together in unity, it is like the precious ointment," &c. Yours,

HAVERBROPPER.

Disdainful Rejection of the word Colored by the Colored Sunday School Convention recently held at Washington.

"Man is one,
And in both one great heart, it is true
As I feel.
With a gigantic throb, all wart the sea,
Each others' rights and wrongs,—thus we are one."

Those words of the poet rose in our mind after having understood the object of the National Sunday School Convention, which recently held its sessions in the city of Washington. According to our conception, Sabbath School children should be united as are the roots and leaves and branches of a living tree, wherein if one member suffer, all the other members suffer with it, or one member be honored, all the members rejoice together. This is the union of an organization, each part being at the same time the means and end of all the rest. Such we apprehend, is the laudable purpose of the National Sunday School Union, which is non-denominational and non-sectarian, organized solely for the congregating of all the Sunday School workers of the various churches, for the better spreading of gospel truths, and for the rearing for the Church of Christ, a foundation whose stones being perfected, the edifice will become grand and symmetrical in all its proportions.

We believe that God intended that every member of the human family should do something for every other, and that all the rest have something to do for him. If we can form any conception of the infinite goodness of the incomprehensible and omnipotent Creator, we find this as one of His great aims. Reciprocity—as giving and accepting—prevails wherever we study His inscrutable method of dealing with His creatures. He gives something and, in return, demands something. "The man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself." In this view we would consider the affinity for a more perfect union for all the workers in this great preparatory christian alambic—the moral laboratory of the church. The human family being an organism, the range of that family should be made the object of special care, so that, by gradual development, the several parts, i. e. all God's children, without regard to race, may become so connected, that no blessing nor calamity, no deed of virtue or of vice, no birth nor death, though on another continent, or in a distant isle of the sea, but that brings good or evil to every one. In the near future his idea will be demonstrated, for as the facilities become clearer, race prejudice will disappear, and every member of the human family will learn the obligation each owes to the other. But so long as the unnatural and unchristian line of race distinctiveness, drawn and strictly guarded by the whites, keeps a yawning gulf between the African, his descendants and their Saxon brethren, it behooves the former, for their own self respect, for the protection and growth of their organizations, for the cultivation of their intellectual endowments; and for the preservation of all that dignifies and ennobles, to adhere strictly to the "no Anglo-saxon," namely, the word Negro, by which alone they can be known, because it is the only contradistinguishing mark between them and their adversaries. The highest development and successful recognition of that distinctive individuality which must be demonstrated in order to arrest the attention and compel the unjust and jealous Saxon to consider the Negroes' claim to some of the blessing, the virtue, as well as to the vice and calamity, bringing good or evil in their train, in the best way be attained, than by religiously instilling into the minds of our youth the honoring instead of the unfashionably rejecting the word Negro. We must cease the endeavor to assimilate ourselves to, or, in other words, to be absorbed by the numerically powerful senior or religious organizations of the whites, which have always impeded the expansion of our intellectual and religious progress, by feigning to meet us on grounds of the strictest equality, while in truth, making us feel the inferiority to which they would consign us.

The discussion on the title of the Constitution adopted by the colored Convention of Sabbath School Workers recently held at Washington, and the leaving out, by an anphilosophical process, the word "colored," lead us to conclude that there was present, at that Convention, in their stupid self-complacency and egregious impudence, were ready to ignore their race and to sell their "birthright for a mess of pottage"—seemingly preferring, in their profound ignorance of the nature of those with whom they would ally themselves, the loathsome leprosy of the one to the comely blackness of the other! This ignorance was only exceeded by their indifference to the result of their proceedings. Let them, if they will, hang their "harps upon the willows in the midst of" those who carried them "away captive," "asked" them, and required of them "a song,"—but as for us and our house, in the day that we forget our antecedents let our "right hand forget her cunning!" How they can afford to "sing the Lord's song in a strange land" we are at a loss to tell.

The manner of their argument was, that by adhering to the word "colored," we were fostering what the whites are not only disposed to, but have already blotted out. The more radical anti-idonicists made their bearers believe that it would alienate us from the whites and prevent the whites from coming to us. Of course these have no experience, or they would have known that white men in America, being a compound of the earth, possess the concentrated prejudices of all the nationalities they represent, chief of which is an instinctive horror for the negro, leading them not only to oppress, but to extinguish him by the process already commenced in the Southern States—shooting him down as if he were a wolf.

Never have our white brethren shown any disposition to obey the Master's command: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them." This is religiously true of our white brethren in their treatment of the negro, or even whenever they as but the face still reveals, that they are as oppressive and assimilating race of men, whose very religion is organized hypocrisy! We say with Lincoln: an unworthy assimilation sanctioned by the majority of our Sunday School Workers in Convention assembled, they will use us as the mere tools with which to beat out the words 'negro inferiority!'

To our mind, the alienation of the word "colored" from the title of the Constitution will be the great impediments, the chasm, at the brink of which the great majority of the people, whom the Union is designed to reach will stop. The retention of the word, on the other hand, would have made it distinctive without its being proscriptive, for whites would in nowise be debarred from becoming members. (We have never been as illiberal as they.) Without it, we fear we will fail to reach the great mass of our people who will take no interest, believing it to be a white organization from which they know they are excluded. Our efforts, instead of being cosmopolitan, so to speak, will be circumscribed, because devoid of the germinal name by and through which all our endeavors are and must be recognized.

We concede to this majority the not in the least astounding nor inexplicable fact that a couple of negroes from Central Africa migrating to England and there multiplying—that such progeny would be English, but there such a process would tend to Saxonize those children. So, if they lived in Denmark, Holland or Norway, their progeny would be citizens of those places, but their being born there would not make them Scandinavians. They would be Scandinavians only in a political sense but, in a race point of view, they would be Africans or negroes. Accidental birth-place can in nowise change one's peculiar race distinctiveness. So with us in this country who are so-called American citizens because born, or putting ourselves under the controling influence of family politics known as the United States of America. But our having been born under the folds of its banner, or having chosen to become members of its political organization do not make us Saxons, Americans, but men of African descent in America who should be proud of, instead of looking upon the word "colored" as a stigma. We prefer the more ennobling word "negro," as "colored" begets the amalgamation, which to us is many of their tastes and prejudices. One demonstrated advantage of the colleges in which the two sexes are educated together is that they exert a restraining and refining influence over each other, and both are improved by the contact. The presence of ladies on public occasions at Oxford effectually suppressed all rowdyism and vulgarity on the part of the young men, who were anxious to be thought gentlemen by the ladies they had invited to accompany them. If our college authorities would introduce more of the refining influence of home and female society into their institutions they would soon get rid of hazing and rushing and other barbarisms.—[New York Graphic.

THE melancholy days have come when the merry, busy little fly, chilled by the morning air, crawls under the upper crust of the apple pie and irradiates the sullen pastry with the gleam of his dying smile where you have basted the crust to sprinkle in a little more sugar.

IT has been observed by frequenters of watering places that the female swimmer never learns to use her legs as gracefully as she does her arms. This fact should be consoling to the married ladies of the country, who, when they see their husbands' legs, should remember, from the days of Adam down,—thieves, mighty hordes of cruel, cold-blooded, exterminating, land-grabbers, who, with gun-powder and bayonets, have not been content with stealing the land of the aborigines, but even the name given to the country of which they are indigenous! True, with those traits they carry civilization and

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THE "lost cause," is not at all lost. Alabama records 40,000 in its support. The Republicans were as powerless to assert their rights as were the Union men in 1861. It is the same old fight in a new form.

LIVE virtuously.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 4, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
Of New York.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE.

JOHN F. MILLER.....Napa
M. M. ESTEE.....San Francisco

D. G. McGINLEY.San Francisco
JOHN B. FELTON.....Alameda
JOHN JEWETT.....Yuba
H. J. OSTRANDER.....Merced

ALTERNATES,

AT LARGE.

PAUL NEUMAN..San Francisco
4AMES McM. SHAFTER.....
.....San Francisco

O. P. VON RHEIN San Francisco
G. G. BLANCHARD..El Dorado
JEROME RANKS.....Tehama
D. C. REED.....San Diego

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.
HORACE DAVIS,
Of San Francisco.

CONTROLLER OF STATE,

D. M. KENTFIELD,
Of Tuolumne.

Next Tuesday.

Next Tuesday is the nation vote. Next Tuesday California votes as an integral part! Next Tuesday it is expected that every lover of freedom, progression, and good government will cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican standard bearers. It is expected that every Republican voter throughout the city and state will not only go to the polls himself, but he must urge his friends and neighbors to rally with the battle-cry of Freedom for Hayes and Wheeler.

Crowded Out.

The proceedings of the Union of the two Grand Lodges of Masons in the State of Maryland are, with other accumulated interesting matter, crowded out. All of which will appear next week.

COLORED VOTERS.—Every colored voter should work with incessant vigour at the polls on Tuesday next, from the rising of the sun until its setting; and remember the slaughter of your race in the South. You should rally with your ballots at the polling places with earnest determination to defeat the Ku-Klux party, headed with Tilden and Hendricks.

Horace Davis.

Horace Davis is the nominee for Congress for this, the first Congressional District. He is possessed with the ability and also all the qualifications which are so essentially necessary to make a good and true representative in the Halls of Legislation. He is a man who can comprehend the wants of the commercial, mercantile, mechanical, agricultural and labor interests of his constituents, and he will be sure to work in Congress for their advancement. The people of this Congressional District should abandon party lines in their Congressional nominee, and vote for Horace Davis, the candidate who will truly represent them.

THE Democracy have a torchlight procession to-night.

Other Enemies Itching to get into the "Fight."

Three or four colored men belonging to the Masonic Order in this city, and adherents to Mr. Bell's side of a political "colored club" controversy, which has been argued, or rather stated, on its utility, *pro* and *con*, by the *Elevator* and the PACIFIC APPEAL. The former paper made some allusions as to our course in wanting to be Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges in this State, which had no bearing whatever on the subject under discussion between us and him. In repelling Mr. Bell's assertions, we gave a retort that we had already held all the highest offices in another State, and was also the present presiding officer of a Grand Chapter in this State, and, hence, had no special aspirations for any office in the Lodge or Society, and if we had it would be on our capabilities and merits. This assertion of ours culminated in a card in Mr. Bell's paper of last week, charging us with wanting to be Grand Master the present year, and taunting us for not obtaining as many votes for Grand Master as the other two candidates, when it is well known by all who were present that the whole craft, for this year, were nearly equally divided on the other two candidates, for and against, upon a certain issue, upon which we refused to take any part, namely, to go into a combination against the West India men to defeat their candidate, Robt. J. Fletcher, for Grand Master. This we could not consistently do according to the teachings of the Order, which regards merit, instead of race or nationality, as the proper standard and qualification for such office. A half dozen others, who took the same view, independently placed us in nomination, as a concentration of their votes. It is for this that these men taunt us in public print for only receiving six votes, when, if there had been any more than one ballot, with no choice, any of the candidates in nomination on a second, third, fourth, fifth or sixth ballot, might have inflated up or down the scale until there was a choice. But the present Grand Master was said to be elected on the first ballot. Thus ended the contest, and neither we nor any person else, cared anymore about it, except the signers of the *Elevator* card who, we believe, acted very indiscreetly by publishing such Lodge affairs in the last week's *Elevator*. All sensible persons know that such an attitude or position taken by any man, or set of men, when they believe they are right, does not make them less respectable or unpopular, even if they do not receive as many votes as others who may also be in nomination. They also assert that the office we now hold as presiding officer of the Grand Chapter we did not get it fair, etc., all of which is very flourishingly signed in Mr. Bell's paper as follows:

GEORGE A. DUVAL,
D. W. ROGGERS,
E. COOPER,
C. H. FISHER,
R. A. MASONS.

ELIJAH P. HILTON,
P. G. H. P. of Prince Hall Grand Chapter R. A. M., Ontario, Canada.

The above is the aid that has come to Mr. Bell's rescue, in trying to get the best of us in the controversy which commenced between the PACIFIC APPEAL and the *Elevator* some six or more weeks ago, on the utility or inutility of then forming a separate colored Republican club. The *Elevator* advocated its expediency, the APPEAL its inexpediency. As men are sometimes governed by selfish motives other than sound and good principles, the only motive which we can conceive that four of the above named men had in so flippantly rushing themselves into print, and to voluntarily help Mr. Bell to fight us through his *Elevator*, that before the union those "good brethren" belonged to the National Compact portion of the Masons in California, and of course we were, and still are, of the Independents, both of which bodies have united in this State, and all so far as we know are in harmony. But our aim to them is to this day, notwithstanding the union, that we always fought the National Grand Lodge to the very death through the APPEAL, and therefore, they never have and never will forgive us. While we have no objection to their position, we are of the opinion that the political colored club dispute between the APPEAL and the *Elevator* is a very poor place to bring their long pent up ammunition and powder consuming ear private affairs in Masonic Lodges.

The paper which kept the closest to questions and made the most points in the argument, without resorting to personalities, the readers of both papers are the best judges to decide. Now as the nonsensical Masonic document which appeared in the *Elevator* of last week, and signed by the above very *important persons*, in the political club controversy which has been going on between the APPEAL and the *Elevator*, we will not condescend to notice or answer their document; because it is of no account, and has no more weight against the PACIFIC APPEAL or its editor in this community, or anywhere else, than the lightest insignificant chip.

The other signer as above, Mr. Charles H. Fisher, we cannot conceive what motive impelled him to sign that nonsensical epistle, except he repents of the favors we did him, which was as follows: some three or four years ago, before the union of the two Grand Lodges, the lodge he belonged to, namely, Hannibal No. 1, expelled him, he immediately fled among the branch then known as the Conventional Independents in the Pacific street Hall. The Mosaic Lodge sheltered him, as there was no extradition treaty between the two branches, relative to the surrendering up Masonic fugitives from justice. In the negotiations for a union between those under the National Compact Grand Lodge and the Independent branch in this State, the former demanded that we should throw Charles H. Fisher out as an expelled Mason, and then they would treat with us concerning a union. Through the instrumentality of ourself and others we succeeded in getting the Hannibal Lodge's expulsion of Fisher revoked by his Lodge, and thus get him restored to membership. He thus turns around and endeavors, sergeant like, to bite the hand that saved him from a life long disgrace, by signing a nonsensical card or document which he supposed might injure us, and this shows his ingratitude. As to the others whose names are appended above, they are yet strong National Compact men although they submitted to a Masonic union in this State, and we know that we are the great ing bear by our past and present persistent course in the advising of all the 'colored Grand Lodges" in the United States to be Independent instead of being Subordinate to the National Compact Grand Lodge. By the way, this is the element which Mr. Bell has been calling "our associates" that have been speaking in the back ground so much against us. We are glad we have found them out.

We regret that Mr Charles H. Fisher has so publicly exhibited himself in print as such a Judas Iscariot, because it substantiates the very thing the Hannibal brethren charged him with after they expelled him at the time he fled from the National Compact side to the Independent Lodges for shelter and protection. We repeat that we regret he has thus shown his ingratitude.

Our transgression, or unpardonable sin, against Mr. Hilton, one of the above signers, was, that at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Chapter, which was held in July of this year, we declared that, notwithstanding all the titles appended to his name from Canada, he was not entitled to enter this California Grand Chapter, and take part in the proceedings and vote, without showing some kind of credentials, that the members might decide first what his rights and privileges were. With this decision we ordered from the chair that he (Mr. Hilton) and other visitors be excluded until we opened. This he, and probably others who signed the published card, has taken offence at, and holds it against us in the vehemence as is contained in their *Elevator* card.

In dismissing this whole subject we will state that we have had to contend with this combination of ignorance, envy, malice, treachery and jealousy, which has been most cordially nurtured by the *Elevator* about since its establishment as an opposition paper to the PACIFIC APPEAL. We fought them all single handed and alone, by irrefutable argument, which has always been returned through their organ, the *Elevator*, by lies and slang, which they have used as weapons, as the *Elevator* frankly stated, to kill our influence among our white friends and patrons, so they can put us down, they say, and set themselves up as the "Big Injuns." We are proud to state that their course has helped our influence, and has redoubled the respect and confidence in us by both our white and colored patrons and friends. The respect which has always been rendered us and encouragement given to our efforts by our citizens at large, and the recognition of the PACIFIC APPEAL as the leading "colored paper," galls these men to such a degree that it is not surprising after all that the whole set, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, and de fo fum, have barked so much that we find there is no danger of harm in them, and that hereafter we will let them all severely and silently alone.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20, '76
Mr. Editor:

The loyal sentiment of the North is now confronted by the disloyal sentiment of the South. There is but little difference between the present aspect of the antagonism of the friends of the Union and those who failing to control its destiny, would disrupt it, and that which existed at the commencement of the war of the rebellion. In 1860, having been defeated in the election of a President, the disunionists of the South took up arms, and resorted to war to accomplish their purposes. In 1876, they appeal to the ballot, through the instrumentality of which they hope to attain their object. That object is to secure the absolute power to govern this country. If they fail in this, they would willingly resort to armed resistance to law were it not that their late failure is a living proof of their impotence. Their only hope then is centered in the success of their efforts to elect Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States.

The rule of action with Tilden has been and now is that political preferment may be bought. He has within himself no prominent trait of character, no striking ability, no personal magnetism, to attract his fellow countrymen to his support. Money is the lever by which he proposes to be raised to an elevation which should be occupied by the good, pure and patriotic. True, by the aid of money, he has reached the office of Governor of New York. By the same instrumentality he has secured the nomination from his party for the position of Chief Executive of the country. Thus far, this unscrupulous man has been successful. Shall bribery and corruption serve him in his ambitious schemes for further promotion? He acts upon the presumption that money is the "sinew" of politics as well as war. With it he controls unscrupulous leaders of the vile and besotted in the commercial metropolis, the champions of Tweed, the habitues of the slums, the disciples of Morrissey, Kelly and O'Brien. His coffers have been filled to overflowing by filching railroads from unsuspecting owners, and by avoiding legitimate taxation. With the money thus acquired Samuel J. Tilden has determined to buy the Presidency. Will not the people realize this fact, and prevent the success of a scheme which threatens the undermining of our free government, and the subversion of liberty? We shall see.

Wednesday of this week was ushered in as a day to be marked in the history of the country by the successful termination of a work of brotherly love and appreciation of patriotic devotion to country. After the death of Gen. McPherson, the Commander of the Army of the Tennessee, and prior to the end of the war, his comrades resolved upon the erection of a monument or statue commemorative of his civil and military virtues. That determination has been realized, and at the Capitol of the Nation there has been added one more memorial of those who either yielded up their lives, or devoted the whole energy of their bodies and minds to maintain the integrity of that flag which is the emblem of liberty throughout the world.

The details of the interesting ceremonies attending the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Gen. McPherson will be the theme of the prolific pens of contributors to the colums of the press. While gazing upon it we are reminded of the pure personal character and the soldier qualities of the hero who laid down his life upon the altar of his country that that country might be for all time one and inseparable—"a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of Wisdom, of Peace, and of Liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

The particulars of the Cainboy *emute* sham that the Republicans were holding a meeting; that after previous experiences the colored men brought their guns, pissing them against trees and other support; the meeting was opened with the agreement that the time should be divided. McCleary spoke an hour, and a Republican, Mr. McKinly, had spoken but a few words, when he was startled by the cry, "Look out! Look, out! those men [nah gets in dey; my will kill us all;" and jumped from the platform, the negroes running to cover. The guns were seized by whites and blacks. The rebel leader was called upon by the Sheriff to control his men, but instantly an old decrepit negro had his brains blown out, when those armed men turned in a volley, and standing their ground, the whites found it too warm and retired. Two whites were killed and a dozen wounded. There is no doubt but that the whites attempted to seize the guns of the colored men and drive them off the ground, but they were mistaken in their temper "Johnny" had the tables turned on him for once.

The Republican party with three Colorado electors secured for an initial point, with nine additional Congressmen secured to rebuke the impudence of traitors in the House, can smile at Tilden's trick of denouncing Gov. Hayes as a Know Nothing, after accepting for himself two years since the endowment of the same so-called American Alliance or at Charles Francis Adams' eating crow in his letter of the 27th ult., where he speaks of his master as one "who by his energetic and vigorous prosecution of reform in his own State has given the strongest pledges &c," after prosecuting him months since, as "an unwise selection." But he heedlessly lied when he spake of Gov. Hayes as one who had no record on the subject of reform. He forgot that Gov. Hayes had reduced the State debt of Ohio $3,000 000, the State expenditures nearly $1,000,000, the local taxation over $17,000,000, and the State tax from 3.5 to 2.9 so record? Add to the foregoing that while making his "record," he had also passed laws limiting the power of local authorities for borrowing and spending money. This leaves alone, in shocking off "railroad wreckers," has saved 3millions for Ohio, that Mr. Tilden did not fail to glean in other States. No, no! It is Mr. Tilden Charles Francis, that "has no record on this subject." Yes are right in the assertion but wrong in the man, as you were in your advocacy of Mr. Greeley! Try it again!

A ruffin threw a stone at a Republican procession in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was arrested and fined $e0 and costs by a Democratic justice. In South Carolina, Mississippi and other Southern States Democratic ruffians have thrown bullets instead of bricks murdering hundreds, and when a Republican Governor issued his order for the arrest of every disturber of the peace "without regard to race or party," and the officer's warrants proving unavailing, he calls in accordance with his office, upon the President for troops, the *World* shouts: "Possess your souls in patience, " " The North

ETS.

VIRTUE is its own reward.

Mr. Bell's Telegraph Hill Yarn

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Will you make known the facts in the case relative to the assertion made in the *Elevator* some two weeks ago, detailing you for sending a female who lived on Telegraph Hill, some years ago, to the poor house, and other indirect assertions which that paper, the *Elevator*, did not make clear. By answering this you will give some light in a controversy which arose among some of your friends. Respectfully,

A FEMALE SUBSCRIBER TO THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

San Francisco, Nov. 1st.

[We did not intend to notice any of the falsehoods the *Elevator* sheet manufactured concerning us or our private affairs. He has no proof for what he asserted, hence, we regarded it as idle wind. But to answer your enquiry, I will give the facts in the case:

About the year 1861, we bought as a speculation a Spanish title deed to a lot, which was in dispute, on Telegraph Hill, with a shanty upon it; we being engaged in business in another part of the city, did not desire to occupy it, but to let some persen occupy it as a very small rental, in order to keep possession of the premises. We placed in it one Mrs. Anna Titus whose husband was a sea-faring man, and who now resides in Oakland. In his absence, being much troubled with asthma, she suddenly died and was taken to the Coroner's office on Market St. Rev. Mr. Howell, of the Baptist Church, officiated at the funeral. We paid twenty-five dollars for the coffin and other expenses of the funeral, and Rev. Mr. Howell will be the best one to throw the lie back concerning that charitable affair in Bell's face. If we had been up for an office, we could not have been more persistently hounded than we have been by the *Elevator* man since we opposed his colored piece club. The whole of this does not begin to be as atrocious as the charge against our opponent, Mr. Bell, who, it is said, fled in hot haste from New York between two daylights, concerning the Mrs. Babcock transaction, of which charge he has evaded and been silent upon and has not yet explained.—ED.]

Death of Mrs. Mary Joseph.

We were pained to learn of the demise, on Friday last, of Mrs. Mary Joseph, who was one of our esteemed pioneer ladies. Mrs. Joseph was for many years a resident of New York City. She came to this city in 1852 to her husband, the late Henry Joseph, who preceded her a year or more. She leaves two grown daughters and a step son and several grandchildren to mourn her loss. The funeral is to take place from one of the Episcopal churches to-morrow.

Promenade Jonsert.

A Grand Promenade Concert will be given on Thursday evening, Nov. 30th, 1876, (Thanksgiving Day) for the benefit of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, in the Society's Hall, Pacific St. Particulars hereafter.

HORACE DAVIS, Wm. H. Hall, and General Solomon were the speakers at the Fourth Ward Republican meeting, in Young Men's Hall, Pacific St., on Thursday evening last.

Increased Circulation.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL has now the largest circulation of any newspaper ever published by colored men in the United States. Persons wishing to advertise will find the APPEAL an excellent medium. It circulates among all classes of citizens. Advertisements taken by the quarter, six months, or the year, at reasonable rates. Advertisements sent or handed in will be promptly attended to with despatch.

IF the eye of a newt is put out, another perfect eye is soon supplied by rapid growth.

The "Tramp Story" and "The Vine Bug."

The "Tramp Story" and the "Vine Bug" was about all the dull reading matter which the *Elevator* of October 21st contained. These uninteresting subjects occupied nearly all the inside of the patent sheet and then was repeated on its outside. A high old paper that—to those who would like to be put to loep by reading it.

A. W. A. DELEON.—We call special attention to the article on our first page from the pen of our able correspondent, A. W. A. DeLeon. He is regarded as a forcible writer, and is well versed in statesmanship, which he made apparent when a member of the Massachusetts Legislature several years ago, prior to his locating in Washington.

THE Hayes Invincibles are to have a grand torchlight procession on Monday evening next. Every Republican in the city should turn out.

Beamish's Excelsior Shirts.

If you want a really comfortable, good shirt, made up with the best material, be sure and go to Beamish's, S. E. cor. Market and Third Sts., where fine shirts, drawers, suspenders, etc., can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

Married.

SIMMONS-BRYANT.—In this city, on Wednesday November 1st, 1876, at their residence number 5 Jansen St., by the Rev. F. W. Cassey, pastor of Christ Episcopal Mission Church, William J. Simmons to Virginia L. Bryant, both of this city.

[We were present at their nuptials and found a large number of other invited guests. We also observed a considerable number of valuable presents to the bride and groom. We wish the happy couple a pleasant journey through life.—Ed].

GAMBELL-EDWARDS.—In this city, October 23d, by the Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of the Presbyterian Church, John V. Gambell to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, both of this city.

Deaths.

JOSEPH.—In this city, Tuesday October 31st, Mrs. Mary Joseph, relict of the late Henry Joseph, a native of New York, aged 56 years.

BLAKE.—In this city, on Monday, Oct. 30th, Mrs. Lucinda Blake, wife of Mr. Geo. Blake, formerly of New Orleans, aged 49 yrs.

ROBINSON.—In this city, Friday evening Nov. 3d, James Robinson, a native of Maryland, aged almost 50 yrs.

The deceased was a member of the Brannan Guard, a colored military company of this city. He also was a pioneer colored man, and was generally known as being quiet, uncomplaining, and industrious.

WANTED.—A first-class colored woman, capable of doing general housework. Enquire at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Barn-Aboetem for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, freckles, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS AT BEAMISH'S

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
25 KEARNY STREET,
New Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

H. W. CADY
HAS TAKEN THE
ORLEANS BARBER SHOP,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

MASONIC NOTICE.
OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 2, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Bonita street, above Mason, the ASCOT HEIGHTS REGULAR MEETINGS of each month. JOHN G. FALLIER, H. P.
JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.
ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, ROYAL Arch Masons, by resolution adopted at their last stated meeting, decided to give a Grand Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6th (St. John's Day), for the benefit of their Charity Fund.—*Extract from the minutes.* Published by order of the Chapter.
JAMES E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT.
A GRAND
SACRED, SECULAR & OPERATIC
CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN ON
Thursday Evening, Nov 16th 1876
By the Choir of BETHEL CHURCH
IN THE CHURCH,
Assisted by many of our best Vocalists. Every effort will be made to render this one of the best Entertainments ever given in this city. The proceeds to be appropriated towards purchasing CONGREGATIONAL SINGING BOOKS for the use of the Congregation.
Full particulars hereafter.

The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion:
Mrs. SARAH A. CARTER.
Miss. FLORENCE T. PORTER,
Miss. EMMA FLETCHER,
Miss B. C. RANDALL,
Miss JOHANNA FOINTER,
Mrs. M. WEBB,
Miss SARAH A. LEE,
Prof. WM. H. BLAKE.
Mrs. H. GIVENS,
Mrs. D. B. JACKMAN.
Mr. HENRY JACKSON.
Mr. WM. H. CARTER.
Mr. BENJ. MCFER.
Mrs. GEORGE H. GRAY.
Mrs. SAMPSON WILLIAMS
And others.
ADMISSION....FIFTY CENTS.
WM. H. CARTER, } Directors.
D. B. JACKMAN. }

LATHROP HOTEL,
LATHROP, CALA.
All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all who may favor me with their patronage. The Harbor affords Tourists requiring recreation will find Boating furnished, rooms and Climate unequalled in California.
J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r.

First-class Bar attached to the House, where all the Finest Imported and Domestic Liquors and Cigars can be had at reasonable Prices.

KEYSTONE CENTENNIAL
BOARDING HOUSE,
Nos. 620 and 622 ONT PINE STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.
The patronage of the Travelling Public is respectfully solicited.

H. M. BLACK & CO.
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
851, 853 and 855 Market St.,
Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO
Carriage and Coach Work of every description constantly with customers and Dispatch.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
SECOND STREET,
Nos. 1 and 2 Sts., SACRAMENTO, CAL.
One block from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depots.
H. D. TRAVER, Proprietor

CORNUCOPIA
Billiard Saloon,
108 GEARY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HALL & MORRIS, Managers.
This fine Billiard Saloon is situated in the most prominent part of the city, and is fitted up with so much comfort as a parlor for the ease, rest and recreating of its patrons.
The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Ales, always on hand. Persons from the interior on their arrival to the city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

BUTTER! EGGS TEAS
Latest Styles. 30 Cents. New Prices.
SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Open on Saturday Evenings.
LINSLEY & COLLINS,
207 Commercial St., Above Battery.

PALACE SALOON,
No. 118 GEARY STREET,
Between Dupont and Stockton,
SAN FRANCISCO.
P. McGAMES, Proprietor.
BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
LUNCH DAILY, at 10 o'clock A. and 2 o'clock P. M.

MME. J. A. MOORE,
Fashionable
Millinery,
No. 316½ THIRD ST.
Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT TO
HAIR DRESSERS!
THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can get a complete, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as
HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,
BAY RUM,
Colognes, Florida Water,
Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,
Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice,
Shaving Soap, Powders,
Razors, Etc., Etc.
—AT—
535 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.
PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,
Proprietors, and DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
PERFUMERIES, ETC.
Prize List sent on application.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Genuine Book of the age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The issues and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms, Review of Hayes's Administration, The Record of Samuel Tilden, Sketches of the Lives and Services of the Presidential Candidates of the Democratic and Republican Parties, The Resolutions and Orations expressly for the 100th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Biography of Wm. A. Wheeler, Portraits of Hayes, Wheeler, Tilden and Hendricks, and many other interesting subjects and illustrations. Send for circulars and see our terms, which are liberal. Address, A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

SACRAMENTO
Boarding House.
The traveling public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
190 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLB, Proprietor.
First Class House

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY
Established 1856.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.
Constantly on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
And don't fail to give him a call, at
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
627 & 629 Clay Street, Above Montgomery.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.
AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

RELIEF,	GARLIC,	OCEANIC,
November 16	December 16	January 16
February 16	March 16	April 17

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 4 New Montgomery street.
For freight or passage apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass'r Agent.
GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND, Sailing from Steamer wharf—Jackson
J. L. STEPHENS,
ORIFLAMME,
AJAX,
Connecting with steamers to ETTA and FORT BOWMAN, and S. F. & C. R. CO. and OREGON C. R. & N. CO., through Willamette, Umpqua and Rogue River Valleys, Oregon.
Ticket Office, 214 Sansome Street.
VM. HUNTER, Agent.

MILLIKEN BROS.
Importers and Wholesale
GROCERS,
No. 60 and 62 K Street,
SACRAMENTO.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Burdow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Flatt's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office, 421 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. ap 13

CORONER'S OFFICE.
N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Burgess's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

CRAIG & SON,
No. 618 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for Funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention ap30

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
ADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgy and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is in receipt, by every steamer, of BUTTONS, CORDS, FRINGES, Gimps, &c., &c., Imported Direct from Europe, and every description of Ladies' Dress Trimmings will be received regularly by each steamer. Ladies desiring anything will be waited upon at their residences. No commission added when to be purchased.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, June 6th, 1875,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(Overland Ticket Office, 54 New Montgomery street, Corner of Market street.)
7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Vallejo Steamer (Connecting with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.)
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train for Ogden and Way Stations, connecting with Express Train for Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago, New York and Boston.
3.00 P. M. (Daily), Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Auburn, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Truckee, Donner, Colfax and Los Angeles. Also at 8:00 with train arriving at San Jose 8.57 P. M.
4.00 P. M. (Daily), Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Wharf.)
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train for Niles, Livermore, Lathrop, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Also, connecting at Lathrop with Express Train for Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, and all points in Southern California. Also, connecting at Niles with Train for Pleasanton, Livermore, Lathrop and Stockton.
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Narrow-gauge Train for Santa Cruz, Boulder Creek, Big Trees, Felton, Davenport, Cowell's, Pescadero, Pigeon Point, Santa Cruz and Watsonville.
5.30 P. M. (Daily) Express Train for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
8.30 P. M. (Daily) Express Train for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
ARRIVE IN SAN FRANCISCO.
8.30 A. M. (Daily, except Sundays) Express Train from Ogden and Way Stations.
10.30 A. M. (Daily) Express Train from Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Auburn, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Truckee, Donner, Colfax and Los Angeles. Also from Niles and Livermore.
11.25 A. M. (Daily) Express Train from Niles, Livermore, Lathrop, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
3.25 P. M. (Daily) Express Train from Ogden and Way Stations.
4.00 P. M. (Daily) Express Train from Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Auburn, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Truckee, Donner, Colfax and Los Angeles. Also from Niles and Livermore.
6.20 P. M. (Daily) Express Train from Niles and Way Stations.
SUNDAYS AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose and way stations at 9.00 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 4.00 P. M.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt.
A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

OAKLAND AND ALAMEDA FERRY
From San Francisco to Oakland.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
From San Francisco to Alameda.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
From Alameda to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
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From Oakland to San Francisco.
Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, and 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.
Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 a.m.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 p.m.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.
WE, JOSEPH D. BRIGGS AND COLLINS PAGE, Jr., both of the City and County of San Francisco and State of California, hereby certify that we are forming a partnership, and the business of Brick and Stone Contrac

The American Centennial--1876

Wheeler & Wilson Victorious!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine triumph over the world. The Centennial Commission have officially announced the awards and decreed for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine *two Diplomas of Honor and two Awards of Medals.* This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing machine received such recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently they recommended *two of each.* The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision these ablest of mechanical experts. A claim of equally distinguished honor for any other sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the *Standard Sewing Machine of the World.*

[*From the Official Report:*

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON

1. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for the following reasons:

"*A Lock stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine work-manship of its parts, great originality, great adaptibility to different kinds of work both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch case and rapidity of motion, and completeness of finish.*"

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for Leather, for "*Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching.*"

Awards on the Pacific Coast for 1876.

Gold Medal at California State Fair (Sacramento), 1876, for best Sewing Machine. Stockton, First Premium. San Jose, First Premium. Petaluma, First Premium. Oregon State Fair (Salem), First Premium. Washington Territorial Fair (Olympia), 3 First Premiums. Walla Walla County Fair, 2 First Premiums. Wasington Co. Fair, First Premium. Wherever displayed they have taken the premiums when any were to be had.

W. T. Fonda General Agent for the Pacific Coast, 20 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

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THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

31,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References.

A Family Record

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and we themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Manuscripts, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, and fasten things indelibly upon the memory. Nothing can be found in the Bible that is not explained by the pictures. Every family should have a copy. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO STOP OR Prevent Scurf, and for Promoting the Most Perfect Growth of the Hair. Possessing in Some Perfect Degree all the Cleansing, all Beautifying and other Properties Belonging to the Only. Made and sold by him.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled,

SOME THARE,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

WHEELER & WILSON

No. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines

Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY FASHING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great manufacturers of elaborate Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Durable toys which could make a few stitches with the new, have been dispelled with the success of the WHEELER & WILSON, and failing to it the good qualities of Standard machines.

Wherever we have an agency, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness,

the answer has been always that we will not do so because we have in a superior machine. We have no toys to sell that come so hard as to excite intigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable. Those which we have to offer for sale will seem dear to the original price. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most MECHANICAL and YET CHEAP by reason of their superiority in all desirable qualities, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible company, and have long stood as the best machines known.

W. T. FONDA

Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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The only cure being the Express charge, which being in my large business, very small.

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a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

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No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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Be sure and address your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, to

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

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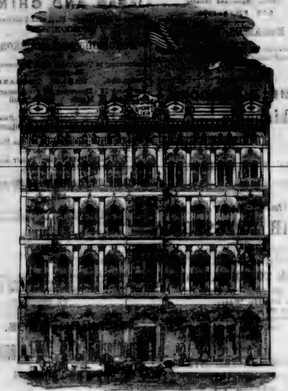
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery. SCHOOL BOOKS at the lowest rates. INSTRUCTION BOOKS—Send five cents and we will send a catalogue containing the books sold only through us.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful artist in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monogram Cards, Mottoes, and Initials. In the most engravable form, at the lowest prices, because of the low rates at which we are enabled to purchase, and the very large facilities we have for executing every order with the greatest expedition, both in the city and country trade, upon short notice. Wedding invitations correctly done, and delivered, both in the city and country trade, upon short notice.

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The facility attached to goods in INITIAL STAMPING, which we claim to be superior manner, by Robert, Chandler Color relief, two Colors, and Gold.

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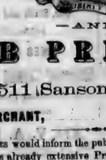
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY ONE remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Influenza, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Compounded, as it always has been, by physicians and druggists who have been educated by the surgically successful cure of

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And with such a record give it their unqualified approbation.

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Which is confidently recommended as the best ever offered before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form the active principles of Ginger, is unsurpassed as a stimulant and carminative, and is unrivaled for all diseases of the stomach and bowels requiring those properties. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all cases requiring tone and energy, whether produced by fever or brought on by debility, whether produced by the effects of intoxicating drinks or otherwise, for which it imparts the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy but is free from the objections which attach to the use of either or both of any kind.

It is also an unrivaled remedy for females who suffer from chills and fever, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that it never fails to subdue.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in cars, sea sickness, etc., and is a sure preventive.

It is also valuable as an external application in cases of bruises, sprains, rheumatism, etc.

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One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
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Payable invariably in Advance.

☞ This paper is mailed to any part of the United States on the above terms.

All orders addressed "The Pacific Appeal, 511 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal." will be promptly obeyed.

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world valuable information concerning the workings of seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in Bottles of Various Sizes, and in order to meet the wants of all classes, are offered at Prices Corresponding with their quality and contents, some others are offered at

THE LOWEST RATES.

Every Bottle is WARRANTED, and we claim for them PREFERENCE in all cases where they are known.

The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

Purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not to be surpassed in richness and delicacy of flavor by any other, at a fraction below the price of those inferior articles, but for the reason that one bottle goes further than several of other flavoring extracts.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and promote health and vigor during the sickly season make the

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Fever Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other

CURE

By using Indomitable in the

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These pills prevent these distressing ills in the safest and most reliable manner. They operate as a tonic, and effectually regulate the liver, stomach and bowels. They are entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and may be taken by the most delicate with perfect safety.

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE in their worst forms Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Piles, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Fever, Ague, Malaria, Blood Poisons, Scrofula, Consumption, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Complaints, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Depression, Loss of Memory, Impotency, Nervous Prostration, Headache, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Affections, Hypochondria, Blues, Melancholy, Epilepsy, Fits, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Impurities, Dropsy, Tumors, Ulcers, Humors, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Scurvy, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Pimples, Boils, Carbuncles

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Presidential Election.

The all-absorbing topic this week has been the Presidential Election results. The excitement has been so great that little business of any kind has been transacted in the city and great multitudes of people, both day and night, were attracted around the newspaper bulletin-boards with eager anxiety to get a glimpse at the latest dispatches that were sent from the different States. The final result was announced that HAYES was the successful candidate. The Republican party was in high glee and made jubilant demonstrations. The following is the result, according to some of the very latest dispatches, and also the computation in to-day's *Chronicle*:

FOR HAYES.		FOR TILDEN.	
California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Florida	4	Connecticut	6
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Iowa	11	Georgia	11
Kansas	5	Kentucky	12
Louisiana	8	Maryland	8
Maine	7	Mississippi	8
Massachusetts	13	Missouri	15
Michigan	11	New York	35
Minnesota	5	New Jersey	9
Nebraska	3	N. Carolina	10
Nevada	3	Tennessee	12
New Hampshire	5	Texas	8
Ohio	22	Virginia	11
Oregon	3	West Va	5
Pennsylvania	29	Indiana	15
Rhode Island	4		
South Carolina	7		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Totals	185		184
Necessary to a choice			185

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 4th.—Mrs. Sarah A. Patrick, Mrs. Pocahontas Durham, Mrs. Nellie Bettencourt, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES' SOCIAL.—The Monthly Social for the benefit of Bethel Church, Powell street, will be held on Monday evening, November 13th, in the vestry-room of the church. Tickets of admission (supper included), 50 cents.

MRS. E. FLETCHER, President.
MRS. SARAH A. CARTER, Sec'y.
Committee.

Death of Aaron F. Phillips.

Aaron F. Phillips, a well-known colored citizen, died in Oakland, on Tuesday last. He was long a resident of this city and was, for a long time, the Secretary of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, and was also a member of Hannibal Lodge No. 1, F. and A. Masons. His remains will be conveyed from Oakland to this city, to the Young Men's Hall, Pacific St., above Powell, to-morrow morning; and at one o'clock the funeral obsequies will take place under the auspices of the Young Men's U. B. Society, and Hannibal Lodge.

[The deceased leaves a wife in Oakland, and a daughter in one of the Eastern States, and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.]

Printer's Greek

The following is an acknowledgement of a wedding notice and a generous allowance of cake by a rural professor of Typography:

"We make our most respectful bow to the happy twain, and —— the opportunity to return thanks for this utmost nulled act of liberality. May the matrimonial *chase* which *he has the form* of our brother type *justify* all his preconceived *impressions*. In whatever ½ of the country he may roam, whether called upon to *face* the —ing waves of adverse fortune, or stand before the †† and ‡‡ of enemies may his life be such that when the ¶ of death shall be laid on him, and the . of his existence draws to a close, he may produce a clean *proof* and claim a clear *title* to an honorable ¶ in the *page* of history, as well as to an inheritance beyond the ***."

"I'm a man of very quiet tastes," said he, as he went behind the door and tasted something.

The Secret of the "Elevator" Attack.

The secret of the vehement attacks, which our contemporary, the *Elevator*, has been making upon as for the past few weeks has leaked out by its last issue. He and his followers had been endeavoring to get themselves appointed as ornamental marshals and other little petty offices that no dignified colored man would stoop or resort to such humiliating means to obtain, and believing that we were some what prominent, or in their way, took the foolish way of running us down by the misrepresentation and falsehoods which their sheet has teemed with from week to week.

One of the most miserable lies the *Elevator* man published against us was that in relation to Daniel D. Howard, who died years ago. The *Elevator* man charged, in one of his late issues, that he (D. D. Howard) had at one time discharged us in disgrace from his employ, but never told its readers what that disgrace was. Hence, the *Elevator* man's foolish assertion has no more weight than the rest of his falsehoods had. We say foolish, because it is foolish for any man to rake up things that he might have probably heard some thirty-two or more years ago, and without proof. Because it was as far back as 1843 or 1844, and when John Tyler was President, when we went over from Philadelphia to the Howard House: and Mr. Howard always treated us as a man until we left and went over to Philadelphia again. Mr. Bell has, in this particular, not only slandered ourself, but the deceased man Howard, who is now dead, and, of course, cannot throw the lie back in Bell's face. If he was living to-day he would do it.

All such kind of misrepresentation, falsehood and slang were invented, manufactured and dispensed among our friends, both white and colored, to try to weaken our influence among them, while the *Elevator* man and his clique were placing themselves in humiliating positions by begging the United States Supervisor to appoint them ornamental Supervisors, so that they could grin and brag and look pretty, as boys sometimes do when they have pretty buttons, want to show them to everybody. This was about as much as the *Elevator* adherents done with themselves on election day. We advise every colored man that whenever he wants any position to ask for it without the aid or recommendation of any self-constituted club, whether it be a "piece" club or not. It has no right to dictate as to who should be appointed to positions such as the *Elevator* made its brags about in its last week's issue, as to who its club got appointed Supervisors and Marshals.

We are now done with the subject, the election being over, and hope that the next time we are so vehemently attacked by the *Elevator* man's adherents it will be about some lucrative position or office that it might be our int to be nominated for, instead of publicly taunting as about some Hibb patty office we have or might hold in a Lodge or Society, and publishing everything else as was thought to answer to lower us in the estimation of our patrons and friends, in order that they might dress themselves up as the "Big injuns," in the robes or ribbons of ornamental petty Supervisors and Marshals, as several of those "colored club" men were on election day. It was amusing to see what importance some of them attached to themselves. But neither the white or colored voters noticed them with their vain, strutting and pretended dignity.

Promenade Concert.

A Grand Promenade Concert will be given on Thursday evening, Nov. 30th, 1876, (Thanksgiving Day,) for the benefit of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, in the Society's Hall, Pacific St.

Particulars hereafter.

Election Returns.

[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—Morning—The *Times* says: "Though official returns which would place the matter beyond controversy have not yet been received, there is no doubt that Hayes has been elected President. All our special reports received during the past twenty-four hours from the disputed States in the South render it certain that they have gone Republican. When the official count is completed it will be seen how large the majorities; but are at present they can only be estimated. Our latest dispatches give the Republicans a majority of 2,000 in Florida, a Republican majority of 8,000 in Louisiana, and at least a Republican majority of 3,000 for Hayes in South Carolina. Wisconsin had been persistently claimed for the Democrats, but they have conceded the State now, and it stands unchallenged in our Republican column. Dispatches from Oregon and Nevada also confirm previous reports of 1,000 to 1,500 Republican majority in Oregon, and 1,000 Republican majority in Nevada. The twenty-one States which the *Times* has steadily held to as being a correct presentation of Governor Hayes' vote is the electoral college we again present. Our later dispatches make some changes in our record of the membership of the next Congress. The Fourth District in Alabama has elected a Democrat; the Ninth Illinois has chosen a Republican, and the Tenth a Democrat. The Second and the Fourth Louisiana have chosen Republicans and Thirty-second New York a Democrat. Judge Spaulding has been defeated by a small majority in the Nineteenth Illinois district. Mr. Wm. B. Anderson, Independent Democrat, is defeated by the regular Democratic candidate in the Eighteenth District of Pennsylvania. The re election of Stronger (Dem.), is claimed by the Democrats and in the Tenth District of Virginia the Democrats claim the election of their candidate. Conceding this, the figures stand: Republicans, 148; Democrats, 147; to be elected, 3.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9-10:30 P. M. A prominent planter of Concordia Parish gives information that twenty-four negroes were killed at Fayette, Miss., on election night. He states that the atrocity was committed utterly without provocation. The Jackson *Clarion* recently advised that the enthusiasm of young men must not be restrained. The telegraph wires were cut previous to the massacre.

A gentleman just from St. Martinsville, La., says a leading colored man was murdered last Sunday evening at Brisaire Bridge for expressing Republican sentiments.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—As official dispatch to United States Marshal Picken, from Madison Parish, one of the State Republican strong holds accessible by telegraph, where the vote has been counted and a Republican majority of 2,150 obtained, states that since the count the Democrats have seized several of the ballot-boxes, which, with their contents, have been destroyed. This plan will probably be followed in Republican strongholds all over the State, as soon as McLeavis' advice is known.

PORTLAND, Nov. 10.—The following majorities, as far as heard from, are nearly complete. Majorities for Hayes: Benton, 31; Clackamas, 211; Clatsop, 51; Columbia, 49; Coos, 50; Douglas, 170; Lane, 12; Marion, 635; Multnomah, 59; Polk, 60; Tillamook, 30; Washington, 269; Yamhill, 142; total, 2,936. The following are majorities for Tilden: Baker, 240; Jackson, 260; Josephine, 30; Linn, 53; Umatilla, 269; Union, 130; Wasco, 100; total, 1,103. Hayes' majority, 1,202. Curry, Grant, and Lake Counties to be heard from. These counties will probably be about a stand-off, and will not reduce the majority.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nov. 10.—Returns come in very slow in this State. There is nothing to-day to change the result of yesterday. Hayes in the State has about 1,000 majority. Wren (Republican), for Congress, is certainly elected. Anxiety to know the result on President is intense. Betting still lively.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The entire vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of the town of Gosnold, is Hayes, 149,205; Tilden, 108,247; Rice, 136,282; Adams, 102,825; Baker, 12,127. Rice's plurality, 30,457; majority, 19,326.

PORTLAND, (Or.), Nov. 10.—The latest and fullest returns from Washington Territory indicate that Hon. Orra Jacobs, Republican, has been elected Delegate to Congress over J. P. Judge, Democrat, by a small majority, probably 250. The present returns indicate that Jacobs has a majority of 400, but several counties remain to be heard from which will materially reduce the majority. The Democrats generally concede Jacobs' election.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—The *Tribune* New York special says: This evening Chandler called a conference of leading Republicans to take some action which would allay the public excitement and give assurance of the good faith of Republicans. Many prominent Republicans were present. Private dispatches from the Governors of Florida and Louisiana were laid before the meeting and discussed. It was suggested that a Committee be appointed from both parties to go to New Orleans to watch the canvas. Final action was postponed until to-morrow.

If a bee, wasp, or horset stings, it is nearly always at the expense of its life.

PERSONAL. Rt. Rev. W. H. Hilary and wife arrived safely at home in our city last Thursday, after a five months' absence, looking remarkably well.

Also Elder Jenkins Williams, who succeeds Mr. Hillery to the pulpit and pastoral charge of the Zion A. M. E. Church on Stockton St. Mr. Williams will preach his introductory discourse to-morrow, Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

All are invited.

THE Wabash [Ind.] country has always been celebrated for the persistency and quality of its fever and ague. A local physician thus describes the genuine Wabash article: "It comes creeping up a fellow's back like a ton of wild cats; goes crawling through his joints like iron spikes, and is followed by a fever which prohibits the patient from thinking of anything but Greenland's icy mountains. It isn't the 'every other-day' kind, but gets up with a man at daylight and sleeps in the small of his back all night. His teeth feel about six inches long, his joints wobble like a loose wagon wheel, and the shakes are so steady that one can't hold a conversation except by putting in dashes."

THE question as to the color of beautiful Mary Stuart's has been a hard one to answer, for her pictures all differ among themselves, and historians are not more satisfying. A sentence, however, in Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" throws light on the subject: "The remembrance of this pleasant evening may have been in the late Lord Belhaven's mind when he made a bequest to Her Majesty of a cabinet which had been brought by Queen Mary from France, and given by her to the Regent, Lord Mar, from whom it passed into the family of Lord Belhaven. This cabinet, which contains a lock of Queen Mary's hair and a purse worked by her, is now in Windsor Castle. The lock of hair is large—a full tress of beautiful golden hair—very fine in texture, and full of life, like that of a girl of sixteen."

"GIMME something to cure a boil exclaimed a citizen as he dashed into one of the drug stores yesterday. "Ah, so you have got one of the things, now, have you?" smiled the clerk. "Yes, sir, and it's just in the right place." "Just in the right place?" repeated the clerk, "why, where is that?" "On my hired man," came the sweet reply, and the clerk saw the point.—*Ex.*

FISHES swallow their food whole. They have no dental machinery furnished for them.

"MARRIAGE" is promotion," says George Eliot. In the eyes of such a reasoner a man with his third wife would doubtless pass for a brigadier general.

FIVE of the foreign commissioners to the Centennial are already engaged to Philadelphia ladies. And yet some envious newspapers say the exhibition is not a success.

TOPSHAM, Maine, has a young lady with hair seven feet six inches long, and when she goes in swimming she leaves her clothes on the bank with the utmost impunity.

MRS. STOWE says we never know how much we love until we try to love. To a man who has tried to quit smoking this needs no argument.

THERE is more philosophy and enterprise in a boy's lower extremity than there is in that class of stick whittlers who think their mission upon earth is to button-hole editors and is tell them just how to run a newspaper.

EVERY infant can say "no," several months before it can say "yes." —[Scientific American]. It should be remembered, though, that infants are not invited to "take something."—[Camden Post.]

GRAHAM BREAD.—At night, mix about three quarts of white flour with equal parts of milk and water, and a teacupful of baker's yeast. In the morning stir in with a wooden spoon enough graham flour to make it of the consistency of very thick batter or soft dough. Leave it in the pan to rise again until light; then put into tins and bake as white bread. This is not a molasses or soda counterfeit for graham bread, but a true, healthy, palatable bread.

Good company and excellent conversation are the very sinews of virtue.

The American Centennial. 1876

Wheeler & Wilson Victorious!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine triumph over the world. The Centennial Commission have officially announced the awards and decreed for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine *two Diplomas of Honor and two Awards of Medals.* This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing machine received such recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently they recommended *two of each.* The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision these silent of mechanical experts. A claim of equally distinguished honor for any other sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamp the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the *Standard Sewing Machine of the World.*

[From the Official Report:

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON

1. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for [the following reasons:

"A Lock stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability & different kinds of work both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch rate and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for Leather, for *"Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."*

Awards on the Pacific Coast for 1876.

Gold Medal at California State Fair (Sacramento), 1876, for best Sewing Machine. Stockton, First Premium. San Jose, First Premium. Petaluma, First Premium. Oregon State Fair (Salem), First Premium. Washington Territorial Fair (Olympia), 3 First Premiums. Walla Walla County Fair, 2 First Premiums. Washington Co. Fair First Premium. Wherever displayed they have taken [the premiums when any were to be had.

W. T. Fonda General Agent for the Pacific Coast, 20 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

TO BARBERS.—Phil. Gerichten & Co., No. 535 Commercial street, keeps constantly on hand hair tonic, hair oil, bay rum, colognes, Florida water, hair dye, hair brushes, combs, cosmetiques, camphor ice, shaving soap, powder, razors, etc. etc. Give them a call.

BURIAL CASES.—Craig & Son, 833 Market St. are the sole agents for the American Burial Case Co., 82 and 84 E. Second St., Cincinnati.

PALACE SALOON.—McGinnes Palace saloon and Billiard rooms still maintain their high reputation as a first-class place of resort at 122 Geary street.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 827 and 829 Bush St.

Deaths.

PHILLIPS.—In this city, Nov. 7th, Aaron F. Phillips, a native of Salem, Mass., Aged 71 years, and 9 months. The funeral will take place TO-MORROW (Sunday, Nov. 12th), at one o'clock, from the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason streets. [Boston and Salem, Massachusetts, papers please copy.]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Beamish's Excelsior Shirts.

If you want a really comfortable, good shirt, made up with the best material, be sure and go to Beamish's, S. E. cor. Market and Third Sts., where fine shirts, drawers, suspenders, etc., can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

Is the eye of a newt is put out another perfect eye is soon supplied by rapid growth.

ONE of the saddest descriptions one can give of a household, is that "the master of it generally goes out of an evening."

Your character cannot be successfully injured except by your own acts.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Shiloh Church Oakland, Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M Sabbath School at 1.30 P. M.

I. N. THIPLETT, Pastor.

Powell Street A. M. E. Church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

J. J. DYER, Pastor,

Residence, 1310 Vallejo St.

FOR fine groceries, Fresh California Eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lindsley & Collins, at the lowest cash prices.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

WANTED.—A first-class colored woman, capable of doing general housework. Enquire at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnabeetem for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, freckles, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

AGENCY OF THE WELL-KNOWN CUBAN CIGAR FACTORY OF COBO Y MARIÑEL

JOSEPH WOODS,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,

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Playing Cards, Cigarillo Papers, etc.

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Near corner Third. SACRAMENTO.

Wade and Butcher's celebrated Hollow-Ground Razors, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, and Collin's Royalty, the celebrated brand of Chewing Tobacco, in bulk, etc., sold at Factory Prices.

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BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT BEAMISH'S

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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

H. W. CADY

HAS TAKEN THE

ORLEANS BARBER SHOP,

SECOND STREET,

Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENINGS of each month. JOHN G. PALLIER, H. P.

JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, ROYAL Arch Masons, by resolution adopted at their last stated meeting, decided to give a Grand Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6th (Sr. John's Day), for the benefit of their Charity Fund.—*Extract from the minutes.* Published by *order of the Chapter.*

JAMES E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

GRAND CONCERT.

A GRAND

SACRED, SECULAR & OPERATIC

CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Thursday Evening, Nov. 16, 1876

By the Choir of BETHEL CHURCH

IN THE CHURCH,

Assisted by many of our best Vocalists. Every effort will be made to render this one of the best Entertainments ever given in this city. The proceeds to be appropriated towards purchasing CONGREGATIONAL SINGING BOOKS for the use of the Congregation.

Full particulars hereafter.

The following ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their services for the occasion:

MRS. SARAH A. CARTER.
MRS. FLORENCE T. FERGUSON,
MRS. EMMA FLETCHER.
MISS S. G. RANDALL.
MISS JOHANNA POINTER.
MISS M. WEBB.
MRS. SARAH A. LEE.
PROF. WM. H. BLAKE,
MR. M. RIVERS.
MR. D. B. JACKMAN.
MR. HENRY JACKSON.
MR. WM. H. CARTER.
MR. BENJ. MOFER.
MR. GEORGE H. GRAY.
MR. SAMPSON WILLIAMS.
And others.

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D. B. JACKMAN, } Directors.

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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the entertainment of all who may be supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists requiring conveyance will find carriages, horses and wheels constantly on hand. Children's Carriages.

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The finest Brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Ale, always on hand. Persons from the interior on their arrival in the city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort

BUTTER! SAMPLE STOCK. Low Prices.

EGGS 30 Cents.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

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The lessee and Candidates of the present political campaign, History and Platforms of the various Administrations, The Issues of Finance and Currency, Eminent Characters, Biography of the New York Governor, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Gen. Fremont, Gen. Butler, Rutherford B. Hayes, Gen. Grant, Thomas A. Hendricks, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Lee, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Logan, Gen. Blair, Gen. Schurz, Gen. Banks, Gen. Garfield, Gen. Thurman, Gen. Pendleton, Gen. Wade Hampton, Gen. Gordon, Gen. Butler, Gen. Fremont, Gen. Dix, Gen. Hartranft, Gen. Hawley, Gen. Cameron, Gen. Chamberlain, Gen. Packard, Gen. Kellogg, Gen. Ames, Gen. Logan, Gen. Schofield, Gen. Howard, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Hampton, Gen. Ewing, Gen. Hill, Gen. Colfax, Gen. Wilson, Gen. Dawes, Gen. Conkling, Gen. Morton, Gen. Bayard, Gen. Eaton, Gen. Randall, Gen. Kelley, Gen. Cox, Gen. Hoar, Gen. Voorhees, Gen. Bruce, Gen. Revels, Gen. Lamar, Gen. Tilden, Gen. Hendricks, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Robinson, Gen. Wallace, Gen. Carpenter, Gen. Edmunds, Gen. Thurman

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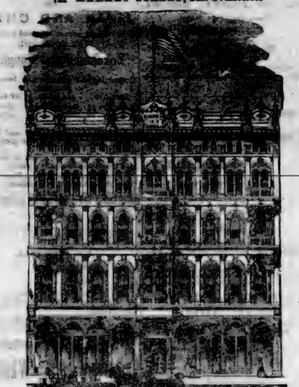
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The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

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The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning what as hereto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you will, and we pity you. You her tried every remedy but the ONE GOOD one, "Dr. Jacobs, and surprising you should be relieved by it. Try something over before the many experiments you have made a trouble by harmful boards on the public as a certain cure but

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it faithfully. It is harmless, pleasant to take, purely vegetable, and strengthening to its effects, entirely free from alcohol or other deleterious drugs, and suitable for children of all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all cases requiring from debility, whether produced by disease or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the strength and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the exhilarating effects that follow the use of intoxicating liquors.

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It is also valuable as an external application to Cancer, Tetter, Rheumatism, etc.

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Italian Opera in Chicago.

The other night as two young men were passing down Madison street they saw an Italian Count trying to claw a living out of the harp that once through Tara's halls its soul of music did wield. A happy thought struck them. Said the first young man: "Say, Signor, how much'll you take for your evening?" The exile bowed and said he liked the Signor's gracious hands, and he would take a sendo—what you calls a dollar. "Keerect, Victor Emanuel," replied the young man; "you've my great Italian combination opera troupe, and you get a dollar for a series of star performances and I take the rest of the receipts at the door: compreny, Signor?" So they went on till they came to a billiard room and the young man said, "Whoa, there, Garibaldi," and ordered him to enter the billiard-room and please the ears of the assembled folks with a concourse of sweet sounds. He did so, and when he got through passed the hat. His first lesson and manager was the first parson to whom he came. "Why," he exclaimed with some surprise, "that's Grazcino de Rossini in the corner. Hi-yi, I know the cuss well. He is an Italian Duke and a patriot: served with Garibaldi; had his estate confiscated; was excommunicated and hunted out by the carbonardi of the Inquisition; had to come to America and can't go back again because he does not know English enough to be able to read that there has been a revolution. I tell you, boys, he's white. Got thirteen children, all in arms, and wouldn't tell a lie if you offered him no end of little hatchets. I'm poor myself, and this is a time of universal commercial depression, but there's a half-dollar, signore." The leasee and managers companion said: "Well, since you know he's on the square, I'll see that 50 cents of yours. What are you going to do, Dump." "Oh, I'm in, too," said the proprietor, and he said to the barkeeper: "George, give him half a dollar." "I've only got a quarter in small change, but I want a night for all I've got." said a third, and so they piled in scrip and coin in upon that cafe. When he had finished his round his exile followed him out and made him fork over what he had taken at the door. Then they went to another house and did the same thing, and finally, at 11 o'clock, when the Duke's finger-nails gave out, they had cleared $17.45 over and above the salary of the musician and the cost of management, segars and drinks. It was the most successful season of Italian opera known in Chicago for many years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Be just and fear not.

How a Bird Flies.

The most prominent faculty about a bird is a faculty in which it differs from every other creature except the bat and insects—its power of flying. For this purpose the bird's arm ends in one slender finger instead of a full hand. To this are attached the quills and small feathers (covers) on the upper side, which make up the wing. Observe how light all this is; in the first place, the bones are hollow, then the shafts of the feathers are hollow and finally the feathers themselves are made of the most delicate filaments, interlocking and clinging to one another with little grasping hooks of microscopic fineness. Well, how does a bird fly? It seems simple enough to describe, and yet it is a problem that the wisest in such matters have not yet worked out to everybody's satisfaction. This ex planation, by the Duke of Argyle, appears to me to be the best: "An open wing forms a hollow on its under-side like an inverted saucer, when the wing is forced down, the upward pressure of the air caught under this concavity lifts the bird up, such as you hoist yourself up between the parallel bars in a gymnasium. But he could never in this way get ahead, and the hardest question is still to be answered. Now, the front edge of the wing, formed of the bones and muscles of the forearm, is rigid and unyielding, while the kinder margin is merely the soft flexible ends of the feathers; so when the wing is forced down, the air under it, finding this margin yielding the easier, would rush out here, and, in so doing, would bend up the ends of the quills, pushing them forward out of the way, which, of course, would tend to shove the bird ahead. This process, quickly repeated, results in the phenomenon of flight."—*Ernest Ingersol, in Scribner's for November.*

Building a Girl's Brain.

The average English girl of 20 is a finer creature physically than her American contemporary—larger-boned, more muscular, fuller-blooded and in general more robust. The children feed at English schools is more digestible and nourishing. To eat regularly three hearty meals a day is a duty and a pleasure in an English boarding-school. Go for any of the assembled folks with a concourse of sweet sounds. He did so, and when he got through passed the hat. His first lesson and manager was the first parson to whom he came. "Why," he exclaimed with some surprise, "that's Grazcino de Rossini in the corner. Hi-yi, I know the cuss well. He is an Italian Duke and a patriot: served with Garibaldi; had his estate confiscated; was excommunicated and hunted out by the carbonardi of the Inquisition; had to come to America and can't go back again because he does not know English enough to be able to read that there has been a revolution. I tell you, boys, he's white. Got thirteen children, all in arms, and wouldn't tell a lie if you offered him no end of little hatchets. I'm poor myself, and this is a time of universal commercial depression, but there's a half-dollar, signore." The leasee and managers companion said: "Well, since you know he's on the square, I'll see that 50 cents of yours. What are you going to do, Dump." "Oh, I'm in, too," said the proprietor, and he said to the barkeeper: "George, give him half a dollar." "I've only got a quarter in small change, but I want a night for all I've got." said a third, and so they piled in scrip and coin in upon that cafe. When he had finished his round his exile followed him out and made him fork over what he had taken at the door. Then they went to another house and did the same thing, and finally, at 11 o'clock, when the Duke's finger-nails gave out, they had cleared $17.45 over and above the salary of the musician and the cost of management, segars and drinks. It was the most successful season of Italian opera known in Chicago for many years.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ENTERTAINMENTS in theaters for the benefit of churches are so common it has been suggested that a church alliance be formed for the purpose of engaging a good stock company and running a theater regularly, the profits to be divided among the representative in the alliance *pro rata*. The public would gain by the plan. It would be relieved from outside contribution and get a return in good acting for the money spent.—*Ex.*

The Chemiloon.

The inventions looking to an improved underwear for women in the interest of her health, of convenience, of simplicity, of economy of time, and artistic effect, have no firm a footing in the regard of enough of the most intelligent and sensible American women that their gradual adoption is assured. Those who choose to ridicule them, neglecting to avail themselves of their advantages, are simply the losers. The sale of such garments is constantly growing. No doubt the time will come when large establishments will send out women cutters and fitters to measure customers and supply by express as the gentlemen's furnishing establishments do.

So far as the writer is informed, she herself was the first one to make and wear a chemiloon—in the Autumn of 1856. She used the pattern of a basque waist with the old-fashioned tight sleeve, having plaits at the elbow. Upon the lower edge of the basque was sewed the fulness of a pair of drawers. It was made of Canton flannel. The type of this garment is the night-drawers of children. We know of a lady who used such a garment for day use for her boys forty years, of another who used the same for her little girls twenty years ago; but we have not heard of any adult wearing such a garment fitted to the person before the years above designated.

The Boston garment is a chemiloon, and, it answers the purpose of supporting other garments, stockings, under and over skirts. It is called an Emancipation suit, and in our opinion it is open to several objections. While the desire of dress reformers is to reduce the amount of clothing upon the upper part of the body, and increase the warmth of the extremities, we think there is a danger of making the clothing about the lungs too light. The only good thing we can say about the corset is that it is warm. Another garment which the writer invented in 1869 obviates this difficulty and adds much that is desirable for a complete suit of underwear. We call it a body coat. The upper part of the garment is a loose fitting, sleeveless basque, upon the lower edge of which is sewed the balmoral skirt. At the waist line is a row of buttons, upon which to fasten the band of the dress skirt. It combines the uses of corset and skirt, besides supporting the skirt of the dress. It should be made warm and light for winter, stiff and cool for summer. The only secret about its efficiency is that it should be made high in the neck behind and low in front of the shoulder seam near the neck as high as a man's vest. It should have the armhole also as large and in the same place as a man's vest armhole.

It is improved by being buttoned down the front to the trimming of the skirt, the lap for buttons and button-holes made before the trimming is sewed on, that the trimming may hang smooth across the lower part. We think it better sleeves some of the uses of a corset if instead of the darts usual in a sleeveless basque gores are inserted much like those of Dr. Walker's health waist. The suit is then composed of chemiloon, made of knitted material or of flannel, with buttons on it to suspend the stockings. Second —A cotton chemiloon to which is sewed or buttoned on collars and cuffs. Third—A body coat with buttons around the waist for the dress skirt. Fourth—The dress itself in one, two, or three pieces.

When these garments are made loose—that is, at least four inches larger than the naked person, a woman is dressed suitably to make herself useful in any direction, reasonably in regard to her health, and if not beautifully it is the fault of her own taste, for the forms are mere simple, more natural, more artistic than those in former use.

Another garment from the same source was designed for those who were unwilling to relinquish the underskirt. It is a combination of chemise and underskirt, and looks like a short night-gown trimmed at the bottom. It can be made like a yoked night-dress or like a princesse gored skirt, and is called a chemiljupe.—*Chicago Tribune.*

How a Man Looks for Clean Clothes.

Did you ever see a man try to find a shirt, or a handkerchief, or something in the bureau draw where his wife keeps her clean linen? It mostly happens when he's in a hurry, when he has got his fire-works temper on, and his wife has got the baby on her lap, or she is "up to her elbows" in dough. He finds the white clothes laid in such symmetrical layers as only a woman after long practice can accomplish, and he dives in a good deal as he would fish for nubs of kindling in a barrel of shavings, pitching everything right and left on the floor meanwhile, as he fails to get the required article, stewing and swearing, and offering select expressions of relief to his feelings in a suppressed tone of voice, and vowing in a way especially designed to reach the ears of his wife, "that it does beat the old—what's his name? —a thing can't be put where it can be found." About this time his wife yells out from below that the article sought is right on top, when he sarcastically wants to know if she supposes he has "gal no eyes," then tears around into that linen at a more furious rate than ever, swearing that the shirt ain't there for he has got clear to the bottom. And then he gathers up everything in a bunch and rams them back anyhow, just as he can grab them, in savage handfuls, tearing around and jerking things all over with a nervous looseness. Then he rings out in a sort of abstract way, as if addressing no one in particular, that he can always tell where to find anything he needs at his place of business in a moment, and he keeps a place for everything and everything in its place. Just about the time he has worked himself into a red hot worry of boiling-over impatience, and got the whole room in a litter, his wife glides in and lays her hand upon the missing article—right in the drawer where he jerked it out and rammed it back again—in that quiet way a woman has of maddening a choleric husband into a fit state for the lunatic asylum.—*Deaf Mute Advocate.*

Mark Twain as a Reporter.

I reported on a morning newspaper three years, and it was pretty hard work. But I enjoyed its attractions. Reporting is the best school in the world to get knowledge of human beings, human nature and human ways. A nice, gentlemanly reporter—I make no references—is well treated by everybody. Just think of the wide range of his acquaintanceship, his experience of life and society. No other occupation brings a man into such familiar social relations with all grades and classes of people. The last thing at night—midnight—he goes browsing around after items among the police and the jail birds in the lock-up, questioning the prisoners, making pleasant and lasting friendships among some of the worst people in the world. And the very next evening he gets himself up, regardless of expense, puts on all the good clothes his friends have got, goes and takes dinner with the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of the District, the United States Senator, and some more of the upper crust society. He is on good terms with all of them, and present at every gathering, and has easy access to every variety of people. Why, I breakfasted almost every morning with the Governor, dined with the principal clergyman, and slept in the station house.

A reporter has to lie a little, of course, or they would discharge him. That is why I left it. I am not a sort of abstract way, as if addressing no one in particular, that different from Washington: I have a higher and grander standard of principle. Washington could not lie. I can lie, but I won't. Reporting is fascinating, but it is distressing to have to lie so. Lying is bad—very bad. Every individual knows that by experience. I think that for a man to tell a lie, when he can't make anything by it, is wrong.

Sunny Rooms and Sunny Lives.

Light is one of the most active agencies in enlivening and beautifying a home. We all know the value of sunlight as a health giving agent to the physical constitution; and it is not less so to our moral and spiritual natures. We are more active under its influence—can think better and act more vigorously. Let us take the airiest, choicest, and sunniest room in the house for our living-room—the workshop where brain and body are built up and renewed. And let us there have a bay window, no matter how plain its structure, through which the good twin angels of Nature—sunlight and pure air—can freely enter. Dark rooms bring depression of spirits, imparting a sense of confinement, of isolation, of powerlessness, which is chilling to energy and vigor; but light rooms is good cheer. Even in a gloomy house, where walls and furniture are dingy and brown, you have but to take down the heavy curtains, open wide the windows, hang brackets on either side, set flower-pots on the brackets and let the warm sun stream freely in, to bring health to our bodies and joy to our souls.

The People who Bring Libel Suits.

The *Chronicle* of Thursday last contained the following excellent editorial on people who bring libel suits:

No citizen of upright life and good reputation in the community of which he is a member can be injured by all the thousand tongues of slander. Established character cannot be smirched by the breath of rumor; and the man who feels it necessary to go into court to vindicate himself against charges affecting his reputation, except in cases of the rarest and most peculiar complexion, make no public confession of his vulnerability by taking such a step. Honest men can "live down" the most malignant lies that malice can invent, and they are generally too conscious of integrity, too scornful of aspersion, and too much occupied with important matters to waste any of their time or energy in the attempt to hunt them down. Conscious innocence makes light of the inventions of slanderous tongues, and almost invariably those who are most sensitive to criticism or ill report are those who feel the sting of truth in the language they so bitterly resent. It is a general fact, which the records of the courts and the reports of adjudicated cases will fully confirm, that libel suits are mostly instituted by men of established character and acknowledged respectability. These can afford to ignore detraction and smile at the impotence of slander. It is those who are conscious of a blot who are apt to be over sensitive. It is the "galled jade" that winces. Those whose withers are unwrung are not demonstrative. If a catalogue were to be made of all the libel suits that have ever been instituted in all the courts of the United States it would be found that not one plaintiff in a hundred was a man of mark and respectability. The list would not include the names of a score of well-known business or professional men. It would be made up almost exclusively of scalawags and seedy adventurers with no characters to lose and no reputations to be damaged.

When We May Drink Tea.

Mr. Adam Smith, in a paper read before the London Society of Arts, recommends the use of tea in the following cases: After a full meal, when the system is oppressed; for the corpulent and the old; for hot climates, and especially for those who, living there, eat freely or drink milk or alcohol, in cases of suspended animation; for soldiers who, in times of peace, take too much food in relation to the waste proceeding in the body; for soldiers and others marching in hot climates, for then, by promoting evaporation and cooling the body, it obviates, in a degree, the effects of too much food as of too great heat.

Milk as Food.

There is no article of food which is so universally consumed, or exercises so vital an influence on the human family, as milk. From the cradle to the grave it is their constant nourishment, and has more to do with the health and physical organization of a people than any other aliment whatever; and yet there is none so deteriorated by the cruelty and avarice of dealers, nor one which holds within its composition so many and such fatal germs of suffering and decay. It is not overrating its powers to declare that it determines what shall be the physical and intellectual status of a nation at large. These facts are well known to all physiologists, and the most sensible and reflecting people; and yet this animal poison is taken into the system regardless of the ruin it inflicts! Is it not time that the people were aroused to the supreme importance of this subject?—

Printer's Greek

The following is an acknowledgment of a wedding notice and a generous allowance of cake by a rural professor of Typography:

"We make our most respectful bow to the happy twain, and ask the opportunity to return thanks for the almost unlied act of liberality. May the matrimonial *chase* which *looks the form* of our brother typo *justify* all his pronounced reportorial. In whatever ¶ of the country he may roam, whether called upon to *face* the —ing waves of adverse fortune, or two Empresses regret—are anxious for his early education.—He will study in the Jou-King room of the imperial palace; Hong-Tseng-Hoot and His Young-Chan will be the tutors to instill into his majesty's mind all the necessary sciences. He will learn the Manichen and Mongol language and literature as well. And the same time. with riding, archery, swimming, ploughing and other bodily exercises. The prettiest part of the business, however, is that from the day his education begins there will be appointed for his majesty a companion destined to receive all the floggings incurred by the imperial boy, and the 14th of May is considered by the astrologers as the most propitious moment for his education and these floggings to begin.

PERSPICUITY.—Remember that in writing, perspicuity is half the battle. The want of it is the ruin of more than half the poetry that is published. A meaning that does not stare you in the face is worse than no meaning, because nobody will choose to poke for it.

TALKING one day of a well known comic lecturer, Douglas Jerrold exclaimed: "Egad, sir! that fellow would vulgarize the day of judgment.

"Do try and talk a little common sense!" exclaimed a sarcastic young lady to a visitor. "Oh!" was the reply, "but wouldn't that be taking an unfair advantage of you?"

THE Waterbury *American* has come to the conclusion that "woman is man's superior in courage and daring." The editor is an honest man. He was married a little over a month ago.

A GIRL at St. Paul, Minn., has, in male attire, been serving as a brakeman on a railroad. She has now relinquished the brakes, but still handles the switch and occasionally manages a train.

OBSERVE a young father trying to appease a bawling baby, and you will witness ingenuity enough in ten minutes to make you think that man ought to be an inventor.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, November 18, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Presidential Election.

There has been no change in the result as has been forewarded, that Rutherford B. Hayes has 185 Electoral votes. To maintain or be sure of this all are waiting with patience for the official counts of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida. There is one thing which has been made apparent to the leading Republicans, that with all their endeavors to conciliate the ex-confederates for the past three or four years by legislation and otherwise and showing a willingness to sacrifice the Negro by gradually withholding his rights and not giving proper protection and encouragment to the colored voters in the South who have been a great part of the loyal bone, sinew, and strength of the Republican party. This will be a lesson, if they should obtain the power through Hayes' inauguration, that they should share emoluments with their supporters and true friends, whether they be white or colored.

The "Elevator's" Negro Dispute Etc

This paper, the PACIFIC APPEAL, will neither copy or comment upon any more of the negro disputes which have abounded in the columns of the *Elevator* about for several weeks past. Our space can be better occupied by giving our intelligent readers the current news of the day, instead of the negro wrangles and quarrels for which the *Elevator* abounds and apparently is the organ of. We care not what that sheet, the *Elevator*, or its adherents may of us, either from its editor or its correspondents. We have barred them and their nonsensical dispute from the columns of the APPEAL and shall continue for the future, as we have in the past, to pursue the course of legitimate journalism, with the endeavor of maintaining the dignity of the PACIFIC APPEAL as one of the first-class journals in respectability and rank, if not in prosperity and riches, that exists in the city of San Francisco and State of California. With this firm determination, we therefore solicit from all classes of our citizens a three months', six months' or yearly subscription, and we will continue in our endeavors to make the APPEAL interesting to all classes, as it ever has been, as well as an excellent medium for cheap advertising. Send in your orders to 511 Sansome Street.

Mr. Detter's and Mrs. Brinson's Marriage.

Last evening Dr. Thos. Detter, the well known proprietor of the Silver Brick shaving saloon and bathing establishment, was married to Mrs. Emily Brinson, recently of San Francisco. The high contracting parties are colored people. The ceremony was performed at the future residence of the newly wedded pair and was attended by nearly all of the colored folk in town, besides some twenty-five or thirty white people, including some of our most prominent citizens and their wives. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Josiah McClain in an impressive manner after the form prescribed by the Presbyterian church. The bride was tastefully attired in a dove colored silk dress with the usual wreath of orange blossoms on her head. The bride groom was neatly dressed in black coat and pants and snowy vest. After the ceremony was over the bride and groom received the congratulations of the company; cake and wine were served and the guests drank in flowing bumpers of sparkling Heidsieck to the prosperity and happiness of the newly wedded pair. The affair was well conducted throughout, and the Docter and his bride have reason to feel pleased with the auspices under which they commence their voyage upon the matrimonial sea.—*Eureka Sentinel.*

JUSTICE and truth are twins.

The Bethel A. M. E. Church Benefit Concert.

The Grand Concert for the benefit of the above-named Church, corner of Jackson and Powel Sts., came off there on Thursday evening last. The audience was tolerably large and appreciative. A short while after eight o'clock the pianist, Prof. F. G. Carnes, made his appearance on the stage, at the piano, for the overture. The programme of the concert was as follows:

Part First: Piano Solo, Prof. Frederick G. Carnes. Solo, "When the Swallows homeward fly," (Frans Abt). Miss Maggie Webb. Solo, "Her Bright Smile haunts Mo still," (Wrighton.) Mr. Henry Jackson. Solo, "Consider the Lilies," (Topliff.) Miss S. O. Randall. Centennial Quartette, "The Flag that's waved a hundred years," Misses Pointer and Lee, Messrs. Jackman and Carter. Solo, "Thou art so Near and yet so Far," Mr. Henry Givens. Solo, "No One to Love," (Harvey.) Mr. George H. Gray. Solo, "Is my Darling True to Me," (Lingard.) Miss Johanna Pointer. Duet, "The Lost Proscribed," (Martha.) Messrs. Gray and Jackman.

Intermission of ten minutes, during which ice cream and other refreshments were served by a committee of ladies.

Part Second: Piano Solo, Tremolo from the Opera, "Giouramento," Prof. Frederick G. Carnes. Solo, "Parting," (Millard.) Miss S. O. Randall. Solo, "La Vanzilla,"—Miss Kellogg's Kissing Song. Miss Maggie Webb. Solo, "The Anchor's Weighed," (Braham.) Mr. Wm. H. Carter. Solo, Prof. Wm. H. Blake. Solo, "The Old Sexton," (Russell.) Mr. D. B. Jackman. Sacred Song, "No Crown without a Cross," (J. R. Thomas.) Mr. Henry Givens. Solo, Mr. Sampson Williams. Humorous Quartette,—Basso-Profundo, Misses Pointer and Lee, Messrs. Jackman and Carter. Duet, "Our Way Across the Sea," Mr. Geo. H. Gray and Miss Maggie Webb. Chorus, Patriotic Glee.

Of the lady amateurs in the above programme, Miss Ophelia Randall, Miss Johanna Foister, Miss Sarah Lee, and Miss Maggie Webb we are not disposed to criticize severely their musical talent individually, as there was no particular rivalry; all volunteered to sing for the benefit of the church and not professionally on this occasion to invite criticism. But to speak of what they actually did in our only province on this occasion. Miss Randall sang three pieces: two as is the cast above, and was substituted in the second part in the absense of Wm. H. Blake, who was announced for a solo, Miss Randall sang the "Widow of Nain." This young lady reads music at sight and teaches it as a profession. We scarcely need say more than that she was applauded on each appearance on the stage and, at the conclusion of her pieces, received boquets.

Of Miss Johanna Pointer we will state that this young lady, on her entrance upon the stage, at once gained the favor of the audience by her unassuming manner and natural modesty. She sang the different pieces in which she was cast with pleasing effect, and also was substituted to sing a piece in place of Mr. Sampson Williams, who was unavoidably absent. Miss Foister is a good mezzo-soprano, is tolerably well versed in the science of music, and bids fair to rank ere long among our first-class leading sopranoes. The young lady was also applauded and received boquets.

Of Miss Sarah Lee we may state that she has an alto voice which was very pleasing and effective in the chornses, for which the lady deserves great credit. In the comic quartette, called "Basso-Profundo," she, with the others, shared the great applause which was bestowed on their efforts.

Of Miss Maggie Webb we will state that this young lady only came to this State about a year ago not as a musical amateur, but it was soon found out among the acquaintances she has made since being in this city that she was possessed of a knowledge of music and has sung on two or three benefit occasions since being here with pleasing effect and great satisfaction to all those who heard her. Miss Webb received some instruction in music in Providence, Rhode Island, where she is so recently from,—is unassuming in her manner, tries to please, and is not so vain as to consider herself a first-class amateur, but the audience on Thursday evening last differed with her, as could be seen from the applause she received for the sweet music she sang in the duet with Mr. Gray. Miss Webb was also encored, and received applause and boquets at each of her exits from the stage. Her voice is mezzo-soprano and she is also a good alto in chorus. The young lady has won for herself and on her own merits, being a stranger in our community, the respect and good will of the better classes of our people and is determined by close application to study to become eminently high in the musical profession. Miss Webb is taking lessons from Madame Sampson Williams, the prima-donna. [We might digress to state that Madame Sampson Williams was present as a spectator, among the auditors in the gallery near the organ,—but few persons, however, being aware of the prima-donna's presence in the church on the occasion.]

Of the gentlemen amateurs, Messrs. Carter, Jackman, Gray, Givens and Master Jackson, but little need be said because they all sang well in their respective solos. Wm. H. Carter reads music at sight, and is more deserving of the title of professor than some who assume the title with far less acquaintance with the science of music than Mr. Carter possesses. He sang "The Anchor's Weighed" with marked effect, and received great applause.

D. B. Jackman also reads music at sight and has a good bass voice. Mr. Jackman sang an aria, was in a duet with Mr. Gray, was in all the choruses, and sang the ballad, "The Old Sexton," in pleasing style and was much applauded.

Mr. Gray sang the two pieces as will be seen in the above programme in which his name is cast, and was greatly applauded. In the duet with Miss Webb they obtained the most rapturous applause and encore. The aria he sang was rendered with pleasing effect and obtained great applause and an encore. Mr. Gray is a first class amateur.

Mr. Givens, a young man who has not been a great while in the State, sang the two pieces in which he is cast in the above programme with pleasing effect, received an encore on each rendition, and from the vociferous applause given him the audience has stamped him and accepted him as a valuable accession to our musical circle. Mr. Givens has a good tenor voice and did himself great credit as an amateur on this occasion.

Of Master Jackson, though last yet by no means least in our estimation or that of the audience,—judging from the applause he received for the splendid rendition of the above-named piece he sang,—Master Jackson, although just arriving on the stage of manhood, has given evidence of considerable knowledge of music and did himself great credit on this occasion.

As a whole this was one of the best church concerts ever given in this city. Professor Carnes presided at the piano, and Professor Smith at the organ.

MR. DETTER AND MRS. BRINSON'S MARRIAGE.—It will be seen in another column, by a clipping from a Eureka, Nev., paper, that Mr. Detter and Mrs. Brinson, formerly of this city, are married.

[From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

The Election

NEW YORK, NOV. 17—A. M.—The *Times'* Washington special says: It is now almost universally conceded among Democrats about Washington that Hayes will have the necessary electoral votes returned to give him a majority of one. This admission is the key for the terrible denunciation of what they are pleased to call frauds, and they also talk of the affair being transferred to Congress, where justice is to be secured to them by throwing out enough of the Republican States to elect Tilden. The question of the powers of Congress is thus raised, and both parties are making a careful examination of the laws and Constitution. This has been the feature of the day's discussion. The twenty-second joint rule is claimed by the Democrats to be still in force, because the present House agreed to the joint rules, and the Senate being a continuous body, the rules, including this one, stand till specially put aside. On this technicality they think the House will be able to throw out the vote of Louisiana or Florida. But this point is settled by its being raised too soon, for if the twenty-second joint rule is still in force, there is plenty of time for the Senate to formally abrogate it. The Democrats, including some members of Congress, claim that under the Constitution the House has the right to act without any other rule, and they talk about the counting of the vote, as though they had the solo power. All this is mere vapor, as all their lawyers know that that the only possible course of mischief for the House to pursue under the existing law, if it refuses to attend when the votes are counted, and this they threaten. The Democrats would propose that the House elect the President, but how they could get him inaugurated without a revolution, does not appear. They hold that the vacancy is not such a law, if so refusal

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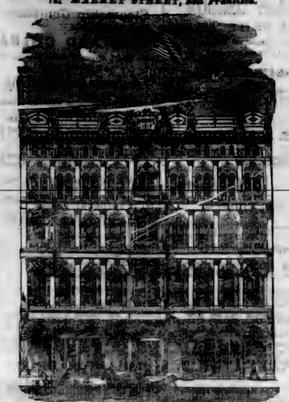
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, November 25, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Crowded Out.

Our usual editorial and a large amount of accumulated correspondence and interesting matter has been crowded out. all of which will appear next week.

(From the Progressive American, Nov. 11.)

The Legitimacy of Colored Masonry Discussed—Anxiety about what Ohio is doing.

In view of the fact that the Grand Lodge of Ohio is about to take up the consideration of the "Colored question," we gladly give space to an abstract from the last Maine report on correspondence, written by M. W. Bro. Drummond on the subject, which we believe presents the matter in the proper light:—

"From the histories of these organizations, it will be seen at once that on no ground whatever can the Ohio proposition be sustained.

"To recognize them as Independent Grand Lodges is the death of the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction. If Ohio recognizes the African Grand Lodge, she must repeal the ban of non-intercourse with Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, and recognize those bodies in New York, New Jersey and Louisiana, which she has for so many years declared to be clandestine, the planting of which was a Masonic offence of so grave a character that it put the perpetrators outside the pale of Masonry, in her judgment, as well as that of all her sisters.

"Again, it introduces into Masonry a distinction founded upon race and color, which is contrary to its fundamental principles, but it is said that a distinction founded upon nationality has already been introduced, and that is no more an innovation upon Masonic usage and law to grant a charter to men of color, than to grant one to Germans or Frenchmen. We have never believed it right to issue a charter with any stipulation as to the language in which the work is to be done; still the granting of a charter to men of color, leaving them free to admit whom they please, and placing them under the same government as other lodges, is a very different thing from recognizing an African Grand Lodge, and thus saying 'the whites will come with us, the blacks will go with you.'

"No, the only terms upon which recognition can be granted is the consolidation of the two Grand Organizations into one as the supreme authority over all the subordinates. If there organizations are regular or merely technically illegal, they should be invited to unite and fuse with the white organizations, as Masonic history affords many precedents for doing.

"But are they regular? Or are they merely technically irregular? Or are they essentially clandestine? If in 1775, the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction was law, as now held, the source of all the rest was clandestine. But admitting that African Lodge was a regular lodge, was there a singular other regular lodge established? The first was established in 1791 by Prince Hall, who had no other or greater authority than that of a Master of a Lodge. It is true that ancient lodges were formed without any warrant or charter; but in 1791 it had been the law of the Grand Lodge under which African Lodge then held its charter and worked for three-quarters of a century, that if any set or number of Masons shall take upon themselves to form a lodge without the Grand Master's warrant, the regular lodges are not to countenance them, nor can them as fair brethren duly formed, nor approve of their acts or deeds, (Eighth Old Regulation.) The lodge in Providence was formed in the same manner. These two, with African Lodge formed a Grand Lodge in 1808."

"Under the Old Regulation, to which we have referred, those lodge, as and their Grand Lodge were clandestine; they were clandestine not merely under the Masonic law as it now exists, but under the law as it then existed, and had existid nearly a century. Upon a most thorough and careful examination, with an anxiety to arrive at the truth, but with an earnest wish, which we do not hesitate to avow, that the irregularities in these organizations might be found to be of so trifling a character that they might be healed by legislation, the universality of Masonic principles illustrated in a signal manner, we have come to no other conclusion than that they are irregular and must be held to be clandestine."

[There is too much proof brought to light, Brother Drummond, that the colored American Masons are no more clandestine than the whites. At least it has been so decided by all the European Grand Lodges, who now concede that the colored American Grand Lodges are just as regular and have extended the latter a full recognition. All the colored American Masons when in Europe, are freely and welcomely admitted by their "work" and Lodge diplomas There are now at least twenty-eight Independent Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the United States, with a membership of 15,167 with the European recognition, who are doing very well and have no desire to accept such recognition, as was recently proposed by the white Grand Lodge of Ohio. Neither do they desire to be "healed" by those who should "be healed" themselves by the equal If not the superior legality from the United Grand Loage of England as a foundation of the Prince Hall Grand Lodges in the United States. —Ed.]

Election News.

TALLAHASSEE, FLO., Nov. 23.—Governor Stearns presented an affidavit in Court, this morning, stating that he had never stated that he desired to canvass the vote, nor had he so desired, nor was he empowered to canvass the votes. Democratic counsel argued that the Governor had no right to canvass, which belonged to the Canvassing Board, and that the Court has jurisdiction over the Governor in restraining him from performing an illegal act. General Bariew replied, denying jurisdiction, and declared that the injunction would be worthless. He adjured the judge to carefully consider the risk he ran in issuing a writ of injunction that could not be enforced by any legitimate procedure, if the Governor was determined to resist it. At the close of his argument, of which this was the only point, the Court adjourned. A decision will probably be made tomorrow. There is some excitement here. It is generally believed the Governor will not obey the injunction, if issued. Republicans deny the Court's jurisdiction. The Secretary of State, this evening, says three counties—Dade, Brevard, and Lafayette—have not yet been heard from.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: It is ascertained that the President will discuss questions growing out of the disputed elections in his annual message, and strongly favor regarding the returns certified to by electors as final. The Republicans are taking this position, and many of the ablest Democrats admit that it is unassailable. The mandatory phrase in the Constitution, that the votes shall be counted, settles the question of the power of the other house to reject any vote.

Masonry in Ohio.

BY DAN D. LYON.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 17.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

In the October number of the *Masonic Token*, (No. 38, at page 224,) Brother Berry asks "Has Masonry a mission? If so, what is it?"

If I might be permitted to answer the question I would say, after a careful perusal of the *Masonic Token* and almost any other American article on the Masonic question, that the mission of American Masonry is to oppress the opposed, to keep a struggling people down, to yet continue to trample under foot a people who have already been most fearfully wronged, outraged beyond conception. Without pausing to dwell upon any of the unkind remarks made by the *Token* upon the colored Masons of Ohio in particular, and colored Masons in general, I would beg to call attention to a report made by the R.·. W.·. Charles Levy Woodbury to the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, from a committee appointed to coasider the application of the Lodge at Palermo, Italy, to become subordinate to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts,—also to consider the general question of Grand Lodge jurisdiction. With a great show of a tender consideration for the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Italy, the committee say:

"The petition of the Lodge at Palermo, addressed to this Grand Lodge, avows that it has seceded from the Grand Lodge of Italy, and desires to be recognized by, and taken under the protection of this Grand Lodge."

"The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has no disposition to interfere in the internal affairs of the Grand Lodge of Italy."

Now I would ask in all sincerity why this very tender consideration was not exercised in favor of the Supreme Council of Chili—when the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was pleased to establish two Lodges in that jurisdiction! But we must not lose sight of the fact that the Masonry of the United States has a mission and, as stated, that mission is to keep the black Masons down. With the above quotation, and about nine lines more, the application of the Lodge at Palermo is dismissed. The committee then come into Ohio and tell the white Masons of Ohio what they must do with the colored Masons of Ohio. But notwithstanding Brother Gardner has had his attention called to the many gross errors made in his address of March, 1870, he still persists in reiterating the nonsense that the Army Lodge had no right to make Masons of any citizens. The committee say:

"True it is that in 1787 three colored men of Boston received from England a charter for a Subordinate Lodge at Boston, to be called "African Lodge," which had been granted in 1784, but not forwarded to them until three years afterwards. The chief of them, Prince Hall, died December 2, 1807."

As the Hon. Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina would say, "The head sinister" upon Bro. Gardner's Masonic concubinage would seem to imply that this warrant was given to but three men, and a Tildesie effort is made to withhold the fact of the other eleven brethren.

The Committee say further, "The date of the charter was after the treaty of peace with England in 1783, by which the independence and sovereignty of these States was recognized. It was also subsequent after the Massachusetts Grand Lodge formed (March 8, 1777,) and had declared the independence of the Masons of this Commonwealth whereby the duties of self government were assumed by the Masons of this Commonwealth, which they have continued to exercise to the present time."

I would just ask the readers of this communication to keep steadily before their minds that in Massachusetts there has been since 1733 four different Grand Lodges, three of which are ever at the call of the brethren of Massachusetts at this day. That you may see at a glance and be the more apt to follow Bros. Woodbury, Gardner and Nickerson, and detect their fairness (?) in their statement, I will just here give you the names of these Grand Lodges. First, "St. John's Grand Lodge," established in 1733; Second, "St. Andrew's Grand Lodge," established in 1753; Third, "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" established in 1777; Fourth, "Grand Lodge of Massachusetts," established 1792.

The St. John's Grand Lodge is claimed to have been established in accordance with a commition supposed to have been granted to Henry Price in 1733; but this fact has not yet been established. The most positive proof that has yet been adduced is the letter written by our honored brother and founder of Masonry, Prince Hall, to the V.·. W.·. Wm. White, G. S., August 20, 1792, in which this passage occurs: "The Lodge No. 88 hath joined the above Lodge ever since the death of their Grand Master, Henry Price, Esq., for he is long since dead—a worthy Mason."

Let the St. John's Grand Lodge have been established how and when, we concede that it was in existence; nor will I consider it necessary, in order to establish the point I wish to make, to go into an elaborate history of that Grand Lodge, more than to grant its existence, and that it went out of existence in 1775, and that it went out of existence with the death of its Grand Master, Henry Price, in 1780, although it became inactive long before that time.

The Grand Lodge over which Joseph Warren presided did not meet after 1775 until they met to bury their Grand Master Rowe.

The Massachusetts Grand Lodge organized March 8, 1777—such organization as it was. This Grand Lodge, we presume, came to its death by the formation of the present M.·. W.·. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1792.

Now, all of these Grand Lodges have lived and died, and still retain their legitimacy. St. Andrew's Lodge, established by the Grand Lodge of Scotland in 1756, and claimed to have been represented March 8th, 1777, when the Massachusetts Grand Lodge was established did not join that, nor the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts either, until 1810; thus for thirty-three years St. Andrew's Lodge adhered to a foreign power, and when she did consent to give in her allegiance to the precent Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, the Grand Lodge was compelled to make concessions to St. Andrew's Lodge. Why was not St. Andrew's Lodge a clandestine Lodge? Being maintained for so many years in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

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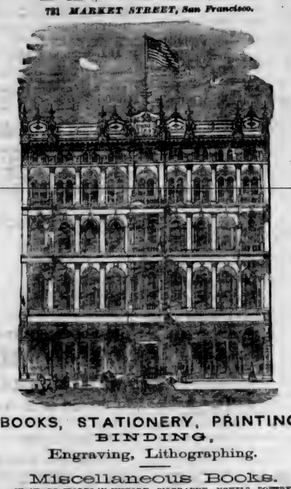
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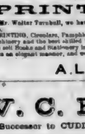
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VOL. XIV.—NO. 19 SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1876. WHOLE NO 661

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From the Associated Press Dispatches.]

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5th, 1876.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my eighth and last annual Message to Congress, it seems proper that I should present, in some degree recapitulate the events and official acts of the past eight years. It was my fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of Chief Executive without any previous political training. From the age of seventeen I had never even witnessed the excitement attending a Presidential campaign but twice antecedent to my own candidacy, and at but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Under such circumstance, it is but reasonable to suppose that errors of judgment must have occurred. Even had they not, differences of opinion between the Executive, bound by an oath to a strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters must have arisen. It is not necessarily evidence of blunder on the part of the Executive because there are these differences of views. Mistakes have been made, I admit, but it seems to me oftener in selections made of assistants appointed to aid in carrying out the various duties of administering the Government, in nearly every case selected without a personal acquaintance with the appointee, but upon the recommendation of the representatives chosen by the people. It is impossible where so many trusts are to be allotted, that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that the Administration, from the time of Washington to the present, has never been free from these mistakes. But I look in comparisons to history, claiming only that I have acted in every instance from a conscientious desire to do what was right and constitutional, within the law, and for the best interests of the whole people. My failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent. My civil career commenced too, at a most critical and difficult time—less than four years before the country had emerged from a conflict such as no other nation had ever survived. Nearly one-half of the States had revolted against the Government, and of those remaining faithful to the Union a large percentage of the population sympathized with the rebellion, and made an enemy in the rear almost as dangerous as the more honorable enemy in the front. The latter committed errors of judgment, but they maintained them openly and courageously; the former received the protection of the Government they would soon destroyed, and reaped all the pecuniary advantage to be gained out of the then existing state of affairs. Many of them by obtaining contracts, and by swindling the Government in the delivery of their goods. Immediately on the cessation of hostilities, the then noble President who had carried the country so far through its peril, fell a martyr to his patriotism at the hands of an assassin. The intervening time to my first inauguration was filled up with wranglings between Congress and the new Executive, as to the best mode of reconstruction, or to speak plainly, as to whether the control of the Government should be thrown immediately into the hands of those who had so recently and persistently tried to destroy it, or whether the victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control.

THE MEANING OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Reconstruction as finally agreed upon means this and only this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase as was supposed to union-loving and union-supporting votes. If free in the full sense of the word, they would not disappoint this expectation. Hence at the beginning of my first administration the work of reconstruction, much embarrassed by the long delay, virtually commenced. It was wholly in approving their acts, which I aided most heartily, urging the Legislatures of the States that had not done so, to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The country was laboring under an enormous debt, contracted in the suppression of rebellion, contracted in the suppression of rebellion, and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threatened us—a foreign war. The last difficulty had to be adjusted, and was adjusted in such a way as to reflect highly honorable to all parties concerned.

The Message then relates to Reduction of Taxation, Indian Policy, Our Foreign Relations, Our Diplomatic Service Commissioners on the Alabama Claims, The Boundary Dispute, Treaty with Turkey on Commerce and Navigation, Treaty with Hawaii, The Mexican Trouble, The Columbian Difficulty, Mexican Claims Commission, Fraudulent Naturalization, Expatriation, etc., Admission of Colorado, The Army Rivers and Harbor Appropriations, Report of the Secretary of the Navy, Department of the Post Office, Agricultural Growth, The Philadelphia Exposition, and concludes as follows:

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The attention of Congress cannot be too earnestly called to the necessity of having some greater safeguard over the method of choosing and declaring the election of a President. Under the present system there seems to be no provided remedy for contesting the election in any one State. The remedy is partly, no doubt, in the enlightment of electors. The compulsory support of the free school, and the disfranchisement of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make this apply, however, to those already voters, but I would do all becoming so after the expiration of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners coming to the country to become citizens who are educated in their own language, would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours during the necessary residence to obtain naturalization. If they did not take enough interest in our language to acquire sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make such laws, nor to select those who do.

A REFERENCE TO THE SAN DOMINGO PROJECT.

I append to this Message, for convenient reference, a synopsis of the administrative events and of all recommendations to Congress made by me during the last seven years. Time may show some of these recommendations not to have been wisely conceived, but I believe the larger part will be no discredit to the Administration. One of those recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the Senate, and with a strong opposition from the other, namely, the treaty for the annexation of Santa Domingo to the United States, to which I shall specially refer, maintaining as I do, that if my views had been concurred in the country would have been in a more prosperous condition to-day, both politically and financially. Santa Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States use so much and which are produced or prepared for market now by slave labor almost exclusively, viz.: Sugar, coffee, dye-woods, mahogany, tropical fruits, tobacco, etc. About 75 per cent. of the exports of Cuba are consumed in the United States. A large percentage of the exports of Brazil also find the same market. They are paid for almost exclusively in coin. Legislation particularly in Cuba being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of products of each country, flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to Spain. Then it pays a duty fixed upon articles to be re-exported. It is transferred to a Spanish vessel and brought back almost to the point of starting, paying a second duty and still leaving a profit over what would have been received by the direct shipment. All that is produced in Cuba could be produced in Santa Domingo; and, being a part of the United States, commerce between the islands would be free. There would be no export duties on her shipments, nor import duties on those coming here. These would be no import duties upon the supplies of machinery, etc., coming from the States. The effect that would have been produced upon Cuban advantages to a rival is observable at a glance. The Cuban question would have been settled long ago in favor of free Cuba. Hundreds of American vessels would now be advantageously used in transporting the valuable woods and other products of the soil of the island to a market, and in carrying supplies and emigrants to it. The island is but sparsely settled, while it has an area sufficient for the profitable employment of several millions of people. The soil would have soon fallen to the hands of United States capitalists. The products are so valuable to commerce that emigration there would have been encouraged. The emancipated race of the South would have found there a congenial home, where their civil rights would not be disputed and where their labor would be much sought after. But the poorest among them would have found the means to go. Thus, in cases of great oppression and cruelty, such as have been practiced upon them in many places within the last eleven years, whole communities would have sought refuge in Santa Domingo. I do not suppose the whole race would have gone, nor is it desirable that they should go. Their labor is desirable and is indispensable almost where they now are, but the possession of the territory would have left the negroes masters of the situation. by enabling him to demand his rights at home on pain of seeking them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as recommendation of the renewal of the subject of annexation, but I refer to it to vindicate my previous action in regard to it.

VALEDICTORY.

With the present Congress my official life terminates. It is not probable that public affairs will ever again receive attention from me further than as a citizen of the Republic, always taking a deep interest in the honor and integrity and prosperity of the whole land.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1876.

An Irishlover remarks that it is a great comfort to be alone, "especially when yer swatchsart wid ye."

Deaths from Fright.

The first King of Russia, Frederick I., was sleeping one day in an arm-chair, when his wife, Louisa of Mecklenburg, who had fallen into a state of hopeless insanity, having escaped from her keepers, succeeded in making her way to the private apartments, and after wounding herself in her efforts to break through a glass door, cast herself upon her husband in a state of furious delirium. The King, from whom her malady had been carefully concealed was so horrified at the aspect of this woman covered with blood, and clad only in some garments, that he imagined he saw before him the "White Lady," whose apparition, according to an ancient tradition, invariably announced the death of a prince of the house of Braden Burgh. He was at that instant seized with a violent fever, of which he died six weeks afterwards, aged fifty-six.

The death of the Dutch painter, Penteman, in the seventeenth century, was occasioned by an extraordinary circumstance.

Being engaged upon a picture in which were represented several death's heads, skeletons, and other objects fitted to inspire in the heart of the beholder a contempt for the amusements and vanities of the age, he, in order to have the benefit of studying these objects from nature, was accustomed to repair to an anatomical cabinet, which served him as a studio. One sultry day while engaged in drawing from the melancholy relics of mortality by which he was surrounded he was overcome with drowsiness and after several fruitless efforts to work at length succumbed to the power of sleep. He had slept but a short time when he was suddenly awakened by an extraordinary noise. What was his horror on looking up when he beheld the skulls and bones around him agitated by an extraordinary and apparently supernatural movement, and the skeletons suspended from the ceiling clashing violently together. Seized with a sudden panic, Penteman rushed in terror from the room, cast himself headlong from the staircase window and fell into the street half dead. On recovering his senses he learned that the spectacle which had so terrified him arose from natural causes, having been occasioned by an earthquake. But the shock received by his nervous system was so great that he never rallied, and he died a few days after.

The French Marshal de Mostre val, "whose whole soul," according to St. Simon, "was but ambition and lucre, without ever having been able to distinguish his right hand from his left, but concealing his universal ignorance with an audacity which favor, fashion, and birth protected, was so superstitious that one day at a public dinner, a salt-cellar having been accidentally upset in his lap, he was seized with such terror at this untoward occurrence that he rose from his seat, declaring that he was a dead man. In fact no sooner had he got home than when he attacked by fevfe and died a few days afterwards, in the year 1716.—*Watertown Post.*

Has the Shape of the Ear any Musical Significance?

A recent cursory description of the well-known Monarteau, from the pen of an intelligent correspondent in a daily paper, mentions the fact that among the interesting relics of the divine composer exhibited to the public gaze at Salzburg is a drawing of his ear, showing an abnormally large bell, as though nature intended him to be a gifted tenor. It is noteworthy that in all portraits, except those painted by the sun itself, next to the boots the ear seems to present to the painter the greatest difficulty. It is rarely one sees a shoe beautifully drawn; perhaps it is still rarer that the ordinary covering for the feet presents anything that can be made beautiful, even by a skilful draughtsman. With the ear the observer cannot help remarking the same absence of individuality. Anything will do for an ear, and a dash or two that would with equal propriety represent a dried fig or an oyster would do duty for the above organ. In calling attention to this matter I venture to submit the results of some of my own observations in the hope that something more may be elicited on this, as I believe, most interesting question.

And I shall be extremely glad if any person who is of opinion that my conclusions are premature or erratic will kindly contribute the result of his or her individual experience. Small ears are invariably under great disadvantage. Large ears are usually indicative of a more comprehensive taste. A narrow harp or harp-like opening always denotes a good ear for music. If the harp is very regular you may safely prognosticate a correct intonation. For a singer the rim must be very even and the circle unbroken. Any protuberance on the rim of the ear will occasion a slight discrepancy of intonation—the singer will not be at all times alike. Some have a double harp; this is dangerous to the success of the singer. A perfect double rim is on the other hand highly advantageous. This is however open to the weakness of being satisfied with sweet sounds of any kind. The ear without a rim is the most dainty and difficult to please. It appears to receive almost as it were by selection only the best sounds; ordinary sounds have no attraction for it. Those are a few of the leading attractions of the leading features of the ear. Seeing that we have casts of the pianists' hands, would it not be as instructive to have casts of composers' ears? Surely the one is as important to the musical student as the other.—*Musical World.*

A Forgetful Man.

His wife sent him up town for "nothin on yarther" early in the evening. He met a friend, and they spent half an hour in an animated dispute as to whether Hayes or Tilden had carried Louisiana, and when he left his friend on a corner, he had entirely forgotten what Maria had sent him for. It was in vain that he had tried to figure up his forgotten errand. For three long weary hours he wandered from saloon to saloon trying to stimulate his memorable brain and pick up his memory. Twas no use. The more he stimulated the more he didn't remember. He hated to go home and acknowledge the same to his wife, so he just dropped in on his friends to gather a little sympathy. After he had managed to scrape considerable of that article together, and just as the City Hall bell was tolling the midnight hour, the telegraph editor opened a dispatch and remarked that the Associated Press announced the death of Dr. ——, the famous phy sician of ——.

"By the jumping Juniper Jupiter, I remember now," said he, suddenly rising slowly from his seat and turning as white as a cholera patient; "I remember now. My wife had the cranmb colic and sent me to bring the doctor. Hang politics! I wonder if she's alive yet?" And he shot out of the door after the doctor without stopping to hear the particulars of the discovery of huge Democratic frauds in North Carolina.—*Ex.*

Genius of Energy.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and activity. You will learn that all the traditions so current among young men—that certain great characters have wrought their greatness by an inspiration, as it were—grow out of a great mistake. And you will further find, when you come to measure yourself with men, that there are no rivals so formidable as those earnest, determined minds which reckon on the value of every hour, and which achieve eminence by persistent application. Literary ambition may inflame you at certain periods, and the thought of some great name will flash like a spark into the midst of your purposes; you dream until midnight over your books; you set up shadows and chase them down—other shadows and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "recent lie well" in the hunt after distinction, but labor.

And it is a glorious thing when once you are weary of the dissipation and ennui of your own aimless thoughts to take up some glowing page of history, and read it, and read it, and read it, letting until you feel the mighty thoughts thinking on your brain, and striking out from your brain, and striking out from your many lethargy flashes of ideas that give mind light and heat. And away you go, in the chase of what the soul within is creating on the instant, and you wonder at the fecundity of what seemed so crude. The glow of toil wakes you to the consciousness of your real capacities; you feel sure that they have taken a new step towards final development. In such moods it is that one feels grateful to the muse tones, which at other hours, stand like curiosity-making mummies, with no warmth and no vitality. Now they grow into the affections like newfound friends; and gain a hold upon the heart, and light a fire in the brain, that the years and the mould cannot cover nor quench.—*Ex.*

Success in Business.

It is not genius. All with such peculiar gifts make bad managers of any business, and are too erratic for ordinary executive purposes. And it is not high intellectual attainments. Few scholarly men will lay aside their devotion to letters for their own sake, and follow the plodding course by which success in business is to be attained. And it lies not in the force of circumstances. Some who might otherwise have been successful in a clear course, have doubtless broken down in the face of popular obstacles, but the man who can bend occasions, the man who has will, can achieve his triumph in spite of such adverse surroundings.

It is not luck. It is true that many have kept their fate and escape as by a miracle, but this can form no rule of life; success in business is obedience that can be clearly and distinctly traced throughout the whole of one career. The law is based on the principle that everything has its price, and they only who are able and will willing to pay it can acquire what they covet. Some are prevented through want of nerve or defective judgment, or other mental or physical defects, from succeeding in the struggle. But more, who are able, fail because they are unwilling to meet the cost. They seek the end, but will not by patient self denial employ the means. Present ease, present gratification, some form of self indulgence not consistent with the end has been proposed, offers a temptation too strong for them to resist.

To-morrow they will begin a stemer course; next week they turn over another leaf with different reading on the obverse side, but to-day let the hands be folded and the old accustomance remain. No man is on the road to success who has not already paid part of the price, and is not now holding out to fortune in fait the next instalment that is due.—*Ex.*

HONOR TO WHOM.—An Ohio Democrat writes of Gov. Hayes: "He is a high-minded, honorable man, and a true patriot, and under no circumstances could he induced to accept the office of President if there were evidences of fraud which would cast a doubt on his election. All will have to be clear and plain. Whatever others may do, he will never be a party to anything calculated to endanger the liberties of the people. I have politically opposed Gov. Hayes all my life; therefore, I am only doing him simple justice in assuring those who know him only through the papers, that if he is not perfectly satisfied that the returns from the different States are correct, he will rise above the party and denounce the fraud."

Speaking generally, no man appears great to his cotemporaries, for the same reason that no man is great to his servants—both know too much of him. [Colton.

PAIDS goeth before a fall.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 9, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

What Ought to be Done in the Election Count.

When the time arrives in February for the electoral vote of the United States to be opened by the presiding officer of the United States Senate no notice should be taken whatever of the Insurrection made by Governor Grover of Oregon. It is but commonsense to know that Oregon, as a largely Republican state with her three electoral votes, that they [illegible] cast just as solid, accord[illegible] political complexion of the [illegible] as Indiana or any other Democratic state electoral vote should be cast for Tilden. This is the kind of decision or conclusion the Democratic electors arrived at in Missouri when a Republican elector tried to intrude himself as one of the electors of it as a Democratic state. Hayes has one hundred and eighty-five votes by the electoral count. The President of the Senate should declare it without any debate whatever and take the consequences, and let the responsibilities rest on the whole Republican party with General Grant and the U. S. Senate to maintain its backbone, i. e. not to weaken and entertain nor open the door for any debate whatever, either from Republican or Democratic members. Let them return to their respective Houses and do all the debating afterwards. This course will be perfectly Constitutional. But "fusty" men, some good Republicans too, by jumping up on some frivolous idea that would open the door for a long debate that might outlaw the main subject over to the next day or longer, perhaps, by their short-sighted indiscretion.

The ostensible object should be kept in view by Republican Senators, which is merely to witness the opening of the ballots of the legitimate electoral vote, in conjunction with members of the House, and no other,—offering no motions, nor commencing any debate whatever.

Of course there will be Democratic wailing and gnashing of teeth all over the country both from their press and forum; but the people will soon become tired of it and the noisy politicians will soon have to chime in with the industrious of the nation, as their occupations of disturbing the peace and harmony of the nation will then be gone.

The Senate should not adopt any joint or concurrent resolutions of the House for the purpose of counting the electoral vote. If the Senate does, it will be a fatal step, as it will give the House an equivalent to the defunct Joint 22nd rule and thus give them power to interfere with present powers of the President of the Senate to open the legitimate electoral ballots and declare the result himself.

CONCERT.—Mrs. Sampson Williams, assisted by some of the best amateurs of the city, will give a grand concert for the benefit of Christ Church, on Thursday evening, December 28th, 1876, at Pacific Hall, Bush Street: admission, fifty cents. A Fair will also be held for the benefit of this church, at Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street, for three days, commencing on Thursday, Dec. Dec. 21, 1876, at 2 P.M. single admission, 25 cents; season ticket, 50 cents. Programmes and full particulars of both entertainments will be published next week.

TO BARBERS.—Phil. Gerichtes & Co., No. 535 Commercial street, keeps constantly on hand hair tonic, hair oil, bay rum, cologne, Florida water, hair dye, hair brushes, combs, cosmetiques, camphor ice, shaving soap, powder, razors, etc. etc. Give them a call.

INFORMATION asked. Are grass widows liable to take the hay fever?

Analysis of the Vote for Presidential Electors Nov 7, 1876.

Aggregate of all the States:—Area (square miles), 2,093,967; wealth (real and personal property) $29,842,778,443; population, 38,155,535; (illiterate) number of persons who cannot read, 4,404,503; number of persons who cannot write, 5,559,311.

Total of Tilden's States:—Square miles, 850,237; real and personal property, $14,468,704,371; population, 19,764,292; number of persons who cannot read, 3,257,683; number of persons who cannot write, 3,973,611.

Total of Hayes' States:—Square miles, 1,238,730; real and personal property, $15,374,073,572; population, 18,391,213; number of persons who cannot read, 1,186,820; number of persons who cannot write, 1,575,700.

Excess of Hayes States:—Square miles, 388,493; real and personal property, $905,956,701.

Excess of Tilden's States:—Population, 1,373,079; persons who cannot read, 2,070,863; number of persons who cannot write, 2,397,911.

Hence the States represented in the vote for Hayes, if elected, contain nearly 400,000 square miles more of territory than the area embraced by the States represented in the vote of Tilden, and nearly $1,000,000,000 more of the wealth of the nation; while these represented by Tilden's votes embrace nearly all the ignorance and consequent crime of the nation, and these represented by the vote of Hayes its very highest intelligence, the noblest culture and learning, as they do its greatest wealth and taxation, and the largest portion of its geographical area. A singular perversity of things, the vote of Tilden, the candidate of the men and party who labor to disfranchise the negro, to wrest from him all political power, represents the great bulk of the negro population, and Hayes' vote a vast majority of the white population, as it does the land, the wealth and the intelligence of the Republic.

Analyse and run the parallel as you will, the result is the same: in the relative number of libraries, public and private, and in the number of their volumes; in the relative number of institutions of learning and school facilities and attendance, in the relative number of authors and works published and read, and periodicals and newspapers printed; in the relative character of populations, their relative thrift, industry, wealth and morals; under every analysis and comparison, the dread line of ignorance and crime bounds and darkens Tilden's States. That, too, while giving Tilden all the advantages of the notorious Democratic violence at the late election, while counting for him the States thus carried. Thus the electoral vote of New York will be counted for him. But is he legally entitled to the vote? He carried New York city and its surroundings through the terrible frauds of its vicious classes. The State was heavily against him. Thus the city, by its frauds and crimes, disfranchises the legal majority in the State, and Tilden will count its electoral vote as the representative, not of its legal popular majority, but of its Five Points and its criminal classes.

In like manner, and for like reasons, Tilden will count the electoral vote of Indiana, only carried for him by the fraudulent Kentucky vote, principally in three counties, against the legal popular majority of the State; and of New Jersey and Connecticut, only carried for him by colonization, false naturalization and registration, and wholesale repeating, violently disfranchising, as in New York, the legal popular majorities of those States.

In the South the violence and fraud was even more notorious and flagrant, and the pretended popular majorities even greater cheats. The election, indeed, was simply an infamous and bloody farce; it was no election. In the States of Kentucky, Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas, etc., with the State Go rnments and all the machinery of election under the control of the Confederates, no Republican organization or canvass was permitted, and the pretended popular majorities returned are simply the handiwork of their returning boards or State officers. In North Carolina the Republicans carried the State by a handsome majority on the legal vote. The returns show that their candidates polled a heavier vote than was ever before polled by any party in the State, but the ballot-box stuffing in the Ku Klux counties disfranchises the legal popular majority in the State. In Alabama and Mississippi crime rioted in all manner of deviltry. In the two States, both confessedly Republican by at least sixty or seventy thousand votes, the pretended Democratic majorities reach 80,000; and as in Mississippi and Alabama, so that by systematic intimidation, throug organized violence and blood, they desperately endeavored to wrest South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida from their legal Republican majorities.

Hence, if we strike from Tilden's poll the majorities thus obtained through gigantic fraud; he has not carried six of the seventeen States claimed for him, and he stands in an immense minority of the legal popular vote, as he does in the representation of the wealth and intelligence of the nation.

The infamous and violent fraud, in the form of an election just closed, has no parallel in the history of free government. In 1861 the Democratic rebellion was by force of arms to destroy the Union, to blot out the Republic from the family of nations, and to erect an oligarchy, based upon negro slavery, upon the ruins of American liberty. In 1876 the Confederate Democratic conspiracy is but slightly modified—a rebellion by all malignant agencies, by systematic intimidation and fraud, through organized violence and murder, to disfranchise the legal, popular majorities of the States, to subvert the Constitution, to destroy the democratic principle underlying it and our laws, and substitute for it, in the rule of the government and nation, the old oligarchical tyranny! Have they succeeded? God save the Republic!

"The Resources of California."

The December number of this excellent monthly paper has come to hand, and truly abounds with the most valuable information concerning the agricultural, mining, labor and mechanical interests and advances in the State. It is a valuable guide to those in the East who desire to migrate to this coast, and is more so to the rural inhabitants of the entire Pacific Coast. Mr. J. P. H. Wentworth should feel justly proud of his paper, "The Resources of California, because he has made it the *ne plus ultra* of monthlies.

MASONIC ELECTION AND INSTALLATION.—The election and installation of officers of Olive Branch Lodge, F. and A. M., took place on Tuesday evening December 5th. The officers are as follows: C. A. Griffith, W. W.; J. V. Williams, S. W.; C. S. Tull, J. W.; J. B. Francis, Treasurer; Wm. J. Simmons, Secretary; Frederick D. Hall, Tyler.

FOR THE GOVERNOR.—The New York *Sun* says: "Saturday morning Governor Stanford, of California, stepped into Charles Blackman's breeding establishment. Stanford, after looking the horses well over, picked out thirteen, asked the price, and then said: 'I will take the lot.' The thirteen came to $41,200. The highest single price, $12,500, was paid for Electioneer, an eight-year old bay stallion, by Ryadick's Hambletonian, dam Green Mountain Maid, the dam of Prosper. Mr. Blackman made Governor Stanford a present of three yearling fillies. The stock is bought for the Governor's 18,000 acre breeding farm at Palo Alto, California."

The Liberian Trade.

A handsome sloop, called the *Go Ahead*, has just left this port for Liberia. She is under the control of Ed. S. Morris & Co., who deal with that far-off Republic in coffee, sugar, palm oil, ivory, etc. The vessel was built on the Delaware and is a fine one. She will be able to go up all the rivers on the coast of Africa with goods. John W. Good is the Liberian manager of the firm, and he spea a hopefully of the great trade which will ere long be carried on between Liberia and this port. The coffee trade is already growing, and large crops are now being raise.. for this and other markets.—*Philadelphia Enquirer, Nov. 13th.*

The Orator and the Writer.

Mr. Sumner once delivered a speech at the Cooper Institute which the audience had in their hands. And Mr. Emerson, always chary of his manuscript, when he expressed reluctance to let a reporter look over his lecture to make an abstract, was amazed when told that it would be a most attractive advertisement. If oratory were only the communication of information or the statement of an argument, the presentation of facts or the recapitulation of statistics, the newspaper would soon dispose of the orator. But all this is but an element, a material, of oratory. That is merely the statement or the argument. Nor is it only a rhetorical, or passionate, or picturesque appeal. But it is all these, penetrated or glowing with the power of living speech. It is what is called earnestness, fascination, nameless delight.

Nothing is harder to convey in description or in the very words than eloquence, which is the name for the greatest charm in speech. Where it lies is not to be said. It is the most elusive of secrets. It is the spell of the magician, but it is not in the wand nor in the words. It is not in the voice, the mein, the movement, the tone, although it may seem to be in all. It is the song of

"that cry,
Which made me look a thousand ways,
In bush, and tree, and sky."

Jefferson said that he listened entranced to Patrick Henry, but he could not remember what he said. He might as well have tried to reproduce the music of the wind harp. It was Charles Fox, if we remember correctly, who said to the young man who told him that he had heard a most eloquent speech from Burke, and could repeat every word of it, "It was not very eloquent if you can remember the words." Eloquence is the tone of the picture, the rythm of the music. A shrewd observer said that he always remarked a peculiar cadence in eloquent speech; and it is not unusual for eloquence to leave the hearer spiritually elevated in a manner for which the words do not account. Until men become insensible to this power, the newspaper will not supersede the orator, nor the "campaign documents" the stump speaker.—*Ex.*

Mark Twain's Hotel.

Having lately opened a hostelry, I send you these, my rules and regulations:

This house will be considered strictly intemperate.

None but the brave deserve the fare.

Persons owing bills for board, will be bored for bills.

Boarders who do not wish to pay in advance, are requested to advance and pay.

Boarders are expected to wait on cooks—for meals.

Sheets will be nightly changed once in six months, or more if necessary.

Double boarders can have two beds with a room in it, or two rooms with a bed in it, as they choose.

Boarders are requested to pull off their boots if they can conveniently do so.

Beds with or without bugs.

All moneys and other valuables are to be left in the care of the proprietor. This is insisted on, as he will be responsible for no other losses.

Inside matter will not be furnished editors under any consideration.

Relatives coming to make a six months' visit, will be welcomed; but when they bring half their household furniture, virtue will cease to be a forbearance.

Single men with their families will not be boarded.

Beds with or without board.

Dreams will be charged for by the dozen.

Nightmares hired out at reasonable rates.

Stone vaults will be furnished to snoring boarders, and the proprietor will in no wise be responsible for the broken tin-pan-ums of other ears.

Matrimony versus Beans.

Dean Swift once advised a young lady who was favored with the attentions of a gentleman whom she could not find heart to forbid, to fast in the morning, and invite the gentleman to her favorite meal. She did so, and the plan worked to a charm. Besides fasting, the lady managed to employ the forenoon in vigorous exercise, so when dinner was prepared the half dozen courses were fully sufficient to assuage her appetite, which was intentionally ravenous for the occasion. The young man wilted, and ceased his visits. He had thought his fair inamora a creature of infinite loveliness, bodied and fashioned after the gods, with all the graces, a heavenly disposition, and no appetite worth mentioning. We can well imagine the young man's consternation, not to say supreme disgust, in witnessing his angelic divinity pass her plate the second time for some of that cold ham; we can imagine him turn blue in the gills at the urgent appeals to make himself at home, and to assist her to some more of the dressing; and when the torture was over, the spread was removed, and he had cast up accounts as to the amount of edibles which his intended had disposed of in the short space of half an hour, it is no wonder that he concluded to discontinue his visits and begin the study of anatomy, as far cheaper on $800 a year than experiences purchased in the matrimonial market.

The close affinity between beans and matrimony is suggested by the papers of a certain Eastern city which for the past few months have been devoting a page each Sunday to correspondents on the ways and wherefores of wedded life. Some of the letters abound in philosophical platitudes, others contain a tersseem of sentiment which is not to the least robbed of its truth by the vealy associations which might be said to be the predominating features of the correspondence. Hans and Bertha are engaged to be married. Her folks have bought the father bed and a few pieces of furniture, while Hans keeps piling up his little by little for the event, and in due time the couple find themselves cosily ensconced in either two rooms or a cottage, and the nest egg already laid for a growing bank account upon a few hundred dollars a year. Not so with our young Archibald Perriwinkle. He is clerk in a broker's office, or he means the yard stick. He parts his auburn ringlets near the centre of gravity, and exquisitely moulds himself after the latest New York fashion. He adores his Mignonette with all the rapture that can be crowded into a gilt edged constitution. And she,—bless her little body!—is delightfully ignorant that Sir Archibald is also living upon his $800 a year, that the flirtations and happiness which they have enjoyed have come out of his bank account, and that after all he has concluded that —"not just yet awhile," when the fact is his patrimony has been consumed in oyster bills, and he hasn't enough left to either go housekeeping or take a trip, and the wedding is postponed.

Yes, there is a close affinity between beans and matrimony. Young people of to-day want to begin where their fathers leave off. Too often they are not content to toil and struggle up the hill, pulling patiently and together, and by economy saving a dime here and laying it there, until they reach the point in life that the old people have by just such a course of proceeding. Which sees the most enjoyment in life, Hans or Archibald? Who stands the highest in the estimation of the business community, the man who has the manhood to push out—in matrimony as in business—or the one who is afraid to go near the water because he can't swim, and who failed to practice the virtues of life, because he never learned how. Comforts and luxury are different attributes. We believe in laying the one but not the other. One is sober natural common sense; the other is a dyspeptic mint julep appetite, just about as uncomfortable as the gout, and as unfortunate as Archibald at forty, scratching a poor man's head. In Salford, Manchester, the following quotation from Sir Robert Peel is to be found carved upon his own monument: "My riches consist not in the extent of my possessions, but in the fewness of my wants." So is life. Man has little idea how few of the at esteems will render him supremely comfortable in a new relation, while woman is equally thoughtless concerning the wherewithals, where they come from and where they go. As a consequence they go trudging along alone, or if united for life, poverty is made the bone of contention which either one could have obviated by a little of the prudence which plain Hans brought to bear upon—bless my life; half a dozen little tow-heads, and not yet bankrupt!—*San Jose Mercu*

S. WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

BURIAL CASES.—Craig & Son, 823 Market St. are the sole agents for the American Burial Case Co., 82 and 84 E. Second St., Cincinnati.

PALACE SALOON.—McGarnee Palace saloon and Billiard rooms still maintain their high reputation as a first-class place of resort at 122 Geary street.

Progress is the foot-print of God.

The American Centennial 1876

Wheeler & Wilson Victorious!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine triumph over the world. The Ceatennial Commission have officially announced the awards and decreed for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine *two Diplomas of Honor and two Awards of Medals.* This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing machine received such recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently they recommended *two of each.* The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision these ablest of mechanical experts. A claim of equally distinguished honor for any otoer sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the *Standard Sewing Machine of the World.*

[*From the Official Report*
AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON

1. A Medal and Diploma for The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for the following reasons:

"A Lock stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine work manship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for Leather, for *"Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."*

Awards on the Pacific Coast for 1876.

Gold Medal at California State Fair (Sacramento), 1876, for best Sewing Machine. Stockton, First Premium. San Jose, First Premium. Petaluma, First Premium. Oregon State Fair (Salem), First Premium. Washington Territorial Fair (Olympia), 3 First Premiums. Walla Walla County Fair, 2 First Premiums. Washington Co. Fair First Premium. Wherever displayed they have taken the premiums when any were to be had.

W. T. Fonda General Agent for the Pacific Coast, 20 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

Beamish's Excelsior Shirts.

If you want a really comfortable, good shirt, made up with the best material, be sure and go to Beamish's, S. E. cor. Market and Third Sts., where fine shirts, drawers, suspenders, etc., can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abiticene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

For fine groceries, Fresh California Eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lisdsley & Collins, at the lowest cash prices.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 827 and 829 Bush St

Waste of time—the middle of an hour-glass.

"Down in the Mouth."

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting, and a sense of fullness about the head, be not deceived or fancy it a simple cold. Yes are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in "The People's Common Sense Medical Advisor," a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engravings, bound in cloth and gilt; price, post-paid, $1.50. Address, Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALPHA CHAPTER No. 1, ROYAL Arch Masons. A special meeting of the above-named Chapter will be held on THIS (Saturday) evening, December 11th, in the Alpha Chapter Hall, Pacific St., near Mason. Business of vital importance will be brought forward for consideration. Every member is earnestly requested to attend at 7½ o'clock. Members of Sister Chapters and sojourning companions are also cordially invited to be present.

By order of the H. P.

Marrying in Haste

In marrying, make your own match; do not marry any man to get rid of him, or to oblige him, or to save him. The man who would go to destruction without you would quite as likely go with you, and perhaps drag you along. Do not marry in haste lest you repent at leisure. Do not marry for a home and living, when by taking care of your health you can be strong enough to earn your own living. Do not place yourself habitually in the society of any sinner until you have decided the question of his or her being such; sinners will be weak, and people often become bewildered and do not know their error until it is too late. Get away from their boldness, settle your head, and make up your mind alone. A promise may be made in a moment of sympathy, or even half delirious ecstasy, which must be redeemed through years of sorrow and pain. Do not rush, thoughtlessly, into wedded life, contrary to the counsel of your best friends. Love can wait; that which cannot wait is something of a very different character.—*Ex.*

GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN ON

Monday Evening, Jan. 1st, 1877,

(New Year's Night),

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY,

In the Society's Hall

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms, or Rooms unfurnished, can be obtained at No. 12 Auburn street, at Mrs. FRANCES BLAKE'S. Persons in want of good rooms, handy to churches and business places, will find this a most desirable location. Terms moderate.

WANTED.—A first-class colored woman, capable of doing general housework. Enquire at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

A GRAND

FESTIVAL!

By a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

VESTRY of the A. M. E. CHURCH

Corner Powell and Jackson Streets, on

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 12, '76,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

REV. J. J. DYER,

Pastor of the said Church.

No pains will be spared to make this one of the best Entertainments of the season.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.

OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 2, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENINGS of each month. JOHN G. FALLIER, H. P.

JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

ALPHA CHAPTER, No. 1, ROYAL Arch Masons, by resolution adopted at their last stated meeting, decided to give a Grand Festival on WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27th (St. John's Day), for the benefit of their Charity Fund.—*Extract from the minutes.* Published by *order of the Chapter.*

JAMES E. FRANCIS, Secretary.

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CITY HAT STORE

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Constantly on hand all the latest style.

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Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to accept the entire charge of all Boarders and Travelers. Tourists requiring conveyance will find Hacks at the Depot. Lathrop is the junction of the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads. Address, J. L. BAUDORF & CO., Proprietors.

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Proprietress.

Yo Semito House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

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TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

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For SMELTING MACHINERY and Ventilating Mines.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, Dec. 3d, 1876,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Depot, Market street.)

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market street Wharf), with connections for Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading, and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Elko with trains arriving at San Jose at 11.30 P.M., also at Ogden with Train arriving at Reno at 1.40 P. M. (Arrive 1.50 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 P.M. (Arrive 6.50 P.M.)

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Hanford, Visalia, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Los Angeles and Westside, (Arrive at Stockton at 8.30 P.M.) Connects at Stockton with Night Train arriving at San Jose at 8.45 P.M., with Coast Line Stages for Santa Cruz, Oakland and Los Angeles. (Arrive 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market street Wharf), connecting with Express Train for Calistoga, Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and all Sacramento Valley Points, leaving at 9.45 P. M. Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to Sacramento. Sundays excepted.—for Napa, Calistoga and Knight's Landing, Sundays only. (Arrive 11.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Steamer (from Market St. wharf) for Benicia and Suisun. Connects at Suisun with Train leaving there daily at 6.00 P. M. (Arrive 8.30 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class passenger Train for Los Angeles, via Gilroy and Tehachapi, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

7 Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO EAST OAKLAND.

7 Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., and 12.00 and 11.45 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

7 Daily—8.00 and 9.30 A.M.; 3.30, 6.30, 8.00 and 9.30 P.M.

FROM SAN LEANDRO TO BERKELEY.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

7 Daily—7.30, 9.00, 10.30, 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00 and 7.30 P.M.

FROM SAN LEANDRO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

7 Daily—7.30, 9.00, 10.30 and 12.00 M.; 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00, 10.30 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

7 Daily—6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 10.30 A.M.; 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—7.30, 9.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 3.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.30 P.M.

FROM BERKELEY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

7 Daily—7.30 and 10.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30 and 6.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 9.30 A.M.

Sundays only—9.30 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P.M.

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Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us, with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich harvest, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing It from Falling Off, and Healing all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

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Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.

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Especially designed for HEAVIER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that prominence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great additions of Several Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable trays which could make a few stitches a little new, have been regarded with the same care as the Wheeler & Wilson, and the impositions of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

No machine is cheap that will not do as industrious of Work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that runs so hard as to seriously tend to injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable, the cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon double the original price. Wheeler & Wilson's TRULY GREAT in many of their Superiority in all desirable qualities, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

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WILL CURE YOU.

No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office directions, and

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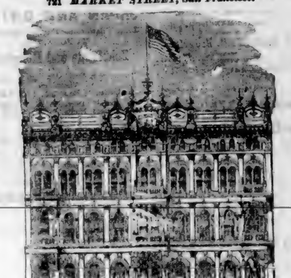
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PROFESSOR JOHN HILL, of San Pacific street, has taken the hall away from the Cal. automatically. An experience only performed in the most experienced veterinary surgeons—he has lately been presented in the United States. Bill challenges any one to match him. Cannot be matched with him in this operation. The colt and mule can be run at any time by calling upon

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest stock of

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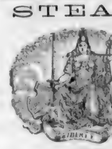
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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[Written for the PACIFIC APPEAL.]

Deadmens' Canyon.

BY M. L. C.

In the far-off mountains of Idaho, when a camp was in its palmy days, about '65, I remember, there lived a man called "Wentworth." He was known for his strength, iron-like sinews and suppleness; few could distance him on snow-shoes, and on shoes now we take him, going to a distant camp.

Over the snow he glides, his massive head and shoulders tower above his companion, whom he has hired to help at the riggings, and his lean flanks show his swiftness.

Looking at the face, fully shown by the sombrero's broad brim flapping back, we see manliness and energy defined in every movement; clear, sweet blue eyes being the only relief to the Puritan aspect of his squiline nose, thin, straight lips and square chin. But he speaks, shaking the snow and ice from his long hair locks and curling beard, in a loving parlance of course. "Well pard, we can make the riffle to the river before night I hope, though the snow sticks like pitch to the shoes as going down that side after dark is sorry, and who wants to be hurled into eternity in the dark?" Pard nods; and they run down a divide like two satyrs mocking speed, curving around the pines and firs and shooting over fallen ones poising their long steering poles fantastically, and again comes the slow work of climbing up.

So they go, journeying unconsciously to death, passing over the rolling hills covered with the white mantle, seemingly beautiful.

On some faraway mountain side where the setting sun plays its golden tricks, the frosted trees, and all make visionary palaces for immortals.

But, hark! the goal is reached; our companions peer down the almost perpendicular cliff, looking for a break in the glistening snow, but nothing they see or hear "but silence here profound, the sun's last rays are gone," leaving the snow of the death hue and Falkida mars in the very air. Our hero stands out gaunt and with the light of death in his eyes: but bravely and sternly he looks, and turning to his pard, he says, "You wait till I try." Then he knocked the snow from his shoes, and with a sigh, he moved to the edge. Like lightning he was gone; in a second the stalwart one was half way down the cliff, riding like the whirlwind over the snow—but ominously sounds a crack, and the very mountain's top shakes as if an earthquake moved its depths, the tall trees tremble, the brush breaks and the air resounds with noises strange and dread, then comes a whizzing sound, the trees fall and the whole ground moves. Moves slowly at first and the companion can look wonderingly at the widening gap, showing the bare ground at its base; but the mass begins to work throwing trees around like sticks bobbing in the water. Now Wentworth feels the dreaded tidal wave behind him, his grasp tightens on his pole, and the fine features harden; no sign of fear moves his eyes, the man of nerve rides on.

Many times has he faced it, from the revolver's muzzle, ship wreck, famine and disease. Moreover, circumstances have not panned out well for him in life. His dear girl had long since taken another in the States; quartz had broke him from successful merchandizing in California and now he is a common miner, wandering in quest of new diggings. His liberal education brought him nothing practically.

These thoughts ran through his mind, poor sinister one. He, like many, had a certain something lacking to make them successful here. But God laid a strengthening hand upon him when he thought of the governing power, which made the law by which he was about to perish, and with clenched teeth our hero made his supreme struggle.

The snow shook like quagmire beneath his feet, but he held his shoes straight. He was almost at the bottom; but now the avalanche came thundering on. Trees, rocks and masses of snow annihilated our poor hero. The huge mass rolled on through the level ground and up the other mountain side. The pard fell upon the writhing mass like a moth, and was carried to oblivion.

[From the New Orleans Republican.]

The Mississippi Plan.

The following interview with District Attorney Ware, of Mississippi, Judge Chisholm, a candidate for Congress in a district which is one of the districts of that State, and Captain Raymond, also of that State, will show by what means the State was carried at the late election by the Democrats.

Messrs. Ware and Chisholm are natives of Mississippi, and served with distinction in the Confederate army throughout the war, the former losing a leg in that service. Captain Raymond was an officer in the Federal army, who settled in that State after the close of the war.

These gentlemen called on the Republican delegation at their rooms in the St. Charles Hotel during the early part of the week, and were invited to make a statement in reference to the affairs of their State.

Mr. Ware, as spokesman of the party, gave a long and detailed narration, of which the following substantially covers the ground:

"The appliances by which the Democratic party carried the State of Mississippi at the late election were of such a character as under the circumstances could not have failed to secure the desired result. With the effect of the terrorism which stifled the voice of the State in 1875 still abiding and active and the election laws rod machinery administered and controlled by Democrats, with a fixed and avowed purpose to construe and manipulate so as to defeat the Republican party at any hazard, it was unnecessary to resort to that general and open system of bloodshed, violence and intimidation which prevailed in 1875.

This view was taken by the Democrats, as will appear from an editorial in the Vicksburg paper at the beginning of the campaign, in which it was stated "that it would not be necessary to shoot anybody, but only to pop a few caps."

"Nevertheless, the Republican made no earnest an effort to bring out their vote at the late election, and were so united and unanimous in their desire and intention to sustain their party, that had such an election as is common in the North and West been held, they would have carried the State by 30,000 majority.

"This statement is not only borne out by the Republican majority at the election prior to the terrorism of 1875 but will be admitted by many well-informed, fair-minded Democrats.

"To prevent this result various means were adopted, of which the following are fair examples:

"When the colored people, who constitute the bulk of the Republican party, and who, as it is universally known, are ignorant and uneducated, applied for registration, they were asked in what township, section or range they resided and by whom employed, and many other questions difficult and often impossible for an illiterate man to answer, and which many white Democrats were neither able nor required to answer. When these questions were not properly answered the colored applicants were denied registration.

"Then, in addition, the plan of 1875, of supervising Republican meeting, was adopted. Armed men were sent to each meeting, and when a Republican speaker made an assertion of which those armed Democratic supervisors disapproved, he was denounced as a liar and the meeting violently broken up.

"The method and result of this plan is illustrated by what occurred at the meeting at Canton, Madison county, where General McKee, elector for the State at large, on the Republican ticket, was to have addressed the meeting.

"The General was knocked down from the stand and left unconscious, and the meeting taken charge of by Democrats. At night the mob followed General McKee, although he was still insensible from the blow, to the post-office, where they fired into the building and wounded another Republican.

"In consequence of this, general consternation spread through the Republicans of the county, of whom many of the most prominent insisted that no more speakers should be sent to the county, as the Democrats had avowed the determination to break up every Republican meeting in the same way.

"Accordingly, Governor Powers' engagement to speak at Canton was canceled, and no further attempt to canvass was made.

"The result in this county was that the Republicans only polled seventeen votes instead of 2,500, where, as is shown by past elections, they have always had, prior to 1875, a majority of 2,000.

"The same course was pursued at Hernando, De Soto county, in Col. Walton's district. The meeting was violently dispersed, and afterwards Republicans dared not hold which the Republican candidate intend to make are heard, and such a case will be made out as will enforce conviction and astonish the country.

"Nine-tenths of the Republicans of Mississippi are colored men, who were formerly slaves, accustomed to obey and quietly yield to their masters. The Democratic party is made up of these masters, who are determined, resolute and well-armed. The ex-slave is weak, timid and unarmed, and has no disposition to use arms if he had them. The white Democrats are, moreover, to a great extent, skilled soldiers, while the negroes are utterly ignorant of such matters. The natural result is that the white man, unrestrained, can, if he chooses, play the master as in ante bellum days.

Dreams.

"Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes,
When monarch reason sleeps this mimic quakes,"
Confounds a medley of disjointed things—
A court of cobblers and a mob of kings."

We pretend not, in these few remarks, to account for or explain these mental phenomena. Even Dryden himself, in those masterly lines of his above quoted, takes good care to eschew everything like philosophical conjecture in his description of dream—imploring, on the contrary, in his description, that very "fancy" which the poet and the dreamer alike have recourse to when reflection refuses to afford its aid in the solution of a problem so mysterious. That "monarch reason sleeps" uninterruptedly during our hours of sleep, we hold to be a proposition altogether unsupported by evidence; every rational creature that sleeps being, in our opinion, conscious that his or her reasoning faculty not unfrequently (during the hours of sleep) exerts its legitimate vocation. It may be urged, perhaps with some force, that, in our slumbers—especially when they are unusually sound—that "medley of disjointed things" Dryden mentions is apt to be confounded somewhat by the notorious "mimic" (Fancy), and it is in admirable keeping, therefore, with her character that reason should, in her quaking mood, associate courts with cobblers and mobs with kings. To represent this same "mimic," however, as exercising exclusive control over the mind in its wakeful hours, and when the watchman told him he was, he did not hear him, upon which the watchman pulled the cigar out of the old man's mouth and threw it into the track. The train came dashing by directly afterward, and just as Palmerston was getting in, a brother workman remarked, "There goes the old chief of the cabinet!" The watchman, frightened to death, rushed up to London the next day, forced his way into the Premiere's presence, and begged his pardon. "So, sir," was the reply, "you would not have been so rude to me in obedience to your orders, if I had been other than I am? You are a snob, and if I treated you as you deserve, I would have you removed!" We repeat the moral, that politeness is the best and cheapest currency in the world, but to be of any value it must be universal, respecting rich and poor alike.

Teaching Children Courage.

Courage is a vital element of Christian chivalry. Without it, indeed, neither truth nor fidelity to promise can be hoped for. The coward is sure to lie when truth means punishment, and sure to retreat from his engagements when they involve peril. We need valiant souls that have learned to endure and scorn pain, and to face danger fearlessly and promptly when duty requires. Some parents evades this vital part of training by gloves and deception. A mother who has taken her boy to the dentist to get a tooth out will often say, if he is shrinking: "Sit still, my boy; it won't hurt you." Now, she knows it will hurt him, but thinks if she can only get him by this device to sit still and let the dentist get hold of the tooth, then his discovery of the pain will not hinder its extraction. This is a double mistake. It destroys her boy's confidence in her, for he detects her in a lie. And though she gets the boy, this time, to sit still, it is under the delusion that there is no pain; whereas he should be taught to face the pain and to scorn it. This makes the difference between cowards and heroes. A regiment of poltroons could march up to a battery as cheerfully as a regiment of heroes, if they thought there was no enemy at the guns. The difference is that heroes know the danger and yet face it valiantly.—*Ex.*

Civil Rights in New York.

The *American Citizen*, a newspaper published by colored men at Lexington, Ky., thus discourses:

Hon. J. Milton Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, having been refused accommodations at the Astor House, New York, has instituted suit, and claims damages to the amount of $5,000. We think it is about time that some of the exponents of American prejudice against the negro should be made to feel the strong arm of the law, when they go so far as to make a representative of this country to a foreign government the object of their unreasonable hate and malignity.

Mr. Turner, in repelling the insult against him by legal means, has the sympathy of every intelligent colored man and every reasonable white man throughout the country.

People in the Old World, doubtless, regard it as a singular spectacle that any one holding the high position of United States Minister should be refused accommodations by managers of a hotel in his own country, when United States Ministers are usually treated with just consideration by all the powers of the earth.

Foreign Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, December 15.—A leading grain circular in its review of the week says: The wheat trade throughout the country has been dull and where prices have not actually declined the tendency has been in that direction. Importers of foreign wheat, however, are confident of a continuance of moderate imports and are little disposed to press sales, but as matters are fairly provided for the moment, and the holidays are approaching, the few transactions in this branch have been rather in favor of buyers. The demand for floating cargoes is inanimate, and the occasional sales reported show a reduction of one shilling per quarter. Very few cargoes are now off the coast. The market is dull, at a decline of full one penny per cental. Flour is equally dull, but quotably unchanged. Corn is not taken freely, and sellers have accepted three pence per quarter less.—*Morning Call.*

No man ever prospered in the world without the co-operation of his wife. If she unites in the mutual endeavors or rewards his labors with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort to his merchandize or his farm, fly over lands all over seas, meet difficulty and encounter danger, if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labor will be rewarded by the sweets of woman! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life and he is but half provided for his voyage who finds only an anecdote for happy hours, while for his months of darkness and distress no sympathising partner is prepared.

Josh Billings says a first-rate thing occasionally. For instance: "Perseverance always wins. I have known it to win to a hundred cases when it had never ought to."

EARLY to bed, early to rise, will make a man healthy, if not rich.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 16, 1876.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Anomalous Attitudes of Northern and Southern Democrats.

The Southern Democratic leaders are beginning to find out that their Northern allies of that party have not been very true to Southern interests, and that all the hypocritical zeal manufactured by leading Democrats of the Randall stripe has been to coquette the South, in order to obtain power and the spoils, and in this respect they are no better to be trusted with the real interests of the South than are the Northern Republicans whom the Northern Democrats so badly malign.

Southern Democratic leaders—in Congress and in caucuses—have already arraigned and rebuked their Northern Democratic colleagues for precipitating them into the rebellion, to their great loss and devastation, and afterwards boast in the North that they (the Northern Democrats) went to the war to help crush them. According to the moral of the thing, this anomalous attitude towards their Southern allies of the Democratic party is ungrateful, and Ben Hill and other Southern Democratic leaders were right in telling them so. And this reveals the fact that the Northern and Southern Republican party are the very best and truest friends of the South, and the far-seeing men of the South are coming to view the subject in that light, and it will not be surprising that in no distant day that the real bone and sinew of the South will combine and rise en masse, join hands with Northern Republicans, and expel all the noisy Northern Democratic element as disturbers of the peace and harmony of the South, and as an incumbrance and stumbling block in the way of Southern prosperity, and a common nuisance for inciting murder and rapine, having been the principal cause of all their indiscretion and trouble. All should be glad to see that the better classes of the Southern people are beginning to regard the Northern Copperhead element (those born in the North) as their very worst enemies, which common sense teaches that they are, and should be repudiated by the true and loyal men of both parties in the South.

Broadway Grammar School Exhibition.

An exhibition was given in Platt's Hall last evening by the pupils of the Broadway Grammar School for the benefit of the Medal Fund. This school has long been noted for its proficiency and is a credit to Charles H. Hand, Esq., its principal. The programme embraced many well selected pieces and the entertainment proved to be an enjoyable one, and was a financial success.

Our thanks are extended to Mr. Hand for complimentary tickets, conveyed to the PACIFIC APPEAL office by Miss Fannie Patridge and Miss Bella Taggart, two of his pupils, which we welcomely accepted as a mark of great respect and honor We are pleased to note the colored young misses who are attending this school are making great proficiency.

Don't forget the Fair for the benefit of Christ Church. If you want to be amused and entertained go to the Fair. If you want a good supper go to the Fair. If you want to help the Church, go to the Fair and buy your Christmas presents. You can buy at reasonable prices. On Thursday, at 2 P.M., the fair will open, and will continue three days—opening every afternoon at 2 P.M. *

MARYSVILLE AGENCY.—Edmund Davis is an agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL at Marysville. Persons wishing to subscribe or advertise will apply to him.

The Cleveland Social Circle and Home Literary Club.

BY DAN D. LYON.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 4, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I would not have your readers imagine for a moment that *Masonry* is the only subject in our State that is of interest or importance. I am certain, from the numerous notices which I have from time to time observed in the columns of the *Pacific Appeal*, that you and your host of intelligent readers are as keenly alive to all that tends to our elevation as any other class of citizens possibly can be. I will, therefore, endeavor in this article to give you a faint sketch or picture of Cleveland's best society. If, therefore, you will accompany me in imagination to a meeting of the Cleveland Social Circle and Literary Club. You will be perfectly welcome, for the society meets this evening at the residence of your old acquaintance, and some time resident of your city, (1860) Richard W. Henderson. The society is composed of thirty active members, exclusive of its Emeritus and honorary members. Among the active members are a goodly number of the graduates of the Cleveland High School. I may, also, be permitted to say that a number of such gentlemen as Mr. Patrick H. Reason, with whom you are acquainted, and can therefore judge of the quality of the material of which the society is composed. But to the socio literati.

The following programme was observed on the evening of November 30th (Thanksgiving).

1. Reading of the Scriptures (xi chap. Proverbs) by the host, R. W. Henderson.
2. Calling the roll of membership and reading the proceedings of the last meeting.
3. Music, vocal.
4. Select reading.
5. Essay.
6. How we Flatter Ourselves, by the President.
7. Music, vocal.
8. Select reading, by the Secretary.
9. Song, Farewell.
10. Essay, Thanksgiving.
11. Song, Little Bright Eyes will you miss Me?
12. Reading of the Social Journal.

This last is quite a feature. On the present occasion the Journal contained three articles "Parliamentary," contributed by Emma Grant, which proposes to be continued, giving a semi-dialogical (as it were) illustration of the rules of parliamentary law. The next article, by Si Lance, "Vagaries," dealt with the little things in Nature. Like Herschel, who had spent the last thirty years of his life in the observance of the motions of those stars, which can only be observed by or through the strongest glasses. Si Lance devoted his article to those creatures which exist, probably more in Si's imagination than anywhere else in Nature. Still the article furnished food for reflection. It went beyond that point which has never yet been reached by philosophers, namely: has a substance ever yet been divided so often that it could not be again divided?

The last article was descriptive of a visit to the Centennial by the Editress, and was so vivid and life-like, and read with so much naturalness and vivacity, that she literally carried the whole company with her, and one felt that he was present at the scenes she described. It was an article worthy the pen of an older and more experienced correspondent than the "fair young lady" who prepared it.

The personal of this society is worthy of remark. It is strictly social—no person being present save its own members, except by special invitation. Your correspondent owes his presence to the kindness of the handsome daughters of our mutual friend, Mr. R. W. Henderson. The members appear in evening dress, the utmost politeness and cordiality prevail. After the evening exercises were over, the remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse and in various amusements—the song, dance and conversation, each in turn, were profitably indulged, and all felt that a Centennial grass bur tree had been planted in the place of remembrance, to be looked back at with pleasurable remembrance.

The young lady Presidentess, who presides with so much ease and dignity, and I believe that this was her first occupation of the chair since her election, is a graduate of the Cleveland High School, and is also at present a teacher in one of the city buildings. She is an eloquent reader.

Here permit me to say that in this society there is much dramatic talent of no ordinary character. When you remember that Cleveland has given to the world a Clara Morris and a Maggie Mitchell, and that to day a Cleveland lady is a leading prima donna across the water. You will not accuse me of egotism when I report that I could point out lady members of this society who could make bright marks high up on the Temple of Fame in the drama. One of those ladies remarked to me that she felt her future lay in that direction, if she possessed one of any note

If ever you pass through the Forest City, and can remain to one of the meetings of this society, you will realize the truth of all that I have said; aye, and more than I have or can say. In this society you will see and become acquainted with beauty, wit and worth.

I must not omit to call attention to one hearty feature of this organization, that is: at each meeting of the society a splendid collation is spread, to which all are invited, and on this occasion the affair was simply grand. Such is the Cleveland Social Circle and Literary Club!

[For the Pacific Appeal.]

Zion Church Festival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

The festival for the benefit of the Zion A. M. E. Church, came off in the Young Men's Hall on Thursday evening last. The programme consisted of recitations, dialogues and singing by a number of amateurs, among whom were Mesdames Lucy Johnson, Mitchell, Hyatt, Gale, Fields and Miss J. Miles, Messrs. Wilson, Blake, Mitchell and others. Addresses were made by Bishop Hillery and Rev. J. Williams. Altogether it was a very pleasant affair and well attended.

OBSERVER.

[For the Pacific Appeal.]

Communications.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Mrs. Williams' Concert on the 28th will be the very best entertainment offered during the season. The programme is attractive, and will be carried out by the very best talent.

L.

A GRAND FESTIVAL was given in the Vestry of the A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson sts., on Tuesday evening last, for the benefit of Rev. J. J. Dyer, the Pastor. It was well attended and a financial success.

THANKS.—Our thanks are extended to Rev. P. W. Causey for a complimentary ticket for the fair and festival for the benefit of Christ Church, to be held in Young Men's Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings next.

Masonic Festival Postponed.

The Masonic festival by Alpha Chapter, No. 1, R. A. Masons, which was announced to come off on Wednesday evening, December 27th, has been postponed, and will not, therefore, come off on that evening.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 13, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

I have nothing of special interest to record. Sacramento is very dull at present. Thanksgiving week passed off with but little excitement, during which a fair was held at the A. M. E. Bethel Church, which was well attended. The Georgia Minstrels were here a few days ago, and gave two performances at the Metropolitan Theatre to crowded houses. The weather here for some time past has been unusually fine and the general health is good. Our old friend and fellow townsman, Washington Dozier, died last night at an advanced age, having been confined to his bed but a short time.

The Republicans here have settled down to the belief that they have elected their man, and that the country is safe. More anon.

BYRON.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 30 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

Death of James Laidley.

Mr. James Laidley died in this city, on Sunday morning last, after a long and painful illness. He was one of our most eminent citizens and highly esteemed by all classes and at one time was State Harbor Commissioner. He was for years G. Treasurer of Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of California. His remains are to be interred under the auspices of that body from the Masonic Temple, corner of Post and Montgomery streets. The funeral obsequies are to take place at half-past one o'clock, in the Episcopal Church, corner of Post and Powell streets, where all the friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.—The annual Christmas Tree Festival of Bethel Sabbath School will take place on Monday Evening, December 25th, 1876, in Bethel Church, Powell St. Exercises to consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Singing, Tableaux, Etc., and distribution of presents from the Christmas Tree. Admission 25 Cents. Come everybody, and give the children a jolly Merry Christmas! WM. H. CARTER, Supt. *

TO BARBERS.—Phil. Gerichten & Co., No. 535 Commercial street, keeps constantly on hand hair tonic, hair oil, bay rum, cologne, Florida water, hair dye, hair brushes, combs, cosmetiques, camphor ice, shaving soap, powder, razors, etc. etc. Give them a call.

LADIES' GRAND BAZAAR.—The annual fair and bazaar for the benefit of Bethel Church, will be opened on Monday evening, December 25th, 1876, (Christmas Night) in the Vestry Room of the Church.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Shiloh Church Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M. and 8 P. M Sabbath School at 1.30 P. M.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

Powell Street A. M. E. Church, preaching at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

J. J. DYER, Pastor.
Residence, 1310 Vallejo St. *

BURIAL CASES.—Craig & Son, 823 Market St. are the sole agents for the American Burial Case Co., 82 and 84 E. Second St., Cincinnati.

For fine groceries, Fresh California Eggs, butter and sugar-cured hams, go to Lindsley & Collins, at the lowest cash prices.

Two Jews leave Jerusalem for New York, the one by the Straits of Gibraltar, the other by Pekin and San Francisco. When the latter arrives in New York he finds that his Saturday is the other's Friday. As the day is a matter of conscience between the two Jews, which shall give up that may worship together?

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 327 and 329 Bush St

Beamish's Excelsior Shirts.

If you want a really comfortable, good shirt, made up with the best material, be sure and go to Beamish's, S. E. cor. Market and Third Sts., where fine shirts, drawers, suspenders, etc., can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally. *

LETTERS addressed care of this office for Mrs. Anna Smith.

Some three thousand years ago the holy land was covered with a dense population. The armies of that day and country numbered their millions. Noted for its vast forests of historic cedars of Lebanon and sycamores, cities were built and the forests destroyed. Now the holy land is no more a garden, but a desert.

Cowardly Assaults.

When a candidate for high office is so well liked and so popular with the masses as to make his defeat difficult in a fair and honorable fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those whose selfishness prompt them to prostitute their honor, pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they envy, and with whom business sagacity they have not the talent to successfully compete in an honorable way. Those thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines, by those who imagine their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popularity which my standard medicines have acquired, and the continued growth of my professional practice. Narrow-minded practitioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient merit to success fully compete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous reports about the composition of my medicines. Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other pamphlets are issued and scattered broadcast over the land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pretended analyses of my medicines, and receipts for making them. Some of these publications are given high-sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable men of education and position, for the good of the people—the more completely to blind the reader to the real object in their circulation, which is to injure the sale of my medicines. "The Popular Health Almanac" is the high-sounding name of one of these publications, which contains begus receipts, without a grain of truth in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have been published by one Dr. L., of Detroit, in the *Michigan Farmer*, and by other manufacturers of medicines, in several so-called journals of Pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealousy and utterly fail in accomplishing the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more largely than any others manufactured in this country, and are constantly increasing in sale despite the base lies concocted and circulated by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrums which jealous, narrow minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicines represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analyses published, it is a *significant fact* that no two have have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors. It is enough for the people to know that while thousands, yea, I may truthfully say millions, have taken my medicines and have been cured, no one has ever received injury from their use.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D.
Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Medicines,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y.

Deaths,

BENTLEY.—In this city, on Saturday, December 16th, Horace Bentley; aged about 30 years.

DOZIER.—In Sacramento City, on Tuesday, December 12th, Washington Dozier; aged 70 years.

[The deceased was one of the pioneer colored men of California. He came to this State from Kentucky in 1850, with some eminent men of the turf, and subsequently went to most of the gold excitement places in this State, British Columbia, Washington and Idaho Territories, etc., and for several years past has been an employee of the C. P. R. R. Co. He was a great favorite with the officers and heads of the company, who had him kindly cared for during his illness at the Central Pacific Railroad Company's Hospital in Sacramento City. Mr. Dozier was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were sent to this city on Wednesday last under the auspices of a society of which he was connected in Oakland. His funeral took place on Thursday last, and was well attended by a large number of his friends.]

ORLEANS HOTEL
SALOON
SECOND STREET,
SACRAMENTO.
J. DOMINGON, - - Proprietor

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES!
THE FAIR
FOR CHRIST CHURCH,
WILL OPEN ON
Thursday, December 21, 1876,
AT 2 P. M., at the
HALL of the YOUNG MEN'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY
On Thursday and Friday evenings there will be an interesting entertainment of Tableaux, Recitations, Recitations, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
On Saturday evening the CHRISTMAS TREE will be prepared for the Sunday School.
Every evening at 10½ P. M. a sumptuous supper will be prepared. Ice Cream and Refreshments in abundance.
ADMISSION.....25 Cents
SEASON TICKETS...50 Cents
For 3 days only, commencing Thursday.

Grand Benefit Concert!
AN ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN BY
MRS. SAMPSON WILLIAMS
("SELIKA.")
Thursday Eve'g, Dec. 28, 1876.
AT
PACIFIC HALL,
[HOWE STREET,]
For the Benefit of CHRIST CHURCH.
On this occasion MRS. WILLIAMS will render for the first time "The Selika Grand Vocal Waltz of Magic," composed for Mrs. Williams and dedicated to her by Prof. F. G. Curnow. Mrs. Williams will be supported by Miss Ophelia Randall, Mr. Sampson Williams, Mr. George Gray and others.
ADMISSION...FIFTY CENTS

THOROUGHBRED
FOWLS.
Bronze Turkeys.
Pekin Ducks & Emden Geese.
AT
THOROUGHBRED SOUTHDOWN FARM.
THERE ARE FOR SALE ... Also, Pekin Ducks on the same farm, which, for size, fatness and laying qualities, stand unsurpassed by any in the State. Address, with enclosed stamp,
M. BYRD,
Napa, Cal.
(Please state where you saw this advt.)

Correspondence.
To Messrs. D. B. JACKMAN & Wm. H. CARTER, *Directors of the late Concert at Bethel Church.*
Gentlemen—In behalf of a great many of your late auditors, assembled on the evening of the 16th inst., we, the undersigned well-wishers of the project and the object to be attained, take this opportunity of requesting a repitition of said concert at whatever time and place you may be pleased to designate.
By giving this your attention you will greatly oblige, Yours &c.,
Wm. J. Simmons, James E. Francis, S. Tenaton, Jas. W. Moore, D. C. Lee, Anthony Osborne, N. Foister, Geo. Brown, W. E. Towns, S. Wester, W. H. Thomas, I. C. Wilson, J. C. Hughes, Wm. Davis, E. Fletcher, J. G. Fletcher, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Smith, and about fifty others
San Francisco, Nov. 22nd, 1876.

To Messrs. William J. Simmons, S. Fenaton, J. W. Moore, James E. Francis, and others.
Gentlemen—Yours of the 23d instant duly received. Many thanks for your kind consideration.
We will endeavor to repeat the late concert on MONDAY EVENING, December 25th (Christmas Night) at which time we shall be pleased to see you. Yours, respectfully.
D. B. JACKMAN.
WM. H. CARTER,
Directors.
San Francisco, Nov. 24th, 1876.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms, or Rooms unfurnished, can be obtained at No. 12 Auburn street, at Mrs. FRANCIS BLAKE'S. Persons in want of good rooms, handy to churches and business places, will find this a most desirable location. Terms moderate.

GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN AT
Monday Evening, Jan. 1st, 1877,
(New Year's Night),
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY,
In the Society's Hall.

FOR RENT.
THREE NICELY FURNISHED, sunny rooms, in the upper part of a house. Apply at No. 6 Morris Street, between Kearny and Dupont, Pine and Bush.

The American Centennial, 1876

Wheeler & Wilson Victorious!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine triumph over the world. The Centennial Commission have officially announced the awards and decreed for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine *two Diplomas of Honor and two Accords of Medals.* This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing machine received such recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and at Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of these machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently they recommended *two of each.* The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision these ablest of mechanical experts.

A claim of equally distinguished honor for any other sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the *Standard Sewing Machine of the World.*

[*From the Official Report:*

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON

1. A Medal and Diploma for 'The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for the following reasons:

"A Lock stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for 'The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for Leather, for

"Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."

Awards on the Pacific Coast for 1876.

Gold Medal at California State Fair (Sacramento), 1876, for best Sewing Machine. Stockton, First Premium. San Jose, First Premium. Petaluma, First Premium. Oregon State Fair (Salem), First Premium. Washington Territorial Fair (Olympia), 6 First Premiums. Walla Walla County Fair, 2 First Premiums. Washington Co. Fair First Premium. Wherever displayed they have taken the premiums when any were to be had.

W. T. Fonda General Agent for the Pacific Coast, 30 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

E. M. GIBSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
606 Montgomery Street.
OFFICE.—Room 10, Bowen's Building.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

WE, JOSEPH D. REDDY AND COLLINS PAYE, citizens of the United States, residents of the State of California, and doing business in the City and County of San Francisco, under the business of Reddy, Paye & Co., hereby certify that we are sole owners of a Steam Engine, Boiler, Machinery and Apparatus for Steam and Gas Fitting, and that we both reside at said City and County. Dated at San Francisco, California, this 17th day of May, 1876.
COLLINS PAYE.
(Seal.) JOSEPH D. REDDY.
Acknowledged May 17th, 1876, before me,
PAUL A. HENRY,
Notary Public.
Endorsed.—Filed May 17, 1876.
Thomas H. Brickell, County Clerk.
By Jesse H. Harvey, Dep. Clerk.

COLLINS PAYE,
JOSEPH D. REDDY,
Partners.

Address, with enclosed stamp,
M. BYRD,
Napa, Cal.
(Please state where you saw this advt.)

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D. B. JACKMAN.
WM. H. CARTER,
Directors.
San Francisco, Nov. 24th, 1876.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS OF BEAMISH'S
NUMBER ONE BUILDING

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
25 KEARNY STREET,
New Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

H. W. CADY
HAS TAKEN THE
ORLEANS BARBER SHOP,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

LATHROP HOTEL,
LATHROP, CALA.
All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.
Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the entertainment of all. My Tables are supplied with all the delicacies the Market affords. Tourists requiring services will find a table fit furnished rooms and climate unequaled in California.
J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r.

COLLINS PAYE,
JOSEPH D. REDDY,
Partners.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms, or Rooms unfurnished, can be obtained at No. 12 Auburn street, at Mrs. FRANCIS BLAKE'S. Persons in want of good rooms, handy to churches and business places, will find this a most desirable location. Terms moderate.

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In the Society's Hall.

FOR RENT.
THREE NICELY FURNISHED, sunny rooms, in the upper part of a house. Apply at No. 6 Morris Street, between Kearny and Dupont, Pine and Bush.

WANTED.—A first class colored woman, capable of doing general housework. Enquire at the PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome Street.

PALACE SALOON,
No. 118 GEARY STREET,
Between Dupont and Stockton,
SAN FRANCISCO.
R. McGAMES, Proprietor.
BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
LUNCH DAILY, at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P. M.

MME. J. A. MOORE,
Fashionable
Millinery,
No. 316½ THIRD ST.
Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

IMPORTANT TO
HAIR DRESSERS!
THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in a first class barber shop, such as
HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,
BAY RUM,
Cologne, Florida Water, Shaving Powder,
Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,
Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice,
Razors, Etc., Etc.
—AT THE—
535 COMMERCIAL STREET,
Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.
PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,
Proprietors, and DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,
PERFUMERIES, ETC.
Price List sent on application.

$1,000
In three months.
Agents can make the above amount by selling the Illustrated Book of the Age, the
STRUGGLE OF '72.
The heroes and Candidates of the contest—political campaign, History and Platforms, Battles of Gettysburg, Life of Grant, Administration, The Record of Democratic Statesmen, by Horace Greeley, University of Learning and Science, The Great Industries, Mechanical Progress, Agriculture, Battles of the Wilderness, Victory original. The Rarest, both humorous and grave. If you want to make money send 50c for outfit and secure territory at once. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Phila. Pa., or HUBBARD & CO., San Francisco, Cal.

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Boarding House.
The boarding public are respectfully informed that a first class
BOARDING HOUSE
Has been opened in
SACRAMENTO CITY
190 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.
MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
MRS. J. WILLIAMS,
Proprietress.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

SAN FRANCISCO
CORDAGE COMPANY,
Established 1858.
WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.
Continually on hand a large stock of
MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE,
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.
TUBBS & CO.
611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker
of San Francisco.

—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
327 & 329 Bush Street, San Francisco.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.
AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.
BELGIC, November 16
GAELIC, December 16
OCEANIC, January 16
NEVADA, February 16
RISING SUN, March 16
RISING SUN, April 17
Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 4 New Montgomery street.
For freight or passage apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass'r Agent.
GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
REGULAR SAILINGS TO PORTLAND, Connecting San Francisco weekly—steamships
J. L. STEPHENS,
ORIFLAMME,
AJAX,
Connecting with steamers to HUMA and PUGET SOUND, and C. and R. R. Co. and OREGON C. S. R. CO. through Wisconsin, Oregon and Eagle River Valleys, Oregon.
WM. ROBBIN, Agent,
224 Battery Street.

MILLIKEN BROS.
Importers and Wholesale
GROCERS,
No. 60 and 62 K Street,
SACRAMENTO.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Beecher's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
651 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. on 13
CORONER'S OFFICE.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
941 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared by Shipmen.
Iron and Wood Grave Boxes and Burial Cases always in hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. my30

CRAIG & SON,
823 MARKET STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals conducted in good style.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montg'y and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, between Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,
Where she will be pleased to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Combed Hair in Coverings and Nets always on hand. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon by their obedient servant. Any ornament other will be happy to attend to.

C. P. R. R.
Sunday, Dec. 24, 1876,
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Port Costa, Benicia, Vallejo, Calistoga Springs, Napa, Sonoma, Glen Ellen, Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, Ukiah, Willits, Sherwood Valley, Round Valley, Hopland, Lakeport, Kelseyville, Soda Springs, Upper Lake, Saratoga Springs, Lakeport, Blue Lakes, Ukiah, Willits, Sherwood Valley, Round Valley, Hopland, Lakeport, Kelseyville, Soda Springs, Upper Lake, Saratoga Springs

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References,

"A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its Illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive exposition of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help [illegible] and [illegible]-[illegible] brethren in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THIS PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gynecological matter. It is printed on fine paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a ready field opened, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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The Christian element in a Republic, or under any other form of Government

BY A. W. A. DE LEON.

The present perilous crisis through which the country is passing, the seeming disregard of civil law, the recourse to military interference where it is usurpation for that arm of the Government to meddle, the want of faith in our legislators, the decadence of morality and truth in high executive officers, the alarming tendency to materialism on the one hand and the usurpation of political power on the other, lead us to consider the necessity for a Christian element in the Republic.

Without law and authority, the history of the world would be a riddle. With military power above civil law, despotism and anarchy would rule supreme. Therefore, a republic cannot afford to be governed by bayonets. Civil law, interpreted by duly constituted courts, alone can save a republic from the rivalries, the jealousies of military chieftains. Slaves may applaud the clemency of their masters, but free citizens of a free republic will ever deplore the abuse of delegated powers and the perpetuation of injustice and oppression. It was as the military power of Rome rose above and usurped the civil that the Republic declined—was buried beneath its own ruins. History repeats itself always, and may not America learn by the experience of history?

In order that a christian element may exist in a republic, or under any other form of government, law and authority must not only rest somewhere but be respected, as well by those in authority as the governed. This question of authority is above all other questions the most absorbing, and therefore the most paramount. How can authority be justified? Why should law be obeyed? Some would answer, simply because it is imposed by a greater power. This is not an answer; it only shifts the question, placing the interrogation in a condition to ask: "How does this higher power have any right to control affairs?" With out hesitation, the answer would be simply because it is a power, and would crush me if I should disobey. But would this be right? Not at all; for while I might find it prudent to obey, I would have no true sense of obligation. Then it is to be concluded that might is not right. Authority must seek its right to exist somewhere else than in its might. Then, is it because I consent to obey? Yes. This is the only logical, philosophical answer. After calculating the consequences, and finding it better to give up self-will and allow myself to be controlled, I freely yield—that is, I delegate my inherent individual right for the the good of all. Because when a community of men [illegible] is inconvenient for each man to follow his own mind, and because of my own self imposed obligation to obey it even becomes dangerous that he should be permitted to act out his own desires unrestrained: and there fore, we determine to give up, within a certain range, our individual choice, and by our own act, exalt to an authority over us, what we call the common choice of the community. It is thus that authority derives its existence. Thus we form a government to express exactly what we have by common consent assented to, and which "derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." This, in democratic parlance, is a government by the people and for the people. Visionary men will doubtless ask: Is this sufficient? What if we should attempt to withdraw our consent? What if we should declare that we never consented? What if we should secede? The rebels attempted to secede—they declared the Government but a compact to be observed only so long as the States recognized the necessity to remain in the compact. But this did not make them any the less responsible to government and law, for they were coerced by force and arms to recognize and submit to the power of the Government the common consent of their fathers instituted, and which they were bound to perpetuate. A Government once legally instituted—that is to say, by the common consent of those to be governed—cannot be abrogated. Domestic violence may exist—States may attempt to secede—rebellion may be inaugurated, but the power of the Government will crush the first, bring back the second to their allegiance, and subdue the last. When this was successfully done in 1865, if the christian element had existed in the Republic, its counsels would have predominated in the councils of the nation, and the common questions growing out of the war would have been equitably adjusted. The rock on whhich the ship of State had so nearly stranded would have been blown from the political channel, and every vestige removed. But instead. Those in authority—inflamed by partisan prejudice—their minds became impervious to reason, and compromises were the order of the day. The negroes, already freed by military authority, were given the ballot, without preparation, for party purposes, and then abandoned to the tender mercies of their former masters, without even the protection necessary to enable them to exercise this newly imposed, and, in some respects, grave and responsible privilege. This power intrusted to untrained men, fresh from the revelry scenes of abject servitude, could not be [illegible] free from corruption, because it was [illegible] and uncultured men were found organized by unscrupulous partisans bent only on satisfying their ambition—as antagonistic to their own interests, because of their ignorance and inexperience, as were the men who had them in hand and bent on enriching themselves at the expense of both classes. But, as I am retrograding from my subject, I shall abruptly leave the discussion of this topic to those who indulge in political diatribes.

What if we consent to injustice? What if we are a community of pirates, having entered into a compact for robbery, and having formed a government to carry out our purpose, does this give the government any authority? Would this make it right to rob? Authority, therefore must be justified in something other than either its power to make us obey, or our willingness or consent to obey. There those who, unable to see any other ground, declare that there is no other, and beholding how baseless are these, they deny all just foundation for government. They would have us believe that government is a mistake. It belongs to the dark ages of human progress. Once the cry was heard "Advance modern thought" should develope individual liberty is what we need, and the supremacy of law should be discarded. In opposition to this theory we intend that unrestrained liberty is unlimited license which can only lead, first to uninterrupted anarchy and then to unbridled despotism. Society could no more continue in this state, than can the world without its granite foundation; government is a necessary law and authority, the inevitable conditions of human life; but they can never give any meaning or jurisdiction for themselves. The will of the majority, the will of the autocrat of all the Russias, or a legislature, our own will or consent to obey, is, in itself no reason why we should obey majorities and Emperors and Legislatures; and we ourselves sometimes demand what is most unreasonable, but in this there is no authority, nor aught which can give us any sense of obligation. Nor is the mere fact that government exists any reason why it should exist; do we accept it then as a necessity, an inevitable something which we can neither exclude or explain? But this does not satisfy us. We still ask for the reason why, and nothing can prevent us from propounding the inquiry, however difficult or even impossible to answer it. We said that government is a necessity; in order to press this we consult the Bible and find that Christ is a king, and is called "the Prince of the Kings of the earth." It is therein recorded that He is a "King that shall reign and prosper and shall create judgment." His talent upon himself the carnal body was a revelation of law, an actualization of the true social state. He came to establish a Kingdom of which all the relations of man to man could be perfectly adjusted. and for the purpose of readjusting and establishing the relations of man to God.

The disturbed relations of human society would be as powerless to set themselves in order without government, law, authority, as would be chaos to evolve from itself the light or for man to have been saved without the coming of Christ. Philosophers, before the reign of law, never discovered a tie which could bind men in a long continued agreement. Societies to be brought into harmony must find consent to be governed. Men's common interests, commerce, art, literature, natural kindness; all these are powerless without law, to make man agree. Parental affections furnishes not the bond; Culture but isolates men, separating by impassable barriers those possessing it from those who possess it not. Among the Ancients every one who was not a Greek was a barbarian. To the old Roman, every foreigner was a foe. To the Southerner every man who is not a Southerner is a Carpet bagger.

All through history the tendency of human nature was to produce diversion, enmity and strife. War has been regarded as the normal condition of nations. As we see it to-day, Germany rejoices at the ruin of Turkey, and would be neutral while Russia devastates and conquers, under the guise of humanity the Ottoman Empire; men are not wanting even among us who are ready to speculate upon the threatening condition of our own country. What makes the savage a savage? His want of organized authority, his all-suffering, his unbridled license. The more a people respect laws, the more advanced that nation becomes in the progress of civilized life.

Civil law only affirms what place and work and obligations belong to man, by virtue of their obligation. Just laws do but represent and declare the principle of a brotherhood of human hearts; if a legislature an actment attempts anything other than this, and seeks the good of one person and not the good of all, it is tyranny and not law. The law is written in the heart of humanity itself, and is fixed immutably by the principle it expresses. Men cannot make it or change it; there is a very common mistake when it is supposed that laws can be made and unmade by act of legislature; they are in reality, as independent of legislative power, as the truths of mathematics or the forces of the natural universe. A wrong proceedure can no more be made right by legal enactment, than can two and two into five; permanent validity and true authority can no more be given to a statute which issues to the benefit of the few and not to the good of all; than can gravitation be exacted out of existence. Laws of the State or of the United States, like laws of nature, are not made by the will, but only discovered by the wisdom of men. The enactments of Congress, like the announcements of Science, are only the interpretations which men give to laws—disclosing, declaring, not at all creating them. Science is often mistaken, and so is legislature; it fails to apprehend the law, and, therefore what it declares or decrees is not law. The law itself is the positive and inexorable dictate of human nature how human society should be ordered. It has its ground in reason, and is always right. Men may misinterpret it, and propound erroneous statutes; but the law itself, is never erroneous Legislatures have no other function than to act as the mouth-piece by which it is uttered. Presidents and Governors have no other duty than serve as hands by which it is enforced. The constitution was adopted for any people, and the whole machinery of Government are determined by the law itself. That is the wisest government which has the clearest eye to see and the strongest hand to execute the law The principle of human fellowship and brotherhood, which the last era was a revelation of law, an actualization of the true social state. He came to establish a Kingdom of which all the relations of man to man could be perfectly adjusted. and for the purpose of readjusting and establishing the relations of man to God.

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[Concluded next week.]

[From the Christian Recorder.]

Defence of the Southern Colored Voters.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the Presidential muddle has been absorbing public attention, I have heard so many unjust remarks, tending to reflect upon the colored voters of the South, charging them with the probable defeat of Hayes, etc., that a Southern man, yes, a Southern negro, I think it my duty not only to come to the rescue, but if need be to hurl back some of the unreasonable assertions and scurrilous epithets, which I have heard used by the whites, and a few colored persons also. To say I have been disgusted, scarcely expresses my sense of indignation, since I know that some of these braying asses would have no effect in the South.

The man who would charge the defeat of Mr. Hayes (if he is defeated) upon the colored voters of the South is either a fool or a knave. But I find when unprincipled white Republicans want a scape goat to bear away their crimes they are ready to single out the negroes. I know this was their habit in the South, but had no idea that this mania prevailed so largely in the North till convinced by the articular evidences. I do not mean in the foregoing remarks to assume in any respect an apologetical roll for the Democracy, I hate that crude, antiquarian and fassili ferous party, with the intensity of bitterness To me it appears to embody the sum of all villianies and should be loathed by every sane man in creation, especially by the colored people of these United States. Nevertheless when Northern Republicans essay to charge upon the Southern treachery and ingratitude to the Republican Party, the party that freed them in the main I grant, and also saddle upon them the Southern States, they should speak and write cautiously. I claim to know of much about the South especially the negro side of it, as any man living or dead. And I beg to inform some of you Northern gentlemen, that while you are making out bills of indictment against us, that we have already found a sight of true bills against you, and if the republican party is defeated in the late election, it will simply reap the harvest it has been sowing for the last six or seven years. Moreover, I stood in the streets of Philadelphia on the night of the late election, and saw the arrival of a dispatch from South Carolina, that Wade Hampton was elected Governor and the most deafening cheers that ever saluted my ears followed that announcement. One armed and cotaryover the supposed election of not only an unrepentant and invincible rebel who had shot off their arms and legs and killed their fathers, brothers, uncles and neighbors, but the very man who had pledged the Democratic party at its convention in New York in 68, to oppose every measure that looked to National sovereignity on the one hand and Civil and Political Liberty to the negro on the other.

That is the man at whose hypothetical election thousands of white men in the City of Brotherly Love grew rhapsodically phrensy over. Cover yourself in sack-cloth and ashes, and shrink into nothingness before you essay to an animadvert upon the negro, you who virtually in those cheers and hazzahs for Wade Hampton cursed your fathers and brothers, who are now sleeping in bloody graves for the salvation of your country. but since we are drives to the necessity of writing this article, let us see why the colored men of the South should be held responsible for the loss of the Southern States. Is it because we are free? Yes, we have a kind of locomotive freedom I grant, a freedom this con try should be ashamed of. When about the world began, where millions of people were turned out to wrestle with life as we were, with not a foot of land assigned us, while the nation had millions of acres, covered with jungles; not a dollar given to start the race with; not a school-house built to teach those millions how to sum up the contents of a day's work, except what was procured in a surreptitious manner from the Freedmen's Bureau while millions are lavished out to Confederates for horses, cows, hogs potatoes or anything they will swear to. Near eight hundred millions have been given to the Indians, besides about an annual sum expended in Indian wars and they have not been the one millionth part of the service to the country that we have yet we have not received directly a dollar. We have been left at the mercy of Southern Ku-Klux, White Leagues, &c., till forty six thousand have been killed that can be accounted for; and not one wretch has ever been executed for these crimes. For less than one tenth of this number Europe would have been drenched in blood. The North is as guilty as the South she stood by, looked on, and virtually said, well done, while her papers apologized or pretended to disbelieve it. Documents and affidavits in proof of the same were in Washington before Congress at the same time sufficient if pasted together to reach from Washington City to Richmond, Va., or to literally cover the President's mansion. Enough blood has been shed from the veins of the colored people since the war, for no cause except to gratify negro haters, to swim a medium sized merchant ship. Mr. Blaine says, that more murders are perpetrated in Mississippi in one year than had been committed in all the Northern and Western States To me it appears to embody the sum of all villianies and should be loathed by every sane man in creation, especially by the colored people of these United States. Nevertheless when Northern Republicans essay to charge upon the Southern treachery and ingratitude to the Republican Party, the party that freed them in the main I grant, and also saddle upon them the Southern States, they should speak and write cautiously. I claim to know of much about the South especially the negro side of it, as any man living or dead. And I beg to inform some of you Northern gentlemen, that while you are making out bills of indictment against us, that we have already found a sight of true bills against you, and if the republican party is defeated in the late election, it will simply reap the harvest it has been sowing for the last six or seven years. Moreover, I stood in the streets of Philadelphia on the night of the late election, and saw the arrival of a dispatch from South Carolina, that Wade Hampton was elected Governor and the most deafening cheers that ever saluted my ears followed that announcement. One-armed and one-legged men were seen into frantic ecstasy over the supposed election of not only an unrepentant and invincible rebel who had shot off their arms and legs and killed their fathers, brothers, uncles and neighbors, but the very man who had pledged the Democratic party at its convention in New York in 68, to oppose every measure that looked to National sovereignity on the one hand and Civil and Political Liberty to the negro on the other.

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I will close this letter without scarcely touching the subject. But you will hear from me again.

H. M. TURNER.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, December 23, 1876

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Presidential Situation.

There is one fact which is incontestible in relation to the electoral vote of the thirty-eight States, which is that Hayes has one hundred and eighty-five electoral votes, which is one majority of the whole electoral college, counting the electoral votes and the number of votes to which each State is entitled. Oregon retains her three votes just the same as if one and all her electors had become incapacited or died. There is no more right to take one of the three votes from Oregon because of the unqualification of a Republican elector than there would be to take one of Indiana's or Missouri's votes away because Buchanan, one of their Democratic electors, might be incapacitated. Electors only represents the number of electoral votes a State is entitled to, and whether disabled or disqualified, or whether one or all the electors should die in the interval, a State cannot be deprived of her electoral quota when the count is to take place, because it is not the deceased or disqualified elector which is counted or represented, it is the whole people who cast these votes for electors as their representatives, by letter, of, otherwise, to the general Electoral College. So when the President of the Senate opens the certificates of the States, those States which were for Tilden should be credited to Tilden with the number of electoral votes to which each of his Democratic States is entitled to, and those States which were Republican for Hayes should be credited to Hays, and the result declared by the President of the Senate that Rutherford B. Hayes has received a majority of the electoral votes of the college, which is 185, should declare him President of the United States and abide the consequences. This should be done on the day appointed for opening the certificates without entertaining any debate whatever and without fear or intimidation on the part of the members of the House, whose rights only extend to the privileges of spectators or witnesses of the opening of certificates. Crosline's Oregon certificate from Governor Grover should not be read by the presiding officer of the Senate if opened. The only Oregon certificate which should be read and counted is that of the three Republican electors, including the name of Watts. This course will be perfectly constitutional, a departure from which will only lead to confusion, which may result in anarchy. To take the proper course the presiding officer of the Senate must be firm, and the good sense of the country will sustain him on the principle that "the will of the people is the law of the land," and which must be obeyed even if Grant be compelled to call out the army.

A Grand Concert

On Thursday evening next a grand concert will be given at Pacific Hall, Bush street, for the benefit [of Ghrist Church Mission, of which Rev. P. Casley is pastor. Mrs. Sampson Williams will be leading star of the occasion, besides there is a combination of musical talent on its programme seldom presented for one entertainment. We hope that Pacific Hall will be crowded on this occasion, as the object is a worthy one, and the unusual attraction presented should induce every person who desires a rich musical treat to be present on this occasion.

☞ The fair for the Christ Church Mission, at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, closes to night. It has been well attended.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 22, 1876.

Mr. Editor:

The Angel of Death, with his raven wing has again entered our midst, Mrs. Eliza Hickman, wife of **Mr. P. J.** Hickman, a native of Delaware, aged 56 years: committed suicide by taking poison, on the 18th inst. at her residence, corner of 8th and D streets, while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. She has left a kind husband and an interesting daughter of 14 years to mourn the loss of one of the best women in Sacramento, she was a good wife, a kind and indulgent mother who will long be missed from the family circle. Mrs. Hick man was an excellent woman, and had many warm friends who deeply regret her untimely end; all her neighbors speak in the highest terms of her worth. The causes that led to this rash act is only known, to to Him who knows all things; her funeral took place on Thursday, the 21st inst, from the A. M. A. Church at half two o'clock in the afternoon and was attended by a large circle of sympathizing friends.

In the morning of the same day at the same place, at ten o'clock, the funeral of Mr. A. L. Jackson took place; his death occurring on the same day as that of Mrs. Hickman, and only an hour later; I believe she died at five and Mr. Jackson at six in the evening of the same day. His remains were brought here on Wednesday and taken to the residence of Mr. Benjamin Coger, where many of his most intimate friends met to look upon his familiar face and offer words of condolence to his lonely widow. Mr. Jackson was an old and highly respected citizen of Sacramento; he was a very useful man; his place will not easily be filled; polite and gentlemanly in his manners, possessing a kind and genial spirit as all who were intimately aquainted with him will bear witness. He was one of the leading colored men of this City; A man of intelligence and a large public spirit, he took and active part in any enterprise which had for its object the elevation of our people. His funeral was attended by a large circle of friends, both white and colored, who deeply deplore his loss. BYRON.

CHRISTMAS.—Another Christmas is at hand, which pleases the youth, the manhood and aged, who are partaking of its festivities. We can only say to all our patrons and friends that we wish them all a happy Christmas, and hope that they may see many more.

Masonic Installation.

At a special meeting of Hannibal Lodge, No. I. F. and A. Masons, held in their Hall corner of Jackson and Powell streets, on Wednesday evening, December 20th. The following Officers were installed for the ensuing year: Samuel C. Sorrington, W. M.; John A. Mason, S. W.; Joseph W. Carney, J. W.; John P. Anderson, Sec.; George A. Duvall, Treas; William Davis, S. D.; Adam B. Smith, J. D.; Rev. Barney Fletcher, Chaplain; Chas. King, S. Steward; Isaac West, J. Steward.

A KINDLY OPINION.—Mr. C. M. Campbell, member of Parliament and head of the famous firm of Minton & Co., said to his workmen the other day concerning his recent visit to America that he received there nothing but kindness. "Our American cousins," he said, taught us some things, and he mentioned especially respect of woman and (so far as his observation went) sobriety. He went to the exhibition at Philadelphia with an anxious spirit, not knowing how soon Minton's might have to shut up, but American pottery was quite equal in "potting" and general appearance to many English productions, it was a long way behind the best ceramics of England.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR THE POOR.—The most acceptable holiday gift the rich can give the poor is an order for one week or month's provisions. The undersigned will for this charitable purpose sell their staple groceries at actual cost until after New Year's; promptly delivered or shipped free. H. Starboro & Bro., Grocers, 531 Washington street.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 327 and 329 Bush St.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

Come now and Let us Reason Together.

Why do people so frequently say to Dr. Pierce, "I suppose your Golden Medical Discovery cures every thing" because it has been the practice of knavish charlatans to manufacture worthless nostrums and attempt to dupe the ignorant and credulous by recommending them to cure every form of disease. To such an extent has this been practiced that it is no wonder that many have acquired prejudices against all advertised remedies. But Dr. Pierce does not advertise his stands and preparations as "cure-alls," nor does not claim that they will perform miracles, but simply publishes the fact that they have been developed as specifics for certain forms of disease for which he recommends them after having tested their efficacy in many hundred cases with the most gratifying success. It is a well known to every well-informed physician that many single remedies possess several different properties. Quinine, for instance, has a tonic quality, which suggests its use in cases of debility, an anti periodic, by which it is efficacious in ague; and a febrifuge property, which renders it efficacious in cases of fever. The result of its administration will also vary with the quantity given and the circumstances under which it is employed. So, likewise the Golden Medical Discovery possesses both pectoral and alterative, or blood-cleansing properties of the highest order. By reason of these two prominent properties it cures two classes of diseases. First those of the respiratory organs, as throat, bronchial, and lung affections, chronic coughs and asthma, and second, diseases of the blood and glandular system, in which affections all skilful physicians employ alteratives, as in cases of blotches, eruptions, ulcers swellings, tumors, abscesses, and in larger of the liver or "biliousness." While its use is, by the combination of properties, suggested in cases of pulmonary consumption, yet you need not take it expecting it will cure you if your lungs are half consumed, nor because it is recommended as a blood medicine would its proprietor advise you to take it expecting it to cure cancer. It will not perform miracles, but it will cure many grave forms of disease.

(From the Associated Press Dispatches.)

South Carolina.

NEW YORK, December 21—Morning.—The *Times*, Columbia special says: Senator Maxwell, (colored,) of Marlboro County, rose to a question of privilege in the Senate to-day, and requested the reading by the clerk of the following anonymous letter received by him this morning postmarked, Florence, S. C., Dec. 19:

Marlboro, S. C.—For ten years you have been the cause of all our trouble in this county. The last feather has been laid on the camel's back. We have submitted to it not because we had any conscientious scruples of ending your existence, but for the effect it would have to the South generally. That day has passed, and if it hadn't we have made up our minds to bear with you no longer. Hereafter you shall be a white man's country, with equal rights to all, but you for one cannot exist in it longer, no matter who is President. The wrongs you have done shall never be forgotten. Take warning from this or stay if you are foolhardy enough to risk it longer. We would rather know that you were alive in some country than your blood on the hands of our race, but if you force it, it will be sooner or later.

On inquiry, I find that Senator Maxwell has borne an excellent reputation, and has been a very moderate and conservative Republican, but he is an intelligent negro, and exercises a large influence over his race in Marlboro, which is the reason for the Democrats desiring to get rid of him. After the reading of the letter, Maxwell addressed the Senate in a most eloquent and impressive speech. He reviewed the history of the outrages committed against the negroes of this State from 1867 to the present day, and of many attempts to assassinate him Personally, he said he would much rather lose his life at the hands of an assassin than imbue his hands in any man's blood. It was this same human and forbearing spirit that had prevented his race from avenging his wrongs they had suffered through all these long years. But he wished to warn the Ku-Klux murderers and assassins of South Carolina that the patience of the colored people was now exhausted. The day was past when these crimes would be permitted to go unavenged. As for the cowardly dog who wrote this threatening letter, he was beneath contempt, and he should not have not have notice his missive, which was one of the handiest like it that were daily sent to the Republicans in this State, and it had not been that he was a public man occupying a seat in the Senate, and thus was afforded the opportunity to make it the occasion of giving some wholesome advice to those would be assassins and the men who stood behind them and backed them up. The Democrats made no reply to Maxwell's remarks though they looked daggers at the speaker.

Deaths.

HICKMAN—In Sacramento City, Monday, December 1st, Mrs. Eliza J. Hickman, a native of Illinois, aged 56 years.

The funeral took place from the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento City on Thursday at o'clock, a[illegible] large concourse of friends.

JACKSON—In Oakland, California, Monday, December 18th, Alfred E. Jackson, a native of London County, Virginia, aged 49 years.

The deceased was one of the earliest American pioneers, having come with a party of gentlemen to California as early as 1846 or '47, among whom was Colonel W. H. Bell, who now resides in this city, and was an ardent friend of the deceased. Mr. Jackson was one of the most useful colored men of the race who we had among us throughout the Pacific Coast. Up to the exodus in 1836-7-8 to Fraser River and British Columbia, etc., most of which places he went, the deceased mainly resided in San Francisco, and married a very worthy and suitable lady, Miss Maria Simpson, the present bereaved widow. About the year 1856, Mr. Jackson became a member of Olive Branch Lodge of this city and was very active in it for a while. After which himself and wife permanently resided in Sacramento City, where they acquired a fine homestead property. They both making themselves useful in the welfare of the A. M. E. Church, in that city, as well among other local organizations, movements, etc., which had for their object the elevation of the colored race. The deceased was also one of the founders of the Sacramento Zouaves, the popular military company of Sacramento, and was the steward and a recognized member of the Pioneer Society of Sacramento, and was on an Eastern tour with that organization about three years ago. He was highly respected among all classes in Sacramento City during his entire residence there. The deceased was a barber by trade, and was for a long time proprietor of the Capital Hotel Barber Shop, corner K and Seventh street, Sacramento City. A short time ago, during the past summer, he sold the good will of the Capital Hotel Barber shop to a couple of Germans, and purchased an interest in a barber shop with Mr. Woods, located on the south east corner of Kearny and Pine streets, San Francisco, and removed his family to this city, and subsequently to Oakland where he, after a short illness died on Monday last. His remains were taken to Sacramento on Wednesday. The funeral services took place Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, as was announced in the Sacramento *Record-Union*, at the A. M. E. Church of that city. The deceased was a good representative colored man, took a great interest in everything which had for its object the elevation of his race and his loss is greatly deplored by all classes of citizens who knew him in San Francisco, Sacramento, Oakland and throughout the entire Coast. His bereaved widow had the sympathy and condolence of a large circle of friends in Sacramento, as whom were in attendance at the A. M. E. Church, Mr. P. R. A. Clarke and others of Oakland accompanied the remains to Sacramento.

ED. APPEAL.

☞ We call special attention to the letter on our first page by our able Washington correspondent, A. W. A. DeLeon. Its date, December 14th, was accidently omitted.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.

1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

The NEW 8 WHEELER & WILSON Number

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER of THE AGE.

AWARDED

FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.

FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.

FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Work.

FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.

Merry Christmas.

THE ANNUAL CHRISTMAS TREE Festival will take place on

Monday Evening, Dec. 25, 1876.

In Bethel Church, Powell Street,

Exercises to consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Singing, Tableaux, &c., and distribution of presents from the Christmas Tree. Come every body and give the children a Jolly Merry Christmas.

WM. H. CARTER, Supt.

ADMISSION.....25 CENTS

LADIES!

Grand Bazaar!

THE ANNUAL FAIR AND BAZAAR for the Benefit of

BETHEL CHURCH

will be opened on

Monday Evening, Jan. 22, 1877,

In the Vestry Room of the Church, Powell street.

The ladies will spare no pains to make it agreeable to all who may favor them with their presence. Hot lunch every evening.

Mrs. B. FLETCHER, President.
Mrs. SARAH A. CARTER, Secretary.

Admission.....Fifteen Cents

A SURE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the gracious possible benefits, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original recipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
Gerrit Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
(P. O. Box 76.)

ORLEANS HOTEL

SALOON

And Billiard Parlor,

SECOND STREET.

Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.

J. DOMINGOS, - - Proprietor

GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT

WILL BE GIVEN AT

Monday Evening, Jan. 1st, 1877,

(New Year's Night),

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S U. B. SOCIETY,

In the Society's Hall.

FOR RENT.

THREE NICELY FURNISHED, sunny rooms, in the upper part of a house. Apply at No. 6 Morris Street, between Kearny and Dupont, Pine and Bush.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES!

THE FAIR

FOR CHRIST CHURCH,

WILL OPEN ON

Thursday, December 21, 1876.

At 2 P. M., at the

HALL of the YOUNG MEN'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

On Thursday and Friday evenings there will be an interesting entertainment of Tableaux, Recitations, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

On Saturday evening the CHRISTMAS TREE will be prepared for the Sunday School.

Every evening at 10½ P. M. a sumptuous supper will be prepared. Ice Cream and Refreshments in abundance.

ADMISSION..... 25 Cents
SEASON TICKETS....50 Cents

For 3 days only, commencing Thursday.

Grand Benefit Concert!

AN ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN BY

MRS. SAMPSON WILLIAMS

("SELIKA")

Thursday Eve'g, Dec. 28, 1876.

AT

PACIFIC HALL,

(BUSH STREET,)

For the Benefit of CHRIST CHURCH.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

1. Duo Violin and Piano, Selected
Professors WM. H. BARNES and F. G. BARNES.
2. Cavo Home, Bicchetto, Verdi
SELIKA.
3. Solo, "Oh, I have sighed to Rest Me," Verdi
Mr. GEO. H. GRAY.
4. Duo, In Vino E'uomo, Composed
SELIKA (Mrs. Sampson Williams)
5. Grand Vocal Waltz de Concert, composed expressly for Madame Selika, by F. G. Carnes, will be sung (for the first time) on this occasion, and will soon be published by Messrs. Sherman & Hyde, Music Publishers, corner Sutter and Kearny Streets.

PART SECOND.

1. Solo, Selected
F. G. CARNES.
2. Grand Invocal Cavatini Grand, Verdi
SELIKA.
3. Duo, "Our Way across the Sea," Swiss Air
Miss MAGGIE WEBB and Mr. GEO. GRAY
4. Solo, "Love and the Bird," Chaulieu
Miss OPHELIA RANDALL.
5. Solo, "Heart Bowed Down," Balfe
Mr. SAMPSON WILLIAMS.

Doors open at 7:30; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Grand Piano from Kohler, Chase & Co., Clay Street.

ADMISSION.....FIFTY CENTS

THOROUGHBRED

FOWLS.

AND

Bronze Turkeys.

Pekin Ducks & Emden Geese.

AND

THOROUGHBRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

THERE IS NOT READY. Also, Pamphlet on the care of fowls—showing how to raise them and their eggs; etc., adapted especially to the Pacific coast; price 25 cents, with enclosed stamp.

M. EYRE.

Napa, Cal.

(Please state where you saw this advt.)

Correspondence.

To Messrs. D. B. Jacobs & Wm. H. Carter, Managers of the late Concert of Sabbath Church,

Gentlemen—In behalf of a good many of your late audience, assembled on the evening of the 15th inst, we, the undersigned would express of the project and the object for which it was intended, take this opportunity of requesting a repitition of said concert at whatever time and place you may be pleased to designate.

By giving this your attention you will greatly oblige, Yours &c.,

Wm. J. Simmons, James E. Francis, S. Preston, E. W. Moore, D. C. Lee, Anthony Osborne, H. Foister, Geo. Brown, W. E. Towns, S. Wasier, W. H. Thomas, I. C. Wilson, J. C. Hughes, Wm. Davis, H. Fletcher, J. Fletcher, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Smith, and about fifty others.

San Francisco, Nov. 22nd, 1876.

To Messrs. William J. Simmons, S. Preston, J. W. Moore, James E. Francis, and others,

Gentlemen—Yours of the 23d instant duly received. Many thanks for your kind consideration.

We will endeavor to repeat the late concert on MONDAY EVENING, December 25th, (Christmas Night) at which time we shall be pleased to see you. Yours, respectfully,

D. B. JACOBS,
WM. H. CARTER,
Directors.

San Francisco, Nov. 24th, 1876.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms, or Rooms unfurnished, can be obtained at No. 13 Auburn street, at Mrs. Frances Blair's. Persons in want of good rooms, handy to churches and business places, will find this a most desirable location. Terms moderate.

The American Centennial. 1876

Wheeler & Wilson Victorious!

Again the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine triumph over the world. The Centennial Commission have officially announced the awards and decreed for the Wheeler & Wilson Machine *two Diplomas of Honor and two Awards of Medals.* This is a double victory, and the highest award which it was in the power of the Centennial authorities to bestow. No other sewing machine received such recognition. More than thirty of the best producers of machines in this and other countries entered for competition, and at Philadelphia in 1876, as at Vienna in 1873, and of Paris in 1867, Wheeler & Wilson lead the list. After a careful, rigorous and exhaustive examination, the judges unanimously decided that the superior excellence of those machines deserved more than one medal or diploma, and consequently they recommended *two of each.* The Centennial Commission unanimously ratified the action of the judges, and the public will indorse the decision these ablest of mechanical experts.

A claim of equally distinguished honor for any otoer sewing machine is only an attempt to hoodwink the people. Read the following, which stamps the "New Wheeler & Wilson" as the *Standard Sewing Machine of the World.*

[From the Official Report

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON

1. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for the following reasons:

"A lock stitch Sewing Machine unsurpassed in the fine workmanship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch case and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for Leather, for

"Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."

Awards on the Pacific Coast for 1876.

Gold Medal at California State Fair (Sacramento), 1876, for best Sewing Machine. Stockton, First Premium. San Jose, First Premium. Petaluma, First Premium. Oregon State Fair (Salem), First Premium. Washington Territorial Fair (Olympia), 8 First Premiums. Walla Walla County Fair, 2 First Premiums. Washington Co. Fair First Premium. Wherever displayed they have taken the premiums when any were to be had.

W. T. Fonda General Agent for the Pacific Coast, 20 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

E. M. GIBSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

606 Montgomery Street.

OFFICE—Room 16, Sherman's Building.

Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Certificate of Co-Partnership.

WE, JOSEPH D. BRIGGS AND GOLLINS PARK, both of the City and County of San Francisco and State of California, hereby certify that we are entering into a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of "G. Park & Co." that our principal place of business is at the City and County of San Francisco, and that the full names of all the members composing said partnership are the said Joseph D. Briggs and Gollins Park, and that we both reside at said City and County.

Dated at San Francisco, California, this 27th day of May, [illegible].

JOSEPH D. BRIGGS.
GOLLINS PARK.

Acknowledged May 27th, 1876, before me,

SAMUEL M. MURPHY,
Notary Public.

Endorsed—Filed May 27, 1876.
THOMAS E. BROWNELL, County Clerk.
By JOHN H. GRAHAM, Dep. Clerk.

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OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter of A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENING of each month.

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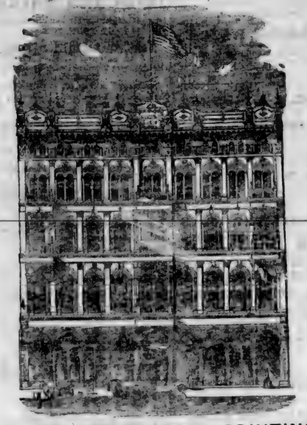
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1877

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VOL. XIV.—NO. 24. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1877. WHOLE NO 666

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HOW LITTLE WE KNOW.

How little we know of each other,
As we pass through the journey of life,
With its struggles, its fears and temptations,
Its heart-breaking cares and its strife!
We can only see things on the surface,
For few people glory in sin,
And an unruffled face is no index
To the tumult which rages within.

How little we know of each other!
The man who to-day passes by,
Blessed with fortune and honor and titles,
And holding his proud head on high,
May carry a dead secret within him
Which makes in his bosom a hell,
And he, sooner or later, a felon,
May writhe in the prisoner's cell.

How little we know of each other!
That woman of fashion, who sneers
At the poor girl betrayed and abandoned,
And left to her sighs and her tears,
May, ere the sun rises to-morrow,
Have the mask rudely torn from her face,
And such from the height of her glory
To the dark shades of shame and disgrace.

How little we know of each other!
Of ourselves too little we know,
We are all weak when under temptation,
All subject to error and woe,
Then let blessed charity rule us,
Let us put away envy and spite—
For the skeleton grim in our closet
May some day be brought to the light.

A Homily on Fools.

We have had our say about snakes, now for a word concerning *fools*. And first, it is to be said, that while some fools are as harmless as some snakes, there are other fools that are as dangerous as any snakes. But there is a difference between harmless snakes and harmless fools, in the fact that while the former do some good in the world by destroying the noxious vermin that injure vegetation; the latter are of no account whatever—if they do no harm they accomplish no good.

Among these harmless fools are to be reckoned those *who know nothing*, and who are too shallow to be taught anything. These naturals may be dismissed without further ceremony. Then there is your *half-witted fool*, who is preternaturally bright on one side of his being, and preternaturally dull on the other. This sort of fool is harmless by nature, but is very easily inclined by the Old Adam in him to do hurtful and malicious things. However, as he is easily influenced for evil, so he is also susceptible to good influences. He will be very much the creature of influence and training; and hence his case imposes a grave responsibility on parents, guardians, teachers, and Christians generally. Left to himself, he will go to the bad in nine cases out of ten, by his tendency to imitate the preponderant evil that is constantly set before him by the words and deeds of his companions. Therefore he must not be left to follow his own natural evil inclinations. Having a soul, and being a free and accountable agent, Christian parents, friends and teachers must redouble their exertions to keep his soul free from stain, and to drive out and keep out the evil of the world by implanting in it the knowledge of God, the love of the Saviour, the tender message and warnings of the Gospel. Christians, do not count the half-witted fool unworthy of your efforts to aid him to make his calling and election sure!

Then there is the *obstinate fool*. To use a familiar phrase, this sort is "a hard nut to crack." An intelligent and sensible man who is obstinate is a tough subject; but he is docility itself, beside the obstinate fool. This last is like those who are troubled with color-blindness, and by reason of it are either unable to distinguish between colors, or are rendered insensible to all colors. To him morally, as to the others physically, red will seem to be green, green red, or purple will seem scarlet, and scarlet purple, and he will stick to what he considers the evidence of his senses, with impenetrable dullness. This sort may become great pests in business, in society, and in religion; but they are not to be given up as absolutely past hope. They may be made to realize their defect, just as the color blind are taught to realize theirs, and by the use of their other faculties be led to investigate their disability and correct it. It will be found that there is nothing in the world so softening in its influence on the obstinate fool, and indeed on the obstinate and willful of every sort, as the oil of love. If one drop of the precious balm of Christ's love can be made to fall on the will of the obstinate man, it may penetrate to every part, awakening in his heart a return love for Christ and for all men as brethren in Christ. If this can be done, the battle is more than half won. Christians, try to introduce this precious oil in the heart of the obstinate man, whether he be wise or foolish!

Besides these, there are these others:—The *good natured fool*, who agrees with everybody, assents to everything, and is all things to all men; who has no convictions, and is as incapable of taking a lasting impression as the water that bubbles past us in a brook. And there is also the fool that knows too much, who is presumptuous, wise in his own conceit, and part learning anything, who perpetually stalks about, with his bristles erect like the "quills an the fretful porcupine," always ready to cavil and dispute, and never so happy as when he is ventilating his superior wisdom. But even these are not to be given up without an effort. If we can make no impression on the good natured babbler, the sun of God's mercy or the frosts of his wrath may change his nature; and if the presumptuous fool will not listen to us or be convinced even though we should bray him in a mortar, the gentle dew of God's grace may nurture the little, unobserved seed of humility in his heart till it transform his nature.

Lastly, there is the fool that hath said in his heart "There is no God!" This sort unites in itself the folly of every other kind of fool. He is blind, and malicious, and obstinate, and without convictions, and presumptuous. If it is impossible for us to do or say anything to open his eyes, to touch his conscience, to soften his obdurate heart, let us remember that with God all things are possible. All that we can do, remembering the saying that "the effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much," is to *pray* for him. Bearing this gracious promise in mind, Christians should never cease to pray, not only for this particular kind, but for all sorts and conditions of fools.

Pen-Pictures of the Poets.

William Cullen Bryant recently celebrated his eighty second birthday, having been born November 3, 1794, in Cumington, Mass. He looks little over three-score-and-ten, having still an erect figure and elastic step. He shows his vigor and fondness for exercise by walking, as he quaintly puts it, "every morning down to his *Evening Post*." The poet's head and face are covered with a liberal supply of silvery locks, and he rather takes a pride in seeing his classic and venerable self as others see him, for there is scarcely a photographer in town who has not a fine portrait of Bryant. At public dinners he may often be seen, and at speech-making he is not at all backward. Although he is frequently met in the streets of the city, he rarely attends the opera or theatre. Mr. Bryant writes so little poetry now he may be said to have laid down the lyre; but of general literary and journalistic labor he still performs a great deal of work.

Mr. Tennyson, now sixty-six years old, is still in his prime of thought and capacity for work. The only ill he's heir to is an annual hay fever. He is six feet high, broad shouldered and large-boned, but not stout. His hands and feet are large. His face is long, and somewhat resembles that of Dante, save that it has not the rigid mould and expression of the great Florentine, and the nose is not so aquiline. His hair is long and black, his complexion olive. Once upon a time, in speaking of Mr. Tennyson's personal appearance, Buchanan Read called him "a dilapidated Jupiter"—a piece of description at once picturesque, acute and humorous.

Whittier is sixty-eight years old, and a most quaint, kindly, and refined person, using habitually the Quaker "thee" and "thou."

Henry W. Longfellow is a year older, and wears well the dignity of the gentleman and the poet.

Lowell is fifty-seven, and has the look of the critic rather than of the poet.

Stoddard is fifty-six years old, about five feet nine inches high, and wears a full iron-gray beard. This author looks every inch a poet, and in conversation is bright and witty. For fifteen years he "fed at the public crib" in the customs service; but now his whole time is occupied in contributing to the magazines and newspapers. The right hand being paralyzed, Mr. Stoddard has learned to write with his left. Stoddard's wife is a writer of no mean ability, and has made a reputation for herself in the literary world.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich, just forty years of age, was born in New Hampshire; laid the foundation for his reputation in New York; wrote "Babie Bella" while he was in his teens, and now resides in Boston. Aldrich's reputation as a poet and a novelist is increasing and improving, foreign critics of high authority placing him among the first American writers. He has had some experience as an editor and literary critic, having commenced his career in the office of the *Home Journal*. Aldrich has a wife and several children.

William Morris, the poet, lives in a charming house in London, brightened by the presence of a beautiful wife and three pretty children. His study is reached by three flights of stairs, and is a bare room, hung with lumps of tobacco, and having for writing purposes a curious hacked table and an ancient inkhorn. Herein the "Earthly Paradise" was written. The shaggy-haired, kind-faced poet never looks handsomer than when his little ones are dancing about him and climbing over him.—*Home Journal*.

Secret of Making Good Butter.

Willard's Practical Butter Book gives the process of making the celebrated Philadelphia butter, as follows:

"The milk is skimmed after standing twenty-four hours, and the cream is put into deep vessels having a capacity of about twelve gallons. It is kept at a temperature of 58° or 59 degrees, until it acquires a slightly acid taste, when it goes to the churn. The churn is a barrel revolving on a journal in each head, and driven by horse-power. The churning occupies about an hour; and, after the butter is drawn off, cold water is added, and a few turns given to the churn and water, the water then drawn off. This is repeated until the water as it is drawn is nearly free from milkiness. The butter is worked with butter-workers; a dampened cloth meanwhile being pressed upon it to absorb the moisture and free it of buttermilk. The cloth is frequently dipped in cold water and wrung dry during the process of "wiping the butter." It is next salted at the rate of an ounce of salt to three pounds of butter, thoroughly and evenly incorporated by means of the butter-worker. It is then removed to a table, where it is weighed out and put into pound prints. After this it goes into large tin trays and is set in the water to harden, remaining until next morning, when it is wrapped in damp cloths and placed upon shelves, one above another, in the tin-lined cedar tube, with ice in the compartments at the ends, and then goes immediately to market. Matting is drawn over the tub, and it is surrounded again by oil-cloth, so as to keep out the hot air and dust, and the butter arrives in prime condition, commanding the highest price."

The Fertility of Palestine.

The quarterly statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund has just been published, and contains a large amount of information, which cannot but prove interesting to Jewish readers. The paper which most commends itself to us is that on the fertility of the Holy Land, written by Lieutenant Claude R. Conder whose researches has gained for him a well deserved celebrity. His paper enters into an enquiry concerning what is known historically of the ancient condition of the country, of its water supply, cultivation, etc., and a lengthy account is given of the numerous observations made, during the course of his survey as to the decay of cultivation, and the disappearance of forests. By these means, he arrives finally at a fair generalization as to the change that has occurred in Palestine, and thinks that the change is one of degree only, and not of kind. The curse of the country is bad government, and were justice and security once established on a firm basis, Mr. Conder is of opinion that the Holy Land would "become once more a land of corn, vines, olives, rivaling in fertility and in wealth its ancient condition." Let us examine his analysis of the present and past conditions of the degenerate land.

The climate of modern Palestine is extremely trying; yet the heat in summer is not very great, seldom ranging above ninety-five degrees in the shade, and Mr. Conder shows that in days gone by the atmosphere of the country was very similar. With respect to rainfalls, we cannot do better than quote the author's own words.

"In the present time, rain in an ordinarily good year, falls first at the autumnal equinox. During November frequent thunder storms occur, and about Christmas the weather is generally stormy. In January the heaviest rains fall, and in February, sometimes, none at all, but the weather is never settled until after the vernal equinox and the early April showers are past. From May to September no rain falls excepting generally one heavy shower in June or July."

On a Battle Field in Servia.

Near an adjutant lay two photographs which must have escaped from his dying hand. One represented the dead man, but in the uniform of a Russian major or colonel, and the other a young woman with fair tresses, a prominent nose and light-colored eyes. The photographs had been taken in Moscow; on the back of the man's stood in pencil "Nicolay Konoff." I knew not in what relation the woman stood to the officer, but whether wife, sister or betrothed, it is certain his last thoughts were of her. Not far from him lay the body of another officer, his right hand pressed on his breast, where the splinter of a shell had hit him, and grasping a piece of paper. A strong man, he appeared to have struggled long with death; his face which had the unmistakable Russian type, was distorted from pain. It was with difficulty that the paper was removed from his hand. It was a letter without any date, in cyrillic writing, and evidently from a child's hand. Col. Mehmed, who was once in the Russian service (he is a Circassian, from Daghestan, subjected by Russia more than fifty years ago) and understands Russian, translated the letter into Turkish, and then one of our Cossacks, a Pole, who had been brought up in France, gave me the contents in French, as follows: "Dearest father, be good enough, dearest father, to come back from the war. Since thou has been away mother weeps continually, and she dreams, every night, that thou liest dead under a tree. Come to us, dear father, for mother has become so pale, and is always crying. I am very good, so that she might not cry still more, and when thou comest back will remain good, and never be naughty again. But thou must come soon, father, and must kiss mother, that she may become red again, and also kiss thy little Minka."—*Letter from an Englishman in the Turkish army.*

Grandpa's Flowers.

It was a sad day at Hazelwood. Eva could not understand it, but she knew that people were not happy. They stepped about the house with noiseless step, and spoke very low. In her mother's room the blinds were closed and the curtains drawn down so that it seemed almost like night. Eva was sent off to the farthest corner of the yard to play, with orders to be very quiet. She knew that her mother had been lying still and quiet in bed in the darkened room, and that she had not noticed her little girl for several days, no not even had heard her repeat her evening prayer and given the good-night kiss; but Eva could not tell why it was. She knew she did not feel like playing as she used to do, and longed to have her dear mother talk to her again.

So the day wore away, and as Eva was about to go to bed, grandpa came and took her in his arms to her mother's room. She wondered why he hugged her so closely and why the great tears ran down his thin cheeks.

In her mother's room every one was weeping, and her mother scarcely spoke to her or noticed her. Eva called her, and kissed her white hand, but she did not answer for some time; at last grandpa lifted her up on the bed, and her mother kissed her, and whispered, "My darling." Then grandpa carried her back to her little bed, and kissed her good night, and hushed her to sleep.

Next morning when she awoke, she wanted to see dear mamma so much that she jumped quickly out of bed and ran to her room.

There she lay, on the bed, dressed in beautiful white, her hands clasped on her bosom, and a flower in her hands. No one was in the room, and Eva ran and kissed her, and called her again and again, saying: "Mamma, mamma, my sweet mamma, here is your little girl." But mamma did not answer, for—she was dead. Grandpa missed Eva from her little bed and went to look for her. He found her with one little hand resting on the cold clasped fingers, while with the other she gently stroked the marble brow, calling "Mamma, mamma," all the while. He quietly drew her away, and told her that mamma could not hear, for she was gone to God.

"Oh, what made her go and leave me?" cried Eva, "I want to go too."

Grandpa took her on his knee, and told her where God was, and what death was, and then tried to show her that her mother would live again and how she might live with her again.

They buried her dear mother in the old family burying ground, and placed a marble slab over the grave.

Grandpa and Eva went every day to visit the sacred spot. One day when they started for their walk, grandpa carried something in his hand.

Eva thought it was an onion, and wondered what he would do with it; so she watched him as he dug a hole and covered it up carefully with dirt and leaves.

Spring came on, and one bright, warm day they came to the grave, Eva found a beautiful flower, and its blooms shed a sweet perfume all around.

"Ah!" said grandpa, "our flower is in bloom." Then he showed Eva that this grew from the root which he had planted, and that it would never have been a flower if it had not been buried in the ground.

"You saw them bury your dear mother here in the ground.

"Jesus said, 'the hour is coming when all that are in their graves shall come forth.' Then the bodies of his people shall be fashioned like his own glorious body.'"

"So when you meet your mother in heaven, she will be as much more beautiful and glorious than she was here, as this flower is more beautiful than the root which you saw me plant.

"She has gone to be a flower, blooming evermore in heaven. Heaven is God's garden, and His people are its flowers."

Before this Eva had thought of heaven as a dark and dreary place; but when grandpa spoke of it as God's garden," and his people as its flowers she longed to see and know more of its beauties.

O THE HAPPY CHILD!—Elizabeth Christiana, Queen of Prussia, was speaking one day to the little daughter of her gardener, and was greatly pleased with the wisdom and gentleness of the child. Some time after, as the queen was about to sit down with her ladies at table, the child was brought in, and the queen ordered her to sit down beside her. The queen was desirous to see what impression the gold and silver, and bright ornaments would make on the little girl. She looked around in silence and astonishment. At last she folded her hands, and said, in a clear voice:

"Jesus, thy blood and righteousness,
My beauty are glorious dress
Midst flaming worlds in these arrayed,
With joy shall I lift up my head."

The ladies were deeply moved, "O, the happy child!" one of them exclaimed to the queen, "how high she is above us."—*Kind Words.*

A SURLY looking female of unmistakable Celtic ori, in, was recently arraigned before a magistrate for some ordinary offense. While nature had magnificently endowed her with good health and physical strength, the question of good looks had been neglected in the haste in which she had been prepared for the world. "What are you up here for?" inquired the magistrate. "My beauty, I reckon." "Your what?" "My beauty." "Are you certain of that?" "Oh, bedad! there's no mistake." "Then I discharge you—you 'ain't guilty!" And the acquitted lady took her departure.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER, our next Vice-President, is in Columbus, O. He visited Governor Hayes.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, January 13, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Louisiana.

The White Liners of Louisiana have during the past and present week shown themselves in all their Ku Klux deformities. When Sheridan two years ago called them a banditti, they and their Northern sympathizers became highly incensed and denounced Sheridan and Grant as slandering their good name for a law and order loving people. Although they committed but few overt acts up to the time they surrounded the State House and dispossessed a judge of his seat on the bench and appointed a police force of their own, these are acts of lawlessness that would be tolerated in no Northern State or city without an effort of some kind to put them down, whether they resorted to violence or not. it would be considered as inciting to riot. Nicholas' adherents have now shown themselves to be the only element that has kept that State in awe, by intimidating the legal voters before election, by their Ku Klux midnight assassinations, and now trying to dispossess the legally constituted State officers in New Orleans.

C. P. R. R. Report.

A Telegram from Washington says: The report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the year 1876 has been transmitted to the Senate in compliance with Booth's resolution.

The amount received for transportation of passengers was $5,445,000; for freight, $9,061,000; total operating expenses, $6,889,000; amount of capital stock, $62,680,000; capital stock actually paid in, $54,285,000. Total indebtedness of the consolidated company is stated at $89,061,000 made up in round numbers as follows: United States Government bonds, $27,875,000; first mortgage bonds of the Central and Western Pacific Railroad, $28,618,000; Central Pacific convertible bonds, $1,500,000; Central Pacific land grant bonds, $9,276,000; Central Pacific California State aid, $1,500,000; California and Oregon Railroad first mortgage bonds, $8,000,000; San Jose Valley Railroad bonds, $6,080,000; Alameda Railroad bonds, $500,000; bills payable $3,760,000 and personal accounts makes $2,000,000.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 27, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

There was a grand concert and entertainment on Christmas evening. It was given under the auspices of the Guinn's Chapel Sunday School, and it was one of the most sociable gatherings that has ever been held in our midst. It was attended by over four hundred people; and the management of the affair reflects great credit upon Mr. Jacob Platt, Superintendant, and Prof. Boston, Musical Director. This Sunday School has a membership of about two hundred, and is one of the most prosperous in the country.

At a Communication of John Jones Lodge No. 1, F. and A. Masons, held at Masonic Hall, No. 320 South Clark street, on December 11th, 1876, the following brethren were installed for the ensuing Masonic year: Bro. Theodore W. Jones, W. M.; John Gross, S. W.; Elias Ferry, J. W.; W. H. Payne, Treasurer; J. P. Roan; Secretary; J. Waring, S. D.; John M. Williams, J. D.; Gilbert Johnson, Chaplain; Henry Dunn, S. Steward; Andrew Anderson, J. Steward; James T. Jones, Tyler. They were installed by Past Master William Atcheson, and assisted by a large number of prominent Masons.

In the Corinthian Commandery No. 16, Knights Templar, the following officers have been installed for the ensuing year: Sir Knight Harrison D. King, Eminent Commander; William Atcheson, Generalissimo; R. C. Waring, Captain General. Charles L. Thomas, Senior Warden; Samuel Taylor, Junior Warden; Willis Montgomery, Treasurer: Martin, Secretary; J. G. Jones, K. T.

JOHN JONES.

We have been too much accustomed to belie an impossibility to perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord," and so have failed.

"The Cottage Hearth."

We have received the January number of this ever welcome visiter to our sanctum. It is just what it professes to be, "A Magazine of Home Arts and Home Leisure." Its different departments of both original and selected matter are excellently filled. It is also profusely illustrated. The contents of this month's number embraces a variety of subjects—Poetry, music, fashion flowers, stories, sketches, health, recipes, patterns, the young folks, religious thoughts, puzzles and jokes, the whole presenting sterling attractions to the lovers of a pure and elevating family literature. D. L. Milliken, 101 Milk Street, Boston, is the publisher. Terms, $1.50 per annum in advance.

GRAND CONCERT POSTPONED.—The Concert for the benefit of the Third Baptist Church is postponed until Wednesday evening, January 24th, 1877, in consequence of an entertainment in the church on the evening of the 17th inst.

PERSONAL CORRECTION.—Mrs. Alfred Carr, instead of Mr. Alfred Carr, as the types made us say last week has been on a sojourn to this city from Portland, Oregon.

GOV. HAYES is evidently determined to disappoint the anxious Tilden champions who have been begging him to decline the Presidency. He was in Cincinnati on Monday, and on Tuesday *The Commercial* gave this editorial statement of his views: "Gov. Hayes speaks with entire freedom on the subject of the Presidential election. He has been a calm observer of the course of events. The election over, the first impression that he received was that Tilden had been elected, and he said so, expressing his personal acquiescence and political regret. The impression changed, but he discountenanced the rehearsals with which his friends were asserting their claim to the disputed States. He fully recognized the question of doubt. The time has arrived, however, when he does not hesitate to say that he regards the question as settled. He believes he has been fairly elected the next President of the United States, and says so. He believes, too, that the public judgment will be rapidly formed and expressed to that effect, and that the current of opinion, and the weight of the business interests of the country, will overbear any disposition to break the peace. He thinks it natural that there are violent irritations arising from the complications from which the country is emerging, but he expects these to pass away rapidly. He is deeply sensible of the critical and delicate responsibilities that rest upon him." —*N. Y. Tribune.*

Delicate People.

There is a constant sympathy expressed by robust people for those of slight physical constitution. We think the sympathy ought to turn in the opposite direction. It is the delicate people who escape the most fearful disorders, and in three cases out of four, live the longest. These gigantic structures are almost always reckless of health. They say "nothing hurts me," and so they stand in draughts and go out into the night air to cool off, and eat crabs at midnight, and doff their flannels in April, and carelessly get their feet wet.

But the delicate people are shy of peril. They know that disease has been fishing for them for twenty years and they keep away from the hook. No trout can be caught if he sees the shadow of the sportsman on the brook. These people whom everybody expects to die, live on most tenaciously.

We know of a young lady, who evidently married a very wealthy man of eighty-five years, on the ground he was very delicate, and with reference to her one-third. But the aged invalid is so careful of his health, and his young wife so reckless of hers, that it is now uncertain whether she will inherit his warehouses, or he inherit her wedding rings.

Health and longevity depend more upon caution and intelligent management of one's self than upon original physical outfit. Paul's advice to the Sheriff is appropriate to people in all occupations. "Do thyself no harm."

THE book an author is going to write is always his best work.

Ethan Allen.

P. C. K., after a visit to the Kansas Stock Farm of B. F. Akers, Lawrence, Kansas, writes the following of the famous old horse, Ethan Allen, the horse above all others that has added so much glory to the Morgan stock. He says:

"We cannot leave the place without a kind word for the old hero, whose grave we stood beside to-day. He is buried at the entrance to the track, with his head towards it, and looking westward. Mr. Akers was going to erect a suitable monument, but a number of citizens, admirers of the old horse and friends of his owner, insist on being allowed the honor of contributing that token of love and friendship. Of all the horses that have contributed to make the American trotter famous all over the world, none have done more than Ethan Allen, both as a sire and a trotter, and none have been half so much abused. Poisoned three different times by his owners, to keep him from running races they had made for him to win, but finding it more profitable afterward to have him lose, and knowing his honesty and gameness, could trust nothing but poison to win their money. But I am happy to say Ethan's last days were spent in peace and plenty. His wishes were gratified in every way possible; whether he fancied a run on the lawn or a romp in the orchard, it was all right, as every wish possible was granted, and he was very prompt in making them known, by going to the gates and calling for some one to come and open them."

Ethan Allen was a small, beautiful bay horse, about 15 hands high. He was one of the most tractable and gamey horses we ever saw. When trotting, he was perfection in action. With his running mate beside him, he was in his glory on the track. His movements were like clock-work. His was the poetry of motion. His chief value to the world was not in getting the few famous trotters, of which his owners were so proud, but in getting the large class of tractable, easy-gaited, hardy roadsters. You could go among the large number of colts upon the Kansas Stock Farm, and select at sight Ethan Allen's colts. They were invariably tractable, full-brained; broad between the eyes; beautiful heads, ears, and necks; round, full, intelligent, mild eyes; they looked as though they could almost speak. They did know and appreciate the kind and pet words of their admiring master. They loved to be petted, and were almost without exception gentle and kind when broken. Ethan Allen's colts, as roadsters, are among the finest in the land. Such a horse has, by producing a race of easy-going, graceful trotters, added much to the pleasure of those who love to drive good, safe horses, and he has proved to have been benevolence to the race of horses.

THE advertisements in a newspaper are read more than the thoughtless imagine. They are the map of a large class of men's capabilities in life.

The man who contemplates doing business in a distant town, takes up the local paper and in its advertising columns sees a true picture of the men he has to deal with; a complete record of the town, its commerce, its home trade, the facilities of storekeepers, its banks, and in almost every case he can estimate the character of the men who are soliciting the public patronage. The advertising page is the map of the town, a record of its municipal character, a business confession of the citizens, and instead of being the opinionated production of one man, it is freighted with the life thoughts of a hundred.—*Gilroy Advocate.*

"Old Reliable."

There are many reputed remedies for that very prevalent disease, Chronic Nasal Catarrh, but none which have given general satisfaction and become acknowledged standard preparations, except Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It continues to enjoy an unprecedented popularity. This reputation has been earned through the permanent cures which it has wrought, having proved itself a specific in the worst forms of the disease. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug-stores.

Beamish's Excelsior Shirts.

If you want a really comfortable, good shirt, made up with the best material, be sure and go to Beamish's, S. E. cor. Market and Third Sts., where fine shirts, drawers, suspenders, etc., can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

TENNYSON doesn't own any of the copyrights of his works.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

TO BARBERS.—Phil. Gerichten & Co., No. 535 Commercial street, keeps constantly on hand hair tonic, hair oil, bay rum, cologne, Florida water, hair dye, hair brushes, combs, cosmetiques, camphor ice, shaving soap, powder, razors, etc. etc. Give them a call.

PALACE SALOON.—McGames Palace saloon and Billiard rooms still maintain their high reputation as a first-class place of resort at 122 Geary street.

WHEELER & WILSON.—If you want a first-class sewing machine be sure to go to W. T. Fonda, 20 Geary street, general agent for the Pacific coast.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Bootmaker still holds the lead in producing the finest fitting boots, and ladies' and children's gaiters, at No. 827 and 829 Bush St.

Little Alice's Prayer.

"I don't want to say my prayers," said little Alice. "I'm tired of saying my prayers, mamma."

Then a dear little girl, in a white night-dress, with soft, golden curls, and such a bright, chubby face, stood up by her mother's side, instead of kneeling down, and looked very mischevious as the watched the loving eyes that were bent upon her.

Mrs. Marcy sighed, and hardly knew what it was best to with her little daughter, whom she had given to God as soon as she was born, and had prayed him daily to make his own child. And now she was tired of saying her prayers! But she was only four years old, and the mother asked gently:

"And does little Alice feel willing to go to bed without thanking her heavenly Father for taking care of her all day?"

Alice laughed, and kissed her on both cheeks and then on her mouth. This she called "a French Kiss." Then she went to her auntie, who was lying on the sofa, and auntie whisper:

"Who will take care of little Alice to night when it is all dark in the house?"

Alice dearly loved to be whispered to, and she answered in the same tone:

"Mamma will take care of me."

"No," said auntie. "Mamma will be asleep."

"Papa, then," persevered the little one.

"Papa will be asleep, too."

"You will, then," said Alice.

"Auntie will be up stairs, and perhaps asleep too," was the reply, for the invalid could not feel at all sure that sleep would come to her. "God never sleeps, though. His kind, watchful eye is over us all the time, and he takes care of little children."

"Will he take care of me?" asked Alice, in an awe-stricken tone.

"You have not asked him to," replied auntie; "and he has told us to ask him for what we want."

Alice's bright eyes looked steadily at her aunt for a moment, and then she kissed her and danced off to bed. She was asleep almost as soon as her head touched the pillow.

But in an hour or two there was a dismal wail for "mammal" and Mrs. Marcy hastened into the little room opening from her own, where Alice's crib stood.

"Mamma, mamma!" sobbed the little one, "I want to be taken care of."

Then auntie had to explain what this meant, and Alice knelt in the crib and repeated the childish prayer taught her as soon as she could speak. Then she went to sleep again with a smile on her lips, and the invalid though of the beautiful promises:

"He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

And she felt the wakeful watches of the night that she was "taken care of" too.

Secret of Success.

No man now standing on an eminence of influence and power, and doing great work, has arrived at his position by going up an elevator. He took the stairway, step by step. He climbed the rocks often with bleeding hands. He prepared himself, by the work of climbing, for the work he is now doing. He never accomplished an inch of his elevation by standing at the foot of the stairway with his mouth open and longing. There is no "royal road" to anything good—not even to wealth. Money that has not been paid for in life, is not wealth. It goes as it comes. There is no element of performance in it. The man who reaches his money in an elevator does not know how to enjoy it; so it is not wealth to him. To get a high position without climbing to it; to win wealth without earning it; to do fine work without discipline necessary to its performance; to be famous, or ornamental, without preliminary coarse seasons or be the universal desire of the young. The child would begin where the father leaves off.

What exactly is the secret of true success in life? It is to do, without flinching, and with utter faithfulness the duty that stands next to one. When a man has mastered the duties around him, he is ready for those of a higher grade, and he takes the natural step upward. When he has mastered the duties of the dew grade he goes on climbing. There are no surprises to the man who arrives at eminence legitimately. It is entirely natural that he should be there, and he is as little elated as when he was working patiently at the foot of the stairs.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

A MINNESOTA paper says of a young woman from Iceland, lately employed as a cook: "She was known as Julia, and was entirely unable to understand or thaw her native tongue into plain English. She kept cool, and conversed in Icelandic accents by means of a translation book, in which the language of the North Pole was printed on one page and duplicated in English on the other. By jabbing about with a pointer, she could manage to ascertain whether the family desired to have codgh balls or buckwheat cakes, or both, for breakfast.

different kinds of work both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch case and rapidity of motion, and completeness of display."

2. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine" for Leather, for "*Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching.*"

Awards on the Pacific Coast for 1876.

Gold Medal at California State Fair (Sacramento), 1876, for best Sewing Machine. Stockton, First Premium. San Jose, First Premium. Petaluma, First Premium. Oregon State Fair (Salem), First Premium. Washington Territorial Fair (Olympia), 3 First Premiums. Walla Walla County Fair, 2 First Premiums. Washington Co. Fair First Premium. Wherever displayed they have taken the premiums when any were to be had.

W. T. Fonda General Agent for the Pacific Coast, 20 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.

LADIES'

Grand Bazaar!

THE ANNUAL FAIR AND BAZAAR for the Benefit of

BETHEL CHURCH

WILL BE OPENED AT

Monday Evening, Jan. 22, 1877,

In the Vestry Room of the Church, Powell Street.

The ladies will spare no pains to make it agreeable to all who may favor them with their presence. Hot lunch every evening.

MRS. E. FLETCHER, President.
MRS. SARAH A. CARTER, Secretary.

Admission.....Fifteen Cents

Correspondence.

TO MESSRS. D. B. JACKMAN & WM. H. CARTER, *Directors of the late Concert at Bethel Church.*

Gentlemen:—In behalf of a great many of your late audience, assembled on the evening of the 9th inst., we the undersigned well-wishers of the project and the object for which it was intended, take this opportunity of requesting a repitition of said concert at whatever time and place you may be pleased to designate.

By giving this your attention you will greatly oblige. Yours &c.,

Wm. J. Simmons, James E. Francis, S. Fenston, Jno. W. Moore, D. C. Lee, Anthony Osborne, N. Pointer, Geo. Brown, W. E. Towns, R. Wasier, W. H. Thomas, I. C. Wilson, J. C. Hughes, Wm. Davis, B. Fletcher, J. G. Fletcher, Wm. Jackson, Wm. Smith, and about fifty others.

San Francisco, Nov. 22nd, 1876.

TO MESSRS. WILLIAM J. SIMMONS, S. FENSTON, JAMES E. FRANCIS, and others:

Gentlemen—Yours of the 22d instant duly received. Many thanks for your kind consideration.

We will endeavor to repeat the late concert on TUESDAY EVENING, January 23, 1877.

D. B. JACKMAN.
WM. H. CARTER.
Directors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28th, 1876.

CORNUCOPIA

Billiard Saloon,

08 GEARY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HALL & MORRIS, Managers.

This fine Billiard Saloon is situated in the most popular part of the city, and is fitted up with as much comfort as a parlor for the comfort and recreation of its patrons.

The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., always on hand. Persons from the interior on their arrival to this city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

PALACE SALOON.

No. 118 GEARY STREET,

Between Dupont and Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

R. McGAMES, Proprietor.

BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

SPECIMEN DAILY, at 12 o'clock m. and 9 o'clock P. M.

ORLEANS HOTEL

SALOON

And Billiard Parlor,

SECOND STREET.

Between J and K. SACRAMENTO.

J. DOMINGOS, - - Proprietor

I. S. TITUS, M. D.

(Late Senior Physician State Insane Asylum of California.)

OFFICE 815 KEARNY STREET.

HOURS: 9, 9 and 4.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.
RESIDENCE—115 First Avenue.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the Jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENINGS of each month. JOHN G. PALLIES, H. P.

JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.

Certificate of Co-Partnership

WE, JOSEPH D. RIGGS AND COLLINS PAGE, both of the City and County of San Francisco and State of California, hereby certify that we constitute a partnership, doing the business of Hotel Keepers and Contractors, under the firm name and style of "C. Page & Co." that our principal place of business is at said City and County of San Francisco; that the full names of all the members composing said partnership are the said Joseph D. Riggs and Collins Page, and that we both reside at said City and County.

Dated at San Francisco, California, this 17th day of May, 1876.

COLLINS PAGE.
JOSEPH D. RIGGS.

Signed in the presence of
FRED. H. HUNTER,
Notary Public.

Endorsed.—Filed May 17, 1876.

THOMAS C. ROSS, County Clerk.
By JOHN H. HARNEY, Dep. Clerk.

E. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys-at-Law

520 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. No Attorney Fee in ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fee for models preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining a re-issue or a rehearing. Special attention given to interference Cases before the Patent Office, and to Rejected Cases. Pamphlet, containing full directions for obtaining Patents in the United States and in all foreign countries, sent free. Address, E. S. & A. P. LACEY, Washington, D. C.

United States Courts and Departments

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all cases of our claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and issue all writs correspondence with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit information where warrants are to be purchased.

We conduct and institute in separate Bureaus, having therein the clerical assistance of ex's and experienced lawyers, and give our closest personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Prompt and attention this received to all business entrusted to us.

E. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference to his vicinity or Congressional district.

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HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Iron, Steel Coal, Blacksmiths and Mining Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Belting Hose, Rope, Hooks, and

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35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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Brass and Bell Foundry

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pores and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Brass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps

ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS.

For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.

Hydraulic Pipe and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

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BRIDLES,

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Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Hearses Rosewood and Marble Trestle Frames Furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bowyer's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT BEAMISH'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE BUILDING

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pores and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Brass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

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For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.

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BRIDLES,

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PER CENT.

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TEAS!

IMPORTANT TO

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THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,

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Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,

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Price List sent on application.

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Yard Stanley Gulch, Seattle Central Coal, Scotch Spiral Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Stove Anthracite, factory coast, stove Wellington Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal.

No. 816 PACIFIC STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell, SAN FRANCISCO.

Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge

From nine thousand to ten thousand sacks of Charcoal for sale. Willow Charcoal, by the 100 lbs., 50 cts. by the 1,000 lbs., 35 cents. The most extensive orders can be filled at lowest prices.

A large supply of Hard Charcoal always on hand, and for sale at the lowest price.

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Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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[EACH LOT NOW READY. Also, Pumpkins on the ears of fowls—clothing, feeding, diseases and their cure, etc., adapted especially to the Pacific coast; price 25c.

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The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

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P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. au30

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Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. My Tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Travelers requiring conveyance will find an omnibus at the house. Charges moderate. Lathrop is the first station on the line of the C. P. R. R. from Oakland.

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First-class B r's attached to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wine, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Reasonable Prices.

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BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

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Ladies Hair Dresser

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Bet. Jackson and Pacific, west side, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled hair straightened, and made up in any style desired. Curls and Waves Made.

Hair Dismantled with my New Secrets, to re-engage the Hair and prevent its falling Out.

Country Orders attended to with dispatch, and at reasonable rates.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Superior's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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CORONER'S FICE.

FOR RENT.

THREE NICELY FURNISHED, sunny rooms, in the upper part of a house. Apply at No. 6 Morris Street, between Kearny and Dupont, Pine and Bush.

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, Dec. 3d, 1876,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Depot.)

Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-street Wharf), connecting with Trains for Napa (Stage connections for Sonoma), Calistoga, Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

Steamer excepted—for Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. (Arrives 5.30 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Alameda Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Redding, and Portland. Connects at Elmhurst with Train arriving at San Jose at 12.30 P.M., also at Gait with Train arriving at Lone at 5.30 P. M. (Arrive 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 8.20 P. M. (Arrive 8.55 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles, Livermore, Mayfield, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Newhall, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (the Duarte, Gobler and Indian Wells, (Arizona Stage Connection.) Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 6.35 P. M. "Broad Gauge" between Oakland and Los Angeles.

Sleeping Cars—for Niles, Gilroy, Hollister and Los Angeles.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt. J. L. WILLCUTT, Superintendent.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer (from Market-Street Wharf), connecting at Benicia with Train leaving Sacramento at 7.30 A. M.

4.30 P. M. Freight Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.15 A. M. (Arrives 7.00 P. M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M. Sundays only—8.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO EAST OAKLAND.

Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—2.30 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—2.30 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—2.30 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUITVALE.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.

(Change cars at Broadway, On land.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A. M.; 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30 and 2.30 P. M.

Sundays only—9.00 A. M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at Broadway, On land.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A. M.; 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30 and 2.30 P. M.

Sundays only—9.00 A. M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P. M.

FROM BERKELEY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A. M.; 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30 and 2.30 P. M.

Sundays only—9.00 A. M.; 12.00 and 1.30 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 10.30 P. M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30

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THE NEW PICTORIAL

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"A Family Record AND Family Album.

The most useful work for the Teacher, Most Useful for the Minister, Most Interesting for the Farmer, Most Elegant for the Parlor, Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gomenological matter. It is printed in Excelsior paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who would meet the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversation upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in all to company each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is now quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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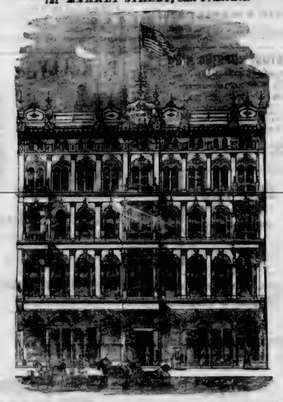
M. HOWARD'S
Unrivalled Hair Restorative,
FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Restoring an Incurred Natural Growth. Remove Dandruff from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.
No. 39 Gravel, Virginia, Nev.
MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 93½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

WITH
WHEELER & WILSON
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.
MORE THAN $1,500,000
ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The
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BOYS' RIGHTS.

I wonder now if any one
In this broad land has heard,
In favor of down-trodden boys
One solitary word!
We hear enough of "woman's rights,"
And "Rights of working men,"
Of "equal rights" and "nation's rights,"
But pray just tell us when
Boys' Rights were ever spoken of?
Why we've become so used
To being snubbed by every one,
And slighted and abused,
That when one is polite to us,
We open wide our eyes,
And stretch them in astonishment
To nearly twice their size!
Boys seldom dare to ask their friends
To venture in the house;
It don't come natural at all
To creep around like a mouse.
And if we would presume ourselves
And make a little noise!
Then Ma or aunts sure would say,
"Oh, my! those dreadful boys."
The girls bang on the piano,
In posies, but if the boys
Attempt a tune with fife or drum,
It's "Stop that horrid noise!"
"That horrid noise!" just think of it;
When sister never fails
To make a noise three times as bad
With everlasting "scales."
Insulted thus, we lose no time
In beating a retreat;
So off we go to romp and tear,
And scamper in the street.
No wonder that so many boys
Such wicked men become;
'There better far be let them have
Their power and place of home.
Perhaps that text the teacher quotes
Sometimes—"Train up a child"—
Means only train the little girls,
And let the boys run wild.
But patience, and the time shall come
When we will all be men,
And when it does, I rather think
Wrongs will be righted then.

Teaching Colts to "Back"

No one who knows how to handle a colt will ever pull him backward bodily by main force, as we have seen trainers and gentlemen do. "Backing" is to a horse, walking—an unnatural and awkward way for him to move. He was not made to go that way, and does not understand it; and hence, very naturally resists it. In order to understand how awkward and incomprehensible it is to him, put a stick into the mouth of your child, that is some eighteen months old, say, and pull the little thing backward for a few steps. There should be like patience and gentleness in handling one of the most sensitive, and at the same time one of the most abused, of God's creatures. Rightly managed, the colt can be brought to walk backward or side-wise, on his feet or on his hind feet only, or in any way possible for a quadruped to move; nor will it require much time either, to impart the lesson.

In order to do this, when the bridle is on, stop directly in front of him, and with your hands grasping either rein, put a slight pressure upon his mouth, using the word "back" spoken clearly and distinctly (not loudly) at the same moment. He will naturally, even before he understands what you are at, move a little back to escape the slight pressure of the bit. This done, pat him and gentle him. Then grasp the lines and do the same thing over again. He will soon associate the sound with the motion backward, and even before the close of the first lesson, often will readily comply with your request. Do not overdo the thing by keeping it up too long; for, by so doing, you may exasperate him, and every after-effort to teach him will be the signal for a new fight between you and him. The second or third day, buckle in the lines; and leading them through the breast-collar and breeching-straps, so that he cannot turn round and face you, take your position behind him, and repeat the lesson. In a few days your colt will know what you wish him to do, and be ready to do it. The pressure on the bit, after he has once associated the word "back" with the motion required, should accompany the command, and instantly relieve him on his compliance. No steady pull should be put upon him. What you are after is, not to develop the muscles of your arms so that you can pull or drag him backward, but to teach your colt to back at the word of command; and no colt is fit for market until he will back any reasonable weight with the lines lying lose at a word from the driver. To teach a young horse to push back a load is a longer process, because he does not know at first the proper position in which to put himself to perform this feat, nor are his back-muscles strong enough to do it; but, by patience and kindness, all horses can be taught "to throw themselves into the breeching" with a force and directness of propulsion sufficient to move great loads.

The Pink Parrot and the Gray Boy.

Once there was a parrot. I knew him. He wore a pink suit, with a pale, sulphur-hued plume in his crested cap.

And there was a boy; and I knew him. He wore a gray suit. Then was a shiny silver buckle on his cap.

The Gray Boy owned the Pink Parrot. The Pink Parrot owned nothing—nothing now, not even himself. It was a great change, I tell you, from a forest to a cage, from choosing his own fruit and nuts to waiting for them upon the pleasure of a boy. The Pink Parrot judged all boys by the Gray Boy, and he hated boys. He often sat on his ring, silent, motionless, and hated boys by the hour.

The Gray Boy would bring in grapes and berries and nuts, and lay them down in plain sight, but out of reach, saying to the Pink Parrot, "wait-a-bit! wait-a-bit!" And the Pink Parrot would wait, and while he waited the Gray Boy made faces.

Parrots have a hooked bill, and the upper jaw is hung with a hinge, like a box-lid. Did you know it?

The Grey Boy would stand before the Pink Parrot, and draw his chin in to look like the hooked bill; then he would work his mouth like a hinge. Indeed, the Pink Parrot was never certain of his breakfast, as to time nor quantity. Ten to one, when a luscious grape was all but in his bill, the Gray Boy would go out of the room carrying the grape with him. He would say, "Will you have it now, or wait until you can get it?" Maybe he would come back, and maybe he wouldn't.

But the Pink Parrot's day came at last.

The Gray Boy had a watch lately given him, a lovely—O! a little darling of a gold watch, that would tick, and need to be real "truly" wound up at night. It had a fob-chain and some charms—anchors and bells and bows and arrows, mimic skates and ball-bats,—everything, in fact, that would interest a boy, and render his life perfectly delightful, was attached to the Gray Boy's fob-chain.

The Gray Boy, one morning, the twenty-fourth of December in fact, was to take the half-past-nine train, all by himself, to join his papa and mamma at his grandpa's in the country. He had been left in town, with the housekeeper, until school should close.

The Gray Boy had had breakfast, and was now all ready to go. It had been a hasty meal, but was there not to be stuffed turkey and cranberry sauce for dinner? He had bidden the housekeeper good-morning, and had gone up-stairs for the bunch of hot-house rosebuds and the *Harper's Magazine* he was to take out to mamma, and to brush his coat and put on his watch.

He had left them up there on the sitting-room table, in readiness, all together, a moment ago. And now, how could he believe his eyes, that his watch was not on the table! The Gray Boy was in double dismay. It was near train-time, and then the idea that a sneak-thief had been in the house! He ran up to his room, to see if he could have left the watch in its case; he ran down, calling aloud to the house-keeper as he went. But she had stepped out. He ran back again, and stood still, looking blankly at the table.

All at once, high over his head, there was a shrill cackle of laughter. The Gray Boy looked up. He gave an angry cry. There, in the ebony ring which had been attached to the ceiling for his swing, high out of reach, swung the Pink Parrot. The gold watch was between his claws, the chain glittering as it hung. As he met the Gray Boy's eyes, he cackled again and laughed maliciously.

"Wait a bit! wait a bit!" he shrieked.

The Gray Boy danced with rage. While he was dancing, he heard the whistle of the half-past nine train. His wildly flew down to the kitchen. The housekeeper had not returned. He flew up-stairs again, and, tears running down his cheeks, he flew out into the street.

"Will you have it now, or wait until you can get it?"

This was what the naughty Pink Parrot shrieked after him, cackling with derisive laughter until he nearly fell off the ring.

Just sobbing with helpless rage the Gray Boy rushed up the walk toward a tall man in blue with a star on his breast. "Police! I say, p'lice!"

The policeman was greatly puzzled by the queer, half-understood request; but he went into the house. And whether the Pink Parrot had been used to seeing policemen in the green forests of Australia and knew him at once, I cannot say; but I know he started, dodged and nearly tumbled out of the ring when they entered; and carefully taking the watch in his beak he dropped down to the table with it, and, leaving it, scrambled out of the room as fast as he ever could, squealing and cackling like an imp.

The Gray Boy had his watch again, anhart; but the day was spoilt, his luscious grape was not brought back. The train was gone, and he had to stay in town all through a lonely Christmas day, and eat a commonplace dinner with the housekeeper. And the Pink Parrot laughed.

Food, Work and Sleep.

The things that a man most needs in this world are food, work and sleep. He does not need riches, honors or office to live. He needs society because he is made for it. He must love and be loved; his life and happiness are promoted by companionship, mutual dependence and counsel enlarge hope and stimulate courage. Yet after all he lives if his friends die. There is no grief, no form of bereavement, but it has its consolation. The best preserver of a man's life is contentment. Nor is work destructive of strength. Men look forward to rest, to a life of ease, which to them means cessation from toil and from the care of business. They mistake the cause of weariness. It is not work; it is care, it is overexertion, it is ambition and desire after gain that bring worn and weary feelings. All we possess, we possess in life, the sooner we get through with life the sooner we relinquish our possessions. The faster a man lives, the quicker he reaches the end of life. There are three ends to life, and death is the last and least desirable of them. One end is to live. That is why we were created—to live, and as well as we can. Some go murmuring and groaning on their way, as though their life was a burden, and that it is piety to put a low estimate on it. The opposite is true. A man should seek to live out his days, and he cannot accomplish it in a better way than by using every means to promote life. Among these means are the three things mentioned at the head of this article. When a man denies himself sleep, food and the exercise work, gives brain and body work, he robs his life of its full term. Let him be cheerful also. He is like an engine, it will run well and long if it is well oiled. Content and cheerfulness are the oil which keep the nerves from wearing out. Busy men and women think that the time taken from toil for sleep and recreation is time lost. It is really the cement put in to fill up the joints, to keep out the weather, and preserve the building

Tomato Soup.

The following receipt makes a most wholesome and delicious soup. It comes the nearest to oyster, with oyster left out, that can be obtained: Two quarts sweet milk, one quart water, when boiling, add one quart canned tomatoes, or similar quantity fresh (in which has first been dissolved one-half teaspoonful soda); thicken a little with pulverized cracker, and season to taste with salt and pepper; add butter. *Kansas Home Cook Book.*

ORANGE CULTURE.—Thousands upon thousands encounter the trouble and expense of a journey of 3,000 miles to the Pacific slope to seek a home, where a few years of labor will bring wealth and comfort not to be obtained in the East. Some have settled in the fertile valleys of California and realized their expectations in the cultivation of oranges and other semi-tropical fruits.

It is no exaggeration to state that one acre of our soil is brought to produce a larger net profit than many farms do at the East; but it is a fact, that oranges will give a yearly income of $1,000 per acre, with no more labor than would be required for a properly cultivated apple orchard of the same extent, and an orange orchard once planted will continue to bear enormous crops for 75 to 100 years without renewal.

A bearing orange grove is a mine of profit. The crop is usually sold on the trees at from $15 to $30 per 1,000, and after they are ten years old many of them will bear from 2,000 to 3,000 oranges each. They are usually set 20 by 20 feet, which gives 100 trees to the acre. It requires but little calculation to sum up the income. Let our hard-working readers think of a country where fruits are in season all the year round, and flowers in blossom every month—a climate so genial and mild that your orange grove once secured will give a perpetual shade, and supply so munificently all the comforts of life to the family.

KEEP A SLATE.—Where farmers keep hired hands, and stormy days abound, they are frequently at a loss to know how to put them to work profitably.

It is a good plan to have a slate at the tool-house, or barn, or work shop, and to note down, during pleasant weather, what work can be done in rainy weather. There are scores of little jobs that suggest themselves that ought to be done and can be done as well in rainy weather as fair weather.

Such a slate would have upon it something like the following: Clean out the cellar; oil the harness; mend harness; grease all the wagons; repair the horse stalls; file the saws; grind the tools; gnaw the apples; make cider; make kindling——; repair implements; shell corn.

A hundred other like jobs could be suggested. Have it understood that, when a rainy day comes, whether you are at home or not, the slate is to be referred to, and the work done as there suggested.—*Rural World.*

SALT.—*Hall's Journal of Health* thus sums up some of the uses of salt: It will cure sick headache, make cream freeze, make the butter come, take ink stains out of cloth of any kind, kill worm, kill worms, make the ground cool; so it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, etc. It will cause the itching pain caused by irritating skin diseases, like hives, itch, etc. It will produce vomiting or stop it, as you like; and many other things too numerous to mention. All pure salt will do this to a certain degree, but sea salt is the most effectual in its action.

The Bee that wanted Lobster.

My aunt was once lame, so that she had to stay in one room all day long, and her dinner was always carried to her. One day a bee flew in at the open window, and alighted on a pear which she was eating. There it stuffed till he had eaten enough; and, every day after that, he came in at the same hour and found some fruit ready for him. Once he came earlier than usual, and, as the fruit was not out, he though he would try some lobster. Was not that an odd thing for a bee to choose? He rolled over, and then tucking it under his wing, flew with it out of the window and away over the garden. In a few minutes he came back again, sawed off another piece twice as large as the first, and again flew away with it. Then my aunt called the children to see her pet; and, as soon as they were quiet the bee came back. We all watched him as he busily tugged away at the lobster, this time taking a piece half as large as his body. He was gone about five minutes, then came back for more. When he found the lobster had been taken away, and that some nice peaches and pears were on the table, he was very angry, and flew around and round the table, but would not touch the fruit. My aunt laid a nice juicy piece of pear on the edge of the plate to tempt him; but he became quite mad and buzzed about the room, bounced against the window and went out. He soon came back with another bee, and they seemed very angry because they could have no more lobster. They buzzed around the head of each person in the room, and then went out of the window. After that the pet bee never came again, although the window was left open for him. He could never forgive my aunt for sending away his favorite dish. I have often wondered what he did with the lobster he carried off. What do you think?

Wealth is Not Happiness.

The first mistake which is made by most men is in making wealth the object of their lives. But wealth, as we know, does not give happiness. The Vanderbilts, the Stewarts and the Astors have not been our happiest men. They are not the typical men in the home; they are not the typical men in social life; they are not the typical men in the delights of life, or in the progress of learning, which perhaps yields the finest joys men can know. We can go down lower still, and find the men who have only one million or so, or half a million, and they do not type the happiness and domestic comforts in their houses. How splendid, how gorgeous, how gaudy they are, and yet they cannot rival the little homes in the love of a husband and wife, the reverence of children for parents, in the parents' guardianship over children, in all the sweet happiness that affection spreads abroad like a fragrance through the chambers of our houses. You know that almost every American gets wealth who chooses to, though he looses it again perhaps, but he gets it. It is not great proof of ability nor evidence of success for a man to get wealth in this country and age. Now, then, it seems to us that if a young man should picture to himself rather a quiet house, suunily placed on some hillside, with a stretch of meadow in front, through which courses a running stream, shaded by pleasant trees, with a loving wife, a group of pleasant-faced and virtuous children, quietude of days and peacefulness of nights, health and contentment of mind, that would be much better than to set up a fictitious standard and strive incessantly for it as though you must reach it or be utterly undone.

A CURE FOR CORNS.—There is but one cure for corns, and that is: Take a lemon and roll it until soft; cut a thick slice and bind it on the corn on retiring at night. In the morning, if the corn is white and disintegrated-seemed to like it very well, and began to saw off a little piece. This he rolled over, and then tucking it under his wing, flew with it out of the window and away over the garden. In a few minutes he came back again, sawed off another piece twice as large as the first, and again flew away with it. Then my aunt called the children to see her pet; and, as soon as they were quiet the bee came back. We all watched him as he busily tugged away at the lobster, this time taking a piece half as large as his body. He was gone about five minutes, then came back for more. When he found the lobster had been taken away, and that some nice peaches and pears were on the table, he was very angry, and flew around and round the table, but would not touch the fruit. My aunt laid a nice juicy piece of pear on the edge of the plate to tempt him; but he became quite mad and buzzed about the room, bounced against the window and went out. He soon came back with another bee, and they seemed very angry because they could have no more lobster. They buzzed around the head of each person in the room, and then went out of the window. After that the pet bee never came again, although the window was left open for him. He could never forgive my aunt for sending away his favorite dish. I have often wondered what he did with the lobster he carried off. What do you think?

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 3, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Return of the Original Tennessee Jubilee Singers.

The celebrated troupe of Original Jubilee Singers are to give their exquisite jubilee melodies at Pacific Hall, Bush st., commencing Monday evening and continuing through the week, excepting Friday evening, at which time, we are informed, the hall was previously engaged for other purposes. Of the troupe, as an entirety, it still contains all the original favorites who won for themselves such high encomiums from the press when they appeared here last spring at Maguire's Theatre to crowded houses. Their attractive programme, which appears in another column, should indnce all admirers of the sweet songs and plantation melodies of these prodigees in music to fill Pacific Hall nightly. The Misses Lulu Henderson, Anna Henderson, Della Reyno, Annie Winston, and Dora Clark; and Messrs. Henry Hunley, John Henderson, Frank Grimes, Albert Byrd, and I. B. Jackson are sopranos, mezzo-sopranos, altos, tenors, baritones, bassos, etc., which comprise the troupe, and as a whole will make the concerte highly interesting and attractive. The tickets for the main, or lower part of the hall are one dollar. The gallery fifty cents. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons next.

Public Documents.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. H. W. Blair, for public documents, consisting of a portion of the *Congressional Record*, containing recent important proceedings of Congress, verbatim from the journals. We also extend our thanks to Jerry Schooling, Treasurer of the State of Nevada, for a printed compilation of his annual report, containing 68 pages.

From the "Masonic Token" Portland Me.

The *Pacific Appeal*, an organ of Colored Masonry in San Francisco, has an article by DAN D. IRVIS, taking the *Token* article, "Has Masonry a Mission?" as a text. He replies that "The mission of American Masonry seems to be to oppress the oppressed, to keep a struggling people down, to yet continue to trample under foot a people who have already been most fearfully wronged, outraged beyond conception."

He also alludes to "unkind remarks of the *Token* about the colored masons of Ohio in particular and colored masons in general," in which he probably means some other paper, as the *Token* has had only the kindest language for them. But he must not lose sight of this fact, that while as men they have suffered outrage and wrong, as masons they have nothing to complain of, for Masonry is simply a privilege, and not a right until you get it, when of course you don't complain. The manly attitude taken by many of the leading colored masons on this subject has won our hearty respect, and inspired the wish that in due time they might be successful. To do this they must heal their own internal dissentions and grade up their membership to a *higher* standard than the white, as we should have to do were the case reversed, and in Africa or Dominica. And the recognition must come from the Southern Grand Lodges first; it is not our place to force the African masons upon them.

But, if the recognition is to be claimed as a right to be struggled for, we decidedly oppose it, as we should the recognition of any body who came in that particular way.

The *Token*, in another editorial, says:

"The Ohio Grand Lodge met at Columbus, October 18th, with a full representation. The Committee on jurisprudence reported in favor of the proposed recognition of the African Grand Lodge, which was surprising. A point of order was made that, under the Constitution, the resolutions were not in order, except as an amendment to the Constitution itself, as that instrument provides "that the Grand Lodge shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all questions relative to masonry in Ohio." This the Grand Master overruled. He was probably wrong, as the African Grand Lodge would be in peer in Ohio, if recognized. An appeal was taken from the decision, and sustained by seventy-five majority. It is generally considered that an appeal from the Grand Master is against the ancient landmarks, and his inherent rights, but if the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ohio permits it, the result will probably be satisfactory to the order at large.

And comments on the printed proceedings of the Colored Grand Lodge of Missouri, as follows:

"We have received from Willis N. Brent, Grand Secretary, the proceedings of African Grand Lodge of Missouri for 1876, (organized 1866), from which we find that they have 61 Grand Lodges with a membership of 1,240, being an average of 20 each; 97 initiates, or an average of 1½ each; 16 lodges were new. The white Grand Lodge has 483 lodges, with a membership of 23,736, an average of 49; 1,076 initiations, an average of 2¼; A table shows 40 Colored Grand Lodges, there being 2 each in Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Virginia: there are none in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Minnesota, Oregon and the territories. These 527 subordinates, an average of 13, and 14,347 members, an average of 27 to a lodge.

History of a Picture.

Two of the most celebrated artists the world has ever known dwelt in the same city. One delighted in delineating beauty in all its graces of tint, form, and motion. His portraits were instinct with the charm of physical vigor. The graceful, half-voluptuous outline of form and feature harmonized with delicately blended tints. On his canvas, the homliest faces had an almost irresistible charm. The other found pleasure only in depicting wierd and gloomy subjects. Above all, did he excel in in painting the portraits of the dying. The agonizing death-throe, the ghastly face and form, were all depicted with marvelous fidelity. There existed between these artists the most intense dislike. At length this dislike culminated. The beauty-loving artist had been engaged in painting the portrait of a beautiful woman. Connoisseurs pronounced it the most wonderful piece of art that had ever been produced. His brother artist was jealous of his fame and sought revenge. By bribing the keeper of the studio he gained access to the picture each night. At first he was content to only deaden the brilliancy of the complexion and lip and paint a shadow on either cheek. Later, his strokes grew bolder and freer, and one morning the artist awoke to find the entire outline of the portrait changed. He could scarcely recognize in the inanimated form and haggard countenance the glowing conception he had embodied. The pallid face and expressionless eyes he had attributed to a lack of genuineness in his materials; but when the outlines were changed he suspected the cause and indignantly dismissed the keeper. What the revengeful artist marred by a few rapid strokes of his skilled brush was only restored by years of patient industry. Reader, need we name the artists. Health who paints the flowers and "grassy carpet" no less than the human form divine,—Disease, the dreadful artist who revels among the ruins both of nature and humanity,—and Carelessness, the keeper to whom Health often intrusts his portraits? And is it not the beauty of woman, the most admired of all the works which adorn the studio of Health, that Disease often seeks to mar? The slightest stroke of his brush upon the delicate organization leaves an imprint that requires much skill and patience to efface. Restoration must be prompt. Carelessness must be dismissed. Let suffering women heed the warning ere Disease has marred their chief beauty—Health—beyond reparation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been used by thousands of these sufferers, and they are unanimous in their praise of its excellence. If you would be transformed from the pallid, nervous invalid into a happy, vigorous woman, try it.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

On last Sunday morning the funeral services of William R. Randall were held at the Quinn's Chapel. Deceased was a member of North Star Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Randall, as a citizen, was kind to all, and as a mason he was just and upright, and as a member of the church was a true and devoted Christian. From labor to reward. The funeral services of Miss Alice Ida Bowers, only daughter of Mrs. Frances A. Powell, aged 17 years, were held at the Olivet Baptist Church at 10:30 Wednesday morning, the Rev. R. Debaptiste officiating. She was an intelligent young lady and has left a large number of friends to mourn her loss. Thirty-five carriages and a large concourse of people followed the remains to its last resting place. Deceased was a member of the Daughters of Union, one of the oldest and most respected societies in our city. Other papers please copy.

At the last Regular Communication of St. Mark's Chapter, No. 36, the following Companions were elected for the ensuing year: Companion, R. M. Hancock, M. E. H. P.; J. N. Washington, King; K. T. Dett, Scribe; Willis Montgomery, Treasurer; Martin Lewis, Secy.; Henry Garrows, Captain of the Host.

At a masonic entertainment held on Dec. 27th, at the Quinn's Chapel, on 4th street, between Van Buren and Harrison, the following brethren were installed as officers of the North Star Lodge No. 1, A. F. and A. M., for the ensuing year: Bro. Charles F. Thomas, W. M.; Josh D. Washington, S. W.; Robert H. Chapman, J. W.; Willis Montgomery, Treasurer; Richard M. Hancock, Secretary; C. H. Smith, J. D.; I. H. Hill, S. D.; C. H. Stewart, Chaplain; H. Davenport, G. S. D.; Bro. G. S. Jones Barber, Tyler. They were installed by Past Grand Master M. L. Dorman. Addresses were delivered by J. Jones, C. E. Moore, Rev. C. Ellis, and others. Yours fraternally,

I also send you an item from the dispatches to the *Chicago Tribune* as follows:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 25.—Unity Grand Lodge F. and A. M. (colored), of Michigan, closed its annual communication last night, after electing and installing the following officers: Grand Master, Henry H. Vens, of Detroit; Deputy Grand Master, P. G. Hall, of East Saginaw; Senior Grand Warden, S. Robinson, of Detroit; Junior Grand Warden, Charles A. Pickney, of Grand Rapids; Grand Treasurer, M. Bell, of Detroit; Grand Secretary, Daniel Cole, of Detroit.

Then follows the appointed officers.

J. G. JONES.

St. Valentine Festival.

The A. M. Church will take a benefit festival on Monday evening, Feb. 12, in the vestry room of the church. All the members and friends of the church are expected to be present. Tickets, supper included, is only 50 cents. It should be largely attended. See their advertisement in another column.

Our Candidates.

Howard University—a misnomer in our opinion—being without a President, two negroes from the list of over-learned scholars appear to us to be deserving of attention. Peter H. Clark, of Ohio, whose austere morality, illustrious integrity, and high classical attainments, and Rev. John R. Riley, graduate of Knox College, Canada, at present filling a pulpit at Louisville, whose consummate learning and varied scholastic achievements place him high on the scroll of polite literature. Either of these two gentlemen would compel that recognition so requisite in the head of an educational institution. It would be hard, indeed, were either the President of Howard to find the wild reveries characteristic of so many of our lesser disciplined minds, or such crude conceptions of university training as unfortunately obtain in the more recently established institutions of learning among us, pushing to the wall the more modern methods which have shed luster upon Harvard and Yale. The rust of antiquity may render venerable the guilded dome of St. Sophia, or an Arabian mosch, but zeal and the possession of accourate learning alone can entitle men to the dignified position of presidents of institutions appropriating to themselves the title—Universities. For this reason we present the names of these two men, comparatively young in years, but whose maturity of thought, natural and acquired knowledge, wisdom, integrity, and above all, *manly independence*, cannot be excelled by instructors in any of the institutions of learning in the country. Men of unsullied reputations, either of them would honor, not only the presidency of Howard, by abstaining from the commission of whatever might tend to pollute it, but give character, influence, and confidence to the present managers, lifting the institution high in the estimation of the lovers of college ate education. For years, Howard has been financially depressed, and in some quarters looked upon suspiciously. By the acquisition of either of these, the latter would be dispelled, and the former materially elevated. As disinterested observers, animated in no degree by personal malevolence against those who prefer white to black men as controllers of negro organization and institutions, we offer these names as being pre-eminently calculated to satisfy the present demands of that languishing institution, and contribute to its rapid growth. We hope that those having the selection of a President in charge, will not fail to choose, if not those, men their equals, if such can be found among us.

We are under no necessity of expatiating upon the varied attainments of our candidates: the country recognizes the high standing and culture of the one, and the clerical purity and collegiate discipline of the other. At this stage of our history we need as teachers—educational and religious—men who can best promote the increase of *manly independence*, love of race, lofty pride for virtue and integrity, an abhorence of whatever tends to disgrace manhood. Their solicitude for such pupils should be derived from a love more of duty than because of the emoluments or dignity of the positions: an honest endeavor to elevate character and develop intellect, so that the negro may not shrink when he looks upon his equal of a lighter skin. We need teachers and teachers who can expurgate that pusillanimity and patience under affronts which our following officers: Grand Master, Henry H. Vens, of Detroit; Deputy Grand Master, P. G. Hall, of East Saginaw; Senior Grand Warden, S. Robinson, of Detroit; Junior Grand Warden, Charles A. Pickney, of Grand Rapids; Grand Treasurer, M. Bell, of Detroit; Grand Secretary, Daniel Cole, of Detroit.

—It is reported that four hundred National Banks are prepairing to retire their circulation.

Died.

WILKINS—In this city, Jan. 31, James A. Wilkins, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 40 years. The deceased was a son of Mrs. Sarah D. Wilkins, of this city.

BADGER—In this city, Sunday, January 28th, Alex. J. Badger, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 26 years.

[The deceased came to this city about eighteen months ago as one of the attaches of the Palace Hotel in this city. His health becoming impaired, he subsequently went to Los Angeles and returned to his duty at the hotel. That fell destroyer, flattering consumption, caused him to yield in death on the above date. Mr. Badger was a highly cultivated young man, and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were interred on Tuesday, from the Church of the Advent, Howard st. Rev. P. W. Casey, his spiritual adviser, officiated. The funeral cortege was attended by Wellington Lodge F. and A. Masons, and a large number of the employes of the Palace Hotel, and numerous other friends and acquaintances which the deceased had made during his short sojourn in this city.—ED.]

Beamish's Excelsior Shirts.

If you want a really comfortable good shirt, made up with the best material, be sure and go to Beamish's, T. E. corner of Market and Third Streets, where fine shirts, drawers, suspenders, etc., can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "*whys*" and "*wherefores*" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test; those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Q., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and D. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Nervous Affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes *torpid liver* and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of proprietary medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "*know thyself*" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price $1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY — ILLUSTRATED EDITION. — No pains or labor could have been spared in making this edition what it is. We think this work, now, is all that we can expect in a dictionary. We give it our *unqualified commendation*, and hope to see a copy of it in every school-district, and in every editor's room, and in every family.

A GRAND Concert and Ball will be given by Mrs. Amelia Dangerfield, at Dashaway Hall, Thursday evening, February 8th. Tickets, 50 cents. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock.

MASONIC NOTICE.

OMEGA CHAPTER, No. 3, ROYAL Arch Masons, under the jurisdiction of the Conventional Independent Grand Chapter R. A. M. of the State of California, meet at the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, above Mason, the SECOND THURSDAY EVENINGS of each month. JOHN G. FALLIER, H. P.

JAMES E. BOWEN, Secretary.

ORLEANS HOTEL
SALOON
And Billiard Parlor,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K, SACRAMENTO.
DOMINGOS, - - Proprietor

PACIFIC HALL, BUSH STREET
Above California Theatre.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES,
THE ORIGINAL
TENNESSEE
JUBILEE SINGERS,
For a short season, commencing
Monday Evening, Feb. 5, 1877.

Crowded Houses and Delighted Audiences greet them everywhere

ALL THE OLD FAVORITES REMAIN WITH THE TROUPE, LED BY
MISS LULU HENDERSON,
The Wonderful Soprano, and
MR. HENRY HUNLEY,
The Renowned Basso.

"We come again, with songs to greet you,
From way down upon de Suwanee Ribber."

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock, P.M.
Admission $1.00 | Gallery 50 Cents.
Children under 12 years, 50 Cts.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Tickets on sale at the well-known music store of Sherman & Hyde, cor. Kearny and Sutter Street.

Grand Family Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2 o'clock.

GRAND
ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL!
A GRAND ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL WILL BE given in
Monday, Feb. 12th, 1877.
IN THE CHURCH, for the BENEFIT OF BETHEL CHURCH, Powell st., between Jackson and Pacific. The Committee of Arrangements will use every effort to make the Festival enjoyable to all who may favor them with their presence. A fine supper will be provided, Tickets Admission, only 50 cents. Supper will be followed with music by the Choir. Come everyone and enjoy this fine Treat and Social Pastime.
TICKETS (Supper included) 50 CTS.
By order of COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, Prest.
WM. H. CARTER, Secty. of Com.

A SOCIAL HOP
Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Pacific st, between Broadway and Washington,
OAKLAND,
On Monday, February 12, 1877.
For the benefit of the Widow of the late Rev. J. D. Sheppard.
ADMISSION..... FIFTY CENTS
H. GRAHAM, Secty. Mrs. J. HARLEY, Prest.

SITUATION WANTED.
A COLORED MAN WISH G GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS desires a situation as Janitor or Watchman, or as footing such a case, please address L., care PACIFIC APPEAL office.

CORNUCOPIA
Billiard Saloon,
08 GEARY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HALL & MORRIS, Managers.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY — ILLUSTRATED EDITION. — No pains or labor could have been spared in making this edition what it is. We think this work, now, is all that we can expect in a dictionary. We give it our *unqualified commendation*, and hope to see a copy of it in every school-district, and in every editor's room, and in every family.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.
1876.
VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.
The WEST echoes to the EAST.
The
NEW
Number 8
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
WHEELER & WILSON
THE LEADER of the AGE.
AWARDED
FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.
GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.
FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton
Sonoma and Marin Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Contra Costa State Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Work.
FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.
FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON
FAMILY
Sewing Machine No. 8.
STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.



THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.
1876.
[From the Official Report.]
AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.
1. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for 25th Industrial exposition.
2. A Look-stitch Sewing Machine, which is pronounced in the best working machine, and possessing in different kinds of work, both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of finish."
3. A Medal and Diploma for Leather Sole Sewing Machine, "Superior quality of work in Leather stitching."

PACIFIC COAST
Victories,
1876.
California State Fair—Gold Medal.
San Joaquin County Fair Stockton—First Premium.
Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.
Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.
Sonoma County Agricultural Fair, Glen Ellen—First Premium.
Walla Walla County Fair, W. T.—First Premium.
Washington County Fair, Oregon—First Premium.
Oregon State Fair, Salem—First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be claimed for other machines, while the stronger has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. The new machine with attachments, will do every kind of sewing. It will sew from finest paper to the heaviest goods—from thread—without change of tension or other adjustment. The feed is positive; the points are so set as to suit the needle. Many owners of Wheeler & Wilson No. 3 Sewing Machines in the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism that the world has ever produced. Thoroughly instructions given, and fully warranted.

W. T. FONDA,
General Agent for the Pacific Coast.
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7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf), connecting with Knight's Landing.
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, and Chico. No. Cuisine, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Elko with trains arriving at San Jose at 12.30 P. M., also at Galt with Train arriving at Latter at 3.40 P. M. (Arrive 6.30 P. M.)
3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Niles) for San Jose and Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.20 P. M. (Arrive 9.55 A. M.)
4.00 P. M. Daily, Sacramento Steamer (from Clay-st. Wharf), for Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Vacaville, Sumner, Moore's, Woodland, Yolo Junction, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Train for Marysville, Oroville and Chico. No. Cuisine, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Elko with Train arriving at San Jose at 6.55 P. M. Sleeping Car between Oakland and Los Angeles. (Arrive 11.47 P. M.)
4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf), connecting with Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Sacramento with Train for Marysville, Oroville and Chico. No. Cuisine, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Elko with Pullman's Sleeping Car "Sleeping Gem" between Oakland and Los Angeles. Wm. Hamilton, Conductor. (Arrive 11 10 A. M.)
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Market-street Wharf) for Benicia and Landings on Carquinez Straits. Connects at Benicia with Train for Davisville. Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A. M. daily. (Arrive 8.00 P. M.)
4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Freight Train, via Lathrop and Stages. Arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrive 7.00 P. M.)

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* Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.
† Daily, except Sundays—7.15 and 11.45 P.M.
‡ Sundays only—9.30 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.30 and 2.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO EAST OAKLAND.
* Daily—6.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.
† Daily, except Sundays—7.15 and 11.30 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.
‡ Sundays only—8.30, 11.30 A.M. and 11.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.
(Change cars at East Oakland.)
Daily—6.30 A.M.; 3.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO MILES.
(Change cars at East Oakland.)
Daily—8.30 and * 9.15 A.M.; 3.30, 4.30 and * 5.15 P.M.
* Daily, except Sundays.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (FT.) ALAMEDA.
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* Daily—6.00, 8.00, 8.30 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30 and 10.30 P.M.
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† Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30 and 5.00 P.M.

FROM FERNDALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
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‡ Sundays only—10.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30 and 3.30 P.M.

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Sundays only—10.30 A.M.; 12.30 P.M.

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Daily—7.30 A.M.; 4.30 P.M.

FROM MILES TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Daily—8.30 and * 9.15 A.M.; 3.30, 4.30 and * 5.15 P.M.
* Daily, except Sundays.

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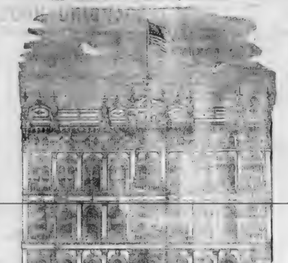
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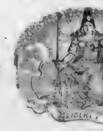
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SELECTIONS.

TRUST ONE ANOTHER.

Look into your brother's eye, man,
And bid him read your own;
One-half the griefs of human life,
Is born of guile alone!
Deceit creates full half our hates,
And half our love is stingy!
Look in each other's eyes, oh men,
And meet each other's gaze!
Pardon your brother's faults, man,
And ask that to forgive;
Could beauties sin no pardon win,
No mortal soul might live.
No need of heaven were none forgiven,
For none would reach its doors;
Pardon your brother's faults, man,
And bid him pardon yours.
Feel for your brother's grief, man—
No heart is safe from woe,
Though lips and eyes be full oft dusty
The sorrowing weight below.
A gentle wife, a pitying smile,
May sweetest balm impart;
Feel for your brother's grief, man,
And you may win his heart.
Stand by your brother's side, man,
And bid him clasp your hand;
Better not if the following
That you from him demand.
How simply wise, with soul and eyes,
To trust and still be true—
Doing to those we love, man,
What we would have them do.

Sympathy Between Parents and Children.

Among many suggestive and interesting things in that clever and readable book—Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay—which so many are reading with an interest that the last novel does not excite, are glimpses of the private life of the great author. His attachment for his sisters, whose society gave him so much pleasure, was very lovely. Their interest in his literary and political success was but a just reciprocation of his kindness. His expressions of fondness for and reliance upon his sisters are numerous and touching; and one loves to peep behind the curtain, and see the man who has done more than any modern writer for English literature in the unreserve of cordial intercourse, free from the intrusive interruptions of the curious and the selfish.

The devotion of Lord Macaulay to his father was most beautiful; and we are glad to learn more of the worth and scrupulous conscientiousness of Zachary Macaulay, who was the co-laborer of Wilberforce, and elicited such a noble eulogy from Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons Without deducting "one jot or tittle" from the merits of Zachary Macaulay, may there not be drawn from his life a practical lesson, which will be beneficial to such readers of the APPEAL as are parents. Between father and son there was a strong regard. During the crisis of the West India Bill, to the earnest remonstrances of his colleagues, Macaulay replied, "I cannot go counter to my father. He has devoted his whole life to the question, and I cannot grieve him by giving way when he wishes me to stand firm;" and yet personally there was but scanty sympathy between father and son. Parental pride and love, and filial respect and reverence and obedience were not successful in bringing the two into intimate companionship. The letters to his sisters are full of love, playful confidence, brotherly unreserve, of hopes and fears, of disappointments and successes, but we have no letters between father and son showing like sympathy and communion.

The case of these two distinguished persons is not exceptional. There are not a few families where a like reserve exists betwixt parents and children. Reference is not made to families whose parents are harsh and exacting, and children are disobedient and unloving, but to families where real love is felt on both sides. Most persons can call up instances where parents are ever indulgent and children are affectionate, but where there is a sad restraint in intercourse, a deplorable lack of familiarity. On the other hand, in pleasant contrast, are families where, while there is no want of deferential respect, the parents are familiar and communicative, and the children easy and unconstrained. Information is given, questions are asked, opinions are interchanged, current topics are discussed with the utmost freedom, and home has all the attractions with which poetry invests that sacred place. The greatest luxury of Byney Smith is said to have been to keep his wife and daughters laughing for two or three hours every day. Not a few homes can be recalled where this hilarity may not have obtained, but where father, mother, sons and daughters lived in sweetest confidence, where sons had few "secrets" from the father, and to the mother the daughters went first, and without embarrassment, to talk over everything that concerned present plans or future prospects. Parental government existed in fullest justice and impartiality, but was so tempered by prudence and love, that squeamish modesty or false bashfulness never came between those who were most interested in each other's welfare and happiness.

Are not children, in such families, better educated, more intelligently guided, more wisely disciplined? "May not religion be there a household joy, an enveloping accompaniment like the atmosphere? Where such mutual sympathy and loving companionship exist, are not children the sooner taught self-reliance and the individual responsibility, and the better fitted for life's duties and trials?"

How to Tell a Horse's Age?

The colt is born with twelve grinders; when four front teeth have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old, and when the next four come forth, it is four weeks old. When the corner teeth appear, the colt is eight months old; when the latter have attained to the height of the front teeth, it is one year old. The two-year old colt has the kernel (the substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out in all the front teeth. In the third year, the middle front teeth are being shifted, and when three years old, these are substituted by the horse teeth. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the corner teeth in the fifth. At six years, the kernel is worn out of the lower middle front teeth, and the bridle teeth have now attained to their full growth. At seven years, a hook has been formed in the corner teeth of the upper jaw, the corner of the next at the middle is worn out, and the bridle teeth begin to wear off. At eight years, the kernel is worn out of the lower front teeth, and begins to decrease in the middle upper front. In the ninth year, the kernel has wholly disappeared from the upper middle front teeth; the hook on the corner has increased in size, and the bridle teeth lose their points. In the tenth year, the kernel is worn out of the teeth next to the middle front of the upper jaw, and in the eleventh year the kernel has entirely vanished from the corner teeth of the same jaw. At twelve years old, the crown of all the front teeth in the lower jaw has become triangular, and the bridle teeth are much worn down. As the horse advances in age, the gums shrink away from the teeth, which consequently receive a long, narrow appearance, and the kernels become darkish points. Gray increases in the forehead and over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.

Breakfast Dishes.

In an article under this heading, the London *Agricultural Gazette* says:

In discoursing of breakfast dishes, foremost on the lists stands 'Scotia's halesome fare," the porridge bowl, with its accompaniment of sweet milk, or, as some prefer it, of buttermilk, or of the two mixed; for Sir Walter Scott, an authority on such matters, tells us, in *Waverly*, that while the breakfast table of the Baron Bradwardine was "loaded with warm bread, together with eggs, reindeer ham, mutton and beef ditto, smoked salmon, marmalade, and all other delicacies which induced even Johnson himself to extol the luxury of a Scotch breakfast above that of all other countries, a mess of oatmeal porridge, flanked by a silver jug, which held an equal mixture of cream and butter-milk, was placed for the baron's share of the repast." Billious subjects, who cannot stand the richness of the unchurned milk, will find the baron's admixture, a useful corrective.

Porridge, to be easily digestible, should be made rather thin, and boiled for at least half an hour, the gelatinous properties of oatmeal will thus be brought out, as will be seen by the mixture, on being dished up, flowing from the pan in a liquid state, and on cooling acquiring the consistency of jelly. Made thus, it is one of the most nutricious and digestible of foods, nourishing, say the savants, not only to the body but the brain.

A good breakfast dish, that is too little known, "Kegeree," is made thus: Take some cold fish, and with two forks flake it off in small pieces mett a bit of butter in a stew pan, and toss the fish in it till thoroughly warm. Have ready a cupful of boiled rice and two soft boiled eggs; add them to the fish, season to taste, give one turn over the fire and serve. This was a favorite dish among the monks of old, and has lost none of the savor those cunning gastronomers detected in it.

LITTLE BESSIE was in bed. Norre came in and found her lying wide awake. "Ah, alone in the dark," said Norre, "and not afraid at all; are you, Bessie darling?" "No indeed," said Bessie, "for I am not at all alone. God is here. I look out of the window and see the stars, and God seems to be looking down upon me with all his eyes." "To be sure," said Norre, "but God up in the sky is a great way off". "No," said Bessie, "God is here too; and sometimes he seems to be clasping me in his arms, and then I feel so happy." That little child might go to sleep saying, "Jehovah-Jireh, the Lord will provide for my protection."

Good Sense Needed.

No branch of business can be successfully prosecuted without labor, and it is equally true that a fair amount of intelligence is needed, in order to succeed. Some people have an idea that anybody can run a farm, whether they have any intelligence or not; but this is a great mistake. Farming means more than merely following a plow, or plodding from day to day without forethought or system. That many people are failures as farmers is true; but in nearly every case the failure arises not from a want of good soil or good markets, but from a want of proper application of the means within reach of every man who will avail himself of them. A man cannot run a farm without system, and he must know that his time is money, that his land will not produce without proper cultivation, that different pieces of the same farm are adapted to different crops, and that every seed must be put in the ground at the proper season. It is just as logical to talk of an ignorant school teacher as an ignorant farmer. By this we do not mean merely book knowledge; for some men have more practical sense in running a farm who cannot read or write than he who farms it in alphabetic style and in the dead languages. Theoretical knowledge is good when made practical; but when held as mere form of knowledge it is worse that no ideas at all. An educated farmer is not a man so much of books as of good hard sense. He avails himself of the experience of others, learns by observation, corrects his own mistakes, and lays his plans in accordance with all the facts within his reach. These are the men who succeed, and make farming a business which yields its rich harvests and blesses mankind with the fruits of his intelligence and industry.

How to Keep Flowers Blooming a Long Time.

All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed" injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn your rooms with them, put them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no friends, or exchange favors with those who have. You will find that the more you cut off, the more you will have. In this, as in other things, the wise man spoke truly when he said: "There is that scatteth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty." All roses, after they have ceased to bloom, should be cut back that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for the next year, and on these bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.

EVERY lady has his idea of what he is going to be when he is a man. One will be a farmer, and have the handsomest span of horses in the place, one will be a lawyer, and have a fine office in town; and another will be a merchant, and keep a splendid store. But never a boy pictures to himself that he will be a drunkard. Oh, no. And yet all the seven hundred thousand drunkards in this country were boys once, and had their visions of what they were going to be, just as you have now; though they never planned to be drunkards. How did it happen that so many of them became what they did not intend to be?

Homesickness.

This is what ails a great many people in a new country. They did not get weaned before they moved. They moved also with very limited or very distorted information and impressions. They supposed they were going to an El Dorado, and lo! they have found so gold. They supposed they were going to a land where the inhabitant never says "I am sick," and lo! they have had chills, colds and coughs, and besides that have not been very well themselves. They supposed they were going to a land where the sky always shines pleasantly and the earth yields its fruit spontaneously, and lo! they find that it sometimes rains even in dry California, and that here as elsewhere old mother earth begrudges her bounty save to the patient will and strong right arm. And so they piteously whine and drearily mope and finally pack up and leave. Such people cannot leave too soon. Their room is better than their company. We wish we were rid of the whole of them. Now and then of course a good man makes a mistake in moving and is wise to retrace his steps. We would not offend one such. But for the whole pack of vagrant and shiftless wanderers after a country which will support them without work, we have nothing but detestation. They are no good in this world. What use they may be put to in another we have no space in this article to discuss.

The Inscription.

The following well known words of Governor Andrew are inscribed on his statute:

"I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I was never so mean as to despise any man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

Where in all the world is there an inscription of which any just man could be prouder than that?

Aphorisms of Festaloxzi.

The powerful stimulus of inquisitiveness prompts to exertions which, if encouraged by others, will lead to a habit of thought.

As soon as the infant has reached a certain age, every object that surrounds him might be made instrumental to the excitement of thought.

Education is not the work of a certain course of exercises, resumed at stated times, but of a continual and benevolent superintendence.

Education should not only decide what is to made of a child, but rather inquire what is a child qualified for.

If, according to correct principles, all the facilities of man are to be developed, and all his energies called into play, the early attention of mothers must be directed to the physical education of children.

The early and continued practice of exercise on the gymnastic system essentially contributes to render children decent cheerful and healthy—to promote among them a spirit of union and brotherly love, habits of industry, openness and frankness of character, personal courage, and manly conduct in suffering pain.

The greatest liberty must prevail, and the whole must be done with a certain cheerfulness, without which all those exercises would become dull, pedantic and ridiculous.

It seems not to be sufficiently understood that good taste and good feelings are kindred to and reciprocally confirm each other.

There is a marked and most beneficial influence of music on the feelings which I have always observed to be most efficient in preparing or attuning the mind for the best of impressions.

Those schools or families in which music has retained the cheerful and chaste character which it is so important that it should preserve, have invariably displayed scenes of moral fooling, and, consequently, of happiness.

Among the first manifestations of the faculties of a child, is a desire and an attempt of imitation.

It is well to furnish children with playthings, which will facilitate their first essays, and, occasionally, to assist them.

It is necessary to analyse for them the parts and elements of which a whole consists.

Children should not be confined to copying from another drawing, but copy from nature.

Next to the exercises of drawing come those of modeling, in whatever materials may be most conveniently employed. This is frequently productive of even more amusement.

In geography the drawing of outline maps is an exercise which ought not to be neglected. It gives the most accurate idea of the proportional extent and general positions of different countries, conveys a more distinct notion than any description, and leaves the most permanent impressions on the memory.

THE BAR AND MUSTACHE.—Although the Paris students may fairly claim to be more free and disorderly than those of London or Berlin, it is quite clear that the Paris bar is under as strict a discipline as that of any city in the world. An edict has gone forth that mustaches are at once and irrevocably to disappear from the upper lips of all advocates in the Palais de Justice. Of late years the dread authorities of the Faculte de Droit had connived at the wearing of these unprofessional ornaments, and grave professors had even carried into the lecture-room the forbidden embellishments. But the Minister of Justice has interfered to correct the scandal, and the learned counsel will no longer be permitted to dispense with their razors. The incident has given occasion not only to a great deal of grumbling on the part of those gentlemen, but to some considerable amount of discussion in the public press as to the history of mustaches.

CLIPPING WINGS.—To prevent fowls from flying, cut the primary or flight feathers, in one wing only, but do not disturb the secondaries or wing coverts. This method will not mar or disfigure the bird in the least, and by so doing many high flying birds can be kept enclosed by any ordinary picket fence. When this method is followed the fowl must be provided with low roosting places or ground nests. Strangers, and any thing that causes sudden fright, should be kept out of the yards, as the birds are crippled from flying, and in a good degree rendered helpless. Three efforts to escape are futile and only result in their beating themselves against their prison walls, and an exhaustion of strength to no avail. If they are well fed, kept quiet, with plenty of drink, gravel and greens, they will do as well as when at large, if their enclosure are roomy.

WHEN King Theodore, of Abyssinia, committed suicide, the English officers found and brought away a little boy, the son and heir of the dead king. The lad has been educated in England, in fact the Queen has in a manner adopted him. The Prince of Abyssinia is now at Rugby, visits the Royal household during his holidays, and is studious but not smart.

Two boys drifted out to sea on Saturday last, in the pleasure boat Sweetheart. The boat capsized on the breakers, and the boys were drowned.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 10, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Crowded Out.

Our Washington correspondence has crowded out our usual editorial, besides several items of interest, this week, all of which will appear in our next.

The Jubilee Singers at Pacific Hall.

The Jubilee Singers entertained appreciative audiences at Pacific Hall every evening during the week, except Friday; on that evening they sang in Zion Church, on Stockton Street. This troupe is on the increase of popularity; they soon become favorites wherever they go. Nearly all their quaint songs are encored each evening with the delight they give to the audiences. Miss Dora Clark is a new accession to the troupe, and fills the role of Miss Mackey, who did not return. Miss Clark has an excellent mezzo soprano voice, and accords in mellow and sweet harmony with the splendid alto voice of Miss Della Reyno. Little Lula and Miss Anna Henderson and Messrs. John Henderson and Hunley are excellent in quartette. Grimes and Bird each are good in their quaint rendition of the old time rhapsodies, which have been set to music. They deserve crowded houses nightly.

Complimentary Benefit at Oakland.

A committee of ladies and gentlemen have tendered Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, of Oakland, widow of the late Rev. J. B. Sanderson, a complimentary benefit at the Academy of Music, Sixth Street, between Broadway and Washington Street, Oakland, on Monday evening next, February 12th. As this is a worthy object, the members of the church at Oakland, as also in this city, where Mr. Sanderson done such effective labor before his death, should give co-operation with the committee and many other friends of the deceased, and crowd the hall at Oakland with their presence, which will give to the widow some financial encouragement.

The Promenade Concert at Dashaway Hall.

Mrs. Amelia Dangerfield gave a promenade concert at Dashaway Hall on Thursday evening last, assisted by other vocalists. The programme was as follows: Grand Piano Overture, Prof. Emil Pferdner; Duet, "Larboard Watch" (T. Williams), Mrs. Dangerfield and Mr. Maddox; "Darling, I am growing old" (H. P. Dankes), Little Hattie Dangerfield; "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" (Knight), Mme. Pindell. Intermission. Piano Solo, Prof. Emil Pferdner; Duet, "Murmuring Sea" (Glover), Mrs. Dangerfield and Little Hattie, "Deep in my Heart" (Centemeri), Mrs. Dangerfield; "Go where the Mists are Sleeping" (Daniel), Mme. Pindell and Miss Allen; "Kathleen Mavourneen" (Crouch), Mme. Pindell. It concluded with a soiree, which was kept up until nearly daylight next morning.

A. M. E. Church.

A St. Valentine Festival will be held at the A. M. E. Church, cor. Powell and Jackson Streets, next Wednesday evening. It is hoped that every friend of the church will be present on the occasion. The committee are doing all in their power to make this one of the very best entertainments. The tickets are fifty cents.

(Washington Correspondence.)

The Compromise of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Presidential Electoral Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1876.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

"Gentlemen may smile and smile,
And yet be ——!"

Senators Edmunds, of Vermont, Conkling, of New York, Bayard, of Delaware, Thurman, of Ohio, and Representative Hoar, of Massachusetts, are, without doubt, distinguished lawyers, but we fail to see why they should have appended their powerful names to a measure fraught with so much evil—which not only infringes upon the rights of the two Houses, but tramples down the very bulwarks of the Constitution. The men who framed that instrument were not devoid of sense; knowing the power of swords, they never failed to say just what they meant; nor did they use language susceptible of a double meaning in relation to the presidential electoral question.

After mature thought and a protracted debate, they agreed to the following words, to wit "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall *then* be counted?" By whom? Not by the person whose duty is imperatively mentioned, because if these intelligently cultivated English gentlemen, masters of their mother tongue, intended that the counting should be done by this officer, they should have said so in words strong and unequivocal, leaving nothing implied. The language to us seems plain: "The President of the Senate shall"—do what?—"in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives"—Surely not merely that they should see the President "count" what they all know he had received. No. The evident intent of the fathers were, that only they should be present, but that they themselves, through the agency of tellers, should "count" and know that the votes were really the legal votes of the State from which they purported to come. And not only to do that, but, representing the people individually, and the States collectively, were to ascertain, by careful investigation, whether the rights of the former were respected, and whether the latter had religiously adhered to the Constitution of the United States, as to the manner presented and their best representatives disappointed. The peace and tranquility of the country are above the success of either Hayes or Tilden; and if their patriotism were equal to the emergency, they would so declare to their respective parties. A great majority of the people of the country, notably the best class of Republicans, believe that Mr. Tilden has been fairly elected, and that the managers on the other side, because of their pre-determination to succeed, notwithstanding the people's censure for their corruptions and maladministration, are bent, by fraud or by force, to count Hayes in. To one thing we are adverse, and that is, to the committee creating, at this time, a National Returning Board of fifteen fallable and prejudiced men like ourselves—a thing unprecedented in the political annals of our country—to be vested with the rights of over six millions of American sovereigns, who have already ordained, by their ballots —from which there can be no appeal—who shall be the next President of this great country. Recent events have proven that Boards of Elections are not immaculate. We have seen the dire effects of their superserviceable zeal in the cause of infamy in Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida; and though entertaining high respect for the eminent men filling the exalted position of Justices of the Supreme Court, we cannot fail, despite our unwillingness, to see the weakneases and temptations to which all men are the victims. Should these gentlemen, irresponsible as they are to the people, accept the position gratuitously tendered them by the compromisers, which affects directly the rights of the people, their acceptance will mark the rapid decay of the judiciary, and the advancing power of the despicable pageantry of political tricksters who have invaded and infected the sanctity of our political institutions. Party predictions cannot be obviated. The pre-judicativeness of one of these eminent citizens in relation to the question under consideration, admonishes us of the frailty of human judgment. This pre-design of a Judge to count in a certain manner, and by reason of Constitutions cannot be obviated. The pre-judicativeness of one of these eminent citizens in relation to the question under consideration, admonishes us of the frailty of human judgment. This pre-design of a Judge to count in a certain manner, and by reason of which he is unbiasly exercise judicial functions relative to the question which this committee would so trustingly confide to his all-discerning wisdom, is of the nature of impeachment. Any bias of Judge to count in a certain manner, and by reason of which he is unbiasly exercise judicial functions relative to the question which this committee would so trustingly confide to his all-discerning wisdom, is of the nature of impeachment. 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We are believers in regularly constituted Courts—we regard the ermine of a Judge as the symbol of that law which is in the bosom of God, and dear to lovers of well-regulated liberty; and believing this, deprecate the prostitution of the Supreme Court of the United States to mere partisan and political squabbles. The Court stands deservedly high in the estimation of the world and nation, too much so to be brought into the arena of politics. Already this Court is threatened with the arduous, and no doubt unpleasant, duty of passing upon like questions on appeal from Courts of competent jurisdiction in three of the sovereign States of the Union, and the powers of the two Houses should not be thrust upon a Court to which the Constitution itself did not delegate them. If at this time the unprecedented and revolutionary measure proposed by this Joint Congressional Committee become operative, our benign system of government will have received a shock from which it will not soon recover, and our Constitution made a dead-letter, in so far as it provides for the election of a President—without the consent of the people, will have received the most fatal and deadly wound that could have been inflicted. We predict for the measure what its deserves—death—and hope that the Constitution as it is will be found to contain, even in these perilous times, a remedy for all the ills that beset us. Like compromises have not only endangered the life of Republics, but annihilated dynasties and formidable empire!

We ask for no innovation—the usages which obtained when Lincoln and Grant became President are as acceptable now as they were then; and we demand of our representatives a strict adherence to the constitutional method, and will look upon them as surrendering our rights if the compromise of the Joint Committee is adopted. Nothing ought to be conceded to the Senate—whose minds seem bound in the fetters of an imperious and unreasonable estimate of the powers of their presiding officer. The House should stand firm, and the people, believing in the justice of their position, will sustain them, as against the usurpations of the Executive Department, or the insolent intermeddling of the Senate, in the constitutional prerogatives of the people's representatives.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

Wonders of Modern Science.

The perfect accuracy with which scientists are are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars if we wiew it in the light of the early ages. Take for example the electro-magnetic telegraph—the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables the operator to accurately locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with those most waymard elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be to-morrow in Florida or New York, as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these the scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. A few fossels sent to the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock-formation from which they were taken. He can describe it to you as perfectly as if a cleft of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constitution of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety-five million miles from his laboratory. The sun sends certain *signs* over the "infinitude of space" and the chemclassifies them by-passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain substances could produce these solar signs. So also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, Dr Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, has been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases without seeing and personally examining his patients. He conscientiously pass upon it. This disqualification would obtain in the least of our Courts, and should not be lost sight of in the Supreme Court. We are believers in regularly constituted Courts—we regard the ermine of a Judge as the symbol of that law which is in the bosom of God, and dear to lovers of well-regulated liberty; and believing this, deprecate the prostitution of the Supreme Court of the United States to mere partisan and political squabbles. The Court stands deservedly high in the estimation of the world and nation, too much so to be brought into the arena of politics. Already this Court is threatened with the arduous, and no doubt unpleasant, duty of passing upon like questions on appeal from Courts of competent jurisdiction in three of the sovereign States of the Union, and the powers of the two Houses should not be thrust upon a Court to which the Constitution itself did not delegate them. If at this time the unprecedented and revolutionary measure proposed by this Joint Congressional Committee become operative, our benign system of government will have received a shock from which it will not soon recover, and our Constitution made a dead-letter, in so far as it provides for the election of a President—without the consent of the people, will have received the most fatal and deadly wound that could have been inflicted. We predict for the measure what its deserves—death—and hope that the Constitution as it is will be found to contain, even in these perilous times, a remedy for all the ills that beset us. Like compromises have not only endangered the life of Republics, but annihilated dynasties and formidable empire!

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THE Jubilee Singers will sing at the A. M. E. Zion Church Friday and Saturday evenings next.

Arkansas Masons.

The printed proceedings of the Independent Grand Lodge of Arkansas are received. We will give them a review at our earliest leisure.

SACRAMENTO.—The letter of our Sacramento correspondent, "Byron," received too late for our issue this week. It will appear in our next.

The Colored People.

"If, as now seems likely, the State Government of every Southern State, even South Carolina, is about to be under the control of the white people, there will be a noble opportunity for them to win the full confidence of the colored citizens. Let it appear that all the rights of these citizens are scrupulously respected, that they are treated with fairness and kindness. Let their common schools and higher institutions be well supported and well conducted. Let our Christian white people encourage and assist their Sunday Schools, and our intelligent ministers show fraternal feeling toward their ministers and churches. And all this not only in some cases, but as a general thing. Then the dread "color line" in politics, which bodes evil to all, will gradually be broken. Heaven send the day when there shall be no political parties, with new names, white people and black people.

The great mass of Christians, at the North and at the South, desire substantially the same things as regards the freedmen. It is one of the frightful faults of our politics that during a great political campaign violent men and extreme ideas go to the front in fierce antagonism. But let no man be deceived. If it please God, to bear our country through perils of the hour and give us national quiet, let us hope that our reasonable and moderate many, both North and South, will not persist in misunderstanding each other, as misrepresented by the violent few.—Richmond, (Va.), *Religious Herald.*

Born

MITCHELL—In this city, on Wednesday, January 31, 1877, to the wife of Charles G. Mitchell, a son.

"We come again with songs to greet you."

Tennessee Jubilee Singers!

This popular and talented Troupe of Artists will give

One of their Pleasing Concerts

—IN THE BEHALF OF—

Bethel A. M. E. Church,

—ON—

Friday Evening, Feb. 23d, 1877

IN THE CHURCH,

Powell Street, between Jackson and Pacific Streets

Every one should come and give them a hearty greeting.

Admission only Fifty Cents.

☞ Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

PACIFIC HALL, BUSH STREET

Above California Theatre.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES,

THE ORIGINAL

TENNESSEE

JUBILEE SINGERS,

For a short season, commencing

Monday Evening, Feb. 5, 1877.

Crowded Houses and Delighted Audiences greet them everywhere

ALL THE OLD FAVORITES REMAIN WITH THE TROUPE, LED BY

MISS LULU HENDERSON,

The Wonderful Soprano, and

MR. HENRY HUNLEY,

The Renowned Basso.

"We come again, with songs to greet you, From way down upon de Swanee Ribber."

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock, P.M.

Admission $1.00 — Gallery 50 Cents.

Children under 12 years, 50 Cts.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Tickets on sale at the well-known music store of Sherman & Hyde, cor. Kearny and Sutter Street.

Grand Family Matinee Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons at 2 o'clk.

GRAND

ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL!

A GRAND ST. VALENTINE FESTIVAL WILL BE given on

Wednesday, Feb. 14th, 1877.

IN THE CHURCH for the BENEFIT OF BETHEL CHURCH, Powell st., between Jackson and Pacific. The C mittee of Arrangements will use every effort to make the Festival enjoyable to all who may favor them with their presence. A fine supper will be provided, Tolentine distributed, and the occasion will be enlivened with songs by the Children. Come one, come all and enjoy with them Fruit and Social Parties.

TICKETS (supper included) 50 CTS.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE GREEN, Prest.

WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y of Com.

A SOCIAL HOP

Will be given by a Committee of Ladies and Gentlemen at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Sixth Street, between Broadway and Washington, OAKLAND,

On Monday, February 12, 1877.

For the benefit of the Widow of the late Rev. J. B. Sanderson.

ADMISSION..... FIFTY CENTS

H. GRAHAM, Sec'y. Mrs. J. HARRIS, Prest

SITUATION WANTED.

A COLORED MAN WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, desires a situation as Janitor or Watchman. Persons desiring such a man, please address L., care Pacific Appeal office.

CORNUCOPIA

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HALL & MORRIS, Managers.

The San Billiard Saloon is situated in the most popular part of the city, and is fitted up with an especial comfort as a parlor for the conv'ent and reception of the patrons.

The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Ales, &c., always on hand. Persons from the interior on their arrival in the city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.

1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WHEAT echoes to the VAST.

The WHEELER & WILSON

NEW 8

Number & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER of THE AGE.

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FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.

FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton

FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.

FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Work.

FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.



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Phrenologist.

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MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HYGIENE.

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635 & 637 California Street,

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Here all may obtain a truthful examination and a correctly marked chart of them for $3 to $5. Examination without chart $1.00.

Dr. Pierce gives Free Lectures to Gentlemen at his Institute on Thorough Physiology, Marriage and vital Science, Laws of Health, Etc., every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

INVITATION TO INVALIDS

And all persons who are in any way out of health, who desire to know the nature and cause of their disease, may avail themselves of an EXAMINATION THROUGH PHRENOLOGY IN REGARD TO HEALTH FREE OF CHARGE. Between the hours of 9 A.M. and 8 P.M. Sundays from 9 A.M. to 12 M. Hygienic Bracing Electric Bathing and Toilet Baths to be had at the Institute at prices below competition.

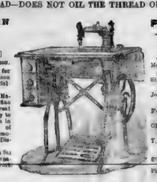
LOOK before you leap.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY

Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUT TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.



HER AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. 1876.

[From the Official Report.]

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.

A Medal and Diploma for "Best Manufacturing and Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:—

"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, unsurpassed in the finer work-manship of its parts, great originality, great adaptability to different kinds of work, both in cloth and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and consistency of design."

A Medal and Diploma for Leather for the following reasons:—"Superior quality of work in Leather stitching."

PACIFIC COAST Victories.

California State Fair—Gold Medal.

San Joaquin County Fair Stockton—First Premium.

Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.

Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.

Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia—First Premium.

Walla Walla County Fair, W. T.—First Premium.

Washington County Fair, Oregon—First Premium.

Benton County Fair, Oregon—First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be claimed for other machines, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. In new machine, with stationary vertical, positive motion, and self-adjusting feed, can be changed from the heaviest goods—to the finest muslin, without change of bobbin. The feed is positive; the points are on all sides of the needle. Heavy cases are crossed without trouble or delay.

The Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 Sewing Machine is the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism the world has ever produced. Through instructions given, and fully warranted.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Massey's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Pike's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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Millinery,

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Between Folsom and Harrison, SAN FRANCISCO.

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30 Cents.

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PER CENT.

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BUTTER!

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Fashionable Hotel Building,

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☞ Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps

ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,

For PRINTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe Furnished with Fittings.

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We prosecute patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEE in ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fee for examining and reporting upon inventions. An additional fee of $15 secures a full prosecution of the claim before the Patent Office, including the preparation of Specifications, Drawings, Assignments, &c. Inventors residing in Europe or Pacific States may remain HOME FOR PATENT giving FULL INSTRUCTIONS.

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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Department.

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OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given free of charge.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to and can obtain pensions.

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We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and are in correspondence with all parties having them for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where to procure them.

We have special agents in opposite Bureaus, having the closest confidential assistance of able and experienced lawyers, and give our clients' personal supervision to every important paper prepared in each case. Prosecute no claims without special instructions from clients.

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Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished with a satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional District.

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For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of blinded sufferers with the greatest possible benefits, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

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DANIEL GIOVANNINI,

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WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL,

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Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge

From one ton charged to the thousand bushels of Charcoal for sale. Write Charcoal, by the 100 lbs., 50 cts per 100 lbs; 1 to 50 cents. The most extensive or smallest dealer in the trade.

A large supply of Hard Charcoal always on hand, and for sale at the lowest price.

THOROUGHBRED

FOWLS.

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Bronze Turkeys.

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PRICE LIST NOW READY. Also, Pamphlet on the care of fowls—relating, feeding, diseases and their cure, etc., assigned essentials in the Pacific coast, price 10c.

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From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

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OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.

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BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT BEAMISH'S NUCLEUS BUILDING 26 KEARNY STREET

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the traveling public that I am prepared to accommodate all who may favor me with their patronage. Everything new will be added that experience suggests, and the delicacies of the season furnished, rooms and climate unexcelled in California.

J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r.

Fruitvale R R stations to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Reasonable Prices.

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BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, lies finely situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Tangled hair straightened, and made up in any style desired. Combings Worked Over.

Hair Restaurant with my New Specific, to strengthen the Hair and prevent its falling out.

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CARRIAGE MAKERS,

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Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

C. P. R. R.

Commencing

Sunday, Dec. 3d, 1876,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Offices at Ferry Landing) Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Wharf), connecting with Train for Napa (Stage connections for Sonoma), Calistoga, Woodbridge, Wallaces, Knight's Landing and Marysville.

8.00 A. M. (Daily), Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 12.10 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 8.30 P. M. (Arrive 8.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Livermore, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield, Visalia, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Kingston, Academy, (San Diego), Oakdale and Jamestown, (for Yosemite Stage Connection). Connects at Niles with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Cars between Oakland and Los Angeles. (Arrive 12.40 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-street Wharf), connecting with Train for Napa, Woodbridge, Winters, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Sacramento with Stages for Placerville, leaving at 6.15 P. M. Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia City. "Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Colfax.

Sundays excepts—for Napa, Calistoga and Knight's Landing. 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Sacramento Steamer (from Market Street Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River, and taking the Train (for Colfax and Marysville) connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A. M. daily. (Arrives Sacramento 6.30 P.M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Freight Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrive 11.35 P.M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

7 Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.45 A.M.; 1.45 and 5.15 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO EAST OAKLAND.

Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30 and 10.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—7.45 and 11.00 A.M. and 11.45 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30, 11.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—3.30 P.M. (Sundays only—8.15 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NILES.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—8.00 and *2.30 A.M.; 2.00, 4.00 and *6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. connects direct for San Jose.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 8.30 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—9.00, 11.00 A.M.; 1.30, 4.00 and 8.00 P.M.

Sundays only—11.00 A.M. and 1.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.30 and 10.30 A.M.; 1.30, 4.00 and 6.30 P.M.

FROM NILES TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—6.45, *7.15, 10.15 and *11.45 A.M., and 3.45 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—*8.30, 9.45, 12.30 and 6.00 P.M.

Sundays only—*7.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

FROM SAN LEANDRO TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—7.30, 9.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 and 7.30 P.M.

Sundays only—10.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 4.30 P.M.

FROM HAYWARDS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—8.45, 10.45 A.M.; 12.45, 2.45, 4.45 and 6.45 P.M.

FROM SAN LEANDRO TO BERKELEY.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.30, 9.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30 and 7.30 P.M.

FROM BERKELEY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 and 7.00 P.M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 1.00, 3.00, 5.00 and 7.00 P.M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.00, 10.00 and 12.00 M., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 8.00 P.M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

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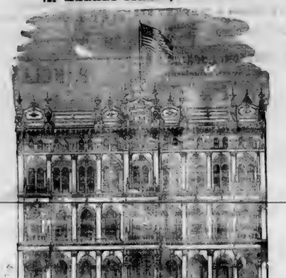
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VOL. XIV.—NO. 29. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877. WHOLE NO 671

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SELECTIONS.

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

A traveller through a dusty road strewed
Acorns on the lea;
And one took root and sprouted up, and
grew into a tree.
Love sought its shade, at evening time, to
breathe his early vows;
The dormouse loved its dangling twigs, the
birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place, a blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way the amid
grass and fern,
A passing traveler scooped a well, where
weary men might turn;
He walled it in, and hung with care a ladle
at the brink,
He thought not of the good he did, but judged that toil might drink.
He passed again, and lo! the well, by summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parched tongues,
and saved a life beside.

A dreamer dropped a random thought; 'twas
cold and yet 'twas true;
A simple theory of the brain, but strong in
being true.
It shone upon a genial mind, and lo! its
light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray, a monitory
flame.
The thought was small; its issue great; a
watch-fire on the hill;
It sheds its radiance far adown, and cheers
the valley still!

A nameless man, amid a crowd that thronged the daily mart,
Let fall a word of hope and love, unstudied,
from the heart;
A whisper on the tumult thrown—a transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust, it saved a
soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love! O thought
at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first, but mighty at
the last.

The Model Farmer

Is one who thoroughly loves his business. He regards it as one of the noblest of callings; is wide awake to all its interests, and takes an active part in enterprises to push them forward. But our model farmer has no hatred of honest workers in other lines of industry, and knows full well that every pursuit is made prosperous through the harmony and prosperity of all the rest.

HE IS A THINKER.

He has laid out his farm with especial reference to the highest possible convenience. The arrangement of his barn, feeding-sheds and pigpens all shows the thoughtful purpose. His fields are cultivated with a rotation of crops settled upon years beforehand. The model farmer likewise plans the work of the season so that every particular job has its place, and there is no confusion or doubt as to what comes next.

HE IS A SKILLED MANAGER.

He uses all labor-saving instruments, but keeps them in perfect order and housed when not in use. You will find on his tools neither rust nor rot. He does everything in its proper time—loves thoroughness, hates weeds, hates slovenly farming, gives his stock good shelter and abundant food, but knows and practices the art of feeding for a specific purpose—whether for growth or fattening, butter or work. He knows also the fitness of particular soils to particular products, and plants accordingly.

HE IS AN ECONOMIST.

He wastes no time. You will not find him loafing in groceries or whittling the dry-goods boxes of then earnest town. His time is part of his capital, and he invests it so as to get the greatest profits. He is also an economist of labor. He seeks constantly to accomplish results with the least possible wear and tear of muscle, and every genuine appliance for shortening process in labor finds favor with him. Being far from market, he condenses his products so as to transport the highest value in the least bulk. Consequently he raises the best stock, keeps it in fine condition, and cultivates the best.

HIGHER CULTURE DEMANDED.

Progressive husbandry implies intensive cultivation. Its aim is to get more products from less land, and also at a less cost than the experience of the past has developed. It proposes more crops because it is mainly in this direction that a reduction of cost is to be found. Whenever farmers can be brought to see and believe this, their progress and prosperity are at once insured. To bring them to this view, the first thing to be done is to talk and write about them, and make people either angry or inquisitive.

All reform must be carried by agitation. Carried it certainly will be, because truth, is sure to prevail in the end. Especially is this so in the production of food, for, as Mr. Mechi forcibly says, "The prospect of an empty stomach is so alarming an affair that it has a very sharpening effect upon the perceptive organs."

Thus the very appetite which the farmer is compelled to provide for, urges him forward to a higher standard and a surer success.

If I were a Boy Again

Let me tell you, my young friends, some of the things I would do if I were a boy again; some of the too often neglected acts I would strive to accomplish if in my power to begin all over anew.

When we are no longer young, we look back and see where we might have done better and learned more, and the things we have neglected rise up and mortify us every day of our lives. May I enumerate some of the important matters, large and small, that if I were a boy again, I would be more particular about.

I think I would learn to use my *left* hand just as freely as my right one, so that if anything happened to lame either of them, the other would be all ready to write and "handle things," just as if nothing had occurred. There is no reason in the world why both hands should not be educated alike. A little practice would soon render one set of fingers just as expert as the other, and I have known people who never thought, when a thing was to be done, which particular hand ought to do it, but the hand nearest the object took hold of it and did the office desired.

AT HOME IN THE DARK.

I would accustom myself to go about in the dark, and not be obliged to have a lamp or candle on every occasion. Too many of us are slaves to the daylight, and decline to move forward an inch, without everything is visible. One of the most cheerful persons I ever knew was a blind old man, who had lost his sight by an accident at sea during his early manhood. He went everywhere, and could find things more easily than I could. When his wife wanted a spool of cotton, or a pair of scissors from up stairs, the gallant old gentleman went without saying a word, and brought it. He never asked any one to reach him this or that object, but seemed to have the instinct of knowing just where it was and how to get at it.

Surprised at his power of finding things, I asked him one day for an explanation, and he told me that when he was a boy on board a vessel, it occurred to him that he might some time or other be deprived of sight, and he resolved to begin early in life to rely more on a sense of feeling than he had ever done before. And so he used to wander, by way of practice, all over the ship in black midnight, going down below, and climbing around anywhere and everywhere, that he might in case of blindness not become wholly helpless and of no account in the world. In this way he had educated himself to do without eyes when it became his lot to live a sightless man.

LEARN TO BE A MECHANIC.

I would learn the art of using tools of various sorts. I think I would insist on learning some trade, even if I knew there would be no occasion to follow it when I grew up.

What a pleasure it is in after life to be able to make *something*, as the saying is; to construct a neat box to hold one's pen and paper; or a pretty cabinet for a sister's library; or to frame a favorite engraving for a Christmas present to a dear, kind mother. What a loss not to know how to mend a chair that refuses to stand up strong only because it needs a few nails and a bit of lather here and there. Some of us cannot even drive a nail straight, and should we attempt to saw off an obtrusive piece of wood, ten to one we should lose a finger in the operation.

It is a pleasant relaxation from books and study to work an hour every day in a tool shop; and my friend, the learned and lovable Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, finds such a comfort in "mending things," when his active brain needs repose, that he sometimes breaks a piece of furniture on purpose that he may have the relief of putting it together again much better than it was before. He is as good a mechanic as he is a poet; but there is nothing *mechanical* about his poetry, as you all know who have read his delightful pieces. An English author of great repute said to me not long ago, "Prof. Holmes is writing the best English of our time." And I could not help adding, "Yes, and inventing the best stereoscopes, too!"

There are hundreds of things I would correct in my life if I were a boy again, and among them is this especial one: I would be more careful of my teeth. Seeing since I have grown up how much suffering is induced by the bad habit of constantly eating candies and other sweet nuisances, I would shut my mouth to all allurements of that sort. Very hot and very cold substances I would studiously avoid.

Toothache in our country is one of the national crimes. Half the people we meet have swollen faces The dentist thrives here as he does in no other land on this planet, and it is because we begin to spoil our teeth at the age of five or six years. A child, eight years old, asked me not long ago if I could recommend him to a dentist "who didn't hurt!" I pitied him, but I was unacquainted with such an artist. They all hurt, and they cannot help it, poor, hard-working gentlemen, *charging*, as they do, like Chester.

DON'T USE TOBACCO.

I would have no dealings with tobacco, in any form, if I were a boy again. My friend Pipes tells me he is such a martyr to cigar-boxes that his life is a burden. The habit of smoking has become such a tyrant over him that he carries a tobacco bowspit at his damp, discolored lips every hour of the day, and he begs me to warn all the boys of my acquaintance, and say to them emphatically, "Don't learn to smoke!" He tells me, sadly, that his head is sometimes in such a dizzy whirl, and his brain so foul from long habits of smoking he can not break off, that he is compelled to forego much that is pleasant in existence, and live a tobacco-tortured life from year to year. Poor Pipes! he is a sad warning to young fellows who are just learning to use the dirty, unmannerly weed.

Proper Food for Horses.

The advantages of good, wholesome food for horses, cannot be too highly estimated. It is false economy to buy horse food at a trifle under market value because it appears to be cheap at the price. Sound grain, hay, etc., is always worth a fair market value, and never fails to command it, while the cheap food is dear at any price, and entails irreparable damage to the stock fed upon it. The office of food in the animal economy is twofold; it must contain those elements calculated to re-supply waste, and carbonaceous matters and compounds capable of uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere, in order to maintain the heat necessary to the health of the body. The food usually given to the horse possesses both these materials—that is, if it be, as it should, of the best quality.

Many of the ailments with which horses are afflicted may be traced to improper food, and in a large number of cases, to badly cured or musty hay. *The London Live Stock Journal* says on this subject: "If bad food be given to a horse he will grow lean; but if, in addition to this evil, the same animal be confined in an impure atmosphere, such as a badly drained and ventilated stable, then we may anticipate the production of unhealthy blood and unsound structures. Good food and abundance of pure air will promote all we desire—viz: great vital and physical energy; and in order to render such a state permanent, the due balance between waste and supply should always be preserved." Upon this maxim is founded the basis which teaches us how to feed our horses.

To Girls.

Be cheerful, but not giggling; be serious, but not dull; be communicative, but not forward; be kind, but not servile. Beware of silly, thoughtless speeches; although you may forget them, others will not. Remember God's eye is in every company. Beware of levity and familiarity with young men; a modest reserve, without affectation, is the only safe path. Court and encourage conversation with those who are truly serious and conversable; do not go into valuable company without endeavouring to improve by the intercourse permitted to you. Nothing is more unbecoming, when one part of a company is engaged in profitable conversation, than that another part should be trifling, giggling and talking comparative nonsense to each other.

The Compromise of the Delegated Powers of Congress.

The passage by the United States Senate, by a vote of 47 to 17, of the bill creating a high joint commission for the settlement of the presidential muddle, also passed the House of Representatives by vote of 191 to 96. Public sentiment seem to favor the measure, not so much because of its constitutionality, but because it is a safe suspension bridge, over which both of the great parties may pass safely, and congratulate each other, that, notwithstanding the mutually committed frauds, a seeming dash of arms has been averted. This same public sentiment, overshadowed by the temporary subsidence of the passion that might have precipitated forcible measures, has not stopped to look at its provisions in detail. To our mind, it will prove an abutive compromise. It possesses the element of fairness, but under its every line, lurks grave constitutional errors and encroachments, to which the people, in their sober good sence, would have failed to aquiesce. In the first place, it is an axiom of the law, that delegated powers cannot be re-delegated. The Constitution of the United States, vests in both houses of Congress, all the powers necessary for a satisfactory adjustment of the question now before the country, and it is imprudent—say—it is cowardice to shirk the responsibility, and placing it upon the shoulders of eminent gentlemen outside—entirely outside of the controversy. It is a slander upon the intelligence of the people of this great country, and a total abnegation of prerogatives which have never before been so successfully abandoned. Did the framers of the Constitution conceive the possibility of their descendents committing such an outrage upon the fabric they reared, would they not have sought worthier repositories of the rights and powers they delegated to those men who now libel their wisdom, and deny their right to impose duties upon them? An interregnum is preferable to the compromise of principle. The great principle involved, is the surrender of the constitutional right of the people into the hands of a mixed commission, partly composed of irresponsible men. The reason for this unmanly act, senators and representatives tell us, is the desire to avert civil war. Avert civil commotion at the expense of principle—at the sacrifice of rights! This seems to us a novel method of dealing with great questions of state craft. The thing that has done more to raise the the standard of British statesmanship to the sublime heighth it occupies among the great nations of the world to-day, is their aversion to the disgraceful condescension which the passage of this bill exhibits to the country. The maintenance of correct principles is of more importance to a great nation than is the cost or consequences of a temporary, or even prostracted civil war. Eventually, compromise load to this, and then, the dilemma is twofold—the loss of the principle which made the compromise possible, and which could have been saved with but a little firmness and determination, and the occurrance of the very thing which the compromise sought to avert. Expediency is dangerous when brought into being by blunders. It was the compromises of the North with the South, which eventually led to the greatest civil war the world ever saw; and this worse of all the compromises may again fan into life its dying embers! The gentlemen proposing this measure contend that "the power to count the votes is in Congress," and that the "power to throw out the vote of a State" is also possessed by Congress, then, why create a commission to adjudicate upon these questions, the solution of which, the Constitution imperatively vests with the legislative department of the government? Can it be possible that the Congress of the United States hasn't the courage to perform this duty, or, having the courage, is unwilling? Either is disgraceful, and unworthy the intelligent representatives of an enlightened forbearing people, and merits condomnation. Nor in our opinion have they the right to dismember the Republic for more than frivolous cause.

The seventeen brave senators and the ninety-six courageous members of the House have proved themselves most wise for voting their convictions, regardless of party belief or popular intimidation. With the majority, we hold that the "power to count the electoral vote is in the two houses, but we deny them the right to delegate that power. An acceptance of their proposition would be to prevent the very construction they themselves give to the provision of the Constitution out of which has grown the discussion which has so agitated the public mind. Well might the gentlemen have left it where it was claimed to be until the assembling of the joint convention of the two houses, for just solution of the question would have then been reached without the sacrifice, either of principle or of rights, and the Constitution of the United States—the most sublime literary monument erected by the sagacity and consummate wisdom of its patriot-framers—would not have been smashed under the feet of recreant and degenerate sons, because the "conspirators" themselves would have proven its best defenders. The patriotism and wisdom of the committee is unquestioned, but their zeal for a peaceable adjustment of a mere opinion, led them to conceive this plan, embodying the delegation of the powers and prerogatives of the House, which is a dangerous innovation upon long established constitutional and legal construction, and will no doubt, serve as a precedent, for the overthrow of the will of the people, when a like emergency occur.

We believe the whole thing a political contrivance, managed in the interest and for the promotion of the pretentions of designing men; and it is to be feared, that the presidential office will become —by this method of determining who is the rightful possessor—the rock upon which the life and lasting of this palladium of the world's liberty, will be endangered and sacrificed.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

Childhood and Youth.

The period of childhood and youth is one of beauty, interest, and significance; and the subject pertaining to the intellectual and moral culture of children and youth is of primal importance to the State and the Church, as well as to the well-being and eternal destiny of souls.

There are over ten millions of boys and girls in our country between the ages of six and sixteen. Not much over one-half of this number attend school. Of the four or five millions of the colored population, only about 180,000 attend school. Five and a half millions of our people cannot read and write, and four and a half millions cannot read.

Twenty-five years hence these ten or eleven millions of boys and girls will be the fathers and mothers of our country, and some of them the rulers of the land. Then, in order to train them for the duties and responsibilities of life, and to secure them on the side of truth and righteousness, we must begin now. And how much of this work shall devolve upon the Sunday School? This is an important and practical question, and demands earnest consideration.

Says an exchange: "Any family man who says he is too poor to take a newspaper should be indicted for obtaining a family on false pretenses."

It is proposed to introduce Chinese cheap labor into the coal mines in England.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 17, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Result of the Electoral Commission.

The all absorbing topic of the probable result of the electoral commission was made known yesterday afternoon by its decision on the Louisiana subject; as went Florida so went Louisiana. South Carolina, where there is a dispute between Chamberlain and Hampton in regard to which of them is entitled to the State Government, both parties concede to Hayes and Wheeler its electoral vote. When the Cronin Oregon fraud is disposed of, Hayes and Wheeler will be declared by the President of the United States Senate to have received 185 electoral votes—a majority—and are the choice of the people for President and Vice President of the United States for the term of four years, beginning March 4th, 1877. The following is the very latest action:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1877.

The Electoral Commission, in secret session this evening, by a vote of 8 to 7, adopted the resolution submitted by Morton, declaring that the eight Hayes and Wheeler Electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted. A report embodying this decision will be presented to Congress to-morrow morning.

[Dear submitted]an order that no evidence be received in relation to the acts of the Returning Board.

A number of substitutes were offered and rejected.

The vote on the original order was then taken, and it was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghusen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong.

Noes—Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hutton, Payne and Thurman.

[The Jubilee Singers give one of their exquisitely fine musical entertainments at Zion Church this evening. Every person should go and hear them.

OAKLAND.—The benefit festival given on Monday evening last for the widow of the late Rev. J. B. Sanderson was well attended.

[The Jubilee Singers next Friday night are to give a farewell entertainment at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, S. W. corner Jackson and Powell Streets. We anticipate a very crowded house. See advertisement.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 9th, 1877.

MR. EDITOR:

Last week was an eventful week. The long prayed for rain came gently down causing the heart of the husbandman to rejoice. Nature in this the valley of the Sacramento wears a beautiful aspect.

> The hills look green,
> And the verdant plain;
> Now the husbandman
> May plough again.
>
> And scatter in
> His precious seed,
> For a rising providence
> Knoweth our need.

The Jubilee Singers arrived here on Tuesday, the 30th of January, and gave five Concerts at the Metropolitan Theatre. Their Concerts were not so well attended as they would have been were it not for the wet and rainy weather. Besides there were two other large entertainments given. The annual Calico Ball was given by the ladies and gentlemen of Sacramento on Wednesday evening at the Pavilion for the benefit of the Howard Benevolent Society. This party being given for a charitable purpose, the services of the citizens were rendered gratis. The Jubilee Singers very kinkly offered their services, and after their performance at the Theatre, they repaired to the Pavilion amidst a drenching rain, and sang some of their choicest songs, after which they joined in the giddy dance, which was kept up until the small hours of the morning. On Thursday evening following, the City Guard and the Sacramento Huzzars gave a grand ball at the same place. The celebraked German brass band were present. The pavilion was crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds were sent away, not being able to obtain an admittance.

The protracted meetings still continue at the Bethel Church. Young people are joining the church. Backsliders are being reclaimed, and shaking their hands for joy. The spirit of God is moving among the people and the meetings are deeply interesting and well attended. The Rev. Mr. Offer from Stockton is here assisting Mr. Dorsey, together with Rev. Mr. Starr, a white man, and a resident of this city. The wether is fine, and the good work goes bravely on. More anon.

BYRON.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 5, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Dear Sir:—My ten years of masonic experience have impressed me to believe that the time has come when we shall have a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges in this country, and harmonize and for ever set at rest the difficulties that have been existing for a number of years. I would be glad to hear your opinion, and that of some more of our prominent masons, upon this subject through the colums of your paper.

Yours fraternally,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois.

[We may probably take the subject up as soon as time will permit. ED.]

STOCKTON, Feb. 5, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Having been in poor health for some weeks, I thought a trip to the interior would improve my health, so on the 3d inst. I left my home on the coast and took passage on the cars for Stockton. I arrived in Stockton at 2.40 P. M. same day. I wended my way through that gay city and had a splendid time with some of my old associates; and in my trip around town I happened to pass by the city prison, and one of the inmates hailed me and called me by name. I stopped, and to my astonishment, found it was an old friend of mine, named B. S. Clark, I was astonished, and says I, B. S., how came you here; he answered me as follows, which storey has been corroborated by others: Well, just before Christmas my business called me to a small town on the railroad, about twenty miles from this city (Stockton), I stopped with a family there, and a good family too, all but the oldest son who is the cause of all this trouble.

Well, one day some fellows were talking in a saloon about getting up a kind of match and selling pools on the same, I laughed at them, and went away in the talks to hunt some ducks, when I came home I went into Hutching's saloon, and he read me a poster, and there was my name on the head of the list, and of course I got angry and wanted to know who put my name there, finally a friend of mine came to me and said, I'll tell you who did it; it was Tom Campbell. I am a small man, as you know, and very old, so I knew it was useless for me to go to Campbell and demand an explanation without a pistol; so I took a Sharp's four-shooter and started to look for Campbell; I could not find him, so I stood in a little crowd in front of the saloon, when who should walk into the crowd but Campbell, he tapped me on the arm and said, he wanted to speak to me, I said, let us not have any trouble, when he said, you come on with me, I thought, knowing him to be a desperate man, that the best thing I could do would be to go with him. There I was at the mercy of this would be murderer. There was other men there, and armed too, but they knew the character of Campbell too well to attempt to rescue me; he took me from the crowd about ten or fifteen steps, when he asked me "do you know what I think of you, I said I did not. I am now near crazy over this affair, and to think of them taking me instead of Campbell. The case had been called for trial, but they brought off my main witnesses and compelled him to run away.

Now, Mr. Editor, such is the story of my friend Clark, so I told him I will do all I can for him. First I went to get all I could from other parties and they all tell the same story told to them by eye witnesses of the affair.

And a man that is known as a honest, upright, peaceable person, should be thrown into prison on the evidence of such a person! Please, if possible, insert this in your paper and let the public know what this country is coming too, and how the people of San Joaquin county sell justice. Mr. Anderson, I am not able to write more, but will as soon as I can gain more particulare. But in the meantime, I will do all I can for little B. S. Clark. I remain,

[illegible] OPPRESSED

The Important Question.

Of all loathsome diseases Catarrh stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietetic errors and the follies which Fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, *is there any cure for Catarrh?* there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God has never sent one evil into the world for which he has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of all spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never-failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from His beneficent character to suppose that he has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of plagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy, His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was intended by the great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. Now medical plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is dr.ctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obtinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh Remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggists.

The Tribunal for the Partial Settlement of the Electoral Muddle.'

The Senate and House of Representatives have appointed five members to constitute the organ of the legislative branch, and the justices as provided by the bill, have been selected; so the commission is complete. Both parties have intrusted their respective case into the hands of eminent counsel, and soon the case will be argued. This tribunal is to inquire into, and decide, the law and facts involved, Congress reserving to itself, the right to decide finally upon the judgment of the Court. The bill in no respect deprives the parties in interest to avail themselves of their right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States if they should consider themselves agreived. Now, to whom are they to apply for legal redress? To the very court, a majority of which has already had their case under consideration and placed themselves on record in favor of one or the other party. What is the use then of remanding the case to the same tribunal from whose passed upon it? Would it not have been best for Congress to have manfully assumed the duty imposed by the Constitution, leaving the consequence to be what it may, and the justices of the Supreme Court free and unhampered by a pre-judgment of the case. In this respect, if in no other, the bill is, if not unconstitutional grossly defective, and therefore unworthy the grand crisis, the settlement for which it was intended to accomplish. The president is a dangerous one, and, indeed, it should be strange if at every future Presidential election, this same contrivance does not come up whenever designing men desire the setting aside of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

Over twenty Presidents have been elected under the same provission of the Constitution which this bill comes in conflict with, and as the people have lived under it contentedly for over eighty years, it is either too late now to bring before them ingeniously framed laws only to serve a special purpose.

This compromise is impracticable to say the least, and violates usage and practical interpretation. It is for this reason that we opposed it. The words: 'The President of the Senate shall, in thepresence of the Senate and the House Representives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall thon be counted," are as expressive as language can make them. We fail to see the ambiguity complained of; to our mind, the authority to count rests in both Houses. The imperative command: "shall open all the certificates," is imposed on the President of the Senate and nothing else; if he does anything more, without the authority of the House, he violates the letter and the spirit of the Constitution. The formation of this tribunal and its composition, virtually overthrows the recognized constitutional method, and leaves the result of a badly contested election to the caprice of one man. If the gentlemen are all—as we believe they are—fair-minded men, there may be something to be gained, but when we consider how effectually could be performed the duty imposed upon them by those whose function it was, to themselves perform it, we cannot but regret, that the President lent himself to the overthrow of long-established precedents, only for the sake of expediency.

The nature of the gentlemen composing the Commission are synonimos for all that is honorable; their undisputed patriotism; their representative characters, all bespeck fairness, but these cannot withstand the Constitutional samples we entertain. To our mind, our fundamental law has been trampled upon, and the lawmakers have gambled away the rights of their constituents.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

Fine Arts Among The Black People.

[By BLACKBIRD.]

[Correspondence of the People's Advocate.]

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your very acceptable information given in a brief editorial on this subject in last weeks *Advocate*, I shall proceed to further discuss it. I am much gratified to learn that there are colored artists in the United States. The short space to which I was limited last week, and to which I must confine myself this week, precluded then as it must now, a full discussion of this interesting subject.

While I confined myself last week to the discussion of portrait and landscape painting, I do not mean by any means to be understood as confining the *broad* meaning of *fine arts* to the limited subjects of painting and sculpture. No; I mean drawing, painting, sculpture, engraving, lithography, chromo-lithography, printing, architecture, poetry and music. Why should not we have colored men engaged in all these branches of the fine arts? Does it require millions to carry on anyone of these branches? No; only thousands and we are possessed of millions, and need only to combine and confide in each other in order to raise sufficient to prosecute any business carried on by other people. While it is gratifying to know that we have artists who can give us portraits and landscapes, these are not what the great mass of the colored people demand. Few of us, very few of us are able to pay from one hundred to a thousand dollars for an oil painting to hang in our parlors; but we are able, very many of us to pay from twenty-five cents to ten dollars for wood, steel and copper engraving, for lithographs and chromos. These are what we want, and these are what we can now buy, but they are of the class described last week—either those presenting white people altogether or black people in caricature. It will not be otherwise till there be black men to produce the article desired.

There are white men who have and will continue to attempt to produce the colored man in any line of art, only for the sake of the money there is in it, but they have been, and must continue to be miserable failures for the simple reason that their hearts are not in it. To produce a *live* picture, the artist must throw his whole soul into it. Now, can the white man throw his whole soul into the production of the picture of a black person? I tell you nay; for the grinning, thick-lipped, walling-eyed, woolly-headed, flat-nosed, knock-kneed, shin-footed Negro will involuntarily be coming up to his imagination, and the picture no matter how sublime, his design will bear the impress of his bob-goblin. His picture will be exaggerated either one way or the other.

A great many colored people dislike to be represented as being black or even to be called black. Though pris is very foolish in them, white men have noticed it and endeavored to pander to it for the sake of gain. I glory in the term *black* as the white man glories in the term *white*, and when I shall become rich and get one of those artists of which you spoke editorially, to paint my portrait, I shall want him to paint just as black as he can to make the picture true. I have seen the picture, in chromo, of a beautiful girl; said to be a colored girl; but I saw the picture often, and as dearly as I love pictures and as closely as I scrutinize them, I never suspected this particular one of being the representation of a colored girl until I was told so; so much did it resemble a white person. This illustrates what I said about exaggeration. I have no pictures on my walls except photographs of members of my family, and my reasons are because I can find none but the class I have referred to. I find too, that I am not alone i this circumstance by a great deal.

Pictures are powerful teachers, and I do not desire to teach my children that white people *alone* are worthy of being portrayed and hung upon my walls.

I hope that those colored artists of whom you spoke have many colored pupils, especially from the South. I would also call the attention of colored parents throughout the South to the fact of the existence of those colored artists, and urge upon every one who is able to place one of his children under some one of these gentlemen for his instruction in an art that will ever be useful to himself and others. I could tell you an anecdote in illustrating some of the things I have taken; but space forbids.

Politics are getting red-hot here again, and as they cannot be cooled down unless newspaper editors and newspaper correspondents ventilate themselves on the subjects involved, I shall have to pitch into them next week.—RICHMOND, Jan. 29, 1877.

How to Break a Balky Horse.

This is what a horseman has to say on the subject:

Put on your harness and hitch him to anything you desire, either single or double, as you feel disposed, and give him the commanding word to go ahead. If he goes you have nothing to do or say, but let him go on and do your work; but if he refuses to go, take him out immodiately, take all the harness off except the bridle, and take a small rope, the size of a plough line, and tie one end to the bit on the right hand side, and pull it through the ring of the bit under the chop, pull his head around to the left sidey and slip the rope under his tail like a cropper, and make it fast, keeping his head tolerably close to his side.

Now, all is ready, so let him go and take a good long whip and make him go, hitting to him at the time. He will travel like a dog after his tail, for he can travel no other way, after a spell he will drop down, when you will immediately let loose the rope and let him get up; now talk kindly to him, and caress him. Your work now is half done, for you have only to tie the rops to the other side of the bit, and pull up his head around the other way, and make it fast like a crupper, the same as before, and start him off again, and let go till he falls a second time; let him get up immediately, and hitch him up, and you will probably never have any more trouble with him.

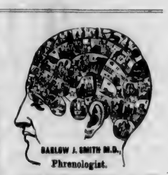
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Phrenologist.

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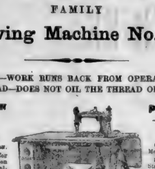
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Sundays excepted—for Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. (Arrive 6.10 P.M.)
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia and Bakersfield. Also, for Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (San Diego), Gilroy and Indian Valley. (Connects with Stages connecting at 10 a.m. with Train arriving at San Jose at 5.55 P.M. — Sleeping Car between Oakland and Los Angeles.
(Arrive 12.40 P.M.)
4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-street Wharf), connecting with Trains leaving Sacramento at 6.30 P.M. for Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Sacramento with Passenger Train at 9.30 P.M. Tuesday, Thursday, Quincy and Virginia City. "Sleeping Cars" between Vallejo and Sacramento.
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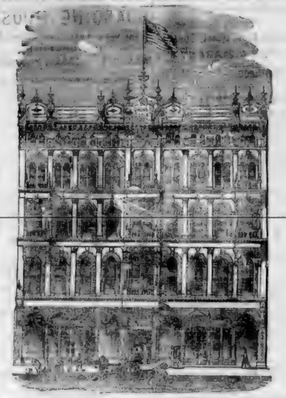
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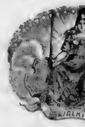
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VOL. XIV.—NO. 31. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1877. WHOLE NO 673

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SELECTIONS.

KITCHEN CONSOLATION.

Oh! this baking and brewing,
This boiling and stewing,
And washing of dishes three times a day
The griddle cakes turning,
The skimming for churning,
The setting of tables and clearing away!

What is it but weariness,
Work without cheerfulness,
The same round of labor day after day!
I'd rather be painting,
Or sewing, or braiding,
Or spending my time in a pleasanter way!

Thus my fancy kept dreaming
O'er the hot dishes steaming,
And wondering why I must a kitchen fret tend,
Till an angel's low whispering
Compelled me to listening,
And taught me these household discomforts to mend.

In your work not the coldest,
The unselfish, noblest—
In ministering daily to the life God has given?
If the work is unceasing
Of washing and sweeping,
Remember that order is the first law of heaven.

Pray, what gives more pleasure
Than a well seasoned dinner
When tastefully served on the family board?
Thank God you can labor—
Can knead, mix and flavor,
And draw pleasant meals from the farmer's rich hoard.

What heartsome delight
At morn or at night,
When the family gathers for chat and good cheer!
Then should you be complaining
Of work unavailing,
That brings joy to the loved ones each day of the year?

The Right Kind of a Wife.

A farmer was once blessed with a good-natured, contented wife; but it not being in the nature of man to be satisfied, he one day said to a neighbor he really wished he could hear his wife scold once for the novelty of the thing. Whereupon, his sympathizing neighbor advised him to go to the woods and get a load of crooked sticks, which would certainly make her as cross as he could desire. Accordingly, the farmer collected a load of the most ill-shaped, crooked, crotchety materials that were ever known under the name of fuel. This he deposited in its place, taking care that his spouse should have access to no other wood. Day after day passed without a complaint. At length the pile was consumed. "Well, wife," said the farmer, "I am going after more wood; I'll get another load just such as I got last time." "Oh, yes, Jacob," she replied; "it will be so nice if you will, for such crooked, crotchety wood as you fought before, dr ie around the pot so nicely."

Scandal.

There is nothing easier than the work of scandal. Rumor has many tongues for mischief. Once let them get agoing, and there is no knowing where they will stop. One scandal breeds another. Let a man be suspected of a crime, and it is not long before he is found to be guilty of all the crimes forbidden. When a poor fellow gets to going down hill, everybody seems ready to give him a push and accelerate his progress. In climbing up, he must "go it alone." Those things are truisms. They do not reflect very creditably on our much abused human nature, but they are so true that we must all acknowledge the coin. There seems to be a sort of general undefined, and, of course, unconfessed feeling, that when one man is pulled down there is a better chance for the rest of us to get up. And so we all go into the pulling down business. It matters not that the operation does not work. We are slow to learn in such matters as this, that curses, like chickens, come home to roost. We have no sooner got the fellow down who seemed to be in our way, than the rest of the crowd turn to get us down because we are in their way. And so the pitiless work of detraction goes on. Alas! for the rarity of christian charity under the sun.

Needs Capital.

A California traveler, who has been riding through the mining regions of the Pacific slope, has discovered one of the disciples of Col. Sellers. By the side of a stream there was a log hut, and in a potato patch beyond it were a woman and five barc-legged children, all digging for dear life and a cheap breakfast. The disciple came to the door, ax in hand, and was only too glad to give the stranger a few points about the mines. "I've got a little mine that beats anything in the Territory. I've got all I want. I'm not working it now, but I reckon I'm worth a million and a half. Platiny, sir, platiny. Them's my wife and children, sir; healthy looking, hey? We're only stopping here for our health, like. Fine air, sir, fine air; finest in the world, sir. Where is the mine located? Over yonder," and he vaguely swept the horizon with his thumb. "It's kivered up with brush, sir, now. Needs capital, sir, to develop it. But I kin command it, I kin. Like you to see a piece of the ore, Sir. The man down to the toll-gate, he's got some of it. You ask him and he'll show you a bit of rock as is sure cure for sore eyes. You just bet your life on that. Richest thing in the Territory, sir. I don't mind letting you in on an interest, if you've got capital, mind. Capital alone, sir, can get a foot of that lode. Not that I want to sell; no, sir! Well good day, stranger—see you again; you go and look at that rock at the toll-gate; that's all."

Does the Farm Pay?

Hon. George Geddes, one of the foremost farmers of central New York, has an original method of arguing that agriculture is profitable. His method is approved by the experience of many men of our acquaintance. He writes to the *Country Gentleman* as follows: When we go into paper estimates of the profits of agriculture, it would be well to credit the farm generally with those comforts that make our quiet and happy homes. Let us consider what the farm gives us in the way of food, of fall in the next thirty days. One more good rain, which present indications promise, and Southern California will have a large crop. It is safe to count on at least a half or two-thirds crop in the State.

house and of fuel for our fires; horses to draw us, and the many nameless things that people living in cities and villages buy at great cost. I have seen more than one comfortable and well-to-do farmer sell broad acres for narrow town houses, and under the delusion of educating their children, of living more easy lives, to get nearer lecture and church privileges, and by various other devices of self-deception, persuade themselves into the fatal move which soon proved that farming was better to support families than the price of farms at interest. Generally, these mistaken men have found that money received as interest had a way of going easily, and a very few years has been sufficient to cause them to wish themselves again the owners of farms, and to teach them (as no other experience could) that though it might help easy to prove on paper that wheat could not be raised for its selling price, and that no animal (from a chicken to a horse) could be raised on a farm for its market value, yet that somehow all the final results proved just the reverse; for farmers do live well, educate their children well, and leave them, at their own deaths, valuable estates—accumulated, it is true, by slow process, but nevertheless entirely the fruits of their own labor on their farms. Can any other body of men show more uniform success, and more real enjoyment of life?

A Boy's Composition on Hens.

Hens is curious animals. They don't have no nose, nor no teeth nor no ears. They swaller their vittels whole and chew it up in their crops inside of 'em. The outside of hens is generally put later pillows and made later feather-beders. The inside of a hen is sometimes filled with marbles, shirt-buttons and sich. A hen is very much smaller than a good many other animals, but they'll dig up more tomato-plants than any thing that ain't a hen. Hens is very useful to lay eggs for plum-pudding. Bet your life I like plum-pudding. Skinny Bates eat so much plum-pudding once that it set him into the colliery. Hens has got wings and can fly when they are scart. I cut my Uncle William's hen's head off with a hatchet and it scart her to death. Hens sometimes makes very fine Spring chickens.

Failure of the California Wheat Crop.

From our California subscribers we learn that the wheat crop of that State has "gone up." It gots its start in the winter season in that State. No rain falls in summer, but it is quite continuous in winter, being called the rainy season. The rains usually begin in early December—but there was a hitch in the machine the past winter, for no rain has fallen, nor will it fall, it seems, and if it now does, it is too late to do much good. The failure of the rains has produced a failure of wheat; and instead of California being a great exporting wheat State the present year, it will have to import wheat to feed its citizens.

The above is from that excellent journal, *Coleman's Rural World*, of St. Louis, Missouri. It is altogether too sweeping. From all the facts we can gather from the different parts of the State, California will, from present showing, turn out from half to two thirds crops, and if more rain comes, as it is likely to, a much larger result will be reached. All of the summer-fallow grain is looking very finely. The shortage will occur mostly in the volunteer crop. A large amount is sown in Southern California. It is looking well now, but will suffer if more rain does not

A Piece of Red Calico.

I was going into town the other morning when my wife handed me a little piece of red calico, and asked me if I would have time, during the day, to buy her two yards and a half of calico like that. I assured her that it would be no trouble at all, and putting the piece of calico in my pocket, I took the train for the city.

At lunch time I stepped in at a large dry-goods store to attend to my wife's commission. I saw a well-dressed man walking the floor between the counters, where long lines of girls were waiting on much longer lines of customers, and asked him where I could see some red calico.

"This way, sir," and he led me up the store. "Miss Stone," said he to a young lady, "show this gentleman some red calico."

"What shade do you want?" asked Miss Stone.

I showed her the little piece of calico that my wife had given me. She looked at it and handed it back to me. Then she took down a great roll of red calico and spread it out on the counter.

"Why, that isn't the shade!" said I.

"No, not exactly," said she, "but it is prettier than your sample."

"That may be," said I; "but, you see, I want to match this piece. There is something already made of this kind of calico, which needs to be made larger, or mended, or something. I want some calico of the same shade."

The girl made no answer, but took down another roll.

"That's the shade," said she.

"Yes," I replied, "but it's striped."

"Stripes are more worn than anything in calicoes," said she.

"Yes but this isn't to be worn. It's for furniture, I think. At any rate, I want perfectly plain stuff, to match something already in use."

"Well, I don't think you can find it perfectly plain, unless you get Turkey red."

"What is Turkey red?" I asked.

"Turkey red is perfectly plain in calicoes," she answered.

"Well, let me see some."

"We haven't any Turkey red calico left," she said, "but we have some very nice plain calicoes in other colors."

"I don't want any other colors. I want stuff to match this."

"It's hard to match cheap calico like that," she said, and so I left her.

I next went into a store a few doors further up Broadway. When I entered I approached the "floor-walker," and handed him my sample, and:

"Have you any calico like this?"

"Yes, sir," said he. "Third counter to the right."

I went to the third counter to the right, and showed my sample to the salesman in attendance there. He looked at it on both sides. Then he said:

"We haven't any of this."

"That gentleman said you had," said I.

"We had it, but we're out of it now. You'll get that goods at an upholsterer's."

I went across the street to an upholsterer's.

"Have you any stuff like this?" I asked.

"No," said the salesman. "We haven't. Is it for furniture?"

"Yes," I replied.

"Then Turkey red is what you want!"

"Is Turkey red just like this?" I asked.

"No," said he; "but it's much better."

"That makes no difference to me," I replied. "I want something just like this."

"But they don't use that for furniture," he said.

"I should think people could use anything they wanted for furniture?" I remarked, somewhat sharply.

"They can, but they don't," he said, quite calmly. "They don't use red like that. They use Turkey red."

I said no more, but left. The next place I visited was a very large dry-goods store. Of the first salesman I saw I inquired if they kept red calico like my sample.

"You'll find that on the second story," said he.

I went upstairs. There I asked a man:

"Where will I find red calico?"

"In the far room to the left. Right over there." And he pointed to a distant corner.

I walked through the crowds of purchasers and salespeople, and around the counters and tables filled with goods, to the far room to the left. When I got there I asked for red calico.

"The second counter down this side," said the man.

I went there and produced my sample.

"Calicoes downstairs," said the man.

"They told me they were up here," I said.

"Not those plain goods. You'll find 'em down-stairs at the back of the store, over on that side."

I went down-stairs to the back of the store.

"Where will I find red calico like this?" I asked.

"Next counter but one," said the man addressed, walking with me in the direction pointed out.

"Dunn, show red calicoes."

Mr. Dunn took my sample and looked at it.

"Well, have you it in any quality of goods?" I asked.

"Yes; we've got it finer." And he took down a piece of calico, and unrolled a yard or two of it on the counter.

"That's not this shade," I said.

"No," said he. "The goods is finer and the color's better."

"I want it to match this," I said.

"I thought you weren't particular about the match," said the salesman. "You said you didn't care for the quality of the goods, and you know you can't match goods without you take into consideration quality and color both. If you want that quality of goods in red you ought to get Turkey red."

I did not think it necessary to answer the remark, but said:

"Then you've got nothing to match this?"

"No, sir. But perhaps they may have it in the upholstery department, in the ninth story."

So I got in the elevator and went up to the top of the house.

"Have you any red stuff like this?" I said to a young man.

"Bed stuff? Upholstery department—other end of this floor."

I went to the other end of the floor.

"I want some red calico," I said to a man.

"Furniture goods?" he asked.

"Yes," said I.

"Fourth counter to the left."

I went to the fourth counter to the left, and showed my sample to a salesman. He looked at it, and said:

"You bet this isn't to be worn. It's for furniture, I think. At any rate, I want perfectly plain stuff, to match something already in use."

"Well, I don't think you can find it perfectly plain, unless you get Turkey red."

"What is Turkey red?" I asked.

"Turkey red is perfectly plain in calicoes," she answered.

"Well, let me see some."

"We haven't any Turkey red calico left," she said, "but we have some very nice plain calicoes in other colors."

"I don't want any other colors. I want stuff to match this."

"It's hard to match cheap calico like that," she said, and so I left her.

I next went into a store a few doors further up Broadway. When I entered I approached the "floor-walker," and handed him my sample, and:

"Have you any calico like this?"

"Yes, sir," said he. "Third counter to the right."

I went to the third counter to the right, and showed my sample to the salesman in attendance there. He looked at it on both sides. Then he said:

"We haven't any of this."

"That gentleman said you had," said I.

"We had it, but we're out of it now. You'll get that goods at an upholsterer's."

I went across the street to an upholsterer's.

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"Yes," I replied.

"Then Turkey red is what you want!"

"Is Turkey red just like this?" I asked.

"No," said he; "but it's much better."

"That makes no difference to me," I replied. "I want something just like this."

"But they don't use that for furniture," he said.

"I should think people could use anything they wanted for furniture?" I remarked, somewhat sharply.

"They can, but they don't," he said, quite calmly. "They don't use red like that. They use Turkey red."

I said no more, but left. The next place I visited was a very large dry-goods store. Of the first salesman I saw I inquired if they kept red calico like my sample.

"You'll find that on the second story," said he.

I went upstairs. There I asked a man:

"Where will I find red calico?"

"In the far room to the left. Right over there." And he pointed to a distant corner.

I walked through the crowds of purchasers and salespeople, and around the counters and tables filled with goods, to the far room to the left. When I got there I asked for red calico.

"The second counter down this side," said the man.

I went there and produced my sample.

"Calicoes downstairs," said the man.

I had this [illegible] my little work at the office [illegible] when I reached home, I handed the packe ge of calico to my wife. She unrolled it and exclaimed:

"Why this don't match the piece I gave you!"

"Match it!" I cried. "Oh, no! it don't match it. You didn't want that matched. You were mistaken. What you wanted was Turkey red—third counter to the left. I mean, Turkey red is what they use."

My wife looked at me in amazement, and then I detailed to her my troubles.

"Well," said she, "this Turkey red is a great deal prettier than what I had, and you've got so much of it that I needn't use the other at all. I wish I had thought of Turkey red before."

"I wish from my heart you had," said I.

ANDREW BOGGUS.

Other People

It was wisely remarked by Franklin, and by popular proverb long before him, that the eyes of other people are the great cause of our expenses. "Other people," popularly symbolized by the celebrated and greatly feared Mrs. Grundy, are indeed a fearful source of expense, and could we economise that which we virtually bestow on them, not in charity, but as a sort of black mail paid to the robber of Public Opinion, we should all be in a condition which would have thrilled with joy the soul of Poor Richard.

But it is not merely in matters of pecuniary expense that "other people" affect us. It may be urged that a dread of other people is a great support to morality—that many a man who would otherwise be an abandoned wretch, is kept straight by the dread of *que dira ton*, or "what will the world say," and finally that the matter of which we are apparently complaining really involves the whole system of social relations with its sunshine and shadows. To which we would reply, that a little examination, a little careful sifting would soon show that in this regard for "what will the world say," there are abuses of a most cruel nature, and that probably no people in the world—not even the French, are so much afflicted by them as we.

There is in this country, and in every class and condition of those who aspire to refinement, an inordinate proportion of people, whose every thought, whose every spring of action, whose entire bearing in life is modelled, not on a sense of duty or of natural inclinations—but of fear of others—who acquire no accomplishment, and who scarcely indulge in a taste, without reference to the exactions of society, or the effect which they produce on others. From infancy their every idea flows in this train, and it would be no difficult matter to point out many whose very fulfillment of moral and religious duties, if carefully analyzed, would be found to be a mere varnish over the fr[illegible]work of "society." Without a thought and without a will of their own, they are mere reflections of something not themselves, and, without suspecting it, they pass through life the merest artificial creatures in existence.

It is the worst of this class of people that they never suspect their own miserable want of originality. It is true, without an exception, that those persons who have a real taste for reading, for music, for art—in short, for any pursuit which "takes us away from self"—even politics, when honestly pursued—are the most removed from this benumbing habit of submitting every petty net to a terrible tribunal of somebodies. But woe to those who are from very infancy subject to such outside influences that they only cultivate literature or accomplishments with regard to effect. And such persons are unfortunately so numerous that we should scarcely dare assign their proportion among the educated and refined.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 3, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Hayes Elected President of the United States.

The result of the Joint Commission's count of the Electoral vote was proclaimed yesterday, at 2 o'clock in the morning, before daylight, by Hon. W. T. Ferry, President of the United States Senate, both Houses of Congress being in protracted session up to that time, no intense was the excitement occasioned by the filibusters' course in endeavoring to prevent a completion of the count. We join in with all our readers in thanking Providence the agony is over. Never in the history of the Nation has there been such a crisis in a Presidential election. The foundation of all this ill jealousy was based on a test of the validity and finality of the reconstruction measures. The question impliedly was, shall the negro, North and South, exercise the full privileges of American citizenship. The election of Hayes and Wheeler is a decision in the affirmative. The Northern Democrats and Southern ex-Rebels joined hands and went into alliance to prevent any further privileges to colored citizens than those already exercised in a limited and prescribed manner. Under Tilden's banner they commenced ku-kluxing and bull-dosing by wholesale in the South, making that section for the past few years a pandemonium of crime. In the North, they induced Republican judges to almost declare the Civil Rights bill a nullity, by not enforcing it. In fact, this combination of pro-slavery Pharaohs, under Democratic guidance, have followed the colored citizens until after they had crossed the Red Sea of slavery, and in their pursuit of them, under Tilden and his hosts, they are politically drowned on that question. The second century of the Nation's progress now begins with an era of peace and good will to all mankind. The Republic of America is now truly the model government of the world, the enlightenment of its people concealing equal rights to all citizens, without any further reproach from foreign governments.

THE Concert at Bethel Church, Powell street, next Thursday Evening, promises to be one of the finest ever given in this city. Don't fail to go. Object, to purchase *Hymn Books* for the free use of the congregation. Concert commences at 8.15 o'clock.

PRESIDENT HAYES and party arrived in Washington yesterday morning, and immediately proceeded to the residence of Senator Sherman. The distinguished party were the recipients of an enthusiastic ovation from the citizens of the Nation's Capital.

THE race between Occident and Redbine, which was to have taken place at Sacramento yesterday, has been postponed to Friday next, on on account of the weather.

RAILROADS IN CALIFORNIA.—There are forty-eight lines of railroad in California, with an aggregate length of 7,010¼ miles. Almost the whole of the work has been done within the last eight years, and within this period has taken place the marvelous growth and development of which we can so justly boast. The building of these roads has almost doubled the value of property in California and for every dollar that has been made by the railroad builders, a hundred has been made by the public. And still the cry is for more of the same sort.

PRIDE goeth before a fall.

Married and Single Life.

It does very well in bantering songs, to say that the bachelor's life is "devoid of care." My observation tells me the contrary, and reason concurs, in this regard, with experience. The bachelor has no one on whom he can in all cases rely. When he quits his home, he carries with him cares that are unknown to the married man. If, indeed, like the common soldier, he have merely a lodging place, and a bundle of clothes, given in charge to some one, he may be at his ease; but if he possess any thing of a home, he is never sure of its safety; and this uncertainty is a great enemy to cheerfulness. And as to efficiency in life, how is the bachelor to equal the married man? In the cases of farmers and tradesmen, the latter have so clearly the advantage over the former, that one shed hardly insist upon the point; but it is, and must be, the same in all the situations of life. To provide for a wife and children is the greatest of all possible stimulants to exertion. Many a man, naturally prone to idleness, has become active and industrious when he saw children growing up about him, and a dull drudge had become, if not a bright man, at least a bustling man, when roused to exertion by his love. Dryden's account of the change wrought in Cymon, is only a strong case of the kind. And, indeed, if a man will not exert himself for the sake of a wife and children, he can have no exertion in him; or he must be deaf to all the dictates of nature.

Perhaps the world never exhibited a more striking proof of the truth of this doctrine than that which is exhibited in me: and I am sure that every one will say, without any hesitation, that a fourth part of the labors I have performed never would have been performed if I had not been a married man. In the first place, they could not; for I should, all the early part of my life, have been rambling and roving about as most bachelors are. I should have had no object that I cared a straw about, and should have wasted the far greater part of my time. The great affair of home being settled, having the home secured, I had leisure to employ my mind on things which it delighted in. I got rid at once of all cares, all anxieties, and had only to provide for the very moderate wants of that home. But the children began to come. They sharpened my industry; they spurred me on. To be sure, I had other and strong motives; I wrote for fame, and was urged forward by ill treatment, and by the desire to triumph over my enemies; but after all, a very large part of my nearly a hundred volumes may be fairly ascribed to the wife and children.

I might have done something; but, perhaps, not a thousandth part of what I have done; not even a thousandth part: for the chances are, that I, being fond of a country life, should have ended my days in twenty years ago, in consequence of wounds, or fatigue, or, more likely, in consequence of the persecutions of some bungling fool at the last fool, whom nature had formed to block my shoes, and whom a system of corruption had made my commander. Love came, and removed me from this state of horrible slavery; placed the whole of my time at my own disposal; made me as free as air; removed every restraint upon the operation of my mind, naturally disposed to communicate its thoughts to others; and gave me, for my leisure hours, a companion, who, though deprived of all opportunity of acquiring what is called learning, had so much good sense, so much useful knowledge, was so innocent, so just in all her ways, so pure in thought, word, and deed, so disinterested, so generous, so devoted to me and her children, so free from all disguise, and, withal, so beautiful and so talkative, and in a voice so sweet, so cheering, that I must, seeing the health and the capacity which it had pleased God to give me, have been a criminal, if I had done much less than that which I have done; and I have always said, that if my country feel any gratitude for my labors, that gratitude is due to her full as much as to me.

"Cure!" What cure have I known? I have been baffled about by this powerful and vindictive government; I have repeatedly had the fruit of my labor snatched away from me by it; but I had a partner that never frowned, that was never melancholy, that never was subdued in spirits, that never abated a smile on those occasions, that fortified me, and sustained me by her courageous example, and that was just as busy and as zealous in taking care of the remnant as she had been in taking care of the whole; just as cheerful, and just as fail of caresses, when brought down to a mean hired lodging, as when the mistress of a fine country house, with all its accompaniments; and, whether from her words or her looks, no one could gather that she regretted the change. What "cure" have I had, then? What have I had worthy the name of "cure?"

And, how is it now? How is it when the *sixty-fourth year* has come? And how should I have been without this wife and these children? I might have amassed a tolerable lump of money; but what would that have done for me? I might have bought me plenty of *preparations* of attachment; plenty of pretended sympathy; but what from the world; some impatient fur my exit from the world; but not one single grain of sorrow, for any anguish that might have attended my approaching end. To me, no being in this world appears so wretched as an *Old Bachelor*. Those circumstances, those changes in his person and in his mind, which, in the husband, increase rather than diminish the attention to him, produce all the want of feeling attendant on disgust; and he beholds, in the conduct of the necessary crew that generally surround him, little besides an eager desire to profit from that event, the approach of which nature makes a subject of sorrow with him.

A Silent Benefactor.

Mr. Cooley suffered a good deal last winter from rheumatism in his breast, and his wife was badly frightened about it for fear it should end in consumption. Cooley could not be induced to try any remedy for the trouble, and Mrs. Cooley was nearly worried to death about it. At last she determined to try strategy. She made up a dry mustard plaster, and one night while he was sound asleep she sewed it upon the inside of his undershirt, so that it would just cover the rheumatic places. Cooley dreamed himself in the morning, wholly unconscious of the presence of the plaster, and went down stairs. At the breakfast table, while he was talking to his wife, he suddenly stopped, looked cross-eyed, and a spasm of pain passed over his face. Then he took up the thread of the conversation again and went on. He was in the midst of an explanation of the political situation, when all at once he ceased again, grew red in the face, and exclaimed:—

"I wonder what in the—no, it can't be anything wrong."

Mrs. Cooley asked him what was the matter, and Cooley said,—

"Oh, its that infernal old rheumatism again—come back awful. But I never felt it exactly the same way before. Kinder stings me."

Mrs. Cooley said she was sorry.

Then Mr. Cooley began, and was just showing her how the ravages of the grasshoppers in the West last summer and the potato bug in the East would affect the political result next fall by making the people discontented, and so likely to strike at the party in power, when he suddenly dropped the subject, and, jumping up, said:—

"Thunder and lightning, what's that! Ouch! O Moses! I feel's if I had a shovelfull of hot coals inside my shirt."

"Must be that rheumatism, getting worse," said Mrs. Cooley sympathetically.

"Oh, gracious, no! Its something worse than rheumatism. Feels like fire burning into my skin. Ouch! Ow-wow-wow. It's awful. I can't stand it a minute. I believe it's cholera, or something, and I'm going to die."

"Do try to be calm, Mr. Cooley."

"Calm! How can a man be calm with a volcano under his shirt. Get out of the way quick, while I go up stairs and undress. Murder-r-r-r-r, but it hurts. Let me get out quick."

Then he rushed up to the bed-room and stripped off his clothes. His chest was the color of a boiled lobster; but he couldn't, for the life of him tell what was the matter. Then his eyes rested on something white on his shirt. He picked up the garment and examined it. Ten minutes later he came slowly down stairs with a dry mustard-plaster in his hand, white thunder clothed his brow.

Going up to Mrs. Cooley he shook the plaster under her nose, and said in a suppressed voice,—

"Did you put that thing in my clothes?"

"I did it for the best, Mr. Cooley," she said. "I thought—"

"Oh, never mind what you thought, you idiot! Never mind what you thought! You've taken the skin clear off my breast, so that I'm raw as a sirloin steak, and I'll probably never be well again as long as I live. That lets you out. You give way more chicks like that on me, and I'll put you in the coal-bin and keep you there till you starve to death. Now mind me."

Then he slammed the door and went out. Mrs. Cooley doesn't know to this day what effect the grasshoppers are going to have on the fall elections.

Pitts Himself for Matrimony.

Pitts is a fat man, a sharp man, a business man, and when Pitts goes into a store to trade he always gets the lowest cash price, and he says, "Well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anything that suits me better, I'll take this."

Pitts is partial to woman, and young ones in particular. Now, quite lately, Pitts said to himself, "I'm getting rather long in years, and guess I'll get married."

Pitts's business qualities would not let him wait, so off he travels, and, sailing upon a lady friend, opened conversation by remarking that he would like to know what she thought about his getting married.

"Oh, Mr. Pitts, that is an affair in which I am not so very greatly interested, and I prefer to leave it with yourself."

"But," said Pitts, "you are interested—and, my dear girl, will you marry me?"

The young lady blushed very red, hesitated, and finally, as Pitts was very well to do in the world, and morally of good standing in society, she accepted him; whereupon on the matter-of-fact Pitts responded:—

"Well, well, I'll look about, and if I don't find anybody that suits me better, I'll come back."

CUMBERLAND, Jealous of Sheridan's reputation as a dramatist, said he went to hear the "School for Scandal," but could not conceive what it was the world was laughing at. "Did he not laugh?" says Sheridan. "No." "Well, then, that was very ungrateful in Mr. Cumberland, for I laughed at his last tragedy till I was ready to split my sides."

O'CONNELL had obtained an acquittal for one of his clients; the fellow's joy knew no bounds. "Och, Counselor," said he, "I've no way here to show you my gratitude; but I wished I saw you knocked down in my own parish, and may be I wouldn't bring a fortion to the rescue."

Prof. Tyndall's Warning.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London) Prof. Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain workers of our century, said, "Take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oarsman in a rotten boat; what can he do there but by the very force of his stroke expedite the rain of his craft. Take care of the timbers of your boat." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all workers. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or oven think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give away and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What began with a slight fracture, or perhaps even a careless exposure to disorganizing influences, ends in the complete wreck of the life-boat. The disease which began with a slight headache or an undue exposure to cold terminates in death, unless its progress be checked, and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indication of the strength of the on-coming foe, and the victim trusts that his old ally, Nature, will exterminate the invader. But Disease is an old general and accomplishes his most important movements in the night-time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has fortified himself a stronghold in the system Nature ignominiously turns traitor and secretly delivers up the whole physical armory to the invader. Like the wily politician, Nature is always on the strongest side, and the only way to insure her support is to keep your vital powers in the ascendant. Keep your strongest forts—the stomach and liver—well guarded. Do not let the foe enter the arterial highways, for he will steal or destroy your richest merchandise and impoverish your kingdom. To repulse the attacks of the foe you can find no better ammunition than Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Full directions accompany each package.) His Pleasant Purgative Pellets are especially effective in defending the stomach and liver. His Golden Medical Discovery for purifying the blood and arresting coughs and colds. If you wish to become familiar with the most approved system of defence in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invasion, together with complete instructions for keeping your forces in martial order in time of peace, you can find no better manual of these tactics than "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World' Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.50. It contains over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt.

Much Wisdom in Little.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good habits must be formed, or habits of a vicious character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Ever live, unfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak ill of any one.

AN Irish lawyer, brilliant and talented, was arguing a case before an ignorant Judge. The Judge decided against him, and his decision was in the face and eyes of the law. After the decision had been rendered, the lawyer picked up a volume of "Blackstone" and read aloud a passage which strongly sustained his position. "What," exclaimed the Judge, "do you presume to make citations to the Court, after your case has been disposed of?" "No, indeed, your Honor," calmly replied the indignant lawyer, "I am only reading a few sentences to show you what an unsophisticated old fool Sir William Blackstone was."

Carving a Turkey.

There is nothing a young unmarried man likes better than to go to a dinner at the house of a friend and be asked to carve the turkey. He never carved a turkey in his life, and, with an old maid on one side of him, watching him closely, and on the other side a fair girl for whom he has a tender-ness, he feels embarrassed when he begins.

First, he pushes the knife down toward one of the thigh joints. He can't find the joint, and he plunges the knife around in search of it until he makes mince-meat out of the whole quarter of the fowl. Then he sharpens his knife and tackles it again. At last, while making a terrific dig, he hits the joint suddenly, and the leg flies into the maiden lady's lap, while her dress-front is covered with a shower of stuffing. Then he goes for the other leg, and when the young lady tells him he looks warm, the weather seems to him suddenly to become 400 degrees warmer. This leg he finally pulls loose with his fingers. He lays it on the edge of the plate, and while he is hacking at the wing he gradually pushes the leg over on to the table-cloth, and when he picks it up it slips from his hand into the gravy-dish and splashes the gravy around for six square yards. Just as he has made up his mind that the turkey has no joints to its wings, the host asks him if he thinks the Indians can really be civilized? The girl next to him laughs, and he says he will explain his views upon the subject after dinner.

Then he sops his brow with his hand-kerchief and prepares the turkey as hard with the fork that it slides off the dish and upsets a gobbiet of water on the girl next to him. Nearly frantic, he gouges away again at the wings, pats them off in a mutilated condition, and digs into the breast. Before he can cut any off, the host asks him why he don't help out the turkey. Bewildered, he puts both legs on a plate and hands them to the maiden lady, and while taking her plate in return knocks over the gravy dish. Then he sits down with the calmness of despair and buries himself with a napkin, while the servant girl clears up and takes the turkey to the other end of the table. He doesn't discuss the Indian question that day. He goes home right after dinner and spends the night trying to decide whether to commit suicide or to take lessons in carving.

MOSS, FLEISCHEL, the Grand Zither Player will perform at Bethel Church, on Thursday Evening next, March 8. Go and hear him.

THE Jubilee Singers leave today for Eureka, Humboldt Co. Their entertainments have been very successful.

"THIS fine Bibbed Saloon is entitled to the most popular patronage of the day, and we feel sure that every comfort or a prefer for the cool cut and refreshing of the finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Ale, always on hand. Persons visiting the Saloon on their arrival in this city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.



BARLOW J. SMITH M.D.

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Professor of Phrenology,

DENTAL AND PHYSICAL HYGIENE.

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Dr. SMITH gives Free Lectures to Gentlemen at his Institute on Phreno-Physiology, Nervous and Vital Diseases, Laws of Health, &c., every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

INVITATION TO INVALIDS

And all persons who are in any way out of health, who desire to know the nature and causes of their diseases, are cordially requested to call at the SMITHSONIAN HYGIENIC PHRENOLOGY IN REGARD TO HEALTH FREE OF CHARGE. Between the hours of 9 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays from 9 A.M. to 12 M. Hygienic Bracing Electric Medical and Toilet Baths to be had at the Institute at prices below competition.

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SALOON

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A COLORED MAN WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, desires a situation as Janitor or Watchman. Apply at this office, or address Box 1, care Pacific Appeal office.

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VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

The NEW 8 WHEELER & WILSON Number FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER of THE AGE.

AWARDED

FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Society.

FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton

Sonoma and Marin Fair,

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FIRST PREMIUM—Family Sewing Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Work.

FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.

Ho! for the Event of the Season

GRAND

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

The above entertainment will be given on

Thursday Evening, Mar. 8, 1877

—AT—

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH,

Powell Street, near Jackson.

The proceeds of which will be applied to purchasing Hymn Books for the free use of the Congregation of the Church. On this occasion the following eminent Artists will appear:

Miss FANNIE MARSTON, the celebrated California Prima Donna.

Miss LEONORA FISCHER, the popular songstress.

Mr. C. J. WILLIAM GR, the expert tenor.

Mrs. LAMILLE PHILLIPS, basso.

Mr. F. P. SOMES, basso.

Prof. J. S. BROWN, cornet.

Prof. CARNES, Pianist.

ADMISSION,

ADULTS.....50 Cents

Children under 12 years of age.....25 Cts.

Doors open at 7.00 o'clock; Concert to begin at 8.15 o'clock.

This will be a rare treat to lovers of music. Ladies, Friends, and you will be sure of a back to sing from the Hymn Books.

During the concert, services

Prof. W. O. CARNES will preside at the piano.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. 1876.

[From the Official Report.]

AWARD TO WHEELER & WILSON.

1. A Model and Drawing for "The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:

"A Look-stitch Sewing Machine, complicated in the first degree, yet simplified by the ingenuity of the inventor, with a full line of work, both stitch and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of finish."

2. A Medal and Diploma for Leather for the following reasons:

"Excellent quality of work in Leather stitching."

PACIFIC COAST Victories, 1876.

California State Fair — Gold Medal.

San Joaquin County Fair Stockton—First Premium.

Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.

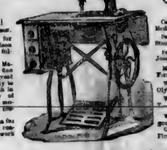
Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.

Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia—First Premium.

Napa Valley County Fair, Napa—First Premium.

Washington County Fair, Orville—1st Premium.

Oregon State Fair, Salem—First Premium.



It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be claimed for other machines, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. To new machine with attachments for all kinds of work, both stitch and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and completeness of finish. Warranted for 5 years. Needles and Attachments for Machines of every kind, both in Leather and Shoe Stitching. It will sew from thread coarse enough for a Boot to the finest Lace or Muslin. It is positive, the points are on all sides of the needle. Hence seams are crossed without trouble or change.

The Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 Sewing Machine is the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism the world has ever produced. Through instructions given, and fully warranted.

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8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Elmira with trains arriving at that point at 12.25 P.M., also at Delhi with Train arriving at Dunnigan at 5.30 P.M. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier). Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.55 P. M. (Arrive 6.55 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Visalia and Goshen Junction. Connects at Stockton with Stage for Milton and Ione. Connects at Merced with Stage for Coulterville, Sonora and Yosemite Valley. Connects at Fresno with Stage for Kingsburg, Visalia and Tulare. Connects at Goshen Junction with Stage for Los Angeles. (Arrive 12.05 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas City and Monterey. (Arrive 11.05 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Martinez, Byron Springs, Tracy, Lathrop and Stockton. (Arrive 8.50 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Calistoga, Napa, Calistoga and Knight's Landing. (Arrive 8.50 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamers from Market Street Wharf, for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River; also Stage from Knight's Landing for Woodland, connecting at Sacramento at 5.30 P. M. with train leaving Sacramento at 5.30 P. M. (Arrives 8.30 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Freight Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrive 7.50 P. M.)

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7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.45 P. M.

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Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.45 P. M.

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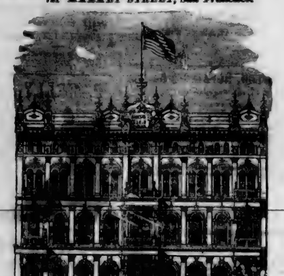
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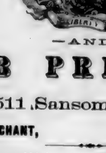
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SELECTIONS.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

The farmer came in from the field one day;
He laughed atop and his weary step,
His headed brow, his sinewy hand,
All showed his work for the good of the land.

For he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
All for the good of the land.

By the kitchen fire stood his patient wife,
Light of his home and joy of his life,
With fuss all aglow and busy hand,
Preparing the meal for her household hand;

For she must boil,
And she must broil,
And she must toil,
All for the good of the home.

The bright sun shines where the farmer goes out;
The birds sing sweet songs, lambs frisk about;
The brook babbles softly in the glen,
While he works so bravely for the good of men;

For he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
For the good of the land.

How brickly the wife steps about within,
The dishes to wash, the beds to shake;
The fire goes out, the floor needs a sweep,
For the dear ones at home her heart is kept great;

There are pies to make,
There is bread to bake,
And steps to take,
All for the sake of the home.

When the day is o'er and the evening is come,
The creatures are fed, the milking done,
He takes his rest 'neath the old shade tree,
From the labor of the land his thoughts are free;

Though he sows,
And he hoes,
And he mows,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the faithful wife, from sun to sun,
Takes up her burden that's never done.
There is no rest, there is no play,
For the good of her home she must work away;

For to mend the frock,
And to knit the sock,
And the cradle to rock,
All for the good of the home.

When autumn is here, with its chilling blast,
The farmer gathers his crop at last;
His barns are full, his fields are bare;
For the good of the land he has'nt hath care,

While it blows,
And it snows,
Till winter goes,
He rests from the work of the land.

But the willing wife, till life's closing day,
Is the children's guide, the husband's stay;
From day to day she has done her best,
Until death alone can give her rest;

For after the best,
Comes the rest,
With the blest,
In the heavenly Father's home.

Hasty Meals.

Americans are proverbial for hasty eating. The student swallows his food unmasticated, and hastens back to his books. The merchant bolts his meals to save time for business. The glutton eats as fast as ever he can to keep pace with his neighbors and get his full share.

It is not enough to fill the stomach with food. Digestion begins in the mouth; and unless the mouth does its share of the work, the stomach is required to do a double portion. When the food is sent down into the stomach in lumps, the abused organ does its best to digest it, but fails because it has no means for grinding food. The mill is in the mouth, and mastication, if done at all, must be done there. The gastric juice can not act upon solid food, and allows it to go undigested. Fermentation ensues, and dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera morbus, and a dozen other diseases result.

Eight ounces of food, well masticated, will afford more nourishment to the body than a pound hastily bolted. One of the best ways to avoid eating too fast is to eat hard dry food, which requires much mastication before it can be swallowed. Drinking freely of water or other beverages at meals encourages hasty eating, besides being a serious evil of itself. If the beverage is either hot or cold, the evil is still worse; hence tea and coffee, and iced water are justly condemned as accompaniments of meals.

"It's only a Soap-boy's Smashup!"

This exclamation startled me as I rode in a University car passing Warren street up. With the words came a heartless laugh of ridicule from a fashionable fair one close beside me. Evil is infectious, and thus now other passengers joined in this cruel ridicule, occasioned by the mishap of a poor little peddler-boy. Only one person seemed to feel true sympathy for the little soap-peddler, and he left the car to aid him recover some of his stock in trade while the car passed on with its unfeeling crowd. It was in reality a sad misfortune to the boy. Boxes and soap were wet and soiled with mud and rain, and his extempore cart or three-wheeled barrow, was sadly demolished. Take a true hero he gazed on his ruined hopes without a tear. A little fighting spirit and some early lucks ghanced at the car, and the careless driver only escaped to his sorrow.

"Come, now, my boy, let's pick up the cakes quickly. Pile the boxes up nicely here. Save all you can of your stock," gently his helper whispered.

"And was it your soap? Or did you sell for some merchant?"

This last question was hard for our poor peddler-boy, and caused the big tears to start forth. With a sigh of sorrow he answered, "It was my soap to sell for myself." And then he quickly, manfully wiped away the tell-tale tears with a brush of his jacket-sleeve. And this was all the weakness our little hero showed in his calamity. His story came reluctantly, in suppressed exclamations and short sobs.

"It was all my soap, and paid for except a little debt, and I had a little to sell. I lost my place at the mill where I worked to support mother and sister; and then a good man gave me a dollar to commence the soap business. I started on a box and shutter near this corner. My soap business paid nicely. Oh, it made mother and sister so happy to find me a merchant. But" (and he sighed heavily, looking at his ruined hopes around us) "only yesterday I ventured to put in two dollars for my cart, and just now was going with all my earnings and some credit to commence a large business when this mean car smashed me up so cruelly."

It was his tale of misfortune, a sad ruin of this brave, good boy's hopes—his "total failure." He could not compromise, cheat, or plunder (like great merchants), he could only try to overcome his failure.

And how was this accomplished? It only required a small gift, hints to lookers-on to increase this, and with a few kind words, some caution, to make our little soap-boy as happy as a prince, richer than Astor (in spirit.) It was to him a complete failure and quick success, and all from a street-car's "burst up." Who can tell but that he may become in reality a great merchant prince?

Dear reader, all around you in life there must meet you just such sad cases of real misfortune. You may not have dollars or houses, but you can give them your love and sympathy. These are of priceless value to earth's sorrowing ones. These good gifts will bless them and your own soul.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

Keeping the Tongue.

Keep it from unkindness. Words are sometimes wounds. Not very deep wounds always, and yet they irritate. Speech is unkindness sometimes when there is no unkindness in the heart. So much the worse that needless wounds are inflicted, so much the worse that, unintentionally, pain is caused.

Keep it from falsehood. It is so easy to give a false coloring—to so make a statement that it may convey a different meaning from the truth, while yet there is appearance of truth—that we need to be on our guard. There are many who would shrink from telling a lie, yet who suffer themselves in such inaccurate, or exaggerated, or one-sided statements, that they really come under the condemnation of those whose "lying lips" are an abomination to the Lord."

Keep it from slander. The good reputation of others should be dear to us. Sin should not be suffered to go unrebuked; but it should be in accordance with the Scriptural method, "Go and tell him his faults between thee and him alone." And it should be born in mind that what is too often considered as merely harmless gossip, runs dangerously near, if it does not pass, the confines of slander. A reputation is too sacred to be made a plaything of, even if the intent be not malicious.

Horses and their Drivers.

Very many years ago I made up my mind that when there was a quarrel between a man and a horse, in nine cases out of ten the man was in the wrong. Continued observation has only served to confirm this belief.

The radical error into which drivers fall is, that the horse knows perfectly what is wanted of him, and will not do it. Then the driver proceeds to show that he is the master, and, in a vast majority of cases, the horse is punished without the slightest idea why he is so treated.

For a horse to understand instantly what his driver desires, there must exist a pleasant feeling between them. The horse must feel a confidence in his driver, and with one driver a horse will show himself fearless of locomotives, and with another he will dread them. One man will drive a horse fifteen miles with no more fatigue to the animal than another will produce in driving ten miles.

Nothing tends more to cruelty to animals than does cowardice. The man who has a lurking fear of his beast, is the one who treats him the most harshly. The man who is afraid of no horse is just the man who treats all kindly. He is perfectly aware that there is always danger with horses; but he also knows that this does not depend upon the horse, but mostly comes from some extraneous sources, the bad driving of others whom he meets on the road, or accident of some sort. He has a friendly feeling towards his beast, as being a willing and useful servant and companion, ready to do his whole duty, and more than his duty. So there springs up a pleasant feeling on both sides, the horse is encouraged and cheerful, and gets through his work easily and well. Such a driver gets vastly more from his horse than does a cruel one. They come in fresh, they feel and sleep well, and begin the next day's work under favorable conditions. Age tells but slowly on them; at fifteen and sixteen they are still gay and free goers.

There should be kindness simply from kind feelings, but it does not the less certainly bring its maternal reward.

Handy Men.

Miss Ruby says in the *Maine Farmer:* Next to a good mousing cat, a good watch dog, and a good family chesnut-colored horse, is a handy man. Now don't misunderstand me, and say that I compare a man with either of my favorites in the speechless world; not at all, man is the noblest work of God, except a woman; but really a handy one I am unable to class. Conceive of anything about a home more desirable when circumstances have co mpelled you to neglect home duties, or rather postpone them, than for a man to fulfill the surcease by being able to wash dishes, make beds, sweep, make bread, and in straightened times darn his own stockings, sew on his buttons, and preserve his habitual good humor. If so, there is no ruffle or splash in the home life, in consequence of inability to maintain the order and comfort of the household. Of course the season of the year favors the demonstrations of handy men. We should not expect him to leave his plow, harrow or mowing machine to help in the kitchen, but if he came to eat and had a mind to place the chairs, fill the icepitcher, or pare the potatoes, it might contribute wonderfully to the comfort of the tired housewife, not only by saving steps, but the feeling of appreciation that cheers up many a tired worker, and braces them up for the numberless duties about a home. Handy men are generally fortunate in getting good wives, and any woman is fortunate who has a handy husband.

"Armakmony."

A boy's way of stating things, though often inelegant, is generally nervous. Example: A lad at Easton, Pennsylvania, entered a drug-store, bottle in hand, and said he wanted ten cents' worth of "armakmony." The druggist told him to repeat the word; and said, "Don't you mean arnica, or ammonia?"

"I donno," was the reply.

"What is it for?" asks the druggist.

"Can't tell," said the boy, starting slowly out. "When near the door a bright idea illumined him, and he turned and asked the druggist: "If your wife hit you on the head with a char leg, which of them medicines would you git to take the swellin down?"

"Arnica."

"Then fill her up ten cents' worth," replied the boy; and he gassed lovingly at a big stick of licorice as the arnica was being bottled.

Farmers' Libraries.

Farmers' Clubs, if properly organized and conducted, would, we are satisfied, be a great blessing to all our agricultural districts. They would not only foster the social element, but increase practical knowledge on all subjects pertaining to the farmer's vocation. An interchange among the members of their views and experiences in the management of soils and crops, the value of fertilizers, the raising and care of stock, etc., with an occasional lecture or essay on some practical subject, could not fail to be both interesting and profitable. We are glad to know that farmers in many of the States are awakening to the importance of these organizations, and that they are rapidly multiplying. Wherever they have been organized good results have followed, the spirit of inquiry has been aroused, and agricultural papers and books have been introduced, and noticeable progress has been made in the methods of farming, in the value of crops, and in general intelligence. We most heartily commend the following suggestion of the *American Agriculturist* to the leaders in this advance movement everywhere to have these organizations supplied with good libraries:

It is generally accepted as a truth that the more intelligent a man may be, the more valuable will he his labor. Whilst this is true of all industries, it is especially so in regard to the cultivation of the soil. There are so many circumstances which affect or control the result of a farmer's labor, that he, more than all other men, should be well informed as to the principles and practices of his industry. A very certain measure of a person's intelligence is the extent to which he reads or studies. It is interesting to consider how much or how little farmers are in the habit of reading. A recently published list of Farmer's Clubs in the several States and territories, which shows that there are 1,897 of these institutions, may show some light on this question. This is very favorable as far as it goes. But every Farmer's Club ought to have a library, at least for reference, if not for circulation amongst the members. This should be the first requisite for the successful conduct of a club. Now of these 1,897 clubs, only 548 have libraries, and of these libraries only 165 have over 100 volumes. Of the rest, a large majority have from 10 to 30 volumes only; while 1,349 Farmer's Clubs are without a single book. What do the members of these clubs talk about? Without books or papers to inform them, the conversations and discussions can have very little good result.

Perhaps this fact accounts for the many wide differences of opinion that exist about very simple matters or questions that are so certainly settled as that the sun rises and sets. Things are constantly talked about and discussed, and experiments proposed and made, over and over again, that have been decided years ago, and the results given in standard and perfectly trustworthy books. A library of at least 100 books should belong to every Farmer's Club. This could be purchased for $250 or thereabouts. If there were 25 members only, the cost would be $10 each, and every member would practically own the whole $250 worth for his share of the cost. It is not too much to say that every member would realise the value of his share every year, for there is 60 place where useful knowledge could be put to more profitable practice than the farm, garden, or orchard.

A VIOLENT snow and wind storm occurred Tuesday on the Comstock.

Boys' Marbles.

Where do they all come from—those marbles, big and little, handsome and ugly? Almost all those in America come from Germany. At a place called Oberstein there are large agate quarries and mills, and the fragments of stone are made into marbles. This is the way it is done: The agate chips are hammered till nearly round, and then are finished upon large grindstones. The workmen must be very skillful to make them perfectly round. In Saxony there are mills where marbles are made in this way: The stone is broken into small blocks which are shoveled into the hopper one hundred or a hundred and fifty at a time. The mill has for its bed a stone cut into grooves in circles, one outside of another. Above is a "runner" of hard wood with a smooth surface on the lower side which touches the blocks. The grooves of the bed stone are wet, the runner revolves, and in about fifteen minutes the marbles are finished. One of the mills will turn out twenty thousand marbles in a week. Whew! That must be the reason that the boys never seem to be without a pocketful or a bagful in "marble time."

Mounting a Camel.

Mounting a camel is not difficult, but it has some sweet surprises for the novice. The camel lies upon the ground with all his legs shut up under him like a jack-knife. You seat yourself in the broad saddle, and cross your legs in front of the pommel. Before you are ready, something like a private earthquake starts under you. The camel raises his hind quarters suddenly, and throws you upon his neck, and before you recover from that he straightens up his knees, and gives you a jerk over his tail; and while you are not at all certain what has happened, he begins to walk off with that dislocated walk which sets you into a see-saw motion, moving backward and forward in the capacious saddle. Not having a hinged back fit for this movement, you lash the beast with your knoobash to make him change his gait. He is not loth to do it, and at once starts into a lively trot, which sends you up a foot into the air at every step, bobs you from side to side, drives your backbone into your brain, and makes castanets of your teeth. Capital exercise! When you have enough of it you pull up, and humbly inquire what is the heathen method of riding a dromedary.

Consider the Boys.

When your brothers are still boys, little boys, I would beg you girls to treat them with corteous thoughtfulness. Then is your opportunity. It never will come again, so generous with promise. Mend Jimmie's mittens, listen to his brave tales of exploit in the woods or on the ice, let him bring his comrades into the parlor and play for him the songs he likes though his tastes be less classic and refined than your own. Get a hold on Jimmie, and by-and-by he will be your best defender, your most attentive escort, your most unwearying friend. Knit his soul to yours. You will never be sorry. Love him not with the love that never asserts itself by kiss or token, or gift or caress, but love him with the enthusiasm which bleeds that it touches and lifts it heavenward.

A FELLOW named Drake has just been arrested in Lafayette, Ind., who seems to have run the whole category of mean crimes. He destroyed the surroundings of his first wife's residence, hamstrung three horses, has placed ties on a railroad track for train-wrecking, been a swindler and a pickpocket, and is wanted all over the country for his numerous crimes.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 10, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

President Hayes' Inaugural.

The inaugural address of President Hayes has received the highest encomiums all over the country, both North and South. It is considered one of the best State papers ever emanating from an Executive of the nation. It is forcible, earnest and practical, and the President manifests a strong determination to carry out all the measures he has suggested on the State of the South; Civil Service Reform; Our Financial Condition; Foreign Relations, Etc. We have only space to give an extract as follows:

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure complete protection of all citizens in the enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasureable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, a hearty and generous acceptance of the results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished and the inestimable blessings of wise, honest and peaceful local self government are not fully enjoyed. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government has become an imperative necessity, required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true, self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be the government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally; it must be the government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and laws of the nation, and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying the Constitution as it is. Resting upon this solid and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may be permitted to fade into insignificance.

The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of social order and all the peaceful industries and happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common country, a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution in the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of 4,000,000 of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting questions of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters and by the General Government. That the act of emancipation was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country; that a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted.

The Concert at Bethel Church.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert was given in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, on Thursday evening last. The object was to purchase hymn books for the congregation. The following were among the artists who volunteered their services on the occasion: Miss Fanny Marston, the celebrated California Prima Donna; Miss Leonora Fischer, the popular songstress; Mr. C. J. Williamson, the superb tenor; Mons. Camille Farnault, tenor robusto; Mr. F. F. Morse, basso profundo; Prof. Floisener, Zither; Prof. Carnes, pianist. The very best selections were rendered in a masterly style, and gave great satisfaction to all present. The affair was grand, and a financial success.

Correspondence.

GRASS VALLEY, March 4, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I inclose you the Coroner's inquest, held in Nevada City over Robert Farrell, as published by the *Nevada Transcript*. Robert Farrell is a native of New Orleans.

Please to give the account of the inquest to G. Duval when you have done with it. We are all well and hopeful. Three cheers for Hayes and Wheeler.

I. SANES.

The item clipped from the *Nevada Transcript*, and sent us by the above-named correspondent, is as follows:

"Yesterday morning, Robert Farrell, better known as "Bob," was found dead in the room occupied by August Lademan as a store room, under the *Transcript* office, on Commercial street, where he has slept for some time. He was discovered in a sitting position, with his hat on, and his pantaloons partly off, as if in the act of dressing himself when he expired. A severe gash was found on the back of his head, from the effect of which he it is supposed he died. A Coroner's jury was empanelled yesterday, and they returned a verdict that he died from a wound on the head, inflicted in a manner not known to them. He has been in ill health for months, and on Wednesday was much worse. It is thought he fell on something during the night, while out of his head, and thereby inflicted the wound which ended his life. He was not in his right mind during the evening, and had been suffering severely during the day, and it is probable the theory advanced above as to the cause of his death is the correct one. Bob was an early settler here, and was a native of New Orleans. He was an original character, and was well known to all who resided in this city."

[Washington Correspondence.]

Are the Scriptures Divinely Inspired?

The inveterate prejudices and irreverent ridicule polluting the recesses of the vitiated hearts of *mendacioram loquacissimus* cannot deny that Babylon, Tyre, and Jerusalem were once prosperous and flourishing cities, and that to-day not a vestige of these remain to satisfy the curiosity of travelers. Babylon, Tyre, and Jerusalem are buried beneath their own ruins! Conflagrations and inundations have destroyed other great cities, but the ingenuity of man have raised them, Phœnix-like, from their ashes, causing them to stand grander in their proportions —sublimer in their architectural design and beauty! But where are the foundations of those accursed cities, reared against the omnipotent hand of God? No-where do they exist!

Captiousness, illiberality, and acrimony of sentiment are not argument, neither do they add zest to the investigation of truth; therefore we will resort to neither to prove to the impertinent, self-sufficient ignorance of the intemperate, iniquitous, impious profligate who question the divine inspiration of prophecy, that external evidences are not wanting to satisfy the most abandoned that the voice of God has ever been heard through his chosen prophets. Isaias, writing 700 years before the birth of Christ, was made to say: "And Babylon, the glory of Kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah."

Jeremiah, about an hundred years prior to this writing, exclaimed: "The mighty men of Babylon would forbear to fight; they have remained in their holds; their mighty hath failed; they became as women." Xenophon informs us that "when Cyrus came before the place, he could not provoke them to venture forth and try the fortune of arms, though he sent a challenge to the King," thus making good the predictions and proving the divine inspiration of the Scriptures. The prophet Jeremiah in another place says: "It shall become desolate, that it should not be inhabited, that the wild beasts of the desert should be there." This has been confirmed and the divine inspiration of prophecy stands vindicated. When Diodorus lived, its destruction had already begun for he tells us, "but a small part of the city was inhabited." In the year 393 of our Lord, Julian, after repairing the barbarians, arrived at Macepracta, viewed "the ruins of the wall which had been constructed by the ancient kings of Assyria, crossed the Euphrates, and saw that famous city sixteen miles in circumference, the walls of which were 87 feet thick and 350 feet high, with its 316 towers and 100 gates" converted into a royal park. Strabo goes further and declares, that "the Persians demolished a part of the city; that the Court was removed to Seleucia; that the great city had become a desert." When Pliny wrote, he confirmed these statements and forcibly says: "Babylon is a place of solitude." Maximus mentions it as "lying waste and neglected." Constantine the great who, 300 years after the death of Christ demolished the pagan temple of Venus, built on the spot where the sepulchre of the Redeemer stood, and erected a magnificent church on the mystic ground tells us, that he had been an eye witness of its "desolate and miserable condition." An hundred years after this Jerome saw it, and "its walls served as a fence, and the city as a park in which the kings of Persia kept wild beasts for hunting." Benjamin the Jew, writing in the 12th century asserts: "Babylon way laid waste, some ruins remaining, over which men dared not to pass on account of serpents and scorpions." We are informed by Rauwolf, who lived during the 15th century, that "the tower of Babylon was so ruinous, so full of venomous creatures, that no one dared to approach nearer than half a league, except during two months in the winter." How remarkable is this, when 2000 years before, it was predicted: "Their houses shall be full of doleful creatures, the wild beasts of the island shall cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant palaces. Could man not supernaturally endowed—not guided by the prescient knowledge of the great Creator, have written what irrefragible history has demonstrated and proved beyond a doubt? No. In 1616, the city—or its ruins—were visited by Petrus Valenais who says, "there was a heap of ruined buildings, like a mountain, which was probably the town of Nimrod."

Jannier saw "the foundations of a city and some of the walls standing upon which six coaches might go abreast." In 1745, Hanway, viewing the land where Babylon stood, declared that "those ruins were so effaced that there was hardly any vestiges of them to point out the situation of the city." In 1797, Jackson visited the once famous and populous Bagdad, and writes: "that at a little distance are still to be seen some ruins of ancient Babylon." Mr. Wood, a traveler of note and a conscientious man, visiting the ruins of Palmyra in 1751, enforces upon us the belief, "that there is not a stone to tell where Babylon was situated;" and more modern travellers base all they say about it the once great city upon mere conjecture. The prophecy has been punctually fulfilled: "They shall not take of thee a stone for a corner, nor a stone for foundations; but thou shalt be desolate forever, saith the Lord." Prophecies abound in Holy Writ in regard to many important cities of antiquity—the maps are crowded with once great and powerful names, now only known by the appearance of insignificant hamlets. Among those, we read of the celebrated and once magnificent city of Jerusalem, of which Christ foretold the most deplorable calamities. Decaying rocks, uninhabited hills, dismal streets, and verdueless plains proclaim His divinity and authenticate the truthfulness of his predictions. In one place he declares it "should be trodden down of the gentiles." More than fulfilled. And to-day, Turks, Arabs, strangers occupy but to destroy it. The Jews, notwithstanding their wealth, are not anxious to dwell there; they are still waiting, but in vain, for its purification either by fire or water. The Messiah comes not to cleanse it from the defilements of Christians and Mahometans! Speaking of a Phœnician city, whose commerce in ancient times surpassed that of any modern city of the world, one of the prophets is made to say: "I will cause many waters to come over you, and I will make thee like the top of a rock. Thou shalt be a place to spread nets upon. Thou shalt be built no more." Tyre—the mighty city of Tyre, whose merchants were princes, is now buried beneath its own ruins. Its former glory and magnificence cannot be traced. It is totally abandoned, and "fisharmen dry their nets" on its rocky remains.

We believe, therefore, that the Scriptures are divinely inspired, not only because history and external evidences corroborate the prophecies therein contained, but because "the Lord is great, and that our Lord is a boove all gods. Whatsoever the Lord pleased, that did He in heaven and in earth, in the seas and all deep places. He caseth the vapors to ascend from the ends of the earth; he maketh lightnings for the rain; he bringeth the wind out of his treasuries. To those who believe not, we ask: "*Quid si, post mortem nunenal ex-time?* Will they, believing not, answer with Cicero: "*Realos case concedo?*" We fear that for them, instead of happiness, there will be "wailing and gnashing of teeth."

A. W. A. DE LEON.

Silent Forces.

Law in family, law in State, law in Nature depends on the silent action of mind forces. There is no law that cannot be traced back to mind. Nature's laws are traced back to the mind of the Almighty. God gave to worlds, force; and since they move in a vacuum they lose nothing, and gain nothing; if attracted in the least they would move in a straight line. And thus the sun moves through the day and the moon through the night with silent force.

Gravity is Nature's Omnipotent arm, and while its ponderous work is going on, not a sound is heard. Gravity is God's silent will, holding the universe to his throne. It is estimated that the power exercised by the force of gravity in holding the earth to the sun, would be equal to that of a bar of iron 10 miles in thickness connecting the two bodies.

Light noiselessly paints the ocean, clouds and mountains. The sun is a giant in strength; it silently lifts forest, ocean and river from the earth. We burn sunlight; the light from our gas and heat from our coal were deposited in the earth by the sun's rays ages and ages in the past, embodied in coal plants, and our engines are run and the machinery of commerce driven by the silent force of the light of a sun 95,000,000 miles away; though possessed of this tremendous power, gossamer is not disturbed by its action. All the physical forces are silent. There is not a tear that runs down a woman's cheek but has silent force sufficient to smite the man who caused it, and fell him at her feet.

The Elevation of Labor.

Is labor elevating? I answer, it certainly is. I hold that the laboring classes are nature's nobility. It matters not whether their station in life is high or low; whether rich or poor in pelf; whether conspicuous or humble in position. They move in upper circles in the order of nature, whatever the fictitious distinction of society, fashionable or unfashionable decree.

What, I ask, has ever been achieved without labor that is worth retaining, whether mental or physical? We must labor to order our minds with useful knowledge, or grope our way through ignorance. We must labor to skill our hands in the useful arts, or be forever dependent upon those who have made better use of their time than we, and by so doing we soon become burdensome to society, and perhaps entire outcasts. It is not degrading; it is the highest duty, privilege, and pleasure, for the great man and the high-souled woman to labor for what they possess, work their own way through life, to be the architects of their own fortunes.

Some rank us among the middle classes. Only a grade higher than those who are too lazy to support themselves by honest labor, but depend upon the cold charities of an unfeeling public, and when they fail to arouse the sympathies of those, they will steal, because they are too proud to beg. But we stand far above this class. I insist, we are absolutely the very highest class. If there is a class of human beings on earth, that may properly be denominated low, it is that class that spends without earning; that consumes without producing; that dissipates on the hard earnings of friends or relatives, without being anything in or of themselves.

Therefore, I repeat it, the higher classes are the toiling masses; the laboring man and woman; the mechanic, the artizan, the inventor; and, above all, the farmer.

"Great cities rise in every land,
Grand churches show the builder's hand;
Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Pile palaces and pleasing bowers.
Great wrath it does, in truth, create,
Man worketh well everywhere;
But, work or rest, where'er behold,
The farmer he is the crowned them all."

A young sprig of Penn township, whose name is something like Jacob White, having been filled by the gift of his heart, made up his mind to commit suicide last Thursday, and invited his younger brother, Nathan, to go with him to a nice little grove out on the Ridge Road where the operation was to be performed. When they reached this secluded spot, Jacob, the unhappy lover, drew from his pocket a razor, which he had borrowed for the desperate purpose, and signified his intention to cut his throat from ear to ear. The younger White looked whiter than ever at this declaration, and used all his powers of persuasion to induce the love afflicted youth to forgo the awful deed. Finding all other arguments thrown away, Nathan exclaimed as a last resort—

"Well, now Jak e, you consider, the you kill yourself, you can't eat any more pot-pie!"

Jacob paused, with the edge of the fatal instrument on his wind pipe.

"Gosh!" cried he, "I never thought o that and slain fritters, to! After all there's something worth living for. I guess, Nat, we'll postpone this job, and go home to dinner."

Rules for Self Government.

Always sit next to the corner, if you can, at dinner.

Ask no woman her age.

Be civil to all rich uncles and aunts.

Never joke with a policeman.

Take no notes or gold with you to a fancy bazaar—nothing but silver or copper.

Your oldest hat, of course, for an evening party.

Don't play chess with a widow.

Never condescend to a man who smiles.

Pull down the blind before you put on your wig.

Make friends with the steward on board a steamer—there is no knowing how soon you may be placed in his power.

In every strange house it is as well to inquire where the brandy is kept—only think, if you were taken ill in the middle of the night.

Keep your own secrets—tell no human being you give your relations.

Never offend a waiter—the wretch has too many chances of retaliation.

How to Deal with Scandal.

What's the use of minding what "They say?" What's the use of lying awake of nights with the unkind remark of some false friends running through your brain like forked lightning? What's the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage by some meddlesome busybody who has more time than character?

MASONRY AMONG COLORED MEN.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal and the members of the Masonic Fraternity:

In order that we may bring about that friendship and union that should exist among Masons, and place ourselves in a proper light before the world, we must consent to be divided. Now, therefore, in accordance with the expressed wishes of a number of Grand Lodge officers and influential Masons, there will be in a short time a circular issued and signed by the prominent Masons from all sections of the country, for a call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, on the 26th day of August, 1877, for the purpose of establishing a more perfect union and a better understanding among the Craft. Delegates to said Convention will consist of all present and past Grand Masters and, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretaries and Treasurers and Lecturers, and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges. Yours fraternally,

JOHN JONES.

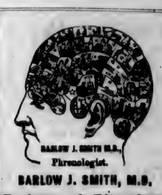
Chicago, March 1, 1877.

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FRANK LEHOIR.

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THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Young Men's Union Benefical Society will take place on *Tuesday, May 1, 1877.* Name of place hereafter.

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THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. 1876.

[From the Official Report.]

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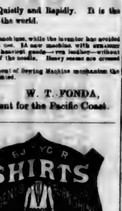
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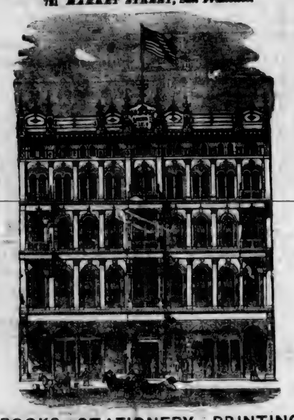
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In 1855.

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The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

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SELECTIONS.

Nothing Finished.

Once I had the curiosity to look into a little girl's work box. And what do you suppose I found? Well, in the first place, I found a "bead purse," about half done; there was, however, no prospect of it ever being finished, for the needles were out, and the silk upon the spools all tangled and drawn into a complete wisp. Laying this aside, I took up a nice piece of perforated paper, upon which was wrought one lid of a Bible, and beneath it the words, "I love," but what she loved, was left for me to conjecture. Beneath the Bible lid I found a sock, evidently commenced for some baby foot; but it had come to a stand just upon the little heel, and there it seemed doomed to remain. Near to the sock was a needle book, one cover of which was neatly made, and upon the other, partly finished, was marked, "To my dear." I need not, however, tell you all that I found there. But this much I can say, that during my travels through that work box I found not a single article complete, and mute as they were, these half-finished, forsaken things told me a sad story about that little girl. They told me that, with a heart full of generous affection with a head full of useful and pretty projects, all of which she had both the means and the skill to carry into effect, she was still a useless child—always doing, but never accomplishing her work. It was not a want of industry, but a want of perseverance. Remember, my dear little friends, that it matters but little what great things we undertake. Our glory is not in that, but in what we accomplish. Nobody in the world cares for what we mean to do; but everybody will open their eyes, by-and-by, to see what men and women and little children have done.

Our Childhood.

Softly, swiftly the dewy springtime of life glides away, and slips into eternity. Before the heart begins to realize that it must put away childish things, our clinging hands are torn away from the dear ones who guided our tottering baby steps, and we find ourselves pushed out to battle alone in the cold world, with the golden gate of childhood barred against us forever.

It is well to dream of those dead days sometimes, for we find none like them now, as we plod, foot-sore and weary, along the thorny highway of life. How glad would we be if we could live over our childhood again, but alas! for us the stream of time never flows backward, but on, on, on, till it empties itself in the mighty ocean of eternity. It is well for us if, in all these years we have learned to endure in silence the ills we are powerless to avert. It is well for us if, when friends turn against us, and life's shadows darken around our pathway, we do not despair or grow faint hearted, but remember that from each new despair rise brighter hopes and renewed strength. We need strength, true strength, courage and unshrinking faith in the great battle of life, if we would come out conquerors. "We have heard it said, it is best that we should meet with sorrows and disappointments in the journey of life;" that this world would be too fair and our heartstrings would be twined too closely around its perishable idols, if we had all sunshine or childhood that heaven would not be worth striving for, if we had no heart-aches or crosses to bear in this life, which is but a day And then there is in store for us a far brighter and happier time than even our past sunny childhood. There we shall shed no more tears, know no more sorrow, and part no more with loved ones when we put off the corruption for the incorruptible. Oh! may each of us be prepared for death and heaven, which awaits us all

Wheelbarrow Riding at Shanghai.

You all enjoy riding in a carriage, or a wagon, or on a sled, I know, and America has a great many fine carriages and buggies to ride in. The Chinese also like to ride, and now that foreigners have come here, we often see the natives with horses and carriages riding about in Shanghai. But horses and carriages cost so much that the poor people cannot afford to own them or hire them. Still they want to ride, and how do you think they manage to get a ride without paying much money? In Shanghai there are a great many Chinamen who buy wheelbarrows, and then go about in the streets just as men with omnibuses and hacks do at home, and sing out, *'che-e, che-e!'* which means "carriage, carriage." Here is one man saying, "Carriage for the Little East Gate," another goes to the North Gate, and so on for all parts of Shanghai, outside of the walls, for inside the streets are too narrow for a wheelbarrow.

These wheelbarrows are larger than those used at home, and are arranged with a seat on each side of the large wheel. A rack is built over the wheel to keep the clothes from being rubbed; a cushion is placed on each seat, and a piece of rope hangs down like a stirrup to put the foot in for support. Ladies and gentlemen are to be seen at any time of the day out riding on these wheelbarrows, and they are much used by laboring men and women, in going to work or returning home. I have ridden on them, and think them quite comfortable. I said they are cheap. A Chinaman pays about 18 *cash*, or one cent and a half, to ride a mile. A foreigner must pay a little more, about two cents.

The wheelbarrows are also used for wheeling burdens, and it is quite wonderful how heavy a burden one of these wheelbarrow-men can take on his carriage.

A Little Boy's Faith.

Last winter a little boy of six or eight years, begged a lady to allow him to clean away the snow from her steps. He had no father or mother, but worked his way by such jobs.

"Do you get much to do, my little boy?" said the lady.

"Sometimes I do," said the boy; "but often I get very little."

"And are you never afraid that you will not get enough to live on?"

The child looked up with a perplexed and inquiring eye, as if uncertain of her meaning, and was troubled with a new doubt.

"Why," said he, "don't you think God will take care of a boy if he puts his trust in him, and does the best he can?"

California's Possibilities.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the product of California for 1876 as follows:

	Value
Wheat, 32,000,000 centals	$40,000,000
Wool, 56,000,000 pounds	9,000,000
Wine, 11,000,000 gallons	3,000,000
Hay, 1,0-0,000 tons	8,000,000
Miscellaneous	10,000,000
Agricultural products	$70,000,000
Gold	20,000,000
Total	$90,000000

"Under the head of miscellaneous products we include barley, oats, beans, potatoes, and honey. Another important item ought here to be added. The lumber product of California during the past year was not less than 440,0000,000 foot, which was worth at the mills not less than $2,000,000. We find here an aggregate production of not less than $92,000,000, while there are a number of items not yet accounted for such as green fruits, dried fruits, sugar beets, beef, pork and mutton, leather and so on; while the bulk of manufactured articles is not estimated at all. But taking such as have an immediate relation to the land, including gold, silver and quicksilver, and the valuation, if carefully made in detail, we are confident would not fall much short of one hundred million dollars. Out of this aggregate must of course come the cost of production. But with this deduction we get a partial view of the creation of wealth in this State. There are vast mining and lumbering interests carried on by Californians outside of the State which do not enter into the foregoing estimate.

"The State is hardly more than a quarter of a century old; it has about 990,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of them with no active capital other than their own capacity for work. Yet probably in no other State in the Union has wealth been created so rapidly *per capita* as in California during the past year."

The foregoing is a wonderful showing, yet hardly gives an idea of the capacities of California. The State is almost as large as France, and infinitely richer in natural resources. What if the 900,000 people within her borders were multiplied by ten, and all employed? There is room for that number, if but the proper preparations for their coming are made. It is a pleasant vision to close one's eyes and think what the Golden State will be when the wealth of the cities flows back to the country; when the rivers are turned and made to give life to the parched soil; when, all over the vast plains, which now in summer lie parched and arid beneath the sun, there shall be homes and gardens, and vineyards and orchards, and the music of ten thousand looms.

Man's Part in Home-making.

Most of the preachments we have seen from the text of happy homes have been aimed at the women. This is natural enough, for they are the home-makes of the world; and in a future number we shall "join in the chorus," and also say something to the young folks about their part in a work from which no responsible members of the family can be excused. But just now we desire to indue the heeds of the households, and ask them how they are performing their responsible parts in the realm of home. Most men seem to think they have little to do in creating "an atmosphere of home." Their *forte* lies in breathing and enjoying the atmosphere after somebody else has made it—and not a few can't get along and make known their authority without "raising a breeze" in it. Men are too busy, too much preoccupied, too impatient and thoughtless, and—it must be said of them—too selfish to do their fair share of that pre-eminently millennial work; the creating of a happy home wherein love reigns supreme, and amiability, affection, cheerfulness, joy and peace are the natural conditions of family life.

Now, in certain things man has been a constitutional shirk, from the time of Adam—if the scientific gentlemen have left us any Adam—down to this day. Men will fight for their homes, and make slaves of themselves to their business to maintain them; but like the proverbial man who would die for a woman, but would never bring up a scuttle of coal, they can't tell what their children are studying at school, who their mates are, what they are learning of good or evil, nor hardly anything else that a father ought to know concerning his offspring. It is so and a fact as to spoil the satire, when it is said that many a father finds the Sundays and holidays too few to enable him to "become acquainted with his boys." But we maintain that a man who hasn't time to be a father to his children, with all that includes, has no right to have any. He wrongs them, robs himself, puts an unjust responsibility upon the mother, and neglects his highest duties, human and divine.

There are so many ways in which a father may contribute to happy home-life that it seems strange the number of houses should so greatly exceed the homes. It takes so little to make children happy at home, that it is a wondrous pity so many little ones are miserable, or uneasy, or discontented. If for an hour after the evening meal the father should give himself to his children, would the mother wear out so fast, or the children be so lawless, troublesome and uncomfortable? What a ministry for good to both parties is papa's frolic with the babies! What an interest is added to the books, the drawings, the games, or even the studies, if father enters into them!

Aside from the children, and in homes where haply there are none, men still have a more direct part than most of them are ready to bear, in making the daily life pleasant. We hardly need say that a man should set the example for the family in patience, cheerfulness, courtesy, forbearance, and all the amiable moods and graces that are the soul of home-happiness. The sort of men who display all their suavity and politeness on the street or at their business places, and save the storms, and sulks, and sourness, and all the evil brood of devilish dispositions that they characterize by the convenient euphemism, of "moods"—well, we have our opinion of them! and if they come within range we don't mind expressing it privately; but we are afraid it wouldn't look well in print! The whole tribe of home tyrants; men who make an entire household revolve around them as the center; whose tongues are chronically "furred" in the morning, and nerves so upset in the evening that the family must keep silence while they read and smoke; who "can't bear" the noise of innocent and natural mirthfulness; who have to be toadied and tended and humored; they ought all of them to be doomed to pass their days in shabby-genteel boarding-houses, without sight of wife or children—with hash for breakfast, warmed over pancakes for lunch, and lean mackerel and centennial hens for supper, with the lodger overhead always learning the trombone, and servant girls that steal the hair-oil. They don't deserve a home, and no man does who will do nothing to make it. For a man's rights do not include the right to all the comforts of a home without any of the work, or worry, or self-sacrifice, or thoughtfulness and well-doing incident to its creation and maintenance. A good many men think they have done their full duty if they pay the bills, more or less grudgingly. But one might as well try to warm a room with a fire-place and a pair silver-plated andirons, and no fuel or fire, as to make a home with money. The money simply makes *a place* for the honey to complete it and the man must put in himself, and the best part of himself at that.

The Shirk.

There is no other name which so well applies to a certain product of modern culture. We do not refer to the lazy shiftless fellows who openly ignore the claims of society, and from whom nothing is expected. But there is a large and constantly increasing class of men and women who have attained to the privileges of leisure and the ability to order their own affairs to suit their own convenience, without in any proper sense acknowledging the obligations which opportunities impose.

Commonly the shirk is one of the most agreeable of companions because he will only consort with those who are agreeable. While he deigns to be present there must be good humor, comfort, and some happy play of human faculties, else he would depart. He is so constantly associated with agreeable things that we get into the habit of accounting him to be agreeable, when in fact it is only the environment of the man which pleases us, and tempts us to withhold the censure which would otherwise have free expression.

Many a cosmopolitan with refined taste, great learning and much experience of mankind, is only an extremely agreeable and cultivated shirk. He esteems the strifes, the parties, the complications of society to be merely provincial, narrow and petty, and he gracefully touches his hat and straightway forgets them. It is far more pleasant to live upon the outside of society. One breathes more freely where there is no dust. He who has nothing at stake is released from anxiety. It is not always pleasant to be obliged to live in a community and take the responsibility for its prosperity, virtue and happiness. Therefore the shirk packs his trunk when the strife or the burden becomes oppressive. Taking his way, with leisurely progress, to whatever place pleases his fancy, he takes the good things which other men provide, enjoys the advantages which they toil for, and in all lands gets the best of life, giving nothing in return, excepting such sums of money as may be required to liquidate his bills.

One may run away from his responsibilities, however, without leaving his home. As there were students who heard and saw nothing of the horrors of the French Revolution, so there may be those who in the pursuit of knowledge forgot all the troubles of humanity. They get knowledge and keep it. Their pursuit is harmless: it may also be useless. Learning which does not spend itself in giving light to the world is the possession of a shirk who acquires selfishly and gives grudgingly, became the getting is easy and the giving away may involve hardship.

One avoids many difficulties by refusing to [illegible] sides on questions which [illegible] on the welfare of the community. Often questions of great practical moment can only be settled by those who shall acquire the truth with difficulty, and proclaim it at a risk. No progress can be made or held in social life, in religion or in politics, except by the expenditure of the choicest energies of human life. The processes may be disagreeable. The company one finds in the dust of the controversy or the work of reform may be far from acceptable. But all the work of the world is done by those who accept such unpleasant necessities.

We do not mean to wage war against those who seek to fortify themselves in elegant and scholarly leisure. For the best things are to come out of such opportunities as such leisure affords. But he who uses it as under bonds to his honor and his conscience, not to be an indifferent member of society, will find excitements and inspirations enough to make even "the still air of delightful studies" very bracing to the intellect and stimulating to the conscience. Great and difficult questions will come to him demanding consideration for the benefit of the world. He will be compelled to chose between using his leisure for his private gratification or for the general welfare.

There are many unsolved, but most momentous problems connected with the social, moral and political life of Americans, which require all the genius, scholarship, wisdom and perseverance which can be commanded by our most favored citizens. To ignore such questions, to slip away from the hour of struggle, to despise the contention which they excite, to scorn the zeal which is enlisted for their solution, is not to become a cosmopolitan, superior to the local virtues of the patriot and the citizen; it is simply to become a shirk.

Don't Be Too Positive.

Always allow other people their opinions, and do not be too sure you are right. Remember, if you are right in some particulars, you may be wrong in others. Do not be defiant, or boldly contradict; but calmly express your reasons, and patiently bear with those whose understanding is less clear, or whose reason is disturbed by passion. Rather than "It is," and "It isn't," "You did," and "you didn't," "I seem to me," or "I think it is," or "If I mistake not." Avoid all rude and ill-natured expressions; as calling one foolish, obstinate, or provokingly stupid. It often happens that much time is wasted and temper lost in matters of no great consequence; one says the lesson is hard, another says it is not—and there is a fuss. All this shows a wrong spirit, and causes much bitterness, both in words and feelings. While in all cases concerning duty and happiness we are faithful to the right, let us remember to hold to the truth in meekness.

Our prayer and God's mercy are like two bucketsin a well; while the one ascends, the other descends.

I believe God blindfolded, without questioning or reasoning. God is; this is sufficient.

Heaven is not given for our good works here. Yet it is given to the laborer.

Virtue is its own reward and vice its own punishment.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 17, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Present Attitude of the Leaders of the Republican Party.

The present attitude of the leaders and head of the Republican party seems to be bent on doing justice to all citizens, without regard to race, color, party, or previous condition. The President has inaugurated a plan to soothe the South, although, as a general thing, the South seldom extends its ideas of domestic or political economy beyond its own geographical limits. But the President, as well as does all Eastern, Northern and Western men, endeavors to legislate in the interests of the whole Nation. Since President Hayes has been inaugurated, and reiterated his policy in his inaugural, the party seems to be brought to its senses, that colored citizens, being a part of its strength, ought to receive some recognition in regard to emoluments of office. Since the adoption of the reconstruction measures, including the defective civil rights bill, and up to the exit of President Grant from the Presidential chair, there has not been a dozen colored men, however well qualified, in all the Northern States who have been tendered, in common with other citizens, in consideration of party services, positions of honor and trust.

Heretofore there has been an irksome fear on the part of the Republican dispensers of office that if they would give a colored citizen any position the Democrats would not like it. This has been a libel on those Democrats who have, when in Government positions, given colored men a part of the menial employment, at least. But it has not been so with most of the Republicans who have held, and are now holding Government positions. Their preferences have been to give the janitorial or messenger and other subordinate positions to Democrats who voted against the party rather than give such positions, or part of them, to a corresponding set of colored men. We regret to have to note this fact of the former shortcomings of the party leaders, and rejoice to see that President Hayes is trying to remedy the evil, in giving the claims for office of Frederick Douglass, Professor Langston and other meritorious colored citizens, recognition.

Los Angeles.

There has been a negro dispute going on in Los Angeles for several months, between a Rev. colored gentlemen (J. F. J.) of that city and some of his unruly flock. The columns of the other "colored" paper of this city has contained some things which recently resulted in a libel suit in Los Angeles, the Rev. gentleman being the plaintiff, but for want of sufficient evidence before the grand jury the case was ignored. "Junius," a colored correspondent of that city, sends us a communication this week which takes sides against the discomfited pastor, to make a little tantalizing sport to gloat over in behalf of the Rev. gentleman's opponents. This is the only design or point we can see in "Junius" communication, and therefore refuse to publish it, and would advise our "friend" Junius of Los Angeles, to send such communications to the paper in which the negro quarrel has been kept up, from time to time, for several months, to the utter disgust of everybody. We will gladly welcome Junius' communications in our columns when they contain such information which will be elevating and not degrading to the entire colored race. In a word, we will state that the PACIFIC APPEAL will not be made a catspaw to satisfy the whims of those who got into church and other disputes to discomfit each other."

Weekly Philadelphia Times.

A new paper, called the *Weekly Philadelphia Times*, bearing date Philadelphia, March 3d, of its initial number, has reached our office as an exchange. It is a large double-sheet, and is almost perfection in typographical beauty. It is welcomingly received and we wish it success.

"Freeman's Journal."

The above is the name of a monthly newspaper published by colored men at Brookfield, Missouri, the first number of which is before us. Its editor and publisher is W. H. Stanton. The paper is made up in octavo form, five columns to a page, and altogether presents a favorable appearance, and will we trust, do good work for the elevation and education of our people in the section of country where it is published. We extract the following from its introductory:

The *Journal* will adhere to and support the grand and glorious principles of the Republican party, feeling that in a great measure, our present privileges and prosperity were secured through the efforts of that party. We shall ever be found on the side of justice and right, and will always advance the strongest argument in favor of elevating our race to a higher standard of excellence, ever clinging to truth, honor and virtue, and discountenancing everything that tends to hinder our institutions of learning from carrying out their plans of educating the rising generation in the duties of preparing for lives of usefulness and honor, and making them useful and respectable citizens of society. These will be our aims and designs, and we leave it to the reader to determine, by perusing our columns, and if you are interested in the welfare of our race and families, we shall be happy to meet you regularly every month, loaded with rich, spicy, entertaining and instructive reading, and keep you posted upon all the leading news of the day. It only remains for you to decide as to the success of our enterprise, and we leave the cause in your hands. If you are with us, send in your name and subscription, and help the *Journal* prove a success.

The Concert.

A concert came off Thursday evening last in the Third Baptist Church, Powell street, near Sutter, for the benefit of Mr. Henry Givens, a favorite musical amateur who lately came to this city. There was an unusual large attendance on the occasion. Madame Sampson Williams, the renowned Prima Donna, being announced in connection with Miss Ophelia Randall, Messrs. D. B. Jackman, Henry Givens, Felix Hamilton, and Prof. Carnes, pianist, added greatly to make the concert a financial success. Mr. Givens should be proud as well as gratified that the friends he has made in so short a time since his sojourn here turned out in such force to aid him in a sudden prostration which recently befel him by a set of hoodlums.

The Gospel of Merit.

Where there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "*whys*" and "*wherefores*" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Nervous Affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes *torpid liver* and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "*know thyself*" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price $1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

An Earnest Life.

Earnestness does not always move with a clatter. Have you never known a man bustling and officious, clamorous and loud, but who did not weigh heavy after all?—a thing very well understood by every one except just the man who might have profited by that piece of information. And have you never known a man quiet, unostentatious and faithful, and who was a perpetual blessing, a man deep-souled and true, whose memory lingered long after he was gone, like light upon the hills after a gorgeous sunset?

The shallow stream rattles along its course; but when it is met and drowned by the majestic tides rolling in from the sea, there is silence on the hills. In the great tide there is the power of more than a hundred rivulets, yet its coming is almost as quiet as the celestial forces that bring it. The tide flows down stream, grown shallow, and again the empty chattering goes on. Things most potent, although demonstrative, as indeed they must be from their effects, are not necessarily noisy. A strong, earnest life need not make what some people are in the habit of calling "a fuss." It is better known by the loud that strikes, than by the bang of the gun which sends it.

A Boy's Way to Success.

Every boy wishes to be successful; and he thinks if he could only find a sure road to success in any undertaking, he would not hesitate to enter it. It is the fear of failure at last, that keeps many from pushing on.

There are three qualities that will insure success in any walk in life, namely, ability, integrity and industry; and though at first, it might seem as if the first of these must be a gift and cannot be cultivated, you will find that it is a fact that every boy has ability, if he only finds out in which line of study or action it lies. Ability is the power of doing a thing well. A boy should learn early that he cannot have ability in everything; that is, few boys have a great deal of general ability. The first rule should be that "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." A boy who does his best in whatever he undertakes, will soon find in what direction his efforts meet with most marked success, and having discovered that, let him bend all his energies to be first in that particular branch of study or work. Better be a first class carpenter than a fourth-rate lawyer; a good machinist than a poor doctor.

But many boys cannot judge of their own abilities, and the father, who should study his son's peculiar temperament and characteristics, gives them little thought. Don't give it up, be on the watch to make a good friend; choose your associates among those who aim high, not as to money or social standing, but as to learning and earnest Christian living. A boy should have at least one friend several years his senior, who can guide him as to a choice of what branch of work or study to set his best efforts to. He will, by earnest endeavor, gain ability; but let him guard well his integrity. There is more than truthfulness; it is whole heartedness. A boy of integrity is like a stout, staunch ship sailing through the ocean, the waves may sway her from side to side, but she remaining whole and firm. Boys, make up your minds to be true. If you have deceived, say so to yourself, and say, "By God's help I'll stop short, from this day. I must earn an honorable name, and I will," and whatever cost to yourself, be true, let no temptation spring a leak in your heart.

Now, about industry. A boy with good ability, and integrity, even if he is rather lazy and shiftless, will perhaps get along, but what an opportunity is lost for usefulness!

Boys, remember that the most successful men have been the most industrious. It is easy to point out some rich man and say, "He began as a poor boy." Yes, but he worked hard, year in and out. One word about this industry. Don't let it be simply being industrious to be rich. Aim higher than riches; store your mind with gleanings from the best writers, cultivate a taste for reading, and let the success at which you aim, be the approval of a good conscience. Riches are not to be despised; but it is only when they are united to learning and religion that they are to be envied.

I wish boys would realise more that every little event of their boyhood is shaping their future character. The boy who is more anxious to understand perfectly what he learns than to appear to make great progress, who cares more for acquiring knowledge than to shine as a student, will be a man of more ability and integrity than one who cares for mere surface show.

Pictures.

A room with pictures in it, and a room without pictures, differ by nearly as much as a room without windows. Nothing, we think, is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than blank walls, and nothing on them; for pictures are loop holes of escape to the human soul, leading it to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to a person engaged in writing, and even reading, on looking up, not to have his line of vision chopped square off by an odious white wall, but to find his soul escaping, as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, to other beautiful, and, perhaps, idyllic scenes, where the fancy for a moment, may revel, refreshed and delighted. Is it winter in your world?—perhaps it is summer in the picture; what a charming momentary change and contrast! And then pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a relief to the jaded mind; they are windows to the imprisoned thought; they are books; they are histories and sermons—which can be read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

Celery as a Sedative.

The habitual use of this vegetable is much more beneficial to man than most people are aware of. A writer who is familiar with its virtues says: "I have known many men and women who, from various causes, had become so much affected by nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves in a windy day, and by a moderate daily use of the blanched footstalks of celery as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limb as other people. I have known others so nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a moderate daily use of blanched celery as a salad at meal time. I have known others to be cured of palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves should use celery daily in the season, and onions in its stead, when not in season.

To this we may add that a prominent New York druggist draws in winter from his soda fountain a hot extract of celery, mixed with Liebig's meat extract, under the name of celery. It is a nourishing drink at lunch time, far better than coffee or tea, and is doing a great deal in this neighborhood to promote temperance. We give celery almost daily to our canary birds, and it cures them of fits; they are little animals, with very delicate nerves, easily frightened, and therefore they need such a remedy very much, and the relish with which they take it is a proof that their instinct guides them to eat what is good for them. A manufacturer of perfumery, of our acquaintance, some years ago commenced to prepare an extract of celery seed, put up in bottles, and intended to give strength to the old or exhausted persons who, by over-indulgences, have reached such a state as to require restoratives.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

Quality of Food and Care.

The quality of food is more important than the quantity. If a man lives upon food that contains but little nutriment, he only lives; but he has but little strength or heart for the active duties of life. Going out into the open air just at evening or early in the morning, without protecting the body with sufficient clothing, is always hazardous. Becoming frequently overfatigued is apt to result in debility, and debility is disease. The last, but not the least, important cause of disease that we have referred to above is want of attention to the condition of the bowels.

No parent does his whole duty who neglects to look after the health of his children, and there is nothing more important for them than they should be regular in this respect. It may save them years of misery, and early death from some disease certain to be induced by habitual constipation. Nothing will so effectually protect a person against fevers and all other diseases as regularity of the bowels. We wonder that this trouble is so prevalent, since it may be permanently remedied in almost every instance. Nearly all disease are contracted through carelessness or ignorance, and they are allowed to become chronic and to wear away life by neglect of timely and proper treatment.

Be virtuous and you will be happy.

Look before you leap.

Died.

GIBBS—DANGERFIELD.—In Oakland, March 6, 1877, Sarah Louisa Gibbs, aged 14 years, 7 months and 6 days; also, in Oakland, March 7, 1877, Albert Eugene Dangerfield, aged 3 years, 7 months and 27 days. Both were children of Mrs. Amelia Marsden and grandchildren of Mrs. Louisa Francis. [N. Y. Progressive American and Philadelphia Christian Recorder please copy.]

QUARTERLY MEETING NOTICE.

THE THIRD QUARTERLY Meeting of Shiloh Church will be held the fourth Sunday in this month—March 25th. Appointment next week.

By order of the Elder in charge.

J. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Oakland, March 15, 1877.

A. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE, BEDDING, Etc.

No. 826 Pacific Street,

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PICNIC!

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Young Men's Union Beneficial Society will take place on *Tuesday, May 1, 1877.* Name of place hereafter.

B. FLETCHER, President.

Wm. H. CARTER, Secretary.

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Between Kearny and Dupont, SAN FRANCISCO.

Have all may obtain a truthful examination and a correctly marked chart at from $2 to $5. Examination without chart $1.50.

To more private Free Lectures to Gentlemen at his Institute on Phreno-Physiology, Sermons and vital Diseases, Laws of Health, Etc., every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

INVITATION TO INVALIDS

And all persons who are in any way out of health, who desire to know the nature and causes of their disease, are invited to call at the INSTITUTION THIS DAY, and receive a thorough examination FREE OF CHARGE. Open from 9 A.M. to 12 M. Hygienic Smoking Electric Medical and Toilet Salts to be had at the Institute at prices below competition.

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SITUATION WANTED.

A COLORED MAN, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDA-tions, desires a situation as Janitor or Watchman. Any one in need of such a man, please address L., care Pacific Appeal office.

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This fine Billiard Saloon is situated in the most popular part of the city, and the proprietors will at all times endeavor to render the comfort and convenience of its patrons a pleasure.

The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., always on hand. Persons in the city or visitors are invited to this city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.

1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

The NEW 8 WHEELER & WILSON Number

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER of THE AGE.

AWARDED

FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair September, 1876.

FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Sonoma and Marin Fair.

FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.

FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Work.

FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.

MASONRY AMONG COLORED MEN.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal and the members of the Masonic Fraternity:

In order that we may bring about that friendship and union that should exist among Masons, and place ourselves in a proper light before the world, we must cease to be divided. Now, therefore, in accordance with the expressed wishes of a number of Grand Lodge officers and influential Masons, there will be a short time a circular issued and signed by the prominent Masons from all sections of the country, for a call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, on the 29th day of August, 1877, for the purpose of establishing a more perfect union and a better understanding among the Craft. Delegates to said Convention will consist of all present and Past Grand Masters and Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretaries and Treasurers and Lecturers, and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges. Yours fraternally,

JOHN JOHNS.

Chicago, March 1, 1877.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL 1876. (From the Official Report.)

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.

1. A Medal and Diploma for a "Two New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machines," for the following "reasons":

"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, constructed in the most workmanlike manner, possessing great simplicity and adaptability to a great variety of work; both in stitch and leather, beauty of stitch, ease and regulation of tension, range of feed, and management of the shuttle."

2. A Medal and Diploma for a Leader for the following reasons: "Superior quality of work in Leather Stitching."



PACIFIC COAST Victories, 1876.

California State Fair — Gold Medal.

San Joaquin County Fair Stockton—First Premium.

Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.

Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.

Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia—First Premium.

Walla Walla County Fair, W. T.—First Premium.

Oregon State Fair, Salem—First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The Br. Shuttle is the desirable points that can be claimed for other machines, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. It can operate with ease and rapidity. It will sew from three paper to the heaviest goods—sew leather—without puckering—and is the only machine that will do it. Every seam is sewed with two threads, and is alike on both sides of the needle. Every seam is sewed with two threads, and is alike on both sides of the needle. Every seams are sewed without crooks or defects.

The Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 Sewing Machine is the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism the world has ever produced. Through instructions given, and fully warranted.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

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PRICE LIST NOW READY. Also, Pamphlet on the care of fowls—Hatching, feeding, diseases and their cure, etc., adapted especially to the Pacific coast; price 10c.

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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United states, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. We can find history of service, and exact amount of pay and bounty so stated. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

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Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Sunday, Dec. 24, 1876,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing) Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Mission street Wharf), connecting with Trains for Calistoga, Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Suisun with Trains for Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Sacramento, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and New York. Also, at Lathrop with Stages for Modesto. Also, at Galt with Train for Stockton. (Arrive 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 P. M. (Arrive 6.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Summit, Keyesville, (for Havilah), (for Tehachapi, Amboy, Los Angeles), Mojave, Colton and Riverside. (San Diego), Gilroy and Soledad. (Arrive 10.45 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Mission Street Wharf), connecting with Train for Vallejo. (Arrive 10.45 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Wharf), connecting with Train for Vallejo. (Arrive 10.45 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily—Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and New York. (Arrive 10.45 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Freight Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.45 A. M. (Arrive 7.30 P. M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sunday—8.15 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30, 11.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO EAST OAKLAND.

Daily—7.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 1.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.

Daily—7.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.30 and 11.30 A.M.; 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30 A.M. and 12.30 P.M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 P.M.

FROM BERKELEY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00 A.M.; 12.00 and 1.00 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.

Daily—3.00 and 4.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00 A.M.

FROM HAYWARDS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.15, and 11.30 A.M.; 4.45 and 6.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN LEANDRO.

Daily—8.00, 9.30, 11.30 A.M.; 2.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00 A.M.; 1.00 and 4.30 P.M.

FROM SAN LEANDRO TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.00, 7.30, 8.30, 10.30 A.M.; 12.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 7.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.30 A.M.; 12.30 and 4.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FRUITVALE.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 3.30 and 5.30 P.M.

Sundays only—7.30 A.M.

FROM FRUITVALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily, except Sundays—7.45, 9.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 4.30 and 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FERNDALE.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 3.30 and 5.30 P.M.

Sundays only—7.30 A.M.

FROM FERNDALE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily, except Sundays—7.45, 9.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 4.30 and 6.30 P.M.

Sundays only—11.30 A.M., and 1.30 P.M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 P.M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A.M.; 2.00, 3.00, 4

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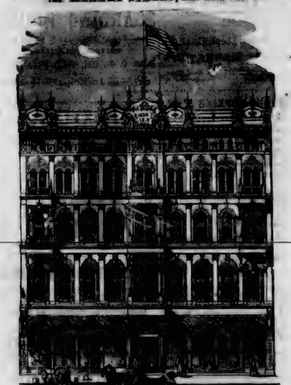
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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular and extensively used articles of the domestic pharmacopia.
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and tried other so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest
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By using according to directions,
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 34. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877. WHOLE NO 676

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SELECTIONS.

BABY-LAND.

"How many miles to Baby-land?"
"Any one can tell;
Up one flight,
To your right:
Please to ring the bell!"

"What can you see in Baby-land?"
"Little folks in white—
Downy heads,
Cradle beds,
Faces pure and bright."

"What do they do in Baby-land?"
"Dream and wake and play;
Laugh and crow;
Shout and grow;
Jolly times have they!"

"What do they say in Baby-land?"
"Why, the oddest things;
Might as well
Try to tell
What a birdie sings!"

"Who is queen of Baby-land?"
"Mother, kind and sweet;
And her love,
Born above,
Guides the little feet."

Home Culture.

This paper is especially addressed to those whose home training has been neglected; and as nearly all would deny that such a class included them, it will be my purpose to point out some of the characteristics of those who have suffered malgovernment at home, and then leave it with each one to decide whether he belongs to the number or no. This, as you will see at a glance, is a most practical question for teachers and students to consider. When the training of children at home has been the matter of intelligent, conscientious labor, the work of the teacher has been in no far anticipated, and that work rendered comparatively easy and successful. On the other hand where this has been neglected, or worse, perverted, the burdens of the teacher are increased many fold. Indeed, the most strenuous, painstaking labor of professors is often rendered nugatory by the perverse manner in which children—now students—have been allowed to behave at home, including the consequent habits formed. In matters of pronunciation, speaking, spelling, manners, to go no deeper, teachers are not uncommonly obliged to hammer students during their whole course. While here and there only a student comes from a model home, making his education in college, a matter of positive delight, satisfaction and pride. The experienced eye of the teacher at once detects the nature of the home training each student represents.

A lack of the numerous particulars of elementary knowledge, trifles considered separately, but indispensable considered in the aggregate, betrays deficient home culture. Without these, the student enters on his course of academic or collegiate instruction with no little embarrassment. This embarrassment increases as he advances. If he deficient in the art of spelling? He is mortified at every composition he receives back from the professor, and at every letter he receives from the historical faithful friend. His deficiencies may also include ignorance of the elementary principles of mathematics, of the simple facts of well known history, or of the authors, books and characters of renown—household words everywhere where there is refinement and knowledge at home. Destitute of these, the student stumbles and suffers from mortification all the way through college, unless indeed he belongs to the race of egotists and so is free from the possibility of mortification. He never can become the thoughtful student he otherwise might. If, on the other hand all this multitude of minute facts and elementary principles is made the early possession of the youth, he enters on his student course at vast advantage. These have cost him no protracted effort. He may not appreciate their value, because of their small cost. He has absorbed them. But the time is coming when their worth will require no effort at comprehension; when they will yield him satisfaction and save him precious time. Home is the place and early youth the time in which to make this acquisition. If it is then made, the teachers are saved what they only can appreciate or tell. If it is not made in youth and at home, the rule is that it never can be made.

Is the pupil lacking in a sense of reverence? His home culture has been neglected. He does not discriminate between places. One is as good as another and just as sacred; which means that in his sight all are common, and none have any sacredness attaching to them. Such students rarely think it worth their while to uncover their heads on entering a place dedicated to the worship of God. Were they to visit places of historic renown, they might exhibit some curiosity in confirming previous conceptions, but there would be no train of reverential thoughts awakened. No ground, however hallowed by the good and great of earth, would be more than so much soil to them. Neither the birth-place nor the death-place of Jesus would be holy ground, compelling them to take their shoes from off their feet. Ararat, Sinai, Tabor, Calvary, would impress them no more than other mountains of similar height and peculiarities.

Neither have they any reverential respect for persons. Age, position, qualities of character go for nought. A man is a man, and that's all. Why should any deference be shown to age? What is there calling for reverent respect in the most virtuous age? The irreverential youth calls his father "the old man," his mother "the old woman," as he has heard his father call her before him. He cannot only set at naught the judgment of superior age and wisdom, but also be guilty at the same time of the most offensive manner of doing it. The whole air of the younger goes to say, "I am of great importance, at least those whom I am addressing are worthy of not a whit more of consideration."

Superficial politeness may lead him to observe a few of the more apparent rules of etiquette, but inbred irreverence of spirit will soon manifest itself. This I am ashamed to say is one of the acknowledged characteristics of "young America," so called. It is thoroughly detestable. One of the worst features of this irreverential spirit, is its proneness to show disrespect to women, or bring discredit on them. He who has lost his deep reverence for woman is to be condemned; but he who never had any, whose earliest remembrance of mother and sister is associated with disregard, not to say slighting and contempt, is to be profoundly pitied. Such an one is born and reared to be fit only for treason, stratagems and spoils. Let no such one be trusted. If he be a man of office in the world, let his place be declared vacant, and his bishopric let another take. His baleful influence should be curtailed within the narrowest limit.

Another trait in the one whose home training has been neglected, is an unwillingness to bear responsibility. Perhaps I should describe the trait more accurately were I to say a total lack of a sense of responsibility. This sense of responsibility is one of the first elements in the child's nature that wise parents seek to develop. They are deeply aware that (all soon the great world will be pressing their heads and hearts with cares, and that they must prepare their children for their invisible but heavy burdens. Foolish parents on the other hand seldom if ever mention the word duty to the child, never with the intent of making them personally and practically acquainted with its deep significance. And so the child grows up without the calling out into actual life of the most essential principle of responsibility. He attains the years and stature of manhood, but none of its responsibilities does he feel. Others have feared for him, suffered for him, thought for him. It is now too late for him to cultivate this worse than latent, this wholly dormant, sense of responsibility. The value of money, the manner in which he should spend his time, the object he should strive to attain in life, these are subjects of scarcely more than an occasional and fleeting thought. Such young men when in college, have to be goaded to the discharge of every duty. They are void of any sense that it is their duty to work to acquire an education. They manifest no concern as to whether they ever are to know anything. If any event calls them from school, no regret is expressed, no plan interrupted, no hope delayed.

The professor has to undertake to do what ought to have been done years ago by the parents. But it is like reviving a corpse with one's breath to try to infuse into such a sense of personal responsibility. They do not know the meaning of the word. The idea is an utter alien to their minds, and it seems impossible to make a lodgment for it there.

A lack of self-denial is an associated evil in the constitution of the one whose home culture has been neglected or perverted. Many children are pampered from youth up, even in homes destitute of many of the marks of refinement. Their wishes are always consulted, are made the law of the household. Thus it not infrequently happens, that the child at an early age is virtual master of the house. The word self-denial he seldom hears, never has had explained to him, or a thousand times more important, never has the practical idea been engraved on his mind. Such an omision in home training is sad to contemplate. Such culture—shades of the ancient word forgive us—prepares for the world a race of pampered sons and women worse than not prepared for the trials of unrelenting life. These youth, with wishes never denied, with wills never accustomed to yield, with passions never taught implicit subordination, but with wishes, wills and passions uppermost in authority, come to college with the delusive hope on the part of the parents, that they may receive an education. Poor deluded parents! Did you never dream that you had rendered such an acquisition a thing well nigh impossible by the foolish training you have given your children. A collegiate education involves self-denial. The right one to be made of it afterwards also involves self-denial. No one who has not acquired the power of self-denial is competent to take his place in the selfish, disappointing world, or acquire an education.

Let me also mention insubordination as a further characteristic of the youth, whose home training has been nothing, or worse than nothing. Self-denial is the twin grace of submission to rightful authority. So necessarily is willfulness the twin vice of rebellion. The young man whose will has never been educated to the act of self-denial at home, is ignorant of the practical meaning of the word yielding. His selfhood has been trained into a center of selfishness. From a most depraved sense of manhood, including willfulness as the chief element, and excluding self-denial, thoughtfulness as to others happiness, and obedience to constituted authority, his parents have taught him, or allowed him to be taught to think himself one of the most important members of the human family and his will of paramount authority.

Thus he enters college. The rules are few, simple and sensible. But to his imperious judgment they are too numerous, too particular and lacking in practicability. He wants to have an exception made in his case. It is explained to him that the collective authorities mean to impartial, that exceptions to general rules relating to conduct, are sluice-ways for future mischief on the part of the pupil, and trouble on the part of the professors, that nothing arbitrary or unimportant is demanded as a pledge on the part of the entering student, and at length he signs his name to the pledge, but with the air that indicates mental reservation. Soon the reservation expresses itself. It is a matter of great favor that the institution can boast his presence, such is the natural translation of his manner of conduct. And so with much tugging and toiling the arduous attempt is made to teach him. Such painful labor as the training he receives costs the professors, what none but they can ever know, or any could appreciate if told. Such a minimum of education as he is only capable of receiving, is discoverable only by those who are tortured with teaching him.

All this thankless, well nigh profitless work is the natural result of such a young man's home life; but the penalty falls not where it ought to fall, but on the heads of professors not guilty of the moulding influences that have destroyed the hope of his ever being anything but a lost possibility to himself and society.

So long as he remains in school, his example is pestiferous, tending to undermine the discipline, and his so-called instruction is at the cost of most saint-like patience and forbearance on the part of disgusted teachers. The deforming influences at work in his home from his childhood, are at work in the college. Their theatre is transferred and widened to the injury of the whole body of students, and to the painful solicitude of professors. Daily, hourly, his rude spirit of irreverence, his careless indifference as to his responsibilities, his unwillingness to deny himself a moment's pleasure for an extended future good, his haughty, ungentlemanly spirit of insubordination, not to mention the lesser fault of ignorance of the common rules of education that are imbibed in every well regulated household, that pervade all its atmosphere like the bright motes of the sunbeam, all tell the sad story of a home in which the father's face was not seen perhaps for months together, and in which, when he occasionally returned from the distant farm or the mines, his influence was felt more by the way of relaxing what little authority the mother may have had than in confirming and strengthening it. His coming was the signal for license. His authority over the youngstere was scarcely if any above zero. He was a welcome guest, but by no means an accepted authority. Need I say that such homes cannot raise up a generation of youth capable of acquiring such education and character as will make the world wiser, happier and better.

It may be said that the picture I have drawn is overdrawn; that the home, the influence of which has been held up to view is not a representative one; that when found it would be the noticeable exception. Be it so. The exact degree of perversion of the home life, is not the thing here insisted on; but the fact is that in a new country, and especially in its newer portions, the great majority of homes are included between the accepted ideal home, where true culture is constantly imbibed, and the one just portrayed. From these homes come the great body of students to all our institutions. With their perverted life, shown in the education and conduct of the students, these institutions have constantly to contend. The lower degrees of this perversion may be counteracted by protracted and painstaking effort on the part of professor and pupil, on the part of neither alone. To show up this perversion, leaving the student to judge with impartiality what degree represents his home and to make a few suggestions, which, if carried out, will aid in counteracting the lower degrees of this sad home influence that perverts, distorts, prejudices, hardens, blinds and at length renders callous the intellectual nature remaining, reducing the value of the man to zero, and greatly augmenting his power for doing in others all that has been done in himself of permanent evil, is the design of the present talk.

Superficial faults, such as those of manners, ignorance of the ways of society, ignorance of the lower but most necessary forms of knowledge, spelling, reading, writing in a good hand, an acquaintance with a those and minor facts of life, literature and every day science, may be made good by going down into the immediate presence of these faults, and beginning with resolution their eradication. They cannot be counteracted with a perpendicular spirit. Backbone is a good thing, but it is sometimes most effectual when bent. Dignity is a good thing, but it doesn't consist in trying to conceal one's ignorance through life, but in beginning at once to remedy the defects of early life and inherited influence. Self-respect is essential, but it is cultivated rather by frank acknowledgement of conscious deficiencies and honest work at their removal, than by rendering the consciousness of ignorance perpetual. This victory over the rudimentary foes of a thorough education is achieved by stooping.

I once asked a student of considerable age, but little comparative advancement, what he wished to study. He had been connected with the institution before, and I know could not take the entire course. His reply is worthy of being remembered by all students. "I am going to begin where I don't know any more now go on." Be just to yourselves, and begin where you don't know any more, if that takes you clear back to the alphabet. A distinguished doctor of divinity, struggled long and courageously against several of the superficial defects specified. His home training had not been conducive to early thoroughness in the details of education, but the opposite. He was aware of it. He strenuously cultivated the acquaintance of Noah Webster. He took lessons in penmanship. He made him himself familiar with the highways and byways of the multiplication table. He harnessed himself to the four fundamental divisions of arithmetic until they followed willingly in his train. He even fought with and conquered that educational Goliath, Lindley Murray. He did not despise an encounter, though painful, because of its duration, with McGuffey. He wrestled successfully with the spirit of the arithmetic makers. He began where he didn't know any more and went on, not to perfection, but to the standing and estate of a gentleman of highly creditable acquirements. He fought a good fight; thousands enjoy the fruit of his victory. Let his example encourage every student whose early advantages were rather no inconsiderable disadvantages.

But what shall be said of those grave faults that reflect a much more perverted condition of home life? Can prejudice and pride and passion and woefully perverted taste and envy and conceit and irreverence and unwillingness to yield to rightful authority be also overmastered? Not directly, possibly to a perceptible extent indirectly. The atmosphere of a christian college may do much towards obliterating perniciously impressions made on the once susceptible nature of the youth. The example of high-toned character that he will have constantly before him will also help work a cure. The close personal contact with students of refinement and attainments will do its share. The humanifying influence of the studies he pursues is also an important factor in the problem. But in spite of all, and through the entire course, if he should ever succeed in accomplishing it, the contrast will remain painfully marked between him and the student from the home of refinement and culture. The representative of the one will be bright and cheering like his home. The representative of the other will be somwhat crude and rustic, not to say ignorant. The one will be the most effectual and proud advertisement of his *Alma Mater*. The other will send his constant apology in her estimation, though not in his. God bless the homes of America, and increase the good ones.

And the blithe birds sing on the spray.

It seems to be quite a unanimous opinion among those who have tried crosses of the Jersey with other good milking breeds, that the result is a cow unequalled by any of the pure breeds for better or cheese. We predict that this cross is destined to grow in popular favor.

For weak eyes, bathe them night and morning in a tolerably strong solution of salt and water. We have known some remarkable cures effected by this simple remedy. After bathing the eyes daily for about a week, intermit a day or two, and then resume the daily bathing, and so on till your eyes get strong again.

Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 24, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Suggestion for New Elections in South Carolina and Louisiana.

The suggestions made by President Hayes some days ago, relative to new elections for the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, was bitterly opposed by all the leading members of the Democracy The reasons, however, they failed to set forth. But the real cause of their opposition, as is apparent to all far-seeing minds, is a fear that the country would detect, providing fair elections would be held in those States, that fraud, intimidation and bull-dosing reigned to a greater degree than had heretofore been made known by the investigations already made by official committees.

That new elections would result in the triumphant choice of the Republican tickets, providing protection was given to the ballot-box, even the Democracy themselves do not doubt; but they hate to expose the many political legerdemain tricks resorted to in the Southern States at the last Presidential election, in order to secure those States on the side of the Democracy and put up their claim Mr. Tilden was entitled to the presidency, notwithstanding the proven fraudulent votes which were thrown out by the legal Returning Boards of those States. Hence, anything but new elections in South Carolina and Louisiana will best suit the Randall, Cox and other objectors to President Hayes' proposition for new elections in those States. These men also make objections to a commission being sent to Louisiana.

Masonic Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 10, 1877.

Bro. P. Anderson, Past Grand Master of the Conventional Independent Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. for the State of California.

DEAR SIR: Will you consent to have your name on the circular with other prominent Masons for a call for a National Masonic Convention. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain yours fraternally,

J. G. JONES.

[Will answer you shortly by letter to your post office address.—ED. APPEAL.]

"Equal Rights."

A new paper has made its appearance in Boston, entitled *Equal Rights*. It is a monthly journal, devoted to the advocacy of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the equal rights of man, without regard to race or color, and is published by A. G. Brown & Co., 140 Court Street, at 50 cents per annum, single copies 5 cents. In the first number, for March, which has been received by us, makes a neat typographical appearance, and contains noticeable themes on the principles of Temperance. We wish it success.

THE MASONIC REVIEW—This old, standard magazine commenced its Fiftieth Volume with the February number, which has a very attractive Table of Contents. Cornelius Moore, the old Nestor of the Masonic press, has retired from active business, and Thomas J. Melish, who for some two years past has been associate with Mr. Moore, becomes the principal editor. The price has been reduced to Two Dollars per Annum, and it is now published by Wrightson & Co., No. 13 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE Young Men's Society's Picnic will be given May 24, instead of the 1st, at Badger's Park, Oakland.

[Washington Correspondence.]

President Hayes and the Colored Ministers of Washington. No Abandonment of the Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12th.

In the selection of a Cabinet, President Hayes has not resorted to any perilous expedients, but has exhibited political wisdom and acumen. No system of evading duty and palliating abuses will obtain during his administration, for he has called wise and learned men as his counsellors.

"William M. Evarts, the Secretary of State, is no rash innovator. He began political life by presiding over the convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and has never swerved in the advocacy of those principles which carried the country through the war and brought to a consummation the intent of the Declaration of Independence.

We have reason to believe that, notwithstanding the conservative, conciliatory but unyielding, policy inaugurated by President Hayes, he will not abandon the negroes to the irreclaimable profligacy of their oppressors at the South. Equal justice to all citizens is the pivotal stone upon which he intends building, and in his appointments thus far we see that this line is not loosely drawn. The man chosen Attorney-General is a Charles Sumner Republican, whose abhorence of slavery and sympathy for the oppressed, fired him, when it was criminal for a white man to give shelter to a pursued negro seeking his freedom, to bear the stigma which at that time attached to abolitionists. His ample means were over at the disposition of those who aided in the purchase of negroes for emancipation. Not less loyal than philanthropic, when the war broke out he became one of his country's defenders, losing a limb, not only for the preservation of the Union, but for the ultimate freedom of those he never failed to protect, when the laws of the land would have forced him to return them to their masters. We speak of this gentleman particularly, for upon him will rest the duty of giving legal advice to His Excellency upon the questions most vitally affecting our cause. Since the war, General Stevens has risen above the ultra-centricity of his party, frowning down all deviations from its fundamental principles, but, nevertheless, remaining true to the principles of liberty which wakened into existence the Republican party. His positive character, aided by the steadfastness of the Hon. John Sherman to the cause of the negro, and the courage and indomitable will of Carl Schurz, when right battles against might, will more than overbalance the negative position of the other member of the Cabinet whose allegiance to State rights carried him into the Rebellion. The continued favor of President Hayes' inaugural, bespeak for him the beneficial, unbounded confidence of the majority of the good men of both parties. What we have seen of him lead us to class him among the acute reasoners and deep-thinkers of the party. Our friends in the South need not have any apprehension of his abandoning them. Our interviews with him ratifies our radicalism on this most important point. Of course, a republican form of government he will insist, must exist in every State. No government not having the moral and material support of the people will receive his countenance; self-government, untrammeled by the impolitic interference of the military, will again resume sway; but whenever life and liberty are menaced all his constitutional powers will be used for their protection and maintenance. The rights of all, regardless of color or previous condition, must be respected. The self-seeking, negro-using politicians who have so long fattened upon the credulity of their dupes in the States where the colored people are in the majority, are alarmed, because the President has pledged himself to the maintenance of local self-government, and are endeavoring to create a panic among these long misled people. We see nothing to cause demoralization among our people. New and honest leaders must be sought. We have these in our own ranks, and if our people, instead of supporting adventurers, who prey upon the financial vitals of the land-owners and tax-paying inhabitants, will choose from the better and most intelligent of their own caste, they need not fear the effects of self-government. Governments, to be stable and prosperous, must be based upon the consent of the governed. Without this, Republican institutions have been instituted in vain. The spoilsmen have had control of these too long. Our people, disregarding their own interests and promoting those of soulless men who trafficed in lives, must now join the men who accepts uncompromisingly the President's policy as defined in his inaugural. We deprecate the abandonment of those principles which made the Republican party possible; but, nevertheless, we advise the letting alone of that element in the Republican party that has become the concentrated essence of peculation, fraud, and are using of the negroes only for personal gain. The welfare of our race in the South, the permanent reconstruction of the sections, and the material prosperity of both races demand such a course, and now that President Hayes has pledged himself to protect all citizens in their personal and political rights, we see the advisability of our people lending their sufferages to the cause of the public weal by building up a party in the South that will command the support of the best element of the whites.

This we know they will do, but the latter must cease their terrorism, they must sacrifice the spirit of libertinism to that of patriotism, sink their mean prejudices against the race, elevate and protect it, before they can become worthy possessors of the promised self-government which cannot exist where one class attempts dominion over the natural rights of another class, equally competent to conscientiously exercise them. A prompt'tude to avail themselves of every circumstance to check and extinguish the envenomed fury which ignorance and slavery introduced, and still keep glowing against the manhood of the negro, will tend, not only to win his suffrage, but to convince his friends every where, that Mr. Hayes' policy will be beneficial instead of being disastrous. We hope that under the influence of local self-government, the brutal and sanguinary encounters so prevalent under the late administration will no longer deface Southern society, degrade humanity, and endanger civilization itself, but that that era of peace on earth, and good will to the children of men which was proclaimed eighteen hundred years ago, will prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land. Securing this will tend to the acquisition of a political element that cannot but be productive of good results. It is not too much to say, that advantages will be acquired in consequence of this protective and condition-ameliorating policy, not now enjoyed in any of the Southern States. The negro is an effective power, both in politics and in all that tend to ameliorate the depression in these States, and they must be conciliated; madness alone can lead the whites to do injustice to this class and no system of government can prosper without their voluntary aid. The federal government itself—the present tranquility enjoyed by all sections, is attributable to the steadfastness and self-sacrificing loyalty of this people to what they believed right, and President Hayes cannot afford to abandon them; doing this would be acting the part "of the Israelitish champion, who, brought into the house of Dagon to make sport for the festive assembly, ended by pulling it down upon the heads of the guests—and upon his own."

It is evident to us that maladministration and ring-rule are at an end. Mr. Hayes, fully sensible of the disastrous condition of the public revenue, the burdensome taxation, and the commercial depression at present afflicting the country, has contrived a remedy in the appointment of John Sherman as head of the nation's treasury. Gratuities and ministerial extravagancies have been dismissed, and the burdens of the people will be appreciably lightened. His effectual course of reform in the Civil Service, the introduction of economy and retrenchment, joined to the beneficient measures he will no doubt impress upon the in-coming Congress, will win for him the plaudits even of those who opposed him. We look upon him as a man who does not merely act from a desire to do what is right, but rather upon a determination and well-considered system. His firmness will soon conquer the seeming opposition of some of the leaders of the party; his sense of justice will make him the defender and guardian of popular rights, and his integrity and impartiality will enshrine him in the hearts of all his countrymen.

A. W. A. DELMON.

Why Advertise!

People sometimes ask why does Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand Invalid's Hotel at Buffalo, which costs over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says, "if your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat, and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does overrecommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at so moderate a price ($1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

Swearing.

A little boot-black was standing very patiently at the entrance of a city hotel, waiting for a "job," when two young men, dressed in the extreme of the fashion and puffing away at their Spanish cigars, stopped before him.

"Here, boots," said one of them, in a tone of lofty superiority, "let me see if you are master of your trade!" placing his foot on the boy's knee as he spoke.

The boot-black plied his brush with skill, and the boot soon brightened under his ready touch; the young bloods amusing themselves meanwhile, by trying to frighten the boy to make more haste, by swearing at him.

The little fellow stood it as long as he could, when, having finished one boot, he suddenly dropped the foot, and returned his brushes to the box in which he carried them.

"What now?" asked the young dandy.

"I would rather not finish that boot, sir" answered the boy.

"Not finish them!" exclaimed the swell-head, with an oath; "then you don't see the color of my money."

"I don't want your money," said the boy, "and I will not stay here and listen to your swearing."

"Let the boy alone," interrupted the other young man, "and let him finish his job."

"Well and good," said the first speaker, "but it is really a rare joke that a boot-black should be afraid of swearing."

"I can't *afford* to swear," answered the boot-black, with a significant glance upward.

"Do you mean that it costs anything to swear?" asked the young man in astonishment.

"Yes," replied the boot-black, with solemn earnestness, "*it will cost me my soul.*"

Let all those who read these lines remember this.

Southern California.

Los Angeles is the chief city, and at present the centre of enterprises far beyond what is apparent to the casual and uninformed observer. Sagacious men, have, for years, been measuring the forecasting shadows of coming events, and graduating action thereby. Hence, while the sluggish multitude, wearied with waiting for fortune to fill their spreading, idle laps, have been whining about their "luck," and decrying the place as the "dullest" and "meanest" on earth, those who have marrow in their bones and business in their brains, have been quietly acquiring "corner lots"

KNOWLTON'S jet black writing ink is excellent, Try it.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Barnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rhoumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of akin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

Died.

NORTON—In Grass Valley, Cal., Thursday, March 22d, Robert Norton, aged 55 years.

OLDHAM—In this city, Sunday, March 18th, Mrs. Elizabeth Oldham, a native of Williamsburg, N. Y., aged 54 years.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

A GRAND FAREWELL COMPLIMENtary Concert will be tendered to

MME. SELIKA WILLIAMS,

In which the following distinguished Artists, who have kindly consented, will appear viz:

Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1877

PACIFIC HALL.

SIGNOR BIANCI,
SENOR MAURO SOLANO,
PROFESSOR BARNES,
MADAME BIANCA,
MADAME SELIKA and
Mr. SAMPSON WILLIAMS.

PROFESSOR BIANCI will act as Director.

EASTER FESTIVAL.

The ladies of Christ Church Mission met at Tonic Men's Hall on Monday March 19, 1877, to make arrangements for an Easter Festival. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. HARRIET SMITH; Secretary, Mrs. GEORGIANA AFFO; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. WHITFIELD.

Resolved, That we have a Festival at Pacific Hall, Bush Street, on Monday, April 9, 1877.

The following Committees were appointed:

On Refreshments.—Mrs. Williams, Johnson, Mrs. Cecelia Williams, Miss Clementine Edmunds; and Messrs. Joseph Smith and J. T. Abenant.

On Entertainment.—Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Toogood, Mrs. C. A. Phillips, Mrs. Wm. Parrish, Mrs. Georgiana Gleasy.

Resolved, That a notice of the above Festival be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL, *Elevator* and *Chronicle*.

A number of full particulars will appear next week.

The price of admission is placed at 50 cents; and the refreshments will be an extra charge of 25 cents.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MASONS.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 10, 1877.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal, Greeting:

TO THE CRAFT: In order that we may bring about that friendship and union that should exist among Masons and that is so much desired among us at this day and time, and place ourselves in a proper light before the word, we must all be united. Now, therefore, in accordance with the expressed wishes of a number of Grand Lodge Officers and prominent Masons from all sections of the American continent, there will be a circular issued for a call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the 4th day of September, and not in the month of August, as was first intended. The object of the Convention will be for the purpose of having a better understanding among the craft, and to advance Masonry, and to advance the common interest of our ancient and honorable institution, and that the common interest of one should be the common interest of all brethren of the craft. This circular for a call for a National Masonic Convention will be put forth in a spirit of love and fellowship, and to the up-building of universal brotherhood, of union of peace and plenty. Delegates to said Convention will consist of all present and past Grand Masters and D. G. Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretaries, Grand Secretaries and Treasurers, and all Past Masters and all Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges. Grand Secretaries are requested to notify their Lodges accordingly. Yours fraternally,

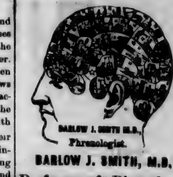
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Here all may obtain a truthful examination and a correctly marked chart at from $5 to $1. Examination without chart $1.00.

Dr. SMITH gives Free Lectures to Gentlemen at his Institute on Thrice Physiology, Marriage and ethical Science, Laws of Health, Etc., every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

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And all persons who are in any way out of health who desire to know the nature and causes of their diseases, and a full Description of an EXAMINATION THOROUGH AND SCIENTIFIC IN REGARD TO HEALTH FREE OF CHARGE, Dr. SMITH will be at 635 and 637 California Street, from 9 A.M. to 12 M., and 2 to 5 P.M. Hygienic Bowling Alleys, Medical and Toilet Baths, to be had at the Institute at prices below competition.

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The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., always on hand. Persons from the interior or those visiting the city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort

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1876.

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The NEW 8

Number WILSON

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QUARTERLY MEETING NOTICE.

THE THIRD QUARTERLY Meeting of Shiloh Church will be held the fourth Sunday in this month—March 25th. Appointment next week.

By order of the Elder in charge.

J. W. SMITH, Secretary.

Oakland, March 15, 1877.

PICNIC!

THE ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE Young Men's Union Beneficial Society will take place on *Wednesday, May 9, 1877 at Badger's Park, Oakland*

B. FLETCHER, President.

WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. 1876.

(From the Official Report.)

AWARD TO WHEELER & WILSON.

A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:

"A Lockstitch Sewing Machine, unsurpassed in the superior quality of its parts, great ingenuity, great adaptability to different classes of work, and both Lockstitch and Interlock; quality of stitch, ease and rapidity of motion, and management of the machine."

A Medal and Diploma for Leather for "the following reasons:" "Superior quality of work in Leather stitching."



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California State Fair — Gold Medal.

San Joaquin County Fair Stockton—First Premium.

Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.

Marin County Fair, Petaluma—First Premium.

Olympia, Washington Territory Fair, Olympia—First Premium.

Walla Walla County Fair, W. T.—First Premium.

Southern County Fair, Oregon—all at Salem—First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Evenly, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be claimed for other machines, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. Its new machine, with extension table, practically self-setting. It will sew from paper to the heaviest goods—even needles—without change of tension. The feed is positive, the points are on all sides of the needle. Every needle is reverse without trouble or delay.

The Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 Sewing Machine is the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism the world has ever produced. Through instructions given, and fully warranted.

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General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

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PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Hanmer's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at reduced charges.

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Fashionable Millinery,

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EGGS 30 Cents.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Cards and Pickets and Retail, and delivered free.

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Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Pumps and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber, Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

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For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

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Goods Delivered in any part of the City Free of Charge.

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A large supply of Hard Charcoal always on hand, and for sale in the lowest price.

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We buy and sell Bounty Land Warrants, and are always in the market for the same. Parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where they can be found, and lowest cash price.

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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

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8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train, via Oakland, Livermore, Lathrop and Stockton, for Sacramento, Ione, Jackson, Latrobe, Placerville, Folsom, Roseville, Auburn, Colfax, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Connects at Stockton with Steamer for Visalia. Arrives at Sacramento at 12.50 P. M., Marysville at 5.30 P. M., Oroville at 6.30 P. M., Redding at 8.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier). Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.30 P. M.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Hayward, Niles and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for Hayward, Niles and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for San Mateo and Way Stations.

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Ns. Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad from OAKLAND, foot of BROADWAY.

Ferry Landing, Market street, at 6.00 A.M. Daily and making direct connections at Lathrop with

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Has been opened at

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109 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.

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Those who would seek the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by

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WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled,

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

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Especially designed for HEAVY WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., by rapidly stitching that preponderating among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps which could make a few stitches while new, have been equipped with the name of SEWING MACHINE, and selling at the good quality of STANDARD machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

No machine whose that will not do an inferior Work in a superior manner. The machine is always that runs as hard as to cause fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable. The cost of repairs in a few years will soon double the original price. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and TRULY CHEAP by reason of their superiority in all desirable qualities, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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The only cure being the Lyonese charge, of which we say in all truthfulness, are in all

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Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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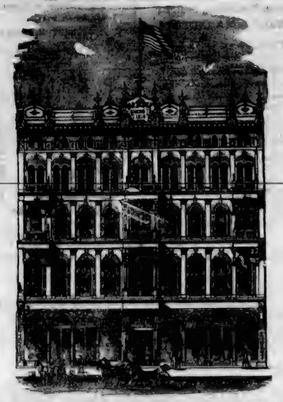
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SELECTIONS.

A WORD FOR THE MOTHER.

Send the children to bed with a kiss and a smile—

Sweet childhood will tarry at best, but awhile;

And soon they will pass from the portals of home,

The wilderness ways of their life-work to roam.

Yet, tuck them in bed with a gentle "good-night!"

The mantle of shadows is veiling the light;

And maybe—God knows!—on this sweet little fem,

May fall deeper shadows in life's weary tame.

Yes, say it:—"God bless my dear children, I pray!"

It may be the last you will say it for aye.

The night may be long ere you see them again,

And motherless children may call you in vain.

Drop sweet benediction on each little head,

And fold them in prayer as they nestle in bed;

A guard of bright angels around them invite—

The spirit may slip from the mooring to-night.

Mutton Sheep, Southdowns, Etc.

We have frequently referred to the erroneous notions prevailing among our farmers, in regard to the size of the leading breeds of mutton sheep.

In England, where land is dear and labor cheap, the farmers have heretofore found the most profitable returns from what is called "high farming"—that is, through cultivation of the land, heavy manuring, and feeding a large amount of oil-cake and other expensive food, so as to add as much as possible to the value of the manure. Under this system, sheep are forced on cake and turnips, to make a growth at an early age, that under our system is found to be utterly impracticable. Besides, these monsters, made up largely of solid fat, are found to be unprofitable in our markets, and, indeed, are regarded as inferior mutton everywhere. Nevertheless, great size here, as with swine, has been found to attract purchasers; and, therefore, by the use of expensive feed, with roots—furnished at whatever cost—for the winter, it has been found that long-wooled sheep can be made to weigh 250 to 300 pounds; and, what are called Southdowns, from 175 to 200 pounds. Specimens of this sort are taken about to the fairs; and though any practical breeder knows that they are by no means fair nor true samples of the breeds these represent when kept as we can afford to keep them on the farm, the judges award them the prizes, and the multitude in attendance are astonished by their extraordinary size, weight is frequently increased by an unusual length of their fleeces—the result, in many, of shrubby shearing, or early shearing, or, as is sometimes the case, no shearing at all.

The object of these fairs, it is said, is to instruct the farmers, by placing before them true specimens of all the products of rural industry; and the people infer too often that these monsters of fat, with their extraordinary length of staple, are true specimens of the mutton sheep they ought to breed. But the fact is, as we have intimated, that no such sheep can be reared by the American farmer at a profit; and if it were practicable to breed them, their flesh could not be sold, except at reduced prices, in our markets.

To produce good mutton we must have lean flesh—muscle—and to produce this the animal must have exercise, and not be forced to the utmost limit of obesity in "luxury and ease," as these monsters of fat always are. The long-wool wether at eighteen months, that will weigh 150 to 175 pounds, is large enough; and a Southdown as 100 to 150 at the same age, will be found to be plenty fat enough for the best quality of mutton.

We press this point upon the attention of the readers of the *Journal*, because we constantly see people refusing the very best animals of these breeds, under the false notion that they are not large enough, because they have not been forced to an unusual and unprofitable size. More especially is this true in reference to the Southdown breed. The false notions here, we are inclined to think, have been created by the exhibition of cross-bred animals as pure Downs.

This ancient race of mutton sheep is not of large size—indeed, grazed and fed as they ought to be, to produce the best flesh, they appear small, because of their extraordinary compactness and superior symmetry. Their well known hardiness fits them for thriving on moderate fare; and this great merit they would lose after a few generations of forcing and pampering.

As we had occasion to show, some months ago, the sheep of moderate size and compact form, low on the leg, with short, stout neck, will be found much more profitable than the large and overgrown animals—and this will be found to be true in all the breeds.—*Wat. Live Stock Journal.*

Jack Bullet's Broken Heart.

A hundred men were digging for gold, and they had named the place "Joe White's Dream."

Singular name, but they were singular men—brawny, rough grizzled, and some of them wicked. They were men from the East, digging, delving, in a sort of mad frenzy, for the golden wealth of California.

On this day all work had ceased. The men formed a circle on the grass, and in the center was Jack Bullet. His hands were tied behind him, there was an old blood-stain on his face, and from his wolfish eyes he sent murderous glances from one face to another, and at last called out:

"If you had knifed some of ye!"

None of the men replied. Some were pale, others nervous, and none seemed to relish the business on hand, which was the hanging of Jack Bullet. By-and-by a meek and hungry-looking man named Elder Graves by the boys, entered the circle, and standing with one hand on the prisoner's shoulder, he began:

"Jack Bullet, this is a solemn warning for us all. Here is the rope—there is the limb—and we are gathered to hang you! You came to Joe White's Dream weeks ago, poor, hungry and ill. We fed and nursed you, and when you were well enough to work a full claim was staked out for you. How have you repaid us, Jack Bullet? You have stolen dust from the men, brought discords and jealousies among us, incited rows and riots, and last night you were detected when about to murder your partner and steal his few hundred dollars. We try to be white in this camp, and to use all men right, but we cannot turn you loose to prey upon some other party. The men are going to hang you."

"Let 'em hang—I can't die but once!" sullenly replied the prisoner.

"Jack Bullet," said the elder, "I am a praying man, and I want to pray with you before you swing! I am sorry for you. You are a strong man, and you are to die like a dog. Maybe you have a mother in the East, or you may have a wife and children. God help them!"

The elder sank down on his knees before the prisoner and prayed such a prayer as the rocks have never echoed again. Before he had finished there were tears in the eyes of half the men, and Big Sam bent over to Curly Jim and whispered:

"Now that is what I call religum—the real old bang-up religum such as we used to git way back in New Hampshire!"

When the prayer was ended a new spirit came to the men. They scanned Jack Bullet's face and saw that it had softened, and as Elder Graves stepped aside the President of the camp cut Jack's bonds and said:

"We don't want you blood, though you sought ours. You are free to go, Jack Bullet, but don't you ever enter Joe White's Dream again."

The reprieved man moved away without a word nor did he look back as long as he was in view. When he had disappeared from sight, the miners returned to their work, each one so busy with his thoughts that but few words were spoken. That day two weeks, a man came up from "Cardboard City" and reported that Jack Bullet had been eaten up by a grizzly. Every man in camp felt glad then that his town had escaped the disgrace of a hanging, and in the afternoon we saw Elder Graves shoulder a spade and turn down into a little valley. It was a beautiful spot, always full of the mellowest sunshine and the prettiest flowers. When the boys had knocked off work for the day, they all descended into the place, for what reason no one knew, but by a sort of common consent. In the center of the valley the earth had been heaped up like a grave. At its head was a board—at its foot a wild rose. On the board Elder Graves had cut with his knife:

JACK BULLET,
AGED THIRTY.

Men may not have given him a chance,
BUT GOD WILL.

You wouldn't think those rough men had sentiment in their hearts, but they saw through the elder's motives in an instant, and the roughest man in the lot stooped down and carefully rearranged one of the sods.

Three weeks more went by, and one evening Jack Bullet came into Joe White's Dream alive and well. He stood on the little square in the centre of the town, and he said not a word till the wondering men had gathered about him. Then he pointed to the grave in the valley, his eyes filled with tears, and he chokingly said:

"Boys, I sneaked back here this morning to kill some one in revenge, but I cum across that—that grave down—down thar, and—and"—

He held out his hands to the men, and the tears blinded him so that he could not see a face. Elder Graves went down on his knees again, every man with him, and there were more cusses, and a prayer as beautiful and tender and true that Jack Bullet sobbed like a child. His heart was broken, and all the Satan in his nature was driven out in a moment.

Joe White's Dream was a mining camp for many months after that, and Jack Bullet was one of the best men in it. The headboard grew gray as the rain beat down and the sun shone, and the wild rose grew till it covered all the grave, but no one disturbed a sod. The grave was a sign—a beacon light as it were, and perhaps miners were right when they said of our town:

"They've had a revival up thar, an' they are the best chaps an' the hardest workers on the slope."

Make Farm Life Attractive.

The improvements that do most to increase the comfort, and to render farm life attractive, says the *Farmer's Vindicator*, are not of the most costly character, and are within reach of every enterprising farmer.

In making the home attractive, costly ornaments may be left to those who have the means to lavish upon them; but every country mansion, or cottage, should be surrounded by shade trees to protect it, or rather its inmates from the cold blasts of winter, as well as the intense heat of summer. The trees are in the reach of all, at trifling expense. The roadways, too, could be lined with trees, with little or no disadvantage to the adjoining lands. If the Patrons of Husbandry in the north would take hold of this important subject in earnest, how easy they could line the highways of the whole country with beautiful, ornamental, and fruit trees, and tax themselves but lightly in time or money.

Does any one doubt the desirability of such improvement? Let such a one drive along a public road where oven one farmer has by forethought and a little enterprise, years before such visit, planted such trees, and contrast his impressions, with a look at his own barren highway, and then judge. The fact is, such investments cost but little, and never fail to pay. No one can pass such property without half wishing that he owned it, and, if he is ready and able to purchase, he is willing to pay well for such improvements.

With the substantial comforts of country life, it is the same. They are within the reach of every farmer, great or small, and cost comparatively little. All that is needed is judgment and a little well-timed labor, for such comforts as fruits, which many farmers never see in their dwellings. Apple, pear, peach trees and grape vines, are as easily cultivated as corn; strawberries, raspberries and blackberries can be grown with success.

Most of the drudgery and monotony of farm life result from mere stupidity. It is commonly thought by those who live along for years on corn bread, bacon and sweet potatoes, that such luxuries as delicious and healthful fruits are too costly for poor farmers. This is nonsense. No class of people in the world can secure them so easily and so certainly. City people know little of these luxuries in their perfection, as they rarely get them fresh from the fields; and, if the farmer would only use his opportunities, his family would seldom complain of their situation.

We are always clever with those who imagine we think as they do.

What Plants are Made of.

The first sentence in Johnson's "How Crops Feed," reads as follows:

A multitude of observations has demonstrated that from ninety-five to ninety-nine per cent. of the entire mass (weight) of agricultural plants is derived directly or indirectly from the atmosphere.

And the same no doubt is true, with a wider per cent., for the ash constituents of arboreal vegetation, to which, if not to agricultural plants, the pear tree belongs. Referring again to one of Prof. Johnson's works, "How Crops Grow," for an account of these matters not derived from the atmosphere, we have the statement, page 328:

The compounds that the plant must derive from the soil, are those found in its ash, since these are not volatile, and cannot therefore exist in the atmosphere. Leaving out of view for the present those matters which, though found in the plant, appear to be unessential to its growth, the roots absorb the following substances: Sulphates, phosphates, nitrates and chlorids of potash, lime, magnesia and iron.

A Sensible Mother.

It is really pitiful to see a good conscientious little mother resolutely shutting herself away from so much that is best and sweetest in her children's lives, for the sake of tacking their dresses and ruffling their petticoats. How surprised and grieved she will be to find that her boys and girls, at sixteen, regard "mother" chiefly as a most excellent person to go to in order to get money to make new dresses, and not as one to whom they care to go for social companionship! Yet, before they are snubbed out of it by repeated rebuffs, such as "Run away, I'm too busy to listen to your nonsense," children naturally go to their mothers with all their sorrows and pleasures; and if "mother" can only enter into all their little plans, how pleased they are! Such a shout of delight as I heard last summer from Mrs. Friendly's croquet-ground, where her two little girls were playing! "Oh, goody, goody, mamma is coming to play with us!" She was a busy mother, too, and I knew would have much preferred to use what few moments of recreation she could snatch, for something more interesting than playing croquet with little children, but much later than their mallets. She has often said to me, "I cannot let my children grow away from me, I must keep right along with them all the time, and whether it is croquet with the little ones, or Latin grammar and base-ball with the boys, or French dictation and sash-ribbons with the girls, I must be in it as far as I can."

His Little Toes.

In London, a long time ago, I used to know the nurse of the Queen's babies—an excellent, good person, clean and fat and rosy and loving. It might occur to the uninitiated that this person was perhaps a gentlewoman, and that the Queen's babies had real ladies as nurses. But it was not so. This royal nurse was but another Peggotty. One day we congratulated her on the excellence of her place.

"That it is, indeed, ma'am, a good place," replied the woman, warmly; "too good for the likes of me; and yet," said she, her motherly bosom swelling and warm tears gushing to her honest eyes, "it has one great trial.—I am not hallowed to kiss the children. Being royal highness and me an 'ireling, I am not hallowed; and when you love a baby, not to be able to kiss 'im is 'ard; but," and here she brightened up considerably, "I don't mind telling you, ma'am, for I don't think it will go any further——they can't prevent me from kissin' of his little toes."

"Governor Sprague."

The fame of this stallion is, to every horseman, familiar as a household word; and so full an account was given of him by Mr. Helm, in our February number, that it is scarcely necessary to go over the ground again. His wonderful performances as a four-year-old, trotting in 2:21½, and his career on the turf last season, when he showed his ability to trot in 2:16 under favorable circumstances; the perfection and naturalness of his trotting gait; the gifts of speed which he inherits from that grand, big old horse "Rhode Island" (record of 2:23½) and from his dam "Belle Brandon" by Ryadyk's "Hambletonian," stamp him as a trotting stallion without a peer on this continent. The appearance of the few youngsters got by him fully justify the high hopes that his individual excellence and high breeding have warranted. He is owned by Hon. J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis., and stands at $200.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

It may not be known to farmers and horsemen, but there are two half brothers of this famous horse now in California. Both were sired by "Rhode Island." One is a brown stallion "Kansas Central," sired by "Rhode Island," a most beautiful and stylish horse whose dam is "Birdcatcher;" she by old "George M. Patchen." He is now 5 years old. We know this colt well, and know him to be one of the very best horses on this coast. His colts are superb.

The other is a four year old colt, "Major Turtelott," sired by "Rhode Island," a bay stallion whose promise is very great. His style and gait are very much like "Governor Sprague." His dam is "Pudgy," a famous road mare of Amasa Sprague's of H. I. She was by an imported horse, and while she could trot in 2:40, she could go 100 miles per day on the road. She is the dam of the "Belle of Johnson" (Hostal) who could trot in 2:35 as a three-year-old.

We do not know who owns "Kansas Central" at present, but "Major Turtelott" is in the hands of D. Smalley of Haywards, Alameda County.

All of "Rhode Island's" colts are superb as large, stylish, and fast road and carriage horses—qualities great-ly to be prized.

We predict that both of these colts will make their mark in California.

Nor only American meats, but American watches, also, are being largely patronised by the English. The watch trade in London, it is said, has received a severe shock by the continued importation of American chronometers. Our locomotives, too, are driving ahead in England, and European Turkey seems to prefer the American manufacture to that offered by the English shops. We are a great people. If only the effete monarchies would take some of our politicians away from home the American cup of happiness would be full.

AT a camp-meeting last summer, a remarkable sister began the hymn——

"My soul is on its way to glory!
I'm determined I'm on time."

She began in shrill quavers, but it was pitched too high: "Ten thousand—Ten thousand," she screeched, and stopped. "Start her at 5000!" cried a converted stock-broker present.

He shall be immortal who liveth till he be stoned by one without fault.

Ex-President Grant left Washington Saturday for Cincinnati. From thence he goes to Chicago and Galena.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 31, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The School Laws of this State

One of the very first measures that should be introduced in the Legislature next winter is to amend the school laws, so that colored children can attend any public school in the State in common with other children, as in San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo and other locations at the present time. In some places, such as San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento, etc., colored children are proscribed by separate schools, and such proscription is enacted by State law, which should be amended or abolished, as one of the remaining relics of slavery and a disgrace to an intelligent and enlightened people and its visible progress of the age in which we live. The policy of the present National Administration is that every color line should be broken among citizens, and it would be a credit to California to be one of the first States to adopt the policy by obliterating these color-line school laws from her statute books.

Correspondence.

STOCKTON, March 17, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Nothing of great interest has transpired of late here which might be of interest to publish. Vegetation is looking very fair in the surrounding suburbs, with a good prospect for successful crops. The colored citizens held a public meeting on Monday last to devise ways and means to celebrate the coming anniversary of the Fifteenth Amendment, which is expected to be spirited. More anon. J. C.

THE Pacific Musical Association, a newly organized Society, met on Tuesday evening, March 12, at the residence of D. B. Jackman, and organized by the election of the following officers; President, W. H. Carter; Vice-President, Harry Givens; Treasurer, J. S. Kipwith, Secretary, Geo. W. Jackson, Musical Director, D. B. Jackman; Assistant Musical Director, J. H. Smith. The Association meets every Monday evening, at the West Indian Benevolent Society's Hall, Pacific Street.

A SURPRISE PARTY was given by a number of friends, on Monday evening last, to Mrs. Wm. Burris, on Freelon street. Professor Clement, the Guitarist, and other instrumental amateurs accompanied the surprisers, who enjoyed themselves with quadrilles and feasting till a late hour, when all dispersed, after being very pleasantly entertained.

The Color Line in Sacramento

Among the proceedings of the Sacramento Board of Education at its meeting a few evenings since we extract from their printed proceedings the color-line arguments, which continues to be advanced to uphold the color line in the public schools of Sacramento and other parts of the State, as follows:

H. W. Cady (colored) asked leave to send his two children to the school at Fourth and Q streets, instead to the colored school, as the Fourth street school is but two blocks from him. This brought up the old question, and a debate came on at once.

The Board held in the end that the colored school is one of the best in the city, and graduates pupils direct to the Grammar School without any objection. That to grant Cady's request would be to break up the colored school and do an absolute injustice to the colored, who now graduate with equal facilities with white children, and that while the ungraded school is continued, justice to the pupils therein demands that all colored children should go to that school; and it was finally decided to deny the application so long as the ungraded school is continued, and only those of a phantom, the shadowy beak of which will overawe only the timid, but can have no real or even fancied cause of fear, when courageously opposed by the masculine sagacity already demonstrated by Mr. Hayes, cannot but bodemporary. Not unlike Louis XVI. of France, he has promised a revival of constitutional powers to the dismembered States, and what we have seen of him leads us to believe that he will not soon elude the fulfillment of his promise. His generosity has caused him to regard resistance to the encroachments of the Republican party, as a merit, rather than an offence, by appointing to high offices, the men who were conspicuously brave in their denunciation of its wanderings from recognized Constitutional landmarks, and its aggressions upon popular liberty. To these men the country owe a debt of gratitude for lifting it out of the chaos—seemingly inextricable—into which false leaders had plunged it.

We feel elated that what we advocated has triumphed. What care we whether our principles are carried out by a Republican instead of by a Democrat? May we not with truth say that we have elected our President? We opposed Mr. Hayes, believing that any man nominated at Cincinnati would bear the impress of the antagonising element of the fast decaying Republican party, as existing before the last election, but contrary to human design and the machinations of those who rely upon their power to control whoever they adopt into their fold, Mr. Hayes has so far proved himself superior to the average politician, and therefore must be looked upon as the regenerator of the old or the father of a new party that shall sift the good men from both the existing parties, leaving the scum of both to mass themselves for the conflict of 1880, against the great National party of the future.

An eminent English historian tells us: "There is an ultimate point of depression, as well as of exaltation, from which human affairs naturally return in a contrary progress, and beyond which they never pass, either in their advancement or decline." Such has evidently been the condition of affairs in the Southern States since the war. Defects have existed in the management of the political affairs of that section, until they filled the minds of men with astonishment and horror. Astonishment that free men could have submitted to the crushing out of their independence without revolting, and horror at the atrocities committed upon a defenceless people, sometimes at the instigation of those whom they served as political vassals never served imperial masters. The deeds of cruelty, perfidy and revenge which these defects engendered, wild and enormous as have been the violence, may well find apologists when taking into consideration the extent to which the ill-administration of political affairs has been carried, and the immense injustice and wrong heaped upon the intelligence of the once all-powerful master-class, beguan by the vipers who sucked out their very life-blood. Is it to be wondered at that they became desperate? Foreign domination made our fathers violent; unnecessary military interference in the local affairs of any people whose independence have not been totally extinguished, will make them secret, if not open enemies. This line of policy, pursued to an alarming extent on the most elementary of pretexts, have destroyed the co-equality of sovereign States, depressed the independence of their people, and caused them to be foes not only to the authors of the wrongs, but to the misguided negroes who were, powerless to inflict and not virtuous enough to join the sufferers in bettering the condition of things. Remonstrance succeeded remonstrance, but in vain, until the spirit of resistance was goaded on to open violence on the part of the less prudent and easily influenced portion of those common sufferers. The negroes, who were but the passive instruments in the hands of ingenious political managers who loaded the people with new impositions of taxes which contributed to inflame and bring them into collision, having been imbued with a prejudice against the sufferers, could not be prevailed upon to apply their suffrages to the effectual reform, or certain removal of the cause, until feeling the evil effects themselves, and seeing that they were made the bridges upon which the treasure of their States was rolled to other sections in the last campaign, followed the tide of public opinion, leaving the oppressors at the mercy of the long suffering and oppressed, who now control their own affairs. In such a menacing conjuncture, even the power of the ballot box became paralyzed, and the bonds which had so long fettered the negroes gave way, and guided by the spirit of prudence, has enlisted under new banners, leaving their hitherto imperious managers utterly desperate, to writhe under the load of the merited odium their unscrupulousness had engendered. Whenever the troops are withdrawn from South Carolina and Louisiana, the quasi-organized mobs, now calling themselves governments, will fall before the legitimate authorities whom the tax-payers have pledged themselves to support—not as the end of a rope supports a culprit—but yielding to them the necessary pecuniary means to maintain themselves, and leave the usurping governors and their cohorts to realize the truth of the saying, that "he who holds the purse string controls and is master of the situation."

A. W. A. DELEON.

Our Golden Coast Young Folks.

We have just received the first number of this Magazine. It is, as its name indicates, a publication for the children. It is issued semi-monthly ;by the Cameron Publishing Co., San Francisco and Oakland, at $1.60 a year (currency.) The table of contents is as follows: Premium List of the Golden Coast Young Folks; The Grammar Elves; The Song of the Street Sweeper; We are Children; Susy Foster; The Bear; Floating on the Tide; Faith's Father; George Washington; The Rocking Chair, The Sphinx; The Nursery, Prospectus of the Golden Coast Young Folks.

J. HAWSON JOHNSON lectures on "What can be done for the permanent prosperity of San Francisco and its adjacent localities," Tuesday evening next, April 3d, 1877, in the Sunday School Chapel of the Church of the Advent, Howard Street, opposite New Montgomery. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. We are in receipt of complimentary ticket, for which we return our thanks.

It was John Brown of Edinburgh, it is said, who, referring to literary stimulants, altered Johnson's celebrated recipe of "claret for boys, port for men, brandy for heroes.

LINSLEY & Co.; Nos. 507 and 509 Sansome Street, have a very large stock of [groceries, hams, fresh eggs and butter, at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Uso Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

THE Young Men's Society's Picnic will be given May 2d, instead of the 1st, at Badger's Park, Oakland.

Born.

DAVIS—In this city, Wednesday, March 21st, to the wife of William Davis, a daughter.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society.

The installation of officers of the Society will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17TH, 1877, in the Society's Hall, Pacific Street. The exercises will consist of Music, Recitations, Addresses by various eloquent speakers, and Installation of Officers, to which the public is cordially invited. Admission to the Literary Exercises Free to all; but no person will be admitted to the Supper Room without the proper Card. Exercises to begin at 8 o'clock.

By order
BARNEY FLETCHER, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED,

A COLORED MAN WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, desires a situation as Janitor or Waiter. Persons desiring such a man, please address L., care Pacific Appeal office.

PIC-NIC !

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC
OF THE
Young Men's U. B. Society
WILL BE HELD ON
Wednesday, May 3d, 1877
AT
BADGER'S GRAND CENTRAL PARK,
OAKLAND.

This splendid place of resort has been thoroughly renovated and beautifully embellished, and presents a very convenient aspect for pleasure seekers.

As the Society waived its annual pic-nic last year to make room for other Societies', it will double its efforts to make the pic-nic enjoyable by all.

The children of the various Sabbath Schools will accompany the Society.

A fine band of music has been engaged for the occasion, and will furnish music all day, so that all can enjoy themselves.

The park can be reached by every train from this city, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, and making thereafter half hour trips during the day.

The whole to conclude with a Grand Entertainment in the evening, at the Society's Hall, Pacific Street, near Mason.

Admission to both Day & Evening, 75c
" either separately ....50c.

Come everybody, and enjoy the best pic-nic of the season, as the Society's are always well attended.

COMMITTEE:
J. S. HENRIQUES, GEO. W. BELL,
NATHAN POINTER, ANT. OSBORNE,
HORACE PERKINS, S. PENSTON,
W. C. PATRICK, D. C. LEE,
W. H. ALEXANDER. ABRAM LEE.

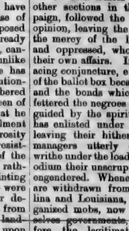
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Open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 12 at night. Always on hand. Persons from the interior visiting the city are invited to call and they will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

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QUEEN'S



CALIFORNIA
Menagerie, Caravan
—AND—
GREAT DOUBLE CIRCUS!
—COMMENCING—
Monday Evening, Apr. 2
FOR A SEASON OF THREE WEEKS
MARKET STREET LOT
Corner of Seventh.
AN ENTIRE NEW ORGANIZATION!
COMPLETE NEW CIRCUS COMPANY,
AGGREGATION OF ARENIC TALENT,
NEW CARAVAN, NEW TRAPPINGS, ETC.
GRAND ARRAY OF TROPICAL BIRDS,
MONSTER ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.
JUST LOADED.
A Living Double Horned Rhinoceros!
Living Horned Horse!
AND MANY OTHER RARE CURIOSITIES,
EXHIBITED FOR FIRST TIME IN CALIFORNIA.
GORGEOUS ORIENTAL PARADE,
MONDAY, APRIL 2d, 1877,
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
NO PERFORMANCES ON SUNDAY.

EASTER FESTIVAL.

The ladies of Christ Church Mission met in Young Men's Hall on Monday, March 19, 1877, to make arrangements for an Easter Festival. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. BARBOUR; Secretary, Mrs. GEORGIANA APPO; Treasurer, Mrs. J. M. WHITFIELD.

Resolved, That we have a Festival at Pacific Hall, Bush Street, on Monday, April 3, 1877.

The following Committees were appointed:

ON REFRESHMENTS.—Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Edmunds, Mrs. Toogood, Mrs. C. A. Phillips, Mrs. Wm. Patrick, Mrs. Georgiana Glossry.

Resolved, That a notice of the above Festival be published in the PACIFIC APPEAL, Elevator and Chronicle.

A programme of fall particulars will appear next week.

The price of admission is placed at 50 cents; and refreshments will be an extra charge of 25 cents.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COLORED MASONS.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 10, 1877.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal, Greeting:

TO THE CRAFT: In order that we may bring about that friendship and union that should exist among Masons and that is so much desired among us at this day and time, and place ourselves in a proper light before the world, we must all be united. Now, therefore, in accordance with the expressed wishes of a number of Grand Lodge Officers and prominent Masons from all sections of the American continent, there will be a circular issued for a call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on the 4th day of September, and not in the month of August, as was first intended. The object of the Convention will be for the purpose of having a better understanding among the craft, and to promote harmony, and to advance the common interest of our ancient and honorable institution, and that the common interest of one should be the common interest of all brethren of Masonry. This circular for a call for a National Masonic Convention will be put forth in a spirit of love and fellowship, and to the building of universal brotherhood, of union of peace and plenty. Delegates to said Convention will consist of all present and past Grand Masters and D. G. Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Lecturers, Grand Secretaries and Treasurers, and all Past Masters and all Worshipful Masters of Warrant Lodges. All Grand Secretaries are requested to notify their Lodges accordingly. Yours fraternally,

JOHN G. JONES.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

A GRAND FAREWELL COMPLIMENTary Concert will be tendered to

MME. SELIKA WILLIAMS,

In which the following distinguished Artists, who have kindly consented, will appear on

Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1877

at

PACIFIC HALL.

SIGNOR BIANCI,
SENOR MAURO SOLANO,
PROFESSOR BARNES,
MADAME BIANCA,
MADAME SELIKA and
Mr. SAMPSON WILLIAMS,

Professor BIANCI will act as Director.

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AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

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THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON
FAMILY
Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.
1876.
[From the Official Report.]
AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.

1. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:

"A Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, unsurpassed in the elegant workmanship of its parts, great regularity of stitch, simplicity of different kinds of work, handsome and elegant finish, ease and rapidity of adjustment, and wide range of application."

2. A Medal and Diploma to Linsley for his Leather Work, "Superior quality of work in Lumber extending."



PACIFIC COAST
Victories,
1876.
California State Fair—Gold Medal.
San Joaquin County Fair (Stockton)—First Premium.
Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.
Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.
Washington Territorial Fair, Premium.
Walla Walla County Fair, W. T., First Premium.
Washington County Fair, Oregon—First Premium.
Oregon State Fair, Salem, First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be claimed for other machines, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. It new machine with entirely unique, practically self-setting. It will sew from three paper to the heaviest goods—run backwards—without change of bobbin. The feed is positive, the points are on all sides of the needle. Heavy seams are crossed without "bunching."

The Wheeler & Wilson No. 8 Sewing Machine is the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism the world has ever produced. Through instructions given, and fully warranted.

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BUTTER! EGGS TEAS
Large Stock—Low Prices
30 Cents.
SAVE 25 PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and Shipped Free.
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Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic P. ons and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,
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Cosmetiques, (Camphor Ice,
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Prices now Discounted to the Economical scales of Cheapness for cash. Yellow Charcoal, by the 100 lbs., 55 cts
Coke, by the 100 lbs., 75 cts. Prompt attention to orders.
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DEER—1,327 NOW READY. Also, Pamphlet on the care of Deer—Elaphine Remedies, Antidotes, Lancets, etc., adapted essentially to the Pacific coast; price 25c.
Address, with enclosed stamp,
M. EYRE,
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By on 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of claims against the Executive Departments.
Arrears of Pay and Bounty.
Officers, soldiers, and seamen of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.
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All approved, accrued and accrue wounded, resultant or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to and can obtain a pension.
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We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we invite correspondence with all parties having one for sale, and give full and explicit instructions where applications are required.
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The Prize Boot-Maker
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LEADER OF FASHION.
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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.
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A block of land consisting of four acres, been thrifty situated for building purposes, being a block running on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.
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AT PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz.
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(Arrives 5.30 P.M.)
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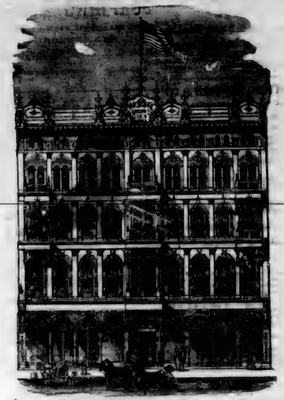
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The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning the fraternity seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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VOL. XIV.—NO. 35. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. WHOLE NO 680

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SELECTIONS.

AN APRIL FOOL.

Oh! silly Violet!

To think that Spring was tapping at your latch;
Her fingers smell of flowers. Did you not know it?
Hoar-frost's office is like the rain on thunder.
The sudden rain, with never a wind to blow it.

Incautious Violet!

You sprang from your bed in such a hurry,
Tied on your cap and loosed your kirtle blue,
Opened the door, all bright with joyful flurry,
And there stood haughty March, awaiting you!

Poor foolish Violet!

Mischievous March, who loves to fool and tease,
To tickle flowers with hands all shilly-shallyhood,
Nip them and pinch, and make them shrink and sneeze,
And wish that they in the warm earth had lingered.

Misguided Violet!

The moment that he saw you standing there,
He seized and pulled and roughly dragged you out,
Out of the door into the frosty air.
And "April Fool" he cried with laugh and shout.

Dear little Violet!

The tears are standing in her blue, blue eyes,
Next time my pretty one must be more wary:
Keep fast her door, lie still, refuse to rise,
And wait the summons of the April fairy.

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

Meditation.

In this locomotive age nothing is farther from the mental habits of young men, and nothing more essential to their success in after life, than meditation. Acquiring a practical knowledge of this high art is no boys'-play. The mind of man is not naturally given to meditation. The outward and visible engrosses his thoughts. And as the outward and visible are constantly changing, the mind's love of novelty is gratified by an attention to this, to the neglect of meditation. The day of meditation is practically past. When we ask, is it possible that now and wherever we may be may withdraw from the omnipresent, unceasingly active world and enjoy the refreshing presence of calm, enriching meditation, the question seems almost a mockery. The glare of modern life is too fierce, the din of its activities too deafening, its wedded hold on things seen and temporal too substantial to admit of that mental calmness and withdrawment from immediate circumstances that constitute the life of meditation. Surely the world's leisure hour has gone, and with it, in great part, the practice of meditation. But all that is needed is a due appreciation of its worth, the assurance that we may enjoy its rich fruit, to insure its present and persistent cultivation. Let me assure you that the cultivation of this lost art will repay you for all the energy and time it may cost, though it will cost much of the latter. It is a most needed element in the mental life of youth no less than age. Yet it is an engagement in which youth, especially in such an age and country as ours, has but the smallest interest. What I say, and the advice I give you now, you will appreciate some day, however lightly you may appreciate it at present.

Meditation differs from reflection, in this, that it is not confined in its subjects to our own mental states and to those external objects whose images have been transferred to and imprinted on our minds as a part of their own furniture. Meditation is broader than reflection, and includes it essentially. Meditation, moreover, is more serious and protracted than reflection, has to do with our own mental conditions, past and present, with our actual and practical estate, with the ways of Providence especially as related to ourselves. According to Coleridge, "meditation is that act of the mind by which it seeks within either the law of the phenomena without, or the semblances, symbols and analogies correspondent of the same." Meditation is one of the most practical engagements of which we are capable. Let me point out a few of its results in proof of this last statement.

In the first place, meditation is a preventive of the evils of rashness. Precipitate haste in practical decisions is one of the well known characteristics of youth. An object full of allurement is presented for your endorsement or your actual participation. You are all too prone to decide at once without thought. A very little meditation in comparing the results of this decision and of that will prevent you from making a practical mistake that may cast a cloud over years of your life. Heading precipitancy is the fatal folly of multitudes of youth. If you would avoid the lasting evils of such folly, begin at once to cultivate this rare, acquired virtue. When once the decisions of youth have been made the results begin to follow with the unrelentless regularity of law. By and by the voice of lamentation is heard; the bitter consequences of the early decisions begin to eat into the soul. The young man heaps curses on his own head for the mischiefs he is now enduring. Now, meditation on the evils that must flow from such a course as he decided on would have saved him all this—more cruelly bitter perhaps than any tongue can tell. Listening to the imperious, impulsive cry of the passions, rather than the calm voice of moderation, has plunged his life into misery. Forethought in such a case, and it is a representative one, is the antidote of the folly.

Or all the glamour of sudden wealth may blind the eye of reason to the consequences of forgery or embezzlement. The mind, habituated to meditation upon contemplated courses of actions, stops, gives a moment to dispassionate thought, and of course rejects the temptation while without this the tempted one would not unlikely have been led blindfold over the precipice down which pitiful numbers have been hopelessly dashed. My advice may seem like an anachronism, which in one sense I admit it to be—without any cynical opinion of the age either—when I recommend you to cultivate meditation not as an accomplishment, but as a prime virtue, as one of the essential factors of a noble character, and to cultivate it through your whole lives. Begin now. It will be equivalent to saying a hundred times a day, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and keep you from saying as often, "What a fool I was that I didn't stop to reflect."

But let me speak more positively. Meditation is the key of experience. What we have said, thought and done of good and bad either passes into the waste-basket of memory or is laid deliberately before the mind for its solemn review at the close of the day, the month, the year. That which in routine may require but casual thought in review, if we are confident of the motive and manner of its execution. But where we are not sure of these, not a little time may be wisely occupied in doing ourselves the justice of impartial criticism. This meditation cannot be routine work, for however others may view our histories as stale, flat and unprofitable, they cannot be so to us.

The most vitally interesting subject of contemplation to a man, God always excepted, is a man's own self. No man lacks for interesting thought who takes a serious retrospect of life from time to time. How circumstances have shaped his history, how slight words have modified the circumstances; how the stream of his life has flown, now smoothly, now rough and turbidly, in consequence of what at the time may have seemed as utter trifles; how he might have been strong instead of feeble in body, how his influence might have been greater for the good, the mistakes he has committed, how to avoid, how to rectify them in the future—all these points give forth electrical sparks at his touch that move his being from center to circumference. Every young man ought thus to know himself; to commune with himself, to understand the significance of all the crooks and turns of his own life; and then to come to the encounter of new difficulties and dark consequences with fuller knowledge and a stronger, steadier hand and heart. Students as a class are thoughtful, but their thoughts turn to-day to outward phenomena, to the facts and theories of physical science, to the events and characters of history, rather than the problems and conclusions of metaphysics and the enigmas of their own lives. What I would advise is a division of time. No less zeal would I advise for those, but better knowledge of these, at first hand. Metaphysics require meditation, deep and prolonged, or the science is little better than a dead letter to the student. The home of metaphysics is in the breast of each of you. Metaphysics is the most practical of all the sciences. The value of the word experience, in all its lengths and breadths, is determined by the amount of meditation it has received.

Further, meditation is the interpreter of Providence. Here you will discern one of its highest functions. The book of Providence is written in many foreign tongues. Its language is often dark as cipher-writing to us, at the first blush. But meditation will sooner or later find the key and unlock it. You are not disinterested spectators of the grand and particular movements of Providence. For what is Providence? Nothing else than God working among men, showing Himself the ruler of the armies of heaven and earth. Can any young person fitting himself to become an actor on the stage of life be indifferent for a moment to the significance of the lessons that the nations are repeating? Students should know how to interpret these lessons. Meditation it is not claimed will give you a clear interpretation of the language of Providence at the time.

"But after these long torments of doubt if the veil be at last drawn aside, then the intelligence receives one of those vibrations whose voluptuous pain no tongue can describe. Then Augustine rises and for the the first time finding even friendship irksome, he withdraws to give current to his feelings in a torrent of solitary tears. He who was lost in the vain love of glory and of creatures sees all the charms that deceived his youth vanish in a moment. Truth enraptures him; the azure plains of Lombardy, the hopes of renown, the most tender professions of erring hearts have no longer any power to move him; he departs, leading his aged mother by the hand, and already from the port of Ortia he sees the obscure solitude which he thinks will hide him forever from he admiration of the world as from the dreams of his past life. Tears of great men, heroic sacrifices, virtues born in a single hour, and which ages cannot destroy, you teach us the price of truth."

Yes, and you teach us the nature and value of the incomparable atmosphere in which truth is perceived by the soul—the vaporless atmosphere of meditation in the solitude.

You may not discover within "the law of the phenomena without" at once. But without meditation on the ways of God among men, comparing them with His ways in the past, you will remain forever ignorant of the many deep lessons whose understanding is inspiration to the soul.

Yet more, meditation is the interpreter of God. I say this reverently and without the willingness to cast the slightest slur on the work of the Holy Spirit, as the great Revealer of God and the Truth. But the utterances of Revelation require devout meditation to bring them clearly before the consciousness. God in the center of Revelation as He is of nature. The language of the Word is not obscure, but it needs vitalizing. Truth is only half truth till it is made personal. So what may be the most quickening truth for some may be dry formula for others. To those it contains the power of an endless life; to these it is orthodox weakness. The difference is this: The one class have heated the truth at the fires of their souls' experience. Truth must come with molten heat and flexity to adapt itself to all the soul's interstices of experience. The other class have accepted it at the hands of others. Meditation has resolved for the former the truth respecting God into vital food for the soul. The Apostle exhorts believers to "think" on the things of religion, enumerating a large class of them. No subject of meditation is half so fruitful in personal inspiration, purity, power, wisdom, as God. No books not inspired have such vitality as books of holy meditation on God. To go no farther, the meditation works of Augustine, Thomas à Kempis, Madam Guyon, Lacordaire, and such writers, cannot die. They contain vital truths concerning God. His attributes, character, ways toward men, are brought out in living language. But such works are the fruit of longest meditation. Every Christian desires to become better acquainted with God. Let him meditate on Him. How soon he will feel himself spiritually enlarged! The unconverted among the young especially ought not to go through the most interesting, because the formative, period of their lives strangers to God. An hour's meditation on His wondrous character will set a student on a new train of thought, and perhaps a new course of life. Young men and women, you cannot be wise and ignore God. You cannot be foolish and acquaint yourselves with Him. Draw nigh unto Him by devout meditation on the Revelation He has made of Himself.

Blessed meditation! The mother of a goodly train of spiritual children—thoughts clothed in the fine drapery of heaven—thou hast been the revered of all the past worthies of religion and philosophy. Thy presence hast been a safeguard against the perils of rashness and the folly of thoughtlessness. Thou didst bestow the blessing of calmness and contentment on all those who sought thee in the Christian spirit. Thou wast the patron of learning and the handmaid of religion. How the fathers of philosophy and the Church cherished thy presence! How from each of these the world has gathered wisdom, fresh and inspiring, because of their prolonged and intimate acquaintance with thee! The past, including much of the Dark Ages, seems to-day even the storehouse of untold wealth of thought, because then thy aid was in part appreciated. None applied to thee in vain in those dark, luminous ages. Not that all were philosophers or saints that could speak forth thy praises; but that all were helped according to their capacity and zeal for benefit who made thee their companion. For such thou didst unlock many of the dark enigmas of life. To thy friends then didst give a fuller translation of life's lessons, its relationships, its responsibilities, its destinies, here and hereafter.

The Way to Conquer.

"I'll master it," said the ax, and his blows fell heavily on the iron; but every blow made his edge more blunt, till he ceased to strike.

"Leave it to me," said the saw; and with his relentless teeth he worked back-ward and forward on its surface till they were all worn down or broken, then he fell aside.

"Ha! ha!" said the hammer, "I know you wouldn't succeed. I'll show you the way;" but at his first fierce stroke, off flew his head, and the iron remained as before.

"Shall I try?" asked the soft small flame. But they all despised the flame; but he curled gently round the iron and embraced it, and never left it till it melted under his irresistible influence.

There are hearts hard enough to resist the force of wrath, the malice of persecution, and the fury of pride, so as to make their acts recoil on their adversaries; but there is a power stronger than any of these, and hard indeed is that heart that can resist love.

Good-Will.

Here is a golden saying from the lips of A. T. Stewart, a man who in fifty years amassed more than fifty millions of dollars:

"I consider honesty and truth as great aids in the gaining of fortune."

If such a man, with such wealth, should go still farther, and make *good-will* to his fellow-men the leading motive of his life, what a power he might become, and what a halo of glory would crown his name!

Ah, my boys, what a world it would be, if this spirit prevailed in it, if on every side we met those ready to help and cheer, instead of being compelled always to be on our guard against selfishness and fraud! Now, every one can do his share toward making his own little world such a world. I have known a single brave, manly, generous boy to influence a whole school, so that it became noted for its good manners and good morals. I have also seen a vicious boy taint a whole community of boys with his bad habits and set them to robbing orchards and bird's nests, torturing younger children and dumb animals, using bad language and tobacco, and doing a hundred other things which they foolishly mistake for fun.

A good-will should begin at home. Now, you can tell what sort of spirit reigns among the boys or in the families you visit! In some houses there is constant warfare; at any time of day, you hear loud voices and angry disputes.

"You snatched my apple and eat it up!"

"Touch that trap ag'in, Tom Orcutt, and I'll give ye somethin' ye can't buy to the 'pothecary's!"

"Ma! sha'n't Sam stop pullin' my hair? He's pulled out six great handfuls already!"

"He lies! I ha'n't touched his hair!"

"Who's been stealin' my baseball?"

"Pete shot my arrow into the well; and now sha'n't he make me another!"

Then go into a house where you find peace instead of war, innocent and happy sports instead of rude, practical jokes, and, oh, what a difference!

You may always tell a boy's disposition by noticing his treatment of his sisters. A mean and cruel boy delights in tyrannising over smaller children; but in the presence of stronger boys, he can be civil, and even cringing. A cowardly fellow like that is pretty sure to exercise his ill-nature upon the girls at home.

Now, I know that many of the boys I am talking to have far more good-will than they ever show. Their disagreeable ways are the result of long habit and want of thought. The spoiled child is pretty sure to form such ways. He is accustomed to think only of himself, and to have others think chiefly of him. This is the trouble, I suspect, with Orson. Will he, when he reads this, resolve to break up the old, bad habit, and cultivate the better spirit that is in him?

By good-will I do not mean simply good nature. Good nature may sit still and grin. But good-will is active, earnest, cheering, helpful.

Ah, my boys, I have told you many stories, and I have no doubt some of you wish I had made this a story instead of a talk. But the real motives of all my stories—the lesson I have always wished to teach in them, but which I am afraid some of you have overlooked—has been this which I am trying to impress upon you now. If I were to write as many more, the hidden moral lurking in every one of them would be the same. Or if I were now to take leave of you forever, and sum up all I have to say to you in one last word of love and counsel, that one word should be—GOOD-WILL.

J. T. Trowbridge, in St. Nicholas.

Conserve of Roses.

A lady who has resided many years in Syria gives the following receipe: "Cut the roses when in full bloom, and cut out the petals. This can be done for several days until fragrant roses are done blooming. Spread the leaves or stir them up, that they may not mildew. When done gathering them put the roseleaves into a preserving kettle with a little water, cover them and boil until they are soft and tender, then add sugar and boil till you have a nice syrup, and put away in your fruit cans or in jelly glasses. A tablespoonful of this taken on rising in the morning before eating anything, is regarded by the Syrians as one of the best remedies for indigestion. This delicious preserve or conserve of roses is also passed around on a little silver tray to guests to taste of.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 21, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Policy of the President.

The course which President Hayes pursued in appointing his cabinet, and the course he is pursuing in relation to the complications in South Carolina and Louisiana, is not satisfactory to extreme Radical Republicans. Wendell Phillips' great speech made recently, and revised and published in the New York *Sun*, and in the San Francisco *Chronicle* on Monday last, expresses the sentiments of a large portion of the Republican party proper. When Congress meets in special session in June, the Radical and Conservative elements of the Republican party will probably disagree as to the construction of the National Republican Platform upon which President Hayes was elected, and the status and degree in which Civil Service Reform is to be employed and carried out. The principle of rotation in office is claimed by many Republicans is the only thing that will make men active in a party and keep it formidable enough not to get beat in the first State or National political race they make with the opposition party. It is contended by many that some of the real and active workers of a party, or those who did the work financially and otherwise to make it successful, ought to be rewarded by emolument, notwithstanding the new principle of Civil Service Reform. All these various elements will show themselves in Congress when that body meets in June, and the President will probably shape his future course—Civil Service Reform or no Civil Service Reform—on their judgment.

Masonic.

We have received the printed proceedings of the Unity Grand Lodge of Michigan for 1877. Our thanks are extended to the Craft in that State for so promptly keeping the PACIFIC APPEAL advised of their doings. Our space being so limited this week, we will probably give some extracts of their annual meeting in a future issue.

The Young Men's U. B. Society's Picnic.

This Society in to give a Grand Picnic at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Wednesday, May 2d, the full particulars of which appear in our advertising columns. Everybody should go.

"Reflections on the Condition of the South."

The very able article on the above subject, dated Washington City, D. C., March 31st, which appeared in the PACIFIC APPEAL last week, was from the pen of A. W. A. De Leon. His nom de plume was unintentionally omitted in a hurry of the compositors making up the paper to send it to press. We know the omission is aggravating to you Bro. De Leon, but this notice is the only amend we can make this week, and we hope it will be accepted with a little forbearance and kindness, and we promise the omission will not occur again.—ED. APPEAL.]

Sixteenth Anniversary of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society of this City.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, of this city celebrated their sixteenth anniversary in their hall on Pacific near Mason street, on Tuesday evening last, by a programme of literary exercises and a sumptious festival in the lower part of the hall, after the completion of their programme. The main hall was crowded on the occassion. The West India Society and the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society were represented by their officers on the platform; of these, M. A. Phillips is the President of the former, and Mrs. Cornelia Dupee President of the latter. Rev. Barney Fletcher the re-elected President of the Y. M. U. B. Society, after calling the assemblage to order and announcing the order of procedure, etc., delivered the opening address as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen and members of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society; this is our Sixteenth Anniversary. I am glad to meet you here this evening. Since our last annual meeting we have passed through many hard trials of affliction and should be thankful to an all-wise Providence who has smiled upon us and preserved our lives. Since our last annual meeting we have lost three of our members Bros. George Toogood, Abraham Gross and A. F. Phillips; these Brothers you all knew well. I will not take up your time to speak of their noble qualities and virtues, it will take too long, but the Committee on Condolence will draw up suitable resolutions to their memory. At present we have only one sick member who is receiving aid from the Society and we hope in a few days he will be restored to health.

The Society is yet in debt several thousand dollars which at the first glance seems to be enormous, but when we take the second look and carefully examine the matter, it is not so bad after all. For instance, let us look at the many public institutions in our city and there are but very few of them out of debt. Many have the advantage of us, both in numbers and in wealth, therefore we ought not be disheartened or let our hearts fail us, let us take fresh courage and put our shoulders to the wheel and all will be well, if we pull together and in the right direction. If we will do this there is no such thing as fail. I take this opportunity to appeal to our fellow-citizens to patronize our hall. You see that we are struggling against great odds. This hall is large enough to accommodate our peoples, meetings; remember this is the Pioneer Hall, and the only public institution our race have in this State outside of the churches. Come and join us! Help us, and by doing so you will help yourselves.

You will see by the Annual Report that we have done well in regard to our finances; we have paid into the Treasury this year, from June last, $1,670.75, from monthly dues, rent of the Hall &c., which, I think, is a very good showing when we consider the hard times. I consider it to be my bounden duty to remember the gentlemen who have been associated with me as Trustees of our Society for the past year. Gentlemen, I return you my heartfelt thanks for the kindness and aid you have given me. You have worked faithfully for the upbuilding of our Society. And now as the present term of our office has expired and we are about to renew our official duties, I hope that the future may be as harmonious with all of us as the past. And to the members generally I would say, Gentlemen, this is the sixth time you have honored me in placing me at the head of this institution. I will say now, as I have said upon previous occasions, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office as President of our Society to the best of my ability, and hope to have your united support as well as your presence, as you have given me heretofore, and for which I return you my sincere thanks for the renewed confidence and honor conferred. [Applause.]

This was followed by alternate selections of music, by a company of lady and gentlemen amateurs, led by Wm. H. Carter, and a recitation by T. M. Watson, short speeches by Rev. J. R. Young of the Third Baptist Church, Rev. P. W. Cassey of Christ Church, Wm. H. Carter and Solomon Poulson and Joseph G. Fletcher. The closing speech was made by Rev. I. N. Triplett, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met here in this spacious Hall this evening to do honor to one of the noblest institutions on the Pacific Coast, viz: the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society. It has been the custom of Societies from time immemorial, since the social feelings in man have found their kindred feelings in the breast of their fellows, which arise from association to celebrate in some appropriate manner the occasion of exalting their chieftans to rank and standing among them. Such occasions among civilization and modern times have been termed installations. On these occasions their trials and sufferings, which they have undergone, are recounted the victories which their courage have achieved, are shared in, old differences are settled, and renewed assurances are made. Happily for this Society, there are probably no differences to settle; but surely there are, or rather have been, trials and sufferings to undergo and victories to crown. For here, as I cast my eyes around, I see a spacious hall, whose very existence is a monument of your industry and the pride of the race with which you are identified. Lei the sick chamber be heard; let the cemetery utter its views; visit the graves of your dead, speak as they once did speak in terms of praise of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society. We are all here as helpers of your joy. Long live the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society. He who hath saith the very hairs of your head are numbered, and not one of them falleth out without your heavenly Father's permission, and who heareth the young ravens when they cry, under whose watchful vigilance the stars their courses keep, will reward your diligence. [Applause.]

After which all repaired to the supper room, where an elegant supper was served to invited guests. Altogether, this was one of the best entertainments ever given by the Society, and drew together the most refined and respectable portion of the people. The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society is truly representative in its design and character.

The elective officers of the Society for the ensuing year are Barney Fletcher, President; James Hargrove, Vice-President; Wm. H. Carter, Secretary; Nathan Pointer, Assistant Secretary. The Board of Trustees, the President, *ex officio* Chairman, Richard Perkins, Charles Epps and B. T. Jackson.

Among those on the platform we noticed Mrs. Martha Fitzgerald, Mrs. Barney Fletcher, Mrs. — Jackson of the Ladies' U. B. Society, and J. E. Francis, Robert E. Muir and others of the West Indian Benevolent Society.

H. B. SLAVEN is the proprietor of The Baldwin Pharmacy, the spacious and elegantly fitted up drug store in the Baldwin Hotel building, corner Market and Powell streets. Mr. Slaven has published a list, in pamphlet form, of pharmaceutical preparations manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and also a pamphlet explanatory of the virtues of Vitalized Hypophosphites, a new remedy for diseases of the brain and nervous system. Both pamphlets will repay perusal, and should claim the attention of the medical faculty of this State and the Pacific Coast. From the pamphlet of Caswell, Hazard & Co. we take the following: "Physicians wishing to prescribe our preparations, will please specify them on their prescriptions, as others of inferior quality are often substituted."

A GOOD TIME AHEAD.—The encouragement received thus far indicates that the Young Men's Society's picnic will be largely attended. Rally friends and help this, the oldest Beneficial Society in the State. Their picnic will be at Badger's Grand Central Park, Oakland. Boats run every half hour.

Petersons' "Dollar Series."

Something entirely new in literature is a series of choice works of fiction about to be issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., under the title of "PETERSONS' DOLLAR SERIES OF GOOD NOVELS," and to be sold at a much lower price than such books have ever before been published at in America. For the initial volume has with rare good taste been chosen, the Countess of Blessington's charming novel of "COUNTRY QUARTERS." This gifted lady was one of the most brilliant women of rank London ever produced. The brightest literary lights of the last generation delighted in paying homage to this beautiful and talented Countess. Lord Byron made no secret of his love for this remarkable lady, so richly dowered with brains and beauty. This choice novel from her pen has been prepared in elegant and durable style, as all the volumes of "Petersons' Dollar Series of Good Novels" will be, and is sold at retail at the surprisingly low price of One Dollar a copy. Every volume in the series will be complete in itself, and each one of them will contain as much reading matter as is generally given in a $1.75 or $2.00 book, and be in uniform style and size with "COUNTRY QUARTERS." Booksellers are requested to send on their orders at once, so as to have them on hand to show their customers. A very elegant binding of blue vellum, embossed with black and gold, has been specially designed for "Petersons' Dollar Series of Good Novels," and their low price and attractiveness will command for them a very large sale. The first volume of the series is "COUNTRY QUARTERS," and it will be found for sale by all booksellers, or copies of it will be sent to any one, free of postage, to any place, on remitting One Dollar in a letter to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

THE Young Men's Society's Picnic will be given May 2d, instead of the 1st, at Badger's Park, Oakland.

AMUSEMENT.—The Young Men's Society's picnic posters are out and present a beautiful appearance, giving guarantee that the Society is making strenuous efforts to make the picnic on the 2d of May one of the best ever given in this city. Give them a trial. Remember the time, Wednesday, May 2d, at Badger's Park, Oakland.

A Grand Complimentary Concert, tendered to Professor F. W. Carns by his pupils, friends and eminent talent, will take place at the Young Men's C. A. Hall, 232 Sutter Street, on Tuesday evening April 10th, 1877, admission $1.00. Seats reserved at Gray's Music Store, free of charge, on the day of the Concert. An attractive programme will be presented. All should go.

NICKERSON & SON, 35 Kearny St have refitted and reopened their Popular Hat Emporium, since the damage by fire, with a large assortment of the latest styles of hats for the spring fashions, which they retail at the lowest cash prices. Those desiring to purchase a tasty, durable and gallant looking hat, should go to Nickerson & Son, 35 Kearny Street, below Post.

LINDLEY & Co.; Nos. 507 and 509 Sansome Street, have a very large stock of groceries, hams, fresh eggs and butter, at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY'S PICNIC.—Notwithstanding the fling of the *Elevator* in behalf of the other institution, the Young Men are using all honorable means to make their picnic at Badger's Park, on May 2d, a grand success. Give the Society your assistance, as its object is a worthy one.

ARRIVALS.

Mrs. Virginia A. Brown, Mrs. A. L. Jackson, Sacramento.

THESE extracts, found in a magazine article, show the inconsistences and ambiguites of the English tongue. It is not strange that foreigners find it a difficult language to learn:

A LADY, in advertising herself as a teacher, spoke of the "reputation for teaching she bears." But a furrier, an expert in making up old furs, advertised "capes, victorines, &c., made up for ladies out of their own skins."

PIC-NIC!

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC

—OF THE—

Young Men's U. B. Society

WILL BE HELD ON

Wednesday, May 9d, 1877

—AT—

BADGER'S GRAND CENTRAL PARK, OAKLAND.

This splendid place of resort has been thoroughly renovated and beautifully embellished, and presents a very convenient aspect for pleasure seekers.

As the Society waived its annual pic-nic last year to make room for other Societies', it will double its efforts to make the pic-nic enjoyable by all.

The children of the various Sabbath Schools will accompany the Society.

A fine band of music has been engaged for the occasion, and will furnish music all day, so that all can enjoy themselves.

The park can be reached by every train from this city, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, and making thereafter half hour trips during the day.

The whole to conclude with a Grand Illumination in the evening, at the Society's Hall, Pacific Street, near Mason.

Admission to both Day & Evening Pic-nic or other separately.....50c

Come everybody, and enjoy the best picnic of the season, as the Society's are always well attended.

COMMITTEE:

J. S. HENRIQUES, NATHAN POINTER, HORACE PERKINS, W. C. PATRICK, W. H. ALEXANDER, GEO. W. BELL, ANT. OSBORNE, S. PENETON, D. C. LEE, ABRAM LEE.

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1876.

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FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

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FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.

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FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

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Wisdom, Strength and Fraternity.

To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting

1st. Whereas, on account of disagreement and confusion, in some extent, from various causes, that have crept among us a body of Masons all over the American Continent, therefore we, the undersigned, having the prosperity of the Craft at heart, we feel it our bound duty, for the purpose of effecting a complete union, and to harmonize, if possible, the entire Craft, we do issue this Call for a National Masonic Convention of Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Tuesday morning, September 4th, at 10 o'clock—A.L. 5877—A.D. 1877.

2d. The question has been asked, what is the cause of the separate Grand Lodges of Colored Masons in the United States of America? We do not know of any good reason why there should be any.

3d. In order that we may bring about a more perfect union, that is so much desired among us, we must cease to be divided. We, as Masons, do upon this National Masonic Convention, to convene as above stated, as an event that should be highly appreciated, as it is of vast importance, and is constitutionally necessary, and that we may Masonically strive as one band and bond of love agree, and we will endeavor with our utmost exertions to cement the Craft in every State. And we most respectfully invite and desire the united assistance of all officers and members of all Grand Lodges and Subordinate Lodges in the United States and the Dominion of Canada in carrying the jurisdiction of the Craft in general and secure in the future a lasting peace and harmony.

4th. Masonry is universal, and so acknowledged from the time whereof the memory of man knoweth not to the contrary; and that the hail of a Mason may get an acknowledgement wherever and whenever it may be proclaimed, and not the dividing lines of national feelings set as a bar between us, but that the main link shall be the universality of all Masons, so that a Mason from the most distant country may by his hail, receive an answering hail, which should act as a key by which we should communicate with each other at all times.

5th. Delegates to this Convention will consist of all present and past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurers, Grand Secretaries, Grand Lecturers and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges.

6th. All delegates of past and present Grand Lodge officers to have their proper credentials made out, stating the office they hold or have held, and signed by the Grand Secretary of their Grand Lodge; and Past Masters and Worshipful Masters will have their proper credentials made out, stating the name and number of their Lodge, and where located, and the seal of their Lodges attached thereto.

7th. Let us be over mindful of our obligations as Masons. Let our conduct show to the world that we are true Masons—true to the cause we profess to live for. Let us be willing to assist the head of fellowship to all worthy Masons wherever dispersed around the globe, and we, the undersigned, mutually pledge ourselves to each other to promote harmony and to advance the interest of our ancient and time-honored institution, and especially this our present undertaking, with a firm reliance on the protection of a Divine Providence.

Moses Dickson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; W. T. Boyd, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; Al. Clark, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri; J. H. Johnson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas; F. L. Taylor, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Alabama; H. C. Curtis, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York; J. M. Butler, G. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York; G. Magoudi, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York; G. O. Schaeffer, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; Jesse Mearmantha, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; W. H. Gibson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; J. P. Y. Fonins, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; J. N. Conwa, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; W. H. Layon, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; F. Gross, G. Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut; J. M. Scott, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; J. B. Hinton, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana; Robert McCary, G. Secretary of G. Lodge of Indiana; William Russell, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; H. H. White, G. Secretary of G. Lodge of Kansas; William Spaulding, P. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Kentucky; J. F. S. Wilkinson

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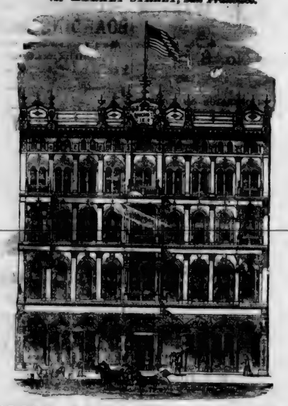
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It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from the spasms that so frequently cause agony to many.

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Being Chemically and economic, these extracts are used and recommended on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others by the

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FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their [illegible], three-fourths of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 29, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Solid South.

The President having withdrawn the troops from the State Houses of Louisiana and South Carolina, this concession has given Nicholls the Governship of the former, and Wade Hampton that of the latter. The result of these acts of His Excellency, the President, has somewhat quieted the South for the present. But we doubt whether or the quietude will be permanent or remain longer than the next Gubernatorial elections in those States. These States are the recognized leaders of the whole South, and their next move will be to make their State Rights' theory permanently solid. They will nurture the colored vote and endeavor to woo it from Republicanism by kindness for a while, until they mould it Democratic, or divide it in such a manner as to render it of very little use to the North in the next Presidential election.

The Republican party, when in over two-thirds majority in both branches of Congress, failed to give the freedmen in those States proper encouragement and protection. Hayes has given them more recognition for the short time he has been in, than was given them the two preceding administrations under Grant. But he has seemingly got off the track in another direction, by the course he has pursued in the South Carolina and Louisiana perplexities. In these latter cases he has offended the white Radical element of the Republican party more than the masely inactivity of the leaders of the Republican party in Congress offended the colored element, by his selection of Conservatives and ex-rebels as a part of his cabinet and appointments. The prediction is that that there will be a great political war in the North during Hayes' administration, *i. e.* the most exciting political battles will be transferred from the South on these questions and fought in the near future in the North on Hayes' present avowed policy, and the South will remain a quiet observer until they disturb her States' Rights theory again, and the moment they do it, she will vigorously fight both factions of the North, even if she has to bulldoze her colored voters again, to make the South permanently solid, in order to carry the next Presidential election in the interests of her States' Rights idol. In this she will care but little whether the next President be a Democrat or a Republican. The Northern extreme Radicals, as led by Blaine, and the Republican party proper, will endeavor to wrest the colored vote from the solid South, and this will make another conflict between the Hampton and Nicholls States' Rights Southern element and the National Republican party. Hence the prediction is that the President's present course can make but a temporary peace in the South, notwithstanding the conciliatory mode in which he has made his conservative appointments.

The Picnic.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Picnic comes off at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Wednesday next. Everybody should go!

THE Jubilee Singers sang at Dietz Hall, Oakland, every evening this week, from Wednesday to Saturday, with good houses. They will sing in Vallejo, Petaluma and other towns in the interior next week.

Russia has declared war against Turkey.

Washington Correspondence.

Should Negroes Proscribe Negroes.

"Strength and wisdom only flower
When we toil for all our kind."

Emerging from a degraded servitude, the negro cannot afford to become proscriptive, because by so doing he retards his own progress. Finding fault with white men who proscribe us, we should be careful not to commit the same outrage. The mathematical axiom is: "If equals are added to equals, the whole will be equal." But with us, this cannot obtain. We know and appreciate the fact, that in everything, inequality exists, and that even in intellect it is marked in greater or less degree, according to cultivation and development — we live in deeds, not years" — but it does not necessarily follow, that character and spirit should be proscribed only because of the inequality, even of intellect; for they only are highest who think most. As a race, we are just beginning to develop intellectual powers, and should only feel noble when we have fully developed it and acted our best. In it just, is it even expedient that we should undergo or help to perpetuate intellectual inequality by closing the doors of our literary societies against men and women merely because of the blackness of their skin, or of our fancied superiority either of intellect or position? Individual efforts being too feeble, associations, with their collective influence, should endeavor to make it equal instead of, by proscription, lower both the intellect and morals of those whom we, from mean prejudice, think unfit for our social circle or associations. Our people's condition is in a very deplorable state, and all organized societies, literary associations especially, should endeavor to elevate, instead of lowering, their fellows.

Those of our people who have always enjoyed the advantages of culture, good society, contact with refined men and women of the more favored race, and of their own, brought up in mixed and unsectarian schools, attended the same churches, enjoyed all the privileges accorded to any other class of citizens, traveled, not as servants, but as gentlemen in foreign countries, are not those who initiated proscription, starchamber sentiments. On the contrary, they are lenient and liberal — more disposed to overlook the shortcomings and to sympathize with those whose previous condition rendered them destitute, because of their imbruted state, even of the faculty to appreciate morality, integrity, or intellectual worth! The class of negroes who set themselves up as the *elite—la creme de la creme du societe distingue*—are the very ones who, (poor creatures,) came up from the dark valley of oppression, immorality and degredation; and, having but just caught a glimpse of the beautiful sunlight that has as yet but faintly dawned upon them, like the long caged bird let loose, riots in delight, fancying itself the most perfect warbler of the feathered kingdom! The light is so dazzling to their long pent up vision, that their own uncouthness rises up before them in fictitious forms, which they cannot disenchant into plain reality, nor can even suspect to be deceptive. Everything in and of themselves, however deformed, look transcendently beautiful and majestic, while all that is virtuous and noble in others appear vulgar in their eyes.

The truly literary man or woman cares not to associates with those who organize "Lotus" clubs, for the exclusion of men and women better by far than the projectors of such associations. The really intelligent never pushes where they think they are not wanted; they must be sought. Intelligence is as retiring as merit is modest and unpretending. They are content when they meet sound morals, sterling integrity, intellectual worth. With these, and not with "brainless fops" whose superficial characters, perhaps an unpaid for fashionable suit and a petty government place, lead them to believe themselves superior to men and women of well developed brains, stable minds, untainted characters, acknowledged morality, unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity, who are neither professionals, nor clerks, but honorable laborers. Labor is not despicable; toil of the brain, of the heart, or of the head, is the only true manhood, the only true nobility; and it is presumptive in any set of dwarfs, any coterie of pigmy intellects, (for great minds never,) to despise one at the expense of the other. "Do what thy hands find to do" is the Scriptural injunction, and woe to him who builds up a shoddyocracy to embitter the hearts of the toiler and to dignify the drone!

In forming a literary society, character and brains should be the first prerequisites, and not the uncertain tenure of a menial government position, nor any other superficial advantage. In this country, not even our lenial descent can take the place of brains. A good moral character, embolished with merit and refinement, is superior to all other acquisitions. Wealth piled up Pelion upon Ossa lures but the vulgar. No matter whether fortune makes a man a dirt shoveler or a clerk; for "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread." He who obeys not this divine law must soon exclaim:

"No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in this wilderness."

Thinking men and women owe a debt of gratitude to "AGORA," a writer in the *People's Advocate*, for so ably excoriating the professional, social, but brainless fosterers of an unholy prejudice which should not be tolerated among a people who have not yet attained that excellence in literature and morals which warrants their exclusion of men and women every inch their equals from societies not private, but ostensibly formed for mutual improvement.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

The Virginia Star.

The *Virginia Star* is the name of a newspaper published by colored men, in Richmond, Virginia. The first number, April 7th, is before us and we gladly welcome it as an exchange. It abounds with valuable information relating to the progress of the colored race from that section of the Union. It is a neatly gotten up sheet, making a splendid typographical appearance. R. A. Green, M. D., C. M. Steward and P. H. Woolfolk are the editors and proprietors. They set forth in a salutatory address as follows:

The clearing away of the dark portentious cloud that has hung like a pall over us for the past four months, threatening dire consequences to our republic; reveals in the galaxy of the journalistic firmament the glimmering rays of our "*twinkling* "Star.

Just peering above the horizon, in this the 19th century illumined as it is with thousands of bright and beautiful constellations, that are shedding their glorious light, and scattering their benign influences through almost every part of the civilized world, we are not supposed to strike the eye of the admiring populace very forcibly; nevertheless, we feel that we have a mission before us; a duty to perform and an influence to wield.

As we survey the field over which we are to shed our light and to diffuse our benificence; as we peer into the peculiar necessities and this relation we bear to the great body politic; the question need not arise as to the necessity of such an enterprise at this time. There has been no time in the history of our people, since the shackles of slavery were stricken from our limbs, to understand each other, and to give the fullest and fairest expression to our feelings in relation to the great problem that is agitating the public mind, than now.

We would feel some hesitancy in undertaking such an arduous task as is the one of conducting a newspaper, were we limited to the dire necessity of depending alone upon our own productions to give tone and vitality to the enterprise, but having the assurance of gentlemen of culture, in our city and throghout the country, whose pens are ever ready to espouse the cause of humanity, that they will give us their co-operation and support, we banish from our minds whatever doubts and fears we may have entertained as to expediency and rely fully upon the desires and pressing demands of the people.

Through our columns we shall endeavor to inspire a zeal for social, moral and religious elevation —it shall be a *Star of Hope*. We will discourage any effort to create dissensions among the races, and to fan to life the dying embers of discord which has so long raged throughout the south—a *Star of Peace*. We will make it a source through which our people shall derive such valuable and reliable information as will inspire confidence and zeal in the integrity and ability of their leaders—a *Star of Faith*. Having therefore, such an illustrious mission before us, we present our readers with the first faint beam of "our" *Star*, with the sincere hopes that as we rise (which we intend to do) higher and higher towards zenith, that our columns will so sparkle with intellectual brightness that we will be the admired of all admirers.

Prof. Tyndall's Warning.

In concluding an address to the students of University College (London) Prof. Tyndall, who is unquestionably one of the most indefatigable brain workers of our century, said, "take care of your health. Imagine Hercules as oaraman in a rotten boat; what can he do there but by the very force of his strength expedite the ruin of his craft. Take care of the lumbers of your boat." The distinguished scientist's advice is equally valuable to all *workers*. We are apt to devote all our energies to wielding the oars, our strokes fall firm and fast, but few of us examine or even think of the condition of our boats until the broken or rotten timbers suddenly give way and we find ourselves the victims of a calamity which could have been easily avoided by a little forethought. What began with a slight fracture, or perhaps even a careless exposure to disorganizing influences, ends in the complete wreck of the life-boat.

The disease which began with a slight headache or an undue exposure to cold terminates in death, unless its progress be checked, and the disease remedied. The first symptoms, the heralds of disease, give no indication of the strength of the on-coming foe, and the victim trusts that his old ally, Nature, will exterminate the invader. But Disease is an old general and accomplishes his most important movements in the night-time, and some bright morning finds him in possession of one of the strongest fortifications; and when he has once gained a stronghold in the system Nature ignominiously turns traitor and secretly delivers up the whole physical armory to the invader. Like the wily politician, Nature is always on the strongest side, and the only way to insure her support is to keep your vital powers in the ascendant. Keep your strongest forts—the stomach and liver—well guarded. Do not let the foe enter the arterial highways, for he will steal or destroy your richest merchandise and impoverish your kingdom. To repulse the attacks of the foe you can find no better ammunition than Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. (Full directions accompany each package.) His Pleasant Purgative Pellets are especially effective in defending the stomach and liver. His Golden Medical Discovery for purifying the blood and arresting coughs and colds. If you wish to become familiar with the most approved system of defense in this warfare, and the history of the foe's method of invasion,] together with complete instructions for keeping your forces in martial order in time of peace, you can find no better manual of these tactics than "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. Sent to any address on receipt of $1.50. It contains over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, and elegantly bound in cloth and gilt.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY'S PICNIC.—Notwithstanding the fling of the *Elevator* in behalf of the other institution, the Young Men are using all honorable means to make their picnic at Badger's Park, on May 2d, a grand success. Give the Society your assistance, as its object is a worthy one.

An Error that should be Corrected by some of the Journals in this City and State.

Some of the Journals in this city and State, which ought to be better posted before they not it forth, have stated that the constitutional amendments proposed by the Legislature of 1873-4, and agreed to by the Legislature of 1875-6, (see Statutes of 1875, p. 729,) would be voted upon by the people at the next election. This is a mistake. Section 1 of Article X. of the Constitution provides that it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendments to the people; but the last Legislature, though agreeing to the amendments, did not make any provision to submit them to a vote of the people. Hence, they cannot, therefore, be voted on this fall. The question of calling a Convention to revise the Constitution will be voted on this fall. (See Statutes of 1875-6.)

Concert and Ball.

Miss Ophelia Randall has been tendered a complimentary concert and ball by a number of friends, which is to come off in the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's Hall some time during the month of May, of which due notice will be given by the committee.

DELPHI LITERARY AND SOCIAL CLUB ELECTION.—At the regular meeting of the Delphi Literary nd Social Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, Joseph G. Fletcher; Vice-President, James E. Dumas; Secretary, S. E. Sampson; Trosaurer, Harry R. Jackson.

A GOOD TIME AHEAD.—The encouragement received thus far indicates that the Young Men's Society's picnic will be largely attended. Rally friends and help this, the oldest Beneficial Society in the State. Their picnic will be at Badger's Grand Central Park, Oakland. Boats run every half hour.

THE Public School children of San Francisco are to have a May Day Festival at Fasking's Park Alameda, on Tuesday next, May 1st. All the old time sports and games will be indulged in. The public are cordially invited to attend. Admission 50 cents. Children free.

NICKERSON & SON, 35 Kearny St have refitted and reopened their Popular Hat Emporium, since the damage by fire, with a large assortment of the latest styles of hats for the spring fashions, which they retail at the lowest cash prices. Those desiring to purchase a tasty, durable and gallant looking hat, should go to Nickerson & Son, 35 Kearny Street, below Post.

LINSLEY & Co.; Nos. 507 and 509 Sansome Street, have a very large stock of [groceries, hams, fresh eggs and butter, at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call.

AMUSEMENT.—The Young Men's Society's picnic posters are out and present a beautiful appearance, giving guarantee that the Society is making strenuous efforts to make the picnic on the 2d of Ma one of the best ever given in this city. Give them a trial. Remember the time, Wednesday, May 2d, at Badger's Park, Oakland.

THE Elliott Literary Institute gives a picnic Thursday next, at Shell Mound Park, Berkeley. A complimentary ticket has been laid on our desk. Thanks!

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rhoumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

THE Young Men's Society's Picnic will be given May 2d, instead of the 1st, at Badger's Park, Oakland.

The race at Los Angeles yesterday between Occident and Bodine attracted quite a large crowd. It resulted in a complete victory for the California favorite.

PIC-NIC!

THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC
—OF THE—
Young Men's U. B. Society
WILL BE HELD ON
Wednesday, May 2d, 1877
—AT—
BADGER'S GRAND CENTRAL PARK,
OAKLAND.

This splendid place of resort has been thoroughly renovated and beautifully embellished, and presents a very convenient aspect for pleasure seekers.

As the Society waived its annual pic-nic last year to make room for other Societies', it will double its efforts to make the pic-nic enjoyable by all.

The children of the various Sabbath Schools will accompany the Society.

A fine band of music has been engaged for the occasion, and will furnish music all day, so that all can enjoy themselves.

The part can be reached by every train from this city, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning, and making thereafter half hour trips during the day.

The whole to conclude with a Grand Entertainment in the evening, at the Society's Hall, Pacific Street, near Mason.

Admission to both Day & Evening Tickets either separately.....50c

Come everybody, and enjoy the best pic-nic of the season, as the Society's are always well attended.

COMMITTEE:
J. S. HENRIQUES, GEO. W. BELL,
NATHAN POINTER, ANT. OSBORNE,
HORACE PERKINS, B. PENETON,
W. C. PATRICK, D. C. LEE,
W. H. ALEXANDER. ABRAM LEE.

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(Late Gen'l Physician State Lunatic Asylum of California.)
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RESIDENCE—112 First Avenue.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.
1876.
VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.
The WEST echoes to the EAST.
The NEW Number 8 WHEELER & WILSON
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
THE LEADER of THE AGE.
AWARDED
FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.
GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.
FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton
FIRST PREMIUM—Sonoma and Marin Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.
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FIRST PREMIUM—Work.
FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.
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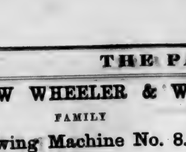
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STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.
THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.
1876.
[From the Official Report.]
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It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Runs Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.
The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be obtained for other much less, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. It sews perfectly—without exception, practically self-setting. It will sew any kind of paper to the heaviest goods ever manufactured—without trouble or delay. Every machine is warranted for three years. Needles, Oil, & Sewing Machine is the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism the world has ever produced. Thorough instructions given, and fully warranted.
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Market street.

7.00 A.M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (Cars Meet Boat at Vallejo Junction) connecting with Train at Davis for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
8.00 A.M. Daily, Sacramento Steamer (Cars Meet Boat at Benicia) connecting with Train at Davis for Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing and Marysville.
Sundays excepted—for Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. (Arrive 5.30 P.M.)
8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (Via Benicia Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, New York, Boston and the East. (Arrive 6.30 P.M.)
3.00 P.M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Alameda Mole) for San Jose and Way Stations. Arrive at San Jose at 5.45 P.M. (Arrive 8.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. Daily, Express Train for Ogden and intermediate Points, connecting at Sacramento with Train for Placerville, (Sunday excepted) and at Lathrop with Train for Los Angeles. (Arrive 12.45 P.M.)
4.00 P.M. Daily, Express Train for Niles and Livermore. (Arrive 12.45 P.M.)
4.00 P.M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Wharf), connecting with Train at Vallejo Junction for Calistoga, Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 9.15 P.M. Pullman Sleeping Cars leave Sacramento daily. (Arrive 8.30 A.M.)
4.00 P.M. Steamer (from Market Street Wharf), connecting with Train at Benicia for Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and at Sacramento with Train leaving at 9.15 P.M. (Arrive 8.30 A.M.)
4.30 P.M. Daily—Through Third Class and Immigrant Train for Los Angeles and Way Stations. (Arrive 7.30 P.M.)

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Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.
Daily—Overland Passengers—8.15 and 11.45 A.M.
Daily—Emigrant Passengers—10.30 A.M. and 11.30 P.M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.
Daily—6.00 and 9.30 A.M.; 12.30, 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P.M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.
Daily—8.00 and 10.30 A.M.; 1.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P.M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN LEANDRO.
Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 A.M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 11.30 P.M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.
Daily—6.00 and 9.30 A.M.; 12.30, 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P.M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NILES.
(Change cars at East Oakland.)
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FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN JOSE.
(Change cars at East Oakland.)
Daily—6.00, 9.30 A.M., 12.30, 3.30, 4.30 and 6.30 P.M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.
(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)
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Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.
(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)
Daily—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A.M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 and 11.30 P.M.
FROM SAN LEANDRO TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Daily—7.20, 8.20, 9.20, 10.20, 11.20 A.M.; 12.20, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20 and 10.20 P.M.
Sundays—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00, 1.20, 2.20, 3.20, 4.20, 5.20, 6.20, 7.20, 8.20, 9.20 and 10.20 P.M.
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FROM NILES TO SAN FRANCISCO.
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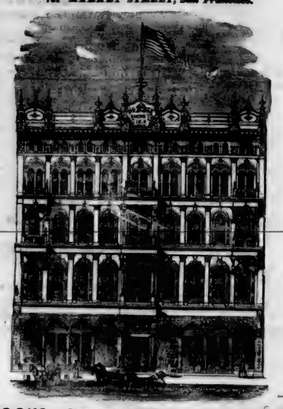
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SELECTIONS.

THE NURSERY ELF.

Dear little feet, how you wander and wander,
Little twin truants so fleet!
Dear little head how you ponder and ponder
Over the things that you meet!

Dear little tongue, how you chatter and chatter,
Over your innocent joys!
Oh, but the house is alive with your clatter,
Shaking, indeed, with your noise!

Can't you be quiet a moment, sweet rover?
Is there no end to your fun?
Soon the "old sand man" will sprinkle you over,
Then the day's frolic's done.

Come to my arms, for the daylight is dying,
Closer the dark shadows creep;
Come, like a bird that is weary of flying;
Come, let me sing you to sleep.

In a Minute.

"It is twenty minutes of nine, Julia; time for you to go to school," said her mother, as she passed quickly through the room.

"Yes, mother; in a minute," replied Julia, and went on with her reading—it was an interesting story.

"School time," called the little echo on the door-step; but there was no reply.

Pretty soon Julia looked up; five minutes of nine; O, how could she get there in time! She ran down the street, and in her haste stumbled and fell, laming her foot, and soiling her dress. Flushed and breathless, she entered the room just a little too late. The roll had been called, and the black mark placed against her name. Poor Julia, her sobs and tears were unavailing.

That afternoon the teacher closed school a little earlier than usual on account of a shower coming up in the West; Julia and Carry Mellin stopped to finish a game.

"You will get caught in the rain; you had better make haste," said one and another.

"Yes, I'm coming in a minute," said Julia, as she went on playing. But before she was half way home the shower came, and she reached there dripping and drenched with rain. The result was a severe cold that settled in her ankle, and she was absent from school for over a week, and lost the medal for having the most bad marks in spelling.

"I am the most unfortunate girl in the world," she sighed; "Polly, dolly, come here and tell me what is the reason."

And the unconscious little echo on the doorstep called back: "*In a minute.*"

Importance of Good Water.

No question can be of more importance, from a sanatory point of view, than that of the supply of wholesome water. It is known that water does not in itself change in character, but it becomes noxious as it is made the vehicle for conveying injurious matter. Hippocrates appears to have been aware of the importance of pure water, and moreover of the places for its selection, or as it has been stated, "upon the aspect of its sources as well as upon its elevation." Mr. Simon, of the medical department of the Privy Council, in his last report of 1869, stated that "the doctrine in general terms, that a vast influence is exercised over the health of the communities by the quality of the water which they consume, is one which, as far back in literature as any reference to such question could be expected to exist, may be seen to have universal medical consent in its favor; and during long ages of history the common instincts of humanity were even purer and more than undeveloped science. Of the many invaluable additions and improvements which medical knowledge has received within the past quarter of a century, scarcely any can, in my opinion, be compared for present practical importance to the discoveries which have given scientific exactitude to parts of the above stated doctrine, and have enabled us definitely to connect the epidemic spread of bowel infections in this country with the existence of certain faults of water supply. Not only is it now certain that faulty public water supply of a town may be the cause of the most terrible epidemic outbreaks of cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery and other allied disorders, but even doubts are widely entertained whether these diseases, or some of them, can possibly attain prevalence in a town except where the faulty water supply developes them." Such may be said to be the testimony of one of the highest medical authorities in England. Authorities in other countries have likewise drawn attention to the importance of the purity of water supplies, and moreover, Professor Pettenkofer has shown that these are in some cases, certain definite relations between epidemics of entric fever and cholera and the state of the level of the ground water.—*Ex.*

Shropshire Sheep.

This breed of sheep, now be coming popular with our people, is of recent origin, says the *Rural Sun*, formed by crossing the Southdown upon the Longmynds, and indigenous breed of Shropshire and the Heath sheep of Staffordshire. These sheep had horns and black faces, grazed well and close, and sheared about two and one-half pounds of wool. After several Southdown crosses, a dash of Leicester was given, which increased the length of the fleece. This breeding was not done by a single breeder, as in the Bakewell sheep, but by several, and there was consequently a lack of uniformity, but by degrees the present type was produced, and in 1860 was recognized by the Royal Agricultural Society of England as a distinct breed.

The Shropshire has a dark brown face and legs, and the wool in the centre of the forehead and around the ears tinged with brown, larger than the Southdown, which it much resembles, and the fleece, which weighs from five to seven pounds, is much longer in staple and heavier than the Southdown, but still a carding wool; there is however, a lack of uniformity. In samples taken from last year's lambs the fleece had precisely the appearance of Cotswold wool, while a sample taken from an imported buck of the same age, which was nearly as long, was a carding wool, which was much like the Southdown. The meat resembles the Southdown, being marbled with fat but perhaps less delicate. While the Shropshire as a breed are superior to the Southdown in size and weight of fleece, still it is much to be doubted if they will prove equal to the Southdown for improving the common breeds of our country. The South-down being a very old and perfectly distinct breed impresses its characteristics with great certainty; the Shropshire being a cross-bred animal, and as most cross-bred animals are superior to either of the breeds from which it is formed, is not so likely to impress its progeny with its own type.

Parson Smith and Quaker Jones.

Robert Smith, the father of the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D. D., President of the Princeton College, and the Rev. John Blair Smith, was one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in the southern part of Maryland. He came from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1730, and became pastor of the churches of Piqua and Leacock, Pa. He also founded and maintained a classical school at Piqua, where his life was chiefly spent. The following anecdote of Dr. Smith is related by Mr. John J. Neeley, one of the elders of the Presbyterian church of Emmettsburg, Md.

Quaker Jones was a near neighbor of Parson Smith. A strong mutual attachment grew up between them. Mr. Smith one day asked Friend Jones why he did not come to hear him preach. The reply was:

"We Quakers believe in the help and movings of the Spirit in our worship."

"So do I," replied Mr. Smith, "and so we agree in that point. Come some day to our meeting house and hear me preach?"

"I will come next First-day," replied Friend Jones, "but I'll not come until after the long psalm is sung."

The next Sabbath, accordingly he entered the church, took off his broad brimmed hat, sat down in an orderly manner, and remained to the close of the service.

A few days afterward a messenger was sent to invite Parson Smith to make Friend Jones a visit. The invitation was accepted. After dinner he asked his guest to walk out and see his herd of cattle. The cattle were greatly admired by the parson.

"Friend," said the Quaker to the parson, "I want thee to make choice of one of these cows for the use of thyself and family."

Mr. Smith at first demurred, thinking the offer too great for him to accept. But the Quaker insisted upon his making a choice, saying: "It is the wish of myself and family thee should have a cow."

Accordingly he selected the one he deemed of least value. On pointing her out to the Quaker, the latter replied—

"I believe thy sermon was prompted by the Spirit, and the choice of the cow was made by the help of the Spirit, also, for she is the best cow in the whole lot for milk and butter.

"In that case I will take another, or you shall choose for me," said the parson. The reply was—

"You have made choice by the help of the Spirit, and that choice must stand without change."

Thus a parson received from a Friend the gift of a valuable cow.

The Broken Branch.

A little branch of an apple tree was heavy with blossoms and young fruit, and seemed as though it would bear a great many apples. It was the most promising branch in all the tree. But one stormy night, being tired of tossing to and fro with the wind, it grew proud and angry, and said, "Why should I hang here among all these barren branches, moving when they move, and resting when they rest? They have hardly any fruit themselves, and they hide my fruit. And what do I want with the great useless trunk below that has no fruit upon it? I should like to come down and grow by myself on the lawn, that all people might see me."

No sooner were these words uttered, than a violent gust of wind whirling through the tree snapped off the discontented branch and dashed it to the ground. A little boy finding it there early next morning, stuck it up in the lawn for fun.

"This is capital," thought the branch to itself; "now I shall take root and grow up by myself to be a famous tree." But, alas! when the day grew toward noon, the sun shone with all its heat on the poor branch, and sent a pain right through it from one end to the other, spreading even to every little twig and leaf and blossom.

Now, when it was too late, the poor branch cried out, "Ah! how I wish I had remained on the old trunk. Now I begin to miss the sap and food that the trunk used to send up to me, I am dying of thirst, and all my body is scorching to death."

Just then the master of the garden passed by, and he said to the gardener, "What a pity that fine branch has fallen—clear it off the lawn at once, and chop it up for firewood."

Every moment in our lives Jesus is helping us to be good. As the trunk gives sap to the branches, so Jesus gives us help to be good. But if we will not trust Him and pray to Him, but go away from Him and trust in ourselves, we lose the strength that He gives us, and, like the broken branch, we make ourselves fit for nothing but to be destroyed.

Remember that one branch cannot separate itself from other branches. Your brothers, and sisters, and friends, and the servants also, are all branches in the tree of Jesus. If you try to separate yourselves from them and to think only of pleasing yourself, you are like the foolish broken branch.

Short-horns as Milkers.

Editor Rural World:

Can you tell me whether any one in Missouri or Illinois is breeding a milking family of Short-horns? Is there such a family? Can they be recommended? By answering through your excellent journal, you will oblige a YOUNG FARMER.

REMARKS.—There may be breeders of the milking strains of Short-horns in Missouri or Illinois, but if there are, we are not advised of the fact. Most Short-horns, if treated properly, milked young and regularly, and not over-fed, make fair milkers, though a great difference will be found in the cows from the same herd in this respect. Most Short-horns are grown for beef and show purposes. Their milking qualities have not been developed. Early maturity, large size and fine quality of beef, have been the main objects aimed at.

But there are good milkers among the Short-horns and good milking families of Short-horns. These are most generally found in the eastern States and in Kentucky. We know the Shakers in Kentucky did have Short-horns noted for their milking qualities, and we presume they have them yet. They have used them for the production of milk from generation to generation, and they fill a bucket to overflowing at a milking. They are not as large as the show animals, having been raised for a different object, viz: for milk as well as beef. If farmers could get the best milking strains of Short-horns, we have no doubt they would answer a better purpose for the general farmer than the Jerseys, Ayrshires, Devons, &c., because when he was done with them for milk purposes, he could turn them into the best quality of beef. The Jerseys, Ayrshires and Devons are small and do not amount to much for beef. Of course the Short-horns can never produce that rich milk and that high quality of butter for which the Jerseys are so greatly distinguished. Families that will have the best milk and butter regardless of cost, will always sustain the Jersey breeders; but where farmers raise cows for butter, cheese and beef, they cannot make a mistake by procuring the milking strains of Short-horns.

We would be pleased to hear from some of our Short-horn breeders further on this interesting subject.—*Rural World.*

Magazine Reading.

The leading magazines have made great progress within the past few years. It is still within the memory of many of us when there were no such publications, except "*The Ladies' Magazine*" and one or two others, whose few pages were well filled with love stories, prefaced, perhaps, with an indifferent picture. Now all is changed.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE.

The enterprising Harpers' Brothers of New York, about thirty years ago began the publication of what is now a perpetual joy in hundreds of thousands of American homes. Every month brings a number of this pioneer magazine, fresh, lively, instructive and interesting. Each new number seems to be a little better than its predecessor. Every department of useful knowledge is made to contribute to its pages. Its writers are constantly exploring all fields and telling us what they find. Instead of one or two indifferent pictures, we have from fifty to one hundred pictorial embellishments, which are a perfect feast to the eye. This magazine deserves its immense popularity. The family that has once known its value, would be sorry to miss its welcome visits. We do not know how so much pleasure and information can be obtained from any source for so small a sum—$4 a year.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

This delightful magazine enters this month upon its fourteenth volume. It is always good and has no superior, either in literary ability or brilliant artistic embellishment. We are always glad to welcome it. Under the editorial management of Dr. Holland it has become a great favorite. It commands the services of some of the foremost writers and artists, and for variety, freshness, morality and beautiful pictorial illustrations it has no superior. The publishers have unlimited resources for its prompt issue in elegant style and faultless typography. Happy is that family which has *Scribner's Monthly* as a regular visitor. The more it is read the more we enjoy it. Four dollars a year for such a magazine is a good investment.

Kindness, not the Whip.

It is a bad plan to punish a horse by striking him with a whip every time he shies. Whenever he directs the points of his ears in a certain direction, as though distrustful or afraid, the reins should be pulled in another direction, thus diverting the attention of the animal from the object causing the perturbation. If, on the other hand, force or harsh measures are used to compel an acquaintance with the object feared, the horse will be doubly excited, if not unmanageable. In cases of shying or halting at real or fancied objects of danger, stopping the horse and using soothing language answers a very good purpose. If the object is stationary the horse after a short time will most usually advance in the direction of it, approaching cautiously until satisfied that no danger is to be apprehended, when he will resume his way in a quiet mood. But if chastised for shying he will have two objects of fear instead of one, and become more confirmed in the habit of distrustfulness.

Jersey Cows.

If you live in town, a country village, too big for farms and too small for milk wagons, get an Jersey cow. She is gentle, eats little, gives milk as rich as cream for the children, cream as rich—O! there is nothing so rich—for your coffee, and butter, yellow, hard and flavored like ambrosia, for your light rolls and buckwheat cakes. Such is the Jersey. If you don't believe it, try it, and see for yourself.

Some will not believe until they try it, and even then some will not, because they will not. But the gentle manners, rich milk, richer cream and the delicious butter of the Jersey, will convert a gorilla. I have no doubt the gorillas would keep cows, if they had Jerseys in Africa.

Cry dried beef in thin slices, place it in the skillet and pour hot water on it; thicken with a little flour and water smoothly stirred in. Then season with butter, salt and pepper, boil about five minutes, and while boiling, break in one or two eggs and stir all together. Halve and butter some warm biscuit, place in a deep dish and pour the mixture upon them. It is very nice indeed.

THE chief thing for life is water, and bread, and clothing, and a house to cover shame.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 5, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing Elections.

The Primary Elections and County Conventions which will take place in the near future promises to be very spirited. San Francisco and other counties are to elect officers, and the Senatorial and Legislative districts of the State will strive for the mastery in making up the best legislative ticket.

Each party, Republican and Democratic, will endeavor to elect the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Sargent. The Primary Elections of both parties will be based or shaped upon such kind of delegates to compose the County Committees that will nominate the respective Senatorial and Legislative tickets as will insure their most available or favorite man to be elected United States Senator. In the political movements soon to be made, this applies equally to both parties, because each are trying to get the United States Senator, which is to be elected during the next session of the Legislature. The political cauldron on this and other issues will commence simmering in many parts of the State about the middle or last of the present month. Everything of a political nature bids fair to be lively in this State the ensuing summer and fall.

The Execution of Chin Mook Sow, the Chinaman.

The execution of Chin Mook Sow, the murder of Yee Ah Chin, took place in the County Jail, on Broadway street, yesterday. A limited number of permits were issued by Sheriff Nunan to citizens, including members of the press, to witness the execution. About 2 o'clock the doomed man was led out of his cell and placed upon the scaffold. A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Loomis, after which he repeated the prayer in the Chinese language. The cap was placed over the head and face of the prisoner. The rope being adjusted, the arms and legs were fastened with straps, and suddenly the trap of the platform launched the unfortunate man with a heavy thud, where he swung in the presence of the spectators. And in fifteen minutes Dr. Stivers and other medical men who were present pronounced the prisoner dead and as having satisfied the law.

The Young Men's U. B Society's Picnic.

The Young Men's Union Beneficial Society's picnic, at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Wednesday last, was very largely attended. Nearly every colored family in the city was represented on the grounds with the A. M. E. Church Sabbath School children. The May-day festival was carried out by the children as follows: About 400 were in attendance, who joined heartily in the usual round of picnic festivities. Miss Annie Sims, whose dress was tastefully trimmed with white roses with strips of tarletan, was crowned by Miss Emma Green the Queen of May. In addition to the Bearer of the Scepter, Master Robert Gibson, Misses Hattie Handy and Matilda Sims took a prominent part in the crowning ceremonies, speeches, etc. In the evening a grand soiree was given in the Young Men's hall in this city. Great praise was bestowed on the Committee for their satisfactory management.

The Elliott Literary Institute picnic came off on Thursday, at Berkeley. All who were in attendance enjoyed themselves hugely.

Protection and Living Wages not Emigration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1877.

Why should colored men emigrate from the South? We fail to see the necessity, especially at this time, when a new era is beginning to dawn, new hope for the amelioration of their condition. A chance to labor, living wages and the protection necessary to enable them to enjoy the fruits of their earnings with a well regulated school system for their children, is all that the colored people desire. These assured, their sunny clime is preferable to all the snow clad hills or gold imbeded valleys of the inhospitable North or West. Born and reared in the luminous South, accustomed to the warmth of its climate, manners and customs of the people, in possession of the right of suffrage, no longer the prey of political herdsmen, numerically strong, counted alike by Republicans as well as by Democrats, it would be folly to favorably consider, much less to put in operation, the emigration scheme contemplated by the restless enemies of the race in whose hearts virtue never resided, nor shame upon their action watched.

The call for a convention "to take into consideration the feasibility of petitioning Congress to set aside some Western Territory for the colored people," is impolitic, if not unwise, and the sooner those engaged in the movement are made to know that the United States government is not a paternal government, the better will it be for all concerned.

The petition, if presented, would of course be referred to the appropriate committee, and there it would rest without action. Colored emigrants, like white emigrants seeking homes in the territories, can avail themselves of existing laws. The pre-emption laws are guarantees to settlers of all shades. We doubt the propriety of colored men asking for themselves any special benefits; the laws governing white men should not only be applicable, but sufficient to our necessities; to ask more, is unjust, to be satisfied with less, would be sacrificing our rights as American citizens. For these reasons, and because we do not believe any considerable number of the colored people of the South would be found willing—could be pervaded upon—to leave their native homes for the inhospitable territories, we condemn this disturbing element among us bent only on either personal gain, or political ascendancy. Designing politicians have used our people in the South to their own advancement too long, and even should we concede the necessity of the movement, it could be but disastrous to the great masses of that section, white and black. Let the movers go soul only to work and impress upon the minds of the people for whom they profess so much concern, the necessity of educated labor, coupled with ahern economy, and a thirst for the possession of homesteads and small farms in their native southern clime. The colored people of the South are too poor to think of seeking new homes in the uninviting regions of our country, and the time has passed, when Congress would set apart any portion of the public domain, or appropriate the smallest amount of the people's money, to aid them in the purchase of agricultural implements. There are countless unoccupied acres in Florida and Texas suited best to the staples in which they are accustomed to work; let them form co-operative land-improving societies, settle on government property, and by application and perseverance they would soon become thrifty and prosperous farmers. Their products would find a market in the middle and Eastern States, and in return, implements and all the other necessaries could be procured. The West offers no such advantage. We hear of corn burnt up because transportation to market is more than the value of the products. We are no longer the nation's wards; unlike the savage indians, we are citizens of the United States, in the enjoyment of equal rights, and, under the Constitution, entitled only to the same immunities as other citizens of our country. Imagine for a moment a colony of negroes, or of any class of men, devoid of the knowledge of mineralogy emigrating to one of our Western territorities without implements, or the means to procure them. Imagine their occupying the heavy ladened timber lands with no facility for their development, what a sorry figure they would present in the midst of wild Indians and inexorable snow storms? Now that the disturbing elements has lost their power in the South, they desire new fields of operation in which to wield their power over unsuspecting ignorance; we entertain no fears of the peacable living together of both races in the South, and therefore, urge the people to discard the wild theorists who can do them no good but much harm. We hope also that the projectors of the scheme will speedily abandon the idea of themselves going to any of the unoccupied territories, where worse ills await them than they at present endure.

With home rule triumphant in the South, protection to life and property will be assured, labor will be needed to cause prosperity to again smile upon all the people, for, however much the political proclivities of the negro may be depreciated, southern agriculturists prefer his labor to that of any other class of laborers, and why should not the south free, have the benefit of the labor of the colored people, who made it is slave times, "to blossom like the rose?" Our interests being identical, we see no reason for emigration, on the contrary, the South invites emigration; let us put our shoulders to the wheel, and aid in the building up, and in the development of the wonderfully prolific resources of our respective states.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

"By their Works ye shall Know Them."

The Irishman who thought the druggist stingy because the emetic was so small, is only surpassed in his parsimonious drollery by those who persistently adhere to the use of those nauseating, disgustingly large and drastic pills, while *Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets*, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, will, by their steady and gentle action on the liver, correct all torpidity, thus permanently overcoming constipation. In South America they have almost entirely superseded all other pills, and are relied on fully by the people, and often used as a preventive of the various affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, so prevalent in that climate. Pierce's Pocket Memorandum Books are given away at drug stores.

SWEDA, Aroostook Co, } Maine, Nov. 6, 1876. }

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—I write to inform you that I have used your Pellets for some time, and find them to be the best medicine that I ever used. I have also used your Favorite Prescription in my family with entire satisfaction. I have seen your People's Common Sense Medical Adviser and I think it is the best thing that I have over seen.

Yours truly,
C. SHERMAN.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1877.

There are many economists of both political parties who honestly believe that the salary of the President ($50,000 per year) is too high. Efforts were made during President Grant's administration to reduce it to the original figure, $25,000, and at one time a bill to that effect actually passed both Houses of Congress, but was promptly vetoed by the President. That he was entirely disinterested in the matter is shown by the fact that the bill did not effect his own salary, since the constitution provides that the President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during his incumbency. The various entertainments which the Chief Executive must necessarily give absorb no inconsiderable amount of his yearly compensation. A person well qualified to speak on the subject, estimates that the state dinner recently given to the Russian Grand Dukes, Alexis and Constantine, cost the President not less than $1,000, or about one week's salary. And the President is expected to give similar entertainments whenever any distinguished foreigners visit Washington, while during the winter season state dinners are of frequent occurrence.

The poor colored people of the South look to their educated friends for suggestions as to the course they should pursue to protect themselves in the enjoyment of their rights. They must be in a quandary to decide between the conflicting views of heretofore recognized advocates of their cause. Some of those whose valiant services in behalf of the colored man have given them great notoriety, now advise him "to join the democratic party on the best terms he can obtain—that he can obtain nothing from this administration." Professor Langston, colored, stops upon the platform and in his lecture on "The other phase of Reconstruction," tells him to sustain the administration in its southern policy. The colored man is counselled to march in directly opposite directions to reach a given point. Will it be wondered at that he is bewildered.

The impecunious condition of many of the employes in the Treasury Department who were recently discharged, is calculated to awaken a sincere sympathy. The poor prospects of securing employment in Washington causes many of them to desire to go back to their old homes, whence they were allured by a desire for public employment. We apprehend there is not one of them who did suppose that his or her prospects in life would be improved by coming to the Capital. But here they are, without a cent and no hopes for the future so long as they remain. Under the circumstances, it is manifestly the duty of the more fortunate clerks who have been retained, to raise by subscription a fund for defraying the expense of sending the worthy among the discharged to their respective homes in the States. This generosity will be creditable to the donors as well as an evidence of that most heavenly of all virtues "charity."

It is idle to talk of restoring prosperity to the Southern States, unless the people thereof recognize the dignity and the true worth of manual labor. Essays and lectures upon political economy are well enough in their places, but the present need is the use of the muscle in the work of ploughing, planting, and developing, mining, smelting, and rolling, in a word in producing more than is needed for home consumption. In ante-bellum times the white laborer in the South was looked upon as a mudsill in society. He must now come to the front and claim his true position. The old master and his sons must stand by the side of the workingman, be he white or colored, and do his share of the labor necessary to restore prosperity to his section. This is the true Southern home policy.

Congress should, at the extra session, make a liberal appropriation to secure a proper representation at the Paris Exposition, in 1878, of the manufactures, agricultural and mineral productions, works of art, and of all the industries in which the people of this country are engaged. But yesterday we invited the civilized world to our International Exposition, saying it would be advantageous to them as well as to us. Foreign nations accepted our invitation, by contributing largely to the immense interest connected with the Exposition. Guest and host were benefitted by the display, and the result will be to open up a market for production where none heretofore existed. Let us be creditably represented at the next Paris Exposition.

When President Hayes appointed as his Postmaster-General a Democrat, and an ex-Confederate, the nomination was somewhat startling. And yet thus far Judge Key has proved himself an excellant and a conscientious officer. He is daily visited by scores of ex-Confederates who hope for office at his hands on account of his former affiliations, but he gives them plainly to understand that he regards it his duty to appoint Republicans in all cases where they possess the requisite qualifications, and where they are not positively unacceptable to the great mass of the community. Judge Key says that in all his acts he shall strive to increase the efficiency of the postal service, and will look more to the integrity and capability of candidates for office than to their politics. At his instance Judge Freeman, of Tennessee, is to be made Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department. Judge F. who is a warm personal friend of the Postmaster-General, is a Republican.

The rush for post offices continue, and almost daily the Postmaster-General is in receipt of queer letters from applicants. Some of them are not at all modest, and say they will be quite satisfied with a $10,000 office, being ignorant of the fact that there is no office in the country where his compensation reaches that figure. The highest salary, $8,000 per year, is paid to Postmaster James at New York. Yesterday a disgusted incumbent of a little western post office paying but $12.50 per year (there are some which pay but $8.25,) wrote the Postmaster-General as follows: "I went to a devil of a night of trouble to get the post office at this place. I find that I am compelled to get up every other night and 2 o'clock to change the mails, as the stage comes along at that hour. After a trial of nearly a month I prefer to let some other patriot enrich himself on the salary attached to the office which I herewith resign." Country postmasters pay themselves quarterly from the proceeds of their offices. A few weeks since a western postmaster whose compensation was but $8.25 per year, and who was therefore entitled to draw the enormous sum of $2.06¼ quarterly, wrote the Postmaster-General inquiring: "Can't you allow me to draw by the year instead of by the quarter? Drawing it as I do by the quarter it does me no good except to buy whisky and tobacco with. If I could draw the entire $8.25 at the end of the year I could buy something of value—a hat or pair of boots for instance." I am sorry to say that the rules of the department prevented the poor fellow's request from being granted.

ETA.

Death of John B. Felton.

This distinguished lawyer died at his residence, in Oakland, on Wednesday last, after a sudden stroke of paralysis. Mr. Felton was one of the most eminent practitioners at the Bar. His demise is greatly regretted by all classes of citizens. His funeral obsequies took place from St. John's Episcopal Church, Oakland, yesterday, under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity. He was a member of a "Blue" Lodge in Oakland and of Royal Arch Chapter, and California Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar of this city, all of which, in common with other citizens and members of the Bar, attended the funeral at Oakland. We join with his many friends in deploring his great loss.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

NICKERSON & SON, 35 Kearny St have refitted and reopened their Popular Hat Emporium, since the damage by fire, with a large assortment of the latest styles of hats for the spring fashions, which they retail at the lowest cash prices. Those desiring to purchase a tasty, durable and gallant looking hat, should go to Nickerson & Son, 35 Kearny Street, below Post.

LINSLEY & Co.; Nos. 507 and 509 Sansome Street, have a very large stock of grocerries, hams, fresh eggs and butter, at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call.

Correspondence.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I clip the following from the *Chicago Tribune*, of April , which I send to you:

J. G. JONES.

"About half the colored population of Chicago apparently thronged the halls of the Court-House, and filled Judge Williams' room yesterday afternoon, to listen to a hearing on a petition for a habeas corpus. The applicant was Annie Louisa Francesco, a girl about 14 years old, who had been put in the House of the Good Shepherd by her mother. The father died about a month ago, and the mother, who, by the way, is said to be a Dutch woman, finding she could not make her daughter mind, caused her to be arrested, and sent her to the House of the Good Shepherd. One cause of the trouble between the two was the theological disputes which arose between them, the mother being Catholic and the girl Baptist. The Judge yesterday, after hearing the mother's statement, held that the Justice's commitment was valid and legal, and that the mother had the full and sole power to say in what way she wished to dispose of her child. He therefore directed her to be returned to the House of the Good Shepherd. At this announcement the crowd, who seemed to sympathize with the girl, became greatly excited, and attempted to squeeze into the room and rescue the girl from the hands of the officer. The court-room was, however, cleared, and then the halls, and the girl in the course of half an hour was taken away, crying bitterly.

A LADY, in advertising herself as a teacher, spoke of the "reputation for teaching she bears." But a furrier, an expert in making up old furs, advertised "capes, victorines, etc., made up for ladies out of their own skins."

A CHEERFUL and good heart will have a care of his meat and diet.

HEALTH and good estate of body are above all gold, and a strong body above infinite wealth.

☞ No extra session of Congress till October.

I. S. TITUS, M. D.

(Late Med'r Physician State Insane Asylum of California.)

ROOMS OR SIX KEARNY STREET.

ROOMS 3, 3 and 4.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 1 to 4 P. M. RESIDENCE—1125 Post Avenue.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.

1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

The 8 WHEELER & NEW Number WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER of THE AGE.

AWARDED

FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.

FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

Sonoma and Marin Fair,

FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.

FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Work.

FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.

SITUATION WANTED.

COLORED MAN, WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, desires a situation as Janitor or Watchman. Anyone desiring such a man, please address L., care Pacific Appeal office.

MARTHA HOLLETT, M. D.

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Diseases of Women and Children a specialty. Consultation free and confidential.

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AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and airy house No. 15 Virginia street, between Webster and Jackson streets. She will rent Furnished Rooms with or without Board. Terms Reasonable.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27th, 1877.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

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Inventors.

We promote patents in all countries. No attorney fees in ADVANCE. We charge under the patent the smallest fee required. No fees for examining preliminary questions. We advise inventors whether their inventions are patentable or not, free of charge. We make no charge unless we obtain the patent. We are opposed to the system of Examiners before the Patent Office at Washington, and all legal questions appertaining to Inventions or Patents, and litigated cases in the courts of the United States, are managed by members of our firm.

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Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and seamen of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of services, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, with all instructions, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and seamen wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining, Pre-emption, and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

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We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we locate warrants on Government land for parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit information where and how they can be obtained.

Copies of any specifications in unpatented Bounty Land Claims (for the original assignment of which a $5 certificate is required), and give our opinion as to the validity of every unpatented claim presented to such case. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to us. Address

L. A. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will, on request, be furnished what will be considered satisfactory references in Congressional circles.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY

Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. 1876.

[From the Official Report.]

AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.

1. A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for the following reasons:

* A Lock stitch Sewing Machine, unsurpassed in the fine stitch, range of its parts, great adjustability and simplicity in almost kinds of work, both in quick and slow, beauty of stitch, and general quality of the work, and management of the machine.

2. A Medal and Diploma for Leather for the following reasons:

* Superior quality of work in Leather stitching.



PACIFIC COAST Victories, 1876.

California State Fair — Gold Medal.

San Joaquin County Fair, Stockton—First Premium.

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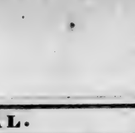
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Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf), connecting with Trains for Napa (Napa connections for Sonoma), Calistoga, Woodland, Williams, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Niles with trains arriving at San Jose at 11.30 A. M., also at Galt with Train arriving at Ione at 5.40 P. M. (Arrives 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.50 P. M. (Arrives 5.35 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Niles, Livermore, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Hanford, Goshen Junction and Visalia. Connects at Niles with Train for Gilroy, Hollister and Tres Pinos. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Mariposa. Connects at Merced with Train arriving at San Jose at 5.55 P. M. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Lathrop. (Arrives 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf), connecting with Train for Lathrop and Stockton. Sundays excepted—for Napa, Calistoga and Knight's Landing. (Arrives 11.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted), Sacramento River Steamer from Washington-st. Wharf. Landing on the Sacramento River, stopping at all the usual landings. Connects at Vallejo with Train leaving Sacramento at 6.00 A. M. daily. (Arrives 6.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.40 A. M. (Arrives 7.50 P. M.)

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FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

* Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

* Daily, except Sundays—1.00 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARD.

* Daily, except Sundays—4.00 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—11.00, 11.30 A. M., and 11.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN LEANDRO.

* Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 5.30 P. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—4.00 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—11.00, 11.30 A. M., and 11.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

* Daily—7.30, 8.30 and 5.30 P. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30 and 10.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—4.00 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—11.00, 11.30 A. M., and 11.30 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

* Daily—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

* Daily, except Sundays—2.00 and 6.00 P. M.

Sundays only—10.30 and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00 and 11.45 P. M.

FROM BERKELEY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.30 and 10.30 A. M.; 4.00, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.00 and 9.30 A. M.

Sundays only—8.00 A. M.; 12.00 and 1.00 P. M.

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T. H. GOODMAN, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R!

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, April 15, 1877.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows, viz:

8.30 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, and all Way Stations, making Stage connections at San Jose for Alum Rock and Santa Cruz; at Gilroy for Big Trees, Paicines and Tres Pinos; at Pajaro for Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Pescadero; at Castroville for Los Gatos and Lexington; at Gilroy, for Gilroy Hot Springs, Los Banos and Pentacoqua; at Soledad for Jolon and Natividad; at Salinas for Pacific Grove, San Antonio Springs, San Ardo, Paso Robles Hot Springs, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.

☞ AT PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz.

☞ AT SALINAS connects with the M. & S. T. R. R. for MONTEREY.

A Parlor Car ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN.

3.00 P. M. Daily for Santa Clara and Way Stations.

3.25 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations. (Arrives 8.55 A. M.)

Stage connections made with this Train at Santa Clara for Pacific Grove Springs.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Paso Robles Springs, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Buenaventura, connecting at Gilroy with Stage for Hot Springs; at Soledad with Stage for Jolon and Natividad; at Salinas with Stage for Monterey and Pacific Grove; at Paso Robles Springs with Stages for Templeton and Cambria; at Los Angeles with Stages for Anaheim, Santa Ana and Westminster; at Santa Barbara with Stages for Carpenteria, Ventura and Hueneme; at San Buenaventura with Stages for Saticoy and Hueneme. Arrives at San Jose at 5.40 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for Santa Clara and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Santa Clara and San Jose.

☞ SUNDAYS AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose and way stations at 8.30 A. M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5.00 P. M.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. J. L. WILLCUTT, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

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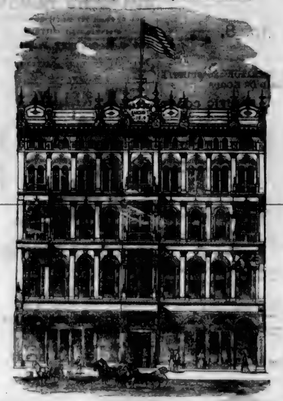
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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SELECTIONS.

The Collier's Dying Child.

The cottage was a thatched one, its outside old and mean;
Yet everything within that cot was wanderous neat and clean.
The night was dark and stormy,—the wind was blowing wild;—
A patient mother sat beside the death-bed of her child,—
A little, worn-out creature—his once bright eyes grown dim.
It was a Collier's only child—they called him "Little Jim."
And oh! to see the briny tears fast flowing down her cheek,
As she offered up a prayer in thought!—she was afraid to speak,
Lest she might waken one she loved dearer far than life;
For she had all a mother's heart, that watched Collier's wife.
With hands uplifted, see, she kneels beside the sufferer's bed,
And prays that God will spare her boy, and take herself instead:
She gets her answer from the child—soft fall these words from him;
"Mother! the angels do so smile, and beckon Little Jim!"
"I have no pain, dear mother, now; but, oh! I am so dry:
"Just moisten poor Jim's lips once more; and, mother, do not cry!"
With gentle, trembling haste, she held a teacup to his lips;
He smiled to thank her; then he took three little tiny sips.
"Tell father, when he comes from work, I said 'good night!' to him;
"And, mother, now I'll go to sleep." Alas poor Little Jim!
She saw that he was dying! The child she loved so dear,
Had utter'd the last words she'd ever hope to hear.
The cottage door is opened: the Collier's step is heard;
The father and the mother meet, but neither speak a word;
He felt that all was over; he knew the child was dead!
He took the candle in his hand, and stood beside the bed;
His quivering lip gave token of the grief he'd fain conceal;
And see, the mother joins him! the stricken couple kneel;
With hands bowed down by sorrow, they humbly ask, of Him.
In heaven, once more that they may meet their own poor "Little Jim!"

The Hardest Place.

Here is a little story which tells better than a dictionary can the meaning of the word "disinterestedness." The late Arch-deacon Hare was once, when tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, giving a lecture when a cry of "fire" was raised. Away rushed his pupils, and forming themselves into a line between the building, which was close a hand, and the river, passed buckets from one to another. The tutor quickly following, found them thus engaged; at the end of the line one youth was standing up to his waist in the river; he was so delicate and he looked consumptive. "What!" cried Mr. Hare "you in the water Sterling?—you, so liable to take cold!" "Somebody must be in," the youth replied; "why not I, as well as another?" The spirit of this answer is that of all great and generous doing. Cowardice and coolness, too say, "Oh, somebody will do it," and the speaker sits still; he is not the one to do what needs doing. But nobility of character, looking at necessary things, says, "Somebody must do it; why not I?" And the deed is done.

(From The Rural World.)

The Cheese Factory System.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I notice an inquiry in your columns, regarding the necessary means requisite to carry on a cheese factory, and other matters pertaining to the same, I will endeavor to throw what little light on the subject I can. I was raised in Herkimer county, N. Y., where the business of cheese making is probably carried on to a greater extent than in any other section of the United States. I have also had a practical experience in this, viz.: Macoupin county, Ills., of some eight years, in manufacturing cheese from a dairy of one hundred cows. In the first place, a cheese factory will pay, whether it be run on a large or small scale, if properly managed. All the questions asked by your correspondent are easier and more satisfactorily answered than the first. A person of experience, could, of late years, easily maintain a factory much cheaper than one who is not acquainted with the business.

I will base my estimates upon a factory, to manufacture the milk from five hundred cows. In the first place, you must have a first-rate well of water, pure and cold. A building twenty-four by twenty-six, two stories, neatly boarded up and down, something after the fashion of most of our railroad depots. Make your lower story pretty high, say nine feet, and the upper one eight. Have your house divided into two rooms below, say twenty-four by eighteen each; one for making the cheese in, the other for the presses to stand in, and also the whey vats and other purposes desired. Your upper story will be for the storage and curing of cheese, which will best answer the purpose by being divided into two rooms. It is not necessary for me to enter into details about the division of the building, or how it is to be used—because it will be necessary to obtain the services of a first-class cheese maker, who will arrange to suit himself. I will only give what is required in order that any party going into the business can know pretty near what will be the cost, by making his own estimate, which will vary somewhat in different localities. Your vats, one to suit the milk in, to make cheese will cost one hundred dollars; another for whey, to hold five hundred gallons, or probably two would be better, may be cheaper made out of two-inch pine.

You would require cheese presses (and I here remark get good ones), say ten at ten dollars each. Now, that is all the expensive apparatus needed. A windmill to pump water to cool the milk would be desirable. An apparatus for heating the whey for scalding the cheese, or, which is better, a small steam generator, would be required. There are some other things needed of minor importance not necessary to mention, fifty dollars covering the needed expense. In making this statement I have confined myself to what is actually necessary, of course many things could be added which would be desirable, but not absolutely necessary. I should say, without making estimates closely, that the building would cost four hundred; milk vat, one hundred; whey vat, fifty; cheese presses, one hundred; windmill, fifty; steam apparatus, one hundred; cheese hoops, fifteen, and a good well, say fifty. Making altogether seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

Now, I am aware that many will refuse to believe that a factory, to make the cheese from the number of cows spoken of, can be got up for so little money. I have only this much to say to corroborate my estimate. I made cheese from the milk of one hundred cows in a building sixteen by twenty-four, a log one at that. My vats, kettles and presses, all put together, did not cost one hundred dollars. And we made as good cheese as was ever put upon the St. Louis market. Any one desiring information, regarding the cheese made by us, can be satisfied by inquiring of Mr. David Nicholson, of St. Louis.

The number of men, or quality of help to carry on such a factory, would be, say foreman, which would have to be a good cheese maker, one man, a good female help, would be all required. The quantity of cheese that could be made from each cow would depend somewhat upon the quality of cows composing the dairy. An ordinary cow will yield about four hundred gallons of milk in a year, and each gallon will make a pound of cheese. Cheese will bear marketing at thirty days, and will bring, in St. Louis market, say twelve to fifteen cents per pound. The whey from said factory will grow and fatten a hog, every four cows or less. I would recommend a location near, but not in town, for a factory. Any location, where good grazing facilities abound, is good for cheese making. No manufacture of good cheese requires experience, which can be acquired as well here in the west, as in the east, and certainly can be made to pay better than there, from the fact that cows can be obtained for much less than there, and feed does not cost one half as much. Cheese will bring as much here as there, and, all things considered, it cannot be otherwise than remunerative. Any information desired by your correspondent will be cheerfully answered.

Girard, Macoupin Co., Ills.

Farmer's Tools.

Manufacturers and business men all pronounce it economy to use the best tools that can be had, and employ the most skilled labor. Farmers will find the rule to apply as well to themselves. A pair of fast walking horses, with good harness and a good plow, will break up two acres of ground in a day; while slow mules with poor harness and a mean plow will hardly plough an acre. This will show a difference of at least four dollars a day in favor of the good team and plough. A similar result will be shown in every operation on the farm. Those who plod along in the old time way, cannot expect to keep pace with this generation of steam and electricity. Those who stick to the tools their fathers used, can no more expect to compare with those who plough their land with gang ploughs, plant with planters, and reap with machinery than can stage coaches compare with railroads and steamboats. Machines want no wages, require no food and wear no clothes.

Brain Work and Brain Worry.

After a good spell of hard work, the brain-worker is often tormented by finding it difficult, all at once, to turn off the steam. His work-day thoughts will intrude themselves, in spite of every effort to keep them out. Each worker has usually a way of his own of endeavoring to get rid of these unwelcome guests. Thackeray generally succeeded in exorcising the creatures whom he had been calling into existence by the simple expedient of turning over the leaves of a dictionary. A great lawyer was in the habit, in similar circumstances, of plunging into a cold bath, and averred that a person never takes out of cold water the same ideas he took into it. Perhaps the best mental corrective of this condition is to employ the mind for a short time in a direction most contrasted to that in which it has been overworked. During excessive labor of the brain there is an increased flow of blood to the working organ, the vessels of blood, as is shown by the flushing of the face. If this condition of distention is long continued, the vessels are apt to lose the power of contracting when mental activity is diminished. Hence arises the impossibility of fulfilling the physical conditions of sleep, the most important of which is the diminution of the flow of blood to the brain. Some extraordinary instances have been recorded of prolonged wakefulness as the result of mental overstrain. Boerhaave mentions that when, on one occasion, intently engaged on a particular study, he did not close his eyes in sleep for six weeks. Sir Gilbert Blane was informed by General Pichegru, that for a whole year, when engaged in active campaign operations, he slept but one hour in the twenty-four.

These and other similar cases have probably been unconsciously exaggerated, for people often sleep without having an after-consciousness of the fact. It is certain enough that the continued deprivation of any considerable part of the normal amount of sleep will be seriously detrimental to health. Dr. Hammond, in his work on Sleep, mentions the case of a literary man in America who, for nearly a year, while intently engaged in a favorite study, restricted his rest to four hours a day, and frequently less. At the end of that time, the overtasking of his mental powers was manifested in a curious way. He told the physician that though still able to maintain a connected line of reasoning, he found that as soon as he attempted to record his ideas on paper, the composition turned out to be simply a tissue of arrant nonsense. When in the act of writing, his thoughts flowed so rapidly that he was not conscious of the disconnected nature of what he was writing; but as soon as he stopped to read it over, he was aware how completely he had misrepresented his conceptions. If the language happened to be at all intelligible, it was sure to have no relation to the ideas he wished to express. Thus, wishing to obtain a book from a friend, he found that instead of the request he had written the prayer of Socrates as given by Plato. Sir Isaac Newton, in the later years of life, suffered greatly from wakefulness. The fact, well known to every medical man, that persistent sleeplessness is frequently the precursor or initiatory stage of several most intractable maladies, physical and mental, always invests the presence of this indication of mental overstrain with grave interest. But a continued course of excessive mental labor generally manifests its effects on the mind itself in various ways, all more or less premonitory of approaching collapse. The brain-worker begins to perceive an unwonted clearness in his ideas; work becomes gradually less easy to him; he is alarmed at sudden awkward failures of memory; a feeling of surfeit or disgust will steal over him in the midst of word; he becomes unable long to fix his attention, and latterly feels as if all mental energy were crushed out of him. If these warnings of an overwrought brain, now speaking distinctly with the tongue of disease, are disregarded, the wonder frequently is, not that the inevitable retribution follows, but that it should have been so long delayed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Lockjaw in the Horse.

COL. COLMAN: I wish to make a few remarks on the lockjaw. It is not a disease, but the effect of some other cause. It may proceed from a snag or wound in the foot, or any other part of the body—the wound closing too soon, but oftener from bots than any other cause. The disease comes on suddenly, often amid exercise, and sometimes while eating. The horse shows signs of being indisposed, is supposed to have colic, and is treated accordingly. Soon his jaws are locked, and, if not treated for bots in an approved manner, he dies; and four times out of five, if examined, the exit from one or the other of the stomachs is closed with bots, preventing anything from passing, thereby producing lockjaw. When bots are in their normal state, according to J. R. Duncan, I cannot conceive, unless it is when in the nit on the horse's leg. NORVAL.

Luxury on the Rail.

We have been frequently asked: "What is the difference between a railroad dining car and a Pullman Hotel car?" That there is a vast difference is well known by those who have had occasion to use either; but the untraveled public are not fully advised as to the points of difference. The old-fashioned railroad eating-house is, alas! too well-known; its peculiar, hastily-eaten meals have been partaken of by too many thousands to be forgotten. The dining car, then, is this well-known eating-house placed on wheels, attached to the train at the usual meal hours, and hauled along for thirty or forty or sixty miles, until the meal has been served, when it is set off on a side-track, and is by the next train hauled back to its starting point, and so it runs a few miles for each meal. To get meals in this car the passenger has to work his way through the train *while it is under full motion*—pass from car to car, running the risks of falling between the platforms, and finally finding the car at the rear of the train. Then comes the meal, which must be hurried through with to give chance for other hungry passengers to take your place, and you must force your way back to your seat, and again run the risks of your platform passage while the train is at full speed. In such care you pay seventy-five cents for each meal, even if you take or need only a cup of coffee and a cracker. Bear in mind, in no case do these dining cars accompany the train from starting point to destination. They are always "cut off" and taken on as we have described. With the Pullman Hotel car the case is different in every respect. These cars are sixty to sixty-six feet long, have six-teen wheels under each, are built strong, so as to insure steady, quiet running, without the usual unpleasant side motion. Each Hotel car contains, in the order named, the following compartments:

1st. A cosy, neat and clean little kitchen, fitted up with a range, an ice and meat box, rows of shelves covered with bright silver and brighter glass ware, and all the appliances needed for preparing a sumptuous meal.

2d. A compact China and glass closet, in which is kept the table ware and table linen, cutlery, etc.

3rd. A passage way, cutting off the kitchen and China closet from the rest of the car, and forming an air-chamber to prevent the smell of the cooking victuals from reaching the saloon portion of the car.

4th. The grand saloon. This is fitted up with twelve, fourteen or sixteen sections, with space for tables between each, and in these the meals are served. You, while on this car, own the space you occupy as much as you do your room at home, and no one can hurry you while at meals, nor are you forced to give it up to allow any other person to occupy it. At night as if by magic, this saloon is changed into a boudoir, and here your couch is prepared, and here you rest yourself isolated, and as separated from your fellow-creatures as you would be in your own bed-chamber.

5th. An elegant drawing-room, with room for six or eight persons. This is found alone in these magnificent cars. In it you and your family or party of friends may be as secluded as you please, or you can slide open the end and have the company of those in the grand saloon.

6th. Charmingly arranged lavatories are partitioned off, and arranged in two distinct compartments for the separate use of ladies and gentlemen. These lavatories are supplied with pure water, clean towels, combs, brushes, and, in fact, everything the most dainty may desire for the perfect performance of an elaborate toilet.

7th. Then follow conductor's and porters' rooms, linen closets, etc., etc.

It will thus be seen that this car is, as its name implies, a perfect modern hotel, with all of its appliances and comforts complete. This car is taken on at the commencement of the journey, and is part of the train to its destination. In it you get your sleeping departments and your meal accommodations, while neither encroach upon the other. Envious dining-car employees, who are paid to decry this form of Hotel car, cannot, with anything like truth on their side, give any valid or conclusive reasons for preferring the dining to the Hotel car, and they only chatter in favor of their dining cars because they are paid to do so. These Hotel cars have run from New York to San Francisco and back with the Emperor Dom Pedro—with Jarrett & Palmer's party, that traveled at almost lightning speed—with many a party of California bonanza kings, and all join in pledging their honor that the cars are incomparable.

Two lines of these celebrated cars run between New York and Chicago, and one line only between Chicago and Omaha. It may be needless to say that this last-named line runs over the steel track of the Chicago & North-Western Railway. That those cars are attracting a large share of the California travel, both ways, might easily be conjectured. Any road deserves to be patronized that is enterprising enough to give the traveling public such facilities as are freely tendered by the Chicago & North-Western Railway on its California line.

We have neglected to say that, in these Hotel cars, the meals are *a la carte*—you pay for what you get, and nothing more, and this at very reasonable rates.—*The Tribune, April 7th, 1877.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 13, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Crowded Out.

Our usual editorial, together with a large amount of other matter, has been unavoidably crowded out this week, which will appear in our next.

[From the People's Advocate.]

The Decline of Methodism.

African Methodism has outlived its utility. It has become a bloated hierachy, a despotic, priestly corporation, imbued with, and inforcing the priestly authority as exercised under the Mosaic dispensation. The same abuses which caused Wesley to secede from the Episcopal Church in 1739, exist to-day in the African branch of that connection. The iron rule of some of the Bishops, their arrogant and domineering self-sufficiency, the tyranous discipline of conferences, and the tenacious grasp of obnoxious elders are crushing out the religious vitality of the people, creating schisms, and endangering the perpetuity of the organization itself. If the system is not remodeled to conform to our Republican form of government, nothing but a hopeless wreck, caused by prelatical usurpations, and tossed by its intolerance upon the angry billows of awakened consciences, will remain of that once popular, but now disintegrating organization.

Israel Bethel, the mother of African Methodism and the most populous church in the District of Columbia, has already severed its connection and is now allied to the Colored M. E. Church. The church at Hillsdale is on the verge of secession. St. Paul's dissatisfied have passed resolutions expressive of their determination to resist all encroachments on their rights. Pisgah, in her desire to be submissive, though wrath, has not resolved to close the door upon the unpopular preacher sent her, but only expressed her dissatisfaction with moderation; and yet, she is told by the Bishop, that "if any are dissatisfied with his appointment they can leave the church—that Methodism is neither Presbyterianism or Congregationalism," and the Master only knows what is to be the future of the other churches of the District, for dissensions are daily cropping out and will become more common as the enlightened consciences of the people are awakened.

What are the remedies suggesting themselves? The curtailment of Episcopal powers; the free choice of ministers by the Congregations and retention in their ministerial charges as long as they are desired by the body of the churches over which they preside; the divestment of property rights from the Conference and their reinvestment in the proper officers of each church organization; an equitable distribution of the moneys collected in the several congregations, now known as "Dollar Money," for the erection of Homes for Widows and Orphans, and for the care of destitute and superannuated preachers. These are but a few of the necessary reforms essential to the continued existence of the A. M. E. Church organization in the United States.

African Methodism, controlled by men of narrow minds and illiberal views, will never lead the negroes affiliating with that body of Christians to that sublime height which they must attain in order to crush out existing prejudices, and it is the duty of all lovers of the race to point out its defects. This is conserving its best interests and pruning the tree lest it cease to bear fruits in due season!

We who love it for the good it has done—we who cherish it for the Gospel principles by which it was intended to be governed, are jealous and apprehensive lest the arbitrary rule of those whose only concern seems to be their "belly" cause its perpetual overthrow, to the religious detriment of the masses who are aggrieved, oppressed, and must be disenthralled and conciliated. Reforms must be initiated, and that quickly, for the body has become diseased and the knife must be applied in order that the spreading gangrene be arrested. The organization must be brought back to its healthy state. Its ruling spirits who have digressed from the principles which made the existence of the connection possible, who have weakened, departed from the faith, aye, become vitiated, must renew their spiritual strength by an abandonment of self and the putting on "the whole armor of Christ." Their fluctuating and capricious minds, their inconsistencies and wrong conclusions which have become too glaring and offensive even to Christian charity, must be corrected according to the spiritual injunction: "Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the oversight thereof, not by constraint, but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind; neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being examples to the flock." In fine, the decaying carcass must be infused with new and life-invigorating blood!

In a measure, the political failure of the negroes at the South may well be laid at its door, for through the agency of turbulent Bishops, ever ready to inforse Presidential policies before knowing their effect upon the condition of those they represent, and urging their heretofore too confiding flock to support partisan leaders without regard to protection for for their lives or their personal interests, are duo their present distressing condition.

We hope that in the future negro Bishops, elders and laymen will preach politics not for the upbuilding of partisans, but for the good of the greatest number, and more especially for the amelioration of the peculiar people whose religious enlightenment and temporal welfare should be uppermost in their minds.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

Death of Samuel T. Wilcox.

Samuel T. Wilcox, for several years steward of the Central Pacific R. R. Co's steamer "Julia," died, after a short and painfull illness, at his residence on Mason street, above Union, on Sunday morning last. Mr. Wilcox was a native of Fredericksburg, Va., and was reared in Cincinnati, Ohio, from his early youth. He became eminent in Cincinnati as being one of the founders of a financial and real estate institution, composed of colored men, called the "Iron Chest." This was in the decade between the years of 1840 and '50. He had also acquired considerable property, including a hotel called the Damas House, as also was the sole proprietor of a large grocery store in that city. He was also very active in the Masonic order, being one of the founders of one of the earliest subordinate lodges in that State which held charters from Pennsylvania. He was also active in the formation of Grand Lodge and higher orders of Masonry in Ohio, and was one of the most prominent and useful colored men in the interest of his race in the West. After subsequent reverses he came to California in 1856, and after a short sojourn in this city, located at Oroville, Cal., as a miner. Subsequently, he went to the 1858 exodus to Victoria, British Columbia, Cariboo, etc. Since his return from those regions he located again in this city, and was up to the time of his death the steward of the Sacramento River steamer "Julia." His funeral took place on Tuesday last. The deceased leaves a widow, Mrs. Louisa Wilcox, and a child, and one or two other relatives on this coast and a large number of friends, white and colored, to mourn his loss. The *Daily Post*, of Wednesday last, contains a notice of his funeral as follows:

The colored Masons turned out in creditable numbers yesterday at the funeral of Samuel T. Wilcox, an eminent Mason and Knights Templar and a member of St. Paul's Commandery of this city. The cortege proceeded from the residence of the deceased, on Mason street, above Union, headed by Willis' Brass Band; thence along Stockton street to Washington, through Kearny, to Sutter and Powell, to the Third Baptist Church, where the services were held by Revs. Messrs. Huribut, Bateman, Cassey, Francis and Young, the pastor. The procession then proceed to the Masonic Cemetery, where the Masonic rites were performed by Charles H. Fisher, Worshipful Master of Mosaic Lodge No. 11, F. and A. M., of which the deceased was a member, and John N. Barber, the Grand Master of Sovereign Grand Lodge, after which a portion of the Knights Templar funeral ceremony was read by Peter Anderson, of the St. Paul Commandery, Knights Templar, of which the deceased was also a member.

In addition to what is contained in the above, we may add that the church was crowded on the occasion. The choir, among whom were Mrs. Sampson Williams, Miss Randall, Messrs. W. H. Blake, H. Givens, and some other well known musical amateurs, took the leading parts in the impressive solos and requiems which were rendered on the occasion. The remains were buried in a metalic casket, beautifully mounted with silver plate, on which were placed a full suit or equipment—sword, chapeau, gauntlets, belt, etc., of a Knights Templar uniform, besides several wreaths of flowers.

Thousands of Affidavits.

Many having used "patent" and prepared medicines and failed in finding the relief promised, are thereby prejudiced against all medicines. Is this right? Would you condemn all physicians because one failed in giving the relief promised? Some go to California in search of gold, and after working hard for months and finding none, return home and say there is no gold there. Does that prove it? Many suffering with Catarrh and pulmonary affection have used the worthless preparations that crowd the market, and in their disappointment say there is no cure for Catarrh. Does that prove it? Does it not rather prove that they have failed to employ the proper remedy? There are thousands of people in the United States who can make an affidavit that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery have effected their entire cure. Many had lost all sense of smell for months, and pieces of bone had repeatedly been removed from the nasal cavities.

Death of Mrs. Hosser A. Thompson.

The many friends of the above-named lady in this city, were astounded to hear of her death at Oakland on Tuesday night last. Mrs. Thompson was one of the daughters of the high toned family of Hiners of Baltimore. The deceased lady has resided in several places on on the Pacific Slope with her husband for several years. She was a sister to Mrs. Francis J. Blake and Mrs. "Harkey" Jones of this city, and was a most estimable and highly accomplished lady and much respected and beloved by all who knew her. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. Henry Cowan, and other relatives in this city, besides a large number of acquaintances and friends which she made in Portland, Oregon, where she resided for awhile, to mourn her sudden loss. Her remains were conveyed from Oakland to Bethel Church, this city, on Thursday last amidst a large concourse of persons in deep and dejected sympathy with the bereaved family, where the funeral services took place under the auspices of the pastor, Rev. J. J. Dyer. The reading of the appropriate Scriptures were by Rev. P. W. Cassey of the Episcopal Church. The impressive sermon was by Rev. I. N. Triplett, of the A. M. E. Church, Oakland. The choir sang the hymns, "I would not live always," "Nearer my God to thee," and "Come ye disconsolate." The ceremonies as a whole were very solemn and impressive, there was scarcely a dry eye in the congregation at the close of the sermon. The remains were conveyed from the front of the pulpit with solemn tread by the pall bearers, while the deep tones of the organ and the tolls of the church bell were in solemn accord. The funeral then proceeded to the cemetery.

A Grand Sacred Concert, for the benefit of Miss Frances M. Handy, who has lately recovered from a severe illness, will be given at Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, May 16th, 1877. Admission, fifty cents.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1877.

Washington Society correspondents take up the complaints of dry-goods vendors, fashionable dress-makers, and milliners, and censure the wife of the President for dressing so plainly, thereby not setting an example for the modish world to indulge in extravagance in female attire. They do not appreciate the fact that the good lady of the White House has been raised in a far purer atmosphere than that which surrounds the leaders of fashion at the Capital. They cannot admire that exemplification of the true greatness of Christian womanhood which seeks the elevation of the sex by means other than the display of costly toggery. The requirement that Mrs. Hayes should forget the teachings of her life, and come down to an observance of the vain pageantry of public improvements than to feed the impoverished workingmen in our houses of public charity? Then, again, we all know that poverty begets crime, and that its suppression and punishment draws largely from the public treasury. In the matter of giving government aid to the construction of new railroads, the people disapprove of any further lavish donation of the public domain. They would prefer for the guaranteeing of the interest upon bonds rather than a gift of prospective homesteads of our own countrymen and the hardy foreigner. Those are all subjects which demand the attention of Congress, for although the war in Europe may benefit the farmer, it will enhance the cost of living at home. The means for sustaining life must be placed within the reach of the workingmen of the country.

The fighting forces on land and sea are numerically in favor of Russia. The fighting qualities of the Russian are not equal to those of the Turk, except in stolid endurance. The Turk is an enthusiast, believing that while fighting under the Crescent his eternal salvation will be the reward of his devotion if his life be the sacrifice. Then in the commencement of the war it will be one of invasion on the part of Russia, and the Turk will be defending his home and fireside. As between the Russian and Turk in a war on Turkish soil, the disparity in numbers will not be made so effective as might at first be expected. Those who desire to watch the movements of the contending armies should have a map of the seat of war, to which they may refer. It will be found that this, like all national conflicts, will considerably increase our geographical knowledge.

It is of the first importance that Congress should, at the extra-session, give special attention to measures having in view the furnishing of work for the unemployed. This may be done directly, by making liberal appropriations for government improvements that are necessary, and which, in a spirit of false economy, have either been stopped while in progress or a commencement postponed. It may also be done indirectly by giving government aid to railroad and other improvements which will, when completed, add to the general prosperity. Capital should not monopolize the attention of Congress. So far as opening ways for its investment in order to insure the employment of labor, it is worthy of all considerations. In such cases the interest of the capitalist and the workingman go hand-in-hand.

The problem presents itself just here: Is it not better to pay for labor utilized in the prosecution of

Whatever may have been the opinions entertained by sundry observing politicians relative to a break in the two great political parties into which the people of this country are divided, it is now becoming more clear that any diversion of support from one to the other will be very insignificant in point of numbers of influence. All attempts to organize a Whig-Republican party to be composed of the old Whig element now working in the Democrat ranks and some Republicans favorable to the breaking up of the old Republican party, have not received the consideration for which the "new lights" had hoped.

The Democrat and Republican organizations will continue as of yore, facing each other defiantly. There may be a few defections on either side, but they will not amount to much. The administration of President Hayes must rely for support upon the party that gave it existence. To depend upon the Democracy for "aid and comfort" would be "leaning upon a broken stick." Even if for sinister purposes any considerable number would affect allegiance to it, they would desert in the hour of greatest need. If it be the fate of the Republican party to go down (and of that there is no probability) it will fall with its harness on, true to its principles, and with honor untarnished.

ETA.

Go and see Macallister, the great magician, to-night, at Pacific Hall, adjoining California Theatre, Bush street. One hundred presents distributed nightly. Gallery, 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

NICKERSON & SON, 5 Kearny St have refitted and reopened their Popular Hat Emporium, since the damage by fire, with a large assortment of the latest styles of hats for the spring fashions, which they retail at the lowest cash prices. Those desiring to purchase a tasty, durable and gallant looking hat, should go to Nickerson & Son, 35 Kearny Street, below Post.

LINDLEY & Co., Nos. 507 and 509 Sansome Street, have a very large stock of groceries, hams, fresh eggs and butter, at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call.

The Russians sank a Turkish monitor.

Born.

CARTER—In this city May 11th, to the wife of Wm. H. Carter, a daughter.

Died.

THOMPSON—In this city, May 8, Hosier A. Thompson, mother of Mrs. Bella B. Cravin, aged 53 years and 7 months. [Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.]

WILCOX—In this city, May 8, Samuel Thornton Wilcox, a native of Fredericksburg, Va., aged 57 years, 1 month and 6 days. New Orleans (La.), Cincinnati (O.), and Sacramento (Cal.), papers please copy.]

Complimentary Concert

TENDERED TO

MISS OPHELIA RANDALL

By her friends,

AT THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH,

Powell Street, between Sutter and Bush,

Wednesday Evening, May 30th, 1877.

Admission, - - - Fifty Cents.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. E. COLLIER has TAKEN the elegant new house located at the North East corner of Sacramento Street and Drumm, San Francisco. Will accommodate guests from the interior or those in the city on the most reasonable terms.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—as hundreds—by the wonderful agency of Dr. Hensley's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send, by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. Don't delay, but write at once. Don't be deceived in the belief that you have tried every remedy, and as your knowledge (from experience) has been thus far entirely disappointed by most (from Powders to empty pill boxes), we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All staff men should give these Powders a trial. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, one box by express, C. O. D. Address

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Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Hensley's Celebrated Compound Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption in its advanced stages. Don't be deceived in the belief that you have tried every remedy, and as your knowledge (from experience) has been thus far entirely disappointed by most (from Powders to empty pill boxes), we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All staff men should give these Powders a trial. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, one box by express, C. O. D. Address

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RESIDENCE—112 First Avenue.

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MEATS, LIVE STOCK

VEGETABLES,

FRUITS, POULTRY,

Canned Meats and Fruits and General Stores.

AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

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OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.

1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

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641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burnham's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY

Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.

1876.

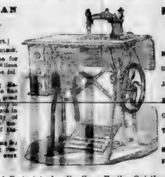
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A Medal and Diploma for "The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine," for Elastic lock-stitch Sewing.

"A Silver Medal for Machine, exhibited in the Manufactures Building, specially adapted to light work, and capability of the same, and simplicity of construction."

"A Bronze Medal and Diploma for Leather Work, for the following machines, viz: Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, for Family and Manufacturing machines, adapted to Leather stitching."



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Victories,

1876.

California State Fair — Gold Medal.

San Joaquin County Fair — Stockton—First Premium.

Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.

Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.

Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia—First Premium.

Walla Walla County Fair, W. T.—First Premium.

Oregon State Fair, Salem—First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be obtained for other sewing machines, while the tension has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. Its many novelties, with ease of management, practically self-setting. It will sew from thinnest paper to the heaviest goods—even leather—without change of tension. The head is positive, its points are on all sides of the needle. Every stitch is perfect, and can be set without trouble or delay.

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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having re-opened the only hotel in the above locality, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the entertainment of all by Tables not supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Travelers requiring refreshment will find specially furnished rooms and cuisine unequalled in California.

J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r.

First class in every respect. Rates, $2 per day. Free coach to and from the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Reasonable Prices.

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BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, been finely laid out for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

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Free Coach from and to the Cars and Steamboat Landings.

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Hair Manufactured with my New Spirals, to strengthen the hair and prevent its falling out.

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Carriages and Coach Work of every description manufactured with neatness and dispatch.

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COMMENCING

Sunday, Dec. 3d, 1876,

And until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing)

Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market street). Connecting with Trains for Napa, Calistoga, Sonoma, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, Ukiah, Hopland, Soda Springs, Knight's Landing, etc.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Benicia, Davisville, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Redding and Portland). Connects at Davisville with Express Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Colusa and Willows. Connects at Marysville with Broad Gauge Train for Oroville. Connects at Shasta with Stage for Weaverville. Arrives at Ogden 5.30 P. M. Connects at Reno with Train arriving at Battle Mountain 5.30 P. M. Connects at Winnemucca with Train arriving at Humboldt 5.30 P. M. (Express 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, Sac Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.30 P. M. (Arrives 5.30 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles, Livermore, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Santa Cruz, Aptos, Soquel, Watsonville, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Madera, Fresno, Goshen, Tulare, Grangers, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Colton and Yuma. Arrives at San Jose 8.45 P. M. Connects at Lathrop with Train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A. M. (Arrives 8.45 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market street). Connects at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. (Arrives 11 10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Market street Wharf), for Sacramento and Landings on the Sacramento River, also taking the Third Class Overland Passengers in connection with train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A. M. daily. (Arrives 8.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrives 7.40 P. M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A. M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30 A. M.; 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.15, 9.30 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—8.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 4.30 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM SAN LEANDRO TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM HAYWARDS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.30, 8.15, and 10.00 A. M.; 12.30, 4.00 and 6.00 P. M.

FROM EAST OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

Sundays only—7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

Sundays only—7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—5.00, 6.00 and 9.00 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 4.00 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM BERKELEY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M.; 12.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—9.00, 10.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 4.00 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM FERNDALE TO SAN LEANDRO.

Daily, except Sundays—6.45, 8.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 4.00 and 6.00 P. M.

FROM OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO, via Alameda Mole and Narrow Gauge.

Daily—7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 A. M.; 1.00, 4.00, 6.00 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—10.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 4.00 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 11.30 P. M.

FROM SAN LEANDRO TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 and 11.30 P. M.

FROM HAYWARDS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.30, 8.15, and 10.00 A. M.; 12.30, 4.00 and 6.00 P. M.

FROM EAST OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

Sundays only—7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A. M.; 12.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.10 P. M.

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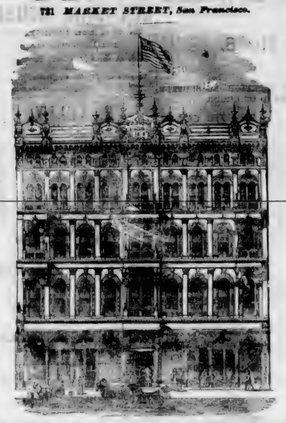
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 39. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877. WHOLE NO 684

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SELECTIONS.

CALLED BY THE ANGELS.

The farmer's wife is sitting alone
In the dusk of a winter's day,
While over the hills the shadows fall,
And over the meadows gray;
And the cares of many a busy hour
Steal fast from her heart away.

Her eyes have wandered through mist of tears
To the church-yard under the hill,
Where the snow, like the wings of a brooding dove,
Lies soft and pure and still.
And where her treasure no long ago,
She laid at the Master's will.

And as she looks on as the days go by,
She starts, as her listening ear
Has almost caught on the passing breeze,
Voices so sweet and clear.
"'Tis the angels calling!" she thinks. "Ah me,
It is weary waiting here."

The farmer from his work, at last,
In the dusk of Autumn day,
And his sits him down by his faithful wife,
And she marks his looks so gray,
And looks in his face with a loving smile
That years never steal away.

And back again as her dim eyes turn
To the hill where the shadows fall,
She thinks, "My treasures are lying there,
But He has not taken all.
Since one is waiting beside me still
Till the angel voices call."

But the weeks are slow, and the aged two,
In the dusk of many a day,
Will watch the shadows come and go
O'er the meadows cold and gray,
Ere they, at the Master's will may lie
Where their treasures are laid away.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Need of Work.

It takes a sound body to make a sound man. Work is not vulgar. So long as the brain needs the juices of the body, so long will work be the fundamental element in the development of the mind. Business is eminently suited to a man of genius, and to earn a livelihood is the best way to sharpen one's wits. Besides, business affairs offer better opportunities at present than the so-called professions. Therefore, our youth should be thoroughly and practically trained for business, in order that they may succeed, and become a credit to whatever calling they may adopt. At the same time they should be educated not to dispise labor; for after all, it is only through hard work that we achieve any success worthy of the name.

Considerate Bears.

A gentleman was once making inquiries in Russia about the method of catching bears in that country. He was told that to entrap them a pit was dug several feet deep, and after covering it over with turf, leaves, &c., some food was placed on top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, easily fell into the snare. "But," he added, "if four or five happen to get in together, they all go out again."

"How is that?" asked the gentleman.

"They form a sort of a ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape."

"But how does the bottom one get out?"

"Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul such as God has given us, yet can feel gratitude; and they don't forget the one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off, they bring the branch of a tree, which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him speedily to join them in the freedom in which they rejoice."

Sensible bears, we should say, are a great deal better than some people we hear about, who never help anybody but themselves.—*The Carrier Dove.*

Courtesy.

Little girls, do you ever think about the meaning of words? This word now, *courtesy*, has something about it, which girls and women ought to care for very much indeed. You know that hundreds of years ago, in Europe, and in many heathen countries now, women are not much better than slaves. In China, for instance, when company comes to a house, the parents present the boys very proudly, but they send the girls out of sight as fast as possible. They don't want anybody to know they have any little daughters in their homes.

Gradually, in the Middle Ages, women came up from a state of barbarism, and the clergy and poets together helped her to win her proper place. The lady of the castle kept the keys and presided at the feasts, wore beautiful robes of stuffs called samite and camelot, and gave medicine to the sick. She learned surgery too, and when the soldiers and knights came home from battle wounded and faint, she knew how to set the broken bones and bind up the bruised parts. So everybody treated her politely and the sort of manners which then came to be popular in place of the old roughness and rudeness took the general name of *courtesy*.

The Bible bids us to be *courteous*. Do you want to know the highest and loveliest style of courtesy, which you can practice at home, at school, and in the street? It is all wrapped up in one golden phrase, "in honor preferring another." Suppose you try to live with these words for your motto, say, for a whole week to come.

What is a Berry?

Do my boys and girls know what a berry is?

Hark! I think I hear a gentle burst of laughter coming from far and near.

"Ha! ha!" It seems to say, "do you think we don't know what berries are; we are so fond of strawberries and raspberries and blackberries? Ha! ha! ha!"

Well, laugh away, my dears; I love to hear the merry sound. But just let me tell you something that I learned by listening to the birds. Raspberries and strawberries are well enough, but the orange is a berry, too. Did you know that? Why, the lemon may be a berry, for aught I know.

Now if this is news to you, I advise you to look into the subject a bit. Find out just what a berry is. Blackberries, strawberries and raspberries speak for themselves, but how can you know that the grape is a berry unless you inquire? Get out your dictionaries, botanies and encyclopedias, and when you find what you want on this subject, be sure to *take it out of doors* with you when the berries are ripening, so that you may observe knowingly.—*St. Nicholas.*

Raising Calves.

Like everything else pertaining to a farm, raising calves requires good judgment and experience. It is best always to leave the calf with the cow several days, until the cow is out of the bag and the milk good for family use, and with proper management the calf can be easily taught to drink milk when four or five days old. It is important that the calf should take its first sustenance from the cow. If a calf is of no value to rear, or if the milk is worth more than the cost of feeding four or five weeks for the butcher, it should be killed as soon as the milk becomes good, but if it is to be raised, it should have pure milk for about ten days, when a little skimmed milk may be added to the unskimmed by degrees, till it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk. It has been shown by abundant tests that calves will thrive as well on the poorest butter producing milk as on the best; consequently, if a farmer has any cows which give poor milk that should be fed to calves, because it is not the cream that nourishes them so much as other properties of the milk. When four or five weeks old they may be fed on buttermilk.

It is good management to feed calves, in connection with their milk, when about ten days old, a little cooked meal. At first, take nearly a tablespoon of Indian, oat, or barley meal, and cook it in a little water; then mix it with the milk, and increase the quantity of meal as the calves grow older. Flax-seed boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk, when the calves are ten days old, is good for them. It is poor policy to stint calves which are worth raising, as their future development as good cows depends in a great degree on the manner in which they are treated when calves. Let them be fed three times a day at regular hours, and as much as will satisfy them, and in the end their owners will never be losers by so doing. Look at the poor, unsightly animals in the yards of farmers who half starve their calves to save a few cents, and you have ocular demonstration of what stinting calves in their feed will do.

When calves are old enough to begin to eat hay or grass, if confined in a stable or yard, a little fine, sweet hay, or grass, should be placed within their reach. It may be tied with a cord, and suspended where they can nibble at it, and in a few weeks, when about four months old, they may be turned out to pasture, still giving them a little meal and water once a day for a week or two. They should have fresh water in their pasture, which should produce an abundance of good grass, and they will go into winter quarters in fine condition. Then let them be fed on good, fine, sweet hay, with fodder corn (sweet) cut and cured as soon as it begins to tassel, and a little meal of any kind; and when they are two or three years old you will have stock that you will not be ashamed to have your neighbors see. Even the milk that such cows will give will be much more than if they were poorly fed when calves. There is no use in a farmer expecting to raise fine stock of any kind, unless he attends thoroughly to their wants through all the stages of their growth. If he grows a good crop of corn it must be fed, and the weeds exterminated—no half-way work; and the same rule applies to his live stock.

Hints for Housekeepers.

One excellent way of preparing cold corn beef for the table is to chop several slices moderately fine, then peel and slice four or five onions, boil them until tender—of course changing the water in the usual way—then put the beef in the skillet with the onions, and add a little pepper and salt. Let it boil up and serve.

Another way is to take thin slices of the beef, lay them in the spider and pour over them a gravy made of one-half tea-cup of water, one-fourth teaspoon of mustard, one tablespoon of catsup, one tablespoon of vinegar, and one sprinkle of cayenne pepper. Let it come to a boil and serve.

Cold roast beef. Take thin slices of the rare parts, lay them in a tin pail, prepare a sauce of one teaspoon currant jelly, one of vinegar, four of catsup, one-fourth teaspoon of pepper sauce, one tablespoon of butter, two cloves—not two teaspoons of clove—one-half cup boiling water, salt to taste. Pour this over the meat, cover tightly, and set in a kettle of boiling water. Let it boil fifteen minutes and serve.

About the best way to serve the parts that are well done is to slice it across the grain very carefully and very thin, and use for tea with rich bread and butter; but you can make it palatable by mincing it. Then mince an equal quantity of bread crumbs, put a layer of the meat in the bottom of a pudding-dish, add salt, pepper and bits of butter, then cover with a layer of the bread crumbs, having wet them first in salted milk, and so on, filling the dish as full as you wish, having meat at the top. Prepare a covering of this made of one cup of milk, one cup of bread-crumbs, one beaten egg, and a little salt. Spread it over the top and put little bits of butter all over it. Bake half an hour. Catsup, or some sour gravy should be eaten with this.

Lamb sandwiches prepared in the following way are very good: Butter thin slices of bread, then take two very thin slices of lamb with currant jelly spread between them, lay these inside the bread, and don't eat too many at once!

Cut cold mutton in slices, lay each piece separately on a dish, and spread (being careful to leave no places untouched) with catsup, sprinkle a little salt over it, cover, and let it stand in the oven for fifteen minutes, or until heated through; then serve.

Cold meats are often spoiled because they are not carved well. In the country one sees cubes of meat, but very rarely *thin* slices, and more rarely still, meats cut across the grain. It is useless to touch cold meat, hoping to make it more palatable, unless you are particular about thin slices—if it is sliced—and cutting across the grain. It is like expecting to have a gored dress-skirt when you have cut a full one.

I may have said this before, but I think not. At any rate it will bear repeating. If any kind of pie, like plum pie, takes too much sugar, put in a little pinch of soda to neutralize the acid. It very much lessens the quantity of sugar necessary, and makes no difference in the taste.

Now is the time to look at your dried fruit, especially that which you wish to keep over until another year. After looking it through carefully, put it into the dripping pan, set it into a moderately warm oven, and let it stand until heated through. If you have missed any worms, they will soon show themselves and try to crawl out of the oven. Tie it up in paper bags and it is safe—not the worms, but the fruit.—*Zion's Herald.*

Cultivate Only Your Best Land.

It is well to consider that the proper cultivation of small rich farms has many advantages, and is far more profitable than the cultivation of large poor ones, with all the appertaining drawbacks, as keeping up extensive enclosures—ailpshod, shallow and unseasonable plowing and scanty manuring, if any at all—together with the loss of time, wear and tear in sowing, reaping, hauling and housing, and other disadvantages too numerous to mention. Many have persisted in trying to make farms that were poor, and covering large surfaces, pay, and have utterly failed, while no one has ever failed to prosper who devoted all his energies upon a small, rich surface. Take out the best land wherever located, and give it deep plowing during the fall and winter, and then manure it as thoroughly as possible, and just as sure as careful attention and liberal feeding produces fine stock just so sure will good culture and high manuring produce the most profitable crops. Cultivate only your best land, and cultivate it thoroughly, and your profits will be increased.

Be Patient.

Be patient with your friends. They are neither omniscient nor omnipotent. They cannot see your heart and may misunderstand you. They cannot know what is best for you, and may select what is worst. Their arms are short, and they may not be able to reach what you ask. What if they also lack purity of purpose and tenacity of affection; do not you also lack these graces? Patience is your refuge. Endure, and in enduring, conquer them, and if not them, then at least yourself. Above all, be patient with your beloved. Love is the best thing on earth, but it is to be handled tenderly, and impatience is the nurse that kills it.

Be patient with your pains and cares. We know it is easy to say and hard to do. But dear child, you must be patient. These things are killed by enduring them, and made strong to bite and sting by feeding them with their frets and fears. There is no pain or care that can last long. None of them shall enter the City of God. A little while, and you shall leave behind you the whole troop of howling troubles, and forget in your first sweet hour of rest that such things were on the earth.

Be patient with your deferred hopes. The heart is sick no doubt, but sick hearts must take the tonic of patience. All that is worth hoping for will come to the Christian. The hope itself is put in peril by the impatience that weakens and prostrates your strength. Here also you have no better resource than patience. You will reach next year just as soon by taking it quietly; the end of your preparation for life's work—your apprenticeship or college course—will come of itself. The end of all your labor is not far beyond, and need not be sighed for or impatiently expected. Clad in patience, you walk in an invisible armor, against which temptations to repine and murmur fall harmless. Put on patience against your hungry hope.

Be patient with yourself. You are full of faults, and your life abounds in blunders. Do not lash yourself sore with self-abasement. Some confidence in yourself is needful to your success. A servant who is always scolded and dogged and kicked will end in utter worthlessness. You are your own servant, and ought to be a severe master but not a tyrant in your own house. But a worse than tyranny is capricious treatment of yourself. To-day you call this servant a dear and perfect one; to-morrow you upbraid him as an ass and outward. Be patient with him; it is the only way to get work out of him.

Be patient with God. It seems almost irreverent to counsel you so. And yet, you know that even against God you have cried out in your impatience. Your garden did not bloom in season or bear fruit in abundance, and in your heart you said, "God will never reward me according to my works. He has flowers for some and fruit even for the ungodly, but me he leaves in want. When shall my turn come?" Be patient. He has one time and you have another. Your time is when you desire; His time is when you can use. He sees your day of real want; you see only the hour of capricious wishes. For Him and for you there is abundance of time. His years shall not fail: nor will yours. You can afford to wait. Be patient.

Wedding Anniversaries.

Fashion has established a custom, of late years, of celebrating certain anniversaries of the marriage, these being named as follows:

The celebration at the expiration of the first year is called the cotton wedding; at two years comes the paper; at three the leather; at the close of five comes the wooden; at the seventh anniversary the friends meet together at the woolen; and at ten comes the tin. At twelve years the silk and fine linen; at fifteen the crystal wedding. At twenty the friends gather with their china, and at twenty-five the married couple that have been true to their vows for a quarter of a century are rewarded with silver gifts. From this time forward the tokens of esteem become rapidly more valuable. When the thirtieth anniversary is reached they are presented with pearls; at the fortieth anniversary comes the rubies; and at the fiftieth comes the glorious golden wedding. Beyond that time the aged couple are allowed to enjoy their many gifts in peace. If, however, by any possibility they reach their seventy-fifth anniversary, they are presented with the rarest gifts to be obtained, at the celebration of their diamond wedding.

In issuing the invitation for celebrating these anniversaries, it is customary to print them on a material emblematic of the occasion. Thus thin wood, leather, cloth, tinfoil, silk, silver and gold paper, and other materials are brought into use.

Of course, those who accept invitations and partake of the hospitality of the host and hostess, are expected to contribute to the collection of gifts that will grace the occasion.

DO NOT WAIT.—"I wish I was a big woman to help you, mother," said a little girl.

"Bring mother's thimble; that will help me," said the mother smiling.

Just as if God meant for little children to wait until they grow up before helping their parents! No, no! God gave them two nimble feet on purpose to take steps for mother, and eight fingers and two thumbs on purpose to bring and carry for her.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 19, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The National Masonic Convention.

We have received the official call for the assembling in Chicago, September 4th, of the several Grand Lodges in the United States, with the appended letter:

To Peter Anderson, P. G. M. of California.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Knowing that you have advanced the welfare of our noble institution for a number of years we now empower you to correspond with the different Grand Lodges throughout the country and urge their attendance through the PACIFIC APPEAL at the ensuing aforesaid National Convention of Grand Lodges.

Fraternally, etc.

JOHN G. JONES.

[We would say in answer to Bro. Jones' request, that we have done so much Masonic labor of the kind both in person and through the columns of the PACIFIC APPEAL, and by advertisements, notices, etc., without remuneration or thanks, particularly from those in our own jurisdiction who get envious and jealous of the prominence which such a position places us and the acknowledgee influence in all the jurisdiction which our paper wields and has wielded in that direction, that we are almost tempted to decline, but we will, however, do the best we can for the further advancement of the craft, by giving you co-operation and publishing your official call in time.—ED.]

The Installation of Officers of the Adelphi Literary and Social Club.

The installation of officers of the Delphi Literary and Social Club took place at the Young Men's Hall on Thursday evening. The following officers were installed for the ensuing six months: J. G. Fletcher, President; James E. Dumas, Vice-President; Samuel E. Sampson, Secretary; Harry B. Jackson, Treasurer. After which the members and invited guests proceeded to the supper room, where a sumptuous collation was spread, which was enjoyed by all present. The following toasts were proposed and interspersed with music and literary productions:

1st. Delphi Club, by W. C. Patrick. Responded by J. G. Fletcher.

2d. Invited Guests, by J. G. Fletcher. Responded by G. W. Jackson.

3d. The President, by H. R. Jackson. Responded by William Estor.

4th. Three links of the Delphi Club—Benevolence, Sociality and Mental Culture, by G. W. Dennis. Responded—Benevolence, by S. E. Sampson. Responded—Sociality, by J. H. Robinson. Responded—Mental Culture, by J. E. Dumas.

Speeches were made by Carter, Bundy, Watson, Chas. Smith, Freeman, Barton, and many others who were present. It was a social reunion, and may have the effect to bring the young men more closely into a bond of union and strength for the purpose of mental culture. The entertainment closed with "Home Sweet Home."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1877.

For nineteen years past there was employed at the National Hotel in this city an honest and faithful porter whose ruddy countenance became familiar to all the guests. A few days ago the spirit of good old Michael Carpenter departed to a better world. On the day of his funeral Messrs. Tenney & Crosby, the proprietors of the Hotel, had their omnibus draped in mourning, and carriages in service to carry the family and friends of their trusted subordinate to his last resting place, the lady of the house carrying in her hand a beautiful wreath of white flowers to be placed upon his grave. It is acts like these that are admired by the angels in heaven, and soften the hearts of men on earth. The proprietors of the National are famed for deeds of benevolence. "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days."

The rate of speed with which the young railroad king Vanderbilt was carried from Toledo to Elkhart, a distance of 143 miles, is almost incredible. The average time was less than one minute and four seconds to the mile. This almost rivals the telegraph and the telephone, and dispels all imaginary advantages of overcoming space by means of the balloon. We wonder what would have been the astonishment of the old Pennsylvania German farmer had he witnessed the train flying by him at such lightning velocity. This unsophisticated individual, when he beheld for the first time a long train of freight cars drawn by a locomotive, exclaimed in amazement, "mine Got, such a leedle ting haul such a big load and it has no feet."

The Baltimore papers are appealing to the people of that city to encourage home manufactures instead of purchasing articles in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, that are or can be manufactured in the monumental metropolis. They say that it is a short-sighted and unwise policy that buys elsewhere what they can produce at home. This is all true, upon the fact thus enunciated are based the unanswerable arguments in favor of a protective tariff. Until a majority of Congress and the Executive recognize the truth of this doctrine, the restoration of the prosperity of this country will not be accomplished. Protection for the sake of protection instead of incidental protection is the correct theory of government in this particular.

All indications point to the settled purpose of the members of the Democratic party in all sections of the Union, the South included, to stand firmly by their organization. Taking a partisan view of the subject, Republicans have gained nothing by yielding to South-ern exactions. The most liberal of Southern Democrats can go no further than to "give credit to a Republican administration for efforts to break down old party lines;" but at the same time they declare that the welfare of the country depends upon Democratic ascendency. Every day furnishes additional proof that the right course would have been to have instructed Gen. Augur, at New Orleans, to recognize Packard the day after the electoral commission decided to count Louisiana for Rutherford B. Hayes. This would have been in harmony with the action of the commission, and would have been approved by the country.

The National Administration has started off in the business of reforming the civil service. In the language of a Democratic organ "it can afford to do a little housecleaning and throw out some rubbish." Of course this paper has in view the appointment of Democrats to supply the places made vacant. While we agree that it is all right to "scour and purge and purify the civil service of to-day," we hold that it can be accomplished within the limits of the party which is responsible for the proper administration of the government. To the Republican party the people have committed this trust. It would be sheer nonsense to claim that the agencies to secure reform must be selected outside the organization which is amenable to the country. If the party in power has not within itself all the ability and honesty required for a proper administration of public affairs it should never have been entrusted with it.

The unexpected action of the Cabinet in putting off the meeting of Congress until October 15, has created much surprise, as it was generally believed that it had been fixed for June 4. The reasons assigned are "as thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa." One asserts that it is for the purpose of giving time for the Republican opponents of the Southern policy to cool down; another has it that it is feared that a "kick-up" in Congress might disastrously affect the Ohio election, (Oct. 12); but be the real object what it may, hotel and boarding-house keepers are disappointed, and money-sharks gratified. The Boys in Blue must depend for a time upon antlers for their little luxuries; officers of the Navy must yearn their pay-rolls for April, May, and June to replenish their purses; while all involved in deficiencies are told "to live horse and get oats."

Every suggestion looking to the amelioration of the laboring classes and the removal of the utter depression existing in all branches of industry should receive thoughtful attention. The proposition to apply to Congress at its first session to grant a charter for a National Co-operative Peace Union is attracting attention. A donation of 2,700,000 acres of public lands located in certain named States and Territories, will be secured, upon which bonds will be issued. Colonies will be established under proper management, with the view of furnishing employment by a co-operative system of labor. In view of the fact that more than one million of men are now unemployed in this country, it is a serious question for the examination of legislators to determine upon some means of alleviating the prevailing suffering.

There are those, and "their names are legion," who fear that the postponement of the extra session until the 15th of October will be found to have been unwise. In view of the existing war in Europe and the absolute necessity that our Navy should be improved in quantity and quality to meet contingencies. No few predict that nearly all Europe will be involved before the end shall have been reached. We have not a Navy sufficiently powerful to protect our commerce or to secure neutrality. It is questionable whether the advantage of being relieved from political excitement for a time, or any mere partisan consideration will outweigh the evils of delaying the strengthening of our naval arm of defence, or the hopeful legislation in the interest of labor. In addition, it is plainly evident that if the remedy for the present business prostration can be reached through the instrumentality of legislation, it can be furnished none too soon.

ETA.

Correspondence.

CHICAGO, May 11, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I clipped the following account of an ovation given to Rev. Moses Dickson, on the thirtieth anniversary of his membership in the leading orders and societies in the city where he resides, St. Joseph, Missouri.

JOHN G. JONES.

The account is as follows:

A gala time was had by the several societies composed of colored citizens of St. Joseph at City Hall last night. The occasion that called them together was the thirtieth anniversary of the membership of Rev. Moses Dickson in the leading orders and societies. Mr Dickson is an earnest and energetic worker, and for a number of years he has been actively engaged in organizing in all parts of the United States. As a leader in the several national orders of colored people, he has made himself known in every State in the Union. He is the founder, and at present National Grand Chief of the "Order of 12" or "Knights of Tabor," and "Daughters of the Tabernacle." He is the founder of the "Sons of Protection" and "Daughters of the Covenant." He made their first organization in Memphis, Tenn., in 1865. He is founder of the "Sons and Daughters of Bethel," founder of the "Knights of the Golden Chain," and of the "Iron Chest," and of "Sons of Cush," "Sons of Liberty," "Daughters of Ruth," etc. He is a P. G. M. of Masons, a P. H. P.—a P. E. C. He is acknowledged as one of the ablest Ritualistic workers and jurists in the craft.

He is Grand Venerable of "Courts of Heroines of Jericho" and the Order of the Eastern Star, and P. D. G. C. of the order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria; a P. W. S. of Love and Charity and orders and societies too numerous to mention.

The reception at City Hall was a grand affair. The elite of the city (colored) were present in large numbers, and in dress and deportment were excellent.

At 9 o'clock the orders and societies marched into the hall in the following order:

Pilgrim Lodge, No. 1, Children of Samaria; seventy members, in full regalia. Mrs. Mary F. Pearson, F. M.; Thos. Fowler, P. F.

Mount Olive Lodge, No. 2, Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria; ninety members, in full regalia. Chas. Pearson, P. C.; Miss Maria Butler, D. F.

Queen Mary Tabernacle, No. 5, in full dress appointments and regalia; forty members. Mrs. Mary E. Brown, C. P.

Mount Tabor Temple, No. 29, of the Knights of Tabor, in undress regalia; 25 members, Sir E. Minnefee, V. C.

Mount Hope Court, No. 18, of Heroines of Jericho, in full dress and regalia; 18 members. Mrs. Winnie Duncan, M. A. M.

Mount Olive Chapter, No. —, of R. A. M., in scarlet rosettes; 15 members. Jas. A. Matlock, H. P.

Wilkerson Lodge, No. 26, of F. A. A. M., in blue rosettes. John D. Oglesby, W. M.

The scene in the hall after the societies were all in was beautiful, and elicited the applause and admiration of the gathered multitude. The march and drill was perfe t.

THE PRESENTATION.

The presiding officers were presented by the Grand Marshal to Rev. Moses Dickson and by them he was introduced to the various societies. Mr. Dickson made a feeling address on the usefulness and benefits of good societies. He rejoiced that at the celebration of this, his third decade, that all the people in our common country enjoyed civil and religious liberty, and that he felt certain that the present Chief Magistrate would give by his wise policy peace and harmony to all the citizens.

After the address and responses, the assembly enjoyed themselves until the hour of the night. As a social gathering and a good time this is the best we have ever had in our city among colored people, and Mr. Dickson has reason to be proud of the popular expression and good will expressed for him in this his thirtieth anniversary as a member of the various national orders and societies.

Mr. Diogenes.

This singular man lived in Greece. He was distinguished for his eccentricities, bad manners, and bad disposition. It was his chief business to find fault. For example, he took a lantern one day when the sun was shining brightly and went out to search for an honest man, thereby insinuating that such persons were exceedingly scarce. When Alexander, a distinguished military gentlemen, paid him a visit and inquired what he could do for him, he had the impudence to tell him to "get out of his sunshine." To cap the climax of his oddities, he dressed like a beggar and lived in a tub. He was a sour, crabbed, crusty old bachelor. We infer that he had no wife, first, because history does not mention her; second, because no woman would take kindly to one of his habits, dress, or manners, or aspire to become mistress of his mansion. "There was an old woman who lived in a shoe," it is true, but the woman who would live in a *tub*, and especially with such a *companion*, has not been heard from. The misanthropic spirit which possessed this man was doubtless due to disordered digestion and a biliousness, one of the prominent symptoms of which is a morose, fault-finding disposition. The tongue is heavily coated, giving rise to a bad taste, the appetite is not good, and the patient feels dull, sleepy, or dizzy, and is apt to be fretful. Unfortunately, Mr. Diogenes lived several centuries before Dr. Pierce's Plea-ant Purgative Pellets were invented, a few doses of which would have relieved him of his "bile," and enabled him to find scores of "honest men" without the aid of his lantern. Under their magical influence, combined with that of the Golden Medical Discovery, to cleanse his blood, he might have been led to take a more cheerful view of life, to exchange his tub for a decent habitation, to "spruce up" in personal appearance, and at last have taken a wife to mend his clothes and his manners, both of which were in evident need of repairs, and become the happy sire of little Diogeneses who would have handed down to posterity the name, not of a cynic philosopher, but of a *cheerful, healthy, happy virtuous man!!*

College Training.

"The boy that worked on his father's farm till he was twenty-one, and read law as he lay on the cabin floor by the light of the hickory fire, has beaten him (the classic scholar) in the race of life; has won his causes; taken a seat on the bench; been elected to Congress; chosen President of the railroad and bank, without knowing the age of Pericles, or how much Sappho loved."

Plodding the above in an exchange, we copy it not so much for what it contains, as to furnish a text for a remark upon what we consider an objectionable view. We refer to the prevailing tone of contempt with which classical literature and university training are indulged in. Ever since Horace Greeley traveled around the country lecturing on self-made men, every carroty haired booby in the land has seemed to think he needed no college training in his. They forget that because Greeley made a great man without going to college, is no certain sign that all the numskulls in the country can do the same thing. They forget also that Greeley himself, for all we know, might have made a greater man, and in some respects certainly would have made a greater man if his robust intellectual powers had been built on a thorough early education.

The Golden Circle Social Club.

The Golden Circle Social Clbn gave a very fine select soiree at the Young Men's Hall, on Tuesday evening last, with a large number present by invitation. Every feature was first-class, and all present were well pleased and enjoyed themselves hugely. The prominent officers and members of this club are Mrs. —— Wilson, President. The other officers are Mrs. Grasses - Brown, Miss Hattie Grasses, Mrs. John A. Barber, Miss Mary Sanderson, and Mrs. Ennis.

NEW BILLIARD SALOON—The Cornucopia is the name of a New Billiard Saloon, corner Stockton and Pacific Streets (Virginia Block Building), just opened to-day, under the management of Henry S. Morris, who invites all his old patrons to-day and this evening. *

☞Go and see Macallister, the great magician, to-night, at Pacific Hall, adjoining California Theatre, Bush street. One hundred presents distributed nightly. Gallery, 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents. *

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Barnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally. *

NICKERSON & SON, 35 Kearny St. have refitted and reopened their Popular Hat Emporium, since the damage by fire, with a large assortment of the latest styles of hats for the spring fashions, which they retail at the lowest cash prices. Those desiring to purchase a tasty, durable and gallant looking hat, should go to Nickerson & Son, 35 Kearny Street, below Post. *

LINSLEY & Co.; Nos. 507 and 509 Sansome Street, have a very large stock of groceries, hams, fresh eggs and butter, at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call. *

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 2d of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.

Oakland, May 10, 1877. W. TRIPLETT, Secretary.

Complimentary Concert

TENDERED TO

MISS OPHELIA RANDALL.

By her friends,

AT THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH,

Powell Street, between Sutter and Bush,

Wednesday Evening, May 30th, 1877.

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We can't want you or any until you are perfectly satisfied of their merits, and to show that this is no thing, don't delay in giving those Powders a trial, as they will cure you.

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7.00 A. M. Daily Vallejo Steamer (from Market street, Slip 2). Connecting with Express Train for Colfax (Sleeper attached for Sacramento). Connecting with Express Train for Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. (Arrive 8.30 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express (from Oakland Ferry). Connecting with Express Train for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East. Also with Express Train for Los Angeles. Also with Train for Stockton. Also with Train arriving at San Jose at 11.30 P.M., and at Gilroy at 1.20 and 3.40 P. M. (Arrives 4.35 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 4.30 P. M. (Arrives 9.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Lemoore, Visalia, Tulare, Los Angeles, Wilmington (Terminus Los Angeles Railroad), Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and Independence. Connects at Stockton with Train arriving at San Jose at 8.45 P. M. "Stopping Only" between Oakland and Los Angeles. (Arrives 10.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market street, Slip 2). Connecting with Express Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding, and Sacramento, and at Sacramento with Express Train for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East. Connects at Davis with Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and at Sacramento with Express Train for Colfax. (Arrives 11.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Sacramento River Steamers from Market Street Wharf, for Stockton and Landings on the Sacramento River, also landing third day at Martinez. Passengers for this steamer will take Train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A. M. Sundays, for Los Angeles, at 6.00 P. M. (Arrives 8.00 P. M.)

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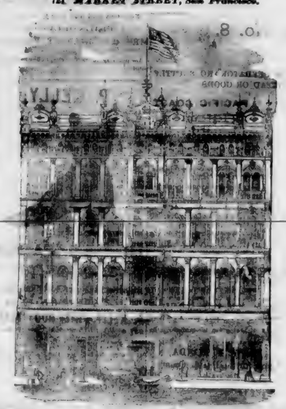
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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most artistical workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Seals or and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery kept all the time on hands, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Visiting Cards executed and delivered, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser, MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a moment's notice.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at fair prices only is relied upon.

STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best artistic talent employed, experience and energy are combined in manufacturers and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York prices. Our Stationery is fitted up in an elegant manner, and is especially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

EDW. C. HUGHES,

(SUCCESSOR TO CUDDY & HUGHES,)

STEAM

BOOK,  CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTER,

511 Sansome Street,

CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. HUGHES would inform the public that he has recently made great additions to his already extensive Printing Establishment, and is prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS

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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertain ing to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole reliable information concerning same relative to Masonry isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

TERMS.

One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
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Some of you will, and we say you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE that cures, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something after the many experiments you have made a truly unprecedented hold on the public as a safe and sure test.

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounds for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its pleasant medicine is pleasant to the taste, correctly healing and strengthening in its effects—perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Price,

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Pine street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger for all diseases of the stomach, digestive organs, &c., is recommended by the most eminent physicians as a tonic, it will be found a valuable and powerful stimulant, for which it imparts a healthy tone and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, is entirely free from the intoxicating effects that always follow the use or spirits of any kind.

To the old and excellent remedy for females who suffer from nervousness, giving almost immediate relief, it is also valuable as an external application for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, and are unsurpassed by any in quality, strength or flavor. Ask your Grocer for them. Sold by all Grocers.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and prevent health and vigor during the sickly season make our seasonal use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are unfamiliar with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need others sure remedies without professional relief, seek at once the surest and

CURE!

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a positive cure for Fever and Ague, and are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. They are a specific for Fever and Ague. They are a specific for Fever and Ague. They are a specific for Fever and Ague

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday. May 26, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Hayes' Southern Policy.

Hayes' Southern Policy seems to meet with some favor from the quietude which at present reigns throughout the South. With the exception of the murder of a Judge and others of his family in Mississippi, and the culprits not being as yet arraigned by the authorities of that State as demanded by the President and his Cabinet, all other causes of agitation seems to be quiet throughout the South. The country has long desired tranquility, and the President has adopted his own way to accomplish it. It is argued by some that while the Federal soldiers were kept there, the preceding administration looked quietly on and knew the colored citizens were continually being outraged and murdered, and never offered to render the protection which was necessary at that time, and that since President Hayes has been in and the soldiers withdrawn, this new policy has proved to be the best for conciliating the Southern animosities. So far Hayes' policy has worked very well, but the experiment cannot be considered as being fully tested until the successful accomplishment of State elections comes off again, that the country may see that no citizen, white or colored will be interfered with at the ballot boxes, and where men can be safe in their lives in the South, when they can boldly proclaim that they are Republicans as they do in the North, and without the fear of being shot as has been the case in the South during the preceding administration, notwithstanding the Federal soldiers which were placed there for the protection of all citizens. For the peace and tranquility in the South Hayes' Southern Policy has worked very well thus far, but it yet remains to be seen whether this quietude will continue over the next State elections when they take place again.

Miss Randall's Concert.

Miss Ophelia Randall's complimentary concert comes off at the Baptist Church, Powell near Sutter street, on Monday evening next, May 30th. She will be assisted by Mrs. Gaines, Miss Josephine Miles and Messrs. Blake, Gray and Givens. Professor Carnes will preside at the piano. Miss Randall is one of our best vocalists, and it is to be hoped that her friends will assist in procuring a large attendance on this occasion. As an unassuming and talented young lady she deserves encouragement.

Address of J. G. Fletcher at the Installation of Officers of the Delphi Club.

Members of the Delphi Literary and Social Club and Gentlemen:

You have conferred the highest gift within your power in electing me as your President for the ensuing term. I return to you my sincere thanks, and will endeavor to fill such an honored and trustworthy position to the best of my ability.

It is a year ago to-night since our club has been organized, and, though limited in number, we are united into a mutual bond for the welfare and prosperity. We can review the past with pride at the achievements we have rendered to perpetuate the objects of the Delphi Literary and Social Club. One of the objects to which I refer is Mental Cultivation—the key to unlock the human mind and pour forth its treasures among our members, that they may be enriched with a mine of knowledge. "Knowledge is power," and it is our imperative duty in this age of progress to cultivate our talents. Our forefathers had not the same privileges as we have; they were debarred from using the book of learning by the cruel hand of slavery. The duty devolves upon you, the rising generation, to wield the scepter of morality and intelligence in behalf of our race.

As we peruse the pages of history, we may trace the stream of knowledge from Afric's soil, at a period when Greece and Rome were immersed in barbarism. Egypt was the first to cultivate the arts, sciences and literature. To-day, time—with its mighty changes, has faced her pyramids on the shores of the Nile; they stand a lasting monument to the admiring gaze of the modern world, as a relic of the skill and the advancement of civilization among the ancients 3,000 years ago.

The literary societies, which consists of debating, essays, recitations and music, will improve the mental faculties and enlarge the sphere of intelligence. The Intellect is one of the highest gifts God gives to man or woman. It adorns with a coat of refinement. It portrays in vivid colors the line of demarcation between the Christian and barbarian, and enlightens the chamber of the soul with the congenial ray of power and wisdom.

This is the age of progress and diffusion of knowledge. Then let us improve the time that God hath ordained. And to you young men who have not yet joined our club, we extend to you a hearty welcome to do so. There is nothing more elevating to young men than to make the mind active—to gain knowledge, which is the soul of ambition. Our aim is to have a club that will be a credit to its members and an honor to our race. Literary associations abound in all the Eastern cities, linking their members together for self-improvement. Why not in San Francisco? Ah! young men, you are retrograding instead of advancing with the times. Throw off this negligence and make yourselves men. It would afford me much pleasure to have all of my former schoolmates of the Delphi Club. Are the teachings of the beloved and lamented Sanderson to be thrown to the winds of forgetfulness? I do not believe it. Then awake from your slumber and invigorate yourselves into mental activity. You have a duty to perform in life, which is to ameliorate the condition of your fellow man. I am aware that obstacles will be thrown in the way. Some will complain of the rugged roads; others will become lagged and weary by the way-side; but we can overcome these obstacles in the pathway by applying the powerful remedy—perseverence and self-confidence. And when you have reached your journey's end to honor, fame and riches you can say that "there is no excellence without labor."

Knowledge is Power.

This is a nation of enlightened freemen. Education is the corner-stone and foundation of our government. The people are free to think and act for themselves, and that they may act wisely it is necessary that they be well informed. Every individual gain increases public gain. Upon the health of the people is based the prosperity of a nation, by it every value is increased, every joy enhanced. Health is essential to the accomplishment of every purpose; while sickness thwarts the best intentions and loftiest aims. Unto us are committed important health trusts, which we hold not merely in our own behalf but for the benefit of others. In order that we may be able to discharge the obligation of our trusteeship and thus prove worthy of our generous commission, it is necessary that we study the art of preserving health and prolonging life. It is of paramount importance to every person not only to understand the means for the preservation of health, but also to know what remedies should be employed for the alleviation of the common ailments of life. Not that we would advise every man under all circumstances to attempt to be his own physician, but we entrust him to acquire sufficient knowledge of his system and the laws that govern it that he may be prepared to take care of himself properly, and thereby prevent sickness and prolong life. In no text book will the people find the subjects of physiology and hygiene, or the science of life and the art of preserving health, more scientifically discussed or more plainly taught than in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y. It is a volume of over nine hundred large pages, illustrated by over two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, is elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, and is sent, post-paid, to any address by the author at the low price of one dollar and fifty cents a copy. Nearly one hundred thousand copies have already been sold, and the present edition, which is revised and enlarged and more especially adapted to the wants of the family, is selling very rapidly. It treats of all the common diseases and their remedies, as well as of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, human temperaments, and many other topics of great interest to all people, and is truly what its author styles it, "Medicine Simplified."

Married.

FRANCIS-MYZELL.—In this city, May 24th, 1877, by the Thirl Baptist Church, Powell street, by Rev. J. R. Young, pastor, Mr. John Francis to Miss Laura Myzell.

[The happy couple entered the church shortly after eight o'clock in the evening, where a large concourse of friends were in waiting. After the ceremony, the invited guests repaired to the residence, Powell Street, above Broadway, where a large wedding feast was prepared. The assembled guests present were numerous. After partaking of the luxuries many assembled in the parlor and enjoyed themselves with waltzes, quadrilles, etc., until a late hour. The bride and groom were the recipient of many presents and hearty congratulations from their friends during the evening amidst the merrimsent.—Ed.]

Died.

HUTCHINGS.—In Oakland, Wednesday, May 23d, Mrs. Catharine Osborne-Hutchings, a native of Virginia, aged 65 years.

[The deceased lady resided for a number of years prior to coming to this State, some 15 years ago, in the cities of Boston and Lynn, Massachusetts, and Newport, Rhode Island. In the former city she acquired some property in a homestead association, and subsequently a homestead in Oakland, in which she died. She was renowned for her industry, and was highly respected by all classes. Her remains were taken to the residence of Mrs. Ann E. Farrell, Bay street, east of Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, from which place it was interred. The impressive funeral discourse was delivered at the house, over the remains, by Rev. Rchd. T. W. James. There were a large number in attendance at the funeral.—Ed.]

SPEIGHTS.—In Yolo Co., California, Tuesday, May 23d, Mrs. Eleanor Speights, wife of Noah D. Speights, aged 43 years.

[The deceased lady was the daughter of Mrs. Basil Campbell. The family, headed by Mr. Basil Campbell, were owners and cultivators of one or two of the largest farms in the vicinity of Cache Creek and Woolland, in Yolo County. Mrs. Speight was an estimable and accomplished lady and very highly respected by all classes. She was a great favorite in the polite circles of both Sacramento and San Francisco, where she and her husband and the family were wholly known and at times came to each city on a short sojourn. Her demise is greatly regretted, and her bereaved husband and the family have the sympathies of a large number of friends and acquaintances on the Pacific Coast, who join with them in mourning her loss. Messrs. Robert H. Small and Benjamin Cogar, of Sacramento, made every arrangement for the reception of the body at the railroad depot in Sacramento, and had the remains escorted by a number of pall-bearers and other friends to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Fourth street, after which they further arranged to have the funeral as large and distinguished as possible, and from subsequent information we received, they succeeded, in common with many other friends, in paying the last tribute of respect to the late and much beloved lady, Mrs. Elenora Speights.—Ed.]

Linsley & Co., fine groceries.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL MASONIC CONVENTION.

Wisdom, Strength and Prosperity.

To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

1st. Whereas, on account of discord and confusion, to some extent, from various causes, that have crept among us as a body of Masons over the American Continent, whereby we, the undersigned, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, we feel it our bounden duty for the purpose of effecting a complete Union, and to harmonize, if possible, the entire Craft, we hereby call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Tuesday morning, September 4th, at 10 o'clock—A.D. 5877—A.D. 1877.

2d. The question has been asked, the cause of the separate Grand Lodges of Colored Masons in the United States of America,—we do not know of any good reason why there should be any.

3d. In order that we may bring about a more perfect union, that is so much desired among us, we must cease to be divided. We, as Masons, look upon this National Masonic Convention, to convene as above stated, an event that should be highly appreciated, as it is of vast importance, and being essentially necessary, and that we may reasonably strive who can best work and best agree.

We will endeavor with our utmost exertions, to connect the Craft in every State, and we respectfully invite and desire the united assistance of all officers and members of all Grand Lodges and Subordinate Lodges in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada in improving the condition of the Craft in general, and secure in the future a lasting peace and harmony.

4th. Masonry is universal, and on acknowledged from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and that the ball of a Mason may beget an acknowledgement wherever and whenever it may be proclaimed, and not the dividing lines of sectional feelings act as a bar between us but that the main link shall be the universality of all Masons, so that a Mason from the most distant country of the globe, on the most distant country of the globe, on presenting himself, and on being by their hail, receive an answering hail, which should act as a key by which we should communicate with each other at all times.

5th. Delegates to this Convention will consist of all Past and Present Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurers, Grand Secretaries, Grand Lecturers and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges.

6th. All Past and Present Grand Lodge Officers are hereby instructed to have their proper credentials made out, and signed by the Grand Secretary of their Grand Lodge, stating the office they held or have held; and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters are hereby instructed to have their proper credentials made out, and signed by the Grand Secretary of their Grand Lodge, stating the number of Lodge and name; and where located, and signed by the Master and Secretary, and the seal of the Lodge attached thereto.

7th. Let us be ever mindful of our obligations as Masons. Let our conduct show to the world that we are true Masons, true to the cause we profess to live for. Let us ever be willing to extend the hand of fellowship to all worthy Masons wherever dispersed around the globe; and we, the undersigned, mutually pledge ourselves to each other to promote harmony and advance the interest of our ancient time honored institution, and especially this, our present undertaking, with a firm reliance on the protection of a Divine Providence.

To the Officers and Members of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California and Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

The M.·. W.·. S.·. G.·. L.·. will convene in Annual Communication Wednesday, June 20th next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the City of San Francisco, State of California. Place of meeting hereafter. (For particulars, see G.·. L.·. Constn. p. 7, Sections 3 and 4.)

[Grand Lodge Seal.] Fraternally, etc.

J. M. TRIPLETT, Grand Secretary.

P. O. Box 770, Oakland, Cal.

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 2d of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.

J. M. TRIPLETT, Secretary.

Oakland, May 19, 1877.

NEW FIRM.

HALL, LUHRS & CO.,

(Successors to Milliken Bros.)

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60 and 62 K STREET,

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Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Eastern

SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON, MACKEREL, CODFISH, LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO,

Together with other choice goods.

Sole agents for the celebrated Royalty and Yellow Jack fine cut Tobacco.

Choice Butter received daily, direct from the best dairies.

We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

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H. A. Logan, D. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lo..ge of Michigan.

Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

S. R. Walker, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

D. Roberts, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

H. H. White, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

W. L. Underwood, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

J. Miller, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

William Sumner, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

R. H. Sampson, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

Robert Mercury, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

W. Vanhorn, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

J. D. Gonlas, G. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

J. R. Hillard, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

J. M. Bailey, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of New York.

G. J. Smith, P. M. J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.

P. O. Cross, Grand Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

J. F. N. Williamson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of D. C.

G. A. Schaffer, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

R. H. Wood, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

J. H. Banks, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

J. H. Hall, G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

Peter H. Clark, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

G. P. Harvey, P. M. J. J. of Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.

H. D. Bell, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

J. W. Taylor, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. E. Moore, A. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Willis Montgomery, P. M. of North Star Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.

C. F. Thomas, W. M. of North Star Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.

T. M. Reed, P. G. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

William Atcherson, P. M. of J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.

A. Bernett, P. M. of J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.

T. W. Henderson, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

James Anderson, P. M. of Rhode Island.

Henry Clay, J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

B. B. Lane, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

J. Williams, J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

John G. Jones, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1831 Butterfield street, Illinois.

Complimentary Concert

TENDERED TO

MISS OPHELIA RANDALL

By her friends.

AT THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH.

Powell Street, between Sutter and Bush.

Wednesday Evening, May 30th, 1877.

Admission, - - - Fifty Cents.

The Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.

FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, No. 626 CHESNUT STREET, SEC. 2D AND 3D STS., OAKLAND, CAL., MAY 17, A. D. 1877, A. L. 5877.

To the Officers and Members of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California and Jurisdiction thereunto belonging.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

The M.·. W.·. S.·. G.·. L.·. will convene in Annual Communication Wednesday, June 20th next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the City of San Francisco, State of California. Place of meeting hereafter. (For particulars, see G.·. L.·. Constn. p. 7, Sections 3 and 4.)

[Grand Lodge Seal.] Fraternally, etc.

J. M. TRIPLETT, Grand Secretary.

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Price for large box, $2 00 or 6 boxes for $10 00, sent by mail to any part of the United States of Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

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Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are desirous to be cured should try Dr. Gunlach's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These powders will positively cure Consumption in all its forms and stages—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are reliable, we will forward, in every mail, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied that they are doing you good. We are willing to wait, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will cure you.

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MRS. E. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the house recently occupied by Mrs. Bell, corner of Sacramento and Prospect Sts. Rooms to let. Will accommodate parties from the interior or those in the city on the most reasonable terms.

I. S. TITUS, M. D.

Late Surgeon to Thirteenth Wisc. Iowa Regiment of Cavalry.

OFFICE OR 615 KEARNY STREET.

HOURS: 2 to 4.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 4 P. M.

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Diseases of Women and Children a specialty. Consultations free and confidential.

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MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and airy house No. 14 Virginia Street, between Washington and Jackson streets. She will rent Furnished Rooms with or without Board. Terms Reasonable. San Francisco April 17th, 1877.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.

1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

The NEW 8 WHEELER & WILSON

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER of THE AGE.

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FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.

FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton

FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.

FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.

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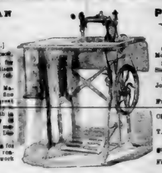
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FAMILY

Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL 1876.



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It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quickly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

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And Billiard Parlor,

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J. DOMINGOS, - - Proprietor

C. P. R. R.

Sunday, Dec. 3d, 1876,

and until further notice, Trains will Run as follows:

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Tickets Only at Ferry Landing)

Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting with Express Train for Woodside, Sacramento and Pacific Express for Los Gatos and Lexington; at Elmira, for Saratoga Springs, Los Banos and Pleasanton; at Sacramento for Marysville, Oroville, Redding, Red Bluff, Tehama, Los Molinos, Red Bluff, Ogden, Salt Lake, Omaha, Chicago, Boston, Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura and Los Angeles.

AT PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ and NEW ALMADEN Division.

AT ALAMEDA connects with the N. A. & L. R. R. for MONTEREY.

A PARLOR CAR ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN.

11.25 A. M. Daily for Monte Vista and Way Stations.

3.25 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) at 3.30 P. M. Daily, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Tres Pinos and Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.30 P. M. (Arrives 5.30 P. M.)

SUNDAYS ONLY, this train will connect with the SANTA CRUZ RAILROAD for ALMADEN and SANTA CRUZ, arriving at SANTA CRUZ at 6.40 P. M.

4.40 P. M. Daily for Mont Jose and Way Stations. (Arrives 10.40 P. M.)

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

SUNDAYS at 4.30 P. M. Vallejo Steamer (from Broadway Wharf), connecting with Express Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and at Sacramento with Express Train for Truckee, Colfax and Auburn.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Modesto and Tuolumne. Passengers for Martinez, Benicia, Vallejo and Napa, will take the ferry. At Lathrop, connect with Stage for Copperopolis; at Stockton with Stage for Milton and Ione; at Merced with Stage for Yosemite Valley.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamer, from Market Street Wharf.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Martinez Local (from Market-street Wharf), connecting with Martinez Steamers at Port Costa with Train for Lathrop and Sacramento, and at Sacramento with Train for Truckee, Colfax and Auburn. Connects at Benicia with Train arriving at San Jose at 8.50 P. M. (Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Los Angeles.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Modesto and Tuolumne. Passengers for Martinez, Benicia, Vallejo and Napa, will take the ferry. At Lathrop, connect with Stage for Copperopolis; at Stockton with Stage for Milton and Ione; at Merced with Stage for Yosemite Valley.

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4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Freight Train, via Lathrop and Merced, connecting at Lathrop with Freight Train, via Lathrop and Merced, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.15 A. M. (Arrives 7.30 P. M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

Daily—7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00, 11.30, 12.00 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—2.30 and 11.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 12.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO EAST OAKLAND.

Daily—7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—8.30 and 11.00 A. M. and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 11.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARD.

Daily—7.00, 8.30 and 9.30 A. M., 1.00, 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

FROM HAYWARD TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Daily—7.40, 9.40 A. M., 12.40, 3.40, 4.40 and 6.40 P. M.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00 and 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A. M., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO FERNSIDE.

Daily, except Sundays—7.00, 8.00 and 10.00 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.

(Change cars at West Oakland.)

Daily—7.00 and 11.30 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 A. M., 1.30 and 4.30 P. M.

FROM ALAMEDA TO SAN FRANCISCO.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—7.40, 8.40 and 9.40 A. M., 12.40

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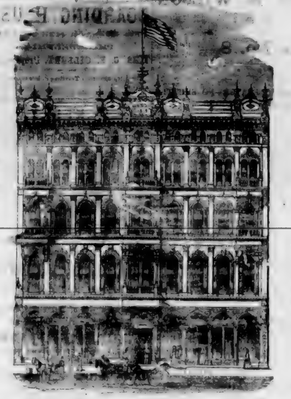
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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SELECTIONS.

THE OLD FARM GATE.

The old farm gate hangs sagging down,
On rusty hinges, bent and brown;
Its latch is gone, and here and there
Its boards rude traces of repair.

The old farm gate has seen, each year,
The blossoms bloom and disappear;
The bright green leaves of spring unfold,
And turn to autumn's red and gold.

The children have upon it clung,
And in our arms this rapture swung,
When their young hearts were good and pure,
When hope was fair and faith was sure.

Beside that gate have lovers true
Told the old story, always new;
Have made their vows; have dreamed of bliss,
And sealed each promise with a kiss.

The old farm gate has opened wide
To welcome home the new-made bride,
When lilies bloomed and locusts fair
With their sweet incense filled the air.

That gate with rusty weight and chain,
Has closed upon the solemn train
That bore her lifeless form away,
Upon the dreary autumn day.

The lichens gray and mosses green
Upon its rotten posts are seen;
Initials carved, with youthful skill,
Long years ago, are on it still.

Yet dear to me above all things,
By reason of the thought it brings,
Is that old gate, now sagging down,
On rusty hinges, bent and brown.

Origin of the Horse.

We must go to Scripture to learn the origin and early history of the horse. We can trace him through the sacred volume to Egypt at a very early period, which raises the presumption that he was indigenous to Africa. Contemporaneous history and the logic of events point to that continent as the source of his origin or native land. When Joseph sojourned with Pharoah, the king of Egypt, they exchanged horses for corn with the Egyptian cultivators of the soil, to provide against famine that threatened to depopulate the surrounding country. When the Israelites went over to the land of Canaan, we are informed by Holy Writ that the Canaanites "went out to fight against Israel with horses and chariots very many." Solomon procured his cavalry horses from Egypt, which implies that they existed in these Oriental countries long before the Christian era. It is the logical conclusion from the early records of the horse, that he ran wild in the plains of Africa, where he was taken up and domesticated, and finally spread over the more settled parts of Asia.

The equine species were taken from a wild, roving state in their native land, domesticated, and then spread over Europe, and from Europe they were brought to America. The first horses landed on this continent were in 1493, brought over by Columbus in his second voyage to the Islands. There have been found no fossil remains of the horse to indicate that he existed on this continent previous to its discovery by Columbus. The first of the equine race imported into the United States were landed in Florida in 1525. They consisted of a cargo of forty-two in number, consigned to Cabeca de Vaca. It is doubtful whether any of these survived to perpetuate their race. The wild horses that roam over the pampas of the South, or herd on the prairies of the North, are probably descendants of those cavalry chargers used for mounted exploring, and abandoned by De Soto and other adventurers—who turned them loose after they had completed their discoveries—reinforced by those escaped in the battles of the Spanish with the aborigines at Mexico. The abundance of food and a mild climate would cause these escaped animals to multiply and increase to vast numbers in the wild state.

In 1608, M. L. Escabot, a French lawyer, settled in Acadia, introduced the Norman horse into Canada, from which descended the present French pony. In 1609 there were landed at Jamestown, Va., six English mares and one horse, together with cattle, sheep and swine. In 1625 the Dutch West India Company imported horses into New York, probably of the Flanders breed; and in 1629 horses and mares were imported from England into Massachusetts. These importations laid the foundation of the horse in America. These have been recruited and bred with choice importations from Europe, and even from Asia and Africa. Quite a number of Barbs and Arabians, and an occasional Turkish horse, have been imported. These have been generally stallions, and have been crossed with our half-bred mares with great success. It has been the custom of eminent breeders, when their stock has begun to degenerate and run down, to resort to a new supply of the old blood from which they sprang. It has been found to regenerate and improve the breed. The Arabian steeds of the first class are pure-bred animals. Their pedigrees are attested by their chiefs from the birth of the foal, preserved and handed down from father to son for many generations. It is the opinion of Oriental travelers that the Arabian pedigrees can be traced back in regular succession for five hundred years. The Arabian horsemen will give a pedigree running back to the stud of Mahomet the prophet, without a flaw in the escutcheon. There is a tradition that the prophet, being desirous of selecting mares for his stud, had a number of them that had been used as chargers kept up for two days without water. At the end of that time, when mad with thirst, they were set at liberty, and at the moment when they were close to the water his trumpet sounded a war charge, which had such an effect upon five of them that they abandoned the water and galloped to the spot where they expected to meet the still greater excitement of war. These five were therefore selected to form the foundation of his stud, and from them it is supposed that the race called Kochalina are descended. It took the high-bred steeds of three nationalities, Arabia, Barbary, and Turkey, to constitute the present thorough-breds. They are the most valuable of their species, because they combine the best blood of the most distinguished horses in the world.

The origin of the trotting horse can be traced to thorough-bred stallions, crossed upon French, English or Spanish mares. The high-bred mare crossed with cold-blooded stallions, possessing the trotting instinct, will often produce trotters. The Morgan breed of trotters excelled through the line of Sherman Morgan, whose dam, it is stated, was a Spanish Barb. They number such worthies as Black Hawk, Ethan Allen, Gen. Knox, Camore, Lady Maud and many others known to fame.

The Hambletonians are of English descent. They have a world-wide reputation for speed, secured to the founder of the family, by such scions as Geo. Wilkes, Jay Gould, Volunteer, Dexter, Nettie, and the renowned Goldsmith Maid, who is a granddaughter of the old Hero of Chester. The Bashaws, on the male side, are of oriental origin. They are represented by Andrew Jackson, Geo. M. Patchen, American Girl, Lucy, Hopeful, and a host of worthy descendants. The Pilots descended from a pacing French stallion crossed with a high-bred mare. They number in their catalogue of flyers at least nine in the second remove from the founder that have trotted in 2:30 or better.

The Narragansetts pacer was imported from Andalusia, in Spain, by Gov. Robeson, of Rhode Island. They were bred extensively in New England, to supply the demand in Cuba for easy riding, fleet-footed saddle horses. When the foreign demand ceased they were neglected and amalgamated with other breeds. They have had much to do in making fast trotters. Blue Ball, the pacer, has sired no less than five colts that have beaten 2:30, and Legal Tender, the sire of Red Cloud, has nearly as many representatives of the same class. Columbus, a French pacing stallion, was the founder of a family of trotters. There are seven of his immediate descendants—six grandsons, and four great-grandsons in the 2:20 class. The dam of Smuggler was a pacer. He was by Blanco, by Iron's Cadmus, the sire of Pocahontas, the fastest pacer of her day.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Old Gentleman and Pedantic Young Lady.

"So you have finished your studies at the seminary," I was much pleased with the closing exercises. The author of that poem—Miss White, I think you called her—bids fair to become known as a poet."

"We think the authoress will become celebrated as a poetess," remarked the young lady, perily, with a marked emphasis on two words of the sentence.

"Oh! ah!" replied the old gentleman, looking thoughfully over his spectacles at the young lady. "I hear her sister was quite an actress, and under Miss Hosmer's instructions will undoubtedly become quite a sculptoress."

The young lady appeared irritated.

"The seminary," continued the old gentleman, with imperturbable gravity, "is fortunate in having an efficient board of manageresses. From the presidentess down to the humblest teacheress, unusual talent is shown. There is Harper, who as a chemistress is unequaled, and Mrs. Knowles has already a reputation as an astronomeress. And in the department of music few can equal Miss Kellogg as a singeress."

The young lady took the sofa at the other end of the room.

"Yes," continued the old gentleman, as if talking to himself, "those White sisters are very talented. Mary, I understand, has turned her attention to painting and the drama, and will surely become famous as a painteress, and even as a lecturess."

A loud slamming of the door caused the old gentleman to look up and the criticous and grammarianess was gone.

Jip.

Jip is a very cunning and a very smart little black-and-tan dog, living not far from the city of Boston. One day last Spring he accompanied his two little mistresses, Hattie and Jenny, to the city. They all had a very nice time, but when they reached the depot on their return a sudden and heavy shower came up. How should the little girls get home without spoiling their pretty, new suits, was quite a puzzling question. At last Hattie said: "Let us send Jip for our umbrellas and waterproofs."

Jip stood by looking earnestly at the girls, as if he knew they were in difficulty. Hattie stood on the edge of a newspaper which she had with her: "We are caught in the rain. Send us an umbrella and waterproofs." "Here, Jip," she said, "take this home; there's a nice doggy." Jip wagged his tail, pricked up his ears, and taking the paper in his mouth, scampered away as fast as he could go. Arriving home, the little dog carried the paper to Hattie's mother, and stood looking at her until she said: "All right Jip;" and sent one of the boys down with the umbrella and waterproofs to the depot.

Lovers' Wooings.

"Probably there is no instance," said Sir Arthur Helps, "in which any two lovers have made love exactly in the same way as any two other lovers since the world began." This may be true. For instance, Vivien charmed Merlin. Alexander made a bonfire for Thais. Bussaio softsoldered Portia with a leaden casket. The garrulous female in the "Arabian Nights" told her husband stories. Hippomanes had a close race for Atalanta, but he played the apple game upon her. In the Polynesian Islands they win their hearts by beating their heads with a shillelagh. Henry VIII. and Bluebeard were off with the head of the old love before they were on with a new. Newton poked down the tobacco in his pipe with his sweetheart's finger—a warm token of affection. Tristram did it mostly with a harp, and was likewise a good liar. His two Isoldes were too many for him. Bothwell was inclined to Mary, and locked her up in his castle. Cobbet's wife caught him by the grace with which she used her washtub—she was never known to use it after the wedding. Romily, the famous lawyer, killed himself because his wife died, while a good many others kill themselves because they will not die. Nicholas of Russia wanted to "pop" at a dinner table, but didn't like to be caught at it, so he embedded a ring in a lump of bread and handed it to her. Charlemango's secretary was caught by a snow-storm while "sparking" the Emperor's daughter at midnight, and she carried him home on her back so that his footsteps shouldn't be traced. The Emperor heard of it, and saddled him on to her for the balance of her life.

The Chufa.

We have published a number of articles on this subject, advocating its culture, as we have felt satisfied of its benefits to the farmer who wishes to raise his own pork; and the time will come when this valuable root will be used for other purposes, and thus make it an article for commerce. We add the following, being the experience of a writer in the *Southern Cultivator*. He says: I have seen a good many articles from planters in the public papers, and also in the *Cultivator*, in relation to the chufa—some wishing to know whether it was the grass nut or nut grass; whether it was difficult to get rid of, whether useful or a humbug. I will give your readers the benefit of my experience and what I know of the chufa. It is not the nut grass, though it may be a grass nut, and a very valuable one, too. There is no trouble to get rid of it, but easily killed, and pigs will root out every vestige of it in a short while when they have access to the patch. It is a most wonderful producer, and makes more on poor land than anything else you can plant. It will make when peas will fail to make. On good land the chufa will yield correspondingly a more abundant crop than anything else you can plant. Ground peas are a great exhauster of land; chufas are not, and will make a crop with less work than anything you can plant. They will make a very fair crop planted between hills of corn, without work, save the last plowing of corn. As food for hogs they far excel the ground pea, and make ten times as much—the hog preferring them to the goober or ground pea. I think they fatten faster and make harder flesh and lard than the ground pea, almost equalling corn in their fattening and solid qualities. They possess, too, this advantage: they give a most excellent flavor to the flesh of hogs fattened on them, such as neither the ground pea nor corn gives. Crows do not infest the chufa patch, as they do the ground pea. Chickens, turkeys and pigs, as well as the human family, are very fond of them. They are more tedious to gather, but you need not gather more than you wish to plant, and the rest will be gathered by your hogs and chickens, which will get fat on them, saving all trouble. They impart to the flesh of poultry their peculiar flavor—like celery—a flavor which everyone who eats chickens, likes. The tops are eaten by mules or cows with apparent relish. On a very small area you can raise enough to plant hundreds of acres, and by planting the poor places in your corn fields, that will make nothing else, and, if you wish, between your corn, the problem of raising your own bacon is solved. I cannot say what would be their yield per acre on ordinary land, but, from my own observation, think it would be immense. Very few persons would take the trouble to gather an acre, although it takes but few to plant an acre. I have raised them for two years, and am so much pleased that I shall plant more largely another year. I have saved several bushels for planting, and no doubt could gather several hundred.

The Robin and the Wren.

Robin Redbreast is invested with a sacred character all over Christendom, though various reasons are assigned for it in different countries. In Brittany it is reverenced for an act of devotion to the crucified Saviour, for the legend runs that in endeavoring to extract one thorn from His crown, its breast became dyed with blood. In Wales the robin is said to bear one drop of water daily to the place of torment, in order to extinguish the flames. Throughout the greater part of England boys are taught to respect its nest; in Corn wall they say,

"Who hurts the robin or the wren
Will never prosper, sea or land."

But the penalty attached to such sacrilege in Dartmoor is peculiar. A little boy in that district, on being asked by a traveler why he was so careful never to harm a robin while birdnesting, replied that if you take a robin's nest, all the "clomb" (crockery) in the house will break.

In France the WREN shares with the swallow the title of "poule de Dieu," while in England it is thus coupled with the robin:

"The robin and the wren
Are God Almighty's cock and hen;
Him that harries their nest,
Never shall his soul have rest."

In the latter country the wren generally shares in the reverence paid to the robin. Thus the two birds are named together in the Pastorals of George Smith, A. D. 1776:

"I found a robin's nest within our shed,
And in the barn a wren her young ones bred;
I never take away their nest, nor try
To catch the old ones, lest a friend should die.
Dick took a wren's nest from his cottage side,
And one a twelvemonth passed, his mother died."

Nevertheless, at Christmas-tide, boys in Essex are accustomed to kill wrens and carry them about in furze bushes from house to house, asking a present in these words:

"The wren, the wren, the king of the birds,
St. Stephen's Day was killed in the furze;
Although he be little, his honor is great,
And so, good people, pray give us a treat."

It is remarkable that the same custom extends to the Isle of Man, where the following verse is used:

"We hunted the wren for Robbin the Bobbin,
We hunted the wren for Jack of the can;
We hunted the wren for Robbin the Bobbin,
We hunted the wren for every one."

And after making the circuit and collecting what money they can, the boys lay the wren on a bier and bury it.

This singular usage, which has also prevailed in Ireland and in France, has been thus explained: The bird had a sacred character among the Celts, and also among the Greeks. It was the bearer of celestial fire, and disputed with the eagle the kingship of the feathered creation. Early Christian teachers opposed the superstitious respect paid to the little creature, and their lessons were singularly embodied in this cruel persecution.

In Scotland the song of the robin is thought to bode ill to the sick person who hears it, and a similar belief holds in North Inptonshire, where, indeed, the bird is counted a certain prophet of death, and is said to tap three times at the window of a dying person's room. Thus, also, at St. John's College, Harntipierpont, the boys maintain that when a death takes place a robin will enter the chapel, light upon the altar, and begin to sing. A recent visitor to Scotland writes: "Singularly enough, I saw this happen myself on one occasion. I was in the chapel one evening at six o'clock, when a robin entered at the open circular east window in the temporary apse, and lighting on the altar, began to chirp. A few minutes later the passing-bell began to toll for a boy who had just died."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Perpetuity of a Falsehood.

A little newsboy, to sell his papers told a lie. The matter came up in Sabbath School. "Would you tell a lie for three cents?" asked a teacher of one of the boys. "No, ma'am!" answered the boy very decidedly. "For a dollar?" "No, ma'am!" "For a thousand dollars?" Dick was staggered. A thousand dollars looked big. Oh! would it not buy lots of things? While he was thinking, another boy behind him roared out: "No, ma'am!" "Why not?" asked the teacher. "Because, when the thousand dollars is all gone, and all the things they have got with them are gone too, the lie is there all the same," answered the boy.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday. June 2, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Miss Randall's Concert.

The complimentary concert tendered Miss Ophelia Randall by a number of friends came off at the Baptist Church, Powell St., near Sutter, on Wednesday evening last. It was tolerably well attended and the programme was as follows:

Piano solo—"Steed of Lightning Galop," Prof. Carnes; Song—"Fair shines the Moon to-night," Mr. George Gray; Waltz Song—"When 'tis Moonlight," Miss Ophelia Randall; Song—"Dearest," Mr. Harry Givens; Song—"Fly forth, oh gentle dove," Mrs. Gaines; Duett—"Home, Fare thee well," Miss Randall and Mr. Gray; Piano Solo—"Trinity Chimes," Professor Carnes; Song—"Once again," Miss Josephine Miles; Song, "Ah, never deem my love can change," Mr. Harry Givens; Ballad—"What shall I tell," Mrs. Gaines; Song—"The Boudoir," Mr. W. H. Blake; Waltz Song—(by request) "Heart whence thy joy and sorrow," Miss Ophelia Randall.

Miss Josephine Miles and Mrs. Gaines, as also the male vocalists, sang their pieces remarkably well and added greatly to the support of Miss Randall. There has been an attempt made on the part of some persons in this city to undervalue the abilities of this young lady as being one of our first-class vocalists, which can only be regarded by her friends as a malicious persecution. Competent critics of music can discern at once that Miss Randall reads the most difficult pieces of music at sight, is a splendid pianist, and acquitted herself with credit on this occasion. During the second part of the programme Miss Randall was presented with a bouquet *a la* basket. Mrs. Givens was also presented with a similar one. The audience was well pleased and the concert was, we are informed by the managers, a financial success.

Honorary Roll of the High School

Among the few who have been promoted honorary to the High School is Barry Yates Morris, thirteen years of age, son of Henry S. Morris, of this city.

P. H. LYNCH will lecture at Platt's Hall, Saturday evening, June 16, 1877. Subject: "Corruption in Office, Thieving in Stock Manipulations, and The Sure Way to Save Money." Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock Tickets, 50 cents.

A Welcome Visitor.

The *Masonic Token*, published at Portland, Maine, ended its first volume May 15th, of which the editor sends us a copy richly ladened with Masonic intelligence from that and other jurisdictions. Our learned friend and eminent Mason, Josiah H. Drummond, and the great Masonic light in that State, we are pleased to notice, figured conspicuous as well as very useful in the proceedings of higher orders which held their annual meetings immediately after the annual Grand Lodge Convention, which convened May 1st, 1877. Thanks, brethren. We are also pleased to notice that you make no color discrimination or distinction in disseminating the light which you shed forth from your jurisdiction. We wish the *Token* continued success, and will welcomely give space for an extract from what the editor sets forth in his present number as follows:

"This number completes our first volume, and ten years of publication, the *Token* having been founded in 1867. Bro. William W. Austin, of Richmond, Indiana, is making an index, which will be printed with a title for binding and sent free, post-paid, to all who will take the trouble to notify us by postal card that they wish it. We also propose to re-print number one, so as to be able to supply the first volume to those who wish to bind it. As a condensed history of masonary in Maine for ten years, it is of great value to a library, and serves as a convenient index to the larger masonic papers, by showing in its brief mention at what time to look for statements of the more important masonic events of the decade.

We have done all which we promised in our first number, and have also doubled the size without increasing the price."

Correspondence.

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 21, 1877.

Peter Anderson:

SIR AND BRO.—Please favor me with the minutes of the proceedings of the last Annual Communication of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of California for our Committee on Foreign Correspondence. The pleasing duty devolves upon me to communicate with the various representatives of the several State Grand Lodges relative to their progress, that I can report the result to our next Annual Grand Lodge Communication that convenes September 5, A. L. 5877, at the city of Indianapolis, Indiana. We are happy to say that we have received an encouraging response from nearly every State except yours, of which we expect to hear a corresponding report. Please respond early as convenient. I am yours very fraternally,

W. T. P. WHITSELL,
W. M. St. Mary's Lodge No. 14.

[We would say to Bro. Whetsell, that we have also received a similar letter this week from our esteemed and energetic friend and brother, John G. Jones, of Chicago, Illinois, who also requests us to send the latest minutes or printed proceedings of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction. We have also received a great many letters during the past year from other jurisdictions, making to us the same request. And we now state in answer to all who have sent applications to the PACIFIC APPEAL office that there has been no printed Grand Lodge proceedings issued from this jurisdiction since those issued by the late Conventional Grand Lodge in 1873-4. Since its consolidation with the other Grand Lodge, which also existed in this State, and now being designated as The Sovereign Grand Lodge of California, no printed proceedings have been issued from this latter named body.—ED.]

Personal.

To Bro. I. N. Triplett, Oakland:

Your intended reply to an article which appeared in the PACIFIC APPEAL a me two weeks ago, from our Washington correspondent, reviewing the attitude and course of the General A. M. E. Church and the present course of its Bishops towards its members and adherents, would have been received without a postal card to us inquiring as to whether we would publish it or not. Our columns are always open to both sides of any current question when discussed in a logical sense or manner. So send your reply without fear or favor, and we will welcomingly give your side of the question a place in our columns, if not too elaborate as to compel us to exclude it on account of not having sufficient space to spare.

NICKERSON & SON, 35 Kearny St. have refitted and reopened their Popular Hat Emporium, since the damage by fire, with a large assortment of the latest styles of hats for the spring fashions, which they retail at the lowest cash prices. Those desiring to purchase a tasty, durable and gallant looking hat, should go to Nickerson & Son, 35 Kearny Street, below Post.

How to Preserve a Husband's Love.

The deadliest foe to love is not change or misfortune, nor jealousy, nor anything that flows from passion, or emanates from fortune—the deadliest foe to it is custom.—Bulwer.

Some women appreciate this warning, and never suffer the enemy to gain foothold. It is nothing more than carelessness, apathy and indifference. Other women marry, accept a home and settle down as mere fixtures—pieces of furniture, automatons—with the idea that possession alone is sufficient to chain love to its rightful sphere. Mistaken fancy! A husband seeks to be entertained fully as well as when he was a lover; he is equally worthy of it. By overlooking this fact a wife may cast from her a pearl of priceless value. To retain love you must fascinate it, never suffer one vulnerable point to escape it. A flower may be admired for a time, but is easily superseded or forgotten. It has not the subtile soul of charm with which to stir the chords of the heart, to enchant the ear with sweet melody. It pleases the sense alone, it does not reach the spiritual essence. If men do not find companionship at home, they will seek it elsewhere. The presence of the domestic hearthstone must not allow one link of the golden fetters wound about his heart to break. Appearances are by no means to be slighted. There is much in the wearing of favorite colors, in taking advantage of women's special privilege, which is to look as captivating as possible; but there is more in the cunning diplomacy of her chief aid, weapon and defense—the tongue—if its power is used with discretion.

The fascination of intellect is more potent than that of beauty—it is long lived. When a man seeks companionship abroad, the chief tenure that bound him is snapped—you have depreciated in his eyes, although he may at first be loth to own it to himself. He may find that in companionship ugly contrasts come stealing into his mind, and by-and-by the early love regrets her marriage, and shudders to find herself a deserted wife. What if temptation stands at the door then, flinging flowers at her feet, whose fatal perfume bewilders the soul and intoxicates the discerning sense of virtue? Alas! it is too often the story of ruin, self abasement, disgrace and a broken heart, for which there is no relief but death. She regrets too late, and realizes that it was her own hand that cast away the jewel without which no life is perfect—love.—*The West Shore.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally. *

LIEBLEY & Co.; Nos. 507 and 509 Sansome Street, have a very large stock of groceries, hams, fresh eggs and butter, at the lowest cash prices. Give them a call. *

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS!
Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Guilott's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a FREE TRIAL BOX. Give age, sex and express address. Do not wait—write to-day. Remember, we guarantee a permanent cure, or refund you all money expended. All our cures should give them five dollars each trial, and be convinced of their genuine powers.

Price, 1 a large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $5.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

CONSUMPTION
Positively Cured!
All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These powders are the only proper box known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward a free trial box to any sufferer, by mail, or post. Free Trial Box.

Don't wait a year or a day until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $1.00 sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail, on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
Manufacturers
350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL MASONIC CONVENTION.

Wisdom, Strength and Fraternity.

To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

1st. Whereas, on account of discord and confusion, to some extent, from various causes, that have crept among us as a body of Masons over the American Continent, therefore we, the undersigned, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, we feel it our bound duty, for the purpose of effecting a complete Union, and to harmonize, if possible, the entire Craft, we issue this Call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Tuesday morning, September 4th, at 10 o'clock—A.L. 5877—A.D. 1877.

2d. The question has been asked, the cause of the separate Grand Lodges of Colored Masons in the United States of America,—we do not know of any good reasons why there should be any.

3d. In order that we may bring about a more perfect union, that is so much desired among us, we must cease to be divided. We, as Masons, look upon this National Masonic Convention, to convene as above stated, an event that should be highly appreciated, as it is of vast importance, and being essentially necessary, and that we may maintain a socially strive who can best work and best agree. We will endeavor with our utmost exertions, to cement the Craftin every State, and we respectfully invite and desire the united assistance of the officers and members of all Grand Lodges and Subordinate Lodges in the United States of America, and the Dominion of Canada in improving the condition of the Craft in general, and secure in the future a lasting peace and harmony.

4th. Masonry is universal, and we acknowledged from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and that the hail of a Mason may burst us recognized wherever and whenever it may be proclaimed, and not the dividing lines of sectional feelings and as a bar between us, but that the main link shall be the universality of all Masons, so that a Mason from the most distant country may, by their hail, receive an answering hail, which should act as a key by which we should communicate with each other at all times.

5th. Delegates to this Convention will consist of all Past and Present Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurers, Grand Secretaries, Grand Lecturers and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges.

6th. All Past and Present Grand Lodge Officers are hereby instructed to have their proxy credentials made out, and signed by the Grand Secretary of their Grand Lodge, stating the office they hold or have held, and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters are hereby instructed to have their proper credentials made out, and stating the number of Lodge and name, and where located, and signed by the Master and Secretary, and the seal of the Lodge attached thereto.

7th. Let us be ever mindful of our obligations as Masons. Let our conduct show to the world that we are true Masons, true to the country we profess to live for. Let us ever be willing to extend the hand of fellowship to all worthy Masons wherever dispersed around the globe; and we, the undersigned, mutually pledge ourselves to each other to preserve harmony and advance the interest of our ancient time honored institution, and especially this our present undertaking, with a firm reliance on the protection of a Divine Providence.

E. B. Overall, S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.
Wilson Meharry, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
W. H. Parham, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.
Alex. Clark, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
B. F. Rogers, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
H. D. Vens, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
J. H. Johnson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.
John Parsons, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.
C. H. Robinson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.
J. S. Hinton, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
Jerry Meriweather, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
W. T. Boyd, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.
John Jones, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
R. J. Fletcher, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of California.
Peter Anderson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of California, and P. D. G. M. G. L. for the State of Pennsylvania.
Wm. Darrow, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
Moses Dickson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
W. H. G. Curtis, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
W. H. Gibson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
W. Spredling, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
F. D. Taylor, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.
J. J. Evans P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
J. M. Scott, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
W. H. Layton, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
Lewis Hayden, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
John C. N. Fowles, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
N. W. Cuny, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Texas.
William H. Russell, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
D. McDougall, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
John A. Morris, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
M. H. Turpin, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
M. H. Boyer, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.
R. M. Hancock, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
W. N. Brent, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
H. A. Rogan, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lo ge of Michigan.
Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
S. R. Walker, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
D. Roberts, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
T. W. Jones, W. M. of J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.
H. R. White, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.
W. L. Underwood, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
J. Miller, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
William Sumner, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
R. H. Sampson, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
Robert McCary; G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
W. Vanhorn, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
J. N. Cyrus, G. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
J. K. Hillard, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
J. M. Butler, D. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
G. A. Smith, P. M. J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.
F. O. Cross, Grand Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
J. F. N. Wilkinson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of D. C.
G. A. Schaffer, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
R. H. Wood, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.
J. H. Banks, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.
J. H. Hall, G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.
Peter H. Clark, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.
G. P. Harvey, P. M. J. J. of Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.
H. D. King, P. D. G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
J. W. Taylor, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
H. E. Lewis, P. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
Willis Mahoney, P. M. of North Star Lodge, No. 1, Chicago.
T. M. Reed, P. G. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
William Alchevich, P. M. of J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.
A. Barnett, P. M. of J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.
T. W. Henderson, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.
James Jefferson, P. M. of Rhode Island.
Henry Clay, J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
John H. Lane, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.
J. Wilson, J. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
John H. Jones, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1831 Butterfield street, Illinois.

"The Age of Reason."

The boy that went to the mill on horseback, carrying the grist in one end of the bag and a stone in the other, when reproved by the miller, and told to divide the grist, replied that his father and grandfather had carried it that way, and he, being no better than they, should continue to do as they did. Similar, or equally absurd, reasons are accounted as sufficient by some to warrant them in indiscriminately condemning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, even though there is overwhelming proof that they possess the merit claimed for them. For many years the Golden Medical Discovery has been recognized as the leading liver and blood medicine in the market. Each year has brought an increase in its sale, and it is now used throughout the civilized world. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials are on file in the Doctor's office, attesting the efficacy in overcoming aggravated coughs, colds, throat and lung affections, also scrofula, tumors, ulcers, and skin diseases. Are you suffering with some chronic malady? If so, and you wish to employ medicines that are scientifically prepared; that are refined and purified by the chemical process employed in their manufacture; that are positive in their action, and specific to the various forms of disease for the cure of which they are recommended, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Book, kept for free distribution by all druggists.

The Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.,
FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY, No. 626 CHESTNUT STREET, bet. 2D and 3D sts. OAKLAND, CAL., May 17, A. D. 1877, A. L. 5877.

To the Officers and Members of the M. W. Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California, Jurisdiction hereinafter bounded:

HEAR YE! HEAR YE!

The M. W. S. G. L. will convene in Annual Communication Wednesday, June 20th next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the City of San Francisco, State of California. Place of meeting hereafter. [For particulars, see G. L. Com., p. 7, Sections 2 and 3.]

[Grand Lodge Seal.] Fraternally, etc.,
I. N. TRIPLETT, Grand Secretary.
P. O. Box 770, Oakland, Cal.

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 24 of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Secretary.
Oakland, May 19, 1877.

A COLORED MAN WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS, desires a situation as Janitor or Watchman. Persons desiring such a man, please address L., 1402 Pacific Appeal Office.

PACIFIC HALL,
Bush street (California Theatre Building.)
FIFTH WEEK! FIFTH WEEK!
Twelve Chamber Sets of Furniture Given away during the week, commencing
Monday Evening, ... June 4th.
THE GREAT
MACALLISTER
AND HIS ILLUSIONS.
3 CHAMBER SETS OF FURNITURE
Given away Every Night. In addition to the above
$8 VALUABLE AND COSTLY PRESENTS $8
GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY!
Admission (entire) ..... 25c.
Reserved portion of the House ..... 50c.
Grand 5th Matinee Saturday 2 o'clock
TWO SILVER TEA SETS GIVEN AWAY.
Admission to all parts of the House ..... 25c.

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60 and 62 K STREET,
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BEING CONNECTED AS WE ARE WITH the large Butcher and Packing Establishment of Messrs Mohr & Yoerk, enables us to offer to the trade superior Inducements in

Lard. Hams. Bacon. and Shoulders.

Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Eastern

SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON,
MACKEREL, CODFISH,
LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
Together with other choice goods.

Sole agents for the celebrated Royalty and Yellow Jack fine cut Tobacco.

Chains Butter received daily, direct from the best dairies.

We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

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MRS. K. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the commodious house situated at the North East corner of Sacramento Street and Prospect Place, San Francisco. Will accommodate guests from the interior or those in the city on the most reasonable terms.

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(Late Asst. Physician State Lunatic Asylum of California.)
OFFICE 319 KEARNY STREET,
ROOMS 2, 3 and 4.
OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.
RESIDENCE—113 First Avenue.

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VEGETABLES,
FRUITS, POULTRY,
Canned Meats and Fruits and General Stores.
AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

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MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER takes great pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken the commodious and airy house No. 19 Virginia Street, between Washington and Jackson streets. She will open the house with or without Board. Terms reasonable.
San Francisco, April 27th, 1877.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.
1876.
VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.
The WHIST echoes to the EAST.
The 8 WHEELER & WILSON
Number
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
THE LEADER of THE AGE,
AWARDED
FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.
GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.
FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.
Sonoma and Marin Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Work.
FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.
FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.

PATENTS.
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON
FAMILY
Sewing Machine No. 8.
STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.



THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.
1876.
[From the Official Report.]
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Victories,
1876.
California State Fair—Gold Medal.
San Joaquin County Fair—First Premium.
Santa Clara County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.
Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.
Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia—First Premium.
Walla Walla County Fair, W. T.—First Premium.
Washington County Fair, Oregon—1st Premium.
Oregon State Fair, Salem—First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

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BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND SAVE 50 PER CENT. BY NOT PURCHASING BEAMISH'S. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied at prices which defy competition, with all articles required to your best advantage, is at
HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL,
BAY RUM,
Cologne, Florida Water,
Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes,
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Shaving Soap, Powder,
Razors, Etc., Etc.
PERFUMERIES, ETC.
527 Price List sent on application.

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ORLEANS BARBER SHOP,
SECOND STREET,
Between J and K SACRAMENTO.

THOROUGHBRED
FOWLS.
ALSO
Bronze Turkeys.
Pekin Ducks & Emden Geese.
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PRICE LIST NOW READY. Also, Pamphlet on the care of fowls—showing feeding, diseases and their cure, etc., sent on receipt of stamp. Price 10c.
Address, with enclosed stamp,
M. EYRE.
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FORCE PUMPS.
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IRON AND LEAD PIPE.
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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PER CENT.
Goods sold Wholesale and Retail, and delivered free.
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Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
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For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
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BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.
ICE LUNCH DAILY, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P.M.

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The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

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The Prize Boot Maker
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LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. '76
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
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Carriage and Coach Work of every description, executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Nos. 120 and 122 KEARNY STREET,
Between Sutter and Post, SAN FRANCISCO.
Rates, $1 per day; $5 per week; $20 per month.
Board and Lodging, $6 per week.
Single Meals, 25 cents.
Lodging, 25 cents per night.
Open all night.
Free Coach to and from the House.
MRS. M. A. HOLLAND, Proprietress.

C. P. R. R.
Commencing
Sunday, Dec. 3d, 1876,
and until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing)
Market street.
7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf) for Benicia, connecting with Train for Napa (Napa connections for Soscol), Calistoga, Woodland, Winters, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.
Sundays excepted—for Woodland, Winters and Knight's Landing.
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Sacramento, Marysville, Colusa, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, New York and Boston. Connects at Elmira with Train arriving at San Jose at 12.30 P.M., also at Galt with Train arriving at Ione at 5.40 P.M. [Arrives 5.30 P.M.]
3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, San Juan and Soledad. [Arrives 9.50 A.M.]
4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf) for Vallejo. [Arrives 10.40 A.M.]
4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf) for Benicia, connecting with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. [Arrives 10.40 A.M.]
4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento River Steamer from Market Street Wharf, (Pier No. 2, Battery-st.) [Arrives 7.30 P.M.]
4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A.M. [Arrives 7.30 P.M.]

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.
(Change cars at Fruitvale.)
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BERKELEY.
(Change cars at Fruitvale.)
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.
(Change cars at Fruitvale.)
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NILES.
(Change cars at East Oakland.)
Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M., 12.00 M., 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.
FROM NILES TO SAN FRANCISCO.
(Change cars at East Oakland.)
Daily—6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A.M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 P. M.
Sundays only—8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.45 A.M., 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 P. M.
FROM HAYWARDS TO SAN FRANCISCO.
(Change cars at East Oakland.)
Daily—6.50, 8.15, and 11.35 A.M., 12.55, 4.05 and 5.45 P.M.
FROM EAST OAKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Daily—6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40 A.M., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40,

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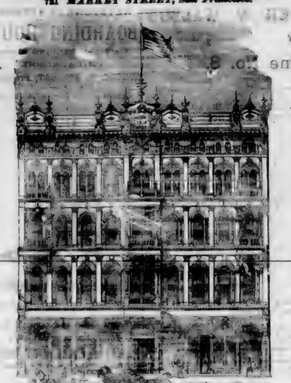
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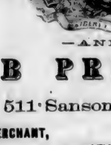
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Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the agonies that so frequently solicit this period.

It also immediately points to nausea, caused by riding on a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application for the... bowels, as it has from

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By using according to directions,

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 42. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. WHOLE NO. 687.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL,

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I mean a funny little boy!
The happiest ever born,
His face is like a basin of joy,
Although his clothes are torn.

I saw him tumble on his head,
And waited for a groan,
But how he laughed! Do you suppose
He struck his funny bone?

There's sunshine in each word he speaks,
His laugh is something grand;
Its ripples overrun his cheeks,
Take waves on snowy sand.

He laughs the moment he awakes,
And till the day is done;
The school-room for a joke he takes,
For 'fun' is not for fun.

No matter how the day may go,
You cannot make him cry;
He's worth a dozen boys I know,
Who pout, and mope, and sigh.

Robert Pasha.

This chief Admiral—in fact, creator of the Turkish navy—is an Englishman, Hon. Augustus Hobart, son of the Duke of Buckinghamshire. What is more, he is, or was up to the last accounts, a captain in the British navy, though on the retired list, drawing £9,000 yearly as half pay. The propriety of his acting as the chief naval officer of one of the belligerents in the pending war with whom England is at peace, was recently discussed in Parliament, and the Ministry only ventured to defend Robert's doings and international services and position on the ground that war had not at that moment been declared. Since then this excuse has been taken away, and so it remains to be seen what the British Government is going to do with its naval Pasha in charge of the Turkish fleet.

A member of Parliament writes to one of the London papers that the real ground which the Ministry were not bold and frank enough to avow is, that the Turkish fleet, in plain language, is the first line of the naval defenses of Great Britain in the East, and as Robert Pasha is really serving his country where he can do the most good. To his other accomplishments it must be added that Robert showed himself very skillful as a blockade-runner during our war, when he had leave of absence from the British Navy to embark in the service of a great Manchester cotton firm. It is stated that he ran the blockade eighteen times.

An Address of the Wendell Phillips Club to the People of the Country.

The following extracts from an address to the people of the United States by the Wendell Phillips Club of Boston, was adopted at a meeting recently held in that city. We are indebted to Lewis Hayden, of Boston, for full particulars:

It is no new truth to announce that nations, like individuals, are guilty of iniquities; but we, as colored Americans, are especially made to feel the force of this truth, for the reason that this nation owns as much to our fathers and ourselves, for its system of government and for the maintenance of its unity, as to any other class of its citizens. We can call to mind that for 250 years our fathers were compelled to till the soil, without any compensation for their labors; during which time they patiently submitted to brutalities inflicted upon no other class of men since the dawn of light. Notwithstanding these outrages, when the American people desired to free themselves from the British yoke, our fathers led in the struggle, as it was Attuck who opened the war of the Revolution by the resistance he made to the British troops in State street, Boston. And it was Salem Poor who by his unerring aim laid low at Bunker Hill the British officer in command.

Has this nation forgotten the fact that it was Lambert, a negro soldier, who avenged the murder of the commander at Fort Griswold, by thrusting his bayonet through the British officer who committed the cowardly deed, and then himself fell, pierced with thirty-three bayonet wounds? Thus we led in securing the liberties of the white man. For eight years or during the progress of the struggle, the colored man enjoyed rights he had never enjoyed before; in truth, the property of the Tory of 1776 was used by the government in support of his former slaves. About the same time Congress, by solemn enactment, secured to the free inhabitants of the State all privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States; this, too, regardless of the protest of South Carolina and Georgia, which States asserted that intercitizenship should be confined to white persons.

Of this struggle it is said that freedom won, and the claims of human equality were vindicated. Suddenly the nation, sinning into forgetfulness of its obligations to us a race, gave to the African slave trade its constitutional approval, and from that day to the year 1865 the recording angel (of ours) alone, is able to record the horrors inflicted upon our people by those whom we had so patiently and faithfully served. It is true that from 1776 to 1789 this nation was controlled by the spirit of iniquity; but from that true and glorious opening of the war of the rebellion, we are aware how thoroughly that spirit had been excluded from the councils of this nation, and the rights of the colored man utterly ignored.

THE RISING AND THE REBELLION.

Again, in 1868, the nation finding its unity assailed, and having tested and proved its weakness (growing out of its lack of adherence to principal), was forced to solicit from us the aid to enable it to maintain intact the supremacy of the government. That aid was given. But how obtained? The nation, through its statesmen, promised us freedom from our oppressors, and by the enactment of constitutional amendments "equality before the law," and from the blood which had been shed by our brethren in arms upon many battle-fields, we were led to believe in the sincerity of those pledges. But when I see how fully with acuteness of heart, that by the concurrent act of the nation and its President we are again surrendered into the hands of our old oppressors, I see clear to redeem ourselves. What protest do they plead in justification of the dreadful act of infidelity? They allege that the State governments instituted since the war, by the loyal men at the South, were inefficient, corrupt and not fit to be tolerated, forgetful of the fact that in all prior time the South had been controlled by piratical governments. We say "piratical governments" from the fact that the colored American was robbed as completely of his rights by their laws as we were over a revolutionist upon the high seas, compelled to yield to a merciless pirate. We refer to their code of laws in order that their piratical character of government may be demonstrated. Thus, "A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his services, bind him out, and his labor." Bear in mind that of every one thus held the ground upon which that claim rested was declared by an act of Congress to be piracy. If it was piracy when Congress declared it to be so, it was so from the beginning. Parties, or, they were not only pirates themselves, but they were associated with pirates upon the high seas. And this is especially true, so far as South Carolina, the representative State of slaveholders is concerned. History says:

"This tory colony (South Carolina) became a house of refuge and a shelter from the storm to them (the pirates), and they were held in kind regard by the favorite tories of South Carolina. The ports of the province were thrown open to them. They were furnished with supplies of provisions in exchange for their golden spoils. The tory governor and all the tory inhabitants—who were indeed the principal inhabitants—were in full fellowship with these pirates."

It is not strange, therefore, that the descendants of such men should be found in rebellion against the national government in order to extend this system of robbery and piracy.

INGRATITUDE.

Yet the men of the North, knowing all this, are willing to and have turned over into the hands of these men for their care and keeping, all the rights belonging to the loyal millions of the South, who, during the Rebellion, by fidelity to the government incurred their eternal hatred, into the hands of these men, composing a society declared by Charles Sumner to be that of barbarism. The truth of his statement was demonstrated by their treatment of Union soldiers during the late war, as seen at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and their inhuman massacre of our brothers who had already surrendered, at Fort Pillow. It is into the hands of men capable of committing such atrocities that the pretended adherents of the religion of Jesus, as well as of the doctrines contained in the Declaration of Independence, have irretrievably consigned (and that with a malice heretofore unexhibited by man in savage life even) the whole loyal masses in the South who suffered with them in their country's cause. Yea! Consigned those who during the war suffered tortures yet untold, and up to this hour have remained faithful to the best and truest interest of their country. We repeat, that this act of surrendering the rights and liberties of the loyal people of the South was an act of treachery, and will not admit the plea of ignorance upon the part of the people of the North. And the address further continues under the heads of "What slavery was, and "What the South is."

CALL FOR A NATIONAL MASONIC CONVENTION.

Wisdom, Strength and Fraternity.

To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

1st. Whereas, on account of discord and confusion, to some extent, from various causes, that have crept among us as a body of Masons over its American Continent, therefore we, the undersigned, having the property of its unity at heart, we feel it to be our bound duty, for the purpose of effecting a complete Union, and to harmonize, if possible, the entire Craft, we issue this call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Tuesday morning, September 4th, at 10 o'clock—A. D. 1877—A. L. 5877.

2d. The question has been asked, the cause of the separate Grand Lodges for Colored Masons in the United States of America.....we do not know of any good reason why there should be any.

3d. In order that we may bring about a more perfect union, that is as much desired among us, we must come to be divided. We, as Masons, look upon this National Masonic Convention to be composed as above stated, and that there should be holding appointed as it is of vast importance, and being essentially necessary, and that one may assemble from each of all Grand Lodges and Subordinate Lodges in the United States of America, and the Dominion of Canada in improving the condition of the Craft in general, and securing to the future a lasting peace and harmony.

4th. Masonry is universal, and no acknowledgment from that plane of the necessity of man remain not to this country; and that the ball of a Mason may hang as an acknowledgment wherever and whenever it may be found, and that the dividing lines of Grand Lodges may be in the form of Dioceses, as they are in the Church, and the jurisdictions of all Masons, no matter from what Grand Lodge they may hail, shall be Masons from the most distant country may, by their ball, receive an answering ball, which should not as a key by which we should communicate with each other at all times.

5th. Delegates to this Convention will consist of all Past and Present Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurers, Grand Secretaries, Grand Lecturers and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges.

6th. All Past and Present Grand Lodge Officers are hereby instructed to have their proper credentials made out, and signed by the Grand Secretary of their Grand Lodge, stating therefore they hold or have held, said Past Masters and Worshipful Masters are hereby instructed to have their proper credentials made out, and stating the number of Lodges and names, and when located, and signed by the Master and Secretary, and the Seal of the Lodge attached thereto.

7th. Let us be ever mindful of our obligations as Masons. Let our constant cry to the world be, "Peace on earth, good will to men," as we profess to live for. Let us be ever willing to extend the hand of fellowship to all worthy Masons wherever dispersed around the globe; and we, the undersigned, cordially pledge ourselves to each other to promote harmony and peace between the jurisdictions of our numerous time honored institutions, and especially this, our present undertaking, with a firm reliance on the protection of a Divine Providence.

E. B. Overall, R. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

William McCormick, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

H. H. Pachaer, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Alex. Clark, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

T. F. Rogers, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

D. D. Venn, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

T. H. Johnson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

John Person, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

C. H. Kelloner, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

T. S. Hinson, G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Henry Mastenbrier, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

W. T. Boyd, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

Moses Dickson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

W. H. G. Carris, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.

W. H. Gibson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

W. Hopkins, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

F. D. Taylor, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

Wm. Evans P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

J. M. Scott, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

H. Layne, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Lewis Hayden, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

John C. H. Fowler, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

R. W. Cuney, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Texas.

William H. Russell, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Thos. Campbell, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.

J. J. Morris, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.

H. H. Turpin, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.

H. H. Boyer, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

R. M. Hancock, P. G. Sec'y, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

W. R. Brent, G. Sec'y, of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

H. A. Rogers, D. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y, of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

Robert Vinson, P. G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Wm. Short, P. G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

S. B. Walker, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

D. Roberts, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.

T. W. Evans, W. M. of *C. L.* Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.

H. H. White, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

P. L. Underwood, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

J. Miller, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

William Kenney, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. H. Hampton, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

Robert McGarry, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

Wm. Yeaholm, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

J. H. Cuney, G. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Wm. H. Hilliard, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

J. M. Soans, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of New York.

P. D. Crum, Grand Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

P. F. W. Wilkinson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of D. C.

G. A. Schaffer, D. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

R. H. Wood, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

J. H. Jenkins, Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

J. M. Hall, G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

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C. F. Harvey, P. M. *J. J.* of Lodge, No. 19, Chicago, Illinois.

H. D. King, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

J. W. Taylor, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

R. B. Mason, S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

Willis Montgomery, P. M. of North Star Lodge, No. 1, Chicago.

C. F. Thomas, W. M. of North Star Lodge, No. 1, Chicago.

T. M. Reed, P. D. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.

William Alabaster, P. M. of *J. J.* Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.

A. Bernard, P. M. of *J. J.* Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.

W. H. Henderson, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

James Patterson, P. M. of Rhode Island.

Henry Clay, *J. G. W.* of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

John R. Lane, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.

J. Williams, *J. G. W.* of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

John G. Jones, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1321 Bunkerhill street, Illinois.

How to Preserve a Husband's Love.

The deadliest foe to love is not change or misfortune, nor jealousy, nor anything that flows from passion, or emanates from fortune—the deadliest foe to it is custom.—Bulwer.

Some women appreciate this warning, and never suffer the enemy to gain foothold. It is nothing more than carelessness, apathy and indifference. Other women marry, accept a home and settle down as mere fixtures—pieces of furniture, automatons—with the idea that possession alone is sufficient to chain love to its rightful spheres. Mistaken fancy! A husband seeks to be entertained fully as well as when he was a lover; he is equally worthy of it. By overlooking this fact a wife may read from her a pearl of priceless value. To retain love you must fascinate it, never suffer one vulnerable point to escape it. A flower may be admired for a time, but is easily superseded or forgotten. It has not the subtle soul of charm with which to stir the chords of the heart, to enchant the ear with sweet melody. It pleases the sense alone, it does not reach the spiritual essence. If men do not find companionship at home, they will seek it elsewhere. The presence of the domestic hearthstone must not allow one link of the golden fetters wound about his heart to break. Appearances are by no means to be slighted. There is much in the wearing of favorite colors, in taking advantage of women's special privilege, which is to look as captivating as possible; but there is more in the cunning diplomacy of her chief aid, weapon and defense—the tongue—if its power is used with discretion.

The fascination of intellect is more potent than that of beauty—if it long lived. When a man seeks companionship abroad, the chief reason that bound him is snapped—you have depreciated in his eyes, although he may at first be loth to own it to himself. He may find that in companionship ugly contrasts come stealing into his mind, and by-and-by the early love regrets her marriage, and shudders to feel herself a dethrowned wife. What if temptation stands at the door then, flinging flowers at her feet, whose fatal perfume bewilders the soul and intoxicates the discerning sense of virtue? Alas! it is too often the story of ruin, self-abasement, disgrace and a broken heart, for which there is no relief but death. She regrets too late, and realizes that it was her own hand that cast away the jewel without which no life is perfect.—*Love.*

"Do you ever read the newspapers?" "No." "Have you any opinion upon anything?" "No." "Do you know your right hand from your left?" "No." "Do you consider yourself a species of born idiot?" "Then you are a Mormon."

Rev. William H. Hudley, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First church, Portland, Me., after a service of twenty-four years.

A MAN's charity to those who differ from him upon great and difficult questions, will be in the ratio of his own knowledge of them. The more knowledge, the more charity.

CURIOUS CHINESE PROVERBS.—The ripest fruit grows on the highest wall. It is the small wheels of the carriage that come in first. The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than he who is stationed at the top of it. The turtle, through foresight in at the area gate, takes the head of the table. Better be a cat in a pitiful chrysalis's family, than a mutton pie at a king's banquet. The learned pig didn't learn its letters in a day.

SELF-INFLICTED INJURY.—We should be lost without Webster's new Illustrated Dictionary. There is no work that can at all compare with it, and the student who fails to *get a Webster* can have no idea of the loss he inflicts upon himself. Here, knowledge in its most accessible form, lies within the reach of all; and we hope the time will soon come when every family will obtain this work. With its numerous pictures and explanations it is like a fairy tale for the children.—*Christian Monitor.*

"Bob" and "Brigham."

And now there comes from that one mitigating bit of news for Brigham Young. The Mountain Meadows Massacre, and other crimes perpetrated to hold together the tottering "Mormon Church," have well-nigh left the old Prophet's name harmless. But he couldn't stand "Bob" Ingersoll. The dose was too severe. The Utah President's gastric resources have digested without a tremor crimes at which the world stood aghast; but the Illinois orator turned his stomach, and he declined to give that eloquent demagogue the use of a hall. Whereupon Ingersoll threatens to lecture in the balmy "open air" of Salt Lake City—possibly on "Mormonism." It is difficult to see what a man could say against Mormonism, who has been generating all over the country that the "liberty of man, woman and child" entitled them to do "just what they pleased." Wouldn't it be well for "Bob" to take his reckoning and find out how far he has drifted, when the polygamous Head of Mormondom refuses to recognize him?

A London writer says the securities of the United States are the only things absolutely beyond reach of danger from the war in Europe. The war may be long or short, local or general, but while it lasts there is no place so safe for putting away.

About sixty persons, ministers and laymen of the Protestant churches of San Francisco and vicinity, will join in an excursion to the Pacific Grove Retreat, near Monterey, next Tuesday. The meeting goes on the Southern Pacific Railroad have placed a special car at the disposal of the committee for the occasion, a delightful way of

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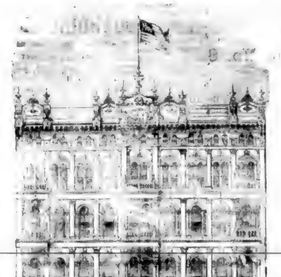
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 42. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877. WHOLE NO 687

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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PETTEIS AND LEDGER,

Office G. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Notwithstanding these outrages, when the American people desired to free themselves from the British yoke, our fathers led in the struggle, as it was Attuck opened the war of the Revolution by the resistance he made to the British troops in State street, Boston. And it was Salem Poor who by his unerring aim laid low at Bunker Hill the British officer in command.

Has this nation forgotten the fact that it was Lambert, a negro soldier, who avenged the murder of the commander at Fort Griswold, by thrusting his bayonet through the British officer who committed the cowardly deed, and then himself fell, pierced with thirty-three bayonet wounds? Thus we led in securing the liberties of the white man. For eight years or during the progress of the struggle, the colored man enjoyed rights he had never enjoyed before; in truth, the property of the Tory of 1776 was used by the government in support of his former slaves. About the same time Congress, by solemn enactment, secured to the free inhabitants of the State all privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States; this, too, regardless of the protest of South Carolina and Georgia, which States asserted that intercitizenship should be confined to white persons.

Of this struggle it is said that freedom won, and the claims of human equality were vindicated. Suddenly the nation lapsing into forgetfulness of its indebtedness to us as a race, gave to the African slave trade its constitutional approval, and from that day to the year1865 the recording angel of God, alone, is able to portray the horrors inflicted upon our people by those whom we had so patiently and faithfully served. It is true that from 1776 to 1783 this nation was controlled by the spirit of liberty, but from that time until the opening of the war of the rebellion, we are aware how thoroughly that spirit had been exploded from the councils of this nation, and the rights of the colored man utterly ignored.

THE RISING AND THE REBELLION.

Again, in 1863, the nation finding its unity assailed, and having tested and proved its weakness (growing out of its lack of adherence to principal), was forced to solicit from us the aid to enable it to maintain intact the supremacy of the government. That aid was given. But how obtained? The nation, through its statements, promised us freedom from our oppressors, and by the enactment of constitutional amendments, "equality before the law," and from the blood which had been shed by our brothers in arms upon many battle-fields, we were led to believe in the sincerity of those pledges. But alas! we now find with sadness of heart, that by the concurrent act of the nation and its President we are again surrendered into the hands of our old oppressors, powerless to release ourselves. What protect do they plead in justification of this damnable act of infidelity? They allege that the State governments instituted since the war, by the loyal man of the South, were inefficient, corrupt and not to be tolerated, forgetful of the fact that in all prior time the South had been controlled by piratical governments. We say "piratical governments" from the fact that the colored American was robbed as completely of his rights by their laws as was ever a merchantman upon the high seas, compelled to yield to a merciless pirate. We refer to their code of laws in order that their piratical character of government may be demonstrated. Thus, "A slave is one who is in the power of a master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, and his labor." Bear in mind that of every one thus held the ground upon which that claim rested was declared by an act of Congress to be piracy. If it was piracy when Congress declared it to be so, it was so from the beginning. Further, they were not only pirates themselves, but they were associated with pirates upon the high seas. And this is is especially true, so far as South Carolina, the representative State of slaveholders is concerned. History says:

"This tory colony (South Carolina) became a house of refuge and a shelter from the storm to them (the pirates), and they were held in kind regard by the favorite tories of South Carolina. The ports of the province were thrown open to them. They were furnished with supplies of provisions in exchange for their golden spoils. The tory governor and all the tory inhabitants—who were indeed the principal inhabitants—were in full fellowship with these pirates."

It is not strange, therefore, that the descendant of such men should be found in rebellion against the national government in order to extend this system of robbery and piracy.

INGRATITUDE.

Yet the men of the North, knowing all this, are willing to and have turned over into the hands of these men for their care and keeping, all the rights belonging to the loyal millions of the South, who, during the Rebellion, by fidelity to the government incurred their eternal hatred; into the hands of these men, composing a society declared by Charles Sumner to be that of barbarism. The truth of his statement was demonstrated by their treatment of Union soldiers during the late war, as seen at Andersonville, Belle Isle, and their inhuman massacre of our brothers who had already surrendered, at Fort Pillow. It is into the hands of men capable of committing such atrocities that the pretended adherents of the religion of Jesus, as well as of the doctrines contained in the Declaration of Independence, have irretrievably consigned (and that with a malice heretofore unexhibited by man in savage life even) the whole loyal masses in the South to be left them in the hour of our country's cause. Yes! Consigned those who during the war suffered tortures yet untold, and up to this hour have remained faithful to the best and truest interest of their country. We repeat, that this act of surrendering the rights and liberties of the loyal people of the South was an act of treachery, and will not admit the plea of ignorance on the part of the people of the North. And the address further continues under the heads of "What slavery was," and "What the South is."

CALL FOR A NATIONAL MASONIC CONVENTION.

Wisdom, Strength and Fraternity.

To all whom these Presents may come, Greeting:

1st. Whereas, on account of discord and confusion, to some extent, from various causes, that have crept among us as a body of Masons over the American Continent, therefore we the undersigned, having the prosperity of the craft at heart, we feel it our bound duty, for the purpose of effecting a complete Union, and to harmonize, if possible, the entire Craft, we issue this Call for a National Masonic Convention of all the Colored Grand Lodges, to convene in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Tuesday morning, September 4th, at 10 o'clock—A.L. 5877—A.D. 1877.

2d. The question has been asked, the cause of the separate Grand Lodges of Colored Masons in the United States of America,—We do not know of any good reasons why there should be any.

3d. In order that we may bring about a more perfect union, there is no more desired among us, we must come to be divided. We, as Masons, look upon this National Masonic Convention, to convene as above stated, an event that should be highly appreciated, as it is of vast importance, and being eminently necessary, and that we may masonically strive who can best work and best agree. We will endeavor with our utmost exertions, to cement the Craft in every State, and we respectfully invite and desire the united assistance of all officers and members of all Grand Lodges and Subordinate Lodges in the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada in improving the condition of the Craft in general, and secure in the future a lasting peace and harmony.

4th. Masonry is universal, and so acknowledged from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; and that the hall of a Mason may be open and acknowledgement whenever and wherever it may be proclaimed, and not the dividing lines of Jurisdictional Lodges set a bar between us, but that the north link, shall be the universality of all Masons, so that a Mason from the most distant country may, by their hall, receive an answering hail, which should act as a key by which we should communicate with each other at all times.

5th. Delegates to this Convention will consist of all Past and Present Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurers, Grand Secretaries, Grand Lecturers and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters of Subordinate Lodges.

6th. All Past and Present Grand Lodge Officers are hereby instructed to have their proper credentials made out, and signed by the Grand Secretary of their Grand Lodge, stating the office they hold or have held; and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters are hereby instructed to have their proper credentials made out, and stating the number of Lodge and name, and where located, and signed by the Master and Secretary, and the seal of the Lodge attached thereto.

7th. Let us be ever mindful of our obligations as Masons. Let our conduct show to the world that we are true Masons, true to the cause we profess to live for. Let us ever be willing to extend the hand of fellowship to all worthy Masons wherever dispersed around the globe; and we, the undersigned, mutually pledge ourselves to each other to promote harmony and advance the interest of our ancient time honored institutions, and especially this, our present undertaking, with a firm reliance on the protection of a Divine Providence.

E. R. Overall, S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas.
Nelson McGavock, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
W. H. Pachaus, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio
Alex. Clark, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
R. F. Rogers, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
H. D. Vens, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
J. H. Johnson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.
John Pearson, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.
G. N. Rahiman, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.
T. S. Hinton, G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
Jerry Meriweather, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
W. T. Boyd, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.
John Jones, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
E. T. Belcher, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of California.
Peter Anderson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of California, and P. D. G. M. G. L. for the State of Pennsylvania.
W. L. Darrow, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
Moses Dickson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
W. H. Curtis, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
W. H. Gibson, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
W. Spradling, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
F. D. Taylor, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Alabama.
J. J. Evans P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
J. M. Scott, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
E. H. Layne, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
Lewis Hayden, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.
John C. R. Foster, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
N. W. Cuny, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Texas.
William H. Russell, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
R. McDougall, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
H. J. Morris, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
M. H. Turpin, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
M. H. Boyer, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.
H. M. Hancock, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
W. M. Brent, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
H. A. Rogers, D. G. M. of Grand Lodge of Indiana.
Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lo ge of Michigan.
Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
Robert Wilson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Michigan.
S. R. Walker, D. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
S. Roberts, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Memphis
T. W. Jones, W. M. of F. J. Lodge, No. 1, Chicago, Illinois.
H. H. White, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
W. L. Underwood, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
J. Miller, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.
William Scanes, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
R. H. Sampson, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.
Robert McCrary, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
W. Vanhorn, G. Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
J. N. Conns, G. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
J. R. Hillard, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.
J. M. Bailey, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of New York.
G. J. Smith, P. M. J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.
P. D. Cross, Grand Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.
J. P. N. Wilkinson, P. G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of D. C.
G. A. Schaffer, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.
R. H. Wood, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi.
J. H. Banks, G. Sec'y. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.
J. H. Hall, G. Sec'y of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.
Peter H. Clark, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.
O. P. Harvey, P. M. J. J. of Lodge, No. 7, Chicago, Illinois.
H. D. King P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
J. W. Taylor, P. J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
E. E. Mance, S. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
Willis Montgomery, P. M. of North Star Lodge, No. 1, Chicago.
C. F. Thomas, W. M. of North Star Lodge, No. 1, Chicago.
T. M. Reed, P. G. Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Illinois.
William Alchemson, P. M. of J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.
A. Burnell, P. M. of J. J. Lodge, No. 7, Chicago.
T. W. Henderson, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Kansas
James Jefferson, P. M. of Rhode Island.
Henry Clay, J. G. W. of the Grand Lodge of Indiana.
John B. Lane, D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island.
J. Williams, J. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.
John G. Jones, P. D. G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, 1631 Butterfield street, Illinois.

How to Preserve a Husband's Love.

The deadliest foe to love is not change or misfortune, nor jealousy, nor anything that flows from passion, or emanates from fortune—the deadliest foe to it is custom.—Bulwer.

Some women appreciate this warning, and never suffer the enemy to gain foothold. It is nothing more than carelessness, apathy and indifference. Other women marry, accept a home and settle down as mere fixtures—pieces of furniture, automatons—with the idea that possession alone is sufficient to chain love to its rightful sphere. Mistaken fancy! A husband seeks to be entertained fully as well as when he was a lover; he is equally worthy of it. By overlooking this fact a wife may cast from her a pearl of priceless value. To retain love you must fascinate it, never suffer one vulnerable point to escape it. A flower may be admired for a time, but is easily superseded or forgotten. It has not the subtle soul of charm with which to stir the chords of the heart, to enchant the ear with sweet melody. It pleases the sense alone, it does not reach the spiritual essence. If men do not find companionship at home, they will seek it elsewhere. The presence of the domestic hearthstone must not allow one link of the golden fetters wound about his heart to break. Appearances are by no means to be slighted. There is much in the wearing of favorite colors; in taking advantage of women's special privilege, which is to look as captivating as possible; but there is more in the cunning diplomacy of her chief aid, weapon and defense—the tongue—if its power is used with discretion.

The fascination of intellect is more potent than that of beauty—it is long lived. When a man seeks companionship abroad, the chief tenure that bound him is snapped—you have depreciated in his eyes, although he may at first be loth to own it to himself. He may find that in companionship ugly contrasts come stealing on his mind, and by-and-by the early love regrets her marriage, and shudders to find herself a deserted wife. What if temptation stands at the door then, flinging flowers at her feet, whose fatal perfume benights the soul and intoxicates the discerning sense of virtue? Alas! it is too often the store of ruin, self-abasement, disgrace and a broken heart, for which there is no relief but death. She regrets too late, and realizes that it was her own hand that cast away the jewel without which no life is perfect—love.—

"Do you ever read the newspapers?" "No." "Have you any opinion upon anything?" "No." "Do you know your right hand from your left?" "No." "Do you consider yourself a species of born idiot?" "Yes." "Then you are fit for a juryman."

Rev. William H. Shrader, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First church, Portland, Me., after a service of twenty-four years.

A MAN'S charity to those who differ from him upon great and difficult questions, will be in the ratio of his own knowledge of them. The more knowledge, the more charity.

CURIOUS CHINESE PROVERBS.—The ripest fruit grows on the roughest wall. It is the small wheels of the carriage that come in first. The man who holds the ladder at the bottom is frequently of more service than he who is stationed at the top of it. The turtle, through brought in at the area gate, takes the head of the table. Better be a cat in a philanthropist's family, than a mat-ton pie at a king's banquet. The learned pig didn't learn its letters in a day.

SELF-INFLICTED INJURY.—We should be lost without Webster's new Illustrated Dictionary. There is no work that can at all compare with it, and the student who fails to *get a Webster* can have no idea of the loss he *inflicts upon himself*. Here, knowledge in its most accessible form, lies within the reach of all, and we hope the time will soon come when every family will obtain this work. With its numerous pictures and explanations it is like a fairy tale for the children.—*Christian Monitor.*

THE MERITS GROW UPON YOU.—It is not a careless reading we have given to the new illustrated edition of Webster's Dictionary, and we have found that the more care we spent upon it, and the further perusal, the more profit and pleasure we got from it. We commend it heartily, and we believe with reasons which those who consult it will understand."—*Christian Examiner.*

"Bob" and "Brigham."

And now there comes from Utah one mitigating bit of news for Brigham Young. The Mountain Meadows Massacre, and other crimes perpetrated to hold together the tottering "Mormon Church," have well-nigh left the old Prophet's case hopeless. But he couldn't stand "Bob's" Ingersoll. The dose was too severe. The Utah President's gastric resources have digested without a tremor crimes at which the world stood aghast; but the Illinois orator turned his stomach, and he declined to give that eloquent demagogue the use of a hall. Whereupon Ingersoll threatens to lecture in the ballay "open air" of Salt Lake City—possibly on "Mormonism." It is difficult to see what a man could say against Mormonism, who has been asserting all over the country that the "liberty of man, woman and child" entitled them to do "just what they pleased." Wouldn't it be well for "Bob" to take his self-denying and find out how far he has drifted, when the polygamous Head of Mormondom refuses to recognize him?

A London writer says the securities of the United States are the only things absolutely beyond reach of danger from the war in Europe. The war may be long or short, local or general, but while it lasts there is no place so safe for putting away.

About sixty persons, ministers and laymen of the Protestant churches of San Francisco and vicinity, will join in an excursion to the Pacific Grove Retreat, near Monterey, next Tuesday. The managers of the Southern Pacific Railroad have placed a special car at the disposal of the association for the excursion.

In 1850 there were only 1,000 Congregational Churches in the United States. Now there are more than 3,000

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 9, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Coming Contest for the United States Senatorship.

Without disparaging the availability and claims of several aspirants to the United States Senatorship, we also warranted in stating that M. M. Estee would also make an excellent United States Senator.

If the Republicans should get the control of the Legislature, which is the first and greatest desideratum i. e. get the Legislative part, and then talk about men and their availability afterwards is the wisest policy we admit. But for fear the claims of the several aspirants on the Republican side, M. M. Estee is backed by a large number who are now in the background. And when the time arrives, should the Republicans be successful in the control of the Legislature on joint ballot, it will be found that Estee will not be among the "scattering," but will loom as high up in the figures as the other available candidates, and will have an equal chance when balloting takes place of being elected.

J. McM. Shafter and General John P. Miller are also among the available candidates talked of in San Francisco. Either of the above named would represent the State with credit.

Wedding at Oakland.

A large number of invited guests from this city and Oakland thronged the residence of Mrs. Jane Dove in the latter city, whose daughter, Miss Jennie Fisher Dove, was married to Mr. Forrester F. White, a young man of high moral worth. The same applies to the young lady, who is also held in high estimation by a large number of persons of this city and Oakland, leaving a large number of friends congratulating the bride and groom. The festivities were continued until a late hour.

Religious Intolerance.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 20, 1877.

The sanctity of conscience is the most inalienable of all the God-given rights. It is the fundamental principle governing all the others. Intolerance, especially *religious* intolerance, is the devil's touch, and should be driven into the bottomless pit of the Methodists' hell!

Brother Tanner's article on Howard University, in the efflux of a bigoted sectarist, it reminds us of the feelings of the Puritans towards dissenters, expressed in the following:

"Let none of God in Court and Churches watch,
O'er such as do a toleration hatch!"

The writer might as well advocate the expatriation of all who fail to believe as he does, as to deny to those who, knowing Bro. Clark's transcendent ability, advocated his election to the presidency of the University. Are we to be threatened with the perils of martyrdom for this? Is Bro. Clark to become the American *Servitus*, and Bro. Tanner the *Methodic* Calvin, through whose influence he "is to be burned alive" for desiring to elevate his fellow citizens?

The President of the United States being a Methodist, if anything, the reverend editor could easily prevail upon his fealty to the church that is to "come to the front," and the former, as "defender of the faith," would call around him a Congress that might emulate the extravagances of the Long Parliament of England, and drive from our shores every dissenter from the Methodist faith! Where would the great universities of the country get their professors and presidents, the majority of whom are either Unitarians or "free thinkers?" Would it not be well for Bro. Tanner to read and ponder over Cooper's beautiful lines, which we produce for his edification:

We love, in these, the world's last dating years,
As fragrant as the want of it appears,
The cherubs watered, they would no longer hold
Back frozen figures, stiff as they are cold;
Relenting forms would lose their power, on some,
And even the dipped and sprinkled live to come.
Each heart would quit its prison in the breast
And flow in free communion with the rest.

A. W. A. DE LEON.

Superstition.

A pancea, or "cure all," is one of the myths of the age of superstition. Dr. R. V. Pierce does not recommend any one or even his whole list of standard remedies as adequate to cure every disease. For severe lingering coughs, bronchial, throat and chronic lung diseases, he believes his Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed, but it will not cure you if your lungs are half wasted by consumption. The Discovery not only exercises a potent influence over the pulmonary affections, by reason of its pectoral properties, but it possesses also the most valuable alterative, or blood cleansing properties, and is therefore a sovereign remedy in blood and skin affections. But while it will cure scrofulous and other ulcers or sores, blotches, pimples and eruptions, it will not cure cancer, nor does its manufacturer claim any such merit for it as is done by proprietors of other blood-cleansing medicines, who dishonestly try to deceive the afflicted into the belief that their preparations will accomplish impossibilities. By reason of its intrinsic merit it has a sale surpassing that of any other blood and cough medicine.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1877.

We have had the cold wave and enjoyed its inspirating influences. Indeed we have shivered and laughed and laughed and shivered until it has been a doubt whether the recent "snap" was not rather too much of a good thing. With the thermometer above ninety and then a fall of more than forty degrees within a few hours, we have been at a loss to determine what kind of temperature we really do desire. But we have now indications that Old Sol is about to give another evidence of his power. A warm wave follows upon the heels of the cold, and we expect ere long to experience a renewal of that enervating heat which oppressed us a week ago. Well let it come; we will make a virtue of necessity, and accept the inevitable with all the humility of the martyr; or if that be unbecoming, we will adopt the philosophy of the victim of the universal deluge, who consoled himself with the self-assurance that it was not going to be much of a shower.

The Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Capitol to the Treasury Building, has been completed, and now presents a smooth roadway, unequalled in any city on this continent, or indeed in any city in the world. So soon as the avenues and streets of Washington shall have been repaired in like manner, by substituting the asphalt for the rotten wood pavements, the Capitol of the Nation will be a prale to every citizen of the Republic. The property holders have already been taxed enormously for these improvements. Congress has dealt unfairly with the people by exacting from them more than a fair proportion of the expenditures. There should be a just division of the cost of improving the avenues and streets, between the General Government and the Corporation. The relative value of public and private property would be something like an equitable basis of distribution of *all* taxation, with the addition that Congress should provide for paving and keeping in repair all the wide avenues. As it is, it is very unjust to the owners of real estate.

The looked for letter of Senator Morton has been published, and is much criticised here. His views in relation to the President's Southern policy are receiving different interpretations, but a careful perusal must lead to the inference that, while the Indiana Senator had no doubt of the President's patriotism, and excuses his course towards the troubled States of Louisiana and South Carolina, he (Morton) would not have adopted it had he occupied the Executive chair.

The Senator comes to strange conclusions from his premises. His convictions have undergone no change, but he is willing to experiment by yielding to the demands of the leaders of the rebellion. He does not, nor can he, point to a single evidence of repentance. On the contrary, the old animus still exists, and will in the future, as in the past, be the rule of action.

Senator Morton stamps the weak attempt to organize a new on the ruins of the Republican party, as being criminal, if it were not silly. He is evidently indisposed to make war upon the administration. If we accept the axiom that "he who is not for a measure is against it," the Senator is opposed to the President's policy. If, however, a generally desired "end" may justify any "means" to procure it, the senator's character for consistency may not suffer by the publication of his letter. We already hear expressions of disappointment coming from his heretofore admirers, who say that even he is willing "to bound the supple hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning."

There is a significant expression in the act of decorating the graves of the honored dead, of our hearts' felt esteem for their virtues while on earth. The war of the rebellion is within the memory of us all, and it requires but little stretch of the imagination to bring before us the scenes of blood which marked its progress. The domestic ties which its casualties severed are among the experiences of thousands of the living, who day by day and night by night ponder upon the remembrance of the sacrifices made on the altar of our country. How pleasing the task to wend our way to the resting place of the fallen, drop upon it the little tribute of love, and shed a tear to the memory of a dear companion. But this individual expression of affection on the coming decoration day will swell into an acknowledgment of a people's gratitude to those who died that the Nation might live. Let the custom be perpetuated for all time, that loyalty may not be forgotten, or its worth be diluted by the introduction of any other sentiments.

The extra-session is yet afar off, and during the interval the Departments must scratch along as best they may. In the military and in the civil service the unprecedented embarrassment will clog the workings of the governmental machinery. No one can possibly be benefited by this state of things except it be the money-shaver. The sufferers will be the creditors of the Government. Congress is the only physician that can provide a remedy. It is not to be supposed that a suffering patient will appreciate a delay in administering the needed medicine merely to exhibite his endurance. The proclamation refers to but one reason for an extra session. Day by day additional difficulties are presenting themselves. Neither the personal comfort of Senators and Representatives nor partisan considerations should, under the circumstances, weigh against an earlier session than on October 15. It is believed that if Congressmen were placed upon a footing with other public servants, by depriving them of monthly pay until sworn in, they would be clamorous for a change to the earliest day possible.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8, 1877.

Peter Anderson, Esq., Editor of Pacific Appeal:

DEAR SIR—I beg leave to present the following Report as the result of the Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, held at Badger's Park on Wednesday, May 2, 1877:

DR.

To cash received at gate..... $26.75
To cash received from sale of tickets..... 60.75
To cash received from Soiree at Hall..... 85.50
To cash received from rent of bar..... 4.00
——— $316.00

CR.

By cash paid band..... $35.00
By cash paid "Pacific Appeal" for advertising..... 8.50
By cash paid Mr. Badger for Park..... 30.00
By cash paid to Perkins and Melbourne for attending gate and fence..... 9.00
By cash paid E. C. Hughes, painting..... 12.50
By cash paid "Elevator" for advertising..... 6.00
——— $141.00

Balance on hand..... $ 75.00

At the monthly meeting of the Society, held on the 5th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Society extend to Mr. Peter Anderson its heartfelt gratitude for the interest taken by him in the Picnic, and that we attribute largely the success of the same to his indefatigable efforts.

BARNEY FLETCHER, Pres.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y, Young Men's U. B. Society.

San Francisco Cordage Co.

This Company, established in 1856, have sometime ago added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and are always prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Besides which they have constantly on hand a large stock of Manilla rope, all sizes, tarred Manilla rope, hay rope, whalebone, etc. Orders from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to by Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front St.

CORRECTION.—It was Beverly Morris, the son of H. S. Morris, whom we noted last week as being among those who received honorary promotion in the High School examination. The types made us call his name "Barry" Morris. Beverly Morris is his name.

Macallister's Sixth Week.

Don't fail to go see Macallister, the great Magician, Bush Street. Besides the interesting amusements, delusions, etc., valuable prize gifts are distributed nightly —nearly one hundred costly presents, including two elegant chamber sets of furniture. Matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the usual evening performance.

DEPARTURE.—Madame Sampson Williams, the favorite cantatrice, left this city on Tuesday last, per overland railroad, on route for Cincinnati, Ohio.

FERRY SALOON EXCHANGE—Chop House and Coffee Saloon, 534 Davis Street, San Francisco. Oysters in every style. Meals and Refreshments at all hours. Theodore Decastro, Proprietor.

OAKLAND—Antelope Restaurant, 858 Broadway, Oakland, Viscovich & Donahue, Proprietors. Meals at all hours, day or night. Neatly furnished rooms to let by the day, week or month. John Viscovich, B. Donahue.

P. Beamish's Shirt Store.

Go to P. Beamish. Save money! You can do so by buying during the legitimate sale of regular stock. Forty Million Dollars' worth of Shirts and Underwear will be sold at fifty cents on the dollar. Do not miss the opportunity. It will never occur again. You can get good bargains at Beamish's Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Shirt Store, Nucleus Building, corner Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.

The membership of the Baptist churches in Great Brita in is 271,444, an increase of 7,715 for the past year.

PACIFIC HALL.

324 Kearny street (California Theatre Building)

FIFTH WEEK! FIFTH WEEK!

Twelve Chamber Sets of Furniture Given away during the Week, commencing

Monday Evening, ... June 4th.

THE GREAT MACALLISTER AND HIS ILLUSIONS.

8 CHAMBER SETS OF FURNITURE Given away Every Night. In addition to the above

98 VATUABLE AND COSTLY PRESENTS 98

GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY!

Admission to all parts of the House..... 25c

Reserved portion of the House..... 50c

Grand Gift Matinee Saturday 2 o'clock

TWO SILVER TEA SETS GIVEN AWAY.

Admission to all parts of the House..... 25c

NEW FIRM.

HALL, LUHRS & CO.,

(Successors to Milliken Bros.)

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

60 and 62 K STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

BEING CONNECTED AS WE ARE WITH the large Rancheo and Packing Establishment of Miller & Lux, enables us to offer to the trade superior inducements in

Lard, Hams, Bacon and Shoulders.

Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Eastern

SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON, MACKEREL, CODFISH, LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO, Together with other choice goods.

Sole agents for the celebrated Royalty and Yellow Fork fine cut Tobacco.

Choice Butter received daily, direct from the best dairies.

We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. K. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the spacious house located at the North East corner of Kearny and Pacific streets, in San Francisco. Will accommodate guests in the most elegant manner, at reasonable terms.

I. S. TITUS, M. D.

(Late Surgeon Physician State Lunatic Asylum of California)

OFFICE OF SIX KEARNY STREET.

HOURS: 2 to 4.

OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE—115 Post Street.

MARTHA HOLLETT, M. D.

417 Bush Street near Kearny.

OFFICE HOURS: 10 to 12 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.

Women and Children a specialty. Consultation free and confidential.

A. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE, BEDDING, Etc

No. 826 Pacific Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

W. R. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 7 BROADWAY, S. F.

Printing executed Daily and Neatly.

MEATS, LIVE STOCK VEGETABLES, FRUITS, POULTRY,

Canned Meats and Fruits and General Stores

AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public generally that she has opened the house No. 16 Virginia Street, in rear of Pacific, between Montgomery and Kearny streets, and is now prepared to accommodate boarders and lodgers. Terms reasonable.

San Francisco April 21, 1877.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS.

1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

The WHEELER & NEW 8 WILSON

Number

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER OF THE AGE.

AWARDED

FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.
GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Society.
FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.
FIRST PREMIUM—Sonoma and Marin Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Work.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.
FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia, W. T.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

Married.

WHITE-DOVE—In Oakland, on Thursday evening, June 7, 1877, by Rev. A. B. Smith, Forrester F. White, late of Pacific, to Miss Jane Fisher Dove, of Oakland.

MASONIC NOTICE.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California—The Annual Communication will open June 20th, 1877, at 10 A. M., sharp, in Masonic Hall, S. W. corner Powell and Jackson streets. By order of Rt. W. G. M.

I. H. TRIPLETT, G. Secretary.

CORNUCOPIA

Billiard Saloon,

804 PACIFIC STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MORRIS & JONES, - Managers.

FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured in 3 to 6 days by Dr. Brunon's Celebrated Compound Fit Powders. This is the only preparation known that will cure Consumption in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so great is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are the best remedy known, we will send a Box, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. As it costs you nothing to try them, and a positive cure is guaranteed, or money refunded, and as all correspondence is confidential, we would advise you to write us at once, or by express, C.O.D. As they can be sent by mail to all parts of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. As they can be sent by mail to all parts of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. As they can be sent by mail to all parts of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. As

Price, for large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $20.00, sent by mail or express. Address all orders to DR. BRUNON, 36 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

ASH & ROBBINS,

36 Post street, San Francisco, Cal.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Hunter's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption in all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so great is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are the best remedy known, we will send a box, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied that these curative powers. If your case is of long standing don't delay trying these Powders for a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $5.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,

May 12 1yr 36 Post street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 23d of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.

I. H. TRIPLETT, Secretary.

Oakland, May 18, 1877.

SITUATION WANTED.

A COLORED BOY WITH A GOOD RECOMMENDATION, desires a situation as Janitor or Waiter. Terms, decided cash a must. Please address E., 24th Fourth Street, Oakland.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS AND

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

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HARDWARE

Also agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

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E. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys-at-Law

529 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C.

We provide for the collection of claims against the United States Government, of whatever character, and prosecute them to final settlement, including Pensions, Bounty Land Warrants, Additional Bounty, Back Pay, Horse Claims, Artillery Claims, Quartermaster's Claims, Claims for Extra Pay, Travel Pay, Commutation of Rations, Prize Money, Claims for Property Captured or Destroyed by the Army, Navy or Treasury Agents, Claims for Property Taken for Public Use, Claims for Property Lost in Transportation, Claims for Property Lost in Store, Claims for Damages to Property by Collision with Vessels, Claims for Damages to Property by Overflow, Claims for Damages to Property by Fire, Claims for Damages to Property by Storm, Claims for Damages to Property by Earthquake, Claims for Damages to Property by Lightning, Claims for Damages to Property by Explosion, Claims for Damages to Property by Riot, Claims for Damages to Property by Mob, Claims for Damages to Property by Strike, Claims for Damages 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PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

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A Family Record

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Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, current erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in fulfilling the duties of their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Parent,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

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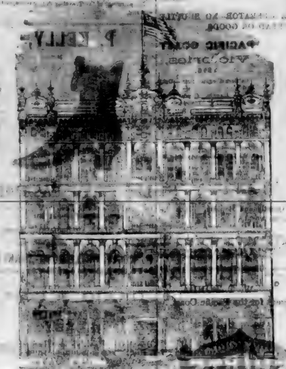
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 43. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1877. WHOLE NO 690

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SELECTIONS.

ARBUTUS.

A sweet child passed in her eager play
To pluck some arbutus blooms one day;
And with words that like a prophecy fell
Over my heart and spirit as well,
She talked to the treasures she had found,
Just peeping out from their mossy mound.

"Dear little Arbutus, hiding there,
What makes you so lovely, sweet and fair?
Who painted that pretty blush on your cheek
And gave you that air, so modest and meek?
Who fashioned your tiny petals so well—
Pearly and delicate as a shell?
Where did you get your faint breath of perfume?
From heaven kissing you into bloom?
And tell me, do real fairies ever sip
Honey-dew from your dainty lip?
How did you live all the Winter through
Without any sunshine, rain or dew?
Did you know when Spring had come by
the thrill
Tea felt when you heard the bluebird's trill?
Do you watch the moon and the stars at night,
Or shut your rosy lids up so tight
That never a ray of silver or gold
Can peep in their curtain's silken fold?
I sometimes think, when I see their eyes
Gazing on me from out the skies,
That heaven is not very far away;
And I long to go, some gladsome day,
To the gates of pearl and the shining shore,
And live with the angels evermore.
Tell me if there are flowers in heaven—
For you must know—if God has given
A place in His beautiful home above
To all the things I so dearly love."

The spring has come, the arbutus is here,
But not the child to my heart so dear.
I kiss the blossoms with bitter pain,
My teary eye falling like April rain.

Yet heaven seems nearer and dearer now
Since its glory shines on her gentle brow.
Her longing spirit shall have its fill
Of love and beauty; therefore be still,
My heart! Nor think with an aching woe
As the sweet Spring fragrance comes,
I know
Is a land that is fairer far than ours,
Gone gives my darling fadeless flowers.

Who Invented "Punctuation?"

To us, who would scarcely know how to read a page, or write one, without the use of "punctuation marks," it seems almost incredible that there was once a time when people read and wrote without any punctuations at all. But the Hebrews, the Greeks, the Latins—probably the people of all languages originally—had no marks between their written phrases and sentences (not even leaving spaces between their words in fact). Who gave us our comma and period, and all the rest of those little conveniences? *Cassell's Popular Educator* (Eng.) says:

"The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to the Alexandrian grammarian, Aristophanes, after whom it was improved by succeeding grammarians; but it was so entirely lost in the time of Charlemagne that he found it necessary to have it restored by Warnerfried and Alcuin. It consisted at first of only points used in three ways, and sometimes of a stroke, formed in several ways. But, as no particular rules were followed in the use of these signs, punctuation was exceedingly uncertain, until the end of the fifteenth century, when the learned Venetian printers, the Manutii, increased the number of the signs and established some fixed rules for their application. These were so generally adopted that we may consider the Manutii as the inventors of the present method of punctuation; and although modern grammarians have introduced some improvements, nothing but a few particular rules have been added since that time."

A Parable.

I held in my hand a little dry tree, an infant hemlock, that it lived a century it might have towered up above all the forest, and held up its head in majesty. But it grew on a sort of bog, and a muskrat, digging his hole under it, bit off its roots, and it was dead. It was full of limbs and knots and gnarls, and I felt curious to know how it happened that it was so.

"Poor fellow! If you had all these limbs and knots to support, I don't wonder you died."

"And with my roots, which were my mouths with which to feed, all cut off too."

"Yes, but where do all these ugly limbs come from?" said I.

"Just where all ugly things come from," said he, "I am pretty much like you men. Find out where my limbs come from, and you will find where all human sins come from."

"I'll take you at your word, sir."

So I took out my knife and pealed off all the bark. But the limbs and the Rood were soft.

"You must go deeper than that, sir."

So I began to split and take off layer of wood after layer. But all the knots were there.

"Deeper still," said the dry stick.

Then I split it all off, and separating it, the heart was laid bare; it looked like a small rod about six feet long, and perhaps an inch through at the large end. Ah! and I was now surprised to see that every limb and knot and gnarl started in the heart. Every one was there, and every one grew out of the heart. The germ or the starting-point of each one was the centre of the heart.

On the Watch.

Out on the great rough sea, where the waves run high, what would become of the goodly ship if those who know how to direct its course were not ever on the watch to guide it aright? By night and by day, no matter how long the voyage, the watchful care is never relaxed until the desired haven is gained.

So it should be with us. Out on the great voyage of life we should ever be on the watch against temptation and danger. Ever should the mercy or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, promote a or impossible where they are used. They do not debar from daily labor. By sometimes taking after they and feel well as usually in that respect. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

mariner be on the watch to guide his bark over the ocean of life, that he may gain the haven where we would be.

Jim Lewis has a high temper. All right: he cannot help that if he was born so. But he can keep that temper down; he can keep his tongue from ugly words; he can keep his hand from giving a hasty blow; he can keep from every violent act if he is only on the watch.

But how can he? Has he not a heart of sin? Yes, and that heart of sin he must get rid of. He must take it right to the dear Saviour, who has been called the Captain of our salvation and he must ask for a new heart filled with the Holy Spirit. Jesus will give it to him. He need not have any doubt about that. Jesus never refused to help any one that came to him for help. That is the very first step that Lewis must take if he wants to keep his bad temper down. He must get rid of that heart of sin, and get the help of the Holy Spirit.

"I do not care how spirited my horses are," said a gentleman to me, "if I can only hold them in with a tight rein." Well, I do not care how much temper a person has if he can only keep it well in hand.

There are cases where a bad temper has been entirely kept under by a Christian of the right sort, so as to cease to give any trouble.

Many years ago a minister of the Gospel, seated in his quiet study, heard a crash, a cry, a heavy fall. He started up and hurried out into the hall. There he saw his little daughter standing beside a fallen spinning-wheel. Her face was flushed, her eyes were bright, and her little hands were tightly pressed together. She was a pretty child, but he did not like her looks at all just then. He took her by the hand and led her into the room which he had just quitted. There, at length, she told her story.

A task had been set her upon the spinning-wheel. The work did not go to suit her, and she was in a hurry to get to her play. In a fit of sudden anger she gave the wheel a violent push with her foot. It was standing near the head of the stairs, and her push sent it down into the hall below. Then, in greater disturbance than before, she hurried down to see how much mischief she had done.

The minister did not punish his little girl; but he set before her, in so strong a light, the sin of such indulgence of temper, and the ends that would surely come unless she would be on the watch to prevent them, that she was both frightened and ashamed.

She made up her mind then and there that she would never yield to such a temper again. And the minister prayed for his little girl; and she prayed with him from the very depths of a penitent heart.

When she had grown up to be a woman I knew her, and so penitent and unselfish did I find her that I said to her one day, "Ah, you do not know how hard it is for some people to be good! You have such a mild, amiable disposition that you never feel like being cross or impatient."

She laughed, and told me the story of the spinning-wheel. "I never forgot the lesson that I learned that day in my father's study," she said; "and, by the grace of God, have never since then been betrayed into a disgraceful exhibition of my naturally violent temper."

Now this shows you what can be done. If you have an evil habit try to break away from it. Ask Jesus to help you; then be ever on the watch, and you will succeed.

"We are out on the ocean, sailing," but we shall soon be safe in our home beyond the tide" if we are only on the watch till our glorious captain brings us safely to the port.

Value of the Grange.

If every farmer, or nearly every farmer, lived within a few hundred yards of a public library, and had time to read for himself all the books and papers that a man needs to know to be widely intelligent and influential; and if nearly every farmer were so surrounded with social opportunities that some determination were necessary to avoid being too much drawn away from his serious occupations—then there would be some excuse for allowing the subordinate granges to go down. But in the existing circumstances, abandonment of the granges, without substituting similar organizations for them, promises a return to the plodding, narrow, unintelligent life that was, until lately, almost always associated with agriculture.

Abolish the grange, and take away, in the first place, what may be made a powerful inspiration to study and a valuable means of instruction. It is not possible for any man to investigate for himself all the subjects which it would be profitable for him to know. Especially is this not possible for a man whose time is nearly all consumed in the pursuit of some exacting calling. Busy men have, therefore, much need to cooperate in study, to form societies and divide the work, assigning to one member one field for investigation, to a second another—thus confining each member to the kind and quantity of work he can do best, and securing to the whole society the results of each member's labors. Such a society, the grange might and should be made. Its inquiries should be directed chiefly to the various departments of agriculture; but other sciences and branches of knowledge should receive some attention.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Let Your Neighbor Alone.

No people are such thorough nuisances as those who are perpetually meddling with the business of their neighbors—who are always on the alert for anything suspicious—always ready to believe the worst of everybody. Reader! if you belong to that unfortunate class, we pity you. As it is impossible that you can find out anything that is going on in your vicinity, you must be in a state of continual torture. A prying mind needs food and without it suffers. Then try to conquer the unhappy peculiarity. What is it to you if your neighbor does bring home a brown paper package and a covered basket? You will live just as long if you never know what they contain. It is none of your business. And if your flighty neighbor, Mrs. Lightfoot, indulges herself in a new bonnet while her devoted husband wears patched boots, you need not fret about it—he is the only sufferer, not you. No need of making a fuss and cry over her supposed extravagance. The money did not come out of your pocket, and consequently it is none of your business. What if the minister does call on Ann Smith twice a week? Why exercise your brain about it? Suppose she has an awful temper and powders her face, as you say she does—her temper will not trouble you. Mind your own concerns. What difference does it make to you if bold Maria "cuts out" modest Mary? You need not torture Mary by long stories of what you have heard concerning the matter. Thought I would tell you my dear. I speak for your own good. Somebody should put you on your guard against that treacherous girl." As a natural consequence modest Mary, her womanly pride aroused, shrinks into the background, leaving the field open to her notorious rival. So you crush a good girl's heart because you will not mind your own business. What if they do have three pairs of stockings over at Squire Hill's? Haven't they got a right to? As long as you don't do the washing it need not trouble you at all. What right have you to watch their clothes-line? Employ your time better. It may be perfectly true that dashing Mrs. Gay signals to young Dr. Wilds from her back windows. But who gave you the privilege of watching a lady in her own home, where, if in any place, her privacy should be sacred? Her disgrace is nothing to you; it is none of your business.

Baby-life in China and Hindostan.

The barbecued baby of China, not quite so grave as his Asiatic cousins, is still a contested title. traveller, whether he rides on the back of mamma, or is tied on a mat to sleep, or exposed beside the door in a bamboo cage, or fastened to his gilded baby-chair, to teach him to sit up. The most important moment in his young life is when, at the age of one year, he decides his future destiny in a serious way. He is carefully dressed in new clothes, and seated in the middle of a large sieve, in which are placed many articles, among which are money-scales, a brass mirror, writing utensils, books, silver and gold ornaments, and fruits, while the anxious parents stand by to see which object will first attract his sober black eyes. If he takes up a book or pencil, he is destined to become a scholar; if the glitter of gold or silver attract him, his fate is to amass wealth; if fruits suit him best, he will incline to spurn the rice of his father's table, and feast upon delicate puppy-stew, or bird's-nest soup.

At two years of age he will dress like his grandfather of eighty, and look like that old gentleman seen through the small end of an opera-glass. When he first enters school, he will bring, not a spelling-book and slate, but two candles, a few sticks of incense, and a small quantity of mock money (made of paper), to be burned before a piece of paper bearing the name of Confucius written upon it. Thus the little Chinese traveller is launched on his school-life.

The little traveller on the shore of the Ganges has a very different life. Bathed every day in the sacred stream, or in a jar of its water, scrubbed with its holy mud—cars, eyes and mouth; thoroughly purified from all sin, as his parents devoutly believe—how can he help being better than other babies? He is a jolly, happy baby, bright as the sunshine of his native land; not troubled with clothes if he belongs to the poor classes; but wrapped in gorgeous silks of scarlet and blue, loaded with jewels, and weighed down by an enormous gold-embroidered turban, if he happens to be a prince.

This little Hindoo traveler sleeps in a basket hung from the roof, and rides out on mamma's hips, and, what seems dreadful to us, he learns to smoke before he can walk, his mother often taking a cigar from her own lips and putting it into his. If his life-journey is cut short, his body is carried to the grave in his basket-cradle, which is covered with a fringed canopy and hung from a pole on the shoulders of men, and left at last upside down on his last resting place.—*St. Nicholas.*

Some Triumphs of Poor Men.

It is not in little remarkable that most of the mighty works of the world have been accomplished by poor men, but men so thoroughly absorbed in their labor as to willingly surrender the most wide-spread influence. David Livingstone, for instance, and Smith, the Assyrian explorer, have recently shown that it is not wealth which makes a man famous. Livingstone, who opened up the interior of Africa, and whose memory is so fresh that it need not be dilated upon, was a factory boy. Sir William Herschel, who made so many discoveries in astronomy, actually came to England when a youth from Germany as a street musician. It was a great step when he became organist to the Octagon Chapel at Bath. Unable to buy a telescope, he made one, and while in those humble circumstances he discovered a new planet, then called the Georgium Sidus. From that moment he became famous; but it is certain that it was beyond the hope of public applause that sustained him previously, but pure love of science. Jenner, again, the inventor of vaccination, which at this moment is being so carefully enforced in London, worked for twenty years in the obscurity of a country village before his theory was accepted; and in addition was bitterly satirized and scorned. Sir Humphry Davy was an apothecary's apprentice, and at first worked at his ideas with no better material than such small pots and bottles as he could find in the kitchen. There is a whole muster-roll of celebrated names in science of poor men in their youth, whose distinterested labors, pursued under every difficulty, have afterwards yielded benefits to the world at large. The steam-engine itself was brought into practical use by James Watt, who had to earn his daily bread by making mathematical instruments and repairing fiddles, and indeed seems to have been glad to get almost any employment.

The Young Merchants.

Two country lads came at an early hour to a market town, and, arranging their little stands, sat down to wait for customers. One was furnished with fruits and vegetables of the boy's own cultivation, and the other supplied with lobsters and fish. The market hours passed along, and each little merchant saw with pleasure his stores steadily decreasing, and an equivalent in silver shining in his little money-cup. The last melon lay on Harry's stand, when a gentleman came by, and placing his hand upon it, said, "What a fine, large melon. What do you ask for it, my boy?" "The melon is the last I have sir, and though it looks very fair, there is an unsound spot in it," said the boy turning it over. "So there is," said the man; "I think I will not take it then." he added, looking into the boy's face, open countenance, "is it very business-like to point out the defects of your fruits to customers?" "It is better than being dishonest," said the boy, modestly. "You are right, little fellow; always remember that principle, and you will find favor with God and man also. I shall remember your little stand in future. Are those lobsters fresh?" he continued, turning to Ben Wilson's stand. "Yes sir, fresh this morning. I caught them myself." was the reply; and a purchase being made, the gentleman went away. "Harry, what a fool you was to show the gentleman that spot in the melon. Now you can take it home for your pains, or throw it away. How much wiser is he about those lobsters I caught yesterday! Sold them for the same price I did the fresh ones. He would never have looked at the melon until he had gone away." "Ben, I would not tell a lie, or act one either, for twice what I have earned this morning. Besides, I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and you have lost one.

THE PARIS *Figaro* gives some particulars about the "treasure of Islam." It says that all the pilgrims who visit Mecca cast an offering into the three sepulchres for the Prophet of Islam. The writer estimates that not less than $6,000,000 a year are thus contributed, and adds that from one of the sepulchres, which was opened in 1829, three mosse sacks were drawn. Another sepulchre was opened during the Crimean war, and now the Sheikh of Islam had gone to Mecca to draw funds from the fund, which has not been opened since 1815. Taking the three sepulchres together, it is computed that they must contain about $120,000,000.

The work of preparation for the next Exposition in Paris, in 1878, is progressing favorably.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 16, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Quietude in the South.

It is a little strange how suddenly things have quieted down in the South under the present Republican administration. Whether it is by the magic power of Hayes, or whether it is because His Excellency constituted his cabinet on a conservative instead of a strict party basis, we are almost at a loss to determine. But the fact is apparent, that there is more peace in that section at present than there has been for a number of years. We are inclined to believe that the Republicans of the carpet-bag persuasion did more harm while there the past few years than they have done good. They interposed between the freedmen and their late owners, under the pretension that they were the champions of the colored race, would get into office, and get their salaries, and without giving the required protection to the freedmen, when it was in their power, would advise the colored people to keep shady and quiet, although they were being daily outraged and murdered.

There are also a similar class of Republicans in the North. After getting in office by the aid of colored votes they ignore every claim colored man make, even to a janitorship in a government building, which proves this class of Republican to be deadly foes to the elevation and employment of colored citizens, and more so than those who are of different politics. A good many of this class of Republicans are also opposed to the liberal recognition which President Hayes has given to the colored citizens. The colored citizens, both North and South, should sever their connection from such leaders, and go on their own morits in everything, and have nono such to interpose, and exercise the sacred rights of citizenship for themselves It is a little singular that this class of politicians are always desiring to take care of the "poor colored people," as they call them, until they get themselves in office, and then soon after are among the first to show their cloven feet, by endeavoring to enforce color-proscription for the most servile public emoluments or offices.

Relative to the Coming Masonic National Convention.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 4th, 1877.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal and the Craft, Greeting:

By the concurrent wishes of a large number of Grand Lodges in different sections of the United States feeling deeply impressed with the importance and necessity of establishing a lasting union among the Craft, we have issued a circular for a National Masonic Convention of all the Grand Lodges, to meet in Chicago on the 4th day of September, 1877, and each Grand Body is invited to send delegates to this Convention. Let us assemble together to counsel for the best interest of our beloved Order, so that the interest of one shall be the interest of all. I have only one desire in this work, and that is doing good. I am working for a union of the Colored Masons of this country, and I ask the co-operation of the members of the Masonic fraternity all over the United States and Canada to use their influence in accomplishing this desirable end; and may the Supreme Architect of the universe guide and protect us all, and that our labors will be crowned with abundant success.

And I would say to the officers and members of the M. W. N. G. Lodge and to all whom it may concern, I have been informed that the National Grand Lodge of North America, at their last session, held in Pittsburg, Penn., about the 15th day of May, that they appointed a committee to call a National Convention, to be held in Wilmington, Del., about the 1st of May, 1878, consisting of all the Grand Lodges in the country; and I here state, without trying to cast any bad reflections upon the N. G. L., that I am firmly of the opinion, like hundred of others, that it is a matter of impossibility for the N. G. Lodge to call a convention of all the Grand Lodges; for it is a settled fact, beyond any successful contradiction, that they cannot accomplish any good or union in that direction, and I would advise them, with a good feeling to all concerned, to abandon the idea, for they are wasting their time and money for nothing. I have received sufficient information from almost every Grand Lodge in this country that there will be a full representation from every Grand Lodge in the United States at the National Masonic Convention that is to be held in Chicago, on the 4th day of September, 1877.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN G. JONES.

In relation to the recent movements of the National Grand Lodge alluded to by our correspondent, we also find the following information which we extract from the *Planet* of June 2, a newspaper published by colored men in Memphis, Tennessee, as follows:

Brooklyn, N. Y., The above National Grand Lodge closed their session last night after installing the following officers for the ensuing triennial term: M. W. N. G. M., Dr. George W. LeVere, Tenn., M. W. D. G. M., Lemuel Googins, Penn.; M. W. N. G. S. W., Capt. Wm D. Mathews, Kansas; M. W. N. G. J. W., William H. Caldwell, Delaware; M. W. N. G. T., Absolom Black, Delaware; M. W. N. G. S., Allen Garner, Sr., Tenn.; M. W. P. G. M., Samuel Vanbrakel, Pa., N. G. Lecturer; M. W. P. G. M., T. S. Martin, Mich., N. G. Marshall, P. G. M. Iler, E. COLLINS, Del., N. G. Chaplain, P. S. G. W., Rev. L. P. Jones, N. G. Chaplain, M. W. P. G. M., George Woolford, Pa., N. G. S. Bearer, M. W. P. G. M. James Anderson, N. Y., N. G. S. S. Deacon, M. W. P. G. M. Joseph G. Walker, Del., N. G. J. Deacon, M. W. G. M., Richard Allen, Tex., N. G. S. S., M. W. P. G. M., C. H. Ringgold, R. I., N. G. J. S., M. W. P. G. M. John Delahay, Del., N. G. M. M. W. P. G. M.; John Devenax, Georgia, N. G. Pur., M. W. P. D. G. M., J. C. Carter, Kansas, N. G. Tyler. The M. W. N. G. L., during its session, appointed a special committee to issue a call for a National Convention of all State Grand Lodges of colored Masons of the United States of North America to meet at the city of Wilmington, Del., on the second Wednesday in May, 1878.

There is no positive information which we have received as to whether the above body met in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or Brooklyn, New York, last month. But it is evident, however, that their designs are factional in endeavoring to keep the Grand Lodges in several of the States which they pretend to hold under subordination, from sending delegates to the regular National Masonic Convention which has already been called to meet in Chicago, Illinois, in September next. We advise every Grand Lodge in the United States, whether they be designated "Independent" or "National," to be represented in the Chicago body, so that all differences can be adjusted among themselves and a perfect union formed. The very next movement that should be made is to suggest to the "Colored" Grand Lodges in each State to agitate the question and prosecute a vigorous movement in each Grand Lodge jurisdiction to merge in with the white Grand Lodges, for the purpose of breaking down all color line distinctions among the universal Craft. Those who assemble at Chicago in September next should make this latter idea the ostensible object, so that in the probably near future there would be no necessity for two Grand Lodges in each State, one known as the "white" and the other designated "colored" Masons. The whole principle, as established in the United States, is wrong, and in antagonism with the teachings of the Order, and the sooner it is corrected by both the white and colored Masons of America, the better Masonry will then be carried out as consistent as it is in Europe and other enlightened portions of the earth.—EDITOR APPEAL.]

Gross Husbands and Scolding Wives

"Domestic infelicity," which newspaper reporters nowadays credit with playing such an important part in life's drama, is often the result of lingering or chronic disease. What husband or wife can be cheerful, smiling and pleasant, when constantly suffering from the tortures of some dread disease? Perhaps the husband's liver becomes torpid, and he experiences a bitter, disagreeable taste or nausea, has chilly sensations, alternating with great heat and dryness of the surface of his body, pain in his side, shoulders, or back, eyes and skin are tinged with yellow, feels dull, indisposed, and dizzy. Through his suffering he becomes gloomy, despondent, and exceedingly irritable in temper. Instead of resorting to so reliable a remedy as a few small doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets, and following up their action with the use of Golden Medical Discovery, to work the biliary prison out of the system and purify the blood, if he play the part of a "penny wise and pound foolish" man he will attempt to economize by saving the small cost of these medicines. Continuing to suffer, his nervous system becomes impaired, and he becomes fretful and peevish—a fit subject to become embroiled in "domestic infelicity." Or the good wife may, from her too laborious duties or family cares, have become subject to such chronic affections peculiarly incident to her sex, and being reduced in blood and strength, suffering from backache, nervousness, headache, internal fever, and enduring pains too numerous to mention, she may become peevish and fretful—anything but a genial companion. In this deplorable condition of ill health, should she act wisely and employ Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it will in due time, by its cordial, tonic and nervine properties, restore her health and transform her from the peevish, scolding, irritable-tempered invalid to a happy, cheerful wife. Laying aside levity and speaking seriously, husbands and wives, you will find the Family Medicines above mentioned reliable and potent remedies. For full particulars of their properties and uses, see Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by all druggists.

Senator Bruce and Hon. P. B. S. Pinchbeck are expected to arrive in this city in a few days.

Fourth of July.

The Fourth of July Committee are making extensive arrangements to have a fine celebration on that day.

Personal.

Rev. I. N. Triplett, Oakland:

Your letter and complimentary ticket received too late at this office for us to attend the complimentary benefit and entertainment given you in Oakland last Wednesday evening. We, however, extend our thanks for the ticket, and hope your friends made the affair a financial success.

Macallister's Seventh Week.

Don't fail to go see Macallister, the great Magician, Bush Street. Besides the interesting amusements, delusions, etc., valuable prize gifts are distributed nightly —nearly one hundred costly presents, including two elegant chamber sets of furniture. Matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the usual evening performance.

There is nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility.

San Francisco Cordage Co.

This Company, established in 1856, have sometime ago added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and are always prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Besides which they have constantly on hand a large stock of Manilla rope, all sizes, tarred Manilla rope, hay rope, whitebone, etc. Orders from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to by Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front St.

P. Beamish's Shirt Store.

Go to P. Beamish. Save money! You can do so by buying during the legitimate sale of regular stock. Forty Million Dollars' worth of Shirts and Underwear will be sold at fifty cents on the dollar. Do not miss the opportunity. It will never occur again. You can get good bargains at Beamish's Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Shirt Store, Nucleus Building, corner Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.

FERRY SALOON EXCHANGE—Chop House and Coffee Saloon, 523 Davis Street, San Francisco. Oysters in every style. Meals and Refreshments at all hours. Theodore Decastro, Proprietor.

OAKLAND—Antelope Restaurant, 858 Broadway, Oakland, Viscovich & Donahue, Proprietors. Meals at all hours, day or night. Neatly furnished rooms to let by the day, week or month. John Visovich, B. Donahue.

ALEXANDER once offered a princely annuity to one whom he wished to reward. "O, this is too much for me to take," exclaimed the man. "But it is not too much for me to give," replied the emperor. So God reckons, by what it is fitting for the King of heaven to bestow; and we are gladdened at once, as well as humbled by the measureless benefit.

FINE GROCERIES.—It is an undeniable fact that Linsley & Co., of 505 and 507 Sansome, st., have on hand the largest and finest stock of hams, butter, sugar, flour, eggs, etc., which they sell at the very lowest cash prices. Give them a call and examine for yourself.

NEW BILLIARD SALOON.—The Cornucopia is the name of a New Billiard Saloon, corner Stockton and Pacific Streets (Virginia Block Building), just opened to-day, under the management of Henry S. Morris, who invites all his old patrons to-day and this evening.

P. H. LYNCH will lecture at Platt's Hall, Saturday evening, June 16, 1877. Subject: "Corruption in Office, Thieving in Stock Manipulations, and the Sure Way to Save Money." Lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

☞Go and see Macallister, the great magician, to-night, at Pacific Hall, adjoining California Theatre, Bush street. One hundred presents distributed nightly. Gallery, 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents.

JUDGE PILLSBURY, of Pontiac, Ill., has decided that the Directors of Public Schools have a right to dictate what books shall be studied and used, and can, therefore, order the Bible to be read as a text book in connection with other studies. This decision was rendered in a suit brought by a Roman Catholic, who had instructed his son to pay no attention when the Bible was read in the school, but to go on studying his lessons. The lad was expelled, and the action of the schoolmistress was justified both by the trustees and the Court.

Masonic Festival.

The Victoria and Hannibal Lodges of Masons will give a festival at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific, above Mason street, on Monday evening, June 25th. An address will be delivered by Rev. R. T. M. James and others. Admission fifty cents.

Senator O. F. Morton, of Indiana, and other members of a special congressional commission on the Senator Grover senatorial affair, arrived here last week, on route to Oregon for the investigation of the supposed crookedness which elected Mr. Grover to the United States Senate.

Mason & Hamlin Organs of all styles for sale on instalments or cash, at the Temple Music Store on Fifth street, opposite U. S. Mint.

MASONIC
ENTERTAINMENT.

A MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR the benefit of the funds of
HANNIBAL AND VICTORIA LODGES, F. and A. M.,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
The Young Men's Hall,
Pacific St., bet. Powell and Mason,
On Monday Evening, June 25th, 1877.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. R. T. W. James and others. The Committee will spare no pains in making the entertainment worthy of the occasion.
Sister Lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited.

Tickets of Admission.....50 Cents

MASONIC NOTICE.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMbers of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California.—The Annual Communication will open June 26th, 1877, at 10 a. m., sharp, in Masonic Hall, S. W. corner Powell and Jackson street.
By order of the M. W. G. M.
I. H. TRIPLETT, G. Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF MOSAIC Lodge No. 11, F. and A. M., will be held in the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, near Mason, Monday evening next, June 18, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present. By order of
C. H. FISHER, W. M.,
J. M. WILLERSON, Secretary.

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The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., always on hand. Prices reasonable. Give us a call and be convinced that this will suit. Shall be glad to see the face of friend.

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 5d of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.
I. N. TRIPLETT, Secretary.
Oakland, May 18, 1877.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. E. WILSON, 649 SIBBON STREET SAN Francisco, would inform her friends and patrons that she has opened a dress-making Establishment and will guarantee a perfect fit every time and in the latest fashion. Underwear of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

PACIFIC HALL,
[In b ick front Building California Theatre Building.]
FIFTH WEEK! FIFTH WEEK!
Twelve Chamber Sets of Furniture Given away during the week, commencing
Monday Evening.....June 4th.
THE GREAT
MACALLISTER
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5 CHAMBER SETS OF FURNITURE
Given away Every Night. In addition to the above
98 VALUABLE AND COSTLY PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY! 98
Admission (gallery).....25c.
Reserved portion of the House.....50c.
Grand Gift Matinee Saturday 2 o'clock
TWO SILVER TEA SETS GIVEN AWAY.
Admission to all parts of the House.....25c

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Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Eastern
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Together with other choice goods.
Sole agents for the celebrated Royalty and Yellow Jack fine cut Tobacco.
Choice Butter received daily, direct from the best dairies.
We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. E. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the commodious house formerly occupied by Mrs. Dr. North, No. 1 Eddy street, between Powell and Mason, and has refitted and refurnished it with a considerable addition to the number of rooms, and is now prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders. Terms reasonable.

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MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public generally that she has taken the house No. 14 Virginia Street, between Washington and Clay, where she will open Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms Reasonable.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 27, A. D. 1877.

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FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Work.
FIRST PREMIUM—For Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.
FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, that we offer to convince you that they are just what we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, a free trial box.
We don't want your name or money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay by giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.
Price, for large box, $2.00 mail to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivalled.

MORE THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the total sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

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Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines

Especially designed for HEAVY WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers against the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Whereby true which could make a few minutes quite sure, have been discarded until the name of the WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES, and being to all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, and expert upon your chosen on the score of cheapness.

No machine is cheap that will not do the best range of work in the household. No machine is cheap that runs so hard as to cause fatigue and injure the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable, the cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon double the original price. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and TRULY CHEAP by reason of their Superiority in all the desirable qualities, and are fully and unconditionally warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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FITS CURED FREE!!

A sure cure for Epilepsy or Fits. Sufferers are requested to address Dr. PRICE, 81 Walker Street, New York. Medicine will be forwarded by Express.

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PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of 328 Pacific street, has taken the well-known Horse Hospital, and in connection with the same will conduct a Veterinary Surgeon in San Francisco, and will be pleased to receive calls from the Horse Owners of the Pacific Coast, and can be seen at any time by calling upon

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York.

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the Banks, Merchants, Insurance Companies, Corporations, Public Offices, Lawyers, Real Estate Agents, Mining Companies, Steamboats, Railroads, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Farmers, Schools, Colleges, Societies, Clubs, Associations, Individuals, and the Trade generally, with

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the West. We have made arrangements for receiving direct from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles and novelties in Papers, Envelopes, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Penholders, Etc., upon introduction, and shall keep constantly replenished the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles.

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be found in the market. We have received the services of an Artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Seals — and initials in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appurtenances, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations correctly engraved and delivered. Such is the city and country.

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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Relief, Cameo Color-relief, two Colors, and Gold.

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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We have also a first-class Bindery connected with our establishment, and are prepared to do all kinds of Binding, Ruling, Perforating, Numbering, Etc., in the most approved manner. Blank Books made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers, and Pamphlets bound in any style desired, and returned to subscribers at the lowest rates.

Having the largest and most complete establishment on the Pacific Coast, and employing the most skilled workmen, we are prepared to execute every variety of work in the best manner, and at the lowest rates consistent with good work.

Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

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BOOK, CARD,

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This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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—TO THE—

PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conversing to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world—valuable information Outstanding such a paper to legitimately worked, though respectable, bodies.

And now whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
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Payable invariably in Advance.

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Some of our best men, and we might say women, have tried every remedy but the ONE which would do them good, and have finally resorted to the use of this medicine, and in no instance has it failed to relieve. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made, and the trouble you have had in finding a remedy that would do you good. Try

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

It really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the unrivaled pectoral properties of

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And with our assistance we feel confident that many more suffering, hoping and struggling to the Church as well as the Physician, will be induced to try this wonderful remedy, and gratefully herald its praises to the world.

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Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Ask your druggist to get it for you. Take no other. Be not induced upon any pretext whatever to accept a substitute. We have no other medicine to offer. Ask for NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP, and see that you get it.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

The valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger but-known some of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

Possessing, as it will be found invaluable to all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for which purpose it possesses all the virtues of Ginger and that can be produced by wine or brandy; it is entirely free from the prejudices which attach to intoxicating liquors.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, and is a sovereign remedy in the cholera season.

It is also valuable as an external application in Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle containing TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary bottles of Extracts.

They are delightfully and luxurious, some object are nearly as strong.

Their great success on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain the strength and richness in richness and delicacy of flavor to be had in other, of a similar nature, but for much less money, because such bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disorders, you should use every precaution to prevent a recurrence of the

CURE

By using according to directions

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These had proved themselves thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a specific for all forms of chronic Malarial. They are entirely free from Quinine or Mercury, the Detestation of the fever Druggists or Physicians. Be sure to get what you want. They do not derange from daily labor. Follow the direction they will have you suffer no more. They are adopted in all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in your neighborhood, three fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Sale by Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received more any assistance than marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Francisco.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 42. SAN FRANCISCO. SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877. WHOLE NO.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON,

Office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up stairs).

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Six months	1 50
Three months	75
One month	25cts.

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion	75 cts
Each subsequent insertion	50 cts

SELECTIONS.

THE PUPPY AND THE WASP.

As asleep I was lying,
My ear on the ground,
A queer thing came flying
And humming around.
Humming and coming
Close to my ear:
Shall I hover be quiet?
O dear, and O dear!

You bold little teaser,
Now take yourself off;
Of your buzzing and fussing
I've had quite enough.
You will not? tormenter,
I mean to rest here,
So mind how you venture,
And come not too near.

You dare to defy me?
You come all the bolder?
I'll punish you, rash one,
Ere I'm a breath older.
With my big paw uplifted
I'll crush you to dust.
Pshaw! What a dodger!
Leave me—you must!

I'll bite you, I'll kill you,
I stamp and I spring:
I only could catch you,
You rude saucy thing!
If you were not so little,
So cunning and agry,
I'd pass a big bottle
To keep you for me.

But I'll hit upon some plan,
Or else I'm a dunce,
To make you as tame as
My own little Nance.
Ah! now I have caught you,
Now, sir, you're mine,
Now I'll teach you to flutter
Around and to whine.

I'll tie you with thread,
Or a bit of fine string,
And then you shall dance
Like a puppet or king.
Ha! ha! what a prize!
Now I'll make you my slave,
Now I'll teach you to fly
Where I choose you to have.

I'll tie you to a stick,
Or a straw, or a pin,
Or a bit of a thread
Round your middle to spin.
First wrists I you should die,
Or else I'll be sorry,
It darts quick as lightning,—
O woe, and O woe!

On the nose it has stung me:
O, it burns and smarts so!
It pains like a needle,
It gives me no rest:
O, the wasp is a treasure!
I hate and detest.

He knows he has hurt me,
Away now he darts:
O, poor little puppy!
It smarts and it smarts:
To think such an insect
Should worry a dog!
I'll growl at the hornet,
I'll howl at the frog!

Put Heart in It.

This kindly advice which at first blush seems quite simple, and easy enough to be carried out, contains the immutable principle of success in every calling to which we can turn our thoughts. Even the high calling of the poet is a chief illustration. Why, 'tis said, is old Homer preferred to-day, after this mighty lapse of time, to Sophocles and Euripides? Is there no anything immature in the simple language of emotion, surely the world has had time to outgrow it. The answer cannot be the fact that his poetry is simpler and requires less linguistic skill in its translation. For when translated it is relished far more keenly than that of the others, even by the most highly cultivated. Is not this, rather, the truth, that the unexcelled songs of the bard of these hundred ages of widening fame contain greater wealth of human feeling, desire, hope, despair, revenge, love, in short, experience, than the celebrated "Greek Tragedian." They are the songs of human life epitomized. Pictures of domestic life have rarely, if ever, been drawn more true or tenderly than his. He put heart into his works. They are warm with the full pulsations of the great heart of humanity. Contrast also, Virgil and his superior in wisdom, Horace. Why is the former loved and read with all the ardor of fresh impulse to-day, while the latter is simply admired? Not, surely, because the Virgil's lyre was tuned to loftier verse, or swept in its notes a wider gauge of knowledge. This we admit it did not. Such wide, condensed wisdom as Horace exhibits in his Odes, Virgil nowhere commands. The expansion is the same as in the other comparison. Virgil set the pure gems of his poetry in the sentiment of true emotion. It enkindles the emotions to read his human verses. They appeal to and sweetly enchain the heart, so that his is by far the greater name to-day.

Then we say to all who work with brain or hand, put heart in what you do. Throw your whole soul into the labor of the hour, whatever it may be. If it be equal to your abilities it deserves this rich infusion of heartiness. If it be beneath you it needs it. In either case you will make a failure without it. It is lack of this that explains the failure of many young women of education in the sacred work of teaching. We speak to them more particularly because at present they seem to monopolize our public school teaching. But how many of these teachers, because they know themselves qualified to teach mack higher grades, and perhaps to teach any studies in the usual young ladies' seminary, or even college course, go at their work with a lack-energy, lack-heart spirit that augurs and brings defeat. Look over the long lists of the names of the young women who have just been promoted in the different public schools of the State, and say whether so far as your acquaintance among them extends, they are not teachers who make teaching an engagement of the most trivial importance. They are not in any sense missionaries. They have not put heart in their work. They do not feel that they have a mission to perform. They are not teachers because they love to teach, but because they can get a good salary for doing it. They are not teachers because they love to teach, but because they can get a good salary for doing it. They are not teachers because they love to teach, but because they can get a good salary for doing it

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, June 23, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Civil Rights.

The insult given to Mr. Joseph Seligman, formerly a banker in this city, by Judge Hilton, present manager of the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, is condemned by the press and people generally. The insult is naturally aggravating to the Israelitish class of citizens to whom Mr. Seligman is identified with by race. If this proscription is to be tolerated in a public hotel without protest, the next we may hear of, that some hotel keeper will exclude guests because they are of some other race, which is as unlawful in the one case as the other, on the principle of civil rights, or rights of travelers in public places. Nearly all the hotel keepers in the United States, like the Astor House proprietors in New York city, who not a long time ago refused to accommodate Henry M. Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, and now has a suit pending against the Astor House proprietors, have been so used to refusing accommodations to respectable colored persons, which public opinion frowned upon and implied it unlawful, that Hilton now starts a new proscription and makes his victims the Jews. This is wrong, particularly in the case of Mr. Joseph Seligman, who is a refined, cultured gentleman and considered so both in this country and Europe. The same will apply to his wife and family for high culture.

One of the lame excuses that Mr. Hilton makes in substance is that he wishes to conduct his hotel in such a manner that any gentleman could leave his wife and family in the hotel in his absence, with perfect safety. This we consider an insult to every married lady who might be a patron of his house, that they could not stay there alone, in the absence of their husbands, and protect themselves, because there might be a few Hebrew gentlemen with their families also in the house. Surely, Judge Hilton places a very low estimate upon the American married ladies who might be patrons of his hotel, and impliedly considers them very weak sisters of the human family, that could not endure the presence of persons of Israelitish identity, for fear of shocking their good morals. If Judge Hilton aims to imitate the spirit of aristocracy in the conduct of his hotel, Jews or Hebrews as refined as Mr. Joseph Seligman and family, so far as the spirit of American aristocracy applies, will pass as current in the refined circles of America and Europe as will Judge Hilton or his associates or patrons. That there are as good morals observed by the guests of the other hotels of Saratoga as in Judge Hilton's "select" Grand Union Hotel, we have no doubt; and the attitude which the Judge has assumed is also insulting to the best class of society that patronizes them.

Thanks.

Our thanks are extended to F. G. Barbadoes, of Washington, D. C., for a special copy of the *Plaindealer* of that city, of June 9th, containing a "Letter from the People to J. M. Langston, on the President's Policy. His reply thereto." The letter from the people to Mr. Langston, after reviewing the latter's position, concludes as follows:

> We are still strong in the belief that the President does not desire to break up the Republican party, but that he desires to perpetuate both its organization and its principles. But we maintain that this can only be done by fostering and encouraging every element in the party, for it cannot be expected that men will serve any party with enthusiasm that habitually treats them and their interests with indifference. And if we succeed in rallying our people this year, we must have some substantial proofs of the friendship and fostering care of the Administration in their behalf.
>
> We have written to you thus frankly and fully in order that we might ascertain how far you represent the policy and purposes of the Administration in regard to the colored people of the country. Whatever may be the present attitude of the Administration of one thing we are sure, that that sense of justice which has always characterized the American people will never permit any party or administration to succeed that forgets the labors and sacrifices of those through whose efforts it attains to power. Very respectfully,
>
> G. S. B. WALL, Ohio;
> J. HENRI BURCH, Ga.;
> JOHN F. QUARLES, Ga.;
> E. C. SAMS, Fla.;
> J. W. CROMWELL, Va., editor *People's Advocate*;
> WM. A. WILLIAMS, Md.;
> R. F. GREENER, S. C.;
> M. M. HOLLAND, Ohio;
> W. N. SANDERS, Fla.;
> C. B. PURVIS, M. D.;
> N. E. KING, of Ky., editor *Plain Dealer* Pub. Co.;
> N. OFFLEY, N. C.;
> F. G. BARBADOES, Cal.;
> W. J. WILSON, N. J.;
> JOHN A. GRAY, D. C.

Masonic.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. for the State of California, commenced their annual session on Wednesday last, the 20th inst., and continued till this evening, at which the election of grand officers takes place.

Masonic Correspondence.

CHICAGO, June 16, 1877.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal and the Craft, Greeting:

I have received information from one of the officers of the National Grand Lodge of North America, stating that the National Grand Lodge has abandoned the movement for calling a Convention, which was to meet in the city of Wilmington, Del., on May 1, 1878, and they have notified all the Grand Lodges that are in the G. L. to send delegates to this General Masonic Convention that is to convene in the city of Chicago on the 4th day of Sept., 1877.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN G. JONES.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.—Hon. B. N. Bruce, United States Senator from Mississippi, and Hon. P. S. B. Pinchbeck, of New Orleans, arrived in this city overland from the East on Thursday, and are stopping at the Palace Hotel. The colored citizens intend tendering the Honorables Bruce and Pinchbeck a reception.

Testimonial Presentation.

A testimonial presentation took place in the West Indian Beneficial Society's Room, in the Young Men's Hall Pacific street, on Tuesday evening last. The recipient was James E. Francis, ex-Treasurer of the Society. Mr. T. M. Groves made the presentation by a speech as follows:

Mr. President, fellow-members and Gentlemen.—It is with the greatest pleasure of unfeigned feelings of hospitality for me to stand before you to co-operate with you in behalf of a testimonial presentation, which has been presented to James E. Francis, Esq., one of the originators of the W. I. B. A.

I feel greatly proud to see the union and friendly feeling that exists amongst us here to-night, it shows to the world at large the appreciation we hold for one another, and gives a strong assurance for future benefits.

Gentlemen, Mr. James E. Francis has labored with fervent zeal and faithfulness towards the Association for the past ten years as its Treasurer, and has given due satisfaction to its members and credit to himself, I hope that he may ever be successful in his future undertakings, with increasing fidelity towards the Association; and as he has made a mark for us to imitate, I hope we may follow his example and do likewise. May the cement that binds us together still further unite us in the band of brotherly love and friendship.

The time has come when Ethiopia should stretch forth her hands and gather what she has long been deprived of, namely: Moral culture, improvement in arts, sciences and society to elevate ourselves from degradation and every thing that is debasing. In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you all, and wishing the West Indian Beneficial Association prosperity and everlasting existence, and when we finish our task here below we may find a resting place above, where toil, troubles and displeasure are unknown. Mr. President, fellow members and gentlemen, I conclude.

After which a sumptuous feast was spread and speeches were made by other members of the Society and several invited guests who were present, among whom were Messrs. ——— P. Anderson and others.

"Survival of the Fittest."

The ingenious doctrine propounded by Mr. Darwin, the tireless investigator of nature and her laws, is as applicable in determining the fate of medicines as in that of the animal species. Every year new remedies are brought before the public, and are soon completely discarded as their sale rapidly decreases. Only those medicines which are best suited to the people's wants survive the first test. If they "are tried, and found wanting" in the merits which they are claimed to possess, no amount of advertising will make them popular. Of all the remedies ever introduced to the public, none are so popular as Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Their sale has steadily increased each year, and wholesale druggists assert that the present demand for them is greater than ever before. If you would patronize medicines scientifically prepared use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is alterative, or blood-cleansing, and an unequalled cough remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-Weed, a magical remedy for pain, bowel complaints, and an unequalled liniment for both human and horse-flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

Masonic Festival.

The Victoria and Hannibal Lodges of Masons will give a festival at the Young Men's Hall, Peachmeade at all hours. Theodore Pacific, above Mason street, on Docassre, Proprietor.

Monday evening, June 25th. An address will be delivered by Rt. Rev. W. H. Hillery and others. Admission fifty cents.

Macallister's Last Week.

Don't fail to go see Macallister, the great Magician, Bush Street. Besides the interesting amusements, delusions, etc., valuable prize gifts are distributed nightly —nearly one hundred costly presents, including two elegant chamber sets of furniture. Matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the usual evening performances.

Presidential Prevarication.

[BY A. N. A. DE LEON.]

The sent of Washington, who never told an untruth, is now filled by a man who hesitates not to evade what his illustrious predecessor looked upon as the sublimest of virtues. Gentlemen of Hinchliffe look upon the President's recent appointment of Mr. Bowen as unworthy the man holding the exalted position which Mr. Hayes does.

Once upon a time a man's word was his bond; but in this degenerate era of political torgiversations, the most heinous of crimes, have become virtues, manhrined as they are in the high places of the nation. This is not the first time since the fourth of March that Mr. Hayes has prevaricated. But for present use we will deal only with the case of Hon. Sayles J. Bowen. Delegations upon delegations have waited on the President on behalf of that gentleman, representing the interests of the District of Columbia, and they all left him, believing that, as Mr. Hayes himself expressed it, Mr. Bowen stands higher than any other applicant and would surely be appointed. No later than last Saturday he gave assurance of his intention to comply with the request of two-thirds of the people of the District, to a delegation of gentlemen. Mr. Hayes has not only deceived these, but committed a flagrant breach of faith and lost the confidence of the entire community. And what more to expect from a man governed by the class of men with whom he associates. "Birds of a feather flock together" and "a man is known by the company he keeps." Mr. Dennison told the President that he would not serve with Mr. Bowen, and to satisfy this ringleader of the ring, he has filled the place of the most odious of the ringite with a man, whose only qualification for the place is his successful dealing in the real estate ring of Chicago, out of which he has amassed a competence. The people of the District are denouncing the action of the President in unmeasured terms, and we join in the general disapprobation. It will not be wondered at if a remonstrance is sent to the Senate praying that honorable body to suspend action on the unsatisfactory nomination.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1877.

San Francisco Cordage Co.

This Company, established in 1855, have sometime ago added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and are always prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Besides which they have constantly on hand a large stock of Manilla rope, all sizes, tarred Manilla rope, hay rope, whalebone, etc. Orders from any part of the Pacific Coast will be promptly attended to by Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front St.

P. Beamish's Shirt Store.

Go to P. Beamish. Save money! You can do so by buying during the legitimate sale of regular stock. Forty Million Dollars' worth of Shirts and Underwear will be sold at fifty cents on the dollar. Do not miss the opportunity. It will never occur again. You can get good bargains at Beamish's Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Shirt Store, Nucleus Building, corner Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.

FERRY SALOON EXCHANGE—Chop House and Coffee Saloon, 523 Davis Street, San Francisco. Oysters in every style. Meals and Refreshments at all hours. Theodore Docastro, Proprietor.

OAKLAND—Antelope Restaurant, 858 Broadway, Oakland, Viscovich & Donahue, Proprietors. Meals at all hours, day or night. Neatly furnished rooms to let by the day, week or month. John Visovich, B. Donahue.

FINE GROCERIES.—It is an undeniable fact that Linsley & Co., of 505 and 507 Sansome, st., have on hand the largest and finest stock of hams, butter, sugar, flour, eggs, etc., which they sell at the very lowest cash prices. Give them a call and examine for yourself.

☞ Go and see Macallister, the great magician, to-night, at Pacific Hall, adjoining California Theatre, Bush street. Over hundred presents distributed nightly. Call-lory, 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents.

U. S. Senatorship.

The *Post* introduces Ex-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana, by the romantic name given him by some enterprising newspaper reporter. We are sorry to spoil the good effect no doubt intended by our contemporary, but truth demands that we inform the *Post* and the public that the initials P. B. S. in the name of Mr. Pinchback stand for Pinckney Benton Steward.

GOV. PINCHBACK is to speak in one of the public halls in this city next Wednesday night, under the auspices of a committee of colored citizens. Senator Bruce will be present.

A Relish for Breakfast.

Take one-fourth pound fresh cheese, cut in thin slices, put it in a frying-pan, turning over it a large teaspoonful dry of mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and a piece of butter the size of a butternut; stir the mixture all the time. Roll three Boston crackers very fine, and sprinkle gradually, then turn at once into a warm dish; to be sent to table immediately.

THE protracted spell of hot weather has had the effect to drive a great many people from San Francisco to the watering places in the country.

Born.

GREEN—In this city, June 2d, 1877, to the wife of George Green, a daughter.

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT FOR the benefit of the funds of HANNIBAL AND VICTORIA LODGES, F. and A. M., WILL BE GIVEN AT —

The Young Men's Hall, Pacific St., bet Powell and Mason, On Monday Evening, June 25th, 1877.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. R. T. W. Jamos and others. The Committee will spare no pains in making the entertainment worthy of the occasion.

Sister Lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited.

Tickets of Admission..... 50 Cents

CORNUCOPIA

Billiard Saloon,

804 PACIFIC STREET.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MORRIS & JONES, - Managers.

This fine Billiard Saloon is situated in the most popular part of the city, and is fitted up with as much comfort as a parlor for conduct and recreation of its patrons.

The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., always on hand. Persons from the interior or their friends in the city will find this house a most agreeable place of resort.

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE Cal. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 9d of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop P. M. D. Ward will preside.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Secretary.

Oakland, May 19, 1877.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. S. WILSON, No. 603 SIMSON STREET SAN Francisco, would inform her friends and patrons that she has opened a Dressmaking Establishment and will execute a perfect fit, style and in the latest fashion. Underwear of all descript. as neede to order at the shortest notice.

FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by Dr. Kilmore's Celebrated Cannabis Indica Fits Powders. Thousands of convinced sufferers that these powders will cure all cases of Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness. We will send them by mail, prepaid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goddard is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as our knowledge thereof has been gained in an extensive practice of 25 years, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give them trial. Pamphlets sent free. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per box.

Price—For large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

295 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are desirous to be cured should try Dr. Kilmore's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are a positive remedy for this disease that will cure the worst cases of Consumption, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Troubles, and are also a sure cure for Asthma, and will prove to convince you that they are what we recommend them to be, send your address by mail to Dr. Kilmore, a free Trial Box.

We don't want you to buy the Powders on our recommend of their curative powers, if you do not receive more benefit from one box than you could have received from any other remedy you have ever used, return the box to us and we will refund you the money you paid for it. Price, large box, $2.00 by mail, or express at the option of the purchaser. Sold by druggists generally. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

295 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PACIFIC HALL,

Bush street (California Theatre Building.)

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

Twelve Chamber Sets of Furniture Given away during the week, commencing Monday Evening, ... June 25th.

THE GREAT MACALLISTER AND HIS ILLUSIONS.

3 CHAMBER SETS OF FURNITURE Given away Every Night. In addition to the above

$8 VALUABLE AND COSTLY $8 PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY.

Admission to parquette, parquette circle..... 50c.
Reserved portion of the House..... 75c.
Grand 6th Matinee Saturday 2 o'clock
TWO SILVER TEA SETS GIVEN AWAY.
Admission to all parts of the House..... 25c

NEW FIRM.

HALL, LUHRS & CO.,

(Successors to Milliken Bros.)

Importers and Wholesale Grocers

60 and 62 K STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

BEING CONNECTED AS WE ARE WITH the large Butcher and Packing Establishment of Messrs Mohr & Voerk, enables us to offer to the trade superior inducements in

Lard, Hams, Bacon and Shoulders.

Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Eastern

SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON, MACKEREL, CODFISH, LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO, Together with other choice goods.

Sole agents for the celebrated Royalty and Yellow Jack fine cut Tobacco.

Choice Butter received daily, direct from the best dairies.

We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. E. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the spacious house located at the North East corner of Sacramento Avenue and Powell Street, San Francisco. Will accommodate guests from the interior or others in the city on the most reasonable terms.

I. S. TITUS, M. D.

(Late one of Physicians Pathl Lesion Asylum of California.)

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OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M. RESIDENCE—115 First Avenue.

MARTHA HOLLETT, M. D.

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Diseases of Women and Children a specialty. Consultation free and confidential.

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DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, BEDDING, Etc

No. 826 Pacific Street,

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W. R. ANDERSON & CO.,

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Shipping Supplied Daily with

MEATS, LIVE STOCK VEGETABLES, FRUITS, POULTRY, *Canned Meats and Fruits and General Stores*

AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER (ohne great pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken the commodious and airy house No. 14 Virginia Street, between Washington and Jackson, and has refitted and refurnished same, with or without Board. Terms Reasonable. San Francisco, April 21st, 1877.

OUR CENTENNIAL TRIUMPHS. 1876.

VICTORY FOLLOWS VICTORY.

The WEST echoes to the EAST.

The NEW 8 Number WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THE LEADER OF THE AGE, AWARDED

FIRST GOLD MEDAL—Centennial, Philadelphia.

GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.

FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.

FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.

FIRST PREMIUM—Work.

FIRST PREMIUM—The Best Display of Work, San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton.

FIRST PREMIUM—Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.

FIRST PREMIUM—Best Machine, Washington Territory Fair, Olympia, W. T.

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Successors to Bonnell & Kewen Manufacturing Co.: INCORPORATED 1868.

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, and

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners Tools, Iron Pipe, Lead, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Safety Hose, Rope, Sheets, etc.

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Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Powder Company; Giant Ass and Lead Company.

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Inventors.

We procure patents in all countries. NO ATTORNEY FEE in the U. S. Patent Office, unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examination, for advising as to patentability of inventions, or for conducting rejected cases. Special attention to Interference cases before the Patent Office, and to Extensions before Congress, including the preparation of the necessary papers, and the management of cases in Washington. Inventors desiring to secure their inventions should write us for information and advice, before making their inventions public.

United States Courts and Departments

We have practiced in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Secretary's Department.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs now in some cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you without charge.

Pensions.

All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured or injured in the late war, however slightly, are entitled to and can obtain a pension.

United States General Land Office.

Center of Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining Claims, Pre-emptions, Homesteads, Coal, Timber, and all business before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Land Warrants.

We are sole Eastern Agents for Messrs. Bowie, Kennedy & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., and have associate correspondents with all parties having any land warrants for sale.

We conduct our business in separate Bureaus, having thereto the clerical force and facilities of a first-class agency, and can assure personal supervision to every matter entrusted to our care. Parties having any business before the Government will find our charges moderate and the work well done.

Address E. S. & A. P. LACEY, Attorneys, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Any person desiring information as to the standing and responsibility of the members of the firm will be pleased to be referred to a satisfactory reference in this community or Congressional district.

A SURE CURE.

For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which owned a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of hindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefits, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original recipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,

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SADDLERY HARNESS, AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES, BRIDLES, SPURS, AND BITS, WHIPS, LEATHER, ETC ETC.

104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE, SAN FRANCISCO.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Iron and Wood Cloth Coffins and Metallic Burial Cases furnished to order.

Orders by Telegraph or Telephone promptly attended to.

CITY HAT STORE

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

418 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON FAMILY Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. 1876.

PACIFIC COAST Victories, 1876.

California State Fair — Gold Medal.

San Joaquin County Fair — Premium.

Alameda County Fair, San Jose, First Premium.

Marin County Fair, Petaluma, First Premium.

Washington Territorial Fair, Olympia—First Premium.

Napa Valley County Fair, Napa—First Premium.

Washington County Fair, Orenco—21 st Premium.

Oregon State Fair, Salem—First Premium.

It is the Simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is the most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the latest improvements that can be obtained for other machines, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system in use, and now produces a machine which will do more work, more perfectly and better, with less labor and less fatigue to the operator, than any other machine in the world. Many owners are known who have sewed over

Superior to any other machine in the world for Leather stitching.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. have always claimed the highest development of Sewing Machine mechanism the result of long years of study, and fully warranted.

W. T. FONDA, General Agent for the Pacific Coast.

No. 20 Geary Street, S. F.

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MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—851 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. 13

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Fashionable Millinery,

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EGGS 30 Cents. SAVE 25 PER CENT.

Goods sold Wholesale and Retail—not Cash over five.

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Open on Saturday Evenings.

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Oysters in every style. Open all night.

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Manufacturer of Steam Engine, Locomotive and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Pipe Engines, Forge and Hotel Water Gongs and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Aspirator Gongs, Steam Pistons and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles, Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps, *Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps*

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For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.

Hydraulic Pipe and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal

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No. 113 GEARY STREET,

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Constantly on hand all the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

BILLIARDS, CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS.

☞ LUNCH DAILY at 12 o'clock M. and 9 o'clock P.M.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS AT BEAMISH'S NUCLEUS BUILDING COR. MARKET AND THIRD STS.

IMPORTANT TO HAIR DRESSERS!

Will only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied at all times with duly compatibles, with all articles requisite to your line of business, such as

HAIR TONIC, HAIR OIL, BAY RUM, Cologne, Florida Water, Hair Dye, Combs, Hair Brushes, Cosmetiques, Camphor Ice, Shaving Soap, Powder, Razors, Etc., Etc.

535 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Two doors below Montgomery Street, S. F.

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO.,

Proprietors, and DEALERS IN

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, PERFUMERIES, ETC.

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ORLEANS BARBER SHOP,

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Between I and K SACRAMENTO

THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

ALSO —

Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks & Emden Geese.

—ALSO—

THOROUGHBRED SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

DRINK 1287 NO CREAM. Also, Pumpkin's on the ears of Indian, shelling, making, cleaning and their use, etc., drug, and remedies in the Pumpkin seed; price 10c.

Address, with enclosed stamp, and

M. BYRE.

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(Please take notice you see this advt.)

FORCE PUMPS.

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IRON AND LEAD PIPE.

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FOR GAS and

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BOARDING HOUSE,

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MRS. C. E. GILBERT, Proprietress.

The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers,

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand. Orders from country will receive prompt attention. no20

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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals

Having purchased the entire interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the entertainment of all. My Tables are supplied with all the delicacies the Market affords. Travelers requiring rest will find the Hotel an excellent retreat and climate unsurpassed in California.

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First-class Bar attached to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at reasonable prices.

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BELMONT HOMESTEAD LOTS

A block of land consisting of four acres, beautifully situated for building purposes, being a block fronting on the Railroad. Will be sold CHEAP for CASH.

Address P. A. PAPPY, Agent—Box San Francisco.

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One block from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot.

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Bet. Jackson and Pacific, west side, SAN FRANCISCO.

Tangled hair straightened, and in fact in any style to suit. Combs and Hair Nets.

Hair Shampooed with my New Specific, to strengthen the hair and prevent its falling out.

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Cor. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO.

Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

C. P. R. R.

Friday, June 1, 1877,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Corner of Townsend and Fourth Streets, Occidental Hotel Omnibus Line connects with Ferry Landing)

Market Street Time. FOR SACRAMENTO. Arrive at Sacramento.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Mail Express (from Washington Territory, Oregon and Northern California) for Sacramento, Marysville, Chico, Tehama, Red Bluff, Redding, Delta, Shasta, Dunsmuir, Ashland and Roseburg. Connects at Sacramento with Express for Woodland, Knights Landing and Marysville. Connects at Delta with Express for Redding and Ashland. Arrives at Sacramento 2.30 P. M.

8.00 A. M. Daily, Atlantic Express (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Michigan Bluff, Colfax, Auburn, Dutch Flat, Donner Lake, Truckee, Reno, Humboldt, Winnemucca, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East. Arrives at Sacramento 6.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily, Sacramento Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry). Arrives at Sacramento 7.30 P. M. Connects at Davis with Way Freight for Knights Landing.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Latrop, Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Berenda, Goshen, Hanford, Visalia and Bakersfield, and Livermore, Mojave, Soledad, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and Independence. Arrives at Sacramento 8.40 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Washington Street Wharf), connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Calistoga, Woodland, Knights Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Arrives at Sacramento 6.45 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays only, Sacramento Excursion (from Washington Street Wharf). Arrives at Sacramento 6.45 P. M. Sundays excepted, for Benicia, Vallejo, Calistoga, Woodland, Knights Landing, Marysville and Oroville. Arrives at Sacramento 11.10 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Berenda, Goshen, Hanford, Visalia and Bakersfield. Arrives at Sacramento 8.40 P. M.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO OAKLAND.

Daily—7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 9.30, 10.00, 10.30, 11.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 3.30, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 and 12.00 P. M.

Daily, except Sundays—7.45 and 11.45 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN LEANDRO.

Daily—7.00, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30 and 6.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30 and 6.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO HAYWARDS.

Daily—7.00, 9.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30, 3.30, 4.30 and 6.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 11.30 A. M.; 1.30 and 6.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NILES.

(Change cars at East Oakland.)

Daily—6.00 and 9.30 A. M.; 1.30, 4.30 and 6.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00 and 4.30 P. M. connects down for San Jose.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

(Change cars at Broadway, Oakland.)

Daily—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P. M.

Sundays only—8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 A. M.; 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00 P. M.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO ALAMEDA.

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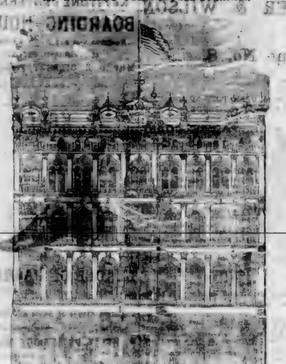
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VOL. XIV.—NO. 44. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1877. WHOLE NO. 691.

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PARING APPLES.

Out underneath the apple tree
A lonely maiden sat.
And by her side, in drowsy state,
Reposed the old grey cat.
The sky above, the fields below,
The little maiden sitting there,
The golden curls and soft blue eyes,
All formed a picture sweet and fair.

And in her lap a dish she held
Of fruit—a tempting sight,
And in a cheery voice she sang
"Those must be pared ere night!"
But mother's gone and I'm alone,
And now I'll try my luck and see
If brown-eyed Robin—whom I love—
Has really given his heart to me.

For I've often heard if I should pare
An apple whole and sound,
Without a break, in one long strip,
And cast it on the ground,
That, falling, it would take
The first initial of his name,
Who, some fine day, if it is true
Will surely come my hand to claim.

Then, quick as thought, the deed was done
And, lying at her feet,
The ruddy skin, with joy she saw
Had formed an R complete.
She clapped her hands in childlike joy
And, glancing down her dimpled knee,
A tender song burst from her heart,
"Hey, Robin is my own, I ween
But why do maidens blush and hover
And sing the snowy, dimpled land,
Why does it trouble so?
A step she hears, a manly form
She knows is close behind her chair,
And looking up with sky-blue eyes,
She sees her lover standing there

He lightly laughs and taps her cheek:
"Yes, little maiden, you are right
The apple skin has told true true,
For Robin's heart is thine."
And now neglected in their dish,
Repose the apples, red and gold,
While in the Summer afternoon
The old, old tale once more is told.

Are We a Nation of Cowards?

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20, 1877.

A nation's weakness could not surpass the crimes of its people committed upon unoffending citizens of a minor nation. International law is binding upon weak as well as upon powerful nations. The Mexican government, unable to restrain its banditti, or to keep them within its own territory, should be held responsible and made to atone for the suffering they inflict upon our people. Almost daily murder, robbery or violence of some kind are perpetrated upon American citizens by those Rangers, who we ask their wolfish atrocities with impunity. These rapacious savages should not be tolerated because of the feebleness of the power that has always failed to restrain them. Recent revelations disclose an organized system of plunder countenanced by high Mexican officials, whereby the Texan cattle, ranges within a distance of a hundred miles of the Rio Grande, are regularly robbed by those infuriated demons from the Mexican side. The losses to our people are immense, and the culpable neglect of our government which makes this state of things possible, is disgraceful to the administration. The inefficiency of the State department, and the absence of a strong military force have augmented the ferocity of the desperadoes, and the citizens have become alarmed, less their all be swept away. Will our government, by its criminal delinquency, continue to encourage these robber hordes, to murder inoffensive Americans, merely to satisfy their greed for plunder? England's method of dealing with savages, should be adopted by our government, for the bringing to their senses, the Bashi Bazouks of Mexico. Quick, condign punishment, mercifully administered, has a salutary effect upon nations, as upon individuals. Had she treated Abyssinia as we have treated Mexico, she would have been looked upon as the queenly prude of Europe, instead of being regarded as she is, the lion-hearted defender of her interests and her subjects. Spain, dehabited and bankrupt, have insulted our flag, murdered our fellow citizens on the high seas, and is to-day causing countless inconveniencies to peaceable Americans in Cuba, and yet, this gigantic nation of forty-five millions of enlightened people, with resources unparalled, fail do call her to account! shades of Jackson and Washington what think ye of such degeneracy? If John Adams were alive and Secretary of State, every Spanish regiment would be ordered out of Cuba. Evarts is a Boston man by birth, will he vindicate the example? If he has not forgotten the old South Church he will.

No other nation but our own would have passed unchallenged and unrebuked, the insolence of the murderous borders, and causing such detriment to our commerce. If the United States government cannot protect its frontiers from the too frequent incursions of Mexicans marauders, the State of Texas, at the peril of a war, owes its citizens protection to life and property, and the authorities of that State, even at the risk of involving the feebly conducted general government, should see to it, that merited punishment be meted out to the incursionists, even if the crossing of the Rio Grand to be attempted. Should this course be adopted, it would be justifiable, and the sympathy of the whole country would be aroused in favor of the act. The people have always been in advance of their rulers, and are now ready to show to the world, that Americans can, and will, defend their flag and the inviolability of their territory. Mexico has violated the law of nations, and trampled upon privileges long enough, she should now be called to account in language firm and courageously expressed; and, if need be, made to feel the point of our bayonets. We are not a nation of cowards; a pen use, if not infamous, foreign policy has impeded our progress and limited our territorial expansion. heroic deeds and grand local military achievements have placed us high in the niche of fame, but our vacillating diplomacy, controlled by weak trimmers with a foreign policy designed to hamper the development of a continent and dishonorably adhered to in order to further personal ambition and selfish ends, have become too sentimental for the good of the country. Our interests abroad have languished because of the incompetence of our Consular representatives, and our merchant marine, once unassailable and formidable, have been driven from the seas, because our commercial agents are either negligent or unfit for the places to which political tricksters have assigned them. And again, the governments professing friendly relations with us; being slow in actions, either or the Secretary of State or his personal friends, as was the case with Spain at the time she was in controversy with our government, whose paid attorney was no less a person than Mr. Fish, a son of our late Secretary of State in the interest of the country confered, while those false patriots swelled the number of their millions! With a Democratic Secretary of State in the Grant's administration effeminate as that was both Cuba and Mexico would have become integral parts of our country. When the Franco-German war was raging, we might have accomplished this brilliant piece of statesmanship, without even a ripple of foreign intervention, but the old woman who presided over the State department at that time, could not leave the field of her fancies long enough to consider

A. W. A. DE LEON.

My Waif.

A faded blue flannel dress, a thin little jacket, and a pair of worn shoes. I am sitting at my window looking out into the wet street, and watching the steady fall of raindrops, while in the recesses of an old trunk before me lie the articles just mentioned. Down my cheeks come the tears as I muse over the past. There comes before my mental vision a steamer, on the deck of which stands a child, gazing across the expanse of water, as if with her deep, thoughtful eyes, she could see the strange country to which this great steamer is carrying her. Watching her attentively, I long to speak to her, and at last I go up to her, and say softly, "Are you not tired, child?" A look of wonder comes into her face as she turns toward me and says, "No."

"Where are your friends? I have seen you standing here alone for several hours. Will they not be worried about you?"

The dark eyes look out to sea again, and half dreamily she answers,

"I am all alone; I am going to America to find my father."

"How old are you?"

"Ten."

"Will you come and sit down by me, and let me wrap my rug about you? Your hands are like ice."

She comes with me, and I put my warm wraps around her. "Tell me why you are going alone to your father?"

She is easily persuaded to talk, and I listen to her gentle little voice as it goes steadily on to the end.

"My mother lived in Dover, and I have not seen my father for a good many years. But I love him very much, and I have his picture in my pocket, which I look at every day. He sailed away one day, and before he went he told me I should come to find him some time with mother. Mother used to work very hard after that, and she cried a great deal, and she often said I might go to father when she got money enough. One day she went out and never came home again. I waited a long time for her, and finally some one came and took me to a hospital where she was lying on one of the beds. They told me she was dead. I did not know what to do, and first I thought I must go to heaven to find her, but I did not know how I could, and I thought it would be better to go to America and find father. So I had mother's watch, and I sold a man in a shop that I wanted some money for it, and he gave me a great deal; and then I came into this ship, and hid down stairs until it started, for I was afraid some one would keep me from going, and when they found me I gave them the money, and said I wanted to go to America."

"O, little girl," I cried, "do you know where to find your father?"

"In America," she answers.

Poor little soul! I look at the thin dress and the shabby jacket, and my heart goes out to this waif on God's footstool.

"I will soon be there now, dear child, and you shall come and stay with me until you find your father."

The next day, amid the bustle of arrival and greeting old friends, I miss the little figure from my side. I see her at last on the dock, peering curiously into each one's face. She turns to me with a disappointed air—"I don't see father among all these people."

We tend her off, and she weeps and mourns for several days; then when I look for her she is gone, and my poor waif cannot be found. I can get no tidings of her. She has left her little faded coat and dress that she had on when I first saw her. All this happened eleven years ago, and here am I, a lonely old woman, thinking sorrowfully of the lost child, whom I had learned to love as we always love one who is quite dependent upon us. The rain beats against the window, and the room begins to darken as the short November day draws to a close. A distant clock strikes five, and I shut the trunk and go to my cosy room-study, where there is a bright coal fire. The curtains are drawn, and my lamp is burning on my table, where piles of manuscript are scattered about in confusion. There is a figure crouching by the warm fire, holding out thin hands to the red coals. I look at it in astonishment. It is a woman, who turns a pair of dark, sad eyes upon me.

"Who are you?" I asked quietly.

A smile lights up the thin face as she answers, "You do not know me! I have come back to tell you that I was not ungrateful to you for all you did for me, and I have kept you in my heart all these years, though you must have thought me unworthy of your care when I left you so abruptly."

I know her now, and, womanlike, I begin to reproach her:

"My poor waif, why did you run away from me?

Her eyes fill with tears as she replies:

"I went because I thought I could find father. For weeks and weeks I roamed over this city, and finally wandered into the country about. I was always looking for him. It was weary work. I begged my way along, and sometimes earned a few pennies. About two years after I fell ill. It was at a farmhouse where I had been staying for some weeks. The people were very good to me; they nursed me by night and day for more than a month, and for a long time they thought I was going to die. But finally I commenced to recover, and during that time I had a curious dream, which made a deep impression on me. I was lying in bed, and my bed seemed to be lifted and carried through the air, past wide streams and deep forests, a long, long distance, until I was finally deposited on the bank of a lake. It was shaded by large trees, which grew down to the water's edge, and beyond them was the black, impenetrable forest. Looking out on the lake I saw a body floating, with white, upturned face. That face was my father's.

"As soon as I was able to walk I determined to look for that spot in the forest, for I felt I should find him there. So I left my kind friends, and went on my search. It would be too long to tell you how I wandered from place to place, until I found myself for wee of here, in a place which was thinly settled. I had lived in several families and earned my bread, and I had been to school some. A few years ago I was working in a mill at L——. One day a number of the mill hands came in and reported that a man had fallen into the pond, and tales of a friend's boreham were whispered about, which I heard, they said, had risked his life in vain efforts to save the other. When I was released from work that night I went to the house where the man lay, thinking I might be of some service. As I passed a stranger in the town, they said. I pushed aside the people at the door and went in, and there on a bed lay the very figure I had seen in my dream, with my own father's face. I rushed up to him, flung my arms about him, and then I remembered no more for some time. It seems I was unconscious during several hours. When I awoke I asked to see my father's friend, and I told my story to him as well as I could. He was very sorry for me, and he told me how many times my father had mourned for his wife and child, whom he believed to be dead. He seemed to me I must not live any longer, as I had no one to care for. He was very kind to me, and so were many of the neighbors; and now he has brought me to you, that I may tell you all about myself, how I am trying to live living, and to be thankful that my father is safe and happy."

"You are my waif," I cried, "stay with me, and make a lonely old woman happy."

She said. My waif still hovers about me, and her father's friend about her, and we are very happy.

The Wonderful Wall.

There is a little town in Germany called Heowick. About fifty years ago its inhabitants were plunged in very great distress. It was a time when there was war in the land, and the people were every day expecting to be deprived of their homes and property by an angry invading enemy. One night, especially they were in great trepidation and fear, for a party of reckless soldiers were expected to pass that way, and the people knew that their dwellings would be sacked, and perhaps, some of the dear members of their family murdered.

Beyond the town, close to the high road on which the soldiers were to come, there was a solitary house, larger and better and more attractive than the rest. A pious old woman lived there, who knew and trusted in the Lord as the Keeper and Defender of His people. With her lived a widowed daughter and one grandson; and this constituted her entire family. In her prayer the pious old woman often used the words of an old Germin hymn, which had in it these lines:

"Surround us, Lord, and so
Lest we should fall,
Raise up a wall,
And guard us from our foe."

"Grandmother," said the young man, on the morning to which we have referred, "what do you mean by praying that the Lord would build a wall around our house? Can you really be so foolish as to think that He will do such an impossible thing?"

"My dear boy," she replied, "I did not intend exactly what I said, but only that the Lord would defend us and our town, by any means. There is nothing that is impossible with Him; and if He will He can even build a wall to protect those who trust Him."

The night at length came, and a terrible night of winter, storm and wind and driving snow. In the darkness the aged widow and her family knew by the tramping of horse and sounds of firing and shouting, that a party of evil doers, sacks were passing their village houses, and pausing in their ravages and doomed down. They listened and trembled, praying for their poor neighbors, and expecting every moment that their own turn would come; but, to their great astonishment, no one even knocked at their door. It was a wonder they could not account for. But when daylight appeared they discovered the secret of their escape. The wind had drifted the snow into a high wall between them and the road, completely concealing them from view, so that the passing troops could not even see their dwelling.

"My son," said the good old grandmother, "don't you see how easy it is for the Lord to raise a wall around His people?"

So it always will be. All those who put their trust in Him may be sure, just as was His aged servant and her family in their time of sore need, that He is ever watching over them. No one need fear whom God doth keep, for the angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him."

How Quarrels Begin.

"I wish that pony was mine," said a little boy, who stood at a window looking down the road.

"What would you do with him?" asked his brother.

"Ride him; that's what I'd do.

"All day long?"

"Yes, from morning till night."

"You'd have to let me ride him sometimes," said the brother.

"Why would I? You'd have no right in him if he was mine."

"Father would make you let me have him part of the time."

"No, he wouldn't!"

"My children," said the mother, who had been listening, and now saw that they were beginning to get angry with each other, all for nothing, "let me tell you of a quarrel between two boys no bigger nor older than you are, that I read about the other day. They were going along the road, talking in a pleasant way, when one of them said:

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 7, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fourth of July.

The Fourth of July was celebrated very splendidly in this city and all passed off pleasantly. The procession and literary exercises at the California Theatre gave general satisfaction to the masses who thronged the sidewalks and were at the Theatre. The Oration, by Harry George, the Poem, by Jessop, and the reading by Mr. Keene of Drake's address to the American Flag, and the Star Spangled Banner was exquisitively fine. The National airs by the ladies of the Soldone Opera Bouffe Troupe added greatly to the literary exercises.

The Chisholm Family Murder.

On Thursday evening, April 26, John W. Gulley, a citizen of Kemper County, Mississippi, was assassinated by an unknown party. On the Saturday following, two colored men made affidavit that a Mr. Benjamin Bush, a white man was the guilty party, and the crime was instigated by Judge Chisolm, a well known and active Republican. His son, Clay Crisholm, and three other Republicans, Gilmer, Rosenbaum and Hopper, all whites, were also accused of complicity in the murder. The Judge and his son were arrested and imprisoned at De Kalb, and Mrs. Crisholm, her daughter, and a little son called Johnnie, insisted on sharing their confinement. At the judge's request, guards were stationed in the hall where he was confined. They were armed with double barreled guns, but it subsequently appeared that those with one exception, were loaded with powder and wadding only. This was Sunday morning.

Judge Crisholm on being arrested sent for Gilmer, who came into the town on Sunday, and was immediately arrested. He was surrounded by an infuriated crowd. On nearing the jail he made a sudden effort to escape, but was shot and killed. About three in the afternoon several of the guards requested the sheriff to retrieve them, and five retired, leaving their guns leaning against the wall. A friend of Judge Chisolm's, a Scotchman named M'Lellan, refused to go for some time, but at length acceded to the request of the Sheriff. He was delivered by that officer into the hands of the mob, who instantly shot him dead. The mob, led by a Dr. David Roser, then forced their way into the hall where the Judge was confined. A terrible scene followed. Judge Chisolm seized the guns and retired to the further end of the hall, determined to sell his life dearly. Clay Chisolm caught up his young brother and endeavored to hide him behind a large iron cage. The rest of the awful story must be told in Mrs. Chisolm's own words:

"Before Clay could spring back to take his place against the door, Johnnie cried out, 'Oh, my father!' He sprang between his father and Rosser, who he saw was in the act of shooting him. Rosser placed his gun at the heart of my little boy, and fired its contents into his body. At that instant my husband obtained the only loaded gun there, which had been brought from our house, and killed Rosser. After the lock had been chopped out of the door, I sprang inside to give the alarm that the mob had fired the jail. My daughter's face was covered with blood from wounds caused by shot which had rebounded after striking the iron bars. I told my husband to fight his way through, not knowing then that the guns which had been left by the guards had been loaded with powder only by the Sheriff.

"With Clay's assistance I carried Johnnie's dead body down stairs, through the hall to the outside door. Turning, I saw a renewal of the attack, and my husband coming down with our daughter's arm around his waist. At this time old Henry Gully was at the door. I urged him back, holding the door with both hands. He put his gun through the grating, and Cornelius, throwing her arm around her father's neck, told Gully to kill her and spare her father. Gully placed the gun within a few inches of her and fired, her arm receiving the contents of both barrels. Another gun was handed Gully by a boy, which he fired and shot my husband. Phil. Gully ran up with a club, but another shot finished him (her husband), and he fell, exclaiming, "My precious wife, I die innocent; my entire family murdered; but if any of my children live, I want them to know that I have never done an act nor harbored a thought which would make them blush.

"Clay tried to stand between him and his murderers, while Cornelia and I ran to the door to obtain help to carry my husband home. The blood was running from Cornelia's shattered arm. Although she held up, and begged for help. The answer was a shot in her leg. By this time about twenty-five of the crowd came. I hastened to where my husband lay, and seized a gun. The leader started back and fired a shot at me. I then fired at him, and the crowd fled again. My son and myself, with the help of one of the demons, who assisted in killing my husband, carried him home. We were pursued by the mob to our gate. Cornelia kept her bleeding body between us and them. Arriving home I found the servants had fled with the keys, and we had to force the window open, through which we climbed. A kind negro brought my dead boy home, but was afraid to remain.

Cornelia Chisolm lingered a few days, tenderly cared for by devoted friends; but the shock was too great for endurance, and she gradually sank into the sleep of death. She was delicate and highly accomplished, and had recently graduated from a young ladies academy with honor. Her noble courage and sad fate have awakened deep sympathy in every civilized community; but no punishment has yet overtaken, the savages who murdered her, or the officials who were accomplices in the crime.

"What every body says must be true."

The incontrovertible testimony offered by those who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription induced the doctor to sell it under a positive guarantee. Many ladies have refrained from using it on account of a general feeling of repugnance against advertised medicines. Let me ask a question. Are you prejudiced against sewing machines because you have seen them advertised? or can you doubt the ingenuity and skill required in their invention? Again, would you refuse to insure your house because the company advertised that it had paid millions in losses, and yet had a capital of several millions. Do such advertisements shake your confidence, and create prejudice? Then why refuse to credit the testimony of those who have found the Favorite Prescription to be all that is claimed for it in overcoming those ailments peculiar to your sex? Why submit to the use of harsh, and perhaps caustic treatment, thus aggravating your malady when relief is guaranteed, and a positive, perfect, and permanent cure has been effected in thousands of cases?

WABASH STATION, Ill., } October 24th, 1876. }

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Sir—Allow me to extend my most sincere thanks to you for the great benefit my wife has received from the use of your Favorite Prescription. She suffered almost intolerably before using your medicine, and I had tried the skill of several physicians but to no purpose. Finally, I thought I would give the Favorite Prescription a trial, and she is now sound and well.

Very gratefully yours,
D. A. HUNTER.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1877.

Every day, we have in Washington fresh arrivals of prominent leaders of the Republican party in the several States in which elections are to be held within the next six months, all of whom express great anxiety as to the results. The distinctive features of the policy of the National Administration on the financial and tariff questions, together with that of our relations with Spain and Mexico, are the topics of discussion and speculation. Then, again, delegations from the different States, interested in the appointments for positions in the public service at home and abroad, follow each other in quick succession. These regular occurring interviews with the President and members of his Cabinet, give them little time for relaxation. One would suppose that they would be most anxious for a speedy disposal of all the public business now under consideration, for so long as any particular question is an open one, advocates will be on hand to support the different phases in which it may be presented. In the mean time, however, all this serves to make things somewhat lively at the Capital, so that every day brings with it something in the way of sensation.

The first mutual congratulation, when friend meets friend and goes through the characteristic greeting accompanied with the grasp of hands is "what delightful weather we are enjoying in these waning days of June. Our first parents in the Garden of Eden could not have been more favored with balmy breeze." And this is true. Never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant have residents of this locality experienced such a sweet luxury of inhalation. The wind even from the sunny South bears upon its wings both health and joy. The invalid rushing to the sea-shore, the mountain resort, the mineral spring, to escape the expected scorching rays of the luminary of day, halts upon his way, saying: "I need go no farther. I find here, at the Capital, all that could seek. I will tarry and be satisfied."

It is really a luxury to stand off at a distance, and be a spectator of a National duel without being particularly interested in the result of the combat. This is our position exactly in relation to the present war between Russia and Turkey. While all the Governments of Europe are anxious lookers-on, least something may occur which will endanger the existing "balance of power" that guarantees the stability of each, we, on this side of the Atlantic, quietly survey the strife, and curiously follow the contending armies from point to point. We can now realize the attitude of Europe during our domestic warfare, which threatened the very existence of the Nation.

Far of the Rulers of Monarchies sympathized with us in our struggle for the perpetuation of Republican institutions. Some distinguished publicists of liberal political sentiments hoped that our system would survive the shock, but they were few and far between. The prevailing wish of Europe was that the "Stars and Bars, should float proudly aloft, and that the "Stars and Stripes" should be trailed in the dust. If all Europe should be involved in the present war before its close, it will be our time to be indifferent.

When it is taken into consideration that *five* Southern members of the House of Representatives can control its organization at its next session, one can easily understand how a little wisdom, displayed in the concentration of the Republican vote upon some Republican candidate in whom the Democrats of the South have confidence, must secure the election of a Republican Speaker. There are questions that will claim the consideration of Congress, which will dominate all others in the estimation of Southern members, among which is that of giving aid to the Texas-Pacific Railroad. If the Republican Representatives can see their way clear to join with Southern Democrats in support of that measure there does not appear to be a doubt that a Republican organization may be made successful.

On the other hand, it is rumored that there will be found at least four Republican Senators, who, being opposed to the President's Southern policy, will join hands with the Democrats in the Senate in its organization, demanding only a share of the offices of the Senate in consideration for their support. Both of these speculations rest upon the possibility of a defection in the ranks of the parties in a majority in the Senate and House. The closeness of the vote in each serves to give both parties uneasiness, which will only be dispelled by actual results.

The three-cornered contest between gold, silver and paper still progresses. The desire of the Cabinet, that the bondholder must have gold for the security he holds is meeting with expected opposition. The grave question is now propounded, is it really to the advantage of the people of this country to issue a 4 per cent. bond, payable at the end of thirty years, payable in gold, and gold only, in preference to issuing a bond at a higher rate, payable in gold or silver. The greenback advocates are coming to the front, and they say "pay in the money you received." But all this contrariety of opinions will have representatives in Congress, where the question must be ultimately and authoritatively settled. We give no credance to the assertion, that the President is interested that he will veto any bill passed providing for the payment of the 4 per cent. bonds, about being placed, in gold, or gold. We have heard of previous pardons (pardons before trial), but we have never heard of previous vetoes. This latter would really be something new under the sun.

The evident impossibility to bring the murderers of the Chisholm family, in Mississippi, to punishment for their fiendish crime is unanswerble evidence of the inability of the General Government to furnish protection to life and liberty in the late insurrectionary States, where red-handed violence stalks boldly around at noonday. There is no disguising the fact that this three-fold homicide had its origin in personal antipathy on the part of the assassins, and that they have been and will be protected by their political associates. Now, will not this lamentable want of security in the South suggest to Congress that something must be done to stay the reign of lawlessness in those States in which State laws afford no defense from injury?

The order of the President of 22d instant has been given to the public, but is more particularly addressed to those holding positions in the public service. He says: "that no officer should be permitted to take part in the management of political organizations or election campaigns," nor should "assessments for political purposes on officers or subordinates be allowed." Now, the sooner our State Republican Associations, mainly composed of Clerks in the Departments, adjourn without delay, the more prompt they will be in obeying this order. The political services of these organizations have been felt and recognized in the several States, but to continue them longer would be an act of insubordination. Hereafter the rack and file must pay the fiddler while the "commissioned" officers dance.

ETA.

Resources of California.

We have received the July number of this valuable publication, of which J. P. H. Wentworth is the editor. It abounds with the most useful information to the agricultural and mining interests of the State.

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P. Beamish's Shirt Store.

Go to P. Beamish. Save money! You can do so by buying during the legitimate sale of regular stock. Forty Million Dollars' worth of Shirts and Underwear will be sold at fifty cents on the dollar. Do not miss the opportunity. It will never occur again. You can get good bargains at Beamish's Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Shirt Store, Nucleus Building, corner Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

PERRY SALOON EXCHANGE—Chop House and Coffee Saloon, 523 Davis Street, San Francisco. Oysters in every style. Meals and Refreshments at all hours. Theodore Decastro, Proprietor.

PICNIC.—The Golden Leaf Social Club of ladies give their picnic at Zimmermann's Gardens, Oakland, Tuesday next.

Wm. Buckley is one of the aspirants for Superintendent of Streets.

OAKLAND—Antelope Restaurant, 808 Broadway, Oakland, Viscovich & Donahue, Proprietors. Meals at all hours, day or night. Neatly furnished rooms to let by the day, week or month. John Visovich, B. Donahue.

FINE GROCERIES.—It is an undeniable fact that Linsley & Co., of 505 and 507 Sansome, st., have on hand the largest and finest stock of hams, butter, sugar, flour, eggs, etc., which they sell at the very lowest cash prices. Give them a call and examine for yourself.

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San Francisco Cordage Co.

San Francisco Cordage Company, established 1857, have just added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Consistently on hand a large stock of Manila Rope, all sizes, Tarred Manila Rope, Hay Rope, Whale Line, etc. Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front street.

THE National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson, 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, for the best Photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world.

The Model Printer's Guide.

This handsome Journal, published by J. W. Daughaday & Co., Philadelphia, deserves the patronage of every one. It is not only a perfect gem in its typographic appearance, but is full to the brim of choice literary matter, while the information it imparts in reference to the art of printing is simply invaluable. No boy should sleep soundly, until he has ordered it, and its suggestions would be found to be of immense advantage to business men everywhere. Ten cents, and a three cent stamp for postage is the price for a year, and certainly such a sum could not be better spent. A handsome, 100-page Printer's Instruction and specimen book is sent free to every subscriber. It

West Indian Society Picnic.

THE WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT Association will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary on the first of August, at Badger's Park, East Oakland, with a grand Picnic. The Committee has engaged a first-class Band for the occasion, and will spare no pains in making the picnic enjoyable and pleasant to all. Come one, Come all. Remember the day—First day of August.

THOMAS H. GROVES,
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MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER takes great pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and airy house No. 16 Virginia Street, between Washington and Jackson streets. She will rent Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms Reasonable. SAN FRANCISCO, April 21st, 1877.

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To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church. Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 2d of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Secretary.
Oakland, May 19, 1877.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. E. WILSON, No. 843 MISSION STREET, San Francisco, would inform her friends and patrons that she has opened a fine assortment of Fall Goods, and will warrant a perfect fit, in any style and to the latest fashions. Customers at short notice and made to order at the shortest notice.

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FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
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THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON
FAMILY
Sewing Machine No. 8.
STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL.
1876.
AWARDS TO WHEELER & WILSON.
[From the Official Report.]
1. A Single and Complete Set of Machines for Family Use, Manufacturing Purposes, Tailoring, Shoemaking, Harness Making, Carpet Sewing, Upholstering, Quilting, Embroidering, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Braiding, Binding, Gathering, Cording, Corsetting, Eyeletting, Button-hole Making, Button Sewing, Ruffling, Plaiting, Gauging, Pleating, Shirring, Stitching, Seaming, Fine Sewing, Darning, Mending, Ripping, Cutting, Trimming, Feather Stitching, Fringing, Knotting, Looping, Netting, Knitting, Crocheting, Lacing, Tatting, Working Button-hole Stitch, Overseaming, Overcasting, Hemstitching, Fagoting, Embroidering, Working Chain Stitch, Working Lock Stitch, Working Double Chain Stitch, Working Double Lock Stitch, Working Single Thread Stitch, Working Double Thread Stitch, Working Single Thread Knot Stitch, Working Double Thread Knot Stitch, Working Single Thread Loop Stitch, Working Double Thread Loop Stitch, Working Single Thread Twist Stitch, Working Double Thread Twist Stitch, Working Single 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AND

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Were the first introduced into the Household, and far more than two-fifths have been stolen imitated.

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Nos. 6 and 7 Sewing Machines

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No machine is cheap that will not do an inferiores work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that runs or breaks needles, shuttles and injures the health of the operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable. And of experience inferior machine will soon double the original price. Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and TRULY CHEAP by reason of their superiority in all desirable qualities, and are ready, right and warranted for a reasonable [illegible] during cleaning and much. Illustrated

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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[illegible] AND DEALERS IN

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Be matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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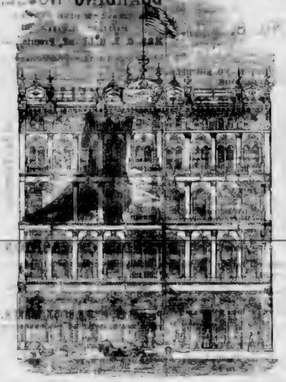
67 William Street, New York.

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PROFESSOR JOHN BOLL, of old Pacific street, has on the mill yard from the Cliff constantly, on Materials, fully prepared by the most experienced veterinary surgeons, for the cure of every [illegible] in the United States. Prof. Boll challenges any one in the Pacific Coast, or elsewhere, $100, $500, $1,000, cost. For "cut and saw" he "carves" any time, by using spay.

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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the coast, and mostly customers of Bancroft Law Stationery.

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from New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World, procured upon special notice, at publishers' prices, without charge to customers. Our prices will always be low, and we shall endeavor to merit your liberal patronage.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our many [illegible] every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

over offered in the [illegible]. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles in [illegible] and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be [illegible].

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with TIFFANY, NEW YORK, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Seals, and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the new [illegible] furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and vicinity.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser. MONOGRAMS and INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice without charge.

Bookbinding, similar to INITIAL STAMPING, will be done in a [illegible] manner by Bancroft Company, at two Cents, and Gold.

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(Successor to CUDDY & HUGHES,)

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JOB PRINTERS,

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This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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PACIFIC

APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also of the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific Shore is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principles but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] information concerning each Subordinate Lodge, [illegible] and other matter that can be produced by wind or brought to [illegible] from the fraternity at large that do not be the sole property of any [illegible].

It also has a [illegible] department, ready for females who suffer from [illegible] prostration, giving almost immediate relief to the [illegible] that no female should be without during [illegible] period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application to [illegible] rheumatism, Cancers, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.

STOP THAT COUGHING

Some of you [illegible] will be pitying you. You [illegible] every winter; but the cold declined, by letting the cough [illegible] month. Is it [illegible] of double pneumonia? [illegible] not surprising you should be reluctant to try remedies after the many experiments you have made, [illegible] responsible hinted on the public by [illegible] cures [illegible].

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the VERY BEST remedy ever [illegible] for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have already benefited by the surprising results [illegible] proved

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We have advised ourselves to all who are [illegible] of the Throat and Lungs, for the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the THROAT AND LUNGS assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is presented to the [illegible] with [illegible] strengthening in its [illegible] [illegible] from 40 poisonous or deleterious drugs, and [illegible] harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.

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REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

The valuable properties, containing as a [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of the popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach, bowels, and [illegible]. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to [illegible] recovering from debility, whether produced by [illegible] or [illegible]. As a stimulant, it [illegible] the [illegible] and other [illegible] that can be produced by wine or brandy [illegible] entirely free from the [illegible] effects that follow the use or spirits of any kind.

As a [illegible] medicine, ready for females who suffer from [illegible] prostration, giving almost immediate relief to the [illegible] that no female should be without during [illegible] period.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes. It is also valuable as an external application to [illegible] rheumatism, Cancers, etc.

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REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the PEERLESS PURE and Highly Concentrated Flavoring Extracts for family use. They are [illegible] They are not up to superior style, and in a bottle [illegible] quality. Ask your grocer for Redington's Extracts.

Comparing quality and economy, these extracts are [illegible] Extracts.

I warrant instead as THEY WARRANT, they have been [illegible] and will be [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday July 14, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Ensuing Legislative Duty of Colored Citizens.

A movement should be immediately organized by colored citizens to organize for the express purpose of petitioning the Legislature to repeal the proscriptive school laws which are yet in force in some of the localities of the State. Stockton, Sacramento and San Jose particularly, where they yet continue to keep up the distinction of proscription "colored schools" San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo and some other cities and localities, have sometime ago removed the proscription, by opening the public schools to colored and white children, making no distinction in consequence of color. This is as it should be in every part of the State, by Legislative enactment. The progressive spirit of the age demands that every proscriptive relic of slavery should be removed jin this new century as speedily as possible, and that the rights of every citizen should be enforced by all parties, by Legislative enactment. Colored citizens in every locality should be on the alert, and question every candidate for the Legislature on this public school question, whether such candidates be of Republican proclivities or not, before they support them with their votes.

R. R. Elections.

The Central Pacific Railroad Co. held their annual meeting for the election of directors and officers Tuesday, July 10th, with the following result: Directors—Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, E. H. Miller, Jr., S. T. Gage, David D. Colton and Charles Crocker. Officers—President, Leland Stanford; First Vice President, C. P. Huntington; Second Vice-President, Charles Crocker; Financial Director, David D. Colton; Treasurer, Mark Hopkins; Secretary, E. H. Miller, Jr.. It is stated by the officers of the railroad company that the new line to San Francisco from Bantas via Antioch and along the straits and eastern shore of the bay will be completed early in October, only twenty-five miles this side of Antioch remaining to be finished.

The following railroad companies held their annual meetings Wednesday, July 11th, and elected their officers for the ensuing year:

California Pacific — Directors—R. P. Hammond, Geo. E. Gray, J. L. Willcut, N. T. Smith, C. J. Robinson; C. F. Crocker, J. O. B. Gunn. Owing to the want of a quorum the directors did not elect their officers.

Stockton and Copperopolis.—Directors: Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, Vice President; M. Hopkins, Treasurer; E. H. Miller, Secretary; Robert Robinson, N. T. Smith and W. E. Brown.

Terminal Railroad.—Directors: Leland Stanford, President; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary; C. P. Huntington, Robert Robinson and W. E. Brown.

Northern Railroad.—Directors: Leland Stanford, President; C. P. Huntington, Vice President; Mark Hopkins, Treasurer; E. H. Miller, Secretary; D. D. Colton and C. Crocker.

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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 2, 1877.

New books have now been opened in all the Departments, for operations and disbursements for the fiscal year 1877-78. Funds will be available which have been locked up since the adjournment of Congress, and, in the Executive Departments in which appropriations for the last year had been exhausted, business will be resumed with that vigor which the "sinews" make possible. The Democratic House of Representatives cut down appropriations for the working of the government machinery below the figures which absolute necessity and the public interest require. The next House will see the difficulties which threaten, and it is to be hoped, will provide means for avoiding them. No one will oppose a proper regard for economy in the administration of the government, but experience has shown that a strained economy is, in reality, prodigality in its worst form.

When the statement went out, as it were by authority (for it was in accordance with the recommendation of the report of a committee of clerks appointed to investigate), that nearly all of the Engraving and Printing heretofore done in the Treasury Department was to be given to contractors in distant cities, the public disapproval of such a change became manifest. Three-fourths of the employes in the Bureau were discharged, and every surrounding indicated that the vast and expensive machinery belonging to the government would be hustled into waterrooms there to rot and rust. But if such a thing ever was seriously contemplated by the Secretary of the Treasury, he has obeyed "a sober second thought," and thrown into the waste-basket the "learned and labored" report of his committee of clerks, which had the appearance of being inspired by the bank note companies, rather than by a desire to protect the public interest. The work will hereafter be done in the Treasury Building, notwithstanding the recommendations of the committee whose promptings may become the subject of investigation.

The one-term principle, or a constitutional amendment which would make the President and Vice President ineligible to reelection, has had many advocates, who are beginning to waver in their advocacy of such a change in our fundamental law. In a Republic, the safety of the people is only assured by holding the Executive to a strict accountability for the discharge of the duties intrusted to him. Some say that he is amenable to impeachment. But it must be borne i mind that this can only be resorted to when charged with high crimes and misdemeanors.

Such political purity is supposed to be guided by a code or set of principles which will, if elevated to power, be followed upon which it will administer the government. In selecting the ruler we make choice of, one or the other of a platform of principles, and, if the recipient of the votes of a majority of the people thinks proper to "jump the platform," after election, there is no remedy but wordy condemnation. Ergo, it is held, that if the President were an aspirant for re-election, he would be more likely to conform to pledges made or implied.

Republican State Associations in Washington have become fixed institutions. They are composed principally, if not wholly, of those holding office in the service of government. The members recognize their obligations to that party which has been in power for the last sixteen years, and feel that it is a matter of duty as well as gratitude to use their best efforts to promote its ascendency. The aid they have given Republican organizations in the States has been by circulating political documents and giving such pecuniary aid as each one has been able to contribute. With but few exceptions, this has been done freely and cheerfully. Each one realizing that he is only doing that which obligation to a beneficent or suggests, is fully rewarded by the performance of acts suggested by conscience. So far as these associations are concerned, membership and donations have been entirely voluntary.

The edict has been promulgated that these partisan organizations must be dissolved, also the inducements will be ostracised as insubordinates. The party is to be purified by ejecting a class of workers who have heretofore been subservient to political success, and who have been inspired by a conviction that they have been performing a duty imposed by their friendly relationship with their party, and as American citizens. But the mandate has gone forth, and government employees must submit. Hereafter, they may sneak home on election day, and silently deposit their votes, but they must be careful not to become demonstrative in the support of their political principles.

Whatever may be the mission of Ex-Governor Packard, of Louisiana, to the North, and however his appearance at Des Monies, Iowa, on the day of the assembling of the Republican convention may be construed, it must be admitted that, considering the provocation, he was remarkably guarded in his utterances. He abstained from any pointed assault upon the National Administration, and only repeated his oft told tald of wrong inflicted upon the Republicans of his State. His consistency in advocating the same principles now that he did during the campaign cannot be urged to his disparagement. He contends, as do a vast majority of the Republicans of the country, that the mission of the Republican party is not ended. The hopes of all friends of good government are centered in its continued organization and triumph. To secure these results, all must be considered as secondary to an abandonment of political principles.

ETA.

"Canker in the Bud."

You watch its development with expectant solicitude—the choice, exquisitely-moulded bud which promises to unfold with the perfect flower. You perhaps think how it will adorn the drawing room vase, and anticipate the pleasure of showing it to your flower-loving friends. But some morning you find its head drooping, its fragrance fled, and an ugly purple spot on one of the delicately-tinted petals. It is the poet's "canker in the bud." How often the loathsome canker blights the cherished "infant blossoms" in our household gardens—those human buds which give earnest of a brilliant future. The noisome canker, so long concealed—scrofula—at length reveals its dreaded presence and to our bright hopes succeeds the most agonizing fear, for we know the fatal sequel it portends—pulmonary consumption. It is estimated by eminent medical authorities that at least one-fifth of mankind are inflicted with this insidious malady. But its ravages are so secret, that even its victims are unaware of its presence until it suddenly discloses itself in some of its myriad and ofttimes fatal forms. A slight cutaneous eruption is often the only indicator of its presence. The only means of exterminating this disease from the system is by a thorough course of constitutional treatment. This treatment must fulfil three indications, namely, promote nutrition, alter or purify the blood, and arrest disorganization of the tissues and the formation of tubercles. No more efficient alterative can be employed for these purposes than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. While imparting strength and tone to the digestive organs it cleanses the blood and heals the diseased tissues. Test its virtues ere the deadly canker has blighted the life you prize.

The Golden Leaf Social Club Picnic.

A very fine and select picnic was given by the Golden Leaf Social Club, composed of ladies, at Zimmerman's Garden, Oakland, on Tuesday last. Among the guests who were invited and present were Hon. B. K. Bruce and Ex-Gov. P. S. B. Pinchback They stayed until 1 P. M., and returned to the city. The amusements, including Turpsichorean exercises, continued until nine o'clock in the evening, when all returned to the city highly delighthd with the day's recreation. Miss Hattie Grasses, Mrs. Grasses-Brown, Mrs. Enos and Mrs. Mary Sanderson-Grasses wore among the principal managers.

CHURCH NOTICE.—Rt. Rev. T M. D. Ward, Presiding Bishop of the California Annual Conference, will preach in Bethel A. M. E. Church, on Fowell street, between Jackson and Pacific, Sunday evening, July 15th, 8 P.M. All are invited to attend. J. J. DYER, pastor.

☞ The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of the Supreme Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., for the State of California, are Robert J. Fletcher, J. E. Francis, C. H. Fletcher, W. J. Simmons and N. A. Christopher.

PERSONAL.—Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward arrived in this city from the East on Monday last. The Bishop is to preside over the African Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, which meets in Sacramento City, Thursday, August 2d.

S. R. RHODES, successor to Wm. Sherman & Co., Clothiers and Merchant Tailors, 608 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Go to P. Beamish's Shirt Store. Save money! You can do so by buying during the legitimate sale of regular stock. Forty Million Dollars' worth of Shirts and Underwear will be sold at fifty cents on the dollar. Do not miss the opportunity. It will never occur again. You can get good bargains at Beamish's Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Shirt Store, Nucleus Building, corner Market and Third Streets, San Francisco.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

PERRY SALOON EXCHANGE—Chop House and Coffee Saloon, 523 Davis Street, San Francisco. Oysters in every style. Meals and Refreshments at all hours. Theodore Decastro, Proprietor.

San Francisco Cordage Co.

San Francisco Cordage Company, established 1857, have just added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of Manila Rope, all sizes, Tarred Manila Rope, Hay Rope, Whale Line, etc. Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front street.

OAKLAND—Antelope Restaurant, 868 Broadway, Oakland, Viscovich & Donahue, Proprietors. Meals at all hours, day or night. Neatly furnished rooms to let by the day, week or month. John Visovich,

Restitution.

You have defrauded your neighbor. You have done him an injury, not accidentally, but on purpose. You have sought your own profit by inflicting a loss upon him. You have taken what belongs not to you, but to him. You must proceed then to make restitution. Go at once. Go to-day, if you can. State the facts frankly and honestly. Acknowledge your wrong-doing and repair the harm as fully as you can. It will cost you a struggle to do this. When, however, you have made up your mind to the struggle you will probably find it easier than you expect. But whatever you do don't keep this burden upon your conscience. It will stand between you and God. It is an obstacle which you cannot get over. You may forget that it is there; but there it is; and you are on one side, and Almighty God is on the other.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Fine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Died.

SMITH.—In this city, June 17, Richard Smith, aged 26 years.

JACKSON.—In this city, June 11, Benjamin Jackson, a native of St. Vincent, West Indies, aged 26 years.

Notice to the Members of the California Conference.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHERS.—Your Conference will convene in Sacramento, at St. Andrew's, August 2d, 1877. Though small in number, your influence is felt in all parts of our common Zion.

Come prepared to meet all Conference claims and obligations. The Dollar and Ocologand Fund must and will not be forgotten.

T. M. D. WARD,
Presiding Bishop, Fifth Episcopal District.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 13th, 1877.
pr. Clerk.

DR. H. H. STEVENS,
DENTIST.
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TWELFTH
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
OF SAN FRANCISCO,
Will be opened at the Pavilion,
Eighth, Market and Mission Streets,
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1877,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.
WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.
MANY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EXhibitors at the
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION
Are promised, so that LOCAL EXHIBITORS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO MAKE EARLY APPLICATION FOR SPACE.
All application for space and information may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Twelfth Industrial Exhibition or the Superintendent, at 27 Post Street, San Francisco.
No charge will be made to exhibitors for space.
A. B. HALLIDIE, President.
J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

West Indian Society Picnic.
THE WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT Association will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary on the first of August, at Baker's Park, Oakland, with a grand Picnic. The Committee has engaged a first-class Band for the occasion, and will spare no pains in making the picnic enjoyable and pleasant to all Come one, Come all. Remember the day—First day of August.
THOMAS M. GROVES,
Secretary W. I. B. A.

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MRS. ELEANOR SHUMER takes great pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and airy house No. 14 Virginia Street, between Washington and Jackson streets. She will rent Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms Reasonable, San Francisco, April 29th, 1877.

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This fine Billiard Saloon is furnished in the most popular style, and is fitted up with so much comfort as a regard for the comfort and recreation of its patrons.
The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., always on hand. Patronage from the interior on their arrival in this city will find this House a most agreeable place of resort.

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E Church. Take Notice.
THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 2d of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.
L. M. TRIPLETT, Secretary.
Oakland, May 18, 1877.

DRESSMAKING.
MISS E. WILSON, No. 642 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, would inform her friends and the public that she has returned from the East, and will warrant a perfect fit, in any style used in the United States. Orders by mail or exceptions made to order at the shortest notice.

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GOLD MEDAL—California State Fair Sacramento.
FIRST PREMIUM—San Joaquin Agricultural Society's Fair, Stockton
Sonoma and Marin Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Oregon State Fair.
FIRST PREMIUM—Family Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Manufacturing Machine.
FIRST PREMIUM—Work.
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FIRST PREMIUM—Best Display of Work, Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, San Jose.
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The No. 8 has all the modern points that can be obtained for other machines, while the inventor has avoided all the objections that have been found to exist in other machines. It will sew from the finest paper to the heaviest goods—sew leather—without change of tension. The best machine for family use, and for manufacturing purposes. Many cases are crowded without injurious pressure.
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HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
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627 & 629 Bush Street, San Francisco.

CRAIG & SON,
MINT AVENUE,
(Formerly 823 Market Street,)
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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. my30

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HALL, LUHRS & CO.,
(Successors to Milliken Bros.)
Importers and
Wholesale Grocers
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C. P. R. R.
Commencing
Friday, June 1, 1877,
And until further notice the Ferry and Depot at Market street,
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing)
7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (Ferry Wash. Street Depot, Steamer Wharf), connecting with Express Train for Napa (Stage connections for Soda Springs, Harbin Springs, Knight's Landing and intermediate points); for Woodland, and Knight's Landing.....(Arrive San Francisco 8.55 P. M.)
8.00 A. M. (Sun.) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading and Portland. Cal., Ogden, Salt Lake and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Latrobe 5.00 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 5.55 P. M.)
8.00 A. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all stations at San Jose at 9.30 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 9.55 A. M.)
A PARLOR CAR ATTACHED TO THIS TRAIN.
4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Visalia, Summit, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Huntsville, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Lemoore, Grangers, Bakersfield, Sumner, Delano, Caliente, Tehachapi, Mojave, Kendall, (for Resort Hot Springs), Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (for Orange), Santa Ana and Colorado River (Arizona Steps.) Connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, Pleasanton and Verona. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Los Angeles and Colorado River, and at Goshen Junction with Train for Visalia. (Arrive San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)
4.00 P. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Washington Street Wharf). Connects at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading, Portland, Ogden and Omaha. (Sunday excepted, for Napa and Calistoga.
4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAIN will leave San Francisco at 8.30 A. M. Returning, will leave San Jose at 5.30 P. M.
A. C. HAMMATT, J. L. WILLCUTT,
Superintendent. Gen. Pass'r & Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.
For Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the C. P. R. R. will take one of the Ferry Boats at Market street Wharf (Ferry Landing), at 8.00 A. M., 4.00 P. M. and 6.30 P. M. Daily, for Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Mateo, Burlingame, San Matco, Belmont, San Carlos, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo Park, Mayfield, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Visalia, Summit, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Huntsville, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Lemoore, Grangers, Bakersfield, Sumner, Delano, Caliente, Tehachapi, Mojave, Kendall, (for Resort Hot Springs), Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (for Orange), Santa Ana and Colorado River (Arizona Steps.) Connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, Pleasanton and Verona. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Los Angeles and Colorado River, and at Goshen Junction with Train for Visalia. (Arrive San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)
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From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.
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AND

Family Album.

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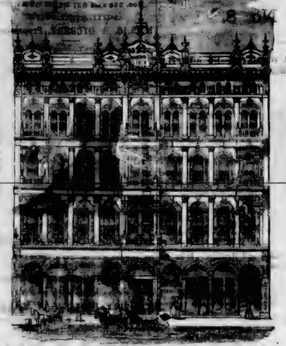
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In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to GIVE satisfaction.

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PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is it's Masonic intelligence As heretofore, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning matters nitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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It needs the VERY MOST remedy ever discovered for the cure of

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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

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Comparing quality and economy, none others are to be compared with THEM. Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted by families in preference to all others, and are now

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of the Pacific Coast.

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CURE

By using according to directions.

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Will CURE in their incipiency, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 47. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1877. WHOLE NO. 694

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Each subsequent insertion	50 cts.

SELECTIONS.

THE NOBLENESS OF LABOR.

There's a nobleness in labor:
There's beauty in the deed;
For without its reeking glory,
Idle lords would stand in need!
'Tis the colour of the splendor
That adorns our happy land;
Though the titled fear to mingle
Where the sons of labor stand.

In its mighty grasp the kingdoms
Of the earth are made to gleam
Like the rivers in the brightness
Of the morning's blushes beam!
From its action springs the blessings
And the comforts that we feel,
As from out the roaring furnace
Comes the hot and burning steel.

We may look our lots of whiteness
In fastened sad in sweat,
But no greater men than workers
Th'e ever trod on earth!
There's a grandeur in its spirit,
For its blight it never broke,
There's a music in its wrestle,
And a braveness in its stroke.

In the world its source is rightsome,
In its honest heat it dwells,
Quantities the thought of beauty
Clear and full as rising bells!
And its arm is never weary,
And its hope is never dead;
Though the lilie pluck the blossoms
Round its ruddy glowing shed.

Though its sons may look the polish
And the grace that idlers boast;
Yet it gives to life a fitness
That arrays and crowns it most!
For I love the son of labor,
And will aid him all I can;
Though unskilled to set and fashion,
He's a monarch and a man!

THE MOSQUITO HUNT.

Not a sound was heard, but a horrible hum,
As round our chamber we hurried,
In search of the insect whose trumpet and drum
Our delicate slumbers had worried.

We sought for it darkly at dead of night,
One coverlid carefully turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And our candle dimly burning.

No useless garment confined our breast,
But in simple night-dress and slippers,
We wandered about like spirits distressed,
Or the exile of piratical shippers.

Short and few were the words we let fall,
Lest the noise should disturb the mosquito;
But we steadily gazed on the whitewashed wall,
And thought how we had been bit, oh!

But half an hour had seemed to elapse,
Ere we met with the wretch that had bit us;
And raising our boots gave some terrible slaps,
That made the mosquito's quietus.

Quickly and gladly we turned from the dead,
And left him all smashed and gory!
We blew out the candle and popped into bed,
Determined to tell you the story.

Learning and Labor.

The good people of California are fully alive to the interests of public schools for the education of their children in every branch that pertains to the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, but we are pained to notice a universal neglect of employment for the youth in all of the villages and cities of the coast. This neglect of the education in the practical duties and business employments of life, is depriving our children of their legitimate rights. All reflecting minds will see, that if the youth of our land are deprived of the discipline of labor, their rights to a visible means of support are greatly abridged, and thus, while they may have the discipline of learning, they have been deprived of the more important discipline of labor. It was said by an eminent statesman when speaking upon business education, "teach your sons what will be useful to them when they become men." We say let "learning and labor" be your motto. Make the discipline of education to combine both the practical and theoretical knowledge of business, and as Horace Greely once said, "it will arm your sons for the battle of life." We should take into account that the years from six to eighteen of youth are consumed in school employment, and in many of our best families that aim to give their sons and daughters a Collegiate course, the whole of the years of minority are consumed in their literary training, to the exclusion of any practical or business knowledge. Thus undisciplined in labor, the young men and maidens of America enter upon man and womanhood without any visible means of self-support. This lack of labor for our boys has filled the streets of our cities with hoodlums, and instead of having intelligent and industrious young gentlemen and ladies to grace our homes and to build character for themselves as did their parents, this whole Coast is being deluged with impotency, with laziness and licentiousness, all for the lack of learning and labor locking hands in childhood.

Philosophies in Cooking.

A writer in the *American Cultivator* says: The various processes of cooking often determine both the taste for food and its ultimate beneficial effect on the system. In the case of animal food, whatever renders its fibre harder makes the meal less digestible; the flesh of young animals, or those that have never been overworked, is easily distinguished from that of older, tougher cattle. Keeping tends very much to improve the tenderness of meat. Few animals are fit to be eaten the day they are killed, and yet, for the lack of supply ice and other conveniences of trifling cost and trouble, immense quantities of tough and unfit meat are annually consumed in country places. By the action of salt on lean meat, a considerable quantity of the natural juices and flavor is extracted and absorbed, rendering the fibre harder, drier and more indigestible. Occasionally salt meat is agreeable, but as a regular article of diet, it is objectionable, since the introduction of so much salt into the system is prejudicial to health. Iossens the relish for food, induces cravings for fluids, produces indigestion and skin disease. Fats form an exception; they have no water to lose, hence salt makes them no harder, and in fact, fat pork is rendered more digestible by salting and will digest quicker than fresh pork, while beef, long salted, requires two hours longer for digestion than roast fresh beef.

In boiling, beef loses 15 of its weight; roasted, 20; boiled mutton shrinks 10, and roasted 24; fowl cooked by boiling 13, and they shoe 25 lose by roasting. To boil meat properly, it should be plunged at once into boiling water; if intended for soup, use cold water and gradually heat it. Boiled meat eaten without the soup formed in boiling, loses part of its nutrition. Broiling meat seals up the pores through which the juices might escape. Roast meat is more digestible than boiled, because the coating on the outside, produced by sudden contact with great heat, retains the savory and soluble elements. Frying is most objectionable, all oils, unless familiar with great skill, it not only renders the meat harder and more indigestible, but it imbues it with boiling fat and destroys the flavor. No meat dict is so economical as the preparation of soups and stews, since even shin-bones, broken up, have a nutritive value of one-third that of beef in carbon and one-sixth in nitrogen.

Wedding Etiquette

The old-time fancy for distributing wedding favors is again in vogue—directly after the ceremony and while the newly married pair, with the more immediate relatives, are signing the register, the bridesmaids dispense them. The gifts designed for the lady guests consist of small bows of white satin ribbon tying little sprays of jessamine; those for the gentlemen are a spray of oak-leaves and acorns without ribbon, while the bridesmaids' favors have some distinctive mark, such as a spray of forget-me-nots. Their bouquets are the gift of the bridegroom, and are sent before the ceremony with the locket or other souvenir which he presents them. He also furnishes the bride with her flowers for the occasion.

Wedding breakfasts are now often arranged on the plan of a ball-supper, with several round tables and a long buffet, where the majority of the company take their lunch standing, the tables being appropriated to the relatives of the bridegroom and the principal guests. Frequently, however, the old custom of a sitting-down breakfast is adhered to, and it is the wedding cake is placed in the center of the table and the bride and bridegroom take their places opposite to it. In the former plan the cake is placed in the center of the buffet. When breakfast is announced the bride and bridegroom lead the way to the dining-room, the bride's father follows with the bridegroom's mother, and seats himself next to his daughter; the bridegroom's father comes next with the bride's mother, and places her beside the bridegroom. Very frequently the bridesmaids all sit opposite to the bride accompanied by the gentlemen who have been desired by the hostess to take them down; the best man invariably taking the chief bridesmaid. Speeches are now confined—when there are any at all—to the health of the bride and bridegroom, proposed in a few words—the fewer the better—by the gentlemen of the highest rank present. The bridegroom in returning thanks sometimes proposes the health of the bridesmaids, for whom the best man briefly responds. There should be no other toasts, and even these may well be dispensed with. The bride pats the knife into the cake, which has been cut before the drinking of the healths, and it is expected that every one will eat a small piece for "good luck."

When the bride comes into the drawing-room in her traveling dress to say good-by, white satin slippers and rice are thrown, the best man and bridesmaids dispensing the former, while the latter is showered upon the departing pair exclusively by matrons. The fashion of sending cards and cake has gone entirely out of style.

When a widow marries, the wedding differs in several points. There are neither bridesmaids nor favors, and the lady is debarred wearing white, a bridal vail, or orange flowers; indeed, she must wear a bonnet, according to English etiquette. If a young lady, however, marries a widower, there is no difference made between the arrangements for her wedding and those described.—*New York World.*

The last of the revolutionists in Columbia have been subdued.

The Turkish Soldier.

A Candia, Crete, correspondence of the New York *Mail* says: In view of the approaching hostilities in which the Turkish soldier will bear an important part, your correspondent will give his views of that soldier as seen through a cursory glance of a battalion drill just outside the gate of the city, at an early hour this morning, in company with the interpretor of the British Consulate. My first impression was that the men before me were conscripts or raw recruits, as in their slovenly appearance and awkward movements, they looked infinitely more so than the Italian street sweeping brigade of your city. But I was surprised upon being informed that the soldiers before me, going through the semblance of a drill, are the celebrated regiment which the late Abdul-Aziz esteemed so highly. I noticed in the breaking from line into column, and from the order of column into line, that the wheeling, or what was termed such, was so confusedly executed, that in many instances the right became the left, the front became the rear, and officers became mixed with other companies. The manual of arms was simply execrable, being performed without any attention to detail or time. It was so striking as to make me remember with pride even the Veteran Guard, colored, of New York City. The officers are young and inexperienced, and it is evident that few of them will stand the brunt of a fight.

A New-Fashioned May-Day.

In the quaint old town of Guilford, Ct. the ladies have organized a society of "United Workers" to engage in such works of benevolence, philanthropy and local enterprise as commend themselves to favor and are neglected by the male citizens. A year or two ago they took up the matter of lighting the streets, for which no provision had ever been made by the proper authorities, and not only furnished lamp-posts, lamps, etc., out of their own means, but kept the lamps trimmed and burning ever since, paying for oil and lighting from the society's funds. A year or two ago they took the village park in hand, and paid for having it properly cared for and kept up. Last Saturday they came in force to give the park a regular spring cleaning up, and this time they attended to the work in person. Each lady was attired for the work and had a rake trimmed with gayly-colored ribbons, and the procession was escorted to the ground by a brass band which enlivened with music the day's exercises. Upon reaching the ground the ladies took possession of the park, and allotted the work to be done in sections. All masculine intruders during the performance were compelled to pay a fine, which went into the society's coffer, to be devoted to future enterprises of utility or charity. There was considerable useful work done in the way of beautifying and adorning the park, some money fell into the society's treasury in the shape of fines, and the occasion was a very merry one. Why isn't that a sensible as well as sociable and jolly way of carrying on the minor local enterprises? It promotes friendship and good will as well as local pride and public spirit.

Some persons are in the habit of going to sleep with the wick of the lamp turned down low. It is a most unhealthy practice. The gas which should be consumed by the flame passes into the atmosphere. Only good oil should be burned, and the wick always raised to a proper height.

A Girl's Heroism.

The children of Judge Winchester, says the Granby (Mo.) *Miner*, were all at school, and in getting home had to cross Hickory creek. Mr. Winchester sent a team for them, and the children, jumping into the wagon, started for home. In crossing the stream a sudden rush of water caught the wagon, it became uncoupled, and the bed and hind wheels started down stream in imminent danger of capsizing momentarily. A daughter of Mr. Winchester, only twelve years old, comprehending the danger, coolly picked up each one of the little children and threw them out, while men caught them as they splashed in the water near the edge of the bank. After all had been rescued, she leaped from the treacherous craft, and was caught up by willing hands on the bank, and in an instant the wagon capsized. The act was truly heroic. The horses were also saved, and the wrecked wagon recovered from the banks of the stream below, where it had drifted out and lodged.

Boys Heed This.

Many people seem to forget that character grows, that it is not something to put on ready-made, with womanhood or manhood; but day by day, here a little, there a little, grows with the growth and strength- ens with the strength, until good or bad, it becomes a coat of mail. Look at a man of business, prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear headed and energetic. Where do you suppose he developed all those qualities? Let us see the way in which a boy of ten years gets up in the mornings, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of a man he will make. The boy who is late at meals and late at school stands a poor chance of being a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot! I didn't think it!" will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of things will never be a noble, generous, kindly mannered gentleman.

Mrs. Browning and Her Dog.

The following little anecdote will not be laughed at by any but the unhappy wretches who have the misfortune "to lead a dogless life:"

"Yes I have recovered my pet," writes Mrs. Browning. "No, I have 'idealized' none of the dog-stealing. I had no time, I was crying while he was away, and I was accused so loudly of 'silliness' and 'childishness' afterward that I was glad to dry my eyes and forget my misfortune by way of resuming my reputation. After all, it was excusable that I cried. Flushie is my friend—my companion—and loves me better than he loves the sunshine without. Oh, and if you had seen him when he came home and threw himself into my arms, palpitating with joy—in that dumb inarticulate ecstacy which is so affecting—love without speech! 'You had better give your dog somethin to eat,' said the thief to my brother when he yielded up his prize for a bribe, 'for he has tasted nothing since he has been with us.' And he has been with them for three days, and yet his heart was so full when he came home that he could not eat, but shrank away from the plate and laid his head on my shoulder. The spirit of love conquered the animal appetite, even in that dog. He is worth- oving. Is he not?"

The Egyptian contingent has arrived at Constantinople.

The Agreeable Boy.

In these hard times, when a boy gets into a situation, it makes one feel sad to see him fall and lose all his bright prospects. After weeks of weary waiting a Detroit boy secured a situation in an insurance office the other day, and his employer said to him:

"Now, James, you must treat all callers alike. Be pleasant to every one. Say that it is a nice day, and so forth, and be respectful to man, woman, and child."

The boy had solo charge at certain hours, and his first caller was an old man whose barn had burned down.

"Come right in—take a chair—nice day—hope your family are well," smiled the boy.

"What are you giving me, young upstart!" muttered the old gent.

"Be seated—growing weather—wheat coming on finely—come right up to the stove," continued the boy.

"Don't give me any of your chin, sir! I know what I want, and I know what would do you good!"

James is a good boy who means to do right and obey instructions. He felt cut down, but he smiled at every new caller, and tried to give them a fireside feeling. Yesterday morning as he was setting the room to rights a man walked in with about a bushel of snow on his boots and a hatful down the back of his neck.

"Nice day," said the good boy—"Crope promise will—take a chair—make yourself at home—folks not down yet."

"Boy, don't you give me any of your sass," warned the man.

"No, sir—nice day—sit right down."

"Are you hired here to grin like a monkey, and to chatter like a parrot?" demanded the man.

"No, sir—fine day, sir—spring weather seems to be opening up right lively."

"I've a good mind to make your heels break your neck, you saucy fledgling, but I'll call in by and by and see that you are discharged. It has come to a pretty pass when a boy of your size talks the way you do!"

When the insurance folks came down the key was in the door, but the boy was gone. On the table was a tear-stained note, reading:

"I've got the heebies the swiftest kind, and I'm sick to my stomach, and ma says the business is killing me, and I guess I'll resine. No more." JAMES.

A Dog's Precaution.

A fine looking English "retriever" dog, while going down Washington street, Boston, stopped to scratch his head, and while doing so his muzzle came off. The sagacious animal looked a moment, as though querying what to do with the muzzle, then tried to get his head into it again, and, failing to make it stay on, the intelligent creature picked it up in his mouth, and, with a proud air and a twinkle in its eye, walked away with the hydrophobia preventive.

What Soil Consists of.

The bulk of all fertile soil consists of three earths, to wit: silica, aluminas and lime. Unmixed with clay, sand, or other organic or inorganic substances, lime consists of the oxide of the metallic element calcium, and as it enters into the composition of all plants, it necessarily occupies a large place in Nature's laboratory. Chemistry tells us that it has an affinity for water and carbonic acid; when applied to the land it absorbs water, forming hydrate of lime; this hydrate then absorbs carbonic acid, so that lime, although applied to the land in the caustic state, really exists, shortly after its application, in the form of carbonate, along with a little sulphate and phosphate as previously mentioned.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, July 28, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Hoodlum Riots.

On Monday evening last the hoodlums began the demolition of Chinese wash houses and committed other incendiary depredations upon this class in several parts of the city, which culminated in the burning of some lumber yards on Wednesday night. The authorities were seemingly unprepared, and anticipating that these reactionary movements of this refractory class were attempting to form in this city a connecting link with the recent railroad and other strikes in Eastern States. But the prompt and united action of the best class of our citizens en masse, in organizing as a committee of safety, and patrolling the city every night since Monday, has had the tendency to overawe this dangerous class of hoodlums to such an extent that scarcely any of them have been seen since in squads after nightfall. Whatever the causes or grievances, whether the Chinese influx or the dull times caused by the fall in stocks or reduction of workingmen's wages, the remedy should not be in murderous attacks on defenseless persons or applying the torch of incendiarism, and every good citizen should array himself on the side of the legal authorities and assist to crush this refractory and rebellious spirit of hoodlumism out of this community. At present writing all is apparently quiet.

Stockton Item.

STOCKTON, July 11th, 1877.

A festival was given at the A. M. E. Church here, on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., for the benefit of Rev. W. H. Offer, pastor of the church. Mrs. William Robinson and Mrs. McConkly were the principal managers. There were a large number of persons present, and it was a financial success. B.

The West Indian Society's Picnic.

The picnic of the West Indian Beneficial Society is to take place at Badger's Park, Oakland, on Wednesday next, August 1st, 1877. Every feature has been arranged by the committee to make the affair first-class and pleasant to every patron, and we bespeak for the Society a large attendance. After the picnic, the patrons are invited to a fine soiree at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, in this city, in the evening. The tickets for the picnic are fifty cents or seventy-five cents for admission to the picnic at Badgers Park, Oakland, and the Soiree at Young Men's Hall in this city in the evening.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1877.

There is great apprehension; on the part of the people, as to the extent of aid heretofore contributed by our government to the construction of railroads. Up to the present time, it has amounted to only three per cent. of the whole cost, and, if the increased value given to alternate sections of land be taken into consideration, it has been less than two per cent. This is only the actual cost view of the subject, but if we include the value of the immense national advantage, in opening up to settlement the vast territory which a few years ago was a terra incognita, and the bringing of the Atlantic and Pacific into almost juxtaposition, the gain reaches a magnitude of astounding proportions. Further investment in this line will amply repay the people of the United States.

The manufacturers and commercial firms of Germany have declared that unless increased protection be given to the industries of that country, manufacturing capital will seek investment elsewhere. If this be the condition of an old Nation how much greater application has the requirement to the United States, now in its comparative infancy.

All attempts, in the 45th Congress, to reduce the duties upon imports should be resisted. Monometalism and a tariff merely for revenue are twin sisters, and will be advocated by the same class of political economists. Under our present tariff, the importations of dry goods has been $19,000,000 less in 1876 than in 1875. We have to an unprecedented extent supplied home consumption from our own mills. The beneficent influence of our moderately protective laws has enabled us to make rapid strides towards an advanced position as a manufacturing country, and to justify the hope that ere long we will change places with Great Britain in the markets of the world. The desideratum is to put all our manufacturing establishments into active operation, and to secure an increase of our currency and the restoring unto of the government in the enactment of laws for the protection of our home industries.

One of the happy results which was promised would follow a Republican triumph at the late Presidential election was protection to Republicans in the Southern States, in the exercise of their political rights. Such was the gist of the letter of acceptance and the inaugural address of the Republican candidate for the Presidency. It was the prominent theme of all the Republican campaign speeches, as it was the great object for which the party contended. How have these pledges been fulfilled?

In quick succession, after having yielded the State Governments of South Carolina and Louisiana to the control of the Bourbon minority, we have the news that the Republican majority of 30,000 in Mississippi have been forced to lay down their arms, and abandon their party organization. They allege that this submission is the "inevitable" result of the policy which forces the active partisans who hold office into the position of non-combatants; and of that other policy which disarms their Republican brethren in South Carolina and Louisiana. All this is by no means encouraging to Republicans either in the North or South.

No intelligent Republican ever ventured an expression in opposition to a proper and healthy reform of our civil service. All have been anxious to see official dishonesty ferreted out and punished; to witness the election from place, of inefficient incumbents, and the appointment, in their stead, of men "capable, honest and faithful to the constitution;" and to encourage the President and his Ministers in every legitimate effort to improve the *personnel* of the public service. But there are indications that the rules and regulations adopted, with the view of securing reform, will defeat their own purpose, in consequence of their extreme character. The hopes of philanthropists have, in the past, been thwarted by the extravagance of those to whom the machinery of reform movements were committed.

The official manifesto which has been promulgated, degrading the office-holder to the level of the pauper or the convicted felon, whose poverty in the one case and whose crime in the other disfranchises him; is calling forth the severe criticism of the untrammeled press of the country. It cannot possibly have other than an ephemeral existence, and will, in the end, be revoked by its authors.

There has been no little curiosity manifested to know the exact construction given by the Heads of the Departments to the President's order relative to the withdrawal of office-holders from active participation in political canvasses, elections and election campaigns. The President is credited with saying that State Associations of clerks, so far as regards their political features, are in violation of the order. The Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, has decided that they are nothing but "social clubs," and are premissible. The Postmaster General has decided that a Postmaster will not be permitted to act as a member of a political committee, nor to be a *candidate* for an elective office, for the reason that he cannot serve two masters.

The President himself held on to the office of Governor of Ohio not only while a candidate for election as President, but subsequently, up to a few days before his inauguration. This is a case of ex ample *versus* precept. But, it is claimed, that there are exceptions to general rules. In the application of this order, however, the exceptions become the rule, so that the exceptions become the rule and the rule the exceptions. Another of the illogical features of this order is that an office-holder may write and speak in favor of partisan activity, but he must practice what he preaches. If he be an editor and should venture to be thus consistent, he must step down from the tripod and out from the sanctum. EPA.

Southern Pacific R. R Company's Election.

The annual election of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company was held on Wednesday, July 18th, and resulted in the election of the following Directors: Charles Crocker, David D. Colton, J. L. Willcutt, H. M. Newhall, Charles Mayno, N. T. Smith and Jerome Madden. The Board of Directors organized by electing Charles Crocker, President; David D. Colton, Vice-President; N. T. Smith, Treasurer; J. L. Willcutt, Secretary; and David D. Colton, Financial Director.

"The Sure Witness."

"The nineteenth century is the age of novels," remarks a literary historian,—he might have added with equal truth, "and novel impositions." Studied politeness has been passed off on us for native refinement, the forms of devotion for its essence, and specialties for science, until we look askance at every new person or thing, and to an assertion of merit, invariably exclaim, "Prove it!" In brief, Satan has made himself so omnipresent, that we look for his cloven foot everywhere—even in a bottle of medicine. Imagine a young lady with a complexion so sallow that you would deny her claims to the Caucasian type if her features did not conform to it, purchasing her first bottle of Golden Medical Discovery. The one dollar is paid in the very identical manner in which Mr. Taylor might be expected to purchase a lottery ticket after his experience with "No. 104,163," with this difference, his doubts would be the result of personal experience, while hers would be founded on what a certain practitioner (who has been a whole year trying to correct her refractory liver) has said concerning it. At home; she examines the bottle half suspiciously, tastes its contents carefully, takes the prescribed dose more carefully, and then proceeds to watch the result with as much anxiety as a practitioner would count the pulse-beats of a dying man. She takes another dose, and another, and shows the bottle to her friends, telling them she "feels better." Her skin loses its bilious tint, her eyes regain their lustre, her accustomed energy returns, and the fact that she purchases another bottle is a sure witness that she has found the Golden Medical Discovery to be a reliable remedy for the disease indicated. The lady wisely resolves that in future her estimate of any medicine will be based upon a *personal knowledge of its effects*, and not upon what some practitioner (who always makes long bills rhyme with pills) may say of it. Dr. Pierce is in receipt of letters grom hundreds of the largest wholesale and retail druggists in the United States stating that as the present time there is a greater demand for the Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets than ever before. In affections of the liver and blood they are unsurpassed.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Our thanks are extended to Wm. T. Boyd, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, for the very latest date of the Cleveland (O.) *Leader*, containing among its various items of interest, a letter of correspondence from Oberlin College, Ohio, a few extracts from which will be found in another column.

☞ The Annual Conference of the A. M. E. Church of California is to convene in Sacramento, on next Thursday.

P. BEAMISH.—Go and see the fifty thousand dollars worth of stock of P. Beamish, south-east corner Market and Third streets, consisting of fine shirts from $1.25 and upwards, and a general assortment of gents' furnishing goods. In fact the whole immense stock of his fine goods he is selling of at a sacrifice.

(Extracts from special correspondence of Cleveland Leader.)

Oberlin.

OBERLIN, July 16, 1877.

Here, amid the pious atmosphere of this city of the saints your correspondent has had a few hours leisure for spiritual nourishment, and has investigated the various matters which he now notes below:

Oberlin is one of the most beautiful towns along the Lake Shore Road. Its fine college buildings, closely-trimmed lawns and cosey little houses make it a pleasant residence for those who wish to be removed from the stir and bustle of active life.

Oberlin had much to do with the origination, as well as the carrying on, of the anti-slavery movement. Its students aided in the work by lectures, and its citizens were prominent conductors on the underground railway. The word Oberlin at this time embodied all that was odious in abolitionism and pernicious on religious heresy. It was in fact a general depot for the various night trains of the different branches of the "underground railroad," and many a flying fugitive stopped here for refreshments. This encouragement for the elevation of the colored man has continued to this day, and the present population of Oberlin is probably over one seventh colored. The majority of these are among the poorer classes, although there are some few in comfortable circumstances. They are admitted to the college on the same conditions as the whites and their number in the University now is about fifty. Their treatment by their fellow students is without distinction from that of their companions of a lighter hue. The professors tell me that they stand equally well with the whites as regards scholarship, and that their deportment is very good.

Having heard various reports concerning the precarious financial condition of Oberlin College, and in order to give the *Leader* the true statement, I called upon Prof. Churchill and obtained the figures for the past year. The facts are: Oberlin has $120,000 endowment. Its income from this and its tuition fees amounts yearly to $20,000. Its necessary yearly expenses are about $30,000. This leaves a yearly deficit of $10,000, which is always made up by donations from the various churches and from individuals.

Among the many men who have gone forth as graduates of Oberlin the Hon. J. D. Cox particularly distinguished himself while here. He stood high in his classes and left a good record. After th. war he was elected Governor of Ohio, and then appointed Secretary of the Interior in Grant's first Cabinet. Since then he has been a lawyer in Cincinnati, and afterwards President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

Hon. J. M. Langston, who recently accepted the appointment of Consul-General to Hayti, graduated here in 1849. He was a splendid scholar, a fine literary man, and one of the best speakers Oberlin College has ever had. He has for some years been a professor in the Law Department of Howard University, and left there to go to Hayti. His son Arthur graduates with the present senior class, and is as fine a looking man and as good a scholar as any one in the class of 1877. F. C.

Linsley & Co., Grocers.

Notwithstanding the great excitement in consequence of the late depredations of the hoodlum element in the city, Linsley & Co.'s, store, 507 and 509 Sansome St., has been crowded during the week by those who know where to obtain the best and cheapest sugar cured hams, fresh butter, eggs, fine groceries, etc. Give them a call.

San Francisco Cordage Co.

San Francisco Cordage Company, established 1857, have just added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of Manila Rope, all sizes, Tarred Manila Rope, Hay Rope, Whale Line, etc. Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front street.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

TWELFTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Will be opened at the Pavilion, Eighth, Market and Stanton Streets,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1877, AT 11 o'clock A.M.

WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.

MANY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EXhibitors at the

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

are promised, so that LOCAL EXHIBITORS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO MAKE EARLY APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

All application for space and information may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Twelfth Industrial Exhibition or the Superintendent, at 27 Post Street, San Francisco.

No charge will be made to exhibitors for space.

A. S. HALLIDIE, President.
J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent.
H. CARMEN, Secretary.

SITUATION WANTED.

A first rate colored man recently from the East, desires a situation in a store or other employment, which he will fulfill with satisfaction. First class references can be given. Address, J. McCain, Pacific Appeal Office, 611 Sansome street.

Grand Testimonial Benefit.

The Pioneer Elder of our Denomination on this Coast is amongst us once more. California—without respect to our party—gives him a cordial, earnest, hearty welcome. While others were struggling for wealth he was devoting his time and efforts to the elevation of his race. When he leaves us (perhaps for the last time) let him bear with him our noblest and best gift, our prosperous all our love.

Having the above in view, we, the undersigned, have consented to give the Bishop a

GRAND TESTIMONIAL

On Thursday Evening, Aug. 9, 1877,

At the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific Street.

Exercises to consist of Singing, Recitations, and an address by the Bishop, entitled "MENTAL AND MORAL CULTURE." The whole to conclude with a supper in the basement.

GENTLEMEN.	LADIES.
Rev. J. J. Pow.	Mrs. E. Fletcher,
Rev. Barney Fletcher,	" Sarah A. Quinn,
Mr. Wm. H. Carter,	" Fanny Dyer,
" Luke Coleman	" C. Sanderson,
" James Reeder,	" Ella Ogden,
" Peter Anderson,	" Lucy Lee,
" R. J. Bell,	" M. Wash,
" Andrew J. Osborne,	" Mary Alexander,
" James Riley,	" Susan Chrysler,
" Jno. Dyer,	" Sarah L. Miller,
" D. F. Jackson,	" C. Dupee,
" Abram Lee,	" Hannah Barber,
" D. C. Ware,	" John Jones,
" Chas. Andrews,	" Ella Sylvester,
" Byron Phillips,	" M. L. Fitzgerald,
" Geo. W. Bell,	" Martha Gomez,
" Thos. H Walton,	" Mary E. Brown,
" John Jones,	" Mrs. Jas Davis,
" Jno. C. Alexander,	" Mrs. Ross,
" John E. Sanders,	" Harriet Congdon Jackson,
" R. J. Fletcher,	" Julia Sampson,
" Solomon Pendleton,	" Miss Mary Fletcher,
" D. W. Hopkins,	" Evalina Freeman,
" E. Cooper,	and about 100 others.
" Geo. Ford,	
" Geo. Brown.	

Tickets, (Supper included) 50 Cts

Let everybody come and give the Bishop a real hearty welcome, such as only San Franciscans can give.

Notice to the Members of the California Conference.

REV. AND DEAR BROTHERS.—Your Conference will convene in Sacramento, at St. Andrew's, August 23, 1877. Though small in number, your influence is felt in all parts of our common Zion.

Come prepared to meet all Conference claims and obligations. The Dollar and Contingent Fund must not and will not be forgotten.

T. M. D. WARD,
Presiding Bishop, Fifth Episcopal District.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 12th, 1877.
pr. Clerk.

W. R. ANDERSON & CO.,
No. 7 BROADWAY, S. F.
Shipping Supplied Daily with
MEATS, LIVE STOCK
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS, POULTRY,
Canned Meats and Fruits and General Stores.
AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

CHARLES HUBERT, the present incumbent, is a candidate for City and County Treasurer.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Uso Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. E. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the spacious house situated at the North East corner of Sacramento Street and Prosper Place, San Francisco. Will accommodate day guests from the interior or those in the city on the most reasonable terms.

To the Ministers of the Cal. Conference of the A. M. E. Church: Take Notice.

THE TENTH SESSION OF THE CAL. E. Conference will meet on Thursday, the 9th of August next, in Sacramento, California. Bishop T. M. D. Ward will preside.

I. N. TRIPLETT, Secretary.
Oakland, May 10, 1877.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. E. GORDON, 25 SUTTER STREET, San Francisco, would inform her friends and patrons that she has opened a Dressmaking Establishment, and will respectfully solicit a call. She will also do all kinds of dressmaking. Underwear of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

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Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole,

Attorneys-at-Law,

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— IS A —

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We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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May1 3 Ly

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

West Indian Society Picnic

THE WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT Association will celebrate its Tenth Anniversary on the first of August, at Badger's Park, East Oakland, with a grand Picnic. The Committee has engaged a first-class Band for the occasion, and will spare no pains in making the picnic enjoyable and pleasant to all. Come one, Come all. Remember the day—First day of August.

THOMES M. GROVER,
Secretary W. I. B. A.

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to Wm. Burnell & Co.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

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Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs are in many cases entitled to money from the Government of which they have no knowledge. We collect Pensions, Bounty, and make account of pay and bounty due officers, soldiers, sailors, and heirs of deceased, and will be given you without charge.

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We pay cash for Bounty Land Warrants, and we locate surveys-promises with all parties having any for sale, and give full and explicit instructions to those who employ us.

We examine and guarantee the titles to mineral lands, wherein the interest of settlers and miners require them, and give our opinion in writing upon the same. Prompt and reliable information about mineral lands furnished on application.

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For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases, also a positive and permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a remarkable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given his valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he cure in every case. If cured you all money expended. All with consumption gives him a call, and be convinced of this conclusion. Price, Per large box, $2.00; or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C.O.D. Address

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We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY

Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL. 1876.

[From the Official Report.]

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It forms a perfect lock-stitch, alike on both sides, with a straight needle, and runs backward or forward at the option of the operator.

It has a self-regulating device for tension, adapting it to the use of different sizes of thread, and to the various thicknesses of the material sewed.

It has a device for winding the bobbin, which winds it evenly, and without removing the thread from the needle.

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It has a device for stopping the machine, which leaves the needle in the cloth, and holds the work firmly.

It has a device for reversing the feed, which enables the operator to run the work backward, and to fasten the seam at any point.

It has a device for regulating the length of stitch, which enables the operator to vary the length of stitch at will.

It has a device for drawing the bobbin thread, which enables the operator to draw the bobbin thread at any point.

It has a device for holding the needle-thread, which prevents the needle-thread from slipping back when the machine is started

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FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Prevents it from Falling Out, and Restoring all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Sold and sold by him.

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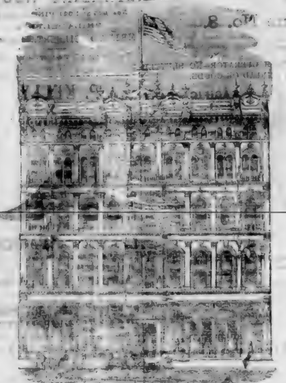
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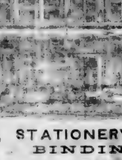
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The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

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It is one of the cheapest remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief. Taken in the quantity of a teaspoonful every hour, it gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding on the cars, or by sea sickness, and is a sure cure for cholera. It is also valuable as an external application in cases of rheumatism, sores, etc.

Directions for using and contents, color others are counterfeit. Whenever invited on THEIR MERITS, they have been found deficient in performance to all others, and are now

The Standard of Excellence Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, as a few drops will furnish double the quantity of any other flavoring, without acid.

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M. & P.

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If you are attacked with Chills and Fevers Fever and Ague, take a wineglass each morning, before breakfast, of

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ANTI-MALARIA

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Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minority or other mineral or mineralized. They are entirely vegetable, and are very admirable the functions of the liver. Congestion of the liver is the cause of most disease. They do not interfere with daily labor. They regulate digestion they add flesh and strength to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

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Will CURE, in their judgement, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose they have no equal.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 48. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1877. WHOLE NO. 695

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There's a quaint little fellow in black,
In an out-of-the-way place he hides;
Good sooth he never doth look
And fretting and rude he derides.
With knit brow alumbo he stands
And takes the world easy each day;
He owneth nor houses nor lands,
Yet in sunlight or rain he doth cry,
"Cheer up! cheer up!"

There's a queer little maiden who hops
Mid leaves of the garden and grove;
His querulous tongue never stops
Complaining where'er she doth rove.
She scorneth a sprite of old care.
While cherry and blue are the skies,
And joy is abroad on the air;
Forever she slumbers and cries,
"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!"

There are boys, yes, and girls, like those twain—
I meet them in field and in street,
From fretting some never abstain,
But some all cheerfulness scorn;
A cricket or cat-bird to-day,
Now which, will you be, little dear?
A hint for the rest ups that way,
Though skies may be cloudy or clear,
"Cheer up! Cheer up!"

Toothsome Delicacies.

The reader may stare, but science smiles supreme, and asserts most emphatically that a toothsome delicacy can be made from a dilapidated "sole" and "instep," we find, perhaps, that it is quite out of the market, and your taste must be "educated" up to the prevailing standard, so we are sure to come home with something very dissimilar to that which was in our mind's eye when we began our exposition.

Even to buy a simple calico dress is a matter of more importance than it seems. Of these prints which are nothing to us now, the one which we shall choose will henceforth be identified with us, and become a part of our history. It will improve our personal appearance, and give us and our friends pleasure, or it will be unbecoming, and so give an unfavorable impression of us to others, for a tasteful or an ugly garment imparts to us more or less of its character. Often, perhaps, by-and-by it will be cut down for one of the children, or it will be pieced up into a quilt, and so be associated with us for years. It is no wonder, then, that we hesitate before we choose our dress. But how often, despite our philosophy and our very best intentions, we are influenced by some such circumstance as the impatience of a clerk, or our own fatigue, into buying something with which we are not at all satisfied, and which never gives us any comfort, but which all the same is to be woven into our every day life. We need, therefore, the aid of our best judgment in making our purchases, whether they be large or small.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Two Things at a Time.

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Cheese vs. Meat.

It is a little singular that, in these hard times, when every one is trying to economize, that more cheese is not eaten. So much has been said and written by chemists about the relative value of cheese and meat that we all must have seen some comparisons of their values as food, with the balance always on the side of cheese, when each is reckoned at its usual market quotation. Another argument in favor of cheese is that it requires no cooking or other preparation, but is always ready for food. Bread is termed the staff of life. Most properly, it seems to me, we might add to it cheese and milk. It might be useful, to confirm what chemistry declares, if some one interested were to try the experiment of a diet composed largely of cheese, in some of our charitable institutions, reform schools or poor-houses. We have them all around us to support, and if we could maintain them equally well, or perhaps better, by some change of this nature, would it not be an object to do so? If our taxes were a little lighter could we not bear it comfortably? When a poor, unfortunate beggar calls at my door for food, I give him bread and cheese. He manifests many thanks for this, and I have repeatedly heard the remark, "Nobody gives me cheese!"—*Scientific Farmer.*

Shopping.

People talk of the *pleasures* of shopping. We never could see it in that light.

Few women have sufficiently strong health to endure with comfort a weary day's tramp from store to store while they supply the wants of the family, indicated by the long memorandum with which they go armed; consequently they become jaded, tired and confused, and a good deal of money is often unwisely spent and a good many foolish or unsuitable things bought. Women frequently suffer unjustly the imputation of extravagance simply because they do not systemize and plan their buying.

To say nothing of the other perplexities of shopping, it is really no easy matter to make one's selection from the almost infinite variety of materials and colors spread out before us, of that which shall be serviceable and suitable, as well as becoming. Take, for instance, the purchase of a new dress. We start out at the beginning of the season with the intention of buying a certain material at a certain price, but as we examine the array of "goods" and "latest styles," we find, perhaps, that it is quite out of the market, and your taste must be "educated" up to the prevailing standard, so we are sure to come home with something very dissimilar to that which was in our mind's eye when we began our exposition.

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Culture in Travel.

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Meaning of the Word "Either."

The legal meaning of the word "either" was gravely argued in an English Court of Chancery not long ago. A certain testator left property, the disposition of which was affected by the "death of either" of two persons. One lawyer insisted that "either" meant both; and in support of this view he quoted Richardson, Webster, Chaucer, Dryden, Southey, the story of the Crucifixion, and a passage from Revelation. The judge suggested that there was an old song in "The Beggar's Opera" which took the other view: "How happy could I be with *either*, were t'other dear charmer away." In pronouncing judgment, the court ruled that "either" meant one of two, and did not mean "both." It might have that meaning occasionally in poetry, but never in a Court of Chancery. The mistake which the law

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, August 4, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

☞ The Mechanics' Institute Fair opens at the Pavilion on Mission and 5th street, on Tuesday evening next. The opening exercises will be held at Baldwin's Academy of Music, 2:30 P. M., by introductory remark, by President Halldidie, and an address by Hon. Horace Davis; music by the orchestra; recitations; choruss by pupils of the Girls' High School.

The West Indian Society Picnic.

On Monday last, August 1st, the West Indian Benevolent Society gave a fine pinnicic at Badgers Park, Oakland. It was tolerably well attended. In the evening the Society gave a soiree at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific near Mason street. The day and evening programme gave the utmost satisfaction to all the patrons.

Editor's Table.

We have received from A. Roman & Co. a copy of a new work entitled "Egypt Ennis, or prisons without walls," a novel by Kelsie Etheridge, containing twenty-seven chapters, which abounds with the choicest romance. The first seven chapters are under heads—I have woven a veil; In the shadow of a column; In the perfume of violets; Bitter; Balm; Eccentric Business and God; For sale at Roman's, No. 11 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block.

Testimonial Benefit to Bishop T. M. D. Ward.

On Tuesday evening next the testimonial benefit to Bishop Ward will take place. For the exceedingly attractive programme, see another column. Everybody should go.

Died.

WRIGHT.—On Sunday at sea, on board P. M. S. S. Co's steamer Constitution, Mrs. Mary Ann Wright, the stewardess. Aged 46 years.

The late Mrs Wright resided in this city for many years, and was one of the oldest stewardess' in the employ of the Company. She acquired a homstead on Bernard street, where she resided. We are informed by Mr. Robert Chandler, one of the employees on board, that the deceased lady had every attention paid her wants by the sympathysing lady passengers. The remains were interred at sea on Monday. The usual ceremonies were read over the body. Mrs. Wright leaves a married daughter who resides in Watsonville, California, and many sympathising friends on this coast and in New York, her former home, to mourn her loss. Ed.]

(From the St. Louis Republican, August 2.)

Terrible Tragedy.

It seems certain that there is something in the weather which causes people to quarrel and commit crimes, for no sooner has one tradgy taken place than another occurs, and the details of the latter one are generally more shocking than the one immediately preceding. About four o'clock this morning the neighborhood of K street between Second and Third, was awakened by a pistol shot and a loud noise, and the news soon spread that a terrible tragedy had occurred in the lodging house at No. 44 K street. A man who had been shot dead was found lying upon the sidewalk at the corner of Second street, and the track from the building to the spot was clearly shown by the blood which had flowed freely from his wound. The dead man was conveyed to the Morgue without delay, and the landlady of the house was interviewed, when she told the following story: "Two weeks ago last Sunday M. Dixheimer, runner for a well-known hotel, called and took a room for himself and wife, stating as a reason for coming here that it was near the hotel where he worked. Some days afterward a man called to see Mrs. Dixheimer, and she told me it was her first husband, bar tender at the Parker House, corner of Tenth and K streets. She said she had been divorced from Peckman and had been married to Dixheimer about six months. The reason of Peckman's visit was alleged to be a suit which she had pending, for the recovery of certain property at Florin. She claimed the whole of it and the divorced husband denied her title. Peckman called again and Dixheimer staid away until John left, as he didn't want to go into the room and have any trouble. I believe the woman was the latter's wife, for he always called her by that name and frequently asked me if his wife was in. The first husband called several times, and one day when I did up her room I did up her room I found a pistol under her pillow. She said it was her's and that she kept it because she was afraid that her first husband would attack her and she wanted to defend herself. This morning at about quarter to 4 o'clock, I heard raps at her door; heard somebody go down the back stairs, and heard a pistol shot; I got up and went to her room, she asked me to send for a doctor, saying that her first husband had stabbed her and that she had shot him. There was blood all the way down the stairs, and the man fell dead at the corner of Second. The second husband went down the back stairs before the shot was fired. She was stabbed in four places—under the left ribs, just in front and below the left shoulder and twice in the left arm. A Physician was immediately summoned, and he thinks she is bleeding internally, in which case the wounds will probably prove fatal. She has sent for her mother, who lives on the plains near the Cosumnes river."

DIXHEIMER'S STORY.

M. Dixenheimer told the following story to a BEE reporter: "I sat up with the lady most of the night as she had sent for me, and she informed me that Peckman had threatened to kill her, and she was afraid to be alone. About a quarter to five the driver of the hotel bus came up to the room and told me to look out, as there was a man down stairs, saying that I should be on my guard. I then got up and went out the back way, and went down to the steamboat landing. Peckman has made threats to kill me and her, and then take his own life. As I was coming from the boat I met a crowd at the corner of Second and K streets, and they told me that the woman was cut all to pieces. That is all I know about it. The girl sent me for her mother, and the old lady will arrive on the 2:40 train."

DR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT.

Dr. W. H. Baldwin was called upon to wait on the woman, and he described her condition as follows, "I saw her a few minutes after 5 o'clock; she was lying on the bed in her room. The blood made by Peckman was all on the outside; her bed and night clothes were all covered with blood. She received five stabs; one on the right shoulder blade, a small one; two on the left arm, one of which was a slash or raking smooth cut about three inches in length, and goes clear to the bone; the other two were on the left side and toward the back; one of these is a small skin wound, but the larger is about two inches in length, and is quite dangerous. It is about two inches above the hip bone or pelvis. She is bleeding profusely, but not internally. In my judgment the wounds were made with a sharp-pointed broad-bladed knife; that is, judging from the nature of the wound."

FURTHER FACTS.

There seems to be considerable differences of opinion as to the exact time when the dreadful affair took place, but it could not be far from five o'clock. The dead man bled profusely, and was found sitting in front of Wait's drug store by the crowd which rushed to the scene. He made more than one effort to speak, but unfortunately the blood choked his utterance and not a word escaped his lips. The officers were summoned to the spot by the blowing of a whistle, and one of them found an ordinary pocket knife, somewhat bloody, lying beside Peckman, who died within five minutes after the crowd found him.

He was about thirty years old and a native of Missouri. His father and three brothers reside in Woodland. His mother died some time ago and left him a small estate in St. Louis, Missouri.

It seems certain that Dixheimer was at the steamer landing when the affray took place, for the boat got in at five o'clock and he was on hand in time to catch the first passenger that got ashore.

The woman who did the killing is about 25 or 26 years old and has relatives living about 18 miles from town on the Jackson road, this side of the Cosumnes. Her maiden name was Julia Williams. It seems that she has a divorce suit pending in the District Court, asking for a separation on the ground of extreme cruelty, but the decree had not yet been entered, as it was only submitted last week, when Judge Denson took the matter under advisement. There was also some trouble between the cohple about some property at Florin, and about three or four weeks ago Peckman asked W. B. Hinkson to go down there and look after the matter, but that gentleman was unable to leave town. Peoman had about $300 in the Sacramento Savings Bank, about ten days ago he asked a friend to draw the money and keep it for him, as he was afraid his wife would get possession of it in some mysterious or illegal manner. As near as can be ascertained Peckman was well liked by all his friends and bore an excellent reputation, but he seems to have gone crazy about this woman, who is quite fair looking, but has rather a hoodlumish appearance.

Be Your Own Right-Hand Man.

People who have been bolstered up and levered along all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortunes come, they look around for somebody to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down, they are helpless as capsized turtles or unhorsed men in armor, and cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such silken fellows no more resemble self-made men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or sputtering rushlights the stars of heaven. Effort persisted into achievement trains a man to self-reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought to be able to surmount. No one ever swam well who placed his whole confidence in a cork jacket, and if, when breasting the sea of life, we cannot bouy ourselves up, and try to force ourselves ahead by dint of our own energies, we are not worth salvage ors exertion. Learn to conquer circumstances, you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds who have left their marks on the eras in which they lived were trained in a rough school. They did not mount their high position by the help of leverage; they leaped into chasms, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided the avalanche, and when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could neve have been attained.

How a Woman Reads a Newspaper.

Somebody says that one who will watch a woman read a newspaper will get some new ideas on the characteristics of the gentler sex. She takes it up hurriedly and begins to scan it over rapidly, as though she was hunting some particular thing; but she is not. She is merely taking in the obscure parngraphs which she half believes were put in out-of-the-way places for the sole purpose of keeping her from seeing them. As she finishes each one her countenance brightens with the comforting reflection that she has outwitted the editor and the whole race of men, for she cherishes a vague belief that newspapers are the enemies of her sex, and editors its chief oppressor a she never reads the head-lines, and the high telegraph heads she never even sees. She is greedy for local news, and devours it with the keenest relish. Marriages and deaths are always interesting reading to her, and advertisements are exciting and stimulating. She cares but little for printed jokes, unless they reflect ridicule upon the men, and then she delights in them and never forgets them. She pays particular attention to anything enclosed by quotation sparks, and considers it rather better authority than anything first-handed. The columns in which the editor airs his opinions in leaded hifalutin she rarely reads. Views are of no importance in her estimation, but facts are everything. She generally reads the poetry. She doesn't always care for it, but she makes a practice of reading it because she thinks she ought too. She reads stories, and sketches, and paragraphs indiscriminately, and believes every word of them. Finally, after she has read all she intends to, she lays the paper down with an air of disappointment, and a half-contemptuous gesture, which says very plainly that she thinks all newspapers miserable failures, but is certain that if she had a chance she could make the only perfect newspaper the world had ever seen.

Clouds.

Nothing in nature is so immaterial and delicately changing as the clouds. It is worth while to spend a day in observation, to note what exhaustless possibilities of change lie in a few hours' time. One of the commonest shows of cloud-creation, and one which seems to follow a certain law, begins with a multitude of soft, globular figures that may cover the entire sky; these dissolve into a host of finely mottled images like fish-scales, then marshal themselves into ranks like waves of the sea, emerging at last into a thin, delicate fabric like crimped muslin.

Patting on the Head.

Many people like to be patted on the head, especially by the great, or noted, or prominent persons. And so they put their heads in all manner of positions and places, if they can only secure the patting. And there are many men, shrewd, crafty, and aspiring, who are very fond of patting others upon the head, especially if they see in them tokens of youthful promise, strength, or ability, and can use them for their own advancement, and drop them when they are done with them. It is very pleasant no doubt, to be patted on the head; to be puffed and praised, and petted; but there is this trouble about it—when these men have once got their hands on your head, they will never take them off. They pat first, and then they press, and bear down, and you must carry the load. And if you are restive, and dislike the burden, and ever get wading in deep waters, where the tide is up to your lips, then these kind men who patted you on the head so long ago, beat down just a little, and your nose goes under, and that is the end of you.

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THE CONVENTIONAL Independent Grand Chapter will meet in Hall of the Grand Officers next on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 15th. By order of the G. H. P.
W. J. SIMMONS, G. Secretary.

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(*The Present Incumbent,*)
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Notwithstanding the great excitement in consequence of the late depredations of the hoodlum element in the city, Linsley & Co.'s, store, 507 and 509 Sansome St., has been crowded during the week by those who know where to obtain the best and cheapest sugar cured hams, fresh butter, eggs, fine groceries, etc. Give them a call.

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☞ CHARLES HUBERT, the present incumbent, is a candidate for City and County Treasurer.

P. BEAMISH.—Go and see the fifty thousand dollars worth of stock of P. Beamish, south-east corner Market and Third streets, consisting of fine shirts from $1.25 and upwards, and a general assortment of gents' furnishing goods. In fact the whole immense stock of his fine goods he is selling of at a sacrifice.

Grand Testimonial Benefit.
The Pioneer Rider of one Demonstration on this Coast is amongst us once more. California—without regard to sect or party—gives him a cordial, earnest, hearty welcome. While others were struggling for wealth he was striving for the time and efforts to the elevation of his race. When he leaves us (perhaps for the last time) let him bear with him our noblest and best gift—sympathy and gold.
Having the above in view, we, the undersigned, have consented to give the Bishop a
GRAND TESTIMONIAL
On Thursday Evening, Aug. 9, 1877,
At the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific Street.
Exercises to consist of Singing, Recitations, and an address by the Bishop, entitled "MENTAL AND MORAL CULTURE." The whole to conclude with a supper in the basement.

GENTLEMEN	LADIES.
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Rev. Barney Fletcher,	Sarah A. Carter,
Mr. Wm. H. Carter,	Fanny Dyer,
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" James Dyer,	" Jane Cooper,
" Wm. Dyer,	" Mary Cooper,
" E. A. Hall,	" M. Wardly,
" Anthony Osborne,	Bertha Alexander,
" Edward Osborne,	Emma Chandler,
" P. L. Bell,	Sarah L. Hills,
" G. H. Jones,	" C. Dyer,
" Jones Lee,	Hannah Carter,
" Thos. Lee,	" Ida Fletcher,
" D. C. Lee,	" Ella Fletcher,
" Thos. Andrews,	" Mary Fletcher,
" Wm. Andrews,	" M. L. Fitzgerald,
" Geo. W. Lee,	" Julia A. Lee,
" Wm. H. Alexander,	" Mary E. Brown,
" Wm. H. Alexander,	" Hannah Osborne,
" R. J. Fletcher,	" Jackson,
" John Fletcher,	" Brown,
" Solomon Fletcher,	Miss Ann Brown,
" E. Cooper,	" Mary Ann Brown,
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Tickets (Supper included) 50 Cts.
Let everybody come and give the Bishop a real hearty welcome, such as only San Franciscans can give.

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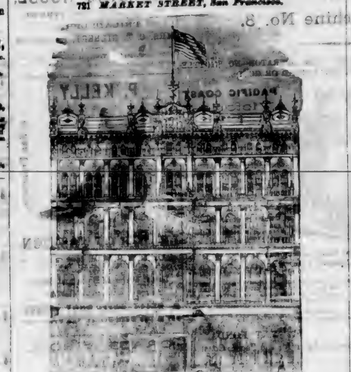
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Some of you—it's, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its virtue and merits, to supersede all similar preparations, and you are not persisting you should be recognized by this unassuming one after the many experiments you have made a trusty compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure for

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

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Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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and, with one accord, give it their unqualified approbation.

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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable specimen is pleasant to the taste soothing, healing and strengthening to its effects; entirely free from all poisonous drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, is beyond question one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

Unlike the many trashy Ginger preparations now existing, consisting from principle, whether medicinal or otherwise on, for while it imparts to the system the pungent Ginger and vigor that can be obtained by Wine or Brandy, it is entirely free from the constitutionary effects that follow the use or spirits of any kind.

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It gives immediate relief to nausea, distress after eating, in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes. It is the best remedy known for all kinds of Bowel Complaints, Neuralgia, etc.

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REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts of Fresh Fruits, possessing all their original aroma, flavor and delicacy. They are WARRANTED to contain DOUBLE THE STRENGTH of the ordinary brands of Extracts.

Consequently costing only HALF AS MUCH, and are really so cheap.

They have been awarded FIRST PREMIUMS wherever they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS are obtain at retail, and will impart to whatever they are used in Confectionery, Ice Cream, Jellies, Puddings, Sauces, Syrups, Beverages, Liquors, etc., a delicacy of flavor to any other flavoring extract, and at the same time considerably reduce the quantity of any other flavoring extract used.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor? Then use Mason & Pollard's Anti-Malaria as a preventive.

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever, or have been a victim to the same, use Mason & Pollard's Anti-Malaria Fever and Ague Pills without preliminary purgative, and cure the disease and

CURE

By using according to directions.

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minerary or other mineral or abominal. They are entirely vegetable. They eradicate the functions of the system. Quinine is impossible where they are used. They do not debilitate from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add fresh and nutrients to the frame. They are suited to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their judgment, three fourths of Consumptives, beneficial to a considerable number. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has in

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

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416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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SELECTIONS.

A TEMPERANCE TALE.

BY CLARA J. LOOMIS.

Old Cooper King had a bright little son,
A mischievous juvenile, brimming with fun;
But one drop of bitterness poisoned his joy,
When in thought of himself as a poor
drunkard's boy.

Oft he was sent to the small village store,
Through the woods dark and lonely a mile
or more,
With a jug half hidden ingeniously,
With his own sad musings, for company.

Bluebird, and robin, and bobolink gay,
Sparrow and thrush, at each break of day,
Filled all the welkin with pleasa ureot
As over mortal ear did greet.

They sang so madly above his head
That he fell to interpreting what they said,
And thought their melody mocking him,
As he trod the path through the forest dim.

One bright June morn the empty jug
Was hidden again 'neath the elbow snug;
But the nimble feet were tardy and slow,
Till his father thundered, "Why don't you
go?"

"Coo," whimpered the child, as he trembling stood,
"Please, sir, I'm afraid to go through the wood,
"What new?" roiled the King with a drunken leer,
"Coo something talks to me awful queer."
"It says (and he keyed his voice up high,
And looked in his father's bloodshot eye),
"Where are you going? where are you going?"
Down t' the store; down t' the store!"
"What after? what after?"
"Bottle o' rum! bottle o' rum!"
"Who's it for? who's it for?"
"Cooper King! Cooper King!"
"Drink it up! drink it up!"
"Send for more! send for more!"
"Where's your money? where's your money?"
"Chi-orge it! chi-orge it!"
'Twas a little brown-thrasher, a cousin
rogous,
Whose song the boy chattered in dialogue;
And such was the mortified man's chagrin,
Tis said he forever quit drinking gin.

ASK MOTHER.

Where is the sweetest pet,
The brightest birdie yet;
Where are the prettiest eyes,
Most loving and most wise?
What form of fairest mould—
In words is weighed in gold—
You can't imagine? Well,
Ask mother—she can tell!

Where is the smartest gleam
That makes her life's dream?
Where are the rosy toes,
And dimpled hands and feet,
The models all complete,
Which nature can't excel?
Ask mother—she can tell!

Who is the grandest king,
Or queen, or anything
That may be great or high?
Who wandered from the sky.
'Tis best of girls or boys,
'Tis he her joy of joys?
You guess—the baby? Well,
Ask mother—she can tell!

Raising our Own Coffee and our Own Sugar.

What a mistake our country made when it turned a cold shoulder to the project of the annexation of San Domingo! The argument used against the project was the showing the bad policy of bringing into our nation a strange and half-barbarous people, who would not be likely to become assimilated to us. And that, consequently, such a strange and ignorant population would be an evil rather than a benefit to our country. But, in reality, the existing population there is so small that it would soon become an indifferent factor to the whole people who would very soon be the occupants of that splendid tropical region. Should San Domingo become a part of the United States, we predict that its population would soon amount to a million. And of this million nine hundred thousand would be people from our Southern States, so that the inhabitants of the annexed island would still be of the same character as those now under our flag in the cotton States.

The advantages which would accrue to our nation by having San Domingo are many:

1. It would add to our independence by enabling us to grow all of our own sugar and coffee.

2. It would prevent an excess of cotton production, thus saving that staple from experiencing so great a depression in price as to be unremunerative to the grower.

3. The emigration which would flow to San Domingo would cause laborers to be in demand in the South, thus insuring to them good treatment.

4. It would open up a large additional market for the pork and beef and flour of the Northern farmer.

5. It would cheapen the price of sugar and coffee to our entire nation of consumers.

6. It would open a field for smart and intelligent colored men to see what they could make of themselves, free from any annoyance or trouble, in regard to the color line.

7. It would tend to build up Savannah and Charleston into two large and important cities; because the commerce and travel between San Domingo and the United States would chiefly center at those two points.

8. It would diffuse new prosperity throughout the South, thus tending to reconcile our Southern brethren with the results of the late war.

9. It would add enormously to the business of our Southern Railroad, causing it to carry sugar and coffee one way, and provisions, etc, the other way.

In a word, we can see a multitude of reasons why San Domingo should be annexed; and can see no good reason why it should not be annexed.

Ventilation and Draught.

Ventilation is the necessary change of the air in a closed space, at which the velocity of the air is still taken for a complete stillness, and its motion takes place all around our body. It must not be more than a little above one-inch inches per second.

Draught is a one-sided cooling of the body, some part of it, frequently caused by a corresponding motion of cold air, but also in other ways, as by increased one-sided radiation. The danger is, in the first instance, the local perturbation in our heat-economy, which has partly local consequences, but also and chiefly disorders the nerves, acting on the caliber of our blood-vessels, our vaso-motor nerves, which have to regulate the outflow of our heat. When we are in the open, and the air is in more motion than the air of a draught, we speak of wind, etc., but seldom of draught, because the whole air-current flows equally all around us, just as in a well-ventilated room, only with greater velocity.

The vaso-motor nerves, regulating the circulation in our skin, are beyond our control, and we cannot bid them to defend us simply at the place attacked by the draught. They know only how to serve our heat-economy when the out-flow of heat from our bodies is equal, or nearly so, on all sides. They misunderstand the local irritation for one spread over the whole surface, and act at once on this error. If one perspires and goes to the window with bared neck or chest, one feels a shiver not only there but all over the body, and the perspiration becomes suppressed accordingly. The blood which at the time filled the blood-vessels of the glowing skin is displaced by the contraction of its channels; but by the misunderstanding of the vaso-motor nerves it is driven not only from the exposed parts but from the whole surface towards the internal parts. A draught, then, is injurious only in so far as it causes perturbations in our heat-economy, and as these perturbations can be caused in different ways we often accuse the draught wrongly.

Window Flowers in London.

The division of labor, and consequent perfection and intensity of production which characterize these latest times, is strikingly exemplified in the growing of flowers for the Convent Garden market. The desire for flowers is of course intense in that vast wilderness of brick, in which myriads of the inhabitants seldom see even the sun, much less a meadow or a field. There are charming parks in London, and they are immensely appreciated and enjoyed; but even they can be soon and rolled in but now and then. No doubt the companionship of a flower is desired with more avidity from the very difficulty of growing and keeping them in that murky, smoky, fog-enshrouded Babylon. We all care but little for what nature best bestows around us profusely, and we value most what costs us most pains to secure. Hence, cheap, portable window flowers, full of bloom, in pots of not over six inches, are sold by millions from Convent Garden, and cut flowers in proportion. Only the most suitable sorts are grown, but then they are well grown. One "grower," as the greenhouse men are called, to distinguish them from out-door "gardeners," grows often but one single subject in one house, and but five or six, perhaps, altogether.

Land, labor, taxes, everything almost is high. These florists are loaded with disadvantages. Competition is excessive, but they overcome all by indomitable perseverance and almost sleepless attention. During spring and summer long hours of sleep are very few. The postrp of the flowers is not theirs. So perfect and so low-priced are their products that men from the far North whence the coal comes for their fires find it better to follow the coal to London and buy plants there to sell again at home than to undertake to raise them even where coal and labor are both at readiest hand. Mr. Baines, who gives an interesting account of this now vast industry, mentions the hail-storm which last summer (Sunday night July 23), destroyed the glass and the plants—the entire stock—of great numbers of these industrious and deserving growers. A fund of nearly $20,000 was raised by subscription and distribution as speedily as possible among the poorest of the sufferers to enable them to renew stock and shelter for the next season. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts gave $2,000 and the principal nurserymen contributed liberally.

A GENTLEMAN took his little boy to a model farm to see the wonders of the place. After they had been there a short time, the little fellow ran orying to his father, being at the same time pursued by a big turkey-cock, which was trying to get a piece of bread out of his hand. "What, my boy," said the father, "are you afraid of a turk——y? Why you ate part of one yesterday." "Yes, papa," responded the little fellow, wiping his eyes, "but this one isn't cooked."

No Secrets.

The moment a girl has a secret from her mother, or has received a letter she dare not let her mother read, or has a friend of whom her mother does not know, she is in danger. A secret is not a good thing for a girl to have. The fewer secrets that lie in the hearts of women at any age, the better. It is almost a test of purity. She who has none of her own is best and happiest. In girlhood, hide nothing from your mother; do nothing that, if discovered by your father, would make you blush. Have no mysteries whatever. Tell those who are about you where you go and what you do. Those who have a right to know, I mean of course. The girl who frankly says to her mother: "I have been there. I met so and so. Such and such remarks were made, and this and that was done," will be certain of receiving good advice and sympathy. If all was right no fault will be found. If the mother knows, out of greater experience, that something was improper or unsuitable, she will, if she is a good mother, kindly advise against its repetition. It is when mothers discover that their girls are hiding things from them that they rebuke or scold. Innocent faults are always pardoned by a kind parent. You may not know, girls, just what is right, just what is wrong, yet. You can't be blamed for making little mistakes; but you will never do anything wrong if, from the first, you have no secrets from your mother.

False taste may be known by its fastidiousness, by its demands of pomp, splendor, and unusual combination; by its enjoyment only of particular styles and modes of things, and by its pride also, for it is ever meddling, mending, accumulating, and self-exulting, its eye is always upon itself, and it tests all things around it by the way they fit it. But true taste is forever growing, learning, reading, worshipping, laying its hand upon its mouth because it is astonished, casting its shoes from off its feet because it finds all ground holy, lamenting over itself, and testing by the way that it fits things. There is that to be seen in every street and lane of every city—that to be felt and found in every human heart and countenance, that to be loved in every roadside weed and moss-grown wall, which in the hands of faithful pagan, may convey emotions of glory and sublimity, continual and exalted.—*Ruskin.*

What a Plant Did.

A little plant was given to a sick girl. In trying to take care of it, the family made changes in their way of living. First, they cleaned the window that more light might come to its leaves; then, when not too cold, they would open the window that fresh air might help the plant to grow. Next, the clean window made the rest of the room so untidy that they used to wash the floor and walls and arrange the furniture more neatly. This led the father of the family to mend a broken chair or two, which kept him at home several evenings. After the work was done, he stayed at home instead of spending his leisure at a tavern and the money thus saved went to buy comforts for them all. And then, as the home grew attractive, the whole family loved it better than ever before, and grew healthier and happier with their flowers. Thus the little plant brought a real as well as a physical blessing.

Much sickness is reported in the Rusian army in the Dobrudscha.

The Policeman of the Woods.

Tap, tap, tap, sounds out clear from the woods as if a young drummer were trying to beat a tattoo. The noise really comes from a bright-looking bird, perched up high on some tall oak—now on one side and then on the other, sometimes with head downwards, and then clinging to the under side of a large branch, occasionally knocking vigorously with his bill, as though he were at a friend's house and in haste to be invited in. It is the woodpecker, or as he might be called, the policeman of the woods: for it is his business to keep the trees free from any insects or grubs, who love to make a meal from the soft green wood and often do great damage, even causing the death of the tree.

Mr. Woodpecker's practiced eye can tell at a glance where one of these burglars is at work. Woe unto him when he finds it out for he is quickly captured, and Mr. Woodpecker makes a fine meal of him as his reward.

We see by this that each living thing was made by God for some wise purpose, for some special work—even the smallest object. Well for us if we do our work in ridding the world of evil as the woodpecker does his; and in this work the boys and girls take an important part. Have you found out your special work? Haveyou inquired, "Lord," what will thou have me to do?"

"I'll Take the Shortest, Papa."

One day a gentleman entered a store accompanied by his two little daughters·

"Buy us sach a lead pencil, papa," said Adda.

"Yes, do, papa," said May, contentingly.

He studied a moment and then said, "I'll get you one and divide it between you."

Which he did, but contrary to his intentions one piece was longer than the other. Laying the two pieces together, he said,

"One piece is smaller than the other, daughters, what shall I do?"

I expected to see the pink lips pout, but instead the clear voice of little May, the younger of the two, rang cheerily, "I'll take the shortest, papa."

The tears glistened in more than one eye for a moment, and many times since have her unselfish words echoed in my ears. Afterwards a lady came in with a little daughter. "Buy me something, mamma," said the little girl.

The frugal mother bought two figs.

"One is for you," she said, "and the other is for Mary."

I knew that poor Mary's lot in life was a sad one. All winter she had been helpless with inflamatory rheumatism, and when spring came we feared quick consumption was on her track. The little girl eyed the figs, and as she went out filled her mouth with one—fuller than it ought to have been.

"Why have you taken the biggest?" said the mother.

"There is hardly a bite in the other."

"But Mary is sick," said the mother.

Yet the selfish little girl was not sorry at all.

My thoughts went back to little May: "I'll take the shortest, papa."

"There is no worse robber than a bad book." Other robbers may spoil us of our money; but this of our time, of our principles, of our faith, our purity of heart, of our true worth.

The Railroad strikes are ended.

Patting on the Head.

Many people like to be patted on the head, especially by the great, or noted, or prominent persons. And so they put their heads in all manner of positions and places, if they can only secure the patting. And there are many men, shrewd, crafty, and aspiring, who are very fond of patting others upon the head, especially if they see in them tokens of youthful promise, strength, or ability, and can use them for their own advancement, and drop them when they are done with them. It is very pleasant no doubt, to be patted on the head; to be puffed and praised, and petted; but there is this trouble about it—when these men have once got their hands on your head, they will never take them off. They pat first, and then they press, and bear down, and you must carry the load. And if you are restive, and dislike the burden, and ever get wading in deep waters, where the tide is up to your lips, then those kind men who patted you on the head so long ago, beat down just a little, and your nose goes under, and that is the end of you.

Teaching Children Courage.

Courage is an element of Christian chivalry. Without it neither truth nor fidelity to promise can be hoped for. The coward is sure to lie when truth means punishment, and sure to retreat from his engagements when they involve peril. We need valiant souls that have learned to endure and scorn pain, and to face danger fearlessly and promptly when duty requires. Some parents erade this vital part of training by glosses and deception. A mother who has taken her boy to the dentist's to get a tooth out will often say, if he is shrinking, "Sit still, my boy; it won't hurt you." Now she knows it will hurt him, but thinks if she can only get him by this device to sit still and let the dentist get hold of the tooth, then the discovery of the pain will not hinder its extraction. This is a double mistake. It destroys her boy's confidence in her; for he detects her in a lie. And though it gets the boy, this time, to sit still, it is under the disinion that there is to be no pain, whereas he should be taught to face the pain and to scorn it. This makes the difference between cowards and heroes. A regiment of poltroons could march up to a battery as cheerfully as a regiment of heroes if they thought there were no enemy at the guns. The difference is that heroes know the danger and yet face it valiantly.

Public sentiment signifies the common march of good men's thoughts. It should be but a road, marked plain, that men may know the way to travel; but, instead of this, public sentiment is employed sometimes as a bribe to stop free thinking; as an intimidation to check free acting; as a bauble to lure approbativeness, or as a threatened fool's cap with which to terrify it. The virtues which public sentiment drills into cowards, may be of great benefit to society, but are of little credit to the men upon whom they are dragooned.—*Beecher.*

No Devil.—Avoid the companion who jests at everything. Such people disparage, by some ludicrous association, all objects which are presented to their thoughts, and thereby render themselves incapable of any emotion which can either elevate or soften them. They bring upon the moral being an influence more withering than the blast of the desert.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 11, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Testimonial Benefit to Bishop T. M. D. Ward.

The Grand Complimentary Testimonial, tendered to Bishop T. M. D. Ward came off on Thursday evening, August 9th, 1877, in the Young Men's U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason Streets. The order of exercises were as follows: Singing, "Greening Glue," by the Pacific Musical Association; Introductory, S. Peneton, Esq; Singing, "The Cottage Home," by Pacific Musical Association; Recitation, Mr. Thomas M. Watson; Singing, "Joys that we're tasted," by Pacific Musical Association; Recitation, Mr. George W. Bell; Singing, "The Banner of the Free," by Pacific Musical Association; Recitation, Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher; Singing, "At Home," by Pacific Musical Association; Lecture, "Mental and Moral Culture," Rt. Rev. T. M. D. Ward; Singing, "I love the Trees, the Brooks, the Flowers," by Pacific Musical Association; Singing, "Parting Friends," by Pacific Musical Association. Which concluded with a banquet in the basement of the Hall. Mr. S. Peneton was director.

☞ The Mechanic's Institute Fair opened on Tuesday last, with an interesting programme of exercises at Baldwin's Theatre in the afternoon. The address by President Halladie is highly spoken of as an assumption, and an excellent effort. The Fair was formally opened at the Pavilion in the evening, and was attended by a large concourse of interested visitors. The space is nearly all taken by exhibitors who seem determined to make this the most successful exhibition ever given by the Association.

Sacramento City.

Grove L. Johnson is one of the Nominees for the Assembly, for the Sacramento Assembly District. As many of his friends deem it a good nomination, one which will or ought to be carried by the Republicans, providing they do not get at loggerheads about each other, or about their respective nominees, and let the opposition defeat and capture them for their own aggrandizement on the day of election, which would result in Republican defeat, and which would be deplored in vain; and now the great effort is being made to give the coming legislature a Republican complexion for the next United States Senator.

The A. M. E Conference in Sacramento City—The last day's Session

A. M. E. Conference in Sacramento City closed its session on Friday. The Conference opened with devotional exercises by Rev. H. Offer. Upon the call of the roll, Revs. Offer, Triplett, Hamilton, Dyer, Green, Fletcher, West and Dorsey answered to their names. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected and approved. On motion of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, a South San Francisco Mission was established to be bounded on the north by Market, and on the east by Third streets, and it was ordered that said Mission be connected with the Petaluma circuit. The report of the committee appointed to look after the church property in Los Angeles, made a report, which was adopted. George Smith, L. Y. Green, Charles Owens, Allen Johnson and John Ballard were authorized to take charge and act as Trustees of said property. The report on "Percentage" was received and adopted, as was also that of the Committee on Finance. On Motion, the name of Rev. I. N. Triplett was added to the Publishing Committee. The report of the Committee on Orders was adopted, recommending that Revs. West and Fletcher be left in the hands of the Committee to be examined by their respective Elders. A recess was then taken for one hour. Upon re-assembling, it was ordered that San Francisco be connected with the Petaluma charge; also, that Los Angeles be connected with the Oakland charge The Bishop made a brief address on the condition of the Church on the Pacific coast; after which the appointments for the year were announced as follows: San Francisco, J. J. Dyer; Sacramento, J. R. Dorsey; Stockton and Petaluma, W. H. Offer; Oakland, I. N. Triplett. Resolutions were then adopted, thanking the Christian Recorder as the order of the Church thanking the Sacramento daily papers for fairly reporting the proceedings of the Conference, and tendering thanks to the Bishop for the impartiality and ability with which he had presided over its deliberations; and the Conference adjourned sine die.

Editorial Correspondence of the Washington City People's Advocate of July 28th.

RALEIGH, N. C. July 25, 1877.

The Republican party of North Carolina is dead. It was slain by General Hayes some time since the 6th of March. White Radical office-holders weep; other white Republicans, (which constitute but a small number,) are getting ready to join the Democratic party. The Negro is bewildered and uncertain as to his future. Since Hayes has forbidden office-holders to take part in political conventions, there can be no doubt as to the disintegration of the Republican party. Political power in this State has always been in the hands of a few white office holders. They pulled the string, and the colored puppets danced. The ring with its headquarters at Raleigh, not only nominated all the State officers, but controlled Congressional nominations in the most distant part of the State. It was this ring that said to the convention in the second district, that five thousand dollars a year was too much for a "kinky head Nigger," and the said convention, composed entirely of "kinky head Niggers," hearkened to the voice of their masters, and refused to renominate J. H. Hyman. In no Southern State has the Negro received so little reward for his political services.

No Negro in this State ever held a State office of the smallest profit. The colored people have been kept true to the party by gratitude, not because of any benefit they could derive from keeping the whites in office. A change has come over their dream. They are beginning to realize that they have devoted too much of their time to electing office men who cared nothing for them after the day of election. They have at last discovered that politics do not necessarily provide man with bread and meat. The triumph of the Democratic party in this State, and this policy being pursued by Mr. Hayes, having driven them to work; the city is no longer filled with loafers; the streets are no longer blocked from morning till late at night with men and women, listening to political discussions; the expectant candidate for office no longer distributes money to the mottley crowd. The occupation of the politician is gone, and the Negro is forced to work for a living. You can imagine from this, that the colored people are doing better than they have since the war. Times are hard, money is scarce, but all find employment, the merchants thrive; the farmer being at the mercy of merchants, is unable to pay as large wages as labor asks, but still every one lives. The people are also more wide awake to educational matters than they have been for the past ten years. The people of the city voted almost unanimously to levy on themselves a special tax to support a system of graded schools for both races. The establishment of the Colored normal school by a Democratic legislature and the interest manifested in that behalf by a Democratic Governor have caused the colored people to look with more favor on the party whose success they have hitherto considered as synonmous with their own ruin. The position taken by the Democratic board of education, (of which Governor Vance is president,) that colored teachers should have the colored schools, and the giving the State Normal school over to colored teachers have set at rest a good deal of political animosity.

I do not infer from this that there is to be an exodus of the whole colored population over to the Democratic party; but I do believe that the people are preparing to follow the advice given a short time ago by the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE viz: that the colored people remain out of politics; take no part in them until the time comes when they will be of political importance because of holding the balance of power in the State. If that advice should be followed, a few years would find the colored people of the South in a much better condition than they are to-day.

If the masses should hesitate to follow it can only be explained on the hypothesis that they are the dupes of the unprincipled demagogues. Whenever the Negro in the State loses his zeal in the cause of the white office-holder, he is quickly aroused by being told that if the Democrats get into power he will be again enslaved. One year of Democratic control has disabused the mind of the Negro, and I doubt not that the next election day will find many a Negro "chopping cotton," who was once a zealous pot-house politician. Nothing but education and wealth will elevate the Negro to a plane of equality with the Caucasian. A thousand Civil Rights Bills could never do it. C. N. O.

Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26th.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I take great pleasure in writing these few lines to you, and the pleasure arises through two causes: one, that you are requested to forward your useful paper, the PACIFIC APPEAL, to Companion Wilson L. Underwood, No. 736 Orange St., Philadelphia, Penn., he has taken a great fancy to your able paper and it is expected that many of his friends will soon become subscribers, and distribute your useful medium through the order of Free Masonry, one great thing which should be the duty of all true and accepted Masons dispersed around the globe. Another cause of my pleasure is mighty desperadoes who care not for law nor order in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, for one week has been held in check by the timely and earnest work of our wonderful Mayor, Hon. Wm. S. Stokeley, and Chief of Police, Kennard B. Jones and his active and wise Lieutenants, and extra disciplined Police officers and timely assistance of their active Sargents of Police, who worked so faithful. Dear Editor, for 24 hours Philadelphia was in a tumoil and commotion, and would have reminded one of the great mid-ocean, when Jesus spoke and said, "Peace, be still."

We were moving from billow to billow, and we could hear things clattering sounds as though rifle and sword were in operation; great border weights in the form of mob imps of cars came rolling in, delightful trains of passenger cars following, and a loving smile falling from the faces of a few; and on the other hand, tens of thousands, grim and haggard faces, and clinched fist and uplifted missles of many kinds, rushing too and fro, making ready to crush law and order; watching the effort of the departure of any freight train, making the cars of all good comeoth from a sick tremor who left the city for his needful health, and when he came, great was his reception and welcome was his presents. And in another twenty-four hours a child could have rounded a wheelbarrow from the river Delaware to the banks of the Schuylkill, without any person asking one question. Our great Mayor diligently and hastely enrolled hundreds and hundreds of officers for special duty. To day all is well. I am very anxious to learn of the quietness of your city, as the Press gives an alarming account yesterday. Poor Pittsburg, almost a Sodom, and Gomorrah. We are very glad to see the Masonic fraternity following your wise instruction. I am, respectfully yours, J. W. H. HACKS, M. D.

☞ The policemen in Atlanta, Ga., are to be mounted on horses. In case of a street fight they can go fifteen miles in less than an hour.

☞ Bishop Ward of the A. M. E. church will preach in the Shiloh church, Oakland, to-morrow, Sunday, at 3 P.M.

☞ A large fire occurred on Wednesday evening; burning the blocks bounded by East, Clay and Washington to the city front.

☞ THEY are making dishes, from paper. It is not stated what kind, but we suspot butter dishes, and the material fly paper.

MAJOR John Cook, a pioneer of Santa Clara Valley, died at San Jose yesterday.

Sacramento Jandidates

N. Greene Curtis, Democratic Nominee for the State Senate.

Grove L. Johnson, Republican nominee for the Assembly.

M. M. Drew, Regular Republican Nominee for Sheriff.

Married.

In this city, by Rev. Adam Smith, Wednesday evening, August 1st, J. M. Martin to Miss Sarah Mason both of this city.

Chas. J. B. Metzler,

CANDIDATE FOR

City & County Treasurer.

M. M. DREW,

REGULAR

Republican Nominee

—FOR—

SHERIFF.

N. O. ARRINGTON,

LAW & COLLECTION OFFICE

—AND—

General Business Agency.

619 MERCHANT STREET,

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Have secured the assistance of able Attorneys, Book-keepers and Clerks; also, established correspondence with reliable Attorneys in all important towns and cities in the Pacific States and Territories, through whom Collections and other matters will be attended to.

Will buy and sell Real Estate and all kinds of property and business interests. Rents and other claims collected, loans contracted, contracts for labor and others matters negotiated; book-keeping, accounting and copying done by the day, month or job at my office or place of patrons.

Partnerships and other complicated accounts adjusted; administrators, guardians and trustees assisted in their accounts and settlements. Wills deeds, leases, agreements, and other contracts carefully drawn. Mining and other incorporations effected.

Mechanics' and laborers' liens attended to. Subpenas and other papers served.

Florence Crowley,

CONTRACTOR,

Announces himself as a

CANDIDATE FOR

Superintendent of Public Streets.

H. R. LEONARD

Architect.

Office in Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner Montgomery and California Streets, Rooms 34 and 35.

THE CONVENTIONAL INDE pendent Grand Chapter will meet to install the Grand Officers elect on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 15th. By order of the G. H. P.

W. J. SIMMONS, G. Secretary.

JOHN HAGAN

(The Present Incumbent,)

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Superintendent of Streets.

Continental Hotel.

Pacific Street, between Montgomery and Sansome.

Herman Droste - Proprietor

San Francisco Cordage Co.

San Francisco Cordage Company, established 1857, have just added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of Manila Rope, all sizes, Tarred Manila Rope, Hay Rope, Whale Line, etc. Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front street.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Linsley & Co., Grocers.

Notwithstanding the great excitement in consequence of the late depredations of the hoodlum element in the city, Linsley & Co.'s, store, 507 and 509 Sansome St., has been crowded during the week by those who know where to obtain the best and cheapest sugar cured hams, fresh butter, eggs, fine groceries, etc. Give them a call.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abiotene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

☞ CHARLES HUBERT, the present incumbent, is a candidate for City and County Treasurer.

P. BEAMISH.—Go and see the fifty thousand dollars worth of stock of P. Beamish, south-east corner Market and Third streets, consisting of fine shirts from $1.25 and upwards, and a general assortment of gents' furnishing goods. In fact the whole immense stock of his fine goods he is selling of at a sacrifice.

They who stand in high stations, wish for higher; but they who have occupied the highest of all, often think, with regret, of some one pleasanter they left below. The most wonderful thing in human nature is the variance of knowledge and will, where no passion is the stimulant; whence that system of life is often chosen and persevered in, which a man is well convinced is neither the best for him nor the easiest. Few can see clearly where their happiness lies; and, in those who see it, you will scarcely find one who has the courage to pursue it. Every action must have its motive; but weak motives are sufficient for weak minds; and whenever we see one which we believed to be a stronger, moved habitually by what appears inadequate, we may be certain that there is (to bring a metaphor from the forest) more top than root.—*Landor.*

Glory is like a circle in the water, Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself Till by broad spreading, it disperse to naught

Shakespeare.

I find this law of one to one peremptory for conversation, which is the practice and consummation of friendship. Do not mix waters too much. The best mix as ill as good and bad. You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word.—*Emerson.*

Ex Chief Justice Upton, of Oregon, is to succeed C. C. Carpenter as Second Controller of the Treasury.

W. B. ANDERSON & CO.,

Sts. 7 BROADWAY, S. F.

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FRUITS, POULTRY,

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AT BED-ROCK PRICES.

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MRS. E. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the spacious house lately occupied by Mrs. Dr. Bates, corner of Sacramento Street and Powell, San Francisco. Will accommodate guests from the interior or those in the city on the most reasonable terms.

SITUATION WANTED.

A first rate colored man recently from the East, desires a situation in a store or other employment, which he will fulfill with satisfaction. First class references can be given. Address, J. McCain, PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome street.

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MRS. E. WILSON, No. 643 MISSION STREET, SAN Francisco, would inform her friends and patrons that she has opened a Dressmaking Establishment, and will warrant a perfect fit, in any style and in the latest fashions. Underwear of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

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Edgerton Tubbs & Cole.

Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

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CANDIDATE

FOR RENOMINATION

TO THE OFFICE OF

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Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Risdon's Celebrated Consumptive Powders.** These Powders are the most powerful known agent for the cure and relief of this disease. Have a strong confidence in them, and are willing to warrant you that they are no humbug. We will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post-paid, a **Free Trial Box.**

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers, and then we are willing you should defray in giving them **Powders** a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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MRS. ELEANOR SKINNER (late of Virginia City) begs to inform her friends and the public that she has opened a Boarding House at **19 Virginia Street,** between Stockton and Dupont streets. Has well-ventilated Rooms, with or without Board. Terms Reasonable. San Francisco, April 21, 1877.

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Will be opened at the Pavilion,

Eighth, Harket and Mission Streets,

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WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.

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CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

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All application for space and information may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Twelfth Industrial Exhibition or the Superintendent, at 27 Post Street, San Francisco.

No charge will be made to exhibitors for space.

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Sewing Machine No. 8.

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[From the Official Report.]

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It is the simplest and Easiest to handle, Sews Easily, Quietly and Rapidly. It is he most Durable and Best Machine in the world.

The No. 8 has all the desirable points that can be obtained for other machines, while the inventor has avoided the objectionable features connected with every other system now in use. It is the best machine for family use ever offered to the public. It will run from the lightest goods—even leather—without change of tension. The feed is positive, the goods are on all sides of the needle. Every machine warranted for five years. Send for illustrated circular. Agents wanted in every locality. Liberal inducements offered. Special rates to the trade. The best machine ever produced. Through instructions given, and fully warranted.

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Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that prominence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of different Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Miserable traps which could make a few stitches while new, have been dignified with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failing in all the good qualities of STANDARD machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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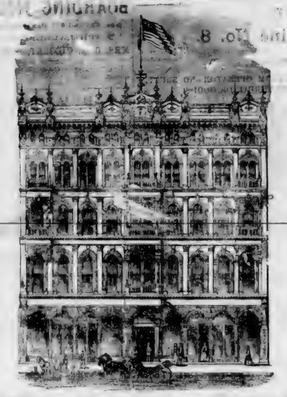
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HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN HILL, of the Pacific coast, has taken the right away from the Colt successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—in fact hardly ever performed in the United States. Prof. Hill challenges any one in the United States to perform the same on any horse. The Colt need not still can be worn at any time by using tape JOHN HILL, 22 Pacific Street.

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We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, and trust that this feature, together with an elegant and convenient store, will make our establishment attractive and popular.

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From New York, and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications from Europe. Books from all parts of the World procured to order and at short notice, and supplied greatly at reduced rates. Our patrons will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at rates as low as the same quality can be purchased in New York.

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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tilbury, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the new improvements, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

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HUGHES & GROSSMAN

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STEAM

BOOK, CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTERS,

511 Sansome Street,

CORNER MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS

HAND-BILLS, BILL-HEADS,

CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to GIVE satisfaction.

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—TO THE—

PACIFIC

APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all sections, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning one-a nthers seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

TERMS.

One Year.....$5.00

Six Months.....2.50

Three Months.....1.25

Payable invariably in Advance.

☞ This paper is mailed to any part of the United States on the above Terms.

All orders addressed "PACIFIC APPEAL, 511 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.," will be promptly beyed.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER &

STOP THAT COUGHING

Some of you [illegible] and on [illegible] You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many opportunities you have made a trunky compounds forced on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY MOST remedy ever compounds for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give in their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has saved thousands, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is prepared in the State, numbering—leading and strengthening in its effects—entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly important factor all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons [illegible] from any peculiar weakness [illegible] or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the [illegible] it will not be produced by wine or brandy [illegible] is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of all intoxicating drinks.

It is also an unsurpassed remedy for [illegible] difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the system that no frequently unexpectedly [illegible]

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application in Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

410 and 412 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON'S

Flavoring Extracts

ARE THE PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and contain TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts.

The Superior quality and consistent excellence are usually in charge.

Whenever used on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

In purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any in the market, but one which, in consequence of its concentrated nature, will bear double the quantity of any other flavoring extract.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season, then kindly observe these instructions:

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such direful diseases, and any other so called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to Directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Thus has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the Poisonous of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not come from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of [illegible] diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, no remedy can, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is constantly going on between Health and Disease, has been resolved from any medicine such marked and unmistakable satisfaction, on the side of health, as it has from

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PULMONRY SYRUP

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XIV.—NO. 49. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877. WHOLE NO. 697

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

PAPER ANDERSON,

Streets (up stairs)

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Three months.....1 25

One month.....50cts.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square of 1 inch on one insertion.....75 cts.

Each subsequent insertion.....50 cts

SELECTIONS.

A SHORT SERMON.

Children, who read my lay,
This much I have to say.
Do what [illegible]
[illegible] good and right.
[illegible] [illegible] as ye shall find.
Sun, moon, and stars, and all,
You shall have light.

[illegible] [illegible]
Be you tempted as you may,
Look day and every day,
Speak what is true.

True things in great and small;
True, though the sky should fall,
Sun, moon, and stars, and all,
Heaven would show through.

Figs, as you see and know,
Do not out of thistles grow;
And though the blossoms blow
While on the tree,

Grapes never, never yet
On the lime of thorns were set;
So, if you a good would get,
Good you must be.

Life's journey through and through,
Speaking what is just and true,
Keeping [illegible]
[illegible]
When you work, and when you play,
This is all and every day.

Then, and then only, you
Though the sky should fall,
Alice Cary.

Educated Men and Public Duty.

Mr. George William Curtis delivered an address during the late Commencement at Union College, which was full of good sense and genuine patriotism. The whole speech is one well worth pondering, but the following paragraphs are especially timely:

It is a public duty to do not necessarily mean official duty, although it may include that. It may simply that constant and active practical participation in the details of politics without which, upon [illegible] citizens, the conduct of public affairs falls under the control of selfish and ignorant [illegible] and venal men. I mean that personal attention which, as it must be incessant, is often wearisome and even repulsive, to the details of political management, and the watching of what [illegible] committees, earn and trouble and purpose of many kinds, patient endurance of rebuffs, chagrins, ridicules, disappointments, defeats—in a word, all those duties and services which when [illegible] so generally performed, stigmatize a man as a mere politician, but whose constant, honorable, intelligent and vigilant performance is the ground building, stone by stone, and layer by layer, of that great temple of ineffectual liberty which all generous souls mean that our Government shall be.

Public duty in this country is not discharged, as is so often supposed, by voting. A man may vote regularly, and still fail essentially of his political duty, as the Pharisee who gave tithes of all he possessed, and fasted three times in the week, yet lacked the very heart of religion. When an American citizen is content with voting merely, he consents to accept what is often a doubtful alternative. His first duty is to help shape the alternative. This, which was formerly less necessary, is now indispensable. In a rural community such as this country was a hundred years ago, whoever was nominated for office was known to his neighbors, and the consciousness of that knowledge was a conservative influence in discarding nominations. But in the local elections that control taxation and expenditure, the mass of the voters vote in absolute ignorance of the candidates. The citizen who supposes that he does all his duty when he votes places a premium upon political knavery. Thieves welcome him to the polls and offer him a choice, which he has done nothing to prevent, between Jeremy Diddler and Dick Turpin.

If ignorance and corruption and intrigue control the primary meeting, and dictate the nomination, the fault is in the honest and intelligent workshop and office, in the library and the parlor, in the church and the school. When they are as constant and faithful to their political rights as the slums and grogshops, the pool-rooms, and the kennels; when the educated, industrious, temperate, thrifty citizens are as zealous and prompt and unfailing in political activity as the ignorant and venal and mischievous, or when it is plain that they cannot be roused in their duty, then, but not until then—if ignorance and corruption always carry the day—there can be no honest question that the Republic has failed. But let us not be deceived. While good men sit at home, and knowing that there is anything to be done, nor caring to know, cultivating the feeling that politics are tiresome and dirty, and politicians vulgar bullies and bravos, half persuaded that a republic is the contemptible rule of a mob, and secretly longing for a splendid and vigorous despotism, they remember it is not a government mastered by ignorance, it is a government betrayed by intelligence; it is not the victory of the slums, it is the surrender of the schools; it is not that bad men are brave, but that good men are indolent and cowardly.

Party spirit naturally denies the patriotism of its opponents. Identifying itself with the country, it regards all others as public enemies. This is substantially revolutionary politics. It is the condition of France, where, in its own words, the revolution is permanent. Instead of regarding the other party as legitimate opponents—in the English sense—it denies the right to exist under the government, it decries that party as a conspiracy plotting the overthrow of the government itself. History is lurid with the wasting fires of this madness. We need not look to that of other lands. Our own is full of it.....

The remedy for the constant excess of party spirit lies, and lies alone, in the courageous independence of the individual citizen. The only way, for instance, to prepare the party nomination of good men is for every self-respecting voter to refuse to vote for bad men. In the medieval theology, the devils feared nothing so much as the drop of holy water and the sign of the cross by which they were exorcised. The party rise or fall, filling his country with [illegible] and whether his [illegible] prosperity and peace. This is the spirit of a patriotism that girds the commonwealth, with the [illegible] splendor of the moral law—the invulnerable panoply of States, the celestial secret of a great nation and a happy people.

Gentlemen, leaving this college to take your part in the discharge of the duties of American citizenship, every [illegible] aspires. The [illegible] year that is now ending, the year that opens the second century of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] proves proof that in a country of rigorous party division the purest patriotism exists. That, and that only, is the pledge of a prosperous future. No mere party fervor, or [illegible] or [illegible] could fully restore a country torn and distracted by the fierce debate of a century and the convulsions of civil war; nothing less than a patriotism all-embracing as the summer air could heal a wound so wide. I know—no man better—how hard it is for earnest men to separate their country from their party, or their religion from their sect. But, nevertheless, the welfare of the country is dearer than the mere victory of party, as truth is more precious than the interest of any sect. You will hear this patriotism scorned as an impracticable theory, as the dream of a cloister, as the whim of a fool. But such was the folly of the Spartan Leonidas, staying with his 300 the Persian horde and teaching Greece the self-reliance that saved her. Such was the folly of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] during [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, August 19, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Dinner Party.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jones of Mason street, between Pacific and Broadway, gave a very fine dinner party on Monday afternoon last to Bishop Ward and several of the members of the A. M. E. Church. Every feature of the banquet was first class; and Mr. Jones' family including his son-in-law, Mr. R. Chandler, did all in their power to please the Reverends and the other guests who were present.

Etiqette at Banquets.

Whenever the health of a gentleman is proposed at a banquet, it is his duty and the duty of no one else to respond, even if he does not make a speech, he should acknowledge the compliment from the proposer of his health. If he does not, it is not in order for any of the other guests to voluntarily respond for him while he remains silent, while such voluntary speaker, who substitutes himself is applauded by the company. It gives the first proposer an insult such as no gentleman would accept without some kind of resentment, mild or otherwise, then and there. This is the rule, as is generally accepted by the cultivated or refined among all classes.

JUDGE SPAULDING Esq., on Friday night declined the nomination of County Clerk tendered him by the Tax-payers. Mr. Spaulding was highly eulogized by the convention on the reception of his letter of resignation. While in the Board of Education Mr. Spaulding was one of the leading men who got the colored children admission into the public schools. He was against descrimination, in consequence of color destinction and with others who rated with him would have been fully endorsed by colored citizens for any office they might be nominated for. At this time Mr. Reynolds, the present incumbent was subsequently nominated by the Tax-payers, which is also an excellent selection.

COL. J. HENLY SMITH, nominee for Supervisor 5th Ward is an excellent nomination. He has so many friends it is believed that he will poll not only the full strength of his own, but draw a large number of voters from all other to his support.

Benefits of Biography.

No department in literature has greater charms for the reader than biography. It is the field in which the author and the historian have gathered their richest harvests, and as long as the human mind delights in contemplating its own development, as it opens into individual character, so long must the interest in its subject remain fresh and unabated. Biography too, forms the very groundwork of history; for what is history afterall but the biography of the world; a record of the infancy, the manhood, or the old age of nations, in which the turmoils, the commotions, the wars, the revolutions, and every particular event all find counterparts in the actions of the individual. It is true that but few in any age succeed in handing down their names to posterity; fewer still leave the impress of their genius or talent upon the period at which they lived; but what would the narrative be without the human element? If we sever the connection between the actor and the deed we rob the story of its life, and reduce it to a mass of fact as dry as a statistical table and as devoid of sympathetic interest as a formula in mathematics.

Men change, but mankind never. As we roll along the great cycle of humanity, we see continually appearing the same traits of character which have marked the race from the first man stood created on the earth. Men were rich and made were poor; there were wise men and there were fools; and there were wicked men and villains before the flood, as well as good men; and the ranks of all these classes have been kept full in about the same proportion ever since, and no doubt will so continue till the end of all such shall come.

But apart from the pleasure to be derived from the study of biography, there are many lessons of value taught by its examples. As we watch the gradual development of character from childhood to maturity, we learn to apply its teachings to our own advantage; we are encouraged to look beyond present difficulties; patience and assiduity seem less irksome and unpleasant; we are warned by failures to avoid the quicksands and shoals of life upon which so many have been stranded and wrecked; and learn to struggle on amidst the storms of adversity, certain, that if we persevere to the end, regulating our conduct by the standards of morality, and always bearing in mind our accountability, we shall at last arrive at the haven of good report, and enjoy those blessings which the evening of a well spent life brings in its train.

Eminent men are to be found in every walk of life. There is no station so humble as to forbid the development of virtuous principles, and none so lofty that it may not be adorned by the exhibition of noble traits and rectitude of purpose. In the long run probity and uprightness of character never fail to be recognised and awarded their just due, while those who do not possess them, and who oftentimes apparently succeed in life to a greater degree by not following their dictates than by submitting to their guidance, as surely meet with a merited condemnation.

Most men desire to be respectable in life, as they understand it—although some, mistaking notoriety for fame, acquire unenviable reputations, and leave their names to posterity, fit only "to point a moral or adorn a tale." Some aspire to be rich—to hoard the power that wealth always gives; others are ambitious—they would further the public good and "do the State service;" others still aspire to literary fame, many endure all kinds of privation and danger to earn the rewards of bravery and boldness; still another class, acting upon the principle that success in any undertakings is the only standard of action, set at nought the opinions of the virtuous and the approbation of the community, and become notorious by the force of their superior address and skill, undaunted by the odium which such a course must inevitably bring upon them in the estimation of all good and honorable men. A few seem to feel a responsibility, that in the use of their talents and the goods which, by the blessings of Providence, they have been successful in accumulating, they are but stewards of their Maker's bounty, and by their endeavors to properly fortify their trust, surround their lives with a halo of good deeds and kindly actions, the recollection of which endures and enshrines their memories as with fragrant spices, long after death has closed their earthly career.

Neither wealth alone, nor commanding talents are sufficient to secure to the possessor the respect and good opinion of the community where he dwells. Something more is necessary—is absolutely indispensable, to bind him to his neighbors in the bonds of sympathy and love. He must in a measure have partaken with them in their joys and sorrows; borne a part of their burdens, and labored with them during some portion of the day. Nothing tends so strongly to separate a man from his fellow as the growth and exercise of selfish feelings which him in the heart as with a triple wall, and crush with mountain weight all the noble attributes of our natures. He that would enjoy the smiles of his associates, must earn them by the stand than that of a true friend; it has nothing to gain, and perhaps little to lose, and all its goodness springs from pure love. Its pride consists in drawing closer towards it, and its life is in our command. Men cannot compare with it; it is selfish, always in view something to gain. The brilliancy of pretended friends is just as deceptive as brass is to gold. We lead prying minds into our better sympathies, and then they give us wormwood and gall for our consolation. We must have a mind of our own, and be prepared to see the surface, and not take all that is said as coming from the heart.

Friends and Friendship.

It is an old and wise saying, the one has many friends who the service are not required. But the moment they are appealed to in the way of relief, that moment friendship becomes extinct. It is good to have a friend, but bad to want one. A real friend is as rare as a black swan. We are often deceived in real friends; we are led astray by their honeyed words. One who is suspicious looks at the smoothest face, and explores not the heart. Friends make friends for many objects—not so much for real respect or company, as for a something to be gained. Friends of this sort have a heart as black as that of his Satanic Majesty, and about just as much conscience. They possess themselves of his Majesty's graces, and get the better of the serpentine, and leave them to mourn their lot until they are swallowed up in despair. Others will seek friendship for the good time they have for each other's company, without any intention of doing wrong. This is rather commendable, but there should always be an aim in seeking one's friendship, an aim above merriment. The cultivation of friendship should tend to improve one's habits, one's morals. In doing so, there is real enjoyment—there is nothing base at the bottom of it. When one seeks friends for a something to be gained, and that something cannot be had, how soon friendship turns to hatred; it cannot be otherwise; the first motive was bad, and the result springs from it. How cautious one ought to be in making friends, and how easy it is to outlive the friendship of many. Without a suspicious thought, one is led to a precipice, and over its height he is thrown by those whom he could not have believed would have been guilty.

Spurious friends will do many bad acts with a smooth face. Others again will appear as our friends by telling us our faults, when their own faults are far greater than those whom they accuse. There is no occasion to make things appear worse than they are, because the darkest side is always before us. It is only inflicting a double punishment without any happy result, for the accused is more likely to become worse. Such friendship is base, unsociable and poisonous. Pull out the way to better our condition, and not stick one deeper into that over which he is lamenting. Cheer up—never frown upon one who has been unwise because the accused may have a chance to retaliate.

Zimmerman says: "There are a sort of friends, who in your poverty do nothing but torment and insult you with accounts of what you might have been, had you followed their advice; and this privilege comes from the compassionate state of their finances and yours."

The inspired Kirke White says: "A heart formed for the gentler emotions of the soul often feels as strong an interest for what are called brutes, as most bipeds affect to feel for each other. Montaigne had his cat; I have read of a dame whose only friend was a large spider, and Trench, in his dungeon, would sooner have lost his right hand than the poor little mouse, which, grown confident with indulgence, used to beguile the tedious hours of imprisonment with its gambols. For my own part, I believe my dog, who this moment, seated on his hinder legs, is wistfully surveying me, as if he was conscious of all that is passing in my mind—my dog, I say, is as sincere, and, whatever the world may say, nearly as dear a friend as any I possess; and, when I shall receive that summons which may not now be far distant, he will whine a funeral requiem over my grave more pitcously than all the hired mourners in Christendom. Well, well, poor Bob has had a kind master of me, and, for my own part, I verily believe there are few things on this earth I shall leave with more regret than this faithful companion of the happy hours of my infancy."

Yes, the dumb animal is ready to sacrifice itself. For as, thereby shewing its real friendship without deception. In it we find no other interest

A. J. BRYANT,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

MAYOR.

JEROME SPAULDING

TAX-PAYERS NOMINEE FOR

COUNTY CLERK

GEO. MAYNARD,

TAX-PAYERS AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

AUDITOR.

WM. MITCHELL

TAX-PAYERS NOMINEE FOR

TAX COLLECTOR.

M. M. DREW,

REGULAR

Republican Nominee

—FOR—

SHERIFF.

L. M. MANZER,

Taxpayers Nominee for

Superintendent of Streets.

Florence Crowley,

CONTRACTOR,

Announces himself as a

CANDIDATE FOR

Superintendent of Public Streets.

JOHN HAGAN

(The Present Incumbent),

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Superintendent of Streets.

Sacramento Candidates.

N. GREENE CURTIS,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR THE

STATE SENATE.

GROVE L. JOHNSON,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR THE

ASSEMBLY.

Col. Stuart M. Taylor,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

County Recorder

Col. J. Henly Smith,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

Supervisor 5th Ward.

THOMAS S. ACHESON,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

Supervisor, 6th Ward.

County Recorder.

Col. Stewart M. Taylor is a nominee for County Recorder. He is a gentleman of fine culture and has served in the Union Army. If elected, he will do credit to the office. The article in the *News Letter* of to day, in relation to Col. Stewart and his moral worth is acquiesced in by all classes of citizens irrespective of party.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Committee of all cover in the interest of parties in last weeks issue.

Married.

In this city, by Rev. Adam Smith, Wednesday evening, July 25th, J. M. Martin to Miss Sarah Worrow both of this city.

Thomas H. Acheson is a nominee for Supervisor for the 6th Ward. This is deemed a good nomination. Mr. Acheson will draw votes from all parts.

San Francisco Cordage Co.

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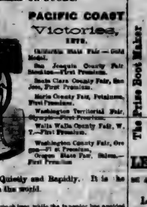
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4.00 P. M. Daily Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Colfax, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Colfax, Grass Valley, Nevada City, Truckee, Donner, Sparks, Battle Mountain, Elko, Wells, Fargo, Ogden, Evanston, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Chicago and all points East. Arrives at Sacramento at 8.45 P. M. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Colorado River.

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4.00 P. M. Sunday excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf, landing at Clarksburg, Sacramento, Freeport, Hock Farm, Knight's Landing, Colusa, Tehama, Red Bluff and Intermediate Landings.

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The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the Mirror of the Times, and from his long residence in California, has been enabled to acquire a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored men of the State, throughout the Pacific Coast.
The PACIFIC APPEAL has been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored people of the Pacific States, and Territories, on all important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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SELECTIONS.

OLD SAYINGS.

As poor as a church mouse,
As thin as a rail;
As fat as a porpoise,
As rough as a gale;
As brave as a lion,
As spry as a cat,
As vicious as a stepdame,
As weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock,
As shy as a fox,
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox;
As fair as a lily,
As empty as air;
As rich as Croesus,
As crose as a bear.

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin;
As smart as a steel trap,
As ugly as sin;
As dead as a door-nail,
As white as a sheet;
As fat as a pumpkin,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat;
As brave as a hero,
As sly as a cat;
As mean as a miser,
As full as a tick;
As greedy as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall;
As hard as a millstone,
As bitter as gall;
As fine as a fiddle,
As clear as a bell;
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock;
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock;
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee;
And now let me stop,
Lest you weary of me.

Energy.

Among the oft quoted maxims in our language, none is finer or more replete with sterling truth than that which often fails so highly from our lips: "Where there is a will there is a way." Mountains dwindle into mole-hills, when we once determine to cross them. Intense desire transforms possibilities into realities. Our wishes are but prophecies of what we are capable of performing, while on the other hand, the timid, feeble-willed man finds everything impossible because he believes it to be so. Miraculous things have been done by men acting under the impulse of a powerful will. Nearly all great men—those who have towered high above their fellows—have been remarkable above all things else for their energy of will.

Among the numerous causes of failure in life, none is more frequent than that feebleness of will which is indicated by spasmodic action, fitful effort, and lack of persistence. The great difference between men, between the great and the insignificant, consists in their difference of energy, invincible determination; an honest purpose once fixed, then victory or death. To the exciting of this powerful energy, even physical defects are frequently instrumental. They often have their compensating advantages.

It is no doubt that the lameness of Scott and Talleyrand made the one a poet and novelist, and the other a statesman and diplomatist; and no one denies that the bitterness and irritability caused by Byron's club-foot drove him into verse. It is remarkable how many of the world's great men have been little men. And it would be a curious inquiry how far the distinctions attained by celebrated men have been owing to their personal disadvantages, and to an uneasy sense of their personal insignificance. Many a lonely, awkward, clumsy man, or hump-backed and ugly looking one, has found in his deformity a perpetual spur, to rescue and deliver him from scorn. History is full of examples of pigmies, who, tormented by a mortifying consciousness of their physical inferiority, have been provoked thereby to show that the lack of flesh and blood had been more than made up to him in brains. "Why make that little fellow captain," was remarked of Lord Nelson; and the sneer of disparagement pricked his pride ever afterwards. It was the nickname of "little corporal" that first pricked the sides of Napoleon's ambition, and drove him into that terrible activity which made all Europe tremble.

Nearly all the poets, and many of the finest prose writers, both of ancient and modern times, have been little men. Aristotle was a pigmy in person, though a giant in intellect. Pope was so small and crooked as to be compared to an interrogation mark. It is true that many persons have died right against both wind and tide; but who ever heard of a man that failed to succeed at last, in any profession, which he had followed faithfully for ten years together.

Bulwer's whole life was a series of failures, crowned with ultimate success. His first drama was a failure, his first poems were failures, and so were his first speeches; but he fought his way to eminence, fought it through defeat and ridicule.

Daniel Webster, Lord Byron and Thomas Erskine suffered a complete defeat in their attempts at eloquence. A certain battle was completely lost to Napoleon for the first half day; but looking at his watch, the gallant commander remarked "We have lost this battle, but we have time to gain another," and right behind the French masters of the field. Washington lost more battles than he won, but he organized victory out of defeat, and triumphed in the end. The lack of this stimulating and ennobling quality will explain a large portion of the bankruptcies and breakdowns in every day life. There probably never was a time in the world's history when high success in any profession demanded harder and more incessant labor than now.

The world is not made of clay, but rather of iron, and every man must hammer out a place for himself, by steady and rugged blows. Ability and accomplishments do not necessarily insure success, because thousands of men possessing these qualities have died without benefiting themselves or others; while on the other hand, men of mediocre talents have often scaled the dizzy heights of excellence and fame, because they possessed firm faith and high resolve. The so-called blessings of life, its calms, sunshine and pleasant experiences, do not make them; but rather the storm, the wind, rain and its trials. Early adversity is nearly always a blessing in disguise.

The school of adversity graduates the ablest pupils. It is the misfortune of many young men to-day, that they begin life with too many advantages. Every possible want is supplied before it is concisely felt. The pick of the world's good things, and helps of every kind are invoked upon them, till ambition is extinguished. What motive can a young man thus circumstanced have to exert himself? Money having supplied his fill of life's sweets, he finds them palling on his taste. And having done nothing to earn them, he cannot appreciate their value.

Adam and Eve's Wedding.

Did you ever contemplate the poverty of Adam when he took Eve for better or for worse? Only think of it. He hadn't a hat to his head, a coat to his back, a pair of shoes to his feet, or "nary a red cent" in his trousers pocket. Eve brought no dowry, she had nothing to bestow save her love and affection, and as he was the only young fellow around it was he or nobody. Equally as poor as her husband, she came to him without a bonnet or shawl, calico gown or even a pair of slippers. Moses forgot in his reminiscences to give us any account of the wedding trip, but from what we can gather in regard to the wardrobes of that day, their baggage would have proved no incumbrance for a very limited amount sufficed, and dressing to please everybody was of no account, for there were none but themselves to please. Doubtless their whole outfit of travelling-dresses, waterproofs, dusters, lunch-baskets and all, he could have carried in the pocket of his trousers. They must have started housekeeping, also, upon as small a capital as can be gleaned from Lemon, a hair-brush, a fine-tooth comb, a towel, or soap; no bitters, soothing-syrup, clothes wringers, smoothing-irons—no nothing.

Adam wasn't afraid to invite his wife to go to an excursion with him through fear of having to go down deep into his trousers' pockets for the wherewith to buy a suitable outfit—for the reason that he had no pockets in his trousers; nor was he bothered about the trunk checks, nor did he swear at baggage-smashers or brook the insolence of railroad officials.

There was no good and sufficient reason why they shouldn't have been an amiable couple and had a good time generally. They washed their own clothes, doubtless, by a dive in the Euphrates, and their being no clothes-lines, their clothes were allowed to dry upon their backs, and Adam didn't care a rush whether his shirt-bosom was smooth or not, and why should Eve bother her head about it so long as her husband was suited?

Joy Bringers.

Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one far and near that can listen. Some men fill the air with their presence and sweetness, as orchards in October days fill the air with ripe fruit. Some women cling, to their own hearts like the honeysuckle does the door, yet, like it, sweeten all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. There are trees of righteousness, which are ever dropping precious fruit around them. There are lives that shine like starbeams, or charm the heart like songs sung upon a holy day.

How great a blessing and a bounty it is to hold the royal gifts of the soul, so they shall be music to some, and fragrance to others, and life to all. It would be no unworthy thing to live for, to make the power which we have within us the breath of other men's joy; to scatter sunshine where only clouds and shadows reign; to fill the atmosphere where earth's weary toilers must stand, with a brightness which they cannot create for themselves, and which they long for, enjoy and appreciate.

The Ferrid Eloquence of a Colored Preacher,

At the recent camp grounds the other day, Bishop J. H. White from Philadelphia, when the *Eagle* representative arrived on the ground in the afternoon, was dwelling upon the omnipotence power of the Almighty. His voice was loud, clear and resonant. He gave a graphic description of the Garden of Eden, and subsequently compared the devil to a toad. "See de toad sittin in de garden ob Eden. Dar he sets. Along comes Michael wid a big sword. He unsheaths dat sword, and, hauling off, wid one tremendous effort, he is just about letting fall that awful knife, which a good angel says, 'No, don't do dat.' De life of de debil is spared and de entire creation is saved. O, de woman was not satisfied to eat de fruit alone. There it was. She must do something worse. What does she do? She gives it to de man! And de man eat de fruit, and dare is de foundation for all sin. And God got mad! And what a terrific thing it is for Him to get His back up. We see it every day! Look at Him in de clouds when de storm comes and shakes down de hickory nuts, twists off de trees, tears up de houses, and shakes down de barns. Oh, I tell you, unless you repent you'll all be damned. You'll all be like de silver fox dat went through de fire and had his tail singed. Look out, de time is short. I only ladies tended to make a few remarks, but de grace ob God got right into me, and here I am! Can't help but talk to you. Must do it! It's boiling right up through do top of my head, and I'm gwine to tell you ob Jesus. Don't you forgit Him! If you do, He may forgit you. If He does, you are deader than the deadest horse that was ever hauled out to de bone yard."—*Reading Eagle.*

Nero's Biography.

Our little readers perhaps would turn disappointedly away from a well-filled library, if nothing but memoirs graced the shelves. They would weary of continually reading about illustrious men and noble women, brave sailors, and fearless soldiers. We do not blame them for their keen relish for the "Once upon a time," preliminary to a real entertaining story.

Now here is a memoir in a nutshell, and I do not believe our boys, or girls either, will hesitate to pick it out. It is not a history of a good man, or a great emperor, but simply the story of a dog, a splendid old fellow, whose life is worthy of record. It may bring to mind some shaggy hero you have played with, loved, and buried.

Now then for the history of Nero. A sea captain once came home from a voyage, and brought a dear little brown and white water spaniel for his niece and nephew, Jack and Caddie Bennett. The mother belonged to the mate of the ship, and when the little fellow was taken from her watchful care, he mourned greatly for several days, refusing all comfort and sympathy. It made the children's hearts ache to hear his piteous moans, but after a time he yielded to the loving attentions of his young master and mistress, and began to return their affection, and to display some of his remarkable characteristics.

He was a constant companion, and wherever Jack went, Nero was sure to follow. His coat was soft and curly, and he had large intelligent brown eyes that appealed at once to your love and sympathy. You could not resist patting his finely formed head, nor withhold the "splendid old fellow," that belonged to him, and to which he always responded by wagging his tail in a most appreciative manner.

Nero was the name unanimously chosen for our canine friend, and he readily learned there was but one Nero in the family, and but one in the world to them.

The summer he was three years old he attached himself to his friends more strongly than ever. There was to be a boating expedition after pond-lilies one afternoon and Jack and Caddie were among the excursionists, but Nero was not among the invited guests. However, he could not realize he was to be left behind, until they all piled merrily into the boat, and he heard no "Come, old fellow," but instead, the words he seemed fully to understand from Jack, "Too bad, Nero, good dog, there's no room for you."

So they pulled off from the shore. Caddie kissing her hand to the wistful watcher as they turned a little bend that would hide him a moment from view. When they came again in sight, all eyes were turned to the spot where with drooping tail and ears the disappointed dog had been watching their departure, but he was nowhere to be seen.

'I declare," said Jack, "I had rather never see a pond-lily than to have made Nero feel so badly."

The party were looking forward to where the fragrant treasures floated so peacefully on the smooth clear water, and all were ready and eager to see who should get the first, when Caddie's triumphant shout proclaimed her to be the fortunate possessor. She leaned over the edge of the boat in her eagerness, a little too far, and in an instant she was in among the lilies, and then out of sight, before the horrified children could collect their thoughts.

But what met their startled gaze as they looked and looked, too bewildered to move! Was it? No! Yes! Yes, it was Nero, and in his mouth he carried the dripping form of his little mistress. They quickly pulled her into the boat, but her faithful preserver pantingly waited still for the "Come." He had it from all sides, but until Jack spoke he swam along in the water.

"Come aboard, you splendid old fellow," said Jack, and with a glad leap he obeyed his master's voice—was a dog more lauded, but he was indifferent to every attention, wholly content to rest his wet curly head on Caddie's lap, who made from a shorough wetting, was unhurt.

It would seem that Nero, wholly unreconciled to being left behind, had taken to the water, and followed in the wake of the little boat that contained all his faithful heart clung to. You have seen the result. He never found again there was no room for him.

When they landed, Caddie, Jack, and Nero, went into a cottage close by, where lived a little girl about Caddie's age, so she borrowed some dry clothing, then putting the wet garments, with Jack's boots and stockings which had been immersed in the water, into a pail and bundle, they started for home. When nearly there, Jack put his bundle on the ground, so as to tuck up his wet pants that had fallen over his bare ankles, and Nero immediately seized it in his mouth, and ran for the house, as if to apprise them by his dripping burden of what happened, the children racing after him. We cannot get all the worthy deeds of this hero into our nut-shell, but he immortalized himself by his faithfulness, and died at his post, guarding what he deemed his special care.

No one on mischief intent dared to approach Jack's home in the still hours of the night, but an evil heart had planned his death, having been thwarted in its wicked designs by the watchfulness of the faithful dog.

Some one prudently determined to obtain what valuables he could, sought to effect an entrance into the house through the sitting-room window, not knowing Nero kept a vigilant lookout close at hand. All that is known is this. The barking of the dog aroused the family, and when they reached the spot where he was, there stood the faithful creature with a piece of cloth in his mouth, which he laid at their feet, then coolly turned and resumed his place on the soft mat by the door, as much as to say, "I have but done my duty, and want no praise."

A few mornings after this Nero went as usual for his breakfast, all unconscious that an enemy's hand had dropped a death warrant upon the juicy meat awaiting him. Not long afterward Jack went to the barn wondering where his canine companion could be, and to his horror found him lying on the floor with froth pouring from his mouth, his eyes fixed, and his body stiff and swollen. The poor fellow was unmistakably dead. Many indignation meetings were held, but the owner of the piece of black cloth never was found. With sincere sorrow and tears the children buried their loved hero under the pleasant shade of an elm tree in a corner of their yard, while in their hearts they always kept a green and fresh the memory of faithful Nero.

There is a door for our dear little readers to guard carefully, the door of their hearts. Be faithful to the trust committed to your keeping, and never let any evil intruders in the form of wrong thoughts and wishes, rub them of their purity and honor.

Gough's Cheese Argument.

An LL.D. (and I am sorry to say he is a Massachusetts LL. D.) was dining at the table of a lady who never furnishes wine, no matter who is her guest, at whose house Gen. Grant spent nearly two days, during which time not a drop of wine, ale or spirits would she present to him or his staff; and when the British nobility are sometimes entertained by her, they inquire, "Can you entertain Lord Scoundrel?" when she replies, "Yes, but he must know beforehand that neither wine, ale nor spirits are offered in my house." This gentleman was at her dinner-table, and he said, "Now I think I cannot understand your position in reference to this matter, Mrs. Scoundrel. Now I enjoy a glass of wine at my dinner; it is my habit to use it. You say to me, "Doctor I shall give you no wine because so-and-so makes bad use of it." Here is one person cannot drink with impunity, and here is another who makes a fool of himself. By-and-by you will take from us all our luxuries. I enjoy cheese; it promotes digestion. Would you say, "Doctor, here is a man cannot eat cheese with impunity, and I shall give you no cheese?" Is that a fair way of putting it? Did you ever hear of a man standing on the gallows-tree saying to those who came to witness his execution: "Now, my friends, take warning by me; never eat any cheese?" Did you ever hear of a man murdering his wife, and giving as a reason, or as an excuse, that he had been eating cheese? Did you ever hear of a row in the streets where one man is murdered or several ribs broken, the papers say: "Those men have been eating freely of cheese?" Now, just show me that cheese produces eight-tenths the crime, seven-eighths the pauperism, and half the lunacy; show to me that cheese produces the result that drink does, and by the grace of God I will battle the cheese while I live.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 26, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Our 15th Volumne.

We commence to day the 15th volumne of the PACIFIC APPEAL. It was established in this city in the year 1862, fifteen years ago; and with the exception of a temporary suspension for a short duration in 1870 for the purpose of enabling us to go on a lecturing tour through the State on the subject of the Retification of the Fifteenth Amendment; the APPEAL has been constant to its duty from its commencement. That our labors have been laborous and arduous and our duties constant, none will deny. Unlike many other journals, the APPEAL has had to contend with factions in its own ranks by envy, opposition, and the like; but notwithstanding, it has always made a bold fight against the enemies of the advancement of the colored race, while it has been active with strict fidelity to the Republican organizations, State and National. The reputation which it has made in this community, and the patronage we have received by all classes of our citizens, enabling us to keep up our journal for fifteen years, shows in what high estimation it has been held. We shall endeavor to conduct its columns in the future as we have in the past, which has been high toned, bold, and independent in thought and action, and by a strict reliance on integrity as our shield, we hope to continue to meet the approbation of our friends who have so long bestowed upon us their patronage. We shall not attempt to eulogise the APPEAL as its every issue speaks for itself. Therefore we prefer to let it stand on its own merits.

☞ PRAISE SERVICE.—The Praise Service of Bethel Sabbath School will take place next Sunday evening in Bethel Church, Powell street, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. All are invited. Wm. H. Carter, Superintendent.

☞ AN EXTRA EDITION of the APPEAL will be issued on Tuesday next.

☞ THE PACIFIC APPEAL has no connection with any league or campaign club of any kind. Candidates can have their cards inserted at the lowest possible rates by calling at our office, 511 Sansome street, up stairs.

☞ LEON L. DENNERY is the Tax-Payers' nominee for Justice of the Peace. He is an honorable gentleman, and duly qualified for the position, and should be elected.

Our choice, for Justice of the Peace, James C. Pennie. See that his name is on your ticket before you vote.

☞ EDWIN DANFORTH is the nominee of the Tax-payers and Committee of 100 for Supervisor of the 4th Ward. His nomination is a good selection and the gentleman should be elected.

☞ R. L. Ogden is the Democratic Nominee for Supervisor for the 9th Ward. In Mr. Ogden the Democracy have made a good selection. Mr. Ogden, is popular in the Ward, and will not be behind his ticket.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.—J. A. Shepherd, of Lathrop Station, San Joaquin Co., is a candidate for the Assembly in that District. It is a good selection.

☞ A. W. SCOTT is the Tax-Payers' candidate for Supervisor 9th Ward. Mr. Scott is an honorable gentlemen, and one of the best representative men in that ward and should be elected.

☞ D. J. Murphy, Pax-payers' and Republican Nominee for District Attorney. Present incumbent, by all means should be elected.

☞ The Tax-payers' address, and full Municipal and Legislative Ticket will appear in our next issue.

An Infamous Scheme.

BY JOHN D. SAGWELL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is currently reported through the Press, that a meeting of 4,000 colored people was recently held at Charleston, S. C., for the promotion of emigration to Liberia. It is said that the meeting was addressed chiefly by colored men, and that steps were taken to organize a company, with a capital of $300,000, for the purpose of purchasing steamers to carry out the emigrants. From this brief report, enough can be culled to condemn this emigration business as an enormous fraud upon the whole American people, and an infamous outrage upon the colored people of the South. The very fact of the meeting being addressed chiefly by colored men, (aye, there's the rub,) reveals the presence and barticipation of white men, and it is obvious from the notable features of the meeing, from whence strings this infernal plot to prey upon the lives of a long suffering people. The emissaries of the Colonization Society, (whose names stinks in the nostrils of all philanthropists) are the organizers and prime movers in this novel but barbarous feature of American civilization. The colored men who chiefly addressed the meeting, are but the "wooly goats" of the fawning sympathizers of Liberian emigration, whose willing dupes they have become—tools only to cater to the avaricious predjudice that upheld the crime of slavery. The marks of two hundred and fifty years of the white man's brutality, is still borne and felt, and now sought to be made indelible, by his secret plottings with unprincipled colored men, through whom he seeks to accomplish this Stanic basabarism. This infamous scheme is not of the colored man's begetting, as it has been made to appear, and it ought to be universally denounced. It is uncalled for—impracticable—a catch-penny for new adventures, and an imposter upon the labor of the most prodective portion of our county.

We extract the following from the Pioneer's Journal for August:

The Hon. Frederick Douglass says: The question now is, will the black man do as much for himself as he used to do for his old master? Do you, my colored friends, get up as early now to work for yourselves as you used to work for your masters? One trouble with the colored people is that they always want to be going somewhere, and do not stay in one place long enough to accumulate. Our preachers should tell them more about what to do, and less about what to feel. Our people should cultivate their brains more and their lungs less, and not depend upon being helped, but should do for themselves. He was tired of Ethiopia holding out her hands. They should not depend upon the Lord for everything. The Lord is good and kind, but it is the most use to those who do for themselves. No man has a right to live unles he lives honestly, and no man lives honestly who lives upon another.

THE colored people of Charleston, S. C., devoted to 4th of July to the consideration of a Liberia colonization scheme. Not a paper published by colored men in the United States favors such movement on the part of our people in the South, and we, as others, see no good reason for such action. If our people cannot live in the South peaceable, let them come West and form their colonies with the colored people of Nebraska and Kansas. If the colored people of the Southern States can make arrangements to go to Liberia and form colonies they can much easily make arrangements to come West.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Yes, let them come West, to the shores of the Pacific, and by their patient industry help us develop the limitless resources of our Golden State.

CALIFORNIA farmers are cultivating fig trees for the sole purpose of raising and fattening hogs. The fruit contains large quantities of saccharine matter, hence is very fattening. The fig tree, once well started, requires little attention, bears several crops a year and is very prolific.

☞ Headquarters Republican County Committee, No. 540 California street, two doors below Kearny.

Republican voters are requested to call at these Headquarters to examine the Ward Registers, and see if they are properly enrolled. All inaccuracy in formation given out will be Matter-of-fact and Registration. Transfers from inferior counties will be seen Jan. Office open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.

P. B. CORNWALL, Chairman.
J. STEPHENS,
Ass't Republican County Committee.

Monroe Asbury,

TAXPAYERS' NOMINEE FOR

Mayor.

E. DANFORTH,

NOMINEE OF THE TAX-PAYERS' AND COMMITTEE OF 100.

FOR

SUPERVISOR 4TH WARD.

FOR

District Attorney

D. J. MURPHY.

(PRESENT INCUMBENT.)

FOR

Fire Commissioners,

GUS. REIS.

GORDON E. SLOSS.

In favor of DAVID SCANNELL for Chief Engineer.

FOR

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

J. P. HARDY.

Election—Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1877

James C. Patrick,

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE

—FOR—

SUPERVISOR 6TH WARD.

E. L. OGDEN.

(Late of the Kendall Manufacturing Co.)

Democratic Nominee

—FOR—

Supervisor Ninth Ward.

WILLIAM W. MORROW

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE

—FOR—

STATE SENATOR.

Ninth Senatorial District.

L. W. RANSOM,

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE

—FOR—

Justice of the Peace.

Respectfully solicits your vote and interest in his behalf.

FOR

Chief of Police.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE.

J. C MURPHY,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

Senator 9th District,

JACOB UNDERHILL.

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE

—FOR—

County Recorder.

R. C. ROGERS,

TAX-PAYERS' CANDIDATE

—FOR—

SHERIFF.

LEON L. DENNERY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—FOR—

Justice of the Peace.

FOR

Justice of the Peace,

JAMES C. PENNIE

☞ See that his name is on your ticket before you vote.

For Supervisor

SEVENTH WARD

J. W. FARREN.

NOMINEE OF THE TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION,

—AND—

PEOPLES' CONVENTION OF ONE HUNDRED.

—FOR—

Public Administrator.

SIMON MAYER.

(PRESENT INCUMBENT.)

A. J. BRYANT,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

FOR

MAYOR.

THOMAS REYNOLDS,

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE

FOR

COUNTY CLERK

GEO. MAYNARD,

TAX-PAYERS AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

AUDITOR.

GROVE L. JOHNSON,

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR THE

ASSEMBLY.

WM. MITCHELL

TAX-PAYERS' NOMINEE FOR

TAX COLLECTOR.

L. M. MANZER,

Taxpayers Nominee for

Superintendent of Streets.

Florence Crowley,

CONTRACTOR,

Announces himself as a

CANDIDATE FOR Superintendent of Public Streets.

JOHN HAGAN

(The Present Incumbent,)

IS A CANDIDATE FOR

Superintendent of Streets.

Sacramento Candidates.

N. GREENE CURTIS,

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR THE

STATE SENATE.

M. M. DREW,

REGULAR

Republican Nominee

—FOR—

SHERIFF.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

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San Francisco Cordage Company, established 1857, have just added a large amount of new machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for rope of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of Manila Rope, all sizes, Tarred Manila Rope, Hay Rope, Whale Line, etc. Tubbs & Co., 611 and 613 Front street.

P. BEAMISH.—Go and see the fifty thousand dollars worth of stock of P. Beamish, south-east corner Market and Third streets, consisting of fine shirts from $1.25 and upwards, and a general assortment of gents' furnishing goods. In fact the whole immense stock of his fine goods he is selling of at a sacrifice.

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Partnerships and other complicated accounts adjusted; administrators, guardians and trustees assisted in their accounts and settlements. Wills deeds, leases, agreements, and other contracts carefully drawn. Mining and other incorporations effected.

Mechanics' and laborers' liens attended to. Subpœnas and other papers served.

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Col. J. Henly Smith,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

Supervisor 5th Ward.

THOMAS S. ACHESON,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

Supervisor, 8th Ward.

Col. Stuart M. Taylor,

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR

County Recorder

SITUATION WANTED.

A first rate colored man recently from the East, desires a situation in a store or other employment, which he will fulfill with satisfaction. First class references can be given. Address, J. M. Martin, PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome street.

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MRS. E. WILSON, No. 646 MISSION STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, would inform her friends and the public that she has opened a Dressmaking Establishment, and will warrant a perfect fit, in any style and in the latest fashions. Underwear of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

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Edgerton Tubbs & Cole.

Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

CHAS. HUBERT

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CANDIDATE

FOR RENOMINATION

TO THE OFFICE OF

City & Co. Treasurer

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Will be opened at the Pavilion, Eighth, Market and Mission Streets,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1877,

AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.

MANY CONTINENTAL EXPOSITION

Are promised, so that LOCAL EXHIBITORS ARE EARNESTLY REQUESTED TO MAKE EARLY APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

All application for space and information may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Twelfth Industrial Exhibition or the Superintendent, at 27 Post Street, San Francisco.

No charge will be made to exhibitors for space.

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J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

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SAN FRANCISCO, April 27th, 1877.

TW ELFTH

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Sewing Machine No. 8.

STRAIGHT NEEDLE—WORK RUNS BACK FROM OPERATOR—NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD—DOES NOT OIL THE THREAD OR GOODS.

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL 1876.

[From the Official Report.]



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HAY ROPE.

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TUBBS & CO.

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J. L. WILCOUT,
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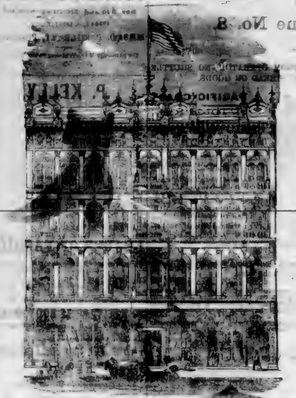
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Has stirred thousands, and[illegible] will stir YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, immediately healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs and speedily banishes disease and consumptiveness.

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Lemon, Vanilla, Rose, Almond, Jamaica Ginger, Bitter Almond, Peppermint, Wintergreen, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Clove, Etc.

Consumers tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted by preference to all others, and are now

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an Article not only superior in Quality and Strength, but one which is the cheapest in the market, but far more economical, because each bottle contains double the quantity of any other flavoring extracts sold.

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Would you escape AUE AND QUIK, and promptly special and vigor during the sticky season make use[illegible] tonic of the following

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CURE

By using according to directions

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ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

This has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a[illegible] or other mineral or chemical. They are especially recommended to females for the Functions of the[illegible] Congestion, and other troubles to which they are[illegible] They can be sent from any part of the country by express[illegible] and they are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of[illegible] ailments incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, can never terminate favorably when the former is married and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV.—NO. 4. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877. WHOLE NO. 731

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SELECTIONS.

WAIT AND SEE.

When my boy, with eager questions,
Asking how, and where, and when,
Teasing all my store of wisdom,
Asking o'er and o'er again
Questions oft to which the answers
Give to others still the key,
I said, to teach him patience,
"Wait, my little boy, and see."

And the words I taught my darling
Taught to me a lesson sweet;
Once, when all the world seemed darkened,
And the storm about me beat,
In the "children's room" I heard him,
With a child's sweet mimicry,
To the baby brother's questions
Saying wisely, "Wait and see."

Like an angel's tender chiding
Came the darling's words to me,
Through my Father's ways were hidden,
Bidding me still wait and see,
What are we but restless children,
Ever asking what shall be?
And the Father in His wisdom,
Gently bids us "Wait and see."

What Shall we Do with Our Boys.

The illustrious fact is not being conceded by all who study the subject, that it is as impossible to make a chemist or an engineer or a naturalist of a boy, if he has no special taste or aptness for these studies, as to make a poet out of a Digger Indian. It is not unusual for parents who have boys just entering manhood to come to us desiring counsel in regard to placing them in a chemical laboratory, that they may "learn the trade" as to their eyes the business appears commercative. They have no special genius, no training in preparatory studies, no decided leaning toward a thorough research in the line of chemical manipulations, but the desire is to have them "made" into chemists.

There is a mistaken idea, common with many parents, that their children are as well adapted to one employment as another, and that they only need opportunities to learn in reference to this pursuit or that to become proficient, and rise to eminence. More than half the sad failures so commonly observed are due to being forced into the wrong road in early life. Young men are forced into pulpits when they should be following the plough; forced into counting rooms when they should be guiding a locomotive or heading an exploring party into the Rocky Mountains; forced into industrial laboratories when they should be in the counting room or shop.

It is a wise provision of Providence that nearly every boy born into the world has some peculiar distinctive capability, an aptness for some particular calling or pursuit, and if he is driven into channels contrary to his instincts and tastes, his life is in antagonism with nature, and the odds are against him. One of the earliest and most serious inquiries of all parents should be directed to the early discovery of the leanings of their children, and if they find that their boy, who they correctly desire shall adorn the bar or the pulpit, is persistently engaged in constructing toy ships and sailing in every puddle of water to test their sailing qualities, if he reads books of voyages, and when in a report steals away to the wharves, to gaze ships and talk with sailors, it is certain he was born for the sea. Fit him out with a sailor's rig; put him in the best possible position for rising to the honorable post of shipmaster, and you have done your duty.

If, on the other hand, he is logical, discriminating, keen, and fond of argument, let him enter the law; if he is fond of whittling, sawing, planing, constructing, and neglects his studies, turn him over to a good carpenter to learn the trade. If he begins early to spend his pennies for sulphur, nitre, oil of vitrol, aqua fortis, etc.; if he is such a persistent experimenter that you fear he will kill himself or set your buildings on fire; if his pockets are full of abominable drugs, and his clothing so charged with the odor of stale eggs that you refuse to admit him to the table at meal times, why, the chances are that he is a "born" chemist, and it will be safe to start him off to some technical school for instruction.

The question is, not what we will make of our boys, but what position are they manifestly designed to fill; in what direction does nature point, as respects certain aventions or pursuits in life which will be most in harmony with their capabilities and instincts. It is no use for us to repine and find fault with the supposed vulgar tastes of our boys. We must remember that no industrial calling is vulgar; every kind of labor is honorable and it is far better to be distinguished as a first class cobbler or tinker, than to live the contemptible life of a fifth-rate lawy or or clergyman.

There are thousands of boys born into the world possessing scarcely a trace of ambition. Such do not care for distinction or even wealth. If they can procure the most humble fare by constant toil, the aspirations of these boyhood, and subsequently of their manhood, are fully met. They are negative characters, happy with nothing, and suffer no elation or depression, in sunshine or under a cloud. These boys, who often afford much mortification to ambitious parents, fill a most important niche in the world, in fact the world could not dispense with their services. They constitute the great army of men who build our railroads, tunnel our mountains, load and unload our ships, cut down our forests, and manipulate the red hot iron from our blast furnaces.

Bold and fast as we may, we cannot alter the temperament or proclivities of such boys. Nature is more powerful than we are, and it is well for us that it is so. If our boys are born to live in subordinate or humble positions, we can hardly help it; we may hold them in a false position by the power of wealth or strong controlling influences, but when these fail, they fall at once to their places in obedience to a law as irrefutible as that which regulates gravitation.

Compassion.

Attempts have been made in many ways, to explain the enjoyment of compassion; but none of the solutions could be satisfactory, because the ground of the phenomenon was sought in accompanying circumstances rather than in the nature itself of emotion. With many, the end is attained when compassion is defined the enjoyment of the soul in its own sensibility; with others, pleasure in a highly excited state of mental activity: some make it result from the discovery of morally beautiful traits of character, on occasion of a conflict with misfortune and passion. But the point still remains unsolved, why exactly the pain itself, the appeal suffering, should attract as the most powerfully in objects of compassion, since, according to the above explanations, a weaker degree of suffering must evidently be more favorable to the alleged cause of our pleasure at emotion.

The liveliness and vigor of the representations excited in our fancy, the moral excellence of the suffering person, the introversion of the sympathising subject upon himself, may indeed heighten the pleasure at emotion, but they are not the causes which produce it. The suffering of a feeble soul, the grief of a villian, certainly do not secure to us this enjoyment, but not because they do not excite our compassion in the same degree as would the suffering hero or the struggling saint. Then the prior question continually recurs, why precisely the degree of suffering should define the degree of sympathetic pleasure at emotion: and it can only be answered by supposing the attack upon our sensoriness to be the condition for the excitement of that mental power, whose activity creates that sympathetic enjoyment at suffering.

Now this other power is none other than the Reason; and in so far as its free efficiency, as absolute spontaneity, specially deserves the name of activity, in so far as the mind feels perfectly free and independent only in its moral action,—in so far, certainly, is the satisfied impales for activity the source of our enjoyment at mournful emotions. But then that which underlies this enjoyment is not the number, not the vivacity of representations, not the activity of the mental powers, but it is a definite species of the former, and a definite, rationally created activity of the latter.

We find, then, a communicated emotion delightful, because it satisfies the impulse for activity: a mournful emotion secures that effect in a higher degree, because it satisfies this impulse in a higher degree. The mind expresses its highest activity only in its condition of perfect freedom, only in the consciousness of its rational nature, since only there does it make application of a power which is superior to every resistance.

Then that mental condition which is specially favorable for the annunciation of this power, and which awakens this lofty activity, is most appropriate for a rational being, and most satisfactory to the impulse for activity; it must then, be united with a special degree of pleasure. A mournful emotion places us in such a condition, and the pleasure it causes must surpass the pleasure at joyful emotion, according as our moral ability is elevated above our sensuousness.—*Schiller.*

The Danube.

No language can possibly describe the superb scenery of to-day's journey. It far transcends anything I ever saw or conceived of woodland or of river scenery. It is the part of the Danube where the waters break from the great basin of Hungary through the mountains. When we first left Orsova, the hills were one green wilderness of massive and unbroken foliage, and the river up the valley were very sweet indeed. But soon huge and shadowy cliffs began to show themselves among the woods and loom or twice the Danube passed its water through awful walls of sheer precipice. At first I thought it like the Rhine, only much, very much superior, because of the woods, instead of miserable, lame, formal vineyards; but presently the magnificence and almost fearful grandeur of the scenery drove the Rhine utterly out of my thoughts. The woods were principally deciduous trees with an occasional profusion of walnut, and they were all matted together with wild vines, clematis, and very large white convolvulus, while between its banks the river writhed and boiled over bars of rocks, effectually forbidding all navigation. But now the cliffs receded, and there came some miles of incessant wood, with beautiful valleys, through whose woody gates we obtained exquisite glimpses up the mountainous glens. One in particular I remember, of consummate loveliness. It was on the Servian shore; and far inland there rose a huge mountain, in shape like a crouching lion, and the valley broadened out, and left the mountain standing alone against the sky. Then came a large scalike bay, with a servian village and church on a tongue of green fields. The broad river went by gently, wheeling solemnly in glossy eddies. It was a scene of perfect loveliness. Not a feature could be heightened or improved. Then came the cliffs again, no longer white and hoary, but a deep mottled red. For the next hour I was well nigh beside myself, had it been the time of many colored autumn, instead of brown leaved June, with its heavy green, I should have lost my senses. Red cliffs, masked in infinitely various degrees by foliage, or standing abrupt like walls, or shooting up into spires and pinnacles like castles, here receding from the view, there throwing themselves far forward and abutting the waters into a narrow lurid, lent rapid; these were the features of the scenery. To describe them is quite impossible. At last we turned from the cliffs and saw the deep-wooded hills above Drenkova backed by the deep, dull crimson of a stormy sunset, and we arrived absolutely wearied with the strength of the impressions made upon us by the scenery. Such a glorious and divine mingling of grandeur and loveliness of nature's smiles and frowns, as decks the royal Danube all this day's journey, I never saw in my life, and I believe I shall never forget the silent astonishment in which I traveled for many hours. I almost envied the birds who were free to drop anywhere in the leafy wilderness, or on the rocky ledges, or to suspend themselves in the air over the middle of the Danube.—*Ex.*

The Prices of Nursery and Green-House Products Abroad and at Home.

BY PETER HENDERSON.

While the price of labor is from one-third to one-half more in this country than in Europe, nearly all the products of the nursery, greenhouse, or garden, are sold lower, but in a majority of cases at less than half the price. In nursery stock, I have the authority of Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., for stating that, in many leading articles in fruit trees, the differences in prices in favor of this country are as follows: In England, "Standard" Apple trees are quoted at $15 per 100; the same quality are sold here at $12 per 100. Dwarf pear trees there sell at $35 per 100; here at $15 per 100. Standard pear, plum and cherry trees average in England $18 per 100; here $15 per 100. Apricots and nectarines are sold for about the same price here and in England, but peach trees, which are sold here at an average of $70 per 1000, are there sold at $150 per 1000. The general assortment of ornamental trees and shrubs show a corresponding average in favor of lower priced here. In greenhouse or bedding plants the difference is in favor of ours in our better low latitude greatly both at wholesale and retail. Roses, for example, which are sold lower in Europe than almost anything else, can rarely be purchased at less than $15 per 100; here, the same quality averages $12 per 100. Carnations, or pinks, which are quoted in England as specially low at $20 per 100, are sold here at $12 per 100. Ferns sold here at $8 per 100, are offered at $12 there; tuberoses and gladiolases that are sold here at $1, are quoted there at least double these rates, while, to take the average of bedding or greenhouse plants, that may average here $10 per 100 to the trade, are offered to us by the wholesale English houses as specially low at $12 per 100.

Owing to the unusually dry weather of last Summer, nearly all our stock fuchsias were destroyed, so that we had to import from London; the price paid was $75 per 100, the same quality that we sell at $12 per 100. In prices at retail, particularly for new plants, the prices paid in Europe are fully four times more than what we charge here. For example, a new rose, when first offered, is sold in London at £1. 1s., the plant, about $6; here, the first sales of the same are at from $3 to $3 each. New fuchsias or geraniums are rarely sold in London at less than $3 each; here, we think we are getting well paid if we get one-fourth of that sum. In addition to the greater price paid for the article itself, they invariably saddle us with the expense of boxes and packing, often no small item, which here is rarely charged by the florists. If we add to these, our 30 per cent. duty, which our government in its wisdom exacts for these perishable commodities, it may well be wondered that Europe can ever sell to us at all, particularly when it is known that at least one-half of the imported plants are lost by injuries sustained in transit. Sometimes arises, how can our nurserymen and florists sell so much lower, and make the business pay—for that they do make it pay quite as well as European growers do, there is but little doubt. The answer to this is, the known fact that the high cost of labor, long ago, forced us to use our ingenuity in simplifying our work. What we do with the plow, the English gardener did with trowel; necessary to do with the spade. What we do with our horse or hand cultivator, he still does with the hoe, and often a very primitive hoe at that. Where we use stakes and labels that are made by machinery, they, in many cases, yet make them by hand, when a single one, actually, costs as much labor as do a hundred when made by machinery. When it comes to the manual operation, necessary in the propagating and growing of greenhouse plants, the same waste of labor is apparent. Our average propagator will take off, make, and set in bench, 1,000 cuttings per day; at the rate I saw the propagators of two of the leading establishments in London working, when there a few years ago, I doubt if the average was 200 a day, and when we tell them that some of our crack workmen can place 10,000 rooted cuttings in pots in ten hours, they honestly think it false, for probably not more than one-third of that number has ever been done in in the same time there. I do not wish to be understood that the English gardener can not move as rapidly as the American can, but custom there clogs his hands with unnecessary work, to accomplish the object desired. The other day a man of 40 years of age presented himself to me, with credentials from a long established Edinburgh firm, stating him to be an experienced propagator and cultivator of plants. To test his capabilities, I handed him a lot of rose cuttings to prepare, every one of which he cut at an eye or joint, in the approved orthodox style of a quarter of a century ago; all propagators of experience here have long known that this is not only a great waste of material, but a still greater waste of time, and we never do it unless in particular cases that very rarely occur. I might mention scores of similar operations which are performed abroad in a manner which seem to us as primitive as this.

Those who have studied the subject, tell us that from the specimens of the "stone period," at the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, there is reason to believe that it took some thousands of years for our "rude forefathers" to discover that the handles could be better fastened to their hammers of stone, by drilling a hole through them, than by lashing them to the handles with thongs; and it is a matter of not very ancient history, that in parts of the South of Ireland the plow was attached to the horses' tails, and that a great row was the consequence when some meddling innovator suggested a change. It appears that mankind, in all ages, is naturally conservative, and it takes years, sometimes centuries, to get out of old ruts. If, while paying for labor one-third more, we can sell our garden products here nearly one-half lower than in Europe, the conclusion is inevitable, that we have learned how to make or labor more effective than they do.

The adage, that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," is true in this matter, as in any others; for we find that most Americans, having horticultural tastes, when visiting Europe, buy largely there, their plants costing them, when duties are added, three times as much for half-dead trees or plants, as they would pay at home for healthy ones. It is often the case, especially with fruits, that the varieties purchased are utterly useless for our climate. For example, the Jorgonelle Pear, Ribston Apple and Keen's Seedling Strawberry, still hold a first place in the English gardens, while experience has shown them to be worthless here. So with many ornamental trees; beautiful as are the varieties of English Holly and Rhododendrons, hundreds of Americans have poured down anathemas on the heads of European nurserymen for selling plants so "hardy," that the frosts of our Northern States, or the hot sun of the South, utterly destroyed them the first season.—*American Agriculturist.*

Brave Girl.

The mistress of a most disorderly school in Skowhegan, Maine lost control of her scholars one day last week, and allowed the naughty boys to throw wads of paper and balls of clay as the presty girls. One of the girls finally "reported" a certain boy who was annoying her with pot shots from a pop-gun. The timid mistress sternly reproved her for tattling in school. The girl returned to her seat, and her persecutor, resuming military operations and firing at long range across the school-room, hit her in the face. "If the teacher don't kick you I can," said the pretty girl, and darting across the room, struck him with a big book, dragged him out of his seat, and beat him till he lay on the floor blubbering and begging for mercy.

The farmers in some parts of Wisconsin are in need of field hands, and are offering $3 for them in their extreme anxiety to save their crops.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 15, 1877

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence

STOCKTON, Sept. 11, 1877.

W. W. Lee, a colored citizen, died here on Sunday evening. The *Independent* of Monday gave a notice of his death as follows:

DEATH OF W. W. LEE.—W. W. Lee, a colored barber of this city, whose face is as familiar as the most indispensable landmark, died yesterday afternoon of lung fever, after a sickness of about three days. A recent event has filled us with more surprise and regret. Mr. Lee was an early resident of Stockton, having come here, as we are informed, somewhere about the year 1852. He was a man of most excellent principle, and meant to do by his fellow men not only what was just right, but a little more—the suggestion of an impulsively good heart. Although not a member of the Fire Department he was an ardent fireman, and no one can remember the occurence of a fire at which he was not present doing all he knew how to assist in saving property. His favorite company was Eureka No. 2. He left a little property in the city, the result of his industrious earnings and careful savings. He left a number of grown up children in the Eastern States, one son having a lucrative position in the Postoffice Department at Washington. The death of Mr. Lee will be received with sincere sorrow and regret by the entire community.

The firemen of the city raised the flags on the different engine houses, and attended the funeral in a body. The funeral services were held at the A. M. E. Church, after which a large number of friends of the deceased followed the remains to the grave.

ELKO, Nevada, Sept. 13.

We arrived here to-day, after our latter to you at Stockton, and find we are high up in the altitude. The weather is chilly, it having snowed and rained some at this place last evening. In passing along the route it is wonderful to see the indomintable will, fortitude and courage displayed by the C. P. R. R. Co., in making their connection with the Union Pacific R. R. They have made mountains and hills fairly melt before they made the iron horse push his way up to the terminus of their road. On the road all the breakfast, dinner and supper stations are of one of the first-class and passengers have proper time for their meals, which are served with polite and gentlemanly attention. Those at Collax, Humboldt, Winnemucca, Battle Mountain and the Depot Hotel at this place, where passengers get meals, are unsurpassed. At this place (Elko) Messrs. O. M. Wilson and Samuel R. Caney are located as barbers; they have their fine shop in the Depot Hotel, and are apparently doing a good business. Mrs. Mary Jane Morton, formerly of San Francisco and recently from the East, is also located here with one of her nieces, both having recently arrived here.

The *Post*, a spirited newspaper, is published here. An old citizen, Mr. Littlefield, is the editor.

All around we discover the mountains capped with snow, on our way up, until reaching the Palisades. The mountain scenories are natural pictures which cannot be truly depicted by the poet, orator or painter. At Battle Mountain, Mr. Newman, an enterprising colored man, has opened a restaurant. Mr. Poulson, formerly of Sacramento, has located with his family here, and has a barber shop. On looking at the sign-board here at the station, we find it is marked 608 miles from San Francisco, and 275to Ogden.

We have gone far enough East, and now conclude to return by the train going West to-morrow morning, which will enable us to reach the Bay City Friday morning. This is the first time we have been so far from our post of duty since we commenced the publication of the APPEAL, in 1862, and were compelled to take this jaunt, or some other, to relieve the monotony of San Francisco, with its business vexations and troubles, financial and otherwise. Like a locomotive nearing a station, we must now stop short by suddenly ending this epistle.

An Atrocious Murder.

The city was startled on Thursday evening last by the atrocious murder of Mrs. Carmena G. Anderson, a Spanish lady, by Lloyd Bell, who cut her throat with a knife. The only excuse given by the culprit, it is said, that Mrs. Anderson dunned him for money due her for his board. The deceased had a very respectable funeral from her late residence to-day.

California at Creedmoor.

The California Team won the inter-State match at Creedmoor Wednesday last, their score being 995 out of a possible 1,200, beating the crack teams of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. So far as team-shooting is concerned, we hold the championship for military marksmanship until the next Fall meeting. It is a great deal to say for the team that they have defeated picked marksmen from New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, in the face of many disadvantages, notably that of having to shoot on strange ground after performing a journey of three thousand miles, and without the benefit of more than one or two days' practice at Creedmoor. They made the best score on record, however, and have demonstrated the value of incessant rifle practice.

We regard this victory of our riflemen as one of the most important fruits of the organization of the California Rifle Association, which has steadily encouraged our National Guardsmen to perfect themselves in the art of hitting the bull's-eye.

Mrs. Harris, an old lady, mother of John Harris, the locksmith, died to-day. The funeral takes place from the Third Baptist Church, Fossell St. near Sutter, to-morrow at 2 o'clock

Concerning Bites and Stings.

Wasps sting and flies bite. The mosquito, one of the most insignificant, is one of the most annoying, of all human pests. He makes a big fuss and most disagreeable music. His bite, however, is not at all dangerous, nor even very disconcerting, unless we persist in rubbing and irritating the bitten places. There are a few of the annoyances to which the human family are subject. We know of no relief from them. The best method is to make application of the old ladies' of Scripture fame did was to profess to go to the U. S. Senate so he might, as an equal, have the privilege of fighting Douglas. He was something like the noted pugilist who was consoled at the necessity of dying in the fact that he could find Samson. If a fly or mosquito bite or sting us, we pay as little attention to it as possible, and thus get over it soonest. If a skunk perfumes us, we change our clothes as soon as possible and say nothing about it. This is our way of getting along. Will the flies, wasps, musquitos and skunks take notice? A word to the wise is sufficient. But we forget that the adage has no reference to them.

They may appreciate a little story better. At a session of the court of Addison County, Vermont, a certain distinguished Judge, father of Grin and Bear it. There are other annoyances to which man are liable from which there seems to be no escape, which are too contemptible to make much fuss about, and yet big enough to cause irritation, if we pay attention to them. It is perhaps unnecessary to particularize them. Most persons can make the application for themselves. Our experience of life has taught us to treat even insult or injury a good deal in accordance with its source. If a pear and equal pitches into us, he may know that we do him the distinguished honor to regard him as such by pitching back. One of the most naivette things that Jim Lane one of the able Presidents of Western Universty, was violently attacked by a young and very impudent attorney. To the manifest surprise of everybody present, the Judge heard him quite through, as though unconscious of what was said, and made no reply. After the adjournment for the day, and when all had assembled at the inn where the judge and many of the court folks had their lodgings, one of the company, referring to the scene at court, asked the Judge why he did not rebuke the impertinent fellow? "Permit me," said the Judge, loud enough to attract the attention of all the company, among whom was "the fellow" in question; "permit me to tell you a story: My father, when we lived down country, had a dog, a mere puppy, I might say. Well, this pup would go out every moonlight night and bark at the moon for hours together!" Here the Judge paused, as if he had done with the story. "Well, well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once. "Oh! nothing, nothing whatever; the moon kept right on, just as if nothing had happened."

Money vs. Misers.

There are some Individuals, whose incorrigible meanness, and notorious reluctance to dispense the smallest portion of their vast accumulations, while they live, would almost lead us to believe that they expected to carry their treasures with them, when they die—to set up shop in another world—and to lend money upon usury in Heaven or in Hell, whichever may be the scene of their future operations. They probably look upon that positive declaration of Holy Writ—"When a man dieth, he shall carry nothing away with him"—as an error of the translators; and, with the ruling passion strong in death, *as tote d'arme* were the last words of the greatest of highwaymen, so, while he still holds on to the key of his strong box, *ie-le-tats* seem, the last words of the dying miser shall be, two per cent a month.

The spirit of envy is never more needlessly excited in the poor man's breast, than it often is by the ostentatious display of those really unhappy things. They are not happy—misers, the word employed immemorial, to designate the class, shows that in every age, they have been accounted miserable. Instead of exclaiming at every thing which it has immediately interested, that this wayfaring of Abraham's are past finding out, it is our duty to employ our powers, albeit they are finite, for the comprehension of not a few of those arrangements, which may at first appear mysterious and unequal. Wealth, in the hands of those who know its legitimate use, and employ it accordingly, is assuredly a blessing—as certainly a curse, in the hands of those who do not. Guided by the light of human intelligence alone, we should make wealth a source of pleasure to such as make a proper use of it, and a source of anxiety and pain to such as give their very souls to the senseless and selfish employment of unceasing accumulation.

Such, precisely is the scheme of Providence.—While contemplating the miser's character, and his manner of life, as St. Paul says, from his youth upward, we almost hear the decree of the Most High—"You have grossly perverted those treasures, which I have bestowed upon you, for worthier purposes, than to heap them up and hide them in your coffers. You have shown yourself a faithless and backward steward. Of the abundance, which I have suffered you to gather, you have neither fed the hungry, nor clothed the naked, nor taken in the stranger, unless in the opprobrious sense of those words, and to his injury. You have forsaken me, and set up your false god in my stead. Him shall you worship, to the end of your unprofitable pilgrimage. The ceremonial of that worship shall consist, in daily increasing your stock of silver and gold; in locking and unlocking a chest of iron; in looking upon the glittering pile! If there is aught delightful in this, it shall be yours. But, for all this, there shall be no escape from the gnawing of the worm that never dies. Not all your gold shall buy off the severe consciousness of your own deformity. You shall not be able to shut out the conviction that the excessive niggardliness of your character is the subject of very general contempt. Avarice shall become the dropsy of your soul. Its cravings shall increase with its accumulations. —That your punishment may be the more poignant, you shall live, far beyond the ordinary age of men, thoroughly despised at heart, by thousands, whose passing salutations spring from the almost universal reverance for mammon, of which they behold in you, the carnal embodiment. With sunken eyes, which might be supposed to have acquired their saffron hue from looking eternally on gold, and with tottering steps, you shall hobble along, upon the very borders of the grave, laying up treasure everywhere but in Heaven. You shall become more solicitous, as you grow older, about pennies, than you were, in the spring time of life, about pounds. Your waking hours shall teem with apprehensions of breaking banks, railways and factories, the failure of promisors and endorsors, the loss of dividends, and a decline in the market rate of interest. Your dreams shall be of thieves, robbers and defaulters. At last you shall die, raving of the iniquity of taxation. The world, if permitted, would inscribe upon your tombstone—Sacred to the memory of TWO PER CENT. A MONTH—who died the richest man in all Jerusalem, and of misers *facile princeps*.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco.

The Election.

The following are the completed returns:

Legislative Candidates.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Senate.—Murphy, 3,062; Morrow, 2,967; Holl, 38; Paul, 38.

Assembly.—Coffey, 3,272; Griffith, 3,172; McGowen, 2,861; Gough, 2,795; French, 2,802; Chase, 2,995; Conroy, 3,087; W. S. Phelps, 2,667; McIntyre, 66; Brown, 31; Lewis, 123; Sutherland, 36; scattering, 26.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Senate—Naphtaly, 2,652; Dean, 3,148.

Assembly Hastings, 2,982; Reardon, 1,953; Kenny, 2,182; Keenan, 1,286; Fallon, 1,813; Murphy, 2,907; Leavy, 2,819; May, 3,371; Blake, 2,955; O'Conner, 58; Oliver, 31; Filch, 226; Bryant, 6; scattering, 842.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Senate—Boynton, 3,229; Grace, 2,227; Henry Hickson, 122; Landers, 286.

Assembly—Hicks, 2,989; Anderson, 3,362; Connolly, 3,214; Haworth, 3,111; Booher, 1,896; Dunn, 3,171; Swain, 3,277; Collins, 2,449; Gallagher, 313; Jones, 182; Blether, 5.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Assembly—Brodrick, 3,246; Tobin, 3,362; Asmussen, 3,133; Gildea, 3,303; Gunnison, 2,644; Smith, 2,551; Kaune, 2,470; Tredale, 2,691; Strain, 110; Baldwin, 66; McNeil, 1.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Assembly—Levy, 3,228; Dennison, 3,497; Cluney, 3,036; Murray, 2,623; Von Rhein, 3,335; Backus, 3,578; Forrest, 3,841; Swift, 5,064; Crowley, 70; Steinbach, 1; scattering, 1,965.

The Convention—For, 15,058; Against, 17,145.

City Officials.

Mayor—Bryant (D.) 17,576, Asbury (T. P.), 15,905. Total, 33,481.

Sheriff — Nunan (D.), 16,240; Rogers (T. P.), 15,941; Cockrill, Auditor—Maynard (D. and T. P.), 27,922 Owens (I. R.), 5,238; Foote 5.

Tax Collector—Ford (D.), 16,492; Mitchell (T. P.), 17,012; Manson, 4.

Treasurer—Metzler (D.) 15,684, Hubert (T. P.), 17,695.

Chief of Police—Agnew (D 15,971; Kirkpatrick (T. P.), 17,465; Kentzel, 4.

Coroner—Todd (Dem.), 14,672; Dorr (T. P.), 14,829; O'Donnell, 3,773; Bradbury, 129; Humphrey, 20; Swan, 22.

Public Administrator— Doolan (D.), 17,354; Mayer T. P.), 16,945; Van Straaten, 146.

Recorder—Taylor (D.), 18,869; Underhill (T. P.), 14,830; Patterson, 186.

County Clerk—Kaplan (D.), 15,769; Reynolds (T. P.), 17,033; Holbrook, 233; Thorn, 289.

District Attorney—Enos (D.), 18,707; Murphy (T. P.), 19,764.

Attorney and Counsellor—Verdenal (D.), 15,398; Burnett (T. P) 18,072.

Street Superintendent—Hagan (D.), 19,070; Mumy (T. P.), 16,655; Horace Adams, 967; W. J. Richardson, 1,519.

School Superintendent—Mann (D.), 18,662; Bolander (T. P.), 14,861.

Fire Commissioners—Rice (D.), 18,789; Sloss (D.), 18,679; Davis (T. P.), 14,655; Green (T. P.), 14,600; Heines, 297.

Justices of the Peace.—Burke, 16,649; Bates, 157; Dennery, 15,512; Ransom, 16,410; Joachimsen, 16,982; Sawyer, 29,511; Pennie, 16,936; Wetherill, 14,773; Wright, 18,324; Hardy, 16,649; Sterling, 21; Duffy, 820; Flinn, 164.

Supervisors.

First Ward Foley, 15,373; Menzies, 11,572; Drucker, 6,867.

Second Ward—Mangles, 19,451; Britton, 13,476; Edwards, 603.

Third Ward—Hill, 21,050; Shaw, 2,361.

Fourth Ward — Kane, 15,837; Danforth, 17,338; Reynolds, 99.

Fifth Ward — Smith, 17,345; Sage, 15,862.

Sixth Ward—Rountree, 18,425; Patrick, 14,859.

Seventh Ward—Farren, 18,075; Frin, 14,737.

Eighth Ward Acheson, 19,120; O'Sullivan, 12,577.

Ninth Ward—Scott, 17,975; Ogden, 14,864.

Tenth Ward Ranken, 16,016; Haight, 16,577.

Eleventh Ward—Greany, 14762; Gibbs, 16,966.

Twelfth Ward — Fay, 14,668 Brickwedel, 17,126.

School Directors.

Samuel Wand, 14,793; Jos. Clement, 18,440; Pranoni, 14,989; Lavers, 13,987; Sullivan, 16,628; O'Neil, 17,617; Mountain, 17,091; Cosgrave, 16,065; Swift, 15,793; Hoister, 18,672; Leggett, 18,654; Gilmore, 16,868; Ransom, 16,857; Greenebaum, 15,840; Skelly, 12,643; Bacon, 17,238; Phillips, 17,206; Pinks, 17,882; Hammond, 17,866; Bingham, 17,766; Babcock, 14,871; Taylor, 17,381; McLane, 14,289; Bigelow, 15,382; Latham, 105; Stebbins 227; Fry, 47; Barnes, 495; Buffington, 1727; Harrison, 343; Shafter, 208; Kelly, 286; King, 284. W. Taylor, 55; O'Connell, 283; Milan, 23; M Bacon (Gaston E.), 968.

Died.

SANDERSON—In this city September 12 Mrs. Catherine G. Anderson, aged 40 years

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured!

All who have a cough, sore throat or lung disease are invited to call on or address Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only remedy that will cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Diseases—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and will forward to any sufferer, by mail, a full supply, free of charge. We do not ask you to take our word for what we say, but we want you to write us and get our opinion perfectly free of charge. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in trying these Powders at once. Sold by druggists generally.

Price, for large box, $2.00, or 6 boxes for $10.00; sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by using Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To introduce them into every locality, we will send them, by mail, free of charge, a large box. As Dr. Kissner is the only physician who has made a special study, and all our knowledge thereof is contained in these Powders—by their use all these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund your all money expended. All of you should give these Powders a trial. Sold by druggists generally. Price, for large box, $2.00, or 6 boxes for $10.00; sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price.

ASH & ROBBINS,

Sole Proprietor Rochester, N. Y.

"Politics in Stockton."

[Advertisement.]

Mr. Editor.

The above is the caption of an editorial in the last number of the *Elevator*, in which the editor, after treating of matters and things in general which he observed during his visit here, takes occasion to grossly misrepresent a portion of the colored people of this city. After alluding to the "Silversides Club," which he says has "the confidence of the Republican party," he has the unblushing impudence to make the following statement concerning another Club made up of gentlemen fully as honest, intelligent and patriotic as himself or the "Silversides" Pranks. He says: "When the Democrats discovered that the colored voters were adding to the strength of the Republican party, they endeavored to counteract the influence of the 'Silverside Club,' they induced a few colored men to start an opposition Club, calling themselves the 'Stockton Independent Equal Rights League.'" That certain colored men did form themselves into a League for the purpose of securing equal rights in politics, education and business, is true. Aside from this, the statement of the *Elevator* man is false in every particular. Neither the Democratic party, or any portion of it, or any of its agents, had anything to do with the formation of the League, nor was it formed for the purpose of extending aid or comfort to the Democratic party. It was formed by colored men exclusively, without the advice of white men of any party. Unlike the famous "Silversides," the Independents do not wear the collar of any political party or ring. And while they may not have "the confidence of the Republican party," like the former Club, they do have the confidence and respect of honest men of all parties for their manly independence in thought and action, and they are not to be driven from the stand they have taken either by false friends or open foes.

Had the editor of the *Elevator* attended a meeting of the League he would have been heartily welcomed and could have obtained all the facts concerning the organization that he desired. He has seen fit, however, either to gather his information from unreliable sources or manufacture it to order, and has given to the public a statement abounding in malice and misrepresentation. His remarks about two members of the Club who follow the occupation of barber, exhibit nothing but petty spite too contemptible to be noticed.

B. H. HERRS.

Stockton, Aug. 29, 1877

A Beautiful Sentiment.

Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook, and the winding of the grassy borders. The trees shed their blossome over our young heads; the birds sing on the bank seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course, in youth and manhood is along a wider flood, and objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving pictures of enjoyment and industry passing us, we are excited at some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land loosens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness, save the Infinite and Eternal.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Health Better than Wealth.

Little Martin was a poor boy who had no father or mother. He earned his bread by going on errands. One day on his way home he sat down to rest, and to eat his piece of dry bread near the door of an inn. As he sat there, a fine carriage drove up, and the master of the inn came out to serve two gentlemen who were in it. One of them was very young—not much older than Martin—and Martin thought to himself he should like to be in his place. When he looked at his own crust of bread and his worn clothes, and then at their fine things, he could not help saying aloud:

"Oh, dear, I wish I had that young gentleman's grand coach. I wish I could change places with him."

The other gentleman, who was the boy's tutor, heard this, and told it to his pupil, who made signs to Martin to come to him.

"So, little boy," said he, "you would like to change places with me, would you?"

"I beg pardon sir," said Martin, "I did not mean any harm."

"I am not angry," said the young gentleman; "I only wish to know if you are willing to change places with me?"

"Oh, now you are joking," said Martin; "no one would wish to change places with me, and walk so many miles each day, and have nothing to eat but a dry crust."

"Well," said the young man, "I will give you all I have, if you will give me all that you have and I have not."

Martin did not know what to say, but he was told to speak freely.

"Oh, yes," said Martin, then, "I will change places with you."

But when the young gentleman stepped out Martin saw that he was very lame. His legs were bent so that he had to walk with crutches. His face was pale and thin, too, like that of one who is often ill. Martin then thought that health was better than a fine carriage.

"Will you change places with me now?" asked the youth. "I will give you all I have to be strong like you."

But Martin said, "Oh, no; not for the world."

"I would gladly be poor," said the young man, "if I could run like you; but as it is God's will that I should be lame, I try to be happy and thankful as I am."—*Selected Recorder.*

The following is from *Moore's Rural New Yorker*: "We often hear the remark: 'What a dull life farming must be!' or 'Who would live in the country, where there no opportunities for fun!' Well, then—if you want to know what genuine fun is, just catch a steer and tie him up by the head to a post in the barnyard. Then you catch the other one and put a rope round his horns. Then your dad gets the yoke, and between the two and the big lazy lout man you get it fastened on their necks. Then the old man tells you to untie the rope gently while he and the hired man holds the critters. Just as you slip the knot, away go the steers with a bawl and bellow—or rather a pair of bellows—and there arises before your vision a confused mixture of horns, heels, tails, ropes, dad, hired man and curses on your stupidity, that reminds you of the picture of a volcanic eruption in the old geographies. And that's only the beginning of the fun. Bye-and-by dad gets hold of one end of the rope and the hired man gets hold of the other, and ran rance down the lane—the steer 'neck and neck,' and the old man performing the cure on the purpent. Then there is the time in haying, when dad undertakes to show you how to mow over a hornet's nest. He 'ain't' 'raid o'thee' been nor needn't be—just go right along —they 'never sting' unless you fight 'em;' and then 'wish' got out o' the way! and dad's swath comes to a sudden stop and he departs for the house and hartshorn on a dead run, at the business end of a dozen yellow-legged bumble-bees. Oh, no! there isn't no fun on a farm."

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TWELFTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF SAN FRANCISCO, Will be opened at the Pavilion, Eighth, Market and Mission Streets, TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1877, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. WITH APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.

MANY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM Manufactories of the CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION Are promised, so that LOCAL EXHIBITORS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED TO MAKE EARLY APPLICATION FOR SPACE.

All application for space and information may be had by addressing the Secretary at the Rooms of the Manager of the Twelfth Industrial Exhibition or the Superintendent, at 27 Post Street, San Francisco.

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8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train for Ogden, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Chicago, New York and all points East. Arrive San Francisco 8.05 P. M.

3.00 P.M. Daily for Niles, Livermore, San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen, Hanford, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and all points East. Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Niles, Livermore, San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen, Hanford, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and all points East. Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted, for Niles, Livermore, San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen, Hanford, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and all points East. Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through and Passenger Express for Niles, Livermore, San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen, Hanford, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans and all points East. Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

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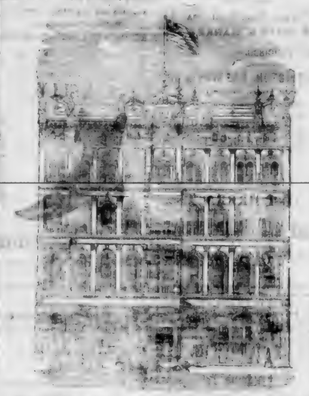
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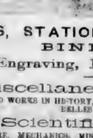
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The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable Index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL in its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] information concerning one another to seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, September 22, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO CITY, Sept. 19, '77.

We found the city very full of strangers after our arrival here to-day. Everybody apparently were filling the street cars for the races, besides which barouches, carriages and other kinds of vehicles, such as express and job wagons, were filled with people wending their way to the Park. We also embarked in a street car and wended our way out there, finding the large amphitheater nearly filled with representatives of the beauty, piety and respectability of the State. On the grounds and around the stand there were all sorts of people offering to bet in some cases two to one on their favorite nag. In looking over the programme we perceived that among the entries was James McM. Shafter's c. h. Coamo for the one mile dash. The next day the same excitement about the city was repeated. In the evening the hotels, theaters, Pavilion and other public places were thronged.

On Thursday evening the Sacramento Zouaves gave a ball at Pioneer Hall, 7th street. There being a large number of strangers in the city, it was a success. Among those present were Mrs. J. R. Johnson and a female relative, and Mr. J. N. Williams, Marysville; Mrs. Wm. Robinson and Miss Keys, from Stockton; J. Reese, Folsom; Mr. Logan and family, including Miss Clara Logan, Red Bluff; Mr. Bazil Campbell and Miss Dalton, Cache Creek; Mrs Johnson and daughter, Woodland; Miss Della Burris and Mrs. Mamie Williams, Mrs. Mary E. Davis-Allen, Mrs. Kate Pearson-Milliken, Wm. N. Sanderson, San Francisco; Miss Pollock and Mr. James Butts, Placerville; Mrs. Ousley, Mrs. Appo, Mrs. Cyrus Cooper, Mr. Gibson, San Francisco; Mr. B. Cogar and family, Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Mrs. R. H Small and many other Sacramento people were present. Captain J. Stanley, Mr. N. Christopher, and Mr. A. Grubbs were the principal managers.

C. M. Wilson, Elko; R. A. Hall, P. A. Bell, San Francisco; and many others were in the city, whom we have not space to mention. The weather is cool here in contrast to Monday and Tuesday.

Masonic Correspondence

Nearly every Independent Grand Lodge of Colored Masons in the Eastern States keeps us posted by correspondence of their latest transactions. Besides which we receive from time to time the latest proctols from many of the European Grand Lodges. Sometimes we cannot spare space to give them publicity, but this week we give the proceedings of the National Convention of Colored Masons, recently held in Chicago, and the annual session of the Colored Grand Lodge of Missouri.

Rev. J. J. Dyer.

Rev. J. J. Dyer, pastor of the A. M. E. Church, has been indisposed the past two weeks, and at times was out of his head. The doctors ordered him to one of the public institutions of the city, where he has been cared for. He is now somewhat convalescent. This caused a temporary vacation of his pulpit. A committee of Elders, composed of Revs. Wm. H. Offer, I. N. Triplett and J. R. Dorsey, have been called to decide what course to pursue in the case, as to the filling of the pulpit.

Now is the time to send in your subscriptions for the APPEAL.

The National Masonic Convention.

[From our regular correspondent.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

SIR AND BROTHER—The Convention was called to order in this city, 4th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., by John G. Jones, P. D. G. M. of Illinois.

Among the delegates present were S. G. W. E. R. Overall, Kansas; G. M. Alex. Clark, Missouri; G. M. B. F. Rogers, Illinois; G. M. H. D. Vena, Michigan; G. M. J. H. Johnson, Arkansas; G. M. John Parsons, Louisiana; P. G. M. W. T. Boyd, Ohio; G. S. J. Banks, Rhode Island; G. M. S. S. Ashe, Alabama; P. G. M. D. G. Ledl, Kansas; G. M. Dupee, Kentucky; P. D. G. M. John G. Jones, Illinois.

On motion, Alexander Clark, G. M. of Missouri, was elected temporary Chairman, and R. M. Hancock, P. G. S. of Illinois temporary Secretary.

The following were appointed a Committee on Credentials: E. R. Overall, Kansas; William Nesbitt Pennsylvania; T. J. Martin, Michigan; G. W. Dupee, Kentucky; and W. T. Boyd, Ohio.

During their absence some discussion took place as to whether the body should sit openly or as a lodge. The point, however, was not settled, being left open for further consideration.

The temporary Chairman was then called upon for an address, and, in response, said he had but one object in view, and that was to secure unity among the colored Masons of the country. Ignorance alone kept them apart. For half a century the whites were divided on Odd Fellowship, but they have since risen above antagonism, and now there was but one G. Lodge in every State. Growing intelligence and culture brought that about. He asked, in the name of his race, that they bring about harmony among themselves. He averted to the history of the Craft in England, showing that African Masonry was more legitimate than white Masonry. They had nothing to fear, he said, from an external enemy; the danger was internal: and he appealed to the delegates to accomplish there object in coming to Chicago.

Joseph H. Banks, of Rhode Island, followed with a few remarks favoring unity, and asking all to labor therefore.

The Committee on Credentials then reported, and the list showed that there were seventy entitled to seats, all of whom were admitted—fourteen Grand Lodges being represented.

A Committee on Permanent Organization, one from each Grand Lodge, was next appointed.

Mr. Boyd offered a resolution designating the body as the "General Assembly of Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Nesbitt moved to strike out "General Assembly" and insert "National Convention. A General Assembly, he said, was a closer corporation than a National Convention. If the proceedings were conducted in convention they could go home without the danger of incurring displeasure if they did anything which was not agreeable, but if they acted in Assembly they would be open to censure.

Mr. Boyd said he would unite with colored Masons upon anything that was the groundwork of Masonry. The difficulty with them was that they were eternally doing something irregular. It was regular to call a General Assembly of Masons, but irregular to call a Convention.

THE ONLY REGULAR MASONIC CONVENTION

was when a Grand Lodge was organized. It was better to do a wrong thing in order than a right thing out of order.

Mr. Martin remarked that when people met in a church it was a convention. The gathering of Masons might be an assembly and a Convention, but "for God's sake," said he, "lay the question on the table." He deprecated quarreling over little things. If this time went on they would be disrupted as before.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

After a recess of an hour and a half,

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows:

President—Moses Dickson, Missouri.

Vice Presidents—William Nesbitt, Pennsylvania; S. S. Ashe, Alabama.

Secretaries—R. M. Hancock, Illinois; E. R. Overall, Nebraska.

Treasurer—John Parsons, Louisiana.

The report was concurred in.

In taking the chair, Mr. Dickson made a brief address, saying that there should be no dissention in the ranks, and hoping that at the close of the session they would present a solid front. Lack of harmony retarded their recognition as members of that fraternal band by not only the lodges of America, but of the world. It also hindered their progress. Hence he asked the delegates to lay aside all feeling and prejudice, and to work to accomplish the all-important object—unity of the craft.

B. F. Rogers, P. G. M. of Illinois, then welcomed the brethren to the State, and, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, extended to them the freedom of the city.

G. M. Vena, of Michigan, responded for the body.

A committee on rules was appointed.

Mr. Dupee moved that a Committee of nine be elected by the Chair on resolutions.

Mr. Overall offered the following as an amendment.

Whereas, There exists widespread disaffection in the Masonic family of the United States as to the propriety of legality of the National Grand Lodge of North America; also, as to the question of independent State Grand Lodges under our form of government; therefore be it

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each Grand Lodge represented be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to draft a plan or regulations for the perfect union of the above named Masons, and report the same to this Convention at its earliest convenience.

The amendment was accepted.

Mr. Martin was opposed to passing the motion until it was known how many votes a Grand Lodge was to have. All should have the same number. Otherwise the Illinois brethren, having a large representation, could outvote all the other delegates put together.

Mr. Lett moved as an amendment to the amendment that the Committee consist of five,—four to be appointed by the Chair, they to select the other one.

This was laid on the table, and the amendment concurred in.

The following were named to constitute the Committee: S. S. Ashe, Alabama; J. H. Thompson, Arkansas; R. Bogmail, Georgia; W. L. Darrow, Illinois; J. F. Thomas, Kentucky; E. R. Overall, H. C. Bruce, Kansas; John Parsons, Louisiana; W. N. Brent, Missouri; J. W. Stanley, Ohio; William Nesbitt, Pennsylvania; J. H. Banks, Rhode Island; H. D. Veda, H. S. Snodgrass, Michigan.

The Committee on Rules reported in favor of allowing each Grand Lodge ten votes.

This was referred, with several amendments.

Two sessions will be held daily, from 8:30 to 12, and from 2 to 5 o'clock.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION

began at 8:30 A. M., with President Dickson in the chair, and an increased attendance.

The Committee on Rules presented the following; All Grand Masters, Past Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters, Grand Wardens, Grand Secretaries, Grand Treasurers, Grand Lecturers, and all Past Masters and Worshipful Masters, with their proper credentials shall be entitled to one vote each.

Some discussion took place regarding this rule, P. G. Master of Ohio, complaining that his State had been ruled out. This was denied, and the debate grew somewhat warm, the Chair being obliged to rap the brethren down with his gavel. It was, however, finally adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that all State Grand Lodges are sovereign.

Resolved, That every Grand Lodge shall hold its jurisdiction within the geographical boundary of the State in which it is established, and shall exercise no organic authority beyond said boundary except it be in such State or Territory where there is no sovereign Grand Lodge.

Resolved further, That when two Grand Lodges exist at present, one holding the jurisdiction of one State, and the other Grand Lodge holding one or more Lodges in the jurisdiction as above, the said Grand Lodge intruding shall immediately withdraw its warrants and all claims from said jurisdiction, otherwise said Grand Lodge shall not be recognized by the Grand Lodges forming a Masonic Union, together with all Grand Lodges that may hereafter adopt the rules and resolutions herein set forth.

The first resolution was adopted without debate. The second met with considerable opposition, the debate occupying over an hour, but it was at length concurred in.

As the afternoon session there was a red-hot time over the third resolution, and it was voted down, and the following adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the National Grand Lodge should be dissolved, to the end that the system of Grand Lodge Sovereignty be better understood, and that peace and harmony be restored to the Craft.

Resolved, Where there are two or more Grand Lodges existing in a State or Jurisdiction, we would recommend that they meet in Convention and resolve themselves into one Grand Lodge, that there may be no conflicting interests in said jurisdiction.

The Convention then adjourned till the following day.

THIRD AND LAST DAY.

The Convention assembled at 9 o'clock A. M., John G. Jones, acting President, in the chair. The minutes of yesterday were adopted, after discussion.

Somebody uttered the word "resolution," and it acted like a fire-brand on a prarie of dry grass. The members remembered yesterday's struggle with the resolutions, and while some wanted the matter to rest where it was, others insisted upon discussing resolutions already acted upon, and this led to a live and spirited and somewhat personal discussion. The Chair stood it as long as possible, and finally hit the desk a rap and insisted upon order, and refused to tolerate any more discussion.

It was moved that the proceedings be printed in pamphlet form, and sent to all the Grand Lodges in the country. As an amendment to this motion, it was moved that 2,500 copies be printed. The motion as amended was finally adopted.

The Finance Committee offered a resolution recommending that each Grand Lodge be assessed $2 in order to defray the expense of printing the proceedings of the Convention. The report was accepted. It was moved that the printing be done in Chicago. Messrs. J. G. Jones, Richard Moore and W. L. Darrow were appointed a Committee on Printing. It was moved that copies of the proceedings be sent to every Grand Lodge in the United States at the expense of the Lodges represented in the Convention.

W. T. Plummer, of Canada, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That that the thanks of this Convention be, and are hereby, tendered to the officers and members of John Jones Lodge, No. 7, for having placed this elegant and commodious hall at the disposal of this Convention, free of expense, and for the many attendant courtesies and hospitality.

Resolved further, That a vote of thanks of this Convention be extended to Past Deputy Grand Master John G. Jones, of Illinois, for his zeal in the origin and promotion of this Convention, having in view the promotion and welfare of our time-honored institution of Free and Accepted Masons.

After some miscellaneous business, the Convention adjourned to meet again next May in Cleveland, or some central point to be determined.

W. T. B.

Correspondence.

STOCKTON, Sept. 18, 1877.

Considering that this has been a poor season for the farmer, and that that an individual or class is an important factor in our commercial prosperity, Stockton holds its own and presents more business activity than could be expected, and is far from being the "dead town" which some of her enemies would have outsiders understand. A much larger amount has been brought here and sold and stored than was anticipated, the greater portion being stored. A large quantity of wheat has been sent here by rail from Butte and other counties in the northern portion of the State accessible by railroad. This is another proof of the long established fact that Stockton is the best grain market in California. People up north have discovered this fact and are not slow to take advantage of it. With a good season next year, Stockton will pick right up, and "branch out."

IMPROVEMENTS.

Dull as the season has been, Stocktonians have found time and means to make some improvements. A number of private residences have been erected, notable among which is that of W. C. Miller, Esq., the pioneer carriage and wagon manufacturer. A number Francisco and Stockton are now engaged in erecting granite paper mill on the south bank of Mormon Slough, within the city limits. It is to be of brick, and will be two, and a portion of it three, stories high. The necessary machinery is all here, and when the mill is completed it will turn out news and wrapping paper in vast quantities. Straw will be principally used in the manufacture of the paper.

POLITICAL.

The recent election passed off very orderly and resulted in the election of the Republican ticket, with the exception of one Assemblyman, District Attorney and Surveyor. The office of County Treasurer is still in doubt and will be decided in the Courts. Members of the Equal Rights League and others of our people were divided in opinion. Members of the League generally voted independently, as all intelligent men should, and selected from both tickets the men they thought would make the best officers.

THE FAIR.

On Tuesday next the Seventeenth Annual Fair of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society opens in this city. It promises to be one of the most successful ever held by the Society. Over $16,000 in premiums will be distributed. A large crowd of people will be here from all parts of the State, and I would suggest that the editor of the APPEAL make one of the number.

W. W. LEE.

The funeral obsequies of our late friend Lee took place on Tuesday last, the 11th inst., and were of the most impressive character. The Fire Department and a large concourse of citizens turned out to pay the last and tribute of respect to one who was universally beloved. It was fitting and just that his memory should be thus honored. May he rest in peace.

R. H. HYERS.

Masonic Correspondence.

[From our special correspondent.]

ST. JOSEPH (Mo.), Aug. 31, '77

Mr. Editor:

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri and its Jurisdiction, met in St. Joseph last Friday and transacted much business of importance, yesterday, over seventy subordinate Lodges being represented.

The Grand Lodge first proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Rev. Moses Dickson, of St. Joseph, was elected to the exalted position of Grand Master. He received a large vote. A man of learning and culture, he will advance the standing of the colored Masons throughout the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. He will worthily fill the place, for six years so ably occupied by Alexander Clark, the retiring Grand Master.

Willis N. Brent was unanimous re-elected Grand Secretary, a deserved compliment to one of the best men in the ranks of colored Masonry. His home is at Boonville.

The following is a list of the Grand Officers elect:

Moses Dickson, Grand Master.

A. Blane, Deputy Grand Master.

James A. Abbs, Senior Grand Warden.

Charles H. Williams, Junior Warden.

J. J. Bruce, Grand Treasurer,

Willis N. Brent, Grand Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. W. Marshall, Grand Chaplain.

Rev. W. H. H. Brown, Grand Chaplain.

Rev. James Madison, Grand Chaplain.

Alexander Chinn, Grand Registar.

Robert Umphries, Grand Master of Ceremonies.

Alfred Essex, Grand Marshal.

W. W. Smith, Grand Sword Bearer.

Zachariah Delaney, Grand Standard Bearer.

Joseph Allen, Senior Grand Deacon.

John Wesley, Junior Grand Deacon.

Alfred Donnell, Senior Grand Steward.

John Sims, Junior Grand Steward.

John Bell, Grnd Purusivant.

Ezekiel Pines, Grand Tyler.

Committee on Foreign Correspondence—Willis, N. Brent, R. Roberts A. S. Jones.

Committee on Jurisprudence—Clark, A. Hubbard, Elias Johnson.

Grand Lecturer, Alex. Clark, of Muscatine, Iowa.

In the afternoon the Representative of the Grand Orient of France was received with the grand honors. He presented an address from the Grand Orient, expressing satisfaction over the complete establishment of fraternal intercourse between the two Grand Bodies, and congratulating the Grand Lodge upon its prosperity.

The installation of officers took place that night. In the afternoon there was a grand parride, and the usual vote of thanks. The next session will be held in Sedalia, Missouri.

M. D.

NEW AGENCIES.—James Butts, Placerville: Richmond Logan, Red Bluff.

The funeral of Mrs. Harris, mother of William Harris, took place from the Third Baptist Church Sunday last amidst a large concourse of relations and friends. Rev. J. R. Young delivered an impressive funeral discourse.

P. Beamish

Go to P. Beamish, S. E. corner of Market and Third streets, if you need a fine assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as fine Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Socks, etc. Give him a call.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 613 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

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Died.

OWENS—In Oakland, September 11th, Catherine Owens, aged 46 years.

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A Ducking Stool.

In the crypt of Warwick Church, the mighty ribbed arches of which spring from one enormous pier, there is an article which has long gone out of use—whether advantageously or not I shall not venture to say—a ducking stool, made for the public discipline of scolding women. This is one of the only two, I believe, that remain in England. It consists of a strong oaken frame on low wheels, from which a seat rises upon an inclined beam that works upon a pivot or axle. The scold was lashed into the seat, and then the "institution" was drawn to the river side at a convenient place, and rolled in until the patient sat just above the water. Then the land end of the beam was tipped up, and consequently the other end, with its load, went down under the water, where it was allowed to remain not too long, and then was raised for a breathing time. This process was repeated as often as it was thought beneficial to the lady under treatment, or necessary to the peace of her family and neighborhood.

Much Wisdom in Little.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above everything else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to rest, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any game at chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak ill of any one.

Rust on Celery.

There are two causes of rust. Celery likes a cool, moist situation, and if a trifle shaded all the better. If it is planted in an open situation, exposed to the sun, it sometimes burns, and this causes rust. This, however, is not the most frequent cause. Celery should neither be hoed nor earthed up when moistened with dew or rain, nor when the ground is moist. It should be done when air and soil and plant are dry, otherwise rust is sure to be the result. If the soil is permitted between the leaf stalks or in the heart of the plant at earthing up, rust or rot, or both, is the compensation. This is one reason why we dislike celery of a branching habit, the work of earthing well is so difficult. A dwarfish plant of straight compact growth, is altogether the safest and best.

While on this subject we will say, never let celery become so dry as to wilt, either while growing, or when taken up for consumption or storing. It will never recover from such treatment, but always remain tough and hollow. Keep celery growing rapidly, and when taken up for pitting do not allow it to show the least sign of wilting, nor keep it exposed to light for a long time. If you wish to know what really good celery is, have a dozen plants under special care. Give them a good soaking of manure water every two or three days. Do not earth them up until the plants are at least eighteen inches in height. Then bank up to the shortest leaf-stalk where it is attached to the leaf-stalk. After the heart has grown to the height of the outside leaves, bank up again, so that you will have about two feet of the plant earthed up. In a few weeks after the last banking the celery will be fit for use.—*Vick's Floral Guide.*

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The finest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., Constantly on hand.

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(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing) Market Street.

7.00 A.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Capitola.

8.00 A.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Capitola.

3.00 P.M. Daily, Mail Train for Menlo Park, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Capitola.

4.00 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Capitola.

4.00 P.M. Sundays only for Menlo Park, Santa Cruz, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel and Capitola.

4.30 P.M. Daily—Through Train for Mojave and intermediate stations. Connects at Lathrop with Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Passengers for Los Angeles and Southern California will change cars at Lathrop.

CAUTION—Overland Passengers will not be allowed to leave the cars at Menlo Park, but will be carried to Lathrop, where they will have the right to advertise or procure any kind of Accommodations beyond those provided all passengers of a class are in, unless supported by a written order from the Superintendent or proper officer of this Company.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily.

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From OAKLAND—Daily.

[illegible]

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CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1858.

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Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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One block from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot.

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Architect,

Office in 2D story of Building, S. W. corner Main and Commercial Streets, Room 3 and 10.

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken, and is now opening at

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc. Etc. Tonsilor Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Ornaments. Ladies morning orders will be waited upon at their residences. By prompt attention she will be to give satisfaction.

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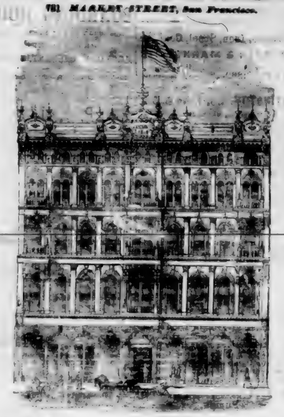
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

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The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is it's Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, all from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world valuable information concerning the craft hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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Some of you will, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the one described, by the undersigned, to supersede all similar preparations. It may surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiences you have made a trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising cures produced by it.

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And with our second give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted and with him, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS. assuring you that

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Has proved a remedy, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. Its healing medicine is pleasant to the taste, entirely free from all injurious properties of deleterious drugs, and safely harmless under all circumstances.

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Which is confidentially recommended as the best preparation before the public.

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At a touch, it will be found available to all persons suffering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the strength that can be produced by wine or alcohol, it entirely omits the cautionary effects that follow the use of those stimulants.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts that have been prepared with great care. They are of superior skill, and in handling TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Ginger.

Our Lemon, Vanilla and Rose Extracts, some others are simply an imitation of the

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER,

they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but by more economical, hence of much better value for the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other no further reminder—Allsop's permanent relief, such as none the slowest and surest

CURE!

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor, by assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will Cure, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarial climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such varied and unobtainable conclusion, on the side of health, as it has from

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PULMONRY SYRUP

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV.—NO. 6. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1877. WHOLE NO. 733

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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Fold the work away, my dar
For the day is at its close,
And the hours of active labor
Should bring moments of repose.
Let the weary hands be idle,
And the tired heart cease its care,
And joy reign above our fireside,
Toll the time of evening prayer.

All anxiety and sorrow
May be laid aside to-night,
Though they come again to-morrow,
With the dawning of the light.
'Tis enough to know this evening
That the work has all been done,
And an hour or two of pleasure
Are by honest toiling won

Get the books that bring us solace,
Sing some tender, soothing song;
Let the music notes be joyous
As the measure moves along:
And our thoughts shall rise to heaven
In thanksgiving for the day,
And glad praises to the Father,
Who has blessed us in the way

And to-on the quiet evening
Shall be like an earnest given,
Of the deeper rest and quiet
Of the Father's home in heaven;
And while memories we rest together,
God the Spirit still prepare
Hearts a-weary with their waiting
For the happy mansions there.

Fold the work away, then, darling,
Let the fingers rest awhile,
And lift up the thought to heaven,
Where the King is seen to smile.
And remember when life's evening
Brings the moments to the west,
God, who gives the day for labor,
Gives the blessed night for rest.

—*Marianne Farningham.*

Of Beauty in Love.

We believe that most novels preceding Jane Eyre made personal beauty a prerequisite to the gaining of a woman's heart. And we believe that much fictitious trash since that time has followed in the same strain. At any rate, the idea of great personal beauty is inseperably allied, in the novel-fed brain, with the idea of a successful lover.—Whether this notion with regard to personal advantages produces much despair in the minds of those not blessed with them, we are not sure. Still as it is liable to do so, we have wished to bring together here a few facts proving that Miss Bronte wrote not against nature when she made Jane Eyre love the homely, disfigured, and not graceful Rochester.

The celebrated Lady Hamilton was, probably, the most beautiful, fascinating and accomplished English woman of her times. But this woman gave her heart, sinfully it is true, but unreservedly and overwhelmingly, to Nelson. And what were Nelson's personal advantages? He was an inferior, homely, sickly-looking man, and the additional disadvantage of the loss of an eye and an arm never alienated Lady Hamilton's love. Such were the personal gifts needed to captivate and retain the most dazzling woman of her times. No man of his age was more successful in captivating women's hearts than John Wilkes, and yet his portrait is even frightful, and his real face must have been hideous. Rogers speaks of his "diabolical squint."

Equally successful, in the same way, was Mirabeau. And he, too, was a man utterly devoid of any pretensions to personal beauty. In speaking of himself on a lady he describes his appearance as that of a tiger that has had the small-pox! George the First or Second of England, had a daughter who, for reasons of ambition, was betrothed to a continental "prince." When the prince came to London to marry her he was found to be so inexpressibly ugly that the king told his daughter he could not ask her to marry him, and, even at that late date, he would find some pretext for breaking off the match. The princess declined the proffered service, married the prince, and proved herself one the most devotedly loving wives of her time.

In Grammont's Memoirs we learn that even in the artificial court of Charles the Second, the man whom the correct, fastidious, and universally sought Frances Jennings most eagerly sought to marry was Jerdyn, of whom Grammont says: "As for his figure, there was nothing advantageous in it. He was little; his head was large and his legs small; his features were not disagreeable, but he was affected in his carriage and behaviour." He heard of Miss Jennings, went to court that he might see her, and, our author continues, "In the meantime Jermyn quietly enjoyed the happiness of seeing the inclinations of the prettiest and most extraordinary creature in England declared in his favor."—And this triumph was in the midst of a crowd of noble forms and majestic faces—Buckingham, Sidney, Monmouth, Talbot and their compeers.

There is a most affecting and thrilling story told, in illustration of our theme, of Commodore Barclay, who fought the battle of Lake Erie against Perry. He was engaged to be married to a fine English girl. At Trafalgar, with Nelson, he had lost an arm. At Lake Erie he lost a leg. On returning to England, feeling his condition very acutely, he sent a friend to his betrothed to tell her that, under the circumstances in which he found himself, he considered her as released from all engagements to him. The lady heard the message, then said to the friend, "Edward thinks I may wish our engagement to be broken by the cause of his misfortunes, does he? Tell him that if he only brings back to England body enough to hold the soul he carried away with him, I'll marry him."

Does any man in his senses suppose that a woman of real worth would have preferred some showy French dandy of the court of Louis the Fourteenth to the magnificently gifted, although dwarfed and humpbacked, Luxembourg? We make great mistakes in those things. Love is one thing, mere optical admiration is very much another thing—The most beautiful valent no that ever was penned has this instructive stanza:

It matters little outwardly
What thou mayst be or seem.
If only thine outer inwardly
Answer to this bright dream.

That is the true philosophy of a true woman. The woman who will marry you because of your beauty would about as readily transfer her affections to your carriage if its varnish were brighter or its proportions more in accordance with the taste of her professor of millinery.

In winning admiration personal beauty is not the equal of grace of manner; and grace of manner is not the equal of conversational power. Indeed Shakepeare has said:

The man who has a tongue is not a one,
If with that tongue he cannot win a woman.

But personal beauty, grace of manner, and conversational power, however much they may gat admiration, will not win love. It is a peculiar gift of character that will do that, and it only.

Senator Sargent, left for the East on Thursday morning.

Kitchen Work by Wholesale.

There is one branch of human industry in which the principle of division of labor has been very imperfectly introduced. It is only among barbarians that a family is expected to provide everything it wants by its own labor. In civilized communities there are farms which produce the materials for food and clothing for many families besides those dwelling upon them. In factories, workshops and stores is concentrated the labor of different kinds which is necessary in providing for the various wants of society. But when it comes to the immediate task of furnishing the table for the recurring needs of the stomach, it is still the rule for every family to make provision for itself and do its own work. Here there is no division and concentration of labor. In a great hotel, and on a smaller scale, in the boarding-house one organization of housekeepers, cooks and servants may provide for many guests, but sensible people do not wish to live in hotels and boarding-houses. They want homes of their own, under their own control and management, where they can have the pleasures of independence and of command.

The argument in favor of housekeeping for families in preference to boarding is familiar and need not be repeated; but the great disadvantage and burden of housekeeping is the continual necessity of getting breakfast, dinner and supper. The mistresses of our homes are subjected to a drudgery which deprives them of leisure, spoils their temper and wears out their life. They must superintend the marketing, look after the work in the kitchen, see that the servants attend to their duties properly, look out that the meals are served on time and in good order, and at the same time have the care of the children on their minds and their social obligations to fulfill. No matter what their circumstances they can not wholly get rid of the irksome supervision of the commissary department of the household, and if they are forced to get along with narrow incomes they are heavily burdened with kitchen drudgery. The real burden of housekeeping, that which worries and wears the women, is that of the kitchen.

Is it necessary in order that a family may have all the blessings of a home of its own, that it should have all the drudgery of getting its own meals? Is there any thing in that operation which of itself contributes to domestic happiness, and is there any gain in it? Economically, it must be a wasteful and losing operation. Suppose a competent person to take a contract for furnishing the tables of a certain number of families with food, their dwellings and his establishment being constructed and arranged for the purpose. He could do the marketing for all almost as easily as it could be done for one, and to much better advantage; in every department of expense and employment there could be greater economy and greater efficiency. The cost to each family would not need to be greater and might be less, than if each catered for itself, while the caterer would be rewarded for his skill and labor and such capital or the business required. But the greatest gain would be of another kind. The drudgery of housekeeping would be removed from the family and converted into a business by itself, which could be conducted on business principles. The mistress of the home would be relieved of the great burden of her life and the whole family of much annoyance of living, with no comes from dealings with grocers, traders and kitchen menials.

We are aware that something of the kind suggested has been done on a genteel and expensive scale, but that is not the kind most needed. People who can afford to live expensively may suit themselves. They may have the finest accommodation in a hotel or pretentious boarding-house, or they may keep up an establishment with many servants and much waste and extravagance, and pay for their immunity from the ills of housekeeping. But one of the great needs of the time is a general system of co-operative housekeeping, whereby the business of providing for the daily demands of the stomach shall be made a distinct trade, like that of furnishing protection for the back. We are confident that it could be made a profitable business, and yet dominish rather than increase the cost of living, while it would remove from our homes an incubus which bears upon them sometimes with depressing weight.—*Boston Globe.*

Religion in California.

"Change of skies," the old Latin poet said, "does not change the mind"—does it religion? We have been accustomed to think, and we do hold, as yet, firmly to the belief, that this article, if we may so term it, of all things is least affected by transportation or change of circumstances. We have fondly imagined it rose superior to country or clime. And yet do facts as we become poignant of them, confirm this pleasant conceit? A great many people's religion suffers severely from a removal to our State. Wafts we are conscious of re-echoing a very stale charge, yet we do, nevertheless, come here upon a sad and serious truth—a truth that needs to be studied, no less from its uniformity, than its wide prevalence. Men of large experience and observation remark this. So many people one meets with as he becomes acquainted with their interior life, have either abandoned their religion, or it has undergone a great change. All classes seem to feel more less this influence. In a little community of the writer's acquaintance, you can find representatives from all classes. A minister, an exhorter, elder, class-leader, etc. It is feared that in California—of the professors coming here—almost as many lose their religion as keep it, and that you will find as many of them outside of churches as inside.

Of course, certain causes contribute to these results. What are they? We may refer them, in a general way, to human weakness and and depravity, to the flesh and the devil. But can we find no more specific causes? No doubt something of this result is owing to the fact that the early settlers of California were gold-seekers; only this, and nothing more. That thereby, the foundation and framework of society grew out of and upon this, and this as the dominant idea pervaded the whole structure, became embodied in it, composed the very atmosphere around them. Other causes might be mentioned. But have we considered how much of it might come from "change of skies?"

One thing is very obvious. We are less guardful, because we are less sensible of the little and slow causes operating upon us. That which is large, marked, decided, we observe, and, if need be, guard against it; but the subtle influences gradually working, we are exposed more to them, because less heeded.

Now, California climate is by no means conducive to forethought. It is widely different from New England in this respect, where the recurrence of her stern, uncompromising seasons compels forethought. And it may be said that almost everything about that region works upon that line. The fields, the streams, compel it. If a farmer there goes unmade returns from his field, it must be plowed at such a time, grain put in at such a time, and only at a certain period can it be harvested; and then it must be carefully guarded, and all along the owner must be watchful and wide-awake. And then each year as the seasons roll arround, there is the great, sullen winter urging ever to labor and preparation. So of other things.

But here it it far otherwise. There is a long, wide margin having to do with planting and sowing. And when the crop is harvested, it can be left in the field lying around loosely, anywhere. No need to guard it, no rain will come. There is no long winter to urge to labor. You can leave tools, implements of husbandry, thachinery, lying or or standing upon the ground more than half the year. There are so many less demands for thought, for labor to meet the future. There is not, in fact, in any direction, that urgency, that dire necessity for labor and forethought, that presses all along upon man in New England.

And now people coming here, feel this climatic grip once holding them so sternly, loosened, thrown off almost entirely; the soft influences of the skies and earth, flow down upon them; the necessity for preparation, the urgency for forethought, are not felt; and hence their religion—that which rests so much upon the activity of the realm of nature, are like the man in a wave of it—becomes weakened and run down. Agriculturists tell us sometimes there is a failure in a crop of wheat—not from lack of fertility or of moisture, but simply because there is not stir enough in the soil to give solidity to the stalk. Men are here. There is not this push upon the prudential faculties. There is lack in the forethoughtful elements, and there comes a failure, less or more. This may seem a barren speculation; but if there be truth in it, we certainly shall be better prepared to deal with these unpleasant results, if we know in anything better the causes, and in what realm to look for them.—*Pacific.*

Children's Troubles.

It is useless to speak of the terribly real suffering which selfish, careless parents cause their children; but we shall advert to a few of the common mistakes of well-meaning persons who, from want of thought, prevent their children from being as happy as they ought to be. How much happiness and improvement do those children miss who are never encouraged to observe the beauties and marvels of nature! Instead of this, they are put to books, containing dull abstractions, far too soon; and as a consequence they remain all their lives but observers, seeing everything through books—that is, through other men's eyes,—and ignorant of everything except mere words.

When a child begins to cross-examine its parents as to why the fire burns, how his carte-de-visite was taken, how many stars there are, and such like—grown-up ignorance or want of sympathy too often laughs at them; says that children should not ask tiresome questions, and, as far as it can, checks the inquiring spirit within him. "Little people should be seen and not heard," is a stupid saying, which makes many young observers shy of imparting to their elders the things that arrest their attention, until they stop learning and overcome their sense of wonder—the spur of all from want of sympathy and encouragement. And yet grown-up people should surely be aware that Nature has implanted in us a desire to know and to communicate knowledge, considering how very much most of us love to hear and to spread gossip. Children "would gladly learn and gladly teach;" but if they are early snubbed, they will not be glad to do either in after life.

If we only reflected how "curious" everything must appear to a mind, newly arrived on such an earth as ours, children's questions would not appear at all foolish. During the first four or five years, which is occupied in distinguishing and naming the commonest objects, perhaps children solve more difficult intellectual problems than at any future period of their lives. How keenly, then, must your children feel want of sympathy and encouragement!

As an example of the physical misery which "is wrought by want of thought as well as want of heart," we may allude to the "Can't you be quiet?" which puts young children to the unnecessary torture of sitting still like "big people." Why do not parents reflect that it is almost a physical impossibility for any young animal to remain quiet for more than a few moments?

Then, as regards food, some are too prone to put in practice ascetic theories in the rearing of their offspring, which they shrink from as far as their own personal conduct is concerned. And yet, why should not appetite be a good guide for children as it is for animals, as it is for infancy, and is for every adult who obeys Nature's laws?

We must, however, thankfully acknowledge that people are beginning more and more to conform their education to children's opinion; that is, generally speaking, to the promptings of Nature. It is found that those turn out worst who during youth have been subjected to most restrictions. "Do children take to this or that?" is therefore a common question. Good teachers now endeavor to make the acquirement of knowledge pleasurable rather than painful. They study children's intellectual appetites, in order to discover what knowledge they are fit to assimilate. Disgust felt towards any information is now considered a sign that it is prematurely in an indigestible form.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A Short Rule for Fretters.

A friend has been visiting us who was a fretter. She fretted when it rained, and fretted when it shone. She fretted when friends came to see her, and fretted when they did not. It is dreadful to be a fretter. A fretter is troublesome to herself and troublesome to her friends. We, to be sure, have our trials; but fretting does not help us to bear or get rid of them.

We have lately come across a short rule for fretters, which they shall have. Here it is. Never fret about what you can't help, because it won't do any good. Never fret about what you can help, because, if you can help it, do so. Say this when you get up in the morning, say it at night; and not only say, but do; and that will be, do not fret at all—a fine doing.

The only right way of getting along is not to wish ourselves somebody else and fret ourselves because we are not, but contentedly bear our lot, and be satisfied with what God has given us.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 29, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

An Outlook of Result of the Recent Election.

Now that the result of the recent election has given the Democratic party the control of the ensuing Legislature by a large majority in both branches, it may be well enough to examine what brought this about. In the first place the Republican County Committee had been wrangling as to calling of the primaries from the latter part of July until late in August, without any definite result. All this time the Democracy were becoming more and more united upon their technical differences. The Republican County Committee coming to no conclusion until late in the canvass, Senator Booth and Hon. Horace Davis suggested the plan that the County Committee should resign in favor of a Legislative and Municipal Nominating Convention named by them, which was done. This Convention met and nominated a Republican Legislative Ticket, and instead of continuing to stick to party rule and nominate a straight Republican Municipal Ticket, like the Democrats did in nominating a straight Democratic Municipal Ticket, they made the mistake of endorsing the Tax-payers' Ticket as an entirety, notwithstanding it was nearly all Democratic.

This Republican Legislative and Municipal Nominating Convention was a very influential body, as many of the best men of the party had been selected to compose it, by the suggestions of Senator Booth and Hon. Horace Davis. Hence, all the Republican county organizations in the State were watching the movements of this influential Legislative and Municipal Nominating Convention. And so soon as they made the party innovation, by indorsing Democrats in common with Republicans in the municipal fight, a general demoralilising stampede was made all over the State indiscriminately to endorse and vote for Democrats as well as Republicans, not only for county officers but also for members of the Legislature.

Quite break party lines and give ignorance and party passion full sway, there is no stopping them until all the damage is done. The result is that the Republicans have lost the Legislature and a United States Senator. Some are foolish enough to charge some colored men with "bolting" the party. If they did (of which we have not heard of many), they had just as much right to do so as had white Republicans, when it is a notorious fact that the Republican Legislative and Municipal Nominating Convention set the example, by endorsing Democrats on the Tax-payers' ticket in common with Republicans, thus leading the whole party into the Democratic camp, and flippantly saying to colored men occasionally "Your people ought not to have bolted." In answer to this we can truthfully state in behalf of nearly all the colored voters of this city, we mean all colored men who were not concerned in what is known as "piece" clubs, that they invariably voted the Republican and Tax-payers' Ticket as endorsed by the Republican Legislative and Municipal Nominating Convention appointed by the suggestions of Senator Booth and Hon. Horace Davis. So that if they have lost the control of the Legislature, they should not lay the blame on the colored citizens as a whole for what a few colored men did with a "piece" organization like those "piece" organizations of the whites, but take the blame home to themselves, where it belongs, by them voluntarily breaking the party line, in the endorsement of the Tax-payers' Municipal Ticket.

OMITTED.—In our report from Sacramento last week, the names of several were omitted as being in that city or at the Sacramento Zouave entertainment. Among those from this city was Mrs. Bertha Alexander. Those names unintentionally omitted who were at the Zouaves' entertainment were Miss Lucinda Ray, Sacramento city, Miss Johnson, Placerville, and Miss French, Marysville.

Rev. J. J. Dye.

This reverend gentleman has been greatly misrepresented. A report went out to the effect that his recent affliction, bordering on insanity, had been produced by the effects of ardent spirits. This was an error; as no such decision came from the doctors who examined him. He had been taken to one of the institutions of the city, and many conjectures were made, without any of them being reliable. He was let out of the institution on Saturday last, went home and staid a few moments, shook hands with his wife and kissed her, and started out with those words to his wife, "You may see me again or you may not," and he has not been seen or heard of since. The presumption is that Rev. Mr. Dye's mind with his church duties has been overtaxed, which caused his temporary insanity.

Since writing the above, we learn that the reverend gentleman has been seen in Sacramento.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1877.

Mr. Editor:

The approach of autumn is creating an exodus from watering places and sea-side resorts. Many returning from Virginia Springs, take Washington on their way to their northern homes. Our hotels are becoming enlivened by the arrival of these home-bound visitors, and the city already shows considerable bustle from the ingress of that portion of the permanent population who have been absent during the heated term. It is now hoped that business will show signs of resuscitation, and that the despondency which has marked all branches of trade and industry "will take to itself wings and fly away." This anticipation is strengthened by the consideration that Congress will, in a few weeks, be in extra session, which will bring a large number of interested people to the Capital.

Many doubt the correctness of the published report of an interview between the President and a newspaper reporter during the present visit of the former to Ohio—in answer to an inquiry as to what prompted him to construct his Southern policy, he is represented as saying, in relation to the South, that he "saw the violence and bloodshed at their elections; white Republicans as well as black were shot down in their political contests." He is further reported as declaring that those who either committed the outrages or approved them "are white educated citizens—are as good men as you (the reporter) or I (the President)—that they are Christians, not ordinbroats, nor thieves, nor bandits."

The President is also made to say, that while contemplating the horrors of the rebellion, his mind reverted to the fact that they were the results of "war," and that "that one word solved the problem of the South." But the outrages to which he referred were committed long after the rebellion had been crushed; after the conquerred rebels had laid down their arms and promised good behaviour. They were admittedly inflicted as punishments for loyalty to the Union, not during a state of war, but subsequent to the termination of it. The language attributed to the President is a palliation of the crime, by pleading the respectability and provocation of the murderer.

Why the contemplation of "an incident at the battle of Cedar Mountain," in connection with the subsequent "violence and bloodshed at elections," and the shooting down of "white Republicans as well as black during political contests" should induce the President to remove all restraints upon the future action of the ex-rebels of the South is a problem difficult of solution. Republicans have reason for hesitating to give full credence to the representations in relation to the Ohio interview. It will be difficult to convince them that the President of their choice now regards Treason and Ku-Kluxism less worthy of reprobation than before he was elevated to the position he occupies.

The suggestion to provide by law a safe depository for the surplus earnings of the people, which have in the past been lodged with Savings Banks, in which institutions public confidence has been much shaken, is at present being urged in all sections of the country. It is to be hoped that Congress will give early attention to this matter, by making local Postmasters the agents of the Government to receive deposits as loans, upon which a small interest shall be allowed, and making the certificates inter-convertible. Such a facility afford the mass of people, in lieu of the general unsound Savings Banks, would be received with much favor. There would be no danger of loss to the depositor, while the Government would be the custodian of his money. The Government would be debtor to our own citizens for the amount loaned, while the arrangement would give them an increased interest in its stability and honest administration. The Senator or Representative who will introduce a bill for the purpose indicated, and carry it through Congress will gain for himself lasting fame.

It is evidently designed to ask Congress, at the next session, to take action looking to protection of railroad property, by the use of the military arm of the Government, without requiring that the demand for such interference to come through the State authorities.

In the last *North-American Review*, this question is discussed by "a Striker" in the negative, and Col. Thomas A. Scott, the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the affirmative. It will be admitted that Col. Scott, in his position that inter-State commerce is as much entitled to National protection as foreign commerce, takes strong grounds. Congress will, undoubtedly, give the subject mature deliberation.

We doubt if the history of the world presents, under similar circumstances, so great a depression of all business activities, and the impoverishment of so large a portion of the laboring class as that now experienced throughout our whole country. The earth has yielded abundantly her richest treasures: the granaries of the husbandman are full to overflowing; acres of virgin soil invite the industry of the agriculturist; and our hills are full of undeveloped mineral wealth. Yet, with all these surroundings, capital is locked up; the machinery of our manufacturing establishments are rusting in idleness; labor, skilled and common, is unsalled for, and the wild cry for bread goes up from thousands of hamlets. There must be a cause for this deplorable condition of affairs. That cause, whatever it may be, must be removed. The preservation of our Government demands this, and right speedily.

It is beyond all doubt that when Senators and Representatives meet at the Capitol, next month, it will be clearly ascertained that a very decided majority of those belonging to the Republican party disapprove of some of the leading measures inaugurated by President Hayes since the 4th of March last. There will be no wish to antagonise the Executive, but there does exist a sincere desire, on the part of the President's real friends, to bring him into harmony with the majority of the party which elected him. Now, the Republican party of 1868 did admire that declaration of General Grant, that he would have no policy of his own to force upon the country, in opposition to the wishes of his political friends. Subsequently to his election, in many instances, he gracefully yielded his own to the expressed opinions of his supporters in Congress, as on the San Domingo question. Why may not a like course be anticipated on the part of President Hayes, who is now the representative of the same party which elected President Grant?

ETA.

ALEXANDER LEVY, finest brands of imported cognacs and whiskies. No. 18 Stockton St. San Francisco.

EX-PRESIDENT Grant's visit in Europe is calling forth expressions of personal respect and good feeling for the United States from all classes. Friday week at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 150,000 people left their homes and occupations to greet him. In his address he referred to the honorable settlement of all differences between England and America, and said that these two countries ought ever to be at peace with each other, and by their example stop the wars which are now devastating Europe. This sentiment was enthusiastically cheered by the people.

MR. ANSELL, engineer of San Francisco's Harbor Commissioners, is to visit and inspect the improvements of the chief harbors on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of getting good hints for the improvements now needed for our own harbor.

BADLY mixed in the case reported of two little ones born at the same time and in the joyful excitement of the moment placed in the same cradle. The Mothers were mother and daughter. Neither of them can now tell which is her son and which her grandson. The children can never know who is mother and who is grand-mother. Which is the uncle and which the nephew must ever remain a mystery.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's goiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

P. Beamish

Go to P. Beamish, S. E. corner of Market and Third streets, if you need a fine assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as fine Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Socks, etc. Give him a call.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 613 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

ATURR'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Elliott & Co., 509 Sansome Street, is just the place to obtain all descriptions of fine fruits. Give them a call.

Begin in Time.

The secret for making profitable pork lies in making it before the cold weather comes. Cold weather does not help to make it, as many farmers seem to think—it merely furnishes a natural means of preservation. So far from helping to make pork, every degree of cold below the animal heat that a hog is called on to endure costs it a certain amount of fat material. And the colder the weather the greater the expense of keeping a hog or any other animal fat. The wise plan, therefore, is to begin in time to fatten your hogs so that they may be killed the very first cold spell. The farmer who always keeps his stock hogs growing, will always make pork cheaper and make better pork than one who waits until corn is gathered or until some other indefinite time. The fact is, the pork that is made entirely on corn never pays the farmer. Hogs should always go into the pen grass-fat. Corn should be depended on only to finish them off. Begin in time, and no time is ever so good as the present. Select your hogs and start them on as soon as you can, and when once started keep them going.

The Old Man.

Bow low the head, boy; do reverence to the old man. Once like you, the vicissitudes of life have silvered the hair, and changed the round, merry face to the worn visage before you. Once that heart beat with aspirations equal to any you have felt—aspirations crushed by disappointment, as yours are, perhaps, destined to be. Once that form stalked proudly through the gay scenes of pleasures, the beau-ideal of grace; now the hand of time, that withers the flower of yesterday, has warped that figure and destroyed the noble carriage. Once, as your age, he possessed the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain—now wishing to accomplish deeds worthy of a nook in the temple of fame; anon imagining life a dream that the sooner he awoke from the better. But he has lived the dream very near through. The time to awake is very near at hand; yet in his eye ever kindles at old deeds of daring, and the hand takes a firmer grasp at the staff. Bow low the head, boy, as you would in your old age be reverenced. *—Selected.*

☞ Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL, and help advance the interests of civilization and progress.

Died.

BOWSER.—Suddenly, in San Jose, Cal., Wednesday, September 19, 1877, Mrs. Josephine Bowser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Cooper, aged 30 years.

[The deceased lady was a member of the Zion Church of San Jose. She was from her early youth an earnest Christian, and an enthusiast at the recent camp meeting in that city, which she attended on the day and night of her death. After returning home at night she was taken suddenly ill and died during the night, in bed with her two children, sometime before it became known to her mother and father who were in an adjoining apartment, and who were aroused by the noise and restlessness of the children. When discovered she was dead and quite cold. Her sudden demise has cast a gloom among the members of the church, and a large circle of white and colored friends of the family in that city. The parents has a large number of sympathizing friends in this city for their irreparable loss.—Ed.]

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Boys and their Mothers.

Some one has written beautifully to the boys in the following manner. Here is a whole sermon in a few sentences: "Of all the love affairs in the world, none can surpass the true love of the big boy for his mother. It is pure love and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both; I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant and courteous to his mother, saying to everybody plainly that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of a husband nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of a son to her. And I never yet knew a boy, 'turn-out' bad who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh faced girl, and the man who is gallant with the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the boy who is a lover to his mother in her middle age, is a true knight who will love his wife as much in the sere leaved autumn as he did in the daisied spring-time."

An egg is generally called fresh when it has been laid only one or two days in summer, and two or six days in winter. The shell being porous, the water in the interior evaporates, and leaves a cavity or less extent. The yolk of the egg sinks, too as may be easily seen by holding it toward a candle or the sun; and when shaken, a slight shock is felt if the egg is not fresh. To determine the precise age of eggs, dissolve about four ounces of common salt in a quart of pure water, and then immerse the egg. If it is one day old, it will descend to the bottom of the vessel; but if three days, it will float in the liquid. If more than five days old, it will come to the surface and project above in proportion to its increased age.

PRESIDENT M. B. Anderson, of Rochester University, has been alarmingly ill at Freeport, Me. whither he had gone for a vacation rest. He was given over by a physician, and he himself thought he should not recover. His difficulty was of the lungs, with pneumonia added. As the last accounts it was thought the crisis of the disease was past, and that he would recover. This is gratifying news. When the pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Rochester of which Dr. Anderson is a member, read a telegram on a late Sunday, saying that he had been pronounced out of danger, the congregation rose with one accord and sang the doxology.

Look beyond the clouds.

Bows and Home.

Make home a pleasant place for your boys. Do not be so afraid of your best parlor that they may not use it. Let them have plenty of warmth and light, and entertaining books to read, and musical instruments, and any parlor games they like. Girls will stay at home if boys be the fullest place under the moon, but boys will not. If their young companions are banished, if they are checked when they laugh, or sing, or make a noise, if they may not have the innocent freedom that they need, under their parents' roof, then they will have freedom of some sort elsewhere. And there are always enough ready to beckon them to places where the bloom is brushed from youth's round cheek. A young man will squeeze a little "fun" out of his life, and, if you want him to be a credit to you and to himself, make it possible for him to enjoy himself in his home. Let the home be a place to live and breathe in, not merely a roof under which he may eat and sleep.

"Must" in Training.

Formerly, discipline was the great feature—if not, indeed, the only feature—in the training of children. There was a time when children were not allowed to sit in the presence of their parents, or to speak to them unless they were first spoken to, or to have a place with their parents at the home table, or in the church pew; when the approved mode of teaching was a primitive and very simple one. "They told a child to learn; and if he did not, they beat him." The school days of children were then spoken of as "when they were under the rod."

But that all is in the long past. For a century or more the progress of interest in and attention to the child rem has been steady and rapid. And now the best talent of the world is laid under contribution for the little ones. In the provisions of song and story, and pictures, and toys and games, as well as in school buildings, and school appliances, and school methods, the place of the children is foremost. At home they certainly do not hesitate to sit down when and where they please, or to speak without waiting to be spoken to.

Now that this state of things is, on the whole a decided improvement over that which is displaced we do not have a doubt. Yet there is always a danger of losing sight of one important truth in the effort to give now and due prominence to another. Hence, we call attention once more to the value of judicious discipline in the training of children. Children need to learn how to do things which they do not want to do, when those things ought to be done. Older people have to do a great many things from a sense of duty. Unless children are trained to recognize duty more binding than inclination, they suffer all their lives through from their lack of discipline in this direction.

Children ought to be trained to get up in the morning at a proper hour for some other reason than that this is to be "the maddest, merriest day in all the new year." They ought to learn to go to bed at a fitting time whether they are sleepy or not. Their hours of eating and the quality and quantity of their food, ought to be regulated by some other standard than their inclinations.

It is already seriously questioned by competent teachers if the kindergarten system is to meet every necessity of childhood training in study. There must be a place for tasks as tasks, for times of study under the pressure of stern duty, in the efforts to train the young to their right work properly. It is not enough to have children only learn lessons which they enjoy, and this at times and by methods which are peculiarly pleasing to them. President Porter has said, in substance, that the chief advantage of the college curriculum is, that it trains a young man to do what he does not like to do, at a time when he would not wish to do it, because he must do it, and to do it just then. Any course of training for a young person that fails to accomplish this much, is part of a sadly imperfect system.—S. S. Times.

Business Punctuality.

It is astonishing how many people are unpunctual. Thousands have failed in life for this cause alone. It is not a serious vice in itself, but the fruitful parent of numerous other vices, so that he who becomes its victim is soon involved in toils from which it is almost impossible to escape. It makes the merchant wasteful of time, saps the business reputation of the lawyer, and injures the prospects of mechanics who might otherwise rise to fortune; in a word, there is not a profession nor station in life which is not liable to the canker of this destructive habit.

Many of Napoleon's great victories were won by infusing into his subordinates the necessity of punctuality to the minute. It was his plan to manœuver over large spaces of country, to render the enemy uncertain where he was about to strike and then suddenly concentrate his forces and fall with irresistible force upon some weak point of the extended lines of the foe. Execution of this system demanded that each division of the army should arrive at a specified spot, punctually, for if any part failed to come up, the battle was lost. It was by imitating this plan that the allies finally succeeded in overthrowing the Emperor. The whole Waterloo campaign turned upon these tactics. At Mt. St. Jean, Blucher was punctual, while Grouchy was not, and the result was, Napoleon fell, and Wellington triumphed.

The punctuality affairs punctuality is quite as important as in military. Many are the instances in which neglect to renew an insurance policy, punctually, has led to serious loss. Hundreds of city merchants and manufacturers and publishers are now suffering in consequence of want of punctuality among their country customers in paying up accounts. It is sound policy which moves the banks to insist, under penalty of protest, upon the punctual payment of notes; for, were they to do otherwise, commercial transactions would fall into inextricable confusion. Many a time has the failure of one man to meet obligations brought about the ruin of a score of others, just as the toppling down of the first in a line of bricks causes the fall of the rest.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND SEND THEM TO BEAMISH'S NUCLEUS BUILDING, 509 MARKET STREET.

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C. P. R. R.

Wednesday, August 1, 1877,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing) Market street.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Sacramento River Steamers (from Washington street wharf) connecting with Express Train at Benicia for Sacramento, Woodland, Knight's Landing and intermediate landings (except Sun'ds) and Knight's Landing and Marysville (Arrives San Francisco 6.15 P. M.)

8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reading, and Portland. Cars, Sleeping, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at 8.45 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P.M. (Daily except Sundays) Express Train for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Modesto, Tulare, Goshen, Hanford, Lemoore, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (San Diego), Gilroy and Hollister (Arrive San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P.M. Sunday excursion to Niles and Way Stations. (Arrives San Francisco 10.30 P. M.)

4.00 P.M. (Daily except Sundays) Express Train for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Modesto, Tulare, Goshen, Hanford, Lemoore, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (San Diego), Gilroy and Hollister (Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.00 P.M. Sunday excursion to Niles and Way Stations. (Arrives San Francisco 10.30 A. M.)

4.00 P.M. Sunday excursion (from Washington St. Wharf) for Alameda, Encinal, Woodstock, Melrose, Brooklyn, Fruitvale, Seminary, Clinton, Central, Temescal, Peralta, San Antonio, Alameda Point, Fernside, Park Street, Bay Farm Island, Haywards, Lorin, Fruit Vale, Melrose, Seminary, Temescal, Oakland Ferry. (Arrives San Francisco 8.30 P. M.)

4.30 P.M. (Daily except Sundays) Express Train for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Modesto, Tulare, Goshen, Hanford, Lemoore, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (San Diego), Gilroy and Hollister (Arrive San Francisco 9.50 P. M.)

4.30 P.M. (Daily) Through Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train leaving at 5.00 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 10.40 P. M.)

CAUTION—Over-land Passengers are especially cautioned against any peoples from unauthorized parties (so called) "Excursion Tickets" as we are not the agents in advertising or procuring any "Special or Accommodations" beyond those provided on the regular time cards, which are kept by authorized agents in writing over the signature of a proper officer of this Company.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily.

[Table with columns: TO OAKLAND, TO FRUITVALE—Sundays, TO SAN JO S—Daily, TO NILES—Sundays, TO ALAMEDA, TO ALAMEDA POINT—Sundays, TO HAYWARDS—Sundays, TO SAN LEANDRO—Sundays, TO LORIN—Sundays, TO RUNNYMEDE—Sundays, TO SAN LEANDRO—Daily, TO HAYWARDS—Daily, TO LORIN—Daily, TO RUNNYMEDE—Daily, TO FRUITVALE—Daily, TO ALAMEDA—Daily, TO ALAMEDA POINT—Daily, TO NILES—Daily, TO SAN JO S—Daily]

From OAKLAND—Daily.

[Table with columns: TO SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, TO SAN JO S—Daily, TO NILES—Daily, TO HAYWARDS—Daily, TO LORIN—Daily, TO RUNNYMEDE—Daily, TO SAN LEANDRO—Daily, TO ALAMEDA—Daily, TO ALAMEDA POINT—Daily, TO FRUITVALE—Daily, TO SAN LEANDRO—Sundays, TO HAYWARDS—Sundays, TO LORIN—Sundays, TO RUNNYMEDE—Sundays, TO ALAMEDA—Sundays, TO ALAMEDA POINT—Sundays, TO FRUITVALE—Sundays, TO NILES—Sundays, TO SAN JO S—Sundays]

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily.

[Table with columns: TO OAKLAND, TO ALAMEDA, TO ALAMEDA POINT, TO HAYWARDS, TO SAN LEANDRO, TO RUNNYMEDE, TO LORIN, TO FRUITVALE, TO NILES, TO SAN JO S]

From OAKLAND—Daily.

[Table with columns: TO SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, TO ALAMEDA, TO ALAMEDA POINT, TO HAYWARDS, TO SAN LEANDRO, TO RUNNYMEDE, TO LORIN, TO FRUITVALE, TO NILES, TO SAN JO S]

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Passengers for Oakland will take Washington St. Ferry Boats.

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8.30 A.M. (Daily except Sundays) Express for Mayfield, Menlo Park, Redwood, San Mateo, Burlingame, San Mateo, Belmont, San Carlos, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo Park, Mayfield, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Hollister and Tres Pinos.

11.25 A.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Mayfield, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville and Santa Cruz.

☞ Connections at SAN JOSE with Trains of NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD for Almaden.

☞ Connections at GILROY with Trains of NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD for Hollister and Tres Pinos.

4.40 P.M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

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No machine is cheap that will not do the endurance of WORK in a superior manner. No machine is always that runs so hard as to cause anxiety and injure the health of its operator. No machine is cheap that is not durable, the cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon double the original cost. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most WORK-REAL and DURABLE, and by reason of their SIMPLICITY is of easiest acquisition, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and much indeed reputation.

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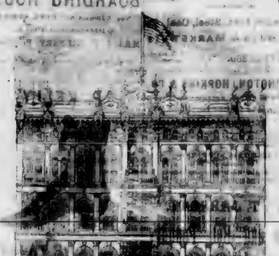
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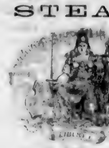
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IS really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the relief of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have already benefited by the unfailing curative powers of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

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As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for which it imparts to the system all the [illegible] it may have lost, and in no preparation [illegible] is it necessary from the extraordinary effects that follow. It is also an excellent

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS,

for [illegible] which demonstrations, given in a small dose, will exhibit in the system that its [illegible] soon, may first period.

Every [illegible] refer to some one, caused by exposure in a [illegible] or by too much [illegible] or other causes, in a new [illegible] of an external application to [illegible] Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

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Would you choose FEVER AND AGUE, and prefer to [illegible] and linger during the sickly season under [illegible] or the following:

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or [illegible] take a dose or two of the [illegible] and you will be [illegible] remedies without permanent relief, [illegible] at once this subject, and [illegible]

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By using according to directions,

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ANTI-MALARIA

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These [illegible] have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a recovery or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the [illegible] Complete a [illegible] where they are [illegible] They [illegible] digestion they add fresh and [illegible] to the [illegible] they are adapted to old age and both sexes, and are a

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV.—NO. 7. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877. WHOLE NO. 734

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

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SELECTIONS.

A SONG OF THE EARLY AUTUMN.

When in late summer the streams run yellow,
Burst the bridges and spread into bays;
When berries are black and peaches are mellow,
And hills are hidden by rainy haze;
When the golden rod is golden still,
But the heart of the sunflower is brownest,
And the tasselled cornstalk whirls with the whirr
of cricket—
Grasshopper's snap, and rustle of sheaf;
When high in the field the corn leaves
Are sable,
And brown in the grass where the mowers
have mown,
When low in the meadow the cow-bells
tinkle,
And jackdaws crinkle o'er stock and stone;
When heavy and hollow the robbing whistle,
And thick lies the shade in the heat of
noon,
When the air is white with the dawn o' the
thistle,
And the sky is red with the harvest moon;
Oh! then for cheery, young Bob-o'-at and Mary;
Let go time slip; not a moment wait!
If the fiddle would play it must stop its
tuning
And they who would marry must be done
with their mooning;
Wind well the cattle, let the chaff go rattle,
And pile the wood by the barn-yard gate!

—*Scribner.*

Mistakes of the Great.

Good common sense—which, by the way, is always the best kind of sense, because most frequently used—does not always mark men of high position, or, in some respects, great intellectual superiority. Their judgment in ordinary matters is not necessarily a directory to practice. Fine scholars, splendid rhetoricians, brilliant poets, and charming talkers they may be; and yet they may not be at all the men whom one would consult for a discreet opinion in the sphere of common life, or on whose judgment he would rely with any degree of confidence. These men are often exceedingly rash, imprudent, and foolish—the victims of their own fancy, very poor judges of sound expediency—as to what is best to be done, and the best way of doing it, knowing vastly less than many a plain man who makes no pretensions. The world has been favored with some very distinguished fools; and will doubtless have more of the same kind to honor in time to come. We presume that the great fools are not, as yet, all born.

The doctrinaires of the transcendental school of philosophy are wonderfully acute in their way. They can split metaphysical hairs by moonlight, and then keep on splitting till they fully illustrate the infinite divisibility of ideas; yet the more of this kind of philosophy one has the greater fool he becomes. Bishop Berkley was an idealist in his study sagely denying the objective reality of matter; and yet this same Berkley at the dinner-table was a materialist, eating his food just as other men do. John Locke, the profound thinker, in finding the genesis of all human knowledge in our animal senses committed one of the most singular blunders of any age. The intellectual ascendancy of David Hume ended in the sublime discovery that universal skepticism is the true philosophy, that neither himself nor anybody else was able to know anything to a positive certainty.

Of Lord Bacon it is said that he was the greatest and the meanest of mankind. Voltaire, though a wonderful genius, was a monster in morals, and did more to corrupt the heart of France than any other writer of his age. Coleridge, the splendid thinker, the fine scholar, and beautiful poet, was one of the greatest opium-eaters that the world has ever known. Byron, that child of song, one of England's most gifted and ill-fated bards, was characterized by brutal habits and a debauched heart. Alexander, the mighty conqueror of nations, died in comparative youth, the victim of a drunken revel. Napoleon Bonaparte perpetrated a most wanton act of cruelty and perfidy in divorcing the lovely Josephine. Our own illustrious Webster, the great constitutional expounder, was too fond of his cups, and doubtless shortened his days thereby. Even Solomon, that man of rare endowments and signal tokens from heaven, gave himself up to vanity, and gratified his animal lusts at the expense of reason and to the serious damage of his soul.

To Drive Away Rats.

A lady writer, in a recent number of the *New York Journal*, discourses in the following style concerning her treatment of rats and mice:

"We cleaned our premises of those detestable vermin by making a white-wash yellow with copperas, and covering the stones and rafters of the cellar with a thick coating of it. In every crevice where a rat might tread we put crystals of the copperas, and scattered the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rat or mouse has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given in the cellar, as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid dysentery or fever attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap scraps are left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in cellar and pantry, and you will soon drive them out."

A Curious Fight.

When I was spending my vacation in the country I witnessed a curious fight between a wood-pecker and a ground-squirrel.

As I was walking along the road one day, I saw a wood-pecker up in a large oak, pecking away as hard as he could. I stopped a moment to watch him. After pecking for about five minutes, he flew away, and in a minute he came back with an acorn in his bill which he deposited in the hole. He then pecked another hole, and flew away to get another acorn. As soon as he had gone, a little ground-squirrel came out of his hole and ran up the tree. He went to the place where the wood-pecker had left the acorn, which he took out of the hole; then he run down the tree with it, and put into his hole.

When the wood-pecker came back, he deposited his acorn and looked for the first acorn; but not finding it, he uttered a shrill cry, and started off to get another one. As soon as the wood-pecker had gone the squirrel came to get the acorn. This time the wood-pecker saw him, and came back scolding as hard as he could. He flew at the squirrel, who dodged behind a limb of the tree, and in his turn tried to bite the wood-pecker. The fight continued for some time, neither one being able to hurt the other; they were both so quick. At last the squirrel saw his chance, and retreated down the tree, dodging from side to side, and ran into his hole. After besieging him for a while, the wood-pecker flew off, and did not come back.

Short-Horns as Dairy Cows.

There are a few men who are trying to prove that Short-Horn cows are good milkers; but they will not be able to do it, beyond an occasional good one. This breed of cattle is good for beef, as a general rule, and nothing else. Indeed, they are the best beef cattle in this or any other country. In speaking of the tendency of all they eat going to fat, rather than milk, a Kentucky dairyman of extensive experience says: "This is the fatal defect in the Short-Horn as a dairy cow. Instead of returning the food in the milk pail she puts it on her bones, where it is not needed. Again, the Short-Horn has been long before and more widely known to the dairymen of the country than any other thoroughbred breed of cattle. Is it not therefore reasonable to suppose that if she really did possess the milking qualities these enthusiastic gentlemen claim for her that the dairymen of the country would have sense enough to find it out? I have visited hundreds of dairies in the dairy districts of the country and I remember but one herd where Short-Horn blood predominated. This is proof positive to my mind that neither the Short-Horn nor her grades have proved successful in the dairy. In this State Short-Horns are as cheap as any other cattle; they are not used in the dairy." Most men who breed them use scrub or Jerseys to nurse their calves. It may be argued that dairymen do not use Short-Horns in their herds because they are not willing to pay the extra price for them. This is not so, because we see some blood of the other fancy breeds in almost every herd in the country, while many have herds composed exclusively of thoroughbreds. While I am familiar with the herds of a hundred dairies in the neighborhood of Louisville, I remember but one that has as high as ten head of Short-Horns in it.

Blue Checks.

In Ohio, a few daysago, I saw a girl in a span-clean checked apron that went around her waist with a string; the old fashioned sort, made of numberless and undivided checker-boards, with the little blue and white squares alternating with mathematical precision. The sight of that apron would have taken you back to an older wearer of a similar garment, who brought apples from the orchard in it, and white maple chips from the wood-pile, and picked peas in it upon a pinch, and gathered eggs in it from the hay-mow, and spread it smoothly and decorously over her lap when she sat, and her knitting work reposed in it; and sometimes a pet cat, marked like her best Sunday comb, would assay a slumber upon its checkered existence and be whisked off in a second. You have seen that apron flung over its own-er's head like the "knitted cloud" of modern fiction, when she went to the next neighbor's. That apron has wiped away the tears of your childish sorrow, when they ran down your face, and your clamorous tongue ran out at each corner of your mouth between the syllables of lamentation, and licked them in. You saw where she laid it when its work was done. You saw where they laid her when her work was done. There is a whole system of mnumonics in those blue and white checks.—*B. F. Taylor, in Examiner and Chronicle.*

High Priced Poultry.

After many years experience with "fancy poultry," as the high-priced breeds are often called, I advise farmers not to pay high prices for any breed, thinking that the "strain" bred by A. or B. and sold at $20 or more, a pair, will be more profitable than ordinary fowls, as there is a great deal of humbuggery in the "fancy poultry" business. If a man wants to breed pure Brahmas, or any other breed, to sell to other breeders, he may safely pay a good price for a pair of fowls, or a setting of eggs, but as regards the profits in selling early chickens, dressed fowls and eggs, one can make more money on a cross of Asiatic fowls of some smaller breed, as a Brahma cock or Dorking pullets, than on the pure breed of either; and the same rule applies to all of the very large breeds. Suppose we were at a fair, we see some splendid specimens of Brahmas and Cochins, pullets weighing from 10 to 12 pounds and we ask the price. "Thirty dollars a trio," a cock and two pullets—may be the reply! Well I would not receive such a gift, if I had to breed from them, as these pullets as breeders, would be a nuisance on a place, breaking half the eggs laid, by their great weight and often setting making perfect destruction under them. Such great fowls do not lay much over half the eggs that smaller ones do. "What are they good for?" You ask. They are good to exhibit at fairs to win premiums, and to sell at high prices to those who do not know any better than to buy them. I want no Brahma nor Cochin hens on my premises that weigh alive over six or seven pounds. But if I were in the "fancy poultry" business, with an eye to making money only, I should "go in" for large specimens of all breeds; and if I could produce a trio of 20 and pullets of 15 pounds, I should expect to make a fortune out of people ignorant of their value as breeding fowls, and willing to pay enormous prices for them. None of the specimens of fowls at fairs of great size will produce eggs like as they are raised by extraordinary means; and when one buys 15 pound pullets and 16 pound roosters, and finds that their progeny is much smaller, and perhaps ill-shapen and "scrawny" comparatively speaking, he begins to "see how it is himself."

Mr. Darwin's Baby.

Mr. Darwin has published in *Mind* an account of the intellectual development of one of his infant children. The child first recognized an image of its father in a mirror, as much, when two months old. At four and a half months it showed fear at its father approaching it with his back toward it. At eleven months it expressed anger by beating a wrong plaything that had been given it. At thirteen months it experimented in the dramatic art by pretending to be angry with its father, for the sake of the pleasure of a subsequent reconciliation. Mr. Darwin suggests some important psychological bearings of his facts, as accounting for the child's fear of unfamiliar shapes in the Zoological Museum, in showing how surprise enters as an element in the laughter, and in enforcing the hypothesis that man, previously to acquiring language, expressed his feelings and wants by means of notes, falling into a true musical scale.

Treatment of Wool.

A Superintendent of a Western factory gives the following hints as to the treatment of wool:

1. If possible, don't let the fleece get filled with chaff by feeding your sheep at straw stacks. If you cannot feed them enough racks, it is *better* to scatter the straw or hay about the yard, next to the fence. It is a decided injury to the fleece if the sheep feed at the straw stack.

2. Don't defer shearing too long, as the fleeces are apt to become cotted wool, which is only worth half price.

3. Wash wool well or not at all, as poorly washed or dingy wool will command in market scarcely more than straight unwashed. In many parts of Minnesota the facilities are evidently not sufficient for fleece-washing, and in such places it is better not to attempt it.

4. Whether washed or unwashed, fleeces should be properly tagged, and each fleece should be tied up by itself in not too hard or solid a bunch. For tying up wool use only what is known as wool twine. Never use jute twine, as it gets into the wool and can be got out only with difficulty. Many manufacturers will reject wool when tied up with such twine.

5. In taking wool to the market don't put it in a wagon-box with clay, straw or chaff in the bottom and cover it over with hay, excepting when you reach a market to get a good price, as many do. If you expect to get a full price treat your wool as though you considered it worth something yourself. It matters not what is to be sold, whether French silk or raw wool; the more neatly it is put up or gotten up for market, the quicker it will sell and the higher price it will command.

Taste and Comfort.

It is interesting to observe how people differ in matters of taste and order, in the common habits of life; particularly how much some add to their scanty stock of enjoyments by so arranging and ordering what they have as to make it yield the largest amount of comfort, while others, with much more ample means, derive much less real enjoyment for want of a little taste and order.

Many a cottage, the home of the humble and poor, is so neat and tidy, with its fresh white-washed walls, its carefully swept or sanded floor, its clean though coarse tablecloth, its few books carefully piled up, its pot of plain but pretty flowers, the cheap, old-fashioned, but still tasty window curtains and bed spread, the flower plat before the door, neatly if not artistically laid out; the door yard fence, rough indeed, but so orderly as to tell every passer-by that somebody lives there who takes care of it. Those, with many other things, after the same fashion, show that though the occupants possess few sources of happiness they somehow manage to get a great deal out of them. If you call on that family they will not keep you waiting half an hour while they exchange tattered or untidy dresses for better ones. They will see you at any time, presenting themselves in the best plight they are capable of under the circumstances. Nor will they apologize much, nor attempt to impress you that they appear much worse than they are accustomed to do. The house will be in the best order which the time and circumstances will allow.

For these reasons, though poor, they will be respected. The best people like to visit them, and the neighborhood is insensibly influenced by their example. Their mode of life is a public benefit, while they themselves are the greatest gainers by it. They increase their means many fold by the way they use them, and draw great enjoyment from small resources. Had they no more good taste, calculation or industry than some others, they would live like heathen, and be a blot rather than a blessing to society. Because they had no more, they would misuse or waste what they had, and continually complain because others seemed to possess more than they—seemed to possess more, only because they derived more happiness from what they had.

We have seen many illustrations of both these faults and excellencies. There is one family on which we sometimes call, consisting of father and mother—both infirm with age and sickness—and a faithful, affectionate daughter, the chief support of the household. So limited are their means as to require an occasional supplement from charity. They live in the city and occupy a basement; but everything is scrupulously neat, clean and orderly. The stove—by no means an expensive one, nor of the latest pattern—looks as nice as the newest and best. The few books—most prominent among which is the Bible—are ranged in neat order on the plain but neat table. A few not costly pictures hang on the wall. The curtains at the two windows (there are but two windows in the room, and those look out upon a front area and a dirty street) are well worn with often washing, and are so white and nice. Even the white spots on the old cat are as white as if they were washed every day.

To Tell the Age of Fowls.

If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but her head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough, leave her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the leg are smooth, glossy and fresh colored, whatever the color may be; the claws tender and short, the nails sharp, the under bill soft and the comb thin and supple.

An old barn turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosities on the soles of the feet, and long, strong claws; a young one has the reverse of all those marks. When the feathers are on, the old turkey-cock has a long tuft or beard; a young one but a sprouting one; and when they are off, the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and in the clastic shoot upon the nose.

An old goose when alive, is known by the rough legs, the strength of her scrape, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the fineness of the feathers; and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness of the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill, and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is this difference—that a duckling's bill is much longer in proportion to the breadth of its head than the old duck's.

Good manners, as has been pithily said, are only the absence of selfishness. They are doing to others as we would wish to be done unto. A thoughtfulness for the comfort of those about us, a pleasant smile, a kind word—these are the ingredients of which good manners are chiefly composed.

Large sums of Canadian money have been recently stolen while passing through United States mails.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, October 7, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Correspondence.

NAPA, Cal., Oct. 5th, 1877.

The great event of the week here is Forepaugh's great circus, which showed here Wednesday to a crowded amphitheater. // Undoubtedly it is the most complete and attractive equestrian, zoological and menagerie combination ever exhibited in the world. Adam Forepaugh is truly the king of circus managers. The great number of attaches to his troupe are drilled in their duties almost to perfection. After the performance at Napa on Thursday night, they pulled up stakes by midnight, and the great caravan moved on to Petaluma; where they had been announced for the next night. // R. Miles and J. Heeney deserve special mention for efficiency, and Mr. Forepaugh deserves the utmost patronage in every place he goes.

* *

Death of E. P Hilton.

E. P. Hilton, a highly respected colored citizen, died in this city on Thursday. He was known here years ago as being connected with a tobacco firm, under the title of Hilton & Loney. His funeral will take place to-morrow from the Third Baptist Church, Powell St., at 2 P. M.

* *

MASONIC.—We are in receipt of the Proceedings of the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Annual Communications of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, held at the city of Hamilton June 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th, 1875, and at Chatham June 21st, 22d and 23d, 1876.

The Fire in the Patent Office at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

The thousands of inventors whose applications for patents are pending before the U. S. Patent Office, are doubtless in a state of suspense as to the condition of their cases, and desirous of knowing the actual damage resulting from the fire.

Your correspondent has made a very careful examination of the various rooms this morning, and is glad to be able to say that the injuries will not, after two or three days, interfere with the transaction of new business in its regular order before this Bureau.

There will doubtless be delays in attending to pending cases, and in some instances the inventors will in all probability have to furnish new papers, as among the thousands which were moved yesterday some were undoubtedly lost.

While the fire was at its height and when it seemed as if the entire contents of the building would suffer, many officers directed the removal of the more important papers which were carried in baskets, clothes and otherwise; many dropping by the way and being trampled underfoot among the water and debris on the floors and stairs.

In attempting to restore the returned documents, many will doubtless be mislaid and only recovered by thorough search. Other matter has been seriously injured by water, which in most respects has proved more disastrous than the fire.

But the actual number of papers lost, destroyed or missing, will in comparison with the hundreds of thousands on file prove to be very few.

The class that has suffered most is that pertaining to agriculture, plows, drills, cultivators, seeders, etc., the papers being exposed to the greatest danger were removed and scattered, while ovary model in this class except a few in the examiners room, was destroyed.

The same may be said as to the models of reapers and harvesters, of churns, and everything in any way connected with agriculture, farming and

The papers relating to electrical apparatus, measuring machines, clocks and philosophical instruments will probably suffer less from removal, also those relating to household furniture upholstery, mirrors, etc., apparel and fine arts, hydraulics, education, fencing, games and toys, jewelry, laundry, music, photography, and water wheels.

The destruction among the models was much greater fully one half, or about 70,000 of models in the building having been totally destroyed.

All the models of all classes, which related to applications waiting the payment of the final Government fee of $20.00 were lost. Also very many models relating to pending applications. In addition most of the models relating to the following classes were destroyed: lathes, hydrants, hydraulics, bodkins, bolts and rivets, brakes, guns, bridges, brushes and brooms, hardware, (partly), carpentry, vehicles, casting, cutlery, dairy, excavators, fences, grinding and polishing, agriculture, horse shoes, journals, metal working, nuts, nails, needles and pins, presses, (hay, cotton, etc.), railways (partly), roofing, saws, sheet metal, valves, screws, wood-working.

The original drawings of all patents to issue Sept. 11, were, it believed, all destroyed, as also numbers of other original drawings belonging to recent issues, and old drawings of which tracings were being made.

While the loss thus entailed is great and in a sense irreparable, it will probably work comparatively little injury to individual applicants except in isolated cases.

With the exception of the officers in charge of the classes of agriculture, hydraulics, electricity, fine arts, and household furniture, all are at their desks to-day, and by the end of the week the entire force will be at work as usual.

C. E. F.

Communication.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1, 1877.

Mr. Editor:

The press is the acknowledged leader of public opinion, the champion of the rights, and defender of the liberties of people. But the writer has noted with much surprise, and a corresponding degree of regret, that the press of this city has severely and almost unanimously ignored the "Colored Citizen's Equal Rights League." I am utterly unable to comprehend why this should be, especially when I take into consideration its prominence, importance and unlimited sway in this community. And I am prompted solely by a sense of justice to ask space in your columns to briefly bring before the public a few of the many good works in which these "patriotic, liberty-loving citizens" are engaged. The public, I trust will pardon the humiliation, and the League, I am confident, will not be slow in acknowledging its gratitude.

This public spirited League has undertaken the laudable work of reforming our demoralized, degenerated political system, by coming in an open market and freely offering its vote and influence to the highest bidder, under the guise of "pledges" and "assessments." It is, indeed, a most peculiar reform; and to many it will appear nothing more or less than a species of bribery. But the beauty of it seems to be the fact that those assessments are to be used for a charitable purpose. It is rumored that it has been appropriated, to build several tonsorial palaces of the most elaborate design, and they are to be equipped in surpassing splendor and elegance, and the receipts of these establishments are to be used exclusively in founding a Home or Asylum for superannuated politicians.

Who could fail to applaud such noble work, such a benevolent design! Can the press longer afford to ignore these benefactors of our race, these public-spirited, patriotic colored citizens? Does this not annihilate our enemies who have always held that the negroes were incapable of self-government or an intelligent exercise of the elective franchise? So far as good, but for my part I cannot approve the course of the League in disfranchising, at its last meeting three of its members and citizens, W. H. Hall, F. T. Bowers and L. B. Stephens. These gentlemen certainly have my deepest sympathy, as I think they have been outrageously treated. It appears that they opposed the "assessments" being used for a charitable object, which I am inclined to think they had a perfect right to do. They held that if votes were a salable commodity in a free country, every man should have an unquestionable right to dispose of his vote to the best advantage for his individual good, uncontrolled and untrammeled by any League whatever, but as this League had assumed the right to dispose of their vote, and that of every other colored voter of this city, they claimed the right to say whether it should or not be used for a charitable object. They thought that charity should begin at home, and the money divided among the members of the League.

But such "picayune, narrow-minded selfishness," as one member expressed it, this benevolently inclined League was not in a humor to countenance, and Messrs. Hall Bowers and Stephens were summarily and unceremoniously expelled, not only that, but it was further ordered that their names be stricken from the Great Register, and they be forever disfranchised and disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit. I am forced to acknowledge my ignorance of the law, still it is my opinion there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that warrants inflicting such severe punishment for such a trivial offence, and I enter my feeble but solemn protest against this extraordinary assumption of power, as I believe it to be a gross usurpation. At any rate, I am in favor of petitioning Congress or the Supreme Court to abrogate or annul the power of this Colored Citizen Equal Right League. The elective franchise is the highest perogative vouchsafed to an American citizen, it is the fundamental basis of Republican government, and the bulwark of civil liberty; and the power to curtail, abridge or annul this glorious privilege should be exercised with great care and discretion. The judgment of the League is final, there is no appeal, and to allow it to thus disfranchise good citizens is an outrage upon constitutional government.

But it does not stop here; from a printed circular I have before me it appears that no one can be appointed to any position under the State or United States government without the will or consent of the League. Did it cross the minds of our illustrious Revolutionary fathers when they signed the immortal Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, that these sable sons of Ham would in the second century of the existence of this great nation, possess such extraordinary powers and so wantonly abuse them?

Cannot something be done to secure

FAIR PLAY.

[We have always regarded this League, as it is called, as something ephemeral, of no consequence, or foron as regards to interfering with the rights and privileges of citizens or their duties as such. The few colored men who combined together to interrogate candidates, and demand a compensation for votes in the recent election must certainly see that their course has been condemned by nearly all the colored voters in the city, and the APPEAL has refrained and still continues to refrain from giving any such kind of political organizations any recognition whatever. We have however given Mr. Stephens space to have his say in regard to the League, as above:—Ed. Appeal.]

For Police Judge,

A. C. BRADFORD.

Formerly Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District of California.

Election, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1877.

PAYOT, UPHAM & CO.

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

204 Sansome Street,

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 337 and 339 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

*

P. Beamish

Go to P. Beamish, S. E. corner of Market and Third streets, if you need a fine assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as fine Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Socks, etc. Give him a call.

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Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 613 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

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NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Trout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

*

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 435 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

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ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

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☞ Elliott & Co., 509 Sansome Street, is just the place to obtain all descriptions of fine fruits. Give them a call.

*

☞ Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL, and help advance the interests of civilization and progress.

Died.

HILTON.—In this city, October 6th, 1877, Elijah F. Hilton, a native of Virginia, aged 45 years. Funeral takes place at 2 o'clock on Sunday, (to-morrow) from Third Baptist Church, Powell street.

Married.

WASHINGTON-SCOTT.—In this city, June 19, Mr. Frederick Washington to Miss Mary Scott, both of this city.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured!

AT offered from this disease that are utterly unknown to the Medical Profession, by the use of Dr. Goulard's Consumptive Powders. These Powders are for one purpose—to cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—and not as strong cure drink is done, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will send a package, postpaid, by mail, 3 oz. pack, a free Trial Box.

Don't delay, but write away until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00; sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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Permanently Cured—no humbug—by the use of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, postpaid, a free Trial Box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as in our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in all cases. Don't delay in giving them a trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

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We will send, free by mail, and guarantee their safe arrival in good condition

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Many other things cheap.

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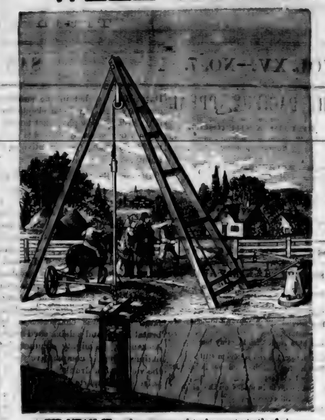
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They are WARRANTED TO BORE SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL KINDS OF EARTH, SOFT SAND and LIMESTONE; BITUMINOUS COAL, SLATE, and HARDPAN, and make the BEST OF WELLS in QUICKSAND, GRAVEL, and CAVY EARTHS.

They are Easily Operated, Simple in Construction, and Durable!

The Cheapest and Most Practical in the World!

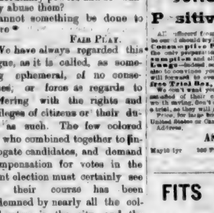
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An excellent imitation GOLD WATCH for $10.00, equal in appearance to a SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH that retails for $100.

The works of these Watches are Genuine American Movement, put together in the most workmanlike manner, and will keep correct time. They are used on railroads, steamers and other places where accurate time is desired, and have in every instance given satisfaction.

They are mounted in Hunting Cases, neatly engraved, and as far as appearances and wear are concerned equal an expensive GOLD WATCH.

The cases are not gold; but are made of metal so closely resembling it that good judges find it difficult to detect the difference; except by aid of chemical tests.

If you require a watch for your own use, or for trading, you cannot find any better suited for the purpose, and you will never regret your purchase.

We do not offer to sell you a solid gold watch, but one that for appearance and reliability is equal to any high priced watches, and one that will keep good time. There is but a very small profit at any price and it is only by large sales that we can offer these goods at such a low figure.

If you purchase once, we are sure of your custom again, as we shall do just as we represent.

We will also send an imitation GOLD CHAIN, equal in appearance to a solid gold chain costing $50 or $75 for $3 additional, or both watch and chain for $12.00.

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To any one sending an order for two or more watches, we will send FREE

One pair Gents' Sleeve Buttons, retail price	$1.00
One set Gents' Spiral Shirt Studs, " "	75
One beautiful Scarfpin " "	1.00
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LIVER PILLS,

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Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is often an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but in many cases but few are complained of. In almost all cases of Liver Complaint, more or less of the above symptoms will be found to exist, and a single dose of these Pills will be found to relieve the most distressing of them. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but in many cases but few are complained of. In almost all cases of Liver Complaint, more or less of the above symptoms will be found to exist, and a single dose of these Pills will be found to relieve the most distressing of them.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

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Having accomplished twenty years in curing Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, is now offered to the public. Sold by all druggists. Send for circular.

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Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole.

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C. P. R. R.

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8.00 A.M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train, (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Colfax, Auburn, Dutch Flat, Donner Lake, Truckee, Wadsworth, Humboldt, Elko, Battle Mountain, Winnemucca, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East.

3.00 P.M. (Daily) Day Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Colfax, Auburn, Dutch Flat, Donner Lake, Truckee, Wadsworth, Humboldt, Elko, Battle Mountain, Winnemucca, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East.

4.00 P.M. (Daily) Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and the East.

4.00 P.M. Sundays only—Sacramento River Steamer from Washington St. Wharf; landing at Clay street Wharf, Webster, Brooklyn, Alameda, Oakland, Encinal and Alameda.

4.00 P.M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamer (from Washington St. Wharf), landing at Clay street Wharf, Webster, Brooklyn, Alameda, Oakland, Encinal and Alameda.

4.30 P.M. Daily—Through Third Class and Accommodation Train, via Lathrop for Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles at 10.40 A.M. next day.

CAUTION.—Overland Passengers are especially cautioned against any persons from unauthorized parties for tickets. "Excursion Tickets" are not to be sold to persons on regular trains, and "Special or Accommodation" beyond those provided for passengers holding regular tickets. All authorized in writing over the signature of a proper officer of this Company.

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From SAN FRANCISCO Daily.

[illegible]

From FERRY[illegible]—Foot Sundays—7.00, 10.00 11.00 A.M.; 1.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

From OAKLAND—6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 A.M.; 12.00 M.; 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P.M.

Agents at Ferries to issue and Interpret Tickets and to check Baggage to destination. Passengers must procure Tickets before entering Cars.

To SAN FRANCISCO Daily.

[illegible]

The Creek Ferry Boat Will Run

Daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:

Leave SAN FRANCISCO—8.15 A.M., 10.15 A.M., 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15 P.M.

Leave OAKLAND—8.45, 10.45, 12.45, 2.45, 4.45, 6.45, 8.45, 10.45 P.M.

Special Notice—Tickets purchased by Accidents Entering Sacramento Receivers, 101 & 103 Montgomery st., S. F. A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Pass. Agt. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing Sunday, May 27, 1877.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, from Passenger Depot on Townsend, Brannan and Fourth Streets, as follows:

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

8.30 A.M. Daily (except Sundays) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

11.25 A.M. Daily (except Sundays) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Monterey and Pacific Grove.

4.40 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

☞ SUNDAYS ONLY—For Menlo Park and Way Stations.

☞ At SAN JOSE connections are made with the Narrow Gauge Railroad for Alameda, Santa Cruz and Felton.

☞ At GILROY connections are made with the Stage Line for Hollister and Tres Pinos.

☞ At SOLEDAD connections are made with the Stage Line for Jolon.

☞ At LATHROP connections are made with the Stage Line for Stockton.

☞ At PAJARO connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Aptos and Santa Cruz.

☞ At ALAMEDA connects with the M. & S. V. R. R. for MONTEREY.

☞ At OAKLAND connects with this Train.

11.25 A.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

3.25 P.M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Monterey and Pacific Grove.

4.40 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

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☞ At ALAMEDA connects with the M. & S. V. R. R. for MONTEREY.

☞ At OAKLAND connects with this Train.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for goods on the Southern Divisions will be transferred at the foot of Third Street, Oakland, to Broadway, Oakland, connecting with SAN FRANCISCO, via Alameda Ferry, and Market street, S. F., via Oakland Ferry. Baggage checked through. Passengers and baggage transferred at GOSHEN for Visalia, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Gaviota and Santa Barbara.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Lower Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.

For

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

BELGIC,	GAELIC,	OCEANIC,
November 14	December 15	January 16
February 16	March 16	April 17

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 4 New Montgomery street.

For freight or passage apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

GEO. H. BRADBURY, President.

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The Only Direct Route to Portland.

REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND from Pier No. 2, Pacific street, foot of Battery, until further notice.

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GEO. W. ELDER, Agent.

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CORDAGE COMPANY,

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of the latest machinery of this kind and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders of any size and quantity.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

TARRED MANILA ROPE,

HAY ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET.

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Boarding House.

The traveling public are respectfully informed that I have opened a

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened a

SACRAMENTO CITY

199 J Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,

Proprietress.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SECOND STREET,

Bet. J and K Sts., SACRAMENTO, CAL.

One block from Steamboat Landings and Railroad Depot.

MRS. S. E. TAYLOR, Proprietress.

H. R. LEONARD

Architect.

Office in Stevenson's Building, S. W. corner Front and California Streets, Rooms 24 and 25.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

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Where she is prepared to do manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing neatly done. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. My combings will be in the city all winter.

A NOBLE WORK.

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PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

WITH OVER

1,000 Illustrations,

10,000 References.

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

The great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry each book to the most important are of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath-school teachers in imparting the duties of true religion and high excellence—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be too highly estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard and Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on Excellent paper, from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who would spend the most profitable of all employments—are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few, each are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in this sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and communication upon its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is now quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

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FOR GROWING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. It is unsurpassed for Restoring Gray Hair to its Natural and Juvenile Color, Curling the Hair, Softening the Scalp, Nails and Skin, and Keeping the Head Cool.

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AND AREA CHAIR HAIR DRESSER, ON M C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

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WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Household, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivalled.

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WHEELER & WILSON

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Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., in rapidity attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the FAMILY Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitudes of differently driving Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Almost in large which could make a fly without this one, have been dispelled with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failing to all the good qualities of Standard machines, have been offered at low prices, but upon trial proved cheaters on the score of elegance.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO

☞ Buttons made to print and warranted to fit.

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The only cost being the Express charge, which on log to my large business, (not small)

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WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

In particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and

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DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

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PROFESSOR JOHN HOLL, of 816 Pacific street, has taken the right away from the COLT successfully, an operation only performed by the most experienced veterinary surgeons—it is hardly ever performed in the Latin races. In this country it is done by only the Professor, and he intends to complete the list of operations. The cost and suffering he can at any time be allay pain JOHN HOLL, 816 Pacific Street.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery as well as importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices in New York

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the finest in—

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in [illegible]. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles from [illegible] upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles

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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skilful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of

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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mott — and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will be kept in stock, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations are [illegible] and executed, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser.

MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and executed at a short notice, without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner, in Bronze, Gamma Color relief, Ink Colors, and Gold

Monograms Illuminated in Gold and Colors.

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Under the management of Mr. Walter Turnbull, we have a model Printing Establishment. Good work at the lowest rates may be relied upon.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-heads, etc., [illegible] and [illegible] in style. We have the most complete stock of [illegible] and the best skilled labor [illegible]. Capital, experience and energy are combined in manufacturing and sell Books and Stationery at [illegible] rates.

Our Bookroom is READY in its every manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

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(Successor to CUDDY & HUGHES,)

STEAM



BOOK, CARD,

—AND—

JOB PRINTERS,

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This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS

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In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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—TO THE—

PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principles, but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertain ing to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the [illegible] valuable information concerning [illegible] hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Will speedily cure the VERY DEEP remedy ever compounds for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been greatly benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

and with our control give it their undivided support

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has saved thousands, and it will save YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is prepared in the most healthful manner, and strong reliance is to be placed in its effects, as directions from all pecuniary or other interest in drugs, and carefully harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all druggists.

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REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER.

Which is confidently recommended as the best Preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as it highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs. As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all cases arising from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the power and vigor that can be produced by its use it totally free from the unnecessary effects that follow the use of alcoholic stimulants.

For sale by druggists, grocers, and others, and by riding in a railroad car, or by any conveyance, or other means. It is now offered to the public in a refined form, in Bottles, Demijohns, Hogsheads, etc.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts ever offered to the public. They are not up to superior style, and [illegible] Extracts ever offered to the public. They are not up to superior style, and [illegible] ordinary quality or strength.

Being CONCENTRATED, but few drops are required, consequently economical.

Recommended ON THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

Universal Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATE. FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other in the market, but far more economical, being only a few drops where [illegible] are required. Being entirely free from [illegible] they are [illegible] flavoring, tainted with [illegible]

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season, use an occasional sip of the following

CURE

By using according to Directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minority or other mineral or poisonous. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the digestive organs of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not come from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

WHO CURE, in their simplicity, three-fourths of [illegible] incidental to a malarious climate. Our Dye [illegible], in small form, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists,

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S

PULMONRY SYRUP

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618 and 619 Front Street, San Francisco]

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists, Remove

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV.—NO. 10. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. WHOLE NO. 74

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be published every saturday, by

PETER ANDERSON,

(office S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets (up flairs).

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One year, dogfreepay..... $5 00

Three months..... 2 00

One month..... 50cts.

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A square of 1 inch, one insertion..... 75 cts.

Each subsequent insertion..... 50 cts.

SELECTIONS.

HONOR TO OUR WORKMEN.

Whom shall we call our heroes?
To whom our praises sing?
The pampered child of fortune,
The title lord or king?
They live by others' labor—
Take all and nothing give;
The noblest type of manhood
Are those who work to live.

Who spans the earth with iron,
And rears the palace dome?
Who creates for the rich man
The comforts of a home?
It is the patient toiler!
All honor to him then;
The true wealth of the nation
Is in her working men.

For many barren ages
Earth hid her treasures deep,
And all her giant forces
Seemed bound as if in sleep;
Then labor's "anvil chorus"
Broke on the startled air,
And lo! the earth in rapture
Laid all her riches bare.

The tool that over nature
Givest man his proud control,
And purifies and hallows
The temples of his soul;
It scatters foul diseases,
With all the ghastly train;
Puts iron in the muscle,
And crystal in the brain.

The Grand, Almighty Builder,
Who fashioned out the earth,
Hath stamped his seal of honor
On labor from her birth.
In every angel flower
That blossoms from the sod,
Behold the Master touches—
The handiwork of God!
Then honor to our workmen,
The hardy sons of toil—
The heroes of the workshops
And monarchs of the soil!

A SONG OF THE COUNTRY.

Away from the roar and the rattle,
The dust and the din of the town,
Where he live is to travel and to battle,
The strong trends the weak man down
Away to the bonnie green hills
Where the sunshine sleeps on the brae,
And the heart of the greenwoods thrills
To the hymn of the bird on the spray.

Away from the smoke and the smother,
The rail of the dun and the brown,
The push and the plash and the pother,
The wear and the waste of the town;
Away where the sky shines clear,
And the light breeze wanders at will,
And the dark pine-wood nods near
To the light-plumed birch on the hill.

Away from the whirling and wheeling,
And steaming above and below,
Where the heart has no leisure for feeling,
And the thought has no quiet to grow.
Away where the clear brook purls,
And the hyacinth droops in the shade,
And the plume of the fern uncurls
Its grace in the depth of the glade.

Away to the cottage so sweetly
Embowered 'neat the fringe of the wood,
Where the wife of my bosom shall meet me
With thoughts ever kindly and good;
More dear than the wealth of the world,
Fond mother with bairnies three,
And the plump-armed babe that has curled
Its lips sweetly pouting for me.

Then away from the roar and the rattle,
The dust and the din of the town,
Where to live is to brawl and to battle
Till the strong treads the weak man down.
Away where the green twigs nod
In the fragrant breath of the May,
And the sweet growth spreads on the sod,
And the blithe birds sing on the spray.

California—City and Country.

BY REV. F. TAYLOR.

"John" and His Ways.

You seem to be in the sign of Libra the Scales. There is John, the taper-eyed, with his blue shirt and his wapsy trousers, and snubby shoes, and his black braid of stub-and-twist, thirty thousand of him, going about with a springy pole balanced upon his shoulder, and a deep bushel basket swung from each end, filled with "garden truck." Libra, the Scales, catches the spring of that pole in his knee-joints, and goes tettering about in the most outre and monkeyish manner. If you leave the city and plunge into a cañon, you meet John and his panniers, a peripatetic pair of scales. He is the only man in the world that makes a trunk of a spring-pole.

John always forgets to tuck in his shirt, and if he is well-to-do he wears two, white beneath and blue or black without. He *finishes* dressing where the rest of mankind *begin*. What would you have? He advances backward and retreats forward, and falls upward and rises downward. He is the animal man inverted, subverted, perverted, and anything but converted. Discover how the world always does anything, and that is precisely the way John *never* does it. Thus, the other day he was arrested for stabbing a countryman, and where do you suppose he struck him? Why, in the *sole of his foot*, and that is the Chinese of it.

To me he looks as much alike as a flock of sheep. Shepherds tell me they can distinguish any one in a flock of a thousand by its face, but John is too much alike for me. I pass him on the street, and then in a minute I meet him. To be sure he has changed his shirt and his shoes, but he has kept his face. He took some soiled handkerchiefs of mine one day, to wash, which he did not return, and his name it was Poo Ling. So I went out to find him. I succeeded in three minutes. I overtook him and passed him and met him. He had those little wipers-away of tears, as white and square as so many satin invitations to a wedding, in his hand, in a towel, in a basket, but he said he was not he, and I was somebody else. It was a fearful case of mistaken identity. The streets were crowded with them—Bret Harte's surest line to is his reputation to is "with a smile that was child-like and bland"—but alas, for Foo Ling, it was fooling he was. It was one of his "ways that are dark."

If the devil should have his due, why not John? Without him the Central Pacific Road would have waited completion many a long day. Without him San Francisco would not be the cleanest-collared and cuffed and bosomed city in America. The inhabitants are as white around the edges as the brim of a calla-lily. Neither in New York nor Chicago will you see faultless linen so universal. A laborer's clothes may be out at the knees or the elbows, or any other exposed point to wear and tear, but he is quite sure to show a bosom and collar immaculate. John is a laundry. He can wash iron, renown and flute fit for an angel. He is handier than Bridget. He is master of suds, an artist in starch, and a marvel to sprinkle. You should see him do it. He takes up a mouthful of water as your horse drinks, and out it plays in a spray so fine that were it a breath mintier it would float away in a cloud. People have unfortunate ways of putting things. They say he *spits* on the clothes. It is as little like it as the feathery spray of a garden fountain. People visiting China, as you and I will, look through the Celestial markets for rats. They hunt the file-tailed rodent like Scotch terriers. They expect to find him hung by the heels to a perch, just as good Christians bestride that same roost with the delicate and infantile kinder legs of batrachians which are frogs, which are tadpoles, which are polliwogs, which are the verdant scum called spawn. Let us play leap-frog and be happy! Let us suffer him to make a *bonne-bouche* of hen's feet, while we dispose of the gizzards, and serve up his bird's nests at will while we eat pin-feathery squabs with not a bone in their bodies.

John is a problem that never got into Euclid. We speak slightingly of him. We despise his effeminate look, his insignificant stature, his shirt, his slouch, and the three feet of heathenism in his back hair. We scout him altogether. But somehow he has got into every crack and crevice of the Pacific Coast. Like an invasion of ants he is everywhere under foot. He is born into this country not one at a time, but five hundred at a birth. He has made himself useful within doors and without. We eat of his cookery, we wear the garments he has kissed with a hot iron, we ride over the railroads he has builded and his upon the pillow he has smoothed. Dogs have been known to take to cats instead of after them, but it is not the rule. Americans have been known to love John, but is seldom. The sight of him seems to rouse something of the ugliness that lurks in almost everybody.

But his position and destiny have assumed a dignity that commands respect. John has gotten into Congress, and inspired a virulent hatred in the breasts of thousands. The world organize him out of existence with the Anti-Coolie Societies, and the Caucasian Orders and the White Leagues. But he is here, springpoles, baskets, opium, pig-tail, idol and all. He came legally. He remains lawfully. He labors assiduously. The only general sentiment of admiration he inspires is when he dies and goes to—China.

Sensible men want some of him, but not the five hundred millions behind. Those mighty magnates of hot water the railroad kings, and the mighty ranchmen who cannot look upon their ranges in a day's ride, and whose flocks and herds are uncounted—those men, these monstrous and unnatural products of the Pacific Slope, want all they can get of him. They would slide the true "golden mean" of American society, the white Christians who toil with their hands, and leave Midases at one end of humanity and heathens and slaves at the other—a social state that is a libel on the age, a disgrace to man and a dishonor to God.

We have regarded John as a sort of overgrown boy; a kind of cashiery creature. You can trust your finger anywhere into his character. You withdraw it, and it retains no print of it, any more than the water into which you plunge your hand. Within that apparently yielding characterlessness is a spine of heathen iron and tough as the worst of it. A bridge made of such material would last the world out. As for that rigid, pitiless spine, who can wonder that it exists? Here, now, is a man who represents and believes a religion that runs back to pre-historic ages; to whom the name of the Chinese Moses is as familiar to-day as the name of Jesus Christ in Bible lands; whose eye brightens at the syllables, Kung-fu tse, as at a welcome household word. It names Confucius to Chinese ears, a man who died twenty-three hundred and fifty years ago, whose descendants in undoubted line, live to-day, the eighteenth generation from the great philosopher who died before Socrates began to teach, and his works remain "even until this day." Is it any marvel that a religion indurated through the ages, unyielding and changeless, as if absolute truth, wrought into the life, thought, custom and tradition of this man John, should harden into a firm and almost sullen disbelief in all the world besides? That there should be hardly a vanishing-point of contact between him and the outworld races, to make him a full and free-born member of the human family? Driven to curbstone and mid-street by the jostling and despising Saxon, the Church's golden chance glitters into sight. Insulted and maligned, nobody has a softer, warmer side for Christian kindness than he, and there are to-day one hundred and fifty of him organized into a Sunday-school in the Rev. Dr. I. S. Kalloch's church, the Metropolitan Temple. I have heard him sing, with that strange voice of his, "Hold the Fort," in the tongue of his fathers.

But there is a pale-faced element here which may prove a check more potent in staying the in-rolling tide of Chinese immigration than the idle chains of Canute, who in the phrensy of his vanity attempted to shackle the waves of the sea. Of that element I propose to write next week.

What is it that moulds men over in this San Francisco air, until they could hardly recognize themselves in the mirrors they used to have beyond the mountains? At certain Old Testament intervals, the ministers preached upon the final restoration of the Jews. They told us the old chosen people, like the dove of the deluge, had no place for the soles of their feet in all the world; that they were of all lands, and so of none; that they dealt in silver and gold and precious stones, the brokers for all mankind.

And here in California they are proprietors of great estates; they own bread sweeps of *terra firma*, as the old deeds used to run "from the centre of the earth to the top of the sky;" they are interested in public improvements; they are in hope and heart citizens. Within those same walls where I heard that Chinese battle-song Israelites most who have turned the last leaf of the Old Testament, and brightened into Christians in the broad light of the open pages of the New. They reach the New Jerusalem without returning to Palestine. Of a truth, the ends of the earth have met within this city of the Golden Gate.

Remedy for Trouble.

Work is your true remedy. If misfortune hits you hard, hit something else hard; pitch into something with a will. There is nothing like good, solid, absorbing, exhausting work to cure trouble. If you have met with losses, you don't want to lie awake and think about them. You want to sleep—calm, sound sleep—and to eat your dinner with appetite. But you can't unless you work. If you say you don't like work, you go loafing all day to toil Dick and Harry the story of your woes; you'll lie awake and keep your wife awake by your tossing; spoil your temper and your beakfast the next morning, and begin to-morrow feeling ten times worse than you do to-day

There are some great troubles that only time can heal, and perhaps some that can never be healed at all; but all can be helped by the great panacea, work. Try it, you who are afflicted. It is not a patent medicine. It has been of efficacy since first Adam and Eve left behind them, with weeping, their beautiful Eden. It is an efficient remedy. All good physicians in regular standing prescribe it in cases of mental and moral disease. It parcotes kindly as well as leaving no sequele, and we assure you that we have taken a large quantity of it with most beneficial results. It will cure more complaints than any nostrum in the *materia medica*, and comes nearer to being a "cure all" than any drug or compound of drugs in the market. And it will not sicken if you do not take it unwarranted.

Forgive your Friends.

It is said again and again that it is the duty of a man to forgive his enemies. That is true. But there is another duty equally as plain and sometimes more difficult—to forgive your friends. Not your false friends; but those who are your true ones, and who have shown their friendship in many ways.

Our friends tax our patience sorely sometimes. They say and do things which it is hard for us to understand. They presume upon our friendship and tease us; they cross our pathway, and they fail when we depend upon them. Out of pure friendship they tell us things which annoy us, and their thoughtlessness inflicts a wound as deep as malice itself can make. Sometimes we marvel at the strange conduct of our friends. We are puzzled to explain it, and all that we can do is to forgive. No light word or strange deed of theirs shall break the tie which through years of intercourse was slowly formed.

One day, in a confidential mood, we wrote a private letter to a friend. It contained a defense of our conduct which some enemy had publicly assailed. What does our friend do but print the letter, and then send us a copy of the paper, with a letter, which said, "I deem it due to you that your satisfactory defense should be published. Pardon me if I have done wrong." We forgave him, but it was an effort, for we smarted under the mischief which he wrought.

Another friend makes you the butt of his wit. He loves you, so he nick-names you in the presence of strangers. He gives you a good-natured thump. He throws the rays of his wit on your foibles, and raises a laugh in the company at your expense. He pursues that line of conduct until you are driven to ceiling him to account. Then he is hurt and grieved that you should doubt for a moment the sincerity and depth of his friendship. He would risk his life, he says, to save yours. He says truly, so you forgive him.

Another friend, almost breathless, hastens to meet you. "Mr. A.," he begins, "said in my hearing the other day a very ill-natured thing about you." You beg him to stop, as you do not wish to hear what was said, but you beg in vain. "I am your friend, and must tell you." And so he quotes a malicious remark, which ought not to have been repeated, and which makes you excessively uncomfortable. Then he asks you to forgive him, if in his friendly zeal he did wrong to repeat the precious bit of personal gossip, and you forgive him.

But the friend that is the hardest to forgive is he who feels it to be his duty to be you faithful critic, and to tell you of all your faults. He uses no judgment about the matter. His eyes are always open and staring, and his tongue is always moving. He sees something odd about your dress, something awkward in your manners, something ungrammatical in your speech, and you wonder what there is about you that he likes. He is worse than an accusing conscience, and in your loftiest tone you call him to order. "Pardon me for my criticisms," he says, "for they are well intentioned, and faithful are the wounds of a friend." What can you do but pardon him?

Forgive your friends! If you find it is hard to do this, Oh think how often they have forgiven you!

Breeding and Management of Poultry.

From a paper read by P. K. Folch, Esq., who is regarded as one of the very best informed poultry breeders in America, read before the Farmers' Institute, at Worcester, Mass., Nov. 15, we condense the following:

Compute the nine millions of families in the States as consuming but two dozen eggs per week, and twenty dollars' worth of Poultry per year, and we have (computing eggs at 25c per dosen) over four hundred and five millions of dollars. Nor is this all. Large as it is, to it must be added the consumption of saloons, restaurants, confection establishments, and our thousands of hotels; also the medicinal, chemical and exportation demand, which will swell the amount to not less than five hundred million of dollars as the annual product of the United States; an interest worthy of our considerate investigation. When we commence to make figures we become amazed at their magnitude and that you may not underrate the hotel consumption, I will say that a New York innkeeper offers sixty cents per dozen for 300 dozen per day if he can find the party who will guarantee their delivery fresh, and this is for the demand of three hotels only. The consumption of meat to each guest, per day, at the Grand Pacific, the proprietor informs me, is two dollars and fifty cents, and two-thirds of that amount is for poultry and game. Another item in this connection, that of the thousandsof prairie farmers, who live so remote as to make the running of meat wagons unprofitable, are obliged to rely on the poultry for fresh meat, and it is a fact that two-thirds of it is poultry and eggs. It is the custom with them in early winter to kill and pack in snow and ice the surplus poultry for home use. This, with the richer third of the population who consume far more than the estimate offered, will more than make up for the poor of our eastern cities who consider poultry a luxury and seldom indulge in its use. To purchase eggs in the United States in quantity sufficient to give each person one with his breakfast to-morrow, would take nearly a million of dollars.

With these items as data, I claim my estimate of five hundred millions to be far less, rather than more than the actual yearly product, which, as I have said, makes the interest one of the largest in which our farmers are interested. Like, in comparison, as the giant oak to its acorn origin, so this large product is made up from the small collections, from the small flocks of fowls seen about the doors of the hamlet and the farmhouse in numbers of twelve, twenty, thirty and fifty; and where a large number are seen so rare is it, that they become the exception. These flocks pay a large profit on their cost of production as may be soon by consulting the different societies' reports. In 1868 we see that thirty-eight fowls kept in small yards under unfavorable circumstances, with a market of 83 cents for corn, 16½ cents for eggs and 16 cents per pound for poultry, yielding a net profit of one dollar and thirty-eight cents per head.

Texas papers are demanding that Congress authorize the armed occupation of Mexico.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, October 27, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific Slate and Territories.

Civil Service Reform.

The Civil Service Reform policy of the President's does not seem to be acquiesced in by many of the Republican Senators in Congress, probably a majority of them in the Senate when it is found that it abridges their rights or customs in suggesting the Federal appointment in their respective States. It never can find much favor except on paper, by resolutions, platforms, etc., for party purposes at the time, but to carry out Civil Service Reform practically it cannot be done by any party. The reasons are the American politician as a general thing will be satisfied with nothing less than practical principles of rotation in office. A man who is successful enough to be elected a United States Senator from any State in this Union has to go into many ways of the politician that are dark; has to make many promises to those of his adherents from whom he expects support. The Federal patronage in their States has always been at their suggestions, and we cannot see how they can voluntarily give it up except by the sanction of the leaders of their party in their own States and these cannot or will not sanction it if they believe in the the doctrine "Rotation in office." This Civil Service Reform theory was inaugurated shortly after the reconstruction measures of Congress for the Southern States to keep colored men out of office by making educational tests and requirements that many of them could not stand, but when first put in practice by Grant it effected also illiterable white men to such an extent both in the North and South that Grant was forced to abandon it, Hayes ought to let it alone for the same reason. For an appointed officer to hold a tenure for life cannot be tolerated in a Republican form of government. It may do in a Monarchy but not in a Republic where the people rule and accept the doctrine "To the voters belong the spoils." The leaders and active men of either the Republican or Democratic party will not be satisfied except they have an equal chance in succeeding others in the Federal offices. After an expensive and spirited Presidential campoin whether the incumbents in office comes up to the President's Civil Service Reform policy or not this means at least to hold on to an office for life or two terms if Hayes should succeed himself in the next Presidential election. To carry his doctrine out would lead to this. We believe those Senators who oppose that part of Civil Service Reform are right.

Married.

SMITH—SCOTT—In this city, Thursday October 25th, by Rt. Rev. W. Hillery, the Rev. Adam Smith to Miss Rebecca Scott. Both of this city.

We were present at their nuptials which took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, on Broadway street, near Hyde, and found a very large number of the friends of the family present. The bride was very tastefully dressed and looked exquisitely grand. Rev. Smith was also tastefully arrayed and was in his happiest mood during the evening while himself and bride were being congratulated by their many friends. Among those present were Mrs. Henry Guess and daughters, Mrs. Cornelia Dupee, Mrs. Ellen Bell, W H Carter Mrs Dustine and sister of the Myselle family, Mrs C N Sanderson and youngest daughter, and Miss Mary Brown of Oakland, Mrs. Gross of Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Westheimer, Mrs. Ann Green, Miss Pointer, Mrs. E. Fountam, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Tolbert, Rev. J. F. Anderson and wife, Mrs. James Sampson, Mrs. Harriet Miller, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, Charles Epps, J. S. Ross, Anthony Osborne, George Bell and large number of others. J. G. Fletcher, brother of the bride was the chief in furnishing the guests with cake, wine, and the usual refreshments for such occasions altogether it was a fine wedding party. The following presents were visible. 2 Hoodkerchief boxes, by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Griffin; a toilet set, Mrs. John Sampson; Glove box, Miss Virginia Brown; White tea set, Mrs. John Miller; Glass fruit dishes, Miss Georgia McGleary; Toilet set, Mrs. Chasen; Cake, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell; Globe lamp, Mrs. Ellen Bell; One pair Napkins, A friend; ½ doz. Silver knives and forks, Mrs. Gross; Lamp, Mrs. Bertha Alexander; a Fruit cake, Mrs. Medora Jenkins. Several other presents, names unknown.

Masonic.

We have received the official minutes in pamphlet form of the National Convention of colored Masons held in September at Chicago, Illinois. The Committee has our thanks.

We have received a pamphlet of 9 pages, entitled, "Industrial Education," an address on the subject developing a popular plan by which Industrial Colleges shall be established in this State to train our youths to mechanics, agriculture and the leading useful arts. We will give it a review at a future time.

PACIFIC BENCH SHOW.—The first bench or dog show ever given on the Pacific Coast will open at the Mechanics' Pavilion on Monday evening next. The exhibition will be given under the auspices of the California Kennel Club, who have exerted themselves to make the show a success. The action of the railroad companies in giving free transportation to dogs has had a good effect, and lovers of that noble animal will have an opportunity to see a choice selection from all parts of the country, many of them coming from the extreme Southern and Eastern States.

Colored Odd Fellows' Procession in New Orleans.

For some days the representatives of the various Lodges of colored Odd Fellows in the United States have been in session in this city. Delegates are present from every section of the Union. Yesterday being the 33d Anniversary of the Order, they celebrated it by a grand procession through the chief thoroughfares of the city.

The procession was the most creditable turnout of colored men ever witnessed in this city. They were not the scurvy ward politicians who have long figured as the negro leaders, but were the genuine representative men of their race. Our white citizens looked upon the display in the most kindly and approving spirit, and approving spirit, and were rejoiced to see their colored fellow citizens interesting themselves in other than political organizations. The success of the demonstration was a proof of the good feeling that obtains between the races.

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To the colored people of the city the event was a great one, and the natural and pardonable pride they felt in the display was visible on every hand. If ever a set of people were thoroughly satisfied, for one day at least, they were, and when they heard the white people complimenting the fine appearance of the parading Odd Fellows, it by no means diminished their happiness. The city authorities furnished them with every facility. The Mayor gave them permission to form in Lafayette Square; the streets were opened to them, and long rows of cars filled with white people stood still until the procession passed, and, in short, it was treated precisely as much respect as is accorded to any white procession.

PRIVATE dispatches from Constantinople say that Ismail Pasha has effected a junction with Muktah Pasha.

God made you a gentleman before he made you a priest, and there's but one way for a gentleman in a case like this. If there 's anything I despise, it's a priest who uses his priestly influence under this one name and that, to steal from a woman love that doesn't belong to him, and that he never can return and never ought.—*Mrs. Beecher Stowe's Last Novel.*

The imagination can hardly conceive the heights of greatness and glory to which mankind would be raised, if all their thoughts and energies were to be animated with a living purpose. But, as a forest of oaks, among the million of acorns that fall every autumn there may, perhaps, be one in a million that will grow on into a tree—somewhat in a like manner fares it with the thoughts and feelings of man.—*Julius Hare.*

No mockery in this world ever sounds to me so hollow as that of being told to cultivate happiness. What does such advice mean? Happiness is not a potato to be planted in mold, and tilled with manure. Happiness is a glory shining far down upon us out of heaven. She is a divine dew which the soul, on certain of it opened to them, and long rows of shining wax until a drop took him on the nose. In his anger he kicked the offending can through the window, scattering its contents over the dog, who rushed into the street howling and raising an alarm of mad dog, which occupied the attention of all the people within three squares. Then he submitted to be laid on the sofa, and plastered with flour and sweet oil, until he looked like a badly-prepared scare-crow. He is willing to make affidavit the size of a barn door that he will let the women be just as awkward as they choose.—*Elmira Gazette.*

It Doesn't Pay.

Many farmers are complaining that it does not pay to raise corn, hay, and grain at the prices we get. Well, then, why do you raise them and sell them to the grain dealer to impoverish your land year by year as well as yourself? Why not feed the crops to stock, and realize not only a better price, but gain a profit on the stock as well? By growing the crops in the summer and feeding them out in the winter, there is no time lost, but if the stock cannot be procured, change the programme and raise different varieties of crops, and begin on a small scale to raise stock to eat up the crops of the farm. But stock doesn't pay, we admit that scrub stock does not pay, but if you will use only thoroughbred bulls, boars and bucks, and raise only good grade cattle, hogs and sheep, that mature earlier, grow larger, and command a higher price, you will consume no more time or trouble in feeding, and but little more of feed, and have the handsome difference for the profit.

It doesn't pay in these times of progress and improvement to do your farming altogether by muscular exertion. Farmers as well as other business proprietors must read and think for themselves. A farmer will see something of practical value in every agricultural paper he reads; in the experience, thoughts and suggestions of other practical farmers.

Then you will find that the farm will pay if improved stock for the butcher is raised, and all crops of the farm fed up, and with a diversity of crops and a pleasant and comfortable home, with the attractions of good papers, books and music, a good garden of vegetables and an orchard of fruit. Such a farm will keep the boys at home and with a pride and interest in the farm, the stock and the home, prosperity and happiness are assured to the farmer.—*Western Agriculturist.*

A Thoughtful Husband.

If he had confined himself to his legitimate quill-driving duties, there would have been no occasion for him to have been strutting around for him left hand in a sling, a patch on his nose and an absurd old gum shoe on on one foot. He was, however, only another victim of that egotistical opinion of all men, that they can do anything better than a woman. He went home the other day and found his wife putting up peaches in those old-fashioned cans that closed with sealing wax. She had an apron on, and two or three little blotches of sealing wax ornamented the floor, while the "black and tan" under the table was licking a piece the size of a postage stamp with assiduity. "See here, Maria," he said, "you'll cripple yourself with that hot wax directly," but as she made no answer, he continued oracularly, "women never have any mechanical genius, anyway. If there is a way of doing anything wrong they are sure to do it."

"Do you think you can do any better?" she observed with some acidity.

"Why, of course I can."

"Well, here, just distinguish yourself, then."

So he sat down. She handed him a fresh can, just out of the hot water. He took it in his hand and dropped it as though it had been a streak of lightning, while he stuck his finger in his mouth and looked sudcen death at her because he could not swear. She gave him a towel to hold the next one with, and he took it on his knee, lighting the sealing-wax stick, and commenced prodding around the top, but the bottom burnt his knee, and he jerked, bringing the burning wax across the back of his left hand. Then he jumped up and howled, dropped the can, which emptied a spoonful of the burning preserves into his slipper. This made him frantic, and he went dancing about the kitchen like an inebriated derrish, waving the burning wax until a drop took him on the nose. In his anger he kicked the offending can through the window, scattering its contents over the dog, who rushed into the street howling and raising an alarm of mad dog, which occupied the attention of all the people within three squares. Then he submitted to be laid on the sofa, and plastered with flour and sweet oil, until he looked like a badly-prepared scare-crow. He is willing to make affidavit the size of a barn door that he will let the women be just as awkward as they choose.—*Elmira Gazette.*

P. Beamish

It is considered by all that P. Beamish, S. E. corner of Market and Third streets keeps the largest and best stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods in the city. He makes his shirt department a specialty. Fine shirts of the very latest style, and manufactured of the best material can be obtained at the very lowest prices, as also all his other gents' furnishing goods. His recent purchase of the immence stock in which his store is crowded with, together with his own manufacture enables him to sell at a great sacrifice in prices. We advise all to go and examine his goods and convince themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, P. Beamish, Gents' furnishing goods, S. E. corner Market and Third streets.

ALEXANDRE LEVY, wholesale and retail dealer in Wines and Liquors, finest brands of imported Cognacs and Whiskies; No. 18 Stockton street, San Francisco. Restaurants and families supplied with Wines in case or by the gallon at short notice. Goods delivered to any part of the city free charge.

☞ LAUNDRY.—Mrs. Stanoliff, 650 Mission Staeet, has a fine laundry, and does up under-clothing in the best style and at the lowest prices.

What One Dollar at Interest Can do.

However historians may differ on other points, all concur in crediting Ferdinand and Isabella with the character of intelligent and efficient sovereigns.

When under their auspices Columbus discovered America in 1492, economists would have deemed it wise if they had set apart one of the many gold mines which then came into their possession, to be worked forever in the interest of the crown, its products to be applied as a sinking fund towards the reduction or the liquidation of the National debt, until such debt should be paid.

For convenience of illustration we will imagine that such edict was passed, and as an administrative measure, one hundred men were detailed to work the mine with the provision that all vacancies occurring by death or otherwise should be immediately filled. On arrival at the mines the colonists learned (if they did not know it before) that gold would neither shelter, feed nor clothe them, and they wisely detailed one-half their number to supply the personal needs of the colony, while the other half worked at mining.

A few years' experience showed that the average product was an ounce of gold every ten days for each miner, which on a valuation of twenty dollars was two dollars per day. As that sum was in equity and by agreement divisible with the non-mining party, it resulted that the earnings all around, were one dollar per day, which, allowing three hundred working days to the year, would be three hundred dollars per annum for each, while the products of the mine were steadily piled up in the Government depositories.

But while the colonists were quietly and efficiently fulfilling their mission, a little bill of a dollar was presented at Madrid, and as there were no "monies not otherwise appropriated" at the command of the Treasury, the officials gave a bond for the same, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable when the gold above specified should be disposed of. The Government finally fixed upon the year 1879 as a good time to sell, rightly conjecturing that by the demonetization of silver and the prospective enormous requirements of the United States for gold to effect their exchanges, the demand would be unprecedented and the price high.

By calculation they found that the fifty miners had each day delivered one hundred dollars worth of metal which, estimating three hundred working days to each year would be thirty thousand dollars per annum, resulting for the three hundred and eighty-seven years in the magnificent accumulation of $11,610,000. "But your excellency forgets," said Don Penceroso to the Treasurer General, "that there is a lien on the land of one dollar, the interest being added at the end of each year at six per cent." The magnifices laughed heartily at the suggestion and jestingly asked the Grand Scribe to inform them that (that is if the paltry sum was not too insignificant to figure on) what the little matter would amount to. But they were much surprised and annoyed when that functionary, after careful calculation, reported that the claim of this bondholder on the government would in 1879 amount to the incomprehensible sum of $6,240,000,000 (six thousand, two hundred and forty millions of dollars.)

The council at first accused the scribe functionary of joking, but his solemn and respectable visage prevailed that theory. Then a suspicion of insanity took possession of the official mind, but cyphering confirmed the statement. "Carramba!" growled the President, "that one dollar has earned 137,408 times more than those fifty working men, for it has taken one outside man all the time to support the one in the mine. Or in other words, it would require 12,746,800 men at $1 per day each, from the date of the bond, to pay principal and accrued interest at 6 per cent, on $1 for 387 years."

The old philologists touch that usury means "somethidg that bites." It is a constrictor that crushes and then swallows.—*N. Y. Mercantile Journal.*

Grains of Gold.

Tis sad work to be at that pass, that the best trial of truth must be the multitude of believers, in a crowd where the number of fools so much exceeds that of the wise. As if anything were so common as ignorance!—*Montaigne.*

It is too much the custom for people to live in one narrow groove of thought and action. They consequently have no interest or sympathy for matters outside their little world, and having only one support to lean on they become utterly demoralized when it fails them.

One cannot bear to pay for things he used to get for nothing. When Adams laid out his first penny upon nonpareils at some fruit-stall in Mesopotamia, I think it went hard with him, reflecting upon his old goodly orchard where he had so many for nothing.—*Lamb.*

I cannot call riches better than the baggage of virtue; the Roman word is better; impediments. For as the baggage is to an army, so is riches to virtue: it cannot be spared nor left behind, but it hindereth the march—yea, and the care of it loseth or distaibeth the victory.—*Bacon.*

It is wonderful what an effect collective man has on us, when for each individual taken separately we have neither respect nor love. One by one we would defy and overcome; to all en masse we submit and are afraid. One by one they are atoms and nobodies; but in a group they are folk, and the fact of folk is powerful.

Enterprising Farmers.

Farmers without enterprise don't amount to much. They are not worth ten cents a dozen. They don't read the agricultural or other papers, because they don't care to inform themselves about what is going on in the world. If they can make enough to supply the wants of the body they are satisfied. They care nothing for the wants or improvement of the mind. That is the last object of their thoughts, if they have what may be dignified as thoughts.

The enterprising farmer is a different sort of a man. He always has his eyes and ears open, that he may learn what is going on in the world and take advantage of the knowledge he gains. He reads the agricultural papers, that he may learn of the improvements that are going on. If he reads of new discoveries in his calling, he tries them to see if they will prove profitable. He learns what he can of new systems of culture, new seeds, new varieties—and tests them. He tries the improved breeds of stock as fast as he is able. He wants Berkshire or Poland-China hogs instead of hazel-splitters. He wants something besides scrub cattle, preferring the Short-horn, Devon, Jersey, or some other breed—depending upon what use he has for cattle. He don't want the long-legged, bare-bally scrub sheep, when the Merino, Cotswold, Southdown, Shropshire-down and other breeds are so easily obtained. He don't want scrub horses, when those of far better blood, style and substance can be obtained. The farmer of enterprise is a desirable acquisition in any community. Let us develop more of them.—*Rural World.*

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Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

THE Special Session of Congress it is thought will be prolonged until the first Monday in December, which commences the Regular Session.

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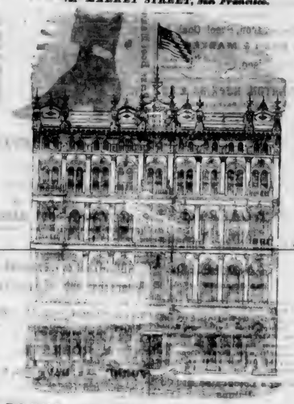
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One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the Pacific ... valuable information concerning ... matters to ... seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, November 10, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Departure of Rev. J. J. Dyer.

We inadvertently stated in our last week's issue that Rev. J. J. Dyer was still sojourning in Sacramento awaiting the members of his church in this city to send him cost to his home in Springfield, Illinois in consequence of the recent supposed insane attack he had been afflicted with while at his duties in the A. M. E. Church of this city. We were informed while in Sacramento the first part of this week, that the Rev. Mr. Dyer had been sent East from Sacramento more than a week previous, on or about October 27th. The whole movement has been kept in Star Chamber secrecy by the leading trustees of his church here; and there are great complaints made by Rev. Mr. Dyer's friends in Sacramento, as also in this city, for deposing the Rev. gentleman so summarily and exiling his wife first and himself next to an Eastern locality among the snow an ice at this time of year, merely because he became disabled and himself and wife helpless. Rev. Mr. Dyer could have made a better living here for himself and family with a little aid, since he became sane, than to have suffered himself and family to be thus exiled by such hasty action as has been taken in his case. The case might have merited a deposal of the pastor, but the trustees had no right to depose him and then to exile himself and family to Springfield, Illinois against his will. We say against his will, because it is charged in Sacramento that the trustees of his church in this city instructed the Rev. Mr. Dorsey, of Sacramento to purchase a 3d class or emigrant train ticket in that city and send Rev. Mr. Dyer East without a dollar in his pocket, which was done on Thursday, October 26th. The whole movement is regarded in Sacramento and by many persons in this city as inhuman and unchristianlike towards a pastor who had been only temporarily attacked with an aberation of mind, and who has now entirely recovered, but who was nearly out of funds and helpless.

POSTPONEMENT.—The lecture before the Elliott Library Institute, by Mrs. Emma Harding-Britton, announced for the 13th inst. at Young Mens' Hall, Pacific st., is postponed until Tuesday evening, 20th inst., at the same place.

Married.

CHAMBERS—CLEMENS.—In Vallejo, Cal., Thursday evening, October 4th, Mr. J. J. Chambers to Miss E. Clemens, both of that city.

VALLEJO, Oct. 29th, 1877.

Mr. Editor:

The marriage ceremony of Mr. J. J. Chambers and Miss E. Clemens was performed by Rev. Mr. Jones at 10 o'clock Thursday evening, the 4th inst., at No. 135 Maine st. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

E.

Died.

HAMILTON.—Sunday, November 4th, Jacob Hamilton, member of the George Ministrel; a native of New York, aged 51 years.

The love of solitude, when cultivated in the morn of life, elevates the mind to a noble independence, but to acquire the advantages which solitude is capable of affording, the mind must not be compelled to it by melancholy and discontent, but by a distate to the idle pleasures of the world, a rational contempt for the deceitful joys of life and just apprehension of being surrupted and seduced by its fascinating and destructive gayeties.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1877.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I am simply a sojourner in this great city, and therefore promise that the subject of this letter, so far as it relates to local matters, is the result of personal observation, interviews, and business intercourse. Although raised in this city from boyhood, I have been away so long that I find myself a stranger in a strange land. I have been away from here over thirty years, nearly all of which time has been passed on the Pacific Slope. A most miraculous change has taken place here during all this time; the city is metamorphised in its material and moral aspect. The avenues leading to Harlem are built solid for the most part from Sacramento more than a week previous, on or about October 27th. The whole movement has been kept in Star Chamber secrecy by the leading trustees of his church here; and there are great complaints made by Rev. Mr. Dyer's friends in Sacramento, as also in this city, for deposing the Rev. gentleman so summarily and exiling his wife first and himself next to an Eastern locality among the snow an ice at this time of year, merely because he became disabled and himself and wife helpless. Rev. Mr. Dyer could have made a better living here for himself and family with a little aid, since he became sane, than to have suffered himself and family to be thus exiled by such hasty action as has been taken in his case. The case might have merited a deposal of the pastor, but the trustees had no right to depose him and then to exile himself and family to Springfield, Illinois against his will. We say against his will, because it is charged in Sacramento that the trustees of his church in this city instructed the Rev. Mr. Dorsey, of Sacramento to purchase a 3d class or emigrant train ticket in that city and send Rev. Mr. Dyer East without a dollar in his pocket, which was done on Thursday, October 26th. The whole movement is regarded in Sacramento and by many persons in this city as inhuman and unchristianlike towards a pastor who had been only temporarily attacked with an aberation of mind, and who has now entirely recovered, but who was nearly out of funds and helpless.

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by policemen appointed and controlled by the Board of Park Commissioners.] Their uniform is grey; they are in no way connected with the Metropolitan Police. Central Park is a magnificent affair and is justly the pride of all New Yorkers, covering an area of seven hundred acres; it is adorned with elegant taste and rare skill, a combination of nature and art, with the expenditure of many millions of dollars, has created "A thing of beauty and a joy for ever" that has no equal probably in the world. It is indeed a most lovely and attractive spot; and what is most creditable to the Commissioners, it seems to be their aim to make it a pleasant and agreeable place of resort to the many thousands of pent up citizens who are unable to seek recreation in the numerous resorts accessible only to the more wealthy classes. No unnecessary restrictions are made to mar the enjoyment of visitors, whilst the police regulations are sufficient to secure good order and decorum. On Sundays the immense crowds that throng its walks and carriage ways is simply enormous. For the small sum of five cents it is accessible by street cars from nearly every quarter of the city; open carriages are in attendance at the Park to convey persons through its numerous avenues for a reasonable consideration, miniature carriages drawn by trained goats are numerous and are a source of perfect enjoyment to the children, who patronize them liberally.

Another excellent feature is the several ornamental structures devoted to refreshments, establishments and drinkables in every variety. The crowds that visit the Park are orderly and well behaved, and no danger may be apprehended from insult or molestation. Take it all in all, Central Park is the most attractive feature of the very many attractions of this mighty city. New York is indeed a mighty city; a city surrounded with cities.

Brooklyn, Jersey City, with its corporate limits stretching to Newark Bay, Hoboken, Newark, Elizabeth, Staten Island, the loveliest spot on earth, teaming with population, all, all are but suburbs of the great city, and combined, aggregate a population of two million. Of it is a wonderful place; a rare compound of good and evil; a rare compound of good and evil; religion and rascality, virtue and vice, temperance and temptation; extreme wealth and abject poverty, and of all these it is hard to tell which predominates. The colored population is estimated at 25,000. In morals they are at least equal to the whites. Since my former residence here I can see a change for the better, and have a livelier range of occupation. They are more independent in demeanor, and exhibit every indication that "equality before law" had imbued them with proper ideas of their political status. The elective franchise has had an enobling effect on the colored race in these United States; they may for a time be ostracised socially; hotels may be closed to them, places of amusement may decline to receive them on equal terms with the white man, but armed as he is with that formidable weapon—the ballot—he will eventually break down the barriers that caste and prejudice have raised against him. I am very sorry to say that vice and immorality with the colored race has increased in a corresponding rate with the whites. There are very many dens of infamy where they congregate for immoral practices; true, the five points and Baxter street have lost their prestege; but those low resorts have given place to guilded saloons where vice in broadcloth and broadcads have improved, so to speak, on the older forms of vice and crime. I was grieved to hear this for I think it the duty of every colored man to act and demean himself as if the honor and dignity of his race depended on his personal conduct. God knows he has everything to contend with, ages of degredation and misery, the "whips and scours of time," robbed of his natural and inestimable rights, looked upon as being unfit for all, save menial pursuits; the avenues of industrial and mechanical pursuits is a great measure closed against him, and treated socially as if the same almighty power had not made "all men of one flesh and endowed them with the same attributes of manhood, the same faculty of reason and the same apprehension." I say he has much to contend with, but with justice to his race, to himself, he should gird up his loins and bear himself bravely, and fight the good fight, until he has finished his course and laid up a treasure that may be enjoyed by those that come on the stage of high life when he shall have shuffled off this mortal coil. The colored man should look at things with a practical as well as sentimental eye, the prejudices inseparable with human bondage are deep rooted, time alone can eradicate them, and it is really astonishing that so much progress has been made in this direction. He should remember how few are the years since millions of his race were subjected by that sum of all villainies—human slavery and that slavery of a type the worst; a civilized and nominally christian nation ever tolerated; to every conceivable indignity, outrage, and cruelty, let him "watch and wait" the good time coming when the mists and clouds of prejudice will melt away before the effulgent rays of a better intelligence; and the proscribed and long suffering race shall enjoy that social and political equality shadowed forth in that immortal declarstion that "all men are created free and equal."

SOJOURNER.

The Use of Earth-Worms.

Forty years ago Mr. Darwin read a paper before the Geological Society, in which he showed that the formation and the character of the so-called "vegetable mold," which forms a covering several inches in depth on the surface of all productive land, were due, in great measure, to the constant activity of the common earth-worm. These animals burrow through the soil, taking into their bodies, as they go, earth from which to extract the nutritive matters on which they subsist; and then, coming to the surface, deposit the non-nutritious portions of the earth in the form of little heaps. These heaps, accumulating, produce a superficial layer of very finely-divided mold, which in the course of years forms a stratum several inches thick, eminently suitable for the growth of plants. The work done by a single worm is naturally very small; but the insignificance of the individuals is quite made up by the immense numbers in which they exist. Mr. Darwin adduced a case in which a field well covered with burnt rods and cinders showed in fifteen years a four-inch layer of mold, the marl and cinders being all buried in an even layer beneath it. Thus "the agriculturist in plowing the grounds follows a method strictly natural; and he only imitates in a rude manner, without being able to bury the pebbles or to sift the fine from the coarse soil, the work which Nature is daily performing by the agency of the earth-worm."

This most curious case of the intimate relations of animals to plants, and of both to the processes of subserial change taking place on the earth's surface, has recently been worked out in great detail by Von Hensen, who, strange to say, does not seem to have heard of Darwin's labors, which he confirms and supplements. He states that the adult worms come to the surface of the earth at night, and, with their tails in the mouths of their burrows, survey the country around, and collect food in the shape of leaves and twigs. These are heaped up round the entrance, the leaves being rolled up separately and partly drawn into the tube, where they soon become macerated and partially decomposed, so as to form such savory meat as the worm's soul loveth.

Von Hensen's observations were conducted in a garden with a layer of mold nine inches deep and a subsoil of yellow diluvial sand. The worm-holes were not easily traced in the mold, but were perfectly clear in the sand, running vertically downward to a depth of from three to six feet. The tubes were often found to be lined with stones about the size of a pin's head, brought from the surface, and fruit-kernels were also found in them. But the point of chief importance is that the walls of the burrows were found to be beset with little black masses of a characteristic shape—the excrements of the worms. Besides these fresh inhabited tubes, others were found in which the cavity was filled with black earth, the black color being diffused into the surrounding sand, and these again passed insensibly into mere black stripes—veins of mold running in the sandy subsoil.

In about half of the uninhabited tubes were found the roots of plants growing on the surface. These followed exactly the direction of the tubes and gave off fine root-hairs through the black walls of the latter. From an extended series of observations, Von Hensen states that the roots of annuals can only penetrate into the subsoil through channels opened out to them by earth-worms; and he observes that this penetration must be of service to the plant, as the subsoil retains moisture longer than the surface layer of mold.

The contents of the intestines and the excretions of worms show a great similarity in microscopical and chemical characters to "vegetable mold" (*Buttererde*) formed by mutting together rotting leaves and sand and leaving them for about two years, after which time the leaves are found to have undergone complete decomposition, a very fine shriveled cells being discoverable among sandgrains and brown organic molecules.

To ascertain the precise part taken by the earth-worm in the production of this vegetable mold, Von Hensen placed two worms in a glass vessel filled with sand, on the surface of which was spread a layer of fallen leaves. The worms set to work at once, and after about six weeks the surface of the sand was found to be covered with a layer of mold nearly half an inch deep, while many leaves had been carried to a depth of three inches. Worm-holes ran in all directions through the sand. Some quite fresh; others had a wall of mold an eighth of an inch thick; others again were completely filled with mold. In short, the soil of the vessel was already perfectly well prepared for the growth of plants.

A single worm weighs about 46 grains, and produces in twenty-four hours nearly 8 grains of excrementious matter. There are, on an average, about 34,000 worms to an acre of ground, the combined weight of which is over 220 pounds, and which together pass through their bodies and reduce to a fine state of division about 37 pounds of mold in twenty-four hours. Besides this, they produce a uniform distribution of the mold, open up passages in the subsoil for roots, and render the subsoil fertile. They thus perform for the agriculturist an office which is not only valuable and extensive, but quite inimitable.

The Nineteenth Century.

Woman's Dress.

A lady writes to a morning paper protesting against the prevailing mode of wearing dresses of inordinate length and carrying their superfluous folds in one hand. She declares the fashion is "inelegant and "positively ridiculous, as well as vulgar." And who can dissent from this? Every woman met in the street goes along holding her dress with one hand. The lady descends from her carriage, makes a spasmodic dart at the hem of her garment, snatches it as a frou frou does a fly, and then stumbles into house or store. The shop girl, mincing along the avenues, twists her skirt about her ankles, displaying a petticoat that in many cases would be improved by a judicious application of soap, water and a washerwoman's muscle, and at the same time disclosing to the sight of man hosiery of the most pronounced and violent type. She smirks along with all the affectation of the fine lady. Even women with market baskets on their arms go rambling along with dress up in one hand, and their day's dinner in the other. Of course it is an absurd fashion.

Masonic Notice.

THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Washington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will celebrate the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, on the 27th of December. Full particulars hereafter.

By order of

THE COMMITTEE.

A. J. Quinlin, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

CORNER FIFTH ST.

Office and Residence, 874 Mission St.

Office Hours.—Mornings, 12 to 3; evenings, 6 to 9.

INDEX SALOON,

No. 3 BROADWAY STREET.

J. J. Scarborough, Proprietor.

The finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

OFFICIAL.

TAXES! TAXES! 1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Fifty per Cent will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. FORD,

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Roll of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue, that this day been placed in my hands for collection. Taxes thereon, Fiscal Year 1877-78, are due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall. ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, ten per cent will be added thereto.

WM. FORD,

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1877.

ASSESSMENT

Upon Lands Benefited by Widening of Dupont Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified Copy of the Assessment Roll of the Real Estate which is subject for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 28th, A. D. 1870, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. FORD,

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1877.

SATURDAY.—Mrs. Blanchiff, 650 Mission Street, has a fine laundry, and does up under-clothing in the best style and at the lowest prices.

Lindley & Co., 506 and 507 Jackson Street, have on hand a large stock of choice groceries.

Thanksgiving Day.

P. Beamish has just opened a standard style of Shirts for visiting on Thanksgiving Day; Call and examine them at S. E. corner of Third and Market Sts.

Orario & Son's undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metallic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transhipments, and undertaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving carkets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. Kelly, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 337 and 339 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Nature's Remedy.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

Alexandre Levy, wholesale and retail dealer in Wines and Liquors, finest brands of imported Cognacs and Whiskies; No. 18 Stockton street, San Francisco. Restaurants and families supplied with Wines in case or by the gallon at short notice. Goods delivered to any part of the city free charge.

Aron Mayer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Orleans Hotel, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento; J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Elliott & Co., 500 Sansome Street, is just the place to obtain all descriptions of fine fruits. Give them a call.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufactures of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

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C. P. R. R.

Wednesday, August 1, 1877.

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing)

Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (Steam Navigation Co.) connects at Benicia with Cal. Pacific R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Arrives at Sacramento 12.15 P. M.

8.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland, Alameda and Encinal) for Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Modesto and Berenda. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Sacramento 1.30 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 5.35 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland, Alameda and Encinal). Arrives at San Jose at 5.30 P. M. Way Stations. (Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Summer, Hopkins, Berenda, Hill's Ferry, Modesto and Banta. Connects at Lathrop with Stage for Copperopolis, Knight's Ferry and Big Oak Flat. Connects at Merced with Stage for Yosemite Valley. Connects at Hill's Ferry with Stage for Mariposa. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Colton and Ogden.

JOHN KEYSER,

Gen. Superintendent.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), connecting with Train for Marysville, Oroville and Redding at Sacramento. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), connecting with Train for Colfax, Reno, Virginia City, Truckee and Summit. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Verona, Sunol, Pleasant Valley, Mission San Jose, Warm Springs and Santa Clara. Connects at Niles with Train for Martinez, Tracy, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Modesto and Berenda. Connects at Pleasanton with Stage for Dublin. Connects at Verona with Stage for Amador, Livermore, Dougherty, Dublin, Sycamore Grove, Pleasanton and Mission San Jose. Connects at Sunol with Stage for Hayward's, Redwood, Alameda, Pescadero, Santa Cruz and Soquel. Connects at Warm Springs with Stage for Calistoga, Knoxville, Lokoya, Markham's, Howell Mountain, Deer Park, Oakville, Rutherford's, Yountville, Soda Springs, Napa and Napa Soda Springs. Connects at Santa Clara with Train for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Soquel and Santa Cruz.

4.30 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Verona, Sunol, Pleasant Valley, Mission San Jose, Warm Springs and Santa Clara. Connects at Niles with Train for Martinez, Tracy, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Modesto and Berenda. Connects at Pleasanton with Stage for Dublin. Connects at Verona with Stage for Amador, Livermore, Dougherty, Dublin, Sycamore Grove, Pleasanton and Mission San Jose. Connects at Sunol with Stage for Hayward's, Redwood, Alameda, Pescadero, Santa Cruz and Soquel. Connects at Warm Springs with Stage for Calistoga, Knoxville, Lokoya, Markham's, Howell Mountain, Deer Park, Oakville, Rutherford's, Yountville, Soda Springs, Napa and Napa Soda Springs. Connects at Santa Clara with Train for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Soquel and Santa Cruz.

CAUTION.—Overland Passengers are especially cautioned against the Fraudulent Practice of Runners and Hackmen, who fraudulently represent that Trains "Connecting" with Overland Trains have left, or that the Overland Train has been abandoned, and induce Passengers to purchase tickets for Trains beyond those printed in this Time Table. Passengers are also cautioned against purchasing of Ticket Brokers, who are not authorized to sell Tickets, and who frequently sell Tickets which have been fraudulently obtained. Passengers can only be assured that they are buying Tickets at the Company's Office by purchasing of Ticket Agents who are provided with Blank Tickets, signed by the President and Secretary, and countersigned by the Agent, and by seeing that the Ticket is signed in writing over the signature of a proper officer of this Company.

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Agent, also, CHARLES HAIR DRESSER, 69 C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

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No. 26 GRANT STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

SEALES & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

DEALERS AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 303 Kearny St. near Bush,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Shirts made to order and warranted to fit.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the [illegible] disease, which we [illegible] for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of [illegible] Medicine. He [illegible] to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing and he

WILL CURE YOU.

Don't [illegible] Fits or Epilepsy

THE PACIFIC APPEAL,
SAN FRANCISCO
Saturday, November 19, 1877.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Cowardly.

Concerning Rev. J. J. Dyer, we have been noting the movements of this Rev. gentleman, recently of the A. M. E. Church, Powell st, and who is now gone east, as also his family. We gave a slight criticism on the hasty action that some of the leading trustees of his church resorted to in getting him and his family away from the State. In our statements we wish it distinctly understood that we did not array ourself against the whole of the trustees, only those who led in the management of Rev. Dyer's exit. The cowardly part comes in, that they now screen themselves behind the whole Church Trustees, and all in the *Elevator* of this week, and expecting us to be silly enough to fight them and the whole Bethel Church, and the *Elevator* in the columns of the APPEAL. We shall do no such thing. We might have made a few errors in our statement of the case, which we would have willingly retracted if we had been requested to do so, but they turned the head and not of the heart. So all the twang and twine through the *Elevator* that may be produced in the case, will not induce us to refer to the subject again. We can afford the contradiction to call our former articles falsehoods or whatever they choose concerning what we said of the reverendly meanie Rev. J. J. Dyer.

We cannot let the following falsehood go by without a contradiction of it in toto.

"And even when we gave a benefit concert for that purpose," says the writer. "Although the ELEVATOR published it free of charge, this same Mr. Anderson, who seems to take so much interest in the reverend gentleman's welfare, had the audacity to charge two dollars and fifty cents for publication in the *Pacific Appeal* for one time, and it was only after the most bitter opposition that he consented to take one dollar and fifty cents, which we paid him. This can be proven by eye witnesses."

Now the facts of the case Are these: Mr. Carter saw us a few days after the concert and asked us to make out our bill for the concert advertisement. We told him a dollar and a half was a fair price; he told us if we would put it down to one dollar he would pay us there and then, without waiting until the Trustee Board met. He knows that he only gave us a whole trade dollar which probably at times only is worth ninety-five cents.

We will now in this connection state that if the *Elevator*, or any other paper can afford to print advertisements for nothing, we cannot, because we cannot get the type set by the printers for the benefit of churches or ministers without paying for it. Charity should begin at home first, and we believe in the principle, "that the laborer is worthy of his hire."

Fair

The Christ Church Mission which worships in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street above Powell are preparing for a fair during the holidays.

Sacramento Public Schools.

Mr. A. C. Hinkson Esq. is a candidate for re-election of superintendent as Public Schools of Sacramento. He is urged by a large number of Republicans and Democrats, thereby making him a People's Candidate, at the ensuing local or city election at which a superintendent of Schools is to be elected. Hinkson has made a faithful Superintendent.

Juvenile Entertainment.—A large number of little folks were pleasantly entertained last evening in behalf of master Johnny Willcoxs, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David Bunn on Pacific and Powell streets.

Personal.—Mr. Jacob Overton of San Jose was in town yesterday.

False Education.

The other day we learned of the case of a young man fresh from college who, having in vain searched for employment in some of the departments, turned up at a restaurant as a waiter. At college, he is reported to have been an apt scholar. Nothing delighted him more than the conjugation of a Greek verb, the scanning of Horatian metres, the demonstrations of Euclid or the solution of astronomical problems. He looked forward to the day of graduation. It came. Crowds or earnest friends assembled and congratulated him upon the result of his examination, which ranged among the nineties. His brilliant oration is said to have been a masterpiece of logic and rhetoric. The manlike of Cicero and Everett seemed to have rested upon him as he held spell-bound, a audience for the customary half an hour. His course through college was highly flattering to one who had overcome so many difficulties of birth and station.

His friends had chosen for him one of the learned professions—the law. For this his bent of mind, his temperament, and his acquired abilities seemed to fit him in an eminent degree. But he is poor. Many debts still unpaid, decide for him that to enter upon the study of law at present is impossible. He must, he will go to work at once. Armed with references and letters of introduction, he seeks employment. He finds all the clerical positions are filled. No vicancies exist in the schools, and without political influence employment in the civil service is not to be thought of. He knows what will become of idleness. He determines to take the first offer that presents itself. Upon running over the bulletin of a labor exchange, he finds employment for carpenters, for bricklayers, shoemakers and other mechanics. (He can do neither.) To attempt it would be folly. A relative of his is a caterer, and can furnish him a position as waiter, if he will accept it. Accept it he does, and at once, for his board is going on and nothing is coming it. He finds himself thrown among men, for the most part illiterate, and with no higher aspirations, who look on him as one of those literary fellows who think themselves too good for common folks because of their collegiate training. His first appearance in readiness, plates, cups and saucers, by which in one month his bill for breakage almost equals a week's pay, makes him the butt of ridicule with a class of men whom, a year ago, he would not have deigned to notice. This leads him to thinking, hard, close thinking. He loses caste by his new vocation. The tender passion does not leave him, and, perhaps, he gets married. The chances are that he will never realize the high aspirations, the high dreams of his school boy days. He has two classical an education for a first-class waiter, barber or white washer, and not enough, or of the right kind, for a first-class shoemaker, bricklayer, carpenter, or machinist. He concludes that his education has been a false one. It is too late now, when in middle life, he finds himself with a large family, with little leisure, so unlearn many lessons of earlier life so as to enable him to rise above the accidents of his circumstances into a higher plane of duty. The remembrance of his life in a false of disappointment.

The picture we have drawn is the common lot of the average young man who leaves from your college walls. Your Flippers, your Pages, your Silases, are as one to a hundred thousand to their race—individuals who will rise anywhere. The individual we have in mind cannot compete with the average white young man of similar education, because of social obstacles which now assert themselves, and for obvious reasons, place him at a great disadvantage. Teachers, tutorships, and clerkships are not sufficiently numerous. But, such is the result of our present system of education. We turn out teachers, doctors and lawyers in embryo, by the score—few, or none are mechanics. Is it not time that this proportion be reversed—more mechanics and less professional men, more tradesmen and less specials, more laborers and less doctors on the hazards of life should in the future come from our schools?

We do not mean that our young men are never to study the learned professions, or that the bench or bar is to receive no future ornament from the race that gave promise in a Rock that claims an Elliott and a Langston; But we do affirm that great lawyers and doctors are not furnished in the early stages of the education and early stages of the development of a people, but are reserved for a later growth. Nevertheless, there are exceptions.

Masonic Correspondence.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1877.

Mr. Editor.

To the officers and members of Grand Lodges. The proceedings of the National Masonic Convention that met in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, Sept 4th, 1877, they have been printed and our worthy and esteemed Bro. Richard R. Moore, Secretary of the Convention. Has promptly forwarded a portion of them to every Grand Lodge in the United States and Canada. Brethren, the work of calling that Convention was accomplished by no little time and trouble. Often I have been compelled to labor night and day to most faithfully the responsibilities that were resting upon me, and I can only say that in every instance I have endeavored to do that which was to the best interest of all concerned. I had only one desire and that was to advance the interest of our ancient, time honored institutions, and if possible to establish a lasting union among the entire craft. I hope that I have accomplished some good in that direction; whether I have or not I leave that for others to decide, and for the many sets of kindness and advice and assistance that I have received from the members of the Masonic fraternity and also the Editors of the press for the many articles that they have published relative to the Convention, I avail myself of the present opportunity to express to them my heartfelt thanks they have my best wishes for their further prosperity and happiness. I feel that it will never be forgotten, and I have reiterate what I have stated on a previous occasion that I will always be found using my pen in trying to bring about a unity of the craft, and place masonry among our race before the world that it will command the highest respect and the recognition of every white grand body all over the entire universe; and should a kind Providence spare me to an advanced age, the remembrance of my connection with these generous and noble hearted brethren throughout the United States and Canada, it will be a happy thought to me in declining years.

Yours, Fraternally,
John C. Jones.

Died.

Johnson.—In Sacramento, November 12th, William Johnson, aged about 57 years.

The deceased was known for many years as a caterer for gentlemen's clubs in Sacramento, as also in this city, and was employed at times to go with special palace cars in charge of the culinary department. He was highly respected by a large number of friends in this State. He leaves a brother in Sacramento named Mr. John B. Johnson and other relatives to mourn his loss.—Ed. APPEAL.]

In Hungarian Grass Safe Food for Horses?

A correspondent objects to one remarks on the healthfulness of Hungarian grass as food for horses, on the ground "that the seeds are very small and hard; very difficult of digestion, and liable to cause inflammation, producing all the symptoms of founder; the grass is also a diuretic, acting strongly on the kidneys and causing weakness of the loins." This is the first time we ever heard charges so serious made against Hungarian grass, and we have known of its being used as a feed for years. The best time to secure a crop is when it is in blossom, and before the seeds have formed. The beards at this time have not reached that degree of stiffness which the writer thinks causes injury to the stomach of the horse, while the embryotic seeds are perfectly harmless. One large farmer in the State has, to our personal knowledge, been using it for feed for his horses, at one time keeping eight on it without injury; but then he always aims to cut it at the right time.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Sick Horses.

Linseed oil is not only a valuable restorative for sick horses, but is exceedingly useful in cases of inflamation of the membranes, peculiar to the organs of respiration and digestion; it shields and lubricates the same, tranquilizes the irritable state of the parts, and favors healthy action. Put a couple of handsful of seed into a bucket and pour a gallon and a half of boiling water upon it; cover it up a short time, then add a couple of quarts of cold water, when it will be fit for use. In case of an irritating cough add some honey. But, better still, is to raise plenty of sunflowers, and save the seed to feed to your horses; half a pint of flaxseed, or one pint of sunflower seed in a horse-feed three or four times a week, Fall and Spring, does very much to keep them in good health.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Planting Raspberries.

Purdy's Fruit Recorder says that the most successful planting of raspberries in autumn is accomplished by the following method: The young plants are carefully set, the roots well spread out, and the mellow earth which covers them is beaten with the hoe over the plants to show where they are. As soon as the ground freezes in winter, a wagon-load of manure is driven over the plantation, and a shovelful placed on each beaten spot. Early in the spring the whole surface is harrowed; this scatters the manure and mixes it with the soil. This, in turn, mellows the soil, and destroys the weeds that are just ready to come up, leaving a clean surface till the young raspberries are half a foot high.

Why Some Farmers Keep Poor.

A recent writer says. "After long observation I have come to the conclusion that a great majority of the farmers that are poor might have made money if they would inquire into their business habits and see what they always sold the best and kept the poorest. For instance, if they have too many sheep on hand, they pick out the best to be sold. If you ask them why they do so they will say, because they bring twice as much as the others, and I am hard up just now for money. I know that it is not a good plan, and I do not intend to follow it always." I think that the habit of selling the best is a very poor plan for any man, I don't care what his circumstances may be. I have a man in my mind now who always sells his poorest sheep for more than twice as much as the average farmer gets for his best. I have seen farmers in the fall pick out their best pigs to fatten, because they would make a few more pounds of pork than the others. This I call very poor economy."

The Grave of Gray, the Poet.

The ride of five miles from Windsor to Stoke is sweet and lovely, through shady lanes and sweet-smelling hedgerows and fragal gardens. We did not go to the village, or that was not our objective point. It was at the entrance to the churchyard we stopped, the churchyard that contains the mortal remains of Thomas Gray, the one which inspired his immortal "elegy" written in sight of it, if not in it. Besides the slab which marks the last resting-place of the poet is one which covers the remains of his mother, and it is somewhat singular that while the latter is overrun with ivy that of the poet is quite bare; perhaps vandals have taken it away. It is a spot where a poet, one would think, might find rest—so sweet, so quiet, so peaceful; the religious little church like a stone sentinel, keeping guard and holding it in perfect security. How full of heart memories this wonderful England is! Wherever way you turn you seem to be met by the ghosts of buried friends, to whom you stretch out your arms and plead for that closer companionship, that dearer relationship which crossing the sea, it seemed, should have yielded you.

Croaking a Commandment.

A little girl once went with her mother into a shop; as she stood there she saw a basket of oranges for sale. They looked ripe and juicy. While her mother was engaged in another part of the store, she kept looking at the oranges. They made her mouth water, and the thought came into her mind: "O! I wish I had one of them." This was the beginning of the temptation. She ought to have resisted it, and turned away from them; but she didn't; she kept looking at them, and the longer she looked, the more she wanted one. At last, watching her opportunity when no one saw her, she grabbed an orange, put it in her pocket and walked away. In a moment her conscience began to trouble her; she felt very uncomfortable indeed. Presently she stifled up to the basket and put the orange back again. Still she kept looking at it. She was tempted again to take it, and again she put it back.

As she walked home with her mother, she looked and felt very sad. When they were alone she burst into tears, and said:

"O mother! I have cracked one of the commandments. I didn't break it, I didn't quite break it, mother, but I'm sure I cracked it."

This little girl did right in putting the orange back. This kept her from breaking the commandment; but if she had resisted the beginning of temptation, by turning away from the orange, the moment she felt a desire for it, she would not have even cracked the commandment. We must resist little temptations, the very beginnings of evil. We must also pray to God to keep us from temptation. This is what Jesus has taught us to do every day, when in the Lord's prayer we say "Lead us not into temptation."

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL
816 PACIFIC STREET,
Bet. Stockton and Powell. San Francisco.

West Hartley Coal, Sydney Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal; Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal. Goods delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

Masonic Notice

THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Washington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will celebrate the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, on the 27th of December. Full particulars hereafter.

By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

A. J. Quinlin, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, 874 *Mission St.*
CORNER FIFTH ST.
Office Hours.—Mornings, 10 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8.

INDEX SALOON,
No. 3 BROADWAY STREET.
J. J. Scarbarough, Proprietor.
☞ The finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

OFFICIAL.

TAXES! TAXES! 1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the assessment Book of the Personal Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses of the opening of Montgomery Avenue, from Bay to Francisco, has been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No 1, City Hall. ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, are per cent will be added thereto.

WM. FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct 30, 1877.

ASSESSMENT

Upon Lands Benefited by Widening of Dupont Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a certified copy of the Assessment Roll of the Real Estate which is subject to the payment of Special and Interest upon "Dupont Street Fund," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California, to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 25th, A. D. 1870, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Law in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1877.

FAIR
FOR THE
Benefit of Christ Church,
AT THE
Y. M. U. B. Societies' Hall,
Fourth Street, between Howard and Harrison.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 10, 11, 12 & 13.
Open every day after Matinee, at 2.30 P. M.
Season Ticket, 50 Cts.
Single Admission, 25 "
Children, 10 "

Thanksgiving Day.

P. Beamish has just opened a standard style of Shirts for visiting on Thanksgiving Day. Call and examine them at S. E. corner of Third and Market Sts.

Craig & Son's undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metallic, in every variety of style. Pantrals, transshipments, and undertaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. Kelly, the renowned Eagle Brand Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Nature's Remedy.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness, also for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

Alexander Levy, wholesale and retail dealer in Wines and Liquors, finest brands of imported Cognacs and Whiskies; No. 18 Stockton street, San Francisco. Restaurants and families supplied with Wines in case or by the gallon at short notice. Goods delivered to any part of the city free charge.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Dollar Hotel, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Go to Elliott & Co., 509 Sansome Street, is just the place to obtain all descriptions of fine fruits. Give them a call.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 613 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. 2d & Montg'y and Howard Sts
SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSUMPTION
Positively Cured!
4th edition. Words of Cheer that the sickest in despair may read and be saved. Sent free by mail to any address. Send your address to DR. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y. Mention this paper.

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS
Positively Cured by Dr. Goddard's Celebrated Vegetable Specific. This is a positive remedy for the above disease; thousands of cases have been cured by it in a few days. Pamphlets containing a Free Trial Box, and certificates of cures sent free to any address. Price of Specific, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sent by mail, or express, to any part of the country. Address DR. GODDARD & CO., Box 922, San Francisco, Cal. Sold by druggists generally.

MASONIC
PUBLISHING AND FURNISHING CO.,
720 BROADWAY, N. Y.
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN ALL K I N D
Masonic Books,
Regalia, Jewels,
and Furniture.
BAKER, DeLAURENS & DURHAM
AGENTS WHO MAKE MONEY WANTED
IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNION.

Masonic.

Combination and co-operation are the leading sentiments of the hour. In union is strength, detached forces usually wage an unsuccessful warfare, while unity brings success. We are pleased to see that the Masonic Publishing Co., late of 626 Broadway, and the Masonic Publishing Co., late of No. 1 Nassau street, have amalgamated under the style of Masonic Publishing Co., and have removed to their spacious hall or show room No. 720 Broadway, where they will be found with every variety of Masonic Regalia, Jewels, Paraphernalia, etc., etc., with a choice selection of Masonic Literature, for sale at Wholesale and Retail. Masonic Societies furnished at short notice.

H. M. BLACK & CO.
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
851 853 and 855 Market St,
SAN FRANCISCO
Carriages and Light Work of every description constantly on hand.

UNDERTAKERS.
MASSEY & YUNG,
PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barrow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Fisk's Metallic Burial Cases.
Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.
Office, 321 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb.
CORONER'S OFFICE.

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
55 KEARNY STREET,
San Front. SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Carriage of Work. SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Coffins, Burlap Robes and Metallic Cases always furnished to order.
State Agent for Burtsell's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

MRS. ELLEN FISHER,
HAIR DRESSER,
1301 Powell Street.
Keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Ladies' Hair Work in the latest styles. Hair dressing in all kinds of fashion and hair work done at the lowest possible prices.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS OF THE BEAMISHS

PATENTS
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,
Successor to Wm. Rhodes & Co.,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
606 MONTGOMERY ST.,
Occidental Hotel, SAN FRANCISCO.

SITUATION WANTED.

A first class undergrad. must recently from the East, desires a situation in a store or other employment, which he will faithfully attend to. Pay no object. Address, Box 1, Martin, Pacific Appeal Office.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c.
COR. BUSH & MARKET STS
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HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
54 K Street, Sacramento.
IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND DOMESTIC
EXCLUSIVELY
Agents Hall Powder Company, Boston; Iron Founders Mutual Company; Steele Axe and Tool Company.

V. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco
Manufacturer of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal for Journal Bearings and Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS.
For SMELTING MACHINES and FOUNDING MEN.
Hydraulic Pipe and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE
CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
Mrs. E. Collins has taken the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Spencer, No. 14 Virginia street, between Minna and Natoma streets, San Francisco. Will accommodate parties from the interior or those in the city on the most reasonable terms.

FORCE PUMPS,
SUCTION PUMPS.
DROP-WELL PUMPS.
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE, AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
Pipes, Fittings, Brass Work, Pumps, Tanks, &c., made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
23 and 25 Fremont, Sacramento.

MRS. D. E. JONES,
Colored Employment Office
641 *California St., cor. Dupont.*
Hotels, Families, Farms, Mills, etc., supplied with Male and Female Labor of all descriptions with Promptness and Dispatch.

A SURE CURE.
For consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for gout and debility, by Dr. Goddard's Celebrated Vegetable Specific, which cured a recent case of Paralysis. The lady who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and she has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he will take it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE its original receipt, with full directions, to any person requesting same by letter.
DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,
CHEMIST, Rochester, N. Y.
(P. O. Box 76.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot & Shoe Maker of the Pacific Coast.
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
He always has on hand the largest assortment of
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call.
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER,
327 & 329 Bush Street, San Francisco.

A. C. Hinkson. Joseph Reynolds
HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,
Attorneys and Counsellors
AT LAW.
KNOX BLOCK, - SAN JOSE.
Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

A. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE, BEDDING, Etc
No. 626 Pacific Street,
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I. S. TITUS, M. D.,
(Late Dr. Titus' Physician State Lunacy Asylum at Utica, N. Y.)
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
No. 815 KEARNY STREET,
Between Washington and Jackson Streets.
OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.
RESIDENCE—Same.

MARTHA HOLLETT, M. D.
417B ush Street near Kearny.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 12 M.
2 to 4 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
Mrs. Eleanor Skinner takes pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has opened the house No. 14 Virginia street, between Minna and Natoma streets, San Francisco, April 30 A. M. 1877

CRAIG & SON,
MINT AVENUE,
[Formerly 823 Market Street.]
SAN FRANCISCO.
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Office Hours, 10 to 12 M.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention

NEW FIRM.
HALL, LUHRS & CO.,
(Successors to Milliken Bros.)
Importers and Wholesale Grocers
60 and 62 K STREET,
SACRAMENTO.
Being connected as we are with the large Butcher and Packing Establishment of Messrs. Hall & Luhrs, enables us to offer to the trade superior inducements in
Lard, Hams, Bacon, and Shoulders.
Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Eastern
SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON,
MACKEREL, CODFISH,
LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
Together with other choice goods.
Sole agents for the celebrated Royalty and Yellow Jack fine cut Tobacco.
Choice Butter received daily, direct from the best dairies.
We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

LATHROP HOTEL,
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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.
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LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Foot of Market street.)
8.00 A. M. Daily. Vallejo Steamer (from Washington street wharf). Stops at Benicia, Davisville, Dixon, Elmira, Vacaville, Allendale, Fairfield, Suisun, Cordelia, Suisun City, Travis, Elmira, Dixon, Davisville, Benicia, Vallejo, Napa Junction, Calistoga, Woodland, Knight's Landing and intermediate stations. Connects at Davisville with Woodland Passenger, for Woodland, and Knight's Landing. (Arrives the Pavilion 8.30 P. M.)
8.00 A. M. Daily. Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Pier). Stops at Alameda, Encinal, Park Street, Oakland, Fruitvale, Melrose, Seminary Park, Temescal, Emeryville, Shellmound, Stockton, Galt, Elk Grove, Florin, Sacramento, Davis, Davisville, Dixon, Elmira, Vacaville, Allendale, Fairfield, Suisun, Cordelia, Suisun City, Travis, Elmira, Dixon, Davisville, Benicia, Vallejo, Napa Junction, Calistoga, Woodland, Knight's Landing and intermediate stations. Connects at Oakland with Train leaving Sacramento at 5.00 P. M. Arrives at Ogden at 6.30 P. M. the next day. (Arrives the Pavilion 12.30 P. M.)
3.00 P. M. Daily. Sunday excepted. Sacramento River Steamers (from Washington street wharf). Stops at Benicia, Martinez, Antioch, Pittsburg, Clayton, Concord, Port Costa, Vallejo's Mills, Suisun, Cygnet, Peytonia, Collinsville, Bird's Landing, Rio Vista, Isleton, Walnut Grove, Georgiana Slough, Hastings, Courtland, Clarksburg, Merritt's Island, Washington, Broderick, West Sacramento, Sacramento, Freeport, Hood, Delhi, Stockton, Lathrop, Tracy, Livermore, Pleasanton, Sunol, Niles, Irvington, Washington, Alvarado, Centerville, Newark, Mayhews, Decoto, Agnew, Santa Clara, Lick, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Castroville, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola, Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Tunitas, Purissima, Half Moon Bay, Spring Valley, Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Belmont, San Carlos

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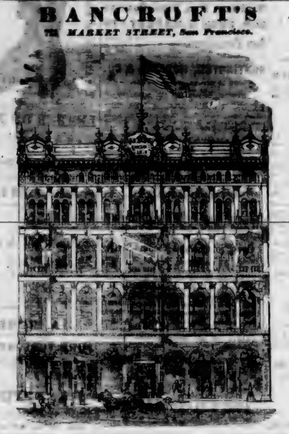
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Established in 1862.
The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.
The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.
The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.
One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the country valuable information concerning such a hitherto eccentrically isolated, though respectable, bodies.
And as a whole, with its political influence, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.
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HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of
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We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest discovery of the age, for the benefit of all humanity in the THROAT AND LUNGS assuring you that
HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP
Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is prepared by the hand of unerring, healing and strengthening to its effects, coming fresh from all parts of the globe, and is pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.
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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form the rich properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular remedies ever offered to the stomach and digestive organs.
As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in persons recovering from fevers, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the fine and vigor that can be produced by a tonic or brandy it is entirely free from the pernicious effects that follow the use of stimulants.
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Guaranteed quality and strength, some others are offered.
Insist upon obtaining HEWELL'S, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
of the Pacific Coast.
MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
Purchasers of REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a stronger nature, but for these reasons you become much better double quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and used other so called remedies without permanent relief, rest on these the safest and surest
CURE
By using according to directions,
MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.
These have proved them thoroughly to the entire satisfaction of the most reliable remedy known. They contain a combination of the most valuable tonic and entirely vegetable. They stimulate the digestive organs, the liver, magnetism, or impurities which they are used. They do not derive from daily labor. By assisting nature they aid each and every organ, and as a result they are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a
FAMILY MEDICINE
With QUEEN, as their motto, three-fourths of all diseases originating in a disordered stomach. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.
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SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE
Which is sometimes going on between the health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such a complete and decisive character, as in the case of
NEWELL'S
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A Neglected Art.
The art of letting alone sadly needs to be studied. You visit the house of a friend. The first salutations are overwhelming. The parties try to fully express their gladness, leaving nothing to be inferred on your part. They grasp your hand and shake, and shake, and as they find words, they still shake, until the ague of gladness is satisfied, and your aching fingers rejoice in the release. Then, what an uncomfortable stir to make you comfortable. What arrangement of furniture, drawing of blinds, ostentatious inquiries after your likes and dislikes; whether the temperature of the room is right, whether you can dine at that hour; what dishes you are fond of, and how they shall be cooked! Oh! why can't they let you alone; much lack of service would be less distasteful than this gushing effusiveness in which you feel fairly swamped. Or you have been subject to the unsatisfied and unsatisfiable fussiness of friends during sickness; the ten thousand questions, continuous suggestions, never-ending attempts to make you comfortable, with the only result of making death seem welcome. Then there are advisers who torment young people, the bores who aggravate old ones, the people who want to know about everybody's business but their own, and hosts more, who like gnats, musquitoes and wasps, torment humanity, until we are fain to cry out, "let us alone; why are we tormented before our time." It may be that they are necessary to develope that patience without which no character is perfect; but what a horrible fate for them to contemplate, that when the patient ones, fully perfected by that means, shall have been transplanted to the clime of rest, these shall be left to be unpreciously tormented, and none of them from long habit, shall be able to let another alone, and so eternal unrest shall be their portion. Think of it, ye good natured, friendly, fussy, aggravating obtruders, and begin to learn the art of letting alone.

"Hide that Scar."
"Though the day of my destiny's over,
And the star of my fate hath declined,
Thy soft heart refused to discover
The faults which so many could find.
Though thy soul with my grief was acquainted,
It shrunk not to share it with me,
And the love which my spirit hath painted
It never hath found but in thee.
The story is related that at one time a famous artist was requested to paint a portrait of Alexander the Great, and that when the monarch made the request, he said, "I have never had a satisfactory picture, and if you succeed in getting one it will not only increase your renown but you shall receive a fortune besides."
The artist looked at the monarch with admiration; as the wonderful conqueror before whose armies so many mighty men had fallen, and thought how glad he would be to bring out in the picture some of his most prominent traits of character. But his eye rested now and then on that scar which was such a blemish to the otherwise the face of the warrior, and he said to himself:
"If I can only hide that scar Alexander will be pleased, the picture will be a success, and my fame and fortune assured!"
He conceived the plan of having Alexander sit, his arm resting upon a table covered with drawings of battle-fields, and with a thoughtful expression of countenance, while his head dropped upon his hand. In this position he hoped the scar upon his face would be entirely concealed. The plan was executed, the portrait painted, and it proved not only satisfactory to Alexander, but was the delight and admiration of all. The secret of the artist's success was in the fact that he could hide that scar, and he was so happy in hiding it, as the monarch in finding it so beautifully concealed.
Did it ever occur to you, my readers, that so far as this one talent is concerned we may all be model artists; not in painting pictures of our friends upon canvass in oil, but in word-painting as we portray them to others and hide their scars? Are not all of us more liable to magnify the scars and make them far more noticeable than they would otherwise be, rather than to hide them?
We do not find many perfect people, for there are scars or blemishes in the characters of nearly all with whom we come in contact; but if we desired as earnestly, and tried as assiduously to extol their virtues and portray their good qualities, as some strive to remind them and others of their faults and follies, what a wonderful change there would be in the chit-chat and gossip in thousands of families! Indeed, some of us would have to be introduced again, I think, for we should hardly recognize many acquaintances, did not their counenances express, and their language evince their severe sarcastic, fault-finding natures! I think with pleasure of one friend who, although a highly cultured scholar, a man of wonderful abilities, and who has the nicest sense of what is proper, and elegant, and refined, who mingles with the nobles of the land, and yet one whom I have never known through long years of intimate acquaintance to make disparaging remarks of any one. More than this, when such remarks have been made in his presence, he has taken the opportunity to speak immediately of, and dwell upon some good trait in the character of the person discussed. This hiding the faults and idiosyncrasies of our friends is a rare and most beautiful trait of character. May the children learn it in their early days, by the example as well as the precept of their parents!

A SONG OF THE COUNTRY.
Away from the roar and the rattle,
The dust and the din of the town,
Where to live is to be beat and to battle,
Till the strong tramle the weak man down!
Away to the serene green hills
Where the consistent sleeps on the lees,
And the hurrying world is a thousand thrills
To the hymn of the bird on the sprays!
Away from the smoke and the smother,
The toil of the gun and the brown,
The push and the plan and the pother,
The wear and the tear of the town.
And the light breeze wanders at will,
And the dark pines wood nods near
To the light-plumed birch on the hill.
Away from the whirling and wheeling,
And steaming above and below,
Where the heart has no leisure to beat for hastes,
And the thought has no gain of glow.
Away where the clear brook purls,
And the hyacinth droops in the shade,
And the plume of the fleet sunsets
Its grace in the depth of the glade.
Away to the cottage so sweetly
Embowered 'neath the fringe in the wood,
Where the wife of my bosom shall meet me
With thoughts ever kindly and good;
More dear than the wealth of the world,
Fond mother with babbled three,
And the plump-armed babe that has curled
Its lips sweetly pouting for me.
Then away from the roar and the rattle,
The dust and the din of the town,
Where to live is to beast and to battle,
Till the strong tramle the weak man down,
Away where the green twigs nod
In the fragrant breath of the May,
And the sweet growth sprouts on the sod,
And the blithe birds sing on the spray.

SELECTIONS.
THE SILVER LINING.
There's never a day so sunny
But a little cloud appears;
There's never a life so happy
But has had its time of tears.
Yet the sun shines out the brighter
When the piercing tempest clears.
There's never a woeful grieving
With roses in every part;
There's never a heart so hardened
But it has an aching smart.
We have only to prune the border
To find the forget-me-not.
There's never a cup so pleasant
But has bitter with the sweet;
There's never a pain so rugged
That bears not the print of feet;
And we have a help so promised
For the trials we may meet.
There's never a sun that rises
But we know it will set at night;
The tints that gleam in the morning,
At evening are just as bright;
And the hour that is the sweetest
Is between the dark and light.
There's never a dream that's happy
But the waking makes us sad;
There's never a dream of sorrow
But the waking makes us glad;
We shall look some day with wonder
At the shadows we have had.

Did you ever notice how many people try to make puns? Punning is the lowest species of wit, and requires no brains whatever. Any one who can't say something better than a pun had better say nothing at all. Punning is the favorite resort of the vulgar and ignorant. Punning is the language of the servant girl, the clown, the boor, the fool, the idiot, the dullard, the ignoramus, the dunce, the numskull, the nincompoop, the jackass, the jackanapes, the jackdaw, the jackpudding, the jackal, the jackdaw, the jackrabbit, the jackass penguin, the jackass rabbit, the jackass deer, the jackass mule, the jackass engine, the jackass steamboat, the jackass clock, the jackass watch, the jackass anything else that is jackass. Punning is the resort of the man who has no brains, and the man who has brains and uses them will never pun

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, November 26, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Labor Agitation.

The city has been afflicted with cold weather of late for the past month or more by numbers of so called unemployed working men, led by a Mr. Kearny. They have made idle threats against many of our best citizens, and gave insult in their harangues to Ex. Gov. Stanford and others of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, which were wrong in our estimation, although considered by many as mere idle threats. The authorities arrested and discharged the leaders of the movement. They made an effort to get some colored men to join in their organization, there is none as yet been silly enough to join them, although some few were present at a Fourth Ward Meeting, Monday evening last, and one or two spoke by request, but spoke discreetly. All the sensible colored citizens keep away from the movement entirely, and remain on the side of the respectability, piety, wealth and intelligence, and law abiding people of the State, and the PACIFIC APPEAL in particular is opposed to all such indiscreet labor movements as have been inaugurated by Mr. Kearny and his co-agitators and co-laborers.

Letter from Stockton.

STOCKTON, Nov. 4, 1877.

Mr. Editor:

Since my last communication the county has been visited by a rain which has accomplished much good and enabled most of our farmers to commence plowing in good earnest. In this immediate vicinity the rain was not as copious as was desired, but in the southern and western part of the county, where it was really needed the most, there was plenty for the present. On the west side of the San Joaquin considerably over an inch fell. It was general from Pantas, in this county, down the valley, even as far as Kern county. It is fortunate for men who sometimes write for newspapers, that there is such a thing as "weather" to write about; it is a prolific theme and helps a man out amazingly when times are dull and "items" scarce.

Speaking of dull times, Stockton of course feels the effect of them, but not to so great an extent, I believe, as some of her sister cities. Whether such is the fact or not, one thing is certain—her people do not make any fuss or noise about it. Though there are not a few laboring men here out of employment, yet everything is quiet and orderly, and we are neither inflicted with incendiary oratory stirring up discord among the laboring masses, or threatened with riots by those who have no respect for law. As an evidence that the city is holding its own and a little more; I may state that there are few vacant houses, and that real estate values are constantly increasing. Over five thousand dollars have been expended within the last six weeks in public improvements, and in making the city safe against flood. Fifteen hundred dollars more are required to complete the work which will doubtless be voted by the council at its next meeting.

A sad case of insanity has just been brought to my attention. The case is that of a gentleman formerly a prosperous dry goods merchant in this city, who a few years ago sold out and removed to San Francisco. Instead of investing his ample means in some safe business, he became, like too many others, a stock operator. For a time fortune favored him, and dazzled by what he conceived to be brilliant prospects ahead, he plunged deeper and deeper into the pool until fortune took a turn and he finally lost every dollar he had in the world. Yesterday he was brought back here a raving and hopeless maniac, and placed in the insane asylum. This is but one among thousands.

H. H. H.

Fourth District Court.

On Monday last, the 19th inst. the divorce case of Caroline Sunsand vs. Nathaniel Sunsand was referred to the Commissioner of the Fourth District Court.

Why We Die So Young.

The fact is that men and women die too soon. It is high time that religion joined the band of medical science in attempting to improve the world's longevity. Adam lived 930 years. Methusaleh lived 969 years As late in the history of the world as Vespasian, there were at one time in his empire fifty-five people 135 years old. So far down as the sixteenth century, Peter Zartan died at 185 years of age. I do not say that religion will ever take the race back to antediluvian longevity; but I do say the length of human life will be greatly improved, and a person will be called a child at 100 years of age Proof! Isaiah, 65, 20: "The child shall die a hundred years old." Now, if, according to the Scripture, the child is to be a hundred years old, may not the men and women reach to three hundred, and four hundred, and five hundred? The fact is that we are mere dwarfs and skeletons compared with some of the generations that are to come. Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries. Give them a chance, and they develop a Frederick Douglass or a Toussaint L'Ouverture. And if the white race shall be brought out from under the sorrows of sin, what shall be the body! Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full swing for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man and the beauty of woman, and the longevity of all?

Napoleon Bonaparte lived only just beyond mid life, then died at St. Helena, and one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The Hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the centre of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuff box! O! how many people we have known who have not lived out half their days because of their dissipations and indulgences. Now, practical religion is a protest against all dissipation of any kind. "But, you say," professors of religion have fallen, professors of religion have got drunk, professors of religion have misappropriated trust funds, professors of religion have absconded." Yes, yes, but they threw away their religion before they did their impiety. If a man on a Pacific Coast Steamer bound for Oregon or Lower California, jumps overboard and is drowned, is that anything against the Steamship Company's capacity to take the man across the ocean? And if a man jumps over the gunwales of his religion and goes down never to rise, is that any reason for your believing that religion has no capacity to take the man clear through? In the one case, if he had stuck to the steamer his body would have been saved; in the other case, if he had stuck to his religion his morals would have been saved. There are aged people in this house to-day who would have been dead twenty-five years ago and along by that unfortunate until you came to the golden pillar of a Christian life. You went to the right, he went to the left. That is all the difference between you. Or if this religion is a protest against all forms of dissipation, then it is an illustrious friend of longevity. My text right again: "With long life will I satisfy thee."

Again, religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it takes the worry out of our temporalities. It is not work that kills men; it is worry. When a man becomes a genuine Christian, he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul—everything. Industrious he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when, in answer to his prayers, God tells him when to buy and when to sell, and if he gain, that is best, and if he lose, that is best. Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency; I am your fast friend; I could fall back on $40,000,000. I can foresee a panic ten years; I hold the controlling stock in thirty of the best monetary institutions of New York; whenever you are in trouble call on me, and I will help you; you can have my money, and you can have my influence; here is my hand in pledge for it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say: "I'll do the best I can and then I'll depend upon my friend's generosity for the rest." Now, more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburgh and Pekin, and Australia and California are mine; I can foresee a panic a million years; I have all the resources of the universe, and I am your fast friend; when you get in business trouble, or any other trouble, call on me, and I will bear, and I will help; here is my hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance." How much is that going to worry? Not much. What fiend will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? If you should take a thermometer and thrust it in Shadrach's furnace, it would never go up over seventy-five degrees. Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vocation in this? "Oh! you say," here is a man who asked God for a blessing upon a certain enterprise, and he has lost $5,000 in it. Explain that." I will. Yonder is a factory, and one wheel is going north and the other wheel is going south, and one wheel plays laterally and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer, and I say, O manufacturer your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way? Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite direction on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go down stairs and examine the carpets we are flaming out in this establishment, and you will see." I go down on the other floor and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions, they turn out a beautiful result; and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric, an old Scripture passage comes through my mind: "All things work together for good to those who love God." Is there not rest in that? Is there not longevity in that? Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation? One man says he has, another man says he is stupid, another man says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments get the mail under Hoe's cylinder and flatten him out; and he is in a great state of excitement, and worry, and fume, and cannot sleep nights, but religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side; He will take care of your reputation; if God be for you, who can be against you?" How much is that mad going to worry about his reputation? Not much. "I shut broker, who is few years ago in Wall street, after he had lost nearly one million dollars, and wrote a letter to his wife before he blew his brains out—if instead of taking out of his pocket a pistol he had taken out a well-read New Testament, there would have been one less suicide. Of nervous and feverish people of the world, try this almighty sedative; you will live twenty-five years longer under its soothing power. It is not chloral that you want, or morphine that you want; it is the gospel of longevity. "With long life will I satisfy thee."

Again, religion is a friend of longevity in the fact that it takes the worry out of our temporalities. It is not work that kills men; it is worry. When a man becomes a genuine Christian, he makes over to God not only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, his soul—everything. Industrious he will be, but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when, in answer to his prayers, God tells him when to buy and when to sell, and if he gain, that is best, and if he lose, that is best. Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency; I am your fast friend; I could fall back on $40,000,000. I can foresee a panic ten years; I hold the controlling stock in thirty of the best monetary institutions of New York; whenever you are in trouble call on me, and I will help you; you can have my money, and you can have my influence; here is my hand in pledge for it." How much would you worry about business? Why, you would say: "I'll do the best I can and then I'll depend upon my friend's generosity for the rest." Now, more than that is promised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and London and St. Petersburgh and Pekin, and Australia and California are mine; I can foresee a panic a million years; I have all the resources of the universe, and I am your fast friend; when you get in business trouble, or any other trouble, call on me, and I will bear, and I will help; here is my hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance." How much is that going to worry? Not much. What fiend will dare to put his paw on that Daniel? If you should take a thermometer and thrust it in Shadrach's furnace, it would never go up over seventy-five degrees. Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vocation in this? "Oh! you say," here is a man who asked God for a blessing upon a certain enterprise, and he has lost $5,000 in it. Explain that." I will. Yonder is a factory, and one wheel is going north and the other wheel is going south, and one wheel plays laterally and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer, and I say, O manufacturer your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way? Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite direction on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go down stairs and examine the carpets we are flaming out in this establishment, and you will see." I go down on the other floor and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions, they turn out a beautiful result; and while I am standing there looking at the exquisite fabric, an old Scripture passage comes through my mind: "All things work together for good to those who love God." Is there not rest in that? Is there not longevity in that? Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation? One man says he has, another man says he is stupid, another man says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments get the mail under Hoe's cylinder and flatten him out; and he is in a great state of excitement, and worry, and fume, and cannot sleep nights, but religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side; He will take care of your reputation; if God be for you, who can be against you?" How much is that mad going to worry about his reputation? Not much. "I shut broker, who a

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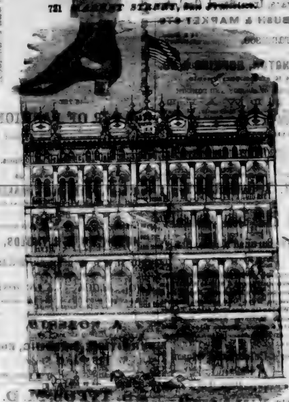
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Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.
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As a tonic, it will be found invaluable and persons suffering from debility will find it more effective than otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor of the most powerful wine or brandy it is entirely free from the intoxicating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
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By purchasing REDINGTON'S DOMESTIC FRUIT FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, being much stronger, and possible four times the quantity of other flavoring extracts.
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CURE
by using according to directions.
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These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy ever discovered. They are a delivery of other evidence of disease. They are the true remedy. Prepared in an agreeable form. Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents per box. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Directions for using and testimonials accompany each box. They can be obtained of all druggists, and when not to be had of druggists, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. For sale by all Druggists.
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Which is continually going on between health and disease, is fought out in the blood. Let the blood be pure, and disease cannot exist.
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SELECTIONS.

THANKSGIVING.

I.

The year began with gladness and a song—
Shall we repine because the tune went wrong?
How can we give thee thanks?

We reaped rich harvests but a year ago,
Now brown and barren all our fields lie low;
Must we for this give thanks?

Our eyes are blinded by the tears we shed;
Beside a grave we sit disconsorted;
We see no place for thanks.

Our hearts are heavy while we stand and wait,
And we are hungry, poor and desolate;
Can this be time for thanks?

II.

Because the discord only helped the strain,
As hearts grow tender through exceeding pain;
For this we will give thanks.

Our fields lie fallow under rain and snow
Because the Husbandman works wisest so;
And we will give Him thanks.

The heavy tears make lighter the heart's pain,
The bow of promise shines through falling rain;
For that we give thee thanks.

The hearts whose food has longest been denied
Will be most grateful for their need supplied
For all we render thanks.

PUMPKIN PIES.

I've tried the best
In East and West,
I've lunched 'neath tropic sun,
I've tested all
The fruits that fall,
And like them every one;
But North or South
No human mouth,
I will the world appraise,
E'er tasted food
One-half so good
As our own pumpkin pies.

Upon the vine
In rain or shine,
Through fragrant day and night,
The yellow globe
In emerald robe
Drinks up the summer light.
Oh, golden sweet,
The sure repeat
To mould thy luscious size,
That we may come
And roll thee home,
And make our pumpkin pies

Our lovely girls,
With shining curls,
Put neatly in a cap,
Cut slice on slice
And peel it nice,
And stew it to a pap;
Then milk be had,
And sugar by add,
And sweeten as is wise,
While others haste
To spice to taste
Those home-made pumpkin pies.

Oh, pure and fair,
This food so rare,
Made up of all that's best!
No creature's pain
Gone to its gain,
But only Nature's rest;
For summer days
And autumn haze
And smiles from beauty's eyes
Are in the dish,
Mixed to our wish,
That we call pumpkin pies.

No wonder then,
That loyal men,
From Florida to Maine,
Their quarter eat,
The same repeat,
And pass their plats again;
That cities feet
With rain regret
And wet the air with sighs,
When forced to stay
In dismal away
From their own pumpkin pies.

So to our boast
I give a toast,
Embodied all in rhyme;
May pumpkins round
With us abound
Through future autumn-time!
And may our girls
With shining curls
And tender beaming eyes,
All learn by heart
The happy art
Of making pumpkin pies!

Boys, Mind your Ten Points.

There are no doubt a thousand first-class places open for one thousand boys who possess the following ten qualifications:

1. Honest. 2. Pure, 3. Intelligent. 4. Active. 5. Industrious. 6. Obedient. 7. Steady. 8. Obliging. 9. Polite. 10. Neat.

These ten points go toward making up the character of a successful boy, and can be easily remembered. To help you remember them, just imagine one encircling each finger, and so keep them constantly in mind. They will be worth more to you than diamond rings, and you will never be ashamed to "show your hand."

The Narragansett Turkey.

The popular bird known as the Narragansett turkey, originated on the shores of the bay of that name, some years ago, and is very largely raised in Rhode Island and eastern Connecticut. It is a large gray variety, with lighter or darker shades, according to the fancy of the breeder. The most striking and uniform feature about the markings of the feathers is a white patch upon the wing bow. Not much pains has been taken to breed them to a feather, as the chief thing looked after is size. There is probably no other section, in this country at least, where turkey raising receives so much attention among farmers, and where the average weight of flocks rune so high as in the above named localities. The soil and climate are admirable, no disease prevails, and the turkey crop is about as sure as anything grown upon the farm. This breed is the result of carful attention to the selection of parent birds, and good breeding, continued through many years. The earliest and best formed birds are selected for breeding every year. The practice of breeding from two or three year-old hens is gaining in favor with the more intelligent farmers, though it is still the exception. Great importance is attached to the selection of the male bird. He must be perfectly formed, with a straight breast-bone, rather coarse, stout legs, and a proud carriage. A young cockerel, weighing twenty-six to twenty-eight pounds at the beginning of the breeding season, is the model bird to lead the flock. The young hens should weigh thirteen to fifteen pounds. It is not uncommon for farmers in this region to get $300 or $400 for their turkeys sold at Thanksgiving and Christmas. If one is going into turkey raising, it will pay to get eggs or birds from a stock that has been bred for a score of years or more, for their size. The Narragansetts are a well tested breed, and are hard to beat.

In starting a flock, we have invariably had the best success with birds. It takes a little more capital to start the enterprise, but a year in time, and advantage of seeing the stock, and knowing what sort of birds are likely to be raised, are gained. We have now conscientious poultry breeders, who have given years to the study of their business, and when we buy their birds we reap the advantage of their long experience.

The Great Bonanza Firm of California.

The aggregate wealth of Messrs. Flood, O'Brien, Mackey & Fair is over $60,000,000, from which they derive a monthly income of $1,750,000 in gold coin, or $21,000,000 a year. It is the richest mining firm in the world. They own $25,000,000 in the California and Consolidated Virginia mines, and $5,000,000 in other mines in Nevada, and in mills and real estate there. Up to the present time the Consolidated Virginia has paid $33,000,000 in dividends. The product of no other mine in the world is equal to it. They own real estate in this city, and other property in neighboring counties to the value of no less than $2,500,000. They own the Bank of Nevada of this city (excepting 5,000 shares,) which has a paid up cash capital of $10,000,000 and a reserve fund of $2,000,000, making it the richest bank in the United States. If report is to be credited, they own at the present time $50,000,000 in Government bonds, which they have recently purchased. What will be the ultimate wealth of this firm it is impossible to guess. If they go on adding to their colossal fortune they may be able to purchase the national debt at no distant day. Their power of good or evil is immense. At any moment they could bankrupt the money market of this city and bring universal ruin.

Flood and O'Brien of the firm attend to the business in this city, while Mackey and Fair attend to the mining property in Nevada. They are all men of ordinary intelligence, Flood being the brains of the concern. O'Brien and Flood have been yoked together for nearly a quarter of a century. For many years they ran a gin mill in San Francisco, out of which they made a fortune. In '59 or '60, when the Comstock lode was discovered, Mackay and Fair became connected with them, and then the quartette got control of the bonanza.

Both Flood and O'Brien are quiet, unassuming men, and make no show of their great wealth. The Nevada Block building in which they do their business, is a magnificent iron and stone edifice at the corner of Pine and Montgomery streets. The corner stone was laid three years ago, and it is five stories in height. The interior finish is of cedar and black walnut, with plate glass in every window. Beside a spacious staircase, a hydraulic elevator is provided. Telegraph wires and speaking tubes run from the main vestibule to all the offices in the building. The basement and principal story is devoted to banking offices and to the business of the Nevada Bank. The building from the basement to the upper story is thronged daily with an army of people having business in it. Hundreds seek an interview with the two bonanza kings for various purposes, but it is next to impossible to get one. During business hours, no man can get an interview with Flood except through his private secretary. The nature of one's business must first be communicated to the secretary, and then if he thinks it of sufficient consideration for Flood, he sends in your card and an appointment is made. Hundreds are disappointed by failing to get an interview, especially those who are after charity, or who want to call the attention of the firm to some scheme in which aid is wanted. Flood is a man of but few words, and dispatches his business quickly. He is rarely on the street. He has a good-sized head, full face, is inclined to corpulency and weighs, I should judge, 180 pounds in his stockings. O'Brien is taller, of larger frame and heavier, weighing, I should think, 225 pounds. His face is cleanly shaven. He is more talkative than Flood and of a jolly turn. He can be daily seen near the entrance of the Nevada Bank, where he stands sometimes an hour or two at a time chattering with his friends, whom he never fails to recognize. He seems to know everybody and everybody certainly knows him by sight, and neither he nor Flood can go along the street without being pointed out among the surging crowd.—*San Francisco Correspondence.*

Multiplicity of Subjects

One great occasion of the superficialness of the public school education of to-day especially in our cities, is the multiplicity of subjects of study which have been introduced. They are all valuable accomplishments; they may be of practical service in after life; they aid in securing a harmonious mental development; but they are not indispensable to a fair introduction into fundamental knowledge. A young person can secure his living, have at hand the means of obtaining for himself, if studious, just as broad an acquaintance with science, literature, the languages, as he pleases, be a good citizen, and intelligently discharge all his public duties, without being trained in music or drawing. To make opportunity for these, and certain branches, such as physiology, and physics, and English literature, etc.—all very important in themselves—the old-fashioned, fundamental studies are crowded to the wall, and but a short space is allowed to any one branch of knowledge. Indeed, in some of our schools, nearly all the hours are occupied in recitations, and but the most limited period is devoted to healthy and honest study. Branches like writing, reading, spelling, and plain figures, with the simplest rudiments of grammar and a general outline of superficial and physical geography, which are absolutely requisite for the daily business and intelligent discharge of the relations of life, are placed upon the same basis with the other important but not vital studies, and receive no more attention. And this, in the instance of young persons whose school education closes with the graded public school! — *Zion's Herald.*

Gen. Fremont in Old Age.

A New York correspondent in referring to the sale of Gen. Fremont's furniture by sheriff's sale, says:

The sale of the General's property by the sheriff is a sufficient proof of the adversity into which he had fallen. The most interesting feature in the sale was the pictures, the gem of the collection being a life-size portrait of Mrs. Fremont. This picture cost at least $1,000, and yet it did not bring more than one-tenth that sum. A few years ago the enthusiasm in behalf of "Jessie" would have brought out a sharp rivalry of bidders, but that time is passed. The wealth and prestige of the Benton family are gone, and hence this interesting portrait was thus sacrificed. Jessie Benton was only 16 when she became Mrs. Fremont, her husband being 12 years her senior. During his present misfortunes the eminent services of the latter as the "great path-finder" demand fresh recognition. For more than ten years Gen. Fremont was either traversing the wilderness borders of the republic or penetrating its interior. A striking feature in this extraordinary service was his fourth overland march to California. This was begun in 1848 by a party which included 33 men and three times the number of mules; but it was only accomplished after undergoing the most horrible suffering, during which one-third of the men and all the animals perished.

A fifth expedition was made in 1853, which was remarkably successful, but only through much suffering. For 50 days the party lived on horse flesh, and one of their extremities was a forced fast of 48 hours. In these expeditions new routes were traversed in the hope of finding the best uniform track, the result of which at last is the overland railroad. It seems sad that a man who has accomplished so much for the public weal should in his latter days be thus stripped by a sheriff's sale. Fremont is now 64, and looks, if anything, older. His hair has been blanched by time and exposure, but there is much more of him left than might be expected after such a life of hardship.

It is well known that he is deficient in financial management, but probably not more so than the British premier, William Pitt, or Daniel Webster and other men of note that might be mentioned. The vicissitudes of great men are a part of history. It is well known that Monroe in his latter days was so poor that President Jackson made him post-master in order to give him a support. Hamilton died in debt, while Aaron Burr was only supported by his pension as an officer in the Revolutionary army. Hence Fremont's misfortunes are not an exception to past experience. Even William Wilberforce, once a man of great wealth, as well as of great moral excellence, died poor. He remarked in his latter days to a friend that "he did not know what he lived for unless it was to show that a man could be so happy without sin with a fortune."

A Little Knight and Gentleman.

I was sitting at the window looking out one cold, slippery day last winter. I suppose a good many of you children have amused yourselves looking at the people who pass on slippery days, smiling a little to see how queerly some of them walk; I hope, though, that none of you laugh if you see some one fall. As I looked out of the window I saw a knot of boys, all neighbors of mine, who were standing and laughing. Two or three persons had passed, and almost slipped at one particularly dangerous spot. (I think the boys had been sliding there), and now a little girl came by with a basket of buttons, tapes, shoe-strings, and such things. Down she went, her basket falling on its side and half the contents rolling out. Through the window I could hear the boys laughing. Not one of them stepped forward to help the little girl, but the door of the house opposite opened quickly and a little boy, without overcoat or mittens, ran down the steps, and hurrying to the poor girl, after saying a word or two to her, helped her put her things in her basket. The poor girl was so stiff and cold that half her things might have been lost, but for the kind little knight and gentleman. I call him a knight, because the knights in old times helped the poor and helpless wherever they found them, and a gentleman, because a gentleman—a true Christian gentleman—is polite to rich and poor alike. He remembers that his Saviour has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."—*Child's Paper.*

Kitty Clover.

Kitty Clover is a pretty child, but she is always in a fret. Morning, noon and night you hear Kitty Clover crying. Her aunty said the other day that she thought she really would have to go abroad. She could not live another year in the same house with a girl who was forever in tears.

The day begins in this way with Kitty: Mamma says, "Come, darling, its time to get up. The first bell rang five minutes ago."

"O, dear!" says Kitty, "I havn't had half enough sleep. I can't wake up yet!"

"But, my love, you have not time to lie still. Breakfast will be ready, and you have your lessons to look over, and nine o'clock will soon be here."

Very ungraciously Kitty rises. She pokes out first one foot and then the other, and she looks about to see what she can find as a cause of complaint.

"Must I wear that hateful dress?" she exclaims, presently, "I want to wear my new one, and my ruffled apron."

"That dress will do you for this week, dear," mamma answers, cheerfully. But it is no use. Kitty Clover cries. Between daylight and dark she sometimes cries sixteen times.

Yet, strange to say, it is only at home that she behaves so. In school, her teacher tells us she is a very good child. Nowhere, except where mamma is, is our little girl so cross and fretful.

What shall we do with Kitty? We are afraid that a pucker is growing on her pretty forehead, and that the tears will wash all the brightness out of her blue eyes. Is there nothing that Kitty herself could do to help mend this dreadful state of of affairs?

How the Baby was Lost.

"Mamma, tell me a story," said little Fannie, when it was time for her to go to sleep.

So mamma said: "When sister Jennie was a baby, one night papa was holding her, and I was looking for something with a candle. I had a skein of thread around my neck, and it swung into the candle, and the fire flashed up about my head and face. Papa jumped up quickly and put out the fire, and then we looked all around and could not see the baby She was not on the lounge, nor in the cradle, nor in the chair."

"Why, mamma," cried Fannie, with wide open eyes, "where was she?"

"By and by we heard her cry, and there she was hid under the lounge. Papa was so scared he off on to the carpet, and so under the lounge. When she cried, mamma took her up, and rocked her and talked to her just as she does to her baby now, so that she might go to sleep."

Ten Good Friends.

"I wish I had some good friends to help me on in life," cried idle Dennis, with a yawn.

"Good friends! why, you have ten!" replied his master.

"I'm sure I haven't half so many, and those I have are too poor to help me."

"Count your fingers, my boy," said his master.

Dennis looked at his large, strong hands.

"Count thumb and all," added the master.

"I have; there are ten," said the lad.

"Then never say you have not ten good friends, able to help you on in life. Try what those true friends can do before you begin grumbling and fretting because you do not get help from others."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO,
Saturday, November 31, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving day was observed by sermons in several of the churches of the city, and by a procession of workingmen to the number of ten thousand, who marched in a grand and orderly manner through the principle streets to their destination, the grounds fronting the new city hall, where a programme of exercises were held The principle speakers were Kearny and Dr. O'Donnell. There were no disturbances or outbreaks during the day and evening.

Brutal Assault.

Anthony Sparrow, one of the barbers of the Palace Hotel was assaulted in a most cowardly manner in Anna street on Friday night November 16th. His assailant is well known by Mr. Sparrow and is liable to be arrested at any moment.

Zion Church Festival.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The ladies' committe with the Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street, gave a literary and musical entertainment in aid of the church on Thanksgiving night. It was given in the Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, above Powell. The exercises consisted of recitations, and singing by several of the Sabbath School children reciting some pieces; and grown persons, namely: Miss Mary Treadwell, Miss S. Tilghman, Miss M. J. Miles, Mrs. C. N. Williams, Mrs. S. Hillory, Mrs. E. A. Fields, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Thomas V. Watson and Jos. G. Fletcher gave recitations, and the Pacific Musical Association rendered several choruses. Mr. J. H. Smith was the pianist and J. S. Ross the manager, Mr. Wm. H. Carter the leader of the Bethel choir, Mr. George Hamar, leader of the Zion Church choir both took conspicious parts in the Areas, Solos, and Choruses. Altogether it was a very creditable affair and was well attended.

Third Baptist Church and Entertainment.

On Thursday, Thanksgiving evening, the committee of ladies and gentlemen of the Third Baptist Church, Powell street, bet. Bush and Sutter streets, gave an excellent concert in the main body of the church; and a festival in the vestry room. The programme of the concert was as follows:

Part 1st.—Piano Solo, Miss O. S. Randall; An Anthem, "Praise the Lord," by the Choir; Solo, "Not a Sparrow falleth," I. Washington; Duet, "What are the wild waves saying," Mrs. L. Crockett and Miss O. S. Randall; Solo, "Separation," H. Givins; Solo and Chorus, "On the breese of evening stealing," Mrs. L. Crockett Solo, "Rocked in the cradle of the deep," C. J. Skipwith; Quartett, "Leaf by leaf the roses fall," Mrs. L. Crockett, Miss O. S. Randal, Mr. A. Loney and C. J. Skiwith. Part 2d.—Piano Solo, O. S. Randall; "Is it True," E. Hamilton; Duet, "Lost Prescribed," H Givins and F. Hamilton; Chorus, "Laughing song," By the Choir; Quartette, "Sweet Bye and Bye," Mrs. L. Crockett and Miss O. S. Randal; Solo, "Fear not, but trust in Providence," H. Givins; Quartette, "Como where my love lies dreaming," Mr. C. K. Skipwith, Mrs. L. Crockett, Miss O. S. Randal and Mr. A. Loney; An anthem, "Serve the Lord with gladness."

Miss Ophelia Randal, Miss Chandler and Mrs. L. Crockett, as the lady singers acquited themselves very creditably in the parts they took, as also did Messrs. Loney, Skipwith, Givins and E. Hamilton. The supper was excellent, and committee deserves the thanks of all who were present as the whole entertainment was an extra good affair.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—Mrs. Cecelia V. Williams, the celebrated colored tragedienne will give a dramatic entertainment at Platt's Hall, Tuesday evening, December 17th. It had been announced for December 10th, and has been postponed to the former date. A full programme will appear next week.

Selfishness.

We are told that selfishness is the indirect cause of many cases of insanity. Some misfortune or disappointment, or it may be complete nervous prostration, overtakes persons, and so, because their sky is overcast, and their gourds wither, life seems a failure. The joys and sorrows of the whole world are nothing to them; events have no import, since since they cease to contribute to their happiness. They go over and over again all the particulars of their grief, whether real or imaginary, till they assume gigantic proportions, and are seen in an utterly false light, and unless they can be diverted from themselves, we shall have a case of introversion or downright insanity.

How often do we hear it said: «I should have gone mad under such a trial, if I had not thrown myself into some great enterprise, and been driven with work;" or «I could never have borne such an affliction if I had not interested myself in the distress of others." To be sure, there may not have been real heart interest in it at first, but they compelled themselves to do something, and therein was their salvation. It requires a mighty effort for even the most self-denying to do this, and it is almost an impossibility for one who is self-centered in thought.

Perhaps there is no habit so early and so easily acquired, as putting one's self in the foreground. Parents are generally at fault in this matter. They do all in their power to make children selfish, unhappy and disagreeable, without meaning it. When Johnnie was asked, "Who was the first man?" the immediate reply was, "Johnnie." Small blame was due the boy, since he is taught, first of all, to say, "Johnnie's a good boy;" and Johnnie's a man," and "Jonnie" is the answer to all the questions in his catechism. Pet names are showered upon him with an amazing prodigality by aunts and uncles. The first terrics are saved for him, and the nicest sweetmeats. He never so much as feels a prick of a pin but the entire household must coddle and kiss the darling, and condemn "the naughty pin." How can it be expected the great burdens of life will be borne, if this is the way children are taught to look upon their small mishaps? If they live, trouble and sorrow must come. Why not, then, prepare them to meet them bravely? I would by no means advocate severity or indifference, but with all sympathy and love help them, by example as well as words, to bear with cheerful patience their little trials. Teach them not to consider their own ease and comfort as the only things to be sought. Let the golden rule be a guiding rule. Have them share their treasures and divide their goodies. Let them take the first berries and the nicest apples to the invalid neighbor, thereby showing them kindness should not be confined to one's own family. Help them to rejoice with those who rejoice, and to seek ways to help the unfortunate. Have patience with them, and teach them to wait upon themselves, to get grandpa's cane, and grandma's spectacles. To be sure, you could do these things with much less care and trouble, but children are never so happy as when employed, and the habit of being useful, and having a care for others, will be invaluable to them. But, above all things, I pray you to guide their little feet to Him who is the perfect example of self-denying love, and on whom they may cast all their burdens, and find peace and safety.

John's Presence.

The main audience hall at th Metropolitan Temple is seated for three thousand persons. It was crowded last Sunday evening to its utmost capacity, and there was no room for the tardy. The occasion was the Rev. Dr. Kalloch's third lecture on the Chinese problem. Speaking at the outset to a

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE,

Dr. Kalloch said that among a score or so of letters which he had received, variously commenting on his views of the Chinese question, one had complained that he had greatly over-estimated the number of the Chinese, and added: "A public speaker ought to more careful in his statements." This friend will remember that my reason for estimating the Chinese population largely was their average unwillingness to communicate information about themselves, and a general similarity of appearance which would leave the inquirer in as puzzled a condition as "Saxe's census taker." For the rest, I have adopted the estimate of Hon. E. B. Meade, Member of Congress from New York, a gentleman who has had unusual opportunities for acquiring information in California, and who says: "The total Chinese population of California at present is fairly estimated at from 150,000 to 200,000, and in San Francisco fluctuating from 30,000 to 60,000, according to the season for labor in the country."

Rev. Otis Gibson feels that the report of my last lecture does him great injustice, and that, if I did not say all that is there attributed to me, I ought to have it corrected. To which I have replied in substance, and I wish now to make it public, that I attacked his position, and not him; that he is, as far as I know, a devoted and conscientious Christian worker, and that I have not desired to represent him any differently.

And now comes the Rev. John Hemphill, if I may credit a report in last Thursday's CALL, "whose senses have been shocked" about "ministers who have assumed the attitude of time-serving demagogues, giving moral support to the brawlers of sedition, and inciting labor to a conflict with capital." The distressed brother anxiously asks whether we live in a Christian land, and thinks "some of these ministers need the service of a missionary as much as the Chinaman." I don't know that he means me in this delicate and fraternal allusion, I suspect he refers to brother Noble. But if he does mean me, I fling the delamatory accusation back. Is it "giving moral support to the brawlers of sedition" to lift up the voice in behalf of poor men, who must either be deprived of work or compelled to work in competition with Chinamen?

I claim that the position I have taken — a position identical with that endorsed by the Congregationalist Conference—instead of tending to support sedition and incite labor to a conflict with capital, is the only way to *suppress* sedition and prevent the conflict. "Time-serving demagogues!" They are not the men who come to the front in turbulent times and endeavor to find out and relieve the causes of popular discontent, but the Revs. Cream Cheese and Morphine Velvets', pastors of churches in which a poor man is unable to hire a pew—in which Christ himself could not hire one if he were on earth—men who place the downiest pillow under the dying aristocrat's head, and usher him into an Upper-Ten Heaven!

GOSPEL PREACHING.

Preaching the Gospel is keeping abreast with humanity, studying its present and pressing needs, relieving its burdens, soothing its sorrows and healing its heartfelt wounds, and not walking in priestly robes, or lolling on cushioned pulpits, and expending its energies in trying to prove the Pope to be the "Man of Sin," or the Catholic Church to be the "Mother of Harlots." Some good men may honestly feel that such discourses as these are too secular for Sunday and the church. I would remind them that the lawfulness of doing good on Sunday is not an open question; and the man who does not see the necessity of trying to do good in this way, in this emergency, is one with whom I do not care to argue. Questions agitating the deepest thoughts, and affecting the dearest interests of laboring men, with their wives and children, are not mere questions of political economy, they are moral questions; they touch the very marrow of that religion of good-will of which Christ was the founder. The pulpit that is true to its trust must have something to say about them, and the man who stigmatizes those who do as "time-serving demagogues" is a slanderer of his brethren. "Have the preachers so betrayed their Master's charge," asks John Ruskin, "so smoothed their words and sold their consciences, that they are still on the side of the rich, when the rich and the poor are in conflict?" Joseph Cook, in a recent elaborate plea for ministers to do just what I am trying to do in these lectures, asks: "Has not the hour come when religion, in the name of political science, and of Him who had not where to lay His head, should stand erect in His shining garments, and apply His principles in no craven or apologetic tone?" There are two kinds of religion. One is the religion of cant—a Peckniffian piety—very proper and very pious, but always leaving the wounded sufferer on the other side of the road. The other is the religion of common life, the light of poor mens' homes, the comfort of poor mens' hearts—the religion of all men who love Christ more than creeds and souls more than sects.

"I hold to one true church of all true souls:
Whose churchly zeal is neither bread nor wine,
Nor laying on of hands, nor holy oil,
But only the annointing of God's grace.
I hate all kings, and castle, and rank of birth;
For all the sons of men are sons of God;
Nor limps a beggar but is nobly born;
Nor wears a slave a yoke, nor Czar a crown,
That makes him more or less than just a man."

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

We have but one labor complication on this coast. We have the sea with its fish; the mountains with its metals, and the climate uniformly free from those almost universal conditions which constitute the chief suffering of the poor. There is less reason for popular discontent in California, outside of one question, than in any other spot on earth. It is a highly favored land. It is the paradise of life. We are exalted to heaven. But we have one tremendous, ponderous, enormous evil and curse of alarm, and that is the presence of a servile and alien laboring class, capable, unless checked, of being immensely and indefinitely increased. A European immigrant is worth $1500 to the country. The Asiatic is positively worth nothing to it. They can work and work cheap. I see that they are building a railroad now for $20 a month and boarding themselves. And we have missionaries, ministers and sentimentalists who think that is a good thing, and who say: "If our laborers cannot stand that competition, they must go down before it." Well, they cannot stand it; they are going down before it. But I stand here tonight to say to the corporations that are paying $20 a month, it is the dearest price you can pay for the work. There will be a fearful interest on such investments. It is amazing to me that property owners, that men building railroads that they want people to ride on, do not see that one of those results must follow, viz: free laborers, men with families, the bone and sinew of the State, its best wealth, will either leave it to the possession of the coolie, or, in their blind madness, pull down the pillars which support so rotten a civilization and bury it and themselves in a common ruin.

And, lest any of you think I overestimate the danger, let me remind you that as conservative an organ as the London *Times* declares that the effect of Chinese immigration is "the inevitable degradation of white labor," and as provident a publicist as Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a late essay in the *Contemporary Review*, says: "The relations between the European and Mongolian races on the Pacific Coast are the darkest cloud on the horizon of the Republic. The Mongolian is utterly alien; he belongs to another world social; to assimilate him seems beyond the power even of those institutions by which so many foreign elements have been absorbed." Archbishop Alemany, of this city, sounds a similar note of alarm.

Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house-talk is to the members of the family; they keep our daily interests in each other, they save us from the evils of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race that has filled Europe and America, and colonised or conquered whatever territory it has pleased to occupy; to share from day to day its thoughts, its cares, its inspiration—it is necessary that every man should read his paper. Why are the French peasants so bewildered and at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concerted action, so much more alive and modern, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds, and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and even the lonely dweller on the prairie or in the forest is not intellectually isolated from the great currents of public life which flow through the telegraph and press.

The Romance of Archbishop Bayley's Life.

One of the most famous belles that New England ever produced was Miss Julia Beers, a daughter of Judge Beers, of Litchfield, Ct. She was a beautiful blonde of the rarest type, with waving hair of pale gold, large blue eyes, and a figure remarkable for its tall and slender grace. Added to these natural gifts she possessed also a fine voice of remarkable power and compass, which she constantly improved by training, while her fine natural powers of mind were cultivated by every advantage of education, so that at 25 she was a woman of rare and remarkable fascination. At this time, during a summer pleasure trip, she met the young Episcopal clergyman and the two became engaged. The Rev. Mr. Bayley was, at this period a strikingly handsome man, possessing qualities of heart and mind sure to endear him to those with whom he was brought in contact. Mr. Bayley's decision to become a Catholic priest was a death blow to Miss Beers. She herself, persuaded by her love, embraced the faith of the church of Rome, and for a while took refuge in a convent. This departure of one of society's ornaments to the gloom of a cloister produced a great sensation among the fashionable circles of that day, and when, after a brief period, she, under circumstances of peculiar romance, fled from the convent and returned to her friends, all sorts of speculations were set afloat. For a few years she led a life of retirement at her home in Litchfield, and then fell a victim to consumption and perhaps to a broken heart.

Died.

FORBES—In this city, November 29th, Mary Forbes, wife of John Forbes, a native of Louisiana, aged 34 years. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow, Sunday, from the undertakers, Mission street, bet. Third and Fourth, opposite Catholic Church. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THE HOLIDAY.—Lindsley & Co., 505 and 507 Sansome st., will supply families during the holidays with the choicest groceries, sugar cured hams, fresh butter and eggs etc. lower than any house in town. 12 lb box of choice raisins for one dollar; good table butter at sixty cents per roll.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT ROMAN'S.

Everything in the line of fine Books, Fancy Stationary, Family Bibles, Toy Books and Juvenile Works, suitable for holiday presents sold cheap. No. 11 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block, A. ROMAN & Co.

GRAND
Masonic Levee
IN HONOR OF THE
Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist,
Dec. 27th, 1877,
And in Aid of the Charity Funds of
Olive Branch and Worthington Lodges,
F. & A. M.
Will be given at
Huddy's Hall, Market Street,
ABOVE FIFTH.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR

The officers and members of Visherts and Hannibal Lodges, and the Fraternity generally are cordially requested to co-operate.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—Bro. Bro.—Bro. Lewis, E. A. Clarke, F. E. Kilby, Wm. B. Page, R. T. Lewis, H. Stillsmith, S. W. Folland, Thos. Dumlin, J. R. Francis, W. B. Strickland, E. E. Mott, Hon. M. G. Cobb, R. S. Hall, J. V. Williams, A. C. Griffiths, J. G. Palmer, Jas. Fields, Pierre Anderson.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE, *Wm. Stanley.*—Bros. E. T. Lewis, J. E. Francis, Thos. Dumlin, C. A. Griffiths, J. S. Fields.

FLOOR COMMITTEE, *Wm. Stanley.*—Bros. B. E. Mott D. E. Gaynor, E. A. Clarke.

N.B.—Any gentleman desiring an invitation for a lady will send her name and address to the Committee.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

THOS. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.
Flanagan & Gallagher,
UNDERTAKERS
AND
General Furnishers
834 Market Street,
Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.
Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order.

OFFICIAL.

TAXES! TAXES! 1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due, and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now, due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, are per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1877.

ASSESSMENT

Upon Lands Benefited by Widening of Dupont Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 9th, A. D. 1876, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. FORD,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1877.

LAUNDRY.—Mrs. Stancliff, 660 Mission Staeet, has a fine laundry, and does up under-clothing in the best style and at the lowest prices.

Lindsley & Co., 505 and 507 Sansome Street, have on hand a large stock of choice groceries.

Thanksgiving Day.

P. Beamish has just opened a standard style of Shirts for visiting on Thanksgiving Day. Call and examine them at S. E. corner of Third and Market Sts.

CRAIG & SON's undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metalic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transhipments, and undertaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

Season Ticket, - - 50 Cts.
Single Admission, - - 25 "

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

ALEXANDRE LEVY, wholesale and retail dealer in Wines and Liquors, finest brands of imported Cognacs and Whiskies; No. 18 Stockton street, San Francisco. Restaurants and families supplied with Wines in case or by the gallon at short notice. Goods delivered to any part of the city free charge.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Elliott & Co., 509 Sansome Street, is just the place to obtain all descriptions of fine fruits. Give them a call.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

FITS EPILEPSY,
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FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured in a few days by the use of Dr. Goddard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goddard is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge thousands have been given over by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case. Do not delay, but send immediately. All sufferers should give them a trial. Don't be easily tried, and be ourselves of their curative powers.

Price, 1 or large box, $5.00, or, 4 boxes for $16.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
202 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y

CONSUMPTION
Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only scientific known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and able to convince you that they are so lasting, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We can't send your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their wonderful curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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Manufacturers, 202 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FAIR
FOR THE
Benefit of Christ Church,
AT THE
Y. M. U. B. Societies' Hall,
Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason,
Tuesday, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 10, 11, 12 & 12.
Open every day after Monday, at 2.30 P. M.
Season Ticket, - - 50 Cts.
Single Admission, - - 25 "

DANIEL GIOVANNINI,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL
816 PACIFIC STREET,
Bet. Stockton and Powell, San Francisco.

West Hartley Coal, Sydney Coal, Scotch Cannel Coal, Coos Bay Coal, Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal; Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal. Goods delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

Masonic Notice.

THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Washington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will celebrate the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, on the 27th of December. Full particulars hereafter.

By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

A. G. Quinlin, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office and Residence, 874 Mission St.
CORNER FIFTH ST.
Office Hours.—Mornings, 12 to 3; evenings, 6 to 9.

INDEX SALOON,
No. 3 BROADWAY STREET.
J. J. Scarborough, Proprietor.
The finest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars always on hand.

BUY YOUR SHIRTS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT BEAMISH'S NOBLE'S BUILDING 26 MARKET STREET

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PUBLISHING AND FURNISHING CO.,
730 BROADWAY, N. Y.
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Masonic Books,
Regalia, Jewels,
Furniture.
BARKER, du LAURENS & DURHAM
A FEW WIDE AWAKE AGENTS WANTED FOR EVERY STATE IN THE UNION.

Masonic.

Combination and co-operation are the leading sentiments of the hour. In union is strength, detached forces usually wage an unsuccessful warfare, while unity brings success. We are pleased to see that the Masonic Publishing Co., late of 626 Broadway, and the Masonic Publishing Co., late of No. 2 Bleecker street, have amalgamated and taken the superb quarters, No. 730 Broadway. Their spacious hall or show room is 100 feet long by 30 wide, and is stocked with every variety of Masonic Regalia, Jewels, Paraphernalia, etc., etc., with a choice collection of *Masonic Literature.* See advertisement. Brother DANIEL SICKELS is Superintendent.

H. M. BLACK & CO.
CARRIAGE MAKERS,
851 853 and 855 Market St.,
Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO
Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Successors to Bonnell & Irving Manufacturing Co.,
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET STS
San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
54 K Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Zinc, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Sailing Hose, Rope, Hooks, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Carriage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

W. T. GARRATT,
Brass and Bell Foundry
Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,
San Francisco
Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rubber Hotel Water Gongs and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps
ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,
For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC ETC.
104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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MRS. E. COLLINS HAS TAKEN the spacious house located at the North Eastcorner of Sacramento Street and Prospect Place, San Francisco. Will accommodate guests from the interior or those in the city on the most reasonable terms.

FORCE PUMPS,
SUCTION PUMPS.
DROP-WELL PUMPS.
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE, AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
53 and 55 J street, Sacramento.

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Colored Employment Office
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Hotels, Families, Farms, Mills, etc., supplied with Male and Female Labor of all descriptions with Promptness and Dispatch.

A SURE CURE.
For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original recipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.
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Gerrit Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
(P. O. Box 76.)

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The Prize Boot Maker
of San Francisco.
—IS THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST AS SORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
Don't fail to give him a call. 329

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER.
327 & 329 Bush Street, San Francis.

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Near Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

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(Late Surgeon Prussian Staff Corps Artillery of California.)
OFFICE 310 KEARNY STREET.
ROOMS 2, 3 and 4.
OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.
RESIDENCE—113 First Avenue.

MARTHA HOLLETT, M. D.
417B ush Street. near Kearny.
OFFICE HOURS, 10 to 12 A. M.
2 to 4 P. M.
Diseases of Women and Children a specialty. Consultation free and confidential.

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MRS. ELEANOR SETHER takes great pleasure in informing her friends and the public that she has taken that commodious and airy house No. 14 Virginia Street, between Washington and Jackson streets, She will rent Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Terms Reasonable.
SAN FRANCISCO, April 27th, 1877.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals contained on hand.
Orders from country will receive prompt attention. au30

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Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Eastern
SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON,
MACKEREL, CODFISH,
LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
Together with other choice goods.
Sole agents for the celebrated Royalty and Yellow Jack fine cut Tobacco.
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We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

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LATHROP, CALA.
All Passengers Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.
Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I would respectfully announce to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. My Tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists and commercial travelers will find this house one of comfort and pleasure. Centrally situated in California.
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SACRAMENTO CITY
Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole,
Attorneys-at-Law,
N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, August 1, 1877,
And until further notice, Trains will leave
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing)
Market street.
7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Trains for Napa (Stage connections for Sonoma), Calistoga, Woodland, Knight's Landing and intermediate points. Sundays excepted, for Woodland and Knight's Landing. (Arrive San Francisco 5.55 P. M.)
8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading, and Redding, Omaha, Chicago and Omaha. Connects at Oak with Train arriving at Reno at 5.40 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)
3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry). Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive at San Jose at 5.50 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)
4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Berenda, Fresno, Hanford, Goshen Junction, Visalia, (for Mammoth Mines), Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (for Santa Ana), and Santa Barbara. Connects at Stockton with Train arriving at San Jose at 8.50 P. M. Stopping only at Oakland, Los Angeles and Colorado Street. (Arrive San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)
4.00 P. M. Daily, Overland Express for Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Winnemucca, Elko, Ogden, Salt Lake, Denver, Omaha and Chicago. Connects at Sacramento with Train leaving Sacramento at 8.45 A. M. Also taking the Third Class Overland Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 5.45 P. M. daily. (Arrives San Francisco 9.00 P. M.)
4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Local Accommodation Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 6.15 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 7.30 P. M.)
CAUTION—Overland Passengers are especially cautioned against any persons from unauthorized agencies, and "Emigrant Trains" as we can but the right to advertise or promise any Through Accommodations beyond those provided by our Through Express Trains, unless specially authorized in writing over the signature of a proper officer of this Company.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO ALAMEDA.	TO BERKELEY.	TO BERKELEY.
7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 "	8.00 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	8.00 "
9.00 "	9.00 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	9.00 "
10.00 "	10.00 "	11.00 "	11.00 "	10.00 "
11.00 "	11.00 "	12 M.	12 M.	11.00 "
12 M.	12 M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	12 M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 "	2.00 "	1.00 P.M.
2.00 "	2.00 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	2.00 "
3.00 "	3.00 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	3.00 "
4.00 "	4.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	4.00 "
5.00 "	5.00 "	6.00 "	6.00 "	5.00 "
6.00 "	6.00 "	7.00 "	7.00 "	6.00 "
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9.00 "	9.00 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	9.00 "
10.00 "	10.00 "	11.00 "	11.00 "	10.00 "
11.00 "	11.00 "	12 P.M.	12 P.M.	11.00 "
12 P.M.	12 P.M.	1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	12 P.M.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	2.00 "	2.00 "	1.00 A.M.
2.00 "	2.00 "	3.00 "	3.00 "	2.00 "
3.00 "	3.00 "	4.00 "	4.00 "	3.00 "
4.00 "	4.00 "	5.00 "	5.00 "	4.00 "
5.00 "	5.00 "	6.00 "	6.00 "	5.00 "
6.00 "	6.00 "	7.00 "	7.00 "	6.00 "
7.00 "	7.00 "	8.00 "	8.00 "	7.00 "
8.00 "	8.00 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	8.00 "
9.00 "	9.00 "	10.00 "	10.00 "	9.00 "
10.00 "	10.00 "	11.00 "	11.00 "	10.00 "
11.00 "	11.00 "	12 M.	12 M.	11.00 "
12 M.	12 M.	1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	12 M.
1.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M.	2.00 "	2.00 "	1.00 P.M.

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If This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its Illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath-School teachers in fulfilling the duties of their responsible and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are intrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be too highly estimated. It is the

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FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Restoring all Diseased and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

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WHEELER & WILSON

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Were the first introduced into the Households, and for more than twenty years have stood unrivaled.

NOW THAN 1,000,000

ARE NOW IN USE. A number far exceeding the entire sales of any other machine designed for the same purpose. The

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Especially designed for LEATHER WORK, HEAVY TAILORING, etc., is rapidly attaining that preeminence among Manufacturers which the Family Machine has ever maintained in the Household. Of the great multitude of differing Sewing Machines which have been produced and put upon the market, but few have achieved or deserved success. Heavyish traps which would make a few stitches while new, have been rejected with the name of SEWING MACHINES, and failing to all the good qualities of STANDARD machines, have been offered at low prices, and urged upon purchasers on the score of cheapness.

No machine bearing their name will not do an inferior or Work in a superior manner. No machine is cheap that is not durable; the cost of repairs of an inferior machine will soon double the original price. The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the most ECONOMICAL and TRULY CHEAP by reason of their Superiority in all desirable qualities, and are made, sold and warranted by a responsible Company of long standing and established reputation.

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Agent for the Pacific Coast,

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BEALES & CO.

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IMPORTER AND DEALERS IN

HOSIERY and

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

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The only cost being the Express charges, which are, log to my large business, are small.

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FITS OR EPILEPSY

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Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Direct and mention this paper.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office address, and

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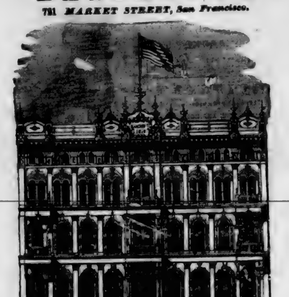
HORSEMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

PROFESSOR JOHN BULL, of 220 Pacific street, has taken the sole agency from the Cook extensively, to operate only professional by the most experienced horse doctor in the country—in fact fairly over performed in the Dexter Fitzsim. Prof. Bull challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cook only will can be seen at my home by calling upon

JOHN BULL, 220 Pacific Street.

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In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

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One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world valuable information concerning since hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from nervous prostration, giving almost immediate relief, and also spasms that so frequently annoy many that need

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Adopted for the Pacific Coast.

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of [illegible] contracted in a malarious climate. For Dys[illegible] in small doses, they have no equal.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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SELECTIONS.

LOVE LIGHTENS LABOR.

A good wife rose from her bed one morn,
And thought with a nervous dread,
Of the piles of clothing to be washed, and more
Than a dozen mouths to be fed;
There were meals to get for the men in the field,
And the children to fix away
To school; and the milk to be skimmed and churned,
And all to be done that day.

It had rained in the night, and all the wood
Was as wet as wet could be;
There were puddings and pies to bake, besides
A lot of cake for tea.

The day was hot and her aching head
Throbbed wearily as she said:
"If maidens but knew what good wives know,
They would be in no haste to wed!"

"Jennie, what do you think I told Ben Brown?"
Called the farmer from the well;
And a flush crept up his bronzed brow,
And his eyes half bashfully fell;
"It was this, he said, and coming near,
He smiled, and stooping down,
Kissed her cheek—'twas this; that you were the best
And the dearest wife in town."

The farmer went back to the field, and the wife,
In a smiling and absent way,
Sang snatches of tender little songs
She had not sang for many a day.
The pain in her head was gone, and the clothes
Were white as the foam of the sea!
Her bread was light and her butter was sweet
And as golden as it could be.

"Just think!" the children all cried in a breath,
"Tom Wood has run off to sea!
He wouldn't, I know, if he only had
As happy a home as we."
The night came down and the good wife smiled
To herself as she softly said:
"'Tis no sweet to labor for those we love,
It's not strange that maids will wed."

Tom's Gold Dollar.

Tom Caldwell threw a stone at Deacon Uzzer's horse as the deacon was riding by the other day. The stone struck the horse. The horse kicked. The deacon's hat and wig were knocked into the mud, and the deacon himself came very near being thrown. Tom didn't exactly mean to do it, although he did cast the stone, and did join with the rough boys in laughing heartily at the sad plight into which the deacon was put by this recklessness.

"Good for you, Tom," said a redfaced and red-nosed horse jockey, who stood by the livery stable door and saw the catastrophe to Deacon Uzzer. "Here's a dollar, Tom. It's worth that to see pious pride put into pickle." And the jockey reached out a gold dollar and offered it to Tom. Tom was surprised. He hesitated a moment but could not resist the prize, and so, pocketing the dollar, joined in the jockey's jolly laugh at the deacon's expense, and then walked on, feeling a little ashamed of himself, and yet covering his conviction with the thought of how many nice things a gold dollar would buy.

Tom had gone but a few steps when he heard a voice on the other side of the street calling to him. He raised his eyes and saw Doctor Maybin, an old Quaker, standing in his office, and beseeking to Tom to come over.

"What did the fool pay thee for thy folly, Thomas?", asked the old man.

Tom blushed. His fingers fumbled in his pockets, and the gold dollar seemed to burn them more than the hot blushes burned his cheeks and brow. He answered nothing. What could he answer?

"Didst thou sell thyself, Thomas?" asked the old doctor.

Still the condemned boy was speechless.

"Thoughtlessly, thou didst a foolish thing. Mischievously, thou didst laugh with fools at thine own wrong. Cowardly, thou didst shrink from confessing thy wrong. Covetously, thou didst accept a bit of gold for a bad and contemptible deed; and canst thou now rejoice in gold thus ill-gotten from base hand?"

The scarlet face was turned upward, and Tom's blue eyes, brimful of tears, gazed into the white face of the indignant old man.

"I am ashamed of thee," said the doctor.

"I despise myself," said Tom flinging the gold piece to the pavement, and bursting into a flood of tears.

"Then pick up that gold; go to the giver; place it again in his hand, and say, "I blush that I dared so touch it;" go then to Deacon Uzzer's, and confess thy wrong."

"All this will I do," said Tom, as he picked up the coin and hurriedly left the doctor's presence.

And Tom did as the doctor advised, and as he had promised. And on his way from Deacon Uzzer's house to his own home, Tom said to himself, "The reproofs of the wise are sweeter than the rewards of the wicked."

Don't Give Up.

A gentleman traveling in the northern part of Ireland heard the voices of children and stopped to listen. Finding the sound came from a small building used as a schoolhouse, he drew near; as the door was open, he went in and listened to the words the boys were spelling.

One little fellow stood apart, looking very sad. "Why does that boy stand there?" asked the gentleman.

"O, he is good for nothing," replied the teacher. "There is nothing in him. I can make nothing of him. He is the most stupid boy in the school."

The gentleman was surprised at his answer. He saw the teacher was so stern and rough that the younger and more timid were nearly crushed. After a few words to them, placing his hand on the head of the little fellow who stood apart, he said: "One of these days you may be a fine scholar. Don't give up; try, my boy—try."

The boy's soul was aroused. His sleeping mind awoke. A new purpose was formed. From that hour he became anxious to excel, and he did become a fine scholar. It was Dr. Adam Clark. The secret of his success is worth knowing: "Don't give up; but try, my boy—try."

The Rights of Children.

The child has a right to ask questions and to be fairly answered; not to be snubbed as if he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored as though his desire for information were of no consequence, nor misled as if it did not signify whether true or false impressions were made upon his mind.

The child has a right to his individuality, to be himself and no other; to maintain against the world the divine fact for which he stands. And before this fact father, mother instructor should stand reverently seeking rather to understand and interpret its significance than to wrest it from its original purpose. It is not necessarily to be inscribed with the family name, nor written over with family traditions. Nature delights in surprises and will not guarantee that the children of her poets shall sing, nor that every Quaker-baby shall take kindly to drab color, or have an inherent longing for a scoop-bonnet or a broad-brimmed hat.

In the very naming of a child his individuality should be recognized. He should not be invested with the cast-off cognomen of some dead ancestor or historical celebrity, a name musty as the grave-clothes of the original wearer—disfully redolent of old associations—a ghostly index-finger forever pointing to the past. Let it be something fresh; a new name standing for a new fact, the suggestion of a history yet to be written, a prophecy to be fulfilled. The ass was well enough clothed in his own russet; but when he would put on the skin of the lion, every attribute became contemptible. Commonplace people slip easily through the world; but when we find them heralded by great names, we resent the incongruity, and insist upon making them less than they are. George Washington selling peanuts, Julius Cæsar as a bootblack and Virgil a vender of old clothes, make but a sorry figure.

We are indebted to our children for constant incentives to noble living; for the perpetual reminder that we do not live to ourselves alone; for their sake we are admonished to put from us the debasing appetite, the unworthy impulse; to gather into our lives every noble and heroic quality, every tender and attractive grace.

We owe them gratitude for the dark hours which their presence has brightened, for the helplessness and dependence which have won us from ourselves; for the faith and trust which it is evermore their mission to renew; for their kisses on cheeks wet with tears, and on brows that but for that caressing had furrowed into frowns.—*Living Age.*

Turkeys.

Farmers frequently have occasion to sell turkeys by live weight, and wish to know what is the fair relative price between live and dead weight. In turkeys dressed for the New York market, where the blood and feathers only are removed, the loss is very small. For the Eastern markets the heads are taken off and the entrails are taken out. This makes a loss of nearly one-tenth in the weight. A large gobbler was recently killed weighing 31½ pounds. After bleeding and picking he weighed 29½ pounds, a loss of two pounds, or one-fifteenth. When ready for the spit he weighed 28½ pounds, a loss of 3½ pounds, which is nearly one-tenth of the weight. When the market requires the New York style of dressing, the price is fifteen cents a pound live weight, or less, if the labor or dressing be counted anything. In the other style of dressing, if the price were twenty cents, the farmer could sell for eighteen cents, or less, live weight, without loss. Farmers who never tested the loss of weight in dressing, often submit to the deduction of three or four cents a pound for the middlemen, who are interested in making this large difference.

Narrow Reformers.

There is a class of narrow reformers who make themselves conspicuous by their offensive attacks and criticisms upon others laboring in the same cause, but sometimes holding views as to men and measures. They never accomplish any practical service themselves, but simply weaken the attacking force against an admitted evil by destroying confidence in the friends of the movement. They have no breadth, no modesty, no wisdom, no charity, but are endowed with a voluble tongue, an insatible pen, and a scolding voice. They constantly lose sight of the great object to be attained. They have not the slightest idea of availing themselves of every possible helping hand. They can not conceive of any mode for reaching the desired result, save the one which they have marked out for themselves. And the great end itself, which is sought for, is swallowed up, often, in the more cherished purpose of bringing themselves into notoriety, even at the expense of better men. The sound of their voice, or the sight of their names in print, is sweeter than any real victory in the progress of reform. All this becomes particularly offensive when it is, as is often the case, coupled with declamatory assertions of peculiar consecutiousness, and the most offensive utterances are poured out, as they assure us, from an unspeakably painful sense of duty. No cause has suffered more from these narrow, vociferous, uncharitable, impracticable advocates than the great and good temperance reform. An outspoken and manly frankness, combined with a noble and generous charity; a positive and unswerving utterance of honest convictions, but expressed in terms becoming a Christian gentleman; a hearty recognition of all that is praiseworthy, even in those that do not fully reach our standard of opinion and duty—these are the true characteristics of a persuasive and successful reformer.—*Zion's Herald.*

A True Lady.

Beauty and style are not the purest passports to respectability—some of the noblest specimens of womanhood the world has ever seen have presented the plainest and most unprepossessing appearance. A woman's worth is to be estimated by her real goodness of heart, and the purity and sweetness of her character; and such a woman, with a kindly disposition and well-balanced mind and temper, is lovely and attractive. Be her face ever so plain and her form ever so homely, she makes the best of wives and the truest of mothers. She has a higher purpose in life than the beautiful yet vain and supercilious woman, who has no higher ambition than to gratify her inordinate vanity by attracting flattery and praise from a society whose compliments are as hollow as they are insincere. —*Selected.*

A Plea for the Children.

Grown people too often forget that he children are entitled to a certain amount of consideration as well as themselves. As a rule, adults respect each other's wishes, yield to each other's fancies, or even humor each other's whims without complaint, but towards children they exhibit at times a strange spirit of intolerance.

If we take up the last new book, we are careful not to remove the mark placed there by some other member of our family; for the same reason we return the paper to the sitting-room table or the inkstand to the library; we avoid occupying the chair by the sunny window because it is H——'s favorite and accustomed seat, and so on, all through the house and the daily life, we are scrupulous in regard of other's rights and comforts.

But all this is dropped with the children. Over in the corner Ned and Robbie have made a train of cars out of three chairs, an old parasol and some odds and ends of various sorts. They are deeply interested, and happy, as a matter of course—children always are happy when they are busy—and as one is the worse for their harmless play. But just now one of the grown people surveys the littered corner with horror, and on the impulse of the moment begins "clearing up." The parasol and the various belongings of the engine are bundled out of the room, the chairs are whisked abruptly into their places, and the poor children admonished "not to make such a muss again!" Is it to be wondered at that they feel themselves unjustly treated, and are indignant?

Again, Johnnie is building a wonderful fort with his blocks, and adds story after story with almost breathless eagerness to the somewhat shaky structure. Presently his mother or his sister enter the room, and shoving a chair or pushing a table into more convenient position for *their* use, utterly demolish poor Johnnie's architectural triumph! At his cry of dismay some one exclaims perhaps, but is answered coolly: "Oh, it is nothing, *only* Johnnie's blocks were knocked over he can soon put them up again!"

Are we quite sure, we older and wiser folks, that we would like to have *our* blocks knocked over so ruthlessly or our vexation treated so lightly?

The upsetting of that carefully constructed fort was as trying to little Johnnie as the unravelling of your intricate crotchet or knitting work, or the hopeless blotting of your just finished letter would be to you. Remember this when you are disposed to banish the playthings to the closet sometimes, because they take up so much room, and be patient with the children's fancies. Be patient, even though they litter their allotted corner sadly, and overflow upon the neighboring space. Show due consideration for their plays and privileges, and they will learn to be considerate and careful in turn.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

A Good Daughter.

There are other ministers of love more conspicuous than a good daughter, but none in which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and none to which the heart's warm requitals more joyfully respond. She is the steady light of her father's house. Her idea is indissolubly connected with that of his happy fireside. She is the morning sun and evening star. The grace, vivacity and tenderness of her sex have their place in the mighty sway which she holds over his spirit. The lessons of recorded wisdom which he reads with her eyes come to his mind with a new charm, as blended with the beloved melody of her voice. He scarcely knows weariness which her song does not make him forget, or gloom which is proof against the young brightness of her smile. She is the pride and ornament of his hospitality and the gentle nurse of his sickness, and the constant agent of those nameless, numberless acts of kindness which one chiefly cares to have rendered, because they are unpretending but expressive proofs of love.

Cast a Line for Yourself.

A young man stood listlessly watching some anglers on a bridge. He was poor and dejected. At last approaching a basket filled with wholesome looking fish, he sighed:

"If, now, I had these, I would be happy. I could sell them at a fair price, and buy me food and lodgings."

"I will give you just as many, and just as good fish," said the owner, who had chanced to overhear his words, "if you will do me a trifling favor."

"And what is that?" asked the other.

"Only to tend this line till I come back. I wish to go on a short errand."

The proposal was gladly accepted. The old man was gone so long that the young man began to be impatient. Meanwhile the hungry fish snapped greedily at the baited hook, and the young man lost all his depression in the excitement of pulling them in; and when the owner of the line returned, he had caught a large number. Counting out from them as many as were in the basket, and presenting them to the young man, the old fisherman said:

"I fulfill my promise from the fish you have caught, to teach you whenever you see others earning what you need, to waste no time in fruitless wishing, but cast a line for yourself."

Little Things.

A serpent's fang is a little thing, but death is its victory.

A baby is a woo little thing, but a constable was once a baby.

A cross word is a little thing, but it is what stirs up the elephant.

The tongue is a little thing, but it fills the universe with trouble.

A star is a little thing, but it can hold this great world in check.

A hornet's sting is a little thing, but it sends the schoolboy home howling.

An orange peel on the sidewalk is a little thing, but it has upset many a giant.

A kiss is a very little thing, but it betrayed the Son of God into the hands of his enemy.—*Josh Billings.*

The Baby.

Two little girls came rushing into my room one day, each with an orange in her hand for Auntie.

They had some very important communication to make. Baby is coming! Sure enough, close behind was papa and mamma, and a tiny stranger whom I had never seen. Very old and wise she looked, as she rested on my knee, and well she might with the weight of seventy-six days upon her curly head. What a long life for the "woe" thing!

No wonder she looked wise as she gazed into our face, not even condescending to smile, until she had assured herself that we looked like "other folks." "Precious, precious darling!" What information would you give us, if you could but speak? Could you tell us anything of the little rosebud sister that came and went a little more than one short year ago, tarrying just long enough to twine around our hearts, causing them to bleed oh so terribly when Jesus called her back again?

Have you come yourself, bringing such a wealth of love to hearts so recently crushed, filling them with joy and gladness, only to go away again, carrying all the sunshine out of their lives, and leaving their hearth more desolate than ever?

We may not know. Jesus has hid these things from the wise and prudent, but who shall say that he has not revealed them unto babes? God bless thee, little one. Living or dying, the Savior has left a precious legacy for you. "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—*New Yous.*

The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.

The first printing press in the United States was introduced in 1629.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, December 8, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Governor's Message.

Governor Irwin delivered his message before the legislature on Thursday; it is acknowledged by all classes to be an able and comprehensive document. Its recommendations are the actual wants of the State.

☞ Mrs. C. V. Williams, the celebrated colored Tragedienne, will give with a fine troupe the play of Evadne, next Monday night at Platt's Hall. She deserves a full house.

☞ The President's message is being received with much favor from the press and people in all the States.

The Fair.

Mrs. Cecelia Williams Watson will prepare the Tableau at the Fair for the benefit of Christ Church, which opens Monday evening, next. The Tableaux for the first evening will be the "Reaper and the Flowers," "The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe," "The Last Trial of Joan of Arc;"—in this Mrs. Watson will render the leading character and will read a historical poem, descriptive of the event. The musical and dramatic portion of the entertainment will be rendered by some of our best amateur talent. For particulars see programme for the evening.

Correspondence.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a Colored young lady to her relatives in this city, who left this city for the East last month:

NORTHAMPTON, MASS, Nov. 21.

Here we are all unpacked and settled for a long while. I think I shall like it very much, every one is so pleasant, and to town is perfectly lovely, the square we live on takes up nearly a whole block and is surrounded by such lovely trees, in fact all the streets have trees on each side, and in summer it must be lovely; the house is an old fashioned one, nearly a hundred years old, if not more, and it so comfortable, not furnished costly, but everything is so nice; there are two sisters, one Miss Maria, and the other, Alice. I think Alice has been married, but the other is not; I think she is an old maid; there are too girls, both Irish, but not like the Irish we have in 'Frisco; the cook's name is Johanna, and the other's name is Bessie, and then there is another young lady stopping here, she goes to the college, but her father and mother live in New York, so you know who I am living in the house with. I had a lovely time coming over in the cars, especially after I left Ogden; all the porters were so kind, and up at Cheyenne the porters come near taking all the look out of me; I went with the porter to get some milk and he made me sit down to lunch with him; one ran for a chair, one for some water, one for milk, one for pie, and six or eight stood with their mouths wide open, the cook stopped working, and stuck his head out of his little cuddy hole, and all was in confusion and I felt much confused; after we crossed over to Conneil Bluff on our way to Chicago we ate on the cars, and that's the time I had, for we were two days and had to go from one car to the other to eat, and it was fun to see the boys running to help me over and to see which would be first, and they would save the nicest things and have them cooked the nicest of any; Of course we always managed it so that I would come in last after everyone else was through; then after they got through their work they would bring in their guitars and I would go out in the little room they had, and dance, it was jolly, and they would sing, and if Mrs. H. happened to leave her state room for a minute, when she came back it would be full, all come to talk; no wonder the Palace men are fresh, for the farther east I get the fresher I find them. We staid in Chicago all the afternoon, the Old Lady said I might go out if I was sure I would not get lost, so I combed my hair and put on a clean ruff, and went out to see what I could see; I walked quite a distance and then I saw our porter and began talking to him; pretty soon I began to see little children at every corner and they would run up against me accidentally, of course, beg pardon and ask me if I was from California, and so forth; that settled me from going out walking any more; we crossed over the Mississippi river, and it was perfectly lovely, the sun was just rising and it was one of the most beautiful sights I ever saw. We stopped at Niagara and enjoyed a charming view of the Falls, the most wonderful of nature's wonders We made a short visit to an Indian camp at Wa-wa, and were soon surrounded by a crowd of Indians, dirty squaws and squalling papooses; a ten minutes interview with "the noble red man" was quite enough for our party, and, leaving him to the thoughtful care of the Indian agent, we rolled swiftly along to meet our waiting friends in fair Northampton.

Kate L.

The Pagan and Christianity.

Christianity is not unknown in China. Millions of Chinamen have been touched by its power. There, as everywhere, it has inspired saintly lives and sustained martyr deaths. And it has done so in a way that adds convincing proof to its divine authority and power. The great insurrection against the Tartar dynasty in China, which lasted nearly half a century and cost millions of lives, was, in its origin and purpose, to a great extent, a religious rebellion, originating in a mind profoundly stirred by the truth of Christianity. When the English fleets took the Chinese forts in the river Canton, in 1839, a sincere believer in Jesus of Nazareth was found, whose mind had been illuminated through the influence of a tract placed in his hand six years before. He believed in God the Creator, and Jesus the Elder Brother. He denounced idolatry. He made converts. He was the founder of the insurrection. It gathered to itself allies who had no sympathy with its aims; it was stained with excesses inseparable from such a tremendous and protracted revolt; but it was marked all through its history with a strange religious enthusiasm. Before the attack on Nanking the whole army knelt and prayed, and then fought, like Cromwell's soldiers. "They accuse us of magic," said one of them; "our only magic is prayer to God." They all renounced idolatry and the worship of Confucius. They were christened "God-worshippers." They exalted woman to a position she had never occupied before—the first and best evidence, everywhere and among all peoples, of the influence of Christianity—and punished the crime of prostitution with death. They abolished the custom of cramping women's feet; they abolished slavery; they abolished idolatry; they prohibited the use of opium. They refused to receive recruits to their army unless they would renounce idolatry and forswear the use of opium. They authoritatively announced that if they succeeded the Bible should be substituted for the works of Confucius as the religious guide of the people. And if they had succeeded the Bible would have been adopted at once by 400,000,000 of people—a more striking display of the power of Christianity than anything that has occurred since Constantine emblazoned its detested symbol upon the Roman shield.

THE POWER OF THE CROSS.

All this immense interest in Christianity in the heart of China—this belief in the name of Jesus by millions of the Chinese people, 400,000 of whom were killed in battle by aid of British soldiers, 4,000,000 more dying by starvation—was awakened directly by no Christian mission, Catholic or Protestant. The divine glory and coronal beauty of Christianity is that it is adapted to all classes and conditions of men. Confucianism may have some special adaptation to Chinese peculiarities, or Mohammedanism to Turkish passions, but Christianity is the religion for Man. There are none so low as to be beneath its reach; there are none so high as to be above its need. The doctrines of Christianity are applicable to all men, because all men are essentially the same, and stand in a common relation to God and to one another. Its laws are equally suited to govern men of every nation and clime. The corruptions which they are adapted to cure are found in all; the virtues they require are needed by all. The power of the cross has been tested 1900 years and never failed. Who cares whether Tom Paine renounced his infidelity or not? Did anybody ever hear of a dying Christian renouncing his Redeemer's "Eighty and six years" said Polycarp on the day of his martyrdom, as he thrust his thin hands into the fire, "have I served Jesus of Nazareth, and he has never forsaken me." The efficacy of the gospel has been tried by all ages, from infants to men of gray hairs. From the ice-bound cliffs of Greenland to the flowery banks of the Ganges, it has illustrated its power over human hearts. Everywhere, and at all times, and among all nations, it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. It is might embracing weakness, mercy meeting guilt, love overlooping all restraints, conquering all countries, and restoring to their primeval direction the crushed and bleeding spirits of humanity.

BRITISH CUPIDITY AND CRUELTY.

Why did not the Ti-Ping rebellion succeed? It originated in prayer. It promised the best reforms. It drew immense numbers to its support. Its candidates for baptism were all required to attend a prayer which closes thus: "I pray that God will give me His holy spirit to change my wicked heart; deliver me from temptation, and grant me peace in this world and glory in the next, through the mercies of our Saviour Jesus, who redeemed us from sin." They sacredly observed the Sabbath day, holding two services in each, and commencing every service with a sort of liturgy: "Our Heavenly Father, of His great mercy, did not spare His own Son, but sent Him down to give His life to redeem sinners." A people with such a faith and such a purpose ought to have succeeded. Why did they not? It is the decision of the best writers, principally Englishmen, that this grand result would have been accomplished, and China made a Christian empire, had it not been for British interference. And the damning fact is further added that the reason for this interference was the opposition of these Christian rebels to Britain's cursed trade in opium. One English writer says: "It is not once or twice that the policy of the English government has been detrimental to the best interests of the world. Disregard of international law, deeds of piracy and spoliation, a vast system of wrong and violence, have everywhere marked the dealings of the British government with the weaker nations of the globe." There are living witnesses of the truth of this terrible arraignment among us; men who have had their infant slumbers broken by the yells of an infuriated soldiery, and who have fled to the mountain or morass for safety by the light of the flames bursting from their own homes; men who leaning over Erin's broken harp, believe that the time is yet to come when the epitaph of Emmet can be written. "When I look back," says the author of the history of this rebellion, "on the unchangeable and universal kindness I always met with among them, even when their relatives were being slaughtered by my countrymen, their magnanimous forbearance seems like a dream. To those who have experienced the ordinary dislike of foreigners by the Chinese, the surprising friendliness of the Ti-Pings was most remarkable. They welcomed Europeans as brethren from across the sea, and claimed them as fellow-worshippers of Jesus." It is astonishing that such a people could have fought so long with so little sympathy or knowledge on the part of the Christian world! Missionary efforts in China meet with gratifying success. There are more than 12,000 converts, and 120 devoted missionaries, the "hottest Roman of them all," in some respects, being our own good Dr. Dean, who has given the flower of a romantic life to that pagan people, and who so lately bade us a tremulous farewell as he went for the last time to make his grave among them. One question then is answered. Christianity is adapted to the Chinese.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Those of you who have heard those lectures will bear witness that nothing has been said in any of them in contradiction of these views. I have repeatedly stated that I was discussing the question in its industrial bearings; that it was not a question between Christianity and Confucianism, or American and Asiatic civilization, but between Chinese cheap labor and American labor properly remunerated. But I have proposed from the beginning to do what I am now doing, viz., to discuss the relation of Christianity to the Chinese. Would it seem possible, then, that the position of a public man could be as greatly misrepresented as mine is in the following paragraph from the Sacramento daily *Bee*:

"On Sunday last in San Francisco, Rev. I. S. Kalloch, the leading Baptist divine in the State, rose in his pulpit, denounced the Chinaman as a bad egg, in his moral, social, industrial aspect, declared himself thoroughly disgusted with his recent proteges, and asserted that the attempt to evangelize them was, and always would be a failure."

Whereupon the "busy *Bee*" reporter interviews the Sacramento ministers, and Brother Dwinell, the Congregational preacher, thought "the sermon of Rev. Mr. Kalloch was a very strange effort on the part of a person pretending to be a Christian minister" and Brother Briggs, the Methodist preacher, "considered Mr. Kalloch as a man who had not been long enough on the coast to know much on the subject;" and my good Baptist Brother Foskett thinks I am "turning altogether too many summersaults for a Christian minister!" And all this because I am reported as saying what I never dreamed of.

PLATT'S HALL.

Monday Evening, Dec. 17th, 1877.

MRS. C. V. WILLIAM'S

Colored Dramatic Troupe

Will present the celebrated Tragedy, in Five acts, of

EVADNE,

—OR—

The Statues.

With the following powerful distribution of Characters

EVADNE, - - - Mrs. C. V. Williams.
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Courtiers, Soldiers, Guards, &c.

After the play, a grand progression of specialdances

Six valuable prizes will be given to the six best fancy dancers on the floor. 1 to Indies and 1 to gents

ADMISSION. $1.00

RESERVED CIRCLE, ... .50

PANQUETTE, ... .50

Doors open at 7, commences at 8.

TAXES! TAXES!

1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1 City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. MITCHELL,

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No 1, City Hall. ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, Ten per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. MITCHELL,

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct 29, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS

BENEFITED

By Widening Dupont Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California, to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 26d, A. D. 1870, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Lawsin regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. MITCHELL,

Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 29, 1877.

Musical Notes.

"GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA SHORE."

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. "*Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore.*" It is thought that "*Drifting with the Tide,*" this author's last composition, will even eclipse "*Gathering Shells*" in popularity. Either of those beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

THE HOLIDAY.—Lindley & Co., 505 and 507 Sansome st., will supply families during the holidays with the choicest groceries, sugar cured hams, fresh butter and eggs etc. lower than any house in town. 12 lb box of choice raisins for one dollar; good table butter at sixty cents per roll.

Married.

WILLIAMS—THOMPSON—In this city, on Thursday evening, Dec. 6th, Rev. *T. J.* Williams, of Zion A. M. E. Church, to Mrs. J. M. Thompson.

GRAND

Masonic Levee

IN HONOR OF THE

Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist,

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And in Aid of the Charity Funds of

Olive Branch and Worthington Lodges,

F. & A. M.

Will be given at

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ABOVE FIFTH.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR

The Officers and members of Victoria and Rescinal Lodges, and the Fraternity generally are cordially requested to co-operate.

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FINANCE COMMITTEE, *Miss Rosetta*—Bros. E. T. Lewis, J. E. Francis, Thos. Dustin, C. A. Griffiths, J. B. Fields.

FLOOR COMMITTEE, *Miss Rosetta*—Bros. R. H. Moir D. E. Gaynor, S. J. Clarke.

N. B.—Any gentleman desiring an invitation for a lady will send her name and address to the Committee.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

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Everything in the line of fine Books, Fancy Stationary, Family Bibles, Toy Books and Juvenile Works, suitable for holiday presents sold cheap. No. 11 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block, A. ROMAN & Co.

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P. Beamish has just opened a standard style of Shirts for visiting on Thanksgiving Day. Call and examine them at S. E. corner of Third and Market Sts. ☞

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NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally. ☞

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Price, for large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $16.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. As close.

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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only remedy known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—no matter how bad the case may be. We also guarantee you that they are no humbug, as we will refund the money either by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

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First-class 2 p ssenger to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Reasonable Prices.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, August 1, 1877,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Oreeland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing) Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Washington Street Wharf), connecting with Train for Napa. (Stage connections for Sonoma), Calistoga and Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Sundays excepted, for Woodland, and Knight's Landing. (Arrive San Francisco 8.35 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Auburn, Colfax, Reading, and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Lone at 5.40 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 6.30 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.50 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 5.35 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland, Vissilia, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction and Gilroy for Santa Cruz). Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (San Diego), Colton and Colorado River (connecting at Colton with Train arriving at San Bernardino at 7.30 P. M. Stopping Only between Oakland, Los Angeles and Colorado River. (Arrive San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train to Martinez, Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Dixon, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Sacramento with Express Train leaving at 8.15 P. M. for Marysville, Chico and Tehama. Stopping Only between Vallejo and Davis.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Accommodation Train via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 7.30 P. M.)

CAUTION—Overland Passengers are especially cautioned against any persons from unauthorized agencies, who may represent "Emigrant Trains" or claim to have the right to advertise or promulgate any "Excursion or Reduced Rate" beyond those provided at the regular rates, unless supported by authorized Tickets, Coupons or Orders from the proper officer of this Company.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

TO OAKLAND.	FROM BROADWAY.	FROM CLAY STREET.	FROM WASHINGTON STREET.	FROM MISSION STREET.	FROM THIRD AND TOWNSEND STREETS.
7.00	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.30	8.45
7.30	8.00	8.15	8.30	9.00	9.15
8.00	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.30	9.45
8.30	9.00	9.15	9.30	10.00	10.15
9.00	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.30	10.45
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10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.30	11.45
10.30	11.00	11.15	11.30	12.00	12.15
11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.30	12.45
11.30	12.00	12.15	12.30	1.00	1.15
12.00	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.30	1.45
1.00	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.30	2.45
2.00	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.30	3.45
3.00	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.30	4.45
4.00	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.30	5.45
5.00	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.30	6.45
6.00	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.30	7.45
7.00	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.30	8.45
8.00	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.30	9.45
9.00	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.30	10.45
10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.30	11.45
11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.30	12.45
12.00	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.30	1.45

From FERRIES—Same as Oakland, 12.00, 12.30, 1.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m.

From SAN JOSE—Daily—6.00, 6.30 A. M. (Connects Passengers Closing; Care at Oakland. Morning. P.—Afternoon.

From OAKLAND—Daily—6.00, 6.30 A. M. 12.00 M. 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M. Sundays—8.00, 10.00 A. M. 12.00 M. 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

From LOS ANGELES—Daily—Passengers—8.00, 10.00 A. M. 12.00 M. 2.00 P. M. Emigrant—7.00 A. M.

From SAN DIEGO—Daily—Passengers—8.00 A. M. Connects at Colton with Train leaving San Bernardino at 8.00 A. M. Stopping Only between Colton and Los Angeles.

From COLORADO RIVER—Daily—Passengers—8.00 A. M. Connects at Colton with Train leaving San Bernardino at 8.00 A. M. Stopping Only between Colton and Los Angeles.

From OGDEN—Daily—Passengers—8.00 A. M. Connects at Lone with Train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A. M. Stopping Only between Lone and Sacramento.

From SACRAMENTO—Daily—Passengers—8.15 A. M. 4.00 P. M. Emigrant—7.00 A. M. Stopping Only between Sacramento and Davisville.

From MARYSVILLE—Daily—Passengers—8.15 A. M. 4.00 P. M. Stopping Only between Marysville and Sacramento.

From CHICO—Daily—Passengers—8.15 A. M. Stopping Only between Chico and Sacramento.

From TEHAMA—Daily—Passengers—8.15 A. M. Stopping Only between Tehama and Sacramento.

From DAVISVILLE—Daily—Passengers—8.15 A. M. 4.00 P. M. Stopping Only between Davisville

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THE NEW

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Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

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Most Interesting for the Farmer,

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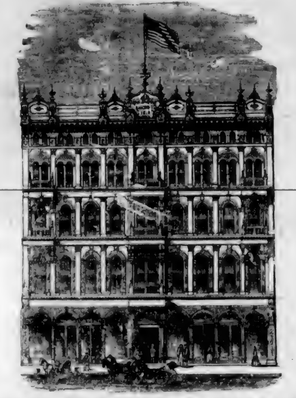
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STOP THAT COUGHING

Some of you (we know it), and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the Old Standard, by its name, etc. mentioned, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made (many compounds located on the pickles as a mixture, sure, to)

HEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form the principle portion of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether arising from fever or indisposition, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from that inflammatory effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

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It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding on a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Sweet, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim in such diseases, and used other so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

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OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are only entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not debar from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

WHO CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For 25yrs people, in small doses, they have no equal.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV. NO. 17. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. WHOLE NO.

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SELECTIONS.

THE DEAD DEAD WOMAN UP STAIRS.

Midnight past! Not a sound of aught
Through the silent house, but the wind at his prayers.
I sat by the dying fire, and thought
Of the dear dead woman up stairs.

A night of tears! for the gusty rain
Had ceased, but the eaves were dripping yet;
And the moon looked forth, as though in pain,
With her face all white and wet.

Nobody with me, my watch to keep,
But the friend of my bosom, the man I love;
And grief had sent him fast to sleep
In the chamber up above.

Nobody else, in the country place
All round, that knew of my loss beside,
But the good young priest, with the Raphael face,
Who confessed her when she died.

That good young priest is of gentle nerve,
And my grief had moved him beyond control;
For his lips grew white, as I could observe,
When he speeded her parting soul.

I sat by the dreary hearth alone;
I thought of the pleasant days of yore;
I said, "The salt of my life is gone;
The woman I loved is no more.

"On her cold, dead bosom my portrait lies,
Which next to her heart she used to wear
Haunting it o'er with her tender eyes
When my own face was not there.

"It is set all round with rubies red,
And pearls which a Peri might have kept,
For each ruby there, my heart hath bled;
For each pearl, my eyes have wept."

And I said, "The thing is precious to me
They will bury her soon in the churchyard clay;
It lies on her heart, and lost must be,
If I do not take it away."

I lighted my lamp at the dying flame,
And crept up the stairs that creaked for fright,
Till into the chamber of death I came,
Where she lay all in white.

The moon shone over her winding sheet.
There, stark she lay on her carven bed—
Seven burning tapers about her feet,
And seven about her head.

As I stretched my hand, I held my breath,
I turned as I drew the curtains apart;
I dared not look on the face of death;
I knew where to find her heart.

I thought, at first, as my hands fell there,
It had warmed that heart to life, with love:
For the thing I touched was warm, I swear,
And I could feel it move.

'Twas the hand of a man, that was moving slow
O'er the heart of the dead, from the other side;
And at once the sweat broke over my brow.
"Who is robbing the corpse?" I cried.

Opposite me, by the tapers' light,
The friend of my bosom, the man I loved,
Stood over the corpse, and all as white,
And neither of us moved.

"What do you here, my friend?" . . The man
Looked first at me, and then at the dead:
"There is a portrait here," he began;
"There is. It is mine," I said.

Said the friend of my bosom, "Yours, no doubt,
The portrait was, till a month ago,
When this suffering angel took that out,
And placed mine there, I know."

"This woman, she loved me well," said I.
"A month ago," said my friend to me;
"And in your throat," groaned, "you lie!"
He answered. . . "Let us see."

"Enough!" I returned. "let the dead decide;
And whosoever the portrait proves,
His shall it be, when the cause is tried,
Where Death is arraigned by Love."

We found the portrait there, in its place.
We opened it by the tapers' shine;
The gems were all unchanged—the face
Was—neither his nor mine.

"One nail drives out another, at least!
The face of the portrait there," I cried,
"Is our friend's the Raphael-faced young priest,
Who confessed her when she died."

National Gratitude.

According to a custom that has become time-honored, the President reminds us that we have "new grounds for the joyful and grateful observance of this day." And although it is an annual Presidential remark, a review of the past year shows it to be none the less truthful.

The nation, crowned with its Centennial year, has entered upon the second year of the second cycle of its existence. It is a time for honest pride, and for a devout expression of thanksgiving and praise. The century, with all its successes and failures, has swept out of the plastic present into the changeless past. We have entered upon a period thronging with even weightier responsibilities, and perhaps greater perils, than those of the past. It is therefore a time when every citizen should look well about him—when every Christian citizen should examine anew the obligations resting upon him, and prepare himself for an intelligent and efficient participation in the activities of the hour.

Surely, if any people have reason to bend the knee in gratitude to-day we have. And I do not say that because it is customary to say it, or easy to say it, but because the occasion demands it. There have been Thanksgiving Days within my memory when the impending perils of the future overshadowed all sight and mind the blessings of the past. This day is of another description.

EVENTS OF THE CLOSING YEAR.

The closing year has seen the continent of Edrope shaken to its centre by wars and rumors of wars. The ground which echoed under the tread of the famous Ten Thousand, and which shrivelled under the devastating march of Alexander of Macedon, is reddened and saddened again with human blood. We are holding our breath even now in dread expectancy that the next cable message may flash to us the intelligence that the entire continent, the seat of so many civilizations, th storehouse of learning and art for centuries, is plunged in almost indiscriminate war. The Cross and the Crescent, the rising symbol of Progress and the waning symbol of Paganism, still clash in conflict. France, charged with splendid elements of greatness, that never seem to fuse fixedly together, verifies her national reputation by trembling upon the brink of anarchy. Spain, unsettled and unsafe, is palsied by a conscienceless power—a power that is straining every nerve to write its laws between the lines of the American Constitution, and engrave its usurping symbols upon the American flag.

WE ARE A FAVORED PEOPLE.

Our unfortunate sister Republic, the hot bed of rebellion and home of miasule, is in her chronic condition of unrest. And while so many nations are thus convulsed, how has it been with us? Is it all "buncombe," to talk about our "glorious country," to get into periodical ecstacies over the "stars and stripes," and the "sublime altitude of our national bird?" No. We are, beyond all nations, at the present time, a favored people. While carnage and cruelty have ravaged many lands, peace has reigned within our borders. While famine and pestilence have scourged thousands of the Eastern world into eternity, we have known no wide-spread suffering nor disease. The only skeleton in our family closet has been the attenuated scapegoat of all economical measures—the army.

True, we have had our little troubles. Nations, like individuals, need them; opposition breeds muscle, and knotty problems beget brains. We complain about "hard times." They are fearfully hard; so much so here in San Francisco that the combined efforts of fire or sea, theatres, the monthly addition of a palatial saloon, and a magnificent Stock Exchange, can scarcely relieve the misery of this admantine period. Truly, the "times" are terrific. Well, they are hard, comparatively; but they are not unnaturally so. They are harder for the man who wants to live a $1,500 a year life on a $50 a month salary, than for anybody else. They are hard for many whose prosperity depends upon army contracts or a rise in stocks. And they are hard for many honest laborers. But they are not unnatural times. The prosperity born of war, or of rash speculation, is abnormal; and the years of reaction that follow are in the natural order with it of cause and effect. We must get down to an *ante-bellum* or *rub-bell'um* basis, and accept the situation, with the healthy prosperity that will come when the reactionary period has fully passed, as the natural and inevitable condition of things. We have little reason to complain; every reason to give thanks that things are as well with us as they are.

But, in the midst of our glorifying and thanksgiving, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that questions of intense and vital importance stand unsolved before us. There is much oratorical talk about "our form of government being no longer an experiment;" about "our sublime spirit of freedom, which no human power can crush," etc., and I admire the patriotic fervor which prompts such eloquence.

THE STABILITY OF OUR FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS TO BE TESTED.

I have no sympathy with the insurrectionary spirit that is always croaking "Cæsarism," or prophesying "a king." But the hour of trial for this form of government itself, is coming. The test of its stability is in the future. The problems upon whose solution depends the perpetuity of our institutions have not yet been solved. In the nature of things, they have but just begun to call loudly for solution.

Some vexed questions, and one of which at least threatened the national life, are settled. But their nature was vastly different from that of future issues. One of the very things that helped to solve them, is piling up difficulties around those that menace us now—continued immigration. The Indian question was virtually settled fifty years ago, though I suppose a thin-skined and thick-headed peace policy will let it drag along for fifty years to come. The savages could not live before the advancing hosts of civilization and immigration. They were as predestined to go down before the rightful inheritors of this soil—for civilization has made owners, and barbarity has made outlaws in every age since the world began—as the tribes were to be driven out of the promised land by the armies of Israel. Nationalities which cannot assimilate cannot live together, if there is any truth in history, without degrading the better. And if the native American and the incoming Caucasian could not assimilate, why, the fittest must survive, and the weakest and most worthless must go to the wall. Immigration alone would have settled the Indian question. And the vast and constant increase of a free laboring population, in conjunction with the inherent free spirit of our institutions, would have in time worked off the slough of slavery as certainly as did the civil war.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE PRESENT IMMIGRATION.

But the problems with which we have now to deal are incalculably more vital to our existence than any of the past; and every ship's load of settlers coming into our harbors aggravates these as it would have helped to remedy those.

There will be no "dodging" there. They must be met, and they cannot be met, by fools or fanatics, or office-hunters. They call for statesmen—not politicians. And if the people of this and other States propose to send into their Legislative halls such material as much of that which is now filling them, to undertake the most delicate tasks that American statesmen have ever had to meet, they will find the American Indian and the African Slave to be angels from the bright realms of paradise, in comparison with the monsters of the future.

Now, when critical issues are at hand—and I read the "signs of the times" to no purpose if this is a time to sleep—it behooves every honest citizen to look well to the duties he owes his country. The nation's history and the nation's fate are written in the hearts of her common people. When they fail; when their patriotism flags; when they abandon the polls and the offices to scoundrels; when they refuse to learn wisdom by the lessons of the past—then the signs of the times are signs of peril.

As appropriate to such a condition of things, and as appropriate to the occasion, I wish to call your attention to a quality of the heart with which we are not overburdened, though we show it to some extent by a National Day of thanksgiving, and which, in its various phases, I conceive to be vitally necessary to our welfare—the quality of reverence.

Irreverence is a besetting sin among American people. The spirit of independence, which underlies all our progress, may degenerate into an irreverent and reckless iconoclasm, which unnerves the arm of every liberty-protecting power it has raised.

We recognize the fact that a free press is one of the fundamen al necessities of a free people. But liberty and license are not synonymous terms, and we weaken the very defense we would strengthen by harnessing our free press notions into the service of slanderous, soulless sheets. Any attempts to muzzle the press in its legitimate work is a blow struck at the heart of liberty. But we paralyze the very power we should preserve; we debase the very principle we should reverence; we deprive the press of its influence for good and virtually muzzle it, by supporting newspapers whose only God is greed; who know no liberty but license; who sail under red flags—always inviting bids, the tools of demagogues and the organs of rioters. And this great press power, which we ought so to support that we might reverence it, is shorn of its strength as by the edict of a despot and finds its rewards in the frequent gilt of the town' started for the ice. There was skating and dancing, music and joy out there. I could hear it as I lay in my poor room.

Then the evening drew near; the moon had risen but had not reached the zenith; I saw from my bed, through the window, far out on the beach; just at the border of the sky and ocean appeared a strange white sky. I lay and looked upon it looked upon the dark spot in the midst, which became larger and larger; I knew what it signified. I was old and experienced; still that was a sign one sees not often in a long life-time. I know its meaning and I was horror-stricken. Twice before in my life had I seen the sign appear, and I knew that there would come a terrific storm with a spring-tide which would sweep over the poor people out there who are drinking and dancing and shouting for joy; for young and old, indeed, the whole town, were out there. Who would warn them of the danger, if none of them saw and knew what I knew? I became so frightened, so agitated, that I crept out of my bed and crawled to the window; I could go no further. I raised the window, however, and could see the people running and dancing on the ice, could see the beautiful flag flying and hear the boys shout hurrah! and the girls and young men sing while all went merrily; but higher and higher rose the white sky with the dark spot in the midst. I shouted as loud as I could, but no one heard me, for I was too far away.

Soon would the wind break loose, the ice cleave asunder, and all those people out there sink into the cold waters, without rescue. Hear me, they could not; reach them, I could not. Could I only get them on the land!

Then the Lord put it in my mind to set fire to my bed. Better that the house should burn up, than that the many poor people should die miserably! I lighted the fire and saw the red flame. I got outside the door, indeed, but there I remained penetrate; I could do no more. But through the window the flame followed me; it burst from the roof. The people out there saw it, they ran with all speed to help me, poor creatures, whom they thought to be burning within; not one remained behind. I heard them as they came, but I also heard suddenly a whistling in the air; I heard it thunder like the booming of cannon; the spring-tide lifted the ice that broke asunder, but they reach; ed the dyke as the smoke and the flame flow over me; I had saved them.

But I could not endure such cold and fright; so I have come up to the gate of Heaven, for they say it is open for such a poor creature even as I, I have no longer a home down there on the dyke, though they should, indeed, give me no admission here.

Then the gate of Heaven opened, and angels carried the poor old lady within. She took her straw bed which she burned to rescue the many, and it became pure gold.

Public Trusts.

We must recognize and revere the places of trust at the nation's disposal, as the mediums through which are to be upheld and defended the free principles which, in the sight of God and in the interests of humanity, it is our sacred duty to protects and not debase them into mere avenues to money getting, and then we shall fill them with representatives we can respect.

And we must recognize and revere the sacred trust which is reposed in every man, when the right of suffrage is conferred upon him. So long as we have no reverence for its sacred character—so long as we stand ready to thrust it upon every ignoramus who crosses our borders, too ignorant to write his own name, read our Constitution, or understand the nature of the evils that drove him out of his own land and into ours—so long as we thus irreverently debase the ballot-box—so long shall we have demagogues in office and thieves in power.

The prostitution of the right of suffrage and the privilege of office has bred a disrespect and irreverence for our public men, which, while many of them are well worthy of it, is a disgrace to the nation. It has led us into a habit of decrying our own men and our own times, which will not reform the one or renovate the other. It is a very disreputable bird that befouls its own nest. When we do happen to get a good man into office, our treatment of him reminds me of the Chinese mariner who carries in the stern of his vessel an idol, to which he burns perfumed paper and incense when the wind is propitious; but when he is becalmed, or a contrary wind sets in, he beats his idol with many stripes. Let the people, by due reverence to the sacred claims of their offices, make them worthy of men, and men will be found worthy of the offices.

Old Margaretha at Heaven's Gate.

TRANSLATED FROM THE DANISH OF H. C. ANDERSON, BY O. S. IRONTON.

"I am a poor creature, with no family, old Margaretha, from the house on the dyke! I have done nothing in this world, nothing that can unlock Heaven's gate for me! It will be a true act of mercy if I get leave to come within the door!

How I left this world, I do not know; for several years past, indeed, I was sick and feeble-minded so that I could not creep out of the bed into the frost and cold, and come back again. How cold the winter was; but now I have recovered from it. There were two days of dead calm, but bitterly could. One could see that the ice reached far out from the shore. All the people of the town started for the ice. There was skating and dancing, music and joy out there. I could hear it as I lay in my poor room.

Then the evening drew near; the moon had risen but had not reached the zenith; I saw from my bed, through the window, far out on the beach; just at the border of the sky and ocean appeared a strange white sky. I lay and looked upon it looked upon the dark spot in the midst, which became larger and larger; I knew what it signified. I was old and experienced; still that was a sign one sees not often in a

GROWN APART.

One in name, yet two in heart,
Slowly, but surely, grown apart;
Saddest of all sad sights to see—
Love from its own sweet bonds set free.

Grown apart—through the lagging years—
Nor smiles, nor sighs, nor melting tears,
Shall call love's rose to the cheek again,
Or thrill the heart with its precious pain.

Growing apart—for evermore—
A canker-worm at the very core,
Shorn of all the sweets of life;
An unloved husband, unloved wife.

Ah well! they have had their little day:
Some flowers bloom only, and die, in May;
And if these have missed the Summer's prime,
And ripe fruits of the Autumn time;—

Knowing only the dronth of one,
And failing the other's blessed dew;
There yet may be garnered in each and heart
Sheaves that have ripened and grown apart

The first telegraph instrument was successfully operated by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1844.

The first telescope was probably used in England in 1609.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, December 15, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Now Arrangements.

We have made some new arrangements in regard to composition, correspondents and local matter to enable us after the 1st of January to present the APPEAL as being second to no other paper on the Pacific Coast. Now is the time to subscribe.

The Fair.

The Fair of Christ Church Mission, Rev. Mr. Causey's, held at Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, has been well attended this week.

THE PLAY OF EVADNE.—The play of Evadne, or the Statute, will be given at Platt's Hall, Monday evening next. Mrs. C. V. Williams is the star of the occasion. The programme appears in our advertising columns, Everbody is expected to go.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Mary Sanderson-Orrasco arrived from Virginia City on Wednesday last, and is stopping at her mother's, Mrs. G. E. Sanderson, residence in Oakland.

DEPARTURE.—Mrs. — Randolph, a highly esteemed lady, the mother of Mr. Thomas Dusten, leaves for the East to-morrow morning, which will leave a void in the refined circle. Her departure is regretted by many of Mr. and Mrs. Dusten's friends as well as those of their mothers.

STOCKTON.—A masonic festival is to be given by pilgrim Lodge No. 12, F. and A. M., on Thursday evening, December 27th. Tickets, including supper, 75 cts. Our thanks are extended to the Committee for a complimentary ticket sent to the PACIFIC APPEAL office.

Masonic Election.

At the stated meeting of Olive Branch Lodge No. 4, F. and A. M., held on the ove of December, the following officers were elected and installed by G. M. Jno. A. Barber, for the ensuing year: J. E. Francis, M. M.; R. E. Muir, S. W.; E. A. Clarke, J. W., Thos. M. Groves, Treasurer; Wm. J. Simmons, (re-elected) Secretary; Ed. S. Wofe, S. D.; David Gaynor, J. D.; Wm. S. Smith, Tyler.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1877.

Last Thursday Mr. Thurman inaugurated the struggle since continued for the control of the Senate, by a motion, which, had it been adopted, would have amounted to a virtual falsification of the record. Immediately succeeding the expiration of the morning hour, he moved the discharge of the Committee from any further consideration of Hamburg Butler's case. All day the contest went on without decided advantages on either side; but the hesitating votes of Patterson and Conover, prompted by a bevy of Democrats who appeared to have been specially delegated to lead them about by the ear, soon confirmed the rumor heard here for the past two weeks of their meditated treachery; and the sight of Patterson cowering before the oaths and at the feet of the South Carolina braggart, when ordered to take his place as a renegade, was only calculated to inspire a feeling of pitying contempt for the man fallen so low from his high estate. Friday and Saturday there were no sessions of the Senate, but Monday Thurman,s motion came up as unfinished business, and during the continuous session up to Tuesday at 3 P. M., the Democrats exhausted the time in striving to force a vote, the Republicans resisting by every recourse to filibustering tactics known to the veterans on that side. At the hour named, a vote was finanlly had and Thurman exulted in a victory. To-day it is generally supposed the attempt will be made to seat Butler, who is famous as the central figure in one of the most atricious, cold-blooded butcheries known to the history of the Bull Dozer or Ku Klux rule, the Kemper county associations of the Chisholms not excepted, just as we view them from a civilized or savage standpoint. There was hardly a pretense of election: and with all their hardihood his champions here shrunk from any attempt to maintain the validity of the vote by which he was declared elected by a handful of conspirators against the lawfully elected State Government. The perpetration of this outrage upon the rights of every individual citizen of the Republic, will be another step forward in the programme in the rehabilitation of the new dynasty forming from the "Solid South" to take up the domination of National affairs where it was forced to drop them in 1861; and it hardly appears possible for it to pass without arousing the public to the grave perils threatening representative Government.

The Democrats only evaded the danger to their candidates that an investigation of the charges of corruption against Patterson might have involved, by voting down a proposition to that effect, made by Mr. Edmunds; and by a solid vote, including that of the two renegades, they rejected a motion that would have clearly shown to the world the degree of Butler's complicity with the Hamburg butchery and his leadership in the reign of terror during the late Presidential campaign in South Carolina. The Democratic programme now is to first secure Butler's admission, then try and defeat the seating of Kellogg as recommended by the Committee, and let in both Spofford and Eustis from Louisiana. Both Conover and Patterson by the manner and matter of their Monday speeches, forfeited what sympathy was excited in their behalf by the defenseless condition in which they were left through the adoption of the "Southern Policy."

Since the passage of the anti-resumption bill, proceedings have been almost wholly devoid of interest in the House. Its docket has been cleared of all the business urged for legislation in the President's message. The amendments to the silver and Paria Exposition bills may necessitate conference committees; but now that the Army and Navy bills have become laws, the Senate could, in a few hours, finish up the business legitimately before it, in extra session were not the contested seats in the way.

The flood has so far subsided at to onable us to approximate the damages inflicted here at Georgetown, and the losses incurred by the farmers further up the river. No reliable estimate has yet been made, but they will foot up to many thousands of dollars. A Richmond alone they are estimated above a million and throughout Virginia, portions of Maryland and North Carolina the flood is remembered to have had no precedent.

Several officers well known and with families residing here were among those that went down on the Huron; and there abundant signs of the anguish wrought by her loss, at the Navy Department and yard. Whenever it shall have been determined by official inquiry who the responsible party is for sending her to sea with danger signals flying all along the coast—the indignation now suppressed will find voice, and we need not envy the unfortunate, whether Admiral Trenchard or his superior at the Navy Department.

The feeling here is largely against the ratification of the award of the Fisheries Commission recently sitting at Halifax. At least, that now seems the sentiment in Congressional and other circles.

PHIL.

Broken Careers.

If we single out of the whole range of human history, the few men of genius whom we are constrained to regard as the eminently favored and endowed of our race, we find that a broken career has been allotted to most of them. Have not many of them, possessing courage to inspire, intelligence to enlighten, sensibility to refine the world, sickened under the langnor of neglect or become embittered at the endless contradictions and misrepresentation of their fellows, dying at last as unfortunate men, unhappy in themselves, unbeneficial to their contemporaries? What an evil is the not unfrequent depravity of genius, and which under happier circumstances might have been a great, salutary influence instead! Might not the tremendous forces of Swift, for example, have been turned to better account than left to explode in shocks of half diabolic hate in earlier days, and in madness at the end? Think o the generous, human heart, brave will, and clear head of Burns, a man of quite transcendent powers, yet fain to slink past on the shady side of the street, left to bleed wretchedly to death in the midsummer of his days. Contemplate the great intellect and great heart of Lessing, a man of thrice excellent mother-wit and effectiveness, disposing, with lordly air, of the whole literature of Europe, awaking with his clarion voice his slumbering nation to new intellectual conquests, yet himself imprisoned for so many of his best years in the stifling library dust of Wolfenbuttel, isolated there in the midst of an unhealthy swamp; the world such a dish of skimmed milk as to be incapable of any sense of honor. Was not Lessing's child a boy of remarkable sense, who no sooner came into the world than, seeing his mistake, made out of it double quick? Is it not provable that many brave souls, better souls perhaps than any known to fame, have gone down in silence unregarded, the world's stupidity being more than a match for the gods themselves?

Think of good Edgar, in "King Lear," and had he been left to die a maniac, would that, think you, have been untrue to fact? Even the one or two to whom fate has been most propitious, a Shakest peare, a Goethe, have they no too suffered from the bruises of flattery or fortune, fallen at any rate far short of the fullness and balance a happier age and education might have conducted them to? People are indeed fond of ruining monuments and holding centenaries (to the so-called honor) of great men, but do you think that there is any significance at the bottom of it? Very little indeed. The fathers kill the prophets, and the sons garnish the sepulchres. In the face of these facts and considerations how disgusting to hear the universal cant about "public opinion." The shoemaker's opinion may indeed have some influence on the matter of boots, and the tailor's on that o clothes; but what opinion can the masses, all absorbed in the question of simple existence, have about government and education and religion? At best they are capable of a total heart belief in names, of dying as martyrs for names. Dean Stanley admits that most of the noble martyrdoms have been in attestations of peculiar combinations of letters of the alphabet. See the intellect and heart of Scotland wrangling down in the latter end of the nineteenth century, (and into how many later centuries?) as to whether little children at school shall learn how to define effectual calling, and distinguish between justification, adoption and sanctification!

The most fortunate Man.

Not by any means because he won by hard fighting, battles. Not because he placed his triumphant heel upon the neck of a formidable rebellion. Not at all because, therefore, he was twice elected President of the United States. He earned victory through intelligent and persistent efforts; and he reached the Presidency as an almost legitimate result of them, as had previously Washington Jackson and Taylor. No one of his varied military and civil successes was a consequence of mere fortune. He worked his way up to greatness.

When after a while, General Grant shall return home, he will have seen more of Europe than any other man who has lived. He will have visited it is possible, as no potentate has, all, or nearly all, the Imperial, Royal and Republican courts of that continent. He will have been received at such courts with considerations of distinction usually accorded only to regality. He will have seen nobility in its most refined, and most hale-fellow-well-met aspects. He will have been as no potentate can be, it e privileged guest of families of the middle lower classes. He will have traveled here are there, to and fro, at his own free will, without the intervention of red-tape and without invitation from any source. In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, he will have been received by all governments with equal manifestations of high respect, and by all visited peoples with an enthusiasm suitable to the reception of a distinguished American. He will no have been compelled, as a matter of form, to travo incognito, as royalty sometimes is. He will have already seen with his physical eyes the vast domain of the United States in its length and breadth, from the Atlantic o the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf in seasons of peace and in days of a protracted and determined war, whereby he had become an intelligent informer as to our country. He had been happily married, his entire family still living to share with him the enjoyment of his his honors. He had laid by a comfortable competency for his old age. Wherefore, then, should he not be considered the most fortunate man in the world?

PLATT'S HALL

Monday Evening, Dec. 17th, 1877.

MRS. C. V. WILLIAM'S

Colored Dramatic Troupe

Will present the celebrated Tragedy, in five acts, of

EVADNE,

—OR—

The Statues.

With the following powerful distribution of Characters:

EVADNE, - - - Mrs. C. V. Williams.
Olivia, ... Miss Mary Williams
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Visanlio, ... J. King
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Page, ... Miss Clarice Williams

Courtiers, Soldiers, Guards, etc.

After the play, a grand programme of special dances

Six valuable prizes will be given to the six best fancy dancers on the floor. If ladies and 1 to gents

ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE, ... $1.00
PARQUETTE, ...50

Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

Box office at Platt's Hall will be open on Saturday from 12 to 1, and Sunday at 6 P. M., and Monday all day.

$1200 Salary. Reliable party wanted in every County to represent us. Permanent position. Expenses paid. Outfit free. Address at once: E. ELLIOT & CO., 1129 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.

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TAXES! TAXES!

1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on th FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 22, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, Ave per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct 23, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS

BENEFITED

By Widening Dupont Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Roll of the Real Estate which is subject for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 23d, A. D. 1870, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1877.

GRAND

Masonic Levee

IN HONOR OF THE

Anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist,

Dec 27th, 1877.

And in Aid of the Charity Funds of

Olive Branch and Worthington Lodges, F. & A. M.

Will be given at

Huddy's Hall, Market Street,

ABOVE FIFTH.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR

The officers and members of Victoria and Hannibal Lodges, and the Fraternity generally are cordially requested to co-operate.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, *Red Rooster.*—Bros. E. A. Clarke, J. H. Palmer, Wm. B. Page, R. U. Lewis, Wm. Hall, Jr., Wm. Rupel, Jas. Dupree, J. Rogers, W. L. Stoddard, R. J. Ross, Thomas, J. Jackson, W. L. Wells, J. V. Williams, A. G. Griffith, J. G. Parker, J. H. Fields, Pierre A. Anelo.

REGISTRON COMMITTEE, *White Rooster.*—Bros. T. T. Lewis, J. S. Francis, Thos. Dustin, G. A. Grubbs, J. S. Fields, W. J Simmons, J W Taylor.

FLOOR COMMITTEE, *Blue Rooster.*—Bros. S. E. Muir, D. E. Gaynor, E. A. Clarke.

N. B.—Any gentleman desiring an invitation for a lady will send her name and address to the Committee.

N. B.—Most Worshipful Grand Master, John A. Barrow will deliver an address at half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, and the Fraternity will assemble at Huddy's Hall, at 9 o'clock in full Regalia.

TRAD. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

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AND

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SITUATION WANTED.

A first rate colored man recently from the East, desires a situation in a store or other employment, which he will faithfully with satisfaction. First class references can be given. Address, J. M. Martin, PACIFIC APPEAL Office, 511 Sacramento street.

PATENTS

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"GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. "*Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore.*" It is thought that "*Drifting with the Tide,*" this author's last composition, will even eclipse "*Gathering Shells*" in popularity. Either of these beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

THE HOLIDAY.—Lindsley & Co., 505 and 507 Sansome st., will supply families during the holidays with the choicest groceries, sugar cured hams, fresh butter and eggs etc. lower than any house in town. 12 lb box of choice raisins for one dollar; good table butter at sixty cents per roll.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

CRAIG & Son's undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metalic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transhipments, and undetaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

ALEXANDER LEVY, wholesale and retail dealer in Wines and Liquors, finest brands of imported Cognacs and Whiskies; No. 16 Stockton street, San Francisco. Restaurants and families supplied with Wines in case or by the gallon at short notice. Goods delivered to any part of the city free charge.

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ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Elliott & Co., 509 Sansome Street, is just the place to obtain all descriptions of fine fruits. Give them a call.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS., DRUGGISTS, Cor. Sixth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES, Dispensing Chemist and Druggist, Cor. 8th, Monigy and Howard Sts SAN FRANCISCO.

FITS EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's use of Dr. Geisler's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. Give age, sex, and state if any physician has been consulted. Address in full Dr. Geisler & Co., 682 Broadway, New York. Fits permanently cured by the use of these Powders, or we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS, 366 Pulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box.

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FOR THE

Benefit of Christ Church,

AT THE

Y. M. U. B. Societies' Hall,

Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason,

Tuesday, Monday, W and Thursday, December 10, 11, 12 & 13.

Open every day after Monday, at 2.30 P. M.

Season Ticket, - - 50 Cts.
Single Admission, - - 25 "

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WOOD, COAL & CHARCOAL

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Bet. Stockton and Powell, San Francisco.

West Hartley Coal. Sydney Coal. Scotch Cannel Coal, Coos Bay Coal. Scotch Splint Coal, Lehigh, Egg and Nut Coal; Bellingham Bay Coal, Wood, Coke and Charcoal. Goods delivered to any part of the City Free of Charge.

Masonic Notice.

THE MEMBERS OF OLIVE Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Worthington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will celebrate the anniversary of St. John, the Evangelist, on the 27th of December. Full particulars hereafter.

By order of
THE COMMITTEE.

A. G. Quinlin, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office and Residence, 874 Marion St.

CORNER FIFTH ST.

Office Hours.—Mornings, 12 to 3; evenings, 6 to 9.

INDEX SALOON,

No. 3 BROADWAY STREET.

J. J. Scarborough, Proprietor.

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Masonic.

Combination and co-operation are the leading sentiments of the hour. In union is strength, detached forces usually wage an unsuccessful warfare, while unity brings success. We are pleased to see that the Masonic Publishing Co., late of 632 Broadway, and the Masonic Publishing Co., late of No. 3 Bleecker street, have amalgamated and taken the superb quarters, No. 730 Broadway. Their spacious hall or show room is 100 feet long by 20 wide, and is stocked with every variety of Masonic Regalia, Jewels, Paraphernalia, etc., etc., with a choice collection of *Masonic Literature.* See advertisement. Brother DANIEL SICKELS is Superintendent.

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Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

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AT

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engine, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Coupling, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

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Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

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BRIDLES,

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Hotels, Families, Farms, Mills, etc., supplied with Male and Female Labor of all descriptions with Promptness and Dispatch.

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Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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SACRAMENTO CITY.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, August 1, 1877,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing) Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (Green Wash-ington Street Wharf), connecting with Train for Napa (Stage connections for Sonoma), Calistoga AND Oakland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Sundays excepted, for Woodland, and Knight's Landing. (Arrive San Francisco 6.30 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reddin, and Portland, Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at Reno at 7.40 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 6.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, Sac ramento Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.20 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 8.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Hanford, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, (San Diego), Colton and Colorado (Arizona Stage connects at Colton with Train arriving at San Jose at 8.56 P. M. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Colorado River. (Arrive San Francisco 10.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sunday excepted, Sacramento Passenger Train, leaving at 4.15 P. M. for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Dublin, Sunol, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Pajaro. Connects at Pajaro with Train for Salinas, Monterey and Soledad. (Arrive San Francisco 12.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sunday excepted, Sacramento Passenger Train (from Washington St. Wharf), for Haywards, Niles and Livermore. Passengers taking this Train will have the privilege of returning by the Train leaving Livermore at 8.00 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 7.30 P. M.)

CAUTION.—Overland Passengers are especially cautioned against any persons from unauthorized parties for (no refund). "Emigrant Trains" as we have the right to advertise or promise any "Special Inducements" beyond those properly authorized in writing over the signature of a proper officer of the Company.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND. | To ALAMEDA. | To ALAMEDA. | To ALAMEDA. | To ALAMEDA. | To ALAMEDA. | To ALAMEDA. | To OAKLAND.

6.00 | 6.00 | 7.30 | 8.30 | 9.30 | 11.00 | 1.00 | 2.30
7.00 | 7.30 | 8.30 | 9.30 | 10.30 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 3.30
8.00 | 8.30 | 9.30 | 10.30 | 11.30 | 1.00 | 3.00 | 4.30
9.00 | 9.30 | 10.30 | 11.30 | 12.30 | 2.00 | 4.00 | 5.30
10.00 | 10.30 | 11.30 | 12.30 | 1.30 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.30
11.00 | 11.30 | 12.30 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 7.30
12.00 | 12.30 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 3.30 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 8.30
1.00 | 1.30 | 2.30 | 3.30 | 4.30 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 9.30
2.00 | 2.30 | 3.30 | 4.30 | 5.30 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 10.30
3.00 | 3.30 | 4.30 | 5.30 | 6.30 | 8.00 | 10.00 | 11.30
4.00 | 4.30 | 5.30 | 6.30 | 7.30 | 9.00 | 11.00 | 12.30
5.00 | 5.30 | 6.30 | 7.30 | 8.30 | 10.00 | 12.00 | 1.30
6.00 | 6.30 | 7.30 | 8.30 | 9.30 | 11.00 | 1.00 | 2.30

From FERRYHOUSE—except Sundays—5.00, 10.00, 11.00 P. M.

From OAKLAND—Daily—6.00 A. M. 12.00 M. 2.00 P. M.

Connects—Morning—at Alameda. Afternoon—at Oakland.

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From ALAMEDA—At 7, 9.15, 11.15 a. m., 1.15, 3.15, 5.15 P.M.

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Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

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MRS. E. WILSON, No. 606 HINCKLEY STREET, San Francisco, would inform her friends and patrons that she has opened a Dressmaking Establishment at the above number, where she will receive Pupils and all orders will be executed with neatness and promptness. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residence. Difference of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice.

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Most Valuable for the Student,
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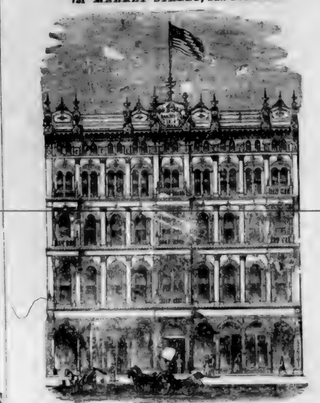
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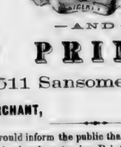
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Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. PRICE, and a large bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.
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☞DOMINGO JOHN ROLL, of 338 Pacific street, has taken the mill away from the Colt successfully, no operation only performed by the most celebrated veterinary surgeons, and is now prepared to operate in the United States. Prof. Roll challenges any one on the Pacific Coast to compete with him in this operation. The cost and will not be over at any time by mail, 1000. The cost and will not be over at any time by riding upon
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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety of
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(Successor to CUDDY & HUGHES.)
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—AND—
JOB PRINTERS,
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As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor of health, it is entirely free from the stimulating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.
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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary bottle of Extracts.
Comparing quality and measure, none others are so cheap.
Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now
The Standard Flavoring Extracts
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MARK THE ADVANTAGES.
Dr. Redington's CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, are PERFECTLY PURE, and highly superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but the most recommended, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.
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M. & P.
Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make no material use of the following
AS A PREVENTIVE.
If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or cross-examined a contemporary paper of the same city and party. About all we could find in it about the negro was that good colored teachers could find situations in the St. Louis public schools, and that a number of prominent white citizens had joined in a request to a noted colored orator to deliver a lecture on Toussaint L. Overture. Failing to find any omnious indications in that part of the country, we come to the next State directly South, Arkansas. In one we find only a very complimentary notice of a colored man recently deceased in the place where the paper was published, highly commending his integrity and ability as a civil officer; in another we found an article on "The Liberia Humbug," from which we give the following extract:
"If the negroes will be wise they will stay at home and let well enough alone. We suspect that the Liberia Colonization project is a cunningly devised scheme to get their half dollars. It will be enough at any rate, to see what results come from it before rushing into it blindfolded."
The colored people in Arkansas are assured of the fullest protection the laws afford. The Government has spoken to them on this subject in no uncertain language. In his inaugural address speaking to "our colored fellow-citizens," he uses the following language:
"I deem it right and proper to say, through you, a few words to our colored fellow citizens. Persistent efforts have been made to prejudice their minds against the
CURE
By using according to directions,
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These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are all entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, regulate it so as to secure there from any of the disorders to which it is especially subject. They promote digestion they aid food and it assists to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Do the Democrats of the South Propose to Bull Doze the Negro out of Existence.

Having had our curiosity duly stimulated by persistent statements to the effect suggested by our head line, we recently called from our exchanges those of the most Bourbonish procclivities, and sat down to the self-imposed task of scanning them closely in order to glean some evidence of the existence of such an intention, if indeed it were tangible enough to attract our attention.

For a long time we scanned these papers, without finding anything special about the negro, to show that our Democratic brethren were giving themselves any special concern about us one way or the other—but finally, we lighted upon the following article in the St. Louis *Times*.

"Mr. Albert Burgess, a young colored gentleman of Detroit, Mich., has arrived in the city for the purpose of practicing law. He is a graduate of the law department of the Michigan University, and comes highly recommended by the Bench and Bar of his State. He will apply for admission to the Missouri Bar at an early date."

An ultra Democratic newspaper thus respectfully introducing a young colored lawyer to its readers did not seem to be a very decided indication of "death in the pot," so we dropped the *Times* and continued our examination of the paper of the same city and party. About all we could find in it about the negro was that good colored teachers could find situations in the St. Louis public schools, and that a number of prominent white citizens had joined in a request to a noted colored orator to deliver a lecture on Toussaint L. Overture. Failing to find any omnious indications in that part of the country, we come to the next State directly South, Arkansas. In one we find only a very complimentary notice of a colored man recently deceased in the place where the paper was published, highly commending his integrity and ability as a civil officer; in another we found an article on "The Liberia Humbug," from which we give the following extract:

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The colored people in Arkansas are assured of the fullest protection the laws afford. The Government has spoken to them on this subject in no uncertain language. In his inaugural address speaking to "our colored fellow-citizens," he uses the following language:

"I deem it right and proper to say, through you, a few words to our colored fellow citizens. Persistent efforts have been made to prejudice their minds against the present State Government. It is to be hoped that such efforts will fail of success. During the last two years they have had no just cause of complaint. They have been maintained in all their rights, and have been kindly treated and fairly dealt with by all good citizens. It has been the earnest desire of my predecessors to throw around them the protecting arm of the government. It shall be my purpose to do likewise and to that end, should occasion ever arise, to use the whole power of the State at my command to protect them, alike with all other citizens of the State in all their legal and constitutional rights.

This pledge thus far has been solemnly kept by the Administration, and will be while Gov. Miller holds the Executive office. The negro will have all his rights, privileges and immunities, with all the duties and responsibilities which attach to the white citizen. His future is before him and in his own hands. By industry and frugal habits he can achieve success in the rough battle of life just as the white man achives it; by idleness, irresolution and shiftless habits he can drift along, a drone in the hive of society. Our advice is for him to stay where he is, and make the best of his opportunities."

Next we stumbled on an extract from a speech of Gov. Hampton of S. C., expressing his hope that the negroes would become landowners, then a bill of the Texas Legislature making a large donation to a colored normal school: then we read of Mr. Stephens of Georgia, earnestly exercising his influence to investigate the question whether the street of Robert Small was a breach of his privilege as a member of Congress; then of a Democratic bill to strike out the color line in the army. Such was the information gained from our close study of Democratic newspapers—only this and nothing more. *Per contra*, in a paper claiming to be *par excellence* the friend of the collored people we noticed only a few days since a letter from a correspondent who is a teacher in a public school which among other grave charges against the colored people of the South accuses them of "raising riots." So it seems that both our friends and our enemies have peculiar methods of manifesting their feelings towards us.—*Weekly Louisianian.*

From Lincoln, Nebraska.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—Some time ago the question was asked in the *Journal*, "Shall the colored people have a convention?" As one of the State Central Committee for the State of Nebraska, I feel it incumbent on me to give expression to my views and the views of my people on this important question, and for this reason address you—believing that agitating the subject through your widely circulated paper will finally convince all of the necessity of holding a convention to discuss such questions and issues as are pertinent to our condition, and to seek such solution as shall benefit all. I myself claim that we need colonization, for we, as a people, will never get "out of the wilderness" in eighty years, nor forty, as long as we remain among our former oppressors. I don't mean by this imigration by no means. Our country, our laws, our United States, is good enough, in fact better than all others. But if there could be some plan whereby the colored people could be set apart by themselves, forming one State, having the management of their own institution, religious, political and educational, then I think we could progress more rapidly than now. The discrimination of color which no one will deny exists now as much as ever, could be borne when we were in bondage, and were taught to believe in the superiority of the white man. But now when moral right and law has made us free and equal it cannot be brooked. We are ostracised by this discrimination from churches, from schools, from society. Then let us call a convention and discuss the feasibility of colonizing ourselves in some part of the great and beautiful country where we can build up for ourselves our own churches, our own schools and our own society. I have only outlined briefly what I would like to say to my colored brethren, and hope that I may hear from all on this important subject. At some future time I may give you further views on this subject.

Respectfully Yours,
CALVIN MONTGOMERY.

A MISTAKE OFTEN MADE.—Boys and young men sometimes starts out in life with the idea that one's success depends on his sharpness and chicanery. They imagine if a man is able to "get the best of a bargain,, no matter by what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that his prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and dishonesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall victim sooner or later to the influences which are forever working against him. His house built upon the sand, and its foundation will be certain to give way. Young people cannot give these truths too much weight. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every phase of double dealing and dishonesty, lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of everlasting trust.

The Clairvoyants of New York

The New York correspondent of the Hartford *Times* thus speaks of the clairvoyants of the metroplis:

Two-thirds, or more, of the clairvoyants are women, and most of their patrons are women. The most profitable patrons of the clairvoyants are the wives and daughters of rich men, who always have plenty of pocket money and very little to do. There are fashionable matrons and belles who visit them almost as often as they give orders to their dressmakers. It may seem strange, but it is a recognized truth that scores of educated, intelligent, wide-awake ladies have as firm a faith in the reality of clairvoyance as they have in their religion. There are some in Fifth Avenue who would not do any important act without first ascertaining from some clairvoyant or fortune-telling source its probable result. It is not uncommon for such persons to disguise themselves as workingmen, and thus visit the purveyor of mystic knowledge to have solved some matter that, mayhap, has worried them day and night. The clairvoyants patronized by this class are the elite of the profession, so to speak. They have a private and select line of business, occupy handsomely furnished apartments, generally in French flats, and require a reference or an introduction from all persons soliciting their services. They make a good deal of money and can afford to live very comfortably, as they usually do. One woman, whose residence is not far from the Stewart mansion on Fifth Avenue, charges $5 for every consultation, and has as much business, it is said, as she can attend to. A few others also live in that neighborhood and enjoy a liberal patronage from the fashionable world, but this particular one has the cream of the trade.

The business men of New York are noted for their shrewdness and hard sense, and would be the last persons to be suspected of superstitious weakness; yet, unless they are wrongly accused, many of them consult the fortune-tellers and clairvoyants quite regularly. If such a man as Commodore Vanderbilt had even the smallest particle of faith in the female seer, there need be but little difficulty in accepting the talk that puts many lead-noted men in the same category. At all events, it is frequently said of this man or that one that he habitually calls upon one or another of our modern weird sisters for information or advice about his business. Also, that there are tradesmen and others of that class among us who never begin an enterprise till it has been approved by some one who pretends that he or she can read the future.

The Office of the Nerves and the Power of Mind.

The nerves are the telegraphic wires of the body, and their office is to communicate intelligence to the brain of every passing event and to carry electro-magnetism from the brain to the muscles, that they may act in accordance with the mind. We know that the body or material organization recognizes the brain as its centre, and that all the elements that compose the body and brain are distructible, and, therefore, are constantly undergoing decomposition and transformation, and can not otherwise be, as the elements or systems which they continually absorb are destructible and changeable. They are also inert and motionless. We will not attempt to define what mind is; but one thing we do know, that the brain is the reservoir of electro-magnetism, which by the action of the mind, is sent to any part of the system where the mind may choose to convey it, the nerves being the medium through which the electro-magnetism is transmitted. When the human body is perfectly healthy the nerves are capable of conducting a large amount of electro-magnetism or nervo-vital fluid, and the blood in the muscles having a full supply of sulphur and iron, the action of electro-magnetism on the pure blood contracts and expands the muscles with great energy. The mind is the directing power and commands the electricity of the body, and through it, as an agent, carries on all the functions of the animal economy. The effect of disease is to increase the waste of the system; but when all the conditions are right, the mind will take good care of the body, and in all cases keep it healthy, and out of danger. It is by this means that mind restores health to the body; but a variety of contingencies are presented which can not in this short space be illustrated, but mostly come from the bad surroundings which prevent the mind from controlling the elements of the body. When the nerves are included in this waste, their capacity to communicate a sufficiency of electro-magnetism to and from the brain is lessened, and the equilibrium between waste and reproduction, not being equally sustained, death must take place. From this remark we see that the body must be in a favorable condition to absorb elements from the physical world to keep up a balance of power.

Thomas Nast

Fletcher W. Harper, a member of the celebrated firm of Harper Brothers, New York, is spending a couple of days in the city. He is a grandson of Fletcher Harper, one of the original founders of the house. Talking about Nast's connection with the publication, he said he stood at the head of the caricaturists in the political line, and received flattering offers from across the water, but he had declined them. He is a hard worker, his labors were as exhaustive as that of the editor, lawyer or actor, and he threw his whole energies into his work. When he closed work a short time to take much needed recreation and recuperate, the newspapers said there was a difficulty with his employers. This was not true.

"Would not Mr. Nast do well to repeat his lecture tour? He came to St. Louis and made a success," said the reporter.

"Mr. Nast says he will never again enter the lecture field. He is a bashful man, timid before an audience, and he said on returning from his first essay in the lecture business that nothing could induce him to repeat the experiment. He said he never appeared before an audience but with fear and trembling. The fact is, he is of too retiring a nature to submit voluntarily to punishment of that kind."

Mr. Harper talked a little on the subject of international copyright. He said it was the British publishers and not the authors who were clamorous for the measure. The firm had paid George Elliot $10,000 for an early copy of "Daniel Deronda," so that the book was published simultaneously in London and New York. Of course other American publishers had the privilege of publishing the book as soon as they got hold of a copy, but his was a good advertisement for the Harpers. A very large sum, for instance, was paid by them to Longfellow for his poem "Keramos," but the advantages of having the first publication probably paid on the same principle. But they didn't care to get such costly poems too often.

Plain Talk to a Girl.

Your every day toilet is a part of your character. A girl who looks like a "fury" or a sloven in the morning, is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain; namely, a mirror, washstand, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail, and tooth brush—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt that makes us meditate—the death that startles us with mystery—the hardships that forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

A Crown of Glory.

A man may be supposed to save money and lay it by for sickness or other purposes; but he cannot do this unless his wife lets him or helps him. A prudent, frugal, thrifty woman is a crown of glory to her husband. She helps him in all his good resolutions; she may, by quiet gentle encouragement, bring out his better qualities; and by her example she may implant in him noble principles, which are the seeds of the highest practical virtues.

A TON of silver makes $34,000, and it would take 10,000 tons of silver to redeem the Government's outstanding legal tenders. Who wants to pack such a load?

THE Southern Presbyterian Church has established a school for the training of colored ministers at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Six candidates attended during the last session. The general synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church has promised co-operation with the Southern Presbyterians in sustaining this seminary.

St. Louis has resolved to give all her colored schools colored teachers. There are now thirteen colored teachers in the schools and all have such good records that it has been decided to increase the list. One of the colored teachers passed the best examination ever made for a principalship.

Russia leather is made in Connecticut. Bordeaux wine is manufactured in California. French lace is woven in New York. Italian marble is dug in Kentucky. Marseilles linen is produced in Massachusetts. English cassimero is made in New Hampshire. Parian art work comes from a shop in Boston. Spanish mackeral are caught on the New Jersey coast and Havana cigars are rolled by the million in Chicago.

Subscribe for the APPEAL.

The Seven Wise Men.

Most people have heard of the "Seven Wise Men of Greece," but very few know who they were or how they came to be called so. Here is the story, and if there be any of it is worth remembering, if their names are not. The seven wise men of Greece are supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. Their names are Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilo, Clesobulus, and Periander. The reason of their being called wise is given differently by various authors; but the most approved accounts state that as some Coans were fishing, some strangers from Melitus bought whatever should be in the nets, without seeing it. When the nets were brought in, they were found to contain a golden tripod which Helen is supposed to have thrown there.

A dispute arose between the fisherman and the strangers as to whom it belonged; and, as they could not agree, they took it to the temple of Apollo, and consulted the priestess as to what should be done with it. She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece; and it was accordingly sent to Bias, who declared that Thales was wiser, and sent it to him—Thales sent it to another one and so on, until it had passed through the hands of all the men, distinguished afterwards as the "Seven Wise Men;" and as each one claimed that the other was wiser than he, it was finally sent to the temple of Apollo, where it long remained to teach the lessons that the wisest are the most distrustful of their wisdom.

What is Life?

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat and drink and sleep—to be exposed to darkness and to light—to pace round in the mill of habit and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the consciousness of humanity is awakened, and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence. The laugh of mirth that vibrates through the heart—the tears that freshen the dry wastes within—the music that brings childhood back—the prayer that calls the future near—the doubt that makes us meditate—the death that startles us with mystery—the hardships that forces us to struggle—the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment of our natural being.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, December 29, 1877.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Year.

Before the next issue of the APPEAL next Saturday, the New Year will be ushered in. We take this occasion of wishing all our friends and patrons a Happy New Year, hoping that all may enjoy many more.

The Colored Masons in San Francisco.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday contained the following item:

A Masonic Levee

A grand Masonic levee and banquet was given last evening at Huddy's Hall, under the auspices of Olive Branch and Wethington Lodges, F. and A. M., in aid of their charity funds. The hall was comfortably filled and a good time enjoyed by all present. At intermission the company sat down before the banquet tables that groaned with the weight of delicious viands that would tempt an anchorite. Dancing was then resumed and kept up until the gray streaks of dawn admonished them to cease.

Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, Dec. 27, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

The grand vocal feast for the benefit of Zion Church at the Market street School House, came off last night to a full house. The colored school band was in attendance, and rendered good music. Miss Ida Speight presided at the piano. The children sang well. The trio by Miss Whitie, Miss Martha Chester and F. Breckenbridge was very good. The solo by Miss Handy was excellent, and the duet by Miss Handy and Miss Miles of San Francisco carried off the prize. Upon the whole it was a success, and I think the church made something. Yours, etc.

J. O.

The Colored Masons of Stockton.

The Stockton *Independent* of Friday (yesterday) contains the following:

PUBLIC INSTALLATION:—The installation, festival and ball of Pilgrim Lodge No. 12, F. and A. M. at Pioneer Hall last night passed off in a manner which must have been gratifying alike to the managers and all those who took part in the festival. This organization is but small in numbers, but owing to the harmony and good fellowship that prevails they are enabled to accomplish a great deal of good. The ceremony of installation was both interesting and impressive. Peter Anderson of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being a Grand Master, conducted the ceremony of installation; and his introductory remarks were listened to with deep attention. He gave a graphic sketch of the origin, progress and purposes of the order. At the close of his address he installed the following officers. I. B. Barton, W. M.; E. L. Tappan, S. W.; M Hamilton, J. W.; W. Robinson, T.; J. H. Hamilton, S.; E. Junis, S. D.; W. Hart, J. D.; James Scott, S. S.; John Jones, J. S.; M. Carson, Tyler. After supper the hall was cleared for dancing, which was hugely enjoyed. Excellent music was furnished by Woodman's String Band.

Masonic Correspondence.

OMAHA, Dec. 17, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

DEAR SIR:—This will inform you and all concerned, that Wm. D. Mathew Lodge, No 8 of Omaha, Nebraska, on the 30th of November, withdrew its allegiance from King Soloman's Grand Lodge of Kansas, and joined the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The vote was unanimous with one exception. The reasons which prompted the Lodge to take the above action, are as follows:

1. The Lodge has been connected with King Soloman Grand Lodge for eight years, and during that time the Lodge has received nothing to show that any such Grand Lodge was ever in existence, except the old warrant which the Lodge received eight years ago, and which the Lodge returned on the 22nd of November to Wm. D. Mathews.

2. The Lodge having made its annual returns and paid its dues and assessments to said Grand Lodge, she has failed to receive in return any printed proceedings, minutes, reports, etc., therefore the Lodge had no means of knowing the actual condition of the said Grand Lodge financial and otherwise.

3. The Lodge has failed through its representatives in conjunction with others to correct the abuse, from the fact of the unwarranted assumption of power exercised by Wm. D. Mathew as Grand Master to continue himself in office, and enable him to forage on the fraternity.

4. At its 11th annual communication, in October last, Wm. D. Matthews cast 13 votes for himself as Grand Master. There were also present 10 men who claim seats in the Grand Lodge, from the fact that Mathews had personally given them the past master degree, they paying him $3 a piece, with the understanding that he would make them members of the Grand Lodge and they would vote for him to be Grand Master.

5. On the 30th of November, Wm. D. Mathews came to Omaha and called to his assistance one expelled Master Mason, by the name of R. D. Currey, just out of State Prison and passed and raised J. S. Platts, Rufus Johnson, Smith, Coffee and Henry Jackson, belonging to Wm. D. Mathews Lodge No. 8. However, the Lodge has suspended them until they make application to said Wm. D. Mathews Lodge and are properly held.

I make this statement in order that the Masonic world may know the true stature of King Solomon's Grand Lodge of Kansas.

Respectfully yours,

E. R. OVERALL,
Past Grand, S. W.

Letter from Stockton.

STOCKTON, Dec. 24th, 1877.

After first wishing the Editor of the APPEAL a Merry Christmas, permit me to extend the same annual and Christian wish to the numerous readers who peruse it. That the paper may thrive, gain strength and live down all opposition is the devout desire of its many friends.

THE BEAUTIFUL RAIN.

The hearts of the farmers are made glad over the copious rain that has been falling for the last sixty hours. Like the "gentle dew of heaven" it came just right, moistened the thirsty soil and makes us all rejoice. It is worth millions of dollars to the San Joaquin Valley. Letters and dispatches from Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and other counties South of here, say the rain has been general and has been of incalculable benefit. It still continues and makes the prospects for the future bright indeed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

City improvement are going on steadily.

Our honored Senator, General Evans, has introduced and had passed through the Legislature, a resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives in Congress to use all honorable endeavors to procure an appropriation to build a Government building in Stockton, to be used for a Post Office and other Federal offices; also to improve the navigation of the San Joaquin river. The resolution has been signed by Governor Irwin and forwarded to Washington.

In view of the fact that a Constitutional Convention will probably be held in May, candidates for members are beginning to crop out. Among them may be mentioned Judge D. S. Terry and Hon. F. T. Baldwin.

R. H. H.

As all details touching the character, conversation and personal appearance of the Turkish hero, Osman Pacha, are now particularly interesting, the following description by the correspondent of the *Fernifort Gazette*, who writes from Plevna, where he was shut up with the beleaguered garrison, will be found interesting: Osman Pacha, he says, is between forty-four and forty-seven years of age, neither tall nor short of stature, with broad shoulders, straight muscular legs and altogether of an athletic build. His head, the correspondent adds, is "superb." His features are regular and betoken earnestness and quiet decision. His uniform usually consists of a jacket, with broad facings of dark cloth, a long waistcoat of the Louis XV style, and tight-fitting trousers, over which knee-boots are drawn. In dress he presents a striking contrast to the other Turkish generals, as there is nothing loose about his costume. In camp he never wears a sword, but has invariably a pair of field glasses slung over his shoulder. He also always carries a pencil, which projects, not from behind his ear, but from underneath his fez. Osman Pacha is, the correspondent concludes, a Turk among Turks; has no especial love for Europeans in Turkey, and cannot endure the sight of a correspondent unless the latter goes under fire and sketches. Osman Pacha certainly is not, the writer adds, a fanatic, but he is pious. "I have never seen him perform his orisons in the orthodox Mohammedan fashion, but I know that he prays." He speaks but little never entering into conversation with any one. His officers watch his movements, receive a brief order and execute it, or answer a short question and retire again into the background. A taciturn man, he has an immense power of work; is always occupied and sleeps but little. Energetic, with an iron will, self-reliant, never asking for advice, he is nevertheless extremely modest, undervaluing both himself and his achievements. He never writes dispatches, his reports to Constantinople consisting of a few words, in which the result of his operations is laconically related. The details belong to the past, and he busies himself only with the present circumstances.

Make Use of Time.

We must make use of our time as it is given to us. Moment by moment time is issued to man, and to act wisely man must most assuredly use every moment so as to be beneficial to himself and to the race. But the greater portion of our people have failed to look at the matter in that way, and they are regarded by other races as being unmindful of a bright future beyond the great veil of ignorance. Let this observation be eradicated by making use of your time intelligently. To do this, we must ever be vigilant and thorough going, ready to impart what little we know to the welfare of those who do not know as well as ourselves. We must be ready to gain instructions from our most intelligent men so as to be better informed of our approaching duties, and so lead for ourselves when our cotemporaries have gone to meet their reward at the call of Him who "doeth all things well." How important it is to be studious, but it can truly be said that 90 per cent of our young men and women take no notice of time, and when interrogated about anything of an intelligent nature they really don't understand what you mean. Why is this the case? Why they have failed to use time to an advantage, and have floated along with ignorance as a dead limb that falleth from an inclined tree on the bank of the stately Missouri. Time flies on endless wings, and we must be ready to receive every moment in its own turn. Making use of time in this manner we find ourselves equipped for the grand ends that we accomplish in the future. We must strive to gain foothold as the harmless worm when turned on its back by some rude boy; once gaining this it moves on to a place of safety. Man must likewise gain foothold and thence climb to his destiny. We must all acknowledge that the majority rules, but my fellow-travelers we must be like capital in this matter, and endeavor to overrule a great majority of our people, with ignorance combined. Can this be done? I for one answer yes; but it must be placed nobly in the minds to effect this eradication. We have drifted too much with the tide ourselves. Once seeing the use of time—it is always precious. Young men, avail yourselves of the opportunities you have, and never shrink because it seems impossible. Many things are possible that we think impossible. Only think you can and you will succeed. When will those who are daily drifting along with the tide of ignorance cease to go on in that way? Not until they become a reading people. Oh, what beings are those young men and ladies who drift along with the tide as if there were nothing for them to do—what are they preparing themselves for? They will not work, and they do not care to put in their appearance at school, so as to be of some use to themselves and to their people. I can but inform them of their inconceivable close quarters. If they will not take heed, I say drift along—their destruction is sure, and amen! when they reach them. But make use of your time for the sake of the race, I entreat those that are thus inclined to wake from such a sleep as will make you wail when you behold your condition.

Respectfully, W. H. BANKS.

Oakland Drug Store.

Our readers will find a fresh supply of drugs and medicines at Reiley's drug store, on Broadway, one door below 7th street, Oakland; Those afflicted with colds will find there a special remedy.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

—OF—

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

Emancipation Proclamation

TO BE CELEBRATED IN SAN JOSE,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1878.

BY THE

COLORED CITIZENS

OF

San Jose and Santa Clara.

ALL ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

PROGRAMME.

1. Firing salute at sunrise and sunset.
2. Literary exercises will commence at Central Hall at 1 o'clock.
3. Music, by the School Band; the youngest Colored band in the State.
4. Prayer, by the Chaplin, Rev. Mr. Handy MUSIC
5. Address by President of the Day. MUSIC
6. Reading of Proclamation.
7. Oration, by REV. W. H. HILLERY. MUSIC

Grand Finale, "Marching Through Georgia

BANCROFT'S & Co. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Bancroft & Co., 721 Market street, have a large variety of elegant gilted books, albums, etc., for holiday presents. Call and examine them and see the astonishing low prices.

☞ Lindsey & Co. 505 and 507 Sansome St., have got the greatest variety of butter, cheese, mince meat, lemmons, turkeys, peas, cranberries, etc. Just the thing for the holidays. Give them a call by all means.

BARBER SHOPS.—Charles Cozzens has opened a fine barber shop, 163 Jessie street, rear of the Palace Hotel. Solicits patronage from all classes.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

TAXES! TAXES!

1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect. Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall. ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, five per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct 23, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS

BENEFITED

By Widening Dupont Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 23rd, A. D.) 1870, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1877.

THOS. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

Flanagan & Gallagher,

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P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

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Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

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We ask for no money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

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Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole,

Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

C. P. R. R.

DEPOTS

Wednesday, August 1, 1877,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing) Market street.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Valley Steamer (from Washington street Wharf), connecting with Visalia and Tulare (Stage connections for Hanford, Gilroy, Woodland, Knight's Landing and intermediate points), for Woodland, and Knight's Landing. (Arrive San Francisco 6.35 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading, and Portland, Or. Calls at Benicia, Dixon and Davisville. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Ione at 3.00 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 6.35 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, Pacific Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.35 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Modesto, Visalia, Summit, Tehachapi, Bakersfield, (San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara). Los Angeles, Mojave, Kramlia and Soda. Connects at Lathrop with Train arriving at San Jose at 8.35 P. M. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Los Angeles. (Arrive San Francisco 12.05 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sunday, Valley Express from Washington Wharf, San Francisco, for Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas and Monterey. Arrives at Soledad at 8.30 P. M. Returning, leaves Soledad at 6.00 A. M. Arrives at San Francisco at 10.40 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays except Sacramento River Steamer from Washington St. Wharf, San Francisco, and Landings on the Sacramento River (also taking the Third Class Overland Passengers to Sacramento), for Sacramento and Marysville. (Arrive San Francisco 6.35 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train, via Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare and Los Angeles. Arrives at Los Angeles at 6.00 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 7.30 P. M.)

CAUTION.—Overland Passengers are especially cautioned against any persons from unauthorized parties (so called) "Excursion Trains" as no one has the right to advertise or promulgate any "Special or Accommodations" beyond those provided all passengers of a like grade, unless especially authorized in writing over the signature of a proper officer of this Company.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	6 A. M.	7 A. M.	8 A. M.	9 A. M.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.	5 P. M.	6 P. M.	7 P. M.	8 P. M.	9 P. M.	10 P. M.	11 P. M.
6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00
7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30
8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00
8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30
9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00
12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30
1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00
1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30

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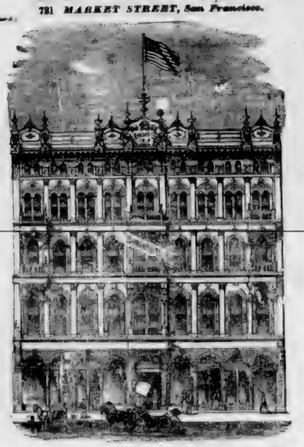
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1878

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV. NO. 20. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1878. WHOLE NO. 8

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Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12, 1877.

Extracts from the Baltimore correspondent of the *Louisianian*, Ex-Gov. Pinchback's paper published in New Orleans:

Your Washington correspondent in his letter of Nov. 24th, alludes to the action of Senators Canover and Patterson in the Butler case as "treachery," and "going over to the enemy," and states that the Republican party had carried them at an enormous cost to itself; and that their action is an evidence of their rottenness, etc. This is stronger language than was used by any senator during the contest, and more pointed than used by any journal in the country; and I call attention to it for the purpose of correcting gross errors of the fact which the *Louisianian* should not circulate unquestioned.

That the grossest injustice was done Gov. Pinchback by Republican Senators none will doubt; and that he had a stronger case than Kellogg, Butler, or Eustis is now conceded by the Republican Senators who voted against his admission. And yet your correspondent has no word of censure for those immaculate gentlemen who strove to cover up their inconsistencies by the most plausible rhetorical sophistries and legal quibbles and technicalities. These are of the party that has carried Senators Canover and Patterson at such enormous cost.

The Republican party which holds power to-day by virtue of the suffering, sacrifices and unswerving fidelity of the brave men of Florida South Carolina and Louisianian has carried these gentlemen at an enormous cost to itself says your correspondent. But he does not indicate just what that cost consists of. Certainly not in the conduct of these gentlemen in the contest of 1876; and the struggle which followed up the inauguration of the President; or in any political action prior to that period, for both of these gentlemen consistent with their record, sustained the legality of Governor Pinchback's election throughout his memorable and historic contest, for which in common gratitude the *Louisianian* should do them justice.

To a casual observer gathering information at a distance—even in the far South, it seemed as though these gentlemen with other representitive men carried the Republican party; that the people they represent with those of Louisiana, carried that party to victory in 1876; and made that victory certain by conduct amounting to heroism in the early days of 1877, at a cost to themselves that the political persecutions which prostitute the judicial machinery of these States amply testifies. It has become the habit of certain "men in buckram" about Washington to attribute the reverses that have been experienced by the Republican party to the action of the Administration in protecting citizens of the United States in the exercise of their political rights and the protection of their lives and property against the oppressive and murderous designs of armed bands of assassins, whose claims to respectability and honesty was measured by their treason to the government and to the men selected by them to represent their interests in the Halls of Congress. Fortunately for us all the Republican party is not now embarrassed with such bright prospects, or such a majority that its leaders can afford to dispense with the Republicans of the South and their true friends in the North; and it is just possible that your correspondent exceeds his authority in reading men out of the party without the consent of the people they represent. I have known Senator Canover for ten years. Have known him and met him in the contest of reconstruction; through every struggle including the last, when his brave little State with an actual minority of colored voters has made her record in favor of the maintainance of Republican principles; have known him when in the face of personal vituperation and ostracism in his own party he has been loyal to party and faithful to friends; and know that to-day when the power of the colored vote is broken in his own State and throughout the South he sustains more colored men in office than any Senator on the floors of Congress. His political record is without a stain and his personal life is above suspicion. How unjust then to accuse him of treachery because in the exercise of his prerogative as a United States Senator he casts his vote according to his judgment in favor of the admission of a man whose case seems to him to present the legal features which entitle him to favorable consideration; and whose record can at any time be investigated by the body of which he is a member?

Senator Patterson has offered his defense and it seems sufficiently potent to command the attention of the President and the country. I trust it will soothe the dignity and satisfy the vindictiveness of your Washington correspondent.

It is just such ostracism and personal persecution made respectable by being circulated in public journals that drove three quarters of a million of votes from the Republican party in four years, and a continuance of these methods will place the party in such a hopeless minority that in future there will be no control to haggle about.

NOMAD.

Colored Troops

Before a committee of the House of Representatives in Washington recently, Gen. Ord gave his opinion, as we learn by the Chicago *Times*, "upon the subject of the negro regiments in his command. It is very evident to the committee that Gen. Ord had a great dislike for this class of soldiers, and it was plainly inferred that he thought they were at present not properly officered. He said that he thought it required for the proper discipline of negro troops a much higher grade of officers than is required for white troops. One of the reasons for this is the fact that among the colored troops there is such poor material for non-commissioned officers. Among the men in this command there was scarcely one who could read or write. Not having any material from which non-commissioned officers could be made who would properly understand discipline, the present colored troops were not effective. One of Gen. Ord's suggestions was that these colored troops should have more officers than white troops; that is to say, give them one captain and four lieutenants to a company, and this, he thought, would be the only way to properly make up for the lack of proper non-commissioned officers."

Now this may be substantially true, or it may not. It depends upon the standpoint from which the subject is viewed, or the class of mind viewing it. Other testimony by other general officers, quite as competent and equally reliable, has been given almost reversing this description. For discipline, skill and bravery some colored troops have not been excelled; and doubtless the same difference in these respects will be found among white troops as among the colored regiments. Not the least of the elements which go to make up prejudice in blindness; and "there are none so blind as those who won't see."

Faithful Friendship

We don't mean constant friendship, or unchanging affection—we mean what is expressed in this well-known verse, "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." And how few friends are wise enough, kind enough, tender enough, to give such wounds? How seldom friendship is deep enough and true enough to bear the pain and live? Yet we have known some who dared to point out, simply and bravely, the faults which were disfiguring a friend, and we have known others noble enough to value the reward this noble honesty by deeper love and trust. Friendship sufficiently strong to venture such telling—friendship sufficiently strong to receive it—need never fear shock or disturbance from the lesser accidents of life. No small suspicions, no petty jealousies, no imagined slights, can disturb its serenity. Heart has answered to heart, and a perfect rapport is established between them.

But let no one imagine that we are advocating an ill-timed and tactless candor which would justly offend its subjects, and do more harm than good. To elect one's self to the office of a corrector, and go about the world admonishing one's follows of their faults, is to fill a most thankless and ungracious role, and an utterly unprofitable one withal.

But to be able to speak the truth simply and tenderly when true friendship demands it, is to prove one's self worthy of friends. Only remember, it is faithfulness and not fault-finding which shall win reward. And sometimes they do get terribly mixed up.

THE Lincoln University, established in Pennsylvania by the Presbyterians for the higher education of freedmen, has already achieved great results. In 12 years 135 students have been graduated from the collegiate and theoretical departments. Of this number fifty-seven are now ministers, thirty-eight teachers, four lawyers, three physicians, seven are following business pursuits, and twenty-four are studying professions. The fifty-seven ministers are Presbyterians, Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, Baptist and Reformed.

Spiders and Flies

The late spurt in Ophir produced quite an excitement. Clerks, bookkeepers, chambermaids, cooks, and others in the walks of labor, have not learned experience through suffering, and are yet scraping up every cent of available cash to throw into the great whirlpool of stocks, expecting that fortune will return it one hundred fold. They seem to have already forgotten what happened over a year ago when they were stripped of everything by the California-street gamblers. They have no recollections of their resolutions never to dabble again. Like the moth and the candle, they whirl and whirl around this blaze and each successive wound and scar but makes them the more fascinated, until at last, mortally injured, they step down and out from the arena and give place to others who go through the same course and end with the same end. And they are, as a rule, as morally dishonest as the manipulators themselves. They acknowledge that the whole thing is a gigantic swindle which adds to the wealth of the rich and bankrupts the many. But say they, we may be fortunate enough to breast the waters at the tide and be carried on to fortune. And so they become parties to the fraud, pay out their money for shares in a hole in the ground and watch the ebb flow of the market. And the spiders of California street swallow up these poor little flies, and leech-like are continually crying, "Give! give!" They make their living from the poor. Chambermaids, widows and clerks support them. The rich may sometimes fall into their clutches, but it is those on the lower rounds of the ladder of fortune that make up the bulk of their victims. And there they sit and sit and sit, like vampires at the breast of the State, sucking out her life's blood and poisoning her system. If California street were to become a thing of the past, a ghoulish dream that would never return, the State would be richer. Richer in prosperity, richer in health, richer in morality. The feverish thirst for instant fortunes would be over; people would be longer lived; the newspapers would not teem every day with accounts of suicides and failures with the single word "stocks" to explain the occurrence, and in every way the Golden State would be bettered.—*Sacramento Bee.*

The Colored Baptist Denomination

The colored Baptists of the United States are concededly the largest religious body among the five millions of colored people in this country. But exceedingly great numerically and astonishingly weak denominationally their internal potency is neither felt nor observed. Their peculiar weakness lies not in their personal lack of intellectual and moral forces, but in their church disintegration; and this disintegration is the fruit of the abuse of the doctrine of church independence.

The strength of a religious denomination is estimated not by its numbers as ascertained from its statistical records, but rather by its denominational enterprises—its press, its institutions of learning and its domestic and foreign missions. Measured by these things, what colored Baptist can boast? Here and there they have a big church and a big preacher on a big salary, but this isolated bigness is instantly swallowed up by littleness when viewed through denominational glasses, and considered as only a part of a whole. It is a local and personal bigness contributing little or nothing to denominational prestige.

This denominational weakness is everywhere felt and acknowledged, but few seem to understand how it may be changed and the denomination made strong and influential. According to Baptist church polity every elder is independent of every other elder and every church of every other church. The highest ecclesiastical edicts outside of an individual church are but advisory in their greatest force. But what sovereign will be moved by a powerless advice to do what he don't want to do? The Baptist ministry and the several churches work on the principle of independence, and become so intensely local in their efforts that they fall into or approximate a selfishness that is not of God. Even the more liberally minded seem not to know that the reflex influence of a strong denomination on the individual churches of which it is composed, whatever its polity, will more than compensate for what the individual churches may have contributed to make it great.—*National Monitor.*

THERE is a funny moral question in connection with the circus. It is a very worldly show, and of course no church member in good standing would like to be seen at the box office in the act of purchasing a ticket. But then it is absolutely necessary to take the little five-year old, because it will amuse him; and so three uncles, two maiden aunts and a grandfather take the little one in their united arms and go the circus just for the boy's sake, you know. Such self-denial on the part of the old folks ought to be rewarded.

One Cent a Day

"Economy is the order of the hour, and every expenditure, however small, is expected to give a return in full value. Every family requires one good reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year, we are not aware of it. A family newspaper should contain a carefully prepared summary of all the news of the day, both religious and secular; and if arranged so that the two departments may be separated and read by two individuals at the same time, so much the better. The family newspaper should have attractive reading and information for the various members of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted, every week, to religious and moral improvement, to current secular news, to agriculture, commerce, markets, finance, to general literature, etc., with a special department for the young. Above all, the family newspaper should be perfectly pure and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. To crown all, the family newspaper should be untrammelled by any affiliation with sect or party, and should be free to give all the good news from and about all the world. If such a family newspaper can be had for one cent a day, it should be taken by every family in the land."—Such a paper is the APPEAL. Now is the time to subscribe.

Who are Tramps?

The preachers, the lecturers and h are merciless toward the people they call tramps. The word has been warped from its original meaning and made a stigma A tramp is a man who tramps or walks in search of employment. In this, there is nothing wrong, but something commendable. At the present time a few of the elite and elect of society, according to their own egotistical notion, use the word tramp as being synonymous with beggar and thief. There is great injustice in this view of the subject. San Francisco and Oakland call men loafers and bummers because they do not work —they stigmatize them and tell them to go into the country and get work. They go in seach of work, and then they are stigmatize as tramps. It is wrong to fix opprobrious terms upon these willing workmen. Where is our Christianity, where are our churches that they will utter this indignity to Americans workmen? Let us hear a little less about this word tramp; it is being run into ground by preachers, newspapers and the public generally.

THE habit of tobacco chewing is permitted at Sing Sing, while smoking is declared a crime against civilization, and is forbidden under the severest penalties. For a few minutes of indulgence in the solacing meerschaum the other day, one of the prisoners was made to forfeit all the time he had commuted from his sentence by good behavior, amounting to two years and three months.

A North Carolina girl pierced her ears in order to get a pair of earring, and got instead a four-and-a-half-pound tumor, which a surgeon has removed.

Schools in the South.

It is pleasant to know that most of the Southern States are waking up to the importance of establishing and maintaining public schools. The Legislature of the State of South Carolina recently levied an especial tax for public schools, and Georgia and North Carolina are even farther advanced in the same direction. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been doing the public good service in calling attention to the condition of the public schools in Kentucky. It says that schools in Kentucky. It says that school-houses throughout the State, even in healthy districts, are in a bad condition, and that less than one-third of the children in the State attend school. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton in a recent lecture said that there are four millions of adults in the United States who can neither read nor write. The census does not show how many millions there are who have acquired only the most elementary knowledge of reading and writing. The naked fact of four millions of adults in this land of schools who cannot read a paragraph in a newspaper, or write their names, is somewhat appalling. That so many human beings living in this enlightened country and at this age, should be handicapped in the race for life by ignorance is a matter that interests the whole community.

THE President is getting a great deal of newspaper advice. Between the counsel of those who demand that he shall not give way an inch and those who demand that he shall abase himself before the authentic voice of his party as reflected by the Senate majority, the poor man has no choice but to strictly attend to business and let his advisers advise.

IT is stated upon the authority of intelligent nurserymen that are now about 50,000,000 thrifty orange trees in California. It is estimated that in the ordinary course of nature these trees will, within five years, yield enough oranges to supply each inhabitant of the United States annually.

AN article on Poe, written by the late Charles F. Bigge, and printed in the *Independent*, contains this strange and harsh paragraph: "He loved no one, though the objects of his hatred were many; and, if Dr. Griswold had not been restrained by a foolish delicacy, he might have given some startling evidences of the utter contempt which the poet entertained for persons who trustingly believed they were passionately beloved by him. He could write the tenderest and most touching letters, which he would bedabble with real tears, as he folded the paper, to women upon whom he had no other designs than an intention of sending his wife or her mother to them to solicit a loan of $50.

THE Friends' Association of Philadelphia—for the relief of colored freedmen, was organized in 1863. It has spent $327,623 for colored schools in the South, and has distributed large amounts of clothing. These good Quakers maintain nineteen schools in Virginia and N. C., and employ thirty-six teachers. A few such institutions are now supported in the South by State aid or by Northern contributions, but they are wholly inadequate to supply the demand for competent teachers of colored schools.

Envelopes were first used in 1839. The first balloon was made in 1783.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, January 5, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

1878.

We solicit and request all our former patrons to renew their subscription for the year 1878. The APPEAL, as we before stated, will be exceedingly interesting the present year, with racy local subjects and a large variety of Eastern correspondence, making it altogether the longest established, most reliable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men in the United States. It will continue to be thoroughly a live paper on all subjects. Send in your subscriptions either by mail or Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. Address PACIFIC APPEAL, office 511 Sansome street, (up stairs), San Francisco.

The Legislature.

The Legislature re-assembled on Thursday, January 3d, pursuant to the adjournment during holidays. They have gone earnestly to work with a good prospect of giving the State some wholesome legislation.

FESTIVITIES.—A large number of public and private festivities took place New Year's day and night. Egg nog seemed to be the order of the day. There were one or two balls at night.

A Colored Page in the Legislature.

For the first time in any Northern State a colored boy has been appointed a page in the legislature of this State. We are pleased to note the fact that Beverly, a son of Henry S. Morris of this city is one of the appointees which were made. We give the Democrat Legislature respectful credit.

Bethel Church Fair.

The A. M. E. Bethel Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, have been holding a fair during the holidays which has been well attended nightly.

The Black Crook.

This fine spectacular legend has been drawing large houses during the week. The suberb manner in which it has been put upon the stage gave it a "new hit" for popular favor.

The Watch Meeting.

The Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets, was crowded New Year's Eve with white and colored persons of both sexes, all eagerly watching, just before midnight, to welcome in the New Year, which was done with *eclat*.

Personals.

Mrs. Ashe and Miss Ashe her daughter, and Mrs. Sugge of Sonora, were in the city on a temporary visit during the holidays. Also Mrs. Charles Yates of Portland, which was unwittingly stated in a former issue as Mr. Yates.

THE COLD SPELL.—During the week the weather in this latitude has been unusually cold; besides the frost, thin cakes of ice has been made on the outskirts of the city.

San Jose.

PERSONAL TO J. O.—Your favor through the committee was thankfully received. It was out of our power to attend your celebration

"What's honor?" asks Falstaff. That's easy. Any woman who sits behind another woman in church can tell what's on her in two minutes.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

MASONRY.

To the Editor of the Post:

SIR: We cannot awaken to a sense of our duty too soon, in regard to having our Masonic halls, that have been dedicated with the most solemn ceremonies, dishonored by permitting dancing and public festivals held in our mystic temple. I deem this to be a question that is of vital importance to the Masonic Order. We may pass it by for a time, some may look upon it with contempt, but I am of the opinion that not many years will elapse before this matter of having Masonic Lodge rooms opened and used by the public for dancing and other amusements will demand prompt and decided action, and the present condition of affairs be firmly and fearlessly rebuked. I am fully aware that there are a great many Masons who are very quick to step aside from the paths of rectitude and duty, and seek to satisfy their taste for amusement at any sacrifice, and completely disregard the most important principles that underly our Masonic structure. If there ever was a time when the prosperity of this institution is threatened it is now. While there is so much gross injustice being heaped upon this noble Order, who will raise his warning voice against it, who will cry out ere it is too late? Let us maintain the high importance and the dignity of this ancient time-honored institution, Let us adhere faithfully to the sublime teachings, the landmarks, and the customs and usages of the fraternity that our Masonic fathers established for us centuries and centuries ago. I do not protest against those irregularities to satisfy any whim of my own; I consider it to be a duty and a right incumbent upon me in accordance with my oath and obligations as a mason, to protest and condemn in the strongest terms, impositions that are destroying the grandeur and dignity of the royal craft, and I am convinced that the sooner we keep our lodge rooms, and everything connected with them, concealed from the public, and communicate our Masonic affairs only to those of the craft that are to be informed concerning them, and then under the most careful restrictions, the better it will be for the reputation and the progress of the Order; and I am vain enough to believe that at no distant day that my opinion upon this subject will be enthusiastically and universally sustained.

JOHN G. JONES.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 4, 1877.

A Colored Wedding.

CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 24, 1877.

Enclosed you will find an item clipped from the Chicago *Times*:

J. G. JONES.

There was a very remarkable wedding in Evanstan the other night. Words fail to give a fitting recital of the event. It was big, enormous, gigantic, colossal! It did not occur in one of the palatial mansions of that wealthy suburb; the ceremony was not performed in wreathed parlors amid a profusion of ordrous blossoms and surrounded by collections of art; and the solemn words of bethrothal and fidelity were not followed by the rustle of silks along marble floors, or the subdued strains of cornet music with the accompanying beat of dancing feet. It was the wedding of colored lovers—Mme. Josephine Harper, an Evanston hair-dresser, and Henry Taylor, of Chicago; and yet it was a remarkable event. The scene of the affair was a little frame building on Davis street—once occupied by a barber-shop—more lately as a hair-dressing establishment. Here, in narrow apartments through which floated on the zephyrs of African breath a deliciously sweet mingling of oils and crimped hair, were the swarthy hands clasped for life, and pure hearts in dark settings were rendered proverbially happy. The wedding was remarkable because of those present. It was a mingling of low and high life. Wood-sawyers and distinguished statesmen were seen in those little apartments in animated conversation—especially animated on the part of the wood-sawyers; ebony-hued barbers and coachmen entered into heated discussions with railroad kings and jurists; while gaudily-dressed daughters of Africa confidentially whispered over the latest fashions with befflounced and bediamoned leaders of the fashionable world. There was seen the bride, a lovely brunette, smiling graciously on the kingly form of the late governor of Illinois, John L. Beveridge. The family of Mr. P. Hart, a colored coachman of Evanston, exchanged compliments with the family of Mr. C. M. Wicker, general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. J. J. Parkhurst, the wholesale iron merchant of Chicago, and wife, hobnobbed and joked carelessly—as became intimate friends—with Mr. and Mrs. Wicker, honest though poor laundry people. Widower Garnett, a No. 1 cobbler, it is maliciously hinted, was caught in the act of gazing with admiration at some of Evanston's fairest daughters; while Mr. and Mrs. Brown, colored janitors of the Social club rooms, struggled terribly to walk as gracefully across the neat ingrain carpet, as Hon. E. Taylor, the secretary of the North-side park commission, and his wife. They failed, it is true, but they endeavored bravely. Dr. O. H. Mann patiently waited his chance to congratulate the bride, and Albert Hart, known as the White bear, on exchange, was observed stroking his chin and watching a young Diana whisking her little bandanna handkerchief. Esquire Currey talked warmly in favor of the divorce statutes to a bewitchingly fair young colored woman; while the flashings of a huge diamond on the bosom of J. Armsby, Esq., the wholesale grocer, dimmed before the brightness of the eyes of Mrs. Branch, wife of the successful Evanston, colored draymaan. The wit of Archibald Winns the well-known steel merchant, scintillated under the exhilarating excitement of a lively conversation with a bevy of roguish, dark-skinned damsels; the sound figure of Samuel Raymond, Esq., the sugar broker, fairly shook the house as its owner laughed from excessive mirth; and Mr. Helm, the competent colored whitewasher displayed, in hearty glee, a row of ivories whiter even than his own pure and unadulterated lime. In earnest dialogue sat the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Pitner and the curly-headed, genial Smiths, the carpet-cleaners. Crowded in a corner was Mr. H. C. Wicker, the assistant general superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway; and commenting silently upon the merits of "Honest Old Abe," stood the manly form of Bates Iott, Esq. These were only a small portion of the array of wealth and blue blood presented at the remarkable assembly. Bravity allown no allusion to how a well-known merchant, from a lack of chairs, sat bow-legged on the festive board; and, in dreadful antagonism ,with a classical hotel waiter, devoured the luscious cake compounded by the stainless fingers of a child of a southern clime. Nothing can be said of the jealous looks mutually exchanged between a limb of the law and a limb of a saw-buck, who were alternately being smiled upon by a coquettish miss, who sang most naturally that familiar air "Away down on de Swance Ribber;" and it is a pity that we must pass over a description of some of the elaborate toilets. It must be sufficient to remark that it was a scene of merriment. No strict party rules were allowed to interpose themselves, and in this gathering was exemplified that clause in the Declaration of Independence that all men are born equal. Evidently there is to be no more flaunting of the "bloody shirt" in classic Evanston. Finally, it is desired that no one should dream for an instant that hereafter the leading Evanston whites will hesitate to return this graciousness of the colored population; the era of the "lion and the lamb" has fairly begun, and eternal repudiation of race distinctions has been inaugerated.

Oakland Drug Store.

Our readers will find a fresh supply of drugs and medicines at Reiley's drug store, on Broadway, one door below 7th street, Oakland; Those afflicted with colds will find there a special remedy.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A called meeting of Olive Branch Lodge No. 4, F. and A. M. will be held on Tuesday evening next, 8th inst. at 8 o'clock.

A full attendance of members is requested By order of the M. W.

Attest: WM. J. SIMMONS, Secretary.

IMPORTANT TO

HAIR DRESSERS

THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

Hair Tonic, Hair Oil,

BAY RUM.

COLOGNE, FLORIDA WATER.

HAIR DYE, COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, COSMETIQUES, CAMPHOR ICE, SHAVING SOAP, POWDER, RAZORS, ETC., ETC.

—IS AT—

535 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Two doors below Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO,

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO

Proprietors, and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

PERFUMERIES, ETC.

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New Bedford House,

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Theodore De Castro and Anibal De Farria,

215 BROADWAY,

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BOARDING & LODGING

—:—

A Fine bar attached. A share of public patronage solicited.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

—OF—

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

Emancipation Proclamation

TO BE CELEBRATED IN SAN JOSE,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1878.

BY THE

COLORED CITIZENS

OF

San Jose and Santa Clara.

ALL ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

PROGRAMME.

1. Firing salute at sunrise and sunset.
2. Literary exercises will commence at Central Hall at 11 o'clock.
3. Music, by the School Band; the youngest Colored band in the State.
4. Prayer, by the Chaplin, Rev. Mr. Handy
   MUSIC
5. Address by President of the Day.
   MUSIC
6. Reading of Proclamation.
7. Oration, by REV. W. H. HILLERY.
   MUSIC

Grand Finale, "Marching Through Georgia

BANCROFT'S & Co. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Bancroft & Co., 721 Market street, have a large variety of elegant gilted books, albums, etc., for holiday presents. Call and examine them and see the astonishing low prices.

☞ Lindsey & Co. 505 and 507 Sansome St., have got the greatest variety of butter, cheese, mince meat, lemmons, turkeys, peas, cranberries, etc. Just the thing for the holidays. Give them a call by all means.

BARBER SHOPS.—Charles Cosens has opened a fine barber shop, 163 Jessie street, rear of the Palace Hotel. Solicits patronage from all classes.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

TAXES! TAXES!

1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment for defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are, now, due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, five per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct 23, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS

BENEFITED

By Widening Dupont Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 23d, A. D.) 1876, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1877.

TRADE PALMOUR. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

Flanagan & Gallagher,

UNDERTAKERS

AND

General Furnishers

834 Market Street,

Nearly opposite Fourth, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order.

SITUATION WANTED.

A first rate colored man recently from the East, desires a situation in a store or other employment, which he will fulfill with satisfaction. First class references can be given. Address, J. M. Martin, PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome street.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to WM. SHERMAN & Co.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtner's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

MRS. ELLEN FISHER,

HAIR DRESSER,

1301 Powell Street.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AN assortment of Ladies' Hair Work in the latest styles. N. B.—All kinds of frizzles and hair work done at the lowest possible prices.

UNDERTAKERS.

MASSEY & YUNG,

PRACTICAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS. Barstow's Burial Caskets always on hand, and Agents for Flat's Metallic Burial Cases.

Everything necessary for Funerals kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention, at moderate charges.

Office—451 Sacramento street, between Kearny and Webb. no 13

ORDERS OPEN 1.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT ROMAN'S.

Everything in the line of fine Books, Fancy Stationary, Family Biblos, Toy Books and Juvenile Works, suitable for holiday presents sold cheap. No. 11 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block, A. ROMAN & Co.

Musical Notes.

"GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. *"Gathering Shell's from the Sea Shore."* It is thought that *"Drifting with the Tide,"* this author's last composition, will even eclipse *"Gathering Shells"* in popularity. Either of these beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send order to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Brannan Guard Pic-Nic.

The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

CRAIG & SON'S undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metalic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transshipments, and undertaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

NATURE'S REMEDY.—Use Burnham's Abietene for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat and Hoarseness; also, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Gout; also, for all kinds of skin diseases, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Cuts, &c. For sale by druggists generally.

ALEXANDRE LEVY, wholesale and retail dealer in Wines and Liquors, finest brands of imported Cognacs and Whiskies; No. 18 Stockton street, San Francisco. Restaurants and families supplied with Wines in case or by the gallon at short notice. Goods delivered to any part of the city free charge.

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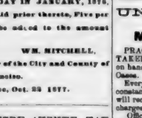
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8.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading and Portland. Or., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakl. with Train arriving at Reno at 5.40 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 5.55 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.20 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 9.55 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, Bakersfield, (San Joaquin Valley Route) and Gilroy. Arrives at Lathrop at 8.30 P. M., Stockton at 9.00 P. M., Merced at 11.40 P. M., Fresno at 1.40 A. M., Tulare at 5.00 A. M., Bakersfield at 8.00 A. M., Gilroy at 8.30 P. M. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Fresno. (Arrive San Francisco 11.40 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Sunday excepted, Steamer from Washington St. Wharf, for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River, also taking the Third Class Overland Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 8.30 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 8.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Accommodation Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 7.30 P. M.)

CAUTION—Greedy Passengers are especially cautioned against any projects from unauthorized parties for so-called "Excursion Trains" as no one has the right to advertise or promise any "Special or Accommodations" beyond those provided all passengers of a like grade, unless especially authorized in writing over the signature of a proper officer of this Company.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.	No. 11.	No. 13.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave San Francisco	6.00	7.30	9.00	1.00	3.30	4.30	6.00
Arrive at Oakland	6.20	7.50	9.20	1.20	3.50	4.50	6.20
Leave Oakland	6.30	8.00	9.30	1.30	4.00	5.00	6.30
Arrive at San Francisco	6.50	8.20	9.50	1.50	4.20	5.20	6.50

To ALAMEDA.	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 12.	No. 14.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave San Francisco	6.00	7.30	9.00	1.00	3.30	4.30	6.00
Arrive at Alameda	6.20	7.50	9.20	1.20	3.50	4.50	6.20
Leave Alameda	6.30	8.00	9.30	1.30	4.00	5.00	6.30
Arrive at San Francisco	6.50	8.20	9.50	1.50	4.20	5.20	6.50

*Sundays only. †Mondays only. ‡Saturdays only.

To FRUITVALE—Leave San Francisco—1.00, 3.30, 5.00 P. M.

To SAN JOSE—Daily—8.20 A. M., 3.30, 5.00 P. M. Narrow Gauge Train—Runs every day to Alameda, Hayward, Haywards, Niles and San Jose.

Regular Trains to Berkeley and Ocean View will not be proposed to accommodate large excursions.

To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

From FRUITVALE.	From HAYWARDS.	From NILES.	From SAN JOSE.	To OAKLAND.
8.20 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	8.45 A. M.	9.40 A. M.	6.40 A. M.
10.40 A. M.	10.50 A. M.	11.05 A. M.	12.00 M.	9.00 A. M.
2.40 P. M.	2.50 P. M.	3.05 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	12.00 M.
5.30 P. M.	5.40 P. M.	5.55 P. M.	6.50 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
				5.00 P. M.
Change Cars at West Oakland.	1 Change Cars at West Oakland.	1 Change Cars at West Oakland.	Change Cars at West Oakland.	Change Cars at West Oakland.
8.50 A. M.	8.50 A. M.	Daily.	Daily.	6.15 A. M.
1.10 P. M.	1.10 P. M.	Sundays	Sundays	8.30 A. M.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	Excepted.	Excepted.	11.00 A. M.
				1.30 P. M.
				5.30 P. M.

From FRUITVALE—Daily—7.30, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 2.30 P. M.

From HAYWARDS—Daily—7.40, 8.10 A. M.

*Alameda Passengers Change Cars at Oakland.

†Sundays Excepted. ‡—Afternoon.

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In 1855.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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About Hell. Is There a Hell?

Will you permit the expression of some views differing from most if not all of those expressed by your correspondents on this subject? They will place the writer probably in the catalogue of other writers of "balderdash," as our orthodox friends designate our reasons, but possibly may not be entirely destitute of sense. Life in the body appears to me to be intended for the developement of the spirit. That developement must be, from the imperfection of our nature, more or less angular. The mind is a bundle of faculties. We have animal, moral and intellectual senses. The well-balanced mind holds the first and last in subjection to the moral, but as we are not all truly well-balanced, the excessive expression of any one of our faculties results in misuse or abuse, and in what we term "evil"—all our faculties being good to use and evil to abuse—and the people persecuting that whose put "d" before the evil and say "instigated by the devil." Having now the "devil" they want a place for him to live in which they designate "hell," where all "evil" doers are supposed to go, after they leave the body, unless they get absolution from the priest by confession of certain forms of faith and professions of repentance. Now the question to my mind is, are these views rational? I cast aside "authority" in this matter, but admit there are a great many texts confirming my views. The great Source of Being, whom we call God, Father, Love, by every name that expresses goodness and benevolence, justice, and whom a finite being such as man can not but dimly comprehend—possessing the qualities of omniscience, knowing the end from the beginning—omnipotence, the power to create as He wills—omnipresence, that being acts in the threescore and ten would condemn them to an *eternity* of suffering, such as no language can paint. That we have been placed here and *do* suffer we know, but that all suffering is but the stepping-stone to higher knowledge and advancement we also know. We know that a violation of the laws of health produces disease—that a return to nature's rules restores it. Were all to practice the Golden Rule the world would be the better for it. The further we go from it the more we suffer, and this suffering is the teacher which we do not heed, and so suffering continues, and poor, weak humanity, stepping into the judgment seat, sentences the sufferer to "hell" because they differ from one another in "developement." Can the Universal Father have made an earthly father better than himself? Would any earthly father or mother condemn their child to an eternity of hell for any act they would commit? If they had a spark of truly parental love, would the sentence not be "retribution for thy crime for the purpose of bringing repentance," and only so much as was necessary for that purpose? Can any good purpose be accomplished by a "hell?" Do people professing to believe in it really do so and go about enjoying themselves, with the knowledge that their darling children, their loved husbands, wives, fathers and mothers, must, from their belief, inevitably land in this awful hell? It seems to me that life must be a dreary business to loving and sensitive natures with such convictions! I am aware I shall have "authority" and the Bible quoted against me, with texts apparently justifying the orthodox view; but even then is there no possible error in translation? Does this vengeful hate-filled hell comport with the idea of the loving-all-Father, which is thought? It is not justice but revenge, that is expressed by it, and could Omnipotence find no better way of bringing His erring children to a sense of their wrong-doing, but by putting it out of the power of the wrong-doer ever to repent, or to return to the "Father's house? Is this the doctrine of the "Prodigal son?" Is this practising "doing good to those who persecute you or despitefully use you?" Does it sound like "loving one's enemies?" Is there no way out of this tangled web? Can we not take some comfort from the idea that "In my Father's house there are many mansions?" Swedenborg, the seer, I doubt not, had a dim idea of this in his "heavens and hells" of different degrees. He saw from his standpoint of development the conditions of spirits in different stages of advancement. Those below him, in progress, he saw as existing in darker and darker "hells," and those whose development was above his, in brighter and brighter "heavens." Thus each one of us is a centre of the universe, and judges of all things from that standpoint. Do we not find it so in life? If "some men's sins go before-hand to judgment, and some follow after," there will be retribution in the future as well as here for wrong doing, but the All-loving will only send so much punishment as will be necessary to our future growth which must go on through all eternity.—*Record.*

A Colored Mans Advice to His Race.

From the Philadelphia Record, January 5th.

Concert Hall was yesterday in the exclusive possession of the colored folk. It was the fifteenth anniversary of the signing of the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Lincoln, and some weeks back a few of the brethren put their heads together and decided that the day would be fittingly observed by holding a literary and musical entertainment, and devoting the proceeds to replenishing the almost empty exchequers of the African M. E. churches in West Philadelphia and Frankford. When, however, the doors were opened yesterday, at one o'clock, the "men and brethren" came in, few and far between, and when the proceedings commenced the audience was under one hundred, and of these a large portion were women.

The afternoon proceedings consisted of the reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation, addresses by the Rev. T. D. Kopins and Dr. Tanner, characterist music from a colored choir and the Hutchinson family.

The Proclamation was read a second time, and then a short address was delivered by Mr. A. B. Stedham, of Maryland, picturing the toils and hardships which had been endured by the colored race in the past and predicting that industry, religion, education and economy were the essential weapons to lead them into the temple of future greatness.

The choir gave a rendition of "Hallejah to Lincoln," and then Mr. Isiah H. Weir was introduced. "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness are the bulwarks of the American Constitution, according to the Declaration of Independence," said he. "These are cardinal points, and if the people had been faithful to their trust we would never have had a bloody revolution. What was the nation emancipated from? We know that there were four millions of blacks in slavery, but we also know that thirty millions of white men were also in slavery by being placed on our tracks as bloodhounds. Lincoln's act emancipated those men as well as ourselves, and when a white man tells me to be grateful I return the compliment. Emancipation was not the result of sentiment, it came as a military necessity.

VALUE OF THE COLORED MAN.

"The white people of to-day do not understand the value of the colored man. Before freedom came they argued that the black man could not take care of himself, but for years previously they had not only supported themselves but their masters as well. The magnificent buildings and stately edifices of the North were built by the merchants who gained wealth by the unpaid labor of the South. What the colored people need to cultivate is industry. Let them look after the factories and workshops, and leave politics alone for a while. Politics do not make men honest, for the white folks stole our dock yards and our post offices. People talk about negroes stealing, but the white folks steal all they can lay their hands on, until they have left us like beggars before the civilized world.

"Emancipation is worth to us just as we put it to use. We can never expect to overtake the white man, but if we can reach the point which he has attained we may be well satisfied. Let us centre our efforts on industry. Let the colored women go the stores on Eighth and Market streets and ask for work, and keep on asking until they get it. Why is it that we cannot obtain employment for our people now? Have we broken the Ten Commandments? No. It is because we are of a proscribed race; because the school houses built with our money have been closed against us. Then seek for work, besiege and importune for it, until you gain what is necessary to give you a comfortable sufficiency in life."

Patience With Children.

We sometimes call children "little angels," and we are right from one point of view. Their confiding affection, their brightness and beauty, the light gladness they bring with them—all steal into our hearts like influences from a better world. If one of our little ones is called to pass from our sight into that unseen land beyond the river, it seems as if something of heaven had gone from us. And yet, in another aspect of the case, these children are very far from being angels; they are rather "of the earth, earthy." They are essentially human. They are faulty, just as we are. They will put to proof all one's philosophy, all one's firmness, all one's kindness. They will be perverse, wayward, almost uncontrolable. Bringing great joy with them, they will yet cause sorrow, care, a burden of anxiety. Using as you may the wisest methods, it will yet be found that they do not become at once what you expect. You may be indeed tempted to think that you are accomplishing nothing at all. We oftentimes expect far too much of our children. We forget how untrained, in the very nature of things, all their faculties must be. We grow impatient, because the boy fails for instance, to apply himself to study as he ought, forgetting that our very process of education is largely this—the training of the mind to habits of application. In short we want our children perfect at once, forgetting how imperfect we ourselves are. We shrink from putting forth that constant, unwearied effort from day to day that alone can secure the desired end. And then, because one effort or two, one admonition or one reiterated, fails so often the result, oh! how impatient we are! From that one effort, as the result of that one admonition, our child ought to spring up into perfection of character, as Pallas sprang full armed from the brain of Jove! But this is simple injustice. We cannot make ourselves perfect, with one endeavor. How can we, with reason, expect any such thing in our children?

Married Life.

Julius Moser gives the following counsel from a wife and mother: "I try to make myself and all around me agreeable. It will not do to leave a man to himself till he comes to you, to take no pains to attract him, to appear before him with a long face. It is not so difficult as you think, dear child, to behave to a husband so that he shall remain forever, in some measure, a husband. I am an old woman, but you can still do what you like; a word from you at the right time will not fail of its effect; what need have you to play the suffering virtue? The tear of a loving girl, said an old book, is like the dew-drop to a rose; but that on the cheek of the wife is a drop of poison to the husband. Try to appear cheerful and contented, and your husband will be so; and when you have made him happy, you will become so—not in appearance, but in reality. The skill required is not so great. Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he is always proud of himself as the source of it. As soon as you are cheerful you will be lively and alert, and every moment will afford you an opportunity to let fall an agreeable word. Your education, which gives you an immense advantage, will greatly assist you, when it shows itself in affectionate assiduity, and stamps on every action a soft, kind and tender character, instead of wasting itself in secret repinings." This is most delightful advice, and worthy of being treasured up.

THE telegraph says that Theodoro R. Weitmore, the convicted President of Security Life Insurance Company, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of $250, the full penalty. If that be so, the Codes of the State of New York are sadly in need of amendments. Not much more than a year ago in a Court in this city a woman was sentenced to one year in the county jail for stealing chickens from a neighbor. And this man, who has probably robbed thousands, cheating not only policyholders, but their wives and families as well, gets off with about the same punishment! Equalization in justice in the near future will be a reform measure on an equality with equalization in taxes and, equalization in rights, and when it does come, the rich vampires who suck the life blood of hundreds will be treated as they deserve when convicted.

Our Bad Habit.

We sit alone in a good mood, thinking of the evil wrought by gossipping tongues; thinking how much nobler it is to shield than blame an erring neighbor; how the habit of evil speaking mars and warps our life and nature. We finally resolve to never gossip again; to let the curtain fall over our neighbors' affairs, and keep silence when we can find no good to mention. This is when we are alone. Let some woman come in for a few moments and our good resolutions are forgotten, and many, many times when again left with our conscience, that inexorable judge looks over the conversation and picking up some sharp criticism upon another's conduct, asks "Why did you cast that stone?" Certainly not because we were blameless, and bowing, self-condemned over our weakness, we can only echo the question.

Many a social, noble-minded woman has been obliged to withdraw herself from a neighborhood intimacy, which would have been pleasant otherwise, because her remarks were returned by some idle tale bearer, so perverted as to make her doubt the existence of genuine friendship, and accept loneliness for the sake of the safety it brought. You say we must talk "about something." Yes, and through that very fact we see a remedy for the evil, to so thoroughly interest ourselves in other and better things that we find no space to spare for our neighbors' affairs. Let us talk of our work, our homes, our household plants, our books or our babies. Let us teach our eyes to find beauty everywhere, while we blind them by constant watchfulness to blemish.

Within herself rests the power to exert a boundless influence for good. If she chooses some fair ideal by which to mould her womanhood, if she strive to reach some standard set above the average, let her remember that the half of her task is done when she has broken up the habit of gossiping.

A COLORED Educational convention of North Carolina was held in Raleigh recently. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series of resolutions, stating that the time had come for the colored people to think and act for themselves, and to assume the task of moulding their own destiny as citizens of the American Republic; and that education, morality, and industry must constitute the basis of their elevation and prosperity as a people; that notwithstanding the many obstacles and evils with which they are compelled to contend in their present condition, they felt cheered and encouraged by the signs of the times; the disappearance of race prejudice in the state and the growing sentiment of friendship and confidence between the races, the obliteration of the "color line," are in the highest degree gratifying to all lovers of progress and peace; that the colored people appreciate the efforts of the state press, and the action of the State Legislature and State Executive in providing more ample and efficient means for the education of the colored people of the State. The last resolution was warmly discussed, and finally defeated; but one of similar meaning was afterwards introduced and passed. The convention is said to have been composed of active, intelligent, and earnest men, but the white people complain of the apparent spirit of partisan politics that controlled it.

We have interviewed a number of farmers of late who reside in this vicinity, and none have we found who complains in the least at the outlook. All predict good crops of grain and hay, and as the past season was an "off" one for fruit, we may confidently expect an abundant crop this season, which alone will put from two to three hundred thousand dollars into the pockets of the producers. Everything looks bright for the coming season. And now if every one would look on the bright side, pay their bills as fast as possible, and stop pretending that times are hard, everything would be lovely, because everybody would have all the money they needed.

The Clock of Clocks.

In Mengel's building is now on exhibition, in all probability, the most wonderful clock in the world. It was built by Stephen D. Engle, a watchmaker at Hazleton. He is about forty-five years of age and was about twenty years in perfecting the clock. Mr. Reid paid him $5,000 for it. Engle never saw the Strasbourg clock. In fact, he has not traveled more than two hundred miles from home at any time. This clock stands eleven feet high. At its base it is about four feet wide, and at the top about two. It is about three feet deep at the base, gradually lessening towards the top. Its colors are dark brown and gold.

The Strasbourg clock is thirty feet high, yet its mechanism is not so intricate, nor has it as many figures as the Hazleton clock. The Strasbourg clock's figures are about three feet high and those of the American clock about nine inches. Three minutes before the hour a pipe organ plays an anthem. It has five tunes. Bells are then rung, and when the hour is struck double doors in an alcove open and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors to the left then open and the apostles appear slowly, one by one, in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus they turn towards him, Jesus bows, the apostle turns again and proceeds through the double doors in an alcove to the right. As Peter approaches, Satan looks out of a window above and treads him. Five times the devil appears, and when Peter passes, denying Christ the cock flaps his wings and crows. When Judas appears Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out of the procession, and then goes back up to his place to watch Judas, appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed, Judas and the three Marys disappear and the doors are closed.

The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour, if necessary, and the natural motion of the clock produces it four times per hour, whereas the Strasbourg procession is made but once a day, at 12 o'clock. Below the plaza is the main dial, about thirteen inches in diameter. To its right is a figure of Time with an hour-glass. Above this in a window, at which appear figures representing Youth, Manhood and Old Age. To the left of the dial is a Skeleton representing Death. When the hour hand approaches the first quarter, Time reverses his hour-glass and strikes one on a bell with his scythe, when another bell inside (which has a different sound) appears and strikes one. When the hour hand approaches the second quarter, or half hour, there are heard the strokes of two bells. Then Youth appears, and the organ plays a hymn. After this Time strikes two and reverses his hour-glass, when two bells respond inside. One minute after this a chime of bells is heard, when a folding door opens in the upper porch and one at the right of the court, when the Saviour come walking out. Then the apostles appear in procession. The clock also tells of the moon's changes, the tides, the seasons, days, and day of the month and year, and the signs of the zodiac; and on top a soldier in armor is constantly on guard, walking back and forward. As the hours advance, Manhood, Old Age and Death take part in the panorama.—*Reading Eagle.*

IN the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass., is a man named Demannin, who has had an eventful career. He was there when the war broke out, serving a sentence of thirty years, but he was pardoned on condition that he would enlist in the army. His bravery quickly won the good will of his officers, who knew nothing of his antecedents, and after the battle of Fredericksburg he acted as a spy, gaining important information. He was afterward captured and sent to Libby Prison and paroled. He broke his parole, re-enlisted, deserted and committed a burglary, and is back in his old quarters again, with twelve years more to serve.

THE telephone constructed between Little York and Liberty Hill, six miles in length, is said to work to perfection. Mr. Balch, the proprietor and Superintendent of the mines in these places, sends us an invitation to the office at that when we visited Liberty Hill he would entertain us in conversation by word of mouth from his office in Little York.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Sat urday, January 19, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Indiscreet Colored Men.

In this community there are a few indiscreet colored men who are always trying to do something in which no persons but themselves can see any practical value, which would result in the elevation or benefit of the masses of colored citizens. Whenever the Republican party makes a movement, these men force themselves conspicuously among the front ranks, but separate themselves off as some kind of a colored club or "Equal rights League," take part in the meetings and processions, and to the great mortification of all Republicans, both white and colored, they would be imploring a Democratic Legislature and Democratic County officers who were elected last fall to bestow upon them Democratic emoluments or offices, which in generally against the rule of all parties, that "to the victors belong the spoils." Now we wish it to be distinctly understood, that if the PACIFIC APPEAL solicits any favors or patronage from any men, or set of men, or parties, that it does such solicitations on its own merits and not selling its principles to the highest bidder, and we are warranted in stating that as a general thing the two or three thousand colored citizens of San Francisco, including ourselves, are not connected to or identified with the colored piece clubs and leagues which every once in a while rushes themselves prominently in print as colored citizens' leagues, etc., that, they only represent themselves and not the colored citizens who have made no movement as yet as a general thing outside of the Republican party to which it is known they mostly belong. To attempt to disguise that fact would be an insult to both white Republicans and Democrats in view of the great numbers of colored men that participated in the Republican meetings and torch-light processions last fall. Hence all these recent moves which are made by the few indiscreet colored men in our midst are not tolerated or countenanced by the masses of colored citizens living in this community and who have no practical interests or connection as yet in any of the Workingmen's or National Labor movements. At least the colored masses have not organized as yet for any such purposes and if they ever do, of course they will have sense enough to elect delegates of their own choice to represent them.

Crushing out Incendiary Meetings.

☞ The Mayor and Board of Supervisors are fully sustained by all classes of law-abiding Citizens for their prompt measures in crushing out those incendiary speakers and mob meetings which were headed by Kearny & Co.

Letter from Stockton.

STOCKTON, Jan. 15, 1878.

The hearts of the farmers are made glad over the beautiful rain which has come down copiously for the last twenty-four hours. Not only the farmers, Mr. Editor, but the mechanic, the laborer and even an humble barber rejoices and gives thanks.

Stockton is holding its own very well, and is prepared to stand an overflow. In the matter of local items, I may mention that Charles Andrews, the favorite steward, on the boats navigating the inland waters of California in early days, and who is and has been for a number of years steward of club rooms in San Francisco, was in Stockton last week, and paid to his old friends and schoolmates, William and Robert Hyers, a visit. It was a genial meeting of old friends who attended the same school and played together in Troy, New York.

ROBT. H. HYERS.

THE San Francisco Grand Jury has made a great blunder in simply censuring the Chief of Police. If that official knew that Duncan was in the city and made no attempt to arrest him, then he should not have been censured but indicted. In any light in which the subject is viewed the Grand Jury deserves censure for its action.

Oxford, Ala; a town of 1,200 inhabitants, boasts of more than twenty men, whose weights exceed 200 pounds each.

Ships were first copper-bottomed in 1788.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Ding-a-ling goes the front bell. "That's the mail-carrier, I know." says Helen, as she bounds out of her chair, tosses aside her embroidery, and runs to the window to take a coy peep through the half-closed blinds. "I was certain Bob wouldn't let another day pass without sending me a letter. Oh, yes, here it is—thank you Jane—isn't it a heavy one, though; bless his heart, he always did write good long letters, and now that he's in Italy he will have so much more to tell me about the sunny hills and beautiful galleries—' Hotel D'Eloza,' Florence, Italy, December, 4, 1877. My Dear Helen: Here I am at last in Florence—that ideal Mecca to which I have been journeying for so many days &c., &c."

Little by little Helen's voice died away, and soon the contents of the letter from her Bob was only to be interpreted by the telltale blushes which came and went on her beautiful face. She was so wrapt up in what she read that she could have envied her her happiness. That letter was truly a sorcerer. It has come all the way across the seas from far-away Italy to the very house where Helen lived without accident. But suppose, instead there had been an error in the direction; then Uncle Sam would have taken it, and first having it pronounced "dead" by the postmaster physician, would have buried it among the other dead letters in the great sepulchre he keeps for that purpose. Every day hundreds of precious and important

LETTERS GO ASTRAY.

and hundreds of hearts are made sick by hope deferred. In the early colonial times, so the old yellow pamphlet in the Department archives tells us, great pains were taken to recover letters which had been lost. A letter in those days was an expensive affair; paper cost a great deal, and the postage was considerable, ranging from twenty-five cents even up to one dollar; to say nothing of the annoyance of having to whittle out your own pen from the quill, and impressing on the back of the missive the immense seal so customary in those days. Some of these remarkable epistles are still to be seen in the Dead-Letter Office. Their faded lines and yellow appearance lures one into a deep reverie of those long-gone days, and the imagination pictures the writers who years ago have crumbled into dust from which they came.

From November, 1777, to December 1789, all the letters that went astray are recorded in a book of forty-five pages. This covers a period of twelve years. A marked contrast is evident when it is known that for the year 1877 more than

FOUR MILLIONS OF DEAD LETTERS

were received by the Post-Office Department. For the handling of this immense number fifty-nine ladies and twenty-nine gentlemen are employed. It is an easy matter to talk about millions of letters, but when it is understood that each particular one has to be separated, handled, marked, inspected and the majority opened and returned to the writer, the magnitude of the work can be imagined if not appreciated. When a letter is misdirected or the postage has not been prepaid, it is sent by the postmaster immediately to the Dead-Letter Office with the other letters which have not been called for. Here they are opened by the gentlemen who sit at long tables in the large cheerful room. If anything valuable is contained in them they are handed over to another division where the contents are registered and placed in a large safe for future redemption. If there is nothing in them of value, they are sent up stairs, where the ladies inspect them, and if the address of the writer is found the letter is enclosed to the person by whom it is written. If the letter has been held for postage, a circular is sent to the person to whom it is addressed, informing him that there has been received at the Dead-Letter Office a letter directed to him, which will be forwarded upon receipt of the necessary postage. To this circular the Department receives many very funny replies. If no response is made within thirty days it is treated as an ordinary dead letter.

THE GREAT AMOUNT OF MONEY

passing continually through the mails can be imagined when out of the dead letters alone—a small percentage—over $50,000 in money and more than a million and a half in drafts and commercial paper was taken within the last year. All but about $5,000 of this has been returned to the writers. A great share of this comes from the mis- or non-directed letters. People seem to be so intent on what goes into the letter that they forget the superscription. It is a sad thought when one reflects upon the vast amount of suffering in many cases that comes from this neglect. Here, for instance, is an illustration—an exact copy of a letter received at the office not long since.

"My Dear Mag—I resieved your verry wilkim letter yestuday it gave me grate ease of mind to hear that you are well this leaves me in at present, thank God!"

The writer then adds a sad story of disappointment and disaster, and finished by saying; "I send you ten dollars for you need it more than I do."

Poor Mag! The $10 for which she has longed and waited has gone into Uncle Sam's rich purse—not from choice, but from necessity.

FOREIGN LETTERS

are treated in a very diplomatic manner, and are in all cases returned across the water without being opened. America seems to be a perfect geographical enigma to foreigners when they direct letters here. They mix all the States and cities up in one grand mess, and then put a considerable amount of the mixture on each letter. For instance, one address reads as follows: "Ole Anderson, Rockaway citi Pa. North Amorika, New York." Who will undertake to forward that letter? And yet the dwellers across the sea probably make no more mistakes of this kind than we Americans, for how many of us fully understand all the geographical localities of the minor cities and provinces of Germany or Sweden, or, in fact, any country on the continent?

In the gallery there are seated forty or fifty ladies whose business it is to return the letters in official envelopes to the writers when their address can be found. Every day the huge sacks which go forth from that place crammed with letters show the amount of work which the ladies do. One handsome young lady is kept busy all the day in stamping the envelopes, and she does it with lightning rapidity. It is said that these ladies are the best readers of bad writing in the country and it is not to be wondered at when one sees some of the specimens of their work. The average lady reader probably will think that it must be "too funny for anything" to be continually reading other people's love letters; but even gold tarnishes with much handling, and so it is with reading other folk's letters when it has to be done at the rate of from twenty to fifty an hour, day after day and month after month.

A WONDERFUL RESURRECTION.

A few months ago an application was received for a letter which had a famous history. Forty-two years ago it missed its destination and landed in the Dead-Letter Office. No call was made for it, and there it remained in the archives till the descendants of the writer, wishing to prove their right to his property, obtained from old journals the information that the deed had been mailed at such a time to such a person, but had never reached its destination. They then made application to the Department for the letter. The odds were so greatly against them that their surprise must have been boundless when the old yellow document was returned to them just as it had been mailed over forty years ago.

DON LUIZA CABRAL AGAIN.

Many will remember this great sensation caused by the account of the marriage of Don Cabral, the "Diamond King," (a fictitious character created by Mr. William H. McElroy, of the Albany *Evening Journal.*) Papers all over the country published the accounts and as a consequence hundreds of letteas addressed to him came to the Dea -Letter Office, and were afterward returned to Mr. McElroy, as the only living representative of the aforesaid fictitious Don. In his application for them he says: "I do not wish these letters for publication, but would value them for file in my scrap-books, as illustrating in a marked and unique manner the success of "The Brazilian Wedding," an extravaganza directed at one of the follies of modern life."

The writers of these letters represented every degree of life and all with American directness asked donations of loans from him for this or that purpose. Some even enclosed a postage-stamp or a photograph, only to have the clerks who returned these letters wonder at their credulity.

A ROMANCE.

Every day there comes with the list from Philadelphia a letter enclosed in a plain white envelope and addressed in the delicate chirography of a woman, to "Edward P. Ewing," simply this and nothing more. The lady never signs anything but her initials, hence the letters cannot be returned to her. Here ir the subject for a romantic novel. One can imagine a broken-hearted woman everyday sending a letter out into the world to her lost lover, in the vain hope that some day it may reach his hands. She does not know his whereabouts, so she sends her letter out, directed anywhere, nowhere, hoping, yet desparing of its ever reaching him.

THE MUSEUM

has been given up, owing to the lack of room. Major Dallas, the genial chief of the office, has been making every endeavor to have it reopened, but there seems to be little chance of his success until Congress takes some active interest in the matter. In the museum one of the most interesting features would be the immense photograph album, which is a great study in itself. As your correspondent left this interesting place he couldn't help thinking how much trouble and sadness would be averted if people would only direct their letters in a loud hand, as Pat did when writing to his deaf grandmother, making the superscription plain and full, or if this does not suit the ladies let them always add their addresses to their letters and they will never be lost.

PAX.

MORE than 5,000 cans of corn are now packed in Maine annually, and sold in every part of the world; yeilding a business to that State of $1,250,000, and giving profitable employment to from 8,000 to 10,000 people during the packing season.

Died.

ENNIS—In this city, January 9, 1878, Warren Grasses, son of Cornelia and Virginia Ennis, aged 1 year, 10 months and 29 days.

Local.

PATENTS.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

Grand Soiree.

A Grand Soiree will be given on Thursday Evening, January 24 1878, by the Young Mens' Union Beneficial Society, in the Society's Hall, Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason. Object, to assist in paying off the debt on their property. The Society will also give a Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22 1878. Particulars hereafter

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

☞ Lindsay & Co. 505 and 507 Sansome St., have got the greatest variety of butter, cheese, mince meat, lemmons, turkeys, peas, cranberries, etc. Just the thing for the holidays. Give them a call by all means.

☞ NICKERSON & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Musical Notes.

GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA SHORE

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. "*Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore.*" It is thought that "*Drifting with the Tide,*" this author's last composition, will even eclipse "*Gathering Shells*" in popularity. Either of these beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Y. M. U. B. Society's PICNIC.

The Annual Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society

WILL TAKE PLACE ON OR ABOUT

MAY 2d., 1878.

☞ Particulars hereafter.

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Brannan Guard Pic-Nic.

The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

TAXES! TAXES!

1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on th FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. HITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment (to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall. ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, five per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. HITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS BENEFITED

By Widening Dupont Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is to be set for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds" as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 28d, A. D. 1876, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. HITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1877.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

CRAIG & SON'S undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metalic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transshipments, and undertaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento; J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

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Successor to Wm. Brennan & Co.,
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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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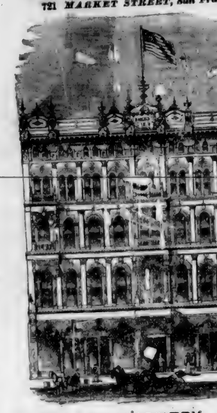
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The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, or creed.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence. It embraces, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, such valuable information concerning order as may seemingly be isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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THE WELCOME RAIN.

BY DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"Welcome, oh! ye showers," said the flowers parched and dying;
Long have we waited for the coming of the rain;
We are weary of the sunshine, we are weary with our sighing—
"Oh! ye showers," said the flowers, "ye are welcome once again."

"Welcome," said the brooklet, "in my prison in the mountain
I have sickened, I have pined for the pleasant plains below,
But now I hear the murmur of the shower laden south wind,
And my waters, loosed from bondage, sings a pean as they flow.

Oh! my lily bride, who waiteth in the far off glen to greet me,
I am rushing to thy arms in a long hushed bubbling song.
Lift thy pretty head, my beloved, for I hurry on most thee,
And bathe thy brow in kisses, which the rain withheld too long."

"Oh! the cooling, cooling rain," cried the heritage in the meadows,
"Let us drink the balmy sweetness of a draught for months unknown;
While in painless peace we slumber, 'neath the unaccustomed shadows,
Holding hearts out to the rain-drops, that have dry and sapless grown."

"It falls pattering on our leaden," said the tall trees in the forest;
"It comes dripping down our branches, it comes fraught with life and bliss;
It has blessed us with its presence, when we deemed our grief the surest;
It has lifted us from sorrow with the freshness of its kiss."

Thus the flowers and the brooklet, and the highage in the meadows,
And the forest trees that panted in the Summer through their pain,
Looking upward, are rejoicing on the throbbing cold of the Winter,
At the coming of the healer, at the advent of the rain.

Past, Present and Future of the Negro Race of America.

Experience teaches that the successful accomplishment of great movements for the amelioration of the human race can only be permanent and tangible through men who have attained the highest plane of civilization.

Unjust discrimination is seldom obliterated among a people who have reached prominence as a nation, by unhealthy growth; except by revolution, more or less sanguinary. History is teaming with the record of the struggles of mankind for the attainment and advancement of the equality which seems to have been the object of man's creation. But such struggles were vain and futile and transitory in result, till the period had arrived when human governments had grown sufficiently strong in moral force to be just, and by their acts of broad humanity, enforce their influence, as exemplars upon civilization.

When a nation is great in its advanced position of human progress, and sufficiently potential to command the respect, and by force of example, compel the recognition of the governments of the world, its standard of human perfection and of human excellence will then be the laudable aspiration of all peoples emulous of the most comprehensive and beneficial solution of the science of government.

To that race which has marched steadily forward in education, art, science and all the modern appliances of Christian progress, is due the full measure of praise and human gratitude for the full development of human capability; and upon that race depends the civilization and christianization of society, and the simplification and full development of self-government among men.

Caste and class prejudice too often exists among nations claiming a high position at the front of civilization; and exists when all reasons for its existence have passed into history. This ostracism and tacit oppression is incompatible with true progress and no permanent peace or prosperity is possible where they exist.

Revolution—as in the case of the American rebellion of the Southern States—sometimes accomplishes good purposes not originally contemplated or intended by either of the parties to the contest, but by the tidal wave of events over which neither party exercises control; yet when a people under such circumstances cheerfully accept this forced advancement and recognize the demands of civilization by such organic enactment as will place the advanced position beyond ordinary human reversion, such a people show a disposition to place themselves in accord with the spirit of the progress of the age and deserve due credit.

After national or internal convulsion in which the customs and traditions of a people have been subverted the progress made in their government and institutions; the leading facts preceding, during and subsequent to such convulsion impartially analized will enable the statesmen of modern times to predicate with some degree of certainty, the future of the people thus convulsed. An abiding faith in the impartial judgment and a belief in the justice of the civilized world, justified by the past, encourages the hope that all honest effort of any portion of the human family struggling upward to a higher existence will receive the approval, encouragement and aid of their most fortunate fellow mortals whose lot is cast under the benign influence of the calmer refinements and security of material and political prosperity.

Within the history of the rise and progress of the Republic of America there is another history, quite as potential for good or evil as that of the Republic itself. A history of a people whose presence on the continent of America has been more influential in solving the problem and shaping the direction of free government, than the same number of people anywhere in the world. In fact the five millions of negroes in the United States, educated in slavery and inured to oppression and graduated upon the the battle-fields of their country, have settled the question of the capacity of all men for self-government, have proved conclusively that centuries of the most abject serfdom will not crush out manhood or destroy the God-given aspiration for liberty, implanted in every heart. Their history for more than three centuries and a half under the most oppressive form of human al very, has seemed to strengthen their faith in a divine power and make them stronger for the battle of life than any other subject people in the world.

Living through all these years under the government of the most enlightened people and deprived of the most common rights of man; and for a hundred years under the special subjection of a people whose earliest patriotic declaration was that "governments derive their just powers from the governed and that all men were created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and whose preamble to their organic law promised justice, the promotion of the public welfare and the blessings of liberty, it is a subject of surprise that they were not crushed and demoralized beyond the hope of human redemption.

The refinement of the cruelty of the position of the 'American negro during the century closing with 1860 was that this very organic law was so construed that his legal oppression was not only tolerated but protected and his normal condition declared to be, by the highest judicial authority in the land, perpetual slavery. That American slavery was abolished at all and the negro permitted a chance in life seems to be the work of a higher than human power. Its final extinction is often attributed to the humanity and magnanimity of the American people, and though these admirable qualities were active in the elevation of the negro after emancipation, the integrity of history requires that this delusion should be dissipated.

The abolition of American slavery was a measure of war and not of philanthropy. A measure to strike the southern confederacy at its most vulnerable point, an indirect invitation to internal insurrection in the south to assist the Union forces in subduing the rebellion.

The proclamation of President Lincoln, whose moral courage and statesmanship deserve the highest praise and the lasting gratitude of the negro race and of the civilized world, was conditional upon the continuance of the war. And had the rebels in compliance therewith laid down their arms the war would have closed and slavery still been a foul blot upon the escutcheon of the Republic.

The declaration of President Lincoln that would save the Union with or without slavery, but save the Union; was the sentiment of a majority of the people of the North.

Not till emancipation had become a fixed fact, in consequence of a failure of the confederates to comply with the conditions of the proclamation, did the Republican party under the leadership of Sumner, Wilson, Stevens, Smith, Garrison, Wade, and a host of other brave and honest men in and out of Congress, legislate to clothe the negro with the power of the ballot to protect his liberty. All other rights pertaining to citizenship necessarily followed as a matter of course. And the negro, was placed on trial before the world as naked, so far as material possessions are concerned, as when he came into the world. Upon the liberty which had come to him without preparation, and the rights which he had won upon the battlefield, he was expected to build a magnificent superstructure that would put to shame the most favored people. If he has, in a measure, failed to realize the hopes of the too, sanguine friends of humanity under such disheartening circumstances it is not certainly conclusive proof of his incapacity for self-government. If he has failed to produce men of the highest morality from the slavery, science from the sugar plantation, and statesmen from the cotton field, there is something to be said in apology for this failure, and just men will be slow to condemn utterly, a people who are not yet a generation from the institution of slavery, and whose record has been one of steady upward progress.

For centuries the negro has existed in a condition of slavery whose refinement of cruelty is the most revolting ever suggested by the human mind, in which every fiendish instrumentality has been resorted to, to reduce him to a level with the brute. And though a portion of the negroes of the United States were nominally free, yet even these had few rights superior to the slave. Unauthorized religious worship was denied, and education absolutely prohibited in the slave States; while many of the so-called free States inhabited the settlement of free negroes within their borders; the marriage right was not recognized among slaves and had no binding force, in law, among free negroes.

The result of this polygamous intercourse is the present negro population of the United States. Except where a sense of honor and manhood has prevailed among those not actually in bondage, as remarkable as the heroism of ancient Sparton, who have founded respectable families who will favorably compare in morals and integrity with the most favored people of America.

If after centuries of such ostracism and oppression the negro does not prove equal to the highest requirements of civilization it is only just to judge him impartially upon unbiased testimony and give him a chance with working room somewhere in this wide world where he can develope his power and prove his fitness to live.

NOMAD.

The Negro and his Mortality.

No animal, except man, the Lord of creation, inhabits the four quarters of the globe. He alone is cosmopolite. His domain is the whole earth; for him and with a view to him it was created. His right to it is based upon his organization and relation to nature. And is maintained by his intelligence and the perfectibility of his social condition.

The physical capabilities of his frame fit him for every variety of climate. Owing to his being capable of deriving nourishment from all kinds of food, his habitations extend to the remotest confines of animated nature.

Hence, he supports a heat under the scorching rays of a tropical sun—say, upon the banks of the Senegal, which causes spirits of wine to boil—and in the polar regions his body resists a cold which freezes mercury.

In point, Dr. Paley remarks: "The human animal is the only one which can clothe itself. This is one of the properties which renders him an animal of all climates and all seasons. He can adapt the warmth or lightness of his covering to the temperature of his habitation. Had he been born with a fleece on his back, although he might have been comforted with its warmth in high latitudes, it would have oppressed him by its weight and heat as the species spread towards the equator."

To apply the foregoing. I enquire—has the Negro risen a place in the classifications of the human family? That he has, is a fact that has been settled. Says Frederick Von Schlegel, in his Philosophy of History, "The expression race, applied to man, involves something abhorrent from his high uplifted spirit and debasing to his native dignity. This diversity of races among men no one ought to exaggerate in a manner so as to raise doubts as to the identity of their origin; for according to a general organic law which, indeed, is allowable to hold good in the natural history of animals, races capable of a prolific union must be considered of the same origin and as constituting the same species.

"When man had once fallen from virtue, no determinable limit could be assigned to his degradation, nor how far he might descend by degrees, and approximate even to the level of the brute; for as from his origin he was a being essentially free, he was, in consequence, capable of change, and even in his organic powers most flexible."

Surely, none will be found so imbecile as to affirm that on the ground of the gross and fetid obscenities that polluted all nations that have revolved in the cycle of time—that they were none the less men; and can any be so demented as to deny a place to the Negro race, for the reason that this people does not rank equally in a moral and intellectual point of view with those of the highest civilization?

That Science and Morality have been progressive in every age and nation none will doubt. Then, to affirm that Negroes are of inferior order—their knowledge and morality being in embryo—would be to affirm, with like propriety, that the early Britons were an inferior race to the English; viewing the ignorance and depravity of the former in juxtaposition with the moral and intellectual *eclat* of the latter. *O, temporal! O, mores!* But to resume: Dr. Pritchard, in his work entitled, "The Natural History of Man," arranged the inhabitants of the globe into three classes among which in the Melanic or black class. The classification of Blumenbach has been most generally adopted. That distinguished naturalist arranged mankind into five classes, among which is the Ethiopic. It may be well to state here that in the Ethiopic class are comprised all the natives of Africa to the south of the Sahara and Abyssinia, also the natives of Australia, Van Dieman's Landor or Tasmania Papua, or New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomon Isles, New Georgia, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Feejee Islands, and also various tribes throughout the Indian Archipelago.

It is an incontestible fact, where the advantages have been equal from the cradle to grave, that the attributes of humanity evinced by this race—that their moral and intellectual powers—have been equal to such as have been manifested under the canopy of heaven. Finally, the Sacred Scriptures, whose testimony is received with implicit and reverential assent by all men of unclouded minds, declare that it pleased the Almighty Creator to make of one blood all the nations of the earth and that all mankind are the offsprings of common parents.

Topical Spelling.

Among the very best methods of conducting a spelling exercise, is that by means of topics. No other method so readily puts in exercise the preceptive faculties.

A word is of little or no value till it is associated with an idea. No person will remember a list of words from some foreign language unless he is familiar with their meaning; nor will children retain the spelling of a word unless it be something for which they find a use in ordinary conversation. The violation of this rule has uneducated whole generations of scholars in our public schools. It is astonishing how young teachers, and not a few old ones, settle down on mere abstractions in all their exercises. Children rarely fail to become correct spellers who are taught while young to spell familiar objects around them at their homes. They at once cultivate habits of observation which never leave them. In this respect, parents are the best teachers to young children.—*Journal of Education.*

THE tricks of advertising are becoming more expensive day after day. Some years ago a few posters were all that were used to bring an actor or actress in general notice and repute. But now it seems to be necessary to pad the house in order to give a false idea of success, to obtain the favor of a clique of dramatic writers, and even to bring the telegraph into operation to herald success and pass over failures. There have been several recent instances of this in New York and every day the practice grows. It may deceive for a while, but honesty in that, as in all other professions, will pay best in the end.

THE colored colony in Graham County, Kan., has built a village, and has made preparation for farming operations on an extensive scale. With a favorable season next year the colony will be on the road to fortune. This is better than going to Liberia.—*Inter-Ocean.*

A Contrast.

If we were to be asked to say in one word the quality that more than anything else marks English towns and all public places as compared with our own, we should have to say *neatness*. English streets are well paved and clean; English roads are well kept; English railway stations are in perfect order; English fields are trim and neat; English gardens, fences, hedges, lawns—all exhibit care and oversight. English smoke and fog blacken and stain all the building, but English care more than compensates for this unavoidable evil. We are not so particular here. We have a clear atmosphere and brilliant skies, but are all, so far as public places are concerned, sons and daughters of Shabbyville. This is more strange, for in our households no such reproach is true. There are no neater nor better kept homes anywhere than in America, nor are any people cleanlier or neater in their habits. It is wholly in public matters that this shabbiness we complain of exists. And this arises, of course, first from the neglect of the official person we endow with handsome salaries for leaving undone all the things they should do; and next, from a strange indifference on everybody's part to everything of a public nature, to every not within his own private administration.

AMONG the members of the Chamberlain Legislature in South Carolina was a colored man from Sumpter county who refused to stand at the bar of the anti-reform Democratic House and say he was sorry for what he had done in the Republican Legislature. His seat was declared vacant and a new election ordered. This election took place not many days ago, and the man who would not say he was sorry for clinging to a Republican administration was elected by a large majority, and returns to the Legislature in triumph. The Democrats are disgusted of course, and will probably expel him again.

How They Got Their Farm.

The Ottawa (Ill.) *Times* says: Some time ago the citizens of Mendota were surprised to learn that a married couple who had apparently lived in peace and harmony in Illinois had been divorced in Kansas. The mystery is now explained. The husband had homesteaded 160 acres adjoining not y t taken up. The pair were divorced, the widow entered the vacant quarter section and established her claims as the head of a family. When this was done the pair were remarried, and now have a fine farm of half a section.

Do not be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward; rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men, though the last are not to be disregarded. Be industrious; be frugal; be honest; deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neigh bly and obliging spirit in your own intercourse.

SEVERAL papers, all speculating as to the cause of the order from Brazil forbidding the entry of colored men from the United States to work on the railroads in that country, have appeared. In all probability, it is because it may interfere with their domestic labor, like the influx of Chinese is said to do in California, therefore, a prudent police and protective measure.

WE would like to know why it is that a young man can sit down, heave a sigh or two about the size of a cider barrell and then dash off a dozen pages to some angel of about seventeen years plumage, but when he begins to write to his mother, he can scratch himself bald-headed and then not got over a page and a half.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday January 26, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Bad Faith of the Democracy.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

A short time since, Mr. Creed Haymond, an old time Democrat, now representing Sacramento in the State Senate, extracted a clause bodily from the Democratic platform, and presented it in the shape of a bill in the body of which he is a member, and it was voted down by a Democratic majority. In fact only two of the whole number voted for a bill, (the Land Monopoly Plank of the Democratic Platform) which was taken from a platform upon which they all stood, and which they all in the Nominating Convention pledged themselves to support. *Only two* out of the whole batch stood up to their promises. If they did not mean business on the land monopoly who will tell us if they meant anything by their platform, and that the whole thing was only a joke? Do they mean anything by the so-called Democratic measures embodied in the bills presented in both Houses at Sacramento? Are all the Anti-Coolie bills a hoax? No doubt the Senatorial election was a good joke; and as the legislative body have only met to befool the people—if we are to judge of their future by the past—it would be well, if this expensive foolishness should stop and at once, and the Legislature adjourn and go home. Can they, do they, expect the people to put any reliance in their promises after thus betraying their trusts? As some of these gentlemen will undoubtedly ask the people again for their votes, perhaps as candidates to the Constitutional Convention, it may be well to "know them by their deeds." At any rate, we can't see how a party can any longer live which has thus betrayed its trust. If it has not committed hair-kair, it has certainly outlived its usefulness, and in the future, if it shall survive, the only use to which it can be put, will be for the rising generation to point the finger of scorn at, as the party who brooke its sacred promises to the people, and as a monument to demonstrate how a people were beguiled by audacious politicians.

H. A.

San Francisco, Jan. 14, 1878.

Acquitted on the Charge of Riot, Etc.

Dennis Kearny was acquitted in the City Criminal Court Wednesday of the charges preferred against him of riot and unlawful assemblies: The other cases against him are to come up for trial on Monday next.

Workingmen's Convention.

The National Labor Convention concluded their business on Monday evening, and adjourned *sine die*. The Kearny organization of Workingmen convened their session on Wednesday evening, and continued their sessions in harmony, and adopted an Independent platform to carry out the ideas of the Republican and Democratic platform.

Alemeda Senatorship'

John W. Bones. was elected State Senator from Alemeda county at the special election held on Wednesday last. His plurality over Lamar and Crane, the Democratic and Republican nominees, was 692.

There are 1,772 pupils in the colored schools of Mobile, and these schools are said to be in excellent condition.

Wedding Anniversary at Marysville.

Mr. & Mrs. Phineas. E. Randolph. celebrate their Twenty Fifth anniversary of their marriage at their residence in Marysville on Monday evening next. Invitations are extended to nearly all the pioneer colored families in the State and others of their friends to be present on this occasion. We acknowlege the receipt of one of the neatly gotten up invitations.

A Newspaper by Colored Men in New Haven Connecticut.

The *Five Press* is the name of neat and spicy little paper published by colored men in New Haven, Conn.

Hear the Facts.

This is what the New York *Graphic* says in its issue of Jan. 10th:

"The silver dollar was demonetized in February, 1873, and in the November following came the crash. Since that time two-thirds of the business men of the country have failed. We have had distress among the working classes culminating in riots; we have had a shrinkage in value, a breakdown in our railroad system and, in fact, have been visited by every form of business and financial embarrassment. Last year went out under a cloud of revelations of rottenness in Wall street operations; the present year begins still more gloomily with failure and premonitions of failures on all sides; it is known that our national banks—or a great many of them at least—are in a bad condition; it is known that we are threatened with disasters on every side, and yet these representatives of great wealth, these money lenders and capitalists, insist that the work of ruin shall go on so that they can continue to purchase, with their surplus means, houses and lands and properties at less than one-half their former value.

It is to be seen which is the more powerful of the two—the creditor interests, represented by a few great banks, or the debtor and productive interests which affect the great mass of the community."

Pacific Coast Patents

The following Patents to inventors of the Pacific Coast were issued by the United States Patent Office on the 8th of January, 1878, and each bearing that date; reported by C. W. M. Smith, Patent Solicitor, San Francisco: William E. Edwards, Oakland, and Frank J. Gracier, San Francisco, Bellows Nozzels; Olpha Bonney, Jr., San Francisco, Gage for Sawing Machines; John A. Bruner and Alexander Rich, Stockton, Cal., Combined Elevator Track and Self Discharging Bucket; William C. Bussey, San Francisco, Cal., Bill Files; Rufus B. Moore, Modesto, Cal., Feeders for Thrashing Machines; William R. Morris, Colinsville, Cal., Mill Picks; Otis Adams, San Francisco, Cal., Valves for Steam Engines.

Southern Teachers for Colored Schools.—It is our opinion, and firm conviction, that the great heart of the South will respond to the call of humanity and christian benevolence, and at the same time secure the advantages which are clearly to be gained by our attention to this personal duty of instructing the negroes. The ice of prejudice and false sentiment is already broken, and we shall, ere long, see the good common-sense of the Southern people flowing freely and warmly toward this work, which depends upon it for motive-power. He who plants himself in unyeilding opposition to it or attemps to stem its current, will find himself far behind in the progress of our future civilization.

Masonic Intelligence.

We acknowledge the receipt of the printed proceedings of the Independent Grand Lodges of the States of Missouri, Nebraska and Arkansas.

The two Grand Lodges in the State of New York have been consolidated.

Space forbids of our giving any extracts or comments in this issue.

The Baptist Breach.

The trouble in the First Baptist Church, of Oakland, does not seem ended yet; the trials and tribulations of this flock have been before noticed at length in those columns, and it is only necessary at present to give the latest movement in regard to what has recently occurred in connection with the meetings of the church over which Rev. B. S. McLafferty presides as pastor. At a meeting held last Monday evening, two members were dealt with. At the time when some thirty-five members asked and obtained letters of withdrawal, those letters were refused. No charges had been preferred against them and they were therefore in good and regular standing. They naturally asked why they were not allowed to withdraw, and were informed that as the church had refused to grant them letters it must discipline them at once. The charges were prepared and the next week forwarded to the members, and were also read at the regular meeting, and Monday evening last was appointed as the time for trial. The following is a copy, *verbatim*, of one of these Christian documents:

Bro. Richard Townsend: The following charges have been preferred against you, and after consideration by the Advisory Committee, have been referred to the Church for its action.

At a regular meeting of the Church held on the evening of January 9, 1878, I was instructed by a vote of the Church to serve a copy of said charges and cite you in behalf of the Church to appear and appealed for a Mutual Counc il to investigate and settle the difficulty. The originators of the charges, became alarmed when they found an honest council had been called, as they had no proof of wrong they must have a council adapted to their plan. So they put up an extra church meeting and rescinded the call for a Mutual Council and issued a call for an exparta one, some of whom had been tampered with and pledged to a decision. The Clerk of the Council had publicly stated that if he could be one of the number he would take the ministers head off; as a matter of course the pastry was found guilty, and excluded from the church, by a mere "majority" collected for the purpose. The pastor then appealed to the Vallejo Baptist Church, requesting them to fully investigate the charges, which they did by a large council of ministers, and the accused was unanimously cleared and the Oakland Church severely censured. The injured clergyman two also sent in their requests for similar letters, but were refused. No charges had been preferred against them and they were therefore in good and regular standing. They naturally asked why they were not allowed to withdraw, and were informed that as the church had refused to grant them letters it must discipline them at once. The charges were prepared and the next week forwarded to the members, and were also read at the regular meeting, and Monday evening last was appointed as the time for trial. The following is a copy, *verbatim*, of one of these Christian documents:

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At a regular meeting of the Church held on the evening of January 9, 1878, I was instructed by a vote of the Church to serve a copy of said charges and cite you in behalf of the Church to appear and make answer to the same in the lecture room of the Church on Monday evening, January 14, 1878, at 7½ o'clock. The charges are as follows:

"You are charged with unchristian conduct.

Specification 1. With having in open meeting of the Church, charged certain members with making complaints against certain other members of the church which were false, and which they, the makers of said complaints knew to be false when they made them, thereby virtually accusing them of wilful falsehood.

Specification 2. With having said that the Church was a disgrace to you, and that you wished to be excluded from it."

H. Ghristwaite, Clerk,
First Baptist Church.

Oakland, January 10, 1878.

The members did not put in any defence, nor even attend the meeting. Of course the charges were sustained by an overwhelming majority, and the brothers were decapitated most expeditiously; Brother Cogswell is alleged to have acted as executioner.

There seemed for a time a faint hope that the second charge against Mr. R. Townsend would not be substantiated, but at length one man testified to having heard Mr. Townsend make the remark charged, but didn't know when or where. In fact he confessed to an atrociously bad memory. The further proceedings in the First Baptist Church are awaited with anxiety by a large number of people.—*Oakland Tribune.*

Since the above was in type, we learn that a Council of churches has recognized the "Central Baptist Church" composed of 80 prominent persons, who have departed from the Rev. B. S. McLafferty's flock for want of confidence in their Shepherd, No immorality was charged against any of the excluded, but they were executed because they dared to say that Mr. McLafferty was not fit for the place. This old church has a sad record. It appears to have a mania for under ground work. A few years since, they settled a minister, and within three months prefered charges against him. He declared his innocence a slight outline of the scenes that have passed before my eyes since I came here."

Two Humble Heroes.

France reckons two braves more. A fireman at Tarbes rushed among the blazing ruins of a house to save his captain and a clergyman, who were buried beneath a floor in endeavoring to rescue the inmates. The fireman remained trying to extricate the captain, but without avail, till the flesh peeled off his hands and face. He has died from his wounds, has been buried at the nation's expense, and for a month his name will be read out first on the rollcall of every regiment in the army. Jean Plantier is a pointsman, and a few months ago, in endeavoring to close the gates of a crossing, he was struck down by a goous train and his arm amputated. Not a soul was within reach, and, aware that an express train was due, he tied up the bleeding stump and remained at his post of duty till a station master, informed by the engine driver that some accident had occurred, picked up the arm from the rail and succored the hero.

Born.

In this city, January 20, 1878, to the wife of Edward B. Harper, a daughter.

Grand Soiree.

A Grand Soiree will be given on Thursday Evening, January 24 1878, by the Young Mens' Union Beneficial Society, in the Society's Hall, Pacific Street, between Powell and Mason. Object, to assist in paying off the debt on their property. The Society will also give a Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22 1878. Particulars hereafter

By order of Committee of Arrangement.

Local.

Patents.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

☞ Lindsay & Co. 505 and 507 Sansome St., have got the greatest variety of butter, cheese, mince meat, lemmons, turkeys, peas, cranberries, ,etc. Just the thing for the holidays. Give them a call by all means.

Nickerson & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Musical Notes

GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA SHORE

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. "*Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore.*" It is thought that "*Drifting with the Tide,*" this author's last composition, will even eclipse "*Gathering Shells*" in popularity. Either of these beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Y. M. U. B. Society's
PICNIC.
The Annual Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society
WILL TAKE PLACE ON OR ABOUT
MAY 2d., 1878.
☞ Particulars hereafter.
B. FLETCHER, President,
WM. H. CARTER, Secretar

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Near Post Street. SAN FRANSO
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Brannan Guard Pic-Nic.

The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

TAXES! TAXES! 1877-78.

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on th FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct. 23 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment [to defray] expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall. ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, five per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct 23, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS BENEFITED By Widening Dupont Street

Notice is hereby given that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is on hot for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds" as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 25th, A. D.) 1876, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, Oct. 20, 1877.

Flanagan & Gallagher, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

Craig & Son's undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metalic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transhipments, and undertaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. Kelly, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Aron Meyer, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

Orleans Hotel, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tabbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

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Successor to Wm. Sherman & Co.,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure circle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; perspiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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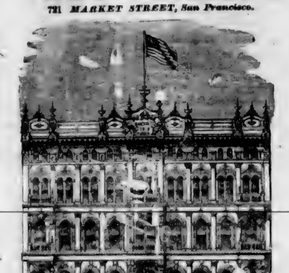
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VOL. XV. NO. 24. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1878. WHOLE NO. 825

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The Negro's Future in this Country.

Within the past few years there has arisen quite a discussion among a certain class of people relative to the future prospects of the Negro in this country, and the Negro himself seems never better satisfied than when he hears some one gushing and running over about what may possibly, or perhaps probably, come to pass, that is—a perfect equality with his more favored brethren. Such persons either ignore, or it may be that their enthusiasm blinds them, the facts that all worthy results take time to develop, it is then unreasonable to set aside the general law for his especial benefit. Only imagine a people whose ancestors were savage, brought from their country, not to be elevated by civilization, but to be condemned to a condition very little removed from their previous one. They should remember that there is nothing elevating in slavery; that there is nothing to stimulate a man in a state of servitude; to the contrary, everything serves to unman, to quench each and every generous impulse. To make anything out of a man, and more especial, and last time for development should be given.

There was a time when darkness was upon the face of this beautiful earth, which we so much admire and enjoy; but who can tell the millions of ages which passed before the voice of God was heard commanding the light to appear? And the numberless epochs which passed before it was a fit habitation for animal life? Science every day shows that such was really the case; yet, numberless ages; what a vast period of transition, so worthy of the author, and so humiliating to our hasty desires and blind rapidity of doing things. There was a time when Moses and the Redeemer were as helpless infants, one floating upon the Nile, and the other lay in a stable of Palestine; yet, one saved his race and the other the world.

ALL THE GREAT NATIONS

of antiquity, and of modern times, have their beginnings—in truth, all that we see have gone through their transition. Britain has not always been masters of the seas, for there was a time in which the polished Horace called them "Those horrible Britons beyond the seas." It took a century of our national existence—to call to our minds the world to do us reverence at the Centennial. In viewing the Negro from his introduction to this country to the present, we can see the *digitus Dei* at every step. As a rule, Providence always uses human means to accomplish His will among men. He can perform miracles when it is expedient; but where it is not necessary, things take the ordinary course—perfectly natural, nothing startling, rarely exciting attention, until the success directs us to the source—God. The vast Continent of Africa, then but imperfectly known, teeming with its millions of savages, degraded by every species of brutality and superstition, ignorant beyond all present comprehension, humanly speaking an impossibility—so ready, a pestiferous climate, which was and is, at the present day, almost certain death to a stranger, presented obstacles not easily to surmount—Providence permitted cupidity to open the way. The newly discovered

AMERICAN CONTINENT

wanted laborers; then it was that that horrid traffic began; the slave trade, which, with all its horrors and many other evils which it engendered, was in truth a blessing in disguise, for from and by it the Negro came in contact with civilization, which in all probability would have been tardy, and his future would be more of a problem than it is now. It was, indeed, a necessary sin that has caused so much good, a blessed night, which has been followed by so bright and auspicious morn—for we are as yet but at the break of day, which makes it premature to ask what will be his future. The sun has not risen. We see only as darkly.

In the history of America four ships of the many have a marked significance; that one which brought Columbus, the May Flower, the Dove, and that nameless Vessel which brought the first African of our shores. How different were the scenes on board that has named from the other three! No prayers of hope as from the breasts of the Pilgrims of the Chesapeake! But their's were sighs, tears and despair! Yet, they were involuntary pioneers of a great work, which has just begun to show itself—the elevation of the race. The probation has been a hard one; yet, it is to be hoped, a salutary one. Humanely speaking, it was a hard preparation for our present state of freemen, or for the responsibilities of citizenship; but as the finger of God touched our ponds, and they fell off, melting as the snow under the heat of the sun; we must hope on still, not for a miracle, but that through our integrity, those other chains prejudice, may also be less galling and that time may remove those barriers at least as far as they are a hindrance. All the Negro wants is the hand that helps. Don't scowl upon him; he has helped you to load your ships, now assist him to paddle his canoe. Don't throw stones at him, for he is human, and the Saints themselves are not indifferent to such treatment. If their only resistance is to look heavenward—"Father, forgive them for they know not what they do." No one, not even his bitterest antagonist, doubts his capacity. Admitting that, why then is there so much interest concerning his future? Has he not the world before him like all his fellow citizens? Does not the same flag cover him as them? If he chooses to to study is there any impediment? If he chooses to save his money, who compels him to spend it? He has capacity; for we cannot name a single avenue in life, or profession, in which he has not arisen above the ordinary. The bench, the bar, as soldier, statesman, poet, artist, the drama, as saints, as citizens. Wit out going to antiquity, the unlettered Toussaint l'Ouverture commanded his armies, dictated to five Secretaries at one time, made laws; finally he perished like a true patriot, amid the snows of Jura.

A Negro, named

HANNIBAL

was made a General by the Russian Peter. He became a director of artillery in his army, and as a reward for his services, received the Grand Ribbon of St. Alexander Nemski. His son also became a general in the Russian service, and an able engineer. Amo was a professor of Greek and Latin, and also gave lectures in philosophy. He was so much esteemed that the Rector and faculty of the University of Wittemberg, in their letter of felicitation, which they addressed to him, called him, "Vir nobilissime et clartsaime." Lislet Geoffroy, a mulatto, was a distinguished correspondent of the French Academy of Sciences. Mr. Durham, once a slave in Philadelphia, became an eminent physician in New Orleans. In 1788, the Negro, Othello, published in this city a work against Negro slavery, which was noticed by the learned of that day, and pronounced as being unsurpassed for profoundity of thought, reason and eloquence. The late Ira Aldridge had no mean conception of Schiller or of Shakespeare. Miss Edmonia Lewis fills gracefully the studio of the renowned Canova. Higiemondo was an able artist, so was Faber, who became Court Painter to the Grand Duke of Bacen. Francis Williams, of Jamacia and Phillis Wheatly were poets, the first writing elegant Latin. Capitien wrote a Latin dissertation upon the calling of the Gentiles. The last to name is our own

BANNAKER,

celebrated as a mathematician. He published almanacs for 1792—'96. He composed logarithms without any aid, speculated upon the rapidity of sound, and while Leadbetter and Ferguson, with all their scientific surroundings, were solving problems, stating new theories and writing books, Bannaker, in his log-cabin, in Rowan county was doing more, for he actually corrected some errors in the works of the above named gentleman. By the way, it is said upon good authority, that his grave lies beneath the floor of a barn—which is a disgrace to the people of Maryland, and particularly to the people of his race, who yearly spend enough in pic-nics, excursions, watermelons and cake walks to erect a monument worthy of his genius and of what should be their pride.

Having set forth the undeniable fact that the Negro has talents susceptible to any kind of improvement it is needless to agitate the question of his future in this country or any where else. That he understands himself is also true; 'tis hard to get out of the old ruts of by-gones; a little more vim would set him off perhaps, but if we look back upon the last twenty years, he is not the same man. Slowly, but surely, as stealthily as the tide sweeps upon the shore, is he coming to the front. Yet, there is still much to be done. He must increase his industry, save all the money possible, eat less and dress plainly, for, be assure I that greenbacks and gold will soon cover every malady of color. By all means the children must be better educated, not as, professional men, for we have a superabundance of such to tell us of where we are to go when we die. What we want are mechanics, the bone and sinew of every race and country. Let them teach their children to be honest, punctual, perseverant, chaste and obedient to authority; be not too hasty to draw conclusions, but teach them how to wait and the time will come when the question, "What is to be the future of the Negro in America?" will have a significance.

WM. A. WILLIAMS.

Success comes by patient attention to the little things, and in managing, even, as in everything else, the details should be carefully, constantly watched, leading as they will to a firm, compact whole, or to looseness, irregularities, abuse. It is of the utmost importance that there be a definite plan fully arranged, thoroughly understood. Whatever tends to its completion should be firmly held; whatever retards or weakens, abandoned at once.

The Texas Prairies.

At the moment when you start westward on the "sunset route," the landscapes salutes you in all the loveliness of a blossoming prairie in its first luxuriance of green under the tender early sun. The flowers are numberless. When you have counted a couple of dozen varieties, you find you have only begun. Here the painted cup makes the great reaches gay; here yellow indigo stars them, and presently leads them its color, leading away into the boundless horizon a Field of the cloth of Gold; here it is scarlet with the scarlet-phlox, here blue with the verbena; here the lilies, with their long snowy filaments woundrously alive, whiten all the windings of an unseen brook; here clothed in the priceless small clover, and greater than Dante's freshly broken emeralds, beneath vast and hollow heavens, and "moulded in colossal calm," the naked prairie rolls away, league after league, unbroken to the gulf.

Oh! the glory of a Texas prairie under a vertical sun! the light, the color, the distance, the vast solitude and silence, the limitless level, the everlasting rest! A flock of white cranes rise flashing in the light and soar away; a mirage lifts the lofty timber that outlines a distant river and shows you the stream shining beneath, shaking silver vapor at his feet; in the creek beside you, fearless blue herons dip and dive and swim away, scattering the water-drops; a drove of horses rising from beds of sunflowers; with flying manes and tails, go bounding into space; vast herds of cattle crop the clover without lifting their heads as you sweep by, videos are roaming up their droves, hawks are hovering, birds are singing, winds are blowing, and what seemed only solitude and silence is full of life and action and music. Now the forests of Brazos begin to rustle; cypress and magnolia, linden and locust and beech and elm, hickory and black-jack, dense to darkness, yet trembling with dew and sun, laced with gray vines of trumpet and passion-flowers, and with huge ropes of blossoming grapes slung from tree to tree, with undergrowth of dogwood and red-bub, wild peach, cane, and their great dark live-oaks wrapt in the fantastic webs and standing weird and awful in their Druidical beard.

Mrs. Hayes.

Mrs. Hayes employes no hairdresser to artistically bang her fronal hair and puff the remainder on top of her head. She seems to have a fine suit of hair, which is neatly arranged in a coil at the back of her head; her front hair is brought down upon her cheeks covering the temples, and fastened just behind her ears. It will soon be twenty-five years since Lucy Webb, rather against the wishes of her parents, married Ruth. Hayes. She won his heart with her hair worn just as it is now, and she will not risk its loss by any change. It distinguishes her from other women. Mrs Hayes wore no ornaments until recently when she has been seen with a very handsome, new-looking gold necklace. She does not wear ear-rings or brooch. She is a sincere Methodist Christian, and seems to belong to that old fashioned portion of the church which requires simplicity of dress, and would be horrified at a Dr. Newman, who would appear at receptions with a French folded hat under his arm, and invite ladies to drink wine with him. Mrs. Newman dressed in black velvet, with white pointlaces at one time, made laws; finally he perished like a true lace shawl, and she too has diamonds.

The President and Mrs. Hayes have kept clear of the Metropolitan, and attend the Foundry Church, which is quite near the White House, and does not necessitate the use of the carriage on Sunday. The family walk to church, and Mrs. Hayes, who has a good voice, joins in the singing. As this is the only cultivation her voice has ever had, she does not call herself musical, but she has her appreciation of good music when prima donnas call upon her at the Executive Mansion.

A New Species.

Way down south in Georgia, they are complaining of a rat which has developed alarming propensities. They call him the war rat, saying he came with the invading army years ago, hailing from New York. Since then he has bred with inconceivable rapidity, and has literally driven out the modest, inoffensive, old-fashioned little gray rat, that innocent, easily satisfied vegetarian that may be termed "the rat of our fathers." A more harmless little rodent than our little rat of ante-bellum times can hardly be imagined. He has accepted without a murmur, and really taken as a sort of pleasant joke. He figures in history as a decent, gentlemanly rat that cracked an occasional grain of corn, or licked syrup, once in awhile, from his tail that he had dropped into some sweet jug. He did no harm and was liked and tolerated on all hands. But this new rat, born in the throes of the the revolution and growing amid the fierce turbulence of this latter day, is a blood thirsty and abnormal scoundrel. He despises the mild and musty corn, or the tranquil jam upon which the rat of our fathers fed, and seizes upon a chicken for luncheon with a rapidity frightful to witness. These rodents can swim a creek, and nothing seems to stop them. They make more light raids in the country, moving in troops of a score or so, carrying destruction to the barnyards and granaries, and consternation to the sleek and non-combatant rats of the rural districts. They will attack a man when pressed into a corner, and bite, if necessary, in self-defence the culmination of their unpleasant qualities being that their bite is poisonous.

The Bonds Don't Shrink in Value!

The national bonds are the only kind of property in the United States except our National Currency, which is but another form of national credit, that has not shrunk in value. Too house of the mechanic has shrunk under the hammer of auctioneer; the farm of the farmer, the work of the mechanic, the product of the manufacturer, everything has shrunk—shrunk into the hands of the bond-holding aristocracy at one quarter its intrinsic, actual and paying value. Yes, everything has shrunk but the obligation of the bond-holder that is current in value and omnipotent to command.

Who does not know that every thing is below par but United States bonds and United States currency? and who does not know, on the other hand, that bank failures, merchant failures, mechanic failures, labor failures are sounded all over the land as the result of the infamies by which the bond-holding aristocracy have demonetized silver, declared that our bonds, payable in currency, should be paid in gold, and rounded up the climax by demanding that specie payment should be forced on the people, when universal bankruptcy would as certainly be the result as that $1,50,000,000 would fail to pay $2,000,000,000. Two hundred years of financial history, billions of losses, thousands of suicides by famine, miserable, starration, the cry of distress from millions of laborers without employment, without bread, and all the countless calamities which the cry for forced specie payment has sent through England, France and America in every monetary crisis, are the advertisement to us of what forced specie payment will cost.

Why are women like tea-kettles? Because they sing away pleasantly, and then all at once boil over.

Locomotion on Snowshoes.

To walk well on deep snow, to follow the dogs, to run down the moose, there is nothing like snowshoes, says a correspondent in British America. These are composed of a light wooden frame, about four feet in length, tapering from a width of about fifteen inches at the centre to points at either end. the toes being turned up so as to prevent tripping. Over this frame a netting of deer-skin sinews or threads is stretched for the foot of the runner to rest upon. The object of this appliance is by a thin network to distribute the weight of the wearer over so large a surface of snow as will prevent him from sinking. The credit of the invention is due to the Indians, and like that of the canoe and other Indian instruments, it is so perfectly suited to the object in view as not to be susceptible of improvement by the whites. On snowshoes an Indian or half-breed will travel thirty, forty and sometimes even fifty miles in twenty-four hours. It is the common and indeed the only serviceable mode of foot-travel away from the public highways in winter.

An Army of Ants.

Mr. Belt gives the following graphic account of the exoltement caused by a marching column of *Eccitons* in the primeval forests of Nicaragua: "My attention was generally first called to these by the twittering of small birds belonging to different species. On approaching a dense body of the ants, three or four yards wide, and so numerous as to blacken the ground, would be seen moving rapidly in one direction, examining every cranny, and underneath every fallen leaf. On the flanks, and in advance of the main body, smaller columns would be pushed out. Those smaller columns would generally first flush the cockroaches, grasshoppers and spiders. The pursued insects would rapidly make off, but many, in their confusion and terror, would bound right into the midst of the main body of ants. At first, the grasshopper, when it found itself in the midst of its enemies, would give vigorous leaps, with perhaps two or three of the ants clinging to its legs. Then it would stop a moment to rest, and that moment would be fatal, for the tiny foes would swarm over the prey, and, after a few more ineffectual struggles, it would succumb to its fate, and soon be bitten to pieces and carried off to the rear. The greatest catch of the ants was, however, when they got among some fallen brushwood. The cockroaches, spiders and other insects, instead of running right away, would ascend the fallen branches and remain there, while the host of ants were occupying all the ground beneath. By-and-by up would come some of the ants, following every branch, and driving before them their prey to the ends of the small twigs, where nothing remained for them but to leap, and they would alight in the very throng of their foes, with the result of being certainly caught and pulled to pieces."

"I will not learn a trade!" exclaimed the young Chicago blood to his father. But this business of learning a trade is only a matter of time, for within a year that young man was studying harness making in the State Prison.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, February 2, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The School Law.

Although there is no discrimination in the public schools in San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo, and probably a few other sections in the State, such cities as Stockton, San Jose and other places keep up a pro-slavery prohibition against colored children entering the public schools, and have in these towns established what they call "colored schools." This is all wrong. Every distinction should be wiped out by the present Legislature, to make California lawn conform to the progressive spirit of the age. If the Legislature don't, the ensuing Constitutional Convention must.

Pauperism.

In the report of the New York Association for the Relief of the Poor, these eminent citizens say: "That they would further recommend that the right of suffrage be denied to every individual receiving relief for himself or family from the public funds, as a proper check upon the spread of pauperism." Upon which the *Mail* says: "It is rather rough to see a squad of paupers marched up to vote the Tammany ticket, but then our foolish Constitution guarantees that the thieving tramp is just as good a citizen and shall have just as much power over our civil rights and our process as is permitted to—say Wm. Cullen Bryant. Universal suffrage is a great thing."

Despondency.

The most perilous hour of a person's life is when he is tempted to despond. The man who loses his courage losses all; there is no more hope of him than of a dead man; but it matters not how poor he may be, how much pushed by circumstances, how much deserted by friends, how much lost to the world; if he only keeps his courage, holds up his head, works on with his hands and with unconquerable will determines to be and to do what becomes a man, all will be well. It is nothing outside of him that kills, but what is within, that makes or unmakes.

A Confidence Trick Exposed.

A cunning confidence game, which was being played through the mails, has just been unearthed at Sydney, Nebraska, by a special agent of the Post Office Department, who has arrested Captain John C. Lee, formerly a lottery man of Omaha, and one Morgan. These men were sending out letters signed "John F. Wilson," to all parts of the country, stating that a man from Black Hills had died at the Sydney House, J. F. Wilson, proprietor, leaving valuable jewelry, baggage, etc., the deceased having the same name as the person addressed, and probably a relative. The letters stated that the deceased owed Wilson $28 60 for board, funeral expenses, etc., and that his valuable baggage would be forwarded on receipt of the amount. Some suckers were biting at the bait when the game was nipped. Lee and Morgan have both been held for trial at Omaha, at the next term of the United States District Court. The penalty is very severe, being a heavy fine and eighteen months' imprisonment in each of the three cases against them.

Orford, Ala; a town of 1,200 inhabitants, boasts of more than twenty men, whose weights exceed 300 pounds each.

Correspondence.

Dundee, Ill., Jan. 7, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

To the members of the Masonic Fraternity the questions of having public entertainments and dancing in Masonic Lodge rooms, has been commanding the attention of some of the most learned and distinguished Masons, both of this country and Europe. There is a growing and determined disposition in some Masonic Lodges to have their halls opened and used as a place of public amusements.

My ten years of Masonic experience have led me to believe that it is at variance with the spirit and intent of our ancient time-honored institutions, and calculated, if encouraged and continued, to destroy to some extent, that pride and true fraternal love and charity that has ever characterized the order. The secrecy of Masonic Lodge rooms has been almost destroyed by opening them to the visitation of those who are not Masons. No uninitiated eye should be allowed to look into our Masonic Lodge rooms. The institution of Free-Masonary has a distinct mission in the world to perform, should be thrown around them, they should always remember that this noble institution of masonary has erected her temple of light to teach mankind to be virtuous, honorable, charitable and good. I wish to be distinctly understood upon this subject that there may be no misconstruction placed upon my meaning. I am not prejudiced or opposed to Masonic Banquets for I have form. It is founded on the broad principle of charity, benevolence and equality. Its origin is in accordance with the spirit of the Christian religion, and it should not be stained and disgraced with vices and immorality, and when any of the members of the Fraternity have erred in that direction, the mantle of charity and respect, which is one of the appurtenances on various occasions taken an active part. But they should be held in public halls that are erected for that purpose. I am opposed to having them held within the walls of our sacred temple.

While I was serving as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I had forwarded to me a copy of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and I find upon perusing it that the Grand Master of that State arrested the warrant of a Lodge in the city of Dubuque, for having dancing in their Lodge room. The affair for a short time caused considerable discussion, and it was not confined to that State, but it spread over all the Western Country, and at the grand annual communication of the Grand Lodge of that State the action of the Grand Master in arresting the warrant of the Lodge was heartily applauded, and I have since learned that his decision upon that subject has been sustained by a large number of prominent Masons in different sections of the Country. I hope the day is not far distant when the sublime principles of Free-Masonary will be carried out, and those evils be denounced by all Masons wheresoever dispersed around the Globe, and if these irregularities shall exist and the character and dignity of our institution cannot be sustained, I shall feel perfectly contented to wrap up my Masonic making tools in my apron and throw them into the rubbish of the crashing temple and firmly declare that I never was a Mason.

JOHN G. JONES.

Self-activity is the indespensable condition of improvement; and education is only education that is, accomplishes its purposes only by affording objects and supplying materials to this spontaneous exertion. Strictly speaking, every man must educate himself.—

Osman Flogging his Officers.

Some inside views of the siege of Plevna are given by Victor Lorie, a German correspondent, who remained with the Turks to the last. Discipline was very strict in the camp, and Osman sometimes chastised refractory officers himself. One day a captain and a lieutenant were taken before the conqueror to be punished for cowardice before the enemy. The captain was a head taller than the general, and very strongly built. Both stood in an humble attitude, with their heads bent and their eyes fixed on the ground. Osman first spoke to them gravely and in a low tone; he then suddenly sprang upon the lieutenant, lifted him into the air with his left hand, struck him repeatedly with his right fist on the head and chest, and dashed him to the ground. He next turned to the captain, and gave him a good thrashing. "It was strange," says the German critic, "to see this man, usually so calm and reserved, leaping about with the agility of a cat, his eyes flashing and his face glowing, gnashing his teeth, and accompanying every blow with an exclamation of disgust and contempt." The busiest place in Plevna during the seige was a handsome marble fountain at the southern end of the principal street. The Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians here used to sell their plunder to tradesmen, who afterwards sold them again at a good profit. High boots, clothing, and especially warm Russian clocks, were in great demand. Thousands of Turkish soldiers in Plevna wore the Russian uniforms which they had thus obtained, and they were only recognizable as Ottomans by the fez on their heads. One of the Turkish infantry soldiers wore a Russian medal, with the inscription, "War against Poland—1863-4."

Grant's European Souvenirs

A package containing the presents so far received by General Grant during his European trip passed through the Custom House on Saturday, addressed to George W. Childs. They include the two gold boxes presented by the cities of Glasgow and Ayr, and the silver box presented by the city of Edinburg, each containing the freedom of these places. The boxes are about eight inches long by five inches wide and three inches deep and handsomely engraved with emblamatic devices. Gold, silver and bronze medals were also in the package, together with the addresses of congratulation made at various points on the General's journey. These addresses, especially those from workingmen, are beautifully illuminated and bound, most of the binding consisting of valuable woods, probably designed to be specimens of the country. There were also a number of badges and decorations which had been used by participants in the processions that greeted the General during his tour.

POLISH HEROISM.—At the storming of Warsaw the principal battery was defended only by two battalions, but with such bravery as history can hardly parallel. When it was evident that it could no longer hold out, several privates of the artillery seated themselves on powder barrels, and blew themselves up. But the conduct of Gen. Sowinski was truly heroic. Having lost one foot, he was, at his earnest request, seated on a chair and placed on the altar of the desperately, defenced church, where he continued to give orders until the last of his comrades was cut down, then drawing forth two pistols, he with one shot a Russian who was rushing upon him, and with the exclamation, "So dies a Polish general!" fired the other into his own heart.

Character.

Character is so much more than wealth or knowledge, fame or power, that it is the measure of the man. When a man is placed in a prominent position of any sort whatever, we say at once, "What is he worth?" not "What does he know?" but "What sort of a man is he?" That is the momentous question that involves all. All others are secondary. Wealth, knowledge, fame and power, are most desirable accessions for a good man; but otherwise they add strength in a wrong direction. I wonder if the young men and boys in our land realize that character and in a low tone; he then suddenly sprang upon the lieutenant, lifted him into the air with his left hand, struck him repeatedly with his right fist on the head and chest, and dashed him to the ground. He next turned to the captain, and gave him a good thrashing. "It was strange," says the German critic, "to see this man, usually so calm and reserved, leaping about with the agility of a cat, his eyes flashing and his face glowing, gnashing his teeth, and accompanying every blow with an exclamation of disgust and contempt." The busiest place in Plevna during the seige was a handsome marble fountain at the southern end of the principal street. The Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians here used to sell their plunder to tradesmen, who afterwards sold them again at a good profit. High boots, clothing, and especially warm Russian clocks, were in great demand. Thousands of Turkish soldiers in Plevna wore the Russian uniforms which they had thus obtained, and they were only recognizable as Ottomans by the fez on their heads. One of the Turkish infantry soldiers wore a Russian medal, with the inscription, "War against Poland—1863-4."

Success in Life.

Benjamin Franklin attributed his success as a public man, not to his talents or his powers of speaking—for those were moderate—but to his known integrity of character. "Hence it was," he says, "that I had so much weight with my fellow-citizens, I was but a bad speaker, never eloquent, subject to much hesitation in my choice of words, hardly correct in language, and yet I generally carried my point." Character creates confidence in men in high station as well as in humble life. It was said of the first Emperor Alexander of Russia that his personal character was equivalent to a constitution. During the wars of the Fronde Montaigne was the only man among the French gentry who kept his castle gates unbarred; and it was said of him, that his personal character was worth more to him than a regiment of horse. That character is power, is true in a much higher sense than that knowledge is power. Mind without heart, intelligence without conduct, cleverness without goodness, are powers in their way, but they may be powers only for mischief. We may be instructed or amused by them, but it is sometimes as difficult to admire them as it would be to admire the dexterity of a pick-pocket, or the horsemanship of a highwayman. Truthfulness, integrity and goodness—qualities that hang not on any man's breath—from the essence of manly character, or, as one of our old writers has it, "that imbred loyalty into virtue which can serve her without a livery." When Stephen of Colonna fell into the hands of his base assailants, and they asked him, in derision, "Where is now your fortress?" "Here!" was his bold reply, placing his hand upon his heart. It is in misfortune that the character of the upright man shines forth with the greatest lustre; and when all else fails, he takes his stand upon his integrity and upon his courage.

TURN AWAY FROM WRATH.—She lives at Ottawa, Canada, and this is how she manages it: She thought it would be just as well to commence house-keeping right away, and begin the new year with training up a husband in the way he should go; but her father thought differently. So she invited all her friends to the wedding at a certain church at a given hour. Of course there was a big crowd, including the angry father, who was prepared to forbid the banns with a shot-gun. Meanwhile, the young lady and her ardored William went to another church and where quietly married, and as they left the sacred edifice she remarked that where there was a will there was a way.

Washington Territory is knocking for admission into the union of States. It claims to have a population of 60,000, but it is yet almost a continuous forest. A large part of its territory is mountainous, but its valleys are said to be very productive of grass, fruit, and grain.

THE Complimentary Concert and Dress Ball tendered to Prof. Carnes, at Young Men's Hall, Thursday evening, January 31st, was a grand success, and was highly enjoyed by all present.

Married.

LEONARD—SADDLER.—In Oakland, Thursday, January 17th, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. I. M. Triplett, Mr. Richard Leonard to Mrs. Rachael Saddler.

Died.

LEWIS.—In this city, Friday morning, February 1st, Andrew Lewis a native of Louisiana, aged 50 years.

RITCHIE.—In this city, January 29, Mary Ann, daughter of Phineas and Mary Ann Ritchie, aged two months and four days.

BRYAN.—In Sacramento on Thursday, January 4th, Lillie, daughter of William and Sarah Bryan, aged 1 year 3 months and 9 days.

Local.

PATENTS.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

☞ Lindsey & Co. 505 and 507 Sansome St., have got the greatest variety of butter, cheese, mince meat, lemmons, turkeys, peas, cranberries, etc. Just the thing for the holidays. Give them a call by all means.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Musical Notes.

GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA SHORE

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. "*Gathering Shell's from the Sea Shore.*" It is thought that "*Drifting with the Tide,*" this author's last composition, will even eclipse "*Gathering Shells*" in popularity. Either of these beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Y. M. U. B. Society's PICNIC.

The Annual Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society

WILL TAKE PLACE ON OR ABOUT

MAY 2d., 1878.

☞ Particulars hereafter.

B. FLETCHER, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Secretar

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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

Brannan Guard Pic-Nic.

The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

TAXES! TAXES!

1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received; that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 2, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 25, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect, Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No 2, City Hall. ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, five per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct 25, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS BENEFITED

By Widening Dupont Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is to vest for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds," as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 25th, A. D. 1870, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Law in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 25, 1877.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

CRAIG & Son's undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metalic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transhipments, and undetaking, business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

ARON MEYER, Tobacconist, 425 Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

S. R. RHODES,
Successor to Wm. Sherman & Co.
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
608 MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Mantels furnished to order
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Office and Residence, 874 Mission St.
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Many other things cheap.
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MASTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARIES

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All sufferers from this disease that are curious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only remedies known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, no sufferer is cut short in these, and also to convince you that they are humbug, we will forward, free of charge, by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box.
Do not delay your case until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving them Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.
Price, for large box, $2.00; sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,
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Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
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BOARDING & LODGING
A Fine bar attached. A share of public patronage solicited.

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Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
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HARDWARE
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RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

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IMPORTERS
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IN
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
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104 FRONT ST., NEAR PINE,
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FORCE PUMPS,
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IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
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FOR SALE, AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order
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LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.
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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies saving orders will be waited upon at their residences. My customers others will be to give satisfaction.

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Lard, Hams, Bacon, and Shoulders.
Also, extra clear and mess Pork, and put up in any shape desired. We also keep a full stock of Sundries.
SUGAR-CURED HAMS and BACON, MACKEREL, CODFISH, LIQUORS, CIGARS and TOBACCO, Together with other choice goods.
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We warrant our goods to be always just what they are represented to be.

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.
Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,
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For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.
Hydraulic Pipe and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.
Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.
Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, August 1, 1877,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will leave San Francisco, from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.30 A. M. (mail) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, and all Way Stations.
☞ AT PALO ALTO connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Agnos and Santa Cruz.
☞ Stage connections made with this train.
11.25 A. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
3.25 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, and Way Stations.
4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
EXPRESS TRAINS OF CONNECTING LINES.
A. C. HOWELL, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
T. H. GOODMAN, Superintendent.

DIVIDEND.
☞ Purchasers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, and reaching same destination at SOMERTON for Redwood, Edgers, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Colton and Colonia de Riverside.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA.
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts.
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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.
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For freight or passage apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's wharf.
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REGULAR STEAMERS TO PORTLAND leaving San Francisco every FIVE DAYS, until further notice, as follows:
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Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with Steamers and Stages for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.
This Company has the exclusive right of selling Through Tickets at Redwood Depot over the Central and Oregon and California Railroads in Oregon, and at Portland over the Oregon and California Railroad to all points in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho and Montana.
Through Tickets at Reduced Rates over the Northern Pacific Railroad to Duluth, and all points East and South.
Steamers leave Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, at 10 A. M. on the days mentioned.
For freight or passage apply at the office on the wharf.
R. KAHN, Agent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
NORTHERN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Monday, October 29, 1877
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.30 A. M. (mail) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, and all Way Stations.
☞ AT PALO ALTO connects with the SANTA CRUZ R. R. for Agnos and Santa Cruz.
☞ Stage connections made with this train.
11.25 A. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
3.25 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, and Way Stations.
4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
EXPRESS TRAINS OF CONNECTING LINES.
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The traveling public are respectfully informed that the
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MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOURS
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited
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A SURE CURE.
For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefits, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original recipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.
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The patronage of the Traveling Public is respectfully solicited.

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All Passenger Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.
Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater in the satisfaction of all. The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists requiring recreation will find agate-fish furnished rooms and climate unequaled in California.
J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r.
First-class 9 p. m. hotel to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Reasonable Prices.

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FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing It from Falling Off, and Keeping an Unequaled and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Works and sold by him:

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DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and companied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signature of C. McLANE and FLEMING Bros. on the wrapper.

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LIVER PILLS,

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signature of C. McLANE and FLEMING Bros.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

ANTISELL PIANOS

GUARANTEED

For 6 Years!

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H. M. BLACK & CO.

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

851 853 and 855 Market St.,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO

Carriages and Coach Work of every description executed with promptness and dispatch.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any persons suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!!

The only cost being the Express charge, which on receipt of $ will be sent by larger boxes at reduced rates.

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the disease of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle, it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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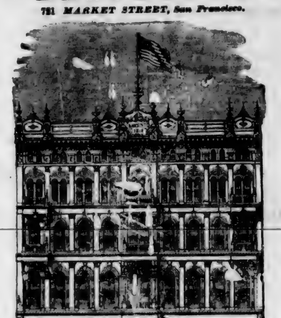
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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"THE FIVE ALLS."

Among the many quaint old tavern signs to be seen in England thirty years ago or later, "The Five Alls" could claim its share of notoriety. The country painter who could achieve this allegory with his brush, was raised to the dignity of an artist. The first A represented a Monarch, with the motto, "I govern all." Then came a Bishop, with grades from the monarch to the man of letters. The king who said: "I govern all"—the bishop who said: "I pray for all"—the lawyer who said: "I plead for all"—the soldier who said: "I fight for all!"—and the laborer who truly said "I pay for all!"

Proud sits the king on his jewelled seat,
Dukes, lords and earls swell up the chest,
While bishops and Solicitors rough him crawl,
Says with rash pride: "I govern all!"

The pitiless lawyer we may behold,
With smile customers wrought in gold,
With sullied hand and unstained hand—
Bishops now a days are grand!
Red nose or China, Peter or Paul—
And yet he says: "I pray for all!"

The lawyer dressed in wig and gown,
Lives on the discords of the town
Makes sure to vote where others fail,
And yet he says: "I plead for all!"

The soldier, idly trained to roam,
Thief from abroad and fringale at home
May dread his weapon's master blade,
That he in peril to crush them both!"
Says with a sneer: "I fight for all!"
A lusty of monopoly,
Who seldom comes at freedom's call—
And yet he says: "I fight for all!"

The ragged laborer, both to speak,
Stands ugly in the master's sight,
Toil made him strong in bone and thew
And with the sweat of his brow, God knows,
Makes mother earth her bravarure yield,
But seeing those idly handed thing,
Those lordlings made by breath of kings,
Says with a curse: "I pay for all!"
Deep blue fretting of the mill,
Give him with swine, the husks to eat,
And quote their license to back his cause;
Through heart and soul and scarce by,
Through clinching hands and flashing eye,
Through fiery lips of him they've wronged,
Truth speaks in thunder, and appalled
Stings out o'er palace, tower and hall
Dead, drones! and know I pay for all!"

A NIGHT IN A BAR-ROOM.

AN OLD TIME STORY, BY RAMBLER.

It was away back in the old flush California days that, one rainy October evening, a little after dusk, I found myself at a hotel at Bidwell's Bar, on Feather river. At that period Bidwell's Bar was but a rough mining camp, not much different from a hundred other camps in California. I soon discovered that some boisterous characters were guests in the hotel where I had found quarters for the night. They were miners, teamsters, and stage drivers; and when the supper was over and the teamsters and hostlers had taken care of their stock for the night, as by natural consent all gathered in the long, low bar-room, to make a night of it. Some clustered around a rough table to try their fortunes at poker; the boisterous in a knot conversed upon the state of the roads, the probabilities of an early and hard winter, or the merits of their respective mules; a sententious stage driver, called "Curly," was telling characteristic stories, and all, for a while, were in the best of humor. At length, however, there was broached a poker game; a few hasty sharp words were passed between two of the players, when they sprang to their feet, and, for three minutes, fought like tigers. The crowd separated the fighters, and, as they held them, asked what the trouble was. One answered hotly: "I had just *seated* a five dollar piece, when the black thief stole it."

"That yellow haired vagrant never had five dollars in his life," was the reply of the other, and then the two men struggled like wild beasts to get at each other.

Just then some one in the room saw something glisten at a distance on the floor, and picking it up it proved to be the missing half eagle, and it was apparent that the money had been brushed from the table by accident.

Then mutual apologies and expressions of respect and esteem followed between the two men, a drink was taken all round, and the game resumed.

A broken-off story by "Curly" was scarcely recommenced when a man far gone in liquor reeled into the room, and, staggering up to the bar, demanded a drink. The landlord was absent at the time, but his daughter, a kindly-faced girl, of fifteen or sixteen years of age, who happened to be standing near the bar, with genuine California candor, said: "You have had too much bad whisky already; you can not get a drink here."

At this the man commenced to assail the girl with a perfect shower of epithets, but, as he seemed to be a master in the business, called "Posey," sprang up, seized the man, swung him to the door, and opening it, hurled him clear over the broad porch into the night. At that moment the landlady entered, and seeing one of Posey's hands in both of hers, exclaimed, "Oh, Posey, Posey, I owe you ten thousand thanks for that noble deed."

Without the change of a muscle Posey answered: "A thousand will do, my good woman; a thousand's plenty for such a small load of freight like that. He's bulky, but he don't weigh much."

But the episode furnished excuse for a drink all round, and the drinks were repeated until some of the men present had too much aboard. At last Curly, the stage driver, proposed that a literary society should be organized; that every man in the room should join it, and that when a member was called upon he should either tell a story, sing a song, or treat the crowd.

An uproar of approval followed; the cards were put away, and the fun commenced. I was one of the first called upon, and, to manage the matter in the easiest way possible, I hade the landlord "set it up" for the boys, and to give them cigars also. At this they demanded my name, and elected me a true gentleman and thorough old Californian, by acclamation, right there and then, as a hostetter expressed it, "spite of his store clothes and ne'mary looks."

Then followed such stories as were never told outside of California, such songs as are only heard on the far-interior frontier, and frequent drinks.

All through the evening, a young man, almost a boy indeed, sat in a corner alone in one corner of the room. He was pale and frail looking, and had not as if half studied all the revel, never once moving, except when the ruffian had insulted the girl, when he sprang to his feet; but the big teamster was too quick for him, and he quietly subsided back into his chair. At last, one of the men, excited with liquor, struck the youth upon the shoulder, and said, roughly:

"Come pale-face, a song, a story, or a treat."

The young man rose to his feet, and said, quietly: "I can not sing, I can not tell stories, and I do not drink."

"The deuce you can't and won't," said the miner. "What kind of a white-livered monkey are you, any way," and turning to the crowd continued: "I say, boys, what do you think of this rooster? He can't sing, can't spin yarns, and don't drink."

A general laugh followed this outburst, and the crowd gathered menacingly around the youth.

Curly, the stage driver, here interfered, and said: "Young man, better reconsider; the boys don't like it; try a story, or try a song, or order the poison."

"But I don't drink," said the youth; "I can not sing, and can not tell stories," and, as he spoke, he turned a full, fearless face upon the excited crowd.

A murmur of disappointment began, and one rusty miner was calling attention in a "dirty chap as was too proud to go chaw with common miners and teamsters," when the big teamster "Posey," with a wave of the hand stopped him, and then turning to the youth said: "I think there's a misunderstanding here. If you don't sing, nor tell stories, nor drink, you are undoubtedly badly neglected for some kinds of business, sure; but think over it for a minute; you might do something else, you know."

The young man looked down for a moment, and then looking up, said: "I might read you something which, perhaps, would answer in lieu of song or story."

"I knowed it," said Posey. "I knowed there was game in him when he jumped out of his chair, a little while ago, when the loafer commenced to insult the 'Lily.' Boom here, and a light for the boy to read by!"

The crowd fell back, half morose and half respectful. A candle was brought, which Posey claimed the responsibility of holding. The boy drew a little volume from his pocket, looked over the crowd for a moment, then opening the book, examined it for a moment, as if to find the place, and commenced:

"When the great and wise King Solomon dispatched his fleets to Ophir to gather gold, and gems, and rare wood for the temple which he was building, and met with them a fleet in charge of conduct of his men, that each might be rewarded according to his merits. When the land of Ophir was reached, some of the men went at once to the mines to dig gold; some were employed with trains of camels, to freight merchandise and food to the mines; some with swift dromedaries carried the express and gold dust between the mines and the sea shore. Some kept inns and gathered many shekels by disposing of bad food and furnishing poor beds to the miners."

"That means you, landlord," said Posey interrupting.

The boy continued: "And the Seer watched all these men in their daily and nightly employments, and took notes of their lives. Almost every one had left father, or mother, or sister, or sweetheart in Jerusalem, and, amid the tears and anguish of parting, had promised to be faithful to the end. But some had forgotten their promises when far away. Some would spend whole evenings in discussing the merits of their respective dromedaries, and would do this night after night, until they did not have an idea above the brute over which they held control.

"That means you, Jake Farren, and you, Grimes, you miserable mule-boating infidels," said Posey.

The young man had a delightful voice, was a beautiful reader, and as he proceeded, the interest in his narrative increased. He read on:

"Some who were idlers would work all day, and at night spend their last shekel in a game which, in Judea, was known as 'cinch.'"

"That's you, Mike Graley and Dan McNaughton," said Posey, "you disreputable poker-playing frauds!"

Again the reader proceeded: "Some desired to be considered dangerous men and fighters, and would seek difficulties with men their inferiors, physically, that it might be told in the different mining camps in Ophir that they were desperate men, with whom none might trifle."

"That's you, Sam Brown, you cowardly bluffer," interrupted Posey.

"And some," continued the boy, "grew vain of foolish exploits, and learned to expect praise for only doing their duty."

"I guess that's me," said Posey; "you are given to such thoughts, sometimes, you know you are, you big, sublimating ruffian."

"Almost all learned to drink the juice of the vine tree, and when under its influence they were guilty of unmanly and disgraceful acts, which would have grieved their friends in Jerusalem sorely had they deemed such a thing possible."

"That's us," said Posey, "and shame it is, too."

The boy continued to read: "And there flocked to Ophir strange women from Arabia and Egypt, and Midian, and other lands, and beguiled the Israelites, and made them forgetful of their duties and their vows."

"That hits the most of us, too, I reckon," said Posey.

The boy read: "As the years rolled by the men grew more and more degraded, until at last they forgot to mark the beautiful sky, the clouds on earth, the wealth of trees and flowers, the birth and death of seasons. Finally, the ships were loaded, and were about to sail for the holy motherland. Then the Seer looked around the vessels and desired to embark. But the men stood upon the streets and beat them stand back. To one he said: 'You forgot wife and parent in search of wealth; therefore here you will be more worthy to speak the hallowed name of home, nor to kiss lips which are pure.'

"To another he said: 'You have spent your time in revels, and your body is filled with diseases, which you brought upon yourself; you are among strangers, and have no gold to go back and become a burden and expense to your friends.'

"To another he said: 'You have debased your mind here; you can no longer chat with your fellow men, or in the heaven; how could you fill anywhere the temply of our mighty Solomon?'

"And so, austere and pitiless, the Seer read the sentences of one after another; the ships cast off their lines, hoisted their sails, and put to sea, carrying back but a chosen few of all who had come in them.

"And those who remained never saw the glorious temple which was their people's pride; never looked upon the white walls, the sculptured columns, the lofty arches and the beautiful gates, nor saw the sunlight as it flashed back from the roof of burnished gold. They witnessed none of the magnificence of its dedication; inhaled no breath of its rare incense; looked not upon marvelous interior decorations; heard no burst of enchanting music, and caught no tone of Solomon's incomparable prayer. But rather, they grew more and more sordid and depraved, until they were so lost in utter debasement that the watching angel filled with sentiment the waters of the streams, which setting filled the harbors of the Ophir coast, until ships could no more make a haven there, and finally the country where Solomon dug his gold was no more known to the children of men."

With this the youth ceased reading, and nothing for a moment was heard save here and there the labored breath of rude men moved, and the soft patter of rain upon the roof.

This lasted for a brief interval, and then, with a voice sweet and full and clear as a lark's song, the boy proceeded:

"O ones of the Wast! they are thinking of you
On another shore to-night.
They are thinking of you as their lead and pray,
At the tenement once they in childhood knew.
Where you of your homes were the light.

"They are thinking, and waiting, and counting the days.

Till you come to them once more;
Each morn they strain to the west their gaze,
Each eve in fond voices they sound your praise,
Recounting your virtues o'er.

"Be true to your manhood, be true to each trust,
Where'er in life's battle you stand;
Cleanse the heart from its stain, the soul from its dust,
Lift your eyes from the ground, your minds from the dust,
Be true to your race and your land."

The hair-like voice ceased, and it was plain that the reading had made a deep impression on all who heard it. The wife of the landlord was the first who spoke. Approaching the youth, she asked him if he was a preacher.

He modestly answered that he was not, but was a clergyman's son; that he had tried mining in Plumas county, but failed, and was then finding his way on foot to San Jose, where his sister, a clergyman's wife, was living; that he hoped there to obtain a situation as teacher, as he was not strong enough to work in the mines.

At this, Curly, the stage-driver, aroused himself.

"Pardners," said he, "you hear the boy. I am sorry for him *so much*" and he laid a ten dollar piece on the table.

"I'm sorrier that you," said Posey, "and he covered the ten with a twenty.

A miner present said: "I have no coin, but—here he drew out a buck-skin purse—"I will go a little dust on the boy for the sermon that he has preached;" and he emptied half an ounce on the table.

The rest contributed, making the landlord treasurer, and when the coin was counted, and the dust weighed and calculated, two hundred and thirteen dollars were handed over to the boy.

The youth seemed perfectly overcome with the unexpected bounty, and tried in vain to coherently thank his benefactors.

By this time it was ten o'clock at night, and just then the overdue stage from Quincy, Plumas county, drove up to the door. There was the usual excitement; all hands rushed out to see the new arrivals; the hostlers took the team; the passengers crawled from the mud wagon and entered the house, and at last the driver followed, his boar-skin coat and hat dripping with the rain caught in the shower.

Curly, of course, knew his brother John, and so mustering up to him, said: "How are you, pard? What's the news?"

"All right, Curly," was the response, "and no news much, except the boys up above are cussing awful about a fellow that opened a game on them and cleaned out every sport in Quincy in one night. It was a clean open and shut steal, and when the boys found it out they would have hung him sure, but he got off. He got $3,000 out of the boys in four hours."

And then the driver went on to explain that the sharper was but a mere boy, a little chap, pale and sick, and sentimental looking—"more harmless lookin' than any gal you ever seen."

Everybody turned to look at the youth who had been entertaining them, but he was gone, and a thorough search of the premises failed to unearth him.

Next morning, one of Posey's mules, covered with mud, and still wet with sweat, came into camp just as the men were getting up. The poor beast was greatly disturbed, as though just from a cruel journey. To the bridle was fastened a buckskin purse, which Posey took off and opened, when he found a slip of paper, on which was written the following:

"ON THE HORSEUP, 2:30 A. M.

"DEAR POSEY:—I could not exchange your mule for another until I reached this point. It is only eighteen miles, but your mule is not a first-class saddle animal, but will do in an emergency.

"Truly yours,

"THE SON OF A CLERGYMAN.

"P. S.—I thank you for holding the candle, and for the double sack."

Posey read the note aloud, looked again at his wasted mule, and then said:

"Boys, look at old Buck, and never again trust a man who can not sing, can not tell a story, and don't drink."

—

OF COURSE.—"Cool fresh air is better than pills; tramps through the woods far better than spittle; better for shoes and better for life, than quinine by the pound; what is the odds if you spoil your clothes, or scratch the delicate end of your nose in dodging a brier that lazily grows in your path on the bracing ground. Carrying a gun that is heavy as lead, and looking aloft for a bird that's fled to another tree where it oft has fed, and thanks in songs it gave; with bended neck and bended back, until they're ready to split and crack. (by gunning that's the secret knack) to creep like an Indian brave. Mosquitos buzz and perch and bite, and spiders spin their webs so light, 'tis the gunner's pleasure—pure delight—far better than going to fish from early morn till dewy eve; tired to death, (who would believe) and loth the silent woods to leave to take his homeward way; hungry, footsore, weary and worn, better by far he'd never been born; dusty, grimy and forlorn, and nary a bird that day."

—

GENUINE HONESTY.—Some men are honest because they dare not be otherwise. The man who is honest when honesty is the best policy is not really an honest man. Honesty is not swerving policy, but stable principle. An honest man is honest from his soul, nor deigns to stoop to meanness, though great wealth hang on the petty fraud.

Fashion Freaks.

NOUVEAUTES DES PARIS—FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND MISSES, AND PRETTY THINGS FOR BOTH.

Imported dresses for balls and receptions show many variations of the overdress with princesse back and train, while the fronts have basques, vests, round waists, or square corsage. It is the French caprice to dress these dresses a quaint antique appearance by adding short sleeves made with high puffs, or else a fichu, or perhaps a Medicis frill.

The newest over-dresses have what is called the carmen train. The front of the corsage fastens at the neck and slopes away thence to the sides, where it joins the princesse back. The cut-away front discloses a long Louis Quatorze vest, which is usually white, while the over-dress is of colored velvet or brocaded silk. Sometimes embroidered silk is used for the vest and sometimes it is covered with lace. Young ladies have the vest, and, indeed the entire front, made of puffed tulle.

Epaulets of flowers are the novelty on these new French toilettes. A small branch or garland of roses passes around the armhole of the short puffed sleeve, making it look still higher; elbow sleeves and others that are not puffed have only an epaulet bouquet set upon one or on both sleeves. There is then another bouquet stuck in the belt or in the left side of the corsage at the waist. There is no definite arrangement for the flowers on skirts; as skirts are in such various styles, each of which requires a special design. It is best, however, to place the flowers on the left side, as they will be better seen there than on the right side, where the escort walks. Crushed roses without foliage are massed together to form a cordon, or else broader and deeper paniers are made of the skirt.

Silk embroidered on tulle represents flowers so perfectly, and is as beautiful as needle-work, that many ladies prefer it to flowers for giving a touch of color to plain silk evening dresses. This is used in bands for heading lace or fringe, and when appliqued neatly, looks as if it were a needle-work was done directly on the dress.

Dancing dresses for very young ladies are made with conveniently short train—in fact, scarcely more than demi-train—and these are so narrow and sharply pointed that they are easily managed in a densely crowded ball-room.

While tulle is still much used for debutantes dresses, trimmed with pearl passementerie, or with bridle-plaitings of tulle and some light fluffy trimming. The preference, however, is for white Chantilly lace, with a satin slip, striped or brocaded. If colored gauzes are used, the silk foundation is of the same shade, such as buttercup yellow, and the only contrasting color is the bouquet of roses in the coiffure on the corsage.

Very few muslin dresses are seen, though occasionally white organdy is made up over white silk, and trimmed with flounces of the same. These flounces are no longer edged with lace, but are hemmed, and have rows of insertion above the hem. Satin ribbon showing pink on one side and green on the other, or else pale blue with navy blue, is made into long-looped bows for trimming parure; but as I went on, the Bashi-bazouk was raising past, and soon the street was filled. Shop after shop was burnt open. Now a grocer's, now a draper's, skins and bladders filled with cheese were thrown into the streets; here sugar was the attraction, and the Bashis thrust the white sugar lumps by handfuls into their mouths even as do the folds of their turbans, and when they were stuffed scattered the rest about the streets.

It must have been a Bulgarian feast day yesterday, for in all the grocers' and bakers' shops there was a holiday cake, upon which the Bashis pounced with childish delight. Now a draper's shop was tapped, and the yarns and rougher goods were thrown out to be trampled under foot, while the long yarns of calico and cloths were dragged forth, the pillagers chopping off with their yataghans such lengths as they could secure. From the vintner the casks of wine were rolled into the streets and the heads stove in, bottles were hurled into the air and came smashing down among the crowd by the score. From time to times a troop of Bashis would come rushing into the street, hounded out of their eyes by the side currents of the looters. Then there was a short and sharp fight, and the poor beasts were bayoneted or shot by rifle and revolvers recklessly fired amid the crowd. Before a silk store lay an old Bulgar, shot through the chest, lying as he fell, and a little further, laid out stiff and straight under the projecting front of a cook's shop, was the body of a Russian, clad in shirt and drawers, clean and fine of texture, apparently the remains of some civil functionary.—*London Times' Bloom Letter.*

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The Russians have entered Constantinople.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, February 9, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Hon. B. Pacheco Unseated.

It is regretted by the many friends of Hon. R. Pacheco that he has been so summarily unseated from his membership in Congress, by the iron rule of party spirit. He was unseated by a strict party vote, independent of the merits of the case. Gov. Irwin gave him the usual credentials, signed by the Secretary of State, but all was of no avail. Wiggington had no legal claim to the seat, no credentials nor anything else, only the party, which is in the majority in the lower House, to back him. The Democratic party is unlike that of the Republican for magnaminity; the former never concedes anything to a party opponent, the latter always tries to conciliate their party opponents by acts of conservatism and making concessions to their political opponents and most always to a sacrifice of their principles and a detriment to their constituency.

The unseating of Mr. Pacheco should be a lesson to those kind of Republicans who are always afraid to act up to the principles they profess when in power, for fear of doing something the Democrats do not like; but the Democracy never care nor fear what Republicans do not like, and when they get in power they always enforce this party rule as they have done in the case of Hon. R. Pacheco.

The Advantage of Being a Woman.

"Make way for the ladies!" is the law of civilized society from the equator to either pole. "Will any gentleman oblige a lady?" asks the omnibus conductor in his blandest tones; and no sooner said than done. For whom are the reserved at every feast? and who is served first, and has the best seat, at breakfast, dinner and supper? Woman, lovely woman! Who pays for them? Man, the wretch!

Man loves and runs away. Woman brings action for breach of promise and gets damages. Woman loves and abides away. Man brings his action and gets hooted out of court.

Whatsoever things are bounteous, whatsoever things are rare and costly, are at the disposal of woman to make her irresistible. Even the robin red breast lays down his melodious life; and justly so, since a bird in the hat is worth two in the bush. The little bee-wee give up their brass collars, that they may shine upon her snowy neck. She goes forth conquering and to conquer. Man—poor devil—with his chimney-pot hat, and his coats—made of the wool of the consenial sheep, is a mere collection of cylinders, and his garments seem contrived to enhanced his native ugliness.

Who toils and suffers all hardships—bears the burden of the day and the rigor and darkness of the night? Man, the unlucky rascal! Meanwhile woman blooms her sweet heart! gives a smile, an order or two, and is queen of herself—that heritage of joy.

Those are only a few of the reasons which show what a grand and blessed thing it is to be a woman, and what cause for gratitude that human being has, who is thus sublimely privileged.

Didn't Have Anything Agin Him.

The granger in the Kentucky Assembly means to tolerate the lawyer therein. This we gather from a masterly speech of a rural member: "I follow agricultural pursuits," said he, adding rather redundantly, "I am a farmer, and am proud of it. But I have nothing against lawyers, the class that my honorable friend represents. I am like the old methodist preacher who, when he went around to the members of his congregation came across an old lady in spectacles. 'Do you love the Lord?' he asked. 'Well, she says, 'parson, I ain't got nothin' agin him.'"

Take the age of mire in the prairie regions of the West. But then mirages are not uncommon in that section.

The Pueblos.

A STRANGE PEOPLE—THEIR RELIGION AND TRADITIONS—A PERPETUAL FIRE.

The Pueblos are generally considered as Catholics. Some of them have been made Protestants through efforts of missionaries. There is no doubt, however, that they still continue their old mode of worship. Montezuma is remembered and revered and dreaded by them. He is to the Pueblos what Jupiter was to the ancient heathens, or Mohammed to the Arabs, and they as constantly expect his return as does the Christian that Christ will make a second visit to this earth. They confound religion of Montezuma and the holic faith to some extent, but they very likely do this for the sake of continuing their old forms. It is not generally believed that they are as devout Christians as they pretend. One of the most intelligent of them being asked which of the two religions he thought most of, replied that both were good, exciting a direct reply. The interlocutor, who is a prominent citizen of Santa Fe, who himself told me of the conversation, dismissed the subject for the time, but returned to it in the course of half an hour. Then he asked the chief if he were compelled to surrender either faith, which could he most readily part with? The reply came that Pueblos could never come to worship Montezuma.

At many places they keep a fire burning in his honor, which has not been allowed to die out for hundreds of years. One of those eternal fires is now burning at Taos. Antonio Joseph, who is County Judge of Taos county, and a most intelligent gentleman, told me that he had seen the fire only a few years since. This is a privilege granted to but the smallest possible few. A gentleman from New York, who took a great interest in the Pueblos, spent several months in Taos. He made them many presents, and so ingratiated himself into their favor that they permitted him to see the sacred flame, also allowing Mr. Joseph to go along with the New York gentleman. The place allotted to the fire is the central and largest one of their seven *estufa*. This is a subterranean chamber, generally used as a Council Chamber. The whole seven are situated near the houses. The fire was merely smouldering when Mr. Joseph saw it, and it is probable that it never burns very brightly. As Mr. Joseph understands the tradition in regard to Montezuma, it is that he was a tyrant. On account of some transgression, he visited the earth many hundred years ago and put his followers to work in the mines. But when he got ready to take his departure he told them on condition that they would keep a fire burning to remind themselves of his reluctant absence, he would release them from this labor. But if they allowed the fire to die out, even for an instant, he would return and again punish them as they should deserve. So saying he covered up the embers and took his departure. The fire was built, and year after year, decade after decade, century upon century, has it continued to burn without ceasing. The practice has been kept up so long and the faith so grounded into the simple mind of the Indians that it cannot be wondered that they regard this fire next the holy of holies, more precious to them than was the Aroans to the Jews. The fire is fed and protected by twelve men of the village, who are selected annually, each twelve serving till their successors are chosen. They are taken from their families and placed near the *estufa*, where they are [illegible] from the outside world. They are taken from their families and placed near the *estufa*, where they are [illegible] from the outside world. They are compelled to remain for twelve months without speaking a word to an outsider. On other hand they have all sorts of liberty, and offer no interference in the way, and offer no interference in the way, and would call their attention for a moment from their duty. They never leave except to get wood to feed the everlasting flame, but their families carrying their food to them, and giving it to them sexually as if they were feeding angels. The men are called *mozos*—[illegible] annciation being almost monkeys. (I wonder [illegible] they do not adopt the English word.)

Some of the Pueblos have dropped the custom, but there is no doubt that they retain their faith in Montezuma. Dr. Thomas told me that at Moqui he had at sunrise seen great numbers sitting on a mesa, crouched upon their feet and with elbows on their knees, and all gazing toward the East. He was afterwards told that they were watching for Montezuma, whose arrival is expected to take place at sunrise. The one who should first see him would certainly receive, they said, some great favor at his hand. At Taos the Indians often range themselves on the bridge across the little stream near by at both sunrise and sunset, and chant assuringly *mozos*.—*Santa Fe Cor. of the Denver Tribune.*

The Seven Wise Men.

Most people have heard of the "Seven Wise Men of Greece," but very few know who they were or how they came to be called so. Here is the story and the moral of it is worth remembering if their names are not: The Seven Wise Men of Greece are supposed to have lived in the fifth century before Christ. Their names are Pittacus, Bias, Solon, Thales, Chilon, Cleobulus and Periander. The reason of their being called wise is given differently by various authors: but the most approved accounts state that, as some Coaks were fishing, certain strangers from Miletus bought whatever should be in the nets without seeing it. When the nets were brought in they were found to contain a golden tripod which Helen, as she sailed from Troy, is supposed to have thrown there. A dispute arose between the fishermen and the strangers as to whom it belonged, and, as they could not agree, they took it to the temple of Apollo, and consulted the priestess as to what should be done with it. She said it must be given to the wisest man in Greece, and it was accordingly sent to Bias, who declared that Thales was wiser, and sent it to him. Thales sent it to another one, and so on, until it had passed through the hands of all the men, distinguished afterward as the "Seven Wise Men," and, as each one claimed that the other was wiser than he, it was finally sent to the temple of Apollo, where it long remained to teach the lesson that the wisest are the most distrustful of their wisdom.

Sheridan, to test the acoustic qualities of a new theatre he had to build, desired the carpenter to speak on the stage, while he would go and listen to him from the gallery. "Now, then," said Sheridan, when he had ascended. The carpenter responded: "I and my mates have been working here for the last six weeks, and we should like to see the color of your honor's money!" "That will do," said Sheridan; "the acoustics are perfect."

Odds and Ends.

Telephones are to be used in the German army.

Mme. Patti's first night at La Fenice, in Venice, brought 17,000 lire.

Rock candy and whisky is the great Southern cure for consumption.

The oldest house in New England is said to be in Guilford, Conn. It was built in 1639.

The yield of gold and silver in the States and Territories during the year 1877 was $95,500,000.

Iceland has sent 2,000 ponies to England during the year. Icelandic ponies are used in British coal mines.

Garland, Col., must be a nice, quiet town. It rang out the old year with four murders, and rang in the new with one.

Five tons of rocks containing impressions of bird and insect tracks have been taken from Wethersfield, Conn., to Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Only twenty-five Chinamen remain at Sampson's shoe factory, in North Adams, Mass., and those are at work by the case, "alloe same as Melican man."

London must be a bad town to live in. The danger of running pinmp against a creditor in the fog is altogether too great.

A little girl in Syracuse, N. Y., died in convulsions from drinking brandy handed to her by her mother during the night under the supposition that it was water.

Mr. Stanley is expected soon in England, where he will get on his hook, in which the infamies of the slave trade will be seven more fully depicted than by Lieut. Cameron.

An English clergyman says that the chattering of the South African apes is a language, and that, if he could live long enough with them, he could learn to understand and speak it.

A cave, supposed to be a tramp's resort, has been discovered at Waterbury, Conn. It is thirteen feet deep and is fitted up with a stove, chandelier, bunk and other household conveniences.

A young man in Saline county, Mo., attempted to kiss a pretty young widow who was boarding in the same house with him. In the scuffle the widow accidenly thrust a finger into one of the young man's eyes, destroying the sight.

The Boston Board of Health has decided that diphtheria is a "disease dangerous to the public health" within the meaning of the statute, and physicians are ordered to report all cases the same as those of small-pox.

A curious headstone stands in the old burying ground at Newport, R. I., which chronicles the death of a son and daughter of William and Desire Tripp, "also his wife's arm," amputated February 23, 1776. A representation of the severed member is cut upon the stone.

An absconded man in New Haven was arrested for stealing a carpenter's plane which he sold for eighteen cents. He convinced the court that he committed the crime as a last resource to procure food for his starving family. He was dismissed and his immediate wants supplied.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., declares that the examination papers for admission to Harvard College are "a disgrace to the man who prepared them, a disgrace to the institution which tolerates them, and an outrage on the student, who is subject to a process of cramming that would be barbarous if applied to a donkey."

A physician of Rochester says that the girls of that town are very pretty, and they grow in grace and loveliness until they are about eighteen or twenty, when they get pale, sickly looking and faded, "going all to pieces" at twenty-six. Among the causes of their deterioration he enumerates the lack of exercise in the open air, the wearing of veils that interfere with breathing, tight lacing, round dances and late mental study.

Italy in the Sixteenth Century.

It was an age of conspiracies, and the only wonder is, when we consider the causes, that they were not multiplied a hundred fold. The principal Italian cities were prostrated under a foreign yoke, and Venice only remained as a city of refuge, for political exiles, daily, everywhere overrun by a soldiery, whose stipend was paid by sack and pillage, one horde of invaders only expelled by another, presented the melancholy spectacle of entire districts, ready to bloom like Eden, reduced by fire and sword to the condition of a desert, without house, or inhabitant, or any living thing. Every conceivable outrage was committed; churches were sacked, cities destroyed; over 20,000 persons killed in war, fire and sword followed by famine and pestilence, in which perished unnumbered thousands more. Blood cancelled blood, and as the battle failed to absorb was reserved for the scaffold. In the midst of the carnival of death, Rome was given over to sack and pillage. Its streets and public squares, encumbered with corpses, and breeding disease, contagion and death, became the scene of a wild saturnalia of shameful excess. Dreaded soldiers disguised as Bishops and Cardinals, paraded the principal thoroughfares in mock religious procession, or trailed their priestly investments, in immodest, lascivious dances as they rioted in their bacchanalian orgies, while Episcopal mitres, metamorphosed into fools caps by swaggering dragoons, excited the laughter of pumps and the derision of courtesans.

It is disheartening to reflect that these abominations were committed for the most part by professing Christians. While the Council of Trent was discussing the doctrine of original sin, predestination and the seven sacraments, Spanish Catholics and German Protestants were vying each other in outraging every law, both human and divine, while the yoke of the Sultan of Turkey was invoked as preferable to that of the Sultan of Christianity, and both to the Spanish despot, who dreamed of universal empire.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The other evening a sprightly little girl, about seven years old, entered a store on Montgomery Avenue, and after considerable hesitation, she whisperingly inquired of a clerk:

"Do you keep nursing bottles here?"

"We do," he answered, and exhibiting two or three different styles, he asked which she preferred. As she was looking them over he remarked:

"It's for your little brother, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir, it is," she stiffly answered. "You didn't think it was for my son, did you?"

Her indignant look haunts him still.



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We assure all subscribers that this goods contracted for are first-class in every respect, and that the usual retail price for them is $4.00 per set. Our lowest prices to jobbers is $35.00 per dozen sets, and we will in no case retail them at any price, or send them in single sets to any one who does not send the required "Coupon," showing that the sender is a patron of this paper.

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The receipt of this Coupon, or any other coupon, by mail, or in any other manner, or sending [illegible] extra plated Silver Spoons, with the initials of the sender, or any other initials desired, engraved thereon. This Coupon will be accepted by us the same as the original, and this paper, upon which it will be mailed and sent to you.

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WOMAN.

By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time treated many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to women, I have been enabled to perfect a most efficient and agreeable combined that meets the indications presented by that class of diseases with positive certainty and exactness.

To designate this natural specific compound, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon my own personal observation. As a close observer, I have, while witnessing its positive results in the few special diseases incident to the peculiar organism of woman, singled it out as **the utmost or crowning gem of all my medical career.** On its merits, and the merits of a perfect confidence in it for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly and in harmony with the laws which govern the female system, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician. More, even than, so confident am I that it will disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid using it, I hereby offer to pay five hundred dollars for any case I recommend it, that I accept, and sell it under **A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.** If a beneficial effect is not experienced by the time two-thirds of the contents of the bottle are used, I will, on return of the bottle, two-thirds of the medicine having been taken according to directions, with a statement of the case, forward to me, I will promptly refund the money paid for it. Had I not the most perfect confidence in its virtues, I could not offer it as I do under these conditions; but having witnessed its truly miraculous effects in thousands of cases, I feel warranted and perfectly safe in risking **both its reputation and my money in the test.**

The following are among those diseases in which Dr. Pierce's Prescription works with special curse, as if by magic, and with a certainty that can be obtained by any medicine: Leucorrhœa, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Inflammation, Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, Irregularities, Weak Back, Prolapsus, or Falling of the Womb, Anteversion, Retroversion, Burning Down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Debression, Debility, Despondency, Threatened Miscarriage, Chronic Congestion, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, Impotency, Barrenness, or Sterility, Female Weakness, and very many other chronic diseases incident to the female system. Also, in the Change of Life this medicine is unequaled. Prescription, as a cure—the **marvel of the world.** This medicine is not recommended as a remedy in all admirable fluids **a singleness of purpose,** being a most perfect adaptation in all special diseases of the sexual system of woman. It will not do harm in any case, nor will it be taken, in any kind or quantity.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over one thousand pages, profusely illustrated, sent to the person sending one dollar, in stamps. It treats minutely of those diseases peculiar to women, and contains many valuable advice to regard to the management of those afflictions.

FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Prop't,
BUFFALO, N. Y.



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PATENTS.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

Lindsay & Co. 505 and 507 Sansome St., have got the greatest variety of butter, cheese, mince meat, lemmons, turkeys, peas, cranberries, etc. Just the thing for the holidays. Give them a call by all means.

NICKERSON & CO.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Musical Notes.

GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA.

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. *"Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore."* It is thought that *"Drifting with the Tide,"* this author's last composition, will even eclipse *"Gathering Shells"* in popularity. Either of these beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

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The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

TAXES! TAXES!

1877-78.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal Property subsequent Assessment Book included, for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, has this day been received, that the State, City and County TAXES for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable, at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, and unless paid prior thereto, Five per Cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23, 1877.

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is subject to Assessment to defray expenses by the opening of Montgomery Avenue has this day been placed in my hands, to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1877-78, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, ALL TAXES remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1878, 25 per cent. will be added thereto.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct 30, 1877.

ASSESSMENT OF LANDS

BENEFITED

By Widening Dupont Street

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a certified copy of the Assessment Book of the Real Estate which is to act for the payment of Principal and Interest upon "Dupont Street Bonds" as directed by an Act of the Legislature of California to authorize the widening of Dupont Street, in the City of San Francisco, approved March 23d, A. D. 1876, has this day been placed in my hands for collection.

The Laws in regard to the collection of the same will be strictly enforced.

WM. MITCHELL,
Tax Collector of the City and County of San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1877.

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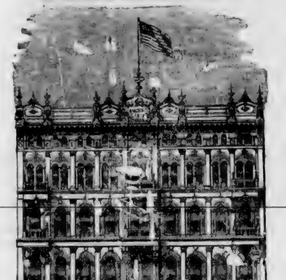
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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season above all others, and are not

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By using according to directions,

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FAMILY MEDICINE

WE CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a warm climate. For long voyages, in small doses, they will be found

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV. NO. 26. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1878. WHOLE NO. 827

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ALICE CARY'S SWEETEST POEM.

Of all the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of a time the oftest
That commands most of all
Not for the painted same sisters;
Dash with the mistletoe;
Not for the violets citizen
That partakith the vail below
Nor for the skies of amber
Seen through the fringed hedge,
Though sweet all day with the ambrosia,
And stealing blue and gilded edge.
Not for the vision on the upland
Where the bright-red berries rest;
Nor the pinks, near the gate, sweet scented,
It seemeth I see the best.

I need but a little brother,
With eyes that wore dark and deep—
In the lap of that olden forest
He finds in peace asleep.
Light as the down of the thistle,
Free as the winds that blow,
Are the sports of the barefoot children
Where the roses and lilies grow.

Well?" said Phœbe.

"I'll try it," said Mr. Nottingham. "It seems a wild idea, but Uncle Wetherbee has a remarkably sensible man. Yes, I'll try it."

And for the next three years Mr. Nottingham remained in partnership with his wife on these unusual financial conditions.

"Though for the life of me, I can't see what you do with all your money," said to her wife.

"The very idea that has often suggested itself to me in regard to yours," retorted Mrs. Nottingham, laughing.

"I had intended to buy a home for you, if it had not been for this unexpected appropriation of funds," said Mr. Nottingham.

"I can wait, dear," said his wife, serenely. "All in good time."

But one afternoon Mr. Nottingham came home early from business, and rushed up to Uncle Wetherbee's room.

"My dear uncle," said he, "that house of Falkirk's is in the market at forced sale. Such a bargain! Only three thousand dollars!"

"Why don't you buy it then?" said Uncle Wetherbee, stooping fresh tobacco out of his jar.

"Because I've only been able to lay up two thousand dollars out of that deucedly small allowance of mine," said Mr. Nottingham. "Ever since I divided with Phœbe, according to your suggestion—"

"Yes," nodded Uncle Wetherbee, "according to my suggestion—"

"I've been a comparatively poor man," sighed Mr. Nottingham. "I've been thinking I ought to reconsider that affair."

Uncle Wetherbee stared intently at his wooden leg, and said nothing.

"But," added Mr. Nottingham, "about the Falkirk place. It's a little gem of a house, and I've always wanted a house of my own. Now, if my business don't altogether suit me. And I could give a mortgage for three years, if you would allow me to use your name for security."

"Oh, certainly," said Uncle Wetherbee. "Use it as much as you like."

And Mr. Nottingham went off rejoicing.

But Wiggs and Sangster, the agents in charge of the Falkirk place, were reluctant when he arrived.

"Two thousand dollars and a mortgage for the balance is very well," said Mr. Sangster, "but they had another offer that morning—of cash down! and they had considered it their duty to Mr. Falkirk to close with it. Very sorry, but purchasing must see Mr. Nottingham with some other piece of property.

Mr. Nottingham went home, sadly dispirited.

"What's the use of trying to save money?" he said. "I'm going to give it up after this!"

"I don't agree with you there, my dear," said Mrs. Nottingham. "I've been saving money for the past three years, and I've found it pay!"

"You have!" said the husband.

"Of course I have. Did you suppose that I spent all the money? Not a bit of it. I put the best part of it out at interest—always following Uncle Wetherbee's advice in my investments, and I have bought a house with it!"

"What house!"

Mr. Nottingham's eyes opened wider and wider.

"The Falkirk house," said Mrs. Nottingham, her cheeks and lip quivering in proud if you satisfaction. "I completed the bargain to-day. My dear"—and she threw both arms around her husband's neck—"how do you think I have held up my end of the business partnership?"

"Better than I could have done myself, Phœbe," said Mr. Nottingham, with a curious moisture coming into his eyes. "My plucky, little wife, I am proud of you!"

"It was your money, Nicholas!" said the wife, in a faltering voice.

"But it was your prudence and economy that stored it up, Phœbe."

"Then you don't regret the terms and articles of our partnership?"

"Not in the least!" answered Mr. Nottingham, fervently.

So the young couple moved into the Falkirk house when the first of May came round, and the coziest room in the house, with a south window and an open fire place for a wood fire, was reserved for Uncle Wetherbee.

And Mr. Nottingham is never tired of telling his friends how his wife bought the place with her share of the partnership profits.

"The most charming woman in the world!" says Mr. Nottingham.

A Terrible Blide.

Readers of the weather bulletins in the daily papers seldom stop to realize the hardships to which the agents of the Signal Service Bureau are exposed at some of the posts occupied during the year. The most dangerous for a permanent habitation is probably Mount Washington, whose snowy peaks stand out against the heavens and on whose summit a perpetual gale blows. On Sunday morning, Jan. 20, Sergeant Cone and Private Murphy, of the Signal Service Corps, started from the station to go to the foot of the mountain, the Sergeant having orders to report at Washington for medical treatment. They took a sled on which they proposed to descend on the railroad track. Leaving Private Doyle in charge of the station, with instructions to keep the wires open to the foot of the mountains, they started a little after nine o'clock, and after sliding for nearly a mile without any apparent danger and at a speed of fifteen miles an hour over the smooth surface and in the face of a stiff breeze, they came to the flat just above what is known as "Jacob's Ladder," one of the sharpest curves of the range. Here they rested, it being deemed advisable to lighten the load by giving up the sled to Sergeant Cone. He strapped on a light trunk, and after adjusting the cogs started on his downward slide. On going over the summit of the peak he was going at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour, but this increased to forty as he got down the slide, and he was absolutely flying down the mountain side when he lost his balance, and was precipitated into a snowbank a distance of 100 feet down from the trestle work. He struck upon his head and shoulders, and when found by Private Murphy, who followed him, he was apparently dead from bruises and concussion of the internal cold. Taking off his fur coat he climbed up the side of the mountain and telegraphed to Littleton for aid, which came two hours and a half afterward. Cone was yet unconscious, but after some restoratives had been administered he recovered and was removed to Littleton, where his wounds were properly dressed. He is badly bruised about his shoulders, head and face, but no internal injuries are thought to exist. The depth of the snow saved him from a terrible death. He will remain at Littleton until he is able to proceed to Washington.

A FRUIT-SHOP IN MARKET.—What a brilliant scene does the French market in New Orleans present! Color and brightness abounds—those warmly picturesque effects which artists seek to study in tropical climes—may be studied there in perfection. The markets of London are less brightly clean and neat. Parisian markets, although full of picturesque. It consists of a succession of huge buildings, extending for the length of a mile, and covering an area of about four squares. Oh, the contrasts of color, the tropical picturesqueness of a morning market scene here; the brilliancy of the bright dyed shawls in the bonnet and colored booths; the truely French taste exhibited in the arrangements of vegetables, fowls, fruits, and fish; the costumes of the quadroon girls; the Indian squaws selling dyed trinkets; the blue jackets from the ships of all nations; the redshirted fisherman from the lagoons; the Spaniard, the Mexican, Italians, Englishmen, Acadians, Creoles! One may see almost everything and buy almost anything in the French market; and he must have a hard heart or an empty purse if he can not always withstand the softly syllabled request of some bright-eyed Creole girl to buy something that he does not want. They understand their business well, these girls, and are almost irresistible.

ANTIQUE.—During the recent excavations in London, curious old boots, of rough and clumsy make, have been found. The peculiar quality of the soil in certain localities has preserved them from decay. They are of the style of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and are probably four or five hundred years old.

THE proprietor of a Turkish bath in Gotham has changed it to a Russian bath. He wants to be on the winning side.

Scarlet Fever.

BY DR. GOODENOUGH.

Scarlet fever, otherwise known as scarlatina, is usually classed with smallpox, chicken-pox and measles, among the eruptive forms of fever, but it is distinguished from these by the fact that the eruption appears as a rash, whereas in the other disease it assumes the form of vesicles or pustules. It is one of the most contagious of maladies, and the infectious material remains for a long time in clothing, &c., preserving the power of producing disease. Children are much more liable to it than adults, and it is rarely contracted after two years of age or over 40. As a rule, the disease is experienced only once, but to this rule there are many exceptions. Between the reception of the infection and the manifestation of the disease the interval is generally short, sometimes not more than twenty-four hours, and rarely so long as a week.

Sometimes the disease commences with a chill, and vomiting is generally one of the earliest symptoms, especially in children. A high fever at once sets in, the pulse flutters rapidly, the body often feels burning to the touch, while the temperature under the arm frequently rises to 105 degrees or even higher. In this, as in all other fevers, an extremely high temperature is a pretty sure indication of imminent danger to life, and if it remains for any length of time over 105 degrees death is always to be apprehended. In about twenty-four hours after the commencement of the attack the eruption appears, first on the neck, next on the breast and stomach, and finally on the limbs, covering the whole body generally in a couple of days. The rash is of a scarlet color, and is sometimes diffused over the entire body, while in other cases it is limited to blotches varing in number and size.

As a rule the skin is somewhat swollen, while the rash produces a burning sensation and frequently intense itching. Either before or simultaneously with the appearance of the rash, an eruption very generally takes place in the throat, accompanied with redness, a swelling of the tonsils, and sometimes with severe inflammation and an exudation resembling that which characterizes diptheria. The glands of the neck also become inflamed, and, in rare cases, the inflammation extends to the ear, causing more or less injury to the sense of hearing. Often there is extreme restlessness and sleeplessness, whining and irritability; sometimes great drowsiness, dry tongue, great thirst, and frequent delirium. Next comes the peeling off of the skin, which separates in the form of branny scales or in large or patches. In some cases the cuticle of the hand may be stripped off intact, like a glove. During this process, which, in favorable cases, usually lasts five or six days, but sometimes considerably longer, the itching is exceedingly annoying.

Scarlet fever is often of an exceedingly mild type, and in other cases very severe, death resulting sometimes in a few days, and even in so many hours, and, occasionally, before the appearance of the eruption. Anaffection of the kidneys is often an accompaniment, but of more a sequel of this malady giving rise to coma and convulsions, and leading to general dropsy when it occurs as a sequel to the disease.

In mild cases of scarlet fever, it will be enough to loosen the animal by sponging the body, giving cooling drinks, and applying mild alkalinized remedies as the symptoms may suggest. In severe cases the use of the cold bath is highly beneficial, or the patient should be wrapped in a wet sheet and well covered with blankets until perspiration starts, when ice should be washed off in milk-warm water. This should be repeated as often as a very high fever sets in, and, in cases fevers strikes in suddenly, the patient should be sponged in cold water all over. Rubbing the body with fat bacon or some oily preparation allays the itching, and, many think, lessens the severity of the disease. If the symptoms indicate a failure of the vital powers, alcoholic stimulants should be used. When the patient becomes convalescent, extreme care should be taken to guard against cold, and thus lessen the risk of disease of the kidneys, which as often follows mild as severe cases of this complaint. No visits should be made, especially by children, to houses where the disease is prevalent, the children of the afflicted family should not be allowed to attend school, and no contagion to others, and care should be taken to disinfect or destroy anything which may retain or convey the infection.

Wrong Kind of a Shirt.

It was a respectable-looking colored man who brought his washing home.

"Your wife is a good washerwoman, I take?" said a bachelor to the polite and obsequious man.

"Yes, sir; she commonly always give satisfaction," replied the husband of the laundress.

"Well," resumed the young bachelor, in his blandest and most insinuating manner, "you can tell your wife that I esteem her very highly, as one possessing many womanly and Christian virtues—a domestic gem and household ornament, a social luminary and moral beacon, an exemplary woman among 10,000, and altogether lovely; but there's one objection."

"What's dat sir?" asked the smiling African, who had been showing two rows of ivory and cavernous opening to the head, while his wife was being extravasantly eulogized.

"What's dat, bosh!"

"She puts all the starch in my socks and none in many shirts she washes or irons all the buttons off, and forgets to replace them; exchanges my clothes for those of some other patron, and, if you will look at this (holding up a garment), you will see how inconvenient it would be to wear either pantaloons, cuffs, or collars with such a shirt as she sends me. It may be that the tail is no longer, but I can't see what the dice she wants to ruffle the edge for."

The darkey looked a little disgusted as he wrapped the garment up to take it home, and only said: "Idea sending a man that kind of shirt."

"Never hug a girl in tight-fitting corset," is warning of the Rimira Gazette. Yes, to be sure; but then, you know—or—or—how is a fellow to know, you know, just—er—wait how do you find how they fit before you begin hugging, anyhow?

THE REV. MR. TOOTH, the English ritualist, has a beautiful set of twins, who are commonly known as his "little double teeth."

HOLD YOUR HEAD UP LIKE A MAN.

If the stormy winds should rustle,
While you tread the world's highway,
Still against them bravely bustle,
Shape and labor day by day.
Fallen set, no matter whether
There is sunshine, storm or calm,
And in every kind of weather
Hold your head up like a man.

If a brother should deceive you,
And should act a traitor's part,
Never let his treason grieve you,
Jog along with lighsome heart;
Perfidy never follows fawning;
Boldness is the only plan,
Hoping for a better morning
Hold your head up like a man.

Earth, though ever so rich and mellow,
Yields not for the worthless dower,
But the bold and honest fellow,
He can skift and stand alone;
Ignore the hearts of every nation,
Always do the best you can;
And no matter what your station,
Hold your head up like a man.

The Influence at Home.

Truly hath the poet sung: "There's no place like Home." Only those who are bereft of its endearments can tell the meaning that lieth in the well-worn words. We may wander far, years may come and go since last we sat beneath the old familiar shade, honors and emoluments may be showered upon us, the world may sound its praises in our ears, but we never forget the associations that clustered around us when we were young. When the mountain tops that haunted our eager gaze seemed helping within their circle the faintest sunrise, the purest pleasures that ever bloomed on the wide, green earth.

What is the beautiful alchemy, the magical power, that makes the hearthstone where we used to gather in our childhood, as like a shrine bepramed with beauties and enriched with joys, as the nature life glide on their silent way? What is it when oceans separate us, when differences have estranged us, when our hairs are grown gray and our steps faltering, that we can look back, over the weary years, and feel that last country are naturally pointless and tread rather than the mountain tops? We are at home and abroad, young girls of tender age aping all the style and manners they affect, when really they ought to be in short dresses and wearing bib aprons. In cities they swing along the sidewalk, ogle the men and not generally as though no protecting hand were over them. Girls of the class we refer to are taught in domestic work a drudgery, and if commanded to play or sing, in cases favored with home and are ready prey for designing men. By-and-by your girls are married, and as you possibly can, for they will all too soon realize what the treachery of life are. In our estimation mothers are answerable for all that makes the after life of their daughters happy or miserable. They can keep them children whilst they are so; teach them that life is not romance; that a home is as real as respectable as playing the piano; that to make a dress should be a matter of pride as to learn and that, no matter how much a female may be accomplished to work, she may still be a helpless, much educated a young girl grows into womanhood prepared to perform the duties of wife and to make the home of the man of her choice happy. Not until a girl has reached the proper age of womanhood should she be permitted to form a matrimonial alliance, and if the term of probation is lengthened till 30 years of age so much the better, for she will be more likely to make the better wife at that age than younger.

It seems strange that we write such a homily as this, but lately we have seen so much of the levity and forwardness of little girls that we felt constrained to refer to the subject. It is almost impossible to take up a newspaper from any quarter of the world in which divorces are not recorded, and what is worse, the divorces are those of a young girl, and it is safe to assert that the cause of the trouble, in nine out of every ten such cases, is the improper training of the wife when a girl. Eyal mamas, mothers, keep the girls children as long as possible, and as they grow to womanhood make confidants of them and let them know that they have one to whom they can fly at all times, comfort, advice and advise. In older countries the daughters of wealthy parents are inducted into all the mysteries of the kitchen, the work table and general work of a house, and taught economy by which means they are made helpmates for man and prepared to be the husband's comfort in adversity as well as prosperity. We trust our hints may be received as they are meant and some good result from the personal of the lecture.—*Nevada Tribune.*

WHEN a boy does something funny, and you laugh at it, he will invariably keep doing it twenty or thirty times more, till you have to knock him down with something.

AN American naturalist has discovered that moths cannot smell.—*Ex.* That depends entirely on their sex. If they be he-moths, they smell terribly, especially after they are dead.

TO GET OUT OF DEBT. To a young man in debt, Benjamas Franklin gave the following advice: Make a full estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe. If you cannot, renew your note every year, and put the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious; waste no time in pleasure; be very economical in all things, discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to God; by regular and hearty prayer morning and night; attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday; and do unto all men as you would that they should do unto you. If you are too poorly in circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else is in your power to do cheerfully, but if you can help the poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy comfortable and independent in your circumstances; come to me and I will pay your debts.

A MOUNT CLEMENS GIRL.—She lives at Mount Clemens, Canada, and this is how she managed it: She thought it would be just as well to commence housekeeping right away, and begin the new year with training up a husband in the way he should go, but her father thought differently. So she invited all her friends to the wedding at a certain church at a given hour. Of course there was a big crowd, including the angry father, who was prepared to forbid the bans with a shot-gun. Meanwhile the young lady and her beloved were young. When the mountain tops were quietly married, and as they left the sacred edifice she remarked that where there was a Will there was a way.

Keep Them Children.

In our opinion there is nothing that, although it cause divorce between man and wife so much as the manner a girl has been trained when a child. It is a sad fault in a mother to dress and otherwise treat her fourteen year old daughter as though she were a woman, or to permit her to go into society at that tender age, for in this free last country are naturally precocious and need rather check than spur in that direction. We see at home and abroad, young girls of tender age aping all the style and manners they affect, when really they ought to be in short dresses and wearing bib aprons. In cities they swing along the sidewalk, ogle the men and not generally as though no protecting hand were over them. Girls of the class we refer to are taught in domestic work a drudgery, and if commanded to play or sing, in cases favored with home and are ready prey for designing men. We say keep your girls children as long as you possibly can, for they will all too soon realize what the treachery of life are. In our estimation mothers are answerable for all that makes the after life of their daughters happy or miserable. They can keep them children whilst they are so; teach them that life is not romance; that a home is as real as respectable as playing the piano; that to make a dress should be a matter of pride as to learn and that, no matter how much a female may be accomplished to work, she may still be a helpless, much educated a young girl grows into womanhood prepared to perform the duties of wife and to make the home of the man of her choice happy. Not until a girl has reached the proper age of womanhood should she be permitted to form a matrimonial alliance, and if the term of probation is lengthened till 30 years of age so much the better, for she will be more likely to make the better wife at that age than younger.

A WONDERFUL ARTESIAN WELL.—The deepest artesian well in the world is now in progress at Pesth, and has already reached a depth of 951 metres (3,118 feet. The well at Paris, which is 574 metres in depth, has hitherto held the first place in such achievements. The work is carried on at the expense of the city, which has granted a sum as high as 4,000,000 for the purpose, with the intention of obtaining an unlimited supply of warm water for the municipal establishments and public baths. The water at present issuing has a temperature of 161 deg. Fahr., and the operations will be continued until that of 178 deg. Fahr. is obtained. About 175,000 gallons of the liquid stream out daily, and rise to a height of thirty-five feet. This amount will not only supply all the wants of the city, but is expected to greatly reverse the surrounding district into a sort of tropical garden, by the constant evolution of heat. Since June last, the boring has penetrated through 300 feet of dalomite and the preceding strata passed through have supplied a number of facts to the geologist, which have been noticed from time to time in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The difficulties to be overcome have given rise to many highly ingenious engineering devices, such as a method for driving nails, at the enormous depth above mentioned, and, more, the means of drawing them (by magnets), of cutting off and pulling up broken tubes, and, above all, a valuable mechanical apparatus by means of which the water rising from the well is used as a motive power, driving the drills at a rate of speed double that previously imparted from the mouth of the well.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO—

Saturday, February 16, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Obituary.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 4th, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

John B. Smith, Esq., widely known to the musical circle of the West, and of late has been traveling with a troupe of Jubilee Singers, under the management of Johnson & Rass, died at Miller's Landing, Missouri, on the 30th of January. The deceased has been a resident of Chicago over fifteen years, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He has left a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

J. G. JONES.

A Newspaper by Colored Men in Chicago, Illinois.

The *Conservator* is the name of a newspaper recently started by some colored men in Chicago. It is published semi-monthly. We have a copy of its third issue before us, dated Saturday, February 2d; this number is sprightly and contains a large amount of valuable information concerning the movements and progress of the colored citizens in that city and State. It is well gotten up and presents a fine typographical appearance. We wish it success and welcome it as a valuable co-laborer in the field of journalism. Like all our colored men's papers it also is striving to elevate the social status of the colored race. Messrs. Henderson, Hall and Barnett are the editors and proprietors.

A Select Party by the Golden Leaf Club.

A committee of ladies organized by the above name gave a very fine entertainment, called Pink Domino Soiree, at the Young Men's Hall, on Thursday night last. All the participants in the terpsichorean exercise were clad in pink dominoes.

The principal managers were Mrs. Hattie Grames-Newton, Mrs. Mary Sanderson-Grames, Mrs. Grames Brown, assisted by several other ladies. All the ladies and gentlemen present were highly pleased and enjoyed themselves until the small hours of the next morn.

The *Brooklyn Monitor* says:

"The *Missionary Record* quotes as from the PACIFIC APPEAL an article on 'Colored Troops,' which originated in the *Monitor*. If you credit at all, credit to the right source. But the *Messenger* is absolved; the APPEAL must look to that."

Brother Perry: We disclaim being a party to the stolen article, and would state that we are not served in theame manner; that is, articles originating in the PACIFIC APPEAL and the credit ofentimes given to one of our Eastern contemporaries.

We concede your right to demur, which is according to rules of journalism to copy no article from another paper without giving it credit, but we have the charity to say to the *Messenger* that it has unwittingly made a mistake. ED. APPEAL.]

"Mission Local" of October 27th.

JUDGE MCPHERRAN, who has his law office at 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco, is one of the leading lawyers of this coast, having had experience at the bar and on the bench. He is an able counselor and a fine advocate, quick to see a point, with an iron will and energy that never tires, and with all a pleasant and most estimable gentleman, and we know of no man that we would sooner trust with an important law case than the Judge.

[We heartily endorse the views of the editor of the *Local* and can testify that every word contained therein is true, having been in the courts and have heard him in several important cases. Those having important civil or criminal cases we would advise to call at McPheeters' Law Office, 606 Montgomery Street, corner of Clay.—Ed]

Died.

In this city, Thursday, February 14th, Charles Lowry, aged 42 years, one of the employees of the Palace Hotel.

Married.

DODSON-VASS.—In this city, Thursday evening, Feb. 14th, by Rev. J. R. Young, Mr. Beverly Dodson to Miss Lena Vass, recently from Washington, D. C.

Words of Wisdom.

If you would know, and not be known, live in a city.

National enthusiasm is the great nursery of genius.

Drunkenness turns a man out of himself, and leaves a beast in the room.

Crows are never the whiter for washing themselves.

Contempt will sooner kill an injury than revenge.

Compliments cost nothing, yet many pay dearly for them.

Nature never says that which reason will contradict.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction when compared with the babbler.

Men look at the faults of others with a telescope—at their own with the same instrument reversed, or not at all.

The Silver bill passed the Senate at 4 o'clock, this morning, and was referred back to the House for its further action on the Senate amendments.

The movements of the English and Russian forces in the vicinity of Constantinople are being watched with the most intense interest by the civilized world. Both England and Russia, while professing the most pacific intentions, are evidently bent upon preventing each other from occupying the city of the Sultans. Constantinople has been the golden apple in the Russian eye since the time of Constantine, and each successive Emperor has been checked in his ambitious designs only by the jealous watchfulness of England. Turkey, disgusted at the vacillating and delusive policy pursued by English statesmen during her terrible struggle with her Sclavic foe, would no doubt look on with grim satisfaction at a renewal of the contest between the Lion and the Bear. The indications are that such will be the result, whatthe end will be no man can foresee, as the complications likely to arise would probably embroil other nations in the strife.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A MAN never uses his thumb nail for a screw-driver but once.

One old hen from America makes a New Zealander a whole suit of clothes.

IT must be awful easy for a wooden-headed man to get his hair shingled.

THE old-time Whig is as quiet and scarce as though he were a late bank president.

When we could have seen Kate Field's mouth when she was singing through the telephone.

THE newspaper man writes for his victuals, while the telegraph operator telegraphs for his.

A great many people make a mistake, when they cut a dog's tail, in throwing away the wrong end.

IF the man who writes anonymous letters has never stolen sheep, it is probably the fault of the sheep.

AMONG the items in a plumber's bill are: To searching gas leakage, 50 cents; to having found it, $1.

A MORAN insulted a Quaker down in York, the other day, and got his eye dressed in drab. "Didn't know he was loaded."

THE mercenary parson of the Oil City *Derrick* threatens to see Queen Victoria for breach of promise if she marries Disraeli.

EX QUEEN ISABELLA is a good deal such a woman as Susan B. Anthony, except that she kicks in door panels when she gets mad.

THE French tramp resembles his American cousin. Met with the response that there was nothing for him to do, he answered: "Oh, madame, if you only knew how little work would cocny me."

IF it at the Bal de l'Opera. Clementine lingers behind the curtains of her dressing-room. Her companion grows impatient.

"Well, are you coming?"

"My costume has not arrived."

"Never mind! How trivial! It's not cold."

"Don't prevaricate, sir," thundered one of our trial justices to a witness before him, recently, who was trying to evade some important question. "Can't it help, Judge," answered the youth. "Ever since that circus mule kicked out two of my teeth, I is compelled to prevaricate right smart."

Eulalia Perez.

THE OLDEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.

While in San Francisco we had been shown the photograph of Eulalia Perez, of Los Angeles—the oldest woman in the world—and now finding ourselves in the close vicinity we resolved on paying her a visit. Mr. Baldwin accordingly drove us to her house, a quaint old brown adobe structure, with a projecting roof sloping steeply from the center, and two or three odd windvats built against the walls.

We mounted to a piazza, where we were met by a very pretty and very typical Spanish girl, wearing a high comb and speaking English with a very charming accent. She showed us into a sitting-room, and having sent to call the old lady, entertained us to the best of her ability, informing us that she was Senora Eulalia's great grand daughter, her grandmother, the youngest grand-child, being 60 years old; her own father is an American named Michael White; her great-grandmother's age, she said, was about 140; "but, old as she is, she cannot speak a word of English," added she, with conscious pride in her own proficiency. She said the old lady was always cheerful and sweet-tempered, although growing a trifle childish.

Presently she went out and returned with her great-grandmother upon her arm, a short, shrunken figure, dressed in a dark calico shirt and sacque, with a gray shawl and gay carpet-slippers, her head queerly covered by a close-fitting black merino hood with a white 'kerchief inside, and no hair visible even upon the forehead; her skin was almost as dark as a mulatto's, and seemed with a million fine wrinkles. Her eyes were shrunken to such a degree as to give the impression of having disappeared altogether, leaving only two narrow loop-holes, red as fire, and uncanny to look upon.

When asked her age, she counted on her fingers ten, twenty, thirty, and so on, up to one hundred and forty, and it is certain, and on record, that when the present church of the Mission of San Gabriel was built, in 1771, she was a married woman with three children. She has three daughters and two sons alive, and grandchildren 80 years old, all settled around the Mission, and she lives with all of them alternately, going to church regularly every Sunday.

Two years ago she executed a piece of fine embroidery for sale at a fair and still sees her needle constantly. It was proposed to take her to the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, and she actually went as far as the cars, when some of her relatives, to whom she is a revenue, interfered and brought her home again. Perhaps it was as well, for she has never been in all her long life farther than eight miles from Loretto, her birthplace, and the fatigue and excitement would, no doubt, have been a risk. By the time she had told all this, we feared that the dear old lady, who by the way, was most exquisitely neat, might be tired, although she gave no signs of fatigue, and so rose to take our leave. She appeared really sorry to have us go, and followed us quaintly to the carriage, bidding the spokeswoman an especial good-by with a pretty turned Spanish compliment, not only upon my appearance, but what she called my amiability in visiting and talking and cheering a poor old woman. Pressing my hand in a firm, almost virile manner, she gently uttered in sweet, pure Spanish the blessing which comes with such authority and sanctity from aged lips, and we parted with mutual regret.

Train Up a Child in the Way He Should Go.

There were many ideas entertained by the Puritan settlers of New England that happily were not bequeathed to those who came after them, but in fixing proper relations between parents and children, and in parental government generally, it would have been better if they had preserved some of the inflexibility of discipline that distinguished them. The youth of the present have their own ways too much. No obedience or respect is exacted from them by father or mother in many instances, and they grow up selfish, overbearing and sometimes dangerous. The case of the boy in Maine who a year or so ago killed his father because he was angry with him is probably familiar to all. The other day a father in New York was obliged to complain of his son on account of the boy's repeated thefts. When the youth had been sentenced he turned to his father and told him that as soon as he got out of jail he would "blow the top of his head off." A few days since a young man in high station in Brooklyn tried to murder his wife. He was neither intoxicated nor insane. The only trouble was that he had always been permitted to have his own way, and the groove of selfishness and petty tyranny to which he had been allowed to shape himself led but in one direction, and he considered any means—even shot guns and bowie knives—justifiable in revenging himself upon those who opposed in the slightest his wishes or course of life. Children need checks, direction and good influence. A well-governed child is in the grand majority of cases sure to grow into a respectable man or woman, but the noblest natures may be blighted unless the weeds of untrained propensity are kept down.

It is now announced that cabbage cut up fine and scorched with lime juice will knock the dyspepsia overboard in a week. Try it, some of you fellows who are growing about the weather.

ERRATUM—In the case of the signature to the communication on Senator Conkling on our inside page to-day, for "A Quiet Ass" read "Equitas." Typographical errors will occur in the carefully managed paper.—*Detroit News.*

ENGLAND to RUSSIA—"What do you mean, sir?" Russia to England—"I mean just what you do." Turkey to both—"And that's what's grinding me to powder."

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3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Pier), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 P.M. (Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Pier) for Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Huron, Visalia, Lathrop, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Aromas, Pajaro, Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Pacific Grove. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Los Angeles, Wilmington, Colton and Mojave.

4.00 Sunday, Express Train for Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Huron, Visalia, Lathrop, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey, Aromas, Pajaro, Watsonville, Santa Cruz and Pacific Grove. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Los Angeles, Wilmington, Colton and Mojave.

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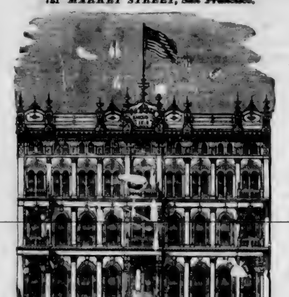
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SUNFLOWER.

They blossom brightly, straight and tall,
Against the sunny garden wall,
Beneath the poplar trees;
The sun looms like such golden face,
Their green leaves wave with airy grace,
In fresh September's breeze.

On one fair disk of gold and brown,
A purple butterfly lights down;
A sister-blossom yields
Her honey store, content to be,
A late provider for the bee,
Flown here from clover fields.

Such dawning day when climbs the sun,
And sunshine till his course is run,
The royal blossoms raise
Their grand, wide-circled golden eyes,
To watch his journey through the skies,
Undazzled by his blaze.

The butterfly may sleep or soar,
The bee may steal their honey store,
But still the flowers gaze
With burning looks of changeless love,
Like worshippers of Jupiter
Until the day is gone.

Pale maid beside the garden wall!
Thy lilies brave orpiate, straight and tall,
The sunflower's stately grace,
The golden treasure of thine hair,
Like such should be thy happy manner day
With peaceful autumn years.

In the time coming, Love's purple banner
Love's parsley betokening sorrow past,
And until it come to thee,
And ere thy summer time is o'er,
Thy precious heart-seeds sow in other store,
For life's brown working-bee.

Thy summer, though love should come
And fold his pinions in thy home,
Left by one's glowing flame,
Mark then the sunflower's constant grace,
And faithful love, though life's changing days,
The sun of faith and love.

—*Mrs. Sigourney, in the Four Seasons.*

THE WRONG UMBRELLA.

AN EVERY DAY STORY.

It is lamentable that the moral sense of mankind takes so little account of the rights of property as regards books and umbrellas. Many people who are in most respects excellent members of society will borrow books without stint and, if they do not return them, at least discovers, will keep them without compunction, and when you hint that they have had them rather long, will matter, "Confound the fellow, does he think I want to read his books?" I have had differences with my best friends on this score, and have even been asked whether I had not better fine everybody who retained my valuable volumes beyond a fixed time, as if I were a village library. Such insults have been borne with meekness, because I have always remembered with remorse how I once revelled in the thought of having made away with Johnson's umbrella. The latter is of the public morals in the matter of umbrellas is truly awful, but retribution will sometime overtake him who plots against the peace of households. Let me tell how it overtook me.

A long time ago I was madly enamored of Mary Jane Bowles. Mary Jane was what you would call a pocket Venus, and often have I been tempted to tuck her under my arm, like a package of sugar and fly to the nearest desert island. She was an artless girl, and very fond of society—especially the society of young men with whom I was not on terms of ardent friendship. I did not blame her for this, and when she invited me to tea, and I found Johnson had also been invited, my discerning eye observed that this was not coquetry, but pure exuberance of spirits. Mr. Bowles, I noticed, was of the same opinion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to have my judgment confirmed by an experienced parent. Mrs. Bowles, had she been alive, would no doubt have agreed with us.

I had known Mary Jane since she wore short frocks. Johnson had known her but a month. It was pleasant to hear her call me Sam and him Mr. Johnson, but somehow the familiarity in my case seemed to have bred not contempt—O dear, no! nothing of that kind—but a sort of nonchalance of manner. (How tasteful the French language is when one wants to express a very delicate shade of meaning!) But that was her artlessness.

"Dear me, Sam," she observed, at the tea-table, "what have you got such a long face for?"

Johnson's attentions had made me a little pensive.

"Something must be long to make up for the prevailing shortness," I said.

Johnson was not much taller than Mary Jane. I made a note of that sarcasm afterward. My impromptus are too often lost.

"Don't be impertinent, sir! Look into that spoon. Your face is exactly like the reflection you see there—isn't it, Mr. Johnson?"

He grinned.

It was then I observed, for the first time, the singular breadth of his visage. His grin seemed to extend across the room.

"If Mr. Johnson will hold the spoon horizontally, he may admire his own image," I remarked, plaintively.

Johnson grinned again. He was one of those insanely good-natured men whom it is quite impossible to annoy.

"Sam, you are outrageous," said Mary Jane. "Mr. Johnson and I are going to practice our duet. You stop here and talk to pa."

Mr. Bowles had to be aroused from the doze into which he usually dropped after tea. It was in that habit that my penetration had detected his conviction that Mary Jane was an artless creature.

He woke up, and asked me what were my views on tramways. His composition was fine, crusty, conservatism, and he disliked innovations. His port wine was fine and crusty, too; but that is by the way.

I was listening to the duet overhead, and had a very indistinct idea of what I was saying myself. I cannot sing, but it was not for that reason that I objected to the preposterously operatic way in which Johnson was conducting himself.

"Tramways, my dear sir, are, as you so justly observe, the chief scourges of mankind. From the earliest time they have been noted for their hostility to human virtue, and—"

"I have lands and proved dwellings. And still nothing to show."

Sang Johnson, up stairs.

"And as for you, my monstrous, my unnatural friend, you shall never have her. Never, never, never!"

"I believe only you and I have brought umbrellas. "There'll be an awful scrimmage for cabs. Luckily we haven't far to walk."

He was grinning more than ever, but he could not have heard me. A cab would not suit him, of course! He wanted to walk home with Mary Jane slowly—very slowly, so that—heavy! I would do the deed. I would throw his umbrella—

"Oh, Sam, do take me down to refreshments! I asked Mr. Johnson, but he has forgotten me."

She looked up into my face so bewitchingly that my heart thumped as if it were a door-knocker in the grasp of a Johnson postman. He knew she was thirsting for claret cup, and yet he left her. Her. Careless brute! What a husband he would make! Whereas, in me—in me—she would find—

"Mary Jane," I whispered, as we left the giddy crowd that stood around the lights, "Mary Jane, may I see you home?"

"If you are a good boy, perhaps you may. But here's Mr. Johnson, and I owe him a dance."

He took her away, but she looked back at me with a smile. I really never saw such an artless girl in my life.

And now to make assurance doubly sure, I crept up-stairs to the room where the umbrellas had been left. The gas was out and the window open. The melancholy voices of divers cats seemed to protest against the crime, but my mind was firm. It could see nothing. No matter. I knew where my victim had put his umbrella. I groped for it. I grasped it by the ferrule and just then a footstep startled me. I rushed to the window and dropped the hateful thing into the black abyss. There was a splash. I felt a cardoous sweat. He brought his umbrella for fear of rain. Well, it might do its duty in the water basin.

I listened. All was quiet. The next room was in darkness. There could be no witness. I went down to the refreshment-room, drank a glass of port, chatted awhile with Mrs. Twig, and recovered my self-possession. Then I sought Mary Jane. Johnson had just crossed the room to her when I entered. Instantly she was seized with a violent fit of coughing. I ran for a glass of water. When I returned the coughing became worse than ever, but that unfeeling monster, Johnson, grinned till I thought the corners of his mouth would meet in the nape of his neck.

When I asked if she felt better, Mary Jane went off again and presently the cough was so bad that she had to leave the room. I remarked to Johnson that she must have caught cold; and then he coughed. No doubt she had been out on the balcony with him to see whether the rain had ceased. But wait a little, my grinning friend!

Everything was now going away. With a fiendish delight I saw Johnson walk up-stairs to get his hat and coat and him—Ha! ha! I waited till he came down. He was perfectly cool, and—did my eyes mock me—he had in his hand an umbrella! I could not see the handle, but of course it was mine. The fellow's impudence staggered me. I took up into the room alone. There was no umbrella there. It was mine!

I went down, resolved to make an example of Johnson. He stood in the hall, leisurely putting on his gloves.

"Excuse me," I said calmly, "but you have got my umbrella."

"I think not," he replied, with his everlasting grin!

"But you have, sir. There can be no mistake about it. Pray is your umbrella a handle an alligator's head in Germ—in solid silver?"

"I think not," said Johnson, coolly. He held up the umbrella.

It was not mine!

"I am not quite ready, Sam. What's the matter? Oh, dear! And Mrs. Twig says she has lent every umbrella she has. Are you sure you brought it? Oh, thank you, Mr. Johnson. Good night, Sam; Mr. Johnson will see me home. I isn't raining much, and you won't get wet if you run all the way."

I don't know whether I got wet or not. For that matter, I don't know how I got home. I believe the Twigs thought I had been drinking too much. Perhaps I had, or how could I have thrown the wrong umbrella out of the window. It was found some weeks later, and, when it was brought to me in a pulpy condition by some waif who is the smallest of wags, he suggested that I should adopt a water-butt and umbrella as a creed. Johnson did propose to "the little Bowles" during that walk home. They are married now. That umbrella business remained a mystery, but I am still convinced of the artlessness of Mary Jane.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE years will go on; but we shall never be able to say that time no mower.

Fashion Notes.

Carrick capes are seen on nearly all the new suits.

Long tulle veils, studded with silver stars, are worn.

Coral jewelry is again worn by ladies as well as babies.

Flat pockets of lace are seen on the most elegant dresses.

New silks have a polka dot, or flower in satin of the same color.

Lace barbes are worn around the neck fastened by a bow or flower.

Black and silver gray are the colors for elderly ladies' dress materials.

White chatter roses or bunches of violets are worn by ladies in half mourning.

Old-fashioned ponchos or reticules are worn again for the handkerchief and fan.

Long graceful loops of ribbon are fastened at the throat in place of made-up bows.

Dancing dresses for young ladies have short pointed trains that are easily managed.

A pretty design in the filagree silver jewelry is a tiny opera fan for pin and ear-rings.

Cashmere stockings in pale shades of blue, embroidered with damask roses are exquisite.

One of the prettiest ornaments for the hair for the evening is a gauzy butterfly in gold or silver.

Raw silk materials, like furniture coverings, are used for overdresses of imported costumes.

Low slippers are of the same color as the evening dress, and are worn with stockings of the same shade.

Scarf pins, with the enameling in very bright colors, and representing Chinese pictures, are in great demand.

Traveling pocket-cases for ladies contain sponge for stamping the hair and sparazies for heating the tongs.

Maroon velvet is coming in vogue for bonnets, trimmed with bands of chinchilla and shaded grey ostrich feathers.

Sleeves of morning and day dresses are made narrow at the wrist to admit the cuisine cuff, now so much worn.

Woolen stockings come in the long English shape, in drab colors, and are far handsomer in finish than ever before.

For evening dresses, young ladies in mourning wear plain white muslin with white dresses mingled with small black grapes.

Square cards, with the name of the writer engraved in the left hand corner, with envelopes to correspond, are the most stylish.

Fashionable furs comprise a flat boa about two yards in length, and a muff Jane went off again and presently the of moderate size, made up without stiff interlinings.

A new dress trimming is velvet cut in the form of a scallop and embroidered with colored silk. Another is silk lace thickly studded with pearl beads. Tulle evening dresses are trimmed with sea-weed.

A pretty conceit in the way of a white felt bonnet has the crown trimmed with crimson faille; one cream-colored feather or node forward over the crown, and a crimson one falls over a cream faille bow in the back; the face trimmings are crimson moss-rosebuds nestled down among the soft tufts of old Maltese lace.

A new and very pretty ware for ornamental purposes has made its appearance within the past few months and is called "Belleek" ware. It is made in the north of Ireland, and has the exquisite delicacy and finish of mother-of-pearl. Its glaze is so brilliant that it is iridescent, while its lustre is that of fine glass. It is not transparent, but has the effect of transparency from the delicacy of its tints and the perfect polish of its glaze.

The Duke of Portland.—The Duke of Portland, who has given such magnificent donations for the relief of the sick and wounded in the East is a hypochondriac of 70, with an income of $750,000 a year. He suffers from a disfiguring malady, and lives in seclusion, whether at Welbie Abby, his seat in Nottinghamshire, or the most famous of these places known as "the dukeries," or London. In the latter he inhabits a vast gloomy mansion in Cavendish Square. The Duke can not bear to be seen, and has erected at the back of his house an immense screen of iron and glass, which completely prevents the neighbors from gratifying their curiosity. It is said that after dark he may be seen pacing the garden in the midst of Cavendish Square. Neither he nor his brothers, all dead, ever married. One of them Lord George Bentinck, who was cut off in his prime, was the hope of the Tory party, and the first "turfite" in England.

WIT AND HUMOR.

ALL hail the recommendation of winter.

THE MAN who has been sparking a girl says that she has a heart of flint.

TWENTY-FIVE counties in Virginia have refused to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquor.

A MAN HAD, who felt obliged to make a present to a lady, saw a statuette in a crockery store broken into a few pieces, and asked the prices. The salesman said it was worthless, but that he could have it for the cost of packing in a box. He sent it to the lady with his card, congratulating himself that she would imagine it had become ruined while on its way home. The effect was not what was expected, for the tradesman had carefully wrapped each piece in a separate paper.

THIS is the age of mire in the prairie regions of the West. But then mirages are not uncommon in that section.

"HAVE you any loose change this morning" said a young fellow to his companion. "No, indeed; money is tight."

A LITTLE girl while watching the rain turned to her mother and said: "Ma, I guess the weather's so warm its melting the clouds."

It is almost impossible to wash ink-stains out of clothing, but if you use the same ink to mark a name on a boiled shirt it will disappear in two weeks.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—The experience of many a life, "What a fool I have been!" The experience of many a wife, "What a fool I've got!"

A FIFTH avenue young lady has completed a list of her gentleman acquaintance, and entered their names in a handsome parlor album. She plainly calls it her "him-book."—*N. Y. Commercial.*

WHEN a woman comes to the door and calls after her husband, "Peter R-E-E!"—finishing the last syllable in capital letters—you may know that she is not in a capital humor.

SPELLBINDS after having shown his youngest boy how to black his own boots every morning, remarked that "there's nothing like having a little son shine in the house."

ESMOND writing-master (to a young lady pupil): "I can teach your nothing; your hand is already a very fine one, and your I's are the most beautiful I have ever seen."

SEVERAL exchanges are giving directions "How to Dress." The most sensible way is to stay in bed till the fire is built.

"WHY, John, a sewing journal," "is the sensation of thirst generally felt at the wedding feast?" "May we ask," wonderingly inquires the Burlington *Hawkeye*, "if the seconde extends clear across this continent?"

THE reason why a woman requires a large wallet for the transportation of a half-hour's shopping excursion, is so deeply stuffed with shinplasters.

A TRAMP dropped in this morning and meekly inquired the location of the town of Thunder. He said whenever he asked for work he was told to "go to Thunder," and he supposed they must want some hands there.—*Camden Post.*

ONE day, shortly after an eclipse of the moon, a country servant had occasion to be in town at the shoemaker's. Crispin asked her if she had seen the eclipse of the moon last week. Her reply was: "No; I wonder in the town that night."

"A MAN, however innocent he may be, is always enveloped in a thick cloud of damaging circumstantial evidence, which is only to be seen against the hotel corner, carefully drawn out a wooden toothpick and tries to light it on the top of a glass cigar case.

"MAMMA, where do the cows get the milk?" asked Willie, looking up from the foaming pan of milk which he had been intently regarding. "Where do you get your tears?" was the answer. After a thoughtful silence he again broke out: "Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?"

"He took three drops of thought and beat them into a bushel of bubbles," was the description given of a speaker whose oratory ran ahead of his logic. Rowland Hill said of some one in his day, "they had a river of words, with only a spoonful of thought."

THE fire reporter for the *Post* says, concerning the conflagration of the North Point Dock warehouse: "The pig iron is, of course, uninjured. This quieted much apprehension, for it was considered certain that if the pig iron had caught fire nothing could have saved it."—*San Francisco Mail.*

THE buildings of the coming Paris Exhibition in 1878 are the largest yet conceived for the purpose. The area of the main building is nearly 2,300 feet more than 1,100 feet. The eight independent courts are all parallel, and are divided into two series of four each, one series being devoted to the productions of France, and the other to the rest of the exhibitions. In the center of the garden between the two series are two ranges of fine art galleries. On the opposite side of the river is the Trocadero Palace, which is to be devoted to the history of man from the savage state down to the most modern appliances of science and art. It will afterwards be used as a municipal museum.

The Clock of Clocks.

In Mengel's building is now on exhibition, to all probability, the most wonderful clock in the world. It was built by Stephen D. Engle, a watchmaker, at Hazleton. He is about forty-five years of age, and was about twenty years in perfecting the clock. Mr. Reid paid Mr. Engle $6,000 for it. Engle never saw the Strasbourg clock. In fact, he had never traveled more than two hundred miles from home at any time. The clock stands eleven feet high. At its base it is about four feet wide and at the top about two. It is about three feet deep at the base, gradually less toward the top. Its colors are dark blue with gold.

The Strasbourg clock is thirty feet high, yet its mechanism is not as intricate nor has it as many figures as the Hazleton clock. The Strasbourg clock's figures are about three feet high and the American clock's about nine inches. Three minutes before the hour a glorious angel inside the clock plays an anthem. It has five tunes. Bells are then rung, and when the hour is struck double doors in an alcove open and a figure of Jesus appears. Double doors to the left then open, and the apostles appear slowly, one by one, in procession. As they appear and pass Jesus they turn around to him. Jesus bows to them, turns again and proceeds through the double doors in an alcove on the right. As Peter approaches, Satan looks out of the window above and tempts him. Five times the devil appears, and when Peter passes denying Christ, the cock flaps his wings and crows. When Judas appears, Satan comes down from his window and follows Judas out in the procession, and then goes back up to his place to watch Judas appearing on both sides. As the procession has passed, Judas and the three Marys disappear and the doors are closed.

The scene can be repeated seven times in an hour if necessary, and the natural motion of the clock produces it just three times per hour, whereas the Strasbourg procession is made but once a day, at 12 o'clock. Below the plans is the main dial, about thirteen inches in diameter. To its right is a figure of Time with an hour-glass. Above this is a window at which appear figures representing Youth, Manhood, and Old Age. To the left of the dial is a skeleton representing Death. When the hour hand approaches the first quarter, Time reverses his hour-glass and strikes one on a bell with his scythe, when another bell inside responds, then Childhood appears instantly. When the hour-hand approaches the second quarter, or half hour, tones are heard the strokes of two bells. Then Youth appears, and the organ plays a hymn. After three minutes Time strikes two and reverses his hour-glass, when two bells respond inside. One minute after this a chime of bells is heard, when the Saviour comes walking out. Then the apostles appear in procession. The clock also tells the moon's changes, the tides, the months, days, and day of the month and year, and has signs of the zodiac, and on top a soldier in armor is constantly on guard, walking back and forward. As the hour approaches, Manhood, Old Age and Death take part in the panorama.—*Hazleton, Pa. Journal.*

A WOMAN is handy thing to have about the house. She doesn't cost any more to keep than you'll give her, and she'll take a great interest in you. If you go out at night, she'll be awake when you get home, and then she'll tell you all about yourself, and more too. Of course she'll know where you've been, and what keps you out so late, and will tell you; yet, right after she gets through telling you that, she will set you where you have been and what kept you out so late; and after you tell her, and she won't believe you, you mustn't mind that; and if, after, going to bed, she says she hasn't closed her eyes for the night, and then keeps up the matinee two hours longer, and won't go to sleep when she gets a chance, you mustn't mind that either; its her nature.

A CIRCUS clown was overheard conversing with the proprietor of a sideshow.

"I hear you're going to marry," said the clown.

"Yes, sir! Fine girl, too. Nifty!"

"Good looking, eh?"

"Well, no, not exactly that—but she's got fish-scales all over her, and six fingers on one hand; and that's what I call treasure!"

STANLEY says the African cannibals have no baby farms. The fact, the babies have no show at all there.

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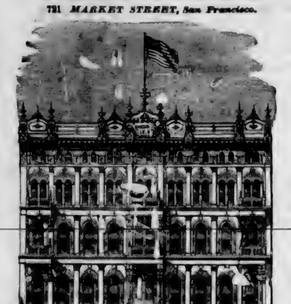
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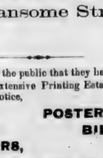
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These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain no mercury or other mineral or deleterious substance, but are entirely vegetable. They eliminate the bilious matter from the system, and by their use [illegible] is impossible whose they are taken. They do not deter from daily labor, by causing depression they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to old ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

with CURE, in their testimony, three-fourths of [illegible] is confidently given equal.

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SOLE AGENTS

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such full and unanimous assurance, on the side of health, as it has from

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor? Use only remedy made entirely vegetable use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, use this and need no other so-called remedies without permanent relief, and in many instances, a speedy

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again.'

VOL. XV. NO. 26. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1878. WHOLE NO. 828

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SUNFLOWER.

They blossom brightly, straight and tall,
Against the honey garden wall,
Beneath the poplar trees
The rain beats, but each golden face,
Their green leaves wave with airy grace,
As fresh as sunshine's breeze.

On one fair disk of gold and brown,
A purple butterfly lights down;
A sister-blossom yields
Her honey store, content to be,
A late provider for the bee.
Flowers from clover fields.

Each drooping day when climbs the sun,
And shadeless till his noon time is run,
The royal blossoms raise
Their proud, wide-crowned golden rose,
To watch his journey through the skies,
Undaunted by his blaze.

The butterfly may sleep or soar,
The bee may steal their honey store,
But still the flowers remain
With haughty gold and purple vest,
Like some rich monarch's throne at rest,
Or warrior on the plain.

Pale maid beside the garden wall!
Thy lithe form supple, straight and tall,
The sunflower's stately grace,
The golden treasure of thine hair,
Like rich sunlight, that is fair
Bright halo round the face.

And through their flowers looking down,
We find thine eyes of softest brown
Like softest violet's eyes,
We watch thee standing in the bloom,
Thy sunflowers in a golden room,
Yet mock an evening's star!

Ah, watching maiden, long, tall sunflowers strikes,
Deep thoughts, that fill our time worn eyes
With fearful, fond surprise,
God give the sunshine on thy way;
God crown thy future happy summer day
With peaceful autumn years.

In one time sunflowers, we will note YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

For sale by all Druggists.

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"Dear me, Sam, she observed, at the tea-table, "what have you got such a long face for?"

Johnson's attentions had made me a little pensive.

"Something must be long to make up for the prevailing shortness," I said.

Johnson was not much taller than Mary Jane. I made a note of that remark afterward. My impromptus are too often lost.

"Don't be impertinent, sir! Look into that spoon. Your face is exactly like the reflection you see there—isn't it, Mr. Johnson?"

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It was then I observed, for the first time, the singular breadth of his visage. His grin seemed to extend across the room.

"If Mr. Johnson will hold the spoon horizontally, he may admire his own image," I remarked, playfully.

Johnson grinned again. He was one of those insanely good-natured men whom it is quite impossible to annoy.

"Sam, you are outrageous," said Mary Jane. "Mr. Johnson and I are going to practice our duet. You stop here and talk to pa.

Mr. Bowles had to be aroused from the doze into which he usually dropped after tea. It was in that habit that my penetration had detected his conviction that Mary Jane was an artless creature.

I'm woke up, and asked me what were my views on tramways. His composition was fine, ornate, conservatism, and he disliked innovations. His port wine was fine and crusty, too; but that is by the way.

I was listening to the duet overhead, and had a very indistinct idea of what I was saying myself. I cannot say but it was not for that reason that I objected to the preposterously operatic way in which Johnson was conducting himself.

"Tramways, my dear sir, are, as you so justly observe, the chief scourges of mankind. From the earliest time they have been noted for their hostility to human virtue, and—"

"I have loads and proud dwellings. And all shall be mine."

Sang Johnson, up stairs.

"And it is, you may, monstrous that landed proprietors and dicated householders should overpride the popular protest in this matter, especially as we know that—that for purposes of training—tramways are—"

"My dear boy, you are not well," interrupted Mr. Bowles, kindly. "Have a glass of wine."

When I left the house that evening I was thoroughly ill. I struck me that Johnson had Mary Jane in his mind's eye. I could not damage that organ of virtue; I satisfied that nothing would be gained by hitting him. But something would have to be done. I wanted to marry Mary Jane. She was a charming girl, and her father had a little money.

My suspicions about Johnson were confirmed next day. I met a lively friend, who asked:

"Oh, you know Johnson?"

"Well?"

"He's going in for the little Bowles. He told me he should propose to her to-morrow night, when he is home from Twig's party."

"Perdition!"

"Yes, a pushing girl, isn't she. Thought you were sweet on her, too?"

"Pooh!—Oh, no, not all! There's my omnibus. Ta-ta!"

Going to propose when he took her home! Twig! By all the powers, he should not take her home from Twig's!

It had been agreed that I should escort Mary Jane to the halls of Twig. It was a fine night apparently, but I took my umbrella. It was a new one, surmounted by an alligator's head in German silver. Previously I invoked Jupiter Flavius to befriend me, and hoped that Johnson would leave his umbrella at home.

It was less than ten minutes' walk, but there was enough to show a little preliminary moisture, if not to put the grand question itself. With an artless girl like Mary Jane it was best to approach such a subject by degrees.

"I was just such a night as this," I said, softly, "when you and I, Mary Jane, trod the grassy turf beside the," murmuring brook—"

"Oh, I remember!" she exclaimed, laughing in her guileless way. "I know what you are going to say. That was the time the ball flew over the stile, running away from the bull. And your nose was done up in sticking plaster, you know, and you scratched my face with it, sir!"

I had forgotten that circumstance; but what did it matter?

"Yes, Mary Jane," I said passionately. "And why did my nose scratch your face? Because my lips were seeking that paradise which now—"

"Good evening, Miss Bowles."

It was Johnson. I saw him grin in the moonlight, and—confusion—he had brought his umbrella.

There was a little dancing at Twig's, but I had no pleasure in it. My mind was full of Johnson's umbrella. It came before my diseased vision like Macbeth's dagger. I clutched at it and I had it not.

Time wore on. I stood at the window alone, and looked out at the weather. Heavy clouds obscured the moon. Heavy drops began to fall. Then the temptation had me in its grip.

"His umbrella!" I gasped. "I—I'll hide it."

"It's going to be a nasty night after all," said a hated voice at my elbow. "I believe only you and I have brought umbrellas. "There'll be an awful scrimmage for cabs. Luckily we haven't far to walk."

He was grinning more than ever, but he could not have heard me. A cab would not suit him, of course! He wanted to walk home with Mary Jane slowly—very slowly, so that—Irony! I would do the deed. I would throw his umbrella—

"Oh, Sam, do take me down to refreshments! I asked Mr. Johnson, but he has forgotten me."

She looked up into my face so beseechingly that my heart thumped as if it were a door-knocker in the grasp of a demon postman. He knew she was thirsting for claret cup, and yet he left her. Her. Careless brute! What a husband he would make! Whereas, in me—in me—she would find—

"Mary Jane," I whispered, as we left the giddy crowd that stood around the liquids, "Mary Jane, may I see you home?"

"If you are a good boy perhaps you may. But here's Mr. Johnson, and I owe him a dance."

He took her away, but she looked back at me with a smile. I really never saw such an artless girl in my life.

And now to make assurance doubly sure, I crept up-stairs to the room where the umbrellas had been left. The gas was out and the window open. The melancholy voices of divers cats seemed to protest against the crime, but my nerves were firm. I could see nobody. No matter. I knew where my property had put his umbrella. I groped for it. I grasped it by the ferruled end. Just then a footstep startled me. I crouched in the window and dropped the baleful thing into the black abyss. There was a splash. I felt a sardonic joy. He had brought his umbrella for fear of rain. Well, it might do its duty in the water butt.

I listened. All was quiet. The next room was in darkness. There could be no danger now. I crept down to the refreshment-room, drank a glass of wine, chatted awhile with Mrs. Twig, and recovered my self-possession. Then I sought Mary Jane. Johnson had just crossed the room to her when I entered. Suddenly she was seized with a violent fit of coughing. I ran for a glass of water. When I returned the coughing was more than ever, but that unfeeling monster, Johnson, grinned till I thought the corners of his mouth would meet in the nape of his neck.

When I asked if she felt better Mary Jane went off again. Suddenly the cough was so bad that she had to leave the room. I remarked to Johnson that she must have caught cold, and then he coughed. No doubt she had been out on the balcony with him to see whether the rain had ceased. He's wait a little, my grimming friend!

Everybody was now going away. With a fiendish delight I saw Johnson walk up-stairs to get his hat and coat and his—Ha! ha! I waited till he came down. He was perfectly cool, and—did my eyes mock me—he had in his hand an umbrella! I could see the handle, but of course it was mine. The intelligence staggered me. I tore up into the room above. There was no umbrella there. It was mine!

I went down, resolved to make an example of Johnson. He stood in the hall, leisurely putting on his gloves.

"Excuse me," I said calmly, "but you have got my umbrella."

"I think not," he replied, with his everlasting grin!

"But you have, sir. There can be no mistake about it. They is your umbrella handle an alligator's head in German silver?"

"I think not," said Johnson, coolly. He held up the umbrella.

It was not mine!

"I am not quite ready, Sam. What's the matter? Oh, dear! And Mrs. Twig says she has lent every umbrella she has. Are you sure you brought it? Oh, thank you, Mr. Johnson. Good night, Sam; Mr. Johnson will see me home. I ain't raining much, and you won't get wet if you run all the way."

I don't know whether I got wet or not. For that matter, I don't know how I got home. I believe the Twigs thought I had been drinking too much. Perhaps I had, or how could I have thrown the wrong umbrella out of the window. It was found some weeks later, and, when it was brought to me in a pulpy condition by young Twig, who is the smallest of wags, he suggested that I should adopt a water-butt and umbrella as a creed. Johnson did propose to "the little Bowles" during that walk home. They are married now. That umbrella business remained a mystery, but I am still convinced of the artlessness of Mary Jane.—*Chicago Ledger.*

THE WRONG UMBRELLA.

AN EVERY DAY STORY.

It is lamentable that the moral sense of mankind takes so little account of the rights of property as regards books and umbrellas. Many people who are in most respects excellent members of society will borrow books without stint and, if they do return them without the covers, will keep them without compunction, and when you hint that they have had them rather long, will matter, "Confound the fellow, does he think I want to steal his books?" I have had differences with my best friends on this score, and have even been asked whether I had not better fine everybody who retained my valuable volumes beyond a fixed time, as if I were a village library. Such inanity have been borne with meekness, because I have always remembered with remorse how I once revealed in the thought of having made away with Johnson's umbrella. The laxity of the public morals in the matter of umbrella is truly awful, but retribution will sometime overtake him who plots against his neighbor's paraphenalia. Let me tell how it overtook me.

A long time ago I was madly enamored of Mary Jane Bowles. Mary Jane was what you would call a pocket Venus, and often have I seen bumped to tuck her under my arm, like a package of sugar and fly to the nearest desert island. She was an artless girl, and very fond of society—especially the society of young men with whom I was not on terms of ardent friendship. I did not blame her for this, and when she invited me to tea, and I found Johnson had also been invited, my discerning eye observed that this was not coquetry, but pure exuberance of artless. Mr. Bowles, I noticed, was of the same opinion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to have my judgment confirmed by an experienced parent. Mrs. Bowles, had she been alive, would no doubt have agreed with us.

I had known Mary Jane since she wore short frocks. Johnson had known her but a month. It was pleasant to hear her call me Sam and him Mr. Johnson, but somehow the familiarity in my case seemed to have bred not contempt—O dear, no! nothing of that kind—but a sort of nonchalence of manner. (How useful the French language is when one wants to express a very delicate shade of meaning!) But that was her artlessness.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, February 23, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

EXPLANATION.—The *Elevator* of last week calls attention to the fact that a column of matter which had been printed in that paper, Feb. 9th, appeared in the APPEAL of last week; the reason was, a galley of our matter was accidentally knocked into "pi" in making up the form, which compelled us to call upon Messrs. Russell & Gibson's printing office, where the *Elevator* and thirty or more "patent outside" papers get their selections; hence it is plain to see that the printed matter we obtained was not the *Elevator's*, but belonged to Messrs. Russell & Gibson, whose printing office is at No. 518 Clay St. The matter for the APPEAL is especially written and selected for it every week, which, added to its able correspondence from all parts of the country, have placed it high in the estimation of all intelligent people of this Coast.

MASONIC.

A Conflict of Authority among the Colored Masons.

(From the Omaha Bee, Feb. 11th.)

OMAHA, Feb. 11, 1878.

In your Issue of the 9th in a notice for a Masonic Convention of Colored Masons, said convention to meet in Omaha on the 13th and 14th of this month, for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge for the State of Nebraska, and that said convention was called by the Wm. D. Matthew's Lodge and others. Now, we wish to give due notice to all whom it may concern, that no such convention has been called by the lodge formerly known as the Wm. D. Matthews Lodge and others. There are only two warranted lodges in this State composed of colored Masons, namely: Western Star Lodge, No. 74, Omaha, formerly known as Wm. D. Mathews Lodge, No. 6, and Mount Olive Lodge, No. 20 Lincoln. We deny the right of Wm. D. Matthews of Kansas, to come into our State and call a Masonic Convention for the purpose of forming a Grand Lodge. It is a right which belongs respectively to the warranted lodges in this state only, and it seems to us that any honest Masons, with common Masonic judgment know that it requires the co-operation of three warranted lodges to form a Grand Lodge in any State or Territory, and we brand this movement of Wm. D. Matthews, of Kansas, and all concerned as an unwarranted usurpation of powers unknown and in conflict with every principle of Masonic jurisprudence, and we call upon all Masons, in good standing, to discountenance this purposely illegal and unreasonable Masonic gathering. We also wish to inform the public, and all concerned, that Wm. D. Matthews' Lodge, of Omaha, at its regular meeting in November, withdrew its allegiance from King Solomon's Grand Lodge, of Kansas, and joined the Grand Lodge of Missouri. The vote was unanimous with one exception.

E. R. Overall, Worshipful Master.
John Slye, Senior Warden.
John S. Craigs, Juuior Warden.
Wm. B. Peyton, Treasurer.
J. H. Curry, Secretary.
Charles Butler, Senior Deacon.
J. W. Cook, Junior Deacon.
H. Kinney, Tyler.

[The reason which prompted the Lodge to take the above action have heretofore been published in the APPEAL.]

Masonic Correspondence.

We have received during the last six months nearly all the printed proceedings and correspondence of the colored Grand Lodges of Masons in the Eastern States; some we have commented on and some we have not. The latest for 1877-8 are from Kansas, Nebraska and Arkansas. Our desk is full of them at the present time, from nearly all other jurisdictions, but space prohibits us, from week to week, from giving any of them an extended notice. We feel grateful, however, that all the Independant Grand Lodges in the Eastern States, have for a number of years recognized the PACIFIC APPEAL as their official organ, while so many other papers, published by colored men in the Eastern States, are so much nearer to them. By the consistent course of the APPEAL in their behalf, since its establishment, fifteen years ago, we are glad to know that it has merited their approbation. We hope that they will further increase their subscription list for the year 1878

The Zion A. M. E. Church Litigation.

Last October Rev. A. C. Fishor brought suit in the Third District Court to recover $689.75 from the First African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, of San Francisco, for services rendered as pastor, under a contract. To-day the defendant filed an answer to the complaint, which denies that the plaintiff was ever employed as pastor for a term of one year, or for any other term; or that he was to be paid $600 for his services, or any other sum; or that he ever performed services as pastor, except in an ignorant, wretched, insulting and and unsatisfactory manner, and avers that he was employed as pastor from month, at a salary of $30 per month; that when he was employed he falsely represented himself fully competent to perform all the duties devolving upon a pastor, when in fact he was wholly incompetent to perform such duties, and was ignorant of the manner in which a pastor should conduct himself and perform pastoral duties in the pulpit; that he wilfully neglected to perform said duties; that he insulted and abused the congregation, and thereby drove members of the Church away; that his sermons were poor, worthless and abusive; that while acting as a servant of the Lord, he accepted a position as a servant of some man with a family in San Rafael, at $50 a month wages, which position he now retains; that in October last he was removed by the Bishop from said pastorate to a church in Napo; and, finally, that he has been overpaid by the defendant to the amount of $16.25 for his services.

PERSONAL.—J. G. Jones, Chicago, Ill.: The subject matter of your communication of Feb. 10th, in reference to dancing and public entertainments in Masonic lodge rooms, has already been published in the APPEAL. Want of space prevents us making the corrections you forward. ED.

Mr. A. W. Royden, the newly appointed Assistant District Attorney, with Mr. D. E. Murphy, makes the incessant labors of that office go along now as smoothly as clockwork Mr. Royden is a valuable accession to the District Attorney's Office, having made a very able District Attorney in Stockton sometime ago.

Letter from Stockton.

STOCKTON, Feb. 12th, 1878.

To say that the people of Stockton and San Joaquin Valley are jubilant but half expresses the idea. We are all rejoicing with exceeding joy over the copious rain, which ensures bountiful crops, and gives a guarantee of prosperity for the future. Up to the present time nearly ten inches of rain have fallen, and the beauty of it is that it is not confined to a particular locality, but is general throughout the Valley. On the "West Side" of the San Joaquin where for three seasons the farmers have raised nothing, the farmers say the rain is sufficient and their crops are assured. With a very little moisture in March and April, the San Joaquin Valley will be one vast grain field.

POLITICAL.

The Workingmen's movement has reached Stockton and is quite popular. Kearny and Wallock have been here and addressed a large audience. A Central Club has been formed, and the formation of clubs in the various wards are also projected. In the "Mission Local" of October 27th.

JUDGE MCPHEETERS, who has his law office at 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco, is one of the leading lawyers of this coast, having had experience at the bar and on the bench He is an able counselor and a fine advocate, quick to see a point, with an iron will and energy that never tires, and with all a pleasant and most estimable gentleman, and we know of no man that we would sooner trust with an important law case than the Judge.

[We heartily endorse the views of the editor of the *Local* and can testify that every word contained therein is true, having been in the courts and have heard him in several important cases. Those having important civil or criminal cases we would advise to call at McPheeters' Law Office, 606 Montgomery Street, corner of Clay.—Ed]

country the laborers are organizing and have already formed a Club at Lodi and one at Acompo. These organizations are made up of *earnest, honest and thinking men*, who do not condemn a man on account of his color, so that he is not a Chinaman, to the Mongolians they are unalterably opposed, and join Kearny in saying that they "must go."

CRIMINAL.

The District Court is now in session, engaged in the trial of the case of The People vs. Cahill. The Defendant killed a man named John Griffin, on the 4th of July last, and was subsequently indicted for murder; he is ably defended by Judge Terry, J. H. Budd and George E. McStay. The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Hosmer and L. Hopkins, Esq.

ROBT. H. HYMES.

Born.

In this city, February 18th, to the wife of Wm. J. Simmons, a daughter.

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By an immense practice, extending through a period of years, having within that time proved many thousand cases of those diseases peculiar to women, I have been enabled to perfect a remedy at present and agreeable medicine that meets the requirements in almost every case. It harmonizes with positive certainty and exactitude.

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The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

Local.

PATENTS.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

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FAMILY MEDICINES

WE CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all cases of fever and ague, and in the most malignant cases, in small doses, they RELIEVE speedily. For sale by all Druggists.

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FOREVER YOUNG.

BY ESEN'S BEYOND

I thought when leaves were falling
By quiet woodland ways,
That life was like the seasons,
And lonesome autumn days.

Most fellow youth's bright summer,
And wash their pouch of gold
The heart must sit in sadness
Because it groweth old.

Then he, whose love I lean on
Smiled down like my eyes,
And though the leaves were falling
I saw the summer skies.

He kissed me, and the blossoms
Of summer time came back,
Dear heart, if love be with us,
What can the seasons lack?

BREAK OF DAY.

Over white waves in sad undertone
Break at my feet with desolate moan,
Dark is the sky, and the night is cold,
Only a long strip of silver in sight.
But a word and I speak, be first and bright,
Blacker the darkness up in the night.

And Harry comes home and forgets to kiss his wife and little girl, and says, when offered the evening papers, that he is tired of reading the papers, that they have only one thing in them! and mopes, and neglects his hour of practice at the piano, and says *No*—with at least fifty exclamation points after it—when his wife asks if he can spare her ten dollars to go shopping with the next day, and remarks that they may not have a cent to live upon in a few weeks more, for it is not unlikely that the business may close up and he be thrown out of a position.

Will, being newly married, does not greet at his wife nor forget to kiss her; but he goes about looking a prey to "green and yellow melancholy;" he devours the papers, and can enumerate every failure that has occurred between Canada and the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. If he could regulate matters according to his bias of "the eternal fitness of things," he would terminate all financial difficulties by a grand "smash-up"—just as children always end their "stage-coach" stories; all the failures should happen at once; and everybody should fail; then he would inaugurate a plague, that should destroy one-half the population—including all the lazy, the wicked, and the children—and having done that, the other half should recommence business with a fair show in the world. But, as the Almighty has not made him a deputy-controller in the affairs of this country, he will probably not have a chance to "out-Herod Herod," nor to devise financial matters upon his peculiar basis.

"Failures will go on; and men will continue to read about them, and growl because of them; and women sit patiently by, and meekly take the cross words, and trouble at the growls, and have their breakfasts seasoned with failures, and their dinners sandwiched with failures, and their evenings filled with recitations of failures, and even some of their hours of rest rendered sleepless by failures.

But I beg to be counted out of that class of womanhood. Nothing less than a toothache, or the worst form of rheumatism—not even an earthquake or an utter loss of fortune—could make me sorrowful enough to add to my business; and fifty cross husbands should not prevent me from telling them what I think is their conjugal duty at such times as these!

It is not to come to breakfast, since the morning paper, and hunt gluttonously for accounts of new failures. It is not to read the news, but, between occasional hasty snatches at their food and draughts of coffee. It is not to spend the dinner hour in recounting failure of banks, panics among mercantile firms, ruin in the dry goods' trade, embarrassments among the shoe-dealers, with little variations in the way of dry goods, groceries, hardware, and broken rehypothecations. It is not to spend the evening time about bad debts, creditors' meetings, bankrupt proceedings, and protested paper.

No long faces, no tears, no dearth of smiles, forgetfulness of pleasant words, neglect of social, parental and matrimonial duties, and attentions seeking after signs of harder times, make the failures less, or the times harder than they are.

Men go out into the world each day, and meet new faces and old acquaintance and hear all sorts of news, and discussed, and stumble across business friends who are having a harder time than themselves; and somehow they manage to smoke a solacing cigar, and have a friendly drink, and tell jokes at which to laugh, and customers to whom they sell, and before whom they assume a brave face, and, having got successfully through the day, they go home and overshadow wife and children with gloom and forebodings. And this I say is abominable.

The wife remains at home, brain and body both actively employed the day through. Not oftener than once or twice a week does she get out into the fresh air, and the stir of the world, and meet new faces, and new topics to divert her thoughts from their usual wearying monotony. At home she is constantly thinking of husband and children, and devising ways and means of lessening the household expenses. She wonders how they can manage to keep Georgie at the academy, and continue Nellie's music lessons, and buy neat spring clothing, if husband has many more failures, or should himself fail. And she thinks of the trouble "poor husband" must be in, to be so worried at the times—using the most gentle substitute for cross and peevish. And then, as she mends his socks—as daintily as possible, that the darns may not hurt his feet—and puts new collars and wristbands upon his shirts—that said shirts may last and look neat as long as possible—getting no time to read the art critiques, scientific news and book reviews in the daily, that husband *might* have read at breakfast, while he spent his time making his family blue and hunting for news of failures—she sighs when she thinks of their boy-mom days, when he never forgot to give her a parting and a greeting kiss when he sought to shield her from knowledge of all unpleasant things, when, while she poured his coffee, he read her the most interesting news and the raciest items from the paper, and when their evenings were spent over new books and magazines! And, oh! how she wishes that it were possible for those days to come again!

And you, thoughtless, selfish husband, who in your devotion to business and money-making are becoming insensible to the duties you owe your wife and family, it is for you to see that those days do come again!

It is possible enough for you to dark-en your home circle with morbidness and frowns. Whatever trials you may meet through the day banish their shadows with the home-coming, and gladden the lives of wife and children with kindly converse, abundant smiles, a heavy, cheerful, genial temper, and amusing, instructive, and entertaining conversation. At breakfast relate all the foreign and political news, with which women often desire to be familiar, but are not from lack of time, and read the reviews and witty articles, and reserve the choicest tithits of scandal, crime and failures for their own delectation on car and ferryboat. At dinner tell whom you have met, and what you have seen and heard through the day; and spend the evening socially in conversation, games or reading. And women may commence to think that something besides failures are happening, and that life is not one grant failure, but a very pleasant matter.

Why, bless us, you had better fail two or three times over (even if you do not make fifty cents on the dollar) with plenty of happy hearts and faces around you, and loving hands ready to help you on again, than be rich as Crœsus and always have the blues, and be reading and talking of failures!

There, you man stretched out on two chairs, and every other man, when you does stretch on two chairs, that is what one woman has to say about failures.

A. PANSY'S DAUGHTER.

The Usual Way.

"So you love me, do you?" inquired a sweet girl of the youth who had been talking to her. "That's bad. What have you done to deserve it? I am always treated you well?" "You have, you have, was the earnest response. "But why do you love me, from the heart?" "I trust," she went on, musingly, "you must not select the usual way, for I am not like, I want to go off in some unusual—not in the stereotyped, the common and vulgar way. Oh, promise me that you will not disappoint me in this! It is my last request." Why, what do you mean? I required the youth staring at her. "I mean that I am going to commit suicide," an engaged to Mr. Smith. You will kill me, of course. It is right that you should. It is the usual way to repay, pray! do it with a dagger. Do not use the vulgar revolver. Let there be something nice and original in this tragedy. As I said before it is my last request." "Haliall be as you say," he replied in a husky voice; and, in proof of his honorable intentions, he fired his revolver in the air and rushed to the nearest hardware store.—*Kansas City Times*.

MISSILES WITH STRANGERS.—The effect of mingling with new people, who have new ideas and new methods, is very distary. Always to see the same things, feel the same way, produces a stagnant condition of the mind and heart that is distressing to behold. There are thousands of invalids who might be greatly benefited by going away from home, even if only for a short time, to mingle with strangers, and to be touched with the magnetism of the great world as it courses in its accustomed rounds. And there are mental and moral invalids, who need the same change, to get their minds and hearts enlarged, and let in a little more of the great light of life. Outside influences are very valuable to those who at home have been very well trained by healthful influences in early youth, so that they can avoid the snares and pitfalls into which others so blindly often fall.

Poland, Hungary and Russia.

LOUIS KOSSUTH ON THE EASTERN QUESTION

Only by the restoration of Poland can Russia be pushed back upon her ancient boundaries where she ought to be; her still vast empire let her subjects become free men, and thus occupy a still glorious and prominent place at the round table of civilized nations, but a place whence she could no more threaten us and Austria, and Europe with her Panslavo-Caristical and universal-monarchical ambitions. Only when it shall be made sure on the banks of the Vistula that she can never more suffocate Turkey—only then will the Eastern question step down to an internal, and, if you like it, to a humanitarian level, and be solved in such a way as not to be dangerous to Europe. But, so long as this does not happen, the Eastern question will always remain a Russian question of power. If the Turkish empire should be dismembered in consequences of Russian pressure, or even if it should be crippled, I repeat that every inch lost by the Turks would only increase Russian power. The diminution of Turkish sovereign independence would increase Russian influence, which would act as a disturbing poison on us and on Austria; and the unavoidable consequence would be that the nations which had been severed from the Turkish rule would not become free, but Russian serfs—forming the tail of that boa constrictor which presses us closely, the arms of that polypus which clings to our flesh. These are the considerations which induce the Hungarians to adopt the view that their very existence is endangered by the war in their neighborhood. And these considerations are so momentous that if we Hungarians should continue to look on in cowardly inactivity at the dismemberment of the Turkish empire, or, which is identical, at the aggrandizement of Russian power—if we should look on in cowardly inactivity while the boa constrictor gathers material to form a new tail from the southern Slavonians, while the polypus makes out of them new trunks, it would be such suicidal insanity that I cannot find a word to designate it. We should be worse than worms creeping upon the ground if we did not protect ourselves against it. Thews are sad times. After so much blood has been spilled that the nations might become independent, we are still in the position that the fancy and the will of two or three purple-clad mortals are decisive, and not the will of the people. But the Hungarian people will live—they will not go so far in their resignation as to commit suicide for the sake of any mortal man whatever. We must rain a dike against the extension of Russian power. And to do that we must conserve and uphold the unity and independence of the Turkish empire, for at present that is the practical way to construct a dike. This view is firmly upheld by the Hungarian nation whatever form of expression they may use to state their will; and, in this respect all the Hungarians are of the same opinion without difference of party. They are of the same opinion, for they are convinced that this is a vital interest of our fatherland. And justly therefore. Hungary feels indignation and disavows—the whole Hungarian nation does it—that immoral and impolitic idea, that the Austro-Hungarian monarchy should become an accomplice in the conquest of any part of Turkey for the sake of the security of our country's vital interests.—*Contemporary Review.*

A Wonderful Specimen.

His attire would have availed the capidity of a soup fat man, and just as he stood he would have afforded first-class raw material for working up in a soap factory. He was the greatest looking man ever seen in Austin since the mail failed to bring a herd of oil men to the Manhattan mill. Likewise he was oily-tongued, his chaw was a tired, far-away look in his eye, and an unsteady motion to his legs that denoted him an out-and-out old time. He walked into the saloon and employed himself in examining the mineral colonels. After a time, he stood in front of the cabinet, he turned to the bar-keeper and said: "You've got some powerful rich rye in that." "Yes," curtly replied the barkeeper, in a tone which plainly indicated that in that little word was wrapped up and concealed the sentence, "You don't get no drunk out of me, you dog-goned old stiff." "Yes," continued the greasy man, "powerful rich; but my pa, in my cabin I've got the all-firedest richest and most peculiarist piece you ever seed in all your life. I brung it from Arizony, rigged it myself, and wouldn't take most nothing for it."

The bartender is an enthusiastic collector of specimens, and he pricked up his ears and was all attention, while the man was telling of his marvelous piece of ore. He had lived in this country long enough to understand that a man's attire is not always a sure indication of his financial condition, and that it frequently happens that men pressing a ragged and dirty appearance have a considerable amount of coin stowed in their clothes, or buried under the cabin, or deposited in banks, and he thought it would not cost a great deal to be polite to the stranger, and perhaps he could wheedle him out of that wonderful specimen. Setting a bottle out on the bar, and smiling his sweetest smile, he said: "Come up stranger and have a drink."

The stranger grasped the bottle, upturned it, and took a mighty swig two inches deep. When he had swallowed the smile and wiped his mouth on his coat sleeve, the bartender asked him what he called his specimen. and would he not bring it down sometime and let him see it.

"It's very rare stuff," said the stranger. "The experts down to Arizona call it chloride of sodium, and I gave a small piece to a fellow who has a museum back here, but I'll bring my piece down and give it to you to-morrow."

To-morrow has not yet come, but since the bar-keeper has learned that chloride of sodium is only common salt, he has bought a new pick handle and built a signal service station in front of his bar for the man who was going to give him that specimen.—*Austin Reveille.*

Two breweries, Bass's and Alsop's, in Burton-on-Trent, England, consume as much water daily as would supply a town of 45,000 inhabitants.

A CULTIVATED ear—An ear of corn.

A FOOL and his hair is soon parted—in the middle.

Advice to Newspaper Correspondents.

Never write with pen or ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editors and publishers close enough to their work.

If you are compelled to use ink, never use that vulgarity known as the blotting-pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear that will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate, he felt that good.

Don't punctuate. We prefer to punctuate all copy sent to us. And don't use capitals. Then we can punctuate and capitalize to suit ourself, and your article, when you see it in print will astonish even it it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebeian origin and publicschool breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius that a great many men possess.

Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as unintelligible as possible. We get the same price for it from the paper as though it were covered with copper-plate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. We know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United states, and the merest hint at the names is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure 8 and then draw a wavy line, and then the letter M and another wavy line, we will know that you mean Samuel Morrison, even that you mean Leonard Messenger. It is a great mistake that proper names should be written plainly. Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page, trail a line up and down every margin and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How we love to get hold of articles written in this style! and how we would like to get hold of the man who sends them! Just for ten minutes, alone—in the woods, with a cannon in our hip pocket. Revenge is sweet.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better.

When your article is completed, crumple your paper in your pocket, and carry it two or three days before sending it in. The rubs of the superfluous pocket-lint makes it lighter to handle.

If you think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. We can easily supply what is missing, and we love to do it. We have nothing else to do.

The Steam Engine.

Prof. R. H. Thurston delivered a very interesting lecture at Cooper Union, on the subject being "The Growth of the Steam Engine." It was illustrated by the stereoscope. The Professor, after referring to the steam engine as the most remarkable discovery of the age, recalled the history of the fisherman and the genii in the "Arabian Nights," and stated that he believed by the genii was meant the power of steam, which was known fully two thousand years ago, and which, possibly, the discoverer surrounded with this mystery that later he might recall the story as evidence of his knowledge. The tomb of Alexander the Great one of the greatest scientists, Hero, gave a description of an apparatus in which steam could be utilized, which is known as Hero's engine. The first application of the steam principle was by him, where it was used to open the doors of the altar when the sacrificial fires were put out. For 1800 years we lose all trace of the steam engine, but after the wars of the middle ages in 1691 an Italian writer published a work descriptive of an engine, a picture of which he exhibited in its imperfect state on the canvas. The lecturer proceeded to illustrate later discoveries, including the engine of the Marquis of Worcester, Captain Savery's engine, and advice is to take him body and soul—more him at once, for he is a stray treat, a breed very scarce in our waters.

Take him, I say, and bild on to him as he hornets bild on a tree.

An English paper gives the origin of the word "damn." It says the oath is a corruption of the French exclamation "dame." This may be so, but we always thought the word "damn" originated by a man going out into the yard an hour after sundown and being observed by a neighbor at a respectful distance to unpeg a clothes-line.—[Norristown Herald.

THE years will go on; but we shall never be able to say that snow is mower.

EX-GOV. YOUNG, of Ohio, and Governor-General Dufferin, of Canada, happened to meet at a reception in the White House, recently. The ex-governor was born on the estates of Earl Dufferin's father, in the north of Ireland. There is only a difference of two or three years between the ages of the earland Mr. Young, and a pleasant hour was passed together by the two gentlemen in recalling reminiscences of their youthful days.

Josh Billings' Advice to the Girls.

Dear girls are you in search of a husband?

That is a pumper, and you are not requested to say "Yes" out loud, but are expected to throw your eyes up sideways to the earth as tho you was looking for a pin, and reply to the interrogatory with a kind of draalin sigh.

Not tew press too tender a theme until it becums a thorn in the flesh, we will presume (for avoid argument) that you are on the lookout for something in the line. Let me give ye a few small chunks on advice how to spot your future husband:

1. The man who duz fellons or every little attenshun which you gaz from some other fellow, yu will find after you are married to him he haynes himself more than he duz yu, and what yu mistook for solissitude, yu will discover has changed to indifference.

Jellosy isn't a heart disese, it is a liver complaint.

2. A mustash is not indi-pensable; it is only a little more hair, and is much like moss and other excressenses often dor the best on sils that won't raise anything else. Don't forget that those things which you admire in a fellow before marriage, you will probably dislike in a husband after, and a mustash will get to be a long time.

3. If husbands could be took on trial as Irish estates are, two-thirds or them would probable be returned; but thess don't seem to be any law for this. Therefore, girls, yu will see that after yu git a man yu have got tew keep him, even if yu lose him. Consequently, if yu have got enny hold vittles in the house, try him on them once in a while during aourning season, and, if he swallers them well and seez he will take some more, the man who, when hiss Monday cums, will wash well.

4. Don't marry a phellar who tis always tellin how he duz another dos things. It is pru hard to wean a yung one.

5. If a young man can lead you play in on a planner, and hast beer a fish bore playing on the street without turning augmented on account of the mu sik that is in him, I say to leave him; he might not be a good lube and if yu set him hoeing out the garden, you will find that you have got a man in debt for his dinner and bootspick—and who is a man with that sort of pluck who mistakes a defeat for a victory, mi advice is to take him body and soul—leave him at once, for he is a stray beest, a breed very skarse in our waters.

Take him, I say, and bild on to him as he hornets bild on a tree.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 2, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 28, '78.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I write to inform you concerning an article that appeared in the *Chronicle* of the 24th inst. concerning the expulsion of one Dr. J. Highwarden, a colored man, from the Golden Eagle Hotel. The article states that it was done by the proprietor, at the request of Democratic Assemblymen who stop at the house. I have made inquiries from the Democratic Legislature, and they all deny knowing anything of the occurrence until they saw it in the paper, and they have no sympathy with the action of the proprietor whatever. Dorsey Gough, Assemblyman Gough's brother, asked Mr. Hornblower about the matter in my presence, and he denied that he was requested to act as he has done in the matter by any one, but had done so to protect the interests of his house. Dr. Highwarden has commenced suit, and if there is any virtue in the Civil Rights Bill, it will come out in this case. Yours, etc.

HANS JONES.

P. S. Hornblower, the proprietor, is one of your thin-skinned Republicans. H. J.

[Mr. Jones is a colored Democrat, and a Northern man, of Rochester, New York, and we believe was reared in the family or was an employee of ex-Governor Haight when in Rochester as also since they both came to this State in the early days of California. We have always found Mr. Jones to be a reliable man, but we would prefer to see the denial, through the APPEAL or some other paper, come from some of the Democrats whom Mr. Jones comes to the front and defends as not being parties to the expulsion of Dr. Highwarden from the Golden Eagle Hotel in consequence of his color. We will state, however, that we accept the statement of Mr. Hornblower in Mr. Jones' letter, which states, in substance, that [he (Hornblower) was not advised by any person but himself when he ejected Dr. Highwarden from his hotel in consequence of his (Dr. Higwarden's) color, and if Mr. Hornblower is a Republican, he has acted in such a manner as stamps him as a non-believer in Republican principles and civil rights under the law, and he should be rebuked by lawsuit by Dr. Highwarden, who is a finely educated gentleman, holding diplomas from medical colleges of Europe as also from some of the highest medical faculties in the United States.—ED. APPEAL.]

Masonic Correspondence.

CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 18, 1878.

To the Editor of the Pacific Appeal, Brother Peter Anderson, Past Grand Master:

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR—Knowing that you are interested in the progress of our ancient and time-honored institution, will you please give your opinion, through the APPEAL, in regard to having political meetings and public entertainments in Masonic Lodge rooms.

Yours fraternally,

H. G. JONES.

ANSWER.

[There have been so many abuses of the kind practiced and have been permitted by many of the high officials of the Order in several of the Grand Lodge jurisdictions, that it would be almost impossible at this late day or time to thoroughly correct these evils. In relation to holding political meetings in Lodge rooms, we consider it entirely wrong and is generally condemned by all Masons. But entertainments gotten up under the auspices of Masons may be given with the public present. The advanced spirit of the age has compelled the abandonment of many of the old notions and customs adhered to by the Masons of the last generation, and the rising generation, who are taking the place of the older Masons in each jurisdiction, will do many questionable things at times that the older Masons do not like and then claim that there is no valid prohibition in the landmarks of the Order to prevent them in taking these new departures, and when the majority of such men rules on that side of the question you must succumb. But withal, it is in the power of each Grand Lodge in each jurisdiction, at their Annual Communications, to make such laws or regulations in their respective jurisdictions to prevent subordinate Lodges from using alcoholic liquors, or having dancing, festivals, or anything else of the kind, except the legitimate doings of the Order, in their Lodge rooms. The remedy is with the Grand Lodge jurisdictions, our opinion, pro or con, notwithstanding.—ED. APPEAL.]

Public Documeat.

Our thanks are extenden to Hon. John P. Jones, U. S. Senator from Nevada, for a printed copy of his great speech on the "Coinage of Silver Dollars," delivered in the United States Senate Feb. 14th. 1878. It is one of the elaborate and able arguments made in favor of the question.

Masonic.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, (Iowa), Feb. 28, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

While on a visit to this place I met Capt. W. D. Mathews, Grand Master of the so-called Grand Lodge of Kansas, and W. R. Gambie, who has recently been installed as Grand Master of an illegal Grand Body that has been organized in the State of Nebraska. These men are traveling around through the country, making Masons, as I have before stated, without having any legal authority. In my next communication I shall inform the Masonic fraternity what are the names of the men whom they have pretended to make Masons.

JOHN G. JONES.

"BISHOPS OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH," a Steel Engraving of Bishops Paine, Pierce, Wightman, Kavanaugh, Doggett, McTyeire, Marvin and Keener; size for framing 16x20 inches, price $2; also separate engraving of Bishop Marvin for framing, size 11x14 inches. Price fifty (50) cents. AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell these splendid portraits. Send price named for sample copy of either, or both, with terms to agents. Address THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Married.

SOARES—WHITE—In this city, Sunday, February 24th, 1878, by Rev. J. F. Anderson, Mr. Jacob Soares to Miss White.

Mr. Beecher on Church Progress.

Before his sermon, last Sunday morning, Mr. Beecher announced that Amanda Smith, the colored evangelist, would speak on several evenings of this week at the Bethel and Mayflower Missions. He added:

I have lived to see a great revolution. During my ministry I have seen the time when it would have been preposterous to think of a woman speaking in our churches. But we have overcome the barbarism of that notion. When I became pastor of this church it would have required all my influence to prevent the expulsion of a colored man who came in and took a seat here. I have lived to see the colored people not only sitting in our churches, but they have become our instructors, they hold office, they sit in Congress, they are admitted to juries, and they even ride by our side in the omnibus. It has become my privilege to give notice that a colored sister would give instruction in the missions of this church, and that her work is acknowledged of God and approved of men. This is a great revolution. To have lived to see such a change in regard to the mission of a race is to have lived in a glorious day. It has been brought about through much struggle and not a little bloodshed. It has a harbinger and auspicious sign of greater victories in the future.

☞The communication from L. B. S., San Francisco will appear in our next issue; as also an interesting letter from Washington City which was received too late for publication this week.

Living With Rats.

STRANGE COMPANY AND HORRID DEATH OF A MINER.

An inquest was held a few days back by the Coroner for Surrey, London, on the death of a miser of the genuine Daniel Dancer type. This was one George Krones, reported to be 58 years of age, who, for the last seven or eight years, had lived in a common lodging house in King street, Deptford. No one knew, until his pockets were examined after his death, what his name was, or how he lived, but it was commonly supposed that he was a dresser of rabbit-skins, an occupation consistent with his personal appearance, which was filthy and unsightly in the extreme. He paid 50 cents a week for the use of an attic where he lived without furniture, and principally upon bread and cheese. The 50 cents a week he always paid in pence, scrambling at the price accordant like as a gang of pairies for great difficulty he had in making up so large a sum. Friendless and reputed to be frail none. An eccentric old woman, rumored to be his sister, used occasionally to call upon him; but her visits were few and far between, and of late had been entirely discontinued. The only creatures admitted to his familiarity were the rats by which his attic was haunted. To these animals he was much attached; he fed them with his own hands, gave them pet names and had somehow succeeded in securing their confidence. When he died there must have been strange gossip and conjecture in the dirty little lodging-house. He fell down insensible in the street, was conveyed to the infirmary, and in a few hours breathed his last. The cause of death was serious apoplexy, and a post-mortem examination showed that the body was well nourished, and that the old man, however parsimonious he may have been in clothes and lodging, had not absolutely stinted himself in food. The task of searching his clothes for proofs of his identity was far from pleasant, but it resulted in the discovery of three dirty leather purses tied round with a boot-lace. In one of these was $540 in gold, in another $630 and a gold Napoleon, in the third a store of gold and silver and bronze, amounting in all to about £20. There were also a number of dirty papers, including a Bank of England sold note representing $1,250 in the console, a check for $6568 on the Exchange Banking Company, New Orleans, signed "Robt. E. Rogne," and dated Jan. 22, 1822, a promissory note and a few stubs of checks. In all, the unfortunate old gentleman must have been worth about $1,100, while it is possible that in his garret, or in some other strange hole or corner, further hoards may have been discovered. We say possible, because the facts admit of another explanation. The solid note for $1,250 shows that at one time he had this sum in coupons, and had subsequently parted with it. It is not unlikely that year after year he may have gone on living, or rather existing, on the proceeds of this small sum. His evidently was not a case of business, or he never would have kept by him so utterly useless a document as a check on a Southern bank 56 years old. But he was probably suspicious and secretive, able to read, perhaps, just the figures on the check and nothing more, and he consequently kept it, in the vague hope that it might represent money or money's value, and on the chance of finding some one sufficiently honest to interpret his meaning to him exactly as the last in "Rip Van Winkle" reads to the tipsy but tender-hearted old corporate the fraudulent mortgage which he has been asked to sign.

ORIGIN OF THE ROOSTER IN POLITICS. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* explains the origin of the "rooster" in politics. It says: It was not so late a period as 1840; the year of the "log cabin," "hard cider," and "coon skin" campaign that resulted in the election of General Harrison, that he first made his appearance. Indiana then had her State elections in August. The editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* was J. W. Chapman. In those days locomotion was slow, and it required days and even weeks to get the returns from the back counties. It so happened that in some particular county in Indiana, the Democrats made a gain over previous elections. An enthusiastic Democrat wrote to a friend in Indianapolis the news, and not knowing Mr. Chapman, the editor of the *Sentinel*, personally, requested his friend to communicate the facts to him, adding these insignificant words, "Tell Chapman to crow." Catching the inspiration of his second-hand correspondent, Chapman did "crow" in his paper, and as the business of "crowing" is usually done by the chanticleer, he brought out one of those fine large birds at the head of his columns.

This was the first rooster ever placed in a Democratic victory. As the general results of that election were against us, there is a matter of derision for the Whig papers, when any Whig victory was obtained, to add these words, "Tell Chapman to crow." This assisted to fix the matter in the popular mind, and to nationalize the emblem. No better one could have been adopted. The rooster is probably the most brave and gallant of birds. He is never conquered as long as he has life.

THE USUAL WAY.—"So you love me, do you?" inquired a newsed girl of the youth who had been talking to her. "You bet." "But, how have I come to deserve it? Have I not always treated you well?" "You have, you have," was the earnest response. "But why it is bad, on the smile of my heart?" "I trust," she went on, musingly, "you will not select the usual weapon. If I must die, I want to go off in some unusual—not to say disorotyped, the common and vulgar way. Oh, promise me that you will not disappoint me in this! It is my last request." "Why, what do you mean?" inquired the youth, staring at her. "I mean that I am obliged to refuse you. I am engaged to Mr. Smith. You will kill me, of course. It is right that you should. It is the usual way. But prey! do it with a dagger. Do not use the vulgar revolver. Let there be something nice and original in this tragedy. As I said before, it is my last request." "It shall be as you say," he replied in a husky voice; and, in proof of his honorable intensions, he fired his revolver in the air and rushed to the nearest hardware establishment.—*Kansas City Times.*

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The remains of a chapel built in the days of the crusades have been discovered near the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem. The road from the Mount to Bethany passes along a narrow strip of land which ceases at a hill near the village. On the border of this road the ruins were found, several feet below the surface. The altar of the chapel was asserted to be on the exact spot where the Saviour mounted his ass at the time of palms to ride into Jerusalem. Several paintings were found upon the stones, including one of the disciples of Christ bringing the ass to him; another of the restoration of Lazarus to life; and a third of a group of men engaged in a quarrel. Lieut. Kitchener, commanding the British expedition to Palestine, has brought the plan of the chapel to England, and Capt. Guillemont, of the French army has copied the pictures and partly effaced inscriptions. A bronze shield, with the emblems of the twelve tribes of Israel upon it, an Italian workmanship of the eleventh century, has been appropriated to a neighboring pasha, who has given permission to have it photographed.

The Foot and The Pound.

The foot and the pound are found in every country, and have evidently been derived directly from the Romans. But upon this point is far higher authority for Mr. Chisholm traces their origin to the Babylonians or Chaldees, who, as their mile of length, used both the cubit and the foot. These were subsequently adopted by the Egyptians, who used considerable variety, so that there is no little confusion between the different kinds of cubit and foot. The natural cubit of about 18 inches, and the foot, which was two-thirds of this length, were transferred to Greece, and the cubit having fallen into disuse, the foot became the ordinary standard of the Romans. At the same time the double foot, which was equivalent to three feet, would appear to have survived in form of the oil of millenial Europe, and in that of our own yard. As all these measures were originally derived from the proportions of the human body, some caution is necessary in referring to their origin to temples antiquity rather than directly to the length of the forearm or of the foot. It must be admitted, however, that the correspondence of length among all civilized nations is very striking. The derivation of the pound weight is more complicated. The earlier Tower pound appears to have been of Roman origin, being presumably identical with the Greek-Asiatic mina, while the hundred weight corresponded to the talent or weight of a cubic foot of water. Subsequently the Troy pound was substituted, and, for commercial purposes, the pound avoirdupois, from the old French pound of 16 ounces. It is evident, however, that our weights and measures in the dark ages were in an unsettled state, and subject to arbitrary alterations at the will of the monarch. —*Saturday Review.*

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.—The greatest altitude which has been reached by mountain climbers was attained in Cashmere by Mr. Johnson, who, some years ago, mounted to a spot 22,360 feet above the sea. Aneroids have recorded 20,200 feet and returned with safety. It is supposed by mountaineers that 22,000 or 23,000 feet is the highest height that will ever be trod by human steps. Test life can be supported at this altitude has been proved by the adventurers who have dared the dangers of the upper air in a balloon. During the last summer Messrs. Wenner, assended Mont-Iumani, one of the loftiest peaks of the Bolivian Andes. The height of this mountain has been variously estimated. Mr. Pentland giving it an altitude of 27,200 feet, Mr. Minchin setting it at 21,224, and Mr. Weiner himself making it to be only 21,112 feet. Few ascents to the height of 21,000 feet have been recorded. Hunters on the Himalayas often chase their game to the height of 20,000 feet, to gather saltpetre from the crater

An Old-Time Minnesota Hotel.

I rode to the first class hotel; it was a covered frame on stilts, and barely partitioned off inside with lathe. Every one washed from the same tin dish and wiped upon the same towel; the fare was tough steak and tougher biscuit; the beds were mere boxes on legs, and fill with coarse meadow-hay. No room for the rooms nor nails to hang a coat; no stand nor even chair to put a lamp on; but mine host just dropped some grease from his dip upon the floor, into which he inserted his candle, and bade me make myself comfortable. Now I had hired the "private room" at an extra price, with an understanding that it was to be all my own for the night, and of course the only safety for money was to put to bed. So you may imagine my serenity when at 12 midnight in bounced a straggler in long boots; the landlord had sent him up, he said, as mine was the only bed with but one in it! In the morning I found that forty persons had been lying right across the long entry between the rooms, with here and there a blanket among them, and they snored as I walked over them. After breakfast the landlord told us all to come out and square the house into place—it had been moved on its bed in the night by the wind. Leanings long rail as a lever, we all bore our weight upon it, and the first-class hotel came into place again. But now, mark me, that place is a county seat, has a circuit house and other fine buildings, with churches, two newspapers, and really more than one "first-class" hotel. And this is a sample of hundreds of places on the prairies.—*Badger's Sentinel.*

Personal.

TRIETT sons of Siamese princes and nobles are coming to this country to be educated.

NATHAN GOFF, of Clarksburg, W. Va., aged 95, has been carried off and married by Miss Horner, who is handsome and 40. Mr. Goff is a millionaire.

GEN. FRED. GRANT has concluded to reside in San Francisco, where he has bought an interest in a grain-cleaning machines.

MRS BICKER, the Washington lawyer, makes a rule every noon to pay for lunch for the prisoners in the dock of the Criminal Court.

JOHN TOURO, who invented the clothes wringer, died at Amsterdam, N. Y., the other day. His invention has been a great saving of domestic labor, but yielded little profit to speak of.

QUEEN PIA, of Portugal, daughter of the late Victor Emmanuel, is dead, beautiful, and of dignified carriage, having a resemblance to Queen Marie Antoinette.

MR. BOWLES' farewell words to Senator Dawes are likely to be remembered: "Drop on your knees, Dawes and thank God you have done a little good in this world, and ask His forgiveness that you have done no more."

CIGARETTE smoking is indulged in by many young women and school-girls. The thumbs and forefingers of a class in a young ladies school in New York were examined the other day, and every one were found to be without tobacco stains.

At the golden wedding of Judge Asa Packer and wife, of Pennsylvania, recently, the preacher who married them, now 90 years old, was present, and was also four of the five original wedding guests.

MRS. ANDREW S. HALL, of Brooklyn, who wants to have her husband adjudged a lunatic, testified by the way of illustrating his insanity, that he asked a foolish blessing at his breakfast table. It was, Oh Lord, I hope everything will work right, and turn out right, amen."

ROBERT RATCLIFF, of Nantucket, Mass. who is 83 years old, was on the vessel that carried Napoleon to St. Helena. At the same time the double exhibit, which was equivalent to three feet, would appear to have survived in form of the oil of millenial Europe, and in that of our own yard. As all these measures were originally derived from the proportions of the human body, some caution is necessary in referring to their origin to temples antiquity rather than directly to the length of the forearm or of the foot. It must be admitted, however, that the correspondence of length among all civilized nations is very striking. The derivation of the pound weight is more complicated. The earlier Tower pound appears to have been of Roman origin, being presumably identical with the Greek-Asiatic mina, while the hundred weight corresponded to the talent or weight of a cubic foot of water. Subsequently the Troy pound was substituted, and, for commercial purposes, the pound avoirdupois, from the old French pound of 16 ounces. It is evident, however, that our weights and measures in the dark ages were in an unsettled state, and subject to arbitrary alterations at the will of the monarch. —*Saturday Review.*

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The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

Local

PATENTS.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

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Musical Notes.

GATHERING SHELLS FROM THE SEA

Ninety thousand copies have already been sold of this famous song by W. L. Thompson. "*Gathering Shell's from the Sea Shore.*' It is thought that "*Drifting with the Tide,*" this author's last composition, will even eclipse "*Gathering Shells*" in popularity. Either of those beautiful pieces can be sent by mail. Price 40 cts. Send orders to M. Gray's Music Store, 105 Kearny St., San Francisco.

Y. M. U. B. Society's PICNIC.

The Annual Picnic of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society

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MAY 2d., 1878.

☞Particulars hereafter.

B. FLETCHER, President.
W. H. CARTER, Secretary.

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7.00 A. M. Daily Vallejo steamer (from Harbor View Wharf, Lombard, connecting with Train for Colfax (Supper for Breakfast), Colusa (for Orovers), Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. Sunday Excepted—Train for Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. (Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (8.30) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville (8.30), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palmdale (Express), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Calf with Train arriving at Reno at 5.30 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily for Local Passenger Train (to Oakland only). Arrives at Oakland at 3.30 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 3.30 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Hanford, Goshen, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, (via Summit and Tehachapi), Los Angeles, Deming, Washington, Santa Fan (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Arrive at Colton and Colorado Desert Express). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Deming. Passengers for Texas points will change cars at Deming. Passengers for Southern Pacific Express Train, leaving at 10.45 P. M. daily, will change cars at Lathrop. Passengers for Stockton, Merced, Los Angeles, Deming, Texas and Virginia, Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden. (Arrives San Francisco 12.45 P. M.)

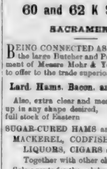
4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—To San Francisco from Harvard Street (Landing) connecting with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland and Knight's Landing. (Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento to Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco. Passengers for Benicia and Martinez by this train taking the 7.00 A. M. Train (via Oakland Ferry) next morning. Connects at Sacramento with Train leaving Sacramento at 8.00 A. M. daily. (Arrives San Francisco 8.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Accommodation Train via Lathrop for Modesto, Arriving at Los Angeles at 10.40 A. M. (Arrives San Francisco 7.30 A. M.)

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To OAKLAND. FROM OAKLAND.

Leave Alameda	Leave Oakland	Leave Broadway	Leave Market Street	Arrive San Francisco	Leave San Francisco	Arrive Market Street	Arrive Broadway	Arrive Oakland	Arrive Alameda
6.00	6.06	6.10	6.15	6.30	6.00	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30
6.30	6.36	6.40	6.45	7.00	6.30	6.45	6.50	6.55	7.00
7.00	7.06	7.10	7.15	7.30	7.00	7.15	7.20	7.25	7.30
7.30	7.36	7.40	7.45	8.00	7.30	7.45	7.50	7.55	8.00
8.00	8.06	8.10	8.15	8.30	8.00	8.15	8.20	8.25	8.30
8.30	8.36	8.40	8.45	9.00	8.30	8.45	8.50	8.55	9.00
9.00	9.06	9.10	9.15	9.30	9.00	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30
9.30	9.36	9.40	9.45	10.00	9.30	9.45	9.50	9.55	10.00
10.00	10.06	10.10	10.15	10.30	10.00	10.15	10.20	10.25	10.30
10.30	10.36	10.40	10.45	11.00	10.30	10.45	10.50	10.55	11.00
11.00	11.06	11.10	11.15	11.30	11.00	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.30
11.30	11.36	11.40	11.45	12.00	11.30	11.45	11.50	11.55	12.00
12.00	12.06	12.10	12.15	12.30	12.00

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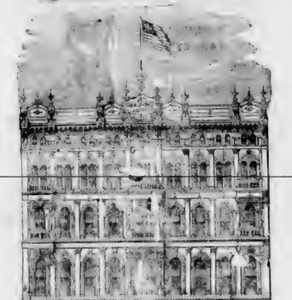
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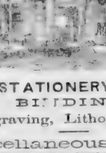
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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DAISY AND I.

Our Daisy lay down
In her little eighteen,
And kissed as again and again,
Till her cheeks were red,
On lips that would spend
Their second to shed to their pain.

Then freckle, almost,
I said to the question as old.
That wife and that lover
Ask over and over,
As if they were never whom told.

Then Hiller at LIP RISE.
"Dayon love me?" I cried;
She lifted her golden crown head,
A puzzled surprise
Shone in her gray eyes—
"Why, that's why I kissed you," she said

THE CONDUCT OF LIFE.

Be it good that we do let us do it,
Let us not wait and our strength be dead;
Let us pierce the hard rock and pass through it,
And compass the thing that we need,

to see exert itself. It cropped out in a curious way, but it had all the power of a dozen orators. Men met "Old Saws" on the street one day and told him that his boy Ned was in the hospital, carried there from the street, where he had been run over.

"Curse ——." The old man checked himself. Little Ned's big blue eyes had always seemed to look into his soul, and he boy had complained the least of any. When the ugly-faced father had glared around the room, seeking for some excuse to beat wife and children, this boy had crept under his half-lifted arm and climbed upon his knee, fearing nothing. One day when the child found a nickel on the walk he saved it for his father, promptly saying:

"He wanted to buy a loaf of bread, but I wouldn't give it up! I knew you'd want it to buy whisky! Ain't I a good boy?"

The father took it, but the words burned his heart like fire, and he bought bread with it, though he hadn't tasted whisky that whole day.

So Ned was in the hospital. "Old Saws" was two-thirds drunk when told the news, and he staggered against pedestrians as he made his way to the hospital. As the doors were opened for him, and as people put "Mr." to his name and treated him as if he had been a gentleman, he felt ashamed of himself for the first time in ten years.

"I—I'll come in after a while!" he stammered, as he backed out, and he retreated to the street and walked up and down until his brain and speech were clearer. He felt that he was beggar and unclean, and he would not have returned to the hospital had not the memory of Little Ned's pale face and big blue eyes been stronger than his shame.

"Come right in," they said to him, "this way—here he is, suffering a good deal, but not totally injured."

"When 'Old Saws' saw the clean table, tidy rooms and well dressed people, he would have been glad to hide his face from those who were looking at him. When he discovered that his injured boy had been robed in a long, white night-gown, clean as the purest snow flake, a lump worked into the sot's throat, and he gasped:

"N-Ned, I-I'm awful s-sorry!"

"I know you are, daddy, and I want to see ma, too," whispered the child.

"Old Saws" made the home in a second. He saw "ma" in rags, without cover for head or feet, and he felt that the parting would hoot her if she appeared there.

"She-she'll come, I guess," he choked, as he turned away his head, and he felt as if some one had stabbed him to the heart.

Yet, there was something else in store for him. A nurse, sitting back towards him, and engaged in sewing, suddenly was saying to a patient:

"Poor child—how I pity him! His father is a drunken brute, who ought to freeze to death! The family are half-clothed, and the two have been for days without food. If that 'Old Saws,' as they call him, may pour whisky down his throat—"

Ned heard the words, too. His blue eyes opened wide, a ring pity for the father, and one of his little hands reached out and clasped the big fist of the nurse, who was the mother of children.

"If the child dies," continued the nurse, "the father cannot buy a coffin, hold a funeral, or let the other children see the body. He will have one less mouth to pound and starve, and will go on pouring degradation down his throat! I wish—I wish—I could see that man's heart to live!"

"I guess they don't mean you, father!" whispered Ned, tightening his clasp, but "Old Saws" knew they did, and he staggered around as if he knew he meant to rush for the door.

"They ought to put him in prison, and never let the poor children hear his name again!" said the nurse. He has got so low and beastly that reform cannot touch him, and if I were his wife I'd hope he'd die, and—and—"

"Ma likes you, and we all like you!" whispered Ned, and that finished "Old Saws." The good people in the hospital never saw a sight like that before—father and son crying, and trying to speak, and the father having less control of himself. All this degradation, all the rags and poverty at home, all his curses and brutality were before him, and accused and cried out against the man till the people could not soothe him. Then they put hope and self-respect into his heart. Their words were not empty. They proved their sincerity, and proved that they trusted him, by gifts of food, clothing and money, and within an hour "ma" was also at little Ned's bedside.

How long ago was this? Well, not over four weeks, but those weeks have been wonderful ones. The old cowhide is empty, and "Old Saws" enters a cottage when he comes home. Wife and children can scarcely be recognised by those who saw them daily for years. There is food in the shed, food in the house, and little Ned sits bolstered in a rocking-chair by the street window. Seeing him there yesterday led to a train of inquiries, and inquiries led to his bit of history. You wouldn't know "Old Saws." The boy who found him in the snow-bank that day, and who had seen him daily for five years, saw a clean-shaven, decently dressed man leave that cottage the other morning with a dinner-pail in his hand, and heard three or four children calling "Good-bye, pa!" and the boy looked after the man and exclaimed:

"Wh-e-e-w! Well if that 'Old Saws' hasn't been filed, oil, polished, put in a new frame and become one of the best in this hull burgh, then I don't want a cent!"

The Bedchamber Question in British Politics.

After the accession of Queen Victoria in 1837, young and inexperienced, (18 years old,) her first trouble was in the organization of the ladies of the royal household. Those around her were quite agreeable to her, but they were the wives, sisters and daughters of the Ministers and friends of the former sovereign—her uncle, William IV. When these Ministers retired and Sir Robert Peel had formed his Cabinet, he informed her Majesty that the ministerial changes would include the higher offices of the court occupied by ladies, including the ladies of her bedchamber, and implied that it was impossible that she should have as her associates the wives, sisters and other near relatives of the political opponents of himself and his new Cabinet. Victoria promptly replied that she would not submit to any change in her household, and also was supported in this decision by Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne.

Sir Robert Peel at once offered his resignation, and the old Ministry remained in office until 1841, when their weakness before the country compelled their retirement. Sir Robert Peel came in, and Queen Victoria yielded her ladies to the new Premier. No difficulties were again raised on the "bedchamber" question, says Sir Thomas Erskine May in his great work on "The Constitutional History of England." "The principle that Sir Robert Peel applied to the household has since been admitted on all sides to be constitutional. The offices of Mistress of the Robes and Ladies of the Bedchamber, when held by ladies connected with the outgoing Ministry, have been considered as included in the Ministerial arrangements. It comes, on the Resignation of Ministers, that the Mistress of the Robes and Ladies of the Bedchamber, whose political connection has been less pronounced, have been entitled to remain in the

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, March 9, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Railroad Bills.

Hart's railroad bill passed the Assembly Friday by a vote of 44 to 30. All the other bills were indefinitely postponed. Of all the objectionable features which those bills contain, the Hart Bill appear to contain the least.

Personal.

The Misses Bynams, daughters of a prominent colored family of Calaveras county, also have been sojourning in Stockton a short time as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Potts, and on Thursday last went to San Jose.

Public Document.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. Horace Davis for a part of the *Congressional Record* containing the speech of Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, on the presentation of Carpenter's Picture—Lincon and Emancipation—to the House of Representatives, Feb. 12th, 1878.

PERSONAL.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Powell, the mother of W. W. Powell, of Oakland, was thrown out of a buggy recently at Frederick, Md.

Communication.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

SIR: It is astonishing to note the eagerness shown by a large portion of the press to place the negroes and their condition in the country in the most unfavorable light. Many articles of evil omen have of late appeared, taking a gloomy view of the present and probable future of the colored man. The greater portion of them are the outgrowth of bitter prejudice, and the wish is probably father to the thought. Many are grossly false—the result of ignorance or a base desire to misrepresent.

Recently a New England gentleman (in whose sympaty the negro has no place) visited several of the larger Southern cities, and learned that the morality among the colored people was from five to six per cent greater than among the whites of those cities. He immediately set to work and wrote a two-column article to the New York *Times* to prove that in two thousand years the negro race in America would be entirely extinct. The article was utterly worthless. It failed to notice at all what proportion the births bore to the deaths, and many other things that was eminently essential to sustain the point in view. It convicted its author of being a fool or blinded by prejudice. But as he had much to say about the ignorance, laziness and improvidence of negroes, the article had sufficient merit to cause it to be extensively published throughout the country. This old proslavery theme has grown threadbear, but it still retains its popularity with a certain class of journalists.

It is most gratifying to notice that, notwithstanding the many false and malicious things said against the colored man, and the many disadvantages under which he has to labor, he is still making long and rapid strides to a higher civilization and Christianity. In an educational point of view our progress has been most flattering. It is as rare to-day, in the South, to find a colored child between the ages of 8 and 16 that can not read and write, as it was 15 years ago to find one that could, and that was rare indeed. And the hundreds of young men that are in the various universities and colleges studying for the learned professions, together with the thousands that have graduated, fully attests our advancement to the higher branches of knowledge. These facts betoken a bright future for the colored man.

According to the official report of the Controller General of Georgia, the colored people of that State own over 457,636 acres of land, valued on the tax list at $1,198,725. Their personal property and household goods are valued at $486,522. Together with their horses, cattle, implement and savings in banks, their aggregate wealth approximates six million dollars. This far a purely laboring people is a most excellent showing. In fact it speaks volumes when it is remembered that, at the close of the rebellion, the colored people of Georgia did not own properity to the extent of a hundred thousand dollars. Georgia is instanced only because the figures are conveniently at had, as the colored people have been equally successful throughout the Southern States, with probably one exception. Facts like these should silence our enemies; but their prejudice blinds them; it will not allow them to be honest. While it is a fact that history fails to show an instance where any people have ever made greater or more substantial progress in a given time than have colored people in America since their emancipation, we are still a hundred years behind our white fellow citizens as a people in wealth and intelligence. Those two things are the chief elements of modern civilization, and can be acquired only by the most patient industry and thrift, rigid economy. And it is only through the cultivation of these qualities can we hold our own in this advanced age. The Hon. Frederick Douglass has already expressed a doubt of our success because, as he says, we do not build ships and own railroads. Mr. Douglass is one of the most advanced and profound thinkers of our race. But in this instance he has a slight touch of being unreasonable.

Our success has been the most encouraging in every way, considering the disadvantages under which we have labored, except in a political aspect. Our exercise of the right of suffrage has not been a success by any means. Politically we have been groping in the dark. The exercise of the right of suffrage has not secured to us the rights and recognition that it should. We have permitted ourselves to be used as pliant tools in the hand of corrupt, selfish, and designing men. Ten years ago we had just emerged from a long and cruel bondage, and were ill prepared to exercise this important function. It could not then be expected that we should possess a clear, intelligent, discriminating judgment in political affairs. But are we many removes from where we were ten years ago.

VIGILANT.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

The old adage that "money is the root of all evil" is true now as in centuries past, as is also its counterpart—that lack of it brings want and desolation; and this land of corn is now in the depths of financial embarrassment. In vain have the people begged imploringly for relief from the Chief Executive and Congress, but the old story of "fiddling while Rome is burning," is being repeated at the national Capitol. This whole financial question might have been settled in two weeks, and every business man with some degree of confidence could have been prepared, with the opening spring time, for the work of the incoming year. But Congressmen are to be re-elected, and honorable speeches must be read to empty seats, that they may be printed and transported at the expense of Uncle Sam to honest and suffering constituencies. The passage of the silver bill in the Senate by so large a vote is a sure indication that the measure will become a law, irrespective of the President's action. The fall in quotations of gold, and the rise in price of stocks in New York on the news of its passage in the Senate, seems a hopeful omen. It is certain that this fearful chasm between the hard-money men and inflationists, must be spanned by some compromise, and the financial quacks must yield something for the sake of the patient. If the people would rise up in their majesty and let themselves be heard, the patient would recover in spite of the legislative and financial doctors.

The withdrawal of the postal currency and substituting a subsidiary and debased coin, was a fearful blunder and imposed a great burden upon the whole people, which will cost the Government one hundred million dollars interest and principal. Fractional currency was a great convenience to the people, convertible into greenbacks and receivable in payment of business paper, while silver must be sold at a ruinous discount to be used in like manner.

A publisher of a magazine in this city, with $250 of postage stamps received for subscriptions, was seen rushing frantically to the Treasury to sell his wares, but John Sherman was not buying. Tearing up street, he visited the Post Office Department, but the placid Key had just received a supply from the Government. In despair he returns to his office and asks himself the question, Why fractional currency was abolished?

The Agricultural Department has over 300,000 tea plants that are looking thrifty, and General LeDuc intends that we shall grow our tea and keep the money in our own country.

The Grasshopper Commission want $25,000 for next year to continue their researches into the habits of this rampageous insect. The say that with annually-increasing appropriations they may be able to catch a grasshopper and find out what he really is by the year 1900. They are ready to serve the dear people for a consideration, Ben Butler wants all the Government advertising done by the Congressional printer, and Ben Wells thinks the Government Printing Office should be abolished. How Statesmen differ.

The approach of Lent fills the streets with ladies, making social and official calls.

Thursday is "Senator's day," when the wives and daughters of those dignitaries generally receive. If one brings letters of introduction, the better way it not to present them in person but send them to the families in question, leaving it optional with them to cultivate the acquaintance or not. The families of Senators, Representatives and Supreme Court Justices "receive or not, as they please, and return calls as inclinations may indicate. Cabinet families are at the mercy of the public—everybody boing at liberty to call, and every call must be returned. Besides this heavy list the Cabinet ladies must make the first call every season upon each of the Supreme Court and Senatorial families.

SIRO.

Died.

KING.—In Oakland, Sunday, Feb. 24th, Mrs. Ada King, a native of St. Louis, Mo., aged 30 years.

SMALLWOOD.—In Oakland, Saturday March 24, Miss Lucy Smallwood, a native of Washington City, D. C., aged 20 years.

[The deceased was a most estimable lady and was highly respected in Oakland, San Francisco and elsewhere, when she was known. The funeral took place last Sunday, from the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Powell, corner 16th and Jefferson sts. The remains were conveyed to the Catholic church, and from there to the cemetery, followed by a large concourse of people. Ed.]

A Page Enrich Sheep.

BY THOMAS FINE.

Among the old time members of the Windsor bar, few possessed a readier wit than Tom Cole, and none were more invariably of an opponent. Tom lacked both the learning and the energy necessary to achieve rank among the forensic lawyers, but he had a tongue of rarest malice, and he never lost an opportunity of using it to the discomfiture of his more successful brethren.

There once came up for trial an action in which an honest workman was plaintiff, and the Ophir Mining Company was defendant. The case was commenced during the early days of the Territory, had been continued from term to term, and the original counsel of record on both sides had passed to other fields of effort than the law, leaving Tom sole representative of the plaintiff and Judge W— alone for the defendant. The Judge was there, as he is now, a leading and prosperous member of the Nevada bar, a keen and careful lawyer, a plausible and powerful speaker, and a genial and entertaining companion. His one weakness is a personal vanity, overweening and complete that it renders him incapable of appreciating the fun of any joke of which he may be the objective point. Tom was neither slow to perceive nor loth to assail the soft spot of his adversary, and in his final address to the "twelve good men and true," the "great Washoe social exterminator," as he sometimes called himself, thus assailed his winning adversary:

"Gentlemen," said Tom, "this cause has been on the calendar for a long time. When it was commenced, the Ophir Company was a great corporation. From its plethoric coffers, was constructed, across the Ophir Slough, a causeway more costly than the Appian Way. Around its mill and residence property was erected a fence eighteen feet high, to exclude the gaze of the vulgar herd. Within that inclosure was built a mansion, where the trustees were accustomed to partake of wine dinners on Saturday afternoons. The great corporation had a United States District Judge, and a United States Senator for its lawyers; its stock sold for four thousand dollars a foot; its dividends were one hundred and fifty dollars per month, and its stockholders walked along sniffing the stars. But now, gentlemen, what a change meets the decayed bridge across the slough is used only as a shelter for young wild ducks while their pin feathers are growing. The eighteen foot fence has fallen on the ground, and the once great palaces are the sport of every Washoe zephyr. The mansion is denuded, the weather boards, and lunarities. Only the gurgle of Ophir creek is heard, where once the pop and fizzle of champagne made musical the night. No more wine dinners, no more jubilant trustees, no more happy stockholders, no more dividends, no more high-toned and costly counsel. The stock has fallen to a hundred dollars a foot, the mill struck hard water and desert sand in the mine, and have come down to W— for a lawyer."

Of another sort than the last speaker was Judge H—, of Austin. He was a lawyer ranking with Tom Gordon, and carrying a longue of rarest eloquence and wit; but when in his cups he was altogether oblivious of his surroundings, and very much inclined to be dispatious. While in this condition he visited the theatre where Bouciault's play of "The Long Strike" was in process of presentation. The hero was on trial for murder, and the dramatist had perpetrated some startling anachronisms in the way of a "ruling" of the judge presiding, that brought H— to his feet in the parquette with an "objection," which he proceeded to state and argue, to the discomfiture of the actors and the prolonged merriment of the audience.

"May it please the court," said Judge H—, on another occasion, "I do not wish to intimate that the learned counsel who has just taken his seat is devoid of a proper share of intelligence. But I must remark that if the learned counsel had been a contemporary of Thompson's colt, Thompson's colt would have lost its notoriety."

Who that has ever been compelled to litigate for the possession of a silver mine but has prayed in his secret heart for deliverance from the "professional mining expert?" To know one of these every, it would seem as if the Mosaic account of the creation was inspirational, in that it failed to chronicle the presence of Professor —— as consulting engineer. Occasionally a mining man could be found who added scientific acquirements to practical knowledge, and such were never more prominent as to the "course of the vein," while to the professor it was as plain as a highway. Often some empirical theorist assumed the title of professor, and demanded and received large sums for testifying to a mass of technical terms and unsupported conclusions. On the trial of the Eberhart and Richmond case, in White Pine county, one of these professors went down very suddenly, after a cross-examination, which was something as follows:

"What are you professor of?"

"Metallurgy, geology and mathematics."

"Have you ever studied those sciences?"

"At the Royal College of Mexico."

"What text-books did you use in mathematics?"

"Dabull and Euclid."

"Can you square the circle?"

"I can."

"Indeed, you are advanced further than most of us. Please square it for us right here."

"I have not my instruments with me."

"Where are your instruments?"

"At the hotel."

"If that is the case, I will ask the court to take a recess, and send the Sheriff to the hotel for your instruments, that we may not miss the opportunity of having the circle squared."

But His Honor spoiled the fun by ordering the witness to stand down, and suggesting to the attorney for the other side that the testimony of the expert who offered to square the circle had better be blotted from the record.

If there were no Monday mornings, there were also singular hours in these days. A citizen, who was not accustomed to rise from duty, answered the district attorney's question as to his opinion regarding capital punishment as follows:

"Have you any conscientious scruples?"

Jason [interrupting]—"No sir, none whatever."

D. A.—"Not on any subject?"

Jason—"None whatever."

He was permitted to depart.—*Argonaut.*

An and that very few banks come to Divid-end.

Ben Holladay's Rose.

While traveling in a Washington train recently with a number of acquaintances Ben Holladay became unusually communicative. He climbed the Rocky mountains, wandered through the Great Salt Lake, jumped across the Black canyon of the Colorado, danced down Bush valley, choked grizzlies in the Yellowstone geysers, scudded down the Shoshone falls, and told a score of stories so thrilling that the hair of his hearers arose in protest. One of his yarns was both startling and amusing.

"One night," said he, "long before the Pacific railroad was built, I was hovering over the plains in one of my overland coaches. My wife was with me. She was sick, and lay asleep on the bottom of the stage on a bed of buffalo skins. The night was fearfully dark and a dreading rain was falling. Mrs. Holladay and myself were the only passengers. Several stages had been robbed within two months, and the driver was nipping along as though a gang of prairie wolves were after him. Suddenly the horses were thrown upon their haunches and the stage stopped. I was heavily forward, but quickly recovered, and found myself gazing at the muzzle of a double-barreled shotgun. By the dim light of the stage lamps the barrels looked as big as half-kegs. Three ugly hands and don't stir. shouted the owner of a gruff voice. Up went my hands, and I began to soon comfort myself. I saw that he did not know who I was, and I was afraid that my sick wife might awake and call me by name. My coat was buttoned over my bosom, but hardly high enough to hide a magnificent emerald that cost me over $8,000 a few weeks before in San Francisco. I hardly breathed through fear that the light might strike the stone and its sparkling brilliancy attract the attention of the robber. I had about $40,000 in a money belt close to the skin, and several hundred dollars in my pocket.

"Suddenly my friend shouted, 'Come, shell out, d—d quick, or I'll send the devil a free lunch.'

"I passed out the few hundreds loose in my pockets, and handed him my gold watch and chain. They were hefty. I think the chain alone would weigh about five pounds, at least.

"Those," said I, "there's every cent I've got. Take it and let me go on. My wife is very sick, and I don't know what would happen her if she knew what was going on."

"Keep your hands up," was the reply, while the second robber received the watch and money. Then a search was made for the express company's box, but the double-barreled shot-gun did not move. Its muzzle were within a foot of my nose. For my life I did not stir. My nose began to itch. The stiff hairs of my mustache got up, one after the other and tickled it until the sensation was intolerable. I could stand it no longer."

"Stranger," I cried, 'I must scratch my nose. It itches so that I am almost crazy.'

"Move your hands,' he shouted, 'and I'll blow a hole through your head big enough for a jack-rabbit to jump through.' I appealed once more. 'Well,' he answered, 'keep your hands still, and I'll scratch it for you. I hate to see a partner suffer.'

"Did he scratch it?' asked one of Ben's interested listeners.

"Sure,' said Mr. Holladay.

"How?' asked the breathless listener.

"With the muzzle of the cocked gun," said the great overlander. "He rubbed the muzzle around my mousache and asked if it ever the end of my nose until I flanked him and said that it itched no longer."

The robbers afterward took their leave, with many apologies, and Ben continued his journey to the Missouri river with his emerald and $40,000.—*New York Sun.*

How we learn. Colonel (to instructor in mumpley). "But I should like to know if they understand anything about the theory of musketry." Private O'Grady is called out of the ranks. "What are the objects of position drill?" Private O'Grady (after deep thought). "Shure it's thim marks on the barrick wall, sir!"—*Punch.*

UNDERTAKERS.

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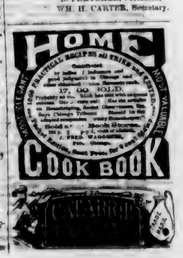
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COMMENCING

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7.00 A. M. Daily Valley Steamer (Dixon Mail and Express) for Benicia, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Dixon, Vacaville, Winters, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville (Berry), Woodland, Williams and Knights Landing. Sundays excepted—For Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. (Arrive San Francisco 6.45 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express—Ogden (via Benicia, Sacramento, Marysville, Reno, Battle Mountain, Elko, Ogden (Echo), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Tullanbe (Truckee), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Tullanbe (Truckee), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train leaving at 7.30 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 6.45 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily—For San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily—Niles and Haywards Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Connects at Niles with Train for Livermore and Pleasanton. Leaves Livermore at 8.30 A. M. Connects at Haywards with Train for San Leandro, Lewelling, Milton, Clements, Washington, Centerville, Mission San Jose, Irvington, Alvarado and Decoto. (Arrive San Francisco 11.05 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamboat, from Broadway Wharf, Oakland. Leaves Sacramento at 6.00 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 6.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Train and Accommodation to Tracy, via Lathrop and Stockton. Arrives at Stockton at 8.30 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 7.30 A. M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

OAKLAND.	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
ALAMEDA.	7.06	8.06	9.06	10.06	11.06	12.06	1.06	2.06	3.06	4.06	5.06
Broadway.	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10	5.10

OAKLAND.	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
ALAMEDA.	6.06	7.06	8.06	9.06	10.06	11.06	12.06	1.06	2.06	3.06	4.06
Broadway.	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10

Oakland.	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Alameda.	6.06	7.06	8.06	9.06	10.06	11.06	12.06	1.06	2.06	3.06	4.06
Broadway.	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10

Oakland.	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
Alameda.	6.06	7.06	8.06	9.06	10.06	11.06	12.06	1.06	2.06	3.06	4.06
Broadway.	6.10	7.10	8.10	9.10	10.10	11.10	12.10	1.10	2.10	3.10	4.10

To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

OAKLAND.	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Broadway.	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35

OAKLAND.	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Broadway.	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35

Oakland.	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Broadway.	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35

Oakland.	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
Broadway.	6.35	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35

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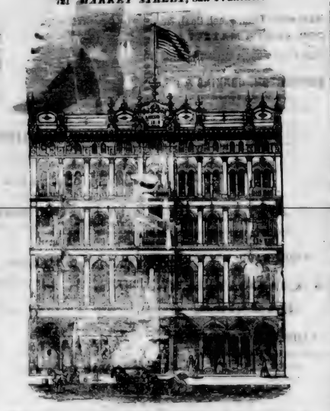
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for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Monogram Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mott [illegible] in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all its [illegible] at reasonable rates. Orders by mail or express will receive prompt attention. Satisfactory directions carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and country.

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This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The Pacific Appeal is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the Pacific Appeal, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence. It furnishes, from time to time, to the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world valuable information concerning members of the craft, scattered and isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

TERMS.

One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25

Payable invariably in Advance.

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REDINGTON, HOSTETTER &

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Some of you do, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE declared, by its users as worth, to supersede all similar preparations. It may be that you should be induced to try something after the many experiments you have made; a remedy so supremely lauded as the public as a certainty now, but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY BEST remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption.

Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We invite address ourselves to all who are consumptive, or who have the greatest passion of the age, for the cure of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS assuring you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Will relieve, and if taken in time, cure you.

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JINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach, bowels, etc.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the pernicious principles that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief. Ladies should remember that no frequently take, especially during pregnancy.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by "filling in a railroad car, or by sea sickness. Prepared only by

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AND

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LEWIS HAYDEN, Boston, Mass.

JOHN U. PARKINS, New Orleans

[illegible] HACKS, 1032 Pine St., Philadelphia

[illegible] 1178 on Lombard St., Philadelphia

[illegible]'s Honest Farmer.

[illegible] the farmer's life.

[illegible] tomb;

[illegible] wife,

[illegible] the soil.

[illegible] nappy, surely—in his breast

Plain wisdom and the trust in God,

Who puts more straight from east to west

Such politician ever trod.

[illegible]'s gains no loss to other men;

His stalwart blows indict no wound;

[illegible] rest busy with his tongue or pen,

His questions truthful sky and ground.

"I dare not ask thee to accept me as thy knight; but I trust that all the deeds of my life will prove that there is none more faithful and devoted to thy service."

"Ah, sir," replied the blushing maiden, "I wish well that we might be friends, but this may not be while thy house is at feud with mine."

From that day Roland strove to win his uncle's mind to peace, and in likewise counselled Duke Naymes and the bravest of the peers. But Charles frowned and said bitterly that he expected other things from the new made knight, and the false Ganilion whispered doubts and sneers, for Ganilon hated Roland ever since the young knight had disabled him in his first tourney. These whispers came to Roland's ear, and made his blood burn to show himself worthy of his spurs and to shame the slanderers.

Before long he had his wish. Now arrayed in rich fare and goodly mantle as becomed a knight, came Oliver to the king's tent to treat for peace. Before all the barons and knights he told his errand, but the king's brow was stern as he answered:

"Peace Duke Girard shall not have, till he come with a saddle on his back to sue for it."

"Nay, my lord king," answered Oliver, "he were unworthy to be a peer of France if he thus debased himself."

Then spoke the false Ganilon:

"We have here the nephew in our hands. Let us hang him over against the gates, and thus teach the proud uncle to rebel against his king."

The eyes of Roland shone with anger, and he felled the traitor to the earth.

"It were shame to us," he cried, "if a messenger might not come and go freely, and speak all his will."

"I have done my errand," said Oliver, preparing to depart. "If the king will remove his host, and seek no more to harm us, Duke Girard and all his men will henceforth serve him faithfully in all things. If not, ye know well how we can defend ourselves."

The wise Duke Naymes whispered in his master's ear, counselling him to find words that might abate the scornful strife. But Charles sat silent with the cloud on his brow. Long had he wished to humble the rebellious barons, and he was not willing to depart till it had yielded to his mercy. So he sat with white lips and flashing eyes. Then suddenly Oliver turned to Roland, and cried:

"Shall I go back and mine be ever at war! Say, young knight, wilt thou meet me, and fight out this quarrel in single combat?"

"Ay, that will I, for France and the king!" answered Roland. "Gentle sir, by no le[illegible]ve, I will marry no lady but thy fair sister."

"And if I live, she shall marry no man but me," said Oliver.

The sun went down as they shook hands in desperate encounter. All that day had they fought with all their might, and neither could boast of victory. Again the good blades clashed, and the peers reascended over the water. The shades gathered round and hid them from sight. The ancient watchers could see but the sparks struck from helm and hauberk. And at last the darkness came between them, and the sounds of strife ceased.

They had fallen side[illegible] each other's arms, and in kindly lifelong friendship, since neither might prevail over the other as foe. Roland undertook to make Girard's peace with his uncle. Oliver promised him the hand of his sister Henceforth, as brothers, they would share wealth, and honor, and love, and never again draw sword, unless it were fighting side by side.

And now a great uproar arose in the camp. News had come that the Saracens were leading France. Gladly now both king and duke heard their nephew's earnest prayer, and willingly they agreed to turn their arms against the infidels.

The reconciliation was sealed by Roland's betrothal to Aida. All the land rejoiced that the long strife should thus be brought to an end, and with high hearts the united host marched to that great war in which Charles and his twelve peers won such renown. But in friendship and war none were more renowned than Roland and Oliver, who lived together henceforth as brothers, and died together on the field of Roncevalles.

Mrs. Grundy's Husband.

I really do not know—I cannot imagine what we are all coming to. No wonder there are so many tramps and poor wretches selling varnished pictures, fragrant handkerchiefs, bottles of bloom for the feminine complexion, magic oil, etc. The common events of life occasion so many unnecessary expenses that one hardly knows which is the most economical, to live, or die. Mrs. Grundy's cousin expired lately off there in Europe, and she has just received a most touching sort of letter from the widow, who says: Dear Jacob told me upon his death-bed not to let the occurrence cause inconvenience to, or interfere with any of my arrangements—that it was quite unavoidable on his part, but he begged me not to let it disturb my enjoyment, or shorten my European trip. Dear Jacob always was considerate, and I shall miss him in many ways. I shall have to look after all my luggage myself now, but I always tried to oblige him while living, and I cannot think of disregarding his last request. I have concluded to go on to Paris, where I shall buy the most complete and elegant mourning, such as I know would suit dear Jacob's faultless taste. I will send his precious remains to you, dear Mobetabel. Please let everything appropriate be done to express the tender appreciation of a devoted wife, yet with a proper regard for economy. Dear Jacob was a prudent man, and discouraged useless expenditure. And dear Mobetabel, try to fill, as far as possible, my place beside his cherished but insensate form. Now I venture to remark—or at least it strikes me, that this is a very astonishing letter, but I was more astonished when Mrs. Grundy informed me that it was my duty to provide a large crom of expensive flowers for the sad occasion. "But," I said, "Angeline wished it all to be done at her expense." Mrs. Grundy surveyed me as if I had been a cockroach or some other unsatisfactory creature, and inquired, "Would you allow our dear cousin to be carried from our house, without offering some appropriate manifestation of our bereavement?"

"It seems to me," I replied, "very inconsistent to scatter lillies and violets, and expensive camellias upon the body of a great ugly man, just as if he were a lovely infant, or tender maiden."

"He is my cousin," was all the reply that remarkable woman vouchsafed; but I think in conjugal dissertations generally, that brevity is much more desirable than the most brilliant logic. So I paid fifty dollars for the aforesaid "appropriate manifestation of our bereavement." And ever since, I told Mrs. Grundy that I did not feel as if I could afford to die. Again and again they paused to take breath, then crossed their swords once more. Would the day not see the end of this struggle?

Now it was Roland who lowered his blade.

"Hold!" he said. "I am fevered and weak, and if it please thee, I would fain lie down and rest a time."

"With all my heart," replied Oliver. "It were no honor to vanquish a knight through sickness. Rest and fear not; I myself will watch over thee."

Roland undid his helmet, and stretched himself on the earth. Oliver brought a great stone, and put it beneath his head to give him ease, and fanned his face, and fetched water in his own helmet.

"Ah! he yields—he is overcome!" cried the false Ganilon, who had great hate of the fallen knight.

But the king's nephew stood up and watched.

"Nay, I did not feign to try thy faith. I could fight on for many nights, if need were. But, courteous sir, since ye use me thus, I would right willingly call you brother. And I live, I will marry no lady but thy fair sister."

"And if I live, she shall marry no man but me," said Oliver.

The sun went down as they again closed in desperate encounter. All that day had they fought with all their might, and neither could boast of victory. Again the good blades clashed, and the peers reascended over the water. The shades gathered round and hid them from sight. The ancient watchers could see but the sparks struck from helm and hauberk. And at last the darkness came between them, and the sounds of strife ceased.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday. March 16, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

"Chook",

Among the Legislative proceedings of Monday last we find the following:

A MEMORIAL.

May presented a memorial from the Elliott Library Association (colored) of San Francisco, asking for State aid. Ordered printed.

There is no institution of that name in this city. It probably might mean a small association of men in this city, called "Elliott Literary Institute," composed mostly of honorary members, who do not attend, and which occupies or are proprietors of a room on Clay street, in which the headquarters of the whilom "Colored Republican Club" and "Colored Equal Rights League" are. One set of executive officers, as we have seen, from time to time, in the published doings of those who met there, seems to be the managers of all who meet in the room.

Whenever a set of colored men ask for a public financial favor, particularly from so august a body as a State Legislature, the members of that body naturally look at least to one of the organs of the colored citizens, namely the PACIFIC APPEAL or the *Elevator*, to get some light on a subject they are about to act upon, whether it be or was the memorial, or a petition to amend the school laws, or any other subject which has related to the equal rights of colored citizens. Hence we assume the responsibility, as one of the organs at least, of making known to the Legislature, as well as to all others whom it may concern, that most of the intelligent colored people of San Francisco do not wish to be placed in the humiliating position of asking the Legislature to buy them books to start a library or for any other financial aid for the support of any of their associations, even for those which are incorporated. They would detest such an act. As for a library, Senator Rogers' bill, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, provides for a free public library in San Francisco for all classes, and without proscription on account of color. Now where is the necessity of colored men wanting a separate colored institution of the kind, when all the intelligent portion of our citizens are endeavoring to break down or abolish color caste proscriptive institutions?

The colored citizens' greatest desire is to have the proscriptive school laws repealed, which outside of San Francisco, Oakland and some other places, prevent colored children from attending white schools, and the establishment of a good set of night schools for adults, without discrimination. Then if they should even want a colored library in some isolated room, they will organize and make financial provisions of their own and purchase one.

Grand Chapter Proceedings

We received last week the printed proceedings of the First Independent African Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of Missouri. Our banks are extended for the favor to John G. Pettiford, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Correspondence. The proceedings occupy seventy-nine pages with the Constitution and By-Laws appended. Our space prevents us from making any extracts this week.

THE Masonic correspondence from John G. Jones, Chicago, Ill., dated February 24th, has been received. We decline to publish the unmasonic doings of M. D. Mathews in Nebraska, as his mode of organizing Lodges in that State would, if published, bring discredit upon all the colored Masons in the United States.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.—An experiment has been tried with buttermilk be testing it against claret. One who is in the secret will bet with one who is not that the latter, if blindfolded, cannot distinguish claret from buttermilk by the taste. Several glasses are filled with claret, and an equal number with buttermilk; and they are handed alternately to the blindfolded person, who tastes them. For a few turns he will name the respective liquors correctly; but after awhile his sense of taste becomes confused, and he insists that buttermilk is claret and vice versa.

Two Humble Heroes.

France reckons two braves more. A fireman at Tarbes rushed among the blazing ruins of a house to save his captain and a clergyman, who were buried beneath a floor in endeavoring to rescue the inmates. The fireman remained, trying to extricate the captain, but without avail, till the flesh peeled off his hands and face. He has died from his wounds, has been buried at the nation's expense, and for a month his name will be read out first on the rollcall of every regiment in the army. Jean Plantier is a peasman, and a few months ago, in endeavoring to close the gates of a crossing, he was struck down by a goods train and his arm amputated. Not a soul was within reach, and, aware that an express train was due, he tied up the bleeding stump and remained at his post of duty till a station master, informed by the engine driver that some accident had occurred, picked up the arm from the rail and succored the hero.

THE tricks of advertising are becoming more expensive day after day. Some years ago a few posters were all that were used to bring an actor or actress in general notice and repute. But now it seems to be necessary to pad the house in order to give a false idea of success, to obtain the favor of a clique of dramatic writers, and even to bring the telegraph into operation to herald success and pass over failures. There have been several recent instances of this in New York and every day the practice grows. It may deceive for a while, but honesty in that, as in all other professions, will pay best in the end.

THE colored colony in Graham County, Kan., has built a village, and has made preparation for farming operations on an extensive scale. With a favorable season next year the colony will be on the road to fortune. This is better than going to Liberia.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Topical Spelling.

Among the very best methods of conducting a spelling exercise, is that by means of topics. No other method so readily puts in exercise the preceptive faculties.

A word is of little or no value till it is associated with an idea. No person will remember a list of words from some foreign language unless he is familiar with their meaning; nor will children retain the spelling of a word unless it be something for which they find a use in ordinary conversation. The violation of this rule has uneducated whole generations of scholars in our public schools. It is astonishing how young teachers, and not a few old ones, settle down on mere abstractions in all their exercises. Children rarely fail to become correct spellers who are taught while young to spell familiar objects around them at their homes. They at once cultivate habits of observation which never leave them. In this respect, parents are the best teachers to young children.—*Journal of Education.*

Words of Wisdom.

If you would know, and not be known, live in a city.

National enthusiasm is the great nursery of genius.

Drunkenness turns a man out of himself, and leaves a beast in the room.

Crows are never the whiter for washing themselves.

Contempt will sooner kill an injury than revenge.

Compliments cost nothing, yet many pay dearly for them.

Difficult Love Making.

The boy who sells fruit and confection ery on the train is usually a very vigorous sort of boy, with an eye strictly to business, and with no romantic thoughts running through his active brain. One of them came very near ruining the happiness of two young souls for life the other day.

A young man sat in the seat with a pretty girl, and, though the passengers couldn't distinguish their conversation from the noise made by the cars, it was pretty evident that what was being said was of great interest to the young couple.

He was saying: "Jennie, darling, I have long been wishing an opportunity to tell you of my great regard for—"

"Peanuts!" inquired the fruit and confectionery boy, thrusting his basket in front of the pair.

"No!" exclaimed the young man, in an annoyed tone, and waving his head to one side.

"As I was saying, Jennie," he continued, when the boy had passed on, "I have long wanted to tell you of my regard for you. You are everything to me, and always, in my absence, my thoughts are constantly dwelling upon——"

"Nice candy—prize in every box," interrupted the boy, totally ignorant of the interesting conversation he was injuring. The young man shook his head, while the girl looked mad enough to bite a hairpin in two. When the boy had left the young man resumed:

"I do not think that you are entirely insensible to my regard, and I feel certain that you in some degree reciprocate. Tell me, darling, if I have a right to think that you are fond of——"

"Nice fresh figs, ten cents a——" The boy saw by the countenances of the pair that he could make no sale, and moved ahead with the basket. The young man finished with his eyes the sentence he had commenced, and waited for an answer. It came, murmured in his ear, that no other person might learn its import:

"O, Charlie, you've no idea how happy you make me by your avowal. You know that I care for you only, and that my regard for you is as lasting as——"

"Maple candy—very nice," said the boy, displaying a tempting array of the delicacy.

"Clear out!" ejaculated the young man, between his teeth, in a savage tone, and as the boy cleared out, he turned to his sweetheart for the continuation of his answer.

"As lasting as eternity. I have always cared more for you than anybody else. All our folks think you are just splendid, and mother says you are so good as——"

"Pop-corn—fresh this morning."

The young man rose hastily and lifted the boy several seats down the aisle, and the girl fell to crying in her handkerchief. The young man resumed his seat, and sat in a moody silence until the train stopped at his station, when, in company with the young lady, he alighted, while the boy, after nursing the spot where he was kicked for a few minutes, went on with his business, in utter ignorance of the fact that he and perhaps broken up a most interesting and happy courtship.—*Rockland Courier.*

The Most Disagreeable Sort of People.

It will always be a nice and difficult question to decide who are the most disagreeable people to live with. Our first thoughts will be directed to the more ugly and venomous passions, such as hatred, envy, jealousy and the like. It will probably be found, however, that those qualities which come under the head of foibles rather than of vices render people most intolerable as companions and confidants. For example, it may be observed those persons have a more sworn, jaded and dispirited look than any others who have to live with people who make difficulties on every occasion, great or small. It is astonishing to see how this practice of making difficulties grows into a confirmed habit of mind, and what disenchantment it occasions. The savor of life is taken out of it when you know that nothing you propose or suggest, hope for or endeavor, will meet with any response but an enumeration of the difficulties that will lie in the path you wish to travel. The difficultymonger is to be met with not only in domestic and social life, but also in business. It not unfrequently occurs in business relations that the chief will never by any chance receive without many objections and much bringing forward of possible difficulties, anything that is brought to him by his subordinates. They at least cease to take pains, knowing that no amount of pains will prevent their work being dealt with in a spirit of ingenius objectiveness. At last they say to themselves: "The better the thing we present the more opportunity we will have for developing his supremeant talent of objectiveness and imaginative power of inventing difficulties."

A JEWELER'S WITTY DEVICE.—A Prussian general not long ago twitted Princess Metternich on her admiration of French wit and ingenuity, declaring that he failed to find these traits as strong as they had been represented.

"Give what you will to French people," answered the princess, "and I wager they will make of it something pretty, elegant and witty."

"Well, Princess," said the general, with scornful complacency, "here is a white hair I find on my uniform. I give it to you *carte blanche*. Send it to Paris."

The lady accepted the challenge, and sent the hair straightway to a Paris jeweler, telling him it was to be made into a gift for a Prussian. A week afterward she received a casket, which she presented to the general, saying, ironically:

"Pray to God that your hair may not break."

It contained a massive gold necklace, with a medallion, on which were enamelled the arms of Prussia; to the medallion were suspended by the white hair two smaller lockets in black enamel, on which were inscribed, in tri colored letters formed of rubies, sapphires and diamonds, these words: "Lorraine Alsace."

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

The Best Family Magazine in the World.

When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that SCRIBNER has touched high water mark. We do not see what worlds are left, to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the silent finis of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated), by writers of the highest moral. Three serial stories are announced:

BY DR. HOLLAND, THE EDITOR,

Whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the high est satisfaction to the readers of the Monthly. The scene is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man, who has been always "tied to a woman's apron strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world—to drift on the current of life—with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by MISS TRAFTON, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by MRS. HODGSON BURNETT.

SAXE HOLM, TOURGUENEFF, BOYESEN and McKAY

Will contribute short stories to early numbers of the Monthly. SAXE HOLM'S new story "Farmer's Bennett's Romance" will be printed in two or three monthly parts. Tourgeneff's new story will appear either before, or simultaneously with its publication in Russia and France, and the magazine will also publish a critical paper on Tourgeneff, by Prof. BOYESEN, accompanied by a portrait of the famous Russian.

Gen. McClellan's Travels

Begun in the January number, include his "Winter on the Nile," (in three parts), and descriptions of more familiar European scenes, all illustrated. The papers on

American Sports

Is one of the fullest and freshest, and most carefully and profusely illustrated series of papers on the subject that have ever appeared.

Mr. Barnard's Papers

On new phases of British industry, include the papers on "A Scottish Loaf Factory," "Food Lane, Eccleshale," "The British Workingman's Home," "Pixie Lords and Paisley Shawls," and "Some London hops"

Homehold and Home Decoration

Have a prominent place. MR. CLARENCE COOK, whose illustrated papers on furnishing have attracted more attention both in this country and England than any writings on the subject since those of EASTLAKE, will continue his familiar discourses on "Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks." The important subject of

Village Improvement

Fifteen Months for $4.

SCRIBNER for December and January, containing the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable numbers of this magazine have yet been issued. The three numbers of SCRIBNER for August, September, and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the present volume, 3, c. with the November number.

Subscription price $4.00 a year—35 cents a number. Special terms on bound volumes. Subscribe with the nearest bookseller, or send a check or P. O. money order to

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40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

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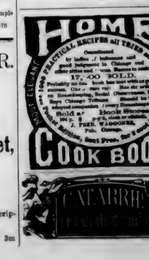
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COMMENCING

Monday, February 25, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Daily Vallejo Steamer (from Main Street Wharf). Connecting at Vallejo with Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

8.30 A. M. Daily (except Sunday) Express for Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Visalia and Tulare. Stops only at Principal Stations. Connects at Lathrop for Mariposa. Connects at Goshen Junction for Huron and Kings River Landing. (Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)

8.30 A. M. Daily for Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily for Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore and Way Stations.

4.30 P. M. Daily for Niles and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore and Way Stations.

EXTRA TRAIN ON SUNDAYS DISCONTINUED.

A. C. BASSETT, Gen. Pass. Agt.

E. E. TODD, Superintendent. Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

On and after Monday, February 25, 1878, Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.00 A. M. Daily (except Sunday) Atlantic Express Train via Oakland Ferry, for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading (Pyrites' Co.), Colfax, Sonora (Tuolumne City), Forbestown (Jamestown), Junction and Oroville. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at Sacramento at 12.30 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry, stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.50 P. M. Arrives San Francisco 8.55 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Niles and Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reading, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico, Newman, Los Banos, Merced, Rocklin, Lincoln, Roseville, Wheatland, Marysville, Oroville and Chico. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. (Arrives at Sacramento 8.30 P. M. Marysville 10.45 P. M., Oroville 12.05 A. M., Reading 12.40 A. M., Red Bluff 2.30 A. M., Tehama 3.00 A. M., Chico 3.30 A. M., Newman 5.30 A. M., Los Banos 6.30 A. M., Merced 7.30 A. M., Lathrop 9.30 A. M.) Connects at Lathrop for Stockton, Visalia and Mariposa. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Visalia. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Huron. (Arrives San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sunday excepted—Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street) connecting with Train for Lathrop, Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. (Arrives San Francisco 10.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sunday excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf, for Stockton and Landings on the Sacramento River, also taking the Train at Clarksburg for Sacramento. Connect with Train for Woodland and Knight's Landing. (Arrives San Francisco 8.00 A. M. daily).

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Immigrant Train via Oakland Ferry, for Lathrop, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Visalia and Tulare. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Huron. (Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND	From OAKLAND	From SAN LEANDRO	From HAYWARDS	From RUNNYMEDE	From BERKELEY	From ALAMEDA	To OAKLAND
A. 7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30
8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30
9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30
10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30
P. 12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30
1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30
2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30
3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30
4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30
5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30
6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30
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10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	12.45	1.00	1.15	1.30
12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	1.45	2.00	2.15	2.30
P. 1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	2.45	3.00	3.15	3.30
2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30
3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	4.45	5.00	5.15	5.30
4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	5.45	6.00	6.15	6.30
5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	6.45	7.00	7.15	7.30
6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30
7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30
8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15	10.30
9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	10.45	11.00	11.15	11.30
10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	11.45	12.00	12.15	12.30
11.00	11.30

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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Will certainly effect a cure.

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CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC

In the Improved style of the ART, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions appertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence. It furnishes from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning once hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Some of you do, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE confided, by its inventor, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made "trusty compounds" foisted on the public as a certain cure but

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY ONE remedy ever compounded for the cure of

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption

It reconciles of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation.

We now address ourselves to all who are unacquainted with this, the greatest panacea of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS meaning you that

NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects, completely frees from all poisonous or destructive drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the properties of JAMAICA GINGER has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all derangements of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, as a stimulant in cases of prostration, for while it imparts to the system new life, glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the intoxicating effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief, and the system that so frequently accompany their periods.

It gives immediate relief in nausea, caused by riding in a railroad car, or on board of ship, or on shore.

It is also valuable as an external application. Sold by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers, &c.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up to superior style, and in a bottle holding TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary kinds of Extracts.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but for more economical, because much better than double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because much better than double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make the annual use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other to endure remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a specialty no other material or chemical. They are entirely vegetable, and may be taken by the tenderest of the sick. Dyspepsia is impossible where these are used. They do not desire from daily labor. By gentle acting digestion they add flesh and strength to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their judgment, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as in the case of

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PULMONRY SYRUP

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV. NO. 31. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1878. WHOLE NO. 832

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday by

PETER ANDERSON.

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One year, single copy	$5 00
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WM. HOWARD	Stockton
JAMES HUTTS	Placerville
RICHMOND SCOTT	Red Bluff

GROWN APART.

One in name, yet two in heart,
Slowly, but surely, grown apart;
Saddest of all sad sights to see—
Love from its own sweet bonds set free.

Grown apart—through the lagging years—
Nor smiles, nor sighs, nor melting tears,
Shall call love's rose to the cheek again,
Or thrill the heart with its precious pain.

Growing apart—for evermore—
A canker-worm at the very core,
Shorn of all the sweets of life;
An unloved husband, unloved wife.

Ah well! they have had their little day:
Some flowers bloom only, and die, in May.
And if these have missed the Summer's prime,
And ripe fruits of the Autumn time;—

Knowing only the dreath of one,
And failing the other's blasts to stun;
There yet may be garnered in each sad heart
Sheaves that have ripened and grown apart

Public Trusts.

We must recognize and revere the places of trust at the nation's disposal, as the mediums through which are to be upheld and defended the free principles which, in the sight of God and in the interests of humanity, it is our sacred duty to protect and not debase them into mere avenues to money getting, and then we shall fill them with representatives we can respect.

And we must recognize and revere the sacred trust which is reposed in every man, when the right of suffrage is conferred upon him. So long as we have no reverence for its sacred character—so long as we stand ready to thrust it upon every ignoramus who crosses our borders, too ignorant to write his own name, read our Constitution, or understand the nature of the evils that drove him out of his own land and into ours—so long as we thus irreverently debase the ballot-box—so long shall we have demagogues in office and thieves in power.

The prostitution of the right of suffrage and the privilege of office has bred a disrespect and irreverence for our public men, which, while many of them are well worthy of it, is a disgrace to the nation. It has led us into a habit of decrying our own men and our own times, which will not reform the one or renovate the other. It is a very disreputable bird that befouls its own nest. When we do happen to get a good man into office, our treatment of him reminds me of the Chinese mariner who carries in the stern of his vessel an idol, to which he burns perfumed paper and incense when the wind is propitious; but when he is becalmed, or a contrary wind sets in, he beats his idol with many stripes. Let the people, by due reverence to the sacred claims of their offices, make them worthy of men, and men will be found worthy of the offices.

the mysteries of the ballot-box before their untutored tongues can pronounce the name of their adopted home. Verily, if the low order of intelligence in some men, and the high order in some animals, be taken into account, I shall expect to see some liberty-loving ward-repeater leading horses and dogs up to the polls to help protect our rights.

Mr. A. W. Royaden, the newly appointed Assistant District Attorney, with Mr. D. E. Murphy, makes the incessant labors of that office go along now as smoothly as clockwork. Mr. Royaden is a valuable accession to the District Attorney's Office, having made a very able District Attorney in Stockton sometime ago.

"Mission Local" of October 27th.

JUDGE MCPHEETERS, who has his law office at 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco, is one of the leading lawyers of this coast, having had experience at the bar and on the bench He is an able counselor and a fine advocate, quick to see a point, with an iron will and energy that never tires, and with all a pleasant and most estimable gentleman, and we know of no man that we would sooner trust with an important law case than the Judge.

[We heartily endorse the views of the editor of the *Local* and can testify that every word contained therein is true, having been in the courts and have heard him in several important cases. Those having important civil or criminal cases we would advise to call at McPheeters' Law Office, 606 Montgomery Street, corner of Clay.—Ed]

Hon. R. Pacheco Unseated.

It is regretted by the many friends of Hon. R. Pacheco that he has been so summarily unseated from his membership in Congress, by the iron rule of party spirit. He was unseated by a strict party vote, independent of the merits of the case. Gov. Irwin gave him the usual credentials, signed by the Secretary of State, but all was of no avail. Wiggington had no legal claim to the seat, no credentials, nor anything else, only the party, which is in the majority in the lower House, to back him. The Democratic party is unlike that of the Republican for magnanimity; the former never concedes anything to a party opponent, the latter always tries to conciliate their party opponents by actuary conservatism and making concessions to their political opponents and most always to a sacrifice of their principles and a detriment to their constituancy.

The unseating of Mr. Pacheco should be a lesson to those kind of Republicans who are always afraid to act up to the principles they profess when in power, for fear of doing something the Democrats do not like; but the Democracy never care nor fear what Republicans do not like, and when they get in power they always enforce this party rule as they have done in the case of Hon. R. Pacheco.

Topical Spelling.

Among the very best methods of conducting a spelling exercise, is that by means of topics. No other method so readily puts in exercise the preceptive faculties.

A word is of little or no value until it is associated with an idea. No person will remember a list of words from some foreign language unless he is familiar with their meaning; nor will children retain the spelling of a word unless it be something for which they find a use in ordinary conversation. The violation of this rule has uneducated whole generations of scholars in our public schools. It is astonishing how young teachers, and not a few old ones, settle down on mere abstractions in all their exercises. Children rarely fail to become correct spellers who are taught while young to spell familiar objects around them at their homes. They at once cultivate habits of observation which never leave them. In this respect, parents are the best teachers to young children.—*Journal of Education.*

Two Humble Heroes.

France reckons two braves more. A fireman at Tarbes rushed among the blazing ruins of a house to save his captain and a clergyman, who were buried beneath a floor in endeavoring to rescue the inmates. The fireman remained, trying to extricate the captain, but without avail, till the flesh peeled off his hands and face. He has died from his wounds, has been buried at the nation's expense, and for a month his name will be read out first on the rollcall of every regiment in the army. Jean Plautier is a pointe man, and a few months ago, in endeavoring to close the gates of a crossing, he was struck down by a goods train and his arm amputated. Not a soul was within reach, and, aware that an express train was due, he tied up the bleeding stump and remained at his post of duty till a station master, informed by the engine driver that some accident had occurred, picked up the arm from the rail and succored the hero.

THE tricks of advertising are becoming more expensive day after day. Some years ago a few posters were all that were used to bring an actor or actress in general notice and repute. But now it seems to be necessary to pad the house in order to give a false idea of success, to obtain the favor of a clique of dramatic writers, and even to bring the telegraph into operation to herald success and pass over failures. There have been several recent instances of this in New York and every day the practice grows. It may deceive for a while, but honesty in that, as in all other professions, will pay best in the end.

THE colored colony in Graham County, Kan., has built a village, and has made preparation for farming operations on an extensive scale. With a favorable season next year the colony will be on the road to fortune. This is better than going to Liberia.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Some vexed questions, and one of which at least threatened the national life, are settled. But their nature was totally different from that of future issues. One of the very things that helped to solve them, is piling up difficulties around those that menace us now—continued immigration. The Indian question was virtually settled fifty years ago, though I suppose a thin-skinned and thick-headed peace policy will let it drag along for fifty years to come. intense and vital importance stand unsolved before us. There is much oratorical talk about "our form of government being no longer an experiment;" about "our sublime spirit of freedom, which no human power can crush," etc., and I admire the patriotic fervor which prompts such eloquence.

is coming. The test of its stability is in the future. The problems upon whose solution depends the perpetuity of our institutions have not yet been solved. In the nature of things, they have but just begun to call loudly for solution.

While character is forming it should be under the influence of divine truth. Christianity furnishes the perfect model of character, and into these divine moulds the forming character should be cast. While in the plastic state of development it should receive the impress of divine truth. As the peering blade and growing stalk need the light and warmth of the sun, so the expanding powers of mental and moral character need to grow under the light and warmth of the Sun of Righteousness. The growing character should be surrounded with the genial, subtle, penetrating influences of Christian truth, which make its growth God-ward. It should be surrounded with a religious atmosphere, laden with the healthful aroma of Christian truth, and the fragrance of the Christian faith; an atmosphere disinfected by these hallowing influences, from the deadly malaria of unbelief and skepticism. poses to do this work of moral development; not this alone; not this as speciality; but it would do this with the other. Christian education means the development of the whole man, intellectual and moral. I would develop the mental and moral character together as parts of one whole, so that their powers would ballance, and supplement, and strengthen each other.

Christian education, in its work of development, takes cognizance of the whole, complex human character. calls forth all its powers, and expands all its parts.

We recognize the fact that a free press is one of the fundamental necessities of a free people. But liberties" to no purpose if this is a time to sleep—it behooves every honest citizen to look well to the duties he owes his country. The nation's history and the nation's fate are written in the hearts of her common people. When they fail; when their patriotism flags; when they

Now, when critical issues are at hand—and I read the "signs of the abandon the polls and the offices to scoundrels; when they refuse to learn wisdom by the lessons of the past—then the signs of the times are signs of peril.

As appropriate to such a condition of things, and as appropriate to the occasion, I wish to call your attention to a quality of the heart with which we are not overburdened, though we show it to some extent by a National Day of thanksgiving, and which, in its various phases, I conceive to be vitally necessary to our welfare—the quality of reverence.

Irreverence is a besetting sin among American people. The spirit of independence, which underlies all our progress, may degenerate into an irreverent and reckless iconoclasm, which unnerves the arm of every liberty-protecting power it has raised.

And we want men and women of the highest type of character to lead in the planning and execution of all our general denominational enterprises. In this department of our work, we need the ripest thought, ment of church work. We want men and women with such character as Christian education produces, consecrated to God, in our Sunday Schools, teaching the youth of the community the precious saving truths of the Bible. We need the very best workers than can be had in our Sunday School.

Such a service is needed, and seriously needed, in the work of denominational propagandism. We have suffered more than we can compute, by a weak championship of our faith—by a weak statement, and a mis-statement, and a false statement of our denominational truth, which have compromised us before the community, representing our teachings in a false light and so present into the changeless past. We have entered upon a period thronging with seen neighbor re Lord's church which can be done only by men and women of such characters, intellectual, moral and religious, as are the product of Christian education, and of Christian education only.

Such a service must be done in shaping and controling and directing the thought and sentiment of the community.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction when compared with the babbler.

The most fortunate Man

Not by any means because he won by hard fighting, battles. Not because he placed his triumphant heel upon the neck of a formidable rebellion. Not at all because, therefore, he was twice elected President of the United States. He earned victory through intelligent and persistent effort; and he reached the Presidency as an almost legitimate result of them, as had previously Washington Jackson and Taylor. No one of his varied military and civil successes was a consequence of mere fortune. He worked his way up to greatness.

When after a while, General Grant shall return home, he will have seen more of Europe than any other man who has lived. He will have visited It is possible, as no potentate has, all, or nearly all, the Imperial, Royal, and Republican courts of that continent. He will have been received at such courts with considerations of distinction usually accorded only to regality. He will have seen nobility in its most refined, and most hale-fellow-well-met aspects. He will have been as no potentate can be, the privileged guest of families of the middle lower classes He will have traveled here are there, to and fro, at his own free will, without the intervention of red-tape and without invitation from any source. In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, he will have been received by all governments with equal manifestations of high respect, and by all visited peoples with an enthusiasm suitable to the reception of a distinguished American. He will no have been compelled, as a matter of form, to travel incognito, as royalty sometimes is. He will have already seen with his physical eyes the vast domain of the United States in its length and breadth, from the Atlantic o the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf in seasons of peace and in days of a protracted and determined war, whereby he had become an intelligent informer as to our country. He had been happily married, his entire family still living to share with him the enjoyment of his his honors. He had laid by a comfortable competency for his old age. Wherefore, then, should he not be considered the most fortunate man in the world?

A purely democratic government is, of course, one of equal rights. As they are curtailed, it ceases to be a democracy. So, for for some "bog-trotter," or semi-civilized heathen, will not get his rights among us, we must rush into the maelstrom of "universal suffrage." In order to effectually guard the rights of this dear common people, enable them to make their own laws and possess their homes in peace, we stand at Castle Garden, and initiate our free and equal immigrating brethren into all the rights of Americans.

Who are Tramps?

The preachers, the lecturers and hars are merciless toward the people they call tramps. The word has been warped from its original meaning and made a stigma A tramp is a man who tramps or walks in search of employment. In this, there is nothing wrong, but something commendable. At the present time a few of the elite and elect of society, according to their own egotistical notion, use the word tramp as being synonymous with beggar and thief. There is great injustice in this view of the subject. San Francisco and Oakland call men loafers and bummers because they do not work—they stigmatize them and tell them to go into the country and get work. They go in seach of work, and then they are stigmatize a especially their voicing, make them the most complete organ manufactured. They are also sold in all styles at The Temple Store, cheap for cash, and on easy payments. As soon as the necessary fixtures can be put in we shall add a stock of sheet music and music books. We solicit a share of the trade in this line.

TATE'S

White Lake

SULPHUR SOAP

MAKES THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR, pure, white and healthy. Is cleansing, deodorizing, disinfecting, soothing, healing, and purifying. Removes dandruff, chaffing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, redness and roughness of the skin. Relieves itching and irritation of the skin and irritation of falling and stinging insects. Is free from all offensive odor, and prevents contagious diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal.

SULPHUR BATHS—The benefit derived from these are so well known that comment is unnecessary. THE WHITE LAKE SULPHUR SOAP has no equal for its fortunate results and its medicinal curative properties.

Price, 25 cts. per cake; three for 50 cts. one box, containing six cakes, $1.50 sent by mail on receipt of price and 5 cts. for each cake.

For Sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

ADOLPH SCHRADER,

FRESCO PAINTER

TINTING AND KALSOMINING

DONE AT REASO LE RATES.

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A. P. ADAMS,

MANUFACTURER OF

Compressed Coffee,

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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for Sale

All work warranted as recommended, or the money returned.

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O-Lapril-76-6 SAN FRANCISCO,

A Complete Pictorial History of the times.—The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The Weekly is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Harpers' Weekly should be in every family throughout the land, as a purer, more interesting, higher-toned, better illustrated paper is not published in this or any other country.—*Commercial Bulletin*, Boston.

The Weekly is the only illustrated paper of the day that in its essential characteristics is recognized as a National paper.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, March 23, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

"The Free Library."

The Free Library for San Francisco, introduced by a bill by Senator George H. Rogers, and which having passed both branches of the Legislature, was signed by the Governor on Monday last, and is now the law, provides for a tax of one mill on the dollar. John S. Hager, George H. Rogers (who was added to the Trustees by the Senate), Henry George, Irving M. Scott, Robert B. Tobin, E. D. Sawyer, John H. Wise, Andrew J. Moulder, Louis Sloss, A. S. Hallidie and C. C. Terrill are appointed Honorary Trustees, without salary, of any library and reading room, and of real and personal property, that may be established and acquired under the provisions of the Act. The Trustees are the absolute governing power, and they are authorized:

First—To make and enforce all rules, regulations and by-laws necessary for the administration, government and protection of such library reading-room and property.

Second—To fill all vacancies that may, from any cause, occur in the Board of Trustees.

Third—To remove any Trustee who may neglect to attend the meetings of the Board, or who may be absent himself from such meetings, or, without the consent of the Board, from the State for three consecutive months.

Fourth—To appoint and define the powers and duties of any and all authorized officers and assistants, and, at their pleasure, remove the same.

Fifth—To provide memorial tablets and niches to perpetuate the memories of those persons who may make valuable donations to any such library.

Sixth—By and with the consent of the Board of Supervisors, expressed by resolution duly passed by that body, to determine the number of officials and assistants to be appointed for such library and reading-room, and to fix the salaries of such officers and assistants and of the Secretary; to purchase necessary real and personal property; to lease and erect buildings; to order the drawing and payment of money out of the Library Fund for any expenditure or liability herein authorized, and generally to do all that may be necessary to fully carry into effect the provisions of the Act. The Board of Supervisors are empowered by resolution to grant, donate, or authorize the use of any land, square, or other real estate belonging to the city and county, or dedicated to public use therein, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining thereon a building to be used only for a public library and reading room. All the taxes to be collected for the library to be paid into the Treasury, or set apart as a special fund, known as the Library Fund, to be used only for the purposes of the library.

In Memoriam.

CHICAGO, ILL., Mar. 10, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

At a special meeting of the Attucks Guards, held in the city of St. Louis, February 22d, resolutions of condolence were adopted in memory of our late esteemed friend and honorary member, Prof. William Robinson, and a copy of the resolutions presented to the family of the deceased and entered upon the records of the Company. The Committee were as follows; Lewis P. Philips, J. G. Harris, M. Griswold.

JOHN G. JONES.

A Letter of Bishop J. J. Moore's

We find in the New Haven *Free Press*, of March 9th, a letter from Bishop J. J. Moore, now temporary in Washington City, who spent many years on this coast in the ministry, and particularly in the Zion church in this city, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 1, '78.

Editor Free Press:

I furnish you the following item of the meeting of the Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Connection, which convened in this city on the 27th ultimo, in which the following Bishops were represented, personally and by proxy, representing seven Episcopal Districts, as follows: Of the First Episcopal District, Bishop J. J. Moore; Second Episcopal District, Bishop J. J. Clinton; Third Episcopal District, Bishop J. W. Hood; Fourth Episcopal District, Bishop J. P. Thompson; Fifth Episcopal District, Bishop S. F. Jones; Sixth Episcopal District, Bishop W. H. Hillery; Seventh Episcopal District, T. H. Lomaly. The first four in person, the three latter by proxy.

The members of the Board convened at ten o'clock A.M. Bishop J. J. Clinton, Sr. Bishop, was elected chairman of the meeting and Bishop J. W. Hood was appointed Secretary. The Board held its meeting for three days, holding three sessions daily. During its sittings a great deal of important business was transacted, relating to the general interests of the Connection. Rev. J. Thomas, General Book Steward, and Rev. M. H. Wilson, Clerk of the Book Room, and Rev. J. E. Price, General Collecting Agent for the General Educational Department, were each present with other Elders, during the session of the Board of Bishops. The meeting was one of agreeableness and much importance, and encouraging reports were given by the Bishops from their several Districts. The work of revivals has been quite extensive during the year in their Districts, and Zion is being crowned with prosperity. J. J. MOORE.

Acknowledgements.

ELKO, March 20, 1878.

Mr. P. Anderson:

Please send the PACIFIC APPEAL six months to my address to Elko, Nevada, and oblige, etc.,

REUBEN SIMPSON.

LAWRENCE (Kan.), March 9, '78.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Send the APPEAL six months to me at Lawrence, Kansas, P. O. box 830. Yours respectfully,

JOHN R. KENNEY.

The above orders came accompanied by the cash, and we will take this occasion to state, to our colored delinquent subscribers particularly, that we will send no more papers to those residing outside of this city, nor respond to any orders for the PACIFIC APPEAL except accompanied with the cash, as Messrs. Simpson and Kenney have done as above. Many of our best friends outside of the city don't seem to understand that the exaction is but the business and general rule of all newspapers, and it pains us to thus publicly tell them.

Public Document.

Our thanks are extended to Hon. Horace Davis for the speech of Hon. James A. Garfield, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 19th, 1878, on "The Policy of Pacification and the prosecutions in Louisiana." We shall give it careful perusal, and may, in a subsequent number, quote some extracts which our limited space forbids this week.

The "Colored Citizen."

The *Colored Citizen* is the name of a ne spaper published by colored men in a town called Mexico, State of Missouri. W. R. Graham is editor and publisher. We wish it success.

SIR HERBERT INGRAM, a distinguished English nobleman, is on his way to this coast on a tour of observation. During his stay in our midst, he will be the guest of his relative, Gen'l J. P. B. Ingram, of Alameda.

"The Southwestern Review."

The Southwestern Review is the name of a newspaper published by colored men at Cincinnati, Ohio. The first number, of March 6th, is before us. Its neat typographical appearance makes it at once commendable and deserving. Rev. George H. Williams, a writer of considerable literary fame, is the editor. We wish it success. It contains among its ornate articles a sketch of Mrs. Sampson Williams, the celebrated prima donna, who gave concerts in this city a short time ago, from which we extract the following:

Miss Mary Price was born at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, May, 1850. She was brought to Cincinnati in 1852, where she grew up and was first married. Unfortunately she did not have an opportunity for schooling, and consequently felt the need of securing what knowledge of books she could through the kindness of friends and personal endeavor. Her voice was very rich and powerful, and made her the central figure in social circles. She was considered to be the best singer in this city for some years, and sang at concerts and in parlors. Her first marriage was in 1872 or 1873. She went to Chicago, where her husband died. She afterwards met and married Mr. Sampson Williams, a gentleman of refinement and excellent musical taste. They moved to Omaha, Nebraska, where they resided six or nine months. They next went to Ogden, Utah, but remained but a short time, when they went to San Francisco, California. She was ambitious to excel in her profession, and therefore sought the best teachers. She appeared in a concert in the Pacific Hall, San Francisco, April 10, 1877, supported by the following artists: Signor E. Bianchi, Signora E. Bianchi, Signor E. Solano, and Mr. S. Williams. The hall seats about three thousand people, and although the tickets sold for $1.00, it was packed.

Theodore Wachtel, the celebrated tenor, paid her his compliments and offered to educate her for the L'Africaine, an opera written by Meyerbeer, if she would consent to go to Germany. Prof. Carnes, her accompanying master, wrote and dedicated to her the "Selika Waltz," used extensively in this country. She gets her stage name from the L'Africaine.

Her health began to fail in California, owing to her almost superhuman exertions in study, and at the instance of her physician she returned to Chicago. After a brief rest she applied for admission into Signor A. Farani's Conservatory, where she remained about six months, taking a lesson every day. She appeared as Elvira in the opera of "Puritani, with an Italian troupe. Kellogg and Carry came to Chicago, and Max Strakosch desired to hear her. She sang the Staccato Polka. He was charmed, and when he turned to leave he christened her "American's Colored Patti."

She returned home to Cincinnati a few weeks ago, and has appeared in several concerts. Her houses have been crowded and her singing acceptable. Cincinnati should be proud of her, and, as an earnest of good feeling and appreciation, tender her a guarantee concert. Let this be done, and at once, for she is needy and deserving.

ON Monday next two new primary schools will be organized by the Educational Department. One will be in the new building on Florida, near Mariposa street. The building is fitted up for two classes, and all children of the primary department making application will be admitted. The other is on Lombard street, between Baker and Broderick. The school is a new four-class building and will be under the charge of Miss Anna B. Chalmers as principal.

It is understood that King Humbert's foreign policy will be that of strict neutrality on the Eastern question. Italy will, however, exert to Government her influence in the Congress to oppose Russian predominance in Europe by seeking to extend the Hellenic kingdom and constituting other Christian nationalities.

"The Irish World."

We have received a copy of the *Irish World* of March 4th, 1878, published in New York City by Patrick Ford. The present number is principally devoted to the Centennial of Robert Emmet, portraying the leading incidents connected with the life and trial of the great Irish patriot. It also contains short sketches of other distinguished Irish agitators, the whole being profusely illustrated. The journal deserves well at the hands of lovers of liberty the world over.

Lectures by Henry George.

Henry George is to lecture on Tuesday evening next at the Metropolitan Temple, Fifth Street. Subject, "The Coming Contest." A full house is anticipated. Our thanks are extended for a complimentary ticket.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

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When SCRIBNER issued its famous Midsummer Holiday Number in July, a friendly critic said of it: "We are not sure but that Scribner's has touched high water mark. We do not see what worlds are left to it to conquer." But the publishers do not consider that they have reached the ultima thule of excellence—they believe "there are other worlds to conquer, and they propose to conquer them."

The prospectus for the new volume gives the titles of more than fifty papers (mostly illustrated), by writers of the highest merit. Three serial stories are announced:

BY DR. HOLLAND, THE EDITOR,

Whose story of "Sevenoaks" gave the high est satisfaction to the readers of the Month ly. The scene is laid on the banks of the Hudson. The hero is a young man, who has been always "tied to a woman's apron strings," but who, by the death of his mother, is left alone in the world—to drift on the currents of life—with a fortune, but without a purpose.

Another serial, "His Inheritance," by MRS. TRAFTON, will begin on the completion of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," by Mrs. HONORA BURNETT.

SAXE HOLM, TOURGUENEFF, BOYESEN and McKAY

Will contribute short stories to early numbers of the Monthly. Mrs. Stowe's new story "Farmer's Bassett's Romance" will be printed in two or three monthly parts. Tourgueneff's new story will appear either before, or simultaneously with the publication in Russia and France, and the magazine will also publish a critical paper on Tourgueneff, by Prof. HOURWICH, accompanied by a portrait of the famous Russian.

Gen. McClellan's Travels

Begun in the January number, include his "Winter on the Nile," (in three parts), and Bayard Taylor's of more familiar European scenes, all illustrated. The papers on

American Sports

Is one of the fullest and freshest, and most carefully and profusely illustrated series of papers on the subject that have ever appeared.

Mr. Barnard's Papers

On new phases of British industry, include papers on "A Scottish Loaf Factory," "Coal Less, Echidnæ," "The British Workingman's Home," "Plate Locks and Sliding Shawls," and "Some London Shops"

Household and Home Decoration

Have a prominent place. Mr. CLARENCE COOK, whose illustrated papers on furnishing have attracted more attention both in this country and England than any writings on the subject since those of EASTLAKE, will continue his familiar discourses on "Beds and Tables, Stools and Confidantes." The important subject of

Fifteen Months for $4.

Scribners for December and January, containing the opening chapters of "Nicholas Minturn," will be read with eager curiosity and interest. Perhaps no more readable numbers of this magazine have yet been issued. The three numbers of Scribners for August, September, and October, containing the opening chapters of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," will be given to every new subscriber (who requests it), and whose subscription begins with the present volume, i. e. with the November number.

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PATENTS.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

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7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Steam Boat Landing), connecting with Express Train (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. Sundays Excepted—For Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing. (Arrives San Francisco 5.10 P. M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading (Portland, Or.), Ogden, Sioux City (Iowa), Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars (Ogden to Omaha). Arrives at Sacramento at 1 p.m. at Omaha (via Council Bluffs) at 6.30 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, Sac. Josse Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 8.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Sacramento, Marysville, Tehama, Sumner Mojave, Newhall, (for Hueneme and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, (Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana (Sue Short), Colton, and Yuma (Arizona). Connects at Sacramento with Express Train for Ogden, Sioux City (Iowa), Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Connects at Colton with Express Train for Mojave, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Santa Ana (Sue Short), Colton and Yuma. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Connects at Yuma with Express Train for Tucson, Deming, El Paso, Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Austin and Houston. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Houston. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden. (Arrives San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Narrow Gauge Train for Santa Cruz (via Los Gatos), Watsonville and Soquel. (Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train, via Lathrop and Stockton, starting at 10.00 A. M. (Arrives San Francisco 7.30 A.M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

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To OAKLAND.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
6.00	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	12.00	1.00	3.00	3.30	4.00	5.30
6.30	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	1.00	2.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	6.00
7.00	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	1.30	2.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	6.30
8.00	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	2.00	3.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	7.00
9.00	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	2.30	3.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	7.30
10.00	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	3.00	4.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	8.00
11.00	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	3.30	4.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	8.30
12.00	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	9.00
1.00	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	9.30
2.00	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.00	6.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	10.00
3.00	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	10.30
4.00	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	6.00	7.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	11.00
5.00	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	6.30	7.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	11.30
6.00	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	7.00	8.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	12.00
7.00	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	7.30	8.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	12.30
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9.00	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	8.30	9.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	1.30
10.00	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	9.00	10.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	2.00
11.00	12.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	9.30	10.30	12.00	12.30	1.00	2.30
12.00	1.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	10.00	11.00	12.30	1.00	1.30	3.00
1.00	2.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	10.30	11.30	1.00	1.30	2.00	3.30
2.00	3.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	11.00	12.00	1.30	2.00	2.30	4.00
3.00	4.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	11.30	12.30	2.00	2.30	3.00	4.30
4.00	5.00	5.30	6.00	6.30	7.00	12.00	1.00	2.30	3.00	3.30	5.00
5.00	6.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.00	12.30	1.30	3.00	3.30	4.00	5.30
6.00	7.00	7.30	8.00	8.30	9.00	1.00	2.00	3.30	4.00	4.30	6.00
7.00	8.00	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	1.30	2.30	4.00	4.30	5.00	6.30
8.00	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	2.00	3.00	4.30	5.00	5.30	7.00
9.00	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	2.30	3.30	5.00	5.30	6.00	7.30
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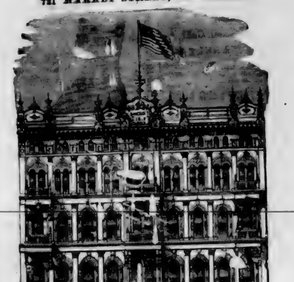
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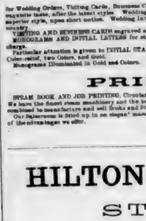
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV. NO. 32. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1878. WHOLE NO. 833

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Little Brown Hands.

They drive home the cows from the pasture,
Up through the long shady lane,
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields
That are yellow with ripening grain.
They find in the thick waving grasses,
Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows;
They gather the earliest snow-drops
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the hay in the meadow;
They gather the elder bloom white;
They find where the dusky grapes purple
In the cool shadows at night.
They know where the apples hang ripest,
And are sweeter than lady's wine;
They know where the fruit hangs the thickest
On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the daintiest sea-weeds,
And find the rare shells on the beach;
They pick up the beautiful sea-shells—

Fairy barks that have drifted to land.
They wave their sun-bonnets in signal
Where the Oriole's hammock nest swings,
And at night-time are folded in slumber
By a soft mother-love fonder the quantity of any other flavoring, warmer cold.

Their hands will be strong as strongest:
The humble and poor become great;
And from their brown-tanned children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state.
The pen of the author and statesman—
The noble and brave of the land,
The sword and chisel and palette
Shall be held in the little brown hand.

A Servant Girl Worth Having.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "On Tuesday evening a young man called at the residence of Mr. Wheeler, corner of George and Shute streets, and asked to see Mr. Wheeler. The servant, Emma Squires, being somewhat suspicious on account of the recent events in that neighborhood, did not tell the young man that Mr. Wheeler was from home, but referred him to Mr. Wheeler's place of business. The same person called again the next night about 7:30 o'clock and asked for Mr. Wheeler. She replied that he was out the cellar stated his willingness to await his return. However, the girl did not entirely approve of, and for fear of the visitor putting his wish into effect, she shut the door, the man going away laughing. Miss Squires was not quite satisfied, and went for Miss Wheeler who among penitl her down stairs. The first nothing particular attracted their attention, but about 10 o'clock a noise was heard at the back parlor window, and on the servant going to the room she found the window, which had been nailed down, pried open about a foot and the visitor outside. She asked him to go away, and on his continuing to try to effect an entrance she went up stairs and returned with a revolver. After again cautioning the intruder she fired at him. He retreated from the window but did not leave the premises, whereupon the girl went out into the back yard, and confronting him and another fellow, requested them to leave. As they showed no disposition to do so, she again fired at the man at whom she had previously shot. The other promptly clambered over the fence, and the one shot at giving a yell which led Miss Squires to imagine that she had winged him, made for the stable, shouting, 'I'll be revenged on you as long as you live.' To this Miss Squires replied, 'When you come along remember I've still five barrels for you.' Miss Squires is a young woman of about 19, and does not look at all like a person of the extraordinary courage she has shown that this incident proves her to possess."

NEW ORLEANS claims a population of 200,000, without counting the jetties.

Devotion in Danger.

A STORY OF THE BASTILLE.

The Marquis de Pelleport, a short time before the French revolution, was thrown into the bastile for writing a pamphlet against the Count de Vergennes and the Sieur de Noir, entitled, *"La Diable dans un Bouteiller,"*—The Devil in a Holy Water Pot." His amiable wife, who had been left, with four children, with a pension in Switzerland, no sooner heard of her husband's captivity than she flew to his assistance, and spent six months in fruitless solicitation for his liberty, when she saw herself without resources by the death of the relation who supported her. Thrown into despair at the thoughts of her husband's fate and her children's on the point of wanting bread, preferred death to begging it from a stranger's hand, and every day obliged the ministers which, in a corrupt town, but too frequently put virtue to the blush, she knew not which way to turn for, whom M. de Launay persuaded her to solicit the Chevalier de Pezlat for admission for her sons into the military orphan school. The children were admitted, and Madame de Pelleport had a deputy. Resolved for her near the school, where she might take care of her children. In four years she employed herself in soliciting the liberty of her husband and performing the duties of a mother to the youngest children of the school, when M. de Villedeuil came into the ministry; then he, on the case of M. de Pelleport being presented to him, obtained from the king an order for his liberation.

The Marquis, soon after his liberation, returned to Paris, where he arrived the day before the Bastile was taken, and had the misfortune to see M. de Launay put to death and M. de Losme dragged to the place of execution. From the New Jersey village, where Venice Verne had so darkened his life, he went to Boston and began the practice of his profession. For six long years he fought unceasingly and fervently, but gained a crowning victory in the end. Two years later he accepted the position of director of the ——— Hospital, New York. And so it was that we find him to-day in his easy-chair in the private office of the hospital. And him on strong and handsome as upon the day, ten years ago, when Venice Verne turned his heart to dust.

"Venice Verne." The name was a stranger to his lips—a greater stranger to his thoughts; he had forgotten her and forgotten the past. A copy of the *Herald* lay half open [illegible] lap; heavily perfumed [illegible] flattered to purplish [illegible] leaned lazily [illegible] through [illegible] at the crowd [illegible] that dreary [illegible]

The [illegible] down in large, feather [illegible] swept into every drifts upon the window sash, and then and there Dr. Dalrieth's musings were brought to a close by a loud, heavy rap upon the thick oaken door.

"Come in!" said Dr. Dalrieth, wheeling about in his chair and flinging aside the remnant of his cigar.

The door was opened slightly, just enough to allow a thick bullet-head to be thrust in.

"A laddy to see ye, sir, if ye please," drawled John, the Celtic door-attendant. "Another applicant for work; asked to see the director, manin' ye, I suppose. Shall I mind her up, or say ye are engaged?"

"Show the lady in," said Dacre Dalrieth.

The door was opened wide; there was a moment of perfect silence, and then a woman closely veiled darkened the threshold of the room.

"The lady, sir!" yelled John, as the door closed upon his retreating anatomy.

The doctor turned about in his walk and placed a chair before her, requesting her to be seated. She sat down as in a stupor; lifted the heavy crape veil and flung it back, and there were face to face after all these [illegible] years; face to face [illegible] Venice Verne! [illegible] him with a cry [illegible] the [illegible]

"Dacre!" she said, "this is not [illegible]

For a second she felt tempted to fly—felt that she could never humble herself to him after what had passed between them. But like a flash of light across her conscience, came the feeling from her.

"It is I, and no one else," he said. "You wished to see me, I believe. If so, I am at your service, Miss Verne—or is that name no longer yours?"

"Yes, I mean Verne still," she said, striving hard to hide her humiliation; "but not the Venice Verne you once knew. I was a girl then: I am a woman now—a woman with beggary staring her in the face, in the midst of fortune, and friends—aye, Dacre Dalrieth, three ten years have done their work for me as well as you. They have lifted you up, they have dragged me down into the very depths of woe."

"Believe me, I am sorry fate has been so unkind to you," he said; "very, very sorry."

She looked up at him in mute wonder and said—

"You are the first to utter there words to me. Until to-day I thought the world had forgotten me—had forgiven."

Something akin to pity touched Dacre Dalrieth's heart as he looked down at her, veiled, so broken, so forlorn.

"I shall be only too glad to call myself your friend," he continued.

"No, no; you cannot mean that after what has passed between us. My friend! no; you cannot mean what you say. It is impossible—impossible!"

He turned and looked her fully in the face as he said—

"That which has passed between us is to me only a bitter dream. I have taught myself to forgive and forget. There is nothing connected with the hospital which I would offer you, but a relative remnant of his cigar.

"I can keep my secret no longer!" he cried. "Venice, listen to me. I love you! Will you be my wife?"

She wrested her hand from him proudly, and, standing there in the deepening twilight, turned to bear [illegible] storm.

"I never dreamed it would come to this," she said, calmly, with truth at a terrible discount. "I would not have left you save as a friend, and scarcely that; our acquaintance has been so short—so very short, you know."

"Don't say that!" he cried, passionately. "You will drive me mad! Listen, Venice, listen!"

"I will listen to no more," she said, her voice as calm as the summer seas. "I will listen to no more. You seem to have forgotten who I am, and what you are."

"I had forgotten," he said, breaking in. "Yes, God pity me, I had forgotten—forgotten!"

"We never find out our mistakes until it is too late," she said, with a low, bitter laugh. "Your love for me was a great but not a fatal mistake. You will live down your love, and forget it and me. I am going home to-morrow; this is the last hour we shall spend together; do not let it be darkened with anger and anguish, and let us part as friends."

He rose from her feet and held out his trembling hand toward her, but she did not see it. Her head fell to his side again.

"As you are going, I will bear you no ill will," he said. "I will strive to forget what has passed between us, and bury the memory in the grave of my wounded heart. As you wish it, we will part friends, but if you should ever cross the pathway of my life again, we shall meet as enemies. Good-by."

He bent down till his lips touched the bright gold of her hair, then, without a word, turned from her and went slowly down the tree-bordered path toward the sleepy village that lay beyond; and out of Venice Verne's life for years, but not forever.

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How It All Ended.

BY WILLIS GIBBLE.

A gloriously beautiful woman, with deep Murillo eyes, as dusk as bits of midnight sky; hair that glimmered like waving drifts of gold in the sunlight, and changed into glistening silver in the shade. She was more than beautiful, Dacre Dalrieth thought, as he stood there in the early autumn twilight, the pink and amber heavens looking calmly down upon them, and the dry brown leaves falling from the desolate trees and breaking the dead stillness with her almost human moans.

He was staring blankly up into her and wondering why nature had mingled so wondrously fair—gazing into her all the voiceless love of his soul glowing in his eyes. He forgot the barrier between them—forgot everything save that he loved her better than his very soul.

And she was watching him as intently as he was watching her, and asking of herself why his tongue did not repeat the words of love he was uttering mutely for utterance in his eyes; the words that would place another heart in the dust at her feet, and allow her to trample relentlessly upon it. For he was only a country physician, and she a millionaire's daughter; and if he had let his heart go out in honest love for her, he must bear the burden of his folly.

That was what Venice Verne said to herself as she stood there among the stately maple trees with Dacre Dalrieth hovering like a vassal at her side. And while her tongue was uttering, in her own mind, the cold, heartless words that would place another heart literally under her feet, her own was listening for.

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The Deadly Embrace of a Devil Fish.

The Victoria (British Columbia) *Colonist* contains this statement: "Early last August a party of Cape Flattery or Makaw Indians, returning from a visit to their friends (the Songish, of Victoria), encamped the first afternoon out on the beautiful bay of Metchosin, Vancouver Island. The weather being very fine, most of the party went bathing, and among the number a maiden of perhaps 18 summers, who had accompanied her grandfather on the trip. Desiring seclusion, she went round a point away from the other bathers and being known as a bold swimmer, is supposed to have taken a header into deep water. However taken, it proved to have been a plunge into the arms of death, for when the swimmers reassembled around the camp fire the girl was missed, and not withstanding a diligent search that evening, could not be found. The following morning, with sad hearts, the party left; but very soon those in the foremost canoe on rounding the first point saw the water being calm and clear), a human body as if seated on the sea-bottom, with what seemed like a flour-bag immediately behind it. The natives knew what this meant. As soon as the canoes got together two of the most active young men managed with daggers so to disable the monster (for it was a gigantic devil fish) that the octopus, with its victim was brought to the surface. The foregoing facts have been communicated to our informant by an intelligent and respectable half-breed woman from Metcosen, who saw the body of the drowned girl with some of the prehensiles of the molluak still adhering to it. She compared the head of the octopus in size to that of a 50 pound flour sack, full; she said the tentacles were 13 in number, of different sizes.

Burlington Hawk-Eyetems.

EDWIN ALONZO sends us a poem on "A Broken Link." Too late. Sausage season went out with the cold weather.

THE SENATE having restored the Franking privilege, it is now in order, in the interests of economy, to cut down the salaries of the postal clerks.

PLENTY trees are in full bloom at Jefferson City.—*St. Joe Herald.* Ah, yes; but you should see the orange groves at Burlington. Next horticultural liar.

OUT in western Iowa they have roads so top of the ground. This may sound incredible to people in this part of the State, but it is true. There is more dust west of Creston than there is mud.

FOUR men having been found in the vicinity of Hyde Park, London, with their heads cared in by slung-shots, we infer that our law-abiding cousins have been holding another peace meeting.

A LECTURER on "Pompey-Eye" was announced from the pulpit of a Kansas church, but when the lecturer got up and began talking about "Pom-pay-ee," the congregation rose up and went to the door and demanded its money back.

YESTERDAY evening, when the Omaha train came in, a vague-looking passenger strolled up to the lunch-counter at the depot's dapest restaurant and patrolled the man in charge by distractedly asking for a cup of coffee and a soft-boiled egg. They have dragged me down into the very depths of woe."

"Believe me, I am sorry fate has been

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, March 30, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Legislature.

The Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday next by limitation of the one hundred and twenty days. The sessions have been made novel by the many questionable bills which it was expected would have been got through, many of them having failed to pass. Among the most daring was that of the Spring Valley Water scheme for fifteen million dollars, they endeavored to get the city to pay for the purchase of water works, and which was killed in the House after it had passed the Senate. Many other schemes shared the same fate. Although there have been a great many complaints concerning the action of some of the members in advocating atrocious schemes, as a whole the good sense of the majority kept in check the wholesale grab which was in the early part of the session intended to be made on the Treasury. Upon the whole we do not consider it the worst Legislature that ever assembled in California, and many of the members, both Democrats and Republicans, deserve a degree of credit for their honesty of purpose.

Death of Mark Hopkins, Esq.

The community was startled yesterday by a dispatch from Yuma, announcing the sudden demise of Mark Hopkins, Esq., one of the Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Hopkins was a most estimable gentleman, respected and honored by all classes of citizens, from the lowest circumstances in life to the highest. He was unostentatious; and his great wealth and station made no change in his manner to the most humble who approached him. His death is lamented by the whole State of which he was one of the earliest pioneers in building up to its present status, and which is now one of the brightest constellations in the Union by the indomitable will of such men as Mark Hopkins and his other compeers of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. for the State's development. His death is also regarded as a National loss, as he was really one of the progressive and representative American citizens.

The Colored People and the Workingmen's Movements.

There are many reasons why colored men should not take part in the workingmen's movement.—Some of the most important reasons are that they as a class, particularly in the Northern States and cities, are not recognized in the labor patronage given by corporations, public works, etc.; neither are they recognized in the vast amount of mechanical labor given and absorbed by the Trades Unions, many of which prohibite colored men, by their Constitutions and By-Laws, from becoming members. The only labor given to the masses of colored citizens in the Northern States and cities, such as cooks, stewards, waiters, etc., is servile and not independent. Hence they are not included in the objects sought to be obtained by the Kearney or other workingmen's movements, which seeks to monopolize the patronage of the millions of dollars also spent annually in building and mechanical operations exclusively on the principle of nearly all the trades union associations which excludes colored laborers or mechanics from becoming members. These are the principal reasons colored men, to any great extent, have not or do not identify themselves in those workingmen's questionable agitations and movements, knowing that they are excluded from corporation labor and mechanical employment by color proscription.

Elliott Literary Institute and the Three Thousand Dollars.

Three thousand dollars was the modest sum which the "Elliott Literary Institute" of this city petitioned the Legislature for a short time ago, for State aid to form a library. The memorial was presented by Dr. May, a member from this city, and ordered printed, and that was the last of it. The reasons given in the *Elevator* of last week for presenting the memorial were in substance that the design was to have a library established by State aid, to keep our colored young men away from the bar rooms. But the answer to this fallacy is easily given, and that is, that those nicely dressed, genteel colored young men who are in the habit of frequenting bar rooms should be compelled to take the money which they squander away with billiards and cards the year round to purchase their own library, should they desire one. And then the query arose from many disinterested colored citizens as to whose hands the three thousand dollars were to be placed in, as the Elliott Literary Institute is not an incorporated society? All such schemes sent to the Legislature, whether emanating from white or colored persons, deserve to be killed; as this has been. Our people should learn to send meritorious and feasible propositions to a Legislature, and such propositions as concerns them all and not a class, and then their petitions or memorials would demand a more respectful consideration.

Indicted

Among the Grand Jury reports of yesterday we find that William Harper, a colored barber of this city, was indicted for committing an assault with a deadly weapon upon a colored cyprian of this city. Harper is of respectable parents, and his widowed mother has the sympathy of our best class of colored citizens for this trouble her son has got into.

PATENTS.—Inventors, to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases, should employ as attorney in daily intercourse with the officers of the Patent Office.

We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send for him for pamphlets and references; also send for information under the new Pension Law.

Zion Church Festival

A festival was given by a committee of ladies and gentlemen in Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, a ove Powell, on Wednesday evening last, for the benefit of the church. Our thanks are extended to the committe for a complimentary ticket. Our absense from the city prevented us from attending.

Compliments cost nothing, yet many pay dearly for them.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Married.

JOHNSON—MORTON.—In Sacramento City, March 14th, 1878, by the Rev. M. C. Briggs, D. A. Johnson to Johana Morton.

Died.

MARSHALL.—In this city, March 13th, Mrs. Mary E. Marshall, a native of Washington City, aged 51 years.

Major W. W. Leland.

We are pleased to take from an Eastern paper the history of the party who freed the first slave under the emancipation act, before the proclamation of Lincoln was issued, and sanctioned by an act of Congress, March, 1862.—The slave was John Trotter, captured at Fort Donelson. He was one of John Bell's slaves, and being captured in the rebel service was freed by the above act, by Maj. W. W. Leland, while chief commissary of Gen. Grant's staff at Fort Donelson. Below we give a sketch of this gentleman's life.

Wm. Wallace Leland was born in Chester, Windsor county, Vermont, 1821. Gifted with quick perception and an irrepressible love of knowledge, he gave every faculty to its acquisition, and at the age of 16 left his father's home to seek his fortune.

In 1838 he entered into the service of Coleman & Stetson, New York, and gave so much satisfaction that he steadily rose in their confidence. He was so well satisfied with his progress that he wrote to his brother Simeon, advising him to try his fortune in the great metropolis.

Simeon took his advise, and became connected with the Clinton Hotel, where his services were so valuable, that at a close of a year he invited William to join him. Such was their ability, industry and integrity, that Mr. Preston Hodges soon gave them the entire management of that popular hotel.

In the spring of 1843 William, having formed many acquaintances, went to Ohio, where he entered dry-goods business. Here his native energies came out, and displayed themselves in every way connected with commercial enterprise.

In 1849 he sailed for California to join his brother Warren, who was already established there. It was characteristic of Wm. Leland's intelligence that he took with him one of Hoe's steam printing presses, the pioneer press of the West.

On his arrival he purchased a share of the Pacific News, then a weekly paper; this he soon converted into a daily one. The enterprise was entirely successful, and in a short time he sold his share for one hundred thousand dollars.

Having received his money, he went to where the city of Marysville now stands, and commenced the publication of the Marysville Herald.

In 1851 he returned from California, and after paying a short visit to Ohio, he sailed for England, to attend the opening of the World's Fair. During his travels he corresponded freely with the most popular journals, and his letters were remarkable for their shrewdness, patriotism and observation. On his return to America, he joined his brothers, who had lately opened the Metropolitan Hotel in New York, and gave to that model establishment the advantages of his unrivaled industry, sagacity and attention.

In 1857 Mr. Leland sailed for Russia, to superintend the working of a contract he had made, in conjunction with several others, with the Russian government, to raise the sunken fleet in the harbor of Sebastopol. But space will not permit us to give any particulars of the onerous undertaking, and we only mention it as another instance of his far-reaching industry. It also afforded Maj. Leland an opportunity of extending his travels in the Old World. When we add that he visited Turkey, Circassia, Georgia, Armenia, Siberia, Albania, Moldvia, Wallachia, Sclavonia, Austria, Prussia, the German States, Italy, France, etc., and then went up the Nile as far as Abyssinia, some idea may be formed of his wonderful energy and enterprise. The ruins of Pompeii were among the celebrated spots he lingered over in Italy. The Major's passport is of itself a curiosity, there being no fewer than 71 vises upon it.

While in Russia he was presented to the Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine, and many other persons of distinction.

On his return from the Old World in 1858, the desire for action, ever the predominant passion of his nature, impelled him to visit Texas, where he owned large tracts of land. He opened an immense rancho, on the true Leland principle of doing everything in the best possible manner and on the largest scale. This rancho comprised 17,000 acres, in one "patch," as a journalist termed it, and was situated on the Guadaloupe river.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Leland's stock consisted of over 25,000 animals, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep. This stock was of the very choicest description, much having been imported from Europe; indeed, all countries contributed their finest specimens. The rebellion of 1861 found Leland in the full tide of success as a stock-raiser on the most extensive scale; but his appointment as a delegate to the State Convention which met in Galveston brought him into contact with the secessionists, who, judging from his well-known character that he could not be intimidated, and respecting him too much to do what they did with several others, murder him on the spot, gave him 24 hours to leave the State. If, at the expiration of that time, he was found in Texas, they told him with a charming candor, eminently chivalrous, that they would be reluctantly compelled to hang him.

Mr. Leland availed himself of their polite option, and made straightway for Matamoras. His property, both real estate and stock, was confiscated by the rebels. The former, of course, he will recover, but we understand the rest must be considered as a sacrifice to his loyalty.

He employed, the short time he was in Matamoras, in assisting the United States Consul in clothing and otherwise assisting the Union men who were driven out of Texas.

From Galveston he went to New Orleans, and from thence to New York by the way of Cairo. Upon his arrival in New York he offered his services to the government. They were at once accepted, and he received a captain's commission in the U. S. Army, and was assigned to Gen. Grant's staff. He was present at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson, where he had the pleasure of entertaining as prisoners many of his Texan persecutors.

This little fact of retributive justices becomes quite amusing when we remember that to him whom they once threatened to hang they were indebted for their "daily bread." It will give some idea of Major Leland's commissariat, and his consequent ability to "keep an hotel," when we add that the entire victualing arrangements were left to him, and that everything was so admirably managed that they met with the unqualified approbation of all parties.

In the battle of Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh Maj. Leland was actively engaged, and although he had his horse shot under him, he escaped scathless from the bloodiest of all the fights of the whole West. He was also present at the battle of Corinth.

The enemy being wall overcome in the West, the Major was ordered back to Texas, and was very nearly captured when the rebels made their dash upon Galveston. This, undoubtedly, saved his life, for three friends of his, who were taken at the time, were immediately shot on account of their being Texans.

In the spring of 1864 he came to New York, and with his usual energy succeeded to Saratoga and purchased, in conjuction with his brothers, the Union Hotel in that paradise of fashion.

What that hotel now is has made of that hotel none can imagine without visiting it. He has rebuilt great part of it, nearly doubling it in its capacity. That his guests may not miss some of the great charms of the metropolis, he conceived the novel plan of giving to them the Italian Opera. For this purpose he has built a very handsome Opera House, where, during the season, a series of operas and concert are given scarcely inferior to those of the Academy of Music.

On the 4th of July, 1865, he gave a grand banquet to his old companions in the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, at which were present 17 major-generals, 37 brigadier-generals, and a larger number of army officers than ever before were gathered together at a similar entertainment. This brilliant banquet wound up with a grand ball in the Opera House. This splendid hotel accommodates 1,500 guests in a state of great comfort.

THE LELAND BROTHERS.

The New York Home Journal in a late number, says that the Leland family furnishes certainly an extraordinary example of permanence of one branch of business transmitted from sire to son, and is recognized as perhaps the most celebrated in the profession, a position due not less to personal merit and popularity than to ancestral *prestige*. Their operations beginning in a remote country tavern in the Green Mountains of Vermont, have branched out through four generations of fathers and sons, cousins and grandchildren, in the cities, in the great centers of summer fashion, at the sea shore, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. So remarkable a success is not the result of fortuitious conditions, but of personal qualities, traceable through an honorable lineage for at least three centuries, and to their immediate root in Simeon Leland, the founder of the family as we have exists, and who began his career as landlord of the Green Mountain Coffee House, in Vermont. Here his five sons were born, and from this humble roof tree one and another of them went out in search of wider fields of enterprise, Simeon, Jr., and William coming to New York, and entering upon the hotel business at the Astor House in 1838. Charles was for some time employed in the Clinton House, a leading hotel of that day, and subsequently with his brother Warren managed the Bond street Hotel. In 1852 the four brothers opened the Metropolitan Hotel on Broadway, on a scale of grandeur and magnificence unknown hitherto in the country, the fame of its management extended over the world. This marked era in the hotel business, a distinct passage from the old to the new regime, and many of its improvements date from this period. In this hotel all the nephews, who have since attained professional fame and prosperity received their business education.

Brannan Guard Pic Nic.

The ex-members of the Brannan Guard will give a pic-nic on the first of May. Due notice will be given.

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—OF THE—

BRANNAN GUARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29th, 1878.

You are respectfully and particularly requested to attend a Meeting of the old Company on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 3d, 1878, at 8 P.M. sharp, for business in reference to the Picnic, and other business of vital importance to the business of the Company, will be brought before the meeting, in Young Men's Hall. By order.

J. S. HENRIQUES, Ex-Captain.

LADIES !

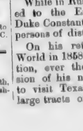
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PATENTS.—Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the Officers of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlet and references.

Musical Notes.

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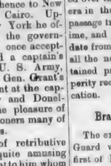
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8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading (Pushing On), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Pollocks (Eureka), Cedar and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at 7.45 A. M. Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno and Visalia. Sunday Excepted. Arrives San Francisco 11.30 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Madera and Hanford. Connects at Oakland with Train leaving San Francisco 11.30 A. M. Arrives San Francisco 8.30 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Madera and Hanford. Connects at Oakland with Train leaving San Francisco 11.30 A. M. Arrives San Francisco 8.30 A. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train for Ogden and the East. Connects at Lathrop with Train leaving San Francisco at 11.30 A. M. Arrives San Francisco 8.30 A. M.

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3.25 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for San Jose, Gilroy, and Way Stations.

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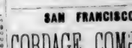
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VOL. XV. NO. 33. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1878. WHOLE NO. 834

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Tired.

Dear God, I am so weary of Hall,
I fain would rest me for a little space.
Are there no great rocks where the shadows fall
That I may cast me down and hide my face?

I work and strive, sore burdened and afraid,
The road is flinty and the way is long,
And the weak staff whereby my steps are stayed,
Bends like a reed when bitter winds are strong.

The lofty thought proves fruitless in the deed;
The petals I toil for seems a glittering lie;
There is no comfort for present need,
No guerdon promised for futurity.

I shrink in terror from the endless task,
I look with horror on the barren land,
And ask, so only hopeless hearts can ask,
The meaning of my days to understand!

Cats.

It is not often that we hear any credit rendered to the cat for either intelligence or affection; and it is, therefore, pleasing to find a gentleman writing from India to a friend in England, a few mails ago, says of a pet: "I was lolling on the ... daily perusing the newspaper a few mornings ago, when Tom came and stood near me, meeting in a pointive way, as if to attract attention. Not wishing to be disturbed, I waved him off. He, however, returned in a minute or so, and this time jumped on to the sofa, and looking me in the face, renewed his noise more vigorously. Losing patience, I roughly drove him away. He then went to the door of an adjoining room, and stood there mewing most piteously. Fully aroused, I got up and went toward him. As I approached he made for the further corner of the room, and began to show fight, bristling up and flourishing his tail. It at once struck me that there was an unwelcome visitor in the room which Tom wished to get rid of; and, sure enough, in looking towards the corner, I discovered a colora coiled up behind a book-shelf under a dressing-table. The noise made by my approach aroused the snake, and he attempted to make off, but I dispatched him with my gun, which was ready loaded close by. You should have seen Tom's satisfaction. He ran between my legs, rubbing himself against them caressingly, as if to say, 'Well done, master!' The snake measured five feet seven inches in length."

The friend to whom the incident is related, after reading it to me, went on to say that some years ago, when in India with her father, the family were gathered after tea, one rainy evening, listening to one of their number who was reading an interesting story. While thus engaged, a cat of which her father was very fond jumped on to his knee, and, moving about in a restless manner, began to mew in a louder key than usual. The old gentleman, as was his wont, commenced to caress the cat, expecting thereby to quiet it; but to no purpose. To shower signs of impatience by jumping down and up again, mewing vigorously the whole time. Not wishing to be interrupted in what was going on, he ordered the animal out of the room; but the cat merely went to an adjoining room, and commenced clawing at the old man's feet. This he thought was going too far; he rose to chastise the cat; but ere he had time to do so, he discovered that it was nothing less than a timely warning which Puss had given him; for not far from where he sat there was, under the table, a small venomous snake, which probably would have bitten him had he molested or attempted to get up. The reptile was immediately killed, and Puss caused her mewing.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Lightning-Conductors.

Franklin meant the lightning-conductors which he invented to consist of iron rods. Iron, however, has low strong no affinity for oxygen to allow of this. All moisture, and all base cerrods it more or less; and thus grew up the custom of poising the conductors with copper, and in some cases with costly platinum, ordered to the iron rod. But exposure to weather, and the weak galvanic currents which unavoidably exist in wires of different sort, cause rapid decomposition, at the joint, and encourage the rust to eat into the substance of the rod. A heavy flash will melt or cripple a conductor thus imperfect, and then woe to the structure! This defect can now be corrected by coating the iron rod with a thick metal which defies rust, and which conducts electricity better than the pure iron does. Bars and rods of this nickelized iron have been kept under water for several days without tarnishing, and resist the effects of the most powerful battery of Leyden jars.

It had been believed, until lately, that platinum was a metal with which no rogue, however dexterous, could tamper. The platinum coinage of the Russia of thirty years since was considered inimitable by the manufacturers of false money; while the capsules, crucibles, and other apparatus required by scientific men were sold according to the high market value of what is really a precious metal. Unluckily, fraud has been found possible even in this case. The Director of the Royal Italian Observatory on Vesuvius, M. de Lucca, surprised at first finding one and then another of the platinum points of his conductors melted by the effect of lightning, made a careful investigation, and discovered that the platinum had been adulterated with from ten to twelve per cent of lead, and thus rendered fusible. Platinum thus mixed with an inferior metal can be identified by its lesser density, or more easily by the blowpipe, before which a tell-tale grease flame will reveal the presence of the lead. Such a mixture would render the hitherto resisting platinum absolutely worthless in the laboratory.—*Chambers' Journal.*

The Chinese Question.

The Chinese date their history back beyond the "Flood of Yeare," and believe it covers more ground than Milton's "Paradise Lost." They have positive proof that they commenced ninety per cent of everything and stopped very near to the commencement. If they had adhered to the same principles in regard to emigration, the Californians of "Forty-nine" or St. Crispin would feel more

The present question is the only problem that Uncle Sam cannot cipher out—of the country, but there's some indications that John will have better success in ciphering out Uncle Sam. Their greatest trait of character is imitation, and they have about the same amount of soul that a photograph camera possesses. They cultivate more square feet of barber's meadow than any other people, and are not often caught imbibing inanimate mortality to extend their waterfalls. In dieting they are confirmed disciples of George Francis Train and Dio Lewis, and can eat more soup with a pine stick than any terrestrial living. Their opium is worse than "Jersey lightning," and my one belonging to a Chinese Prohibition Party is not allowed to cultivate poppies. They can beat a down-east Yankee in building a substantial stone wall, and a Kentucky lottery in perspective drawing. They are not a warlike people, and it is thought that Ben Butler, single-handed, could instigate and successfully carry out a first-class Chinese rebellion. The Chinese religion is cheaper than many other beliefs, as they never indulge in new spring bonnets or pew rents, and behead their ministers that fail from grace instead of defending them with a jury trial. Their mechanics work by the rule of instinct and never attempt to cure a living by strikes or trade unions. In the matter of dress they generally wear their interior garments on the exterior, and unless contaminated with the "Mellican" adhere to their fashions as closely as a Hicksite Quaker. At the end of each century they add a thousand new characters to their alphabet, and when a Chinese youth wishes to commit it to memory, he has first to master "Colburn's Mental Arithmetic." A Chinese lady's visiting card is about the size of a Woman's Suffrage petition to Congress, and is the measure of wealth of the owner. It is thought if the nation extends the present railroad mania for a few years, and if the scientist can only ascertain that the Confucius discovered the telephone and invented the satellites of Mars it will take the whole Chinese nation settled.—*Paul Dana, in Danbury News.*

Wit and Humor.

"You have a very ungainly walk," said a gentleman to his friend; "but I hope you don't take offence at me for telling you so." "Not at all," replied the friend; "you will always find that a man of my gait never takes a fence."

"Sir—It is perfectly true that I have been condemned to five years' confinement for forgery. But as for the statement that I have been previously subjected to eight days' imprisonment for making a disturbance at night, it is an odious and infamous calumny—I give you my word of honor it is."

LITTLE Mary P.'s father had gone to Europe. During his absence she prayed continually for him that God would take care of him and bless him. On his return she heard praying for him. "Why don't you pray for father now?" asked her mother. "We have got him at home now, and we can take care of him ourselves!"

"Is he a good horse to go?" "That would be pleased to see him go," said the conscientious Quaker. A bargain was struck, and a bally horse changed owners. His purchaser in high dudgeon went back upon the Quaker. "He defined his position: "I have not lied to thee, friend. I told thee, thee would be pleased to see him go. Now wouldn't thee be pleased to see him go?"

A GENTLEMAN, whose proboscis had suffered amputation, was invited out to tea. "My dear," said the good woman of the house to her little daughter, "I want you to be very particular and to make no remarks about Mr. Jenkins's nose." Gathered about the table, everything was going well; the child peeped about, looked rather puzzled, and at last started the table: "Ma, why did you tell me to say nothing about Mr. Jenkins's nose? He hasn't got any!"

A LITTLE girl in the church at Ashland, Va., has been one of a band of workers to raise money to complete their church building. She had earned by her own work a considerable sum for a child, when a friend heard her express a great desire to own a canary bird. It was suggested to her that she could easily purchase one from her own purse. "Oh," she replied, "I can't get a thing for myself while I have that church on my shoulders."

ONE who has had a great deal of experience with the Russian army says that "it is wonderful how the Russian soldier loves to sing. He sings when he's happy, when he is sad, when he works, when he walks—he is always singing. On the battlefield he even marches to his death with Russia song on his lips. They are a brave set of men and loyal to their heart's core."

THEY who tread life's pathway ever bearing on their faces an expression of cheerfulness, are radiant ministers of good to mankind. They scatter sunshine on all they meet; depression and gloom fade away in their presence.

American Trade Abroad.

As our readers will remember, the Department of State sent out last August a trade circular to our consuls at foreign ports, requesting information as to the market in each country for American products and manufactures. The answers continue to come in, and are worth close study. Europe offers a sure and enlarging market for most peculiarly American products and manufactures, but it requires more prudence and skill than our traders have shown hitherto to gain command of that market. It requires a good deal of outlay and risk to send warehouses and agents to a distant and uncertain market, and there have been many warning failures in former attempts. Such failures have frequently been caused by ignorance of the habits and tastes, rather than the needs of the people among whom the venture was made. Saxony, for instance, is largely an agricultural country, and ought, therefore, the manufacturer argues, to buy agricultural implements and machinery. But Saxony with nearly a million primitive peasants earning their living by manual labor, will have none of machines, which would still further cheapen that labor, while her people would buy our salt meats, canned goods, or machines, by which they could more cheaply clothe and feed themselves. The Norwegians, on the contrary, who do not lies by exports, offer a ready market for our machines, as well as the other class of goods.

The American corn-grower expects the demand for maize in other countries to be equal to the real need of so cheap and wholesome a substitute for wheat. He forgets the prejudice which induced the Irish, in the year of famine, to come to the verge of starvation rather than eat it, when it was given to them for nothing. Our dealers must allow a large margin of time and outlay for overcoming the prejudices, unreasonable, but not less actual, of old and settled peoples to new foods, new methods, or new inventions. The neglect to consider this is one frequent cause of disappointment. Another, but less important, is that the articles are not always of the best quality. Our canned goods, for example will not compete with those of France, even in our own markets. American butter, our cheese in Copenhagen declares, might with profit to ourselves market if it into a few countries. Inferior articles were properly made and packed. He suggests that Danish dairyman be brought over to teach us their secret. Labor-saving machines sold rapidly in Rhenish Germany, until the agricultural depression set in, but then with his own coat pocket, the Norwegians, on the contrary, who do not lies by exports, offer a ready market for our machines, as well as the other class of goods.

The train was full of dogs—they were everywhere. Eager to be off, they were hurrying up and down the platform, dancing about the ticket offices, racing over trunks, for all the world like boys let out of boarding-school going home for the holidays.

We are their impatient faces pushing out of every car-window, their tails wag ging out of every door.

A gentleman in our carriage had two little mites of terriers in his overcoat pockets. One, he said, was a Skye, and the other a Yorkshire terrier. Little Skye was tired and sleepy, and showed only the tip of his nose and one ear above the pocket; but little Yorkshire was perfectly wide awake with fun. He had on a small green blanket, bound with scarlet braid, which his master said was his new Sunday coat.

He began his pranks by putting his nose in Charley's pockets, looking for a lozenge, or dainty of some description, sent him into his own coat pocket, which, after burrowing and nosing for a while, out he came, with a coin between his teeth, which he held tight and would not give up. He rose to chastise him, when the dog found a piece of money he went close to the other pocket, and Charley would give him a cake, which he would run home with and eat up immediately, being particularly fond of sweets. His was two years and a half old, ten inches long, with yellowish hair, which hung in a fringe over his white-and-tan black eyes. He was as elastic as a ball of wool, and looked very much like one.

But we had to part company with him at King's Cross Station, where his owner put him in his pocket again, and loads us good-bye. We could see the tip of the little tail wagging till we lost sight of him in the distant crowd.—*St. Nicholas.*

Wit and Humor.

"Then why don't you pay for your board?" asked Saxe, frowning.

"A blacksmith in the village of Scheveningen, Dirk Hogan by name. All the country around knows of his exploits; and a fine a man with him as quick a one such things as I should have thought impossible, had my own eyes not witnessed them."

When the marshal heard this, he looked blacker than ever; and the first thing he did next morning was to send off messengers in every direction to inquire for a village called Scheveningen, and a man named Dirk Hogan. And, sure enough, some of them came back with news that there was such a village, and that Dirk Hogan, the smith, had been living there till quite lately; and that now he had sold his forge and gone away, and nobody knew what had become of him.

This was a decided disappointment for our friend Saxe, but he had something else to think of just then. The enemy's army had lately received strong reinforcements, and seemed inclined to attack him; and he was riding out one morning to reconnoiter their position, when suddenly his horse stumbled and cast a shoe.

"There's a village just ahead of us, your Excellency," said one of his officers. "Shall I ride on and see if I can find a blacksmith?"

"Do so," answered Saxe; and the officer came back presently to say that he had found what he wanted. So the horse was led up to the door of the smithy, and the smith himself came out to have a look at it.

The moment he appeared, the marshal fastened his eyes upon him as if he would look him right through. And well he might; for this smith was such a man as one does not see every day—very nearly as tall as Saxe himself, and even broader across the shoulders, while upon his bare arms the huge muscles stood out under the tanned skin like coils of rope. The marshal felt at once that he could never be comfortable till he had had a trial of strength with this sturdy-looking fellow; so he bade him bring out one of his best horse-shoes.

The smith did so; and Saxe, looking at it, said quietly: "This ware of yours is but poor stuff, my friend; it will not stand work. Look here!"

He took it in his strong hands, and with his teeth broke the iron like a biscuit.

The smith looked at him for a moment, and then, without answering at all, took a stouch, brought out a second horse-shoe, and a third; but Saxe broke them as easily as the first one, and then threw them aside, and well cry quits."

The smith grinned at the fourth shoe, and fitted it on; and Saxe tossed him a French crown—a coin about the size of a silver dollar. The Dutchman held it up to the light, and shook his head.

"This coin of yours is but poor metal, myhsner," said he, saying the word just as the marshal had spoken his. "It won't stand work. Look here!"

He took the coin between his finger and thumb, and with one pinch cracked it in two like a wafer.

It was now the marshal's turn to stare, and his astonishment was not lessened when his back, as much as to say that their champion had met his match at last. Saxe brought out another crown, and offered a third; but the smith served them in like manner.

"Enough," said he, imitating the marshal's voice to perfection, "I see it's no use picking and choosing among such a trashy lot. Give me the first crown that comes to hand, and we'll cry quits."

The Frenchman looked at the Dutchman—the Dutchman looked at the Frenchman—and then both burst into a roar of laughter, and a baldy have changed owners who stood by could not help joining in.

"Fairly caught!" cried the marshal, suddenly, and added, "What's your name, my fine fellow?"

"Dirk Hogan, from Scheveningen."

"Dirk Hogan!" cried Saxe. "Then you are the man I've been looking for! But I've found him in a way I didn't expect!"

"So it seems," said the smith, grinning. "I need a't ask who you are—you're the Count de Saxe who was always wanting to meet with a stronger man than himself. Does it seem to you as if you had met with him now?"

"Well, I rather think it does," quoth Saxe, shrugging his shoulders; "and as I promised to give him any purse wherever I did meet with him, here it is. And now, if you'll come along with me, and serve as farrier to my head-quarters' staff, I promise you that you shall never have more to repent of having met with Maurice de Saxe."

And the marshal was as good as his word.—*St. Nicholas.*

BRIDEMAIDS.—Bridesmaids and groomsmen have generally been regarded, in fashionable society, as indispensable aids in the performance of a marriage ceremony. At several quiet weddings in this city lately, however, they have been dispensed with.

In Europe there appears to have been no failing away from the old custom, and at the approaching nuptials of Princess Charlotte, of Prussia, the number of bridesmaids, it is stated, will be forty, every one of whom will receive a present of a costly brooch as a memento of the interesting event.

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Household's Alphabet.

Apples—Keep in a dry place, as cool as possible without freezing.

Brooms—Hang up by the collar-way to keep soft and pliant.

Cranberries—Keep under water, in ways hang up in cloths carefully, while the other's may be found anywhere —when they can be had at all. They properly brushing and cleaning clothes, and mending them as soon as required, rather than waiting until the thing is worn out, or the tear has grown too large to be neatly repaired, add greatly to their duration. When they get a little seedy, have some tailor who does the work cheap and well, give them a good cleaning and pressing. This may be done several times to a good suit, and each time they will look as good as new. Here is where true economy comes in, in the care of clothing, and proper attention to repairing and cleansing. More than half the expense can be saved in the bill for the year if gentlemen will but secure material worthy of such care.

Dishes—Wash in plenty of hot water, and if good, oil will come out.

Oranges and Lemons Peel—Dry, pound, and keep in corked bottles.

Parsnips—Keep in ground until spring.

Quicksilver and white of an egg destroys bed-bugs.

Rice—Select large, with a clear, fresh look; old rice may have insects.

Sugar—For general family use, the granulated is the best.

Tea—Equal parts of Japan and Green are as good as English Breakfast.

Use a cement made of ashes, salt and water for cracks in the stove.

Variety is the best culinary spice.

Watch your back yard for dirt and bones.

Xantippe was a scold. Don't imitate her.

Zinc-lined sinks are better than wooden ones.

Regulate the clock by your husband's watch, and in all appointments of time remember the giver.

A Visit to a London Dog-Show.

The bloodhounds were the dullest and most sullen-looking of all. They did not join in the general barking and upset, but quietly walked in the straw. Once, as we were watching them, away off in a remote end of the building, an acrobat began his performance of walking on a rope and jumping through rings, high up in the air. These three hounds suddenly lifted themselves erect, and, fixing their sharp eyes on that little red and blue speck of a man suspended in the air, set up a long, loud, unearthly howl, which all the other dogs took up, and for a few minutes the sounds shook the whole palace, like the roar of all the wild beasts of the forest.

By and by four o'clock came, and the owners of the dogs came in to take them home. How glad they were to see them! They jumped up, rolled about, licked their keepers' hands and faces, whining and yelping for joy. One dog, who had not been sent for, was jealous to see his neighbor petted. He growled at every one who came near him, and snarling in his corner, discontented and sour, till he saw his own master, when he broke into a howl of intense delight and tugged furiously at his chain.

When the big hampers were brought to receive the Jangerous ones, and the collars and chains were being unfastened, what a rollicking, rushing time it was! The glad creatures jumped and galloped all the way to the station.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday. April 6, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Funeral of the Late Mark Hopkins.

The funeral of the late Mark Hopkins took place on Monday last. The remains were conveyed from his late residence—southeast corner of Sutter and Jones streets, to Calvary Church, corner of Powell and Geary streets, where the solemn services were held. The church was filled to overflowing, and hundreds of people were on the outside during the obsequies, endeavoring to gain admittance, but were gently kept back by a detachment of police. The services were appointed for 2 o'clock, and about that time the solmen procession entered the church with the illustrious dead, accompanied by the following distinguished pall bearers:

Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific; Chas. Crocker, President of the Southern Pacific and Second Vice President of the Central Pacific; David D. Colton, Vice President of the Southern Pacific and Financial Director of the Central Pacific; E. H. Miller, Jr., Secretary; A. N. Towne General Superintendent; S. C. Montague,[illegible] Chief Engineer; Robt. Robinson, Attorney; B. B. Redding, Land Agent, and W. E. Brown, all of the Southern Pacific.

The service was opened by the performance of Beethoven's funeral marchs, by Mr. Bosworth. "Sleep thy last sleep" (I. Bamby), was then sang by Mrs. Marriner-Campbell, Mrs. Blake, Mr. D. P. Hughes and Mr. E. McD. Johnstone. A selection of passages from the Old and New Testaments was then read by the Rev. John Hemphill, pastor of the church, and subsequently Mrs. Marriner Campbell sang from the 'Messiah,' "I know that my Redeemer Liveth." "Their sun shall no more go down" [S. P. Tucker], was also given by Mrs. Marriner-Campbell, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Chisholm and Mrs. Pierce.

The Rev. I. E. Dwinell of Sacramento had been selected to deliver the eulogy of the deceased, which was partly based on the passages of Scripture which had been read by Rev. Dr. Hemphill, and the exemplary life and character of Mr. Hopkins, vividly depicting the deceased as truly being one of Nature's noblemen. After the close of the discourse the choir sang, "Nearer my God to Thee," while the congregation passed up the aisles to take a farewell look at the remains of one whose acts in life to all classes and conditions, which made him so renowned for his simplicity and unassuming manner with the most humble in circumstances. It was near 4 o'clock when the cortege left the church, with a long line of carriages occupied by relatives and numerous saddened friends, preceded by the Sacramento Pioneers and a delegation of citizens of Sacramento, and others to Lone Mountain Cemetery, where the body was placed in a vault.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the Board of Directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company in token of their high appreciation of the character and services of Mark Hopkins, deceased, late Director and Treasurer of the Company, and in respect to his memory:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty in his wisdom to remove Mark Hopkins from his family, social and official association; and

WHEREAS, He was one of the incorporators of this Company, and thereafter, until his death, one of its Directors and its faithful Treasurer, now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, his former associates in the Directory of this Company, do hereby tender to his widow our heartfelt sympathy in her great sorrow and bereavement, and beg leave in this manner to give expression to our great respect for his memory, to our high appreciation of his character and services, his sound judgment, his far-reaching sagacity, earnest industry, spotless integrity, tenacity of purpose, firmness in action and modest reticence in the faithful performance of duty in every walk and relation of his life.

Resolved, That in the death of Mark Hopkins this Company has sustained the loss of a wise, efficient and faithful officer, always devoted to its interests and untiring in its service.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby instructed to forward to Mrs. Hopkins a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, with the seal of the Company thereto attached.

By order of the Board of Directors, entered of record on the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

LELAND STANFORD, President.
E. H. MILLER, Jr., Secretary.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mch. 23, '78.

Residents of the District have no rights that any one is bound to respect, ergo President Hayes does not give the Capitol of the Nation the poor privilege of being represented at the Paris Exposition by an honorary commissioner.

The Postoffice Committe have agreed to report a bill authorizing the department to adopt a standard letter sheet envelope to be sold by Postmasters as envelopes are now. Its use will lessen the tonnage of the mails; will prevent the reuse of washed stamps; will be a great saving and convenience to the general public, as one-half of all letters may be written on such stamped letter sheet envelope.

Three suits were brought some time since in the Supreme Court of the District by direction of the War Department against Gen. O. O. Howard for alleged misappropriation of the funds of the Freedman's Bureau. These suits were brought to a sudden termination by a judgment in each case for the defendant, and General Howard stands fully acquitted in the courts and before the country in whose service he has borne an honorable part.

The House was resonant with the angry and tumultuous din, with its ever attendant sub-bass of noise and bustle, on the occasion of the discussion of the contested election case, Doan vs. Field, when there came quivering over the wires a message, the reading of which cast a gloom of sadness over the speaker's face and gave a sepulchral muffle to the gavel as he rapped the House to order to announce the death of a fellow member, Jno. E. Leonard, of Louisania, who had but as yesterday occupied his seat in the House in perfect health.

Silver dollars with shining face and plessing r ng pass from hand to hand. The bulls and bears have signed a truce and the country still lives.

At least 40,000 names will be added to the pension rolls by the passage of the bill, now a law, granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and their widows, and restoring to the rolls the names of all pensioners tricken therefrom for participation in the rebellion.

The latest invention is an application by Edison of the telephone to the ordinary clock: a phonetic apparatus calls of the hours with a sound not unlike the human voice. No more alarm clocks with din and rattle disturbing pleasant dreams and drowsy sleepers. Bridget will rise at the pleasant call of this vox-human saying, "six o'clock; be up and stirring."

McGarrahan's claim is again the subject of investigation. For nearly 20 years this man has been an ensigma. Poor, ignorant and impudent, he has succeeded in winning to his support, year after year, influences which controlled Congressmen, Senators and Cabinet officers. Several hundreds of his private letters have been secured, and these throw a calcium light upon the mysterious influences which were the source of his hitherto hidden power.

Mrs. Fassett is working daily in the Supreme Court room on her painting of the Electoral Commission, and will remain there until the 25th instant, when the court convenes. The picture gives evidence of great merit; and this illustration in oil of a historic event in the Presidential annals of the country, by the preservation of the likenesses in group of some of the principal actors will be valuable. This portrait will be a landmark in the history of the nation that will never be erased. It memorizes a remarkable crisis in our life, and will perpetuate both by reason of its intrinsic value as a chapter of history, and its extrinsic worth as an art production, the incidents it represents and the name of the artist, thro'out all time. SIRO.

Letter from Stockton.

STOCKTON, April 3, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Close attention to business and a lack of material for a letter must be my excuse for neglecting, for some length of time, to write a communication to your valuable journal.

Old Winter has fairly broken, and smiling Spring has come, bearing its delicious perfume of flowers and freighted with glittering prospects for all. That the county and valley of San Joaquin will this year produce the greatest crop of cereals ever known is now almost a certainty. Even on the west side of the San Joaquin where, for a series of years, farming has been almost a total failure, there is now every prospect of an enormous crop. In consequence of all this, people all about us are jubilant, and the coming season will find Stockton the liveliest city in the State outside of San Francisco. Merchants are laying in extensive stock of goods; transportation companies are building new steamers and barges to ply on the upper and lower San Joaquin; new buildings are projected and in course of erection; grain dealers and warehouse men are putting their houses in order and in short "everything is lovely."—Nothing short of interposition of Divine Providence, or a visit from the locusts and grasshoppers of Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota can interfere with the future prosperity of Stockton, which the present signs indicate.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.

Our colored friends, or a portion of them, celebrated the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment on Monday last. The programme gotten up for the occasion pr vided for the firing of a national salute at noon, a procession, oration, etc. The officers of the day were as follows: President, M. Hamilton; Vice Presidents, Edward Kyan, Wm. Hutchinson, John Loony, Henry Williams; Chaplain, E. L. Tappan; Reader, G. Dauham; Reader 15th Amendent, Rev. I. C. Hamilton; Orator, I. B. Barton: Chief Marshal, Chas. King: Assistant Marshals, A. Arthur, A. Forney; Flag Bearer, Frank Overton. In consequence of the management of the affair being placed in the hands of inexperienced men the celebration was not the success it ought to have been. There were only about twenty men in the procession besides the band, whereas there should have been 75 or 100. The literary and musical exercises at Pioneer Hall in the afternoon were interesting and were listened to by a good audience. They were given in the following order: Music by the band; Prayer by the Chaplain; music by band; address by President Hamilton; music by band; reading of Emancipation Proclamation; music; reading of 15th Amendment; music; oration; music; benediction. In the evening a supper and ball were given at the hall, and were enjoyed by all in attendance. Everything passed off pleasantly. R. H. H.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev.

M. Howard would respectfully inform his friends and others visiting Virginia City that he has opened a first-class saloon, with two billiard tables, fine cigars, etc. at No. 36 North "C" street, Virginia City. A share of patronage is solicted at this pleasant place of resort.

Postponement of a Picnic.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

Dear Sir: Please insert the following and oblige:

The picnic that was to be given May 1st, 1878, by the ox-members of the Brannan Guards, is postponed on account of the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society advertising a picnic to be given on the 2nd of May. We were the first to name our day, but in consideration that in all the 8 years that our company served our friends we never conflicted with a single organization, we now will show the same principle, and intend to do in future as we did in the past. By order of

J. S. HENRIQUES,
Ex-Captain B. G.

N. B.—Due notice will be given when the ex-Brannan Guards will hold their picnic.

Murder Trial in Virginia city, Nevada.

M. Howard sends us, this week, copies of the Virginia Weekly Chronicle of Feb. 12th, containing the trial of Wm. M. Davis, a police officer of that city, for shooting a colored man named Louis Davis. We have not space to publish the details of the trial. The Jury empanelled were composed of white and colored men, as follows:

L. E. Lee, Robert Walsh, Fred. Marone, M. Howard, D. Knapp, A. D. Bullard, R. Moore, Patrick Fields, C. W. Saunders, George Smith, Geo. Holmes and C. C. Smith.

PERSONAL.—Benjamin Coger and — Robinson of Sacramento have been on a visit to this city during the week. They were the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Powell, in Oakland, on Thursday last. The latter leaves for Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday next.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

SAN JOSE, Cal.

The finest cigar emporium in the State is at San Jose, conducted by Ed. Weil and his most obliging clerk, where the finest Hava and Domestic Cigars can be found; and strangers visiting the town should give them a call.

ED. WEIL,
285 Santa Clara St., San Jose.

PERSONAL.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER is at Madaris, Florida, visiting her sister-in law, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.

VICTOR HUGO received, on February 26, the congratulations of crowds of admirers—it was his seventy-sixth birthday. He retains all his faculties of mind and body in full vigor.

GENERAL PERSHEY was at the Stanley banquet in London, and speaking of the Prince of Wales's speech, says: "What a fine, hearty, clear elocution he has! Altogether English, yet without affectation, he captured everybody; and he looked well."

THE pastor of the Foundry Methodist Church at Washington, which the President's family attend, and Dr. Newman, who used to preach before Grant's family, were candidates for the position of Presiding Elder of the District of Columbia, and the Foundry man won.

MR. JOSEPH M. ACKLEN, of Louisiana, is the youngest member of Congress, being only twenty-eight years of age. Some of the Washington correspondents call him the "Apollo Belvidere of the House," and credit him with "one of the most beautiful black curling mustaches ever seen, and a pair of black eyes which are simply indescribable."

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that Senator Davis and Judge Clifford are fast friends, as are their wives. They occupy one table, and together a great deal. Judge Clifford has, like Davis, a smooth face, small eyes and a large nose. His hair is straight and brown, and parted smoothly on the side, like his friend's. He is not quite so large as Senator Davis, and is neater looking, and has a more formal, old-school manner.

IT is gravely stated that Lord Rosebery has given his betrothed, Miss Hannah Rothschild, the largest sapphire known to exist. In its rough state it disclosed a flaw; but one dealer, who evidently is the man to see further through a millstone than other people, gave $4,000 for it. Polished, the sapphire showed that the blemish was only like, beauty, skin deep; and so he obtained $10,000 from his sale to Lord Rosebery.

POPE LEO XIII. is described by *The Standard* of London as so tall and slender as to suggest the idea of asceticism. He is very learned theologically, and has been a maker of verses and an admirer of music. *The Standard* adds: All the little anecdotes which gossip is already retailing as to his doings at Cumerlengo during the interregnum go to indicate that he will not tolerate abuses or shortcomings of any sort. Monsignor Hicci, the Prefect of the Sacred Palace, had some oath of obedience to take before the Camerlingo, and being or choosing to be indisposed, he sent to say that he would take the oath on the morrow. "Tell him," said the Camerlengo, "to get up instantly, and come here to do his duty."

"A HAND-TO-HAND fight with oblivion" is what Gail Hamilton calls Henry Cabot Lodge's big book about his grandfather, George Cabot. She says: "There is not an Essex County man alive who could not stand on his doorstep and blow a horn over toward the old burying-ground at any number of great-grandfathers as they successively rise in Mr. Cabot. But we do not blow the horn. Oblivion is not so bad a fate. We shall all shortly share it with our own fathers. We warm ourhearts with their memory; but we reduce philosophically that if they had not busied themselves so much on the rushing tide of time, it is but a waste of muscle for us to try to keep their venerable heads above water."

DOGS BURIED LIKE CHRISTIANS.—Two dogs have been buried with Christian rites in the old Cinque port of Winchelsea. They belonged to the English rector, and had been sentenced to death by hanging for sheep-worrying. Coffins were made for them, and they were laid out decently and in order; a day was fixed for the interment, and the children of the National schools were summoned to appear at the rectory. The coffins were brought out, covered with white cloths, and borne by men to the graveyard, the children following and singing Sunday-school hymns. The remains were interred on the boundaries of the cemetery, and alabs are to be erected in memory of the two dogs. It would seem but right to confer upon little children, even if they are unbaptized or their parents are Dissenters, the same Christian privileges which are thrown to the dogs of the persuasion.

FRUIT ON CURRANT CAKE.—Currants or citron for cake should not be "rolled in flour," but dredged or well-sprinkled with sifted flour, having first made the fruit as dry as possible, that is, after washing and draining the currants, dry them on the stove and while warm and dry dredge them with sifted flour just before adding them to the cake, and the fruit should be the last thing added.

GOOD BAKED HAM.—Boil the ham till nearly done; remove the skin and cover with a layer of grated bread crumbs, seasoned with sugar and very little pepper, and bake an hour in an oven hot enough to brown the crumbs. The ham should be raised from the pan in which it is baked, that it may not taste as if fried in the fat which may exude from it.

JUMBLES.—One cupful of sugar and one of good butter, rubbed to a cream, one-half cupful sour cream, one well-beaten egg, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a very little hot water; flavor with nutmeg; sifted flour enough to make a dough or batter.

FILLING.—Two eggs, one-half cup of flour, one cup of coffee sugar, stirred in a pint of boiling milk. Flavor with vanilla. Stir constantly to keep from scorching; put half in one pie; put on the top and sift pulverized sugar on, or put on frosting.

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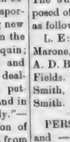
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Sundays Excepted—For Knight's Landing, Jess. Gilroy, and Way Stations.
3.25 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Jess. Gilroy, and Way Stations.
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8.00 A. M. (Daily). Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville (Portland via), Ogden, Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago, Colfax (Virginia City), Palisade (Eureka), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at 1 00 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 6.30 P.M.)
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6.00 A	6.30	7.00	8.00	8.30
7.30	8.00	8.30	9.30	10.00
9.00	9.30	10.00	11.00	11.30
10.30	11.00	11.30	12.30 P	1.00
12.00 M	12.30 P	1.00	2.00	2.30
1.30 P	2.00	2.30	3.30	4.00
3.00	3.30	4.00	5.00	5.30
4.30	5.00	5.30	6.30	7.00
6.00	6.30	7.00	8.00	8.30
7.30	8.00	8.30	9.30	10.00
9.00	9.30	10.00	11.00	11.30
10.30	11.00	11.30	12.30 P	1.00
12.00 M	12.30 P	1.00	2.00	2.30
1.30 P	2.00	2.30	3.30	4.00
3.00	3.30	4.00	5.00	5.30
4.30	5.00	5.30	6.30	7.00
6.00	6.30	7.00	8.00	8.30
7.30	8.00	8.30	9.30	10.00
9.00	9.30	10.00	11.00	11.30
10.30	11.00	11.30	12.30 P	1.00
12.00 M	12.30 P	1.00	2.00	2.30
1.30 P	2.00	2.30	3.30	4.00
3.00	3.30	4.00	5.00	5.30
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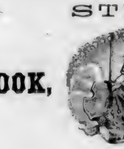
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Dr. Storrs on Russia.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs has delivered two very able and informing lectures in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, on "Russia's Past, Present and Future," and it is worth something to know what so eminent a man thinks of Russia as it is, and is likely to be. In his second lecture he said:

Disraeli has spoken of the Russian attack on Turkey as a war of armed sentiments, just as the combined attack on France was called a war of armed opinions. There are such things as sentiments, al politics, and Russia finds that the recovery of Bessarabia exactly coincides with her sentiments, and her material interests also. Russia's failure in the Crimean War was a consummation of the most military system of Nicholas. The new order of things came with the liberation of 40,000,000 of serfs in 1860. The Czar said that the autocratic power had established serfdom, and the autocratic power must abolish it. The nobles were in sympathy with the movement. The credit belongs to the entire Russian nation.

Half the land is reserved to the peasantry. This makes pauperism impossible; it is the population almost purely rural. More and more the peasantry will grow in culture and general intelligence. As surely as the germs now under the sod are to burst into bloom, so will the enormous forces of the Empire be set free for civilized progress. More and more the people will become equally rapid and sure. Educated Russians commonly speak fluently four or five foreign languages. More significant and praiseworthy still is the advance in popular education. Look, to-day, at Russia's eight universities and 94,000 schools; her tea and coffee houses, her 1,000 public libraries and reading rooms; her 1,000 periodicals; her 76 newspapers, 11 being published in 1876, to education; her officers forced to teach the common soldiers when in winter quarters. Look especially at the 300,000 copies of the Scriptures, translated into seventy-five or more dialects, sold and scattered broadcast through the land last year. Whatever else may be said about the Bible, it is the great educator of the world, putting power under all people who possess it.

Russia is the great soldier of the people. She has a meat of a new spiritual feeling, a genuine young and hopeful feeling, a genuine prophetic spirit, and it would not be strange if Russia were destined, by-and-by, to be the champion of the most advanced and liberal ideas. Public sentiment, the nation, pushed the government into this war two years before the latter was ready. Russian people are possessed with the idea that they have a mission as a nation, and that it will not be accomplished till the Ottoman Turk is driven out of Europe, and the cross restored to the capital of the old Greek Empire.

Russia has now resumed her old attitude of the protector of subject provinces. She has liberated Bulgaria, guaranteed freedom to Servia and Bosnia. She now leaves the Congress of Europe to decide details. The maxim of Joubert, "Force and Right rule all things—Force rules till Right is ready"—has been the motto of Russia's efforts. Here they stand. The maxim of Russia. Here they stand. The Ottoman on one side, with waning strength, united tenacity, prestige gone, hope ended. On the other the Muscovite Empire, flushed with new strength, a reverse equal to all needs, power, fame, hope and strength. If the contest lay between these two, who could doubt what would be the result? The Muscovite would crush out the Ottoman power as an Alpine avalanche crushes down and sweeps away the worm-eaten posts of a Swiss chalet.

But the struggle is not left to them. There is England, who fears for the supremacy of her fleet, for the control of the Suez Canal. Were she alone, the Czar, I think, would risk the contest. England has of late been stirred to the depths by the war feeling. The same men in England who shouted themselves hoarse whenever the South gained a victory in the Rebellion, now sound the deepest depth of lay-ar and lungs for Turkey at this very hour. England, though powerful on the sea, has no strong army. She lost the leadership of Europe when she let the *Alabama* slip out of port. This is an historical fact, not a rhetorical figure. She has been nauseated since then by the surprising growth of Germany.

Then there is the Danube, which traverses one-half the length of the continent, and is twisted into all shapes to accommodate it. On its banks are Ratibon, Vienna, Buda-Pesth, Semlin. It binds together Eastern and Western Europe. Austria and Germany must have free navigation of its waters. If Russia undertakes to secure the peculiar proprietorship of this river, all Central Europe will rise to smite the Muscovite.

Then what is to be done? Suppose a close compact between Germany, Austria and Russia, and the problem is solved. Then you have a free Danube, then you have a series of States like Roumania and Servia under the joint protection of the three great powers; then you have Constantinople a free city, the Bosphorus and the Hellespont a national waterway through which ships of all nationalities may pass unchallenged; then you see the Ottoman crescent which surmounts the dome of St. Sophia give place to the Christian cross. Then will come in a new era in the history of the world. One bold, busy, far-sighted brain in Europe holds the solution of this problem in itself. That is the brain of Bismarck. Another mind holds this solution. That is the mind of Him who created the brain of Bismarck. When this solution is completed we shall see Constantinople the great free city of the world, and its Golden Horn is filled with liberty, opulence and peace.

A Trip Aboard.

Since my return from Europe, a large number of persons who contemplate a visit to the Paris exhibition during the present year, have desired me to give them some idea of the probable cost of the journey. To such I can only say that no two men are alike in their tastes, habits and requirements, so that each has its proper place, and the form of the ship is plainly marked out, and every curve of the bow and stern is true and just. The outside plates, bent to fit the place they occupy, are now being riveted to the frames and to each other where they lap along the sides, or to pieces cast at the bow and stern, and to the plates at the ends of each plate. The active rivet boys blow their fires and pass the hot rivets—somewhere between the two angle-bars, and then the air. A million holes to be filled, and every one to be as light and firm as can be made, that the sea find no crack or cranny to insert its thin and hungry fingers.—*Charles Barnard, in Harper's Magazine.*

ANCESTRY OF THE PEA.—The earliest mode of writing was on bricks, tiles, oyster shells, stones, ivory, bark and leaves of trees; and from the latter, the term "leaves of a book" is probably derived. Copper and brass plates were very early in use; and a bill of fare[illegible] on copper was some years since discovered in India, bearing date one hundred years B. C. Leather was also used, as well as wooden tablets. Then the papyrus came into vogue, and about the eighth century the papyrus was superseded by parchment. Paper, however, is of great antiquity, especially among the Chinese; but the first paper mill in Europe was built in 1505 by a German at Dartfort, in Kent. Nevertheless, it was nearly a century and a half—namely, in 1718—before Thomas Watkins, a stationer, brought paper-making to anything like perfection. The first approach to a pen was the stylus, a kind of iron bodkin; but the Romans forbade its use on account of its frequent and even fatal use in quarrels, and then it was made of bone. Subsequently, reed pens were used, the pens of the present day, were used.

CHRISTIAN faith is a grand standard, with divinely pictured windows. Standing without, you see no glory nor can sensations, and sail: "Though I have much possibly imagine any; standing within, confidence in your knowledge, I suspect every ray of light reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendors.—*Pentecost.*

SCIENTISTS show us that they can trace a period when the North Sea did not exist, and at the same time that England and the southern part of Scandinavia were joined to the continent of Europe.

THERE is a happy Bland.—*Rochester Democrat.* Far, far away—in Washington.—*Yonkers Gazette.* Where saints in Congress stand—in a horn.—*Camden Post.*

Building From the Keel.

This long line of wooden blocks laid on a gentle slope from the water-side forms the support for the keel of the future ship. By climbing on the staging you can see the keel that has just been laid down. It is a heavy piece of plate iron set up on edge, and having plates like wings riveted on each side. It is over a hundred feet long, and marks the beginning of a ship of the largest size. Near the middle a few of the frames are already set up. Here are two resting on the staging and ready to be put in position. You may observe that they have been materially changed since they were first beat into shape. They still keep the curves on one side, but on the upper side at the lower end a second frame has been added, making it much thicker. An upright plate has been inserted between the two angle-bars, and then making a deep girder of the lower part of the frame. Here are long iron ropes to lift the pair of frames into place. In a few moments they are slowly lifted into the air, and stand upright, one on each side of the keel, and beside those already in place. As they come up into position, carpenters join them together at the top with a bar of wood. It is easy to see how the ship takes on the form. The flat bottom and the curving sides are already hinted in these rows of iron frames.

At once the riveters appear. Little forges are brought up and placed in convenient positions, and boys drive up the fires. The rivets are thrown in the fire, and in a moment a boy picks one glowing hot from the forge by means of long pliers, and hands it quickly to a man on the staging. It is slipped into a hole in the frame and the iron of the keel, and passes through both. The riveters with lively hammers beat it down, and in less than a minute it is cold and fast in place. Again a hot rivet is passed up, and the ringing blows fall quickly. Then another and another, and even while we look on piece is joined to piece in a grasp that nothing short of the greatest strains can ever pull apart. As the two frames are thus joined together and to the keel, the floor of the ship takes its form. The heavy girder built up on the frames makes the lowest level at the bottom of the ship, and serves as a support for the engines or the cargo, and at the same time serves to greatly strengthen the lower part of the ship.

Not far away are other groups of men and boys busily engaged in riveting the girder and plate to the keel, joining plate to plate and bar to bar in every direction. It is a busy, stirring scene, with iron for threads and a ship for the garment. Each piece comes out to its place, is riveted in and passed on to the next, and so fast as the busy hammers can drive down the hot bolts. Before long this skeleton of a ship is perhaps another father advanced. All the frames are up and have been adjusted by the proper place, and the form of the ship is plainly marked out, and every curve of the bow and stern is true and just. The outside plates, bent to fit the place they occupy, are now being riveted to the frames and to each other where they lap along the sides, or to pieces cast at the bow and stern, and to the plates at the ends of each plate. The active rivet boys blow their fires and pass the hot rivets—somewhere between the two angle-bars, and then the air. A million holes to be filled, and every one to be as light and firm as can be made, that the sea find no crack or cranny to insert its thin and hungry fingers.—*Charles Barnard, in Harper's Magazine.*

Grand Weddings.

A succession of very grand weddings have afforded work to tradesmen, who would otherwise have had little to do lately. Some of the trousseaux have been exhibited, and certainly the lingerie surpasses in beauty anything that has been seen hitherto. That of the young Baronne Edmond de Rothschild contains a dozen dozen of chemises, perfect marvels of needlework—some with needle-let into the cambric; others with yoke and bibs of Valenciennes lace and embroidery displaying the same design, and others again richly worked in the medieval style, the lower edge being, in most cases, also trimmed to match. Each chemise has its accompanying pantaloons, just as richly ornamented.

To some of the night dresses had been given distinguishing names. The Marguerite has a square front made of narrow bouillonnes of cambric and Valenciennes insertion, with collar and ruffles of the same lace; the Sultane, a plastron of Argentine lace, let in back and front, and the Venetienne, spiral rechings of wide Valenciennes. There are likewise Ottoman crescent which surmounts the dome of St. Sophia give place to the Christian cross. Then will come in a new era in the history of the world. One bold, busy, far-sighted brain in Europe holds the solution of this problem in itself. That is the brain of Bismarck. Another mind holds this solution. That is the mind of Him who created the brain of Bismarck. When this solution is completed we shall see Constantinople the great free city of the world, and its Golden Horn is filled with liberty, opulence and peace.

Nothing of all this, however, can compete with the elegance of the dressing gown. There is one in white satin brocade, decorated with Brugge lace, wide white frings, and white satin bows; a second in pale blue fancy silk interwoven with silver threads, ruched with extremely wide Valenciennes, and tied together with blue and silver cords and tassels; a third in Swiss muslin delicately embroidered, surrounded by a plaiting of embroidered muslin and ruching of Valenciennes, and having a hood of the same lace adapted to the shoulders, with bows of blue and pink satin ribbon, a mutinee in pink flannel, composed of a skirt flounced with Valenciennes, and tied together with bows of pink

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, April 20, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Colored Vote of the Future.

[South-western Review, Cincinnati, Mich. 26.]

Soon after the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Democrats boldly proclaimed that, in a short time, only a few years at most, they would be able to control the balls of the colored vote of the country. Preposterous and improbable as this boast then seemed to our Republican friends, the startling fact that they now absolutely and completely dominate that vote in the South, is an admitted fact by every one familiar with current politics.

With the loss of the colored votes of the South, the Republican party, as a national organization, will surrender its power, and leave the way open for the election of a Democratic President in 1880. In Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiania, where the blacks outnumber the whites, it would reasonably be expected, in the nature of things, that Republicans should exercise political control; while in some of the remaining Southern States their chances to elect we'd at least be equal with the Democrats, if no unfair influences were employed to thwart the will of the majority.

The wisdom which prevails at Washington is responsible for this, and more: it has divided the great party of the Union into opposing factions, frittered away its strength, and strangest of all, has lost the confidence of scores of its faithful colored allies in the Northern States.

That the President was honestly inspired with the most humane and patriotic motives in his southern policy experiment is generally conceded, and that he was sustained in this and other attempts at pacification, with more or less cordiality, by his friends, until it proved an utter failure, is equally true. All of which, when carefully summed up, is found to be the virtual transfer of the colored vote to the Democratic party in five of the principal Southern States, and its practical negation in others where the Republicans chances of success have been good.

Hamilton, O. SHANNON.

The Constitutional Convention.

The whole State is being carefully scanned for good material to make up the ensuing Constitutional Convention. Men, without discriminating between parties, are at liberty to suggest good and capable men in any part of the State. We take the liberty to suggest a pioneer citizen, one who has lived in the State since 1849-50, namely J. A. Shepherd, of Lathrop, San Joaquin Co., who would make an excellent delegate from that county. It is to be hopek that the delegation will not be made up without Mr. Shepherd being one.

On our Table.

We have received this week the April number of the excellent periodical published at Boston, entitled "Hearth and Home." Also "Helmick's Musical Monthly," containing a collection of popular vocal and instrumental music. This superb musical journal is published by F. W. Helmick, 136 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Wm. N. Slocum, of this city, has also laid on our desk a copr of his printed address, delivered before the Anti-Monopoly Association, at Social Hall, San Francisco, Feb. 24th, 1878, entitled "Revolution." We shall give all the above a careful perusal and some comments when space admits

Letter from Virginia City.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Apr. 7, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

I was almost beginning to doubt as to whether your paper was still being published or not, when, the other day, I chanced to come across a copy of it, and was pleased to recognize it as an old acquaintance, as it has been a year or more since I have seen it in Virginia, and thinking you would be pleased to hear from this, the metropolis of your neighboring State, I thought I would write to you, hoping that you will deem what I have written worthy of publication in your columns.

Contrary to the general order of things here, we have had a rather mild winter, with a moderate quantity of snow, and now we are having splendid spring weather.

The times here have been very dull for the past year, but we cannot complain much as regards that, as the whole country is now passing through a period of business stagnation and dull times; but still I don't think we have as much cause to complain as exists in a great many other places.

Some few weeks ago we had a trial in the District Court in which the people of Virginia took a great deal of interest—that of policeman Davis, who shot and killed a young man by the name of Louis Ash, and in which the colored people of Virginia were more than usually interested, as one of your number was impaneled to sit on the jury—Mr. M. Howard, an old and well-known resident of the Pacific Coast, having been here since 1850. I was present in the court room one day during the trial, and seeing him sitting in the jury-box recalled to me the time (way back in 1863, the year before Nevada was admitted into the Union), when he, together with Mr. Oscar Taylor, now deceased, was making an effort to call a convention of colored men to petition the first Legislature convened in 1864, to give us the right to testify in courts of justice, which was then denied to us, together with other rights that we are now in possession of. By the way, speaking of Mr. Howard reminds me that he is the first colored man in the United States who took out a patent right for an invention of his own.

I had intended in this letter to tell you something about our mines, also about the new mining camp of Bodei, located in Esmualda county, in this State, about which there is a great deal of talk, but I shall have to defer it until another time, as I am afraid my letter is too long already.

Assuring you of the fact that I shall be a constant subscriber to your paper I will close, promising to write again soon.

H. L. S.

Oakland Literary Aid Society.

A debate was held before the Oakland Literary Aid Society on last Wednesday evening, at their hall on Broadway, near Fourth street. Subject discussed: "Resolved that Chinese are detrimental to the welfare and prosperity of the State?" The affirmative was represented by Wm. Lycurgus and B. McFee, the negative by J. G. Fletcher and J. B. Wagoner. The subject was warmly discussed and strong points introduced on both sides. The judges, Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Hillery, Wm. Baker and Rev. J. R. Young, rendered their decision according to the weight of argument, therefore they decided in favor of the negative. Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Hillery and Rev. J. R. Young delivered a few brief remarks, which were attentively listened to, after which the audience dispersed (no doubt) with gladdened hearts, to know that "John" is a good fellow after all.

Young Men's Union Beneficial Society.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS AND SUPPER.

On Thursday evening last the Young Men's Union Beneficial Society gave an entertainment in their hall, Pacific street, above Powell, the occasion being the installation of the elective officers for the ensuing year. Appropriate addresses were made by Rt. Rev. W. H. Hillory, Revs. J. R. Young and J. Williams and Mr. T. M. Watson. The re-elected President, Barney Fletcher, delivered the following address:

Ladies and gentlemen and members of Young Men's Union Beneficial Society, it affords me much pleasure in meeting you in another annual meeting of our Society on this, the seventeenth, anniversary which we celebrate this evening. I congratulate you upon this occasion, as it brings us together in a closer tie of union and fraternal feeling. During the twelve months just past many of us have been prostrated by affliction, but I rejoice that there has been no deaths in our ranks, those who have been sick are recovering, and I hope soon will enjoy perfect health.

I remarked at our last annual meeting that we ought to be proud of this property and strive to do all in our power to redeem it. We have paid for it in interest, and yet it is not ours. Since the last annual meeting we have changed the mortgage of $4,000 from the Odd Fellow's Bank. We received notice from the bank that they wanted the money and we succeeded in finding a party who let us have the money, and we paid the bank; we also received notice to pay the second mortgage of the estate of Mr. Patuer, of $1,500. We have not yet succeeded in raising the money, but we have paid the interest. But I shall not detain you in giving the particulars, as you will find them in the Annual Report of the Secretary.

Gentlemen, if we expect this Society to grow and be prosperous, we must not depend altogether upon the officers, but each member must do his duty and must use his influence in its behalf, by bringinging in new members; he must attend the meetings and take an interest in the society in giving his personal attention to it.

At our last anniversary an appeal was made to the public, after selling forth to them the objects of our Society and its benefits, to patronize our picnics and ball, and I am happy to say that our appeal was not in vain. Our picnic was well patronized upon that occasion and was a financial success, for which we give many thanks to our generous patrons. I believe that our Society has the sympathy of the public in general, and they are willing to help us when an opportunity presents itself.

At the close of the address, which was well delivered and attentively listened to, President Fletcher made an appeal for every friend of the Society, and the public in general, to patronize their picnic, which is to take place at Badger's Park, Oakland, Thursday, May 2d, 1878. After which the Society and invited guests repaired to the basement of the hall and partook of a bounteous spread supper. As a whole, the affair was one of the finest ever given by the Society.

The Whipping Post

A BETTER MEANS OF PREVENTING CRIME AND MORE HUMANE THAN LONG IMPRISONMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Mar. 29, '78.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

You will please allow me a brief space for some remarks in support of the above proposition.

"And it shall be, if the wicked man be worthy to be beaten, that the judge shall cause him to lie down and to be beaten before his face, according to his fault, by a certain number."—Deut. xxv. 2.

The following note (Potter & Co's Bible), accompanies the above:

"It is a remarkable fact that, for the more effectual prevention of certain crimes, the most experienced magistrates and legislators of this 19th century, have felt compelled to adopt the Mosaic punishment of whipping."

Punish a man lightly and turn him loose, and he will have some chance to reform. But long confinement, with hardened criminals, will be apt to make him ten fold worse. In proof of this I will state that, not long ago, I noticed from the statement of some newspaper relative to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express that, during the 12 months next preceding, they had been robbed, in round numbers, of some $88,000, and had expended some $12,000 in apprehending and convicting the criminals. Out of some 28 thus apprehended and convicted, some 22 were old jail birds. An application of the whip, soon after said parties embarked into crime, would probably have saved them.

STAND FIRM LITTLE DELAWARE.

Some of your larger sisters will probably soon find it necessary to resort to the whip as the best method of preventing crime.

Capital should not be made out of crime; therefore penitentiaries should be abolished and no more built. First, try the whip lightly, and if it fails to have the desired effect (which is not often the case) come down a little harder for the second offense. But if the criminal still continues in the path of crime (there being no signs of a reformation,) break his neck and lay him away. Society can do better without all such people.

BRYAN BYRON.

Public Document.

Our thanks are again extended to Hon. Horace Davis, member of Congress from this district, for a printed speech, in pamphlet form, extracted from the Congressional Record, of Hon. Timothw O. Howe, of Washington, in the U. S. Senate, Monday, the 26th of March, 1878, on his resolution calling on the President for information touching the defalcation of W. B. Whittaker.

Origin of Names.

A large number of names derive their origin from the seasons, as Winter and Spring; many others from the elements, as Frost, Snow, Flood; good or bad fortune; points of the compass, as North, South, East, West; dignities, offices, agriculture, utensils and astronomy; and also from animals, as Wolf, Lamb, Lion, Cat; vegetables, minerals, colors, arms, etc. But by far the most numerous class of surnames are those which had their rise in certain trades or professions, of which a few are: Weaver, a weaver; Baily, a bailiff; Fletcher, a maker of arrows [from the French flesche]; Tucker, a cloth fuller, to say nothing of the very obvious Butcher, Baker, Carpenter, etc. A search in the old statute books will furnish plenty of such names as Robertus de Bakester [Baxter?], Simon Ironmonger, John Daylaborer, etc. Another very fertile source of derivation was from places, as Gilbertus Anglicus, Godefridus de Maunville, Henricus de Hessia, Guliemus Parisiensis, etc., and most of the names terminating in by, ham, ton and ville, belong to this class. Further a large number of surnames were originally patronymics—that is to say, names formed by the addition of son, or some other word expressive of a similar relation to the paternal name. The Normans superadded Fitz [the old French for fils], as Fitz-Allen, Fitz-Gerald, Fitz-Walter; the Irish O, as O'Donnell; the Scotch Mac, as MacDougall; the Welsh Ap, as Apothomas; and the Hebrews Ben, as Ben-hadad, signifying the son of Hadad.

Mr. A. P. Ashbourne, of Connecticut oil fame, is in Chicago, says the Chicago Conservator of March 30th, and expects to start a factory for the manufacture of his patent.

PERSONAL.—To G. A. Napa: We decline to act as a procurer of help. Send us an advertisement, with the cash, and we will cheerfully advertise your wants.

SACRAMENTO. — On Wednesday the Sacramento Zouaves elected the following officers: Captain, Sims Emory; First Lieutenant, I. Dunlap; Second Lieutenant, Albert Grubbs, Sr.; First Sergeant, R. J. Fletcher; Second Sergeant, James Harris; Flag Bearer, Samuel Gales; President, Geo. Booth; Secretary, A. Grubbs, Jr.; Treasurer, A. Grubbs, Sr.

AS YOU SOW SO SHALL YOU REAP.—The season for gardening is close upon us and the following hints are useful:

Peas need a light sandy soil. Sow broadcast.

Hoop-skirts should have a top dressing of waist material.

Seaweed needs a good deal of irrigation with salt water.

Cook and parlor stoves may be set out in about five weeks.

Umbrellas need a good deal of irrigation before they will open.

Eggs should be sown broadcast in a rich loam, and well harrowed.

Now is the time, also, to plant your hogs, so that you may have baked pig for the fourth of July.

If you have a hot house try and raise a light spring overcoat. This, however, needs great care. Few succeed.

THE Chicago *Journal* says the subject of color-blindness is causing quite a stir among railway officials in that city at present, and it is probable that a series of tests will take place at an early day of the eyes of the engineers of the various railroads. An electric apparatus has been arranged for the purpose of testing the accuracy of engineers' optics regarding signals by night or day. The subject will undoubtedly also interest vessel men and the traveling public. It is claimed that not a few railroad accidents are the result of color-blindness.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

SAN JOSE, Cal.

The finest cigar emporium in the State is at San Jose, conducted by Ed. Wall and his most obliging clerk, where the finest Hava and Domestic Cigars can be found; and strangers visiting the town should give them a call.

ED. WEIL,

285 Santa Clara St., San Jose.*

Died.

WILLIAMS.—In this city, April 15th, 1878, James Vincents Williams, a native of ——, West India, aged 59 years.

[The deceased was an estimable gentleman, highly respected by all classes, and is an irreparable loss to the Masonic and West India Society, of which he was a worthy member. We join with his numerous friends and family in condolence for his loss.—ED.]

PATENTS. Inventors to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases should employ an attorney in daily intercourse with the offices of the Patent Office. We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 Seventh Street, Washington, D. C. Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlets and references.

Annual Picnic

—OF THE—

Young Men's Union Beneficial Soc'y,

—AT—

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THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1878.

Tickets, 50 Cents.

Music Furnished.

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Boarding and Lodging.

MRS. HATTIE G. MURRELS WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the traveling public that she has taken the large and commodious house 107 Fifth Street, between M and N, Sacramento City, and fitted it up as a first-class boarding house for permanent or transient boarders. Terms the most moderate and to suit the times. A share of patronage is solicited.

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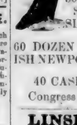
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MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, F. and A. M. are requested to meet in their Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, to-morrow (Sunday) at 1 p. m., to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, James Vincents Williams. Sister lodges and sojourning brothers in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

JAMES E. FRANCIS, W. M.

WM. J. SIMMONS, Sec'y.

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P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets. *

ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge. *

Go to the San Francisco Cordage Company, Nos. 611 and 615 Front street (Tubbs & Co.), and see the California manufacturers of Manilla Rope, Tarred Rope.

PATENTS.—Inventors, to secure intelligent and prompt action on their cases, should employ as attorney in daily intercourse with the officers of the Patent Office.

We direct attention to Foster's Patent Offices, 509 7th street, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Foster has practiced before the Patent Office 19 years. Send to him for pamphlets and references: also send for information under the new Pension Law.

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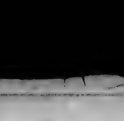
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COMMENCING

Saturday, April 6, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket at Ferry Landing, Foot of Market Street.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Steamer (From Market Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Niagara Springs), Calistoga (Hot Springs), Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing, and Willows. (Arrives San Francisco 11.55 A.M.

Sundays Excepted—For Knight's Landing. *Sundays only*—This train will run to Williams. (Arrives San Francisco 6.30 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno (Nevaca City), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Palisade (Carlin), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakl with Train arriving at Sacramento at 12.40 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco at 7.30 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, all Way Stations. Arrives at Stockton at 7.30 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 8.35 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Sumner, Reliance, Winnemucca, Humboldt Wells, Battle Mountain, Elko, Carlin, Palisade, Ogden, Omaha and Chicago. Connects at Sacramento with Train for Placerville (Shingle Springs). Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden, and Oakland and Chicago. (Arrive San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer (Foot Washington St. Wharf), for Vallejo, connecting with Train for Calistoga (Hot Springs), Woodland and Knight's Landing. (Arrive San Francisco 11.55 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (Foot Washington St. Wharf), for Vallejo, connecting with Train for Sacramento (Niagara Springs), also taking the Third Class Overland Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 5.30 P. M. Daily. (Arrive San Francisco 8.30 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 1.30 AM.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

To OAKLAND	From OAKLAND	To SAN LEANDRO	From SAN LEANDRO	To HAYWARDS	From HAYWARDS
6.00 A	6.30 A	7.00 A	8.00 A	8.00 A	8.30 A
7.00	7.30	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.30
8.00	8.30	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.30
9.00	9.30	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.30
10.00	10.30	11.00	12.00 M	12.00 M	12.30 P
11.00	11.30	12.00 M	1.00 P	1.00 P	1.30
12.00 M	12.30 P	1.00 P	2.00	2.00	2.30
1.00 P	1.30	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.30
2.00	2.30	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.30
3.00	3.30	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.30
4.00	4.30	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.30
5.00	5.30	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.30
6.00	6.30	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.30
7.00	7.30	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.30
8.00	8.30	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.30
9.00	9.30	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.30
10.00	10.30	11.00	12.00 M	12.00 M	12.30 P
11.00	11.30	12.00 M	1.00 P	1.00 P	1.30

To OAKLAND	From OAKLAND	To SAN LEANDRO	From SAN LEANDRO	To HAYWARDS	From HAYWARDS
6.15	6.30	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.30
11.45	12.00 M	12.30 P	1.30	1.30	2.00
		5.15	6.15	6.15	6.45

1 Change 2 Change

Cars at West Cars at West

Oakland. Oakland.

Daily 7 A.M. 8.30 A.M.

Except Sunday 1 P.M. 2 P.M.

Sundays 8 A.M. 9 A.M.

Only

From SAN FRANCISCO—except Sundays—6.00, 9.00 11.00 A.M., 6.00 P.M.

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily—8.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.

From OAKLAND—except Sundays—6.00, 9.00 11.00 A.M., 6.00 P.M.

From OAKLAND—Sundays—8.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.

Connects in Passengers Closing Cars at Oakland, Sundays, 7 o'clock P.M. Afternoon.

To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

From OAKLAND	To SAN LEANDRO	From SAN LEANDRO	To HAYWARDS	From HAYWARDS
8.00 A	8.30 A	9.00 A	9.00 A	9.30 A
10.00	10.30	11.00	11.00	11.30
12.00 M	12.30 P	1.00 P	1.00 P	1.30 P
2.00 P	2.30	3.00	3.00	3.30
4.00	4.30	5.00	5.00	5.30
6.00	6.30	7.00	7.00	7.30

From FERRY FOOT—except Sundays—8.00, 10.00 11.00 A.M., 2.00, 4.00, 6.00 P.M.

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily—8.00 A.M., 4.00 P.M.

Connects in Passengers Closing Cars at Oakland, Sundays, 7 o'clock P.M. Afternoon.

CREEK FERRY BOATS WILL RUN

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily—6.30, 8, 10, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.30 P. M.

Sundays excepted—6.30, 7.30 A.M.

From OAKLAND—Daily—6.30, 8, 10, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.30 P. M.

Sundays excepted—6.30, 7.30 A.M.

"Official Schedule Time" furnished by Assistant Superintendent, Railroad Commissioners, Secretary, Agents, and Principal Ticket Offices.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING APRIL 22d, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. (only) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Hollister, Pajaro, Salinas, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

Close connection made with this train at SAN JOSE for Pacific Congress Springs.

8.30 A. M. Daily, Express

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Celebrated American

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—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an aqua semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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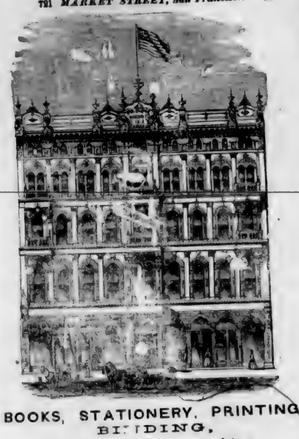
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, May 4, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Constitutional Convention.

The Republican State Central Committee having recommended that the counties and districts take steps to nominate non-partisan tickets for the Constitutional Convention, a call has been issued signed by many thousands of leading citizens calling for a convention, to be held in the 19th District Court room, 417 Kearny St., on the 8th of May, to nominate 31 delegates, also 8 delegates at large, for the First Congressional District, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 19th day of June, 1878.

J. McM. Shafter.

J. McM. Shafter is one of the most proper persons who should be sent to the Constitutional Convention. He has been identified as one of the leaders in all the great movements which had for their object in making the State great. He made an able State Senator in 1860-61, when California was held in doubt and peril by the then rebel sympathising rule, which was finally broke down by the united efforts of Mr. Shafter and his Union compeers.—We therefore hope that one of the very first nominations made by the no-partisan Convention, which is to meet in the 19th District Court room, Wednesday, the 8th instant, will be Mr. McM. Shafter.

Applicant for a Police.

Wm. Davis, a highly estimable colored citizen, is one of the applicants for a position on the police force. The Commissioners should give due weight to the names of some of the very best citizens who recommended Mr. Davis for an appointment. We also heartily endorse the applicant as being every way qualified for the position.

Credit Given Where it is Due.

Mr. and Mrs. Hillery R. Burns, of Oakland, were unintentionally omitted on our part in the item which appeared in a former issue of the APPEAL, of which Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Powell were given all the credit for dining and feteing the Sacramento strangers—Misses B. Coger and Robinson—while on a visit to that city. Mr. and Mrs. Burns did likewise, and should have been credited at the time by our informant, who was Mr. B. Coger.

Smithsonian Institute.

We are in receipt of a circular from the Smithsonian National Museum at Washington, D. C., entitled "A Circular in Reference to American Archæology." It contains Smithsonian miscellaneous collections and abounds with the most valuable information on the subject it treats. For the favor the managers have our thanks.

Local Items.

C. H. Gough, ex-Assemblyman, has been sojourning in San Jose.

The Sacramento Zouaves have announced their picnic to take place May 28th.

W. S. O'Brien's funeral takes place from St. Mary's Cathedral to-day.

Col. Boyer, manager of the new gas company in San Jose, is pushing the work ahead rapidly.

The salute fired by the Russian corvette on Sunday was in honor of Easter, as observed by the Greek Church.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the Sutter Street Railroad to the California Street Company.

George H. Howard, the capitalist, and one of the Directors of the Bank of California, died suddenly at San Mateo recently.

Silver coin certificates of the denominations of ten and twenty dollars have been prepared. Certificates for larger amounts will be printed by the middle of the month.

W. S. O'Brien, of the bonanza firm, died at San Rafel on Thursday, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. His wealth is estimated at $20,000,000, which he leaves to his friends and relatives.

The Weekly Telephone is the name of a new paper started at Sausolito, Cal., on Thursday last. Its first number has been laid on our desk. It is well gotten up, and has a neat, typographical appearance, and is devoted to the interests of the workingmen.

W. E. Collyer is building at the Potreo a sister steamer to the Newark, for the Southern Pacific Coast Railroad, to be run between San Francisco and Alameda. At Meiggs wharf, Capt. G. D. Damon is building a steamer for the California Transportation Company, to ply between this city and landings on the Sacramento river.

The fourth annual festival tendered to the teachers and scholars of the public schools of San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda, held at Fasking's Park, Alameda, was a most enjoyable affair. The committee had published an advertisement in this paper the previous week, inviting colored parents and children to be present and participate on the occasion; they also sent the APPEAL complimentary tickets to attend, for which the committee has our thanks.

This is one of the many specimen numbers of the PACIFIC APPEAL. Examine its merits thoroughly and then subscribe. Office, 511 Sansome street, up-stairs.

General News Items.

Three colored men were recently hung at Franklin, La., for murder.

Storer, the pedestrian, walked 100 miles in 29 hours at Montreal, recently.

At Blackburn, Eng., the cotton operatives on a strike are in great poverty.

There were 124 marriages, 440 births and 563 deaths in New York city last week.

The steamship Russia, which sailed for Europe April 23, took out $800,000 gold.

John Morrissey, ex-Congressman and State Senator of New York, died at Sarologa on the 1st.

A Russian steamer, the Cimbria, recently arrived on the coast of Maine. She caused some surprise.

Crops throughout Minnesota are unprecedently fine and the average is 30 per cent. greater than last year.

The Erie Railway has been sold to ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, D. A. Wells and J. L. Welch for $6,-000,000.

Sitting Bull, who has caused the Government so much trouble, wants to make terms and make up with Uncle Sam.

The colored people of Richmond, Va., recently celebrated the anniversary of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

It is said that about seventy British steamers at various ports have been selected, and will be commissioned when required for cruisers and the trasportation of arms and troops. One company in London, owning forty steamers, have offered to place the entire fleet at the service of the Government.

On the evening of May 2d a terrible explosion occurred in a flouring mill at Minneapolis, destroying many lives and doing damage to the extent of $1,500,-000.

Washington Letter

WASHINGTON, D.C., Apr. 25, '78.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

The wheels of legislation move slowly as time wears on. The cheerful sunshine of spring tints the future with more hopeful prospects, and men in business are committing themselves to their daily toil with braver hearts and more heroic purposes.

The financial question, by an under current of irresistable forces, has drifted out of the arena of legislative enactments or divided public sentiment, and the gulf is now closed that has for years been a yawning chasm between greenbacks and gold. White Statesmen and politicians are discussing the best method of resuming specie payment these silent and persistent forces have brought the country to face resumption as a living fact. If this continues for a few days the whole specie reserve of the nation will come into active circulation and largely increase the currency, and thereby be the means of inducing a healthy inflation in the current medium of exchange. The result has had the tendency already to quicken the sluggish activities of trade. Values are now established, and from this onward it may be safe to expect an era of unprecedented prosperity. The wealth to be given this country by a crop in breadth of area and in quantity unparalleled, will put into circulation among the farmers millions upon millions, that shall, from them, flow into every channel of trade. No country in the world has such powers of recuperation as a domain so diversified and well adopted to call into active exercise its aggregated industries.—The Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco reports the first deposit in coin ever received by him on account of sales of public lands in payment of a currency obligation.

Four hundred and fourteen new postoffices have been established since the 1st of November, and the settlement of new fields in the far West is creating the necessity for new postal facilities at a rapid rate.

It is estimated that $200,000 will be collected in this district by the introduction of the musical Moffett register, and we may shortly expect to hear the tinkling girgle above the hum of all other sounds.

Commissioner LeDuc proposes for the Department of Agriculture a wider field of effort than that of a mere conservatory of pumpkin seeds or a distributing medium of Congressional favors. He claims that we are importing articles from abroad at an expense of $230,-000,000 annually, that can be raised with profit by our own people. The cost of imported sugar alone is $100,030,000 per year.—The Commissioner is confident that tea, olives, dates, palms, figs and English walnuts can be raised profitably in many sections, and he asks Congressional appropriation to test the experiment.

Economy in the House is showing itself in a manner anything but promotive of the interest of the people. For twenty-five years Congress provided for the publication at a cost of from $50,000 to $200,000 annually of a meagre illustration of patents granted, known as the Patent Office report. In 1872 this publication was discontinued and the office began the issue of an illustrated weekly—Patent Office Gazette—at a subscription price of $5 yearly. A saving of $50,000 was effected, as the subscription to a great extent defrayed the cost of publication. The present Congress are so tardy in their appropriations that thousands of inventors who have paid in advance for the Patent Office Gazette will be deprived of it in consequence of the lack of funds to continue the publication.

STO.

America the Home of the Black Man.

BY JOHN H. SALLOU.

He reasons backward and against the history of examples who predicts that the future of our people will be as now. While many of us have been slaves, yet we have been so interwoven with the interests of the Angolo-Saxon race here that as soon as we amass, shall feel the importance of grasping for a status which will compare favorably with them—of improving our moral and intellectual condition and accumulating money; we will have started with an impetus which cannot fail to carry us on to success. No country affords better facilities for us to reach a high moral and intellectual standard than this. The avenues which are being opened to us, if taken advantage of, must soon bring about a recognition of our rights as citizens. There are few who can fail to see that our country is far better off than it was twenty years ago, and that we are respected more now than then; and I ask is there any reason why we should entertain the belief that this respect for us will not grow? As time advances, are we not accumulating more and more of those things which demand the respect of all people? The contentions over us in slavery times were over us as slaves; to-day we are the "bone of contion" as free men.—The prejudice to which so many cater, which has been so great an obstacle in the way of our progress as a people, is not entirely on the account of our color, but because we have been associated with the degrading influences of slavery; we are powerless in many respects, not because of the color of our epidermis, but because we are lacking in many of the elements from which power is derived—in education and wealth. We have been subjected to outrages and violences, not solely because we are identified with the negro race, but because we are comparatively weak, and hence in some respects easily overcome, and I submit that we cannot be a successful people in any country without these great propelling powers. It seems to me that the most consistent course for our people to pursue is to arm ourselves with these great forces, and with these work out our salvation here. We are not as yet a pioneer people. It is not my intention, Mr. Editor, to speak disparingly of my race when I assume that such is the fact.—The hardships and privations through which we have passed have withheld from us those elements necessary to make us such. Should any considerable number immigrate to Africa, it is my belief that they will not and cannot improve their condition, as we as a people are lacking in trades and professions and the arts and sciences necessary for our support, happiness and comfort if left wholly dependent upon our own resources. In other words we are to a certain extent a dependent people. True, we are growing and are fast grasping those things which will sooner or later make us independent; but let us struggle for it here in America. The victory to be ours is a greater one than can be won elsewhere. The rights which we to-day enjoy have been bought at a great price; the life services of Charles Sumner and many other humanitarians are a part of their cost. They advocated our cause in darker days than these, and continued to do so until victory was won, believing that the moral sentiment of the American people would soon recognize our claim. If those noble advocates for our race had exhibited the same spirit which is manifested by many of us in this immigration movement, we would have been held as slaves to-day.—Let us fight hard to maintain the position which our eminent benefactors, as the instruments of God, gained for us on the soil where they so nobly fought here in our home, America. If our cause is a righteous one, we can look forward to ultimate success. "Right must overcome might."

Philadelphia Gossip.

From the Peoples' Advocate, April 20th.

Gen. Chester is passing a pleasant time here with friends.

Dr. Reave has anticipated the wants of a large class of people by the establishment of a Presbyterian Mission in the northwestern section of our city. We look forward to its success.

The elite of our city alternate in their social convivial and intelectual enjoyments. During the winter past we heard of their whist and uchre parties. With the approach of spring, as the birds begin to warble forth their melodious notes they take another turn.

Jas. E. Agustine, one of our best known caterers died at his residence last Saturday night of paralysis. His place had been the resort of such men as Sheridan Knowles, Tyrone Power, and the elder Matthews. The supper served at the ball given the Grand Duke Alexis during his visit, was furnished by him. His benevolence and charity wore as proverbial as were his hospitalities.

Eastern papers publish long reports from nearly all parts of the Union, showing a wonderfully forward season and the largest crops in the history of the country.

The Russian Minister is packing up to leave Washington. He refuses to be interviewed regarding the Cimbria.

☞ John S. Wilkins is an aspirant for an appointment on the police force. His petition before the Police Commissioners is signed by a number of good citizens. He of course in common with other colored men, have the right to apply for an appointment without being intimidated by the friends of other colored aspirants, even if his or their petitions sould be rejected.

☞ Philip Gerichten & Co., 335 Commercial street, have a large assortment of drugs, perfumery and dyers' materials. Give them a call.

☞ YOUTHS' DIRECTORY, 1437 Howard street, (maintained by voluntary contributions); free shelter and intelligence bureau for friendless boys seeking work. Good lads for any service, furnished without charge to employers or employees. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. A. P. DIETZ, Supt.

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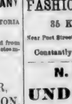
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Italian Women.

Prof. W. G. Perkins, of Boston, in a lecture the other night on Italian women and society, said: In Italy women work in the field, plant, hoe, drive oxen, harvest, get their wood by climbing trees and trimming the branches, and then carry it to their homes in bundles. Needlework is performed to such an extent under the cover of the convents, and at such extremely low prices, that a poor subsistence can scarcely be gained by those outside. The peasant women are erect, and their gait and movement full of emphasis and expression. They have robust and better forms than the average American women. They are somewhat coarse and clumsy of hand and foot, and their ankles are thick, but their backs are straight and strong, not having been compressed and weakened by corsets and tight-lacing. The best models for the artist are found among the peasantry, so the upper classes follow more closely after the French mode of dress. The peasant woman wears a bodice of gay color, often divided into two parts and bound together in front by ribbons. Her gown reaches about half way to the knees, but the most striking part of her costume is her head-dress, which is always becoming. It is usually made of white linen, lying in a square fold upon the top of her head, and fastened by her hair, which is gathered in a mass on the back of the head by a silver arrow, the shape of which changes with the wearer's as a married or single woman. Sometimes this head-dress is like a veil, or is gathered in the form of a hood, or blends with a similar covering over the shoulders. In the middle and upper classes the style of dress is similar to that worn in this country. Both men and women, of all classes, possess a kind of beauty derived from color alone. The complexion is of a rich, healthy yellow or olive, with a glow upon it like that of a ripe nectarine; the eyes are of sparkling black or brown, the teeth white and regular, and the lustrious raven hair shines like a piece of freshly-broken anthracite coal. The women of the middle and upper classes are exceedingly voluble in speech, animated in conversation, gay, prompt, and self-confident. An Italian woman, though poorly educated, addresses you with perfect self-possession, gives and passes her judgment upon all questions of the day; talks of her husband, her dog, the weather, the government, the Pope, or whatever she happens to think about, with a rapidity and decisiveness that would astonish a candid, honest, slow-going German woman. She questions you, corrects your errors of pronunciation, and, if you are too dull, gives you a scolding. The dominant trait is a vivacity and clearness of conception, boldly exploding the moment it is born. Their ideas are all cut at sharp angles. She is the French woman, more vigorous and less refined, and more self-willed. There is little of the mild, the timid, the modest, or the reserved, and no capacity for burying herself in her household. Under the rules of the Romish Church, they are made to feel that they are judged by a monastic standard. No woman is ever allowed to enter a monastery, and, if a gentleman visits one with ladies, the latter are obliged to remain outside. The girls of Italy are simply miniature ladies, having the same characteristics and soaring by the same privileges as the adults. Before marriage, however, the girls are constantly watched by their mothers; they are not allowed to go out alone; they can dance, but must not converse with their male neighbors. Their reading is mostly of a devotional character. When walking out their brothers never accompany them, on the ground that strangers would not know she was his sister, and custom will not allow him to accompany any other girl, unless she be married. Although the girls are thus watched, the sons are encouraged to associate with married ladies. The men do not look upon a woman as one to protect, but as one to dress and adore. The lover is allowed to see his lady in the presence of her father and mother. A proposal of marriage must be made by friends, and, if accepted, the arrangements for the same must be made by the parents. When the arrangements are completed, the young man is allowed to visit the lady, but not familiarly.

INITIATING A GREEK HAZE.—The Watertown (New York) *Times* tells this story: "A rather ludicrous sight was witnessed a while ago on the top of an incoming freight train. The conductor of a train had ordered a brakesman, a very green hand, to the head of the train, there to repeat all signals to the engineer as given by him (the conductor) to the brakeman on the back of the train. The last brakeman was a comical genius, so he determined to have some fun with the 'greeny.' The first few signals necessary to the running of the train were all right, but soon the end brakeman commenced his fun. He lay down on the top of the car and rolled over. 'Greeny' on the other end of the train, thinking it was a signal, did likewise. The end brakeman's leg went up in the air, then the other leg went up, then both legs together, then a yell, then both legs commenced to kick, and a grand kicking match commenced. 'Greeny' took all this mascerverling of the end brakeman as signaling, and repeated accordingly. Thus they were drawn into town, flat on their backs and kicking in the air."

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(Overland Ticket at Ferry Landing, Foot of Market Street.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Steamer (from Market St. Ferry Landing), connecting with Trains for Ione (Stage for Sonora), Calistoga (the Geyser), Watsonville, Williams and Knight's Landing, Williams. (Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A.M. Sundays except—For Knight's Landing.

Sundays only—This train will run to Williams. (Arrive San Francisco 5.30 P.M.)

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading (Pyrites Co.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Telluride (Nevada), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakl with Train arriving at Sonr at 5.40 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 5.30 P.M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.50 P. M. (Arrive San Francisco 9.25 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Redding, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train leaving Sacramento at 5.30 P. M. Stopping Only between Oakland, Los Angeles and Tulare. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 5.15 P. M., and at Sacramento with Passenger Train, leaving at 10.45 P. M. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia. Connects between Oakland and Lathrop. (Arrive San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. *Sundays excepted*—Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Ferry Landing) connecting with Trains for Calistoga (the Geyser), Woodland, Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. *Sundays excepted*—Sacramento Steamer (from Washington St. Wharf, for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River; also taking Sacramento at 5 P. M. A. M. daily. Arrive San Francisco 8.30 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train for Ogden, via Lathrop and Sacramento, arriving at Los Angeles at 7.30 P. M. and Ogden at 11.25 A. M. (Arrive San Francisco 7.30 A.M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

To OAKLAND.	To ALAMEDA.	To ALAMEDA.	To BERKELEY.	To OAKLAND.
6.00 A. M.	6.00 A. M.	7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
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8.00 "	8.00 "	10.30 "	10.00 "	9.00 "
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12.00 M.	12.00 M.	2.30 "	2.00 "	1.00 A. M.
1.00 A. M.	1.00 A. M.	3

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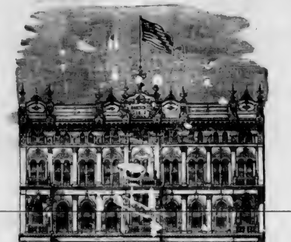
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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The Wrong Umbrella.

AN EVERY DAY STORY.

It is lamentable that the moral sense of mankind takes so little account of the rights of property as regards books and umbrellas. Many people who are in most respects excellent members of society will borrow books without stint and, if they do return them minus the covers, will keep them without compunction, and when you hint that they have had them rather long, will mutter, "Confound the fellow, does he think I want to steal his books?" I have had differences with my best friends on this score, and have even been asked whether I had not better fine everybody who retained my valuable treasures beyond a fixed time, as if I were a village library. Such cases have been borne with as meekness, because I have always remembered with common love I once owned in the days of my youth the pleasure of having made away with Johnson's umbrella. The laxity of the public mouths in the matter of umbrellas is truly awful, but retribution will sometime overtake him who plots against his neighbor's overcoat. Let me tell how it overtook me.

A long time ago I was mainly dreaming of Mary Jane Bowles. Mary Jane was what you would call a peculiar Venus, and she knew it. I took occasion to walk her under my arm, like a package of sugar and fly to the nearest desert island. She was an artless girl, and very fond of society—especially the society of young men with whom I was not on terms of artless friendship. I did not blame her for this, and when she invited me to tea, and I found Johnson had also been invited, my discerning eye observed that this was not out of any pure exuberance of spirits. Mr. Bowles, I noticed, was of the same opinion, and it was a great satisfaction to me to have my judgment confirmed by an experienced parent. Mrs. Bowles had also been alive, would no doubt have agreed with us.

I had known Mary Jane since she wore short frocks. Johnson had known her but a month. It was pleasant to hear her call me Jack and him Mr. Johnson, but somehow the familiarity in my case seemed to have bred but contempt.—O dear, no! nothing of that kind—but a sort of nonchalance of manner. How useful the French language is when one wants to express a very delicate shade of meaning! But that was her artlessness.

"Dear me, Sam," she observed, at the tea-table, "what have you got such a long face for?"

Johnson's attentions had made me a little pensive.

"Something must be long growing up for the dwelling shortness," I said.

Johnson must be much taller than Mary Jane. I made a note of that sarcasm afterward. My impromptus are too often lost.

"Don't be impertinent, sir!" Look into that spoon. Your face is exactly like the reflection you see there—isn't it, Mr. Johnson?"

He grinned.

It was then I observed, for the first time, the singular breadth of his visitation. His grin seemed to extend across the room.

"If Mr. Johnson will hold the spoon horizontally, he may admire his own image," I remarked, playfully.

Johnson grinned again. He was one of those insanely good-natured men whom it is quite impossible to annoy.

"Sam, you are outrageous," said Mary Jane. "Mr. Johnson and I are going to practice after dust. You may here and talk to pa."

Mr. Bowles had to be aroused from the doze into which he usually dropped after tea. It was in that habit that my proposition had detected his conviction that Mary Jane was an artless creature.

Pa woke up, and asked me what were my views on insurance. His conversation was fine, crusty, conservative, and he disliked innovations. His port wine was fine and crusty, too; but that is by the way.

I was listening to the duet overhead, and had a very indistinct idea of what I was saying myself. I cannot sing, but it was not for that reason that I objected to the preposterously operatic way in which Johnson was conducting himself.

"The ways, my dear, are mysterious," so justly observes the chief scourge of mankind. From the earliest time they have been noted for their hostility to human virtue, and—

"Fee, faw, fum!" said a sardonic voice at my elbow. I looked up and saw Mr. Bowles, kindly. "Have a glass of wine."

When I left the house that evening I was thoughtful. It struck me that Johnson had Mary Jane in his mind's eye. I could not damage that organ of vision, so I decided that nothing would be gained by hitting him. But something would have to be done. I wanted to marry Mary Jane. She was a charming girl, and her father had a little money.

My suspicions about Johnson were confirmed next day. I met a lively friend, who said:

"Oh, you know Johnson?"

"Well?"

"He's going in for the little Bowles. He told me he should propose to her to-morrow night, when he takes her home from Twig's party."

"Perdition!"

"Eh? Step up girl, don't choke. Thought you were sweet that way."

"Perdition! Oh, so, not all! There's my omnibus. By-by."

It was the omnibus which he took home from Twig's. By all the powers, he should not take her home from Twig's!

It had been agreed that I should escort Mary Jane to the halls of Twig. It was a fine night apparently, but I took my umbrella. I also had the pleasure of being mounted by an alligator's head in German silver. Reverently I tucked Pupi under my left forearm, and found that Johnson would leave his umbrella at home.

It was less than ten minutes' walk, but there was enough to show a little preliminary skirmishing. It was not the grand question itself. Without artless girl like Mary Jane I was too self-possessed on such a subject by degrees.

"I was just such a night as this," I said, softly, "when you and I, Mary Jane, trod the grassy turf beside the murmuring brook—"

"Oh, I remember!" she exclaimed, laughing in her guileless way. "I know what you were going to say. That was the time you fell over the stile, running away from the bull. And your nose was all scratched, and your hat broken, know; and you scratched my face with it, sir!"

I had forgotten that circumstance, but what did it matter?

"Yes, Mary Jane," I said passionately. "And why did my nose scratch your face? Because my lips were seeking that precious mouth!"

"Good evening, Miss Bowles."

It was Johnson. I saw him grin in the moonlight, and—confusion—he had brought his umbrella.

There was no more dancing at Twig's, but I had no pleasure in it. My mind was full of Johnson's umbrella. It came before my diseased vision like Macbeth's dagger. I clutched at it and I had it not.

Time wore on. I stood at the window alone, and looked out on the moonlight. Johnson could be observed the moon. Heavy drops began to fall. Then the temptation had me in its grip.

"His umbrella!" I gasped. "I—I'll hide it."

"He's going to be a nasty night after all," said a hated voice at my elbow. "I believe only you and I have brought our umbrellas." There is awful scrimmage for cabs. Luckily we haven't far to walk."

He was grinning more than ever, but he could not have heard me. A cab would not suit him, of course. He wanted to walk home with Mary Jane slowly—very slowly, so that—frenzy! I would do the shooting. I would throw his umbrella—

"Oh, Sam, do take me down to refreshments! I asked Mr. Johnson, but he has forgotten me."

She looked up into my face so bewitchingly that my heart thumped as if it were a door-knocker in search of a postman. He knew she was thirsting for claret cup, and yet he left her to the tyranny of chance! What a husband he would make! Whereas, in me—in me—she would find—

"Mary Jane," I whispered, as we left the giddy crowd that stood around the liquids, "Mary Jane, may I see you home?"

"If you are a good boy perhaps you may. But here's Mr. Johnson, and I owe him a dance."

He took her away, but she looked back at me with a smile. I really never saw such an artless girl in my life.

And now to make assurance doubly sure, I crept up-stairs to the room where the umbrellas had been left. The gas was out and the window open. The melancholy voices of divers cats seemed to protest against the crime, but nothing. No one was there. I could see nothing. No one was there. I knew where my enemy had put his umbrella. I groped for it. I grasped it by the ferruleend. Just then—I—I—I

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, May 11, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, May 8th.

A grand musical and literary entertainment was given in Central Hall, Second street, in this city, last evening, in aid of the Annual Conference of the Zion A. M. E. Church, which has been in session here for several days. The programme was as follows:

Music by the School Band; Solo, Miss F. M. Handy; Piano Solo—"Delta Kappa"—Miss Ida Spaights; "The Blind Man's Musings," Prof. Gardner; Solo—"When 'tis Moonlight," Mrs. S. L. Hillery; Address, Rev. J. P. Anderson; Music, School Band; "The Grand Vocal Medley," Prof. Gardner; Piano Solo, Miss White; Address, Rev. Jenks Williams; Music, School Band; Solo—"The Nightingale's Trill"—Mrs. S. L. Hillery; "The Old Musician and his Harp," Prof. Gardner; Solo (by request), Mrs. S. Hillery; Music, School Band. The admission, supper included, was 50 cents.

Mrs. S. L. Hillery was the leading lady in the vocal portion of the programme, and acquitted herself amiably and admirably, receiving applause and encore after each piece she sang, and a shower of boquets. Miss Frances M. Handy also acquitted herself with great credit, singing the opening solo with pleasing effect, which elicited a very hearty applause and a compliment of several boquets. Miss White, a daughter of Mrs. Alfred White, of this city, sang an aria in such a pleasing manner that she elicited the most vociferous applause, and also received a shower of bouquets. The brass band of colored amateures, male and female, was an excellent feature of the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Overton and Miss Venable, Master Venable and several Misses and youths are among those who composed the brass band, and all acquitted themselves admirably under the direction of their teacher and leader, an eminent white musician and teacher of the colored public school in this city. Bishop Hillery made a very eloquent address, and was loudly applauded at its conclusion, after which the audience adjourned to a festival in an adjoining room.

Rev. J. B. Handy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Davis and in fact the entire committee deserves the utmost credit for the pains they took in making the affair a success.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will give a picnic on the 4th of July next.

By order of the Committee.*

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 4, 1878.

The scenes witnessed before the Senate and House Committees on patents, last Friday, recalled to mind the early days when Morse, under great difficulties, was seeking to interest Congress in the construction of the first telegraph—a line between this city and Baltimore. The master genius of this later occasion was Thomas A. Edison, who sat at the table before the phonograph, his latest invention, and one that has made his fame world wide. This young man, just past thirty, has already taken out one hundred and fifty-eight patents, mostly in telegraphy and electrical apparatus. The committee rooms were filled with Senators members, men and women from among the most cultured and scientific in the land. All eyes were upon the beardless Edison, whose shaggy brown hair stood out in every angle in spite of comb and brush. His eyes of piercing gray stood out from under a high arched forehead, while his prominent nose and nervous fingers suggested the artisen just in from his work-shop. The phonograph is a cylinder covered with small spiral grooves. At the end is a crank by which it may be turned. The speaking disk or diaphragm rests against the cylinder, and on the outer side is a mouth-piece.—On the inner side of this a delicate steel point is adjusted so as to follow the grooves as the cylinder revolves. This cylinder is covered with tin-foil; the crank is turned, while the inventor talks, sings, shouts and whistles into the mouth-piece of the instrument, and the sound, waving on the reverse side of the diaphragm or tympanum, forces the needle to make impressions upon the tin-foil. Reversing the instrument the needle drops into the same points in the groove as the cylinder revolves. These indentations cause sound waves to be given back from the mouth-piece in the exact tones of voice with their original pathos and intonations, and so distinct that they were distinctly heard by every one in the room. Old Uncle Ned was sung, Yankee Doodle whistled, poetry was recited, S. S. Cox made a speech, and when the cylinder was reversed and again set in motion, whistle, speech and poetry all sounded forth clear and distinct. One unbelieving member thought it was ventriloquism, and insisted upon Edison leaving the room, after which he tried the experiment himself. Leaning back in his chair with a face full of astonishment exclaimed, "I'll be d—d if the thing don't talk." We should like to tell more of this wonderful inventor and invention, but we must turn to more practical things.

This time the cry comes from the Postoffice Department, who report ten thousand postoffices out of registered letter blanks and no money to print any to send them. That this inconveniencing the public is shown by the fact that the Department has on file orders for over three million and a half blanks. The manifest improvement in the business outlook is greatly encouraging. Many banks are paying out specie, and thousands upon thousands of gold is coming into use, thereby greatly increasing the amount of money in circulation. It is stated that over $100,000,000 of gold and silver, that has long been hidden out of sight, will now be added to the available capital of the country.—This inflation of the currency is a good thing, and will circulate depressed valuations and give them stability. It makes no difference now whether the resumption act is repealed or not, practical resumption has already commenced.

FAZ.

General News Items.

The Cuban insurgent chief Brioso, one of the followers of Meco, has been captured, with six others, in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba.

In a difficulty over a game of cards in a saloon at New Orleans recently, between William Gibson and J. R. Lawless, the former was stabbed, from the effects of which he died in half an hour. Lawless was arrested. They were both pilots on the steamboat Fanchon.

Theodore Hallenbach and wife, of 1400 Grand avenue, Kansas City, Mo., were murdered in their residence on the morning of April 30, and their little girl, eight years old, knocked senseless. The house was set on fire and the bodies burned to a crisp. The murderers are unknown.

After six days hearing of the preliminary examination, Justice Sloan, at Covington, Indiana, found thirteen of the Coal Creek rioters guilty of murder in the first degree, and held them in $8,000 bail each to await the action of the grand jury. Four others were released.

Mayor Jacob R. Snyder died last week at Sonoma, Col., aged 68 years. He was a pioneer of 1845, a quartermaster in Gen. Fremont's battalion, a member of the convention which framed the constitution of the State of California and Assistant United States Treasurer under President Buchanan.

Three sub-chiefs of Nez Perces Indian prisoners, headed by White Feather, left Fort Leavenworth last week for Sitting Bull's camp, accompanied by an experienced interpreter and guide. These Indians go as commissioners to the Nez Perces with Sitting Bull to report to them the condition of Chief Joseph's Band at Fort Leavenworth, it having been rumored among the Indians on the plains that those here were badly treated.

A special dispatch from Brownville says a party of eight or ten adherents of Lerdo left there for Banco ranch, where it is reported there is a force of two hundred waiting an opportunity to cross into Mexico.

J. C. Flood is authority for the statement that the next dividend of Consolidated Virginia will be $1 per share. This reduction is due to the necessity for repairs to the main shaft, which will interfere with the ore production. It is expected that the reduction will only be temporary.

At Deadwood, D. T., recently, Ed Durham shot and killed Christ. Hoffman, in the latter's place of business. The shooting arose from a dispute regarding the settlement of a business transaction. Durham is in jail. There is a strong feeling against Durham and lynching is talked of.

An aged couple named August and Hannah Grisler, living near Youngsville, Sullivan county, N. Y., were found horribly mutilated and dead in the house of the latter recently. They had lived apart for some time, and it is thought he went in and killed her by cutting her throat and then shot himself.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialistic Labor party have caused to be published a declaration denying that any sections of their party, in Chicago or elsewhere, are undergoing military drill, as charged in dispatches from Chicago a few days ago. They claim their organization to be purely political, and declare that no supply of arms has been purchased or distributed to any branch.

Sausalito Matters.

The people of Sausalito are beginning to feel that that will have a beautiful city in the near future, having the advantage of elevation, view and climate, as a gift of nature, far superior to any other place in the surroundings of the bay, within twenty-five minutes of San Francisco; and they are already appreciating the benefit of cheap fare, the ferry company having reduced the fare from 25 to 15 cents for single passage, and monthly commutation tickets from $5 to $3, which has almost doubled the travel to and from Sausalito. Business is improving every day, and will double as soon as the ferry company run a trip from Sausalito at 6.30 a. m., and one from San Francisco at 6.30 p. m. giving mechanics and laboring men an opportunity to have their business in San Francisco and their home at Sausalito. We have better hotel accomodations than any other place, with three good stores, two livery stables and the best carriage and express accomodations in the country. We have a church, a good public school and lodge of Good Templars, and more whisky than we want. Now is the time for men of small means to get a home that is bound to increase in value, and avoid the fate of savings banks.

The police are enforcing the law which prohibits the placing of dirt or rubbish on the public streets.

The details of the famine in North China are appalling. Sir Thomas Wade, the British ambassador to that empire, has spoken of it as "perhaps the widest-spread and most fearful scourge that has befallen humanity for the last 200 years." It began in 1875, and has been growing each year worse and worse. Its origin is ascribed to the drying of the soil caused by the cutting away of all forest growths. "Fancy," says Sir Thomas Wade, "a country larger than thirteen Switzerlands a prey to want that it is well-nigh impossible to relieve. The people's faces are black with hunger; they are dying by thousands upon thousands. Women and girls and boys are openly offered for sale to any chance wayfarer. When I left the country, a respectable married woman could easily be bought for six dollars, and a little girl for two. Corpses lay rotting on the highway, and there was none to bury them. As for food, the population subsisted for a long time on roots and grass, which they found some nourishment in the willow buds; and finally ate the thatches off their cottages." From this they have descended to tree bark, potato stalks, and stalactites! Assistance has thus far come from the foreigners residing in the treaty ports, and has been disbursed through Christian missionaries. The effect of the disinterested labor of the missionaries for the relief of the suffering has made a deep impression on the minds of the Chinese. English charity, which now has the whole world for its beneficiary, and which was busy last year in succoring India and Bulgaria, is again becoming active for the relief of this second recent famine in China. Professor Lodge, of Oxford, at a meeting held in London, expressed the hope "that the missionary societies would be forewarned with their help, for, to his mind, there would be no surer means of pressing on missionary enterprise than by practically preaching the gospel of charity and good-will to all men."

ADMIRAL RODGERS has addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Navy, which has been forwarded by the latter to the Senate, in which he discusses at length the economical grounds upon which the support of government should be extended to national observatories. He claims that without them navigation would be impossible, and that it is not too much to say that, as the ocean commerce of the United States amounted in 1877 to $1,150,000,000, that sum may, in a measure, represent the commercial value of observatories, as the movement of property represented by this estimate would be entirely impossible without the data furnished by them.

Labor for Success.

Who is the man or woman that reaches the highest success in life? Is it the one who sits still in the boat on the sandy beach, and waits for the tide to carry him into the harbor of success? Is it the one who sits upon some pinnacle with the world at his feet, dreaming and waiting for the "good time coming?" No, indeed.

He is a simpleton who trusts to any dream for procession or advancement, unless he connects with it the prudent exercise of his own energy and ingenuity. A dozen men stumble upon a splendid discovery in art or science, but a fixed general law provides that high achievement shall require profound and ceaseless labor.

The world-renowned philosopher, Newton, sat one day under a tree, dreaming. An apple fell from the tree at his feet, and these came to the world the knowledge of gravitation. But was it merely the dreaming of the philosopher and the fall of the apple that brought such light to the world? Not at all. Thousands of men for ages before had sat dreaming beneath trees, and beheld the fruit falling at their feet, but nothing came of it.

Our philosopher, when he saw the very common incident, set to work with his mind to discover why the apple fell, and by laborious application, in time, view and climate, as a gift of nature, far superior to any other place in the surroundings of the bay, within twenty-five minutes of San Francisco; and they are already appreciating the benefit of cheap fare, the ferry company having reduced the fare from 25 to 15 cents for single passage, and monthly commutation tickets from $5 to $3, which has almost doubled the travel to and from Sausalito. Business is improving every day, and will double as soon as the ferry company run a trip from Sausalito at 6.30 a. m., and one from San Francisco at 6.30 p. m. giving mechanics and laboring men an opportunity to have their business in San Francisco and their home at Sausalito. We have better hotel accomodations than any other place, with three good stores, two livery stables and the best carriage and express accomodations in the country. We have a church, a good public school and lodge of Good Templars, and more whisky than we want. Now is the time for men of small means to get a home that is bound to increase in value, and avoid the fate of savings banks.

"Give me some cold rice," said a guest at a hotel to a black waiter. "Dere ain't none, sah." "Why, what's that on the sideboard, in that dish there?" "Dat, sah, am cole b'iled rice. You asked simply for cole rice, sah. Please be exact in your language, sah. Shall I gib you some of the cole b'iled rice, sah?"

TOO CANDID.—"Patty," a lady called to a little girl who was in the parlor, "did you tell your mother that I was here?"

"Yes'm" answered Patty, demurely.

"And what did she say?"

"She said: 'Oh, that dreadful woman here again?'"

JOHN S. WILKINS, Esq., an applicant for an appointment on the police force. His petition before the Police Commissioners is signed by a number of good citizens. He of course in common with other colored men, have the right to apply for an appointment without being intimidated by the friends of other colored aspirants, even if his or their petitions sould be rejected.

☞ Philip Gerichten & Co., 335 Commercial street, have a large assortment of drugs, perfumery and dyers' materials. Give them a call.

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AT 2.30 P. M.

For Free Library or Colossal Organ.

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Anna Drasdil,

which complete the list of Eastern Soloists engaged for the May Festival, and comprise a combination of talent never before heard in California.

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Miss Abbie Clarke, Boston, the popular Contralto.

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CONDUCTORS — Carl Zerrahn, the famous Director of the Boston Jubilee; John P. Morgan and R. Herold, San Francisco.

☞ Sale of season tickets now open, at Sherman, Hyde & Co's. No charge for reserved seats. Season tickets, five dollars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — A. M. Benham, Wendell Easton, Samuel D. Mayer, J. H. Dohrmann.

Sumner W. Bugbee, Manager. may11-tf

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40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 8, '78.

Mr. Editor:—I would like to make a few remarks in regard to the Easter Festial. I spoke previously for the Sunday School, it being the first time I ever spoke in public. Being solicited again, I spoke on Tuesday, April 30th, for the benefit of Christ Church. I was surprised very much on reading in the Elevator an article saying that "The exciting rub was for the palm of honors." It is false in that particular, as I would not try to compete with any one who has a tutor and has been speaking for years. I am only a school boy of 13 years, and will endeavor to do my best on any occasion. The honor I fought for I have won, and that is an "Honorary Diploma to the Boys' High School." I am more than surprised to see men of ability and sense trying to kindle the spark of animosity and rivalry in the minds of young boys.

Yours respectfully,
BEVERLY YATES MORRIS.

MASONIC.—We return thanks to A. S. Hubbard of Oakland for several works in ancient craft Masonry. Mr. Hubbard is an old resident of California, and long identified with Masonry.

Died.

In this city, May 6th, 1878, Chas. Cousins, a native of Brooklyn, N.Y. aged 34 years.

The deceased was an employee at the Palace Hotel, and highly respected by a large circle of friends. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and was largely attended.

Wanted.

A colored man wanted to act as steward for a party of gentlemen who are arranging to camp out during the summer. For full particulars apply or address P. A., PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome street.

Cheap Groceries.

Go to Lindsay & Co., 507-9 Sansome street, for fine groceries, spring butter, fresh eggs, etc, at the lowest cash prices.

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Sundays Excepted.—For Knight's Landing only. Sundays only.—This train will run to Williams.

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10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

Passengers taking this train will make close connections with Stage at Tres Pinos for Soda Springs on the Pacific Coast Railroad.

5.15 P. M. (Saturdays only), the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train at Pajaro for Aptos and Santa Cruz at 6.40 p. m. Monterey (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10 A. M.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

A HALF AN HOUR TRAIN will leave for San Jose, Menlo Park, Mayfield, Mountain View and Lick Observatory at 8.30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 6.00 P. M.

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☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division should take the 7 A. M. train from foot of Market street (Pacific Railroad) via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.45 A. M., daily, and making close connections at GOSHEN for Russian River, at LOS ANGELES with Southern Pacific Railroad for Mojave, Arizona, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

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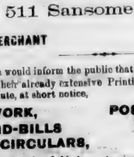
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Who is a Workingman?

It has been for years a disputed question. In the early days of labor agitation the reformers took the broad ground that no one was a workman who did not labor with his hands for wages. The recent report of the census of Massachusetts classifies employes as wage receivers and salary receivers, keeping up somewhat the same distinction, but not so broadly. The *Labor Tribune*, which, by the way, is getting to be as fair a labor paper as we have ever had in this country, gives the following definition of a workingman:

"Workingmen, in the proper sense of the term, are producers—in contradistinction to those whose incomes are derived from interest on money, and who render neither by hand work nor head work adequate labor for their livelihood—and those who belong to the rapidly forming privileged class, which, through the mobilization of capital, will in time, if not checked, control, as now they have a large control, of industrial pursuits. While the workingman definition comes the man who works with his head to advance production and the happiness of his fellows; the man who works with his hands and the man who works with his head.

This seems to us to include pretty much all the population of the United States, except the class whose whose incomes are derived from interest on money. Between these are only enjoying the fruits of their own labor, and not of somebody's industry, which by frugality and thrift has become wealth. Why this class of citizens should be singled out for execration by the horny-handed sons of labor it is not easy to see. Take away from labor the right to accumulate and enjoy the fruits of thrift, and the incentive to industry and economy is gone. Even though these interest drawers are not workingmen, they lend their capital to tradesmen, builders, railroad companies and others who employ labor, and give a positive addition to the nation's progress. Perhaps, after all, the people who draw interest are not always the ones sucking the blood of the community. It is those who accumulate and do not lend who are vampires.

Wages in England.

England pays her Judges, Lord Mayors, and other high officials enormously, but artisans, clerks, laborers, school teachers, and domestic servants are striking examples of opposite practice. In the schools under the control of the London School Board, teachers, male and female, usually begin at $350 a year, and the greater number do not reach above $450. A large number of male teachers are employed by the London School Board at those wages. The ordinary office clerk gets about the same wages as the school teacher, and considers his occupation rather more exalting than that of the latter. The school teacher is commonly looked upon as a poor drudge, who wastes his precious life in teaching ragged dirty children how to read and spell. In well-established endowed schools good wages are paid, but in all others the wages of teachers are fully 20 per cent. lower than in the cities and towns of the United States. Ordinary clerks who would get $50 a month in the United States are content in London to get $20. Woolen goods are cheap, and man's clothing is scarcely more than half as high as in the United States, and hence clerks and teachers are able on such paltry wages to keep up a kind of cheap, pinching respectability that Americans know nothing about. They must understand the art of cutting close corners financially, for their margin is very small. In the matter of food, the Britons manage to live rather economically, too, for, though the food is much higher than in the United States, the style of living is very different. Americans always have a variety; the English do not, and thus manage to spend no more, perhaps, than an American family in the same circumstances, though if they were to live in the same style it would doubtless cost nearly twice as much. Laboring men's wages here must be about the same as in the United States at present. About the docks plenty of men can be found working at from 75 to 90 cents a day, but in most employments unskilled labor is paid from 90 cents to $1 a day. There are some 150,000 machinists in Great Britain, but only 45,000 are connected with the union. The secretary reports that the average wages of the union men are about 90 cents a week more than those of the non-union men. The average weekly wages of machinists in London are $9.50 (the minimum is $7 and the maximum $11.25); Manchester, $8.50; Sheffield and Bristol also, $8.50; Nottingham, $8.37; Birmingham, $8.20; and Belfast (Ireland), only $7.50. The estimate includes only skilled workmen who get full wages.

Timber Robbers.

There is a law prohibiting the wholesale organized ravages of the government property in timber, and the Secretary of the Interior has very properly sought to enforce it. For this performance of a plain duty he has been scurrilously attacked in the Senate, and the appropriation for the due enforcement of the law has been reduced to $5,000. As the Secretary truly says:

"What the act really does is to render the government unable to execute the law, the validity and justice of which have never been questioned until the present time. Such an act will be considered as virtually a proclamation to timber depredators in all the length and breadth of the country now to go in and make themselves comfortable, as they are assured that the government will no longer have the means to interfere with them."

The Secretary adds that the time will come when the indiscriminate destruction of the forests in the mountain regions of the Territories will be severely reprobated by the inhabitants, for it can hardly fail to be attended with disastrous consequences.

There has been an effort in connection with the debate to cover the necessary agents of the government with odium as being plunder and blood hounds. Nothing is more evident than that if the property of the government in the timber of the public domain is to be protected, it must be local watchmen. There must be agents who see the theft in question, and who report it to the proper authorities, and nothing is clearer than that if they are denounced as blood hounds in Congress as an odious class, they will certainly be considered and treated as an odious class by the timber robbers. When these gentry understand that the Senate of the United States considers the agents of the Interior to be the real offender, and that they are poor unfortunates trying to pick up a scanty living, they will give the agents of the government an exceedingly warm welcome.

This is not an agreeable illustration of the wisdom of the Senate in its present disposition to array the poor against the rich and labor against capital. And this Senatorial sympathy for timber thieves and organized depredators upon the public property will but tend to a strengthening of the feeling that property is a very questionable affair, and that as to stealing, it is a virtue much maligned by "reformers" and "idealists." The attempt to prevent the Secretary of the Interior of harshly oppressing the starving frontiersman who takes a handful of the public property from the domestic pot, while he is loftily bearing the flag to the Pacific shore, was a flagrant case. The Secretary instantly showed that he had not only not laid his hand upon the honest settler, but that in arresting the wholesale spoliation of timber lands he was simply enforcing a law of Congress. For that supplying who has read the debate the least doubt that the whole affair is simply a disgraceful attempt to discredit the Secretary—an attempt, happily, which has totally failed. Even the Senate is scarcely to show that he is diligently and efficiently doing his duty, an offense which he is assailed by Republican Senators.

A VIRGINIA, Nevada, husband went to the depot the other day to receive his wife, whom he had not seen for two years. When the train came in he sprang forward to assist her from the cars, and had managed to say, "My dear——" when she "put in" to the following effect: "How is Mrs. Smith? Have you seen Tom? What a dreadful journey I've had. Why don't you take your hands out? How you do grow! I see. Have you got nice rooms? I hope you haven't been drinking, dear. Oh, dear me, how muddy it is!"

We are all greater dupes to our weaknesses than to the skill of others; and the successes gained over us by the designing are usually nothing more than the prey taken from those very scares we have laid ourselves. One man falls by his ambition, another by his partiality, a third by his avarice, and a fourth by his lust. What are those but so many nets, watched, indeed, by the fowler, but woven by the victim!

Black Vespers.

On October 26, 1623, Blackfriars was the scene of a calamity which has come down to us under the name of the Black Vespers, or dismal evening song. Three hundred persons, English, Scotch, Welsh and Irish, chiefly Catholics, were attending the lath and plaster partition which divided them from another room in the ambassador's house. At the sound of the crash a crowd suddenly assembled—some coming simply to gape, others with good Christian zeal to assist. All night, by the light of lanterns and torches, and part of next day, the work of demolition went on. Nine-ty-one corpses were dug out; among them those of Father Drury and his friend Father Redyate. As the news spread that such a one and such another was dead, mourners went about the streets bewailing their bereavement. Having first shut up Lodge, and doubled the guards to keep out the crowd, the Recorder and the Sheriffs met at the Embassy to view the place, and a coroner's inquest was held. The verdict they brought in was "accidental death," but Rome attributed the whole catastrophe to Protestant conspirators, while Protestants, again, cried, "God's judgment on the murderers!" For some time after the priests in Roman Catholic places of worship in England, and even after the benediction, to call for three Paternosters and three Ave Marias "for those who died at Blackfriars."

AN ELECTION STORY.—In an old Pennsylvania town, where they voted the Democratic ticket solid (as goes the story), in 1868 the experiment was made of putting a Republican ticket in the field. Mr. Green was the candidate selected, but by reason of sickness he was unable to go the polls on election day. When the returns were published, Mr. Green had just one vote. Chagrined at this, and annoyed by the accusation that he had voted for himself, he announced that if the person who had voted for him would come forward and make an affidavit to the fact, he would reward him with a good suit of clothes. A few mornings afterward, a burly Dutchman called upon Mr. Green, and abruptly remarked:

"I vants dat suit of close."

"Ah!" said Mr. Green, "then you are the man who voted for me?"

"Yah, I'm dat man."

"Are you willing to make an affidavit of it?"

"Yah, I swear to 'em."

Mr. Green, accompanied by the intelligent voter, went to the office of the Justice of the Peace, and the required affidavit was made; after which the clothes were purchased and given to the deponent.

At parting Mr. Green said:

"Now, my friend, just answer me one question—How came you to vote for me?"

"You vants to know dat?"

"Yes."

"And you von't go back on de close?"

"No."

"Vell," said he, slowly, and with a sly twinkle of his eye, "den I tole you—*I makes a mistake in de ticket.*"

"In choosing a wife," says the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, "be governed by her chin." That's just the trouble. Too many men are governed by their vivacious chins.

BOZZE governs the world—the cartridge-box, the ballot-box, the jury-box the hand-box and the pill-box.

Official Pillage of Life Insurance Companies.

Some of the newspapers are still regretting the acquittal of Insurance Superintendent Smyth on his recent impeachment, and the ostentatious celebration of that event in Albany, as a renewal of the license to wholesale pillage insurance companies as heretofore. The exposures at the trial before the Senate have had a great effect upon the public mind, as the chamber occupied by one Father Hodgeman, voted for and secured Smyth's acquittal. Those men are conscious that the people are watching them, and they know that should such scandals again appear in the department presided over by their acquitted favorite, the consequences will be visited upon them as personally and directly responsible for the renewal of such gross outrages. The pillage of more or less of the life insurance companies was under pretext of examining abstracts of title to the properties on which their mortgage loans have been made, whereby incordinate and extravagant sums have been put into politicians' pockets from the policy-holders' funds—such instances of pillage we are sure will not be repeated. Backed by public opinion, which, since the Senate trial sets with determined force against this indefensible robbery, the managers of the companies will refuse to submit to any similar extortions—not only the companies which have been despoiled but all other sound companies. Hence there has been brought about by the exposures of the Smyth impeachment trial, we may look to see an end of official pillage of insurance companies. It is in one respect fortunate that the spoliation of all of these companies was so open, and made on so shallow a pretext as examining the record of their title. Fortunate because the amount extorted is so large as to be grossly in excess of the value of any possible service of the Superintendent's examiners and also because the well wishers of the companies are sought to hide the spoliation is so thin that there is nobody who does not see through it. It is unlikely that these companies or other solvent life insurance concerns will submit to a similar appropriation of their funds, even for smaller amounts, or for any amount not authorized by law. If the managers of the various companies, when these exhorbitant fees were claimed of them, had appealed to their policy-holders and the public, the Superintendent would have been at once tried and convicted at the bar of public opinion, so effectually that the shameless lawyers, senators and lawmakers who shared in the plunder, would have held off their hands.

It is quite well known that the government of China has sent to this country more than a hundred picked young men to be educated at the cost of the Chinese empire for the public service. The present number of the students is 112; they are now in Hartford, Connecticut, where the Chinese government has erected for their use a large house at a cost of $50,000. In this building their Chinese education is carried forward; their English training is received in the schools of Hartford and its neighborhood. The history of this Chinese educational commission, as given in a recent lecture by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell before the Yale Law School, is stranger than fiction. Yung Wing, its projector, was a pupil of the American mission school in China, and was brought, in 1847, by the Rev. S. R. Brown, a missionary of the American Board, to the United States. In 1850 he entered Yale College, where he distinguished himself in English composition, and graduated in 1854. While at college he formed the purpose of returning home and inducing the government to send young men to America to be educated. He was without friends or patronage in China. It cost him sixteen years of unsparing exertion to gain a position where he could exercise the minister of the emperor's advisers. At length, in 1871, his scheme was approved, and the sum of $1,500,000 appropriated for its execution. Two commissioners direct the selection of the young men. It may be added that Yung Wing has long been a decided Christian.

AFTER MANY DAYS.—Maine has had a marvel of "murder will out." Fifty years ago, Isaac Blake, of Atkinson, returning from a trip to New Brunswick, where he had been trading in cattle, stopped with $1,500 in his possession, at a tavern in Glenburn. He was never seen afterwards, but it was strongly suspected that he had been murdered. No investigation was made, and the excitement soon died away; but a man at Mile, who has just died, at the age of seventy-five years, confessed with his latest breath that he was the drover's murderer. It is not stated that he gave any details or pointed out any confirmatory particulars; and it is possible that his confession may have been a mere freak of an impaired intellect.

WERE does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to patter on her back.

Striking for Higher Wages.—A gentleman of the German persuasion, called Jacob, who had lately arrived in this country, got a situation in a planing mill, at a salary of ten dollars per week. Returning home one evening with one of the younger hands of the mill (whom we will call John,) he told him he got fifteen dollars a week.

"Vot!" cried Jacob: "you vas got fifteen dollars a week? Vunder and bitten! I vas so oil like you a mant, gave." "Old Rock, otherwise Stone—a perfect brick." "That is very good," exclaimed Stone. "Here is Old Brush, otherwise Hedges—a perfect stick." The next that was seen of "Rock," he was pursuing a "V-i-o" gait toward his engine, and Hedges, with a big stick, close on his rear. This is not quite so good as the reparee of Nick Denton, while a division engineer on the Illinois Central at a festival several years ago, to Dr. Witt County. A fellow named Jack Wallace gave as a toast: "The two Johns—Old Jack and Nick Denton." The tables came down with a clatter Nick arose, grave as a judge, and, when the noise had subsided, he said he fully appreciated the honor conferred on him in connection with Jack's most intimate friend; He hardly knew how to requite the kindness; but as one good turn deserved another, he would give: "The two Jacks—Jack Wallace and Jackass." Jack collapsed, and the company went into hysterics.

JOHN WESLEY'S memory was honored by a quincentenary celebration in London on the 24th of March. Churchmen and Dissenters appropriately took part. The precise event of the reformer's life which was selected for commemoration was his trial by the bishops at Lambeth. Wycliffe was, when a minister, a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford; in 1361 he was elected warder of Balliol College; and in 1372 he became a Doctor of Divinity. His theses against transubstantiation drew the wrath of the Church. The Pope issued bulls against him; the monarch protected him; and again in 1378, he was cited before the bishops, who condemned him for heresy. In 1382 he was expelled from the University of Oxford; he then retired to his rectory church of Lutterworth, in the diocese of Lincoln, where in 1384 he died. His entire translation of the Bible was printed only thirty years ago.

STEAM ENGINE JOKE.—Engineer Stone, or "Old Rock," as he is more generally called among his acquaintances, who runs on the east end of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, is a natural wag, dry as a chip. One day, "Rock" met with a party of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad boys, at Peoria Junction, and they stepped into Sam Emery's for a social glass of beer. Conductor Hedges, of the St. Louis road, as a sort of sentiment, gave: "Old Rock, otherwise Stone—a perfect brick." "That is very good," exclaimed Stone. "Here is to Old Brush, otherwise Hedges—a perfect stick." The next that was seen of "Rock," he was pursuing a "V-i-o" gait toward his engine, and Hedges, with a big stick, close on his rear. This is not quite so good as the reparee of Nick Denton, while a division engineer on the Illinois Central at a festival several years ago, to Dr. Witt County. A fellow named Jack Wallace gave as a toast: "The two Johns—Old Jack and Nick Denton." The tables came down with a clatter Nick arose, grave as a judge, and, when the noise had subsided, he said he fully appreciated the honor conferred on him in connection with Jack's most intimate friend; He hardly knew how to requite the kindness; but as one good turn deserved another, he would give: "The two Jacks—Jack Wallace and Jackass." Jack collapsed, and the company went into hysterics.

GOT THEM THERE.—"I've got a dog at home that can walk five miles on his hind-legs."

"Oh, come now, draw it mild."

"Yes, he can; I've seen the dog that couldn't? Of course he uses his fore-legs as well."

GALILEO has the misfortune to lose his wife. He orders to be engraved upon her tombstone the single word "Regrets." "Why," said his scholars to him, "do you not say eternal regrets?" "Can't do it," said Galileo; "I only rent the lot in the grave-yard for five years."

MATH the great Napoleon.—"A journalist! That means a grumbler; a censurer; a giver of opinions; a regent of sovereigns; a tutor of nations! Four hostile newspapers are more to be dreaded than a hundred thousand bayonets!" Depending, maybe, on the calibre of the newspapers.

"WHAT does 'transatlantic' mean, mamma?"

"Across the Atlantic, child. Hold your tongue, and ask no more questions."

"Then does 'transparent' mean across, mamma?

(Has to forfeit her slate and stand in the corner.)

HARD LABOR.—Parish Lady! "We cannot give help unless we know more about you. Where do you live?"

Girl: "At home, mem."

P. L.: "What's your father?"

Girl: "Man's Christian."

P. L.: "Where does he work?"

Girl: "He don't do no work, mem; please, he's on the parish."

AT auctioneer was selling a lot of land for agricultural purposes. "Gentlemen," said he, "this is the most delightful land. It is the easiest land to cultivate in the country—it's so light; so very light. Mr. Parker here will corroborate my statement; he owns the next patch, and he will tell you how easily it is worked."

"Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker, "it is easy to work it, but it is a plaguy slight matter to gather the crops."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 18, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

WANTED — Three active young men to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the APPEAL. Apply at 511 Sansome street.

An energetic and well educated gentleman can find very remunerative employment by applying at this office. A retired clergyman would be preferred.

The Advance is the name of a newspaper published by colored men at Montgomery, Alabama, and has several times came to us as an exchange. We will hereafter reciprocate the courtesy by placing it on our exchange list. James A. Scott is the editor and proprietor, and W. B. Scott, Sr., associate and traveling editor.—The Advance is now in its second volume, and is fully up to the age in its editorials. We wish it success.

An Incident One Year Before the Late Rebellion.

During the year preceding the late rebe[illegible] writer of this embarked on board a small steamer, some hundreds of miles above Alexandria, in Texas, on the Red River. For some distance on his passage he was the only passenger. Arriving at Alexandria the passengers began to increase, 'till the capacity for passengers of the boat was entirely taken up, as the progressed down the river on her way to New Orleans. A very large number of the p[illegible]ngers were of the Southern strips, and their amusements consisted of gambling, drinking of whisky, in which they indulged in freely, both by day and night, including the captain and other officers of the boat, who were in full sympathy with this motly crowd. Among the passengers were two other gentlemen who proved to be Methodist clergymen. Every effort was made by our fellow passengers to find out whether these two gentlemen, with the writer of this, were not abolitionist, in which they failed; and then an effort was made to indace us to gamble with them, in which they also failed. Having no inclination this way, and feeling that we were among a desperate crowd of men, we kept aloff and avoided all contact with them any further than was necessary.

The little steamer finally became cotton loaded, almost to obscure her chimneys, as is often the case in transporting cotton on the Mississipi and other rivers, leaving only the barricade deck for the use of the passengers, in the after part of the boat. Around this deck was a very low rail on the edge of it, near the water, affording but little security for the safety of the passengers. To this deck the writer of this, with the two clergymen, often resorted for fresh air and quietness.

One day, while upon this deck, a young man, who sympathized with the gamblers, came to the writer of this and said to him, that he did not like to see the lives taken of myself and the two clergymen, as was intended to be before we reached the mouth of the Red river. There is a conspiracy entered into among the gamblers, believing you three persons to be abolitionists, to get you into the Red river; and their plan is to watch an opportunity while you are standing near the rail of the boat to tip you into the Red River, knowing that the boat would not stop to pick you up it successful in their plans, should you come to the surface of the water which is seldom the case, owing to the depth and under currents of the Red River. I lost no time in communicating what I had learned from this kind young man to the two clergymen, and after this we avoided the hurricane deck of the steamer for the safety of our lives.

When within one day's run of the Mississippi River, the steamer stopped to land a passenger (one of the leaders of this noisy gang) in a small boat at a plantation on the river, when but a short distance from the steamer he cried out to his sympathizing fellows to be sure to get those three damned abolitio nists into the Red River before they reached its mouth. Their response was, we will; but keeping ourselves secluded and avoiding the hurricane deck of the steamer we finally reached New Orleans in safety, after a passage of nine days down the Red and Mississippi Rivers, amidst a turbulant and desperate set of men, expecting every moment to loose our lives in the Red River, our cruise being that of suspicion that we were abolitionist, without any evidence of clue to establish this fact. Such were then the feelings of the South that every one that came from the North were abolitionists. One year before the late rebellion of the South, which to-day the President of the United States is yielding more to in the way of conciliation than he should, and which time alone will show that the Southern late slaveholders do not deserve. P.

A Reply to a Reply.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 16, '78.

Ebitor Pacific Appeal:

Sir—I crave a space to reply to Master Beverly Yates Morris, on his assertion in last week's issue of your paper. He says "that he was very much surprised in reading an article in the Elevator saying, that the exciting rub was for the palm of honor," in reference to the proceedings at the Easter Festival. Let me say, Mr. Editor, that Master Beverly knew he had been told to do all what he could to defeat my efforts, and to make the recitations on that evening a close contest; and when he says that the "rub for the palm of honor was false in every particular," the falshood applies to himself, as he knows that he was stating falsely. He was not only excited in everything that concerned the entertainment, but he went so far as to request that his name be placed last on the programme, to have, if possible, an effect on the audience. He says that "he would not try to compete with one who has a tutor." I am sure, Mr. Editor, I had no tutor. He says that "he would not compete with one who has been speaking for years." I would like to know where is the great difference in our ages. His brother acknowledged to me that Master Beverly was in his fifteenth year. He goes on to say that "the honor he fought for he has won, and that is an Honorary Diploma to the Boys High School." Master Morris says "he was surprised to see men of ability and sense trying to kindle the spark of animosity and rivalry in the minds of boys," when he is truly aware that "rivalry," as he terms it, was first started by his advisers. Men of ability and sense know without my mentioning, how they were informed that Master Beverly was sent to tantalize me by often advising me to choose another piece instead of the one I took; but I preferred Marco Bozzaris and none other for my recitation on that evening. I thank you, sir, for the place afforded me in your columns.

Yours, Mr. Editor,

FENELON LINCOLN RINGOLD.

Cheap Groceries.

Go to Lindsay & Co., 507-9 Sansome street, for fine groceries, sparing butter, fresh eggs, etc, at the lowest cash prices.

Wanted.

A colored man wanted to act as steward for a party of gentlemen who are arranging to camp out during the summer. For full particulars apply or address P. A., PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome street.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 9, 1878.

The small installment of dog days, mixed in with smiling May, remind us of what is coming, and this incipient heated term has a wilting effect upon all social gayety and fasionable dissipation at the capital. The thermometer ranging in the nineties is death to frizzies, puffs and spike-tail coats, and is sure to bring an epidemic of white plugs and linen dusters.

There has been unusual activity manifested the last few days at the National Laundry. A remarkable discovery was made down in the everglades of Florida, and a very large quantity of Presidential linen was brought to light, which was said to be sadly in need of airing and ventilation. The sanitary welfare of the locality and the political future of the country seemed to encourage immediate action, and it was considered a good opportunity to test the renovating and purifying powers of the machine which was to be operated upon well tested politico-scientific principles, under the supervision of the most experienced Statesmen and manipulators of the cleansing art. Meantime suggestions are made that in South Carolina and Mississippi there could be materials enough furnished to run the National Laundry night and day for six months. This startling announcement has had a quieting and sedative effect upon the enthusiastic manipulators of the machine. There is a vigor enough in the country to survive all such spasms of Presidental house-cleaning and washing of dirty linen under the leadership of either political party.

Civil service cuts no figure when Ohio is in the neighborhood; and now comes to the front Mr. Wilson J. Vance, a knight of the quill and a right good fellow, who steps quietly into the vacant shoes of the Appointment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

The brilliant light in the dome of the Capitol may now be seen nearly every night, and the empty seats are the dumb auditors of speeches that are made simply to be printed in the Record, and thereafter pass into the oblivion of forgetfulness, or through the document rooms to be sent by Uncle Sam to the homes of admiring constituents. FAZ.

All Sorts.

TEN young lovers in Southern California catch their lasses with lassoes.

THE Japanese are manufacturing water proof boots of paper.

HELMBOLD has been pronounced sane again, and he is happy in the enjoyment of Buchu-ful Spring.

THE respectable editor of the Journal *La Commune*, at Paris, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of $5,000.

THE Albany *Register* grieves over new potatoes and exclaims: "Bah for Oregon!" In the far east they consider over the "beautiful snow." Such is the difference between here and there.

UP.—"Is your master up?" asked an early visitor of a nobleman's valet. "Yes, sir," rejoined the valet, with great innocence; "the tailor and I carried him up about three o'clock."

VERY LIKELY.—Scene: Public-house in Edinburgh. Enter two customers.

First customer (to landlord): "Do you keep the same good old sort of Scotch whisky that was kept by your father?"

Landlord: "The same sort."

Second customer: "You may keep it, but you don't sell it."

A DETROIT young woman tried to be aristocratic, and did not look at the money she gave to the horse-car conductor, but he meekly gave her back the lozenge, on which was written "I'll never cease to love thee," and said that he was an orphan with five little brothers to support, and must be econical. Fancy how the co-passengers laughed.

THE sympathetic man of the Burlington *Hawkeye* says: One of the most painful spectacles in this cruel winter weather is the sight of a shivering wasp, who fooled around in the autumn sunshine until his house was closed for the season, and he locked out without a night key in his pocket.

A LADY who had married an inveterate smoker was once asked "if she had no prejudice against tobacco?" To which she replied, "that she had undergone the smoking process so long that her prejudice had been perfectly cured."

"MADAME," cynically observed a gentleman to a leader of fashion, "woman doesn't seem to be as much of a 'clinging vine' as she once was." "That's because of the extreme insecurity of the manly oak," returned the lady.

I AM willin' to rock the baby while women folks are bilin' soap; I am ready to kut rags to work into rag carpets; they kan keep me huntin' hens' eggs, or pickin' green kurrants; or I will even dip landles or kore apples for mee, but I won't chirn.

A MAN man grumbles at as much per day for ice for his whole family as a single drink costs.

UP in Vermont there lived a reprobate family named Ransom. Once, however, they were induced to attend a meeting during a revival. They came late and had hardly taken their seats when the preacher gave out the hymn: "Hetern, ye ransomed sinners, home." "All right," said the old man, getting up in a rage, and clapping on his hat. "Come along, old woman and gals, we'll go home fast enough; and everybody in this old church knows that we didn't want to come."

THEY were a gushing young couple, and they were "doing" the Chinese department in the Philadelphia Exhibition. She was gazing curiously at the almond-eyed natives, and he was admiring the wonderful exhibits. "Do you know," asked he, "that the Chinese are over six thousand years old?" "Why, no!" returned she, with astonishment. "They do not look to be over thirty, do they?"

AN Eastern man looked his wife into an upper room, and not being satisfied with this punishment, but wishing to aggravate her still further, sent his son up with a bone. The youth innocently brought it, and said, "Mother, father sent this up, and says there is a bone for you to pick." The gentle mother replied, "Take it back and tell him I say he is not your father, and there is a bone for him to pick."

"PA," said Billy to his father, "what is meant by 'chip of the old block?'" "Why, my son, do you ask the question?" "Because I was in Endfield this morning, and told gentlemen that I could shoot fifty squirrels up one tree. They kept trying to make me say that I did not see but forty-nine, and because I wouldn't say so, they said I was a 'chip of the old block.'" "Hem!" "Well, my son, they meant that you were smart and honest, like your pa. You can go out and play now."

TWO gentlemen were riding in a stage coach, when one of them missing his handkerchief, rashly accused the other of having stolen it; but soon finding it, had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying that it was a mistake; to which the other replied with great readiness and kind feeling: "Don't be uneasy; it was a mutual mistake; you took me for a *thief*, and I took you for a *gentleman*."

THERE are a few rotten men in Detroit, but they come here from the East and as a rule they do not tarry long. The regular Detroiter is a good man, and if he has a family he is still better, as can be shown every day in the week. At the Detroit and Milwaukee depot recently, as a lady was about to get aboard the train, she said to the man who was loaded down with her parcels: "Now, while I'm gone, you must take up and beat all the carpets and lay them again."

"Of course," he replied.

"And polish all the windows, rub off the furniture, and repaint the front steps."

"I will, dear."

"And you must rake off the yard, make some flower-beds, fix the alley fence, and black all the stoves before you pack them away."

"Of course, darling," he smiled.

"And you must send me $30 per week, write to me daily, and the neighbors will watch to see if you are out after ought o'clock in the evening. Now then, good-bye."

"Oh! darling, how can I spare you!" he sighed, the engine groaned, and away she went, and as he turned to go out his mental distress was so great that he fell over a trunk, barked his shins and rubbed half the skin off his nose.

MR. MICHAEL O'SHAUGHNESSY, an Irish artiste, got very much interested in the perusal of an account of Chinese leprosy. He also got very indignant, but failed to comprehend the exact purport of the article. "Lepers is it?" he remarked. "Lepers is it that the Chinese are? It's an ould man I am, and I'll bet twinty-foive dollars that I'll leg-win any Chinaman in the city. I was the foinest leper in County Cork."

DOING IT DACHAILY.—Mrs. McCarthy: "Faith an' I don't want the things at all at all, Biddy O'Brady, though it's yourself wid your plisint tongue I'd rather have than anyone else to chate me."

B. O'B: "That's thrue for yo, Mrs. McCarty, an' shure I don't know anyone else in the wide worrld I'd be half so plased to chate."

IS HOC SIGNO.—Coming down the other morning I saw on a window, in fancy gilt letters, this announcement: "Roger Ransom, Dealer in Ladies." Well, thinks I, here's something that will suit Our Commercial Traveler. So, when he got home, the following day, I told him about Roger's business, and he anxiously hurried up to see about it. But the painter and gilder had meanwhile finished his job by adding—"and Gents' Underwear." Then O. C. T. thought I had sold him, and threatened to "discipline" me. But while he had me by the slack, I convinced him that, anyhow, it wouldn't be safe to deal for Ladies with a man who could use the vulgarism, "Gents."

☞ John S. Wilkins is an aspirant for an appointment on the police force. His petition before the Police Commissioners is signed by a number of good citizens. He of course in common with other colored men, have the right to apply for an appointment without being intimidated by the friends of other colored aspirants, even if his or their petitions sould be rejected.

☞ Philip Gerichten & Co., 335 Commercial street, have a large assortment of drugs, perfumery and dyers' materials. Give them a call.

Grand Picnic

—BY THE—

HANIBAL & VICTORIA LODGES, F. & A. M.

AT BADGER'S PARK,

OAKLAND.

MONDAY, MAY 27,

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Sister lodges invited.

GRAND

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

MECHANICS' PAVILION,

MAY

28th, 29th and 30th,

AT 2.30 P. M.,

For Free Library or Colossal Organ.

The management have, at enormous expense, engaged the celebrated Contralto,

Anna Drasdil,

which complete the list of Eastern Soloists engaged for the May Festival, and comprise a combination of talent never before heard in California.

Myron W. Whitney, Boston, the greatest living Basso.

Mrs. Helen Ames Billings, St. Louis, the distinguished Oratorio Soprano.

Miss Abbie Clarke, Boston, the popular Contralto.

Mr. W. H. Fessenden, Boston, the eminent Tenor.

CONDUCTORS — Carl Zerrahn, the famous Director of the Boston Jubilee; John P. Morgan and R. Herold, San Francisco.

☞ Sale of season tickets now open, at Sherman, Hyde & Co's. No charge for reserved seats. Season tickets, five dollars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — A. M. Benham, Wendell Easton, Samuel D. Mayer, J. H. Dohrmann.

Sumner W. Bugbee, Manager. may11-tf

Antelope Restaurant!

J. B. DONAHUE, Prepreietor.

858 Broadway, Oakland

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

☞ Private Oyster Rooms for Ladies.

Music Furnished.

FRED'K K. KRAUS'S celebrated Brass and String Band is prepared to play for picnics, balls, parties, entertainments, conventions, etc., on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms. All orders may be left at his residence, 1021 Mcallister st., or at the box office of the Bella Union Theater, Kearny street, near Washington. all3m

SACRAMENTO.

Boarding and Lodging.

MRS. HATTIE G. MURRELS WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the traveling public that she has taken the large and commodious house 117 Fifth Street, between M and N, Sacramento City, and fitted it up as a first-class boarding house for permanent or transient boarders. Terms the most moderate and to suit the times. A share of patronage is solicited.

LADIES!

Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-nailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS,

AT P. KELLY'S,

327 and 329 Bush St., S. F.



575 CASES NOW IN STORE IN FIVE WIDTHS.

30 DOZEN OF NEW STYLE SANDLE SLIPPERS at $3 50.

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

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FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

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35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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Clothiers and Merchant- Tailors,

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SAN FRANCISCO

Chinese Maxims.

He who nourishes the little belonging to him is a little man; and he who nourishes the great is a great man.

A MAN who *only* eats and drinks is counted mean; because he nourishes what is little to the neglect of what is great.

HE always studions to be in harmony with the ordinances of God.

THEY who are first informed should instruct those who are later in being informed; and those who first apprehend principles should instruct those who are slower in doing so.

A SCHOLAR whose mind is set on truth, and who is ashamed of bad clothes, is not fit to be discovered with.

THERE are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed.

THE superior man is anxious lest he should not get truth; he is not anxious lest poverty should come upon him.

THOSE who are born with the possession of knowledge are the highest class of men.

IF men of virtue and ability be not confided in a State will become empty and void.

TO preserve one's mental constitution and nourish one's nature is the way to serve heaven.

He who shakes the bush rouses the serpent.

THUS, gold does not fear the fire.

THOUGH the sword be sharp, it will not wound the innocent.

BEFORE strong within than strong without.

THERE is an appointment for everything. Therefore, he who has the true idea of what is heaven's appointment will not stand beneath a precipitous wall.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will give a picnic on the 4th of July next.

By order of the Committee.

Our Steam Book and Job Printing Department.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our book and job department.—Possessing all the facilities for all kinds of book and job printing, we ernest solicit your patronage, guaranteeing to execute the finest quality of work at the cheapest rates.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA.

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamships

GEO. W. ELDER,

CITY OF CHESTER,

and OREGON,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting lines lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

SAILING DAYS:

In May - - - - 6th, 11th, 21st, 26th,
In June - - - - 5th, 10th, 20th, 25th,

At 10 o'clock A. M. from Folsom street wharf.

Freight received daily. For passage or freight apply at the office of the company, R. 39 Battery street. E. VAN OTTENDORP, Agent.

BOAT BUILDER.

MARTIN VICE,

BUILDER,

22 Mission Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Yatchs, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all descriptions built to order at the lowest Cash Prices. 3m

CRAIG & SON'S undertaking establishment, Mint Avenue, (formerly 823 Market st.) Coffins and caskets, wood or metalic, in every variety of style. Funerals, transshipments, and undertaking business in all its details, contracted for at liberal rates. Preserving caskets used for temporary preservation when required. N. B.—Off Fifth street, near Market.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

A. G. Quinlin, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

Office and Residence, 874 Mission St.

CORNER FIFTH ST.

Office Hours.—Mornings, 12 to 3; evenings, 6 to 9.

A GREAT OFFER! We will, during this month, sell 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new & second hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS at lower prices for cash or installments than ever before offered. WATERS' PIANO square and upright PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Correspondence solicited. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, New York.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

IMPORTANT TO

HAIR DRESSERS

THE only place on the Pacific Coast where you can be supplied, at prices which defy competition, with all articles required in your line of business, such as

Hair Tonic, Hair Oil,

BAY RUM.

COLOGNE, FLORIDA WATER, HAIR DYE, COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES COSMETIQUES, CAMPHOR ICE, SHAVING SOAP, POWDER, RAZORS, ETC., ETC.

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Two doors below Montgomery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PHIL. GERICHTEN & CO

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Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

PERFUMERIES, ETC.

☞ Price List sent on application.

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Guilard's celebrated French Fit Powders. Sent by express to any part of the country. Price, per box, $5, gold, or C. O. D. Pamphlet free. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 104 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Risser's Celebrated Consumption Powders.** These Powders are a **Certain Specific** known that will cure **Consumption** and all diseases of the **Throat and Lungs**—indeed so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to any sufferer by mail, **one box free Trial Box.**

We would say your remedy until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving don't delay in giving these **Powders** a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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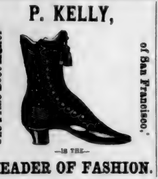
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COMMENCING

Saturday, May 4, 1878,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket at Ferry Landing, Foot of Market Street.)

7.00 A. M. Daily Valley Passenger (from Mar ket Street Landing), connecting with Train for Stops (Stages for Stanwood), Calistoga (Stages), Woodland, and Knight's Landing.

Sundays excepted—For Knight's Landing only.

Sundays only—Train will run to Winters.

8.00 A. M. (daily) Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville (Marysville Junction), Reno, Virginia City), Colfax (Express), Cisco and Truckee. Connects at Gait with Train arriving at Sacramento at 1.00 P. M.

[Arrives San Francisco 12.50 P. M.]

3.00 P. M. Daily—For San Jose, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

[Arrives San Francisco 9.50 A. M.]

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop, Stockton, Milton, Valley Springs, Jackson, Ione, Sutter Creek, Amador, Plymouth, Drytown, Latrobe, Placerville, Folsom, Roseville, Lincoln, Wheatland, Marysville, Oroville and Chico.

[Arrives San Francisco 10.40 A. M.]

4.00 P. M. Daily (from Market Street Landing) connects with Train for Calistoga (Stages) and Woodland.

[Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.]

4.30 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf. For Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Connects at Benicia with Train for Sacramento, leaving Sacramento at 6.30 A. M. daily.

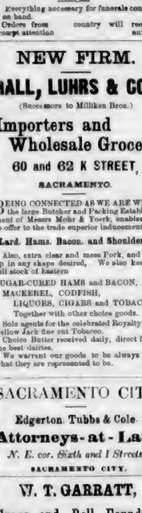
[Arrives San Francisco 9.30 P. M.]

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Accommodation Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles at noon of day after.

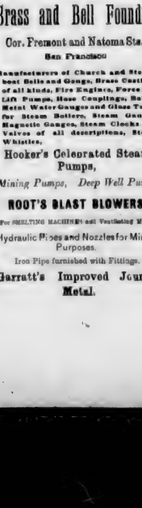
[Arrives San Francisco 7.30 A. M.]

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily



To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.



CREEK FERRY BOATS WILL RUN

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily—6.15-8.15-10.15-11.15 A. M. 12.15-1.15-2.15-3.15-4.15-5.15-6.15 P. M.

From OAKLAND—Daily—6.45-8.45-10.45-11.30 A. M. 12.30-1.30-2.30-3.30-4.30-5.30-6.30 P. M.

Sundays excepted—6.15-7.15 A. M.

Original Sunday Train, established by ANDERSON, HANSEN & JOHNSON, Jewelers, 103 & 105 Montgomery st., S. F.

A. K. TOWNE, T. H. GOODMAN,

Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

COMMENCING APRIL 25th, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

At Pajaro connects with Train for Watsonville.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

At Gilroy connects with Stages for Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

A NIGHT AND EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose at Way Rates at 2.30 A. M. Returning will run San Jose at at 6.00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, H. E. JUDAH,

Superintendent, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Div sions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad in OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at **8.00** P. M. daily, and making connections at GOSHEN for Stockton, Modesto, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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Will certainly effect a cure.

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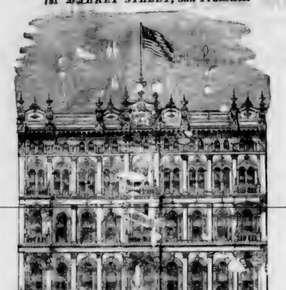
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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has never failed, and it will cure YOU, if you try it. This invaluable medicine is now within the reach of all, and consequently no excuse can be given for any one suffering from all pulmonary or bronchial disease, and consumption to manufacture and sell Books and Stationery in competition with New York.

Our Specimens in Style up in an elegant manner, and we cordially invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

REDINGTON'S

ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

Which is confidently recommended as the best preparation for the public.

This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger the bouquet rare of the most popular domestic remedies in use, and for a permanent and effective cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Nervousness, Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the stomach, or torpidity of the liver, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debilitating diseases, or those who are otherwise, for whim or fancy, to the system all the glow and vigor that can be procured by wine or brandy, the entirely free from the evil consequences which that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is a boon to the invalid, especially for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief, and for spasms that so frequently accompany that condition.

It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding on the cars, or at sea, by sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for Cramps, Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, etc.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

424 and 426 Front street, San Francisco.

REDINGTON & CO.'S

Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts of the Fruits from which they are named, and are sold at

THE SAME PRICE

As many worthless articles, and is a better guarantee of purity and excellence than can be given in words.

Comparing quality and contents, none others are worthy of notice.

Whenever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been and will be found

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

Of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, at a similar price, but for many economical reasons much better, both during the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,

Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make use of the following

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

ANTI-MALARIA

OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a powerful tonic, which gives strength to the system, a thoroughly vegetable, they eliminate the poison from the blood, and thus prevent the system from becoming saturated with it. Congestion is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will QUIZE, in their entirety, three fourths of the diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such safe and controllable assistants, on the side of health, as it has from

NEWELL'S

PULMONARY SYRUP

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

424 and 426 Front Street, San Francisco

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., Importers and Wholesale Druggists Sansome

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV. NO. 39. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878. WHOLE NO. 850.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday by

PETER ANDERSON.

Office, S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets, up stairs.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 50
One month	50 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square of one inch, 1 insertion.....75 cts.
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JAMES WHITNEY.....Placerville
C. H. WHITNEY.....Red Bluff
JACOB OVERTON, WM. H. DAVIS.....San Jose
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C. H. WILSON.....Elko, Nev.
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EASTERN STATES.

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JOHN C. PARROTT.....New Orleans
DR. J. W. H. HACKS, 1902 Pine St.....Philadelphia
ISAAC PHILLIPS, 68 Lombard St.

The Caliph and His Slave.

Hussein, the son of Ali—may his name
Bring all the prophet's foes to grief and shame—

Sat learning from the Koran's holy page
Of Islam's glorious days, and sage
Of illustrated slave appointed the Caliph dread.

Near the divan, was lifting o'er his head
A bowl had held a draught hot, spic'd and sweet.

It fell and broke before his master's feet.
In pain the Caliph turned him from his book,
And fix'd upon the slave a steady look—
His eyes from forth no anger flashing flame,
Benignity was living in their beam.
Quick at his feet the slave beseeching fell,
And thus entreated for his life well:
"For those who rage, subdue, in mercy's guise
Prepar'd is their high place in Paradise."
"He pardons here I from my soul to read."
"Also for those who pardon who offend."
The slave repeated. "Then forgiven be,"
"But specially by Allah are lov'd
Who, when they have the power, can check their wrath."
"Then, slave, I check mine own, and thee I free."
"And those who make their charity abound."
"Then, slave, I give thee all the wealth I've found."
"Now may the Prophet's choicest blessings rest
On him who thus hath bless'd."
"Then, slave, I bless thee, and will see
That thou shalt be
Made free, and richly shalt be dower'd

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, May 25, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

WANTED — Three active young men to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the APPEAL. Apply at 511 Sansome street.

A Resolution of Thanks to the Colored Members of the Mississippi Legislature.

The Mississippi Legislature, which recently adjourned, passed a resolution thanking the colored members "for their uniform courtesy and manly, dignified devotion to public duty during the session," and congratulated the people of the State upon the selection of representatives "so worthy from that race, and upon the arrival of that happy epoch when race, prejudice and bitterness of feeling exist in our borders no longer."

A Colored Man Rejected from the S. S. Convention at Atlanta.

Here is a splendid opportunity for the President to show what He can do in the work of reconciliation. The International Sunday School Convention at Atlanta has refused to receive a colored delegate from Cincinnati. The President takes great interest in Sunday Schools, and at one time he had an exalted opinion of the colored brethren. Let him step to the front now and persuade away those narrow prejudices at the bidding of which the Cincinnati brother is excluded from the Convention.

Hon. B. K. Bruce Makes a Speech.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, the colored Senator, made an eloquent speech in the Senate recently, in behalf his race. The text was Burnside's bill to remove all restrictions concerning colored men in the army. Under the present regulations colored soldiers are confined to certain regiments. Burnside proposes to allow them to enlist and hold rank in any regiment the same as white men. Nearly all the army officers oppose the bill on the ground that it proposes to legislate an impossibility, to wit: Social equality, and that the result will be demoralization of the army. Bruce's speech was warmly commended for its eloquence. He pictured the difficulties which his race had contended against, and argued the color line was abolished. He said that all the colored men asked was an equal chance; that they felt able to paddle their own canoe, and if they could not, perhaps they ought to sink.

The Gaps May Watering Place.

The Philadelphia Record of May 13th, says:

"The first fast train of the season for Cape May made the trip on Saturday afternoon, May 11th, in one hour and fifty minutes—the fastest time ever made on the road. The event was celebrated by an excursion of representatives of the Philadelphia and New York press to that charming seaside resort, where they were entertained at Sawyer's with regal hospitality. With each recurring season, and the improvements made in railroad management, the time between Philadelphia and Cape May diminishes, until now the distance, eighty-one miles, is made in less than two hours."

Wanted,

A colored man wanted to act as steward for a party of gentlemen who are arranging to camp out during the summer. For full particulars apply or address P. A. PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome street.

Local and General News Items.

The Potter Investigation Committee met yesterday.

Applications for admission to the High School were under consideration yesterday.

The records of the Probate Court are being packed into boxes for removal to the New City Hall.

The commencement exercises at Our Lady of Mercy's School, corner of First and Harrison streets, take place on Monday at 9.30 a.m.

J. K. Finley was arrested yesterday on complaint of Lewis Henry, who charged him with having obtained $900 from him by false representations.

The Election Commissioners yesterday examined into the qualifications of election officers selected for the 11th Ward. A considerable number of excuses were granted.

The steamer Vallejo has been chartered by the Italian Benevolent Society and to-morrow will make a grand excursion to the Italian man-of-war Christofo Colombo. The boat will run all day.

Colored men are employed in the capacity of brakemen on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis R. R. The Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne is said to be the first to inaugurate this commendable step.

A fearful tornado and cyclone passed over a portion of Wisconsin on Friday, doing an immense amount of damage by destruction of life and property.

A colored man by the name of Jessie Walker was hanged at Farmersville, La., yesterday, for the murder of Violet Simmons on the 19th of February last. He declared his innocense and intimated that John Simmons was the guilty party.

Another Reply.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23, 1878.

Mr. Editor: Will you please allow me a space in the columns of your valuable paper to respond to Master Ringgold's reply. Mr. Editor, I would like it distinctly understood that no one advised me to defeat Master Ringgold's efforts. I would not crave such a position, so as to be praised on all occasions, like my egotistic friend. He seems to think that, as he holds the palm of honors and the belt of the class, no one should come forward and do likewise. As I said before, he has had a tutor and has been speaking for years. What is the difference in our ages? One is in his seventeenth while the other is in his fourteenth year. That is the difference. I think now that it is time he should make another fight and gain the medal of his class and a High School Diploma. I am astonished to think that any one who has nerve and sense, as he supposes he has, should take notice of those who are sent to tantalize him. I do not think that any men of sense would interfere with boys, except those who are in sympathy with Master Ringgold. His friend of the Elevator seemed to regret exceedingly on my first speaking that Master Ringgold was absent. He not only thought but breathed aloud showing that his sympathy was not there but abroad. The men that donated the paltry sum of $5 and said they had judges, should have made the affair open and public before the exhibition. Altogether, it was a very mean and cowardly affair. Yours respectfully,

BEVERLY YATES MORRIS.

P. S.—This ends the controversy with me, Mr. Editor.

B. H. M.

Cheap Groceries.

Go to Lindsay & Co., 607-9 Sansome street, for fine groceries, spring butter, fresh eggs, etc, at the lowest cash prices.

A Revival in Richmond, Virginia.

From an exchange we clip the following:

The religious revival that is now in full blast in all of the colored churches of Richmond, beats anything of the kind ever known.—The rival started with a series of sermons on hell, delivered by a leading colored preacher, and the vividness with which he pictured the flames of the eternal regions was enough to excite the average mind.

Betrayer and Betrayed.

A NEW JERSEY ELOPEMENT, IN WHICH THE SON OF AN OLD PHILADELPHIAN PLAYED A PROMINENT PART.

From the Philadelphia Record.

A short time since, the gossips in the quiet little town of Elizabeth, N. J., were agog over the simultaneous disappearance of Harry P. Repplier and Lillie Hotchkiss. Repplier is the son of the late George Repplier, once a well-known local coal dealer. Up to a recent date he resided with his wife in New York, where he was engaged in business. Within the last month he has lived with his mother, who inhabited a richly-furnished mansion in the fashionable quarter of Elizabeth. It was during his sojourn there that he made the acquaintance of his victim, whose father is also in business in New York.

Miss Hotchkiss is a blonde, 19 years of age, and had always borne an irreproachable name.—Repplier gained an introduction to the family, and soon became intimate with Miss Lillie. Her family, ignorant of the fact that he was a married man, encouraged his visits. Presently his attention to the youngest daughter became so marked that the father was forced to intimate that he was not desirous of entertaining any offers for her hand until she had reached her majority.

In this arrangement Repplier appeared to acquiesce, while at the same time he was quietly talking his charmer into a rebellion against what he was pleased to designate as her father's "tyranny." The sequel came when the pair was missing. The grief-stricken father telegraphed a description of the runaways all over the Union, and the police in the various cities were instructed to be on the look-out for their probable arrival.

On the same day that the couple disappeared the register of the Bingham House contained an entry of the arrival of "P. Heathcote and wife." The newcomers engaged a parlor and bed room en suite, and these they occupied until the following Thusday, when the bill, which, with et ceteras, amounted to $64, was presented. Then "P. Heathcote" explained that he was temporarily embarrassed, but intimated that he could obtain the money from a friend on Fourth street. A clerk was sent to accompany him to the "friend" with instructions not to return without either the cash or the guest. He brought back the man. On the following day he left the hotel early in the morning. While he was absent a note came addressed to Mrs. Heathcote, the contents of which induced the lady answering to that name to pack up her baggage and intrust it to the messenger. The hotel proprietor, suspecting a swindle, had the boy followed and "P. Heathcote" was arrested just as he was receiving his property at the corner of 13th and Market streets.

Taken before Magistrate Urian, that functionary committed him in default of $400. After he was behind the prison bars his resemblance to the description given by Repplier induced the prison officials to telegraph to Mr. Hotchkiss, who arrived late in the evening and was confronted with his daughter. Then an affecting scene was enacted, the erring daughter throwing herself at her parents' feet in a convulsion of grief, imploring his forgiveness with tears and sobs. The father's heart relented, full forgiveness was promised and father and daughter returned to the paternal residence by the 3.30 a. m. train.

On Saturday the Chief of Police of Elizabeth arrived in the city armed with a requisition from Gov. McClellan for the body of Repplier, and the betrayer of virtue took his departure for the scene on his former operations, where he will take his trial on the charge of seduction, abduction and grand larceny to the amount of $200, the amount at which the jewelry worn by his victim is valued.

Egotism and Presumption.

There are a portion of colored men in our community which seemingly belong to all political parties. Every time a movement is made by any party they send in a communication asking to give colored people a representation. This they have a right to do; but they should let their names be known. By not doing so it places all the colored citizens in an attitude of being a set of egotists by forcing themselves regardless of merit into positions, which many persons, whether they are white or black, are not qualified to fill.

☞Now is the time to subscribe for the APPEAL. Everybody reads it.

WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—Pettengill has published his Newspaper Directory for 1878, and in it shows not merely that his knowledge of American newspapers surpasses that of all his contemporaries, but also that there is a method of enabling every man who possesses a copy of the new book to utilize that knowledge profitably. The classification of newspaper lists is the most complete ever accomplished. No man who is in the habit of advertising his business can be fully equipped for work without a copy of Pettingill's Directory. It brings the reader into immediate communication with 8,615 newspapers in all parts of the country. There is no newspaper man in the country who will not hail the advent of this newest and best of Newspaper Directories.

MARRIAGES.

LAWS — BINUM. — Monday, May 20th, in San Jose, by Rev. Mr. Frost, Wm. H. Laws, of San Jose, and Miss Bertha Binum, of San Andreas, Calaveras county, Cal.

DEATHS.

WADDY.—In this city, May 20th, Grace Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Anthony and Mrs. M. Waddy, a native of Cape Gerrido, Missouri, aged 31 years 11 mo.

☞Philip Gerichten & Co., 335 Commercial street, have a large assortment of drugs, perfumery and dyers' materials. Give them a call.

Our Steam Book and Job Printing Department.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our book and job department.—Possessing all the facilities for all kinds of book and job printing, we arnest solicit your patronage, guarnteeing to execute the finest quality of work at the cheapest rates.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will give a picnic on the 4th of July next.

By order of the Committee.

Grand Picnic

—BY THE—

HANIBAL & VICTORIA LODGES,

F. & A. M.

AT BADGER'S PARK,

OAKLAND,

MONDAY, MAY 27,

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Sister lodges invited.

GRAND

MUSICAL FESTIVAL

MECHANICS' PAVILION,

MAY

28th, 29th and 30th,

AT 2.30 P. M.,

For Free Library or Colossal Organ.

The management have, at enormous expense, engaged the celebrated Contralto,

Anna Drasdil,

which complete the list of Eastern Soloists engaged for the May Festival, and comprise a combination of talent never before heard in California.

Myron W. Whitney, Boston, the greatest living Basso.

Mrs. Helen Ames Billings, St. Louis, the distinguished Oratorio Soprano.

Miss Abbie Clarke, Boston, the popular Contralto.

Mr. W. H. Fessenden, Boston, the eminent Tenor.

CONDUCTORS — Carl Zerrahn, the famous Director of the Boston Jubilee; John P. Morgan and R. Herold, San Francisco.

☞Sale of season tickets now open, at Sherman, Hyde & Co's. No charge for reserved seats. Season tickets, five dollars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE — A. M. Benham, Wendell Easton, Samuel D. Mayer, J. H. Dohrmann.

Sumner W. Bugbee, Manager. may11-tf

Antelope Restaurant!

J. B. DONAHUE, Proprietor.

858 Broadway, Oakland

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

☞Private Oyster Rooms for Ladies.



Music Furnished.

FREDK K. KRAUS'S celebrated Brass and String Band is prepared to play for picnics, balls, parties, exhibitions, conventions, etc., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. All orders may be left at his residence, 1031 Mcallister st., or at the box office of the Bella Union Theater, Kearny street, near Washington st.

SACRAMENTO.

Boarding and Lodging.

MRS. HATTIE G. MURRELS WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the traveling public that she has taken the large and commodious house 127 Fifth Street, between M and N, Sacramento City, and fitted it up as a first-class boarding house for permanent or transient boarders. Terms the most moderate and to suit the times. A share of patronage is solicited.

LADIES !

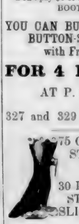
Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-tailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS,

AT P. KELLY'S,

327 and 329 Bush St., S. F.



675 CASES NOW IN STORE IN FIVE WIDTHS,

30 DOZEN OF NEW STYLE SANDLE SLIPPERS at $3 50.

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50.

40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

LINSLEY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

Dealers in

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Manufacturers of

THE BEST YEAST POWDER

In the world.

Pure Spices, Coffees, etc.,

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NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO.

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Forster's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to WM. SHERMAN & CO.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN T PANTLIND.

To the Public:

I was wounded in my leg in the battle at Fort Anderson in 1864, which left me with a running sore on the bone, between the knee and the ankle. I was treated by many eminent physicians in the United States without success. I went to Paris, and leading physicians there told me that if I had the wound treated (it would go into my blood and then kill me; but, in November, 1876, after suffering for twelve years, at the request of J. S. McCue, I commenced using DR. AR FUNG'S CHINESE OINTMENT, and I take pleasure in saying to the world under oath that my leg has been entirely cured, and that my health is as good to-day as it ever was. I am living at present at the S. E. cor. of Dupont and Geary streets, and will take pleasure in explaining the effect of this wonderful ointment to any one who may see fit to call on me.

JNO. T. PANTLIND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1877.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco, }

J. T. Pantlind, being duly sworn, says on oath he is a resident of said city and county, and above the age of twenty-one years; and that he has carefully read the foregoing card, and signed the same voluntarily and freely, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

J. T. PANTLIND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1877.

OSCAR T. SHUCK,
Notary public.

[SEAL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6, 1876.

Mr. J. S. McCUE—

Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, do gratefully tender you the benefit of the following testimonials:

We have used your Chinese Ointment on our horses, and take pleasure in saying that it is as good a salve or ointment as could be wished for; as it cures all sores that it is used upon; and for Quarter-cracks, Scratches, Goulds, and Old Sores, it cannot be excelled.

Yours truly,

C. S. CRITTENDEN, Dexter Stables, 221 and 223 Bush st.
DEN. E. HARRIS, 123 Sixth st.
W. E. HINDE, St. Lawrence Stables, 313 Dupont st.
JOHN H. HOWE, 504 and 506 Sansome st.
W. P. LAMBERT, Folsom st.
LOT D. SLOCUM, Sutter st.
MCCORD & MALONE, Fashion Stable, 16 Baker st.
H. H. CONNELLY, Manager Goodenough Horse Shoe Co.
BOB ALLEN, Nucleus Stables.
WM. FISHER, Livery Stable, Calistoga.
WM. BARNARD, Livery Stable, San Rafael.
WM. WHITE, San Rafael, formerly of the Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

HALF MOON BAY, May 10, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE:

Please send me one box of your Chinese Ointment for sores. You can say that I recommend it as the best medicine for sores on horses in the world, and must be tried to be appreciated. My boys on the ranche say it is as good for man as it is for horses. Yours truly,

VICTOR GUERRERO.

HAYWARD, June 3, 1876.

MR. H. P. WAEHLER, Druggist, S.E. corner Montgomery and Bush streets.

Dear Sir: A feeling of humanity prompts me to write you and send a testimonial of benefits I have received from the use of one box of McCue's Chinese Ointment, which I see by the labels you are selling agent for. I am a carpenter by trade. In 1870 I burn my leg in Chicago. I took cold in it, and it turned to what is called a running fever sore. I spent a considerable amount of money and time in Chicago, endeavoring to obtain relief. I also lost much time and spent some money on it here, but to no purpose, after four years suffering. By the advice of a friend I got one box of the Ointment, and inside of three months my leg was as well as ever. Parties told me that it would break no ever. Parties told me that it would break no ever. Parties told me that it would break no

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

CONTAINING

1,000 Illustrations.

10,000 References.

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only be found in mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath school teachers in fulfilling the duties here separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are entrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be surpassed. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemeleogion matter. It is printed o Excellent paper from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who wou meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are o averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit. If the selfsaid afford, while it will elevate the spiritual condition y stant contact with and conversations n its beautiful and eternal realities.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in full to every part. This plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is now quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family Bibles, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Tests, more—more than Two Hundred different styles—all known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

614 and 617 Sansome St.

M. HOWARD'S.

Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Restoring all Dandruff and Humor from the Scalp. Read and add by time.

No. 59 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 59½ C street, Virginia City, Nev.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; feeling pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever these symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of giving the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

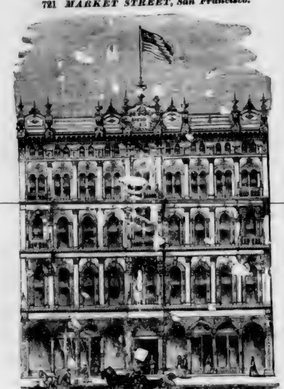
The genuine have the signature of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrapper of each box. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

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721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



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Miscellaneous Books.

STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTERS.

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ARCHITECTURE, MECHANICS, MINING, ENGINEERING, AGRICULTURE, FINE ARTS.

"The more one masters machinery the less is he a machine."

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia

LAW BOOKS

We are subscribers of all the Law publications of the coast, and are headquarters of Blanks and Law Stationery

SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.

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PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.

Subscriptions for any publication the attention of book buyers to the NEW ITEMS at which we are offering our books, and cordially invite

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 1, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

WANTED — Three active young men to solicit subscriptions and advertising for the APPEAL. Apply at 511 Sansome street.

A controversy was going in the daily papers the first part of the this week relative to the claims of the Whilom Colored Equal Rights League on Stuart M. Taylor, the County Recorder, for a clerkship, said to be promised to James B. Wilson for the colored vote in the last election. As Mr. Taylor was the out and out Democratic nominee, and was elected on that ticket by the average majority which that party obtained. We must deny on behalf of at least seven-eights of the colored voters of this city, that they went over like sheep under the whip, in the interest of any "Equal Rights League," to vote specially for the Democratic nominee for Recorder. To state otherwise would be falsifying the colored citizens political position at the last election; because it is well known that nearly all of them with a very few exceptions, have been inflexibly Republican, and and have voted as Republicans for Republican nominees, and whenever the taxpayers and Republicans fused for municipal officers, it was generally known that nearly all the colored citizens voted the taxpayers ticket. These officious colored men who continually ecquette with all parties during an election, should do so on their own responsibility without compromising all the colored voters as being connected with their designs last fall, to elect the Democratic nominee for County Recorder.

Masonic Correspondence.

PORTLAND, MAINE, May 19, '78.

Editor of The Pacific Appeal:

Dear Sir: Can you inform me how many Colored Grand Commanderies there are in the United States (or elsewhere)?

How many Commanderies?

How many members?

Thanks for your excellent paper which I read with much pleasure.

Yours, truly,

STEPHEN BERRY,
Editor "Masonic Token."

[As regards the above questions asked by our very eminent contemporary, we will first state that there are no "Colored Grand Commanders," termed as such by American White Masons, existing in the United States or elsewhere, composed of Colored men. Neither can there be until a General Convention of the State Grand Encampments of Knight Templars are held and decides what name the present Grand Encampments should be styled in lieu of the present titles namely—Grand Encampments Knights Templars.

Of these grand bodies now existing in the United States among Colored men, there are: in the State of New York, 1; Pennsylvania 2—appendages of each of the rival grand lodges in that State; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 1; California, 1; Missouri, 1; total, 10, as far as we know, and nearly all of the above grand bodies have subordinate encampments in other States and in Canada. Where no Grand Encampments have as yet been organized the name "Commandery" or "Grand Commandery" is assumed of late by Colored men in some of the States, and is merely imitative of the whites and without General Convention action as yet.

The term "Commandery" for "Encampment" of Knights Templars was adopted at a triennial session of the Grand Encampment of the United States held in Chicago in 1855-6. They adopted a regulation that — in future — the General Grand body should be known as the "General Grand Encampment of the United States, and that their subordinate State grand bodies should be termed Grand Commanderies, and until the colored organizations of Knights Templars call a similar General Grand Convention of State organizations, and decide what their State bodies should be styled, they remain yet as Grand Encampments, as originally established in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States many years prior to 1855-6, since which the name "Commandery" for "Encampment" was substituted exclusively by white masons, and of which the colored Knights Templars of the United States were not invited and took no part, and hence these State grand organizations of Knights Templars, composed of colored masons, remain in name as they were originally established prior to the above dates—namely, Grand Encampments of Knights Templars. Of these there are ten, as stated above. Of the total number of members our estimate is nearly a thousand. Of the number of subordinate "Commanderies" in the different States, holding jurisdiction under the above Grand Commanderies, as you term them, we are unable to state.—ED. APPEAL.]

Turned up Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31, 1878.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

As Master Beverly seems determined to continue (which from the first gave him no room for argument,) and is drifting into other than complimentary allusions to me, I fell desirous to drift also, and if desirable, to continue the subject as long as he will. He seems to be very much bothered about my age. I have no reason to make any denial of my age, since I know that I stand on such a solid basis, from the conduct and general good character of my grandfather during his life time, and unflinching devotion to his family. His was a life of gladness and union in his family, and to the time of his death he never deviated in his will towards his children, for each and all shared the same.

Master Beverly often boasts of his art in mixing drinks behind the bar of a drinking saloon, which has also been spoken of by his brother Edward, with more than ordinary credit. This art, I thought, was usually performed by men, and never expected to hear of such a position being filled by a boy of 13, or in his 14th year, as he claims.

As my father has been dead for six years, I am in duty bound to give my aid to my mother after school hours, for the sustenance of our family. Let me inform Master Morris that when I go to the High School, I will march in with an untarnished reputation, for any boy who acts as he does would be considered a hoodlum. I am not disposed to do an unkind deed, but if the war continues Master Beverly Morris will find me to the front.

I am, yours,

FENELON LINCOLN RINGGOLD.

P. S.—In the meantime I hold myself in readiness for any shell that he may choose too throw at me, and will give him, as the matter may require, his just deserts.

F. L. R.

☞Now is the time to subscribe for the APPEAL. Everybody reads it.

A colored man in Mississippi has invented a steam engine which consists of only one wheel and two steam boxes. The steam is applied directly at the circumference of the wheel.

Gen. John F. Miller.

Among the candidates nominated on the non-partisan Constitutional Convention ticket, recently held, we take this occasion to make special mention that Gen. Miller was one of the very best nominations that could be made, and it is the general desire that he will be elected. We have made but few commonts as yet on the merits of any of the candidates thus far presented, and without detailing from any of them, we contend that Gen. Miller should be elected.

PERSONAL.—Miss Kate Lovett, of this city, who has been for several months in the East, writes to her mother and sister from Brooklyn, N. Y., that she expects to return to San Francisco in a short time.

Irring M. Scoot, of the firm of Prescott, Scoot & Co., iron founders, is a very available candidate for the Constitut onal Convention.

The Way They Talk.

Several of the Southern papers are advocating a revival of the terrorism and bull-doxings of 1876, openly expressing the belief that in this way only can they carry the coming elections.

Yes, let them go on, the colored men are preparing for that little game. They don't intend to fall over the government for protection, they are going to protect themselves. If one old cow by kicking over a lamp could burn Chicago, we think fifty colored men in each county with a box of matches will make things very lively for awhile, and the insurance companies will not want to take many risks on Southern property when they see how negro killing pans out. — Colored Citizen.

That's just the kind of "right-goos means," the colored people of the bull-dozed districts need. Conventions are powerless. The law is impotent, justice is blind. Force must be met by force, terror by terror. An eye for an eye, tooth for a tooth, a life for a life; nothing else will bring the bull-dozers to terms.—[Exchange.

The Western Emigration Society (colored) have adopted a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation to transport emigrants west, and furnish an outfit of farming utensils, seeds, etc., for the first year or two, when it is calculated they will be able to support themselves.

An aged colored man died in Baltimore recently, who was Commodore Decatur's cook; in other words, he was de caterer of Decatur.—Northern Star.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 29, '78.

SIR: The long talked of investigation resolution was introduced in the House: on Monday. When the morning hour expired Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, of New York, arose, and without straining himself in the least, pulled out the valve that set the wheels of investigation in motion. The galleries were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and some who were not gentlemen, all anxious to witness the struggle between the statesmen of the two great parties. On the floor there was a good deal of stir, and whispered consultations were held in every corner. When Mr. Potter took the floor there was a flutter through the House and intense excitement was manifested on every countenance. Both sides were nervous, and the Democrats felt uneasy because they were not certain of their strength. Noses had not been counted and there was no certainty that the requisite number of voters would be on hand at the critical moment. Runners were sent out to gather in the absentees and some of the members were forced to leave the lunch-tables with appetites but half satisfied. Hale had the assurance of the Speaker that he would be recognized after Potter, and he proposed to manage affairs on the Republican side. But Congress jaw proved too much for the little man from Hale, and he was cut out and left in the rear. In a very calm manner, the Speaker stated that he was prepared for the point raised against the resolution, and that he ruled it a question of high privilege. In an instant Conger, Hale and Garfield were upon the floor pouring forth points of order in volleys. Then came the fight over the amendments. Hale wanted to include Mississippi and Oregon in the investigation. Mr. Potter demanded information concerning the amendment. "I'll read it," said Hale. Potter refused to permit the reading and called the previous question. The Republicans then declined to vote, which left no quorum, and the House was obliged to adjourn with the resolution pending.

The ejectment suit brought by General G. W. Custis Lee, son of the late General Robert E. Lee, in the U. S. Circuit Court of Virginia, brings to mind many interesting facts in regard to the estate. It consists of about 1,100 acres, 250, including the mansion, being walled in, and known as the National Cemetery. There were interred here during the war nearly 18,000 Union soldiers, about 350 Confederates, and about 4,000 contrabands. The remains of over 3,000 soldiers, gathered on the field at Bull Run, and on the route to the Rappahannock, are placed under the monument to "The Unknown." Since the war numbers of the bodies have been removed, and at this time there remain in round numbers about 15,000 in this "City of the Dead."

The statues of Robert Fulton and the Rev. Peter Muhlenburg are to be placed in the National Statuary Hall of the Capitol. Dr. Muhlenburg, at the beginning of the Revolution, consented to take a command in the field, and his last sermon contained the words: "There is a time for all things—a time to preach and a time to fight—and now is the time to fight." As he said this, he stripped off his clerical robes, displaying his uniform as a colonel and read his commission to that rank.

The President is probably the most written to man in the United States. He receives more letters a day, probably, than any other man in the country. Every mail brings him a large batch from every State and Territory. These letters are upon every conceivable subject. Invitations, criticisms, expanded theories, requests for aid, petitions for office, etc., etc. Letters of importance are all answered by the private secretaries, but the trashy ones are at once consigned to the waste basket. The President sees only a few of the letters sent him, for if he read them all, it would consume most of his time. He entrusts his answers to his private secretaries.

There is no surer or easier way of of making money than by inventing.

Any one may conceive and perfect an improvement, which, if properly protected by a patent, and prosecuted in a business-like way, will insure a handsome return for the expense incurred.

Patents for little things of every day use pay the best. For information as to what is patentable and how to protect inventions, address: "Foster's Patent offices, 509 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

Subscribe for the Appeal

BIRTHS.

WHITE.—In Oakland, May 26th, 1878, a daughter, to the wife of Forester F. White.

Cheap Groceries.

Go to Lindsay & Co., 507-9 Sansome street, for fine groceries, spring butter, fresh eggs, etc, at the lowest cash prices.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will give a picnic on the 4th of July next.

By order of the Committee."

Wanted.

A colored man wanted to act as steward for a party of gentlemen who are arranging to camp out during the summer. For full particulars apply 'or address P. A., PACIFIC APPEAL office, 511 Sansome street.

Our Steam Book and Job Printing Department.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our book and job department. Possessing all the facilities for all kinds of book and job printing, we arnest solicit your patronage, guaranteeing to execute the finest quality of work at the cheapest rates.



GRAND MASONIC PICNIC

Will be given by Hannibal No. 1 and Victoria No. 2 Lodges of F. and A. Masons, at

WOODWARD'S GARDENS,

Monday, June 17, '78.

GRAND ATTRACTION

The public are cordially invited to attend, as the Committee intend this to be the Picnic of the season. Also a grand display in the Pavilion by a distinguished speaker

ALL T ckets 50 cents.

A fine ban l of Music will be in attendance

Children half price

D. W. RIGGLS, Chairman of Committee.
G. A. DEVALE, Sec. Committee of Arrangements.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, NO. 22 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon canners there. He also has another 40-foot steam launch, for Mr. Blythe, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 22 Mission street.

Land! Bounty! Pensions! Patents!

DO YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR exchange lands or other property in the United States or Canadas? Are you a soldier or sailor in want of a patent? Do you want to locate Government or State lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well know approved soldier additional homestead, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement upon any Government $1 25 or $ 2 50 lands, subject to homestead. The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, for location upon unsurveyed lands

Land Warrants and Scrip of all kinds

For cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest? Let me hear from you fully, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT.
General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker,
Sioux City, Iowa.
jel 3m

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Antelope Restaurant!

J. B. DONAHUE, Proprietor.

858 Broadway, Oakland

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

☞Private Oyster Rooms for Ladies.



Music Furnished.

FRED'K K. KRAUS'S celebrated Brass and String Band is prepared to play for picnics, balls, parties, exhibitions, conventions, etc., on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms. All orders may be left at his residence, 1031 McAllister st., or at the box office of the Bella Union Theater, Kearny street, near Washington. a213m

SACRAMENTO.

Boarding and Lodging.

MRS. HATTIE G. MURRELS WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the traveling public that she has taken the large and commodious house 157 Fifth Street, between M and N, Sacramento City, and fitted it up as a first-class boarding house for permanent or transient boarders. Terms the most moderate and suit the times. A share of patronage is solicited.

LADIES!

Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-tailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS,

AT P. KELLY'S,

327 and 329 Bush St., S. F.



275 CASES NOW IN STORE IN FIVE WIDTHS.

30 DOZEN OF NEW STYLE SANDLE SLIPPERS at $3 50.

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

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Your Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles

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641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burston's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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Successor to WM. SEEMAN & CO.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN T PANTLIND.

To the Public:

I was wounded in my leg in the battle at Fort Anderson in 1864, which left me with a running sore on the bone, between the knee and the ankle. I was treated by many eminent physicians in the United States without success. I went to Paris, and leading physicians there told me that if I had the wound treated it would go into my blood and then kill me; but in November, 1876, after suffering for twelve years, at the request of J. S. McCue, I commenced using DR. AH FUNG'S CHINESE OINTMENT, and I take pleasure in saying to the world under oath that my leg has been entirely cured, and that my health is as good to-day as it ever was. I am living at present at the S. E. cor. of Dupont and Geary streets, and will take pleasure in explaining the effect of this wonderful ointment to any one who may see fit to call on me.

JNO. T. PANTLIND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26, 1877.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco, }

J. T. Pantlind, being duly sworn, says on oath he is a resident of said city and county, and above the age of twenty-one years; and that he has carefully read the foregoing card, and signed the same voluntarily and freely, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

J. T. PANTLIND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of March, A. D. 1877.

OSCAR T. SHUCK,
Notary public.
[SEAL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE—

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, do gratefully tender you the benefit of the following testimonials:

We have used your Chinese Ointment on our horses, and take pleasure in saying that it is as good a salve or ointment as could be wished for; in fact more all sores that it is used upon; and as for Quarter-cracks, Scratches, Galls, and Old Sores, it cannot be excelled.

Yours truly.

C. S. CRITTENDEN, Dexter Stables, 221 and 223 Bush st.
DES. E. HARRIS, 213 Sixth st.
W. E. RIDGE, St. Lawrence Stables, 212 Sutter st.
JOHN H. HOWE, 594 and 596 Sansome st.
W. P. LAMBERT, Folsom st.
LOT D. SLOCUM, Sutter st.
MCCORD & MALONE, Fashion Stable, 16 Sutter st.
H. H. CONNELLY'S Manager Goodenough Horse Shoe Co.
MOE ALLEN, Nucleus Stables.
WM. FISHER, Livery Stable, Calistoga.
WM. BARNARD, Livery Stable, San Rafael.
WM. WHITE, San Rafael, formerly of the Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

HALF MOON BAY, May 18, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE—

Please send me one box of your Chinese Ointment for horse. You can say that I recommend it as the best medicine for sores on horses in life as the best medicine for sores on horses in life as it is for horses. Yours truly,

VICTOR GUERRERO.

SACCELITO, June 2, 1876.

MR. H. P. WESTON'S Livery Stable, Sansome street, Montgomery and Bush streets.

Dear Sir: After using one box of your Ointment I am happy to write unto you and inform you that I have received from the same a testimonial of benefits I have received from the same. I have used it on Mare's Chinese Ointment which I see by the Call's Chinese testimonial. I am a carpenter, unless you are selling it for less. My leg is Chinese. I look cold on it, and it turned to what is called a running fever sore. I spent a considerable amount of money and time in Chinese, to obtain amount of money and time in Chinese, to obtain some relief. I also lost much time wanting to obtain relief. I am here, but to no end spent some months my leg was as well as ever. Parties told me that it would break out again, but it has been well for nearly one year, giving me no pain or any annoyance. I have used it on again becoming troublesome. I have used it on other sores for myself and others, with wonderful results. My box is empty. Enclosed please find one dollar, for which you will send me one more box, and oblige,

Yours,

JOSEPH S. MAGRATH, Carpenter
Saccelito, Cal.

SAN RAFAEL, Feb. 20, 1876.

MR. MCCUE,

Dear Sir: I have use d your Chinese Remedy for Epizootic, with perfect success. I have also seen it used for sudden attacks on horses, when it furnished immediate relief. I have also used it in my horses for coughs and colds and find it to me invaluable for both horses and stable. You it indispensable to any stable, and I believe that can use this over my signature as I believe that it is so doing I confer a favor on the public and benefit you. Yours,

W. M. WHITE.

The above is a testimonial from one of the oldest horsemen in California. His connection with the Pacific Stables is well known, and his and large—indeed, as the Chinese say, "heap big"—and also to convince the public that it is not a humbug, we will, for every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a

Free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2 50, sent to any part of the United States or Canada to any address on receipt of price.

Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
Box 1579. 508 Follom Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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Theodore De Castro

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Yatchis, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all descriptions built to order at the lowest Cash Prices. 3m



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FITS EPILEPSY,

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FALLING SICKNESS

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Price, for large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS,
508 FOLSOM STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should call on Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are the only ones ever known to cure the worst cases of consumption and all diseases of the throat and lungs—indeed, so confident are we of their power over this fatal disease that if any are not benefited by one box of these Powders we will cheerfully refund the money to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a

Free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada to any address on receipt of price.

Address,

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May 25—1yr



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SAN FRANCISCO

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K. SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, ETC. Also, to Dress Hair in the most fashionable manner. Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors on the second floor. Combings taken and made up into switches. Mr. Giovannini will be in attendance. 3m

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Lines Written at Sea.

The stars, through falling dews that steep
The shades of twilight, faintly shine;
And, if they weep not, seem to weep
In silence o'er the day's decline;
O'er hose that, though they fast decay
And set in darkness, soon return—
But who for me, when gone far ay,
Will mourn—ay, who will even to mourn.

Perchance upon a desert shore
The sand shall heap my stoneless grave;
Perchance, above me, heedless roar
The thunder of the ocean wave;
The wind, whose voice its breakers mock,
Bears my last sigh unheard away,
The shadow of the mountain rock
Forbids a flower to deck my clay.

And yet, since none will smile the less
When I am gone, the ocean foam,
The ocean or the wilderness,
The sea-rock wave my fitting tomb,
My lot, you see, is better than
May fall to many well, lone, dim and far,
And to me will be but as
The setting of that matchless star.

A Strange Story.

BY AN ENGLISH OFFICER.

I was stationed at Agra during the Cabul disaster in 1841, one of a mere handful of British troops, left in charge of the wives, children, and daughters of officers in that most unhappy expedition. And a weary, heart-breaking time it was. The Lieutenant-Governor, who had prayed and beseught the Calcutta authorities not to risk such a force, had the worst forebodings for its fate; and although he did all as able, kindly and well-mannered as he could do to maintain the spirits of the circle, those who knew him could read too well what his fears were. Words could not describe—indeed it is painful for me even now to recall—the dreary wretchedness of that fatal month, during which no tidings came of the devoted army. Evening after evening saw the station crowded by anxious women, sitting there for hours that they might hear the first news of those who were dear to them, and evening after evening saw them return in despair. And when at last the news came that the sole survivor had staggered, half alive, back to his countrymen, with the tidings of the great disaster, the wail which ascended from those heart-broken creatures I shall never while I live forget.

But I have been a captain in one of the native regiments, an old acquaintance of mine, of the name of Donnelly—Jerry Donnelly, as he was called by every one. He was careful to explain to all his friends that his name was Jerome, and not Jeremiah, although why he so unduly preferred the salad to the prophet I never understood. Jerry Donnelly, however, he was, and as strange and eccentric a creature as ever breathed.

He was a very good-looking fellow and a first-rate officer, but a careless, rollicking, half insane mad-cap of a man, with an amazing flow of spirits, little education or culture, a great, almost miraculous, talent for languages, with a soft heart, and an easy temper. It was impossible to make him angry; and in all circumstances, however unpleasant, he maintained a placid serenity, which seemed to imply that he was on intimate terms with Fortune, and knew the very worst she could do.

Among the other tricks which the fickle goddess had played him, was that she had married him. Why he ever married as he did, no one could imagine. The lady was neither handsome, clever, nor rich. She was simply passable as to looks, with the illness of good health and youth—a quality not unapt to develop itself in vivacity of temper when those other attributes disappear. But, on some impulse, Jerry Donnelly had asked her the momentous question, and had been favorably answered.

A most uncomfortable couple they were. Jerry, from the very first, neglected her—not intentionally, I believe, but simply because for the moment he forgot her existence. It never seemed to him necessary to alter his former bachelor round in any respect; and as the lady had no notion of being neglected, she resented his indifference, and chalked out a line for herself. It may be easily supposed that the one was not adverse to brandy and water, or the other to gossip and flirtation. They never quarreled outwardly, but were hardly ever together.

So stood the domestic circle, if such it could be called, of Captain Donnelly, when he was ordered on General Elphinstone's expedition. His wife would fain have remained at Calcutta, but as all the wives were going to Agra, she for very shame was obliged to go there also. On the first rumors of disaster she was very indifferent—said she was sure Jerry would turn up at the most inconvenient time, and that if he was happy, she was. When, however, the tidings were confirmed, and it was certain that Jerry had perished with his comrades, a great change came over her. She shut herself up for months, saw no one, and went no where. And when at the end of nearly a year she began once more to look at the world, she was a grave, thoughtful, softened woman. She went up to Calcutta after that, and I never saw her again until I came home on furlough in 1847. She was then living in a pretty place in Somersetshire and was known as Mrs. Courtnay, of Branley Hall.

I met her accidentally, but she was very glad to see me, and explained to me what I had not heard, that when she arrived at Calcutta she found that poor Jerry had, four months before he left Agra, succeeded to this place of Branley Hall by the death of a distant relation. He had previously made a will leaving her all his worldly goods, then under cognomen, so that in the end this fine estate had come to her, and a new name with it. She asked me to come down and see her which I did, and learned more of her history.

Sorrow and prosperity greatly changed her for the better. Even her looks had improved, and she was a pleasant, thoughtful, agreeable woman. She had remained four years in Calcutta before she returned, but had at once assumed the name of Courtnay, which was a condition on which the bequest was made. "You know, Colonel Hastings, I could not have lost the estate, for what would poor Jerry have said when he came back?"

I thought the woman's head must have been affected by her troubles, and said nothing.

"I see you think me deranged, but I knew he was alive all the time."

"Why, what could have led you to think that?"

"I saw him, Colonel Hastings. It was in your cold bungalow at Calcutta, about two years after I had gone back. Late in the evening I heard a footstep outside the house, and turning, saw Jerry. I sprang half asleep, and, starting up in a drowsy state, I heard a voice at the verandah, and, as I thought, knocking at my stupid old native whether I lived there. The steps then turned away. I darted to the casement, and although the figure was clad in the most extraordinary combination of European and Asiatic garments, I am sure it was Jerry." I darted down stairs and rushed out, but the man had disappeared. The servant said he was a bad fakir, and wished to get in the bungalow, but could or would tell me nothing of what he had said. But I am quite sure it was Jerry. So I am certain he will come back to me—but you remember Jerry was punctual," she added, with a faint smile.

He did not say to her, that if Jerry was alive she must have heard of him in some other way; but I took leave of her, and shortly afterwards returned to India.

In 1853, I was appointed to an embassy to Nepaul, a very striking country, governed by a powerful warlike race. I was first minister or vizier of the country met me in Jerry's Hindostanee fashion, outside the capital, and we had a very courteous and gratifying reception. He was a tall, handsome man, with a flowing black beard, and conversed with me in Persian, which I spoke fluently. After our interview on the road that leads from right up to old Jerry's barn."

"How shall I know Ilsley's barn, if I ever arrive there?" asked the judge.

"How'll you know Ilsley's barn! Why, it's right opposite his house."

"But how will I know Ilsley's house?"

"His house! Of course you will see Ilsley around there."

"But how shall I *know* that it is Ilsley?"

"Sure, judge, you can't make a mistake about *Ilsley*; you will know him by his yaller nankin trousers."

"Nankin trousers! Does he always wear nankin trousers?"

"In course he does, judge. Why, you see the way on't was this. There was a man down here to Portland that owned Ilsley considerable, and couldn't pay. So Ilsley he levied on him, and attached six cases o' yaller nankin he had in his store, and these he took for the debt, and carried 'em home. Well, Miss Ilsley she was so dreadful mad that she said the old man he'd got to wear out the stuff in trousers—that was about seven years ago —and Ilsley he's been a-wearing nankin trousers ever since; one pair in summer, two pairs in fall and spring, and about a dozen pairs in winter. Judge, you'll laugh till you split if you only see old Ilsley in them trousers! Miss Ilsley, she ain't much of a talioress, and she makes 'em sarrer at the bottom, and puckered up where they go round him, so he looks jist like a demijohn bottom up. Seems to me as if I should bust every time I see him."

"Well, well," exclaimed the judge, with some impatience, "if I ever find Ilsley, what then? How about the cascade?"

"Cascade, judge!" replied his informant. "You are the particularist man I ever see. I should think old Ilsley was curiosity enough for one day, anyway, and after you've seen him you'll forget all about the cascade."

The Minneapolis Mill Explosion.

The explosion in Minneapolis occurred without an instant's warning in the "Washburn A," the largest mill in America, and one of the largest in the world. The mill which was first destroyed was an enormous structure, nearly the size of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and yet the entire roof was blown into the air as if it had been a feather, and the walls fell in promiscuous ruin. The grain and fragments of the structure were blown for miles, and even fell in the streets of St. Paul, five miles away, thus showing that no ordinary explosive agency had caused the destruction. It is evident at the outset that steam was not the cause, not only because there were only twenty pounds of steam on at the time, and the boiler-house was some little distance from the mill, but also because steam could not have worked such terrible ruin.

Investigations of similar catastrophes in Europe show very clearly the cause in this case. Explosions of this kind have happened in Germany, but the attention of scientific men and chemists was not immediately directed to the subject until the fearful explosions occurred at the Tredeston Mills, Glasgow, Scotland, in 1873, and at the City Mills, Port Dundee, Scotland, four years ago. These explosions enlisted the attention of both the English and German chemists, and they set about investigating them, with results that are stated in the *American Miller* for April last. The substance of these opinions is to the effect that the constituents of flour are combustible, and when diffused through the air burn with great rapidity and with explosive force. Dr. Smith, an English chemist, has shown that flour in a fine state of division gives off a gas which, when mixed with nine volumes of air, forms an explosive mixture which is liable at any time to be fired by a spark or flame; and Wiebe, a German chemist, states that flour in the form of impalpable powder quickly ignites and gives off a highly explosive hydrocarbon gas, which, when mixed with air, explodes with terrific force.

The experiments tried upon a small scale with flour powder satisfactorily account for the Minneapolis explosion. The huge mill must have been filled with an impalpable dust, which, taking fire from the gas jets, or it may have been from the electricity which is rapidly generated and held by the millstones, exploded with the terrible results that have already been chronicled. With such possibilities of explosion existing in every flouring-mill, it certainly behooves millowners to be on their constant guard.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A GOOD PIE.—Mrs. Green, a colored lady, was not allowed to enter the general cars of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, as it was about to move toward Scranton from Wilkesbarre, but was ordered to go forward to the next or smoking car. Mr. Green, also colored, protested, but of no avail. He subsequently brought an action against the Railroad Company to recover the penalty of $500 affixed by the Pennsylvania statute as a punishment against any common carrier for excluding a person from any of its cars on account of his or her color. Green proved his case in the Court below, and recovered accordingly. The Railway Company appealed to the Supreme Court. On the argument of the case last week, one of the Judges of that tribunal, who probably did not sympathize much with the plaintiff's case, asked General McCartney, the counsel, "what the result would have been if the Company had denied the woman admittance to their general car on account of her color instead of her color?" The counsel replied: "Why, in that case the Company would have owed her less, that's all." The house was brought down, and even great merriment was visible on the woolsack itself; but the counsel was not questioned any more.—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

HUDDOO PROVERBS.—Beware of errors of the mouth. Do not meddle with clandestine affairs. Do not publish people's defects. Do not change what you have said. Do not revile wise men. Be most cautious with respect to superiors, relations, and the dead. Do not go to sleep early and rise late. Do not neglect your own field and plow your neighbor's. Do not run too fast after gain. Do not learn to do that from which there is no advantage. Be most on your guard against having the body well and mind absent. Do not make a difference between the noble and ignoble. Living or dying be the same. Let the meritorious and defective mutually advise.

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WHEN they get telephones in the hotels it will refresh the weary traveler who is sent up to the fifth floor, to sit down quietly and impart to the clerk down in the office his private opinion of that functionary's conduct.

Habits of the Black Bear.

A letter dated Bethel, Maine, March 12th, printed in *Forest and Stream*, gives the writer's personal observations of the habits of the black bear, as follows:

These hot days remind old hunters that the bears are about awakening out of their long winter sleep. They go into den at different times in different years, according to the abundance or scarcity of berries. In years of plenty they prowl about until the last of December, and even the first of January; at other times they have been known to den up in November. Sometimes they make their quarters in a nice, snug room in a ledge; at others in hollow logs, in hollow standing trees, under the bottoms of trees partly turned up by the roots, and even under large brush heaps, after the snow gets deep. They often come out in mid-winter, in a heavy thaw, and take a round turn of a mile or more and return to their old quarters again, thus showing that it is the warm weather which brings them out, and not because they have got their nap out. I have often seen where the bear has camped on the snow-crust by breaking boughs of evergreen or leaving dry-rotten logs to pieces for a nice, warm bed. They sometimes leave their winter quarters early in March, and make some other place a temporary abode until spring opens. I have known them to lay themselves away for six months at a time in a cave or a ledge in the deep recesses of the forest, in other solitude, where the dampness of the rocks only added to the dismal surroundings. They are supposed by many to suck their claws during their long isolation, but they do not; neither do they require any nourishment, for the exhaustion of the system is so little that they usually come out in the spring in as good condition as they enter their dens in the fall—generally fat.

Before going into the den they eat but very little for some time, and so prepare themselves by degrees for their long fasting; and when they come out in the spring they are very dainty for a long time as to food, preferring grass to green grass, then frogs and fish as soon as the little brooklets open.

After the snow is gone and the fish work up the little streams in the woods and streams in search of food and other bears. At this season they begin to follow the shore of ponds and streams in search of food for their young, where a large body of ore could have been taken out so quickly, and the balance of mineral shown in the shafts and croppings surpasses anything they have ever seen in the territory.

"I SHOULDN'T think there would be such a word as 'breakfast,'" remarked a young linguist to his mother, the other morning. "Why not, dear?" asked she. "Because, ma," replied the boy, "it ain't natural; things never break fast—they break loose." There was a sad bewilderment of expression in the face of that mother, as she gazed speechlessly upon her precious son.

REST judgment maketh haste to repentance.

GRACE GREENWOOD thus writes on the "Woman Question:" "If I had the framing of the law, only such women should be allowed to vote as had sewing-machines, and knew how to use them; no woman could have a vote who could not read and write, who was not able to cast up her millinery accounts, and cut grubs they can find, until berries begin to ripen.

The cry of the boar varies according to the circumstances which occasion it. If in a trap, the adult will make a grunt, squeal, or coarse noise, very loud and long; if calling their cubs from a distant point where they have left them, the sound is like the voice of a woman calling lonily, and if they are merely giving notice to each other while feeding or in company and not far apart, they whistle quite sharp and loud, and if suddenly startled by a man or beast, they usually make a loud snort, which is like three or four coarse whistles together.

ARIZONA.—A BIG THING AT THE SAN XAVIER MINE.—TUCSON, A. T., May 24.—Mayor Toole, Surveyor-General Wasson, William Williams, of the firm of Lord & Williams, and others, accompanied by C. D. Bybee, of San Francisco, visited the San Xavier mines, twenty miles southeast of Tucson to-day, and returned this evening. They report about 200 tons of ore on the dumps, which will run $75 to $100 to the ton in silver, and brought home specimens taken by themselves from different parts of the mine. They will go wards of $200. One shaft is now 27 and the other 25 feet deep. The gentlemen are experienced miners, well acquainted with Arizona ore, and express themselves surprised that so large a body of ore could have been taken out so quickly, and the balance of mineral shown in the shafts and croppings surpasses anything they have ever seen in the territory.

Pettengill's Newspaper Directory for 1878.

The number of newspapers and other periodicals in the United States, recorded in Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book for 1878, is 8,133, of which there are 753 daily, 61 tri-weekly, 114 semi-weekly, 6,186 weekly, 111 semi-monthly, 831 monthly, 18 bi-monthly, 61 quarterly.

The arrangement of the Directory for ready reference, and for the special and general business purposes of advertisers, is excellent. First we have the general newspaper list, furnished in geographical sections, from which we find that in the

New England Section there are 725 newspapers, of which 75 are daily, 1 tri-weekly, 18 semi-weekly, 527 weekly, 7 semi-monthly, 93 monthly, 3 bi-monthly and 13 quarterly.

Middle Section—618 daily, 6 tri-weekly, 32 semi-weekly, 1,440 weekly, 42 semi-monthly, 378 monthly, 11 bi-monthly, 31 quarterly. Total, 2,157.

Western Section—269 daily, 30 tri-weekly, 35 semi-weekly, 2,743 weekly, 43 semi-monthly, 249 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, 11 quarterly. Total, 3,301.

Pacific Section—66 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 7 semi-weekly, 249 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 17 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly. Total, 344.

Southern Section—128 daily, 22 tri-weekly, 21 semi-weekly, 1,326 weekly, 18 semi-monthly, 106 monthly, 5 quarterly. Total, 1,526.

British American—44 daily, 15 tri-weekly, 14 semi-weekly, 360 weekly, 4 semi-monthly, 41 monthly, 2 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly. Total, 482.

The total number, including the papers in British America, is 8,614.

The Directory also contains a list of all the papers, by Counties; a list of the Daily papers; a list of Weekly and Monthly papers having circulations of over 5,000 copies, a list of Religious weekly papers; a list of Agricultural and Horticultural publications, and comprehensive lists of leading European and Australasian papers.

The newest feature in the present Directory is the department devoted to descriptive sketches of some of the prominent journals of the country, and their offices.

The book is handsomely embellished with faithful portraits of S. M. Pettengill, the publisher; Geo. W. Childs, Hon. Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, the late James Gordon Bennett, and the late Samuel Bowles.

The advertising pages at the end of the Directory, are occupied with announcements that are important to Newspaper men, printers and publishers only. The preparation of the Directory bears evidence of extensive and careful labor on the part of the compiler, and the result is a book which is indispensable to newspaper publishers and to that large class of business men who advertise in newspapers. Any reader who would know the extent and rapidity of the growth and development of the newspaper interprise of America, or, indeed of the world, will consult Pettengill's Newspaper Directory.

The advice and knowledge imparted to advertisers in the opening pages of the Directory, is perfect credit upon the surpassed under which it is sent forth. There is frankness and earnestness in the suggestions, which will not be lost upon those who are wise enough to avail themselves of them.

ORLEANS HOTEL, Second St. between J and K, Sacramento, J. M. Staples proprietor. Guests conveyed to the hotel free of charge.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 834 Market street, nearly opposite Fourth, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

☞ YOUTHS' DIRECTORY, 1437 Howard street, (maintained by voluntary contributions); free shelter and intelligence bureau for friendless boys seeking work. Good lads for any service, furnished without charge to employers or employees. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. A. P. DIETZ, Supt.

NICKERSON & CO.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday. June 8. 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican Nominating Convention met last evening and continued their nominations as follows:

Mr. Mowry, of the Ninth, moved that each delegation nominate one candidate, and that then a recess be taken for five minutes. The following were nominated: A. B. Baldwin, capitalist, Ninth District; H. A. Sonntag, seed merchant, Tenth District; O. S. Merrill, butcher, Eleventh District; R. Thompson, lawyer, Twelfth District; Columbus Waterhouse, hard-lumber merchant, Thirteenth District.

The candidates named were unanimously placed in nomination.

Joseph Weed, a member of the Convention, who has resigned, was nominated from the Ninth. His candidature was declared out of order. Emil Bauer, news dealer, was then nominated. From the tenth District, Leonard Reynolds, lawyer, was nominated. from the Twelfth, F. M. Freundgroceor, from the Thirteenth, William Robinson, ship joiner and mechanic. From the Eleventh District, I. E. Davis, lime dealer.

The above candidates were elected.

Peter Anderson editor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, was then nominated from the Ninth District; Dr. Washington Ayer, from the Tenth; Dr. George Hewston, Eleventh; Robert Cushing, builder, from the Twelfth; F. F. Taylor, lawyer, from the Thirteenth District.

On Monday evening next they will nominate Delegates at Large. Our thanks are extended to the Convention for a nomination, and we will do all in our power in support of the Republican ticket.

West India Benevolent Society.

A splendid banquet was given on Monday evening last in the Young Mens' Hall, Pacific street, by the above-named society. Immediately after the installation of their recently-elected officers, speeches were made by Thos. M. Grover, President, J. E. Frances, W. J. Simmons, Mathew Thirpe, ex-Presidents, and others of the invited guests, among whom were Barney Fletcher and W. H. Carter, President and Secretary of the Young Mens' Benevolent Society. It was kept up till a late hour, and passed off pleasantly.

Dramatic Notes.

The Union Square Company returned from their tour of the eastern towns, last Monday, and opened Monday night, at Baldwins, in the beautiful society play entitled Divorce. The play is elegantly mounted. The cast is a strong one, embracing Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. Horne, Mr. Bishop and other popular gentleman, and the beautiful and fascinating Miss Sylvester, Miss Varian, Miss Corcoran and other ladies. The play drew good houses all the week. Monday night it will give place to Shame.

The new management of the California Theatre has brought back all of its old time prestige. After a successful engagement of two weeks, Mr. Lawrence Barrett retired, and was succeeded by Mr. Joe Jefferson, the Rip Van Winkle of the world. The house has been packed to over-flowing all the week. Miss Annie Pixley, as "Rips" wife, is receiving a store of honors, and fully realizing the expectations of her host of friends.

The Harrigan and Hart Combination, with the gallant 69th opened in the Bush Street Theatre last Monday night, in the Doyle Brothers, and have played to full houses all week. Indications are that the attendance for a long season will be limited only by the capacity of the house. For an evening of refined mirth, we commend our readers to Harrigan and Hart. R. S. L.

Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 31, '78.

In the House Monday, Mr. Saylor, Speaker *pro tem*, announced the Select Committee who are to do the dirty investigation work into the President's title. Speaker Randall appointed the committee before he left town, but requested that it be kept secret until the 20th. The names are as follows: Clarkson N. Potter, chairman; Morrison, Ills.; McMahon, Ohio; Stenger, Penn.; Blackburn, Ky.; Cobb, Ind.; Hutton, Va.; Ben Butler, Mass.; Hiscock, N. Y.; Cox, Ohio; and Reed, Maine—eleven in all—seven Democrats and four Republicans. The committee will be assigned a room and will go to work at once. The intention is to conduct the examination with open doors, but they reserve the right to hold secret sessions whenever they choose. Open doors, however, does not mean that the public generally will be admitted, simply the representatives of the press. Mr. Blackburn will be the leader of the Democratic seven. He it was who most pointedly threatened the title last October. By his appointment on the committee, it is evidence that the House does not intend to give the President a fair deal, because with Blackburn there is nothing but settled prejudice, and he enters upon his semi-judicial business of investigating frauds which he believes have already been perpetrated. All thought of the welfare of the country at large is of course laid aside now by the Democrats. A demon-like desire to "investigate" burns in their breasts, and investigate they will. A prominent journalist, who is accustomed to the issues public and private of politicians, remarked in your correspondent's hearing the other day, "I would never vote for a man who pretended or claimed to be either 'economical or reformatory.' There is no such thing in politics, and the man who cries 'reform' and 'retrenchment' the loudest is the biggest demagogue and liar. The country does not want economy. The Government is for the people, and not to squeeze all the money it can out of them. Look at France. See how prosperous she is, and how wondrously quick she lifted her tremendous war indemnity. It was because the government pursued a liberal policy in relation to internal improvements." There's considerable logic in that journalist.

Senator Sharon of California has not been in his seat in the Senate at all this session. If he were to experience an acceleration of that "silent monitor" that dwells in every heart (except a Congressman's), he would probably remit his salary to the conscience fund. He has refused point blank several times to come here, because he sees more of this world's lucre in his mind's eye at his home in the far West. In the mail to the Treasurer of the United States last week came some mutilated greenbacks from a man in Mis-ouri. From his statement it appears that he was planting corn and placed a basket containing $70 by the side of the field. A calf, intent on financial pursuits, "retired" the greenbacks by swallowing them. The calf was immediately butchered, and the fragments recovered from the stomach were sent to the Treasury.

WANTED.—A colored man to act as steward for a ranch. Good wages will be given to a competent person applying at this office.

☞Now is the time to subscribe for the APPEAL. Everybody reads it.

Giants.

The worst giants of all are those which every person, more or less, carries about in his breast—they are the most destructive, after all, for they fill people with fear, and thereby crush many a noble enterprise, and impede reform. See what ruin that formidable giant "I Can't" has brought about boys—for boys are his favorite victims; and when any task surrounded with a little difficulty has to be performed, giant "I Can't" is pretty sure to intrude his ugly presence, not to help them over the stile, but to magnify the obstacles of it. But let anybody draw the weapon "I Will" upon the monster, and he is off like a shot, and the difficulties he was pointing out in his absence are found to be none at all.

A valuable and interesting book about "London Scenes and London People," tells that at one time there really existed some useful giants—giants who used their size and strength for downright honest work, and not mucking about to frighten little children.

But we must now tell you a little of their real history. The giants stood in front of the building (St. Dunstan's Church,) about thirty feet from the road, on a covered platform, each wielding a club, the bell being hung between them which at the quarters, as well as whole hours, they struck, but so indolently that spectators often complained that they were not well up to their work. The mechanism, too, was rough and clumsy. You cannot help noticing the manner they inserted in the club, to which its motion was due—the till fallows who appeared to hold it being a mere sham.

But enough of dummy giants. Now for a few words with those of flesh and blood—those that lived, moved, and had their being, although it was a long time ago.

John Middleton, commonly called the "Childe, of Hale," whose hand, from the carpus to the end of the middle finger, was seventeen inches; his palm eight inches and a half, and his height nine feet three inches, wanting but six inches of the size of Goliath. He was born at Hale, in Lancashire, in 1578, and was as remarkable for his strength as his height. He was introduced to James the First.

The Emperor Maximilian, A. D. 235, was eight feet and a half in height; he was, in addition, of most extraordinary bulk, the bracelet of his wife serving him for a thumb ring, and his shoe was longer by a foot than that of any ordinary man.

Patrick Cotter, the celebrated Irish giant, born in 1761, was eight feet seven inches, and his shoes were seventeen inches long.

The giant Usbarra, who lived during the reign of the Roman Emperor, Claudius Cæsar, is said to have been near ten feet in height. What a stuck-up man he must have been! but that is a necessary fault of the whole tribe of giants. Pliny thus refers to him: "The tallest man that hath been seen in our age, in the days of Claudius, the late Emperor, was brought out of Arabia. His was nine feet nine inches high."

Usbarra, however, was eclipsed by a Scotchman named Fonnam, who lived in the time of Eugene II., whose length was eleven feet and a half! But even his great height was not exceptional; as we learn from Jacob le Maire, who, in his voyage to the Straits of Magellan, in the year 1615, uncovered several graves in Port Desire, where he found skeletons ten and eleven feet long.

Chevalier Story, however, in his voyage to the Peak of Teneriffe, relates a still greater marvel. He found in one of the caverns of the mountains the bones of a Guanche which had eighty teeth, and the body was fifteen feet long!

But even this monster was out-topped by the giant Ferragus, who was killed by Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, and who had attained the extraordinary stature of eighteen feet!

We hope the travelers and historians from whom we have compiled these facts have not been drawing the long bow, but really some of them terribly try our faith. The following, for instance:

Roland, a celebrated anatomist, who wrote in 1614, states that some years previously there was in the suburbs of St. Germain the tomb of the giant Isoret, who was twenty feet high!

A Howling Dervish.

Rich in shrines and monastic institutions Gallipoli has been from the early days of the Ottoman rule in Europe a stronghold of the faith. It shelters three sects of dervishes; the Bayu, the largest landed proprietors, are mostly affiliated to one or other of the orders; wealth and influence belong here to Islam, and the rule of the high priest of the howlers overrides that of the appointed governor. An able, enterprising, intriguing, money-getting fellow is this distinguished dervish, though you would hardly think it to see him with bowing head and eyes cast down, pale and ascetic of aspect, in green petisse and turbaned calpack, slowly pacing the streets on his high-bred horse, with an attendant holding either stirrup. Still less would you think it if you saw him in mosque on Tuesday or Friday, howling like a maniac till he foams at the mouth and drops exhausted. And yet this Hussam Effendi is a keen man of business, manages vast estates with great ability, and conducts extensive commercial operations in timber and agricultural produce with success, lends money to small farmers, has a large share in a steam flour mill and biscuit factory, and is one of the largest contractors for army and navy supplies! It is impossible to believe that one of such practical mind as Hussan Effendi can have faith in the vains, theologically speaking, of his grotesque and painful ritual; but he owes much of his influence to his reputation for holiness, which, won by constant and efficient howling, is as substantial an item of his large stock in trade as the engine in the biscuit factory. Hussam Effendi's steadfastness to the rule of his order is this: by no means irreconcilable with his keen pursuit of this world's goods. Howling pays in one fashion, biscuit-baking in another; while by the judicious blending of mysticism with commerce the operator comes to occupy a sort of neutral ground on which he can serve indifferently both God and Mammon.—*Gallopoli Letter to London Times.*

Honesty Rewarded.

George and Harry worked in the same shop; but as the working season was almost over, and there would be little work to do during the summer months, their employer informed them, as they settled up on Saturday evening, that he could only give one of them work hereafter. He was very sorry, he said, but it was the best he could do. He told them both to come back Monday morning, and that he would then decide on the one he wished to retain.

So the young men returned to their boarding house a good deal cast down; for work was scarce; neither knew where he could obtain a situation if he were the one to leave.

That evening, as they counted over their week's wages, Harry said to his friend:

"Mr. Wilson has paid me a quarter of a dollar too much."

"So he has ma," said George, as he looked at his.

"How could he have made the mistake?" said Harry.

"Oh! he was very busy when six o'clock came; and handling so much money, he must have carelessly made the pay as our trifle," said George, as he stuffed his into his pocket-book.

"Well," said Harry, "I am going to stop as I go to the post-office, and hand it to him."

"You are wonderful particular about a quarter," said George. "What does he care for that trifle! Why, he would not come to the door for it if he knew what you wanted, and I am sure you worked hard enough to earn it."

But Harry called, and handed his employer the money, who thanked him for returning it, and went into the house. Mr. Wilson had paid each of them a quarter more than their wages on purpose to test their honesty.

So when Monday morning came, he seemed to have no difficulty in determining which one he would keep. He chose Harry, and intrusted the shop to his care for several months when he was away on business, and was so well pleased with his management, that when work commenced in the fall he gave him the position of Superintendent. Five years afterwards, Harry was Mr. Wilson's partner; George worked in the same shop again, but as a common laborer.

There is nothing like a good character when you want employment. Some young men always get work, no matter how dull the times are; while others can find nothing to do when hands are scarce, simply because they cannot be trusted.—*Kind Words.*

A Novel Alphabet.

A was a traitor, hung by the hair.—Samuel, xviii., 9.
B was a folly, built high in the air.—Genesis, xi., 9.
C was a fountain o'erlooking the sea.—I. Kings, xviii., 43-45.
D was a dear leaned unto to the Lord.—I. Samuel, i., 27-28.
E was a maid received of the Lord.—Genesis, xxiii., 22-28.
F was a shepherd in Arabian land.—Exodus, iii., 1.
G was a place near the desert of sand.—Deuteronomy, i., 19.
H was a pauper, begging his bread.—Luke, xvi., 20-21.
I was an idol, an object of dread.—Leviticus, xx., 2-5.
J was an architect ages ago.—Genesis, vi., 13-22.
K was a rampart to keep out the foe.—II. Chronicles, xxvii., 3-4.
L was an isle, whence a saint looked above.—Revelations, i., 4-9.
M was a Christian saluted in love.—Romans, xvi., 22.
N was an obscure, yet a mother of kings.—Matthew, i., 5.
O was a Danite, who did wonderful things.—Judges, xiv., 5-6.
P was a city that had a strong hold.—II. Samuel, xvii., 7.
Q was a country productive of gold.—Jeremiah, xl., 9.
R was a Queen whom a King sat aside. Esther, i., 19-22.
S was a place where a man wished to hide.—Genesis, xix., 1.
Read II. Timothy, iii., 15.

The strongest of pleas for passing a bill in Parliament for marriage with a deceased wife's sister: only one mother-in-law.

NIPPING THE BUD.—Mr. Budd asked her, "Rose, will thou be mine?" Rose answered, "I am sorry it cannot be—a Rose cannot be turned into a Budd."

There is no surer or easier way of of making money than by inventing.

Any one may conceive and perfect an improvement, which, if properly protected by a patent, and prosecuted in a business-like way, will insure a handsome return for the expense incurred.

Patents for little things of every day use pay the best. For information as to what is patentable and how to protect inventions, address: "Foster's Patent offices, 509 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

ORLEANS HOTEL.

THE dining-room of this hotel will be closed for a few days for repairs. The lodging department will remain open for the accommodation of the public. Hose and furnitures to rent. For particulars apply on the premises or of

SAMUEL POORMAN.
No. 109 J Street.

Personal.

Madame Smith, the great colored Astrologist, arrived here on Tuesday from New York City, and hence will take her departure for Red Bluff, Nevada City and Shasta, and hence to Portland, Oregon, in a few days.

Cheap Groceries.

Go to Lindsay & Co., 507-9 Sansome street, for fine groceries, spring butter, fresh eggs, etc, at the lowest cash prices.

Masonic Notice.

The members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 4, and Wethington Lodge, No. 7, F. & A. M., will give a picnic on the 4th of July next.

By order of the Committee.

Our Steam Book and Job Printing Department.

We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of our book and job printing, we areasi solicit your patronage, guaranteeing to execute the finest quality of work at the cheapest rates.

GRAND MASONIC PICNIC

Will be given by Hamlid No. 1 and Victoria No. 3 Lodge of P. and A. Masons, at

WOODWARD'S GARDENS,

Monday, June 17, '78.

GRAND ATTRACTION.

The public are cordially invited to attend, as the Committee extend thanks to the Press for the same. Also a grand ovation in the Pavilion by a distinguished speaker.

Rev. R. J. YOUNG will deliver the oration.

☞Tickets 50 cents.

A fine band of Music will be in attendance.

Children half price.

O. S. MERRILL, Chairman of Committee.
O. A. DEVALE, Sec. Committee of Arrangements.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, NO. 22 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon curers there. He also has another 40-foot steam launch, for Mr. Bryden, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 22 Mission street.

Land! Bounty! Pensions! Patents!

DO YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL OR exchange lands or other property in the United States or Canada? Are you a soldier or sailor in want of a patent? Why not obtain more bounty or pension? Do you want to locate Government or State lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well know approved soldier additional homesteads, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement upon any Government $1 25 or $1 00 lands, subject to homestead. The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, for location upon unsurveyed lands

Land Warrants and Scrip of all kinds

For cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell; or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest? Let me hear from you fully, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

P. H. TALBOT.
General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker,
jel 3m Sioux City, Iowa.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 327 and 329 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

Antelope Restaurant!

J. B. DONAHUE, Proprietor.

858 Broadway, Oakland

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

☞Private Oyster Rooms for Ladies.

Music Furnished.

FREDER K. KRAUS'S celebrated Brass and String Band is prepared to play for picnics, balls, parties, weddings, concerts, etc., on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms. All orders may be left at his residence, 1031 McAllister st., or at the box office of the Bella Union Theater, Kearny street, near Washington. all3m

SACRAMENTO.

Boarding and Lodging.

MRS. HATTIE C. MURRELS WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the traveling public that she has taken the large and commodious house 157 Fifth Street, between M and N, Sacramento City, and fitted it up as a first-class boarding house for permanent or transient boarders. Terms the most moderate and to suit the times. A share of patronage is solicited

LADIES!

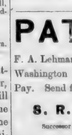
Don't pay $6 or $8 for common-nailed BOOTS, WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS,

AT P. KELLY'S,

327 and 329 Bush St., S. F.



75 CASES NOW IN STORE IN FIVE WIDTHS.

30 DOZEN OF NEW STYLE SANDLE SLIPPERS at $3 50.

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

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Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

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SAN FRANCISCO.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN T PANTLIND.

To the Public:

I was wounded in my leg in the battle at Fort Anderson in 1864, which left me with a running sore on the bone, between the knee and the ankle. I was treated by many eminent physicians in the United States without success. I went to Paris, and leading physicians there told me that if I had the wound treated it would go into my blood and then kill me; but, in November, 1876, after suffering for twelve years, at the request of J. S. McCue, I commenced using DR. AH FUNG'S CHINESE OINTMENT, and I take pleasure in saying to the world under oath that my leg has been entirely cured, and that my health is as good to-day as it ever was. I am living at present at the S. E. cor. of Dupont and Geary streets, and will take pleasure in explaining the effect of this wonderful ointment to any one who may see fit to call on me.

JNO. T. PANTLIND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1877.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

J. T. Pantlind, being duly sworn, says on oath he is a resident of said city and county, and above the age of twenty-one years; and that he has carefully read the foregoing card, and signed the same voluntarily and freely, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

J. T. PANTLIND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of March, A. D. 1877.

OSCAR T. SHUCK,
Notary public.
[SEAL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE—

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, do gratefully tender you the benefit of the following testimonial:

We have used your Chinese Ointment on our horses, and take pleasure in saying that it is as good a salve or ointment as could be wished for, as it cures all sores that it is used upon; and for Quarter-cracks, Scratches, Galls, and Old Sores, it cannot be excelled.

Yours truly,

C. S. CRITTENDEN,
Depot Stables, 221 and 223 Bush st.
BEN. E. HARRIS,
133 Sixth st.
W. E. HIDGE,
St. Lawrence Stables, 212 Sutter st.
JOHN H. HOWE,
504 and 506 Sansome st.
W. P. LAMBERT,
Folsom st
LOT D. SLOCUM,
Sutter st.
MCCORD & MALONE,
Fashion Stables, 16 Sutter st.
H. H. CONNELLY,
Manager Goodenough Horse Shoe Co.
ROE ALLEN,
Yuckous Stables.
WM. FISHER,
Livery Stable, Calistoga.
WM. BARNARD,
Livery Stable, San Rafael.
WM. WHITE,
San Rafael, formerly of the Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

HALF MOON BAY, May 18, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE:

Please send me one box of your Chinese Ointment for sores. You can say that I recommend it as the best medicine for sores on horses in the world, and must be tried to be appreciated. My boys on the rancho say it is as good for man as it is for horses. Yours truly,

VICTOR GUERRERO.

SACRAMENTO, June 3, 1876.

MR. H. P. WAKELEE, Druggist, S.E. corner Montgomery and Bush streets, San Francisco:

Dear Sir: A feeling of humanity prompts me to write you and tell you what a blessing it has been to me. I have received from the use of one box of McCue's Chinese Ointment, which I use in the form of a salve, and which I got from you, after suffering with a running sore in my leg for twelve years, and which had baffled the skill of three doctors, who had given me up as incurable. I look cold in it, and it turned to what is called a running fever sore. I spent a considerable amount of money and time in Chicago endeavoring to obtain relief. I also lost much time and spent some money on it here, but to no purpose, after four years' suffering. By the use of a friend I got one box of the Ointment, and inside of three months my leg was as well as ever. Parties told me that it would break out again, but it has been well for nearly one year, giving me no pains or any indications of again breaking out. I have used it on other sores for myself and others, with wonderful results. My box is empty. Enclosed please find one dollar, for which you will send me one more box, and oblige,

Yours,
JOSEPH H. MAGRATH, Carpenter
Sausolito, Cal.

SAN RAFAEL, Feb. 23, 1876.

MR. MCCUE:

Dear Sir: I have used your Chinese Remedy, for Epizootic, with perfect success. I have also seen it used for sudden attacks on horses, when it furnished immediate relief. I have also used it in my house for cuts and colds, and find it indispensable for both home and stable. You can use this over my signature, as I believe that in so doing I confer a favor on the public and benefit you. Yours,

W. M. WHITE.

The above is a testimonial from one of the oldest horsemen in this State, in connection with the Fashion Stable, and his old well-known and popular place on California street, makes his name familiar to the public; and having kept stable for many years, makes his opinion of value.

CALISTOGA, Jan. 2, 1876.

MR. JAMES MCCUE:

Send me another case of your Chinese Ointment; it is indispensable in my stable. You can publish this as it is, that I consider the Ointment superior to any medicine in the world for sores, and especially Scratches or Cracked Heels. I have also used the Chinese Remedy for sudden attacks, and find it just the thing, as it relieves the suffering at once, and enables a person to give some idea of the cause of the animal's sickness. I had one of my horses suddenly attacked with Colic, and I gave him one bottle, and in twenty minutes he was lying down perfectly easy. The opium is just the thing that yields men relief.

Yours,

WM. FISHER.

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, March 17, 1876.

FRIEND DUNBAR: I arrived here safe and sound in seven and one-half days, and find some prospects of a revolution. I need the two bottles of Chinese Remedy, and I actually believe it will cure me. Can it be possible? Inclosed please find money for one dozen bottles of the Remedy. I hope you will send it promptly by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express. Direct to "William Thompson, Mazatlan, Mexico." Also, send some circulars and Mr. Thomson will take pains to put it into notice and use.

Yours truly,

WALTER S. DURREE.



New Bedford House,

—BY—

Theodore De Castro

and

Anibal De Farria.

215 BROADWAY,

Bet. Sansome & Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BOARDING & LODGING

A Fine bar attached. A share of public patronage solicited.

BOAT BUILDER.

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22 Mission Street,

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Yatchts, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all descriptions built to order at the lowest

Cash Prices. 3m



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FALLING SICKNESS

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Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and wish to convince you that they are no humbug, we will send a Free Trial Box by mail, post paid, to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

Price, for large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

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Manufacture Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court-houses, Fire Alarms, Plantations, Steamboats, etc. Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List sent free.

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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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Yatchts, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all descriptions built to order at the lowest

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GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

55 and 56 J Street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made up in any style desired. Ladies' Hair Shampooed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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WRITES:

"THE SONG HERALD."

New Edition Ready. 160 Pages. Price 75 Cents; $7.50 a dozen.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE 90 AND 9?

This is the title of a new sacred song that is becoming wholly popular. It has a thrilling effect when well sung. Price 35 cents.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.

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$3 WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Address CHANDLER & CO., 102 & 104 E. Second st., Cincinnati, O.

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DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamships

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Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

SAILING DAYS:

In May - - - - 8th, 11th, 21st, 26th.
In June - - - - 5th, 10th, 20th, 30th.

At 10 o'clock A. M., from Folsom street wharf.

Freight received daily. For passage or freight apply at the office of the company, No 210 Battery street.

E. VAN OTTENHORST, Agent.

A GREAT OFFER! We will during the next 60 days sell our Celebrated 7-Octave Pianos, in elegant Rosewood cases, of first-class makers, including the Agency of the Mason & Hamlin Organs, for cash or installments, at the lowest prices ever offered. AGENTS WANTED; wages $75 per month and expenses, or a large commission allowed. Address at once for FIRST GRADE AGENTS WANTED in every County in the United States. Also wanted in Victoria, Australia, and New Zealand, where we have several at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufactures, and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, New York.

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Rabbit Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Cocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

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Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

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Near Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

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OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—1112 Front street, between Jackson and Pacific streets, San Francisco.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, May 29, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (Open Market Street Landing), connecting with Train for Cape (Stages for Soscol), Calistoga (for Geysers), Sacramento, Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing.

Sundays Excepted—For Woodland, Williams, and Knight's Landing.

Arrives at Francisco at 6.55 P. M.

8.00 A. M. (With) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading (Portland Or.), Dallas, Reno (Virginia City), Folsom (Sierras), Ogden and Omaha. Tickets at Call with Train arriving at Sacramento at 1.40 P. M.

Arrives San Francisco 5.50 P. M.)

3.00 P. M. Daily, Day Line Passenger Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Arrives at Sacramento at 7.20 P. M.

(Arrives San Francisco 9.35 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Sacramento, Marysville, Tehama, Sumner Mojave, Newhall, (for Ventura, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana, San Diego), Colton and Yuma. (Arrives Ogden and Colorado River points). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Connects at Ellis with Train arriving at San Jose at 8.3 P. M. and at Sacramento with Passenger Train arriving at 10.45 P. M. on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday only for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia City. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden.

(Arrives San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer and

A NOBLE WORK

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FAMILY BIBLE

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1,000 Illustrations,

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A Family Record

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and set themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath school teachers in fulfilling the duties their separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are trusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be overestimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

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Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on Excellent paper from clear and open type. In two large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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Those who wou meet the most profitable of all employments invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are o averaging from $5,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a out want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition y stant contact with and conversations a its beautiful and eternal truths.

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VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entire loss; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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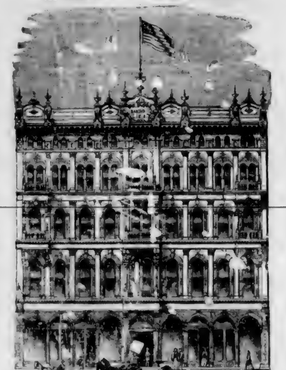
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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, to the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world reliable information concerning matters of interest to the craft generally, no matter how seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

is really the VERY ONE remedy ever compounded for the cure of

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Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER

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This valuable preparation, containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the strength and vigor that can be procured by wine or brandy it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of any kind of liquor.

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It is also valuable as an external application for Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, etc.

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Flavoring Extracts

Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a tasteful bottle TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of Extracts

comprising quality and economy, none added and only to be tested on THEIR MERITS. they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

of the Pacific Coast.

MARK THE ADVANTAGES.

By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness, delicacy and purity of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and promote health and vigor during the sickly season make constant use of the following

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other be relied remedies without permanent relief, use at once the surest and surest

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

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OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These are proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minority of other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, digestive organs in opposition where they are most. They do not deter from daily labor. By assisting nature they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all common complaints to a mankind diseases. For live organs, in small dose, they [illegible] equal.

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE IS

Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such powerful and unfailing assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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A. W. & DE LEON.....Washington, D. C.
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Having re-stocked my Stable I am prepared to furnish parties with

Carriages, Buggies and Saddle horses on reasonable terms.

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This house has become noted for its excellent table, as it is unexcelled by that of any on the Pacific coast. The hotel has recently been repainted and refurnished throughout. Each floor is well supplied with all the modern improvements for extinguishing fires.

To business men, tourists, families, parties and the traveling public, the Cosmopolitan offers unexceptional inducements, namely, convenience combined with courtesy, and moderate charges. The hotel has all the latest improvements, including one of Miller's Patent Safety Elevators. The proprietor having been in the business on this coast for the past twenty years, has studied the wants of the public, and takes this opportunity to thank them for their liberal patronage, and trusts that, by careful attention to their wants, he will be favored with the same in the future.

Board and Room, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day.

☞ The Hotel Coach and carriages will be on hand at the arrival of boats, steamers and railroad trains, to convey passengers to the hotel and through the city. M.

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Parties from the country should take the cars at the Ferry or Depot for this Hotel. Five cents will bring you from any Ferry or Depot to the Commercial. Just ask for the North Beach car and tell the conductor to let you off at the Commercial, where you can get a good single room for 3 dollars per week; or fine suite for six dollars; 50 cents to one dollar per day. A good Breakfast for 25 cents. As good rooms and table as any hotel in the city at the lowest price. Prices must come down to suit the times.

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CHINESE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Headaches,

AND A SURE RELIEF FOR ALL PAINS.

Every Family Should Keep a Bottle

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For an Adult, One tablespoonful three times a day, before eating.

For Children, 10 to 15 years, one tablespoonful; 5 to 10 years, half teaspoonful; infants, 20 drops, to be shaken before taken.

For persons attacked with sudden headaches, colic, or other pains, repeat the dose every half hour, until relief is accomplished.

For Epileptic in horses, give one-fourth of this bottle, in one pint of water; use as a drench, twelve hours apart, are immediate relief will be afforded.

For sudden attacks of Colic, Bots, Inflamation, or, in fact, any sudden attack, give one bottle, which is guaranteed to give immediate relief, and as soon as the animal is relieved he will show the locality of the disease.

This medicine does not cure everything but is sure relief for all pain.

AH FUNG'S

Great Chinese

FAMILY BARBER POWDER

Has no superior for Infant's Chafing, or, Grown People's Tender Faces, Chapped Skin, or Ingrown Beard.

DIRECTIONS:—Use as any other Powder, having the skin as dry as possible.

Pettonsill's Newspaper Directory for 1878.

The number of newspapers and other periodicals in the United States, recorded in Pettengill's Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-Book for 1878, is 8,133, of which there are 794 daily, 61 tri-weekly, 114 semi-weekly, 6,185 weekly, 111 semi-monthly, 821 monthly, 18 bi-monthly, 61 quarterly. The arrangement of the Directory for ready reference, and for the special and general business purposes of advertisers, is excellent. First we have the general newspaper list, furnished in geographical sections, from which we find these in the

New England Section there are 725 newspapers, of which 75 are daily, 1 tri-weekly, 18 semi-weekly, 527 weekly, 7 semi-monthly 92 monthly, 1 bi-monthly and 13 quarterly.

Middle Section—316 daily, 6 tri-weekly, 32 semi-weekly, 1,440 weekly, 41 semi-monthly, 378 monthly, 11 bi-monthly, 31 quarterly. Total, 2,127.

Western Section—268 daily, 30 tri-weekly, 35 semi-weekly, 3,743 weekly, 41 semi-monthly, 964 monthly, 4 bi-monthly, 11 quarterly. Total, 3,261.

Pacific Section—65 daily, 2 tri-weekly, 7 semi-weekly, 249 weekly, 3 semi-monthly, 17 monthly, 1 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly. Total, 345.

Southern Section—125 daily, 23 tri-weekly, 21 semi-weekly, 1,226 weekly, 16 semi-monthly, 106 monthly, 5 quarterly. Total, 1,526.

British America—44 daily, 15 tri-weekly, 14 semi-weekly, 320 weekly, 4 semi-monthly, 41 monthly, 3 bi-monthly, 1 quarterly. Total, 482.

The total number, including the papers in British America, is 8,614.

The Directory also contains a list of all the papers, by Counties; a list of the Daily papers; a list of Weekly and Monthly papers having circulations of over 5,000 copies; a list of Religious weekly papers; a list of Agricultural and Horticultural publications, and comprehensive lists of leading European and Australasian papers.

The newest feature in the present Directory is the department devoted to descriptive sketches of some of the prominent journals of the country, and their offices.

The book is handsomely embellished with faithful portraits of S. M. Pettengill, the publisher; Geo. W. Childs, Hon. Bayard Taylor, Bret Harte, the late James Gordon Bennett, and the late Samuel Bowles.

The advertising pages of the end of the Directory, are occupied with announcements that are important to Newspaper men, printers and publishers only. The preparation of the Directory bears evidence of extensive and careful labor on the part of the compiler, and the result is a book which is indispensable to newspaper publishers to and that large class of business men who advertise in newspapers. Any reader who would know the extent and rapidity of the growth and development of the newspaper enterprise of America, or, indeed of the world, will consult Pettengill's Newspaper Directory.

The advice and knowledge imparted to advertisers in the opening pages of the Directory, reflect credit upon the auspices under which it is sent forth. There is frankness and earnestness in the admonitions, which will not be lost upon those who are wise enough to avail themselves of them.

Humanity to Horses.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE

GOODENOUGH

And System.

Indorsed and Proved

THE BEST IN USE.

In Wet Weather as well as in Dry Seasons, without the use of Pins or burning the foot.

THE LOW PRICE of Iron, and improvements in our machinery [in the East], enable us to manufacture at such low rates that we are prepared to reduce our prices of Shoeing materially, for all classes of Shoes. Small horses, such as are used for every day use, such as Grocery, Express, Market Wagon, and Saddle Horses,

Less than a No. 4 shoe, $2.00
For a large horse, $2.50.

All work guaranteed as First-class or no charge.

Second Foot kept sound, and Cripples cured. Horses sent for and promptly returned to any part of the city, by having orders at

No. 177 JESSIE STREET,

New Palace Hotel, and

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SAN FRANCISCO.

A. H. CONNELLY, Manager.

THE GREAT

CHINESE OINTMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

—GOOD FOR—

Diseases incident to Man and Beast, and for Family Use, this Medicine has no Equal.

DIRECTIONS.—For Cuts, Galls, Sprains and Flesh Wounds of any kind, take out a portion of the powder from the can, as much as is desired for immediate use; place in a can and mix with Castor Oil to a thickness of thick paint. Cleanse the wound (if dirty) with Castile Soap and warm water, then apply the Ointment; after which apply once a day, without the use of water.—After the wound is once cleansed, washing or the use of water is strictly objectionable.

For sprains of the Joints and Cords, apply the Ointment to the part affected twice, daily, without washing. Old Sores, containing proud flesh, it will be necessary to apply burnt alum and cover over with Ointment, in which case, wash with warm water and Castile Soap once a day, wash the proud flesh is removed; after which, dress the sore once a day with Ointment, without the use of water, until it is healed.

For Calloses or Enlargements, first shave the hair close to the skin; paint the part enlarged with Tincture of Iodine, once a day, for two days; after which, paint with the Ointment for two days; then wash the Ointment off, and again apply the Iodine, changing every two days, until the desired effect is produced.

For Scratches or Cracked Heels, (for which the Ointment has a specialty,) wash the leg clean, and apply the Ointment twice a day; use as little washing as possible after the first application, and a speedy cure is guaranteed.

Mix no more of the powder than will be

☞ YOUTHS' DIRECTORY, 1437 Howard street, (maintained by voluntary contributions); free shelter and intelligence bureau for friendless boys seeking work. Good lads for any service, furnished without charge to employers or employees. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. A. P. DITTY, Supt.

NICKERSON & CO.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 20 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

CHAMBER SETS

—FOR—

20 DOLLARS

—AT—

TERRY & CO'S

AUCTION HOUSE,

1124 MARKET ST

Strangers and country buyers treated liberally.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday. July 6. 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Virginia City Agency.

DAVID WINSTON is an authorized agent of the PACIFIC APPEAL in Virginia City, Nevada.

☞ The official returns thus far received give the non-partisone control of the Constitutional Convention.

The Fourth of July

Was very creditably celebrated in this city Thursday. The procession and literary exercises came up to the standard of most of the previous celebrations, and the Committee of Arrangements gave general satisfaction. Every feature was carried out by them to make the occasion grand and patriotic. The literary exercises at Metropolitan Temple were of unusual excellence.

The Masonic Pic Nic.

The Masonic Pic Nic at Shuitzen Garden, Alameda, on Thursday, 4th of July, was well attended. It was under the auspices of Olive Branch and Wethington Lodges F. and A. Masons, for the benefit of their charity funds, and was a financial success.

Accident.

David Dunn, proprietor of the barber shop, Platt's Hall, Montgomery street, who was thrown out of a buggy at Oakland a short time ago, has entirely recovered from the injuries he then received. His many friends will be pleased to hear of his return to business post again.

Select Pic Nic.

A number of ladies under the title of the Golden Leaf Social Club and Beneficial Association will give a Pic Nic at Zimmin's Garden, Oakland, on Thursday next. Mrs. Hattie Grasses Newton, Mrs. Grasses Brown and Miss Mary Brown, of Oakland, are among the principal managers.

Personal

To Mr. HOWARD, Virginia City, Nevada. Your letter received. You have the sympathy of a large number of your old California friends for your long prostration by sickness, who will be pleased to learn that you are recovering. Mr. Howard is an agent of the APPEAL, but requested us not to publish all the contents of his present letter, so this will suffice to make known he has been prostrated by sickness and is getting convalescent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Visit of Colored Masons to Worcester.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 25, 1878.

The several subordinate lodges of colored Masons of this city, working under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Rhode Island, celebrated St. John's Day, yesterday, by making a visit to their brethren in Worcester, Mass., a great many persons accompanied by the North Attleboro Brass Band, twenty-six pieces, participating in the excursion and celebration:

The several lodges of the city and State and Golgotha Commandery, Knights Templers, King David Lodge of Worcester received the brethren.

A grand parade was made through the principal streets, oration and banquet in the evening concluded the exercises.

Harmony Lodge, No. 1, carried with them to Worchester their original charter, granted by th African Grand Lodge, No. 459, of A. F, and A. M. of Boston, Mass., May 11th, 1826, which, by request of the fraternity, was read by Grand Secretary Nicola, and the reading of it received with enthusiastic and long continued applause

The Providence Lodges reached home at 9 o'clock last night, and marched from the depot through Exchange Place, Dorrence, Westminster, Mathewson, Broad, Weybosset streets and Market square, to the hall on South Main street, where they were dismissed, all highly gratified with the results and incidents of the excursion.

J. H. B.

Council Bluffs, Kansas.

We have received from Peter C. Phillips of Council Bluffs, Kansas, the proceedings of the formation of a Colored Masonic Lodge in that place, under the auspices of the Colored Grand Lodge of Missouri. The Most Worshipful Moses Dickson, Grand Matter, officiated at its formation. A lengthy extract from a Council Bluffs paper is clipped out and sent us for publication in the PACIFIC APPEAL for which Brother Phillips has our thanks. Our limited space precludes us from publishing it.

SAN JOSE CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 30.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:

There has not been news outside of the election since you were last down here. Francis Massey, the father of Mrs. Jacob Overton, died in this city June 15th. He was long a resident of Watsonville as well as San Jose, and was widely known as an old Californian, throughout the State.

When the next term of the public schools open next week colored children are to be admitted in the white schools. Some of our people don't like it, but all others think it a progressive and good move. More anon.

Yours, etc.,
J. O.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1876.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:

Congress is gone, and we are glad of it, and let all the people say, amen! It has come to be the most dangerous organization which ever undertook to make laws for a free people. Made up as the last one was, of ex-confederate officers, hungry Democrats, and mediocre Republicans, the country may well breathe easier, now it has gone to the tomb of the Capulets. One great danger from such a body is its ignorance. It does not know its own functions. The last Congress has seemed to ignore all distinctions and departments; has been ambitious to play the part of the law-making power, the executive power, all in one. It wanted to instruct the executive as to his use of the army; it wanted to sit as a court of review upon the action of its predecessor; it wanted to convert itself into a new electoral Commission. If it has not destroyed our gallant army, if it has not paid off the rebel war claims, if it has not unseated President Hayes, it has not been from want of modesty, but from failure to effect its own schemes. But, nothing but good of the dead; and a deader body than the late Congress it would be hard to find.

Work on the Washington Monument is to be begun at once. Congress has authorized $30.0 appropriation of $250,000, which is continued, to be used.

The reported memorial service over Confederate graves and at Southern Press Associations are full of the old time bitterness of anti-bellum years. If the American people are foolish enough to put the Democratic party into power, there is no doubt that hotheaded men will attempt to secure a rescinding of all the constitutional amendments relating to the war; to undo all that has been done, and make the treasure and blood expended all in vain. The new policy of conciliation has produced no sort of impression upon the South, except to confirm the people there in their notion of State's rights, and that the negro has no rights that a white man is bound to respect. A new crop of young men are coming to the front there, which outhorod all the Herods of the Confederacy. FAX.

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Cor. Market and Beale Streets.

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Sausage Cutters and Stuffers,

And a full assortment of

HARDWARE.

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Over five hundred in use in the State. Unquestionably the best Mill in use.

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Lawn Mowers.

The simplest and best cutting Mower in use.

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MOLIN'S CULTIVATORS.

HARROWS,

SULEY RAKES.

And all kinds of Farming and Garden tools.

Mining Tools a specialty.

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.

S. W. corner of Market and Beale Streets

SAN FRANCISCO.

DEATHS.

DIED—In San Jose, June 15th, Francis Massey, a native of Virginia, aged 72 years.

Toledo, Ohio: Springfield, Mass. and Washington, D. C., papers, please copy.

MASONIC NOTICE.

At the Annual Communication of the SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, for the State of California, held corner of Jackson and Powell sts. in the City of San Francisco, on the 23d day of June, A. L. 5878, the following brethren were duly elected Grand Officers for the year, and subsequently installed and proclaimed as such:

JOHN A. BARBER, M. W. G. M.
IGNATIUS E. BARTON, R. W. G. D. M.
DEVAL DOUGLASS, R. W. G. S. W.
DAVID WINSTON, R. W. G. J. W.
BARNEY FLETCHER, G. T.
ISAAC E. TRIPLETT, G. S.

APPOINTED OFFICERS.

REV. ADAM E. SMITH, Grand Chaplain.
W. W'M J. SIMMONS, Grand Orator.
W. THEODOR A. LEE, Grand Standard Bearer.
W. THOMAS RANDOLPH, Grand Sword Bearer.
W. ANTHONY OSBORNE, Grand Bible Bearer.
The W. THOMAS DUSTIN, Grand Lecturer.
The W. CHARLES H. FISHER, Grand Marshal.
The W. CHARLES A. GRIFFITH, Senior Deacon.
The W. PETER POWERS, Junior Deacon
The W. JAMES H. RIKER, Grand Pursuivant.
GEORGE H. ASHE, Grand Tyler.

STANDING COMMITTEES On Masonic Jurisprudence.

GEORGE A. DEVLIN.
JAS. E FRANCIS.
C. H. FISHER.
R. WILKINSON.
A. F. HOLLAND.

Foreign Correspondence.

PETER ANDERSON.
R. A. CHRISTOPHER.
WM. B. HILLERY.
A. F. HOLLAND.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents and affixed thereto the seal of the Grand Lodge, at San Francisco, this 4th day of July, A. D. 1878, A. L. 5878.

I. N. TRIPLETT,
Grand Sec'y.

L. S.

Residence 724 Linden st., P. O Box 770.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

309 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The Family Hotel.

Rooms, with Board ..... $3.00 per Day.
A limited number of Rooms, with Board, $2.50 per Day.

Suits of Rooms with Board, from $5 to $12 per day, according to size and location.

☞ Rooms can be secured by telegraph.

JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

Loom Store SIMON GREENWALD.
LEWIS GERSTLE.

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.

310 and 312 Sansome street.

San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

ORLEANS HOTEL.

THE dining-room of this hotel will be closed for a few days for repairs. The lodging department will remain open for the accommodation of the public. Hotel and furniture to rent. For particulars apply on the premises or of

SAMUEL POORMAN.
No. 100 J Street.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, NO. 22 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon canvers there. He also has another 40-foot steam launch, for Mr. Blythe, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 22 Mission street.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1878, trains will run as follows:

From SAN QUENTIN Ferry, foot of Market street:
WEEK DAYS—7.15, 8.15, 9.40 A. M., 1.45, 4.00, 5.05 and 6.15 P. M., for San Rafael.
SUNDAYS—10.00 A. M., 1.45, 4.00, 5.05 and 6.15 P. M., for San Rafael; for San Francisco via Ohilo Ferry.
WEEK DAYS—6.30, 8.30 9.00, 11.30 A. M., and 3.15, 5.00 and 6.15 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8.30, 11.15 A. M., and 1.45 and 4.30 P. M.

From SAUCELITO FERRY, foot of Davis street, 8.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for All points between Saucelito and San Rafael. (Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via this Ferry—Week days, 7.00 A. M.; Sundays, 6.45 P.M.)

8.15 A. M. via San Quentin Ferry, Market street Ferry daily, except Sunday. Through train for Duncan Mills and Way Stations. (Stage leaves Duncan Mills every morning except Monday for Fort Ross. Timber Cove Salt Point, Bowart's Point, Gualala, Anchor Bay, Mendocino City, Hoppe's Cove, Navarro Ridge, Mendocino City, Hoppe and Elliott's.) Through to this train from Duncan Mills arrive in San Francisco at 12.10, noon.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.

8.00 A. M. via Saucelito Ferry, Davis street, for Duncan Mills and Way Stations. Returning, arrives in San Francisco at 5.15 P. M. Fares for the round trip—To Cloverdale, $5; Tomales $3; Duncan Mills, $4.

JNO. W. DOHERTY, Gen'l Manager.
W. H. PRICE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

SAUCELITO FERRY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Sunday, April 7, 1878, a new and commodious steamer will leave as follows:

San Francisco, Foot of Davis street.	Saucelito.
9 45 a m	7 55 a m—RR
11 00 a m	9 30 a m
12 30 p m	1 00 p m
5 30 p m—RR	3 30 p m

SUNDAY TIME.

8 00 a m—RR	9 00 a m
10 00 a m	11 00 a m
12 00 m	1 00 p m
3 00 p m	3 30 p m
4 30 p m	5 45 p m
6 30 p m	7 45 p m—RR

On Monday an extra trip from San Francisco at 7 00 a. m. On Saturday, extra trip from Saucelito at 6 15 p. m. This trip at 2 p m on Saturday.

LANDS for sale in lots to suit. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 220 Sansome street, or of Marcus Dodge & Co., No. 402 Pine street.

FRANCIS AVERY, Sup't.

SAUCELITO BAKERY,

ALSO DEALERS IN

FINE WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

RAMBAUD & CO., Props.

GREENE'S HOTEL,

At Ferry Landing, SAUSELITO.

Good table, clean rooms and prices to suit the times.

Bar supplied with the choicest of liquors.

JACOB SNELL, Propr.

VICTOR'S

Livery and Boarding Stable,

SAUCELITO, CAL.

V. GUERINEAU, PROPRIETORS.

Buggies to be had at all hours.

All orders left at the stable will be promptly attended to.

R. J. TECHAU. P. D. JESSEN.

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SUMMER STREET,

Near Kearny, between Pine and California. S. F.

Choicest Eastern and California Oysters, Clams, and all kinds of Shell Fish.

Terrapin Stews, Shrimp and Crab Salads, Deviled Crabs, Clam Chowder.

Private accomodations for Families and parties up-stairs. Refreshments and Meals at all hours. The Best of all that the Markets afford.

Wines, Liquors, Good Cigars, English Ale and Porter.

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Burglar-Proof Locks, Carpenters' Tools, Pocket and Table Cutlery,

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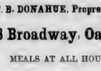
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MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

☞ Private Oyster Rooms for Ladies.



Music Furnished.

FRED'K K. KRAUS'S celebrated Brass and String Band is prepared to play for picnics, balls, parties, exhibitions, conventions, etc., on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms. All orders may be left at his residence, 1031 Mcallister st., or at the box office of the Bella Union Theater, Kearny street, near Washington. All ba

SACRAMENTO.

Boarding and Lodging.

MRS. HATTIE G. MURRELS WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the traveling public that she has taken the large and commodious house 127 Fifth Street, between M and N, Sacramento City, and fitted it up as a first-class boarding house for permanent or transient boarders. Terms the most moderate and to suit the times. A share of patronage is solicited.

LADIES!

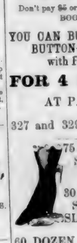
Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-nailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS,

AT P. KELLY'S,

327 and 329 Bush St., S. F.



75 CASES NOW IN STORE IN FIVE WIDTHS.

30 DOZEN OF NEW STYLE SANDLE SLIPPERS at $3 50.

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

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Near Post Street.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

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N. W. CORNER OF BROADWAY AND POWELL STS.

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN T PANTLIND.

To the Public:

I was wounded in my leg in the battle at Fort Anderson in 1864, which left me with a running sore on the bone, between the knee and the ankle. I was treated by many eminent physicians in the United States without success. I went to Paris, and leading physicians there told me that if I had the wound treated it would go into my blood and then kill me; but, in November, 1876, after suffering for twelve years, at the request of J. S. McCue, I commenced using DR. AH FUNG'S CHINESE OINTMENT, and I take pleasure in saying to the world under oath that my leg has been entirely cured, and that my health is as good to-day as it ever was. I am living at present at the S. E. cor. of Dupont and Geary streets, and will take pleasure in explaining the effect of this wonderful ointment to any one who may see fit to call on me.

JNO. T. PANTLIND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23, 1877.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
City and County of San Francisco, }

J. T. Pantlind, being duly sworn, says on oath he is a resident of said city and county, and above the age of twenty-one years; and that he has carefully read the foregoing card, and the same is true of his own knowledge.

J. T. PANTLIND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1877.

OSCAR T. SHUCK,
Notary public.

[SEAL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE—

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, do gratifully tender you the benefit of the following testimonials:

We have used your Chinese Ointment on our horses, and take pleasure in saying that it is as good a salve or ointment as could be wished for, as it cures all sores that it is used upon; and as it cures all sores that it is used upon; and as for Quarter-cracks, Scratches, Galds, and Old Sores, it cannot be excelled.

Yours truly,

C. S. CRITTENDEN, Dexter Stables, 321 and 323 Bush st.
DES. E. HARRIS, 128 Sixth st.
W. E. HIDGE, St. Lawrence Stables, 313 Sutter st.
JOHN H. HOWE, 204 and 206 Sansome st.
W. F. LAMBERT, Folsom st
LOT D. SLOCUM, Sutter st.
McCORD & MALONE, Fashion Stable, 16 Sutter st.
H. H. CONNELLY, Manager Goodenough Horse thoe Co.
ROE ALLEN, Hyselens Stables.
WM. FISHER, Livery Stable, Calistoga.
WM. BARNARD, Livery Stable, San Rafael.
WM. WHITE, San Rafael, formerly of the Fashion Stable, San Francisco.

HALF MOON BAY, May 13, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE—

Please send me one box of your Chinese Ointment for horse. You can say that I recommend it as the best medicine for sores on horses in the world, and must be tried to be good for man as it is for horses. Yours truly,

VICTOR GUERRERO.

SAUCELITO, June 2, 1876.

MR. H. F. WARNER, Druggist, S.E. corner Montgomery and Bush streets.

Dear Sir: I, Gerhard Mensing, humanity prompts me to write you and send a testimonial of benefits I have received from the use of one box of McCue's Chinese Ointment, which I see by the Coast Chinese Ointment, which I see by the Coast Chinese Ointment, which I see by the Coast

A NOBLE WORK

THE GREAT

PICTORIAL

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1,050 Illustrations.

10,000 References.

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath school teachers in fulfilling the duties here enjoined and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are entrusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gomenclogion matter. It is printed on Excellent paper from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who can meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a great want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition of the student with and conversations of men in his beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 50 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair; Preventing It from Falling Off, and Eradicating All Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

No. 50 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 50½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—OR—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

VEGETINE

H. H. BLACK & CO.

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

851 853 and 855 Market St.,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO

Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Pierce, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!!

The only cure being the Specific charge, which is one to two large bottles, are small.

In Price to a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

In fact, it is safe to say he has a true bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

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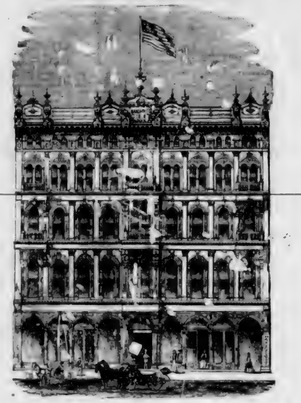
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One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence. It furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world reliable information concerning matters pertaining to the craft, seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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Some of you [illegible] it, and we pity you. You have tried every remedy but the ONE destined, by the immortal earth, to supersede all similar concoctions. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds foisted on the public as a certain cure but

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Thousands of people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

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NEWELL'S PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure YOU, if there is anything. Healing and cleansing in its effects—nothing from it but pleasant to the taste—entirely harmless under all circumstances.

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This valuable preparation, containing as a highly concentrated form all the properties of Jamaica Ginger has become one of the most popular domestic remedies for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable in all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the evanescent effects that follow the use or spirits of any kind.

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It gives immediate relief to nausea, caused by riding on a railroad car, or by sea sickness, or change of climate. It is also valuable as an external application for sprains, rheumatism, bruises, etc.

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Are the PERFECTLY PURE and Highly Concentrated Extracts from Fresh Fruits, prepared with great care. They are put up in superior style, and in a bottle containing TWICE AS MUCH as the ordinary brands of

Comparing quality and contents, none others are nearly so cheap.

Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

The Standard Flavoring Extracts

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar nature, but for a more economical reason each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

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AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such diseases, and need other or similar remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

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By using according to directions,

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These two proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most speedy remedy known. They contain a minority of other remedies, but are entirely vegetable. They are of a pleasant character. They stimulate the liver, and the digestive organs, so impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor, by assisting the digestive they add health and vigor to the frame. They are adopted to all ages and sexes, and are a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of [illegible] contracted in a malarious climate. For Dysentery, in small doses, they [illegible] equal.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XV. NO 46. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878. WHOLE NO. 898

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

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The Delegates to the Convention.

The following are the names and political classification of the Delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention. They have been carefully compared with the lists forwarded to the Secretary of State. A summing up of the classification shows: 91 Non-Partisans, 81 Workingmen, 11 Republicans, 7 Democrats and 2 who are independent of all political parties or combinations.

AT LARGE.

First District—Non-Partisans—M. Estee, John S. Hager, J. F. Hoge, J. W. Winans, John F. Miller, Eugene Casserly, S. M. Wilson, W. H. L. Barnes.

Second District—James E. Hale, J. M. Porter, Walter Van Dyke, H. H. Haight, Hugh M. Large, Wm. Ghoenshir, J. B. Hall, Henry Edgerton.

Third District—L. D. Bolcher, Benjamin Shurtleff, W. F. Heintz, W. J. Tinnin, Marion Biggs, John M. Kelly, A. P. Overton, J. McMinnatar.

South District—Byron Waters, Anson B. Martin, George W. Schell, Geonge Lee Smith, J. J. Ayres, J. Mansfield, F. D. Tuley, W. J. Graves.

COUNTY DELEGATES.

Alameda—John G. McCallum, J. V. Webster, W. Hawkins, Daniel Inman, A. Campbell, Jr., N. P.

Amador—John A. Eagon, W. H. Prouty, N. F.

Butte—Josiah Beecher, M. R. C. Pelham, R. P.

Contra Costa—H. Mills, Rep.

Calaveras—J. B. Lewis, Dem.

Colusa—B. D. Glascock, N. P.

Del Norte—Patrick Hendricks, N. P.

El Dorado—Henry Larkin, W.

Fresno—S. A. Holmes, D.

Humboldt—W. J. Sweasey, W.

Kern—V. A. Gregg, Rep.

Lake—A. B. Neal, Ind.

Los Angeles—Edward Evey, J. P. West, W. [illegible]

W. V. E. Howard, Dem.

Marin—Hugh Walker, W.

Mendocino—J. O. Townsend, N. P.

Monterey—N. G. Wyatt, W.

Napa—Robert Cronch, Rep.

Nevada—C. W. Cross, John T. Wicks, Dem.

John McCoy, Hamlet Davis, W.

Placer—J. B. Batt, J. A. Flicher, N. P.

Sacramento—James Caples, T. I. D. Mc-Farland, Thomas McConnell, A. C. Freeman, R. [illegible], N. P.

San Benito—E. Rason, N. P.

San Bernardine—R. S. Ewing, N. P.

San Diego—Eli T. Blackmer, Rep.

San Francisco—Clitus Barbour, Charles J. Beerstecher, Peter Dell, John D. Condon, Patrick T. Dowling, Lake Doyle, Simon J. Farrel, Jacob H. Freid, Joseph O. Gorman, William F. Grace, Thomas Harrison, Conrad Herold, William P. Hughey, Peter J. Joyce, Bernard F. Kenny, Chas. R. Kleins, Raymond Lavigne, John F. Lindow, Thomas Morris, Henry Nenmaber, Thorwald Nelson, Charles C. O'Donnell, James O. Sullivan, Jason C. Reynolds, Charles S. Ringgold, H. S. Smith, John C. Stedman, Chas. [illegible], Leogarice [illegible] Dem.

San Joaquin—D. E. Terry, Justice Schomp, David Lewis, T. W. E. Hitchcock, N. F.

San Luis Obispo—George Steele, N. F.

San Mateo—W. S. Moffat, W.

Santa Barbara—Judge Fayeott, N. P.

Santa Clara—Thomas H. Laine, E. Smith, B. McComas, J. B. Woller, N. P.; D. W. Herrington, W.

Santa Cruz—D. Tuttle, W.

Solano—J. M. Dudley, Joel A. Harvey, S. G. Hilborn, Rep.

Sonoma—G. A. Johnson, J. M. Charles, W. W. Moreland, C. V. Stuart, N. P.

Stanislaus—T. D. Heiskell, W.

Sutter—George Obleyer, N. P.

Sierra—J. E. Turner, N. P.

Tehama—H. C. Wilson, N. P.

Tulare—J. C. Brown, Dem.

Tuolumne—John Walker, Dem.

Ventura—G. O. Roney, W.

Yolo—John Rhodes, Rep.

Yuba—D. H. Cowles, J. F. McNutt, N. P.

JOINT COUNTY DELEGATES.

Alpine, El Dorado—G. Hunter, J. E. Dean, W.

Amador and San Joaquin—W. L. Dudley, N. P.

Butte, Plumas and Lassen—A. H. Chapman, N. F.

Calaveras and Tuolumne—R. M. Lampton, N. F.

Contra Costa and Marin—Thomas H. Estey, N. F.

Mendocino, Humboldt and Del Norte—J. N. Barton, Dem

Napa, Lake and Sonoma—H. C. Boggs, N. P.

Plumas and Lassen—E. F. Soule, W.

Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus—L. F. Jones, Rep.

Mariposa and Merced—G. M. Hardwick, Ind.

Mono and Inyo—Patrick Reddy, N. P.

Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz—W. P. White, W.

Nevada and Sierra—E. Barry, W.

San Bernardino and San Diego—Horace G. Bailey, N. P.

Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity and Shasta—D. C. Stevenson, N. P.

San Francisco and San Mateo—L. D. Morse, W.

Solano and Yolo—C. F. Reed, Rep.

Siskiyou and Modoc—J. Berry, N. P.

Shasta and Trinity—A. R. Andrews, N. P.

Sutter and Yuba—J. H. Keys, N. F.

The Workingmen won the fight, but the returning boards have counted us out, and we have no Supreme Court to count us in. Victory enough; only two-thirds of the State organized, and we have over one-half of all the votes. Organization will give us the State by twenty thousand.

Read This.

The Chinese Ointment and Remedy are compounded from vegetable and mineral matter produced in China, and compounded and put up by the dainty hands of American girls; consequently the Chinamen have no more to do with it than they have with the tea we drink, which is always good if it comes from the hands of your sweetheart, wife or mother.

P. KELLY, the renowned Theatrical Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, Nos. 827 and 829 Bush Street, will no doubt get the Medal from the Mechanics' Institute Fair for the superb ladies' and children's gaiters, fine calf boots, etc., which he has had on exhibition during the Fair at the Pavilion, Eighth and Mission Streets.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

☞ YOUTHS' DIRECTORY, 1437 Howard street, (maintained by voluntary contributions); free shelter and intelligence bureau for friendless boys seeking work. Good lads for any service, furnished without charge to employers or employees. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. A. P. DIETZ, Supt.

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Proprietors of the Dining Department.

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All legal business attended to promptly.

SAUCELITO EXPRESS WAGON AND PARCEL DELIVERY,

Passengers, baggage, etc. delivered to any point with dispatch at prices to suit the times.

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Having re-stocked my Stable I am prepared to furnish parties with

Carriages, Buggies and Saddle horses on reasonable terms.

ALL KINDS OF CORDWOOD AND BUILDING BRICKS FOR SALE.

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SAUSALITO, near Ferry Leading.

Pleasant Family Resort. Piano for use of Guests. Rooms with or without Board. Meals at all hours.

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Office, No. 413 Bush Street;

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CHINESE OINTMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

—GOOD FOR—

Diseases incident to Man and Beast, and for Family Use, this Medicine has no Equal.

DIRECTIONS.—For Cuts, Galls, Sprains and Flesh Wounds of any kind, take out a portion of the powder from the can, as much as is desired for immediate use; place in a can and mix with Castor Oil to a thickness of thick paste. Cleanse the wound (if dirty) with Castile Soap and warm water, then apply the Ointment; after which apply once a day, without the use of water.—After the wound is once cleansed, washing or the use of water is strictly objectionable.

For sprains of the Joints and Cords, apply the Ointment to the part affected twice, daily, without washing. Old Sores, containing proud flesh, it will be necessary to apply burnt alum and cover over with Ointment, in which case, wash with warm water and Castile Soap once a day, until the proud flesh is removed; after which, dress the sore once a day with Ointment, without the use of water, until it is healed.

For Callouses or Enlargements, first shave the hair close to the skin; paint the part enlarged with Tincture of Iodine, once a day, for two days; after which, paint with the Ointment for two days, then wash the Ointment off, and again apply the Iodine, changing every two days, until the desired effect is produced.

For Scratches or Cracked Heels, (for which the Ointment has a specialty,) wash the leg clean, and apply the Ointment twice a day; use as little washing as possible after the first application, and a speedy cure is guaranteed.

Mix no more of the powder than will be used in a week, as it will cake if allowed to remain any longer.

We have used this Ointment with unfailing success in case of nail in the foot without laying up the animal. After removing the nail, cut the foot out until it can be cleansed thoroughly with a small syringe; then fill the cavity with thick Ointment; cleanse the wound every night, and apply fresh Ointment; keep a sponge packed into the bottom of the foot to keep in the Ointment.

The Chinese Ointment is a sure cure for Granulated Eyelids, and should be mixed to the consistency of a thin paste.

THE GREAT

CHINESE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS,

Sore Throat, Headaches,

AND A SURE RELIEF FOR ALL PAINS.

Every Family Should Keep a Bottle

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

For an Adult, One tablespoonful three times a day, before eating.

For Children, 10 to 15 years, one teaspoonful; 5 to 10 years, half teaspoonful; infants, 20 drops; to be shaken before taken.

For persons attacked with sudden headaches, colic, or other pains, repeat the dose every half hour, until relief is accomplished.

For Epizootic in horses, give one-fourth of this bottle, in one pint of water; use as a drench, twelve hours apart, one immediate relief will be afforded.

For sudden attacks of Colic, Bots, Inflamation, or, in fact, any sudden attack, give one bottle, which is guaranteed to give immediate relief, and as soon as the animal is relieved he will show the locality of the disease.

This medicine does not cure everything but is sure relief for all pain.

AH FUNG'S

Great Chinese's

FAMILY BARBER POWDER

Has no superior for Infant's Chafing, or Grown People's Tender Faces, Chapped Skin, or Ingrown Beard.

DIRECTION.—Use as any other Powder, having the skin as dry as possible.

SAUCELITO FERRY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

On and after Sunday, April 7, 1878, a swift and commodious steamer will leave as follows:

San Francisco, Foot of Davis street.	Sausalito.
8 45 a m	7 45 a m—RR
11 0 a m	9 30 a m
12 30 p m	1 00 p m
3 30 p m—RR	4 30 p m
SUNDAY TIME.	
8 00 a m—RR	9 00 a m
10 00 a m	11 00 a m
12 00 m	1 00 p m
2 00 p m	3 00 p m
4 30 p m	5 45 p m
6 30 p m	7 45 p m—RR

On Monday an extra trip from San Francisco at 7 00 a. m. On Saturday, extra trip from Sausalito at 6 15 p. m. This trip at 3 p. m. Saturday.

LANDS for sale in lots to suit. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 320 Sansome street, or of MAURICE DORE & Co., No. 410 Pine street.

FRANCIS AVERY, Sup't.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1878, trains will run as follows:

From SAN QUENTIN Ferry, foot of Market street, WEEK DAYS—7.15, 8.15, 9.30 a. m.; 1.45, 4.00, 6.30 p. m. for San Rafael. SUNDAYS—8.00, 9.30, 11.30 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

From SAUCELITO FERRY, foot of Davis street, WEEK DAYS—8.30, 9.30, 11.30 a. m., and 3.15, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m. SUNDAYS—8.00, 11.30 a. m., and 4.45 and 6.30 p. m.

Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via the Ferry—WEEK DAYS—8.45, 9.45, 11.45 a. m., and 3.30, 5.15, 6.45 p. m. SUNDAYS—9.00, 11.30 a. m., and 4.45 and 6.30 p. m.

Trains leave San Quentin Ferry, Market street for San Francisco via the Ferry—WEEK DAYS—8.45, 9.45, 11.45 a. m., and 3.30, 5.15, 6.45 p. m. SUNDAYS—9.00, 11.30 a. m., and 4.45 and 6.30 p. m.

Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via the Ferry—WEEK DAYS—8.30, 9.30, 11.30 a. m., and 3.15, 5.00 and 6.30 p. m. SUNDAYS—8.00, 11.30 a. m., and 4.30 p. m.

8.15 a. m. to San Quentin Ferry, Market street only, except Sunday, for Tamalpais and Mill Valley. Returning arrive in San Francisco at 5.30 p. m.

1.45 p. m. via San Quentin Ferry, Market street only, for Tamalpais and Mill Valley. Returning arrive in San Francisco at 5.30 p. m.

8.00 p. m. via San Quentin Ferry, Davis street, for Tamalpais, arrive in San Francisco at 9.15 p. m. Fare to the round trip—Ferries, $1; Cars, $2; Tamalpais to San Rafael, 50 cts.

THOS. W. DOHERTY, General Manager. W. H. PRICE (Gen'l Ticket Agent.

TAMALPAIS

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

OPPOSITE TAMALPAIS HOTEL, SAN RAFAEL

EVERYTHING FIRST CLASS.

Barges Reasonable. Fine Horses Constantly on Hand and for Sale.

G. LACEY, PROPRIETOR.

TIME TABLE ON REVERSE.

EVERY FARMER

Should have at least One Authority on Veterinary. (What's to the best.)

HE SHOULD HAVE A MEDICINE CHEST CONTAINING AT LEAST

8 oz. Chloroform.
8 oz. Ether.
8 oz. Spts. Ammonia.
4 oz. Camphor.
8 oz. Laudanum.
8 oz. Aloes.
Half gal. Castor Oil.
Half gal. Raw Linseed Oil.
Half doz. Boxes Chloride Ointment (for Horses.)
Half doz. Boxes Chinese Remedy (for Internal use.)

All the above is useful for man or beast, and necessity demands that all thinking people should keep them, as the use of a little medicine in time will save life, when with delay it cannot be saved.

J. B. McCUE.

J. BLAKE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

(Under Red Men's Hall)

No. 320 POST STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general, that he is well prepared to make up and dress up the fashionable petkin at lowrates than any first-class tailor in San Francisco.

THE

Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Cor. Sansome & Bush Streets, S. F.

CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

THIS is the most centrally located hotel, being within two blocks of the principal Banks, Mercantile Houses, Railroad Offices and Theatres. It contains one the largest, most convenient, and pleasant of any hotel in the city.

This House has become noted for its excellent table, as it is unexcelled by that of any on the Pacific coast. The hotel has recently been repainted and refurnished throughout. Each floor is well supplied with all the modern improvements for extinguishing fires.

To business men, tourists, families, parties and the travelling public, the Cosmopolitan offers unexceptional inducements, namely, convenience combined with comfort, and moderate charges. The hotel has all the latest improvements, including one of Miller's Patent Safety Elevators. The proprietor having been in the business on this coast for the past twenty years, has studied the wants of the public, and takes the opportunity to thank them for their liberal patronage, and trusts that, by careful attention to their wants, he will be favored with the same in the future.

Board and Room, $1, $1.50 and $2 per day.

☞ The Hotel Coach and carriages will be on hand at the arrival of boats, steamers and railroad trains, to convey passengers to the hotel and through the city. tf.

Frank F. Taylor,

No. 299 Montgomery St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Practices in all the Courts in this State.

N. CURRY & BROTHER,

No. 522 SANSOME STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY description of BUGGY AND MOULE-LEADING SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

IVY MARKET.

SAUCELITO.

B. P. PEARSON, Proprietor,

and Dealer in

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

OF ALL KINDS.

Also, LARD, VEGETABLES and MURRAY'S Butter

All orders promptly attended to, and guaranteed to any part of town.



Men, Attention!!

☞ Parties having horses they want to

Send to PASTURE

should send them to

Corte Madera Farm.

We make the care of tender-footed horses a specialty. Our farm is the Asylum of the lame horse. We are prepared to winter stallions, fine road or race horses.

WE HAVE THE BEST PLACE FOR ROAD MARES AND COLTS ON THE COAST.

We undertake the care of lame horses. No cure no pay.

For particulars address J. S. McCUE, box 835, or apply to Dexter Stable, Bush St., between Sansome and Montgomery, S. F.

Dr. J. SILVESTER.

N. W. CORNER OF BROADWAY AND POWELL STS.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, July 20, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Ourselves.

We would call attention to our list of new advertisements which appear this week. Over two columns in one week is a thing to be proud of, to call attention to, and shows that the PACIFIC APPEAL, as an advertising medium, is being appreciated by the business public. If our friends in this city and in the interior of the State will exert themselves and double our subscription list—which is at present equal to any paper of its class in the State—we will be enabled to improve the APPEAL and give a much greater and varied selection of reading matter, thus extending its field of usefulness. Friends, will you do it?

Complimentary Dinner to Hon. J. H. Smyth, Minister to Liberia.

In our issue of last week we made reference to a complimentary dinner given to Hon. J. H. Smyth by the colored citizens of Washington, on the evening of June 24th, previous to his leaving for the field of his future operations as minister to Liberia. Knowing that our readers are deeply interested in anything that concerns those of their own race who are thus honored, we condense the following further account of it from our latest exchanges :

Professor Richard T. Greener presided, with the guest of the evening on his right and the Hon. Joseph H. Rainey on his left. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock and the cloth was removed at 12, when the toasts were drank and responded to as follows : Our Honored Guest, Minister Smyth spoke as follows : Mr. L. H. Douglass who sat on his right, he said, was the first person who broached his appointment. Frederick Douglass and Senator Ransom were the two individuals to whom special obligations were due for their aid in the matter. For six years, first through his professional duties, he had been a personal friend of the Honored Senator, who expressed himself glad of the opportunity to rise above party to recognize worth. It was most ard proper that commercial relations between the Republic of Liberia and America should be fostered, and he would aim to do his duty in that direction. Our Country, F. G. Barbadoes. The Colored man in Business, R. C. Douglass. Immigration, Hon. J. H. Rainey. And right here, without meaning to be invidious of the other speakers, we give the following extract from the response of Mr. Rainey to the above toast. He said that what the race lacked was opportunity. When colored men have opportunities given them they must rise shining as bright as the sun of the Anglo Saxons. Our readers, we know, will fully indorse this remark. The history of the numerous colored statesmen that have sprung up in the country since the colored race was guaranteed the right of suffrage fully attest its truthfulness. Our Sister epublic—Liberia, Mr. Wilson. The Post Office Department. Mr. Anderson. South Carolina, T. J. Minton. Virginia, Mother of Presidents and Diplomats, Mr. Adams. The Negro in the rebellion, Lewis H. Douglass. District of Columbia, J. A. Johnson. Colored Press, Mr. Crumwell. Medical Profession, Dr. Augusta. Future of the Race, W. E. Matthews. Howard University, F. J. Shadd. The Future of the Republican party, Judge Gibbs. The Old North State, the adopted home of the guest we honor, Mr. Otey. A letter was read from Marshal Douglass regretting his inability to be present. After a valedictory from Minister Smyth, the company, at twenty minutes to 3—after singing "Auld Lang Syne,"—separated, with a hearty *bon voyage* to the distinguished guest.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1876.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL :

The Rip Van Winkles have awakened from their long sleep, and the monument now is ready to be completed—preparations are being made to commence the work at once.

Ben Butler has turned philosopher and is hunting after the missing link between himself and his seat in the White House. A desire to be President makes a greater fool of a man than anything else except courting his fourth wife. Butler slings dirt at both parties as a member of the Potter committee, is sweet with laborers, crispins, and socialists, and fancies he is booked for Governor of the old Bay State—and keeps his crooked eye on the Presidency in 1880. His attack is serious—whether the patient will kill the cause he has espoused, or vice versa, is a question that the future and the political undertaker must settle.

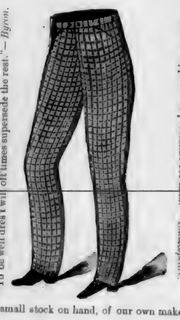
One apparent fact now confronting the north, is the fixed determination on the part of the south to force upon the country the payment of rebel war claims. The action of Democrats in the last Congress had a very suspicious leaning in this direction, but the introduction of an amendment to the Constitution to forever prohibit such payment, was the occasion for sixty-two southern Democrats to place themselves squarely on the record in favor of paying all southern war claims. With a near certainty of a Democratic majority in the Senate, it is wise to consider this question and see to it that none but true and loyal men are returned to Congress. With the depressed condition of our industries, it is not a pleasant anticipation, that we and our children may be oppressed by the taxgatheror to pay the claims of those who fought for four years to destroy the union.

The soldiers who risked all for the old flag, will do well to remember that the day is near at hand, unless they are keenly on the alert, when they will need to ask a Democratic Congress to remove their disabilities. Nor is this all. The action of the Democratic House of last winter in relation to pensions, is but the precursor of an advance movement against the pensioning of any more invalid soldiers of the late war. The fifteen thousand pension agents in the country, who have prepared the cases of thousands of disabled soldiers, discover a disposition in the legislation of the last House to prevent filing any more pension claims of any kind. In the near future the gray and the blue will confront each other in Congress with the gray holding the vantage ground. Every union soldier should awake to the danger of the hour. FAX.

Nicoll the Tailor.

We would call special attention to the advertisement of NICOLL, (the Tailor.) Mr. Nicoll knows the value of advertising, as will be seen by his advertisement which appears in our columns this week. His stock is not to be surpassed by anything of its line in our city, and his prices are as low, if not lower, than any other establishment of its kind in our State. Call, examine, purchase and be convinced.

THE ONLY HOUSE in the city that receives fresh patterns and New York and Paris Fashions weekly. Samples, with instructions for self-measurement sent free.



"To be well drest will oft times supersede the rest."—*Byron.*

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy ; rich, not gaudy ;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—*Shakespeare.*

FINEST STOCK OF WOOLENS IN THE WORLD.

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,

BRANCH OF NEW YORK,
505 MONTGOMERY STREET AND 18 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE QUICKEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST TAILOR IN THE WORLD.
PANTS TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS, AND SUITS IN ONE DAY, IF REQUIRED.

TO ORDER.		TO ORDER.
Pants, - - - - from $ 4.00		Black Doeskin Pants, - - - - from $7.00
Suits, - - - - - from $15.00		White Vests, - - from $3.00
Overcoats, - - from $15.00		Fancy Vests, - - from $6.00
Dress Coats, - - from $20.00		

A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length cut.

GRAND GALA DAY.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
Will be given at
Badger's Central Park, E. Oakland,
—ON—
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.

DUVALL'S Celebrated Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

COMMITTEE.

J. E. Francis, Wm. J. Simmons,
E. S. Wolfe, E. A. Clarke,
Daniel Gaynor, J. W. Osborne,
T. M. Grovers, R. E. Muir,
W. B. Mitchland, J. B.
John G. Fallier, Andrew Brown.
Thomas Solomon, Wm. Ector.
Horace Perkins, Chas. A. Griffith.
I. C. Wilson, Nath'l F. Williams.
C. S. Toll,

FLOOR MANAGER.—WM. H. ALEXANDER.

ADMISSION - - - - - - - - - 50 cents.
Children under twelve years, half price.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!

Thirteenth Industrial Exhibition,
San Francisco, Cal., 1878.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE HONOR to announce to the public, that the Thirteenth Grand Exhibition of Science, Art and Industry, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will open at the Pavilion, on Market, Eighth and Mission st's., on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,

Great and unusual attractions will be presented to visitors. Mining, Agricultural and other machinery will be in motion. Pacific Coast Manufactures, Minerals and products of the soil will be fully represented, besides many new and interesting novelties never before exhibited on this coast.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

Will be under the supervision of the San Francisco Art Association, a guarantee for excellence and completeness. Local art will be specially represented, as also works of noted foreign artists, selected from the private galleries of this city.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN

So popular heretofore, will be made still more attractive this year by the addition of many new features.

THE MUSIC.

Each afternoon and evening a first-class Instrumental Concert will be given by the best soloists and accomplished musicians of this city, with a daily change of programme of the best and most popular music.

No expense or pains will be spared by the management that will add to the comfort or convenience of visitors.

Applications for space or information can be obtained from the Secretary at the office, No. 27, Post street.

IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent.
J. B. CULVER, Secretary.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
203 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts
AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC,	BELGIC
Satury., Ty 13,	Tues., June 18,	Thurs., July 25,
Friday, Aug. 16,	Thurs. Sep. 12,	Wed. Oct. 16,
Sat'y, Nov. 16,	Tues., Dec. 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
DAVID D. COLTON, President.

PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company

THE COMPANY'S STEAMER WILL SAIL AT 11 o'clock, as follows :

CITY OF PEKING, - - - - - JULY 19

For YOKOHAMA and HONG-KONG.

ALASKA, - - - - - - - - JULY 19

For PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at Acapulco, San Jose De Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.

CITY OF PANAMA, - - - - - AUGUST 3

For VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE and TACOMA, connecting at Tacoma with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon.

TICKETS issued to European ports at reduced rates.

TICKETS to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates.

NEW ZEALANDIA, - - - - - AUGUST 8

At 12 o'clock noon, or on arrival of the English Mails for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.

$100 in Gold Coin will be charged for passage in upper saloon

CITY OF PANAMA, - - - - - JULY 30

For VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE and TACOMA, connecting at Tacoma with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon.

TICKETS must be purchased before 11 a. m. on day of sailing, at 214 Battery street.

For freight or passage apply at the Office, corner First and Brannan streets.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Agents.

LADIES !

Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-nailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS,

AT P. KELLY'S,

327 and 329 Bush St., S. F.



75 CASES NOW IN STORE IN FIVE WIDTHS.

30 DOZEN OF NEW STYLE SANDLE SLIPPERS at $3 50.

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

40 CASES OF GENTS' Congress Gaiters at $4.

SACRAMENTO.

Boarding and Lodging.

MRS. HATTIE G. MURRELS WOULD respectfully inform her friends and the revaling public that she has taken the large and commodious house 157 Fifth Street, between M and N, Sacramento City, and fitted it up as a first-class boarding house for permanent or transient boarders. Terms the most moderate and to suit the times. A share of patronage is solicited.

CITY HAT STORE.

NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
Constantly on hand all the latest styles

LINSLEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
Dealers in
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,
Manufacturers of
THE BEST YEAST POWDER
In the world.
Pure Spices, Coffees, etc.,
505 507 SANSOME STREET,
Niantic Building, SAN FRANCISCO.
Mch 11—1m.



Music Furnished.

FRED'K KRAUS'S celebrated Brass and String Band is prepared to play for picnics, balls, parties, exhibitions, conventions, etc., on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms. All orders may be left at his residence, 1031 McAllister st., or at the box office of the Bella Union Theater, Kearny street, near Washington. 3113m

Antelope Restaurant!

B. DONAHUE, Proprietor.

858 Broadway, Oakland

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Private Oyster Rooms for Ladies.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order
Sole Agent for Burtzler's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S
SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, NO. 22 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon curers there. He also has another 40-foot steam launch, for Mr. Blythe, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 22 Mission street.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco (Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets as follows :

8.30 A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Mayfield, Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Castroville, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

8.30 A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Mayfield, Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Soledad.

Stage connection made with this train at Santa Clara for Pacific Congress Springs.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Mayfield, Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Soledad.

Stage connection made with this train at Santa Clara for Pacific Congress Springs.

3.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Mayfield, Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Soledad.

Stage connection made with this train at Santa Clara for Pacific Congress Springs.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

8.30 A. M. Daily for Santa Cruz and Way Stations.

HALF MOON BAY, May 16, 1876.

MR. J. H. MCCUE :

Please send me one box of your Chinese Ointment for same. You can say that I recommend it as the best medicine for sores on horses in the world, and must be found to be appreciated. My horse on the rancho say it is as good for man as it is for horses. Yours truly,

VICTOR GUERRERO.

HAYWARD, June 3, 1876.

MR. H. P. WHEELER, Druggist, S.E. corner of Montgomery and Bush streets.

Dear Sir : A feeling of humanity prompts me to write you and send a testimonial of benefits I have received from the use of one box of McCue's Chinese Ointment, which I was led by the labels you are selling agent for. I am a carpenter by trade. In 1870 I burn my leg on the stove hook cold in it, and it turned to what is called running fever sore. I spent a considerable amount of money and time in Chicago, endeavoring to obtain relief. I also lost much time and spent some money on it here, but to no purpose. After four years suffering, by the advice of a friend I got one last of the Ointment, and inside of three months my leg was as well as ever. Parties told me that it would break out again, but it has been well for nearly one year, giving me no pains or any indications of again becoming unwholesome. I have used it on other sores for myself and others, with wonderful results. My box is empty. Enclosed please find one dollar, for which you will send me one more box, and oblige,

Yours,
JOSEPH R. MAGRATH, Carpenter
Sausalito, Cal.

SAN RAFAEL, Feb. 20, 1876.

MR. MCCUE.

Dear Sir : I have used your Chinese Remedy, for Epizootic, with perfect success. I have also seen it used for sudden attacks on horses, when it furnished immediate relief. I have also used it in my house for coughs and colds, and find it in my house for coughs and colds, and find it indispensable for both horse and cattle. You can use this over my signature, as I believe that in so doing I confer a favor on the public and benefit you. Yours,

W. M. WHITE.

The above is a testimonial from one of the oldest inhabitants in California. His connection with the Pavilion Stables, and his old, well known and popular place on California street, makes his name familiar to the public, and having kept stable for many years, makes his opinion one of value. MCCUE.

CALISTOGA, Jan. 2, 1876.

MR. JAMES MCCUE :

Send me another case of your Chinese Ointment ; it is unfathomable in my stable. You can publish this as a fact, that I consider the Ointment superior to any medicine in the world for sores, and especially for scratches or Cracked Heels. I have also tried the Chinese Remedy for sudden attacks, and find it just the thing, as it relieves the suffering at once, and enables a person to give some idea of the cause of the animal's sickness. I had one of my horses suddenly attacked with Colic, and I gave him one bottle, and in twenty minutes he was lying down perfectly quiet. The opium is just the thing that saddle men want.

Yours,
WM. FISHER.

MAZATLAN, MEXICO, March 17, 1876.

FRIEND DUNBAR : I arrived here safe and sound in seven and one-half days, and find some prospects of a speculation. I used the two bottles of Chinese Remedy, and I actually believe it will cure me. Can it be possible ? Inclosed please find money for one more bottle of the genuine Remedy. I hope you will send it promptly by Wells, Fargo & Co's express. Direct to "Wm. Thompson, Mazatlan, Mexico." Also, send some circulars and Mr. Thomson will take pains to get it into notice and use.

Yours truly,
WALTER S. DURKEE,

TESTIMONIAL OF JOHN T PANTLIND.

To the Public :

I was wounded in my leg in the battle at Fort Anderson in 1866, which left me with a running sore on the bone, between the knee and the ankle. I was treated by many eminent physicians in the United States without success. I went to Paris, and leading physicians there told me that if I had the wound treated it would go into my blood and then kill me ; but, in November, 1876, after suffering for twelve years, at the request of J. S. McCue, I commenced using DR. AM FUNG'S CHINESE OINTMENT, and I take pleasure in saying to the world under oath that my leg has been entirely cured, and that my health is as good to-day as it ever was. I am living at present at the S. F. cor. of Dupont and Geary streets, and will take pleasure in explaining the effect of this wonderful ointment to any one who may see fit to call on me.

JNO. T. PANTLIND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22, 1877.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco, } ss.

J. T. Pantlind, being duly sworn, says on oath he is a resident of said city and county, and above the age of twenty-one years ; and that he has carefully read the foregoing card, and the signed the same voluntarily and freely, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

J. T. PANTLIND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1877.

OSCAR T. SHUCK,
Notary public
[SEAL.]

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5, 1876.

MR. J. S. MCCUE :

Dear Sir : We, the undersigned, do gracefully tender you the benefit of the following testimonials :

We have used your Chinese Ointment on our horses, and take pleasure in saying that it is as good a salve or ointment as could be wished for. As it cures all sores that it is used upon ; and for Quarter-cracks, Scratches, Galds, and Old Sores, it cannot be excelled.

Yours truly.

C. S. CRITTENDEN,
Denver Stables, 221 and 223 Bush st.
BEN. E. HARRIS, 139 Sixth st.
W. E. RIDGE,
St. Lawrence Stables, 312 Sutter st.
JOHN H. HOWE, 501 and 506 Sansome st.
W. P. LAMBERT, Folsom st
LOT D. SLOCUM, Sutter st.
MCCORD & MALONE, Fashion Stable, 16 Sutter st.
H. H. CONNELLY, Manager Goodenough Horse Mkt Co.
BOE ALLEN, Yuriless Stables.
WM. FISHER, Livery Stables, Calistoga.
WM. BARNARD, Livery Stable, San Rafael.
WM. WHITE, San Rafael, formerly of the Pavilion Stable, San Francisco.

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Yours truly,
WALTER S. DURKEE,

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS

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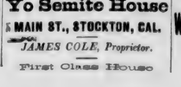


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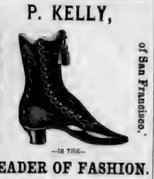
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ISAAC PHILLIPS, 304 Leonard St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Steppes of Central Asia.

The steppes are the bottoms of ancient seas which once rolled over a large portion of the continent of Asia, and which, when swept by storms, rise in tumultuous waves, not of water, but of sand, the particles of which might be likened to spray, but that they burn like sparks of fire. The terror inspired by these storms is such as to deter even the most adventurous merchant from traversing the steppes in summer, unless under the most pressing necessity. Their aspect, when covered with snow, is described as strangely awful and oppressive, exhibiting the expanse of the ocean without its animation, and the solitude of the Artic regions without their sublimity. Woe to the traveler who is overtaken by a snow storm in the steppes; his doom is inevitable, and bodies of troops which have ensayed the perilous task of marching across the steppes in winter have been overtaken and overwhelmed by a tempest of snow. Dreary as are the steppes in winter, their aspect in spring is not without a certain beauty. The vegetation is rapid, and they are clothed with short, vivid green grass, interspersed with scarlet poppies, wild tulips, yellow larkspurs, geraniums, and many kinds of cruciferous and leguminous plants. The oases of Central Asia afford a striking contrast to the surrounding desolation, and the cities which in past ages sprang up in these favored spots abounded in everything that could gratify the heart of an Asiatic. Even in their decay they possess attractions which excite the enthusiasm of travelers, and Bokhara, Balkh, Khoban, Samarcand, Khiva and Yashkend are still celebrated for their babbling streams, bubbling fountains, delightful gardens and deep umbrageous groves.

The Doctors Puzzled.

Dr. Daniel J. Brennan has reported to the faculty an interesting case which came to his notice a few weeks ago. He and other medical gentlemen are investigating the marvel, and express themselves most interested in the examination.

Three weeks ago the doctor was called to visit a young girl residing with her parents on Forsyth, near Delancey street. Her father is a cigar manufacturer, doing work in his home. The girl, who is scarcely eighteen years old, had but recently arrived in this country. To all outward appearances she is in the possession of excellent health. He cheeks have not as yet lost that roundness and ruddiness which marked the country lass, nor has her mild blue eye lost any of its sparkle and brightness. The doctor was puzzled when told that something terrible was the matter with her. The girl was unacquainted with the English language, and her symptoms were told to the doctor by her mother.

The girl is subject to a species of paralysis which makes rigid her arms and legs. At these times they become insensible to pain; pins and sharp-pointed instruments can be thrust into them without producing any feeling of pain or any sensation whatever.

"This, however, is not what I consider the strange feature of the case," said the doctor, for I have met with other people in a similar condition. I have a patient in Williamsburg—the wife of an ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn—who suffered for years with rigidity of the limbs, but she has so far overcome it that she can at will throw herself into that rigid state, and allow you to make a pin-cushion of her arms and legs. What I find strange about Miss Elinor is this: When she recovers from her death-like trance, she falls into a delirium—not a violent one—and while in that condition converses fluently in English, a language which she does not understand when in her normal state. Now, how comes this? Well, that is what I am try-to get at."

"Would tobacco cause such a situation as you describe?"

"I am puzzled," said the doctor, but interested. I will, if possible, find out all I can."

A regular watch is maintained over the girl and her condition from hour to hour is noticed and duly recorded. The case, without doubt, merits the attention which the savants are giving it.

The Fish Torpedo.

It is at Fiume, on the Adriatic, that Mr. Whitehead, the well-known inventor of the fish torpedo, has his principal factory. Scores of skilled laborers work there day and night at the manufacture of these terrible engines of destruction; and under his immediate supervision and continual experimenting this deadly weapon (which in the opinion oi many scientific men will in time totally supersede naval artillery) is daily undergoing modifications and improvements, which render it as near life-like in its attributes as it is in appearance when seen in motion under the water. So much does the fish torpedo resemble a porpoise or dolphin when self-propelled through the water at a little depth below the surface, that on one occasion, when Mr. Whitehead first began experimenting with them at Fiumo, a native sportsman, who happened to be on the beach, probably on the lookout for wild fowl, fired at one which was being tried at long range, but in a direction parallel with the shore. At another time Mr. Whitehead lost a torpedo, which, after a lapse of more than a year, he recovered, through some accidental casts of fisherman's nets, and which proved a valuable haul to them eventually when they took it to its original owner, although they were at first disappointed to find that the fish was a metal one. Some of the lookers-on, who had seen the haul at a distance, reported the capture of an enormous monster to the town folk.

The price of one of these fish torpedoes, as supplied to the British government, is about five hundred pounds. Her Majesty's store-ship, *Wye*, was very recently at Fiume, taking in an instalment of a quantity, for the supplying of which Mr. Whitehead is under contract with the government. When first the inventor experimented his fish torpedo the maximum speed attained by it was nine knots; the present ones go through the water for a given distance at the rate of sixteen to eighteen, and some are now in the course of construction by order of, and for the use of the Russian Government, which will travel at the hitherto unequaled speed of twenty-four knots. These latter will be of large dimensions, but the given distance at a maximum rate of speed will also be greater and the explosive matter contained in increased quantity. Each torpedo is tested before delivery, of course only as regards its propelling capacities, its accuracy of adjustment, etc., and not its exploding capabilities which are naturally taken for granted.

THERE is an old gentleman that comes into town on foot every morning who appears to be a great friend to dumb animals. Whenever he sees a dog scratching at a shop-door to be let in he promptly opens it for the animal. The other morning he made a mistake in the dog business. He let one in and soon the canine came rushing between his legs, nearly throwing him down and covering the lower part of his trousers with paint. A man with overalls on was chasing the dog, trying to get at him with a paint-brush he had in his hand. The old gentleman expostulated with the irate painter—for such he proved to be—saying, "My good man why do you wish to hurt that dog?" "Because he has tipped over my paint and made an awful mess of everything! Some old idiot let him in the shop when we were all trying to keep him out while I was doing some painting. He jumped through the door, stuck his forelegs into the paint-pot and tipped it over. Brown paint on a marble floor looks well, doesn't it? I wish some people would mind their own business!"

Business Tact.

It is quite impossible to resist the fascinations of the Parisian shopmen. Their goods are displayed in the most tempting manner, and the deferential and flattering interest with which they humor your tastes and caprices, and delicately suggest their realization in the shape of an investment, admiring your good taste the while, and making it appear that it is your excellent judgment that has made the selection, will conquer the sternest resolve of prudence one break down the most rigid barrier of economy. Then you are struck with the active part the gentler sex take in all business transactions; a majority of the hotels, restaurants and wineshops appear to be managed by them and at least a moiety of the butchers and grocers' shops are under petticoat control. Seated at her little elevated desk where she can command a full view of all that is going on, attired in a neat and becoming dress with coquettish cap and streaming ribbons, madame, who is often young and pretty as well as coquettish, sees and superintends everything, commands the waiters or shopboys sharply, keeps constant run of the current business, makes out all the accounts, and receives all the money, and receives also the deferential salutation of all customers on entering and returns it with grace and dignity, while her huge cat sits gravely alongside like a household deity, and while Monsieur le Mari is most probably reading the morning paper, puffing the cigarette, sipping the absinthe or competing with his neighbor at billiards in the adjoining cafe. As ushers at the opera houses or theatres, where they are very generally employed, they are most vigorous and effective, pushing and pulling the sternor sex about and pumping them into their seats with the most commendable energy. In short, wherever tactor brain are required, madame comes promptly to the front and holds her own.

A Few Business Thoughts.

From the Trade Herald.

In a former paper to the journal the writer alluded to a great lack of business knowledge among merchants generally, not only here, but throughout the United States, resulting, according to Boston statistics, in ninety-five per cent. of failures to business men, during a mercantile career of say thirty-five years. Perhaps when one says business knowledge, it may be thought to include all details appertaining to mercantile life, and, so in fact it does, and still the term may be too vague to be grasped by every one, even many who might like to avail themselves of the skill and experience of those more fortunate than themselves in a mercantile way.

We all know of instances where young men have started in life without a dollar, and in a successful business career have, at a not advanced age, retired with a competency and honor; and we know of an equal number who started under far more promising circumstances, who after a fitful checkered career, at an early age dropped out of sight entirely. We are apt to say the first were "lucky," but should we look into the business affairs of both these men critically we would see wherein this luck lies. *It is in the individual.*

The writer knew a gentleman in New York, some thirty-five years ago, who ten years previously had entered the city a poor young man from one of the Eastern States, almost penniless; but getting employment at a low rate of pay, had succeeded in accumulating a fortune in that brief space, of one hundred thousand dollars! His first employment was as a laborer, at a business he know nothing of, at one dollar a day, *half of which he saved*, and here was the starting point, *frugality!* He made himself acquainted with the *details of his business*, through an indefatigable *industry*, and combining with these, as he entered business for himself on a small capital, *integrity, honesty* and *honor*, he had a foundation as firm as adamant on which to rear a business structure, which no panic, let alone business depression, could shake; for, as will be perceived, he was in the panic of 1837, and passed through it prospering. There was no luck in this. His fortunate career was the result of the above business requisites, and as a rule, faithfully carried out, they must always result thus favorably.

Now to find such cases, one has not got far to look, for any community of any size, at all arrays every large city, has more or less of such business men among them; but to follow to overthrow the foundations of government, is the domination and election of General Grant to a third presidential term. The desperate intrigues of the Tilden school of partisans and the attempt of Democratic politicians to involve the government in another civil war, are exceedingly suggestive of the necessity of a strong hand upon the helm of the ship of state.

State governments may be strong enough to subdue railroad rioters, Molly Maguires, and labor strikers; municipal governments may be strong enough to regulate sand-lot mobs; but when treason plots at the capital, and Congressional majorities in caucus submit to the dictation of to corrupt spoilsmen; when the army, the navy, the treasury, the land bureau, and the postal department are in danger of coming under the control of desperate political adventurers; when the Supreme Court of the United States affirms the decree of a State Court, based upon a Constitution adopted in the interest of the Grangier class, that violates the fundamental rights of property, the most thinking mass of the American

people may well ask itself how best to stem this tide of political demoralization.

To arrest mob violence, and to save the government from the threatenings consequences of purely partisan misrule, the first idea will be the organization of a strong administration, with a chieftain at its head who has the nerve and courage to uphold and maintain it by a strong arm.

The mind of the nation will look for a military chieftain to become the head of the civil government; and when the necessity of military force for the subjugation of disorderly masses is suggested to the popular mind, it will occur to the people that they turn again to the great warchief who has once saved the Union from destruction.

There is not the least possibility that the property owners of the nation will long submit to riot and misrule. The foreign masses, now spurred on to deeds of violence by cowardly demagogues and a dastardly press, will, before they have accomplished their results, arouse the people to an armed and desperate resistance in defense of their rights. When this time comes the people will call to their leadership men used in battle.

To prevent the uprising of the slums, the native-born will band together in self-defence. They will invite respectable foreigners to join them, and together, under the political leadership of such men as General Grant, they may put off the evil day of agrarian and disorderly supremacy. The possible party of which we hint, and the necessity of which we deprecate, will not be a local one; it may not be called Republican and its opponents may not be styled Democratic: it will not be confined to the north, or west, or south, but will be national, triumphant, irresistable. It will embrace the intelligence, the property, the decency, the respectability of the nation. It will give to property the protection of effective organization, and to the people a sure guarantee against the insolent acts that now menace them on every side.

"I've bought you a nice Swiss clock, mother" said an old farmer to his aged wife. "Why, Jarel!" she exclaimed, "why didn't you bring me an English or American one, so I could understand it when it strikes?"

The Outlook.

One of the possible outcomes of all this hurly-burley of Communistic talk and agrarian menace; this wretched endeavor of the noboxatic leaders to overthrow society, and the attempt of politicians to overthrow the foundations of government, is the domination and election of General Grant to a third presidential term. The desperate intrigues of the Tilden school of partisans and the attempt of Democratic politicians to involve the government in another civil war, are exceedingly suggestive of the necessity of a strong hand upon the helm of the ship of state.

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"I've bought you a nice Swiss clock, mother" said an old farmer to his aged wife. "Why, Jarel!" she exclaimed, "why didn't you bring me an English or American one, so I could understand it when it strikes?"

WHAT is a good motto for a child that is gazing earthward over its parent's knee? "I do not ask thee for thy hand."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, August 3, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

MASONIC.

We republish the following letter in order to give the answer requested us from Ohio through the APPEAL instead of by letter, as we hastily stated in our issue last week.

Grand Commandery, State of Ohio and Jurisdiction; office R. E. G., Commander, No. 25 Harrison Street.

Cincinnati, O., July 12, 1878.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:

Dear Sir and Brother: Accompanying this you will find a copy of the private transactions of our last session.

I write this, depending upon your extensive and valued knowledge of Masonic matters, to inform me relating to the introduction of the higher degrees of Masonry among colored Masons in America. Any information at all that you have concerning these matters will be very thankfully received. Any printed or written matter that you have bearing on these points will be gladly welcomed.

Please favor me with an early answer, as I wish to make use of it at our annual session, which takes place Aug. 13, at Toledo, O.

Fraternally,

[Samuel W. Clark,
R. E. G. C.,
Chairman Com. on For. Cor.

The higher orders among colored Masons in the United States take their origin from the authority of the Grand Lodge of England. In that country there were but four degrees in Masonry recognized in 1784, at the time that Prince Hall obtained the African Lodge Charter, No. 459.

The English Blue Lodge warrants were empowered to confer the degrees Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason and what is now termed as the Royal Arch.—The Past Master degree was not termed a degree, but merely a ceremony in seating an elective Master in the chair, etc. In relation to the higher degrees the Mark Master and Most Excellent Master are American compilations.

In 1797 Thomas Smith Webb, author of Webb's Monitor, assisted by another Mason, manufactured what is now known as the Mark Master degree out of an obsolete degree called "Fellow Craft's Mark" or "Mark Man," which was at one time conferred in England, and arranged and enlarged the comical and exciting scene in the Past Master degree; and also arranged and beautified the Most Excellent Master's degree, and placed the Mark Past and Most Excellent degrees under the sole jurisdiction of chapters of Royal Arch Masons, as now constituted in America.

The Chevalric or Christian Knighthood as existed in England at the time was conferred by the English Blue Lodge warrants, but only upon the most distinguished Masons of the order as a high rank of high honor.

In America in 1797, when the Massachusetts (white) Grand Lodge was formed as one of the Independent Grand Lodges of America, the white Masons of America had no Knighthood charters granted to them from England to open the higher degrees, and they assumed the higher degrees under their Blue Lodge charters, working under their Independent Grand Lodges, which they had formed in the United States subsequent to 1797.

From 1826 to 1835 nearly all the Grand Lodges which had been formed after the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of 1797 became nearly prostrated and inactive by the Morgan Anti-Masonic political excitement which prevailed during that period. At that time it was a common occurrence for itinerant white Masons to visit and lecture in the Prince Hall colored lodges which had been established in the several States, and they also assisted to confer the Royal Arch, the Knighthood and Ineffable Degrees upon colored Masons as had been conferred in the State of New York and other States previous to the Anti-Mason political excitement of 1826—7. That generation of colored Masons availed themselves of the opportunity of organizing in the Royal Arch under their Blue Lodge warrants about the year 1836 precisely the same as the white Masons of America had done in 1797. The first Grand Royal Arch Chapter, colored Masons, was formed in Pennsylvania in 1842 under the warrant and title of Rising Sun G. H. R. A. Chapter of the State of Pennsylvania, and from that year as the colored Grand Lodges extended in other States, Grand Chapters were formed over them under the same rule. Neither the white or colored Masons of America ever obtained a charter from England other than their Blue Lodge Charters to confer the Royal Arch or Knighthood Degrees. The Knighthood Degrees were conferred also under the Blue Lodge Charters by a constituted number of Knights under the sanction of Blue Lodge warrants.

The Knights of the Red Cross did not belong to the Christian Knighthood as conferred in England. Thomas Smith Webb since 1797 also interpolated this degree which is kindred to the Knights of the East and West in the Scotch rite and made it preparatory to the Knights Templar as per American rite.

The first Grand Encampment of Knights Templar (I mean by convention of colored Masons) was established in the State of Pennsylvania in the Seventh Street Hiram Grand Lodge Hall in Philadelphia in '49. The rival grand lodges in that city and State also established similar bodies about the same time. They were however all Prince Hall African Lodge Mason and each organization, then known as the Eleventh and Seventh street Masons in Pennsylvania subsequently grant ed charters in several States, namely: Ohio, New York, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, etc. for the higher degrees.

The Ineffable and Sublime Masons who had obtained these degrees from itinerant white Masons during the prostration of the white Grand Lodges from the Anti-Masonic political excitement as mentioned above, proceeded in 1846 to organize in the Seventh rite degrees, and in 1848 established by convention in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, an Independent Supreme Council of the 33d degree which has been located in that city ever since.

The records contain these names as founders and officers in that year, 1848, Geo. W. Hilton, Rev. Edward Johnson, Cyrus Black, Samuel Paschall, David Jacob, Philip P. Anderson, James Newman, Sam'l Van Brakle, Randolph Stokes, Peter Anderson, and others. The present and active officers are: John Rhodes, Lieut. Grand Commander, and acting Grand Commander, Isaac Phillips, Ill. G. Sec. of the H. E., and some of the above, and your humble servant as Sovereign Grand Commander, as per minutes last meeting of the Supreme Council held in Philadelphia, 1876.

As a whole, the earliest organization of the Masons in Pennsylvania, as established by Prince Hall, dates from the records which we glean in 1797. The higher orders commenced as per dates above.

Hence, the colored Masons of America are more legal in their higher degrees than the whites. Because when in 1784 Prince Hall obtained his warrant, that warrant brought with it all the Royal Arch and Knighthood degrees, which were then conferred in England, and therefore it was Webb and his innovations which have departed from the ancient customs of the Order, and not the colored Masons of America. The United Grand Lodge of England itself cannot, we think, well refute this statement.

The English do not call the three principal officers of their chapters High Priest, King and Scribe, but in lieu thereof, term them Haggai, Joshua and Zerrababel. Neither do they use veils in their chapters, and do but little more in ceremony than give the Grand Omnific Word in their chapters, which succeeds the Masters' degree, and takes its place in the rite as the Fourth Degree. And do not recognize the innovations which Thomas Smith Webb made in the Royal Arch Degree in America in 1797; and neither do they admit in their chapters, as a rule, American Royal Arch Masons who work in the Webb American Rite, be they white or colored, but colored and white American Masons can be exalted in English chapters.

The White Knight's Templars of Pennsylvania dates their organization to 1794; those of Massachusetts to 1797. The former kept out of the formation of the General Grand Encampment of the United States until 1854-5, and would not go in alliance with it in consequence of Webb's interpolation in the higher degrees.

In short terms, the colored Masons of the United States inherit the same rights from the Grand Lodge of England through the Prince Hall Charter, including the Royal Arch and Knighthood as do the whites; and the history of the American organization of the whites since the Declaration of Independence, 1776, is so closely contemporaneous that it is difficult to make mention of them, without also making allusions to the organizations of them both. It has been the same trouble with the churches. It has only been the mania of colored prejudices which has divided white and black.

This tradition we make partly from memory and partly from records, which we have seen and been in our possession, but not at present at our immediate command, and if any defects I will gladly stand corrected by any one who has been contemporaneous with us in the Masonic Order.

Trusting, however, that this may suffice for your intended purposes, we gladly contribute the information through the APPEAL you desire.

PETER ANDERSON.

Railroad Directors

The Central Pacific Railroad Company yesterday, after one or two postponements, elected directors as follows: Leland Stanford, C. P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, E. H. Miller, Jr., D.D. Colton, E. W. Hopkins, C. F. Crocker. The following companies will elect officers to-day: The Southern Pacific, The California Pacific, The Sacramento and Placerville, The Northern Railroad Company, The San Pablo and Tulare Railroad Company, The Berkeley Branch Railroad Company, The Amador Railroad Company, The Stockton and Copperopolis Company, The Los Angeles and Independence Railroad Company, The Terminal Railroad Company, and one or two others, in the building on Fourth and Townsend.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1837.
Manufacture Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Farms, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, Court-Houses, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 E. 2d St., Cincinnati.

KANSAS LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Emporia, Kan., July 20, '78.

There is hardly a city or village throughout the East but what has had an attack this winter of what might be termed the "Kansas fever." At some places the epidemic has spread and magnified until large numbers of men, young and old, have sold their all and started for what they pictured the Elysian fields, where corn grew anywhere from 16 to 25 feet high, and wheat—well, there were untold calculations concerning that. In fact, Kansas during this last winter has been talked about so much in certain localities that like the story of the man who swallowed three crows, it has been magnified until many are led to think that a man can gain health, wealth and happiness under those skies with little or hard work.

From my observations thus far I should say that three things are necessary to successful emigration here. First, an indomitable will; second, health; and third, enough money to last until a crop can be harvested. Any man who has these three things can and will succeed in Kansas. To one who has them not, I would say, stay where you are. There are a great many hardships at first, but a year's time will lessen them, and if once this period can be passed, success is assured. There are many I presume, who would like to have me write details concerning emigration, but I have not the time for that, so I can only dwell on generalities. I am heartily in love with Kansas. It's magnificent climate, its beautiful prairies and last, but not least, the hospitality and friendliness of its inhabitants. They are everywhere glad to help new comers; and I have got to be a place where there was not good society. Kansas is not a wilderness, but as beautiful a country as every lay out doors; and reader, you cannot make a mistake in emigrating here, if you are unsatisfied with your present condition.

FAX.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Directors of the State Fair are doing all in their power to make it a success.

THE M.E. CHURCH CONFERENCE

This body has been in session since Saturday last in Oakland. Bishop J. M. Brown presides. Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Hillery of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and Rev. of the 3d Baptist Church, J. R. Young, were, on Monday, invited seats in the bar of the Conference.

George A. Baily, Barny Fletcher and Fielding Smithen were candidates for ordination.

Bishop Brown is to preach in Zion Church, Stockton st., to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. In the evening, 7½ o'clock, at Bethel Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets.

J. M. BELLRUDF,
Dealer in
General Merchandise
Consisting of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, ETC.
SAUCELITO, CAL.

A. Lawrence & Bro.
Dealers in
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
CLOTHING, HARDWARE.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CAL.

THE
Cosmopolitan Hotel,
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CONDUCTED OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN
This is the most centrally located hotel being within two blocks of the principal Banks, Mercantile Houses, Railroad Offices and Theaters. Its rooms are the largest, most convenient, and pleasant of any hotel in the city.
This house has become noted for its excellent table, as it is unsurpassed by that of any on the Pacific coast. The hotel has recently been painted and re-furnished throughout. Each floor is well supplied with all the modern improvements for ensuring health.

N. CURRY & BROTHER,
No. 113 SANSOME STREET.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY description of BREECH AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT GUNS AND PISTOLS.
To business men, tourists, families, parties and the traveling public, the Cosmopolitan offers unexceptional inducements, uniting quality, convenience combined with courtesy, and moderate charges. The hotel has all the latest improvements, including one of Otis's Patent Safety Elevators. The proprietor is leaving nothing in the business on the coast familiar with, which would increase the comfort and convenience of guests, and spares no pains to have it second with the same in the future.
Board and Room, $2, $2.50 and $3 per day.
☞The Hotel Coach and carriages will be on hand at the arrival of boats, steamers and railroad trains, to convey passengers to the hotel and through the city.
H.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST R. R.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878.
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1878, trains will run as follows:
From SAN QUENTIN Ferry, foot of Market street (WEEK DAYS—7.45, 9.30, 11.00 a. m., 1.45, 3.30, and 6.15 p. m. for San Rafael.
SUNDAYS—9.00 a. m. 12.00, 3.15 and 5.45 p. m. for SAN RAFAEL.
Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via FERRY:
WEEK DAYS—6.40, 9.00, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., and 2.15, 5.00 and 6.50 p. m.
SUNDAYS—8.30, 11.15 a. m., and 1.45 and 4.30 p. m.
From SAUCELITO FERRY, foot of Davis street, 7.30 a. m. daily, except Sunday, for all points between SAUCELITO and SAN RAFAEL. Trains leave San Rafael for Saucelito on this Ferry—9.45 a. m., 7.00 p. m. Sundays, 6.45 p. m.
5.15 p. m. via San Quentin Ferry. Market street Ferry daily except Sunday. This train leaves San Rafael for San Francisco via San Quentin Ferry, connecting at Point Quentin with Narrow Gauge Train for Port Costa. Passengers for Benicia, Suisun, Fairfield, Vacaville, Davisville, Knight's Landing, Woodland, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico, Colusa, Willows, Orland, Williams and Maxwell will take this train.
1.45 p. m. via San Quentin Ferry. Market street Ferry daily except Sunday. This train leaves San Rafael for San Francisco via San Quentin Ferry, connecting at Point Quentin with Narrow Gauge Train for Port Costa. Passengers for Benicia, Suisun, Fairfield, Vacaville, Davisville, Knight's Landing, Woodland, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Tehama, Chico, Colusa, Willows, Orland, Williams and Maxwell will take this train.
Fish Rock, Point Arena, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Cleone, Ukiah, Hopland, Healdsburg, Cloverdale, Geyserville, Calistoga, Napa, Monticello, Suisun, Benicia, Martinez and Byron. Through tickets from Duncan Mills and intermediate Stations to all points.

SAUCELITO FERRY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Sunday, April 7, 1878, a swift and commodious steamer will leave as follows:
From San Francisco, Foot of Davis street, Saucelito.
9.45 a m — 7.55 a m—RR
11.00 a m — 9.30 a m
*3.30 p m — 1.00 p m
5.30 p m—RR — 4.30 p m
SUNDAY TIME.
8.00 a m—RR — 9.00 a m
10.00 a m — 11.00 a m
12.00 m — 1.00 p m
2.00 p m — 3.30 p m
4.30 p m — 5.15 p m
6.30 p m — 7.15 p m—RR
On Monday an extra trip from San Francisco at 7.00 a m. On Saturday, extra trip from Saucelito at 6.15 p m. This trip at 1 p m on Saturday.
LANDS for sale in lots to suit. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 220 Sansome street, or of MAURICE DORE & CO., No. 410 Pine street.
FRANCIS AVERY, Supt.

Send to PASTURE
should send them to
Corte Madera Farm.
We make the care of tender-footed horses a specialty. Our farm is in the Asylum of the lame horse. We are prepared to winter stallions, fine road or race horses.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you wan a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 20 Fifth street, opposite Lincoln School, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

Saddlery.
J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

GRAND GALA DAY.
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PICNIC
—OF THE—
WEST INDIAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION
Will be given at
Badger's Central Park, E. Oakland,
—ON—
THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1878.
DUFALL'S Celebrated Quadrille Band will be in attendance.
COMMITTEE.
F. E. Powers. — Wm. J. Simmons.
R. S. Wentz. — L. A. Clarke.
Isaac Connor. — J. W. Osborne.
I. M. Owens. — R. E. Mum.
W. H. Strickland. — J. D.
John G. Palmer. — Andrew Brown.
Thomas Solomon. — Wm. Ecror.
Horace Perkins. — Chas. A. Gotlick.
J. C. Wilson. — Nath'l F. Williams.
C. S. Tull.
FLOOR MANAGER.—Wm. H. ALEXANDER.
ADMISSION ..... 50 cents.
Children under twelve years, half price.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!
Thirteenth Industrial Exhibition,
San Francisco, Cal., 1878.
THE MANAGERS HAVE THE HONOR to announce to the public, that the Thirteenth Grand Exhibition of Science, Art and Industry, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will open at the Pavilion, on Market, Eighth and Minna st's, on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
Great and unusual attractions will be presented to visitors. Mining, Agricultural and other machinery will be in motion. Pacific Coast Manufactures, Minerals and products of the soil will be fully represented, besides many new and interesting novelties never before exhibited on this coast.
THE ART DEPARTMENT
Will be under the supervision of the San Francisco Art Association, a guarantee for excellence and completeness. Local art will be specially represented, as also works of noted foreign artists, selected from the private galaries of the city.
THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN
So popular heretofore, will be made still more attractive this year by the addition of many new features.
THE MUSIC
Each afternoon and evening a first-class Instrumental Concert will be given by the best soloists and accomplished musicians of this city, with a daily change of programme of the best and most popular music.
No expense or pains will be spared by the management that will add to the comfort or convenience of visitors.
Applications for space or information can be obtained from the Secretary at the office, No. 27, front street.
IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
201 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

FINEST STOCK OF WOOLENS IN THE WORLD.
"To his well drest will of times supersede the neat."—Byron.
"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—Shakespeare.
THE ONLY HOUSE in the city that receives fresh patterns and New York and Paris Fashions weekly. Samples, with instructions for self-measurement sent free.
NICOLL, THE TAILOR,
BRANCH OF NEW YORK.
505 MONTGOMERY STREET AND 18 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
THE QUICKEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST TAILOR IN THE WORLD.
PANTS TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS, AND SUITS IN ONE DAY, IF REQUIRED.
TO ORDER.
Pants, - - - - - from $ 4.00
Suits, - - - - - from $15.00
Overcoats, - - - from $15.00
Dress Coats, - - - from $20.00
TO ORDER.
Black Doeskin
Pants, - - - from $7.00
White Vests, - - from $3.00
Fancy Vests, - - from $6.00
A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length cut.

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS
Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. In convinced sufferers that these powders do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. And to those who after using the contents of the box, will say that they have been permanently cured of Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness or Spasms, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sent free by mail, post paid. Address no early hold and be convinced of the wonderful curative powers.
Price, 1 large box $5.00 or 4 boxes for $20.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price, or by express for C. O. D. ASH & ROBBINS,
Sole Agents,
302 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.
IN THE
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER.
227 & 229 Bush Street, San Francisco.

LADIES!
Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-laid BOOTS WHEN
YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,
FOR 4 DOLLARS
60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50
AT P. KELLY'S.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. New Montgomery and Howard Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Townsend Street Depot (Third and Townsend Streets) as follows:
8.30 A. M. Daily—Emigrant—For Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Visalia and Tulare.
8.30 A. M. Daily—Overland Express—For Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Salt Lake, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans. Connects at Niles for Livermore, at Lathrop for Stockton, at Port Costa for Benicia, Vallejo, Calistoga and Napa, at Sacramento for Placerville, Folsom, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Portland, Tehama, Chico, Colusa, Willows, Orland, Williams and Maxwell, at Davisville for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff, at Reno for Virginia City, Pioche and Austin, at Ogden for Salt Lake, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans.
10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Daily—Emigrant—For Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Visalia and Tulare.
4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily—Overland Express—For Sacramento, Colfax, Reno, Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Salt Lake, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans. Connects at Niles for Livermore, at Lathrop for Stockton, at Port Costa for Benicia, Vallejo, Calistoga and Napa, at Sacramento for Placerville, Folsom, Marysville, Oroville, Red Bluff, Portland, Tehama, Chico, Colusa, Willows, Orland, Williams and Maxwell, at Davisville for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff, at Reno for Virginia City, Pioche and Austin, at Ogden for Salt Lake, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—On SATURDAYS ONLY, the train of the 4.40 P. M. will run to SAN JOSE and HOLLISTER, leaving SAN FRANCISCO at 4.40 P. M., SAN JOSE at 7.30 P. M., HOLLISTER at 9.15 P. M., returning will leave HOLLISTER at 6.00 A. M., SAN JOSE at 7.45 A. M., arriving in SAN FRANCISCO at 10.45 A. M.
☞ EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Watsonville Junction every Sunday morning at 8.00 A. M. Returning will leave Watsonville Junction at 5.00 P. M. Passengers to take breakfast on board the train.
Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Leave San Francisco at 8.00 A. M. Daily for Sunday Excursion Tickets. Good for return until following day. Monterey.
H. T. GRAY, Superintendent.
R. RYDER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
R. JUDAH, Asst. Supt. & Engineer.
A. N. TOWNE, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
SOUTHERN DIVISION
☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division will take the 8.30 A. M. train from SAN FRANCISCO (SAN JOSE) leaving SAN FRANCISCO at 4.00 P. M. daily, connecting at GOSHEN for Bakersfield, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA.
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.
GAELIC ..... OCEANIC ..... BELGIC
Sails Aug. 15. Tues. Aug. 20. Thurs. July 25.
Sails Sept. 10. Tues. Sept. 17. Wed. Oct. 16.
Sails Nov. 5. Tues. Dec. 17.
Cabin Rates on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2 New Montgomery street.
For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
DAVID D. COLTON, President.

PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL SAIL AS follows, at 12 M.
CITY OF PEKING ..... JULY 19
For YOKOHAMA and HONG KONG.
ALASKA ..... JULY 19
For PANAMA and NEW YORK.
Calling at Acapulco, San Jose De Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.
☞ Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates.
ZEALA ..... AUGUST 5
AT 12 o'clock noon, or on arrival of the English Mail for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.
$40 additional is charged for passage in upper saloon
CITY OF PANAMA ..... JULY 20
For VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE and TACOMA, connecting at Tacoma with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon.
Tickets must be purchased before 11 a. m. on day of sailing, at Wharf Office.
For freight or passage apply at the office, corner First and Brannan streets.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Agents.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street.
Corner of Webb,
SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Of whomever prepared, for Burial.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Orders Executed to order.
Sole Agent for Barstow's Patent Metallic Burial Case and Caskets.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, NO. 22 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon canners there. He also has another 60-foot steam launch, for Mr. Bixbie, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 22 Mission street.

ORLEANS HOTEL.
THE dining-room of this hotel will be refitted for a few days for repairs. The lodging department will remain open for the accommodation of the public. Hotel and furniture to rent. For particulars apply on the premises or of
SAMUEL POORMAN
No. 1017 Street.

PATENTS
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular

S. R. RHODES,
Successor to Wm. SHERMAN & Co.
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
608 MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUIS SLOSS. SIMON GREENEBAUM. LEWIS GERSTLE.
LOUIS SLOSS & CO.
Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs, 310 and 312 Sansome street, San Francisco.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

BOAT BUILDER
MARTIN VICE,
BUILDER,
22 Mission Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Yatchts, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all description built to order at the lowest Cash Prices. 3m

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA
Regular steamers to Portland from Pacific Street Wharf, Alameda Mole, Encinal Terminus, Alameda, at 10 A. M. as follows:
SAILING DATES.
From San Francisco: 5th, 15th, 25th, 30th.
From Alameda: 6th, 16th, 26th, 31st.
From Encinal Terminus: 7th, 17th, 27th, 1st.
Connecting at Portland with steamers for Astoria, Dalles, Lewiston, Walla Walla, Umatilla, Boise City, Idaho City, Owyhee and Salmon River mines.
Through tickets to all points in Oregon, Washington Territory, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alaska.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Cabin passage, $20; Steerage, $10.
Round trip tickets, good for sixty days, $35.
Children and servants half price.
Freight taken at low rates.
Office, No. 214 Front street, San Francisco.
GEO. W. ELDER,
CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON.

FORCE PUMPS,
SUCTION PUMPS
DROP-WELL PUMPS
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
Of 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity made to order.
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
45 and 47 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken rooms at
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, Etc., Etc., etc. Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing in all its branches will be neatly executed at their residence. By essential effort will be spared to give satisfaction.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE
CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
12 & 14 Pine Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET STS
San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
54 K Street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS OF FASHION AND FOREIGN
HARDWARE
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Iron, Wire and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill Rope, Hooks, and
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cartridge Company; North Ame. and Tatt Company.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, July 10, 1878,
and until further notice, Trains will Run as follows:
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
7.00 A. M. Daily—Way Passenger Train—For Martinez, Stockton, Lodi, Merced, Fresno, Visalia and Tulare. Connects at Martinez with Train for Vallejo. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Sacramento. Connects at Stockton with Stage for Jackson. Arrives at Fresno at 5.30 P. M. Arrives at Visalia at 7.30 P. M.
8.00 A. M. Daily—Express—For Martinez, Stockton, Lodi, Fresno, Visalia and Tulare. Connects at Martinez with Train for Vallejo. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Sacramento. Connects at Stockton with Stage for Jackson. Arrives at Fresno at 5.30 P. M. Arrives at Visalia at 7.30 P. M.
8.30 A. M. Daily—Emigrant—For Niles, Livermore, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Visalia and Tulare. Arrives at Niles at 10.15 A. M., at Livermore at 10.30 A. M., at Lathrop at 11.15 A. M., at Modesto at 1.00 P. M., at Merced at 2.00 P. M., at Fresno at 5.30 P. M., at Visalia at 7.30 P. M.
9.30 A. M. Sundays excepted—For Niles and Livermore. Arrives at Niles at 11.45 A. M., at Livermore at 12.00 M.
3.00 P. M. Daily—For San Jose (Passenger Train)—For Oakland Ferry and Niles. Arrives at Oakland Ferry at 3.30 P. M., at Niles at 4.30 P. M., at San Jose at 5.30 P. M.
3.30 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train—For Oakland Ferry and Martinez. Arrives at Oakland Ferry at 4.15 P. M., at Martinez at 5.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train—For Oakland Ferry, for Lathrop and for Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Summit Station, Keene, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton, and all points on the Southern Pacific Railroad, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, Colorado River Division, Texas and Pacific Railroad, Los Angeles and Independence Railroad. Arrives at Niles with Train arriving at San Francisco at 11.45 A. M.
4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—For Martinez, Stockton, Lodi, Merced, Fresno, Visalia and Tulare. Connects at Martinez with Train for Vallejo. Connects at Lathrop with Train for Sacramento. Connects at Stockton with Stage for Jackson. Arrives at Fresno at 5.30 P. M. Arrives at Visalia at 7.30 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Daily—Pacific Express Train—For Niles and Intermediate Stations. Arrives at Niles at 5.30 P. M.
11.45 P. M. Daily—Sacramento River Steamers—From Broadway Wharf, Sacramento, for San Francisco and Way Landings.
Leaves Sacramento at 6.00 P. M.
Arrives at San Francisco at 6.00 A. M.
Leaves San Francisco at 10.00 P. M.
Arrives at Sacramento at 6.00 A. M.
(Arrives San Francisco 12.47 P. M.)
4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer from Market Street Wharf. Leaves San Francisco at 4.00 P. M. Arrives at Vallejo at 5.45 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Steamer from Market Street Wharf. Leaves San Francisco at 4.00 P. M. Arrives at Benicia at 5.45 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Daily—Pacific Express Train—For Niles and Intermediate Stations. Arrives at Niles at 5.30 P. M.
11.45 P. M. Daily—Sacramento River Steamers—From Broadway Wharf, Sacramento, for San Francisco and Way Landings. Leaves Sacramento at 6.00 P. M. Arrives at San Francisco at 6.00 A. M. Leaves San Francisco at 10.00 P. M. Arrives at Sacramento at 6.00 A. M. (Arrives San Francisco 12.47 P. M.)
FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.
[Timetable with columns for 9th, 11th, 21st, 23d, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st; 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th; 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st; 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th,

A NOBLE WORK

THE NEW

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

3,140 B

1,000 Illustrations.

10,000 References.

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath School teachers in fulfilling the duties heir expansive and high vocations—as to all others to whom immortal souls trusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

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Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Geneological matter. It is printed on Facsimile paper from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for the sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who may see the most profitable of all employment invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $6,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is no other such want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition of most connect with and conversations in its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in fine binding. This is now quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so all known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.

PUBLISHERS,

614 and 617 Sansome St.

M. HOWARD'S

Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

No. 59 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 59½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely want; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough more than dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

VEGETINE

H. M. BLACK & CO.

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

851 853 and 855 Market St.,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO

Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and despatch.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above Causes is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!!

The only cost being the Express charge, at which owing to my large business, are very trifling.

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and is

WILL CURE YOU,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent Free.

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express as well as your Post Office direction, and

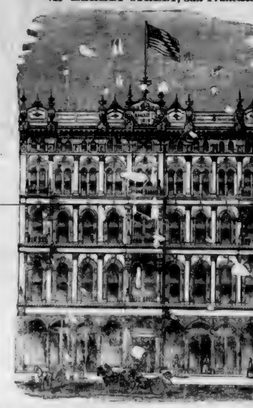
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DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

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721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Pedestrianism Under Water.

The New York *Star* of July 25th, contains an account of the feat performed at that city by Robert Russell, a professional diver, from which we make the following extracts:

At 9 A. M., yesterday, Russell, with his apparatus, went to Astoria, and accompanied by a large number of friends, was rowed thence to South Brothers Island, and from there to the course. After the preliminaries had been arranged, the air-pump was got in order by Ogden Chapin, Russell's "tender," and the diver put on his suit, which weighed 210 pounds. The helmet alone weighed fifty pounds. It is constructed in such fashion that he is able to regulate the supply of air himself.

That portion of the river-bed selected for the walk is a good, gravel bottom, and stakes were placed at regular intervals all along the course. At each end was a buoy surmounted by an American flag, which marked the end of the course. To complete the feat Russell had to return twenty-four times, making a total of forty-eight trips.

The boat with the air-pump was got in position, and the air-tube and life-line attached to the diver's suit. Russell went to the bottom with over sixty-five feet of water on top of him. He at once jerked the life-line and the boat was slowly rowed toward the end of the course, Chapin eagerly watching the line and air-pump, upon which depended the submarine pedestrian's success. Backward and forward went the weighted and armored walker, followed by the careful boatman, and at exactly 12:05 the first mile had been completed. Time, 35m. The second mile was made in 30m.

At the third mile there was quite a stir among the spectators An alarm was signaled along the life line and the judges and Russell's "tender" got excited. They hauled the diver to the surface to learn that he had broken one of the stakes and accidentally got off his course. After a delay of ten minutes the stake was fixed and the intrepid diver again descended. He had lost ten minutes by the accident, as it took him forty-five minutes to complete his third mile.

At 2:37 he had completed his fifth mile and was four minutes ahead of time. At 3:06 P. M. he finished the sixth mile, which was the fastest made during the contest, the time being only 20 minutes. The brave diver still kept under water, and nothing of any moment occurred until the finish of the seventh mile, when he fell over a rock, which jerked and shook the life-line. This occasioned another alarm but he soon signaled that he was all right and kept on his journey. In spite of the accident, Russell finished the seventh mile in thirty-one minutes. He was over twenty-one minutes ahead of time.

At four o'clock he wearily began his last mile. As he began he fell over a rock again, this time injuring his hip, but he did not stop. He kept on making circuit after circuit until he had walked the entire distance fairly, completing his task at 4:07 P. M., and signaling at once to be drawn to the surface. He reached the boat in a state of complete exhaustion.

The last mile was made in 30 minutes, five minutes faster than the first, and he accomplished the entire feat twenty-three minutes ahead of time. He rested only ten minutes during the walk, and was over three hours under the water at a time. His actual walking time was 4 hours, twenty-seven minutes. His total time, 4 hours, 37 mintoes.

Russell says he is willing to arrange a match against any diver in the world to accompish the feat of walking from five to twenty-five miles for $1,000. He is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and at the commencement of his task—the greatest ever accomplished by a diver—weighed 132 pounds, his usual weight, however, being 150. He lost eight pounds during his five hours' walk.

Since he has been ten years old he has followed the diving business and accomplished some remarkable diving feats. His first was an attempt to walk a mile at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in thirty minutes for a wager. When he had gone half that distance he got stuck in the mud, and was saved from smothering by the skill and judgment of his "tender." On the Raritan river, at Perth Amboy, he walked three miles under the water in three hours, winning a wager of $100. In July, 1876, on the Potomac, at Georgetown, D. C., he covered twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours on the bed of the river, under sixty feet of water. He accomplished the same feat ten days later, in fifteen hours, far a wager of $200.

THE late William Cullen Bryant, in a letter to Rev. H. Seymour, of Northampton Massachusetts, which has just been published, speaks as follows of his early studies of Greek; "I began with the Greek alphabet," he says, "passed to the declensions and conjugations, which I committed to memory, and was put into the gospel of St. John. In two calendar months from the time of beginning with the powers of the Greek alphabet I had read every book in the New Testament. I supposed at the time that I had made pretty good progress, but do not even now know whether that was very extraordinary."

George Elliot's husband contributes to the August number of the opular Science Monthly an article entitled "The Dread and Dislike of Science."

Napkins in England.

It is not the general custom to use napkins at luncheon in England, although at great houses luncheon is in reality a small dinner; as it may well be when "ta muckle dinner hersel" is at eight o'clock, and on great occasions at nine. An American lady was visiting at one of these houses where she found the usual absence of the napkin at midday. She knew her hostess so well that she could venture to ask her how it was that napkins were not used at luncheon. Her grace—for she was a duchess—replied simply and briefly that was "not the custom," with an air that signified that that settled the question. But her guest had taken luncheon with the queen more than once at Balmoral, and there she had found napkins. This she told her friend as a sort of justification of her inquiry. "Indeed!" replied the duchess, "the queen had better be careful. She will make herself unpopular if she undertakes to change the customs of the country." The Philistinism of John Bull does not even stop short of napkins.

Hints for Travelers.

A great deal might be written and said against those impolite people one is sure to meet at railway depots, steamboat piers, and other points, who are always pushing, squeezing, and roughly jostling their fellow travellers with the aim and purpose of securing the best places. As a rule, they are rude and selfish; care nothing for the comforts, nor regarding in the least the rights of their neighbors. This hurry and bustle at once proclaim the ill-bred tourist. An English magazine, The *Cornhill*, says:—Watch different orders of persons proceeding to take the train from one place to another. Persons of an inferior condition of life appear to be deeply tormented with the idea they will fail to catch it. They arrive out of breath, though they are ten minutes before the time fixed for starting. They bustle over the taking of their tickets, they scramble for a place in some carriage or other, the whole business with them is one of haste and disquietude.

People of a higher, but still of what is ordinarily termed a middle condition of life, do not manifest so much incoherent solicitude as all this. But they are fidgety and uncertain. They trouble themselves and their neighbors, instead of taking the matter quietly as a matter of course. People of fine manners do not exhibit these symptoms of gratuitous distress. They take all reasonable care to be at the station in time, but as they cherish an immovable belief that five minutes are always and invariably of the same length, and that the hour-hand moves no faster even if their own does, they are content to abide by the law of cause and consequence and entertain no doubt that having giving themselves an abunbant interval for traversing a well ascertained distance, it will be accomplished in the period duly allotted to it. There is perfect repose in the taking of their tickets, in the dispatch of their baggage, in the selection of their places. Where in the world is there any necessity for heat, or for that feverish trepidation which accompanies the smaller movements of people who have not learned, to use a net inapt phrase to be met with in a modern poem, that there is nothing so tedious as haste?

Where Shall We Go?

The Chicago *Conservator* of July 20th a paper published by colored men says: The fall elections are near us on us. It behooves each colored man to ask himself the question, "With which party can I most safely identify myself?"

There is wide-spread dissatisfaction with the Republicans especially in the south. Our faith in Republican promises having been destroyed, and having been long accustomed to regard the Democratic party as our most inveterate foe, many of us in a strait betwixt the two. Our old friends, the Republicans naturally count up on us for support, as a return for past favors shown; the Democrats will leave no stone unturned to capture the colored vote; the Independents are trying by every art of political chicanery imaginable to win us over to them. Heretofore we have been Republicans—"at all times and under all circumstances; hereafter we feel confident inpredicting that in politics we will be independent. The real era of our independence will just begin to dawn when party is lost sight of, and the ballot in our own land is used to further our own interests. The colored vote is strong enough to be felt in the Northern and most of the Western States; is an important consideration in every campagne and becoming more and more so. we are no longer a unit for the Republican party; the Democrats can't afford to ignore us and are over-anxious for our support; the Independents have promised to receive with open arms—where shall we go? We would not advise any and hasty action on once proclaim as a whole with either party. We beleive this matter should be viewed in the light of expediency, as well as, strictly right. Regardless of party behests, we should maintain an independent position, and when call upon to vote, the old maxim, "Self preservation is the first law of nature," should influence us in making our choice of parties.

Time brings many changes. In nothing has there been a more perceptible change than in the feeling entertained by the colored people toward their former oppressors.

This feeling is partly born of necessity, partly from deliberate choice partly from the tendency of many of our former enemies to make friends. None are more willing than we to "let by-gones be bygones," and labor united for the common weal. Our freedom is settled once for all. It is hardly probable that any attempt will be made to wrest it from us. There was a time when there was positive danger of such calamity, but that time has past. We have only to look well to our interests in politics as in every other field, and all other things will take care of themselves.

In making our choice in politics, the interest of No 1 must be looked after. This is in brief our answer to the question propounded.

About the only thing a man can borrow now-adays without giving security is trouble.

"Dona," said Albert to his sister, "as you are studying arithmetic, will you please tell me, if five and a half rods make a perch, how many will make a pickerel?" "I will," responded Dora, "if you will first tell me if two hogsheads make a pipe, how many will make a meerschaum?"

Mr. John G. Whittier has a sterner religious belief than most readers of his poems would have imagined. He writes to a correspondent: "I think I understand thy enquiry. I am not an Universalist, for I believe in the possibility of the perpetual loss of the soul that persistently turns from God in the next life as in this. But I do believe, also, that the Divine love and compassion follow us in all worlds, and that the Heavenly Father will do the best that is possible for every creature that He has made. What that will be must be left to his infinite wisdom and goodness. I would refer thee to a poem of mine, 'The answer,'—Spare me, dread angel of reproof,' etc., —as containing, in a few words, my belief in the matter."

Trials of Newspaper Men.

One of the greatest trials of the newspapper profession is that its members see more of the shams of the world than any other profession. Through every newspaper office, day after day, go all the vanities that want to be puffed; all the revenges that want to be reaped; all the mistakes that want to be concealed; all the dull speakers that want to be thought eloquent; all the meaness that wants to get its wares noticed gratis in the editorial columns in order to save the tax of the advertising columns; all the men who want to be set right that never were right; all the crack-brained philosophers with stories as long as their hair, and all the bores who come to stay five minutes but talk hours. Through the editorial and reportorial rooms, all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man nor woman. It is no surprise to me that in this profession there are some sceptical men. I only wonder that journalists believe anything.—DeWitt Talmage.

In a trial for manslaughter, a witness said: "You see, the prisoner at the bar, he came in and whispered to the man that was killed, and took him apart"—"No wonder he died after being taken apart, as there was no one to put him together again," interrupted the District attorney.

A Hot Water Fountain.

The city of Posth has almost accomplished the task of obtaining an unlimited supply of nearly boiling water, which will be available for public and private use. The ready heated fluid is obtained from a deep artesian well, from which, when completed, the water will issue in a mighty fountain to the height of nearly fifty feet. The deepest artesian well in the world has hitherto been that at Paris, which measures 1,694 feet in depth. The Posth well has already attained a depth of 3,120 feet, and will when bored the required depth, more than double the depth of its Paris rival. The water now issuing from the bowels of the earth, three-fifths of a mile below the surface, has a temperature of 161 degrees Fahrenheit, and the work will be prosecuted until a warmth of 178 degrees is obtained. The meaning of these figures will be better understood when it is remembered that the temperature of a hot bath is 98 degrees, while that of boiling water is 212 degrees. The daily supply is already 175,000 gallons, a quantity which will be greatly increased at the enhanced depth. The work progresses at the rate of fifty feet a month, and recent improvements in the mechanical appliances render possible a still more rapid rate of working. This remarkable undertaking is being carried on partly at the expense of the city and partly at the expense of the engineers, Messrs. Zaigmondy.

Mixed Schools of New York.

There is a proposiiton on foot in New York to admit colored children to all the public schools, and to abolish the schools heretofore devoted colored pupils. The colored folks, however, say they will have none of it, their principal reason being that it will throw their own teachers out of situations.

Although mixed schools for white and colored children is just and equitable, as a matter of principle we would favor such schools, yet the colored people would be many years in demonstrating their capabilities and claimes to progress under such a policy. The colored people must organize separately in all their progressive plans to show their capabilities. The colored schools in this city, and the colored teachers who had charge of the public schools last year, have been the means of demonstrating what they could do and dispelling prejudice more than all the political harangues of the last decade. They have many separate organizations in addition to churches, schools and secret societies—they have literary and other societies that have shown wonderful progress, and the coming year will be celebrated as an eventful and progressive one on the part of the colored people.

Chinese Peculiarities.—The Chinese in launching their junks and vessels send them into the water sideways. The horseman mounts on the right side. The scholar reciting his lessons turns his back on his master. And if Jack, or at all events, one of his superior officers, goes to a party, he should not wear light pumps, but as thick solid shoes as he can get; white lead is used for blacking. On visits of ceremony you should keep your hat on; and when you advance to your host you should close your fists and shake hands with yourself. Dinners commence with fruits and sweets, and end with fish and soup. White is the funeral color. You may see adults gravely flying kites, while youngsters look on; shuttlecocks are battledored by the heal. Books begin at the end; the paging is at the bottom, and in reading you proceed from left to right. The surname precedes the Christian name. The fond mother holds her babe to her nose to smell it—as she would a rose—instead of kissing it.

A young man who had recently been admitted to the bar, and to a partnership with his uncle, came into the office one day and proudly announced that he had settled an old matter that had been in litigation for a long time. "Settled it?" exclaimed the uncle, "Settled that case? Why, I've supported our family on that for the last ten years!"

John Ruskin has regained his health and resumed his literary labors.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, August 10, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Sixteenth Volume.

To-day the PACIFIC APPEAL enters on its sixteenth volume. The fact of its entering its present age is a good recommendation to the public for its past energatic and approbated labors. The APPEAL will continue to hold its position as the oldest, most reliable, consistent, independent and outspoken in its tone in regard to political and miscellaneous questions ever published by colored men in the United States. It neither laudates nor abuses for its likes and dislikes, but confines itself to the discussion of men and measures of public nature, and gives the current topics of the day; we therefore solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed by all classes of our citizens.

Appointments made by Rt. Rev. J. M. Brown for the pulpits of the A. M. E. Church in California:

San Francisco—Rev. J. R. Dorsey, to be assisted by Rev. Barney Fletcher; Oakland—Rev. J. R. Dorsey; Sacramento—Rev. I. N. Triplett; Petaluma—Rev. Fielding Smithea; Stockton—Isaac West; Grass Valley, Nevada, Marysville and Chico—Rev. Peter Green. Rev. D. A. Bailey, Los Angeles. Presiding Elder, Rev. W. H. Offor.

Bishop Brown will arrive in Sacramento on or about Tuesday or Wednesday, 20th or 21st, and will preach in the A. M. Church in that city, Sunday, probably morning and evening, Aug. 25.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST PICNIC.

The West India Societie's picnic, on Aug. 4th, at Oakland, was a financial success. Messrs. T. Graves, W. Simmons, L. E. Travorse and E. A. Clark were the Committee, and deserve the utmost credit for their energy.

Public documents from Geo. C. Gorham, Esq., Secretary Congressional Committe, received.—Thanks.

Masonic communication from John E. Jones, Chicago, has been received, and deferred for another issue.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug., 1878.

The DOG STAR is ahead—pedestrians sunburned and brown, longing for an exchange with an Esquimaux, bedabbled and wilted, go panting along the sidewalks, a scalding sun's glare emitted from the smooth, hot pavements. Even the breezes are cooked and served up hot—Hot to the right of us—Hot to the left of us. Pious souls sigh, and impious ones swear. Even on such days, with the mercury at 98 in the shade, one meets occasionally a philosopher who is always cool, and keeps so by using a grand patent, back-action refrigerator, a wet bandanna or a cabbage leaf in the top of his hat. This shabby genteel fellow is always cool, and never in a hurry. He first saw light late in the afternoon of a cool day, was born tired. In winter he is never seen. He is never excited under any circumstances. At his boarding house he helps a fly that is floundering in the semi-fluid butter out of its dangerous position, philosophically remarking that, "that fly was a demmed poor swimmer." But the adies where are they? One now and then gets a glimpse of what may have been one when the days were cooler. They certainly appear sadly disfigured and shorn of all superfluous paraphernalia, they hide away in their rooms and fan and sigh as they wish themselves at the sea side far away.

In the center of Pennsylvania Avenue, at the foot of the Capitol grounds, stands a beautiful Naval monument, elegantly carved in white marble. It is surmounted by two lovely statues of Columbia weeping for her fallen sons. History is represented as recording the deeds of these brave soldiers and sailors who fell in defence of the old flag during the terrible years of the Rebellion. Senators Beck and Van Vorhees—who are leaders in the Democratic party of to-day—and the exponents of its principles, have a deadly hate for this monument, as do all of their Confederate associates. They assert that, standing as it does where it must be passed by all who visit the Capitol, it stirs up recolections of animosity and hate. Mr. Beck moved to strike out of the sundry civil bill the appropriation for completing this work, and the improvements about it, and twenty-five democrats voted against completing this monument, and thus insulted every soldier and sailor who was loyal to his country in the hour of her greatest need; and that too; when Beck, Van Vorhees and all their Confederate associates were doing all in their power to destroy the Government by voice, pen and sword. These men made a disgraceful record during the war.

A wise seer long ago propounded a pertinent question—his prophetic eye running down the centuries, caught a glimpse of Beck and Van Vorhees as illustrious examples of the truth he announced to the world. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" "Then yo may also do good that are accustomed to do evil." Vorhees during the Rebellion never hal any sympathy with the North, but opposed every measure that could strengthen the Union cause, and now true to the bad spirit within him, he is foremost in the new rebellion that seeks to control the Government and to accure all that his southern friends fought for while he was incouraging the Copperhead guard in the North. In a speech in the Senate last winter, he attempted to stir up unrest among the masses, by arraying labor against capital, and was accused by Eatou, a democratic senator, with playing the rale of the demagogue. If there was nothing more than this meant there would be less cause for alarm. The first duty of the hour is to take the control of the Government out of the hands of the men who sought, planned and fought to destroy it. Who are these men that are yelling themselves hoarse in attempting to seduce the people into allegiance to their cause? What is the record of the party whose banner they fling to the breeze? Is this party marshalled under the "star spangled banner" or the rag that represented the great army of Democrats who in deadly battle array, filled 500,000 graves with the loyal men of the North, and sent the shadows of death into tens of thousands of homes. Every wounded and crippled soldier should remember that it was a Democratic hand that pulled the trigger that sent the crashing ball that was aimed at his heart. Every mother, sister, sweetheart and wife, whose dearest hopes lie buried in unknown graves, or national cemeteries, and whose lonely hours are hours of weeping, for slain and fallen, should not forget that every man in the Southern army was a Democrat.

FAX.

Died.

In this city, Aug. 3d, James Randell, aged 23 years.

In this city, Aug. 9th, Ephraim Randall, aged 53 years.

[The death of the above deceased persons, father and son, within a week, causes the sympathy of a large number of friends with the bereaved surviving daughters, Madam Ophelia and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, and other relatives.

Sacramento.

The young men of Sacramento have organized a Literary and Social Club to be known as the Alpha Club, with Albert Gaibs jr., for President, A. E. Small, Secretary and Ed. Brown, Treasurer. R. H. Small has been invited and accepted an invitation to lecture before them on or about the first of September.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5th, 1878.

A Testimonial tendered by the young men of this city to Bishop John M. Brown, has been accepted and will take place on Friday evening, Aug. 16th, 1878, at the Hall of the Young Men's U. B. Society, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason.

Jos. G. Fletcher,
Wm. H. Carter,
T. M. Watson,
G. W. Bell,
T. L. Ringgold.
J. S. Ross,
W. P. Wilkins,
G. W. Jackson,

and others.

Frank Jackson Secretary.

DRUG STORE.

Philip Gerichton & Co., Importers of Domestic Drugs and Chemicals, 535 Commercial st, San Francisco. A complete assortment of all articles used by Doctors and Hair Dressers and persons who are connected with hair dressing places in the city and interior will find this the best and only place to purchase at the very lowest cash prices.

N. B. The finest assortment of Gums can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

We have received with the *New Ilepublic* a supplement containing a statement showing the amount of State, National Bank, and United States Notes, &c., outstanding at the close of each fiscal year, from 1860 to 1878, inclusive. Prepared at the Treasury Department, July 18, 1878.

Personal Clippings.

A London paper says that Charles Reade has written a play for Clara Morris.

Charles Dudley Warner is spending the summer with his wife in a cosy little house near Keene Flats, Adirondacks.

Dr. Schaff, who has just spent three days at Salt Lake City, says that Orson Pratt is the best and perhaps the only scholar among the Mormons.

Mr. Sothern, the actor, arrived from Europe on the 28th. He is to return shortly to meet professional engagements.

The New York Herald says Miss Louise Pomeroy "has added to her Shak'spearean repertoire a play written expressly for her."

Ex-Senator Simon Cameron has received from the West a present of a birch bark canoe, large enough to carry a dozen persons. Is this a forerunner of canoe-bial bliss?

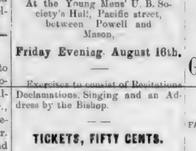
"WHY don't you look where you are going?" simultaneously said two blind men who ran against each other in Boradway the other day. A passer-by had to intefere to keep them from a quarrel, and as they seperated they muttered that, "in a crowded street a man ought to keep his eyes about him."

A
Testimonial Benefit
WILL BE GIVEN
Bishop John M. Brown,
Of Washington, D. C.
—BY THE—
YOUNG MEN OF THIS CITY
At the Young Mens' U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason,
Friday Evening, August 16th.

Exercises to consist of Recitations, Declamations, Singing and an Address by the Bishop.

TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.

J. G. FLETCHER, Pres.
FRANK W. JACKSON, Sec.



Land! Bounty! Pensions! Patents!

Do you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the U. S. or Canadas? Are you a Soldier or a Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not OBTAIN MORE BOUNTY or PENSION? Do you want to Locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known APPROVED SOLDIER ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS, under sec. of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, on any Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands, subject to homestead. The Scrip Held Bound Scrip, upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my be st to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT,
General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

GREAT SALE
OF
Pianos.
STANDARD PIANOS!
ANTISELL PIANOS
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
UNPARALLED VICTORY
OVER ALL COMPETITORS.
OUR PIANOS
Are the most durable! Great Power of Tone!
New Catalogue, 8 pages Music and 4 popular Songs gratis.
Save $200 by buying at Headquarters.
Organs! Organs!
SHEET MUSIC, ETC.
T. M. Antisell & Co.,
865 Market Street.

C. P. Sheffield. W. W. Spaulding. J. Patterson
Pacific Saw Manufacturing Co.
17 and 19 Fremont Street, San Francisco.
Saws of every Description
On hand and made to order.
Repairing of all kinds done at short notice.

J. M BELLRUDE,
Dealer in
General Merchandise
Consisting of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, ETC.
SAUCELITO, CAL.

A. Lawrence & Bro.
Dealers in
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE.
FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.
SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CAL.

—THE—
Cosmopolitan Hotel,
Cor. Sansome & Bush Streets, S. F.
CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

THIS is the most centrally located hotel. Being within two blocks of the principal Banks, Mercantile Houses, Railroad Offices and Theaters. Its rooms are the largest, most convenient, and pleasant of any hotel in the city.

The house has become noted for its excellent table, as it is supplied by that of any on the Pacific coast. The hotel has recently been repainted and refurnished throughout. Each floor is well supplied with all the modern improvements for extinguishing fires.

N. CURRY & BROTHER,
No. 113 SANSOME STREET,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY description of BREECH AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOLS.

To business men, tourists, families, parties and the traveling public, the Cosmopolitan offers unexceptional inducements, namely, convenience combined with courtesy, and moderate charges. The hotel has all the latest improvements, including one of Miller's Patent Safety Elevators. The proprietor having been in the business on this coast for the past twenty years, has studied the wants of the public, and takes this opportunity to thank them for their liberal patronage; and trusts that, by careful attention to their wants, he will be favored with the same in the future.

Board and Room, $2, $2.50 and $3 per day.

☞ The Hotel Coach and carriages will be on hand at the arrival of boats, steamers and railroad trains, to convey passengers to the hotel and through the city. tf.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST R. R.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878
ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1878, trains will run as follows:

From SAN QUENTIN Ferry, foot of Market street: WEEK DAYS—7:10, 9:15, 9:40 a. m.; 1:45, 4:30 and 6:15 p. m. for San Rafael.
SUNDAYS—10:00 a. m. 12:30, 3:15 and 5:45 p. m. for San Rafael.
WEEK DAYS—8:30, 11:05 a. m., and 3:15, 5:0 and 6, 7 p. m.
SUNDAYS—8:30, 11:15 a. m., and 1:45 and 4:30 p. m.

From SAUCELITO FERRY, foot of Davis street, 8:30 p. m. daily, except Sunday, for all points between Saucelito and San Rafael. (Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via this Ferry—Week days, 7:30 a. m. Sundays, 9:45 a. m.)

S. P. R. R. via San Quentin Ferry, Market street wharf, daily, except Sunday, for Tomales on Way Stations. Returning arrives in San Francisco at 6:30 p. m.

1.45 p. m. via San Quentin Ferry, Market street wharf, daily except Sunday. The train train for Duncan Mills and Way Stations. (Stage leaves Duncan Mills every morning except Monday for Point Arena, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Westport, Cahto, Round Valley, Mount Arrow, Moorefield, Cleone, Fort Seward, Hydesville, Eureka, Mendocino City, Ukiah and Kilverdale). Through to Ukiah from Duncan Mills arrive in San Francisco at 12:15 noon.

SAUCELITO FERRY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Sunday, April 7, 1878, a swift and commodious steamer will leave as follows:

San Francisco, Foot of Davis street.	Saucelito.
8 45 a m	7 55 a m—RR
11 00 a m	9 30 a m
12 30 p m	1 00 p m
5 30 p m—RR	4 30 p m
SUNDAY TIME.	
8 00 a m—RR	9 00 a m
10 00 a m	11 00 a m
12 00 m	1 00 p m
3 00 p m	3 30 p m
4 30 p m	5 45 p m
6 30 p m	7 40 p m—RR

On Monday an extra trip from San Francisco at 7:00 a m. On Saturday, extra trip from Saucelito at 6:15 p m. This trip at 2 p m on Saturday.

LANDS for sale in lots to suit. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 320 Sansome street, or of MACONDRAY DOCK & CO., No. 410 Pine street.
FRANCIS AVERY, Sup't.

Send to PASTURE
should send them to
Corte Madera Farm.
We make the care of tender-footed horses a specialty. Our farm is the Asylum of the lame horse. We are prepared to winter stallions, fine road or race horses.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 50 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 20 Fifth street, opposite Lincoln School, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

CONSUMPTION
Positively Cured!
All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Ruggles' Celebrated Consumption Powders. They contain the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, a pr paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gouldard is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as he has knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by his use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders a trial, and be convinced of their great efficacy. Price, $ per large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
Sole Proprietors,
320 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SACRAMENTO CITY
Edgerton Tubbs & Cole.
Attorneys-at-Law,
N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

HEAD, FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
General Furnishing
Undertakers,
No. 20 Fifth street
Opp. Lincoln School. San Francisco.
Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!
Thirteenth Industrial Exhibition,
San Francisco, Cal., 1878.
THE MANAGERS HAVE THE HONOR to announce to the public, that the Thirteenth Grand Exhibition of Science, Art and Industry, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will open at the Pavilion, on Market, Eighth and Mission st's, on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
Great and unusual attractions will be presented to visitors. Mining, Agricultural and other machinery will be in motion. Pacific Coast Manufactures, Minerals and products of the soil will be fully represented, besides many new and interesting novelties never before exhibited on this coast.

THE ART DEPARTMENT
Will be under the supervision of the San Francisco Art Association, a guarantee for excellence and completeness. Local art will be specially represented, as also works of noted foreign artists, selected from the private galleries of this city.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN
So popular heretofore, will be made still more attractive this year by the addition of many new features.

THE MUSIC.
Each afternoon and evening a first-class Instrumental Concert will be given by the best solists and accomplished musicians of this city, with a daily change of programme of the best and most popular music.

No expense or pains will be spared by the management that will add to the comfort or convenience or visitors.

Applications for space or information can be obtained from the Secretary at the office, No. 57, Post street.
IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
309 MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO

THE ONLY HOUSE in the city that receives fresh patterns and New York and Paris Fashions weekly. Samples, with instructions for self-measurement sent free.



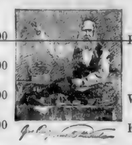
FINEST STOCK OF WOOLENS IN THE WORLD.
"To be well dress'd will oft times supersede the rest."—*Byron.*
"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—*Shakespeare.*

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,

BRANCH OF NEW YORK,
505 MONTGOMERY STREET AND 18 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE QUICKEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST TAILOR IN THE WORLD.
PANTS TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS, AND SUITS IN ONE DAY, IF REQUIRED

TO ORDER.		TO ORDER.	
Pants, - - - - -	from $ 4.00	Black Doeskin Pants, - - - -	from $7.00
Suits, - - - - -	from $15.00	White Vests, - - -	from $3.00
Overcoats, - - -	from $15.00	Fancy Vests, - - -	from $6 00
Dress Coats, - -	from $20.00		



A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length cut.

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS
Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouldard's Celebrated Intelible Pill Powders. In instance sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send 1 on by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gouldard is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as he has knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by his use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All suff ers should give these Powders a trial, and be convinced of their great efficacy. Price, $ per large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,
ASH & ROBBINS,
Sole Proprietors,
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HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco.



SUCCESS ALL FOUNDRY, 24 Post Street, San Francisco.

P. KELLY,
The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco,



—IN THE—
LEADER OF FASHION.
HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.
☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜
P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER.
327 & 329 Bush Street, San Francis.

LADIES!
Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-tailed BOOTS WHEN
YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,
FOR 4 DOLLARS
60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50
AT P. KELLY'S,

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
or. Mont'g'y and Howard Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.
PASSENGER TRAINS will leave SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily—Express for Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Monterey.
BY ALAMEDA for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with train leaving San Francisco at 8.30 a. m. connects with this train at Lathrop for Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Madera and Raymond. Also at Merced for Rail Road Mines. Stages connect at Soledad for Jolon, Lonoak, Parkfield and Cholame. Also at Salinas for Hollister, San Juan, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Camp Capitola and Santa Cruz. At Gilroy for Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way stations.
☞ Stage connection made with this train at Raymond for Pacific Congress Springs.
☞ Passengers for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train at Lathrop for Knight's Ferry, Oakdale and Sonora. Also at Merced for Snelling, Dayton, Coulterville and Yosemite.
EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and returned any time—good for return until following Monday inclusive.
Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—good from Saturday until following Monday—for sale at the office.
R. H. JUDAH,
Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
C. H. HASKELL,
Superintendent.

10.40 A. M. Daily for Santa Cruz and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.
☞ Stage connection made with this train at Santa Clara for Pacific Congress Springs.
☞ Passengers for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train at Lathrop for Knight's Ferry, Oakdale and Sonora. Also at Merced for Snelling, Dayton, Coulterville and Yosemite.
EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and returned any time—good for return until following Monday inclusive.
Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—good from Saturday until following Monday—for sale at the office.
R. H. JUDAH,
Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
C. H. HASKELL,
Superintendent.

4.40 P. M. Daily for Santa Cruz and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
☞ DAYS AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose on Way Stations at 9.30 a. m. Returning will leave San Jose at 4.30 p. m.
EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and returned any time—good for return until following Monday inclusive.
Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—good from Saturday until following Monday—for sale at the office.
R. H. JUDAH,
Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
C. H. HASKELL,
Superintendent.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—ON SATURDAYS ONLY, the run of this train will be extended to SARATOGA, connecting with the 5 p. m. train from San Jose, arriving in San Francisco at 6.30 p. m.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—ON SATURDAYS ONLY, the run of this train will be extended to SARATOGA, connecting with the 3 p. m. train from San Jose, arriving in San Francisco at 10 p. m.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. at OAKLAND, foot of BROADWAY, at 7.00 A. M. daily, and 2.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, at 8.00 A. M. Sundays only, for LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific R. R. Co. at OAKLAND, foot of BROADWAY, at 7.00 A. M. daily, and 2.30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, at 8.00 A. M. Sundays only, for LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts
AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC	BELGIC.
Saturd'y, Aug 10,	Tues., June 18,	Thurs. July 25
10 a.m.	Noon. Sept. 17,	Wed. Oct. 16.
Sat'y, Nov. 16.	Tues., Dec. 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery st.
For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
DAVID O. COLTON, President.

PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company
THE COMPANY'S STEAMER WILL SAIL AT 1 o'clock at 12 M.:
CITY OF PEKING.....JULY 19
For YOKOHAMA and HONG ONG.
ALASKA.....JULY 19
For PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at Acapulco, San Jose D. Guatemala, La Libertad and Punta Arenas.
☞ Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates.
ZEALA.....AUGUST 5
At 12 o'clock noon, or on arrival of the English Mail for Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.
$10 additional is charged for passage in upper saloon
CITY OF PANAMA.....JULY 30
For VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE and TACOMA, connecting at Tacoma with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon.
Ticket must be purchased before 12 M. on day of sailing. Wharf Office.
For freight or passage apply at the Office, corner First st. Brannan street.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents.

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombstones furnished to order.
Sole Agent for Bowers's Patent Metallic Burial Case and Caskets.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, No. 23 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon canyers there. He also has another 60-foot steam launch, for Mr. Blythe, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 21 Mission street.

ORLEANS HOTEL.
THE dining-room of this hotel will be closed for a few days for repairs. The lodging department will remain open for the accommodation of the public. Hotel and furniture to rent. For particulars apply on the premises or of
SAMUEL POORMAN.
No. 100 J Street.

PATENTS
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,
Successor to WM. NEWMAN & CO.,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
608 MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Louis Sloss. Simon Greenewald. Lewis Gerstle
LOUIS SLOSS & CO.
Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.
310 and 312 Sansome street,
San Francisco.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

BOAT BUILDER
MARTIN VICE,
BUILDER.
22 Mission Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Yatches, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all descriptions built to order at the lowest Cash Prices. 3m

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA.
Regular steamers to Portland from Clay-street Wharf, San Francisco, Mission Dock, every
Wednesday and Saturday,
at 10 o'clock A. M.
GEO. W. ELDER,
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C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, July 10, 1878,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Passenger (from Market street, Sacramento Landing), connecting with Express for Ogden (change for Sacramento), Colfax (via Davisville), Marysville, Oroville, Williams and Knight's Landing.
Sundays Excepted—For Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing.
Arrives San Francisco at 5.35 P. M.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express (from foot of Market street) for Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Reading (Pacific Co.), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Postonic (Carson), Gerlach and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Sacramento at 12.40 P. M. Arrives San Francisco 5.35 P. M.

8.30 A. M. Sundays only—Special train via Oakland Ferry. Arrives at Martinez at 10.10 a. m.; returning leaves Martinez at 4.15 p. m. arrives San Francisco at 6.00 p. m.
Fare from Oakland to Martinez, 75 cts.

9.30 A. M. (Daily) Accommodation to Reno (via Oakland Ferry) to Martinez. Arrives San Francisco 3.35 p. m.

3.00 P. M. (daily) for San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 8.20 P. M. Arrives San Francisco 5.35 P. M.

3.30 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville and Reno. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a.m.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Expt. Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Berenda and Hoads (for Yosemite), Huntington, Fresno and Bakersfield. Arrives at Lathrop at 8.30 P. M. Arrives San Francisco 12.45 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Vallejo Passenger Train (from Market Street Long wharf), connecting at Vallejo for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Suisun with passenger train leaving at 9.30 p. m. on the days, Thursdays and Saturdays excepted. Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Steamer from Washington St. Wharf, for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River, also making the Third Class Overland Passengers to connect with train leaving Sacramento at 6.30 A. M. daily. Arrives San Francisco 8.30 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Accommodation Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.30 A. M. Arrives San Francisco 7.30 A. M.

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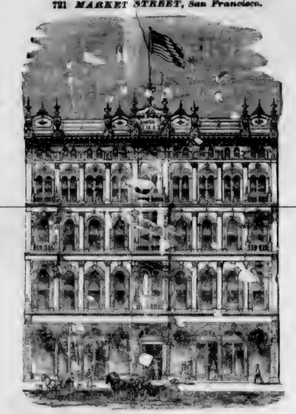
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 2. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1878. WHOLE NO. 851.

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Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST, 1878.

Dog days are always dreaded as predisposing to cramps, cholera infantum, and other internal derangements of infantile humanity.

Cholera, yellow fever and other kindred diseases have swept right and left, among those of mature ages. These dreaded ills have been the special study of the savans in medicine, and what with intelligent diagnoses, large experience, judicious remedies these bodily ailments have been for the most part brought under the control of this age of progress. Scientific men are keenly on the alert running shafts on new lines of thought.

Astronomers travel here and there to furnish new material, for wider and more precise astronomical calculations. New theries of heat and cold, coming cyclones and storms, are ciphered out by "Old Frob." harnest and driven four in hand. In every field of thought, and enterprise, the world is pushing forward, "anb every prospect pleases, and only man is vile'. Those scorching days have developed a sporadic exereseence an of-shoot of past barbarisms that had long been buried out of sight. Epps Hutton a Democratic member of Congress from Virinia, a law maker, becomes a breaker of law and sends a challenge under the code duello, to Columbus Alexander. It is of small account who is right or wrong but in this age of progress, the declaration should be made emphatic by the people that no man who challenges another to fight a duel, shall ever occupy a seat among the law makers of the nation. Barbarism and progress, can never be wedded as twin hand maids, in this land of ours. The establisment of a national Polytechnic school in this city is awakening great interest on the part of scholars and scientists.

It is proposed that the surplus funds derived from patent fees shall hereafter be appropriated to the erection of a suitable structure and the support of such an institution at the Nation's Capital. The fees paid by inventors support the Patent Office, and the sum of $1, 200,000 in excess of such expenses is now lying in the Treasury and is increasing at the rate of $100,000 per year and it seems just that the interest of this money should be expended for the promotion of such a school of scintific research and art. Information has reached the Post Office Department, that a band of murderers, after compelling J. J. Dolan post master at Lincoln New Mexico, to resign and leave the country, assaulted and killed the son of his friends and because of disgraceful law enacted by the last democratic house, the military authority cannot be invoked to protect Post masters and Post offices "Whom the Gods wish to distroy they first make mad."

South Carolina has put herself squarely in conflict with the United States. Judge Kershaw has refused to recognize the writ of habeas corpus and the resistance of the United States marshall is likely to receive the support of Gov. Hampton the "Hamburg veterans," "Butler Guards," the rifle clubs and the chivalry generally. This is but a step in the new rebellion, and the decision is in full accord with the action of the democrats in the last Congress in their effort to repeal the statutes providing for the removal of causes from the state to the United States courts.

The hour of trial is near at hand and the Palmetto state relies on a democratic Congress to sustain her in nullification of United States statutes. This is the legitimate fruit of conciliation, pardoning of Kuklux and Moonshiners, and the President will be forced to choose beteewn the determined policy of Jackson and Lincoln or the weak kneed vacillilating course of Buchannan. We shall soon see whether the new confederacy will raise its flag of rebellion the second time in South Carolina or whether she is, or is not bound to yield obedience to the laws that are recognized, respected and obeyed by every loyal state in the Union.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.' We have no way of judging the future but by the past and the Democratic party lives and thrives upon the wicded principles which were at the bottom of the iniquity that culminatep in the rebellion. The issues of to-day are whether the rights of all the people shall be respected in all parts of the land, whether the amended Constitution shall be administered by the friends of amendments or by their enemies, whether the party which saved the nation shall be obliged to surrender to the party which fought to destroy it and whether the principles that sustained the war shall stand or give way to those which made the war a necessity. Mhe Republican Party must be true to itself, and failing to do this it will make null and void all that was accomplished by the war.

Of course it is not forgotten that there are questions affecting currency, labor, transportation, and public improvements of great moment; but the Republican party has never failed to meet the issues confronting them in a wise and statesman-like manner and all these difficult matters may be safely intrusted to their calm consideration. There has been no new association of ideas by which the relation of things has been changed. The Democrats have not swapped off their old garments of unrighteousness and taken to clean clothes and godly ways, and, notwithstanding their pretentions, they are the same dangerous force that once led us so near the awful brink of destruction. The old antagonisms remain. Both parties retain their original elements, and are governed by their original tendencies, and the Republican party can alone be relied upon to give rest, security and business prosperity to the country.

FAZ.

Pedestrianism Under Water.

The New York *Star* of July 25th, contains an account of the feat performed at that city by Robert Russell, a professional diver, from which we make the following extracts:

At 9 A. M., yesterday, Russell, with his apparatus, went to Astoria, and accompanied by a large number of friends, was rowed thence to South Brothers Island, and from there to the course. After the preliminaries had been arranged, the air-pump was got in order by Ogden Chapin, Russell's "tender," and the diver put on his suit, which weighed 210 pounds. The helmet alone weighed fifty pounds. It is constructed in such fashion that he is able to regulate the supply of air himself.

That portion of the river-bed selected for the walk is a good, gravel bottom, and stakes were placed at regular intervals all along the course. At each end was a buoy surmounted by an American flag, which marked the end of the course. To complete the feat Russell had to return twenty-four times, making a total of forty-eight trips.

The boat with the air-pump was got in position, and the air-tube and life-line attached to the diver's suit. Russell went to the bottom with over sixty-five feet of water on top of him. He at once jerked the life-line and the boat was slowly rowed toward the end of the course, Chapin eagerly watching the line and air-pump, upon which depended the submarine pedestrian's success. Backward and forward went the weighted and armored walker, followed by the careful boatman, and at exactly 12:05 the first mile had been completed. Time, 35m. The second mile was made in 30m.

At the third mile there was quite a stir among the spectators. An alarm was signaled along the life line and the judges and Russell's "tender" got excited. They hauled the diver to the surface to learn that he had broken one of the stakes and accidentally got off his course. After a delay of ten minutes the stake was fired and the intrepid diver again descended. He had lost ten minutes by the accident, as it took him forty-five minutes to complete his third mile.

At 2:37 he had completed his fifth mile and was four minutes ahead of time. At 3:06 P. M. he finished the sixth mile, which was the fastest made during the contest, the time being only 20 minutes. The brave diver still kept under water, and nothing of any moment occurred until the finish of the seventh mile, when he fell over a rock, which jerked and shook the life-line. This occasioned another alarm but he soon signaled that he was all right and kept on his journey. In spite of the accident, Russell finished the seventh mile in thirty-one minutes. He was over twenty-one minutes ahead of time.

At four o'clock he wearily began his last mile. As he began he fell over a rock again, this time injuring his hip, but he did not stop. He kept on making circuit after circuit until he had walked the entire distance fairly, completing his task at 4.07 P. M., and signaling at once to be drawn to the boat. He reached the boat in a state of complete exhaustion.

The last mile was made in 30 minutes, five minutes faster than the first, and he accomplished the entire feat twenty-three minutes ahead of time. He rested only ten minutes during the walk, and was over three hours under the water at a time. His actual walking time was 4 hours, twenty-seven minutes. His total time, 4 hours, 37 mintes.

Russell says he is willing to arrange a match against any diver in the world to accomplish the feat of walking from five to twenty-five miles for $1,000. He is twenty-three years old, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and at the commencement of his task—the greatest ever accomplished by a diver—weighed 132 pounds, his usual weight, however, being 150. He lost eight pounds during his five hours' walk.

Since he has been ten years old he has followed the diving business and accomplished some remarkable diving feats. His first was an attempt to walk a mile at Bridgeport, Connecticut, in thirty minutes for a wager. When he had gone half that distance he got stuck in the mud, and was saved from smothering by the skill and judgment of his "tender." On the Raritan river, at Perth Amboy, he walked three miles under the water in three hours, winning a wager of $100. In July, 1876, on the Potomac, at Georgetown, D. C., he covered twenty-five miles in twenty-four hours on the bed of the river, under sixty feet of water. He accomplished the same feat ten days later, in fifteen hours, for a wager of $200.

It is poor advice to give a retail merchant to sell inferior goods because such a merchant should have in view in seeking to establish himself in business. Instead of trying to find the cheapest and least meritorious goods that can be bought, he should from the very beginning, and all the time, select the very best goods of the different kinds that are upon the market. Opinions may honestly differ as to which are best, but in any one line the list is not so long but that a fair choice may readily be made. We hardly think there is a class of trade anywhere, either in the cities or the country, but what would be all the better in the long run, and might be made more profitable and permanent by giving it only honest and fair goods, while the most of communities might easily be cultivated to the use of only the best goods with ultimately a more prosperous and profitable trade than if the policy of selling poor and inferior stuff be adopted. It is true, that for a while customers may be fed on such husks and made to take light weigh and adulterated goods, but we appeal to the experience of every candid man who has had even five years' experience in trade, to say if in his own judgment, and as the result of his own observations, it is not true that such a course can only be successful by a constant change of customers and ultimately a change of location of the storekeeper. We take it for granted that when a man enters into business he does so with two objects at least, to make money and to establish a permanent trade. He may do the first without the second, but he cannot do the second without accomplishing the first.

Napkins in England.

It is not the general custom to use napkins at luncheon in England, although at great houses luncheon is in reality a small dinner; as it may well be when "in muckle dinner hersel" is at eight o'clock, and on great occasions at nine. An American lady was visiting at one of these houses where she found the usual absence of the napkin at midday. She knew her hostess so well that she could venture to ask her how it was that napkins were not used at luncheon. Her grace—for she was a duchess—replied simply and briefly that was "not the custom," with an air that signified that that settled the question. But her guest had taken an luncheon with the queen more than once at Balmoral, and there she had found napkins. This she told her friend as a sort of justification of her inquiry. "Indeed!" replied the duchess, "the queen had better be careful. She will make herself unpopular if she undertakes to change the customs of the country." The Philistinism of John Bull does not even stop short of napkins.

The late William Cullen Bryant, in a letter to Rev. H. Seymour, of Northampton Massachusetts, which has just been published, speaks as follows of his early studies of Greek; "I began with the Greek alphabet," he says, "passed to the declensions and conjugations, which I committed to memory, and was put into the gospel of St. John. In two calendar months from the time of beginning with the powers of the Greek alphabet I had read every book in the New Testament. I supposed at the time that I had made pretty good progress, but do not even now know whether that was very extraordinary."

George Elliot's husband contributes to the August number of the Popular Science Monthly an article entitled "The Dread and Dislike of Science."

The Coining-Press.

The coining-press is a massive engine of mirror-like steel and brass. It is fed with the blanks through a vertical brass tube in the same way that the milling-machine is fed, and every charming young lady satisfies its appetite, which demands eighty blanks a minute. Its power is that of the toggle-joint, and it moves with the soniferous rock of a baby giant's cradle. As the blanks reach the bottom of the tube, they are seized singly by a pair of steel feeders, similar in motion to human fingers and thumbs, and "carried forward and lodged in the collar between the upper and lower dies. At the same moment the lever is descending, and by the time the *planchet* is in position, the toggle-joint, brought into a vertical position, imparts to the piece a pressure which, within the narrow limits of its motion, is almost incalculable. The immediate relaxation of the joint causes the upper die to be lifted, when the feeders, coming up with second *planchet*, push away the one already coined. The *planchet*, before being struck, is slightly less in diameter than the steel ring or collar into which it drops, but the pressure upon the dies causes the piece to expand into the collar, and takes from it the reeding or fluting of its edge." The tinkle of the falling coins and the measured swing of the machine are musical, and would interweave with other instruments in a miner's symphony. Do they awaken far-reaching thoughts in the girl who fills the tube, and sees the insensate press casting off the coins at the rate of more than fourteen millions a year? Every time she hears the tinkle in the box near her feet, an inestimably powerful agent is entering the world, and from the machine to which she is so carefully ministering comes the multifarious evil and good of all civilization.

Good Manners.

The essence of good manners is kind thoughtfulness of others. The man who goes to his room in a hotel stamping and talking through the corridor, slamming his door, and flinging his boots down heavily upon the floor, is merely brutally selfish. He is not aware that he owes duties to other people who will be affected by his conduct. He does not think that he rudely awakens some one to whom sleep is indispensable, and to disturb whom he has no right. Haydon's picture of the man in the chophouse waiting for the *Times*, which his neighbor has held for an hour, and is evidently bent upon holding until he has read all the advertisements, is an illustration of common selfishness. The talk and conduct in the cars are generally signs of vanity or a morbid self-consciousness. A well-bred man keeps his toothache and headaches to himself, and does not assume that strangers are interested in his digestion. A well-bred woman keeps her children quiet, and does not assume that her fellow-travelers must share her fondness for them. If Mrs. P., with her vivid sense of Mr. P.'s peculiarities and of her fine house and equipage, could only know how supremely unimportant any individual is, how well the world fared before Mr. P. arrived, and how unshocked the universe will be by his departure, she would be a modest and well-mannered woman. That knowledge, indeed, would be a general corrective of manners. A certain kind of personal conceit often accompanies undeniable superiority. There are men, like Lord Chatham, who like to have their going and coming regarded as events, to move with a pompous bustle, and to be constantly regarded as great men. But if they could only know it, that very taste is constantly accounted to them for weakness, and their influence is just so far lessened.

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THE PACIFIC APPEA

SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, August 17, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The testimonial benefit to Bishop John M. Brown, tendered by a committee of young men, came off last evening at the Young Men's new hall, Pacific street, above Powell. The hall was crowded by representatives, members and friends of all denominations, from this city and Oakland. The programme was as follows:

Part first.—Piano solo, Prof. S. Adger; introductory address, Mr. J. G. Fletcher; solo, Mrs. Georgiana Gaines; Lincoln's last Inaugural Address, Mrs. E. A. Fields; "Larboard Watch," Messrs. W. H. Carter and D. B. Jackman; piano solo, Miss E. Charity; recitation, "Crime Its Own Detecter," Master B. Morris; solo, Mr. J. H. Wilkins; declamation, "Spartacus to the Gladiators at Capua," Master F. S. Ringgold; song, Miss M. J. Miles; intermission.

Part second.—Piano solo, Miss Charity; solo, Mr. H. Jackson, "Beautiful Snow," Miss S. Sanderson; piano solo, Master Charles Ringgold; solo, Mr. H. Givens; recitation, "The Polish Boy," Miss S. Tilghman; by request Watson recited a burlesque piece; piano solo, Professor S. Adger; solo, "David Singing before Saul," Prof. W. H. Blake; German specialty, Mr. S. Furnell; solo, Mr. F. Hamilton; closing remarks by Bishop J. M. Brown. Mr. S. Adger, pianist. Mr. Joseph S. Ross, master of ceremonies.

As a whole it was a very fine and creditable entertainment. Master Freelon Ringgold and Miss Tilghman, of Oakland, were particularly noted for their recitations, displaying fine elocution. Miss Charity, Mr. W. H. Blake and others—we have not space to make special mention—executed their selections with remarkable grandeur.

The introductory address, by Joseph G. Fletcher, was as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We have assembled upon this occasion to honor our distinguished guest, the Right Rev. John M. Brown, of Washington, D. C., who has visited our State and city for the first time.

We take great pleasure in tendering to him a testimonial as a mark of esteem the young men of this city have for a representative, who is endowed with the mental qualifications of a scholar, and the moral attainments of a theologian.

How Small Farms Pay.

The Sacramento *Bee* says: "We are constantly told that small farms will not pay in California. But we know of a farmer within twelve miles of Sacramento who owns 160 acres, and who on that land supports a family of seven and puts in bank every year $1,000 as clear profit. He raises chickens, turkeys and vegetables, and sows much of his land in wheat and buckwheat, and oats for poultry feed. The chickens are cared for by the young children, and a dog herds the turkeys. This man has a good wagon and several horses, and lives as comfortable as any rancher who owns 40,000 acres. Besides, he is able to care for the needy, and does it."

Counterfeit Trade Dollars.

A quantity of well executed counterfeit trade dollars have been captured in Cincinnati. They are composed of black tin, bismuth, and pulverized glass. They possess pretty nearly the standard weight, and have the exact color and the true ring of the real dollars. The only means of deciting them from the genuine is by means of a weigher, or by pressing them between the teeth, when the glass which they contain emits a crackling sound.

Mechanics' Fair.

The Mechanics' Fair opened in this city last Tuesday, the exercises taking place at the Metropolitan Temple. Exhibitors have been unusually backward this year in arranging their goods, some of the spaces not being occupied as late as Friday night. Owing to this, the attendance has not been large the past week, but to-night, when everything will be in place, there will be the usual Saturday night crowd. Some of the exhibits are very fine, and the Industrial Fair of 1878 promises to be as successful as any of the preceding ones.

DRUG STORE.

Philip Gerichton & Co., Importers of Domestic Drugs and Chemicals, 535 Commercial st., San Francisco. A complete assortment of all articles used by Doctors and Hair Dressers and persons who are connected with hair dressing places in the city and interior will find this the best and only place to purchase at the very lowest cash prices.

N. B. The finest assortment of Gums can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

Inventors who want their cases promptly prosecuted should an agent resident in Wassington, and have daily communication with the officers of the Patent Office. For informations "How to Protect Inventions," send to Foster's Patent Office, 607 7th street Washington, D. C. Refers to Officers of Patent Office, before which Mr. Foster has practiced nineteen years.

It is when a drygoods clerk of ninety-seven pounds weight attempts to help from a wagon a farmer's wife of 203 pounds weight, that the reporter seats himself contentedly on the curb stone and waits for the catastrophe.

Died.

In the city of Victoria, on the 3d inst., Sarah, the beloved wife of Ashbury Buter, aged 52 years. [New York and Delaware papers please copy.]

In this city, August 13th, Mrs. Charlotte G. Miard, aged 47 years.

Chicago STARCH!

The Seven Wonders of the World so unknown to us, *The Eighth is it the* well known adulterated sunflower Corn Starch and Gloss Starch, made by the antique process of rotting the grain for two weeks, and then restoring the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, such as potash and quicklime, and called wholesome food, has been used by the public so long and considered standard goods.

The only reason of course, is that nothing better was offered or known; but now the

Chicago Starch Works

produces an article (by a new and improved process, without rotting the grain), which is

Pure, Wholesome and Nutritious Food;

has all the *sweetness* and *fragrance* of the Corn, and is more delicate; and the Snow White Gloss for Laundry purposes, is as much superior in strength and smoothness to any other brand, as the sun is to a candle. It takes one-fifth less and costs no more than the common article called Corn and Gloss Starch.

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HE SHOULD HAVE A MEDICINE CHEST CONTAINING AT LEAST — viz:
4 ozs. Chloroform.
2 ozs. Ether.
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4 ozs. Camphor.
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4 ozs. Aloes.
Half gal. Castor Oil.
Half gal. Raw Linseed Oil.
Half lbs. Boxes Chinese Ointment (For Horse.)
Half doz. Boxes Chinese Remedy For Internal use.
All the above is useful for man or beast, and necessarily demands that all thinking people should keep them, as the use of a little medicine in time will save life. When with delay it cannot be saved. J. B. MCUF.

FAREWELL LECTUQE.

Bishop John M. Brown will deliver a Farewell Lecture entitled "Observations in the Southern States," on MONDAY evening, August 19th, 1878, in Bethel church, Powell street, for benefit of the church. A splendid supper will be prepared in the vestryroom. Admission to Lecture, 25 cents. Admission to supper, 25 cents. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

REV. B. FLETCHER, Pres.
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At the Young Mens' U. B. Society's Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason,
Friday Evening, August 16th,
Exercises to consist of Recitations Declamations, Singing and an Address by the Bishop.
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Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

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Board and Room, $1, $2.50 and $3 per day.

☞The Hotel Coach and carriages will be on hand at the arrival of boats, steamers and railroad trains, to convey passengers to the hotel and through the city.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST R. R.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878.
ON and after WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1878, trains will run as follows

From SAN QUENTIN Ferry, foot of Market street, WEEK DAYS—7.15, 8.15, 9.30 A. M.; 1.45, 4.00 P. M. and 6.15 P. M. for San Rafael.
SUNDAYS—10.00 A. M., 12.30, 3.15 and 5.45 P. M. for SAN RAFEL.
(Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via this Ferry—
WEEK DAYS—6.30, 8.00, 9.00, 11.05 A. M., and 3.15, 5.05 and 6.55 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8.25, 11.15 A. M., and 1.45 and 6.30 P. M.

From SAUCELITO FERRY, foot of Davis street, 8.30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for all points between Saucelito and San Rafael. (Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via this Ferry—Week days, 7.00 A. M. Sundays, 4.10 P.M.)

8.15 A. M.—via San Quentin Ferry, Market street wharf daily except Sunday. Through train for Donner Mills and Way Stations. (Stage leaves Donner Mills every morning except Monday for Port Rose, Timber Cove, Salt Point, Stewart's Point, Kelly's, Little River, Mendocino City, Ryan and Ivy's Cove, Berrage, Ringe, Mendocino City, Ryan and Wheeler's. Through train from Duncan Mills arrive in San Francisco at 12.10 noon.

SAUCELITO FERRY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Sunday, April 7, 1878, a swift and commodious steamer will leave as follows:

San Francisco, Foot of Davis street,	Saucelito.
8.45 a m	7.55 a m—RR
11.00 a m	9.30 a m
†3.30 p m	1.00 p m
5.30 p m—RR	4.30 p m
SUNDAY TIME.	
8.00 a m—RR	9.00 a m
10.00 a m	11.00 a m
12.00 m	1.00 p m
2.00 p m	3.20 p m
4.30 p m	5.45 p m
6.30 p m	7.45 p m—RR

On Monday an extra trip from San Francisco at 7.00 a. m. On Saturday, extra trip from Saucelito at 6.15 p. m. †This trip at 3 p m on Saturday.

LANDS for sale in lots to suit. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 720 Sansome street or of MAURICE DORE & CO., No. 410 Pine street.
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should send them to
Corte Madera Farm.
We make the care of tender-footed horses a specialty. Our farm is the Asylum of the lame horse. We are prepared to winter stallions, fine road or race horses.

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 20 Fifth street, opposite Lincoln School, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

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All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.
Do not delay, write your name very plain, and address of their nearest express. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.
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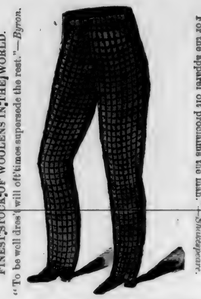
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Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!
Thirteenth Industrial Exhibition,
San Francisco, Cal., 1878.
THE MANAGERS HAVE THE HONOR to announce to the public, that the Thirteenth Grand Exhibition of Science, Art and Industry, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will open at the Pavilion, on Market, Eighth and Mission st's, on
TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,
Great and unusual attractions will be presented to visitors. Mining, Agricultural and other machinery will be in motion. Pacific Coast Manufactures, Minerals and products of the soil will be fully represented, besides many new and interesting novelties never before exhibited on this coast.
THE ART DEPARTMENT
Will be under the supervision of the San Francisco Art Association, a guarantee for excellence and completeness. Loan art will be specially represented, as also works of noted foreign artists, selected from the private galleries of this city.
THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN
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No expense or pains will be spared by the management that will add to the comfort or convenience of visitors.
Applications for space or information can be obtained from the Secretary at the office, No. 27, Post street.
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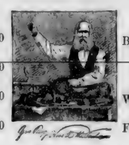
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But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy.
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—Shakespeare.



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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE AND ARRIVE at Third and Townsend streets (Southern Pacific Depot), as follows:
8.30 A. M. (Mail) for Mayfield, Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas City, Monterey, Pajaro, Watsonville Junction and Santa Cruz.
8.30 A. M. Passengers for Oakland, Alameda, Encinal, Park Side, Fruit Vale, Melrose, San Leandro, Lorenzo, Haywards, Niles and Irvington, will take the 8.30 A. M. train to Oakland Pier, cross the bay in the steamer, connecting with broad gauge train leaving Oakland Broadway station at 9.00 A. M.
8.30 A. M. Passengers for Alameda, Encinal, Park Side, Fruit Vale, Melrose, San Leandro, Lorenzo, Haywards, Niles and Irvington, will take the 8.30 A. M. train to Oakland Pier, cross the bay in the steamer, connecting with broad gauge train leaving Oakland Broadway station at 9.00 A. M.
8.30 A. M. Passengers for Alameda, Encinal, Park Side, Fruit Vale, Melrose, San Leandro, Lorenzo, Haywards, Niles and Irvington, will take the 8.30 A. M. train to Oakland Pier, cross the bay in the steamer, connecting with broad gauge train leaving Oakland Broadway station at 9.00 A. M.
10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Oakland, Niles, Pleasanton, Livermore, Pacheco, Martinez, Port Costa, Tehama, Red Bluff, Redding, Delta, Shasta, Dunsmuir, Yreka, Roseburg, Portland, Puget Sound and Atlantic points.
4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
☞ A SPECIAL NOTICE—On SATURDAYS ONLY the 6.30 P. M. train will be extended to SALINAS, connecting with the M. and S. P. R. R. to MONTEREY. Returning leaves Monterey MONDAYS (broad gauge) at 6.00 A. M. Arrive San Francisco at 10.30 A. M.
8.00 A. M. Daily (except Sunday) for Santa Cruz, connecting with the train at PAJARO for Santa Cruz, returning, leaves Santa Cruz at 2.00 P. M. Broadgauge all the way between San Francisco and Santa Cruz.
☞ Close connections made with this train, Passengers for Monterey will take the 8.30 A. M. train to Salinas, connecting with the train at PAJARO for Monterey, returning, leaves Santa Cruz at 2.00 P. M. connects with this train at PAJARO for Monterey, returning, leaves Monterey at 6.00 A. M. and arrives at Salinas at 10.30 A. M.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—On SATURDAYS ONLY the 4.40 P. M. train will be extended to SALINAS, connecting with the M. and S. P. R. R. to MONTEREY. Returning leaves Monterey MONDAYS (broad gauge) at 6.00 A. M. Arrive San Francisco at 10.30 A. M.
☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving at 8.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. daily, and making connections at GOSHEN for Visalia, Tulare, Kingsburg, Fresno, Huron, Lemoore, Hanford, Goshen Junction, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Colton, Colonia, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Pomona, Spadra, Los Nietos, Whittier, Norwalk, Downey, Florence, Compton, Wilmington, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin, Colton, Colonia

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VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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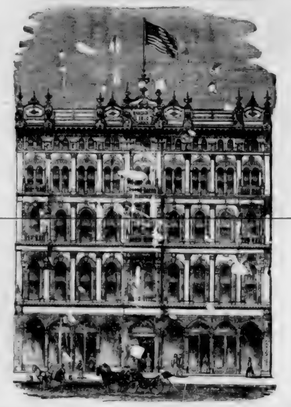
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One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence. It furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning the order heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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And with our utmost pride in their unqualified approbation.

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By purchasing REDINGTON'S CONCENTRATED FLAVORING EXTRACTS, you obtain an article not only superior in richness and delicacy of flavor to any other, of a similar character, but far more economical, because each bottle holds double the quantity of any other flavoring extract sold.

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Would you escape RHEUMATISM, and preserve health and vigor during the stormy season make occasional use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been visited with such diseases, and need other medicine to thoroughly eradicate the permanent relief, seek at once the safest and surest

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By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S

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Time has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minute portion of the most popular domestic remedies, entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the system. Quarantine is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By acting on digestion they act first and mainly on the liver. They are assigned to all ages and both sexes, and are

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Will CURE, in their employment, three fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For this purpose, in small case, they have no equal.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never resulted from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 4. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878. WHOLE NO. 853

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Something Sweet To Tell.

I have something sweet to tell you,
But I cannot tell it yet,
So meet me by the hawthorn tree,
Be sure and not forget;
When the dew is on the blossom,
And the cuckoo on the bough,
For I've something sweet to tell you,
But I cannot tell you now.

You must wait till I can see you
All alone, but do not grieve,
For my heart is overflowed with joy
At what you told me yester eve;
And although I did not answer
To your whispered prayer and vow,
I have something sweet to tell you,
But I cannot tell you now.

I have something sweet to tell you,
And my soul is full of bliss,
For last night you said you loved me,
And you sealed it with a kiss;
I fain would wait till evening,
But I really don't know how,
For I've something sweet to tell you,
And my heart says "tell it now!"

Girls' "Ice."

Fallen from grace old names come down,
And dress'd in tatters roam round town;
Failing, they've grasp'd and tried to clench
At fading beauty in "bad French!"
Magdalen, penitent, oh, what a fate!
As Maggie then must navigate.
Agnes, deprived of nest, as Aggie,
Looks like a leg of mutton scraggy.
Nancy, poor girl, he now is Nannie,
Frances flaunts all round as Fannie.
Mary, sweet name of grace is Marie;
While Caroline falls down to Carrie.
Stately Cordelia walks as Delie.
Matilda writes her name thus—Tillie.
Margaret, "the pearl" of names, Is Maggie;
Martha descends to simple Mattie.
Phœbe, for shortness, we call Pattie;
Harriet is better known as Hattie.
Emily, faith, her name is Emmie;
Jane has become an errant Jennie.
Elizabeth dances up as a Lizzie,
Betsy as Bessie is as busy.
Gertrude, oh, horrors, shines as Tudie,
While Julia (black-haired) beams as Judie
Louisa only known as Lulie,
Helen as Nellie wants to fool ye.
Rebecca Beckie signs her name,
Susan as Susie does the same.
Bridget with truthfulness is Biddie.
Lydia contents herself with Lyddie.
While glorious Sarah makes a Sallie,
And Alice lives all round "Our Allie."

He Took Notes.

The other day a boy of thirteen, who looked very innocent and child-like as he reposed under a shade-tree on Beach street, roused up when joined by another lad of his own age, and confidentially inquired:

"Well, did you make observashuns?"

"I did," was the reply.

"And we kin hook the apples and not get ootched, kin we?"

"You wait a minute," commanded the other, as he held an old shingle up to the light to enable him to read the following "notes" in pencil:

"Went down in front of house; saw old woman with club; saw dog layin' low for us; saw red-headed girl reddy to ring cow-bell and give alarm; saw man inside breathin' hard and achin' to kill a boy; hull family looked me in the eye; pressure too heavy and I backed off; nice apples them, but, under the circumstances I guess we'd better keep on chewing ole lemons."

"Nother disappointment added to our burdens," sighed the first and they loafed on.

An Amazed Colonel.

The colonel of a French regiment, a rigid martinet, is sitting at the window of his room, when looking out, he sees a captain crossing the barrack-yard toward the gate. Looking at him closely, he is shocked to observe that, the rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, the captain does not carry a sword.

"Captain," he calls from the window; "Hi, captain, step up to my room a moment, will you?"

The captain obeys promptly, borrows a sword of the officer of the guard, the guard-room being at the foot of the stairs, and presents himself to the colonel in irreproachable *tenue*.

The colonel is somewhat surprised to see the sword in its place, and having to invent some pretext for calling his subordinate back, says, with some confusion:

"I b g your pardon, captain, but really I've forgotten what it was I wanted to speak to you about. However, it can't have been very important; it'll keep. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and is making off across the barrack-yard, when he again comes within range of the colonel's vision.

The colonel rubs his eyes, stares, says softly to himself:

"How in thunder is this? Dem it, he hasn't a sword to his waist."

Then he calls aloud:

"Captain! Ho, captain, one moment, please!"

The captain returns, borrows the sword again, mounts the stairs, and enters the colonel's presence. His commanding officer stares at him intently; he has a sword, he sees it, he hears it clank.

"Captain," he stammers, growing very hot, "it's deuced ridiculous, you know, but—ha! ha! I'd just remembered what I wanted to say to you, and now—ha! ha!—it's gone out of my head again. Funny, isn't it? Ha! ha! ha! Losing my memory. Never mind. I'll think of it and write you. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and makes for the gate. As he crosses the barrack-yard, the colonel calls his wife to his side and says:

"See that officer out there?"

"Yes."

"Has he got a sword on?"

The colonel's wife adjusts her eye-glass upon him, scans him keenly and says:

"He hasn't a taste of a sword."

The colonel—"That's just where you fool yourself. Ho *hum!*"

A lawyer once asked a judge to charge the jury that "It is better that ninty-and-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished."

"Yes," said the witty judge, "I will give that charge, but in the opinion of the Court the ninty-and nine guilty men have already escaped in this country."

Unemployed Labor.

A document has just been issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics in the form of "an advance abstract of the annual report." It assumes that the total number of unemployed workingmen and women in Massachusetts on the last of June was only 21,812, of which 12,000 were in the large cities. It does not give any idea as to the mode in which its facts were ascertained, but merely affirms their reliability, and proceeds to argue that there is no occasion for the labor agitation that is going on. It says:

"The people are living on smaller wages; are learning to live within their means; and trying to adapt their wants to the circumstances in which they find themselves; the manufacturer is trying to keep his industry alive, is making every effort to keep his employees at work. They have been sick, both employer and employed; but they cannot be cured by constantly telling them how sick they are."

That is it. The people are sick; their self-constituted physicians obstinately refuse to see that there is any cause for the sickness; the patent's pulse is feverish, but the doctor says there is no cause for alarm; the sickness is mostly imaginary; the sick man will soon be better—the remedy is—"work for lower wages, live in smaller houses wear coarser clothes, eat cheaper food." This is the cry of the physicians, and this is the secret of their presistent efforts to cover up the truth. The managers of the Labor Bureau continue their argument as follows:

This is a national question; and from the statement of the unemployed in Massachusetts, we are able to make a most careful estimate for the whole country, although, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts has a greater portion of unemployed than any other State, because her industries are so largely artificial. On the basis given, the unemployed in the whole United States reaches 750,000.

The fallaciousness of these figures are apparent to every well informed person. It is probable that California has as few unemployed men in proportion to its population as any State in the union. A few months since a legislative committee held repeated sessions in San Francisco, taking testimony and receiving statements on the condition of the labor market. Among the documents presented to the committee, and published at the time, was one giving the names of all large employers in the city engaged in the iron business, including molders, furnace-boiler makers, machinists, stair builders, etc., and the number of men employed by each at that time and in good seasons previously, showing a falling off of from 40 to 75 per cent. in the number employed. The figures were taken from the books of the various firms, and were correct beyond dispute. The names were all published and the facts given were never questioned. The figures indicated that at least fifteen thousand workingmen and women were out of employment in San Francisco.

For a number of years the Massachusetts Labor Commission performed excellent service, the facts ascertained by them furnishing a sound basis for intelligent legislation, but recently great efforts have been made to bring the Bureau under the control of the politicians, and judging from this report that they have been successful. It is evident that the figures of the Massachusetts Bureau have been manufactured for the occasion, as a basis for electioneering arguments. *Sacramento Bee.*

The Bosnian Trouble.

The so-called insurrection in Bosnia is apparently more formidable than Austrain accounts are willing to allow. The enforced retirement of an Austrian brigade after three days of hard fighting certainly seems to indicate something more than the spasmodic and undisciplined rising of a few thousand disaffected Bosnians. If it is true that Bismark has instructed the German envoy at Constantinople to warn the Sultan that the ambiguous policy of the Porte may result in the destruction of European Turkey, the fact would justify a belief that the Porte is secretely assisting the insurgents; or that it pretends an impotence which is not believed to be real. It is indeed possible that it may be absolutely incapable of restraining the Ottoman troops who are said to be allied with the Bosnians but this helplessness will not protect it from the rapacious policy of the other Powers, who may deem the resistance to Austrian occupation a fair excuse for putting an end to Turkish rule in Europe at once and altogether. There is, however, one serious hindrance to such a programme, and it is England. Even Prince Bismark will think twice before he sanctions a line of conduct which would inevatably compel the English Government to become the active defender of the Porte.

Tramps on Trains.

It is difficult to know what to do with the tramps that at present infest the railroads every where. At Stockton the other day a brakeman was obliged, in self-defense, to shoot one of these ruffians, and a number who tried to take possession of a freight train at Rocklin, a day or two since, threatened to murder the man who performed his duty thus. The unbridled violence and high-handed lawlessness of these tramps render it necessary to use extraordinary measures with them. They are practically no better than savages or brigands, and it is evident that if yielded to at all it will not be long before travel will be rendered positively unsafe by them. For a large gang of them may gather at some small station far from large towns, and capture trains, despite all the resistance the few railroad hands available could offer. It is necessary to oppose some rigorous measures to their growing audasity, and if the local authorities are incapable—as much often proves the case—of dealing with them, the railroad companies will be compelled to administer the law themselves, and to protect the lives of passengers and the property of shippers in the most effectual way possible.

The muscels of the human jaw exerts a force of five hundred pounds, even if the owner of the jaw is of the male sex, and not excited.

A Surprise Party.

A lively surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. James E. Francis, No. 1321 Vallejo street, on Thursday night. The surprisers assembled between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Groves, in Auburn street, with harps, violins, etc., and proceeded to their destination. After severely ringing the door-bell, Mr. Francis and family were aroused. Before the crowd of gentlemen and ladies entered a serenade was given, and the aria "Sweet Bye-and Bye," was sung by a full chorus of the company. The doors were opened and a rush was made into the parlors with much hilarity. After a pleasant greeting with the family dancing commenced. Fruits, confectionery, etc., were set forth in abundance. The party was kept up until the small hours of the morning. The following were among those present: Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Groves, Miss Elima Campbell, Mrs. J. Patterson, Miss E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Simmons, Miss Margaret Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Gaine, Miss Vergo, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Alameda Fisher, Miss E. Dishlen, Miss Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Wilson, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lucy Johnson. Mr. James H. Riker, Thomas Watson, W. Ector, Mr. Givens, C. J. Nichels, Robert E. Muir, C. St. John Tull, H. Harrison, W. Bell, Mr. Cuthbert, Joseph Campbell, Mr. Fields, D. Gaynor, E. Wolf, L. Brown, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lewis and H. Brown. Mrs. T. Dusten was with the party to start but was taken suddenly ill and did not go.

Mrs. Henry Talbot, mother of Mrs. Francis, assisted greatly in making the affair pleasant for the merry invaders.

Chinese Immigration.

The first serious impetus given to Chinese immigration to this coast was by Koopmanschap & Co., who, sometime after the emancipation, gave notice to Chinese agents that they would supply the Gulf States with a sufficient number of Chinese laborers to entirely supplant the freedmen of the South. They commenced it. The pro-slavery feeling in the South and North encouraged the idea, yet it did not succeed and the project was abandoned. But John being aroused by the report in his native country, poured in among us, and in some cases started for the reported promised land—the South. But when he got beyond Ogden and received Eastern "shinplaster" money in payment for his labor, he returned in hot haste to this State and city, as the western depot of the American nation, and has accumulated in such numbers that Koopmanschap would wonder at the effects of his advertisement if he were now living.

The firm of Koopmanschap, Cornelius & Co., were at that time commission merchants and agents in this city for the North China Marine Insurance Company, and they also proposed to supply Harry Meiggs with Chinese laborers for South America.

Two twin brothers are said to be so much alike that they frequently borrow money of each other without knowing it.

A RECENT decision of the Post Office Department bears with some severity on what are called "trade journals." It has always been contended by these journals—which are generally devoted to the publication of trade news and current prices, and intended for a limited circulation among persons interested in the specialties to which they are mainly confined—that they should have the same advantages in the mails as regularly published newspapers. The Post Office Department has always held that publishers of these journals should pay transient postage—the same that is paid upon books; and the question got into Congress at the last session, resulting in the insertion of a clause in the postal act defining newspapers. Under the construction of this clause by the Post Office Department the publishers of these trade journals must make oath that the copies they mail go to actual subscribers for a stated consideration, or they must pay postage on each copy at the rate of one cent per half ounce. Under this decision purely advertising sheets will be practically excluded from the mails and advertising will flow into the regular channels to the advantage of newspapers.

THE number of failures in New York in July was sixty-seven, with liabilities amounting to $5,718,171—thirteen more failures than occurred in the previous month, and and $1,400,000 more of liabilities. Compared with July of last year the number of failures is fifty per cent. greater this year, and the aggregate liabilities about double. The desire to take advantage of the bankrupt law, before its expiration, no doubt has some effect in making this difference, but the presumption is that the bankrupts for the past month could not have avoided ultimate failure. Bed rock has not yet been reached in Gotham.

A BEACH INCIDENT.—A gentleman at Scarborough, after waving his handkerchief for half an hour or more at an unknown young lady whom he had discovered at a distant point on the shore, was encouraged by a warm response to his signal to approach his charmer. Imagine his feelings when on drawing nearer he found that it was his own dear wife whom he had left at the hotel but a short time before. "How remarkable that we should have recognized each other at such a distance!" exclaimed both at the same breath and then they changed the subject.

A GOOD old farmer found himself one day with his boy at the further end of the row when the dinner bell sounded. Anxious to make every step count, he commenced to hoe his way back, saying to the boy as he did so, "Thomas, do you ever think about dying?"

"Yes," said Tom, "I think I shall die pretty soon if I don't have some dinner."

If a man loses ten minutes a day it amounts in five hundred years to nearly thirteen hundred days, or almost four years. The value of time cannot be too highly estimated.

A SLIGHT DISTINCTION.—"No," replied Mrs. Malaprop; slowly, "I can't say that I ever was in Dublin, but my mother has a second cousin called Irish, who dealt in Cork; so there!"

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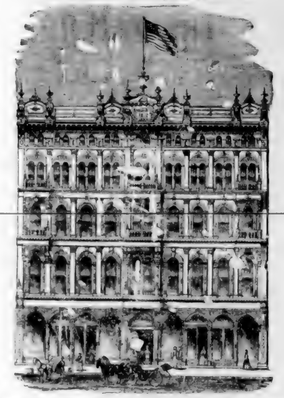
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ISAAC SAYRE.....Stockton
WM. ROBINSON.....Placerville
H. M. BLACK.....Virginia
RICHMOND SCOTT.....Red Bluff
JACOB OVERTON, WM. H. DAVIS.....San Jose
W. RICHARDS.....Napa
C. M. WILSON.....Elko, Nev.
M. HOWARD.....Virginia City, Nev.
DAVID WINSTON.....Virginia City, Nevada
ALFRED CAIN.....Portland, Oregon

EASTERN STATES.

JOHN G. JONES, 101 Butterfield St., Chicago, Ill.
L. W. & DE LEON.....Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM T. BOYD.....Cleveland, Ohio
LEWIS HAYDEN.....Boston, Mass
JOHN W. PARSONS.....New Orleans
DR. J. W. H. SACES, 1203 Pine St., Philadelphia
ISAAC PHILLIPS, 254 Lombard St., Philadelphia

Something Sweet To Tell.

I have something sweet to tell you,
But I cannot tell it yet,
So meet me by the hawthorn tree,
Be sure and not forget;
When the dew is on the blossom,
And the cuckoo on the bough,
For I've something sweet to tell you,
But I cannot tell you now.

You must wait till I can see you
All alone, but do not grieve,
For my heart is overflowed with joy
At what you told me yester eve;
And although I did not answer
To your whispered prayer and vow,
I have something sweet to tell you,
But I cannot tell you now.

I have something sweet to tell you,
And my soul is full of bliss,
For last night you said you loved me,
And you sealed it with a kiss;
I fain would wait till evening,
But I really don't know how,
For I've something sweet to tell you,
And my heart says "tell it now!"

Girls' Ties

Fallen from grace old names come down,
And dress'd in tatters roam round town:
Falling, they're grasp'd and tried to clench
At fading beauty in "bad French!"
Magdalen, penitent, oh, what a fate!
Ass Maggie thou must navigate.
Agnes, deprived of nose, as Aggie,
Looks like a leg of mutton scraggy!
Nancy, poor girl, is now a Nannie,
Frances fancies all round as Fannie.
Mary, sweet name of grace is Marie;
While Caroline falls down to Carrie.
Stately Cordelia walks as Dolie.
Matilda writes her name thus—Tillie.
Margaret, "the pearl" of names, is Maggie;
Martha descends to simple Mattie.
Phœbe, for shortness, we call Pattie;
Harriet is better known as Hattie.
Emily, faith, her name is Emmie;
Jane has become an arrant Jennie.
Elizabeth Bess and Bessie up as a Lizzie,
Betsy as Bessie is as busy.
Gertrude, oh, horrors, shines as Tullie,
While Julia (dark-haired) beams as Judie
Louisa only known as Lulie.
Helen as Nellie wants to tool ye.
Rebecca Beckie signs her name,
Susan selfsame does the same.
Bridget with truth follows is Biddie.
Lydia contents herself with Lyddie.
While glorious Sarah makes a Sallie,
And Alice lives all round "Our Allie."

He Took Notes.

The other day a boy of thirteen, who looked very innocent and child-like as he reposed under a shade-tree on Beach street, roused up when joined by another lad of his own age, and confidentially inquired:

"Well, did you make observashuns?"

"I did," was the reply.

"And we kin hook the apples and not get catched, kin we?"

"You wait a minute," commanded the other, as he held an old shingle up to the light to enable him to read the following "notes" in pencil:

"Went down in front of house; saw old woman with club; saw dog larin' low for us; saw red-headed girl reddy to ring cow-bell and give alarm; saw man inside breathin' hard and achin' to kill a boy; hull family looked me in the eye; pressure too heavy and I backed off; nice apples them, but, under the circumstances I guess we'd better keep on chewing ole lemons."

"Nother disappointment added to our burdens," sighed the first and they loafed on.

An Amazed Colonel.

The colonel of a French regiment, a rigid martinet, is sitting at the window of his room, when looking out, he sees a captain crossing the barrack-yard toward the gate. Looking at him closely, he is shocked to observe that, the rules and regulations to the contrary notwithstanding, the captain does not carry a sword.

"Captain," he calls from the window; "Hi, captain, step up to my room a moment, will you?"

The captain obeys promptly, borrows a sword of the officer of the guard, the guard-room being at the foot of the stairs, and presents himself to the colonel in irreproachable *tenue*.

The colonel is somewhat surprised to see the sword in its place, and having to invent some pretext for calling his subordinate back, says, with some confusion:

"I beg your pardon, captain, but really I've forgotten what it was I wanted to speak to you about. However, it can't have been very important; it'll keep. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and is making off across the barrack-yard, when he again comes within range of the colonel's vision.

The colonel rubs his eyes, stares, says softly to himself:

"How in thunder is this? Dem it, he hasn't a sword to his waist."

Then he calls aloud:

"Captain! Ho, captain, one moment, please!"

The captain returns, borrows the sword again, mounts the stairs, and enters the colonel's presence. His commanding officer stares at him intently; he has a sword, he sees it, he hears it clank.

"Captain," he stammers, growing very hot, "it's deuced ridiculous, you know, but—ha! ha! I'd just remembered what I wanted to say to you, and now—ha! ha!—it's gone out of my head again. Funny, isn't it? Ha! ha! ha! Losing my memory. Never mind. I'll think of it and write you. Good morning."

The captain salutes, departs, returns the sword to its owner, and makes for the gate. As he crosses the barrack-yard, the colonel calls his wife to his side and says:

"See that officer out there?"

"Yes."

"Has he got a sword on?"

The colonel's wife adjusts her eye-glass upon him, scans him keenly and says:

"He hasn't a taste of a sword."

The colonel—"That's just where you fool yourself. He *has*!"

A lawyer once asked a judge to charge the jury that "It is better that ninety-and-nine guilty men should escape than that one innocent man should be punished."

"Yes," said the witty judge, "I will give that charge, but in the opinion of the Court the ninty-and nine guilty men have already escaped in this country."

Unemployed Labor.

A document has just been issued by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics in the form of "an advance abstract of the annual report." It assumes that the total number of unemployed workingmen and women in Massachusetts on the last of June was only 21,812, of which 12,000 were in the large cities. It does not give any idea as to the mode in which its facts were ascertained, but merely affirms their reliability, and proceeds to argue that there is no occasion for the labor agitation that is going on. It says:

"The people are living on smaller wages; are learning to live within their means; and trying to adapt their wants to the circumstances in which they find themselves; the manufacturer is trying to keep his industry alive, is making every effort to keep his employees at work. They have been sick, both employer and employed; but they cannot be cured by constantly telling them how sick they are."

That is it. The people are sick; their self-constituted physicians obstinately refuse to see that there is any cause for the sickness; the patent's pulse is feverish, but the doctor says there is no cause for alarm; the sickness is mostly imaginary; the sick man will soon be better—the remedy is—"work for lower wages, live in smaller houses wear coarser clothes, eat cheaper food." This is the cry of the physicians, and this is the secret of their presistent efforts to cover up the truth. The managers of the Labor Bureau continue their argument as follows:

This is a national question; and from the statement of the unemployed in Massachusetts, we are able to make a most careful estimate for the whole country, although, with the exception of New York and Pennsylvania, Massachusetts has a greater portion of unemployed than any other State, because her industries are so largely artificial. On the basis given, the unemployed in the whole United States reaches 760,000.

The fallaciousness of these figures are apparent to every well informed person. It is probable that California has as few unemployed men in proportion to its population as any State in the union. A few months since a legislative committee held repeated sessions in San Francisco, taking testimony and receiving statements on the condition of the labor market. Among the documents presented to the committee, and published at the time, was one giving the names of all large employers in the city engaged in the iron business, including molders, furnace-boiler makers, machinists, stair builders, etc., and the number of men employed by each at that time and in good seasons previously, showing a falling off of from 40 to 75 per cent. in the number employed. The figures were taken from the books of the various firms, and were correct beyond dispute. The names were all published and the facts given were never questioned. The figures indicated that at least fifteen thousand workingmen and women were out of employment in San Francisco.

For a number of years the Massachusetts Labor Commission performed excellent service, the facts ascertained by them furnishing a sound basis for intelligent legislation, but recently great efforts have been made to bring the Bureau under the control of the politicians, and judging from this report that they have been successful. It is evident that the figures of the Massachusetts Bureau have been manufactured for the occasion, as a basis for electioneering arguments. *Sacramento Bee.*

The Bosnian Trouble.

The so-called insurrection in Bosnia is apparently more formidable than Austrain accounts are willing to allow. The enforced retirement of an Austrian brigade after three days of hard fighting certainly seems to indicate something more than the spasmodic and undisciplined rising of a few thousand disaffected Bosnians. If it is true that Bismark has instructed the German envoy at Constantinople to warn the Sultan that the ambiguous policy of the Porte may result in the destruction of European Turkey, the fact would justify a belief that the Porte is secretely assisting the insurgents; or that it pretends an impotence which is not believed to be real. It is indeed possible that it may be absolutely incapable of restraining the Ottoman troops who are said to be allied with the Bosnians but this helplessness will not protect it from the rapacious policy of the other Powers, who may deem the resistance to Austrian occupation a fair excuse for putting an end to Turkish rule in Europe at once and altogether. There is, however, one serious hindrance to such a programme, and it is England. Even Prince Bismark will think twice before he sanctions a line of conduct which would inovitably compel the English Government to become the active defender of the Porto.

Tramps on Trains.

It is difficult to know what to do with the tramps that at present infest the railroads everywhere. At Stockton the other day a brakeman was obliged, in self-defense, to shoot one of these ruffians, and a number who tried to take possession of a freight train at Rocklin, a day or two since, threatened to murder the man who performed his duty thus. The unbridled violence and high-handed lawlessness of these tramps render it necessary to use extraordinary measures with them. They are practically no better than savages or brigands, and it is evident that if yielded to at all it will not be long before travel will be rendered positively unsafe by them. For a large gang of them may gather at some small station far from large towns, and capture trains, despite all the resistance the few railroad hands available could offer. It is necessary to oppose some rigorous measures to their growing audasity, and if the local authorities are incapable—as much often proves the case—of dealing with them, the railroad companies will be compelled to administer the law them selves, and to protect the lives of passengers and the property of shippers in the most effectual way possible.

The muscels of the human jaw exerts a force of five hundred pounds, oven if the owner of the jaw is of the male sex, and not excited.

A Surprise Party.

A lively surprise party was given to Mr. and Mrs. James E. Francis, No. 1891 Vallejo street, on Thursday night. The surpriscrs assembled between ten and eleven o'clock in the evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Groves, in Auburn street, with harps, violins, etc., and proceeded to their destination. After severely ringing the door-bell, Mr. Francis and family were aroused. Before the crowd of gentlemen and ladies entered a serenade was given, and the aria "Sweet Bye-and Bye," was sung by a full chorus of the company. The doors were opened and a rush was made into the parlors with much hilarity. After a pleasant greeting with the family dancing commenced. Fruits, confectionery, etc., were set forth in abundance. The party was kept up until the small hours of the morning. The following were among those present: Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Groves, Miss Elim Campbell, Mrs. J. Patterson, Miss E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Simmons, Miss Margaret Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Gains, Miss Vergo, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brown, Miss Alameda Fisher, Miss E. Diahlen, Miss Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Israel Wilson, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Lucy Johnson, Mr. James H. Riker, Thomas Watson, W. Ector, Mr. Givens, C. J. Nichels, Robert E. Muir, C. St. John Tull, H. Harrison, W. Bell, Mr. Cuthbert, Joseph Campbell, Mr. Fields, D. Gaynor, E. Wolf, L. Brown, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Lewis and H. Brown. Mrs. T. Dasten was with the party to start but was taken suddenly ill and did not go.

Mrs. Henry Talbot, mother of Mrs. Francis, assisted greatly in making the affair pleasant for the merry invaders.

Chinese Immigration.

The first serious impetus given to Chinese immigration to this coast was by Koopmanschap & Co. who, sometime after the emancipation, gave notice to Chinese agents that they would supply the Gulf States with a sufficient number of Chinese laborers to entirely supplant the freedmen of the South. They commenced it. The pro-slavery feeling in the South and North encouraged the idea, yet it did not succeed and the project was abandoned. But John being aroused by the report in his native country, poured in among us, and in some cases started for the reported promised land—the South. But when he got beyond Ogden and received Eastern "shinplaster" money in payment for his labor, he returned in hot haste to this State and city, as the western depot of the American nation, and has accumulated in such numbers that Koopmanschap would wonder at the effects of his advertisement if he were now living.

The firm of Koopmanschap, Cornelius & Co., were at that time commission merchants and agents in this city for the North China Marine Insurance Company, and they also proposed to supply Harry Meiggs with Chinese laborers for South America.

Two twin brothers are said to be so much alike that they frequently borrow money of each other without knowing it.

A RECENT decision of the Post Office Department bears with some severity on what are called "trade journals." It has always been contended by these journals—which are generally devoted to the publication of trade news and current prices, and intended for a limited circulation among persons interested in any specialties to which they are mainly confined—that they should have the same advantages in the mails as regularly published newspapers. The Post Office Department has always held that publishers of these journals should pay transient postage—the same that is paid upon books; and the question got into Congress at the last session, resulting in the insertion of a clause in the postal act defining newspapers. Under the construction of this clause by the Post Office Department the publishers of these trade journals must make oath that the copies they mail go to actual subscribers for a stated consideration, or they must pay postage on each copy at the rate of one cent per half ounce. Under this decision purely advertising sheets will be practically excluded from the mails and advertising will flow into the regular channels to the advantage of newspapers.

THE number of failures in New York in July was sixty-seven, with liabilities amounting to $5,718,171—thirteen more failures than occurred in the previous month, and and $1,400,000 more of liabilities. Compared with July of last year the number of failures is fifty per cent. greater this year, and the aggregate liabilities about double. The desire to take advantage of the bankrupt law, before its expiration, no doubt has some effect in making this difference, but the presumption is that the bankrupts for the past month could not have avoided ultimate failure. Bed rock has not yet been reached in Gotham.

A BEACH INCIDENT.—A gentleman at Scarborough, after waving his handkerchief for half an hour or more at an unknown young lady whom he had discovered at a distant point on the shore, was encouraged by a warm response to his signal to approach his charmer. Imagine his feelings when on drawing nearer he found that it was his own dear wife whom he had left at the hotel but a short time before.

"How remarkable that we should have recognized each other at such a distance!" exclaimed both at the same breath and then they changed the subject.

A GOOD old farmer found himself one day with his boy at the further end of the row when the dinner bell sounded. Anxious to make every step count, he commenced to hoe his way back, saying to the boy as he did so, "Thomas, do you ever think about dying?"

"Yes," said Tom, "I think I shall die pretty soon if I don't have some dinner."

If a man loses ten minutes a day it amounts in five hundred years to nearly thirteen hundred days, or almost four years. The value of time cannot be too highly estimated.

A SLIGHT DISTINCTION.—"No," replied Mrs. Malaprop; slowly, "I can't say that I ever was in Dublin, but my mother has a second cousin called Irish, who dealt in Cork; so there!"

THE PACIFIC APPEA

SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, August 31, 1878

Official Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Aid the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

Our churches should to-morrow or next Sunday at the furthest, take up collections in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at the South and other united movements should be made by all classes to help increase the fund made by the leading citizens. F. F. Low, President of the Anglo-Californian Bank, is the Treasurer and will receive such amounts as may be conveyed to him.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is to preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at the Grand Opera House, on Mission street, under the auspices of the Young Mens' Christian Association. A voluntary contribution will be given by the assemblage for the benefit of the Association. Tickets of admission were given out at the rooms of the Association yesterday but the supply was exhausted in a short time by the crowd at the doors.

Mr. E. Mcody, Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons of the State of California, died on Thursday. His remains will be interred to-morrow under the auspices of the fraternity.

Our thanks are extended to Stephen Berry, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, for a copy of the printed proceedings for 1878 of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars, State of Maine.

No marriages or deaths will be published in this paper except sent to the office duly authenticated.

Job Printing Office.

Mr. E. C. Hughes is now sole proprietor of the large printing office at 511 Sansome street. The firm was formerly Coddy & Hughes. Mr. Hughes, the successor is prepared to do as fine job work, and at as low cash prices as any printing establishment in this city. Those desiring cards, pamphlets posters, society constitutions, hand bills, etc., would do well to give him a call.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20th, 1878.

Fairer and more beautiful than artist's pencil can trace, lies this city of magnificent distances, in the mellow twilight of an August evening. View it from where you will "it is a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The massive Capitol with its great dome surmounted by the Goddess of Liberty, is the center setting in a mosaic of velvet lawn, rich foliage, serpentine walks and elegant roadways, a sight that will never fade from memory. The splendid equipages the gaiety and wealth that thread our avenues, and fill the drives to the Soldiers' Home, the reservations with fountains and spray-jets of water, the Agricultural and Botanical Gardens filled with contribution of rarest flowers gathered from all lands, Arlington with its 16,000 sleeping slain who dared to do and die that others might live, the broad Potomac whose waters flow silently past the resting place of the Father of his country, all are pictures of fadeless beauty. Is it strange that the wooed and newly wedded, should hie to this beautiful city to spend their honeymoon and, as the spouse and his young wife saunter amid these pleasant paths, what wonder should he exclaim,

As there he stands in conscious pride,
In presence of his new made bride.
Our hearts are one and here's my hand,
This is our own native land.

The economical policy adopted by the Democratic house in requiring all work done in this city to be let out by contract to the lowest bidder, is having a sad effect upon the great mass of the unemployed. The law requires that all paving of streets building of sewers, rebuilding of Patent office, &c. shall be advertised for in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and shall be given to the lowest bidder which results in every case in the job being let at figures, so low that the contractor can not do the work and pay the laborers living wages. This is the fruits of the deep seated affection the Democrats in congress and else-where have for the laboring men—after election. The rapid opening up to cultivation of our national domain is a silver lining to our dark cloud of business paralysis. The Homestead entries upon public lands from May 20th, 1862 to June 30th, 1878 aggregated 384,848. Kansas is the banner state, having had 61, 034 entries, Minnesota had 51,57 Nebraska 47,962 Arkansas 33,660 Missouri 23,327, Michigan 22,829, Alabama 19,222. The entries in Kansas have been doubled this year, showing 5320 in the first six months. With all our business perplexities, there are many things that show real grounds of encouragement, and hope in the near future. There are more bread acres to day yielding rich returns to patient toilers, than ever before and nature with her silent and mysterious forces thrush the alchemy of the soil has minted her "Fiat dollars," $1,000,000,000 in volume, that before the winter snows shall come, will be gathered into the nation's great Treasury of wealth, the husbandman's pocket.

The issue of an unlimited irredeemable currency, would double the cost of every needed comfort while it would but slightly increase the price of labor. FAX.

☞ The Mechanics' Fair has been well attended this week. Everybody should go before the closing week.

Don't collect the "hits" of a woman's mind.

A conclusive reply has been given to some clever articles in a contemporary, entitled, "Is Life Worth Living?" The answer is, "It depends on the liver."

A never failing revolver—The earth.

There are only three hundred shades of blue. We sometimes feel as though there were twice as many.

RESTAURANT.

The public are respectfully informed that a first-class Restaurant is now opened by

ROSS & NORTON, 130 THIRD ST.

Every delicacy of the season is provided, and private rooms are finely fitted up to accommodate ladies and gentleman.

T. S. ROSS & G. F. NORTON.

Proprietors, who solicit a share of public patronage.

Inventors who want their cases promptly prosecuted shold have an agent resident in Washington, and have daily communication with the officers of the Patent Office. For information" How to protect Inventions," send to Foster's Patent Office, 607 7th street Washington, D. C. Refers to Officers of Patent Office, before which Mr. Foster has practiced ninteen years.

DRUG STORE.

Philip Gerichton & Co., Importers of Domestic Drugs and Chemicals, 635 Commercial st San Francisco. A complete assortment of all articles used by Doctors and Hair Dressors and persons who are connected with hair dressing places in the city and interior will find this the best and only place to purchase at the very lowest cash prices

N. B. The finest assortment of Gums can be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Company will sail From San Francisco, during the year 1878,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts. Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

January 21, April 15, July 5, Oct'ol. 20.
March 15, May 10, Aug. 5, October. 29
March 15, June 10, Sept. 2, November 20.
December 20.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA. On the 5th and 10th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH YMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON, for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR VICTORIA B C., FORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORT TOWNSEND.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. San Francisco, Aug. 24, '78. Agents.

JOHN CUDDY.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, Court Block, Room 26.

☞ Entrance—636 Clay Street and 641 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

LADIES' NURSE.

A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' NURSE CAN be obtained at 626 Mission Street.—Perfect satisfaction can be given, as also good reference.

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS.

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

SACRAMENTO.

WM. S. HUNT & CO. GROCERS.

North East Cor. of 10th & F Sts. SACRAMENTO.

Land! Bounty! Pensions! Patents!

Do you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the U. S. or Canadas? Are you a Soldier or a Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not OBTAIN MORE BOUNTY or PENSION? Do you want to Locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known APPROVED SOLDIER ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, upon any Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands, subject to homestead. The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my be t to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT,
General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

IVY MARKET,

SAUCELITO.

B. P. PEARSON, Proprietor.

and Dealer in

FRESH AND CURED MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

Also, LARD, VEGETABLES and MURRAY'S Butter

All orders promptly attended to, and purchases delivered to any part of town.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

☞ J. S. Ross and G. F. Norton have opened a fine Restaurant at No. 131 Third St. Give them a call.

LINSLEY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS.

Dealers in

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS,

Manufacturers of

THE BEST YEAST POWDER

In the world.

Pure Spices, Coffee, etc.,

505 507 SANSOME STREET,

Niantic Building. SAN FRANCISCO.

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COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN GREEN, ROASTED AND GROUND COFFEE, WHOLE AND GROUND SPICES, CREAM TART, SODA, SALERATAS, ETC., ETC.,

625 and 627 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

The oldest establishment of this kind on the Pacific coast. Established in June 1851.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

C. KOSMINSKY. C. KOSMINSKY

KOSMINSKY & BRO.,

Importers of

Havana Cigars & Tobacco

202 SANSOME STREET

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ YOUTHS' DIRECTORY, 1437 Howard street, (maintained by voluntary contributions); free shelter and intelligence bureau for friendless boys seeking work. Good lads for any service, furnished without charge to employers or employees. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. A. P. DIETZ, Supt.

A LIVE TEACHER

WRITES:

"THE SONG HERALD is a Grand Book, have already ordered fifty copies."

FOR SINGING CLASSES AND CONVENTIONS,

There certainly has never before appeared a book so better musical instruction and beautiful music, so complete in all its departments as

"THE SONG HERALD."

New Edition Ready. 192 Pages Price 75 Cents; $7.50 a dozen.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE 90 AND 9?

This is the title of a new sacred song that is becoming widely popular. It has a thrilling effect when well sung. Price 30 cents.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.

THE INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF MUSIC.

The subscription, beginning with October number, will cover any of the proceeding in every particular. Send stamp for full particulars for the new year, and prove that the Visitor "does soloarly give over $20 for $1 00?" Address.

Chicago STARCH!

The Seven Wonders of the World a well-unknown to-may. *The Eighth is 1887 the* villainous adulterated sinoffailed Corn Starch and Gloss Starch, made by the unique process of rotting the grain for two weeks, and then removing the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, such as potash and quicklime, and called wholesome food, has been used by the public so long and considered standard goods.

The only reason of course, is that nothing better was offered or known; but now the

Chicago Starch Works

produces an article (by a new and improved process, without rotting the grain), which is

Pure, Wholesome and Nutritious Food;

has all the *sweetness* and *fragrance* of the Corn, and is not injurious; and the Snow Waves Gloss for Laundry purposes, is as much superior in strength and smoothness to any other brand, as the sun is to a candle. It takes one-fifth less and costs no more than the common article called Corn and Gloss Starch.

SMITH, OSBORN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

223 Sacramento street, San Francisco

J. M. BELLRUDE,

Dealer in

General Merchandise'

Consisting of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, ETC.

SAUCELITO, CAL.

A. Lawrence & Bro.

Dealers in

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS CLOTHING, HARDWARE.

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CAL.

THE Cosmopolitan Hotel,

Cor. Sansome & Bush Streets, S. F.

CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

THIS is the most centrally located hotel, being within two blocks of the principal Banks, Mercantile Houses, Railroad Offices and Theaters. Its rooms are the largest, most convenient, and pleasant of any hotel in the city.

This house has become noted for its excellent table, as it is unexcelled by that of any on the Pacific coast. The hotel has recently been repainted and refurnished throughout. Each floor is well supplied with all the modern improvements for extinguishing fires.

Terms, for large bed, $2.00 per day; with board, $10.00 per week; by mail to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price.

Address,

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Mayl0-1yr 360 Fulton Street Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Over 1,000 CULINARY RECIPES All Tried and Proved Good.

Described as "the best collection of cook receipts we have ever seen." Awarded first premium and gold medal at the Centennial Exposition, and endorsed by the Chief Cooks in the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Chicago and other cities. Over 17,000 Sold.

Probably no book has ever received such universal commendation from the press and people. Over 100 Press Notices have been received, all of which speak in the highest terms of its unequaled completeness, every household should have a copy. Bound in Oil Cloth, $1.25; Gilt, $1.50; Morocco, $2.00. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.

Address, HOME COOK BOOK Co., Publishers, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

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No. 113 SANSOME STREET.

MPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY description of RIFLES AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOLS.

To business men, tourists, families, parties and the traveling public, the Cosmopolitan offers unexceptional inducements, namely, convenience combined with courtesy and moderate charges. The hotel has all the latest improvements, including one of Miller's Patent Safety Elevators. The people having been in the business on this coast for the past twenty years, has studied the wants of the public and takes this opportunity to thank them for their liberal patronage, and trusts that, by merital attention to their wants, he will be favored with the same in the future.

Board and Room, $2, $2.50 and $3 per day.

☞ The Hotel Coach and carriages will be on hand at the arrival of boats, steamers and railroad trains, to convey passengers to the hotel and through the city. tf.

NORTH PACIFIC COAST R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1878

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1878, trains will run as follows:

From SAN QUENTIN Ferry, foot of Market street:
WEEK DAYS—7.15, 9.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.45, 4.45 5.00 and 6.15 p. m., for San Rafael.
SUNDAYS—10.00 a. m., 12.30, 3.15 and 5.45 p. m. for SAN RAFEL.
Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via this Ferry:
WEEK DAYS—6.30, 8.00 9.30, 11.00 a. m., and 2.15, 3.70 and 6.15 p. M.
SUNDAYS—8.30, 11.15 a. m., and 1.45 and 4.30 p. M.

From SAUCELITO FERRY, foot of Davis street:
4.30 p. m. daily except Sunday, for all points between Saucelito and San Rafael. (Trains leave San Rafael for San Francisco via this Ferry—Week days, 7.00 a. m.; Sundays, 8.45 p.m.)

8.15 a. m. via San Quentin Ferry, Market street Station. Daily except Sunday. Through train for Duncan Mills and Way Stations. (Stage leaves Duncan Mills every morning except Monday for Fort Ross, Timber Cove, Salt Point, Stewart's Point, Gualala and Rock Point. Arrive Manchester Gurley's Cove, Navarro Ridge, Mendocino City, Noyo and Silverdale. Through to Fort Bragg, Cleone Mills arrive in San Francisco at 12.05 noon.

SAUCELITO FERRY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Sunday, April 7, 1878, a swift and commodious steamer will leave as follows:

San Francisco, Foot of Davis street,	Saucelito.
8 45 a m	7 55 a m—RR
11 00 a m	9 30 a m
1 30 p m	1 00 p m
5 30 p m—RR	4 30 p m
SUNDAY TIME.	
8 00 a m—RR	9 00 a m
10 00 a m	11 00 a m
12 00 m	1 00 p m
2 00 p m	3 30 p m
4 30 p m	5 45 p m
6 30 p m	7 45 p m—RR

On Monday an extra trip from San Francisco at 7 00 a m. On Saturday, extra trip from Saucelito at 6 15 p m. This trip at 2 p m on Saturday.

LANDS for sale in lots to suit. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 330 Sansome street, or of MACHON DORR & Co., No. 410 Pine street.

FRANCIS AVERY, Sup't.

NICKERSON & Co.—If you wan a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 20 Fifth street, opposite Lincoln School, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Stuent, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

CONSUMPTION Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders. These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also to convince you that they are no humbug, we will send, to every sufferer, by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If your life is worth saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00 sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

General Furnishing

Undertakers,

No. 20 Fifth street

Opp. Lincoln School, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!

Thirteenth Industrial Exhibition, San Francisco, Cal., 1878.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE HONOR to announce to the public, that the Thirteenth Grand Exhibition of Science, Art and Industry, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will open at the Pavilion, on Market, Eighth and Mission st's, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,

Great and unusual attractions will be presented to visitors. Mining, Agricultural and other machinery will be in motion. Pacific Coast Manufactures, Minerals and products of the soil will be fully represented, besides many new and interesting novelties never before exhibited on this coast.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

Will be under the supervision of the San Francisco Art Association, a guarantee for excellence and completeness. Local art will be specially represented, as also works of noted foreign artists, selected from the private galleries of this city.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN

So popular heretofore, will be made still more attractive this year by the addition of many new features.

THE MUSIC.

Each afternoon and evening a first-class Instrumental Concert will be given by the best soloists and accomplished musicians of the city, with a daily change of programme of the best and most popular music.

No expense or pains will be spared by the management that will add to the comfort or convenience of visitors.

Applications for space or information can be obtained from the Secretary at the office, No. 27, Post street.

IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. D. GILMORE, Superintendent.
J. H. CULVER, Secretary.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT,

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PANTS TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS, AND SUITS IN ONE DAY, IF REQUIRED.

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THE FINEST STOCK OF WOOLENS IN THE WORLD.



"Gentle thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy."
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—Shakespeare.

TO ORDER.		TO ORDER.	
Pants, - - - - -	from $ 4.00	Black Doeskin	
Suits, - - - - -	from $15.00	Pants, - - - -	from $7.00
Overcoats, - - -	from $15.00	White Vests, - -	from $3.00
Dress Coats, - -	from $20.00	Fancy Vests, - -	from $6 00

A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length cut.

FITS EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouland's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. In overtime sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gouland is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as to my knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every instance, or refund you all money expended. All such cases should send these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of its certain power.

☞ Price, in connection with this trial, Powders or one attached to this trade.

☞ Price, for large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $6.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. as desired.

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P. KELLY,

The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.



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LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

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LADIES!

Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-tailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

AT P. KELLY'S.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS., DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets, SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES, Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. Mont'y and Howard Sts SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco from Foot of Third and Townsend streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. (Sunday excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.

8h. At Pajaro this train for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas the S. and S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Hollister.

8.30 P. M. (Sunday excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.

10.40 A. M. Daily (Sunday excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

SUNDAYS EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose at 8.30 A. M., returning will leave San Jose at 6.00 P. M.

Excursion tickets to San Jose or other points, and excursion, sold on Saturdays and Sundays, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

A. BAIRD, Superintendent. R. R. JUDAH Asst. Pass. & Ttk. Ag't.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific R'y (in the Oakland ferry boat) FOOT TOWNSEND, Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, and arrive at Gilroy at 6.00 A. M. next morning.

Connect at Gilroy for Hollister, Tres Pinos, Watsonville, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Soledad, Salinas, Pajaro, San Juan, Castroville, Chittenden, Aromas, Pacific Grove, Del Monte, Monterey, Santa Cruz, Aptos, Capitola, New Brighton, Soquel, Camp Goodall, Glenwood, Felton, Big Trees, Boulder Creek, Ben Lomond, Davenport, Cayucos, Cambria, Paso Robles, Templeton, Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo, Guadalupe, Los Alamos, Surf, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Hueneme, Los Angeles, Anaheim, Santa Ana, Orange, Tustin City, Lamanda Park, Pasadena, Colton, San Bernardino, Riverside, Arlington, Temecula, Fallbrook, San Luis Rey, San Diego, Yuma, Tucson, Deming, El Paso, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston, Galveston, New Orleans, and all points East, South and Southeast.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order

Sole Agent for Burtow's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, NO. 32 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon canyers there. He also has another 40-foot steam launch, for Mr. Blythe, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 32 Mission street.

ORLEANS HOTEL.

THE dining-room of this hotel will be closed for a few days for repairs. The lodging department will remain open for the accommodation of the public. Hotel and furniture to rent. For particulars apply on the premises or of

SAMUEL POORMAN.
No. 100 J Street.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

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Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs. 310 and 312 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,

Your Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles

BOAT BUILDER

MARTIN VICE,

BUILDER.

22 Mission Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Yachts, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all descriptions built to order at the lowest Cash Prices.

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Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamships

GEO. W. ELDER,
CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

☞ SAILING DATE.

In May, 8th, 11th 21st 26th.
In June, 5th, 10th, 20th 25th.

From Folsom street wharf, at 9 o'clock, P. M. For passage or freight apply at the company, No 220 Battery street.

E. VAN OTTENDORF, Agent.

FORCE PUMPS.

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

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FOR SALE, AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and vicinity that she has taken house in

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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K. SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Combed Hair or Combings made int any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residence. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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CALIFORNIA SADDLES, BRIDLES,

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Successors to Russell & Erwing Manufacturing Co.

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HARDWARE

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Belting Hose, Rope, Blocks, &c.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.

Wednesday, July 10, 1878, and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Shares for Benicia), Calistoga (for Geysers), Sacramento, Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing.

Sundays excepted—For Woodland, Williams, and Knight's Landing.

Arrives at Sacramento 12.55 P. M.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Cuyama (Orland), Red Bluff and all stations to Delta. Connects at Sacramento with Train arriving at Davis at 2.40 P. M. (Arrives at Sacramento 1.35 P. M.)

8.30 A. M. Sundays only—Special Train via Oakland Ferry, arrives at Martinez 10.15 a. m., returning leaves (Martinez) at 4.15 p. m. Arrives San Francisco at 6.00 p. m.

Extra excursion tickets at reduced rates.

9.30 a. m. Sundays excepted—Northern R. R. Passenger—From Foot of Market street (Ferry) to Martinez. Arrives San Francisco 3.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. (Local San Jose at 8.30 A. M.) Arrives San Francisco 9.35 A. M.)

3.30 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo and Martinez. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 am

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Latrobe and Truckee, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden, Colfax, Auburn, Virginia and Reno, Sacramento, Los Angeles, "Sunset Route," Washington, Santa Ana, (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (over the Coast and Colorado River division). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 8.5 P. M.

(Arrives San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Ferry) connecting with Train for Napa, Calistoga, Springs, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Davis connects with passenger train, leaving at 9.35 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.

(Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (from Washington St. Wharf), for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River; also leaving the Third Class Overland Passenger train for Sacramento, which leaves Sacramento at 6.00 A. M. daily.

(Arrives San Francisco 6.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Accommodation Train, via Lathrop and Modesto, arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 A. M. (Arrives San Francisco 7.35 A. M.)

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	FOOT OF MARKET STREET.	FOOT OF TOWNSEND STREET.	FOOT OF BRANNAN STREET.
A 5.00	5.00	5.30	5.30
6.00	6.00	6.30	6.30
7.00	7.00	7.30	7.30
8.00	8.00	8.30	8.30
9.00	9.00	9.30	9.30
10.00	10.00	10.30	10.30
11.00	11.00	11.30	11.30
12.00 m.	12.00	12.30	12.30
P 1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30
2.00	2.00	2.30	2.30
3.00	3.00	3.30	3.30
4.00	4.00	4.30	4.30
5.00	5.00	5.30	5.30
6.00	6.00	6.30	6.30
7.00	7.00	7.30	7.30
8.00	8.00	8.30	8.30
9.00	9.00	9.30	9.30
10.00	10.00	10.30	10.30
11.00	11.00	11.30	11.30

From OAKLAND—Daily—A 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Sundays excepted—A 7.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Sundays only—A 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

To FRUITVALE—Except Sundays—A 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Sundays only—A 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

To SAN LEANDRO—Daily—A 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Sundays excepted—A 7.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Sundays only—A 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

To FRUITVALE—Except Sundays—A 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 m., P 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

Sundays only—A 8.

A NOBLE WORK

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This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and Sabbath school teachers in fulfilling the duties that separate and high vocations and to all others to whom immortal souls are trusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be overestimated. It is the

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The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Gemeological matter. It is printed on Families paper from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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Those who would make the most profitable use of their employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are averaging from $4,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a constant want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition of all who stand connect with and conversations in its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

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We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—as is known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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M. HOWARD'S
Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and Other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him

No. 59 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 59½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
—OR—
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy sleep, disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

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These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or disease of that character, they stand without a rival.

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No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

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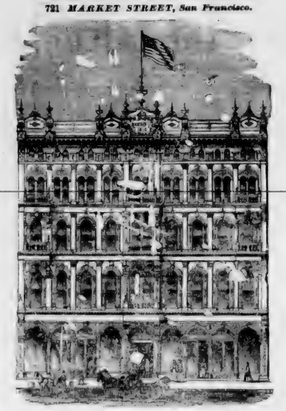
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One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence. It furnishes, from time to time, for a the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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Wherever tested on THEIR MERITS, they have been adopted in preference to all others, and are now

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AS A PREVENTIVE.

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These pills proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a minority or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver, kidneys or bowels where they are required. They do not derive from daily labor. By assisting digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

FAMILY MEDICINE

Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they have no equal.
For sale by all Druggists

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THE BATTLE FOR LIFE [illegible]
Which is constantly going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 6. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1878. WHOLE NO. 855

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Letter from Toledo, Ohio.

EDITOR APPEAL:—The Grand Commandery of Ohio and its jurisdiction held their annual Conclave at Odeon Hall, St. Clare street, Toledo, August 13th, continuing till the 16th. Representatives were here from Indianapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Columbus, Cleveland, and other points East and West. The Grand Session was largely attended.

The parade was through the principal streets, and was marked by the splendid display of all the commanderies; but particularly noticeable for the excellent drilling of Eureka Commandery, of Detroit. For soldierly bearing and precision of movement they cannot be excelled. When the Grove was reached, the guests were treated to a fine entertainment given by St. John's Commandery.

The installation was held on the evening of the 13th at 8 o'clock, at White's Hall on Summit street. The ceremonies were conducted in a very impressive manner.

The following officers were installed:

R. E. G. Commander, S. W. Clark, Cincinnati.
V. E. D. G. Commander, Henry Moore, of Indianapolis.
Grand Generalissimo, J. M. Shefford, of Detroit.
Grand Captain General, J. B. Taylor, of Columbus.
Grand Prelate, Rev. J. B. Stansbery, of Toledo.
Grand Senior Warden, J. H. Cisco, of Cleveland.
Grand Junior Warden, Alex. Morris, of Louisville.
Grand Treasurer, H. J. Lewis, of Toledo.
Grand Recorder, G. H. Shaffer, Nashville, Tenn.

After the installation the Grand Commandery was escorted by St. John's, Eureka and Red Cross Commanderies, to Odeon Hall, where St. John's Commandery had prepared an excellent banquet. The tables were loaded with all the delicacies of the season, and the guests return sincere thanks to St. John's Commandery for their princely entertainment and their very cordial reception. Great credit is due the committee of arrangements, Messrs. A. Allen, J. Garrett, Wiley Jones, J. R. More, C. Richmond, for their efficient management.

From supper to the dancing hall, where the sight that met my view will long be remembered—beautiful ladies, richly attired, and gallant Sir Knights indulging in Terpsichorean art to the strains of the most entrancing music.

L.

Where's the Stopper.

Mr. Trevelyan has had trouble already with his garden hose. Since the introduction of the Holly water system it has been the delight of Mr. Trevelyan to turn himself into a pipeman at sunset, and with his garden hose sprinkle the thirsty streets with the clear, cool waters of the Mississippi.

Miss Norah Donovan, a young lady who is connected with the culinary department of Mr. Trevelyan's house, and is also superintendent of dormitories and general overseer of carpets, had often watched, as her duty would permit, this process of cooling down the streets at eventide, and she had been heard to wish that this duty might be entrusted to her.

She finally framed her wish into a direct petition, and the other evening she entered the active duties of her new office. When Miss Donovan took the nozzle from the hands of her master it was pointed almost directly at the middle of the street, and Miss Donovan conscientiously retained it in that position, while her whole frame was convulsed with delight.

Presently there came dashing down the street, in a light, open phaeton, two happy young people. In vain the male young person shouted, "Hi, there, I say, turn her off" and in vain the female person shrieked and essayed to hide behind a parasol no larger than a water lily. Miss Donovan only stared at them and wondered if peradventure they might be crazy, and when they passed through the torrent they came out on the other side very sad, very silent, and very damp, not to say limp.

Then the gentleman who lives next door came out and called to her as he approached, intending to instruct her how to shut off the deluging stream or to turn it aside when any one approached. But Miss Donavan, hearing him call her name said, "Sorr?" and turned about and faced him, with nozzle doing its level best, wide open and a fire pressure on. He turned with the first shot and fled for his own door, the cooling stream following him every inch of the way, like an angel of mercy in disguise. But by the time he reached his own door he was so thoroughly drenched that his suspenders mildewed.

Then a Fourth Hill street-car came rattling down—an open, summer car—just crowded with people coming in from a picnic at Sunnyside, and when they heard the driver shout, and then dodge and then swear, they saw their fate and Miss Donavan, and just howled, and wailed, and screamed, and tried to get behind each other, and crept under the seats, and some of them even jumped the car, and all of them by their frantic gestures, wild shrieks and singular behavior impressed Miss Donavan with the idea that they were all dreadfully drunk. The street car passed on, and when it was beyond the line of Mr. Trevelyan's garden stream, the dryest man in that car could have put out a conflagration by simply leaning back against the house that was burning, and before the car reached the next corner there were four well-defined suits for damages fixed up against Mr. Trevelyan. By this time Miss Donavan was pretty thoroughly convinced that the manipulation of a garden hose required that broad judgment and liberal education, and shrewd insight into men and motives that belong only to the aristocratic classes, and she determined to resign her position forthwith. She went into the hall, carrying the nozzle with her, spreading desolation and despair wherever she went. "Whist!" she shouted, as the torrent drenched the hat-rack. "Murther!" she howled, when it knocked the globe off the hall lamp. "Mither Trevelyan!" she shrieked, "whore in the wide wurruld is the shopper?" And then she bent over the irrepressible nozzle and essayed to stop it with her finger. The howl of dismay that followed this attempt brought the startled family out into the hall, and in less than three minutes every seat in the house was taken, standing room all gone, and the play declared a success.

A Feat of Engineering in Fern.

The building of the Oroya railway from the seacoast over the summit of the Andes, through the ruggedest country on the earth, is the most stupendous engineering feat of the age. Unlike the overland route in the United States, which reaches its highest elevation in the Rocky Mountains by almost imperceptible gradients, the Peruvian highway in the clouds begins to climb the steep sides of the Andes at once, and are startling in their boldness and precipitousness. The heaviest grade on the line is 4 per cent. or 211 feet to the mile, and on some of these grades there are curves of 373 feet radius, or in the metric system, which is used exclusively in this work, 115 metres. Some of the curves on the easier grades are much sharper even than this. The road winds up the side of the mountains in a zigzag and oftentimes almost circular path, and at one point there are two tunnels through the side of the peak, one directly above the other in the same lateral direction. The rarified atmosphere at the great elevation reached on the summit presented many new features in railroading, as a locomotive had never before been worked at these heights. It was supposed by engineers generally that it would be impossible to keep up steam above 8,000 or 10,000 feet, and many men eminent in their profession in Europe wrote to Peru asking how this difficulty would be met. The problem solved itself in a very simple manner as soon as the test was made. Hydrogen is necessary for combustion, and of course in a rarified atmosphere the amount of hydrogen is less than in the same bulk of air where the density is greater. At great elevations it was merely necessary to introduce into the furnace a greater quantity of air in a given time than at the sea-level, and the simple operation of opening the dampers wider accomplished this result.

The summer travel on the St. Lawrence has increased greatly of late. The Montreal hotels are crowded with American tourists.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20th, 1878.

The cool breezes of the spring-time have passed away and the mercury is galloping about in the higher latitudes, and dwellers at the capital with lop-eared collars wilted frizzes and puffs are sighing for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

We have scarcely caught our breath since the great congressional circus stuck their tents and moved away leaving in its swadding clothes at the capitol a sickly offspring under the paternal care of its Godfather Potter, who has entrusted its nursing to the tender mercies and long experience of Ben Butler.

The expense of nursing this untimely birth must be borne by embarrassed business men mechanics and laborers throughout the country, Democratic politicians having pushed through Congress an appropriation of $30,000 to furnish Soothing Syrup and other politico-anti-colic remedies thought necessary during the fall campaign.

The poet hath said,

"Lives of great men oft remind us
We may make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Foot-prints on the sands of time."

The intelligent and thoughtful would do well to examine the foot prints made by the Democratic leaders in this and the last Congress.

It should not be forgotten that the Rebellion was inaugurated simply because the control of the Government was wrested from the democratic party by the election of Lincoln in 1860. The same determined spirit that fought the Government for four years at a cost of 500,000 lives and thousands of millions of treasury, pervades the leaders in this new rebellion, that now seeks to take possession of the Government without the firing of a gun, but by a new and improved method under the skilled guidance of eighty confederate officers in congress with a staff of an equil number of northern men thirsting for the flesh pots of Egypt—who are ready to sacrifice everything to regain the power lost by the Democratic party during the war. Nor should it be forgotten that these are the same men prompted by the same devilish spirit that assaulted the old flag at Sumter. Of the half million—soldiers mustered into the rebel army from the everglades of Florida to Masons & Dixon's line—not one was a Republican. Among the Kuklux, White-liners, Moon-shiners, and Night riders who in the past have danced their masquerade of death in thousands of defenseless homes—not a Republican has been found. No Southern voter has ever been kept from exercising the right of suffrage by a Republican, and had the Democrats of the south during the last presidential election permitted every voter to exercise this sacred right under the Constitution Mr. Hayes would had a majority of thirty electorial votes, and the Democratic party would have lost the opportunity to inaugurate the new Rebellion by attaching his title—and attempting to Mexicanize our Government.

Reflecting minds have seen in the determination upon the part of the Democrats in Congress to break down the Army—foot-prints of the Rebellion, and the enactment of a pervision preventing the President from using the Army in putting down riots, mobs, and domestic violence, in view of the unrest and disturbances in our social relation, is one of the most ominous foot-prints left on the sands of time by these departing Democratic Statesmen. What mean the mutterings that are heard from Georgia the Banner Democratic state now demanding the repeal of the clause prohibiting the payment of the Southern slaveholders for emancipated slaver. Echoes come from the Corinthian published at Corinth, Miss., that may be the precursor of the comieg storm.

"Let the solid South meet the united North with a bold undaunted courage, for we are just as confident as we are that we edit this paper that a division of States will be attempted again in the future, just as sure as it was in 1861, when tocsin of war first sounded at Fort Sumter."

If anything is needed to unite Republicans and Union men all over the country into a determined effort to save the Government from destruction and preserve peace and the dominion of law and order—these foot-prints of the Democratic usupation and rebellion are all sufficient—and should awaken the sleeping patriotism of the masses like the firing of the first gun at Sumter.

Republicans may have cause for dissatisfaction and complaint, in view of the past; but all that will be forgotten when real danger threatens, as it does now, the peace of the country and the safety of its institutions and Government.

They stand ready now, as they did in the dreadful years of that other Democratic rebellion—in which that party stands responsible for a million of lives sacrificed to its lust for power—to defend by all needful means the same cause it defended under the leadership of Lincoln and Grant.

FAX.

Duties on Locomotive Tires.

Washington, September 2th—By the decision of the Treasury Department, dated March 1, 1878, steel locomotive tires were held to be dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* (less 10 per centum) under the provision in section 3of the act of June 30, 1864, for all manufactors of steel on the ground that they were not provided for in the clause of the same section specially imposing duties at the rate of three cents per pound on locomotive tires, such clauses relating exclusively to iron and manufactures thereof. The question involved was subsequently brought before the United States Circuit Court of New York and was decided adversely to the position taken by the Department, the Court holding that the provision above cited, enumerating tires, whether composed of steel or iron.

The Department declined at the time this decision was rendered to acquiesce therein, but, having reconsidered the question and received an opinion from the Attorney General, now accepts the opinion of the Court as the proper rule of action. In accordance therewith instructions were sent to the Collector of Customs at New York yesterday to hereafter levy duties at the rate of three cents per pound on all locomotive tires or parts thereof hereafter imported or with drawn from warehouses for consumption, whether composed of steel or iron.

The Festive Young Man at a Picnic.

And about this time the young man roeth on the festive picnic, and behold, he hath with him the festive maiden, and lo! he scappeth her in the festive soup. And the end of that man shall be ruin and desolation. Selah! For he fetcheth the swing a fancy twist, and he causeth the maiden to descend and he causeth the maiden to descend before she knoweth; and she describeth a curve that is parabolic, likewise unseemly. And when she landeth she revileth him and sayeth unto him: "Lo, now, thou didst this thing on purpose." And she moreover remarketh that she considereth him real mean. And the elders of the society take him aside and remonstrate with him.

And every other maiden besides his own bounceth him. And he goeth away privily and sayeth unto himself words that are wicked.—*Puck.*

First **GRAND ENTERTAINMENT**

OF THE ORIGINAL

KENTUCKY

JUBILEE SINGERS

FROM the South,

AT PACIFIC HALL,

BUSH STREET.

Thursday Eve'g, Sep. 19

ADMISSION, 50 Cents
Reserved Seats, 25 Cents Extra

PART FIRST.

1—Opening Chorus.
"Going down to get Baptized."
2—Song. "The White Squall."
3—Chorus. "We'll cross the River of Jordan."
4—Song. "Essie Dear."
5—Song. "It is better to laugh than be sighing."
6—Chorus. "Oh! I'll be there."

PART SECOND.

Sketch:
THE OLD KENTUCKY HOME,
With Tableaux.

PART THIRD.

1—Chorus. "Live humble."
2—Duet. "I live and love thee."
3—Chorus. "Bow down before the altar."
4—Song and Chorus. "See that my grave is kept green."
5—Grand Finale—Song and Chorus, Hold Down de Beakes, Dar.

Composed expressly for the Jubilee Singers by Prof. Carnes.

A. ANDREWS

DIAMOND PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

Rose House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quarts, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, September 14, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Aid for the Yellow Fever Sufferers

A meeting of colored citizens was held last Monday evening in the Second A. M. E. Church, Powell street, to make arrangements for a grand mass meeting to raise a fund for the yellow fever sufferers of the South.

The following officers were elected: President, S. Peneton; Vice Presidents, P. Anderson, Wm H. Hall, John A. Barber, W. H. Blake, and Rev. P. W. Cassey; Treasurer, Abram Lee; Secretary, Wm. H. Carter.

The President stated the object of the meeting as above, and declared it open for business. The following resolution by John A. Barber, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of Seven be appointed to issue a call for a general meeting of citizens of San Francisco and vicinity, to be held on Sunday evening, 15th inst., at one of the colored churches to be designated by the Committee, and that the Rev. Robert James of Oakland, Rt. Rev. Wm. H. Hillery and Mr. Wm. H. Hall, of San Francisco, be invited to deliver addresses; that the pastors of the other colored churches be requested to close them on said evening, and with their congregations attend the meeting, and all unite to take up a collection to aid the yellow fever sufferers of the Southern States.

The following constitute the Committee: Wm. H. Blake, John A. Barber, Wm. H. Carter, Horace Perkins, Peter Anderson, Wm. H. Hall, P. A. Bell, S. Penoton and James E. Francis.

The Committee was ordered to meet on Wednesday evening and the meeting adjourned.

The Committee of Arrangements met Wednesday evening, pursuant to notice, and organized by electing Wm. H. Blake, Chairman, and Wm. H. Carter, Secretary.

On motion Zion African M. E. Church, Stockton street between Clay and Sacramento, was designated as the most suitable place to hold the meeting hn Sunday evening. The President, Secretary and Treasurer were appointed a Committee to publish a notice for the call of said meeting in all the daily papers, the *Bee*ster and the PACIFIC APPEAL, and that the pastor of the other churches and their choirs be requested to participate.

Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

WM. H. BLAKE,
WM. H. CARTER,
ABRAM LEE,
For the Committee.

Personal.

The family of Mr. John Butler arrived recently from Baltimore, and are now residing in Oakland.

The colored citizens will assemble in mass meeting to-morrow (Sunday) evening at Zion Church, Stockton street between Clay and Sacramento, to contribute to the fund for the yellow fever sufferers. Every person, white or colored is invited to attend. Appropriate addresses are to be delivered by Rt. Rev. W. H. Hillery, and Rev. Robert James, of Oakland.

Jubilee Singers.

The Original Tennessee Jubilee Singers, under the management of Mr. Lew Johnson the past twenty-two months, will reorganize Sept. 2nd for the coming of 1879. One lady of color, with some experience as a Jubilee Singer' is wanted.

Sacramento City.

There will be a church festival given at the A. M. E. Church, Seventh street, Sacramento, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, September 17th and 18th. All persons who attend the Fair in Sacramento are invited to attend the festival.

By order Com. of Arrangements.
I. N. TRIPLETT, Pastor.

This Notice is to ye Public.

A Grand Old Folks Supper and Concerte of Musick.

At which will be sung and played certaine of ye psalm tunes, fugue tunes, canticles, ands likewise essayes, recitals, ande poetical readings of ye olden tyme, and will sounde forth in ye village of San Francisco in ye great Zion church, wh[is sette down on ye street Stockton and near Sacramento, on Tuesdaye evening, ye 8th day of ye tenth month, to wit: Oct. A. D. 1878. For fourther particulars see futuro advertisements.

Inventors who want their cases promptly prosecuted ahold have an agent resident in Washington, and have daily communication with the officers of the Patent Office. For information" How to protect Inventions," send to Foster's Patent Office, 607 7th street Washington, D. C. Refers to Officers of Patent Office, before which Mr. Foster has practiced nineteen years.

RESTAURANT.

The public are respectfully informed that first-class Restaurant is now opened at 130 THIRD STREET, J. S. ROSS manager.

Every delicacy of the season is provided and private rooms are finely fitted up to accommodate ladies and gentleman

T. S. ROSS & G. F. NORTON.
Proprietors, who solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ George Loomis, successor to C. P. Van Schaack & Co., importer, wholesale and retail dealer in men's furnishing goods, clothing, hats, trunks, tobacco, pipes, yankee notions, etc., Plaza Stores 706 to 716 Kearny street, opposite the Plaza, San Francisco.

Died.

In Stockton, July 30th, Mrs. Ann Henson, mother of Mrs. Julia Ann Cornish, aged 76 years, formerly of Baltimore.

In Oakland, recently, Amelia, eldest daughter of Mrs. Amelia Dangerfield-Marston.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies' gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Linsley & Co.'s, 509 Sansome st.cet, is just the place to go for the best groceries of all description, at the lowest cash prices.

The State Fair opens on Monday, 16th inst., at Sacramento. The Directors have done all in their power to render it a success.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket from the Alpha Literary Social Club of Sacramento, to attend a grand ball, to be held next Thursday evening.

A sunday school scholar, only six years old, was asked by his teacher:—"Why they took Stephen outside the city to stone him to death?" The little fellow was silent for a momext, as thougat absorbed with the problem, when braghtening up suddonly, he replied: "So they could get a better crack at him."

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
—FOR—
EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOKTON, HUMBOLDT BAY. Steamers leave
SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA
—on the—
2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR C——NT CITY
—
7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER and MENDOCINO,
STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

1850. 1878.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

SACRAMENTO.

This well known and popular hotel, familiar to the traveler for more than a quarter of a century, has recently been REOPENED after its temporary closing for repair, as a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

The ORLEANS has been completely refurnished in the best style throughout, and is now under the administration of

C. B. RICHARDSON & WM. PRESBURY,

who pledge their very best efforts to make the Orleans not only the Favorite Resort of the traveler, but the MOST POPULAR HOTEL AT THE CAPITAL OF ONE STATE.

The Orleans is located on Second Street, between J and K, only one block from R. R. Depot.

Free Omnibus to and from the Hotel.

THE FIRST GRAND BALL
—OF THE—
ALPHA LITERARY SOCIAL CLUB,
—will be given on—
Thursday Evening, Sept, 19th,
AT CENTAL HALL.

Dancing at 9:30 o'clock.

Tickets admitting one couple, $1 50. Supper, 50 cents.

Baker & Hamilton,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

NAILS, WIRE and ROPE.

AGENTS FOR

BAIN FARM WAGONS,
AMES ENGINES,
GEM SOWERS,
GORHAM SEEDERS,
STAR MOLINE PLOWS,
EUREKA AND
SWEEPSTAKE GANGS,
&c., &c., &c.

13 and 19 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.

JOHN CUDDY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
Court Block, Room 26.

☞ Entrances—636 Clay Street and 641 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

LADIES' NURSE.

A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' NURSE CAN be obtained at 636 Mission Street.—Perfect satisfaction can be given, as also good reference.

IVY MARKET,

SAUCELITO.

B. P. PEARSON, Proprietor.
and Dealer in

FRESH AND CURED MEATS
OF ALL KINDS.

Also, LARD, VEGETABLES and MURRAY'S Butter

All orders promptly attended to, and purchases delivered to any part of town.

☞ J. S. Ross and G. F. Norton have opened a fine Restauran at No. 131 Third St. Give them a call.!

Land! Bounty! Pensions! Patents!

Do you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the U. S. or Canada? Are you a Soldier or a Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not OBTAIN MORE BOUNTY or PENSION? Do you want to Locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known APPROVED SOLDIER ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS, under and of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, upon any Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands, subject to homestead. The Stock Half Breed Scrip, upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds

for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT,
General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

☞ YOUTHS' DIRECTORY, 1437 Howard street, (maintained by voluntary contributions); free shelter and intelligence bureau for friendless boys seeking work. Good lads for any service, furnished without charge to employers or employees. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. A. P. DIETZ, Supt.

A LIVE TEACHER

WRITES:

"THE SONG HERALD is a Grand Book; have already ordered 318 copies."

FOR SINGING CLASSES AND CONVENTIONS,

There certainly has never before appeared a book of better musical instruction and beautiful music, so complete in all its departments as

"THE SONG HERALD."

New Edition Ready. 192 Pages Price 75 Cents; $7.50 a dozen.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE 90 AND 9?

This is the title of a new sacred song that is becoming widely popular. It has a thrilling effect when well sung. Price 30 cents.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.

THE INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF MUSIC.

The next volume, beginning with October number, will some any of the proceeding in every particular. Send stamp for full particulars for the new and *great* idea in the Visitor "does actually give over $30 for $1.50!" Address,

Chicago STARCH!

The Seven Wonders of the World are unknown to song. *The Eighth is that* the cellebrated adulterated stuff called Corn Starch and Glose Starch, made by the antigne process of rusting the grain for two weeks, and then restoring the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, such as potash and quicklime, and called wholesome food, has been used by the public so long and considered standard goods.

The only reason of course, is that nothing better was offered or known; but now the

Chicago Starch Works

produces an article (by a new and improved process, without rotting the grain), which is

Pure, Wholesome and Nutritious Food;

has all the *coolness* and *fragrance* of the Corn, and is not injurious; and the Snow Warren Gloss for Laundry purposes, is as much superior in strength and smoothness to any other brand, as the sun is to a candle. It takes one-fifth less and costs no more than the common article called Corn and Gloss Starch.

SMITH, OSBORN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

223 Sacramento street, San Fra[illegible]

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1878,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts,

Hour of Departure, 12 noon,

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG,

On the 1st of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the MITSU BISHI Co., for HIOGO, NAGASAKI and SHANGHAI.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

JANUARY 21.	APRIL 18.	JULY 4.	OCT. 1.
FRIDAY 18.	MAY 16.	AUG	NOVEMBER 23.
MARCH 19.	JUNE 15.	SEPT. 2.	DECEMBER 25.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR
VICTORIA B. C.; PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE; TACOMA; OLYMPIA and PORT TOWNSEND.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.
San Francisco, Aug. 24, '78. Agents.

J. M. BELLRUDE,

Dealer in

General Merchandise

Consisting of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FANCY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, ETC.

SAUCELITO, CAL.

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Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS CLOTHING, HARDWARE, FINE WINES AND LIQUORS.

SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CAL.

—THE—
Cosmopolitan Hotel,

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CONDUCTED ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

THIS is the most centrally located hotel, being within two blocks of the principal Banks, Mercantile Houses, Railroad Offices and Theaters. Its rooms are the largest, most convenient, and pleasant of any hotel in the city.

This hotels has become noted for its excellent table, as it is unexcelled by that of any on the Pacific coast. The hotel has recently been repainted and refurnished throughout. Each floor is well supplied with all the modern improvements for extinguishing fires.

HOME COOK BOOK

Contains over 1,000 Receipts, all Tried and Proved, and other useful and valuable matter. Every Housekeeper should have a copy. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

17,000 SOLD.

Price, in cloth, $1.50; in gilt, $2.00; in leather, $2.50. Address HOME COOK BOOK, Chicago, Ill. Publishers Chicago Tribune. Bound in the elegant manner represented. Every Subscriber will find it worth ten times the price asked for it. Sold by Book Sellers, or sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. $1.50; $2.00; $2.50. Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Pub. Chicago Tribune. Send for Circulars. Mention this paper. Free Prize Puzzle.

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No. 113 SANSOME STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN EVERY description of BREECH AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOT-GUNS AND RIFLES.

To business men, tourists, families, parties and the traveling public, the Cosmopolitan offers unexceptional inducements, namely, economy combined with comfort, and moderate charges. The hotel has all the latest improvements, including one of Miller's Patent Safety Elevators. The proprietor having been in the business on this coast for the past twenty years, has studied the wants of the public, and takes this opportunity to thank them for their liberal patronage; and trusts that, by careful attention to their wants, he will be favored with the same in the future.

Board and Room, $2, $2.50 and $3 per day.

☞ The Hotel Coach and carriages will be on hand at the arrival of boats, steamers and railroad trains, to convey passengers to the hotel and through the city. tf.

NICKERSON & CO.—If you wan a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 20 Fifth street, opposite Lincoln School, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumption Powders.** These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure Consumption and all diseases of the **Throat and Lungs**—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and so convinced are that they are no humbug, We say physic is that has made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge (honest) has **permanently cured** hundreds of the worst cases, we will **guarantee a permanent cure**, or refund you all money you may have paid us for them. Price, for large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

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202 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837

Manufacture Superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Farms, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, Factories, Hotels, Tower Clocks, Etc. Improved Mountings and Fixtures. Warranted Satisfactory. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Address VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 to 108 E. 2d St., Cincinnati, O.

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

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LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

☞ Don't fail to give him a call. ☜

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER.
327 & 329 Bush Street, San Francisco.

LADIES!

A Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-nailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows,

FOR 4 DOLLARS

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

AT P. KELLY'S,

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
Cor. 656 Montgy and Howard Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, (Third and Fourth to Channel, as below:

8.30 A. M. (all—for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

☞ Stage connection made with this train at Santa Clara for Pacific Congress Springs.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

SUNDAY EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose at 8.30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 4.30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, good to return until Monday inclusive, at reduced rates.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
D. B. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, which leave SAN FRANCISCO, via Port Costa and Martinez Ferry, at 4.00 P. M. daily, and connect at Goshen for Visalia, Modesto, Merced, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts

AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GARLIC Sailed, May 18, Daily, May 18. OCEANIC Tonw., June 18, Tues. Sep 17, Tues., Dec. 17. BELGIC Thurs. July 30, Wed. Oct. 16

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5 New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
DAVID D. COLTON, President.

Smoothed Over.

A meeting of the congregation of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was held with the view of determining a dispute that had arisen between the former pastor of the church, Rev. Johnson Reed, and his congregation. After concussion, in which Mr. Reed participated, the whole matter was smoothed over for the time being. *S. A. Express.*

Fully eight thousand children are enrolled in the Public Schools of the United States, marching like an army with banners to conquer the mighty future.

Man wants but little here below, if he has to pay cash down for all he gets. Charge it to him, and he will take all there is—no doubt about that.

FITS EPILEPSY, FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Guilmet's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, **post paid, a free Trial box.** As Dr. Guilmet is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as to our knowledge (honest) has **permanently cured** hundreds of the worst cases, we will **guarantee a permanent cure**, or refund you all money you may have paid us for them. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their merits. Price, for large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

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Undertakers,

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Opp. Lincoln School, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE!

Thirteenth Industrial Exhibition,
San Francisco, Cal., 1878.

THE MANAGERS HAVE THE HONOR to announce to the public, that the Thirteenth Grand Exhibition of Science, Art and Industry, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will open at the Pavilion, on Market, Eighth and Mission st's. on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13,

Great and unusual attractions will be presented to visitors. Mining, Agricultural and other machinery will be in motion. Pacific Coast Manufactures, Minerals and products of the soil will be fully represented, besides many new and interesting novelties never before exhibited on this coast.

THE ART DEPARTMENT

Will be under the supervision of the San Francisco Art Association, a guarantee for excellence and completeness. Local art will be specially represented, as also works of noted foreign artists, selected from the private galleries of this city.

THE HORTICULTURAL GARDEN

So popular heretofore, will be made still more attractive this year by the addition of many new features.

THE MUSIC.

Each afternoon and evening a first-class Instrumental Concert will be given by the best soloists and accomplished musicians of this city, with a daily change of programme of the best and most popular music.

No expense or pains will be spared by the management that will add to the comfort or convenience of visitors.

Applications for space or information can be obtained from the Secretary at the office, No. 27, Post street.

IRVING M. SCOTT, President.
J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent.
J. H. OLIVER, Secretary.

LEONIDAS E. PRATT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tombs furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtree's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

MARTIN VICE, BOAT BUILDER, NO. 22 Mission street, has just completed a steam launch for the Fraser River. She is intended as an express boat for the salmon curers there. He also has another 60-foot steam launch, for Mr. Blythe, for the Colorado River, to connect with steamer Coquille as a passenger boat. Mr. Vice has become one of the most popular boat builders on the Pacific Coast. His boat yard is at No. 22 Mission street.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to Wm. Sherman & Co.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,
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LOUIS SLOSS SIMON GREENEWALD.
LEWIS GREENEWALD.

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.

310 and 312 Sansome street,
San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

35 KEARNY STREET,
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

BOAT BUILDER

MARTIN VICE,
BUILDER,

22 Mission Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Yachts, Yawls, Whitehalls, of all descriptions built to order at the lowest Cash Prices. 3m

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from Mail Francisco. New iron steamships

GEO. W. ELDER,
CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS, SUCTION PUMPS, DROP-WELL PUMPS, IRON AND LEAD PIPE, RUBBER HOSE

FOR SALE, AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.
53 and 55 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair transported. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC ETC.

12 & 14 Pine Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS
San Francisco. 64 K Street, Sacramento

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento,

IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Zinc, White and Brass Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill Rope, Hooks, &c.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Orientel Powder Company, Boston; Iron Pheanix Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

THE ONLY HOUSE in the city that receives fresh patterns and New York and Paris Fashions weekly. Samples, with instructions for self-measurement sent free.



FINEST STOCK OF WOOLENS IN THE WORLD.

"To be well dress'd will oft times supersede the rest."—*Byron.*

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy—rich, not gaudy."

For the apparel oft proclaims the man.—*Shakespeare.*

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,

BRANCH OF NEW YORK,
505 MONTGOMERY STREET AND 18 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

THE QUICKEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST TAILOR IN THE WORLD.

PANTS TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS, AND SUITS IN ONE DAY, IF REQUIRED

TO ORDER.		TO ORDER.
Pants, - - - - - from $ 4.00		Black Doeskin Pants, - - - - from $7.00
Suits, - - - - - from $15.00		White Vests, - - from $3.00
Overcoats, - - - from $15.00		Fancy Vests, - - from $6 00
Dress Coats, - - from $20.00		



A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length cut.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, July 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Ogden (Chicago by Sunrise), Colorado (Denver), Sacramento, Woodland, Williams and Knight's Landing.
Sundays excepted—For Woodland, Williams, and Knight's Landing.
Arrives San Francisco at 5.55 P. M.

8.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Ogden (Virginia City), Colfax, Reno (Virginia City), Colfax (Express), Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Lone at 2.40 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.)

8.30 A. M. Sundays only—Special Train via Oakland Ferry, arrives at Martinez 10.15 A. M., returning leaves Martinez at 4.15 p. m. arrives San Francisco at 6.00 p. m.

9.30 A. M. Sundays excepted—Northern R. R. Accommodation to Reno (via Oakland Ferry to Martinez). Arrives San Francisco 5.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily, San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles), stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 7.30 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 6.50 A. M.)

3.30 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo and Martinez. Arrives San Francisco 6.35 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily, Express Train (via Oakland Ferry), for Lathrop and (in Stockton, Merced, Visalia, Summit, Modesto, Newhall, (San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, (Semi Monica," Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (connects at Colton with Express for Riverside), Redlands, Mojave, Needles, Prescott, Maricopa and Florence. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at San Jose at 6.15 P. M. (Arrives San Francisco 12.40 P. M.)

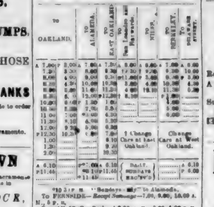
4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Vallejo Passenger Train from Market Street Ferry (or foot of Market, Mission Creek, or Central Pier (upper), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Benicia with passenger train leaving at 9.30 p. m. on Tues days, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
(Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento and Marysville Passenger (from Washington St. Wharf), connecting at Davisville with Stage for Knight's Landing, Colusa and the Grand Island Overland Express, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Will make leaving Sacramento at 6.00 P. M. Marysville at 7.30 P. M. Arrives San Francisco at 6.00 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Train (Local and Accommodation Train, via Lathrop and Modesto) for Merced and Berenda. Arrives at Merced 11.35 A. M. (Arrives San Francisco 7.30 A. M.)

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From FERRY—Foot of Market (Sunsets—2.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M.; 6.30 P. M.
From 3d and Townsend—Daily—6.30, 8.30 A. M.
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Sundays excepted—8.30-7.30 A. M.
From OAKLAND—Daily—8.30-9.30-10.30-11.30 A.M. 12.30-1.30-2.30-3.30-4.30-5.30-6.30 P.M.
Sundays excepted—9.30-10.30-11.30 A.M. 1.30-2.30-3.30-4.30-5.30-6.30 P.M.

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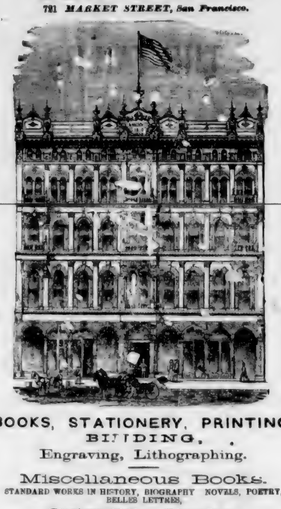
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VOL. XVI. NO 9. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER [illegible], 1878. WHOLE NO. 858

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Washington Correspondence.

Washington, September 21, 1878.

An artist invisible to the human eye, with softest touch and infinite skill is hourly painting each quivering leaf in colors beautiful and golden. Shaded avenues, parks where suiters whisper tales of love, great oaks at Arlington across the Potomac, and the forests that begirt this beautiful city all lay gleaming in the sunlight, decked and tinted in most bewitching tracery, enshrouded in the beautiful autumnal dress of another dying year.

"The leaves of the oak and the willow
shall fade,
Be scattered around together be laid;
And the young and the old and the low
and the high,
Shall moulder to dust together shall lie."

Fortune favors the brave, and ours is a land where grace and grit will always find a resultant and reward in Greenbacks.

A Boosier school master disgusted with the trials and perils among the small boys and the big girls, turned his attention to fence making, and having put his ideas into practical shape he applied for a Patent. The state of his exchequre was such that, he was not a greenbacker of unlimited issue, and was compelled to sell his fire wood and other necessaries to pay the patent fees. He now writes that his patent was no elephant, that he has inflated the currency, has enhanced the volumn of the circulating medium and the farmers all want his fence, and he recommends every body, to join his party and go to work somewhere at some thing and become an inflated healthy and wealthy greenbacker.

The Bureau of Statistics finds that the commerce over the Pennsylvania Central and the New York Central with the western connecting lines exceeds largely the value of all our foreign commerce—exports and imports combined—while the total value of the commerce on all our railroads is sixteen times more than the value of all our foreign commerce.

595,321 tons of iron and steel railroad bars were imported in 1871, as against only 13 tons in 1877

From 1867 to 1871, 2,958,141 tons of railroad bars were manufactured in the United States while in the five years preceding 1877, 4,056,340 tons were produced an, increase of 37 per cent

The supply of iron and steel bars for renewal of track on our 79,000 miles of railway is constantly on the increase, and with a growing demand from abroad the iron interests have before them a promising future.

Already the friends of the Texas Pacific Road are mustering their forces and laying plans for seeking Congressional aid at the hands of Congress during the coming winter. The southern and south-west Congressional districts, it is being made the subject of resolutions in the nominating conventions, and large numbers of members in the next house will be pledged to work for the passage of the bill, which it is hoped may be accomplished the next session.

Men of all parties feel that the recent visit of the President to the North West and the encouraging words he has spoken in the ears of the nation in relation to the business outlook, cannot fail to have inspiring effect in awakening increased activity in every branch of business through the country. The official information received by the different departments of the Government show that business is everywhere reviving. Confidence is being restored, and if we could dispense with a session of Congress for the next three years the country would experience an era of prosperity such as never before has been witnessed.

Reports come from Turkey showing that country to be passing through the same ordeal as that witnessed in our own land during and immediately after the late civil war. During their late war like ourselves, the printing press was set to work manufacturing promises to pay, and as with us, so with the Turk, the more the volume of paper was increased the higher were the prices of all the necessaries of life. There as here the immediate effect of inflation was an increase of wild speculations and fortunes were made in a day and everything went "merry as a marriage bell."

The redundancy of paper alarmed the tradesmen and they refused to receive it for bread and the necessaries of life. This distrust reached the mass of the people and was followed by general discredit and universal bankruptcy.

The populace demanded money that had a fixed value, and its denial was to be the precursor of revolution. This step brought the government to its senses, and compelled it to return to specie payments. Those sad experiences have been realized under like circumstances in all countries in all times. At such periods the rich add to their gains, while the shifting values make the poor poorer.

We should not shut our eyes to facts that have stood the test during the centuries of the past, and the history of unlimited issues of paper money in France, England and Turkey, with their ruinous and disastrous consequences should prevent us from repeating the follies that have brought only wretchedness and distress upon their respective populations.

The noise and eclat that followed the news from Maine, on the part of the Democrats, has passed away without the firing of a gun, for the discovery has been made that there is now, no Democratic party in Maine, as the Greenbackers there began a swallowing process, which from the present outlook bids fair to distroy the power of the Bourbons in the organization of the next house.—Even Randall, who supposed he was strongly entrenched in his position, is finding that his constituents, are worshiping other gods, and it is now apparent that his Presidential eye is being dimmed by the prospect of a defeat in November. The country ought to rejoice over such a prospect, for with a speaker in the chair so bitterly partisan, so wanting in courtesy to the minority, and so unjust in his ruling, he becomes a power for evil. The country can dispense with all such time serving patriots.

True men now to the front, and we may expect an honest government furnishing the people with a sound circulating medium of greenbacks, silver, and gold, a trinity of values, in which neither is king, each equal in purchasing power, and each receivable for all dues of the realm, and sufficient in volume to supply the entire wants of the people of all sections, north, south, east and west.

The Republican party is committed to secure this result and an impartial administration of the laws, and the full protection to the laboring classes the nation's true element of power and greatness.

FAX.

TWO MONTHS IN THE AIR.

Professor King Building a Giant Balloon to Cross the Ocean.

A daring aeronautical feat is to be attempted some time during the present year. Professor King, the well known aeronaut, proposes to start from New York on a balloon voyage which shall terminate on some portion of the European continent. Several years ago a proposition was made to Professor King to undertake the task, and the sum of $15,000 was guaranteed by some wealthy New Yorkers, to cover the necessary expenses. For prudential reasons the aeronaut at that time decided to decline the offer. Last winter, however, while making some experiments in balloons for the Howgate expedition, he was successful in discovering a substance of such impenetrability that a balloon of a capacity of 100,000 feet would not lose more than 1 per cent. of gas in twenty-four hours, so that after a journey occupying twenty days 80,000 feet of gas would still remain. This new idea was communicated to the New Yorkers, who renewed the previous offer. Professor King at once accepted, and the construction of the balloon, which will occupy the whole of the ensuing winter and spring, will be at once commenced.

The balloon will be the largest in the world. It will average about ninety feet in diameter and 275 in circumference, with a capacity for holding between 300,000 and 400,000 feet of gas. The material employed will be Pongee silk of a special manufacture coated with a substance known only to the Professor. The silk will be doubled throughout. Pure hydrogen gas will be used, and the cost of inflation alone is approximated at $5000. The car will be a combination of boat and basket, a wicker frame-work covered with a heavy rubber substance, which can easily be used as a boat in case of emergency.

"I shall positively start early in June," said the Professor, "at night. I consider that the most favorable time, when the water-storms, which are not wish to encounter, are least frequent. The starting will be either New York or Brooklyn. I propose to keep in the lower currents, and to maintain a permanent altitude of 500 feet above the surface of the water. I shall entirely discard the old theory of sailing in currents from one to another. The flight of three miles which I have reckoned that height, the gas begins to lose by expansion. Then, when I begin to descend, ballast must be thrown out. You rise again; more gas is lost; another descent; a further throwing overboard of ballast, so on until all your ballast is gone, and then you come down for good. Under my scheme I expect to be able to keep in the air for two months, if necessary, while there has never been a balloon which has kept detached from the earth for a period longer than twenty-four hours."

"What period of time do you anticipate the Transatlantic voyage will occupy?"

"That is hard to say, but I expect to make at least twenty miles an hour. In addition to the ballast, the balloon will carry large heavy rope, which will drag the water. This will have a tendency to keep us in the permanent altitude of which I have spoken."

An Esquimaux Wedding.

Shortly there entered in perfect silence a cortege drawing a dog-sled, in which was seated a high-priest of the tribe; and a more villanious looking object I never beheld. He was stripped to the waist, and smeared with oil and coloring matter in stripes, which gave him the appearance of a Chinese joss; on his head was a tiara of bears' claws, surmounted by an enormous polar bears' head. On his shoulders were placed orest, on end, two large walrus tusk, fancifully decorated with stripes of red flannel, which has been obtained from the clothing of a drowned sailor, washed ashore. The lower part of his body was covered with other skins over which was spread a number of live seals, alive and barking; in the right hand he held a theatrical manner, while with his left he motioned the bride and groom to approach him. The whole concourse arose, and with shouts of gladness capered around the priest's chariot. This he submitted to for a space of ten minutes, and then, imperiously waving his spear, commanding silence. The groom was now directed to prostrate himself upon the earth upon his back, and the bride directed to place her right foot upon his neck, which she did with evident reluctance. While in this position the priest instructed the groom that such was to be his fate—trodden under foot by men—should he ever prove untrue to his plighted troth. He was then permitted to arise, and directed to approach the old chief, who placed a spear at his breast, telling him that it would be his doom should he prove untrue. He was next directed to his father, who, producing a fishing line, informed him he would choke to death his offspring should he prove unfaithful. Then, to cap the climax, he was directed to face the entire tribe, who, brandishing their spears, yelling to the top of their voices vengence in the event of unfaithfulness. At this juncture the groom, fully over with emotion, ed to the ground, and, bowed head to the earth, cried, be true," until raised to by his bride.

Wonders of America.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the river from the great upper forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 165 feet. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river and catch fish with out eyes.

The longest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 5,000,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the globe.

The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. It contains over 2,700 acres. The great oat grain port in the world is Chicago. The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep. The largest railroad at present is the Pacific Railroad, over 3,000 miles long.

The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is Pilot Knob of Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for orphants, Philadelphia.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct, New York; its length is forty and a quarter miles and it cost $12,500,000.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually and appear to be inexhaustible.

Leprosy in Kentucky.

Many people will be somewhat surprised when they are told that there is living in Adair county a whole family afflicted with leprosy.

The name of this family is Slavey. The disease takes the hair of the head entirely, not leaving even the appearance that there ever was a covering to the scalp. The skin of the head looks as slick as a peeled onion. The skin of the entire body has a bright, deep pink, or rather scarlet color, and peels off in dry flakes about the size and shape of moderately large fish scales. The finger-nails and toe-nails become six to eight times as thick as by nature they should be, and the patient becomes a hideous sight to behold for years before death relieves him of a life that has long since become a burden.

Years of humiliation and suffering are endured by these afflicted people, detested and scorned almost by their fellow-men, while they patiently, or probably impatiently, wait that inevitable death that is their only relief. [*Lebanon Ky. Standard.*

Up to Sept. 28th 100 cargoes of wheat, containing 178,166 tons, valued at $6,037,497, have passed through the Golden Gate for the season.

Loaded With Crystals.

A curious story is told of the waters of Deep Spring Valley Lake, in Missouri. The ducks, which visit the lake in great numbers, become, at certain times, so loaded down with crystallizations of borax, salt or some similar substance, that they are utterly unable to fly, and while in this condition become easy prey to the Indians, who wade into the water and pick them up in their hands. In fact, this substance often collects upon the birds' bills in such weight as to actually drag their heads under water and drown them. These crystals collect during the spring months only, and in the night time; they disappear beneath the sun's rays. The principal supply of the lake is from two immense and bottomless pools of artesian waters located quite close to its edge. The valley itself is entirely surrounded by high mountains, its soil and general characteristics being nothing unusual to country. But the Indians say no other lake within their knowledge ever effects ducks as does this, notwithstanding there are many others whose waters are even more impregnated with salt, borax, etc., in solution, than this appears to be.

WHERE THE PEOPLE LIVE.—Only a small portion of them live in America. According to the latest figures, the entire population of the whole American continent is but a trifle over eighty-five and a half millions, while the Russian Empire alone contains eighty-six and a half millions. The population of Africa is nearly two hundred millions; of Europe, over three hundred and nine millions; while Asia, the cradle of the human race, has the enormous number of 824,548,500 inhabitants.

The entire population of the globe is 1,423,816,800. It is estimated that two thousant human beings die every hour. At that rate it will take a century to depopulate the whole earth. But it is estimated about twenty-three hundred human beings are born every hour, which makes up the loss and gives a net gain of over two and a half millions a year.

Among the candidate for appointment to a vacancy on the police force in an Irish town was one Patrick Murphy, whose appearance before the Mayor was hailed with cries of "He can't write."

The Mayor said he was only there to take down the names of applicant, who would come a fortnight later for examination. A friend set Murphy in a fair round hand copy "Patrick Murphy," and kept him practicing at it assiduously. When the fatal day arrived,

"Take that pen," said the Mayor, "and write—write your name."

As Pat took up the pen exclamations arose, "Pat's a-writing; he's got a quill in his fist!" "Small good will it do him; he can't write with it." All were dumbfounded when Murphy recorded his name in a bold round hand, and the Mayor declared "That'll do;" but one of them shouted, "Ask him to write some body else's name, Yer Honor." "Write my name, Murphy," said the Mayor. "Write Yer Honor's name," exclaimed Pat.

"Me commit forgery, and going into the police! I daren't do it, yer Honor."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, October 7, 1878

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 4th,

The District Fair here is a great success. The City has been filled with people all the week. A large number of the sporting fraternity left in disgust on Wednesday, being highly incensed, because the authorities regularly inforced the statutes against gambling. Hundreds of people of both sexes, flocked to the races, which seems to become fashionable now a days among the most refined. At night in the block where the Auzerias House is situated the noisy vendors of nostrum vie with each other in melodious sounds in the desposition of their newest inventions. Around the corner of some street of course are the usual striped pig and the seven horned sheep, etc., Side Shows get the most patronage from the "gawky" country people, who consider all these nostrums and Side Shows great curiosities and view and listen to the charming eloquence of the vender and solicetor as marvelous and miraculous. The pavilion has been crouded nightly and the theatrical troops have done well. Harry Courtaine is with one of them and is a great favorite in his part of the play Oliver Twist.

The colored citizens gave a ball at Central Hall Second St. on Thursday night which was well attended. Among those present were Mrs. Namanke Rudly Speight Miss Speight, Miss Williams recently of Oakland who is at present residing with Mr. & Mrs. Jacob Overtin who were also present. Mrs. & Miss Georgia Vanobile, Miss Bynam and many others whose names we did not name. Paytin Yates of Stockton arrived to day and is the guest of Mr. & Mrs. R Spieghts. J. J. Smaller of Santa Cruz, is also in town. The Ball was given under the auspicies of the Lone Star Club and was conducted well under the management of Messrs. Franklin and Brown. Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Brown had the Supper table and gave general satisfaction.

THE GOOD WORK.

The contributions received by the Citizen's Committee to date amount to $43,897 84, and by Wells, Fargo & Co., $45,800, aggregating $89, 697 84.

Yesterday's receipts by ex-Governor Low, President of the Citizen's Committee, were 171.55 $25 45 from the ladies of Antioch, $45 from Dr. Beers, and $101 10 from the German mass meeting.

A recent issue of the New Orleans *Picayune* contains two and one-third columns of obituary notices, headed, "In Memoriam." The same paper contains a long list of bona fide presciptions for patients stricken with the fever. The list was received and is on the Board of health. One prescription is burning of gun-powder; another somewhat similar recommends 1,000 rounds to be fired by cannon every twenty-four hours, while an infallible third advocates the application of salt mackerel to the feet and reading the Tenth Psalm of David before rising every morning.

Heavy Failure.

The City of Glasco Bank has suspended, with ostimate of liabilities placed at £50,000,000. This is one of the most disasterous failures on record. It is expected that this failure will affect a large portion of the commercial circle of Europe and India.

Supervisor Hill's Successor.

On Monday evening, in the Board of Supervisors, the Mayor will formally announce Supervisor Hill's resignation. His successor has not yet been appointed, although there have been three applicants—Ex-Supervisor Bryan, of the Third Ward; J. P. Dameron, attorney-at-law, and Joseph M. Litchfield, furnishing goods, 415 Montgomery Street.

Lady Law Practioner.

Mrs. Clara S. Foltz, of [illegible] has opened a Law Office [illegible] Block. Persons desiring [illegible]tations for litigation of a[illegible]d, will do well to consult h[illegible]r and herself, who will t[illegible] cases in all the courts, in any part of the State, on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Philip Gerichten & Co importers and dealers in foreign and domestic drugs, chemicals, dye stuffs, perfumery, etc. 535 Commercial Street, below Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal. A complete assortment of all articles used by Bakers, Confectioners Soda Manufactures, Liquor Dealers, Assayers Dyers, Hair Dressers, Etc. kept constantly on hanp.

Joseph Enright has sold thirty of his new patent Straw Burning Engine's at the Santa Clara Fair. His extensive works are at San Jose. He could have sold twenty more easily if he had them made.

The contrac for carrying a daily mail between Yuma and San Diego has just been let to a firm that intends to put a steam wagon on the route, which comprises a hundred miles across the desert. A two-horse power engine has been purchased as the motive power.

The wagon will have two driving wheels, of seven foot diameter, and twelve inches width of tire. The whole apparatus will weigh about 2,000 pounds, when supplied with fuel and water, and ready for business. It is intended to make an average speed of eight or ten miles an hour, carrying five or six persons and a moderate weight of baggage and mails. It will consume eight or ten gallons of water per hour. One man will manage the locomotive, and it is expected it will be running by the first of next month.—*Kern Co. Gazette.*

INFLUENCE.

How little do people in general think of the influence of things at the time of their occurrence—especially of the influence of little things. But this is not so very singular, when we reflect that not unfrequently man no more knows what becomes of his influence and example than does the flower know what becomes of its odor which is wafted away upon the passing breeze. Great deeds produce great results; but little everyday occurrences seem too trivial to be of weight or durability, and the common but dangerous sentiment, that such and such an event will make no difference a hundred years hence, creeps unbidden into our hearts. The thunder and lightning attract more attention than the silent dew, but do they accomplish more?

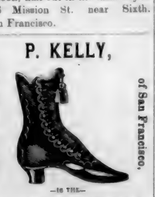
Truly life is made up of little things, It was a mother's kiss which made a renowned painter of Benjamin West. A degraded drunkard was induced to sign the temperance pledge; but not being strong enough to keep it, he fell. A second time he signed it, and this time, with Heaven's help, he kept it. And from so weak a beginning arose the philanthropist John B. Gough.

How much unhappiness has been caused, how many lives have been clouded by an unkind word! A pebble dropped into the brook makes at first but a small ripple; but the next moment a greater ripple is observable, and still a greater—each succeeding one extending farthet than the former, until the entire surface is affected thereby. Thus may a man be a blot, spreading his dark influence to the very circumference of society, or he may be a blessing, radiating beneficence over the length and breadth of the land; but a blank he cannot be. For every word, every act, however trifling, affects either ourselves or others—exerting an influence we know not how enduring.

WELLS, FARGO'S CONTRIBUTION.—Wells, Fargo & Co., through their agents, have collected $36, 957 85 on the Pacific Coast for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, which has been forwarded as follows: To New Orleans, $4,750; Memphis. $18,458 [illegible], Vicksburg $4,825; Grenada, $1,700; Port Gibson, $500; Jackson, $260; sundry places, $3,911 60. Total, $34, 395 10, leaving cash yet to forward, $2,562 25.

☞ P. A. Edmonds, Shaving Saloon, hair cut in the latest style 956 Mission St. near Sixth. San Francisco.

P. KELLY,



The Prize Boot Maker of San Francisco.

—IS THE—

LEADER OF FASHION.

HE ALWAYS HAS ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE

Latest Styles of Boots and Shoes.

He has had to give him a call. '78

P. KELLY, PRIZE BOOT MAKER.

327 & 329 Bush Street, San Francis.

LADIES !

Don't pay $5 or $6 for common-tailed BOOTS WHEN

YOU CAN BUY A FINE KID-BUTTON-SEWED SHOE with French bows, FOR 4 DOLLARS

60 DOZEN OF FINE STYLISH NEWPORT TIES at $3 50

AT P. KELLY'S.

Land ! Bounty ! Pensions ! Patents !

Do you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the U. S. or Canada? Are you a Soldier or a Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not OBTAIN MORE BOUNTY or PENSION? Do you want to Locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known APPROVED SOLDIER ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, upon any Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands, subject to homestead. The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage, or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT.

General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

LADIES' NURSE.

A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' NURSE CAN be obtained at 636 Mission Street.—Perfect satisfaction can be given, as also good reference.

The Musick of 1777.

A. M. E. ZION CHURCH

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER THE 8, A. D. 1878.

Grand Old Folk Concerte!

AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN

Under the Direction of Prof. Geo. H. Hamer.

PROGRAMME.

YE FIRST HALF.

1—"All Hail the Power of Jesus Name,".....Full Chorus
BY ALL YE OLD PSALMODS.

2—"Russia".....Full Chorus
BY Ye MENNE AND Ye WOMMENNE.

3—"Devotion,".....
BY Ye SAME.

4—Recitation,......"The Methodist Testimony."
BY AUNT JERUCHA OGILBIE.

5—"Windsor Castle,".....Chorus
BY ALL Ye OLD PSALMODS.

6—"Turner".....A Chorus of Olden Tyme
BY ONE OF Ye OLD FOLK, whose name does not appeare by reason of shamefacedness.

8—"Celestial Watering,".....An old 1777 Anthem
BY ALL Ye OLDEN TYME PEOPLE.

9—Recitation,......"The Christian Martyr"
BY AUNT SOPHIA.

10—Wordlye Songe,......"When George, Ye Third was King"
FATHER OBEDIAH.

☞ Let now silence reign for some minutes, inasmuch as ye singers do sorely need to reobtain their breath, and everybody who would wish to scoff or by eating all the Ice Cream they can get, can now do so.

YE SECOND HALF.

1—Ode ou Science.....
BY ALL Ye PERTICULAR PSALMODS.

2—Dialogue,....."Who upon Arth is He!"
AUNT POLLY.....Mrs. L. C. MITCHELL.
HEPZABAH GADDLE.....Mrs. E. A. FIELDS.
MILLY MOON.....Mrs. G. WYATT.

3—"Ye Olden Mount Sion".....
BY ALL Ye CAREFUL PSALM SINGERS.

4—"Strike Ye Cymbal".....Solo
BY AUNT DOROTHIE DOOLITTLE.
In ye skrillfull way; and Chorus by all ye apt Singers.

5—Poetical Reading.....
BY THE VENERABLE AUNT RACHEL PONDEDY.

6—Solo.....'Ruth and Naomi'
AUNT DOROTHIE DOOLITTLE.

7—Dialogue......"Neighbors"
BY AUNT RACHEL PONDEDY AND JERUCHA OGILBIE.

8—"Child of Mortality".....Solo and Chorus
BY AUNT DOROTHIE AND COMPANY,

9—"Song of the Old Folks".....
ALL Ye OLD AND YOUNG SINGERS TOGEETHER.

10—Lecture—Subject: "The Power of Musick and its Effects upon the Human Mind"
BY PROF G. W. HAMER.

TICKETS, INCLUDING SUPPER, 50 Cents.

Come one, come all, and enjoy the festivities of the evening.

DON'T FORGET THE TIME—TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8th, 1878. COME ONE, COME ALL AND HAVE A GOOD TIME

JOHN CUDDY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Court Block, Room 26.

☞ Entrances—636 Clay Street and 641 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

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McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENNT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

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Wholesale Dealers in

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NAILS, WIRE and ROPE.

AGENTS FOR

BAIN FARM WAGONS,
AMES ENGINES,
GEM SOWERS,
GORHAM SEEDERS,
STAR MOLINE PLOWS,
EUREKA AND
SWEEPSTAKE GANGS,
&c., &c., &c.

13 and 19 FRONT STREET, San Francisco.

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MINT AVENUE,

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SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

[illegible] Montgy and Howard, Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

A. ANDREWS

DIAMOND PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

Rose House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

NICKERSON & CO.—If you wan a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 30 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER, Undertakers and General Furnishers, 20 Fifth street, opposite Lincoln School, keep on hand and furnish to order every variety of funeral equipments.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

☞ George Loomis, successor to C. P. Van Schaack & Co., importer, wholesale and retail dealer in men's furnishing goods, clothing, hats, trunks, tobacco, pipes, yankee notions, etc., Plaza Stores 706 to 716 Kearny street, opposite the Plaza, San Francisco.

F. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies' gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Linsley & Co.'s, 505 Sansome street, is just the place to go for the best groceries of all description, at the lowest cash prices.

☞ Mr. Kellogg of Tubbs & Co., Front Street, in this city, was on a hunt recently in Napa County and shot a very large Stag. Mr. Kellogg is considered a good marksman by his many friends.

This Notice is to ye Public.

A Grand Old Folks Supper and Concerte of Musick.

At which will be sung and played certaine of ye psalm tunes, fugue tunes, canticles, ande likewise essayes, recitals, ande poetical readings of ye olden tyme, and will sounde forth in ye village of San Francisco in ye great Zion church, wh is sette down on ye street Stockton and near Sacramento, on Tuesdaye evening, ye 8th day of ye tenth month, to wit: Oct. A. D. 1878. For fourther particklars see future advertisements.

SACRAMENTO.—The famous Dry Goods Store just opened by S. Lipman & Co., is started with the most varied assortment of Dry Ghods on the Pacific Coast.—Parties from the interior will do well to give them a call before going elsewhere.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

☞ S. Ross and G. F. Norton have opened a fine Restauran at No. 131 Third St. Give them a call.

E. W. SHORTRIDGE AND MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

ENOS BLOCK, SAN JOSE, CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

BRAD. SHARKEY. A. P. BRAYTON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

THE ONLY HOUSE in the city that receives fresh patterns and New York and Paris Fashions weekly. Samples, with instructions for self-measurement sent free.



FINEST STOCK OF WOOLENS IN THE WORLD.

"To be well drest will oft times supersede the rest."—*Byron.*

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man."—*Shakespeare.*

NICOLL, THE TAILOR,

BRANCH OF NEW YORK,

505 MONTGOMERY STREET AND 18 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

THE QUICKEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST TAILOR IN THE WORLD.

PANTS TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS, AND SUITS IN ONE DAY, IF REQUIRED

TO ORDER.		TO ORDER.	
Pants, - - - - -	from $ 4.00	Black Doeskin Pants, - - - -	from $7.00
Suits, - - - - -	from $15.00	White Vests, - -	from $3.00
Overcoats, - - -	from $15.00	Fancy Vests, - -	from $6.00
Dress Coats, - -	from $20.00		



A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length cut.

FITS EPILEPSY,

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouland's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them we will send them by mail, post paid, a box for 1 dollar. Full directions in every language. Do not be deceived by those that have made this disease a speculation, and we our knowledge the powders have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders a trial, and be convinced of their extraordinary power.

Price, for large box, $5 00, or 4 boxes for $16 00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. to order.

LASH & ROBBINS,

306 EVERGREEN STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOPTON, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

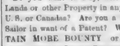
—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER and MENDOCINO,

STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrives at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company



THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1878,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon,

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bussi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

January 21,	April 15	July
February 18,	May 13,	Aug.
March 18	June 10,	Sept. 2 November 25, 1878
		December 23,

For NEW YORK via PANAMA, On the 5.h and 19th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH YMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE, and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR VICTORIA B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORT TOWNSEND.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO., Agents

San Francisco, Aug. 24, '78.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JULY 14, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. (mail), for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

8.30 A. M. (Sundays) Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Alameda and Santa Cruz. At Alameda the M. and V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey.

☞ Close connections made with this train, Passengers attached to this train.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Oakland, San Leandro, Haywards, Niles and San Jose.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

SUNDAY'S EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose and Way Stations at 8.30 a. m. Returning will leave San Jose at 4.00 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and Sunday morning—good for return until following Monday inclusive.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

A. N. TOWNE, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Pacific Railroad can leave the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad at OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 8.00 A. M. daily, and making direct connection at GOSHEN for Semour, Modesto, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

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Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC.	BELGIC
Saturday, May 18,	Tuesday, June 18,	Thurs., July 25,
Fri'y, Aug. 16,	Thurs Sep. 12,	Wed. Oct. 16,
Sat'y, Nov. 16,	Tues., Dec. 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery street.

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Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

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—Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Gorham Company; Morse Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Greenland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily. Vallejo Steamer (from Market street, Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Steamer for Benicia), Calistoga (Steamer), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams. Arrives San Francisco at 5.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily). Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arrives at San Jose at 9.40 a. m.; connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Tracy at 11.30 a. m., and connecting with Alisal for Soledad. Arriving San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Truckee, Colfax and Oroville. Connects at Lathrop with Train arriving at 10.05 P. M. Arrive San Francisco 6.15 p. m.

Ry. Sunday Excursion tickets to San Pablo and Sun dise Meadows at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward. Arrive San Francisco 5.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles). Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive at San Jose at 8.20 p. m. Arrive San Francisco 5.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger for Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch. Arrive San Francisco 9.55 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Northern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R. for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Madera, Visalia, Summit, Mojave, Bernal, Fort Bowie, Los Angeles, Santa Ana (connects at Colton with Train for Riverside), San Bernardino, Pomona, Los Angeles and Yuma. Arrive San Francisco 11.20 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. (Sundays Excepted)—Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing) connecting with Trains for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Davis, connects with passenger train leaving at 8.30 p. m. on the days, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.

Sleeping Car between Val ejo and Carson.

(Arrives San Francisco 71 10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (from Market Street Landing) connecting with Knight's Landing and Sacramento

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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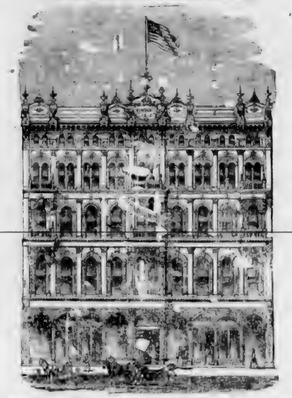
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 10. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878. WHOLE NO. 859

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

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Danger Ahead!

Pestilence is abroad in our land; the wail of distress comes up from our Southern cities and villages! The rumbling of the hearse, the startling sounds of the clods of the valley falling upon coffins containing the ghastly remains of loved ones; the deep earnest appeals and cries for help daily reaching our ears, sent up from already decimated cities and bereaved families—all these facts—*not imaginary, but startling stubborn realities*, are calculated very properly to call into action the well known humanitar an sentiments of our citizens, but should also remind us of the imminent danger ahead, with which, before many days, we shall undoubtedly be called upon to grapple; unless something be done right speedily to avert it.

In some way or other our people have taught themselves to look upon our trade winds as impregnable barriers to all epidemics. The European, as well as American history of yellow fever, cholera, plague, vomito, influenza and some other diseases, will show the futility of such belief. Our experience in small-pox and diptheria, with their alarming annual increase, should be sufficient evidence to show that those itinerant human scourges act with entire independence of all climatic influences.

Now, if these things be true, should not the people and public authorities of San Francisco *wake up* and look their immediate duty squarely in the face.

And first in order we may point to the sewers in the lower portions of our city, filled to the brim with filth; forcing the death dealing gases back into our bedchambers. Can there be any wonder why the dread scourges diptheria and scarlet fever are alarmingly on the increase?

Next in order, but not secondary in importance, is the condition of the receiving vaults of our cemeteries, where more than five hundred human corpses are far advanced in decomposition, literally *rotting above ground* (the idea alone is sickening!) and the number steadily on the increase!

The thought is horrible, to say nothing of the great danger to public health, especially when the preventive remedy is so cheap and easy to be procured.

The fact is, the whole business pertaining to our public cemeteries should be remodeled. Now that our city authorities have taken the Chinese nuisance in hand, let them appoint a Commissioner or Inspector of all public or private receiving vaults, and see to it, that no corpse should be left unburied more than three days, unless thoroughly embalmed or hermetically sealed metallic cases; and even then subject to trial, upon the detection of the least offensive evidence of decomposition. In this way our cemeteries would be what they were designed to be, a great public convenience, instead of, as at present, a fruitful source of disease and death. Situated as they are, directly between the health inspiring breezes of the broad Pacific, and our habitations and daily thoroughfares, yet we persist in converting them into the noisome vapors of the charnel house; poisoning the pure God given atmosphere of our sleeping apartments; and then, when the pale messenger has taken from us our loved ones, consoling ourselves that the *ways of Providence* are mysterious, when we ourselves are the guilty parties.—Trade Herald.

A Ride in the Street Cars.

[Written for the TRADE HERALD by S. E. Wiley.]

"Some men," said Dr. Johnson, "will learn more in going to Hampstead by the stage coach, than others in making the tour of Europe."

The doctor only meant to infer that many travel, as it were, with their eyes shut, and therefore would see but little in a long journey. A trip from North Beach to South Park, to a person who has been here twenty-five years and upwards, furnishes food for thought and reflection, at the great changes that have taken place in that period. True, one cannot point out any historical places worthy of remembrance; still there are reminiscences of those early days that are embalmed in history, and will only be forgotten when books are no longer read.

Starting from North Beach, the first point of interest is the northeast corner of Powell and Filbert streets, where in early times stood the "Golden Gate Hotel," a very popular place in '50, '51, '52. The corner then was about twenty feet lower than at present, and in winter quite a stream coursed down Powell street to the bay. The Plaza here was early laid off for a public park, and now would occupy a very prominent "lung" to the city, had not our ever all grasping City Fathers for a few paltry shekels allowed a broad roadway to be cut through.

From this corner can be seen, down Filbert street one block, to corner of Stockton street, the "Bay View Hotel," a French establishment, occupied as such till a few years past. It should have been mentioned that the "Golden Gate Hotel" was burned down early in 1856. It had ceased to be occupied as a hotel. At the corner of Stockton and Green was the residence of Mr. Pinno, banker, of the firm of Burgoyne & Co., and further up the hill eastward, near Kearny street, Mr. Church, banker, of the firm of Drexel, Sather & Church. On Stockton street, midway between Vallejo and Broadway, stands the once imposing "Clarendon," a fashionable hotel, afterwards a Metropolitan, afterwards a hospital, now a stable; still continuing along Stockton, on west side near Washington, is what was once the princely mansion of Mr. ——, a French banker of '50, '51, '52. It was elegantly fitted up in French style, and next to it was (until lately) a once elegant house belonging to one of our merchant princes, Mr. Macondray. Turning the corner of Washington street and coming to the corner of Brenham place, the mind reverts to '49 and '50, when in a one story adobe was the Custom House. In December of the former year early one morning a man was found hanging from the rafters over the front stoop, and now and then one would be found hanging to the liberty pole [illegible] criminals who had met [illegible] in the Court of Judge Lynch.

Judge McGowan may deprecate the summary proceedings of this court, but in the absence of justice to be obtained in any other court, its decrees were always hailed with delight by the citizens, and there is no doubt its decisions from the middle of '49 to the middle of '56 was the salvation of this State. General Sherman to the contrary notwithstanding. The courts were corrupt in those days as they are now, and in Judge Lynch's court justice was administered and right speedily. The "laws delay" was never suffered to interfere with justice. Had not these various lynchings taken place, there is no doubt but that this city would be under a debt of from twenty-five to fifty million dollars at this minute, and all have been plundered from her, as in New York, Chicago and most cities of the Union.

Commencing opposite the Custom House a continuous row of gambling saloons extended to Kearny street, the most famous of which was the Bella Union. Opposite eastward was the "Verandah," a large gambling saloon; opposite this south was "El Dorado," another famous gambling saloon; next the Jenny Lind Theatre, then the "Union," the "Parker House" and "Crockford's," on the northeast corner of Kearny and Clay streets. Kitty-cornered from this, in the summer and fall of '51, was a saloon kept by a Mr. Post, famous for concocting a beverage in a pint tumbler (price fifty cents) denominated "Queen Charlotte," the best tipple of the kind the writer has ever tasted. On the Fourth of July of this year, or it might have been the following, a stand of fire crackers outside the door, with some of the combustible stock inside, caught fire about noon, and as the place was but boards, cloth and paper, in five minutes the whole inside was burnt out: but the fire was soon extinguished and did no further damage to the building. This Post was an energetic young fellow, and taking broom in hand, soon swept out the debris, laid some newspapers on his charred counter, went out and bought some pitchers, tumblers, wines, decanters, etc., purchased some liquors, and within ten hours after the fire commenced, was doing a land office business, with a big sign outside

CHARCOAL SALOON.

He might have adopted Dr. Rabe's motto *ad desperandum*. Up Clay street to Brenham place was a continuous line of saloons.

Still passing along Kearny street, on the corner of Sacramento (where the German paper now is), is the memorable fire of '51. The writer saw a man weeping, the only one he has ever seen do so in California. It was the late George O. Whitney, who saw all his furniture burn up, and his wife had been in the place but fifteen or twenty hours. But we all know the energy displayed by the Pioneers. What were fires or floods to them? Merely obstacles to be overcome; nothing certainly to stay their progress. Many years of successful business did he live to carry on, but death claimed him at last, and his wife too.

As we near Pine street, commenced the sand hills, over which one passed to go out to the Mission, and it is not many years since a sign could be seen near that locality reading "Sand Hill Bakery." Nothing of any moment from here to Market street, and then on our way to Third we cross the track of the first railroad in the city, the stock of [illegible] which [illegible] much more than pa[illegible] it. Storage was [illegible] street lots cheap; [illegible] then a sandy was [illegible] Mission, just out of Third, [illegible] the nobby houses of the city, the "Howard Cottage" [illegible] which is still standing. [illegible] to the terminus there is [illegible] to recall of the early times; the street, comparatively, is modern.

Those who love to linger on these reminiscences are slowly fading away and it will not be many years, now before they sleep the sleep that knows no earthly waking; but they will have left monuments after them as imperishable as the Book of Ages, and when the closing times of the Argonauts to California shall be written, when the California Jason and his heroic voyagers, the Ulmon's, Orpheus', Castor's, Lethes', Pollux's, etc., in search of the Golden Fleece, though not guarded by bulls breathing fire, nor a dragon that never slept, as the famous fleece at Colchis; still it was surrounded by difficulties almost as great, and with no Medea to overcome them but their own indomitable will. Then will be appreciated their heroic labors and valiant achievements and *to* passes chanted to their names.—Trade Herald.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, October 9, 1878.

The summer has gone leaving memories of the horrors of the pestilence whose dark lingering shadow still envelopes cities and hamlet where shattered wrecks of families and destitute ones are still sending forth their heart-rending appeals for sympathy and material aid. In the generous response made to the afflicted ones in the South, the citizens of this Capital have borne an honorable part, and the bold and heroic action of the National Relief Association of this city, under the lead of its Chairman, Alex Shepherd, ex Governor of the District, has so commended this organization, that it has now become the medium of distribution of charities from all parts of the country. Possessed of information as to the unanswered cry for help from inaccessible localities along the Mississippi, this association determines to charter a steamer at St. Louis and send it on its mission of mercy, loaded with all needful supplies, to make personal distributions to these plague-stricken localities, and are this shall have gone into print, food, medicine, and clothing will have been dispensed at the door of the starving and at the bside of the dying, in the hamlets at the landings along the river. A commission of experts, headed by Dr. Woodworth, to investigate the cause of Yellow fever and its prevention is urged and encouraged by the Relief Association. A monster concert of 500 voices with an orchestra of 100 instruments, a combination of the musical talent promises to be a grand success.

The lamb-like Hampton needs more conciliaton. His organ, the Charleston News, advises the Democracy in the state to show no quarter to Republicans, and this advice is being followed, and South Carolina is under the sway of the rifle clubs as Mississippi was in 1876.—The terrorism there prevailing cannot be described. Good men are driven into hiding places, the enforcement acts are a nullity, and Republicans have no hope. The God who ruled during the war neither slumbers nor sleeps. His voice was then heard louder than noise of cannon on many a defeated field saying, "Let my people go." The people, slow to hear and reluctant to heed dallied, till as of old, a dead one lay in every household. Then they heeded, and victory perched upon our banners.—Led out of this wilderness by so strange a miracle let us not forget that our deliverer will not allow us to deny the manhood of the 4,000,000 whose citizenship was purchased at such a cost of blood and treasure. "Be not decived, God is not mocked."

The advocates of an unlimited issue of paper money are confronted by the experiences of past centuries. In Patriarchal times slaves and cattle were used as "living money," and metal as "dead money." Abraham bought a burial place for his wife Sarah in Machpelah, but did not attempt to swindle the Hittite by paying therefor in Ben Butler's rag money, but "weighed four hundred shekels of silver, 'current money with the merchants." The early colonies, in their struggles for Independence, were pushed into the use of fiat paper currency, and at once gold and silver became an article of merchandize. One hundred years ago $11,000 in continental money was worth $100 in gold, and in twelve months this paper trash was worthless. The Southern Confederacy set their presses at work during the Rebelion, and money was plenty and cheap that a market basket full of it was required at the Confederate Capital to purchase a dinner for an ordinary family. It took $400 of this paper to buy a laborer a pair of shoes, and the necessaries of life bore fabulous prices, which brought upon the laboring classes great suffering and distress. Not there was an unlimited issue of fiat money such as Butler, Voorhees, Thurman, and other advocates of time hard-money men, now propose as a panacea for all our ills. They see in an unlimited issue of paper money the dawn of a financial Milennium, when every poor man shall have his pockets distended with macerated rags, upon which the Government shall print in beautiful letters, this is money. We tried this experiment during the war and remember the burdens it imposed upon all classes, none suffering so severely as the laborer and mechanic. Can it be possible that we desire to pass through the same period of shifting values and voluntarily upon ourselves and the entire community, the burdens borne during those years when money was both cheap and plenty, and bread and all the necessaries of life were excessively high? Rag-money patriots propose to take up the Government bonds and issue this cheap money in its place. Who are to be affected by this change? The bonds owned by savings banks represent savings of the masses, deposits made by laborers and mechanics. Widows and orphans are interested in these bonds through the acts of trustees, administrators, or courts. Every holder of an Insurance Policy upon his life for the benefit of his wife or children has an interest in the Government securities held by the Company in which the insurance is effected. Each holder of a Fire Insurance Policy, every depositor in a bank all benevolent, educational, charitable, and religious associations have an interest in maintaining the credit of Government bonds, and substitution of greenbacks in their place cannot be made without destroying confidence and bringing utter ruin and wretchedness upon every man, woman, and child in the land. This greenback craze of unlimited issue of cheap money is dying out all over the country. For a time laboring men were captured by it, but they are now begining to realize that cheap money and a fluctuating currency doubles the cost of a family, while the real benefits will be felt and enjoyed by the Butlers and his political confreres, whose bloated wealth will render a condition of instability of values a grand and glorious opportunity to speculate upon the misfortunes of their fellow men.

FAY.

The Plague in the South.

THE PESTILENCE STILL SPREADING.

And still the pestilence rages in the South. Thousands are down with the destroying fever; and aggravated as their condition is, by the absence of proper nourishment a large percentage must die.—Hundreds of these are colored, for in a way never before known, the fever attacks men of all color and conditions. What is to be done? The man of the world says, fight the fever by fumigation and such appliances as science suggests.

And so say we. By all means use every suggestion science has to make. Cleanse the cellars, the back yards, the streets. Nor will a weak solution of carbolic acid sprinkled upon the floors and walls of your dwelling be out of place.

Not only so, if never before, be clean! with your person. Soap and water are wonderful disinfectants of the body. Opening up, as they do, the pores of the skin, not a little latent poison escapes—poison that would otherwise stay in the system, and work disease and death. We say with the men of the world, do all this; and keep on doing. In addition, however, we say, be mighty in your pleadings with God, that He would stay the hand of death. Plead night and day that He remember the afflictions of His people. And He has promised to hear.

Scarcely had we finished writing the above, when the following dispatch was received:

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 6th.

A. R. Green died last night.

Thos. W. Stringer.

And so, the list of our martyrs to duty mounts up. But who shall say that they do not accomplish great things, even in dying; show ing as they do, that among a race of freedmen, religious heroes are to be found—heroes, who, like their Master, fear not to lay down their lives for their brethren.

May the death of A. R. Green, a name venerable in the history of Church, be sanctified to its good.

—*Recorder.*

Among the replies to an advertisment of a music committee for "a candidate as organist, music teacher," etc., was the following: "Gentlemen, I noticed your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, October 12, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Constitutional Convention is now fully organized, and have commenced in earnestness with the great work before them. We trust the Convention will form such a document as will be fully in accordance with the progress and spirit of the age. Its declaration of rights should be as true and clear as the blue arches of heaven itself, in relation to the equality of citizens, black or white. Every barrier now existing relating to colored children attending public schools in every school district in the state. Every barrier which prohibits qualified colored men from practicing law, should be stricken out and new declarations of rights be made which will accord with the natural Constitution as it is with its new amendments and the Civil rights bill of the nation. Every Democratic Convention in the respective states, concedes these rights, and every Republican Convention proclaims them in theory; and this great state should proclaim them. The Convention contains many of the most talented and progressive men of the state, who are also is the majority and it is to them that our most liberal minded citizens will look upon to vote against all discrimination relating to the rights and equality of citizens in consequence of race or color.

Death of Gen. D. D. Colton.

The city was startled on Tuesday evening last, on the sudden demise of General Colton, one of the Directors of the C. P. Railroad Company. The full particulars of his life and death, as elaborated, in the daily papers stamps him as one of the most progressive men of the age. We in common with all other citizens of California join in the lament of his great loss.

The Grand Lodge of the F. and A. Masons (white) of California, has been in session since Tuesday last, until last evening; over two hundred Lodges were represented.

The following officers were elected; J. M. Brown, Vallejo, Gradd Master (fourth term); Wm. W. Traylor, San Francisco, Deputy Grand Master; W. H. Crane, Lassen, Senior Grand Warden. R. C. Broder, Visalia, Junior Grand Warden; M. H-ller, San Francisco, Grand Treasurer (re-elected); Alex. G. Abell, San Francisco, (re-elected);

The petition sent in by a committee from Soverign Grand Lodge of masons (colored) to charter its lodges, was respectfully received and refered to the committee on jurisprudence.

Correspondence.

VIRGINIA CITY NEV. Oct. 7

The Georgia Minstrels had a fine entertainment last night, given them by the colored citizens of thi scity at the National Guard Hall, and had a very pleasant time. Yours M. Howard

PERSONAL.

Mr. & Mrs. M. L. Rodgers of Washington Mines, Mariposa Co., are in town.

Mrs. Sheldon of San Jose is in town and is the guest of Rev. J. T. Anderson & wife No. 11 So ott St.

Capt. Alex. Ferguson who returned from the Bodie Mines quite ill, but now convalescent.

Mrs. C. Hill & Mrs. Prescott of Portland Oregon, has been on a visit to this city, and has returned

B. Coyer and A. Grubbs of Sacramento have been on a visit to Oakland to confer with the leading colored citizens of that city and San Francisco, on the propriety of making a grand celebration in honor of the Emancipation Proclimation Jan. 1 every preliminary arrangement have been made.

Old Folks Concerte.

The Concert at A. M. E. Church on Tuesday evening, was well attended. The poets, recitations and music, were well rendered and gave general satisfaction, at its close Prof. G. W. Homer made an address on "The power of music on the human mind."

Olive Branch and Worthington Lodges of masons of this city intend to celebrate St. John the Evangelists day December 27 by a festival and soiree.

THANKS to Master E. H. Morris a page of the Constitutional Convention, for a copy of the printed rules of the Convention.

Deaths.

FORD.—In this city, October 7th, Wm. E. Ford, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, aged 37 years.

VOSBURGH.—In Oakland, October 9th, Gertrude, infant child of Fitz James and Matilda J. Vosburgh, aged 2 months and 27 days.

Born.

In this city, October 1, the wife of G. B. Carter, of a son.

Tucson and Southern Arizona.

The American population of Tucson has doubled within the past six months, and, although many new buildings have been erected during the season, rents have advanced about thirty per cent in that time, and it's doubtful if there can be found to day a half dozen houses to rent at the usual rate. Mercantile business has increased in the same proportion. There is not a merchanical firm whose sales have not increased thirty percent during the last six months, during which time three mercantile houses have been started, and within two weeks two more will be opened, carrying heavy stocks.

The mining of Pima county, which is tributary to this center of trade, is moving gradually forward.

The mountains are teeming with prospectors, who are reeping rich returns, and it is now conceded that the great permanent mineral ledges are south of the Gila river. Tombstone, Ariva, Oro Blanco, Santa Ritas, Patagonia, and the Santa Catarina mining districts are all finding purchasers for their rich mineral veins, and those purchasing are men of capital, who are developing these destri ts.

Then the agricultural and grazing interests of Pima county have advanced threefold during the past season. Santa Cruz, San Pedro and Sonoita will soon be full.

The grazing lands of this county are also drawing stock men from sections of the country with their herds, and all of these three industries are within trading distance of our city. In fact, Tucson is the natural contet for all the vast mining, agricuturing and grazing interests of Pima county. Then this will be the Southern Pacific Railroad metropolia. Here the Southern Pacific Railroad will halt next April. The A. T. and Santa Fe will be here in 1880. The narrow gauge from the north will tap our industries ere two years roll by, and at this point will the Guaymas road rest, making this the western southern termini of four, and perhaps five railroads, and will be on a direct line from China to St. Louis, Boston via Guaymas.

Again, there will be erected re. pair shops, depots for the various roads—in fact, it will be the distributing point for all southern Arizona, as well as the outlet; hence the cause of real property appreciating in value within the past two months. Tucson is the coming city of the great Southwest.—*Tucson Star.*

A man was seen coming out of a Texas newspaper office with one eye gouged out, his nose spread all over his face, and one of his ears chewed off. To a police man who inquired of him he replied, "I did not like an article that 'peared in the paper last week, an' I went in to stomp on the man who writ it. He were a stranger."

SIMMONS & KERR, formerly H. C. Reid pattern and model makers 32 Fremont Street, near Market, top floor. Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and superior to Tin Models. Working Drawings furnished. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. All kind of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quite place for inventors.

Humor.

What is Done With Buttermilk.—

A young lady from the city boarding for the summer at a farm house on the borders of Delaware county, Pa., visited the dairy attached and watched the country maid in her toil with marked attention.

"Your task is a laborious one?" she remarked to the maid.

"Somewhat ma'am," was the reply.

"Nature is indeed wonderful in her workings," continued the lady. "Observe the green grass in the fields, and in a short time it is converted into milk, and from milk to butter."

"Yes ma'am."

"Honey is a strange anomaly also. Observe the little bee wandering from flower to flower, extracting the sweetness therefrom and depositing it in globular form of the comb."

"Yes ma'am"

"After the formation of butter, have been told the milk is termed butter-milk."

"Yes ma'am"

"Is there sufficient nutriment in it to be of practical use?"

"Yes ma'am."

"If not exhausting your patience, may I ask you what use is made of the buttermilk?"

"We feed some of it to the hogs and what's left we feed to the boarders."

Advices from San Domingo represent that the provinces of Puerto Cibao were enjoying perfect tranquility under the rule of the revolutionists in arms against Gonzales.

A provision of Government had been established at Santiago. The city of San Domingo was being seiged by the revolutionary forces of the provinces of Seybo and Azua

The Government of Gonzales was virtually confined to the capital, and it was expected that he would leave Puerto Rico. Six vessels were loading at Puerto for Europe and the United States.

American provisions were in good demand.

Rumors were rife in Hayti of an approaching rebellion. The President has appealed to the people to allow him to finish his term of office rather than expose the country to blood-shed. If the people will not listen to reason the President will resort to the most violent means before resigning. The yel low fever was raging in Hayti.

LOUIS XV was a printer. In 1718 he set up and printed with his own hands a small volume of seventy-two pages. We believe that the German Crown Prince is also a printer. All of the royal family of Prussia are required to learn trades.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS.

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $4 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with Heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 327 and 329 Bush Street.

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Patent office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and superior to Tin Models. Working Drawings furnished. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. All kind of castings furnished. References given when desired.

Quiet Place for Inventors.

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Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try **Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders.** These Powders are the only preparation known that will cure **Consumption** and all diseases of the **Throat and Lungs**—indeed, so strong is our faith in them, and also in everyone you find they are so humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a trial, so they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

ASH & ROBBINS.

May10-1yr 209 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chicago STARCH!

The Seven Wonders of the World are unknown to song. The Eighth is t 4 the Hillmore adulterated stuff called Corn Starch and Gloss Starch, made by the antiqua process of rotting the grain for two weeks, and then restoring the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, such as potash and quicklime, and called wholesome food, has been used by the public so long and considered standard goods.

The only reason of course, is that nothin3 better was offered or known, but now the

Chicago Starch Works

produces an article (by a new and improved process, without rotting the grain), which is

Pure, Wholesome and Nutritious Food:

has all the *sweetness* and *fragrance* of the Corn, and is not injurious; and the Snow Warren Gloss for Laundry purposes, is as much superior in strength and smoothness to any other brand, as the sun is to a candle. It takes one-fifth less and costs no more than the common article called Corn and Gloss Starch.

SMITH, OSBORN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

223 Sacramento street. San Francisco.

A Cannons Awful Strength.—Krupp has just finished a cannon, each ball of which cost $150, and will pierce the thickest armor-plating of a vessel at a distance of eight miles, while it is supposed that two shots at 15,000 feet would be enough to sink the most powerful ship. Some faint idea of the destructive of one of those balls may be formed from the carefully estimate that if it were to hit a man weighing three or four hundred pounds, and standing on an inverted nail-keg, at a distance of a mile and a half or two miles, he could hardly persuade his own mother to recognize him afterward. —*Courier Journal.*

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Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

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Give them a call.

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PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, (from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Niles, San Jose, Pleasanton, Livermore, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Tulare, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

10.40 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Niles, San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Santa Cruz and Way Stations.

SOUTHERN EXTRA TRAIN will leave for Santa Cruz on Wednesday, P. M. Returning will leave Santa Cruz at 8.30 A. M.

Through connections made with this train at Santa Clara for Pacific Congress Springs.

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COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Steamer (from Market-Street Ferry Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Boo-coo), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Marysville.

Arriving San Francisco at 5.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry) stopping at San Jose, connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Tracy at 11.30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express

Arriving San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and A. P. & P. R. R. for Fairmont, Haywards, Sobrante, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Eureka, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Lathrop with Train arriving at Stockton at 9.55 a. m.

Arriving San Francisco 6.15 p. m.

Sundays Excepted—Runs to Port Costa and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Way Stations. Arrive San Francisco 6.00 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 5.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrives San Francisco 9.25 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry Northern Ry and A. P. & P. R. R.) for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Visalia, Hanford, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana (the 100 ct. Colton and Yuma (Arizona stages and Colorado River steamers). Sleeping Cars between Calistoga, Los Angeles and Yuma.

Arrives San Francisco 11.20 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer (from Market-Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Calistoga (the Geysers), Napa (Boo-coo), Sacramento, Woodland and Knight's Landing with passenger train, arriving at 9.35 p. m. on the days, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.

Sleeping Cars between Val ejo and Carson.

(Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (from Washington St. Wharf), Benicia and Landing on the Sacramento River.

(Arrives San Francisco 8.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Freight and Class and Accommodation Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and A. P. & P. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.50 a. m.

(Arrive San Francisco 7.30 A. M.)

1.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Arrive San Francisco 3.30 p. m.

5.00 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Ogden, Omaha and Fast.

Public Conveyance at Mills 6 to connect with all trains at Melrose.

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From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

TO OAKLAND.	FROM BROADWAY.	TO ALAMEDA.	FROM ALAMEDA.	TO BERKELEY.	FROM BERKELEY.
a 6.10	7.30	a 7.00	8.10	7.00	7.30
7.00	8.00	7.30	9.00	8.00	8.30
8.00	9.00	8.30	10.00	9.00	9.30
9.00	10.00	9.30	11.00	10.00	10.30
10.00	11.00	10.30	12.00	11.00	11.30
11.00	12.00	11.30	1.00	12.00	12.30
12.00	1.00	12.30	2.00	1.00	1.30
1.00	2.00	1.30	3.00	2.00	2.30
2.00	3.00	2.30	4.00	3.00	3.30
3.00	4.00	3.30	5.00	4.00	4.30
4.00	5.00	4.30	6.00	5.00	5.30
5.00	6.00	5.30	7.00	6.00	6.30
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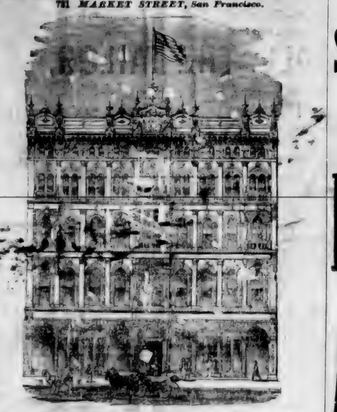
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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and tried other so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek at once the surest and purest

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Planets in October.

Saturn will retain during the month the preeminence of being the most interesting planet among the brotherhood. Having so recently passed his opposition with the sun he is still nearly in his brightest phase, and is also very favorably situated for observation. He rises now about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and reaches the meridian at 11. At the close of the month he will rise not far from 3 o'clock. He is therefore visible throughout the whole night, and is ready recognised in the eastern sky as soon as it is dark enough for the stars to appear, by his steady light and the absence of other stars in his immediate vicinity.

Jupiter remains during the month an evening star, and the most brilliant object among the myriad stars that stud the sky, although he has passed beyond his best position for observation. He reaches the meridian about 7 o'clock, and sets just before midnight. At the end of the month he will set about 10 o'clock.

Venus still leads the morning stars, and is first approaching the sun. She rises now about half-past 4, a little more than an hour before sunrise. At the end of the month she will not rise till nearly 6 o'clock, and will then be so near the sun to be almost eclipsed in his rays. The close proximity of Venus and Mercury have made them objects of special interest to star-gazers during the last week of September.

Mercury is a morning star until the 24th, and on the first of the month rises and sets at almost the same time with Venus, but is too near the sun to be seen. He is in conjunction with Mars on the 12th, in superior conjunction with the sun on the 24th, and in conjunction with the moon on the 25th, but as these phases are invisible they are of not much practical importance.

Mars is numbered among the morning stars, but as he rises about half-past five, he is still too near the sun to be seen in the morning twilight. At the last of the month he rises not far from 6 o'clock, nearly three-quarters of an hour before the sun, and bright eyes may possibly catch a glimpse of the ruby star.

Uranus cannot be seen in October, unless it be with a telescope, in the early morning.

Neptune is at its brightest, for he comes into opposition with the sun on the 31st; but it requires a good telescope to get a sight of this star, whose mean distance from the sun is more than twenty-seven hundred millions of miles.

The October moon comes into conjunction with Jupiter on the 4th the evening after her first quarter.

She is in conjunction with Saturn on the ninth, two days before her full. On the 25th she is near Mercury, Venus and Mars, but as this is the day of the new moon, the celestial quartette will only be to the eye of the imagination.

The planetary phenomena of the month are singularly monotonous, but all days cannot be field days in celestial annals, and the months are swiftly passing that will carry us to the opposition of Mars, in 1879, as well as the years that intrvene before the transit of Venus in 1882.—*Providence Journal.*

Law One Hundred Years Ago

The Albany *Law Journal* finds in Hall's "History of Eastern Vermont" some account a hundred years ago:

"Burglary was punished by branding with a B in the forehead, and nailing one of the offender's ears to a post and cutting it off, and whipping; for a secon offence there was the like branding, and nailing and cutting off the other ear; for the third offence the punishment death, the offender being deemed incorrigible. Counterfeiting was punished by cutting off the right ear, branding with a C and perpetual imprisonment. Perjury was punished by a fine of £ 30 and imprisonment for six months, but if the offender could not pay the fine he was let off by sitting in the pillory two hours and having both ears nailed and cut off. Wilful lying, to the public prejudice, or deceiving or abusing the people with false news or reports, was punished by fine, sitting in the stocks, and whipping, the punishment being increased with each repetition of the offence of the offence, except that in no case was the number of stripes to exceed the number thirty-nine.

"Theft was punished by compelling threefold restriction, or fine by sort of temporary slavery, the prosecutor being empowered to dispose of the offender in service to any subject of the State for such time as he should be assigned to the prosecutor by the court.

"Unreasonable night-walking, that is to say, after nine o'clock, was prohibited, as was also the convening of persons under the government of parents, guardeans, or masters, after that outlonely hour.

"Tavern haunters' were punished by posting their names at the door of every tavern, and prohibiting the tavern-keeper from supplying them with any thing in the way of strong drink. No clamorous discourse, shouting, hallooing, running screaming riding, racing, swimming, or blowing horns, was tolerated on the Lord's day. Listening outside of the meeting-house during the time of public worship was not permitted. Secular meetings of any number of persons in the street or elsewhere, on Saturday or Morday evening, were forbidden under fines or stocks."

When a cloud of dust, on a hot summer's day, rises and flies along the dusty road, making the traveler close his eyelids, and dusting the leaves of wayside vegetation, it is but a minature of the terrible African simoon which blows from the desert sands, scattering death add devestation in its track.

California Grapes in Favor.

Prior to the opening of the Centennial Exhibition California grapes were very rarely seen in the Eastern fruit markets. Encouraged, however, by the encomiums which were passed on the fruit on exhibition at the World's Fair, a large fruit importing house determined to make an effort to give them a footing in the market. Before the close of the Centenial a small consignment was received but the fruit went slowly. Last year the experiment was repeated with better success, one hundred tons being disposed of during the season. This season, however, the fruit has leaped into popular favor, every consignment being bought up immediately upon arrival. Three hundred will be brought to Philadelphia by the houhe in question this season, and not only the retail fruit dealers, but also grocers and confectioners, are buying largely. The grapes are brought here on fast passenger trains, which make the trip from Sacramento to Philadelphia in six-and-a-half days.

One of the earliest results of this new enterprise is the almost total crowding out of the imported grapes. Consignees of the foreign article say that the competition has already almost ruined their business.

There is no profit in shipments now, they say, and an instant is quoted where only a few days since 300 barrels of imported grapes were sold at auction at a figure which was actually $1 a barrel less than the cost of exportation. "Mark my words," remarked a prominent fruit importer yesterday, "in less than two years there will be no such a thing as foreign grapes to be found in this market."

Unexampled activity is reported right through the fruit trade. There is a brisk demand for lemons which are rather scarce, while bananas are going of at a lively rate. The confectioners are looking out for a couple of vessles having on board 225,000 cocoanuts, which are expected to arrive before the end of the week. Oranges will be cheap and plentiful this season, reports from the West Indies anp Florida stating that the crops are double those of any former year. In Florida especially the orange plantations are increasing to an enormous extent, and prominent growers say that the crop will increase 100 per cent. for the next five years. California pears are also plentiful, and a brisk demand is anticipated by the importers.

A Silk-Raising Farm for Vineland.

An effort is to be made in the direction of adding silk raising to the many industries carried on in New Jersey. A number of Italian residents of Vineland have organized a silk-producing society and propose to take immediate steps to secure a good supply of worms. The originators of the movement obtained their experience of the industry in their own country, and they express the opinion that the soil and climate of New Jersey are eminently adapted to the purpose.

The Power of Interest.

The Pall Mall Gazette gives some facts concerning the rapacity of the money lender in India, which are suggestive:

A peasant borrows 10 rupees after paying 10 rupees on account of the loan, he still owes 220 rupees at the end of 10 years. Another borrowed 17 rupees and some grains twenty years ago; he has now paid 567 rupees, among many bonds he has executed there are two still outstanding for 374 rupees.

A widow after the fashion of the Hindoos, ran in to debt for the wedding expenses of her son to the amount of 150 rupees, and the result is the lender is now in the enjoyment of her farm of 40 acres.

Some larger figures given by our informant are even more startling.

He has found that fewer than 600 peasants taken at random from a large of very poor country, owe no less a sum than £32,000 sterling. The process, however it is to be explained, is one by which a once free and lately flourishing peasantry are becoming the starved bond-slaves of foreign masters

A Dead Will Fight—The Stockton *Independent* of the 23d says:

We learned on Saturday of one of the most remarkable chapters of accidents which it has ever been our duty to record. A week ago last Friday night, Col. H. M. Moss, an old gentleman seventy-five years of age, living six miles east of Stockton on the Mariposa road, was awakened by the loud barking of dogs in his field. He thought nothing of it and fell asleep again. About four o'clock he was again awakened by the screams of his daughter, Mrs. Russel, begging him to go to the assistance of her son Tommy, a lad of fourteen, who was being attacked by a deer. It appears that a pet deer belonging to neighbor, Mrs. Reynolds, had been set upon by dogs and had taken refuge in Col. Moss's Barn, where it was forsign grapes to be found in this held at bay until it became enraged and attacked a calf tied in the barn. Tommy Russell, the lad, had heard the noise and gone out to see what was the matter. On seeing him the deer made a furious rush for him, knocking him down, trampling upon him and thrusting one of his horns entirely through the scrotum of the lad, making a painful and dangerous wound. The lad fainted away and when the old gentleman reached the spot the deer attacked him with such ferocity as to drive one of his horns through the flesh of his leg above the knee, knocking him down and stamping him with all ours. Col. Moss seized the infuriated animal by the horns and held him as he lay on his back, while the deer made fierce lunges as though fighting for life itself. After what seemed an age the boy Tommy revived, hunted up an ax and with the weapon chopped the hind legs until he gave up the contest and permitted the old gentleman to rise Mrs. Russell, unfortunately, was crippled and could not lend her assistance to her father and son in their strange encounter in the dark with a deer. The wounds of young Russell and his grandfather are healing and will not prove serious.

The population of the continent of America averages five to the square mile; that of Europe, seventy-nine; Asia, thirty-five; Africa six; Oceanica, five; and of the whole earth the average is about twenty to the square mile.

A Generous Justice.

Two colored women came before one of our ministerial justices a few days ago for the adjucation of a somewhat peculiar case. It appears that one of the women gave out a black calico basque to the other to have made. The mantua-maker kept the basque for about three weeks, and No. 1 went to her and demanded the return of her property. The mantua-maker refused to give it, and a tussle for possesion ensued, the result of which was the separation of the garment, the owner getting the body and the mantua-maker retaining the sleeves. The suit, therefore, was the recovery of the value of the sleeves, and the justice put the parties on proof as to the value thereof. The value was finally fixed at 10 cents, and the justice, rather than go through the necessary litigation to settle the matter according to law, determined settle it by a mixture of equity and charity, which was both novel and satisfactory. He put his hand into his pocket, pulled out a ten cent piece, and handed it to the plaintiff, telling her to purchase another pair of sleeves and change her mantua-maker. All parties were satisfied, even the justice himself, who said he would rather go without his lunch than discuss the mysterics of female finery.—Charleston *News and Courier*

One Way to Get Married.

Judge Richardson doesn't pretend to be a parson and therefore insist as well up in the marriage ceremony as the shiny supporters of a decaying hierarchy are. The young couple stood up before him the other evening and the Judge inquired, in a cross questioning tone, of the groom:

"Are you a citizen of the United States?"

The groom took hold of the waist-band of his trousers, and tugged, saying:

"I voted for Tilden, Judge."

"Why, James!" faintly exclaimed the blushing sreature by his side.

"It's a fact, Emmer," protested James, rather indignantly, and glaring at the Judge.

His Honor coughed and demanded severely:

"Do you, sir, as a citizen of Nevada and a lawful voter of Reno solemnly declare that you will forsake all other evils and cling to this one?"

"I've got money to bet on it," responded the groom, growing pale, but placing his arm around the waist of the shrinking bride.

"Then," said the Judge bringing his fist down on the desk "God has joined you together and —the man that puts you asunder.

The fee is just what you like to give, young fellow."

It was pretty liberal and the court set them up and kissed the new wife several times besides.

Tell us not in mournful numbers that this life is but a dream, when a girl that weighs one hundred gets outside a quart of cream, and then wants more.—[*Elmira Gazette.*

Life is real, life is earnest, and the girls know what they need, but on cream they are the dandiest to show their grit and greed. No encore.—[*Acic York News.* Let us then, be up and doing with a heart for any fate; but never let us go a wooing girls that want a second plate. How's that?—[*Newsboy.*

A Great Estate.

To illustrate the grand scale on which some of the English estates are laid out, I may mention that the Chatsworth estate of the Duke of Devonshire contains 2000 acres which he retains for his private park and flower garden, besides thousands more that are rented for farming. His park is bounded on all sides by hills, which cut it off from the rest of the world, and no other house than his own can be seen from the windows of his grand mansion. His flower garden alone comprises 102 acres, where in 60 laborers are constantly employed to keep it in order. The remainder of the 2000 acres is all in grass and woodland, and stocked with deer. A forester has charge of the estate, and the understanding with him is that he shall have at his disposal all the produce from the deer—venison, pelts, horns, etc.—on condition that he shall keep at least 2000 head constantly in the herd.

An Appalling Curse.

Carefully prepared statistics show that there are over six hundred thousand drunkards in the United States, and that seventy thousand die annually who go to the grave of a drunkard. Every year one hundred thousand men and women are sent to prison under the influence of intoxication, while three hundred murders and four hundred suicides occur from the same cause. One hundred thousand orphans are, annually thrown upon the charity of the world by this curse of intemperance. Nine-tenths of our crime, and not less than seven-eights of our pauperism is the immediate result of whiskey, and that at a cost to the government—besides individual want—of not less than $60,000,000 every year.

A man at Davenport, Iowa, is said to have dreamed, ten years ago, that he ought to build and open a hotel near Jerusalem, to be in time for the coming splendors of that city, and recently he determined to do so. His wife and son attempted to dissuade him from his purpose, but without avail. He gave them one-half his property, and with $10,000 took his departure for the scene of his proposed enterprise, which he carried out to the letter. Two miles from Jerusalem he purchased several acres of land, and there built his hotel, which soon became a popular resort for tourists, and he has prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations. But there was a void in his heart on account of the absence of his family. He wrote his wife and son such encouraging letters that they decided to follow him. To this end, says the Davenport *Gazette*, they sold out the farm he had left them, and are now on the way to share his fortunes. The romance of this incident is worthy of a first-class novel.

"What are you, a Democrat."

"I take no interest in politics," said he.

"You must be a Republican, then?"

"Don't come at me that way, said the quite man.

"O? You're one of these Workingmen. Must be."

"I didn't bother my head much," said old silence. My mind's made up."

"Oh! Well all right, I only asked for information. I have a friend who wants some good work done for him, and I though your influence worth securing. Will you take something?"

"Now you're shouting," yelled the hitherto silent man springing nimbly to the bar. "I'm your Injun, and I'll take some liquor in a rumbler."—[*Reno Gazette.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, October 19, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Obsequies of the late Gen. D. D. Colton.

The obsequies of the late Gen. D. D. Colton, one of the directors of the C. P. R. R., took place at Grace Church, (Episcopal) on Tuesday last, at 2 P. M., at which time the remains were borne in the church from the late residence, N. E. corner of California and Taylor Streets, followed by relatives and a large concourse of friends, who filled the church besides large numbers were crowded out from the main doors upon the sidewalk, and streets in the vicinity were almost impassable, with a complication of the large number of carriages which were in attendance. The church and pulpit were appropriately and tastefully decorated and draped. Episcopal funeral service and without any other comments or ceremony, was served by Rev. Dr. Platt, who at the close gave a prayer and benediction. The cortege then proceeded to the cemetary with the following gentlemen as pall-bearers: J. D. Fry, D. O. Mills, B. P. Hammond, W. M. Gwin, L. Tevis, W. B. Ashburner, A. N. Towne, E. H. Miller, Jr., Judge L. Sawyer, and O. Eldridger.

Ex-Gov. L. Stanford, President of the Directors of the C. P. R. R. Co., started from the East on receipt of the telegram, announcing his death, but did not arrive in time to attend the funeral, which no doubt the Governor regrets.

Movement for a Celebration Jan. 1

SACRAMENTO CITY, Oct. 18.

A meeting of colored citizens, was held in Siloam Baptist Church Sacramento, on Thursday evening last to take into consideration the propriety of co-operating with the colored citizens of Oakland, for a Celebration of the Emancipation Proclimation, Jan. 1, ensuing. A resolution was adopted to co-operate.

Wm. Galt, President, M. Ferguson, Secretary, and R. H. Small, Corresponding Secretary, were elected. It now devolves upon the colored men of Oakland to call a public meeting forthwith, and get whole public interested in the movement, instead of the Oakland Literary Society, as was first intended, under the limited auspices of their particular Literary and Beneficial Societies. And to make the movement more general, the colored citizens of San Fracisco, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton, Marysville and other localities which chose, should hold similar meetings to those as held in Sacramento, and unite in general cooperation to have grand celebration Jan. 1, in Oakland or any other designated locality which a general committee of arrangements may agree upon, after they are elected, infact each locality should elect their portion of the committee, who could also participate in the movement as delegates, limited to about five. There are yet more than two months time to make the movement a grand success. Except a liberal plan of this kind is adopted, and a few egotistical men be permitted to seize the movement in the interests of themselves and friends in order to get prominence at the expense of the people, the people will become luke-warm, and the whole scheme will become abortive.

Australian Papers

Mr. M. Doyle has our thanks for a file of Australian papers of the very latest dates.

The Convention.

Gen. J. P. Miller, J. McM. Shafter, Walter Van Dyke, M. M. Estee, Col. Hoge, W. B. Belcher, H. Edgerton, and others of the legal calibre have done well in helping mould the Convention into its present shape as to facilitate and complete its labors at an early day; in fact, all the members are so skillfully arranged in committees that it takes from the daily sessions of the Convention much of the bitter antagonism that was expected to prevail.

A Week Point in the Blue.

Many members of the police force express themselves as very much displeased with the cloth furnished them at 86 per yard. They claim that it is too light to be worn at night without an overcoat, and that it does not hold its color. A damp white handkerchief rubbed over some of the uniforms will take off the dye. These complaints have reached the ears of the managers of the Pioneers Woollen Mills, from which place the cloth was obtained, and they will investigate the matter.

Senator Jones.

Senator John P. Jones is at Gold Hill, Nevada, where he will he will remain until after the election, in which he will probably be the successful candidate. In spite of his multifarious duties, he finds time to devote to the preparation of a work on Finances, in which an exhaustive review of the opinions of the ablest financiers, embodied with his own views, will be given. Those who have seen the pages so far written, pronounce the work one of signal merit, and likely to cause a sensation.

Sacramento.

Among the bills introduced to the Constitutional Amendment by Mr. Grace, of the San Francisco delegation, and refered to appropiate committies are;

"A Proposition in Relation to Corporations other than Municipal."

"Bill in Relation to Article on Suffrage."

"Proposition for Incorporation in the Proposed Constitution," a new Article on Suffrage. And an Amendment to an Article in the present Constitution for the admission of "Female Suffrage."

Yellow Fever Subscriptions.

Wells, Fargo & Co., received the following contributions in aid of the fever-stricken, yesterday: Grass Valley, Cal. $23; Oakland, Cal., $20; Ione Valley, Cal., $20; Oroville, Cal., $14. The total receipts from all sources to date in aid of the fund amount to $94,992, 24.

To the Masonic Fraternity.

The Grand Secretary of the Sov. G. L., F. & A. M., for the State of California has removed to Sacramento. All matters for the Grand Lodge, (pretaining to his office) sent to him through Sacramento Post Office, or through Express to A. M. E. Church Seventh street; between G & H streets, will receive prompt attention.

I. N. TRIPLETT.

The Hibernia-Bank Building.

From the Real Estate Circular for September.

The remodeling of the Hibernia-Bank building, has been accomplished, and its appearance is greatly improved. The cost has been but $30,000, whereas, to have erected a new building of the modernstamp would have cost $100,000 or $150,000. The wisdom of revising, therefore, instead of rebuilding is manifest. There has been a tendency of late, all over the east, especially on the part of banks and insurance companies, to ruinous extravagance in new palatial buildings. We do not want to see money thus sunk here. The rents of the Hibernia Bank building have increased by the late changes made in it, while the space occupied by the bank below has also been increased. There has long been great need of more room for the transaction of the bank's business.

Married.

MERRITT—HUTCHINSON—In the city October 17, at the residence of Rev. A. J. Smith, No. 34 John St. Mr. John E. Merritt to Annie E. Hutchinson, both of this city.

Coming Home from the Mountains.

As the bookkeeper's sick, no vacation this year;
So I am forced to stay here
In the city.
But I sent wife away, 'twas the best I could do,
That I could not go too
Was a pity.

The Sierras are famous for health-giving air;
So they are staying up there—
Wife and baby.
I would help me as well, for I'm not over strong;
Next year I'll go along—
That is, maybe.

'Tis dull living keeping up Bachelor's Hall,
I don't like it at all.
If I only
Had Sundays with wife and my boy for a change,
I would not feel so strange
Or so lonely!

They've been two months away (it seems two years) to-day,
But they come home to stay
On next Friday.
So I'll have an ancient Belfast the work undertake,
To clean up, and make
Things look tidy.

Then again will I see my wife pouring out tea,
(That is, coffee for me)
At the table;
While our baby sits there on his high safety chair,
Entertaining with rare
Infant Babel.

And at last when he's washed, rocked and sung into sleep,
Ah! then will I have my fill
Of reunion.

I sit happy and dream of the pleasure in store—
What! are they at the door?
No! instead
Is a telegram. All my dim, wet eyes can see
Is—"Come quickly to me—
Baby's Dead!"

Information Wanted

Of W. H. Johnson, his father was William Johnson, who died in Carson Valley, and was a barber by trade. The young man I speak of lived in Eureka Nevada, and went to Sacramento City some three years ago. If you know of his whereabouts you will confer a favor by droping a few lines to

Henry W. Lockerman
Grantaville Nye County,
Nevada.

Regarding San Francisco Lands.

Secretary Schurz has affirmed Commissioner Williamson's decision regarding lands in San Francisco District ortered by Patrick Cloby, involving the legal question whether the lands excepted from the grant of the Pacific Railroad Company, because within the claimed limits of a Mexican ranch at date of withdrawal, are subject to entry at $1 25 per acre. The Secretary holds that $1 50 must be paid, regardless of the Act of March 3, 1853. This decision covers the case of settlers on lands excluded from the ranch slope by final survey.

Yang man, perhaps yu had better be a munky than a philosopher; if yu play the munky well mankind will look upon themselves as superior to yu and toss yu haffs and quarters, but if yu play the philosopher they will konsider yu superior to them and shun yu ackordenly.
—Josh Billings

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS.

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Swedish Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.
40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Shoe and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $5 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with vy Double-Sole, New York Toe; prices reduced from $6 to $4.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn: also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 327 and 329 Bush Street.

H. G. PHE. J. KERR.

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(Formerly H. G. REID)

Pattern and Model Makers,

32F REMONT STREET.

Near Market, TOP FLOOR.

Patent Office Work in Wood or Brass, cheaper and worth as much as to The Inside. Working Drawing Models, Experimenting and Designing. All work done on the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed, or no charge will be made. All kinds of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quiet Place for Inventors.

CONSUMPTION

Positively Cured!

All sufferers from this disease that are anxious to be cured should try Dr. Kissner's Celebrated Consumptive Powders. These Powders are a positive specific for Consumption and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and as strong as our faith in them, and knowing positively that they are no humbug, we will forward to every sufferer by mail, post paid, a Free Trial Box.

We don't want your money until you are perfectly satisfied of their curative powers. If you like us by saving, don't delay in giving these Powders a trial, as they will surely cure you.

Price, for large box, $2.00 sent to any part of the United States or Canada by mail on receipt of price. Address,

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Chicago STARCH!

The Seven Wonders of the World are unknown to us. The Eighth is ! ! ! the Silkiness adulterated stuff called Corn Starch and Gloss Starch, made by the antique process of cutting the grain for two weeks, and then restoring the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, such as potash and quicklime, and called wholesome food, has been used by the public so long and considered standard goods.

The only reason of course, is that nothing better was offered or known; but now the

Chicago Starch Works

produces an article (by a new and improved process, without rotting the grain), which is

Pure, Wholesome and Nutritious Food;

has all the *sweetness* and *fragrance* of the Corn, and is not injurious; and the Snow Whitness Known for Laundry purposes, is as much superior in strength and smoothness to any other brand, as the sun is to a candle. It takes one-fifth less and costs no more than the common article called Corn and Gloss Starch.

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MINT AVENUE.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. au30

Jacob Foster, a native of Louisiana, died suddenly in Sacramento, last Sunday, aged 50 years. The deceased was one of the earliest pioneer colored men of the State, and was respected by all.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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JOHN CUDDY

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

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STAR MOLINE PLOWS,
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&c., &c., &c.

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Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds

for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT,

General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker,
SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' NURSE CAN be obtained at 636 Mission Street.—Perfect satisfaction can be given, as also good references.

NICKERSON & CO.—If you wan a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 35 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

Philip Gerichten & Co importers and dealers in foreign and domestic drugs, chemicals, dye stuffs, perfumery, etc. 535 Commercial Street, below Montgomery, San Francisco, call. A complete assortment of all articles used by Bakers, Confectioners Soda Manufactures, Liquor Dealers, Assayers Dyers, Hair Dressers, Etc. kept constantly on hanp.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies' gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Linsley & Co.'s, 505 Sansome st.eet, is just the place to go for the best groceries of all descriptions, at the lowest cash prices.

SACRAMENTO.—The famous Dry Goods Store just opened by S. Lipman & Co., is started with the most varied assortment of Dry Ghods on the Pacific Coast.—Parties from the interior will do well to give them a call before going elsewhere.

Mrs. B. Alexander, hair-dresser near Bush & Dupont Sts.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

P. A. Edmonds, Shaving Saloon, hair cut in the latest style. 956 Mission St. near Sixth. San Francisco.

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"Costly by habit as thy purse can buy,
But not oppressed in fancy, rich, not gaudy."

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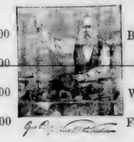
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Pants, - - - -	from $ 4.00	Black Doeskin Pants, - - - -	from $7 0
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A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length out.

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Price, for large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

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EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOKTON, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave
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Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide,
FOR CRESCENT CITY.
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7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

For Port Ables, Cuff's Cove, Little Rivers and Mendocino,
Steamer Monterey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

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Steamship Company



THE STEAMSHIPS OF this Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO during the year 1878,

From Wharf, cor. of First and Brannan Sts,

Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG,
On the 1st of every month.
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co. for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAI.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.
October 30, November 13, December 25.

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On the 5th and 20th of every month.
Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR
VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.
On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
San Francisco, Aug. 24, '78. Agents

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, July 14, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO (from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth) Second as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz. At Pajaro connects with Pajaro and Santa Cruz R. R. At Salinas (for Hot Springs) connects with stage for Monterey.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAIN will leave for San Jose (time as above) at 8.30 a. m. Returning will leave San Jose at 4.30 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and Sundays, Mondays—good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Oakland Pier, at 8.00 P. M. daily, Port Costa, Martinez, Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Sacramento, Folsom, Lone, Newcastle, Auburn, Colfax, Colfax, Grass Valley and Nevada.

Also, at 8.00 P. M. daily, via Oakland Pier, for Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Anaheim, Los Angeles, Colton, Colorado River and Yuma.

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order.

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

OAKLIC	OCEANIC.	BELGIC.
Saily, May 18,	Tues., June 18,	Thurs., July 25.
Frid'y, Aug. 16,	Tues. Sep. 17,	Wed., Oct. 16.
Sat'y, Nov. 16.	Tues., Dec. 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

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Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamships

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Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connections with lines for all points in Oregon, Washington Ter. and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

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From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

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C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily, Valley Passenger (from Martinez for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Barker's Springs; for Colfax, Grass Valley, Nevada and Reno; Portland and Ogden), leading, and at Woodland for Williams. Arrives San Francisco at 5.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.45 A. M. connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Tracy at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express Arriving San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A.M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and S. P. & C. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Vallejo, Davis, Colfax and Truckee. Connects at Lathrop with Train leaving at Stockton at 5.00 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 6.15 p. m.

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Haywards. Arrive San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 5.30 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger for Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Stockton. Arrives San Francisco 9.55 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R.) for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Visalia, Summer, Heights Reveille, Gas Burnings and Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana (for Mr. Olive), Colton and Yuma (through sleeping and Colorado River steamer). Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Los Angeles and Yuma. Arrives San Francisco 12.15 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sunday Excursion—Valley Steamer (from Market Street Long Bridge) connecting with Train via Oakland Ferry, Stopping at Alameda, Encinal, Lorenzo, Haywards, Hayward, Eden Landing, Mt. Eden, Decoto, Washington, Centerville, Newark, Alvarado, Irvington, Washington, Centerville, Newark, Alvarado, Irvington, Washington, Centerville, Newark, Alvarado, Irvington

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THE ST

PICTORIAL

FAMILY BIBLE

PACIFIC

1,000 Illustrations.

10,000 References.

A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

—

¶ This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and sabbath school teachers in fulfilling the duties had separate and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls trusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be too highly estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

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Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an unusually large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on Excellent paper from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

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Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for this work, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

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MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN

AND WOMEN.

Those who would find the most profitable employment are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are now averaging from $4,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a vast want for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations in its beautiful and eternal truths.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

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DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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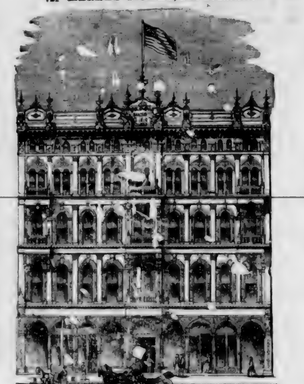
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One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, for a the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole world, valuable information concerning those heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

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Washington Correspondence.

Washington, October 24 1878.

The battle smoke of the October elections has cleared away and the pabulum of the Greenback Cyclone has been found to be chiefly wind.

The unlimited issue of paper money is a dead theory of the past nursed into being, as the result of unrest and demagogueism, often tried in years agone in various countries, it has as often proved a conspicious failure. As well seek to rehabilitate the petrified monsters of geological ages, or bring again the flush of youth to the cheeks of the mummy in the Smithsonian as to attempt to resurrect these dead theories, and to galvanize them into the life of the living present. A currency composed of greenbacks, silver and gold, either of which shall be receivable for all demands of the individual and the government will best subserve the interests of the country. Gradually we have been nearing this desirable condition in our finances. Our national currency passes for nearly its face value in Canada, England, and Germany, ranking higher than the papey money of those countries among our own people. The cry of Butler and all his confreres, for unlimited currency, for "fiat" money, for communism and for the rights of labor as against capitol, is but an excrescence upon the body politic. The great party that stood firm in the defense of the country in her direst hour of trial is now loyal in her allegiance, to a safe and solid financial policy

Those who are waging war against national banks, forget to state in their arguments that greenbacks are not taxable, and there scheme would take one third of a billion of taxable property from the country and that the amount of annual interest saved to the people would be less than the amount of taxes paid by the national banks, each year.

The failure of the Glasgow City Bank with liabilities of $50,000,000, can but prove a salutary lesson to us in this period of financial agitation. All our failures dwindle into insignificance that of this bank whose management was thought to be most cautious and conservative. The causes of this failure could never exist under our National Banking Law, which requires at periods not expected by the banks a most rigid examination of all their books and accounts, and full returns to be made as soon as called for by the Comptroller of the currency. The public are thus fully posted and protected. Not a dollar has been lost by a note holding through a natic l bank, while several houses by t. lures of these banks for the last fourteen years reaches only six millions, not one-twelfth that of the sum lost by savings banks during the same period.

Woe to the country if Democrats and Greenbackers are permitted to destroy this system of banking and substitute another that shall be based upon state securities.

Tilden is disgusted, with the Tribune and with cipher dispatches. He dont know anything about the metter, Oh no of course not but uses the cipher in reference to to the stolen books, which may reveal his delinquencies in the payment of his income tax. Mr. Potters committee will find enough to do in cleaning Tilden's presidential linen, to occupy the balance of the session, and the cry of fraud should hence forth be set, to different music.

Randalls pet scheme of glory mandering Ohio, has made him no friends with his party, as they now say it resulted in a loss, to them in the late election. His return to the next house is a doubtful question, and he is calling for all possible aid from his party confreres.

The lamb-like Hampton, sits in case and quits, and permits the arms of the state, in the hands of rifle clubs, to be used to break up Republican meetings, and to kill those who attend them. These minions of his are doing their dread work, desecrating our flag, and hunting the Republicans both white and colored, like beasts.

The Columbia S. C. *Register* says: "Mr. Hayes has concluded to try his hand at the management of affairs in South Carolina. There is sufficient evidence that it is the purpose of the Administration at Washington to test its power in this State. Mr. Hayes will find it exceedingly difficult to accomplish more in this direction than his predecessor. The posse of the United States Marshal will never prevent the appearance of 'red shirts' when such speakers as Sam Lee are lying to the colored people, nor will the principle of deviding time be surrendered at the bidding of the administration at Washington."

The Constitution seems to guarantee to the people of South Carolina a government republican in form and to each oitizen of what ever color, protection in all his rights. President Hayes took a solemn oath to support the Constitution. He cannot avoid this responsibility. It is no time for trifling, or to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties that come from him for protection to life and all that is sacred.

Those men who defy the Constitution and laws and desecrate our flag are in league with those who cry fraud and are only waiting the blast of the trump of revolution to unseat the President an usurp the Government. Republicans shoul not mistake the signs of the times and the future peace and the welfare of the country demands that every man should be loyal, and show his patriotism at the ballot box.

FAY.

Paris, October 15.—It is now officially known that awards to American exhibitors at the French Exposition number 750, namely: Ten grand prizes 30 diplomas of honor, 134 gold medals, 200 silver medals, 220 bronze medals, and 156 honorable mentions.

Josh Billings on Horses.

Next to the cow, I konsider the horse the kindest and most valcable ov all the animal gifts to man.

They are ov all colors, shapes, sizes, tempers, and capasities, from the lean and lithe built Arabian, to the solid and sturdy Suffork Punch.

The horse is the fastest animal on the foot stool, for enny distance, and probably the most easy one to domesticate.

The valuable karacktcristiks ov the horse are bone, muscle, temper, formashun, sourage, and the adaptashun ov muscle to his formashun.

There is probably as much real difference in the value ov horses as ov enny other ov the animals, and there is none who has so menny good, and in other cases, so menny bad qualitys

I kno ov no animal that has more decepshun in their appearance, none who look so good, and are yet are really so worthless, none who look so worthless, and are really so good.

The best road horse I kno, one who could go over a country road eny day in the month ov June, drawing a heavy two wheeled shay one hundred miles, between sunrise and sunset, and next day return, would not bring seventy-five dollars, at enny publik sale, where she was not known.

This animal had not one single evidence in her looks, that she was as good a roadster as ever was raised in Nu England.

On all dumb brutes, the horse has suffered the most at the hands ov man and still has all wuss been his most usephul and obedient servant.

There is no kind ov abuse, no kind ov hard usage, no kind ov neglect, no kind ov lameness and distress, but what this noble kreature has had imposed on him bi his unfeeling masters.

No horse should be broken to harness, or saddle until the spring they are coming four years old, and during there forth year. Should never be called upon to use one half their strength

But the anexiety to develope speed is so great, that three, and even two year old colts, are put to their utmost powers. This fills the country with broken down and diseazed horses, who have scarcely lived to be six years old.

are but fu positively worthless horses, unless made so bi the cruelty ov man, but ov the vast numbers ov them, there is not more than one out ov five that is passable, and not more than ov ten that is desirable.

I hav owned at least five hundred different horses in mi life, and can't now recall but three in the whole lot but what I could have duplikated at enny time at a country fair, or from among the farmers, in enny ov our farming distrikts.

Perhaps there has been no improvement in the horse that has been developed so sistematikly and so rapid as his troting speed.

During the past thirty years, the horse has troted down from three minutes to two minnits and fourteen or fifteen seckonds.

Twenty-five years ago, I was told bi John Case, an old trotting expert, who was contemporary with Hiram Woodruff, that the time would come when horses would trot a mile in two minnitts.

At the time I was told this bi John Case he was driving Lady Moscow, who was then as fast as enny horse, but could not beat two minnitts and thirty-six seckonds.

This makes John Case's provecy look allmost like a matter ov good judgement.

The trotters have allready got within half a minnit ov the average race-horse time. This shows grate skill in management.

We see menny viscious things among the horses, but with fu exceptshuns these kan all be charged to the stupidity or malice in their masters.

The terrible kruelty ov man to these pashunt, dareing, noble kreatures, is one ov the meanest traits in his karakter.

The horse has figured more in the highest order ov prose and song, since the days ov Job until now, than onny and perhaps all the brute species, and the domestik relashuns between the Arab and his thorobred are nusery tales taught to chrildren, and admired bi everybodity.

There certainly is no finer specimen among the animals than a perfekt horse, none that challenges more admirashun, none that seems to kno his power, and expresses his pride better, and most certainly none that inspires his master to so grate a degree with his own courage and generous spirit.

The viscious habits which horses acquire are the most difficult things possible to break them ov; this shows the great susseeptibility ov their natures. I never knu a horse who had once run away, or ever been thoroly frightened at anything, to outgrow it. Once a runaway, always a runaway, is proverbial in horse parlance.

I hav owned several runaways. I owned them bekause sumboddy else wanted I should, not bekause I wanted to own them miself, for I would not own one knowingly, at the price ov one dollar however elegant he mite be, and use him for a family horse.

A horse luvs to run, they luv to kontend in a race, they luv to rush into battle, they luv to chase the hounds, and abuv all they do enjoy running away with the fragments ov a fine wagon or carriage hitched to them.

An old runaway horse, after he has had his run out, and dun all the damage he kan do, is as cool as a cowcumber, and is reddy to go into his stall and eat a peck of oatr, or be hitched up again to another vehikal, and move off as sedate as a deakon.

I am not aware that kolor is ov eny very importence in selekting a horse, we see good ones and very indifferent ones, ov all kolors. A horse who stands fifteen hands and three inches high, who is a brite blood bay, with coal black points, has a full tail that allmost reaches the ground as he stands, not to heavy a mane, nor foretop, a long lean nek, and hed, a small muzzle, wide between the eyes, and eyes a liquid hazel, long, sharp ears, short bak, short from the knee to the ground, long from the knee to the top ov the withers; sharp, thin shollders, well shaped bak, not to wide in the breast, full and well raised loin, broad and powerfu quarters, open nostrils, flat legs, with the least bit ov flesh them possible, a short and sprite pastern, a deep and small fut, blak hoofs, round in the ribs, not to much ackshun at the knee, feet well under him when he stands, good courage six years old, and weighing not to exceed twelve hundred pounds—such a horse as this, if he has got a first-rate walk, will do to buy if the price is all rite.

Humorous.

And He Dasn't.—A brisk fight between two boys at the foot of Griswold street was interrupted by a citizen, who, after releasing one of them, made the other sit down on a salt barrel and be talked to.

"Now, then," he began, "it is a terrible thing for a boy like you to be acting in this manner."

"I'd a licked him if you hadn't come up!" wailed the boy as he carefully wiped his scratched nose.

"Suppose you had. Do you want to be considered a dog?

Why don't you try to be a good boy and get along peacefully with everybody? Suppose you had rolled off that wharf and got drowned?"

"S'posen I hadn't too! It's the good boys that get drowned!"

"What!"

"It's so, and I can prove it! I'll bet a dollar against a cent that more Sunday school boys have been drowned this year than bad ones!"

The man reflected and did not dispute the assertion.

"And more run over by the cars, continued the boy.

"And more of them get sick and died, and I'll bet I've more money and have more fun and peanuts than any good boy in Detroit!"

"But the good are rewarded," quitely observed the man.

"So are the bad," replied the boy. "I'll bet I'll make 50 cents before dark!"

"But the good are respected."

"So am I. I can go up to the post-office and borry three dollars 'thout any security, and I'll bet ten to five you can't! Come, now—put up the lucre!"

"My boy," sadly observed the man, "you must think of the future. Don't you want to looked up to and respected when you are a man?"

"That to fur ahead," was the lonesome reply. "If any body thinks I'm going to be called a hair-pin and a wheelbarrow and a hair-brush by all the boy and not go for them jist for the sake of looking like an angle when I git to be a man, they is mistaken in the house, and you dasn't say they ain't!"

And he dasn't.

Preparing for Winter.

A large force of workmen are at present engaged on the line of the California Pacific Railroad, between Sacramento and Davisville, raising the level and riprapping the embankments on each side of track for a distance of about four miles, where the road runs through the tules. The latter work is done in a most thorough manner and when completed there will be a solid wall of granite on each side on that part of the road which was washed out last Winter. The stone used is being brought down from Rocklin in massive blocks two feet in thickness, which are fitted together on the ground and are laid, without cement, from a point close to the track down to the base of the embankment. The work will be completed before the rains set in and will preclude any possibility of the road being washed out through the tule lands.

Balooning in the Arotics.

Professor King, the celebrated aeronaut, has just conciudhd at Scranton a series of experiments with his new baloon gas-generating apparatus. The gasenator is of cylindrical shape, five feet and a half in diameter, and ten feet in height, and the professor claims, for it's capasity to inflate a baloon of 90,000 or 100,000 of cubic feet volume.

The experiments were made at the instance of Captain Howgsit, the well-known polar explorer, with the view of adobting it for service in Arctic explorations.

When Professor King first announced his invention M. De Fonville, the eminent French aeronaut, in a series of letters to Captain Howgate, expressed the opinion that Professor King's plan was entirely impracticable. Not withstanding this advice, Captain Howgate determined upon a test of the apparatus, and sent a special delegate to be present at the Scranton experiments. This gentleman, who has now returned to Washington, reports that they were entirely an cessful, and Captain Howgate says that if his colonization plan is carried out the King apparatus will become one of the auxiliaries in the exploration.

A Damb Dog.

Mr. Darwin might turn to some account a story which is told in the German papers about the manner in which an intelligent dog adapted himself to his condition. A deaf and dumb lady living in a German city, had a companion a younger also deaf and dumb. They lived in a small set of rooms opening on the public corridor of the house.

Somebody gave the elder lady a little dog as a present. For some time, whenever anybody rang the bell at the door, the dog barked to call the attention of his mistress.

The dog soon discovered, however, that neither the bell nor the barking made any impression on the women, and he took to the practice of merely pulling one of them by the dress with his teeth, in order to explain that some one was at the door. Gradually the dog ceased to bark altogether, and for more than seven years before his death he remained as mute as his two 'companions.' When expression by sound was useless, it fell with him into absolute disuse.

The Sacramento *Bee* says that on Saturday the state controller issued warrants for the expenses of the convention incurred or allowed during the week, amounting in the aggregate to $17,674 39, divided as follows: Salary of delegates $10,670; mileage of delegates from their respective counties, $6, 214 30; salaries of officers and attaches, $706; temporary officers (two pages), $33. The expenses for the previous week, as shown by the controller's books, amounted to $11,920, which makes the total for the first two weeks, $29,544 30. This is over one sixth of the total amount appropriated for the expenses of the convention which was $160,000.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, October 26, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Committees of the Constitutional Convention have mostly completed their labors on the special subjects referred to them, and thus far the Convention has done a good month's work. In a few days as the respective Committees present their reports, the debates in the Committee of the Whole will take place. In this great mental battle, statesmanship, or any lack of legislative ability, will at once be revealed. Every speaker who opposes or advocates any measure to be grafted in the new constitution must show reasons why such measures will be practicable or impracticable. Assertions prove nothing except they are demonstrated or illustrated by logical arguments and facts. Political economy or cause and effect must not only be shown to the Convention, but to the people at large. Men may be radical in favor of or opposed to a measure, but if their ideas prevail, in many instances the effects or results will in the end be disastrous to a whole people. But the people are on the watch-tower, and if a practicable or impracticable instrument should be framed and set forth to the people on the day of ratification, there is an abiding faith in the intelligence of the masses that they will give the remedy for practicable or impracticable statesmanship. It is therefore to be hoped that every speaker on a subject before the Convention will rather instruct as to the effect when suggesting a reform.

Judge Fawcett.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday by a vote of 74 to 49 decided to let Judge Fawcett retain his seat in the Convention.

G. B. Vashon, a noted leading colored man, died recently at Pittsburgh, Penn. An obituary will be published next week.

Personal.

Mrs. J. R. Lanaway, of Vallejo, has been on a visit to this city during the week.

The Order of Good Templars composed of colored persons, gave a concert at Young Men's Hall, Pacific street, last evening. It was well attended.

The congregation of Bethel A. M. E. church have under consideration the subject of sending for a new minister from the East.

Communication.

Who is to be the Presidential candidate of the Republican party in 1880? Grant seems to be the only available individual. In spite of the objection to a third term, which is merely conventional, he would get more votes than any other candidate. All intelligent and uncovered citizens of African blood would vote for him. The capital of the country, now timid under the influence of the Kearney and Socialist movements, would look forward in him to a stable government, under which business of all kinds would improve. Hayes' experiments in conciliating the South have been an utter failure. The Democratic and Rebel element of the quondam Slave States need the iron rule of a military master. They are tyrants at heart, and would rehabilitate the dead corpse of slavery if they could. They need just such another dose as Butler gave them at New Orleans, but Butler could not probably command conservative votes enough to be President.

As far as we can see, Grant, if he will accept must be the choice of a Republican Convention. No Democratic candidate would have a chance in a contest with him.

JOHN.

San Francisco, Oct. 23d.

Post Office Money Orders.

The business in the Money Order division of the General Post Office for the quarter ended June 30, shows an increase over the corresponding quarter of last year of nearly sixteen per cent. The total transactions amount in the aggregate to $8,165, 638 28, of which $1,658,176 97 were required in payment of 141,914 money orders, and $2,090,500 were disbursed in payment of postmasters' drafts on letters of credit account. The receipts for money orders issued were $267,017 49, and postmasters' remittances of surplus money order funds aggregated the large sum of $3,672,467 77. There were $10,002 money orders certified to Germany, whose total value amounted to $182,-638 17, while that country sent to this 7,369 orders, representing $168,-273 84. To Great Britain 13,407 orders were transmitted, whose combined value amounted to $196,-189,340 in return the New York office received during the same time from the London exchange office 4,561 orders, amounting to $81,422 63. The total amount of money certified to Italy was $25,198 06, against $3,036 89 received; $21,047 43 were despatched to Switzerland and $14, 505 82 were certified from Basie payable in the United States, although drawn in United States currency, are certified at the General Post Office, which is the exchange office for this country, and are payable in the money of the country to which they are sent; and, in like manner, when a steamer arrives bringing a certified list of postal orders, the conversions of foreign money to United States gold are verified by the clerks assigned to that duty, the equivalent in currency entered opposite such entry therein, and the nearest money order offices to the payees' residences designated as the offices of payment.

Foreign Coins in our Circulation.

Section 3,584 of the Revised Statutes declares that "no foreign gold or silver coin shall be legal tender in the payment of debts," be, side reducing the Mexican dollar to its mere value as bullion—89½ cents —also reducing the value of other foreign coins which have attained a greater or less circulation in the country. The Mexican dollar, however, has a much greater circulation here than any other foreign gold or silver coin. The other coins affected and cut off are Canadian 50-cent, 25-cent, 20-cent, 10-cent and 5 cent pieces; English fractional silver—shillings and sixpences—and a limited number of German, French and South American pieces. Next to the Mexican dollar there are more Canadian than any other foreign coins in circulation in the United States. A large number of them, of the various denominations mentioned above, pass rapidly in New England and along the northern border in the most of the Western States at their face value. Legally they are not worth near so much. The Canadian 50-cent piece is worth, as bullion, only about 39½ cents, the 25-cent pieces only 19½ cents, and the other pieces in proportion. The English shilling is the third in point of circulation of foreign coins in this country. It has been brought over by emigrants or came down through Canada. It passes for 25 cents. It is worth only about 19 cents. The French, German and South American gold and silver in this city came through the agency of emigrants. Its quantity is very small. —*Washington Star.*

The Pathfinder.

General Fremont, now Governor of Arizona, is the son of a French father and an American mother. He was one of California's first Senators, and came very near being elected President as the first Republican candidate. His appointment is a grateful recognition of his great services to the land of his birth.

Raising Fish for Family Use.

The Colton *Semi-Tropic* offers the following valuable suggestions:

While every farmer cannot have a fish pond, there are many, especially among those in or near the foot-hills, who could, with a little trouble, supply themselves with a plentiful supply of fine, fresh fish. There is no more healthful food than fish, and, where the farmer owns his own pond, none more cheap. Wherever there is a good strong spring, or where the water from a spring may be utilized, a little labor can make a pond of an acre, and it can readily be stocked with spawn or young fish. They will thrive and multiply to an astonishing extent, and form an agreeable variety to the routine of the farmer's table. They would also be a profitable thing to raise for the market, as fish always command a high price here. Seth Green, the famous pisciculturist, says "one acre of water, well cultivated in fish, will make a larger net revenue than two of land." Try it and see if we tell you the words of truth and soberness.

To this the San Jose *Argus* adds: "It has been fully demonstrated that the carp is the most available fish for such uses, though many other varieties may be profitably cultivated. The carp, however, is of rapid growth, extremely hardy and prolific, and withal a delicious article of diet. It is of that species to which belong the little ornamental gold-fish, and thrives best in still water. Any of our farmers who try the plan of fish raising, and depend largely on the carp, may be assured of a rich and bountiful harvest. The carp is cheapest, because it requires no care or feeding, but will sustain itself and grow on the vegetable growth of a pond of water.

European Tenantry.

Says the London correspondent of the *Irish* (New York) *World*:

"There are at present six hundred thousand tenants on the Irish soil paying rents to men who came by the claim either by descent from the early land robbers, or by purchase from their descendants. In every such purchase the title was searched, and it was in every case found to begin in murder, robbery and confiscation. There are one million and one hundred thousand independent land proprietors in Belgium, the area of which kingdom is but one-third that of Ireland. Remember there are six million of land proprietors in France, a country about six times the area of Ireland. These small proprietors in France and in Belgium are the bone, sinew, blood and nerves of their nation. See what miracles they are working in agriculture, manufactures and finance. You don't see Frenchmen nor Belgians running off from their country and selling themselves to the nation to be slaves in mines and cities. No; this is for the Irishman. Alas! our educated "leaders" stand back with folded arms and contentedly suffer the robbery and the degradation of our people; nay, more, actually counsel it by their advice, example, and exhortations."

Are the Supplies Short.

The members of the Constitutional Convention are entitled, by permission of the Legislature, to sit for one hundred days, and are to receive the same per diem as Legislators. One hundred and fifty-two men at $10 a day each for 100 days would amount to $152,000, and yet in the bill itself only 150,000 are appropriated "to pay the expenses of the Convention." The mileage of members will amount to about $28,-000 in addition to their pay. The printing for the Convention; the attaches; the mileage of the members; and all other expenses must be paid out of these $150,000 thus appropriated, and most of this sum being used up in that way there may not be much left to pay the per diem of the members. The law says that the "President of the Convention shall certify to the per diem of members and attaches, and the Treasurer shall pay those certificates on the warrant of the Controller in the same manner as members of the Legislature are paid." Does that language amount to an appropriation? Probably not. But whether or not, the members will get their pay. They might hire their attaches subject to future appropriations, they might have their printing done thus, or they may agree to prorate the $150,000 among themselves and their assistants. Any deficiency that may occur will readily be allowed by the next Legislature. But they may not sit 100 days—may not sit more than 50 days—although the impression is that the complement of time will be almost used up before the Convention shall adjourn.

The Masonic Fraternity.

The Grand Secretary of the Sov. G. L. F. & H. M., for the State of California has removed to Sacramento. All matters for the Grand Lodge, (pretaining to his office) sent to him through Sacramento Post Office, or through Express to A. M. E. Church, Seventh Street between G & H streets, will receive prompt attention.

Deaths.

BECKET.—In this city, Friday, October 25th, Solomon Becket, formerly of Baltimore, Md.

The funeral will take place from the Baptist church corner of Powell and Jackson streets, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 o'clock.

McDOWELL.—In this city, October 21st, Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell, aged 50 years.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Stemless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $5 to $6.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alaska Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $3 to $2.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 327 and 329 Bush Street.

H. C. "FIE." J. KERR.

REID & KERR,

(Formerly H. C. REID)

Pattern and Model Makers,

32 FREMONT STREET

Near Market, TOP FLOOR.

Patent Gloss Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and much superior to the Models Working Drawings made. Experiments and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. All kinds of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quite place for inventors.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 823 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. ao30

DEAP. RANKIN. A. P. BRAYTON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RANKIN, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

Jacob Foster, a native of Louisiana, died suddenly in Sacramento, last Sunday, aged 56 years. The deceased was one of the earliest pioneer colored men of the State, and was respected by all.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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GROCERS,

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FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

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EUREKA AND

SWEEPSTAKE GANGS,

&c., &c., &c.

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Do you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the U. S. or Canadas? Are you a Soldier or a Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not OBTAIN MORE BOUNTY or PENSION? Do you want to Locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known APPROVED SOLDIER ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, upon any Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands subject to homestead. The Bioux Half Breed Scrip, upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT,

General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

A FIRST-CLASS LADIES' NURSE CAN be obtained at 630 Mission Street Perfect satisfaction can be given, as good reference.

NICKERSON & CO.—If you want a fine, fashionable hat to wear during the holidays, go to Nickerson & Co., 35 Kearny street. The greatest variety always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

Philip Gerichten & Co importers and dealers in foreign and domestic drugs, chemicals, dye stuffs, perfumery, etc. 535 Commercial Street, below Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal. A complete assortment of all articles used by Bakers, Confectioners Soda Manufactures, Liquor Dealers, Assayers Dyers, Hair Dressers, Etc. kept constantly on hanp.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies' gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Linsley & Co.'s, 505 Sansome st.eet, is just the place to go for the best groceries of all description, at the lowest cash prices.

SACRAMENTO.—The famous Dry Goods Store just opened by S. Lipman & Co., is started with the most varied assortment of Dry Ghods on the Pacific Coast.—Parties from the interior will do well to give them a call before going elsewhere.

Mrs. B. Alexander, hair-dresser near Bush & Dupont Sts.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

P. A. Edmonds, Shaving Saloon, hair cut in the latest style. 956 Mission St. near Sixth. San Francisco.

Reid & Kerr, formerly H. C. Reid pattern and model makers 32 Fremont Street, near Market, top floor. Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and superior to Tin Models. Working Drawings furnished. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. All kind of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quite place for inventors.

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221 Montgomery St.,

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You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only.

THE ONLY HOUSE in the city that receives fresh patterns and New York and Paris Fashions weekly. Samples, with instructions for self-measurement sent free.

"To be well dress'd will oft times supersede the rest."—*Byron.*



"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy, But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy."

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THE QUICKEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST TAILOR IN THE WORLD.

PANTS TO ORDER IN SIX HOURS, AND SUITS IN ONE DAY, IF REQUIRE

TO ORDER.		TO ORDER.
Pants, - - - - - from $ 4.00		Black Doeskin Pants, - - - - from $7. 0
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A small stock on hand, of our own make, to select from. Tailors and the public supplied with cloth and trimmings at wholesale prices by the yard. Any length cut.

FITS EPILEPSY,

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FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one bottle of Dr. Gordon's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these pow—ders will do all we claim for them, we will send, by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gordon is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All send their address plainly, and state age, sex and how long afflicted, and be convinced of our confidence in our remedy. Price 1 r large box, $5 50; or 4 boxes for $16.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of p or ey, or by express, C O D as desired.

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San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

Eureka, Arcata and Hookton, Humboldt Bay, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 2 p. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little Rivers and Mendocino.

Steamer Monterey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail From San Francisco during the year 1878,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG.

On the 1st of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

October 28; November 19; December 23.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON, for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR

VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.

San Francisco, Aug. 3

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, June 16, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAIN will leave SAN FRANCISCO Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, as per Time Card. Fare & Transfer, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

8.30 A. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Santa Cruz and Way Stations.

Connects at Pajaro with Narrow Gauge for Santa Cruz.

8.30 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

Connects at Gilroy with Stage for Hollister.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

Connects at Gilroy with Stage for Hollister.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Soledad and Way Stations.

Connects at Salinas with Stage for Monterey and Pacific Grove

A NOBLE WORK

THE ILLUSTRATED

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FAMILY BIBLE

CONTAINING

1,000 Illustrations,

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A Family Record

AND

Family Album.

This great work contains a storehouse of information that can only reach the mind through the eyes. Its illustrations carry one back to the most important era of the world, and are themselves a comprehensive review of the Scriptures, representing the most interesting Views, Characters, Symbols, Historical Events, Landscapes, Scenes, Antiquity, Costumes, etc., etc. They attract the eye, correct erroneous impressions, awaken new thoughts and furnish clearer views of Divine Truth. As a help parents, ministers, and husbands and brothers in fulfilling the duties they owe to their families and high vocations—and to all others to whom immortal souls are trusted—this splendid pictorial volume cannot be over estimated. It is the

Best Edition for the Family,

Most Valuable for the Student,

Most Instructive for the Teacher,

Most Appropriate for the Child,

Most Useful for the Minister,

Most Interesting for the Farmer,

Most Elegant for the Parlor,

Most Profitable for the Study.

For Circulars containing a full description of THE PICTORIAL FAMILY BIBLE, and terms to agents, address Potter's Standard Bible and Testament House.

The Pictorial Family Bible contains an enormously large range of Statistical, Tabular, Chronological and Genealogical matter. It is printed on Excellent paper from clear and open type, in one large and handsome quarto volume, and is bound in the most durable and attractive manner, while the prices are sufficiently low to place it within everybody's reach.

Experienced agents wanted throughout the country for its sale, with whom liberal arrangements will be made. An opportunity of equal promise is rarely or never presented.

MINISTERS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN.

Those who now meet the most profitable of all employments are invited to correspond with us with a view to an agency. Not a few such are averaging from $4,000 to $7,000 annual profit in its sale. There is a constant demand for books and a rich field offered, while it will elevate the spiritual condition by constant contact with and conversations on its beautiful and eternal truths.

Canvassers on the number plan will be furnished the work in about fifty parts, at 25 cents each—a handsome illustration in oil to accompany each part. The plan is very popular in cities.

Agents on the instalment plan will be furnished the work in due binding. This is now quite popular and profitable in cities and large towns.

We are also the Publishers of POTTER'S STANDARD EDITIONS of Family Pulpit, Pocket and Photograph Bibles and Testaments—more than Two Hundred different styles—so well known everywhere for their accuracy of text, beauty of finish and durability of binding. Always ask for Potter's Standard Editions, and get the best. Catalogues containing styles and prices furnished on application.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

No. 69 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 69½ C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely lost; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; perspiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—OR—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

VEGETINE

H. M. BLACK & CO.

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

851 853 and 855 Market St.,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO

Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!!

The only cure being the Express charges, which are as low as any large business, are small.

Dr. Price is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU.

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

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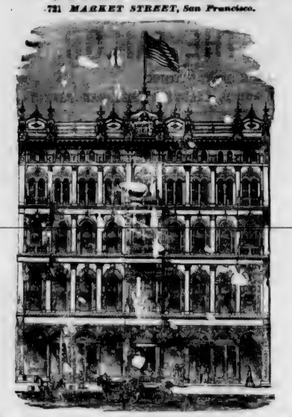
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. It shall ever be found open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the editorial features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic Intelligence it furnishes from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the world valuable information concerning the movements seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, Nov. 2, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Fall Elections.

Tuesday next the Fall elections will take place in a number of States, the results of which will determine a policy for good or evil which cannot be reversed until the Presidential campaign of 1880. The struggle is mainly between the Republican and Democratic parties, for the control of both branches of Congress. It is already conceded that the Democrats will control the United States Senate by several votes. Some have conceded that the Democrats will also increase their majority in the House. But this will altogether depend upon their continued intimidation and bulldozing of white and colored Republicans in the South. If there will be a fair election allowed in the Southern States most or nearly all will return Republican members to Congress and dispel the theory or calculation of a solid South to make the House Democratic. A fair election will give control of the lower House to Republicans. In most of the Northern and Western States the National Labor Greenback party are endeavoring to delude the colored voters particular. ly on their side. But this course colored voters should have the sagacity to see only weakens the regular Republican party, and get them all beaten by the united Democracy. It is true that the Republican party both State and National have treated colored citizens of the Northern and Western States very shabbily in regard to giving them office or employment. But withal "it is better to bear the ills we have" from their hands, 'than fly to others we know not of." If the Democracy should retain control of both branches of Congress for the next two years, none of their extreme party measures can pass over President Hayes' veto. Hence but little progress can be made in wrong-doing for the next two years. But is to be hoped by all Republicans that the solid South scheme will be broken on Tuesday next, and the lower House will unexpectedly be Republicans.

Masonic Intelligence.

We have received the October number of the *Masonic Token*, published by Stephen Berry, Esq., at Portland, Maine. It abounds with Masonic intelligence from nearly all parts of the world. Among its contents we find an answer to Sir Knight S. W. Clarke, Grand Commander Knights Templars, Colored Grand Commandery of the State of Ohio, on the origin of higher degrees among colored Masons in the United States, which occupies over two columns in the *Token*. We are glad, Brother Berry, that we have been enabled to dispense some "light and knowledge" to the less informed among you on these "dark subjects," as some would derisively call them. But they are all stubborn facts.

Among other important Masonic intelligence in the *Token* is the doings of the recent session of the the Supreme Council, Thirty-third degree, Milwaukie, Wisconsin. We extract as follows:

SUPREME COUNCIL N. M. J.

The annual session of the Supreme Council was held at Milwaukee, commencing on the seventeenth of September and continuing three days.

Thirts-nine of the forty-seven Active Members, two *Emeritus*, and many Honorary Members were present.

The business was chiefly of a routine character.

Forms of ceremonials for Installation, Constitution, &c., &c., were adopted. The ritual of the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees, promulgated provisionally last year, was adopted with amendment.

An exceedingly affecting and eloquent tribute was paid to the memory of the beloved ORRIN WELCH, of New York, who had died since the last session.

The returns show that in most of States more work has been done than for any of the previous six years.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted, givine to Councils of Doliberation the power to prescribe the territorial jurisdiction of Bodies of the rite in their respective States.

A very able report on the question of the territorial jurisdiction of the two Supreme Councils in the United States was presented and unanimously adopted.

The next session is to be held at Philadelphia.

The Wisconsin Brethern were profuse in their attentions and courtesies; and to them the visiting Brethern are under great obligations for rendering their visit an exceedingly pleasant one.

The Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, Bros. John W. Woodhull and Bros. Henry L. Palmer, Wm. T. Palmer, Gangs, Cottrill, Carpenter and many others were remitting in their efforts and were successful as unremitting.

Oriental Consistory visited Milwaukee, and were the guests of the Wisconsin Consistory: a promenade concert and a magnificent supper were given by the latter to the Supreme Council and Oriental Consistory—a most enjoyable occasion.

In fine, when the visitors came away, it was difficult to tell whether they were most impressed with the importance and beauty of the city of Milwaukee, the hospitality and courtesy of her masons, or the graces and charms of her daughters.

Communication.

EDITOR PACIFIC APPEAL:—A public meeting of colored citizens was noticed to take place at the Shiloh church, Seventh and Market street, last night which was Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the propriety of giving cooperation to an emancipation celebration January 1st ensuing as suggested by some members of the Literary and Aid Society some time ago. I waited until half-past eight o'clock, and only saw five or six male and four or five female members of the Society enter the church. Finding that the people would not come, I would not enter the church, being impressed with the common sentiment which prevails among us that it is inexpedient for the colored people in view of the present stagnation of business and the hardness of the times, to go into ways and means to collect a thousand dollars or more from the people which it would require to get up a proper State celebration, including music, hall, passage-fare, etc. To make such a celebration what it should be, I believe it would make our people squander over two thousand dollars, which would go far in keeping our churches and other institutions from their present languishing condition. Besides which there are a great many who believe that as we are now acknowledged citizens that all these separate celebration days should be discarded, and all concentrate on a Fourth of July celebration in common with other citizens. In view of this is it right or expedient to induce our people to squander all this money in one day and night, for the gratification of a few ambitious men about Oakland, and probably a few others, merely to have a jolly time with a good dance, at the expense of those who might be induced to come to Oakland at the time from the interior, and made to return out of pocket, disheartened and disappointed in those who induced them to come, and probably discern keenly that the projectors only maneuvered the thing to make themselves the most prominent on that day, providing that it can be made a success, and manage to collect all the money with a good share of the profits. In my opinion such celebrations should be observed locally, that is in any city or town where our people choose to observe the Emancipation Proclamation. It would be best to do it in a sensible manner, instead of trying to make the whole colored population of the State come to Oakland for that day and night, which will be sure to put money into somebody's purse. As the final result all that will be accomplished in the main will be the expensive dance or ball at night.

More anon. AJAX.

Oakland, Oct. 30th.

Personal.

Among the arrivals overand from New York yesterday was Miss "Kate" Lovett, who has been east for over a year. Miss Lovett was welcomed back last evening by her mother and sisters, and a large number of friends.

Communicatiru.

Editor Appeal: I see in the Elevator last week my name as one of a committee on the first of January celebration. I have not authorised my name there, and am opposed to the movement. As I hold the office of Grand Master, the Masonic Lodges will not take any part in the proposed procession in Oakland.

J. A. Barber.

Our Dry Goods Men.

R. R. Yates, long with the firm of Murphy, Grant & Co., and late salesman in the Cotton Department, has been appointed agent of the California Silk Co. A. McKinnon, formerly of the Woolen Goods Department at Murphy, Grant & Co.'s, succeeds him as salesman in the Cotton Goods Department, while T. J. Noonan succeeds him as salesman in the Woolen Goods Department. They are all men who know their business.

Senator Newton Booth has been in town during the week.

Lincoln Post, No. 1, G. A. R.

Lincoln Post No. 1, Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic. This patriotic association will give a grand entertainment at Platt's Hall, on Friday evening next, Nov. 8th, for the benefit of their Relief Fund. They have an excellent programme. The exercises will be very fine, and it is to be hoped that Platt's Hall will be crowded on the occasion. In fact, everybody should attend.

Chicago STARCH!

The Seven Wonders of the World are unknown to us. *The Eighth* is the villainous adulterated stuff called Corn Starch and Gloss Starch, made by the antique process of rotting the grain for two weeks, and then restoring the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, such as potash and quicklime, and called wholesome, which has been used by the public so long considered standard goods.

The only reason of our not allowing nothing better was offered or known to allow the

Chicago Starch Works

produces an article (by a improved process, without resting the grain) which is

Pure, Wholesome and Nutritious Food

has all the sweetness and fragrance of the Corn, and is not injurious; and the new White Gloss for Laundry purposes is much superior in strength and smoothness to any other brand, as the gum is in it, it takes one-fifth less and costs no more than the common article called Corn or Kingsford's Starch.

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From $1 to $2 per Pair.

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60 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



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FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alaxis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.

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Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and much superior to Tin Models. Working Drawings furnished. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. All kind of castings furnished. Reference given when desired. Quite place for inventors.

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Jacob Foster, a native of Louisiana, died suddenly in Sacramento, last Sunday, aged 50 years. The deceased was one of the earliest pioneer colored men of the State, and was respected by all.

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Philip Gerichten & Co importers and dealers in foreign and domestic drugs, chemicals, dye stuffs, perfumery, etc. 535 Commercial Street, below Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal. A complete assortment of all articles used by Bakers, Confectioners Soda Manufactures, Liquor Dealers, Assayers Dyers, Hair Dressers, Etc. kept constantly on hand.

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San Francisco, Aug. 2

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8.30 A. M. (mail)—for Sun Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Monterey.

8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted)—connects with Train No. 3 for Alviso and Santa Cruz. At Gilroy for Mt. and S. V. R. R. connects with train for Mineral City.

Stage connections made with this train.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily—for San Jose and Way Stations.

Stage connection made with this train at Saratoga for Pacific Congress Springs.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

SUNDAY EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose at 9.30 A. M. Returning will arrive in San Francisco at 4.30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO SAN JOSE and other points, good to return, sold on SATURDAY and SUNDAY MORNINGS—good for return until following Monday inclusive.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

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AT NOON, FOR

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

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Saiary, Aug 18,	Thurs., June 13,	Thurs. July 25,
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7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Steamer (from Market-street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams.

Arrives San Francisco at 9.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (9th) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at Niles at 9.30 A. M., connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Verry at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express

Arriving San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry, and S. P. of C. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Forest, Quincy and Oroville. Connects at Oakl with Train arriving at 10.00 A. M.

Arrive San Francisco 6.15 p. m.

Sunday Express Train (Oakland to San Pablo and Martinez at Oakland Ferry.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Way S. Arrive San Francisco 5.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrive San Francisco 7.30 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Northern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry Northern Ry and S. P. of C. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Oregon, Ogden, Denver, Salt Lake, Sacramento and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Mojave, Mojave, Wilmington, Santa Ana (the Ostrich Farm) and Yuma (Arizona stages and Colorado River steamers). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Arrives San Francisco 12.05 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer from Market Street Landing) connecting with Trains for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland Knights Land ing and Sacramento, and at Suisun connects with passenger train leaving at 9.30 p. m. for Marysville, Oroville and Redding. Sundays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.

Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Sacramento, and Sacramento and Reno.

Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Steamer from Washington St. Wharf, for Benicia and landings on the Sacramento River.

Arrives San Francisco 9.00 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via the Inland Ferry Northern Ry., and S. P. of C. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.00 A. M.

Arrives San Francisco 7.35 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Hayward, Niles and San Jose.

Arrives San Francisco 8.30 A. M.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) for Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public Conveyance at Mole 8 77 connects with all trains at Melrose.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
A	6.15	12.30	7.00	2.15	7.30	4.15	
	7.00	1.30	8.00	3.00	10.00	5.00	6.00
	7.30	2.00	9.00	4.00	12.00	6.00	8.00
	8.00	3.00	10.00	5.00	4.30	10.30	6.30
	9.00	4.00	11.00	6.00		11.00	8.00
	9.30	5.00	12.00	7.00		12.00	9.00
	10.30	6.00	1.00	8.00		1.00	10.00
	11.30	7.00	2.00	9.00		2.00	11.00
		8.00	3.00	10.00		3.00	
	12.30	9.00	4.00			4.00	
						5.00	
						6.00	
						7.00	
						8.00	
						9.00	
						10.00	
						11.00	
						12.00	

Change Cars at West Oakland.

To FERRIES—Second Passenger—6, 10.—7.00 A.M.; 2 P. M.—6.30 P. M.

A—Sundays excepted. C—Sundays only.

*Alameda passengers change cars at Oakland.

X—To San Jose—6, 10.—7.00; p. m.—6.30.

To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

From OAKLAND.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	From OAKLAND. (Broadway)
A	6.00	10.30	7.00	2.30	8.00	4.30	6.00	A
	8.00	12.00	8.00	3.00	10.00	5.00	6.30	12.30
	9.00	2.00	9.00	4.00	12.00	6.00	8.00	1.30
	10.00	3.30	4.30	5.00		7.00	9.00	2.30
	11.00			6.00		8.00	10.00	3.30
	12.00			7.00		9.00	11.00	4.30
	1.00			8.00		10.00	12.00	5.30
	2.00			9.00		11.00		6.30
	3.00			10.00		12.00		7.30
	4.00			11.00		1.00		8.30
	5.00			12.00		2.00		9.30
	6.00			1.00		3.00		10.30
	7.00			2.00		4.00		11.30
	8.00			3.00		5.00		12.30
	9.00			4.00		6.00		1.30
	10.00			5.00		7.00		2.30
	11.00			6.00		8.00		3.30
	12.00			7.00		9.00		4.30
	1.00			8.00		10.00

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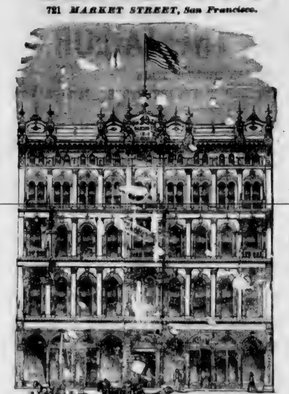
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C. M. WILSON	Elko, Nev.
M. HOWARD	Virginia City "
DAVID WEBSTON	Virginia City, Nevada
ALFRED CASH	Portland, Oregon.
EASTERN STATES.	
JOHN G. JONES, 1561 Butterfield st.,	Chicago, Ill.
☞ P. O. Box 1,233	Washington, D.C.
WILLIAM J. BOYD	Cleveland, Ohio
LEWIS HAYDEN	Boston, Mass.
JOHN G. PARKHURST	New Orleans
DR. J. W. H. HAGER, 1023 Pine st.,	Phila.
ISAAC PHILLIPS, 60 Loudoun st.,	

Business Advertising.

Some business men are peculiar in their notions in regard to advertising their business. They may possibly have fitted up a handsome store, placed their name above the door, and covered the front window with some elegant gilt letters, besides sending out a few *printed circulars* informing their friends and the great *indifferent* public of the peculiar advantages and benefits extended to all who purchase at their establishment; but the wonder lasts but a few brief days. Curiosity has become satisfied, and soon the proprietor begins to talk of business having become "singularly dull, indeed;" and what is rather perplexing, he sees his neighbor, who he says, is foolishly "spending a fortune in advertising," doing the great bulk of the business!

This neighbor is shrewd enough to understand the fact that his own business would soon be forgotten in the maddened rush of competition, should he fail for a single day in using the great *American vehicle of intelligence*, the *newspaper*, as the proper medium through which he might hope to reach the eye and mind of those he wishes to address. He appreciates the great fact that the art of printing has revolutionized the mode and manner of doing *business*, as it has done and is doing in the heart as well as the greater affairs of human life, the notions of antiquated fossils to the contrary notwithstanding; and hence giving this knowledge a tangible and practical application, it in effect becomes the great business solvent, transmuting printer's ink into gold, with a large balance to credit of the profit and loss account.

We have conspicuous instances in many of our American cities of the successful result of persistent business advertising—and we have those in our own city—like Stewart and Bonner, of New York, with a host of others we could name, all going to prove our theory to be correct, that there is no risk in advertising first-class goods, wares or merchandise of real merit.

We might furthermore adduce as an instance the success of the Antisell Piano Company, of our own city, who are advertising extensively and constantly in no less than one hundred and twenty newspapers on this coast; besides on wayside fences, depots, railroad cars, sea-going and river steamers, etc., and the grand result is, they have made and are making money by the operation, in the immense and increasing demand for their pianos; their sales being said to be equal to all the others combined. We say again, advertise.—Trade Herald.

BELLING THE RAT.

How a Famous St. Louis Rat-catcher Captures the Rodents.

Tom Costello, of St. Louis, Mo., is famed as a human rat-catcher. He captures and removes these animals alive from houses and hotels where they are an annoyance and a pest. They are then taken to the rat-pit to become martyrs to the superior ability of the well-bred black-and-tans. Costello catches rodents by means of a "belled rat." A reporter accompanied him on an expedition to a wretched and worm-eaten hotel, fairly alive with the vermin, and gives the following account of his experience; The arrival was made after midnight. Silently and cautiously the rookery was examined until the circuit run by the rats was determined.

Rats in a building are as the inhabitants of a city or the inmates of a large building. Certain holes in floors and wainscoting, drain-pipes, dark halls, passages in the walls, etc., are to rats what streets in the city are to pedestrains, and hallways in buildings to the inmates. Just as one avenue, by reason of superior width or light is raised by people to the dignity of a promenade, or as some alley-way, by reason of being a short cut between two points, is made a thoroughfare, is a drain-pipe, a noisome hallway, or a hole in the floor put in constant and general use by the rats. Well, on the occasion referred to, Costello looked around and found that a dumb waiter, or hand elevator, leading from the basement of the building upwards, was the boulevard, the main street as it were, of this rat colony.

He laid for a rat and caught him. A small bell was tied around the captive's neck by means of a ribbon, and then the rodent was released. It was of like a flash. Minutes passed by without results. At last the skurring of rats through the walls and upper passages of the house was heard. It gradually increased. The principle the rat-catcher worker on was that the bell would scare the rat. His terror would communicate to his fellows, and they in turn would flee before him as from a pestilence. He had calculated correctly. The noise became like that of the noise of the rattling of a heavy rain. The bright-eyed vermin shrieked and squealed as they fled in terror.

The reporter and Costello stood in a small room—the elevator ended in it. There was a rattling noise in the elevator. The room was darker than an Egyptian night. The noise increased and prevaded the room. Then the reporter realized that the rats were in the room in a myriad. He could hear their squealing, and at last observed the phosphorescent gleam of their eyes. They crawled over his feet. The prospiration stood on him in drops and his hair raised. He lost a year's growth right then. "No danger; keep still; don't move and they wont bite you," said Costello. The reporter groaned in terror. Costello then lit a lamp. The floor was covered with the rodents. With a pair of tongs he picked up and bagged them all. There were 128 of them. When they were in the bag the reporter was very, very happy.

A Curious Cave.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Examiner, writing from Covelo, Mendocino county, says:

I will give you some facts relative to Round Valley and vacinity, which you have probably not heard of.

On the Eureka and Round Valley road, about sixteen miles from the latter place, may be seen a cave of curious formation and uncertain size. The cave was first discovered by the Indians, in the Fall of '52. These innocent sons of the forest have a legend in connection with this cave, that a band of Indians went into it to explore it and never returned. They believe it to be filled with evil genii and that it will be the future purgatory for bad warriors, and no "brave" can be induced to go with in miles of it. Probably the first white man that entered this cave was Pierce Asbyl. You follow the bed of the Eel river (which is insignificant in Summer, but in Winter is a boiling, seething stream,) for about two hundred yards, and then you come to the opening of the cave, which is twelve feet above your head on a smooth wall of rock. There your wits and are tried to ascend.

Ropes are generally employed, which are thrown around projecting crags in the mouth of the cave. And in the cave a scene of awful sublimity and grandeur presents itself; a corridor 250 feet long, whose vaulted roof is supported by numerous pillars about the size of a man's body. Stalactites suspended from the ceiling give back from your torch the appearance of thousands of stars, which dazzle the eye and imparts to you the feeling that you are standing in the presence of the most sublime works of God's hands. Your heavy, nailed boots give back multiplied sounds, and the discharge of a gun is followed by the reverberations almost deafening. It has never been explored for more than a half mile.

Openings lead off into different apartments. There is no conjecturing the size of this curious cave, but it is probable that if explored it would rival the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

They are shipping tomatoes from Rochester to London, picked when perfectly green and wrapped in tissue paper, like oranges.

A terrible earthquake is reported in Salvador on the 6th of October. In Jucuapa nearly every house was destroyed, and many families buried in the ruins. At the latest advices ten bodies were recovered. Many persons were still missing. Neuva, Guadalupe, Santiago de Maria and Chinameca are destroyed, and the loss of life is serious in each place.

The Spirits He Smelled.

At a recent trial of a liquor case the witness on the stand was under examination as to what he had seen in the defendant's domicil, which he said he had visited "a number of times."

"Did you ever see any spirits there, or anything you regarded as spirits?" asked the presiding justice.

"Why, yes—I don't know but I have," was the reply of the witness.

"Do you know what kind of spirits?"

"Yes."

"How do you know?"

"I kinder smelt it."

"Well, now," said the judge, straightening himself for the convicting answer, which he supposed would be given; "will you please me what kind of spirits it was?"

"Spirits of turpentine!"

As soon as the roars of laughter that resulted had subsided, the witness was at once discharged, the opinion being that his testimony was not to the point.

How and What the Moors Eat.

The Moorish manner of eating is not elegant; they squat on the ground around a dish and scoop out morsels with their hands. In the morning at sunrise they take sour milk and bread, or a kind of soup. The second meal is at noon. They serve up flour cakes, bakon iron plates or hot stones; these cakes they dip in melted butter, in the Summer they add a dessert of dates and other kinds of fruit. The last meal in at sunset, and consist of the famous Kuskusen.

Knives and forks are unknown, spoons are not in general use; but along the Atlantic seaboard, from Cape Esparrel to the mouth of the Sus, the natives use an oyster shell which the sea casts up on the strand. The women and children eat apart from the men. Meat is only eat on feast days, and then only in small quantities.

Dan Newman, of Sierra valley, Cal., killed 205 blackbirds by emptying only two barrels from a shotgun into a flock of them the other day. This may appear a rather improbable story, but it is vouched for by a half a dozen or so reliable witnesses. The birds were huddled together in a grain field where a threshing machine had shortly been in operation, when Newman fired at them, and each shot seemed to have brought down a separate victim.

Wasteful Economy.

The [illegible] of the Secretary of the Navy will evidently demonstrate that the cheese-paring economies of the House have been anything but conducive to the relief of the taxpayers. It appears that in its parsimonious fit, induced by a desire to make a campaign exhibit of saving, the House refused appropriations necessary to the safe-keeping of the Government buildings, stores, etc. The property in the various arsenals and dockyards ranges in value between $100,000,000 and $150,000,000, and consequently it costs a good deal to take care of it. The House, however, did not care to listen to reason, and so it cut down the appropriations until they were insufficient to meet the ordinary requirements of the Department. The first result of this is the infliction of extensive damage on the stores and buildings by the late severe storms, and the incurring of expenses to the amount of $150,000 for repairs, which are absolutely necessary to prevent still further loss of public property. This is an illustration of the kind of economy that consists in recklessly and blindly lopping away at estimates without pausing to inquire whether they represent unavoidable expenditures or not. The country loses much more than it gains by such experiments in "reform," but of course the Democrats care nothing for that so long as they are enabled to make a plausible showing on the stump.

Studying Natural Phylosophy.

Old Keyser found Cooley's boy in a suspicious position under the best apple tree, with a stick in his hand, and a certain bulgy appearance about his pockets. Having secured him firmly by the collar, Keyser shook him up a bit, and then asked him sternly what he was doing there.

"Aint a-doing nothing," said Cooley. "I came over yer to study."

"That's entirely 'to thin, exclaimed Keyser.

"Yes, I did; I came over here to study about Sir Isaac. We had it in our lesson. He was in an orchard and saw an apple fall, and that made him invent the 'tractio of gravitat; and I come yer to see if it was so."

"It won't do, sonnie," said Kayser. "You're too enthusiastic about Sir Isaac, and besides what were you going to do with the stick?"

"With this stick! This yer stick! What was I goin' to do with this stick! Why a boy gave me this stick to hold for him while he went on an errand for his aunt."

"And where did that apple core come from there on the ground?"

"That apple core! That one laying there! The birds are awful on apples. I saw a blackbird drop that there, and I says to myself them birds are just ruinin' Mr. Keyser's apples."

It is given out that ladies will wear vests precisely like the gentleman's this winter. When a married man goes to bed he will have to put a chalk mark on his vest, or next morning he may slip on his wife's and not discover his mistake until he inserts his thumb and forefinger in the right hand pocket for a pinch of fine-cut and finds nothing but a piece of chewing-gum and the stub of a short black lead pencil. Then he will suddenly remember that there was a roll of ten-dollar greenbacks in the left-hand pocket of his vest—that is, if he is an editor, he will and he will rush back home in Rarus time.

Makart, the great Viennese painter, is even more taciturn than Von Moltke, the man who is silent in seven languages. An American who had been told that the best way to get on friendly terms with the artist would be to play chess with him at the cafe to which he resorts nightly, watched his opportunity and when Makart's opponent rose slipped into the vacant chair. At last his dream was about to be realized; he was to spend an evening in Makart's society. The painter signed him to play, and the game began and went on with no other sound than the moving of the pieces. At last the American made the winning move and exclaimed "Mate!" Up rose Makart in disgust and stalked out, saying angrily to a friend who ask why he left so early: "Oh! I can't stand playing with a chatterbox!"

The railroads of the United States have in use 3,500,000 car wheels. Those on fast passenger trains are renewed every ten months; but freight cars use the same wheels sometimes every ten years. The average life of a wheel is 50,000 miles, and at that rate it takes 700,000 a year, at a cost, less the old wheels, of $6,000

The Deacon Answered.

Up in New Hampshire, where I lived when a boy, says Governor Noyes, there was an old deacon who was a great deal more pious than honest. He was an old hypocrite, and when he had done any particular mean thing, he eased his conscience by going out into a field along side of which was a stone wall, and knelling beside it, prayed the Lord to topple it over on him if he had done anything offensive in his sight. Well, we boys found it out, and one day when we saw the deacon making for the wall we got on the other side and waited. He knelt down, according to his usual formula, closing with the petition to have the wall topple over if he had done anything wrong. And we toppled it. Jumping out from under the stones the old man cried out in tones of mingled disgust and alarm

"Good gracious! Can't you tell when a man is joking?"

The following is the approximate quantities of wine that will be made at the cellars in different parts of the Napa valley this season: At St. Helena, 796,000 gallons; at Napa, 420,000 gallons: at Yountville, 258,000 gallons: at Oakville, 190,000 gallons: Calistoga, 60,000 gallons. Total, 1,721,000 gallons.

A young lady hesitating for a word in describing the character of a rejected suitor said; "He is not a tyrant, not exactly domineering, but"—"Dogmatic," suggested a friend. "No, he has not dignity enough for that. I think pugmatic would convey my meaning admirably."

A happy couple married in Cape Town, crossed the seas to spend the honeymoon in Morrie England, and stopped for a few days in London to see the town shows. A trip down the Thames was suggested, and they went aboard the Princess Alice on the evening of the dreadful collision. By the merest chance their bodies were recognized by a friend, likewise on a holiday in England, who from morbid curiosity went to Woolwich to see the bodies and happened to find those whom he knew. If it had not been for this recognition their friends at the Cape would never know the fate of the bride and groom.

Three Irishmen, who had dug a ditch for four dollars, were at a loss to know how to devide the pay equally. But one of the number had been to school, and had division in the arithmetic, and so it was left to him. He did it at once, saying, "It's aisy enough.

Sure, there's two for you, two, and two for me, too." The two received their portion with a greatly increased respect for the advantages which learning gives a man.

There is one child that has started pretty high in the world. As the captive balloon in Paris was mounting to the clouds two weeks ago, a young lady in the car saw her safely delivered of a boy before the balloon reached the ground, when a cab took the mother and child to an hotel. The husband, son of one of the leading Manchester manufacturers, presented the doctor with a $100 for his services.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, Nov. 9, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

Conventional Matters.

A Bill Relative to Corporations other than Municipal, introduced by Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, we will state is very objectionable. One of its sections is the most despotic which could emanate in a Republican form of Government. It proposed to engraft in the Constitutional enactments which should only belong to a State Legislature, and such enactments that the most prejudiced Legislator against Corporate Rail Roads, would hesitate to pass. Provision 15th and 16th as contained in the report of the Committee aim to strike down one of the most sacred rights belonging to American Citizens under the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution. If the right is assured to elect Commissioners to conduct the private office of a Railroad Company the same could be assumed under such a law, for the same or another set of elected Commissioners to regulate the private affairs of all business firms. This is precisely the object of the proposed enactments and is the logical sequence. And only stultification in comparison with a liberal declaration of a bill of rights which proceed any of the American State Constitutions, as that of the present one of the State of Cal. There is talent and statesmanship enough in the Convention if divested with prejudice and enmity against the prosperity of the Railroads to reject such narrow-minded enactments.

Favors

Master E. H. Morris, one of the pages of the Constitutional Convention, has our thanks for printed copies of several pamphlets under consideration in the Committies and before the Convention, among which are printed extracts from the *Journal* of Oct 30th, containing reports from standing Committies, etc. A pamphlet containing the remarks of the Honorable C. Haymond and S. G. Hilborn, before the Committee on Legislature Departments in behalf of the Orphans And the report of W. C. Brown, Controller, to the Constitutional Convention, also the bill introduced Oct., 30th by Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, which has been reported.

Deaths.

JONES—FITZGERALD—In this city Nov. 7th Mrs. Martha Jones—Fitzgerald, formerly of New Orleans, La. Age 51 years.

The diseased was one of the earliest American residents of this city, has been attached for a number of years to the A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson Streets. She was one of the founder of a Female Beneficial Society of this city, called the Beneficial and Accumulating Association, of which for a number of years she was a very active member. The lady was very zealous in every measure she took part, and was highly respected in the community. She leaves a husband and Miss Mary Fletcher, a god child, as the nearest relatives in the state to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place from the A. M. E. Church corner Powell and Jackson Streets, at 2 o'clock Sunday (tomorrow.)

VOSBURG—In Oakland, Cal. Nov. 3rd Fitz James Vosburg, a native of Erie Penn. 62 years.

The diseased was one of the representative pioneer colored men who came to this state in 1850—51 as highly respected by all classes. He resided for a number of years Marysville, as also in San Francisco, and was one of the proprietors with Mr. James Phillips in the barbar shop, Sutter Street, above Montgomery. His remains were conveyed from his late residence in Oakland to the Episcopal Church, 8th and Grove Streets in that city, where the impressive Episcopal service was recited by its Rector assisted by Rev. P. Wi Cassey, of Christ Church Mission, amidst a large concourse of sorrowing friends which were assembled in the Church. After the service the Wethington Lodge No. 8 F. & A. Masons, of which the diseased was a member, proceeded the cortage on foot for a number of blocks and entered carriages which they had in waiting. After the remains were deposited and concluding remarks and benediction by the clergy, Thomas Duestin Worshipful Master of the Lodge, read the impressive Masonic burial service from *Moores Masonic Monitor* "Tresale Board" the brethren giving the responses and grand honors the cortage returned in tearful sympathy with the grief stricken mourners. Mr. James Reese of Lincoln Cal., is the father of the bereaved widow who together with another daughter Mrs. Cornelus Johnson and her husband, and J. Reese Jr., and the children of the late Mr. Vosberg were the principal mourners at the funeral. Among the pall-bearers was J. G. Palleo, P. A. Bell, A. Osburn, Luke Coloom. J. Bell, and J. Mason. Society has lost a worthy man and the State a good citizen.

Married.

GALE—HICKS.—In this city, October 16th, by the Rev. Barney Fatiell, Wm. B. Gale, of Philadelphia, to Miss Emma Hicks of New York.

G. A. E. Entertainment.

The musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of the Relief Fund of Lincoln Post No. 1, Department of California, G. A. R crowded Platt's Hall last evening.

Without doubt, the palm of the evening should be awarded to the the exhibition drill by the banner company—Company D, 1st Regiment, N. G. C.—who, nder the command of Lieut. Wentworth, marched to the hall 33 strong. The size of the stage prevented more than eight files being put through the drill, but even with this disadvantage, officers and men proved that they were well worthy of the high honor they had won at Sacramento. Their movements were all like clock-work.

The audience good humoredly recalled all the performers.

Colonel Lyon ably discharged the duty of Master of Ceremony, and, if we may except a few disagreeable circumstances, owing to the want of discipline, such as the the band leaving their seats and marching down the hall just as C W. Stoddard was commencing his reading, and marching in the exhibition company in the middle of a performance, the entertainment was a grand success.

The Boy Who was Thirsty.

Moreover, I saw the boy who wanted a drink—a restless, questioning, uneasy, thirsty boy. He let the window fall on his fingers before the train had gone a mile. He stood out on the platform until he was incrusted two inches deep with ashes and dust and cinders. He went to the water cooler and got a drink; then he came back and told his mother he was hot, and went back and got another drink. He drank about four times per mile, seldom oftener, unless he was seized with a sudden, uncontrollable spasm of thirst. If he was drinking, and somebody else came after a drink, the boy would suddenly seize the cup he had just set down and refill it, and drink as though he had wrapped his stomach in the desert of Sahara, glaring suspiciously over the top of the cup at the waiting passengers as he drank. When he was in his seat, he watched the aisle narrowly, and if he saw any passenger get up and move towards the cooler, he would jump up and race for it. If he got their first, he would drink and snore over the cup until the thirsty traveler forget what he went down there after. People began to wonder how much the boy was gagued for, and if he wasn't rather straining his capacity. The remotest hint or suggestion was enough to send him to the cooler. When the train ran over a creek, the wa or made him think of his thirst. When it rattled over a long stretch of dry prairie, the absence of water drove him mad, I was afraid the supply of water would run out before the boy was filled up and he was a small boy too. His interior circumstances, I think, must have inclosed an aera double in extent by the interior belt. Near Wasco we ran nearly a mile without the boy making a stop at the tank. I grew very nervous now, I was fearful that daring such unheard of abstinence from water his pumps would run dry, rust out, and he would blow up. So I leaned over the seat and said carelessly:

"By George, but I am thirsty. I wodder if there is any water in this car?"

You want to understand me now as recordinging very plainly, and without any mental reservation, the fact that that boy's mother, sitting beside him, was no fool. Her eyes snapped when she heard my careless and innocent remark, she took in every syllable of it, and she turned on me in a flash with, "I wish you would mind your own business and leave my boy alone!"

A low, mocking murmer of applause went through the car, a little of it for the indignant mother, some of it for the charity boy, but most of it for me. She suppressed yours truly very successfully, but it was to late. Long before she finished that brief sentence her boy was at the cooler holding his eyes shut to keep the water from running out of them, while he flooded his system as though he had taken a contract to keep perennial Baptist revival inside of himself.

CITY STREETS.

The Abbott Asphalt Pavements.

HUGHES DUDGEON

Sole Agents for California,

204 MONTGOMERY STREET

R. D. HUME & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

221

FRONT STREET

Chicago STARCH!

The Seven *Wonders of the World* are unknown to me. *The Globe* of the villainous adulterated stuff called Corn starch and Glose Starch, made by the antique process of rotting the grain for two weeks, and then restoring the putrid stuff with poisonous chemicals, such as potash and quicklime, and called wholesome food, has been used by the public so long and considered standard goods.

The only reason of course, is that nothing better was offered or known; but now the

Chicago Starch Works

produces an article (by a new and improved process, without rotting the grain), which is

Pure, Wholesome and Nutritious Food;

has all the *nestness* and *fragrance* of the Corn, and is not injurious; and the Snow Warrn Ozone for Laundry purposes, is so much superior in strength and smoothness to any other brand, as the sun is to a candle. It takes one-fifth less and costs no more than the common article called Corn and Glose Starch.

SMITH, OSBURN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS F. B. THE PACIFIC COAST.

223 Sacramento street, San Francisco

Fitzgerald & O'Connor,

THE

Undertakers

HAVE REMOVED TO

1034 Market Street,

Near N. Ecorner Market and Mason betwen Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the best manner.

Embalming a specialty.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store, Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $6 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Tan; prices reduced from $3 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 227 and 229 Bush Street.

H. C. WIE. J. KERR.

REID & KERR,

(Formerly H. C. Reid)

Pattern and Model Makers,

32 FREMONT STREET,

Near Market, TOP FLOOR.

Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and much superior to tin Models. Working Drawings executed. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quite place for inventors.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 823 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. ov20

BRAD. RANKIN. A. P. BRATTON

Pacific IRON Works

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BRATTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

Jacob Foster, a native of Louisiana, died suddenly in Sacramento, last Sunday, aged 50 years. The deceased was one of the earliest pioneer colored men of the State, and was respected by all.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

ACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

cr. 4th, Monigy and Howard Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN CUDDY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Court Block, Room 26.

☞ Entrance—636 Clay Street and 641 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS.

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

Baker & Hamilton,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

NAILS, WIRE and ROPE.

AGENTS FOR

BAIN FARM WAGONS,

AMES ENGINES,

GEM SOWERS,

GORHAM SEEDERS,

STAR MOLINE PLOWS,

EUREKA AND

SWEEPSTAKE GANGS,

&c., &c., &c.

18 and 19 FRONT STREET, San Francisco.

Land! Bounty! Pensions! Patents!

Do you want to Buy, Sell, or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the U. S. or Canadas? Are you a Soldier or a Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not OBTAIN MORE BOUNTY or PENSION? Do you want to Locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known APPROVED SOLDIER ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, upon any Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands, subject to homestead. The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds

for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no pay. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my be t to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will mail you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT,

General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

A FIRST-CLASS LADIgstre" o CA be obtained at 636 Perfect satisfaction can b ga good reference.

FASHIONABLE HATTER—Nisholsen and Son the fashionable hatters have removed to 225 Dupont street between Sutter and Post opposite the market. They reopen to day. Give them a call.

Saddlery.

J. C. Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Saddlery and Harness and Saddlery Hardware, have removed from 104 Front Street to their newly fitted up spacious stores, 12 and 14 Pine Street, between Front and Davis. They now have an increased stock of California Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Bits, Whips, Leather, etc., and are prepared to supply the city and interior trade on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Philip Gerichten & Co importers and dealers in foreign and domestic drugs, chemicals, dye stuffs, perfumery, etc. 535 Commercial Street, below Montgomery, San Francisco, Cal. A complete assortment of all articles used by Bakers, Confectioners Soda Manufactures, Liquor Dealers, Assayers Dyers, Hair Dressers, Etc. kept constantly on hanp.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies' gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Linsley & Co.'s, 505 Sansome st.eet, is just the place to go for the best groceries of all description, at the lowest cash prices.

SACRAMENTO.—The famous Dry Goods Store just opened by S. Lipman & Co., is started with the most varied assortment of Dry Ghods on the Pacific Coast.—Parties from the interior will do well to give them a call before going elsewhere.

Mrs. B. Alexander, hair-dressor near Bush & Dupont Sts.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

☞ P. A. Edmonds, Shaving Saloon, hair cut in the latest style. 956 Mission St. near Sixth. San Francisco.

☞ Reid & Kerr, formerly H. C. Reid pattern and model makers 32 Fremont Street, near Market, top floor. Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and superior to Tin Models. Working Drawings furnished. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. All kind of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quite place for inventors.

☞ Chalmers Bros., importers of and dealers in foreign and domestic dry-goods, carpets, oil cloths, etc., 178 El Dorado Street, Stockton.

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You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only.

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these rank our new Stem Winding Watch, named "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get, yet it has been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for time, and have a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are covered with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal one-eighth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the case is very closely, and being a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for time. You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving what you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞ Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid by express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to registere it, and thus insure its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for Catalogue.

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San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

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Eureka, Arcata and Hoquiton, Humboldt Bay, Steamers leave

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—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Lawlis River and Mendocino.

Steamer Mendocino Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF this Company will sail From San Francisco, during the year 1878,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon,

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG.

On the 1st of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

October 26; November 16; December 25.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR

VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, July 14, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco (from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Salinas and Soledad.

At Pajaro this train Over S. R. connects with Train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey.

☞ Stage connections made with this train at Soledad for Castle's and Pacific Congress Springs.

4.40 P. M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

8.30 A. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Ag't.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via Oak., AND leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Mole or Pier, at 6.00 P. M. daily, and making close connection at GOSHEN for Summerville, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

8.30 A. M. EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose on Mondays at 8.30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 5.00 P. M.

Excursion Tickets to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and Sundays only—good for return until following Monday inclusive.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

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FOR

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	COPTIC.	BELGIC.
Satury., Sep 28,	Tues., June 18,	Thurs. July 25,
Friday, Aug. 16,	Tues. Sep. 17,	Wed. Oct. 9.
Sat'y, Nov. 23.	Tues., Dec. 17.	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 1, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Mining Tools, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Sailing Hose, Rope, Blocks, &c

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; Sea Reagnon Cartridge Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Passenger Train for Niles, Livermore, Lathrop, connecting with Trains for Visalia (Stages for Hanford), Calistoga (No Sunday), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodville for Winters.

Arrives San Francisco at 5.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train for Port Costa, Martinez and Way Stations.

Arrives San Francisco 9.30 a. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and R. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Palisade, Elko, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Vallejo with Train arriving at 10.40 A. M.

Arrives San Francisco 5.15 p. m.

☞ Sunday Excursion to Suisun, Benicia and Martinez at 8.00 A. M.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train for Martinez and Way Stations.

Arrive San Francisco 6.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry and Alameda, stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 7.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Suisun, Vallejo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrives San Francisco 8.30 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train via Oakland Ferry Northern Ry. and R. P. R. R.) for Lathrop and Stations Beyond, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Soledad, Monterey, Washington, Santa Barbara, Santa Monica and Yuma (Arrive at Oakland Broad Gauge Depot). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.

Arrive San Francisco 11.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Suisun Accommodation Train via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway for Cordelia, Suisun, Fairfield, Vacaville, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Benicia with passenger train leaving at 8.30 a. m. on the days Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Dresden, Knox, Oakwood and Virginia.

Sleeping Cars between San Francisco and Sacramento.

Arrive San Francisco 10.40 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf, San Francisco and Landings at 4.00 P. M.

Arrive San Francisco 6.00 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Express Train via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway for Marysville, Oroville and Redding, connecting at Davis with Train for Woodland and Knight's Landing.

Arrives San Francisco 11.30 a. m.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway for Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public Conveyance at Mile 8 to connect with all trains at Mile 20.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

TO OAKLAND.	6.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.	12.00 P. M.
	6.10	13.30	1.30	3.5				1.30	1.30	3.15									
	1.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20
	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30
	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00
	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20	9.20	10.20	11.20	12.20	1.20	2.20	3.20	4.20
	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	5.50
Change at Oakland.																			

To FERRYDE—Hourly from 6 a. m. to 7.00 p. m. Sundays excepted. c—Sundays only. Alameda passengers change cars at Oakland. X—To San Jose a. m.—7.00; p. m.—3.00.

To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

FROM OAKLAND.	6.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	11.00 A. M.	12.00 M.	1.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.	10.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.	12.00 P. M.
	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40
	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30
	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40	5.40	6.40	7.40
	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30
	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00
Change at Oakland.																			

a—Sundays excepted; b—Mondays excepted; c—Sundays only. "Alameda passengers change cars at Oakland. X—From San Jose—a. m. 7.; 9.; p. m.—1.15. From FERRYDE—except Sundays—6. m.—10.00, p. m.—5.00.

CREEK ROUTE.

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily—8.00 a. m. 2.30 p. m.

From OAKLAND—Daily—8.15—11.16 a. m. 3.15—5.15—7.30 p. m.

From SAN LEANDRO—Daily—8.30—11.30 a. m. 3.30—5.30—7.45 p. m.

From HAYWARDS—Daily—8.45—11.45 a. m. 3.45—5.45—8.00 p. m.

From SAN JOSE—Daily—8.00—11.00 a. m. 2.00—5.00—8.00 p. m.

From NILES—Daily—except Sundays—7.00 a. m. 12.00 m. 5.00 p. m.

Connects at Haywards with Train for Alameda and Oakland.

Connects at San Leandro with Train for Alameda and Oakland.

Connects at Niles with Train for Oakland.

Connects at San Jose with Train for Oakland.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt. H. M. NEWHALL, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Ag't.

I. S. TITUS, M. D.

(Late Surgeon in Physician State Lunatic Asylum of California.)

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OFFICE HOURS—10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 P. M.

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AND
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Most Useful for the Minister,
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WORM SPECIFIC
—OR—
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely lost; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.
No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

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The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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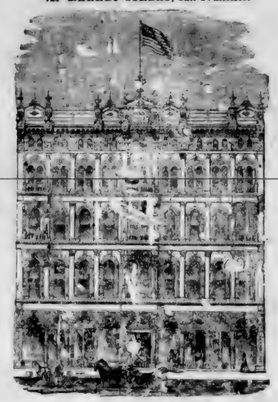
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ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER
Is which is confidently recommended as the best preparation before the public.

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Comparing quality and strength, one ounce goes as nearly as possible to a pint.

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The Standard Flavoring Extracts

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REDINGTON HOSTETTER & CO.,
Address for the Pacific Coast.

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Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and strength? Then be solely aware that you

AS A PREVENTIVE.

If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to such disease, and need other to relief remedies without permanent relief, use at once the sure, safe, and speedy

CURE

By using according to directions,

MASON & POLLARD'S
ANTI-MALARIA
OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS.

These has proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy known. They contain a mercury or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the system, and expurge it in proportions where they are used. They do not cause from daily labor. By causing digestion, they add food and strength to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and as a

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With CURE, is their testimony, three-fourths of diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small doses, they have no equal.

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Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never occurred from any medicine such merited and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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TWO LITTLE ROGUES.
MRS. A. M. DIAS.

Save Sammy to Dish,
"Come hurry; come quick!
And we'll do, and we'll do, and we'll do!
Our mamma's a-sick,
She's gone for to stay,
And we'll make a great hullabaloo!"

Says Dicky to Sam,
"All waddy I am
To do, and to do, and to do.
But how dooth it go?
I no little know,
They, what be a hullabaloo?"

"Oh, clamorings and bangings,
And whimpings and whangings,
And way bad mischief we'll do;
We'll clatter and shriek,
And pull things about;
And that's what's a hullabaloo!"

"Slide down the front stair,
Tip over the chairs,
Now into the pantry break through;
We'll take down some tinware,
And other things in there—
All aboard for a hullabaloo!"

"Now roll up the table,
Far up as you're able,
Chairs, sofa, leg any-other too;
Put the poker and vases
In fancy odd places;
How's this for a hullabaloo?

"Let the dishes and pans
Be the womans and mans;
Everybody will have to help still in their paw!
Mamma's gown I'll get next,
And proudly I'll strut,
Dicky, hush with your hullabaloo!"

As the preacher in gown,
Climbed up and looked down,
His quiet congregation to view,
Sais Dicky to Sammy,
"Oh, dere comes our mammy!
She'll scold for dis hullabaloo."

"O mammy! O mammy!"
Cried Dicky and Sammy,
"We'll never again, certain true,
But with firm step she trod,
And looked hard at the rod:
Oh, then came a hullabaloo!
Bonkoo, bonk, woo, woo, woo,
Oh, then came a hullabaloo!

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL—NEW POSTOFFICE AT SAN FRANCISCO RECOMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Key was made public to-day. Considerable space is devoted to the subject of present and prospective deficiences in the amounts appropriated by Congress for salaries of Postmasters and for railway mail transportation. In regard to Postmasters' salaries he says: "Deficiences or the prevention of them, so far as salaries and compensation of Postmasters are concerned, are not and cannot be controlled by the Department. If the annual appropriated by Congress for that purpose be not equal to the amount of compensation established by law there must be a deficiency." The appropriation made by Congress at its last session was not sufficient to pay for existing service on railroads, and should no additional appropriation be made for this service, he shall feel it his duty, under the law, to so curtail the service as to fall within the appropriation, however much he might consider the public interests injured thereby. He is satisfied it would lead, in fact, to much complaint. Mails would be detained at the offices of separation hardly ever less than twelve hours, and generally twenty-four hours. Books, papers and packages passing over great distances or urgent on route would be detained at more than one such office; in very many cases there would be delay in an immense number of transactions, which are initiated, conducted and completed by communications through mails. In his opinion it would cause a shock to our postal system from which it would not soon recover. Railway companies, which have been at the expense of furnishing postal cars, might be slow to furnish as such convenience a second time, and there is no law to compel them to do so.

In relation to the revenues of the service the report says: "Time and again it has been shown that second and third class matter does not pay its way through, and Congress has been urged to increase the rates of postage thereon. The question has been considered time and again by appropriate committees, and discussed by both branches of Congress, and the results have shown that it was not expected the Department should be self-sustaining, but the deficiences in the revenues should be met by appropriations from the General Treasury. The amount of matter sent through the mails free is very large, adding greatly to our expenditures—and giving us no revenue. The franking privilege has been restored to members and chief officers of the Government, so as to allow them to send free almost everything which they were ever allowed to transmit through the mails free, except letters. Tons on tons of books, documents, seeds, shrubs and the like, are placed in our mails free of charge. Now I—most respectfully, but earnestly, suggest that it would be a better policy to reduce the deficiences of the Department by curtailing or abolishing the list of free matter, and by increasing the rates of postage on merchandise, than by appropriating sums inadequate to an efficient, prompt and fast transmission of the mails."

The Postmaster-General recommends the suitable provision be made by law for the delivery to addressees in the country, free of custom duty, of all newspapers and other articles of printed matter received in the mails from foreign countries, when dispatched in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the International Postal Union.

There is urgent need of greater frequency in deliveries and collections at several of the large cities, and in view of the large excess of postage collected over the cost of the service, one mainly to the carriers' delivery, a wise policy would seem to justify more liberal appropriations for this purpose, and also for an extension of the service to other cities having a population of thirty thousand entitling them to it. The Postmaster-General, repeating his argument, renews also his recommendation of last year, for a material increase in the compensation of carriers.

He again invites attention to the subject of the service rendered by railroad companies in carrying mails between stations and postoffices, and says: "It should either be made an element of the lump compensation to be paid for according to the work done on each route, or railway companies should be relieved from this duty. Attention is again called to the insufficiency of compensation allowed under the law for service on many short routes. During the last session of Congress bills were presented to amend the law regulating compensation railway companies for carrying mails, so as to base rates of pay upon time, rate of space, speed and frequency. It is suggested that the space to be paid for on each car should be limited to a definite amount or certain weight of mails; otherwise the compensation of all railroads, and consequently the expenditure of more than $50,000,000 annually, would be left to the discretion of the Postmaster-General, and he thinks it clear this should not be done.

NEW POSTOFFICE FOR SAN FRANCISCO RECOMMENDED.

"The building used in San Francisco for Postoffice purposes, I found from personal inspection to be entirely inadequate to the necessities of the service. San Francisco is the great commercial city of the Pacific coast; its business and population are constantly increasing, thus adding to the embarrassments inflicted upon the postal service by its present insufficient accommodations. As several years are usually required for the erection of such a building, and the necessity in this case is urgent, I feel constrained to call the attention of Congress to the subject, for such inquiry and action as it may deem proper." The Postmaster-General makes no other recommendation for new postoffice buildings, except in regard to the Washington City office, which occupies a portion of the department building, which is wholly needed for general purposes.

Mr. John Pierson, a Western New Yorker, cultivates nearly 200 acres in garden vegetables and small fruits, all of which he cans.

The value of the entire amount of gold in the world is estimated at nearly $7,000'000,000. If might all b contained in a block seventeen foot high, twenty-eight wide and seventy-six foot long.

Poisons and Antidotes.

The following list gives some of the most common poisons and the remedies most likely to be at hand in case of need. The directions vary but little; when you can get a good strong dose of poison down, you will not object to a case of emetic on account of its age.

Acids.—These cause great heat and sensation of burning from the mouth to the stomach. Remedies, magnesia, soda, pearlash or soap dissolved in water; then use the stomach pump or emetic.

Alkalies.—Best remedy is vinegar.

Ammonia.—Remedy, lemon juice or vinegar.

Alcohol—First cleanse out the stomach by an emetic, then dash cold water on the head and give ammonia (spirits of hartshorn.)

Arsenic.—First evacuate the stomach; then give the white of eggs, lime water, or chalk and water, charcoal and the preparations of iron, particularly hydrate.

Lead, white lead and sugar of lead.—Remedies, alum, cathartic, such as castor oil and epson salts particularly.

Charcoal.—In poisons by carbonic acid gas, remove the patient to open air, dash cold water on the head and body, and stimulate nostrils and lungs by hartshorn, at same time rub the chest briskly.

Corrosive sublimate.—Give white of eggs freshly mixed with water, or give wheat flour and water, or soap and water freely.

Creosote.—White of eggs and the emetics.

Belladonna (night heshane.)—Give emetics and then plenty of water or vinegar, or lemonade.

Snake bites, etc.—Apply immediately strong hartshorn, and take it internally; also give sweet oil and stimulants freely; apply a ligature just above the part bitten, and then apply a cupping glass.

Mushrooms when poisonous.—Give emetics and then plenty of vinegar and water, with doses of olive oil hourly.

Nitrate of silver (lunar caustic.)—Give a strong solution of common salt, and then emetics.

Tartar emetic.—Give large doses of tea made of galls, Peruvian bark, or white oak bark.

Verdigris.—Plenty of white of egg and water.

White vitriol.—Give the patient plenty of milk and emetics.

Opium.—First give a strong emetic of mustard and water, then strong coffee and cold drinks, dash cold water on the head.

Nux vomica.—First emetics then brandy.

Prussic acid.—When there is time, administer chlorine in the shape of soda or lime. Then brandy and water, hartshorn and turpentine are also useful.

How To Save.—First, cover with cloths and papers all articles, such as books, fancy work, upholstery, and some of the pictures. Open doors and windows; use a full, soft broom, moving tables, stands and sewing machine; in many places one a whisk broom is kept for the purpose, where a larger could not be used with effect. Have the dustpan at hand, and every little way take up the dirt. This saves the carpet and you from less dust. Remove the cloths carefully and do the dusting, and you will be surprised how light a job it is. Now when everything is in order, keep it so. This is the key. Let every member of the family observe it. "A place for everything, and everything in its place," if lived up to by each, will make housework a pleasure instead of an irksome task. For days it will be necessary to brush up a little here and there—a mere nothing.

CLIPPINGS.

The fortune of the ex-Empress Eugenie has been over-estimated. The will of Louis Napoleon, made in 1866, with codicils left with the notary, Mocquard, and opened January 12, 1873, three days after the death of the testator, gave his wife $25,000, to be raised from the Marquisate property near Bologna, Italy; $500,000 worth of diamonds; houses in the Rue de l'Elysee, valued at $400,000, and $16,000 in French Government bonds of the issue of 1872; total about $1,041,000 on which the interest at five per cent. would be $50,050. The Emperor left his son dependent upon his mother, and the only property he can claim in his own right is $6,000 bequeathed by the Princess Bacciochi, and a few other sums of very small value, not reaching together probably to more than $6,000.

The Buddhist priesthood find the spread of European science in Japan very prejudicial to their influence and interests.

One half of the world don't know how the other half live—and it is none of their business.—*Yonkers Gazette.* If this law were enforced one-half the world would be out of business.

The *Hebrew* of this city points with just pride to the liberal subscriptions and contributions made by the Israelites on this coast to relieve the yellow fever sufferers at the South, amounting to thousands of dollars, outside of their liberal contributions to the citizens' general relief fund. Last week a Jewish club "The Amateurs," sent $350 to the relief fund and the B. B. lodges sent $600 to Nashville. The Jews in other cities, it is said, have been equally generous.

A representative of the San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* while at Sacramento gathered the following estimates of the present raisin crop in this State: If the weather keeps clear a few weeks longer the raisin crop will be the largest ever raised in the State. Dietz & Co., of Sacramento, give 100,000 boxes as the probable quantity, but more conservative estimates by M. T. Brewer & Co., of the same city, agree on 70,000 boxes, of which 20,000 boxes will be A No. 1 and about 30,000 fair quality. Blowers will make 4,500 boxes and Briggs about 10,000 boxes A No. 1. It will soon become unprofitable to import any but the very best Malaga raisins for this market. This is the end to be aimed at until even the "very best Malaga" will be of no account here.

The Richmond colored preacher who holds that "the sun do move" is making a model to illustrate his theory of astronomy.

The electric light is beginning to establish itself in this country. An electric apparatus giving four currents, each running a lamp of 3000 candle power, has been constructed and exhibited in Cleveland, and will illuminate a large carpet mill in Philadelphia. The light is soft and pleasing to the eyes, uniform, steady and free from flickering. The estimates made in the different places where the electric light is employed, of its relative expense as compared with gas, are very varying; in one instance it is placed as low as one to twenty-seven. There is little doubt that for large buildings required to be brilliantly lighted, for railway stations, tunnels, bridges, etc., the cost is considerably less than that of gas. The problem now is to make it available in economical and inexpensive form for general illuminating purposes in small rooms.

The Santa Barbara *Press* says: "The business of shipping pampas plumes to the east is becoming quite a feature in this section. Their beauty delights our eastern friends, and a ready market is found for them there. They are used in a variety of ways for ornamentation. It is stated that Mr. Joseph Sexton, of this city, sold 40,000 plumes this year in San Francisco and eastern cities, principally Chicago; and that he realized the snug sum of $4,000 for his novel venture."

Out of 130 grand prizes, 2,470 gold medals, 6,400 silver medals, 10,000 bronze medals, and 10,000 honorable mentions awarded at the Paris Exposition, England takes 20 grand prizes, 231 gold, 341 silver, 459 bronze medals, and 518 honorable mentions; while her colonies carry off three grand prizes, 59 gold, 199 silver, 286 bronze medals, and 318 honorable mentions. England also takes 21 and her colonies 19 diplomas of honor. The United States carry off grand prizes 10; diplomas of honor, 37; gold medals, 135; silver medals, 220; bronze medals, 220 and honorable mentions, 156.

ADVERTISE

"My trade is dull!" the merchant cries—
'Tis true, no doubt, but advertise!
Those who'd succeed should not despise
The light and timely aid advertising.
If you have notions, goods, supplies
Of any kind, why advertise!
The man the customer desires
I he who will not advertise!
But those who live by enterprise
Are those who freely advertise.
The men, indeed, deserve to rise
Who push their trade and advertise.
But who laments when that one dies
Who wouldn't push or advertise?
Some time, O merchant, set in fires,
Build up your business—advertise!
Whatever mortal sells or buys,
I sure is most to advertise.
It matters not its kind or size—
The "ad" is need—to advertise.
It may be truth, it may be lies—
It matters not—but advertise!

A skeptic who was badgering a simple-minded old man about the miracle and Balaam's ass, finally said: "How is it possible for an ass to talk like a man?" "Well," replied the honest old believer, with meaning emphasis, "I don't see why it ain't as easy for an ass to talk like a man as it is for a man to talk like an ass."

The Election in Concordia.

[From the S. O. Times, 13th inst.]

The Sheriff of Concordia parish reached the Secretary of State's office with the tally sheets on Tuesday morning, but failed to bring with him the consolidated statement of votes, and was requested by Mr. Arroyo, the assistant secretary, to at once telegraph to his deputy to have the document orwarded.

This officer reports that on election day a body of armed and mounted white men rode up to Frogmoor poll and discharged their guns at the crowd standing in the neighborhood, which caused them to run away. They then took the two ballot boxes and burned them. The ballots of the precinct were polled in a cigar box. He further states that at Claymount poll, while the vote being transported to the voting place, they were captured, carried away, and have not since been heard of. At this poll also the vote was cast in a cigar box.

Later in the afternoon Sheriff Young had an interview with Gov Nicholls relative to the condition of things in Concordia parish. He stated to a *Times* reporter that he had information that forty colored men in all were killed just anterior to the election.

When the reporter asked him if he saw the killing he replied in the negative, and when asked how he obtained information of the circumstance he replied that the coroner and field inquests upon the bodies of seven colored men who were found in the ditches.

The coroner had informed him of having found the bodies, but the speaker did not see them.

During the afternoon two gentlemen from Tensas parish had a long interview with the Governor, and it is thought that their conversation related to the election in in that parish, but its nature was not disclosed.

Political Assassinations in Virginia.

VI. ginia Correspondence of the peoples' Advocate
Washington, Nov. 16, 1878

The cruelties dealt out to the Nigro far South since reconstruction, and of which Virginia has hitherto known nothing, seems through the interposition of some kind of a spirit at last to have reached us. For nearly two months assassinations, whippings, shooting and killing of Negroes has been the order of the night and day. In the Fourth District, two were killed. Trotter was called out of a republican meeting and shot dead with ceremony and the perpetrator justified in doing it, by a jury of his peers. In Princess Anne, because the Negroes murmured at not having their votes counted for the Republican Candidate, the polls were closed and they were ordered to leave, and while doing so were fired upon; many were shot and two killed. The wounded were arrested and are now in jail awaiting trial for inciting riot, and will doubtless go to the penitentiary with the white fellow Cook, who murdered that good, pious old Negro Cornick, a short time ago, for which he is to serve one year.

With thousands of their copatriots stricken by the Almighty God's fiat in less than sixty days, yet they dare Him and His judgments to visit them.

The Negro's salvation depends upon his migration, and the sooner he does this to some healthier clime, the better. Let him go where labor and manhood are respected and life valued as something worth possessing. The Republican party cannot protect the black man at the South, there is no use disguising it any longer, and with a solid South and a solid North, he is between the upper and lower stone. Emigrate!

Rules for Spoiling Children.

1. Begin young by giving him what ever he calls for.

2. Talk freely before the child about his smartness as in comparable.

3. Tell him he is to much for you and you can do nothing with him.

4. Have devided counsels, as between father and mother.

5. Let him learn to regard his father as a creature of unlimited power, capricious and tyrannical; or as a mere whipping machine.

6. Let him learn (from his father's example to despise his mother.

7. Do not know or care who his companions may be.

8. Let him read whatever he likes.

9. Let the child, whether boy or girl, rove the streets in the evening—a good school for both sex.

10. Devote your self to making money, remembering that wealth is a better legacy for your child than principles in the heart and habits in the life; and let him have plenty of money to spend.

11. Be not with him in the hours of recreation.

12. Strain a gnat and swallow a camel; chastise severely for a foible and laugh at a vice.

13. Let him run about from church to church. Eclecticism in religion is the order of the day.

14. Whatever burdens of virtuous requirements you lay on his shoulders, touch not one with one of your fingers. Preach gold and practice irredeemable greenbacks.

The rules are not natried. Many parents have proved them, with substantial uniformity of results. If a faithful observance of them does not spoil your child, you will at least have the comfortable reflection that you have done what you could.

The wife's soliloquy, overheard by the Pacific Appeal:

Time was when much he loved me;
When we walked out at close of day (Pshaw
Two several breezes, and got some ice cream
At Mrs. Brown's, seconded with vermilion.
Well do I remember how, then, as home we walked,
With careful hand he drew my mantel round me;
Lest at he said the evening dews should mar
His little ducky dimple's fragile health;
Although he knew full well that I would
Swing over the front gate till midnight
Without catching cold; or hit a
Barrel of flour over a five-rail fence.
Yes, then his eye looked kindly on me
When my heart was sad! How tenderly
He wiped my tearful eyes when we learned
That no circus was coming our way
That summer! How blest my evenings, too,
When winter blasts were howling round
My father's dwelling!
Oh, it was sweet, the daily task performed,
On the sofa, near the cheerful fire to sit
With him I loved, and eat confectionery
And peanuts!

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 16. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878. WHOLE NO.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, Nov. 30, 1878.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Constitutional Convention adjourned over from Monday last till Monday, Dec. 2d. The three preceding weeks of the Convention was occupied, by tedious debates and the adoption of

section abridging the freedom of the press, and considering the sections which have for their objects giving the Constitution control over the railroads in the State instead of vesting such legislative powers in the Legislature. The Constitution of the United States, which should be taken as a model as a precedent, arrogates to itself comparatively no assumption whatever in all its important articles or sections. It says: "Congress shall have power to appropriate legislation, etc."—It is to be hoped that our State Constitutional Convention will not supersede by assumption the convention which framed the National Constitution of 1778. That body of eminent men did not attempt to legislate, or fix forfitures, penalties or fines, but merely framed their instrument and gave Congress all legislative control. So should our State Convention see to it that not themselves but the Legislature is the proper body to legislate and adopt or enact such reasonable laws as may not have for their object the abridgment of the press or crippling the Congressionals franchies of roads.

The funeral of Joseph Jaques, a deceased member of Olive Branch Lodge, F. and A. Masons, was well attended last Sunday. J. E. Francis, the W. M. and W. J. Simmons conducted the ceremonies and responses with much credit.

Denis Kearney, President of the Workingmen's party, arrived Tuesday evening last, amidst the hutzas of a large crowd of his party adherents. He was musically torchlighted to the sand lots, where he made a short speech. At the conclusion of his remarks he announced that he would, on Sunday next, be at his post on the sand lot, to give his experience during his absence East. No doubt his "reiterations" will be novel and interesting.

Rev. Mr. James, recently of the Baptist Church, has joined the A. M. E Church at Oakland, and is to be installed its Pastor.

E. C. Fallows has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the C. R. R., vice John Corning, deceased.

Thanksgiving Day passed of pleasantly by all classes in this city. The weather was fine and embracing, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Emily Hight and daughter of Portland, Oregon, have been in this city several days on a visit to old California friends, and have been tendered ovations by Mrs. "June" Appo, Mrs. Harriet Tillghman and others. They will leave about December 3d for Portland.

The Waiters' Ball.

The first grand ball of the Waiters' Beneficial Association, No. 1, of San Francisco, took place at Huddy's Hall, Market street, above Fifth, on Thursday, Thanksgiving night. It was a very fine affair, and although not overcrowded, was well attended. Among those present were: Mrs. Thomas Dustin, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. David Dunn, Mrs. Sarah Harris, of Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Drayton, Mr. and Mrs. Burke Mr. and Mrs. Soarese, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Kate Lovett, Miss Mamie Buck, Mrs. Bella Cravan, Mrs. Sarah Sparrow, Mrs. Charles Lewis, Miss Martha Wilson, Mrs. Robert Chandler, Mrs. Robert Chandler, Mrs. Elisha Reeves, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Delia Williams, Miss Hattie Skanks, Mrs. Carrie Jacobs-Franklin, Miss Martha D. Howard, of Oakland, Miss Clara Duff, Miss Isabella Queen, Miss Martha White, Miss Henrietta Corington, Miss Olivia Augustan, recently from Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Albergn, Mrs. T. Ward, Miss Lucy Johnson, Mrs. P. J. Vickers, Miss Cordelia Seymour, Miss Lydia Burke, Miss Logan, Miss C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. R. C. Wilson, Miss Elina Lee, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. T. Cooper, Miss Bell. Among the gentlemen were: W. Osborn, W. Cartwright, R. Walker, W. Tally, M. Turner, J. Watts, "Jud" Taylor, Adger, Ritchie, W. Alexander, Cristopher John Tull, Israel Wilson, J. Riker, W. N. Sanderson, Mr. Lewis, Joseph Smith, Harry Williams, J. L. Mahoney, Lewis Brown, W. C. Hawkins, H. M. Collins, and a large number of others, including nearly all the members of the Association.

During the evening several of guests of the Palace Hotel (at which the Association are employees), among whom was Miss Alice Oates, honored the occasion a few moments as spectators, and as a matter of curiosity, to take a view of this high-toned colored dress ball, and seemed highly pleased.

Altogether, the ball was a very creditable affair, and was a financial success for the benefit of the Association, and was kept up till next morning. All the ladies were very tastefully dressed, and when on the flour in the lancers presented a magnificent scene.

The Committee of Arrangements deserve great credit. Their names are as follows: Chas. A. Jamison, Archie. B. Turner, Chas. A. Patterson, Julius B. Purse, Jas. A. Drayton, Wm. D. Carmack, John A. Watts.

Deaths.

ANDERSON—In Oakland, November 25, Arsiena Furnell Anderson, daughter of Z.J. and Ann Furnell, aged 25 years.

Aralena Furnell Anderson was born in the city of Philadelphia, educated at the Philadelphia High School in early age. She manifested a musical talent, and having a good voice, she attracted the attention of an eminent English lady by whom she was taught vocalization. She sang at Sansom street and Concert Halls, Philadelphia, to crowded houses. Subsequently she made a tour of Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States, and came to this State, giving concerts in teis city, San Jose, Petaluma and Oakland. She tendered her services at the complimentary benefit given to the PACIFIC APPEAL in 1870, at the Metropolitan Theater. She was a very intelligent lady, highly accomplished and esteemed. The Furnell family have the condolence of a large number of friends in this State as also in Pennsylvania, for their great loss.

The funeral services took place at the S. Johns Episcopal Church, corner of Eighth and Grove Sts., Oakland, on Wednesday last. The impressive service was performed by the Rector, assisted by Rev. P. W. Cassey, of Christ Church Mission, of San Francisco, amidst a large concourse of weeping relatives and friends.

Oaklandd Correspondence.

Oaklane, Cal , Nov. 28.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

he first of January, 1879, is fast approaching, and with it brings the anniversary of one of the greatest events of our American nation—the emancipation of four millions of people. It is a day that ought to be kept in sacred remembrance by the colored citizens of the United States of Aer - ica, not by austentatious parade through the streets, as the colored citizens of Oakland contemplate doing. I am opposed to it, and some of the most influential portion of our people are also opposed to it. It is throwing money away, that we, as people, have so little of, and of what we have we ill can afford to spare for a public display to satisfy the ambition of a few of our so-called leading citizens. But sir, as the first of January, the commencing of the new year, was so appropriate a time, appointed by that great and noble President, Abraham Lincoln, who with but one stroke of his pen did set at liberty four millions of our people, on the first of the year to commence life.

R. WILKINSON.

Grand Opening of the 55th Store in the United States.

NICOLL, the TAILOR, (branch of New York) 727 Market Street, 160 Third St., 18 Kearny St., 505 Montgomery St., and 823 Broadway, Oakland. The quickest, best and cheapest Tailor in the world.

To Order.—Pants from $4, Suits from $15, Overcoats from $15, Dress Coats from $20, Black Doeskin Pants from $7. White Vests from $3, Fancy Vests from $6.*

Antisell Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.



PIANOS

Parties in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, offer to sell a

Cheap Piano!

(Worth $900)

For $200

Those instruments cost them $135

We will furnish the same kind of Piano, for same price, with Railroad Freight added, and will further state that

NO DEALERS IN PIANOS IN THE WORLD CAN UNDERSELL US.

If people want a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO, that has no superior, at a fair price, let them get a Price List of our

CELEBRATED

ANTISELL PIANOS,

GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS!

Our terms are only $10 Monthly Installments, or to Rent until the rent pays for the Instrument.

BEATS THE WORLD.

T. M. Antisell & Co.

MARKET ST.

SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A RARE CHANCE.

A Furnished Lodging House TO RENT

The furnished lodging house situated at 717 Howard Street, with bath room for hot and cold water attached. The sleeping rooms are large, pleasant and airy. The furniture will be disposed of and possession given on the most reasonable terms. The present proprietor is dasirous of going East, the only reason why he will dispose of this valuable, finely located place. For further particulars call at 22 Montgomery Street any time between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or address

J. A. DRAYTON,
Howard St., S. F.

J. CURTISS,

Collector and House Broker.

Residence, 1006 Pacific St.

Near Mason.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies' gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Nickerson & Son, fashionable hatters, have opened their new store at 219 Dupont street. The latest styles of hats, caps, etc., always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' 8 inch a Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $6 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 327 and 329 Bush Street.

H. C. UHR. J. KERR.

REID & KERR,

(Formerly H. C. REID)

Pattern and Model Makers,

32 FREMONT STREET,

NEAR MARKET. TOP FLOOR.

Patent Rights obtained in Washington. Drawings and Specifications prepared. Working Models made. Experimental Work done for the trade. All work executed in the best manner, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of castings furnished. Reference given when desired. Quiet Place for Inventors.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 323 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand

Orders from country will receive prompt attention.

6x30

DAVID CRAIG. A. P. BEATON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

R. N. LOCKE, SAT. GUN & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Cor. 817 Monigy and Howard, 816

SAN FRANCISCO

JOHN CUDDY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

Court Block, Room 26.

Residence—536 Clay Street and 641 Merchant Street, San Francisco.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

Baker & Hamilton,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

NAILS, WIRE and ROPE.

AGENTS FOR

BAIN FARM WAGONS,

AMES ENGINES,

GEM SOWERS,

GORHAM SEEDERS,

STAR MOLINE PLOWS,

EUREKA AND

SWEEPSTAKE GANGS,

&c., &c., &c.

13 and 19 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Nickerson & Son

having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store,

219 DUPONT STREET,

between Sutter and Post.

San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

Land! Bounty! Pensions! Patents!

Do you want to Buy, Sell or Exchange Lands or other Property in any part of the U. S. or Canadas? Are you a Soldier or a Sailor in want of a Patent? Why not OBTAIN MORE BOUNTY or PENSION? Do you want to Locate Government or State Lands without settlement? Why not? When I have the well-known APPROVED SOLDIER ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS, under seal of the General Land Office, and that can be located without settlement, upon any Government $1.25 or $2.50 lands, subject to homestead. The Sioux Half Breed Scrip, upon unsurveyed lands.

Land Warrants and Scrip of all Kinds for Cash, or part on time. Good title given or no sale. Have you any lands with an imperfect title to sell, or choice vacant lands you know of which could be located to advantage; or claims not lawfully held, which we could contest. Let me hear from you in full, and I will do my best to inform you what is to your advantage.

I will send you a circular explaining all, and a copy of the new Pension Law. Address (plainly)

D. H. TALBOT,

(General Land, Scrip and Warrant Broker.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Sept. 4, 1878.

The Abbott Asphalt Pavements.

Report of Mayor and Members of City Council Visiting Columbus, Ohio.

The GAZETTE is permitted this morning to present the following important and interesting paper to its city readers:

The delegation, consisting of the Mayor, City Engineer, and seven members of the City Council of Davenport, viz: Aldermen I. H. Sears, Thos. Scott, Otto King, M. L. MAHER, A. Burdick, O. B. McNeil and M Kunkel, who accompanied by Mr. Edward Russell, editor of the GAZETTE, visited Columbus, Ohio, August 21-23, 1878, on the invitation of Mr. N. B. Abbott, of the Columbus Pavement Company, having assembled in the Council Chambers on the evening of Sept. 2, 1878, and chosen Mayor J. W. Thompson, Chairman, and Edward Russell, Secretary, have united in the following

REPORT:

Said delegation, on arrival at Columbus made a thorough examination of the streets of that city, upon which are laid the Abbott Asphalt Pavement, investigated the process of manufacture of such pavement, and made careful inquiry of reliable citizens conversant with the nature and use of said pavement, and, as a result, become convinced of the accuracy of the published facts.

Other streets upon which is laid the "ABBOTT ASPHALT-PAVEMENT" were inspected by us; particularly a line of three and a half miles upon a single street. All of these we find to be in excellent order—smooth, solid, noiseless in use, easily kept clean, and the favorite traveled ways of the citizens generally.

To sum up, we regard the "ABBOTT AS PHALT PAVEMENT" as constituting altogether the best roadway we have ever seen and such as would be regarded by us as the most desirable to be laid in any city, conditioned only on its durability throughout a term of years, and ability to pay therefor without incurring a debt.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Mayor.

THOMAS MURRAY, City Engineer.

J. H. SEARS,
THOS. SCOTT,
OTTO KING,
M. L. MAHER,
A. BURDICK,
O. B. MCNEIL,
M. KUNKEL, } Aldermen.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
Secretary of Delegation

HUGHES & DUDGEON

Sole Agents for California,

204 MONTGOMERY STREET

Their spacious works are at the corner of Fourth and Brannan streets.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts. *

Fitzgerald & O'Connor,

THE

Undertakers

HAVE REMOVED TO

1034 Market Street,

Near N. Korner Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the best manner. Embalming a specialty.

CHALMERS BROS., importers of and dealers in foreign and domestic dry-goods, carpets, oil cloths, etc., 178 El Dorado Street, Stockton.

E. W. SHORTRIDGE AND MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

ENOX BLOCK SAN JOSE, CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

A. ANDREWS

DIAMOND PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

Rose House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only.

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these rank our new Stem Winding Watch, named "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get, yet it has been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for time, and have a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are covered with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal one-eighth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch.

It is fitted especially for railrhad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and being a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is [entirely new and] novel. You can rely on it for time. You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving what you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞ Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long open guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid by express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 60 cents to registaer it, and thus insure its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for Catalogue.

THE INVENTORS AGENCY, 119 E. Washington St., Chicago Ill.

FITS EPILEPSY,

—OR—

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Unfailing Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial Set. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician that has made this disease a study, and as to our knowledge he succeeds in every case, we will guarantee by the mural these Powders, or will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All mail inclosed give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative power.

Price $2 large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of P. O. or, or by express, C. O. D. As desired.

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No 1 Fulton Street, Rochester, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco.

Thomas Murray, President. Jas. G. Eastman, Secretary.

Has a reputation for thoroughness and practical character unsurpassed by any institution of learning on the Pacific Coast. Its graduates are in demand. Its Penmanship Department is unrivaled. Its Telegraphic Department is complete. Its Actual Business Department is a perfect counterpart of the business of life. Its Night Sessions are crowded with young men who are preparing themselves for business. Its Circulars are sent free to any address. Its Rooms are visited daily by strangers from all parts of the world. Its Graduates are found in every State and Territory of the Union. Its Reputation is established. Its Prospects are unlimited. Its Management is unsurpassed. Its Rates are reasonable. Its Time is short. Its Course is complete. Its Diploma is worth having. Its Graduates are successful. Its Boarding Department is unsurpassed. Its Rooms are elegant. Its Patronage is unsolicited. Its Students are from the best families. Its Morals are unquestioned. Its Influence is elevating. Its Students are refined. Its Boarders are contented. Its Boarders are happy. Its Boarders are healthy. Its Boarders are prosperous. Its Boarders are wealthy. Its Boarders are wise. Its Boarders are good. Its Boarders are pious. Its Boarders are saved. Its Boarders are in Heaven.

PACIFIC COAST

Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

Eureka, Arcata and Hoopton, Humboldt Bay, Steamers leave

SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little River and Mendocino,

Steamer Montebey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrives at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Sunday, June 16, 1878.

Passenger Train will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Mail for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

10.40 A. M. Passes the same Cross R. R. connects with the Train for Agnew and Santa Cruz. At Gilroy the M. & C. C. R. R. connects with this train for Hollister.

3.30 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Stages connection made with this train at Redwood for Pacific Congress Springs.

Sunday excepted; for all other points, and return, sold on Saturday and Sunday morning, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Mission Street, at 8.00 P. M. daily, and landing them in connection at GOSHEN for Bowers, Moran, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and Yuma.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts

AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC.	BELGIC.
Satury., ~ay 18,	Tues., June 18,	Thurs. July 25,
Fri'y, Aug. 16,	Thur. Sep. 17,	Wed. Oct. 16,
Sat'y, Nov. 16,	Tues., Dec. 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

DAVID D. COLTON, President.

PACIFIC MAIL

Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1878,

From Wharf corner of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon,

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG.

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAI.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

October 29, November 16, December 23.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR

VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

A LIVE TEACHER

WRITES:

"THE SONG HERALD is a Grand Book; have already ordered 315 copies."

FOR SINGING CLASSES AND CONVENTIONS.

There never was published a book so well adapted to the wants of singers. Better musical instructions and beautiful music, so complete in all its departments.

"THE SONG HERALD."

New Edition Ready. 192 Pages Price 75 Cents; $7.50 a dozen

ARE YOU ONE OF THE 90 AND 9?

This is the title of a new sacred song that is being widely popular. It has a thrilling effect when well sung. Price 35 cents.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.

THE INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF MUSIC.

The most choice, beginning with October number, will enter upon the proceeding in every particular. Send stamp for full par ticulars for the new year, and proof that the Visitor "does actually give over $50 for $1 00?" Address,

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,

Six Finest 50 Cent Musical Journals in the World.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

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6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

☞ Stages connection made with this train at Redwood for Pacific Congress Springs.

☞ SUNDAY EXTRA TRAIN will leave for San Jose at 8.30 A. M. Returning will leave San Jose at 4.30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO MONTEREY—Good from Saturday until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

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N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

Or other place prepared for the dead.

BODIES EMBALMED,

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Bowden's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S

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COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf, Pier No. 2). Connecting with Train for Napa (Napa Soda Springs), Calistoga (Hot Springs), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davisville (Steamer connected) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woods, if for Williams.

Arrives San Francisco at 2.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) stopping at San Leandro, Hayward's, Haywards, Decoto, Washington, Centerville, Newark, New Dumbarton, Alameda, Encinal, Webster-st. Oakland, Seventh-st. Oakland, Fruitvale, Melrose, Golden Gate, Clinton, Brooklyn, Fourteenth-st. Oakland, Twenty-second-st. Oakland, Seminary Park, Fruitvale, Brooklyn, Clinton, Golden Gate, Melrose, Fruitvale, Seventh-st. Oakland, Webster-st. Oakland, Encinal, Alameda, Newark, New Dumbarton, Centerville, Washington, Decoto, Haywards, Hayward's, San Leandro, Oakland Pier, and Oakland Wharf.

Arrives San Francisco at 9.30 A. M.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. for Antioch, Martinez, Benicia, Suisun, Fairfield, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville, Colusa and Orland. Connects at Vallejo with Train arriving at 10.40 A. M.

Arrives San Francisco 5.15 P. M.

8.00 A. M. Sundays—Excursion to Sonoma, Glen Ellen and Santa Rosa.

Arrives San Francisco 6.30 P. M.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train for Oakland, Alameda, Encinal, Webster-st. Oakland, Seventh-st. Oakland, Fruitvale, Melrose, Golden Gate, Clinton, Brooklyn, Fourteenth-st. Oakland, Twenty-second-st. Oakland, Seminary Park, Fruitvale, Brooklyn, Clinton, Golden Gate, Melrose, Fruitvale, Seventh-st. Oakland, Webster-st. Oakland, Encinal, Alameda, Newark, New Dumbarton, Centerville, Washington, Decoto, Haywards, Hayward's, San Leandro, Oakland Pier, and Oakland Wharf.

Arrives San Francisco at 11.30 A. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Sac. Jos. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) and Niles Canon Passenger Train (via Niles) for Livermore, Stockton, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Hanford, Goshen, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Los Nietos, Spadra, Colton, Colorado River and Yuma.

Arrives San Francisco 9.30 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily—To Shell Mound, Emeryville, Shellmound Park, Stockton, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Hanford, Goshen, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Los Nietos, Spadra, Colton, Colorado River and Yuma.

Arrives San Francisco 9.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Livermore, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen, Hanford, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Los Nietos, Spadra, Colton, Colorado River and Yuma.

Arrives San Francisco 12.25 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays—Excursion to Niles and Way Stations.

Arrives San Francisco 11.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays—Excursion to Knight's Landing and Intermediate Stations.

Arrives San Francisco 11.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays—Excursion to Woodland and Intermediate Stations.

Arrives San Francisco 11.30 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Passenger Train for Martinez, Benicia, Suisun, Fairfield, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville, connecting at Port Costa with Train for Livermore, arriving at Livermore at 11.30 A. M. Leave Livermore at 4.00 P. M. arriving in San Francisco at 11.30 A. M.

Arrives San Francisco 6.40 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles and Intermediate Stations.

Arrives San Francisco 9.30 A. M.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

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7.00	1.30	8.00	6.00	2.00	8.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	11.30	1.00	2.30	4.00	5.30	7.00	8.00	10.00
8.00	2.30	9.00	7.00	3.00	9.00	6.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	12.30	2.00	3.30	5.00	6.30	8.00	9.00	11.00
9.00	3.30	10.00	8.00	4.00	10.00	7.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	1.30	3.00	4.30	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.00	12.00
10.00	4.30	11.00	9.00	5.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	2.30	4.00	5.30	7.00	8.30	10.00

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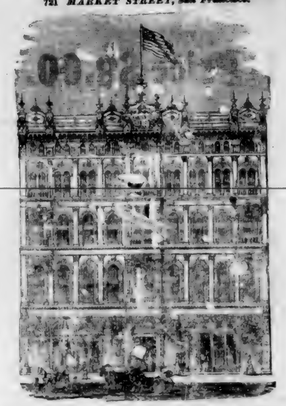
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 17. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878. WHOLE NO.

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From our Regular Correspondent.

CALISTOGA, Cal., Dec. 2, '78.

Editor Pacific Appeal: Ralph Waldo Emerson says: All our political disasters grow as logically out of our attemps in the past to do without justice, as the sinking of some part of your house comes to defect in the foundation. One thing is plain; a certain personal virtue is essential to freedom, and it begins to be doubtful whether our corruption in this country has not gone a little over the mark of safety, so that when canvassed we shall be found to be made up of a majority of reckless self-seekers. The devine knowledge has ebbed out of us and we do not know enough to be free." He futher says, of the earth and its forces: They are delivered into our hands but on two conditions not for property but for use; use according to the noble nature of the gift and not for toys, not for self indulgence. Things work to their ends not to yours, and will certainly defeat any adventurer who fights against this ordination."

Labor is crushed to earth and held in ignoble subjection by the wealth it produces. Day after day the wages of the Laborer are reduced. Every reduction of wages is a blow against the welfare of society. The people must be awakened to a sense of their great wrongs, they must think, and emancipate themselves from the thraldom of the present capitalistic social system. Mr. Richard O'Gorman an able defender of human rights, and a friend of the workingman related at a public meeting the following story; He said: "You all know the story that has often been told at public meetings of the sign that was over a great Hotel in London. There were three men, one standing on the shoulders of the other. On the top stood the King, the crown on his head, the purple on his shoulder, the scepter in his hand and beneath was the legend "I govern all," below him stood the soldier and from his lips came the words, "I fight for all," below him came the parson robed in black and his hands meekly folded, and he said "I pray for all." Below them all stood the brawny worker with his apron on, the mallet in his hand. Upon his shoulders stood the three superincumbents and from his lips came this legend "I pay for all." This story practically illustrates the fact that the working people are compelled to pay tribute for the support of arristocrats and thieves. A change must be made. Liberty and corruption can not dwell together.

[To be continued.]

Death of Ex-Governor Vaughn.

After a brief illness Hon. Vernon H. Vaughn, of San Francisco, died in this city last Monday at the International Hotel. The deceased recently held the position of clerk to the Committee on Corporations other than Municipal, of the Constitutional Convention. He was a native of Alabama and well known throughout this State and the entire coast. In July, 1870, he was appointed Secretary of Utah Territory by ex-President Grant, and in November of the same year was promoted to Governor of that Territory. He leaves a family who arrived in this city at noon to-day to make arrangements for the funeral. As he was a member of Yerba Buena Lodge of Odd Fellows, in San Francisco, his remains have been taken in charge by the Relief Committee of that Order in this city.

The Colored Vote and the Democratic Party.

From the Peoples' Advocate: Washington, Nov. 2d, 1878.

We have always striven to be conservative in all things. We never believed in radicalism. A radical in politics, science or religion is liable to do more harm than good. It was the radical Republican that destroyed the party in the South and in many of the Northern states in 74, and it was the radical Democrat that gave back the Northern states to the Republicans in '78. Members of either party do great injury to the cause to which they are devoted when they become radical.

If the Republican party had been less conservative after the war, it might have remained in power for a century. After all its grand triumphs—after it had prosecuted successfully the greatest civil war the world had ever seen—after it had liberated four million slaves—after it had restored the Union and founded it upon a rock that could never again be shaken—if after all those grand achievements it had been less radical, no man could tell the limit of its predominance.

On the other hand, if the Democratic party had been less elated with its victory in '74, and less radical in its actions subsequently it might have succeeded in electing Mr. Tilden in 1876. All political history teaches that extreme measures are of short duration.

In our judgment if Grant in 1873 had adobted the conciliation policy—a policy that would have driven the carpet-baggers from the South—to day a majority of the Southern states would be solidly Republican. Talk about Southern outrages! How could any people under God's sun remain quiet when hordes of white men from the North—men who could not make a decent living at their own homes—were using our people to plunder the impoverished South.

Even when the hands of midnight assassins struck down men and women of our race, "The carpet-bagger did it." Why, North Carolina, immediately after the war was a Republican state by a white majority! The manner in which the carpet-bagger used our race, so disgusted the native element that it left our ranks.

In speaking of carpet-baggers, we have no reference to colored men. A colored man cannot be a carpet-bagger in any part of the country; he can rightfully claim citizenship in any part of it, for his race helped (without compensation) to make the whole of it what it is to day. Neither do we refer to those Northern whites who went South after the war to make that section their permanent homes. We do not refer to those political gamblers who went thither to use our race as a tool and an instrument for their pecuniary advancement. We say pecuniary, because they cared not for any other kind of advancement. This statement is illustrated in the fact that not a single carpet-bagger in the South has ever demonstrated the slightest ability in Congress.

We speak thus because we feel that all our troubles have come from this source up to 1876.

But how are we to account for the outrages committed at the last election? The carpet-bagger, the eye-sore to the Southerner, had departed. He left as soon as he ascertained that his opportunities for plunder were gone forever.

His occupation being gone he left also. It is possible that we have been deceived by the Southern people? If the reports are true, it is a fact that thousands of our race have been made vote the Democratic ticket, then we must come to the conclusion that our sufferage is a fraud unless we have a "strong government" to support in its exercise.

The South could not have done a worse thing for itself than it did when it forced our people to vote as it dictated. This action will be the means of making a "solid North," and what will the "solid South" amount to then? Again as in '60, the Southern Democrat has been deceived by his Northern ally. It is time for the South to learn that the good sense of the intelligent people of the North and West will not tolerate the disfranchisement of a people because of their color.

The four million colored people in the South, gave to that section thirty-five electorial votes, and it is unreasonable to expect the other sections to quietly permit these thirty-five votes to be cast when the population by which the votes are represented, is practically disfranchised.

That many colored men willingly voted the Democratic ticket, we will not deny, but that a sufficient number voted such ticket to defeat all the Republicans nominees for Congress we are not yet credulous enough to believe. The South must explain satisfactorily the result of last election, or it may have reason to deplore it. If it is not explained to the satisfaction of the whole country, then Grant will be our next President.

The survey for a railroad from the Virginia and Truckee track to the Sierra Nevada Mine has been completed.

There are two things well bred people always do at the table, pass the bread and a bad hand.

Seeing the Orator.

Two American girls not long ago determined to ascend to the crater of Vesuvius, and, according to the statement of an Englishman who wrote immediately a full account of the matter to the London *Times*, narrowly escaped—not falling in and finding "there was nothing in it"—but being swindled.

They were informed at the hotel, and also by a trusty guide, that there was no danger from the condition of the mountain; but the ourpey should be performed at night, as the heat of the day was oppressive. They were advised to to be at the cone by sunrise. A gentleman who was a stranger to them, and, perhaps, less plucky, but who proved good company, agreed to accompany them; and spoke English. The party went to Pompeii in the afternoon, rested from seven till twelve o'clock, and then, at midnight, after a cup of strong coffee, started out on what they supposed must prove to them a delightful excursion. By three A. M., all were at the summit. The wind howled and blew the sulphurous smoke into their lungs and eyes, and the fires only partly lighted up the darkness. Then the ten Italian guides asked the ladies to descend into the outer crater, in order to compel them to pay a fee for an "extra". They declined to go. The courier was appealed to for his influence to induce them to go. He simply asked them if they wished to go, and upon their saying no, told the men so. They became only the more exasperated, and began quarreling with the courier. He remained good natured, but they bantered him, clinched their fists, and then went through a scene which beggars description.

Fancy the night, the place, the persons—two ladies and a stranger, with ten Italians bent on robbing them of money—and these demons before the glare of the volcano fighting the courier himself. The ladies had desired to be carried up the cone on the chairs always in waiting, but were asked forty francs each for that service—nearly five dollars for the three: and that in consequence of the conduct of the men no pleasure whatever was derived at the summit. At eight A. M., they reached Pompeii again, glad to be with civilized people, although drenched to the skin by the rain which began at seven, and which they hurried through on horseback in order to be out of the reach of all the scoundrels who seemed to infest the region of Vesuvius.

One of our citizens reached a first-class San Francisco hotel a few nights ago. "Please give me a pleasant room," said he to the diamond pins which covered the breast of the hotel clerk. "That is an fait. Do you wish a suite?" asked the clerk. Stranger—"or fay—sweet—what do those words signify in English?" Clerk—all right, you may have it all your own way." As the stranger retired he heard something that sounded like "ignoramus," from the clerk.

"Look here, young man," said the stranger, "I may be an ignoramus, for I only speak, read and write seven languages sufficiently to teach them, but I must confess that English suits me first-rate for ordinary hotel talk." Exit clerk.

The Brain and Intelligence.

At the recent Anthropological Congress in Paris Dr. Lebon gave the results of his experimental researches on the variations of volume of the cranium in relation to intelligence. According to observations made on numerous series of crania it is proved that intelligence is in proportion to the volume of the cranium, the best endowed races, and among races the most intelligent individuals having the most voluminous cranium. By comparing these series of crania it is also found that the superior race present a much greater number of voluminous crania than the others.

The same phenomena are presented in proportion to the degree of civilization; the Parisian crania of the twelth century present, for example, a less volume than the crania of modern Parisians; at the same time the difference among individuals becomes more considerable. Dr. Lebon does not believe that height exercises any considerable influence on the volume of the cranium and the weights of the brain Nevertholess, with equal beigst, the woman has a brain less heavy than the man. The author, from a study of seventeen male and seventeen female brains, found between them a difference of 172 grammes to the advantage of the former. It is worthy of remark that among the superior races the cranium of the woman is generally much less than among the inferior races. This is due, Dr Lebon says' to the insignificant part taken by woman in the work of modern society. The comparative study of the ourves of the circumference of the cranium, of that of the head, of the volume and weight of the brain, shows the relations existing between these various values and renders possible the construction of tables which, one of them being known, permit the immediate determination of the others of the series. It is seen, for example, that a hand, the circumference of which is fifty-seven centimetres, corresponds to a cranium, the circumference of which is fifty-two centimeters, and the volume 1550 cubic centimeters. The probable weight of the brain contained in the cranium would be 1350 grammes. There is a constant inequality of development between the two halves of the brain, which in some-times more developed in the right, sometimes on the left, without race or state of intelligence appearing to have any manifest influence on the direction of this inequality of development. The circumference of the cranium, on which depends the volume of the brain, has a close connection with the degree of intelligence. With the measurements of the circumference of the head, taken from more than 1200 living subjects, Dr Lebon has constructed a series of curves which show that from the point of view of their development the heads of modern Parisians, and of the inhabitants of the country, are classed in the following order: 1. Servants' and learned men; 2. the Paris bourgeoisie; 3. the old nobility; 4. Parisian domestic servants; 5 peasants. Dr. Broca, in remarking on Dr. Lebon's paper, said that among the less civilised races the difference between the volume of the crania of men and women is relatively small, while it s great among civilized races, this does not prove the intellectual inferiority of women, but is explained by the necessity for savage women taking part in the struggle for existence under the same conditions as the men.—*London Times.*

A Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago not a pound of coal, not a cubit foot of illuminating gas, had been burnt in the United States. No iron stoves were used, and no contrivance for economizing heat were employed until Franklin invented the iron frame fire-place which still bears his name. All the cooking in the town and country was done by the grid of fire kindled in the brick ovens on the hearth.

Pine knots or fallow candles furnished the light of long Winter nights, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpet.

The water used for household purposes was drawn from deed wells by the creaking 'sweep.'

No form of pump was used in this country, so far as we can learn, until the commencement of of the present century. There was no friction matches in those early days, by the aid of which a fire could be easily kindled; and if the fire "went out" upon the hearth over night, and the tinder was damp, so that the spark could not catch, the alternative remained of wading through the snow a mile or so to borrow a brand of a neighbor. Only one room in any house was warm, unless some of the family were ill; in all the rest the temperature was at zero many nights in th Winter. The men and women of a hundred years ago undressed and went to their beds in a temperature colder than our modern barns and wood-sheds, and they never complained.

A Nest of Tramps.

The Santa Clara *Echo* says: "For months past many of our citizens who indulge in poultry yards have risen up in the morning to be dumbfounded at the wonderful decimation which, under cover of the night, has taken place in their chicken flocks. Where a portion of them have gone to that bourn from whence chickens never return, was unearthed yesterday by Constable Burke. Passing an old house east of Mrs. O'Brien's on Alameda, and belonging to Mr. I. N. Thompson, where some thirty or forty tramps have been making their headquarters for some time past, the constable, see the tramps were taking their matutinal walk wandered in to inspect the surroundings. The culinary department had an oder of spring chicken prevading it. A careful inspection under the beds, and in the out-of-the-way places of the building, revealed scores of chicken heads and tails, and numerous bones picked as carefully as though they had been wrestled with by the hardest working man in the neighborhood. It would be well to make an occasional raid on this roost of tramps and surprise them in one of their feasts on stolen barnyard pheasants.

Moncasi, who attempted to kill the King of Spain, has been granted a new trial.

A Canadian loan of £3,000,000 has been placed on the London market.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, Dec. 7, 1878.

Official Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

National Convention.

A movement has been commenced by leading colored men in several States, to call a National Convention of colored citizens at an early day, or sometime before the Conventional movements are made for the ensuing Presidential election. The object is to unite again if possible, the eight hundred and eighty-six thousand voters as went almost solid for Grant as against Greeley in 1872, and demand Federal protection from the general government against a bull-dozing solid South so that they can cast their ballots free and unmolested in the next Presidential election.

The President's Message.

The Presidents Message delivered to Congress Mondsy last, appeared in the *Bulletin* Monday afternoon, and in all the morning papers Tuesday. From the Message we extract the Presidents views as follows:

"Freedom of Suffrage not yet complete. But a more general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and a more just and generous protection of that freedom by the communities of which they form a part were generally anticipated than the record of the election disclosures. In some of those States which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the elections, the result is mainly due to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection. But in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular Congressional districts outside of those States, the records of the election seem to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overriden, and their participation in the election not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for Congress, for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate, to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meantime it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each in its province, to inquire in to and punish all violations of the laws."

The draw of the new bridge was completed and closed yesterday afternoon, as heretofore, and the first train which crossed over it was the Woodland and Knight's Landing accommodation, at 5 o'clock in the evening. The bridge is now open for all trains to cross but it will probably not be open for wagons and foot passengers until Monday next, as the planking is not yet down. The ferry will continue to run to accommodate travel till the bridge is entirely completed. It is a fine structure and elicits general admiration.

The lightning express from San Francisco came up over the Western Division last night but will now be withdrawn. A force of workmen are now employed in tearing away the old structure, and when that has been removed the pile driver and the working force will go down to Martinez for the purpose of driving the piling and constructing the slips for the new ferry between that place and Benicia.—*(Sacramento Bee.*

The Star newspaper of Los Angeles has suspended as a daily, and will here after issue as a weekly only.

Another Glasgow Failure.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.

The Caledonian Bank has concluded to go into liquidation in consequence of its holding some of the stock of some of the City of Glasgow Bank. The other Scotch banks will take the Caledonian's notes and pay its depositors.

THE NEW BRIDGE.—The draw of the new bridge was swung in to position this afternoon and found to work nicely. The rails were all ready to put in to position and all the force it was possible to work to advantage is employed in laying the track, etc., with a view ondeavoring to get things in readiness for the 9 o'clock train from Vallejo.—*(Sacramento Bee.*

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, and also of the Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, of that city, has recently been elected to Congress by the very flattering majority of nearly 3,000. He has already served his constituency as State Senator, and this renewed enlorsement signifies that his services have been highly satisfactory. His extensive practice in treatment of Chronic Diseases will not, we are informed, be neglected or suffer in the least when the time arrives for him to take his seat in Congress. it being intrusted to his brother and old experienced medical gentleman who has long been associated with the Doctor in the Medical Department of his celebrated World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Besides, as the Forty-six Congress does not convene until December, 1879, Dr. Pierce's patients will not lose his personal attention for some months yet.

RAN AWAY.—James Heyers, son of Robert H. Heyers, of Stockton, ran away from his home on Thanksgiving Day. He was seen in this city, wearing a blue saque coat. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father.

A Singular Mode of Advertising To Escape Paying For It.

Our Churches are made an advertising medium, every Sunday after service of nearly all the secular doings such as Exhibitions etc. Such notices should be refused a reading in the Churches and the parties forced to do their advertising in a legitimate way—through the newspapers.

It is rumored that Bishop W. H. Hillery went East on Thursday on a mission of the A. M. E. Zion Church, of this city, destined to Europe.

Gen. George S. Evans, of San Joaquin County, is spoken of by Republicans in Stockton as one of the nominees for the next gubernatorial election.

Death of a Centinarian.

Elizabeth White, familiarly called "Aunt Betsey," said to be over a hundred years old, died on Thursday. She came to this city in 1851, from New Orleans.

Two new Restaurants have been opened in Stockton by colored people, one by Mr. Maguire and the other by Mrs. Hamilton.

Deaths.

PATRICK.—In Los Angeles, after a short illness, Geo. B. Patrick, son of Louisa Patrick of this city, aged 34 yrs. N. York Papers please copy.

Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

☞ Fitzgerald & O'Connor, undertakers, No. 1034 Market street, have the finest outfits for funerals, and attend to all business

☞ P. Kelly the renowned theatrical and prize boot and shoe maker has opened a branch store at 238 Kearny Street, one door below Bush, East side, with a large and elegant stock of Ladies Gaiters including a large assortment of Childrens and Misses wear, at the lowest cash prices. Notwithstanding the display of fine goods at this new branch store, Kelly's old stand 327 and 9 Bush Street, has a large and splendid stock on hand especially for the holidays.

Grand Opening of the 55th Store in the United States.

NICOLL, the TAILOR (branch of New York) 727 Market Street, 160 Third St., 18 Kearny St., 505 Montgomery St., and 852 Broadway, Oakland. The quickest, best and cheapest Tailor in the world.

To Order.—Pants from $4, Suits from $15, Overcoats from $15, Dress Coats from $20, Black Doeskin Pants from $7, White Vests from $3, Fancy Vests from $6.

Antisell Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.

G. W. THOMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines Liquors Cigars,

ETC.

PIANOS

Parties in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, offer to sell a

Cheap Piano!

(Worth $900)

For $200

Those instruments cost them $185

We will furnish the same kind of Piano, for same price, with Railroad Freight added, and will further state that

NO DEALERS IN PIANOS IN TH WORLD CAN UNDERSELL US.

If people want a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO, that has no superior, at a fair price, let them get a Price List of our

CELEBRATED

ANTISELL PIANOS.

☞ GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS!

Our terms are only $10, Monthly Installments, or to Rent until the rent pays for the Instrument.

BEATS THE WORLD.

T. M. Antisell & Co.

MARKET ST.

SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A RARE CHANCE

A Furnished Lodging House TO RENT

The furnished lodging house situated at 717 Howard Street, with bath room for hot and cold water attached. The sleeping rooms are large, pleasant and airy. The furniture will be disposed of and possession given on the most reasonable terms. The present proprietor is desirous of going East, the only reason why he will dispose of this valuable, finely located place. For further particulars call at 22 Montgomery Street, any time between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or address

J. A. DRAYTON,
Howard St., S. F.

J. CURTISS.

Collector and House Broker

Residence, 1006 Pacific St.

Near Mason.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Nickerson & Son, fashionable hatters, have opened their new store at 219 Dupont street. The latest styles of hats, caps, etc., always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 30 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined erased all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $6 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe, price reduced from $6 to $4.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn, also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 327 and 329 Bush Street.

H. C. YER. J. HERD.

REID & KERR,

(Formerly H. C. REID)

Pattern and Model Makers,

32 FREMONT STREET,

Near Main (3rd), TOP FLOOR.

Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and more expeditious than elsewhere. Working drawings executed. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at low rates and orders solicited on reasonable terms. All kinds of castings furnished. References given when desired.

Quiet Place for Inventors.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 823 Market Street.]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers,

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. 3n39

ERA P. SANKIN. A. P. BRAYTON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BAN IN. BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

SAN FRANCISCO

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

"Yo Semite House"

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS.

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENNT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

Baker & Hamilton,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

NAILS, WIRE and ROPE.

AGENTS FOR

BAIN FARM WAGONS.

AMES ENGINES,

GEM SOWERS,

GORHAM SEEDERS,

STAR MOLINE PLOWS.

EUREKA AND

SWEEPSTAKE GANGS,

&c., &c., &c.

13 and 19 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Nickerson & Son

having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, as much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store

219 DUPONT STREET,

Between Sutter and Post.

San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

GRAND MASONIC LEVEE & BANQUET,

In honor of St. John, the Evangelist's Day,

Friday, December 27th, '78

In aid of the Charity Funds of Olive Branch and Wethington Lodges, F. & A. M., at

HUD I'TALL,

Market Street, above Fifth.

Committee of Arrangements.

E. A. Clyde, John O. Fuller, James R. Riker, Thomas Dustin, E. T. owns, Arthur Wilson, S. W. Pollard, Robert Rector, John P. Chase, David M. Price, W. C. Strickland, T. M. Greene, L. J. Brown, Charles A. Griffiths, W. J. Newman, Daniel Ingersoll, W. H. Hamilton, Thomas Hamilton, Jr., Francis Wm. A. Smith, Joseph M. Fernaugh, John S. Reed, Wm. C. Taylor, D. M. Martin, Wm. R. Page, George Cooper, Albert Frazer.

Committee on Invitations.

J. E. Francis, James H. Riker, John O. Fuller, Pierre Amy, Thomas Dustin, E. T. Lewis, Samuel Rector, C. A. Wells, T. M. Greene, W. J. Simmons, S. W. Pollard, Wm. R. Page, Arthur Wilson.

Reception Committee.

W. J. Newman, Thomas Dustin, Charles A. Griffiths, John S. Reed, Samuel Eastland, John P. Chase, Wm. C. Taylor.

Floor Committee.

E. T. Lewis, Ed. S. Wells, F. A. Clarke, Daniel Gaynor, Arthur Wilson, Robert Rector.

Huddy's Fine Cotillion Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Ticket of admission, - $1.00

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Sept. 4, 1878.

The Abbott Asphalt Pavements.

Report of Mayor and Members of City Council Visiting Columbus, Ohio.

The GAZETTE is permitted this morning to present the following important and interesting paper to its city readers:

The delegation, consisting of the Mayor, City Engineer, and seven members of the City Council of Davenport, viz: Aldermen I. H. Sears, Thos. Scott, Otto King, M. L. Marks, A. Burdick, O. B. McNeil and M. Kuxzel, who accompanied by Mr. Edward Russell, editor of the GAZETTE, visited Columbus, Ohio, August 21-22, 1878, on the invitation of Mr. N. B. Abbott, of the Columbus Pavement Company, having assembled in the Council Chambers on the evening of Sept. 3, 1878, and chosen Mayor J. W. Thompson, Chairman, and Edward Russell, Secretary, have united in the following

REPORT.

Said delegation, on arrival at Columbus made a thorough examination of the streets of that city, upon which are laid the Abbott Asphalt Pavement, investigated the process of manufacture of such pavement, and made careful inquiry of reliable citizens conversant with the nature and use of said pavement, and, as a result, became convinced of the accuracy of the published facts.

Other streets upon which is laid the "ABBOTT ASPHALT PAVEMENT" were inspected by us, particularly a line of three and a half miles upon a single street. All of these we find to be in excellent order—smooth, solid, seamless in use, easily kept clean, and the favorite traveled ways of the citizens generally.

To sum up, we regard the "ABBOTT ASPHALT PAVEMENT" as constituting altogether the best roadway we have ever seen and such as would be regarded by us as the most desirable to be laid in any city, conditional only on its durability throughout a term of years, and ability to pay therefor without incurring a debt.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Mayor.

THOMAS MURRAY, City Engineer

J. H. SEARS,
THOS. SCOTT,
OTTO KING,
M. L. MARKS,
A. BURDICK,
O. B. MCNEIL,
M. KUNZEL, } Aldermen.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
Secretary of Delegation

HUGHES & DUDGEON

Sole Agents for California,

204 MONTGOMERY STREET

Their spacious works are at the corner of Fourth and Brannan streets.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

Fitzgerald & O'Connor,

THE

Undertakers

HAVE REMOVED TO

1034 Market Street,

Near N. E. corner Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funeral's furnished at lowest rates in the best manner.

Embalming a specialty.

☞ CHALMERS BROS., importers of and dealers in foreign and domestic dry-goods, carpets, oil cloths, etc., 178 El Dorado Street, Stockton.

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THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1878,

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On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. (Mail) for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all way stations.

10.40 A. M. Daily for Santa Cruz. R. R. connects with the 8.30 Train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Pajaro (for Watsonville) connects with this train for Monterey.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy and Way stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

11.30 P. M. SUNDAY TRAIN to San Jose and Way Stations is discontinued for the Winter.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS only—good for return until following MONDAY inclusive.

A. C. BARRETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad at OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO (Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Modesto, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

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Sat'y, Nov. 16,	Thurs., Dec. 17,	

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C. P. R. R.

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily. Vallejo Steamer (from Mission Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Sonoma), Calistoga, (the Geysers), and Normandvale. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams.

Arrives San Francisco at 8.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. Daily. Local Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry. Arriving at San Jose connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Treaty at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Alhambra Express.

Arriving San Francisco 6.40 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train via Oakland Ferry, Northern R. R. and Sacramento River Steamers for Marysville, Oroville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Truckee, Reveda, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Vacaville with Train leaving San Francisco at 7.30 p. m.

Arrives San Francisco 6.10 p. m.

8.30 A. M. Sunday Excursion Train to San Pablo and Benicia. Returning leave Benicia at 5.30 p. m.

Arrives San Francisco 6.40 p. m.

10.00 A. M. Daily—Via Oakland Ferry. Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 1.30 p. m.

Arrives San Francisco 3.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry and Livermore. Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.30 p. m.

Arrives San Francisco 9.30 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry. Connects at Davis with Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville and Redding, and at Vacaville with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento. Arriving at Sacramento at 7.30 p. m., Marysville at 10.30 p. m., Oroville at 12.30 a. m., Redding at 3.30 a. m.

Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train via Oakland Ferry, Northern R. R. and S. R. R. for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Tracy, Gilroy, Hollister, San Juan, Soledad and Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Deming and Paso Robles. Connects at Sacramento with Train leaving Sacramento at 8.30 a. m. Sleeping Cars between Sacramento and Lathrop.

Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Vallejo Steamer from Market Street Long Wharf connects with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland Knight's Landing and Sacramento, leaving at 5.30 p. m. on the days Passengers leave by the 4.00 P. M. Train.

Arrives San Francisco 11.10 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamers leave Washington St. Wharf, Broadway and Leandings on the Sacramento River, at 6.00 p. m. Arrive San Francisco 8.00 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Express Train (Via Oakland Ferry) Northern R. R. and S. P. & T. R. R.) connects at 6.45 P. M. with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.50 a. m.

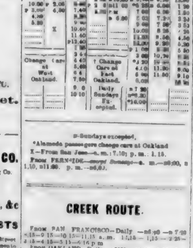
4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Arrive San Francisco 8.50 a. m.

6.30 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) for Ogden, Omaha and East.

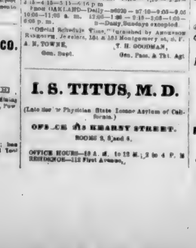
Pullman Palace Cars on all Through Trains. Passengers will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad at OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO (Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, and making close connection at GOSHEN for Sumner, Modesto, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.



To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.



CREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Daily —8.00 —3.00 —7.00

8.00—10.—12.—1.30—3.—4.30—5.30—7.—11.30 p. m.

7.15—8.15—10.15—12.15—1.15—2.15—3.15—4.15—5.15—6.15—7.15—9.15—11.15 p. m.

From OAKLAND—Daily —8.00 —9.30 —12.30 —3.00 —5.00 —6.00

10.00—11.00 & 12.00—1.00 —3.15—5.00—6.00

6.00 p. m. Sundays excepted.

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears: an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely lost; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, and unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and companied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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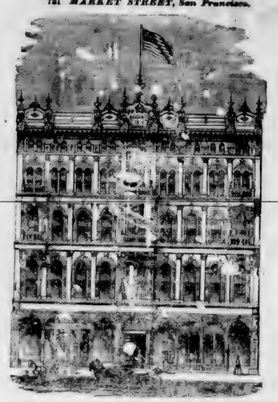
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Who Shall be President.

From the Sacramento Bee of December 11, 1878.

There is much discussion in political circles concerning the next Presidency, and also to which party is likely to win the prize.

There may be three candidates in the field—a Republican, a Democratic and a National candidate—yet we think it more likely that the Democrats and the Nationals may hitch horses for the coming and pull together. And in the South this subject is discussed as at the North. A writer in a late number of the Columbia (S. C.) *Register* opposes the election of Governor Wade Hampton of that State, as United States Senator, for the purpose of reserving him as the Democratic candidate for President. He is, it says, "Cast in the mold that gave the country a Washington and a Lee; he sits, panoplied in his own virtue, and South Carolina dare not lose his invaluable services until the battle of 1880 is fought and won.

After a long strain of adulation like this, such as Southern papers are wont to indulge in when bespattering their own men with fulsome praise, the article continues to say that if the Republican party elects Ulysses S. Grant President in 1880, the whole country will be again convulsed by a war, the terrors and the magnitude of which will far exceed the most fearful examples of past history.

The South, measurably recovered from her losses, having undisputed away over her entire territory would be united as one man to resist the military tyranny which Grant would at once attempt to establish. In this case the South would be compelled, that journal thinks, to drive the negro population beyond herb orders or to exterminate them! But which could she do easiest and cheapest? To drive them out would be next to impossible, they are so numerous; hence necessity would force her to exterminate them—but even this could not be done without great suffering and ruin to whites, the negroes would not be killed without resistance!

This is the old bombastic style of chattle slavery times. It is simply the braggadocia of o South Carolinian which at one time carried terror on its wings, but its power has forever fled. The South can neither drive the negroes from her nor exterminate them within her. These South Carolinians loved them as slaves but seem to hate them as freemen. But what a commentary on civilization is this? To coolly propose to murder a whole race of people is simply infamous! And yet the writer may mean all he says. But it is well that the power is wanting to execute the desire of such fiendish will.

From the Louisiana, Nov. 20th. (Pinchback's paper.)

Mrs. Senator Bruce.

The newspaper fraternity seem to be terribly exercised over the advent of Mrs. Senator Bruce into Washington society and are indignant in all sorts of speculations as to the treatment she will receive.

The New Orleans Democrat, commenting upon this, to colorphobiaist all important subject, facetiously remarks:

"It is said that Mrs. Bruce will be invited to attend Mrs. Hayes at the first Presidential reception. The probability is that Mrs Hayes will find herself pretty effectually "set down on" if this is attempted. There would be a stalwart absence from Presidential receptions even more remarkable than that which followed the announcement of the Southern Policy. Pinchback can tell how the possibility of a sudden infusion affects stalwart society in Washington."

Unfortunately for the Democrat and people of its kidney, the "set down on" business in such matters is not quite as popular in Washington as it is in this half-civilized community. Mrs. Hayes can well afford to dispense with the presence of the narrow-minded people who would be so foolish as to absent themselves from her receptions on account of Mrs. Bruce's attendance.

It is true that "Washington society" is contaminated by the presence of a large sprinkling of semi-barbarians, half educated rude creatures, who are tolerated in deference to their official positions; and this class may, at first, "put on airs," but if the decent people carry out their announced programme the hybrid element will be soon found trying to force themselves into Mrs. Bruce's company, where we are sure they are not desired.]

Mrs. Bruce, in culture and refinement and all that goes to make up the true lady, is the peer of any woman in "Washington society," and therefore entitled to all the courtesies and amenities obtaining among well-bred people. That all will extend to her a cordial welcome in her new home, we have no doubt.

The subjoined extract from a Washington letter to the Inter-Ocean, published in Tuesday's Democrat, is what raised the editor's ire:

Senator Bruce, who has been traveling in Europe with his bride since his marriage in June, is expected to arrive here soon, and has engaged a handsome residence on Capitol Hill for the remainder of his senatorial term, which expires on the 4th of March, 1881. There is some social agitation here in regard to the manner in which Mrs. Bruce will be received by the swells of Washington. She is a lady of fine personal appearance, an octaroon, and is perhaps better educated than most of the women who intend to snub her, if she presumes to enter society. She was a school teacher in Cleveland, but her husband has sufficient wealth to gratify any taste she may have in the way of personal adornment, and it is whispered that a wardrobe purchased by her in Europe would be prized by any of our belles. It is a requirement of official etiquette here that all the Cabinet ladies and the wives of the Congressmen shall make the first call on a Senator's wife, and the wives of the older Senators always make the approach to an acquaintance with the wives of new Senators. Mrs. Bruce will experience no embarrassment from the treatment she will receive from Mrs. Evarts, Mrs. Sherman and the other Cabinet ladies, and Mrs. Hayes, whose gentility is beyond a question, intends to make Mrs. Bruce at home at once by her cordial greeting. It is said that Mrs. Bruce will be invited to attend Mrs. Hayes at the first Presidential reception. The only colored Senator's wife who ever attempted an entrance to Washington society was Mrs. Pinchback, six years ago, and being both beautiful and accomplished, she was not only treated with civility, but was made quite a lioness. It may be that Mrs. Bruce will receive similar treatment.

A Solid North.

As we have often repeated would be the result, the bloodshed, ballot-box stuffing and political villainy which has caused a solid South, has caused a solid North.

Every State in the North which voted on the 5th inst., has given decided Republican majorities. In the East, New York, Pennsylvania New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont and New Hampshire have all gone Republican on the State tickets and elected Republican legislatures, and gained fourteen or fifteen Republicans in Congress. Butler is defeated in his communistic greenback scheme by thirty thousand.

In the West, Illionis, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Nevada are Republican and have gained several Congressmen. The territories of New Mexico, Idaho, Dakota and Wyoming are also Republican, Indiana is the only State in the North which remains in the Southern Confederacy and supports Hampton's Red Shirts, and the Mississippi and Louisiana white leagues.

The States which have given Republican majorities have two hundred and seven electorial votes and secure the election of Grant as the next President. The intelligent masses of the North have learned that Confederate cannot be trusted with the interest of the country, and intend to preserve the Union and compel peace in every State, county and neighborhood.

The House of Representatives will have nearly as Republicans as Democratic, and six to twelve Greenbackers.

"What does it mean?" inquired a brother about the election returns. It means that the practical, common sence people of the North who put down the rebellion are tired of Wade Hampton's hypocrisy and lies and murders; tired of stupid and wicked proscription in the South. They intend to make it as safe for a Republican, black or white in South Carolina and Mississippi as it is in Massachusetts and Ohio. It means that they are beginning to understand who are called "carpet baggers" and "scallawags" in the South, and how Negro "insurrection" are caused. It means that they are slowly comprehending the situation and intend to have peace and that the people may build school-houses and churches in Georgia without fear of the torch of the incendiary. It means safety and quiet in all the States, and obedience to the law, and obedience to the law, and the sooner kuklux and moonshiners a certain these facts and act accordingly the better. It means that bulldozing must cease, and that brains are to rule instead of blud and bludgeon. It means better times, prosperity, pro-perity, higher civilization, freedom and honest fraternity. It means more than this people have yet dreamed of.—*Methodist Advocate.*

How to Teach the Teachers.

Public Ledger and Daily Transcript, Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1878.

The College of Swarthmore about ten miles by rail west of Philadelphia, has adopted a method for the training of school teachers which already makes its new Normal Department the object of much interest, an which, if successfully carried out, will furnish a model on which the whole system of training instructors for youth may ultimately be shaped. The present method of Normal School instructions in the ten school districts which, out of the twelve in Pennsylvania, have State Normal Schools, is, as is well known, a carefully arranged course of instruction in the highest grades of common school study, to which are added the theory of teaching and the study of school economies. Practical exercises in teaching a model school are given to each scholar in the last term of the last year, and are set down as occupying forty-five minutes a day for each school day throughout the course of twenty-one weeks. The State Normal Schools are open not only to students who desire to become teachers, but to certificated teachers also, from any school district, who may enter for a space of time to take up any branches, or such part of the prescribed course as they are competent to take, if they are not able to occupy themselves with the full course. The State pays fifty cents a week to such pupils by way of encouraging them to take as much of the course as is possibl, as it is not necessary to be a graduate of a Normal School to obtain a school certificate in all the districts of the State. The Girl's Normal School of this city also places its practice lessons in the concluding portion—say the last two months of the pupil's course. It is recognized, if not implied, in the administration of our public schools, that a certain grade of proficiency as a teacher enables a candidate to get a position in the grammer schools, and that a lower grade is sufficient for a place in the primary department. This altogether ignores the fact that the primary department is the only one through which a majority of the children go, drafted off from it into early work, and that as it is therefore the only grade in which they have opportunity to learn, the higest order of talents, instead of the lower, should be employed in teaching them. Added to this is the related fact that in the primary department the whole foundation of future study, habits of thought and mental clearness is laid.

Starting out from these considerations, the new method of Normal teaching is based on the idea that the teacher should be learning to teach by practice, a portion of every day in the school-week through the whole four years, and consecutively in every class of the primary department.

The plan proposed by the Swarthmore College, and already begun in that excellent institution, so fully explains the method, that a short statement of its working is probably the best way of arriving at a fair understanding. The study of teaching is made an elective study of the entire college course, and in connection with all the higher studies room is made for it, not in one term, but in every day of every term of the course. There is at this college a preparatory department of four classes, from which, as Exeter feeds Harvard, the college classes are largely made up. This is, rightly considered, such an important feature that the professors teach or superintend the teaching in all its classes, and it is under these professors that the Normal class will get at its work. 'Two Normal pupils sit in each class an hour a day for a specified term, observing how the professor teaches. They watch the drift of every question, see its response in the class, note his method of getting at what the scholar knows, see what it is that keeps the class in order and gives the power of control; as well as all the traits, moral and moral, displayed by each child during the lesson.—They are put there to criticise, and, as the looker-on in chess sees all of the game, they get a practical lesson in teaching very different from that of taking a class in charge with no such previous observation. Sitting two together they can compare and suggest each to the other, and are mutually assistant in the lesson of observation. One hour of each week each of these pupils is required to take charge of the class, during which time the professor may or may not be present to supervise. Thus in every week the Normal pupil spends six hours in the study of teaching, four hours of observation of the professor's method, one hour of practice, and one hour, equaly instructive, of witnessing the practice of the companion pupil.

Another feature of the new method is applied to teaching the teachers how to aid the class in preparing the lessons for the following day. The most parents who aid their children in "getting their lessons," the whole school system seems wrong side out. They teach the boy and girl the lesson, and the next day the teacher "hears it." Conscientious parents [are often inclined to think that hearing recitations is the easiest part of the work, and would be willing to contract themselves to hear all the lessons, provided the teacher would teach them first, and prepare the scholars as they are now prepared at home. The new plan proposes to do away with this parental tax entirely, and give a certain portion of each day to the preparation of the next day's studies, which the teacher will direct and explain, answering questions and giving such assistance as may be required over difficult portions. There is an approach to this now in the study hour, which all schools make a portion of their routine, but the improvement lies in the presence of the teacher, who goes over the ground with the class and assists in advance with the preparation of the lesson which, next day, she is to hear recited.

The Interior of Greenland.

Many attempts have been made to penetrate into the interior of Greenland from the west coast, but, until this summer, with little success. Three Danish gentlemen, Messrs. Jensen, Kornerup, and Groth, under the direction of the Commission for Scientific Exploration in the Danish colony, started to explore and survey the coast between Godhaab and Fredrikshaab. Lieut. Jensen took advantage of the opportunity to make an excursion into the interior over the ice. The baggage was placed in three small sleds of the traveler's own, and the toilsome journey commenced on July 14. After two days the loose snow accumulated on the surface of the ice to such an extent that the journey became very dangerous, while they continually sank in concealed holes, saving themselves only by adopting the Alpine expedient of attaching themselves to each other with a rope. The surface of the ice was generally undulating, but there were also many rugged parts and chasms which rendered the journey a difficult one. It was foggy nearly the whole time, and on July 23 a snowstorm came on. On the 24th the expedition reached the foot of the mountain referred to above. Then came on another storm which lasted six days, with continuous snow and fog; the travelers were snowblind. The weather cleared on the 31st, when the ascent of the mountain might be undertaken with some prospect of success.

The height was etimated at about 5,000 feet above the sea-level, and on the other side of the mountain, as far as the eye could reach, ice sheets and glaciers were seen, and not the smallest speck of land free of ice. After finisning their observations, the expedition returned, and reached their starting point on August 5, having been away 23 days. The mountain referred to was 45 miles from the coast.

Judge Avery refused to release a Cincinnati maiden from her hasty marriage to Herman Burns 16 days after she first met him. Burns represented himself as Herman Mayer, the son of a rich land owner in Germany, but the Judge denied the bride's petition for a divorce, on the ground that the fraud was charged was in the inducements to marriage, and not in the marriage contract itself, which was not affected [by misrepresentations as to name, fortune or social standing.

It is said to be a curious fact that the telephone has long been in use between rooms in warehouses in Japan.

Illinoise farmers who ride to church love to take robes, whips and cushions into the pews with them.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, Dec. 14, 1878.

Orginal Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

Editorial Correspondence.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 12, 1878.

The weather commenced wintery a day or two ago, and continues clear, with a cold and chilly wind. The thermometer in down to the freezing point, and at night people are scarce on the streets, and the hotel barrooms may be seen by the passer-by crowded with delegates and lobbyists to the Convention.

During the week the Chinese problem has been discussed freely in the Convention. Every variety of opinion has been expressed concerning the Mongolians in those debates. Gen. J. F. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Chinese, made a very able speech, reports of which you have no doubt seen in the city papers. The report brought to the front all the available talent in the august body. The Workingmen's champions, such as Beerstecher, Barbour and several others, led off in advance. The climax was given by Dr. C. C. O'Donnell, who delivered the most novel speech on the subject. It was good-natured, radical and amusing. Farrell also made a speech on Thursday, which met with some favor.

The "big guns" in the Conventions, among whom are S. M. Wilson, Col. Barnes, Shafter, Estee, Howard, McShafter, Terry and several other of their peers, also made statesman-like speeches on the subject; but it is doubtful as yet whether the sections they were speaking on, pro and con, if adopted by the Convention and people of the State, can stand the test of the U. S. Supreme Court, in view of the present Burlingame Treaty with China.

While all deplore the Chinese as an evil in this State, it seems, from present outlook, both here and in Congress, that it will take a long time yet to make State and national legislation on the subject effective. The trouble is, that Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania have so much interourse by commerce with China in silks and teas, that their members in Congress are so very sensitive on self-interests that they retard as much as possible the efforts of the Pacific States in getting rid of the Chinese. The Convention contains many of the most able men of the nation, who are peers of those in Congress in Statesmanship, but the National laws seem to be in the way of their ostensible object in getting rid of the Chinese by State legislation.

The French Bank.

Yesterday according to their expressed intention, counsel for the French Bank made application to Judge Dwinelle, of the Fifteenth District Court, for an order directing F. F. Low to turn over the books, accounts and moneys of the incorporation to the new Board of Directors. As a ground for the motion, the recent decision of the Supreme Court, annuling Low's appointment as Receiver, was presented. Judge Dwinelle refused to grant the motion until the other side of the case were given a chance to show cause why the order should not be made.

A demand was then made on Low for the books, papers, moneys, etc., in his possession, but he refused to surrender them until he had been compensated for his services in the matter. Counsel for the bank then applied for an order of prohibition to the Supreme Court, and yesterday the write of prohibition was issued, which pretty effectually settles the matter of the custody of the books.

In accordance with this writ Judge Dwinelle late yesterday afternoon issued an order calling on F. F. Low for an accounting of the money and books in his possession perparory to turning them over to the bank's new Directors. The new Board held another meeting at the rooms of the bank yesterday but transacted no business.

Refinement among Colored People.

We cannot lay too much stress upon the moral, or rather the esthetic part of our education. We can never learn too much of the duties we owe to one anhther and to ourselves; how to be true to ourselves; how to behave in society in church, at school, or on the street; how to win respect; how to appear comely and beautiful, and to judge of the beautiful and the true. Our social plane is not what it should be. The tones of our voice; the quantity and quality of our laugh; the style of our dress, our manner toward one anotner need modification and improvement to a degree hardly suspected. Many of our children, and, indeed, many grownup people for that matter, talk in too high a key, laugh too loudly, and by far too much. Why not learn to smile and to speak softly. If we are out at night, and hear a group or party of persons approaching, we can most always decide by their style of laughter and conversation whether they are colored or white. There are too many among us who seem to care nothing for their appearance on week days; so they are neat and tidy on the Sabbath; and in their dealings with one another they indulge in a familiarity which if it does not breed contempt is in itself contemptible.—*From the Kansas Sentinel.*

MASONIC FESTINAL.

We call special attention to the advertisfement of Olive Branch and Wothington Lodges, F. and A. Masons, to come off Friday evening, Dec. 27th.

RAN AWAY.—James Heyers, son of Robert H. Heyers, of Stockton, ran away from his home on Thanksgiving Day. He was seen in this city, wearing a blue saque coat. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father.

Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

☞ Fitzgerald & O'Connor, undertakers, No. 1034 Market street, have the finest outfits for funerals, and attend to all business

Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, says that delirium tremens is produced by fusel oil and never by pure ethylic alcohol; also, that all persons who have been long addicted to the use of wine or spirits, even in slight excess suffer habitually from dyspepsia. Next after organic disease of the stomach cirrhosis of the liver is the most common consequence of hard drinking. A distinct form of consumption, now-be-dittary, is also a frequent result. Dr. Richardson thinks there would be no more Bright's disease if the use of alcohol were discontinued.

☞ Reid & Kerr, formerly H. C. Reid pattern and model makers 32 Fremont Street, near Market, top floor. Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and superior to Tin Models. Working Drawings furnished. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at the cheapest rates and satisfaction guaranteed. All kind of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quite place for inventors.

Linsley & Co.'s, 505 Sansome st. cor, is just the place to go for the best groceries of all description, at the lowest cash prices.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A RARE CHANCE

A Furnished Lodging House TO RENT

The furnished lodging house situated at 717 Howard Street, with bath room for hot and cold water attached. The sleeping rooms are large, pleasant and airy. The furniture will be disposed of and possession given on the most reasonable terms. The present proprietor is desirous of going East, the only reason why he will dispose of this valuable, finely located place. For further particulars call at 22 Montgomery Street, any time between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or address

J. A. BRAYTON,
Howard St., S. F.

J. CURTISS.

Collector and House Broker.

Residence, 1006 Pacific St.
Near Mason.

P. Kelly, the renowned prize and theatrical boot, shoe and ladies' gaiter manufacturer, 327 and 329 Bush street, has replenished his store with an extraordinarily large stock at the lowest cash prices.

Nickerson & Son, fashionable hatters, have opened their new store at 219 Dupont street. The latest styles of hats, caps, etc., always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

GRAND MASONIC LEVEE & BANQUET,

In honor of St. John, the Evangelist's Day,

Friday, December 27th, '78

In aid of the Charity Funds of Olive Branch and Wethington Lodges, F. & A. M., at

HUDDY'S HALL,

Market Street, above Fifth

Committee of Arrangements.

S. A. Clarke, John G. Fuller, James H. Riker, Thomas Dunn, R. T. Lewis, Arthur Wilson, S. W. Talbert, Robert Reed, John P. Chew, David M. Price, W. T. S. Abbott, T. B. Stevens, L. J. Brown, Charles A. Griffiths, W. J. Stevenson, Daniel Ingersoll, R. H. Wilds, Samuel Bethel, Pierre Amedie, J. L. France, Wm. S. Smith, Joseph M. Burroughs, John S. Rock, Wm. C. Taylor, E. H. Martin, Wm. H. Page, George Joseph, Arbor Frazier.

Committee on Invitations.

J. E. Francis, James H. Riker, John G. Fuller, Pierre Amedie, Thomas Dunn, R. T. Lewis, Francis Eastland, S. S. Wells, T. H. Dorsey, W. J. Stevenson, S. S. Wells, Wm. H. Page, Arthur Wilson.

Reception Committee.

W. J. Stevenson Thomas Dunn, Charles A. Griffith, John E. Scott, Samuel Eastland, John P. Chew, Wm C Taylor.

Floor Committee.

R. T. Lewis, S. S. Wells, S. A. Clarke, Daniel Gaynor, Arthur Wilson, Robert Reed.

Huddy's Fine Cotillion Band has been engaged for the occasion.

Ticket of admission, - $1.00

H. C. REID. J. KERR.

REID & KERR,

(Formerly H. C. REID)

Pattern and Model Makers,

32 FREMONT STREET.

Near Market, TOP FLOOR.

Patent Office Models in Wood or Brass, cheaper and superior to Tin Models. Working Drawings furnished. Experimenting and Designing. All work done at low rates, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kind of castings furnished. References given when desired. Quite Place for Inventors.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 823 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from country will receive prompt attention. ly30

BRAD. CRAIG. A. P. CRAIG.

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAMM, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

Market Street and Howard St.

SAN FRANCISCO

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

FREE HOUSE

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland,

keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

Baker & Hamilton,

Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

NAILS, WIRE and ROPE.

AGENTS FOR

BAIN FARM WAGONS,
AMES ENGINES,
GEM SOWERS,
GORHAM SEEDERS,
STAR MOLINE PLOWS,
EUREKA AND
SWEEPSTAKE GANGS,
&c., &c., &c.

13 and 19 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Nickerson & Son

having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store

219 DUPONT STREET,

Between Sutter and Post.

San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combination cannot all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $5 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $5 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 327 and 329 Bush Street.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette, Sept. 4, 1878.

The Abbott Asphalt Pavements.

Report of Mayor and Members of City Council Visiting Columbus, Ohio.

The GAZETTE is permitted this morning to present the following important and interesting paper to its city readers:

The delegation, consisting of the Mayor, City Engineer, and seven members of the City Council of Davenport, viz: Aldorman I. H. Sears, Thos. Scott, Otto King, M. L. Marks, A. Bardick, O. S. McNeil and M Kunkel, who accompanied by Mr. Edward Russell, editor of the GAZETTE, visited Columbus, Ohio August 21-22, 1878, on the invitation of Mr. N. B. Abbott, of the Columbus Pavement Company, having assembled in the Council Chambers on the evening of Wed. 8, 1878, and chosen Mayor J. W. Thompson, Chairman, and Edward Russell, Secretary, have united in the following

REPORT:

Said delegation, on arrival at Columbus made a thorough examination of the streets of that city, upon which are laid the Abbott Asphalt Pavement, investigated the process of manufacture of such pavement, and made careful inquiry of reliable citizens conversant with the nature and use of said pavement, and, as a result, become convinced of the accuracy of the published facts.

Other streets upon which is laid the "ABBOTT ASPHALT PAVEMENT" were inspected by us; particularly a line of three and a half miles upon a single street. All of these we find to be in excellent order—smooth, solid, noiseless in use, easily kept clean, and the favorite traveled ways of the citizens generally.

To sum up, we regard the "ABBOTT AS PHALT PAVEMENT" as constituting altogether the best roadway we have ever seen and such as would be regarded by us as the most desirable to be laid in any city, conditional only on its durability throughout a term of years, and ability to pay therefor without incurring a debt.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Mayor.

THOMAS MURRAY, City Engineer.

I. H. SEARS,
THOS. SCOTT,
OTTO KING,
M. L. MARKS,
A. BERDICK,
O. S. MCNEIL,
M. KUNKEL,
Aldermen.

EDWARD RUSSELL,
Secretary of Delegation

HUGHES & DUDGEON

Sole Agents for California,

204 MONTGOMERY STREET

Their spacious works are at the corner of Fourth and Brannan streets.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

Fitzgerald & O'Connor,

THE

Undertakers

HAVE REMOVED TO

1034 Market Street

Near N. E. corner Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth

Every requisite for Funeral's furnished at lowest rates in the best manner. Embalming a specialty.

☞ CHALMERS BROS., importers of and dealers in foreign and domestic dry-goods, carpets, oil cloths, etc., 178 El Dorado Street, Stockton.

E. W. SHORTRIDGE and MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

ENTE BLOCK SAN JOSE, CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

A. ANDREWS

DIAMOND PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

Ross House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only.

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch, named "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get and have a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are covered with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal one-eighth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch.

It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and being a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for time. You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving what you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞ Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

Address, THE INVENTORS AGENCY, 116 E. Washington St., Chicago Ill.

FITS EPILEPSY,

FALLING SICKNESS

☞ Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouland's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gouland is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as our powders positively cure in every case, we guarantee a permanent cure, and if we fail we refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders a fair trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price for large box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. At your door.

ASH & ROBBINS,
366 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOKTON, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER and MENDOCINO,

STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 9 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1878,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the MITSUI BUSSAN CO., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

October 25, November 23; December 23.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR

VICTORIA, B. C.; PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE; TACOMA; OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS will LEAVE and ARRIVE at Third and Townsend streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. daily, for Port Costa, Byron, Tracy, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Visalia and all Way Stations.

8.30 A. M. daily, for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Pajaro this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Pajaro this train for Monterey.

☞ Stage connections made with this train.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Oakland, San Jose and Way stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

8A. TH. PA. SA SUNDAY TRAIN—San Jose and Way Stations is discontinued for the Winter.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and Sundays only—good for return until following Monday inclusive.

C. J. HAGERTY, Superintendent.

R. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 7:00 A. M., 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. DAILY, for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Reno, Winnemucca, Battle Mountain, Elko, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts

AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC	BELGIC
Satury., May 18,	Tuesd., June 18,	Thurs., July 25,
Frid'y, Aug. 16,	Tues., Sep. 17,	Wed. Oct. 16
Sat'y, Nov. 16,	Thurs., Dec., 11.	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

DAVID O. COLTON, President.

A LIVE TEACHER

WRITES:

"THE SONG HERALD is a Grand Book; have already ordered 512 copies."

FOR RINGING CLASSES AND CONVENTIONS,

There certainly has never before appeared a book of better musical instruction and beautiful music, so complete in all its departments as

"THE SONG HERALD."

New Edition Ready. 192 Pages Price 75 Cents; $7.20 a dozen.

ARE YOU ONE OF THE 90 AND 9?

This is the title of a new sacred song that is becoming widely popular. It has a thrilling effect when well sung. Price 35 cents.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.

THE INDEPENDENT JOURNAL OF MUSIC.

The nine volume, beginning with October number, will start any of the preceding in every particular. Send stamp for full particulars for the new year, and you will find the Visitor "one actually worth over $20 for $1.50." Address,

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burgess's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to WM. SHERMAN & CO.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUIS SLOSS. SIMON GERSTLE. LEWIS GERSTLE

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.

310 and 312 Sansome street,

San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

Dupont St. bet. Sutter & Post.

Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

THAD. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

General Furnishing

Undertakers,

No. 20 Fifth street

Opp. Lincon School, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

SACRAMENTO CITY

Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole.

Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. Now iron steamers.

GEO. W. ELDER,
CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting lines from all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS.

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE

FOR SALE AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

53 and 54 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has lately become in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K. SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c. She Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE

ALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC ETC.

12 & 14 Pine Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

San Francisco. 54 K Street Sacramento

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento.

HARDWARE

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Gun Flints, Gun Wads and Gunn Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Shelf and Heavy Hdwe, Steels, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; and the Hudson Cordage Company. North Am and Tow Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Mission Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Wagon for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams. Arrives San Francisco at 5:10 P. M.

7.00 P. M. (daily). Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 8:55 A. M. Connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Livermore at 11 A. M. and connecting with Stages for Amador. Returning leaves Livermore at 1:30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 6:10 p. m. Sunday Excursion (1 hr) to San Pablo and return.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R.) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, etc. Go San Jose, Virginia City, Palisade, Eureka, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at San Jose at 10:45 A. M. Returning leaves San Francisco 4:10 p. m. Sunday Excursion (1 hr) to San Pablo and return.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train for Haywards and Way Stations. Arrives San Francisco 4:30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train, via Oakland Ferry and Niles. Arrives at San Jose at 6:30 P. M. Returning leaves San Jose at 8:30 A. M. Arrives San Francisco 9:30 A. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Shasta, Marysville and Chico. Arrives San Francisco 9:30 A. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Barbara; Los Angeles, Mojave, Wilmington, Santa Ana (San Pedro), Colton and Yuma (Arizona route and Colorado River connection). Stopping Over by tours Limited Tickets. Arrive San Francisco 12:30 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Valleys Passenger (from Market Street Local Ferry) connecting with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers). Wm. Reed Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Davis with passenger train arriving at 8:35 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only—for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.

Stopping C on both runs Tulare and Carson.

(Arrive San Francisco 11:10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Passenger (from Market Street Ferry) for Benicia, Vallejo, Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train for Ogden and the East, and Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Sacramento at 8:30 P. M. and Stockton at 9:00 P. M.

(Arrive San Francisco 8:30 A. M.)

1.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards. Arrive San Francisco 8:30 A. m.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Express Convey ance at Miles & ry connects with all trains at Montrose.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave	6:15	7:30	9:15	12:30	3:30	5:00	6:15
Arrive	6:30	7:45	9:30	12:45	3:45	5:15	6:30

To SAN FRANCISCO—Daily	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave	6:40	8:00	9:40	12:55	3:55	5:25	6:40
Arrive	6:55	8:15	9:55	1:10	4:10	5:40	6:55

FOR EMERYVILLE—Leave Oakland, 7:00 & 9:30 A. M.; 1:00, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sundays excepted. Sundays only.

Change to passengers change cars at Oakland.

To San Francisco—Daily.

FROM OAKLAND. (Broadway.)	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave	6:00	7:00	8:00	11:00	2:00	4:00	5:00
Arrive	6:15	7:15	8:15	11:15	2:15	4:15	5:15

To SAN FRANCISCO—Daily	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave	6:40	8:00	9:40	12:55	3:55	5:25	6:40
Arrive	6:55	8:15	9:55	1:10	4:10	5:40	6:55

Sundays excepted.

"Alameda passengers change cars at Oakland Pier—7:00 A. M.; 12:55 P. M.; 4:10 P. M.

Train leaves Broadway, Oakland, 7:00 A. M.; 12:55 P. M.; 4:10 P. M.

Train leaves Alameda, 6:40 A. M.; 12:40 P. M.; 4:00 P. M.

CREEK ROUTE.

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily—6:40—8:00 A. M. 12:55—4:10—5:40 P. M.

From SAN LEANDRO—Daily—6:00—7:00—8:00—11:00 A. M. 2:00—4:00—5:00 P. M.

From ALAMEDA—Daily—6:00—7:00—8:00—9:00—11:00 A. M. 12:00—1:00—2:00—3:00—4:00—5:00 P. M.

Sunday Sailings changed.

"Official Railroads Times," furnished by ARTHUR BARNES, Jr. Agent, 121 & 123 Montgomery st., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt

I. S. TITUS, M. D.

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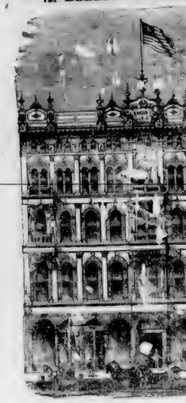
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The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded as the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes from time to time, to the various Grand Lodges of colored masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the Union valuable information concerning one hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Agents for the Pacific Coast.

M. & P.

Would you escape FEVER AND AGUE, and preserve health and vigor during the sickly season make occasional use of the following

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If you are attacked with Chills and Bilious Fever or have been a victim to periodical visitations, and need other so-called remedies without permanent relief, seek a cure the surest, and cures!

CURE

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These have proved them thoroughly to be the safest and most reliable remedy there. They contain a minimum or other mineral or chemical. They are entirely vegetable. They stimulate the functions of the liver. Whenever it is impossible where they are used. They do not deter from daily labor. By natural, healthy digestion they add flesh and muscle to the frame. They are adapted to all ages and both sexes, and are

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Will CURE, in their incipiency, three-fourths of all diseases incidental to a malarious climate. For Dyspepsia, in small dose, they [illegible] equal.

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VOL. XVI. NO 19. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1878. WHOLE NO.

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Madam Selika.

From the Christian Recorder of Dec. 21, 1878.

Mr. Editor—We have had as musical celebrities Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, better known as the "Black Swan," and the justly celebrated musical prodigy Blind Tom, whose inimitable performances upon the piano has astonished the musical world. Imagine a pianist playing two distinct tunes and singing a song at the same time with a distinctness and accuracy of intonation which disarms criticism and you have a perfect representation of Tom's marvelous musical talent. And now we have a veritable prima donna, of African descent, known by the name of Madam Selika, who appeared, for the first time before a Philadelphia audience, at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening the 21st of November, in connection with the world renowned reader and elocutionist, James E. Murdock. This lady being cast by Manager Pugh to sing her celebrated song entitled the "Stacato Polka" as an interlude between the readings, her appearance upon the stage, escorted by Mr. Thomas A. Beckett, her accompanist, was the signal for such a round of applause as rarely greets the most distinguished of European artists imported to this country. It was the first time in my life that I ever heard a staccato passage attempted by a colored vocalist; it is considered to be a very difficult articulation. She rendered it in a very fine style, which brought the house down. She was encored and again appeared before the foot lights with a graceful bow; but this did not satisfy her enthusiastic auditors, and in response to the call she sang one of the Gems of the Opera the title of which I was unable to learn. She was again encored, the result of which was a splendid rendition of the "Last Rose of summer," and then made her exit from the stage amid deafening applause from an highly an appreciative audience as ever attended the Academy of Music. Madam Selika has been emphatically endorsed by the Messrs. Strakosch, the great musical empresarios of the world, all for which we wish her a hearty God speed.

Last night was the frostiest of the season.

A good story.

The following anecdote is related of Mr. Sheaf, grocer, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

It appears that a man had purchased some wool of him, which had been paid for, and Mr. Sheaf had gone to the desk to get change for a note. Happening to turn his head while there, he saw in a glass which swung so as to reflect the shop, a stout arm reach up and take from the shelf a heavy white oak cheese. Instead of turning suddenly and rebuking him for his theft, as another would, the crafty old gentleman gave the thief his change as if nothing had happened, and then, under pretense of lifting the bag to lay to lay it on his horse for him, took hold of it, and exclaimed:

"Why, bless me, I must have reckoned the weight wrong."

"Oh, no," replied the other, "you may be sure you have not, for I counted with you."

"Well, well, we won't dispute the matter, it is easy tried," said Mr. S., putting the bag in the scales again. "There," said he "I told you so—I knew I was right—I made a mistake of nearly twenty pounds; however, if you don't the whole you needn't have it—I'll take part of it out."

"No, no," said the other, staying the hands of Mr. S. on their way to the strings of the bag, "I guess I'll take the whole."

And this he did, paying for his dishonesty by receiving the skim milk cheese at the rate of forty-four cents a pound, the price of the wool.

ANSWERING LETTERS.—A great many people in this country are shamefully negligent about answering their letters. Nothing is more annoying. In European countries it is regarded as the height of ill-breeding to allow a letter which needs a reply to go unanswered, and so it ought to be considered here. This is a point on which parents should lay great stress to their children. They should be taught to consider it as rude not to reply to a letter which needs attention as to hand a fork with the prong end. The busiest people are generally those who are most exact in this respect. The late Duke of Wellington, who, it will be admitted, had a good deal on his hands at different times of his life, replied to every letter, no matter from how humble a source. Once a clergyman, who lived in a distant part of the kingdom, wrote to his Grace, on whom neither he nor his parish had a shadow of a claim, to beg for a subscription to rebuild a church. By return of mail came back a letter from the Duke to the effect that he really could not see why in the world he should have been applied to for such an object; but the parson sold the letter as an autograph for £5, and put the Duke down for that amount among the subscribers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

INFORMATION has been received that the slaves in the district of Colon, Cardinal and Baqua, in Cuba, have notified their owners that, unless they are paid for their labor, they shall stop work after the first of January. They claim that, under the amnesty act, they have been unjustly dealt with; that, while those of their class who left the plantation to join the insurgents have been set free, those who remained at home are still held in bondage. On account of this discrimination they have determined to liberate themselves at any cost.—[*From The Freeman's Journal.*]

Rules of Conduct.

Never associate with bad company. Have good company or none.

Never lend a borrowed artical unless you have permission to do so.

Never look over the shoulder of another who is reading or writing.

Never appear to notice a scar, deformity or of any one present.

Never exhibit anger, impatience or excitement when an accident happens.

Never answer questions, in general company, that have been put to others.

Never call a new acquaintance by the Christain name unless requested to do so.

Never attempt to draw the attention of the company constatly upon yourself.

Never arrest the attention of an acquaintance by a touch. Speak to him.

Never punish your children for a fault to which you are addicted yourself.

Never, when traveling abroad, be over-bountiful in praise of your own country.

Never pass between two persons who are talking together, without an apology.

Never should the lady accept of expensive gifts at the hands of a gentleman not related or engaged to her. Gifts of flowers, books, music or confectionary may be accepted.

Never insult another by harsh words when applied to for a favor.

Kind words do not cost much, and yet they may carry untold happiness to the one to whom they are spoken.

Never attempt to scarey the compromise, that you are a genius, by imitating the faults of distinguished men. Because certain great men were poor penman, it does not follow that you will become great by imitating their eccentricities.

Advantages of Advertising.

It is pleasant to tell stories to little boys, and even to full-grown men who seem to know more than little boys. Here is one, told us yesterday, that will do for both:

It was a calm, still eve in early spring, and the god of day was slowly descending in his chariot of flame, &c., when two young men—twins—"age twenty-five years, respectively," might have been seen in the act of going into a copartnership in a wholesale business, with the details of which both were equally well acquainted.

One of them insisted that they should spend $3,000 in advertising in the newspapers the first year and $5 000 the next. The other insisted that they shouldn't. As they couldn't agree, they dissolved copartnership at the outset, each going into business by himself, and not three hundred yards from the other. The one advertised in the papers, the other didn't. You can easily guess the result—or, if you can't other people can. At the end of the second year, the one, with the help of printer's ink, had cleared some $27,000, while the other, without the help of printer's ink, had cleared out with another man's wife, and was found by his creditors to have cleared nothing else from the start.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Harriet Hosmer.

It is reported from London that Miss Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptor, has invented a plan for changing lime-stone into marble by boiling it, and that, futhermore, she has snatched from the undiscovered country of research a new soul of power in the form of permanent magnet. These be the things that fill the Arabian Nights' column in the daily papers and are then heard of no more.

Miss Hosmer is a distinguished and honored artist, and has made fame and money out of the natural marble, so that there seems to be no necessity for her boiling down a large stock of raw material. It is thirty years since I first met this lady. I had called upon an old gentleman who had retired from the battle of life to a cottage in the village of Watertown, near Boston. While talking with him the parlor door burst open as if Boreas were behind it, and there appeared the gypsy-looking face of a young girl, with bright, laughing eyes, and hair cut close like a boy's.

As the door opened she exclaimed: "Why am I the wildest girl in town!" "Why?" retorted the old gentleman, with a quizzical look. "Because," said the laughing girl, "because I have been on a boat all day." With this she ran out of the house, and in a few minutes I saw her pulling a boat on the Charles river, with a long stroke that looked almost professional. This young girl was Harret Hosmer, and she was then modeling her first head. Alas for the flight of Time! The young girl must now be nearly fifty.—*Hahlstick, in Courier-Journal.*

The Italian Assassin

A gentleman who saw Passanante in prison the same day described him to me as a short, thin man, with a pale complexion and vulgar features, black eyes and beard of the same color. He had a vague, rambling look about his eyes, as if he were laboring under some hallucination. His dress was dirty and of the commonest kind.

The Society of Cooks and Waiters have sent to the King an idignant protest against the deed committed by one of their profession. (Telegram from Rome.)

A Disaster of Accidents.

Yesterday morning a careless man out on Walnut Hills threw a mug of hot shaving water out of a second story window. Instantly the air was filled with horrid shrieks, and looking out he saw that he had emptied the water on the head of his wife, who was digging up a geranium bed with a pine stick. He leaned out of the window to get a better view of the wreck, when the sash fell down on his neck, shutting of his wind.

His wife, dismayed at the unexpected shower bath and appalled at her husband's situation, started at once on the run to his release.

In her haste she fell over the baby's cat, upsetting it and hurling the wailing cherub upon a cactus plant. The hired girl up stairs, hearing the shrieks in the front yard and doubting not that the hair had been stolen by some philoprogenitive tramp, sprang to the rescue with such alacrity that she only touched two steps of the whole flight of stairs, the top one with feet and the bottom one with her head, etc., etc., etc.

BLAINE is a hero. He made some keen home thrusts in his speech Wednesday in the Senate. Yes, investigate the frauds, hold the dark and damning deeds of the Southern Democracy up to public gaze. Let the world know that the Democracy obtained their majority in both houses of Congress through blood and fraud. Our only resort is an unceasing agitation. No time to discuss finance until men's lives and liberties are secure.—[*From The Freeman's Journal.*]

A LEGAL MIND.—A young lawyer in Indianapolis has recently given evidence of a sublimity of impudence before which the cheek of a lightning-rod peddler is the veriest modesty. Having asked a young lady to appoint a day when she would like to go driving, he added:

"In this connection I will say that I am only a poor young lawyer, who has expended his all to get an education to fit himself for the practice of his chosen profession.

"Were I situated as I once was I would proceed differently, but as it is I hesitate not to say that my purse will not allow me to expend money for pleasure, and knowing you to have ample means, I have no doubt you will be pleased to bear the expenses of the proposed buggy ride."

A Shocking Church Scandal.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada once might have had a sort of Beecher scandal, but it didn't. A venerable clergyman was riding to the district of conference, in the eastern townships, somewhere near Stanstead, his companion in the buggy being a young, zealous, and indiscreet minister, not long stationed in that part of the country. As they jogged past a little cross-road tavern, the old gentleman indicated it with his whip, and said: "Many and many a day I've been at that tavern years ago." "Yes", said his companion with indifference.

"Ah" said the young brother, with surprise. "Yes" continued the elder, "she was one of the handsomest woman I ever saw; young, pretty, plump, fine color, and such arms! Many and many a kiss have I given her when we were sitting in a big hair-cloth chair in the little private sitting room off the bar. Well, well, time flies"—and the good old man gazed at his companion, whose eyes were as large as soup plates, then blushing of a deep beet-red he said, with some confusion: "Bless me, what have I been saying? Of course, brother, you will not breath a word of this; I cannot imagin how I came to say anything about it, but then the tongue is," etc.

The young clergyman gave the required pledge, and repeated it when at the end of their drive the old man sought him earnestly to remember and not breath a word of the matter. But during the afternoon the young minister rose, and, declaring that his conscience would not longer allow him to bear the burden he had imposed upon it, and that he must tell the truth, no matter how terrible the consequences, informed the astonished brethren that Brother—had that day admitted that he had been guilty of improper and unchristain conduct towards a married woman—nay, more, had recited his sin with an emotion that showed that it had never been sincerely repented of. It is needless to say that everybody first stared at the speaker and then at the accused minister, who, for a hundred miles around, had won an enviable reputation for uprightness and purity.

The accused buried his face in his hands, and the chairman desired the young brother to repeat his startling accusation with details.

The young clergyman did so, and when he announced that the other member of the "guilty pair" was a woman whose name he did not know, but whose husband kept a tavern at — Corners, was electrified to hear the chairman bawl "Ha! ha! ha! and every member of the conference go off in paroxysms of laughter. "Can you—is it possible you can smile at such a revelation?" said the dumfounded young minister, and, as soon as the chairman had sufficiently mastered his emotion to speak, he said:

"My dear young brother, before brother—was converted and entered the ministry, he kept that tavern!" Thereafter that young minister was less zealous and infinitely more discreet.

ONE of the Southern heroines of the late yellow fever plague is an old colored woman called "Grandma Wilson," in New Orleans. She was in the opidemic of 1837, and rendered valuable service as a nurse. Also at Savannah, Norfolk and elsewhere, she freely gave her services. She refuses all gifts, saying it is a work of charity which can have no price. Rather than accept gifts she goes back to her old trade of selling peanuts on the street.—[*From The Freeman's Journal.*]

Love may be blind, as they say, but we notice that in all the records of the ages, it has never kissed the girl's mother by mistake when it reached after the girl.

A young lady of Atlanta, Ga., bought from an elderly lady her son, for the purpose of making a husband of him. The young man was twenty years old; the mother, however, sold him for a muslin dress and a few yards of calico. The trade was made on Sunday, and the man was to be delivered three miles from the purchaser's house on the Tuesday following; and, although that Tuesday was a bad day, the fair purchaser walked in the rain to get possession.

Dr. B. W. Richardson, of London, says that delirium tremens is produced by fusel oil and never by pure ethylic alcohol; also, that all persons who have been long addicted to the use of wine or spirits, even in slight excess suffer habitually from dyspepsia. Next after organic disease of the stomach cirrhosis of the liver is the most common consequence of hard drinking. A distinct form of consumption, non-hereditary, is also a frequent result. Dr. Richardson thinks there would be no more Bright's disease if the use of alcohol were discontinued.

O'Leary Ahead.

New York, Dec. 27.

At noon to-day O'Leary and Campana rested. The score at that hour stood: O'Leary, 315 miles; Campana, 290.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
SAN FRANCISCO
Saturday, Dec. 28, 1878.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

A Happy New Year.

Ere the APPEAL goes to press again the new year will be ushered in. All will be done with the old and commence with the new. The present year has been fraught with many changes and vicessitudes either for good or evil among all classes and conditions in life, which gives a chance for all classes to continue their hopes for the better, and that all may prosper in health, wealth, strength and happiness in the future as in the past.

With health as wealth, we wish all our readers a Happy New Year.

Christmas.

Christmas opened with a most beautiful day. All the Catholic and nearly all the Baptist churches held sermons in the forenoon.—The services at St. Mary's Cathedral, corner of California and Dupont streets, were very imposing, and the choir's rendition of the music was excellent.

The musical programme consisted of Gounod's "Messe Solonelle," sung by a choir consisting of the following: Sopranos, Miss Elshon, Mrs. White and Miss Rothers; altos, Mrs. Toepke, Miss Valerga and Miss Hightimire; tenors, Messrs. Eisenbach, Lettringer and Donay; basses, Messrs. Borromann Lafontaine, Tubbs, Hossack and a full orchestra. The offertory, Adam's "Noel," was sung by Mr. Toepke. Preceding the Mass, "The Adeste Fidelis," as arranged by Novello, with an orchestration by Toepke, was sung.

Conductor and organist, Mr. Toepke.

The musical programmes set forth by some of the Protestant churches were equally appropriate and attractive.

The day was observed with much splendor by all classes. Some private entertainments were given to friends by colored females, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Jordon, on Washington St., near Powell, who entertained their friends highly. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Stephens, Tehama street, east of 3d, gave a splendid banquet to a number of invited guests. This was a fine affair. Mrs. William Pine St., above Kearny, gave a banquet to a number of specially invited friends, after which a popular concert took place, led by Prof. Clements, with two or three lady amateur singers, with bass and tenor accompaniments, rendered several beautiful airs and choruses.

The colored employees of the Palace Hotel had a banquet given them by Mr. A. D. Sharon, the proprietor, in one of the lower halls of the hotel. This took place about 8 o'clock in the evening. The tables were set for one hundred and fifty persons. The males and females were tastefully attired for the occasion, and presented a beautiful appearance.—Mr. Wm. Orr, the head waiter, presided, surrounded on each side of him with several invited guests. The tables almost groaned with poultry, game, etc. After getting through with the different courses, several toasts were made and responded to by some of the invited guests, ourselves included. Mr. Orr, in response to a toast proposed to him, dwelled in eloquent and pathetic terms on his and their advent to this city, stating that it had been predicted with fear by many, on their first arrival, that they could not successfully perform the duties required for them to do in the *ne plus ultra* hotel of the nation; but he thanked his Maker that, by his own efforts and that of his help, they all had merited the approbation of the proprietors thus far, that they had gave them this splendid banquet, which was some emblem of their moral worth and integrity, which he hoped all would continue to maintain. Mr. Ellis was called on for a speech, and recited several comical Southern rhymes, amidst much laughter. Mr. Ellis, by-the-way, although now a waiter at the Palace Hotel, was on the reconstruction of North Carolina after the war; he also served one term as a member of the Legislature of that State. We inferred that he was as comical in that august body as he was at this banquet. Mr. O. Sampson was loudly called for to make a speech or recitation but declined, owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Sampson is one of our many best amateur tragedians, having played several leading dramatic parts in this city with Madame Cecelia Williams, the celebrated colored tragedian. One of the employees was called to say something that he turned into a kind of a sermon which lasted so long that the ladies got up, one by one, in such a manner as made the assemblage at 4in time quite thin; nevertheless, the gentlemen would continue to have his say, until nearly all the men left, and then he sat down, to the great gratification of the remaining few.

Final Decision

The decision of Judge Lorenzo Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court for the District of California, in favor of the defendant in the case of Nicholas Siebert vs. William T. Garratt, has been affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court. This was an action for infringement of patent for lubricators.

☞Everybopy should go to the Celebration at Oakland, on New Years day.

☞Marcellaino & Jackson, have a fine restaurant at 131 3d st.

☞Bancroft & Co., have a large variety of gift books for New Years presents. Give them a call.

Died.

JOSEPH—In this city, December 26th, Mrs. Catherine Joseph, a native of New York, 67ed 6fby years.

☞LETTER.—A letter for Charles Green, is at this office.

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT—The entertainment given by the Olive Branch and Wellington Lodges, F. and A. Masons, came off last evening and was well attended.

Oakland,

The Antelope Restaurant, on Broadway above 7th, Oakland, continues to serve all the delicacy of the season at the lowest cash prices. Give us a call.

John Curry would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up a fine Restaurant and Chop House on Broadway above 5th, Oakland. To those attending the celebration can have the best of meals served at the lowest prices.

Mr. Elliott would respectfully inform those attending the Emancipation Celebration at Oakland, Jan. 1st, and the public in general, that he has purchased the right of the dining room of Germania Hall, Oakland, for that day and night, and that he will serve everybody who calls with first-class meals at the very lowest price.

The Germania Hall, Oakland, which the Committee of Arrangements have secured for the first of January celebration, is all that can be desired for comfort and pleasure. The main hall or ball room is unsurpassed, also the dressing and supper room, in fact every feature cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

1863 1879
Grand State
EMANCIPATION
CELEBRATION.

The 16th Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.—This great event in American history, which emancipated Four Million Slaves and declared freedom throughout the Republic, will be celebrated by the Colored Citizens of California and the Pacific Coast on

Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1879,

IN THE CITY OF

OAKLAND

The Celebration will be conducted in the following order: A procession will be formed at 12 o'clock, M., and Parade through the principal streets of Oakland; the Procession will be headed by the Mayor and other prominent gentlemen in carriages; Sacramento Zouaves and other Companies and Societies. A National Salute will be fired, at which signal the procession will move. The literary exercises will be held in

GERMANIA HALL

WEBSTER ST., consisting of

An Oration, Addresses, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited, and will be present:

Orator of the Day, Rev. R. W. James, Oakland; Addresses by R. H. Small, Sacramento; J. Fletcher Jordan, Los Angeles; Dr. Joshua Highwarden, San Francisco.

President of the Day, Rev. I. N. Triplett.

Vice Presidents—Solomon Fenoton, Peter Anderson, Rev. J. R. Young, San Francisco; A. Grubbe, Geo. Booth, Sacramento; W. H. Stewart, E. Leonard, J. W. Mason, Alameda county; Jacob Overton, Santa Clara county; Biazel Campbell, Yolo county; Joseph Smallwood, Santa Cruz; D. G. Runnels, Sonoma county; A. H. Coffee, Tehama county; W. M. Veasy, Napa county; F. Johnson, Shasta county; E. R. Duplix, Yuba county; D. D. Carter, Nevada county; ——— Dixon, Solano county; Emanuel M. Quivers San Joaquin county; Peter Jackson, Butte county; Robert Johnson, Monterey county.

Chaplains—W. J. Casey, J. H. Handy; Reader, G. W. Bell, San Francisco; Grand Marshal, J. W. Smith, Oakland.

Marshal's Aids—B. Coger, Sacramento; I. N. Burton, Stockton; Frank T. Bowers San Francisco.

The following Bands have been engaged: Lerches' Cornet Band, Oakland; Excelsior Cornet Band, San Francisco; San Jose School Cornet Band, San Jose.

SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES

will give their famous Tap-Drill in the evening. Also,

Singing by the different Glee Clubs!

and the very popular song, the Anvil Chorus, by select voices.

The evening's exercises to commence at 8 o'clock. The whole to conclude with a

GRAND PROMENADE

Admission for Evening, 50 Cts.

Afternoon, Free.

Reception Committee — J. A. Wilds, I. Flood, L. Whiting, R. Shorhorne, W. H. Dyer, J. W. Mason, Phil. Strander, H. S. Jacobs, H. Rigway, S. R. Caulesbery, M. Harris, J. J. Adams, Geo. Howard.

Oakland and Sacramento Glee Clubs will Sing on the occasion.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A RARE CHANCE.
A Furnished Lodging House
TO RENT

The furnished lodging house situated at 717 Howard Street, with bath room for hot and cold water attached. The sleeping rooms are large, pleasant and airy. The furniture will be disposed of and possession given on the most reasonable terms. The present proprietor is desirous of going East, the only reason why he will dispose of this valuable, finely located place. For further particulars call at 22 Montgomery Street, any time between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or address

J. A. DRAYTON,
Howard St., S. F.

J. CURTISS.
Collector and
House Broker.
Residence, 1008 Pacific St.
Near Mason.

G. W. SAMPSON,
FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,
Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
ETC.
Antisell Pianos.
We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.

PIANOS
Parties in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, offer to sell a
Cheap Piano!
(Worth $900)
For $200
Those instruments cost them $135
We will furnish the same kind of Piano, for same price, with Railroad Freight added, and will further state that
NO DEALERS IN PIANOS IN THE WORLD CAN UNDERSELL US.
If people want a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO, that has no superior, at a fair price, let them get a Price List of our
CELEBRATED
ANTISELL PIANOS,
☞GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS!
Our terms are only $10, Monthly Installments, or to Rent until the rent pays for the Instrument.
BEATS THE WORLD.
T. M. Antisell & Co.
MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.

☞Ex-Brannan Guards called a meeting Monday evening to consider the propriety of receiving the Sacramento Zouaves on their arrival in this city Tuesday evg, and escort them to Young Men's Hall. By order of ex-Captain J. J. Henriques.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

St. New Montgy and Howard Sts
SAN FRANCISCO
Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House
OAKLAND.
McCabe & Roach,
GROCERS.
Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland,
keep constantly on hand the
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF GROCERIES.
Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
Nickerson & Son
having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store
219 DUPONT STREET,
Between Sutter and Post.
San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

P. KELLY
HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'
Custom - Made BOOTS,
From $1 to $2 per Pair.
Ladies' Stemless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store. Price, $4 per pair.
40 Cases of New Style Sandal Shippers at $2 50 per pair.



4, Peters applied for.]
P. KELLY'S New Style Boots and Shoes Combined over all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.
FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe, price reduced from $8 to $6.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 327 and 329 Bush Street.

CRAIG & SON,
MINT AVENUE,
[Formerly 923 Market Street,]
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention su20

BRA'D. RANKIN. A. P. BRAYTON
Pacific IRON WORKS
First and Fremont Streets,
Between Mission and Howard,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RANKIN, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

THE ABOTT
PAVING WORKS,
OFFICE,
206 Montgomery St
San Francisco, Cal.
E. DUDGEON, Manager.

JOHN HUGHES, Supt.
The Abbott Concrete
Pavement,
Impervious to Moisture
NOISELESS,
ECONOMICAL,
AND ELEGANT.
Is Unsurpassed for
ROADS, DRIVES, SIDEWALKS, Garden Walks, Floors, Etc.
Estimates Furnished.
This Pavement is laid at the intersection of Eddy and Jones Street.

James AND Boggs
Wholesale and Retailers in
All kinds of LUMBER,
NAPA.
Cor. of Main & 4th Sts

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

Fitzgerald & O'Connor,
THE
Undertakers
HAVE REMOVED TO
1034 Market Street,
Near H. Receiver Market and Mason, between
Fifth and Sixth
Every requisite for Funerals furnished in a most rabee in the best manner
Hack-lining a specialty.

Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

E. W. SHORTRIDGE AND MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
KNOX BLOCK, SAN JOSE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

A. ANDREWS
DIAMOND PALACE
221 Montgomery St.,
Ross House Block. SAN FRANCISCO.
You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only

"OLD 1878"
New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.
Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch, named "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get, yet it has been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for time, and have a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are covered with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal one-eighth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch.

It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in as opening. As the case fit very closely, and being a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for what you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long open guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 20 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

THE INVENTORS AGENCY, 116 E. Washington St., Chicago Ill.

FITS EPILEPSY,
OR
FALLING SICKNESS
Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Goulard's Celebrated Invisible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Goulard is the only physician in that line in this country who has made a study, and has in our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by one month's use of these powders, we will guarantee a cure in every case, and refund money on all money expended in all cases where one month's use does not effect a permanent cure. Price of large box, containing about a dozen doses, $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. as desired.
DR. J. ASH & ROBBINS,
No. 3 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
24 Post Street,
San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST
Steamship Co.
San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR
EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOPTON, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave
SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA
——on the——
2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month
Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.
FOR CRESCENT CITY,
——on the——
7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.
FOR PORT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER and MENDOCINO.
STEAMER MONTEREY. Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing Monday, Nov. 18, 1878.
PASSENGER TRAINS: WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO (from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth streets) as follows:
8.30 A. M. (daily) for Port Costa, Calistoga, Saint Helena, Napa, Vallejo, Benicia, Suisun, Davisville, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Redding.
8.30 A. M. (daily) for Port Costa, Martinez, Antioch, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced and Fresno.
10.40 A. M. (daily) for Niles, San Jose and Gilroy.
3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Niles, San Jose and Way Stations.
4.40 P. M. (daily) for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. (daily) for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
11.30 P. M. DAILY (Sundays excepted) for San Jose and Way Stations (connecting at San Jose for Santa Cruz).
EXPRESS TRAINS to San Jose and other points, and return, only on Saturdays and Sundays' excursions—good for return until following Monday inclusive.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.
Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. DAILY, and making close connection at GOSHEN for Bowers, Mohave, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA.
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts
AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC	BELGIC
Sailed, Nov. 18,	Tues., June 18.	Thurs. July 25.
Fri'y, Aug. 16.	Tues. Sep. 17.	Wed. Oct. 16.
Sat'y, Nov. 16.	Thurs., Dec. 11.	

John Pixton on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery street.
For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
DAVID D. COLTON, President.

PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company
THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1878, From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts. Hour of Departure, 12 noon.
For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month.
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.
For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.
October 29, November 26, December 24.
For NEW YORK via PANAMA, On the 5th and 20th of every month.
Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.
FOR
VICTORIA B. C. PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.
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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
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C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)
7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Passenger (Open Market and Howard Sts. Ferry Landings), connecting with Train for Napa (Calistoga Springs), Lakeport (Via Geyserville), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams. Arriving Sacramento at 5.10 P. M.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.30 A. M., connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 11.30 A. M., and connecting with Alisal Stage, arriving Arriving San Francisco 6.00 p. m.
8.00 A. M. DAILY—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry, and C. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Truckee, Elko, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Salt with Train arriving at Ogden at 8.45 p. m. Arrive San Francisco 8.00 p. m.
☞Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.
10.00 A. M. DAILY—via Oakland Ferry) Local Pass. Train for Niles, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas City and Monterey. Arrive San Francisco 6.00 p. m.
3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry and Shopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 7.30 p. m. Arrive San Francisco 9.30 a. m.
3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry and Port Costa. Martinez and Sacramento. Arrives San Francisco 9.30 a. m.
4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry and C. P. R. R. for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Madera, Tulare, Fresno, Mojave, Keeler, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. Los Angeles, "Sunset Route," Washington, Santa Ana, Del. Monte, Oakland and Yuma (Arizona Stage and Colorado River connection). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Arrive San Francisco 11.30 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Vallejo Steamer from Market Street Ferry landing. Connecting at Vallejo for Calistoga, Lakeport, Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville, and at Suisun with passenger train arriving at 8.10 p. m. Returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A. M.
4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Benicia Steamer (from Washington St. Wharf), connecting at Lathrop with Train for Sacramento, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles and Santa Barbara. Arrive San Francisco 9.00 A. M.
4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via the San Ferry, Northern Ry, C. P. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.55 p. m. Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.
1.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Hayward, Niles and Arrive San Francisco 8.45 a. m.
5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Northern Railway, Arrive San Francisco 8.45 a. m.
Oakland, Omaha and East.
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FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

| OAKLAND | No. 1 | No. 3 | No. 5 | No. 7 | No. 9 | No. 11 | No. 13 | No. 15 | No. 17 | No. 19 | No. 21 | No. 23 | No. 25 | No. 27 | No. 29 | No. 31 | No. 33 | No. 35 | No. 37 | No. 39 | No. 41 | No. 43 | No. 45 | No. 47 | No. 49 | No. 51 | No. 53 | No. 55 | No. 57 | No. 59 | No. 61 | No. 63 | No. 65 | No. 67 | No. 69 | No. 71 | No. 73 | No. 75 | No. 77 | No. 79 | No. 81 | No. 83 | No. 85 | No. 87 | No. 89 | No. 91 | No. 93 | No. 95 | No. 97 | No. 99 | No. 101 | No. 103 | No. 105 | No. 107 | No. 109 | No. 111 | No. 113 | No. 115 | No. 117 | No. 119 | No. 121 | No. 123 | No. 125 | No. 127 | No. 129 | No. 131 | No. 133 | No. 135 | No. 137 | No. 139 | No. 141 | No. 143 | No. 145 | No. 147 | No. 149 | No. 151 | No. 153 | No. 155 | No. 157 | No. 159 | No. 161 | No. 163 | No. 165 | No. 167 | No. 169 | No. 171 | No. 173 | No. 175 | No. 177 | No. 179 | No. 181 | No. 183 | No. 185 | No. 187 | No. 189 | No. 191 | No. 193 | No. 195 | No. 197 | No. 199 | No. 201 | No. 203 | No. 205 | No. 207 | No. 209 | No. 211 | No. 213 | No. 215 | No. 217 | No. 219 | No. 221 | No. 223 | No. 225 | No. 227 | No. 229 | No. 231 | No. 233 | No. 235 | No. 237 | No. 239 | No. 241 | No. 243 | No. 245 | No. 247 | No. 249 | No. 251 | No. 253 | No. 255 | No. 257 | No. 259 | No. 261 | No. 263 | No. 265 | No. 267 | No. 269 | No. 271 | No. 273 | No. 275 | No. 277 | No. 279 | No. 281 | No. 283 | No. 285 | No. 287 | No. 289 | No. 291 | No. 293 | No. 295 | No. 297 | No. 299 | No. 301 | No. 303 | No. 305 | No. 307 | No. 309 | No. 311 | No. 313 | No. 315 | No. 317 | No. 319 | No. 321 | No. 323 | No. 325 | No. 327 | No. 329 | No. 331 | No. 333 | No. 335 | No. 337 | No. 339 | No. 341 | No. 343 | No. 345 | No. 347 | No. 349 | No. 351 | No. 353 | No. 355 | No. 357 | No. 359 | No. 361 | No. 363 | No. 365 | No. 367 | No. 369 | No. 371 | No. 373 | No. 375 | No. 377 | No. 379 | No. 381 | No. 383 | No. 385 | No. 387 | No. 389 | No. 391 | No. 393 | No. 395 | No. 397 | No. 399 | No. 401 | No. 403 | No. 405 | No. 407 | No. 409 | No. 411 | No. 413 | No. 415 | No. 417 | No. 419 | No. 421 | No. 423 | No. 425 | No. 427 | No. 429 | No. 431 | No. 433 | No. 435 | No. 437 | No. 439 | No. 441 | No. 443 | No. 445 | No. 447 | No. 449 | No. 451 | No. 453 | No. 455 | No. 457 | No. 459 | No. 461 | No. 463 | No. 465 | No. 467 | No. 469 | No. 471 | No. 473 | No. 475 | No. 477 | No. 479 | No. 481 | No. 483 | No. 485 | No. 487 | No. 489 | No. 491 | No. 493 | No. 495 | No. 497 | No. 499 | No. 501 | No. 503 | No. 505 | No. 507 | No. 509 | No. 511 | No. 513 | No. 515 | No. 517 | No. 519 | No. 521 | No. 523 | No. 525 | No. 527 | No. 529 | No. 531 | No. 533 | No. 535 | No. 537 | No. 539 | No. 541 | No. 543 | No. 545 | No. 547 | No. 549 | No. 551 | No. 553 | No. 555 | No. 557 | No. 559 | No. 561 | No. 563 | No. 565 | No. 567 | No. 569 | No. 571 | No. 573 | No. 575 | No. 577 | No. 579 | No. 581 | No. 583 | No. 585 | No. 587 | No. 589 | No. 591 | No. 593 | No. 595 | No. 597 | No. 599 | No. 601 | No. 603 | No. 605 | No. 607 | No. 609 | No. 611 | No. 613 | No. 615 | No. 617 | No. 619 | No. 621 | No. 623 | No. 625 | No. 627 | No. 629 | No. 631 | No. 633 | No. 635 | No. 637 | No. 639 | No. 641 | No. 643 | No. 645 | No. 647 | No. 649 | No. 651 | No. 653 | No. 655 | No. 657 | No. 659 | No. 661 | No. 663 | No. 665 | No. 667 | No. 669 | No. 671 | No. 673 | No. 675 | No. 677 | No. 679 | No. 681 | No. 683 | No. 685 | No. 687 | No. 689 | No. 691 | No. 693 | No. 695 | No. 697 | No. 699 | No. 701 | No. 703 | No. 705 | No. 707 | No. 709 | No. 711 | No. 713 | No. 715 | No. 717 | No. 719 | No. 721 | No. 723 | No. 725 | No. 727 | No. 729 | No. 731 | No. 733 | No. 735 | No. 737 | No. 739 | No. 741 | No. 743 | No. 745 | No. 747 | No. 749 | No. 751 | No. 753 | No. 755 | No. 757 | No. 759 | No. 761 | No. 763 | No. 765 | No. 767 | No. 769 | No. 771 | No. 773 | No. 775 | No. 777 | No. 779 | No. 781 | No. 783 | No. 785 | No. 787 | No. 789 | No. 791 | No. 793 | No. 795 | No. 797 | No. 799 | No. 801 | No. 803 | No. 805 | No. 807 | No. 809 | No. 811 | No. 813 | No. 815 | No. 817 | No. 819 | No. 821 | No. 823 | No. 825 | No. 827 | No. 829 | No. 831 | No. 833 | No. 835 | No. 837 | No. 839 | No. 841 | No. 843 | No. 845 | No. 847 | No. 849 | No. 851 | No. 853 | No. 855 | No. 857 | No. 859 | No. 861 | No. 863 | No. 865 | No. 867 | No. 869 | No. 871 | No. 873 | No. 875 | No. 877 | No. 879 | No. 881 | No. 883 | No. 885 | No. 887 | No. 889 | No. 891 | No. 893 | No. 895 | No. 897 | No. 899 | No. 901 | No. 903 | No. 905 | No. 907 | No. 909 | No. 911 | No. 913 | No. 915 | No. 917 | No. 919 | No. 921 | No. 923 | No. 925 | No. 927 | No. 929 | No. 931 | No. 933 | No. 935 | No. 937 | No. 939 | No. 941 | No. 943 | No. 945 | No. 947 | No. 949 | No. 951 | No. 953 | No. 955 | No. 957 | No. 959 | No. 961 | No. 963 | No. 965 | No. 967 | No. 969 | No. 971 | No. 973 | No. 975 | No. 977 | No. 979 | No. 981 | No. 983 | No. 985 | No. 987 | No. 989 | No. 991 | No. 993 | No. 995 | No. 997 | No. 999 | No. 1001 | No. 1003 | No. 1005 | No. 1007 | No. 1009 | No. 1011 | No. 1013 | No. 1015 | No. 1017 | No. 1019 | No. 1021 | No. 1023 | No. 1025 | No. 1027 | No. 1029 | No. 1031 | No. 1033 | No. 1035 | No. 1037 | No. 1039 | No. 1041 | No. 1043 | No. 1045 | No. 1047 | No. 1049 | No. 1051 | No. 1053 | No. 1055 | No. 1057 | No. 1059 | No. 1061 | No. 1063 | No. 1065 | No. 1067 | No. 1069 | No. 1071 | No. 1073 | No. 1075 | No. 1077 | No. 1079 | No. 1081 | No. 1083 | No. 1085 | No. 1087 | No. 1089 | No. 1091 | No. 1093 | No. 1095 | No. 1097 | No. 1099 | No. 1101 | No. 1103 | No. 1105 | No. 1107 | No. 1109 | No. 1111 | No. 1113 | No. 1115 | No. 1117 | No. 1119 | No. 1121 | No. 1123 | No. 1125 | No. 1127 | No. 1129 | No. 1131 | No. 1133 | No. 1135 | No. 1137 | No. 1139 | No. 1141 | No. 1143 | No. 1145 | No. 1147 | No. 1149 | No. 1151 | No. 1153 | No. 1155 | No. 1157 | No. 1159 | No. 1161 | No. 1163 | No.

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headaches with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

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Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

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A study for years, and believe I can cure by the use of the remedy.

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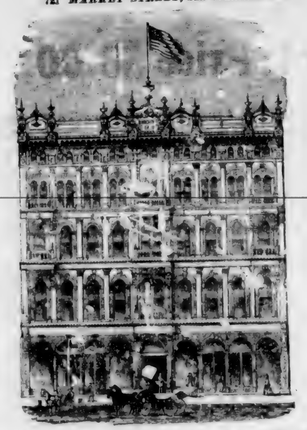
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1879

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1879!

Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Year.

The New Year opened auspiciously. The weather was clear, and everybody seemed busy in giving congratulations and making calls.

CROWDED OUT.—A large amount of local and miscellaneous matter, correspondence, etc., has been unavoidably drowded out this week, all of which will appear in our next issue.

Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, the first representative colored man from the United States who ever visited Europe, states that he was uniformly treated with marked courtesy. He did not find abroad that discrimination against his race which exists in the United States.

Watch Meetings

Watch meetings were held in several of the churches New Year's Eve. The A. M. E. Bethel church, corner of Jackson and Powell Sts., was crowed with colored and white persons.

☞ Callender's Georgia Minstrels commence their engagement at the Bush Street Theater, Monday evening, January 6th.

MARRIED

WILLIAMSON—HAMILTON — In this City, Jan. 3, 1879, by Rev. Barney Fletcher, Harry T. Williamson, of Vallejo, to Mrs. Sarah B. Hamilton of this city.

EPPS—DORSEY—In this city, Dec. 30, 1878, Mr. Charles Epps to Miss Elizabeth Dorsey.

The Marriage of Great Men.

Humboldt married a poor girl because he loved her. Of course they were happy.

Peter the Great, of Russia, married a peasant. She made him an excellent wife and a sagacious Empress.

John C. Calhoun married his cousin, and their children fortunately were neither diseased nor idiotic, but they did not evince the talent of the great state's rights advocate.

John Adams married the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman. Her father objected on the account of John being a lawyer.

He had a bad opinion of the morals of the profession.

Washington married a woman with two children. It is enough to say she was worthy of him, and they lived as married people should live—in perfect harmony with each other.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were cousins, and about the only example in the long line of English monarchs wherein the marital vows were sacedly observed and sincere affection existed.

Robert Burns married a farm-girl with whom he fell in love while they worked together in a plowed field. He was irregular in his life, and committed the most serious mistakes in conducting his domestic affairs.

It is not generlly known that Andrew Jackson married a lady whose husband was still living.

She was an uneducated but amiable woman, and was most devotedly attached to the old warrior and statesman.

Shakespeare loved and wedded a farmer's daughter. She was faithful to her vows, but we could hardly say the same of the bard himself. Like the great poets, he showed too little discrimination in bestowing his affection in the other sex.

☞ Marcellaine & Jackson have fine Restaurant at 131 Third St.

The Celebration.

[Continued from first page.]

R. H. Small, of Sacramento followed with an address which was frequently interrupted by the noise caused by the audinence leaving, or else conversing. He refered especially to the troubles in the South, saying that it was a shame that there should be tolerated an organized band of midnight assasins and murderers such as now disgraced the local history of the Southern States. He asked in the name of his race, are these Southern vandals to be allowed to hunt down colored citizens? Was the hatred never to cease? They were hunted down, he contended, because they were loyal to their country.

THE DECLARATION OF SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Clark then read the following declaration of sentiments:

In the name of God, Liberty, Justice and Humanity, we, the colored citizens of California, by representation assembled in the city of Oakland on the 1st of January, 1879, to hereby publish and announce the following as our declaration of principles:

We believe in the fundamental truths as enunciated by the founders of our government in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the desire to pursue and obtain happiness. We therefore declare that the event which we this day celebrate bestowed upon us those rights of which we have hitherto been deprived and conferred upon our country the proud boast of being in fact, as well as theory, the first nation upon earth. We declare our love for our country and the Union; our devotion to the Constitution and laws; and our fealty to the Federal and State governments. We declare we are willing in the future, as has been shown in the past, to defend and protect the integrity of the nation, and maintain the perpetuity of our Republican government. We declare our adherence to the creed of the Republican party, but deny the consistency of some of its dogmas; we love its principles but repudiate the practices of its so-called leaders. We have shown our loyalty to that party by voting since our enfranchisement almost en masse on every occasion for the nominee of the Republican party at Federal, State, and Municipal elections. In 1872, the 500,000 colored voters of the United States gave their suffrage unanimously to Gen. Grant, thereby securing his election for the second term. In 1876, the 5000 colored citizens of California, again turned the scale in favor of the Republican nominee for the Presidency, and gave the State to President Hayes.—Without California, the labors of the Electoral Commission would have been valueless; and what has been the reward for our devotion to the party? Our bretren in the Southern States have been delivered over to the tender mercies of their hereditary oppressors to be outraged and deprived of life, liberty and the means to pursue and obtain happiness. In California, the political services and influence of colored citizens have not been recognized. In the distribution of Federal and State patronage, we have not received our proportionate share even of menial positions according to our numbers and influence. In view of the above facts we hereby demand of the so-called Republican administration at Washington the protection of the freedmen in the Southern States and their immunity from persecution in the exercise of their political rights. We demand that the Federal Government shall use all the power at its command for the suppression of "Ku-Klux White Leagues," and all other unlawful associations, and bring them to condign punishment, thereby ensuring safety to Republicans, whether colored or white. We further demand that colored men, whenever capable, shall receive such recognition from the Republican party, either by election or by appointment, as their worth and services merit, and wich others receive. We make these demands, not with the intention of apostatis from the Republican faith nor adandoning the party which, notwithstanding their dereliction, we believe is the party of progress; neither do we intend giving up our principles; but we shall exercise our political soverignty to the best interests of our race, irrespective of our former political obligations. This we shall do, and also advise our constituents throughout the State to pursue the same course at the coming State election and likewise at the Presidental election in 1880, unless we receive due recognition, to all of which we pledge our sacred honors.

On motion of Peter Anderson, of the PACIFIC APPEAL, the declaration was unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

The Sacramento Zouaves, under command of Capt. S. Emory, looked well, as also the Excelsior Cornet Band of San Francisco, and were marked features of the procession. The white Band in line, deserves the utmost credit for playing their best selected tunes, and trying to please; also the San Jose Brass Band deserves equal credit. The evening entertainment was grand in the extreme.—The tap drill by the Zouaves and literary exercises lasted from about 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening; after which the floors were cleared for dancing. The ladies poured out from the spacious dressing rooms en masso, robed in the greatest splendor, with their escorts, in the grand march. It was difficult to decide how many were competitors there were for the belleship. The San Francisco ladies did not make a finer display in dress as some of those from Sacramento, Stockton, San Jose, Napa, Oakland and representatives of other cities and towns in the State, and it would be useless to name any particular ones as belles, as they were very tastefully and magnificently attired, and all acted with such lady like grace and dignity that it made all the gentlemen feel proud that they had such a representative class of ladies present on this joyful occasion. Many distinguished white persons of both sexes were present, during the day and evening, and presented the utmost decorum. Mr. Elliott's dancing and supper arrangements gave general satisfaction. The bar-room was quietly conducted, and not one inebriate case occurred throughout the night.—Altogether this was one of the grandest anniversaries ever given by the colored citizens of the State. We had prepared an elaborate list of strangers from the interior, but the want of space forbids their publication. Great credit is due the Committee of Arrangements for making the anniversary such a grand success.

A curious story comes from Richmond, Va., to the effect that an immense fissure has been discovered in the Blue Ridge mountains, extending from the middle of Rapida river to the Shenandoah, a distance of twelve of fifteen miles. The cleft in the mountains is quite wide, and is so deep that catile have fallen into the opening and gone down to unfathomable depths in the bowels of the earth.

It thought that Liberia will become a great cotton producer.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

A RARE CHANCE

A Furnished Lodging House TO RENT

The furnished lodging house situated at 717 Howard Street, with bath room for hot and cold water attached. The sleeping rooms are large, pleasant and airy. The furniture will be disposed of and possession given on the most reasonable terms. The present proprietor is desirous of going East, the only reason why he will dispose of this valuable, finely located place. For further particulars call at 22 Montgomery Street, any time between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or address

J. A. DEXTON,
Howard St., S. F.

J. CURTISS.

Collector and House Broker.

Residence, 1006 Pacific St.
Near Mason.

G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

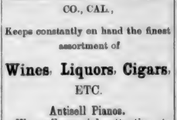
Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

ETC.

Antisell Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.



PIANOS

Parties in New York, New Jersey and elsewhere, offer to sell a

Cheap Piano!
(Worth $900)

For $200

Those instruments cost them $135

We will furnish the same kind of Piano, for same price, with Railroad Freight added, and will further state that

NO DEALERS IN PIANOS IN THE WORLD CAN UNDERSELL US.

If people want a STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO, that has no superior, at a fair price, let them get a Price List of our

CELEBRATED

ANTISELL PIANOS,

☞ GUARANTEED FOR TEN YEARS!

Our terms are only $10, Monthly Installments, or to Rent until the rent pays for the Instrument.

BEATS THE WORLD.

T. M. Antisell & Co.
MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO - CAL.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
61 New Montgomery and Howard Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

OAKLAND.
McCabe & Roach,
GROCERS,
Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF GROCERIES.
Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
Nickerson & Son
having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store
219 DUPONT STREET,
Between Sutter and Post.
San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

P. KELLY
HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'
Custom - Made BOOTS,
From $1 to $2 per Pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.
60 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $5 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $3 to $2.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 397 and 399 Bush Street.

CRAIG & SON,
MINT AVENUE,
[Formerly 923 Market Street,]
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

BEA P. RAMKIN. A. P. BRAYTON
Pacific IRON Works
First and Fremont Streets.
Between Mission and Howard.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
RAMKIN, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

THE ABOTT
PAVING WORKS,
OFFICE,
206 Montgomery St
San Francisco, Cal.
E. DUDGEON, Manager.

JOHN HUGHES, Sup't.
The Abbott Concrete Pavement,
Impervious to Moisture.
NOISELESS, ECONOMICAL, AND ELEGANT.
Is Unsurpassed for
ROADS, DRIVES, SIDEWALKS, Garden Walks, Floors, Etc.
Estimates Furnished.
This Pavement is laid at the intersection of Eddy and Jones Street.

James AND Boggs
Wholesale and Retailers in
All kinds of LUMBER,
NAPA.
Cor. of Main & 4th Sts.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

Fitzgerald & O'Connor
THE Undertakers
HAVE REMOVED TO
1034 Market Street.
Near N. Ecclesine Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.
Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the best manner.
Embalming a specialty.

Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

E. W. SHORTRIDGE AND MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,
KNOX BLOCK, SAN JOSE, CAL.
Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

A. ANDREWS
DIAMOND PALACE
221 Montgomery St.,
Rose House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.
You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch, named "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get yet it has been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for time, and have a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are covered with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal one-eighth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch.

It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and being a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for time. You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving what you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞ Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package! On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

Address, THE INVENTORS AGENCY, 116 E. Washington St., Chicago Ill.

FITS EPILEPSY,
FALLING SICKNESS

A Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's using of Dr. Gerard's Celebrated Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gerard is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as all our genuine Specifics have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give these Powders an early trial, and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, by express, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address,

JASH & ROBBINS,
206 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOKTON, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, GUPT'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER AND MENDOCINO,

STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily, at 8.30 a. m., connects with the 10.40 a. m. train for Agnew and Santa Cruz. At Gilroy for Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

8.30 A. M. Daily for Niles and Way Stations.

10.40 A. M. Daily for Mayfield, Menlo Park, San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Hayward, Niles and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

9.00 P. M. THE PIXLEY MONDAY TRAIN—San Jose and Way Stations on connection for the Winter.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose or other points, and return, sold on Saturdays and Sundays at reduced rates—good for return until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 7.00 A. M. daily, and making close connection at GOSHEN for Stockton, MERCED, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River and YUMA.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

HANKOW	CHINA.	BELGIC.
Saturd'y, Sep 28	Tues., June 10.	Thurs. July 26.
Wed'y, Aug. 14.	Thurs. Sep. 12.	Wed. Oct. 16.
Sat'y, Nov. 16.	Thurs., Dec. 12.	

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Company will sail From San Francisco, during the year 1878,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 NOON,

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG,
On the 1st of every month.
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bushi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

Jan. 8; Feb. 17, March 17, Apr'l 14, May 19, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4, 8 p.m. Sept. 30, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, December 22.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA,
On the 5th and 20th of every month.
Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR
VICTORIA, B. C.; PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE; TACOMA; OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.
On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.
Agents

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS
642 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Hearse Embalming and Mather Trucks constantly in order

Sole Agent for Burden's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
608 MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUIS SLOSS, SIMON GREENWALD, LEWIS GERSTLE
LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs. 310 and 312 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE
NICKERSON & SON
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
Dupont St. bet. Sutter & Post.
Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO
Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

THAD. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.
FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
General Furnishing
Undertakers,
No. 20 Fifth street
Opp. Lincon School, SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

SACRAMENTO CITY
Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole,
Attorneys-at-Law,
N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamer leaving

GEO. W. ELDER, CITY OF CHESTER, and OREGON.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and stages for Salem and other connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS.
SUCTION PUMPS.
DROP-WELL PUMPS.
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE, AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
Of from 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
55 and 57 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.
SACRAMENTO.
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c. Her Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residence. By economy others will be to give it a trial.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
SADDLERY HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC. ETC.
12 & 14 Pine Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET STS
San Francisco. 84 K Street, Sacramento

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
84 K Street, Sacramento.
HARDWARE
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, also Pipe, Lead, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill, Scrap, Shaft, &c.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Bucking Powder Company, Mercur Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.
CHANGE
Sunday, Sept. 10, 1878,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily. Valley Passenger (from Market-street Ferry Landing), connecting with Trains for Vallejo (Steamer for Benicia), Calistoga, (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Portland and Ashland's Landing and at Woodland for Williams. Arrives at Sacramento at 1.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily). Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) stopping at San Jose at 9.05 a. m. connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Tracy at 11.20 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express.
Arrives at San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Palmdale, Reverly, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Lone at 2.40 p. m.
Arrives at San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

☞ Sunday Excursion to Shell Mound, Alameda, Encinal and Alameda Baths. To San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward, and Way Stations.
Arrives San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.35 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 8.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R. for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Madera, Visalia, Summit, Mojave, Newhall, (for Santa Barbara and Santa Monica), Los Angeles, Semi Annual, Wilmington, Santa Ana (for No. 13) Colton and Yuma (Arizona Stages and Colorado River steamers). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrives San Francisco 11.30 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer leaves from Market Street Local (stopping only between Oakland and Sacramento, and at Suisun and Elmira). Passengers taking at 5.30 p. m. will arrive at Vallejo at 6.45 p. m. Sundays only, for Steamer Reno Carson and Virginia.
Sleeping Cars between Vallejo and Carson.
(Arrives San Francisco 11.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf, Oakland, at 4.00 p. m. daily, except Sundays.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Accommodation Train (via this line) Ferry, Oakland, to Ogden (Sundays excepted at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 a. m.
(Arrives San Francisco 7.30 A.M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Hayward, Niles and Agnew. Arrives San Francisco 8.30 p. m.

8 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Ogden, Colorado and East.

Pullman Conveyance at Middle of Train. Emigrant Conveyances at Middle of Train. Connects with all trains of Railroad.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Supt. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	6.10	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
	1.30	3.00	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
	5.00	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
	6.00	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
	10.00	4.00	7.00	1.00				1.00			
	11.30	5.30	8.30	2.30				2.30			
	11.30	6.00	8.30	5.30				5.30			
	12.00	6.30	9.00	6.00				6.00			
		6.30	9.30	6.30				6.30			
		P.10	P.10	P.10				P.10			
		11.45	10.30	11.45				11.45			
			11.45								

To OAKLAND.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	6.10	7.35	8.35	9.35	10.35	11.35	12.35	1.35	2.35	3.35	4.35
	1.30	3.00	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
	5.00	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30
	6.00	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
	10.00	4.00	7.00	1.00				1.00			
	11.30	5.30	8.30	2.30				2.30			
	11.30	6.00	8.30	5.30				5.30			
	12.00	6.30	9.00	6.00				6.00			
		6.30	9.30	6.30				6.30			
		P.10	P.10	P.10				P.10			
		11.45	10.30	11.45				11.45			
			11.45								

To FRUITVALE—Sunday Excepted—8, 9, 10, 11 a. m.—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 p. m.—Sundays excepted, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m.—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 p. m.

To SAN LEANDRO—Sunday Excepted—8, 9, 10, 11 a. m.—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 p. m.—Sundays excepted, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m.—2, 3, 4, 5, 6 p. m.

To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

From OAKLAND.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
	1.40	3.10	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
	5.10	6.40	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40
	6.10	7.40	8.40	9.40	10.40	11.40	12.40	1.40	2.40	3.40	4.40
	10.10	4.10	7.10	1.10				1.10			
	11.40	5.40	8.40	2.40				2.40			
	11.40	6.10	8.40	5.40				5.40			
	12.10	6.40	9.10	6.10				6.10			
		6.40	9.40	6.40				6.40			
		P.20	P.20	P.20				P.20			
		11.55	10.40	11.55				11.55			
			11.55								

From OAKLAND.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
	1.50	3.20	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
	5.20	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50
	6.20	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50
	10.20	4.20	7.20	1.20				1.20			
	11.50	5.50	8.50	2.50				2.50			
	11.50	6.20	8.50	5.50				5.50			
	12.20	6.50	9.20	6.20				6.20			
		6.50	9.50	6.50				6.50			
		P.30	P.30	P.30				P.30			
		12.05	10.50	12.05				12.05			
			12.05								

From OAKLAND.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
	2.00	3.30	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
	5.30	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00
	6.30	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
	10.30	4.30	7.30	1.30				1.30			
	11.00	5.00	8.00	2.00				2.00			
	11.00	6.30	8.00	5.00				5.00			
	12.30	7.00	9.30	6.30				6.30			
		7.00	10.00	7.00				7.00			
		P.40	P.40	P.40				P.40			
		12.15	11.00	12.15				12.15			
			12.15								

Sundays excepted.
*Alameda passengers change cars at Oakland.
†Alameda passengers change cars at Oakland.
X—To San Jose—8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.

From FERRY—Sunday—8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.
From SAN JOSE—8.30 A. M., 3.30 P. M.

CREEK ROUTE.

From SAN FRANCISCO—Daily—8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 a. m., 12.40, 1.40, 2.40, 3.40, 4.40, 5.40, 6.40, 7.40, 8.40, 9.40, 10.40, 11.40 p. m.

From OAKLAND—Daily—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00, 1.00, 2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00 p. m.

☞—Daily Sundays excepted.

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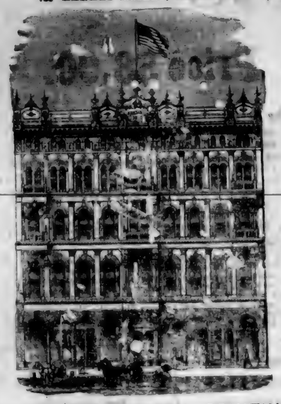
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VOL. XVI. NO 26. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1879. WHOLE NO.

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About Steer Cars.

John Stevenson, who built the first street car in 1831, has lived to see nearly 400 street railways built in the United States, and sent his first foreign shipment to Batavia, Java, in 1868. The attempt to introduce street cars in London caused a riot, in which the rails were torn up; but now American cars are running in London, Liverpool, Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Leeds, Hull, and Burkenhead, in England; at Edinburg, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in Scotland, and at Swansea, in Wales. In the British possessions, also they have been established at Montreal Quabec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. John's, and Halifax, in the Dominion; at the Capa of Good Hope, the only place in Africa; at Christ Church, Wellington, and Dunedin, in New Zealand; at Bombay, the only place in India; at Kingston, in Jamacia; at Adelaide, Port Adelaide and Gamberton, in South Australia, and are soon to be built at Melbourne, Sydnia, Tasmania and Hobarttown, in New South Wales. The French protective policy has shut American street cars out of all that Republic's cities but Calais: but they are running and popular at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Stockholm, Christiana, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdan and Brussels, on the Continent. Like the British flag, the sun never sets on American street cars, which are also running at Havana, at the principle cities of Mexico, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentine Republic, Chile, Pera, Venezuela, Guayaquil in Ecuador, San Jose in Costa Rica, and are to be substituted for omnibuses at Bogota, the Capital of Colombia.—[S. F. Call.

Discouraging Temperance.

A fierce fight took place behind the pavilion this morning, one of the pugilists being rather badly punished. The victor explained to a Gazette reporter that he and the other fellow had always been warm friends and for months past had made a practice of drinking their morning cocktails together—a degree of intimacy which every man with a soul in his clay wil appreciate. At first one or the other had treated. Then as time went on they shook the dice and on the first of January a new departure was taken. "We agreed," said the man that each would pay for the cocktails month about. We shook to see who should put up for January. He shook a full with three on top an' I went through on three trays. Well, sir, I've put up every morning an' he's never went back on his gin once. This morning I goes to him an' I says:

Well, Jim, its your turn to put up. This is the first of February."

"John," says he, "I've been thinking the matter over an' I've come to the conclusion there's nothin' in drinkin', so I've swore off. I'm not goin' to destroy my soul and body any longer. I did not say nothin' but just asked him to take a walk with me as I'd somethin' very particular to tell him. He come along an' when I got him down by the pavilion I let him have it. It'll cost him more to get well than it would to put up the cocktails. He wont swear off again in a hurry, you hear me."—[Reno Gazette.

About Steer Cars.

The three last United States censuses show that the valuations of real and personal estate in all the States and Territories, exclusive of Government property, increased from $7,135,780,228 in 1850 to $16,159,616,068 in 1860, and to $30,068,518,507 in 1870. It is thus patent that this country, bids fair, ere many years, to become the richest country in the world. Much as the working-classes—and to those all, rich and poor, here belong—have suffered lately from hard times, they are already far better off in the United States than anywhere in the old world. America is the realizable Utopia of the foreign immigrant laborer.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR HER.—A lady of fashion with a pug-dog and a husband, entered the train at Paddington the other day. There were in the carriage but two persons, a well known professor and his wife; yet the lady of fashion coveted, not indeed his chair, but his seat. "I wish to sit bo the window, sir," she said imperiously, and he had to move accordingly, "No, sir, that wont do," she said, as he meekly took the next place. "I can't have a stranger sitting close to me. My husband must sit where you are." Again the professor moved; but his wife frod up and protested. "That lady is too exacting," she said aloud; "you should not have humored her."

"What does it matter my dear," he replied, "for such a very little way? she must be getting out at the next station." Now, the next station was Hanwell [Lunatic Asylum place— Ed.— Gentleman's Magazine.

The result of the investigation into the case of Judge Blodgett, of Chicago, is considered as rather damaging to that personage.

A poultry fair is in progress at Portland, Oregon. There is a large and fine exhibition of fowls.

The steamers George W. Elder and Monterey will sail to-day, the former for Portland and the latter for Santa Cruz.

The Gas Inspector has made the following report as to the candle-power of gas: February 4th, 16.57; February 5th, 16.66; February 6th, 16.69.

A Reply to the Mount Olive Lodge of Good Samaritans.

From the Chicago Conservator Jan. 3, 1879.

To the Editor of the Conservator.

Sir:—My attention was called to an article that appeared in your issue bearing date December 21, 1878, from the Mount Olive Lodge of Good Samaritans. It may indeed, sir, seem superfluous to add anything to show the nature and the condition of that fraudulent organization, for it has been conceded that its record covers the blackest page in the book of history of socities in our cities; but as erroneous opinions and misrepresentations have been made and circulated, I must give some further developments to my views, and undeniable facts in regard to the subject. Because I stated that they were a humbug and a fraud and a snare, which is an indisputable fact, they cry out and say I am a man of no principle! They may rest assured that I am not in the slightest degree hurt or offended by that, for I am used to all those kinds of winds that blow, and I don't expect anything more from an inferior class of people, where deceit and supineness and prejudice and ignorance predominate. I will remind them of the fact that people who live in glass houses should never take the fun upon themselves of throwing stones. As far as my reputation and character are concerned, notwithstanding it may be assailed either by friend or foe, I shall enjoy that consolation which is to be derived from a precept that was taught me in early life, and which I shall ever cherish and carry with me to my grave. The members of that so-called organization claim that they wont once in a prosperous condition, until they admitted to membership one of the Jones boys, which was much to regreted. Mr. Editor, they have made a statement where there is not a shade or shadow or semblance of truth in it. They are vainly and frantically endeavoring to reverse the condition of thing in that anomalistic organization by making it appear that black is white, in bringing forth to the public the honorable names of the late A. B. Jones, Esq. It would indeed, sir been more congenial to my feelings, and I would have preferred to have been silent upon the point; but when drawn into it by falsehoods and misrepresentations that have been made up and circulated by a malicious and diminutive and mocking set of people, I shall not in the least hesitate to speak the truth, and by so doing I shall not consider it to be an offensive act on my part. Mr. Alfred E. Jones became connected with that society some years ago, and he was at once satisfied that there was no reality in the principles of this so-called institution. He only remained as a member but a short time, and he stated very plainly that fraud and corruption, hatred and revenge were encouraged there and that truth, purity and justice had no force or effect; and he, seeing that he had got in a snare, and on account of his self-respect and honor withdrew, and I am fully convinced that if that society had taken a man from the State's prison and made him him a member of that organization, that he could not have been a detriment to them. They also assert that I have slandered and abused the church and society without any good cause. That, Mr. Editor, I must emphatically deny. I have never, sir, slandered or abused any association, only those that have been a disgrace to our country; those that have been a hiding place for unscrupulous persons; those that have encouraged fraud and corruption; those that have been trampling down our laws, and rules and principles of society.

That has been a principle that the Mount Olive Lodge has adhered to by contracting a debt and refusing to pay the same, and then go and say that they were not legally informed about it. I would just as soon believe them over a spelling-book as a bible. I am satisfied that they are only tolerated for the time being, and will only be known as obsolete relics of the by-gone days, when we have swept from the map of the country such an organization as the Mount Olive Lodge of Good Samaritans, and some other societies that have been a hindrance in the way of progress, we shall indeed, sir, attain a higher degree of development in everything that characterizes a great free and happy people, and when we have accomplished that we can teach those little boys and these little girls that our lives have not been spent in vain.

Mr. Editor, I noticed in your valuable paper of a recent date, an article calling for all the societies in the city to meet and devise some plan to build a hall for themselves. An enterprise like that will meet with my hearty support and approval, but what would become of us if we were like the Mount Olive Lodge of Good Samaritans? In a grand project like that, I am, sir, of the opinion that we would all go up in a balloon together and explode, and go out of existence. In regard to the church, I can honestly say I have with profound interest worked for the advancement of the Christian church, both at home and abroad. I have condemned or slandered none but that kind of Christians that go to balls and dance all night, and then pray all day; those that make the church a mockery; those that have made the church a hiding place; those that carry Christ in one hand and the devil in the other; those that never contribute a nickel in a year for its support, and, sir, some of the members of Mount Olive Lodge of Good Samaritans will try and make some believe that they are pillars in the church. I have no confidence in their religion. We have in our city eminent bishop and ministers, and some other Christians, that have labored for almost forty years, night and day, and are laboring now, to advance the true spirit of Christian religion, and to build churches that will be a credit to our race of people, and they have had many obstacles thrown in our way by some that pretend to be members of the church, and still they say that they are going to heaven on flowery bed of ease, and when you tell them about their faults they will tell you that you are a slanderer of the church, and a man of no principle. But notwithstanding all which that kind of people may say and do to impede its progress, I am like many others that one thing to congratulate themselves upon, and that is the churches in Chicago will live and flourish when all that kind of Christians have gone into eternity, and until righteousness and peace shall kiss each other. The members of Mount Olive Lodge pretend to claim that they were deprived of the meeting nights, and that they were used by other societies, and that they were not properly notified of the amount of rent that they owed, and also that I had refused them rent of the hall. I brand that as being a falsehood, and I assert without fear of any successful contradiction that they were legally notified of the amount of money that they owed, and that the hall was properly arranged on their meeting nights; and when they got behind some six months in their rent, some of those that represented themselves to be officers, came to me and stated they had some sick members and that they did not have the money to pay their rent, and requested me to grant them more time; and I being somewhat of a liberal-hearted man and being desirous to accommodate them, of course complied with their wishes; and when the time had come for them to pay they left the hall, and now they come out and say that they were notified about it. I am not in the least surprised about any statement that they might make.

The members of Mount Olive Lodge of Good Samaritans rented the hall in 1876, in which to hold meetings and to transact their business; but they had only occupied it a short time before they had turned it into a place of dancing and public amusement, and I, seeing the condition of things, entered my protest against such entertainments being held in a Masonic Hall that had been dedicated to an honorable and grand purpose, and now they say I am a sham on society. I will, sir, accept of that or everything else they may say or do. Mr. Editor, at my earliest convenience I shall shall review the acts of some of those whose names appear before the public as being such law-abiding people in society, and I shall throw some light upon the establishing of a Good Samaritan Lodge in the southern part of the State, and let others decide whether it has been done legally and right, the intermeddlings with other matters that they have no lawful authority in, and another honorable institution that is in this State, of which they were once its chief officers. I shall go fearlessly forward and show to the public, and send it to the remotest parts of the world, the frauds and the irregularities that have been heaped upon our societies by some of those that represent themselves to be shining lights and law-abiding people of societies, and who are now living in glass-houses and in support of these principles. In every communication that I have or shall hereafter present to the public in every section of the country. I am ready at any time to meet any an agonist that may be arrayed against me, and there stand face to face and defend those sentiments that I have expressed.

It, sir, has been my earnest desire that we shall have all our institutions established upon an honest and legal basis of government, and stamped with unity and justice and happiness to all concerned, and while in that capasity, contending for what is right, I no personable ambition beyond that; and while advocating every principal, should I ever waver or step a side from that path, either by threats or abuse or disapointments, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth and may my arm fall nerveless by my side.

Justice and right has been my living sentiment, and by the blessing of God it will be my dying sentiment that right will prevail over wrong forever.

JOHN G. JONES.

Chinese Dentistry.

It is well known that the Chinese attribute toothache to the gnawing of worms, and that their dentists profess to take those from decayed teeth. But how they performed this trick, and so artfully concealed it in the hurry of daily business, was a secret only recently solved by a European inquirer. After some difficulty and delicate negotiation, an intelligent looking native practitioner was induced to hand over the implements of his trade, together with a number of the worms, and to give instructions in the method of procedure. When a patient with toothache applies for relief, if the the tooth is solidly fixed in the socket, the gum is separated from it with a sharp instrument and made to bleed. During this operation the cheek is held on one side by a bamboo spatula, both ends of which are alike, and on the end held in the hand some minute worms are concealed under thin paper pasted to the spatula. When all is ready, this is adroitly turned and inserted into the mouth and the paper becoming moist is very easily torn with the sharp instrument used for cutting the gums; the worms mix with the saliva, and the dentist of course picks them out with a pair of forceps. The patient having ocular demonstration that the cause of the disease has been removed, has good reason to expect relief, which in many cases would naturally follow the bleeding of the gum. When the pain returns, the same operation is performed over again and a fresh supply of worms fully account for the recurring trouble. These worms are manufactured is quantities to suit the trade, and they are very cleverly done; still, to carry out the delusion fully, the dentists may display to keep on hand a few live worms to show their patients, explaining the most of those taken from the tooth are killed either by a powder which is often applied, or by the process of removing them with the forceps. This mode is resorted to when the tooth is fi mly set.—[Chambers' Journal.

The Union Bank of Halston, Eng., has suspended.

The Catholics are willing to accept any fair compromise on th University education question in Ireland, and have so notified the Lord Lieutenant.

The belief is general in Chile that war will soon be declared over the Argentine question.

Two convicted mail robbers Aere recently lodged in the Albany Penitentiary by the United States Marshal of Nevada.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO
Saturday, Feb. 8, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The editor of this paper must not be supposed to endorse every idea set forth by correspondents and hence is not responsible for their opinions. Our columns are open to all and we freely publish anything couched in respectful language.

The Literary and Musical Entertainment.

The literary and musical entertainment at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, was well attended on Wednesday evening. The vocalists and those who were cast for the recitations, as were announced in the programme we published last week, acquitted themselves admirably and gave general satisfaction.

The principal vocal performers were Mrs. Georgiana Wyatt, Master Beverly Morris, H. R. Jackson. Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher and Miss Selina Tilghman done well in a dialogue, entitled "Conscience, the Arbiter." Both are well cultured in elocution. "The Maniac" was also well recited by Mrs. E. A. Fields. "The Surprise Party," by six young ladies, created great applause. As a whole this was one of the most crowded entertainments ever given in the city. The whole was under the direction of Mr. Jos. G. Fletcher.

PERSONAL.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reed, of Napa, were recently on a visit to this city. We learn that they are erecting a homestead in Stockton, where they formerly resided.

J. C. Sargent, of Woodbridge, San Joaquin county, ex-member of the Assembly, was on a sojourn to this city during the week. We hope the Republicans will return Mr. Sargent again to the Assembly the coming fall, as he made an excellent representative from his district in a former Legislature.

The Hayers' Sisters Combination.

OAKLAND, Feb. 3, 1879.

Editor Pacific Appeal:

SIR—I hasten to inform you that the Hayers' Sisters Combination Vocalists left here to-day en route to California. My daughter, Grace B. Overall, formerly a school teacher by profession, also left in their company, all destined to your city.

Respectfully, etc.,

E. B. OVERALL.

[The many friends of Mr. Samuel Hyers, an old pioneer, and his daughters, who have resided in this State, and have acquired here and in the East such a thorough musical education, and have created such a furore in all the principal cities in the East will be pleased to hear of his coming.—ED.]

The Hutchinson Family gave one of their interesting and instructive concerts last evening, at Bethany Congregational Church, Bartlett street, near Twenty-fifth.

The purchaser of the hulls of the steamers Constitution and Colorado intends to cut their ends off square and make floating docks of them. It is calculated that each will take up vessels of 1,000 tons. They are to be ready by next August.

A notice has been placed on the counter in the Treasurer's office, stating that the School Fund is exhausted.

The Government declined the proposition of the Nevada Bank, on the 5th, to sell silver.

The law and motion calendar of the Fourth District Court will be called on Monday.

The project of extending the Dayton, Sheridan and Grand Rondo Railroad to Portland, Oregon, is likely to be accomplished. The work will soon be taken in hand and pushed through quickly.

A Seedless Lemon.

H. N. Higgins, of San Diego, has introduced a seedling lemon of a new variety. The owner seven years ago planted the seeds of a barrel of rotten lemons received from this city, from which four hundred trees were raised, one of which produces the lemon mentioned. Specimens of the fruit have a longitudinal diameter of 3¼ inches, and a transverse diameter of 2½ inches. The thickness of the skin is about one-sixteenth of an inch. It may very properly be called a seedless lemon, as only one seed has been found in the two dozen specimens thus far tested. In acidity and flavor it is equal to any in the market, and is pronounced by leading pomologist a most important acquisition. The owner states that no buds are for sale.

Gen. Delgado, a former President of Panama, is dead.

Trouble is apprehended between Chili and Bolivia, on account of

The Hyer's Sisters Combination Vocalists are en route to California.

The National Butter, Cheese & Egg Association will meet at Chicago March 5th.

The Cheyenne prisoners are en route to Fort Leavenworth.

Phillis Wheatley Peters.

It has often been asserted, with seeming force, that the average negro brain is incapable of any cultivation whatever. In fact, books have been written with the object in view of showing the mental and moral inferiority of the black race, into which have crept a great many glaring inconsistencies and errors, too numerous to mention. Without wishing to enter into an extended refutation of those fallacies, it will be sufficient to refer to one instance of the rare genius exhibited by one of this race in days gone by, and if the subject of this sketch accomplished so much under great disadvantages, what may we not expect of the colored people in this country in time to come, when they shall walk hand in hand with education and refinement.

In the year 1761, there arrived in Boston harbor a slave ship, having on board, among other human freight, a slender African girl only seven years of age, sick, and suffering from the miseries attending a perilous sea voyage. Her pitiable condition excited the sympathy of a benevolent Christian gentleman named Wheatley, who, at the solicitations of his kind hearted wife, took her to his home, with the intention of rendering her life as pleasant under the circumstances as could be expected. In a short time, owing to the effects of good food, comfortable clothing and kind attention, the little waif presented an improved appearance, in keeping with her surroundings. Having attended to her physical wants, these benevolent people undertook what appeared to be a somewhat hopeless task—the training of her mind. They persevered in their endeavors, and with such success that in the incredibly short space of sixteen months from the time of her landing, she was able to read with ease and fluency any portion of the Bible. She soon learned to write, an accomplishment with which she soon b came familiar solely through her own efforts.

So rapid was her progess in knowledge that she soon attracted the attention of the whole city, into the best society of which she was introduced by her mistress, but with her natural modesty and sweetness of disposition, she never presumed upon their generosity, always preserving a quiet and retiring manner, which lent an additional charm to her graces.

At the age of fourteen she translated Latin with the greatest ease, and corresponded with the great and good Washington. She also composed a poem in his honor, which pleased the General so much that he declared in a letter to her that he would have published it if it had been written in honor of any one but himself. He also extended an invitation to her to call upon him at his headquarters at Cambridge, adding that he would be well pleased to form the acquaintanceship of such "a favored child of the muses."

In recognition of the goodness of her benefactors she had taken their name, which was certainly honored in the bestowal.

In her eighteenth year her health failed, and with the advice of her physicians she undertook a sea voyage for its restoration, directing her footsteps to England, where a volume of her poems had already been published in the city of London. She was received into the best society, flattered and honored by the Court, and her daily life surrounded with all the attentions which could render her happy. In the midst of this gaiety, however, she learned of the dangerous illness of her kind mistress, and immediately hastened home to attend her wants. The good lady died shortly after, being soon followed by her noble husband. Our heroine was now left alone in the world, and so she accepted an offer of marriage from a colored man of polished manners, who had been admitted to practice at the bar, and became his wife. He died in three years after, leaving her in a destitute position, with the care of her three little children devolving upon her. The burden was too heavy for her, and she sank under its weight in the year 1784, being only twenty-nine years of age.

What a beautiful life is that of Phillis Wheatley Peters. A poor little savage, we may say, cared for by Christian people, her mind cultivated and expanded by learning, what an example does she not place before us. Who need despair? Who questions a glorious future before the colored race in America, when this child of genius leads the way, to guide them to the foremost ranks of civilization.

P. J. C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7th, 1879.

Ten Rules for Farmers.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep an account of all farm operations.
3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm, exposed to snow, rain and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings at a proper time, and do not suffer subsequent three-fold expenditure of time and money.
5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.
6. See that fences are well repaired and cattle not grazing the meadows, grain fields or orchards.
7. Do not refuse correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.
8. Plant fruit trees well, care for them, and get good crops.
9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter; also, good food, taking out all that is unsound, half rotten or mouldy.
10. Do not keep tribes of dogs or cats around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in all their life-time.

AN OLD FOLKS CONCERT

Will be given by the ladies for the BENEFIT OF THE SEVENTH ST. M. E. CHURCH AT FATHER MATHEW HALL, K Street, bet. 5th & 6th, SACRAMENTO, ON FEB'Y 14th, 1879.

Admission, - - - 50 Cents

J. CURTISS.

Collector and House Broker.

Residence, 1006 Pacific St.

Near Mason.

G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, ETC.

Antisell Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.

P. Kelly the renowned theatrical boot and shoemaker has removed his large stock from the branch store 327-9 Bush street to his new and spacious store 338 Kearny street.

Killipp & Co., of San Francisco have contracted with the lessee of the Ocean View Trotting Park, Santa Cruz, for the exclusive use of the track during the month of July of every year during the continuance of his lease.

Every body subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

A RARE CHANCE

A Furnished Lodging House TO RENT

The furnished lodging house situated at 717 Howard Street, with bath room for hot and cold water attached. The sleeping rooms are large, pleasant and airy. The furniture will be disposed of and possession given on the most reasonable terms. The present proprietor is desirous of going East, the only reason why he will dispose of this valuable, finely located place. For further particulars call at 22 Montgomery Street, any time between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., or address

J. A. DRAYTON,
Howard St., S. F.

J. D. Barr & Co., pioneer manufacturers of the latest styles of Umbrellas and Parasols, 223 Bush Street, (Alhambra Building), San Francisco. First premium awarded—Mechanics' Fair, 1866'69, & 1871.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Editor Pacific Appeal.—SIR: The advertisement that has appeared in your columns over my name purporting to be a retraction was published without my knowledge or consent. A short time since I signed a paper under a misapprehension; and being in great haste at the time, I did not fully examine its nature or contents. And I now wish it to be understood that it was no part of my purpose or intention to retract anything concerning Fortuno Grinnan, nor have I anything to regret.

HATTIE SCHENCH.

JANUARY, 28, 1879.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND

PORTABLE ENGINES

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power.

In perfect running order.

Apply to

JOS. ENRIGHT,
San Jose, Cal.

A First-class Cook.

A first-class Cook can be obtained at 617 Mission Street; room 35, up-stairs; or address "M.," PACIFIC APPEAL Office, 511 Sansome street.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

61 New Montgomery and Howard Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS.

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Nickerson & Son

having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store

319 DUPONT STREET,

Between Sutter and Post,

San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Stamless Fine Kid Button, 30 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.
40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $6 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

76 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Soles, New York Toe; price reduced from $6 to $5.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 338 Kearny Street.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 923 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au10

BRAD. BAKER. A. P. DRAYTON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

BAKER, DRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

THE ABOTT

PAVING WORKS,

OFFICE,

206 Montgomery St

San Francisco, Cal.

E. DUDGEON, Manager.

JOHN HUGHES, Sup't.

The Abbott Concrete Pavement,

Impervious to Moisture.

NOISELESS,
ECONOMICAL,
AND ELEGANT.

Is Unsurpassed for

ROADS, DRIVES, SIDEWALKS, Garden Walks, Floors, Etc.

Estimates Furnished.

This Pavement is laid at the intersection of Eddy and Jones Street.

James and Boggs

Wholesale and Retail dealers in

All kinds of LUMBER,

NAPA.

Cor. of Main & 4th Sts.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

Fitzgerald & O'Connor,

THE Undertakers

HAVE REMOVED TO

1034 Market Street.

Near R. Rosener Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the county. Embalming a specialty.

Thos. Enright, No. 300 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

E. W. SHORTRIDGE AND MRS. CLARA S. FOLTZ,

Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

KNOX BLOCK, SAN JOSE, CAL.

Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

A. ANDREWS

DIAMOND PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

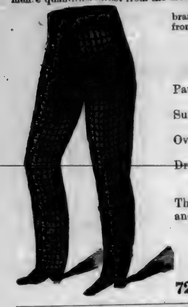
Ross House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry, manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will beloand at the Diamond Palace only

NICOLL THE TAILOR

BRANCH OF NEW YORK

Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.



Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.

Pants in Six Hours.

TO ORDER:

Pants,	$4 00
Suits	15 00
Overcoats,	15 00
Dress Coats,	20 00

Suits to Order in One Day, if required.

TO ORDER:



Black Doeskin Pants, from	$15 00
White Vests, from	3 00
Fancy Vests, from	6 00
Beaver Suits,	55 00

Genuine 6 X

The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reduction! CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,

727 Market St 505 Montgomery St 18 Kearny St & 853 Broadway Oakland

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's use of Dr. Goddard's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that they are genuine, we will send them by mail, post paid, a Free Trial box. Address, DR. GODDARD & CO., Boston, Mass. Have been in use more than thirteen years, and without knowledge of a single failure. Have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a perfect cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give them a trial. Sold by druggists. Price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address as above.

ASH & ROBBINS,

260 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA AND HUMBOLDT, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR PORT ORFORD, COOS BAY, LITTLE RIVER AND MENDOCINO,

STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Dublin, San Leandro, Hayward, Haywards, Alameda, Encinal, Lorin, Fruitvale, Brooklyn, Seminary Park, Deakland, Emeryville, Berkeley, Ocean View, Stockton, Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Madera, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Lemoore, Grangeville, Armona, Hanford, Laton, Kingsburg, Tulare, Dinuba, Visalia, Modesto, Turlock

"OLD 1878"

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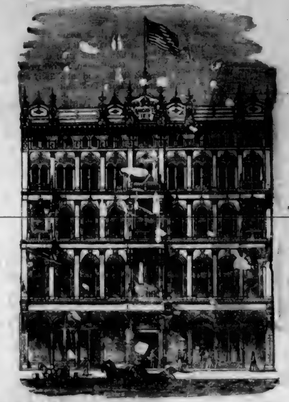
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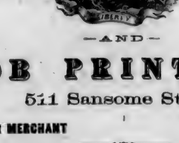
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The Entertainment.

The Musical and Literary Entertainment at Bethel A. M. E. Church was largely attended by our Representatives, members and friends from all denominations.

Oakland send over a large delegation, among its vast audience was a considerable number of white ladies and gentlemen, we noticed Judge E. C. Haft, Mr. McKee and ladies from the Government department. At a few minutes past eight the curtain was drawn aside, and it was observed that the stage was tastefully arranged, the niche in the wall was beautifully draped with white lace curtains, and the two white pillars were artistically decorated with evergreens, which added brilliancy to the scene, and inconjunction with the carpeted white canvass lent enchantment to the view. Mr J. G. Fletcher then appeared and announced that the hour has arrived for the commencement of the exercises, and introduced Mr. C. Samuel Adger, who dishpayed his proficiency upon the piano. Master Alonza White gave a recitation, "King Henry the Sixth," which was well delivered, and whose elocution was perfect; he promises to become the coming speaker. Miss Minnie Morris recited "Somebody's Mother," which she very creditably given.

An Interlude followed. "A Surprise Party," by six young Misses, among whom were Josephino Morris, Laura Harris, Bella Parker, Mary Myzolle, Rhoda Campbell and little Emma Green, was well received, and elicited a hearty applause from the audience. Mr. Felix Hamilton rendered in good style a solo "Take back the Heart." Miss Margaret Sampson recited "On Time," which was well rendered, but her voice was not audible to the rear end of the church. "The Dying Soldier" (in character) by Mr Isaiah Washington, was well delivered; the pathos which that gentleman rendered the piece, and a solemn hymn sung by the choir (concealed from the audience) gave telling effect. The Dialogue "The Refined Simpletons" in which was cast Mrs. Martha Willson, Mrs. Georgia Wyatt, Miss Medora Ford and Miss Ciara Jackson acted their respective parts well, and created considerable merriment. Miss Martha White recited well "Cottage Courtship." The Duett and Chorus "See that my Grave is Kept Green," by Mr. H. R. Jackson, and the answer "I'll see that your Grave is kept Green" by Mrs. G. Wyatt received the commendation of the audience by a storm of applause.

Mr. Jackson has a fine voice, and in cultivation will become one of our leading musical stars.

"The Double Cure," (a farce) in which Mr. Julius Purse was Peter Lambkin, who acted the subdued "Peter" admirably, Miss Mary E. Fletcher as "Mrs Lambkin" the stern and domineering wife was superb. Mr. J. G. Fletcher as "George Balmer."

Miss Sarah Sanderson acted her part very creditably. Mrs. Ida Chandler as "Mrs Fiavordale' the charming young widow was very graceful and acted her part with much dignity; the minor part of Miss Shelton as "Susy" was very good. After which intermission ensued, and the ice-cream was largely patronized.

The second part commenced with "Granifather's Clock" by Beverly T. Morris and chorus, this popular song was sung with great effect. "Mrs Caudle's on Shirt-button" by Miss Mary E. Fletcher was humorously delivered. Solo, "Nota Sparrow Falleth," by Mr. Isaish Washington, was well received, though that gentleman should articulate distinctly. "Lochiel's Warning" in which Mr. A Strother was the "wizard" (in character,) and Mr. H. R Jackson as "Lochiel." Mr. Strother has a good conception of the "wizard," and acted it in a masterly manner. Also Mr. Jackson in his character, this piece was well received and elicited a storm of applause from the vast audience. Little Kittie Grasses recited "My Mother" in a clear and clear voice, and with delivery which is essential in a speaker.

The solo, "Fly forth thy gentle Dove" by Mrs Georgia Wyatt was well rendered. This lady was not up to her usual excellence.

A thrill of expectation was now felt by the large audience present when Master Beverly T. Morris was announced to recite Patrick Henry, appeared on the stage, and delivered in a masterly style the famous speech of America's earliest statesman. Master Morris held his hearers spell-bound who were magnetized by his perfect elocution which was displayed in his delivery, and were charmed by his graceful gestures, the spell was broken by a tumultous applause, when he closed his remarks "Give me liberty or death." This young gentleman was encored and gave a humorous selection which set the house full of laughter. After which was "Conscience the Arbiter," a classical dialogue.

Mr. J. G. Fletcher represented "Catalina" (in character,) and Miss Salina Tilgman as "Aurelia." Mr. Fletcher is well cultured in elocution and act his part perfectly. Miss Tilgman is cultured in in elocution and her reading was well and delivered with thrilling effect when she advances toward "Catalina" and said "Before that eve, one hundred senators and and fifteen hundred knights had paid in blood the price of taunts, treachery and rebellion, were my tongue thunder I would cry revenge, revenge!" Miss Tilgman bids fair to become one of our leading tragedians.

Mr Samuel Pumell in a Dutch comic song (in character) entitled "Dunderbock's sausago machine" was received by the audience with side splitting peals of laughter.

This gentleman was encored and we thought "A la Chineso" would have been rendered. Sam is perfect in what he undertakes.

Miss Rhoda Campbell sang "Beautiful Gater Ajar." This young lady took the audience by surprise, and rendered this beautiful song in a rich melodious voice, storm of applause greeted her as she finished each verse, in fact this young lady was the musical gem of the evening, and has a bright future before her. Miss Rhoda was encored. "The Maniac" by Mrs. A. Fields concluded the programme. The impersonation of this difficult character was skillfully handled by this lady, her facial expression was good, and the elocution perfect. Mrs. Fields make up in connection with dirge played made a deep impression on the audience. Thus ended one of the largest and finest and largest entertainment ever given in this city. The marked feature was the blended talent from the Baptist and Zion churches, and the assistance rendered by the talented young employees of the Palace Hotel.

The supper in the vestry was splendid and the tables groaned with the weight of turkeys and all the other good things the market can afford, and which were exhausted by the large number that were present. Miss Condon and Messrs Fletcher, Bell, Lamar and others deserve praise for their management.

An American's Visit to Sodom and Gomorrah.

From "Syrian Sunshine" by T. G. Appleton.

The Nile is a sacred river, and the Tiber is famous, but the most sacred and most famous river of the world is the Jordon. From the beginning to the end, it has that mystical character which benefits such lofty pretentions; its life is the most vivid and complete, and its death the most sudden and mysterious that can be imagined. It is torrential and it leaves the flanks of Hermon and the many fountains of its tributaries with an eager precipitation, as if it bore a mission. From its greatest height, some hundred feet above the sea level, it leaps downward till it disappears in the Dead Sea, some thirteen hundred feet below it. It hides itself among oleander, tamerisk and willow, and many an unfamiliar oriental tree, as if wishing to keep from profane eyes the secret of its errand. It does not stop long to overflow its banks and fertilize the valley; for it has a purpose too mystical to waste itself over upon the acts of beneficence. It is only willing to become a living barrier between the desert tribes and the favored nation which loved it. No boat lies on its bosom. No fisherman dwell by its margin; but it moves one headlong column of seared waters from its cradle of snow and cloud, high in the heaven till it dies in a fatal lake marked by the finger of God, and forever a subject for man's curiosity and reverence.

It would seem a thing apart and not to be confounded with vulgar waters, which lose their personality in the bosom of the mighty sea, but exhaling to heaven like some holy messenger who perished in the fulfillment of his duty. Its birth and its death alike separate it from its sister rivers of earth, and only the voiceless mounds of perished and nameless cities, tribes stationary as if bidden to halt by some supreme destiny of the past, or the awed and questioning stranger from the many Christian lands whose baptism drew its authority from the first sprinkling of its waters, are seen upon its banks.

And then we wandered through many whispering reeds, through a kind of jungle where sterility and the river had fought for mastery, and which showed traces of both; a tangle of bushes aslit were fighting their way up, and great spaces of barrenness which the summer would scorch to lifelessness.

And at last the Dead Sea. Though we know that it is of volcanic origin, and fed by mines of salt, the imagination now, as ever, is content to see in it a thing accursed. There was a fresh breeze, and a reluctant lift and heavy tumblers of its tiny breakers made them unlike other waves, but rather like those of Dant's infernal sea. There was a breath heavy with doom in the air, and we were fortunate it was not not more stifling. Was it the breath of those lost or tortured there? And beneath that saline sheet did we not see, as in the picture of Delacroix, the agonizing and twisted figures of the condemned?

We did not bathe in the Dead Sea. Others have done so, and report of its buoyancy the same tales that are told of our own Salt Lake. There is a whimsical coincidence in the geographical relation of the Dead sea and the home of the earlier prophets and Mr. Brigham Young's personal continuation of the old dispensation, with a private Dead Sea of his own in his immediate neighborhood. The poorest swimmer keeps his head above water; and persons have said to me that their legs seemed to fly up under them. All speak of the waters as refreshing after the great heat of that tropical valley. Birds are said never to fly over it, which is the merest superstition, for they are really often seen to do so. This lake certainly has a brand upon it, as of divine vengeance. Its waves heavy with sin, the shores around blasted, and the very site of destroyed cities upon its banks unknown. And here are still seen the apples of Sodom, smooth and pretty to the eye and touch, of a pale yellow, like a small orange, but within, as Josephus says, still retaining the ashes of Sodom in living perpetuity of the punishment. They are like little oranges to the eye and touch, but when pressed are like soak-apples, and explode like these, a puff off air leaving the shell hollow, with only a slender pouch holding fine filaments like silk, which the Arabs use as matches for their guns.

Strictly for the Ladies.

A Paris correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* says A modiste (Virot) tells this spring, roses, especially tea, Marechal Neil, and pale pink roses will be much worn at Paris, and probably throughout the entire summer season for bonnet trimming. A few handsome ostrich plumes are worn by some of the *free elegantes* ladies of this city. Among the new colors, straw is being introduced somewhat, but Viret thinks it will be short-lived. She says large spanch crowns will continue to be worn. Fashionable bonnets made by those "high-toned" modistes cost from 85 to 150 francs each, though I have seen some very tasteful hats, good enough for my wife to wear (if I were so fortunate as to possess one) that could be had for from forty to sixty-five francs. Ladies mantles are being cut *bien aisate*, and quite long, fitted closely the figure very like the gentlemen's long ulsters. In fact there is scarcely any noticeable difference between some of the ulsters worn by the husbands and the paletots of their wives and daughters. Seal skin is all the rage here, being more worn in Paris than ever before. It commands here higher prices than any other fur. Gentlemen's overcoats trimmed with seal skin are very much worn. Parures of seal skin for ladies retail at from 120 to 250 francs.

Black Bass.

I see statements in fish reports and the prints that black bass cannot be hatched artificially, owning to the adhesive nature of their eggs. I beg to say that black bass can be hatched, but I do not think the pany fish would prosper, after hatching, for it is just then that they need a mother's care. I was not pretty positive on this point, that maternal care is one of the necessities for hatching black bass, I should have been hatching them long ago. All fish making their nests and casting their eggs in fixed places, the spawners lying over the eggs as it were, fanning them with their tails, are indued with the instinct of caring for their young. If all fish were hatched the same way, there would be no need of hatching any fish artificially. Now here is something quite remarkable. Fish that are tended by the mother have no yolk-sack, and it is the mother who teaches them how to feed; while fish that require no mother have a yolk-sack that will support them when young from 6 to 40 days. By the time the sack is absorbed they know how to take care of themselves, or have learned to feed.

A METHODIST clergyman was engaged in 1877 to give his whole time for one year to a church near Hartford for $400. He preached twice each Sunday, attended two prayer meetings each week, attended funerals free, visited the sick, delivered nine addresses on temperance, and being handy as a painter produced oil paintings during the year that he sold for $480. His church has paid nothing, and demand $80 from him, on the ground that as he was hired by the year, all his time and result of his labor belong to the congregation. The minister contemplates engaging to serve the Devil—by preaching to that gang another year!

THE production of beet-root sugar in France during the last year was 388,800,000 pounds.

AN antique gold mine has been rediscovered in Mt. Lasarasco, Mexico.

Suicide on the Train.

A passenger on the Oregon express this morning named J. D. Hall, of Paskento, Tehama county, attempted to commit suicide a little after 7 o'clock while the train was passing Live Oak station. The weapon used was a small sized Sharp's four-shooter which he discharged twice. One shot struck him in the forehead and glanced upward, and the other lodged above the right temple. The act was done in one of the passenger coaches, and there was quite an uproar in the car for a time. Men dived under the seats, scrambling down any way so as to get out of sight and crouching on the floor, while women turned pale, trembled, screamed and also dove down behind the seats in a promiscuous mass.

The action was so sudden that Captino William, who grasped his hands, and W. L. Curts, who took the pistol from him, were too late to save him. On the arrival of the train at Marysville he was taken to the western House, where his wounds were examined, and pronounced very serious and likely to prove fatal. Hall is a single man. The reason given for the fatal act was that he was penniless, and constantly troubled and worried with palpitation of the heart.—[Sacramento Bee.

HERR C. RECLAM has lately made a detailed report of the first cremation which occurred at Gotha a short time ago. He calculates the cost of each cremation at about $20, which, in case the furnace is in continual use, so that between two processes it has not time to cool, would be reduced to $15. It is hoped in Germany that the example of Gotha will be followed by other cities, so that Milan and Gotha will no longer be the only cities where cremation is performed.

At San Bernardino, Monday night, a boy and a girl attempted to elope, but the affair was frustrated. The girl was consigned to bread, water and solitude, and the precocious youth had a first-class spanking.

The tax levy of Sonoma County for this fiscal year amounts to $239,766 02, of which $226,279,37 has been paid.

THE subject of hell, lately Brought up by Canon Farrar, Dean Stanley, Boecher and others, is being pretty generally discussed. We give elsewhere abstracts of five sermons preached in this city yesterday and a number of letters on this subject. They will be found interesting.

A Nevada City small boy, feeling aggrieved at his school teacher because of merited punishment, went off he'd herself, and occupied his time for several days afterwards with "laying" for the pedagogue. No blood shed however

An Indiana lady of eighty-eight years is growing a third set of teeth, which are so far advanced that she is able to use them.

The Chicago Courts have decided that a divorce cannot be granted when the "desertion" is the result of an agreement to live apart.

In two years the Governor of Texas pardoned 190 convicts. Of the number forty-five were murderers; and thirty-three horse thieves.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, Feb. 15, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The editor of this paper must not be supposed to endorse every idea set forth by correspondents and items is not responsible for their opinions. Our columns are open to all and we freely publish anything conceived in respectful language.

The Chinese Immigration Bill—It Passes the Senate by a Vote of 39 to 26.

The Chinese Immigration Bill is being considered in the Senate.

The bill has undoubtedly gained strength to-day, and most of those Democrats who were classed last night as doubtful, appear to have made up their minds to vote for it. Several, indeed, have so expressed themselves, and in view of these conversions and anticipated good effect of the powerful speeches delivered to-day, as well as the influence of the earnest representations made in private by the friends of the bill, there seems once more to be a certainty of its passage in the shape desired by its friends.

The amendments adopted on motion of Sargent have also been very useful, and were, in fact, indispensable in overcoming objections entertained by several Senators heretofore doubtful, and will give the bill increased strength when it goes back to the House of Representatives.

The very latest Associated Press dispatches, at half-past four o'clock announce that the bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 39 to 26.

Masonic.

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the first annual convention of the Hiram Grand Lodge F. and A. Masons for the State of Colorado and Territory of Wyoming, held Dec. 26th and 27th. The following lodges were represented: North Star No. 1, Cheyenne, Wyoming; Landmark No. 2, Pueblo, Colorado; Perseverance, No. 3, Georgetown, Colorado; Keystone, Dawar, Colorado. The Grand Lodge took into consideration the articles of union agreed upon at Wilmington, Delaware, last year between the National Compact Grand Lodges and those of the Independent, and rejected the proposition and decided to remain as a Subordinate Grand Lodge under the so-called National Grand Lodge.

The M. W. Isaac Brown, of Denver, was re-elected Grand Master, and Van B. Cox; of Denver, Grand Secretary.

The Harmony Grand Lodge of Wilmington, Delaware, Dec. 19th, at their annual meeting took a similar action. The Harmony Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, held Dec. 17th, endorsed the articles of union.

There are now about twenty-seven Independent Grand Lodges in different States and about four that yet hold on to their idol of being subordinate to a so-called National Grand Lodge. Nearly all the intelligent colored Masons in the United States held a general convention at Wilmington, Del., some eighteen months ago and adopted articles of union, on a basis of independent Grand Lodge jurisdiction, i. e., a Grand Lodge is supreme in each State, and we regret to note that the brethren of Colorado and a portion of those in Delaware persist in publishing to the world their stubbornness, which is certainly based upon ignorance, in view of the fact that all colored Masons in the United States should be a unit on the established precedent of Grand Lodge government and their sovereignty as plainly set forth in all Masonic monitors, which recognizes no such ephemeral body as a "National Compact," or "National Grand Lodge."

Senator Bruce.

Bruce of Mississippi, who took part in the debate on the Chinese Question, in the United States Senate, on Friday, and who is reported as saying in substance, that he belongs to a race which has been "recently under oppression," and which we think did not make a statesman's like point, and had better said nothing than what he did say, because the subject under consideration was not analogous to the race to which he belongs, and is a question of the right of national treaty obligations etc., and Bruce should have loomed up higher than being a mere representative of "Colored people." As a United States Senator he represents the 1,100,000 colored and white people of Mississippi, one of the Great States of the nation, which gave assent in commune with the others for the National Burlinggame Treaty. If Senator Bruce had spoken upon the moral or immoral act of abrogating the Treaty with China by Congressional Legislature, his speech would have found more favor with intelligent colored citizens, than it has by the expression of the limited idea that he belonged to a race who a few years ago were certainly not pretaining to the subject, and we are inclined to think the words were suggested to him by a fellow Senator, rather than his own origination. We admire a colored Senator provided he is not automatom on great questions concerning a nation and his particular people,

Letter from Stockton.

STOCKTON, Feb. 3, 1879.

Editor Pacific Appeal.—Once in a while it may please your readers to hear something from Stockton. Our little city (at the head of the slough) is growing and prospering. More than all it is taking a stride in the way of progress. Our Board of Education have awakened from their Rip Van Winkle sleep and sent the colored children to the common schools.

POLITICAL.

In the matter of politics there is but little to say. The chances are that in the city election two straight tickets will be run by the Democrats and Republicans. The Workingmen will then come in and if they nominate a good ticket, they will elect it.

R. H. H.

ANIMALS.—Rev. G. D. Jemmerson, pastor for Bethel A. M. E. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets, will arrive this evening and is announced to preach to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

A full description of the entertainment at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell Street, will be found on the first page.

The Trip North.

James Gordon Bennett, promoter of the Polar expedition, has invited Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, the eminent Arctic explorer, and Henry M. Stanl y, the distinguished African traveller to accompany him to this coast in May next, and give their personal attention and advice toward the final preparations for the expedition. The invitation has been accepted, so that when the steam-yacht Jeannette starts for the Arctic Ocean the coming season her departure will be witnessed by famous men.

☞Ex-Gov. Bradley of Nevada has been sojourning at Lathrop Station, Cal., as the guest of J. A. Shepherd.

The school census of 1876 gave St. Louis a population of 177,437 children entitled to participate in the benefits of the State school fund, but the officials who took the enumeration in 1878, being probably corrupted with Chicago silver returned the number at 107,404.

A Colored Minister in Westminster Abbey.

Among the most interesting features of the gathering of the of the Bishops of the Angelican Communion in London was the presence of the Bishop of Hayti, an African born in the United States and consecrated in Grace Church, in New York, in 1874. Bishop James Theodore Holey (for such is his name), the present Bishop of Hayti, is a man of excelent gifts and of a genuine missionary spirit. He received an especially cordial welcome on his appearance among the English and American Bishops at Lambeth, and he won the respect and the esteem of all who came to know him. While in Mondon Dean Stanley invited him to preach in Westminster Abbey on St. James' Day, and his sermon, founded on the request of the mother of James that her two sons might sit respectfully on the right and left of Christ in his kingdom, and ended with the following noble and touching prayer:

"And now on the shores of old England, the cradle of that Anglo-Saxon Christianity by which I have been in part at least illuminated, standing beneath the vaulted roof of this monumental pile, redolent with the piety of bygone generations during so many ages, in the presence of the

"storied urn and animated bust"

that hold the sacred ashes and commemorate the buried grandeur of so many illustrious personages, I catch a fresh inspiration and new impulse of the Devine Missionary spirit of our Christianity; and here in the presence of God, of angels and of men, on this day sacred to the memory of an apostle blessed name was called over me at baptism, and as I lift up my voice for the first and perhaps last time in England's sainted shrines, I dedicate myself anew to the work of God, of the Gosple of Christ, and of the salvation of my fellow men, in the far distant isle in the Carribean sea, that has become the chosen field of my labors

"O thou Saviour Christ, son of the living God, who when Thou west spurned by the Jews of the race of Shem, and who, when delivered up without cause by the Romans of the race of Japheth, on the ignominous crucifixion, hadst Thy ponderous cross borne to Golgotha's summit on the stalwart shoulders of Simon the Cyronian, of the race of Ham, I pray Thee, precious Savior, remember that forlorn, despised and rejected race, whose son thou bore thy cross, when Thou shalt come in the power and majesty of Thy eternal kingdom to distribute Thy crowns of everlasting glory!

And give to me, then, not a place at Thy right hand, or at Thy left, but only the place of a gatekeeper at the entrance of the holy city, the new Jerusalem, that I may behold my redeemed brethren the saved of the Lord, entering therein to be partakers with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, of all Thy glorious and everlasting kingdom.

[Sacramento Bee.

The country just north of Reno is full of prospectors; all of whom are busily engaged in developing ledges. Several shafts are being sunk; and in some places ore is being taken out. The prospectors are so numerous that one comes upon them every little while. Assays ranging from $14 to $20 are had of the croppings in several places. Locations are being made all through that section, and this Summer there will be a good deal of life out there.—[Reno Journal.

Citizens of Galveston, Texas, are signing a petition which according to the New Orleans Democrat, virtually asks the Legislature to appoint a receiver for that city.

A New Albany man wagers that he can eat thirty good-sized pies in an hour. It is said that he has devoured sixteen pies and placed on the top thereof two pounds of crackers.

At Middlebury, Conn., there is a flock of quail which, ever since the last heavy snow, have come to the door of a farmer to be fed, and are as tame as barnyard fowls.

Mrs. Ursula Humphreyville, of Northfield, Conn., is in her 101st year, and is still able to be about. Two years ago she rode on a mowing machine, driving the horses through the field.

J. CURTISS.

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Near Mason.

G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

ETC.

Antisell Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.

P. Kelly the renowned theatrical boot and shoemaker has removed his large stock from the branch store 527-9 Bush street to his new and spacious store 235 Kearny street.

Killipp & Co., of San Francisco have contracted with the lessee of the Ocean View Trotting Park, Santa Cruz, for the exclusive use of the track during the month of July of every year during the continuance of his lease.

Every body subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

J. D. Barr & Co., pioneer manufacturers of the latest styles of Umbrellas and Parasols, 323 Bush Street, (Alhambra Building), San Francisco. First premium awarded—Mechanics' Fair, 1868'69, & 1871.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Editor Pacific Appeal.—Sir: The advertisment that has appeared in your columns over my name purporting to be a retraction was published without my knowledge or consent. A short time since I signed a paper under a misapprehension; and being in great haste at the time, I did not fully examine its nature or contents. And I now wish it to be understood that it was no part of my purpose or intention to retract anything concerning Fortune Grinnan, nor have I anything to regret.

HATTIE SCRESCH.

JANUARY, 28, 1879.

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having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store

819 DUPONT STREET,

Between Sutter and Post,

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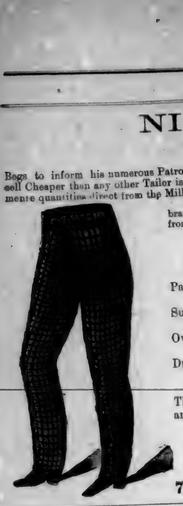
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Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Carriage Company; Morris Axle and Spring Co., Chicago.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Passenger (Foot Market st. Ferry Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Narrow Gauge), Calistoga (Narrow Gauge), and Sacramento (Narrow Gauge). Connects at Davisville (Dixon) with Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Elmira for Winters.

Arrive San Francisco at 9.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.15 A. M., connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Livermore at 11.30 A. M., and connecting with Atlantic Express.

Arriving San Francisco 4.55 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. R. for connections at Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Battle Mt., Elko, Winnemucca, Humboldt, Evanda, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Lathrop with Train arriving at Ione at 5.40 p. m.

Arrive San Francisco 6.15 p. m.

☞Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train for Hayward and Niles.

Arrive San Francisco 6.50 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive at San Jose at 7.30 p. m.

Arrive San Francisco 7.35 a. m.

3.30 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrive San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry and C. P. R. R.) for Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Madera, Visalia, Sumner, Bakersfield, Fresno, Goshen, Hanford, Lemoore, Los Angeles, Colorado River, Yuma (connects there with Texas Express), Deming, Silver City or (per Oakland) Los Angeles and Yuma.

Arrive San Francisco 12.20 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer and Train from Market Street (foot) connecting with Train for Calistoga (Narrow Gauge), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Sacramento with passenger train, leaving at 9.25 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.

Sleeping Cars first-class Vallejo and Carson.

Arrive San Francisco 11.10 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf, for Benicia and Intermediate Landings on the Sacramento River.

Arrive San Francisco 8.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. R.) excepting at Lathrop and Stockton, for Los Angeles on the 2nd and 4th of each month.

Arrive San Francisco 8.35 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Hayward, Niles and San Jose.

Arrive San Francisco 8.50 a. m.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Ogden, Omaha and Chicago.

Public Conveyance to all Points in the city connects at Sacramento.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

TO OAKLAND.	ALAMEDA.	ALAMEDA.	ALAMEDA.	X	BERKELEY.	BERKELEY.	TO OAKLAND.
6.30	7.15	7.30	8.00		7.00	7.30	8.15
7.00	7.45	8.00	8.30		7.30	8.00	8.45
8.00	8.45	9.00	9.30		8.30	9.00	9.45
9.00	9.45	10.00	10.30		9.30	10.00	10.45
10.00	10.45	11.00	11.30		10.30	11.00	11.45
11.00	11.45	12.00	12.30		11.30	12.00	12.45
12.00	12.45	1.00	1.30		12.30	1.00	1.45
1.00	1.45	2.00	2.30		1.30	2.00	2.45
2.00	2.45	3.00	3.30		2.30	3.00	3.45
3.00	3.45	4.00	4.30		3.30	4.00	4.45
4.00	4.45	5.00	5.30		4.30	5.00	5.45
5.00	5.45	6.00	6.30		5.30	6.00	6.45
6.00	6.45	7.00	7.30		6.30	7.00	7.45

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Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled the best watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imou ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by a cough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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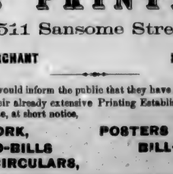
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 28. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879. WHOLE NO.

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Altogether too Fast.

The *Herald* proclaimed the other day that "Uncle Sammy" came off with flying colors from the cipher investigation. Judging from the *Tribune's* report of said investigation there is reasonable ground for a difference of opinion on that point. Will the *Herald* please publish the following:

The whole world sat at the reporters' table to catch the faint whispers that fell from the worn and haggard old man. With the look of a corpse, except in moments of excitement, with low, far away voice, and slow, painful movements, dropping his left eyelid, parchment-like cheeks and quivering hand, Tilden repeated his statement evidently prepared with great care, in a voice much of the time hardly audible four feet away. His manner showed intense and increasing nervous excitement, by great effort restrained. His body rose and fell in his seat incessantly, as if he were trying in vain to rise, and seemingly half useless, his left arm shook like a leaf. Then when excitement burst restraint his face flushed almost purple, his lips quivered and his right arm repeatedly smote the table with great force and passion, while his voice rang through the room like the shriek of a drowning man. After every such effort the sentence died away as if the voice was stopped by the closing of waters. The effect was almost that of a death-bed declaration. Had the matter thereof equaled in force and solemnity the manner, this declaration would have had great effect—not indeed that the people would have been more ready to lift to the Presidency a man so broken and so manifestly living in bitter and torturing memories—but the matter was by no means equal to the manner in impressiveness, nor could any unprejudiced hearer avoid contrasting the declarations of Tilden with his own admitted conduct towards the men whose deeds fill a dark page in the history of our country. Tilden's testimony was doubtless as strong as after four months of preparation and consultation it was possible to make it. That it was exceedingly strong was due to the inherited and insuperable difficulties of his position.

The *Tribune* then takes up scrutiny the most important statements made by Tilden, and shows their utter falsity, and concludes as follows: "After the act for which Tilden took Weed 'to task,' he retained that person as manager of his forces in the Democratic Convention. After Marble had said that votes were for sale in Florida, Tilden took care to ask no more, but continued on intimate terms with him. After Pelton's journey to Baltimore to meet Weed, and for more than a year after a full public exposure of the Oregon business, Pelton remained in Tilden's house. This treatment of men known to be guilty will by the public be held as conclusive proof that Tilden's profession to absolute and unswerving hostility is not true. He was hostile to any bribery that was traced to him, and particularly hostile to any bribery that was found out and destroyed his own prospects. No other form of moral indignation has been shown in his conduct. But he virtually placed Pelton in a position where he was sure to have an opportunity to buy votes, knowing well that he was the man who would buy votes if he could, and that he could find the money.

In that position he held Pelton by carefully refraining from any word of caution or protest, and he took extraordinary pains for weeks not to find out anything about the use Pelton was making of his peculiar powers. This is Tilden's record, upon his own testimony.—Ex.

How to Live at a Hotel.

I was talking with a gentleman the other day who has spent nearly thirty years at a hotel in New York, hale, hearty, vigorous—outliving, by a decade his associate in hotel life. "Yes" he said, "I have outlived all my companions. Most of them were younger than myself, and gave promise of a much longer life. Their style of living ruined them. The bill of fare was large and generous. They paid for what was in it, why not eat it? They began with soup and ended with nuts and raisins Their diet paled on their palate. Vigorous condiments were added to give their food relish. Copious drafts of liquor were enjoyed. They lived a fast life and had a fast lifes reward. My style of living is entirely different. I regarded the hotel as my home, where I was to live for years. The spread was affluent, but my living was simple I changed my soup daily. I confined myself to one kind of meat, and changed it every day.

The desert was varied enough to give me seven new courses a week. Sometimes I had coffee, sometimes tea, sometimes milk, and thee occasionally water. My associates were always silling, always in need of the doctor. The hotel's physician made me a friendly call occasionally; I have not sent for him in twenty-five years. I have seen many a man eat himself out of house and home. I have followed many an associate to the grave who died from over-eating and a bad digestion. I am here, hale and hearty, with a decade longer to live."

It is supposed that Mercury has mountains higher than our Himalyas, and volcanos in a state of activity.

The Tunnel War.

The District Court of Virginia City granted, on Saturday morning, a temporary injunction against the Sutro Tunnel Company restraining it from bulkheading the tunnel or from restraining in any manner the free flow of water though it; and also from continuing the winze from the bottom of the tunnel to the 1700 level of the Savage. The Sheriff went down into the tunnel through the Savage working, and served the injunction on the miners at work there. The men stopped work, but late that night the Savage men discovered they were at work again, and the Sheriff with a posse went down and arrested 16 of them. The distance between the tunnel and level is only 60 feet, and they had sunk 16 and drilled holes 15 feet lower for a big blast. Yesterday morning they were released on $1,000 bonds.

The pipes are all connected and everything is in readiness to pump the water of the flooded mines through the lightning drift and Requa shaft into the Sutro tunnel, and the Superintendents are only waiting orders to begin. Sutro has not erected a bulkhead in the tunnel, but an obstruction four feet high to throw back the water into the mines. Behind this he has armed men; but whether they will resist a river of water at 140 degrees of temperature is question able. The pumping is expected to begin to-day.

The Colored Sculptress.

Edmonia Lewis the colored sculptress, who it will be remembered, visited San Jose several years ago, contracted to make a piece of statuary to be put on a grave in St. Louis. 'The clay model," says a Chicago paper, "pleased Mr. Thomas, the other party to the bargain, who paid $1,500 down, agreeing to give $500 more on the delivery of the marble statue. The completed work work was sent from Italy, but Mr. Thomas refused to accept it, claiming that the workmanship is so poor that "that the statue is a burlesque on art." Miss Lewis has sued for the $500, and a large number of art experts are to testify in the trial." It could not have been her own work to have been thus condemned. Mrs. Goodrich, of this city, has a couple of statuettes from Mrs. Lewis' chisel, costing some twelve hundred dollars, which are really gems of art. The bust of Lincoln in the Library is also her work. The writer has an exquisite medallion executed by her, and received from her Roman studio, shortly after her return to Italy. In all of this work Miss Lewis demonstrated herself to be a true and an honorable lady.

The Barnacle Goose.

There are people still living who firmly believe that a horsehair dropped into a well or stream will by some miracle of spontaneous generation, become an eel. A still more stupid notion prevailed up to the 17th century—that a goose, called the barnacle goose, was developed from the barnacle shell, or mussel shell. This delusion prevailed up to the time of Sir Isaac Newton. Sir Robert Murray, in the "Philosophical Transactions" of 1678, gives an account of how he had seen, within the barnacle shell, as through a concave or diminishing glass, the bill, eyes, head, neck, breast, tail, wings, feet and feathers of the barnacle goose.

In 1597, John Gerard, Master in Chirurgerie, gave a very minute account of the same metamorphosis: "The shell gapeth open, and the first thing that appeareth is the aforesaid lace or string, next comes the leg of the birds, hanging out, and it groweth greater, it openeth the shell by degrees, till at length it is all come forth, and hangeth by the bill, and falleth into the sea, when it gathereth feathers, and groweth to a fowl, bigger than a mallert: for the truth hereof, if any doubt, may it please them to repair unto me, and I shall satisfy them by the testimonie of good witnesses." As far back as the 13th century, Giraldus Cambrensis warns the Irish priests against dining off those geese, because they were not fish, but flesh, adding: "If a man during Lent were to dine off a leg of Adam, who was not born of flesh either, we should not consider him innocent of having eaten what is flesh." This strange superstition arose from a derivation of Bernicle, the goose, from Bernicula, the shell.

Grant's election, if nominated, appears sure enough. It is only his calling which is in doubt, and this, the Democrats seem determined to settle in his favor by confessing their fears and predicting his nomination. —[Chicago Tribune.

The Plague.

The plague now raging in the lower valley of the Volga, near the Caspian Sea, is the same that desolated the earth in the 14th century, and gets its name from the black spots, symptomatic of a putrid decomposition, that show themselves at one of the stages on the skin of the sufferer. It first broke out in China in 1388, and in Europe 15 years later, raging for 25 years. The devastation was terrible, and some writers say that the impure air was actually visible as it approached with its burden of death. The plague owns its extention to infection, contagion, fear and the terrible misery of the people in those feudal times. It is estimated that in China alone 13,000,000 died, 24,000,000 in the remainder of the East, while in Europe 25,000,000 perished. Although there is little danger of the spread of the pest to Western Europe, as it has been confined for many generations to the East, it is not strange that the Russians should be startled by ravages already made.

All Spice.

A Newfoundland dog, at Ridgewood, N. J., recently sieved a little child by its clothes, dragging it from the railroad track just in time to prevent its being killed by a passing train.

In Hampton, N. H., in 1661, all persons were forbidden to discharge a gun in the meeting-house or to ride or lead a horse therein; the penalty attached to the offense was five shillings.

The casket containing Daniel Webster's embalmed remains was opened at the burial of Ashburton Webster, in Marshfield, recently, and the great statesman's face was easily recognizable.

All over the South, says the Louisville Courier-Journal, farmers continue to hypothecate their crops in advance, which shows that they are running at least one year ahead of their means.

Secretary Sherman does not estimate the amount of Government bonds now held abroad at more than $100,000,000, and there is not a financier in the country who puts it at more than twice that amount.

Some Muscatine men have lately formed an association, the members of which are pledged to attend divine services at some church every Sabbath in a body, and to refrain from the use of tobacco and slang on the Lord's day.

On Girls.—This is a boy's composition on girls: "Girls are the only folks that has their own way every time. Girls is of several thousand kinds, and sometimes one girl can be like several thousand girls if she wants to do anything. If a man during Lent were to dine off a leg of Adam, who was not born of flesh either, we should not consider him innocent of having eaten what is flesh." This strange superstition arose from a derivation of Bernicle, the goose, from Bernicula, the shell.

Grant's election, if nominated, appears sure enough. It is only his calling which is in doubt, and this, the Democrats seem determined to settle in his favor by confessing their fears and predicting his nomination. —[Chicago Tribune.

A new mining district was discovered last week, northwest of Winnemucca mountain by Tom Shone, Charles Lewis and Wm. Montgomery. The district is twenty miles from town by going around Winnemucca mountain, but of course much nearer in a direct line over the range, and some eight miles from Warrick district. The discovers located two leads and named the district Silver State.

Did the prophet Isaiah ever eat at a railroad station? It certainly looks so, for how could he have described it so literally if he had not? "And they shall scratch on the right hand and be hungry; and he shall eat on the left hand and they shall not be satisfied."—[New York Star.

"Show me a people," said Froude, "whose trade is dishonest, and I will show you a people whose religion is a sham." All right, Mr. Froude, said the Hawkeye, some out here next spring and take a look at the people who sell a quart of strawberries in a pint and a half box.

"John, it seems to me that you are not doing your work as well as you used to—not so painstaking as you might be." "I will tell you why, miladi. I thought that if I made myself indispensable, when I came to go it would cause you to much inconvenience and regret. See?"—[Paris Paper.

California attorneys are not without their faults. Mrs. Clara S Folts has been admitted to the bar.—[Graphic. In Marpland, Judge Magruder would silence her with "Woman, with all thy Folts, I love thee still." —[Philadelphia Bulletin.

No New Facts.—A Washington correspondent tells a good story of Professor Newcombe the astronomer. The Professor is a very solemn man, and is always absorbed, so much so that he has a general reputation for absent mindedness, and the same anecdote are told of him that I have heard related about every eminent student I know, but this story is genuine. One evening he was attending a wedding with his wife, and with the rest of the guests passed up to offer his congratulations after marriage. He shook hands with the bridal couple in a solemn way, but uttered not a word. "Why didn't you say something to them?" said his wife, reproachfull. "I don't know," replied the absorbed Professor. "I dont think I had any new facts to impart."

The country just north of Reno is full of prospectors; all of whom are busily engaged in developing ledges. Several shafts are being sunk; and in some places ores are being taken out. The prospectors are so numerous that one comes upon them every little while. Assays ranging from $14 to $20 are had of the croppings in several places. Locations are being made all through that section, and this Summer there will be a good deal of life out there.—[Reno Journal.

Los Angeles prohibits auction sales on the streets hereafter.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, Feb. 22, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The editor of this paper must not be supposed to endorse every idea set forth by correspondents and hence is not responsible for their opinions. Our columns are open to all and we freely publish anything conducted in respectful language.

Bethel Church.

The new minister—Mr. Jemmerson—preached his initial sermon in the Bethel A. M. E. Church, on Powell and Jackson Streets, on Sunday evening last. His text was from the 1st Corrinthians, 15th chapter, 58th verse, from which he made an able discourse. Mr. Jemmerson is a fine theologian, classical in his references and expressions, and by the proper support of its members and visiting congregation, bids fair to make the church all that it should be—the representative A. M. E. Church of the Pacific Coast. We regard him as a very valuable acquisition to the Church pulpit on this coast, and hope his intended work will be appreciated and well supported financially as well as spiritually by the congregation, and not let him go begging, as is so often the case, after being among them but a short time as a new minister.

The Collision on the Bay.

The engrossing topic of conversation Thursday was the collision on the bay of the previous day. As no lives had been lost, there was no especial occasion for sorrow, and the subject was therefore in many instances slightly discussed at the expense of those whose nervous fright got the better of their judgment. An accident on any of the ferry steamers of the bay has been such a rare thing that but little harsh comment was made against the officers of the respective steamers—none in fact as regarded their conduct previous to the collision. The fog was so dense that it was impossible for them to descry objects in the near distance. Besides it is in testimony, so far that the peculiar condition of the atmosphere rendered the sounds of the fog-horn uncertain, and of the whistles of the steamers so feeble as to afford no certain information as to the relative positions of the two colliding vessels. These statements should be accepted as facts until they are disproved by an official investigation, such, as we presume will hereafter be held. The commanders of both the Alameda and El Capitan are experienced sailors, well acquainted with navigation on the bay, and the good reputation they have hitherto enjoyed entitles them to a suspension of public opinion until an official verdict has been rendered.—*Morning Call.*

Oakland Railroad Sensation.

The passing, by the Oakland City Council, of railroad franchises, for money, has created great excitement in Oakland. It is now a matter of verocity, and the general public are at a loss as to which parties to believe. Nearly all the parties accused are out in cards, and they make positive denials. S. N. Putnam denies having anything to do with any of the franchises. He never offered a single dollar to any man to help get a franchise through. He denounced Brodesen, the "Elsey" franchise agent, in round terms. Councilmen Milbury and Hook met and exchanged the lie on Thursday evening. In answer to Councilmen Milbury's statement, R. C. Geakil says that it is false. The railroad matter was first called to his attention by S. N. Putnam, to whom he stated that he would oppose granting a franchise to the Southern Pacific Company. Councilman Hook publishes a card in vindication of himself.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—in Redwood City, Cal., Feb. 14th, 1879, W. Lewis, a native of New Jersey, aged 46 years.

[The deceased leaves a widow and daughter. The widow, Mrs. Minerva Lewis, is one of the daughters of the late Jacob Maddon of San Jose, at which city the funeral took place, on Sunday last, and proceed to Santa Clara Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends. ED.]

"Stationery" Account.

A Chicago paper made a stir in Congress by printing the list and prices of stationery. Under this head one member takes a family Bible, another a pack of cards, a third an opera-glass, and so on through the list. The members vote themselves $375 worth of "stationery" for the year, and, being unable to use one-half of it, they take the remainder in merchandise. The impropriety of the proceeding lies in the action of Congress by which $375 is in effect added to the members salary.

The laws fixes the salary, and when members vote themselves extras they take so much more than the law allows. A reasonable amount of stationery would cost but a trifle, but there is no excuse for making it an extra. It is as much a part of the expenses of the position for which each member is paid $5,000 a year as a Congressman's board in Washington when he is keeping house at home. All these extras should be cut off.

P. Kelly the renowned theatrical boot and shoemaker has removed his large stock from the branch store 327-9 Bush street to his new and spacious store 238 Kearny street.

SAN JOSE.

—Edward Weil, Importer and dealer in the Finest Brands of Havana Cigars, Plug and Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, Marburg's Smoking Tobaccos, Russian, Havana and Domestic Cigarettes, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, Walking Canes, Pocket Cutlery, Etc., 285 Santa Clara Street, San Jose.

Lawrence Finneran, Clerk.

Look Out For Your Votes.

The Board of Election Commissioners held an executive session Wednesday afternoon, Mayor Bryant in the Chair.

The following resolution was adopted;

Resolved, That the printed ward registers in use for the special election held in June, 1878, for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, shall be used for the special election to be held in May next, and all persons whose names were not in said register of 1878, and who may be desirous to vote, and all persons who have changed their residence since said date, must get registered before April 21, otherwise they will forfeit their right to vote.

The Registrati was authorized to publish the above resolution in the daily papers for two weeks.

Beautiful New Song.

The prettiest new song and chorus published for some time is "Somebody's Coming when the Dowdrops Fall," by Jas. C. Macy. It is a perfect gem of melody, and the chorus is simply immense. It is already the rage in the East, and is fast becoming popular on the Pacific Coast. The title page is elegantly illustrated. By all means send for "Somebody's Coming When the Dowdrops Fall." It is published by S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O., who will mail it on receipt of price—40 cents—or it can be obtained of any music dealer in the United States. Sherman, Hyde & Co., M. Gray, or Bancroft, Knight & Co., San Francisco, A. Waldteufel, San Jose, and all dealers have this charming song on hand.]

Sacramento Correspondence.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

Mr. Editor:—Please allow me space in the columns of the PACIFIC APPEAL to inform your readers that despite the pressure of the times the A. M. E. Church of Sacramento still lives, and the ladies are determined to keep the ark moving. The Old Folks' Concert held last Friday evening, 14th inst., St. Valentine's Day, in Father Mathew Hall, K street, in this city, was largely attended, and a grand success financially, the net proceeds amounting to $107 50. I send you the following extract clipped from the *Record-Union* of Saturday which gives a categorical account of the entertainment, though brief:

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—An old folks' concert was given at Father Mathew Hall last evening for the benefit of the African M. E. Church, Seventh street. There was a long and varied programme of vocal and instrumental music, solos, duets and choruses. The choruses were given by some fifteen voices, and consisted of the anthem, "Salvation to our God," Life's Harvest," "Thanksgiving Anthem," and the chorus "Safely Through Another Week;" seraphim solo, by Mrs. Young; songs, by Arthur Christopher, Mrs. Washington, Miss Leona Miller, Mrs. E. Fletcher, and N. Christopher; trio, by Mesdames Fletcher, Washington, and Watson; duets, by Messrs. Blumer and Christopher; hymns with the seraphim, by Mrs. Charlotte Young; comic recitation, by Mrs. Mary Washington, piano solo by Miss Miller, and a representation of a country choir by several voices. The entertainment closed with "Old Folks' Wedding," the characters being assumed by Mrs. Triplett, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Fuller, R. Small, B. Turk, B. Galt and H. Williams. R. C. Ferguson was Musical Director, assisted by Mrs. Grubbs, and Miss Annie Christopher was the accompanyist. Those taking part in the programme were arrayed in the costumes of the good old time, and these were all very well made up. The chorus singing, and lacking only in bass voices. Excepting the choruses, a humorous vein ran through nearly all the programme, and seemed to be as keenly enjoyed by those on the stage as by the audience. The introduction of the old-fashioned Seraphim, by Mrs. Young, created great merriment, which the performer entered into with spirit. One of the most original and successful measures of the programme was the parable of the "Ten Virgins," presented in tableau and chorus."

It was throughout a most enjoyable affair. The arrangement and execution was the most perfect and economically (i. e. with less expense) carried out of any entertainment of the kind I ever attended in California. Only two weeks' time was devoted to it from beginning to end. To the ladies is due the credit of this one of the most successful entertainments ever given in this city.

I. N. TRIPLETT,
Sacramento, Feb. 19, 1879.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY

CONCERT & PROMENADE

at Pacific Hall, Bush St.,

FRIDAY EVE. FEB. 28, '79

tendered to

Mrs T. H JOHNSON and Mr. F. HAMILTON.

The following artists have volunteered their services:

Miss Bella Stevens, Miss Medora Ford, Mr. Harry Givens, Messrs. Scott and Johnson, Mr. Samuel Parnell, and the "Kentucky Jubilee Singers."

GRAND CONCERT!

The World Renowned

HUTCHINSON FAMILY!

will give one of their famous Concerts on next

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

February 26th, '79,

IN BETHEL CHURCH,

Powell Street,

For the benefit of the Church.

Admission, - - - 50 Cents

Children, - - - 25 Cents

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert begins at 8.

J. CURTISS.

Collector and House Broker.

Residence, 1006 Pacific St.

Near Mason.

G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines Liquors Cigars,

ETC.

Antiseil Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antiseil & Co's Pianos in another column.

Killipp & Co., of San Francisco have contracted with the lessee of the Ocean View Trotting Park, Santa Cruz, for the exclusive use of the track during the month of July of every year during the continuance of his lease.

Every body subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

J. D. Barr & Co., pioneer manufacturers of the latest styles of Umbrellas and Parasols, 933 Bush Street, (Alhambra Building), San Francisco. First premium awaded—Mechanics' Fair, 1868-69, & 1871.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Editor Pacific Appeal.—Sir: The advertisment that has appeared in your columns over my name purporting to be a retraction was published without my knowledge or consent. A short time since I signed a paper under a misapprehension; and being in great haste at the time, I did not fully examine its nature or contents. And I now wish it to be understood that it was no part of my purpose or intention to retract anything concerning Fortuno Grinnan, nor have I anything to regret.

HATTIE SCHENCH.

JANUARY, 28, 1879.

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SEVERAL SECOND-HAND

PORTABLE ENGINES

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power.

In perfect running order.

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A First-class Cook.

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DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

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JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

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McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS.

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT

OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Nickerson & Son

having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store

219 DUPONT STREET.

Between Sutter and Post.

San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

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HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $5 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

10 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $6 to $4.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 238 Kearny Street.

CRAIG & SON,

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SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention

TELEP. BANKER. A. F. BRAYTON

Pacific IRON WORKS

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Between Mission and Howard,

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PAVING WORKS,

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E. DUDGEON, Manager.

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The Abbott Concrete Pavement,

Impervious to Moisture.

NOISELESS,
ECONOMICAL,
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Is Unsurpassed for

ROADS, DRIVES, SIDEWALKS, Garden Walks, Floors, Etc.

Estimates Furnished.

This Pavement is laid at the intersection of Eddy and Jones Street.

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David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

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Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

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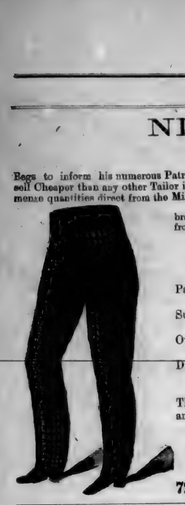
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BRANCH OF NEW YORK

Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and there daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.



Pants in Six Hours.

TO ORDER:

Pants, - - - - $4 00
Suits - - - - 15 00
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Suits to Order in One Day, if required.

TO ORDER:

Black Doeskin Pants, from - $15 00
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Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

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7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER AND MENDOCINO,

STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 8 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company



THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail From Pier No. 42, Bay, foot of First and Brannan Sts.

From Wharf corr. of First and Brannan Sts.

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For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG.

On the 1st of every month.

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bussi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAI.

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On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON, for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

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On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Third and Townsend Streets, (Pier Foot of Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Monterey.

8.30 A. M. Passengers for Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove, Alameda and Santa Cruz, connects with this train for Alameda and Santa Cruz. All mail and express matter intended for these points should be sent to the Third and Townsend streets depot.

10.40 A. M. Daily for Santa Cruz and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

11.30 P. M. EXTRA SUNDAY TRAIN for San Jose and Way Stations is discontinued for the Winter.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, good for return until following Monday, inclusive, will be sold on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS at reduced rates.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. R. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, (Atlantic Express Train) and making close connection at MOJAVE for Barstow, Mojave, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River TUMA and Texas Hill (94 miles east from YUMA.)

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Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts

AT NOON, FOR

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

OAKLAND.	OCEANIC.	BELGIC.
Saturday, Sept. 28,	Tuesday, Oct. 28,	Thurs., Nov. 28,
Friday, Aug. 16,	Tues. Sep. 17,	Wed. Oct. 8.
Sat'y, Nov. 15.	Thurs., Dec. 17.	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5, Rear of Company's Office.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

DAVID D. COLTON, President.

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ARE YOU ONE OF THE 90 AND 9?

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Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

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(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st Ferry Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Steamer for Sonoma), Calistoga (Steamer), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams.

Arrive San Francisco at 5.30 P. M.

7.00 A. M. Daily (Local Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.45 a. m., connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Tracy at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express.

Ar ving San Francisco 5.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern R. and R. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Palisade, Eureka, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at 12.40 p. m.

Arrive San Francisco 6.15 p. m.

Sunday Excursion 11.45am to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Way Sts. Arrive San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive at San Jose at 6.50 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 9.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and all Way Stations.

Arrives San Francisco 9.35 p. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Bowers, Bykers, Bowmill, Pine Flat, Summerville and Sonora Railroad, Los Angeles, "Sunset Route," Washington, Santa Ana (San Diego), Colton and Yuma (Arizona stages and Colorado River connect). Sleeping Cars between Oakland Los Angeles and Ogden. Arrives San Francisco 12 M. (N.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Tulare Steamer (from Market Street Landing) connects with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Land ing and Sacramento, and at Benicia with passenger train leaving at 5.30 p. m. on the days, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Dresbach, Berryessa, Napa, &c.

Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden.

Arrives San Francisco 11 10 a. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamer, Washington Str. Wharf, for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

Arrives San Francisco 8.30 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern R. and R. P. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Sacramento on second day at 11.30 A. M.

Arrives San Francisco 8.45 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Hayward, Niles and Way Stations.

Arrives San Francisco 5.50 p. m.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Ogden, Omaha and Chicago.

Public Conveyance at Maine [illegible] carry connects unexpired.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily



FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	FROM OAKLAND.
7.00 A. M.	6.15 A. M.
8.00 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
9.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
10.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
11.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.
12.00 M.	11.00 A. M.
1.00 P. M.	12.00 M.
2.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.
3.00 P. M.	2.00 P. M.
4.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
5.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.
6.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
7.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
8.00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
10.00 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
11.00 P. M.	10.00 P. M.
12.00 P. M.	11.00 P. M.

To FERRY—Foot Sansome—8, 9, 10—7.00; 1, 2, 3.30, 5—8.30.

Foot Market—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30,

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imsu ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving what you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

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An Elegant Set of Warranted Extra Coin-Silver Plated TEA-SPOONS that retails at $4.50 per set, and an Elegant Quadruple Coin-Silver Plated FIVE-BOTTLE CASTER that retails at $7 00.

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Table fellow ware furnished under the New Year's Gift Advertising Co. (Limited), is well known and reliable EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., of Cincinnati, O. In order to introduce our goods and secure new customers, we will send free to any subscribers during the next 60 days one $4.50 Set of Extra Coin-silver Plated Teaspoons, and with the set received the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co. will send a list of other Premium Silver Tableware.

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DELIVERED TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

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Gentlemen: Your subscribers that the Silverware is first class in every respect, and that the Premium Spoons are worth the money. Please send me one set of Extra Coin-silver Plated Teaspoons, and engrave the initials of my name on each spoon, as per your offer in the Pacific Appeal. Yours truly,

EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO.

OF CUT THIS PREMIUM ORDER OUT, AS IT IS WORTH $4.50. TO

Of receipt of this Premium Order and 75 Cents to pay cost of engraving name, postage or express charges, we will send free

ONE SET OF EXTRA COIN-SILVER PLATED TEA-SPOONS

worth $4.50, as stated, and the 75 cents is to pay your name engraved. If you do not wish your name engraved, you need not send the 75 cents.

Remember we make this offer good only for 60 days from date of this paper. Do not let the Subscriber to your paper get ahead of you.

EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., 180 ELM ST., CINCINNATI, O.

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—TO THE—

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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for ... discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to ... color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning ... heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual accretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely lost; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough more or less dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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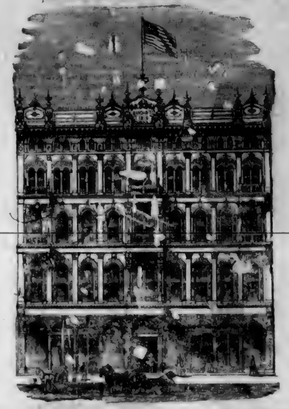
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 28. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1879. WHOLE NO.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday by

PETER ANDERSON.

Office, S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets, up stairs.

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Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
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The Mass Meeting at Platts' Hall

The initiatory steps for calling a mass meeting to urge upon President Hayes the importance, in the estimation of the people of this city, of signing the Chinese Restriction Bill now in his hands, which were taken a few days ago, culminated in a monster assemblage at Platt's Hall Thursday afternoon. Long before the hour advertised for the opening of the hall doors large crowds began to gather on Montgomery street, and by two o'clock the highway was packed. Travel was interrupted, and the street cars had difficulty in getting through the street. After the doors were opened there was a grand rush, during which plug hats were smashed, clothes torn, and a large plate-glass window in a money-broker's office beside the entrance broken in. The crowd was good-natured, and when the hall was full and some 2,000 men stood outside, unable to effect an entrance, there was no growling and no disturbance, except by a tall, facetious individual, who advised the crowd to step into the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's office adjacent and buy tickets for Oregon. Ample preparations had been made in case of a disturbance. Captain Douglass and Short, with a large force of police were on the ground. The meeting was unanimous and generally orderly.

Fully 5,000 men had crammed themselves upon the floor, only one or two women being present. A number of the prominent wholesale merchants along Battery and Front streets closed their places of business and went to the meeting.

At about two o'clock Mayor Bryant advanced to the front of the stage and called the meeting to order, and after a short speech introduced Gov. Irwin.

The speakers were as follows: Gov. Irwin, Marcus D. Boruck, Irving M. Scott, Phillip A. Roach, A. P. Williams, Lieutenant-Governor Johnson, Col. Wm. H. L. Barnes, William T. Coleman, Rev. Dr. Cox, and George C. Perkins.

A telegram was sent to the President asking him to sign the Bill.

—The eloquence of the average Congressman inspires the Chicago *Tribune* to wish mankind were endowed with earlids as well as eyelids.

Singular Phenomenon at the Jetties.

The New Orleans *Times* says: "Captain Brown, in speaking of the jetties, relates a strange circumstance, without offering to make any explanation. He said that during his absence from Eadsport last month, there came up a series of severe storms, which produced a ridge of sand in a most peculiar position. Said ridge elevates itself some five feet above high-water mark, and it is about half a mile in length. It crosses the jetties at an angle of 45 degrees, about 100 yards of the wing dams. The peculiarity consists in the fact that the ridge, although broken into by the jetties, continued throughout of the same height and thickness. Captain Brown says if the ridge remains as at present, the triangles formed by it on either side of the jetties —the one being acute and the other obtuse—will eventually fill up with sand and thus the jetties be greatly strengthened.

An Old Lady Nearly Killed by the Ordinance of Baptism.

A Palmyra (Lebanon county, N. Y.) special of the 3d says: A baptismal ceremony was performed at this place yesterday, which causes considerable excitement in the neighborhood. The particulars are as follows: Mrs. Martin Bowman, an invalid, aged 50 years and unable to walk, was taken to Spring Creek, and there baptised according to the rites of the German Baptist Church, of which she was a member. The mode of Baptism is to immerse three times, and notwithstanding the extremely debilitated condition of the woman, the rite was administered. Being unable to walk on account of weakness, Mrs. Bowman was placed on a chair and carried into the stream by Rev. Mr. Hertzel and an attendant, after which she was plunged under the icy cold water three times. When brought up from the third plunge her countenance was pallid and form limpid and apparently lifeless. When brought out of the water, her husband and children, supposing her to be dead, were overcome with emotion, and gave vent to their anguish in tears. The supposed corpse was wrapped in blankets, and taken to a house of a neighbor, where hot bricks and irons were applied to her feet, hot stimulants administered, and after much exertion she was brought back to consciousness. Her first words on returning to consciousness were: "God, am I with you? I am so cold, so cold." It was some time before the ice in her hair thawed out. Just before she revived she says she could hear her friends around her, but was unable to speak or move. Several other parties who were to be baptised have concluded to wait until warmer weather. Up till to-night the woman was improving rapidly.

In Bodie, six out of eight faro games have been bursted the last month.

Clamming and surf-bathing are the favorite amusements at present at Santa Barbara.

A confidence man has been operating in Chico, and victimised numerous people of that town.

The catfish deposited in Humboldt River and streams near Elko, Nevada are multiplying rapidly.

A newly-married man, who evidently needs discipline, thus discourses: "A woman is a handy thing to have about the house. She does not cost any more to keep than you'll give her, and she will take a great interest in you. If you go out at night, she'll be awake when you get home, and then she'll tell you all about herself, and more too. Of course she will know where you've been, and what kept you so late. And after you tell her, and she won't believe you, you mustn't mind that; and if, after going to bed, she says she hasn't closed her eyes the whole night, and then keeps up the matinee two hours longer and won't go to sleep when she has a chance, you mustn't mind that, either; it's her nature.

A Meteor Hits Michigan.

About half-past two o'clock Tuesday morning, and enormous meteor passed over this region. The accounts given by those who saw it are so conflicting that it is difficult to settle upon anything definite in regard to its direction or apparent size. We have had it coming from all parts of the compass, and straight up and down; it varies in size from a pint bowl to a hogshead; it struck in the bay and it struck all along the shore; it traveled "as fast as a horse can trot," and it flew like lightning." We were asleep, as all good editors should be at that time in the morning. Those who did see it were evidently too startled to observe it closely.

What is known is that it was an immense ball of fire, and that the darkness was made as light as noonday, and that a terrible explosion followed its appearance—or disappearance, no one seemed to know which. The night watchman at Hannah, Lay & Co's says he saw it explode, and that it flew into minute pieces like star dust.

The one thing that all agree upon is the explosion. This was heard with equal clearness and with like effect at Mayfield thirteen miles from this place, and at Williamsburg twelve miles east.

We have not heard from other directions. The effect was an earthquake shock. The houses were shaken; the windows shook, and dishes rattled on the shelves.

A swaying motion was given to the buildings as an upheaving and settling back. If the meteor had not been seen it would have been thought an earthquake schock. It was a big thing anyway, and the fellow that was near by when it fell or exploded must have thought something dropped.

LATER.—We have just seen Mr. R. S. Bassett, who has a fishing shanty within a few yards of Fouche's dock at the head of Carp Lake, seven miles north-west of this place. Mr. Bassett was awake and saw the flash, and was almost immediately deafened by the report of the explosion. The next morning a large hole, fifty feet in diameter, was discovered in the ice about 600 feet from the shore. The ice was solid in this spot the day before. For a long distance around the surface was cracked and broken, and the ice around the hole itself, being 12 or 15 inches in thickness, had the appearance of being driven down. The water at this spot was only 8 or 10 feet deep, and the bottom of the lake is soft and muddy.—Traverse City (Mich.) Herald.

What Women Can Do.

Our attention has been called to a new article for the use of ladies, the invention of which has conferred an everlasting blessing upon every lady. We refer to the Queen City Skirt Suspenders, for supporting ladies' skirts, the most desirable and beneficial article ever invented for the relief of women, many of whom have suffered years of miserable health caused solely by carrying the weight of a number of heavy skirts, completely dragging them down. Something to support ladies' clothing is absolutely necessary. These suspenders are recommended by our leading physicians to all ladies and young girls. Every lady should have them. They are sold only through lady agents. Many ladies in other localities are making from a hundred to two hundred dollars per month, selling these and other new articles made by the same company, and it can be done here. We have been asked by the manufacturers for the name of a reliable lady to act as their agent for this county. We advise such to write at once to the Queen City Suspender Company, Elm and Longworth Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALL SORTS.

Mrs. Ballagh has just died at Holyoke, Mass., aged ninety-five years. Her mother lived to be ninety-nine years old, and her grandmother over one hundred.

The St. Louis City Council has been asked to stop the ringing of church bells. They disturb the card-players and men who are reading borrowed papers in beer saloons.—[New Orleans Picayune.

A bill before the Legislature of Ohio creates a Board of School Book Commissioners to advertise for and award contracts to furnish text-books for use in the common schools.

When a man sees five ladies coming towards him walking all abreast, a high fence on one side of him and a muddy street on the other, he tries to look pleasant, but the expression he puts on instead would frighten a bear.

James Daly, of Marathon, Mich., told his wife to go out and cut some wood. She refused. He tried to whip her, but failed ignobly. She threw him down, tied his hands behind him, and drove him before her to a Justice's Court three miles away.

The Wisconsin *Pinery* says that last week William Waterhorn, aged 103, who lives close to Grand Rapids, was in town buying a load of oats. He is well ascertained to be 103, and say he has smoked for 85 years, and drank all the liquor he wanted.

Mrs. Nesbitt, a Kankakee (Ill.) invalid, was being kept alive by stimulants, and could have lived only a few day longer under any circumstances. A blundering druggist gave her a fatal dose of laudanum for port wine. His defence is that no real harm was done.

A Trojan toper will undertake the feat of accomplishing one thousand miles in one thousand hours.

Anna Darbie prosecuted Edward Boone, in Owensboro, Ky., for alleged slander. Anticipating a verdict for the defendant, she provided herself with a rawhide before going to Court and just as he began to smile over his acquittal, struck him several blows across the face.

—In the Old Bailey Court, London, the atmosphere is so full of dirt that the wigs of the lawyers become grimy, like the wool of sheep.

Gold Hill, Nevada, physicians say that section is healthy now. There has not been a time in sixteen years when there has been so little sickness.

Sleeping Cars for Emigrants.

At their shops in this city the Railroad Company is at present engaged in fitting up twenty-five cars, which are to be used to transport emigrants and immigrants to and from the East, and which are a great improvement on those at present in use. The cars are being fitted with upper and lower berths, somewhat after the manner of caboose cars. The upper berths swing freely on iron rods, and when not in use can be hung upon the roof of the car, where it is out in the way. The lower berths are formed from the seats, which are made up after the manner of the present sleepers, by turning down the back, etc. Slats are then placed crosswise, and when laid out the berths are exceedingly neat, and comfortable.

This will be a great convenience to persons traveling third-class, as heretofore they have been compelled to sit up or make shift as they best could. The only difference these remodeled cars and the present sleepers are that the former will not be upholstered. Another benefit the company will derive from this improvement is that they enabled to carry more passengers in a car, from the fact that only one passenger in a seat so that he could have an opportunity to lie down, but now the upper berths will make room for an extra number can be accomodated. It is a merciful act on the part of the Company, as heretofore immigrants and emigrants have been very uncomfortable while traveling. Several of the altered cars are already completed.—[Sacramento Bee, Feb. 11th.

BATHING OVERDONE.—A writer in the London Medical Times argues that the general opinion that frequent cold and warm baths, and washing the skin with cold water, accompanied by friction, are conducive to health and can do no harm, is a conclusion that can not be admitted; for on the one hand, millions of men take no baths of any kind, or at most slightly wash their face and hands once a week, and yet live to old age in the enjoyment of good health —while, on the other hand, no one is able to prove that the use of the various forms of baths ward off diseases, or that washing in cold water furnishes any protective power against catarrh, rheumatism, etc., the diseases which are supposed to particularly arise from catching cold. A comparison, too, says the writer, of the frequency of disease in towns where baths are frequently resorted to, and in the country, where they rarely can be got, says but little for their prophylactic power; and although it can not be said that their frequent employment in towns is a cause of the greater mortality therein, neither, can it be said that washing "all over" with cold water prevents disease.

CRIPPLED A MULE.—As the down train from Woodland and Knight's Landing was passing Davisville this morning, on the way to Sacramento, an inoffensive mule, who was engaged in the gymnastic practic of keeping life in his system by nibbling the blades of grass from between the railroad tracks, was struck by the cowcatcher of the locomotive and had both of his hind feet cut completely off, after which he was carried some distance on the pilot before the engine could be stopped. As the animal was incapacitated from further service by the accident he was shot.

Gov. Williams hit the nail on the head when he said the constitutional amendment requiring a 60 days' residence in the township and 30 days in the voting precinct, as a suffrage qustification, could not hurt the Democratic party "unless we have been lying like thunder."

An Omaha dispatch says: Citizens of Omaha and vicinity have shipped a carload of flour to Glasgow, Scotland, for the relief of the unemployed and distressed in that city. Free transportation was furnished to New York by the railroads, and by the Anchor Line of steamships, thence to Scotland.

The larger portion of the places, public squares, grand avenues and parks of Paris have been constructed since 1860. Instead of narrow, ill-paved street, and foul, unhealthy alleys, where the poor existed only in the most unhealthy condition, in a nauseous, vitiated atmosphere the victims of miasmatic, epidemic maladies, there exist to day broad avenues, squares, open places, foot walks lined with well grown trees, carefully protected, admitting the pure, air from the country into the poor man's house

The centennial anniversary of General Putman's daring ride to Greenwich, Conn., during the Revolutionary war, when he spurred his horse down a rocky declivity to escape capture by the British troops, is to commemorated by the on the 26th instant by a grand celebration. President Hayes and many distinguished guests are to be asked to attend, appropriate addresses are to be delivered, and Colonel Sumner of Bridgeport will be invited to contribute a poem. The Greenwich people are making extensive preparation for the event. —[New York Evening Post.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg recently invited a few distinguished friends to his residence at Eastwell to enjoy a few days shooting. The sport was carried on most vigorously, and nearly 400 head of game fell to their guns. The Duchess of Edinburg and the Princess Christian, with her two sons were present to witness the sport, and laughed heartily at a mistake of the Russian Ambassador, who fired at and brought down under the impression that it was a pheasant, a barn-door hen which rose up terrified at the invasion of its territory by the party.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, March 1, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The editor of this paper must not be supposed to endorse every idea set forth by correspondents and hence is not responsible for their opinions. Our columns are open to all and we freely publish anything considered in respectful language.

Rev. Barney Fletcher.

Last Sunday evening, at the A. M. A. Church, corner Powell and Jackson streets, after the sermon, Rev. Barney Fletcher arose and said:

"I wish to make a few remarks this evening as I had not the opportunity of so doing last Sabbath at the installation of the new pastor, Rev. G. D. Jemmerson. I have been seting pastor of this Church for the last year and a-half and now take the opportunity of returning my heartfelt thanks to the few members of the Church who have stood by me in my efforts to build up the Church of Christ, and the discharge of the arduous duties which devolved upon me. And I take great pleasure in thanking a generous puplic who so nobly responded to the financial support of the Church when called upon. I can never forget them for sustaining me in my efforts. I sincerely hope you will give the same support and encouragement to our new and beloved Pastor, who succeeds me. God bless you all is my prayer."

[We would state on behalf of Rev. Barney Fletcher, who has for over a quarter of a century in this city, that he has been one of the most firm pillars of that Church, as well as one of the founders, on this coast. He has filled all the positions of trustee, exhorter and minister. There has been due him for a long time some public acknowledgement for his long and arduous services. An excellent opportunity presented itself at the conclusion of his remarks, to at least have ordered a special collection for him, or arrange at a Trustees meeting to go into Ways and Means, and give him a testimonial of approbation of some kind.

Truly "a laborer spiritually or otherwise is worthy of his hire." Ed. Appeal.]

Letter from Stockton.

STOCKTON, Feb. 26, 1879.

Editor Pacific Appeal:—Almost the only thing in the minds or upon the tongues of the people of Stockton, since Saturday last, is the terrible calamity that befel the city on Saturday afternoon. About 2.30 p. m. a crowd had gathered on Eldorado street bridge to witness the trial of a new pump, recently patened by Messrs. Norton, Avory & Van Vlear. For the purpose of working the pump a portable engine, such as are used in steam threshing, was used. Some two hundred people were gathered around and near the engine, when the boiler suddenly exploded, and in the twinkling of an eye, fifteen human beings were landed into eternity, and forty others were wounded, two of whom have since died, and others are lingering in agony, praying for death to relieve their sufferings. The scene immediately after the explosion was most heart-rending. The ghastly and mutilated remains of the dead scattered around in every direction, some merely shapeless masses of flesh, the groans of the wounded, and the agonizing wails of relatives of the victims, made up a spectacle well calculated to appal the stoutest heart. The city, which a moment before was dressed in holiday attire in honor of Washington's Birthday, was converted into one of mourning, and every flag was immediately lowered to half-mast. Monday was devoted to nothing but funerals. All business was suspended, courts adjourned, banks and all other places of business were closed, and Stockton reverently paid the last and honor to her dead. Most of the victims leave families. The accident is attributed by some to the carelessness or incompetency or both, of the engineer. Whether it be so or not, he is not here to answer, having gone before a higher than any earthly tribunal. The Coroners jury, on Monday night, rendered the following verdict:

We, the jury called by the Coroner to inquire into the cause of the death of James Carry, Charles M. Creaner, Wm. Allen, W. C. Adcraft, Michael Crowell, George Falls, B. S. Clowes, Millard E. Folsom, F. A. Avery, John Ureil, H. P. Bishop, John M. Kirkpatrick, R. B. Johnson, James Cosgrove and Chney Fell, do find they came to their death by the explosion of a steam boiler, the property of Kennedy & Avary, on the 22d of February, 1879, at the city of Stockton, county of San Joaquin, State of California. We further find that the explosion was caused by the steam gauge becoming defective and failing to indicate the true pressure of the steam on the boiler, and the engineer, depending on the gauge, was deceived as to the amount of steam he had generated.

In addition to the names of those instantly killed, mentioned above two have since died—Arthur Finkham, a promising lad of fifteen, and L. Bliss, an old and respected citizen. There are four or five others who are not expected to recover.

R. H. H.

The Testimonial Concert.

The Testimonial Concert tendered to Mrs. Maggie Webb-Johnson, for her unrequiting services on all benefit occasions, came off at Pacific Hall, Bush St., last evening. The lady had quite an array of talent to support her, all of which, including herself, sang admirably well. Prof. Carnes presided at the piano. Altogether it was a fine affair, there being an equal number of white and colored persons present, some of both being in operatic dress. The audience, however, was not as large as the occasion and attraction deserved.

Young Men, Organize.

Mr. Editor: The coming campaign has aroused the activity of the different political parties in this city, in preparing their strength for the fall election, the result of which promises to be of vital interest to the future welfare and prosperity of the State. As the issue embraces the questions: Shall Kearny and mob-rule control the reins of power? or the Republican party, the true representative of law and order, shall be overthrown in defeat? We are in the era of a momentous crisis which is fraught with grave responsibilities, and it behooves every Republican colored voter to wheel into line of action. Let the initatory step be taken by the young men (irrespective of section alitty) to form a Central Republican club, the policy of which to have new leaders, a reform system in conducting the affairs of the organization, and to uphold the principles of the Republican party.

J. G. F.

San Francisco, Feb. 26, 79.

At about two o'clock yesterday morning O. P. Sutton, the well-known capitalist, was attacked by three garroters on Market street, who robbed him of $385 coin, a valuable gold watch and diamond breast-pin valued at $500. Mr. Sutton made no outcry but went to a saloon in the vicinity and reported his loss.

"Johnny, The Greek."

The officers engaged in working up the mysery surrounding the disappearance John French nicnamed "Johnny, the Greek," and a stranger who sailed from Vallejo street in a whitehall boat under circumstances detailed in thursday papers have not yet been able to discover anything that throws additional light upon the abuject, except that they have found a man named Lucas who lives on Sheeps Island, and nigh at his placing nets about 800 yards from Berkly shore, he heard a gunshot and then heard two long calls for help but that he did not take trouble to investigate the matter.

The theory that "Johnny the Greek" murderd his passenger for his valuablesjic adopted by many but there are others who are of the opinion that it was "Johnny the Greek" who was killed. They base their belief from the fact that a pair of oars belonging to the boat are missing, and that all the blood was found on the thwart forward of the one on which "Johnny the Greek" sat while rowing. This individual was at one time mate of the Osceola, and upon the arrival of that vessel here was arrested for having cruelly beating sailors.

He was acquitted. Those who hold to the theory that it was French who was killed, think that the stranger was one of the sailors he had at one time beaten, and that he took this opportunity of having revenge.

—Let any man who thinks he has large conversational powers, call on a lady friend of his when she has three or four lady friends visiting, get them talking about how to make pies, puddings, etc., and then try to get in a word. If he succeeds it is because the ladies are just learning.

"Why do you look so glum and cross, William, when ever I ask you to go out with me to any party or theater?" inquired Isabella. "My love," said William, "there would be no merit in going, were I not making an awful sacrifice of my own feelings. Permit me the pleasure of showing that I go only to please you, my dear."

aBker & Hamilton,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

13 to 19 FRONT STREET,

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9 to 15 J STREET.

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Olea-Balsamic Inhalent.

A positive cure for all description of Lung Diseases, Asthma, Dispepsa, etc,

His Inhalent, with direction for treatment, will be sent to any part of the Pacific Coast or to any State on receipt of five dollars.

Address J. HEWES,

44 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.

P. Kelly the renowned theatrical boot and shoemaker has removed his large stock from the branch store 327-9 Bush street to his new and spacious store 238 Kearny street.

SAN JOSE.

—Edward Weil, Importer and dealer in the Finest Brands of Havana Cigars, Plug and Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, Marburg's Smoking Tobaccos, Russian, Havana and Domestic Cigarettes, Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar Holders, Walking Canes, Pocket Cutlery, Etc., 285 Santa Clara Street, San Jose.

Lawrence Finneran, Clerk.

J. CURTISS

Collector and House Broker

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G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, ETC.

Antiseil Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antiseil & Co's Pianos in another column.

Killipp & Co., of San Francisco have contracted with the lessee of the Ocean View Trotting Park, Santa Cruz, for the exclusive use of the track during the month of July of every year during the continuance of his lease.

Every body subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

W. J. D. Barr & Co., pioneer manufacturers of the latest styles of Umbrellas and Parasols, 320 Bush Street. (Alhambra Building). San Francisco. First premium awarded—Mechanics' Fair, 1868'69, & 1871.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Editor Pacific Appeal.—Sir: The advertisment that has appeared in your columns over my name purporting to be a retraction was published without my knowledge or consent. A short time since I signed a paper under a misapprehension, and being in great haste at the time, I did not fully examine its nature or contents. And I now wish it to be understood that it was no part of my purpose or intention to retract anything concerning Fortune Grinnan, nor have I anything to regret.

HATTIE SCHENCH.

JANUARY, 28, 1879.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND

PORTABLE ENGINES

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power.

In perfect running order.

Apply to

JOS. ENRIGHT,

San Jose, Cal.

A First-class Cook.

A first-class Cook can be obtained at 617 Mission Street, room 25, up-stairs; or address "M," Pacific Appeal Office, 511 Sansome street.

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DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

61 New Montgomery and Howard Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Nickerson & Son

having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store

219 DUPONT STREET,

Between Sutter and Post,

San Francisco, Nov., 1876.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $6 to $5.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 238 Kearny Street.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 823 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand. Orders from the country will receive prompt attention 0c20

BRAD. BANKER. A. P. BRAYTON

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BANKER, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

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The Abbott Concrete Pavement,

Impervious to Moisture.

NOISELESS,

ECONOMICAL,

AND ELEGANT.

Is Unsurpassed for

ROADS, DRIVES, SIDEWALKS, Garden Walks, Floors, Etc.

Estimates Furnished.

This Pavement is laid at the intersection of Eddy and Jones Street.

James and Boggs

Wholesale and Retailers in

All kinds of LUMBER,

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Cor. of Main & 4th Sts.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

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Near N. Koerner Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funerals furnished in correct style in the best manner.

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Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

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221 Montgomery St.,

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You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will befound at the Diamond Palace only!

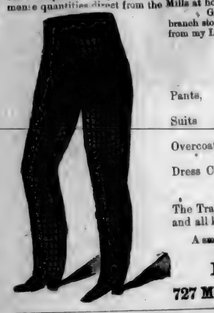
THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

NICOLL THE TAILOR

BRANCH OF NEW YORK

Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.

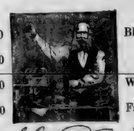


Pants in Six Hours.

TO ORDER:

Pants,	$4 00
Suits	15 00
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Dress Coats,	20 00

Suits to Order in One Day, if required.



TO ORDER:

Black Doeskin Pants, from	$15 00
White Vests, from	3 00
Fancy Vests, from	6 00
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A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reducion! CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

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—FOR—

Eureka, Arcata and Hookton, Humboldt Bay, Mendocino and Shelter Cove,

SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little River and Mendocino,

Atlanta Monterey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

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Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE above Company will sail From San Francisco, during the year 1879,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts,

Hour of Departure, 12 noon,

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG,

On the 1st of every month

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsui Bussi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAI.

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Jan. 31, Feb. 7, March 17, April 14, May 12, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4, 5 p. m., Sept. 2, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, December 22.

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VICTORIA & C. PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 18, 1878.

Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco (from foot of Townsend Street), as follows:

8.30 A. M. daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.

8.30 A. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo Park, Santa Cruz, Pescadero, Tres Pinos, Watsonville Junction and Pajaro.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy and Way stations.

4.40 P. M. daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

11.30 P. M. EXTRA SUNDAY TRAIN to San Jose and Way Stations is discontinued for the Winter.

Excursion Trains to San Jose and other points, and return, sold on Saturday and Sunday morning—good for return until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASETT, Superintendent.

H. B. TITLE, Asst. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, (foot of Market Street, at 8.00 P. M. daily. Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 8.00 P. M. daily. Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 8.00 P. M. daily. Through sleeping cars connecting at LATHROP for Sumner, Modesto, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River YUMA and Texas Still 60 miles east from Yuma.)

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JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts

AT NOON, FOR

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Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

OAKLAND	OCEANIC	BELLE
Satury., Sep 14,	Tues., Sept. 30,	Thurs., Sept 25,
Friy., Aug. 15,	Tues., Oct. 21,	Wed., Oct. 15,
Satry., Nov. 15.	Tues., Dec. 17.	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery Street.

For Freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

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C. P. R. R.

Commencing

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

and until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Ferry Landing), connecting with Stages for Napa (Shasta for Seasons), Calistoga, (the Geysers), and Sacramento Connecting at Davis (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woods for Williams.

Arrives San Francisco at 5.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry, arriving at San Jose at 9.45 A. M. Connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 11.30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express for the East.

Arriving San Francisco 4.45 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry., and Sacramento River Steamers for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Virginia City, Salt Lake, Boise, Virginia City, Cheyenne, Ogden, Denver and Connections. Passengers for Meals will call with Train arriving at one at 5.45 p. m.

Arrive San Francisco 5.15 p. m.

8a. Sunday Excursion, 11:30am to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward, Runs through to Niles. Arrive San Francisco 6.45 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive at San Jose at 7.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. only) for Vallejo, Calistoga, (the Geysers), at Soda Springs with Train for Saratoga and Big Trees. Connects at Vallejo with Steamer for Napa, Calistoga, Knight's Landing, Woodland, Davisville, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago, Council Bluffs, Salt Lake, Virginia City, Cheyenne, Ogden, Denver and Connections. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Arrives San Francisco 12.20 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sunday Excepted—Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Ferry Landing) connecting with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers), at Soda Springs and Knight's Landing for Woodland, Davisville, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, arriving at 9.35 p. m. on same with Passenger and Sleeping Cars for Portland and Yuma. Arrives San Francisco 9.25 a. m. Sleeping Cars between San Francisco and Yuma.

4.00 P. M. Sunday excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf, for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River. Arrives San Francisco 8.00 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R.) connects at Lathrop with "Owl" Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 9.25 a. m.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles and Livermore. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public Conveyance to Marin Co. daily connects at Manzanita Wharf.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND	From ALAMEDA	To ALAMEDA	From OAKLAND	To SAN LEANDRO	From SAN LEANDRO
6.15	12.30	7.00	6.10	7.00	1.30
7.00	1.30	8.00	7.00	8.00	2.30
8.00	2.30	9.00	8.00	9.00	3.30
9.00	3.30	10.00	9.00	10.00	4.30
10.00	4.30	11.00	10.00	11.00	5.30
11.00	5.30	12.00	11.00	12.00	6.30
12.00	6.30	1.00	12.00	1.00	7.30
1.00	7.30	2.00	1.00	2.00	8.30
2.00	8.30	3.00	2.00	3.00	9.30
3.00	9.30	4.00	3.00	4.00	10.30
4.00	10.30	5.00	4.00	5.00	11.30
5.00	11.30	6.00	5.00	6.00	12.30
6.00	12.30	7.00	6.00

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imou ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. it is fitted separately for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving

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☞ Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

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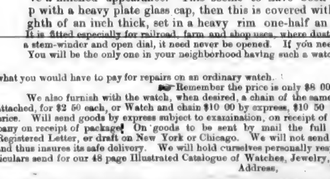
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☞ Remember we make this offer good only for 60 days from date of this paper. No need for the Silverware to reach you before the 60 days expire.

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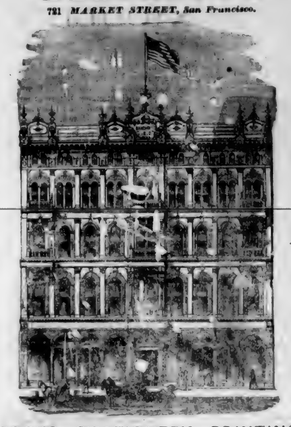
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—TO THE—

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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to obtain a thorough knowledi e of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

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One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole world valuable information concerning those matters to seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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The Mustache.

Some of the English newspapers at this season of enormous goosberries and other evidences of a fullness of news and topics are discussing the question of whether it is lawful or becoming for clergymen to wear mustaches. They might as well spare themselves the trouble, for the laws of fashion move in evolutions which are not to be hurried or retarded by command, chiquantum or ridicule, and we can only hope and have faith that, in spite of relapses into folly and artificiality, the tide of good sense flows on, and that the human race in civilized countries is making progress toward a nearer acknowledgment of the natural conditions of the body as fashioned by His Maker. In fact, the way is marked—in the male toilet, at least—by the shedding and waving upon the bank and shoal of time of various needless and costly excrescences, such as periwigs, velvet coats, laces and ruffles, until man is not only becomingly but simply clothed, and as he is thinker and stronger than that of the Medes and Persians, prevents even the fop and fool from appearing in the colors of gay pageants material. The last generation witnessed the disappearance of the silk stockings and the velvet breeches, and this age, at least, appears in the embryo stage of freedom, from the servitude of the razor, which Lord Byron declared equal in severity to the primal curse inflicted upon womankind. We do not feel inclined to prophesy as to the exact time when the beard will become universal, but feel that it will ever become absolutely so; but it is certain that the tendency in that direction seems to be much more than the caprice of fashion, and to be really an evolution comparable in its permanency. Some abnormal *circumstances*, such as the Crimean war in England, and the war of the Rebellion in this country, had a tendency to hasten the spread of the fashion for beards; but to these no more than the cold of the hirsute appendage from the slight patch under the ear of the statesman if Macaulay's time, to the full whisker surrounding the face as in a frame of Count D'Orsay and Tom Duncombe, and from these to the addition of the tuft of Thackeray's dandies, it must be evident that it was a movement that was only hastened and not developed by the exigencies of wars. To the second philosopher it would seem that the pointed beards and mustaches of the cavaliers of Van Dyck and the warriors and statesmen from the full beard of carelessness and negligence toward the period of artificiality which culminated in the complete abnegation of nature in the minced faces of the age of Queen Anne, and which continued through the reign of the Georges, until in the present generation a reaction began to be recognized and established on the sound principles of convenience and natural elegance, so rigidly artificial was succeeded by natural gardening. It is a principle of our present taste that nature is to be cultivated and not forced or destroyed, and it appears in the beard moven ent as in the other arts and professions of life.

The mustache was last in making its way to acceptance, and for a long time, as the reminiscences of Lord Farintosh's conversation with Clive Newcome, at Brighton, will remember, was considered the distinctive mark of either an artist or an officer in the army. It was in some sort considered rakish and disreputable, and grave seigniors and others who had a stake in the country fought shy of it long after they had adopted the full beard for the rest of the face. Even yet the prejudice continues, and persons of an especially sober mind, and those who desire that their piety should be recognized, make a point of presenting a clean upper lip to the public. It is rapidly passing away, however, and there is no doubt it shares because they like it do not feel compelled to reap even the upper lip as an evidence of character. It might naturally be supposed, the clergy were the slowest to adopt a fashion which savored peculiarly of worldliness, and the first who wore a mustache might be set down as bold as one who started a radical reform in theology, were it not, we presume, in the nature of an evolution which struck a number at the same time, and therefore did not excite the animadversion of a solitary example. In this country, and in certain dissenting seats in England, in which it is a motive to be as unlike the fixed clerical garb and appearance as is consistent with sobriety, there was less difficulty in the way, and, except in the Catholic church, no form of beard-wearing among clergymen is likely to attract particular attention. In the church in England there is seemingly a longer struggle or a slower growth, and there are ominous people who contribute to the negative side of the present discussion, who object to see the mustache associated with the surplice. But, as we have said, it is in the line of evolution which cannot be stayed, and the time is probably at hand when the beard in all its forms will invade the pulpits of every denomination except the Catholic, whose rules are fixed and immutable and beyond the power of fashion. At present the advocates of the clerical mustache have a powerful argument in the customs of the fathers of the church, and can point to the portraits of the judicious Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, and a long list of the soundest divines of the church to show that correct theology is not inconsistent with a hirsute lip and an elegantly-trimmed beard. In general terms it may also be said that as much does not depend upon the mustache as the manner of wearing it, and that while one fiercely waxed or of outre proportions might justly be objected to as unbecoming a minister, another of modest droop and reasonable size might wisely adorn the most pious countenance in the land.—*Pres. Journal.*

Going to church, sitting in luxurious pews, and listening to eloquent preaching and ravishing music, is not all of Christian duty, as many seem to suppose. There was a command to the disciples to go and to do, as well as to pray. Going into the highways, and hedges, and inviting sinners, arrives to the poor and neglected, is a higher duty than to listen and enjoy.

Mr. W. Holmes, of the Hayden survey, reports the discovery of a large obsidian quarry near the head of the middle fork of Gardiner's river, in the northwest of the Yellowstone national park. The deposits are nearly six hundred feet thick, and the horizontal extent has not yet been ascertained.

Treatment of Tramps in the Olden Time.

In connection with the discussion now taking place as to the proper treatment of tramps, the following extracts from Froude's "History of England" may be of interest, as showing the severe and practical way in which our ancestors grappled with this problem at the time of Henry the Eighth.

In 1531 it was enacted that if any person being whole and mighty in body and able to labor, be taken in begging at any part of this realm, or vagrant and can give no account how he doth lawfully get his living, then it shall be lawful for the constables or subjects of every town, parish or hamlet to arrest the said vagabonds and idle persons and bring them to any justice of the peace of the same shire or liberty, who shall cause such idle persons to be tied to the end of a cart naked and be beaten with whips throughout the town till his body be bloody by reason of such whipping, and the person so punished shall be enjoined upon his oath to return forthwith without delay in the next and straightway to the place where he was born, and there put himself to labor like a true man ought to do, and such person so punished shall have a letter sealed with the seal of the hundred, or sapentake, witnessing that he hath been punished according to this statute, and containing the day and place of his punishment and the place where unto he is limited to go and for what time he is limited to come thither, and within that time showing said letter he may lawfully beg by the way, and otherwise not, and if he do not accomplish the order to him appointed by the said letter, then to be again taken and whipped till he has his body put to labor for his living so long as he is able to do so.

And if he again offend in the same or any like offence, to be scourged two days, and the third day to be put upon the pillory and to have the right ear cut off; and if they offend the third time to have like punishment with whipping and the pillory and to have the other ear cut off.

It would scarcely have been expected that this set would have failed for want of severity in its penalties, yet five years later (in 1536) a statute was enacted by which the sturdy vagabond who by the earlier one was condemned on his second offence to lose his right ear was condemned on a third offence to suffer death as a felon and as an enemy of the common wealth," or in other words, for an able-bodied man to be caught begging for the third time, was held a crime deserving of death. If caught begging once being neither aged nor infirm, he was whipped at the cart's tail. If caught a second time his ear was slit or burned through with a hot iron. If caught a third time, being thereby proved to be of no use upon this earth, he suffered death as a felon. So the law of England remained for sixty years.

It continued unrepealed through the reigns of Edward and Mary, existing therefore with the deliberate approval of both of the great parties, between whom the country was divided. Reconsidered under Elizabeth, the same law was again formally passed, and it was, therefore, the expressed conviction of the English nation that it was better for a man not to live at all than to live a profitless and worthless life. The vagabond was a sore spot upon the commonwealth, to be healed by wholesome disciplines, if the gangrene was not incurable, to be cut away with the knife if the milder treatment of the cart-whip failed to be of profit.

A Romance of the Sanctum.

In former days when a man entered a Boston newspaper office and manifested a disposition to wait until the editor came in, it was customary to give him a volume of Emerson wherewith to amuse himself, but Joseph Cook's Monday lectures have been substituted, and the effect is excellent. The visitor comes in, happy and smiling; he knows all about the Boanerges lecture, and Max Adeler's chair that shuts a man up like a jack-knife, and Burdette's movable floor that allows a man to run out of the editorial room, and he is not to be imposed upon by any of these things. He picks up a chair, sets it down near that of an assistant scribbler, cutter and paster, and says: "Editor in?" "No," says the victim, smiling with the sweetness that comes of long practice. "He won't be in for three hours. Can I do anything to assist you? Shall I put this manuscript in Boston?" "Can," says the assistant, briefly. "Well, well," murmurs the visitor, and glides inside the sanctum, where he is lost to use and name and fame in what Mr. Cook would call the tortuous ones although the editorial splendor and the efficacement possibilities of polysyllables.—*Danbury News.*

Hints for Cooking Meats.—In

roasting meats have the pan hot when you put the meat in. If it is beef, put it in the hot pan and let it stand a half minute and then turn it over, thus searing both sides and preventing the juices from running so quickly. Do not put the salt and pepper on the meat, but put it in the pan with the water and then baste the meat every three or four minutes. You will find the meat will be thoroughly seasoned and will be much more juicy and tender, than by the old way of rubbing the salt on the meat; putting the salt direct on the meat draws the juice out and toughens it. Roast fowls in the same way; also, fish; not putting any butter or grease in them until almost done; then rub a little butter over them to give them a fine crisp outside. Those who will use this way of roasting meats, fowl and fish, using no grease or fat, but skimming it all off, will like it much better than the old way of using so much grease.

Ill Bred Americans.

There is a line of Horace which says to his reader, "Have a care of whom you talk, to whom, and what, and where." A correspondent of the Toledo *Blade* illustrates the force of this advice by describing a scene he saw in a Parisian restaurant, in which two ill-bred Americans acted a discreditable part:

I was seated opposite two ladies, apparently mother and daughter, who conversed together in French quite fluently, but some English sentences which they occasionally used gave me reason to think that they were English people, which proved to be the case.

Shortly after I seated myself, in came two young Americans, acquaintances of mine. They had hardly begun eating their potage, when one of them, hearing the ladies talking in French, at once assumed that they did not understand English, and turned to his companion and said, loudly enough for all of us to hear every word:—

"I say, Tom, that aint a bad-looking girl next to you. You take the old woman and I'll take the daughter. The old woman is most too fast to suit me."

I happened just then to glance across at the young lady, and she looked me in the eye with a very mirthful expression, which was soon turned into embarrassment, when the young American proceeded to say,—

"No, this young girl aint bad-looking, and see what a pretty little mouth she has. *If* you understand German, just eavesdrop on *Deutcher* with her. I think she looks as if she could talk German a bit."

Then seeing that the lady began to change color, he added.—

"By Jove! I believe she 'tumbles to it!' I shouldn't wonder if she understood English."

Seeing me smile, the other young man at once realized the situation, and with a *sang-froid* which I envied him the possession of, turned to the ladies and said,—

"Excuse us, ladies, we didn't suppose that you understood English. You know mistakes will occur in the best regulated families."

For unalterated "impudence," I think these two young fellows carried off the palm, for they were not at all disconcerted by the awkward contretemps, while the ladies did not recover their equanimity and soon left the restaurant.

Rules for Home Education.

The following rules are worthy of being printed in letters of gold, and placed in a conspicuous place in every household:

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.

2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children always understand that you mean what you say.

3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give them what you say.

4. If you tell a little child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.

5. Always punish your children forwilfully disobeying you, but never punish them in anger.

6. Never let them perceive that they vex you, or make you lose your self-command.

7. If they give way to petulance or illtemper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.

8. Remember that a little present punishment when the occasion arises is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.

9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.

10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden them under the same circumstances, at another.

11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.

12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.

13. Never allow of tale bearing.

14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence of any angry and resentful spirit.—*Home Illustrated.*

Was Fermented Wine Used by the Saviour.

Among the resolutions passed at the Woman's Temperance Union recently held in Baltimore, was one calling upon the churches to use none but unfermented wines at the sacrament of the Lord's supper, assigning as a reason that "fermented wine was not used by the Saviour on the occasion of instituting the last supper." The fermentation of grape juice consists in the conversion of the sugar into alcohol, carbonic acid gas being given off in the process. The chemical constituents of starch, sugar and alcohol are identical, but they are arranged in different proportions. When the Saviour was eating and drinking at the great feast in the upper room, described in the fifth chapter of Luke, and the Scribes and Pharisees scoffed Him for drinking with publicans and sinners. He answered with the parable of the wine in the bottles. The description of the new wine bursting the bottles would certainly appear to describe the results of vinous fermentation, and the expression for a preference for the old wine would also seem to point to complete fermentation in the wine of which the Saviour partook. The duty of temperance rests upon grounds altogether independent of the fact whether or not the wines used by the Saviour were fermented or were in a state preserved from fermentation by boiling or some other process, and so, probably, the convention would not have based their demand upon the assumption made, except that they had carefully ascertained the truth of the statement.—*Baltimore American.*

MERCE PIE.—Get a young beef's head (head is better than either part); remove the brains and soak the remainder in a tub of water over night; in the morning remove the bones and wash the meat in two or three waters; boil in salt and water and chop very fine. To every pound of meat put the following: One pound suet, one pound chopped apples, one pound sugar, one-half pound raisins, one-half pound currants, one dessert spoonful each of mace, cloves, cinnamon and allspice, one-half tea spoonful black pepper, one-half cup coffee. Mix and moisten well with good white wine vinegar.

Met His Match.

The anecdote is told of Curran—John Philpot—one of the most powerful and persuasive orators Ireland ever produced. Perhaps no man, before his time, nor since, combined so many seemingly contradictory traits and foibles in his character. On occasion he could be as mild, and gentle, and persuasive as the morning's sun when it looks upon the dew; he could flood the cheek with tears, or chill the soul with horror; in his intercourse with his fellows he could be all that was kind and gentlemanly, or he could be the reverse. In one position, however —that of cross-questioning witnesses—he was cruel and unjust beyond forbearance, often descending to downright bullying and insolence. On a certain occasion, whom an Irish nobleman was on trial for maltreating an aged priest, Mr St. Ledger was a witness for the defence, and Curran so abused him in cross-examination that St. Ledger challenged him, and forced him to fight when he disarmed and spared him.

But Curran once met his match in a pert, jolly, keen-eyed son of the sod, who acted as hostler at a large stable, and who was up as witness in a case of a dispute in the matter of a horse-trade. Curran much desired to break down the credibility of this witness, and thought to do it by making the man contradict himself—by tangling him up in a net work of adroitly framed questions—but all to no avail. The hostler was a companion to Sam Weller. His good common sense, and his equanimity and good nature were not to be overturned. By and by Curran in his owning wrath, belched forth, as not another animal would have dared to do in the presence of the court:

"Sirrah, you are incorrigible! The truth is not to be got from you, for it is not in you. I see the villian in your face!"

"Faith, yer honor," said the witness, with the utmost simplicity of countenance, "if the face was as honest as mutty alone and shinin' inside, *it is one reflect like that!*

For once in his life the great barrister was floored by a simple witness. He could not recover from that reparee, and the case went against him.

Hard Puns on Pictures.

"Seth, we ought to have some pictures for the wall," said Mrs Spicer.

The party addressed, who was enjoying a cigar behind the evening paper, send up a thin column of smoke as a signal of distress, and responded, "Why, we have got some, Susan; there is Washington crossing the Delaware; portrait of Daniel Webster; Franklin at the Court of France,"—

"Yes," said Mrs. S., jabbing the needle into a purple dog in her worsted work, "I know the title of all these old duds by heart, but I mean something nice in oil."

"Try a sardine," murmured Spicer.

"I suppose you think that is funny—besides you *know* I detest sardines—you know what I mean; some oil paintings, some landscapes and a genre picture—"

"Who is John Rice?" asked Spicer, reaching for the salt tray.

"How provoking you are, Seth; a *genre* picture is a picture with—or—or —figures."

"Sort of a multiplication table."

"Don't be silly, Seth, then we might have a marine for the hall."

"From the navy yard?"

"No, stupid; a marine picture, or a coast scene."

"Ah! yes; I see, boys seem sliding down hill."

"And a picture of still life—No, I don't mean a whisky still; one is enough in the house, though you are far from still if you get a thimble full,—and a flower piece for the dining-room."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

To prevent cistern water from becoming offensive and impure, have the supply pipe run nearly to the bottom of the well, where the supply of purest water is always to be obtained.

To clean smoky marble, brush a paste of chloride of lime and water over the entire surface. Grease spots can be removed from marble by applying a paste of crude potash and whiting in this manner.

Tinned ware which speedily loses its brightness should be distrusted. It usually contains lead, which is dissolved by very feeble acids, and is very poisonous. Iodide of potassium is the antidote.

Is crooked whisky awry?

Convict Labor.

The chief efforts of the late Convention were directed to making believe that they were doing something for the masses. Their work is full of little dodges and and cunning tricks, calculated to deceive such as take everything for granted, and an illustration of this is to be found in the pretended benefit to labor involved in the abolition of the system of convict labor. The new Constitution provides that after 1882 the contract system shall be abolished, "and the Legislature shall, by law, provide for the working of convicts for the benefit of the State." Of course, the only real change consists in the substitution of the State for contractors. The State is to buy raw material; the convicts are to manufacture it, and then the State is to sell it. When put on the market it will enter in to competition with the products of free labor precisely to the same extent as though the contractors and not the State had offered it for sale. There is, however, this important difference to be noted, that the new plan affords abundant opportunities for fraud. If the State officials charged with the duty of selling the products of convicts connived at fraud, which is by no means inimaginable, they can steal themselves rich in a very short time under the proposed system; and when they have enabled the State to their heart's content the workingmen will discover that there is just as much convict labor competition as there ever was. This is all there is for Labor in the new convict system.—*Record-Union.*

ROBERT M. MARTIN once gave $100,000 to the churches. Yesterday he was sentenced to the city prison for five days for stealing one coat and one shirt. Mr. Leonard Jerome, Jr., was in Court and said that he had known Mr. Martin in good and prosperous days gone by, when the prisoner was a broker worth nearly a million dollars. He failed in 1872.—*New York Mail.*

Joe Murphy is in Chicago taking a rest preparatory to his California trip.

Laughable Contretemps on the First Night of Kate Claxton's New Play.

The heroine had married an army officer, who, going to the war immediately after the ceremony, has been reported killed. Supposing herself a widow, she has married secretly again. Her baby by the second husband (it is of Monday night's performances that I am writing) was brought for her to see. The yearning mother, acted by the stately and beautiful Alice Dunning Lingard, caught up the baby and hugged it unmercifully. The baby wrinkled its pudgy little face. It was a boy, according to the play, but Mrs. Lingard, forgetful of the dilemma, exclaimed, "Oh she's going to cry." This made the audience laugh, and all the gravity of the scene was destroyed. The author intended that the first husband, supposed after all, should enter at that instant, gaze in wonder and suspicion at his wife and the baby as the former faints, and exclaim—

"Why does my wife swoon?"

The husband was Frederick Robinson an excellent actor, besides being a teacher of dramatic elocution. He strode into the apartment and nearly lifted himself off his feet with a tragic start at the sight. Mrs. Lingard dropped the pendage baby and tumbled gracefully down on her back. Then Robinson did not say, "Why does my wife swoon?" but, by a transposition of parts of the two important words in the sentence, roared out—

"Why does my woof swine?"

There was an instant of wondering silence on the part of the audience. "Woof swine—what did that mean?" The blunder was quickly understood, however and the declaration by the wife's sister that the baby was here, was lost in a great war of laughter. Instead of bringing down the curtain on a thrilling tableau. The scene, known as the Japanese method, consists in placing raw flesh in porcelain vessels and pour ing on it boiling water, whereby the albumen on the surface is quickly coagulated and forms a protection against the further action of the water. Oil is then poured on the surface of the water so as to prevent the access of air and consequent putrefaction of the meat. The journal alluded to, commenting on this method, says that it is undoubtedly preferable to that practiced in the process of preserving tinned meats, which appears to consist in boiling them for such a length of time that almost all their flavor is destroyed, and the ultimate result is a mass of tasteless shreds of muscular fibre.

Death is but the portal of an endless day.

Keeping Meat Fresh.—The system

of protecting animal substance by securing the coagulation of their albumen and the exclusion of air is attracting in England just now, according to the *London Country Gentleman*, a good deal of attention. The process, known as the Japanese method, consists in placing raw flesh in porcelain vessels and pouring on it boiling water, whereby the albumen on the surface is quickly coagulated and forms a protection against the further action of the water. Oil is then poured on the surface of the water so as to prevent the access of air and consequent putrefaction of the meat. The journal alluded to, commenting on this method, says that it is undoubtedly preferable to that practiced in the process of preserving tinned meats, which appears to consist in boiling them for such a length of time that almost all their flavor is destroyed, and the ultimate result is a mass of tasteless shreds of muscular fibre.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

Communication.

San Francisco, March 10, 1879.

Editor Pacific Appeal.

The Constitutional Convention has adjoined, after having violated the law calling it in so long time, it has present it us for our adoption a State Constitution so full of absolute absurdities that no sensible man can vote for it after reading it for they will say to themselves "Better retain the evils, if any, that we have in the present State Constitution than to fly to those we know not of.

Dennis Kearney is now lecturing and trying to convince the people on the anxious seat in the rural districts that it is the best organic law ever formed for their government, and that they must adopt it to save them from the "day-light robbers and midnight assassins."

With no one at present to oppose Dennis with an antidote against his poison, he tells us that the laboring men will capture the State with all its municipal powers and that the laboring m n are to have a high old carnival in turning everybody out of office. So soon as they gain power to do so, from present appearances this is to be the result which the laboring men are striving to do for California. But there are two sides to every question, and it may be well and seriously asked, What will be the real state of things in case the Constitution offered is adopted, and all legislative power has passed into the hands of Kearney and his followers? Theories are very cheap but do not always look well when carried into practical operation. Keary and his crowd have now drawn a distinct line between labor and capital, as if they could exist without the aid of each other, while the first is dependent and the second independent. To have them both prosperous there must be the utmost confidence in each other. How, then, can the workingmen, those that toil and labor for their living, if the confidence of the capitalists is destroyed in the use of their wealth, for wealth is an article that, when offered, becomes a close corporation, and is to be found in the pockets of those who have it, beyond the disturbing influences of those who would ruin everything to obtain it? This is likely to be the case in California, when everything must give way to Kearny and his crowd. What, then, are these poor deluded laboring men to do? Credit has gone, confidence has gone, and the active capital of the State has gone also. Kearney will have captured the State and filled all its offices with his men, who will seem honest because they will find nothing to steal. He will fix the rate of taxes, regulate the prices of water, gas, and many other things; but if there be no money and no labor, no one will want these things, for they will have nothing to pay for them. The poor laboring man will, when too late, have something to say about these matters; and the reply will be that, if there is no work and no money to pay us, we will take without asking, and communism and aggrarianism struts abroad; but material property, if taken and destroyed, will not feed the hungry or clothe them. It is a fearful picture, but is no more than what has happened before. May it not happen again in any community. I think the laboring men will yet rue the steps taken to better their condition, which time will show; and no doubt that Dennis Kearney, and those connected with him, having nothing to lose, will yet be glad to move their boots or themselves out of the State, at the hands of offended laboring men.

Dennis Kearney first started the cry at the Sand Lots, that the "Chinese must go," because he said they were the curse of all the laboring men's troubles; and finding that this cry took well, he added other matters to it, and sent forth the cry that the State and city was full of daylight robbers and midnight assassins, and that they must go also, or the streets of San Francisco would be made to run with blood.

But the followers of Kearney—Who are they? Are they intelligent native-born Americans? No! But they are of that strata which have flooded to this city from many other cities, whose numbers, as may be seen at the Sand Lots, cannot be readily counted, among which, no doubt are many degraded American born, who are even worse, for they would sell their birth right for a mess of pottage. But the "Chinese must go," they say. Well, the Congress of the United States, for political purposes, passed an act limiting their importation; this the President of the United States vetoed, as in duty-bound in honor and the dignity of the United States, because it was irregular and unheard-of legislation. But what has followed in California? To atone for the great offense of President Hayes to the great disgrace of the enlighted free American. Why, Kearney and his crowd have hanged and burned him in effigy. It requires our foreign population to do this much, for native-born Americans have too much respect for their government and its President to do this, and feel the disgrace on their country most keenly. Free speech has also been opposed by Kearney and his crowd—that dearest of all rights, that brought forth the voices of our Otis, our Adams, and our Franklin, and host of others, in advocacy of these principles of freedom and liberty, which an alien crowd like Kearney and others have and will still continue to trample under their feet till the true principles of liberty are once more renewed to stamp out all that abuse and insult toward the ghost of George Washington, and becarse of such an alien spirit discovered in his day, said, "Put none but native American citizens on guard to-night." But the poor native-born Americans have to stand back, for it is self-evident that the government of the State of California must fall into the hands of its foreign population, if this Constitution is adopted.

I am satisfied that if every Chinamen were now out of the State and city of San Francisco, the same complaint would be made against them,—that they were interfering with the work of the laboring men, and that the "negro must go also." There is no such thing as pleasing the foreign element especially if they be ignorant, and go for themselves only in free America. VERITAS.

Oregon Correspondence.

PORTLAND, Feb. 26, 1879.

Editor Appeal:

There was a grand ball given here by the colored residents last evening. It was quite a pleasant affair, and everything passed off nicely, and all was done to make every one happy and agreeable. The following names of ladies and gentleman took part in the Grand March:

Mrs. Frank Johnson, Albert Merdith, Henry Hight, Miss Sarah E. Hight, Mrs. J. Ford, Peter Carter, Mr. Bishop of Philadelphia, George Singleton, George Grimes, John Landaway, Mr. Ferguson, J. Stevets, Ben. Gale, Wm. Kane, Chas. Brown, Mrs. Alice Brown, Mrs. Susan Waterford, Charles Miller, Al. Care, Edward Young, E. C. Deplisaie, Perry Davis. Chas. Graham presided at the bass violin. There was several white ladies and gentlemen present.

GEORGE BROWN.

a young man 21 years of age, son of Mr. Brown, the colored boot maker on Morrison street, died suddenly at the gate of his father's residence, about nine o'clock last evening. George was an invalid, and afflicted for some months with a disease of the lungs and consumption, which frequently caused copious hemorrhages. Last evening he was at the store apparently in his ordinary health, and left there with the intention of attending a party of young people that were to appear at his house about a quarter before nine. A lady living in the adjoing house heard the yard gate open, and a voice say: "For God's sake let me in," and supposing it to proceed from an intoxicated tramp or bummer, she paid no attention to the request, and merely repeated the fact to her husband. Shortly before ten o'clock, Mr. Bonsoler and Mr. Brown, father of the deceased, passed, and the former opening the gate, found an obstacle that prevented its swinging clear. The night was extremely dark, and giving the object a gentle kick he discovered that it was soft and yielding; yet thinking it was the house-dog stretched there at full length they proceeded to make a closer examination, and found it to be the body of Geo. Brown.

More anon. S. E. H.

Masonic.

We have received the printed proceedings of the Seventh Annual Session of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar, of Ohio, held at Toledo, August 13th to 15th, 1878, for which Sir Samuel W Clark, the re-elected Eminent Grand Commander, and Sir Wm. T. Boyd, Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence, have our thanks. We will make extracts in our next issue.

PERSONAL.—Mrs. Frances Peck, of Stockton, has been in town during the week on a visit and attendance upon her sister, Miss E. Williams.

Died.

CLIFTON.—In this city, Monday, March 10th, Henry Clifton, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 59 years.

The Hyers Sisters' Combination.

This excellent Dramatic and Operatic Troupe comsuence an engagement at the Bush Street Theater Monday evening, March 17th.

After their departure from Ogden some two or three weeks ago, they have performed in Salt Lake, Sacramento, Stockton, Oakland, and San Jose, and the press in each city and town where they have been bestowed upon them the highest encomiums of praise, and we be speak for them (as we saw them perform in San Jose an evening last week) a long run of crowded houses in this city.

The troupe consists of artists of the highest order of musical culture and refinement, and are as follows: Miss Madah Hyers, soprano; Miss Louisa E. Hyers, contralto; Miss Frances A. Powell, 2d soprano; Miss Dora King and Miss Grace Overall, 2d contraltos; Miss Ophelia Brown, Pianist; Mr. William King tenor; Mr. John W. Luca, bassoprofundo; Billy Kersands, comedian; W. E. Lyle, female impersonator; Mr. S. B. Hyers, proprietor; Mr. M. T. Skiff, business agent.

We are informed that Mrs. F A. Powell was formerly the leading soprano of one of the popular churches of Chicago, and that Miss Brown, a native of one of the interior cities in New York, has acquired great fame as an eminent pianist, and that at its Grace Overall was ever six years a school teacher in Kansas, and well versed in music. Miss King has also acquired great fame as a vocalist and dramatist. The Misses Hyers of course are world renowned acknowledged artists of the combination. Mr. S. B. Hyre, the proprietor, deserves great credit for his energy and enterprise. Of the male performers of the troupe, Mr. King is renowned as a first class tenor, and Mr. Luca as a basso. Both gentlemen would be a credit to any opera troupe, and Kersands and Lyle are unsurpassed as comedians.

Everybody should go to the Bush Street Theater and see this fine troupe.

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The Star Literary and Benevolent Society, of San Jose, gave an excellent festival and soiree at Murphy Hall, in that city, Thursday night. Mr. Wm. Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin and Wm. Brown were the principal managers and deserve credit for so fine an entertainment.

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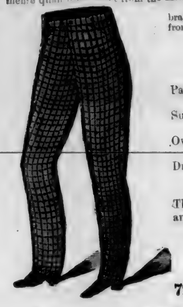
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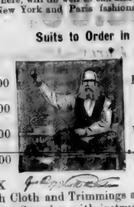


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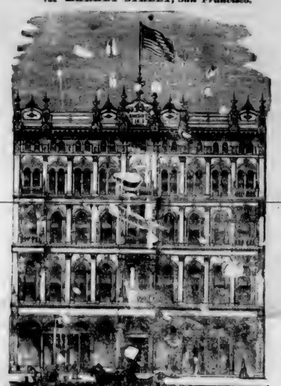
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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 30. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879. WHOLE NO. 862

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Shaking Hands With Fate.

I read some time ago Signor Mazzini's able article on the heroic manner with which many accept their fate in the providence of earthly dispensations. I was at the time reminded of the incident I am about to relate, the occurrence of which was indelibly fixed in my memory.

We were making a detour from the Wilderness battles in 1864, in the effort of the Army of the Potomac to seize Petersburg, and our marches were rapid, with occasionally an unexpected contact with the enemy. One morning we came to the banks of the Rapidan, where a ford in low water was possible, and to cross this and gain the opposite side was the intent of our commander. With commendable rapidity the troops forded the river and gained the opposite side. A rail fence skirting a dense piece of woods was speedily converted into a breastwork, and the advance force was in position to meet the enemy and hold them in check till the reserves came up to support the position obtained. But I anticipate. On the march there were in our regiment a number of veterans, whose three years of service soon expired. The regiment had been veteranized under an act of Congress and had gone into action again for another three-years, unless sooner discharged. Those who had not accepted the privileges of the act, therefore, looked with some concern on the many battles than progressing on the eve of their going out of service.

Among those was Wm. Hickok, a brave young man who had seen in his three years of field service nearly all of the important battles in which the Army of the Potomac had engaged. He was generally beloved by his comrades for his genial qualities and bravery. He had very observably accepted the various duties of a soldier up to the last march in Georgia, now known as Jericho Ford, as it was named. While his comrades were radiant with hope he was disposed to be quiet and reserved. He made it was with reluctance that he pushed his weary foot over the road. "I'm not going to see the sun rise on the next battle," he would say, and it was a hard task to cheer him. He continually talked of his mother (she was a widow) and of his sister, and his unspeakable regret that he would not see them again.

One would think that in this frame of mind he would have invented some excuse—sickness for instance—and escaped the pending battle. He seemed to know his fate; he even communicated his wishes to his comrades respecting his effects and what they should say to his poor mother. Of course the boys laughed it off and assured him that he would yet live to see the end of going home. At the crossing he remarked that his foot touched water for the last time, and then as the troops were getting quicked up the embankment he resignedly shouldered his musket and literally "shook hands with fate."

The lines which had been formed were not permitted to remain long in suspense. A distant crack of musketry told plainly that the pickets had met the enemy. In a few minutes they came back on a sharp run, followed by a heavy line of grays. In a moment it was a hand to hand conflict, and our line was pushed back by the overpowering columns. As we retreated the reserves hurried up to the support, and, but for the placing of two batteries in commanding positions near the ford, the position would have been lost. Grape and canister from the batteries did more effective work than the musketry of the troops, and the position was held and the crossing made a success. When the grays gave way the Union forces followed, and so strongly fortified their position that they were enabled to continue the march on to Petersburg on the succeeding day. After the battle search was made for the dead and wounded. William was found with his face upturned and dying. One of his own company found him. "Tell my mother—" and whatever he desired to communicate was lost in a dying gasp. His comrades buried him, and his prediction of his own death made a deep impression. Veterans who had seen a score of battles talked gloomily over the incident for days afterwards.

In a few days the forces came upon Petersburg. There was one of the company upon whose mind this incident had cast a melancholy gloom. He could not cheer up, and when the charge was about to be made on the fortifications his face was deathly white. He had seen many a battle before, but this had a fearful terror to him. When the command came to charge he fell from the ranks, prostrated by nervous excitement. He could not "shake hands with fate."—*Chris. Asmus, Jr., in Detroit Free Press.*

A Burmese Massacre Which was Not Perpetrated.

It may fairly be said—although the assertion savors of a boil—that the most memorable in the long list of Burmese massacres is one which was not perpetrated. When the British squadron appeared off Rangoon at the opening of the last war with Burmah, the native Governor of the city sent a message to announce that every European within the walls should be put to death the moment the first shot was fired. This menace having no effect, a second or so of foreign residents, including two American missionaries, were ordered out for immediate execution. The word was given, and the headsman had just stepped forward with his huge knife, when the first English broadside was discharged, shattering to pieces, by a singular chance, the very house in front of which the Governor and his suite were standing. Never was a panic more instantaneous. Away ran Governor, officers, headsman and all, while the victims, bound and unable to stir, remained kneeling in readiness for the fatal stroke, with no one left to attend to them. They were speedily released by a party of British blue-jackets, and to complete the turning of the tables, the inhuman Governor was brought in by a sailor that very night, with his hands tied behind him and a gag in his mouth.

Comfort is more than consolation. Consolation assuages our sorrow; comfort makes it disappear. We are triumphant in it, conquerors and more than conquerors over it. Consolation wipes all tears from our eyes after misfortune; comfort makes us glory even in the midst of the storm. To comfort is to make strong with one's presence; and this is what He does who has given in Himself no mere sacred name than that of The Comforter.—*Christian Union.*

Crossing the Line.

SONG OF THE TRICKS PLAYED BY THE JOLLY TARS WHEN CROSSING THE EQUATOR.

The rude and boisterous customs formerly observed on board ship, such, for instance, as the ceremonies on "crossing the line," as related by nautical writers, are familiar to all our readers. These sports, the offshoot of others practiced in earlier times, have, in their turn, yielded to the more refined and reasonable mode of whiling away the tedium of a long voyage by theatricals, recitations, concerts, etc. Grose gives some curious instances of the way in which the "salts" of former times enjoyed their pastimes at sea. Heinous garden vegetables are said to be baleful, but a diet mainly composed of them would not resist the tendency to intemperance so effectually as one of macaroni and farinaceous food. From this point of view, high gluttinous bread would be of great utility, but it should not be sour, such acidity being calculated to foster the habit of alcoholic drinking. A like remark may be applied to the use of salted food. If we believe the canns of a vegetarian's alleged disinclination to alcoholic liquors, we find that the carbonaceous elements contained in the macaroni, beans, or oleaginous aliment appears to render alcohol needless, and therefore repulsive, carbon in an alcoholic form.—*New York Graphic.*

Intelligences Items.

Mr. Spurgeon's church has 5,066 members.

Princeton now has fifty-eight post graduate students.

The Treasury called in $10,000,000 more of the five-twenties March 12.

The collection of California minerals exhibited at the Paris exhibition, has been presented by the state to the national school of mines of France.

About 3,000 cattle have been shipped from Baltimore to England since May, 1878, but late restrictions have almost entirely stopped that trade there.

The Wisconsin legislature has received a petition asking for a constitutional amendment establishing an educational test for voters for the year 1890.

It is asserted that there are ninety thousand men in Kentucky who are unable to read and write, and that thirty-four counties in the State support the schools of the remaining seventy-six.

The telegraph is getting too slow for the needs of this age. The Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company has abandoned its telegraph machines and introduced instead telephones for the business of the roads.

The corn crop of the United States last year showed an increase of 30 000,000 bushels; barley increased 15,000,000 bushels; of oats there was a large increase; potatoes fell off from 170,000,000 bushels of the previous year to 124,000,000 bushels.

There are now six female lawyers in the United States, and all are having a fair practice. They are Mrs. Lockwood, of Washington; Mrs. Bradwell, of Chicago; Miss Phebe Cozzens, of St. Louis; Mrs. Foster, of Iowa; Mrs. Goddell, of Wisconsin; and Mrs. Foltz, San Francisco. We have several female law students in Boston.—*Boston Post.*

Gas was never allowed in that sombre building known as the British Museum. The authorities would never run the risk of an explosion. A couple of weeks ago, however, the reading room was lighter than ever before. It was so for the first time by the pure scientific rays of the electric light, and the change for the better has been wonderful.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Among apparatus which may be called literary aids, is a reporting machine. It is said that after a fortnight's practice any person of ordinary ability can take down any speech, however rapidly delivered. It is a small instrument, piano-like in form, with twenty-two keys, white and black, and the stenographic characters are small and impressed on slips of paper.

The public school system of South Carolina has, during the past year, made gratifying progress. A new and improved school law has been passed, the manner of raising the school fund has been changed by a constitutional amendment; there is a large attendance in the public schools; a uniform series of text-books have been adopted, the teachers are showing more interest in their work; the school fund is managed better, and a State board of examiners has been appointed.

Fan and Sentiment.

Ex Minister E. B. Washburne is nominated for the Presidency by the *Derrick*: When it is written D. D. it stands for doctor of divinity, but when it is written L. L. D. it signifies something altogether different.

New York *Commercial*: A cook stove is a wife's personal property in Iowa, but the man is expected to light the fire at his share of the contract.

William Augustus to sleepy room mate: "Come John Henry, why don't you get up with the lark, as I do?" John Henry grimly, "Been up with him all night.

New York *Mail*: Spring dresses will be made with short skirts, in order that ladies may stand in street cars without soiling the boots of the sitting gentlemen by the muddy edges.

Norwich *Bulletin*: All the dear, delightful old customs are dropping in disrepute. It is just as hard now-a-days to borrow a dollar in Lent as at any other time of the year.

Spring fever and white vests will soon be ripe.

"Take away women," asks a writer, "and what would follow?" He would. Give us something harder next time.

Rockland *Courier*: Professor—"You will repeat the lesson on the battle of Bunker Hill." Student (after a long and painful silence)—"Please sir, I can't." Professor (with a frown)—"Why not?" Student (timidly)—"Because I have been deceived." Professor (astonished)—"In what way?" Student (humbly)—"I have always been told that history repeats itself, and so I didn't trouble to study the lesson."

What a beautiful time is spring,
When the woodcock begins to sing,
And the bumblebee and chinoodle
Carry their heads around in a sling.
When the black and tickling ants
Crawl up the young man's pants,
And the straddlebug and mosquito bug
Wiggle the spiders engage in a dance,
And the bird gets drunk on dew,
And offers to whistle a chew,
While the great owl blinks and the sparrow winks
At the wile of the gray cuckoo,
And the coon goes off on a spree
Along with the chipmunk and flea,
The odorous skunk gets blundering drunk
And tries to make love to the bee.
—*Old City Dermot.*

Buffalo *Express*: At a seance in Beebe Plain, Canada, the other night, under the mediumship of Mrs. Henderson, sister of the Eddy brothers, there appeared the materialized form of a big Indian, and somebody seized it by the leg. The big Indian shrieked with astonishment and regret, and added: "Ouch! Go way, you ugly person!" The grip was retained, however, the lights turned on, and it was found on investigation that the captured limb was that of Mrs. Huntoon herself. The lady had inadvertently left her cabinet in her ardent desire to have the exhibition go off well. The materialized spirit had shed his clothes in consequence, and in the twinkling of an eye had put them on the medium, who was thus subjected to great suspicion and unpardonable rudeness. It was the big Indian's joke, and it shows clearly the unlimited savage can no more be civilized in the summer-land than he could in my life," said Mrs. Henderson after it was all over, "I wish the infernal brute would materialize long enough to let me box his ears." But the savage was no fool. He stayed dead just as hard as he could.

Superstition.

In the Piedmont district in Virginia there is a family graveyard in which, sixty years ago, a certain Col. Fairfax was buried. He was, as the story goes, a cynical old man, who requested in his will that his grave should be left bare and uncared for, hoping "that God and man might forget him."

The grave was saddled and flowers planted, as usual, but every year withered immediately upon it, and to this day, so the story goes, it is impossible to make a blade of grass grow over the spot where he lies. It is certain that this grave remains bare red clay, while all around it is green.

The story has a peculiar ghastliness in it. Something akin to it is the superstition of the fishermen at Cape Hatteras concerning the dunes, or hills of sand, which rise year by year out of the ocean, and slowly move inland, covering, in their inexorable progress houses, forests and streams.

They were sent, the fishermen superstitiously believed, by the angry spirits of some shipwrecked sailors, whose bodies the ocean people left half a century ago unburied on the beach.

There is, it is said, an "accursed farm" on the Ohio, which was put under the ban by its Indian owners. So strong is the popular belief in its illluck, that it is raised as waste land, while neighboring land raises high in the market.

There is no superstition more universal all over the world than this, which holds that unholy ground blasted or doomed by the crime, or misfortune, more wish, of some wicked, iron-willed man, long ago.

Even in China there are patches of ground in every neighborhood sacred to the evil spirits, on which it is religious to build. The English missionaries, intending to prove the absurdity of the superstition, pushed on a house on one of the interdicted sites; but a violent fever soon broke out in it, and the heathen were triumphant.

The accursed spots proved to be those known to preside as subjects of malarial influences. Some such commonplace cause no doubt exists for all such superstitions in our own country.

The Countess Marie von Bismarck was married in the large hall of the Imperial Chancery, where the recent Congress was held which was to have settled the Eastern question. Count Bantiaat, it seems, is not at all rich, except in the matter of quarterings (his family is one of the oldest and most intensely aristocratic in Germany), for it is said that his income does not exceed 3,000 thalers, certainly too small a sum to keep up such an establishment as is incumbent on the husband of the daughter of the first man in the Empire; so Prince Bismarck gave his daughter a very handsome marriage portion. And what this is is not known, but as Bismarck said he left it down at about half a million thalers, which is probably much exaggerated, for not only is Bismarck said to be strongly frugal, but it is doubtful if his fortune is sufficiently large to admit of such generosity to one of his children during his lifetime.

An Empty Mausoleum.

About twenty-five miles from the city of New York, on a wide expanse of prairie land, and from an elevation in sight of the ocean, is a newly-built town called Garden City. Everything is new about it, for ten years ago not a house was standing there, the trees themselves are struggling with the soil for a secure lodgment, the streets, good as far as made, all terminate in unbroken or freshly cultivated fields and the one hotel seems wondering what it was put there for, as of all places in the world Garden City is about the last to invite travelers. Those who live there are merchants or clerks from New York; there is not a manufactory of any kind in the vicinity, nor a store, except those miscellaneous affairs found in every country village. It is a farming country, rich in dairies, hay, corn and cabbages, but a more quiet and serenely peaceful country is not anywhere to be found. Garden City may be traversed at noonday without meeting a human being.

In the centre of this ambitious town, all of which belongs to one estate, that of the late Alexander T. Stewart, there one of the stateliest churches in this era of ecclesiastical magnificence. It is unfinished, but its spire points heavenward and, it bears all the evidence of high art and unlimited wealth. The stranger, unacquainted with the history of its construction, would wonder over it more than the hotel, for there is no population there to fill it. Probably it will have its active uses in the future; it may possibly be the centre of great educational movements, but its chief end was to serve as a monument to the man whose money built it and whose bones were to rest in a costly and magnificent crypt beneath its stately roof. No civilian ever before had a tomb so grand, a mausoleum so enduring. A description of it says,

"On either side of the cathedral granite steps lead under the church. A short passage, about twelve feet wide, extends to a mortuary chapel. This is about twenty-six feet by thirty-six feet. There will be two entrances from this chapel into the mausoleum, which will be directly under the chancel of the church proper. As yet it is only rough brick walls, but those who have made a careful study of the plans say that it will be one of the finest of its kind in the world. Some declare that it will surpass the mausoleum of Napoleon."

Nearly all the fine marbles of the world are used in the ornamentation or in the more solid parts of the structure. The sides, the floor and the ceiling will all be of white American stationary marble, with elaborate tracings. At each angle there will be three delocated columns, forming a triangle. The front column of each triangle will be of black Irish fossil marble, with a beautiful white vein, and all highly polished. The remaining columns will be of white marble, but of different kinds. At the head of the crypt will be a white marble pedestal, three feet high, on which a life-sized figure of the Angel of Resurrection will stand. In the middle of the crypt a sarcophagus will be erected. It will be of granite, and about six feet in height, with a space for one coffin. And here the great merchant was to rest under the solemn light of the sixteen stained-glass windows, and here darting the winged centuries to come he was to point the moral of life and of earthly mortality.

The first and worst of all frauds is to cheat oneself. All sin is easy after that.

He has the largest life who lives in the lives of the largest number of people.

The beauty of the face is an enviable thing, but the beauty of the heart lasts longer.

The Zodical Light.

Any careful observer of the western sky about one hour after sunset will see a very soft, faint column of light rising from the horizon, and easily distinguished from the twilight glow. It is shaped like a cone, extending upward about forty, following nearly the sun's path in the heavens, though its course is bent slightly to the south. It more nearly resembles a cloud-like mass than anything else, bearing a striking similarity to the Milky Way, while such is its extreme tenuity that stars are easily seen through the intervening haze. This bit of fleecy brightness is known as the Zodiacal Light, and is peculiarly brilliant at this season of the year, the most favorable opportunity for its observation extending from the present time to the middle of March. The best period for the exhibition will be in the clear evenings of the present week, for the new moon of the 28th will soon be large enough to obscure the light of the celestial visitant.—[Meridian Recorder.

Some remarkable experimnets in wheat cultivation have been tried in Michigan under the supervision of a committee appointed for the purpose, 68 pounds of seed to the acre were sown in drills 19 inches apart, and fine grain wascultivated with a horse hoe once in the Fall and twice in the Spring. For comparison, another plat of ground was sown with wheat drilled in, in the usual way, 90 pounds to the acre. The committee reports that the average yield was 69½ per cent, greater in the 16-inch drills than in the 8-inch, and while the former did not lodge or crincle the latter did badly.

They do things with dispatch in Texas. A man in certain neighborhood, who had lost a valuable mare, received the following telegram: "Mare here. Come get her. Thief hung."

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, March 29 1879.

"Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories."

The editor of this paper must not be supposed to endorse every idea set forth by correspondents and hence is not responsible for their opinions. Our columns are open to all and we freely publish anything couched in respectfull language.

The New Constitution.

The past week has developed the opinions of the press of the State, for and against the new Constitution. Those in favor of its adoption have set forth no plausible or logical reasons; most of them are based on Kearney's ideas, that because the capitalists, corporations, bankers, and merchants are opposed to its adoption, therefore they base their fallacious arguments in favor of it. This seems to be their line of argument in its favor.

In opposition to this are arranged against its adoption, the true moral worth, bone and sinews of the State, consisting of the respectability, wealth and intelligence of the commonwealth, who will resist to the last a change of their present organic law and substitute something that merely suits the wild clamors of the vicious and less-informed classes, who appear to be ignorant of the principles, laws and rules of political or domestic economy, or the laws of cause and effect. Nearly every article of the proposed new Constitution, if adopted, will seriously effect and undo all branches of business in the State.

For an experiment, which the people cannot get rid of for years. It will drive capital from the State

We must admit that there were some very able men in the Convention, but their wise suggestions were ignored by the relentless majorities, who voted down their practical propositions. We advise all who are interested in the welfare and progress of the State to vote against the adoption of the new Constitution.

The Hyers Combination.

This fine troupe have now finished the second week of their four weeks' engagement to tolerable good houses, in view of the recent inclement weather, which has prevailed, to the detriment of all the theatres in the city. The troupe is first-class in every particular. The Hyers sisters of themselves are prodigies in their line, and have fully redeemed the encomiums in this city which had been placed upon them by the Eastern press. Having performed in all the first-class theatres, their support by the ladies and gentlemen who compose the troupe, namely, Miss Dora S. King, Mrs. F. A. Powell, Miss Ophelia Brown Messrs. Luca, King, Kearsands Lyale, have also come up and surpassed the expectations of the theatre-going public, in their respective parts. Miss Overall made a change one evening this week and acted the part of old woman, and showed her powers of versatility. Mr. S. B. Hyers deserves a great deal of credit for the formation of such a talented company in support of his gifted daughters.

Next week "Urlina, the African Princess" is to be put upon the stage by the troupe, with new scenery, effects, etc., together with a powerful chorus. This fine operatic bouffe was written expressly for the Hyers sisters by Mr. E. S. Getchel of Boston, and will no doubt have a good run. We advise all to go, as it will be the last week but one of their engagement.

A Constitutional Conundrum.

The new Constitution, in one of its articles on citizenship, declares that no native of China shall ever become a citizen of the State of California. Suppose the wife of a white or colored citizen of the United States should happen to give birth to a boy, in any part of China, would not such boy, after being brought to the United States by his parents, be deprived of his natural citizenship after arriving at manhood? This is a query that some of the advocates for the adoption of the new constitution should explain and answer. There are a number of other incongruities equally ridiculous in the new instrument, and the whole should be rejected on the 7th of May.

Death of J. M. Coghlan.

J. M. Coghlan, a prominent member of the bar, died in Oakland on Wednesday last, after a protracted and painful illness of some duration. The deceased was an ex-member of Congress from the 2d Distract, and made an excellent record in Congress. After his term he was appointed U. S. District Attorney, which position he honorably resigned a year ago. He was a fine gentlemen and was highly respected by all classes. His remains were interred in Oakland yesterday under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a Knights Templar. The members of the bar, the Masonic Lodge and Californian Commandery No. 1. Knights Templars, with a large number of other associations and citizens attended the obsequies.

Died

In this city, Friday, March 21st, 1879, Matilda Isaac Sims, daughter of the late Charles and Elizabeth Sims, aged 2 years and 5 months.

[This family has been sorely afflicted of late, the father having died two months ago. Mrs. Sims is now left with two younger children, and has the sympathy of a large number of friends in the community. The funeral took place Sunday last from the A. M. E. church Powell street. Among the attendants were the Bethel Sabbath chool children, in a body, who all attentively listened to the discourse and admonitions of Rev. Jonneson, on the uncertainties of life in youth, manhood and old age. The most impressive sermon was after the benediction. Eight little boys were the pall bearers; bearing the casket down the aisle, it being covered with floral offerings, among which was a beautiful cross and anchor. As the ball tolled the solemn cortege, left the church and proceeded to the cemetery. Ed.]

Republicans of the Fourth Ward ATTENTION!

Republicans of this Ward are requested so meet at the Y. M. U. B.'s Hall, Pacific street, above Powell, on Monday evening, the 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Republican club.

By order of the Committee on organization.

Public Meeting.

A public meeting of colored citizens was held in the 23d District court room, Post Street, on Monday evening last for the formation of a Central Colored Republican Club. Jno L Mayberry was chosen President pro tem. The committee on organization reported the permanent officers as follows:—President, F. T. Bowers; Vice Presidents, A. Strother, D. C. Rhind, S. E. Tampson, P. A. Bell, P. Anderson; Osborn Sampson, Secretary; J. H. Riker, Treasurer. An executive committe was appointed, after which the President made an appropriate speech, then the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

Ex-Gov. Warmorn has received the Republican nomination in Plaquemines parish to represet it in the constitutional convention.

Mr. C. A. Bourgeois has receivd a similar nomination for St. Charles parish. Hon. Henry Demas has been nomination likewise py the Republicans to represent the district composed of St. James and St. John in the convention.

A curious feature of the operation of the no-license law at Norwich, Connecticut, is the substitution by drinkers of other stimulants in the place of liquors. Perhaps the most used substitute of all is Jamaica ginger. This extract has about double the alcoholic strength of whisky, and as it is a medicine in constant demand, and kept by all druggists, it makes a very satisfactory substitute for the habitual old toper who was bound to get drunk on something

'I hat is used in this way to a considerable extent is shown from the increased sale of the drug as well as the confession of the usher.

One dealer estimates his sales of Jamaica ginger since the first of November a fully three times as they were before.

Perhaps the "Midgets" are as diminutive as any pair of known mortals. One of them—a girl, said to be fifteen years of age—is named Lucia Zarate, and was born in Mexico. She weighs four and three-quarters pounds, and is about as large as a medium-sized doll. The boy is a native of Chenango county, New York, is fourteen years old, and turnos the scales at nine pounds.

Clara Reinman, a young American prima donna of German descent, who left a good engagement in Berlin in 1877 to take part in the Louisville Sangefes, and who was led to form delusive hopes by the applause that was showered upon her, has become insane through disappointment and need.

A Kirkwood lady was horrified last night upon coming home from church and finding her twelve-year-old boy executing the green horn dance, with a butcher knife in one hand a lighted newspaper in the other, while his little sister was lashed to the bed-stead.

The young hopeful had deen to see Buffalo Cill Saturday.[Wheeling Standard.

Experiments in Europe have proved the success of creosote as a preservative for railroads ties, bridge timbers and wood in other exposed conditions. It saves both from insect and decay. Ties treated in 1840 and piers made in 1860 are still tin perfect condition.

The difficulty is to inject oil successfully when the sap is not thoroghly dried out, but the new process overcomes it. As ties in this country only six or seven years, the introduction of the creosote process (Pascagoula's patent), it as successful as in Europe, must result in a great saving. It is suggested that creosoted wood be used gor horse-railroad ties and for preserving wooden pavements.

Fzono immigration from Louisiana and Mississippi is pouring in to Kansas. But says the *Democrat* the people of that State do not favorably regard it. As this paper is thoroughly posted in all mottors pertaining to our welfare, our people had better go on in greater numbors so as to shut down opposition.

Sir John Drummond Hay, British Minister in Morocco, was attacked by a boar and received a severe wound in the calf of his leg when boar hunting on the lake of Avara, some miles from Tangier.

It never rains in Peru, and a man in the rainless climate never knows what it is to get up Sunday morning and spend five hours pumping out his cellar, when he is just wild to go to church. But to atone for this pleasant hastime, he has to stand up about four times a week and let a raging earthquake kick him clear across the country line in one time and two motions. —[Burlington Hawkeye.

This is the way an Irish woman put it: A member of a family to which she was a servant a few years since married a widower with children. Meeting the head of this new organization one day, Irishly inquired: "Quite well, how is the missus?" "Quite well," was the answer. "Yes? and how does she get along with the chilluns?" "Oh splendidely." "Does, she, indade now? Well, well, bless her heart. missus is a women of rare common sense. I suppose she lets them name her just as if they were her own."

"Jumping-sheets" are being introduced into the Englise fire brigades. They are of stout canvas, with sixteen loops or handles, to be held by as many men, and so break the fall of a person jumping into them from a burning house. Trilos have resulted very satisfactorily.

One of Its Effects.—The Sacramento Savings Bank has issued this circular, which it is sending to its customers: "Dear Sir: I hoave with beg leave to inform you that your note of $—— is due—; and if the new Constitution shall be adopted the increase in taxation therein provided will comel the bank to materially increase the rate of interest on your loan or call it in."

M. Auguste Preaulte, one of the greatest modern French sculptors, has lately died at the age of 60. He was a student under David (D'Angers). It was in the Salon of 1833 that his works were first noticed with special favor, industry and success at groups which are now popular among the ornaments of Paris. Perhaps the best known of his productions are the Cavalier Gaulois, of the Point d'Jena, and the figure of Silence in the Jewish portion of the cemetery of Pere lai Chase.

What greater thing is there for two human souls than to feel that they are joined for life—to strengthen each other in all sorrow, to minister each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent, unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting.—[George Eliot.

E. L. Sherman, of Mansfield, Mass., has a living curiosity in the form of a singing mouse. It seems to be a common house mouse, endowed with the gift of song, which resembles that of the female canary, though, perhaps, not so strong.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO
JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
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SAN FRANCISCO

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

OAKLAND.
McCabe & Roach,
GROCERS.
Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland,
keep constantly on hand the
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF GROCERIES.
Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
Nickerson & Son
having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store
219 DUPONT STREET,
Between Sutter and Post.
San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

Antisell Pianos.
We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.

S. W. SAMPSON,
FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,
Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, ETC.

HEWES' ECLECTIC
Olea-Balsamic Inhalent.
A positive cure for all description of Lung Diseases, Asthma, Dispopsa, etc,
His Inhalent, with directions for treatment, will be sent to any part of the Pacific Coast or to any State on receipt of five dollars.
Address J. HEWES,
44 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL SECOND-HAND
PORTABLE ENGINES
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power.
In perfect running order.
Apply to
JOS. ENRIGHT,
San Jose, Cal.

MUSIC LESSONS.
MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN
405 THIRD STREET,
Would inform her friends and the pupils that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

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G. W. BABCOCK & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE
AND
Agricultural Implements,
955 BROADWAY,
Between 9th & 10th Streets,
Oakland, Cal.

James Boggs
Wholesale and Retailers in
All kinds of LUMBER,
NAPA.
Cor. of Main & 4th Sts.

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THE
Undertakers
HAVE REMOVED TO
1034 Market Street
Near N. Keenar Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.
Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in a first class manner.
Embalming a specialty.

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DIAMOND PALACE
221 Montgomery St.,
Rose House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.
You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the mountainous regions on the Pacific coast.
This elegant Jewelry will befound at the Diamond Palace only

Baker & Hamilton,
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE
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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
13 to 19 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.
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Sacramento, Cal.
Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

P. KELLY
HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN
LADIES' and GENTS'
Custom-Made BOOTS,
From $1 to $2 per Pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store,—Price, $4 per pair.
40 Cases of New Style Sandal Shippers at $3 50 per pair.



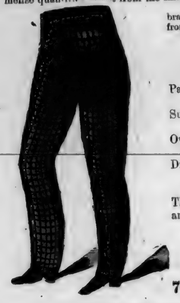
(Patent applied for.)
P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $5 to $10.
FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $6 to $5.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also need for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
P. KELLY, Price Boot and Shoe Maker, 626 Kearny Street.

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Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.



Pants in Six Hours.

TO ORDER:

Pants,	$4 00
Suits	15 00
Overcoats,	15 00
Dress Coats,	20 00

Suits to Order in One Day, if required.



TO ORDER:

Black Doeskin Pants, from	$15 00
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Fancy Vests, from	6 00
Beaver Suits,	55 00

Genuine 6 X J. Nicoll

The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reducion! CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

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FALLING SICKNESS
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Price, 6-0z. box, $2.00, or 4 boxes for $5.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States of Canada on receipt of P. O. or by express, C. O. D. Address
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PACIFIC COAST
Steamship Co.
San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
—FOR—
Eureka, Arcata and Hooston, Humboldt Bay, Steamers leave
San Francisco and Eureka
—on the—
2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month
Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.
FOR CRESCENT CITY.
—on the—
7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.
For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little River and Mendocino.
Steamer Mouterey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Company will sail From San Francisco, during the year 1879,
From Wharf corr. of First and Brannan Sts.
Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.
Jan 2, Feb. 17, March 27, April 10, May 15, June 9
July 7, Aug. 4, 5 p. m. Sept. 29, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, December 22.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA, On the 5th and 20th of every month.
Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR
VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.
On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS
COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1878.
PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco from Foot of Townsend street, (Southern Pacific Depot) as follows:
8.30 A. M. (Mail) for Sun Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Salinas City, Paja, Salinas, Monterey and Santa Cruz.
Pa. At Pajaro the trains from Oregon R. R. connect with this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Gilroy the S. P. R. R. connects with this train for Hollister.
10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, and Way stations.
4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
THESE EXCURSION TRAINS will leave San Jose and Way Stations as discontinued for the Winter.
EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, good to return, sold on Saturdays and Sunday morning trains—good for return until following Monday inclusive.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
R. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.
Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, (C.P.R.R.) leaving SAN FRANCISCO on Ferry Landing, Mar. st. Broad, at 6.00 P. M. daily, (Arizona Express Train) for making close connections at LOS ANGELES for Benson, Mohave, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River TUMA and Stages (35 miles east from Yuma.)

N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
BODIES EMBALMED,
Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones furnished to order
Sole Agent for Bowers's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S
SAUCELITO EXPRESS
Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.
Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

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Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.
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Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS
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Constantly on hand all the latest styles
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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
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Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

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OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts
AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC.	BELGIC.
Satury., May 17,	Tues., June 10,	Thurs. July 31,
Friday, Aug. 15,	Tues. Sep. 17,	Wed. Oct. 8,
Sat'y, Nov. 15.	Tues., Dec. 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 3, New Montgomery street.
For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
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Pacific IRON Works
First and Fremont Streets.
Between Mission and Howard,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Sawhill, Heaton & Co., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

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MINT AVENUE,
[Formerly 823 Market Street,]
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention

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Court Block, SAN FRANCISCO.
Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

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DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. Now iron steamships
GEO. W. ELDER,
CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON,
Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS,
SUCTION PUMPS.
DROP-WELL PUMPS.
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
54 and 56 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing, Ladies using rubers will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY
HARNESS,
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SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
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12 & 14 Pine Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Bassett & Bewing Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET STS
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HARDWARE
Factory, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Iron Pipe, Iron Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill, Sugar, Shovels, etc.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.
Commencing
Wednesday, January 8, 1879,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Occidental Pacific Office, Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Steamer (from Market-st. Wharf, connecting with Trains for Napa (Shares for St. Helena), Calistoga, (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, Daylight excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams.
Arrives San Francisco at 5.15 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily). Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving San Jose at 9.55 a. m. Connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Livermore at 11.00 a. m. and connecting with Stage for Amador.
Ar ving San Francisco 6.30 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or. Ogden, Denver, Virginia City, Pollards, Elko, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oak with Train arriving at 10.00 at 8.50 p. m.
Arrives San Francisco 5.15 p. m.

8. Sunday Excursion to Suisun for Public and Pacific of Sacramento.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Niles.
Arrive San Francisco 6.00 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 6.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Shellville, Martinez and Antioch.
Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Sunday Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. for Lathrop and Stockton. Connecting with Trains for Calaveras, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Jackson and Ione. Arrives at Lathrop at 6.30 p. m. Stockton at 7.00 p. m. Connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Modesto, Merced, Firebaugh's Ferry, Fresno, Visalia, Hanford, Bakersfield, Los Angeles and Mariposa. Connecting at Stockton with Stages for Milton, Valley Springs, Jackson, Ione, Sutter Creek and Carson. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Tulare.
Arrive San Francisco 12.20 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sunday Excepted—Valley Steamer leaving Market Street, Sac'to (foot) connecting with Trains for Cal'ergas (the Geysers) Woodland Knight's Land'g, and Marysville, and all Steamboats with passenger train leaving at 9.30 p. m. on the days, Mondays excepted, Tuesdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
Sleeping Cars between Sac'to and Carson.
(Arrive San Francisco 12.10 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Daily—Sacramento River Steamer (from Washington St. Wharf), for Steamboat and Intermediate Ports.
(Arrive San Francisco 8.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via the Inland Ferry, Benicia, Vallejo's, P. & A. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with "Owl" service for Los Angeles on second day at 11.30 a. m.
(Arrive San Francisco 8.0 A. M.)

1.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) for Hayward, Niles and Way Stations to San Francisco 9.40 a. m.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway), to Ogden, Omaha and Chicago.

Public Conveyance to all Points in Alameda County connected.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	To ALAMEDA.	To ALAMEDA.	To BERKELEY.	To BERKELEY.
6.00	6.30	6.15	7.00	6.30
7.30	8.00	7.45	8.30	8.00
9.00	9.30	9.15	10.00	9.30
10.30	11.00	10.45	11.30	11.00
12.00	12.30	12.15	1.00	12.30
1.30	2.00	1.45	2.30	2.00
3.00	3.30	3.15	4.00	3.30
4.30	5.00	4.45	5.30	5.00

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for inaccuve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving what you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞ Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars address, Agents wanted.

THE INVENTORS AGENCY, 116 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR $4.50 PREMIUM GIFT

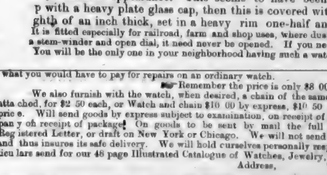
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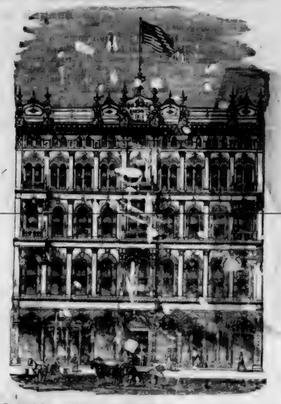
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Dying in Sight of Land.

The crew of Station No. 19 succeeded this morning in boarding the wrecked schooner *David H. Tolck*, which came ashore here early yesterday morning. They brought off the bodies of the Captain, Irving E. Sawyer, and his wife, Ida Sawyer. The following account of the wreck was obtained from one who was on the beach soon after the vessel struck and remained there until noon to-day:

The schooner quitted Sagua, Cuba, on Monday, with sugar for New York. They had fine weather during the passage. They brought off the bodies of the Captain, Irving E. Sawyer, and his wife, Ida Sawyer. The following account of the wreck was obtained from one who was on the beach soon after the vessel struck and remained there until noon to-day:

The schooner quitted Sagua, Cuba, on Monday, with sugar for New York. They had fine weather during the passage, making Assecom Light on Tuesday night. Opposite Harvey's Cedars the weather was mistaken for the same light on shore was mistaken for the Barnegat lighthouse. At 3 o'clock on Wednesday, the schooner was hard aground. The sailors tried to get her off by backing the head sails, but without avail. The seas broke over the vessel, and all sail they fired rockets from the vessel, but no boat came to her relief. The waves broke into the cabin and drove all on deck. The captain's wife and his two-year-old daughter Geneva were lashed to the rigging by the captain's order. They remained exposed to the freezing storm and making signals of distress until daybreak. Then they were discovered from the shore, and the alarm was given to the crews of the Life-saving Stations, Nos. 18 and 19. The sea was running very high, making it impossible to get off to the wreck. The first life-line fired fell short. The second was lodged in the schooner rigging. It was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before this line was fastened on the vessel. The first person brought ashore by the breeches buoy was the captain's little daughter Geneva, the captain and his wife requesting that they would save the child in the buoy. While the buoy was being pulled to the shore the rope parted between the buoy and the vessel. Those in the buoy were, however, saved.

After breaking the hauling line, the life-saving crews tried the life-boat, but the current was running and the surf so strong that it was found impossible to get to the vessel. They then rearranged the hauling on the rope they had from the vessel to the shore. The buoy is intended for one person only, but the mate and one sailor got in it and were pulled in safely to land. Before the buoy was sent back to the second time, the captain and his wife had both perished from cold and exposure. The mate said the went to them and lashed them more securely to the rigging, and, seeing that their eyes were glassy, he knew they were dead. The two sailors who remained on board after the mate was brought ashore put the body back to the vessel, but pulled the buoy back to the vessel, but could not cut the line on the off shore side of the buoy, having no knife, and when the life-saving crews on the shore pulled on the rope, the line caught in the rigging of the vessel, so it was impossible to pull the buoy ashore. It remained suspended with the two sailors in it, about midway, between the shore and the vessel, with the water washing over it. In that position, the two sailors, whose names were Frank Jose and Richard Gordon, were drowned, their bodies being washed out of the buoy. This happened at about 9 o'clock last night, the struggle for life having gone on all day. There then remained on the vessel only the bodies of the captain and his wife.

The sailors, after coming ashore, were unable to stand, being chilled through. As they came from the vessel they were immediately taken charge of by Captain Hamilton, of Harvey's Cedars, who drove them to his house, and rendered every assistance possible. The captain's child is well cared for by Mrs. Hamilton. The poor little thing frequently calls for "mamma."

After the last two sailors were drowned a snow storm came on, which interrupted all communication with the vessel.

At 7 o'clock this morning the life-saving crew launched the life-boat and put off to the schooner, the sea having become more calm, and brought ashore the bodies of the captain and his wife. They were found lashed in the mizzen rigging. The body of one sailor, Henry Johnson, who fell from the rigging before the life lines were got aboard, drifted ashore about five miles from the scene of the wreck.

The vessel lies head on, having struck on the outer bar, which is about 200 yards from the shore. She is not insured and, with the cargo, will be a total loss. The friends of the captain and his wife in Millbridge, Me., have been telegraphed to, and will come to Barnegat and take charge of the remains and of the child. The saved, besides the child, are the first mate, Francis Peterson; second mate, Emanuel Clarsen, and Edwin Pardock, Louis Everett and Alfred Cochran, seamen. About twenty residents of Barnegat assisted the life crews in their work.—*New York Sun.*

John Quincy Adams on Duelling.

It is a well-known fact that the late John Quincy Adams invariably set his face against duelling, and was always a violent denouncer of the practice. And yet it would appear that there were times when the "old man eloquent," who was possessed of a full share of the "old man Adam," could justify a resort to arms, and that, too, for words spoken in debate. A perusal of the following paragraph, which will be found on page fifty-six of the twelfth volume of his memoirs, will substantiate the fact. Mr. Adams is writing of the twenty-eighth Congress, and under the date of June, 1844. "While the house was in its Babel state this morning, I went for a long hour into the Senate chamber, where I found George Mc Duffie closing a violent and rancorous speech against Thomas Hart Benton and his bill for the annexation of Texas. The bill already laid on the table, but McDuffie had obtained leave to answer Benton on the ground of introducing his bill for the annexation of Texas. McDuffie's speech was unsparing upon Benton, and his reply of about two hours was no mercy. I perceived that nothing but bodily fear could have withheld the hand of McDuffie from a personal assault upon his opponent. McDuffie's speech was unsparing upon Benton, and his reply of about two hours was no mercy. I perceived that nothing but bodily fear could have withheld the hand of McDuffie from a personal assault upon his opponent. His speech was a challenge. He was pugnacious and repeatedly declared that he was not afraid of a challenge. He was pugnacious and repeatedly declared that he was not afraid of a challenge. His sneer at McDuffie for having put up with the insult of a blow in Jonah's cellar, especially in the Adams vein, and allows the man to drop out above the moralist."—*Boston Traveller.*

Seeking Equality Abroad.

Not forty years ago, in an extremely humble cottage in Greenbush, near Albany, lived a little girl, Miss Emmonia Sands, physically and remarkably, united many of the traits of two races—the Indian and negro. Miss Lewis speaks very frankly and unaffectedly of her early struggles and privations. Although a child, and when the theme is such as to arouse her enthusiasm, she has something of the lassitude, quietude and stoicism of the Indian race. In person she is rather below the medium stature, very slender and singularly intense than delicately made. Her hands slightly forward in speaking, preeminence showing and deliberately, and has a trace of the sadness of both races in her manner, notwithstanding her assumed artistic enjoyment.

Years ago, when going to Boston meant something, a little girl, only eight years old, appeared in the streets of that city one afternoon. Two brown little hands peered in front of the main house and gazed long and silently at one of Story's masterpieces. From that day the passion of art, and how to solve to execute something like that, took possession of the girl. Her mother devoted to a like purpose that rendered her care deaf to the taunts of her schoolmates and the cuffs of their pedagogue. A few years later, Miss Lewis came to New York, and found a sympathizing listener in Hiram Powers, the friend and admirer of the heroic John Brown. The old man, so famous in connection with the little creature, who waited upon his verdict with anxious eyes, put his hand upon her head and answered, "God bless you, my little one; it is better to fail grandly than to succeed in a little way." A plain Shiloh congregation was poor, and no millionaire came forward to send the sculptor aspirant to Rome. Next, armed with letters of introduction, she called on William Lloyd Garrison, the veteran abolitionist. The old man, with the placid, but keenly critical face, shook his gray head and doubted. The little girl asked for some clay and modeled a baby's foot for him, dimples and all. "Good, little one," he said, surveying the work critically; "there is an artist in you, and I'll help to bring it out." But the act would, the patrons, still hold aloof.

"I was practically driven to Rome," said Miss Lewis, "in order to obtain the opportunities for art-culture, and to find a social atmosphere where I was not constantly reminded of my color. The land of liberty had no room for a colored sculptor. With the little money she could raise, Miss Lewis set out for Rome, where at last she found herself in a real republic. Miss How ever pronounces her friend and defender, and the American colony at Rome, having left their race prejudices at home, received her kindly. Her origin only seemed to give emphasis to her pho nomenal powers. Victor Emanuel, the Marquis of Bute, sovereigns and nobility, vied with each other in doing her honor. She has executed several busts of John Brown and of other celebrities for European customers, and has been received as an honored guest in the first circles. All this time she was cogitating her first great ideal work"—"Dying Cleopatra"—a work that in some sense typifies the attitude of both the races she represents. But John Brown is her hero, although she never saw the rugged old man, and has worked wholly from photographs in the several busts she has produced. She tells the story of the conception of her work at Philadelphia with curious frankness. She was lingering about within earshot of the committee-room when it was brought in and opened. She had seen, with trembling for the fate of hers, work after work rejected by the committee. At length, the box containing the "Dying Cleopatra," was brought in and opened. "I scarcely breathed," she said. "I felt as though I was nothing. They opened the box, looked at the work, talked together a moment, and then I heard the order given to have it in such a position." The Indian stoician gave way. Miss Lewis seal lowered her sobs for the moment, and went home and had a good cry all by herself. Miss Lewis makes no secret of the reason of her return to Rome, which she has adopted as her home. "They treat me very kindly, here," she said, "but it is with a kind of reserve tion. I like to see the opera, and I don't like to be pointed out as a negress." She sailed last Saturday.—*New York Times.*

The Greek Dress.

A Mrs. Pfeiffer has lately created a sensation by advocating the Greek dress for the women. It is to be modeled on the Greek chiton. But the chance of success of such a reform seems to be very slim. Loobuckee observes in the *Truth*:

"If all women had good figures and were graceful in their movements, I should be sorry to see the disappearance of Mrs. Pfeiffer carried out, but, unfortunately, this is not the case. To wear a Greek dress properly, and to know how to move in it, is one of the most difficult of feats—as difficult, indeed, that few actresses are able to escape looking awkward guys when they have to play a 'Greek part' unless they have played these parts so frequently that the habit is a second nature. However preserve us from the sight of estimable, but fat and pedgy British matrons waddling about in 'chitons.'

It seems that the only class of English women who have accepted the costume yet are the ballet girls at some of the most popular drinking bars. This is the worst that could have happened to what use to talk of them. The Sircar and the Cundaharis"—pronounced Candaris—"don't need to trouble about their proceedings." Further I could not go, and it is likely that the chieftain himself knew nothing more. The prefect of Candahar is keeping order, but in a land where everyone guards what he has with his own arm, the dangerous classes are not formidable. At Dehkuji, where we intended waiting for the two second brigades to rejoin us, a deputation more singular was expecting us. Emerging from a little group of horsemen, well mounted and armed, Taj Mohammed introduced himself—a very handsome and intelligent man, in the prime of life, dressed in green cloth, finely trimmed with gold. The fame of this gentleman has not yet reached Europe, but those who study Oriental politics are well acquainted with him. He belongs to the Barakzai family, hereditary chiefs of Seistan, and from youth he has been recognized as a dangerous personage. Between 1863 and 1869 he was despot of Seistan; but the Persians seized him at a three-cornered struggle has been waging in that happy and secluded land; and it now appears that Taj Mohammed got the worst of it. He has been dwelling in Candahar, for six weeks past, a refugee, and he appears to have seen his way to business of some sort by coming to welcome the Sircar. General Stewart knows better than most men the complications of things political in this quarter, and he received Taj Mohammed coolly. Whatever the out law hoped to gain by his ride, it could be nothing acceptable to our views, and his mere appearance threatens ill.—*Geneva Times.*

The Beverage of Berlin.

Two typical institutions of the German Capital are its weiss BIER and weissenbon, both usually to be met with in the quieter streets, and frequented by regular habitues rather by chance customers. The Berliner of the old type is usually a weiss beer drinker, but regards the beverage as peculiar to the city, and is fond of expatiating upon its merits to strangers. You no sooner become acquainted with a man of this class than he will ask your opinion of bility the Assembly has voted by a large majority to call the National Convention for the revision of the constitution.

The Capture of Candahar.

A special correspondent with General Stewart writing from Kushab, on Jan. 7, says: As we marched from Mohammed Ameen to-day, over the sandy, treeless waste to which our eyes have grown accustomed, Colonel Moore came cantering from the front. This master of Oriental tongues is attached to our force as Assistant Quartermaster General "for special duty." His real business lies in the Intelligence Department, and when General Stewart saw him he cried to me—I cleared to be riding alongside—"Here is the deputation from Candahar." It was not quite so, but in effect the weinlour spokesman, led by Colonel Moore, brought the surrender of this town. They were two elderly men, aanaed and weather beaten. One wore a handsome robe of camel cloth, finely embroidered; the other a purple gown, embellished with gold. In other respects they differed in no way from the ordinary class of natives in this part, small men, robustly built, with irregular features and uneven teeth. I am struck with this peculiarity of the Candaharis. Good teeth are less common with them than deformity amongst the dwellers of Hindostan. They are short also, and in features, so in build, unlike the Northern Afghan. Those gentry, as a man appeared, had no mind to trust. They had come out of their own accord, probably with the connivance of their neighbors, to meet a force that would find no resistance. This fact discovered, not without fencing, we rode on, the Candaharis mixed with the band.

They told us that Mir Afzul, the Governor, had fled on the night of the 1st inst. with two hundred troopers only, towards Herat, each panic was spread by the change of the 12th Hosmee. Every official in the town had followed him, or had vanished, leaving the place without a Governor. He had not neglected, however, to loot everything worth carrying, not to mention a fifty thousand rupees in the Treasury. The emissaries talked very loudly and laughed scornfully, as is the custom of their people. One declared, but with jest and earnest, that Afzul had plundered him of many thousand rupees, which he expected the General to restore. The dignitary in purple had himself beheld the Ameer leave Cabul on the twenty-five days ago, about the 14th ult., as we reckoned. Moreover he had seen there Yakoob Khan, free, and consulting the town. Hiding beside him, I endeavored to understand the truth about Persian doings around Herat, but the Afghan brag came out too strong for intelligent discourse. "The Persians," he shouted, in tones of shrill contempt, which scarcely needed Captain Molloy's interpreting, "are dogs, and will never variably lead to the weiss beer stube, there to quench his thirst with a draught of kuhle blonde, and stimulate his pallid appetite with a knoblauch-wurst, a delicacy of the favorite sausage type fried with garlic.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A WOMAN'S TONGUE.—Not long ago the wife of a railroad conductor on an Iowa road, and one of the most popular of the brotherhood, at a tea table gathering, while the different wives were discoursing on the personal perfections of their respective husbands, let fall the remark that her husband had $1,500 laid away in the bank, and her eyes sparkled with becoming pride as she said it. During the past two weeks that conductor has been invited to surrender his ticket punch.

Brevities.

The trotting stallion Woodford Mambrino died on Monday at St. Louis.

Garfield expresses the opinion that this session of Congress will last all summer.

The President has appointed Cicero Newell, of Michigan, Indian Agent at the Standing Rock Agency, Dakota.

Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon, the Fenian, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Efforts are being made among the friends of Don Cameron to give him a prominent place among the available candidates in the presidential race.

Colonel French, late Sergeant-at-Arms, had an attack of vertigo Tuesday in the Senate cloak-room, but soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

After much litigation, the Tremont House, one of the principal hotels in Chicago, was finally disposed of Monday, John A. Hice, formerly of San Francisco, purchasing the whole property, with a perfect title.

Republicans of the Ninth Senatorial District ATTENTION

A meeting of the Ninth Senatorial District Republican Club will be held in the Y. M. C. B. Hall, Pacific street, between Powell and Mason, on Monday evening, April 7th, at 8 o'clock. All Republicans of the 4th Ward are requested to attend the meeting and sign the roll. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

E. E. GALLAGHER, Pres.
T. F. MCKINNON, Sec.

The Young Men's Central Club.

The Young Men's Central Club held an adjourned meeting in the 23d District Court room, on Monday evening last. Mr. F. Bowers the president, was in the chair. Wm. Sampson was elected secretary, and Charles Patterson was elected a vice-president to fill a vacancy. The Committee on Rules submitted their report which was adopted. After which Messrs. Bowers, Hall, Dawson and others addressed the Club. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the president.

William Sampson, Secretary

A FUR PARTY.—Miss Louisa A. Hyers, Mrs. F. A. Powell and Miss Celestine O. Brown, of the Hyers Combination Troupe, were the guests of a fine party at the Cliff House, on Thursday last. Being also present, we can only state that it was realy a rechere affair. At 4 P. M. they returned to the city highly delighted with the glorious view and surroundings of the Golden Gate.

An eccentric friend of ours, fond of picking up good bargins, on one occasion attended a sale of old military stores in Edinburgh Castle. A lot of twenty drums with their drum-sticks were offered at the rate of sixpence a drum. Such a chance was not to be missed, stroke of that mighty instrument and at his nod the hammer fe—as he would have to take the drums away, and then remember—and he had no proper accommodation for them; so he called an open air meeting of the juvenile population and distributed his prizes among them, more to their delight than that of the older inhabitants, who were driven nearly distracted by the constan din of the spirit-stirring drum. A more profitable deal in military stores was effected by a Constantinopolitan Jew, who bought some 600 rusty old helmets that had long lain in the Church of St. Irene, from the Turkish Government at the rate of sixpence a pound. He cleaned them up, and was rewarded for his pains by discovering that the despised martial relics were made of fine steel, and adorned with Arabic inscription, showing that they were of very ancient date. The lucky dealer sold a few for twenty piasters apiece. Finding they went off readily at that figure he raised the price to thirty, then to forty, and finaly to fifty piasters, until an Armenian offered to take the lot off his hands at something like eighteen shillings per helmet, and he closed with the offer. The purchaser put them up for sale at the bazars, and then the authorities, waking up to their folly in parting with them so heedlessly, bought them back again at from £2 to £3 apiece, and thought they did very wisely —a proof they had made a shocking bad bargain in the first instance.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, April 5th, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Constitution

The influential and intelligent press have many logical and unanswerable reasons why the proposed new constitution should *not* be adopted, and the opposition have not set forth so many weak reasons why it should, and these reasons have smiled like snow under the warmth of a bright effulgent sun. It is almost needless to present the many more impregnable reasons that can still be advanced by the intelligent masses of the State, to further confront the deluded advocates for the new constitution. but it seems that intelligent argument is no more to the deluded than "as the tinkling hammer to the sounding brass." Those in favor of the new constitution do not resort to argument to dissect the new instrument, but set forth such flimsy reasons and foolish assertions, such as, it will restrain corporations and give equal taxation of lands, etc., as if the present constitution is not sufficient to restrain all they oppose. Any legislature can furnish a remedy for all that is desired. If waste land taxation is deemed unequal it is the fault of the county assessors, and not of the constitution. The legislature can make all needful laws and provide for their enforcement. The new constitution assumes to be the law making power, by taking the most vital points from our legislature system by crippling corporations and other interests most valuable to this or any other State where they might locate, and which is guaranteed them even by national laws, and protection under the rights and privileges of American citizens. Hence the proposed new instrument should be defeated by all means.

The Hyers Sisters

On Monday evening last the operatic bouffe extravaganza was brought out at the Bush Street Theatre by the Hyers Sisters in excellent style. The piece was splendidly mounted, and the scenery and dresses were grand and gorgeous. The acting by each member of the troupe and accession of the chorus singers gave general satisfaction. Miss Louisa A. Hyers and Miss Madah A. Hyers, the leading characters of the role, fully redeemed themselves as first-class artists, and were duly appreciated by the applause bestowed upon their efforts Mrs. Francis A. Powell and Mr. Luca acted the Queen and King in a splendid manner. Miss Miss Dora S. King is one of the finest comedians on the American stage, and acted her part perfectly. Miss Grace V. Overall is also an excellent actress, and acts a male part admirably. Miss Clestine O Brown, the fine pianist is not assigned a very conspicuous part, but sings and acts with pleasing and modest grace on the stage, and is as great a favorite as the others. Mr. Lyle, the female impersonator, is really good in the comic part assigned him; and Billy Kersands," the unrivalled comedian, keeps the audience in a continual roar of laughter. His impersonations of the Chinaman and Irishman and comic songs, receives encores two or three times each evening. Mr. King, one of the best tenors, ever heard in opera on this coast, and Mr. Luca, the basso profundo and baritone, is excellent in travestie, and both are good elocutionists in prose, poetry or rhyme. As a whole, the Hyers troupe are deemed by all one of the very best opera-bouffe troupes in America. They have played to good houses during the present week, and as the next is the last week, we advise all to go and see them. The usual matinee will be given Wednesday and Saturday next week.

Mr. S. B. Hyers, as we stated in a former issue, deserves the utmost credit for his indomitable will, engery and incessant labor in having his daughters so highly cultured in music and graceful stage accomplishments, and obtaining for them such creditable and talented support, and making as a whole a combination second to no opera bouffe that has as yet performed in any of the theaters in San Francisco. They have held the boards of the Bush Street Theatre three weeks, having been engaged for four, which will end next week, with the regrets of the theater-going public.

The plot, Urlins, or the African Princess, may be briefly explained as follows: Kyaba Kuna Konia, is a usurping King of some African tribe, who has banished the rightful heir to the throne, the princess Urlina, from her infancy to a desert island, with no other attendant but her maid Nubina.—Prince Zurloska is the son of the usurper, and is a brave harum scarum young fellow. Buddha Gha is an Obi woman or witch who hates the king for injuries inflicted upon her family years before and is continually plotting against him with the help of evil spirits. She tells prince Zurloska the story of the captive princess, and shows her to him in a vision; he falls in love with Urlina and vows to rescue her. The plan of the witch is to humiliate the king and place the princess upon the throne, and thus satisfy her vengeance.—Zurloska finds the princess and takes her from the island, but on entering his father's kingdom, he and his frind Kokolah, with the princess and her maid, are captured by the king's soldiers for treason in plotting against their monarch, before whom they were brought, and, notwithstanding the tears and entreaties of Queen Ladda Kester, they are doomed to slow starvation in prison, with the exception of Kokolah, who, disguised as Lord Prosperus, a traveller, greatly tickles the king's fancy by exhibiting the intelligence and agility of a pet ostrich, for which he is spared, and, with the assistance of Uzuji, an Irish missionary, is successful in liberating the prince and princess, when the latter is restored to her rightful possessions, whereby the wicked king is discomfitted.

The New Constitution.

Editor Pacific Appeal.

We have given careful attention to the different provisions contained in the new Constitution, and after a close, patient and elaborate examination, we are forced to the conclusion, that the best interests of the State demand its repudiation in the ensuing election.

When the idea of a constitutional convention was first broached we were of the opinion that it was both ill-timed and unnecessary. Time has only strengthened our belief. A change in the organic laws of a great State is something worthy of the deepest consideration, and as it is so intimately connected with the business interests and general welfare of the community, none but sterling and approved men, should have been selected to effect such a result. Unfortunately, with but few honorable exceptions this was not the case.

A great many of the members of the Convention were the representatives of the communistic, agragrian, and rebellious spirit now so prevalant in the city, and we are not surprised that the chamber wherein they sat should have re-echoed their ignorant, blatant, frothy, declamations against the great bugbear which disturbs their rest—capital. They pandered to, representing as they did, the mob; insulted the Chief Executive of the State and other gentlemen in order to evoke the uproarious howl of approval of the sand lot crew. Is it to be wondered at that some of their peculiar ideas on social and political economy should have been engrafted in the document handed to us as a Constitution? Their ideas on the relative distinctions between capital and labor, are as may well be imagined, somewhat crude and immature. They forget the glaring, starting fact, that a great majority of the laborers of the country derive their daily sustenance from corporations and invested capital. We do not deny that corporate power has become somewhat alarming in its tendency, but is it not a truism that since the foundations of civil society, men of wealth have wielded almost exclusive power, not turning aside to inquire whether it is contrary to the principles of justice or not? What the door is to the hinge on which it hangs, labor is to capital.

Separate them, and neither of them performs its assigned functions, divorce labor, and that on which it depends, and social ruin is the result. Dependency is the normal condition of a laboring man. The foot is not superior to the head which guides its movements. The laborer is a living piece of mechanism; the lever is the brain power of the man who furnishes the work upon which the toiler expends his muscle. Without the well directed use of money, where would our magnificient palaces on Nob Hill and California street hills be? Where would we turn to look for the railroads which span the continent, the steamships which plow the watery main, the foundries, machine shops, counting houses, and the myriad other sources of employment? Can any one man who gives this subject considerate kindly, fail to discover the truth of this reasoning?

This new Constitution has not the universal condemnation of business men in our city. They are men who have built up the Pacific Metropolis, and surely their voice should be potent in this matter. They have banded together for protection. The instrument is insidious. It is evasive. Its meaning in many places inhibden by specious wording. It is antagonistic to the efforts of well directed capital. It would take at least a quarter of a century to determine its meaning. If its provisions are not injurious to the well being of the people, then no great length of reasoning is necessary to show us that legislative enactments must be framed in accordance with them, as it is a self evident fact, that the legislature is passing its measures, must cause them to conform to the expressed organic law of the State.

It provides that "no native of China" shall be eligible to the right of suffrage in this State Then if a white or colored man resident in China, should become the father of a child, the latter although not a Chinaman or member of the Mongolian race, would strictly speaking be a native of the country, and for that reason be debarred the privilege of citizenship in California.

The new Constitution is to verbose. Its meaning is hidden under ambigious phrases, calculated to give employment to none but lawyers, in the vain endeavor to decipher their purport. We are opposed to its adoption. Further space will not permit of a more extended review. Next week we shall take occasion to discuss it further. P. J. C.

Masonic Intelligence.

The printed proceedings of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Ohio, for 1878, contains over 60 pages of the most valuable historical information to colored Knight Templars of the U. S.

They also contained an article from the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence under the heading of the "Black Knight as follows:

"How many Templars there may be among the colored masons, we cannot ascertain, but the *Masonic Advocate* states that in the procession of colored masons in Indianapolis, on St. John's day, there were two Commanderies, which, it adds, "were better drilled than the majority of the regular Commanderies", and it appears that the Black Knight is already in the lists, and he may yet prove as doughty a rival as *Le Noir Faineant* in the list at Ashby. It will be a curious study to watch the progress of the Negro towards "the honors and rewards that awaits the valiant Templar." The same spirit of equality which impels us to say that color is not a Masonic test, teaches us that the proof of noble birth is nobility of character; that nature writes "gentle born" broadly on the brow of her true son; even, though like King Anthor, he be cast up as a waif from the sea.

* * * * *

Ye of the Aryan race, who have kept proudly to yourselves throughout its history, the orders of Chivalry, know, that in 1845, May 20th, at the organization of Apollo Commandery of Chicago, which at the late session of the Grand Encampment of Knight Templar for the U. S. at Cleveland, Ohio, eclipsed all others in the magnificence of its appointments, and which proposes at the next session at Chicago, to show five thousand sword in line—a black man— Anderson B. Lewis acted as warder, and was named as one of the applicants for a Dispensation, said applicants being recomended by Mt Vernon Commandery of Ohio."

"This is not romantic, but fact —Look at the picture—Apollo Cammandery, the pride of Illinois, numbering among its charter a black man, with other Knights recommended by Mt. Vernon Commandery No. 1, of Ohio, upon whose recomendation the Dep. Grand Commandery of the Grand Encampment of the U. S. issued a dispensation for its establishment.

If one black man may be a legal Knight. then its follows that all black Knights in the U. S. may be legal; if it is urged that that the Colored Knights Templar of the U. S. are illegal, then must Apollo Commandery be illegal, for with one of these so called illegal Knights was it organised"

San Francisco, April 3, 1879.

To L. J. Hardy, Esq., Attorney at Law.

Miss Mary Williams' general character is good, and I have no desire to injure her in any way.

HENRY CONCHAR.

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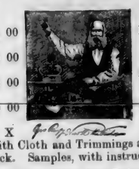


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Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Niles Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry) for Niles, connecting with Central Pacific Express Train for Sacramento, Colfax (Dutch Flat), Reno, Virginia City, Carson, Winnemucca, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at 10.45 A. M.

Arrive San Francisco 6.15 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Sundays excepted) Local Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.55 A. M., connects at San Jose with Train for Livermore, arriving at 11.05 A. M. and connecting with Almaden Branch.

Arrive San Francisco 5.55 P. M.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Limited Express Train via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Redding, Knight's Landing, Woodland, Davisville, Sites, Portland, Ogden, Salt Lake, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at 10.45 A. M.

Arrive San Francisco 6.15 P. M.

No Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—[For Oakland Ferry] Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Niles.

Arrive San Francisco 6.05 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry and Alameda Mole) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 5.30 P. M.

Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern R. R. and Niles) for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Madera, Visalia, Summit, Bakers, Newhall, (for Hueneme's and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington (for San Pedro), Anaheim, Los Nietos and Tulare (Artesian slopes and Colorado River steamers). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Tulare.

Arrive San Francisco 12.10 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Yuba Passenger Train (from Market Street, Lone Star Depot, connecting with Train for Cemetery (the Carpenter) at Alameda, Knight's Landing, Marysville and Oroville.

Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Sacramento, Colfax (Dutch Flat), Reno, Virginia City, Carson, Winnemucca, Ogden and Omaha.

Arrive San Francisco 9.30 A. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Lathrop with Train leaving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.30 A. M.

Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Hayward, Niles and Haywards.

Arrive San Francisco 8.30 A. M.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Open Cheeks and Cars.

Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A. M.

Public Conveyance to Cemetery at Mayfield, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

Many connects excepted.

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From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

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Send the following Articles from your subscription list for the PACIFIC APPEAL, for which I have paid $4.50 each, and you are hereby authorized to send me, free of charge, the Premium Coin-Silver Plated Tea-Spoons, as per your offer.

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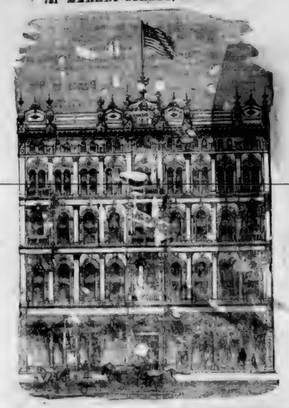
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SBSCRiB

—TO THE—

PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to obtain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. It columns are open to all parties for logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence including from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole world valuable information concerning those hitherto seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Celebrated American

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—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, and a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 32. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1879. WHOLE NO. 865

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

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Louis XIII. and Marie De Hautefort.

No rival had ruled the heart of Louis XIII. The beauties of the court threw their inviting glances in vain. Not one obtained even a passing look from the sad eyes of Louis le Chaste. Timid, silent and suspicious, simple in his habits he repelled the very idea of laxity in morals. Still Louis was a man, and yearned for female sympathy, for a friend whose life was as spotless as his own, and into whose ear he could whisper the griefs and anxieties of his position. Such a one he now imagined he had discovered in Marie de Hautefort, maid of honor to the queen. She is celebrated under the romantic name of Aurore in the romances of Mlle. de Scudery, as possessed of a beauty enhanced by, surpassed only by the charm of her mind and manner. Louis found indeed all he could desire in the lady whom he would talk to her of his birds, his dogs and other hobbies, scarcely venturing, it is said, to look once into her sweet blue eyes. He soon seized the opportunity to make known that a new influence had arisen at court. It was the custom for the *filles d'honneur* to sit or kneel on the ground during mass. The long one cold winter's morning observing this arose and, taking the velvet cushion from his own *prie dieu*, offered it, with a gracious gesture, to Mlle. de Hautefort. Marie blushed scarlet, for the eyes of the court were watching every movement and looked for a declaration of love. Louis who smilingly signed her to take the cushion. She obeyed, but modestly laid it by her side, and when mass was concluded returned it with a deep obeisance to the king. Soon her loyalty, her singular frankness and modesty, combined to charm the queen as much as the king, and she that became the favorite of both. Marie herself was devoted to Anne; every word uttered by the unloving Louis was first related to her royal mistress, who rather delighted in the unconscious attachment of her husband. One day his majesty unexpectedly entered the queen's closet, where Anne was sitting *tete a tete* with the maid of honor, who, with height-ened color, was reading aloud a note which, on his approach she hastily folded. A dark frown passed over the face of Louis as he peremptorily demanded to see the missive. Marie trembling, refused to gratify his curiosity thus, as it appeared, by marks of spite of coquetry, she opened the late herchief which covered her neck, and hid the paper in her bosom. Anne looked on amusedly, especially when she saw the confusion of the king, who hesitated to withdraw the note from its hiding place. Her majesty, however, came to the rescue, seized the hands of the demure demoiselle, and laughingly exhorted Louis to take the note while she held its owner captive. The king blushed, stammered, advanced and retreated, till at length, snatching up from the hearth a small pair of silver tongs, he tried to possess himself of the paper, plainly visible beneath its filmy covering; but the pest of laughter which this extraordinary device drew from the queen and Marie fairly drove poor Louis from the apartment. The letter is said to have been the effusion of some young courtier, congratulating madame on her good fortune and begging her protection. Marie de Hautefort gave herself up entirely to the service of Queen Anne, firmly resolved to share her destiny to the end. "You love an ingrate, and you will see some day how she will repay you," Louis would exclaim when annoyed by Marie's preference for his wife.

Choosing a Wife.

Dr. Fletcher says: A man's first necessity is to find a woman physically able to support the cares and duties of that position. Solomon, who from a large experience with wives ought to know what constitutes a good one, described his favorite wife as one who spun wool and flax and took care of the house, etc.; in short, he means to say that she shall possess a large share of physical potency. It is the power to do, without which no woman deserves the name of wife.

Within the past decade some young man in choosing wives have disregarded this advice of Solomon's, and have since repented. But young men are fast becoming more careful and wise in the matter. They are learning that a pretty face and form, though doubtless desirable accomplishments, are not the requisites of a good wife. It is true that there are some thoughtful men, who do not and will not fall in love blindly, but who are looking for the wife which Solomon commends, and who will not be satisfied without such a one.

I do not wish to reveal anyone's secrets, but I have had them say to me when talking on the subject of this discourse, "Girls, nowadays, are too frail to marry." Does anyone think the young man is to blame who says this and then stands aloof from the altar? Surely not. And does the young lady who is too weak to sweep her own room, or make her own toilet, think that such a young man will hasten to propose? If so, she is mistaken; young men of to-day are fast becoming wise through the experience of their unfortunate friends.

The Ethics of a Conversation.

Sometimes it is rather difficult to sustain a conversation even with a man who is willing to talk. Yesterday, on the C., B. & Q. train coming east from Fairfield, two men occupied a seat just in front of me. One of them was a pleasant-looking old man, and the other was a young man, who looked like a student. They were evidently strangers to each other, and for some miles they rode in silence. Then our train paused a moment to catch its breath at a siding and a freight train went thundering past us. Then the young man turned to his neighbor and said:

"What a wonderful thing is a railroad."

"Eh?" said the old gentleman, looking up with a pleased expression, "Eh?"

"I say a railroad," repeated the young man, "is a wonderful thing."

"Oh!" said the old man, delighted, "is it?"

The studently-looking young man looked as though he didn't know just exactly what to say to that, and nobody blamed him.

But the old man was too well pleased to find a talkative friend, to permit the conversation to die such an untimely death so that, so he asked, in brisk, interrogative tone:

"Why is it?"

The young man looked as though he didn't exactly know why, as indeed any man might have looked under the circumstances, but he gathered himself and said, with a little oratorical flourish,

"Why it winds through the valleys and scales almost inaccessible mountain heights; it creeps along the dizzy edges of the bowling precipice and stretches away, hundreds of miles across the smiling plains and the illimitable prairies; it pierces the rock-ribbed hills, and where it cannot climb it burrows its winds around——"

Old gentleman, in a fine burst of enthusiasm,

"Oh, does it?"

Now, what could any man say to that? The young man felt just that way, and all the fire died out of his eyes and the flush faded away from his cheek, and somehow he found himself wishing that he had that old man in a dark and lonely tunnel on the Union Pacific railroad, and no one by to see the murder. Of course he sank into profound, abashed silence, but the old party was by this time thoroughly interested in the subject, and he spurred his young companion on by saying, after an apparently intense intellectual effort:

"Er—er—but why? why for?"

The young man made one more effort to entertain his enthusiastic comrade, and answered his rather childish question, growing in earnestness as he went on:

"Why, to meet the ceaseless demands of restless trade; to annihilate space and bring the remotest nations together; to pour the gold and silver into the treasury vaults at Washington; to bring the corn of Iowa to the port of New York; to empty the wheat fields of Minnesota into the elevators of Baltimore; to——"

Old gentleman, fairly carried off his feet with excitement:

"Ground, fences and all?"

Then the young man gised his nose to the window and rested his whole attention to the snowy landscape, and

The Suez Canal, among its other curiosities, presents the traveler with the extraordinary spectacle of vast flights of flying fish, which at times suddenly appear in the vicinity of the vessel and as suddenly disappear.

the old party vainly endeavored to draw him out again. He was enthusiastic enough, was the old man, but somehow he didn't have the flow of language to express it.

Around the World in an Open Boat.—Lewis G. Goldsmith, a Danish sailor, who served in the Union army and navy in the Rebellion, proposes to sail across the Atlantic from Boston next summer, accompanied by his wife, in a boat eighteen-and-a-half feet long, on a trip around the world. He will go to Copenhagen, Norway, Sweden, by the North Sea to Scotland, by the Mediterranean to Alexandria, through the Suez Canal to Aden, across the Indian Ocean to India, through the Straits of Malacca, thence northward to Singapore, Hong Kong and Yeddo, and finally across the Pacific to San Francisco, which he expects to make in the fall of 1881. From the Golden Gate he will come east to Boston by rail. The boat is now being built by W. B. Smith, at City Point. It is 18½ feet long, 6 feet beam, with 3 feet depth of hold, built of oak and hard pine planking. It is so constructed as to be a boat within a boat, having nine air-tight compartments or chambers on each side, and will float the craft even if the boat ships a sea and is filled with water. It is sharp at both ends, has a shifting bow sprit, and by a unique arrangement is so constructed as to "bail itself.—*Boston Transcript.*

He is a great man who can occupy the first place in a nation and at the same time prevent his weaknesses from being known. The thing most necessary is, not how to be perfect—for that is impossible—but how to seem so. In this Washington succeeded. If he ever did anything wrong he was probably sorry for it, but his first business was to lay the blame on some person who could support it better than he. If he complained that the coffee was muddy, he did it meekly by entreaties. If he threw the morning butter in a fit of impatience against the wall, it was done in the most engaging qualities of the errors of the wall paper. If he some times slipped up on the ice and was mortally undignified, he laid it to his little hatchet and the lookers-on forgot to smile. Then he put on another face and in a moment of absent-mindedness, and the last descended to his shoulders. This, by-the-by, with the utmost subtlety, is the hat of Martha's first husband. I regret to perceive that the public mind is so weak as to not only relieved from the embarrassment of the moment but has made a point of it. Washington is also the first in the Roman to use the sensible partner.—*Buffalo Express.*

Intelligence Items.

The Chaplain of the Alabama House of Representatives is a colored man.

The Buffalo Common Council has resolved not to reduce the salaries of the city employees.

Six hundred and fifty thousand children attend Sunday Schools in the State of New York.

Paris last year consumed 11,319 horses for food, being some seven hundred more than in 1877.

Lieutenant George W. De Long, of the United States Navy, has been detailed by the government to command of the *Jeannette* on the Arctic expedition.

The exodus of colored laborers from the South is attracting wide attention. It is thought that many of them can find employment at railroad building in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and elsewhere.

Bibles are not allowed to enter Russia except through the Holy Synod, but the late war enabled the British and foreign Bible society to place 300,000 copies of the book in the hands of Russians while they were out of their native country.

On March 10th there was launched, at Govan-on-the-Clyde the steamer *Arizona*. She was built for the Guion Line, and is 465 feet long, 46 feet beam, and 37 feet depth of hold, registers 5,500 tons, and has indicated horse-power of 6,000. She is the largest vessel ever built on the Clyde.

Some powerful friends have recommended their allegiance to the King of Burmah. This probably will be presented at the result of British intrigues, and may precipitate a crisis. Burmese war vessels are posted on the river, with the evident intention of preventing British residents at Mondalay from escaping by water.

A telegram from New York gives the information that the steamer *Leicester* has arrived at that port from Havre, with 200 Swiss emigrants, who proposed settling in California to engage in the cultivation of grapes. They are expected to arrive in San Francisco in a short time, and some are expected to locate at Colton, some at Riverside, and others at San Bernardino and points in that neighborhood.

An organization, called the St. Dominic Colonization Society of the City of New York, has been formed for the purchase of lands in Kansas, to be sold at cost price to members actually settling there. They propose erecting a large colony building on the tract, for use until families are able to provide separate shelter. They also will loan money to colonists when embarrassed through sickness or failure of crops. The whole movement is in the interest of Irish laborers, under the guidance of the Catholic Church, and is supposed to be backed by Irish capitalists.

Lord Lytton's Habits of Writing.

In Charles Mackay's "Forty Years' Recollections" occurs this statement: "I cannot, said Lord Lytton to me, write so well in the library as in another and more favorite place. It always seems as if there were some disturbing influence in this fine room. Take a stroll with me, and I will show you my favorite study. We walked to the shore of an artificial lake in Knebworth Park, on which there stood a boat-house. In it, near a small window, stood a chair and common deal table, with a pewter inkstand upon it. Pulling open the drawer of a table, he showed me a good supply of paper, pens, and a blotting book. 'This is my favorite study,' he said. 'I can write more freely here than in the grand library which you so much admired. It is all a matter of habit, and I'll tell you how the habit grew. When I was a boy I was very ambitious to write tragedies, comedies, histories, novels and even epic poems, and wrote an immense deal of trash in all those branches of literature. My mother took it into her head that so much writing would be injurious to my health, and positively prohibited me from writing in the library. I then had recourse to my bed-room, but was in due time banished from that also, and deprived of pen and ink. I took refuge in the boat-house, and used to remain in it for hours, unsuspected and uninterrupted, writing with a lead pencil, and using the seat of the boat for my writing-table. Sometimes I passed half an hour or more, 'make believe,' but generally contrived to get six half hours for writing. In those days I learned to love the quiet seclusion of the boat-house, and the love grew upon me and has continued to this day. I write better here than anywhere else, and am always glad in the easterly undignified, he laid it to his little hatchet and the lookers-on forgot to smile. Then he put on another face and in a moment of absent-mindedness, and the last descended to his shoulders. This, by-the-by, with the utmost subtlety, is the hat of Martha's first husband. I regret to perceive that the public mind is so weak as to not only relieved from the embarrassment of the moment but has made a point of it. Washington is also the first in the Roman to use the sensible partner.—*Buffalo Express.*

A Parisian has patented a method of protecting iron from rust. He coats the surface to be protected with a thin film of borate of lead having a little oxide of copper dissolved in it, and suspended in it bright scales of precipitated platinum. A red heat is employed to fuse the composition, which is applied with a brush, or employed as a bath for smaller articles.

The Eagle as a Military Emblem.—How old the eagle is as a military emblem no one knows? The eagle of the Teuth Legion bed landed in Albion long before the embroidered raven flew banner wings on the Northmen's standard; the eagle superseded the lark, which was the companion of the Gallic levies, and outlived all the birds and beasts of the early Roman militia, as the woodpecker of the Picini and the wolf of the Hirpini. The division of the empire gave the eagle two heads, one for Rome and one for Byzantium, and when the empire fell the imperial cognizance was adopted by Austria and by Russia, which obtained through the female line the honors of the Paleologi. Napoleon had had their eagle, and it was only natural that Napoleon, who considered himself the successor of Charlemagne, and the Cæsars, should have adopted the bird of Jove as the emblem of his empire.

A Chat With the Family.

BY AGRICOLA.

To illustrate the injurious effects of breathing contaminated air, I will refer to those industrial occupations which necessitate the breathing of bad air.

We are informed that as a class the miners of England break down early from lung disease, caused by the impure atmosphere they are compelled to breathe. But the colliers of Durham and Northumberland, whose mines are well ventilated, do not suffer from an excess of pulmonary disease. The statistics of mining in this and other countries would demonstrate the same fact. Those trades which compel the operatives to inhale much dust are sure to be attended with the same disastrous results. Dr. Hall has estimated the average duration of life among these classes of people, which is full of instruction upon this subject. According to his statistics, "dry grinders of forks live but twenty-nine years; razors, thirty-one years; scissors, thirty-two years; edge tools, thirty-two years; files, thirty-five years; saws and sickles, thirty-eight years." Further to illustrate, we are assured that since the introduction of fans and wet grinding, the lives of the operatives have been prolonged. Pearl button-makers and workers on flax are extremely liable to pulmonary disease. The suspended particles of dust are drawn into the air passages, at each inhalation, and these find a lodgment upon the delicate surfaces of the lungs. These particles irritate and disturb the working of the lungs, and ultimately create organic disease.

Brass-founders, copper-smiths, plumbers, house-painters, white lead manufacturers, match-makers, workers in mercury, all inhale the fumes with which their business contaminates the air. These fumes, which are poisonous, gain access through the lungs to the blood, and are diffused through the whole system, producing disease and premature death.

Organic impurities, as I have already intimated, tend to produce the various epidemic diseases. Typhoid fever, cholera, sewer-gas, the effluvia arising from decomposing animal matter tend to produce diarrhœa, dysentary, typhoid fever and all kindred diseases. All medical authorities agree to confirm this fact. And it is stated upon good authority that the cholera has never been known to pass beyond where the water and air are kept free from organic impurities.

Foul air is equally disastrous upon the course of disease after it has been contracted, tending to produce fatal results. This is undoubtedly true of all diseases, but especially of the febrile. The best medicine (I do not say the only medicine necessary) for all classes of sick persons, is pure air. Moreover, all diseases are contagious in pure atmospheres. It is infected largely with organic matter, which not unfrequently bears to others the specific poison of the disease, whatever it may be. Besides bearing the specific poison, such an atmosphere is exceedingly depressing to all brought under its influence, and tends, in this way, to induce disease. Breathing an impure atmosphere tends to enfeeble the mind as well as the body. Bad air creates impure blood, and no organ in the body feels the paralyzing influence of such blood more than the brain. It clouds the mind and depresses its energy. Sharpness of attention, clearness of apprehension and readiness of memory are all impaired. An able writer has said: "The health of mental and bodily functions, the spirit, temper, disposition, the correctness of the judgment and brilliancy of the imagination, depend directly upon pure air."

The King of Denmark is one of the kindest of men. A few years ago a procession passed himself in the Salle des Pas Perdus at one of the public receptions which the King gives nearly every Monday, and was in due time ushered into the Royal presence, when he omitted his Majesty by formally asking for the hand of his daughter, the Princess Thyra. He was, he stated, and which was perfectly true, of good family, had taken all his degrees at the university, and as he was able to maintain a wife and had fallen in love with the princess, he came to ask for her hand. The King, of course, at once understood that he had to do with a madman, and with his usual tact and kindness of heart, which so completely have won him the affection of his subjects, he thanked M. X— for his offer, but thought it necessary first to consult with the Queen, as well as to ascertain the sentiments of his daughter, before he gave a final reply. The poor fellow was quite satisfied, but was later by his family sent to a private lunatic asylum for some time, and he is now walking the streets of Copenhagen, a most inoffensive and, in his lucid moods, a most intelligent and highly educated gentleman.

Graphic: Journalists should set apart a week, say the first week in February, for editorial admonitions and advice to the pulpit.

Who pastes the cross iron on board a ship?

The New Constitution.

There is now only a month to the Constitutional election, whose it is to be decided whether California is to continue a worthy member of the great American Republic, or to be given over to the reign of anarchy and communism. This is practically the issue, and its importance to the State can not be over-estimated. If it is to be decided rightly the earnest and persistent effort of every patriot is needed. It is useless to blind ourselves to the fact that the followers of Kearny are alert and active, and that their communistic nonsense is greedily swallowed by a large number of people who have votes. To offset this successfully it will not do to rely on the slipshod work of an ordinary political campaign. Every precinct must be thoroughly canvassed, and every voter that can be reached must be pledged to vote against the new Constitution. This has not been done to any great extent, and the time for work is now very short Surely those whose interests are at stake will not suffer this matter to go by default. If the Constitution should be adopted, there will be a terrible howling all around, but we warn all concerned that they will get little sympathy if they allow the opportunity to defend themselves to pass unimproved. Now is the time to resist; when the mischief is done it will be too late.

Oakland.

A Grand Literary and Social Entertainments to be given at Lytton Hall, Oakland, cor. 7th and Brush Sts. Wednesday Evening, April 16, by the ladies of the Ministerial Aid Society of that city.

A School-Master as a Ring-Master.

In Edward Eggleston's paper on "Some Western School-masters," published in the March *Scribner*, occurs this anecdote of school discipline in Indiana in the old times:

To a nervous child the old discipline was, indeed, very terrible. The long hours of study, the hanging on hooks against the wall haunted me night and day, from the time I entered one of the old schools. And whenever there came an outbreak between master and pupils, the thoughtless child often got the beating that should have fallen upon the malicious mischief-maker. As the master was always quick to fly into a passion, the fun-loving boys were always happy to stir him up. It was an exciting sport, like bull-baiting, or like poking sticks through a fence at a cross dog. Sometimes the ferocious master showed an ability on his own part to get some fun out of the conflict, as when on one occasion in a school in Ohio, the boys were forbidden to attend a circus. Five or six of them went, in spite of the prohibition, and next morning the school-master called them out in the floor and addressed them.

"So you went to the circus, did you?"

"Yes, sir.

"Well, the others did not get a chance to see the circus. I want you boys to show them what it looked like, and how the horses galloped around the ring. You will join your hands in a circle around the scene. Now start!"

With that he began whipping them, as they trotted around and around the stove. The story is told, I believe, in a little volume of "Sketches," by Erwin Rouse, now long forgotten, like many other good books of the Western literature of a generation ago. I think the author was one of the boys who "played horse" in the master's circus.

Mr. Longfellow, in his character of poet, has had some curious guests. There was the man who went to thank him for writing "Break, Break, Break," the woman who had read his poems in her girlhood and hadn't seen them since, the man who "was one of the few that had read 'The Pendulum,'" the Frenchman who wanted to know if that was the house where Shakespeare was born, and the English-man who "thought that as there were no ruins in America, he would call and see you, sir."

Aim high; but not so high as not to be able to hit anything.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, April 12th, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Constitution

The daily press brings to light in its discussions many defects in the proposed New Constitution. There are so many good and sufficient reasons with the New Constitution should be defeated that it is deemed by many to offer more. The intelligent press of the State define those reasons for its defeat. The press which ponders to the communistic element presents nothing but fallacies, a sample of which we extract from a speech printed in the Record-Union, Sacramento, April 10th, made by a Mr. Holmes, at a Workingmen's meeting in that city.

"He didn't care if the Constitution was adopted or not; it didn't suit him; he didn't like the piece at all; but it will damage capital. No one can tell if it will help the poor man; but it was enough for him to know it would hurt the rich and injure capital, for what is capital but muscle and sinew robbed from men? So, though no one could tell if it would help the poor at all, it would hurt the rich, and so it might well be adopted."

This is the gist of argument advised by the opposition press and speakers. Every good citizen should determine at once to vote against the New Communistic Constitution.

The Hyers Sisters' Testimonial Benefit.

Bush Street Theater was crowded last evening on the occasion of the Hyers Sisters' testimonial benefit. The opera bouffo "Urlina" was performed to perfection. Every member of the Company seemed to redouble their efforts in giving effect to the piece, in order to make it more enjoyable than on any other occasion. Miss Louisa and Miss Madah Hyers seemed to see the situation before them in the way of one of the most refined and intelligent audiences ever assembled in any of the theaters in San Francisco. In fact we were proud to see so many representatives of the piety, wealth and respectability of the city present, such as professional, lawyers and business men, with lady members of their families, which made the audience elite and brilliant in the extreme, thus giving the troupe a grand ovation by their combined presence. An immense shower of floral contributes greeted Miss Madah and Miss Louisa Hyers, and not a few to other lady members of the company. When the bouquets were placed upon the table, in the King and Queen's banquet scene in the last act, the quantity seemed so immense that it would require a wagon to take them to the hotel where the troupe are stopping. This combination troupe have now made a reputation in this city as first-class artists in their line of profession as vocalists and actors, and second to none in the United States, if consideration be taken of the disadvantages they have been compelled to labor under, in not having as large a field of talent to select from as do the whites in making up a combination of actors and singers for an opera bouffe.

As a fine comedienne Miss Dora S. King shown that she is a cultured actress in the part she takes as the witch. The same praise must also be bestowed upon Mrs. F. A. Powell, Miss Celestine O. Brown, who, we are informed, has acted the character of Queen in other cities with pleasing effect; and Miss Grace V. Overall is also a fine comedienne. Of the gentlemen members, Messrs. Lucs, King, Kersands and Lyle nothing more need be mentioned in their praise than that they are all very fine vocalists and actors. The troupe finish their four weeks' engagement to-night, and leave on Monday for Portland, Oregon. After playing an engagement there, we learn that they are to play in this city again, and several other points in the State before returning East.

The S. B. Hyers Ovation

Several very fine ovations have been given to Mr. S. B. Hyers and his troupe this week by several private families and other persons. That given by Mr. Jordan Jackson, the great caterer, at his restaurant, Commercial St., on Wednesday, was superb. Mr. Hyers, with his daughters, Miss Overall, Mr. Kersands, of the troupe, and Mr. E. Lewis and others were present. On Thursday most of the troupe went to the 14-mile house by invitation, as guests of Mr. Thomas Bole, who entertained them delightfully. There was also a surprise party went to their hotel on Thursday night after the performance, and the proprietor of the American Exchange Hotel opened his dining room for the edification of the surprisers, who went through their ceremonies (music, etc.) for an hour or more, and kept Hyers and his troupe, thus entertained, very "tiredly" surprised.

The New Constitution.

Editor Pacific Appeal.

In my communication of last week, I took occasion to urge the rejection of the Constitution on general grounds. I shall briefly advance in the present article, a few of my objections to its ratification.

It may be not amiss to recall to mind the fact that in the article on the Declaration of Rights, the bare announcement is made that this State is an "inseparable part of the American Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land." This is nothing but a mere declaration; the clause should have been added that under no pretext whatever has this State the right to secede, and in that event we would be bound at all hazards to resist attempted secession. It will not be easily forgotten that when a resolution to that effect was introduced by Mr. Estee, it was almost unanimously voted down both by the Workingmen's delegates and those of the defunct Democracy. It only serves to strengthen the impression which my mind has always retained, that the Workingmen's party contains just as much latent treason in its ranks as its progenitor, the Democratic party.

It provides that no man shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness or juror on account of his religious belief; this then places on an equal plane with Christian men those who by virtue of their doubt of all creeds and systems of religion, profess no faith in such a thing as moral accountability, and in my opinion attach no weight whatever to an oath.

One mistake, in my judgment, is that convicts in the State Prison are allowed to vote; this is an outrage on respectable citizens and should be rosented.

The Judiciary System is somewhat cumbersome; it gives the Chief Justice almost unlimited power. No Judge shall be entitled to draw his salary after July 1880, unless he shall swear that no case remains undecided on his docket for ninety days. This is certainly rather humiliating, and tends to lower the dignity of the Judicial office. The Judges should be elected for life or for length of good behavior.

The Chinese Article I am afraid hardly meets the requirements of the case. It is in direct conflict with the national treaty, and any one who supposes that this State can successfully defy the power of the general government is either a knave or a madman, or both.

No provision is made in the Article on Education for the support of High Schools. Primary and Grammar Schools are the only ones which are entitled to state support; at this rate the sons of poor men would be debarred the privilege of finishing their studies, as no schools for that purpose would be open to them. Wealthy parents could afford to send their sons to colleges, but those in humbler circumstances could not. It refers also to "technical schools;" the phrase is somewhat vague, and in my opinion is but another name for separate colored schools. The delegates should have declared against race discrimination in educational matters, but like many other good things it was left undone.

I am seriously opposed to this New Constitution. It fails to meet the requirements it was framed to satisfy. It is a mere declaration of certain things; statutory enactments will supply its place.

The Old Constitution I think is amply sufficient for our material welfare. I shall say nothing of the sections relating to double taxation, the unlimited power placed in the hands of the Legislature, and the myriad inaccuracies which prove de the instrument. The duty of every intelligent farseeing man is to vote against it; only the ignorant and willfully blind will favor its adoption.

A careful reading of the New Constitution is all that is sufficient to urge every reasonable voter to rouse all his efforts to secure its defeat, and save the State from the rapacious hordes who seek to compass it destruction.

P. J. C.

Died.

In this city, Thursday, 3d inst. Francis Johnson Cowen, youngest son of the late Jas. Collier and Rosetta Lee Cowen, a native of New York, in the 40th year of his age.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR BANQUET.—An invitation reached our office on Tuesday last for the Second Annual Banquet of Red Cross Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templar of Cleveland, Ohio, for which the Sir Knights have our thanks, but we are not able to attend.

A Masonic Personal.

The article in last week's issue of the APPEAL referring to Sir Knight A. B. Lewis, a charter member and officer of Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T., Chicago, we read to Mr. A. S. Hubbard, of this city, for the past three years an officer of Oakland Commandery, No, 11, K. T.

Mr. Hubbard informs us that he was born in Chicago, and Knighted in Apollo Commandery No. 1, K. T. Also that he was personally acquainted with Mr. A. B. Lewis and his family; that they enjoyed the respect and confidence of the early settlers of Chicago.

THE Marquis of Lorne was recently addressed thus by a youth of Illinois: "Esteemed Sir—Would you be so kind as to send me your autograph and the Princess of Lorne, and I would like the signature of her mother if I could get it. Respectfully."

LIGHT THE WATCH FIRES.—The Watsonville *Pajaronian* thus sounds the battle cry: "One vote may decide whether our next President is a Democrat or Republican.

Be up and doing, light the club fires and rally once more the old ary of 'Victory.' The coming fight for Congressmen is a national contest and old time Republicans should wheel in under the parties—Republican and Democratic—between them choose for Congressmen."

Death of Dr. W. R. Revels.

From the Indianapolis News of March 18th.

"Dr. W. R. Revels, the well known physician and minister, one of the oldest residents of the city, died at his residence last night. The deceased was a brother of Senator Revels, of Mississippi, the first colored man to enter the United States Senate. It will will be a source of much regret to his many friends in St. Louis, as he was well known here, having been pastor of St. Paul Chapel for four years. Mr. Revels served the church for the first time in 1854, and remained one year. During his stay he accomplished much good work. He was again sent back in 1866 and labored with the church three years. His efforts during his second charge, were attended with great success, both spiritually and financially. In 1866 he finished paying for the church lot, and had the first architectual plans of the new church drawn up. These, of course, were modified and changed in subsequent years. He was one of the pioneers of the A. M. E. church West of the Alleghany mountains, and labored zealously and faithfully towards this building up of the same. His intellectual attainments were of the highest order and his gentlemanly bearing won for him friends in all parts of the country. Although he had been sick over a year he did not retire from active service in the church until last September. The cause of his death was paralysis. He leaves a wife, a son, a daughter and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss. In consequence of his death, St. Paul Chapel was draped in mourning last Sunday.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
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Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland,
Keep constantly on hand the
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF GROCERIES.
Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
Nickerson & Son
having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store
219 DUPONT STREET,
Between Sutter and Post.
San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

Antisell Pianos.
We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.

G. W. SAMPSON,
FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,
Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
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HEWES' ECLECTIC
Olea-Balsamic Inhalent.
A positive cure for all description of Lung Diseases, Asthma, Dispepsa, etc,
His Inhalent, with directi for treatment, will be sent to part of the Pacific Coast or to State on receipt of five dollars
Address J. HEWES,
44 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Monigomery & California Sts.

Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL SECOND-HAND
PORTABLE ENGINES
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power.
In perfect running order.
Apply to
JOS. ENRIGHT,
San Jose, Cal.

James & Boggs
Wholesale and Retailers in
All kinds of LUMBER,
NAPA.
Cor. of Main & 4th Sts.

Fitzgerald & O'Connor,
THE
Undertakers
HAVE REMOVED TO
1034 Market Street.
Near M. Ecclesia Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.
Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the most manner. Embalming a specialty.

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DIAMOND PALACE
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You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast. This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only

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Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
13 to 19 FRONT STREET,
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Sacramento, Cal.
Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

P. KELLY
HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN
LADIES' and GENTS'
Custom-Made BOOTS,
From $1 to $2 per Pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 30 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.
40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.

[Patent applied for.]
P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look best on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.
FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $3 to $2.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 626 Kearny Street.

PICNIC.

The ANNUAL PICNIC of the
Y. M. U. B. Society
Will be held on
Monday, May 5th
AT
Badger's Grand Central Park,
Oakland.
Full particulars hereafter.
B. FLETCHER, Pres.
W. H. CARTER, Secy.

San Francisco, April 3, 1879.
To L. J. Hardy, Esq., Attorney at Law.
Miss Mary Williams' general character is good, and I have no desire to injure her in any way. HENRY CORCORAN.

The Palace Hotel.
San Francisco,
A. D. Sharon, Lessee.
Geo. H. Smith, Chief Clerk

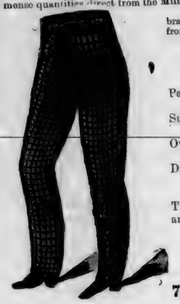
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MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN
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Would inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

G. W. BABCOCK. H. H. CHITTENDEN.
G. W. BABCOCK & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE
AND
Agricultural Implements.
955 BROADWAY,
Between 9th & 10th Streets,
Oakland, Cal.

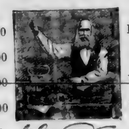
NICOLL THE TAILOR
BRANCH OF NEW YORK

Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.



Pants in Six Hours.
TO ORDER:
Pants, - - - - $4 00
Suits - - - - 15 00
Overcoats, - - - 15 00
Dress Coats, - - - 20 00

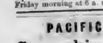
Suits to Order in One Day, if required.
TO ORDER:

Black Doeskin Pants, from $15 00
White Vests, from - 3 00
Fancy Vests, from - - 6 00
Beaver Suits, - - 55 00

Genuine 6 X
The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free
A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reduction! CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.
NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,
727 Market St 505 Montgomery St 18 Kearny St & 853 Broadway Oakland

FITS EPILEPSY,
—OR—
FALLING SICKNESS
Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gardner's Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will cure all cases of Fits, Spasms, or Falling Sickness, they will, post paid, a free trial box. In it will be found a full description of the disease and directions for its cure. Thousands of cases lately been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give them a trial; it does no earthly harm, and the gentlest of their combination.
Price, for large box, $5 or one box for $2.50, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. if desired.
DR. J. ASH & ROBBINS,
No. 23 Pierpont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST
Steamship Co.
San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
—FOR—
Ensenada, Arcata and Hoopton, Humboldt Bay, Steamers leave
SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA
—on the—
2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month
Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.
FOR CUSTOM HOUSE CITY.
—on the—
7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.
For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little Rivas and Mendocino,
Steamer Monterey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 8 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL
Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1879,
From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.
Hour of Departure, 12 noon,
For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG,
On the 1st of every month
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsui Bussi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.
For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU,
Jan. 9, Feb. 11, March 17, April 15, May 13, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Sept. 29, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, December 22.
For NEW YORK via PANAMA,
On the 5th and 30th of every month.
Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for HAVRE, NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.
FOR
VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.
On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.
WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
Commencing Monday, Nov. 18, 1878.
Passenger Trains will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.30 A. M. (Mail), for San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey, Soledad, Castroville and Way Stations.
8.30 A. M. (Pacific Express) for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imparting a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are put up with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal cloth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or, Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insure its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

Address, THE INVENTORS AGENCY, 116 E. Washington St., Chicago Ill.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR $4.50 PREMIUM GIFT —OF— COIN-SILVER TABLEWARE Given Away TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THIS PAPER! CONSISTING OF



An Elegant Set of Warranted Extra Coin-Silver Plated TEA-SPOONS that retails at $4.50 per Set, and an Elegant Extra Coin-Silver Plated FIVE-BOTTLE CASTER that retails at $7.00.

A NEW-YEARS GIFT TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Whilst Other Newspaper and Periodical Publishers in New York and Vicinity are Presenting Their Subscribers with Cheap Worthless Trash, the Proprietors of the Well-known and reliable EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO. (Centennial), of Cincinnati, Ohio, Under a new and liberal arrangement from and home, are offering to every subscriber during the next 60 days one SET of Extra Coin-Silver Plated Tea-spoons at a time, and one other Premium will be Tendered with the Second Set.

The Tea-spoons we send you are of the handsomest pattern, and warranted first-class in every respect, and are made by the well-known process of plating with pure coin or bullion of silver. You have simply to send your name and address, and the Publisher will forward your Order from this paper and send same to Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., Cincinnati, O., and the Tea-spoons and Premium will be sent you Free of Charge, together with additional to pay the expense of engraving your initials, boxing, postage or express charges, which is 75 cents. Any of the metal or plating used in our goods will not wear off in ordinary use for 10 years, and we are responsible for the same. We have been engaged in the manufacturing business, and know what we say, and there is no humbug.

DELIVERED TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

Send the Money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or Draft on Cincinnati, O. Remember, we will send your subscription for one year, and the Tea-spoons, as a free gift, to any subscriber that the Publisher may name, and then as the end I might not at less than $4.50, and will not send the premium gift of

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, April 19th, 1879.

Official Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Constitution.

There are a great many good-meaning persons who have committed themselves in favor of the proposed new Constitution because some of their friends have. This is not the way to get correct information, especially by persons who can read. To such persons who are so indifferent to their best interests, we would state that the new Constitution should be defeated on general principles. No poor man or working man should array himself against the institution which give him employment and daily bread, when such institutions do not interfere with him or his pecuniary interests. There are a great many who clamor against greedy capitalists, land grabbers, bloated bond-holders, banks, etc. when they have not a share or a single cent invested to lose, and probably will not have if the new Constitution is adopted. The whole force of the advocates for the new Constitution seems to be based upon malice, and all the arguments in their speeches and press portrays a combination of envy, ignorance and revenge against the prosperity of our successful and wealthy citizens. This is wrong. There are more rich people in New York and other Eastern cities, and more palaces and corporations, and in all the States where new Constitutions have been proposed, no such communistic issues as have been inaugurated here by clamorous persons for the new Constitution have been dreamed of, either in a Democratic or Republican community. Therefore all classes should rise to their might, on the 7th of May, and crush this communistic spirit out forever and ever. To do this, vote against the new Constitution.

Departure of the Hyers Combination Troupe for Portland, O.

On Monday last the Hyers troupe left on the steamer Ancon for Portland, Oregon, where they are to play an engagement. Seldom has there been a troupe of theatrical performers of any description that have met with so many social favors outside of their profession than have this operatic bouffee company. Every lady and gentleman of the combination is highly educated and accomplished, which made their company sought while in this city by our most refined circles up to the day of their departure. The parlors of the American Exchange Hotel, where they stopped, was at times enlivened with visitors presenting their names and cards to obtain introductions or pay respectful visits. The ladies, in most cases, or the waiters, would return with answers "Not in," or "severely indisposed," to the great chagrin of many of the gentlemen callers, which of course must be implied that they had to attend closely to their rehearsals. Before leaving the hotel, on the day of their departure, the friends of the members of the troupe besieged the hotel parlors "to see them off," with many wishes for their future success. When going aboard the steamer, many were also there to give them good cheer. Mr. S. B. Hyers, the father of Miss Louise, and Miss Maiah Hyers, received many congratulations on the success of his troupe in this city. The ladies at once retired to the state-room; meanwhile the gentlemen members of the troupe Messrs Luca, King, Lyle and Kersands, were being feted in the state-room with "Heidsieck," brought to them on their departure by Mr. Cormack of the Palace Saloon, on Mission street. This groupe, with their friends, toasted until the [s]teamer was about to depart. At 12:30 p. m. the plank was hauled in, and away the Ancon went into the stream, amidst the waiving of handkerchiefs from her crowded decks and responded to by those on the dock.

Oakland.

A fine festival was given at Litton Hall on Wednesday evening last, for the benefit of the Ministerial Aid Society, in behalf of the Shiloh A. M. E. Church for the support of their pastor, Rev. Mr. James. There was a large number present. An order of Literary Exercises took place, consisting of addresses by Rev. Mr. Jameson, of the A. M. E. Church, this city, and others, and vocal music by a number of ladies, among whom were Miss Tilghman Miss Sanderson, Mrs. W. N. Sanderson, Miss Mary Brown and others. The Committee also deserves a great deal of credit for their efforts to please. They were: Mrs. C. E. Sanderson, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. LeRoy, Mrs. Laphers, and several others. Rev. P. W. Cassey of the Episcopal Mission, and Rev. T. Smithes, of the A. M. E. Church, this city, with a number of their congregations, were present.

An Unexpected Defeat.

Pittsburgh is terribly disappointed at the refusal of the Pennsylvania Legislature to assume her debt, on account of the riots a couple of years ago. She had a strong lobby present, while the bill was under consideration, to create an influence in its favor, and it looked at one time as if the measures would certainly become a law. The Press, however, everywhere outside of Allegheny Co., kept up an unremitting warfare upon the bill, and the Assembly killed it. Now, there are whispers that this result was brought about by suspicious practices, and there is to be an investigation.

A Bundle of Straws.

A loan was recently made by one of the city banks on country property, at 1½ per cent per month with the stipulation that in case the vote on the 7th of May showed a majority against the new Constitution, a rebate of one-fourth of one per cent in interest would be allowed.

In a saloon on Merchant street, largely frequented by contractors and street laborers, a vote was taken last Thursday, with the following result: For the new Constitution, 138; against; 38.

The pupils of Virgil William's School of Design also took a vote on Thursday. Sixteen were against the new Constitution, and four in favor.

On Thursday the visitants to a restaurant on Clay street, near Montgomery, were invited to vote on the new Constitution. In all 1,005 votes were cast, with a majority of 25 against the new Constitution.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—The Western Electric Light Company has procured a site upon which it will erect extensive works. The Company has entered into a contract for lighting Kearny street, from Clay to Market, with four electric lights to the block, each light to be of 1,000 candle power. Several stores and saloons have also declared to be supplied with the light. Arrangements are progressing for the lighting of the Mechanics' Pavilion during the next fair there. The Company is experimenting with a patent regulator, with which the light can be increased or diminished at will. It is already asserted to be a success.

PERSONAL.

Miss Adelle Young left this city for Bodie last week.

Mrs. J. D. Martin departed on the 16th of April, on the overland train, for Grass Valley, to spend the summer.

Mrs. M. A. Phipps and child have returned from a visit to her father in victoria.

A Card to the Public.

Arm the children with the truth. A grand concert and exhibition will be given for the benefit of the A. M. E. Zion Church Sabbath School, to purchase books for the library. We also wish to inform our friends, as the impression has been made that the last entertainment was for the Sabbath School. We wish it understood that it was for the benefit of the Church, and this one will be given for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Full particulars next week.

Young Mens' Colored Central Republican Club,

A meeting of the Young Men's Colored Central Republican Club was held at Y. M. A. Hall, Sutter street, on Tuesday evening last. Pres. P. T. Bowers in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The Executive Committee made a report, and recommended to the Club the following resolution:

Resolved—That we, as a body, take no action for or against the adoption of the new constitution, until the Club has had opportunity to debate.

A series of resolutions were read by Mr. E. D. Hall, for the Club to vote against the new constitution, but after a long discussion it was tabled untill the next meeting.

Remarks were made by Solomon Preston, Esq., one of the old residents of San Francisco, who said he was pleased to see the young men taking such an interest in the coming campaign.

A large number present came forward and signed the roll, after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President

WM. SAMPSON, Secretary.

MARYSVILLE.—The colored citizens of Marysville held a public meeting this week, and adopted resolutions condemnatory to the proposed Old Constitution.

Born.

TOWNE.—In Oakland, March 17th, 79, to the wife of W. H. Towne, a son.

Mass Meeting

We, the undersigned, respectfully request the colored citizens to assemble in mass meeting on

Thursday Eve'g, April 24, at 8 o'clock, at the Young Mens' Society Hall, Pacific Street, for the purpose of giving an expression on the proposed New Constitution, and taking into consideration the political issues of the day

Wm. H. Hill, E. Peyton, Wm. J. Nixie, Wm. H. Carter, Horace Perkins, Andrew Jackson, P. A. Bell, Jno A. Barbee, A. R. Brad, H. W. Rogers, P. Pitcher, Thos. H. Wilson, Geo. W. Gibson, Chas. Shaffer & 2 others.

Boxing - Pudding Festival.

A Blazing-Pudding Festival will be given on

Thursday Eve'g, May 15th, 1879, for the benefit of Bethel A. M. E. Church, in the Church, Powell Street bet. Pacific and Jackson.

Exercises to consist of Music, Recitations, etc. To conclude with supper and the presentation of a beautiful "May Basket."

Admission, Adults, - 50c
" Children, - 25c

MRS. MARTHA A. MORRIS, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y Com. of Arrangements.

PIC-NIC PIC-NIC

The Annual Picnic of the

YOUNG MENS' BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

will be held on

Monday, May 5th 1879

at

Badger's GRAND CENTRAL Park,

OAKLAND.

This will be the first picnic of the season, and no pains will be spared to make it agreeable to all who may attend.

BETHEL SABBATH-SCHOOL

will also hold its picnic in conjunction with the above, and the little ones anticipate a joyful May-day excursion.

The following well-known ladies and gentlemen constitute the Committee of Arrangements.

Mrs. James Hardy, Miss Lee, R. Peyton, M. A. Morris, S. Alexander, S. McCotter, M. J. Swanson, Mrs. E. Pitcher, E. L. Lee, E. Handy, Sarah J. Mills, Lewis Brooks, Mary Coleman, Louisa Sullivan.

Miss B. Freeman, Ellen Peterly, Mary E. Fritch, Jennie Booth, Laura Minkal, — Smedley.

Messrs. James Hardy, Wm. H. Carter, Horace Perkins, Andrew Jackson, Col. Thomas Solomon, Richard Jackson, Wm. Mills, Jesse Williams, Geo. Wheeler, P. M. Watson, S. Fletcher, W. H. Hill, A. J. Bell, Dickerson, Geo. W. Lee, Hodges W. Bell, Richard Milburn, W. H. Alexander, W. E. Ware, B. Wilkerson, Henry Sneedley, Henry Greene, Daniel Freeman.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

61. New Montgy and Howard Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Nickerson & Son

having removed from their old location on Kearny street, take this opportunity to thank their friends for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuation of their favors. At our new store you will always find a full line of NEW and STYLISH GOODS, at prices to suit the times. We continue to manufacture the best quality of Dress Hats, and especial notice is called to our light weight Silk Hats, so much sought after. We extend a general invitation to all to visit us, and inspect our goods, at our new store

219 DUPONT STREET,

Between Sutter and Post.

San Francisco, Nov., 1878.

Antisell Pianos.

We call special attention to terms of Antisell & Co's Pianos in another column.

G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines Liquors Cigars,

ETC.

HEWES' ECLECTIC

Olea - Balsamic Inhalent.

A positive cure for all description of Lung Diseases, Asthma, Dispepsa, etc,

His Inhalent, with directions for treatment, will be sent to part of the Pacific Coast or to State on receipt of five dollars

Address J. HEWES,

44 Third St., Sacramento, Cal.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

Thos. Enright, No. 200 Seventh street, wholesale and retail dealer in choicest wines and liquors. Also cigars of the choicest brands always on hand.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND

PORTABLE ENGINES

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power.

In perfect running order.

Apply to

JOS. ENRIGHT,

San Jose, Cal.

James & Boggs

Wholesale and Retailers in

All kinds of LUMBER,

NAPA.

Cor. of Main & 4th Sts.

Fitzgerald & O'Connor.

THE Undertakers

HAVE REMOVED TO

1034 Market Street.

Near M. Koenor Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the most manner. Embalming a specialty.

A. ANDREWS

DIAMOND PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

Rose House Block. SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast

This elegant Jewelry will befound at the Diamond Palace only

Baker & Hamilton,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

13 to 19 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco,

9 to 15 J STREET.

Sacramento, Cal.

Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $8 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 90 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $6 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size also worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

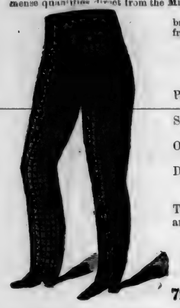
P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 326 Kearny Street.

NICOLL THE TAILOR

BRANCH OF NEW YORK

Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.



Pants in Six Hours. TO ORDER:		Suits to Order in One Day, if required. TO ORDER:	
Pants,	$4 00	Black Doeskin Pants,	from $15 00
Suits	15 00	White Vests, from	$ 00
Overcoats,	15 00	Fancy Vests, from	6 00
Dress Coats,	20 00	Beaver Suits,	55 00



Genuine 6 X

The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reduction! CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,

727 Market St 505 Montgomery St 18 Kearny St & 853 Broadway Oakland

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—as humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouland's Celebrated infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send, by mail, post paid, a package of the powders, with a valuable treatise on the disease, and a box of pills for constipation, sick headache, etc., to any sufferer who will send us their name and address. We have thousands of testimonials, and will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All and each should give them a fair trial as early a day as possible. Price of the powders per package, $5 00; or 4 boxes for $16.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

293 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOKTON, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, GEPP'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER and MENDOCINO,

STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company



THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1879,

From Wharf corr. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon,

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the MITSU BUSSI CO., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

Jan 2, Feb. 17, March 17, April 11, May 13, June 9, July 7, Aug. 4, 8 p.m., Sept. 23, Oct. 21, Nov. 24, December 25.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA, On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 18, 1878.

PASSENGER TRAINS will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Daily for Mayfield, Menlo, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

8a, At Pajaro the coasts Cross R. R. connects with this Train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas the M. and S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey.

☞ Close connections made with this train.

Tyler, for large box, $3 00; or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,

293 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted) for Gilroy, and Way Stations.

4.40 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

8a, THURS. 8A SUNDAY TRAIN to San Jose and Way Stations is discontinued for the Winter.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Jose and other points, good for return, sold on Saturdays and Sundays, and good for return until following Monday inclusive.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Ag't.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, as follows: At 8:00 A. M. daily, (Atlantic Express Train) for Ogden, Omaha, Chicago and all points East. At 4:00 P. M. daily, for Ogden, Colorado River Wells and Ogden Local (Stockton and Ogden Trains.)

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC,	BELGIC.
Saturday, May 10,	Tuesday, June 10,	Thurs. July 10,
Wed'y, June 18,	Tues. July 15,	Wed. Oct. 15,
Sat'y, Nov. 16,	Tues., Dec. 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 1, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

DAVID D. COLTON, President.

BRAD. BARRIE. A. P. BRAYTON

Pacific IRON Works

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BARIE, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

CRAIG & SON.

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 823 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. nov20

MRS. CLARA FOLTZ,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

Court Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

Will practice in all the Courts in the State.

N. GRAY & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Slabs furnished to order.

State Agent for Burgess's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and Ferries.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to WM. BRENNAN & Co.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUIS SLOSS SIMON GREENEWALD LEWIS GERSTLE

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs. 310 and 312 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

Dupont St. bet. Sutter & Post.

Omnibus Line Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

THAD. PLAMLISH. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

General Furnishing

Undertakers,

No. 20 Fifth street

Opp. Lincoln School, SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

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Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole.

Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from Spear st. Pier, San Francisco. Row into steamer

GEO. W. ELDER, CITY OF CHESTER, and OREGON

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS.

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE

FOR SALE, AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

83 and 85 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies Hair Dressed. Ladies and gentlemen's Wigs manufactured to order and repaired. My material, which will be the best, will warrant satisfaction.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS —IN—

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AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALIFORNIA SADDLES, BRIDLES, dPURS, AND BITS, WHIPS, LEATHER, ETC ETC.

12 & 14 Pine Street.

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HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erwing Manufacturing Co

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

San Francisco.

54 K Street, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

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HARDWARE

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners Tools; also Pipe, Iron, Wrot and Screw Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mills, Rope, Blocks, Saws

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Dorlage Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

and until further notice Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa, (Napa Soda Springs), Calistoga, (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Saturdays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Wt Davis.

Arrives San Francisco at 5.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arrives at San Jose at 9.35 a. m., connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Alameda Train.

Arrives San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Co fax, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at call with Train arriving at one at 5.40 p. m.

Arrive San Francisco 6.15 p. m.

8a, Sunday Excursion 1½ hour to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Niles.

Arrive San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jos Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 7.15 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrives San Francisco 8.20 p. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Tuolumne, Sonora, Milton, Newhall, (for Big Basin) Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange and Tustin (Affords stages and Coaches to the celebrated Hot Springs) Soda Springs, Saticoy, Hueneme, Gaviota, Guadalupe, Los Alamos and Tehon.

Arrives San Francisco 11.20 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer connecting with Train for Calistoga, (the Geysers), Wm. Hood Knight's Land'g, and Sacramento and at Davis with passenger train arriving at 9.35 p. m. at Sacramento. Saturdays only, for Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Tehama.

Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden.

(Arrives San Francisco 11 10 a. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Train for Martinez and Way Stations.

(Arrives San Francisco 8.20 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Mixed Train for Haywards and Way Stations.

(Arrives San Francisco 6.05 P. M.)

5 P. M. (Daily)—Overland Express Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway to Cisco, Truckee and Tahoe.

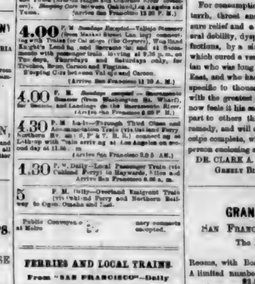
Public Conveyance at Niles to any connecting Train.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.



To "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.



GREEK ROUTE.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO—Daily — 8.00 — 2.00

8.15—9.10—10.15—11.10 a. m. 12.15 — 1.15 — 2.25—3.30—4.15—5.25—6.35 p. m.

FROM OAKLAND—Daily—8.00— 9.05—10.05—11.05 a. m. 12.05—1.00—2.05—3.05—4.05—5.05 p. m.

Sundays excepted.

Official Schedule Time, furnished by Alexander Rosenthal, Jeweler, 101 & 103 Montgomery st., S. F.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen. Supt. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPAN

Established 1856.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes.

Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

TARRED MANILA ROPE

HAY ROPE,

WHALE LINE, Etc,

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET

SACRAMENTO Boarding House

The traveling public are respectfully informed the New

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened at

SACRAMENTO CITY

102 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOUR

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

MRS. J. WILLIAMS,

Proprietor

A SURE CURE

For consumption, bronchitis asthma, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefit, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original recipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing him a stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,

GRELEY BLOCK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

(Often 76

GRAND HOTEL,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

The Family Hotel.

Rooms, with Board ..... $3.00 per Day.

A limited number of Rooms, with Board, $2.50 per Day.

Suits of Rooms with Board, from $5 to $12 per day, according to size and location.

☞ Lunch can be secured by telegraph. ☜

JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

LATHROP HOTEL

LATHROP, CAL.

All Passengers Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. The House is supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Travelers requiring rooms can will find safe-old fireproof rooms and climate unsurpassed in California.

J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r

Free Coach & Carriage to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Greenwalds 700 ea.

V. T. GARRATT,

Brass and Bell Foundry

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

San Francisco

Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit Metal Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges, Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles,

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

Mining Pumps, Deep Well Pumps

ROOT'S BLAST BLOWERS,

For SMELTING MACHINERY and Ventilating Mines.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes.

Iron Pipe furnished with Flytings.

Garratt's Improved Journal Metal.

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Will practice in inferior Courts and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

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Near Powell, SAN FRANCISCO

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imanve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. it is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving

you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

Sir Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

Address, THE INVENTORS AGENCY, 116 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR $4.50 PREMIUM GIFT

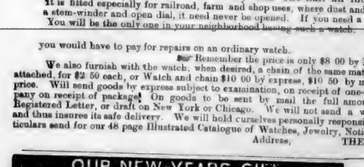
—OF—

COIN-SILVER TABLEWARE

Given Away

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THIS PAPER!

CONSISTING OF



An Elegant Set of Warranted Extra Coin-Silver Plated TEA-SPOONS (Same Pattern as Sold in Jewelry Stores for $4.50.)

FIVE BOTTLES CASTOR (but retains set of 6 Cr).

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Table Silverware furnished under this New Year's Premium Proposition is from the well known and reliable EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., of Cincinnati, and is from the maker's only favorable proposition from the trade. We offer any subscriber who sends us $4.50 Net of Extra Cash, or $4.50 Net of Extra Cash and Clubbing Premium, the following premium, which we will send to him or her, postage paid, by the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., with a list of other premiums to choose from, if preferred.

The Set of Spoons is of the latest and most fashionable pattern, and warranted plate in every particular. Each article is to be engraved with your initials or monogram, if desired (without extra charge), by the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., which will likewise send to the subscriber with the spoons the following Premium Order from this paper and send same to the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co., which will be honored by them, and the spoons will be sent to you at once, with your initials engraved, until sent **no cents.** Under our arrangement this offer will be open for 60 days from date of this paper. No subscriber can receive more than one set of spoons at this price, but the subscription may be renewed and another set obtained.

DELIVERED TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

Address your subscription to the Pacific Appeal, Oakland, Cal., and remit by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

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BUT THESE PREMIUM ORDER OUT, AS IT IS WORTH $4.50. 'Sc

In receipt of this Premium Order and $4.50 Net of Extra Cash, or $4.50 Net of Extra Cash and Clubbing Premium, we will send to the subscriber whose name is attached to this order, the following premium, which is to be engraved with initials or monogram, if desired, and each article to be warranted plate in every particular, and to be sent, postage paid, by mail, to the subscriber:

ONE SET OF EXTRA COIN-SILVER PLATED TEA-SPOONS

(Same Pattern as Sold in Jewelry Stores for $4.50.)

EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., 136 ELM ST., CINCINNATI, O.

In sending such order as this, the subscriber must be sure to give his name and address plainly, and state whether he is a new subscriber or a renewal, and if a renewal, how many years he has paid in advance. If he does not wish the paper discontinued, send on **Cents.**

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Address all orders **EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., 136 Elm St., CINCINNATI, O.**

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

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OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.

Importers of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

Beg to invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock, consisting in part as follows:

BLD. & BRO. COTTONS. All of the leading brands in 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 widths.

TICKINGS. Cordes, Palmer, Pemberton, Amoskeag, Willow Brook, Omega, Biddeford and Pennsylvania Mills.

DENIMS. Amoskeag, Pearl River, Beaver Creek, Boston Duck Co. and other makes.

CANTON FLANNELS. Nashua, Ellerton, Pemberton and other brands.

COTTONADES. Whittenden, Trenton, Pemberton, Laconia, Quinnebaug, Nonpareil, and Bridgewater Mills.

CASSIMERES. Various Styles from 37½c. to $1 75 per yard.

FLANNELS. Opera, Ballardvale & Stevens, in all colors and widths Red and Blue, in Plain and Twill.

LINENS. Sheetings, Damasks, Bleached and Brown, Damask and Huck Toweling, Flemish Linen and Drills. Napkins in great variety.

DRESS GOODS. Cashmeres, Alpacas, Merinos and Fancy Dress Goods in great variety, from American, French, English and German Manufacturers.

WHITE GOODS. Fine Shirting-Linens, Diaper, Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Jaconet, Handkerchiefs, Piques, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, etc.

NOTIONS. A full line of Staple Small Wares.

SHAWLS. Cashmere, Long and Square, Fancy, Foreign and Domestic.

PRINTS. American, Fancy and Shirting, English and French, latest styles, just received.

SILKS. French and Swiss makes from leading Manufacturers

Seasonable Goods Constantly Arriving.

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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for a logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence. Reliable, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those ancient and scemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
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Payable invariably in Advance.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Restoring all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Elegant and cool by Nature.

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FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, at others, entirely lost; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS have a *sugar coated.* Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

VEGETINE

H. M. BLACK & CO.

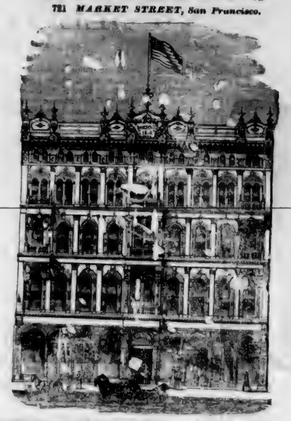
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Carriage and Cloth Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.

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BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING BINDING, Engraving, Lithographing.

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STANDARD WORKS IN HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY NOVELS, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES.

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At the prices we offer, nothing can be saved by sending to Philadelphia

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SCHOOL BOOKS at LOWER than the lowest prices.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS—Good live men can make money canvassing for books sold only through agencies.

PERIODICALS—The leading journals of all nations.

We respectfully invite the attention of book buyers to the LOW PRICES at which we are offering our Books, from which we can supply all parts of the World, printed upon special orders. Libraries and professional men supplied promptly on reasonable terms. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to visit us and avail themselves of the advantages we offer.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as importers, and are now turning out from our steam factory superior lines of goods, which we are offering at cost prices to New York

BLANK BOOKS,

In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now preparing through the finest

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STATIONERY

ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles that will appear upon introduction, and shall keep constantly on hand the choicest qualities and most fashionable styles

WEDDING AND LADIES' STATIONERY

that can be supplied.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every variety in

ENGRAVING

for Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mottoes and Initials, in the most elegant styles, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery with all the appropriate materials, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and enclosed, both in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 33. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879. WHOLE NO.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL,

Will be published every Saturday by

PETER ANDERSON,

Office, S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets, up stairs.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$5 00
Six months	2 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50 cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square of one inch, 1 insertion.....75 cts.
Each subsequent insertion.....50 cts.

AGENTS.

HASWELL & CO., Sacramento 4th St., next to Post Office, HENRY TAFFE, Sacramento
P. INGRAM, Alameda
JOHN CURRY, Oakland
J. SIGLER, Marysville
THOS. PATTEN, Petaluma
ISAAC SAXE, Grass Valley
WM. ROBINSON, Stockton
JAMES BUTTS, Red Bluff
RICHMOND SCOTT, San Jose
JACOB GUTHRIE, W. H. DAVIS, "

The Thoughts of Night.

BY MARIE S. LADD.

The thoughts of night, the thoughts of night,
Grim ghosts of memory robed in white,
That through the darkness shimmer,
And come to mock the day's bright dreams
And all her brilliant hopes and schemes
In evening's gloom grow dimmer.

We hurry through the bustling day
With work—a name for children's play—
And do not stop to ponder
But night drops down her screen of thought
And the harsh lesson life has taught
Through our quick mem'ries wander.

Then we resolve to fill our days
With happy wishin wisdom's ways,
With earnest prayer and striving;
No more to limp along the road,
But bravely bear our allotment load,
All strength from Him deriving.

Alas! at night we do indeed
Our best and hardest prayers to mend,
And life's life of beauty;
But morning breaks with all its cares;
The day its many trials bears—
We strive, and fail in duty.

Love and Theft.

BY CARL BERNET.

Franklin Coulter, a dry-goods clerk, was a private one of the first New York regiments that volunteered in the suppression of the rebellion. In the course of service he won the rank of second lieutenant, then that of first lieutenant, and finally a brevet captaincy.

Toward the close of the war his regiment was encamped at a small village of Virginia guarding a depot of supplies. It was a time of unusually easy and superior style, upon short notice. Wedding invitations carefully addressed and enclosed, both in the city and country.

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himself and end her suspense.

From this reverie she was aroused by the sound of a light footfall. Turning her head, she saw Frank Coulter approaching her. He had removed his coat and hood, but this partial undress was neither unusual nor objectionable, as the nights were very warm, and he was an intimate friend.

He did not seem to be looking at Augusta; indeed, his eyes were strangely fixed upon vacancy; but he came to her side, took her hand, and slowly and solemnly spoke these words:

"Whatever may happen, Augusta, remember that I love you truly and faithfully—that my heart is entirely yours."

Then he dropped her hand, turned quickly, and walked away as swiftly and silently as he had come, before she could recover from her surprise or make any movement or reply.

To Augusta his conduct appeared strange, but not unaccountable. She soon came to the conclusion that he was more timid than she had supposed him to be—that he had formed a sudden resolution, as he was about to retire for the night, to declare his love—that he had mustered courage to come down and speak the words which she had longed to hear, and then, frightened by his own audacity, had hastened away before he could learn his fate.

But the thought that he loved her was blissful enough for Augusta. She determined to go and dream on it, and went up stairs to her room. There another strange surprise awaited her.

As she reached the open door, she saw a man standing at the bureau, and by the moonlight she recognized him as Frank Coulter. He held in his hand her watch and chain, which he had taken from their place on the bureau. Then he turned, and swiftly left the room, looking straight ahead, as if he supposed himself to be unseen.

Augusta Penobyn was even more amazed by this second encounter than she had been by the first. She was so astonished that she did not know what to do or say. She shrank back into the shadow of the door, while the young man passed her, with the watch and chain visible in his hand, and disappeared on the passage that led to his own apartment.

The young lady entered her room, and sat down to reflect upon this very peculiar occurrence. Could it be that her lover wanted to carry away the watch and chain as a remembrance of her, or that he merely wanted something that was here to put under his pillow that night? Or was the proceeding intended as a joke, which would be explained and laughed over in the morning? Scarcely it could be nothing worse than this, and she resolutely dismissed the dark suspicion that intruded itself upon her. She went to bed, but her thoughts of the strange conduct of her lover kept her awake a long time, though she assured herself that the affair would be pleasantly explained in the morning.

But in the morning the young officer was gone. His bed had risen at an early hour, as was his intention, and had returned to camp long before Augusta was awake. She searched the room which he had occupied, but saw no sign of the watch and chain, nor even a note from him to explain the disappearance of the articles. This was unaccountable, and the young lady was naturally much displeased; but she concluded that it would be best to say nothing about the matter at present, hoping that Coulter would explain it satisfactorily on his next visit.

She saw him after the lapse of a few days. He came to the house as he had been in the habit of coming, and there was nothing in his appearance or manner to indicate that anything unusual had occurred. He treated Augusta precisely as he had treated her before his strange declaration of love was spoken, and made not the remotest allusion to the affair of the watch and chain.

This was quite displeasing to Augusta, who determined to draw him out in private, as her questioning looks in public had failed to produce any effect upon him. She asked him to walk with her, and when they were entirely alone began to question him.

"Did you bring back my watch and chain, Frank?" she asked.

"Your watch and chain?" was his surprised reply.

"Yes, my watch and chain, which you carried away the last time you spent the night here."

"I don't know what you mean. I have not had your watch and chain. I know nothing about them."

It was then the young lady's turn to show surprise and indignation.

"You surely cannot have forgotten," said she, "that you took those articles from the bureau in my room the last night you said at our house, and carried them away with you."

"This is news to me, I assure you."

"You had taken off your coat and boots, sir, and doubtless supposed that you were not observed, but I saw you plainly in the moonlight."

"Miss Penobyn, do you know what you are saying? You are accusing me of stealing."

"I did not believe that you meant to steal them," she said, half sobbing. "I supposed that you had only taken them for a joke, or perhaps for a keepsake, and that you would bring them back or make an explanation. But I never thought that you would deny taking them."

"Miss Penobyn, this is unbearable. To be accused of theft, and by a lady, at that, is something new in my experience. I declare, upon my honor, that I did not take your watch and chain, and that I was not out of my room that night."

"Do you really think that you can face me down in this way?" she indignantly demanded. I suppose you will also deny that you came down stairs just before you took the watch and chain, and came to where I was sitting on the porch, and said—"

"Some other crime," he said, perceiving that she hesitated. "I am not in the humor to listen to any more accusations. Either there has been some monstrous mistake, or you are deliberately insulting me."

"Or the honor, of which you just spoke, does not exist."

"If you can speak to me in that strain, Miss Penobyn, the sooner I leave you the better."

"Yes, indeed—before any more portable property is missing."

They parted in anger, and that parting was final. Augusta Penobyn told her mother and sister of her loss, and was at first disposed to complain to the colonel of Coulter's regiment, but was persuaded that such a course might bring the family into trouble, and allowed the matter to drop. The regiment was soon ordered away, and she saw no more of Frank Coulter.

It was not until two years after the close of the war that Frank Coulter returned to Virginia, and then he came in the peaceful capacity of an agent of a drummer for a New York dry-goods house. The Penobyns had become comparatively poor, and the family mansion was turned into a tavern, which was kept by the son, Henry, who had come out of the war with the loss of an arm.

At that tavern Frank Coulter stopped to pass the night. There was no other place to go to, and perhaps he would not have made another choice if he had had the chance, as he was neither a coward nor a moral coward.

Augusta Penobyn had told her brother the story of the loss of her watch and chain. Henry informed her of Coulter's arrival, and she satisfied herself, without being seen by him, that he was the same man who had been so strangely proved unworthy of her love. Then they consulted together to decide upon what should be done. Henry was for instantaneous arrest, saying that he could produce plenty of proof of the crime, as he ought to be, under the laws of Virginia; but Augusta, who had not quite lost her love for the miscreant, was unwilling to go to that extreme. Henry finally resolved that he would have an interview with Coulter in the morning, and press him closely on the matter.

The brother and sister were still seated on the porch, discussing this question, when the man of whom they had been speaking came down stairs. He had retired to his room at an early hour and now he came down bare-headed, in his shirt-sleeves and his stocking-feet, just as he had done on the night which witnessed the episode of the watch and chain. The moon shone just as it did then, its light filtered through the vines that nearly inclosed the porch.

"This is strange," said Henry, as Coulter stepped off the porch. "Stay where you are, Augusta, and I will follow him."

Looking straight ahead, as if staring at vacancy, Frank Coulter walked out into the road, and turned down a lane that led to the stable, cautiously followed by Henry Penobyn.

At the stable he stopped, and dug under a corner. Then he returned to the house, closely followed by Henry. As he stepped up on the porch a watch and chain were plainly visible in his hand.

Henry held up his hand warningly to Augusta as she was about to rise from her chair.

"Be quiet," he said. "I understand it now."

Then he quietly followed Coulter up stairs.

The next morning Henry Penobyn conversed with Frank Coulter should be alone with him in the parlor, and his sister Augusta came in smiling. Her watch was around her neck, and her watch was visible in her belt.

"I find that I did you a great injustice, Mr. Coulter, when I last saw you," she said.

"You accused me of stealing your watch and chain," he replied, as his face flushed. "I see that you have them now. Had you mislaid them?"

"I had not mislaid them."

"Who, then, was the culprit?"

"Nobody but yourself."

"Indeed! And yet you say that you did me an injustice in accusing me of the theft. I don't understand this."

"You took them just as I said you did," persisted Augusta, still smiling.

"How then, did you recover them?"

"You brought them back last night, and put them on the bureau from which you had taken them."

"Impossible!" exclaimed the young man. "This is outrageous!"

"Not in the least. Were you not aware, Mr. Coulter, that you were a sleep-walker?"

"A sleep-walker! If I am, I never had any cause to suspect it."

The entire story was then told, to Coulter's great wonderment, but also to his great satisfaction, and he concluded that his business would oblige him to spend several days at the Penobyn hotel.

That evening he was walking in the moonlight with Augusta.

"When we parted," she said, "I was about to tell you of something else you had stolen when you took my watch and chain, but you would not allow me to finish."

"I remember," he replied, "that you were going to accuse me of another crime. What was it?"

"Not a crime at all. You came down on the porch, took my hand, and told me that whatever happened, I must remember that you loved me. You stole my heart before you went up stairs to steal my trinkets."

"Now you must give me your hand, Augusta, and if I should ever again get up in my sleep to steal your watch and chain, we will at least have the consolation of knowing that the act is not a criminal one."

"I shall watch you, sir," she blushingly replied.

The two and the church gave her the right to watch him.

Items of News From China.

Peru is anxious to procure large supplies of Chinese labor. Last year the Peruvian Government made a treaty with China to allow emigration. The Viceroy of Canton has imposed such restrictions as to virtually annul the treaty. Such is the effect of the bad name the Peruvians have gotten. The heathen Chinaman will not trust the Roman Catholic Peruvian.

English-made goods are being largely superseded in the Chinese markets by American goods. Moral: Cheating by means of starch will not pay in the long run.

Hard times have affected business in China. The past year has been a losing one for tea-growers and silk-raisers. One greedy silk dealer, whose forecasting has turned out wrong, has 5000 bales of silk on hand.

There is a Steam Navigation Company in China, possessing a large fleet of steamers, whose avowed object is to wrest all the carrying-trade out of the hands of foreigners. The chief owner is a Chinese Viceroy of great wealth and power. They have many special privileges, but have been losing heavily. *Reason:* The incurable corruption of Chinese officials.

Russia is crowding China on the northern frontier. Odds and ends of territory here and there are being quietly annexed.

Most precious missionary news comes from North China. Some English missionaries have returned to Pekin from a visit to Shantung, and report having baptized 300 converts. *One thousand others* are interested.

A Warning to Girls Who Chew Gum.

We find the following curious story in a St. Louis paper of late date: Late last Saturday evening an accident occurred on Portland avenue that may serve as a warning to hundreds of young persons who have entered upon a career of wax-chewing. A girl named Lida Smith had been a chewer for nearly a year. She is about eleven years old, rather bright and intelligent, and chewed about the same quantity of the material that was used by neighboring girls along the avenue. On Saturday evening she took the wax from her mouth, stuck it under the edge of the mantel shelf, she could go to the kitchen to get a swallow of water, and on her return her parents were horrified to see her jaws moving rapidly. She was told to throw the wax from her mouth; but on investigation it was found that she was not chewing anything; still her jaws kept moving at a rapid rate. The parents sent for a physician, who came and attempted to hold the jaws in a proper position, believing it to be only temporary, but he could not stop the regular movement. The child grew nervous, and the excitement only increased the action of her jaws. The physician put a tight bandage over her face, and this partially relieved the movement, but then the feelings of the muscles extended all over her face. As a last resort, a moderate dose of morphine was administered, and the little girl kept up incoherent mutterings, accompanied by a general disturbance of the muscles of the upper portion of the body during the early part of the night, and toward morning the little sufferer was restored to her normal condition. The physician says he never heard of such a case before, and thinks it was brought about by a spasmodic action of the muscles of the face caused by overaction. The little girl, after enduring a night of suffering, is now restored, but nothing in the world could induce her to again chew wax.

PERSONAL.

Wade Hampton opposes round dances.

Henry Ward Beecher brings down the scales at 219 pounds.

Schuyler, who lived at the time as the son of a groom in the household of the Grand Duchess Catherine.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, with her daughter, has just visited Athens, where a deputation of citizens called upon her and expressed their appreciation of her late husband's services.

Elihu Burritt left property amounting to about $8,000. Some of the land will be sold, and a part of the proceeds given to the American peace society, of Boston, and to the New Britian agricultural society.

"He Marvel," the quietest of authors, is now a white-haired man, with a genial, intellectual face and kindly eyes, whose country life, brightened by his family, his books and his pipe, is truly idyllic.

Sojourner Truth, who is living in her own small domicile in Battle Creek, Michigan, is now one hundred and four years old. She has remarkably good health, her eyesight is still excellent, and she talks as entertainingly as ever.

Prince Louis Napoleon is said to be a sunny, sweet-tempered youth. He is an excellent linguist, as the attendants placed about him during his childhood were of different nationalities; when he was only seven years old he could read in four languages.

Mr. Jefferson Davis is described by the Boston *Herald* as the possessor of a short, gray beard, gray hair, and a Derby hat with a brim so narrow as to give him an almost ridiculous appearance. His voice is tremulous and low, his shoulders stooping, and he looks like a very old man.

The *Tribune* publishes the following: "The money loaned by our father, Horace Greeley, to Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, amounting in all, principal and interest, to over $61,000, much of which had been outlawed, has been paid in full by Mr. J. C. Vanderbilt, thereby fully justifying the faith our father placed in him. IDA GREELEY SMITH,
GABRIELLE GREELEY."

The Aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Germain.

The Legitimist aristocracy of France, by the female side, which is the only genuine nobility, is all of Celtic or Iberian blood. A part of the other third is Teutonic. Last winter I heard a son of the Cromartie blood the divinity which looks after noble families for having raised up Lafayette and Washington to provide for French strawberry leaves. Hence the rococo character of nobility here and their surroundings. Hence the sedulous cultivation of blue mould and the bigoted adherence to forms which have no meaning. Hence the egotism is adopted of setting down heraldic flowers in American guano.

When nobles in the Faubourg St. Germain do not marry Jewesses, American, or the daughters of English stock jobbers, they generally pair with cousins. The Duc de Chartres is an exception; he married the daughter of a poor Galitzin, converted to Roman Catholicism by Pere Gargarin. She is a very young woman, but semi-barbarous in her tastes. Vicomptes de Raineville, another of the exceptions, espoused a niece of the reverend father just named. Her notion of happiness is to put on a new bonnet every day, and to sit in the tribunes of the Chamber through debates she does not understand. Her grandfathers and grandmothers, and the aunts and uncles in the Faubourg St. Germain, where there has not been a mesalliance, were on both sides of the house brought up at the same schools, established by the same priests, accustomed from infancy to the same family pictures, sent, to sleep with the same songs, were told the same stories, and retained, when they grew up, the same scandal.—*London Truth.*

Curran once met his matchin a pert, jolly, keen-eyed son of the sod, who acted as hostler at a large stable, and who was up as witness in a case of a dispute in the matter of a horse trade. Curran much desired to break down the credibility of this witness, and thought to do it by making the man contradict himself—by tempting him up in a net-work of adroitly framed questions—but all to no avail. The hostler was a companion to Sam Weller. He good common sense, and his equanimity and good nature were not to be overturned. By and by Curran, in increasing wrath, belabored forth, as not another counsel would have dared to do in the presence of the court:

"Hirrah, you are incorrigible! The truth is not to be got from you, for it is not in you. I see the villian in your face!"

"I faith yer honor," said the witness, with the utmost simplicity of truth and honesty, "my face must be mighty slane and shabin' indade, if it can reflect like that!"

For once in his life the great barrister was floored by a simple witness. He could not recover from that repartee, and the case went against him.

OMELET.—Allow two tablespoonfuls of milk to each egg; beat the yolks and whites separately; add a little salt; pour into a hot skillet, in which a piece of butter, the size of a walnut, has been melted. The skillet should be

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, April 26th, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Constitution.

The fallacies of the new Constitution have been laid so bare by the influential press of the State as also by the most able speakers, that no successful argument can be produced by the opposition press and speakers to refute They resort to the most flimsy pretexts imaginable to convince the intelligent working classes that the new Constitution is in their interests, but they are daily losing ground. A reaction has taken place among the masses, who are leaving the ranks of the sand-lot forces and coming over on the side of reason and progress and have determined to vote against the new Constitution.

The Mass Meeting at Union Hall.

The Mass Meeting of citizens held at Union Hall, Howard St., Thursday evening, against the adoption of the New Constitution was one of the largest ever assembled in that building. Gov. Irwin made a masterly argument against the adoption of the new instrument, and was followed in the same strain by Prof. E. S. Lippelt and Irving M. Scott, Esq. The latter gentleman spoke principally of the relations between capital and labor, and demostrated the subject in a masterly manner, after which the meeting adjourned.

Mass Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A large and enthusiastic Mass Meeting of colored citizens was held Tuesday evening last, in the Young Mens' Society's Hall, Pacific Street. Resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the proposed New Constitution. Messrs. W. H. Hall, R. A. Hall and Frank Bowers were the principal speakers, Rev. J. B. Young presided, with a large list of Vice-Presidents.

Sparrow's Variety Troupe.

This celebrated Variety Troupe will give a grand entertainment at Platt's Hall on Thursday evening, May 1st, consisting of a variety company, including three new stars from Woodward's Garden.

A grand First of May Ball take place after the performance. Admission 50 cents. Two full bands of music are engaged. A prize gold ring will be given to the best lady and gentlemen dancers. The curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

The Mint Robbery.

Henry Smith, a prominent colored man of this city, who was a night watchman at the mint has been arrested by detectives, and charged with grand larceny to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in gold bullion, taken from time to time from the mint, and buried in his yard, to which Smith has made a full confession. The whole community was startled when the fact of the arrest was made known, particularly among the colored citizens, where he was so widely and favorably known. He was for many years employed as steward by Fritz and Halston, agents for the Nicaragua line of steamers, in the early days of California, consisting of the Cortez and Yankee Blade, and was also steward of the America, until her loss on the lower coast. He was subsequently employed in the mint under Gen. La Grange, and at an interval of that employment opened a saloon at N. W. corner Stockton and Jackson Sts., known as the political headquarters of colored men of the 4th Ward. He afterwards sold it out, and was employed in the mint again for a short time.

This is the biggest crooked transaction that any colored man has, as yet, been concerned in, as they seldom steal more than a gold watch, or some person's new clothes and a little jewelry, etc., and do not, as a class, go into the big robberies of wholesale silk houses, banks, etc.

Smith's crookedness should not in the least reflect on other more honest colored persons.

Died.

In Virginia City, 28th of March, Mrs. Mary Lewis wife of Henry W. Lewis, aged 48 years. Mrs Lewis was a native of Baltimore and was formerly the wife of Cornelius Paschall of that city. She leaves two daughters and a son. Her eldest daughter, Mrs. Dekin Jones, resides in Oakland. ("Golden Enterprise" of Baltimore please copy.)

The Anti Constitution Meeting at Brighton.

Last evening there was a meeting held at the school house at Brighton to discuss the merits and demerits of the new Constitution.

The meeting was organized by calling George McClellon to the chair and Dr. Manlove was elected Secretary. It was well attended and the people listened with marked attention to the speakers.

The first speaker was Hon. T. R. McConnell, who spoke for two hours in favor of the new Constitution. His speech was superficial and an appeal to the prejudices of the people. He charged that none but capitalists and the hirelings of the money power were opposing the adoption of the new Constitution. He was followed by Hon. J. W. Armstrong, who spoke for an hour and a half in opposition.

His speech was earnest, logical and convincing; he analized the proposed old Constitution and showed that it was in the interest of land monopoly and railroad and other transpotation companies' and he showed that all foreign capital must leave the State, and none can ever come for investment, and that the revolutionary document contained the prescription principles of the "old, new and sedition laws," which in their turn not the country in a flame of passion. He made many other strong points. He told the people that it was not the poor man's Constitution but the Constitution of discontented politicians and land monopolists.

After Judge Armstrong closed a Mr. Morris made a short speech in favor of the new Constitution and the meeting adjourned. There is a strong sentiment in favor of the new Constitution at Brighton, but the people are now discussing it and changing against it.—[*Sacramento Bee.*

Curiosities of Life.

Lay your finger on your pulse, and know that at every stroke some mortal passes to its maker; some fellow being crosses the river of death, and if we think of it, we may well wonder that it should be so long before our turn comes.

Half of all who live die before seventeen.

Only one person in ten thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and one in a hundred reaches sixty.

The married live longer than the single.

Out of every thousand born, only ninety-five weddings take place.

The Egyptian Famine.

There is a terrible famine in many villages in the valley of the Nile. Where it is worse nothing seems to have been done. At Belyaneh, Bagour Hau, and such towns, the people have been and are starving in utter neglect. Sitting in the fields and the open streets, many of them have been supporting themselves on sorrel and the foul refuse from the cane factories. All human feelings are and in trying to distribute a few morsels of bread at Belyaneh the stronger tore it from the lips of those weaker than themselves, and struggled till exhausted for the morest scrap. At Edfoo there lay an old woman by the bank, with the water washing half over her, too weak to move or speak. Her eyes were sunk in to her head, and her whole skin was like parchment from the sun. Her body was shriveled to the size of an apple. She could not swallow without artificial friction, while another woman forced the food down her throat. This was no uncommon case, women and children; from their smaller strength, affording the most ghastly spectacles of the march of famine.

The Pedometers.

Have you seen it? The use of this little instrument for measuring the amount of walking one does in a giving time is becoming quite popular in New York, perhaps stimulated by the "walking mania." It looks something like a watch, and is quite cheap. It is so contrived that it records the exact number of steps one takes while wearing it. The average length of a person's first being ascertained by an easy process, and the instrument set accordingly, it indicates at a glance how many miles or feet has been traversed during the time of wearing. A lady of this city told us last evening that she found that she had walked yesterday eight miles, it being nearly all within doors, while engaged in her household duties. She only set aside excursion she made being to church in the evening. Her husband—one of our large silk manufacturers—who had tried it a day or so before, found that in walking about his two mills, and in one trip between them, he had covered ten miles during working hours. The fact is everybody—even those delicate ladies to whom the idea of a five-mile straight-away walk for exercise would be appalling and who would cry that it would "kill them" to do it—cover far more ground than they have any idea of, and few do not walk five miles or more every day. How much better it would be for their health if ladies would—their power to endure it being thus demonstrated—take every day a walk of three or four miles strictly as a constitutional. A walk of that kind is act half so fatiguing as a shopping expedition—in which many ladies walk ton to twenty miles, and dont know it, and certainly never grumble or shirk it—or so tiresome as the trotting about the house, "up stairs and down stairs and in my ladie's chamber," from morning till night. The pedometer is really a very interesting, and, we we may say, valuable little invention, and some of our enterprising shopkeepers should put it on sale, for it promises to be one of the popular rages."—[Paterson Daily Press.

Dr. J Highwarden, Portuguese practicing physician, office and residence 761½ Howard street. Female diseases a specialty. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M. From 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M.

San Jose,

The colored citizens of San Jose have a pic-nic Thursday, May 8.

Misguided Colored Men.

A few colored men are called to Charter Oak Hall this evening under the leadership of the workingmen's party for the purpose of gaining their support for the new constitution.

Arm the Children with the Truth!

GRAND SABBATH-SCHOOL

Concert & Exhibition

Will be given for the

BENEFIT of the LIBRARY FUND

Of the A. M. Zion Sabbath School

Thursday Evening, May 22.

Adm,ssion Twenty-five Cents.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Prof. George H. Hamár on the "Cultivation of the Mind; Intellectual, Moral and Religious."

GEO. W. MYCENAS,
Assistant Supt.

Dr. J. HIGHWARDEN,

Portuguese

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.

Office and Residence

—761½ HOWARD STREET—

Femals Diseases a Specialty.

Office Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. from 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M.

SAN JOSE

A GRAND

Musical Entertainment

Will be given at

MUSIC HALL, SAN JOSE.

ON

Wednesday Evening, April 30th,

BY THE

Sable Amateur Cornet Band.

To conclude with the laughable Farce and Tableau, entitled "The Arrival of the Sable Recruits from Blackville."

PIC-NIC PIC-NIC

The Annual Picnic of the

YOUNG MENS' BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

will be held on

Monday, May 5th 1879

at

Badger's GRAND Park,

OAKLAND.

This will be the first picnic of the season, and no pains will be spared to make it agreeable to all who may attend.

BETHEL SABBATH-SCHOOL

will also hold its picnic in conjunction with the above, and the little ones anticipate a joyful May-day excursion.

The following well-known ladies and gentlemen constituto the Committe of Arrangements.

Mrs. James Berg, Mrs. Lee, R. Busby, M. A. Morris, Alexander, Ellen Cole, M. J. Weaver, Mary E. Lee, C. Handy, Sarah J. Mills, Rev. Mr. Morningcoat, Louise Williams.

Mrs. B. Freeman, Ellen Foster, Mary E. Fitch, Lizzie Reed, Laura M. Cole, —— Handy.

Messrs. James Berger, Wm. H. Carter, Hooper Perkins, Aaron Lee, Jas. Cox, Thomas Seymour, Richard Jackson, Wm. McDonald, James Williams, Wm. W. Brown, F. M. Wood, J. Bell, Wm. H. Mills, Alex. Anthon, Chas. Green, Geo. W. Lee, Geo. W. Bell, Richard Milburn, W. H. Alexander, W. E. Brown, R. Wilkerson, Henry Handley, Henry Green, Daniel Freeman.

G. W. BABCOCK. H. H. CHITTENDEN.

G. W. BABCOCK & CO.

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HARDWARE

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Agricultural Implements.

955 BROADWAY,

Between 9th & 10th Streets,

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JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

61 New Montgomery and Howard Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, ETC.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

The Palace Hotel.

San Francisco.

A. D. Sharon, Lessee.

Geo. H. Smith, Chief Clerk

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN

405 THIRD STREET,

Would inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

Baking - Pudding Festival.

A Blazing-Pudding Festival will be given on

Thursday Eve'g, May 15th, 1879, for the benefit of Bethel A. M. E. Church, in the Church, Powell Street, bet. Pacific and Jackson.

Exercises to consist of Music, Recitations, etc. To conclude with supper and the presentation of a beautiful "May Basket."

Admission, Adults, - 50c
" Children, - 25c

Mrs. MARTHA A. MORRIS, President.

WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y Com. of Arrangements.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND

PORTABLE ENGINES

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power

In perfect running order.

Apply to

JOS. ENRIGHT,

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James & Boggs

Wholesale and Retailers in

All kinds of LUMBER,

NAPA.

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THE Undertakers

HAVE REMOVED TO

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Near N. Koerner Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the best manner. Embalming a specialty.

A. ANDREWS

DIAMOND PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

Ross House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the mostcelebrated mines on the Pacific coast This elegant Jewelry will befound at the Diamond Palace only

Baker & Hamilton,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

13 to 19 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco,

9 to 15 J STREET,

Sacramento, Cal.

Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Beautiful Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

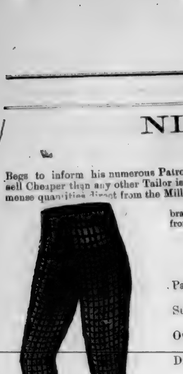
P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 226 Kearny Street.

NICOLL THE TAILOR

BRANCH OF NEW YORK

Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.



Pants in Six Hours.

TO ORDER:

Pants,	$4 00
Suits	15 00
Overcoats,	15 00
Dress Coats,	20 00

Suits to Order in One Day, if required.

TO ORDER:



Black Doeskin Pants, from	$15 00
White Vests, from	3 00
Fancy Vests, from	6 00
Beaver Suits,	55 00

Genuine 6 X

The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reducion! CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,

727 Market St 505 Montgomery St 18 Kearny St & 853 Broadway Oakland

FITS EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's use of DR. GOULARD'S Celebrated Istanbilic Pill; results in no constitutional sufferers that these pills cannot cure. Send for circular, or, try a trial box. Price, $5 per box, sent free by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or, by express, C. O. D. Address,

ISH & ROBBINS,
260 PEARL STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE.

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

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PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco, General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA AND HUMBOLDT BAY

SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

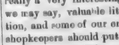
—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR FORT ANGEL, COPE'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER AND MENDOCINO.

STEAMER MENDOCINO Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 9 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company



THE STEAMSHIPS OF this Company will sail FROM SAN Francisco, during the year 1879,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG.

On the 1st of every month

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAI.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA,

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR

VICTORIA, B. C.; PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE; TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879.

and until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for Mayfield, Menlo Park, San Jose and Way Stations.

9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 4.30 P. M.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with Train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. All Points the M. & S. V. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey.

Passengers booked through to points beyond Gilroy on this train will be transferred at Gilroy.

Parlor Cars attached to this Train.

3.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Mayfield, Menlo, Palo Alto, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo Park, Santa Clara, San Jose, Los Gatos, Wrights, Felton, Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz and Principal Way Stations.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TRAIN leaves San Francisco at 8.00 A. M. for SAN JOSE, Santa Cruz and Principal Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On SATURDAYS ONLY the 3.30 P. M. Train will be extended to MONTEREY, connecting at Salinas with the 8.30 A. M. Train from San Francisco, arriving at Monterey at 5.30 P. M.

4.25 P. M. Daily Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points, and on Saturday, and Sunday morning to go at low rates, until to-morrow (Monday) inclusive, as follows:

Redwood	$0.50	Menlo Park	$1.00
Milbrae	0.60	Mt. Bell	1.00
Oak Grove	0.90	Fountain View	1.25
San Mateo	1.00	Lawrence	1.25
Belmont	1.25	Santa Clara	1.50
Bellevue	.50	San Jose	1.75

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturday only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

SECOND CLASS FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - $1.00

A Car will be Sleeping Accommodations, convenient for Ladies, leaves SAN FRANCISCO, for Los Angeles, at 6.00 P. M. daily.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Supt. & Th. Agt

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad at OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, Ferry Landing, Mar. st. Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily.

Arizona Express Train (Sunday excepted) connects at MOJAVE for Sonora, Hermosa, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Santa Ana and Orange, YUMA and Otis Bed of Hermosa coal fire.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC.	BELGIC
Saturday, May 10,	Tues., June 10,	Thurs. July 26,
Friday, Aug. 15,	Thurs Sept. 11,	Wed. Oct. 15.
Sat'y, Nov. 15.	Tues., Dec. 16.	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

DAVID O. COLTON

SHAW, RAMKIN. A. P. HEATON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets,

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

R. H. TR. GRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

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BODIES EMBALMED,

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Sole Agent for Bartlett's Patent Metallic Burial Case and Casket.

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Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

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F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular

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Successor to WM. SHERMAN & CO.,

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LOUIS SLOSS SIMON GREENEWALD LEWIS GREENLE

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.

310 and 312 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE

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FASHIONABLE HATTERS

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Near Post Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles

THAD. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

General Furnishing

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Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

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SACRAMENTO CITY.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. Now iron steamships

GEO. W. ELDER, CITY OF CHESTER, and OREGON.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS, SUCTION PUMPS. DROP-WELL PUMPS. IRON AND LEAD PIPE, RUBBER HOSE

FOR SALE AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

35 and 37 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of M.

SACRAMENTO.

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, ETC., &c. Imported Hair Goodsbought and always on hand. Ladies' Hair Dressing and Shampooing a specialty. Ladies visiting the city can have their combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing parlors will be visited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES, SHIDLES, SPURS, AND BITS, WHIPS, LEATHER, ETC. ETC.

12 & 14 Pine Street.

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HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

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IMPORTERS OF

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HARDWARE

Miners' Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Mining Tools, Iron Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Pumps, Fire, Rifling Hose, Rope, Hemds, and

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Cordage Company; Steele Axe and Saw Company.

C. P. R. R.

CONNECTING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Train Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry and Niles for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Truckee, Florin, Gridley, Chico and Oroville. Connects at Niles with Train arriving at 10.05 A. M. Arrive San Francisco 6.15 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.15 A. M., connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 10.30 A. M. and connecting with Atlantic Express for the East. Arrive San Francisco 6.05 P. M.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train via Oakland Ferry) Northern Express, and Mail for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Truckee, Florin, Gridley, Chico and Oroville. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at Oakland at 5.55 P. M. Arrive San Francisco 5.15 P. M.

10.00 A. M. Daily—Via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Niles. Arrive San Francisco 6.05 P. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive San Jose at 7.30 P. M. Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A. M.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch. Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Sunday Express Train via Oakland Ferry, Stockton Ferry, and Livermore for Lathrop and Stockton Atlantic Express Train, Sunday excepted, for Modesto, Tracy, Lathrop, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Washington, Santa Ana (Santa Ana, Orange and Tustin Narrow Gauge) and Colorado River (narrow gauge). Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Los Angeles. Arrive San Francisco 12.30 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Valley Express Train for Martinez, Market Street Local Ferry, connecting with Trains for Chicago (Via Ogden), Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver and all points East. Arrive San Francisco 8.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (from Washington St. Wharf). Arrive San Francisco 8.30 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Vine (via the lower Ferry) for Sacramento, etc. Arrive San Francisco 8.30 A. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards. Arrive San Francisco 8.30 A. M.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Ogden, Omaha and Council Bluffs.

Public Conveyance to all Points in Alameda County, Sundays excepted.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	7.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	3.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
	6.15	7.05	8.15	1.05	2.05	3.15
	6.30	7.20	8.30	1.20	2.20	3.30
	6.45	7.35	8.45	1.35	2.35	3.45
	7.00	7.50	9.00	1.50	2.50	4.00
	7.15	8.05	9.15	2.05	3.05	4.15
	7.30	8.20	9.30	2.20	3.20	4.30
	7.45	8.35	9.45	2.35	3.35	4.45
	8.00	8.50	10.00	2.50	4.00	5.00
	8.15	9.05	10.15	3.05	4.15	5.15
	8.30	9.20	10.30	3.20	4.30	5.30
	8.45	9.35	10.45	3.35	4.45	5.45
	9.00	9.50	11.00	3.50	5.00	6.00
	9.15	10.05	11.15	4.05	5.15	6.15
	9.30	10.20	11.30	4.20	5.30	6.30
	9.45	10.35	11.45	4.35	5.45	6.45
	10.00	10.50	12.00	4.50	6.00	7.00
	10.15	11.05	12.15	5.05	6.15	7.15
	10.30	11.20	12.30	5.20	6.30	7.30
	10.45	11.35	12.45	5.35	6.45	7.45
	11.00	11.50	1.00	5.50	7.00	8.00
	11.15	12.05	1.15	6.05	7.15	8.15
	11.30	12.20	1.30	6.20	7.30	8.30
	11.45	12.35	1.45	6.35	7.45	8.45
	12.00	12.50	2.00	6.50	8.00	9.00
	12.15	1.05	2.15	7.05	8.15	9.15
	12.30	1.20	2.30	7.20	8.30	9.30
	12.45	1.35	2.45	7.35	8.45	9.45
	1.00	1.50	3.00	7.50	9.00	10.00
	1.15	2.05	3.15	8.05	9.15	10.15
	1.30	2.20	3.30	8.20	9.30	10.30
	1.45	2.35	3.45	8.35	9.45	10.45
	2.00	2.50	4.00	8.50	10.00	11.00
	2.15	3.05	4.15	9.05	10.15	11.15
	2.30	3.20	4.30	9.20	10.30	11.30
	2.45	3.35	4.45	9.35	10.45	11.45
	3.00	3.50	5.00	9.50	11.00	12.00
	3.15	4.05	5.15	10.05	11.15	12.15
	3.30	4.20	5.30	10.20	11.30	12.30
	3.45	4.35	5.45	10.35	11.45	12.45
	4.00	4.50	6.00	10.50	12.00	1.00
	4.15	5.05	6.15	11.05	12.15	1.15
	4.30	5.20	6.30	11.20	12.30	1.30
	4.45	5.35	6.45	11.35	12.45	1.45
	5.00	5.50	7.00	11.50	1.00	2.00
	5.15	6.05	7.15	12.05	1.15	2.15
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	5.45	6.35	7.45	12.35	1.45	2.45
	6.00	6.50	8.00	12.50	2.00	3.00
	6.15	7.05	8.15	1.05	2.15	3.15
	6.30	7.20	8.30	1.20	2.30	3.30
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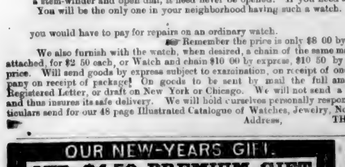
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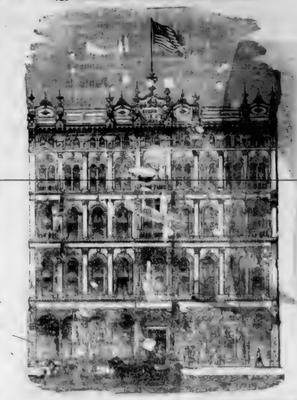
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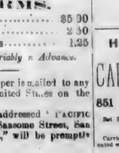
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VOL. XVI. NO 3.5 SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1879. WHOLE NO. 867

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That Dreadful Boy.

I'm looking for a dreadful boy,
Does anybody know him?
Who's loading all the other boys
The way they shouldn't go in.
I think if I could find that boy,
I'd stop what he is doin',
A bringing all the other boys
To certain ruin, ruin.

There's Tommy Green, a growin' lad
His mother does inform me,
The way that he is getting bad
Would certainly alarm me.
She feels the blame should rest upon
John Smith—a recent comer;
For Tommy was a lovely child
A year ago this summer.

But when I spoke to Mrs. Smith,
Her temper soon was shaken.
To think that Mrs Green could be
So very much mistaken;
She did assure me Johnny was
As good a child as any,
Except for hearing naughty things
From Mrs. Johnson's Benny.

And Mrs. Johnson lives because
Of Mrs. Jones's Freddy—
She fears he's taught young Benjamin
Whose ways are anything but clean
Yet Fred is such an innocent,
(I have it from his mother,)
He wouldn't think of doing wrong
Unless led on by another.

Oh, when I think I've found the boy
Whose ways are so dreadful,
I always have to let it pass
For fear I'll make some one mistake
Who lives some other place in
And if we cannot search him out,
He will, I guess destroy us all
Specially the boys, who otherwise
Would ornament our city.

Don't you know a brilliant idea would strike him so quickly, he would jump to each himself? Never for one moment surrender the thought that the work for brown hands is done. The only trouble is, there is not brown hands enough; the work is not enough to be done.

Because you cannot go to the wheat field with your sickle, or to the corn field with your hoe, don't creep back into some dark dreary room and imagine from that time on you are one of the white-fingered sort and ought to have a supplement to your name, but examine yourself and see if you have not a brain that will guide your hands to something besides holding the plow-handle. There is no reason why the brown hands, guided by the strong brain that can grow in a body developed in God's pure air and sunshine, shall not be the hands to hold the good things of this earth. There is little need of the cry, "nothing to do:" the earth is full of work and ready to reward the workers.

And go to our homes. How many of our greatest and best men and women can remember a mother with brown hands? In the memory of that mother less sacred because her hands were brown? Was the touch of that well-remembered, loved hand less tender because it was brown? Oh, no. It grew brown caring for the little ones God had given, and always, in its struggle for life, had time to caress and tenderly lead them through the first years of existence, and in manner years had strength to point with unerring certainty to the path that led to future usefulness and honor.

DESPERATE CURE.—It may seem a difficult task to decide, *at catalogue*, that this or that type of young lady is the most dangerous to the peace of mind of men, there are so many beautiful and charming girls, endowed with gifts which strike into the imagination, and occasionally the heart. There are New York girls, brilliant, stylish, with a passion for beautiful costumes and grand parties; there are Philadelphia girls, beautiful, graceful, winning, with sweet voices and seductive by a certain rare womanly attractiveness; there are Boston girls, whose mission is toward fashion and beauty and the more plastic qualities of feminity, with unusual culture and a high civilization; and there are Southern girls, with charming grace, perfect shape, and small feet, and with aspirations only in the direction of low-toned flirtation, and ravishing types of the genius woman are dangerous, or ought to be to the peace of mind of men, for when they possess irresistible attractions.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

How a Boy Became a Commander.

There lived in a Scotch village a little boy, Jamie by name, who set his heart on being a sailor. His mother loved him very dearly, and tried to persuade him that there was other work for him, but Jamie's only ambition was to go to sea. Accordingly; but she finally consented. As the boy left home, she said to him, "Wherever you are, Jamie, whether on sea or land, never forget to acknowledge your God. Promise me that you will kneel down, every night and morning, and say your prayers, no matter where you are or what company you are in, or who laughs at you or not."

"Mother, I promise you I will," said Jamie, and soon he was on a ship bound for India.

They had a good captain, and as some of the sailors were religious men, no one laughed at the boy when he kneeled down to pray.

But on the return voyage, some of the sailors having run away, their places were supplied by others, one of whom proved to be a very bad fellow. When he saw little Jamie kneeling down to say his prayers, he went up to him giving him a sound box on the ear, said in a very decided tone, "Look here, sir,

Another seaman who saw this, although he swore sometimes, was indignant that the child should be so cruelly treated and told the bully he ought to be ashamed of himself, and gave him a thrashing. The challenge was accepted, and the well-deserved thrashing duly bestowed. Both then returned to the cabin, and the swearing man said to Jamie, "Now, Jamie, say your prayers, and if he dares to touch you I will give him another dressing."

The next night the devil put it into the little boy's mind that it was quite unnecessary for him to create such a disturbance in the ship, when it could be easily avoided, if he would only say his prayers quietly in his hammock, so that nobody would observe it. But the moment that the friendly sailor saw Jamie get into the hammock without first kneeling down to pray, he hurried to the spot, and dragging him out by the collar, he said:

"Kneel down at once, sir! Do you think I am going to fight for you, and you not say your prayers, you young rascal?"

During the whole voyage back to London this profane sailor watched over the boy as if he had been his father, and every night saw that he knelt down and said his prayers. Jamie soon began to be industrious, and during his spare times studied his books. He learned all about ropes and rigging, and when he became old enough, taking latitude and longitude.

Several years ago the largest steamer ever built, called the *Great Eastern*, was launched on the ocean, and carried the famous cable across the Atlantic. A very reliable, experienced captain was chosen for the important undertaking, and who should it be but little Jamie! When the *Great Eastern* returned to England after this successful voyage, Queen Victoria bestowed on him the honor of knighthood, and the world now knows him as Sir James Anderson.

A Bellowing Elephant.

During a recent high wind the large lantern on the top of the elephant house in the Zoological Garden of Philadelphia was demolished. Pieces of the thick glass fell into the cage occupied by the elephants, and the female, treading on one of the fragments, received a painful wound.

Instead of displaying the heroic patience under suffering that might have been looked for in a creature of her dimensions, she set up a howl that made the roar of the storm seem the signing of a zephyr by contrast.

The keeper, attracted by the din, hastened to the scene, and found her rolling about the cage bellowing the while incessantly.

Her companion was found to be comforting her as well as he could by trying to roar louder than she did, and by telling a half-past tear of sympathy now and then roll down his trunk, which one would tenderly about the wounded leg of the prostrate beast.

Mr. Henry C. Chapman, surgeon to the Zoological Society, was summoned. He directed that the sufferer should be made fast, so that she could not interfere in his operation with her agitation.

She was secured by ropes and thrown on her side on a bed of straw, treatment which evoked from her some extra efforts in the roaring line.

When Dr. Chapman began to probe softly around the wound with a lancet, however, she showed an elephant's instinctive respect for a friend by ceasing her bellowing, and holding the injured foot perfectly still.

The operation occupied but a few minutes in performance. Dr. Chapman successfully removed the fragment of glass, stopped the flow of blood from the wound, and in a few minutes the huge beast was again on her feet, looking as amiable as a lamb.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Starving Race.

The Boston *Youths' Companion* says: It is believed by many persons that the Anglo-American race in this country is tending rapidly to extinction. Both the birth-rate and the mother's power to nurse her children seem to be steadily diminishing.

Many persons refer the causes to our climate; others to the overaction of the brain, to the use of alcohol and tea and youth by our schools, and by the exhaustive excitements of social and family life.

We have no doubt that the latter cause, especially, has much to do with it. But, beside this, we are inclined to attribute it, to a large extent, to a lack of proper nourishment.

We are the only nation that prides itself on the whiteness of its bread. Our prosperity is based on this and our tastes and the tastes of our children have become confirmed in it.

Take the white bread we use is far enough from being "the staff of life." The elements that feed the brain, and nerves, and bones, and even the muscles, have been almost wholly taken from it. What is left is little more than starch, which only supplies heat. It should be remembered that no man can starch a man can starve to death as truly as on pure water. And it is in this slow starving process that, as a people, we seem to be undergoing.

Our only alternative is to return to the bread which Nature has provided —that made from the unbolted grain, in which there are about twenty different elements, and each element is essential to the vigor and health of our physical system.

An Alarm Clock in Church.

The sexton of St. Paul's church, Morristania, has come to the conclusion that there is no sense in using an alarm clock to awaken any time piece. He had one in the church to inform him when to ring the bell. He has usually attended to it himself, but last Sunday morning his son wound it up for him. If we could look into that son's eyes once we think we would be enabled to tell how it came about; but, at any rate, he wound up the whole clock, just as he would have done had he grasped going skating at an early hour in the morning. And then the next thing he did [which looks kind of suspicious] was to set the clock—whose wonted place was the vestibule—go a window sill just behind the Sunday-school superintendent's pew. He probably did not know exactly at what moment the preacher's head would appear above the pulpit, for it was while the lesson was being read, and while the congregation were as quiet and attentive as possible, and when he became old enough, taking that suddenly in the back part of the church there broke upon the startled air a peculiar rattling, clicking sound, which at one instant seemed like something running down and at the next like something being wound up to a dangerous point.

Those of the congregation who were strangers to the sound winked in anxious apprehension of a coming storm; those who had heard the sound before smiled. The clergymen looked at the superintendent as though they thought either that he had something to do with the noise or had better have something to do with its suppression. But he looked as unconscious as though the r-r-r-rattling was not within a few inches of his ears. But the thing ran down and the lesson went on. An hour or so after, in a certain house, another kind of lesson was read by a sexton to his son.—*Westchester Times.*

Name the Authors.

An ingenious correspondent of the *Herald of Health* gives the following fifty questions, each to be answered by the name of a well-known author. The guessing of these questions will form a pleasant evening entertainment:

1. What a rough man said to his son when he wished him to eat properly.
2. In a lion's house dog in the side of a hill where there is no water?
3. Pilgrims and flatterers have knelt low to kiss him.
4. Makes and mends for first-class customers.
5. Represents the dwelling of civilized men.
6. Is a kind of linen.
7. Is worn on the head.
8. A name that means such fiery things I can't describe their pains and stings.
9. Belongs to a monastery.
10. Not one of the four points of the compass, but inclining towards one of them.
11. Is what an oyster heap is like to be.
12. A chain of hills containing a dark treasure.
13. Always youthful, as you see; but between you and me he was never much of a chicken.
14. An American manufacturing town.
15. Humpbacked but not deformed.
16. An internal pain.
17. Value of a word.
18. A tea-fodder whose name begins with fifty.
19. A brighter and smarter than the oldest one.
20. A worker in precious metals.
21. A very vital part of the body.
22. A lady's garment.
23. A small talk and a heavy weight.
24. A prefix and a disease.
25. Comes from a pig.
26. A disagreeable fellow to have on one's hook.
27. A sick place of worship.
28. A mean dog tie.
29. An official dreaded by the students of English universities.
30. His middle name is suggestive of an Indian or a Hottentot.
31. A manufactured metal.
32. A game and a male of the human species.
33. An answer to "Which is the greater: poet, William Shakspeare, or Martin F. Tupper?"
34. Meat! What are you doing?
35. Is very fast indeed.
36. A barrier built by an edible.
37. To agitate a weapon.
38. Red as an apple, black as night, a heavenly night or a portent fright.
39. A domestic worker.
40. A slang exclamation.
41. Pack away slowly, never scatter, and doing so you'll soon get at her.
42. A young domestic animal.
43. One that is more than a sandy shore.
44. A fraction in currency and the prevailing fashion.
45. Mamma is in perfect health, my child; and thus he named a poet mildly.
46. A girl's and male relations.
47. Take heavy field pieces, nothing loath.
48. Put an edible grain twixt an ass and a bee, and a much-loved poet you'll see.
49. A common domestic animal and what it can never do.
50. Each living head in time, 'tis said, will turn to him though he be dead.

THE FIRST STAIR.—Did our young readers ever think how little it takes to stain their character? A drop of ink is a very small thing, yet dropped into a tumbler of clear water, it blackens the whole; and so the first cash, the first pile, the first glass, they seem very trivial, but they leave a dark stain upon one's character. Look out for the first stain.

A lady who has written a pamphlet on the Woman's Suffrage question, concludes a plea for the Parliamentary franchise by an instance of the humanizing influence of the gentler sex upon politics in an unexpected quarter: "I owe a shipwrecked brother's life to the exercise of the female right to vote among a tribe of cannibals in the Oriental archipelago, and I have, therefore, reason to uphold the principle."

Northampton, Virginia.

The old families inheriting patrimonial plantations and mansions seldom leave this country of their birth, collectively forming a population more strictly English than any elsewhere in the country. In their dialect can be recognized something of the negro twang gained, as in other Southern States, through early nursing and very constant association of the children with their "darky mammies," or nurses. Of course there is less of this now than in the time of the "peculiar institution," but it has left its indelible impress, so that even the most highly educated have traces of negro locutions and phrases. But mingled with this peculiarity incident to Southern life are old English phrases and words rarely used in writings since the days of Shakspeare, Ben Johnson, and Beaumont and Fletcher.

When we arrived at Eastville a knot of talkers were occupying the tavern porch where we halted, with chairs comfortably tilted back and feet elevated, American-wise, above the level of the head. There is always a knot of talkers about a Virginia peninsular tavern porch. The old, indolent, easy going, horse-trotting days have not altogether passed away. The earth yields kindly the necessaries of life, "hog and hominy," Nature provides the delicacies, so the peninsular Virginian places a beautiful trust in Providence and waits for the fig to drop into his mouth. The first thing that struck me was the superficial conglomeration of all castes; all are half-fellow well met with each other and with any visitor whom chance may fling among them; all have the same peculiarities of speech; all dress alike roughly. That undefinable something that distinguishes the gentleman from the boor seems lost here, until a lengthened acquaintance shows it in time, but at first it is difficult to distinguish between classes.

"There is one way to classify them," said an ophthalmatic gentleman, now of Northampton, speaking of this point. "Should you meet a man walking along the road with bare feet, he is a poor white; if he has shoes, he possesses a potato patch, and perhaps a corn field; if you see one driving a cart with one ox harnessed to its shaft, he is a small farmer; if you see one driving an open wagon, he is a gentleman; but if you see one driving a gig, he is a person."—*Howard Pyle, in Harper's Magazine.*

What Weddings Offer.

Weddings offer women an eligible opportunity of getting up a family quarrel. All the ladies of their connections are in a state of excitement, and are far from being mistresses of themselves. In the inevitable confusion of large hospitalities, some distant aunt or near cousin is certain, like the ears fairy who was not invited to the christening, to take offense. The aimless excitement and flutter now find something to work upon, and settle down into good, steady animosities. "Marriage and death, and divisions," says the poet, are ranked cynically, "make barren our lives." Marriages generally beget divisions, or rather, in the general excitement, some slow old grudge is brought to a head and bursts. When the happy pair enter after the honeymoon they are lucky if they do not find that they have to take a side in the feud, and range themselves under the banner of Aunt Jane or of Aunt Matilda. All this is the result of the curious inexplicable passion with which people who do not care a pin for a man or woman throw themselves into their matrimonial affairs. One's birth does not disturb society; one may be christened and confirmed, and the world is calm. Our great achievements, if we ever perform any, interest everyone more than our kinsfolk. We may even commit crimes, and find that society notices it as the idle, dissolute vagabond who spends all he earns, or lives on charity out of the labors of others. He has merely an equal right to use his well-earned money to his own advantage, as the other has to strike for higher wages. In every well-regulated community it is the aim of all to encourage industry and frugality; but this Land Lot Constitution and its framers are striving to reverse this, and foster idleness and extravagance.

He who climbs above the cares of the world and turns his face to his God has found the sunny side of his life. The world's side of the hill is chill and freezing to a spiritual mind, but the Lord's presence gives a warmth of joy which turns winter into summer.

Men of high or mean birth may be possessed of good qualities; but falling into bad company, they become undesirable.

A man to be a success must not be a mere idealism, but he must have ideas. He does not want to be sun-dazzled or sun-blind, but he must keep him from knocking his head against the wall.

A Fraud on its Face.

The talk about "a poor man's Constitution" is a fraud upon its face. A Constitution which was specially favorable to the poor man would be a knavish Constitution, for it would be unequal and unjust. Those, therefore, who assert that the new instrument favors the poor man in some particular way, confess that it is an utterly objectionable Constitution, and furnish the strongest possible reason for rejecting it. There can be only one recommendation to an organic law, and that is that it affords equal and exact justice to all. Equal rights is the basis of democratic government, and the nearest approach to equality before the law is the nearest approach to perfection. To say of a Constitution that it is better for one class than another is to say that it is an attempt to overthrow republican institutions. This piece of demagogism about the poor man's Constitution, however, is a fresh proof of the low estimate put upon popular intelligence by the demagogues who are trying to foist this abortion upon the people. The man who would vote for a new Constitution on the ground that it gave undue advantage to any class, could not be honest, for he would in doing so pursue a wish to treat some of his fellow citizens unjustly. The man who knowingly should vote to introduce inequality into the Constitution would be a fool, moreover, for equality under the law is the only protection of the poor, and if they give that up it will not be long before the opportunity for their own oppression will arise. —Record-Union.

San Jose *Heurry:* The key note of Communism is, property is theft; and this is the political gospel of Kearney and his followers. If a man possesses property he is at once made the target for the vilest slander and abuse. They want to reduce all men to their own level. Those who have been industrious and economical must be made to dwindle with those who have been lazy and wasteful. This is the real meaning of the new Constitution, script of all disguises. This is the end sought to be gained by crippled corporations and compelling capitalists to pay all the taxes. And yet how utterly absurd and unjust, even if it were practicable. The man who works hard and saves his wages is surely as much entitled to consideration as the idle, dissolute vagabond who spends all he earns, or lives on charity out of the labors of others. He has merely an equal right to use his well-earned money to his own advantage, as the other has to strike for higher wages. In every well-regulated community it is the aim of all to encourage industry and frugality; but this Land Lot Constitution and its framers are striving to reverse this, and foster idleness and extravagance.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, May 3. 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The New Constitution.

Every good citizen who has the welfare of the State at heart should vote against the proposed new Constitution. He should vote against it on account of the many special reasons set forth by the intelligent rostrum and the entire influential press of the State. Those who have not perused the obnoxious document thoroughly we would advise them to vote against it on general principles, as it will be a constant disturber of peace and tranquility of all citizens, be they laborers, mercantile, professional or business men. Nearly every article and section of the anomalous document will, in a legal sense, create confusion in all the courts. In fact the new instrument aims at the destruction of all prosperous enterprises of our citizens, and if they get crippled it follows, as a rule of cause and effect, that all the laboring classes who have no capital, will also be more crippled by a further stagnation of business. It is astonishing that workingmen will be so blind to their own interests. Their attitude, however, against common sense, has been directed by the minority demagogical press and speakers, who know better themselves, but are leading the less informed and arraying them against wealth, piety and intelligence of the State, to ride themselves into political power as leaders of the workingmen's party. A demagogue is a dangerous being in State or general elections for the change of officers, but doubly dan us when a people in good faith merely voted impassionately for a change of their organic law. It never was the intention of the people, through the Legislature, in calling a convention for the framing of a new Constitution, to so frame one as to array the poor against the rich or the rich against the poor in business relations, as this objectionable new instrument is destined to do, and will destroy the present wholesome and established system between capital and labor. However, the new instrument should be defeated by an overwhelming majority on May 7th.

Tibbey's Immunity.

An authority for the statement that H. S. Tibbey, late Secretary of the Montgomery Avenue Commission, cannot be prosecuted for stealing $121,000 of the money belonging to the property owners, the following sections of the Penal Code are given:

Section 799—There is no limit of time within which a prosecution for murder must be commenced. It may commence any time after the death of the person killed.

Section 800—An indictment for any other felony than murder must be found within three years after its commission.

Section 801—An indictment for any misdemeanor must be found within one year after its commission.

The Legal Ticket to be Voted on the 7th of May—

"Against the New Constitution."

We learn that our fellow-citizen John F. Smith is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Mr. Swift, in the Legislature, has always been the friend of our people. He is well known as a man of sound judgment and ability.

The Legal Ticket to be voted on the 7th of May—

"Against the New Constitution."

The Hyers Troupe Debut at Portland, Oregon.

From the Oregonian, April 22d.

These sable songsters made their first appearance last evening at New Market. An overflowing house greeted the initial performance. "Urlina, the African Princess," an opera bouffe extravaganza, was rendered. The plot of this play, while it is by no means heavy or complicated, is nevertheless invested with much that is pleasing and interesting. Its beauty consists more in its extreme simplicity than any other feature. The situations are interesting, the dialogue sprightly, and the music quite sparkling.

Operatically and dramatically the piece and the preformance can not be judged by any of the legitimate or standard rules of criticism. There is much in the preformance which pleases, amuses, and even touches the tender sympathies of the audience. "Urlina" combinds harmoniously the elements of comedy, burlesque and pathos. So quickly are the transitions from the tender, the setimental, to the comic and ludicrous, that while the eye was ready to fill with tears, the lips are convulsed with laughter. A more amused, entertained or even delighted audiencehas seldom seen in New Market theater than last evening.

In the opera Miss Madsh Hyers personated very effectively as to the acting, and with admirable grace and fluish as to singing the charcter of Princess Urlina, and her sister, Miss Louise, was equally sauce-aful as Zurleska.

Their stage apparel is rich to magnificence, and the opera is given with a perfection of a detail and spiritedness of singing and acting that fully equals the finest performances of the best known opera bouffe troupe. Willie E. Lyle, as Nubiana, a gushing maid of forty summers—more or less—was very clever, and contributed in a great degree to the pleasure and amusement of the audience.

That prince of Ethiopian comedies, Billy Kersands, who personated alternately Umiji, an Irish missionary; Mrs. O'Shillaboo Smith Umiji, Jumbo, Ostrich, Fetish man and Tin Ear,a Christian Chinee,and pig-tailed Puritan, was the trump card. His antiets and eccentricities were too inimitable to be described. The tenor of Wallace King is as fine as we ever heard. We know that in richness and purity can compare with it. He filled the part of Boobah, the kings joster, with much credit, both in acting and singing. His rendition of the recitation and air "The moonlight falls on castle walls", was deservedly encored, and this number may be termed the gem of the work. Mr. John. W. Luca, baritone, played the king acceptably, and appeared to considerable advantage in his singing, especially in the song to Bacchus. The real gem of the evening was the Midnight Quartette from Martha, sung by Miss Madah A. Hyers, Miss Louise E. Hyers, John W. Luca, and Wallace King. Miss Celestine O. Brown's song, "Pity O King," was beautifully and effectively sung. To night this same play will be repeated. To all we can truthfully assert that the entertainment is in every particular worthy of patronage.

Praise Service.

The Quarterly Praise Service of Bethel Sabbath-School will be held Sunday ov'g, at the church, Powell Street.

A Children's Exhibition will be given on Wednesday evening, June 11, 1877, by the scholars of Bethel Sabbath-School, in the church.

Particulars hereafter.

WM. H. CARTER, Sup't.

Died.

In Virginia City, 28th of March, Mrs. Mary Lewis wife of Charles H. Lewis, aged 40 years. Mrs. Lewis was a native of Baltimore and was formerly the wife of Constantine Paschall of that city. She leaves two daughters and a son. Her youngest daughter Mrs. Dekin Jones, resides in Oakland. ("Golden Enterprise" of Baltimore please copy.)

HATFIELD—At sea, on board the Steamship Colima, April 13, 1879, Henry Hatfield, Chief Cook, a native of New York, aged 45 years. Congestion of the lung was the cause of death. New York papers please copy.

BLAKE—In this city, Monday, April 28, Mrs. Frances J. Blake. A native of Baltimore; aged 52 years and 2 months.

The deceased was one of the early residents of this city, and was an estimable lady and was a very energetic member of the Bethel Church in Rev. Mr. Ward's time, and with others gave the Reverend gentleman a hearty and financial co-operation in furnishing the Bethel Church, corner of Powell and Jackson streets. She was also an excellent society woman, and was for a long time connected with the Ladies' Union Beneficial Society and was highly respected by all classes. Her funeral took place on Wednesday last, from Bethel Church, amidst a large concourse which was assembled. An impressive sermon was delivered over the remains by Rev. Mr. Jemmerson, and eulogistic remarks were made by Revs. Fletcher and Smith. The deceased leaves a sister, Mrs. John Jones, and a number of other relatives and friends who mourn her loss.

PICNIC.—Don't forget the picnic of the Young Men's Beneficial Society and Bethel Sunday-school at Baldwin's Park, Monday next.

☞Colored voters are requested to visit the Central Republican Club, Mercantile Library, next Thursday evening, May 8th.

By order, CHAS. SONTAGG,
President.

THE OLYMPIC CLUB.—This Club has its rooms on Post street, is the finest and most complete in the United States. Its members are all first-class as well as its appointments. The barber-shop is kept by Mr. Anthony Sperrow, formerly of the Palace Hotel barber-shop and has it a model of neatness, and every desirable appointme n is perfection in itself.

PIC-NIC PIC-NIC

The Annual Picnic of the

YOUNG MENS' BENEFICIAL SOCIETY

will be held on

Monday, May 5th 1879

at

Badger's GRAND CENTRAL **Park,**

OAKLAND.

This will be the first picnic of the season, and no pains will be spared to make it agreeable to all who may attend.

BETHEL SABBATH-SCHOOL

will also hold its picnic in conjunction with the above, and the little ones anticipate a joyful May-day excursion.

The following well-known ladies and gentlemen constitute the Committe of Arrangements.

Mr. James Hope 6. Bliss 1 ey, S. Pointer M. A. Morris, R. Alexander, P. ns Office, M. J. Simmons Mar. Jones, Mrs. S. L. Lo- h, Mundy, Sarah J. Mills, Mar. Jones, Mary Anderson, Louisa Pallerson.

Miss D. Prewett, Ellen Pointer, Mary E. Fletcher, Lizzie Scott Laura M ohn L. — Sandifer.

Messrs. James Hawgon, Wm. H. Carter, Horace Perkins, A. Sanders, Jr. Geo. Dyer, Thomas Solomon, Peter Lewis, Jas. Hall, W. Mc Neil cashier, James Williams, Geo. W Harris, F. M. Wood, J. Fletcher, W. H. Hines, An hon. Dancer, Gen. W. Lee, George W. Bell, Richard Mitchell, W. H. Alvers or, W. E. T wns, R. Wilkerson, Henry Sandley, Henry Jones, Daniel Freeman.

A fine Band of music will be in attendance all day.

Trains to Oakland every half hour.

Tickets: Adults, - 50c
Children, - 25c

A CARD.

THE DIRECTORS

—OF—

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

—TO THE—

DEPOSITORS AND BORROWERS

We have carefully considered what would be the effect of the adoption of the proposed new Constitution upon your interests and upon the trust confided to us; we have been aided in our examination of the question by men of tried ability and integrity; and we are now constrained by a sense of duty and responsibility to state to you the conclusion we have reached. In this addressing you we have no private or personal objects in view. This Bank has no capital stock. All its earnings, in excess of necessary expenses, are divided equally among all the depositors, without any preference or distinction whatever. The average amount to the credit of each depositor is only seven hundred and eighty-two 14-100 ($782 14-100) dollars, and the savings of in sixty-seven thousand and three hundred and seventeen (67,317) depositors since the Bank was established amount to twelve millions, eight hundred and seventy-two thousand, five hundred and forty-two 63-100 ($12,872,542 63-100) dollars. Our depositors, collectively, own a large capital, but individually they are not capitalists or monopolists. The are responsible working people, by the use of whose money this Bank has largely aided in reducing the rate of interest on money, within twenty years, from two per cent. per month to seven per cent. per annum. Borrowers at this Bank are chiefly of the same class.

Our relations with you hitherto, whether as borrowers or depositors, encourage us to hope that what is here stated may have some force in determining your action. We are bound by the obligations of honor created by every tie—to sympathize with you, and we deplore the unjust and unfortunate competition with which you have to contend; we know that times are hard, but we also know that the unwise decision of the pending question will make times harder. Your condition is not so bad that it may not be made worse, and we are so confident as men can be of anything in the future, that the adoption of the new Constitution will only aggravate the evils of which you now complain.

In part it is so confused, inconsistent and absurd that it must lead to protracted and controversy and litigation. Its scheme of taxation is arbitrary, unjust and inquisitorial. It proposes to tax [1] depositors on their pass-books; [2] to tax the Bank on its mortgages; and [4] it authorizes the assessation of dividends. It provides for taxing all contracts, and obligations of every description, as so much property; and it gives the Legislature power to increase or diminish the rate of taxation upon any particular property—power to make one kind of property pay nearly all taxes required by the State—a power which must lead to infinite strife, contention, bribery and corruption.

It is our deliberate judgment that the new constitution would tend to make money scarce and dear; to fetter industry; to discourage enterprise; to prevent the establishment or continuance of factories and workshops; to diminish the value of property, and to hinder the construction of buildings and other improvements which go to develop the State and give employment to working men; that it is revolutionary and destructive in its spirit and purpose, and tends to create discord and hatred between classes, and that it would do more harm to working people than to any other class.

We, therefore earnestly and respectfully advise you that you would promote the welfare of the State and your own interests by voting against the adoption of the new Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24, 1879.

MILES D. SWEENEY.
C. D. O'SULLIVAN.
M. J. O'CONNOR.
GUSTAVE TOUCHARD.
ROBERT J. TOBIN.
JOHN SULLIVAN.
PETER DONAHUE.
P. McKAN.

The Legal Ticket to be Voted on the 7th of May—

"Against the New Constiiution."

Arm the Children with the Truth!

GRAND SABBATH-SCHOOL

Concert & Exhibition

Wil be given for the

BENEFIT of the LIBRARY FUND

Of the A. M. Zion Sabbath School

Thursday Evening, May 22.

Admission Twenty-five Cents.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Prof. George H. Hamar on the Cultivation of the Mind; Intellectual, Moral and Religious."

GEO. W. MITCHELL,
Assistant Supt.

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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

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First Class House

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GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

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FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars, ETC.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts. ☜

The Palace Hotel.

San Francisco,

A. D. Sharon, Lessee.
Geo. H. Smith, Chief Clerk

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN

405 THIRD STREET,

Would inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with ease

Baring - Pudding Festival.

A Blazing-Pudding Festival will be given on Thursday Eve'g, May 15th, 1879, for the benefit of Bethel A. M. E. Church, in the Church, Powell Street, bet. Pacific and Jackson. Exercises to consist of Music, Recitations, etc. To conclude with supper and the presentation of a beautiful "May Basket."

Admission, Adults, - 50c
" Children, - 25c

Mrs. MARTHA A. MORRIS,
President.
WM. H. CARTER,
Sec'y Com. of Arrangements.

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Female Diseases a Specialty.

Office Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. from 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M.

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All kinds of LUMBER,

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THE Undertakers

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1034 Market Street,

Near N. Koerner Market and Mason, between Fifth and Sixth.

Every requisite for Funerals furnished at lowest rates in the best manner. Embalming a specialty.

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You are invited to ... the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast Diamond Palace only

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LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $8 per Pair.

Ladies' Stanlese Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

10 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

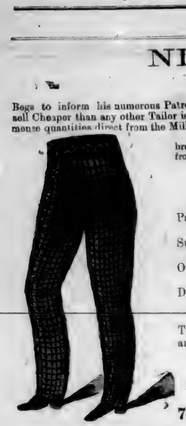
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $6 to $5.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe wore, also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, (Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 326 Kearny Street.

NICOLL THE TAILOR

BRANCH OF NEW YORK



Begs to inform his numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to sell Cheaper than any other Tailor is, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities direct from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.

Pants in Six Hours.

TO ORDER:

Pants,	$4 00
Suits	15 00
Overcoats,	15 00
Dress Coats,	20 00

Suits to Order in One Day, if required.

TO ORDER:

Black Doeskin Pants, from	$15 00
White Vests, from	3 00
Fancy Vests, from	6 00
Beaver Suits,	55 00

Genuine 6 X ...

The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reduction! ☞CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,

727 Market St 505 Montgomery St 18 Kearny St & 853 Broadway Oakland

FITS EPILEPSY,

OR

FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—in answering by the Counsel's usage of Dr. Gouland's Celebrated Imitable Fit Powders. To sufferers we feel these powders will or all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. ... Dr. Gouland is the only physician in the ... this disease a special study, and to ... our knowledge thousands of cases ... Gouland's Imitable Fit Powders. Full directions ... and a ... will be returned you all money ... expended. All sufferers should give them a fair trial and be convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $15.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. if so desired.

ASH & ROBBINS,

No. 32 Fourth Street, Rochester, N. Y.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 923 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention au20

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

Bodega, Arcata and Humboldt Bay, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little River and Mendocino,

Steamer Montebey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Commencing Monday, April 28, 1879.

And until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

9.30 A. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, (for Menlo Park connect with this train only).

9.30 Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 4.25 P. M.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points, will run Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive, at Office of

Baden ... $0.50 | Palo Alto ... $1.00
San Mateo ... 0.75 | Menlo Park ... 1.00
Millbrae ... 0.90 | Mayfield ... 1.75
Salt Creek ... 0.90 | Mountain View ... 2.00
San Mateo ... 1.10 | Lawrence ... 2.75
Bellmont ... 1.25 | Santa Clara ... 3.00
Redwood ... 1.40 | San Jose ... 3.50

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Agnes, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

SECOND CLASS FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose, ... $1.50

☞Train with Sleeping Accommodations, connects regularly for this train, is attached to the 4.25 P. M. train leaving San Francisco at 4.00 P. M. and San Jose at 8.30 P. M. (daily Sundays excepted)

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Gen. & Tkt. Ag't

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

☞Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via Oakland, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Mission Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, (Atlantic Express Train) and making close connections (overland) for Lemoore, Hanford, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Santa Monica, Colorado River Yuma and Maricopa (136 miles east of) in Texas.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail From San Francisco, during the year 1879,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG.

On the 1st of every month

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICAN Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

For VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb. SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb stones furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burrows Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular.

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to Wm. Sherman & Co.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Louis Sloss. Simon Greenwald

Lewis Gerstle

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.

310 and 312 Sansome Street, San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

CITY HAT STORE

NICKERSON & SON

FASHIONABLE HATTERS

Dupont St. bet. Sutter & Post.

Near Post Street. SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand all the latest styles.

Thad. Flanigan. Henry J. Gallagher

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

General Furnishing

Undertakers,

No. 20 Fifth street

Opp. Lincon School, San Francisco.

Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

SACRAMENTO CITY

Edgerton, Tubbs & Cole,

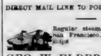
Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA



Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamship Eliza Higgins

GEO. W. ELDER, CITY OF CHESTER, and OREGON,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS.

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE,

RUBBER HOSE

FOR SALE, AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

33 and 35 J Street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K, SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c. Her Tangled Hair or Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES, BRIDLES, SPURS, AND BITS, WHIPS, LEATHER, ETC. ETC.

12 & 14 Pine Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Lewis Manufacturing Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

San Francisco.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

36 K Street, Sacramento.

HARDWARE

Factory, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' tools, Iron Pipe, Nails, Water and Steam Fittings, Pumps, Tanks, Belting, Hose, Rope, Blocks, &c.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Colonial Powder Company, Boston; Independence Powder Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily Valley Passenger (from Market-st. Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.55 a. m. connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Pleasanton at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Stockton Boat.

7.00 A. M. Daily Local Passenger Train (from Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.55 a. m. connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Pleasanton at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Stockton Boat.

Arrive San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and N. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Truckee, Reno, Colfax and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Sacramento 9.55 a. m.

10.00 A. M. Sunday Express Train from Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and Sacramento River Steamers for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Truckee, Reno, Colfax and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Sacramento 2.55 p. m.

Arrive San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry and Alameda Mole connecting at all Way Stations. Arrives San Jose at 6.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and N. P. R. R. for Lathrop and Stockton to connect with Steamers for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Truckee, Reno, Colfax, Omaha, Chicago and all points East. Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Ogden. Arrives San Francisco 12.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sunday Excepted—Tulare Passenger (from Market Street Local) connecting at Tracy for Calaveras (Big Oak Flat) Woodbridge, Knight's Landing and Sacramento, and at Stockton with passenger train leaving at 9.30 a. m. for Tuolumne, Sonora, Chinese and Jamestown only, for Stockton, Sonora, Chinese and Tuolumne.

Sleeping Cars between Tulare and Oakland.

(Arrive San Francisco 11.30 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sunday excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Washington St. Wharf, for Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

(Arrive San Francisco 8.00 P. M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third class and Emigrant Train for the Atlantic States, leaving Oakland at 4.30 P. M. daily, connecting at Ogden with Through Express arriving at Ogden at 8.45 A. M. and day at 11.30 ... M.

(Arrive San Francisco 8.05 A. M.)

1.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Haywards Narrow Gauge Railroad.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public Conveyance ... at Niles ... ncy connects at Niles

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND	From OAKLAND	To SAN LEANDRO	From SAN LEANDRO	To HAYWARDS	From HAYWARDS	To NILES	From NILES	From OAKLAND (Broadway)
6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	7.30	8.10	
7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	9.30	10.00	
8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	12.00	12.40	
9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	3.30	4.10	
10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	6.00	6.40	
11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	8.00	8.40	
12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00	Change Cars at West Oakland.		
1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00			
2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00			
3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00			
4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00			
5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00			
6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00			
7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00			
8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00			
9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00			
10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00			
11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00			
12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00	12.30	1.00			
1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00	1.30	2.00			
2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00	2.30	3.00			
3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00	3.30	4.00			
4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00	4.30	5.00			
5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00	5.30	6.00			
6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00	6.30	7.00			
7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00	7.30	8.00			
8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00	8.30	9.00			
9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00	9.30	10.00			
10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00	10.30	11.00			
11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00	11.30	12.00			

To FERRIES—Every 30 minutes from 6 a. m. to 6.30 p. m. Every 60 minutes from 6.30 p. m. to 12 p. m.

From FERRIES—Every 30 minutes from 6 a. m. to 6.30 p. m. Every 60 minutes from 6.30 p. m. to 12 p. m.

To SAN FRANCISCO—Daily.

From OAKLAND	From SAN LEANDRO	From HAYWARDS	From NILES	From OAKLAND (Broadway)
6.00	6.30	6.30	7.00	
7.00	7.30	7.30	8.00	
8.00	8.30	8.30	9.00	
9.00	9.30	9.30	10.00	
10.00	10.30	10.30	11.00	
11.00	11.30	11.30	12.00	
12.00	12.30	12.30	1.00	
1.00	1.30	1.30	2.00	
2.00	2.30	2.30	3.00	
Change Cars at West Oakland.	3.30	3.30	4.00	
3.00	Change Cars at Melrose.	4.30	5.00	
4.00	4.30	5.30	6.00	
5.00	5.30	6.30	7.00	
6.00	6.30	7.30	8.00	
7.00	7.30	8.30	9.00	
8.00	8.30	9.30	10.00	
9.00	9.30	10.30	11.00	
10.00	10.30	11.30	12.00	
11.00	11.30	12.30	1.00	
12.00	12.30	1.30	2.00	
1.00	1.30	2.30	3.00	
2.00	2.30	3.30	4.00	
3.00	3.30

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to geo as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imou ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal hth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop use, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-setter and pocket dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving

you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞Remember the price is only $8 00 by EXPress, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long open guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express com- pany on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by P. O. office Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further par- ticulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and new Inventions. Agents wanted. Address,

THE INVENTORS' AGENCY, 110 E. Washington St., Chicago Ill.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR $4.50 PREMIUM GIFT

—OF—

COIN-SILVER TABLEWARE

Given Away

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THIS PAPER!

CONSISTING OF



An Elegant Set of Warranted Extra Coin-Silver Plated TEA-SPOONS

ONE SET OF EXTRA COIN-SILVER PLATED TEA-SPOONS

DELIVERED TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.

Importers of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

Beg to invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock, consisting in part as follows:

BLD. & BRO. COTTONS. All of the leading brands in 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 widths.

TICKINGS. Cordes, Palmer, Pemberton, Amoskeag, Willow Brook, Omega, Biddeford and Pennsylvania Mills.

DENIMS. Amoskeag Pearl River, Beaver Creek, Boston Duck Co. and other makes.

CANTON FLANNELS. Nashua, Ellerton, Pemberton and other brands.

COTTONADES. Whittenden, Trenton, Pemberton, Laconia, Quinnebaug, Nonpareil, and Bridgewater Mills.

CASSIMERES. Various Styles from 37½c. to $1 75 per yard.

FLANNELS. Opera, Ballardvale & Stevens, in all colors and widths Red and Blue, in Plain and Twill.

LINENS. Sheetings, Damasks, Bleached and Brown, Damask and Huck Toweling, Flemish Linen and Drills.

DRESS GOODS. Napkins in great variety.

Cashmeres, Alpacas, Merinos and Fancy Dress Goods in greet variety, from American, French, English and German Manufacturers.

WHITE GOODS. Fine Shirting-Linens, Diaper, Swiss Mulls, Victoria Lawns, Jaconet, Handkerchiefs, Piques, Ladies' Collars and Cuffs, etc.

NOTIONS. A full line of staple Small Wares.

SHAWLS. Cashmere, Long and Square, Fancy, Foreign and Domestic.

PRINTS. American, Fancy and Shirting, English and French latest styles, just received.

ILKS. French and Swiss makes from leading Manufacturers

Seasonable Goods Constantly Arriving.

SUBSCRIBE

—TO THE—

PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL, being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores, promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. It is columns are open to all parties for t ogical discussion of all questions pertain ing to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard ace, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishe, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe, valuable information concerning those heretofore scarcely isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

TERMS.

One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25

Payable invariably in Advance.

☞ This paper is mailed to any part of the United States at the above Terms.

All orders addressed "PACIFIC APPEAL, 511 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Cal.," will be promptly obeyed.

M. HOWARD'S

Unrivalled Hair Restorative.

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads; and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Unwhole Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

No. 59 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

MRS. ANNA GOODALL, FOR DRESSING AND C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; a slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; vicious pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times tensive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; perspiration occasionally offensive, and accompanied by cough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. M'LANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—OR—

DR. C. M'LANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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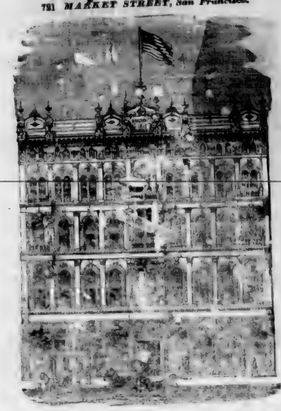
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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, May 10, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Results of the Election.

The results of the election on the new Constitution has resulted in its adoption by by over eight thousand majority. The will of the majority on the new organic law has been expressed, and all good citizens cheerfully abide by the decision. The will of the majority of the people must be the law of the land. Hence we must all cheerfully accept the new regime of government. But the majority of the less informed, who voted for the new instrument, will find they have an ugly elephant on their hands, which they cannot handily manage. They will be kept in the background as of yore, by incompetency to rule the affairs of a great State. Hence all the most available and best talent must be brought into requisition for the legislative, judicial and State and country departments, to work the clumsy machine until it becomes to work smoothly, and it may, in the end, be made by pruning, when circumstances and opportunities offer, to satisfactorily conform to all interests; and thusvise all will becoms harmony again, and our young and promising State, with future intelligent rule, be made to still go her way rejoicing. Her progress must not be retarded, notwithstanding the adoption of the new instrument.

The National Colored Convention.

NASHVILLE (Tenn.), May 8.—An unusually large assemblage was in attendance upon then National Colored Convention to-day. Most of the day was spent in presentation of resolutions for respective Committees.

A resolution was adopted accepting the offer B. F. Butler to donate 20,000 acres, and by Zack. Chandler of homes for 100 families.

John D. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, read the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

A Committee reported the Constitution of the "American Protective Society," to prevent injustice to colored people. The objects of the Society are declared to be: First, to foster a National Union; second, to protect civil and political rights; third, to facilitate educational and moral improvement; fourth, to encourage agricultural and business capacity; fifth, to encourage the purchase of agricultural land, and the removal ther on from all States where colored people are unjustly treated; sixth, to improve sanitary relations among the colored people.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—In the National Colored Convention, today, Governor P. H. Pinchback, Chairman of the Committee on Address, made a report, which was unanimously adopted. Pinchback in addressing the conference, indirectly predicted the nomination of Grant, which was received with immense enthusiasm. Ex-Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, made a speech, in which he alluded to the action of the Vicksburg Convention, and declared that negroes would no longer trust to the promises of the Southern whites; which had always been broken.

Governor Marks was invited within the bar and escorted thither by Pinchback and Richard Allen of Texas.

A resolution indorsing the action Judge Rives, of Virginia, in regard to colored jurers was indorsed.

A resolution appointing a Committee to prosecute the Tennessee Railroad Company for not admitting the Jubilee Singers into a first-class car on a first-class ticket was adopted.

The Hyers Troupe at Salem, Or.

SALEM, May 3d, 1879.

Editor Appeal:

"Out of Bondage" was presented at the Opera House here May 1st to a very fair audience, and the performance gave the utmost satisfaction. The Oregon Statesmen of May 2nd gives a description of the plot of the play, and laudates the performance very highly. They were only to play here Thursday and Friday nights, May 1st and 2nd, and Play "Urlina" last night.

Mr. M. T. Skiff, the business manager of the troupe, who has been over on the Sound for the past week, returned to Portland on Friday evening, May 1st. More anon.

SELIF.

Come Forward.

The Grangers have carried their new Constitution, after promising that it would give unexampled prosperity to California, and we want them to prove now that they are sincere. Let them buy land, construct irrigation ditches, reclaim tule districts, build houses, fences, and employ laborers, and engage in all those enterprises which mark the sem of a thriving business. They have out-voted San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento San Jose, Marysville, and most of the other large towns of the State, which contain the most experience, ability and education in business. They have furnished another proof that the multitude can make fools of themselves, and now we want them to prove their own sincerity. If times are to be good, employment abundant, and wages high, the friends of the new Constitution can profit by the opportunity of taking the lead in making the business lively. No dodging.—*Alta.*

PERSONALS.—Mrs. Virginia A. Brown, of Sacramento, has recovered from a long and severe indisposition, and has recently been on a visit to Red Bluff as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deloveebio, and has returned to Sacramento. She has recuperated in health, and her many friends and former patrons will be pleased to learn that the lady has resumed her hairdressing business again in the old established stand, 5th Street, above K, Sacramento.

Rev. I. N. Tripplett, of the A. M. E. Church, Sacramento, was in town this week.

Mrs. Emma Jemmerson, wife of Rev. Mr. Jemmarson, arrived from the East, overland, with their two children on Thursday last.

ISSUED WITH the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. Assets, $3,368,6?7.94. A. P. Flint Manager Pacific Department, 313 California street.

The Sea Wall and the Hill.

Mr. Cederdcuk, the contractor for the sea-wall, is prosecuting the work with diligence and energy. He has nearly 700 men employed more than 400 of whom are employed at North Beach. The others are employed on California street Hill. The grading of Flood's block, and the excavations for the foundation of a stone wall encircling the block have been completed. The latter was finished a few days ago, and the men transferred to other work. No more will be done here till the Fall. The wall is to be four feet wide at the base, five feet in height and 887½ feet long. The grading on Fair's block will be completed the middle of July. The grade will be three three feet below Mason street with a gradual and nearly imperceptible slope towards Powell street.

Corvin Parrerson, a prominent colored citizen of Wyandott, advises that an agent be sent down on the Santa Fe road into southern Kansas to locate land for the colored emigrants. Some of the latter have teams, and would move out immediately if they could decide where to go. The subscriptions promised to them already, to be given after they remove, are one car load of meat and $100 by Flankington & Armour; $100 by Geo. H. Nettleton; $25 by Mr. Prescott, and small donations by various parties. Twelve hundred pounds of meat has been distributed by Northrup Bros. A great many of the colored fugitives are sick, and, judging by the mortality thus far among them their case demands urgent consideration.

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The following schools will hold their public examination in music next week under the direction of Professor W. E. Price. Their singing is said to be unusually good, and all interested are invited to be present: Hayes Valley Grammar, Monday morning; Rincon Grammar, Tuesday morning; 8th Street Grammar, Tuesday afternoon; Jefferson Grammar, Thursday morning; Boys' High School, Thursday afternoon; Yalancia St. Grammar, Friday morning.

SUICIDE YESTERDAY.—Yesterday morning at half-past seven o'clk Alfred Smith, a pump-maker, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver in a stable adjoining his residence on 26th Street, between Mission and Bartlett. The deceased was a native of New York, forty years of age. He leaves a wife and 5 children. Business reverses was the cause for the act.

Railroad building in Eastern Oregon is very active, and surveys are being made for new lines.

WANTED

By a middle-aged colored woman, a situation as cook or up-stair work, or to take care of children. City or country. Apply 613 Bush Street, S. F.

Will the Democracy Protect Polygamy?

For some time past there was an active movement among the mormons looking toward the admission of Utah as a state of the Union.

The Chicago *Times*, a journal of strong Democratic tendencies, says that the report may be accepted as true as that the Democratic Congress propose to admit Utah, polygamy and all, for the purpose of increasing their majority, and remarks that "if they really have this measure in contemplation, they will, of course, attach it to an appropriation bill for the purpose of forcing the President to sign the enabling act and the act of admission." If the Salt Lake correspondent of the *Cheyenne Leader* is to be credited, the Mormon leaders and the Democrats in Congress are working unitedly in the admission movement. Under the pretext of attending the annual conference of the Morman Church, Delegate Cannon really visited Salt Lake for the purpose of consulting with the church authorities on the matter of admission and thereby have polygamy left exclusively to the Mormons themselves as a part and parcel of the "domestic institutions" of a new State. It appears that the work has already gone so far as to prepare a constitution, and Cannon, on his return to Congress will, it is stated, be able to report to his Democratic friends and associates that every thing is ready for a grand bounce into Statehood, and to guarantee a Democratic member House and two Democratic Senators immediately upon the Territory being clothed with State authority. The *Times* holds that if the Democrats do not take the step which they are said to have in serious contemplation, it will be because they fear their political loss will exceed their political gain by such an enterprise. It is hardly probable that they will do anything of the kind. It would be altogether too hazardous a game, for the party that perpetuates the Mormon abomination of polygamy could not possibly survive the storm of popular indignation that such a course would arouse. No matter how desperately the Mormon Church authorities and their benighted followers may fight for the preservation of their pet abomination, we believe that their cause is a forlorn hope, and that polygamy is a social cancer that must and will eventually be rooted out of American civilization. The political party that undertakes to perpetuate the foul blot on the American name will only crown itself with shame and obloquy.

CALENDITCHES.—The article headed "Insulting," in the Elev-lor of the 3d instant, in which the writer accuses a person whom he calls "Jim Phillips," of insulting a clergyman; and further on he calls the said Phillips a blackguard. The attack the writer has made on Mr. Jas. B. Phillips, in behalf of or at the instigation of the clergyman, is villainous, slanderous and cowardly. Some three weeks ago Mr. Phillips, Rev. Adam Smith and Rev. Peter W. Gumey met on the street, and past a few remarks on politics, which were conducted in the mostly friendly manner. The three parted in friendship as they had met. Both of the clergymen have since met Mr. Phillips the last named having visited him some two or three times since the conversation, which act makes the writer out a falsifier, and shows him to be more blackhearted than the object of his calumny, or else the delicate, peaceable little clergyman, so called, must have, in his make up, considerable deceit, to so meet a friend smilingly, and at that very moment ready to plunge a dagger through him. Truly, the heart of man is deceitful and desperately wicked. The Adam Smith, who was a participant in the conversation heard the remark that Mr. Phils made, and read the article on the same in the *Elevator*, and pronounced it the most unsullied lie report he ever knew of.

Arm the Children with the Truth!

GRAND SABBATH-SCHOOL

Concert & Exhibition

Will be given for the

BENEFIT of the LIBRARY FUND

Of the A. M. Zion Sabbath School

Thursday Evening, May 22.

Admission Twenty-five Cents.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Prof. Georgo H. Hamar on the "Cultivation of the Mind; Intellectual, Moral and Religious."

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FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

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FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

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Wines, Liquors, Cigars, ETC.

David Dunn. has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Monigomery & California Sts. "

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MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN

405 THIRD STREET,

Would inform her friends and the pupils that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

Boxing - Pudding Festtival.

A Blazing-Pudding Festival will be given on

Thursday Eve'g, May 15th, 1879,

for the benefit of Bethel A. M. E. Church, in the Church, Powell Street, bet. Pacific and Jackson.

Exercises to consist of Music, Recitations, etc. To conclude with supper and the presentation of a beautiful "May Basket."

Admission, Adults, - 50c
" Children, - 25c

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40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $2 50 per pair.



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P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

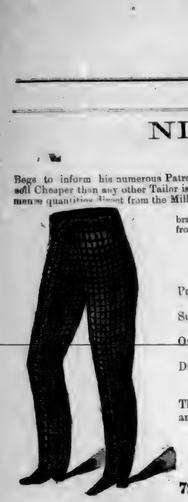
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Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

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STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 9 p. m., returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

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COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1879. And until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAIN will leave SAN FRANCISCO Depot on Townsend Street, (Two Blocks South of Third and Four Blocks West of Kingsbury Station.)

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 4.30 P. M.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily for Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove and Monterey. Connects at Pajaro for Santa Cruz and at Salinas for Monterey and Pacific Grove. Returning leave Monterey (Pacific Grove) at 8.40 A. M. Arrive at Salinas at 12.00 M. Leave Salinas at 12.30 P. M. Arrive at Pajaro at 4.00 P. M. Connects at Pajaro with Train from Santa Cruz. Arrive at San Francisco at 8.10 P. M.

3.30 P. M. Daily for Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Pajaro. Returning leave Pajaro at 8.45 A. M. Arrive at Gilroy 10.00 A. M. Arrive at Tres Pinos at 10.30 A. M. Arrive at Hollister at 11.00 A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On SATURDAYS ONLY a train will leave SAN FRANCISCO at 4.00 P. M. for GILROY, arriving at Gilroy at 6.30 P. M. Returning leave Gilroy at 8.00 A. M. Arrive at San Francisco at 10.30 A. M.

4.25 P. M. Sunday excepted, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates to San Jose and intermediate points, and to Santa Cruz, and Pacific Grove and Monterey, good for return until the following Monday inclusive, as follows:

Redwood	$0 50	Menlo Park	$1 00
Belmont	0 75	Mayfield	1 25
Oak Grove	0 75	Lexington	1 50
San Mateo	1 00	Lawrence	2 00
Burlingame	1 00	Santa Clara	2 50
Menlo Park	1 00	San Jose	3 00

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Agnew, Newark, De Cruz and Centerville, sold on Saturdays only, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

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A car with Sleeping Accommodations, secured by applying for the same, to agent at 10 P. M. Train, leaving San Francisco at 6.00 A. M. and San Jose at 2.30 P. M. (On Sundays excepted)

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Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad, via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Mole or Slip No. 8, foot of Market Street, at 7.00 A. M. and 4.00 P. M. Arriving in SAN JOSE at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. (On Sundays excepted)

Through Passengers for Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Visalia, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA and Maricopa (186 miles west of Tucson).

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GAELIC	OCEANIC	BELGIC
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Friday, Aug 16,	Tons Sep 17,	Wed. Oct. 15,
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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, Puffs, &c. Combings, Bangs and Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair dressing. Ladies wearing rubers will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

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AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

ALIFORNIA SADDLES

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC ETC.

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Successors to Stowell & Kinney Manufacturing Co

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners tools, Iron Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Sporting Goods, Boots, Shoes, etc.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Hooker, Dupont Gunpowder Company. Morris Axe and Tool Co.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Vallejo Passenger (from 32d street Landing) connecting with Trains for Napa (Shasta for Springs), Calistoga (Hot Springs), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis (Saturdays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodcreek for Williams. Arrive San Francisco at 6.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.45 a. m. connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Livermore at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Stockton Express.

Arrive San Francisco 6.00 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry, and R. P. R. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Ballaratt, Evanis, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Stockton at 9.40 a. m.

Arrive San Francisco 6.00 p. m.

Sunday Excursion to Suisun Valley and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward.

Arrive San Francisco 6.00 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) connecting at all Way Stations. Arrives San Jose 5.30 p. m.

Arrive San Francisco 9.30 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Sunset Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry, and Martinez, Tracy, Sumner, Modoc, Newhall, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana, Anaheim, Colton, Riverside, Yuma and Texas (Arrives Sumner 10.30 P. M.) Oakland, Los Angeles and Deming (Connects at Fresno for Visalia.)

Arrive San Francisco 10.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Valley Passenger Train from Market Street (or Third and Townsend Streets for Baggage Only) for Niles, Livermore and Pleasanton.

Arrive San Francisco 10.30 A. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento River Steamers from Broadway Wharf.

Arrive San Francisco 6.00 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) connects at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 11.50 a. m.

Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A.M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Hayward.

Arrive San Francisco 9.35 A. M.

6. P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland and Ferry and Northern Railway. No Cars run on this Train.

Arrive San Francisco 6.00 A. M.

Public Convenience and Safety may sometimes require changes of time, in which case notice will be given, but no other notice than this will be given of the ordinary trains.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

TO OAKLAND.	SAN LEANDRO.	HAYWARD.	NILES.	SAN JOSE.	FRUITVALE.	HIGH STREET.	FRUITVALE.	OAKLAND.
6.15	11.30	7.00	6.30		7.00	7.30	8.15	
7.30	1.00	8.00	7.30		8.00	8.30	9.15	
9.00	2.30	11.00	9.30		11.00	11.30	12.15	
11.00	4.00	2.00	12.00		2.00	2.30	3.15	
12.00	5.00	4.00	2.30		4.00	4.30	5.15	
1.00	6.30	5.00	4.30		5.00	5.30	6.15	
3.00	8.00	6.00	5.30		6.00	6.30	7.15	
4.00	9.30	7.00	6.30		7.00	7.30	8.15	
5.00	11.00	8.00	7.30		8.00	8.30	9.15	
6.00	12.30	9.00	8.30		9.00	9.30	10.15	
7.00	2.00	10.00	9.30		10.00	10.30	11.15	
8.00	3.30	11.00	10.30		11.00	11.30	12.15	
9.00	5.00	12.00	11.30		12.00	12.30	1.15	
10.00	6.30	1.00	12.30		1.00	1.30	2.15	
11.00	8.00	2.00	1.30		2.00	2.30	3.15	
12.00	9.30	3.00	2.30		3.00	3.30	4.15	
1.00	11.00	4.00	3.30		4.00	4.30	5.15	
2.00	12.30	5.00	4.30		5.00	5.30	6.15	
3.00	2.00	6.00	5.30		6.00	6.30	7.15	
4.00	3.30	7.00	6.30		7.00	7.30	8.15	
5.00	5.00	8.00	7.30		8.00	8.30	9.15	
6.00	6.30	9.00	8.30		9.00	9.30	10.15	
7.00	8.00	10.00	9.30		10.00	10.30	11.15	
8.00	9.30	11.00	10.30		11.00	11.30	12.15	
9.00	11.00	12.00	11.30		12.00	12.30	1.15	
10.00	12.30	1.00	12.30		1.00	1.30	2.15	
11.00	2.00	2.00	1.30		2.00	2.30	3.15	
12.00	3.30	3.00	2.30		3.00	3.30	4.15	
1.00	5.00	4.00	3.30		4.00	4.30	5.15	
2.00	6.30	5.00	4.30		5.00	5.30	6.15	
3.00	8.00	6.00	5.30		6.00	6.30	7.15	
4.00	9.30	7.00	6.30		7.00	7.30	8.15	
5.00	11.00	8.00	7.30		8.00	8.30	9.15	
6.00	12.30	9.00	8.30		9.00	9.30	10.15	
7.00	2.00	10.00	9.30		10.00	10.30	11.15	
8.00	3.30	11.00	10.30		11.00	11.30	12.15	
9.00	5.00	12.00	11.30		12.00	12.30	1.15	
10.00	6.30	1.00	12.30		1.00	1.30	2.15	
11.00	8.00	2.00	1.30		2.00	2.30	3.15	
12.00	9.30	3.00	2.30		3.00	3.30	4.15	
1.00	11.00	4.00	3.30		4.00	4.30	5.15	
2.00	12.30	5.00	4.30		5.00	5.30	6.15	
3.00	2.00	6.00	5.30		6.00	6.30	7.15	
4.00	3.30	7.00	6.30		7.00	7.30	8.15	
5.00	5.00	8.00	7.30		8.00	8.30	9.15	
6.00	6.30	9.00	8.30		9.00	9.30	10.15	
7.00	8.00	10.00	9.30		10.00	10.30	11.15	
8.00	9.30	11.00	10.30		11.00	11.30	12.15	
9.00	11.00	12.00	11.30		12.00	12.30	1.15	
10.00	12.30	1.00	12.30		1.00	1.30	2.15	
11.00	2.00	2.00	1.30		2.00	2.30	3.15	
12.00	3.30	3.00	2.30		3.00	3.30	4.15	
1.00	5.00	4.00	3.30		4.00	4.30	5.15	
2.00	6.30	5.00	4.30		5.00	5.30	6.15	
3.00	8.00	6.00	5.30		6.00	6.30	7.15	
4.00	9.30	7.00	6.30		7.00	7.30	8.15	
5.00	11.00	8.00	7.30		8.00	8.30	9.15	
6.00	12.30	9.00	8.30		9.00	9.30	10.15	
7.00	2.00	10.00	9.30		10.

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imaue ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal gnth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for rail roads, farm and shop use, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

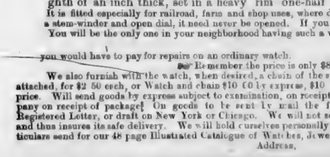
☞Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 (0 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 20 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

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Seasonable Goods Constantly Arriving.

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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEA is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for t opical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence It furnishes, from time to time, fr a the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the whole reliable information concerning matters heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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FOR CLEANSING THE HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him

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FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC —OR— VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, as a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; a azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headaches, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

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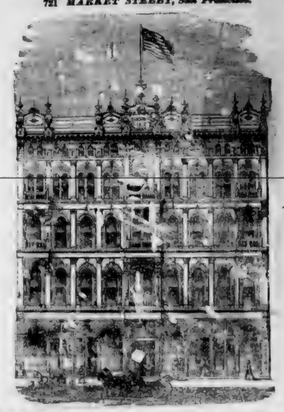
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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared to furnish the best

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We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute orders in that way at

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For Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms, Crests, Mott — and Initials, in the most exquisite taste, after the latest styles. Wedding Stationery will all the age, at month, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations carefully addressed and delivered, both in the city and vicinity.

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Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done a superior manner in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Bas Cameo, and Gold.

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—AND—

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CORNER MERCHANT SAN FRANCISCO.

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HAND-BILLS BILL-HEADS

CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

VOL. XVI. NO 38. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, MAY 24 1879. WHOLE NO. 870

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Will be published every Saturday,

BY

PETER ANDERSON,

Office, S. W. corner of Merchant and Sansome Streets, up stairs.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy	$3 00
Six months	1 50
Three months	1 25
One month	50 cents.

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A square of one inch, 1 insertion.....75 cts
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JAMES	Placerville
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JACOB GYETON, W. H. DAVIS	San Jose

The Governess.

BY NATHAN D. URNER.

Child laughter, ringing and hearty,
With the swift-paced music seconds,
Where a great lady gives a party
To the children of her friends;
And hither and thither moving
The governess takes her way,
Her varied acquirements proving
In helping the doors at their play.

Happy mammas and misses
Of her own age throng the hall,
But her part in the dances and kisses
Is to be best of use to all.
Schoolroom by day, and at even
To encourage, amuse, and what not,
There is little in life to leaven
Her work-a-day, humble lot.

Scathed by her elders daily,
Cheered by the little ones,
Or patronized half gaily
By the airish, grown-up sons,
What wonder if grown to lurking
From her smiling air apart,
And if bitter thoughts keep working
In her sad, premature heart?

But the party at last is ended,
And the day's long sash work o'er,
To her little room she has wended,
On the cheerless "upper floor;"
And then what wonder if, falling
By the comb so lowly there,
Her soul, with its thoughts so galling,
Should refuse fast to prayer.

But the swift-paced music which lately
Its frosted her frame and mind,
Seems to have changed its gaily
That at last, with a gentler help,
The governess sends her dreams.

—*N. Y. Ledger.*

The Prodigal Boy.

One fine autumnal afternoon as a country gentleman, named Louis Dwight, was out for an hour's ride in his vehicle, he came upon a group of urchins playing in the road, and among them saw his son, a boy of ten, flying his kite. The novel thought struck him of having his son a ride, while still flying his kite, and so by his desire the child took the seat by his side, the horse trotted on, and the kite-string, through the back of the wagon, still held by the pleased youngster, maintained the traveling kite in the air. It was, however, not long before the boy had his hold of the stick, upon which the kite rapidly descended from its gay attitude, and disappearing behind some trees, fell into a swamp beyond.

To regain what was so much prized by his son, if possible, without too much effort, the father drove back, and now saw that one of the group of children had already started in pursuit of the missing toy, and was wending his difficult course through the swamp, from which, at this time he made his way back, with a shout of joy, bring the unharmed kite and its roll of twine, which on reaching the road, he presented with smiling grace to their owner.

"You are a gallant and manlish boy," said Mr. Dwight, giving him a handful of pence; "what is your name?"

"Herbert Archley," said the youth, blushing at the compliment and lifting his cap in recognition of it; and then, turning to his playmates, he divided among them what he had received by tossing the coins into the air and saying:

"Come, boys, here's for a scramble!"

His companions proved themselves not slow to accept the offer, and young Archley, sharing in the scramble with high glee, took his scant portion with the others.

"You are too generous by half," exclaimed Mr. Dwight, admiring the boy's benevolence quite as much as his good-natured service and politeness.

"You must learn to be more careful of your means—when you grow older, at least; or you will find it a thankless and very rude world to live in."

"Ah, sir," said the boy, with a brighter glance even than before, and again doffing his cap, "father taught me never to be mean, and to be unselfish always makes me feel happy."

His looks told the truth as eloquently as his words and tone, as he stood there in the road, his face, open, handsome face rosy with health and beaming with intelligence and joy—a far more beautiful object to contemplate than even the declining sun, whose light displayed him to such advantage.

"The sun is lengthening your shadow, my boy," said the gentleman, reflecting for a moment. "And even as it is with the light of experience, which increases the shade of sorrow the longer it shines. Take my advice, my boy, and hereafter never give all your spare money away. Be liberal, as your father taught you; but save at least half for yourself. There is no virtue in being prodigal; often it is an error, and prevents both the power to be just and to be generous."

"I thank you, sir, for the advice, and I will remember and try to follow it."

"Good afternoon, my boy!"

"Good-bye, sir."

As they rode home, which was not far from the neighborhood, Mr. Dwight learned from his son that Herbert Archley was a poor boy, living with his widowed mother; that he was a forward scholar, and so generally a favorite that presents were often made to him, and these he almost as often distributed among his comrades, between whom he seemed to make but little distinction.

Within a few days Mr. Dwight again met young Archley, and repeating his injunction to "save half at least," gave him a money-box for that purpose. And the boy, smiling again promised, and, applauded by his mother, did as he had been advised, careless and thoughtless of how it accumulated, much to the amusement of the gentleman who had been so interested in him often gave him small sums, like others, for the same purpose, from rendering his mother assistance, which an honest pride forbade her to accept, and of which health and industry prevented her from being in absolute need.

A year passed, and, chancing to be in the company of evil associates, Archley got into trouble with them. They committed some theft, in which he did not share, and of which he was ignorant until he was arrested, like them, and tried as their accomplice. Information of the affair being brought to Mr. Dwight, he felt convinced of the boy's innocence, and after questioning him undertook to plead his cause, which ultimately, however, succeeded so far against the false testimony of the really guilty that Archley was freed from charge while the others were more severely dealt with.

The shame of the accusation seemed to overcome the grief of the boy more than the fear of punishment, however unjust; and he crept away bitterly than the young reprobates who had thought to make him share their punishment as well as their disgrace.

"You need not shed tears, my boy," said his temporary protector, soothingly, when at last all was over. "None who know you can think harm of you. The best are often injured by false evidence beyond their power of defence against law; and in this case, the penalty is prescribed for you I believe you are poor, without depending upon anybody but yourself."

"My mother is so poor," sobbed the boy, "that I don't like her to pay so much; and how can I pay it?"

"What have you done with the box?"

"Oh, I forgot that, but I don't think there can be much in it, for the little I have saved up in it."

"Send for it, and we will see about that."

The little box was therefore brought and opened in court, and much to the surprise of the boy, far more was found in it than was demanded to meet the penalty. This discovery elated the young Archley, for he was now relieved from his mortification at dependence by being able to pay his fine with his own money, which he did with some pride; and, with his mother, his friend and his box, he marched out of court amid the cheers of his joyous playmates.

"You see, my young friend, that by being provident, without being mean, you have been able to rescue yourself from difficulty," said Mr. Dwight, on parting with them. "Bear the lesson in mind, in future, as well as you have done in the past, and you will find it of service throughout your life, long after I am dead, perhaps. There is more than the amount you have paid. I wished you to send for the box, only the better to illustrate what virtue there is in providence, and how thoughtless prodigality might have left you without one friend to serve you."

The lesson thus learned had a doubly good effect, and the boy was more careful as to the character of his companions ever after.

The manifold changes of a few more years, transformed the boy into a man, involving other alterations in the condition of his life. His mother slept in the grave; his good friend, Mr. Dwight, had moved away, he knew not whither, and he, in a neighboring town, no less popular as a man than he had been as a boy, had, by dint of intelligent enterprise, acquired a thriving business, of which he was the head.

Fortune long seemed to favor the young man, and often the image and counsel of his early good adviser came up before him, and the pleasant remembrance made him yearn to see him. But, unfortunately, the advice which he remembered he did not follow. His benevolence and confiding nature, his eagerness to oblige, and his impulsive sympathy at every signal of distress, became known to all around him, and by slow and sure degrees the unstinted exercise of his bewildering charity annulled the good results of his honest industry, and carried his affairs gradually into the background, where prodigal generosity often leads and leaves a man, and where debt incurred by helping others bring distress and ruin upon the deserted bankrupt.

Herbert Archley failed, and found few friends to praise, pity him, or defend his hobdesty of purpose, and none who were able or dared to help him. To him came now the old experiences of the too benevolent, who have less means to sustain than heart to prompt generous actions; and though fortune did not so utterly forsake him as to consign the well-meaning debtor to a jail, his freedom to wander seemed so illusory to him, who, as he left the town, a poor and unnerved man, could not leave its recollections also behind.

The imprisoned thought was itself imprisonment, as, when far away, he brooded, in poverty, over his follies and misfortunes.

"Were not ever thoughtful step we take in this world thronged with proofs of our insignificance and ignorance, we might dare attempt to grasp at and arrange the wisdom of the Almighty, be reflected as he scarcely!" Yet, in what light I have, it sometimes seems unjust that charity should be the cause of its own punishment, or be permitted at all to suffer. But, now, how well I recollect the counsel given me by that good man in my youth—to be kind, without giving all away, and that one might be profligate without being mean. He gave me a fatherly lesson in those happy days, and I was unwise because more mindful, even then; but grown confident by success, I neglected his advice which would have warned me the trials I now bear; the loss of good repute and the ingratitude of the undeserving. For whom I have injured by the worthy; and the tongue of scandal, for inability, which is misnailed dishonesty, oppressed me more even than the lack of means, with which, if not thrown away in acts of mistaken benevolence, I would gladly repay all. But yet, to sit down thus and mourn, moan, like Job, will not help me up again. There must still be time and opportunities to redeem myself. I am still young and strong, and may yet prove wiser, if I faithfully follow the counsel of him who understood me so well in my boyhood. Henceforth I will do so. I will strive hard again, and the lesson of the little box shall be my guide as I toil."

Animated by the resolution he had formed, had the load which had oppressed him vanished. Among strangers he entered anew into the manse of business, and brought his melancholy memories sometimes made his struggles less energetic than he wished, their discouraging effect was more than offset by the great object he had in view—the ultimate power to clear his reputation at home from all stain.

Stray gleams of success multiplied and gathered, as he proceeded slowly but steadily toward the horizon of his hopes, and at last opened into the sunburst of day. Often, while the night of his distress was vanishing behind him, the old prodigal impulse which had caused it would return upon him; but he checked it by the memory of the little box, and while not mindless of the claims of those who were more needy than he, he learned to feel that there was yet something nobler than extravagant benevolence; to be just first and then generous, and that, beside what was due to his creditors, there was much due to himself.

By this time of sondjet he rose again to substantial prosperity. Experience had not been wasted upon him, and his second ordeal was triumphant. The memory of the little box was a talismanic guide to him. One-half of all his profits he uniformly put by for future days; and freed from all former embarrassment, he found himself, in the prime of life, not merely commended for being generous as well as honest, but with means to raise wife and walls of impostors, and wealthy without having been a miser.

This enabled, by a courageous adherence to the provident rule which was at first repugnant to his nature in joy and honor to the town which he had left in disgrace, he revisited the scenes of his youth, and as he wandered among them and revived their associations, he thanked God that he was now as happy as he had ever been when he played there. The old cottage was torn down, but the grass grew green over the graves of his parents, and he felt that their souls were in a changeless home. The natural landmarks remained unaltered, and as he strolled along the chief road of the village, he paused awhile at the spot where, returning from the swamp with the kite, he first met the good man man, Louis Dwight.

"He must be quite old now if alive," mused he. "Let me see; I was then ten, and he, perhaps, forty—my age now. Time, care, and toil—the allotted age of man. He may be dead; or if not, I suppose I shall never see or hear of him again. How like a dream it all seems! Here I am standing alive. Here is where he gave me the pence, opposite that very tree; and here [a—why, bless me, who comes here? If this isn't the old gentleman himself, my eyes or my memory fail me."

It was a bowed old man, in worn and faded garments, who was approaching, walking slowly, with a cane. Archley raised his hat respectfully as he drew near. He had truly recognized him. It was Louis Dwight.

But his old friend and adviser did not recognize him so quickly, though he paused and returned his salutation.

"His sight may be poor," thought Archley; "but I will test his memory by a surer method. Old gentleman, I was born in this village, and have been absent many years. I have been standing here for some time, looking upon the scenes which are more interesting now than they were when I played here, thirty years ago."

"Thirty years ago!" exclaimed old Mr. Dwight, staring at him. "Why, I used to live here then."

"Did you, indeed? Then perhaps you might be able to tell me what became of a very fine gentleman who lived here at the same time, but went away before I did. He was out riding one day, and I saved a kite for his son; and on this very spot he gave me some pence for it, and some very good advice into the bargain. His name was Louis Dwight."

"And yours is—"

"Herbert Archley."

"Why," cried the astonished old gentleman, holding up his hands to heaven; "merciful Providence! is this you, my dear young friend? Let me give you a good hug!" And faltering toward him, he gave him an embrace which he received with interest, and then, in brief, they exchanged histories—that of Mr. Dwight being far more melancholy than Archley's.

His son was dead, his property all gone, and he was now a dependent upon charity, where once he had lived in affluence.

Archley heard in silence, with tears; but he brightened them with a smile as he said:

"Mr. Dwight, I believe that God has ordered that we should meet this day, and we are met, never in part until one of us is dead. You are now poor, but I am rich. All that I possess is due to your early lessons to me. I will protect and comfort you while life lasts, and repair your losses as well as I can."

And here Herbert Archley proved true to his word; and then it was that, by advice, in kindness given and with reverence obeyed, resulted in a great reward to both. The seed of wisdom had been early cast upon the waters, and it returned "after many days," in the shape of substantial gratitude."

Some National Dances.

National dances, like national customs, are, to a great extent, the reflex of the character and of the taste of a people. They deserve to be studied, for these reasons alone, but also as relics of ancient customs connected with the home as well as with the public life of a nation. We begin with the dance of the Ghaziehs in Egypt. The professional dancers of modern Egypt belong to the tribe of the Ghawazi, a kind of Eastern gypsies. They form a community among themselves, and live in secluded parts of the towns, or under tents. Since 1834 they are no longer allowed to perform in public, but on festive occasions they are invited to the house or country seats of the rich. One section, the Ghaziehs, are dancers; another section, the Almehs, make singing their profession. Among both the handsomest women of Egypt are found, and it is a weird sight to see them perform their peculiar dance by torchlight at a country seat of some pasha, to which European travelers are sometimes admitted. They commence by advancing toward one another with outstretched arms, the fingers pointing to the ground, in a peculiar, slow and shuffling step. They then assume a leaping step, chasing around in a circle and clapping the castanets, and ultimately place their arms akimbo and whirl around, moving the upper half of the body from the waist from one side to the other in a slow and measured cadence. As the music grows faster the dancers suddenly resume the shuffling step of the beginning, as if their legs had been tied together, after which the whole body is moved in a peculiar manner. It is difficult to describe the strange gyrations of the Ghaziehs, it is even more difficult to imitate them. The two halves of the body separated by the waist seem to move independently of each other, following the stormy rhythm of the music produced by violins, dulcimers and flutes.

With the ancient Greeks, dancing and gymnastics formed an essential part of their education to develop personal grace and beauty of form. Both arts were not only practiced on festive occasions, but extensively introduced into their religious rites and stage performances, and celebrated poets, statesmen, generals and philosophers, like Plato, Sophocles, Pamicondes, and even Socrates, recommended and cultivated the terpsichorean art. Mermians describes one hundred and eighty-nine dances of the ancient Greeks; but of far the greater number only the name is known in modern times, although numerous sculptures, especially bas-reliefs, are extant, from which the ancient dances might be studied. Among the most celebrated was the Pyrrhic war dance, the circular dances called "Hormos" and "Geranos," and a bacchanalian dance known under the name of "Cordax." The love for dancing remains unaltered in modern Greece. On every festive occasion—birth, marriage, and even death—symbolical and rhythmical dances play a part, and the Greek peasant girls are as fond of their country dances as in olden times. The men perform pantomimic tableaux like the Albanian robber dance, and the women often assemble on the seashore or village green to dance the "Romaika." In Attica and in the island of Crete a picturesque dress, a glorious bay and magnificent landscape surroundings combine to make a "Romaika," danced by girls as handsome as they are merry, a sight never to be forgotten. In a grove of oaks, laurels and oleander, open toward the shore, they form two chains, and follow the graceful turnings and windings of two dancers, who, tambourine in hand, mark the time to the accompaniment of the lute, chasing and opposing one another with playful caprice, supported by the chain of their followers. If the leaders are tired, they throw a scarf to one of their companions, and the dance begins anew to the delight of the paltars, who flock round the charming group as spectators.

The "Kolotschey," performed in the Russian ballet-room by the corps de ballet of men who join for the purpose, was danced unknown until the last war brought the manners and customs of the nationalities which inhabit the valleys of the lower Danube under the notice of Western observers. Like the shakava in Bohemia and the English sir Roger de Coverley, the Kolotschey is one of the hopping or capering dances which are in special favor in countries where they have not the necessary grace and agility to refine the terpsichorean art. To the tune of a shrieking violin, accompanied by the standard bearer's plaintive song, the leader, with the aid of a long pole, jumps over a high bar, which, however, are not without a certain uncouth grace, and his companions follow. The higher the jumps and the capers the more spectators are pleased. A special costume, with a row of jingling bells fastened below the knees, is worn as professional outfit by the Kolotschey dancers, and the collector of money wears a Venetian mask and sleeveless jacket—for what reason we never were able to ascertain.

The Hungarians are passionately fond of dancing, and the stirring tunes of the "Csardas," played on the violin by gypsy musicians, never fail to electrify young and old. Six, eight, ten and more couples place themselves in a circle, the dancer passing his arm round the waist of his partner. The music commences with an andante, and as long as this lasts the dancer turns the girl to the right and the left, changing his spurred heels together, slapping the boots with the hands, and stamping the ground with heels and toes alternately. His partner puts her hand on his shoulder, and at intervals jumps from the ground without turning or changing her place. Soon the violins and clarinets begin to quicken, and the movements grow wilder and wilder. The dancers wheel their partners round, lift them from the ground and leap in the air. The girl puts one hand on the hips and leaves the other to her partner, who contrives to perform the most astonishing antics with perfect grace and within an incredibly small space. The "Csardas" is the same in passionate fervor when the Csikos (horse herdsmen) assemble at the wayside inn as when the stately Hungarian nobles enjoy their eminently national dance at the imperial palace at Ofen. On such occasions the military band suddenly disappears, and gypsy musicians, clad in black, enter the orchestra with cymbals, violins and clarinets, to strike up the "Csardas" as only Gitanos can do.

French Politics.

Here and there a nobleman, like the Marquis de Lagrange and Perigord, revolts against the opinions of his class, and says that he has hopes for the future of his country; but these exceptions are extremely rare, and will hardly ever be found in the smaller, noblesse. "La république," says the marquis himself, "étant prise de la faveur des hautes classes, ne peut chercher son appui que dans ce que l'on est convenu d'appeler les couches inférieures de la société." This is true; so true that, not only the republic as an institution, but even each individual republican, whatever may be his personal merits, is "privé de la faveur des hautes classes." He can associate with a wealthy republican middle class, but not ever with the smaller aristocracy. It might have been supposed that in a country, like France, where there are so many political parties, a man belonging to one so influential and so well behaved as that of the moderate republicans might be tolerated anywhere if he were well educated and had pleasant manners; but the theory of the monarchist circles is that there are no moderate republicans—they are all "communards." Merely to express his approval of any degree of political or religious liberty is quite enough to draw down that evil name upon a man, and, when once it has been applied to him, it is an indelible stain. Suppose you venture to say, for example, that the liberty of the press is not an unmitigated evil, that a general liberty of public worship might be desirable, that the liberty of political meeting is compatible with sound order, you are a marked man, you are set down as a "communard" at once. You may say such things in rural cafés where republicans meet, you are not allowed to say them in good society in the presence of ladies. You may not even express a liking for representative government or speak respectfully of the legislature. The proper tone is to sneer at all popular representation, to declare that there is no necessity for any kind of liberty, and that the country could be much better governed without any because of talk. You are not allowed to say anything in favor of popular education, because that is desired by the republicans. In short, "the tone of good society" is reactionary to an incredible degree, and a moderate liberal, in rural France, has to avoid the gentry and keep to the middle class.

The defeated parties in France are exasperated to such a degree that they have hidden farewell to everything resembling liberal opinions and discussions are concerned. The consequence is that a republican, however moderate, cannot go into the reactionary circles of men who join for the purpose, was discovered unknown until the last war brought the manners and customs of the nationalities which inhabit the valleys of the lower Danube under the notice of Western observers. Like the shakava in Bohemia and the English sir Roger de Coverley, the Kolotschey is one of the hopping or capering dances which are in special favor in countries where they have not the necessary grace and agility to refine the terpsichorean art. To the tune of a shrieking violin, accompanied by the standard bearer's plaintive song, the leader, with the aid of a long pole, jumps over a high bar, which, however, are not without a certain uncouth grace, and his companions follow. The higher the jumps and the capers the more spectators are pleased. A special costume, with a row of jingling bells fastened below the knees, is worn as professional outfit by the Kolotschey dancers, and the collector of money wears a Venetian mask and sleeveless jacket—for what reason we never were able to ascertain.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL
SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, May 17, 1879.
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The Political Outlook.

The political outlook for the ensuing campaign is extremely exciting at the present time. There are four parties in the field, namely: Republicans, Democrat, Workingmen's and the Constitutional party; each will strive hard to master. The prospects for the success of the Republican party was never, in this State, more bright. The Workingmen, the New Constitution party and the Democrats are to make a triangular flight between them. The Republicans have determined to "go it alone," and are confident of being masters of the situation, if the present harmony in the ranks continue to prevail. All that has got to be done is to place formidable State and county tickets in the field, and give them a united support by the whole strength of the Republican vote in the State and victory is sure. But if there be any hesitation or compromise for a portion of candidates from other parties, the party will be betrayed as heretofore and all will be lost.

The State is undoubtedly Republican, and is so rated, in a national sense, as one of the Republican States which should always be counted upon in a Presidential campaign, but unhappily, between these times, it has been switched off by compromising with other parties or by internal ambitous dissensions, which should be avoided in the ensuing momentous campaign, which involves also the care of trying to elect 4 Republican Congressmen. In view of all these, the political outlook should severely engage the attention of every Republican voter to fall into the ranks of every ward and district club, in order to make the party invincible and impregnable against the vile and strategy of the other three parties, which are the common enemies against the Republican party, particularly for the control of the ensuing Legislature, the Executive and Judiciary.

Republican County Committee.

The Republican County Committee met at the Palace Hotel last Monday and fixed June 7th as the time to elect seventy-five delegates to the Republican State Convention, which is to assemble in Sacramento June 17th.

Republican State Central Committee.

The Republican State Central Committee met at the Palace Hotel on Thursday evening last. Their decision was unanimous in adhering to June 17th as the date for the Republican State Committee to meet in Sacramento city.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The Thirteenth Annual Commencement Exercises of the Girl's High School, of San Francisco, were held at Union Hall, on last Wednesday afternoon. The exercises were very impressive and interesting. There are 186 graduates.

PERSONAL.—Rev. I. N. Triplett and wife of Sacramento are in town. They are the guests of Mrs. J. B. Sanderson in Oakland.

Death of Isaac C. Bateman.

Isaac C. Bateman, the well known mining operator, died at Sierra Madre Villa, near San Gabriel, Los Angeles County, yesterday morning. Mr Bateman was one of the pioneers of the silver mining industry of this coast, having first settled in Washoe in the early days, and has since been actively engaged in mining projects and the development of mines. He was one of the principal owners of the Northern Belle mine, and was the man who first brought the mines of Eureka District into notice, opening the Eureka Consolidated mine, the smelting interest then being in its infancy. Mr. Bateman was forty-six years old, and leaves a widow to mourn his loss. The funeral will probably be held under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity, of which Mr. Bateman was an old and honored member, but the date has not yet been fixed.

PROF. PANCOAST has been exhibiting and explaining the Carolina twins to the students of the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. They are the pair who have been widely shown as a two-headed girl. The professor considers them far more wonderful than the Siamese twins, who were two distinct persons, while these sisters have a single back bone below the shoulder blades, at which point the spinal column branches like the arms of a letter Y. They were back to back at birth, but in learning to walk they twisted themselves to facilitate locomotion, and now stand nearly side by side. Experiments showed that when either was touched below the point of union both felt it, but above that point there was a separate sensitiveness. Dr. Pancoast thinks they will die simultaneously.

THE MARKET STREET Railroad extention. A short time ago the Market Street Railroad Company made a proposition to extend their road from the junction of Market and Valencia streets along Market to Seventeenth, provided the parties interested would raise a subsidy of $12,000. The matter was refered to a Committee, who as yet have not been successful, and we fear the matter will be dropped unless there is a willingness on the part of those interested to subscribe the small amount that is expected from each.

Married.

HALL-COWES.—In this city, May 15, by Rev. Barney Fletcher, Richard A. Hall to Martha A. Cowes. Both of this city.

New York *Post*: It is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than it is for a young woman in a fur-lined silk cloak to walk along without letting it flap open just a little to show that the fur is more than mere border.

Nathaniel Hawthorne was not ashamed upon occasion to play nurse. It is recorded of him that he was often seen on pleasant summer afternoons in Salem, trundling his baby in a babycarriage around the paths of the common, in solitary and sedate meditation.

The shrewdest of men are sometimes taken in. Barnum, wanting to be shaved went into a barber's shop. The place was pretty full of customers, and, anxious to save time, Barnum got an Irishman to give him his turn on condition that he paid for both. Next day he found Pat had made the most of the opportunity, the knight of the razor presenting the following little bill for payment: To one shave, twenty cents; to one hair cutting, twenty cents; to one shampooing, fifty cents; to one hair-dyeing, one dollar; to one bottle hair oil, one dollar; to one bath, seventy-five cents; total, three dollars and sixty-five cents. Barnum settled up, and turned the bargain to account by having a picture painted for his museum, representing the Irishman as he appeared before and after he had passed through the barber's hands.

Book-Makers at an English Race.

The principal book-makers have their regular stations in the ring, where they can be readily found by their customers; and as they stand there with a pleasant smile on their faces, the old nursery rhyme, "Dicky, dicky, dicky, sow had he killed," always comes forcibly into my mind. A very clever-looking set of men they are, and some of them have really intellectual faces. Most wonderful calculators they are, too; the power they have to tell at a glance how much they have got in their book, and the way in which they can subdivide the odds at a moment's notice, is most extraordinary. A marked contrast to these great book-makers are the small, would-be book-makers, who rush all about the ring, bothering any one they see who has been betting or they think likely to bet, offering the most absurd odds as an inducement. The first day of any race meeting these gentry abound, but by the end of the week most of them have disappeared, having retired, I suspect, into the outer ring; and here rascality does flourish. Strangely enough, in passing through it, you seem to be more familiar with most of the betting men's faces, but you cannot at first remember where you have seen them previously; when suddenly it flashes across you that you saw most of these faces, or their own brother's, in the dock at the last criminal sessions; or, if you have been over Portland or Dartmoor prison, or any of that sort of places, that you have seen them there. How so many of them exist seems hard to discover; but I suspect, whenever they have drawn their victims sufficiently, as they consider, they bolt before the race comes off.

Garibaldi in Rome.

Since the days of Ilsenai Rome has witnessed no more touching spectacle than the arrival from Caprera of the wasted form of Garibaldi. His enemies doubtless will allege that something like a theatrical intention underlay the reception, but in making the allegation they will only show that they know that neither the man nor the country with which his name will forever be associated. People are asking what is the object of his going thither. The Italians have everything they ever desired in the shape of unity, liberty, and independence. The once resounding cry of "Furori: barbari" has long since been answered, and no foreigner rules a single rood of truly Italian soil. Tuscany is as free as Piedmont, and Venice shares the fortune of the Two Sicilies. A Pope still dwells in the Vatican, but he does not own, beyond its precinct, an acre of Italian soil. He has ceased to be a temporal lord. Italy is one of the great powers, and sat with its fellows at the Congress of Berlin. A few months ago some scatterbrained fanatics raised the ridiculous cry of "Italia Irredenta!" but it has long since died away; and even if it still lingers in the mouths of a few incurable agitators, it is incredible that it should be adopted by Garibaldi in his declining years. From the first mention of the so-called New Guinea project many persons declared that the scheme was only a blind, and that the Garibaldian party are meditating a descent on a large scale on the coast of Macedonia. We can not say how this may be, but should the suspicion turn out to be well founded, Europe will look to the Italian Government to frustrate what would be a conspiracy against the general peace. The fact that he enjoyed the countenance of Garibaldi ought, of course, in no degree to shake the determination of the authorities. The expedition, if projected, will have to be ruthlessly stopped; and should Garibaldi protest he would have to be reminded that, though he is a most illustrious and highly honored citizen, he is only a private person, and must defer to the laws as completely and absolutely as any other Italian subject.

We will not, however, believe, without good evidence, that the illustrious invalid intends to irritate and scandalize some of his most sincere admirers, by lending himself to an act of unwarrantable piracy. His name is a precious possession to modern sentiment, which would regret to see it overclouded by fresh errors. If he had fallen, a corpse in hand, at Montana, it might have been said of him that he was fair opportunistate mortis. He was denied that good fortune, and he has brokenly lived on in a world which seems to have got beyond him. His faith would have assured him that Rome would become the capital of Italy, and the cry of "Roma o Morte!" would have been rendered yet more memorable. Lamennais used to say that no life had its full complement of heroism that did not close on the scaffold or battlefield. Garibaldi apparently will have to be content with the set grey life. He will love Italy to the last, but he should love her wisely no less than well; Italy, like himself, wants rest. It is said by some that Garibaldi, feeling that his life will not be of much longer duration, would fain die in Rome. It is a sweet and holy wish, which every brave man will reverence.—*London Standard*.

The "People's" Tribute to Beaconsfield.

The gold laurel wreath intended for presentation to the Earl of Beaconsfield as the people's tribute to the Premier may now be seen, by ticket of invitation, at Messrs. Hunt & Roskell's, 156 New Bond street. Mr. Tenny Turner, it will, with whom the idea of presenting this wreath originated, wished it to be entirely the gift of working men and women throughout the United Kingdom, and the amount of each person's subscription was limited to 1d. The wreath, which has been executed by Messrs. Hunt & Roskell at cost price, is valued at £220, and it will, therefore, represent the contributions of 52,800 persons. As the wreath lies on its deep crimson colored velvet cushion, it is an exceedingly beautiful object. Four branchlets of bay twisted in pairs are fastened to the thicker ends by a golden tie. Every leaf, each stem, stalk, and berry is a carefully studied imitation of the part it represents, and the faces and under sides of the leaves being veined and worked over with a fine-pointed tool, so as to produce the appearance of the pores. The play of light and shade on surfaces so varied is very great. The models were specimens of the *laurus nobilis*, the sweet smelling bay used by the Romans for the *corona laurea*. The wreath weighs rather more than twenty ounces, and the gold used is twenty-two carat—of the same fineness as a sovereign, only the alloy in the wreath is silver instead of copper. There are forty-six leaves, and on the back of each may be seen, on turning over the wreath, the names, one, two, or three on each leaf, of the eighty towns in the United Kingdom that have sent contributions.—*London Times*.

How a Toad Undresses.

A gentleman sends to an agricultural paper an amusing description of "How a Toad takes off his Coat and Pants." He says he has seen one do it, and a friend has seen another do the same thing in the same way:

"About the middle of July I found a toad on a hill of melons, and not wanting him to leave I hood around him. He appeared sluggish and not inclined to move. Presently I observed him pressing his elbows against his sides and rubbing downward. He appeared so singular that I watched to see what he was up to. After a few smart rubs his skin began to burst open straight along his back. Now, said I, old fellow, you have done it; but he appeared to be unconcerned, and kept on rubbing until he had worked all his skin into folds on his sides and hips. Then grasping one hind leg with both hands, he hauled off one leg of his pants the same as anybody would, then stripped the other hind leg in the same way. He then took his coat off entire forward between his fore legs into his mouth and swallowed it; then, by raising and lowering his head, swallowing as he head came down, he stripped off the skin underneath until it came to his fore legs, and then grasping one of these with the opposite hand, by considerable pulling, stripped off the skin; changing hands, he stripped the other, and by a slight motion of the head, and all the while swallowing, he drew it from the neck and swallowed the whole. The operation seemed an agreeable one and occupied but a short time."

SACRAMENTO.
Tenth Annual CELEBRATION.
PIC-NIC
AND TARGET PRACTICE
OF THE
SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES
will take place
MONDAY, JUNE 2, '79,
At EAST PARK, Sacramento.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners of the following races, &c.:
Ladies' Egg Race.
Misses' Race, from 10 to 15 years.
Boys' Foot Race, from 10 to 15 years.
Married Ladies' Race.
Single Ladies' Race.
Misses' Egg Race, from 10 to 15 years.
Blindfold Race for Ladies.
Running Race for Boys, 10 to 17 years.
Fat women's Race.
Misses' Blindfold Race.
Standing Jump for Boys.
Foot Race for Men.
Best Plain Waltzer.

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PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.
Office and Residence
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Female Diseases a Specialty.
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Advertisment.

CALUMET OIL.—The article headed "Insulting," in the Elevator of the 3d instant, in which the writer accuses a person whom he calls "Jim Phillips," of insulting a clergyman; and further on he calls the said Phillips a blackguard. The attack the writer has made on Mr. Jas. R. Phillips, in behalf of or at the instigation of the clergyman, is villanous, slanderous and cowardly. Some three weeks ago Mr. Phillips, Rev. Adam Smith and Rev. Peter W. Causey met on the street, and past a few remarks on politics, which were conducted in the most friendly manner. The three parted in friendship as they had met. Both of the clergymen have since met Mr. Phillips; the last named having visited him some two or three times since the conversation, which act makes the writer out a falsifier, and shows him to be more blackhearted than the object of his calumny, or else the delicate, peaceable little clergyman, so called, must have, by the most inconceivable deceit, to so meet a friend smilingly, and at that very moment ready to plunge a dagger through him. Truly, the heart of man is deceitful and desperately wicked. Rev. Adam Smith, who was a participant in the conversation, heard the remark that Mr. Phillips made and read the article on the same in the Elevator, and pronounced it the most unsullied tissue of lies he ever knew of

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GRAND HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
The Family Hotel.
Rooms, with Board..... $3.00 per Day.
A limited number of Rooms, with Board, $2.50 per Day.
Suite of Rooms with Board, from $5 to $10 per day, according to size and location.
Rooms can be secured by telegraph at JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

OAKLAND.
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GROCERS,
Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland,
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FINEST ASSORTMENT
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Give them a call.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

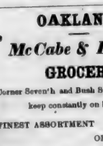
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40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



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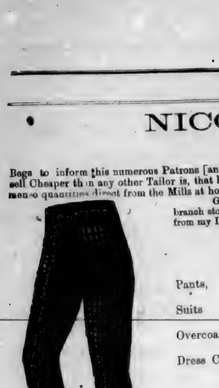
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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1879.
And until further notice,
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth as follows:
8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. 8.20 A. M. Sundays only for Tres Pinos (via San Jose) connect with this train only.
9.30 A. M. Daily (except Sundays) for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 12.15 P. M.
10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey and all Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Daily for the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At railway for Soquel, Capitola and Watsonville Junction.
3.30 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
4.25 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
5.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates
To San Jose and intermediate points, and to Santa Cruz, and Sunday excursions, good for return until following Monday inclusive.
From San Francisco to San Jose, Round Trip, $1.00
From San Jose to Gilroy, " 1.00
From San Jose to Hollister, " 1.75
From San Jose to Santa Cruz, " 2.00
From San Jose to Monterey, " 2.25
From San Jose to Pajaro, " 1.50
From San Jose to Salinas, " 2.25
From San Jose to Aptos, " 1.50
From San Jose to Soquel, " 1.50
From San Jose to Capitola, " 1.50
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Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imaging ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving

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Remember the price is only $8.00 by Express, or $8.50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2.50 each, by Watch and chain $10.50 by express $10.70 by mail registered. Ladies size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We do not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will in all cases be responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue. What they are, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

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Subscribers will find this a rare opportunity to procure a set of Silverware, as they can have it shipped with your money or initials if desired, but I suppose as usual you will want your own goods sent.

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DELIVERED TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

Send the following [illegible] for which subscribers that the [illegible] is first class in every respect, and that the [illegible] DECEMBER 1st, 1879 [illegible] and I will receive the Premium Set of Tableware as per your offer. [illegible] Name [illegible] Town [illegible] State [illegible]

ONE SET OF EXTRA COIN-SILVER PLATED TEA-SPOONS worth $4.50, or caster, and one article or the other to have your name engraved. If you do not wish your name engraved, please state so in order.

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CASSIMERES. Various Styles from 37½c. to $1 75 per yard.

FLANNELS. Opera, Ballardvale & Stevens, in all colors and widths Red and Blue, in Plain and Twill.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

[illegible] CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and by Preserving and Beautifying the Hair Preventing it from Falling Off, and Irritating all Dandruff and other Impurities Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him

No. 30 C Street, Virginia, Nev.

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FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely lost; flocculating pains in the stomach; intestinal mucus and vermin; sudden insensibility of the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; perspiration occasionally dries up, and sometimes is succeeded by cough, sore throat, and hoarseness; unusual disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of using the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or Nervous and Chronic character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. It is a simple purgative that are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

VEGETINE

H. M. BLACK & CO.

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

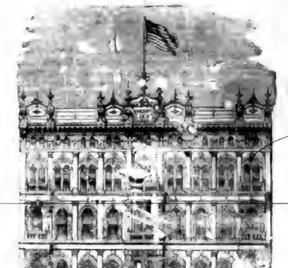
851 853 and 855 Market St.,

Bet. Fourth and Fifth. SAN FRANCISCO.

Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and [illegible]

BANCROFT'S

721 *MARKET STREET, San Francisco.*



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We are publishers of all the Law [illegible] of the coast, and manufacturers of Blank and Law Stationery

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From New York and monthly shipments of the leading English, French, German and Spanish publications [illegible] Books from all parts of the World, supplied upon special order. Libraries and [illegible] now supplied at reduced rates. Our prices will always be the VERY LOWEST, and we invite all to call and [illegible] the [illegible] of the article we [illegible]

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery as well as importers, and [illegible] [illegible] than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, May 31, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Late Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

A great man has left us. The nation mourns the loss of one of its greatest and noblest philanthropists. To him, Lloyd Garrison, more than any other man that lives, are the colored citizens indebted for the great victory achieved in the emancipation and elevation to citizenship of four millions of freedmen. But for him we should have no Republican party; no election of Abraham Lincoln; no firing upon Sumter; no Emancipation Proclamation; no 13th, 14th or 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In 1826, Mr. Garrison, then but 22 years of age, had his mind directed to the enormous extent and great wickedness of of American slavery. His vigorous pen, his bold denunciation of the "sum of all villains," called to his assistance numerous philanthropists in various portions of the free States, and awakened a determined hostility on the part of the commercial classes, upon whom the South was dependent for supplies, and was soon followed by active opposition from ecclesiastical and political bodies.

In 1829, associated with Benjamin Lundy, of Baltimore, a philanthropical Quaker gentleman, in the publication of a paper called "Genius of Universal Emancipation," afforded him an opportunity which he did not fail to employ, to examine into and expose the cruel and vicious workings of slavery, the inter State and coastwise slave trade carried on under the laws of the United States, and sanctioned by the moral and religious sentiment of the entire nation.

The ship "Francis," owned by Francis Todd, of Newburyport, Mass., a townsman of Mr. Garrison, was loaded with slaves destined for the New Orleans market, and the cruel manner of their shipment, the separation of husbands from wives, wives from husbands, parents from children, and friends from friends, so outraged his moral sense that he decreed slavery a crime that should put barbarians to shame, and characterized the domestic slave trade as the worst form of piracy. This aroused a storm of indignation against Mr. Garrison. In May, 1830, in that city, Mr. Garrison was tried upon an indictment of libel, convicted and fined $50, or to be imprisoned until paid. He bravely preferred the jail to any concession on his part, and proclaimed himself ready to die therein before he would pay one cent for his liberation. The fact came to the knowledge of Arthur Tappan, a leading merchant of New York, who promptly paid the fine, which secured his liberty, at which time Mr. Garrison dedicated his future life to the cause of immediate and unconditional emancipation. After lecturing in Washington City, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Hartford, Boston and Baltimore, he came to the conclusion that his labors for the overthrow of the "peculiar institution" could be more effective in the free than the slave States, and selected Boston as the base of his operations. Jan. 1st 1831, the first number of the "Liberator" was published, whose motto representing the great heart of this champion of human freedom, which was, "My country is the world, and all men are my countrymen."

In 1832 the New England Anti-Slavery Society was organized, and in 1833 that body delegated Mr. Garrison to visit England, to secure the co-operation of British philanthropists in behalf of American emancipation, which he accepted, and made the acquaintance of Thomas Clarkson, Edward Burge, Sir Thomas Fowle Buckstin, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Brougham, Geo. Thompson and numerous other influential Englishmen, and succeeded in inducing George Thompson, one of the most eloquent champions in Great Britain for the West India Emancipation, to visit the United States and devote himself to the work of American Emancipation. Mr. Thompson arrived in Boston the latter part of the year 1834, and entered upon his work with earnest enthusiasm. The labors of these two champions, which were abundant and effective, called in numerous friends to their support, while, at the same time, they aroused a bitter feeling of hostility against them, particularly Mr. Thompson, as "a foreign emissary."

With the rapid growth of anti-slavery sentiment, the opposition became bold, bitter and aggressive.

In the early part of 1835 violence was threatened as a means of intimidating the Abolitionists. In September of that year, in the night time, a strong gallows frame with two nooses pendant from the crossbeam, was erected in Boston in front of Mr. Garrison's house, which had been previously vacated by Mr. Thompson, with a card attached, stating that it was done by order of Judge Lynch and intended for the necks of Garrison and Thompson, which was regarded by some of the Boston papers as a very just and timely warning, and would operate to deter further anti-slavery agitation.

The New England Female Anti-Slavery Society advertised to hold its anniversary meeting on the 17th of October, in Boston, at which Messrs. Garrison and Thompson were to speak. Knowing the spirit and temper of the opposition, Mr. Thompson was induced by his friends to leave the city. The day of the meeting Mr. Garrison with difficulty gained access to the hall, which was broken into and the meeting dispersed by a detachment from a mob of 5,000 people, under the control of gentleman of "property and standing." Enraged in not securing Mr. Thompson the mob sought Mr. Garrison and found him in an adjoining building, and determined to administer upon him, on Boston Common, the coat of tar and feathers intended for Mr. Thompson. As the mob were dragging him through the streets, with a rope around his body, Mayor Lyman improvised a posse and rescued him from their grasp, and to secure his personal safety, put a charge against him for disturbing the peace, upon which he was rushed into jail, and the next day quietly sent into the country under the protection of the Mayor's guard. This extraordinary exhibition of the slave power in Boston, the heart and centre of culture and christian New England, inspired each party throughout the country to more determined efforts for and against the anti-slavery movement. From 1835 to 1840 mobbing abolitionists, disturbing and breaking up abolition meetings were of frequent occurrence.

Thrice was Dr. Bayley's abolition press thrown into the Ohio river at Cincinnatti. The press of E. J. Lovejoy, in Alton, Illinois, was thrown into the Mississippi, and its editor shot down. Pennsylvania Hall, dedicated to the anti-slavery cause, was burned down by a pro-slavery mob. Even Nantucket, famous for its peaceful and philanthropic spirit, was characterized by scenes of mobocratic violence by the tools and minions of slavery.

Churches were divided upon the subject of slavery and organized upon an anti-slavery basis. Large ecclesiastical bodies denounced the anti-slavery movement as opposed to religion and precepts of the Bible, and characterized Mr. Garrison as a fomentor of discord. The history of the anti-slavery movement since 1840, and Mr. Garrison's connection with it as its leader, up to the time of emancipation in 1863, and the subsequent amendments to the Constitution, and the discontinuance of his paper, the *Liberator*, in 1865, after its great victories were achieved, and a purse of $30,000 made up for him by his admiring friends, are too familiar to require a repetition here.

Mr. Garrison's wife died 1876.

In a lengthy letter of a very recent date to one of his old co-laborers, now and for thirty years a resident of this city and State, Mr. Garrison gives a long catalogue of the brilliant anti-slavery dead, little thinking, at that writing, in his 74th year, that he would so soon join that great army of anti-slavery champions. We extract therefrom as follows:

"I send you the latest photographic 'counterfeit presentment' of my features, taken a short time since, in the 74th year of my age.

"Be assured, I shall never cease to remember the immense service you rendered the anti-slavery cause during the period of your connection with it."

San Jose.

A Grand Juvenile Concert and Exhibition was given at the A. M. E. Zion Church, San Jose, Thursday evening, May 29. The programme was as follows:

Piana Solo, Mrs. Lucy Mitchell; My Mother's Voice, Artomisa Hall; Beginning of Sin, Alice Tally; Way down in Old Virginia, Lowis and George Venable and Susie Gray; Star of Bethlehem, The Compass, Master Benjamin Gray; The Birds, Susie Lewis; God is ever Good, Master James Bryant; Grandfather's Clock, Master Lewis and George Venable & Susie Gray; The Polar Star, Amanda Bryant.

The Maniac, Mrs. Lucy Mitchell; Song—"Tell us, O Tell us," Jennie Simpson; The Work Shop, Gustina McGee; Seven Little Daisies, Eliza Maddox; Hohen Linden Master William Duncan; Thoughts, Mary Gray; Sombody's Darling, Jennie Sampson; Song—"When you and I were young, Maggie," Lillie Venable; I'm a Little Traveler, Mary Gray; Our Father, Master Ernest Cooper; Temperance Song — "Crowded Awfully," Master Benj. Gray.

☞ The Hyers Combination Troupe arrived in this city on Tuesday last. They perform in Oakland Monday and Tuesday nights next.

The Sacramento Zouaves have a picnic at East Park, Sacramento, on Monday, June 2d.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel has employed colored waiters for its dining restaurant. C. H. Burke is the head waiter.

The Dress of a Chief.

A Topeka man named Schmidt has the full outfit of a Cheyenne Chief. The dress is trimmed in the most fantastic style, having a small buffalo horn fastened to the front, while the trail, which is very long, is covered with eagle feathers, so graded as to place all the longest ones at the top and the smaller ones along the trail until they reach the ground, and every feather has a tip of human hair attached to it. The shield is of buffalo hide, stretched on a hoop, and is painted in the gaudy manner usual with the Indians. The hoop is fringed all around with the scalps of Utes, Comanches and fine white women. The quiver is very long and is made of otter skin, and the contents are finished up in better style than even Indian arrows are usually; they are unusually long so is the bow. There is also a spear in the outfit which was in the Custer fight, and which is rusted with blood. It and the shield were the property of the brave Wolfbelly, who sent them to Mr. Schmidt with the message that he had killed many a white man from behind the shield, and that the spear was dipped in the blood of the white braves who got killed in the Custer fight. The curiosities will be taken to Europe.

The Palace

San Fran

A. D. Sharon, Le

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GRAND

SAN FRANCISCO

The Famil

Rooms, with Board ...

A limited number of Roo

$2.50 per Day.

Suits of Rooms with Board, ...

per day, according to size an...

☞ Rooms can be secured by telegra...

JOHNSON & CO., Proprietor.

Masquerade Ball

at

Sixth Street Hall, OAKLAND,

on

Wednesday Eve, June 11, 1879.

All persons are requested to raise their Masks at the door.

Admission (lady and gent), including supper, $2.

Grand March at 9 o'clock.

Committee of Arrangements.

J. G. Day, Wm. Lightle, J. Taylor, Wm. Fulton.

Reception Committee.

James Johnson, James Marshal, Frank Butler, Wm. Powell.

Floor Managers.

Wm. Talley, Andrew Williams, Frank Jackson.

☞ John and Foster, Costumers, will be at the Hall with a fine stock of Costumes, June 10 & 11, so that all persons can be furnished with costumes at reasonable rates.

SACRAMENTO.

Tenth Annual CELEBRATION.

PIC-NIC

AND TARGET PRACTICE

OF THE

SACRAMENTO ZOUAVES

will take place

MONDAY, JUNE 2, '79,

AT EAST PARK, Sacramento.

Prizes will be awarded to the winners of the following races, &c.:

Ladies' Egg Race.

Misses' Race, from 10 to 15 years.

Boys' Foot Race, from 10 to 15 years.

Married Ladies' Race.

Single Ladies' Race.

Misses' Egg Race, from 10 to 15 years.

Blindfold Race for Ladies.

Running Race for Boys, 10 to to 17 years.

Fat women's Race.

Misses' Blindfold Race.

Standing Jump for Boys.

Foot Race for Men.

Best Plain Waltzer.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Capt. B. J. FLETCHER, Lieut. I. DUNLAP
Lieut. C. P. DAVIS, Sergt. A. J. GRUBBS.
Private W. W. H. PRICE, Private A. GRUBBS,
Private J. HARDY, E. E. SMALL.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Capt. B. J. FLETCHER, Capt. S. EMORY,
Capt. DAVIS, Lieut. I. DUNLAP,
M. A. JACKSON, E. E. SMALL,
E. H. SMALL, R. C. FERGUSON,
E. BOOTH. J. GRUBBS.

HONORARY COMMITTEE.

Col. J. S. HENDRICKS, San Francisco.
RICHARD D. HALL, "
Capt. J. ONION, "
Gen. J. PHILLIPS, "
J. HARRISON, Oakland.
E. A. CLARK, "
J. HAYDON Napa.
E. DUPLEX, Woodland.
BASIL CAMPBELL, Cosper,
Capt. STANLEY Sacramento
E. H. SMALL, "
J. BUTTS Placerville
E. COLT, Folsom
J. OVERTON, San Jose

FLOOR MANAGERS.

Capt. J. STANLEY, B. COGAR, A. J. GRUBBS.

Reception Committee, Red Rosette.
Floor Managers, White Rosette.
Honorary Members, Red and White Rosette.

Messrs. Church, Jones and Boebee's Brass and String Band will furnish music for the occasion

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,

Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California.

TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FINISHED.

The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.

Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.

THOS. BRYAN, Propr.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS.

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.

Give them a call.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN

926 THIRD STREET.

Would inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

61 New Montgomery and Howard Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

WANTED

By a middle-aged colored woman, a situation as cook or up-stair work, or to take care of children. City or country. Apply 613 Bush Street, S. F.

Dr. J. HIGHWARDEN,

Portuguese

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.

Office and Residence

—761½ HOWARD STREET—

Female Diseases a Specialty.

Office Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. from 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M.

Enas House Blo...

You are invited to inspect... play of Jewelry manufactured... and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain... and Specimens of Minerals, taken from... mostcelebrated mines on the Pacific coast

This elegant Jewelry will befound at the Diamond Palace only

Baker & Hamilton,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

13 to 19 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

9 to 15 J STREET.

Sacramento, Cal.

Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN

LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Stemless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Supports at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $3 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $6 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 626 Kearny Street.

O. W. BABCOCK. E. H. CARTWRIGHT.

G. W. BABCOCK & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

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Agricultural Implements.

955 BROADWAY,

Between 9th & 10th Streets,

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NICOLL THE TAILOR

BRANCH OF NEW YORK

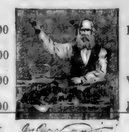
To the numerous Patrons [and their name is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able to offer Tailor in, that having 60 Stores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities from the Mills at home and abroad, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

Gentlemen, before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my branch stores, and their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods from my London House.

Pants in Six Hours. **Suits to Order in One Day, if required.**

TO ORDER:

Pants, - - - -	$4 00
Suits - - - -	15 00
Overcoats, - - - -	15 00
Dress Coats, - - - -	20 00



TO ORDER:

Black Doeskin Pants, from	$15 00
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Genuine 6 X Beaver Suits, - -	55 00

The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reduction! ☞CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,

727 Market St 505 Montgomery St 18 Kearny St & 853 Broadway Oakland

FITS. EPILEPSY,

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FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one bottle of Dr. Gerard's Fit Specific. Unlimited Infallible Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial box. As Dr. Gerard is the only physician that has made this disease a special study, and as he may know more thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All sufferers should give them Powders a fair trial, and be convinced of its curative powers.

Price, for large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $16.00, sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

DR. ASH & ROBBINS,

No. 1 Dey Street, Cortlandt, N. Y.

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[Formerly 823 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO.

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA and HUMBOLDT, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave

SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

—on the—

7th, 15th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER and MENDOCINO.

STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1879,

From Wharf corr. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsoo Bosen Co., for HIOGO, NAGASAKI and SHANGHAI.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA, On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICA [Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR

VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Commencing MONDAY, April 7, 1879.

And until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Ferry Passenger Depot on Pacific Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 4.25 P. M.

9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, and all Way Stations.

At Palace Hotel cars Corn R. R. connects with this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas the N. and S. P. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey.

☞ Close connection be made with this train. (Pacific Standard Time) for Menlo Park.

Parlor Car attached to this Train.

3.30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, and Way Stations.

4.25 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. Daily, except Sundays and Mondays, for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points, will on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive, as follows:

Baden	$0.50	Fair Oaks	$1.00
San Bruno	0.65	Menlo Park	1.50
Millbrae	0.85	Mayfield	1.75
Oak Grove	0.90	Mountain View	2.00
San Mateo	1.10	Lawrence	2.25
Belmont	1.25	Santa Clara	2.50
Redwood	1.60	San Jose	2.50

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the Following Monday inclusive.

SECOND CLASS FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - - $1.00

☞ A car with Sleeping Accommodations, can be secured for the 10 P. M. train, by sleeping in Freight Depot, leaving San Francisco at 6.00 P. M. and San Jose at 5.20 P. M. (Pacific Standard time).

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 3 New Montgomery Street, Palace Hotel.

☞ The Company have arranged with the Pacific Transfer Company, whereby baggage can be checked at the various hotels, also at private residences. Orders may be left at No. 3 New Montgomery St., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 316 Sansome street.

A. N. TOWNE, Superintendent. H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing May 19, 1879.

☞ Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the 7.00 A. M. train from the Central Railroad, via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, (Atlantic Express Train) and making close connection at GOSHEN for Stevens, Mohawk, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado and YUMA, Mariposa and Casa Grande (182 miles out) 9.00 P. M. Train.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA,

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong, Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

	OCEANIC.	BELGIC.
Saturday, May 10,	Thurs., June 12.	Thurs., July 10.
Tuesday, June 10,	Tues., July 17.	Wed., Oct. 15.
Sat'y, May 31,	Thurs., Dec. 11.	

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Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., the Tangled Hair of Children made into very Style Switch. Ladies' Hair Combings made up; orders by mail will be carefully and promptly attended to. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

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C. P. R. R.

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Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

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7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Passenger (from Market St. Ferry Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Stages for Knoxville), Calistoga (Stages for Springs), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Monday excepted) with Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Williams.

Arrives San Francisco at 6.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Narrow Gauge) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.45 a. m., connecting at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express.

Arriving San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Pollards, Elvada, Colfax and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at 10.45 a. m.

Arrives San Francisco 5.15 p. m.

☞ Sunday Excursion 10 Cents to San Pablo and Stations on Suisun Route.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Way Stations. Arrive San Francisco 5.05 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Sun. Joe Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.50 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 9.30 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.

Arrives San Francisco 9.30 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Railway for Cisco, Reno, Truckee, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Tehama, Red Bluff, Portland, Puget Sound, Shasta Springs, Dunsmuir, and Santa Barbara). Los Angeles, Deming, Silver City (Arizona Stage and Colorado River Stage), Mojave, Caliente, Bakersfield, Fresno, Huron, Summit, Tulare, Visalia, Goshen, Hanford, Lemoore, Grangeville, Modesto, Merced, Rocklin, Lincoln, Roseville, Sacramento, Davis, Woodland, Knight's Landing

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Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to go as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imaging ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens through out the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific Appeal has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The Pacific Appeal is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for ...ogical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard ...ace, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the Pacific Appeal is its Masonic intelligence ...l furnishe... from time to time, fr... the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning ... heretofore seemingly insulated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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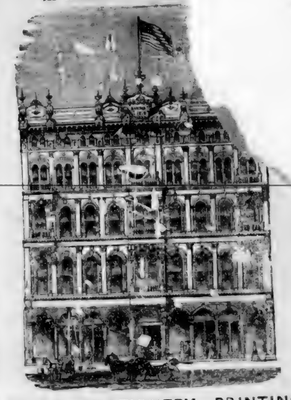
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We are publishers of all the Law publications of the court, and we...ublishers of Bancroft Law Stationery SCHOOL BOOKS a LOWER than the lowest prices.

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We are MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, as well as Importers, and are now turning out from our mammoth factory superior lines of goods, which are now being sold at cost prices in New York

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In every variety of style, made to order, at short notice. We are now prepared ...turn in the least ...

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ever offered in the city. We have made arrangements for receiving, direct, from LONDON AND PARIS, the latest styles of ... paper, envelopes, inkstands, and other fashionable articles

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That can be super...ed.

We have secured the services of an artist engraver, lately with Tiffany, New York, who is acknowledged to be the most skillful workman in the city, and are prepared to execute every ...

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For Wedding Orders, Visiting Cards, Business Cards, Monograms Crests, Mottoes and Initials, in the most exquisite style, at the lowest prices. Wedding Stationery with all its ... in order, furnished in the most superior style, upon short notice. Wedding Invitations correctly addressed and delivered, with in the city and country.

VISITING AND BUSINESS CARDS engraved and printed in any style, according to the taste of the purchaser at the lowest prices.

MONOGRAMS AND INITIAL LETTERS for stamping, designed and sketched at a short notice without charge.

Particular attention is given to INITIAL STAMPING, which is done in a superior manner in Relief, Cameo Color relief, Gold Bronze, and Inks.

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STEAM BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, Circulars, Pamphlets, Cards, Billheads, etc. Call and give us a trial. We have the finest steam machinery and the best skilled labor called to our aid. Capital, experience and energy are combined in manufacture and will make our Stationery in competition with New York.

The statement is filled up in an elegant manner, and we confidently invite all to visit us and see...themselves of the advantages we offer.

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This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

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In the Improved style of the Art at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

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COIN-SILVER TABLEWARE

Given Away

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THIS PAPER!

CONSISTING OF



An Elegant Set of Warranted Extra Coin-Silver Plated TEA-SPOONS which was manufactured at a cost of $4.50 in Gold, and Extra Coin-Silver Plated FIVE-BOTTLE CASTER, which cost $4.00 in Gold.

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

This Silverware Premium ordered from New York, is the SILVER PLATING ON...

The Silverware is manufactured by the ROGERS SILVER PLATING CO., and is ... during the year 1878 for $4.50 Set of Extra Coin-silver plated Tea-spoons, and $4.00 Set of Extra Coin-silver plated Five-bottle Caster, Gold and Silver Plating Co. will send a list of other Premiums they have manufactured during the year 1878, which we will forward to any address on application.

Any subscriber can procure as many sets of this Silverware as he wishes, by sending us a list of names and post office with order to us, and remitting $4.50 for each set ordered. Order from this paper and send to the Rogers Silver Plating Co., New York or Chicago. Goods will be delivered to you free and promptly. Send for Premium List, which will be forwarded to you free of charge, together with sample copy of this paper. Silverware is to cost you nothing. Send for Premium List.

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Send the Subscription Price, $4.50 for each set ordered, by Express, or Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter, or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, June 7, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Workingmen's Convention adjourned nine die yesterday, after a four days' session. William F. White, of Los Angeles, is the nominee for Governor, and W. R. Andrus, the present Mayor of Oakland, received the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. The balance of the ticket is made up with their most available men, but Mayor Andrus is more widely know than the others.

The Republican primary election for delegates to the State Convention takes place to-day. Several wards have two or three tickets in the field. The main object should be to select the very best men.

The Hyers Troupe.

The Hyers troupe left this city on Wednesday last destined to Chicago and other Eastern cities. En route they are to play at Vallejo, Sacramento, Nevada City, Virginia City, and Salt Lake. They left with the regrets of a host [of friends and admirers in the polite social circles during their engagements on this coast.

The picnic held at East Park by the Sacramento Zouaves was a fine affair. Several were from this city, Oakland and other places to attend it.

Masquerade Ball.

A Masquerade Ball will be given at the Sixth-Street Hall, Oakland, on Wednesday evening next. It should be well attended. The names of the various committees can be seen in an advertisement in another column.

The "Eastern Review" is the name of a new paper started in Providence, Rhode Island. We are now in receipt of its fourth number. It presents a fine typographical appearance and contains ornate editorials and a great amount of spicy and miscellaneous matter. It is published by colored men. John H. Bullon is editor and W. C. Lane, business manager. We wish the Review success.

"Dead-Letter" Offices.

The bill before Congress for the establishment of branches of the "dead-letter" office in the populous cities, meets with very general approval. They would be a great convenience and accommodation to the public. A newspaper contemporary very appropriately remarks that "it is the height of absurdity that a letter sent from Sacramento to San Francisco and misdirected should have to travel across the continent and back. This would be prevented by the establishment of a branch "dead-letter office at San Francisco. Great Britain has over a hundred such branch offices, and their advantage, not to say necessity, is even greater in this country."—Call.

Died.

DAINGERFIED.—In this city, Sunday, June 1st, Jos. W. Daingerfield, a native of Virginia, aged 56 years.

The deceased was a very worthy man and highly respected. His widow and other relatives have the sympathy of a large circle of friends in this city and elsewhere.

MARSHAL.—Drowned, near Honolulu, by jumping overboard, in a fit of insanity, Edward C. Marshal, aged 27 years, a native of New Bedford, Mass. The deceased was a son of G. W. Marshal, and a brother to Mrs. Clementina Carter.

Two ladies are engaged in establishing a reform school for hoodlums. They called on the Chief of Police to be told the worst hoodlum localities and departed on a prospecting tour.

The Colored Conference.

[From the Western Associated Press.]

Nashville, Tenn, May 8.—An unusually large assemblage was in attendance upon the National Colored Convention to day. Most of the day was spent in the presentation of resolutions for reference to respective committees.

A resolution was adopted accepting the tender by B. F. Butler to donate 20,000 acres and by Zack Chandler of homes for 100 families.

J. W. Cromwell, of Virginia from the Committee on Labor and Education, presented a report, which was adopted with the following recommendation:

We recomend to the various State Legislatures the adoption of compulsory systems of public education; also that a conference committee of five from each be appointed to memorialize respective legislatures looking to this end, and ask that a more efficious system of this great bulwark of our freedom, happiness and rights be established. Further, that it is the sense of this conference that separate schools are highly detrimental to the interest of both races, in that such schools foster race prejudices; but where they do exist colored teachers should be employed in colored schools in preference to white teachers.

The Conference memorialize Congress to place in the hands of the Board of Regents of Colored Soldiers the sum of $300,000, the amount of unclaimed bounty of the colored soldiers and sailors of the Federal Army during the late war, the same to be used in establishing and maintaining an industrial and technical school for the colored youth in the unoccupied buildings of Harper's Ferry, or at any other place of easy access.

John D. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, read the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reporting the Constitution of the American Protective Society, to prevent injustice to colored people.

The objects of the society are declared to be, first, to foster a national union; second, to protect civil and political rights; third, to facilitate educational and moral influence; fourth, to encourage agricultural and business capacity; fifth, to encourage the purchase of agricultural land and the removal thereon from all States where colored people are unjustly treated; sixth, to improve the sanitary relations among the colored people.

Section 2 authorizes that this society be organized by the enrollment of the majority of the members of this Conference, and be officered by the officers-elect of this and each successive annual conference, who shall hold office one year; also, one Vice-President from each Congressional District, and who shall act as an Executive Committee for the whole, with power to issue certificates of authority to one Vice-President in any State for to organize and establish a branch society under the same name and for the same objects.

Further, that the society solicit the co-operation and assistance of capitalists, moneyed men and other benevolent societies to assist in promoting healthy settlements of colored people in the West upon agricultural lands. That each branch society shall be empowered to receive gifts or bequests from any person or persons who may die within the district where such branch society may be located, and to collect money, etc., for the advancement of the society. All funds collected shall be applied by the State whereof it has been collected for the objects herein named.

W. F. Yardley of Tennessee, offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference that the migration of colored people to those States and Territories where they can enjoy all the rights which are guaranteed by the laws and Constitution of the United States, and enforced by the Executive Departments of such States and Territories, and we ask of the Congress of the United States an appropriation of $500,000 to aid in the removal of our people from the South.

Discussions upon this resolution called out the best utterances of the colored leaders in attendance. Robinson, of Arkansas, was the only member who seemed to differ with his brethren as to the advisability of the Kansas movement, but he was summarily squelched by Conference members and the large audience of blacks present. Jas. D. Keanedy, of Louisiana, made a particular strong exodus speech, advocating Kansas as the best remedy yet offered the negro towards his oppressors. In this he was sustained by Gov. Pinchback, Burch and other colored leaders.

Calamity never leaves us where it finds us. It either softens or hardens the heart.

A Minnesota man found a beautiful young squaw almost frozen to death. He took her to his campfire and tried to thaw her out. When she had melted a little he proposed marriage and was accepted. They are now 1.

The old iron house, built by Capt. Sutter at Hock Farm, at an early day to protect himself from Indians, still remains in an excellent state of preservation.

An Oswego girl dropped one of her false eyebrows in a church pew, and it so badly scared the young man at her side that he fainted. He thought it was his moustache.

Funeral of Hon. John Jones.

THE REMAINS OF THE HON. JOHN JONES CONSIGNED TO THE TOMB.

CHICAGO, May 24, 1879.

The body of the late John Jones, ex-county commissioner, was followed to its last resting place, in Greenwood cemetery, by an immense concourse of friends and well known citizens. The funeral services was held at his late residence, No. 43 Ray street, where at an early hour had assembled a large concourse of colored people, old-time friends and associates of the deceased, beside a large number of ex-officials and old settlers, among whom were noticed J. K. C. Forrest, Ald. Cullerton, Col. Cleary, L. C. P. Freer, John L. Nilson, C. A. Morse, Assesor Gray, Capt. Hines, F. W. Carpenter, Duncan. Among the mourners were the widow of the deceased his daughter, Mrs. Lee, and his brother-in-law, Henry Bradford, Cyrus Richardson, H. D. King, and Alfred Richardson, and several ladies, intermate friends of the deceased. In one of the rooms of the house was Mr. Jones' mother-in-law, aged 90 years, and to feeble to move.

The body was laid in a handsome rosewood casket, with silver mountings, in the main parlor of his late residence. The remains, although somewhat emaciated by the severe illness which the deceased suffered, retained a very natural appearance. The floral offerings were very numerous and elegant, the most noticeable being a symbol of Masonry, the gift of past masters. Immediately over the mantle depended a half-length, life-size potrait of the deceased, in oil done several years ago. On the mantle at either end were busts of Charles Sumner and John Brown by Edmonia Lewis. And at the base of the long mirror between the windows was a like representation of Longfellow. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Raymond, formerly, pastor of the old Tabernacle, and Mr. Jones' first spiritual adviser, now of the Second Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. DeBaptiste, pastor of Olivet church, and were most impressive. Mr. Raymond paid fitting tribute to the memory of the deceased, and the casket was then placed in the hearse by John Winslaw, George Smith, B. M. Hancock, Robert Wagee, J. Hudlin and Elias Ceary, the pall-bearers.

The funeral cortege was then formed as follows:

Platoon of police.
Kretlow & Nevens' band.
Company A, Sixteenth battalion, Capt. Moore.
Company B, Sixteenth battalion, Capt. Brown.
Summer Guards, of St. Louis; Capt. Horton.
Brothers of Union; Capt. C. Jackson, President.
One hundred citizens on foot; R. A. Mitchel and Wm. Landre, marshals.
Corinthian Commandery; Charles Thomas, M. E. C.
North Star loege, No. I; Albert Morgan, W. M.
Mount Heborn Lodge; Chas Wiley, W. M.
Hiram Lodge, No. 14, W. M. Fletcher, W. M.
John Jones Lodge, No. 17; G. Grouse, W. M.
Hearse.
Bearers.
Mourners.
Citizens in carriages.

The band played "Pleyle's Hymn" as the body was taken from the house and "Why do we Weep for Thee?" at the grave, in compliance with a request by Mr. Jones before death.

The procession removed from Ray street to Prairie avenue, to Lake street, to State street, to Michigan street, to Dearborn avenue, and thence to Graceland.

Masquerade Ball
at
Sixth Street Hall, OAKLAND,
on
Wednesday Eve, June 11, 1879.

All persons are requested to raise their Masks at the door.

Admission (lady and gent), including supper, $2.

Grand March at 9 o'clock.

Committee of Arrangements.
J. G. Day, Wm. Lightle, J. Taylor, Wm. Fulton.

Reception Committee.
James Johnson, James Marshal, Frank Butler, Wm. Powell.

Floor Managers.
Wm. Talley, Andrew Williams, Frank Jackson.

☞ John and Foster, Costumers, will be at the Hall with a fine stock of Costumes, June 10 & 11, so that all persons can be furnished with costumes at reasonable rates.

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL SECOND-HAND
PORTABLE ENGINES
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power
In perfect running order.
Apply to
JOS. ENRIGHT,
San Jose, Cal.

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A. D. Sharo...
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GRAND
SAN FRANCISCO, C...
The Family Hote...
Rooms, with Board ..... $3.00 p...
A limited number of Rooms, with B... $2.50 per Day.
Suits of Rooms with Board, from $5 to $12 per day, according to size and location.
☞ Rooms can be secured by telegraph. ☜
JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,
Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California.
TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FINISHED.
The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.
Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.
THOS. BRYAN, Propr.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

OAKLAND.
McCabe & Roach,
GROCERS.
Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF GROCERIES.
Give them a call.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

MUSIC LESSONS.
MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN
405 THIRD STREET.
Would inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,
Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
61 New Montgy and Howard Sts
SAN FRANCISCO

WANTED
By a middle-aged colored woman, a situation as cook or up-stair work, or to take care of children. City or country. Apply 613 Bush Street, S. F.

Dr. J. HIGHWARDEN,
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PRACTICING PHYSICIAN.
Office and Residence
—761½ HOWARD STREET—
Female Diseases a Specialty.
Office Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. from 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M.

DIAMOND PALACE
221 Montgomery St.,
Ross House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.
You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quarts, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast
This elegant Jewelry will be found at the Diamond Palace only

Baker & Hamilton,
Manufacturers and Importers of
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
13 to 19 FRONT STREET,
San Francisco.
9 to 15 J STREET.
Sacramento, Cal.
Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

P. KELLY
HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'
Custom-Made BOOTS,
From $1 to $2 per Pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.
40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]
P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $3 to $10.
FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price Reduced from $8 to $6.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 32½ Kearny Street
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...is Legion] that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able t... ores over the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in immense quantities, thereby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.
...before ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my ... their daily arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods ... House.

Pants in Six Hours.



Suits to Order in One Day, if required.

TO ORDER:		TO ORDER:	
...	$4 00	Black Doeskin Pants,	
Suits	15 00	from	$15 00
Overcoats,	15 00	White Vests, from	3 00
Dress Coats,	20 00	Fancy Vests, from	6 00

Genuine 6 X ... Beaver Suits, 55 00
The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free
A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reducion! ☞CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.
NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,
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Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gosler's Celebrated Infallible Fit Powders. To sufferers that those powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a Free Trial. Do not delay, as the sooner you try the remedy the sooner will the disease be cured. Thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case or refund you all money expended. All mail orders should give those Powders as early a call, and be convinced of its merits. Price, for large box, $3.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. to ...
ASH & ROBBINS,
306 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CRAIG & SON,
MINT AVENUE,
[Formerly 823 Market Street,]
SAN FRANCISCO,
Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. ...

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San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.
PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.
—FOR—
EUREKA, ARCATA AND HOOKTON, HUMBOLDT Bay, Steamers leave SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA
—on the—
2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month
Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and Humboldt Bay at high tide.
FOR CRESCENT CITY.
—on the—
7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.
For Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little River and Mendocino.
Steamer Mary Stella every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company
THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1879,
From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.
Hour of Departure, 12 noon.
For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsui Busan Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.
For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.
For NEW YORK via PANAMA, On the 5th and 20th of every month.
Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICA Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON, for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.
FOR
VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.
On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO. Agents.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879.
And until further notice.
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. Arrives San Jose at 10.45 A. M.
9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 4.30 P. M.
10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.
2.30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, for San Jose and Way Stations.
4.25 P. M. Daily Sundays excepted for San Jose and Way Stations.
5.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates To San Jose and intermediate points, and on Saturday, and Sunday mornings go and return until following Monday inclusive, as follows:
Belmont ..... $2.00 | Fair Oaks $1.50
San Bruno ..... 0.90 | Menlo Park 1.50
Millbrae ..... 0.90 | Mayfield 1.50
Oak Grove ..... 0.90 | Mountain View 2.00
San Mateo ..... 1.25 | Lawrence 2.50
Belmont ..... 1.25 | Santa Clara 2.50
Redwood ..... 1.50 | San Jose 2.50
Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Agnew, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturday, good for return until the Following Monday inclusive.
SECOND CLASS FARE
Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - - $1.00
☞On all our well Sleeping Accommodations, commercial agents for this travel, is established in Freight Trains, leaving San Francisco at 6:00 A. M. and San Jose at 2 P. M. (or as per days contracted.
Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 2 New Montgomery Street, Palace Hotel.
☞The Company have arranged with the Pacific Transfer Company, whereby it agrees not to be limited to destinations at the various hotels, at or per cent reduction. Leave orders at No. 2 New Montgomery St., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 110 ... or at ...
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.
Commencing May 19, 1879.
☞Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Transfer Company Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 8.00 P. M. daily, (Atlantic Express Train) and connecting close connections at MOJAVE for Benson, Mojave, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (120 miles near ... Texas.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

HAKUSAN	OCEANIC.	BELGIC.
Satory, May 17,	Tues., June 10,	Thurs. July 10,
Friday, May 16,	Tues Sept 17,	Wed. Oct. 15.
Satly, Nov. 15.	Tues., Dec 17,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5 New Montgomery street.
For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
HEAP, SAMUEL. A. F. HASTON

Pacific IRON WORKS
First and Fremont Streets,
Between Mission and Howard,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
HEAP, SAMUEL & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery.

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641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
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Iron and Wood Grave Landscapes and Marble Tomb Furnished to order
Sole Agent for Bowlsby's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS
Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.
Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

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Successor to Wm. Sherman & Co.
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
608 MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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LEWIS GREENEBAUM
LOUIS SLOSS & CO.
Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.
310 and 312 Sansome street,
San Francisco.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
General Furnishing
Undertakers,
No. 20 Fifth street
Opp. Lincon School. SAN FRANCISCO.
Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

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Edgerton Tubbs & Cole,
Attorneys-at-Law,
N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

G. W. SAMPSON,
FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,
Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
ETC.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA



Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. Now iron steamships
GEO. W. ELDER, CITY OF CHESTER, and OREGON
Connecting at Port and, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS,
SUCTION PUMPS.
DROP-WELL PUMPS.
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE, AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
From 1,500 to 10 000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
84 and 86 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K. SACRAMENTO.
Where she is prepared to manufacture FRENCH, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c. Hair Dressing and Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressing. Ladies waiting upon will be waited upon at their residences. By constant effort, will be to give entire satisfaction.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.
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WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
SADDLERY HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC ETC.
12 & 14 Pine Street.
SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Russell & Erving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
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San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento

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HARDWARE.
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners Tools, Gas Pipe, Gun, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill Rope, Blocks, Axes
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Safety Fuse Hyatt's Giant Powder Company, Hecla Iron and Steel Company.

C. P. R. R.
COMMENCING
Wednesday, January 8, 1879,
and until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily Valley Passenger (from Market Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa, (Steps for Sonoma), Calistoga, (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing and at Woodland for Williams. Arrives San Francisco at 5.30 P. M.

7.00 P. M. (6th) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arrives at Sacramento at 6.15 a. m., connects at Knights Landing with Train for Marysville, arriving at 9.30 a. m. and connecting with Oroville Express.
Arriving San Francisco 6.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train via Oakland Ferry) Northern R. R. and C. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Palisade, Berths, Cedars and Omaha. Connects at Vail with Train arriving at 6.45 p. m.
Arrive San Francisco 5.15 p. m.
☞Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Niles.
Arrive San Francisco 5.30 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrive at San Jose at 5.50 p. m.
Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Benicia, Martinez and Antioch.
Arrive San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train via Oakland Ferry) Northern R. R. to Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Madera, Visalia, Summit, Mojave, Newhall, (for Santa Barbara and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana (for Santa) Colton and Yuma (Arizona Route and Colorado River Route). Stopping Over between Oakland Los Angeles and Yuma.
Arrive San Francisco 11.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Valleio Passenger Train from Market Street Local connecting with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers). Watches Knights Landing and Sacramento, and at Davis with passenger train arriving at 9.15 p. m. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
Stopping Over between Vallejo and Reno.
Arrives San Francisco 11.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Passenger Train from Market Street Local connecting with Train for Calistoga (the Geysers). Watches Knights Landing and Sacramento, and at Davis with passenger train arriving at 9.15 p. m. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
Stopping Over between Vallejo and Reno.
Arrives San Francisco 11.30 P. M.

4.00 P. M. Passenger excepted — Sacramento and Livermore via Martinez No. 10 Ferry, Connecting at Shellmound and Landings on the Sacramento River.
Arrives San Francisco 9.35 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via the Ferry, Martinez Ferry and C. P. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 1.30.
Arrives San Francisco 9.35 A. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore.
Arrive San Francisco 8.35 a. m.

P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, for Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public Conveyance to Metro... nary connects at Vallejo.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	To ALAMEDA.	To ALAMEDA.	To BERKELEY.	To BERKELEY.	To OAKLAND.
6.15	6.30	6.15	7.00	6.30	6.30
7.00	7.30	7.15	8.00	7.30	7.30
8.00	8.30	8.15	9.00	8.30	8.30
9.00	9.30	9.15	10.00	9.30	9.30
10.00	10.30	10.15	11.00	10.30	10.30
11.00	11.30	11.15	12.00	11.30	11.30
12.00	12.30	12.15	1.00	12.30	12.30
1.00	1.30	1.15	2.00	1.30	1.30
2.00	2.30	2.15	3.00	2.30	2.30
3.00	3.30	3.15	4.00	3.30	3.30
4.00	4.30	4.15	5.00	4.30	4.30
5.00	5.30	5.15	6.00	5.30	5.30
6.00

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imsu ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially, for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving you would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞ Remember the price is only $8 00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

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OUR $4.50 PREMIUM GIFT

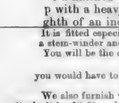
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A NEW-YEARS GIFT TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Table Silverware, manufactured by the New York Silver Plating Company is from the well known and reliable EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., of Cincinnati, O., who have been in business for over 20 years, and who have distributed during that time, 40 days' work (14 hours per day) of Coin-Silver Plated Tea-spoons, Castors, Pitchers, Tea-Trays, etc., and with the set received the Eagle Gold and Silver Plating Co. will send a year's subscription to the Scientific American, free of charge.

The Tea-spoons we send you are of the latest style pattern, "Rogers," and are guaranteed to be of the finest Coin-Silver Plate, and to wear for years. Your name or initials if desired.

Don't neglect to send your name with order to be entered for this premium.

Subscribers will therefore cut out the following Premium Order from this paper and send same to the Company named therein, and receive the Premium by return mail, free of charge, with the exception of transportation, which is 75 cents. If anyone chooses, which is not probable, they can have the Premium C. O. D. for transportation charges, which is 75 cents. Under no arrangement will this advertisement be inserted more than one time, for the purpose of supplying your initials.

Be sure and send the Premium Order from this paper, and not from any other.

DELIVERING TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

Send the following Premium Order to the EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., Cincinnati, O., Inclosed is $4.50 for which please send your subscriber that the U. S. mint is first class in every respect, and that we do not send a single set of goods without it, so that you may feel perfectly safe in ordering Premium Goods from us. Send the Premium Set of Tea-spoons, Castor Bottle, etc., to the following address, and send the New York Scientific American for one year to the same address, free of charge.

Name.....

Post Office.....

County.....

State.....

☞ CUT THIS PREMIUM ORDER OUT, AS IT IS WORTH $4.50. ☜

Or send for a full description of the Premium Goods and Terms to pay out of wagering money, postage stamps, or express charges, we will send the Premium Set of Tea-spoons, Castor Bottle, etc., to any address, and send the paper to any of your friends.

Address all orders to EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO.

EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., 180 ELM ST., CINCINNATI, O.

In sure and cut out and send us the above Order so that we may know you are entitled to it, as we still send the Silverware at less than $2.50 unless you send the premium order; and when that is received with the money named in same, the paper is sent for one year, and the Premium is sent free. This offer will not be repeated.

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OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

MURPHY, GRANT & CO.

Importers of Foreign and Domestic

Dry Goods,

Beg to invite the attention of the trade to their large and varied stock, consisting in part as follows:

BLD. & BRO. COTTONS. All of the leading brands in 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 widths.

TICKINGS. Cordes, Palmer, Pemberton, Amoskeag, Willow Brook, Omega, Biddeford and Pennsylvania Mills.

DENIMS. Amoskeag Pearl River, Beaver Creek, Boston Duck Co. and other makes.

CANTON FLANNEL. Nashua, Ellerton, Pemberton and other brands.

COTTONADES. Whittenden, Trenton, Pemberton, Laconia, Quinnebaug, Nonparoil, and Bridgewater Mills.

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FLANNELS. Opera, Bellardvale & Stevens, in all colors and widths Red and Blue, in Plain and Twill.

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NOTIONS. A full line of the most Small Wares.

SHAWLS. Cashmere, Long and Square, Fancy, Foreign and Domestic.

PRINTS. America, Fancy and Shirting, English and French latest styles, just received.

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Seasonable Goods Constantly Arriving.

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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. It columns are open to all parties for logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is its Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning the order generally isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

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DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

—OR—

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the upper eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools clayey, and unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of *doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—OR—

DR. C. MCLANE'S

LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

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H. H. BLACK & CO.

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

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Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.



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SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1879. WHOLE NO. 87

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Scenes in South America.

Lima is painted by those who visited it in the last century, when it was yet slumbering under the Spanish rule, as one of the fairest of cities. Its climate was soft and balmy as the breath of an Arabian paradise. No snows, no ice, nor any chilling cold ever visited its people. Rain never fell there, but instead a gentle fog ascended every day and hung like a veil between the tropic sun and the dewy earth, and thus sheltered beneath the friendly cloud, the people seldom felt more than a temperate heat. It was only at rare intervals when the fog was dissipated, that the climate was excessively hot; and only when a wandering blast escaped from the frozen tops of the Andes and came down to the seashore, that it showed a trace of northern cold. "It was a torpestral paradise," said an observer, "except for the earthquakes." Seated in the midst of gardens, orchards and groves of orange trees, Lima looked upon a landscape of wonderful fertility. It was on a plain about six miles from the sea. The trees around it teemed with tropical fruits and flowers; the heavy dews and the sheltering fogs kept the country perpetually green; the earth poured forth profusely all the necessaries required; and the rich plantations of the rural districts were managed with a taste and care unknown in other parts of South America. Here was the palace of the Viceroy of all the Spanish possessions, who ruled with an almost unrestricted sway over his South American subjects. Lima was there fore the center to which flowed all the wealth, the beauty and the fashion of the land. It was rich with the spoils of the Incas and with the product of the mines of Peru. Its plans was adorned by the magnificent palaces of the Viceroy, by the cathedral of rare splendor, whose towers rose high in the air, as if defiant of the earthquakes; by a fountain, whose waters were brought, and a range of public buildings unsurpassed in the capitals of Europe. The churches were filled with ornaments and glittered with gems; and no devout and no penitent were the Peruvians that nearly one-quarter of the city was given up to convents and monasteries.

Never was there a gayer people. Their houses were filled with gatherings, of great extent, built round a court filled with tropical flowers. Here the dames went out incessantly in the soft evenings that were never unpropitious; the fair Peruvians, dressed with a magnificence of lace and silk, besides diamonds and rare jewels that often parted the ruin of their lovers and husbands; divorce was common at Lima, produced, perhaps, by the extravagance of the fair; and notwithstanding that divorced persons frequently married again, a hospital was built for divorced women. In fact, the moral tone of Lima does not seem to have been high. The priests were gay; the nuns not free from levity; but the processions, the music, and the figures of the Virgin arrayed in cloth of gold and bright with gems, the pomp of the churches, the glory of the Roman ritual, made Lima one of the most pious of cities. Besides, the Holy Inquisition flourished with great luxuriance in the capital, and within its grand offices, its secret charges, its sudden arrests, the ready torture flowed on incessantly in a tranquil stream, and no heretic of native blood escaped the dungeon, the rack and the Auto da Fe. It was plain that Lima was a most devout city.

A road about six miles long ran down to Callao, the port of Lima. Callao was seated on the low shore, not raised far above the level of the sea. It was a gay and busy town of about five thousand inhabitants. Its harbor was excellent, but the sea was so calm and gentle that a harbor was scarcely required. No storms nor gusts disturbed the still Pacific, and the languid waves scarcely rippled against the shore. Along the sea-run a low range of stone bastions sufficient to repel the attack of wandering cruisers; in front was the roadstead where the ships lay at anchor; and behind the ramparts spread out the town, rising on a gentle slope, and set with palaces and churches. The road that ran back to Lima was surrounded by gardens and villas, and usually filled with gay muleteers and the wealthier citizens of the capital driving in their calashes drawn by mules.

Such was Lima and Callao in October, 1746. Earthquakes had come, gone and been forgotten. The people of Lima had built their tall churches, their beautiful towers and lofty palaces as if all were secure, and the people of Callao slept by the side of their tranquil sea as if they could rest on its bosom forever. It was the night of October 28th, at half past ten o'clock, when all the city was asleep. A shock awakened it. Fortunately the people sprang into the streets. Four minutes served to shake Lima to the ground—not twenty houses out of three thousand were left standing. The whole city crumbled into dust; the convents and monasteries, the church tower and the churches, the pleasant adobe houses—all formed a heap of ruins, beneath which might be heard the groans of the dying, the cry for help, the agony of woe. The loss of life was not excessive, but nearly a thousand persons were dead, and the horrors of that dreadful night were increased by a succession of shocks that shook down what the first had spared. Many were crushed in the ruins of their houses; others were struck down as they fled through the streets, and the survivors watched wearily through the long night for the coming dawn.

Suddenly their horror was doubled by the intelligence from the port. Callao was now only a bank of sand. The peaceful sea which had slept so tranquilly at its side had risen in a vast tidal wave, swept over the city and carried its whole population back into the deep. The ships in the harbor were borne over the town to the dry sand, and they found themselves surrounded by multitudes of floating people, and heard the shrieks of the greedy sharks, as they made their banquet on those few escaped. In the morning scarcely a trace remained of Callao. Wave following wave had blotted it from existence. A heap of sand only marked the place where its ramparts had palaces once stood; and the new Callao which was afterwards built was placed on a fresh site, away from the memories of its predecessor.—*Golden Era.*

Busy Birds.

It is a well admitted fact by all my observers that my best and largest crops are in immediate proximity to the fowl-house, commencing at only the distance of ten yards. Yes, but are they scratching up the seed corn, and what a mess they make. Well, I have seen them at work between the rows of young wheat (and I only put in a bushel per acre at nine inches apart), and I find in nine cases out of ten that they are in search of insects, and they do find them. Gardeners who are sensitively particular about the appearance of their gardens, and hate fowls, see, however, what takes place. An intelligent chemist took to a garden where insects had long and undisturbed away, and devoured everything. He was fond of poultry, and understanding their habits, therefore he gave them free access to his garden; they cleared off the enemy, and he had plenty of everything. No doubt but there are times when you would prefer your fowls, or your shelf-ove seeds. In my case I sometimes employ a boy for a fortnight immediately after drilling close to the poultry house, but the produce. Partridges are great friends to farmers, although they don't always believe it. There is no surer sign of imperfect tillage than when you hear of birds and game getting out the seed. What I call imperfect tillage is plowing the land and then merely scratching the surface with wooden harrows, so that the seeds are close to the surface, and under them are unbroken furrow slices—long, hard lumps of undivided and unbroken earth, in the case of strong soils almost as tough and impenetrable as weather-boarding. In my case I always use heavy iron harrows and deep-steeled teeth that cut the furrow-slices into mold, or sometimes cultivate with the cultivator barrow before drilling. The ground in the surface has been well cearified before plowing, so that the seed is not only properly deposited, but has a chance to grow the young fibres find mold below to work in.—*Corr. Plan tars' Journal.*

What is most generally wanted is the way of navigation is a life-boat that will ride safely on a sea of troubles.

Bleeding of a wound in man or beast can be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth.

Something About Bonnets.

There is no reason why a bonnet should cost six times as much as a man's hat. Whom, too, a woman has laid in a stock of feathers and ribbons, it is very easy to make a pretty bonnet, provided she possesses any originality of taste. Without taste, of course, a woman will always make a fright of herself. Possessed of it, she can have half a dozen bonnets for the price of one Virot. Now, dear, don't send to me for any more Paris hats. Take your models from your extravagant friends, and copy them with variations of your own. What I can do in this line you can, for no one ever accused me of being a milliner. As to shapes, choose what you like—there never was so much liberty of selection as now. Variety is the order of the day, and no face need be at a loss to find what is becoming. Worth was talking about this very subject the other day. He said women were fools to set like a flock of sheep; that he for one always consulted individual physique, but he found the greatest difficulty in making his clients wear what best suited them. "Because I invent a beautiful costume for a young and graceful woman, should it be worn by a fat dowager? But the dowager will have it, spite of all entreaty. There are no old women and very few middle-aged ones. As for fat women, they don't exist. All want to wear tight-fitting white gowns, and beauties they look. If there is anything that displays crow's feet and overflowing figures, that need roofing, it is white; but, goodness gracious! There's no use talking—I have given it up. The only way to live in peace is to let women have their own way. You accuse me of a determination to revive crinoline—nothing of the sort; but I'm disgusted with these pull-back dresses, in which you can neither sit down nor walk freely. A glove-fitting gown is very well for a fine, lithe figure, but how many women possess this requisite? Such a costume on skeletons or the opposite extreme is repulsive, so I've revived a small panier, and make skirts fuller in the back. That's all. People say I set the fashions. I don't. A clever actress studies her style, appears in something admirably suited to it, and the rest of your sex copy her blindly. It's really too dreadful. I've made up my mind to have gone on like this, and he's awfully shrewd, I can tell you. His perceptive faculties are very keen. He says I must have clearly defined that the imperialists and royalists won't spend any money on their dresses, and that the republicans haven't any to spend, so luxurious art goes to the wall."—*Golden Era.*

Boiled Apples.—A friend who knows about good things to eat, writes us that about the nicest morsel that ever tickled the palate, is boiled apple—not boiled like a potato, nor steamed like a pudding, but as follows: "Place a layer of fair-skinned Baldwins—or any nice variety—in the stew-pan, with about a quarter of an inch of water. Throw on about one-half cup sugar to six good-sized apples, and boil until the apples are thoroughly scorched and the syrup nearly thick enough for jelly. After one trial no one would for any consideration, have the apples peeled. The skins contain a very large share of the pectous—jelly making—substances, and impart a flavor impossible to obtain otherwise." He also says that "A wire horse-keeper instead of throwing away the skins and cores of sound pie apples would use them for jelly. A tumberful of the richest sort can thus be obtained from a dozen apples. Boil the skins, etc., a few minutes, and strain. Add a little sugar to the liquid, and boil until right to turn into the tumbler."—*Golden Rule.*

A good wash for the teeth is made by pouring equal parts of borax and camphor gum into a bottle of water and letting it stand for a short time before using.

Hen Beans.—Chop fine cold cooked beans and an egg for each person; a little flour; beat together; make into balls, and fry brown in hot butter.

What Makes Them Hum.—Most boys believe that the humming sound made by the telegraph wires is caused by the messages hurrying along to their destination. Most men believe that this sound is caused by the vibration of the wire in the wind. A writer in an American journal, however, calls attention to the fact that one who gives close observation to both the wire and sounds will find that the latter made themselves obvious likewise when there is a total absence of wind; and in a quiet morning in winter, when the wires appear covered with frost to the thickness of a finger, they nevertheless carry on lively vibrations and swinging, while the air is totally quiet. According to this writer, therefore, the vibrations are due, not to the wind, but to the changes of atmospheric temperature, and especially through the action of cold, as a lowering of the temperature induces a shortening of the wires, extending over the whole length of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting baile, thus inducing sound, both in the wires and the poles.

To make a fine eye water—Stick an onion on it.

Fashion Sprays.

Rosewood is taking the place of black walnut in furniture.

Almost any kind of large bib or collar is fashionable with dark dresses.

"Chapeau dessert" is the Parisian name for the hats decorated with berries.

Untrimmed round skirts, with little or no trimming, are preferred for traveling use.

Transparent colored curtains of Madras cloth are pretty for summer and are very cool looking.

Worth drapes wide, sashes straight around the hips of many of his customers, fastening them with large fancy buckles on one hip.

A pretty way to trim fichus or manteletts with lace, is to quill three rows on a foundation of black net, and sew it on the edge like fringe.

Some new waists are not only laced at the back, but have vests of lace set in in front, over which the waist seems laced with flat galloon.

Summer costumes are trimmed with contrasting colors; plain materials are trimmed with brocade; and brocade with plain velvet or satin.

Fans are made of cloaths to match dresses, and the chatelaine by which they hang is of the same ribbon as the bows worn elsewhere on the costume.

Bonnets for traveling are much more simple than those for walking purposes. Neither feathers nor frail ornaments are employed, but strong bows, birds' wings and gauze scarfs around the crown are preferred.

Grape—the old-fashioned grape of our great-mothers' time—and lace shawls, are drawn into folds on the shoulders, and worn so that the point only reaches to the waist in the back. The ends in front are fastened under the belt.

The latest hosiery comes in delicate shades of cream, light, blue and pink, and gray. The Balbriggans are shown in deep ecru, almost as deep as old gold, and are embroidered in vines up the front or each side with black and colored silks.

With black dresses, gay Watteau and Roman sashes are worn in the careless Oriental style, loose about the hips, and with a large knot and long ends hanging down on one side. These and black satin snakes are worn with light and white dresses.

Historical subjects and landscapes are printed on fans, and many well known French artists are employed in this art. In olden times such artists as Watteau, Boucher and Lancret made the designs, which skilful artists afterwards painted.

All bonnets now wear the veil covering the face and falling below the waist in many plaits. The veil is only raised in the vestry, when the bride receives congratulation. Bridesmaids all wear a small bunch of natural orange blossoms at the waist.

Short skirts are finished with a hem and tucks above it, or a plain or tucked ruffle. These are made of cambric, of equal length in front and back, with two and a half yards around the bottom. They are closely gored and set into a yoke waist-band.

For light mourning are very dressy bonnets of black chip, trimmed with black Chinia crape, edged with black Breton lace. The crape is turned around the crown and held by pin stars. A wing is stuck in the back quite low down, or else a black jet plume.

It will be interesting to American ladies to hear that there is a prospect of the bewitching ostrich feather becoming a home product. A Cape of Good Hope paper says that application has been received there for ostriches to be sent to Georgia and Florida.

In Greenland the women paint their faces blue and yellow. In America they paint them red and white. That's the difference.

Bismarck.

In the eyes of the multitude, Bismarck is a great but unscrupulous statesman, intent upon uniting Germany and making it the leading nation of Europe. As a man, he seems hardheaded, self-willed, and iron-handed. As a ruler, he is looked upon as the incarnation of the despotic spirit, a believer in force, an infidel as to moral suasion.

Many persons who sympathise with his policy censure the means by which he executes it. They do not consider that so long as that policy is threatened from within and without, the Chancellor must trust in force; nor do they read the lesson of the centuries, *Force* must rule until *Right* reigns.

The fact is not apprehended by the unthinking multitude, that the work of grafting a statesman's policy into the organic life of a nation, requires, like grafting a fruit-tree, excision, incision, pressure and time.

But it is not of Bismarck's policy we would write, but of that which few credit him with possessing—his religious belief. Strange as it may seem to those who know only the Chancellor, Bismarck is not only a religious man, but his religion is the foundation of his policy.

Dr. Busch, one of the statesman's secretaries, in a recent book, "Bismarck in the Franco-German War," narrates incidents, and reports private conversations which justify this assertion.

On the eve of his leaving Berlin to join the army, the Chancellor partook of the Lord's Supper. The solemn rite was celebrated in his own room, that it might not appear as an exhibition of official piety.

One morning, Bismarck was called suddenly from his bed to see a French general. Dr. Busch, on entering the bedroom, just after the chief had left it, found everything in dis order. On the floor was a book of devotion, "Daily Watchwords and Texts of the Moravian Brethren for 1870." On the table by the bed was another, "Daily Refreshment for Believing Christians."

"The Chancellor reads in them every night," said Bismarck's valet to Dr. Busch, seeing his surprise.

One day, while dining with his staff, several of whom were "free-thinkers," Bismarck turned the conversation into a serious vein. A secretary had spoken of the feeling of duty which pervaded the German army, from the private to the general.

Bismarck caught the idea and tossed it still higher. "The feeling of duty," he said, "in a man who submits to be shot dead on his post, alone, in the dark, is due to what is left of belief in our people. He knows that there is Some One who sees him when the lieutenant does not see him."

"Do you believe, Your Excellency," asked a secretary, "that they really reflect on this?"

"Reflect!—no; it is a feeling, a tone, an instinct. If they reflect, they lose it. Then they talk themselves out of it."

"How," Bismarck continued, "without faith in a revealed religion, in a God who wills what is good, in a Supreme Judge, and in a future life, can one live together harmoniously, each one by his own rule, and letting every one else do his, I do not understand."

Then was a pause in the conversation, and the Chancellor then gave expression to his faith.

"If I were no longer a Christian," he said, "I should not remain four weeks at my post. If I could not count upon my God, assuredly I should not do so on earthly masters."

"Why should I," he continued, "disturb myself and work unceasingly in this world, exposing myself to all sorts of troubles, if I had not the feeling that I must do my duty for God's sake? If I did not believe in a Divine power, which has instituted this German nation for something good and great, I would at once give up the business of a diplomatist. Orders and titles have no charm for me."

There was another pause, for the staff were silent before this revelation of their chief's inner life. He continued to lay bare the foundations of his statesmanship.

"I owe the firmness which I have shown for ten years against all possible absurdities only to my decided faith. Take from me this faith, and you take from me my Fatherland. If I were not a believing Christian, if I had not the supernatural basis of religion, you would not have had such a Chancellor."

"I delight in country life, in the woods and in nature," he said, in closing the conversation. "Take from me my relation to God, and I am the man who will pack up to-morrow and go off to Varzin [his farm] to grow my oats."

The surprise with which these revelations of a statesman's inner life are read, is due to their singularity. Neither history nor biography is so full of instances of statesmen confessing their faith in God, and in Christianity, at a dinner-table surrounded by "free-thinkers," as to prevent the reading of these revelations from being both interesting and stimulating.

"I live among heathen," said the Chancellor, as he concluded this acknowledgment that his religion was the basis of his statesmanship. "I don't seek to make proselytes, but I am obliged to confess my faith."—*Youth's Companion.*

Humors of the Day.

Omaha is agitating the question of water-works.

Tobacconist Inquiry.—Charles—"What did the Spring suit cost you, Jack?" His friend—"Can't say, dear boy—haven't been summoned for it yet."—*Funny Folks.*

Total abstainer "Oh, Shuffles, Shuffles, intoxicated again! Do you know the place where drunkards go to?" Shuffles: "Course I do—(hic)—the place's where they—(hic)—canal set much for their monish—(hic)."—*Judy.*

Tourist (who is staying in the neighborhood for the fishing): "Is it possible that you keep the pig in the house with you?" Fat: "And why not, sure? Sure, isn't there everything in it that the craythur would want?"—*Punch.*

Stranger: "Here! You! We can't pass your ox!" Rustic: "Can't ye? Let 'un pass yow, then." "No impudence, sir. The pass isn't wide enough for both." Rustic: "Bain't it? Well, I leeave it to he. Mebbe he'll bow ye for it!"—*Funny Folks.*

"Byron, my son," said a illiterate father to his athletic son, "Byron Keefe played base ball." "No," said the boy, pulling on his orange-colored shirt, "and George Washington never wrote poetry." Here the morning hour expired and the bill went over.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Scene—Dinner party on the finish of second course).—Mr. Red: "Oh, Mrs. Brown, could I assist you to a small piece more fish?" Mrs. Brown (who has been raised above her original position): "Oh, no, thank you; I am quite satisfied—least ways as regards the fish."—*Judy.*

Bright little girl: "The robbers can't steal my mamma's diamond earrings, 'cause papa hid them." Visitor: "Where has he hid them?" Little girl: "Why, I heard him tell mamma he had put them up the spout, and he guessed they would stay there."

Scene—Union railroad horse-car (party of sophomores coming home from a "little supper."). No. 1.—"Don't make so much noise, Fred, you'll give yourself away to those freshman opposite." Fred (big): "I don't care, freshie (hic) 'good as any other man, mere accident of birth."—*Harvard Crimson.*

Sympathetic sister: "Don't be so cross, Billy. What's the matter with you?" Billy: "Why, Tommy Stubbs has got the measles, and I ain't." S. S.: "Never mind, there 'll be plenty of measles left when he's done with 'em. Be a good boy and mind all Sunday School lessons tells you, and perhaps you'll have 'em, too, some day."—*Fun.*

The rulers that make their seats of hayseeds will have no sit on them all the same when the cushions shall have worn a bit.—*Courier-Journal.*

A wise old chap over in Ohio had six marriageable daughters, and he wanted them off his hands, so he bought a ladder last Spring and began painting the house outside. That night he kicked the oldest girl's beau out of the parlor window, shot at him with seven blank cartridges, locked the girl in her room, and fed her the next day on bread and water. In the evening he left the ladder by her window and when morning came she had gone with her lover. He repeated the experiment with the balance of the girls, and when he finished painting he had six sons-in-law.—Wheeling Democrat.

A singular scheme for purifying the air of large towns has been proposed to the Society of Arts in London. It contemplates the erection of large and lofty chimneys, to act as large ventilators or air shafts for an entire city. Such a chimney would not only keep up a constant circulation of the air, but might carry off the smoke of the town, but even the gas from the sewers as well. A modified and more practical form of this plan is to provide a tall chimney for each block of houses, connecting all the small chimneys in the block with it.

A GENTLEMAN was disturbed from his rest in the middle of the night by some one knocking at the street door. "Who's there?" he asks. "A friend," was the answer. "What do you want?" "I want to stay here all night."

"Queer taste; stay there by all means," was the benevolent reply.

Vermont furnishes this story: "About two weeks ago a farmer in Richmond left a two-quart basin full of large board nails at the end of a hollow tree some four feet from the ground. A day or two ago the nails were wanted and on going after them] every one was found on the ground and a robin's nest in the basin with three eggs in it.

A deep well at Stockton, Kansas, has run dry, and is committing sulphurous fumes. Mr. Dappin, believing that the bottom has fallen into Hell maintains a position day and night at the opening, with an ax at hand, ready to kill the devil when he appears.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:

Saturday, June 14, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention convenes in Sacramento on Tuesday next—June 17th. It will be composed of many of the most able men in the Republican party—men that will know what they are about, in the selection of a State and Congressional ticket.

There are several names prominent for Governor, such as Gen. John F. Miller, R. C. Perkins, Gen. Evans and Horace Davis. Any of these would make excellent standard bearers to head the ticket. It will probably culminate the first day of the session on which of them has the most strength; but if any of the above get the nomination they will receive the support of the whole party, and carry it on to victory at the September election.

The Hyers Troupe played in Oakland, Vallejo, Sacramento, Stockton and Grass Valley the past week. After playing in Carson and Virginia City next week, they will proceed East.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

A Massing Meeting of colored citizens was held last Monday evening in the Third Baptist Church, Powell street, to pay a tribute of respect to the late William Lloyd Garrison.

The exercises of the evening began with a funeral dirge on the organ by Prof. C. Samuel Adger. Mr. J. B. Ross acted as Master of Ceremonies and introduced the President of the evening, Mr. D. W. Ruggles.

Mr. Ruggles said: It is with some emotion that I stand before you this evening to commemorate the death of so great and good a man as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who often took me by the hand and congratulated me as a free man. I have often stood by him when he was assied by an infuriated mob and with a halter about his neck, and dragged through the streets of Boston for daring to express the sentiment that slavery was a curse to the country and a "blot upon our escutcheon." To-night, ladies and gentlemen, let us feel the calamity of the occasion.

A list of about fifty Vice-Presidents was then read by the Secretary, Wm. H. Carter.

The President then introduced J. R. Young, who offered an appropriate and feeling prayer.

This was followed by a hymn by the choir:

"Why should we mourn departed friends?"

Rev. R. T. W. James of Oakland was next introduced, who came forward and delivered an eloquent and interesting eulogy touching the virtues of the deceased. The speaker retired amidst a storm of applause.

Pleyel's hymn was then sung, after which Resolutions of Condolence, prepared by Mr. Wm. P. Powell, were read by P. A. Bell, and unanimously adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

"When good men die the world is filled with woe."

This apothegm of the Greek sage was never more fully exemplified than in the life, labors and virtues of him whose memory we are now assembled to honor.

The inscrutable will of Infinite Wisdom is past finding out. He taketh up the meek, lowly and humble to confound the wisdom of this world which is foolishness with God. He raiseth up the true and pure of heart upon the pinnacle of immortal fame, and castheth down the vile human oppressor into the lowest depth of ignominious infamy.

We, now in public meeting assembled, bow in humble submission to the will of the same Infinite Wisdom who has taken from earth our life-long friend and true philanthropist, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who, under Divine inspiration in his advocacy of the principles of internal justice and freedom for the enslaved negro, never deviated; instant in season and out of season; in peril and danger; in imprisonment; in poverty and persecution; in reward for his capture and death, he persisted in his demands (which he lived to see accomplished) for the immediate, unconditional emancipation of negro slavery, and the elevation and education of the negro to a higher and equal sphere of intellectual greatness and grandour. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of San Francisco, without regard to sect or creed, in memory of the unexampled devoted life of the deceased to the cause of human freedom do unite our condolence with that of his family, relatives and friends, the nation and the millions of our race in the demise of so great and good a man.

Resolved, That in memory thereof we respectfully but earnestly request that all our churches be shrouded in mourning for the space of thirty days, and that the American flag be raised half-mast over the Hall of the Y. M. U. B. Society one day after the adoption of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in *Elevator*, APPEAL and city papers, and a copy of the same be signed by the President and Secretary and sent to the bereaved family. Adopted.

"America" was then sung by the audience. Maj. E. A. Sherman was then introduced and delivered and impressive and effective address, full of eloquence and pathos. He reviewed the life and character of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the great leader of the anti-slavery party, and ardent, unceasing worker in the cause of freedom. He also read a short biography on the life of Garrison, and retired amid tumultuous applause.

Mr. P. Anderson made a short address, extolling the virtues of "Old John Brown." Mr. Z. J. Purnell of Oakland then came forward and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of the United States, deeply sensible of the patriotic virtues of the late Wm. Lloyd Garrison and his unswerving defense of the colored man, recommend that an appropriate monument be erected at the place of his burial, and that a Board of Trustees, consisting of three from each State in the Union, be appointed to make suitable arrangements for the collection of funds.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The choir then sang "Come Ye Disconsolate," after which the audience joined in singing the long metre doxology.

Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson then pronounced the benediction, and the audience adjourned.

Civil Rights.

There are so many indignities practiced against colored citizens in this and other Northern States, that our best class of colored citizens often refrain from giving publicity to them; none of them would go to law for being refused a drink in a rum shop, whether it be high-toned or not, because it would be best and more profitable to refrain from going to either.

The following is one of many cases which have been brought to our notice, for publication by a responsible white citizen, who says:

I, the undersigned, having called on Mr. N. Claffey with Mr. Charles Ragland, was refused drinks in the said so called gentleman's saloon, at 312 Sansome street, the said Charles Ragland being colored, I was asked by the said Mr. Claffey, the proprietor, if I was a gentleman for drinking with colored people, where upon I replied that colored people are as good as white folks when they are cultured and behave themselves, not knowing at the time that Mr. Claffey was so bitterly prejudiced against the colored people, by refusing to serve the one I took with me.

A. DANNENBERG,
with Neustadter Bros.,
101 Battery street.

The Future of the Pacific Coast.

The most provoking people in the world are the growlers. Nothing pleases them. They interfere with our business, our dreams and our aspirations. They are like sand in our eyes, or gravel in our shoes. They help nobody; and they make respectable nervious. Just at this time these marplots are peopling the future with goblin shapes, because we have struck a Constitutional morass in our onward and upward journey. In self-defence we fell compelled to inspect the future of this slope, in the light of past enterprise. We shall fill up or bridge the morass, and we shall win a splendid future at the point of the plowshare, by the teeth of the saw, and the sweat of our brows. There are possible homes on this coast for two hundred millions to occupy them. The advance guard is here and it has the pluck, the grit and intelligence to carve out those homes, and it intends to do it.

The soil of nearly the entire slope is more perfect and better adapted to the production of food than that of the Atlantic slope. Energy and intelligence will subjugate every acre of it to human uses. If we refuse to perform the work somebody else will take our vacant places and carry the enterprise to a successful termination. If we don't like the prospect we can emigrate. The triumph will be ac hieved nevertheless. There are stone, lumber and other material in abundance to build houses, stores and barns for these millions. The construction of all this work will make millions rich and prosperous. There are mines enough, or will be, to make other millions rich and prosperous. Every conceivable that man finds in the earth for use and profit exists here in abundance. Energy will dig and find what ever we may need, and men will be found to do the work, whether we growl or not. The islands, coast and forests yield valuable furs, and their capture and sale will furnish untold thousands with occupations. The extensive fisheries of the coast, will, at no distant day provide occupations for more people than now occupy California. Alaska alone gives more scope for commercial fishing than the North Atlantic Coast, which sustains a million of people, chiefly dependent upon that industry.

The outlook is truly grand. And we advise the growlers to cease clamor, and go to work. We will accomplish our destiny against all conceivable obstacles and in spite of the whole tribe of growlers. Let the snarling brood stand aside. We wish no obstruction to the splendid view.—Bee.

Married.

WATERS-CLEMENS.—In San Jose, May 10th, by Rev. Mr. Jewell, George Waters to Isabella Clemens.

[The happy couple have since made their residence in Stockton.]

OAKLAND MASQUERADE.—A full account of the masquerade ball, at Oakland, on Wednesday evening last has been crowded out. It will appear next week

ORLEANS HOTEL.

The Orleans Hotel Sacramento, has reopened under new management.

A LADY in Madrid, Mo., who had on her person a valuable gold watch was in a house last Summer when it was struck by lightning. The watch stopped at the time, and, although jewelers have repeatedly examined it and pronounced it perfect in every particular, it cannot be made to move.

It is so charged with electricity that watch-makers say no part of it could ever be made to do duty if taken out and put into another set orks.

BLOWING INTO the muzzle of a shot gun is a standard method of producing newspaper item. It remains for a young lad down town to introduce a variation.

The street hose wouldn't work; the water was turned on at the spiggot all right, but there seemed to be an obstruction. He placed his mouth completely over the nozzle and blowed just once.

The pressure the whole reservoir suddenly broke loose, concentrtaed into that one nozzle. The lad let go with his mouth and sat down about fifty feet away, down the street, and he has not been relieved of the impression that his brain is waterlogged.

WILLIAM WITHAM, of South Paris, Me., dreamed some time ago that he discovered a quantity of silver money in a marshy place on his farm, and becoming much impressed by the vision, he visited the place indicated, dug about three feet, and found about $1,800 in silver halves and quarters.

To Barbers!

PH. GERICHTEN,

Formerly of 335 Commercial St.,

HAS REMOVED TO

1212 MARKET ST., near Taylor,

where he keeps a large assortment of

BARBERS' SUNDRIES

constantly on hand, which he offers at the very lowest prices.

Public Installation and Promenade.

M. W. Sov. and Grand Lodge of Cal., F. & A. M., will give a public installation of Grand Officers on St. John's Day, June 24, 1879, at Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street.

Order of Exercises:

Installation of Officers.
Address by the Grand Master.
Music.
Poem, "The Mystic Tie," by a Past Master.
Music.
Oration by the Grand Orator.
Music and Promenade.

The Committe promis to make it an enjoyable affair.

Exercises commence at 8 p. m.
Admission, 50 cts.
Children, half price.

ORLEANS HOTEL,

BARBER SHOP & BATHS,

SACRAMENTO.

BENJ. COGER would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he has leased the barber shop of the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento, and solicits a continuance of the patronage formery bestowed at the Arcade barber Shop, as also of transient visitors to Sacramento.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL SECOND-HAND

PORTABLE ENGINES

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power

In perfect running order.

Apply to

JOS. ENRIGHT,
San Jose, Cal.

The P

San

A. D. Sharon,

Geo. H. S

GRAND HO

SAN FRANCISCO, CA

The Family Hotel

Rooms, with Board ..... $3.00 p
A limited number of Rooms, with Boa
$2.50 per Day.
Suits of Rooms with Board, from $5 to $12 per
according to size and location.
Rooms can be secured by telegraph.
JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,

Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California

TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FURNISHED.

The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.

Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.

THOS. BRYAN, Propr.

Yo Semite House

MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.

JAMES COLE, Proprietor.

First Class House

OAKLAND.

McCabe & Roach,

GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland,

keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES,

Give them a call

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

MUSIC LESSONS.

MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN

405 THIRD STREET,

Would inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,

DRUGGISTS,

Cor. Sixth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO

JAMES H. GATES,

Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,

61 New Montgy and Howard Sts

SAN FRANCISCO

WANTED

By a middle-aged colored woman, a situation as cook or up-stair work, or to take care of children. City or country. Apply 613 Bush Street, S. F.

Dr. J. HIGHWARDEN,

Portuguese

PRACTICING HYSICIAN.

Office and Residence

—761½ HOWARD STREET—

Female Diseases a Specialty.

Office Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. from 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M.

DI... PALACE

221 Montgomery St.,

Rose House Block, SAN FRANCISCO.

You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and specimens of Minerals, taken from the most celebrated mines on the Pacific coast This elegant Jewelry will befound at the Diamond Palace only

Baker & Hamilton,

Manufacturers and Importers of

HARDWARE

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

13 to 19 FRONT STREET,

San Francisco.

9 to 15 J STREET.

Sacramento, Cal.

Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



(Patent applied for.)

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

7th cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $6 to $5.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 728 Kearny Street

O. W. BABCOCK. H. H. CHITTENDEN.

G. W. BABCOCK & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE

AND

Agricultural Implements.

955 BROADWAY,

Between 9th & 10th Streets,

Oakland, Cal.

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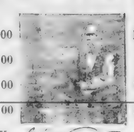
OF NEW YORK

...ounces that he employs only WHITE LABOR, and that the reason he is able t... for the United States, and a London House, he is able to buy and import in im... oroby saving all the intermediate profits which other Tailors have to pay.

...Ordering elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my ...ing arrivals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods

...s in Six Hours. Suits to Order in One Day, if required.

ORDER:		TO ORDER:	
- - -	$4 00	Black Doeskin Pants,	
- - -	15 00	from	$15 00
Overcoats, - -	15 00	White Vests, from -	3 00
Dress Coats, - -	20 00	Fancy Vests, from - -	6 00
Genuine 6 X		Beaver Suits, - -	55 00



The Trade and public supplied with Cloth and Trimmings at Wholesale Prices. Any length cut and all kinds of Cloth kept in stock. Samples, with instruction for Self-Measurement, Sent Free

A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reduction! CLOTH AND WOOLEN BROKER. The finest stock of Woolens in the world.

NICOLL the Tailor's Grand Tailoring Emporium,

727 Market St 505 Montgomery St 18 Kearny St & 853 Broadway Oakland

FITS EPILEPSY, or FALLING SICKNESS

Permanently Cured—no humbug—by one month's usage of Dr. Gouland's Celebrated Imbilitic Fit Powders. To convince sufferers that these powders will do all we claim for them, we will send them by mail, post paid, a free Trial Box. As Dr. Gouland is the only physician who has ever made this disease a study and is our knowledge thousands have been permanently cured by the use of these Powders, we will guarantee a permanent cure in every case, or refund you all money expended. All and even animal give them Prices, as early in all, and is convinced of their curative powers.

Price, for large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $18.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address

ASH & ROBBINS,
308 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE.

[Formerly 823 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. au20

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.

San Francisco General Office, No. 10 Market Street.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

—FOR—

EUREKA, ARCATA AND HUMBOLDT, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave

SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA

—on the—

2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY.

—on the—

7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

FOR POINT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER AND MENDOCINO.

ARCATA MONTHLY. Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

COMMENCING MONDAY, April 21, 1879.

And until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leaves San Jose at 4.45 P. M. Daily. Stages for Pescadero (via San Mateo) connect with this train.

9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leaves San Jose at 4.30 P. M.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, and all Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily for Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas the M. and S. P. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey.

3.30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

4.25 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. Sundays only, for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points, and on Saturday, Sunday and Monday for return to all stations within following Monday inclusive.

Redwood	$0.50	Fair Oaks	$1.00
San Mateo	0.60	Menlo Park	1.00
Belmont	0.75	Mayfield	1.00
Mid Grove	1.00	Lawrence	1.25
San Mateo	1.10	Santa Clara	1.50
Belmont	1.00	Santa Clara	1.50
Redwood	1.00	San Jose	1.00

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

SECOND CLASS FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - - $1.00

A car with Sleeping Accommodations, connecting express by this train, is attached to Freight Trains, leaving San Francisco at 6.00 A. M. and San Jose at 11.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 1 New Montgomery Street, Palace Hotel.

The Company have arranged with the Pacific Transfer Company, whereby baggage can be checked to destination at the various hotels, also at private residences. Orders may be left at No. 1 New Montgomery St., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 110 Post st. or at

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. E. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

COMMENCING MAY 19, 1879.

Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 8.00 A. M. Daily, (Atlantic Express Train) and connecting closely at GOSHEN for Stockton, Modesto, LOS ANGELES, Visalia, Lemoore, Academy, Colton, Colorado River, Tehachapi and Coso Grandis (160 miles west of Mojave.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company



THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1879, From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts. Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG, On the 1st of every month

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the MITSU BOSHI CO., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA, On the 5th and 20th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICA Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON, for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

FOR VICTORIA, B. C., PORT TOWNSEND SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and PORTLAND, OREGON.

On the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO. Agents.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC.	BELGIC
Saturday, May 17,	Thurs., June 12,	Thurs., July 26,
Friday, Aug. 15,	Thurs Sep. 11,	Wed. Oct. 15,
Saty., Nov. 15.	Thurs., Dec. 11,	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.

BRAD. BAKER. A. P. BRAYTON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

Between Mission and Howard,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BAKER, BRAYTON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery.

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5.00 P. M. Sundays only, for San Jose and Way Stations.

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N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS

641 Sacramento Street,

Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

BODIES EMBALMED,

Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.

...rns and Wood Grave Linderwrns and Marble Trunk stones furnished to order

Sole Agent for Bowers's Patent Metallic Burial Case and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS

Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular

S. R. RHODES,

Successor to WM. BERMAN & CO.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

608 MONTGOMERY ST.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

LOUIS STONE. SIMON GREENEWALD

LEWIS GERSTLE

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.

310 and 312 Sansome street,

San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

THAD. FLANAGAN. HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

General Furnishing

Undertakers,

No. 20 Fifth street

Opp. Lincon School. SAN FRANCISCO.

Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

SACRAMENTO CITY

Edgerton Tubbs & Cole.

Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

G. W. SAMPSON,

FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,

Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of

Wines, Liquors, Cigars,

ETC.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY

DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamships

GEO. W. ELDER,
CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON,

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS,

SUCTION PUMPS.

DROP-WELL PUMPS.

IRON AND LEAD PIPE.

RUBBER HOSE

FOR SALE AND

GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

83 and 85 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN

Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken Rooms in

LARDNER'S BLOCK,

FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Combings made into any style desired. Please call. Shampooing. Ladies having orders will be called at their residences. My constant effort will be to give satisfaction.

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES,

BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

12 & 14 Pine Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

Successors to Russell & Erwing Manufacturing Co

IMPORTERS OF

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c

COR. BUSH & MARKET STS

San Francisco. 54 K Street, Sacramento.

HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.

54 K Street, Sacramento.

HARDWARE.

Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Pumps, Fuse, Fuse, Boiling Hose, Rope, Blocks, &c.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boston; San Francisco Giant Powder Company; Morris Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Foot of Market Street, Pier No. 1)

7.00 A. M. Daily—Valley Passenger Train for Tracy, Lathrop, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Visalia and Bakersfield. Connecting at Lathrop with Stages for Mariposa, Yosemite and Big Trees. Connecting at Merced with Stages for Snelling and Coulterville. Connecting at Berenda with Stages for Madera. Connecting at Fresno with Stages for Kingsburg, Reedley, Dunlap, Sanger, Selma, Centerville, Kingston and Traver. Connecting at Goshen Junction with Stages for Hanford, Tulare City, Farmersville, Exeter, Lindsay, Porterville, Keyesville, Caliente and Havilah. Arrives at Bakersfield at 6.00 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Sat'y) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles and San Jose. Arrives at San Jose at 9.25 a. m. Connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 10.45 a. m. Connects at San Jose with Train arriving at Gilroy at 10.45 a. m. Arrives San Francisco at 5.00 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Pacific R. R., for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Puget Sound and East. Connects at Davis with Local Passenger Train for Woodland, Knight's Landing and Colusa. Arrives at Sacramento at 12.45 p. m. Arrives at Marysville at 2.00 p. m. Arrives at Redding at 5.30 p. m. Arrives at Portland at 8.00 p. m. Connects at Shasta with Stages for Mount Shasta City, Yreka, Scott's Valley and Callahan's. Arrives at Ashland at 5.00 p. m. Arrives San Francisco at 5.15 p. m.

8.30 A. M. Sunday Excursion, to Alameda, San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles. Arrive San Francisco 2.25 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 7.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 8.30 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Martinez Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry Northern R. R. and Martinez, Byron, Tracy, Lathrop, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Visalia, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Semi-Tropic Springs, Santa Ana (for Orange), Colton and Yuma (Arizona Stage and Colorado River steamboat). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Arrive San Francisco 12.25 p. m.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer (via Market Street Local Passenger Train connecting with Trains for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; and at Suisun with passenger train leaving at 2.30 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Cornelius and Virginia.

Sleeping Cars between Vallejo and Carson.

(Arrive San Francisco 11.10 a. m.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (via Market Street Local Passenger Train connecting with Steamer for Stockton, at Antioch for Modesto and Landings on the Sacramento River. Arrive San Francisco 10.25 a. m.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern R. R. and C. P. R. R. connect as at 8.00 A. M. Arrives at Los Angeles on second day at 11.35 a. m.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, (via and Niles) Arrive San Francisco 8.30 a. m.

5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway, to Ogden, Omaha and East.

Public Convenience and Safety are consulted in all cases. Baby coaches excepted.

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A. 6.10	6.30	6.50	7.00	7.30 A. 8.20
7.30	8.00	8.20	8.30	9.30 9.20
9.30	10.00	10.20	10.30	11.30 10.20
11.30	12.00	12.20	12.30	1.30 2.20
P. 1.30	2.00	2.20	2.30	3.30 3.20
3.30	4.00	4.20	4.30	5.30 4.20
5.30	6.00	6.20	6.30	7.30 6.20
7.30	8.00	8.20	8.30	9.30 8.20
9.30	10.00	10.20	10.30	11.30 10.20
11.30	12.00	12.20	12.30	1.30 11.20
1.30	2.00	2.20	2.30	3.30 2

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

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PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1879. WHOLE NO. 884

"Go! Be off with you!" said Bonard, steeling his heart and threatening him with the but end of his piece.

Capucin, seeing that he could not prevail with him, at last retired, often looking back and barking lamentably.

But the sentinel stood resolutely at his post and Capucin just reached the beach in time to embark with the corporal in the last boat, for Napoleon had formed a new strategic combination and was retiring inland and had sent Davoust orders to join him instantly, evacuating Hagen on an hour's notice. In the hustle, the corporal—every one but Capucin—had forgotten about Bonard.

III.

Firmin Bonard, pacing his beat with his musket under his arm, heard 3 o'clock strike in the distant belfry of the old church of Hagen, then 4, then 5. The swallows began to twitter and the sun came up.

Losing all patience, and in desperate defiance of military law, which enjoined him to remain on post till he was duly relieved, he deserted from the brigade and sought the guard-house. "If any body is going to shoot," he growled, "it ought to be the corporal, for the idea of leaving a man on guard for six hours is absurd."

So saying he entered the guard-house and found it deserted. "The devil!" he exclaimed, and was sorely puzzled, but after a few moments' reflection came to the conclusion that the regiment had moved to some other part of the island. Throwing his gun over his shoulder, he set off across the island and presently came to a peasant who was plowing in a field:

"My good man," said the soldier, "can you tell me which way the French troops have gone?"

"By water," answered the peasant, surprised at seeing the solitary soldier; "I don't know where they have gone, but at two this morning they sailed with the greatest haste, and in the greatest disorder."

"Gone!" said the sentry; "and they have abandoned me! I shall be set down as a deserter. Now I understand poor Capucin's visit; he came to warn me that I was being left behind. I dull fool that I was, could not understand him. Good dog, and I kicked him! The first time one of our men ever struck him. Oh! Capucin, Capucin, did you think of tearing the corporal's coat, too?"

And the sentinel burst into tears of regret and despair.

IV.

As the farm of Peter Bazen, the peasant with whom Firmin Bonard had fallen in, was one of the largest in the island, the soldier returned to his old calling, did not look for opportunities to show his skill and industry, and speedily convinced the rich peasant of his value.

Firmin became the husband of the old man's only child, the rich, pretty and amiable Amelie.

Four years have passed away—four years of toil and love. Firmin Bonard had thought often of France, but came to forget his technical desertion. The prattling of his two children, the embraces of his wife, were a present that answered for the future; small wonder that he forgot the past.

So matters went on till one morning the signal was made that several vessels were in sight; that they were not French, or the word went round the island:

"It is the French! They are going to land!"

V.

"It is the French! They are going to land."

The words came to Firmin Bonard's ears like alarm guns, and he felt that he was a lost man. A sudden thought came to him, however, and reassured him somewhat; dashing into dwelling he put on his old uniform and shako, and ran to the spot where five years before he had been so strangely abandoned.

Soon barges filled with soldiers were seen to put off from the ships, rounded to and dropped anchor. In the bow of one was a big white poodle that barked joyously on seeing the solid ground once more.

Firmin Bonard saw the dog and fancied that he recognized in him old Capucin, and his eyes filled with tears.

Still the barges approached. Capucin—it was Capucin, indeed—evidently recognized the island, looked round intently, espied the sentry, gave one rapturous howl, and, plunging into the sea, swam with all his might shoreward.

An instant later and the boats were within hailing distance.

"Who goes there?" shouted Firmin Bonard in a voice of thunder.

"Who goes there yourself?" answered one of Davoust's staff from the leading boat; "who are you, anyhow?"

"Firmin Bonard, private of the Sixty-eighth of the line, on guard."

"On guard? How long have you been on guard?"

"Since 12 o'clock on the night of May 13, 1807."

At this reply every one burst out laughing. The first boat's prow had not quite touched the strand when Capucin had scrambled up the steep rock and with a tremendous bound cast himself, barking furiously, into the arms of his old friend. Barks, gamboling, somersaults, licking of hands, face, feet—all imaginable demonstrations of canine joy.

"Go on, old fellow," sobbed the soldier, with tears rolling down his cheeks; "tear my coat and muddy it as much as you like to-day, and I won't say anything. I remember when I struck you for showing me all your affection and intelligence."

VI.

When he had recovered somewhat from his emotion, Firmin Bonard, followed by the faithful dog, went down to the beach to greet his comrades and tell his story. Luckily the corporal, now an officer on Davoust's staff, was there, and could corroborate it. The regiment feasted him royally, and he in return invited every one of them to the farm, where he and his wife did the honors cordially.

It was not long ere the news reached Marshal Davoust's ears. He laughed heartily at Firmin Bonard's stratagem, and having satisfied himself that the soldier's antecedents were irreproachable, ordered his discharge to be made out in due form.

"Far be it from me," said the Marshal, "after he has been on guard for five years without being relieved, to send this gallant fellow before a court-martial."

Roch, the Hangman.

M. Roch, the public executioner, died recently in an apoplectic fit, at the age of fifty-five years. M. Roch had fulfilled his melancholy office eight years, and the number of criminals who came under his care was fifty-four. Roch was a stout man with a very paternal air, always correctly clad in black long cloth, his black waistcoat relieved by an enormous gold watch-chain. In private life he was a very worthy man and lived quietly like a good bourgeois in an apartment on the third story, at No. 10, Rue Rochebrune, with his wife and seven children. On the door was a simple brass plate with the inscription: "Roch, fonctionnaire public." With his clients, if the word is allowable, M. Roch was as paternal in manner as he was in appearance. He always addressed them in the most precise, wand however they asked for information about the horrible operation they were on the point of undergoing, he used to reply with an air of the most absolute conviction, that it did not hurt in the least. One might have almost believed that he had himself experienced the sensation. In his official functions he was always in a hurry, and when the criminal was getting a long way in his parting observation to the victim, Roch used to tap on his watch glass with a manner that seemed to say shoulder. He used to say that every execution caused Roch a violent emotion. We do not believe a word of this, for Roch was a man who had just as coolly as another man news kindling wood or paints a picture. It was his art or his trade as nothing more. One of his assistants—or second hands, as they prefer to be called—named Berger will probably be the successor of M. Roch. He is a strongly-built and muscular individual. On executions days he always used to be dressed in a black jacket, a colored waistcoat and a Tyrolean hat. His pay was 3,600 francs a year. If he succeeds Roch he will be raised to 6,000 francs a year and will receive twelve francs travelling expenses for any "work" that he may have to do outside Paris. M. Roch was always very agreeable and obliging to press men; he was also a protector of the arts. M. Roch was, so to speak, born to the trade. His father was executioner-in-chief at Mende (Lozere), and the age of twelve the son began to assist his father in his terrible functions. After practicing some time in the provinces, M. Roch was at last called to Paris. He became first mecanician to Heindrich, whom he succeeded in 1872.

One of the most striking characteristics of modern medicine is the importance assigned to nursing in the treatment of the sick. Many diseases for which our forefathers used the most violent remedies are now known to tend naturally to recovery, if the patient is only placed under favorable conditions, so that a large part of the duty of the physician or surgeon is to see that the patient is well nursed, and that the environment of the sick or injured person is such as will favor and not retard recovery. Hence, in a case of severe illness, the medical attendant of the present day directs his attention less to the sharpening of his lancet and the devising of elaborate and voluminous mixtures of drugs than to the ventilation of the sick room, the cleanliness of the patient, the preparation and administration of food, and the exclusion of harmful influences; and in the sick room the vast array of potions and unguents and the odor of drugs has been replaced, we will hope, by a neat and skillful nurse and a plentiful supply of fresh air.—*Home Journal.*

His that falls into sin is a man; that grieveth at it may be a saint; that boasteth of it is a devil.

CHINESE LOVE OF FLOWERS.—The love of flowers is one of the Chinese passions, and is gratified by artificial imitations. In a narrow street of Pekin, a daily fair is held, at which, for half a mile, pith-paper and silk flowers are exposed for sale.

Foreigners stand fascinated before the stands, watching the skill of the flower-makers. Each one is provided with a sort of pincers, some wire, a pot of glue, knives, and some with pith-paper of many hues.

In a short time, while his deft fingers move with bewildering rapidity, he will counterfeit the dahlia, aster, rose, or whatever real flower lies before him for a model. His skill in cutting leaf, calyx and petals, is equaled only by his marvelous eye for delicate differences of tint.

Here the peddlers get their supplies for the day. It is astonishing to see how fond the people are of those beautiful counterfeits of nature. The Chinese women wear no bonnets or hats, but do their hair up in elaborate fashions, and wear flowers instead.

In some parts of the kingdom, you may know if a woman be maid, widow or matron, from the color of the flowers she wears in her hair.

The parasol, where the women wear no hats, is, of course, an indispensable article for any out-door excursion, and the whole family of parasols and umbrellas in China is a marvel. They are generally made of silk or paper.

The Proposition for a Ship Railway Across the Isthmus.

It is not at all probable that there will be any serious discussion at the Panama Canal Convention in Paris over the plan of bridging this gap in one of the great routes of commerce by a ship railway. Although the scheme may seem perfectly feasible to those who have theoretically originated it, it does not strike the ordinary mind as one likely to be attended with success. There are few things simpler in their construction than a canal, and the ultimate cost of a work of this kind can usually be determined with a close approach to accuracy. No doubt, $100,000,000 is a large sum to expend, but, if once a canal is constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, it is hardly possible that any questions as to its serviceability can arise. But with the ship railway the case would be wholly different. The estimated cost might be considerably less, but when the trouble had been laid, the rolling tanks built, and the hauling engines put in their places, the practicability of working the various parts would have to be demonstrated. There might be not the least difficulty, while, on the other hand, the enterprise might prove to be a complete failure. If we, as long as this proposition exists, sanguine investors must seek for some less exalted method of locomotion which would involve an outlay of $50,000,000. It is stated by some that it would, with our present knowledge of mechanics, be impossible to build a traction engine with sufficient power to pull a tank car, containing the water needed to feed a locomotive of 5,000 tons' register, and the vessel herself and her cargo. The weight would be immense, and increasing the number of tracks and wheels, while it might add to the safety of the car, would not lessen its resistance to motion. Then, if an accident should occur, the result would be serious in the extreme, for if there is anything more ungainly and helpless than a fish out of water, it is a ship in a similar condition. A slight jar may hopelessly derange her, and her mass and weight are such that if once fairly on the earth beyond the reach of water, there is nothing to do but to break her to pieces. This being the case, ship-owners and marine-underwriters would hesitate a long time before they gave their consent to permit a vessel in which they were interested to be put upon a railway car.—*N. Y. Times.*

That Motor Again.

Any sensible man who picked up the New York *World* of Monday last must have glanced at the date to see if he had not chanced on an issue several years old. The leading article on the first page, three columns long, was headed "Keeley's Wonderful Motor—It now works a vibratory engine of new design, with perfect success—An invention which sensible men believe must are long revolutionize the great industries of mankind." If this assertion of the old paper, people would at once comprehend that the editor thereof was making a frantic endeavor to unload his useless Keeley motor stock, but we never thought the *World* had been caught by that Philadelphia vapor bubble. The account goes on to eulogize the character of Mr. Keeley and shows that the motor is now in full working order, and that great results may shortly be expected. Mr. Keeley, it seems, invented a motor to fit our engines, but as they would not work he has been compelled to invent an engine to fit the motor. We are pleased to note that Mr. Keeley has dropped the common word "vapor," as applied to his mysterious force, and it is now "an intermolecular etheric substance." This is much more satisfactory than simple "vapor," and it is to be hoped that Mr. Keeley will patent the title for future use. The writer of the article in the *World* candidly acknowledges that he understands neither the generator nor the engine; in other words, he doesn't know what he is talking about, yet he manages to spin out three columns on that unmitigated humbug, the Keeley motor.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Boy's Bravery and Narrow Escape.

John Conlan, the "elevator" boy in the Chicago Postoffice Building, lately burned, is credited with considerable manly unselfishness and useful presence of mind during the fire. He could easily have escaped at the first alarm, but went up, instead, to warn the janitor's family on the sixth story, and others on other floors in succession, taking them down in his elevator and returning, until he almost sacrificed his own life.

On the fourth floor, Mr. Schufeldt was occupied with superintending the labors of some carpenters and plasterers who were fitting up an office for him. Udoe receiving the alarm, he, with his daughter and employes, got into the elevator, and were landed on the ground floor uninjured. The boy made four trips with his elevator, warning occupants of the offices that the opportunities for escape would soon be lost, and then abandoned the elevator on the second floor.

At this time the smoke was blinding, and he had to feel his way into Sheridan's headquarters, where he found the general putting up his papers of value into a package, with which he finally fled. Conlan meanwhile put the records of the department into the safe.

At this moment, the fire was almost upon him. His chance of escape suddenly became small, every avenue seeming to be cut off. In desperation, he finally ran to a window on Adams street. No chance there. He then crossed the hall, found a window through the smoke, and found the permanent fire-escape, by which he finally reached the ground.

Honored by the King.

Garibaldi throws his great political influence with the king, who, in this stage of affairs, represents United Italy. When he came to Rome, some ten days ago, weak and sick, carried almost like a dead man from the depot to his son's house, amid the cheers and wailing of the populace, the King said him the first visit. Some days later Garibaldi repaid it, going in a carriage which he was not able to leave. He was driven into the lovely gardens of the Quirinal, when the king came down and, entering the carriage, sat with him during the interview. His relations with the established government are cordial and complete; in fact he is drawing a large pension from the State.

His is no way, however, abandoning political agitation for the general advancement of Republican ideas and principles. He is incessantly, by private influence and public appeal, urging on "the left" to radical, but practicable measures. Since my stay here he has issued two circulars, which, to me, would sound decidedly revolutionary and dangerous. We must recollect, however, that over here words are very cheap and plentiful. It takes ten thousand of them to make a very little deed. His programme is agitation and action "inside the laws." On that line he labors with very defiant words and resolute action, leading forward his forces. Still he never loses sight of the ultimate result of arousing the people to seek or defend their own rights in their own way, nor less his political opponents lose sight of it either. Witness the following distinct threat, which concludes a manifesto issued April 26, announcing, in very cabalistic terms, the organization of a central working body, to be known as "The League of the Democracy:"

"The League is pledged to confine its work within the limits of the law, and to employ, exclusively, peaceful means; but those who govern Italy must know that if the right to do so is contested, fettered or hindered, it matters not from what side, it is on them will fall the whole responsibility, in the event that the League of the Democracy, in order to defend or reconquer its rights, and conscious of acting legitimately in defense, shall have recourse to other means." The papers of this same week contained a new item to the effect that Garibaldi had headed, with a handsome sum, a subscription list to purchase a million of rifles with which to arm the people of Italy. This is not probably true; but it seems to illustrate the condition of popular feeling—the thoughts which are in men's minds.

The circular, and an indifferent poem on the general subject of assassinating tyrants, have given great offense to the conservative element, and are being used with some effect by his political opponents.

While accepting the crown as the representative to-day of established government and Italian Union, and throwing his influence with it in the interest of order, Garibaldi is in no way satisfied with the administration, and his political position is on the extreme left of the Lefts. It is doubtful, however, if he would be satisfied with any government. He is a poet, although a writer of bad verses, and lacks the practical grasp of statesmanship. It is his mission to arouse and destroy, not to protect and administer.

For a whole lifetime Garibaldi has been the mover of the oppressed people of Europe, leading them in one desperate effort after another, that has always ended in his defeat and disaster. To-day, as he nears death, his body worn away by the force of the still living and powerful soul within it, it is dramatic to think that he stands like the leader of old on Pisgah's top, almost in reach of the promised land of his hopes and prophecies. In England, to-day, the social and political power of the common people is steadily growing healthily and peacefully. In France they stand a guard in possession of the government. In Italy they wait in hope, under, perhaps, the first constitutional government of the continent. In Russia they are blindly rising in crime and blood—illegally. Illegally, but in a way that is striking terror into organized society all over Europe, and forcing the consideration of the situation on the fears and consciences of those now fortunate classes who, for a thousand years, have enjoyed the fruits of government without even being called on for an account of their stewardship, or, perhaps, ever thinking of their responsibility.—*W. W. N., in Philadelphia Press.*

Faintness and its Causes.

Faintness consists in a temporary failure of the activity of the heart; the blood, in consequence, is not properly circulated. It does not reach the head, and the patient loses clearness of vision and color, and, if not prevented, falls on the floor, or sinks, or even backward, if he recovers. There is no consciousness, and though he can scarcely be said to be conscious, he is not profoundly unconscious, so as not to be able to be aroused, as happens in epilepsy. There are all degrees of faintness, from merely feeling faint and looking slightly pale to the state we have described; and in some cases the state of fainting is hardly recovered from and before it recurs again and again, for hours or days together. We need hardly say that this subject is brought beyond the reach of domestic medicine. What are the causes of faintness? It is no very difficult thing to describe them. Some people are so easily affected that being faint if they can but linger, or even if they see the cut finger of another. All one can say of such persons is that their muscular fiber is not strong, and that their nerves are sensitive. The heart, which goes on for years circulating the blood, is essentially a muscle. It is weak in some people, stronger in others. As a rule, it is weaker in women and stronger in men. Hence women faint more rapidly than men. Whatever weakens the heart and the muscles generally acts as a cause of faintness. Close, foul air is a common cause of faintness or of languidness. Anything which greatly affects the nervous system, such as bad news or the sight of something horrible or disagreeable, will sometimes cause fainting. But of all causes of faintness, none is so serious as the loss of blood. The muscles, in order to act well, must be supplied with blood; and if the blood of the body is lost—if it escapes, either from a vein opened purposely, or from piles, or from the source from which menstruation proceeds—in excessive quantity, then faintness will happen. The degree of it will depend on the constitution, and on the amount of blood lost. A loss of blood that would scarcely be felt in one person will be a serious cause of faintness in another. Sometimes frequent faintness arises from becoming very fat, the muscular system of the heart being impaired by fatty deposit.—*Cassell's Household Guide.*

Pacific Coast Brevities.

White, who killed D. Mehring, at Visalia, has been acquitted.

The thermometer marked 106 in the shade, Wednesday, at Maricopa, A. T.

Some excitement exists in San Diego over the discovery of placer gold on the bay shore.

Mr. Worth, husband of Mrs. E. B. Worth, of the Kelsey House, Oakland, died Wednesday.

Charles Rice was shot and killed, Wednesday, at Knoxville, Napa county, by Jacob Pukua.

A California lion, measuring ten feet from tip to tip, was shot near Duncan Mills, Sonoma county, recently.

Work on the canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia has been suspended, owing to the high water.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO:
Saturday, June 21, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

The Republican State Convention.

The Republican State Convention completed its labors on Thursday evening. The ticket as a whole, from top to bottom, is one of the strongest ever presented by the party in this State. Geo. C. Perkins, the nominee for Governor, and Gen. Mansfield, for Lieutenant-Governor, the heads of the ticket, make it invincible, and will lead the party on to certain victory Every candidate is a power of strength from the localities from which they were selected, and the best representative men of the party for the positions for which they are chosen. Every Republican from now until the day of election should be active in making our State ticket a grand success. The Congressional ticket thus far nominated presents formidable candidates, such as Page, Pacheco and Kennel. Horace Davis' nomination from this District, on Monday, will complete the power of strehgth which the Republican State Convention and Congressional District Conventions present to the people at large, to vote for in September, to insure a resume of good times and prosperity to the industrial classes of the State.

Masonic.

The Fifth Annual Convention of the M. W. Souvereign Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of California, convened in the Masonic Hall, Pacific street, near Powell, on Wednesday evening last, and has continued its sessions during the week, and transacted a large amount of important business. M. W. Grand Master John A. Barber presiding, and Rev. I. N. Triplett Grand Secretary.

Every lodge in the jurisdiction being represented. It will complete its labors on Tuesday evening next by a public installation in the lower hall of the building.

Sacramento Items.

Mrs. Francis Johnson and daughters gave a musical parlor entertainment at their residence, on 4th street, bet. K. on Thursday evening, the 19th inst, to a number of friends, which concluded with a soiree. Among those present and invited were: Miss ——Thomas, Mrs. Clemintina Carter, of San Francisco; Mr. Frank Bowers, the colored delegate to the Convention, and Mr. Cornack, also of this city. It was a very pleasant affair.

The Oakland Masquerade Ball.

A Masquerade Ball war given at the 6th Street Hall on June 11, under the auspices of a committee of gentlemen. Mr. William M. Stewart was manager. It was a fine affair, and the supper was superb. Among those present, with masks and unmasked, were as follows:

Miss Minna Thompson, African Princess; Willie Stewart, African Prince; Mrs. Cordelia Day, Stars and Moon; Miss Elizabeth Butler, a Shower of Gold; Mr. Francis Butler, Page; Mrs. Harry Johnson, Pocahontas; Miss Sarah Sanderson, Indian; Miss Anna Maridith, Jockey; Miss Georie Stewart, Indian Princess; Mrs. Hattie Skanks, Evening Star; Miss Gussie Banks, Princess; Martin A. L. Sanderson, Mr. James Sanderson, Mrs. Bella Cravens, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. R. N. Clarke, Mrs. Lauphus, Mrs. B. J. Richardson, Mr. "Judd" Taylor, Mr. W. W. Talley, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Sanderson, Mrs. William Price, Miss Madge Vosburg, W. E. Towne, I. L. Powell.

A Hopeful Symptom.

The Postmaster of New York says that he could easily dispose of a million of the $10 Federal certificates. The people, men and women, have besieged him and clamored for more certificates.

The same feeling has been manifested wherver these certificates have been offered to the people.

Rich and poor alike vie each other in efforts to lend money to the General Goverment. A similar enthusiasm in France at the close of the Franco-Prussian war astonished the world, and gave France a degree of prestige never before attained, even by her most wonderful victories. And now that the world can witness the same enthusiastic faith in America, crowned heads may well pause and reflect. The monarchies of Europe go begging in vain among the money lenders for loans. The two great Republics of the world ask for loans from the people and receive a response that is overwhelming. Who will dare to say in view of such facts that republics are failures? To-day prosperity is almost confined to Republics, and royal confidence finds its home in the same quarters. The chronic growlers may snap and snarl, but the American republic is stronger to day than ever, before. The foundations of our Goverment are laid deep in the hearts of the people, and we stand in no need of the help of "dictators" or military rulers.

In the fall of 1855 a strudy boy left Sacramento with a roll of blankets on his back and fifteen cents in his pocket. After traveling one hundred miles he struck work. The same person was last night nominated by the State Republican Convention as their candidate for the office of Governor of the great State of California.

The nomination of Mr. Perkins is of necessity of revival of those traditions of the past that have made America what she is. The continant was settled by communities that left comfort behind them, by men and women who risked life in a grand and dangerous undertaking. Their sons and daughters have conquered the whole continent in the same manner. From the begining the ideal hero of America has been the man who has sacrificed his ease and his vanity to build up his fortunes by industry and courage. Our people have always believed in and trusted these heroes, and they will continue to do so. The candidacy of one of the modern heroes of pluck and endurance will revive those glorious traditions and inspire hundreds of young men with the same spirit. We hail this nomination therefore with enthusiasm.

It will give a high-toned to the coming campaign, and the incident, alluded to will be educational in its effects.

With the general improvement in business in the United States there comes a great increase in immigration. The arrivals at New York for the year ending May, 1879, were 82,801, against 71,091 for the year, ending May, 1878.

More than eighteen thousand immigrants arrived at New York during last month against about twelve thousand for May, 1878.

There should be some judicious regulations about this matter of emigration. There is plenty of honest, industrious, people quarter, but the paupers and outlaws of Europe are only a nuisance.

A petition, signed by twenty thousand persons hav been received by the President, praying for the pardon of Reynolds, the Utah polygamist. The petitioners say that it was amply a test case, brought before the Courts to test the constitutionality of the anti-polygamy law, and that to exonte the penalty under these circumstances would be a great injustice.

General Grant Coming Home.

General Grant is expected to arrive San Francisco within a few weeks, and will be welcomed by a goodly number of citizens from the East, as well as by the people of the Pacific Coast. But his practical good sense has divested the event of all political significance. He comes home as the most distinguished of living Americans—distinguished alike for his services to the nation in its hour of greatest peril, and for the honors which have been showered upon him by the potentates and the people of other hemispheres. But he comes wholly as a private citizens, with no parade of his claims o the gratitude of the republic, and will quietly continue his pleasure tour across the continent.

This is as it should be, but it robs Democratic editors of the chance to be eloquently narcistic about "military chieftains," and "men on horseback," and this naturally makes them a little more rotiful than usual. But the mantle of charity should be thrown over their infirmities in this respect. They have suffered so many bitter disappointments in the past, and the future prospect of the party is so very discouraging, that we do not begrudge them the luxury of scolding.[San Jose, Mercury.]

M. Chotteau Again

Monsieur Chotteau who is now in San Francisco trying to persuade the people that a treaty of reciprocity, with France would be of great advantage to us all, told the Chamber of Commerce that it would be a grand time for the United States when a glass of good wine is sold for the same price as a glass of beer. That may be so, but if M. Chotteau's proposals are accepted, the dealers and drinkers will be the only persons benefited—the main profits of the business will go into the pocket of the French viniculturists and wine manufacturers. That is not just what the people of California desire; they want Americans to grow the grapes, make the wine, and sell it too, as well as drink it, and all his fine arguments will fail to convince them to the contrary. To accept the treaty he proposes would be to place the production of most of the wine and brandies used in the United States in the hands of Frenchmen; we want to retain it in the hands of our own people. Meanwhile, wo ask no favors—our wine growers ask to be placed on the same footing as those of France. That given them and they will soon not only control the wine market of the United States, but also create a lively competition in Europe.—[Stockton Independent.

THE REAL CAUSE.—The real cause of California's comparitively slow progress is to attributed to the fact that we have more non-producers in proportion to our population than any other State in the Union. These persons came here expecting to easily make a fortune, and finding that it requires the same industry here as elsewhere, they are disapointed, and have joined the great army of chronic growlers, and are ready to follow any demagogue that will promise to show the way to cinch capital or to prevent the carrying out of enterprises designed to develop the resources of the State. California will only be generally prosperous when the demagogue and growlers are crushed out and men of sagacity and enterprise are encouraged in their laudible efforts to develope the varied and almost inexhaustible resources of the State, thereby enlargeing the opportunities for the industrious citizen to improve his condition. —Stockton Independent.

CHILDREN'S
Exhibition and Concert
There will be a Grand Children's Exhibition and Concert given on
THURSDAY EVE, JUNE 26,
by the scholars of
Bethel Sabbath School & Others
In Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell St., near Jackson, for the
BENEFIT OF THE SCHOOL.
Come everybody and spend an evening with the little ones.
Admission, 25c. Children, 15c.
W. H. CARTER, Conductor.

To Barbers!
PH. GERICHTEN,
Formerly of 335 Commercial St., HAS REMOVED TO
1212 MARKET ST., near Taylor,
where he keeps a large assortment of
BARBERS SUNDRIES
constantly on hand, which he offers at the very lowest prices.

Public Installation and Promenade
M. W. Sov. and Grand Lodge of Cal., F. & A. M., will give a public installation of Grand Officers on St. John's Day, June 24, 1879, at Young Men's Hall, Pacific Street.
Order of Exercises:
Installation of Officers.
Address by the Grand Master.
Music.
Poem, "The Mystic Tie," by a Past Master.
Music.
Oration by the Grand Orator.
Music and Promenade.
The Committe promise to make it an enjoyable affair.
Exercises commense at 8 p. m.
Admission, 50 cts.
Children, half price.

CRLEANS HOTEL,
BARBER SHOP & BATHS,
SACRAMENTO.
BENJ. COGER would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he has leased the barber shop of the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento, and solicits a continanance of the patronage formerly bestowed at the Arcade barber Shop, an also of transient visitors to Sacramento.

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL SECOND-HAND
PORTABLE ENGINES
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power
In perfect running order.
Apply to
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Judge R. C. CLARK, Sacramento County.

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The Family Hotel
Rooms, with Board ..... $2.00 per D
A limited number of Rooms, with Board, $9.50 per Day.
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AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,
Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California.
TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FINISHED.
The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.
Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.
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MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
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First Class House

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Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES.
Give them a call.

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MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN
405 THIRD STREET.
Would inform her friends and the pupic that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

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By a middle-aged colored woman, a situation as cook ,or up-stair work, or to take care of children. City or country. Apply 613 Bush Street, S. F.

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Female Diseases a Specialty.
Office Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. from 3 to 5 and 6 to 9 P. M

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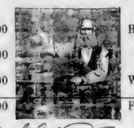
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40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3.50 per pair.

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P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.
FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
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Price, for large box, $5.00, or 4 boxes for $10.00, can be sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. as desired.
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Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
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STEAMER MONTEREY Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879.
And until further notice.
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.20 A. M. Daily for Santa Cruz and Way Stations. Returning leave Santa Cruz at 2 P. M. Connects at Pajaro with Narrow Gauge for Monterey.
9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 4 P. M.
10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Soledad Way Stations.
3.30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, and All Way Stations.
4.25 P. M. Daily for Santa Cruz, Pacific Grove, Salinas and Santa Cruz. Returning, passengers leave Santa Cruz at 6.45 A. M. Monterey (Arrive at Salinas at 10.00 A. M. Connects at Salinas with Stage for Monterey and Pacific Grove.
SPECIAL NOTICE—On SATURDAYS ONLY the run of this train will be extended to SALINAS connecting with narrow gauge for MONTEREY. Returning will leave MONTEREY on MONDAYS 6.30 A. M. Arriving in San Francisco at 10 A. M.
5.00 P. M. Daily, except Sundays for San Jose and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates
To San Jose and intermediate points, sold on Saturdays, and Sunday mornings, good for return until following Monday inclusive, as follows:

Baden	$0.50	Fair Oaks	$1.50
San Bruno	0.75	Menlo Park	1.00
Millbrae	0.90	Mayfield	1.00
Oak Grove	0.90	Mountain View	2.00
San Mateo	1.10	Lawrence	2.25
Belmont	1.25	Santa Clara	2.50
Redwood	1.40	San Jose	2.50

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Aptos, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the Following Monday inclusive.
SECOND CLASS FARE
Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - $1.00
A car with Sleeping Accommodations, constructed expressly for this travel, is attached to Freight Trains leaving San Francisco at 6.00 A. M. and San Jose at 6.00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted)
Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 1 New Montgomery Street, Palace Hotel.
Baggage Checked through from the Residences of the Passengers to destination of the various hotels, also at private residences. Orders may be left at No. 1 New Montgomery St., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 110 Post st. street
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. R. R. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.
COMMENCING MAY 19, 1879.
Passengers for points on the Southern Divisions of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry landing, Market Street, at 6.30 P. M. daily, Atlantic Express Train; and making close connection at GOSHEN for STOCKTON, MODESTO, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado River TUCSON, Maricopa and Casa Grande (109 miles east by rail from Yuma.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA.
Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC	BELGIC
Saturday, May 10,	Tues., June 10,	Thurs. July 31.
Friday, Aug. 15,	Tues. Sep. 17,	Wed. Oct. 15.
Sat'y, Nov. 15,	Tues., Dec. 17.	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5, New Montgomery street.
For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent.
BRAD. BAKER. A. P. BRATTON
Pacific IRON WORKS
First and Fremont Streets.
Between Mission and Howard,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LANAIN, BRATTON & CO., Manufacturers of All Kinds of Machinery.

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS
641 Sacramento Street,
Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO
BODIES EMBALMED,
Or otherwise prepared for Shipment.
Iron and Wood Grave Inclosures and Marble Headstones furnished to order
Sole Agent for Bowman's Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

JOSEPH LORRIAMO'S SAUCELITO EXPRESS
Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.
Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

PATENTS
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular

S. R. RHODES,
Successor to Wm. Bowman & Co.,
Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,
608 MONTGOMERY ST.,
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LOUIS SLOSS, SIMON GREENWALD, LEWIS GERSTLE
LOUIS SLOSS & CO.
Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.
310 and 312 Sansome street,
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Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,
General Furnishing
Undertakers,
No. 20 Fifth street
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Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

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Attorneys-at-Law,
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SACRAMENTO CITY.

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FRENCH CAMP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.,
Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of
Wines, Liquors, Cigars,
ETC.

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DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA
Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamships
GEO. W. ELDER, CITY OF CHESTER, and OREGON,
Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington & Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS,
SUCTION PUMPS.
DROP-WELL PUMPS.
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE, AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
52 and 54 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture WITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, Etc., Etc. Tangled Hair or Combings made into new puffs or Switches. Ladies' Hair dressing and Shampooing. Ladies waiting orders will be waited upon at their residences. All combings left will be taken as directed.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
SADDLERY HARNESS,
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CALIFORNIA SADDLES, BRIDLES, SPURS, AND BITS, WHIPS, LEATHER, ETC. ETC.
12 & 14 Pine Street,
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Successors to Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co
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Gallery, Iron, Steel, Coal Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Boiling Rope, Soyr, Blocks, etc.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
—ALSO—
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Boring; San Francisco Gorkage Company; Smith Axe and Tool Company.

C. P. R. R.
Wednesday, January 8, 1879,
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)
7.00 A. M. Daily, Valley Steamer (from Market Street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa (Napa for Sonoma), Calistoga (the Geysers), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Saturdays excepted) for Woodland and KNIGHT'S Landing, and at Woodland for Williams. Arrives San Francisco at 6.10 P. M.
7.00 A. M. (Daily). Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.05 a. m. connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express.
Way Train from Sacramento 6.00 p. m.
8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and R. & S. V. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Prineville, Eureka, Ogden and Omaha. Connects at Galt with Train arriving at Lone at 5.40 p. m.
Arrive San Francisco 6.10 p. m.
For Sunday Excursion rates to San Pablo and Martinez at Reduced Rates.
10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles. Arrive San Francisco 6.30 p. m.
3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.50 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 9.30 a. m.
3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Antioch.
Arrives San Francisco 9.30 a. m.
4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R.) for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Visalia, Summer Resort, Newhall, (San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara), Los Angeles, (Santa Monica, Washington, Santa Ana (Orange), Colton and Yuma (Arizona Stages and Colorado River steamers). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Yuma. Arrive San Francisco 12.30 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Valley Steamer (from Market Street Landing) connecting with Trains for Calistoga (the Geysers), Woodland, Knight's Land ing, and Sacramento, and at Davis with Passenger train, leaving at 5.55 p. m., or Knight's Landing with Freight train only, for Woodland, Davis, Dixon and Vacaville.
Sleeping Cars between Calistoga and Oakland.
Arrive San Francisco 11.15 A. M.)
4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted — Sacramento (from Washington St. Wharf), Sacramento River Steamers, Stockton, Sacramento, Niles and Livermore.
Arrive San Francisco 8.30 P. M.)
4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R.) connecting at Lathrop with Train arriving at Los Angeles on second day at 12.35 m.
Arrive San Francisco 9.45 A. M.)
1.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) for Agnew, Dunbar and Lodi.
5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry and Northern Railway) for Agnew, Dunbar and Lodi.
Public Conveyance at Niles. Baggage only connects at Lathrop.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

TO	FROM OAKLAND	FROM ALAMEDA	FROM BERKELEY	FROM SAN LEANDRO	FROM HAYWARD	TO OAKLAND (Broadway)
OAKLAND.		a 6.15	12.30	a 7.00	1.30 a	6.15
	6.00	7.00	1.00	7.30	2.30 a	6.30
	7.00	8.00	2.00	8.30	3.30 a	10.00
	8.00	9.00	3.00	9.30	4.30 p	12.00
	9.00	10.00	4.00	10.30	5.30	2.00
	10.00	11.00	5.00	11.30	6.30	4.00
	11.00	12.00	6.00	12.30	7.30	6.00
	12.00	1.00	7.00	1.30	8.30	8.00
	1.00	2.00	8.00	2.30	9.30	10.00
	2.00	3.00	9.00	3.30	10.30	12.00
	3.00	4.00	10.00	4.30	11.30	2.00
	4.00	5.00	11.00	5.30	12.30	4.00
	5.00	6.00	12.00	6.30	1.30	6.00
	6.00	7.00	1.00	7.30	2.30	8.00
	7.00	8.00	2.00	8.30	3.30	10.00
	8.00	9.00	3.00	9.30	4.30

"OLD 1878"

New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imout ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving

would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

Remember the price is only $8.00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10.00 by express, $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long open guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of goods, which we require the goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to register it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

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OUR $4.50 PREMIUM GIFT

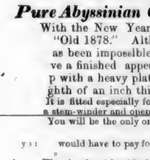
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TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THIS PAPER!

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A NEW-YEAR GIFT TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

Table Silverware furnished under this New Year's Premium Proposition is from the well known and reliable EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., of Cincinnati, O., who are now doing business at the old stand, 180 Elm street. We offer our readers the best bona dealing in the next 90 days our $4.50 Set of Extra Coin-silver Plated Teaspoons in a handsome velvet lined case. The goods are warranted to wear both gold and silver plating for; will send a list of other Premium Silver Tableware for your selection.

Subscribers will please remember that this paper is published but four times in every month, and that the first issue in every month is dated on the first day of the month. Don't neglect to send your name with order to be registered.

Subscribers will therefore cut out the following Premium Order from this paper and send same to the EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., for premium or extra silverware, which is 75 cents per dozen. Be sure and write your name and address plainly, and state whether Mr. or Miss. Under our arrangement this Silverware is to cost you nothing more than the expense of engraving your initials, which we do, postage or express charges, which is as low as

DELIVERED TO YOU FREE AND PROMPTLY.

Send the following Premium Order to the EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Above your subscription for the Pacific Appeal is due to Jan. 1st, 1880. Please send me ... pieces of your Extra Coin-silver Plated Tea-spoons, and the Five-bottle Caster, as per your offer in the Pacific Appeal, for which I inclose $4.50, and you are to send me goods in any of your assorted patterns, and engrave the following initials on each piece, free of charge:

Address my name plainly as follows:

OF CUT THIS PREMIUM ORDER OUT, AS IT IS WORTH $4.50. '78

In giving the above order to the above Order as stated he may have you are required to do so or will not send the Silverware at less than $4.50 unless you send this Premium Order with it. Any one sending this Order will be entitled to the Premium. This offer will not be made again. Address all orders to EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., 180 Elm St., CINCINNATI, O.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

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Dry Goods,

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CASSIMERES. Various Styles from 37½c. to $1 75 per yard.

FLANNELS. Opera, Balfardvale & Stevens, in all colors and widths

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Sheetings, Damasks, Bleached and Brown, Damask and Huck Toweling, Flemish Linen and Drills.

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SHAWLS. Cashmere, Long and Square, Fancy, Foreign and Domestic.

PRINTS. America, Fancy and Shirting, English and French, latest styles, just received.

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Seasonable Goods Constantly Arriving.

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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores is promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. It reclaims are open to all parties for logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence it furnishes, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning matters heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

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—OR—

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; pain more or less throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; perspiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

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that can be imported.

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—AND—

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CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART at prices that Defy Competion and ar warranted to give satisfaction.

PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1879. WHOLE NO. 885

AL.

ASON.

Office, S. b. ...stretched and sat... st. to shave

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One month	50 cents

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JAMES BUTTS.....Placerville
RICHMOND SCOTT.....Red Bluff.....

A Thrifty Colony.

About midway between Beaver and Pittsburgh, on the Fort Wayne and Chicago road, the brakeman, in his usual distinct and impressive manner, announces the station, "Economy." We jumped from the cars, and, following a high, winding road, came quite unexpectedly upon a broad plateau, from which the village of Economy, entirely concealed from the railroad, just becomes visible.

The town is owned and occupied by a sect of German communists, of whom, perhaps, but little is known, beyond their immediate section. From the men, who kindly greeted us upon entering, we gathered some particulars of this singular people. They neither marry nor are given in marriage, and in order to perpetuate the society, children are adopted, invariably of of German descent.

The colony was founded by a man of the name of Rapp. They settled first in Harmony, Ohio, and, about twenty years ago, removed to their present site. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness of this village, although peculiar in its general aspect. Not even a blade of grass or obtrusive stone can be seen on its streets. The houses are built with the gable end to the street, and no mode of entrance is visible. They are covered with grapevines, which grow to a large size, and are trained by the moral eccentricity of the place. The vines are encouraged by shrubbery until they reach the level of the second story of the houses, when they branch out and interlace, forming a thick screen between the windows and roof are filled with delicious grapes, from which is manufactured wine in large quantities.

Noticing a hedge of beautiful roses inclosing a handsome garden, I inquired of an old man standing near as to the owner thereof. With evident pride, his answer was, that all were freely visible, as the residence of Miss Rapp, the daughter of the founder. She was said, and I believe, to be deprived of the pleasure of seeing the interior of the house, which contains many fine paintings, the work of eminent masters. The men and women live in separate houses—the former doing most of the outdoor work.

They make and manufacture their own clothes. Their dress consists of blue home-spun, not made after the approved Paris style, but perfectly straight from the neck button, with a string or belt at the waist, and reaching only to the ankle. Immense straw hats, also home-made, high-crowned, with strings to tie them down at the sides, complete the costume, which is at once unique. The men wear broad-brimmed hats and home-spun cloth, but made after the ordinary fashion mode.

The society is governed by a council of old men, with a financial manager, appointed by this council, who is head in high esteem by virtue of his office. They own an immense amount of property, in coal and iron mines and railroad stock, the Newcastle and Erie road, belonging, and exclusively to them. They manufacture a large quantity of cutlery, too, which is famous for its excellence and beauty.

Mr. Baker, their former agent, has been succeeded by Mr. Reis, a man of great executive ability, an acute and successful financier. They realize large sales from the sale of small fruits, for which they find ready market in Pittsburgh, distant about thirty miles. They have a house of worship, but I could find out nothing distinctive as to their creed, except that they have no class of men known as ministers or preachers.

As we were about leaving the village, we received an invitation to visit Miss Rapp's garden. We found in it flowers of rare beauty in great profusion. In the center is a grotto, rough in exterior, but covered with moss and luxuriant ferns. The log door opens into a room of more than ordinary size, and one is startled by the beauty of the alabaster walls, intersected by gilt panels or columns, upon which is written the history of the society from its first inception to the present time—the whole in commemoration of the founder, Mr. Rapp. Statues and ornaments of various kinds and many rare objects of *vertu* also adorn it.

We saw no children. They have schools for them, however, and at a certain age, eighteen I think, they are allowed to decide as to whether they shall cast their lot with the communists, or go into the world; and this choice is final. They have no intercourse with the outside world, but receive strangers civilly and even hospitably.

Love, however, which knows nor cares for bounds, has entered even here. The community were startled a few years ago by the elopement of a young and beautiful girl, who had been fortunate enough to capture a strolling tourist. Great consternation ensued, and how the result was accomplished remains a mystery. Their manners are frank and brusque, but no allusion must be made to their eccentricities. Their numbers are decreasing, and unless the young people are denied their present liberty of choice in remaining members, or are kept in ignorance of the advanced progress of the age, the village of Economy must soon be numbered among the things that were.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.—Dr. E. R. Heath, in a paper on "Peruvian Antiquities," describes a strange people living in a town called Eten, in seven degrees south latitude and about two miles from the sea. They number about four thousand, and speak, beside the Spanish, a language which some of the recently-brought-over Chinese labourers understand, but there is no other similarity between the two peoples. They intermarry uncles, nieces, brothers and sisters, nephews and aunts, that is, promiscuously, and with no apparent curse of consanguinity; but they will not permit any intermarriage into their number, or with the outside world. They have laws, customs and dress of their own, and live by braiding hats and mats and weaving cloths. They will give no account of the place whence they came, or the time they settled at Eten. History does not mention their existence before the Spaniards arrived. There are no sick or deformed persons among them, and no beggars. They are remarkably honest and faithful, not given to gossip, kept their books well, and were, as a class, finely educated. Women clerks have been employed for six years in Michigan's State offices, and its officers have said as much as the above and even more.

Miss Irish is a young lady only 20 years old, who has been employed as Assistant Librarian in the Department of the Interior, and has been doing the foreign correspondence in that department. She speaks and writes German, Spanish and Italian, and is credited with uncommon tact, and discretion in conducting the correspondence. She translated two volumes of the novelist Auerbach's works which so pleased him that he has engaged her to translate all of his later works.

A curious demonstration occurred in London, the other day, where a large deputation of women from the army clothing department sought a interview with the Right Hon. Mr. Talent to complain of the deprivation of the Government of nearly one-fourth of their wages. Of course, they were not admitted to the hall, but their case will be pleaded for all that. An unpleasant fact connected with the affair is that while the government has cut down the wages of the women, no man has lost a penny by the economies of the department.

Intelligence Items.

In Kansas they now put their wheat crop at a possible 40,000,000 bushels.

June is the favorite month for marrying.

A New York dispatch reports that two carrier pigeons flew 345 miles in 232 minutes Friday.

The southern country is reported full of tramps—negroes who are making the exodus on foot.

Virginia is suffering from an invasion of the army worm, which can't be kept out by "riders."

England's fun in Zululand costs her £2,500,000 a week, and Cetewayo seems harder to beat than ever.

A man at Long Branch drank poison, in mistake for whisky, and died, instead of going crazy for three or four days.

A military law has been enacted by the Illinois Legislature, prohibiting savings banks to loan money to their officers.

The New York post office receives 50,000 inaccurately addressed letters a day. What a commentary upon human "shiftlessness."

The Michigan supreme court has decided that property in that State must be assessed at full cash value, or the assessment rolls will be invalid.

The Mississippi schools have an attendance of 100,676, white pupils and 104,709 colored ones. The white school population of the State is 158,156, the colored 160,088.

The charge of telegraphing from New York to Yokohama is $3 00 cents a word; but the code or cipher is so well systematized by certain mercantile houses that a single word serves for a dozen when transcribed.

Eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy-nine arrived in New York during May, against twelve thousand two hundred and thirteen in May last year. Shrewd men thousand eight hundred and one emigrants arrived during the year ending May 31, against seventy-two thousand and ninety-one the previous year.

While making an excavation for a new building at Charing Cross, London, the other day, the workmen came on the fossil remains of various extinct animals at depths varying from fifteen to thirty feet. Among the objects discovered were human tusks and molars, the teeth and many of the bones of the extinct elephas, and a portion of the horn of the great extinct Irish deer. Some of the fossils have not yet been identified.

The Chinese Government has purchased machinery and engaged experienced engineers in Germany to go out to China and establish mills there. The government hopes by this means to make its country independent of English and Russian manufactures. The Scientific American says of this statement: "Should the Chinamen, in his own home, take kindly to Western methods of labor, the industrial and commercial States of the world would speedily be revolutionized."

A Romantic History.

Sixty years ago a young Italian was convicted of stealing, for a political offense. The scaffold was erected when the Italian Legislature, prohibiting landed in England. A stranger, and unable to speak the language, he began to ply his trade, and soon found himself a life of penury. One day he found a friend in Roscoe, author of "The Life of Lorenzo de Magnificent," who gave him letters which obtained him employment at University College. One of the letters was to Sir Henry Ellis, who was then chief librarian of the British Museum. Two years afterward, when Brougham interested himself in the young Italian, this letter to Sir Henry no doubt helped to obtain for him the position of assistant librarian. He was thirty-four when he entered the museum, and at 40 he was appointed keeper of the printed books. He instituted wise reforms, admirably served his department with great skill, showed a marvelous knowledge of books, and with a liberality which is creditable to the government of the time, when death once more made the higher place vacant he was elevated to the post, and, being naturalized, he was knighted. This, in a nutshell, is the brief history of Sir Antonio Panizzi, Librarian of the British Museum, who died at the ripe age of 80.—*London Letter.*

Mother-Training.

Said a quiet-voiced old man to me one pleasant summer morning. "Do you know why there is a difference between my boys and neighbor C——'s in the matter of mending farm implements and keeping things tidy?

"The lack or possession of mechanical skill, I suppose."

"You are wrong; not that so much as the presence or absence of tools."

The saying of the old man pleased me, and has often echoed through my mind. Here I look at it from a mentor standpoint, as you will see. Do you wish your children to be inclined to books, to read and be interested in literature generally? Then surround them from their earliest years with books, the tools of the mind. I speak not alone of the library-room, with its costly volumes, which, military-like, turn their backs respectfully toward us and invite further acquaintance; but books around, books in every room, books especially the children's, and, believe me, their presence will tell upon the young folks of your family.

And our American girls—O, let them be early imitated into the mysteries and practice of domestic life! Do not erect a high wall of separation between the nursery and the kitchen. Let the little ones follow you there, mother, even at the risk of a soiled apron. Let them stand by the kneading board, using their keen eyes, even though they bother you for elbow room and with their many questions, especially the earnest request for dough to make thimble-biscuits. Let not your son or daughter be like the English child of some height and summers, whose astonishment knew no bounds at the sight of flour and the information of the uses.

Just here I am reminded of the author, Charlotte Elizabeth, herself an English girl, transported after her marriage with a military man to the wilds of Canada, and often thrown upon her own domestic resources, which, truth to say, were very small. How bitterly she regretted this, and how earnestly in her Recollections, does she urge upon young girls the necessity of early acquaintance with the culinary art!

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While there are far too many who overwork, there are a great many that break down and kill themselves by laziness, self-indulgence and dissipation. Very decidedly, overwork is overdone.

It was to Jerome Bonaparte that the society of Baltimore and Washington were indebted for the introduction of the waltz, which dance so horrified the parents of the girls who learned it, that at first they could only dance it secretly.

Sighed tracks—Wrinkles on the forehead.

Friendship is the medicine for all misfortunes, but ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodness.

A Mother's Love.

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A Negroe's Luck.

McI. D. McKissick settled on the Bruzos, near Rock Dam, some twenty-five years ago. Mr. McKissick farmed, and when the war broke out was possessed of many slaves, lands, and farming utensils, and lived the life of a well-to-do agriculturist. He was a frugal, hard working, and far-seeing planter, and was known to possess considerable money. The reputation of McKissick's wealth proved his death, for one night in 1865, just before the close of the war, he was murdered. Suspicion fell upon members of a battalion of roving cavalrymen, under command of one Col. Bond, who were then quartered on the Brazos, doing no good for the confederacy or the country. In fact, they were said to be in reality jayhawkers and thieves. How much money, if any, the murderers secured, was never known, but Mr. McKissick's slaves always insisted that the bulk of their master's wealth was not found. Mr. McKissick left a brother (Wm. McKissick), and a sister, who are now residing near Mt. Calm, in Limestone county. Near Rock Dam stands an old tumble-down hut, that once belonged to McKissick, being on his land. It has not been used for years. Last Friday morning a colored man who cultivates a field near the Rock Dam concluded he would go to the river and fish. He entered the dilapidated, floorless shanty, and began to dig in one corner for earth worms, to use as bait. He presently unearthed an iron pot, covered with a lid. The darky was surprised. Taking the lid off, his surprise was turned to amazement, for there in the pot lay a heap of gold coin, American gold, in $10 and $20 gold pieces. The whole sum was $6,000, all in gold. The negro secured the gold and next day went to Martin, where he got to drinking. His lavish expenditure of money excited suspicion. Whisky had loosened his tongue and he whole story leaked out.—*Waco (Texas) Telephone.*

A Girl's Complaint.

Seriously, when one comes calmly to cover the conversation that has taken place between you and most of the men you have happened to meet for the last few months (and, worst of all, are likely to go on meeting for the next few months, or perhaps—who knows?—for years), why, the conclusion one must be led to is that men are stupid, that they either won't exert themselves to talk intelligibly when they meet an intelligent girl, or else that they seem to some time ago to the happy conclusion that all girls are sent down to this world. Society must surely be a shocking bore to these poor men; and if we may judge from the worn and weary expression generally to be seen on the countenance of a man who goes out much, it is a bore to him.

I grant that some girls are stupid and very uninteresting, but my complaint is, that when girls are nice, intelligent, and full of cleverness, men are so large or so blind, or so stupid, that they will not believe to them like beings endowed with the ordinary amount of brains. We girls are always being asked why we don't do as our ancestors did before us, marry the first man that asks us; we say the world has advanced, and we have advanced, and we could not live with a husband with whom we have no companionship, and then we go on to think of the men we have met, and that we may be said to know, and the reflection only makes us more determined to wait till we meet a real grey, rather than link ourselves to a man who is no sort of companion to us, and will never appreciate any of the qualities that make us dear to a large circle of friends who have taken the trouble to talk to us, and so to know us. I am not a clever girl nor a blue-stocking, nor anything approaching it, but only a girl who has a heart and a mind, and who is very serious that she other sex, if they do possess such qualities, would not endeavor to conceal them, and would try to find out the conversational powers of the girls they meet in society. There is more real pleasure in conversation than in anything, and even though young men and girls may not be in the least inclined to a serious consideration as to whether they can ever be companionable for life, surely they may talk to each other.—*English paper.*

He Got a Check.

He wasn't a man who could be classed with tramps, but yet he was shabby, untidy and dead broke. "You see, my dear man," he explained to a Griswold-street lawyer, "I come of an excellent family, have worn diamonds and broadcloth, and am in my present fix simply because a father wouldn't let me wed the girl I love, and I ran away. I have concluded to return to him and ask his forgiveness and marry the woman he has picked out for me. I need only five dollars. As soon as I return to Troy I will forward you a check for the second pin as a present. That's the style of a clothespin I am."

The lawyer sat right down and wrote him a check for five dollars, and he wouldn't even let the repentant young man return thanks for it. No. If he could do a fellow-man a good turn he was only too glad to do so. What was life worth living for but for its chances to make others happy?

"Just so—Heaven bless you—look out for the diamond pin," said the young man as he left the office for the bank.

One minute before he presented the check he was all smiles. One minute after the door was shut the paper a voice was heard to say:

"Say, you, Tom Collins! Is Blazes in Tom Collins? He ha... money how! You'd better jump out o' this or I'll have you in the cooler in about three minutes!"

The young man jumped. He went out he saw the lawyer across the street, but he never smiled. He placed the check on the walk, spit on it and descended into a barber shop and asked if they know of any citizen who wanted a competent man to take care of a dog and do the marketing for the kitchen. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Whistler, the English artist, is a bankrupt.

A Romantic Incident

A beautiful and romantic incident took place recently at a boarding-house on Warren avenue, where the attention of one of the boarders (a young man who read the weekly literary papers, was worsted wristlets in Winter, and was addicted to flute-playing, though otherwise enjoying a blameless character, and being trained implicity by his employers) was attracted by the waitress, a refined and ladylike girl of about 19 summers, whose gentle aspect and charms to the hash she slung, or to speak more accurately, glided. He felt convinced that there was a romance about this fair creature, and endeavored to learn from her her story. Without much reluctance she told him that she was of gentle birth, and had been reared in the lap of luxury, but her parents died when she was an infant, and two years ago her uncle, by whom she was adopted, blew out his alleged brains after selling $2,000,000 worth of oats for May delivery on a kiting market, and she thought it best to endeavor to earn her bread in the sweet of her hands. As a waitress she was enabled to judge human nature.

Her lovers (should she have any) would love her for herself alone, and in an humble sphere she would find, perhaps, that happiness for which Queens in there gilded salons sighed and pined in vain.

The young man said it was very true—so they do, and a singular hallucination possessed him that she was one of the superb women you read about, who lay aside their jewels and wealth and go massacreading in servant's clothing, so as to be loved for themselves alone.

Accordingly, he made violent love to her, and last week they were married, not till after she warned him repeatedly of the folly of a young man of his position and prospects espousing a poor penniless orphan. They took a trip to Hyde Park, where they remained over Sunday, and on their return the bride said: "Would it not be nice if, instead of your having to go down to that poky old store, you could remain at home—if I were to prove a millionaire after all?" And he said it would, and went his way. And as soon as he had departed, his bride slipped out, took her way to a bank, drew out the balance to her credit, which amounted to $16 52, and bought her a new hat, a pair of high-heeled boots, some hair pins, rice-powder, gum-drops, and cologne, and went home again. [Up to three lines ago we had some intention of making the amount $200, 400, or so, but truth was mighty and finally prevailed.]

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"Just so—Heaven bless you—look

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, June 28. 1879

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories

George Perkins and the Fifteenth Amendment.

A report has been circulated here for some time that Geore C. Perkins, when a member of the State Senate, voted against the adoption of the 15th Amendment. An extract from this journal has been published in a newspaper of this city, two or three weeks ago. To prove this fact, however, as the colored citizens are the agrrived parties, we will endeavor to reflect their sentiments at the present time, concerning Mr. Perkins' vote in the Senate upon that measure. In the first place, Mr. Perkins frankly admits that he did, at the time, vote against the amendment, giving, as a reason, that he did not believe that the ballot in the hands of ignorant blacks could be cast intelligently. Now, how many more Republicans took the same view, and voted and worked against the adoption of the 15th Amendment? Then, why pick out Mr. Perkins as an individual, when hundreds of Republicans are guilty of the same thing. There was not a Republican newspaper in the State censured Mr. Perkins at the time, and seemed to gladly acquiesce in his vote. The constituency he represented were elected over his vote, and indorsed his action thereon. There are a great many loud-mouthed Republicans in the party who calimned the first seats, that have damaging records against the efforts of colored citizens to obtain their rights in this State. In 1861, when the Legislature sat in this city, in consequence of the flood in Sacramento, when the colored citizens had a petition to grant their children a primary school, the bill was defeated in the Senate by the votes of Walter Van Dyke and T. W. Park. Whetf the Civil Rights Bill was offered as an amendment by Charles Sumner, to the Amnesty Bill in the United States Senate, Cornelius Cole voted against it and killed the whole thing, rather than let the colored citizens have any civil rights. After Mr. Sumner's death, it took a two-thirds vote to hurry the civil Rights Bill up out of its order and pass it, the Republicans having over two-thirds majority in both branches of of Congress. Whenever an effort was made to do so, S. O. Houghton of San Jose, and several other supposed Republicans voted with the Democrats to prevent the Civil Rights Bill ferfil- being brought out of its order and passed. The colored citizens have to swallow all this Republican action with aching hearts; and when the Legislature of California voted on the 15th Amendment and rejected it. olmost as many Republicans rejoiced at the action of the State as the Democrats. Then why throw the attitude of a great many Republicans, id all parts of the State, on Mr. Perkins? We expect to continue to advocate the election of George C. Perkins and the whole Republican ticket, and believe many colored voters of sense will do the same. We venture to state that two-thirds of these fellows who are now clamoring for "colored peoples" civil rights have, in the past, been more detriment to the progress of colored citizens than Geo. C. Perkins.

A Colored Delegate.

John Moore, the colored delegate to the Convention of the New Constitution Party, is one of Kearney's men; at least he was making speeches in the interests of Kearney in Charter Oak Hall up to the 7th of May, the day of election for the New Constitution. Mr. Moore appears to be in good standing in both parties, and can give to Kearney's Governor, half-a-vote and the N. C. P. half-a-vote.

The New Contitution Party.

This body of men assembled at the Capitol, Sacramento City, on Wednesday last, and completed their organization Thursday afternoon, when the nominations were in order. Hugh Glenn, of Colusa, received the nomination for Governor, and D. C. Reed of San Diego, for Lieutenant-Governor. Thr balance of the ticket is equally respectable, but by no means is it such a ticket that can carry this State. Kearney will prove a greater stronghold than they in this city. The Republicans have all the most important stronghlds in the interior, besides the Democracy who are holding back before showing their strength.

The Fourth.

Preparations for the celebration of the 4th of July have been steadily progressing. Union Hall has been secured for the literary and musical exercises, An order has been issued from headquarters of the Second Brigade calling for a parade of the regiments and companies, and every effort will be made to have a full attendance. A number of companies of this Brigade will parade in other cities, the Union Gattling Battery in Santa Cruz, the Emmet Guard in Virginia City, Nev., and the Hewston Guard in Petaluma.

Letter from St. Louis.

Editor Pacific Appeal:—Things in St. Louis seem lively and business seems good. The refugees still continue to come; there are about one hundred in this city, and are provided with comfortable quarters at the "Home," sustained by the Relief Board. Rev. John Turner has been sent East to collect funds for their relief, and is meeting with great success.

S. V. H.

Cuban Slavery.

"The *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, says the Goverment will shortly submit to Cortes a bill for the abolition of slavery."

The above we take from the foreign dispatches of the 3rd inst.

When slavery died in the United States it rang the death knell to the institution in all other slaveholding countries on this Continent. The moral influence of our boasted republic of universal freedom destroyed the system in every civilized land where the consciences of men were in any wise lax enough to secure enjoyment and ease at the expense of the unrequited toil and sweat of others.

Spain was the first Christain nation to curse this New World with Negro slavery. She brought slaves into her West Indian colonies, chiefly to Cuba, the gem of the Antilles, and fattened on the accursed traffic from the time she was a second-rate power up to the zenith of her greatness under Philip II, down to her decline and rapid decay in the politics of Europe.

Cruel, svaricious and Burbonic, Spain has cherished slavery in Cuba as the hen that laid the goldon eggs. During the ministry of Castellar, an effort was made by the great statesman looking to the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the "ever faithful isle." But the planters, backed up by the fossil grandees of the mother country, stoutly resisted the proposed reform, notwithstanding the overthrow of the rebellion in the United States plainly pointed to the final doom of slavery on the island.

It is with pleasure we notice the effort about to be put forth by the present Ministry, under a royal goverment, to wipe away the accursed thing from the face of the fairest island of the of the Caribbean sea. It is more than time for Spain to do her duty in the promises, for slavery in Cuba is now a serious drawback to free labor in the United States. Barring the question of humanity and justice, which should be sufficent to determine its action, the productive introst of the south in the matter of sugar alone demands the abolition of slavery in Cuba. With ever possible care, rigid economy and intelligent cultivation we cannot well complete with the Cuban sugar, duty paid. We are certainly not so magnanimous as to suffer the indolent and arrogant Spaniard to fatten at our expense. We hope ere long to crowicle the extinction of slavery in Cuba, to the happiness of the victims and to credit of Spain, as the first and last slave holding nation.—*Louisianian.*

A Pinafore Colored Opera Troupe.

The St. Louis *Tribune*, of June 15th, says:

The Pinafore Colored Opera Troop is now stopping at the Philadelphia House, 72 Sullvan street, Mrs. Joseph Decosta, proprietress.

The following are their names: Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Asbury, Miss Annie C. Williams, Miss Maggie Jones, Mr. Albert Gaines, Mr E. Brown, Mr A Slow, Mr J. A. Duval, M. W. H. H. Davis, Mr. W. Davis, Mr. D. Green, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. George Hall, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. P. D. Trustan, Mr. William Wilson, Mr. William Deaton, Mr. Frank Davis, Mr. B. Green, Mr C. W. Jones, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. P. S. Johnson, Mr. Harvy Wilson, Mr. George G. Bolden, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. J. Moore, Miss Maggie Bundy, Miss Alice Deaton, Miss Katie Stokes, Miss Sarah Cady, Willie Hilton, Miss Caddie Fredricks, Miss Henriotta Diggs Miss Katie Jones, Miss Jennie Thompson, Mr. Charles Thomas, Mr. Charles Strothers, Mr. Willam White, of Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. James Seaton, of Florida.

If Sahara is Flooded—What?

The only important objection which has thus far been urged against the undertaking has arisen in the apprehensions expressed by a few scientists that the evaporation produced by so large and so shallow a body of water, exposed to the tropical sun, would be sufficient to deluge northern Europe with incerant rains, and to reduce materially the temperature in all the countries north of the Alps.

It has oven been feared that winds freighted with moisture on crossing the cold summits of the Alps, would precipitate vast volumes of water and produce a degree of cold which would give Denmark and northern Germany a semi-Artic climate and produce a glacial epoch farther north. It is not probable that all such apprehensions arise out of a misunderstanding as to the topography of the Sahara and North Africa. The entire region to be flooded is practically shut in by mountain-chains on all sides.

The Atlas mountains on the north, their snow-clad peaks in some instances 12,000 feet, afford a sufficient bulwark for the protection of Europe from increased humidity. The only possible northerly outlet for air currents from El Juf would be across Tunis in a north-easterly direction over the wildest parts of the Mediterranean. Currents moving in that direction, if they reached at all would touch the shores of Greece after they had lost most of their humidity.

M. de Lesseps, after a careful examination of the question, is convinced that it would result in the general improvement of the climate of Europe rather than to it, detriment. The advantage of the evaporation to North Africa cannot be overestimated. The snow-clad cliffs of Aban, lying to the east of the proposed sea, and the Kong Mountains to the south, would bring down upon the parched desert grateful rains, which, with the assistance of cultivation, would in time no doubt redeem thousands of square miles from the desolation of the sands.

It is threatened by certain prominent gentleman in St. Louis, both and colored, to institute suits against certain steamboat companies for refusing to transport colored refugees, who are ready and willing to pay their fare.

It is said that some eighteen hundred have been refused transportation

The Pala
San Fra
A. D. Sharon, Lessee
Geo. H. Smith,
GRAND HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFOR
The Family Hotel
Rooms, with Board ..... $2.00 per Day.
A limited number of Rooms, with Board, $2.50 per Day.
Suits of Rooms with Board, from $6 to $12 per day, according to size and location.
Rooms can be secured by telegraph
JOHNSON & CO., Proprietors.

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221 Mo ery St.,
Russ House Block. SAN FRANCISCO.
You are invited to inspect the elegant display of Jewelry manufactured from Gold and Silver Quartz, Rocky Mountain Agates, and Specimens of Minerals, taken from the mostcolebrated mines on the Pacific coast This elegant Jewelry will befound at the Diamond Palace only

To Barbers !
PH. GERICHTEN
Formerly of 335 Commercial St.,
HAS REMOVED TO
1212 MARKET ST., near Taylor,
where he keeps a large assortment of
BARBERS SUNDRIES
constantly on hand, which he offers at the very lowest prices.

ORLEANS HOTEL,
BARBER SHOP & BATHS,
SACRAMENTO.
BENJ. COGER would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he has leased the barber shop of the Orleans Hotel, Sacramento, and solicits a continuance of the patronage formery bestowed at the Arcade barber Shop, as also of transient visitors to Sacramento.

FOR SALE.
SEVERAL SECOND-HAND
PORTABLE ENGINES
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Sizes from 8 to 25-Horse Power
In perfect running order.
Apply to
JOS. ENRIGHT,
San Jose, Cal.

JULY th, 1879.
HEADQUARTERS
4th of July Committee.
No. 416 Kearny St., Room 9.
SAN FRANCISCO.
Mark L. McDonald, President.
W. W. Dodge, Grand Marshal.
W. B. Durfee, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO.
A. HEILBRON,
Candidate for Sheriff.
Regular Republican Nominee
For Superior Judge,
Judge R C CLARK,
Sacramento County.

WASHINGTON MEAT MARKET,
179 J Street, bet 6th & 7th
SACRAMENTO.
F. HEILBRON, Proprietor.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,
Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California.
TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FURNISHED.
The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.
Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.
THOS. BRYAN, Propr.

Yo Semite House
MAIN ST., STOCKTON, CAL.
JAMES COLE, Proprietor.
First Class House

OAKLAND.
McCabe & Roach,
GROCERS.
Corner Seventh and Bush Streets, Oakland, keep constantly on hand the
FINEST ASSORTMENT
OF GROCERIES,
Give them a call.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barbar shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

MUSIC LESSONS.
MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN
405 THIRD STREET,
Would inform her friends and the pupils that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

JUSTIN GATES & BROS.,
DRUGGISTS,
Cor. Sixth and J Streets,
SACRAMENTO

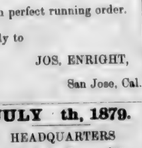
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Dispensing Chemist and Druggist,
61. New Montgomery and Howard Sts
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WANTED
By a middle-aged colored woman, a situation as cook or up-stair work, or to take care of children. City or country. Apply 613 Bush Street, S. F.

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PRACTICING HYSIC IAN.
Office and Residence
701½ HOWARD STREET.
Female Diseases a Specialty.
Office Hours from 9 to 12 A. M. from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

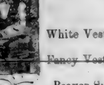
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Manufacturers and Importers of
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13 to 19 FRONT STREET,
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9 to 15 J STREET.
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Eastern office, 88 Wall St., N. Y.

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HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN
LADIES' and GENTS'
Custom-Made BOOTS,
From $1 to $2 per Pair.
Ladies' Stamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store,—Price, $4 per pair.
50 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]
P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $5 to $10.
FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $3 to $2.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
P. KELLY, (Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 338 Kearny Street.
G. W. BABCOCK. H. H. CORTHWRIGHT.
G. W. BABCOCK & CO.
Importers and Dealers in
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AND
Agricultural Implements.
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Between 9th & 10th Streets,
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elsewhere, will do well to call and inspect my immense stock, at either of my vals of New York and Paris fashions. Also, of French and English Goods
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A small stock of Uncalled for Goods to be sold at Great Reduction! CLOTH AND WOOLEN
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Price, for large box, $1.00, or 6 boxes for $5.00, sent by mail to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of price, or by express, C. O. D. Address
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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. n230

PACIFIC COAST Steamship Co.
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—FOR—
EUREKA, ARCATA AND HUMBOLDT, HUMBOLDT BAY, Steamers leave
SAN FRANCISCO and EUREKA
—on the—
2nd, 7th, 12th, 17, 22nd, 27th of each month
—at noon.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.
FOR CRESCENT CITY,
—on the—
7th, 17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.
Fare Point Arena, Cuff's Cove, Little River and Mendocino,
Steamer Monterey Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrive at San Francisco, Friday morning at 9 a. m.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879.
Will start Mother notice.
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, from Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:
8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. 50 Passengers for Oakland (9th Mile Station) connect with this train.
9.30 A. M. Daily, Excepted for San Jose on Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 4 P. M.
10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, and all Way Stations.
At Salinas the Santa Cruz R. R. connects with this train, for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Soledad the M. and P. R. R. connects with this train for Monterey.
Close connections made with this train, (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays excepted,) for Pacific Grove via San Mateo Springs.
Parlor Car attached to this Train.
3.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Hollister, Tres Pinos and principal Way Stations.
At Sunnyside only, the Santa Cruz R. R. will connect with this train at Pajaro for Aptos, Soquel, and Santa Cruz. Returning, passengers leave Santa Cruz at 6.45 A. M. Monday (breakfast at Gilroy) arrive at San Francisco at 12.00 P. M.
SPECIAL NOTICE—On SATURDAYS ONLY the train of this train will be extended to SALINAS, connecting with the M. and P. R. R. for MONTEREY, Returning leaving Monterey at 10 A. M. (breakfast at Gilroy), arriving in San Francisco at 10 P. M.
4.25 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for San Jose and Way Stations.
5.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates
To San Jose and intermediate points, and to Santa Cruz and Pacific Grove, good for return until following Monday:

Redwood	$0.50	Fair Oaks	$1.00
San Mateo	0.75	Menlo	1.00
Belmont	0.75	Mayfield	1.00
Redwood	1.00	Mountain View	1.00
San Mateo	1.50	Lawrence	1.25
Belmont	1.50	Santa Clara	1.25
Redwood	1.50	San Jose	2.00

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Agnew, Soquel, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.
SECOND CLASS FARE
Between San Francisco and San Jose. - - $1.00
Cars with Sleeping Accommodations, connecting cars for like travel, is attached to Freight Trains, leaving San Francisco at 4.00 A. M. and San Jose at 5.30 P. M. (daily Sundays excepted)
Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Desk Ticket Office—No. 1 New Montgomery Street, Palace Hotel.
The Company have arranged with the Pacific Transfer Company, whereby baggage can be checked to destination at the various hotels, also at private residences. Orders may be left at No. 1 New Montgomery St., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 110 Post street.
A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent. H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.
COMMENCING MAY 19, 1879.
Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO, via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, (Atlantic Express Train) and making close connection at Lathrop with trains for Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Goshen, Visalia, Bakersfield, Colton, Colorado River, YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (120 miles west of Tucson.
THE STEAMSHIPS OF THIS Company will sail From Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, during the year 1879,
From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.
Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company
For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG.
On the 1st of every month
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the MITSU BISHI Co., for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAE.
For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.
For NEW YORK via PANAMA.
On the 5th and 20th of every month.
Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICA 3 Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON, for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

Sonora,	May 15,	Tues.	June 10,
Mexico,	May 20,	Tues.	July 8,
Sonora,	June 15,	Tues.	July 22,
Mexico,	July 5,	Tues.	Aug. 19,
Sonora,	July 20,	Tues.	Sept. 2,
Mexico,	Aug. 5,	Tues.	Sept. 16,
Sonora,	Aug. 19,	Tues.	Oct. 7,
Mexico,	Sept. 2,	Tues.	Oct. 21,
Sonora,	Sept. 16,	Tues.	Nov. 4,
Mexico,	Oct. 7,	Tues.	Nov. 18,
Sonora,	Nov. 15,	Tues.	Dec. 2,

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5, Broadway Wharf.
For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.
T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.
HEAD, RAMSEY. A. S. HEATON
Pacific IRON WORKS
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RAMSEY, HEATON & CO., Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company
FOR
JAPAN AND CHINA,
Leave Wharf corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR
Yokohama and Hongkong,
Connecting at Yokohama with steamers for Shanghae.
OAKLAND. ICELAND. BELGIC.
Sunday, May 18, Tues. June 10, Thurs. July 31,
Monday, June 16, Thurs. July 17, Wed. Oct. 8,
Sunday, Nov. 16, Tues. Dec. 9,
Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 5, Broadway Wharf.
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T. H. GOODMAN,
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N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS
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BODIES EMBALMED,
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Iron and Wood Grave Enclosures and Marble Tomb Stones Furnished to order
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Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.
Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

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F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular

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Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs.
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Keeps constantly on hand the finest assortment of
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OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY
DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA
Regular steamers to Portland from the Pressidio. New iron steamships
GEO. W. ELDER,
CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON
Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and barges and there connecting also from for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

FORCE PUMPS,
SUCTION PUMPS.
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IRON AND LEAD PIPE.
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS
From 1,000 to 50,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by
E. B. MOTT, Jr.
50 and 52 J street, Sacramento.

Mrs. V. A. BROWN
Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in
LARDNER'S BLOCK,
FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,
SACRAMENTO,
Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c. Tangled Hair a Combings made into any style desired. Ladies' Hair Dressed. Ladies curling orders of the united sizes of their residences. My material effect will be as represented.

J.C. JOHNSON & CO.
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
SADDLERY HARNESS,
AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE.
CALIFORNIA SADDLES,
BRIDLES,
SPURS,
AND BITS,
WHIPS,
LEATHER,
ETC ETC.
12 & 14 Pine Street.
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HUNTINGTON, HOPKINS & CO.
Successors to Bassett & Irving Manufacturing Co.
IMPORTERS OF
Hardware, Iron, Steel, Coal, &c
COR. BUSH & MARKET STS
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HARDWARE,
Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths' and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Gas, Water and Steam Fittings, Pumps, Belting, Rubber Hose, Saws, Axles, etc.
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Agents for Oriental Powder Company, Hazard Powder Company, Hazard Ann and Rend Powder.

C. P. R. R.
Wednesday, January 8, 1879,
And until further Notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.
(Pacific Time.) (Subject to Change.) (Foot of Market Street.)
7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Steamer (from Mission Street Dock) connecting with Trains for Napa (Meadow Excursion), Calistoga (Hot Springs), and Sacramento.
7.00 A. M. Daily, Local Passenger Train for Lathrop, Leading and all Way Stations. Arrives San Francisco at 6.15 P. M.
7.00 A. M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.45 a. m. Connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at Livermore at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express.
Arriving San Francisco 6.05 p. m.
8.00 A. M. Daily—Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Palisade, Eureka, Colfax and Omaha. Connects at Oakland with Train arriving at 10.05 a. m.
Arrives San Francisco 6.15 p. m.
Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Pablo and Martinez, Sacramento and Return.
10.00 A. M. Daily—(via Oakland Ferry) for Local Passenger Train to Haywards and Niles.
Arrive San Francisco 6.05 p. m.
3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles) Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 8.35 a. m.
3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for San Pablo, Martinez and Sacramento.
Arrives San Francisco 8.35 a. m.
4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and C. P. R. R.) for Lathrop and Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Hanford, Lemoore, Tulare, Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Wilmington, Santa Ana, Los Nietos, and Yuma (Arizona) Stages and Colorado River Steamers, Stockton, Merced, Los Angeles and Yuma.
(Arrive San Francisco 11.50 A. M.)
4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Local Passenger Train for Martinez, Port Costa, Benicia, Vallejo, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Dixon, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
Sleeping Cars between Sacramento and Reno.
(Arrives San Francisco 11.50 A. M.)
4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Local Passenger Train for Martinez, Port Costa, Benicia, Vallejo, Suisun, Elmira, Davisville, Dixon, Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Reno, Carson and Virginia.
4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Fast Mail for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Reno, Ogden, Salt Lake, Cheyenne, Omaha, Chicago and the East.
Sleeping Cars between Sacramento and Ogden.
Pullman Palace Dining Cars between Ogden and Omaha.
Through Tickets to all points East at lowest rates.
Baggage checked through to destination.
Emigrant Sleeping Cars attached to this train.
4.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) to Haywards, Niles and Livermore.
Arrive San Francisco 8.50 a. m.
5 P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train for Ogden, Omaha and East
Public Convenience No Extra Charge. EMIGRANTS Accommodated.
FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.
From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily.

TO OAKLAND.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	6.10	7.00	8.30	12.00	3.30	5.00	6.30
	7.00	7.30	9.00	1.00	4.00	5.30	7.00
	8.00	8.00	10.00	2.00	4.30	6.00	8.00
	9.00	8.30	11.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
	10.00	9.00	12.00	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
	11.00	10.00	1.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00
	12.00	11.00	2.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
		12.00	3.00		9.00	11.00	

Through Trains leave Oakland for Sacramento at 7.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Niles and Livermore at 7.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Haywards at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for San Leandro at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Alameda at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Berkeley at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Brooklyn at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Fruitvale at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Melrose at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Seminary Park at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Fitchburg at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Temescal at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Emeryville at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Shellmound at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Point Pinole at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Port Costa at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Benicia at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Vallejo at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Suisun at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Elmira at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Davisville at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Dixon at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Sacramento at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Marysville at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Redding at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Reno at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
Through Trains leave Oakland for Carson at 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 11.00 A. M. and 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 6.00, 8.00, 10.00 P. M.
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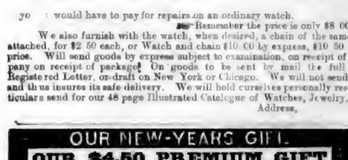
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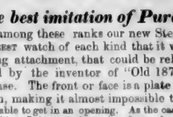
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is slightly finished check to the painful interest she felt.

"Of course, if I were to see—"

"Mrs. Jerusha arose triumphantly.

"Then all you have to do is to take my advice, and the next time Mr. Winthrop has such very important business in New York, do you go by the train, with your waterproof and a shawl to disguise you. I must go to think, my dear. I'll have to see Mr. Dobson's wife hear if I heard from that runaway daughters. Thanks for the early cop of the Ledger—good-night. Don't get what I told you, Mrs. Wintrin—"

And the abominable old gossip left her way, leaving the arrows of distrust she had thrown rankling painfully in poor, loving, jealous Jessie's heart.

She perfectly adored her handsome husband; and as always such passionate affection is accompanied by jealousy, this otherwise sensible little woman found it no difficult matter to entertain the direst suspicions.

Rich was so handsome, so stylish, so gallant—why should not ladies enjoy his attentions? And, sitting by the cozy fire, waiting until her husband should come in for his dinner, Jessie almost decided to play the spy upon him at the earliest moment.

Then, when she heard his latch-key in the door, and his quick, firm tread in the hall, and saw his handsome, cheerful face as he took her cheeks in his hands to kiss her, she felt ashamed and confused.

"I am afraid I shall have to hurry you, dear," he said, linking her arm through his and leading the way to the dining-room, where the bright light made a genial glow on silver, crystal, and snow-white china.

"Hurry me, Rich—how?"

"I have to take the 7:30 train very unexpectedly for the city on important business that cannot be delayed. I shall be at home to-morrow night, I expect. Jessie, won't you have another piece of the black meat?"

Mrs. Wintrinham toyed with her chicken, her appetite entirely destroyed by the news her husband announced.

"On important business." Yes, that was what Miss Jenkinson had said. And she might trust, too! It flashed boldly across Jessie's mind that her husband was going down to the theater and as if what Miss Jerusha had said was true—not alone.

That second decided her; and, as Mr. Wintrinham arose from the dinner-table, he little knew the thoughts that were thronging in his pretty little wife's head.

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Jessie's Test.

Miss Jerusha Jenkinson folded her napkin with slow, precise carefulness, and then followed her pretty little hostess from the dining-room back to the parlor, where the soft astral lamp glowed like a silver moon, and the life-caused stove made red shadows on the brown real easy-chair in which Miss Jenkinson ensconced herself.

"I really don't know what to do about it, Miss Jerusha. If I once thought Rich was guilty of such indiscretions as you declare he is, I do believe I should—die!"

Jessie Wintrinham winked away a suspicious brightness from her pretty, curling brown lashes, and looked eagerly at her guest's sarcastic countenance.

"I dare say there are a great many people who would say I was very officious, my dear, because I tell you what I think of that good-looking husband of yours. But I feel I have your interest at heart, and if no one else has the courage and charity to point out to a wife of half a year the goings on of her husband—why, my dear Mrs. Winthrop, I'll stand by you and take your part."

Jessie's cheeks were blushing furiously under her double dark-brown veil.

"I will give him a chance anyhow," she thought.

But Mr. Wintrinham only bowed gravely and maintained a courteous silence.

The train slowed up, and Jessie, with persistent determination to draw him into conversation, made a faint alarm that she must assert herself at the opposite window, then at her seat-mate.

"What are we stopping for? This isn't a station—oh, is anything the matter?"

Rich smiled—this little woman was such an odd one.

"There is no need of apprehension, madam. We are entering the tunnel."

"The tunnel! Oh, dear, the tunnel!"

But Rich didn't "take" at all. He only settled coolly back and slouched his seal-skin cap on his forehead, leaving his companion to fight the imaginary terrors of the tunnel as best she might.

The train had come to its final standstill at the depot, and just as Wintrinham arose to leave the car, he felt a timid touch of disgust on his sleeve.

"Please pardon me, but—but there is a ferry-boat to cross in, isn't there? And if you would be so kind as to tell me which way it is to the St. Julian Hotel."

Rich buttoned up his overcoat deliberately while she spoke.

"The St. Julian! I am going there myself, madam. If you are unaccompanied I will see you there. This way, please."

At last! Jessie's cheeks were as hot as fire now, and her eyes bright as stars as she walked through the long depot and ferry-house beside her husband. In the ladies' cabin Rich gave her a seat, then left her to join a group of gentlemen who were conversing near the door, and at the New York dock he escorted her to a St. Julian transfer coach, much as if she had been a child in his charge, whom he was bound to do his duty by, and yet considered somewhat of a nuisance. As it happened, the coach had other passengers, so that the hot color had time to die out from Jessie's face, although she mentally regarded him "a darling, provoking fellow."

"If you please, sir, an answer is required."

One of the waiters at the St. Julian handed a tiny note to Mr. Wintrinham just after that gentleman had inspected the arrangements of his room and was settled down for a half hour's examination of sundry papers in his memorandum book.

"An answer—a letter for—oh, yes, from Ned Rathway about the shares—"

His eyes opened widely as he carelessly tore it open to find, not a business communication from Ned Rathway, but a dainty little note in a graceful, flowing lady's hand.

"SEAL-SKIN CAP:—*Sir*—You made me desire to see you again. Is there not time to attend the theater?

LADY ADMIRER."

Rich drew a long breath of surprise.

"So that's the little game, is it?"

Then he rapidly wrote an answer and dispatched it by the man, who grinned knowingly as he received a twenty-five cent stamp from Jessie's trembling fingers.

"Now, then, I've caught him this time. Suppose he consents—"

The ebbing color on her cheeks, the quivering of her pretty mouth, was ample evidence of the state of her feelings; and she opened the sealed envelope as one does a telegram—trying to assure one's self that nothing is amiss, and yet feeling it necessary to be prepared for the worst.

"Permit the 'Seal-skin Cap' to offer a word of counsel to the 'Lady Admirer'—that, in the future, she learns to distinguish between a gentleman and a scamp, and when she returns home to which she had better do at once—she confesses her imprudence to her mother."

Jessie gave a little cry of delight.

"Rich, my own true Rich!"

* * * * * * *

The dinner-table was in readiness. Deliciously suggestive odors of turtle-soup and egg-plant came from the regions where Jessie Wintrinham's cook reigned supreme; and in the lace and damask-draped bay window Mrs. Wintrinham waited for her husband's coming home, with her sweet face all sunny welcome, that made him feel what a boony darling she was as he kissed her before even he removed his seal-skin cap.

"And how have you got along, Jessie? Were you lonely last night?"

She blushed a little as she helped him off with his overcoat.

"No, not at all. Indeed, I've had an unusually fine time."

"That's good. Had any company?"

"Yes, Flo and her lover were here to lunch this noon. Rich, I think Mr. Addison is just perfectly splendid!"

He frowned in pretended horror.

"You think Flo's been perfectly splendid? Very well, Mrs. Winthrop, if you wish me to be jealous—"

"If that makes you jealous, what will you say when I tell you I have had a letter from a gentleman since you've been gone—a handsomer man than even Mr. Addison."

Jessie watched him closely, her eyes beginning to dim with not far distant tears.

"You did! I dare say I can see it."

He was smiling very little, as a distrustful husband would do.

Jessie slipped a half sheet of paper from her pocket and gave it to him, her lip half trembling, yet half smiling. He opened it carelessly, then looked at her in amazement.

"Way—what on earth, Jessie—why, it's your own letter!"

"Yes, I know you did—oh Rich!"

She was almost crying now, and her head was looking so grave by her, as she pointed to a navy-blue water-proof and dark brown veil lying across a chair.

"It was I, Rich. I knew it was awfully wicked, but—but I wanted to know if it was true, you know, and—"

Mr. Wintrinham knit his brow frowningly.

"I am not sure I understand yet. Jessie, did you send me that letter last night? Were you my 'lady admirer' on the train and at the St. Julian?"

She laid her hands on his shoulder and looked into his eyes penitently.

"Dont scold, Rich. It was I, and my little escapade has made me very sorry, for all I knew I was cruel to do such a thing. You may punish me in any way you please, Rich."

She said it meekly, but with such love and pride in her eyes that he would have been less than Rich Wintrinham to have censured her. So he drew her head down to his breast and kissed her, while she promised never to be so foolish again.

Some Royal Children.

Did you ever think of the great Queen Elizabeth as a little girl? Poor little child! she did not lead a happy life; for her father did not love her, and she never knew a mother's care. You may imagine how ill she was used when she found that her governess was obliged to beg for clothing for her. When she was four years old she assisted at the christening of her infant brother, afterward Edward VI., and on his second birthday she presented him with a cambric shirt of her own making.

There was another princess, named Elizabeth, whose years were low but full of sorrow. She was a daughter of King Charles I. of England, and, after his decapitation, was shut up with her little brother in Carisbrooke Castle in the Isle of Wight.

The princess was exceedingly beautiful, and seldom was a child seen with such grace and dignity. In her mind she resembled her grandfather, Henry IV. of France, and her intelligence was a subject of astonishment to her father, who often consulted her. The royal children's rooms at Carisbrooke were gloomy and dreary, but they found kind hearts in the custodian of the castle and his good wife.

As though to make the scene of their imprisonment still more sad, the first night of their arrival a sentinel called to the princess as she looked out, and unfeelingly told her that the little Gothic window which she saw opposite to her was where her father had tried to escape, but was prevented by its smallness. This brought a flood of tears from the little princess, who seemed inconsolable for the fate of her father. The next day, the children sought the little Gothic window, and there they interlaced their hands between the bars and stood for a long time thinking of their father.

The princess begged that the door of the room where her father had been confined might be opened. Its walls brought new tears, and sad memories of the humiliation which the king had endured. By the help of her brother, the princess turned her father's room into an oratory, and placed her precious Bible there. In summer, they brought flowers to decorate the place.

One quiet evening, they heard some sailors at an inn singing, as was their habit, "God save the king!"

"Listen," said the princess, "there are still some who love our father," said, happy for one moment, she embraced her brother.

As they were taking their usual walk upon the ramparts one morning, a wedding procession passed; the young girls were dancing, and had bouquets in their hands; but when they saw the royal children they stopped and thanked them their flowers, out of respect and kind feeling. The princess in gratitude leaned down, and, loosening a little cross from her neck, dropped it into the hand of the bride.

Another time, a funeral procession passed by, and the princess, seeing them weeping, said:

"Oh, do not weep; to rest in God is only happiness."

She grew weaker and weaker every day, but as long as she was able she taught her little brother each day out of her Bible and some old Latin books which had been given her. One Sunday morning, the 8th September, 1650, as the warden's wife entered the room, according to custom, with a bowl of milk for the princess, she found her, as she supposed, sleeping, but improved by the sleep of death. She lay there white and calm, with her head leaning on her dearly beloved Bible. From her hand had fallen a paper containing an account of her last interview with her father. The paper was headed with these words:

"That which the king said to me the last time I had the happiness of seeing him"—that was on the night before his execution.

After describing the reception of herself and brother, she wrote:

"The king said: 'But perhaps, my darling, you will forget that which I am going to tell you.' And with that he shed abundant tears. I assured him I would write all his words.

"'My child,' said he, 'you must not grieve for me; my death is glorious for the laws, and religion.' He assured me he pardoned all his enemies, and charged us also to pardon them. He sent many messages to my mother that his love for her would always be the same. Again, he told us we must not weep for him; that he died a martyr, in full assurance that the throne would some day be given back to his son, and that then he would be more happy than if he had lived. He then took my little brother Gloucester on his knees and said to him: 'Listen to me, my dear boy; they are going to cut off your father's head, and may be they may wish afterward to make you king, but do not forget that which I am going to tell you,—*not to let them make you king.*' The child sighed deeply and replied that he would rather be torn in pieces, which answer greatly pleased the king.

Here the story of the farewell broke off, for death had stopped the hand of the young princess. The body was put in a leaden coffin with this inscription:

ELIZABETH,
SECOND DAUGHTER OF THE LATE KING CHARLES,
DIED IN THE SEPTENTRION, 1650.

And placed in the church of St. Thomas, near the altar. The initials "E. S." (Elizabeth Stuart) marked the place, which for a long time was forgotten. Queen Victoria recently ordered the old church to be torn down, and Prince Albert had the corner-stone of a new one in which the remains of the little princess were deposited and where a monument was set up to her memory. This monument represents her as she lay in the sleep of death, and was furnished by the queen herself.

The little Duke of Gloucester, after the death of his sister, refused all nourishment; and Cromwell, fearing he would die in prison, set him at liberty. He rejoined his mother in France, but everywhere the sad memories of his father and sister haunted him, and even the joys of the restoration of his brother to the English throne did not soothe his grief. He became more and more mournful, and died at the age of twenty in the palace of Whitehall.—*St. Nicholas.*

Madame Bonaparte often spoke of saying her prayers nightly. She always prayed, she said, for grace to forgive her enemies, but added that it never came to her.

The Future of the Indians.

Ranche-men are many of them now willing to receive Indian boys as herders of cattle, under reasonable terms of apprenticeship. This mode of life would best suit the Indians, because it is not one of manual labor, and is nearest akin, of all civilized forms of industry, to the nomadic habits which are hereditary in them. The suggestion has also been made by a prominent member of the American Fur Company, that the Indian youth may be enrolled in our military forces on the plains, and into the navy of the lakes; and the plan is well worth a trial. The Pawnees, who have acted as auxiliary troops in late years, have proven most useful and trust-worthy. They are proud of their uniform and of their equipment, and have transferred their allegiance, and has-bad habits of respect and obedience for the officers of the government, almost without knowing it.

Nearly all who have given much personal study to the Indian tribes are agreed that little can be done with the full-grown man but to feed them. The children alone are susceptible of education in any considerable degree. The most promising efforts made during the last twenty years are those which have looked to the industrial education of the Indian youth. Organized and persistent effort in that direction is demanded alike of the government and of the people. Whether we try to make of them soldiers, sailors, herdsmen, or farmers, it can only be done by revising our legislation so that it shall aim clearly and efficiently at the end proposed; and for this, first of all, there must be the creation of such an intelligent public sentiment on the subject as shall command the attention and the action of Congress.

The question whether the control of Indian affairs shall remain in the Interior Department or be transferred to the Army, is of little practical moment so long as our legislation is such that both military and civil officers are forbidden to disappointment in any earnest effort to solve the problem. When the appointment of a political party may cut down the appropriations to a point where it is known that starvation among Indian agencies must ensue; when carelessness and indifference postpone even the intended appropriations till tribes that would be friendly are driven to outbreak by the hunger of their women and children,—as Bishop Whipple tells us was the case in the last Sioux outbreak in Minnesota, and as has recently occurred in the case of the Bannocks—it is plain that the reform must begin in our legislative bodies, and that they must learn to realize that life and death, peace and war, are at stake when appropriation bills are delayed, before we can hope for much from the efforts even of the best-meaning officers on the frontier, whether they are soldiers or Quakers.—*Hon. F. D. Coit, in International.*

Although John G. Whittier is a bachelor, his name seems to exert a nuptial influence. In his house in Whittier Club was organized in Cincinnati eighteen months ago, and the membership of the club was limited to eighteen—nine men and nine women, all unmarried. Since then one of the gentlemen and one lady have been joined in matrimony, five couples are under engagement, and there is hope for the remaining three. It is understood that vacancies in the ranks of this society are in great demand.

The Value of Cheerfulness.

Cheerfulness is to a certain extent, a matter of temperament. Some are constitutionally sanguine, and always fix their eyes on the bright side. They are not cause for happiness even in times of trial and misfortune.

"How unfortunate you are!" said a friend to a poor man who had lost one of his limbs by a railway accident.

"It might have been much worse," replied the maimed man, cheerfully.

"How worse?"

"I might have lost both legs."

Philosophy does not often go so far as this. Undoubtedly the possession of it adds to the happiness of any one blest with it. His bright views of life are contagious, and contribute to make those around him cheerful. A household is blest which contains within it one of these sparkles of good cheer. On the other hand, a melancholy person depresses all within the sphere of his influence. The pessimist speaks of advanced age, with its attendant infirmities, as bringing days in which man can take little pleasure, but to the young, or those in vigorous middle age, there is no excuse for regarding the earth as "a vale of tears."

Even advanced old age need not be gloomy. William Cullen Bryant, after passing his eightieth year, found much rational enjoyment remaining to him; and the venerable Peter Cooper, whose eighty-eighth birthday was recently celebrated by his numerous friends, is as happy, and takes as much interest in public affairs, as most young men.

Few human lives flow altogether smoothly. Uninterrupted happiness and prosperity are rare. It is the touch of adversity, the approach of trial, that tests the strength of man's nature. To endure reverses with manly cheerfulness marks a nature inwardly noble. It may be prudent to scout misfortune from afar, and groan over the prospect, but it is not likely to add to a man's happiness. The seamstress, who stitches long hours in a room on the fifth floor of a tenement house, who contrives with a bird, or a humble flower-pot to brighten her narrow life, is a true philosopher, and makes the best of an unpromising lot. Some time she is really happier than her wealthy employer, for happiness can not be obtained by those who have the most money.

An English poet calls happiness "our being's end and aim," and it may fairly be presumed that our Creator is better pleased with cheerful and happy, than with morose and melancholy faces. Beauty is a gift of nature, but we may be heightened by a bright and contented disposition.

A Plant Without Stalk or Leaf.

There is a very big flower with a queer name, *Rafflesia Arnoldi*; but the oddest thing about it is that it has neither stalk nor leaf.

I don't mean a dead flower with the stalk and leaves plucked away, but a living and growing flower. The one I heard of measured three feet across, weighed ten pounds, and could hold about two gallons of water. It was found in the East Indian island of Sumatra, but I'm told that some of the same family have been seen in South America.

These curious flowers grow upon the roots of other plants, seeming to sit on the roots, and spread up like heads of cabbages.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Trick of the Clairvoyant.

In drawing out the facts of personal or family history, clairvoyants do not always direct questions, but rather make statements with an implied interrogation, to which the victim, often-times entirely unconsciously, responds by word or look, or gesture, or perhaps by all three, and, at a later stage of the interview, these secret facts are artfully given back to the victim, who has no recollection of having previously imparted them, and will not believe that he has done so, but prefers to believe that he is in the presence of Divinity. It is not only possible but easy for a practical adept to draw out in this way minute and elaborate details of secret family history. A few years ago, while connected with one the public institutions of this city, I made a number of experiments in this line. I told the patients afflicted with various forms of nervinso and allied disorders, not to tell me about their symptoms, nor give me any facts in their cases, but to let me tell thou; and then I would proceed to indicate, after the manner of a clairvoyant, the locality of their maladies, and the history of their troubles. In the majority of cases I was successful, and made out the diagnosis to the satisfaction of those who sought my advice, and with good reason, for nothing that I could do prevented them from telling me, although I asked them no questions, unintentionally and unconciously, they would guide me at every stage of the interview. By a little practice anyone could easily acquire this art and long study, such as professional clairvoyants bestow upon this subject, develops great skill in thus managing and deluding the unwary and nonexpert.

WILLIAM WITHAM, of South Paris, Me., dreamed some time ago that he discovered a quantity of silver money in a marshy place on his farm, and becoming much impressed by the vision, he visited the place indicated, dug about three feet, and found about $1,800 in silver halves and quarters.

The tannery of Roney & Doyle at Redwood City, was burned on Saturday. Loss $10, 000, insured for $4,000.

PACIFIC APPEAL.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879. WHOLE NO. 88 6

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO

Saturday, July 5, 1879

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories

Independence Day.

San Francisco honored the One Hundred and Third Anniversary of Independence in a truly patriotic and joyous manner. The weather was simply delightful. During the forenoon it was calm and a little warmer than usual at this season of the year, but at noon a gentle breeze from the ocean made the temperature just right for out-door enjoyment. The streets of the city were thronged with people to see the procession. Many residents went out of town to pass the day, but their places were filled by country people who came in to see the fire-works, admire the militia and hear the bands play. The usual quantity of powder was exploded in fire-crackers, bombs, rockets, etc. The noise, from morning until midnight, sounded like the work on the skirmish line of an advancing army.

The city was handsomely decked in red, white and blue. The national flag floated from all the flag-staffs. Many vehicles on the streets also displayed the colors of the day.

At noon a salute was fired from the big guns at Fort Point, Alcatraz and Black Point. At Fort Point the breeze was so light that the British smoke hung round the fort and almost concealed it from view. A fine view of the firing was had from the pleasure yachts, then becalmed and drifting with the tide.

From the decks of the ferry-boats and shipping on the bay, the pyrotechnic display in the city presented a beautiful sight. Rockets and Roman candles seemed to shoot up from every block in the city, and as the night was perfectly clear, the scene was brilliant.

The military and civic procession was quite creditable. The column formed at the designated place without delay, and marched on the usual route along the principal streets.

Union Hall, where the literary exercises were held, was densely packed at 12:30.

The Chaplain of the Day, Rev. W. H. Flint, then offered up, with impressive devotion, a prayer of thanksgiving and praise from the Episcopalian ritual.

Mrs. Emma Vergo sang the patriotic ode, "Star Spangled Banner." Being encored, she sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill."

James O'Neil recited Joseph Rodman Drake's "Address to the American Flag."

Barton Hill then read a poem, written by Frank H. Gassaway, entitled "The Beacon Banners," of which the following is the opening stanza:

Let the great guns thunder! Let the drums beat!
Swelling the roar of the turbulent street,
For we honor the proudest banner to-day
That floats o'er a nation's holiday
The sign of a century's sure increase
Of the patriot's pride, of his children's peace,
The greenest branch of humanity's tree,
The fair-blown flower of liberty!
Symbol of deeds by the martyrs done,
In the cause oft lost, yet forever won,
By valley and mountain, by city and sea,
The ideal banner of liberty.

Samuel W. Piercy read the Declaration of Independence. Miss Mary E. Cook sang "The Red, White and Blue, and "Hail Columbia" in response to an encore.

John F. Swift, Orator of the Day, then delivered the oration.

An exhibition of fireworks in the evening at the sand-lots was witnessed by thousands of people. The display opened with a grand discharge of rockets. After the rockets came a number of fancy pieces, and the whole closed with an ornamental piece called the Temple of Liberty.

Resolutions of Condolence on the Death of Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 30, '79.

A meeting for the purpose of passing Resolutions of Condolence on the death of Wm. Lloyd Garrison was held at Quadra street Hall on Wednesday evening, June 18th.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. R. Phelps.

It was moved, seconded and carried that Mr. J. F. Smith act as Chairman. Master Wm. Phelps was chosen Secretary.

The President then stated the object of the meeting, and the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, A. T. Clanton, read the following resolutions, which were received:

"A true philanthropist has been taken away. One of God's noblemen—a heroic champion in the cause of the down-trodden has fallen. Verily 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.' Tell it not in Kentucky, publish it not in the streets of Baltimore, lest his former enemies rejoice, lest the opponents of freedom triumph.' And

Whereas, It has seemed wise to the Almighty Disposer of events to remove from the land of the living of much beloved and esteemed brother, who was instrumental in preventing the United States from falling, as Rome did from her eminence over the huge rock of slavery and who can now, without a blush, look all nations in the face and say we have washed our hands from the curse of slavery, and no more recognize the right of property in man; and

Whereas, The world having lost one of its most staunch advocates of human rights, and the four millions of emancipated slaves a true friend and brother, who commenced his work of reform at an early age and labored night and night, being at all times ready to offer his body as a sacrifice for the cause he so nobly espoused. He was rotion-egged; at another time a large reward was offered for his head, and finally he was dragged by a mob through the streets of Boston with a rope about his neck, and for what? Because he dared to give the alarm as the watchman upon the walls—to cry aloud and spare not and lift up his voice like a trumpet and show the people the great curse of human bondage, and for this he was cast into prison and there remained for 49 days. For these noble trials and the intimate relationship which has existed between the deceased and oppressed for 50 years, we regard it as highly proper that we place on record our sincere appreciation of his God-like services in the cause of humanity and the common brotherhood of man. Therefore be it

Resolved, That while our attempts to do honor to the illustrious dead is but a faint and feeble tribute, nevertheless we deplore the loss of our much beloved benefactor, whose pure spirit has ascended to the God who gave it, and with deep feelings of regret, assuaged and softened by the confident hope that his spirit is with those who having fought the good fight here are now realizing perfect bliss in a better world;

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted relatives our heartfelt and sincere condolence, our sympathy in their affliction at the loss of one so dear to them—one who was a good Christian, a devoted husband and an affectionate father, and appreciated by all who knew him.

Resolved, That though subjects of another flag, we, in common with liberty-loving subjects throughout the world, lament the death of Bro. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and as a token of respect for his many virtues, we will wear crape on the left arm for forty-nine days from the passage of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, signed by the President and certified by the Secretary, be transmitted to the relatives of the deceased, and also to the San Francisco *Elevator* and PACIFIC APPEAL.

It was then moved and seconded that the resolutions be adopted. Carried.

Messrs. Phelps, Clanton, Lewis, Harris, Pierre, Bailey and others, spoke of his many virtues and eulogized in a most feeling and eloquent manner their deceased friend. The meeting then adjourned

J. F. SMITH, Chairman.
WM. PHELPS, Secretary.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

The Republican Ratification Meeting at Union Hall, Monday night, was the largest, most grand and enthusiastic ever held in this city. Gen. Geo. S. Evans of Stockton was the principal speaker, who was followed by other distinguished speakers. Hon. Geo. C. Perkins also spoke, and was greeted with applause.

Golden Leaf Mutual Aid Society.

This popular association of ladies will give a picnic at Zimmerman's Garden, corner of Second and Harrison Sts., Oakland, Thursday, July 10th.

N. B. Alameda trains stop at the Park. Last train leaves at 10:30 p. m. Dinner served on the ground. Admission 50c.

THE comments of the press, from every quarter, on the work of the Nashville Conference, are very flattering. Such gatherings, of productive evidence of the mental advancement of the race, would be worth the while. The Negro of the United States is known to his white fellow Christians only in the darker phases of his nature aggravated by the debating influence of slavery. As with time we throw off these sombre garments and assort, by display of intelligence and virtues in general, our status of equal manhood, the whites will both wonder and feel ashamed that they have cruelly weighted us down with impediments to our elevation.

Mc Kinstry's Great Orchard.

The largest orchard in the world is owned, and worked very successfully by Mr. McKinstry, of Hudson, Columbia county, N. Y. The orchard is situated on the east bank of the Hudson river, on high, rolling table land, and contains more than 24,000 apple trees, 1,800 pears, 4,000 cherries; 500 peaches, 100 plums, 200 crabs, 1,500 vines, 6,000 currants and 200 chestnuts.

The orchards are remarkably thrifty, and the oldest trees are 20 years old. The soil is dry, rolling gravel, with some limestone; the trees are planted 20 feet apart, and do not by any means seem to be crowded. The ground is plowed several times in the year and kept fallow; except when thought advisable it is seeded to clover. The orchard is interested by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bounded by a continuous row of apple trees, set ten feet apart for four miles and a half. The apple crop of last year is 30,000 barrels. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop or in plowing

The success of this orchard has not been acheived, nor is it maintained, without the closest supervision and most industrious work. Suckers and aprouts are removed as soon as seen; the borers are watched and removed with vigor. Wires are used to reach them in their borrows, and the damaged bark is removed with chisels. As trees fall, others are planted in their places.—[Rural Press.

"Blind with rage" must something in a Paris workshop one afternoon three weeks ago. An overseer of the works, finding that one of the men had not finished a piece of work that was urgently required, fell into such a state of fury as to strike him in the face.

Almost in the very act of striking however, he staggered back, shouting for aid and complaining that he could not see. The workmen came round him with offers of assistance, but nothing could be done. It was certain that he had suddenly lost the use of both his eyes Medical assistance showed that some of the blood vessels behind the eye had burst, and that the blood had flooded the interior cavities of the eyeballs.

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4th of July Committee.

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—on the—

...nd, 13th, 17, 23rd, 27th of each month

Steamers leave San Francisco at 9 a. m., and leave Eureka at high tide.

FOR CRESCENT CITY,

—on the—

17th and 27th of each month at 9 a. m.

...OR POINT ARENA, CUFF'S COVE, LITTLE RIVER AND MENDOCINO,

...ATA MENDOCINO Sails every Monday at 4 p. m., Returning, arrives at San Francisco, Friday morning at 6 a. m.

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company

THE STEAMSHIPS OF THE ... Company will sail FROM SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1879,

From Wharf cor. of First and Brannan Sts.

Hour of Departure, 12 noon.

For YOKOHAMA & HONGKONG,

On the 1st of every month

Connecting at Yokohama with steamers of the Mitsu Bishi Co. for HIOGO, NAGASKI and SHANGHAI.

For SYDNEY and AUKLAND, via HONOLULU.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA,

On the 5th and 19th of every month.

Taking Passengers and Freight for MEXICAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN & SOUTH AMERICA Ports; for WEST INDIA Ports; for LIVERPOOL, LONDON and SOUTHAMPTON; for ST. NAZAIRE and for HAMBURG, BREMEN and ANTWERP.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879, and until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Foot of Townsend Street, as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. [Connect with this train only

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister and all Way Stations.

9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations, connecting for San Jose at Alameda.

3.30 P. M. Daily, Except Sundays, for San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Mayfield, Mountain View, Lawrence, Santa Clara, San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Way Stations.

4.25 P. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and all intermediate points, 8 a. m. Saturday morning, go and return until following Monday inclusive, as follows:

Santa Clara	$2.50	Palo Alto	$2.50
San Jose	3.00	Menlo Park	2.50
Millbrae	2.00	Mayfield	2.50
San Mateo	2.00	Mountain View	2.50
Belmont	2.00	Lawrence	2.50
Redwood	2.00	Santa Clara	2.50
		San Jose	3.00

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Agnew, Saratoga, Los Gatos and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

SECOND CLASS FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - - $1.00

All Trains run by Standard Time, which is the same as that used in San Francisco.

Passengers are required to procure Tickets before entering the cars. Conductors are not allowed to receive fare.

Children under five years of age, Half Fare; between five and twelve years of age, One-Quarter Fare.

Baggage checked through. Twenty-five pounds of baggage only allowed to each passenger.

Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND, leaving SAN FRANCISCO via Ferry Landing, Market Street, at 6.00 P. M. daily, except Sundays, when the train will leave at 8.00 A. M. Passengers for Santa Barbara, LOS ANGELES, Wilmington, Anaheim, Colton, Colorado, River YUMA, Maricopa and Casa Grande (120 miles east of) in Texas.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts AT NOON, FOR

Yokohama and Hongkong,

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghai.

HARLIO	OCEANIC.	BELGIC.
Saiery, Tue 15,	Tues., June 18,	Thurs. July 31,
Friday, Aug. 15,	Tues. Sep. 16,	Wed. Oct. 15,
Sat'y, Nov. 15,	Tues., Dec. 16,	

Office Piers on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 2, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

DEAF. SANKIN. A. P. HEATON

Pacific IRON WORKS

First and Fremont Streets.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

SAN IN. HEATON & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Machinery

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS

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Corner of Webb, SAN FRANCISCO

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Iron and Wood Grave Inclosures and Marble Cloth Frames furnished to order.

Sole Agent for Burtwell Patent Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

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Does a general passenger baggage and express business from all the boats and trains.

Prompt attention will be given to all packages intrusted to his care.

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Successor to Wm. SHERMAN & CO.,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

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LEWIS GERSTLE

LOUIS SLOSS & CO.

Highest price paid for Hides, Wool and Furs. 310 and 313 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Shipments through us to our Houses in New York and London.

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FLANAGAN & GALLAGHER,

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Everything requisite for funerals at shortest notice.

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Attorneys-at-Law,

N. E. cor. Sixth and I Streets,

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ETC.

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DIRECT MAIL LINE TO PORTLAND & ASTORIA

Regular steamers to Portland from San Francisco. New iron steamships

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CITY OF CHESTER,
and OREGON.

Connecting at Portland, Oregon, with steamers and railroads and their connecting stage lines for all points in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories, British Columbia and Alaska.

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RUBBER HOSE

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GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K.

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J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

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BRIDLES,

SPURS,

AND BITS,

WHIPS,

LEATHER,

ETC. ETC.

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Cutlery, Iron, Steel, Coal, Blacksmiths and Miners' Tools, Gas Pipe, Iron, Water and Steam Fittings, Powder, Fuse, Rolling Mill Rope, Hooks, etc.

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.

Agents for Oriental Powder Company, [illegible] Francisco Cordage Company; Morris Axe [illegible] Company.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office at Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A. M. Daily, Vallejo Passenger (from Market street Landing), connecting with Trains for Napa, (Napa Soda Springs), Calistoga, (Hot Springs), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Dingley's connects) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Marysville. Arrives San Francisco at 5.10 P. M.

7.00 A. M. (Daily). Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) arriving at San Jose at 9.45 a. m. connects at Niles with Train for Livermore, arriving at 11.00; at 11.30 a. m. and connecting with Atlantic Express for Ogden. Arrives San Francisco 5.05 p. m.

8.00 A. M. Daily—Mail to Stockton (via Oakland Ferry) Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R. for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding, Portland, Or., Ogden, Reno, Virginia City, Colfax, Reno, Truckee and Omaha. Connects at Lathrop with Train arriving at Stockton at 11.45 a. m. Arrives San Francisco 5.05 p. m.

8.00 Sunday Excursion to Soda Springs and Milton, Arrives San Francisco 6.00 p. m.

10.00 A. M. Daily—to Oakland Ferry; Local Passenger Train to Hayward and Niles. Arrives San Francisco 6.00 p. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry and Niles). Stopping at all Way Stations. Arrives at San Jose at 6.30 p. m. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

3.00 P. M. Daily—Northern R. R. Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, Hopland and Ukiah. Arrives San Francisco 9.35 a. m.

4.00 P. M. Daily—Southern Express Train (via Oakland Ferry, Northern Ry. and S. P. R. R.) for Lathrop and Stockton, Merced, Modesto, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Summerville and Sierra Railroad, Los Angeles, Deming, El Paso, New Orleans, (San Diego) Oakland Pier, Train (Atlantic Express for Ogden and Colorado Week days). Sleeping Cars between Oakland, Los Angeles and Ogden. Arrives San Francisco 11.20 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays Excepted—Vallejo Steamer (from Market Street Ferry for Vallejo, (Connecting at Vallejo for Napa, (Napa Soda Springs), Woodland, Knight's Landing and Marysville, arriving at 9.35 p. m. Sundays only, Passengers leaving Sacramento on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia City. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden. Arrives San Francisco 11.20 P. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (from Market Street Ferry) for Sacramento, Stockton, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Arrives at Sacramento at 9.30 p. m. Leaves Sacramento at 6.30 a. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only, for Truckee, Reno, Carson and Virginia. Sleeping Cars between Oakland and Ogden. Arrives San Francisco 11.20 A. M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays excepted—Sacramento Steamer (from Market Street Ferry) for Sacramento, Stockton, Woodland, Knight's Landing, Marysville, Oroville and Red Bluff. Arrives at Sacramento at 9.30 p. m. Leaves Sacramento at 6.30 a. m.

4.30 P. M. Daily—Through Third Class and Emigrant Train (via Oakland Ferry) connecting at Lathrop with Train leaving at 8.30 p. m. and daily at 11.20. M.

1.30 P. M. Daily—Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) for Niles and Livermore. Arrives San Francisco 5.35 p. m.

P. M. Daily—Overland Emigrant Train for Ogden, Omaha and East

Passengers for Sacramento change cars at Oakland.

Passengers from San Jose on S. P. R. R. Narrow Gauge Train change cars at Niles.

Trains run by Pacific Coast Time, which is 8 minutes slower than San Francisco Time.

T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

FERRIES AND LOCAL TRAINS.

From "SAN FRANCISCO"—Daily

To OAKLAND.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	6.00	7.00	8.00	12.00	1.00	3.00	5.00
	6.30	7.30	8.30	12.30	1.30	3.30	5.30
	7.00	8.00	9.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00
	7.30	8.30	9.30	1.30	2.30	4.30	6.30
	8.00	9.00	10.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	7.00
	8.30	9.30	10.30	2.30	3.30	5.30	7.30
	9.00	10.00	11.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00
	9.30	10.30	11.30	3.30	4.30	6.30	8.30
	10.00	11.00	12.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
	10.30	11.30	12.30	4.30	5.30	7.30	9.30
	11.00	12.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
	11.30	12.30	2.00	5.30	6.30	8.30	10.30
	12.00	1.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	11.00
	12.30	1.30	4.00	6.30	7.30	9.30	11.30
	1.00	2.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
	1.30	2.30	6.00	7.30	8.30	10.30	12.30
	2.00	3.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	1.00
	2.30	3.30	8.00	8.30	9.30	11.30	1.30
	3.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	2.00
	3.30	4.30	10.00	9.30	10.30	12.30	2.30
	4.00	5.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	3.00
	4.30	5.30	12.00	10.30	11.30	1.30	3.30
	5.00	6.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	2.00	4.00
	5.30	6.30	2.00	11.30	12.30	2.30	4.30
	6.00	7.00	3.00	12.00	1.00	3.00	5.00
	6.30	7.30	4.00	12.30	1.30	3.30	5.30
	7.00	8.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00
	7.30	8.30	6.00	1.30	2.30	4.30	6.30
	8.00	9.00	7.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	7.00
	8.30	9.30	8.00	2.30	3.30	5.30	7.30
	9.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00
	9.30	10.30	10.00	3.30	4.30	6.30	8.30
	10.00	11.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
	10.30	11.30	12.00	4.30	5.30	7.30	9.30
	11.00	12.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
	11.30	12.30	2.00	5.30	6.30	8.30	10.30
	12.00	1.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	11.00
	12.30	1.30	4.00	6.30	7.30	9.30	11.30
	1.00	2.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
	1.30	2.30	6.00	7.30	8.30	10.30	12.30
	2.00	3.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	1.00
	2.30	3.30	8.00	8.30	9.30	11.30	1.30
	3.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	2.00
	3.30	4.30	10.00	9.30	10.30	12.30	2.30
	4.00	5.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	3.00
	4.30	5.30	12.00	10.30	11.30	1.30	3.30
	5.00	6.00	1.00	11.00	12.00	2.00	4.00
	5.30	6.30	2.00	11.30	12.30	2.30	4.30
	6.00	7.00	3.00	12.00	1.00	3.00	5.00
	6.30	7.30	4.00	12.30	1.30	3.30	5.30
	7.00	8.00	5.00	1.00	2.00	4.00	6.00
	7.30	8.30	6.00	1.30	2.30	4.30	6.30
	8.00	9.00	7.00	2.00	3.00	5.00	7.00
	8.30	9.30	8.00	2.30	3.30	5.30	7.30
	9.00	10.00	9.00	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00
	9.30	10.30	10.00	3.30	4.30	6.30	8.30
	10.00	11.00	11.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00
	10.30	11.30	12.00	4.30	5.30	7.30	9.30
	11.00	12.00	1.00	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
	11.30	12.30	2.00	5.30	6.30	8.30	10.30
	12.00	1.00	3.00	6.00	7.00	9.00	11.00
	12.30	1.30	4.00	6.30	7.30	9.30	11.30
	1.00	2.00	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00
	1.30	2.30	6.00	7.30	8.30	10.30	12.30
	2.00	3.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	11.00	1.00
	2.30	3.30	8.00	8.30	9.30	11.30	1.30
	3.00	4.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	12.00	2.00
	3.30	4.30	10.00	9.30	10.30	12.30	2.30
	4.00	5.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	1.00	3.00
	4.30	5.30	12.00	10.30	11.30	1.30	3.

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New Stem Winder! Price $8.00.

Pure Abyssinian Gold, but recently Discovered, and the best imitation of Pure Gold known.

With the New Year come new styles and inventions. Prominent among these ranks our new Stem Winding Watch "Old 1878." Although heretofore we have always handled THE BEST watch of each kind that it was possible to get as been impossible to get a low-priced watch, with the stem winding attachment, that could be relied upon for imaat ve a finished appearance. This seems to have been accomplished by the inventor of "Old 1878. The works are p with a heavy plate glass cap, then this is covered with a hunting case. The front or face is a plate glass cap or crystal ghth of an inch thick, set in a heavy rim one-half an inch in width, making it almost impossible to injure the watch. It is fitted especially for railroad, farm and shop uses, where dust and dirt are liable to get in an opening. As the cases fit very closely, and a stem-winder and open dial, it need never be opened. If you need a watch, try this. It is entirely new and novel. You can rely on it for You will be the only one in your neighborhood having such a watch. It looks exactly like gold and will save its cost in a few years, by saving would have to pay for repairs on an ordinary watch.

☞ Remember the price is only $8.00 by Express, or $8 50 by Mail Registered.

We also furnish with the watch, when desired, a chain of the same material, (Pure Abyssinian Gold) heavy long links and elegant seal charm attached, for $2 50 each, or Watch and chain $10 50 by express. $10 50 by mail registered. Ladies' size watch and long opera guard chain same price. Will send goods by express subject to examination, on receipt of one-fourth the amount of order, and balance can be paid the express company on receipt of package. On goods to be sent by mail the full amount must be sent with order. Send money by Postoffice Money Order, Register'd Letter, or draft on New York or Chicago. We will not send a watch by mail without registering, as it costs but 50 cents to registar it, and thus insures its safe delivery. We will hold ourselves personally responible for all goods or money sent as above directed. For further particulars send for our 48 page Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties, and new Inventions. Agents wanted.

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This Silverware furnished under the Rose, Tenny's Premium Proposition is from the well known and reliable manufactory of EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and is fully warranted by them. We offer our subscribers during the next 90 days our $4.50 Set of Extra Coin-silver Plated Tea-spoons and Five-bottle Caster (but resembles a Revolver) and only for 60 days from date of this paper. So send for the Silverware as soon as possible. Address the Premium Order to

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Send the following [illegible] Cincinnati, O., [illegible] 187[illegible]

Almost your subscription for the 5 current, to first one in every county, and [illegible] of one or more, and [illegible] Premium Order, and [illegible] on it a new [illegible] Extra Plated COIN SILVER PLATED [illegible]

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In case and not any one [illegible] these terms saying know this we are entitled to it, so we will send the Silverware at less than $4.50 unless you send the premium order and [illegible] Premium Order. This offer will not be made again.

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CANTON FLANNELS.
Nashua, Ellerton, Pemberton and other brands.

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A full line of the Small Wares.

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The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

the present Editor and Proprietor of the PACIFIC APPEAL being one of the founders of the *Mirror of the Times*, and from his long residence in the State, has been enabled to attain a thorough knowledge of all the political movements of the leading colored and white citizens throughout the Pacific Coast.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is Republican in principle; but independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for ... discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard ... race, color, condition, etc.

One of the principal features of the PACIFIC APPEAL is the Masonic intelligence which, from time to time, from the various Grand Lodges of colored Masons in the respective States, conveying to all Masons, white and colored, throughout the globe valuable information concerning those heretofore seemingly isolated, though respectable, bodies.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

TERMS.

One Year	$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25

Payable invariably in Advance.

☞ This paper is mailed to any part of the United States on the above Terms.

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M. HOWARD'S
Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

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FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
—OR—
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely lost; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

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LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affection of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No bitter cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

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H. M. BLACK & CO.

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

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Bet. Fourth and Fifth, SAN FRANCISCO

Carriage and Coach Work of every description executed with neatness and dispatch. ☞

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BOOK, CARD

—AND—

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CORNER MERCHANT SAN FRANCISCO.

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BOOK-WORK, POSTERS
HAND-BILLS BILL-HEADS
CIRCULARS, CARDS ETC

In the Improved style of the ART at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

The Pacific Appeal.

"He who would be Free himself must strike the blow."

VOL. XVII—NO. 11. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1879. WHOLE NO 895

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

WM. H. CARTER.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Telegraphy of the Nicaragua Route.

In describing the jet proof route for an interoceanic canal by way of Lake Nicaragua, Capt. Wm. Ian H. Place, an old but interesting writer on the Isthmus and one of Commodore Vanderbilt's right hand men in that section, says of it:

"Ships in water communication from the gulf to within five miles of the Pacific. Then there are an undredged channel susceptible of being dredged and deepened to any extent, a country teeming with natural wealth, and a host of laborers right at hand. . . . This work is to be accomplished by full wing boats, the last of Israel by which he used to take passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He recommends starting not from Greytown, but from the mouth of the San Juan proper, to the south. The work required from that point to the junction with the branch to Greytown would be less than Capt. Lads has done at the mouth of the Mississippi, and the natural harbor would float, says Capt. Place, all the navies of the world. The San Juan river to Lake Nicaragua, is nearly shallow, with sandbars, rapids and rocks at intervals, but the sand is soft and easily drifted, the rocks and rapids can be easily removed by the simplest engineering, and the supply of water is inexhaustible. The San Juan then full torrents at short intervals all the way to the ocean. On the western side of the lake is found the river Lipson, with a channel extending five miles from its mouth leaving five miles of land to be cut through to the Pacific, with nothing in the way but a gentle declivity.

From Capt. Place's description of this route, as given in the *Herald*, the work of cutting a canal by it seems a comparatively easy. The formidable mountains of the Panama route stopped us, we find nothing worse than the sand through which the Suez Canal was cut. A natural water course along almost the entire route, brought down from the mountains by the impetuous rivers and regulated by the two lakes, Nicaragua and Monsche, present themselves to the engineers. Capt. Place used to steam over this route in water within five inches of the Pacific. The distance is about 180 miles. There cannot be any doubt, said Place, says, of the entire success of the Nicaragua project. It is the only practicable and the cheapest route for a ship canal.

An Invented Language.

One of the peculiar types of humanity, says a London correspondent of the *Tribune*, is the costermonger. At the present time the costermongers number nearly fifty thousand in London. Their dress is peculiar, generally tight, homey-looking pantaloons and shirt, tightfitting jacket, with an indescribable skull cap as a capillary covering, from beneath which their closely cropped hair peeps out, having all the appearance of the "jail crop." A costermonger invariably smokes and drinks, using for the former a highly discolored, short—very short—clay pipe, while his ridiculous appetite leads him to indulge usually in deep draughts of porter, after that he betakes himself to gin.

What is a costermonger? Well, a costermonger may be defined as a peripatetic vender of vegetables and fruits. The costers outfit consists usually of a donkey, or as they in their slang term the animal, a coke-key, and a heavy, cart kind of vehicle, half way between a hand truck and a spring wagon. Early in the morning the costers start off to one of the vegetable and fruit markets of the metropolis and display on his kerbstone stand for the various vegetables of the season which he can dispose of to his advantage.

The costers are an exclusive set. Like other low tribes, they boast of a language or secret tongue, in which they hide their carriage, movements, and other private affairs. This coster speech offers no new fact or approach to a fact for the philologist. It is not very remarkable for originality or construction, neither is it spoken with a fluency, as other slang, but the costermongers boast that it is known solely to themselves, that it is far to vend the Irish, and plumes the dons.

The main principle of this language is spelling the words backward, rather pronouncing them rudely backward. Sometimes, for the sake of humor, an extra syllable is prefixed or interlarded, and occasionally the word is given quite a different turn in reading it backward from what the Irish understand. The coster costermonger told me that he often gave the cry end of a words a new turn just as if he flows. The costermonger has his own notion of compliment "not to look the gift in the mouth, whatever the motive" and would probably welcome the result. . . . subject will come before Congress at its next session, and we should think a better than paralyse the manufacture of the English bill as it now stands.

Fat on Petticoats

The Parisian male is a belted pro vores take in battle. Such, however was not the practice of Desmoth, the great chief who, as an ally of the British, fought against us in the war of 1812. Before the American, but he fought as a warrior, and not as a fop.

In 1813, Col. Dudley, while attempting to relieve Fort Meigs, where Gen. Harrison was besieged by British and Indians, was defeated with great slaughter. As usual, the Indians began killing the American prisoners. General Proctor, the British commander, looked coolly on and made no effort to restrain them.

Suddenly a voice sounded like a clap of thunder, and Tecumseh, mounted on a foaming horse, dashed among the butchers. Two Indians were in the act of killing a prisoner. Springing from his horse, Tecumseh seized one Indian by the throat and the other by the breast and threw them to the ground.

Drawing tomahawk and scalping knife, he laid any Indian to death on other prisoner. A chief disobeyed, and Tecumseh brained him with his tomahawk. The Indians sullenly desisted.

"What will become of my Indians?" he exclaimed. Then turning to Proctor, who stood near, he sternly demanded of him why he had not put a stop to the massacre.

"Your Indians cannot be command," replied the general.

"I see," said Yet are guilt to command. Fort on petticoats!" was the scornful reply.

Condition of a King and an Actor.

The King of Denmark was the other day driving along a seaside road, when suddenly his carriage came in collision with another carelessly driven by a well known young actor. The king was unhurt, but his vehicle was so injured that he was obliged to finish the journey on foot. The actor was so confused when he recognized his sovereign that he was unable to give utterance to his feelings. Nor was he less perplexed when the king turned and said to him, "My dear Mr. A——, I would really suggest to you the propriety of studying your part as a coachman a little better next time. If you had not prepared yourself more carefully for your previous performances in which I have seen you, I am afraid I should never have had the pleasure of witnessing your performances at all—and if you continue to appear in the role you have now taken up with no better success than has attended you today, I fear that that may happen which will effectually deprive me of the pleasure of ever seeing you again!"

Neither a lender nor a borer be.

American Authors in England.

The English copyright bill recently reported to Parliament, and likely to turn long to become a law, is of special interest on this side of the water, since it gives to foreign authors all the protection in Great Britain they could ask, and more than they get here. The absolute refusal of Congress to protect British writers created abroad not a little disposition to retaliate, but the Royal Commissioners, in compliance with whose report the present bill was drawn, recommended that England "should pursue the policy of recognizing the author's rights, irrespective of nationality." It is provided in the bill that if a foreign author publish his work simultaneously in England and in his own country, his rights in the former country will be protected. The enjoyment of this copyright is secured to him during his lifetime, and to his heirs thirty years after his death, which is much better than the American rule of twenty eight years, with a possible extension of fourteen years.

Penalties are imposed upon the unauthorized abridgement, translation or dramatization of an author's works, an item of great moment in view of the constant lawsuits and complications growing out of bad legislation in both here and in England on this point. In America, if a novelist does not expressly reserve the right to dramatize when he publishes, he forfeits it entirely. Again, a foreigner's right to manuscript plays is secured to him on condition that they are first represented in England. This, too, is an improvement upon the burdensome resort to common law, as in this country.

It was hardly to be said that the marked change in public opinion among American publishers on the advantages of an international copyright law is at the bottom of this friendly bill, for the main features of it were decided upon before that unwritten law, the "logic of the dollar" was so ruthlessly abolished among us, but the memorandum of Harper & Brothers, sent abroad last spring, giving a complete and impartial exposition of American public opinion, was most favorably welcomed by the English press. The London Spectator, in particular, pronounced it "just what we should think a publisher would write who had fought as a warrior, and not as a thug."

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More Wealth in Petroleum

It is hardly thirty years since petroleum was mainly valued as a medicine. Men bottled it up, to be used during the winter for rheumatism or chronic pain, but neglected to analyze its composition with a view to its commercial value. With the excitement of 1859 over the wonderful flow of petroleum came a new era of discovery in technology. In the first place, by a refining process a cheap burning oil was obtained which forever drove the candlestick and snuffers from even the most humble cottage. When the profits from the preparation of kerosene for market grew less, experiments were made in utilizing the residuum of the rock oil, and no less than nine valuable articles of commerce were added to our wealth. Three kinds of naphthas were manufactured and sold for mixing paints and varnishes, and dissolving rosins, and other uses. Then came the mineral sperm oil, almost colorless and slow to ignite. This is of great value to steamers and railroads. The neutral lubricating oil also, and various paraffine oils, it was found, could be profitably extracted from the crude petroleum, by mixing in some cases with animal oils they are especially adapted for machinery. Among the products of lesser general value, but needed in surgery and mechanical purposes, may be added, ringdrine and asaretine. In its crude state petroleum is also used in the manufacture of illuminating gas.

Within a few months new discoveries have been made of great importance. In Trumbull County, Ohio, the first oil region recently brought to light, a well was sunk into a vein of the best quality of lubricating oil. It is said to be used on the finest machinery without any process of refining. An ordinary barrel of Pennsylvania petroleum brings forty cents, the Ohio oil commands $15. Other wells are being put down in that region, and there is a report of wonderful developments. We may soon be able to get into the markets of the world with our crude petroleum, by the aid of which, at any cost of refining.

The last step in the steady march of petroleum will be its utilization as fuel for [illegible]. Men [illegible] are working in [illegible] and many devices have been put before the public, both in steam and [illegible] ports. Lately reports and [illegible] can be found at the Patent Office, but the suspicion that these inventions may cause fire and explosion was of an explosive character, and [illegible] use. The time will come, and that soon, when the [illegible] will also [illegible] this [illegible] heat, and make it [illegible] cheaper fuel. If the introduction of electric light is successful, petroleum will become cheaper than ever, and necessarily, the method of its production will be tested to the very best advantage, and still further the commercial products of our wells. *New York Tribune.*

Fashions in Jewelry.

Throughout the prevailing fashions for jewelry there is a strong fancy for gaudiness. Lizards, owls, bugs, and the Christian name in silver, are favorite designs for bonquet brooches. Hideous jewelry is the rage in Paris, reproduced from old models in the artist's portfolio. The curious squares and oblong forms associated with Napoleon's name are justly celebrated for the exquisite coloring of the enamel which decorates them. Cat's eye, diamonds and pearls are the gems which find most favor. Pearls are blended with pink coral and lapis lazuli, diamonds with pearls, sapphires and emeralds; but "diamonds are properly and diamonds are portable, and for this reason nothing has successfully disputed the pain with diamonds. They are now mounted clear and as lights as possible. Pendants copied from Queen Anne models are preferred, oval in form, surmounted by a bow of diamonds. Large gems are closely clustered together. Pendants and bracelets, and no show to greater perfection. As a rule, broad and massive bracelets have disappeared in favor of the bangle shape, even in diamonds, where they take the form of single half-hoops or sets of three half hoops. Articles of jewelry now should be small, close and very good, large lockets, large bracelets and large brooches are out of date. But no article of common utility is considered too mediocre to be reproduced in gold and gems. Boots and shoes, nuts and bottles are fashionable designs for earrings, pins and brooches. Small brooches of classical and conical designs are worn in sets of three round the necks of high dresses. The favorite serpent bracelets have already been mentioned, besides these, flexible band bracelets, studded with pearls and diamonds, are a fashion of the day. *Mechanics Scales.*

Little Mary P.'s father had gone to Europe. During his absence she prayed continually for him that God would take care of him and bless him. On his return she ceased praying for him. "Why don't you pray for father now?" asked her mother. "We have got him at home now, and we can take care of him ourselves."

How Spools are Made.

White birch is largely used in the manufacture, and extensive forests of this wood grow throughout the State of Maine, Canada and the Provinces, and the material, in order to be conveyed into heat.

The theory is plausible, and in harmony with what we know of the vast number of meteorites that have their orbits within our system, as shown by the meteoric showers of August and November. But it would seem that there must be a slow accretion in the mass of the sun in the course of centuries, disturbing the order of the system by the inevitable laws of gravity. If there is substance enough in the meteorites to develop heat, there must be substance enough to increase weight.

Dyed Hair. It is a relief to know that dyed hair has had its day. So many persons are suffering from the effects of the various dyes that physicians are prohibiting the use of the different kinds of coloring matter. The French Government makes a study of the preservation of life. When dyed hair became the fashion the Government hired a board of scientific men to analyze blondine and other kinds of dye. The result was a report that the use of these dyes impaired the eyesight and the complexion and a perseverance in the use produced ill health and short useful life. A legislative act then prohibited the use of hair-dyes. The American women are the most profitable customers that the French chemists have. A weak minded young lady for a series of years changed her dark hair to blonde. She was forced to discontinue its use, and now appears with dead gray hair and blue goggles. She has utterly ruined her eyes, complexion, hair and health. Her handsome young husband carries around a wreck of the beauty he married six years ago. Like the poor Indian who wished to rid himself of the squaw he took for better or worse, he finds her all worse and no better.

There is only one country in the world in which there are no illiterate people. It is the Sandwich Islands. The population of the islands [illegible]. They have eleven high [illegible] stitutions, 900 middle public schools, and forty three private schools. The public instruction is under the supervision of a committee appointed by the king, and composed of five members who serve without remuneration, the committee appoint a general inspector and a number of sub inspectors. The Government takes care that every person shall be able at least to read and write, and pursues energetically all parents who neglect to send their children to school.

Georgia is by far the largest cotton manufacturing State, having 60,000 spindles in operation. North Carolina standing second and South Carolina third. Texas has the smallest, on the whole list. A number of new mills are now in course of construction in different parts of the South and the production will thus be considerably increased.

No Jarnet, it is not customary to elope from under the gather fall bration, but it is easier and more economical than felling the tree because you can't fell a tree with a sewing machine. *Farmer's Guide.*

A Kuklux Meets his Deserts.

Just over the Limrens line, [illegible] on Sunday night a mulatto [illegible] Frank Smith was killed while [illegible] wrong to Kuklux a negro. Two [illegible] negroes are [illegible] Frank Smith went into the negro's [illegible] patch without permission, [illegible] which the negro objected to. The negro's name is [illegible] a half witted negro, [illegible] these men are well known in Putnam co. Smith urged Faith to [illegible] a Kuklux party and went to Riley Smith's, with whom Bill [illegible] broke down the door of Riley's cabin with [illegible] axe, and took both him and his wife and starts off with them. Riley Smith and John Donaldson, who were spending the night with Mr. Smith, came out and hade the disguised parties to desist from such lawless conduct, whereupon one of the number stepped forward and fired a pistol at Riley Smith and Donaldson wounding Donaldson slightly in the arm. Another report, and the disguised belligerent staggered and fell. The rest of the klukluxers fled. Riley Smith and Donaldson then approached the man who had fallen and found it to be Frank Smith, lying dead, with a bullet through his heart. He held a cocked pistol in his hand, with one barrel discharged. It is not known who fired the second shot. Frank and Riley were cousins. At the coroner's inquest on Monday the dead man still were his disguise.

A Awkward Situation.

Scrappy people would be glad of a chance to [illegible] generously, if they only knew [illegible] it up. It is laughable to see them get [illegible] in attempting such [illegible].

A [illegible] young man belonging to an [illegible] parts, called on a Wood [illegible] the other day, in Detroit, and softly asked the soda fountain boy if he was out of any particular kind of syrup. The boy made an investigation and replied:

"Not out of [illegible] squirrels, but out of all right straight. You want a mixture, interrupted the young man, and so do we both.

The boy took the empty receiver from the fountain and replaced it with a full one, and in about two minutes the young man returned in company with his girl and four other people, evidently all friends. Walking up to the fountain he said:

"I'm going to take [illegible] mine for the deed. I recommend it, and if he hasn't a syrup [illegible] I won't take nothing. What do you say?"

"Oh, we'll take it, [illegible] plied.

The young man began to [illegible] his left eye began to draw down, and what was his horror to see the boy [illegible] off six glasses in succession and push them to the front, where they were eagerly drained of their contents. He tried to give the boy a murderous look of mingled hate and intent, but the lad was too busy to see it. He felt in all his pockets, brought up watch keys, pennies and peanuts, and finally laid down twenty seven cents and whispered to the boy,—

"That takes my pile, and if I ever catch you outside of town I'll lick you. *Free Press.*

The Heat of the Sun.

Since astronomers have compiled with scientific accuracy the vast amount of heat radiated into space by the sun, they have been puzzled to account for its unfailing supply. Whatever be the nature of the heat, or however bound less the capacity of the sun to furnish it, exhaustion is inevitable, unless sources of supply exist outside of the sun.

As there has been no perceptible diminution of heat since the time of the Babylonian and Greek astronomers, it is evident that such sources of supply must exist, and it is the task of science to find them out.

Prof. Pierce, of Harvard University, who stands at the head of American mathematicians, has no doubt that meteorites are an unfailing fountain of supply. He thinks our system is crowded with them, that they are perpetually falling upon the sun's surface, and the resultant motion is converted into heat.

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, October 25th, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk thus "*" will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must insist on the principle of dealing only with cash, as we expend promptly so that the paper can support itself. The object in making this Local Appeal one of the able and most interesting weekly journals in the United States, and it can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A little to one is nothing, but a little to many makes a handsome sum. City subscribers failing to get their papers by Saturday will please notify us Monday. Such failing this, a prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy sent at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, silver timepieces or collections. This is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications in by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief and write only on one side of the paper.

For the latin quotation attached to the communication of C. Sam'l Adger last week, please read—"*Verus in eodem redeat.*"

We could call the attention of our readers to the notice of the Fifteenth Amendment celebration

To Correspondents, Exchanges and Others.

Please address all communications and letters to W. H. Carter, Pacific Appeal, 622 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal., for other matter, address Pacific Appeal, not *Pacific Ocean Appeal* or *Appeal and Elevator* or *Appeal*, as several have been accustomed to do.

Several articles are again crowded out this week, owing to the unnecessary length of some communications we have received. Hereafter, correspondents will confer a favor by publishers by abridging their communications, and by leaving them contain only the matter immediately pertaining to the subject matter. Chairman and T. Beatie was nominated for Governor by acclamation. A committee of fifteen was appointed to select candidates for other State offices.

Alexandria, Va. Oct 20th Capt. Jas. L. Stewart, Postmaster of the U. S House of Representatives, was stricken with paralysis to-day, and is in a very precarious condition

Paris, Oct 20th The *Gaulois* asserts that ex-Empress Eugenie will embark in February for Zululand, to pray on the spot where her son was killed

Atlanta, Ga., Oct 21st F. L. Brantly, Marshall of Whitesburg, shot and killed two negro girls last Saturday night. The murder was wanton and unprovoked. Brantly escaped

Baltimore, Oct 22 The Democrats to-day elected their Mayor by nearly 5 000 majority

A Wise Deacon.

Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and your family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time, kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost two and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

Selika in Philadelphia.

On Thursday, October 2nd, Bethel Church gives a concert in said church 6th street, below Pine, one of the leading singers is Mad. Selika, the Primma Donna, assisted by D. W. Parvis and an efficient chorus. Mr. Cromwell, chairman intends to make it the concert of the season. Admission has been lowered to 25 cents, thereby giving all persons an wishing, a chance to hear the celebrated singer Madame Selika.—*People's Advocate.*

Rally! Rally! Rally to the support of the PACIFIC APPEAL, the leading colored journal of the Pacific Coast.

6 o'clock the General and Mrs Grant were given a dinner party at the residence of Mayor Bryant. After dinner with the Mayor, General Grant went to the Lick House where he was again received and banqueted by the Pioneers

Arrivals.

Mrs. Georgia Gaines, Portland, O.
Mr. E. A. Clark, Panama.
Mr. J. Mayo, Honolulu, H. I.
Mr. Thos. Blake, New Haven, Ct.
Mr. Josiah Jackson, Washington, Nev. Co.

Departures.

Mr. Wm. H. Hall, Panama.
Mr. James Downes, Europe.
Mr. David Chew China

Personal

Rev. T. W. Henderson, recently pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Topeka, Kan., and editor of the *Colored Citizen*, a real live weekly journal, has been assigned the pastorship of St. Paul Chapel at St. Louis Missouri. Mr. Henderson is reputed to be one of the ablest pulpit orators in the A. M. E. Church and no doubt will meet with great success in his new field of labor.

The Hyers Sisters Combination Troupe gave performances at St. Louis, Mo., on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, where they were well received.

Rev. John Turner, in a speech before the Kansas Conference, said "I would rather hear of my people freezing to death upon the free soil of Kansas, than to hear of them being shot down like dogs, in the South." This is sensible talk and no chaff about it. Nest

Telegraphic.

New Orleans, Oct. 20. The Republican State Convention met to-day. A. J. Dumont was made permanent Chairman, and T. Beatie was nominated for Governor by acclamation. A committee of fifteen was appointed to select candidates for other State offices.

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Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time, kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost two and the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time. Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter."

Selika in Philadelphia.

On Thursday, October 2nd, Bethel Church gives a concert in said church 6th street, below Pine, one of the leading singers is Mad. Selika, the Primma Donna, assisted by D. W. Parvis and an efficient chorus. Mr. Cromwell, chairman intends to make it the concert of the season. Admission has been lowered to 25 cents, thereby giving all persons an wishing, a chance to hear the celebrated singer Madame Selika.—*People's Advocate.*

Rally! Rally! Rally to the support of the PACIFIC APPEAL, the leading colored journal of the Pacific Coast.

Local Items.

In the Police Court on Monday last, the examination of Martin Quinlan, charged with having made a murderous assault upon J. M. Comerford, was postponed for a week on account of the inability of the wounded man to appear in Court before that time.

The Central Police Station has removed from its site in the old City Hall to that portion of the basement of the old Union building in which was located the office of the Superintendent of Streets. The office formerly used by the Captains of Patrol will be fitted up for the use of prison keepers. In one corner of the old station two cells will be built, one for female prisoners and the other for witnesses. The new station is light, airy and roomy. The entrance to it is from Merchant street.

The County Jail is again in an overcrowded condition, there being 232 prisoners confined there at present. Fears are entertained that the jail fever will break out in the rainy season unless means are provided to relieve the pressure.

Michael Hurley, whose sentence in the House of Correction expired on Tuesday, was arrested by Sergeant Falls as he was stepping forth to freedom and locked up at the City Prison on a charge of burglary in the second degree, committed in July last, when he entered a stable on Alabama street and carried away a set of harness.

The United States Grand Jury reported some fourteen indictments on Monday, after which the Jury adjourned until November 17th. The bills found are mostly against internal revenue offenders, and make a total of over 100 indictments since the impaneling of the jury on the 11th of August last.

A soap company has presented General Grant with an elegant box of highly perfumed toilet soap, made expressly for him as a memento of his visit to California. The head of the General is engraved on each cake, and looks not unlike a vaneo on white soap. The novelty is that the likeness will last as long as the cake. This is relieved by a wreath of flowers, over the top being inscribed the word "General, and below "Grant" making in all a neat and acceptable gift.

George Washington M Nutt, better known as the Commodore, charged with having kept a variety show that disturbed the peace of the people who live in the immediate vicinity of his place of business, was tried in the City Criminal Court yesterday. The jury was unable to agree, the jurors stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

On Monday morning the large gate of the Pioneer Flour Mills stable, on Clementina street, fell upon two children at play on the sidewalk and broke a leg of each. One was the daughter of Patrick Land, aged about seven years, who lives across the street from the stable, and the other a son of Mrs. Clark, who lives next door to the stable. The boy was about ten years old, and was playing with his top when the heavy gate fell upon him and broke his leg between the knee and the ankle. The girl's leg was crushed at the knee and broken above. Both children are in a very precarious condition. No one was touching the gate at the time it fell, the accident occurring by reason of the old and defective hanging.

Passengers on the creek boat to Oakland Wednesday, observed floating in the estuary, half way between the foot of Broadway and China Point, the body of a boy. It was supposed to be the body of the youth Willie Palmer, who suddenly disappeared from his home at West Oakland, on Tuesday. The body of Harry Dakes, young Palmer's companion, was found floating in the bay on Monday, and it is thought the two boys went rowing in a boat, and being capsized, were both drowned.

At nine o'clock Wednesday morning one of the bell boys at the Palace Hotel went to the room of M. E. Norton, of New York, one of the guests, and discovered him dead in bed, with a bullet-hole in the right side of the head, near the temple. On his right side, and in close proximity to his hand, was found a revolver of the bull-dog pattern, one chamber of which was empty. The deceased came to this city several months ago, and invested in mining stocks, and then went away. Upon his return a few days since he discovered that he had lost about $60,000 by the depreciation in values of the old Union building in which was located the office of the Superintendent of Streets. The office formerly used by the Captains of Patrol will be fitted up for the use of prison keepers. In one corner of the old station two cells will be built, one for female prisoners and the other for witnesses. The new station is light, airy and roomy. The entrance to it is from Merchant street.

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Communications.

Editor Pacific Appeal: In your issue of the 18th inst., I noticed a malignant attack on the entertainment given at the Third Baptist Church on the 7th inst., eminating from a would-be critic styled "Signa." Instead of confining his criticism to "An Observer," as a genuine critic would have done, Signa vented his philippic of trashy literature upon the ladies and gentlemen who participated on the above occasion, therein stating that "Their capabilities were very limited, and the *whole affair a disgusting* failure."

The following extracts from the *Elevator* and APPEAL will brighten the memory of Signa's pen:

The *Elevator*, relative to the entertainment, says: "We must truly admit that the entertainment under the management of Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher was very creditably carried out. There were a few slight imperfections manifested by the performers who voluntarily lent their services for the occasion, which were overcome during the progress of the performance."

The APPEAL of the 11th inst. says: "A literary and musical entertainment was given at the Third Baptist Church under the management of Mr. Joseph G. Fletcher. There was rather an extended programme which, taken in the main, was well rendered."

The above reports from an intelligent press is evidence enough that the entertainment was not "a disgusting failure." The ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteered their services do not claim to be professional actors; but to render their services (as they have on previous occasions), to assist the churches, they make no pretense to be 'above the *star* he casts upon me, I would be,' communication pass unnoticed. I do not know why Mr. Jackson takes it upon himself to decide that, in the controversy, he was the gentleman and I was not. If he was so certain of it, it seems to me it would not have been necessary for him to publish it in order that the public might be informed of the fact.

Mr Jackson charges me with interrupting him while enjoying the pleasure of a conversation with a lady; but, as the lady has no recollection of being thus engaged, Mr. Jackson must be laboring under a mistake. He likewise accuses me of abusing him until I fairly exhausted my limited knowledge of the English language. I feel proud that my friend has such a thorough knowledge of the English language, which ought to make him an honor to society. I have not been blessed with such an education; neither could I have been without committing the sin of keeping my poor mother at hard work to furnish the necessary means. But this I do know: that I am glad I do not possess an entire command of the English language, if possession compelled me to be recreant to the duties of a gentleman and a Christian. But I would warn Mr. Jackson that, in case of any future attacks (to which I shall not reply), the clippings will be preserved in case they may be needed.

Yours respectfully,

W. J. PARKER.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to occupy a space in your valuable paper, which I believe to be an organ for the use of the public at large. While I do not wish to assume the character of a vituperator I am actually constrained to make a reply to an absurdity of an article which appeared in your issue of the 18th inst. purporting to be an answer to one which appeared in the previous issue headed "Volunteers." I never give any person or persons credit for so basely misrepresenting a thing, whether good or bad as did "Signa," it can be distinctly seen that "Mock Aristocrats" made an impression and that we have a Dark Horse in the field ready to be mounted in the Dagger scene. It could not have possibly been the opinion of those who attended the entertainment on the 7th inst. that they were going to hear or even to see professionals, so I can't see where the authority for "so called actors" could be founded. Notwithstanding that I am quite sure that great sympathy will be expressed for those who were unfortunate enough as to have had their excellent taste and genuine development tampered with by the "disgusting failure." Let me say to you that there is no doubt as to those gentlemen and ladies capabilities of accepting the kind information given by "Signa," of how to obtain requirements, necessary to become actors, prime donnas and soloists as they did not claim either profession, (N. B.) "Coming events cast their shadows before them." I also notice the Literary and Dramatic Society mentioned in connection with the article as being the most competent performers among us. The brains could have been allowed to rest here As the society is pretty well known to the San Francisco public, and I think they are quite capable of acquainting the public of their readiness to assist the churches, as we have known them to have been asked and refuse the invitation. Now don't try this trick of getting your name up by advertising a company under the heading of communication, because it looks ridiculous, it is hoped that all institutions needing benefits will remember to extend invitations to our Literary Societies, asking their co-operation and divide the receipts equally, when this is done peace will predominate in Africadom, and the gallant little PACIFIC APPEAL will continue to print our letters, while we look to the coming future for the *Dark Horse* and its jockey, as the heated term is nearly over communications will be read with surest contentment.

J. B. P.

A colored man, who died recently at Oxford, N. C., was famous for his great strength. He could lift a barrel containing thirty or forty gallons, and drink from the bung-hole; could throw an ordinary anvil 25 yards, and could pull four men with a hand-spike at one time. He once killed a deer with a rock; overlook and dispatched a bear with an ax, and caught and hamstrung a ferocious bull.—*Colored Citizen.*

Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell street Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Geo. D. Zimmerson, Pastor, residence 1111 Clay Street.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH, Stockton street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Adam B. Smith, Pastor, residence 24 John Street.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, Powell street, bet. Sutter and Bush. Preaching every Sabbath, at 3 and 7½ P.M.
Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor; residence 847 Clay street.

CHRIST P. E. CHURCH, Pacific street. Morning and Evening Service, with sermon every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 9 A.M.
Rev. F. W. Casey, Rector; residence 25 Prospect place.

SHILOH A. M. E. CHURCH, Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. M. T. Weir, Pastor; residence 813 Filbert Street.

A. M. E. CHURCH MISSION, 713 Mission street, near Third. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 and 8½ P.M.
Rev. Barney Fletcher, Pastor; residence 1230 Broadway street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month. Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month. Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell Street.

JER. HARDEN, President.
WM. H. CASPER, Sec'y.

SEWING CIRCLE.

Sewing Circle at Bethel Church, every Monday evening, and Social Festival the second Monday of each month, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society.
Mrs. MATILDA A. MORRIS, Pres't.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

GRYFFS TO THE RESCUE, No. 1, G. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Mason.
THOS. DEWITT, W. C. T.
T. GRIFFITHS, R. S.

Business Directory.

Gent's Furnishing Goods—J. M. Litchfield 415 Montgomery st.
New and Second-hand Furniture—Joseph T. Terry & Co., 747 Market st.
Intelligence Office—W. H. Stewart, Oakland
Pianos, Organs, Vocal and Instrumental Music, T. M. Antisell, 865 Market st.
Boots and Shoes, Latest Styles—P. Kelly, 326 Kearny st.
Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing—Soares, 724 Jessie st.
Whitening, Plastering, Coloring, Etc—Anthony Losey, 901 Mission st.
Printing, Fancy and Plain—Pacific Appeal Office, 623 Clay st.
Hotel, American Exchange—Thomas Bryan proprietor, Sansome st., opp. Wells Fargo & Co's Express.
Musical Instruction, Vocal and Instrumental, Mrs. Olivia Goldstein, 733 Folsom st.
Rope of all Kinds—San Francisco Cordage Co., Tubbs & Co., Props., 611 and 613 Front st.
Printing, Steam, Book and Job—Edward C. Hughes, 511 Sansome st.
Dancing Academy—A. Strahler, 417 Kearny street.
Undertakers—Craig & Son, Mint Avenue.
Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon—Mrs. V. A. Brown, Lardner's Block, 5th st., near K., Sacramento.
Boarding House—Mrs. J. Williams proprietress, 190 I street, near 7th, Sacramento.
Crockery, China and Glassware—O. Lawton & Co., 609 Market street.
Palace Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon—A. J. Ward, Proprietor, 865 Mission st.

Henry Hart

The composer of some of the most popular plantation songs of the latter-day negro minstrels well known in this city as Henry Hart, the colored violinist and Bee Line freight office messenger. His songs have been sung wherever the corked artiste are known, and as representatives of the genuine plantation fervor and the real negro imitation, they are in great favor. Henry Hart was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, in 1839, of free parents. In 1853 he left Frankfort and went to Cleveland. There he learned to play the violin, and was a member of Stanton's band of white musicians. In 1864 he left for New Orleans, playing his way down the river on one of the fine steamers. In that city he played for several months as first violinist in Prescott's Museum. He there married his wife, who was a professional pianist, and who played with him in various places in that city until 1867, when he removed to Evansville, where he opened a barber shop. It was in this city that he began the songs that have made him the most popular negro song writer in the country. In 1874 he organized a negro minstrel company, in which were some of the best artists in their line that were ever on the stage. Sam Lucas, now with the Hyer sisters, Jake Hamilton, the banjoist, who died recently in California, Brown and Mills, the famous song and dance men, and numerous lesser lights, all of whom are now professionals, were with him. They made one trip through Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Indiana, and then disbanded. It was during this season that Henry wrote his best songs, and they were first sung under his own leadership by his own singers. They were greeted with considerable applause and attracted some attention, especially among other minstrel singers who happened to hear them. Soon after the company disbanded, and long before the songs wer published, Col. Wagner, Milt. Barlow, and other celebrated end-men, had obtained copies from the composer, and sung them with great success throughout this country. 'Keahve dat 'possum' was first sung by Sam Lucas. After he left the company he had it published in Boston by John T. Perry, and claimed it as his own, and it was only after a long epistolary discussion that Harry Hart obtained a public acknowledgement that he was the genuine author. The other songs were published in due time, and have had, and are still having a large sale among admirers of that kind of music. The most popular songs he ever wrote are "Keahve dat 'possum," "Good sweet ham," and "Daffney do you love me."—Indianapolis News.

A colored woman in Wayne County, named Lucy Warren, gave birth to three children last week, all girls, and two of them were living when last heard from. She has had five in fifteen months.—*Ex.*

"Don't Know Half Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did them so much good I continued their use until they were cured That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y.

See other column.

Married.

McADAMS—HERRITY.—In St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7th, Mr. John McAdams and Herrity.

ROBERTS—DeMOTT.—In New York, Oct. 1st, Mr. Archie B. Roberts and Miss Rose B. DeMott.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14, 1879.
Mr. HOLT, Agent for Dixon's Graphite Everlasting Axle Grease: I have been using the DIXON GREASE for a number of weeks sufficiently long to test its lubricating qualities, and pronounce it by far the best, cheapest and cleanest Axle Grease that I ever used, and would recommend it to all who run vehicles of any kind. Yours,
JOHN BAMBERR,
Of Bamberr & Co's, S. F. & Oakland Exp's

DIXON'S

AMERICAN GRAPHITE

EVERLASTING

AXLE GREASE

It is equally valuable for Light Wagons, Family Carriages, Drays or Trucks

Also for Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Quartz Mills Gear Mills, etc., it has no equal. It will not run off, nor gum up, but forms a glass over the Axle.

One greasing will last as long as three of ordinary Grease.

Furnished to the trade by

W. HOLT, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

717 Montgomery St.

Oakland Literary and Aid Society.

A debate on the following subject will take place before the Oakland Literary and Aid Society, on Monday evening, November 10th:

—Which is the more useful Metal, Gold or Iron?"

Affirmative—Messrs. Stevenson, Johnson and Delaney.

Negative—Messrs. Lyourgus, Jones and Wilds.

WANTED.

Two or three nice unfurnished rooms; price not to exceed nine dollars per month. Address "EARNEST," this office.

XV Amendment Celebration, 1880

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last celebration held in the city of Oakland, January 1st last, authorizing me to appoint a committee to arrange where and in what manner the people of this State will celebrate the above anniversary in January next (1880), I appoint the following named gentlemen said committee

Sacramento—R. A. Johnson, A. Grubbs, Simms Emory.

San Francisco—P. A. Bell, W. H. Carter, W. H. Blake.

Oakland—J. W. Smith, W. H. Stewart, J. B. Wilson.

Stockton—I. D. Barton, E. Quivers, Sr., Rev. P. B. Green.

Marysville—Isaac Watkins, J. C. Jenkins, Thos. Randolph.

Grass Valley—Isaac Sanks, Jr., E. Mills, Rev. F. J. Anderson.

Nevada City—D. D. Carter.

Wheatland—J. P. Duplex.

Chico—Peter Powers, C. Jones.

Red Bluff—W. R. Roberson, Chas. Christian, Jas. Logan.

Woodland and Yolo Co.—B. M. Scott, B. Campbell, N. E. Speights.

Sonora—G. H. Ashe.

Los Angeles—J. F. Jordan, Rev. G. A. Hailey.

San Jose—Rev. J. B. Handy, J. B. Overton.

Napa—J. S. Hatton.

All other delegate each.

The above named gentlemen will please meet in Sacramento, the first Monday in November next, at 12 o'clock noon of said day for the above named purpose.

I. N. THIPLETT,
President of the Day of the last celebration of the 19th Amendment, State of California.

Sacramento, Oct. 17, 1879.

The Leading

CLOTHIERS.

We have just received a large, new and fashionable assortment of goods. We would call the attention of the public to this stock. We invite a careful inspection of them.

We can give you much better bargains than the Cheap Tailors about this city.

For we are both Manufacturers and Importers.

All our goods are made by white labor exclusively, not a Chinaman being employed about our manufactory, so now on a button or even carry the goods up and down stairs. We are now making

GREAT REDUCTIONS
IN OUR PRICES.

All who may desire anything in the line of Clothing, will give us a call, for we are certain that we can give them as good, if not better bargains than can be purchased elsewhere.

LITHAUER & CO.
The Leading Clothiers,
38 & 40 KEARNY ST.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

ARE THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. Nervousness, Sleeplessness and so called Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you buy. Take no other.

HOP COUGH CURE is the greatest, safest and best. Ask Children.

The Hop Pain for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is a specific for all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

All sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

Masonic Notice.

"Simons Club" will give a grand Levee and Banquet on St. John's Day, 27th of December. Full particulars hereafter.

THE PALACE
Shaving & Hair Dressing
SALOON,

No. 605 MISSION STREET,

Near 3d, opp. Annie St., S. F.

A. J. WARD, Proprietor.

ROYAL

Semi-Porcelain

DINNER SETS

REDUCED TO $7 50.

GOBLETS - 75 cts. per doz.
TUMBLERS, 50 cts. per doz.

Other Goods in Like Proportion.

O. LAWTON & CO.

609 MARKET ST.,

Opposite Montgomery Street.

Literary & Musical Festival

AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

The first entertainment of the Mutual Beneficial Society will be given by a Committee of Arrangements on

THURSDAY EV'G, JANUARY 1st, 1880.

In the Young Men's Hall, Pacific St.

Exercises to consist of Instrumental and Vocal Music and Recitations.

To conclude with a Grand Promenade Concert.

Full bill hereafter.

By order Committee of Arrangements.

ROOMS TO LET.

734 BROADWAY STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell,

A few rooms furnished or unfurnished.

Mrs. GEORGIA APPO.

NOTICE.

I am amply prepared to

FURNISH ALL PARTIES
WITH EMPLOYMENT

At the shortest notice, to wit: General Office and House Cleaning, all kinds of Whitewashing and Kalsomining, Cooking, Nursing, Washing, Catering and General Jobbing of all Descriptions.

All persons desiring to employ or to be employed, would do well to call on me and consult as to their best interests. I am in communication with San Francisco as well as Oakland, and I am thoroughly acquainted with the public wants. No pains will be spared to make my

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

The leading one in the City; and I respectfully solicit the public to give me a call, and I will ever strive to insure General Satisfaction.

I now have a number of First-class Help of all kinds, male and female, at my Employment Office,

470 NINTH STREET,
OAKLAND.

No Chinese need apply.

W. H. STEUART

CEO. JACKSON,

(Graduate of N. Y. School for Nurses,)

Professional Nurse,

Address office.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Away Ahead OF ALL COMPETITORS.

PIANOS & ORGANS

PIANOS FROM $75 TO $400.

Pianos on $10 Monthly Instalments.

LARGEST BUSINESS AND LARGEST CAPITAL IN AMERICA.

JUST THINK OF IT!

For $55 will sell a $300 Organ.

—AT—

T. M. Antisell & Co.

865 Market Street.

UNPRECEDENTED

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Before Our Advance in Prices.

Pianos $140 to $400

All new, and strictly FIRST-CLASS, and sold at the lowest Net Cash Wholesale Factory prices, direct to the Purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors—over 10,000 in use. Regular incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 20 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstrung Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Upright are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues of 48 pages—mailed free.

One new styles of JUBILEE ORGANS are the best in the world. An 8 stop organ only $65—with all the greatest, latest and best improvements, possessing power, depth; brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Solid walnut cases, of beautiful design An elegant finish. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Circular free.

SHEET MUSIC half price. Dollar's worth at one-third of price. Catalogue of 1,500 choice pieces sent on receipt of 3c. stamp. Address

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879,

And until further notice,

PASSENGER TRAINS will LEAVE and ARRIVE from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, as were Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A.M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. ☞Stops for Ports only (21 San Mateo) connect with 10A train on 7

9.30 A.M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leave San Jose at 6 P.M.

10.40 A.M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all way stations.

1.30 P.M. Daily for Santa Cruz, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all way stations. ☞Connects at Pajaro for Monterey and Santa Cruz. At Salinas with 10.40 A.M. train for Hollister and Tres Pinos. At Soledad with 10.40 A.M. train for Monterey. ☞Stops connects in coach with this train. (Passengers change cars at 3 P.M. same day.)

3.30 P.M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for San Mateo, Menlo Park, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Soledad, stopping at all stations.

3.30 P.M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for San Jose, Gilroy, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and all way stations.

4.25 P.M. Daily, Sundays excepted for San Mateo and Way Stations.

5.00 P.M. Daily, Sundays excepted for San Mateo and Way Stations.

6.30 P.M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose, at intermediate points, and on Saturdays, and Sunday morning, good for return until following Monday inclusive, as follows:

Baden	$0.20	Fair Oaks	$1.00
San Bruno	0.40	Menlo	1.00
Millbrae	0.60	Mayfield	1.00
Burlingame	0.80	Lorenzo View	1.20
San Mateo	1.00	Alameda	1.50
Belmont	1.25	Santa Clara	2.00
San Carlos	1.50	San Jose	2.50

Also, EXCURSION TICK TS to Agnew, Soquel, Los Gatos and Wrights, valid on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, good for return until following Monday inclusive.

SECOND CLASS FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose.....$1.00

By Fa'ace Trains, only 1 extra fare Fix cents allowed on Sundays and Holidays.

Principal Ticket Offices—Passenger Depot, Townsend street, and Passenger Ticket Office—No. 3 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

The Company have arranged with the Pacific Transfer Company, whereby baggage can be checked to destination at the various hotels, and to or from residences. Orders may be left at No. 3 New Montgomery st., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 110 Sansome st.

A. C. BASSETT,
Superintendent.

H. B. JUDAH,
Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.

COMMENCING MAY 19, 1879.

☞Passengers for points on the Southern Division of the road will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad Company (SAN FRANCISCO TERMINUS) Third and Townsend streets, at 8.00 P. M. daily, connecting at Lathrop with the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, and at Goshen Junction with the Visalia Railroad. Passengers for Bakersfield and Los Angeles change cars at Lathrop. Passengers for Gilroy, Hollister, Soledad, Monterey and Santa Cruz take the 8.00 P. M. train to Lathrop, and change cars for Stockton.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL

Steamship Company

FOR

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Leave Wharf, corner First and Brannan sts

AT NOON, FOR

Connecting at Yokohama with Steamers for Shanghae.

GAELIC	OCEANIC	BELGIC
Saturday, Nov 15,	Tues., June 18,	Thurs. July 31,
Friday, Aug. 15,	Thurs Sep. 11,	Wed., Oct. 15.
Daily, Nov. 15,	Thurs., Dec. 11	

Cabin Plans on exhibition and Passage Tickets for sale at No. 1, New Montgomery street.

For freight apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Wharf.

T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL

Steamship Company

The Company's Steamers will sail as follows at 12 M.

CITY OF TOKIO, Oct. 4, Dec. 27, Mar. 20
CITY OF PEKING Nov. 15, Feb. 7, May 1
For YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG.

GRANADA.....Oct. 4
For PANAMA and NEW YORK, calling at ACAPULCO, SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA, LA LIBERTAD, and PUNTA ARENAS.

Tickets to and from Europe by any line for sale at the lowest rates—also, to Havana and all West India ports.

ZEALANDIA.....OCT. 27
At 12 o'clock, m., or on arrival of the English Mails for HONOLULU, AUCKLAND and SYDNEY.

$10 additional is charged for passage in Upper Saloon.

CITY OF CHESTER.....OCT. 10
For VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, SEATTLE and TACOMA, connecting at TACOMA with Northern Pacific Railroad for PORTLAND, Oregon.

Tickets must be purchased before 11 a.m. on day of sailing, at Wharf office.

For freight or passage apply at the office corner First and Brannan streets.

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.,
Agents.

CUNARD LINE.

BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN Royal Mail Steamships between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, sailing from New York

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ABYSSIAN.....Oct 1. Nov 5
BOTHNIA.....Oct 8. Nov 12
GALLIA.....Oct 15. Nov 19
ALGERIA.....Oct 22.....
SCYTHIA.....Oct 29.....

Passage can be secured and all information given on application to

WILLIAMS, BLANCHARD & CO.
218 California Street

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCES

Wednesday, January 8, 1879,

And until further notice. Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO.

(Overland Ticket Office of Ferry Landing, Market St.)

7.00 A.M. Daily Vallejo Passenger (from Market Street Landing), connecting with Express Train for Sacramento, Colfax, (Summit), and Sacramento. Connecting at Davis, (Sundays excepted) for Woodland and Knight's Landing, and at Woodland for Marysville.

Arrives San Francisco 5.15 P. M.

7.00 A.M. (Daily) Local Passenger Train (via Oakland Ferry) starting at San Jose at 7.15 A.M. Connects at and with Train for Livermore, arriving at

TO LET

House No. 1310 Vallejo Street, between Hyde and Larkin Sts., containing ten rooms. Rent, with water, $22.50 per month. Apply at office of PACIFIC APPEAL, 622 Clay Street, room 4, up-stairs.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,

Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California.

TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FINISHED.

The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.

Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.

THOS. BRYAN, Propr.

SOARES' TONSORIAL ROOMS

180 JESSIE STREET,

Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO

Two First-Class Artists always in attendance

Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing

Neatly done and with Dispatch.

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

Please Give Me a Call.

WANTED,

A First-class colored woman Cook, to go to Oakland.

Apply at this office.

ANTHONY LONEY, PLASTERING, WHITENING,

COLORING and KALSOMINING.

Whitening Done Without Removing Carpets,

ANEWARRANTED NOT TO RUB OFF.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING DONE At the Shortest Notice.

801 Mission Street,

Corner Fourth.

☞ Please give me a call.

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AUCTIONEERS,

New Salesroom,

747 MARKET STREET

Opposite Dupont, S. F.

Careful attention given to Sales at residences.

Great Bargains in Second-Hand Furniture HERE.

CALL AND SEE.

Auction Sale at Store at 11 A.M. EVERY TUESDAY.

To all Whom it may Concern.

San Francisco, Aug. 23d, 1879.

This will certify that I, J. M. Wilkinson, have this day withdrawn from the A. M. E. Zion Church in America.

J. M. WILKINSON.

J. M. Litchfield & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

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Gents' Furnishing Goods,

415 MONTGOMERY ST.

Between California and Sacramento, S. F

PATENTS

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. No Patent No Pay. Send for Circular

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McCabe & Roach, GROCERS,

Corner Seventh and Peach Streets, Oakland,

keep constantly on hand the

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES

Give them a call.

David Dunn has reopened his fine barber shop in the basement of the Safe Deposite Building Montgomery & California Sts.

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MRS. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN

733 FOLSOM STREET,

Begs to inform her friends and the public that she is prepared to give lessons in the rudiments of Music, and will give lessons on the Piano, etc. Terms moderate, with use Piano.

MR. A. STRATHER

Would respectfully inform his friends and the general public that his

Dancing Academy

is still at 417 KEARNY ST. where he would be pleased to see them.

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FOR THE WEAK

NERVOUS AND

DEBILITATED.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits or daily occupation.

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And you wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet your distressed condition? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, timid, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, nagging, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms, —dizzy nights, nightsweats, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc.? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

DR. HASBROUCK'S

ELECTRIC BELTS

For self-application to any part of the body meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians indorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

Health, Strength and Energy,

after drugging in vain for years.

Send stamp for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex.

Call on or address, (all communications confidential,)

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Sole Agents for the United States.

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Rooms 3 & 4. N. Y. City.

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The present proprietors of the Pacific Appeal would inform the general public that they are prepared to do all kinds of

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At lowest rates. GIVE US A TRIAL.

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Would respectfully inform the Ladies of Sacramento and Vicinity that she has taken rooms in

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FIFTH STREET, near Corner of K,

SACRAMENTO,

Where she is prepared to manufacture SWITCHES, CURLS, BRAIDS, PUFFS, &c., &c. Tangled Hair combed into smooth and easy style fashion. Ladies' Hair dressing. Ladies having orders will be waited upon at their residences. My constant effort will be to give entire satisfaction

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MINT AVENUE,

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Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention. 8x30

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HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN

LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom-Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.— Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Bandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $8 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; price reduced from $3 to $6.

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MANILA ROPE, (all sizes)

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FOR SALE AND

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Prompt attention will be given to packages intrusted to him.

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First-class Bar attached to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Reasonable Prices.

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In the Improved style of the ART at prices that Defy Competition and are warranted to give satisfaction.

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Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Payable invariably in Advance.

☞ This paper is mailed to any part of the United States on the above Terms.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing It From Falling Off, and Keeping it Healthy and of Other Natural Color. Sold from the Scalp. Wash and sold by Druggists.

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MRS. ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 50½ Sansome St., Up Stairs, Opposite Occidental Hotel.

The Pacific Appeal.

"He who would be Free—himself must strike the blow."

VOL. XVII—NO. 13. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1879. WHOLE NO 897

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Will be Published every Saturday by

WM. H. CARTER.

Office, 622 Clay Street, up stairs.

G. W. JACKSON.....General Agent

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

One year, single copy.....$4 00
Six months.....2 00
Three months.....1 00

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Oakland—Rev. R. T. W. JAMES.
Sacramento—Rev. I. N. TRIPLETT.
Victoria, B. C.—C. N. SPROTT.
Portland, Oregon—J. S. DEAS, Correspondents.
At large—Rt. Rev. T. M. D. WARD.
Rev. R. T. W. JAMES.
Local—J. B. P.; R. H. of N. Y.: Observer.

The following is a complete list of papers published by colored men in the United States:

Leader	Indianapolis, Ind.
Christian Recorder	Philadelphia, Penn.
Conservator	Chicago, Ill.
Louisianian	New Orleans, La.
National Tribune	St. Louis, Mo.
Progressive American	N. Y. City
Virginia Star	Richmond, Va.
People's Advocate	Washington, D. C.
Co-operator	Boston, Mass.
Western Sentinel	Kansas City, Mo.
National Monitor	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Freeman's Journal	St. Louis, Mo.
Advance	Montgomery, Ala.
People's Journal	Jackson, Miss.
Spectator	Galveston, Texas
Journal of Industry	Raleigh, N. C.
Observer	New Orleans, La. A.
Comercita Eagle	Vidalia, La.
Colored Citizen	Topeka, Kansas
Golden Enterprise	Baltimore, Md.
Eastern Review	Providence, R. I.
Elevator	San Francisco, Cal.
Afro-Amer. Presbyterian	Wilmington, N. C.
Independent Pilot	Concord, N. C.
African Expositor	Raleigh, N. C.
Star of Zion	Newbern, N. C.
Edmonator and Reformer	Nashville, Tenn.
Spectator	Galveston, Texas
People's Journal	New Orleans, La.
People's Watchman	Charleston, S. C.
The Argus	Washington, D. C.
The Normal Herald	Huntsville, Ala.
Pacific Appeal	San Francisco, Cal.

Reflections Upon the Past, Present and Future Political Status of the Negro.

In coming this question for the benefit of our readers, we would briefly review the history of the negro in America from the time of his first importation, in 1620, at Jamestown, Va., at which time the germ of slavery was introduced into this country, to the passage of the fifteenth amendment in 1869, guaranteeing him equal political rights with all men. Massachusetts, on adopting her new constitution in 1770, had adopted a Bill of Rights, which the Supreme Court decided abolished slavery. The Legislature of Pennsylvania also, in that year, passed an act of gradual emancipation. The history of slavery dates back to the earliest historical knowledge of the human race, Nimrod being the first slaveholder of which we have mention. Abraham, who was born some seventy years after Nimrod, had 318 slaves. The practice of buying and selling slaves was upheld by Jewish law. The evil soon spread into every region of the earth. A sort of slavery existed in Germany and England as late as the year 1574. The humane Thomas Jefferson, in his message to Congress in 1806 and 7, recommended the passage of laws abolishing the slave trade, and a law was passed in 1808 prohibiting the slave trade or importation of persons of color for the purposes of enslavement, and making it a high crime, subject to fine and imprisonment. This was the first step in the forward march of American liberty; and by this act the fountains of original supply being cut off, a careful husbandry was resorted to to keep the race from becoming extinct, and this is the reason of the assimilation of the American negro and the then so-called American citizen. This horrible phase of this new feature—of men, women and children born on American soil and as white, if not whiter, than their so-called *masters*, being put upon the auction block and sold to the highest bidder—excited the indignation of the masses of the free States. This growing feeling began to assume a tangible shape in the formation of anti-slavery associations, which from the year 1833 created such dire consternation in the slave States. From that time until the Rebellion the greatest hatred existed between the free States and those where the hydra-headed monster still held sway. On the first day of January, 1863, President Lincoln issued his famous proclamation, "That on the 1st day of January, 1863 all persons held as slaves within any States or designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thence forward and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any acts they may make for their actual freedom. * * * And I do further declare and make known that such persons, of suitable conditions, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service." The announcement of this proclamation had a great effect upon the nation, and a bomb-shell in the camp of the Democratic wing of the Federal army. Many officers resigned their commissions and left the army. Colored men rallied to the support of the flag, and with what success, I will leave history to testify. One of the most memorable attacks of the war was the attack on Fort Pillow on April 12th, 1864. The Rebels were led by Napoleon B. Forrest. On the news of this revolting murder reaching Congress, a committee was appointed who investigated the matter, and on an extended report and testimony severely upon this atrocity. In 1865 Richmond was surrendered and the war was then virtually at an end. On the first day of February, 1864, the thirteenth amendment was proposed to the constitution of the United States. It was voted on in the Senate April, 9th, 1864, and went to the House for its action on the 31st day of January, 1865. The vote was 149 for, 56 against, not voting, 8, so it passed the House, and in course of time was ratified by 27 States, the legal majority, and went into effect on the 18th of December, 1865. The fourteenth amendment was carried in the Congress in 1868. Andrew Johnson did not veto either of these amendments, solely because the veto power does not extend to constitutional amendments; but on the 22d of June, 1867, he sent a communication expressing his displeasure of them to Congress. It was ratified, however, by a majority of the States and became a part of the laws of the land. From this time the march of the colored population has been steadily upward and onward, and looking forward into the dim future we see a glorious acknowledgment of the civil and social rights of the negro. It only remains with him to educate himself to the best of his ability, and we will guarantee him positions of trust and emolument.

FIDELIS.

The Boys.

It produces a spell of wonderment upon persons when they refer back to twenty years ago when men and women were children, and presuming at the present period that children are men and women. I intend to confine my remark exclusively to boys. Take the average boy of thirty years ago, he had more respect for his parents, the surrounding old age and his own person, than the boy of this period; he was not a stranger to hard labor, I don't mean to say that parents of those bye gone days did not teach their boys anything else but to labor at their respective trades. They taught them to be mannerly and obedient to all who were older than themselves, though they went to school with but one book at a time, at the expiration of their schooling they knew more about what they were studying, and put it to better use than nine-tenths of the boys of this period, who can be seen toiling along the streets with a dozen different books. There was something admirable in these old time boys, they did not make themselves conspicuous to the passer by, by the use of profane language, as do the boys of today. They did not play cards, drink at a bar, nor prowl around the streets at the mid-night hour, from which habits now adays, numberless boys are passing down the path to destruction, before they have reached the brink of manhood. To-day we see around us many of the old time boys, who have grown up to honorable manhood, and now rejoice to know that by the severe punishment received at the hands of their beloved parents, they have been made prominent in this life. There are numerous other points that might be of interest concerning the veterns boys, but I must pass on to the boy of this day and time; to commence with we can see by the reports of Industrial Schools, and other houses of correction, that the boy of to-day is not that obedient, submissive and mannerly lad that could be found thirty years ago. They disregard the good attention of heart broken parents; they engage in all kinds of devices, that are destined to ruin the best character in the world; they are generally lazy and comparatively good for nothing else, but stand on the corners of our principal streets and insult the passer by. These are the contented beaver boys of to-day and thirty years ago with but few exceptions. If there could possibly be a reaction, our state prisons and industrial schools, would not be needed to house their young vagabonds, and in the next score of years we would have men of reputation to fill important offices. How pleasant it is to one to have the sweet memories of boy hood days, wafted back to him upon the gentle zephyrs of recollection.

J. B. P.

Old Ike Aroused.

"Look heah, Hanner, you an' me's bin gittin' 'long fo'nigh onter farty yeah an' ain't never had a fuss yit but, fo' de Lord, ef eber I ketches you peelin' taters an' scrapin' de ha'r offen pigs' feet agin wid my razer, I'll wipe dis kitchen flo up so clean and slick wid you dat de cat can't stan' on hit. Now you heah Ike a preachin' ter yer, an' if you 'spec' ter go to heaben wid my good wife don't you pester my razer any mo'. Han' me dem mushroom." And Hannah pushed the dish of fried hog's ears over to her excited lord and lit out of the kitchen, where she commenced a walts and song:

An' he used to scrub de handle
Ob de big front doah.

Southern Outrages.

SAMARIAS FORK, GRANVILLE CO., N. C., July 15, 1879.

A shocking and most heart-rending case took place here a few days ago. A white man, by name William Pines, in whose family lived a colored woman named Sarah Bennett. Pines' wife struck the colored woman with a stick; the colored woman returned it with her hand, when Pines jumped up, took his revolver, and shot the colored woman through the shoulders, the ball passing through and coming out on the other side. The colored woman, after being shot and washed in her blood, was arrested, taken to Oxford, N. C., and there tried before a magistrate, who fined her forty dollars for striking a white woman, and as she could not pay the amount, she was sent to jail. Nothing was done to the white man, Pines for shooting the woman, or to his wife, who committed assault and battery. Sarah Bennett is now sent on to the poor house to work out her term of imprisonment, racking with pains, and she is compelled to work every day.

WILLIAMSBORO, N. C

Sunday evening, July 13th, a colored man named Sam Valentine, who went into a school-house by the wayside between Williamsboro and Midway, to shelter himself from the rain, and while there fell asleep. Two white loafers, Irey Hart and Jesse Kelly, who saw Sam Valentine when he went into the school-house, crept into the school-house and shot Valentine dead; they shot him through the eyes. They took him to be another colored man named Edward Yancey. The white man Irey Hart, had taken possession of the wife and bed of the colored man Yancey, and when the husband spoke to him about it and told him to leave his wife, Irey Hart went for him with his gun. Seeing Sam Valentine go into the school-house, he took him to be Ed. Yancey, went into the school-house and shot him dead, and walked out of the house, leaving the dead man covered with his blood. The poor man Valentine never moved after he lay down to rest. After murdering Valentine, Irey Hart went out in search of Ed. Yancey to kill him, after taking away the man's wife. Poor Edward Yancey is wandering about, not daring to return to his own home and family for fear of his life being taken, and no protection of the law is afforded him. Irey Hart was taken before a magistrate at Oxford, and had a mock trial. He was acquitted on the ground that it was only a mistake; he shot the wrong man.—*Christian Recorder, 4th inst.*

A Colored Soldier's Heroism in the Ute Outbreak.

One morning a soldier of Paynes command wounded in the arm and said that he had no appetite for two days, turned to a negro soldier close by him saying: "Here yard stop shooting at them Bluffs and for the Lord's sake make me a little coffee." The colored hero thus addressed whose name the narrator could not recall, answered not a word but set to work. There was no coffee in the pit but there was some in the next one which was tossed over, but how to make a fire without wood that was the question. The colored man calculated the chances, made a break for the sutler's wagon snatched a loose side of a provision, box, and came back with a bullet hole in the board which was meant for his own body, then he made the fire in a corner of the pit and prepared the coffee for his patient.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

Fallen Women.

But a few years ago, a leading religious journal of this coast expressed deep humility and shame that a woman of the town shed tears of pity and anguish over the dying form of her male companion in moral sin, who had been stricken down on a public street in San Francisco The leading secular journals of that city reported the woman as being stylish in appearance, with a youthful, girlish face, innocent in expression, and calculated to awaken sympathy for her forlorn condition. Yet the interpreters of the Gospel preached by the lowly Nazarene were terribly shocked that this woman had the assurance to appear in such a role as a mourner over an apparently dying man whose life was blotted with wickedness. No matter what the judgments of man may be in this and like cases, there is One who judges not the act but the motive. The average man who falls into evil ways with evil women rarely compromises himself by an outward or public expression of regard for her, and the religious journal is not shocked at any display of masculine weakness; and such would probably be highly gratified at the conduct of a man who figured in a little tragedy at Virginia City, Nevada, one day last week. The *Independent* gives the account in full, which in substance is as follows:

A hearse, alone and unattended, was seen to leave the dead-house one morning, and wend its solitary way toward the cemetary. There were no carriages in attendance, no mourners, only the two undertakers on the box. These men lowered her remains into the grave. Not a prayer went up for her repose, not a tear moistened the sod above her last resting-place. It was the funeral of Jennie Grey, who, though a fallen woman, had reached no level of degradation so low as the one occupied by J. Mercer, the Cornishman, who lived with her while she could contribute to his pleasure, and deserted her on the way to the tomb. This man was living with her when she died, but when she came to be buried, and the hearse started on its solitary procession, he, arm in arm with a companion, unfeelingly turned into Babcock's saloon and took a drink. No sooner had the breath of life left her body than the remains were harried to the undertaker's, and her effects into a lumber wagon for removal. Thus ended an episode in the life of this man Mercer, which to his poor fallen companion was, doubtless, an absorbing tragedy in which her life went out. Here are two pictures presented which lead to serious reflection upon the injustice of society which consigns a fallen woman to the lowest depths of infamy while living, a forgotten grave when dead, yet scarcely reproves her male companion in guilt. No woman sinks so low that she does not find some man to keep her company, yet the denunciations of church, state and society are hurled at her with bitter malignity. To the fallen comes no voice of pleading from holy teachers or devout women ipeseching her to turn her steps toward righteousness and her thoughts upon God. None so interested in the salvation of souls as to risk their reputation by being seen in conversation with a woman of the town, though centuries ago the great Master set a notable example. Society laments the wide spread social evils, and the pulpit wails out against its temptations and offers words of warning to the pure who may be tempted, and Christian women, rejoicing in the strength of uncorrupted virtue, draw their skirts of self-righteousness about them, and thank God that they are not like the Magdalene! But when has society ever exerted itself to save fallen woman? How many Christian homes have thrown wide the door and welcomed the penitent Magdalene to the hearth stone with assurances of forgiveness and willingness to guide her footsteps into the ways of purity and happiness? Alas! the answer is a bolt and bar of respectibility which not only refuses protection and shelter, but even a kindly word of reproof and exhortation to the sinful woman to forsake her ways of moral death.

A Daring Outlaw of the Plains.

Persimmon Bill is known on the plains as one of the daring outlaws of the age. His real name is Wm. T. Chambers. He is about thirty-five years of age, weighs about 140 pounds; has dark brown hair, bright blue eyes and projecting eyebrows. He was born in the mountains of North Corolina. Having served throughout the war, first under one flag and then the other, he turned up at Cheyenne in 1867. Highway robberies were traced to him, but not until 1870 did he add a murder to his crimes. Thereafter followed a half-dozen assassinations and desperate acts, and soon Persimmon Bill was in the Sioux City jail. He escaped from jail, went to the nearest saloon, and with handcuffs yet clinging to his wrists, ordered drinks. The sheriff soon put in an appearance. Billy smiled at the sheriff and explained that he only wanted a little fun and would go back if the "cussed bracelets didn't hurt so." The sheriff pleased at the easy capture, unlocked the irons. No sooner did the outlaw feel the wristbands off than he struck the sheriff a death blow. leaped through a window and mounted a horse and escaped. He has been at large more than one time, though a reward of three thousand dollars is offered for him.—*N. C. Republican.*

Then and Now.

A very interesting anecdote is told of Senator Bruce in connection with the late Senator Bogy, of Missouri, which curiously illustrates the manner in which the bottom rail often gets on top in Democratic America. Mr. Bogy was greatly interested in a bill which was pending in the Senate, the passage of which largely depended upon the caprice of the Republicans. Said Mr. Bogy to the colored Mississippi Senator, 'Bruce, I want you to help me through with this little bill.' 'Yes,' replied Mr. Bruce, 'I will help you with it, and it won't be the first time I have helped you.' Mr. Bogy was a little bewildered at the remark, especially as Bruce's eyes looked mischievously bright, and he said to the latter, 'how so?' 'Well,' continued the young colored Senator, 'I was once a young colored Senator, and quite an urchin, a number of years ago, in St. Louis, when a gentleman roughly grabbed me by the shoulder and bade me to take his carpetbag to the steamboat landing. More frightened than willing, I took the bag and trotted after the last walking gentleman to the landing. The boat was just starting off after the last whistle had blown, and the gentleman jumped on board, shouting to me to throw the bag on. I was not strong enough to obey the command, and I didn't. The boat was stopped and the bag taken on. I didn't go a free, but I got a terrible damning. That gentleman was Senator Bogy, and that little urchin was myself.' Mr. Bogy who had a keen sense of humor, listened attentively to the little story, and at the close laughed long and heartily. He remembered the occasion as though it had been but the day before. Bogy and Bruce were fast friends.—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, November 8th, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk, thus: "*," will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must pay the printers and can only do so with cash, so respond promptly so that the paper can support itself. Our object is to make the PACIFIC APPEAL one of the ablest and most interesting weekly journals in the United States, and we can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A hint to the wise is sufficient. City subscribers failing to get their papers by Saturday will please notify us on Monday. Don't fail in this, as prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy given at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, advertisements or collections. This is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly.

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications in by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief and write only on one side of the paper.



Recent Elections.

Hurrah for New England,
Let loyal Maine reply,
Hurrah for the Union,
And glorious victory.

The election just held in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey and Connecticut, demonstrates the fact that the loyal people of the nation are determined to maintain the Union at all hazards. The Northern States, without exception, have given overwhelming majorities for the Republican ticket, and it is evident that with a solid North, against a solid South, the North is sure to win. That political tide has greatly changed, since the last general election no one will dispute, but what has brought about such a sudden change? We reply that the nation has been awakened to a sense of the danger, that threatens a Union.

The recent outrages perpetrated in the South, and the intimidation of colored voters, together with the ridiculous actions of the Democrats, in Congress, has greatly inspired the people to action, and the result is, that they have wheeled in the Republican ranks, attacked the Democratic stronghold, and thoroughly routed them. The Republican party, has emblazoned upon its banner, in living letters of gold, Victory and again proclaims, that the Union must and shall be preserved. This greatly foreshadows the result, of the great Presidential contest, to take place next fall.

We would call the attention of our readers to the very able communication from our regular correspondent B. B. Goines, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Colored State Fairs.

Two Colored State Fairs will be held this month, one at Raleigh, N. C., opening Monday, 17th, to continue during the week, and the other at Montgomery, Ala., beginning Wednesday, 26th, to be held 4 days. We wish them both success, distance only preventing our presence.

Immigration Bureau in Oakland.

An informal meeting of the Immigration Bureau, was held at the employment office of Wm. H. Stewart, Oakland, on Thursday evening, 6th inst. W. H. Stewart acted as President, with J. S. Ross as Secretary. The meeting shortly after adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

We are indebted to Hon. Horace Davis, M. C., for a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1877; also to Mr. Geo. Cuthbert for a copy of the *Gleaner*, containing the particulars of the great flood at Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 15th, 14th and 15th, the beginning of which we publish this week, and will continue the same weekly until finished.

Thanksgiving Day.

The President has set apart Thursday, Nov. 27th, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the country. The following is the President's Proclamation:

At no occurrence of the season which the devout habits of religious people have made the occasion for thanks to Almighty God, and humbly invoking His continued favors, has the material prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold or more universal than during the past year. Peace, the unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquility, the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom, have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their government, which the wisdom and courage of the ascendants have so firmly maintained, to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof, etc.,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
By the President. WM. M. EVARTS,
Secretary of State.

Almost young again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

Tin Wedding.

A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Fields, assembled at their residence No. 25 Prospect Place, on Friday evening, 31st ultimo., to celebrate their Tin Wedding. The occasion being the Tenth anniversary of their happy union. Rev. A. B. Smith, pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church, officiated. Mr. David Hunter and Mrs. Wyatt, acted respectively as Groomsman and Bridesmaid. Many valuable presents were placed on the table, by their numerous friends, and received in the most courteous manner by the happy bride. In a neat little speech, which brought to the minds of those present, recollections of by gone days. The occasion was a cheerful one, and the crowd lingered till a late hour when they reluctantly departed for their several homes, with the wishes that the Silver Wedding of the joyful pair, might be as pleasant as the present one.

Senator Chandler.

This illustrious Statesman died suddenly at Chicago last Saturday, 1st instant. He was one of the most prominent Republican leaders in the country; was bold, outspoken and fearless; a ripe scholar, deep thinker and ready debater. He held some of the most important offices in the nation, and his death leaves a vacancy hard to fill. Few men have attained to such honor as this noble chieftain, who has led the Republican party in many combats with the howling Democracy. But after an eventful career of many years, he has been called from labor to reward; and the best that we can say of him is, that

"He is freedom's now and fame's:
One of the few, the Immortal names,
That were not born to die."

[FROM THE KINGSTON GLEANER.]

Death and Disaster.

THREE DAYS FLOODS.

Seldom is Kingston visited by such weather as has been paralyzing business and agriculture during the last week, and is now at its climax. It is to be feared that the whole island has suffered with its capital. Below we give a painful list of those, who through carelessness or accident, lost their lives, and public sorrow will deepen when it is known that the list is far from complete. The police force is now hard at work, and has proved itself very efficient and willing at the scenes of death and disaster. Damage to property is estimated at a high figure, and the repairs of roads and bridges, now in a terrible state, will tax the resources of the Surveyor-General's department. Market people by scores were detained all night it city.

Late on Saturday night in the midst of the storm then raging, a house at Hannah Town was overflown suddenly by the waters of Chamberlain Gully, and fell with a great crash. The inmates, man, wife, and boy, were quite unprepared, and no time for escape was afforded. The woman saved herself by clinging to a tree, but her husband and son were whirled away in the darkness. Yesterday morning the man was discovered by the showing of his hand above a mass of debris, and the boy's body was found a few yards off. Both corpses were dug out and taken charge of by the Constabulary.

Mary King, Daniel Buckley and Samuel Blake in trying to cross Barnes Gully at various times were all knocked down by the rushing water carried beyond help, and drowned. Two of the bodies were found caught in the branches of a tree, bleeding and mangled. The other was picked up in the harbor at the gully mouth, by the water police. A man, name unknown who was crossing the East Queen Street Bridge with provisions slipped through by treading on loose planks and was not seen again. Charles and William Donald, father and son, and a man named Taylor, in trying to cross the North Street Fording were swept away. Their bodies were recovered down the gully yesterday morning, and taken to the mortuary. All these persons have been identified, but in one or two cases the relatives had not yet performed the sad task of removing the remains up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.

A squad of the constabulary went up to Sandy Gully yesterday morning early to look for bodies, it being certain that people were drowned there on Saturday night in the mad attempt to cross. A thorough search is being made up and down stream. At Brown's Town a house fell, killing, it is said, an old woman and a child who were in it.

Of lesser accidents may be mentioned, the falling of the house, No. 118 Barry street. No one was injured as the walls gave timely signs of rupture, and the inmates got away without moving any of their effects. The houses No. 98, Church street, also fell in, but without casualty. The outbuilding to a bakery in Love Lane were destroyed, and the whole piazza of a house in Barry street has dropped into the road.

Arrivals.

After an absence of three months in San Jose, Mrs. Elisa A. Phillips has returned to her home in Oakland, looking much refreshed by her visit.

R. H. Small—Sacramento.

Departure.

Rev. Wm. H. Offer—Los Angeles.
Miss Gussie Banks—New York.

Installation.

The installation of officers of the Oakland Literary and Aid Society will be held on Thursday evening next, 13th inst., at Sixth Street.

Rev. M. T. Weir of Oakland, and Messrs. George Cuthbert, and J. C. Rivers called at our sanctum this week.

Local Items.

Jose Castillo a mexican from Elko, aged 35 years, arrived in this city last Friday evening and took a room in the Gaithard Hotel, Pine street, upon going to bed he blew the gas out, instead of turning it off, and was suffocated, he was found dead in his bed Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and his body removed to the Morgue.

Gov. Irwin has appointed O. P. Evans to the judgship of the 4th District Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of B. F. Morrison to the office of Chief Justice, of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Evans has the reputation of being one of attorneys of the State. He will take his seat January 1st, 1880.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Supervisors, last Monday evening by Mr. Haight, to have the Sand Lot cleared of all frame buildings, sheds and other wooden structures. The resolution was adopted, and work to be commenced at once. Where will Mr. Kearny *orate* in the future?

Gov. Irwin has appointed Wm. F. White (would-be Governor), Bank Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Commissioner J. T. Murphy.

The Peterson murder still remains a mystery to the police.

There were 108 deaths in this city during the week ending Nov 1, 1879, against 79 in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths by wards were as follows: 1st Ward-2, 2d, 8, 4th, 13, 7th, 3, 8th, 3, 9th, 13, 10th, 16, 11th, 12, 12th, 5.—There were 21 deaths in public institutions, 3 casualties, 3 suicides and 1 homicide. The principal causes were: Apoplexy, 2; brain disease, 3; cancer, 7; cholera infantum, 10; infantile convulsions, 7; fevers, 4; inanition, 8; heart disease, 3; consumption, 18. The list includes 1 unknown white and 3 unknown Chinese.

Last Sunday, John Donnell, a blacksmith, was shot and killed by special officer Daniel Harrigan, on Greenwich street, near Guerrero. Harrigan was arrested, lodged in jail, and the charge of murder booked against him.

There is a general strike among the cabinet makers of this city; the cause being a reduction of wages.

Miguel Herrera, a Spaniard who was found last Friday, 31st inst, lying in the street, corner of Powell and Francisco streets, shot in the abdomen, died on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, in the City Prison, and the charge of murder has been entered against Eleodora Salden, whom Herrera charges as his assailant.

Mrs. Waldeck, while laboring under a fit of mental aberration jumped into the bay from Third-st. wharf Tuesday afternoon with suicidal intent, but was rescued by officer Annis and taken to the City Receiving Hospital.

The Author's Carnival, which opened with such flattering aspect two weeks ago, closed on last Saturday night, after 9 nights and 2 matinee performances. The entire affair was a complete success, both financially and artistically, and reflected great credit to the ladies representing the various benevolent societies, to whose interests it was inaugurated and held.

On last Sunday evening a alarm of fire was turned in from box 19 The old Rip Van Winkle building on the S. E. corner of Davis and Pacific streets, a relic of past days, was on fire; the house being old and delapidated, and its wood decayed, it was soon a seething, living mass of flames. After the flames had been subdued, in pulling out the debris, the firemen found the remains of a woman so badly burned as to be hardly recognizable. Close to her was found the still-breathing body of a man, who was also terribly burned. He was removed to a house on Broadway, but he cannot live. It is thought the man is one known as "Scouty," and the remains of the woman were identified as those of his wife. The damage by the fire will aggregate $2,400, including the building, which was itself comparatively valueless.

On Wednesday last, J. E. Bowman, a fish dealer, attempted to murder his betrothed, Miss Annie E. Carr, on account of her refusal to marry him. The wedding had been set for the 10th inst., but Mrs. Hayes, the aunt of the young lady, found out that Bowman's first wife was divorced from him on account of extreme cruelty; and after informing her neice of this fact, she refused to marry him. On Wednesday morning he called at the house and asked to see Miss Carr. Mrs. Hayes told him it was futile for him to attempt to renew his relations with her niece, for she would never marry a divorced man. He sprang to his feet and rushed up the stairs. On Mrs. Hayes calling him, he came down again and fired a shot at her, it taking effect in the fleshy part of her arm. She ran out into the street screaming, and Bowman dashed up stairs in search of Miss Carr. He found her bedroom locked, and bursting it opened he entered the room. Levelling his pistol at her, he exclaimed, "Marry me or die," but before she could reply, he fired, the bullet striking the ribs of her corset and glancing off. Bowman then ran from the house to No. 23½ Willow Avenue, where he placed the pistol to his head and fired. He dropped where he stood, and expired instantly.

The remains of an unknown man were found floating in the bay on Wednesday last, and conveyed to the morgue.

Two negroes fought a real duel at Sadieville, Ky., without any of the skulking that usually chacterizes white men's meetings of that sort. They quarrelled about a woman, of course, and agreed to settle their differences with revolvers.—They took their places a distance of ten paces and fired three shots apiece, At the last exchange one of them was mortally wounded.

Telegraphic.

Portland, (Oregon), Nov. 1.—The Mechanic's Fair closed to-night after a successful run.

A fire this morning at Dayton, destroyed the Dayton Flouring Mills and their contents. The loss on the building is $15,000, insured for $7,500. The loss on the contents has not been ascertained, but it will greatly exceed the insurance.

St. Louis, (Mo.) Nov. 4—Jesse James one of the notorious James Brothers, has been shot and killed by a former companion named Geo. Shepperd, about seven miles from Joplin, Mo.

Mendotta, (Ill.) Nov. 5.—The only disagreeable incident of his journey across the Continent, so far as Gen Grant himself is concerned, occurred last night at Galesburg. Gen. Grant was returning to his car, after making a short speech, when some miscreant in the crowd flung an egg, which struck him on the side of the head. A reward of $100 was promptly offered for his discovery. The General was indignant, but no more so than the thousands of loyal people, who would have hung the scoundrel could they have caught him.

Personals.

At last accounts the Hyers Sisters were at St. Louis, Mo., where they sang in St. Paul's Chapel recently.

Madame Selika Williams appeared in a grand concert, at Parker Memorial Hall, at Boston, Mass., on Monday evening, Oct. 27th, under the auspices of the Wendell Phillips Club.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, was a delegate to the Republican Convention, held at New Orleans, Monday, Oct. 20th. Who says Pinchback has left the Republican Party.

Our old and much esteemed friend and playmate, Sergeant Wm. H. Carney, of Port Wagner fame, paid Washington, D. C. a visit recently.

We have among our exchanges *The Masonic Token*, Portland, Me., and *Normal Herald*, of Huntsville, Alabama.

Ladies' Social.

The monthly social of the Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of Bethel Church, will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 17th, in the Church on Powell street. Exercises to consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Singing, etc. Admission (supper included), 25 cents. All are cordially invited.

MRS. MARTHA A. MORRIS, Pres.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec.

We understand that the Emancipation Celebration will be held January 1st, 1880, at Sacramento, Cal. Further information next week.

The members of Shiloh Church, Oakland, will give an entertainment on Thanksgiving evening, and contemplate holding a fair during the holidays.

Correspondence.

[From our Raleigh, N. C., Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1879.

Mr. Editor:—Wednesday the third day of the Fair (white), held under the auspices of the "North Carolina Agricultural Society," something occurred that should be noticed throughout this country. A procession was formed on the main street of our city, composed of the mechanic's and laborers of the city and State; and strange as it may seem to some of our Northern friends, there was not a trade which did not have a colored representative, working side by side with white men. This is not an occasional thing in our city and State, but our colored mechanics all over the State, have always been regarded in all State demonstrations since the war, and in fact the relation between the whites and blacks in North Carolina, is as good as in any Southern State, and far excels that of any Northern.

In a political point of view, the whites of the Democratic party do not even solicit the votes of colored gentlemen, because they say (dem's) "that respectable colored men cannot vote their ticket in the South, without voting against their own interest; and one who will vote against his own interest, will not do to trust with all others." What more than this can any people desire in matters of this kind? Such declarations as the above are often repeated by leading Democrats in our State, not only repeated, but it is true, that no class of men are so much shunned and mistrusted, as that class of colored men who claim to be Democrats. Upon the whole we are free people, and enjoy such rights; and are appreciated by the whites in the same degree, that we advance in morals, education and wealth. It is nevertheless true, that our Republican white friends in Raleigh, have not, and do not weigh my race in the same scales; they seem to think that my race are fit only to vote for them to fill big offices, such as Govenor and others; but they do not allow my race to fill any subordinate offices under them. We never had a colored clerk in the Post-Office, Revenue Office, (with one little exception), nor in any of the county offices, and all of those places are filled by white Republicans, whose status has been gained through the instrumentality of Negro votes. We don't know how to remedy this injustice, unless we go fishing, or black-berry hunting on election day; because, as aforesaid, it is a disgrace for a colored man to vote any other than a Republican ticket. We have a notion to nominate more colored men, and drop that set of white men, who think it proper to use us as tools only, and will not give us representation simply on account of color. We have an excellent school system, our schools are taught by colored teachers, who are doing the greatest work toward advancing my race, and wiping out that ugly declaration "that North Carolina is the most laggard State in the Union in Education." The Colored Fair will take place on the 17th of November, and we hope to make a creditable demonstration in intellect, science and industry, for our entire race.

Respectfully,
B. B. GOINES.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell street, Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Geo D. Zimmerson, Pastor, residence 1111 Clay Street.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH, Stockton street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Adam E. Smith, Pastor, residence 94 John Street.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, Powell street, bet. Sutter and Bush. Preaching every Sabbath, at 3 and 7½ P.M.
Rev. J. R. Young, Pastor; residence 847 Clay street.

CHRIST P. E. CHURCH, Pacific street. Morning and Evening prayer, with sermon every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. F. W. Conery, Rector; residence 25 Prospect place.

SHILOH A. M. E. CHURCH, Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. M. T. Weir, Pastor; residence 512 Filbert Street.

A. M. E. CHURCH MISSION, 713 Mission street, near Third. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 and 8½ P.M.
Rev. Barney Fletcher, Pastor; residence 1230 Broadway street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month. Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month. Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell Street.

JAS. HARDEN, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

GRAND TO THE RESCUE, No. 1, O. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Mason.

THOS. DOWTIN, W. C. T.
T. GRIFFITH, R. S.

Business Directory.

Gent's Furnishing Goods—J. M. Litchfield 415 Montgomery st.
New and Second-hand Furniture—Joseph T. Terry & Co., 747 Market st.
Intelligencer Office—W. H. Stewart, Oakland
Pianos, Organs, Vocal and Instrumental Music, T. M. Antisell, 805 Market st.
Music, T. M. Antisell, 805 Market st.
Boots and Shoes, Latest Styles—P. Kelly, 228 Kearny st.
Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooning—Soares, 218 Jones st.
Whitening, Plastering, Coloring, Etc —Anthony Lacey, 801 Minna st.
Printing, Fancy and Plain—Pacific Appeal Office, 623 Clay st.
Hotel, American Exchange—Thomas Bryan proprietor, Sansome st., opp. Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Musical Instruction, Vocal and Instrumental, Mrs. Olivia Goldstein, 733 Folsom st.
Rope of all Kinds—San Francisco Cordage Co., Tubbs & Co., Props., 611 and 613 Front st.
Printing, Steam, Book and Job—Edward C. Hughes, 511 Sansome st.
Dancing Academy—A. Strather, 417 Kearny street.
Undertakers—Craig & Son, Mint Avenue.
Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon—Mrs. V. A. Brown, Lardner's Block, 5th st., near K., Sacramento.
Boarding House—Mrs. J. Williams proprietress, 190 1 street, near 7th, Sacramento.
Crockery, China and Glassware—O. Lesser & Co., 609 Market street.
Private Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon—A. J. Ward, Proprietor, 605 Mission st.
Tailor—Cleaning and Repairing.—B. T. Hooston, 324 Dupont street.
Arlis Grosse, W. Holt, 717 Montgomery st.
Clothiers, Lithaur & Co., 38 and 40 Kearny.

Our Firstborn is Dead.

DIED—On the 28th inst., of Membranous Croup, aged 3 years and 5 months, Lucie Chew, our firstborn is dead;
Gone to Heaven.
Look how he sleeps upon his bed
No'er to wake.

Weeping! My heart is too full,
Full to overflowing,
But a church is his soul.
'Tis better living.

Death is cruel.... Yon's monster,
Is fairly greedy
Shrouded in Satan Hue and Grotesque Land behavior.

Weeping still? Oh, Clementina,
Why that sigh?
List, his spirit will whisper "Mamma,
I am nigh."

San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1879.

Get Out Doors!

The confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, being the essence of the

Subscribe to the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Communications.

Mr. Editor:—Your issue of the 25th inst. containing communications from Mr. J. G. Fletcher and a writer signed J. B. P., have placed the Amateur Dramatic and Literary Association in a most embarrassing position.

I do not propose for an instant to defend the criticism of "Signa," but to resent the uncalled for reflections cast upon the above named society by said writers. If Signa is a member of the A. D. and L. Association he has not the endorsement of a single member of the Association in his criticism of so worthy an enterprise, and it was to say the least an assumption. When it is remembered, that whatever success attended the last public appearance of the A. D. and L. Association, was largely due to the indirect assistance, rendered by at least one of principal participants in the Baptist Church entertainment, it would seem that Signa's gratitude, had almost to the level of that of the ancient Brutus.

While Mr. Fletcher so gallantly defends the charitable impulses of the participants in the Baptist Church entertainment, and characterizes the criticism of Signa as unjust, he boldly insinuates that the A. D. and L. Association, has allowed itself to be made the hobby of an ambitious character, seeking to gain reputation, by ridiculing the efforts of others. Does he mean to question the intelligence, and ridicule the entire association in his frenzied denunciation of Signa?

When J. B. P. questions the charitable impulses of the association, he probably forgets that it was the only society on the Pacific coast, that responded to the piteous appeals of Southern Refugees for aid, in their flight from the tyranny of former masters. Its objects have ever been the development of the dramatic ability, and the advancement of the intellectual status of its members, and it never has, nor expects to receive any pecuniary remuneration for its efforts.

I do not wish to seem vindictive, but these gentlemen, certainly exceeded the bounds of propriety in making a whole organization responsible for the absurdities of one man.

J. E. DUMAS,
Cor. Sec., A. D. and L. Ass'n.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12th, 1879.

MR. HOLT: I have been using the Dixon Graphite Axle Grease, for which you are agent, and find that it runs much longer and cleaner than any other Grease. It neither runs nor gums the axle. It forms a metallic coating on the axle which lasts as long as three greasings of any other lubricator, not excepting castor oil.

O. C. MUNDELL.
Proprietor Charter Oak Stables, 775 Market Street.

EQUAL RIGHTS. A Colored pastor appeals to the law for protection—proscription in a New Jersey ice cream saloon.—Rev. William Howard Griffith, a colored pastor of Jersey City has commenced an action against William Dohrman, the proprietor of an ice-cream saloon in that city, for refusing attendance upon himself and two daughters Saturday evening last.—*N. Y. Star.*

GOV. WM. CHAPLIN has presented to the Frenchman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church estimated property adjoining the Chaffin University, consisting of thirty-seven acres of buildings, valued at $8,000.

Died.

TAYLOR—In this city, Nov. 2, Wm. O. H., only son of W. C. and Clementina Taylor, aged 7 months and 3 days.

UMPHRIES.—In Washington, D. C., Oct. 15th, John Umphries.

PAYNE.—In Washington, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 18th, Mrs. Lily, wife of Mr. Henry Payne.

FRANCIS.—In Washington, D. C., Sunday, Oct. 19th, Mrs. Lily, wife of Mr. Henry H. Mr. Miss Francis.

WILLIAMSON.—In London, W. C., Friday Oct. 17th, Mrs. Betsy Williamson, aged 75 years.

BENTON.—In Washington, D. C., Sunday, Oct. 19th, Mrs. Benton, aged 75 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Popping the Question.

One long summer afternoon there came to Mr. Davidson's the most curious specimen of an old bachelor the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled, and odd. He hated old women, especially old maids, and wasn't afraid to say so. He and Aunt Patty had it hot and heavy whenever chance threw them together; yet still he came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patty took unusual pains with her dress whenever he was expected.

One day the contest was unusually strong, and Aunt Patty left in disgust, and went out into the garden.

"The bear!" she muttered to herself, as she stopped to gather a flower which attracted her attention.

"What did you run away?" for said a gruff voice close behind her.

"To get rid of you."

"You didn't do it, did you?"

"No; you are worse than a burdock burr."

"You won't get rid of me, nither."

"I won't, eh?"

"Only one way."

"And that?"

"Marry me."

"What! us two fools get married? What would people say?

"That's nothing to us. Come, say yes or no; I'm in a hurry."

"Well, no, then."

"Very well; good-bye! I shan't come any more."

"Stop a bit—what a pucker you are in!"

"Yes or no!"

"I must consult—"

"All right; I thought you were of age. Good-bye."

"Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool! Come back, come back, I say. Why, I believe the critter has taken me for earnest. Jabez Andrews, I'll consider."

"I don't want no considering. I am going. Becky Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you the first chance, Patty. All right. Good-bye."

"Jabez! Jabez! (That stuck-up Becky Hastings can't have him, if I die for it.) Jabez, yes! Do you hear? Yes!"

Away Ahead OF ALL COMPETITORS.

PIANOS & ORGANS

PIANOS FROM $75 TO $400.

Pianos on $10 Monthly Instalments.

LARGEST BUSINESS AND LARGEST CAPITAL IN AMERICA.

JUST THINK OF IT!

For $55 will sell a $300 Organ.

—AT—

T. M. Antisell & Co.

805 Market Street.

Ladies' Bazaar.

A Ladies' Bazaar will be opened in Bethel A. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVG, DEC. 24th, 1879, (Christmas Eve), and continue during the holidays.

By order of Ladies' Aid Society.

MARTHA A. MORRIS,
Pres't.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

Oakland Literary and Aid Society.

A debate on the following subject is to be participated in the Oakland Literary Aid Society on Monday evening, November 10th:

"Which of the more useful Metal, Gold or Iron?"

Affirmative—Messrs. Sargeson, Johnson and Delaney.

Negative—Messrs. Lycurgus, Jones and Wilds.

Masonic Notice.

"Siloam Club" will give a grand Ball and Banquet on St. John's Day, 27th December. Full particulars hereafter.

Musical and Literary Entertainment.

A colored woman in Wayne County, named Lucy Warren, gave birth to three children last week, all girls, and two of them were living when last heard from. She has had five in fifteen months.—*Ex.*

Literary & Musical Festival

AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

The first entertainment of the Mutual Beneficial Society will be given by a Committee of Arrangements on

THURSDAY EVG, JANUARY 1st, 1880.

In the Young Men's Hall, Pacific St.

Exercises to consist of Instrumental and Vocal Music and Recitations.

To conclude with a Grand Promenade Concert.

Full bill hereafter.

By order Committee of Arrangements.

DIXON'S

AMERICAN GRAPHITE

EVERLASTING

AXLE GREASE

It is equally valuable for Light Wagons, Family Carriages, Drays or Trucks.

Also for Saw Mills, Grist Mills Quartz Mills, Gear Mills, etc., it has no equal. It will not run off, nor gum up, but forms a gloss over the Axle.

One greasing will last as long as three of ordinary Grease.

Furnished to the trade by

W. HOLT, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast
717 Montgomery St

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINING

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OUR OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD,

will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

How Colored Citizen is the sweetest, safest and best. All Children.

The Best Pain for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is supported by all others. Ask Druggists.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.

All sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879, and until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO from Passenger Depot on Townsend street, between Third and Fourth streets, as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. Arrives San Francisco at 10.40 A. M.

9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leaves San Jose at 4 P. M.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Monterey and all Way Stations.

3.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks and Way Stations.

4.25 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES

To San Jose and intermediate points, and on Saturday, and Sunday morning, to all the return tickets to leave on Monday inclusive, as follows:

Redwood	$0.50	Menlo Park	$1.00
San Bruno	0.50	Menlo Park	1.00
Millbrae	0.50	San Mateo	1.00
Oak Grove	0.75	Fountain View	1.00
San Mateo	1.00	Belmont	1.00
Belmont	1.00	Santa Clara	1.50
Menlo Park	1.00	San Jose	2.00

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Agnew, Soquel, to Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturday only, good to return until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

SHELL ROAD FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - - $1.00

By Pajaro Route, only leaving San Francisco at 10 A. M. daily (except Sunday) - - - $2.00

Pullman Palace Drawing Room Cars on all Through Passenger Trains.

The Company has been arranged with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to issue such tickets as to accommodate the various tourists, at a low price, to and from Coaster Steamers, Stage Lines, Railroads, or all other of Transfer Co., No. 114 and 116 Montgomery st.

A. C. BASSETT, Gen'l Manager.
H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

COMMENCING MAY 19, 1879.

Passengers for points on the Southern Division will leave Third and Townsend streets, San Francisco, as follows:

To PORT COSTA, MARTINEZ, SAN RAMON, BENICIA, VACAVILLE, WOODLAND, KNIGHT'S LANDING, MARYSVILLE, OROVILLE and RED BLUFF, at 8.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

To SUISUN, DAVISVILLE, DIXON, SACRAMENTO, LATHROP, STOCKTON, GALT, LODI, MORMON CHANNEL, MERCED, FRESNO, HANFORD, VISALIA, TULARE and BAKERSFIELD, at 8.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

To LIVERMORE, at 8.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

To HAYWARD, NILES and LIVERMORE, at 8.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., 3.30 P. M., 4.25 P. M., 5.00 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

To SAN LEANDRO, at 8.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., 3.30 P. M., 4.25 P. M., 5.00 P. M. and 6.30 P. M.

To ALAMEDA and OAKLAND, at 6.00 A. M., 7.00 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 9.00 A. M., 10.00 A. M., 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M., 2.00 P. M., 3.00 P. M., 4.00 P. M., 5.00 P. M., 6.00 P. M., 7.00 P. M., 8.00 P. M., 9.00 P. M., 10.00 P. M., 11.00 P. M., 12.00

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, November 8th, 1879.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizen of the Pacific States and Territories

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk, thus: *, will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must pay the printers and can only do so with cash, so respond promptly so that the paper can support itself, the object is to make the PACIFIC APPEAL one of the ablest and most interesting weekly Journals on the Coast, conducting, and we can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A hint to the wise is sufficient. City subscribers failing to get their papers by Saturday will please notify us on Monday. Don't fail to this, as prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy given at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, advertisements or collections. Time is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly.

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications in by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief and write only on one side of the paper.



Recent Elections

Hurrah for New England,
Let loyal States reply.
Hurrah for the Union.
And glorious victory.

The election just held in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey and Connecticut, demonstrates the fact that the loyal people of the nation are determined to maintain the Union at all hazards. The Northern States, without exception, have given overwhelming majorities for the Republican ticket, and it is evident that with a solid North, against a solid South, the North is sure to win. That political title has greatly changed, since the last general election no one will dispute, but what has brought about such a sudden change? We reply, that the nation has been awakened to a sense of the danger, that threatens a Union.

The recent outrages perpetrated in the South, and the intimidation of colored voters, together with the ridiculous actions of the Democrats, in Congress, has greatly inspired the people to action, and the result is, that they have wheeled in the Republican ranks, attacked the Democratic stronghold, and thoroughly routed them. The Republican party, has emblazoned upon its banner, in living letters of gold, Victory and again proclaims, that the Union must and shall be preserved. This great-fe foreshadows the result, of this great Presidential contest, to take place next fall.

We would call the attention of our readers to the very able communication from our regular correspondent H. B. Goines, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Colored State Fairs

Two Colored State Fairs will be held this month, one at Raleigh, N. C., opening Monday, 17th, to continue during the week, and the other at Montgomery, Ala., beginning Wednesday, 26th, to be held 4 days. We wish them both success, distance only preventing our presence.

Immigration Bureau in Oakland.

An informal meeting of the Immigration Bureau, was held at the employment office of Wm. H. Stewart, Oakland, on Thursday evening, 6th inst. W. H. Stewart acted as President, with J. S. Ross as Secretary. The meeting shortly after adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

We are indebted to Hon. Horace Davis, M. C., for a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1877; also to Mr. Geo. Cuthbert for a copy of the *Gleaner*, containing the particulars of the great flood at Kingston, Jamaica, Oct. 13th, 14th and 15th, the beginning of which we publish this week, and will continue the same weekly until finished.

Thanksgiving Day.

The President has set apart Thursday, Nov. 27th, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the country. The following is the President's Proclamation:

At no occurrence of the season which the devout habits of religious people have made the occasion for thanks to Almighty God, and humbly invoking His continued favors, has the material-prosperity enjoyed by our whole country been more conspicuous, more manifold or more universal than during the past year, also, the unbroken peace with all foreign nations, the general prevalence of domestic tranquility, the supremacy and security of the great institutions of civil and religious freedom, have gladdened the hearts of our people and confirmed their attachment to their government, which the wisdom and courage of our ancestors so fitly framed, and the wisdom and courage of their descendants have so firmly maintained, to be the habitation of liberty and justice to successive generations.

Now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do appoint Thursday, the 27th day of November, instant, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer, and I earnestly recommend that, withdrawing themselves

from secular cares and labors, the people of the United States do meet together on that day in their respective places of worship, there to give thanks and praise to Almighty God for His mercies, and to devoutly beseech their continuance.

In witness whereof, etc.,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
By the President. WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

Almost young again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

Tin Wedding.

A large number of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Fields, assembled at their residence No. 25 Prospect Place, on Friday evening, 31st ultimo, to celebrate their Tin Wedding. The occasion being the Tenth anniversary of their happy union. Rev. A. B. Smith, pastor of Zion A. M. E. Church, officiated. Mr. David Hunter and Mrs. Wyatt, acted respectively as Groomsman and Bridesmaid. Many valuable presents were placed on the table, by their numerous friends, and received the most courteous manner by the happy bride. In a neat little speech, which brought to the minds of those present, recollections of by gone days. The occasion was a cheerful one, such the crowd lingered till a late hour, when they reluctantly departed for their several homes, with the wishes that the Silver Wedding of the joyful twain, might be as pleasant as the present one.

Senator Chandler.

This illustrious Statesman died suddenly at Chicago last Saturday, 1st instant. He was one of the most prominent Republican leaders in the country; was bold, outspoken and fearless; a ripe scholar, deep thinker and ready debater. He held some of the most important offices in the nation, and his death leaves a vacancy hard to fill. Few men have attained to such honor as this noble chieftain, who has led the Republican party in many combats with the howling Democracy. But after an eventful career of many years, he has been called from labor to reward; and the best that we can say of him is, that

"He is freedom's now and fame's.
One of the few, the immortal names,
That were not born to die."

[FROM THE SUNDAY GLEANER.]

Death and Disaster.

THREE DAYS' FLOODS.

Seldom is Kingston visited by such weather as has been paralysing business and agriculture during the last week, and is now at its climax. It is to be feared that the whole island has suffered with its capital. Below we give a painful list of those, who through carelessness or accident, lost their lives, and public sorrow will deepen when it is known that the list is far from complete. The police force is now hard at work, and has proved itself very efficient and willing at the scenes of death and disaster. Damage to property is estimated at a high figure, and the repairs of roads and bridges, now in a terrible state, will tax the resources of the Surveyor-General's department. Market people by scores were detained all night in city.

Late on Saturday night in the midst of the storm then raging, a house at Hannah Town was overflown suddenly by the waters of Chamberlain Gully, and fell with a great crash. The inmates, man, wife, and boy, were quite unprepared, and no time for escape was afforded. The woman saved herself by clinging to a tree, but her husband and son were whirled away in the darkness. Yesterday morning the man was discovered by the showing of his hand above a mass of debris, and the boy's body was found a few yards off. Both corpses were dug out and taken charge of by the Constabulary.

Mary King, Daniel Buckley and Samuel Blake in trying to cross Barnes Gully at various times were all knocked down by the rushing water carried beyond help, and drowned. Two of the bodies were found caught in the branches of a tree, bleeding and mangled. The other was picked up in the harbor at the gully mouth, by the water police. A man, name unknown who was crossing the East Queen Street Bridge with provisions slipped, though by treading on loose planks, and was not seen again. Charles and William Donald, father and son, and a man named Taylor, in trying to cross the North Street Ford, were swept away. Their bodies were recovered down the gully yesterday morning, and taken to the mortuary. All these persons have been identified, but in one or two cases the relatives had not yet performed the sad task of removing the remains up to a late hour yesterday afternoon.

A squad of the constabulary went up to Sandy Gully yesterday morning early to look for bodies, it being certain that people were drowned there on Saturday night in the mad attempt to cross. A thorough search is being made up and down stream, At Brown's Town a house fell, why precisely, it is said, an old woman and a child who were in it,

Of lesser accidents may be mentioned, the falling of the house, No. 118 Barry street. No one was injured as the walls gave timely signs of rupture, and the inmates got away without moving any of their effects. The houses No. 98, Church street, also fell in, but without casualty. The outbuilding to a bakery in Love Lane were destroyed, and the whole piazza of a house in Barry street has dropped into the road.

Arrivals.

After an absence of three months in San Jose, Mrs. Eliza A. Phillips has returned to her home in Oakland, looking much refreshed by her visit.

R. H. Small—Sacramento.

Departure.

Rev. Wm. H. Offer—Los Angeles.
Miss Gussie Banks—New York.

Installation.

The installation of officers of the Oakland Literary and Aid Society will be held on Thursday evening next, 13th inst., at Sixth Street.

Rev. M. T. Weir of Oakland, and Messrs. George Cuthbert, and J. C. Rivers called at our sanctum this week.

Local Items.

Jose Castillo a mexican from Elko, aged 35 years, arrived in this city last Friday evening and took a room in the Gailhard Hotel, Pine street, upon going to bed he blew the gas out, instead of turning it off, and was suffocated, he was found dead in his bed Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and his body removed to the Morgue.

Gov. Irwin has appointed O. P. Evans to the judgship of the 4th District Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of R. F. Morrison to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. Mr. Evans has the reputation of being one of attorneys of the State. He will take his seat January 1st, 1880.

A resolution was introduced in the Board of Supervisors, last Monday evening by Mr. Haight, to have the Sand Lot cleared of all frame buildings, sheds and other wooden structures. The resolution was adopted, and work be commenced at once. Where will Mr. Kearny *orate* in the future?

Gov. Irwin has appointed Wm. F White (would-be Governor), Bank Commissioner, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Commissioner J. T. Murphy.

The Peterson murder still remains a mystery to the police.

There were 108 deaths in this city during the week ending Nov. 1, 1879, against 79 in the corresponding week of last year. The deaths by wards were as follows: 1st Ward-2, 2d, 8, 4th, 13, 7th, 9, 8th, 3, 9th, 2, 10th, 1, 12th, 5.—There were 21 deaths in public institutions, 2 casualties, 3 suicides and 1 homicide. The principal causes were: Apoplexy, 2; brain disease, 3; cancer, 7; cholera infantum, 10; infantile convulsions, 7; fevers, 4; inanition, 8; heart disease, 3; consumption, 18. The list includes 1 unknown white and 3 unknown Chinese.

Last Sunday, John Donnell, a blacksmith, was shot and killed by special officer Daniel Harrigan, on Greenwich street, near Guerrero. Harrigan was arrested, lodged in jail, and the charge of murder booked against him.

There is a general strike among the cabinet makers of this city, the cause being a reduction of wages.

Miguel Herrera, a Spaniard who was found lost Friday, 31st inst, living in the street, corner of Powell and Francisco streets, shot in the abdomen, died on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, in the City Prison, and the charge of murder has been entered against Eleodora Saldes, whom Herrera charges as his assailant.

Mrs. Waldeck, while laboring under a fit of mental aberration jumped into the bay from Third-st. wharf Tuesday afternoon with suicidal intent, but was rescued by officer Annis and taken to the City Receiving Hospital.

The Author's Carnival, which opened with such flattering aspect two weeks ago closed on last Saturday night, after 9 nights and 2 matinee performances. The entire affair was a complete success, both financially and artistically, and reflected great credit to the ladies representing the various benevolent societies, in whose interests it was inaugurated and held.

On last Sunday evening a alarm of fire was turned in from box 158. The old Rip Van Winkle building on the S. E. corner of Davis and Pacific streets, a relic of past days, was on fire; the house being old and delapidated, and its wood decayed, it was soon a swelling, living mass of flames. After the flames had been subdued, in pulling out the debris, the firemen found the remains of a woman so badly burned as to be hardly recognizable. Close to her was found the still-breathing body of a man, who was also terribly burned. He was removed to a house on Broadway, but he cannot live. It is thought the man is one known as "Scotty," and the remains of the woman were identified as those of his wife. The damage by the fire will aggregate $2,000, including the building, which was itself comparatively valueless.

On Wednesday last, J. E. Bowman, a fish dealer, attempted to murder his betrothed, Miss Annie E. Carr, on account of her refusal to marry him. The wedding had been set for the 10th inst., but Mrs. Hayes, the aunt of the young lady, found out that Bowman's first wife was divorced from him on account of extreme cruelty; and after informing her neice of this fact, she refused to marry him. On Wednesday morning he called at the house and asked to see Miss Carr. Mrs. Hayes told him it was futile for him to attempt to renew his relations with her niece, for she would never marry a divorced man. He sprang to his feet and rushed up the stairs. On Mrs. Hayes calling him, he came down again and fired a shot at her, it taking effect in the fleshy part of her arm. She ran out into the street screaming, and Bowman dashed up stairs in search of Miss Carr. He found her bedroom locked, and bursting it opened he entered the room. Levelling his pistol at her, he exclaimed, "Marry me or die;" but before she could reply, he fired, the bullet striking the ribs of her corset and glancing off. Bowman then ran from the house to No. 231 Willow Avenue, where he placed the pistol to his head and fired. He dropped where he stood, and expired instantly.

The remains of an unknown man were found floating in the bay on Wednesday last, and conveyed to the morgue.

Two negroes fought a real duel at Sadieville, Ky., without any of the skulking that usually chacterizes white men's meetings of that sort. They quarrelled about a woman, of course, and agreed to settle their differences with revolvers.—They took their places a distance of ten paces and fired three shots apiece, At the last exchange one of them was mortally wounded.

Telegraphic.

Portland, (Oregon), Nov. 1.—The Mechanic's Fair closed to-night after a successful run.

A fire this morning at Dayton, destroyed the Dayton Flouring Mills and their contents. The loss on the building is $15,000, insured for $5,000. The loss on the contents has not been ascertained, but it will greatly exceed the insurance.

St. Louis, (Mo.) Nov. 4—Jesse James one of the notorious James Brothers, has been shot and killed by a former companion named Geo. Shepperd, about seven miles from Joplin, Mo

Mendotta, (Ill.) Nov. 5.—The only disagreeable incident of his journey across the Continent, so far as Gen Grant himself is concerned, occurred last night at Galesburg. Gen. Grant was returning to his car, after making a short speech, when some malcreant in the crowd flung an egg, which struck him on the side of the head. A reward of $100 was promptly offered for his discovery. The General was indignant, but no more so than the thousands of royal people, who would have hung the scoundrel could they have caught him.

Personals.

At last accounts the HyersSisters were at St. Louis, Mo., where they sang in St. Paul's Chapel recently.

Madame Selika Williams appeared in a grand concert, at Parker Memorial Hall, at Boston, Mass., on Monday evening, Oct. 27th, under the auspices of the Wendell Phillipi Club.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, was a delegate to the Republican Convention, held at New Orleans, Monday, Oct. 20th. Who says Pinchback has left the Republican Party.

Our old and much esteemed friend and playmate, Sergeant Wm. H. Carney, of Fort Wagner fame, paid Washington, D. C. a visit recently.

We have among our exchanges *The Maritie Token*, Portland, Me., and *Normal Herald*, of Huntsville, Alabama.

Ladies' Social.

The monthly social of the Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of Bethel Church, will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 17th, in the Church on Powell street. Exercises to consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Singing, etc. Admission (supper included), 25 cents. All are cordially invited.

MRS. MARTHA A. MORRIS, Pres.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec.

We understand that the Emancipation Celebration will be held January 1st, 1880, at Sacramento, Cal Further information next week.

The members of Shiloh Church, Oakland, will give an entertainment on Thanksgiving evening, and congratulate holding a fair during the holidays.

Correspondence.

From our Raleigh, N. C., Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1879.

Mr. Editor:—Wednesday the third day of the Fair (white), held under the auspices of the "North Carolina Agricultural Society," something occurred that should be noticed throughout this country. A procession was formed on the main street of our city, composed of the mechanics and laborers of the city and State; and strange as it may seem to some of our Northern friends, there was not a trade which did not have a colored representative, working side by side with white men. This is not an occasional thing in our city and State, but our colored mechanics all over the State, have always been regarded in all State demonstrations since the war, and in fact the relation between the whites and blacks in North Carolina, is as good as in any Southern State, and far excels that of any Northern.

In a political point of view, the whites of the Democratic party do not even solicit the votes of colored gentlemen, because they say (dem's) "that respectable colored men cannot vote their ticket in the South, without voting against their own interest; and one who will vote against his own interest, will not do to trust with all others." What more than this can any people desire in matters of this kind? Such declarations as the above are often repeated by leading Democrats in our State, not only repeated, but it is true, that no class of men are so much shunned and mistrusted, as that class of colored men who claim to be Democrats. Upon the whole we are free people, and enjoy such rights; and are appreciated by the whites in the same degree, that we advance in morals, education and wealth. It is nevertheless true, that our Republican white friends in Raleigh, have not, and do not weigh my race in the same scales, they seem to think that my race are fit only to vote for them to fill big offices, such as Governor and others; but they do not allow my race to fill any subordidate offices under them. We never had a colored clerk in the Post-Office, Revenue Office, (with one little exception), nor in any of the county offices, and all of those places are filled by white Republicans, whose status has been gained through the instrumentality of Negro votes. We don't know how to remedy this injustice, unless we go fishing, or blackberrying on election day; because, as aforesaid, it is a disgrace for a colored man to vote any other than a Republican ticket. We have a notion to nominate more colored men, and drop that set of white men, who think it proper to use us as tools only, and will not give us representation simply on account of color We have an excellent school system, our schools are taught by colored teachers, who are doing the greatest work toward advancing my race, and wiping out that ugly declaration "that North Carolina is the most laggard State in the Union in Education." The Colored Fair will take place on the 17th of November, and we hope to make a creditable demonstration in intellect, science and industry, for our entire race.

Respectfully,
B. B. GOINES.

Subscribe to the PACIFIC APPEAL.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Geo D. Dimmerson, Pastor, residence 1111 Clay Street.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH, Stockton street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Adam B. Smith, Pastor, residence 24 John Street.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, Powell street, bet. Sutter and Bush. Preaching every Sabbath, at 3 and 7½ P.M.
Rev. J. R. Young, Pastor; residence 847 Clay street.

CHRIST P. E. CHURCH, Pacific street. Morning and Evening prayer, with sermon every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. F. W. Conery, Rector; residence 26 Prospect place.

SHILOH A. M. E. CHURCH, Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. M. T. Weir, Pastor; residence 512 Filbert Street.

A. M. E. CHURCH MISSION, 713 Mission street, near Third. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 and 9½ P.M.
Rev. Bernard Fletcher, Pastor; residence 1130 Broadway street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month. Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month. Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell Street.

JAS HARDEN, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

SEWING CIRCLE.

Sewing Circle at Bethel Church, every Monday evening, and Social Festival the second Monday of each month, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society.
MRS. MARTHA A. MORRIS, Pres't.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

GRAND TO THE RESCUE, No. 1, G. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Mason.
THOS. DUPUYE, W. C. T.
T. GRIFFITHS, R. S.

Business Directory.

Gent's Furnishing Goods—J. M. Litchfield 415 Montgomery st.
New and Second-hand Furniture—Joseph T. Terry & Co., 747 Market st.
Intelligence Office—Mrs. H. Stewart, Oakland
Piano, Organs, Vocal and Instrumental Music, T. M. Antisell, 805 Market st.
Boots and Shoes, Latest Style—F. Kelly, 326 Kearny st.
Whitening, Plastering, Coloring, Etc—Anthony Looby, 801 Mission st.
Printing, Fancy and Plain—Pacific Appeal Office, 622 Clay st.
Hotel, American Exchange—Thomas Bryan proprietor, Sansome st., opp. Wells Fargo & Co's Express.
Musical Instruction, Vocal and Instrumental. Mrs. Olivia Goldston, 733 Folsom st.
Rope of all Kinds—San Francisco Cordage Co., Tobin & Co., Props., 611 and 613 Front st.
Printing, Steam, Book and Job—Edward C. Hughes, 511 Sansome st.
Dancing Academy—A. Strather, 417 Kearny street.
Undertakers—Craig & Son, Mint Avenue.
Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon—Mrs. V. A. Brown, Lardner's Block, 5th st., near K., Sacramento.
Boarding House—Mrs J. Williams proprietress, 190 I street, near 7th, Sacramento.
Crockery, China and Glassware—O. Lawton & Co., 609 Market street.
Palace Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon—A. J. Ward, Proprietor, 865 Mission st.
Tailor and Cleaning and Repairing.—R. T. Houston, 314 Dupont street.
Axle Grease, W. Holt, 717 Montgomery st.
Clothiers, Lithaer & Co., 38 and 40 Kearny.

Our Firstborn Is Dead.

MY O. S., ON THE DEATH OF MR. AND MRS. W. C. TAYLOR'S BABY.

Lock Chen, our firstborn is dead;
Gone to Heaven,
Look how he sleeps upon his bed
So as to wake—

Weeping? My heart is too full,
Full to overflowing,
But a cherub is his soul.
"In better keeping."

Death is cruel. You a monster,
Is fairly proved.
A thousand babies live and prosper
Less beloved.

Weeping still? Oh, Clementina,
Why that sigh?
List, his spirit will whisper "Mamma,
I am nigh."

San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1879.

Got Out Dogra!

The confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They must be a trifle.—See another column.

Subscribe to the PACIFIC APPEAL.

Communications.

Mr. Editor:—Your issue of the 25th inst. containing communications from Mr. J. G. Fletcher and a writer signed J. B. P., have placed the Amateur Dramatic and Literary Association in a most embarrassing position.

I do not propose for an instant to defend the criticism of "Signa," but to resent the uncalled for reflections cast upon the above named society by said writers. If Signa is a member of the A. D. and L. Association he has not the endorsement of a single member of the Association, in his criticism of so worthy an enterprise, and it was to say the least an assumption. When it is remembered, that whatever success attended the last public appearance of the A. D. and L. Association, was largely due to the indirect assistance, rendered by at least one of principal participants in the Baptist Church entertainment, it would seem that Signa's gratitude, had almost to the level of that of the ancient Brutus.

While Mr. Fletcher so gallantly defends the charitable impulses, of the participants in the Baptist Church entertainment, and characterizes the criticism of Signa as unjust, he boldly insinuates that the A. D. and L. Association, has allowed itself to be made the hobby of an ambitious character, seeking to gain reputation, by ridiculing the efforts of others. Does he mean to question the intelligence, and ridicule the entire association in his frenzied denunciation of Signa?

When J. B. P. questions the charitable impulses of the association, he probably forgets that it was the only society on the Pacific coast, that responded to the piteous appeals of Southern Refugees for aid, in their flight from the tyranny of former masters. Its objects have ever been the development of the dramatic ability, and the advancement of the intel ectual status of its members, and it never has, nor expects to receive any pecuniary remuneration for its efforts.

I do not wish to seem vindictive, but these gentlemen, certainly exceeded the bounds of propriety in making a whole organization responsible for the absurdities of one man.

J. E. DUMAS,
Cor. Sec., A. D. and L. Ass'n.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12th, 1879.

MR. HOLT: I have been using the Dixon Graphite Axle Grease, for which you are agent, and find that it runs much longer and cleaner than any other Grease. It neither runs nor gums the axle. It forms a metallic coating on the axle which lasts as long as three greasings of any other lubricator, not excepting castor oil.

O. C. MUNDELL.
Proprietor Charter Oak Stables, 775 Market Street.

EQUAL RIGHTS. A Colored pastor appeals to the law for protection—proscription in a New Jersey Ice cream saloon.—Rev. William Howard Griffith, a colored pastor of Jersey City has commenced an action against William Dohrman, the proprietor of an ice-cream saloon in that city, for refusing attendance upon himself and two daughters Saturday evening last.—*N. Y. Star.*

GOV. WM. CLAFLIN has presented to the Freedman's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church the deed of property adjoining the Claflin University, consisting of thirty-one acres and buildings, valued at $80,000.

Died.

TAYLOR.—In this city, Nov. 3, Wm. C H., only son of W. C. and Clementina Taylor, aged 7 months and 3 days.

UMPHRIES.—In Washington, D. C., Oct. 11th, John Umphries.

PAYNE.—In Washington, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 18th, Mrs. Lily, wife of Mr. Henry Payne.

FRANCIS.—In this city, Nov. 3, Mr. Francis.

WILLIAMSON.—In Leesburg, N. C., Friday Oct. 17th, Miss Daisy Williamson.

HINTON.—In Jonesville, N. C., Oct. 20 Miss Nancy Hinton, aged 52 years.

DE PRAWL.—Suddenly, Kansas, Sunday, Sept. 28th, Rosanna, wife of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. De Prawl, aged 1 year 7 months 13 days.

Popping the Question.

One long summer afternoon there came to Mr. Davidson's the most curious specimen of an old bachelor the world ever heard of. He was old, gray, wrinkled, and odd. He hated old women, especially old maids, and wasn't afraid to say so. He and Aunt Patty had it hot and heavy whenever chance threw them together; yet still he came, and it was noticed that Aunt Patty took unusual pains with her dress whenever he was expected.

One day the contest was unusually strong, and Aunt Patty flet in disgust, and went out into the garden.

"The bear!" she muttered to herself, as she stopped to gather a flower which attracted her attention.

"What did you run away?" for said a gruff voice close behind her.

"To get rid of you."

"You didn't do it, did you?"

"No; you are worse than a bur-dock burr!"

"You won't get rid of me, hither."

"I won't, eh!"

"Only one way."

"And that?"

"Marry me."

"What! us two fools get married? What would people say?

"That's nothing to us. Come, say yes or no; I'm in a hurry."

"Well, no, then."

"Very well, good-bye! I shan't come any more."

"Stop a bit—what a pucher you are in!"

"Yes or no!"

"I must consult—"

"All right; I thought you were of age. Good-bye."

"Jabez Andrews, don't be a fool! Come back, come back, I say. Why, I believe the critter has taken me for earnest. Jabez Andrews, I'll consider."

"I don't want no considering. I am going. Becky Hastings is waiting for me. I thought I'd give you the first chance, Patty. All right. Good-bye."

"Jabez! Jabez! (That stuck-up Beck Hastings shan't have him, if I die for it.) Jabes, yes! Do you hear? Yes."

Away Ahead OF ALL COMPETITORS.

PIANOS & ORGANS

PIANOS FROM $75 TO $400.

Pianos on $10 Monthly Instalments.

LARGEST BUSINESS AND LARGEST CAPITAL IN ANY HOUSE.

JUST THINK OF IT!

For $55 will sell a $300 Organ.
—AT—
T. M. Antisell & Co.
805 Market Street.

Ladies' Bazaar.

A Ladies' Bazaar will be opened in Bethel A. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EVG, DEC. 24th, 1879, (Christmas Eve), and continue during the holidays.

By order of Ladies' Aid Society.
MARTHA A. MORRIS,
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y. Pres't.

Oakland Literary and Aid Society.

A debate on the following subject will take place before the Oakland Lite rary and Aid Society, on Monday evening, November 10th:

"Which is the more useful Metal, Gold or Iron?"

Affirmative—Messrs. Stevenson, Johnson and Delaney.
Negative—Messrs. Livingston, Jones and Wilds.

Masonic Notice.

"Simons Club" will give a grand Ball and Banquet on St. John's Day, 27th December. Full particulars hereafter.

Musical and Literary Entertainment.

The Literary and Social of M. E. Church will be given on Thursday evening, Nov. 13th, at the residence of Mrs. Hall, corner of Bryant and Fifth streets. Some of the very best amateurs have volunteered their services and the Amateur Dramatic and Literary Association. For particulars see small bills.

Literary & Musical Festival
AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

The first entertainment of the Mutual Beneficial Society will be given by a Committee of Arrangements on

THURSDAY EVG., JANUARY 1st, 1880,

In the Long Men's Hall, Pacific st.

Exercises to consist of Instrumental and Vocal Music and Recitations.

To conclude with a Grand Promenade Concert.

Full bill hereafter

By order Committee of Arrangements.

DIXON'S
AMERICAN GRAPHITE
EVERLASTING
AXLE GREASE

It is equally valuable for Light Wagons, Family Carriages, Drays or Trucks
Also for Saw Mills Grist Mills Quartz Mills. Gear Mills, etc., it has no equal. It will not run off, nor gum up, but forms a gloss over the Axle.

One greasing will last as long as three of ordinary Grease.

Furnished to the trade by

W. HOLT, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast
717 Montgomery S

HOP BITTERS.
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD,
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your Druggists for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
Take no other Cure in the preserved, safest and best. Ask Children.
The Hop Pain for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
R. C. T. Co. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circulars.
All above and for sale by all druggists. See Boxes 50, Co. Rochester, N. Y.

ROYAL
Semi-Porcelain
DINNER SETS
REDUCED TO $7 50.
GOBLETS - 75 cts. per doz.
TUMBLERS, 50 cts. per doz.
Other Goods in Like Proportion
O. LAWTON & CO.
609 MARKET ST.,
Opposite Montgomery Street.

UNPRECEDENTED
BARGAINS IN
PIANOS AND ORGANS
FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.
Before Our Advance in Prices.
Pianos $140 to $400

All new, and strictly FIRST-CLASS, and sold at the lowest Net Cash Wholesale Factory prices, direct to the Purchaser. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors over 12,000 in use. Regular incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 30 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstring Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Upright are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues of 48 pages—mailed free.

Our new styles of JUBILEE ORGANS are the best in the world. An 8 stop organ only $65—with all the greatest, latest and best improvements, possessing power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Solid walnut cases, of beautiful design an elegant finish. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial. Guaranteed five years.

SHEET MUSIC half price. Dollar's worth at one-third of price. Catalogue of 1,000 choice pieces sent on receipt of 3c. stamp. Address

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,
21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

A colored woman in Wayne County, named Lucy Warren, gave birth to three children last week, all girls, and two of them were living when last heard from. She has had five in fifteen months.—*Ex.*

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1879,
and until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS will LEAVE and ARRIVE at the Passenger Depot on Townsend Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leave San Jose at 4 P. M.

9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning, leave San Jose at 4 P. M.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad and Monterey.

By Alameda Mole Train Oak St. connects with Train leaving Third and Brannan at 10.00 A. M.

By Alameda Ferry, Broadway Wharf, at 10.00 A. M. connects with train for Haywards, Niles and San Jose.

Stage connects are made with the train, (Tuesday and Friday excepted) for Santa Cruz.

3.30 P. M. Daily, except Sundays, for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Hollister, Tres Pinos and Soledad, Monterey.

3.30 P. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations.

4.25 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for San Mateo, Menlo Park and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose, intermediate points, and to Monterey, and Saturday to Monday inclusive, as follows:

Redwood	$0.50	Fair Oaks	$1.20
Menlo	0.50	Mead Park	1.00
Millbrae	0.90	Mayfield	1.75
San Mateo	0.90	Mountain View	2.00
Belmont	1.10	Lawrence	2.25
San Carlos	1.25	Santa Clara	2.50
Redwood	1.40	San Jose	2.75

Also, EXCURSION TICKETS to Gilroy, Hollister, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only for return until 1 o'clock P. M. Monday to the same.

SECOND CLASS FARE

Between San Francisco and San Jose, $1.00

By Narrow Gauge, only leaving San Francisco at 8.00 A. M. and 3 P. M. Daily (Sundays excepted).

Principal Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 1 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.

Mr. Thos. Dunn will have charge of the Parlor Cars on the Pacific Express Train, and will be pleased to be addressed by his friends at the Palace Hotel, or at the Depot.

Orders may be left at No. 1 New Montgomery st., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 110 Montgomery st.

A. C. BASSETT, Superintendent.
H. B. JUDAH, Asst. Pass. & Ticket Agt.

SOUTHERN DIVISIONS.
COMMENCING MAY 19, 1879.

Steamers leave Pier No. 9, foot of Brannan street, San Francisco, for Ventura, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Wilmington, Anaheim, Orange and Newhall (Santa Clara Valley), connecting at Wilmington with Steamers for Santa Catalina Island, and at Newhall with Stages for Saugus, Castaic, Piru City, Fillmore, Santa Paula, Hueneme, Sespe, Springville, Tule, Visalia, Lone Tree, Farmington, Stockton, Modesto, Merced, Snelling, Madera, Berenda, Raymond, Fresno, Kingsburg, Grangeville, Hanford, Goshen, Tulare City, Grangeville

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,

Opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California.

TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FINISHED.

The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.

Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.

THOS. BRYAN, Propr.

SOARES' TONSORIAL ROOMS

180 JESSIE STREET,

Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO

Two First-Class Artists always in attendance

Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing Neatly done and with Dispatch.

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

Please Give Me a Call.

WANTED,

A First-class colored woman Cook, to go to Oakland.

Apply at this office.

J. M. Litchfield & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

415 MONTGOMERY ST.

Between California and Sacramento, S. F

NOTICE.

I am amply prepared to

FURNISH ALL PARTIES WITH EMPLOYMENT

At the shortest notice, to wit: General Office and House Cleaning, all kinds of Whitewashing and Kalcomining, Cooking, Nursing, Washing, Ironing and General Jobbing of all descriptions.

All persons desiring to employ or to be employed, would do well to call on me and consult as to their best interests. I am in communication with San Francisco as well as Oakland and I am thoroughly acquainted with the public wants. No pains will be spared to make my

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

The leading one in the City; and I respectfully solicit the public to give me a call, and I will ever strive to insure General Satisfaction.

I now have a number of First-class Help of all kinds, male and female, at my Employment Office,

470 NINTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

☞ No Chinese need apply.

W. H. STEUART

The Leading CLOTHIERS.

We have just received a large, new and fashionable assortment of goods. We would call the attention of the public to this stock. We invite a careful inspection of them.

We can give you much better bargains than the Cheap Tailors about this city.

For we are both Retail Cutters and Importers.

All our goods are made by white labor exclusively, not a Chinaman being employed about our manufactory, to sew on a button or even carry the goods up and down the stairs. We are now making

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OUR PRICES.

All who may desire anything in the line of Clothing, will give us a call, for we are certain that we can give them as good, if not better bargains than can be purchased elsewhere.

LITHAUER & CO.

The Leading Clothiers,

38 & 40 KEARNY ST.

CITY LOTS

25x125 FEET

SITUATED IN NORTH DENVER,



Opera House, Denver, Col.



Court House, Denver, Col.

FREE!

EVERY OTHER LOT ABSOLUTELY FREE!

☞ WARRANTEE DEED WITHOUT RESERVE.

WHY LOTS ARE GIVEN AWAY.

As the tide of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denver and in their property. To encourage this they will give away, for one year only, during their name and address a warrantee deed to one lot, or in immediate one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld county, situated on the Platte, in immediate vicinity to the beautiful city, the only change being one dollar to cover the Notary Public fee for acknowledging deed and conveyance. The Company has no gift—all in North Denver for sale at low prices and on easy terms, and does not expect that every person to whom they give a lot will improve it, but a reasonably will, and they will receive their reward in the increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and this Company realize such additions as which they hold in trade. The deeds are unconditional, but

This reason the above property is given away, is that it will improve this property to secure a home in the city of the future, but with full power to transfer and dispose of, as they may see fit. The property is not in the mountains, or swamp, but is level, fertile, and has advantages in location and surroundings unsurpassed in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canada. Address all letters to

DENVER LAND COMPANY,

649 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COL. One of the many Churches

INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper, their names, P. O., express, County and State, plainly written in full, a deed warrantee deed in a lot 25 feet by 125 feet in North Denver, Colorado, free of all taxes, with low dollar deed, postage, etc. The lots are in a rapidly growing part of the city, and the purchaser can realize a handsome profit on the investment. Applications for land not to pay cost of making the

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, November 15th, 1879.

Official Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific Slope and Territories.

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk, thus: *, will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must pay the printers and can only do so with cash, so respond promptly so that the paper can support itself. Our object is to make the PACIFIC APPEAL one of the ablest and most interesting weekly journals in the United States, and we can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A hint to the wise is sufficient. City subscribers failing to get their papers by Saturday will please notify us on Monday. Don't fail to this, as prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy given at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, advertisements or collections. This is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly.

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications in by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief and write only on one side of the paper.

It seems that the colored young men of San Francisco, are either dead or dormant. Where is their literary talent? Have they buried it under a bushel, and are lying supinely onther backs awaiting its own spontaneous resurrection. In Oakland, the young men and ladies too, are wide awake, and every month there is a *public debate* on some important question, and yet the young men of this city seem perfectly contented, and are apparently satisfied, to let Oakland carry the day. Wake up, young men of San Francisco, and look to your laurels, or be satisfied to let Oakland lead, and you follow in her wake.

Who'll be the first to start a grand debate? Where is young Fisher, Dennis, Jackson, Dumas and Ringgold. Where is the Literary and Dramatic Association? Better spend your time in debating questions of importance. There is more merit in it than running to the news papers with frivolous complaints, at a supposed assault. Again, who will start the ball rolling; don't wait, delays are dangerous.

Bethel Church.

The sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars ($115), was subscribed on last Sunday evening, at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street, toward paying the mortgage on the Church. Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson the pastor, called for one hundred (100) persons at five dollars ($5.00) each to pay one installment, and although the congregation was small, the above amount was subscribed by persons sure to pay it.

In an interview with Rev. Jimmerson this week, he informed us that it was his intention to pay off the entire debt this Conference year, and should use most strenuous efforts to do so. We believe he can do it if he is let alone, as he is very popular with his congregation who love him dearly, and are determined to stand by him to the end.

We received a communication from Sacramento too late for publication. It will, however, appear next week. We would call the attention of our readers to the notice of correspondents at the head of this column.

Exchanges.

We welcome among our exchanges the *Evening Republican*. The above named paper is published daily in Philadelphia, Penn. It is ably edited, and from the tenor of its editorials it appears to be strongly Republican.

We tender our thanks to the publishers of the *Illustrated Almanac*, for 1880. This is a valuable book for information, it is published at Boston, Mass., and is for sale at the extremely low sum of 10 cents.

We are also indebted to Messrs Rowley & Chew, of 712 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, for a copy of *Holiday Chimes*.

The *Immaculate Banner*, Nashville, Tenn., published by Mess. Hadley & Dodge.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal, everybody reads it.

Oakland Literar and Aid Society.

The installation of offices of this society, took place last Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music, Sixth street, Oakland. Although the weather was very unpleasant, on account of a drizzling rain, the hall was well filled by the *elite* of the *City of Oaks*. The names of the officers installed, were published in the APPEAL the week of the election, and we deem it unnecessary to reproduce them.

Wm. H. Carter acted as installing officer, and Mr. J. S. Ross as Marshall. Each officer on being installed took his place, and at the close were presented to the society, who pledged standing, to sustain them in their respective duties. The exercises were interspersed with local and instrumental music, by a young lady whose name we learn is Miss Morton. This young lady has a beautiful *contralto* voice, and her touch upon the piano is very elastic, she played with much ease and style, and won deserving applause. The President elect, Rev. R. T. W. James, being introduced came forward and delivered the Inaugural Address, in a clear, easy and pleasant manner. The address was well written, and received by the audience with great satisfaction. We would call the attention of our readers to it in another column.

Prof. W. H. Blake was the speaker of the evening. His address though lengthy, was very good, and showed clearly that the Professor, realized that he was talking to men and women, who understood the English language well. He spoke of the "Great Rise and Progress of Oakland," and with a glowing compliment, to the genius and ability of her people of talent, among whom, said the Professor, are Messrs. Johnson, Peterson, Smith, James, Purnell and Misses Charity, Tigulman and Mercier. The address was well received, and the genial Professor retired, with the approving smiles of the audience. A solo was played and the large assemblage repaired to the table in waiting for them, and partook of a bountenous repast. The table was loaded with all the luxuries of the season, and amongst the members of the society, tried to outdo themselves, in the preparation of refreshments, for the enjoyment of their guests, among whom were many from San Francisco.

As a whole, this was one of the most pleasant installations, we have ever attended, and the managers deserve great credit for the arrangement, so successfully consummated.

I. O. O. G. T. Installation.

The Installation of Officers of Gryfe to the Rescue, No. 1, I. O. O. G. Templars, took place on Monday evening, Nov. 10th, 1879, at the Lodge room, Pacific street. The ceremony which was of an imposing nature, was performed by D. G. W. C. T., J. Wm. Osborne, assisted by P. W. C. T., G. B. Alberga.

The following are the officers-elect for the ensuing term: W. C. T., Wm. A. Warner; W. V. T., Hellen Fisher; W. S., Edward Robison; W. F. S., Wm. H. Carter; W. T., Josephine Warner; W. C., J. M. Wilkerson; W. M., Henry Jackson; W. D. M., E. Wright; W. I. G., Joseph Washington; W. O. G., Mary A. Wilkerson

The best of feeling existed during the meeting, and all the members of the Lodge felt that the outlook was most encouraging. The exercises closed with an address by the S. D. G. W. C. T., J. W. Edgill, and several members of the Lodge.

Late War Pensions.

Any soldier or sailor who, without fault on his part, was disabled, to any extent, for manual labor, by disease, wounds or injuries incurred in the late war, is entitled to a pension, ranging all the way from $1 to $72 per month, according to the extent and severity of his disability, the average rate being about $8 per month. It begins from the date of his discharge from the service, and continues as long as the disability exists.

If the pension be not applied for before NEXT JANUARY, the law requires it to begin ONLY FROM THE DATE OF MAKING THE APPLICATION, and as the average difference will be over $1,000, it is very important that all these applications be filed this year.

If the soldier died in the service, or if he has since died of the disease, wounds or injuries that he contracted in service, his widow, if any, or if she be dead or remarried, his children, while they are under 16 years of age, are entitled to a pension. Many soldiers now in receipt of a pension are entitled to have it increased, their disability having grown worse since their pensons were granted.

We publish the above from the *Herald and Pilot*, Nashville, Tenn., for the benefit of any person who may be entitled to the provisions, and would call the attention particularly to any soldier on this coast to the *special* clause relating to increase of pensions.—*Ed. Pacific Appeal.*

Debate of the O. L. and A. S.

"Which is the more useful material, Gold or Iron?" was the subject for debate before the Oakland Literary and Aid Society, on last Monday evening, 10th inst. Mess. Stevenson, Delaney and Lycurgus, lead off in the affirmative, and Messrs. Marshall, Jones and Mast. J. S. Wilds, followed in the negative. The Judges were, Mess. W. H. Dyer, W. Stackhouse and Dr. Frank.

Each debater was allowed five minutes. Both sides were well sustained, Mr. Stevenson in the affirmative, presented some very valuable points and handled the subject in a very masterly manner. Master Wilds in the negative, startled the audience by his very able argument in favor of Iron. His remarks were eloquent and profound, and at the close he was rapturously applauded. After the discussion was closed the judges retired, and after a few minutes deliberation returned, and reported in favor of the negative. The decision was received with great satisfaction, by the large and enthusiastic audience, and especial praise was bestowed on Master Wilds, who so nobly acquitted himself.

The next debate was announced to take place on Monday evening, 24th inst., at the same place. Subject, "Does the safety of our country depend upon the virtue of our women, or the strength of our armies." *More anon.* CARLOS.

Fatal Result of a Rail Road Accident.

Eustace Clark, a native of California, nineteen years old, died in the City and County Hospital, last Wednesday morning, of injuries received by falling from one of the cars of the San Jose train, on the 30th ultimo. His parents have our sympathy in their bereavement.

Local Items.

We learn through J. B. Parse, President of the Excelsior Band, that they will serenade in the Palace Hotel Court, on Wednesday ev'g next

Regular rehearsals are being held for the Grand Entertainment, for the benefit of Zion Church, on Thanksgiving evening.

Don't fail to attend the Ladies' Social, at Bethel Church, on Monday evening, and get your money's worth for twenty-five cents.

Everybody is going to the Ladies' Social, at Old Bethel, on Monday evening, so says the *Town Crier*.

At a meeting of the Directors of the 1st National Gold Bank, held at their banking house on Thurday afternoon, the capital stock was reduced from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000, the surplus fund of the bank, amounting to $153,000 will be retained intact.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Irene Ford took place from her late residence, Welch St., yesterday afternoon, and was largely attended. Rev. P. W. Cassey officiated.

The funeral of Eustace Clark took place yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Subscribe to the PACIFIC APPEAL

The Leading Clothiers.

We have just received a large, new and fashionable assortment of goods. We would call the attention of the public to this stock. We invite a careful inspection of them. We can give you much better bargains than the Cheap Tailors about this city, for we are both Manufacturers and Importers.

All our goods are made by white labor exclusively, not a Chinaman being employed about our manufactory, to sew on a button or even carry the goods up and down the stairs. We are now making Great Reductions in Our Prices. All who may desire anything in the line of Clothing, will give us a call, for we are certain that we can give them as good, if not better bargains than can be purchased elsewhere.

LITHAUER & CO.,
The Leading Clothiers,
38 and 40 Kearny St.

Telegraphic.

A lot of 1500 sheep was burned recently by a brush fire. The fire surrounded the stock before the herder could drive them out of danger.

Two white men arrived at Victoria, B. C., last Sunday, from Fort Wrangle, they effected an escape by killing three Indians, who had held them in bondage nearly a year.

Gold Hill, November 11.—As S. T. Curtis, Superintendent of the Justice mine, was driving to the mine this morning, and was at the Catholic Church where the old Methodist Church is being moved, his horses became frightened, and starting quickly, threw a wheel of the buggy into a large chain hook breaking the whiffletree and letting the tongue drop to the ground. Just below the present Crown Point office, the tongue caught, snapped in two, breaking the front circle of the buggy also. Still the Colonel managed to cling to the team till at the Concord House, when the wheel went to pieces, and he was thrown senseless to the ground. After being picked up and taken into a house he recovered his senses. He has a contusion over the left eye and his hand was hurt, but he is otherwise feeling well.

Salisbury, (Md.), November 11.—Wm. H. Barrington, recently elected County Commissioner of Wicomoco County, was shot and instantly killed to-day, by J. Wesley Turpin, during a quarrel.

Baltimore, November 11.—Rear-Admiral Augustus H. Killey, United States Navy, died yesterday at his residence in this city, aged seventy-two years.

Henry, (Ill.), November 11.—Robert Davis, the millionaire, died at San Antonio, Texas, this afternoon, of consumption. He was the wealthiest man in Marshall County.

Washington, November 11.—The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Eaton widow of Gen. John H Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson, took place in this city to-day, and was largely attended

New York, November 11.—A fire broke out shortly before noon to-day in the building Nos. 414 and 416 Bleecker street, which extends to Hudson street and faces Abingdon Square, occupied by a number of manufacturers. The looses aggregate $75,000. The occupants of the building were, in the main, insured.

Little Rock, (Ark.), November 11.—A terrific storm passed over a portion of Crawford County on Saturday last about 3 P. M. At Van Buren hail fell in unprecedented quantity. Hail stones were found in the streets two by three inches in diameter. The center of its force seemed to be near Natural Dome, sixteen miles north. Its track was half a mile wide, and a clean sweep was made of everything in the path. Trees were hurled like straws and houses unroofed and overturned. In places not even a sapling was left standing. One house was lifted and transported out of sight. John Newton was killed by a falling house, and quite a number of people had legs or arms broken.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

Augusta, (Ga.), November 10.—The venerable Dr. Lovick Pierce, father of Methodism in Georgia, died to-day at his house at Sparta, aged 95.

Fortress Monroe, November 10.—The large Academy Hall of the Normal Agricultural School, near Hampton, has been burned. Loss $50,000; insured.

Detroit, Nov. 13th. Gov. Croswell this afternoon appointed Fernando C. Beaman United States Senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Chandler.

FOREIGN.

Constantinople, November 11.—There is grave reason to fear that the reckless, dogged and passive resistance which has hitherto baffled all efforts of the British Ambassador to Turkey, will be prolonged, and that the country will continue to sink gradually, as it has been during the last twelve months until a catastrophe produces a radical change in the situation.

London, November 11.—The steamer Milanese, Captain Dewdney, from Boston for this port, is at Gravesend with a hole in her port bow from a collision last night off Dungeness, with the Norwegian ship Bokhara, Captain Larsen, from Antwerp. The latter sunk. All hands saved.

Halifax, November 12.—The Norwegian bark *Frieta*, from New York, for Queenstown, has arrived here. The vessel left New York October 25th. On the 29th she encountered a revolving cyclone, in which she was struck by two heavy seas, which carried away the rigging, foretopmast, maintopmast and mizzentopmast, with all the yards and gear attached, with the exception of the main and mizzen yards and jib boom; sprung her mainmast and stove the bulwarks and boats, destroyed forehouse and galley and broke the hatch. Water got into the vessel and damaged the cargo of grain considerably. One seaman had a leg broken; another was washed overboard, but a returning wave bore him to the deck again. The gale continued to the 3d.

On Monday last, Judge Wright, of the County Court, rendered a decision overruling the demurrer of defendant in the case of J. P. Dunn, Auditor elect. This caused great consternation in the W. P. C., and Dennis Kearny vows eternal vengeance.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American public, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whiskey drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you dont feel just right try Hop Bitters.—*Nevada News.*

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

—Mr. O. Hell is the name of a deacon in a Chicago church. When the choir furnished a poorly rendered song the minister impatiently called out: "O. Hell, pass around the contribution box."—Chi City Derrick.

Inaugural Address.

The inaugural address of President R. T. W. James, was delivered before the Oakland Literary and Aid Society on Thursday evening, Nov. 13th, 1870. In substance it was follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Human language cannot bespeak the inexpressible sentiment of my heart, as I stand before you to deliver my brief inaugural address. Having been re-elected to the highest function by the suffrages of the members of the Oakland Literary and Aid Society, it becomes my pleasant duty to give expression to my jubilant feelings on this auspicious occasion. No theme, in my judgment, would be more appropriate to-night than the one I have selected for your evening's contemplation.

LIFE'S MISSION.

There is a grandeur connected with human life, for God has made it glorious. Its avenues are paved with sparkling gems; its borders are fringed with fragrant flowers of countless variety, and it is over arched with the beautiful stars of the upper deep. *Life* is surrounded with all the resplendent glory of the physical universe, suns, moons, worlds, constellations, systems—all that is magnificent in motion, sublime in magnitude and grand in order ahd obedience. Life is composed of golden momonts: each moment is a letter that spells a word which bears the burden of a thought. Who can tell the significancy of life? Can the eloquent tongue describe or the human tongue conceive? The answer is lost in silence. Why, the very doorway of life is hung with flowery emblems, ever indicative that it is for some sublime purpose. Longfellow bespeaks the true sentiment in the following strains of poetry:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream,
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

If life is so significant it must have its mission. God has a divine purpose in the creation of animate and inanimate nature. Take a survey of earth's empire, with her multitudinous attractions; then look up to the illimitable plains of the stellar world; then retrace your observant eye and descend to earth's dark, mysterious, subterranean caverns, and the universal verdict is contanced in the following summary:

Not one rose bud of variegated tints, kissed by the dewdrops of heaven; not one brilliant gem from the Golconda's mine; not one distant star that casts its resplendent ray across the murmuring wave; not one of the finny tribe that glides through the rippling stream; not one of the feathered songsters of the aerial realm; not one of the forest denizens controlled by instinctive power; not one of the masterpieces of the Supreme Architect clothed in the habiliments of immortality; all, all are commissioned to fulfill the grand, sublime and sovereign purpose of God. In the early morn of creation when man sprang fresh from the hand of his creator, the great design of his creation was to do good and bless the world. Notwithstanding, he fell from his original altitude of moral perfection, condemned by truth, justice, holiness and God, and ostracised from their benign favor. Sweet mercy pleaded his cause with joyful success before the Heavenly tribunal, and wandering man was brought back to the favor of his God; and ever since he has been fulfilling the grand mission of his life under her constant guidance and ever vigilant eye. Dear friends, the mission of life is to do good, not from the promptings of selfish motives, but from the purity of loving hearts. To do good, that alone, is true greatness; to do good is the grand beau ideal of all good societies; to do good is to make this word better, wiser and happier; to do good is to be good, and do the most good we can, now and here, and to help others to be and do the same; to do good all is to seek with all our might the highest welfare of the world we live in, and the realization of its ideal greatness and happiness. There is a pleasure in contemplating good; there is a greater pleasure in receiving good, but the greatest pleasure of all is in doing good. The question may arise in the minds of some here to-night, What is my mission, and what does doing good consist of? I can answer you in the language of a beautiful melody that I once heard titled "Your Mission."

* * *

Members of the Oakland Literary and Aid Society—Be always sure of doing good. Let sweet charity control your actions. Zealously strive to do good for the sake of good. Be not simply good, but be good for something. May peace, love and prosperity dwell among you; and when the night shadows of death shall gently gather around you, may your death journey be a happy one, and your reward most glorious.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Geo D. Jimmerson, Pastor, residence 1111 Clay Street.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH, Stockton street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. Adam B. Smith, Pastor, residence 94 John Street.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, Powell street, bet. Sutter and Bush. Preaching every Sabbath, at 3 and 7½ P.M.
Rev. J. H. Young, Pastor; residence 847 Clay street.

CALVARY P. E. CHURCH, Pacific street. Morning and Evening prayer, with sermon every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 9 A.M.
Rev. P. W. Cassey, Rector; residence 35 Prospect place.

SHILOH A. M. E. CHURCH, Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M.
Rev. M. T. Weir, Pastor; residence 512 Filbert Street.

A. M. E. CHURCH MISSION, 713 Mission street, near Third. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 and 8½ P.M.
Rev. Henry Fletcher, Pastor; residence 1230 Broadway street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month. Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month. Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell Street.

JAS. HAMOND, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

SEWING CIRCLE.

Sewing Circle at Bethel Church, every Monday evening, and Social Festival the second Monday of each month, under the management of the Ladies' Aid Society.

MRS. MARTHA A. MORRIS, Pres't.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

CHIPS to the Rescue, No. 1, G. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Mason.

THOS. DOWNS, W. C. T.
T. CHATTERTON, R. S.

Business Directory.

Gents Furnishing Goods—J. M. Litchfield 415 Montgomery st.

New and Second-hand Furniture—Joseph T. Terry & Co., 747 Market st.

Intelligence Office—W. H. Stewart, Oakland

Pianos, Organs, Vocal and Instrumental Music, S. M. Antisell, 805 Market st.

Boots and Shoes, Latest Styles—P. Kelly, 526 Kearny st.

Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooning—Sharp, 313 Jones st.

Whitening, Plastering, Coloring, Etc—Andrieuffel, Fancy and Plain—Pacific Appeal Office, 722 Clay st.

Hoffman Exchange—Thomas Bryan proprietor, Sansome st., opp. Wells Fargo & Co's Express.

Musical Instruction, Vocal and Instrumental, Mrs. Olivia Goldstein, 733 Folsom st.

Bops of all Kinds—San Francisco Cordage Co., Tubbs & Co., Props., 611 and 613 Front st.

Printing, Steam, Book and Job—Edward C. Hughes, 511 Sansome st.

Dancing Academy—A. Strasher, 417 Kearny street.

Undertakers—Craig & Son, Mint Avenue.

Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon—Mrs. V. A. Brown, Lardner's Block, 5th st., near K., Sacramento.

Boarding House—Mrs. J. Williams proprietress, 190 I street, near 7th, Sacramento.

Crockery, China and Glassware—D. Lewton & Co., 609 Market street.

Palace Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon—A. J. Ward, Proprietor, 605 Mission st.

Tailor.—Cleaning and Repairing.—E. T. Hensley, 324 Dupont street.

Ale Grosse, W. Holl, 737 Montgomery st.

Clothiers, Lithaur & Co., 38 and 40 Kearny.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Get Out Doors!

The confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetites, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 31, 1879.

MR. HOLT: After a fair trial I am convinced that your Axle Grease is far superior to any other in use. I shall recommend it. Respectfully,

D. B. ELLIOTT, 917 Mission St.

Willie, aged ten, and Jemmy, aged six, were playing together. One of them was minutely examining a fly. I wonder how God made him!' he exclaimed. "God don't make flies as carpenters make things," observed the other boy. "God says let there be flies, and there is flies."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Communications.

Editor Appeal:—As we have had a slight fall of rain I presume every thing like mother earth is cooling down. Even the colossal correspondent of foreign and domestic journals, has put his little shoes away and now exclaims, I am tired and sleepy too, and do not feel capable to answer you. It is a glorious thing to know, that under the American Flag, one is privileged to breathe pure air, because the element around us is made up of such refuse matter, that we would find it almost impossible to exist otherwise. We shall quietly wait for the next Boom! Boom!! on the literary field.

J. B. P.

New Officials

On last Tuesday, Judge Thornton, of the 3d District Court, decided that Charles Tillson, Tax Collector elect, was entitled to his seat, to fill the unexpired term of the late Collector Wm. Mitchell. Mr. Ford, present incumbent, expresses his intention to vacate the same as soon as he receives proper instructions from the Court.

Social Table Talk

FOR THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

Amongst the Amateur talent to take part in the Zion A. M. E. Church entertainment, are Messrs. Jos. G. Fletcher and A. Strather, and the imitable Mrs. Mitchell.

Did R. H. of N. Y. have the blues when he wrote, "Commiseration!" If so, let him learn to say with Michael Angelo, "I have no friends and I need none."

James H. Orr head waiter of the Palace Hotel, has received from the Committee on Grant's farewell banquet, a solid silver plate as a token of their esteem.

When Madame Selika shall have earned fame and fortune, and her name is lisped by every tongue; she must not forget that she was christened "Selika" in San Francisco.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is improving so fast that an enlargement is being thought of; then it won't appeal for subscribers any more, for subscribers will appeal for it.

Jas. E. Dumas writing about "Signa" says that a whole organization should not be responsible for the absurdities of one man. That was a dead give away.

"Is your folks rich, Johnny?" said a small boy to a trim looking urchin as they sat in the gloam waiting to kill cats. "Purty well off; do old man own a dog, mother's got a silk dress, and I got a rabbit. Is your folks wealthy?" "No we ain't got no dog or rabbit, but mother's got a silk dress. "What did you ask me fer?" "Cos mother says she thinks your folks is poor. She looked out on the clothes line yesterday, an' she only saw two shirts, an' a pair of socks, an' a nightcap!" The catkilling was resumed.—*Ex.*

Died.

CLARK.—In this city, Nov. 12th, Eustace Clark, aged 19 years.

FORD.—In this city, Nov. 12th, Mrs. Irene Ford, aged 27 years, 9 months.

DAVIS.—In Oakland, Nov. 11th, Mrs. Eleanora Davis.

HASBROUCK.—In New York, Thursday, Sept. 18th, Henry Hasbrouck, aged 73 years.

CRUMP—LYTTON.—At Nashville, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Nelson G. Berry, Mr. John Crump to Miss Julia Lytton.

Married.

HART—JOHNSON.—In New York, Oct. 28th, by Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, Dempsey B. Hart of Kentucky to Annie Johnson of Morrimoe.

HASKELL—LEWIS.—In St. Louis, Oct, 30th, by Rev. W. J. Brown, Mr. Anthony Haskellto Miss Lucindia Lewis.

HADLEY.—At Nashville, Tenn., Oroville L., son of Wm. A. Hadley, S. G. M.

1880.

PROMENADE CONCERT!

A Grand Promenade Concert will be given on

THURSDAY EV'G,

Jan'y 1st, 1880,

(NEW YEAR),

At Sanders' Hall,

NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,

For the benefit of the

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

General Committee:

Messrs. Thos. Solomon, Anthony Osborne, D. E. Vorpice, Alcade Lee, Morgan Perkins, Wm. McDonald, Richard Walker, Frank Jackson, William Osborne, J. S. Hemiquen, Charles Eggen, W. C. Patrick, T. M. Peters, E. Wilkerson, Daniel Freeman, Wm. J. Simmons, W. H. Blake, Geo. Nichols, James E. Francis, R. H. Horton.

Reception Committe:

Messrs. Wm. McDonald, Horace Perkins, D. R. Jordan.

Floor Managers:

Messrs. W. H. Alexander, Abram Brooks.

A FIVE BAND OF MUSIC WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

ADMISSION, 50 Cents.

Tickets to be obtained of any Member of Committee.

Dinner and Supper Rooms to Let. Apply at Ballroom Ticket Office.

$5 to $20 per day at Home. Samples & Co., Portland, Maine. sent free. Address STINSON

Agents Wanted

To introduce in every County in the United States

The History of the Bible.

The best work to sell that has ever been published. Splendid Premium to every Subscriber. For circulars and terms apply at once to

The Henry Bill Publishing Co.,
41, 43 and 45 Shetucket St., Norwich, Ct

Away Ahead OF ALL COMPETITORS.

PIANOS & ORGANS

PIANOS FROM $75 TO $400.

Piano on $10 Monthly Instalments.

LARGEST BUSINESS AND LARGEST CAPITAL IN ANY HOUSE.

JUST THINK OF IT!

For $55 will sell a $300 Organ.

—AT—

T. M. Antisell & Co.

865 Market Street.

Ladies' Bazaar.

A Ladies' Bazaar will be opened in Bethel A. M. E. Church, on WEDNESDAY EV'G, DEC. 24th, 1879, (Christmas Eve), and continue during the holidays.

By order of Ladies' Aid Society.

MARTHA A. MORRIS,
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y. Pres't.

Masonic Notice.

"Simon Cleb" will give a grand Levee and Banquet on St. John's Day, 27th of December. Full particulars hereafter.

Musical and Literary Entertainment.

The Literary and Musical Entertainment for the benefit of Zion A. M. E. Church, will be given on Thanksgiving evening, at Zion Church, Stockton Street.

Some of the very best amateur talent have volunteered their services, assisted by the Amateur Dramatic and Literary Association. For particulars see small bills.

Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

The monthly social of the Ladies' Aid Society, for the benefit of Bethel Church, will be held on Monday evening, Nov. 17th, in the Church on Powell street. Exercises to consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Singing, etc. Admission (supper included), 25 cents. All are cordially invited.

MRS. MARTHA A. MORRIS, Pres.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec.

Literary & Musical Festival

AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

The first entertainment of the Mutual Beneficial Society will be given by a Committee of Arrangements on

THURSDAY EV'G, JANUARY 1st, 1880,

Sanders' Hall, New Montgomery St.

Exercises to consist of Instrumental and Vocal Music and Recitations.

To conclude with a Grand Promenade Concert.

Full bill hereafter.

By order Committee of Arrangements.

DIXON'S

AMERICAN GRAPHITE

EVER LASTING

AXLE GREASE

Is equally valuable for Light Wagons, Heavily Carriages, Drays or Trucks.

Also for Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Gear Mills, Gear Mills, etc., it has no equal. It will not run off, nor gum up, but forms a glass over the Axle.

One greasing will last as long as three of ordinary Grease.

Furnished in the trade by

W. HOLT, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast

717 MONTGOMERY ST.

HOP BITTERS.

A Medicine, not a Drink.)

Are made of the Purest and Best MEDICAL QUALITIES of ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Such a thing as Hop Bitters and my friends will warn you. Take no other.

Hop Bitters Cure in the morning, sickest and best. Ask Physicians.

The Most Family Medicine in the World.

Hop Bitters is the only Bitters sold in Bottles, and warranted by all druggists and dealers not to contain Alcohol. Any Bitters sold in bulk or by the gallon, and those containing Alcohol are worthless and dangerous. Beware of them.

Hop Bitters is sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Send for circular. Address

HOP BITTERS CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

ROYAL

Semi-Porcelain

DINNER SETS

REDUCED TO $7 50.

GOBLETS - 75 cts. per doz.
TUMBLERS, 50 cts. per doz.

Other Goods in Like Proportion.

O. LAWTON & CO.

609 MARKET ST.,

Opposite Montgomery Street.

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS

FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS.

Before Our Advance in Prices.

Pianos $140 to $400

All new, and strictly FIRST-CLASS, and sold at the lowest Net Cash Wholesale Factory prices, direct to the Purchaser. These Pianos are made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the Highest Honors—over 12,000 in use. Regular incorporated Manufacturing Co.—Factory established over 20 years. The Square Grands contain Mathushek's new patent Duplex Overstring Scale, the greatest improvement in the history of Piano making. The Uprights are the Finest in America. Pianos sent on trial. Don't fail to write for Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogues of 48 pages—mailed free.

Our new styles of JUBILEE ORGANS are the best in the world. An 8 stop organ only $65—with all the greatest, latest and best improvements, possessing power, depth, brilliancy and sympathetic quality of tone. Beautiful solo effects and perfect stop action. Solid walnut cases, of beautiful design as elegant finish. All Pianos and Organs sent on 15 days' test trial—freight free if unsatisfactory. Circular free.

SHEET MUSIC half price. Dollar's worth at one-third of price. Catalogue of 1,500 choice pieces sent on receipt of 3c. stamp. Address

MEN DELSOHN PIANO CO.,
21 East 15th Street, N. Y.

Emigration Bureau.

The next meeting will be held on

THURSDAY EV'G, NOV. 20th,

at the office of W. H. Stewart, Broadway, Oakland.

By order of S. PENETON,
President.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879.

Local until further notice.

PASSENGER TRAINS will LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, from Foot of Market Street (Slip No. 2), as follows:

8.20 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. Stops for Dinner at Menlo Park (Thursdays excepted) and Santa Clara. Connects at Gilroy with Stage for Hollister.

9.30 A. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations. Returning leaves San Jose at 5 P.M.

10.40 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Salinas, Soledad, Castroville and Monterey.

At Pajaro for Santa Cruz & Pt. Pinos connects with Stage for Aptos and Santa Cruz. At Salinas the M. & S. R. R. connects with train for Monterey.

Stage connections made at this train. (Passengers Stage over 6 A. M. train arrive at 3 P. M.

3.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for San Jose, Gilroy, Pajaro, Salinas, Tres Pinos, Soledad, Castroville and Monterey.

Passengers taking this train for Monterey will arrive at Salinas at 8.45 P. M., and connect with Stage for Monterey, arriving at 11.30 P. M. Returning leaves Monterey at 7 A. M. next morning, arriving at Salinas at 1.45 P. M., in time to connect with train for San Francisco, arriving at 8.30 P. M.

Sunday Excursion Tickets to San Jose and Santa Cruz at Reduced Rates.

10.00 A. M. Daily—To Oakland Ferry and Way Stations. Arrives San Francisco 6.00 P. M.

3.30 P. M. Sundays only for San Jose and Way Stations.

3.00 P. M. Daily—San Jose Passenger Train via Oakland Ferry. Stops at Menlo Park and Santa Clara only. Arrives San Jose 6.30 P. M.

4.25 P. M. Daily Sundays excepted for San Jose and Way Stations.

5.00 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates

To San Jose and intermediate points, sold on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays, good for return until following day inclusive. Tickets will also be sold as follows:

Redwood	$0.50	Fair Oaks	$1.00
San Mateo	0.75	Menlo Park	1.00
Millbrae	0.90	Mt. Eden	1.75
Oak Grove	1.00	Centerville	2.00
San Mateo	1.00	Irvington	2.25
Belmont	1.00	Warm Springs	2.50
San Carlos	1.00	Alvarado	2.75

EXCURSION TICKETS to Agnew, Saugus, to Gilroy and Monterey, sold on Saturdays only—to be used on Sundays only, and good to return on Monday following.

Two days, Thursdays and Saturdays only, to Santa Cruz, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola, Watsonville, Camden and Virginia.

Stopping Over 5 days on Tickets to Santa Cruz and Monterey.

(Arrive San Francisco 11.30 A.M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays only—Excursion Train to Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo Park, Mt. Eden, Centerville, Irvington, Warm Springs, Alvarado, Decoto, Niles, Washington, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Castroville, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola, Santa Cruz, Camden and Virginia.

(Arrive San Francisco 11.30 P.M.)

4.00 P. M. Sundays only—Excursion Train to Menlo Park, Redwood, Fair Oaks, Menlo Park, Mt. Eden, Centerville, Irvington, Warm Springs, Alvarado, Decoto, Niles, Washington, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Salinas, Castroville, Watsonville, Aptos, Soquel, Capitola, Santa Cruz, Camden and Virginia.

(Arrive San Francisco 11.30 P.M.)

4.30 P. M. Daily—To Oakland Ferry and Way Stations. Arrives San Francisco 8.00 P. M.

4.30 P. M. Daily—To Oakland Ferry, Alameda, Encinal, Park Street, Alameda, Bay Farm Island, Fruitvale, Brooklyn, Seminary Park, Clinton, Melrose, Fitchburg, Temescal, Berkeley,

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO,

Opp. Wells Fargo & Co's Express and next to Bank of California.

TWO HUNDRED ROOMS WELL VENTILATED AND NICELY FINISHED.

The American Exchange Coach, with red lights, will be at the Wharf and Depots, to convey Passengers to the Hotel Free.

Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.

THOS. BRYAN, Propr.

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TONSORIAL ROOMS

180 JESSIE STREET,

Near Third, SAN FRANCISCO

Two First-Class Artists always in attendance

Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing

Neatly done and with Dispatch.

CHILDREN'S HAIR CUTTING A SPECIALTY.

Please Give Me a Call.

WANTED,

A First-class colored woman Cook, to go to Oakland.

Apply at this office.

J. M. Litchfield & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

AND DEALERS IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

415 MONTGOMERY ST.

Between California and Sacramento, S. F.

NOTICE.

I am amply prepared to

FURNISH ALL PARTIES WITH EMPLOYMENT

At the shortest notice, to wit: General Office and House Cleaning, all kinds of Whitewashing and Kalcomining, Cooking, Morning, Washing, Catering and General Jobbing of all Descriptions.

All persons desiring to employ or to be employed, would do well to call on me and consult as to their best interests. I am in communication with San Francisco as well as Oakland, and I am thoroughly acquainted with the public wants. No pains will be spared to make my

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

The leading one in the City; and I respectfully solicit the public to give me a call, and I will ever strive to insure General Satisfaction.

I now have a number of First-class Help of all kinds, male and female, at my Employment Office,

470 NINTH STREET,

OAKLAND.

☞ No Chinese need apply.

W. H. STEUART

The Leading CLOTHIERS.

We have just received a large, new and fashionable assortment of goods. We would call the attention of the public to this stock. We invite a careful inspection of them.

We can give you much better bargains than the Cheap Tailors about this city.

For we are both Manufacturers and Importers.

All our goods are made by white labor exclusively, not a Chinaman being employed about our manufactory, to sew on a button or even carry the goods up and down the stairs. We are now making

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN OUR PRICES.

All who may desire anything in the line of Clothing, will give us a call, for we are certain that we can give them as good, if not better bargains than can be purchased elsewhere.

LITHAUER & CO.

The Leading Clothiers,

38 & 40 KEARNY ST

1 CITY LOTS





25x125 FEET

SITUATED IN NORTH DENVER,

FREE!

☞ WARRANTEE DEED WITHOUT RESERVE.

EVERY OTHER LOT ABSOLUTELY FREE!

Denver now has a population of 40,000. Great cities are the outgrowth of great countries. Twenty years ago Denver was a small trading post on the Frontier, now it is a large city, with numerous Churches, Hotels, Theaters, Street-Railroads, Gas-works, and is the great Railroad Silver Smelting and Refining Works, with a United States Mint, and is the great Railroad Center of the West. There are seven First-class Railroads Centering and connecting with all the Principal and Branch Railroads from Maine to California. It is the Capital of Colorado, naturally the richest State in the Union, and is located in about the geographical center of the United States. The climate is charming, both for health and grandeur. It is surrounded in the world, and the scenery is unexcelled for beauty and grandeur. It is surrounded by the richest Gold, Silver, Copper, Iron, Lead, and Coal Mines and Agricultural Lands in America. It is now the headquarters for Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Northern Arizona and Southern Texas. The rich mineral and agricultural resources of this vast country will make Denver the largest and wealthiest city in the West.

WHY LOTS ARE GIVEN AWAY.

As the title of immigration is now in this direction, it is the Company's interest to have people locate in Denver and put on their property. To encourage emigration, here the company will give to any one sending their name and address a warrantee deed, in fee simple, for one or more lots in North Denver, situated in Weld County, State of Colorado, in consideration only of this beautiful city, the only charge being one dollar to pay the Notary's seal, and for acknowledging deed and conveyance. The Company does not give away a worthless for such information, and does not expect that every person who gets a lot in North Denver will come here, but a great many will, and they will induce their friends to follow. The increased population will soon make this property very valuable, and on this occasion, such alternate lot, which they hold at prices varying from $250 to $500, secured by mortgage, requiring For this reason the above proposition is made. This deed is unconditional. No restriction any one to settle or improve, but with full power to transfer and deal freely. This **property is not hilly, mountain, or swamp, but is level, fertile,** and has advantages for building any one person taking advantage of this offer before Jan. 1st, 1881.

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.

I, W. C. SANDES, County Clerk and Recorder within and for said County and State, do hereby certify to the above and foregoing to be true, and this certificate of the land therein described according to the records in my office. I further certify there are no mortgages or judgments, taxes or other liens standing against said land. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 30 day of August, A. D. 1880.

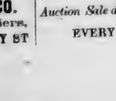
W. C. SANDES, County Clerk and Recorder.

[Seal.] State of Colorado, } ss.
County of Weld, }

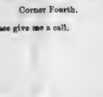
INSTRUCTIONS.

This Company will send by return mail, to any one sending within sixty days from the date of this paper their names, P. O. address, County and State, plainly written in full, a clear warrantee deed to a lot 25 feet front by 125 feet deep in North Denver, Colorado, clear of all taxes. In all occasions for city lots must be accompanied with one dollar for each lot to pay cost of making and acknowledging deed, postage, etc. The lots then can be sold and transferred at your pleasure. Let all improve this opportunity to secure a home in the richest State in the world. Deeds sent to any part of the U. S. and Canada. Address all letters to

DENVER LAND COMPANY,
440 LAWRENCE ST., DENVER, COL.



High School, Denver, Col.



One of the many Churches.

ATTENTION!

The present proprietors of the Pacific Appeal would inform the general public that they are prepared to do all kinds of

Job Printing,

Cards, Labels, Etc.

At lowest rates. GIVE US A TRIAL.

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734 BROADWAY STREET,

Between Stockton and Powell.

A few rooms furnished or unfurnished.

Mrs. GEORGIA AFFO.

R. T. HOUSTON,

TAILOR

Gentlemen's Clothes Made to Order.

Cleaning and Repairing neatly executed at short notice.

324 DUPONT STREET,

Next door to Poodle Dog Restaurant,

SAN FRANCISCO.

WANTED,

Two or three nice unfurnished rooms; price not to exceed nine dollars per month. Address "EARNEST," this office.

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Shaving & Hair Dressing

SALOON,

No. 605 MISSION STREET,

Near 3d, opp. Annie St., S. F.

A. J. WARD, Proprietor.

CEO. JACKSON,

(Graduate of N. Y. School for Nurses,)

Professional Nurse,

Address office.

TERMS REASONABLE.

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AUCTIONEERS,

New Salesroom,

747 MARKET STREET

Opposite Dupont, S. F.

Careful attention given to Sales at residences.

Great Bargains in Second-Hand Furniture HERE.

CALL AND SEE.

Auction Sale at Store at 11 A.M.

EVERY TUESDAY.

HELP

FOR THE WEAK

NERVOUS AND

DEBILITATED.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine of any kind, and without the slightest inconvenience to the patient's habits or daily occupation.

Reader, are you Afflicted?

And you wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet your distressed condition? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia, or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years, and find yourself harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you subject to loss of memory, have spells of of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms, - - - - ? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

DR. HASBROUCK'S

ELECTRIC BELTS

For self-application to any part of the body meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians indorse them, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have been restored to

Health, Strength and Energy,

after drugging in vain for years.

Send at once for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex.

Call on or address, (all communications confidential,)

R. D. Traphagan & Co.,

Sole Agents for the United States,

233 BROADWAY,

Rooms 3 & 4. N. Y. City.

ANTHONY LONEY,

PLASTERING, WHITENING,

COLORING and KALSOMINING.

Whitening Done Without Removing Carpets,

AND WARRANTED NOT TO RUB OFF.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING DONE At the Shortest Notice.

801 Mission Street,

Corner Fourth.

☞ Please give me a call.

P. KELLY

HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN LADIES' and GENTS'

Custom - Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers at $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]

P. KELLY'S New Style Boot and Shoe Combined excel all others. They fit and look like a boot on the foot. Price, $4 to $10.

FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.

French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexis Ties, with heavy Double-Soles, New York Toe; price reduced from $8 to $6.

Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size shoe worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.

P. KELLY, Prize Boot and Shoe Maker, 39½ Kearny Street.

CRAIG & SON,

MINT AVENUE,

[Formerly 942 Market Street,]

SAN FRANCISCO,

Practical Furnishing Undertakers.

Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention

J. C. JOHNSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARNESS,

AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

CALIFORNIA SADDLES, BRIDLES, SPURS, AND BITS, WHIPS, LEATHER, ETC ETC.

12 & 14 Pine Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE COMPANY

Established 1866.

WE HAVE JUST ADDED A large amount of New Machinery of the latest and most improved kind, and are again prepared to fill orders for ROPE of any special lengths and sizes. Constantly on hand a large stock of

MANILA ROPE, (All sizes)
TARRED MANILA ROPE
HAY ROPE,
WHALE LINE, Etc.

TUBBS & CO.

611 and 613 FRONT STREET

SACRAMENTO Boarding House

The traveling public are respectfully informed the undersigned has opened a

BOARDING HOUSE

Has been opened a

SACRAMENTO CITY

100 I Street, near 7th, opposite the Court House.

MEALS SERVED AT ALL HOUR

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited

MRS. J. WILLIAMS.
Proprietress

FORCE PUMPS.

SUCTION PUMPS,
DROP-WELL PUMPS.
IRON AND LEAD PIPE,
RUBBER HOSE
FOR SALE, AND
GALVANIZED IRON TANKS

From 1,000 to 10,000 Gallons capacity, made to order by

E. B. MOTT, Jr.

56 and 58 J Street, Sacramento.

A SURE CURE

For consumption, bronchitis, asthama, catarrh, throat and lung diseases. Also a sure relief and a permanent cure for general debility, dyspepsia and all nervous affections, by a simple vegetable medicine, which cured a venerable missionary Physician who was long a resident of Syria and the East, and who has freely given this valuable specific to thousands of kindred sufferers with the greatest possible benefits, and he now feels it his sacred christian duty to impart to others this wonderful invigorating remedy, and will send FREE the original receipe complete, with full directions, to any person enclosing stamp for reply.

DR. CLARK A. ROBBINS,

GRESLY BLOCK, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

(OBox 76

SACRAMENTO.

LOCKE & LAVENSON

Importers and dealers in

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

WALL PAPER, Etc.,

Nos. 64 and 66 J St Sacramento

LATHROP HOTEL

LATHROP, CALA.

All Passengers Trains stop Fifteen Minutes for Meals.

Having purchased the sole interest in the above Hotel, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I am now prepared to cater to the satisfaction of all. My Tables are supplied with all the delicacies the market affords. Tourists requiring canvasses will find a well-fitted furnished room and climate unequaled in California.

J. A. SHEPARD, Prop'r

First-class Bar attached to the House, where all the Finest Brands of Wines, Ales, Liquors and Cigars can be had at Reasonable Prices.

W. T. GARRATT,

Brass and Bell Foundry

Cor. Fremont and Natoma Sts.,

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Manufacturers of Church and Steamboat Bells and Gongs, Brass Castings of all kinds, Fire Engines, Force and Lift Pumps, Hose Couplings, Babbit-Metal, Water Gauges and Glass Tubes for Steam Boilers, Steam Gauges Magnetic Gauges, Steam Clocks and Valves of all descriptions, Steam Whistles.

Hooker's Celebrated Steam Pumps,

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For SMELTING MACHINES and Ventilating Mines.

Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles for Mining Purposes

Iron Pipe furnished with Fittings.

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HOUGHTON & REYNOLDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors AT LAW.

KNOX BLOCK, - - SAN JOSE

Will practice in Santa Clara and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court.

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—TO THE—

PACIFIC APPEAL

Established in 1862.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is the immediate successor of the *Mirror of the Times*, which was established by colored men in San Francisco

In 1855.

The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.

The PACIFIC APPEAL is independent in thought and action. Its columns are open to all parties for the logical discussion of all questions pertaining to the welfare and progress of all citizens, without regard to race, color, condition, etc.

And as a whole, with its political attitude, extensive influence, and wide circulation, it is acknowledged by the intelligent of all classes, colored and white, to be the most desirable and readable newspaper ever published by colored men on the Pacific Coast, and equals the best of the journals ever published by colored men in the Atlantic States.

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Six Months	2.00
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Payable invariably in Advance.

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Unrivalled Hair Restorative,

FOR CAUSING NEW HAIR TO GROW ON Bald Heads, and for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair. Preventing it from Falling Off, and Eradicating all Dandruff and other Foreign Matter from the Scalp. Made and sold by him.

No. 39 C Street, Virginia, Nev.,

Or ANNA GRAHAM, HAIR DRESSER, 39 C Street, Virginia City, Nev.

EDWARD C. HUGHES,

STEAM

BOOK  CARD.

—AND—

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511 Sansome Street

CORNER MERCHANT SAN FRANCISCO.

This firm would inform the public that they have recently made great additions to their already extensive Printing Establishment, and are prepared to execute, at short notice,

BOOK-WORK, POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS BILL-HEADS
CIRCULARS, CARDS, ETC

In the Improved style of the Art, at prices that Defy Competion and are warranted to give satisfaction.

1880

The Pacific Appeal.

"He who would be Free--himself must strike the blow."

VOL. XVII—NO. 29. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1880. WHOLE NO 913

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Entered at the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as a journal entitled to pass in the mails at Second-class rates.

Will be Published every Saturday by

WM. H. CARTER.

Office, 622 Clay Street, up stairs.

J. S. Rose ..... General Agent

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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Six months 2 00
Three months 1 00

City subscribers can have the paper delivered at their residences or place of business on payment of Fifty (50) Cents per month.

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Portland, Oregon—Mr. Allen Flowers
City Mr. J. S. Rose.
Marysville—Rev. J. F. Anderson.

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At large—Rt Rev. T. M. D. Ward.
Jno. M Brown. J
Rev. R. T. W. James.
Mr. John W. Matthews,
Mr. W. Bowl.
Local—J R. B. H. of N. Y.; Observer
Sivvi.

The following is a complete list of papers published by colored men in the United States

Leader	Indianapolis, Ind
Christian Recorder	Philadelphia, Penn
Conservator	Chicago, Ill.
Louisianian	New Orleans, La
National Tribune	St. Louis, Mo.
Progressive American	N. Y. City
Virginia Star	Richmond, Va.
People's Advocate	Washington, D. C.
Co-operator	Boston, Mass.
Western Sentinel	Kansas City, Mo.
National Monitor	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Freeman's Journal	St. Louis, Mo.
Advance	Montgomery, Ala.
People's Journal	Jackson, Miss.
Spectator	Galveston, Texas
Journal of Industry	Raleigh, N. C.
Observer	New Orleans, L. A
Concordia Eagle	Vidalia La.
Colored Citizen	Topeka, Kansas
Golden Enterprise	Baltimore, Md.
Eastern Review	Providence, R. I
Elevator	San Francisco, Cal.
Africo-Amer. Presbyterian	Wilmington, N.C
Independent Pilot	Concord, N. C
African Expositor	Raleigh, N. C
Star of Zion	Newbern, N. C
Educator and Reformer	Nashville, Tenn
Spectator	Galveston, Texas
People's Journal	New Orleans, La.
People's Watchman	Charleston, S. C.
The Argus	Washington, D. C
The Normal Herald	Huntsville, Al.
The immaculate Banner	Nashville Tenn
Southern Workman	Hampton, Va.
Bulletin	Louisville, Ky.
Pacific Appeal	San Francisco, Cal.
Kansas Herald	Topeka, Kansas
Suffragist	New York, N. Y.
Our Age	Evansville, Ind.
Evangelist	New Orleans La.
Republican Advocate	Chicago, Ill

Funny Men.

The man who professes to be amusing is usually such a bore that we overlook his wit when he has any. Small jokers, like great talkers, are more plague than pleasure. They worry us when we want rest, and are so afraid of our missing their point that they extinguish any possible amusement by over stating it if not by explaining it. For company, the sprightly man is better than the witty man, and the sprightly woman better than either; but who ever heard of a funny woman? Yet, on the average, women greatly exceed men both in liveliness and in wit. A good joker should have a short memory, both lest he should remember and repeat the joke he cracked, and lest he should be troubled by remembering them when he repeats his own. If he has constantly to think whether he said this or that in the same company before, he will lose all the freshness which is an important element in his success. It is no doubt a mistake consciously to repeat, but when it is done unconsciously it is of very little consequence, so long as the repetition is merely verbal. The best fun does not bear repetition or description, but vanishes when written down. All Sydney Smith's recorded jokes would not account for the great reputation he had as a wit; but it was well said of him, as of many another funny man of slighter pretensions, that after you have been in his company you remember not so much the witty things he said, as the amount of laughing you yourself have undergone. It is here that the distinction comes which must be drawn between good things and fun. A good thing is by no means always funny; when it is funny it is often ill-natured toward somebody present, and to have a laugh at it may disturb enjoyment in its favor. The Alderman complained to Coleridge that in consequence of the poet's joking he had swallowed a magnificent piece of fat without tasting it. We confess the deepest sympathy with that alderman. Could we but learn his name, it should be enshrined in the tablets of our memory. He was not stupid; he could see a point—only too well, indeed, for his own comfort. He had come to eat, not to laugh, and he wished to be allowed to choose his own time for either pursuit.

To be funny without ill-nature is not a common gift. It is but too easy to see and remark the weakness of other people. Many funny men have no friends because every one is afraid of them. It is their misfortune to say biting things, to wound the susceptibilities of unoffending neighbors and to give nicknames which stick. To be able to suppress a joke is, in some cases, much better than to be able to make one. If a man is able to hold his tongue rather than wound, the chances are he can command his wit and be as funny as he pleases when occasion demands. Such a person is invaluable at a dull party or when others are melancholy or tired. He is able to relieve anxiety, to comfort sorrow, to brighten the wettest of days and be cheerful under the most cheerless circumstances. If he knew how to temper his wit, he may be a beneficent visitor everywhere. He must have sympathy for the sorrowful, and be able to enter into the views of people who differ widely from himself, not only in opinion and natural gifts, but in attainments and in experience. He will often find comedy and tragedy as closely allied as they are in Shakespeare, who well knew, as indeed every true artist must know, how inseparable they are.—*London Saturday Review.*

Annexation of Canada.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, in a public lecture, advises the Canadians to avoid annexation with the United States. The advice is good—for the Canadians prefer to live in the kitchen in preference to walking into the American parlor, the present inmates of the latter part of the domicile can endure it. But it is barely possible the good and loyal bishop does not reflect the sentiments of the Canadians. So far as we know, the best of feeling exists between the people of the United States and Canada, and if the union of the two countries is ever effected, it will be likely to prove to be a congenial one. It is really a question that involves commercial rather than political considerations. As General Grant sagaciously remarked in his conversations with John Russell Young during his trip around the world, the acquisition of the possessions of the British on the North American continent would really be of no advantage to the United States. We are getting all the benefit now we could possibly have after they were annexed. This country does not need territorial enlargement. We have now all that we want and more than we have so far been able to utilize or govern discreetly. The annexation of Mexico upon the south or Canada upon the north would not give us any commercial advantages in particular, and would increase the burdens of government; especially in the case of Mexico. The benefits would mainly be on the other side. Take, for instance, Canada and the provinces of the dominion. Out of that territory two or three good sized states could be formed, each with its two senators, and one or more representatives in Congress. Each state would be free within its own sphere like any other state of the Union. The new states would become homogeneous with the rest. The national laws would prevail over all. The national currency would circulate; the custom houses would be abolished; the fisheries question would be settled, and all cause for irritation would be ended. We would buy their lumber and sell them our products, such as they now import from us. Our railroad, telegraph, express and postal systems would spread over their country, and thus their interests and ours would become mutual, and undoubtedly both sides would be benefited, but the Canadians to a far greater extent than the people of the United States.

It may or it may not be "manifest destiny," as many patriotic and zealous American citizens have been fond of imagining, that Canada will become absorbed into our system of federated states, but the idea is undoubtedly popular upon both sides of the line, and there are many reasons for believing it will be consummated. Commercial considerations will be the chief element in such a movement. What ever pays best a commercial people are apt to do. If the Canadians can benefit themselves by annexation, and improve their material as well as their social condition, they will be quite likely to have it about despite Bishop Lynch's appeal to their love of country. The country would be theirs after annexation as much as it is now. Annexation does not mean conquest or subjugation, but simply a change of form of government. Instead of a governor general sent over from the old country they would elect their own governors, as well as maintain their local state governments in even greater freedom than they now enjoy. Annexation, the more it is studied by the Canadians, will lose much of its repugnance to the lovers of country and will appeal to the better judgment of every good citizen of the Dominion.—*Hunkeys.*

The Burial of the First Napoleon

Abraham Millington, a British sergeant, attached to the St. Helena artillery, has left the subjoined interesting relation of the manner in which the body of the Emperor Napoleon I. was prepared for burial: "On Sunday, the 6th of May, 1821, I was sent for while attending divine service, to make a tin coffin for General Napoleon Bonaparte. On Monday, the 7th, I was ordered to attend at Longwood House for the purpose of soldering up the body of General Bonaparte in the tin coffin, which was performed in the following manner, in the presence of General Bertrand and Montholon, Madam Bertrand, the French chaplain, the French surgeon, Mr. A. Darling, Dr. Rushop, H. M. Twentieth regiment of foot, several of the French domestics, and Samuel Ley, private in the Twentieth regiment. The body of the late General Bonaparte, in full dress, was deposited in a tin coffin, which was lined with white silk and cotton. His cocked hat lay across his thighs and on the left breast of his coat was a gold star and a cross and several other medals of the same metal; several pieces of coin of various sizes and different value were also put into the coffin. His heart was deposited in a silver urn or tureen filled with spirits to which I soldered a lid or cover of the same material, which was placed between the small parts of his legs. His stomach was deposited in a silver mug in which there was spirits, which was also put in the coffin. A silver plate, knife, fork and spoon and a silver cup were also deposited in the coffin. Subsequent to placing the body of the General in the coffin, the lid of the coffin being lined with white silk and stuffed with white cotton, was put in its place, and I soldered it on the coffin inclosing the late General Napoleon Bonaparte and all the above mentioned articles. This tin coffin, with its contents, was then inclosed in a mahogany coffin, and they were inclosed in a lead coffin, which made in all three coffins."

How a Queen is Domiciled.

The Queen of Spain's apartments at the casino of Pardo are thus described: The rooms are eight in number. The first we enter is hung in white satin, with hand embroidered blue flowers; the furniture, of Louis XV style is upholstered in rich blue satin; in a corner is a remarkably fine cabinet of rosewood, ornamented with old Sevres panels of great beauty. This room leads into a smaller boudoir, style of the first French empire, hung in yellow satin, with furniture of the same. In a recess of a window is a small equestrian statue of the king when he was only four years old. The small mite, looking very frightened, is holding the bridle in one hand and is saluting with the other. The third room is called the queen's music room. The hangings are red and gold, two grand pianos occupy two corners, and curios and nicknacks abound. The queen's study or workroom, comes next. It opens upon a large terrace, which, in summer, is arranged as a garden. It is white and gold, the furniture being old Dutch, with inlay of colored flowers. Then comes the bedroom, which is a very marvel of splendor and luxury. It required no less than eight hundred yards of stuff for the hangings which are of *sera* Lyon's silk, *brocke* with alternate lines of red and blue flowers. The furniture is Louis XVI; in a corner is a table in old Sevres; in the middle of the room is the bed, in black wood, with embossed brass ornaments; at the head two reclining nude female figures support a shield, upon which is emblazoned the queen's monogram in red upon a blue ground; a canopy in embossed brass, supports the curtains which are thick silk, of the same design as the hangings. The bathroom, which is close by, also opens into a room specially reserved for the queen's attendants, and near the bedroom also is the dressing-room, the furniture of which is silver pine, the walls being hung with sera silk, with blue flowers.

One likes to be cheered in the sometime dismal path of life, and an encouraging word now and then costs little and is worth a great deal. "I like that charcoal which you have in your wagon?" said a gentleman to a cart driver. The driver whipped up his horses, drove across the street and had visions of brisk business as he answered, "Yes, sir." "That is right," continued the bland old gentleman, as he walked off; "always speak the truth and people will respect you."

POSTOFFICE COURTESIES IN ENGLAND.—An American in England wrote a postal card, which he forgot to address, saying: "We dine with So-and-so," at such a place. The letter carrier sent the next day to the place where he was to dine and obtained the address he had neglected to put on the "postal." In the United States the postal card would have gone into the waste basket or the Dead Letter Office.—*Exchange.*

American Vines in France.

A great deal of excitement is being exhibited in the vine growing provinces of France in the experiments now in course of being tried with American vines. The most learned professors are devoting their attention to the subject, and with good reason, for the object is of a constantly increasing importance, being no less than resistance to the dreaded phylloxera by means of a fresh stock of plants. It seems to have been pretty well established that some at least of the varieties imported from the other side of the Atlantic are proof against this remorseless foe. The most celebrated of these are the river grape, the ash grape, the summer grape and the heart leaved grape, all of which have been studied in great detail by M. Millardet, professor at the Faculty of Sciences in Bordeaux. The first of these has been hitherto the most popular, and has already been extensively planted in the Bordeaux and Languedoc districts. It has the advantage of growing readily on all sorts of soil, so that the work of experimenting with it is comparatively cheap and easy. The ash vine is a good species when kept apart from them, but is very apt to become crossed with other varieties, and especially with the *vitis labrusca* of classic fame, which is extremely susceptible to the attacks of the phylloxera. The same fault is alleged against the heart vine, which is a plant of astonishing vigor, climbing easily to the summit of the highest trees when once attached to them. It is recommended to bring the specimens of these sorts from the valley of the Mississippi and other places where they are not brought into contact with other more susceptible sorts of vine. The summer vine is the most rare of the species now on trial in France, but it is also the best suited for grafting with the plants now grown in the south of that country, and is capable of finding nourishment and producing fruit upon the most arid soils and in the driest atmosphere. As to the mode of propagating and cultivating the new importations, M. Pallicot, president of the Agricultural Committee of Toulon, recommends the use of seeds which can be sown at any time between the autumn and the early spring. The character of the plant can then be determined at the end of the next autumn, although its merits in defying the enemy cannot be ascertained till much later. He advises vine growers to have patience, and wait till the merits of each plant have been duly established before using it as a stock for grafting in French vineyards. According to a Rhenish newspaper the Metternich property, Schloss Johannisberg am Rhein, with its famous vineyards, has been sold for 2,000,000 marks to Baron Rothschild, of Vienna. —*London Globe.*

What a Woman Can Do.

As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her husband and children; and, if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence and tact, she can secure to her partner and to herself a competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning or how adverse a fate may be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirit, shaken by the anxiety of business. By her tender care she can often restore him to health, if disease has overtaken his powers. By her counsel and love she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her examples, her precepts, and her sex's insight into character, she can mold her children, however adverse their dispositions, into noble men and women. And, by leading in all things a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate and spiritualize all who come within reach; so that, with others of her sex emulating and assisting her, she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated.

She can do much, alas! perhaps more, to degrade man if she chooses to do it. Who can estimate the evils that woman has the power to do? As a wife she can ruin herself by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a demon or an outcast of a man who might otherwise become a good member of society. She can bring bickerings, strife and discord into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babes into vile men and even into vile women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring-head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil instead of an angel of good.

Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the earth smiles with a loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform it to a black and arid desert, covered with the scorn of all evil passion and swept by the bitter blast of everlasting death. This is what woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no worthy work as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher road to travel, but he has none loftier or more influential than woman's.

And the bars hurt none the less because they are of gold.—Vina.

Courtesy.

Little girls, do you ever think about the meaning of words? This word, now, courtesy, has something about it which girls and women ought to care for very much indeed. You know that hundreds of years ago in Europe women were, and in many heathen countries are now, not much better than slaves. In China, for instance, when company comes to a house, the parents present the boys very proudly, but they send the girls out of sight as fast as possible. They don't want anybody to know that they have a little daughter in their home. Gradually, in the middle ages, women came up from a state of barbarism, and the clergy and poets together helped her to win her proper place. The lady of the castle kept the keys and presided at the feasts, wore beautiful robes of stuffs called samite and camelot, and gave medicine to the sick. She learned surgery, too, and when the soldiers and knights came home from battle, wounded and faint, she knew how to set the broken bones and bind up the bruised parts. So everybody treated her politely, and the sort of manners which then came to be popular, in place of the old roughness and rudeness, took the general name of courtesy.

The Bible bids us to be courteous. Do you want to know the highest and loveliest style of courtesy, which you can practice at home, at school, and in the street? It is all wrapped up in one golden phrase—"In honor prefer ring one another." Suppose you try to live with those words for your motto, say for a whole week to come.

How Butter is Sometimes Tainted.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables. Cows are not unfrequently very fond of this litter, though it is unprognated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed they eat greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milch cows be allowed to consume other than the sweetest and purest food. Very nice butter-makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cast out of the stable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

STRANGE FIRE.—The bank of England has had no end of valuables committed to its keeping. The vaults of its establishment hold moldering chests, deposited there for safety's sake, and apparently forgotten by their owners. In 1873 one fell to pieces from sheer rottenness, exposing to sight a quantity of massive plate and a bundle of yellow papers. The latter proved to be a collection of love letters of the period of the restoration, which the directors were enabled to restore to the lineal descendant of the original owner. In 1875 a tin box was fished out of the Seine containing more than five hundred letters addressed to divers persons in Paris. The box—set almost twice above Paris—had been hermetically sealed, and was furnished with little metal rods, that it might catch the current of the river at every point; but it had failed to achieve a successful voyage, and laid at the bottom of the river for years with its freight of letters for the besieged Parisians, some of whom, however, had the pleasure of receiving them five years after date.

Remember that horses and cattle, young and old, kept in stables and not allowed full liberty during the day, should be regularly cleaned. In this the brush must be the principle cleaning instrument. The curry comb is of no value except to loosen the scurf and dust. In using it should be laid flat, and worked lightly in circles rather than forward and back. The scurf once loosened, brush with a quick stroke, clearing the bristles by passing them lightly over the teeth of the curry comb between strokes. To clean an animal quickly, perfectly and without giving it pain is a fine art that should be studied more than it is.

The day is coming when the most startling accident of the time will be furnished by a loaded train on a New York elevated railroad. Many narrow escapes have occurred already, but no really terrible disaster has yet taken place. The new elevated railroads have been in operation for a year and a half and the number of people slaughtered has been rather too many. During the last year fourteen persons were killed by being dropped down on the street below, which is only one method the elevated monster has of committing homicide.—*Detroit Press.*

TO MAKE BOOTS WATER PROOF.—Various preparations have been made to render leather water-proof, and the following is an excellent mixture:

Melt in an earthen dish half a pint of linseed oil, one ounce of beeswax, one ounce of oil of turpentine, and half an ounce of rosin. Saturate the boots with this composition, and they will not only be impervious to the wet, but also pliable and soft. Boots that have been water proofed in this way will be found very useful for occasional shooting and fishing excursions, but for every day wear they are considered unwholesome, on account of confining the feet too closely. Yet this objection can be removed by wearing cork soles, which will also absorb the moisture of the feet.

TO POLISH IRON OR STEEL.—For those in the metal and hardware trades who wish to obtain that beautiful deep black polish on iron or steel which is so much sought after, all that is required is to boil one part of sulphur in ten parts of oil of turpentine, the product of which is a brown, sulphuric oil of disagreeable smell. This should be put on the outside as lightly as possible, and heated over a spirit lamp till the required black polish is obtained.

The best lawyers always tell the best stories, and with none the less zest when at their own expense. Not long ago Counselor C—— was before Surrogate Calvin in a case where the question involved was as to the mental condition of the testatrix. The witness under examination, herself an aged lady, had testified to finding Mrs. Seaman failing, childish, and that when she told her something she looked as if she didn't understand. Counselor C—— cross-examining, tried to get her to describe this look, but she didn't succeed very well in doing so. At last, getting a little impatient, he asked: "Well, how did she look? did she look at you as I am looking at you now, for instance?" The witness very demurely replied: "Well, yes; kind of vacant like."

REMEDY FOR THE POTATO BUG.—A farmer who has had ten years' experience in Colorado claims to have found a sure remedy for the potato-bug scourge. His plan is simply to plant one or two flax seeds in each hill of potatoes. He says that the bugs will shun it every time, and for ten years he has been successful in raising potatoes while others have failed. The proposed remedy is simple, and costs almost nothing to try it.—*Troy Times.*

WARM ON COWS' TEATS.—A correspondent of the *Ploughman*, writing from Watertown, Mass., states that he has been successful in curing warts on the teats of cows, by simply bathing with water in which boneset have been boiled. Have any of our readers had similar success in the use of this simple remedy?

A Mississippi farmer dashes cold water into the ears of choking cattle. This causes the animal to shake its head violently, and the muscular action dislodges the obstruction.

For crystallizing wax flowers, use diamond dust, sprinkle over them; by slightly warming the flowers the dust will adhere better. By placing the dust in a pepper box and a paper under the work, you will not lose any, as it is very apt to fly.

TO CLEAN ZINC.—Take oxalic acid, dissolve in soft water; wet a cloth with it, rub the zinc all over, and immediately follow with a dry, soft cloth. Care must be taken not to get the acid on the clothes, as it will spot them.

To remove machine oil, wash the spots in cold water, using soap; this must be done before wet in anything else.

Mrs. Senator Bruce at the President's Reception,

At the annual reception given by the President and Mrs. Hayes to the *Diplomatic Corps to* which members of Congress, Senators and their families were invited, Mrs. Bruce wore a velvet dress elaborately trimmed with gold satin, embroidered in black and gold, set off with drapings of point duchess lace of riches design intermingled with butter-cups. Her hair was beautifully and tastefully arranged and adorned with point lace and rose-buds; a bunch of roses at her throat and waist added to the brilliancy of the costume. Her ornaments were large solitaire diamonds.

Miss Wilson, her sister, wore a dress of shell-pink silk, profusely trimmed with valenciennes lace with an elaborate over-dress of white silk heavily embroidered in the same color, the draping finished with heavy fringe. Her ornaments were natural flowers and pearls.—*Peoples Advocate.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, February 28th, 1880.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk, thus: *, will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must pay the printers and can only do so with cash, so respond promptly so that the paper can ship next itself. our object is to make the PACIFIC APPEAL one of the ablest and most interesting weekly journals in the United States, and we can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A hint to the wise is sufficient. City subscribers failing to get their papers by Saturday morning please notify us on Monday. Don't fail in this, as prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy given at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, advertisements or collections. This is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly.

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications in by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief, and write only on one side of the paper

We are under many thanks for a copy of "Off for Kansas," a beautiful song and chorus, from G. W Clemens,—author. The music and words are pathetic and on the whole very commendable to the author.

We would call attention of the Knight Templars of this city, to a notice on 3rd page summoning them to meet this—Saturday—evening.

An editorial on the duty of colored men, is unavoidably crowded out this week.

We would particularly call the attention of the Masonic fraternity, to the notice of the Masonic Convention; to be held in Washington D. C. the second Wednesday in May. It will be found on page 3d, last weeks APPEAL, read it carefully, digest it thoroughly and make up your minds to send at least one man to represent the Pacific Coast. If you do this you will have reflected credit upon the lodge and honor upon craft.

We are requested to correct a mistake in the funeral notice of Mr. Lake in the funeral notice of Mr. Fields. It should read; John L. Fields, also he leaves a wife and one child.

Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, has arrived in this city.

The Revival meetings at Metropolitan Temple, are largely attended and great interest manifested.

Bishop Hillery of Zion A. M. E. Church, arrived in this city last Tuesday, from New York.

Rev. G. W. Brodie, lately preached a sermon in Washington, D. C in favor of the colored exodus.

We learn from the *Christian Recorder*, that Bishop John M. Brown is very sick, confined to his bed.

Bishop A. W. Wayman, delivered the first of a series of lectures, at Union Bethel A. M. E Church, at Washington, D. C., Wednesday evening Feb. 18th, subject, "Reply to Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll."

Dr. C. V. Parvis, has been elected alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, from Washington. A very small tribute of respect to the colored people who compose one half the population of Washington. Truly, how ungrateful.

Mary Moore, a white girl, aged nineteen years, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison, at Texas for marrying a colored man.

Masonic Ball.

The ball given last Monday evening, at the Young Men's Hall, Pacific St., for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, of Victoria Lodge, F. A. A. M., was well attended. The music was furnished by the Alpha String Band. It was of first class order, and had great effect, but could have been heard to better advantage in a larger hall. This band is rapidly growing into popular favor, and will soon rival many of the older bands of this city. All of our committee's on entertainments, should secure them when they give a promenado concert or ball. We understand that the Lodge will realize a profit by the entertainment.

Funeral of Mrs. Catherine C. Bell.

The funeral of the late Catherine Bell, wife of Mr. Geo. W. Bell, and daughter of Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, took place from Shiloh A. M. E. Church, Oakland, last Sunday, 22d inst, at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral cortege was formed at the late residence of the deceased 1013 5th St., from thence the procession wended its way in mournful silence to the church, and as the corpse ceased in a beautiful casket was carried up the aisle, the choir sang the hymn, 'Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah,' after which, prayer was offered by Rev. M. T. Weir, then followed the reading of the 39th Psalm by Rev. I. N. Triplett of Sacramento. The choir then sang, "Try us oh God, and search the ground," &c. Rev. Barney Fletcher then proceeded to deliver the funeral discourse. His text was from Matthew 5-4, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted." The reverend gentleman began by saying: "We have met to day to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of one well known in this community and San Francisco, Mrs. Catherine Bell, who on last Thursday morning after a protracted and painful illness at 1 o'clock, passed from earth to eternity. She saw the time of her dissolution rapidly approaching when body and soul must be disunited, the soul to appear in the presence of that God who gave it While upon her sick bed she saw the necessity of preparing to meet her God, that there was no time for delay, and, realizing this she went to work in earnest to prepare for that change soon to come. When I visited her she said to me, "I know I shall soon die and I feel deeply concerned about my soul, and want you to pray for me, I want to make sure about it and no mistake." I knelt in prayer for her and then pointed her to the cross, she continued to pray and and at last found peace and pardon in the blood of her dear Saviour. Prior to her death she called mother, sister and brother, husband and friends, and exhorted them to meet her in Heaven for says she "I shall soon be gone' and before she departed said "I see the light,' she thereby gained new hope, the light of a glorious future was opened to her vision, and she passed amid the sobs of weeping relatives and friends, from time to eternity My friends you are here but Katy has gone to try the realities of an unknown world to us. Methinks when her father caught the glimpse of her on his arrival in the better land what a joyful meeting it must have been. what congratulations from him, who was so suddenly taken away; but time admonishes me that I must close. I in conclusion would exhort my congregation to seek the Lord while, he may be found, and call on Him while He is near. Health is the time to prepare for death. Since, dont put it off. for procrastination is the thief of time, but start now so that when the Master calls, you will be ready to go. We shall soon lay the lifeless corpse of Sister Bell in the grave and shall see her no more this side of eternity. Let us take heed and be admonished that soon some of us will follow. May God bless you and save you all. I add no more" During the delivery of the sermon, loud and constant sobbings were heard in all parts of the densely crowded edifice and not a dry eye was visible.

A few appropriate remarks were then made by Rev's. W. H. Offer and I. N. Triplett, after which the choir sang. "I would not live always" and "Nearer my God to Thee" Then the friends filed up the aisle to take the last look on one so familiarly known. After this the solemn cortege was again formed and the procession wended its way to Mountain View Cemetery, where all that was earthly of Mrs. Catherine Bell was deposited in the cold charnel house of the dead. The funeral was largely attended and of unusual solemnity. The pall bearers were, Mess. Frank Jackson, Thos. M. Watson, Eugene Jackson, Wm. Stackhouse, Sammons Perrsell, and James. Johnson. We sympathize with the family, in their great affliction.

Welcome Home

Bishop W. H. Hillery of Zion, A. M. E. Church, who arrived in this city last Tuesday morning, after an absence of fifteen months in Europe was tendered a reception, at the church, Stockton St., on Thursday evening. The exercises were opened by:

1. Scripture reading, by Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson, pastor of A. M. E. Church.
2. Singing, "How beauteous are their feet."
3. Prayer by Rev. Barney Fletcher.
4. Singing, "Missionary Hymn."
5. Address of welcome, by Rev. A. B. Smith.
6. Address, by Rev. J. B. Young, pastor of 3rd, Baptist Church.
7. Singing, "Home, Sweet Home."
8. Address, by Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church.
9. Singing, "Thanksgiving Anthem."
10. Address, by Rev. Barney Fletcher, pastor A. M. E. Church, Mission.
11. Singing, "I have set watchman upon thy walls."
12. Address by Bishop W. H. Hillery.

The Bishop was introduced by Rev. A. B. Smith, and spoke, in substance as follows: Mr. president, ladies and gentlemen, and friends, I am glad to meet you once again, my throat is in such a condition that you will not expect me to say much. I thank you for this continued approval of my sincere labors during my fifteen months absence from among you, during that time it has been my privilege to mingle with some of the most eminent men of the world. When I took the hand of my dear old mother, and embarked upon my mission, facing the angry billows of the turbid Atlantic, listening to the muttering thunder, as peel after peel shook the vessel, or peeping at the vivid lightning as it illuminated the darkened canopy above, my heart beat within me. At last I find myself in a land of strangers, with none to speak to that I knew, but with confidence in God I did'nt feel altogether alone About a year ago I landed in London, the great city of the world. I might have almost been upon the ocean, for I was soon lost among millions of people that surged to and fro like the mighty billows London, with its teeming walls of architecture, its proud domes, its beautiful temples, all sparkled with lustor before me. While there, it was my fortune to meet with gentleman of fortune and nobility, all seemed to vie with the other to give the sable son of San Francisco honor, I had the pleasure of preaching in the oldest methodist church in the world, the mother of all methodist churches. The pulpit is peculiarly constructed, differently arranged from ours, and as I ascended its winding stairway, I thought of my own broad platform in this city, and was surprised, but I had to make the best of it. When I looked upon that great sea of upturned faces, it seemed to me that all methodism had crowded into that church. I met with people just as white as those in America, and they did not shun me on account of my color, and the only thing they wanted to know was, are you a gentleman. Sir Thomas Burton, sent me the finest invitation I ever received, or ever expect to receive again, a card all beautifully embellished, well I answered it in my plain way and accepted the invitation to breakfast At the appointed time the liveried coachman drove to my door, with two in hand, opened the carriage and I got in humbly, and thanked the Lord, when I looked around me and beheld the dazzling beauty, I said to myself, "Is this I." At last we reached the mansion, the gentleman in livery alighted, opened the door and said, 'step out my lord." They did'nt mistake it, all Bishops are lords, and I was a lord too. Breakfast being ready, I was introduced to Lady Buxton, I looked at her and she looked at me, and surprised me by saying, "Bishop I will escort you to breakfast," at the same time offering her arm; you can imagine my feelings, when I heard that trail rustling over that beautiful carpet, and saw myself reflected through the finest mirrows, my heart failed me, but I remembered the old saying, "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans," and I accepted the invitation. This is a titled family whose names are coupled with liberty and equality of man wherever known"

The Bishop then gave graphic descriptions of his travels through Scotland, Treland, Wales, and the Isle of Wright. He said "Ireland has been greatly abused, I had been led to believe from my youth that the irish was the worst enemy the black man had but on the Emerald Isle I found a class of men of noble, christian sentiments, and women and children high minded and refined. The Irishmen of America are not the Irishmen of Ireland. They are all right at home; but somehow or other, on crossing the Atlantic, they become transmogrified. I was nowhere received with more warmth and cordiality than in Ireland. The Roman Catholic Bishop in Scotland contributed £5 ($25.00). Before leaving this city, a Bishop of similar persuasion, when I went to him, said he was not allowed to give anything outside of his church. In Glasgow I accepted an invitation from Rev. Dr. Hutton to preach in St. James Church, and received $125. The Bishop then said: "I hope soon to see the day when there shall be no Zion or Bethel Church or any colored church, but that we shall have a church of God, where all can worship at one social shrine. We are tired of having buildings looking so dilapidated that people passing, say "That's the nigger church." Colored man must seek to rise from menials and enter any business that a white man can. I talked plain talk in England, and shall do so here. After 12 years experience here, I think I am pretty well known. I have been endeavoring to save my churches on this coast, and if I get abuse I can't help it. If a white man gives a colored church $5 he has done wonders, but he will give a white church $5,000 and think nothing of it. I saw Mr. Flood before I went away, and he couldn't afford to give me anything, but he could afford to contribute $25,000 to Ireland. If any man needs the sympathy and refinement of the world, it is the black man. What we lack of wealth and refinement we are not responsible for. The white man of America is responsible for it, but we must stand the odium. We want to be regarded as men. I'll never rest as long as I live till I can go anywhere in America that Henry Ward Beecher can.

I thank you kind friends, for your attention You have educated me during my 12 years stay among you. When I first came, you said I was nothing but a green boy, and didn't know anything; but I know right from wrong. I mean to be honest to God, my race and myself, and mean to reconsecrate myself to God and the upbuilding and elevation of the black people of America. I will be true to you and my manhood, and be no coward, so help me God. I thank you for your attention. Good night. The choir then sang, "The Earth is the Lord's."

The reception closed with a fine lunch in the supper room, prepared by a committee consisting of Mrs. Goodman, Mrs. Fields, Mrs. Tolbert, Mrs. Jackson and others. All seemed to enjoy themselves, and at a late hour dispersed for their homes.

Emigration Bureau.

A meeting of the Bureau was last Thursday evening, at the rooms, 622 Clay Street. President, S. Peneton presiding. After transacting some important business, the meeting adjourned 'till Thursday evening, Mar. 4th, when the election of officers will take place under the New Constitution, all the members are requested to be present.

Dr H. H. Toland died suddenly at his residence 810 Jackson Street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Montpelier Vermont Feb. 25. The Republican Convention met to day at 11 o'clock at Trinity Hall and elected delegates to the National Convention, and instructed them to vote for Senator. Geo. F. Edmonds for the Presidency.

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Table Talk.

It is said that the Elevator man could not resist the temptation of that boned turkey at the Hillery reception. That the series of lectures of Bishop Hillery's *Scenes and Experiences* in Europe will be very interesting. They will take place at Zion Church That the publication of *"One who Knows"* in the Elevator is about as near the truth as the Elevator man ever gets about Bethel Church.

Excelsior Band.

A Matinee will be given by the band next Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Sander's Hall New Montgomery Street. Admission. Free. All are invited.

The New York National Republican Convention held at Utica, New York, last Wednesday elected delegates to the National Convention and passed resolutions instructing them, "to use their most earnest and united efforts to secure the nomination of U. S. Grant for President.

New York. Feb. 25. Weston, the pedestrian left for San Francisco yesterday to meet O'Leary.

Personal.

Senator Bruce was given a brilliant reception by the citizens of Baltimore. Maryland, lately at the residence of Dr. H. J. Brown. There were present Marshall, Frederic Douglass, Dr. P. T. Gross, Rev. Robt. Steel, Rev. C. B. Perry, Rev. J. H. Riddick and many others. The reception was a very enjoyable affair and passed of with much eclat. Speeches and toasts were indulged in till a late hour. Senator Bruce made the closing address, as follows: "Mr. President,—It is too late for me to make a speech at this hour. The citizens of Baltimore have my deepest thanks for this cordial welcome and banquet. Sir, since I have been in your midst, I am reminded of an expression of La Fayette, on one occation when he was given a welcome and banquet, he asked of the President where are common people, for all whom I have met are princely gentlemen, (Applause.) I cannot say more, it is too late, so gentlemen I desist. (Applause.) The distinguished guests and company were serenaded by Johnson's Band.

A colored man named Isaac Lewis, aged 79 years, died suddenly and alone in his very poorly furnished apartments, at 196 South Fifth avenue on Wednesday of last week. He had for a long time been the recipient of the charity, not only of rich people, but his neighbors as well. In his room was found several suits of fine clothes, a bank book calling for $650, three valuable gold watches, and several gold chains. The property was handed over to the public administrator, and the body of the owner was taken to the morgue, and would have been buried in Potter's Field but for a friend who asked, and was granted, the privilege of burying it.—*Progressive American.*

Strange proceding, this. The idea of burying a man in the Potter's Field and the Public Administrator holding in his possession $650 belonging to him. We learn many strange things about Proud *New York* but this is the strangest of all. Surely that Public Administrator had ought to be sent, where the woodbine twineth.

ED. APPEAL.

Recently in Nashville, Tenn., one of the white teachers of the colored schools, gave some of her scholars a severe chastisement for daring to speak to her in the street. The notice of the Board of Education, was called to it, and a committee of investigation appointed, who gave a white washed, garbled report of the affair, and highly commended the teacher who had been so grossly insulted by the little creatures. A model committee, that. It had ought to emigrate to Alaska to cool off.

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Southern Brutality and Hellish Deeds Yet Go On'

Richmond, Va., Jan. 27.—Intelligence of another case of lynching for miscegenation has just been received from franklin county. A colored man of bad character, named Richard Woods, had deserted his wife and children, and was living with a disreputable white woman named Nancy Williams. On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, some seven or eight men went to Nancy Williams's house, and demanded admittance, which was refused. They then attempted to break open the door, failing in which, they went round to the window in the rear and began throwing in stones and fence rails. The woman, her two children and woods were in the house at the time. The latter, becoming terrified at the demonstrations of the midnight visitors, pried up the floor of the cabin and hid himself under it. Soon afterwards, the mob returned and renewed their assaults on the door, through which they fired several shots, and then by a combined assault with an improvised battering-ram succeeded in breaking it down. Nancy Williams then, taking two children fled to the house of Eliza Woods, the wife of her paramour, about one hundred and fifty yards distant. Search was made for Woods, who could not at first be found, and three of the lynchers were dispatched after Nancy to bring her back. When she returned the secret of Woods hiding place was extorted from her, and he at once came out and surrendered to the mob. The pair were then bound together and driven considerable distance, the lynchers following with drawn pistols. When they arrived at a lonely point in the road, the prisoners were halted and the colored man Wood was ordered to strip. He partially undressed himself, and requested one of the mob to unbutton his shirt, as he could not reach the button behind him, owing to one of his hands being tied to the woman. This request was regarded by the man to whom it was addressed as an insult, for he instantly knocked the colored man down, and he was set upon by several of the gang and severely beaten. The unfortunate colored man, rendered desperate, at this critical junction made a break from his custodian and ran, but fell from exhaustion and terror before he had gone very far. He was closely pursued by the mob, who, as soon as they came up, shot him several times and killed him. Returing to the woman, she was administered a severe whipping, after which she was ordered to go home—admonished that if she did not leave the country in three days she would be hanged On the following day an inquest was held on the body of Woods, at which the above facts were substantially related, the witness being Nancy Williams and her children, and Eliza Woods, the wife, and her children of the murdered man. Owing to the darkness of the night none of the lynchers could be recognized. There are various rumors about the murder in the neighbourhood, but no arrests have been made nor is there any likelihood that there will be.

Ex-Gov. Nichols of Lonisiana, has commenced the practice of law at New Orleans.

The Fisk University Jubilee Singers, after a tour of three years in Europe, have lately returned to this country, are advertising for a Grand Concert at Chickering Hall, Feb 12th They earned during their stay in Europe the sum of One hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Answer this.

Did you ever know any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or kidnies, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure.—Ask your neighbors this same question.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. Sabbath School at 9 P.M.
Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson, Pastor, residence 1111 Clay Street.

Zion A. M. E. Church, Stockton street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M.
Rev. Adam P. Smith, Pastor, residence 1906 Vallejo Street.

Third Baptist Church, Powell street, bet. Stated and Bush. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M.
Rev. J. B. Young, Pastor; residence 647 Clay street.

Grace P. E. Church, Pacific street. Morning and Evening prayer, with sermon every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 9 A.M.
Rev. P. W. Causey, Rector; residence 25 Prospect place.

Shiloh A. M. E. Church, Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 9 P.M.
Rev. M. T. Weir, Pastor; residence 812 Filbert Street.

A. M. E. Church Mission, 712 Mission street, near Third. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 and 7½ P.M.
Rev. Barney Fletcher, Pastor; residence 1230 Broadway street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

Mutual Beneficial Society.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month, Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell street.

JAS. HARRIS, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

SEWING CIRCLE.

Sewing Circle at Bethel Church, every Monday evening, and Social Festival the second Monday of each month, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society.

MRS. MARTHA A. MONAIR, Pres't.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

Guyts to the Rescue, No. 1, G. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Mason.

EDW'D ROBINSON, Sec'y.
WM. A. WARNER, G. T.

Oakland Literary and Aid Society meets every Monday Evening at their Hall on Broadway, Oakland, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. H. SCOTT, President.
ALFRED HARRIS, Recording Sec'y.
E. R. HOWARD, Financial Secretary.

The Weekly Sewing Circle of the Ebon Church is held in the Church, Stockton street, every Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The Chinese Question.

There is an element in our midst who are using their utmost endeavors to bring odium and disgrace, upon the law abiding and peaceable citizens, who are driving capital from the state, jeopardizing the interests of every man, woman and child in the country, and, who (if permitted to carry on their nefarious agrarian schemes,) will eventually impoverish the state and beggar the inhabitants. Now I do not favor Chinese immigration, nor side with those who do favor it, but I do protest against the riotous demonstrations that are being made in our city at present, not only against the Chinese, but against the very sources from which we derive our sustenance. That unlimited Chinese immigration is an evil, is admitted by an overwhelming majority, as was made manifest at our last election, yet in the face of the Burlingame Treaty, which says that Chinese shall enjoy the same rights and privileges that the most favored nations enjoy," should we not respect it while it is intact? And now that we find it threatening our public institutions should we not apply to the same source that created it, to modify it? Some will say that we have but it has availed us nothing; true, but then more than ninty-nine and one half per cent. of the voters of the state had not expressed by ballot that they were against Chinese immigration. Up to this time we had had no legitimate expression of opinion from those who had suffered most from this invasion; and in view of these facts it behooves us as peaceable, law abiding citizens to remedy this evil by fair, honest and equitable means, means that will not belittle us as a nation, in the eyes of our contemporaries, and by means that a few years will not make us repent. It is a well known fact, that the instigators of this movement are a class of foreign demagogues and blatherskites, who own no property, pay no taxes, have no say in the government of their own country, and who, on account of the liberality of our laws and customs, manipulate our politics, and attempt to run our government, while some of them do not know the first letter of the alphabet. But by far the most disgusting part of all is that some of our race should be found among this motley throng, following some of the very men that led the New York riots of '63, when our women were outraged, babes taken from their cradles and dashed to death, and men (who for no other offense than that they were black,) were butchered in the most inhuman manner.

Think dear reader of seeing your father or brother dangling by the neck from a street lamp-post, your inoffensive infant lying with its brains beat out against the curb stone, your wife or sister outraged and mutilated, and you powerless to render them any assistances for fear of meeting the same fates; and then after the lapse of a few years you find the same "Human Hyenas," ready to ply their nefarious vocations, and the same people that have been pelted, scourged, abused, outraged and murdered by them, ready and willing to aid them in their damnable deeds.

"Oh! judgment thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason."

G. W. D. Jr.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. York.

Too Many Colored Papers.

These words have been twice spoken to the Business Manager during this week by prominent public men. The expression, however, was made by each who have a small, very small, colored constituency. They would never have told the Germans that there were too many German papers, they would never have told the Irish that there were too many Irish papers. No, they would not have said it to any race under the sun but to our poor, downtrodden oppressed race.

In every large city in this country there are one or two German papers devoted to the interest of the race; and one or two Irish papers devoted to the interest of the Irish race and there are some French papers, which look after the interest of the Frenchmen in this country, and yet the 20 or 25 colored papers owned and published by colored men are too many for the five or six millions of colored people who live on this continent.

These men never told the manager that we were a part of the American people, and that we needed no colored paper at all.

Those gentleman must live in a state where they have no colored population. We imagine that if they lived in the South they would establish colored papers and give them a liberal support.

We say to those gentlemen that we colored people have as many interests to look after as the more favored race, interests that will not be taken cognisance of by the white press, and that, therefore, it is necessary for an established paper through which we can speek our sentiments and tell our grievances.

We are sorry to say that the two men referred to are said to be stalwart republicans.

If the colored papers do not express our sentiment, where under the heaven can we get a hearing?

Colored papers are an actual necessity and the more of them we have the better it will be for our race. There are hundreds of our interests that the white press will not bother unless it is paid for it, and largely paid.

We want a paper of our own through which our columns we can demonstrate to the country that we are not all dumb driven cattle, but that we have our own thoughts and can express them when we have an opportunity.

God speed the day when the colored people will have a paper of their own in every city, town and hamlet in the United States.—*Argus Washington.*—D. C.

Married.

FERGUSON—MCGUIRE.—In Alexandria, Va., Jan 28, by Rev. Samuel W. Middleton, Rev. D. F. Ferguson to Miss Louisa E. Maguire.

THOMAS—BROOKS. In Washington, D. C. Feb 18th, Mr. Walter S. Thomas of Columbus Ohio, to Miss Annie Brooks of Washington.

Died.

HOWARD.—In Oakland, Feb. 26, 1879, R. B. Howard, Financial Secretary of Oakland L. & A. Society. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from Shiloh A. M. E. church, Oakland, Sunday, 29th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M.

A South Carolina man cut 22,000 shingles from one cypress tree. The size of the tree had more to do with it than the skill of the man.—*Ex*

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GRAND
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EXCELSIOR BAND,
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Tuesday Ev'g, March 9, '80,
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Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8.

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D. M. Penn, J. Coles, Chas. A. Patterson, O. H. Welch.

Masonic Notice.

The EUREKA COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T., will meet in their Asylum this (Saturday) evening, Feb 28th, to make preparations to tender a Knightly Reception to Sir Knight Past Grand Commander Wm. H. Hillery. By order.

L. J. BROWN,
Asst. Commander.
Attest. J. E. FRANCIS,
Recorder pro tem.

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The firm of
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Financial Secretary, E. R. Howard
Chaplain, Rev. M. T. Weir
Librarian, Miss E. A. Ferrell
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Charles Epps, Mrs. Upshur,
Mrs. Louisa Green.

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Wednesday Ev'g, March 24, 1880
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8.30 A.M.	Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.	4.00 P.M.	Daily for Niles and Livermore.
10.30 A.M.	Daily to San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Santa Cruz, Pajaro, Castroville, Monterey and Salinas. Monday only to Way Stations.	4.30 P.M.	Daily for San Jose and Way Stations.
3.30 P.M.	Daily, Sunday excepted, for San Jose, Gilroy and principal Way Stations.	6.30 P.M.	Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates
To San Jose and intermediate points, and on Sunday to Menlo Park and Way Stations, from and to San Francisco.

Belmont	$0.50	Fair Oaks	$1.00
San Mateo	0.75	Menlo Park	1.00
Millbrae	0.90	Mayfield	1.00
Burlingame	0.90	Mountain View	1.00
San Mateo	1.00	Lawrence	1.00
Redwood	1.00	San Jose	1.00

Also, ROUND TRIP TICKETS to Agnew, Gilroy, Santa Cruz and Monterey, sold on Saturday only—good for return until the following Monday inclusive.

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Between San Francisco and Newhall..... $7.00
Do Freight Rates..... Two Cents per Pound
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4.00 P. M. (As by Steamers excepted)

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R. M. GARRETT,
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For
Victoria, B. C.; Port Townsend Seattle, and Tacoma,
Connecting at Tacoma with Northern Pacific Railroad for Portland, Oregon, and at Seattle with local steamers for Skagit River and mines.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.,
San Francisco, Jan. 1st, 1880. Gen'l Agents

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Steamship Company
The Steamships of this Company will sail from SAN FRANCISCO, during the year 1880, as follows:

From Wharf, First and Brannan Streets.
Hour of Departure, 12 Noon.

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And thence May 15th, 1st of every month.
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Hiogo, Nagasaki and Shanghai.

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Via New Zealand and Australia..... $750
Tickets also issued from San Francisco to New York, via New Zealand and Australia.

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Taking Passengers and Freight for Mexican, Central American and South American Ports; for Havana and all West Indian Ports; for Liverpool, London and Southampton, for St. Nazaire, and for Hamburg, Bremen and Antwerp.

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Is an absolute and irreversible cure for
DRUNK-
ness, Tobacco-habit and the use of Opium. It destroys the appetite for intoxicating liquors, Tobacco and Opium, and can be taken in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient. It never fails to effect a permanent and speedy cure. Impossible that any one can have any appetite for liquor after using it. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken D. I. C. in their tea or

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Board and Lodging, $1, $1.25, $1.50 per Day.

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Successor to ANDERSON & IRVING,

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Near Sutter,

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Beautiful styles of SCARFS, TIES, BOKFS &c., &c.

Full line of Silk, Alpaca and Gingham UMBRELLA SHAKTS made to order. Prices the Lowest.

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HALF PRICE.

MUST BE SOLD

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Calf Lace Shoes—strong..... $1 00
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Calf Congress Gaiters—our make..... 2 00
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Prince Alberts—pretty and very cheap. 1 50
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Calf and Kip Boots—first quality, of all kinds & descriptions, from 2 50 to $4

LADIES'

Kid Foxed Boots—plain or scolloped.. $1 50
Congress Kid Button Boots—way up.. 1 50
Goat Button Boots, only..... 1 98
Kid Newports—lace..... 1 50
Kid Foxed Congress Gaiters..... 1 50
Cloth Congress—comfortable shoe..... 1 00
Kid Foxed Button Boots..... 1 50
French Kid Button Boots—hand-worked buttonholes—nobby..... 2 25
Fine Kid Slippers' with rosette..... 50
Calf Walking Shoes, lace—given away. 1 00
French Kid Side Button—silk finish.... 2 50
French Kid Side Lace—silk finish..... 3 00

MISSES'

Morocco School Shoes—very durable.. 65
Kid Button, hand-sewed—double sole.... 1 00
Kid Button Boots—good shoe..... 1 00
French Kid Button Boots—silk finish, with tassels..... 2 00
Calf School Shoes—Jones Maker..... 1 00
Pebble Goat Button—hand and machine sewed..... 1 50
French Kid Button Shoes—cheap..... 1 75

CHILDREN'S

Calf Lace Shoes—strong..... 90
Goat Button—sewed..... 1 00
Goat Lace..... 75
Calf Shoes—double sole, extra..... 1 00
Great variety of Boys Shoes, from..... 75
Plush Slippers..... 35
Goat and Carpet Slippers..... 35
Infants' Shoes, from..... 15

Sent to all parts of the country by mail, on receipt of price and postage. Postage on Boots, 50c.; shoes, 25c.

The entire remainder of stock, consisting of over 300,000 pairs of Boots and Shoes of all kinds now closing out at half their value.

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PIANO FORTES,

STOOLS, ETC.,

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Professional Nurse,

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☞ Guarantee Full Weight.

Coal at Wholesale Prices.

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SHAVING, 15 Cts.

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Successor to AUGUSTUS DAVIS,

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GROCERS,

215 & 217 Sutter St.,

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This firm makes it a point to select pure article of

Family Groceries,

And choice selections of Goods, which Housekeepers, Clubs, first-class Hotels, Shag Cabin Stores and Connoisseurs appreciate.

Our Wine Cellar is stocked with a fine Assortment of

Fine Clarets,
White Wines,
Sauternes, Champagnes,
Sparkling Wines,
Hock Wines,
Native Wines,
Native Champagnes,
Finest Old Sherries and Port Wines,
French and German Cordials, and
GIBSON'S

PHILADELPHIA WHISKEYS

which are so celebrated in all Eastern States; Also, THE

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OLD RYE WHISKEYS!

Something Extra Fine!!

As soon as a person becomes accustomed to them, no other goods will answer, and a trial will convince you.

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I have always on hand a full line of the following goods:

Watches,

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CLOCKS,

French Gilt, Marble, Bronze and B. Walnut in every description.

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Particular attention paid to the Repairing of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY.

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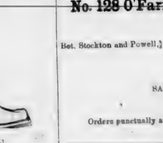
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Custom-Made BOOTS,

From $1 to $2 per Pair.

Ladies' Seamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New York Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.

40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers! $3 50 per pair.



[Patent applied for.]

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French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.

75 cases of Alexia Ties, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; prices reduced from $6 to $5.

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MANILA ROPE, Old Stock.

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THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO,

Saturday, May 1st, 1880.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk, thus: *, will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must pay the printers and can only do so with cash, so respected promptly so that the paper can suppert itself. Your object is to make the Pacific Appeal one of the ablest and most interesting weekly journals in the United States, and we can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A word to the wise is sufficient. City subscribers failing to get their papers by Saturday will please notify us on Monday. Don't fail in this, as prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy given at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, advertisements or collections. This is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly.

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications in by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief, and write only on one side of the paper.



FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE

OF MAINE

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

Hon. NEWTON BOOTH

OF CALIFORNIA.

I wish to speak for the millions of all political parties, and in their name to declare that the Republic must be strong enough to protect the weakest of its citizens in all their rights.—JAMES G. BLAINE

To Delinquent Subscribers

We shall next week put our pruning knife into operation and the delinquent subscribers who do not pay a part at least of their subscriptions will be cut off. There are some subscribers owing 5 and 6 months who are abundantly able to pay, and we don't propose to wait any longer for them. They must either settle up or get no paper. Hereafter this paper must be paid for monthly by city subscribers, and the months will not be allowed to double. We should like to carry a great many on the free list but cannot afford it. We have our payments to make regularly, and subscribers must remember this. No more trifling, no money no paper. Persons subscribing quarterly or annually will please pay in advance, at reduced rates.

Republican State Convention.

The Convention met at Sacramento last Tuesday, and was called to order by W. W. Morrow, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee, and organized by electing Geo. F. Baker, Esq., Chairman, and J. A. Orr of Plumas, Secretary, protem. Committee on Resolutions, Permanent Organization and Credentials were appointed, and retired for deliberation; and the Convention took a recess for half an hour. On re-assembling the committees reported, and the temporary officers were made permanent.

The report on order of business specified the election of two delegates from each Congressional District and four delegates at large. Mr. McKenna offered an amendment, which was carried, that three delegates be elected from each Congressional District. The following gentlemen were elected.

1st District. Mr. Wilmerding, Alex. Sharon and Mr. Rogers; 2nd Dist., Creed Haymond, Socrates Huff, J. R. Doak; 3d Dist., H. S. Fairbanks, Joseph Russ, E. A. Davis; 4th Dist., Lieut. Gov. Mansfield, V. S. Payne, Frank M. Pixley.

A resolution was passed that each delegate should pledge himself to support JAMES G. BLAINE for President, and to subscribe in writing to the platform and resolutions of the Convention.

Hon. Newton Booth (our candidate), was then unanimously declared the choice of the Convention for Vice President.

After stirring speeches by several members of the Convention, a vote of thanks was returned to the officers, after which it adjourned sine o, with three rousing cheers for Blaine.

We will give a full text of the resolutions, etc. in our next issue.

A. D. and L. Association and Douglass L. Society.

We are in receipt of several communications relative to the past and present status of the above associations, which we refrain from publishing, first because we can see no real merit in them, secondly we can not conceive the motive the parties have in attacking them; thirdly because the persons writing them conceal their names, which is in strict violation of the rules of this paper. Again we think these much abused society's should be let severely alone. We are informed that both of them are composed of men of high talent and noted ability and of unquestionable veracity and for parties to be eternally waging war against them is very hurtful to them, and causes them to engender hostile feelings toward both this paper and the parties making the attack. We would advise these correspondents to write communications that are of interest to the public at large, and that will have a tendency to raise us in the estimation of the refined, cultured and moral portion of the community. We cannot afford to be constantly wrangling with each other, hence let our vices be buried below the surface and our virtues shine as the stars that bedeck the canopy of heaven.

New Military Company.

A military organization has been formed in this city and adopted the name of "The Ralston Guards." The company numbers some 54 members and have weekly meetings. On last Tuesday evening the election of officers took place at Sander's hall, and resulted as follows: Captain, J. S. Henriques, 1st Lieut. W. H. Alexander, 2d Lieut D. Ryan, 1st Sergt. W. H. Carter, Secy. J. Soares, Treasurer Thos. Solomon. The balance of the officers will be appointed next Tuesday evening, after which the company will at once proceed to drill. It is their intention to parade if possible on the fourth of July, and if they do, will make a fine appearance. We hope the members will exert themselves to make this the crack company of the city.

There seems to be a great desire on the part of the officers at West Point, to fasten the guilt of his own self-infliction upon cadet Whittaker. No one gentleman, the eyes of the whole civilized world are upon you and you had better proceed with the investigation in a praiseworthy manner or Justice will strike you down with its strong arm of indignation. There has been too much whitewashing concerning the mal-treatment of colored cadets at this academy, and the sooner the authorities clear up this mystery, the better it will be with all concerned.

Encouraging Letter.

COLOMA APR. 1 1880.

Mr. W. H. Carter,

Dear Sir; I take this opportunity to address you a few lines, hoping they may find you and the APPEAL prospering. I am glad that it has waked up again, as I have been a subscriber to it ever since it first started, and to the *Mirror of the Times*, before it. And it seems like meeting an old friend when it comes to hand, and I hope its subscription list will be swelled so as to enable you to reduce its price in the near future.

Enclosed please find four dollars for subscription to the PACIFIC APPEAL for one year. Wishing you great success, I remain youre respectfully.

R. M. BURGESS.

Letters Received.

Rev. G. D. Jimmerson, Delivered.
Mrs. Martha A. Morris. Delivered.

The Debut.

The "Seige of Valencia," adapted and altered by Miss Lucia Mitchell, for the Fred. Douglass Dramatic Aspirants, came off at the California Theatre, last Wednesday evening. There is no plot or excitement in the piece, just an abundance of declarations and some pretty tableaux. The writer is not attempting to condemn the play, as it would require two or more representations for one to properly determine upon its defects or merits, but desires to see it returned upon the stage in a more revised condition, and would respectfully suggest several alterations. First, the apparent cowardice and weakness of Gonzales, Governor of the warlike town of Valencia, is not characteristic of the spaniard, his abject submission to Abdallah, the fierce Prince of the Moors, a people the Spaniards consider beneath them' made him an object of pity and disgust. When brought face to face with his two sons Alphonso and Carlos, in chains, in the presence of the Moorish chief, he presented a most pitiable appearance and even the appeal of Carlos his younger son, to succor them, and the defiance, daring and courageous words of Alphonso branding the Moor pusillanimity and treachery, could not stir the lion nature of the Spaniard in him, but viewed the execution of his sons with the abjection of a cur, while his sword hung uselessly by his side, it was only when Garcious a spanish Knight roused him to a sense of his duty to revenge the bloodthirstyness of the Moor, that he attempted to repell the besiegers but succeeded in dying ere it was accomplished. This character could have been represented as being cunning, treacherous, a most black hearted villain, but not without courage, not one who would shrink at a bugle blast, or crouch before a "dog of a Moslem," it is hereditary with every Spaniard to be valiant and proud especially one who occupies the position of Governor, and in a role of this character, Mr. Mitchell, would have shone to greater advantage, as it was he elicited a round of applause in one scene where he broke the icyness of Gonzales' nature. As an amateur in a heavy part he did well. Second, that the heroic Ximena, the daughter of Gonzales, who once led a troop of the Spanish soldiery to the assistance of her father, should have died from grief for having lost a lover in the war, seems too ungallant a death for her to die. Third, the band was an unsuccessful feature, as a half dozen trumpeters would be more in place. While describing some of the defects in this beautiful play, Miss Leela Mitchell's version deserves some praise as it must have cost her a great deal of expense, days of unceasing toil, racking anxiety and a thousand headaches to bring this piece before the public, which was endorsed by repeated encores. Miss Mitchell's Ximena was well conceived and her actions showed that she was familiar with the stage, but her voice lacked power as a Tragedienne. Mr. A. Strather as Abdallah, the moorish prince, agreeably surprised many of his friends who thought he would not do well. His costume suited the occasion, though a wig would have added greatly to his appearance. Miss Georgia Wayett as Ximena made a very successful debut. As a reader she takes great pains in pronouncing properly and distinctly. She has a robust figure but shapely, and with grace and stage action she will make a pleasing actress. Mr. Herman as Fernandes the priest, did not articulate plainly though his action was pretty good. Garcious a Spanish Knight, (Mr. Fitzgerald) drew his sword with his left hand, while the other was extended in a manner imperiling its safety in battle. Mr. H. Randolph as Alphonso, son of Gonzales was up to the mark as the bold, unflinching fury son of Spain. The two minor characters did well. The writer is pleased to add that everything connected with the piece ran smoothly. There were not many present, but enough perhaps to pay expenses. The piece could have been placed on the Standard Theatre stage, and thus saved one half the expense attached to the California Theatre.

SIGMA.

Horrible Tragedy.

SHOOTING OF CHARLES DE YOUNG BY REV. I. M. KALLOCH.

On Friday evening 23, inst, a few minutes before eight o'clock, Chas. De Young senior proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was shot dead by I. M. Kalloch, the Mayor's son, at the business office of the *Chronicle*. Mr. De Young was standing conversing with two gentlemen when young Kalloch entered and immediately commenced firing at him. He discharged five shots one of which took effect and caused his, De Young's death. Immediately after the shooting young Kalloch attempted to escape by flight but was seized by officers and conveyed to the Central Station and booked for murder. The crowd around the *Chronicle* office was dense and in a great state of excitement, about nine o'clock the coroner's wagon arrived. Shortly after the corpse was placed therein to be conveyed to the morgue. Here one of the most disgraceful scenes ever enacted in any civilized community occurred, as soon as the coffin containing the deceased, was placed in the wagon, the dense crowd of at least two thousand, sent up a wild demoniacic howl, and one not aware of what was going on, would have thought that pandemonium had broke loose. Such disrespect to a dead body is seldom, if ever seen by the base savage of the forest or the wiest cannibal. As the wagon moved off, the croud followed after it, howling, hooting and cheering like a pack of wild hyenas and seemed determined on committing some rash act, they followed the wagon to the morgue, and then set up an unearthly yell, which showed that not one spark of humanity was in their infernous breasts. Such a scene is a disgrace to any city, and we hope never again to witness the like. The only wonder is that the police did not swoop down upon these merciless whelps and lock them up until they learned to behave themselves. The body of the deceased lay at the morgue until Saturday afternoon, when it was conveyed to his late residence 317 Eddy St. The funeral took place on Sunday at two o'clock under the auspices of Yerba Buena Lodge No. 15 I. O. O. F. of which the deceased was a member and the remains were interred in the Odd Fellows Cemetery, in the presence of thousands of friends who had come to pay the last tribute of respect to one they loved so well. This tragic ending of a life attested to the interests of mankind, has caused a wide spread gloom to band over this community. Taking into consideration all the facts connected with the case we can arrive at but one conclusion, that it was a cold blooded, brutal and cowardly murder, and the perpetrator of it should be held to strict accountability. It is about time an end was put to this Kalloch nonsense, there has been more trouble and confusion in this city since he has been Mayor, than there has been for the last twenty years and the authorities should take the proper method to suppress it. The idea of going to a man's office and without any warning, and only on a supposed grievance and shooting him down, is too gross a violation of law and order to be tolerated for a moment. No one knows where or when this feud will end, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will be vigilant and see to it, that these blood thirsty fellows shall not go unpunished. At the coroners inquest last Wednesday, the jury rendered the following verdict. "That the deceased came to his death from the effects of a hemorrhage following a gun-shot wound inflicted by I. M. Kalloch, and we charge said I. M. Kalloch with the crime of murder." The case was called in the Police Court last Thursday when the defendant waived exaxsination, and was held to answer the charge of murder, without bail.

Neck-Tie Party.

The Neck-Tie Party for the benefit of the Third Babtist Church took place last Thursday evening in the basement of the church and was well attended. The ladies and gentlemen present, enjoyed themselves hugely and everything betokend, mirthful pleasure. The tables presented a fine apperance being loaded with the luxuries of the season, and every one present partook of the bountiful repast with the greatest of pleasure,—if you please—Singing and other excercises were indulged in, and each gentleman was presented with a neck-tie. Being detained at another meeting, we missed our neck-tie but made up the deficiency in Chicken Pie. The following ladies did well in the sale of tickets, Mrs. Caroline Phillips sold 35 tickets and returned $24.00 Miss. Ida Chandler sold 28 tickets Mrs. Montgomery, 23. Mrs. James Bell, 17 Miss Oaty, 17. Miss Nannie Richards 17. Mr. James Bell 6. Mr. Scott 4. Mr. Wilson 4. Mrs. Caroline Phillips having sold the largest number of tickets was awarded the Silver Card Receiver, which was a fine piece of workmanship and will repay the lady for the effort made to win it. The festivities continued until about one o'clock Friday morning, when the large gathering dispersed for their homes all seemingly happy with the night's pleasure. To the ladies having the management of the party, great credit is due for the able manner in which it was conducted.

Surprise Party.

Mrs. Hatty Newton was agreeably surprised at her residence 931 Sacramento St, by her many friends and admirers last Monday evening, the occation being the Anniversary of her birthday. The party met at the residence of Mrs. Ringgold Stockton street and proceeded in a body to Mrs. Newton's residence where they spread a table and filled it with delicacies rich and rare, and those present proceeded to congratulate their esteemed young lady, whose birthday they had come to celebrate. The occation was an enjoyable one, and caused Mrs. Brown the Matron much pleasure to think her daughter was so greatly admired. At a late hour the jolly little crowed dispersed, with wishes for many pleasant returns. "So mote it be."

Our delegate to the State Convention was conspicuous by his silence

Don't forget the concert of the Alpha Band at Ixora Hall, next Thursday evening. Everybody should go.

Communication.

To the friends of Oakland, San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville:—

Through the columns of the PACIFIC APPEAL I desire to return my more than thanks my deepest gratitude, for the generous and heartfelt manner, in which you have responded to my call for aid. Be assured I am not unmindful of your benevolence and appreciate your efforts in my behalf. Your kindness does me great honor. Wherever my lines may be cast in the future, whatever clime may be my home, I shall always take great pleasure in speaking of the noble hearted people of the "Golden State," whose hearts are as broad as the state itself. May God bless you and return unto you a hundred fold, is the prayer of your friend and brother.

W. H. OFFER.

I also take great pleasure in announcing to the public the net proceeds from each entertainment.

From Oakland Entertainment given Mch 3rd 1880 I received $70 From San Francisco Entertainment given Mch 25th 1880 I received $67.50 From Sacramento Entertainment given Apr 7th 1880 I received $40 From Marysville Entertainment given Apr 18th 1880 I received $41.30. Respectfully,

WM. H. OFFER.
Presiding Elder. A. M. E. Church, San Francisco April 21st 1880.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal

Zion A. M. E. Church Conference.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Thursday morning April 22d the conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop W. H. Hillery presiding. After opening the session with the usual coremonies, and approving the minutes of previous session the reports of the different committees were read and the committee on Finance reported the financial condition of Zion Church San Francisco, better than it has been for the last eight or nine years. Also that the other churches have not incurred any new debts. Committees on charges and complaints found Elders John F. Anderson and Jenkins Williams guilty as charged, and accordingly they were expelled. Elder James Wilkinson it seems, had a little different idea of the manner in which a Minister must leave his connection and therefore sent to Bishop Hillery while in Europe his resignation and withdrawal, which the conference accepted. After discussing other matters of importance, conference adjourned to meet Friday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Golden Rule Bazaar.

For cheap fancy goods go to Davis Brothers 718-722 Market St. and 419 Kearny St. where you can get a genuine sticker for, $5.00 and no fooling. Other goods in proportion.

Personal.

Mrs. James Johnson,—mother of Lucy Johnson, will please call at this office and learn something to her advantage.

Mr. A. B. Turner of this city was appointed by the County Committee a delegate to the Republican State Convention, from the Eleventh District.

A delightful Surprise party was given to Rev. Joseph P. Shreeve Mch. 24 at his residence, Georgetown D. C.

Senator Bruce, made a visit recently to Cleaveland, Ohio to attend some private business.

Col. Robt. G. Ingersoll is for Blaine, first, last and all the time.

General Schofield ought to be driven from command and put at hard labor on the Tortugas, for the remainder of his natural but worthless life. *Ind. Leader.*

Bishop T. M. D. Ward was at Hot Springs Ark. during the early part of this month, holding Annual Conference.

The Bishop also conducted the dedicatory exercises of Bethel Chapel Little Rock Ark. on the 11th inst.

Dr. H. M. Turner also visited Little Rock at the same time.

Blind Tom passed through Clarksville Arkansas recently.

Arrivals.

From Australia,' Mr. Jones.
From Sacramento, Miss S. Jones.
From Baltimore Md., Mrs. M. A Smith. (Sister of Mr. John Harris of this city.)

Departures.

For St. Louis Mo. Rev. W. H. Offer. For St. Louis Mo. Rev. I. N. Triplett. For Montgomery Ala. Rt. Rev. W. H. Hillery. For Sacramento Miss Sarah Jones. For San Jose, Rev. J. B. Handy, and Mr. J. C. Breckenridge.

Sabbath Appointments.

Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell St. Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson will preach at 7.45 P M. subject: "When we die, do we go immediately to heaven, and if so can we return to our friends on earth."

P. Beamish.

For shirts underclothing and fancy goods go to P. Beamish's corner of Market and Third Sts, where you will be accomodated in a genteel manner, and can buy goods of better quality, and cheaper than at any store in the city.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M. Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson, Pastor, residence 1111 Clay Street.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH, Stockton street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M. Rev. Adam B. Smith, Pastor, residence 1.46 Vallejo Street.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, Powell street, bet. Butler and Bush. Preaching every Sabbath, at 3 and 7½ P.M. Rev. J. B. Young, Pastor; residence 847 Clay street.

Sabbath School at 1.30 P.M., Wm. Parker, Secretary.

CHRIST P. E. CHURCH, Pacific street. Morning and Evening prayer, with sermon every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 9 A.M. Rev. J. W. Causey, Rector; residence 26 Prospect place.

SHILOH A. M. E. CHURCH, Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 3 P.M. Rev. Wm. H. Weir, Pastor; residence 662 Sycamore Street.

A. M. E. CHURCH MISSION, 712 Mission street, near Third. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 and 7½ P.M. Rev. Barney Fletcher, Pastor; residence 1220 Broadway street.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month. Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month. Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell Street.

JAS. HARRIS, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

LADIES' UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY. Regular meeting first Monday evening in each month, at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

MRS. CORNELIA DUPREE, Pres't.
BARNEY FLETCHER, Sec'y.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM LODGE, No. I. I. O. G. B. and D. B. meets every Tuesday evening at the Masonic Lodge room, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, at 8 o'clock.

REV. JENKIN WILLIAMS, Chief.
JNO. M. FATTERSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SEWING CIRCLE.

Sewing Circle at Bethel Church, every Monday evening, and Social Festival the second Monday of each month, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society.

MRS. MARTHA A. MORRIS, Pres't.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

GEMS TO THE RESCUE, No. 1, G. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Dupont.

C. H. GRIFFITHS, Sec'y.
WM. A. WARREN, C. T.

OAKLAND LITERARY AND AID SOCIETY meets every Monday Evening at their Hall on Broadway, Oakland, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. H. SCOTT, President.
ALFRED HARRIS, Recording Sec'y.
J. W. SMITH, Financial Secretary.

THE WEEKLY SEWING CIRCLE of the Zion Church is held in the Church, Stockton street, every Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Amusements

Thursday evening May 6th, vocal and instrumental concert and ball, at Ixora Hall Mission St., by the Alpha String Band.

Monday May 10th, annual picnic of the Mutual Benefical Society, at Schutzen's Park Alameda.

Monday June 7th, annual picnic of the West Indian Benevolent Association, at Schutzen's Park Alameda.

Russellville, Ky. refuses to allow her lads and lassies to sit together in church.

A colored man, who was being tried for a felony in one of the Virginia Courts demanded a colored jury. It was granted, and he was sent up for three long years. Better try 'em mixed next time. —*Ex.*

In the Municipal election which took place at Huntsville Ala. 6th inst. two colored men Mess. Brandon and Townsend, were elected. Aldermen.

Do not vote for any Congress man who will not pledge himself never to vote another dollar to West Point until the outrage on Whittaker is avenged. *Ind. Leader.*

Died.

LEE.—In this city Saturday April 24th, Howard C. infant son of George W. and Sarah L. Lee, aged 6 months, and 23 days. The funeral took place from the residence of the parents, last Monday 26th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. G. D. Jimmerson officiating. We extend our sympathies to the family in their sad loss.

DE YOUNG.—In this city April 23d, Charles De Young, a native of Louisiana aged 32 years.

The Shelbyville Riot.

A disgraceful riot occurred at Shelbyville, on Monday, in which a Democratic rough by the name of Amaden was severely injured. The Democratic bullies of that place, it appears made up their minds that colored men should not be permitted to vote at Shelbyville. They had heard how their brethren had carried elections in the South by bull-dozing the colored people, and they could see no reason why a similar method of electioneering would not be equally successful in Indiana. Their experience in this case, however is anything but encouraging, and will no doubt have the effect to deter them from similar methods in the future.

The facts in the case are about as follows: A colored man appeared at the polls and attempted to vote. The hoodlums, known as Amaden's gang, who had taken possession of polls swore that "No damn nigger should vote there." They seized him and hustled him away from the polls with such rough handling, that he was glad to escape with his life. White Republicans who interfered were threatened with death, and some severely beaten. The affair finally culminated disastrously, for the hoodlums, when a colored man presented himself at the polls, and when attacked, drew a knife in defense. He was instantly knocked down, and Amaden, the leader of the gang, commenced to beat him unmercifully. At this a young white Republican, dealt the bully a blow over the head which knocked him senseless and broke his skull. At last accounts Amaden was lying in a very critical condition, with no hops of recovery. When the announcement was made that Amaden was mortally injured, a sigh of relief passed over the entire community.

Amaden is the Democratic county treasurer. For years he has been the leader of a gang of hoodlums that have been the terror of the community. Many were open in their expressions of satisfaction with the deserved punishment that has overtaken him. From this let the Northern Democrats take warning. The people of Indiana will not allow the electioneering methods of Southern savages to be practiced in Indiana.—*Indianapolis Leader.*

The Whittaker investigation is going on in obedience to the popular and will be closed without anything definite being ascertained therefrom. *Argus.*

Table Talk.

It is said:

That, a number of the Misses who attended the first picnic of last year will be known on the 10 inst as Mrs., so and so, don't let the M. R. S. stop you from going ladies, the boys will be there swinging just the same.

That, the Excelsior band wishes to inform their friends, that they will not be able to give afternoon matinees, as have been anticipated, owing to their several engagements which keep them very busy. They expect to meet you all on several occasion soon.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

The colored people of Spartanburg, S. C., have started a cotton factory there, worth $200,000, and the whole amount has been paid. Orders for the machinery have been given. The factory is to contain 7,000 spindles and 120 looms.—*Progressive American.* Good for Spartanburg.

A Southern city is said to boast of a colored lodge, part of whose title is "The Grand Council of the Grand Ancient Order of the Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Moses, of the United States and World at large." The secret grip lames a man for six months.

A pet Monkey in New York got hold of an endless rope wiening over a pulley above, and after he had climbed two hours, he thought he had discovered perpetual motion and gave up.

Colored Members of the Legal Profession in Boston.

Probably in no other city in the Union are the colored people so numerously and ably represented at the bar as in the capital of the Old Bay State. And what is particularly worthy of comment is the fact that all of the gentlemen of whom we shall speak are pre-eminently self-made men—men who have attained their present enviable position only by the exercise of indomitable will in the hard and unequal struggle of fame and fortune.

In the city of Boston there are seven colored lawyers, six of whom are in active practice. The oldest member of the profession, Robert Morris, Esq., was born at Salem, Mass. By pluck and perseverance he has risen gradually in his profession, until to-day he stands acknowledged one of the leading criminal lawyers in the state. He is reputed to have amassed considerable wealth

Edwin G. Walker, Esq.—This gentleman is of Southern parentage, is a lawyer of a high order of ability, and a powerful and eloquent speaker. He has represented an Irish district in the Massachusetts Legislature and his record is creditable alike to himself and his race.

Geo. L. Ruffin, Esq., like Mr Walker is of Southern birth. He prepared himself for the Bar by pursuing his studies at night, later he entered the Harvard Law School, from which he received his diploma. Mr. Ruffin has quite an extensive practice, and is very popular, both as a lawyer and a citizen. He has served two terms in the Legislature with marked ability.

Robert Morris, Jr., and A. H. Grimke are two young men who have the advantage of being thoroughly educated.

E. Molyneaux Hewlett and James W. Pope, under the firm name of Hewlett and Pope, are two of the youngest members of the profession in the state. They are popular and energetic young men and bid fair to make their mark in the world. Both succeeded in getting admission to the bar only after passing a very rigid examination; they are the first and only ones so admitted. Formerly it was the custom to admit parties on motion, or having completed a course of study for three years in some college or office. Mr. Hewlett and Mr. Pope have just been appointed by Gov. Long, Justices of the Peace for Middlesex and Suffolk counties, respectively.—*Sufrragist.*

Tribute to General Grant.

In speaking of the visit of the distinguished General to Mexico, the "Diario Oficial" pays him the following compliment.

"May his visit to Mexico be always a pleasant remembrance to Gen. Grant! And may it contribute to fasten still more the friendly ties that actually exist betwen us and our neighbors of the Northern Republic! We hope that it will efficaciously serve to rectify the erroneous opinions entertained, in some quarters, about us."

A CARD.

Whereas, there has been some misunderstanding existing with regard to the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria; we hereby inform the public that GEM OF HUMBOLDT LODGE, No. 3 is the only Lodge in the State of California, City and County of San Francisco, working under the jurisdiction of the NATIONAL GRAND LODGE of North America.

JENKINS WILLIAMS,
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Recording Sec'y.

Grand Musical and Literary Entertainment

For the benefit of the

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Will be given at the

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Tuesday Eve'g, May 18, '80.

Admission, supper included, 50 cents.

To conclude with a Promenade.

Music by the EXCELSIOR BRASS BAND, of San Francisco.

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PIC——NIC.

The Annual Pic-Nic of the

WEST INDIAN Benevolent Association,

will take place

Monday, June 7th, 1880,

At SCHUTZEN'S PARK, ALAMEDA.

Particulars hereafter.

WM. OSBORNE, President.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

Concert and Ball

BY THE

ALPHA ORCHESTRA BAND,

AT

Ixora Hall, Mission Street,

Thursday Ev'g, May 6th, 1880.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1—Overture.....Alpha Orchestra
2—Opening Address
Mr. Robert Hamilton, (of New York.)
3—Horn Quartette.....
4—Vocal Solo....."Heart, whence thy joys and sorrows"..... Mrs. Ophelia Nickens
5—Cornet Solo..."Then You'll Remember Me" (Balfe).....Mr. R. Calthrop

Intermission of ten minutes.

PART II.

1—Gavotte.....Alpha Orchestra
2—Violin Solo.....William Smallwood
3—Recitation....."Lord Ullin's Daughter"
Mr. William J. Simmons.
4—Trombone Solo..."Call me Thine Own"
Mr. J. H. Green.
5—Turkish Rondo.....Alpha Orchestra

Prof. MEYERS and Mrs. OLIVIA GOLDSTEIN will preside at the piano.

A. FRAZIER, Stage Manager.

After the Musical and Literary Exercises the Hall will be cleared for DANCING.

Music by.....Alpha Orchestra Band

Committee of Arrangements.

J. B. Green, A. Frazier, I. Barton, R. Calthrop, C. H. Ward.

Floor Managers.

A. Strather, J. C. Taylor, W. H. Alexander

ADMISSION,.....50 CENTS.

Doors at 7:30 o'clock.

Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

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President of the Band, Aaron A. Drew.

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GERMAN SILVER Frames All sights, for workmen.....50c
FINELY Tempered Riding Spectacles $1 00
TINTED SPECTACLES—Plain, smoke and blue.....50c
SAME—Tempered, Coquille.....50c to $1

EYE-GLASSES.

RUBBER FRAMES—To suit all sights, 25c
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EXTRA Rubber Frame, with case.....50c
EXTRA Rubber Frame Self-adjusting, with case.....$1 00
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EXTRA Finish Crystal, with case.....$1 00
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SERGEANT'S Japanned Thermometers 25c
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MICROSCOPES — Magnifying three hundred times.....$1 75 to $3 50

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8.30 A. M. Daily for San Jose and Way Stations. (Sundays only to Menlo Park.)

10.30 A. M. Daily for San Jose, Gilroy, Hollister, Tres Pinos, Pajaro, Castroville, Monterey, Salinas, Soledad and all Way Stations.

10.30 A. M. Daily to Santa Cruz and Pacific Grove, connects with Narrow Gauge train at Pajaro.

3.30 P. M. Daily, Sundays excepted, for San Jose, Gilroy and principal Way Stations.

4.30 P. M. Daily, for San Jose and Way Stations.

6.30 P. M. Daily for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates to San Jose and intermediate points, and on Saturdays, and Sundays to Monterey, between principal stations, as follows:

Menlo	$0.50	Pajaro	$3.00
San Mateo	0.50	Monterey	3.00
Belmont	0.75	Salinas	3.00
San Carlos	0.75	Soledad	3.00
Redwood	1.00	Gilroy	2.50
Santa Clara	1.50	Hollister	2.50
San Jose	2.00	Tres Pinos	2.50
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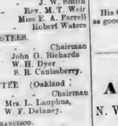
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"He who would be Free—himself must strike the blow."

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Baptist Companion	Knoxville Tenn.
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People's Voice	Raleigh N. Ca.
Missionary Record	Charleston, S. C.
Sherburne News	Sherburne N Y.
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Parting.

Kiss me, now, for we may never
Meet in this wide world again,
But to find hope I'll be changing,
Through the parting given me pain.
In my dreams I oft shall see thee,
And will fold thee to my breast;
In my visions I'll behold thee,
Till my soul shall be at rest.

When I tread the land o'er yonder,
And behold the beauties there,
I shall think of one more lovely,
None shall wish thee then compare.
I will hold within fond memory
All the kind words that you say,
In my heart thy image keeping
Safe until my dying day.
—MALDEN VALENTINE.

A Strange Story.

On a fine summer day, some twenty-two years ago, I was in company with my relatives, Judge B—— and his daughter, journeying along the eastern coast of South Carolina. We had our own conveyance, a capacious, old-fashioned coach, and traveled by easy stages, so as not to fatigue Laura, on whose account, partly, the journey had been undertaken. She was a fair, delicate girl, and had been since her childhood of a peculiarly strange, nervous temperament. She was subjected to sudden and unaccountable depressions and excitements, to fits of absence, and to abnormal moods of thought, in which she would speak incoherently, and occasionally act in a manner wholly at variance with her usual gentle and lovable nature. On such occasions it was a common expression in the family, "Laura is not herself to-day." And once I heard some persons observe that "Laura is like two persons in one—each the opposite of the other." The expression struck me then, and has often since recurred to me.

Latterly she had been seized with a strange restlessness of mood—a desire for change—despite her just then delicate health; and it was in order to gratify this that her father had decided to take Laura and myself with him to Charleston, whither he was called on business. We were to stop some days at an estate called Blackwater, the ancestral home of the Whiting family or connexions, but whom neither Laura nor myself had ever seen.

The day had been clear and sultry, but toward evening heavy clouds gathered in the west, and our driver quickened the pace of his lazy steeds through the dim pine forest, suddenly emerging from wherein we saw stretched before us a wide, marshy, flowery plain, called a savanna, bounded at the distance of a few miles by a line of wood, above which rose three tall Lombardy poplars, Laura bent forward and gazed earnestly at the scene.

"How strange," she murmured. "Where are we papa? What place is this?"

"This is Ulster county, Laura, and there is Blackwater," pointing in the direction of the poplars.

She looked with an absent, bewildered expression of face.

"Surely, papa, I must have been here before. It all seems so familiar. Surely I remember that place; the poplars, the plain, the bridge—is there not a bridge so near here?"

"Not that I am perceive, my dear there is no water in view."

"You are thinking of some scene of which you have read, and which this view recalls. I have had such fancies myself," I observed.

"It is not a fancy, it is a *remembrance*," said Laura, decidedly. "I feel sure that I must have seen this place, or some other exactly like it—only there was a bridge and willows, and—" she stopped with a shudder.

"Well, what else?"

"I don't know—but something horrible. I don't like this place—I wish we were not going to Blackwater."

"Nonsense!" said her father, impatiently. "Don't be childish, Laura."

She leaned back in the carriage, looking dreamily from the window, till aroused by a hollow and rumbling sound beneath the wheels. We had entered the border of the wood, and were now passing over a bridge.

"There!" exclaimed Laura, excitedly. "It is the very place—the bridge, the willows, and those dark, still pools beneath the decaying branches."

"The Blackwater," said Judge B——. "It is the name of the stream, and given its title to the Whiting estate, which was the first settled in this part of the country. It has been in the family for—let me see—some six or seven generations. We were, you know, originally Whitings."

We were very hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Whiting; yet I noticed that almost from the moment in which Laura, her bonnet removed, turned her face full to the light, Mrs. Whiting scarcely removed her eyes from her. Her husband, too, sometimes looked at her with a very earnest, inquiring expression.

"Is Laura like her mother?" asked the lady at length.

"Not in the least; neither does she resemble any one of our family that I know of. Her mother is, like our own race, fair, with blue eyes. Laura is the black sheep in our family flock," said her father, smiling. "I have never heard of a Whiting or a B—— with dark eyes and complexion."

"Hum!" said the old lady, thoughtfully; and then the subject dropped.

We were shown for the night, Laura and I, into a spacious, low-ceiled chamber, with numerous narrow windows. Laura threw open a sash, and looked out into the bright moonlight. Presently she turned slowly round and spoke to me in a low voice that somehow seemed to have a far-away sound, while her eyes had a look as if gazing into the distance.

"Anne, do you believe that we have lived a life previous to this.

"We cannot say that we believe in such things, Laura, so uncertain are they to our human judgment; yet, the thought has sometimes occurred to me.

She was silent for a moment, gazing out in the same dreamy manner. Then she spoke again; in an abrupt way:

"I should like to go down to that stream—the Blackwater—to the bridge and the willows."

"Not to-night?"

"Yes; now."

"Laura, you are dreaming!"

"I believe so," she said, with a sigh, "and strolled down to the bridge. Mrs. Whiting watched her a moment from the window.

"Her father said she did not personally resemble any one of our family—of the Whitings, I mean; but I think she does, and very strongly. It is strange how family likeness will show itself, even after the lapse of several generations. Come up stairs with me, my dear; I have something to show you."

She led the way to a gloomy attic, where, pulling out from a heap of disused furniture a tattered canvas on a broken frame, she brought it to the window, and carefully wiping off the thick dust, she turned it to the light.

"Wonderful!" was my involuntary exclamation. "Why it is Laura—Laura herself!"

"One would think so. The features, the color of the hair, eyes, and pale dark complexion—but most of all, I think something strange and dreamy in the expression—these are all the counterparts of Laura B——."

It was so. The resemblance grew more upon me as I looked.

"This is the portrait of Honoria Whiting, daughter of the Whiting who built this house. She was not a perfect character, I have been told—at least playfully applied to her daughter. "I know nothing of the particulars, however. My parents never spoke of her in discussing our family history. The picture has been, as long as I can remember, stowed away in this room, with one or two others in an equally dilapidated condition. We have a good deal of rubbish here and there, you perceive; worn-out cabinets, broken china, chests full of old ornaments, manuscripts—the accumulated rubbish of more than a century. I have sometimes thought of burning them all, but my husband has a sort of reluctance to such a step. I suppose if will be done, however, by the next owner. We are childless, and our nearest relative and probable heir is a young man now in California—not a direct descent of the Whitings, and who will not therefore attach any importance to those worthless objects."

"Let me have this picture," I said, impulsively, "since you do not value it. It will serve me not only as a family relic, but as Laura's portrait."

"Certainly—though it is little more than a rag. Only the face has escaped."

I took the picture down stairs to my own room. Carefully sewing up the rents in the canvas, I commenced cleaning away the accumulated dust and mold. I was still thus engaged when the bell rang for our early tea, and I answered the summons. It was almost dark as I descended to the supper-room.

"Where is Laura?" inquired our hostess.

"I don't know. I thought her with you."

"I have not seen her since she went out two hours ago. I fancied she had returned and had gone up to your room."

"Very imprudent in Laura," remarked the judge, "she is a little wayward at times; but you must excuse her, Mrs. Whiting. Her health has always been delicate, and she has, in consequence, been much indulged; but she is a good girl in the main."

A servant was dispatched in search of Laura, but returned, saying she was nowhere near the bridge whither she had been seen to go. Mrs. Whiting then went up stairs, white with a sudden fear—a feeling which sent a chill to my heart and a clicking, suffocating sensation into my throat. I rose and went to the bridge.

The waters were swollen by the recent rains—bubbling angrily at the bridge, and whirling away in rapid eddies into the black pools beneath the drooping willows. I noticed at the first glance that the wooden railing on the lower part of the bridge had given way.

I came quite close to the edge and looked down—looked far over under the bridge. And then, with a cry of such horror and agony as I had never before and have never since uttered, I rushed back to the house.

Let me hurry away from this painful part of my story.

Ten years passed, when the Blackwater estate, by will of its late Mr. Whiting, came into possession of my father, his nearest relative then living—the young man mentioned by Mrs. Whiting having been shot in a duel in California. I went down with my father to visit the estate, and it was decided that we should all spend the summer there.

My great delight was to rummage among the family relics of which Mrs Whiting had spoken, and from the chaotic mass of which I brought to light a rare or curious article, designed to ornament or enrich my private cabinet. One day I was looking over the yellow and crumbling papers contained in an old chest—preserving here and there an autograph or a fragment, and laying aside the rest for committal to the flames. Suddenly my eye was arrested by the name of "Honoria Rhett."

I read on. The paper was brittle with age, broken in parts, and it crumbled at the edges as I folded it. Yet I could, with difficulty, make out some words and sentences:

"And inasmuch as that crime of said Honoria was, by her own death and confession, the willful and premeditated act of a callous woman, and by no means to be attributed (as we surmised) to accident or * * * And as, furthermore, the said willful and malicious drowning of said Flora Hastings, at the willow-bridge crossing, therefore * * * not escape the just punishment of Heaven * * * rest upon the descendants of the said Honoria Whiting. Resht till such time * * * expiation—

And here the manuscript became illegible, having been apparently obliterated by damp; only the signature was plainly visible—"Rufus Hastings."

What could it mean? Was it some law indictment of the crime of Honoria Whiting? or was it a curse of some one of the family of the victim, Flora Hastings, against "the descendants of the said Honoria Whiting?"

And the crime itself, and this mysterious sentence of curse, and the willful drowning, and Laura—poor Laura! Was this "expiation?"

And then came the thought of Laura's strange resemblance to the picture, and her mysterious forebodings of the bridge and the willows, and of the door in the wall, of which no one had then existed. What was the meaning of it?

Lately, I was reading an article in a foreign magazine—a criticism on a series of lectures delivered by a German professor on the subject of the "vital principle," when I came upon the following passage:

"For this immortal principle does not accord in one direct line, but takes its course in concentric circles, receiving round its great source in one great circle, by means of a series of lesser circles. And all research and discoveries of science and philosophy teach us that such is the law of all systems in nature, and that in all great circles there are seven degrees or lesser circles; and that entering the seventh degree the circle commences and repeats itself. Thus in all families, in course of direct descent, the seventh generation is a degree repeats itself. And the physical and spiritual being of one who had died two hundred years ago, may reappear in a descendant of the present day. Hence it is that family traits and resemblances are preserved; and hence, also, can be explained those wonderful resemblances or repetitions of ancestors sometimes visible in their remote descendants."

I laid the book down and reflected.

"Papa," I said, "was Judge B—— a direct, lineal descendant of Honoria Whiting—Mrs. Rhett?"

"Yes, his mother was a Rhett, grand-daughter of Honoria."

Then he was the sixth in descent from her, and Laura, his only child, was the seventh.—*Waverley.*

Josh Billings' Philosophy.

Most people who are unfortunate hav bekum so ki abusing the best friend they hav got, and that is themselfs.

Be kind to every thing and every body; there ain't even a bug but what kan do you sum good, or sum hurt.

Bizzy bodys are an evil know, always handling in bad sense.

Don't lend munny to a friend, unless yu kan afford to lose it.

There is no one thing more necessary to the happiness ov man, than novelty.

Whistling is a cheap substitute for thought.

To be charitable towards all things is safe, charity never makes enny blunders.

It is bi comparison that things bekum a consequence; in a mill pond or tan solee, one frog is a karakter.

I never met a man who wrote a very poor hand, but what laid all the blame on the pen and ink he done it with.

It is well enuff to ku men or genius; but as intimates, they pan out poorly.

I hav seen people so enamored ov poverty, that nothing (except an akt ov legislature) could keep them from equandering their last dollar.

It is seldom that the man is too big for the place, but often that the place is too big for the man.

Yung man, don't think that to raise a beff is to gain respekt, nothing is more deceptive.

If it were not for reading the epitaffs on the tumstuns, no one would ever dream that so much virtue had ever flourished in this world.

The third party in a quarrell is the one who generally comes out ov the skrimmage the worst ov it.

A post may be a ornel or a silly thing, a joke is neither.

The dog is the people who it the least, probably bekause they kno the least.

It is comparitively easy to pity the sorrows ov a man, pity is cheap; but to be happy, because he is happy, ain't so natural.

I hav seen men snitch egotists that rather than not be noticed at all, they would lay claim to weaknesses and even vices, that they did not possess the least ov.

The rule ov the political demagogue is to induce others to beat the bush while he cooly bags the rabbits.

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"Yes, his mother was a Rhett, grand-daughter of Honoria."

"Sleeping Joseph," he was called, and I conversed with him until a late hour. I found him very intelligent, although his ideas always without a moment's hesitation on his part, set themselves to music, some of the strains the sweetest and most pleasant I ever heard.—*Exchange.*

Intelligence Items.

The Sultan of Turkey lives surrounded by 5,000 soldiers.

A London *Truth* critic mistruts as man who has ill-shaped ears.

When the wool is pulled over his eyes a man is usually fleeced afterward.

Where a school is mainly occupied with whipping there is very little time for teaching.

English conservatives say that John Bright wins Manchester votes with the honey of his voice.

Petroleum V. Nasby does not believe that the ex-President can be either nominated or elected.

The Chicago *Tribune* thanks that the one who invented sleep did not furnish babies with enough of it.

There are fifty colored type-setters in Enright wins Manchester votes with the employment in the South.

The excitement over the finding of large nuggets of gold in the mines of Nacoochee, Ga., is still increasing.

A Detroit dentist gave a free toothpulling, and pulled 229 teeth, using 700 gallons of gas to quiet the patients.

At Fort Worth, Tex., while a well was being drilled at a depth of 265 feet, the engineer found what is believed to be gold.

America now has nearly a hundred varieties of American grapes under cultivation, and more than eight hundred varieties of pears.

A man who was bitten by a dog at Bowdoin, Mass., was superstitious enough to dress the wound with the hair of the brute that bit him.

There is on exhibition at Nashville a photograph of Daniel Mayberry, of Rutherford county, Tenn., who is 105 years old, and probably the oldest man in the States.

Mr. Gaugh says that when he told 6,000 people in Exeter Hall of Mrs. Hayes' great moral courage in refusing to offer wine to her guests at the White House, they instantly gave three cheers.

During the winter the ice pinnacle under the Yosemite fall became a tower over 600 feet in height, but last season it has been slowly decreasing, because of the change of temperature in the water falling upon it.

A body, identified as that of Mrs. Nicoll, wife of a baker in Dundee, was twice lay recovered in the Ly. between bodies of the passing rs by the boat train are still. ■ wing.—(Glasgow Star, April 16.

This is the year for the appearance of the seventeen year locusts. The last visitation was in 1863, and if the theory of their appearance at regular intervals of seventeen years is correct, they may be looked for in the coming month.

The Washington University, at St. Louis, Mo., has received in its history gifts exceeding $1,000,000, besides more than $100,000, received for scholarship endowments. The largest amount credited to one name is $393,000, and the next is $172,500.

It seems difficult to account for so small a creature as a bird making tones as loud, in singing, as an animal 1,000 times its size. But it has been discovered that in birds the lungs have several openings, communicating with corresponding air bags, or cells, which fill the whole cavity of the body from the neck downward, and into which the air passes and repasses.

Japanese paper air cushions are imported, which have some advantages over those made of rubber. They may be rolled into packages of smaller dimensions when not in use; they will not stick together as rubber does after it is wet, and for pillows they are better because they have no odor. Their strength is marvelous; a man weighing 160 pounds may stand upon one without danger of bursting it. They are said to be water-proof, and to make excellent life-preservers.

"Singing Joseph."

It is a well-known fact that a stammerer can sing without difficulty, though he can't speak six words without stuttering. The fact explains this incident:

When the supper was on the table, I suggested that we wait for his father and mother to come before we should eat supper. The poor fellow immediately piped up in a plaintive strain:

"They'll not come when the rain is falling,
Falling, falling, falling, falling;
They're in Jesus Christ's calling,
Calling, calling, calling."

While still singing he seated himself at the table, and motioned me to draw up opposite him. After pouring the tea as lamily as a woman, he turned to me and sang in a still different tune:

"Will you please, sir, ask a blessing,
On the bread and meat and pudding,
On the beef and meat and pudding,
Will you please, sir, ask a blessing?"

Much surprised, and ashamed that I had not anticipated the request, I said grace, and, much reassured by the little incident, made a hearty supper.

After my strange companion had done up the chores, and made everything snug for the night, he sat down in the corner of the fire-place and looked at me steadily. His fixed regard made me nervous again, and I said somewhat impatiently:

"Why are you so obstinate as to answer me in this saucy, sing-song way whenever I speak to you?"

The tears rushed quickly to the youth's eyes; he essayed to speak, but, although he made the most frantic effort, he could not utter a word.

Soon he recovered himself, to my great relief, for I thought he was going into a fit, and to my astonishment, sang more musically than ever:

"Don't you see, sir, how I smitter?
I can neither talk nor mutter;
So God bless me sing my way,
And I thank him every day."

I never felt so chagrined in my life as when I found out the truth in regard to the poor fellow. It was a good lesson to me. I have never formed a hasty judgment since.

"Singing Joseph," he was called, and I conversed with him until a late hour. I found him very intelligent, although his ideas, always without a moment's hesitation on his part, set themselves to music, some of the strains the sweetest and most pleasant I ever heard.—*Exchange.*

THE PACIFIC APPEAL
SAN FRANCISCO.
Saturday, May 22d, 1880.
Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk, thus: "*," will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must pay the printer, and can only do so with cash, so respond promptly so that the paper can support itself. Any object is to make the PACIFIC APPEAL one of the ablest and most interesting weekly journals in the United States, and we can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A hint to he wise is sufficient. City subscribers failing to get their papers by Saturday will please notify us on Monday. Don't fail in this, as prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy given at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, advertisements or collections. This is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly.

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications in by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief, and write only on one side of the paper.

NOTICE.

Hereafter the PACIFIC APPEAL will be for sale at the Hair Dressing and Shaving Emporium of Mr. Andrew J. Ward, 605 Mission street, where persons who wish can get copies; also at Mr D. C. Lee's, 547 Clay street.



FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JAMES G. BLAINE
OF MAINE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
HON. NEWTON BOOTH
OF CALIFORNIA.

I wish to speak for the millions of all political parties, and in their name to declare that the Republic must be strong enough to protect the weakest of its citizens in all their rights.—JAMES G BLAINE.

Colored Convention.

The time is fast approaching when colored men will be called upon in this State to enter the political arena and help to secure a victory for the grand old Republican party. It has been a long time since the leading colored men of this State have met for consultation, and we believe that no better time will present itself than the present, for a convention of colored men to take into consideration the political status of the colored voters of this State, and any other business that might be necessary to secure to us our equal chances to political preferment. Let our leading men think of this matter, and not only think but proceed to act at once, and continue to agitate until our party will see to it that we are accorded what we justly merit from the party we have so long defended. Such convention could be held some time in July, and then we would be ready to act wisely on the subject in question. What say you, gentlemen.

The Presidential Outlook.

The decision in the Illinois Convention gives strong indication that Grant will receive the nomination at the Chicago Convention in June, as with the delegation from that State it is admitted that he has at present 300 votes, lacking only 70 to nominate him on first ballot; but this must be taken with many grains of allowance. There is no certainty of the unit rule being enforced, which would work advantageously to him, and without the entire vote of New York and Pennsylvania it will be impossible for him to succeed. As the day approaches for holding the Convention, the battle waxes hot, and when it does assemble it will be fraught with more excitement than ever before known in the history of the Republican party. We hope the party leaders will not let their zeal for their favorite so get the best of their judgment as to cause them to resort to such means to place a man before the people that will force them to ignore him. Better make haste slowly, and look well before you leap.

The West Point Outrage.

The Whittaker case is involved in as many mysteries as ever. We don't believe that many people take any stock in the experts tomfoolery but are still unshaken in their belief that some dastardly villian perpetrated the fiendish act. We shall watch the case closely and reserve comment 'till the proper time.

Daily Christian Recorder.

For the first time to our knowledge, y colored daily paper has been issued, the *Christian Recorder* the organ of the A. M. E. Church, published its first daily number on Monday May 3, at St Louis Mo., and contains the business of the first days session of the General Conference sitting in that city. It is an eight page paper, three columns to a page and is very readable. Every member of the church should subscribe for it, only one dollar, the whole session.

Santiago will please accept our thanks for his very touching description of the death, funeral and burial at Sacramento, of the late Benjamin Cogar.

Our thanks are due to our agent and correspondent Rev. I. N. Triplett for eight copies of the *Daily Christian Recorder*, with proceedings of the General Conference at St. Louis, Mo., also a letter containing a description of his eastern tour, which will appear next week.

Mr. Dumas Jones will please accept our thanks for an invitation to visit the graduating exercises at the Boy's High School yesterday.

Sunday School Concert.

There will be a grand Sunday School Concert, given by the School connected with 3d Baptist Church Friday evening May 28th inst, Admission 25 cents, given for the benefit of the church. Let every body come and help the little ones. Mr. Wm. Parker superintendent Mrs Mary E. Freeman assistant Sup. For particulars see programme.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimenary ticket and shall endeaver to avail ourselves of the opportunity to be present.

Table Talk.

It is said that a series of musicals will be inaugurated, by the Leap Year party, composed of a number of ladies, the first of the series to be given by Miss S. Ophelia Nickens.

That the Entertainment of the Oakland Literary Aid society last Monday evening, was one of the most brilliant ever given in that city.

That several Marriages are on the tapis and that some of the leading belles of Frisco and Oakland will break off from their old companions and assume the title of misstress and madam. Hurrah for the ladies.

That William F. Jones of this city, will lead to the Alter next Wednesday evening the gentle Miss Annie Dyer of Oakland. Success to you Billy, old boy.

That the Excelsior Brass Band contemplates making a tour of about a month, throughout the state, and may extend it to Virginia, Nevada.

That the Union Picnic of all the Sabbath Schools of this city and Oakland will be largely attended, for where the children are the parents will be also.

Personal.

Rev. James Davis, who joined the California Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church, at the last annual session held in this city, will preach next Sunday evening in Zion Church Stockton street at 7:30 o'clock.

Miss Lizzie Butler has joined Bethel Church choir, and will hereafter be in attendence regularly Sundays.

In the Virginia Republican State Convention last week there were eighty colored delegates, every one of whom made speeches, and a colored man was a temporary Chairman of the Convention.—*Progressive American.*—

Oakland Literary and Aid Society.

The Musical and Literary Entertainment of the above society came off last Tuesday evening at the Academy of music, before a large and appreciate audience when the following programme was rendered.

1. Overture by Excelsior Brass Band, well rendered and encored.
2. Opening address by Miss Ester A. Parrell, in a clear and distinct voice.
3. Recitation, "The Beautiful snow", by Miss Lettie Schofield, in a clear pleasing style, well received.
4. Horn Solo, Mr. Julius B. Perse of Excelsior Band, well rendered.
5. Solo, "The Rich Man's Bride" Miss Rosa Tripp, well rendered.
6. Medley, by Excelsior Band very fine, loudly encord.
7. "Concience the Arbiter" Mr. Jas. Marshall and Miss Seline Thigman. This was one of the finest productions of the evening and the young lady and gentleman were warmly applauded.

PART SECOND.

1. Mr. Sammons Purnell in his famous specialties this time Irish, Mr. Purnell's acting and singing was very good, and his impersonation perfect, the whole electing rounds of applause.
2. Solo "As fair as poets dreaming" by Miss Amy Cassey in a clear smooth and pleasant manner.
3. "The Benefit of Education" by Judge Cruson. The Judge's remarks were well received and kept the audience in a state of laughter from beginning to end. He was loudly encored and sang "Then you'll remember me" (comic) and retired but was recalled and attempted to perform some trick, and appealed to the gentlemen in the audience for the loan of a Double Eagle, but the boy's looked at each other, and smiled a smile, and the Judge ascertained that twenty dollar pieces were not as plentiful as they used to be, so he applied to the ladies for the use of a fine necklace, but none of the gentle sex appeared willing to loan it you know, and the genial judge after giving his fancy movement on the stage retired amid a perfect storm of laughter.
4. Solo, "Is it True," by Miss Madge Vosburgh. This piece was admirably rendered, and loudly encored. Miss Vosburgh has a sweet, musical voice, under easy control, and with proper training will make one of the finest singers on the stage, she must be heard to be appreciated.
5. Piano Solo, Prof. C. S. Adgerton.
6. Dialogue Refinement by Misses Jennes Johnson and Wm. Powell and Misses Selina Tilghman and Esther A. Farrell. This Dialogue was also well received and ended the Musical and Literary portion of the entertainment. The audience was then invited to partake of a beautifully prepared table of refreshments, an invitation that they were not slow in availing themselves of, after which dancing was commenced and kept up till five o'clock, Wednesday morning, when those present reluctantly departed for their homes, well pleased with the nights festivities. The success of this entertainment is due to the energy of the committee of arrangements and to them the society owes a great debt of gratitude for their unfainting efforts to make the entertainment success. As a whole it was one of the best and most brilliant entertainments ever given in Oakland, and will long be remembered. During the entire night there was not a harsh word to be spoken or anything transacted, that had a tendency to dampen the occasion. The platform was beautifully adorned, the work, we understand of Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Harrison. We congratulate the ladies and gentlemen on such a rare entertainment and wish them financial success.

About twenty colored persons left Topeka yesterday, for their old homes in Mississippi, their expenses and transportation being paid from a fund raised among planters of the South for that purpose. As these people are evidently dissatisfied with their Kansas experience, they will prove invaluable missionaries in preventing further fool's errands from that section.—*Kansas Globe.*

In Memoriam.

The following preamble and resolutions as presented by the committee representing the Sacramento Zouaves, to the memory of their late honorary member, Benjamin Cogar, who died May 12th 1880.

Whereas, Almighty God in his Infinite Wisdom has removed from our midst, by death, our friend and comrade, Benjamin Cogar, and

Whereas His wife has lost a loving husband, his children a kind father and the Sacramento Zouaves a staunch friend since the organization of the company. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathies in this their hour of affliction, and feel sure that He who marks the sparrow's fall, will extend over them his protecting care.

Resolved, That in his death the Sacramento Zouaves have lost a zealous friend, an earnest worker and wise councilor and the people a faithful servant.

Resolved, That our Armory be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of the company and a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family.

CAPT. S. EMORY.
CAPT. R. J. FLETCHER.
CAPT. C. B. COOPER.
Committee.

Sacramento May 18, 1880.

Sacramento Zouaves.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

At the annual election of officers of the above named company, held on the 13th instant the following were duly elected for the ensuing term:

Captain, Sims Emory; First Lieut, C. B. Cooper; Second Lieut. John Chambers; Orderly Sergt. Fred Washington; Second Sergt. James Harris; Secretary, C. B. Cooper; Treasurer, J. Dunlap.

Sabbath Appointments.

Sunday May 23, evening at Bethel Church, Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson.

At Zion Church, Stockton St. Evening, Rev. James Davis.

Notice.

The net proceeds of the last entertainment given for the benefit of Third Baptist Church, were one hundred and two dollars and fifty cents, ($102.50) for which the committee most respectfully thank the public who so generously contributed towards its success.

MRS. F. M. MONTGOMERY, Pres't.
MRS. MARY E. FREEMAN, Secy.

General Conference.

At the general conference of the A. M. E. (Bethel) Church, our California delegates are represented on committees as follows:

Rev. I. N. Triplett, on Episcopacy, Romanism and Appropriation.

Rev. Wm. H. Offer, on Ways, Means and Delegations.

The conference has appointed a committee to consult with a similar committee, to make efforts for a consolidation of all Africrn Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Master Beverly Y. Morris received an honorary promotion at the Boy's High School this week.

We received a complimentary ticket to the Sunday School concert at 3d, Baptist Church, next Friday evening, and shall endeavor to be on hand.

Don't forget the Tea Party at Ixora Hall, next Wednesday evening for the benefit of Christ Church.

Christ Church Tea Party.

The ladies connected with the church, and friends will give a grand tea party on next Wednesday evening at Ixora Hall Mission street. Admission 50 cents. Give them a good house.

Sacramento Zouaves Picnic.

The Eleventh Annual Picnic of the Sacramento Zouaves will take place on Tuesday June 8th 1880 at Natoma Grove, Folsom.

Subscribe for the Pacific Appeal.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Death of Benjamin Cogar.

SACRAMENTO MAY, 17 1880.

It is with feelings of deepest regret I mention the death of one of our most distinguished citizens and beloved friend, Benjamin Cogar, who departed this life after a brief illness, of paralysis of the brain. Mr. Cogar was a native of Missouri, was born in Rimira Mo., and went from there to Illinois, where his mother now resides, then went to Buffalo N. Y., which place he left in 1855 for California, he chose Sacramento for his home, and has resided here until his death, which took place on the 12th of May, and he was buried on the 14th. He was about 48 years of age, he bore his illness with christian fortitude, everything that mortal could do, was done to make him comfortable as was of such a nature, it was impossible for him ever to get well again. His beloved and bereaved wife, (the good samaritan of Sacramento,) was untiring in her zeal to administer to his every want, his numerous friends, both white and colored, were ever present and willing to do her bidding, thus it is pleasant to know, that in her hour of tribulation, she had that which money could not buy, true friends to aid and administer to her wants. The last moments of our friend were peaceful, he realized that he could not live, and reconciled himself to Him who doeth all things well; he knew all who came to see him, and inquired for those whom he happened not to see; requested all to pray. And charged his step-daughter Miss Emma Brown, to be sure and meet him in the "Sweet bye and bye," when his wife perceived that he was fast failing, she ask him if he had made his peace with God, and if he could not answer, to raise his hands, he looked at her with a smile, and raised his hands, first one and then the other, with the first finger pointing upward. Such a favorite he was among all classes, that even in his death, brought flowers to strow over his grave. His relatives and many friends from abroad called to see him during his illness, among them were, Capt. James Phillips, Mother and Sister, Mr. C. Dutton, San Francisco; Mr. Joseph Hatton of Napa; Mr. Hillery Burns and wife; Mr. John Day Oakland; Mrs. Fred Moore and James Durham, S. F. The corpse was laid out in the large and spacious front room of their dwelling on Fourth Street, between I. and J. Sts. which was profusely decorated with flowers of the choicest quality, delicately woven into baskets, wreaths and exquisite boquets, a perfect paradise of flowers, the most gorgeous display of floral tribute ever witnessed on any such occasion in this, the garden city of the plains.

According to arrangements, the funeral cortege under the management of Mr. W. H. Guinn, after the preliminary ceremony by the Rev. J. R. Dorsey, local pastor of the A. M. E. Church, the regular pastor Rev. I. N. Triplett, being absent to the general conference in St. Louis, Mo., left the house at 2.30 and arrived at the church at 3 o'clock. The church was beautifully decorated with garlands of evergreen, festooned with wreaths of magnificent flowers of rarest quality. The alter was dressed with great taste, under the skillful management of Madam W. W. B. Price, assisted by Miss S. M. Jones; on a ground of snow white, from right to left pillar of the alter was the grandest display of flowers ever witnessed on this or any other occasion in the church. The right pillar was decorated with a beautiful anchor of pure white rosebuds of exquisit workmanship relieved with fine mosslike evergreens, over which was a large wreath, and the motto, "Into Rest," across the center, the wreath denotes everlasting, and the whole is thus interpreted, "Forever anchored into Rest." In the center of the altar was a large cross, over which was suspended a large white dove taking its flight. The left pillar was literally covered with wreaths of flowers and evergreens entwined. A table in front and inside the rail, fairly groaned with its burden of flowers of every description, most conspicuous of all, was a very large and beautiful cross of choice rosebuds and other costly flowers, relieved with a circle of the queen flowers in the center, this was sent by Mrs. E. B. Crocker. The rail around the altar was lavishly dressed with wreaths and garlands of evergreens, the top was frosted with a profusion of snowballs and white roses. On top of the organ, were three large vases containing handsome boquets. The chandeliers were also decorated with wreathe and beautiful flowers.

As the corlege entered the church and just after the minister took his seat, the choir, under the management of Prof. H. McFee, Miss E. A. Christopher, organist, sung "Come ye disconsolate," by this time the people were pouring in from both doors, and it was soon ascertained that there was not room enough for all, every available space being occupied, many had to content themselves standing packed together like sardines, a very large portion of the audience being white friends of the deceased. Hymn, "Why do we mourn departed friends," was given out by Rev. Dorsey, and sung by the choir, and text; "Remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth." The address delivered by the reverend gentleman was all that could be desired. The principle mourners were the wife of the deceased her two daughters and his son Willie; Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. M. Freeman, Messrs. James and Thad Phillips, Master Persons, Capt. J. Jones and lady. The pall bearers were four members of the Sacramento Zouaves, of (of which he was a member,) dressed in uniform, viz A. Gribbs, A. Giles, S. Emory, and Sam Gale, four citizens, old friends of the deseased, Anthony Osborne, S. F.; C. Delvechio, Red Bluff; H. Burns, Oakland; R. H. Small, Sacramento. The eight pall bearers wore white satin sashes with large white satin rosettes on the shoulders. The casket was of fine black walnut, Crane Breed maker, highly finished silver mouldings, solid silver ornaments, bar handles. The finest ever produced by the establishment of Mr. J. Conboi, plumes on the horses heads.

When the lid which was one mass of beautiful flowers, was taken off that all might take a last look of one they loved and respected; the choir chanted his favorite, "In the sweet bye and by," so solemn was the rendition, it brought tears to the eyes of the stoutest heart, the effect was so great, that even the choir gave way to their grief and broke fairly down. The cortege took up its march out to the city cemetery where the last earthly remains of one of California's most popular and good citizens, and our beloved friend Benjamin Cogar was deposited in its final resting place on earth. A quartette of white young gentlemen of this city, friends of the deceased, sang a most heavenly piece of sacred music, over the grave, the effect of which must be experienced cannot be described, even the stout hearted undertaker for a moment gave way to his feelings and wept bitterly. The grave was a repitition of the room and church, only a still greater profusion of flowers. Many of our prominent white citizens were present. It was the largest funeral of color ever held in Sacramento, and surpassed by very few whites, there were fifty carriages in line, many were left behind for want of conveyances. We must condemn the oversight of the manager, for not procuring a seat for the organist, this estimable young lady is well deserving of the courtesy, which was, we believe, so unjustly withheld from her. Mr. Cogar has left an aged mother in the state of Illinois, a bereaved wife four children and two step-daughters and a host of friends, both in California and in the Eastern States, to mourn his loss. Three of his children being East; two girls and one boy. The bereaved family have our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of grief.

SANTIAGO.

CHURCH NOTICES.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, Powell street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M. Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson, Pastor, reside 1506 Leavenworth Street.

ZION A. M. E. CHURCH, Stockton street. Preaching every Sabbath, at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 1 P.M. Rev. Adam B. Smith, Pastor, residence 1306 Vallejo Street.

THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, Powell street, bet. Sutter and Bush. Preaching every Sabbath, at 3 and 7½ P.M. Rev. J. R. Young, Pastor; residence 847 Clay street.
Sabbath School at 1:30 P.M. Wm. Parker, Secretary.

BISHOP A. M. E. CHURCH, Oakland. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A.M. and 7½ P.M. Sabbath School at 2 P.M. Rev. M. T. WEIR, Pastor; residence 662 Sycamore street.

A. M. E. CHURCH MISSION, 713 Mission street, near Third. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 and 7½ P.M. Rev. Barney Fletcher, Pastor; residence 1230 Broadway street.

☞ The services of CHRIST CHURCH Mission, Rev. F. W. Cassey, Minister in charge, will be held for the present in IXORA HALL, Mission street, between Third and Fourth.

Morning Service, Sunday, - 11 A.M.
Evening " " - 8 P.M.

The Sunday School will meet in the same place at 9 30 A.M.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month. Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month. Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell street.

JAS. HANDEE, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

LADIES' UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting first Monday evening in each month, at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

MRS. CORNELIA DUPEE, Prest.
BARNEY FLETCHER, Secy.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM LODGE, No. 3, I. O. G. S. and D. S. meets every Tuesday evening at the Masonic Lodge room, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, at 8 o'clock.

Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Chief.
JNO. M. PATTERSON, Rec. Secy.

SEWING CIRCLE.

Sewing Circle at Bethel Church, every Monday evening, and Social Festival the second Monday of each month, under the supervision of the Ladies' Aid Society.

MRS. MARTHA A. MORAIN, Prest.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

ROUTE TO THE RESCUE, No. 1, G. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Mason.

C. H. GRIFFITHS, Sec'y.

LIFE A. WARREN, C. T.

OAKLAND LITERARY AND AID SOCIETY meets every Monday Evening at their Hall on Broadway, Oakland, at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. H. SCOTT, President.
ALFRED HARRIS, Recording Secy.
J. W. SMITH, Financial Secretary.

THE WEEKLY SEWING CIRCLE of the Zion Church is held in the Church, Stockton street, every Tuesday evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Color Line.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 25.

The Hartford Police Commissioners have rejected the application of S. S. Basey, a colored man, for an appointment on the regular police force. Basey, who is a tall powerful and intelligent man, is highly indignant at the action of the Board, which he and his friends assert was prompted solely by aversion to his race. He was recommended by many prominent citizens for the appointment some time ago, and while several vacancies have been filled his application has not been acted upon until now. The meetings of the Police Board are secret but it is reported the only vote in his favor was from a Democrat, the Republicans, who are his political friends, emphasizing the distinction against his color by their negative action.—*Herald.*

Rev. Holmes has been reinstated as pastor of the 1st' African Baptist Church, Richmond.

Died.

DAVIS.—In this city May 14th, Selina A. infant daughter of William and Martha A. Davis, aged 2 months. The funeral took place last Sunday at 1 o'clock, from the residence, 1206 Vallejo St., which was densely crowded by the friends of the family, Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson officiating.

DIZARD.—In Oakland May 17th, James Stinson, youngest son of James H. and Lucy A. Dizard, aged 8 months. [The funeral of the deceased took place from the residence of its parents, 712 Filbert St., Oakland, last Wednesday and was largely attended.]

HIGHWARDEN.—In St. Louis Mo., Friday May 14th 1880, Mrs. Susan V. Highwarden, recently of this city.

VANCE.—In New Orleans La., April 30, Rev. James Madison Vance, aged 68 years.

Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS MAY, 11th 1880.

Mr. Editor. I wish to say to the friends on the cost, that the General Conference which is now in session is composed of some of the best talent in this country. We have been in session more than a week, and there has been but little done, more than organize and appoint committees. One of the characteristics of all deliberative bodies among our people is to blow off considerable gas before they settle down to work. And I must say that this body is not a whit behind the chiefest. There has been a little dissatisfaction among the delegates, but not to amount to anything. The Presiding Elder struck at me to prevent me from taking my seat in the conference, but the delegates made all kinds of fun of him, so he shut his mouth. Flood wrote a letter here to help offer, but he had just as well throw straws against the wind, it did me good, for the delegates said I was right not to go and live among people who would make themselves so low as he did. The Presiding Elder's action and Flood's letter have stopped two preachers who thought of going to the coast. I will say to my friends that my health is good, my standing in the church is good as any one in it, and the future looks bright. I shall not return to the coast; there are plenty of good places in this country for me. I am personaly acquainted with more than half the delegates composing this great body, and it gives me great satisfaction to meet with them. Some of them are known to the people of the coast. Here are J. W. Early, N. Mitchen, J. F. Jenifer, Hubbard, Davis, Jacob and others. I think that we will make from one to five Bishops more, and do away with Presiding Elders.

As I am very busy and have not time to write, my friends who see this letter will write to me.

M. T. WEIR.

Colored Man Lynch a White Man.

A novel lynching case occurred near Warrenton, Va., last Saturday night, not only in the manner of punishment, but the lynching party were colored, and their victim a white man. It seems that Aaron Cordell, a well-to-do colored man, left home one morning to be gone several days. Last night Peter Atwood, a white man, went to the home it seems, by appointment with the unfaithful wife. A party of colored men acquainting themselves with the existing facts, went to the house, demanding admittance, and, with rope in hand, commanded the man to follow them. They took him to a tree and commenced tying his hands. He showed great signs of terror, and began pleading for his life, when one of them said: "We will not be as hard on you as the white men are on us under similar circumstances, but we are certainly going to hang you," then turning the poor devil out for one, tied his feet together and swung him between earth and Heven, by his heels. This morning William Cole, an old colored man, passing by saw the man hanging head downward, and to all appearances dead. He spoke to him, but received no reply, whereupon he cut him down. The victim upon touching the ground regained his feet and dashed off through the woods. The object of the lynching was accomplished, and he has fled from the country a disgraced man.—*Louisville Bulletin.*

A church organist at Aratoff, near Kieff, lately confessed on his deathbed to the murder, twenty years ago of a farmer. He committed the crime with the Priest, a pistol, which he stole and then placed in the sacristy, confessed to the priest so as to preclude the latter from giving evidence against him without infringing the obligation of secrecy, and then went out and denounced the priest as the culprit. The priest, who vainly protested his innocence, was sentenced to hard labor for life, and on his liberation being applied for on the strength of the organist's death-bed confession, the reply was that he had died a few months before.—*Progrs ssive American.*

Funeral of Mrs. S. V. Highwarden

Funeral services of Susan V. Highwarden, daughter of Rev John Turner. Rt. Rev. Bishop D. A. Payne, officiating.

The funeral cortege reached St. Paul A. M. E. Church at 2:30 p.m., where a large concourse of sympathizing friends had gathered.

Bishop J. A. Shorter gave out the 629th Hymn, "Why do we mourn departed friends," which was solemnly rendered by the Preacher's Choir, led by Rev. John Stansbury, of Ohio Conference, Rev. J. W. Randolph, of Texas Conference presiding at the organ.

Bishop J. M. Brown, D. D., U. S. offered prayer.

Bishop J. P. Campbell, D. D., L. D., read Job, 14, 1—15 verse. The Preachers then sang "Asleep in Jesus! blessed deep."

Bishop D. A. Payne, D. D. read as his text the 21st verse 1st chap. Phillipians, "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain."

Remarks were made by Revs, M. Wilkerson, Mo. Conference, who also read a letter of condolence to the family from Annie P. Parker, S. P. Anderson of Eighth street Baptist Church, and Basil Brooks of West Tenn. Conference.

The beautiful and impressive ceremonies were then performed by St. Mary's Court No 1.

The preacher's choir sang most beautifully and solemnly, "Sister thou wast mild and lovely," while the audience took a farewell look at the remains.

She has gone, no more to be seen until the redeemed of the Lord shall meet in the middle air, and blend their voices in one grand peal of praise, as with upward flight they sweep through the gates of New Jarusalem.

[Mrs. Highwarden was well known in this city. During her residence here she was admired for her christainlike department, and all who knew her, can but admit that she was a pattern of piety. Her loss will be deeply felt.—It is said that among her last words were these, "All is well with me now." The family has our sympathy in their great bereavement.]

ED. PACIFIC APPEAL.

PIC—NIC.

The Annual Pic-Nic of the
WEST INDIAN
Benevolent Association,
will take place
Monday, June 7th, 1880,
At SCHUTZEN'S PARK,
ALAMEDA.
J. WM. OSBORNE, President.

Committee of Arrangements.

J. Wm. Osborne, James Haygro, Thomas Solomon, James L. Francis, Abraham Lee, W. J. Simmons, Thomas M. Groves, D. R. Jordan, A. S. Bristol, C. J. Nicholas, James H. Bikar, Enoch Lewis, J. S. Henriques, George W. Lee, Horace Perkins, Geo. B. Alberga, Richard Jackson, W. R. Strickland, R. E. Mott, J. M. Patterson, W. H. Carter, OAKLAND.
E. A. Clark, E. Wilkerson. SACRAMENTO.
R. J. Fletcher, Sims Emory.

Reception Committee.

A. Strather, W. H. Alexander, J. C. Wilson. WM. McDONALD, Pres't.
C. A. GRIFFITH, Sec'y of Com.

The Committee will spare no pains in making this Picnic one of the most agreeable of the season.

TICKETS.....50 CTS
Children half price.

TIME TABLE, via Narrow Gauge R. R.

Trains leave San Francisco for Schutzen Park, Alameda, 8:45, 9 45, 10:30, 11.30 A.M. 12.30, 1.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 P.M.

Trains leave Schutzen Park for San Francisco 10.03, 10.50, 11.48 A. M.; 12.48, 2.48, 3.48, 4.48, 5.48, 6 48 P.M.

Cash PRIZES will be awarded as follows:

Married Lady's Running Race, 1st roe $2.00
" " " " 2d " 1.50
Single " " " 1st " 2.00
" " " " 2d " 1.50
Married Gentlemen " " 1st " 3.00
" " " " 2d " 1.50
Single " " " 1st " 3.00
" " " " 2d " 1.50
Children, (5 races) 25 cents and upwards

☞ The Excelsior Brass Band (colored) has been engaged for the occasion.

In addition to the above the President of the society has contributed the sum of six dollars, of which $4 will be awarded to the winner of the race for gentlemen, and $2 for fat ladies: and $2 for the prettiest wild flower bouquet made on the ground.

THE MAMMOTH
PIC-NIC
OF THE SEASON.



FUN, FROLIC, MIRTH & GLEE
AT THE
PAVILION,
GOLDEN GATE PARK,
Tuesday, JUNE 1st, 1880,
Given for the benefit of the
Amateur Dramatic Club!
Prior to their departure for the Country.
And feasible consider the following array of talent will appear during the day and evening.

The Celebrated and World renowned Commedian, CHARLEY CRUSOE, in his great Hiney Speech of "What will we do with our Girls"

The Great DILLYNS Latest Song, "Never will I Marry" from the Deer" Will be sung on this occasion.

The Quintette of Jubs, Mr. JOHN BAILEY will appear in "Traveling Back to Georgia" "Where the Ivory Grows Green."

MR. SAMPSON, JACKSON, Will Sing and Dance.
The Only BIG FOUR!
Will give their Original Song and Dance.

The Great CAMDEN will sing his new Song "Dancing on the Sands."

The Great Comedian and Old Man Impersonator, MILTON JOHNSON, will sing his new song "Traveling Back to Georgia."

CHAS. THOMAS will sing his favorite song.

The renowned CLARK, JOHNSON, THOMPSON and SCOTT will play Guitar Solos. This alone will be a treat—don't fail to hear them.

MR. GUSTAV ROSELL in his Dutch and Comic Specialties.

DAVID LOGAN, the Australian Favorite Who has just returned from a tour of the Sandwich Islands, will be present to play on this occasion.

And a host of others, making it the
Gala Day of the Season!

After the Minstrel Performance,
☞ DANCING
will commence and keep up till 12.30 A. at night.

Fare to the Pavilion 5 cents. Take the Geary Street Cars which leave every Five Minutes at the corner of Kearny and Market Streets, and cars will take you to the door of the Pavilion. Do not fail to grasp this opportunity of seeing the beauties of the Park such as Log Cabins, Indian Huts, and the prettiest Conservatory on the Pacific Coast. It is the finest Park in California; and you can also view the Cliff House and the Sea Lions slumbering on the rocks, and view the Golden Gate.

Under the management of CHAS. CRUSOE

THE
Excelsior Band
Has been engaged for this Occasion.

ADMISSION, - - 50 CENTS
Children, under 10 years Free.

☞ P. S.—The object of giving the Picnic on this side is to avoid the danger and inconvenience of the Boats. Do not miss

The Moonlight Ball
AT NIGHT.

MILITARY NOTICE.

The members of the Ralston Guards are hereby notified to attend the weekly meetings of the company on Thursday evening of each week, at Germania Hall, 310 O'Farrell street. First Thursday in the month for regular business, and the remaining Thursdays for drill. You will meet at 8 o'clock sharp.

By order of J. S. HENRIQUES,
WM. H. CARTER, Captain.
Orderly Sergt.

Ex U. S Collector Rapier (col'd) attempted to make an Exodus speech in Lowndes county, a few days ago, but was driven from the stand by the assembled negroes.—*Exchange*

PICNIC of Christ Church,
Mission Guild and Sunday School
will be given on or about the
15th of JUNE.
Definite time and place given next week.

Away Ahead OF ALL COMPETITORS.
PIANOS & ORGANS
PIANOS FROM $75 TO $400.
Pianos on $10 Monthly Instalments.
LARGEST BUSINESS AND LARGEST CAPITAL IN ARE-ICA.
JUST THINK OF IT!
For $55 will sell a $300 Organ.
—AT—
T. M. Antisell & Co.
Corner of Market and Kearny,
REMOVAL.
We have leased for a term of ten years, he entire first and part of the second and third floors of St. Ann's Building, corner of Market, Powell and Eddy Streets, opposite the Baldwin Hotel. Our new Hall and Stores are pronounced not only the finest in America, but surpass any PIANO WAREROOMS in the world, for extent and convenience.

St. Ann's Building is one of the finest in San Francisco, being six stories high and built of iron and brick. THE ANTISELL PIANO HALL is 100 feet wide by 100 feet in length, and is panelled around with the finest French plate glass. The walls are elaborately Frescoed and Gilded, the Main Hall is lighted with 260 gas jets. We have elegant and convenient offices on both floors the combined improvements making a grand Palace of Music, and fitted up at a cost of over $35,000. T. M. ANTISELL & CO.

Taber
PORTRAITS & MONTGOMERY BLOCK

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

☞ Passengers for Los Angeles and intermediate points, as also Yuma and all points east of the Colorado River will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND leaving 8:00 P.M. (Pacific Ferry Landing, Market street) at 6:00 P.M. daily.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
Commencing Sunday, May 9, 1880.
And until further notice,

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco (Passenger Depot on Townsend Street between Third and Fourth Streets), as follows:

8.00 A. M. Daily, for San Jose and Way Stations.
8.00 A. M. Daily, for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Lathrop, Modesto, Merced, Berenda, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia, Bakersfield and Los Angeles.
10.40 A. M. Daily, for Santa Cruz, Pajaro, Castroville, Salinas, Soledad and Monterey.—AT CASTROVILLE change cars for Monterey.—AT SALINAS connect with train leaving at 4.15 P. M.
2.30 P. M. Daily for Niles, Livermore, Pleasanton, Lathrop, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Goshen Junction, Tulare, Visalia, Bakersfield and Los Angeles.
4.15 P. M. Daily, for San Jose and intermediate Stations.
5.00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for San Jose and intermediate Stations.
6.30 P. M. Daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.
8.30 P. M. Daily, for Menlo Park and Way Stations.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN RATES TO MONTEREY
APTOS, SOQUEL and SANTA CRUZ

Special Single Trip Tickets, to either of above points	$5.50
Excursion Tickets good trip to either of above points, sold on Saturday and Sunday morning, good for return until following Monday	$8.00

Also, Excursion Tickets to SAN JOSE and intermediate points sold on Saturday and Sunday morning, good for return until following Monday.

Redwood	$0.20	Fair Oaks	$1.00
Menlo Park	0.30	Menlo Park	1.00
Millbrae	0.60	Mayfield	1.10
San Mateo	0.80	Redwood	1.20
San Matco	1.10	Lawrence	1.30
Belmont	1.30	Santa Clara	1.40
Redwood	1.40	San Jose	1.50

SECOND CLASS FARE.

Between San Francisco and San Jose, - - $1.00
By Freight Train, only; Daily Sundays excepted, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0.50
Ticket Office—Passenger Depot, Townsend street. Branch Ticket Office—No. 1 New Montgomery street, Palace Hotel.
☞ The Company have arranged with the Pacific Parlor Car Company whereby no place can be obtained in Parlor Cars of the various trains, also at Passenger Depot, Palace Hotel, and No. 1 New Montgomery St., or at office of Transfer Co., No. 316 Bush st.

A. C. BASSETT, General Manager.
H. R. JUDAH, Asst. Gen'l Manager.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

☞ Passengers for Los Angeles and intermediate points, as also Yuma and all points east of the Colorado River will take the cars of the Central Pacific Railroad via OAKLAND leaving 8:00 P.M. (Pacific Ferry Landing, Market street) at 6:00 P.M. daily.

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Dancing Academy,
AT SANDER'S HALL,
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School every FRIDAY Evening at 8 o'clock

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Attorney - at - Law
And Notary Public,
Corner Jefferson and 5th Streets, Starr's New Block,
BURLINGTON, IOWA

CRAIG & SON,
MINT AVENUE.
Formerly 823 Market Street,
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PRACTICAL FURNISHING
UNDERTAKERS.
Everything necessary for funerals constantly on hand.
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

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Vice President, ... Wm. F. Jones
Recording Secretary, Miss Esther A. Farrell
Ass't Recording Secretary, ... W. Powell
Financial Secretary, ... J. W. Smith
Treasurer, ... Mrs. A. E. Russell
Chaplain, ... Mrs. Ellen Mason
Librarian, ... Mrs. Hedgeny White
Marshal, ... Robert Waters

TRUSTEES
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Charles Eppes, ... Milford Herrs,
William. H. Dyer, ... Wm. E. Towns,
... William H. Carter.

RICK COMMITTEE (Oakland.
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Mrs. M. Waters, ... W. F. Delaney.

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W. H. Carter, ... Chairman
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... Mrs. Louisa Green.

The Society meets every Monday evening, at their Hall on Broadway, Oakland.

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(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
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THE BEST CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.
$1000 IN GOLD.
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
How Could CURE is the sweetest, safest and best.
The Hop Pain for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. C. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
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UNDERWEAR, ETC.
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Mr. Beamish has just received a complete assortment of
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Between California and Sacramento, S. F.

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HAS REMOVED TO
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Beautiful styles of SCARFS, TIES, RUFFS Etc., Etc.
Full line of Silk, Alpaca and Gingham UMBRELLAS (SHIETS made to order. Prices the Lowest.

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OPTICAL GOODS!
In this Department will be found the Largest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Line of RELIABLE MAKES in THE CITY.
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HEAVY Steel Frame, to suit all sights ... 50c
SAME—Finely tempered, with case ... 50c
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TINTED SPECTACLES — Plain, smoke and blue ... 50c to $2
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Gold, Steel and Rubber Frames from $2 50 in Rubber to $11 in Gold.
GOGGLES — Eye-Protectors, each in tin box ... 25c
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WEATHER-STORM GLASS—Barometer and Thermometer ... $1 00
MICROSCOPES — Magnifying three hundred times ... $1 75 to $2 50
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BLACK Morocco, Leather Case $1 75 to $3
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IVORY CASE, Gilt Mountings $3 75 to $7
LEMAIRE'S, Enamel, Pearl, Gilt, Oriental Pearl and Ivory Cases, 8 to 13 Glasses ... $9 to $20
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES—Every quality ... $5 50 to $21
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HAS REDUCED THE PRICE IN
LADIES' and GENTS'
Custom - Made BOOTS,
From $1 to $2 per Pair.
Ladies' Scamless Fine Kid Button, 50 cases of the New Style now in Store.—Price, $4 per pair.
40 Cases of New Style Sandal Slippers $3 50 per pair.

[Patent applied for.]
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FINE STOCK NOW ON HAND.
French Kid DANCING SHOES at low prices.
75 cases of Alaria Toes, with heavy Double-Sole, New York Toe; prices reduced from $5 to $4.
Any of the above goods will be sent C. O. D. by sending the number or size above worn; also send for P. KELLY'S New Method of Self-Measurement and List of Prices.
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White Wines,
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There are many of the age of thirty to sixty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation and a weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On exam ining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin, milkish hue, again changing to dark and turbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.
Office Hours—10 to 4 and 6 to 8. Sundays from 10 to 11 A. M. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice, $5.
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Professional Nurse,
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The PACIFIC APPEAL has long been regarded on the Pacific Coast, as also in the Eastern States, as a reliable index of the doings of the colored citizens of the Pacific States and adjacent Territories. Every important political or other movement made by colored citizens on the Pacific shores promptly detailed by correspondents.
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Dealer in
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No. 1019 CLAY STREET.
☞ Guarantee Full Weight.
Coal at Wholesale Prices

The Pacific Appeal.

"He who would be Free—himself must strike the blow."

VOL. XVII—NO. 44. SAN FRANCISCO, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1880. WHOLE NO. 928

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

Entered as the Post Office at San Francisco, Cal., as a journal entitled to pass by the mails at Second-class rates.

Will be Published every Saturday by
WM. H. CARTER,
Office, 622 Clay Street, up stairs.

J. S. ROSS ... General Agent

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City—Mr. J. S. Ross.
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Jno. M. Brown.
Rev. R. T. W. James.
Mr. J. F. Smith.
Mr. W. Burd.
Local—J. B. P. B. H. of N. Y.: Observer. Sigma.

The Bonnie Hands That Make Good Bread.

BY SAMUEL EGGAR.

I own the charms of rounded arms,
Of eyes that love's soft lustre shed,
Of rosies hair, and tresses fair,
Of cheeks that lay with white and red,
Of pouting lips where Cupid dips
The arrows that to hearts are sped;
But none of these my fancy please,
Like the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Like the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Some handshave art to move the heart
By waking music's sweet appeal;
Some borrow dyes from perfect skies,
And through the canvas make us feel;
Some make the dress fair forms caress,
To win the heart and turn the head;
For me more rare, beyond compare,
Are the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Like the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Gay maiden, vain the rustling train,
Those jewelled hands of gold or lands,
That idler mind can pleasure find
In every hour ignobly lost—
But I'll not sue, nor sigh nor woo,
For jewelled hands of gold, or lands,
But for the bonnie hands that make good bread

Like the bonnie hands that make good bread.

Mrs. Trab's Story.

When Mr. Trab left this wicked world, and I thought of taking a few boarders, I went to the poor-house and adopted Melia Jane. I chose her because she was the healthiest and the smartest of 'em. If I'd known how smart she was I'd never had anything to do with her, yes may depend on that; but I never knew any good to come of those charity children—never. Pen couldn't tell all I did for that gal. She was bound to me until she was eighteen, and I lit it my duty. She always wore cotton sprous that covered her from head to feet, and nice cow-hide boots; and all winter I gave her two nights a week at evening school, and never failed her to connect her idleness. No, *that* is not upon my conscience. I have had that girl up at five o'clock in the morning scrubbing the steps on one of the coldest days in winter before she was twelve years old.

She was too pretty for her position. Charity children have no right to be so pretty. I don't mind healthy, red cheeks, but Melia Jane was fair and delicate, and if I hadn't cut her hair and kept it oiled she would have had long goldern curls.

It made me furious to think that if she was dressed up she'd have looked prettier than any Arasniny, who was just her age. But I kept Minty dressed like a doll—put her hair up in papers every night, had her taught to play the piano and paint flowers, and never let her soil her hands, for I meant to bring her up a lady.

As for Melia Jane, she hadn't time to take care of her hands. It was Melia here, and Melia there up stairs and down; she helped the cook and she made the beds and she rubbed the windows, and she did the rooms and ran errands. I don't know how she found time to grow so fast, but grow she did. I knew that by her aprons. She was a head taller than Arasnina when she was sixteen, and the first time I gave her a new dress that wasn't made out of an old one of mine, somehow she fixed it so that she looked like a lady as she went to church, though all she had on her head was a round straw hat with a little band around it—one of a lot they'd been selling off for twenty-five cents.

You see the boarders gave her presents now and then, and one, a school-teacher, used to give her books. She knew how to read when I took her, and I used to tell her that in her place education was just a waste of time; but I couldn't well take the books away, and I often caught her looking at them. Sometimes she'd read herself in a sort of way, and I didn't approve of it, for I held that people ought to be contented in the place Providence placed 'em in. The Christmas my Minty was seventeen we had a new boarder. He was very handsome, about twenty-five, I guess, quite rich. He paid well and promptly, and he was a bachelor. I noticed at my examinis, and the girl had a bewitching way—like her mother when she was young—and I thought what a good match Mr. Gardiner would be for her; and I gave the girl some good advice, and she took it like an angel.

"Only I must have some new things, ma," said she; and I bought her two new dresses, and Melia, being handy with her needle, put on her pink calico and sleeves, and looked as make 'em up in the front basement, where we sat mornings; and while we were sewing, it got to be a common thing for Mr. Gardiner to knock at the door and come in, and sit and talk with us. Melia, of course, never opened her lips.

Well, this went on for a while, and I began to think everything was all right, and to wonder when Mr. Gardiner would propose, for he'd been reading poetry and sketching my Minty as she sat and sewed. I wanted the picture, but he said he wasn't satisfied with it; and I knew he wasn't, for one day I peeped into his portfolio, and found he'd rubbed Minty out, and only left Melia, handing her something on the pa—er, and Minty said:

"Ma, Mr. Gardiner is in love, and I wonder why he don't say anything.

"Why don't you lead him on?" I asked.

"Young Jones don't need any leading on," said Minty.

And it came into my head that perhaps if he got a chance he'd speak to me. And one Sunday I put on my things and watched Mr. Gardiner go his way to church, and then I went to Jones'. We could meet coming out and a talk would be natural.

He went to a church far off, and I was in and sat two or three pews behind him—and I never shall forget that hour for ten miles after, who should stalk in but Melia—Melia Jane, and nobody else, and stalks up as cool as a lemon and goes into the same pew with Mr. Gardiner.

I didn't hear a word of the service. I looked at the two all the time, and she—oh, good gracious! she was one of the same hymn book with him; and when they came out they walked away together side by side. I followed, and Melia walked under me.

Never had I felt so weak and faint, and run home alone; and then I followed. I was on her heels as she ran down into the kitchen, and she turned and faced me, looking as innocent as you please.

"You're found out, Miss" said I. "Your character is known to me at last, and now you go, neck and crop. My house is a respectable one, and your time is out. As for reference—don't come to me for any when you get another place."

"Won't need it, madam," said a voice behind me; and there stood Mr. Gardiner. He walked up to Melia and took her hand. "We are to be married to-morrow," said he.

"All indeed," said I. "If you like a girl out of the poor house, I can't object. I don't admire your taste."

"That is the girl I love, madam," he answered—"the best and prettiest girl in the world." And then and there he kissed her.

They were married next day; and as for Arasnina, the girl provoked me dreadfully, for she said she didn't care—young Jones was much the nicer of the two. All fine! how often you may try to do your duty in vain!—*New York Ledger.*

IN PRISON.—Even prison-bars cannot fetter an artistic spirit. A young Canadian prisoner, with nothing but a pocket and shoe-knife, a file and whetstone, has manufactured a clock which keeps accurate time, and which is a great mechanical curiosity. It has a rooster on top, who flaps his wings as the hour being reached. There are also figures showing the day of the month—he does not, regard them as "dogs"—it is willing to admit the superiority of their jaws, is anxious to profit by their mechanical skill and industry; but the Oriental habit of procrastination, and "thinking over" a matter till it is forgotten, are the real stumbling-blocks in his road.

Turkish houses are furnished with large divans, upon which the master of the house circle himself up smoking his nargile, (kind of pipe) receiving his friends or visitors without moving from his place, merely giving a kind of salaam, and motioning his friend to take his seat beside him. Here they will sit and converse for hours, refreshing themselves from time to time with tiny cups of black coffee. Turkish houses boast of no beds, nor do they possess washstands, nor sometimes even chairs. A Stein friend of mine, (a governess in the harem of perhaps the most enlightened young Turk of whom I have heard) begged over and over again for a wash-hand basin of ordinary dimensions. She was expected to repair to the elegantly-built bath-room and perform her ablutions in the presence of the slaves and harem women, who, I may remark, have not the commonest sense of propriety, or the least vestige of the delicacy of their sex. The beauty was promised more than ten or twenty times. My friend remained nearly a year in the pasha's harem, but it never arrived!

I will conclude my letter by giving an authentic peep into the morals of the harem. Mahmoud Pacha, to whose young wife my above-mentioned friend became governess and companion, was sent very early in life to Paris. Receiving there a liberal education, he formed ideas and opinions uncongenial to his countrymen. Among them was his desires for one wife, and his determination to contract a marriage of love. A difficult matter this for a Turk, who is not allowed to make the acquaintance of any eligible young ladies before marriage! However, Mahmoud accomplished his purpose in a way we might hesitate to approve of. He bought a very interesting and youthful Circassian slave; after a year of quiet domestic happiness, finding her of a loving and teachable character, he determined to marry her. She soon after gave birth to a child, and her rights to be considered his first, and, as he declared, his only wife, were unquestionable.

It was soon after the birth of her child that Mahmoud Pacha engaged my fellow friend on his wife's companion and instructress, for though most amiable, the gentle Circassian was wholly ignorant of even the commonest French pursuits. In a few months the young mother's health appeared to receive. The best doctors were consulted; they feared consumption; every art that wealth and tenderness could bestow was tried, and for a time the fear was kept at bay.

Summer weather came; the young wife's health seemed thoroughly restablished; the happiness of the young couple was now complete—when a thunder-bolt, launched by the paternal hand of the sultan himself, destroyed it completely and forever. Mahmoud Pacha was wealthy and in the prime of youth; he was nearly related to the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and the latter's pique of conferring upon him the highest honor and favor, namely, the hand of one of his daughters in marriage. Unable to decline he was already married, or that a second wife was in his eyes *de trop*; in such circumstances to how was simply Etiquette demanded the degradation of the Circassian slave, her removal from the handsome residence of Mahmoud, and the installation of the princess of the palace into the magical number four of her predecessor. Mahmoud tried the only resistance in his power, and took a sudden journey to Paris, where he sojourned many months, hoping that the latest alliance might be forgotten, or some accident might come to his aid. Futile hope! he was summarily recalled, and some honorary post awaited him. Everything was arranged in a generous and becoming manner; his wife was overlooked, his bride was richly dowered; and Mahmoud, like many wiser and better men, submitted to the inevitable "*kismet*."

The last time my Swiss friend visited his palace she learned that the Circassian lived in retirement, not far from the dwelling of her happier rival.

Unknown to his wife, Mahmoud continued to visit her in secret, though at rare intervals and with great precaution. Upon seeing her my friend was shocked at the ravages that grief and disease had already made upon her person. The hectic flush and dreaded cough had returned. Unconscious or careless of her danger she was wasting away, but would hear of no remedies. Not a complaint as to her position ever passed her lips, and she spoke of "the pasha" as one to whom she owed everything, and to whom everything was due. It would be well if I could conclude this touching story with a recount of her last days, but as I am writing truth, and truth alone, I unwillingly admit that I am unable to give any further clue to her fate. The grave any further clue to her fate. The grave and the inhabited in at this moment deserted. Mahmoud spends most of his time at Paris. His palace is well appointed, numerous servants and slaves give it an air of grandeur it did not once possess. My dear Swiss friend was attacked by virulent small-pox during the fatal winter of 1877, and died in the German hospital at Paris before her friends were even aware of her illness. She was a widow, and left two orphan boys to be brought up by friends in Switzerland. She rests under a bare mound of earth in our Protestant cemetery, with a rough piece of wood on which is painted a number, to mark the spot.

Such are some of the sad histories, the terrible matter-of-fact dramas, daily occurring here.—*Corr. N. Y. Home Journal.*

WORLDLY HAVE TOLD IT THAT WAY.—A famous Bishop told an extraordinary story which, strange enough, chanced to be true. "It is so extraordinary," said a listener, "that if I did not know it to be true, I should believe it false." "Ah," said the narrator, "if it had been false, I should have told it in a much more truthful manner than I did."

Constantinople To-day.

Great changes have metamorphosed beautiful Stamboul.* Repeated and extensive fires have destroyed the older and more picturesque dwellings. Stamboul in the rays of the setting sun shone like a city bejewelled with rubies and set in gold. This effect was caused by the numerous golden cupolas to the marble mosques, and the bright red and yellow colors of the wood of which the houses were uniformly built. To each of these was attached a garden, full of tall leafy trees. The effect of these vivid colors thrown up against a pure Eastern sky, and reflected in the waters of the Marmora, was magical indeed. The golden balls blazed like miniature suns, the marble kiosks and magnificent mosques gleamed whiter than alabaster through the dark cypresses, while the grand city lay bathed in a flood of sunset glory. But at the hour, though the mosques and the tapering minarets still stand, the golden balls are no longer to be seen, the marble columns have grown gray, what gray, the tall trees are few and far between, the quaint red and yellow houses have long been burned, and more than half the dwellings are built of convenient stone and mortar.

In many respects the Turks have suffered little change from the time of their entrance into Constantinople till now. They are still a grave, unimpulsive, religious, jealous race. They are supreme fatalists, believing in the all-potentes of Allah, and opposing in principle all social and religious reforms as being opposed to the Divine decree. "*That which is, is right.*" Little by little changes have been forced upon them, but how slowly and with what sacrifices! Swift English built steamers are now run up the Bosphorus all day long. Starting from the bridge which spans the entrance to the Golden Horn, and links Galata (the commercial quarter) to Stamboul (the true Turkish city) they touch at both the European and Asiatic sides of the channel, affording to all ranks and classes the opportunity of a swift and easy locomotion. In these steamers the finder part is certainly confined to the use of Turkish women. The latter move among us like ghosts, only very substantial ones; their faces are veiled by the indispensable yashmak, their forms are all clothed with the same long, ample, formless tunic. These are of all colors. The universal taste is for the brightest coloring, orange, scarlet, or yellow; but the harem belles of later love paradoxes prefer silk alone, and by a coquettish display of tightly-buttoned boots, and the thinnest covering over the lower half of their faces, we know them to be the wives and concubines of the "advanced Turks," who allow their women folk as much liberty as they dare.

Christianity is represented at by the educated Musselman; you may destroy his faith in the religion of his sires, but he will never scarcely adopt yours. In an argument on this subject you will be surprised to find the Turk will put you to silence. "You tell me you know nothing of God—*God is Good*, and he will share his load at any cheerfully. You will find he gives to Providence unceasing control of affairs, and that those decrees are *unalterable*. *Kismet* (it is written) is to the Turk the Alpha and Omega of life; nothing can be attempted against that Almighty fiat. Preach to him the Gospel, and he will silently ask you "Why? you are so rich, if Jesus Christ was poor? Why do you do exactly the contrary to what He taught?" He himself will tell you that he prays decently at the stated times prescribed by the prophet; he drinks no wine; he takes but a limited number of wives; during the sacred fasts he eats nothing from sunrise to sunset (and this for forty days); he is studiously clean in his person; till the European taught him he did not cheat, or lie, or steal. And this is all true, and you will be made to feel that his position; (though on a lower plane) is the religion *of the nation*, and is practicable and practiced; while yours, though a flawless code of morality, exists on paper alone, and stirs not the heart of the mighty multitude bearing the name of Christ!

We may consider the advanced Turk in a transition state. Some of his social habits have changed for the better; his manner toward Christians is more genial—he does not regard them as "dogs" he is willing to admit the superiority of their laws, is anxious to profit by their mechanical skill and industry; but the Oriental habit of procrastination, and "thinking over" a matter till it is forgotten, are the real stumbling-blocks in his road.

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Subscribe for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

The Great North Atlantic Ice-Drift.

The recent experience of the steamer Eljay amid the extensive ice fields east of Newfoundland, taken together with the winter and spring ice notes of previous years, would, if continued, early break up of the ice in the Arctic seas, and an extraordinary movement of those formidable masses. As this North Atlantic icebergs are mostly glacier fragments formed in winter on the mountainous west coast of Greenland and launched into the sea only when the floods of Baffins Bay and Davis Strait are unsealed by the vernal sun, the presence of so many bergs in the steamer lanes to Europe is an index of unusual spring temperature in the high latitudes likely to render Atlantic navigation even more dangerous for the next month than it has been in the last few weeks. The danger from ice extends at least as far south as thirty-eight degrees, and there have been instances reported of the rains of bergs encountered below the latitude of Bermuda. But, while these floating monsters attain a lower latitude in early spring, the chief danger will probably be run in the next thirty days. On the 30th of June, 1845, the bark Petersbire fell in with an ice-field in latitude forty-six degrees and longitude forty-seven degrees west, thirty miles in extent, and on its north side a ship hight and dry on the ice, beyond reach of assistance, and as late as July 12th to 21, 1844, the ship St. James passed sixty-seven large icebergs between forty-seven degrees and fifty-two degrees west and in low latitudes. The mean direction of the winds off the Newfoundland Banks in May and June being west and southwest, and the Gulf Stream combining with them to give the ice-fields an easterly motion, it follows that vessels moving eastward receive no timely warning of their proximity, at least from the fall of air and change in the temperature. The large berge, as they are nine-tenths submerged and sink far beneath the superficial warm water of the Gulf Stream, are propelled by the southerly polar undercurrent in the teeth of wind and Gulf Stream when, and hence does no thermometric warning to ships approaching them from the leeward. Nothing, therefore, but the keenest conscious "outlook" can avert disaster at the present time from the rapid onward-bound passenger steamers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

French Heels.

I saw a tall, stately and elegant lady on her way down Broadway. She was richly and faultlessly dressed, judging by the standard of present fashions, and was an object of interest and beauty to me as she moved through the feminine crowd. She looked as unconscious as anybody can be of the power she was lending with the knowledge that her clothes were being admired. Her gait was easy, even and graceful, until, all of a sudden, she stopped, and in a flash grew two inches taller. The shortening of her stature was due to the rocked for a few seconds like a ship in a short sea, and then righted herself, rose to her former height and passed on. What could it mean? I had not been deceived as to the assertion of her height, for her dress, now as before, cleared the sidewalk on which it rested during the brief disturbance. Determined to solve the mystery, I followed her until precisely the same thing happened again; and that time I saw the simple cause of the astonishing effect. Fashionable shoes are now made with higher heels than ever, and the heels of the shoes are placed so far forward that the heel of the wearer projects rearward. In fact, these French heels, as they are called, are placed as near the middle of the foot as possible without destroying the center of gravity. To walk on them is difficult, and to walk gracefully as dangerous as skating to a beginner. But the ladies learn after a while to balance themselves well. In the case of this particular lady, however, the heels were so near the counterspring upon that she was about evenly balanced on them, and no carriage of the body was necessary, but occasionally tipping back on them. They did not overturn her, but let her own two heels down on the ground, while her toes pointed skyward, and her stature was shortened by just the height of the French heels.—*New York Letter.*

HOW DID SHE KNOW?—It was related by one who was present, and who saw the incident worth putting in print.

Not long since an eminent divine, who has taken great interest in saving and elevating the poor children of sin and shame was present at a social gathering where a lady of the fashionable rank—for whom a husband's purse would purchase silks and diamonds much more readily than it could furnish her with brains—offered a remark which did not strike him as being well-chosen, or lady-like. Some company had elicited from a discourse which he had delivered a few evenings previously, on the subject of "Life Among the Unfortunate."

"Yes, yes," said our obtrusive lady, smiling behind her fan as effectively as possible, "I heard that lecture; and, doctor, I thought then that I would like to ask you how you were able—you a minister of the Gospel—to describe those horrible places so accurately?"

And she smirked and smiled meaningly. The clergyman returned her a look that startled her, and calmly, but with pointed significance, replied:

"Madam—how do you know that my description of those places was so accurate?"

Lucky, the historian is a sort of literary phenomenon. Though he has been before the public as an author since 1861, he is only 42 years old. This is the more singular because his fame rests upon extensive scholarship and earnest investigation of topics that men seldom master until after middle life. He was born near Dublin, decided to be an author at 12, and had read more books at 14 than most young men at 30. When he graduated at Trinity College his professors said he had the best stored mind of the age who had matriculated within their memory.

Sulphide of mercury, whether black and amorphous or red and crystalline, is attacked by chlorine according to the temperature and concentration of the acid employed.

It is expected that coal mines worked by modern machinery will soon be opened in the province of Ngashiong, China.

Arranged by J. D. P. for the PACIFIC APPEAL.

The Oakland Ferry.

When the trusty mercury, denotes
Balmy summer's head;
Then the Oakland ferry boats
Afford a cool retreat
On a shady master's back
Joined by friends so merry,
With the Excelsior, Ain't it pleasant
Riding on the ferry.

Now; you are sitting vis-a-vis
With a charming creature,
Happiness is in her eyes
Pleasure in every feature;
Is this the aspect? Ah, makes
Only you answer, very:
In green and lemonade. Ain't it pleasant
Riding on the ferry.

Then the hasteThose passes.
Lemoning, lemoning, singing,
Japan shoots from lade and lasses.
On the cool bay ringing.
Now you see gay France's mound
Feelings hides and misery
Retreating from the picnic ground to
Riding on the ferry.

Masonic News.

The Most Worshipful National Grand Lodge of the United States of North America has been holding their sessions in our city for several days, and they report that very important business is being transacted. Representatives of State Grand Lodges from Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Missouri Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Delaware and others participated. They paraded on the streets yesterday in large numbers, accompanied by two bands. They are a fine looking and intelligent class of men.

The procession was quite imposing, one of the main features being an open carriage containing M. W. National Grand Master, Dr. Geo W. Lovere, of Tennessee and Samuel Van Brakle, the oldest colored mason in America, being 85 years of age; he was initiated in 1818 consequently has been a mason 62 years. Seated in the carriage with them was Capt Wm. D. Mathews, Grand Master for the Kansas and George W. Daniel, Past Grand Master of Tennessee. The procession, after marching through the principal streets, repaired to Institute Hall where about six hundred persons were gathered. Addresses were delivered by Most Worshipful National Grand Master Dr. George W. Lovere, of Tennessee. Captain Wm. D. Mathews Grand Master of Kansas, and Rev. Lewis Jones, Grand Master of Delaware. After the address they repaired to the National Hall Ninth and Walnut street.—*Christian Recorder.*

The proprietor of the Ebbitt House Washington D. C. has earned the title of the meanest man in the city, by discharging twenty four of the waiters because they would not eat the scraps from the tables of the boarders. [Herald.]

THE PACIFIC APPEAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saturday, June 12 h, 1880.

Original Organ of the Colored Citizens of the Pacific States and Territories.

All subscribers who receive papers marked with an asterisk, thus: *, will please take notice that their subscriptions are due, and unless payment is made at once the paper will be discontinued. We must pay the printers and cannot run on credit, so must spend promptly so that the paper can support itself. our object is to make the PACIFIC APPEAL one of the ablest and most interesting weekly journals in the United States, and we can only do so by receiving prompt remittances from our subscribers. A hint to the wise is sufficient. City subscribers wishing to get their papers by Saturday will please notify us on Monday. Don't fail in this, as prompt notice will receive ready attention and an extra copy given at once.

Agents of this paper will please report on Thursday of each week, subscribers, advertisements or collections. This is absolutely necessary as bills must be paid weekly.

CORRESPONDENTS

Will please have all communications to by 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, otherwise they will not be inserted that week. Be brief, and write only on one side of the paper.

NOTICE.

Hereafter the PACIFIC APPEAL will be for sale at the Hair Dressing and Shaving Emporium of Mr. Andrew J. Ward, 605 Mission street, where persons who wish can get copies. also at Mr. D. C. Lee's, 547 Clay street.



FOR PRESIDENT.

James A. Garfield

OF OHIO

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Chester A. Arthur

OF NEW YORK.

Regular Nominees of the Republican Party.

Presidential.

To day we hoist the names of the candidates to be voted for as President and Vice President of the United States, next November. We consider taking all things into consideration that this is the strongest nomination the convention could have made. With Garfield as president and Arthur as vice president, we are sure to win. Whatever opposition might have been encountered in the nomination of Grant or Blaine, will now disappear and the Republican party will go into the fight with a candidate that needs no defence. His past record is a guarantee for his future course, and in him the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be will find an opponent worthy of his steel. The name of James A. Garfield will arouse such a rally among Republicans that victory will be sure to perch upon our banners. The defeat of Blaine and Grant, will cause neither of them to loose any of the laurels so richly won. The grand old Republican party will go into this campaign strong, because united and maintaining the doctrines of universal freedom, and right will be sure to win.

General Garfield.

HE THE FRIEND OF THE COLORED MAN?

Now that the nomination for President has been made by the Republican Convention, it behoves us, as colored men to ascertain whether or no he is in favor of according us our constitutional rights. We have watched his course for many years, in the council of the nation and are free to say that in James A. Garfield the colored people of this country have as true a friend as ever breathed. During his sixteen years of service as Congressman, he has supported every measure tending to their elevation and pgglection, and wherever he found a foe to assail them he was ready and willing to lend a helping hand to annihilate him. On serious questions pretaining to our political rights, when other Republicans flinched for fear of offending the rabid Democracy, Jas. A. Garfield was never known to waver, but with unswerving fidelity to truth, right, justice and liberty, he struck terror to the hearts of our foes. Now that he is the standard bearer of the great party of free labor, free speech, free school and free men, and has always proved a defender of the poor down trodden colored race, let us be true to him, and without dissention or division let us use every effort that in our power lays to place him in the Presidential chair. In support of what we have said, we would call our readers attention to the following extract from an interview with a reporter of the *Wheeling* (West Virginia) *Intelligencer* in 1878, in reference to his views on the Chinese question, shortly after his visit to this city. After expressing his opposition to the great influx of these hordes of mongolians, upon the Pacific Coast, he says:

"This is not all. They have no assimilation whatever to Caucasian civilization. The negro assimilates with the Caucasian. He wants all that we want. He adopts our civilization—professes our religion—works for our wages, and is a customer for everything that civilization produces. Hence (using a figure of physiology) we can take him up in the circulation of the body politic and assimilate him—make a man and a brother of him, as the phrase goes; but not so with a Chinaman."

These works are too plain to be mistaken and emanating as they do from the lips of one, who has figured so prominently before the American people, they demonstrate at once that his sympathies are with them, whether white or colored, and we are free to say that with such a leader as this the Republican party is sure to win.

Grand Republican Rally.

Ratification Meeting at Platt's Hall, on last Wednesday Evening. An Immense Throng. Great Enthusiasm. Terrible and Telling Speeches, and a Unanimous Endorsement of Garfield and Arthur.

The Republicans of this city held a grand ratification meeting at Platt's hall last Wednesday evening. The hall was beautifully decorated with national colors, and in front of the speaker's desk was a large photograph of General Garfield. Long before the hour announced to begin the meeting, the large hall was literaly packed by a dense crowd, eager to honor the gallant hero and brilliant statesmac. W. W. Morrow Esq. Chairman of the State Central Committee, called the meeting to order, and after a few well selected remarks introduced Senator W. W. Traylor as president of the meeting, who came forward and was heartily greeted by the audience, and delivered a short address, stating the object of the meeting; just prior to this however, his excellency Gov. Geo. C. Perkins, made his appearance upon the platform and was greeted with a deafening applause, the immense audience rising to their feet, and giving him three rousing cheers, the Governor in his usual modest style bowed an acknowledgement of the compliment and took a seat on the right of the platform. Mr. M. D. Boruck, Secretary of the State Central Committee, then offered the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, among the former were the names of P. A. Bell of the *Elevator* and W. H. Carter of the PACIFIC APPEAL. Speeches were then made by the following stalwart Republicans: Gov. Geo. C. Perkins, Gen. John F. Miller, Gen. Wm. H. L. Barnes, Hon. J. McM. Shafter, Senator G. F. Baker, Hon. G. L. Johnson, Hon. W. H. Sear, Hon. W. M. Stewart and Dr. H. Cox. Each speaker was frequently interrupted with applause, and at the close of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for Garfield and Arthur, our next Presidential and Vice President of the United States, after which the immense crowd dispersed. This was the largest ratification meeting ever held in this city and one calculated to strike terror to the hearts of the Democracy.

Mrs. Hettie Peterson, of New Bedford, died in Oakland last Thursday morning.

An Outrageous Assaut.

A Colored woman attacked by two white men and a woman and fearfully mangled by those inhuman wretches. Her wounds likely to prove fatal.

Mrs. Eliza Ann Davis, residing at No. 20 Scott street, this city, was set upon and horribly beaten last Tuesday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, on Broadway street, near Powell, by two men named James Carroll and Nat. Clark, and a woman named Annie O'Connor. Being acquainted with Mrs. Davis, we called at her residence on Thursday evening, where we gathered from her own lips the following account of the assault. Mrs. Davis said she was returning from a grocery store in company with her little boy, and when at the corner of Powell and Broadway Sts. she was struck in the face by Clark, and knocked down, and began pounding and kicking her. She screamed and attempted to rise, when she was struck again by Clark, who was assisted by another brute named Carroll. The twain then jumped upon her and kicked and beat her most unmercifully. They were also assisted by a blacksmith named Wm. Carlan, who keeps a shop on Broadway street, between Stockton and Powell, who, (says Mrs. Davis), not only assisted in holding her down, but applied to her the most indecent and obscene epithets. All this time the woman—Annie O'Connor—had been attempting to get possession of a little child Mrs. Davis had raised, but the child fought and bit her so that she had to release it, and it immediately fled to Mrs. Davis, thinking her to be its mother. This so enraged this virago that she flew like a tiger at Mrs. Davis, and the trio continued to beat her while the brave blacksmith held her down.—All this time an immense crowd was gathered around, and not one attempted to offer any assistance, save Dr. Burck, who keeps an office on the corner of Broadway and Powell streets, and witnessed the whole affair. Whistles were blown, and as usual on such occasions, no officer was about. After awhile, however, special officer Josephs, seeing the crowd, came running down Powell street, when these two would-be assasans, with their female friend, took the child and rushed through the crowd, who offered no resistance, and ran around the corner of Powell street, where a wagon was in waiting, in charge of another man threw the child into the wagon, jumped in after him, and were driven rapidly away. The officer accompanied Mrs. Davis to the City Receiving Hospital where, on examination by Dr. Clark, it was ascertained that two of her ribs were broken and that she had received severe internal injuries. Mrs. Davis informs us that her physician says she cannot recover. She is suffering at present with internal hemorrhage.

That this affair should occur at such prominent a place as Powell and Broadway, and no assistance rendered by the crowd assembled, is very strange to us. The whole thing seems to have been caused by the attempt of the parties to kidnap the child, of whom the woman (O'Connor) was the mother, and had been raised by Mrs. Davis, who refused to surrender him unless paid the amount agreed upon by its mother. We understand that the three prominent parties have been arrested by the police, and are now in custody. Now let the police arrest the blacksmith also, and await Mrs. Davis' injuries, and if they are fatal, measure out to them the punishment they so richly merit. We don't propose to let this matter drop. We are of the opinion that had the party been white instead of colored, the parties attacking would have been summarily dealt with. However, the police are entitled to much credit for their interest in the matter.

"A. C. Dallas & Co. have opened a first-class barber shop at 905 Stockton street, where they will be pleased to see all of their old patrons.

The *Banner of Light* published at Bowling Green, Kentucky, has entered upon the publication of its second volumn, success and long life.

A Memorable Event.

On last Sunday evening, at the residence of Mr. John G. Pallier, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, Mr. Chas. H. Boone, a very estimable young gentleman, who has been in our midst for the past four years, was joined in wedlock with Miss E. R. Sanderlin of Cincinnati, Ohio, who arrived here from said place on the overland train, the day preceeding.

For beauty of floral display, richness of presents, as well as, the magnificence of the attire of some of the ladies present, the affair is to be remembered as one of the finest that has taken place for some time.

Shortly after seven o'clock, the bride entered tastefully attired in a garnet gros grain silk dress, cut *a la princesse* and richly trimmed with broade lace, and her hair was very neatly arranged and ornamented with orange blossoms; she was supported by the venerable host Mr. J. G. Pallier, then followed the groom supporting Mrs. M. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jackson bringing up the rear. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cross in a very dignified and impressive manner. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Hargro, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Riker, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, Mrs. Spear, Mrs. Poulter, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. J. Jackson, Mrs. G. W. Dennis, Misses Sadie Butler, Ada Smithes, Amanda Marshall, Minnie and Lottie R. Dennis, Messrs. W. R. Jones, J. Brodie, W. J. Lofton, A. Frazier, J. Conway, E. T. Lewis, G. H. Gray, C. S. Adger, R. Hamilton, R. W. Walker, A. Scott, Munroe Taylor, J. S. Smith, W. E., J. C. and G. W. Dennis Jr.

The presents were numerous and consisted of the following articles: Silver Berry dish, with cream pitcher and sugar bowl attached, all of which were tastefully engraved, Mr. G. H. Gray; a costly steel engraving, "The marriage of Pocohontas," Mrs. M. J. Williams; silver butter dish and knife, Mr. W. A. Lampe; a case containing half dozen spoons, half dozen napkin rings, cream ladle and sugar spoon, G. W. and J. C. Dennis; a beautiful set of ivory handled silver mounted carvers, Mr. W. J. Lofton; Ladies secretary, a large sized russia bound album, and a pair of richly inlaid brick-a-brac vases, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Riker; a pair of carved ebony easels and frames to match oncasing a pair of classical pictures, Mr. E. T. Lewis; silver cake basket, Miss A. Marshall; silver butter dish, Mr. W. R. Jones; a silver combination stand containing a cream pitcher, sugar bowl and spoon handsomely ornamented, Mrs. A. G. Williams; a cut glass wine set, Señor Juan de Colonas; a pair of handsome wedding cakes, Mrs. A. J. Williams.

The floral presentations were numerous and of the finest description; prominent in this department was a large oval shaped basket with an arch extending about four feet above the base, on either side, and near the center of the arch were the letters B and S, beautifully set in hallotrope and white lissen flowers, from the center of the arch was suspended a large marriage bell composed of white pinks, violets and white lissen flowers, while on the extreme top of the arch there was a large horse shoe most beautifully arranged, while maiden hair, ties and moss roses, violets, camelias japonicas and other choice flowers were numerously interspersed throughout the whole structure, and exhaled the most pleasant perfumes A beautiful basket, containing the finest exotic's, a large heart mounted on a bed of very choice flowers, also the brides boquet, all of which were presented by a committee, composed of the following gentlemen: A. G. Williams, W. E. Dennis, J. H. Riker, J. C. Dennis, F. W. Jackson and G. W. Dennis Jr., a large heart by Mr. G. H. Gray; a magnificent cornicopia, by Mr. E. T. Lewis, and various other offerings too numerous for minute detail, suffice to say however, that it was one of the finest floral displays we ever witnessed.

Among the ladies most richly and tastefully attired were Miss Sadie Butler, Miss Amanda Marshall and Mrs. N. W. Gordon.

Take it for all in all, it was an event long to be remembered, and it is to be hoped that the bride will find many warm friends in this her new home, is the sincere desire of

G. W. D. Jr.

West Indian Benevolent Society's Picnic.

The annual picnic of the above named society took place last Monday at Schutzen Park Alameda. On account of pressure of business we were unable to attend, but are informed that the attendance was quite large, and the exercises such as dancing, singing, racing etc. were indulged in with much pleasure. Want of space prevents us from giving a more extended account but we hope that the finances of the society will be greatly increased by the returns of the picnic.

Christ Church Picnic.

The annual picnic of Christ Church will be held next Wednesday 16th inst at Shellmound Park Berkely, and promises to be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

General Conference.

The General Conference of the A. M. E. Church, has adjourned and as we thought has done little or nothing toward perfecting a union of Bethel and Zion churches. It is true a committee has been appointed etc. etc. but this has been in vogue for the last 20 years any accomplished nothing. Surely the union question seems a fearful one to handle and the chances are that this generation will have passed away before it is effected.

Zion A. M. E. Church Election of Officers.

The annual election of officers was held at Zion Church Stockton St. on Monday June 6th. The following officers were elected for one year James Hargro, Henry Talbot, Giles Snead, George Goodman, George Dennis, John Mason, Oscar D. Montell, W. J. Parkes. Stewards S. E. Freeman and James Hargro, and W. J. Parker, church clerk

Personals.

Mr. Wm. Patrick of Oakland is in the city stopping at his brother's W. C. Patrick Esq. 1128 Pacific St. Mr. Patrick has been an invalid for a long time and is now convalescent.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mrs. Lucy A. Dizard of Oakland.

Mrs. W. H. Alexander sustained a painful accident to her hand while running a race at the W. I. B. Association last Monday.

Rev. Wm. H. Offer has returned from a visit to the General Conference at St. Louis Mo. looking hale and hearty as usual. He says he enjoyed the trip very much, he paid his friends in Pittsburg and other places a visit, and was cordially received wherever he went. He says the session of the Conference was a lengthy though harmonious one, and the appearance of such an august body of colored men had a remarkable influence on the people of St. Louis.

Bishop Ward will be here next month.

Rev. James H. Hubbard speaks of coming again to this coast probably to join the California Conference.

John Brougham the celebrated actor is dead.

During the Session of the A. M. E. Conference at St. Louis Mo. the Board of committee gave the members an invitation to a reception on "Change" which was accepted, and several of the members made appropriate addresses, which were well received by the Board.

SACRAMENTO.

(Concluded from last week.)

On presenting the fifth grade with their diplomas, Miss Jones addressed them as follows:

My dear children, having finished the course of study prescribed for you in the Fifth grade, and passed a satisfactory examination, I take pleasure in presenting you with these diplomas, each will serve as a key, to a higher field of intellectual gems. You are on the threshold of a new flower garden, as you enter you will see the smiling face of many a flower nodding and beckoning you to come and culite. Make haste slowly, don't be to anxious to grasp those beyond your reach, but step carefully, gathering those that lie in your pathway leaving not one unculled, for if you do, you will surely lose one link in the chain upon which your future success as a student depends. When all of the flowers of of the four different grades of the Grammar School have been garnered and geometrically, gramatically, analytically and geographically arranged, you will be the recipient of other diplomas, which will open to you the doors of our High School, the pride of our beautiful city, there you will meet as principal one of the best Teachers of which our State can boast, Mr Adams, his watch word is work, he has no patience with idleness or negligence, and my parting admonition to you is this. Let your mark be high, and persevere, know no such word as fail, do yourselves justice, your parents and your teacher, then I shall feel I have not labored in vain. If I have at times seemed impatient and exacting, remember it was because of my great anxiety for your success, and not because I loved you less. So take with you the memories of the many pleasant hours we have spent together, remembering I am your friend always, your joys and sorrows will ever find a responsive chord in my heart.

Let this cheer you, when I was a young Miss like one of you, I was obliged on account of the dark hue of my complexion, to seek the knowledge I bring you today in a state far remote from my nativity. But today, justice stands with scales down upon equally balanced, and you can enjoy these immunities within sight of your own happy homes, within sound of the sweet songs of your own native birds, and best of all, under the benign influence of your beloved parents. All honor to California! All honor to the board of education whose hearts are as broad and liberal as the state itself. whose golden gates to knowledge stand ajar that all may enter and none are turned aside.

May the Great Father that "noteth the fall of the sparrow" ever keep your little feet in the path of right, and may you at last "come with songs of gladness bringing home the sheaves," is the prayer of your devoted teacher.

The parents and friends were much pleased and edified. The School Room was beautifully decorated with flowers, a large and handsome wreath was on the wall over the seat of Miss Jones. Well might it have been a crown, she has fairly earned it. And none dare dispute it. Seven years of hard labor, teaching o'er its smooth worn channel meets the brook in its fall, and laughingly ripples away to mingle with the deeper of its watery kindred. "Shakespeare's Dream," was interpreted most excellently by Mr. Edward Dennis. The intonation, modulation and all the accessories to voice and management, were carefully attended to, and made this recitation, in connection with Miss Sanderson's, one of the features of the evening, though Miss Sanderson can claim the palm. Mr. G. W. Dennis selection was one which the world will never tire of; all that our language can express, all that purity of sentiment, depth of human feeling, finds expression in "Grays Elegy in achurch yard," which was rendered well by the above named gentleman. Mr. J. Carlyale Dennis also read a prose selection, "Genabra" in his usually effective style.

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The company dispersed at an early hour delighted with the evening's entertainment.

Society and Table Talk.

It is said.

That the committee (?) holding the defunct Leap Year fund intend giving a reception, apart from the real purpose of the fund, and compelling the contributors to consent whether or no, while the person at whose house it will be given shall get all the credit for the affair. How is that for a steal?

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That it would be well for certain society gentlemen to remember that it is neither ettiquette nor sensible to bore a bride with their brilliant(?) conversation. An impression is made when any one shows their ignorance in such a manner, but not the impression hoped for.

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Where was God before the heavens and earth were built?

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Prove to me the immaculate conception?

Prove to me one who was born without a soul, lived with a soul and died without a soul?

Prove to me theologically, that Jonah was swallowed by the whale, and obliges your humble servant?

PROF. E. KANE

Senator Bruce, after an absence of nearly four years, goes to Mississippi to look after his fences, which, after such a long interval, must sadly be in need of repair.

SOCIETY NOTICES.



The members of the RELIGIO GUARD are hereby notified to attend the weekly meetings of the company on Thursday evening of each week, at Sanders' Hall New Montgomery St. First Thursday in the month for regular business, and the remaining Thursdays for drill. You will meet at 8 o'clock sharp.

By order of J. S. HENRIQUES,
Wm. H. CARTER, Captain.
Orderly Serg't.

G. U. O. of O. F.

Golden Gate Lodge, No. 2007, G. U. O. of O. F., meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock in their lodge room, 417 Kearny street.

WM. D. CARMACK, N. G.
CHAS. H. WARD, Sec'y.

MUTUAL BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—Regular meeting second Tuesday in each month. Meeting of Board of Trustees, first Tuesday each month. Place of meeting, Bethel Church, Powell Street

JAS. HARGRO, President.
WM. H. CARTER, Sec'y.

Alpha Orchestra Band.

Headquarters Izora Hall, Mission street, above Third. Maitness the first Saturday of each month, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. H. GREEN,
A. FRAZIER,
Business Managers.

LADIES' UNION BENEFICIAL SOCIETY. Regular meeting first Monday evening in each month, at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Powell street.

MRS. CORNELIA DUPEE, Prest.
BARNEY FLETCHER, Sec'y.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F. and D. R. meets every Tuesday evening at the Masonic Lodge room, corner of Jackson and Powell streets, at 8 o'clock.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMS, Chief.
JNO. M. FATTERSON, Rec. Secy.

SEWING CIRCLE.

Sewing Circle at Bethel Church, every Monday evening, and Social Festival the second Monday of each month, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society.

Mrs. MARTHA A. MORRIS, Prest.
ELLEN FORSTER, Sec'y.

GRETE TO THE RESCUE, No. 1, G. T.—The regular weekly meeting is held on Wednesday evening of each week at the lodge room, Pacific Street, near Mason.

C. H. GRIFFITHS, Sec'y.
WM. A. WARNER, C. T.

OAKLAND LITERARY AND AID SOCIETY meets every Monday Evening at their Hall on Broadway, Oakland at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. H. SCOTT, President
ESTHER A. FARRELL, Recording Sec'y.
J. W. SMITH, Financial Secretary.

THE WEEKLY SEWING CIRCLE of the Zion Church is held in the Church, Stockton street, every Tuesday evening, commencing at 7 o'clock.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Musicale.

For two weeks past, since the issuing of the invitations, rehearsals have been in progress, and talented and accomplished society existed over the Musicale which was promulased on the evening of the 9th inst., at the residence of Mrs. John Nickens, 905 Jackson St. On the evening designated the select few assembled promptly, and soon the echoes of night awoke from their slumbers, and through the stillness of nature's repose returned response to the deep soundings of social associations, as their mellow flow meandered through the windings of the soul.

The programme for the evening, was in elaborate and elegant one, and the enlisting talent the best in the city. Each and every one responded to the demand on their accomplished assistance, with all the grace and energy necessary to guarantee the most complete success, and the result is that the musicale at Mrs. J. Nickens, is the society private event of the season, up to the present. The programme for the evening was as follows:

Piano Duett, "Gypsy Folks." Mrs. Nickens and Mrs. F. Newton.

Solo, "O ye Tears." W. G. Howard.

Solo, "The May Breeze." Mrs. H. Barber.

Duett, "What are the wild waves saying." Mrs. Nickens and Mrs. M. Brown.

Select Reading, "Dora," from Tennyson. Miss Sarah Sanderson.

Duett, Piano and guitar, Messrs. Adger and Turner.

Solo, "Robert Le Diable." Mrs. J. Nickens.

Recitation, "Shakspeare's Dream." Edward Dennis.

Quartette, "Under the snow." Mrs. Nickens and Barber, Messrs. Adger and Howard

Solo, "Have we then met as strangers." Robert Hamilton of N. Y.

Solo and Chorus, J. Chew and the company

Piano solo, Mrs. F. Newton.

Duett, "Murmuring Sea." Mrs. J. Grasses and Miss M. Brown.

Solo "Cavatina, La Favorita." Prof. W. H. Blake.

Reading, "Genabra." J. C. Dennil.

Duett, "Whippoorwill's Song." Miss Sarah Sanderson and Mrs. Nickens.

Reading, "Gray's Elegy in a Church Yard." G. W. Dennis Jr.

Solo and Chorus, "Whispering Hope." R. Walker and the company.

Piano Solo, "Sweetheart Waltz." C. Samuel Adger.

Quartette, "Come where my love lies dreaming." Messrs. Carter, Hamilton, Howard and Miss M. Brown.

Mr. Hamilton was to have made the opening address, but owing to his unavoidable detention in Oakland, did not arrive in time. Every one acquitted themselves nobly. Mrs. Nickens knowledge of music, and usual attention to her lines, was just as noticeable as on all prior occasion. Mr. W. G. Howard, of the Aeolian Double Quartette, surprised the company by his rich baritone voice, it being his *debut* as a singer.

Space is to limited too mention all as their efforts deserve, and all that can be said is, that Mrs. Barber, Grasses, Miss M. Brown, and Nickens merited the approbation which they so raptuously received. Of the recitation too much praise can not be bestowed on Miss S. Sanderson, her conception of "Dora" is a perfect one, and the flow of her voice is like the silver waterfall which glidning o'er its smooth worn channel meets the brook in its fall, and laughingly ripples away to mingle with the deeper of its watery kindred. "Shakespeare's Dream," was interpreted most excellently by Mr. Edward Dennis. The intonation, modulation and all the accessories to voice and management, were carefully attended to, and made this recitation, in connection with Miss Sanderson's, one of the features of the evening, though Miss Sanderson can claim the palm. Mr. G. W. Dennis selection was one which the world will never tire of; all that our language can express, all that purity of sentiment, depth of human feeling, finds expression in "Grays Elegy in achurch yard," which was rendered well by the above named gentleman. Mr. J. Carlysle Dennis also read a prose selection, "Genabra" in his usually effective style.

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Born,

SIMMONS.—In this city June 8th to the wife of Wm. J. Simmons, a daughter.

Married.

BOONE—SANDERLIN.—In this city Sunday June 6 at the residence of J. G. Pallier Esq. 20 Lewis St., by the Rev. Dr. Cross, Mr. Charles H. Boone of this city to Miss E. R. Sanderlin of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Died.

BUNDY.—In Cinnaminsik, Burlington County, New Jersey May 1st, of inflamation of the lungs, Chas. C. Bundy grand son of Mrs. Ann M. Green of this city, aged 18 years.

WILSON.—In Oakland June 9th Jas. B. Wilson Jr. son of Mr. J. B. and Mrs. E. Wilson aged 13 months.

Picnic Picnic



OF THE

CHRIST CHURCH MISSION

Guild and Sunday School,

will be given at

Shell Mound Park,

Wednesday, June 16th.

This Park has been recently fitted up by the proprietor at great expense, and is now one of the most attractive resorts near the city.

The undersigned gentlemen have kindly volunteered their assistance, and are using every endeavor to make this one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

COMMITTEE.

P. A. Bell, A. Bristol,
H. Brown, G. Cuthbert,
A. Walker, W. F. Turner,
J. C. Rivers, W. G. Howard,
R. Hamilton, C. S. Adger,
Wm. H. Soth. J. E. Francis.

J. S. Smith,

The Excelsior Brass Band has been engaged for the occasion.

The entertainment will be varied with Athletic sports, which will consist of that most healthful sport, Archery; also, Base Ball, Foot-Ball, Running Race, Jumping Contest, Sack Race, Running Machine, Tub Races.

These different athletic sports will be inaugurated at 1.30 P. M. sharp. Special prizes for children.

The Sunday School, accompanied by the Band, will leave on the 9 30 A. M. boat.

Boats leave every half hour, and connect with trains for the Park at West Oakland Point, corner the 3 o'clock boat.

N. B. Excursionists cannot reach the Park after 1.30 P. M. until 3 o'clock.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.

J. C. Rivers. W. F. Turner.
R. Walker. G. Howard.

Admission to the Park, - 50 cts

CHILDREN, 25 CTS.

1776 July 5th 1880



INDEPENDENCE DAY

THE SECOND

ANNUAL BALL!

—OF THE—

JEANETTE SOCIAL CLUB

Will be given on

Monday Evening, July 5th, 1880.

AT SANDER'S HALL,

Corner of New Montgomery and Minna Sts.

The Club will endeavor to make this an enjoyable affair.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.—red rosettes—A. Johnson, J. Soares, G. Thompson, Frank Smith, Frederick Cooper.

FLOOR MANAGERS.—white rosettes—Frofs. A. Strather and J. Demby.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—blue rosettes—B. F. Anderson, W. T. Jackson, R. Doody, E. Burris, K. Nelson, Alfred Johnson, T. B. Cooper, N. Butler.

Music will be furnished by Excelsior Band. Grand March at 15 minutes to 9 o'clock.

COME AND ENJOY YOURSELF.

ADMISSION.....50 Cents.

N. B.—Supper will be furdished by the Club.

Vocal and Instrumental

Concert and Ball

—OF THE—

Alpha Orchestra Band,

OF THIS CITY

will give a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert and Ball at

GERMANIA HALL,

Webster Street, Oakland,

Thursday Evening, July 8th.

Admission, - - 50 Cents.

J. H. GREEN,
A. FRAZIER,
Business Managers.

The membership and friends of Union Bethel A. M. E. Church, under the pastorship of Rev. G. W. Brodie have succeeded in liquidating the debt on their property on M. street between 16th 17th.—*Washington, D. C.*

Away Ahead OF ALL COMPETITORS.

PIANOS & ORGANS

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Rev. Geo. D. Jimmerson, Pastor, reside e 1530 Leavenworth Street.

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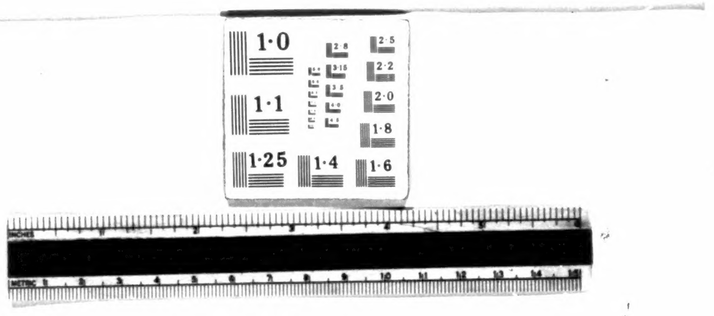
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